

Laser spectroscopy of Neptunium

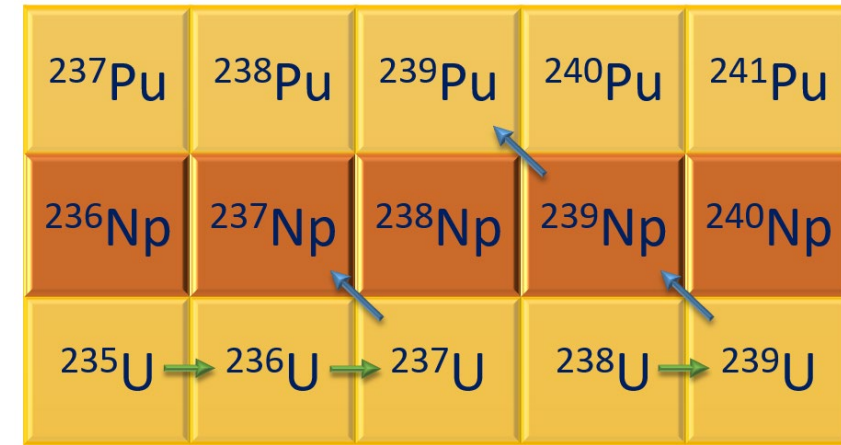
- excitation schemes, atomic structure and the ionization potential -

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Neptunium production



→ neutron capture ↙ β⁻ decay

- Radioactive actinide
- Long half-life - ^{237}Np - $2.14 \cdot 10^6$ y
- High radiotoxicity

Neptunium

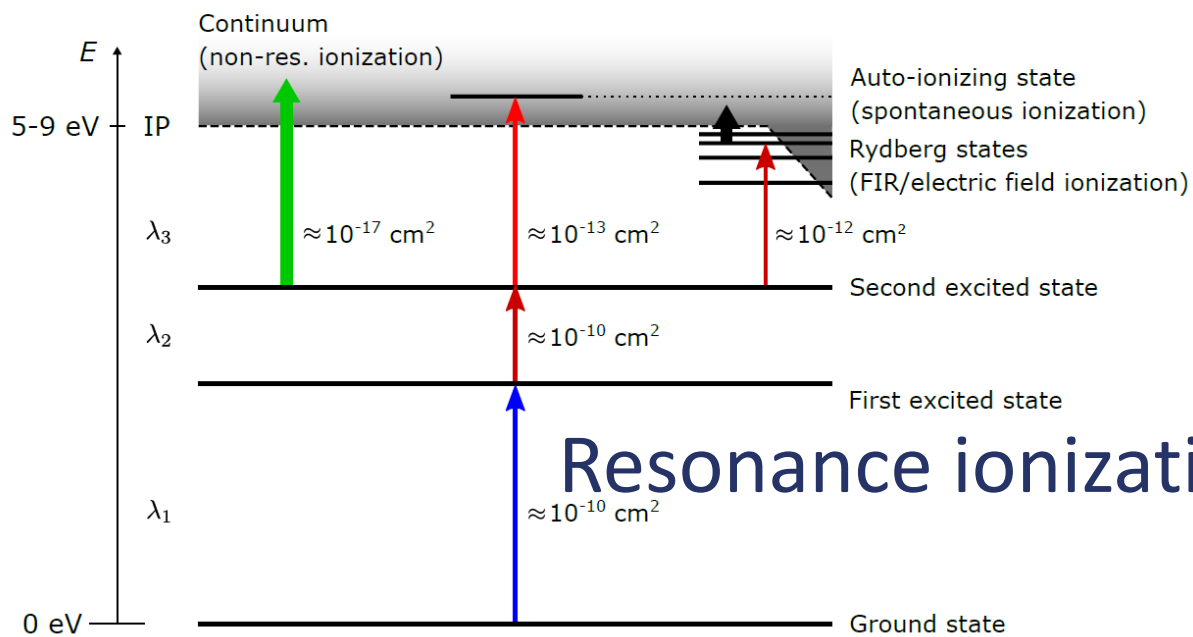


- Ionization potential $50535(2) \text{ cm}^{-1}$ [1]
- 462 atomic levels [2]

The development of efficient and selective laser ionization schemes plays an important role for Np spectroscopy and ultratrace analysis.

[1] Kohler, S ; Deissenberger, R ; et al. Spectrochim. Acta B,52, 717 – 726, (1997)

[2] Kazakov, V. V.; Kazakov, V. G.; et al. Phys. Scr., 92, 10, (2017)

