

Autoionizing Rydberg Series (np' , nf') of Ne Investigated by Stepwise Excitations with Lasers and Synchrotron Radiation

Y.-Y. Lee (李英裕)¹, W.-C. Pan (潘婉君)², T.-Y. Dung (董讚儀)¹, T.-P. Huang (黃自平)¹,
J.-Y. Yu (喻霽陽)¹, Y.-F. Song (宋艷芳)¹, I.-C. Chen (陳益佳)², S.-Y. Tu (塗時雨)³,
A. H. Kung (孔慶昌)³, and L. C. Lee⁴

¹National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center, Hsinchu, Taiwan

²Department of Chemistry, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan

³Institute of Atomic and Molecular Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

Department of Photonics, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu, Taiwan

⁴Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering,
San Diego State University, San Diego, USA

Ne atoms are first excited by synchrotron radiation to the intermediate states, $2p^5_{1/2}$ ($3d'$ [$3/2$]₁, $5d'$ [$3/2$]₁, and $6s'$ [$1/2$]₁), and then excited by lasers to the even-parity autoionizing Rydberg series, $2p^5_{1/2}$ (np' ([$1/2$]_{0,1}, [$3/2$]_{1,2}) and nf' [$5/2$]₂). For the $6s'$ intermediate state, all the four np' ([$1/2$]_{0,1} and [$3/2$]_{1,2}) series are observed. When the polarization vectors of two light beams rotate from parallel to orthogonal, the intensity of the [$1/2$]₀ state decreases, but the intensities of other three states remain about the same. The spectra of the np' series are assigned in according to their linewidths. The quantum defects for the np' [$1/2$]₀ ($n = 14-50$) and np' [$3/2$]₂ ($n = 14-78$) series are 0.768 ± 0.019 and 0.838 ± 0.021 , respectively, which agree very well with theoretical prediction. The peak energies for the np' ([$3/2$]₁ and [$1/2$]₁) series are so close to those of np' [$3/2$]₂ that their quantum defects are about the same. The spectral lineshapes of the np' [$1/2$]₀ ($n = 14-24$) series are analyzed with Beutler-Fano profile to determine the reduced-autoionization linewidths that vary larger than expected from theory, indicating that the interaction between the Rydberg electron and core electrons varies greatly with excitation energy. The nf' [$5/2$]₂ series is observed via both the $3d'$ and $5d'$ intermediate states. For the $3d'$ intermediate state, the np' [$1/2$]₀ series is also observed when the polarization vectors of two light beams are in parallel, although its intensity is very weak (\sim three orders of magnitude smaller than that of nf' [$5/2$]₂). The np' [$1/2$]₀ series disappears when the polarization vectors of two light beams rotate to orthogonal.

The lineshapes of the nf' [$5/2$]₂ series produced via the $3d'$ intermediate state are asymmetric. The average quantum defect of the nf' [$5/2$]₂ series is 0.001(0.040) for $n = 13$ to 84.

TABLE I. Peak positions, E_p , and quantum defects, QD, for the np' [$3/2$]₂ series.

n	E_p (cm^{-1})	q	Γ (cm^{-1})	Γ_r (cm^{-1})	QD	n	E_p (cm^{-1})	QD
14	174083.6	4.05	2.19	5065	0.767	27	174550.7	0.775
15	174168.5	3.13	2.07	5983	0.767	28	174562.2	0.776
16	174237.4	5.22	1.87	6623	0.766	29	174572.4	0.781
17	174293.8	3.35	1.60	6847	0.767	30	174581.6	0.786
18	174341.2	2.61	1.15	5913	0.756	31	174590.0	0.788
19	174380.1	3.21	0.96	5806	0.767	32	174597.7	0.777
20	174413.7	1.93	0.74	5261	0.761	33	174604.7	0.746
21	174441.8	4.35	0.79	6544	0.779	34	174610.8	0.776
22	174467.5	4.39	0.75	7202	0.739	35	174616.4	0.802
23	174487.9	8.66	0.69	7521	0.783	36	174621.9	0.757
24	174507.2	4.44	0.58	7267	0.751	37	174626.8	0.742
25	174523.3				0.768	38	174631.0	0.775
26	174537.7				0.777	39	174635.2	0.757
							<i>average</i>	0.768(0.019)

Our results show that the spectra of autoionizing Rydberg series strongly depend on intermediate states.

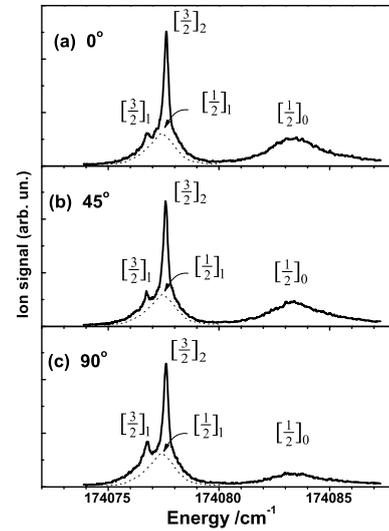


Fig. 1: Two-photon ionization spectra of the $2p^5_{1/2}$ $14p'$ state produced via the intermediate state, $2p^5_{1/2}$ $6s'$ [$1/2$]₁. The abscissa denotes a wavenumber sum of the TS laser and the intermediate state. The positions of the $2p^5_{1/2}$ $14p'$ ([$1/2$]_{0,1} and [$3/2$]_{1,2}) components are indicated. The angles between the polarization vectors of two light beams are: (a) 0° (in parallel), (b) 45° , and (c) 90° (in perpendicular). The dotted line is an eye-guide sketch for the [$1/2$]₁ state.