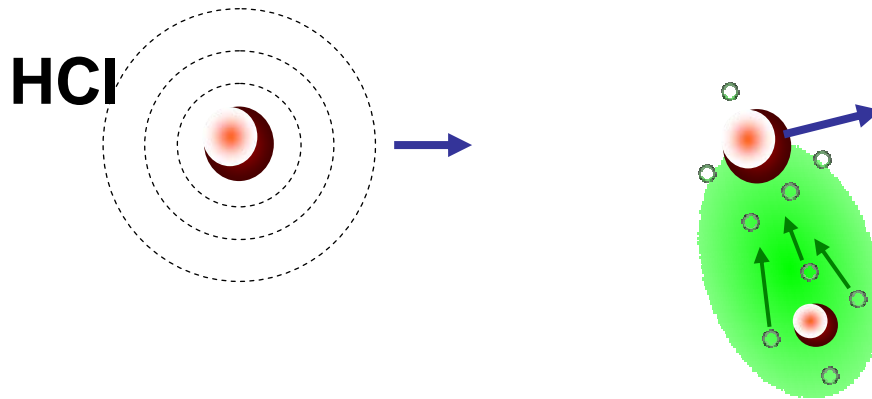


# Dynamics of Electron Capture in Slow Ion-Atom Collisions

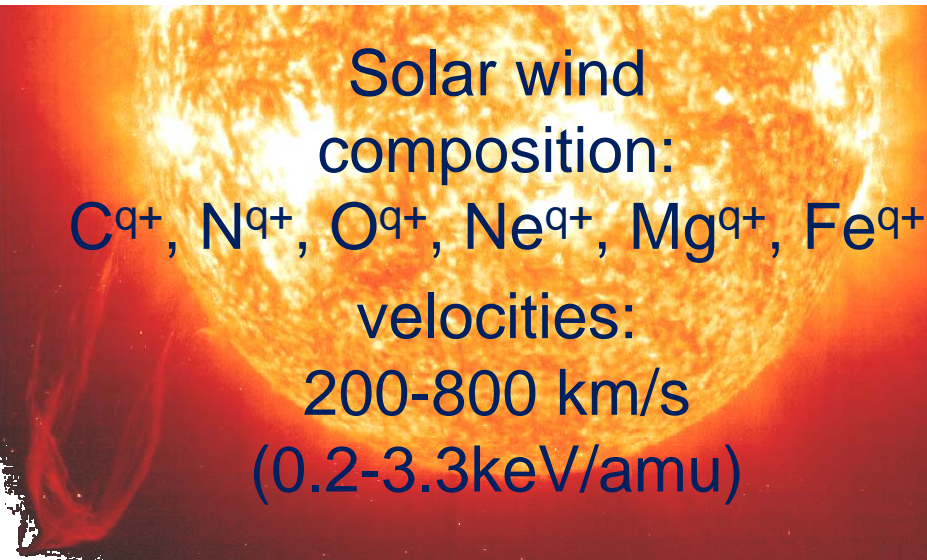


Daniel Fischer

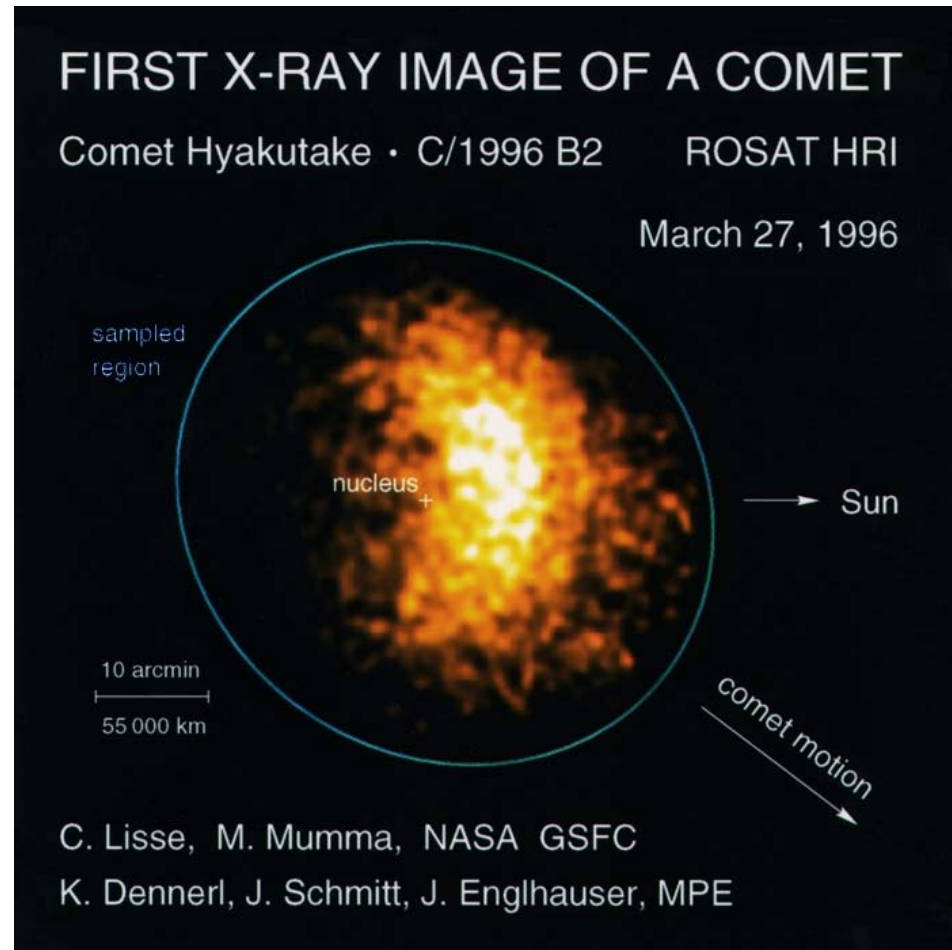
*MPIK, Heidelberg, Germany*

# Motivation

- **Astrophysical Reactions**

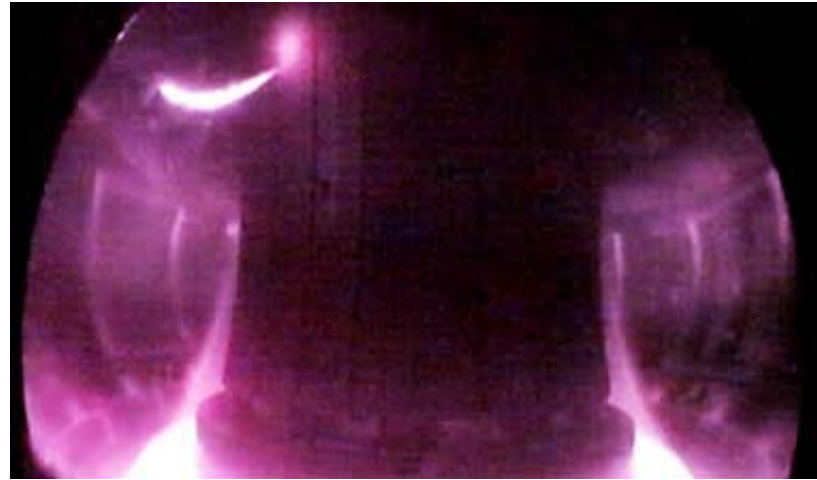


Charge-exchange reactions  
between HCIs and molecules  
are followed by X-ray emission

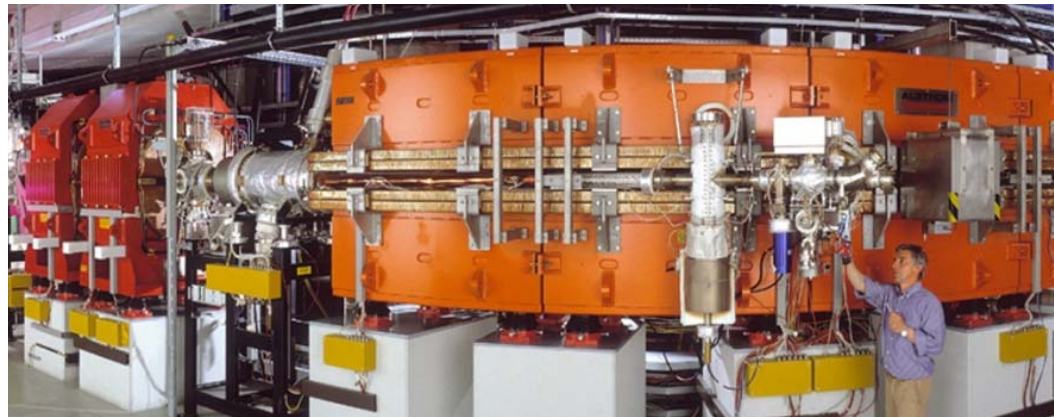


# Motivation

- Energy balance and transport in plasmas (e.g. Fusion)