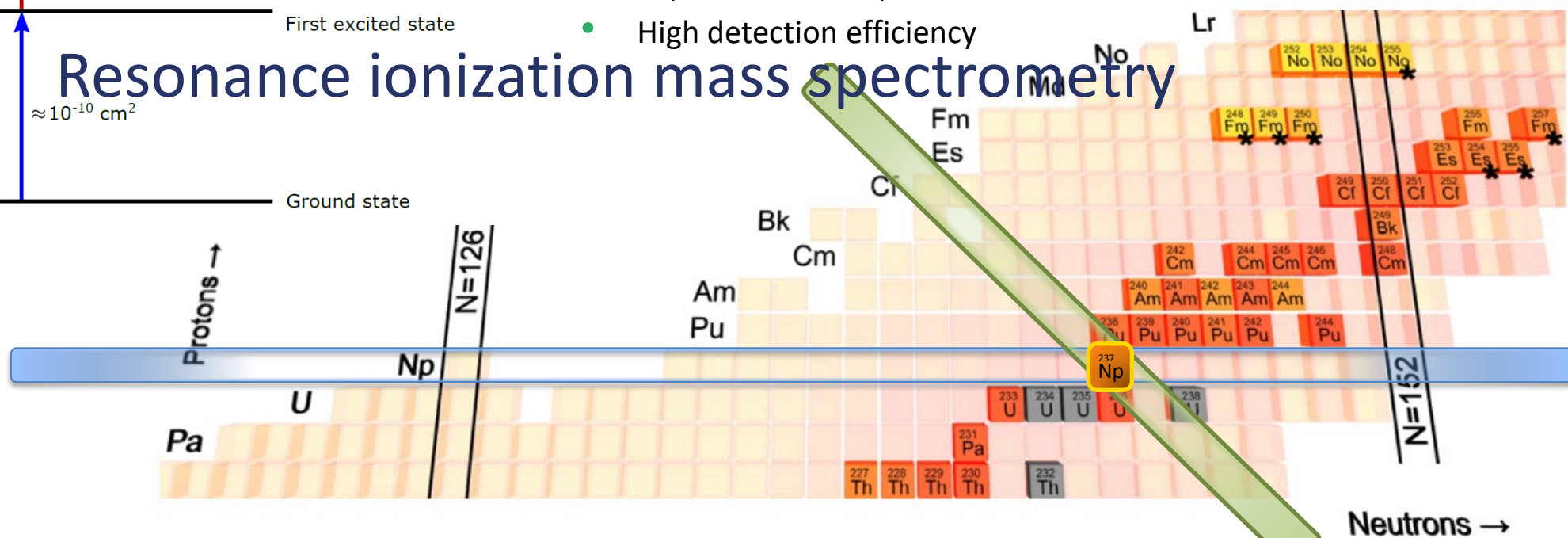


Resonance ionization mass spectrometry

Mass spectrometry

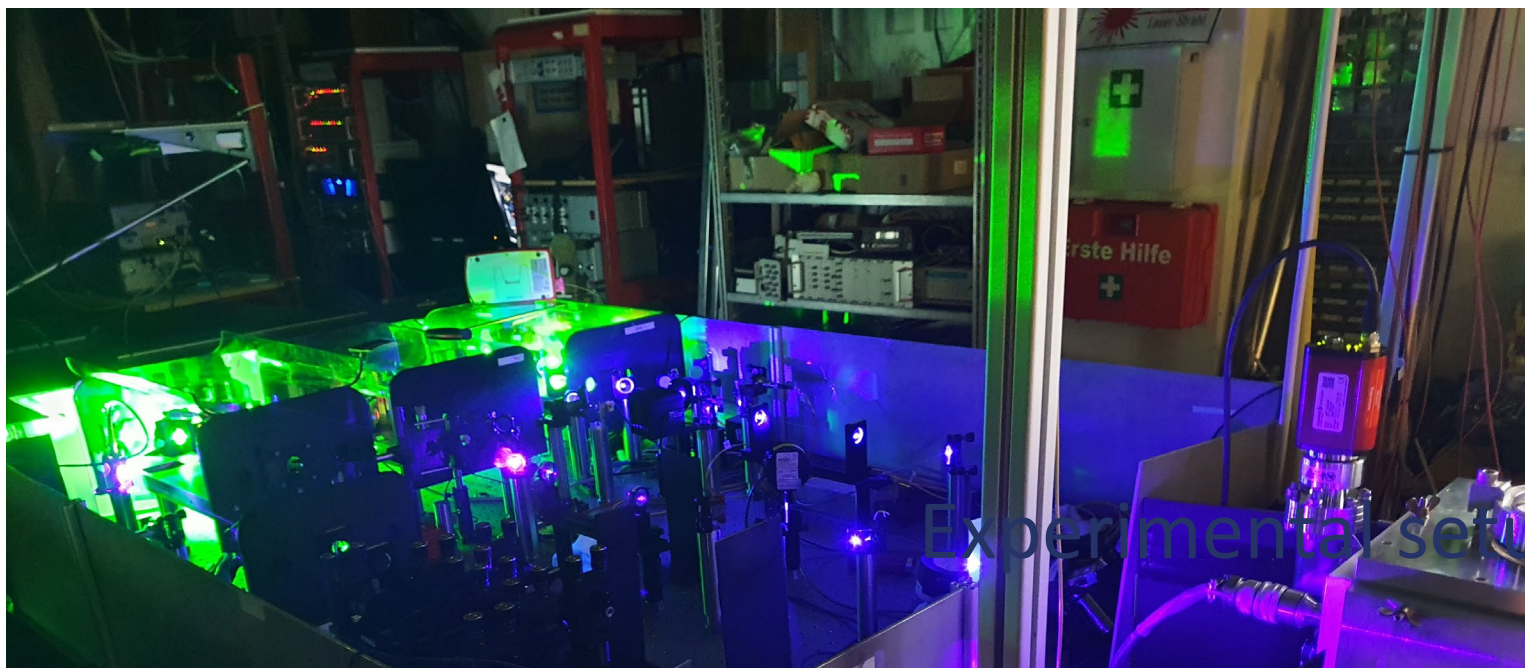
- Separation of m/q
- High detection efficiency

Indicated isotopes:
 long lived, studied by laser spectroscopy
 Yellow: online at GSI
 Orange: offline at RISIKO/MABU



