

DIELECTRONIC RECOMBINATION IN Li^+ IONS

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Dielectronic recombination (DR) occurs in electron-ion collisions when the capture of an electron is accompanied by simultaneous electronic excitation of the ion, resulting in the formation of a doubly-excited intermediate state; subsequent deexcitation by photon emission completes the recombination. The DR process, which is mediated by the electron-electron interaction, is just the inverse of an Auger transition, and hence, is resonant for relative velocities corresponding to outgoing Auger-electron velocities.

In this work, DR was investigated for Li^+ ions using the electron cooler at IUCF. The present work is an extension of our previous work^{1,2} at IUCF for He^+ ions. As with He^+ , the Li^+ measurements were conducted in a "single-pass" mode in which the ions circled the storage ring, passed through the intense electron beam in the cooler region, and then those Li^+ ions not undergoing recombination were deflected by a ring dipole magnet and collected in a Faraday cup. Events resulting in DR were detected from the yield of neutral Li atoms formed in the cooler region. These neutral atoms emerged through the 0° exit port following the cooler and were counted with a large area silicon surface-barrier detector. For the measurements conducted here, a 31 MeV beam of Li^+ ions with a current of 50 nA was merged with the 500-mA electron cooling beam over the 2.8-m interaction length. To investigate DR, the electron beam energy is scanned over the energy region where DR is expected to occur.

For two-electron Li^+ , DR can occur for the $1s^2$ ground-state electron configuration and also for the $1s2s$ metastable-state configuration (lifetime about 50 s). For ground-state $\text{Li}^+(1s^2)$, DR is expected to occur via $1s^2 + e^- \rightarrow 1sn\ell n'\ell'$ transitions for relative energies E_{rel} of 50-60 eV between the ion and the electron. The metastable beam component $\text{Li}^+(1s2s)$ can give rise to DR via $1s2s + e^- \rightarrow 1s2pn\ell$ transitions for E_{rel} near 1 eV. Also, for $E_{rel}=0$, a peak due to radiative recombination (RR) (inverse photoelectric effect) is expected.

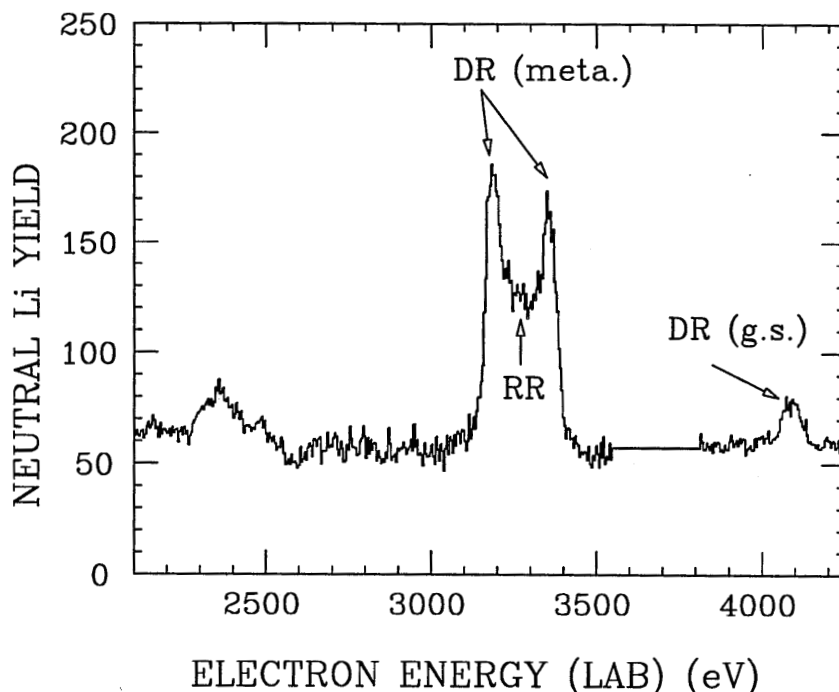


Figure 1. Measured yield of neutral Li atoms resulting from collisions of 31-MeV Li^+ ions with electrons in the cooler region as a function of the laboratory electron energy. The positions of ground-state [DR(g.s.)] and metastable [DR(meta.)] dielectronic recombination are indicated, as well as the position of the radiative recombination (RR) maximum.

We have observed DR in Li^+ for both the ground-state and metastable configurations, and, additionally, there is an RR contribution near zero relative energy as shown in Fig. 1. The DR contribution resulting from transitions in metastable $\text{Li}^+(1s2s)$ is not fully resolved from the radiative recombination (RR) maximum at zero relative energy, however. Theoretical calculations³ are presently underway to compare with these measurements. Li^+ (and He^+) ions pose stringent tests of DR theory because the electron-electron interaction is stronger compared to electron-nucleus interactions than it is for heavier ions. Additionally, the electron coupling in two-electron Li^+ gives rise to angular momentum configurations different from those in He^+ .

To date, accurate absolute cross sections for DR in Li^+ have not been obtained. Because Li^+ is an important system for which to study DR (its low Z and two-electron configuration provide stringent tests of theory), new measurements will be conducted for this system. Additionally, the long-lived (50 s) metastable state of Li^+ enables the investigation of DR for excited states not easily accessible to this process.

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1. J.A. Tanis, *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. & Methods **B56/57**, 337 (1991).
2. R.R. Haar, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **47**, R3472 (1993).
3. N. Badnell, private communication.