



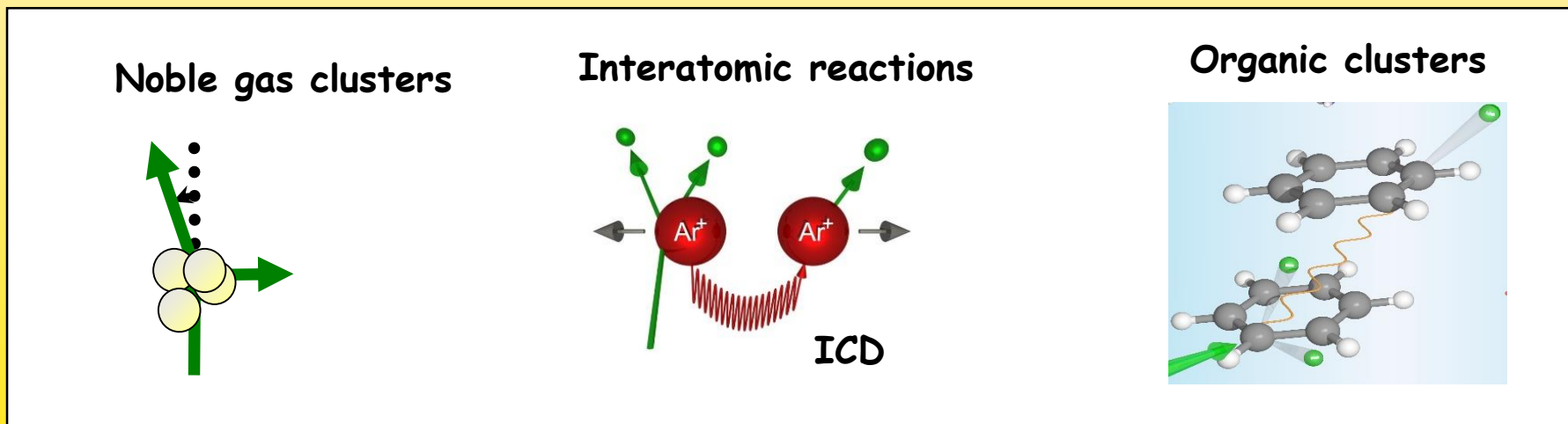
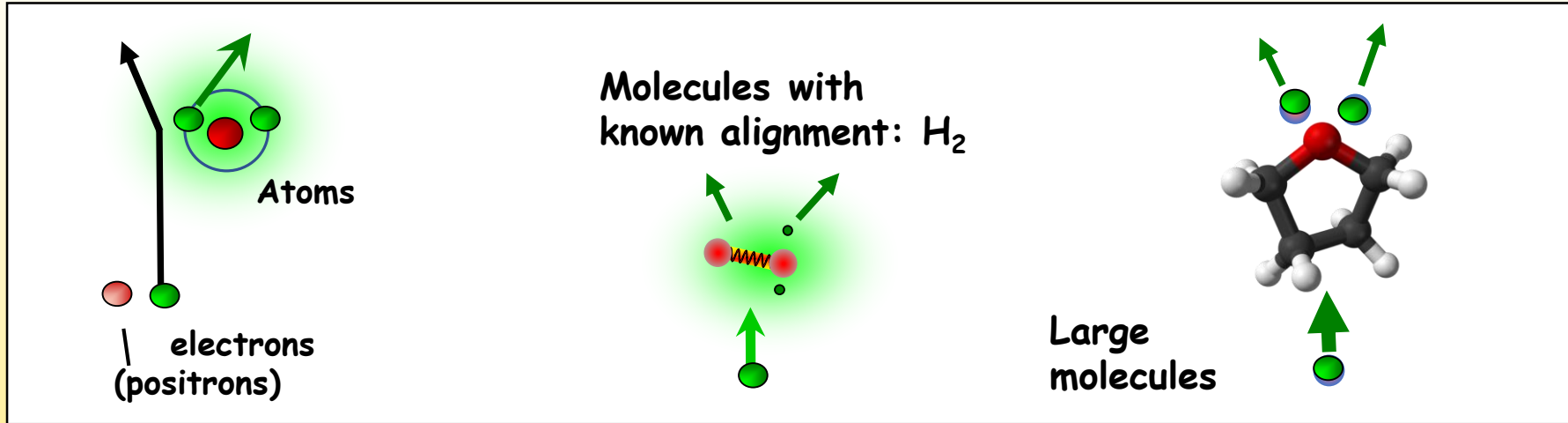
Multi-particle imaging techniques for studying electron and positron impact ionization

Alexander Dorn

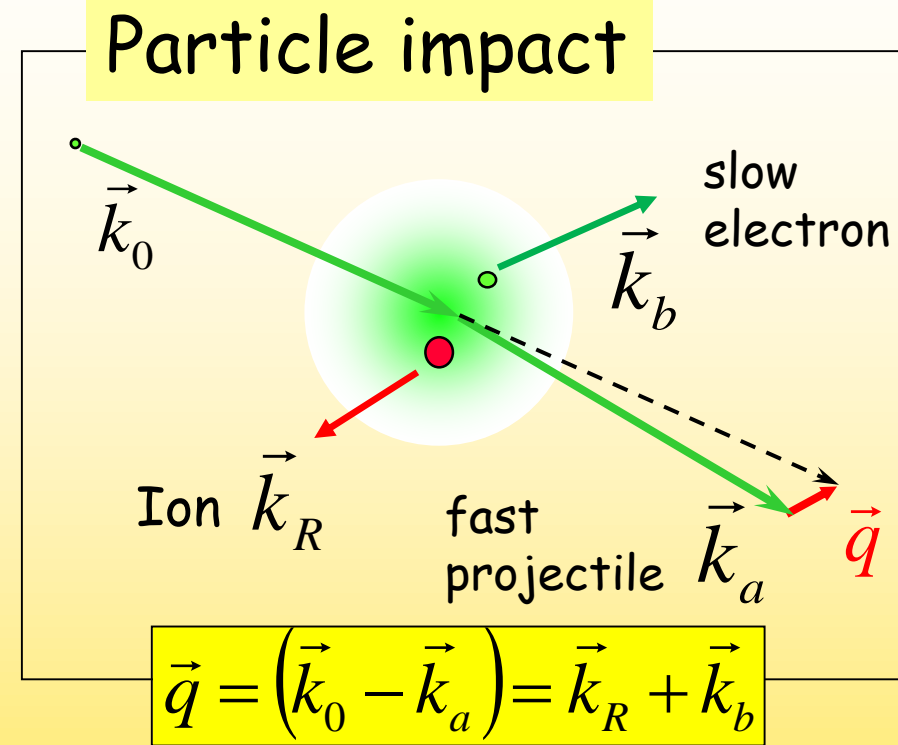
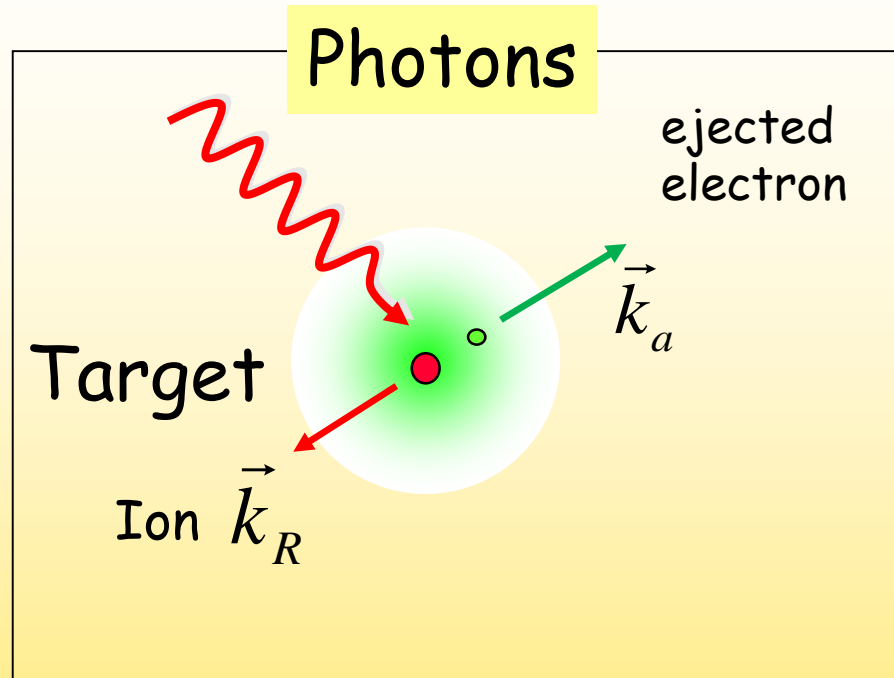
Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics, Heidelberg, Germany



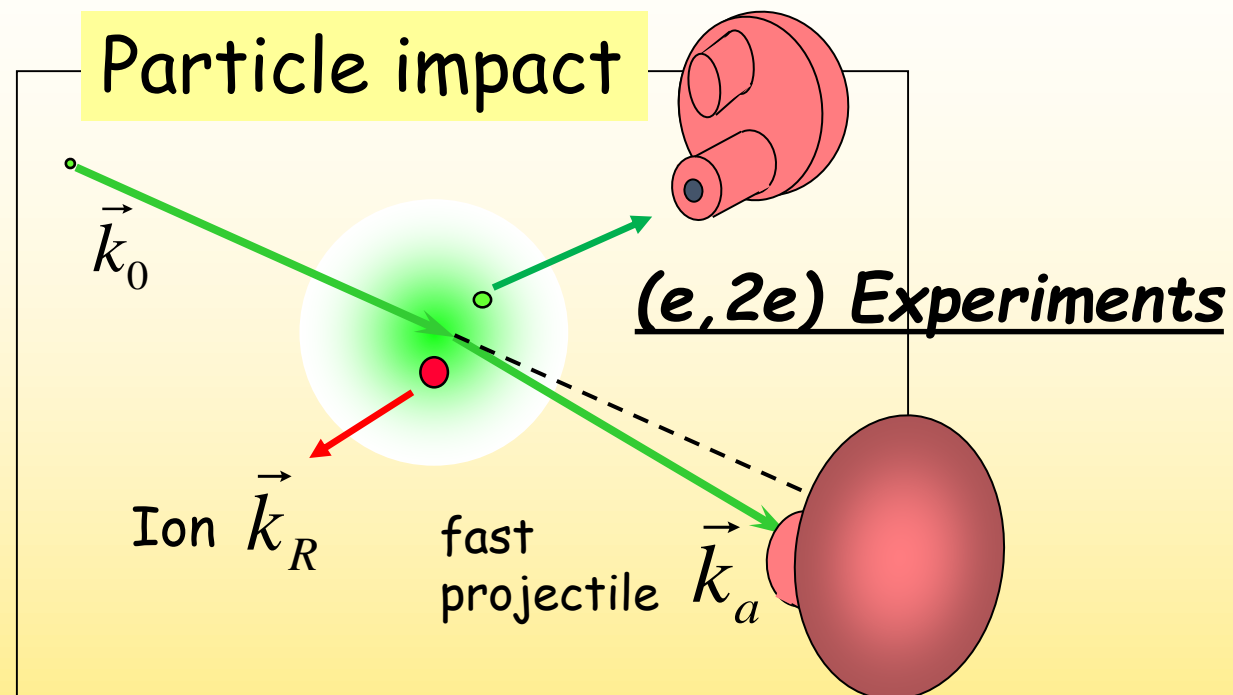
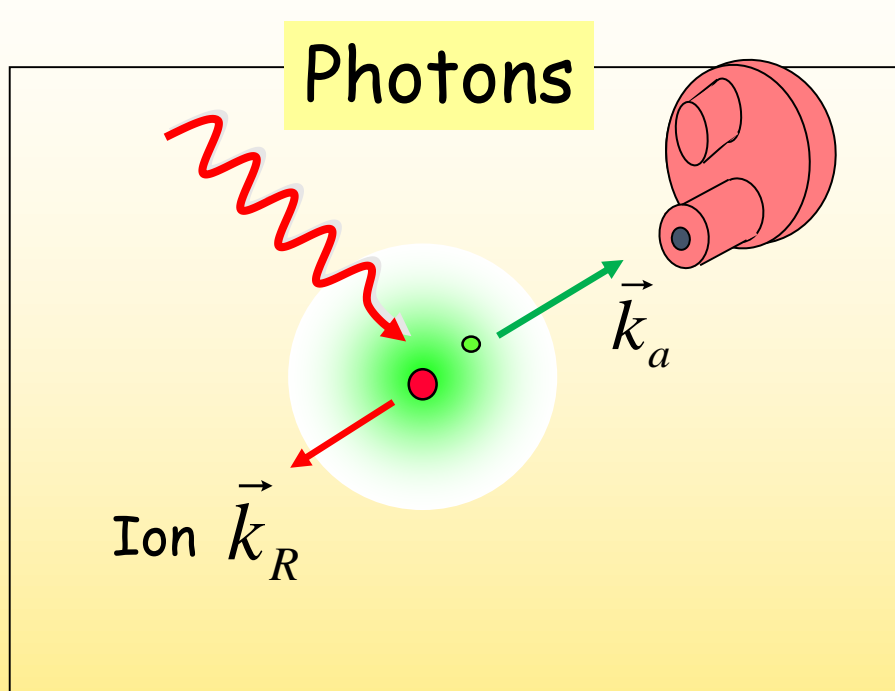
Fundamental ionization reactions



Ideally: Kinematically complete studies



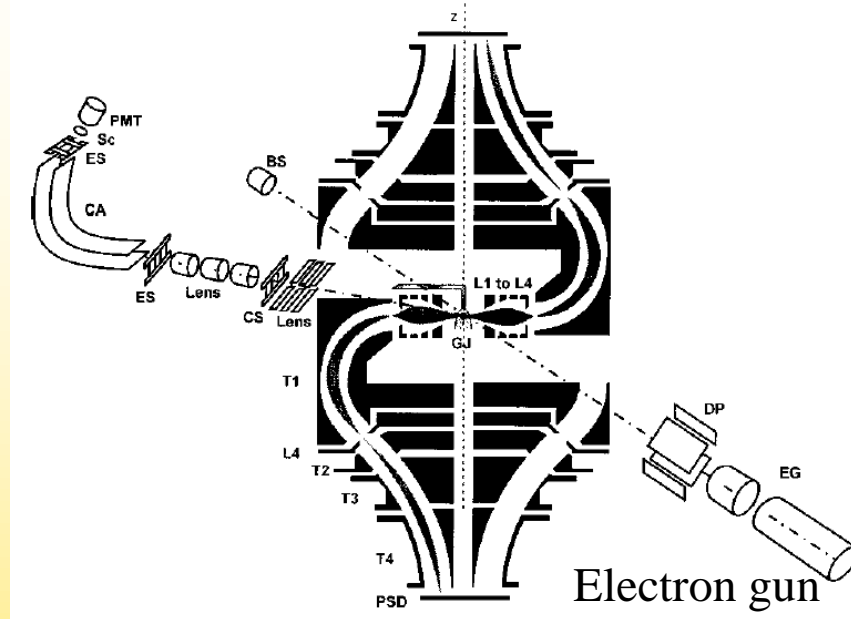
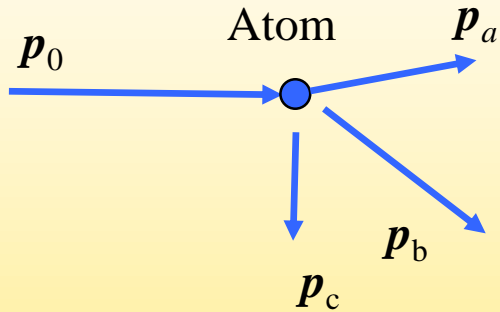
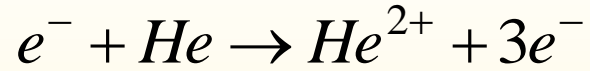
The Experimental Technique



Conventional electron spectrometers:

- + Excellent energy and angular resolution
- Low efficiency. Limited to 2-particle coincidence.
- For ion impact scattering angles are too small.