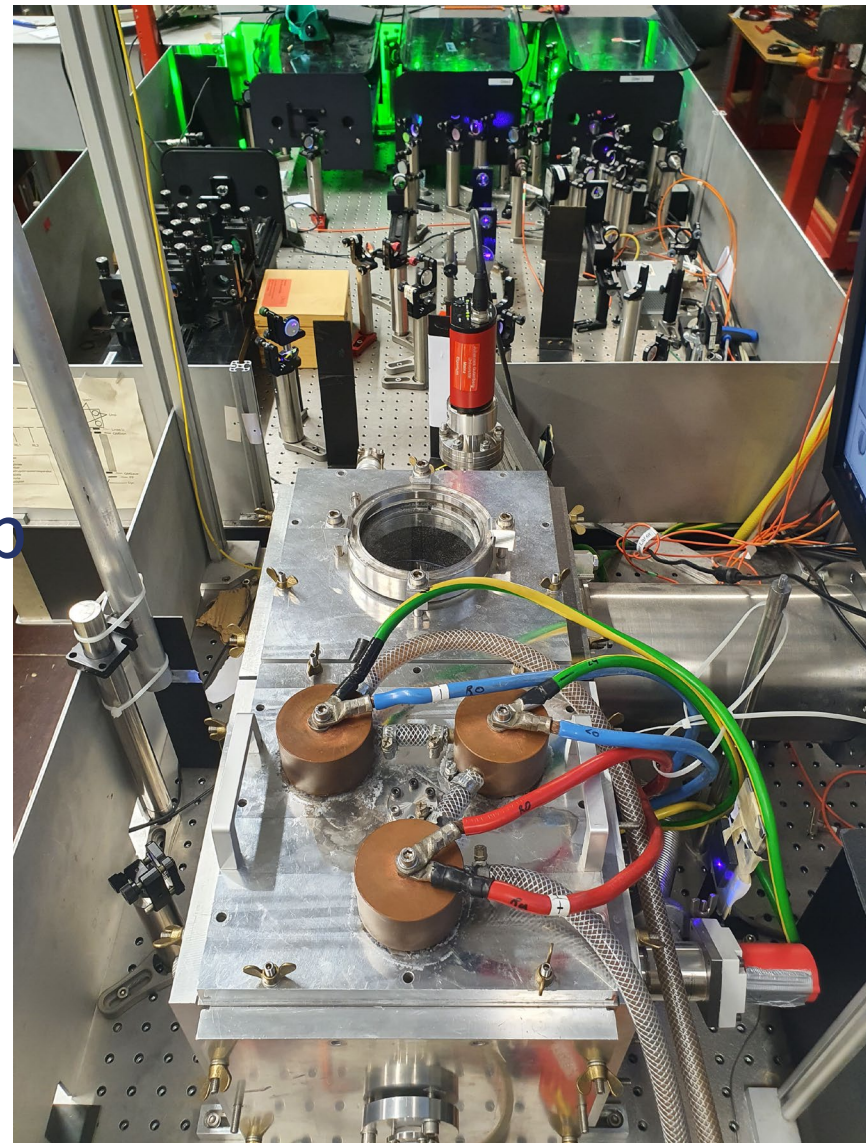
Laser ionization and spectroscopy

- Highly efficient process
- High isotopic selectivity

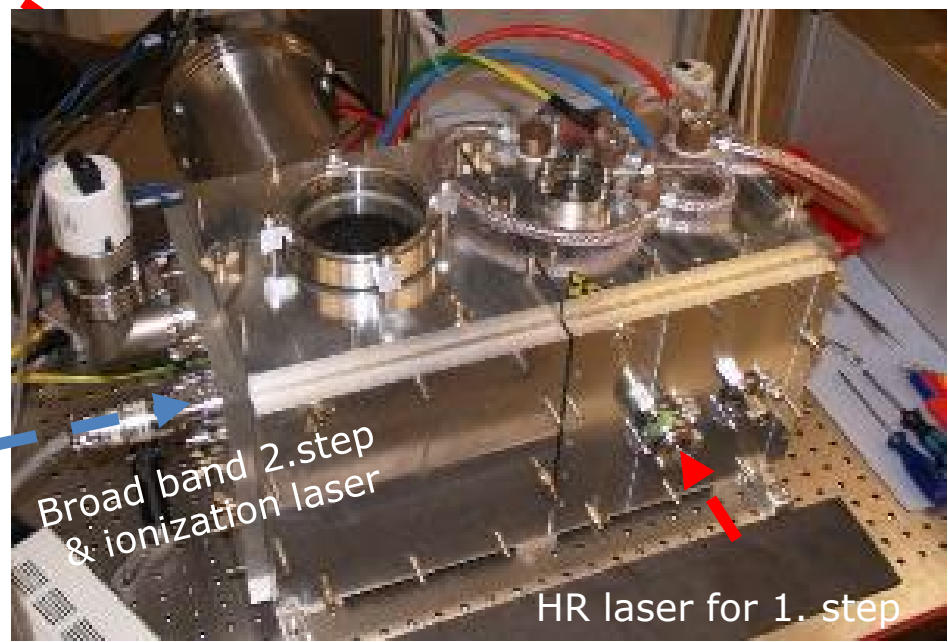
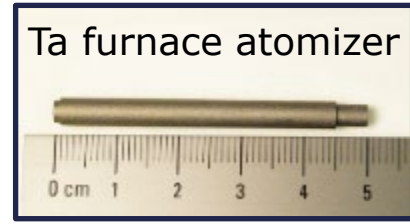
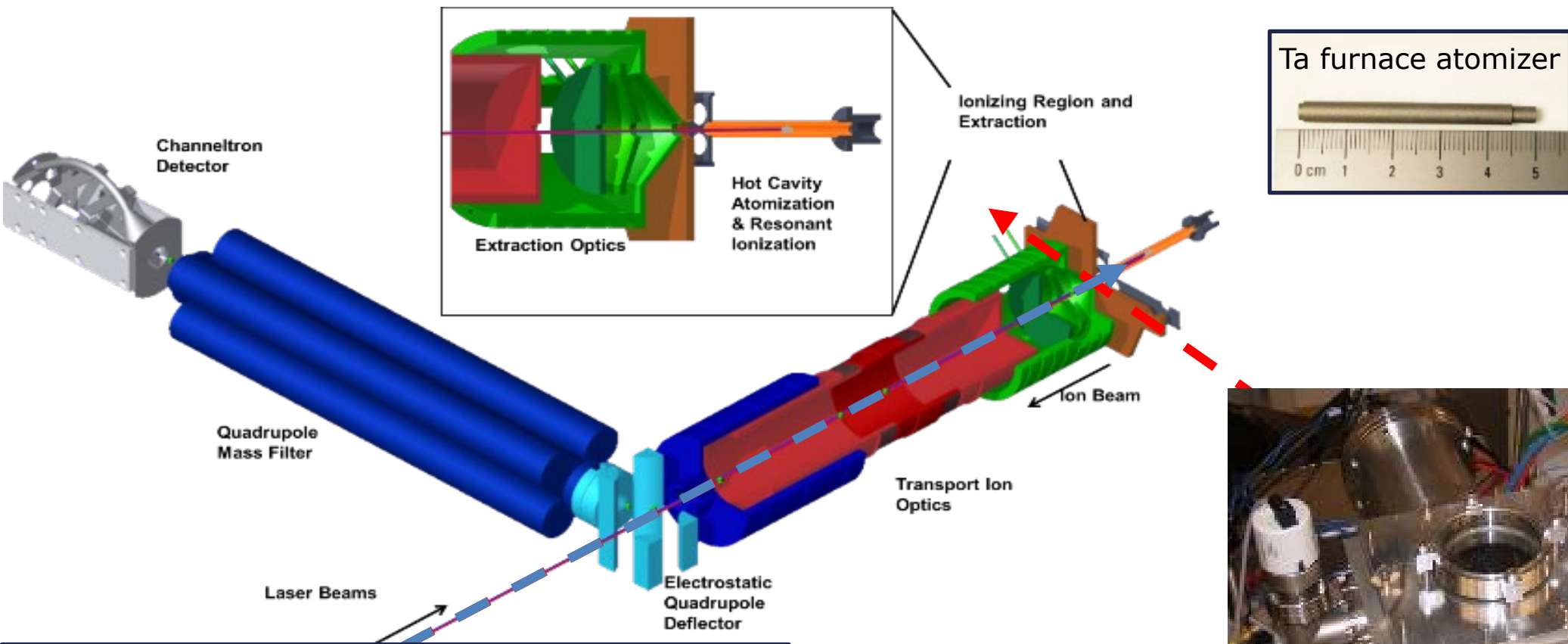


Experimental setup

| | Standard | Grating-tuned | Injection-seeded |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Repetition rate | 7 to 15 kHz | | |
| Pulse width | 40 to 60 ns | | |
| Average Power | 3 to 5 W | 1 to 2 W | 3 to 5 W |
| Output range | 700 to 1020 nm | | $\lambda_c \pm 10 \text{ nm}^*$ |
| Tuning range | 100 GHz | 700 to 1020 nm | 10 to 20 GHz* |
| Spectral bandwidth | 1 to 10 GHz | 1 to 3 GHz | 20 MHz |
| Beam quality (M^2) | < 1.3 | | |