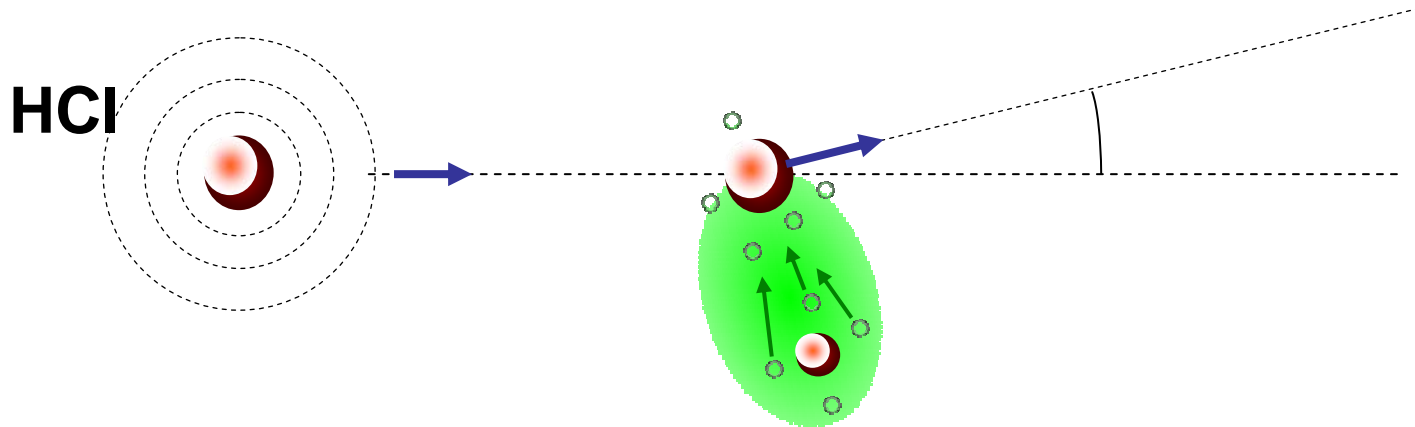


- Storage time of highly charged ions in traps and storage rings



# Motivation

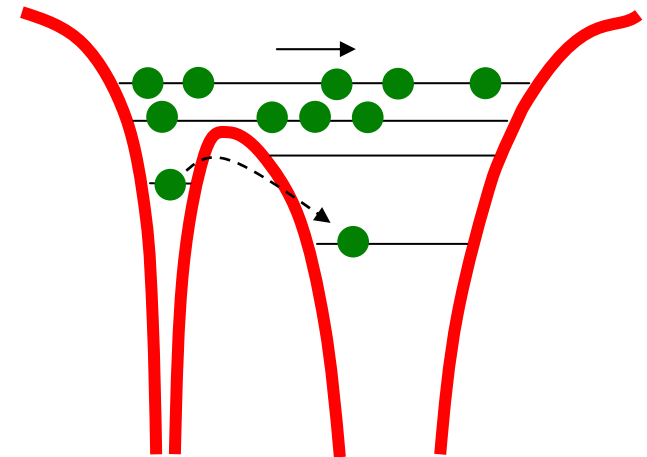
Fundamental questions:



- Populated states
- Pathways of stabilization
- Dynamics of formation

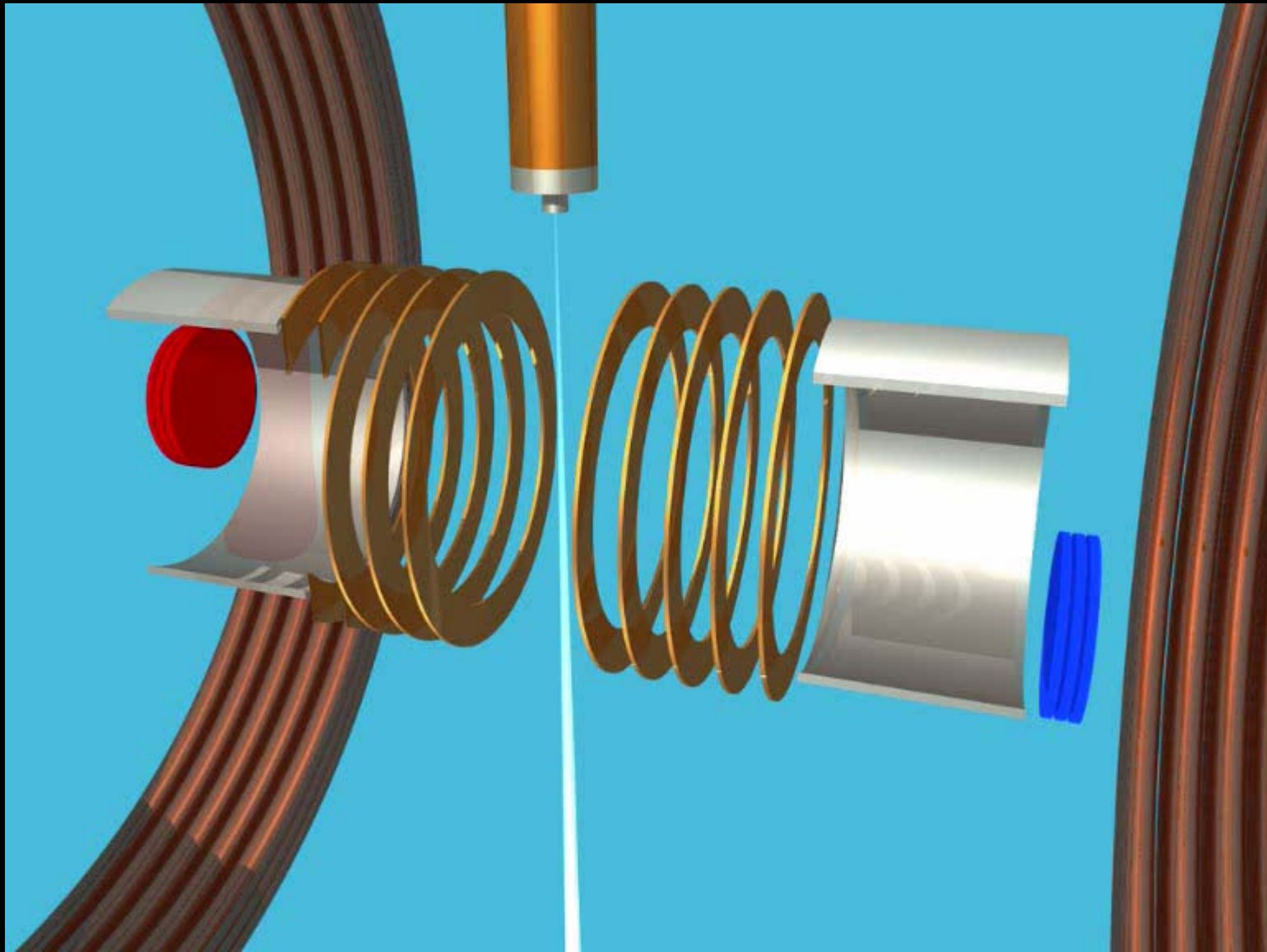
femtosec. many-electron flux

- correlated?
- tunneling?
- control?