Limit: 3-particle coincidences



Université Paris XI
 Azzedine Lahmam-Bennani
 Countrate: 1/10 min.

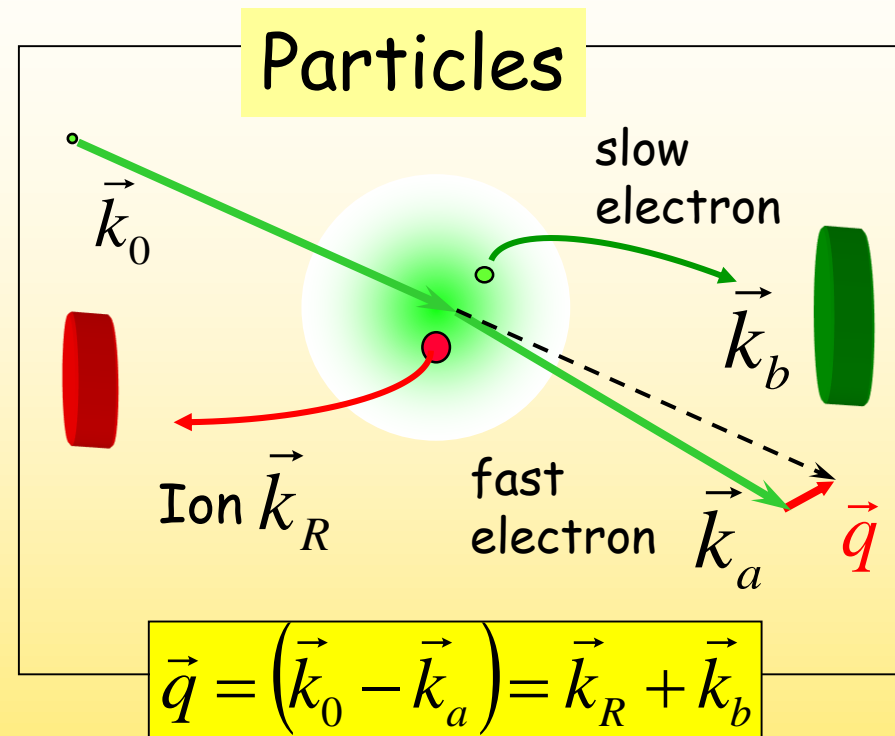
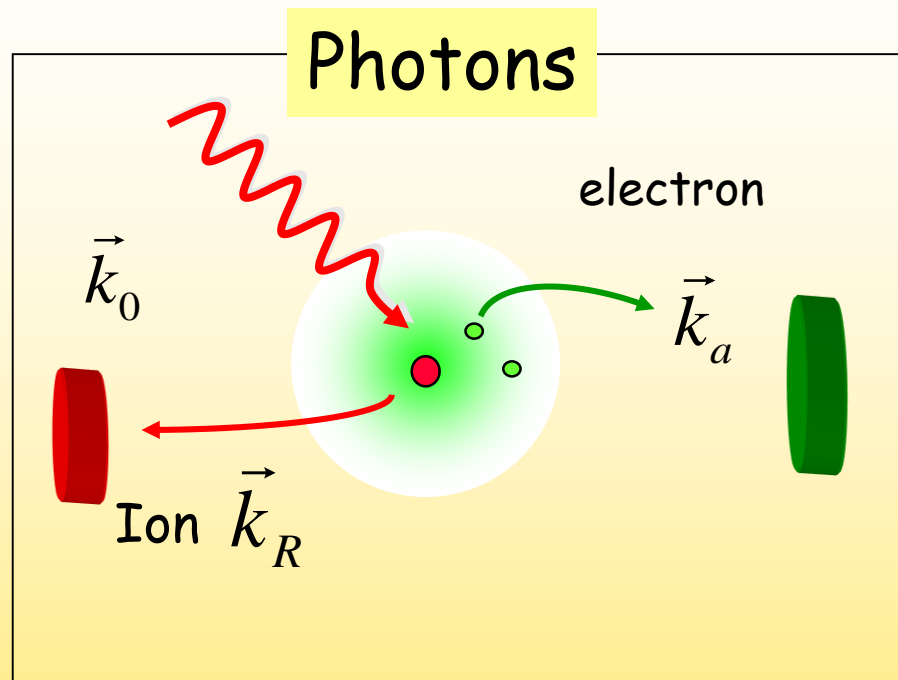
Signal rate

$$\dot{N}_D = \frac{d^5 \sigma}{d\Omega_1 d\Omega_2 d\Omega_3 dE_1 dE_2} j_0 N_T \Delta\Omega_1 \Delta\Omega_2 \Delta\Omega_3 \Delta E^{eff} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3$$

$$\dot{N}_D = 10^{-22} \frac{cm^2}{eV^2} \cdot 100 \frac{nA}{mm^2} \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 3eV^2 = 0.002 \frac{1}{s}$$

→ Experiments for coincidences of more than two particles become unfeasible.

The COLTRIMS or Reaction Microscope technique



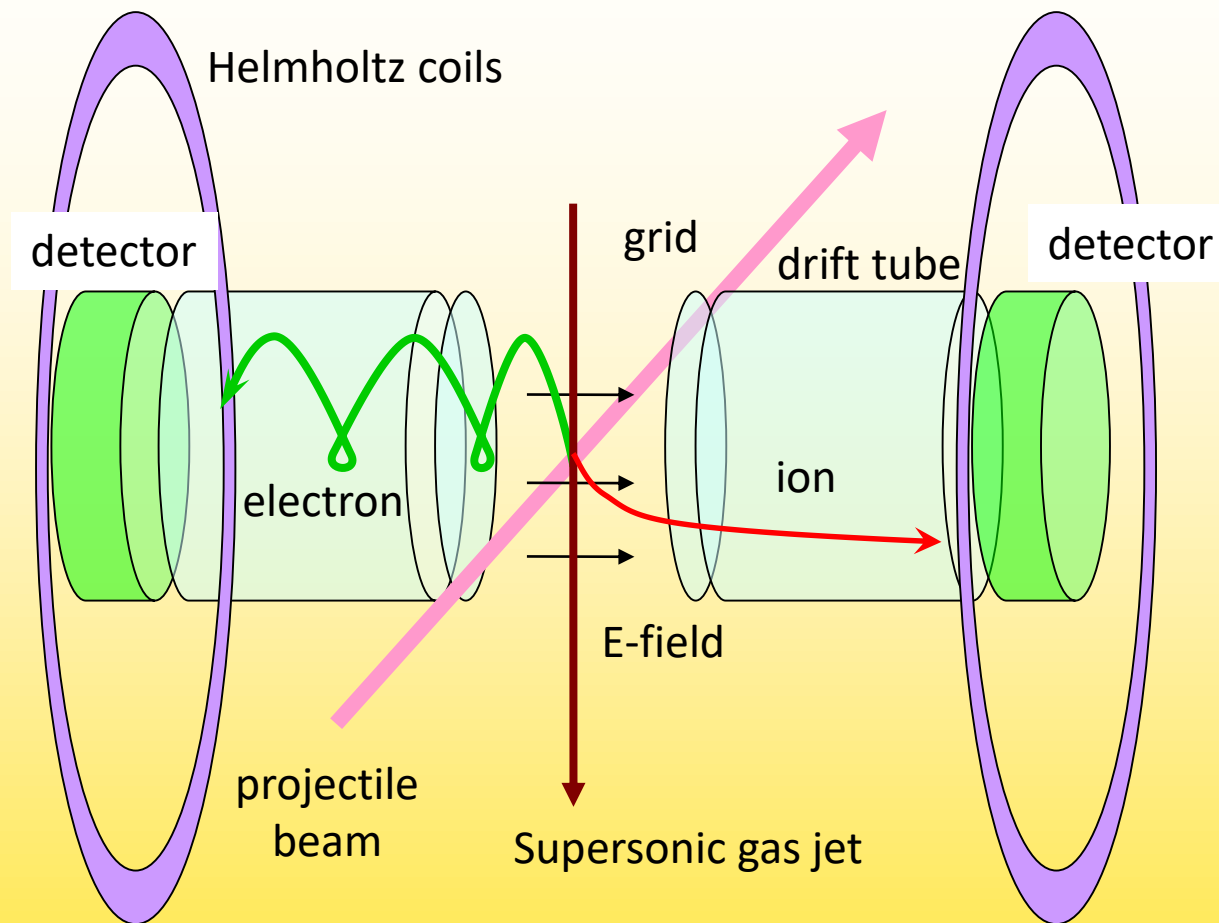
- + Electron and ion detection over the full solid angle
- + Kinematically complete (without projectile detection).
- Ion momentum resolution depends on target temperature and mass.

E.g.:

He⁺: T = 1°K → Δp = 0.26 a.u.

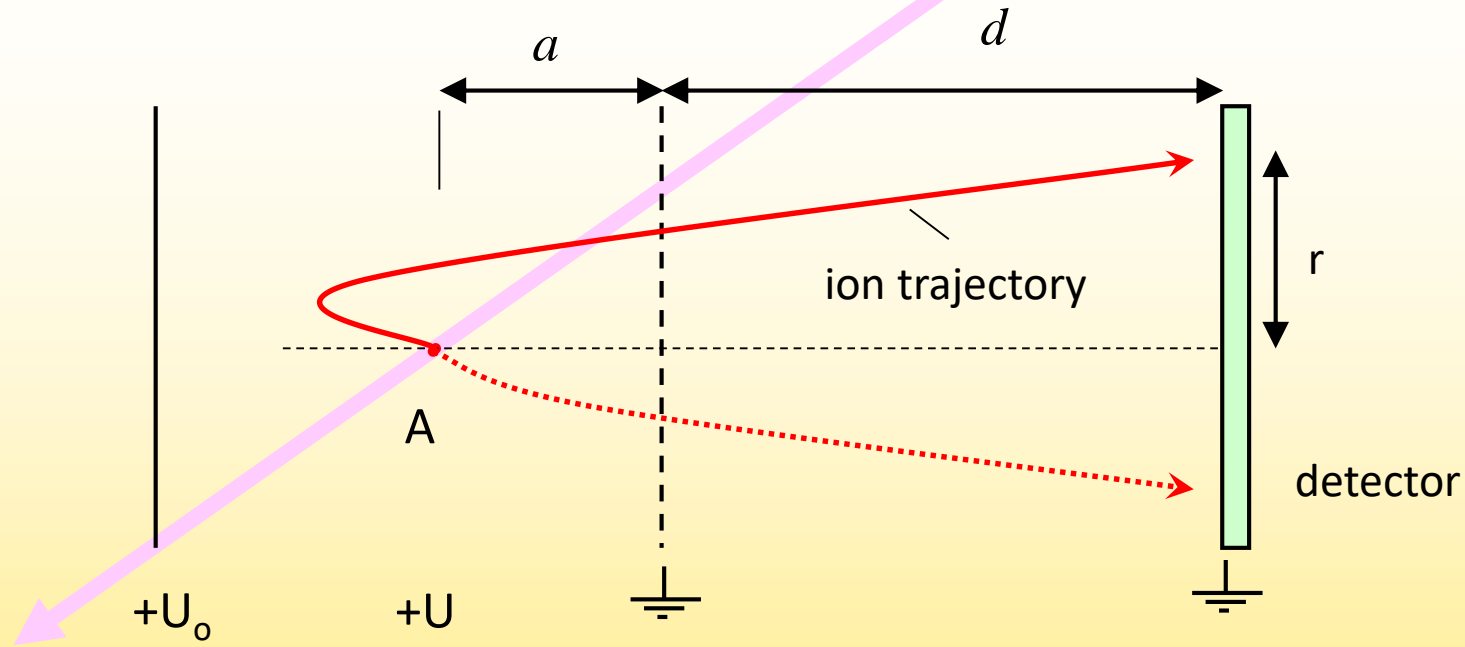
Ar⁺: T = 1°K → Δp = 0.83 a.u

The Reaction Microscope



Universal many-particle coincidence spectrometer for studying atomic and molecular fragmentation reactions

Determination of ion and electron momenta



Ion/electron time of flight $t_{+/-}(E^{\parallel}) = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2}} \cdot \left[\frac{2a}{\sqrt{E^{\parallel} + qU} \pm \sqrt{E^{\parallel}}} + \frac{d}{\sqrt{E^{\parallel} + qU}} \right]$

E^{\parallel} : kinetic energy of ions parallel to spectrometer axis

m : ion mass

q : particle charge

Example: ionization of argon

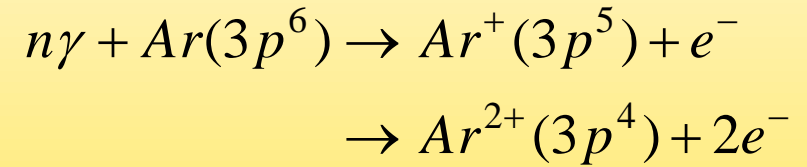
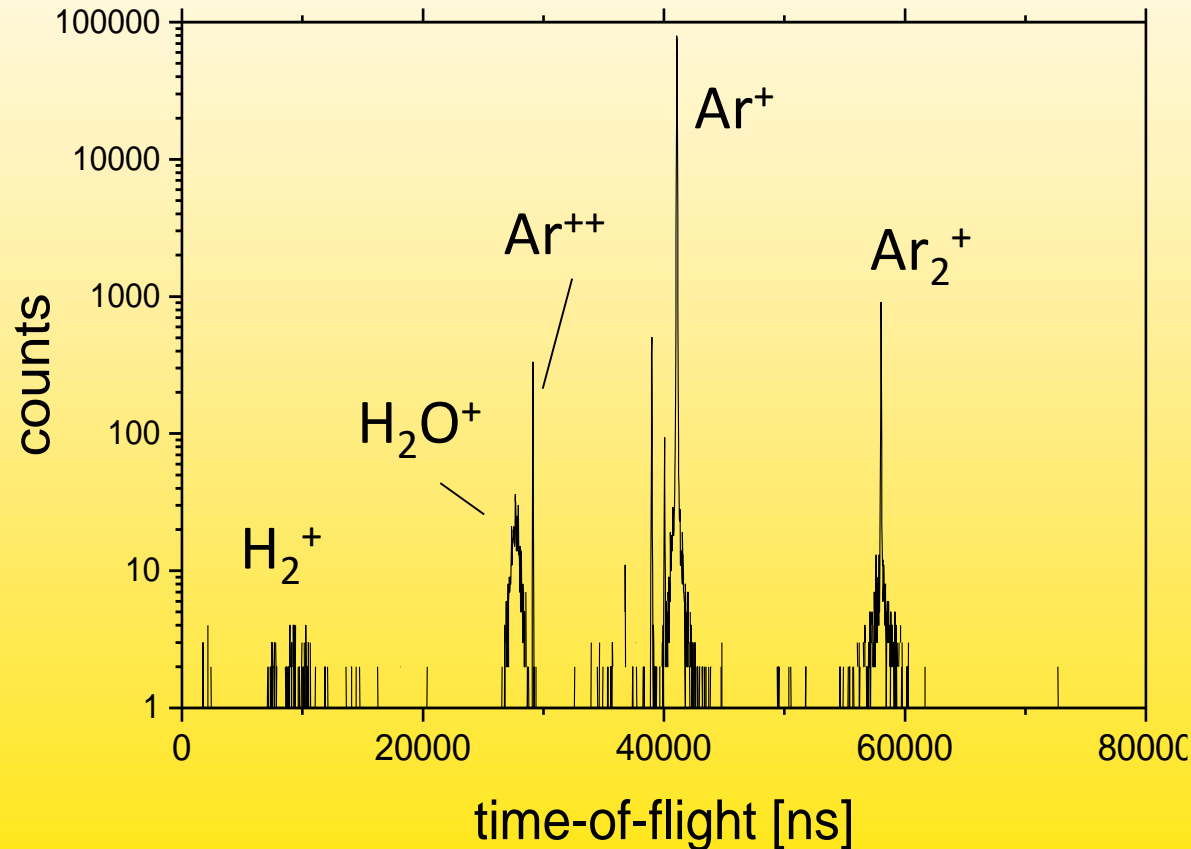
Ion time-of-flight