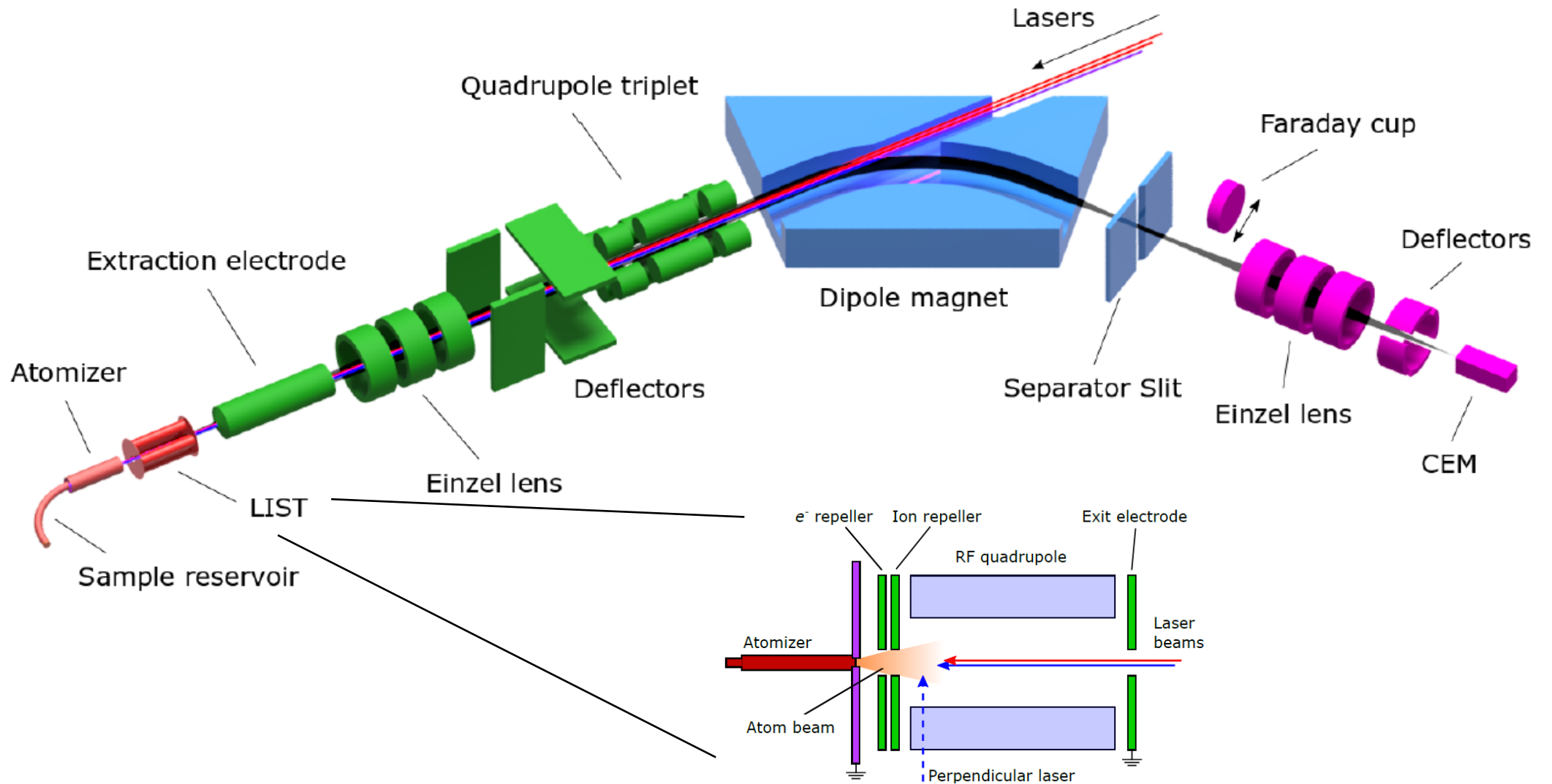


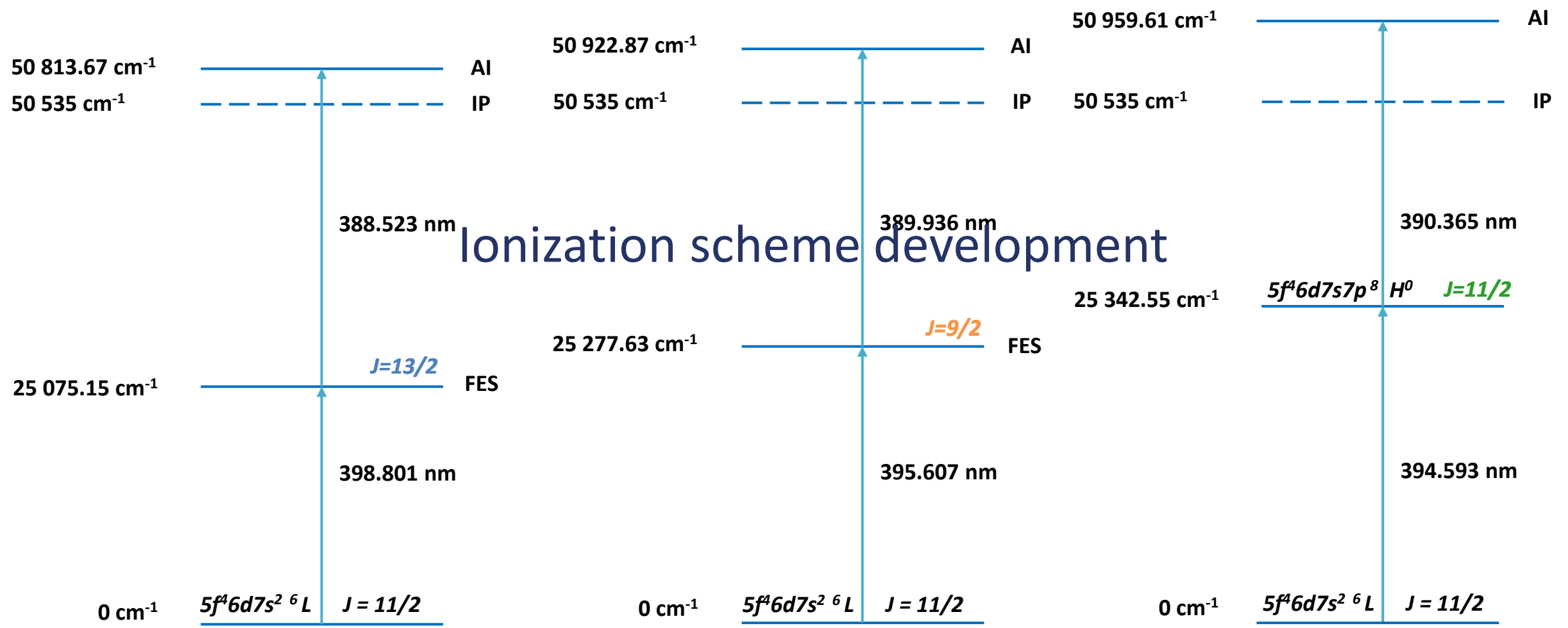
Mainz Atomic Beam Unit - MABU



- MABU** - Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer
- Low acceleration voltage ~100 V
 - In-source or HR crossed beam laser ionization
 - QMS mass resolution $\frac{m}{\Delta m} \approx 500$