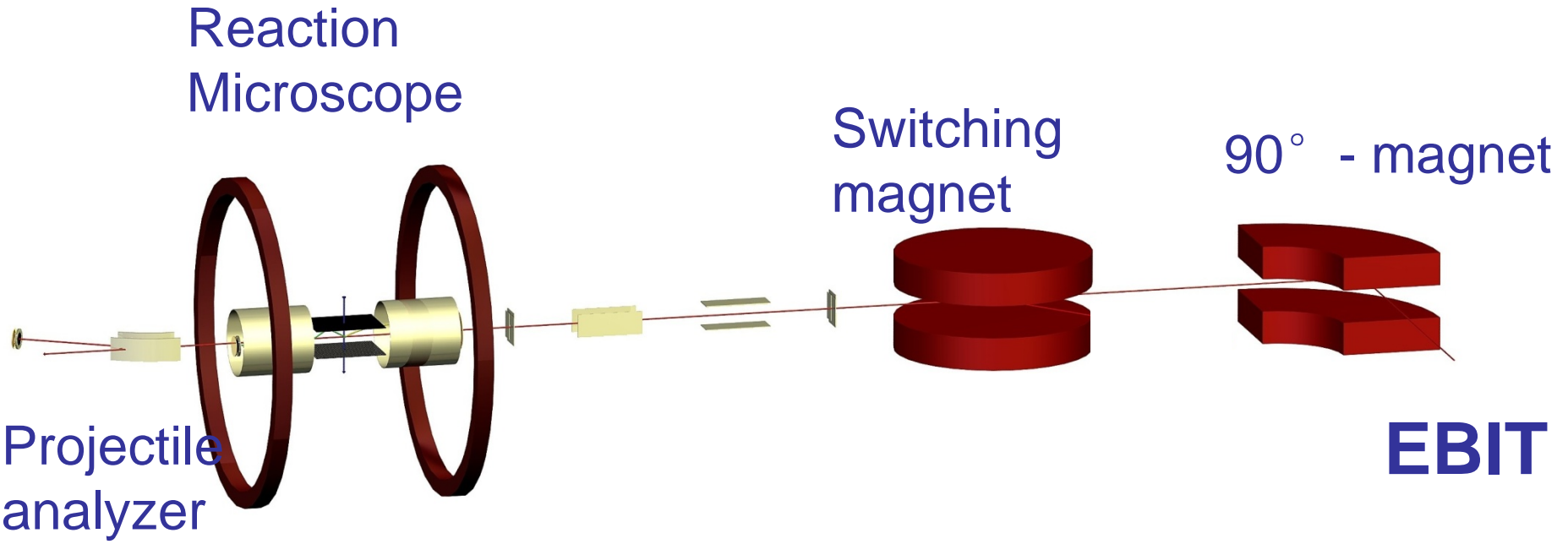
“over the barrier”

# COLTRIMS / Reaction Microscopes



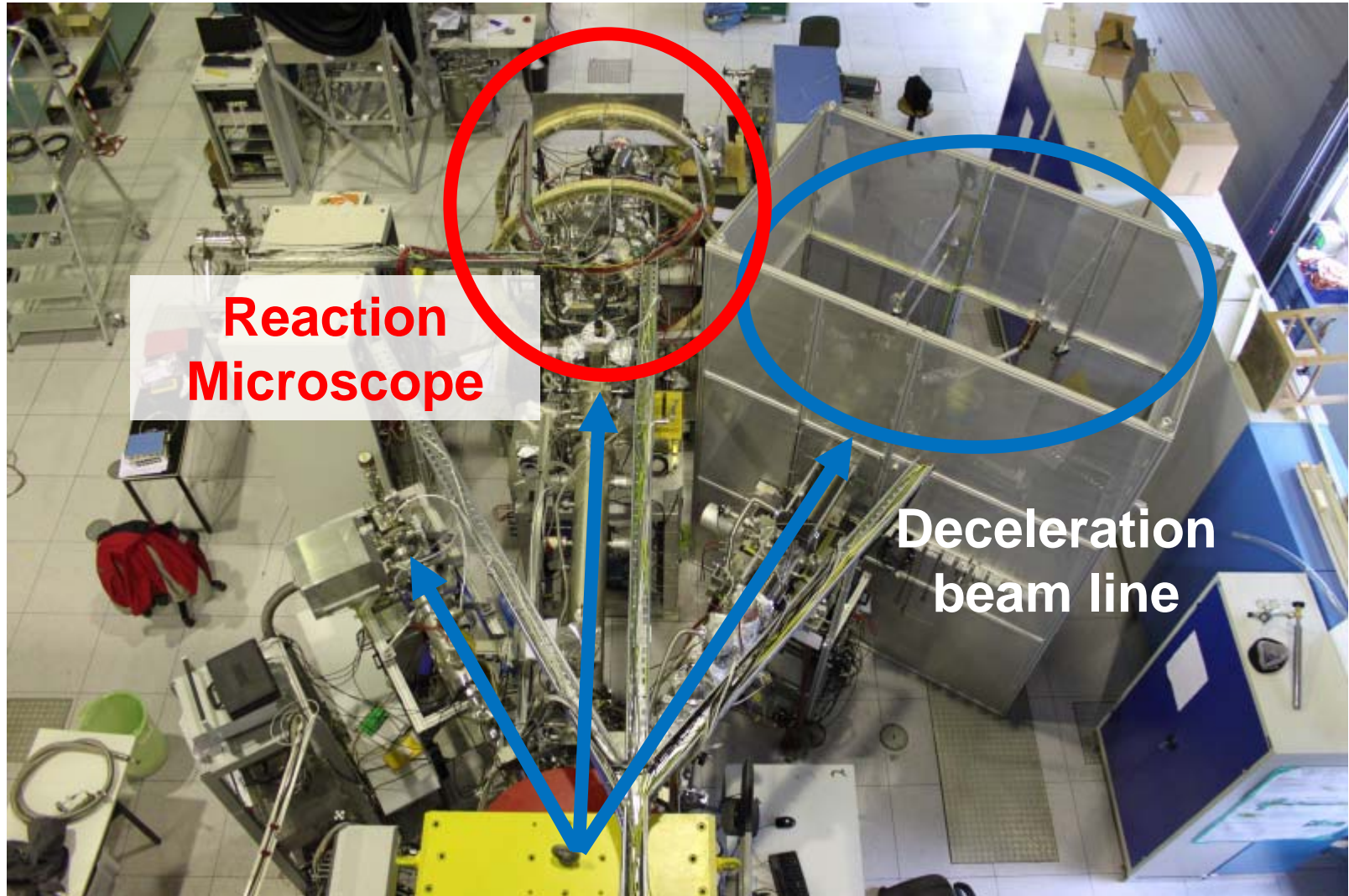
**Fragmentation kinematically complete and in 3D**

# The EBIT Reaction Microscope

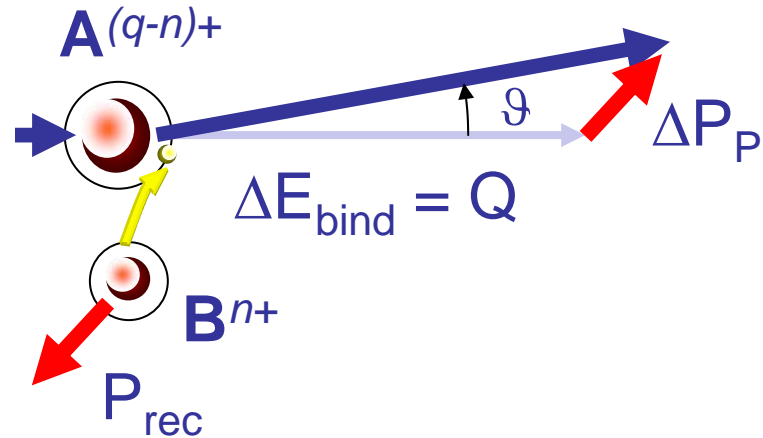
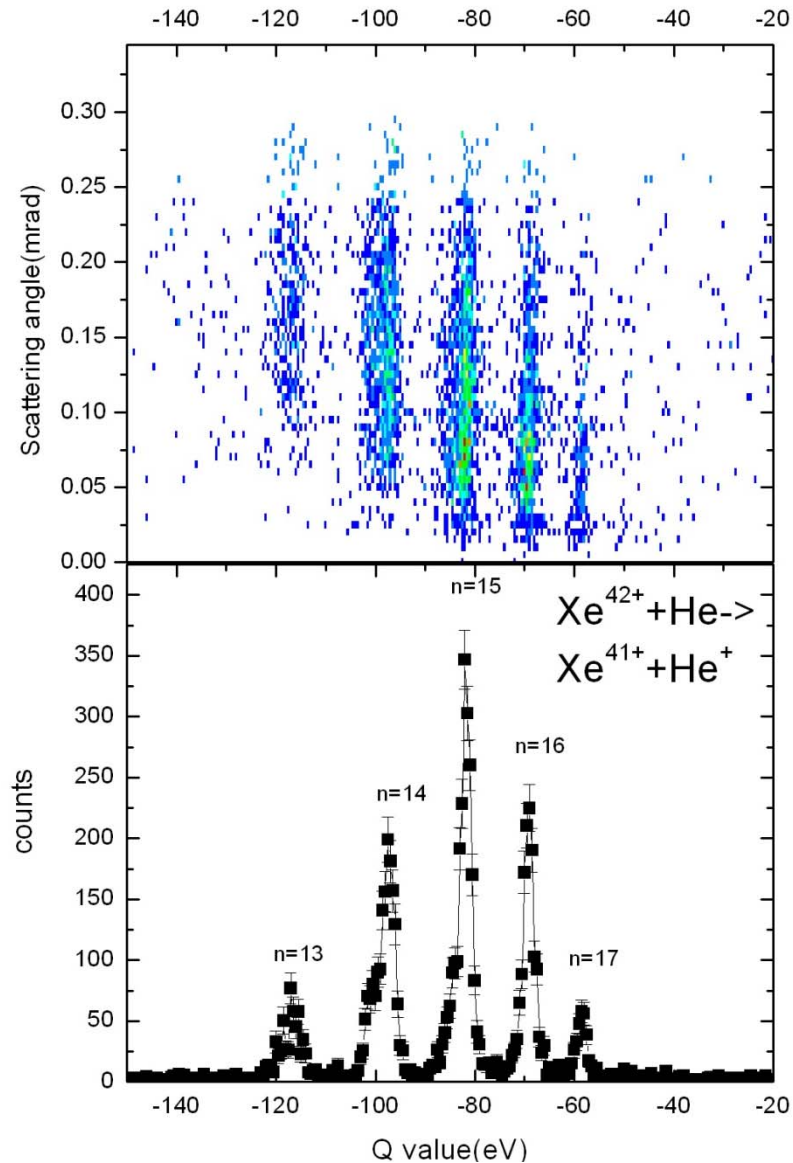