$m = 40$ (Ar)
 $U = 20$ eV
 $a = 10$ cm
 $d = 20$ cm
 $E = 0$

$$t_o = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{(2a+d)}{\sqrt{qU}} = 40730 \text{ ns}$$

Electrons:

time-of-flight $m = 1/1836$
 $\Rightarrow t \approx 150$ ns



→ Mass over charge separation

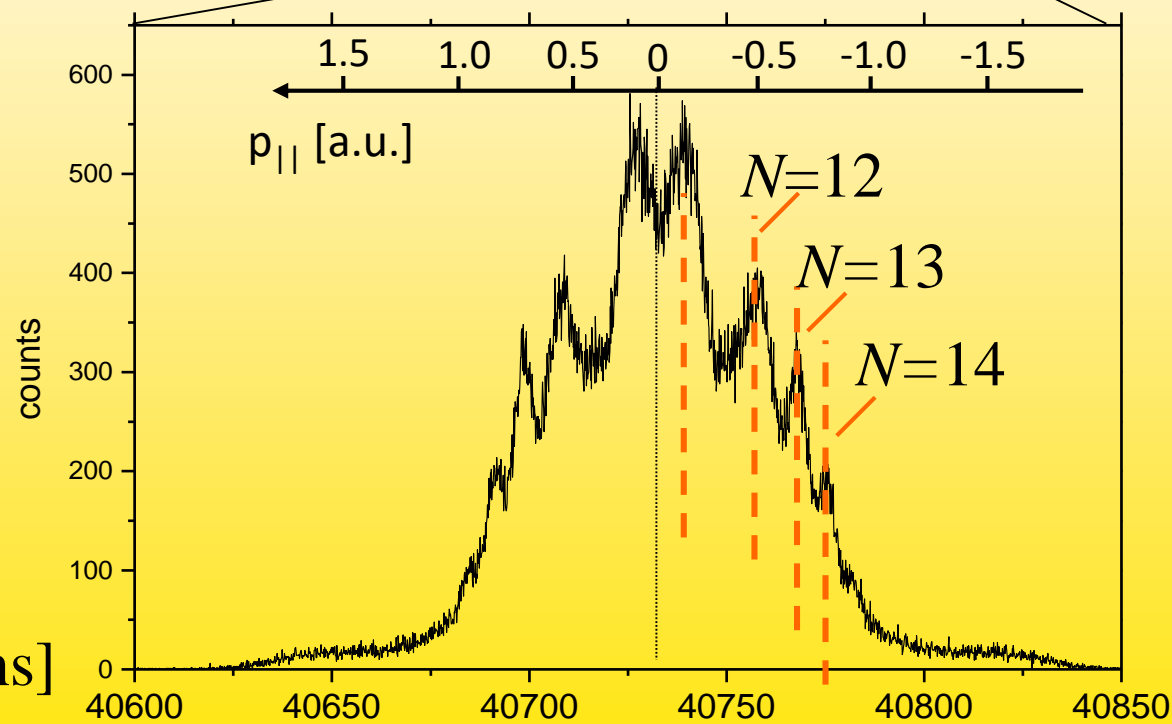
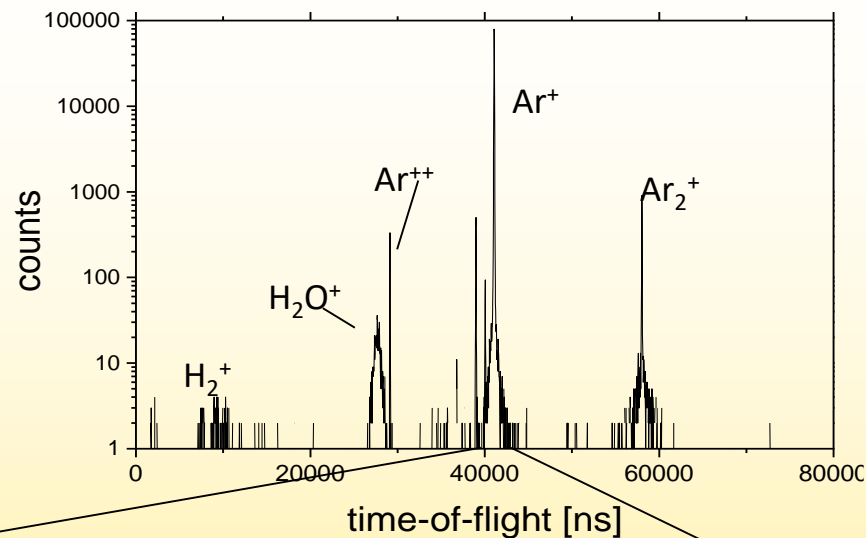
Longitudinal momentum determination

Example:
Ionization of argon

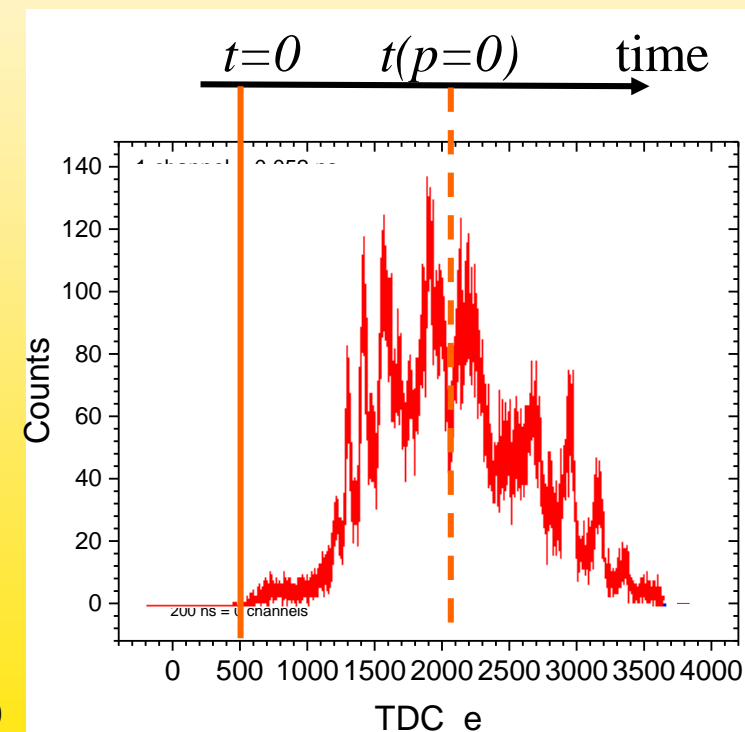
$$I_p = 15.7 \text{ eV} \quad h\nu = 1.55 \text{ eV}$$

$$E_e = N \cdot h\nu - I_p \quad N > 10$$

$$p_e = -p_{ion}$$

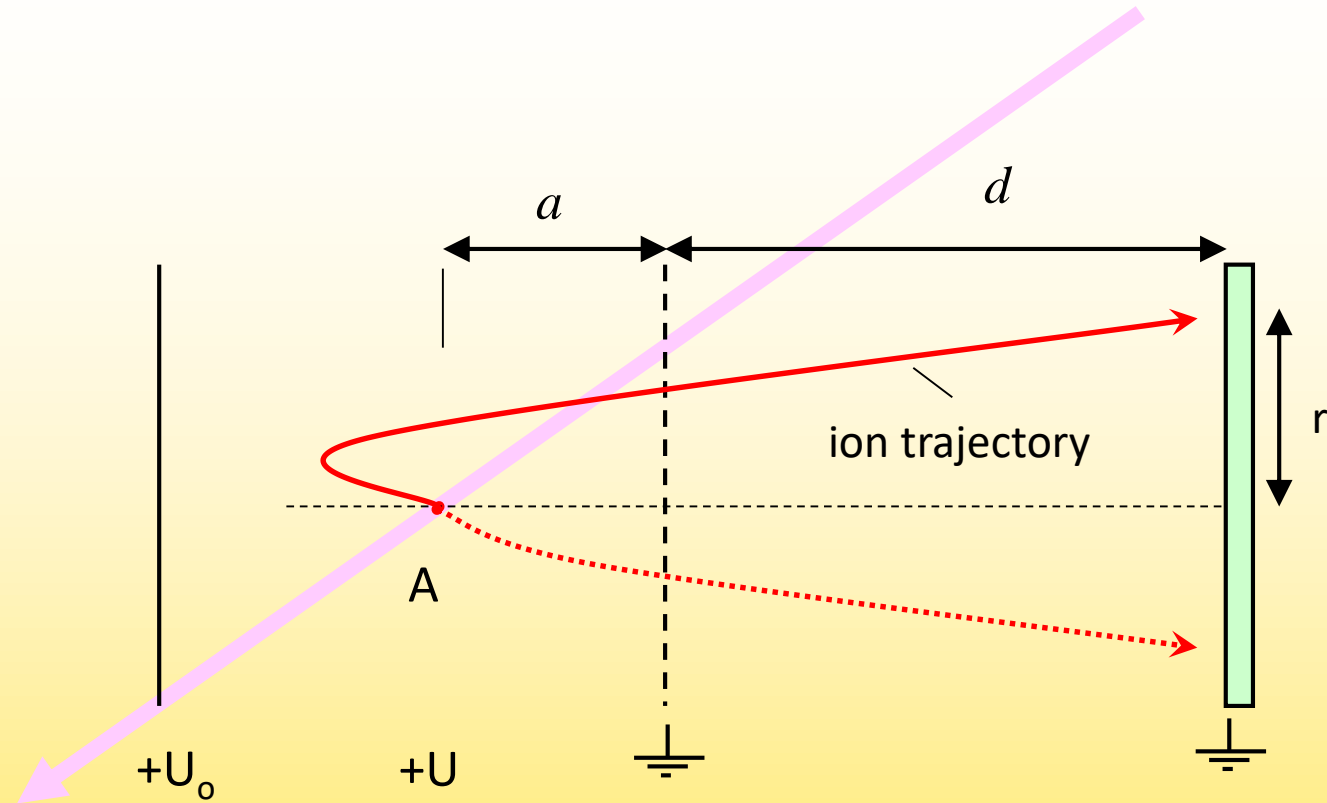


Electron time-of-flight



Ion time-of-flight [ns]

Transversal momentum obtained from detected position

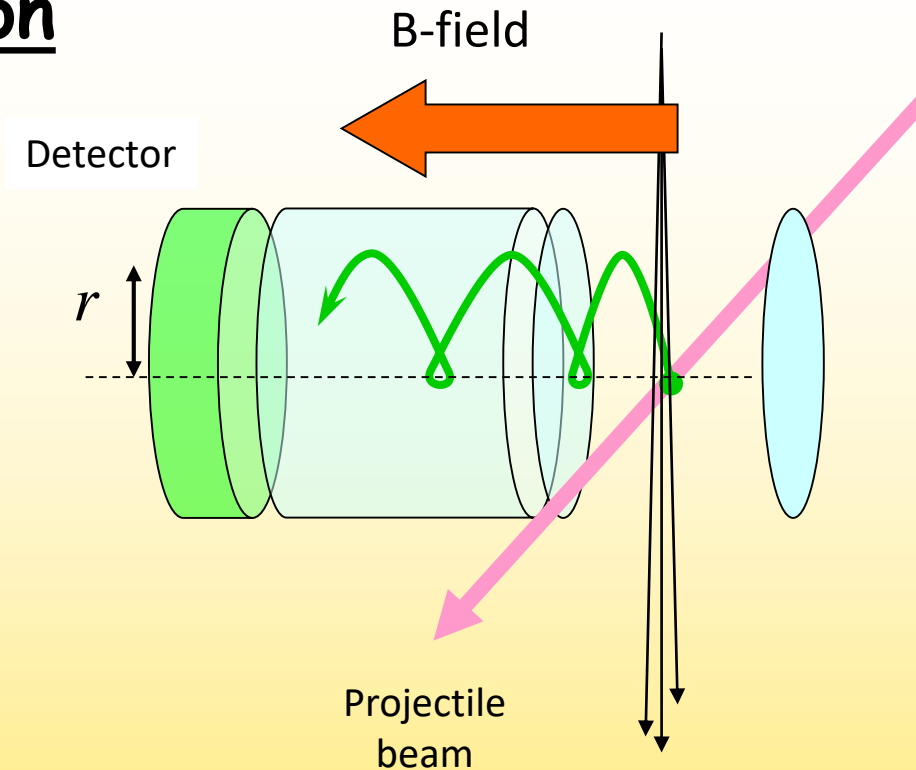


$$t = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{(2a + d)}{\sqrt{qU}}$$

$$v_{\perp} = \frac{p_{\perp}}{m}$$

$$r = \frac{p_{\perp}}{\sqrt{mqU}} \frac{(2a + d)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

The electron transversal motion



Cyclotron motion:

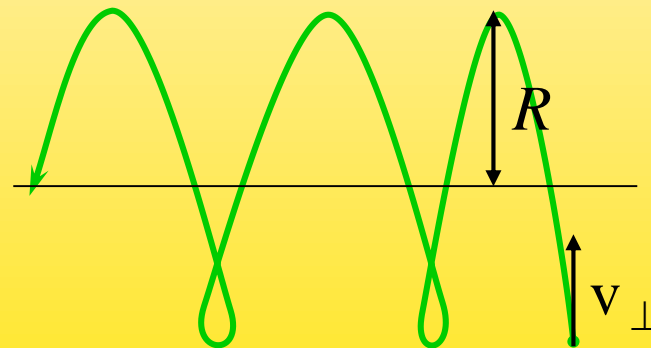
$$F_{Zentrifugal} = F_{Lorentz}$$

$$m v_{\perp}^2 / R = q \cdot v_{\perp} \cdot B$$

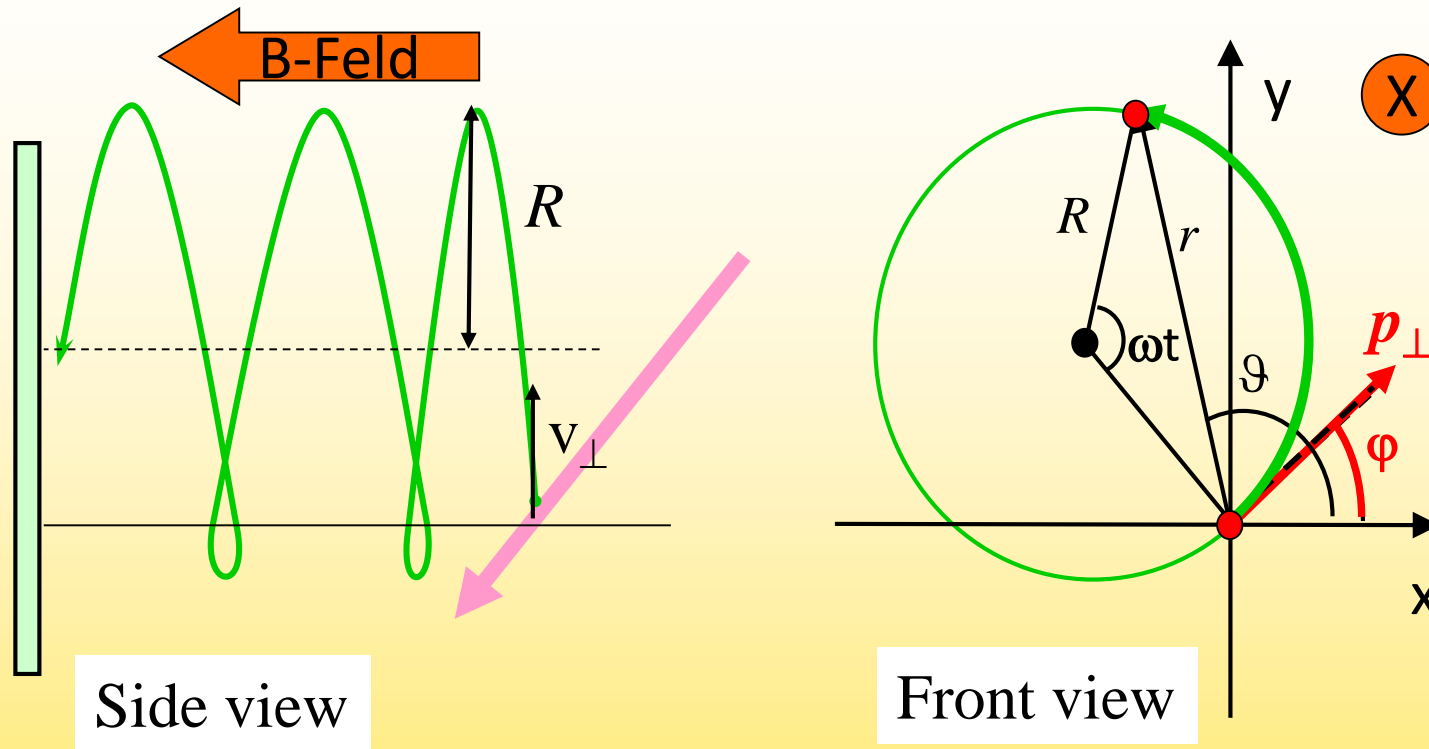
$$p_{\perp} / R = q \cdot B$$

Radius : $R = p_{\perp} / (q \cdot B)$

Frequency: $\omega = q \cdot B / m = 2\pi / T$

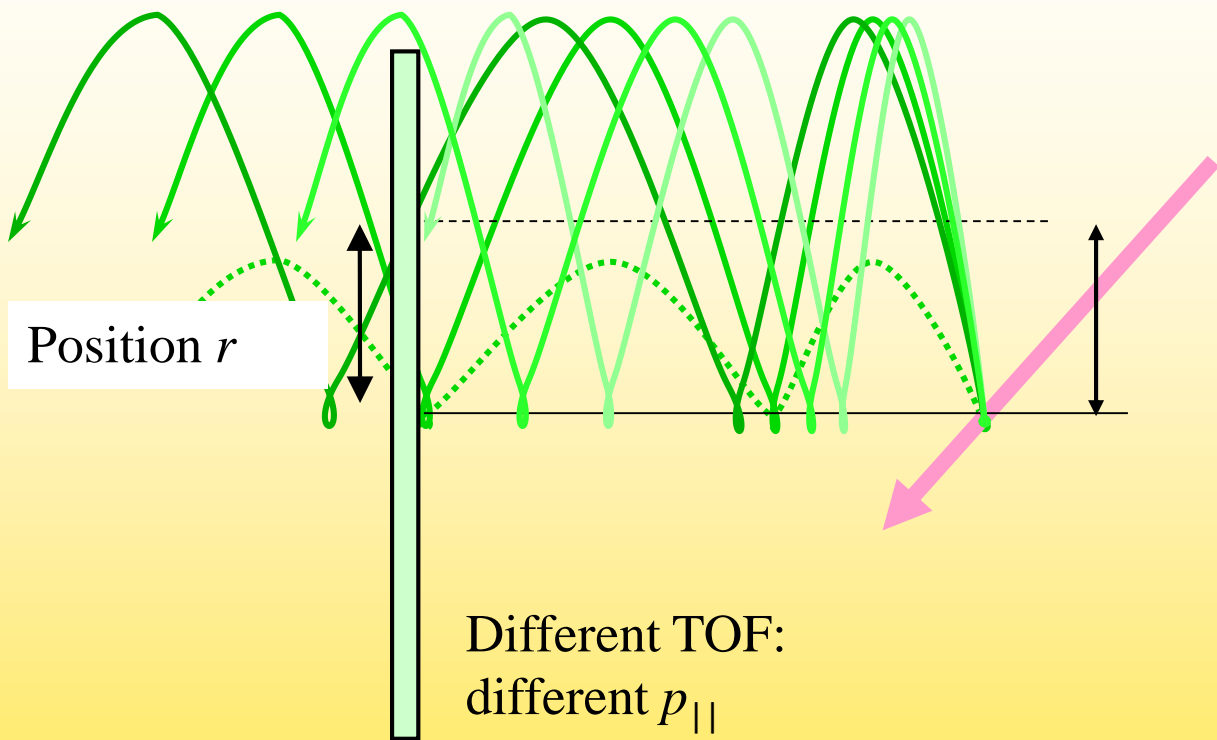


Reconstruction of transversal momentum p_{\perp}

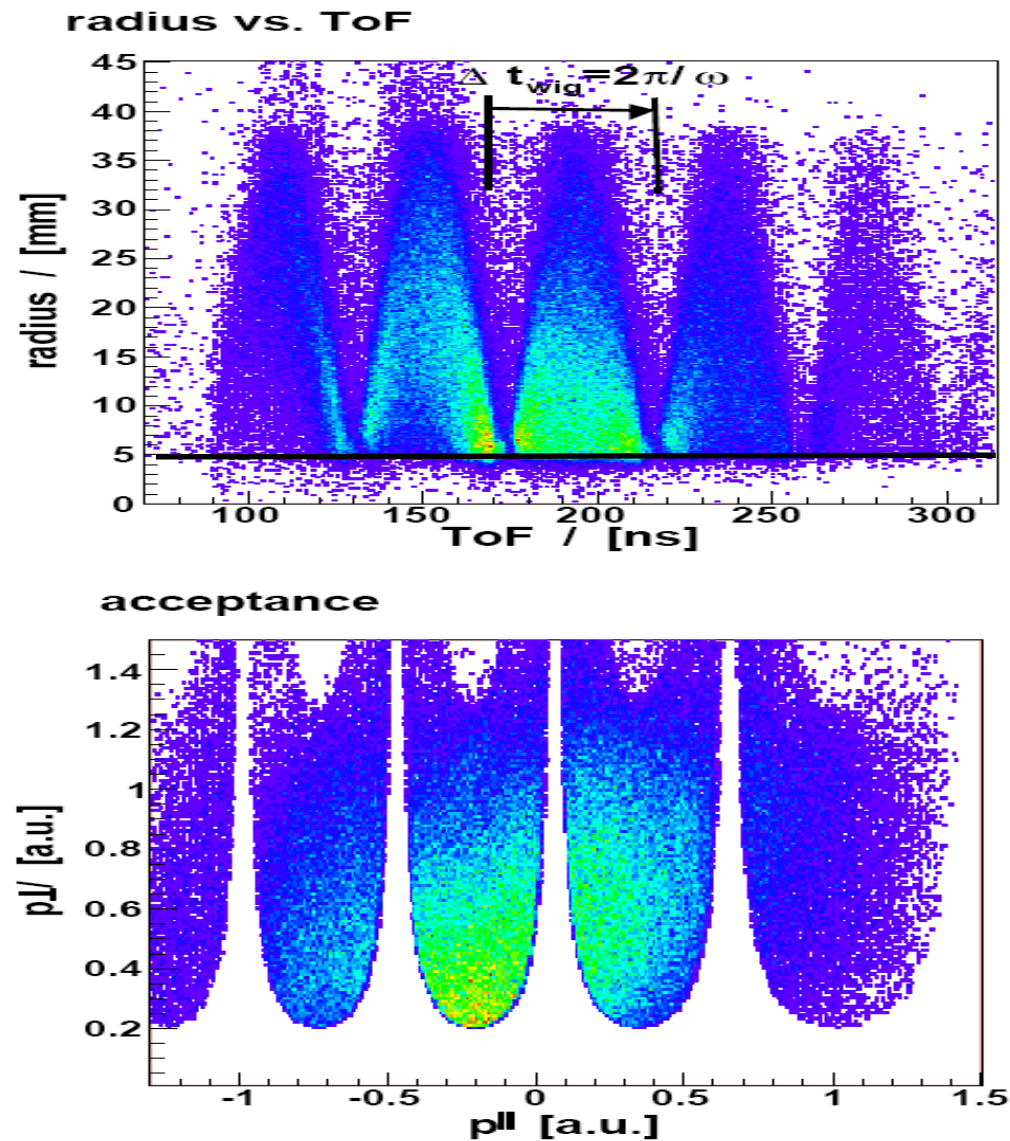


Measured quantities: position (r, ϑ) and TOF t

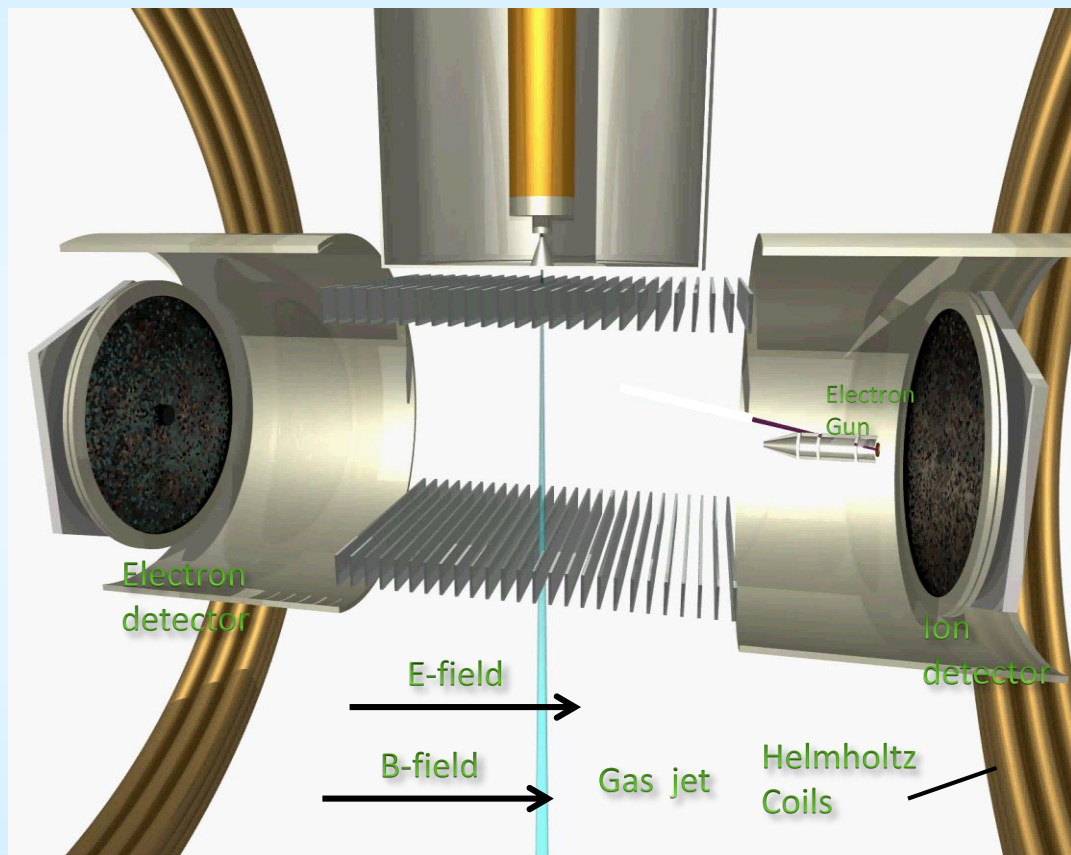
To be determined: momentum (p_{\perp}) and angle (φ)



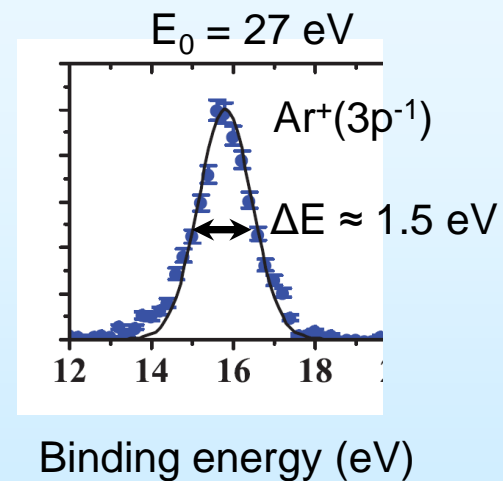
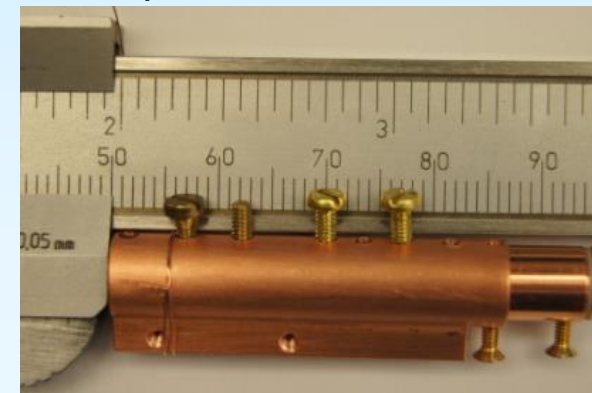
For TOF $t = N \cdot T$ ($N = \text{integer number}$)
 The position is $r = 0$ independent of cyclotron
 Radius R (for all p_{\perp}).



Reaction Microscope/COLTRIMS technique

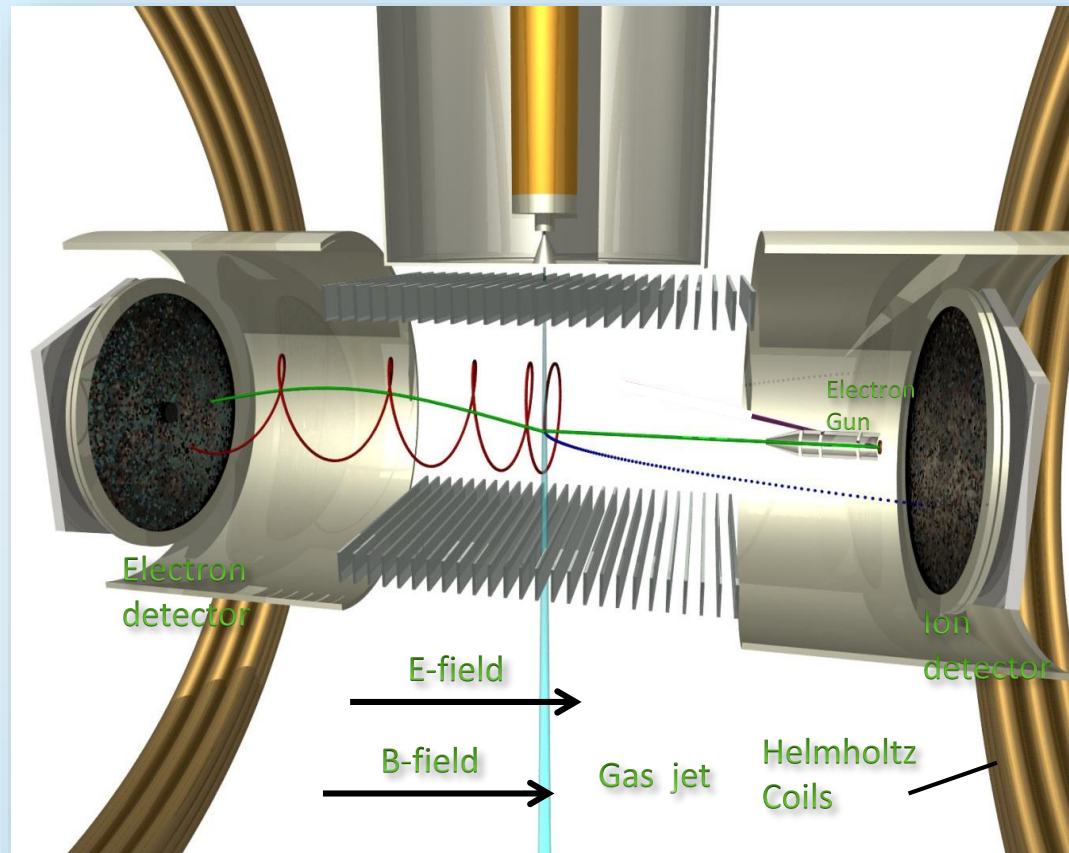


electron gun with photo-cathode

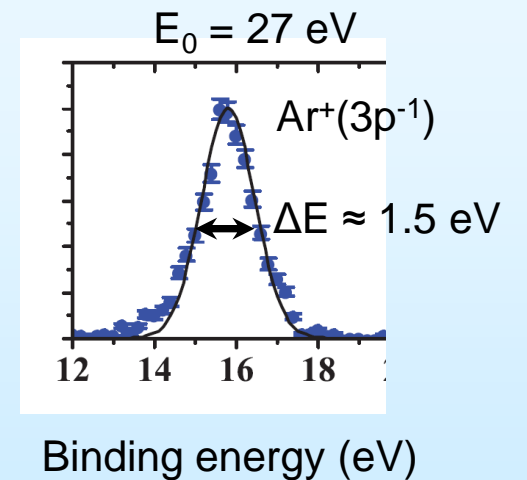
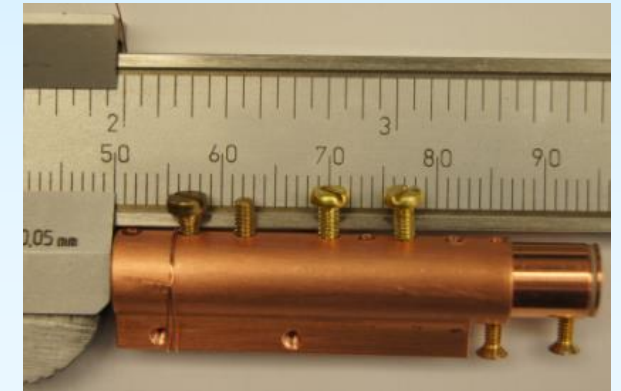


e^- -pulse duration $\Delta t \approx 0.5 \text{ ns}$. Projectile energy resolution $\Delta E \approx 0.3 \text{ eV}$.