RISIKO mass separator





FES: Raeder, S; Stoebener, N; et al.;
Spectrochim. Acta B, 66, 242 – 247, (2011)

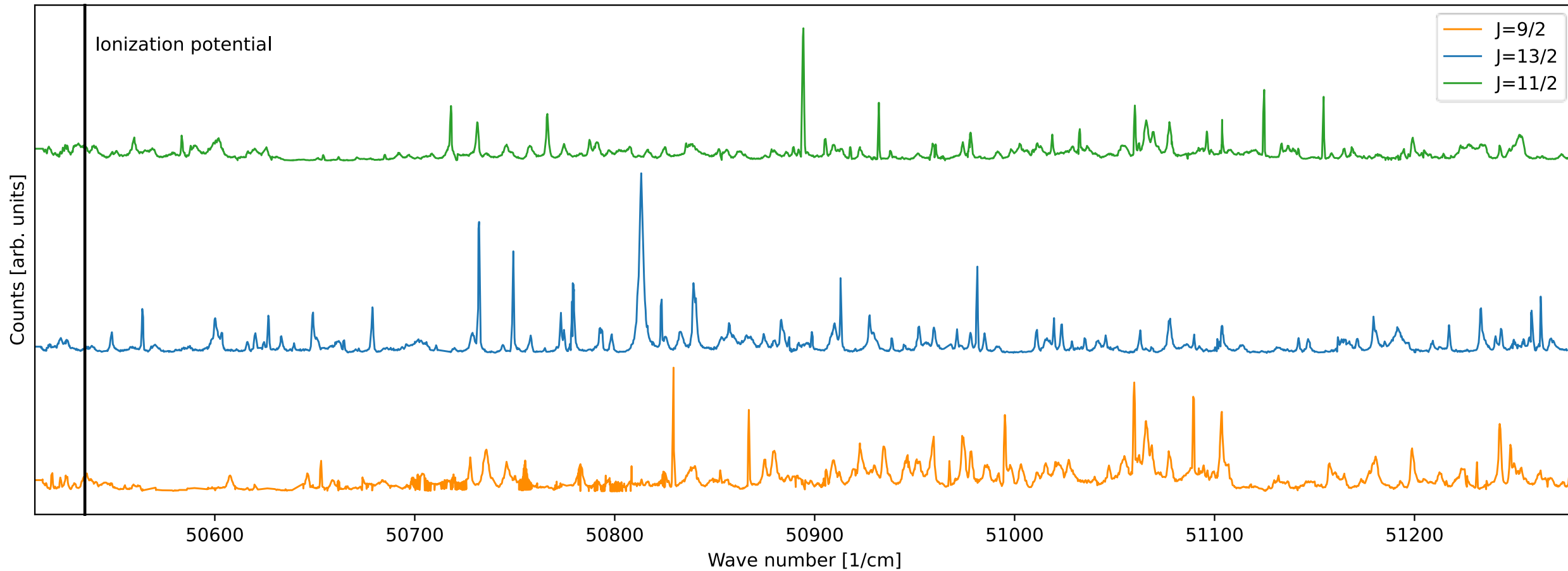
Scheme : Berg, F; Kneip, N; et al.;
J. Am. Chem. Soc. TO BE PUBLISHED

FES: Fred, M; Tomkins, F. S.; et al.;
J. Opt. Soc. Am., 67, 1, (1977)

Ionization scheme development

FES = 25 075.15 cm^{-1} (J=13/2)
FES = 25 277.63 cm^{-1} (J=9/2)
FES = 25 342.55 cm^{-1} (J=11/2)