**Projectiles:** Charge  $q < 64$  (e.g.  $\text{Ar}^{18+}$ ,  $\text{Xe}^{44+}$ ,  $\text{U}^{64+}$ )  
energy  $\sim 10 \text{ keV}/q$  (with HV platform up to  $300 \text{ keV}/q$ )

# The EBIT Reaction Microscope



# Kinematics



Energy conservation:  $\Delta E_{\text{kin}} = Q$   
 Momentum cons.:  $\Delta P_p = -P_{\text{rec}}$

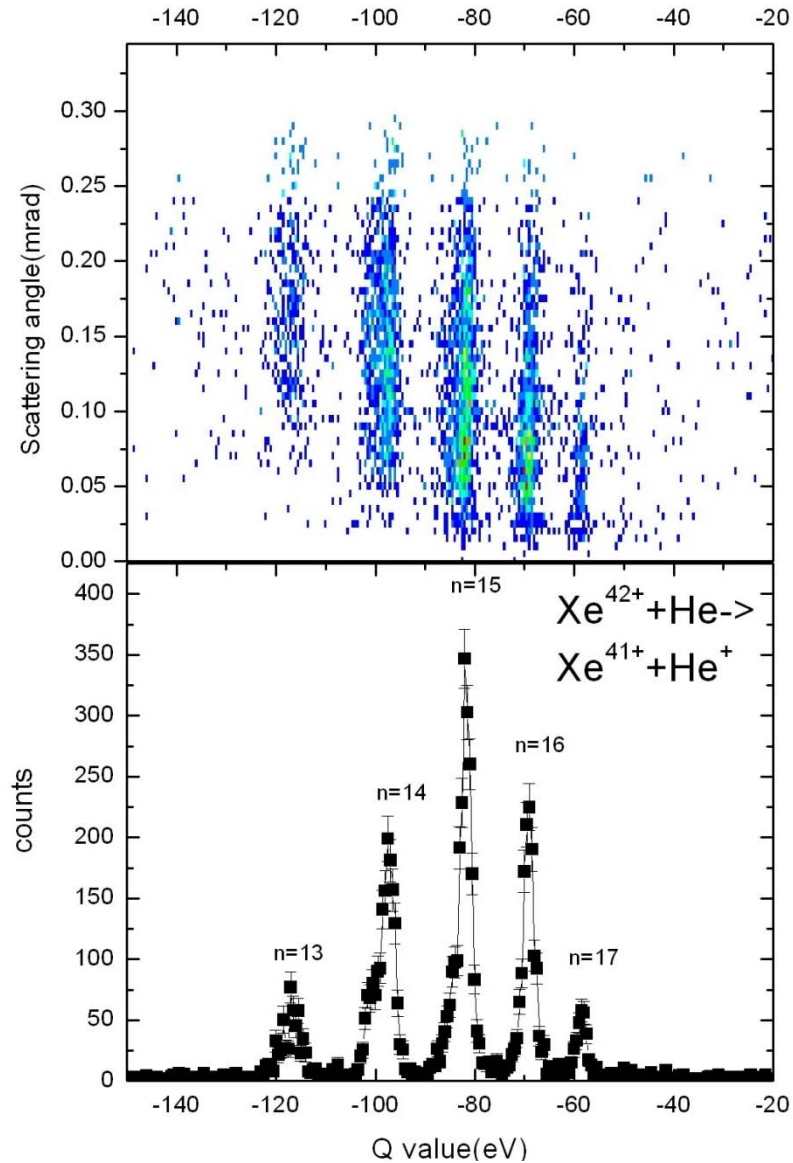
$$P_{\parallel \text{rec}} = Q / v_p - n v_p / 2$$

$$P_{\perp \text{rec}} = P_p \cdot \vartheta$$



# Kinematics

**Sensitive test for theoretical cross sections**

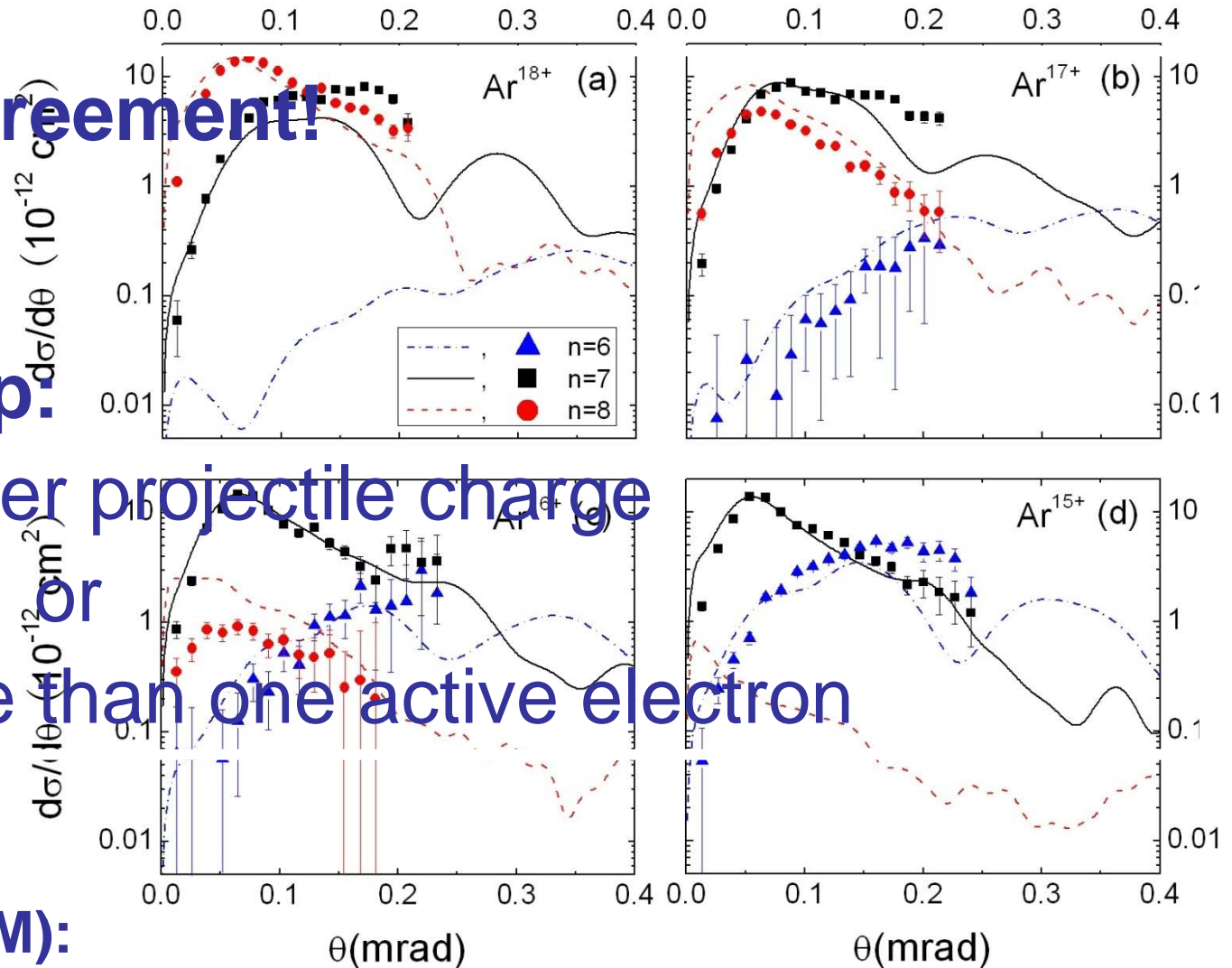


# Single electron capture

Good agreement!