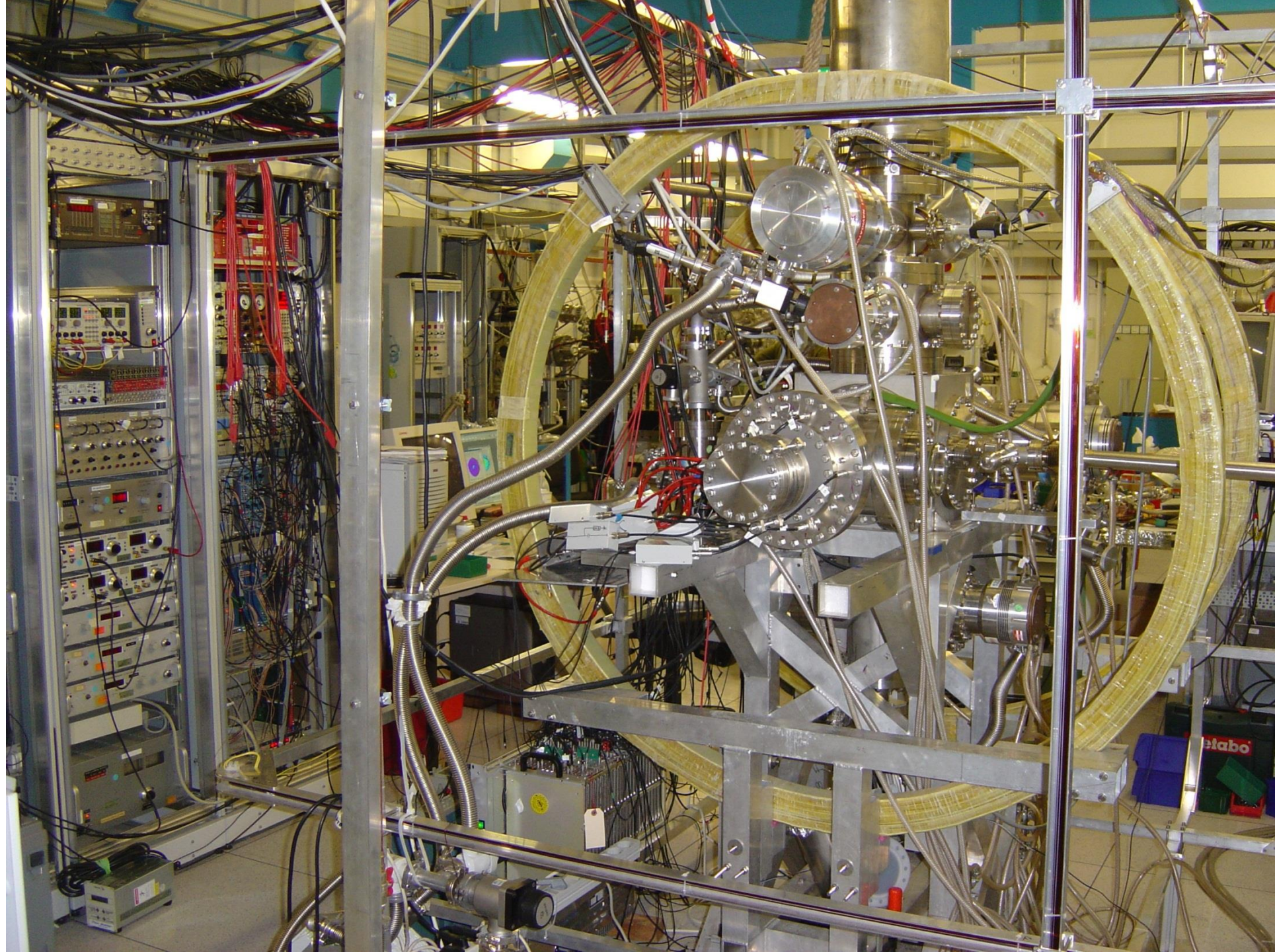
Reaction Microscope/COLTRIMS technique



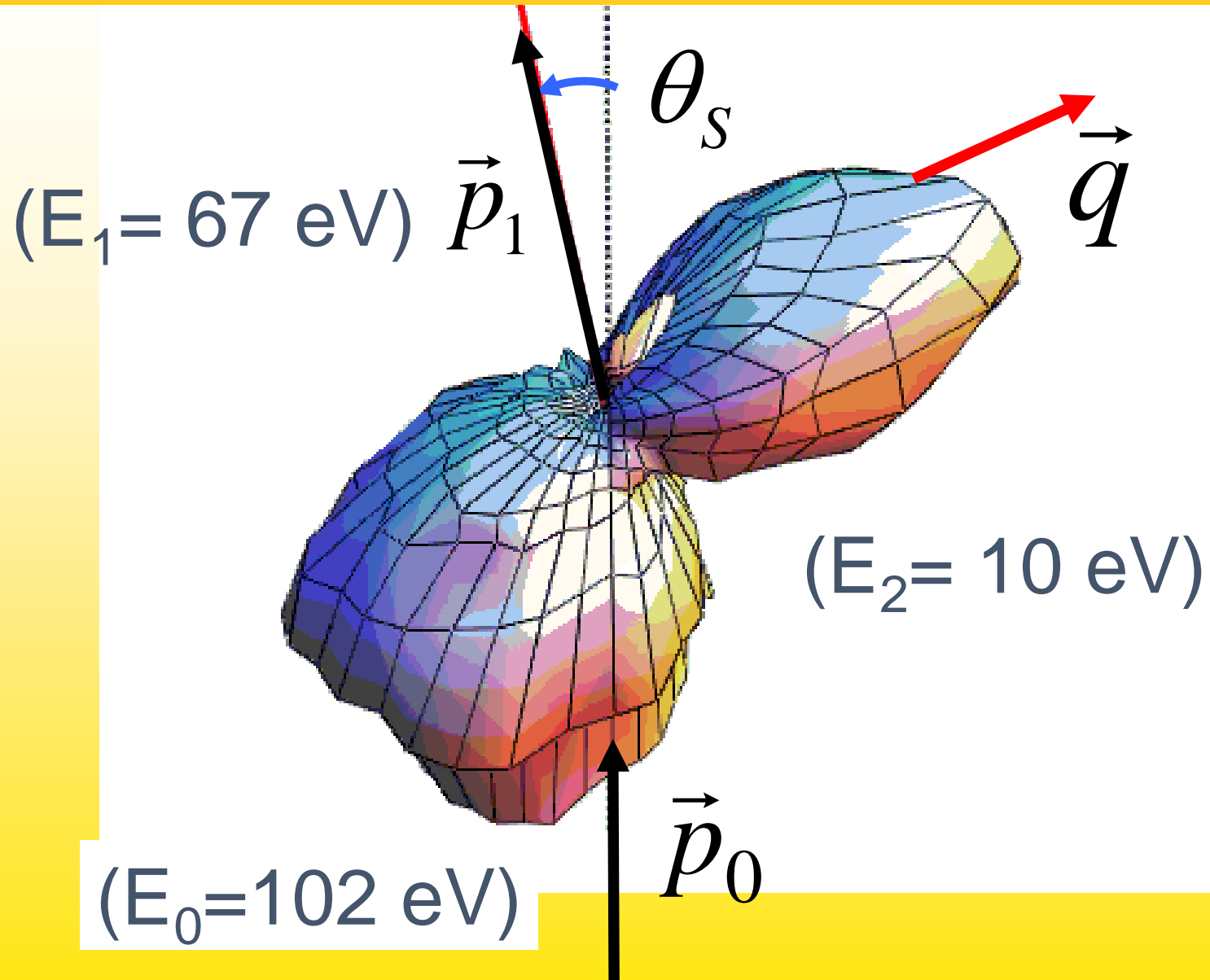
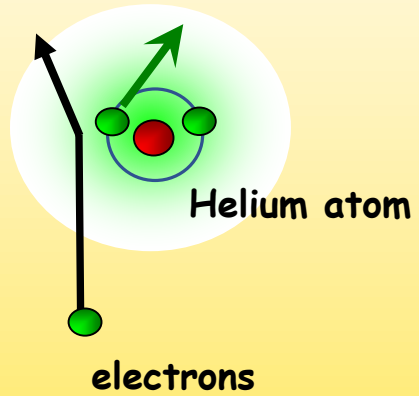
electron gun with photo-cathode



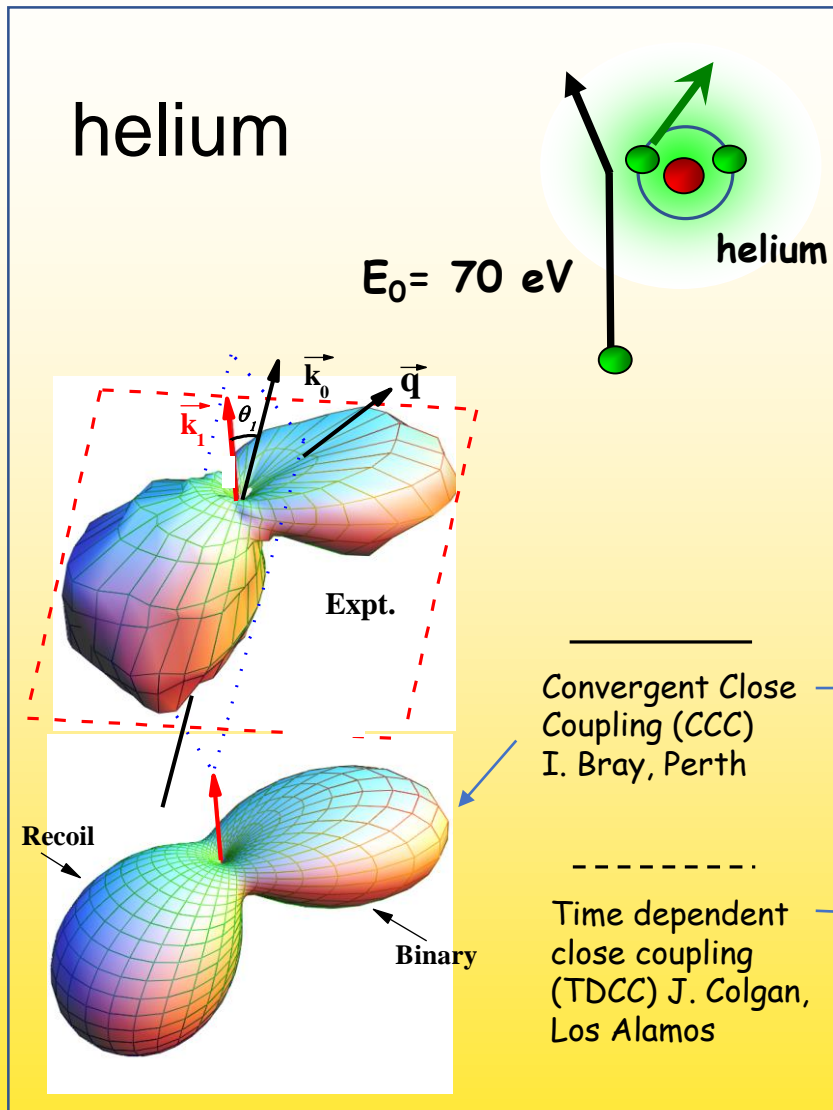
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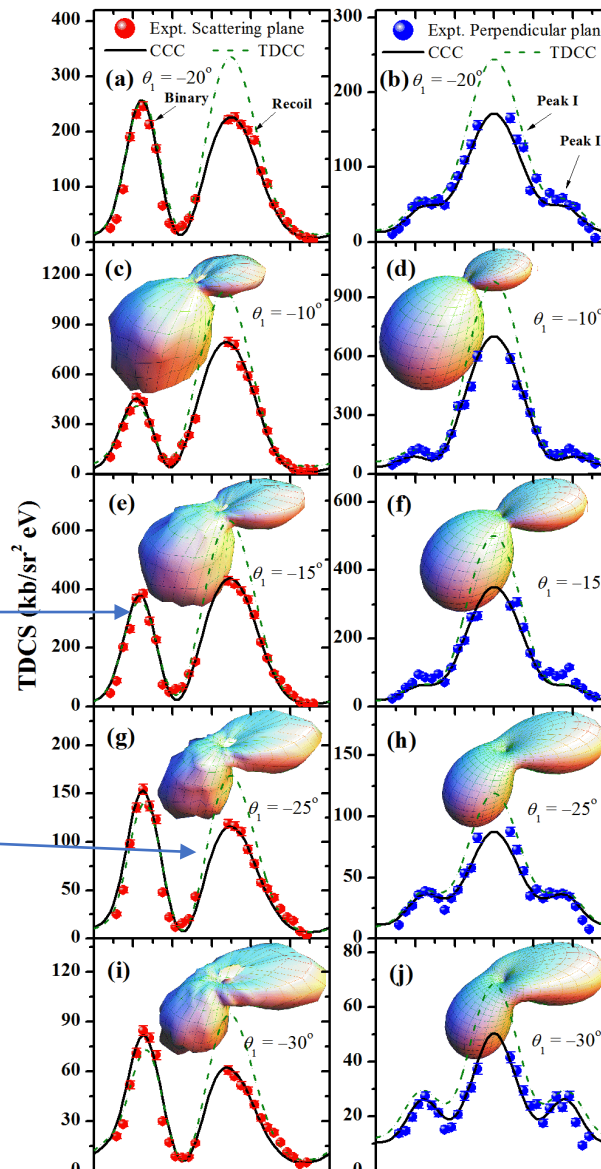
Electron impact on the simple helium atom : $e^- + \text{He}(1s^2) \rightarrow \text{He}^+ + 2e^-$