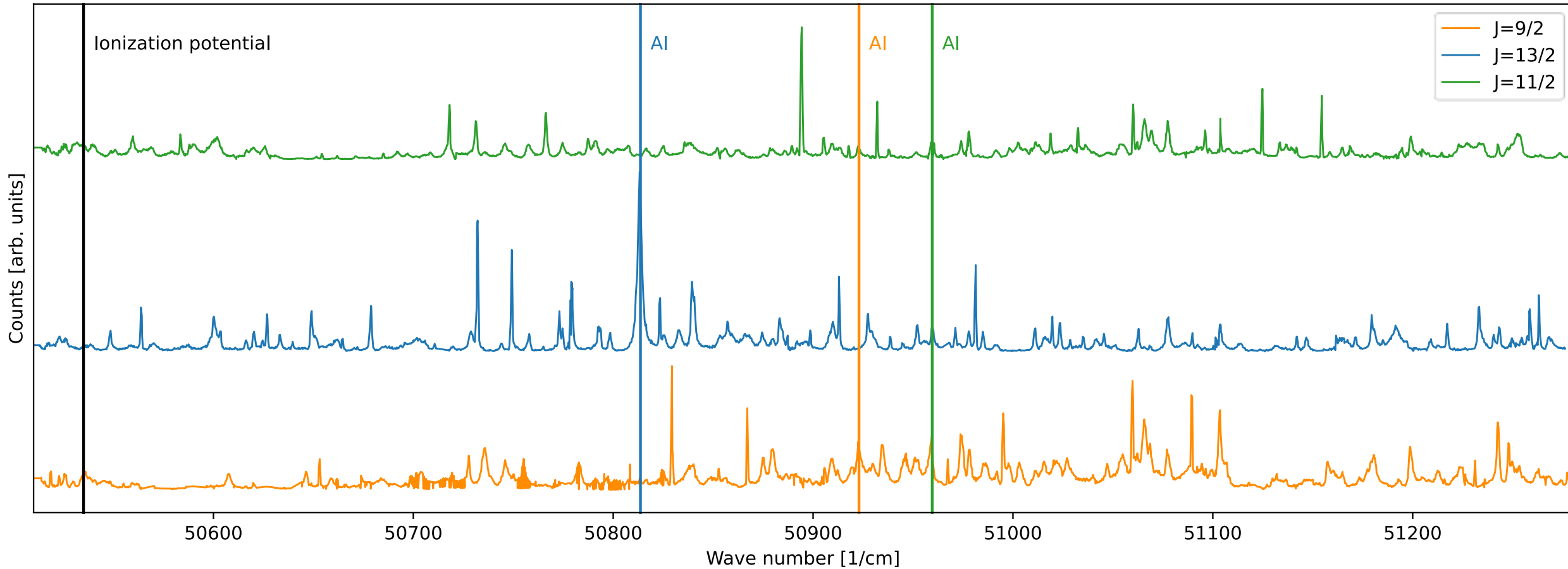
Spectra above the ionization potential



Ionization scheme development

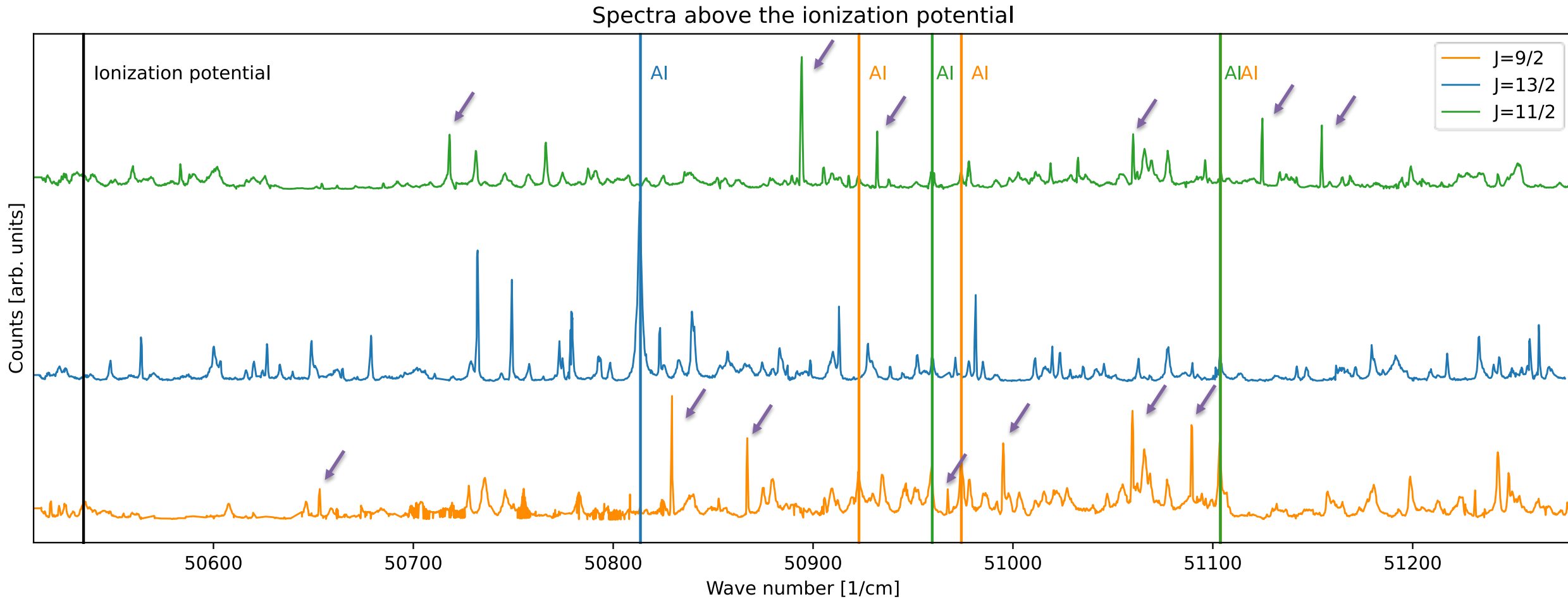
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Spectra above the ionization potential



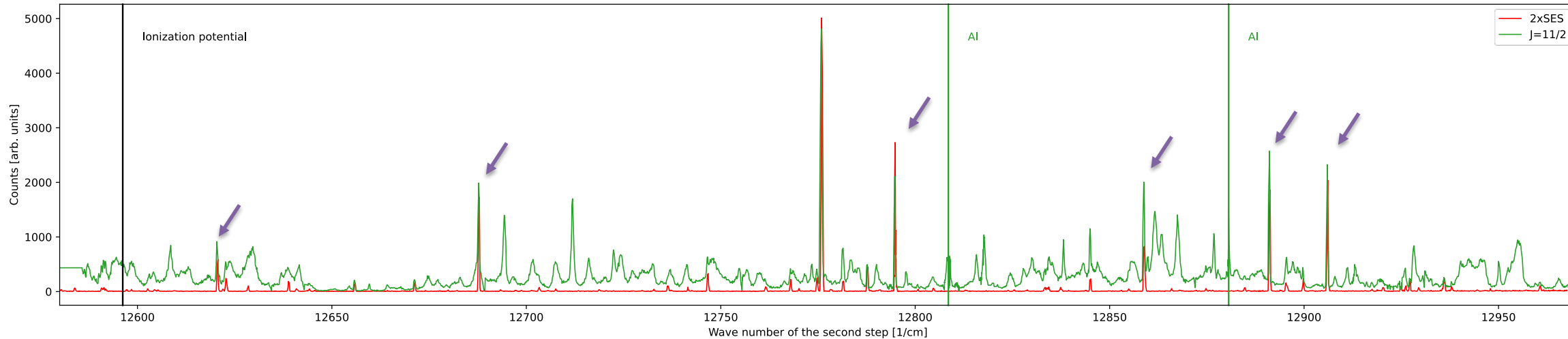
Ionization scheme development

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FES = 25 342.55 cm^{-1} (J=11/2)

