

ROLE OF THE AUTOIONIZING STATES IN THE ELECTRON-IMPACT  
EXCITATION OF THE  $\text{Cd}^+$  ION RESONANCE LINES

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Electron-impact excitation of the resonance  $5p\ ^2P_j$  levels of the  $\text{Cd}^+$  ion has been studied from the threshold up to 12 eV. Experiment was carried out in the crossed electron and ion beams using the optical spectroscopy method. The  $\text{Cd}^+$  ion, produced in the low-voltage discharge (<12 eV) ion source, were formed into a beam and separated from the neutral Cd atoms by a  $90^\circ$  electrostatic capacitor. The ion beam ( $E=1$  keV,  $I=0.5-1\ \mu\text{A}$ ) was intersected at right angle by a ribbon electron beam ( $E=4-15$  eV,  $I=5-50\ \mu\text{A}$ ,  $0.5$  eV energy spread (FWHM)) at a pressure of  $10^{-8}$  Torr. Radiation was spectrally separated by means of  $70^\circ$  vacuum monochromator using the Seya-Namloka optical scheme. The signal of  $(1-20)\ \text{s}^{-1}$  magnitude at signal to noise ratio of  $1/2-1/20$  was extracted using a modulation technique. The experimental data were measured and processed using a PC-CAMAC system.

The combined excitation functions for both resonance lines ( $\lambda 226.5$  nm and  $\lambda 214.4$  nm) of  $\text{Cd}^+$  have revealed the resonance structure (see fig.) not observed earlier [1]. Experimental results are compared with the close-coupling calculations carried out in the four states ( $5s-5p-4d^95s^2-6s$ ) approximation. The structure is due to the electron capture by the ion resulting in

the formation of the  $4d^{10}5p(^2P_{3/2})nl$ ,  $4d^95s^2(^2D_{5/2,3/2})n_1l_1$ ,  $4d^{10}6s(^2S_{1/2})n_2l_2$  autoionizing states of the Cd atom, the subsequent decay of which leads to the population of the resonance levels of the  $\text{Cd}^+$  ion.

References

1. K.Hane et al. //J.Phys.B. 1983. V.16. P.629; Phys.Rev. 1983. V.27. P.124.