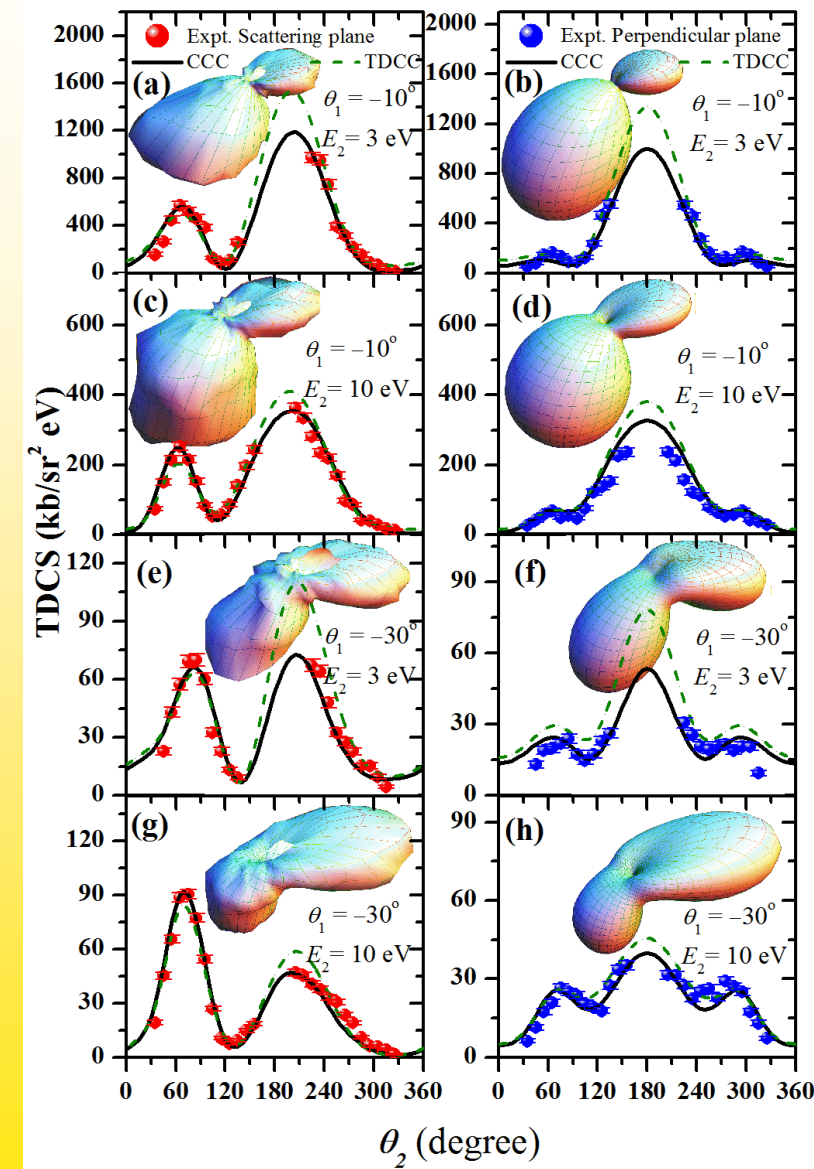
(e, 2e): benchmark tests over large phase space



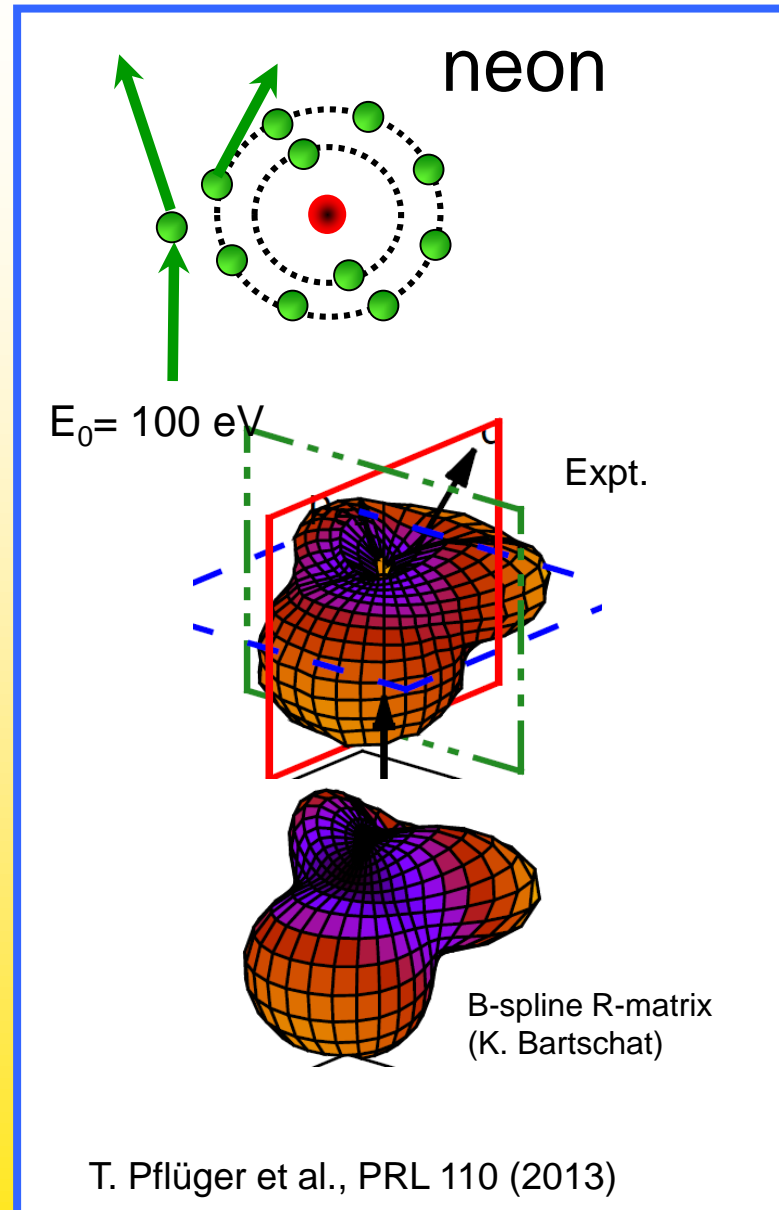
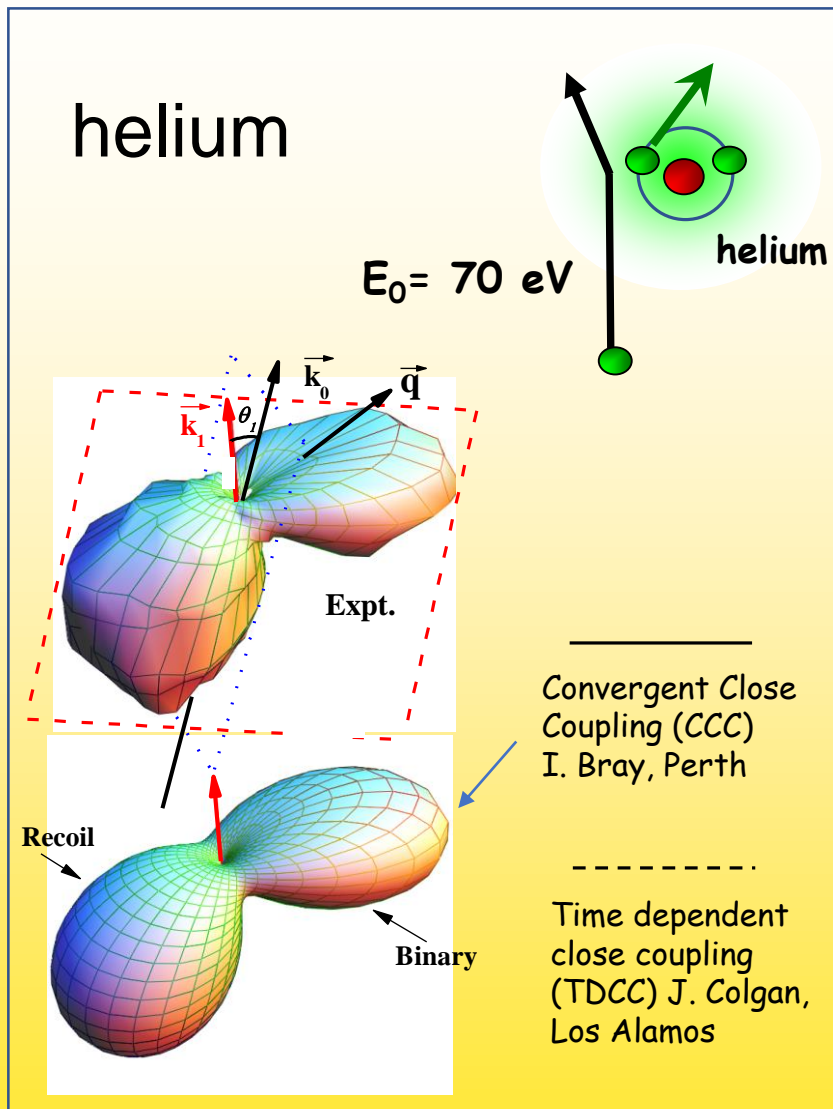
$\theta_1 = -10^\circ, \dots, -30^\circ, E_2 = 5 \text{ eV}$



$\theta_1 = -10^\circ, -30^\circ, E_2 = 3 \text{ eV}, 10 \text{ eV}$



(e, 2e): benchmark tests over large phase space



Argon

$E_1 = 47 \text{ eV}$

$E_2 = 3 \text{ eV}$

$\theta_1 = -15^\circ$

Ar(3p)

$E_0 = 66 \text{ eV}$

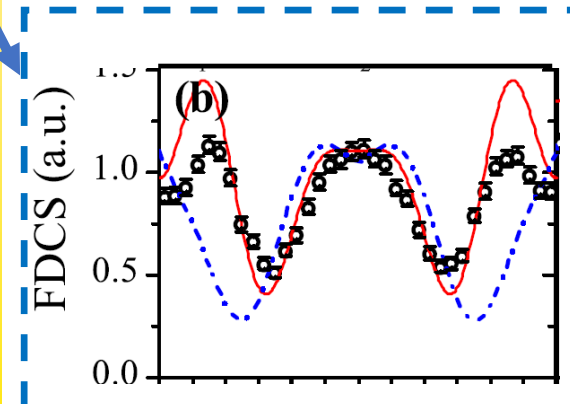
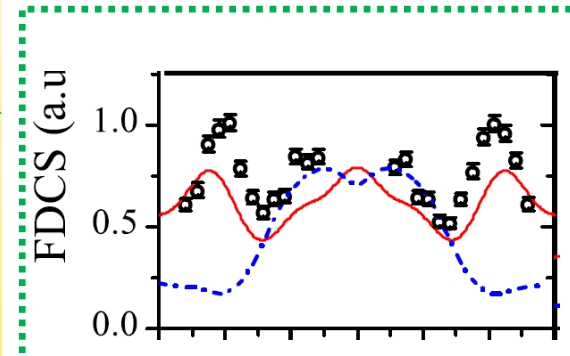
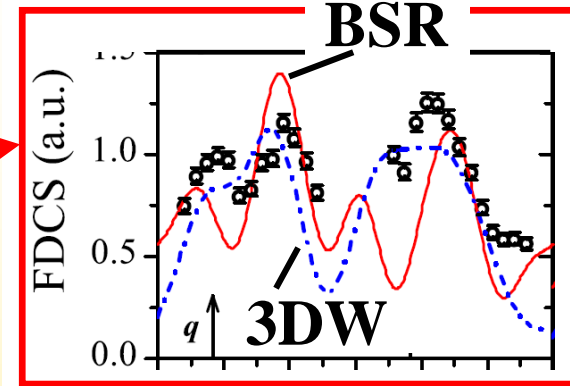
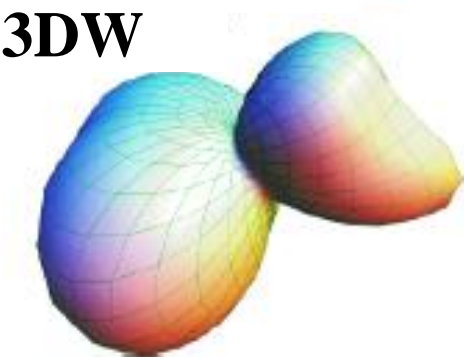
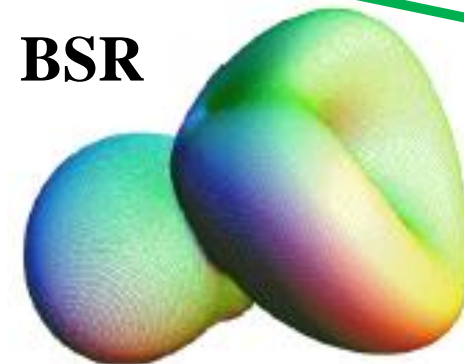
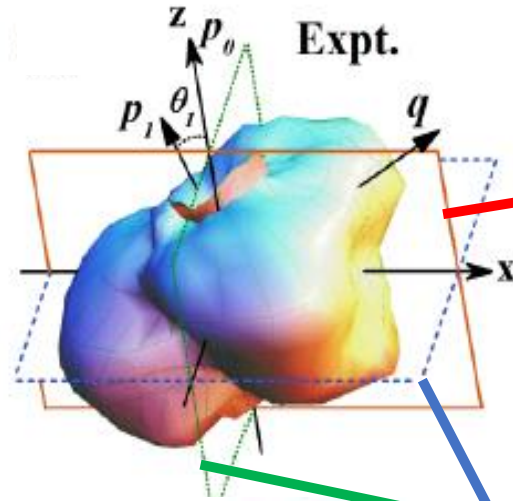
B-spline R-matrix (BSR):

O. Zatsarinni,
K. Bartschat
Des Moines, Iowa

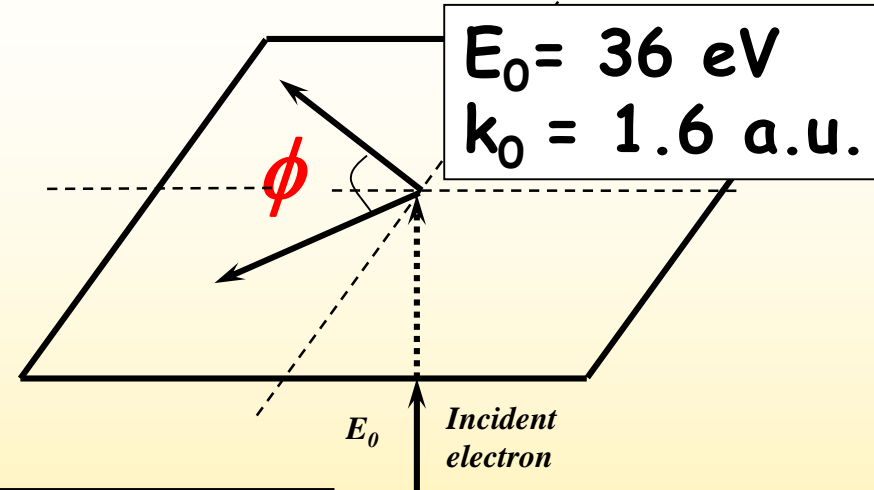
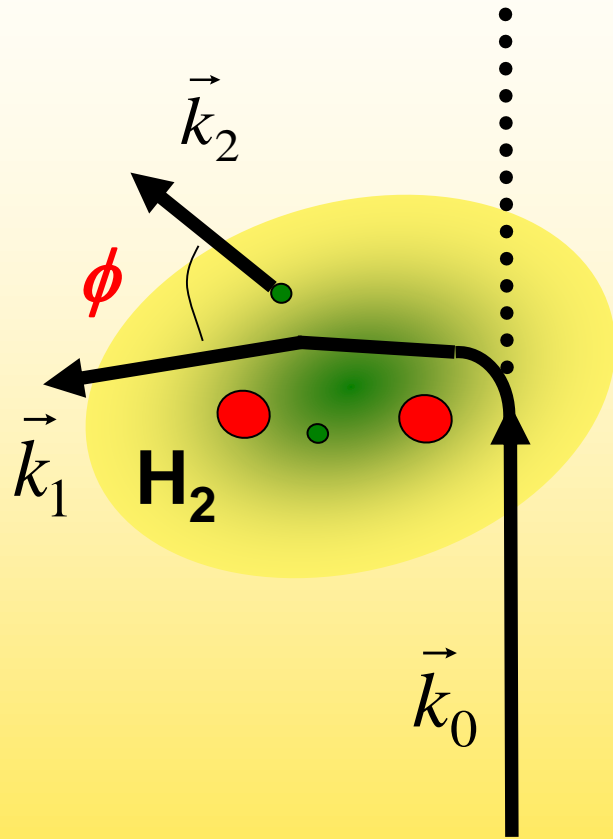
3 particle distorted
wave, (3DW):