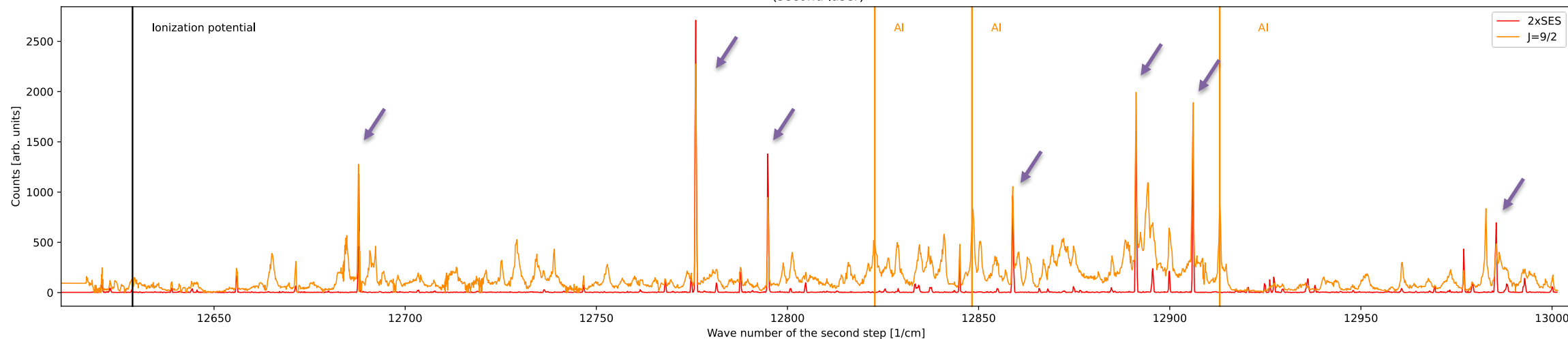


Two-step excitations with just the second laser 2 + 2

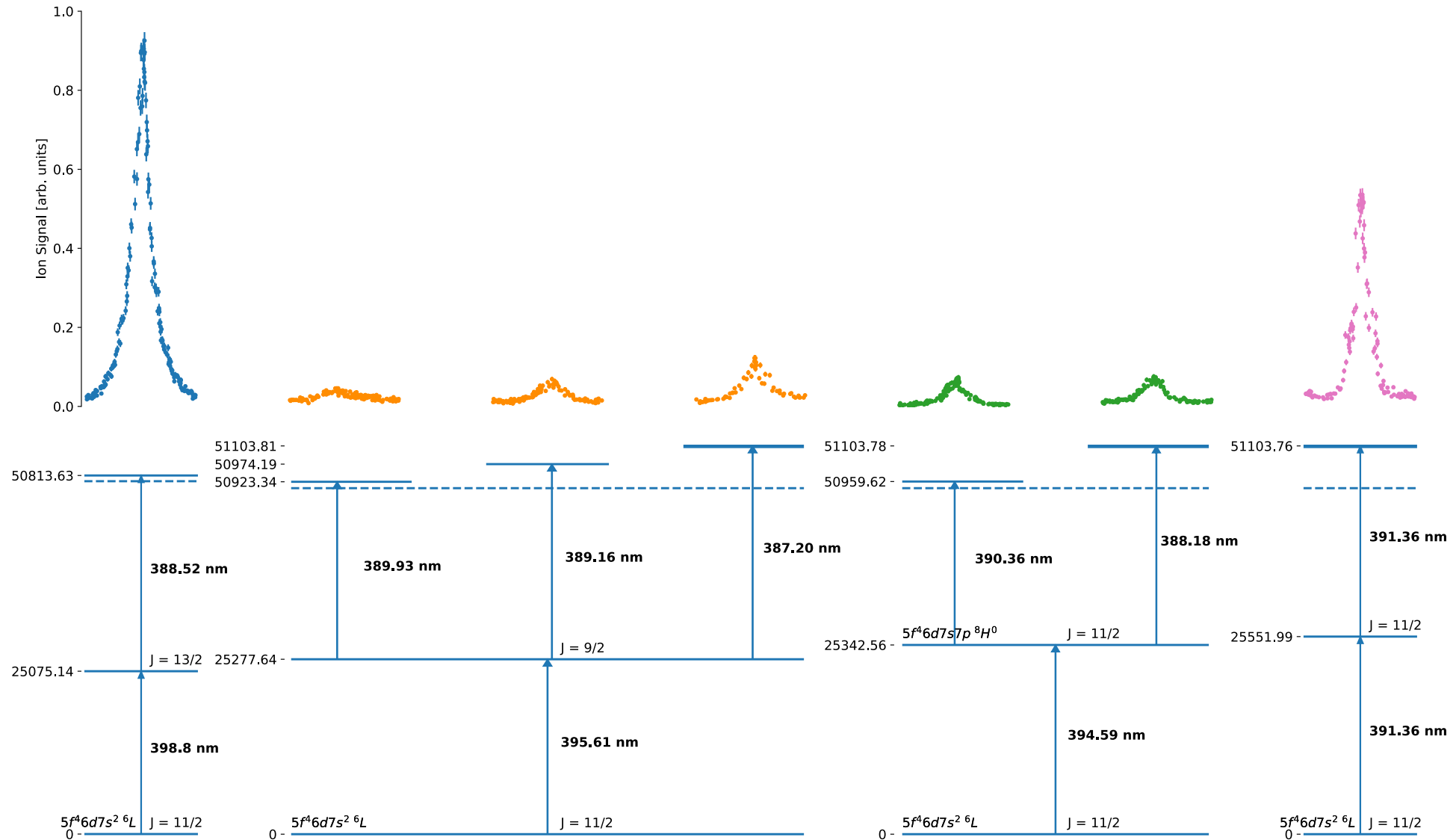
Spectra above the ionization potential
(second laser)



Spectra above the ionization potential
(second laser)



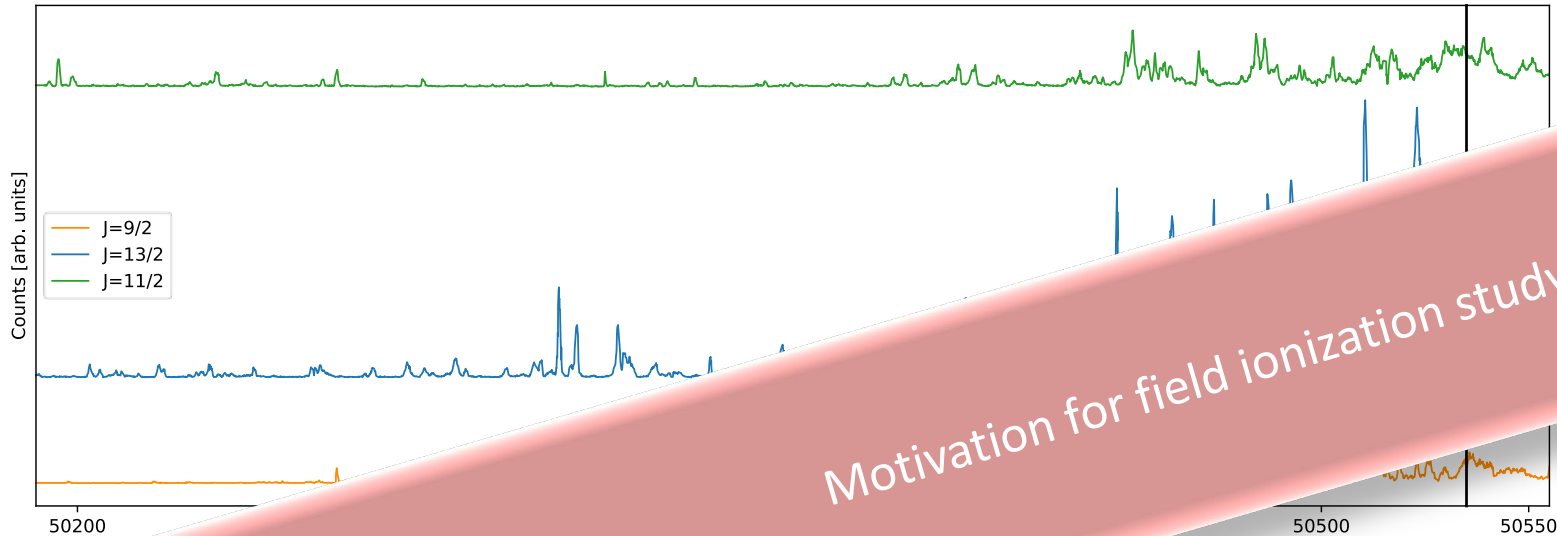
Ionization scheme development – intensities comparison