Next step:

- Higher projectile charge
- More than one active electron



Theory (TC-BGM):

two center – basis generator method  
(T. Kirchner, M. Zapukhlyak)

S. Knoop, R. Hoekstra  
(KVI, Groningen)

# Double electron capture



True Double  
Capture (TDC)

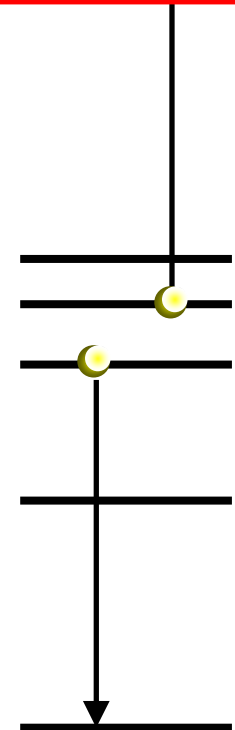
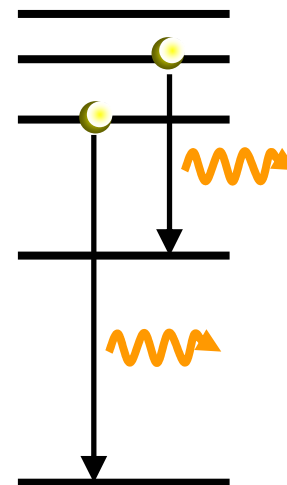
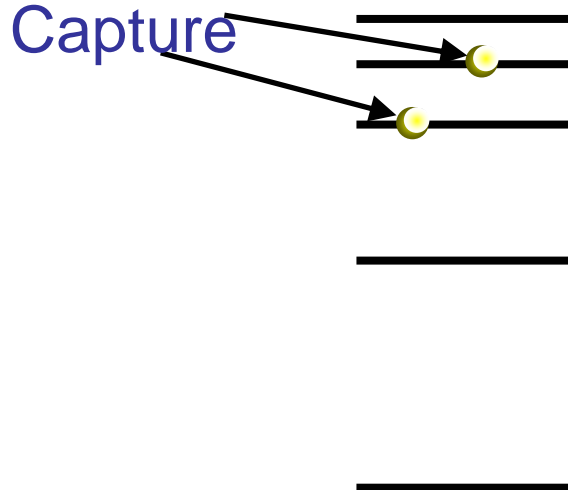
or  
photons

Autoionizing  
Double Capture  
(ADC)

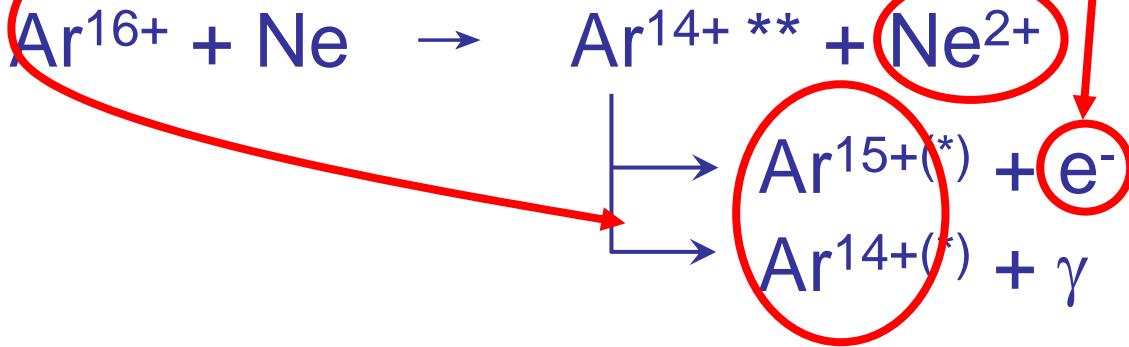
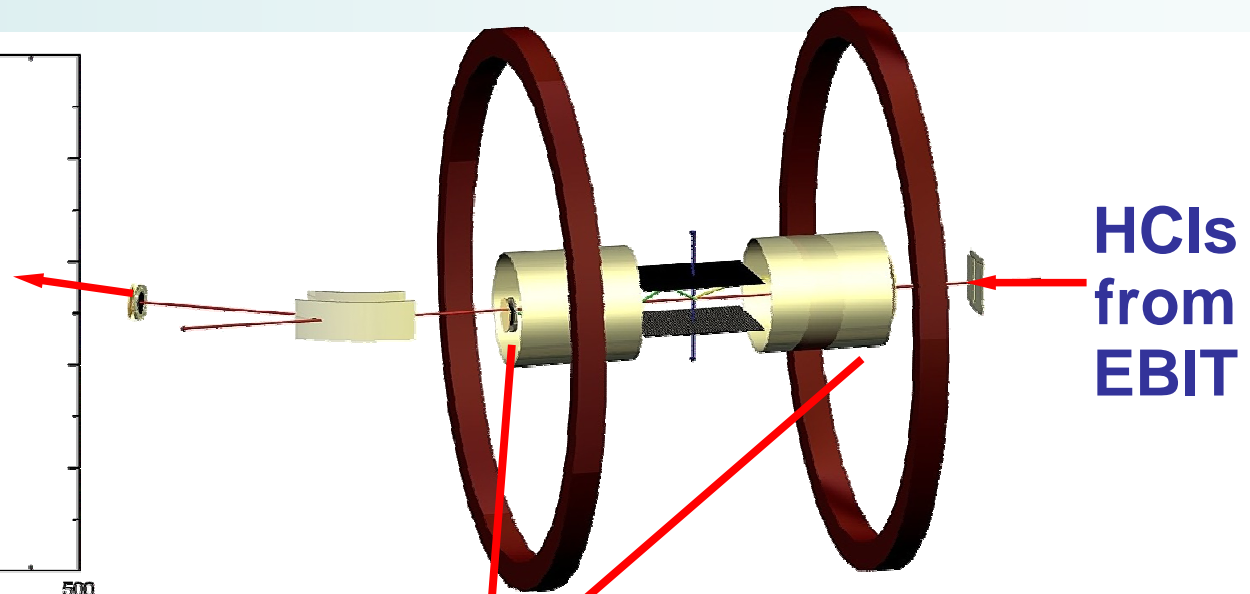
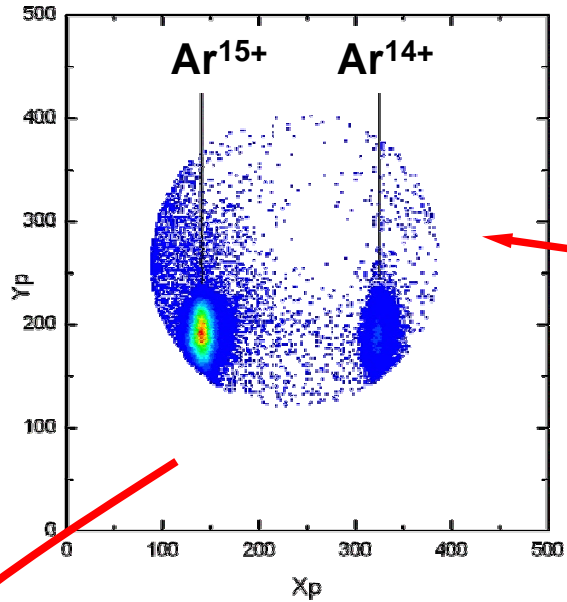
Doubly excited  
state