D. Madison, Rolla,
Missouri

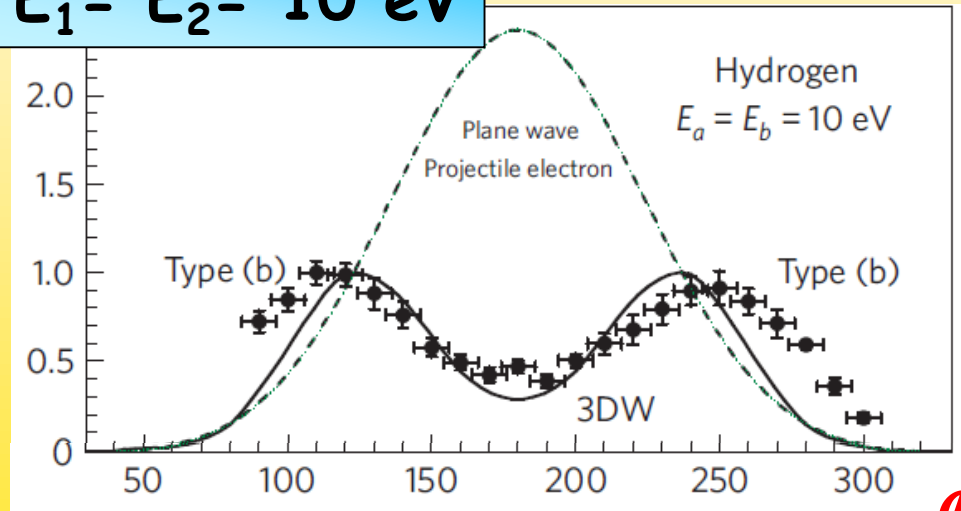
Ren *et al*, PRA **93**, 062704 (2016)



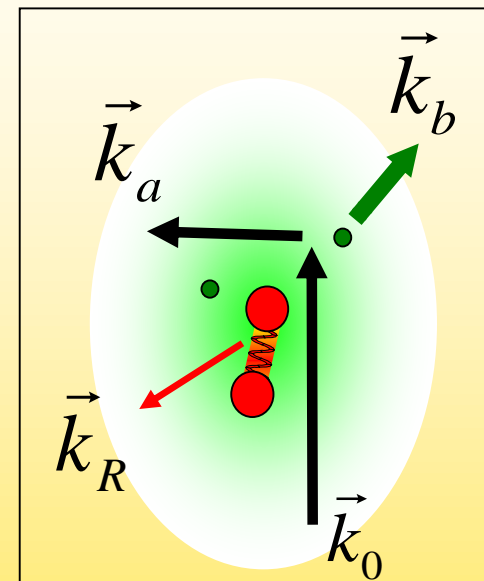
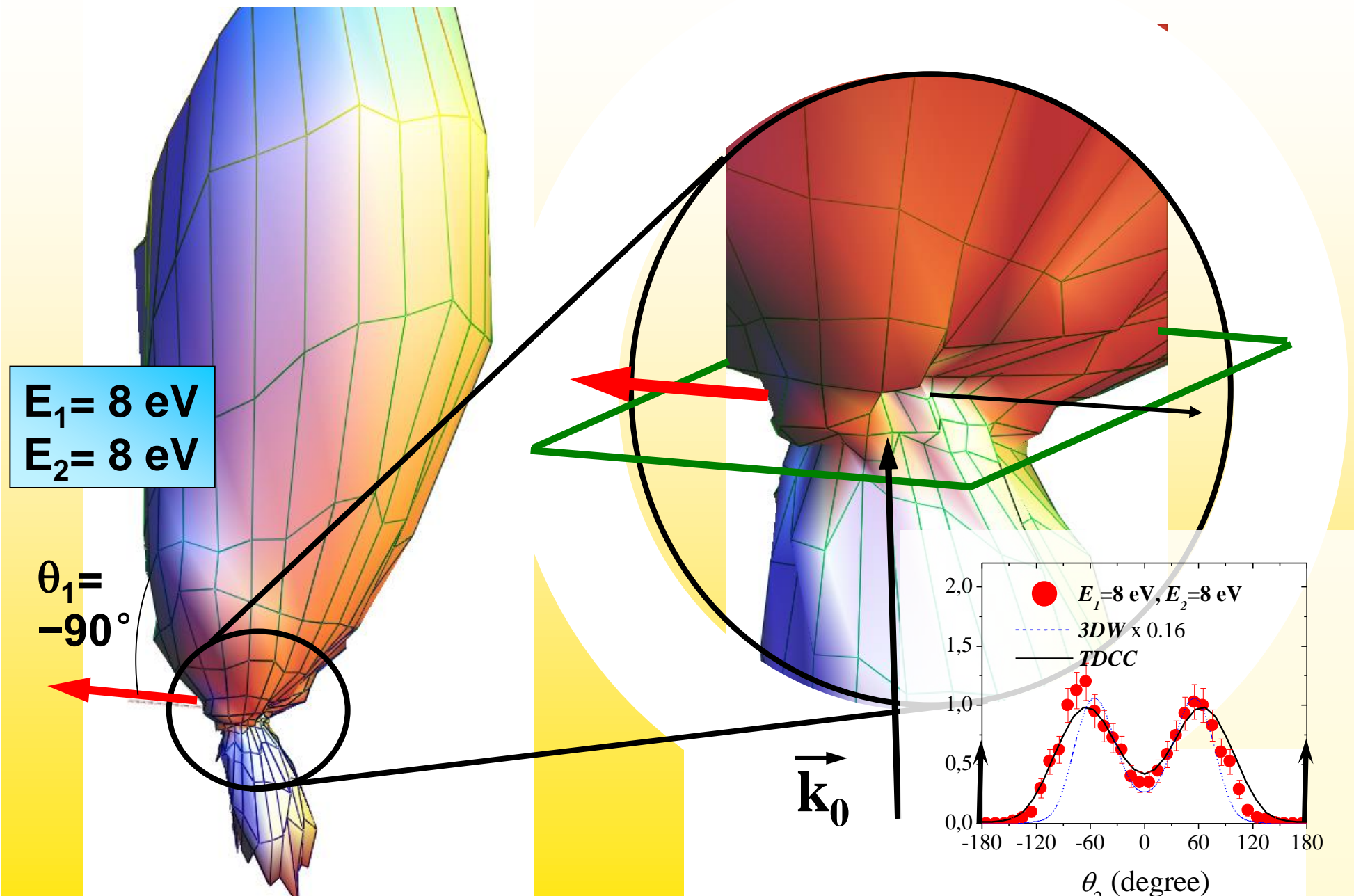
The perpendicular plane



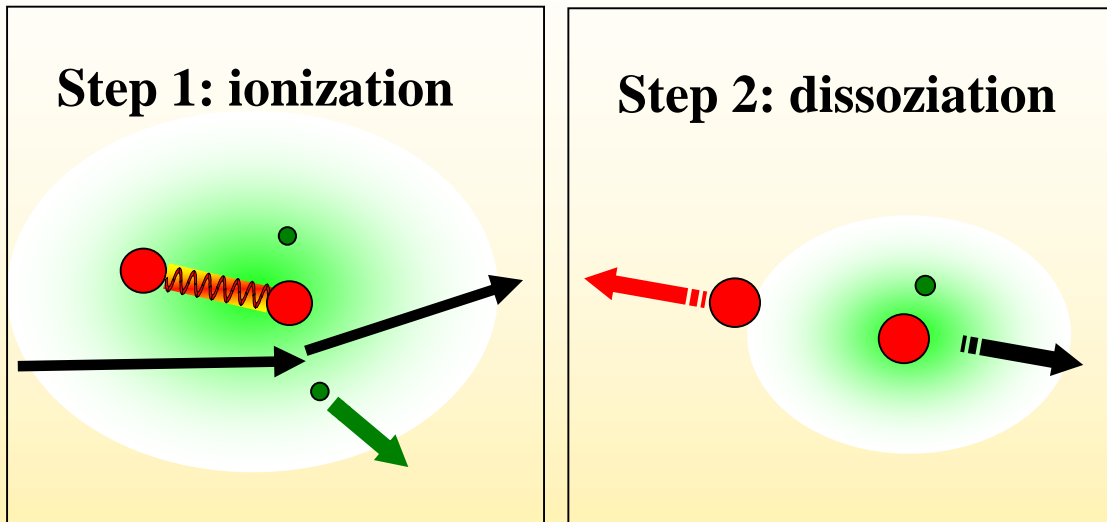
$$E_1 = E_2 = 10 \text{ eV}$$



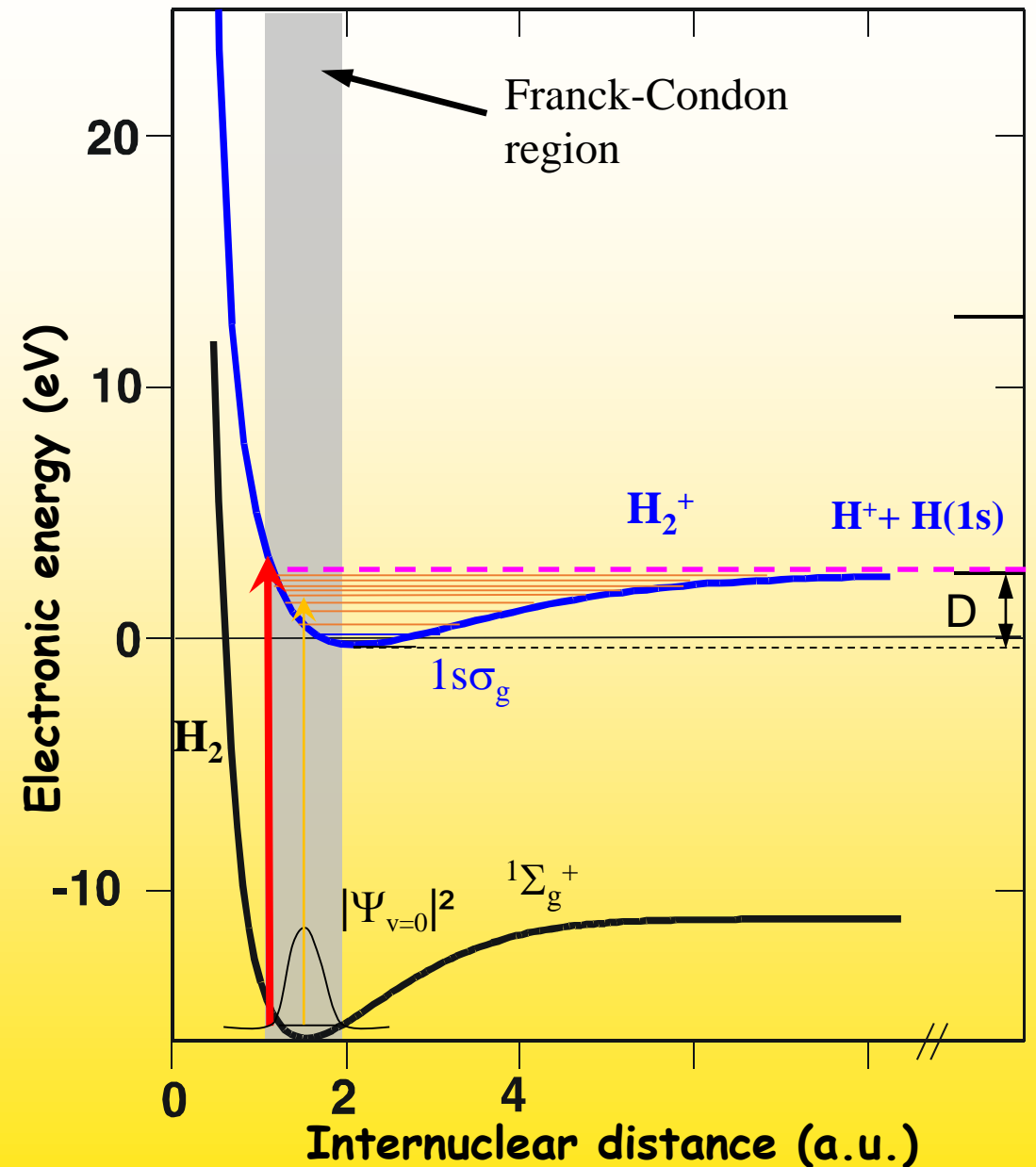
3D emission pattern



Measurement of the molecular alignment

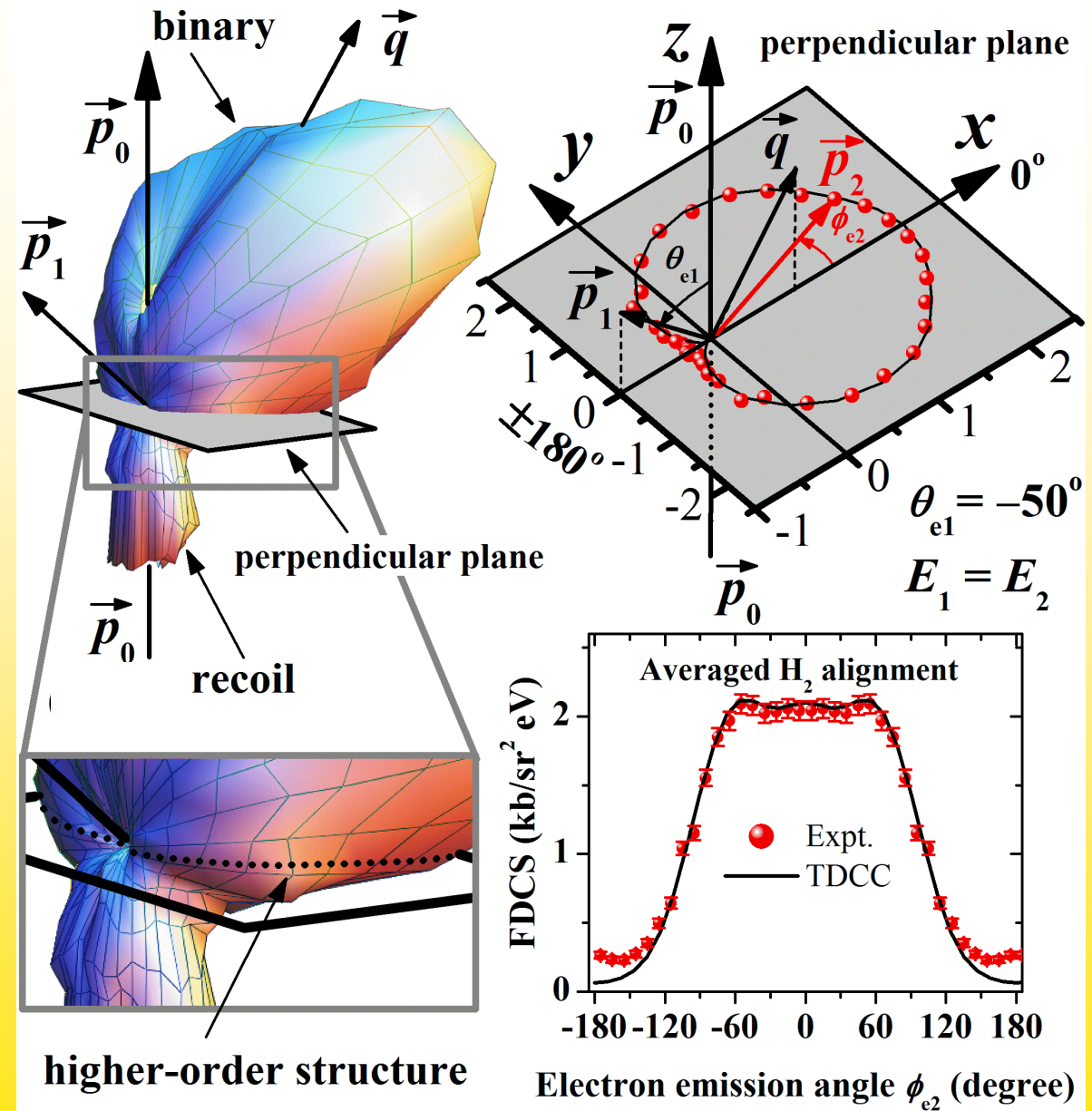


Wang et al., Eur. Phys. J. D 74: 105 (2020)
Ren et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 109,123202 (2012)
Senftleben et al., J. Phys. B, **43** (2010)
Senftleben, et al., J. Chem. Phys. **133**, 044302 (2010);

