HFS-Measurements in the 4d^{9}5p $^1P_1^0$- and $^3D_1^0$-States of ^{105}Pd ($I=5/2$)

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Z. Naturforsch. **36a**, 780–781 (1981); received May 19, 1981

The hfs of the 4d^{9}5p $^1P_1^0$ - and $^3D_1^0$ - states of ^{105}Pd ($I=5/2$) has been investigated by level-crossing spectroscopy. From the measurements we get the following hfs coupling constants: $A(^3D_1^0) = -302$ (6) MHz and $A(^1P_1^0) = -220$ (6) MHz.

Naturally occuring Palladium has one odd isotope ^{105}Pd ($I=5/2$) with an abundance of 22%. From the $J=1$ states in the 4d^{9}5p configuration (Fig. 1) only the hfs of the $^3P_1^0$-state has been investigated so far using level-crossing (lc) spectroscopy [1, 2]. As may be concluded from the g_J sum-rule [2], the influence of configuration interaction in the states of the 4d^{9}5p configuration should be very small. Therefore it should be possible to treat the hfs of these states theoretically with good accuracy. In order to test such calculations, the hfs-data of the $J=1$ states are of special interest.

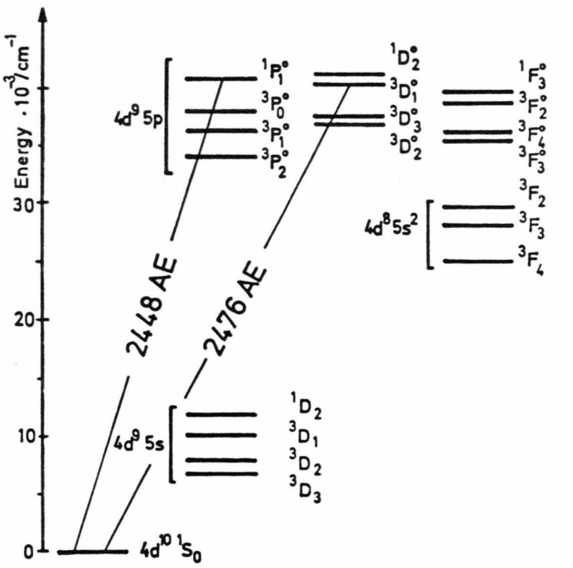

Fig. 1. Part of the level scheme of the Pd I spectrum.

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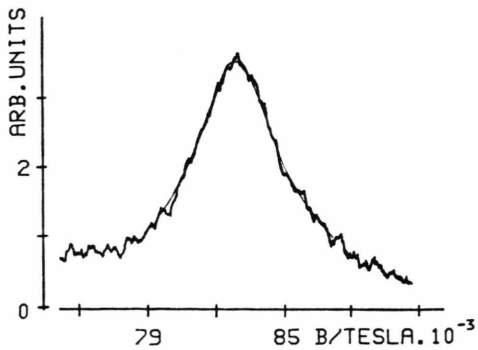

Fig. 2. $\Delta m = 2$ lc-signal of the 4d^{9}5p $^1P_1^0$-state of ^{105}Pd. The drawn line is a calculated signal curve for $A = -302$ MHz and $B = -250$ MHz.

In addition to the zero-field level crossings a $J=1$ state with $I > 1/2$ will yield one $\Delta m = 2$ lc-signal with $\Delta F = 1$ and $(2I-2)$ "foldover" crossing-signals with $\Delta F = 0$ which are in most cases too wide and weak to be useful [3]. The single occuring $\Delta m = 2$ lc-signal in the $^3D_1^0$- or $^1P_1^0$-state of ^{105}Pd has been detected with an experimental arrangement similar to that described elsewhere [2]. An atomic beam of natural Pd, produced in an oven of coaxial construction, was irradiated perpendicularly to the magnetic field B with the unpolarized light of a hollow cathode lamp. The fluorescence radiation in the direction of B has been observed by means of a photomultiplier through a linear analyser and a monochromator tuned to the resonance line under investigation (Figure 1). By rotating the analyser the lc-signals have been modulated [4] for lock-in detection in combination with an averaging computer. The magnetic field was generated by a pair of Helmholtz coils. As an example the $\Delta m = 2$ lc-signal of the 4d^{9}5p $^1P_1^0$-state is shown in Figure 2. In order to get this signal-to-noise ratio signal processing up to twelve hours had to be employed.

According to the Breit formula [5] the line shape has been calculated and fitted to the experimental curves making use of the experimental values for the mean lifetimes [6] and the g_J-factors [7, 8] by choosing a fixed value for the quadrupole coupling constant B and varying the A-factor. In principle, the position of the $\Delta m = 2$ lc-signal ($\Delta F = 1$) is mainly determined by the magnetic coupling constant A whereas the B-factor only slightly influences the line shape of the lc-signal. With regard to

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the experimental uncertainties in both states here under study this influence is too small to give accurate values for the B-factors. Therefore their order of magnitude has been estimated using the tensor formalism first reported by Schwartz [9, 2]. One obtains nearly the same values for the B-factors in the $^3D_1{}^0$- and $^1P_1{}^0$-state to be $-(250 \pm 150)$ MHz. This value has been chosen in the fit procedure. The uncertainty due to this method is expressed in the relative large errors of the magnetic coupling constants. The results are:

$$A\,(^3D_1{}^0) = -\,220\,(6)\ \text{MHz}\,,$$
$$A\,(^1P_1{}^0) = -\,302\,(6)\ \text{MHz}\,.$$

The negative signs are in accordance with a theoretical estimation [10] and with an optical measurement of the A-factors due to Steudel in the early fifties [11] who derived the following results: $A\,(^3D_1{}^0) = -246$ MHz and $A\,(^1P_1{}^0) = -331$ MHz.

We like to thank Prof. H. Krüger for his continuous support of this work.

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