Decay

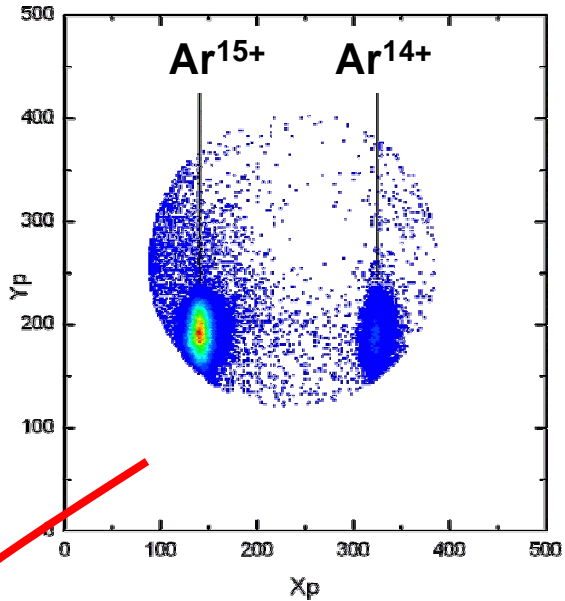
Capture



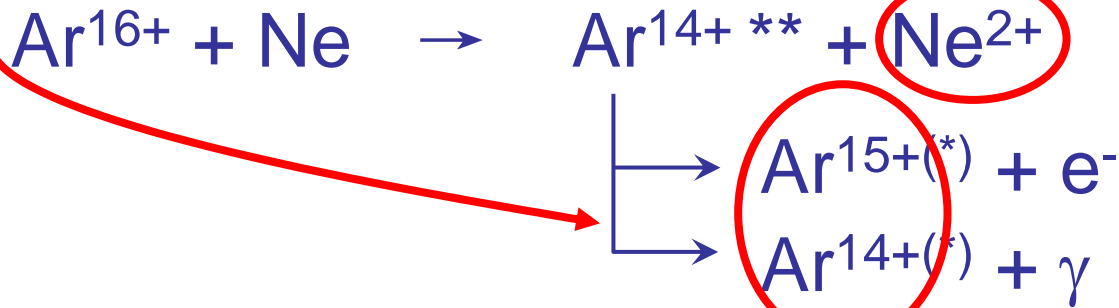
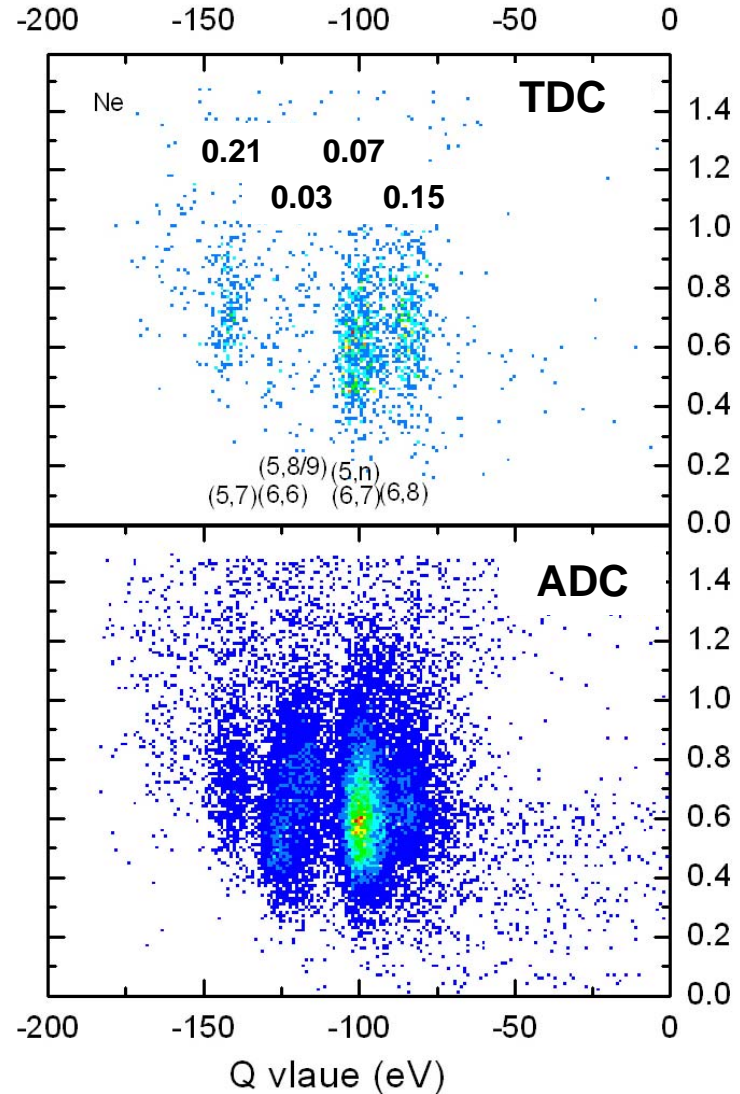
# Double electron capture



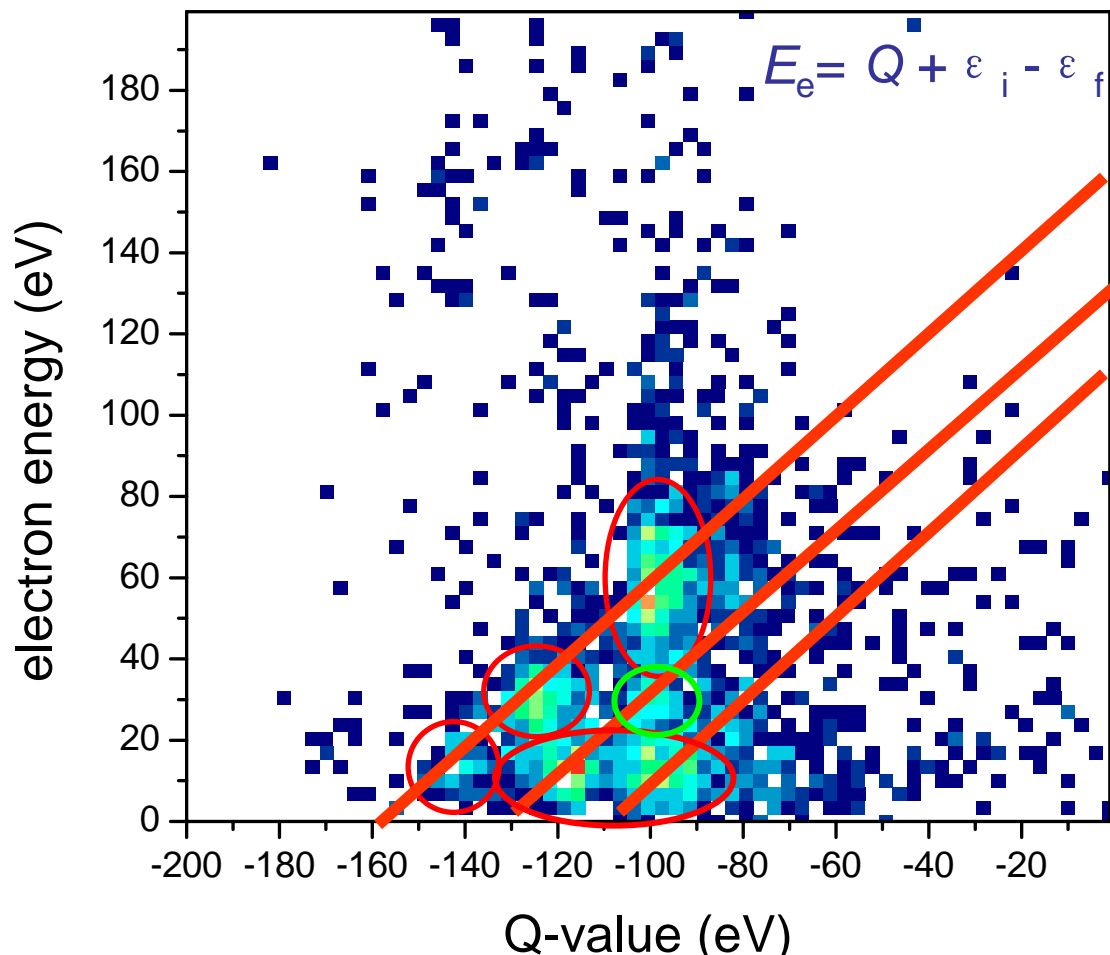
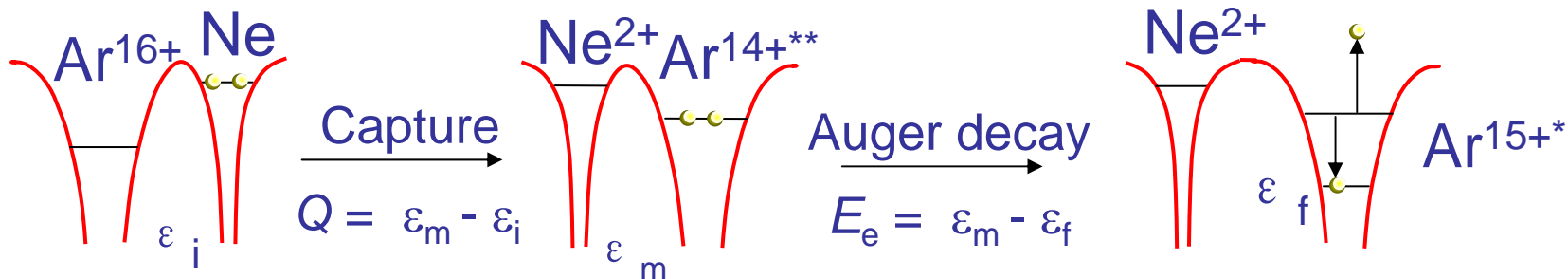
# Double electron capture



