## **VELOCITY** DEPENDENCE OF THE PENNING IONIZATION OF **D** ATOMS BY He ( $2^{1}$ S) AND He ( $2^{3}$ S) ATOMS

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A time-of-flight technique has been developed for the study of the velocity dependence of the cross section for Penning ionization of D atoms by metastable He atoms :

He  $(2^{1}S) + D \longrightarrow$  He  $(1^{1}S) + D^{+} + e^{-}$ He  $(2^{3}S) + D \longrightarrow$  He  $(1^{1}S) + D^{+} + e^{-}$ 

The same apparatus as in Ref.1 (study of He<sup>\*</sup> + Ar interaction) is used. The D atoms are produced in a r.f. discharge operating at 260 MHz; the atoms are then slowed down by passing them through a small cylinder at the room temperature. The degree of dissociation of  $D_2$  molecules measured in the experiment is roughly 70-80%. The D atom beam enters the interaction chamber; Penning ions produced by the collisions of He (2<sup>1</sup>S) or He (2<sup>3</sup>S) with D atoms are mass-analyzed and counted.

In the case of a short gate function and a slowly varying cross section, the ratio of the ion signal to the metastable signal  $N^{+}_{IP}(\tau) / N^{*}(\tau)$  for the same flight path is given by :  $\sigma_{eff}(\tau) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{P} \underbrace{\sum_{i} P}_{i} \underbrace{\sigma_{eff}(\tau)}_{i} / 1/.$ 

same flight path is given by:  $\mathcal{O}_{eff}(\tau) + \sum_{p} (-1)^{p} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}_{1P}}_{p} \approx \mathcal{O}_{eff}(\tau) / 1/.$   $\mathcal{O}_{eff}$  is the effective cross section given by  $\mathcal{O}_{eff}(v) = \int \underbrace{V_{h}}_{v} g(v_{k}) \mathcal{O}(v_{h})$   $dv_{k}$  where  $\overline{v_{k}} = \overline{v} - \overline{v_{k}}$  is the relative velocity and  $g(v_{k})$  is the density distribution of the D atom velocities.

The velocity dependence of the penning ionization cross section of D atoms by  $He(2^{1}S)$  is shown in Fig. 1.

Also, the first results show that penning ionization cross section for the reaction  $He(2^{1}S) + D$  is much larger than the cross section for  $He(2^{3}S) + D$ . This result for the ratio of the cross sections is in better agreement with the theoretical predictions of Cohen and Lane /2/ than with the predictions of Fujii and al. /3/.

/1/ A. Pesnelle, A. Hourdin, G. Watel and C. Manus - J. Phys. <u>B6</u>, L326 (1973).

- A. Pesnelle, G. Watel and C. Manus J. Chem. Phys. to be published.
- /2/ J.S. Cohen and N.F. Lane J. Phys. <u>B.6</u>, L113 (1973).
- /3/ H. Fujii, H. Nakamura and M. Mori J. Phys. Soc. Japan <u>29</u>, 1030 (1970).