In source spectroscopy of neptunium

FES = 25 075.15 cm⁻¹ (J=13/2)
 FES = 25 277.63 cm⁻¹ (J=9/2)
 FES = 25 342.55 cm⁻¹ (J=11/2)

Spectrum below the ionization potential IP = 50 535 (2) cm⁻¹



Rydberg

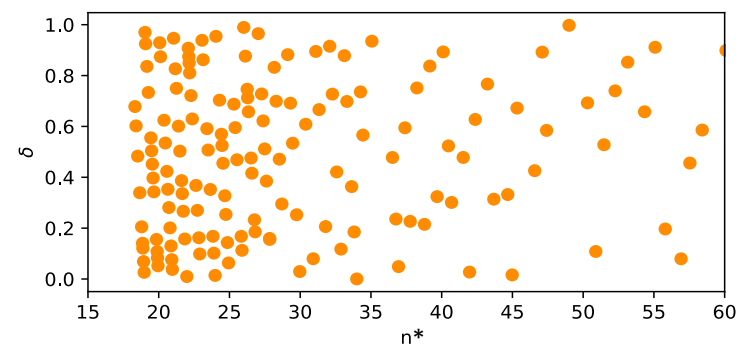
Motivation for field ionization study

Do you see any obvious Rydberg series?
 Not really

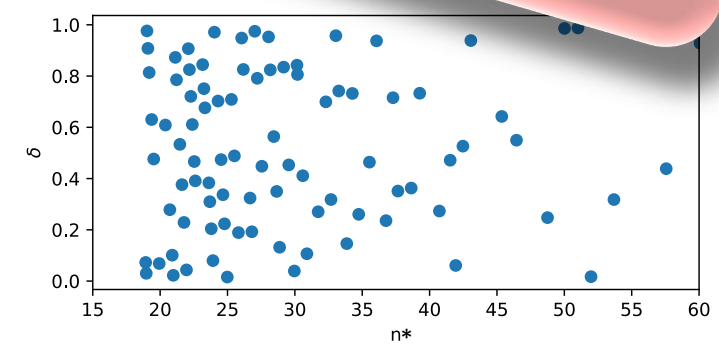
The quantum defect for IP from Kohler^[1] as a function of the effective principal quantum number

Quantum defect of the energy level n:
 $\delta(n, l) = -n^* \text{ mod } 1$

FES = 25 277.63 cm⁻¹



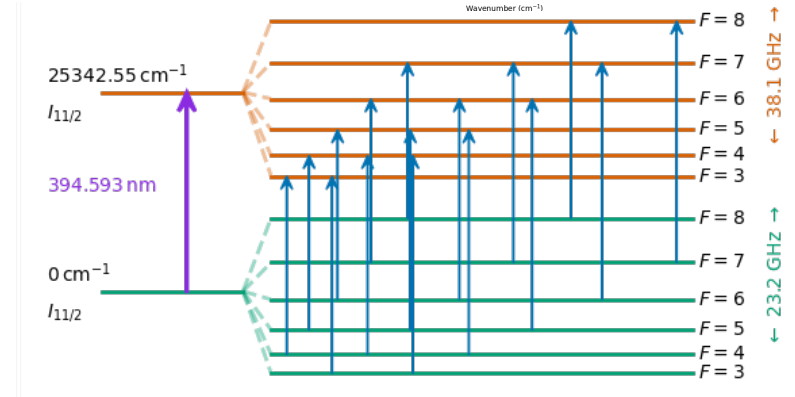
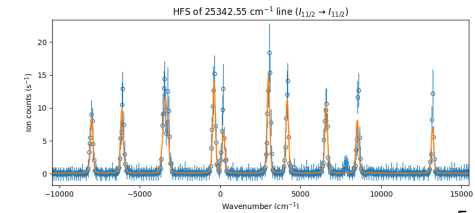
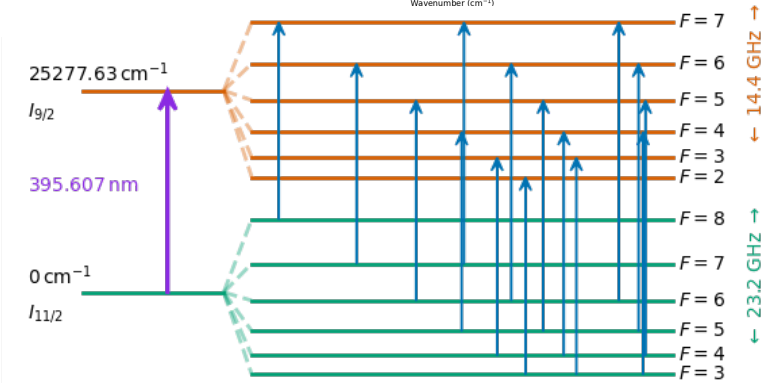
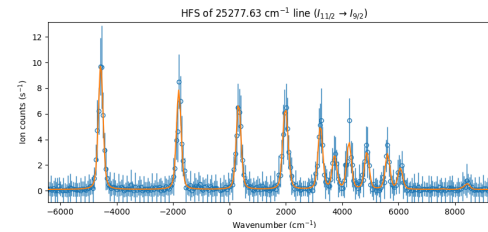
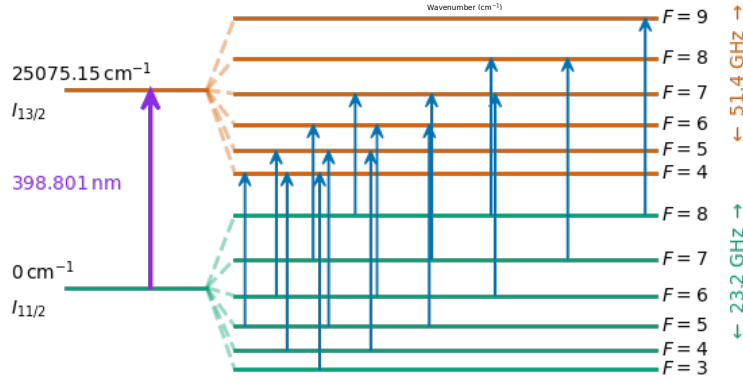
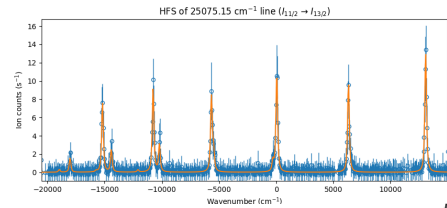
FES = 25 342.55 cm⁻¹



[1] Kohler, S ; Deissenberger, R ; et al. Spectrochim. Acta B,52, 717 – 726, (1997)

Outlook

- Perform electric field ionization
- Narrow-band spectroscopy at RISIKO in the PI-LIST ion source (^{239}Np)
- Spectroscopy of berkelium and protactinium





LAR/ISSA