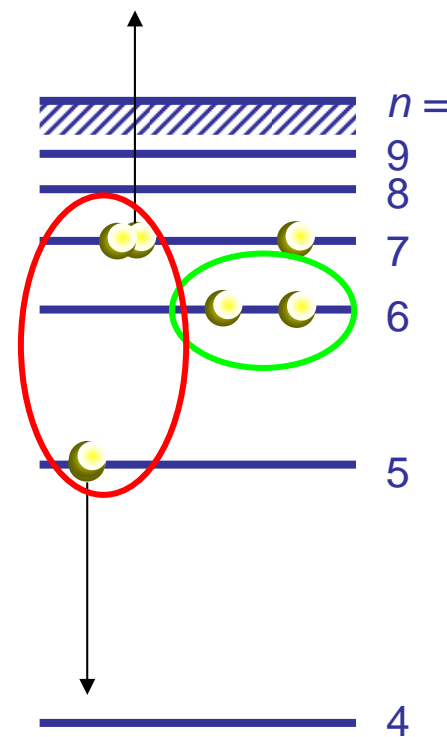
## Q-value vs. projectile scattering angle



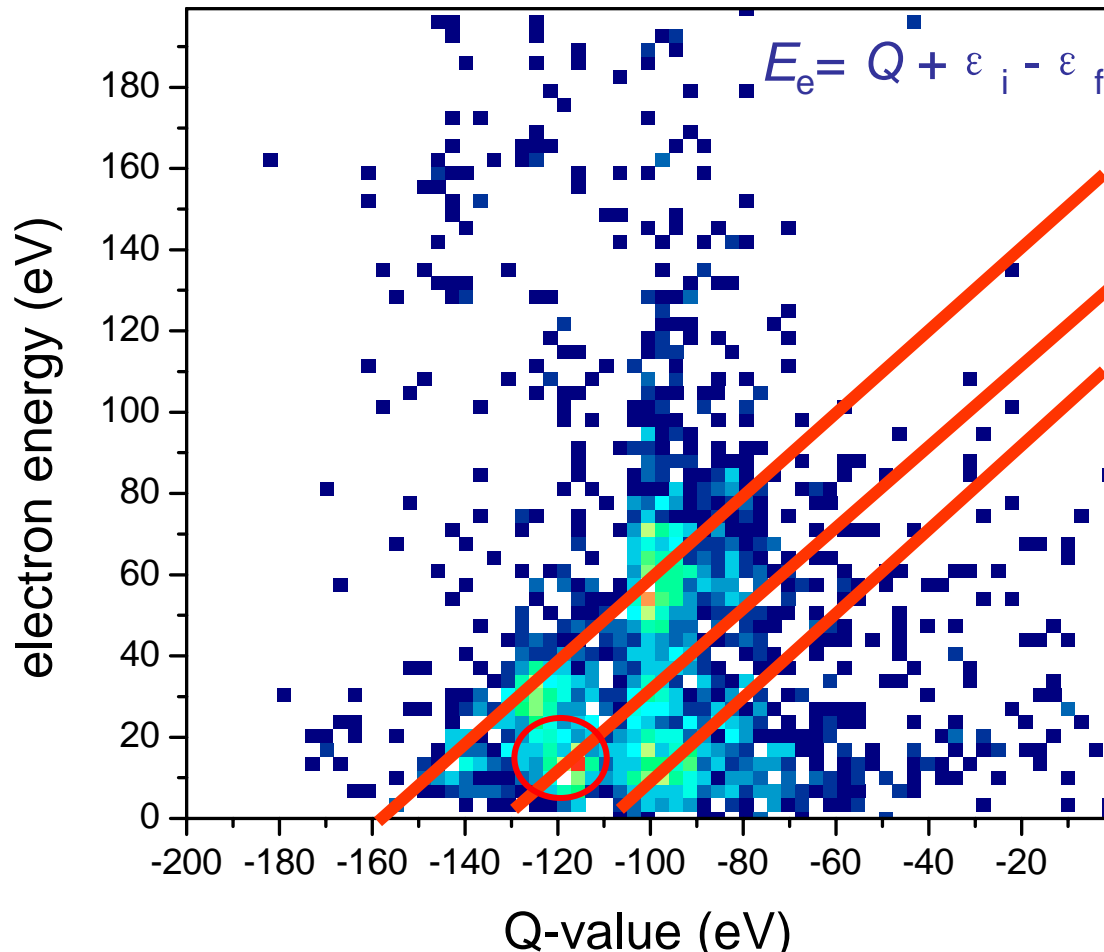
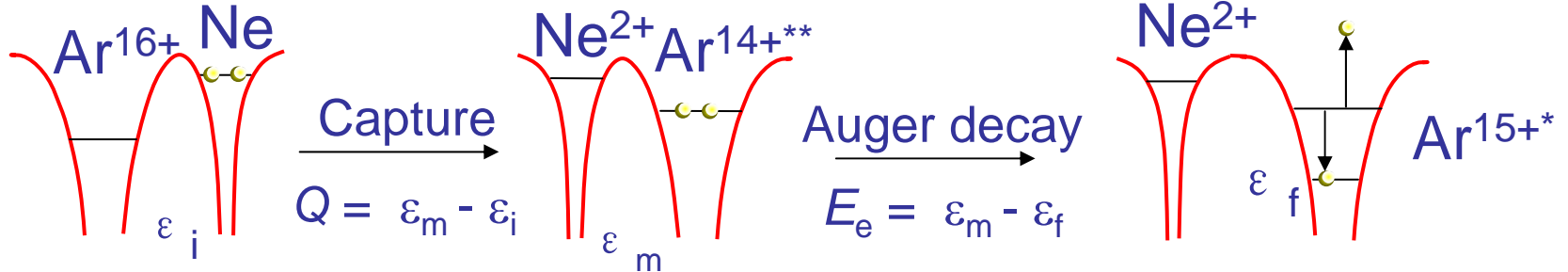
# ADC decay channels



## 1. Target excitation



# ADC decay channels



1. Target excitation
2. Photon emission

## Life times:

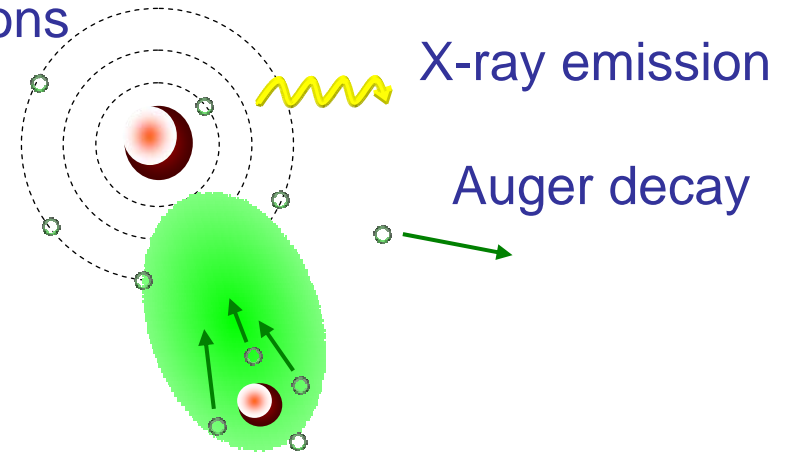
Auger  $\sim 0.1-1$  ps

Radiative  $\sim 10$  ps

**Theoretical  
state-selective  
capture cross  
sections  
required**

# HITRAP: Towards higher charge states and lower collision-energies

“Hollow” ions



**Higher charge states:**

⇒ Transfer of many electrons ( $>5$ )

**Lower collision energies:**

⇒ “narrower”  $(n, l)$  distributions

⇒ longer collision duration

- **Dynamics of formation and relaxation**

- Correlation in femtosec. many-electron flux
- Relaxation of highly charged quasi-molecules



# People

D. Fischer

D. Globig

R. Hubele

A. Kelkar

A. LaForge

D. Misra

M. Sell

K. Schneider

Xincheng Wang

Yingli Xue (pres. Lanzhou)



S. Bernitt

J. Crespo

R. Ginzel

K.-U. Kühnel

**R. Moshhammer**

**J. Ullrich**



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT  
FÜR KERNPHYSIK

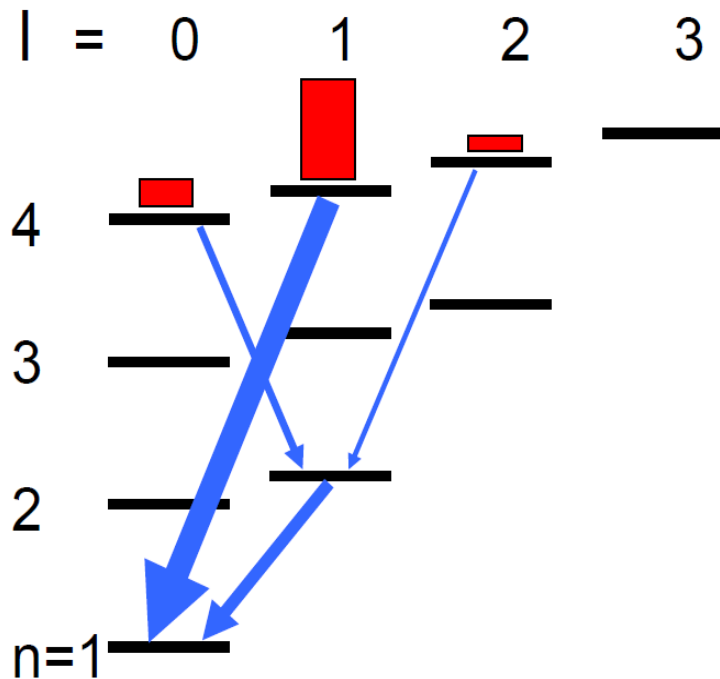
# Conclusion I

- State selective, differential cross sections for single and double-electron capture
- coincident energy- (and momentum-) resolved information of electron emission (Auto-ionization)
- Insight in femtosecond transfer and stabilization mechanisms in slow collisions between HCs and atoms in great detail

# Towards lower collision energies and higher charge states

Low collision energies

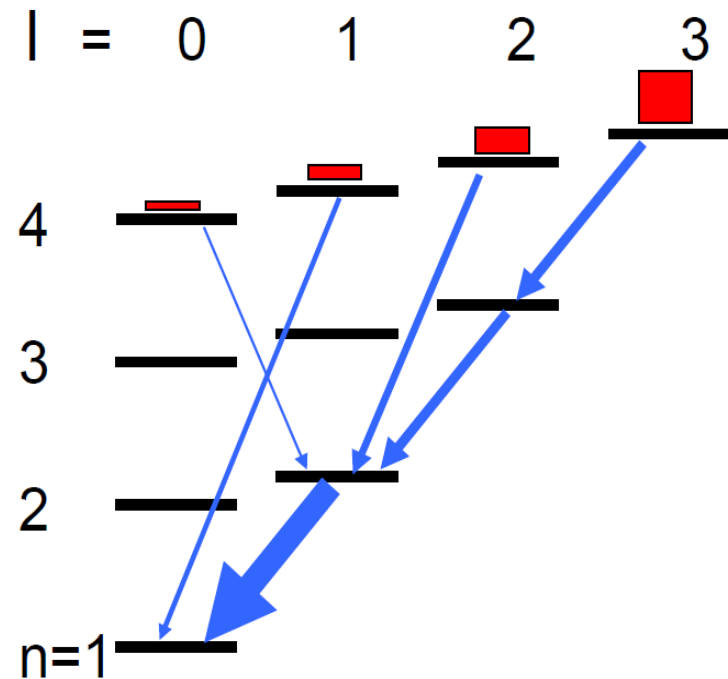
→ high probability for capture  $l = 1$



→ Strong high- $n$  Lyman emission

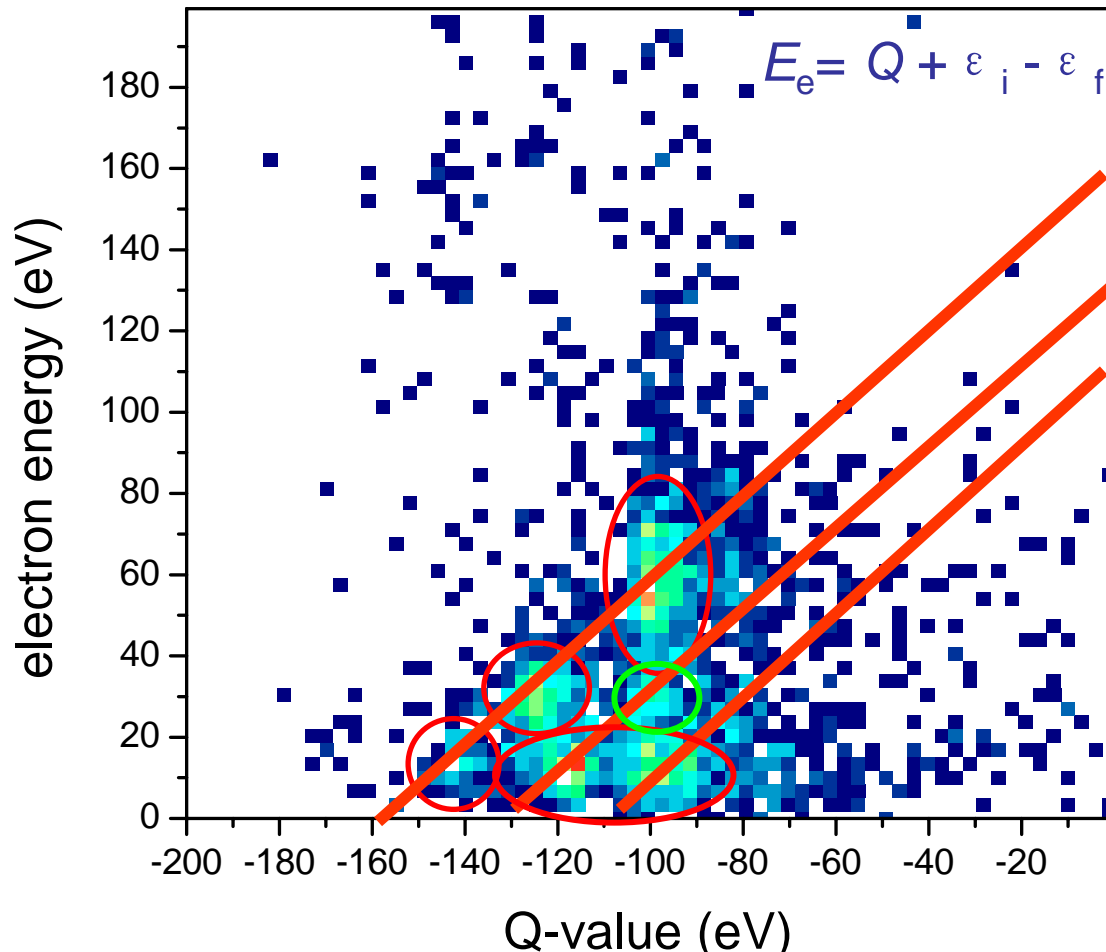
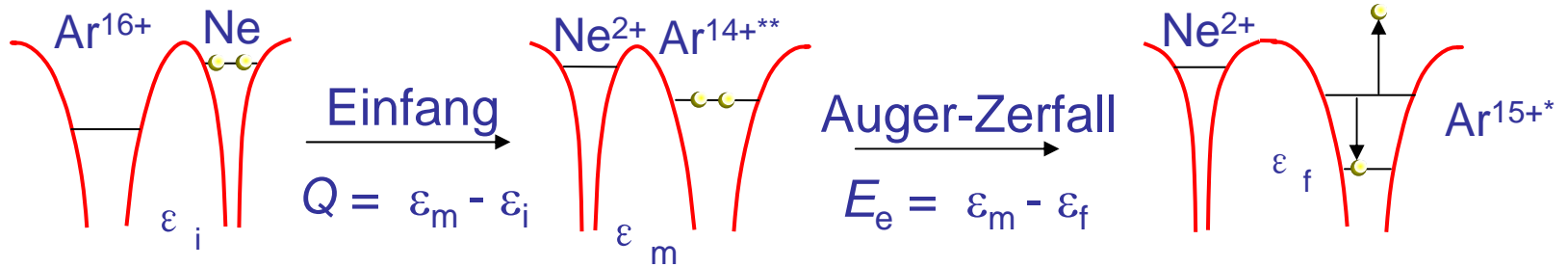
High collision energies

→  $l$  - distribution prop. to  $2l + 1$



→ Cascading to Lyman  $\alpha$

# Zerfallskanäle



Doubly excited states  
+ Target excitation