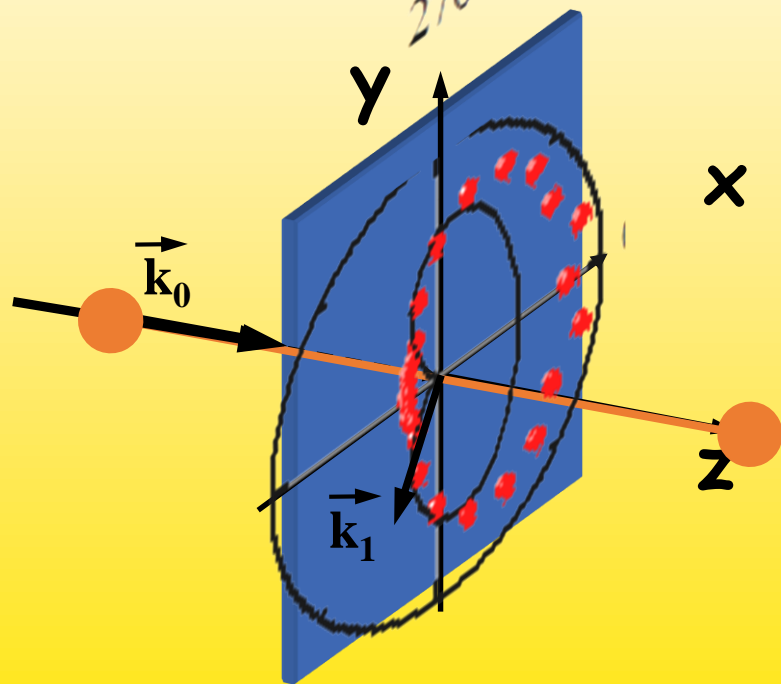
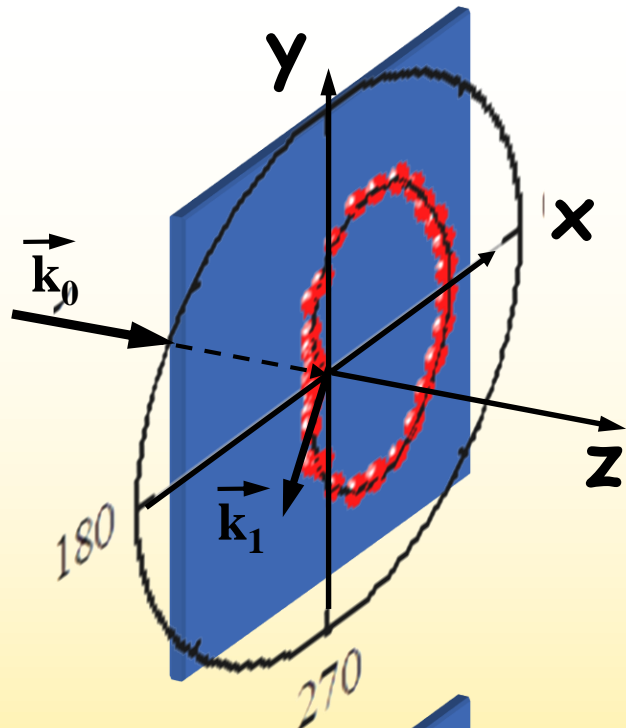


Alignment dependent cross sections

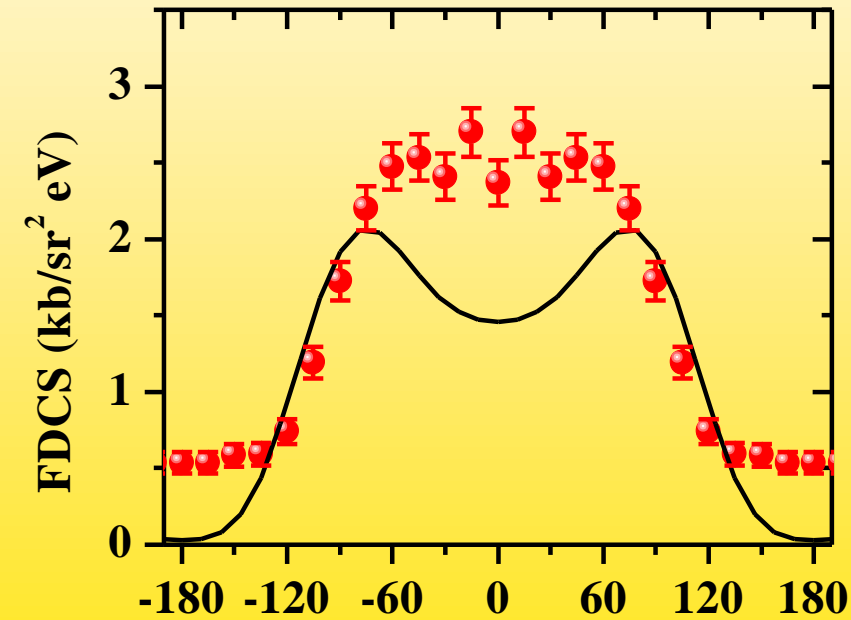
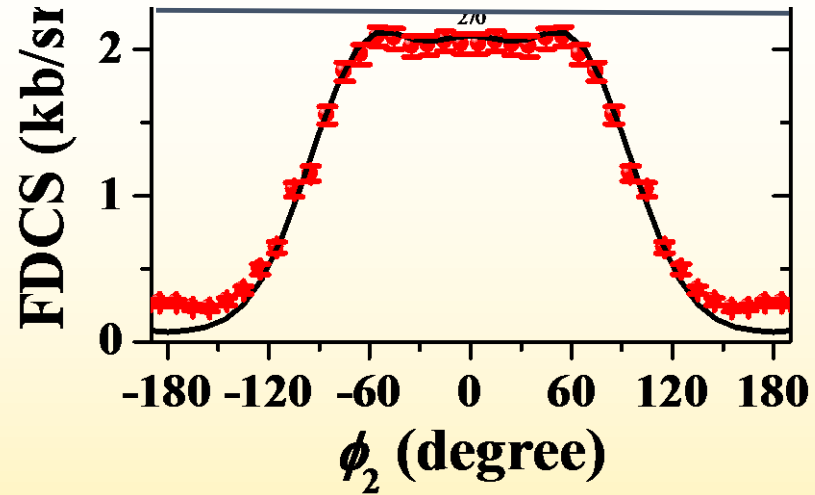
$E_0 = 54 \text{ eV}$
 $\theta_1 = -50^\circ$
 $E_1 = E_2 = 18 \text{ eV}$



Time dependent close coupling theory (TDCC):
 J. Colgan, Los Alamos



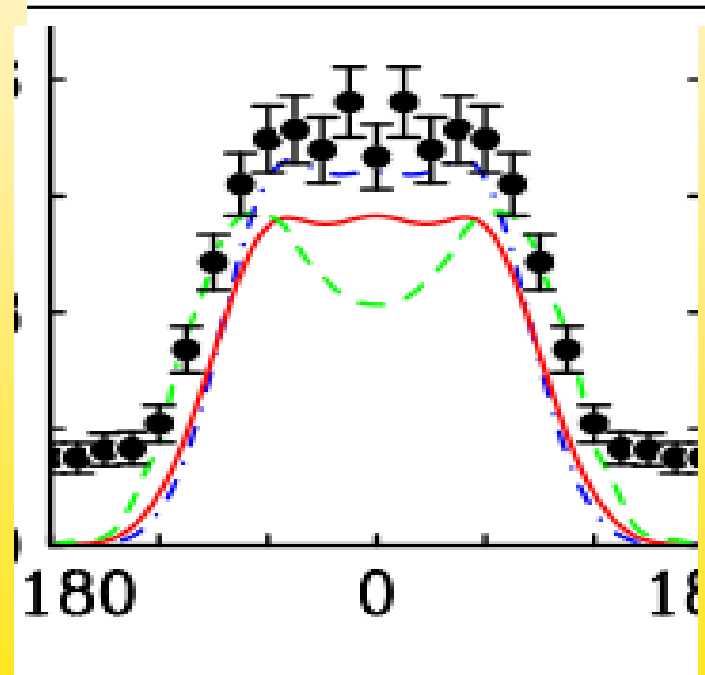
Averaged alignment

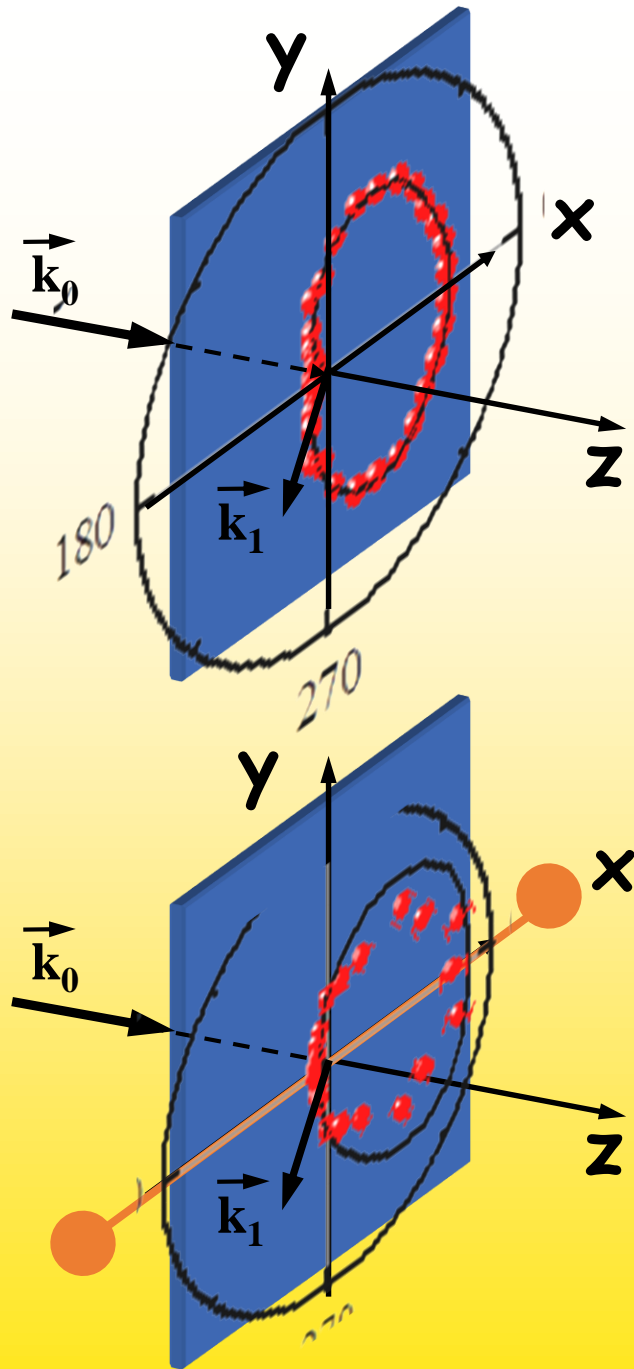


TDCC theory: J. Colgan

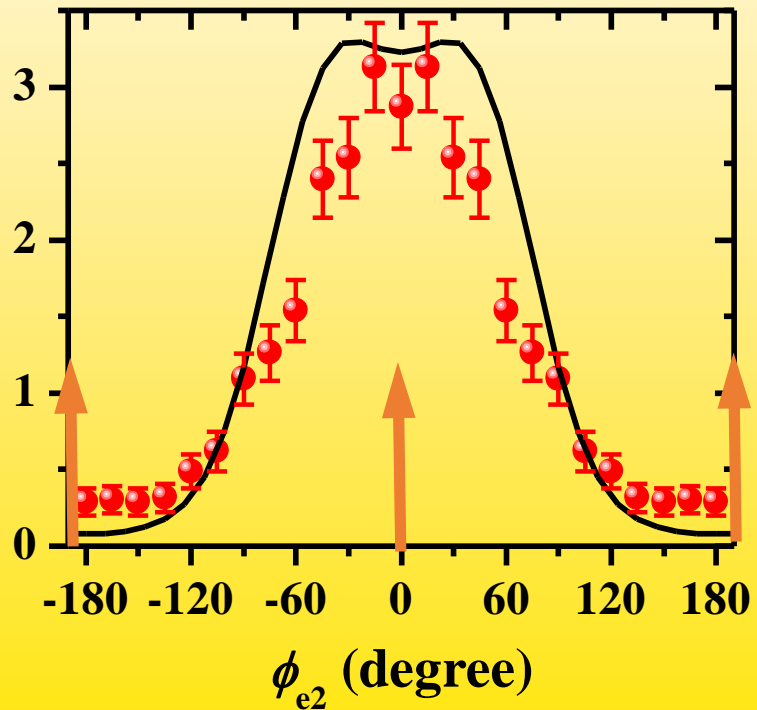
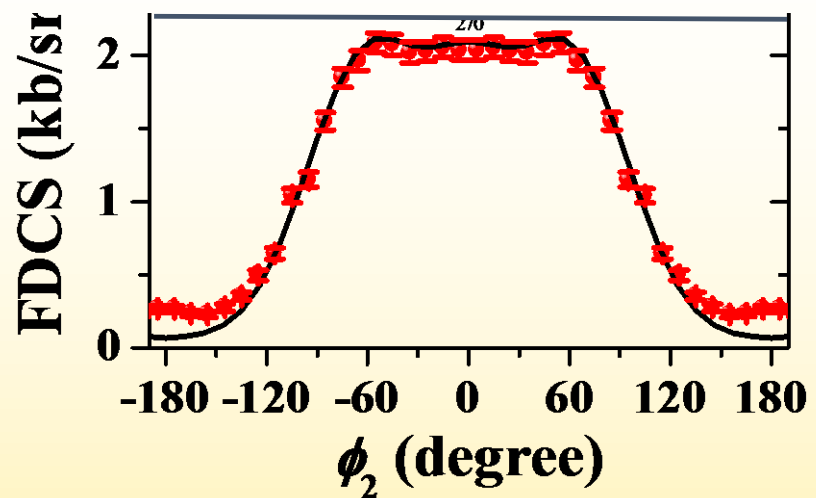
Esam Ali and Don Madison
PRA 100, 012712, 2019

- MCM3DW (u_a)
- - - M3DW
- - - TDCC*5.8



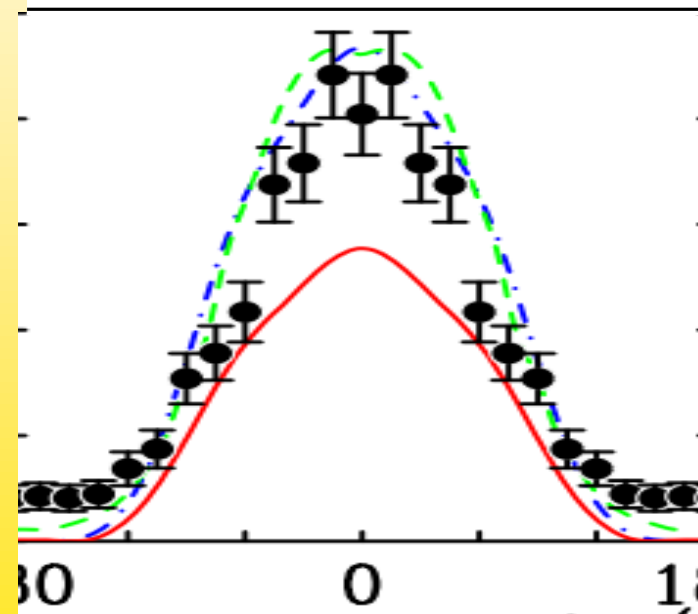


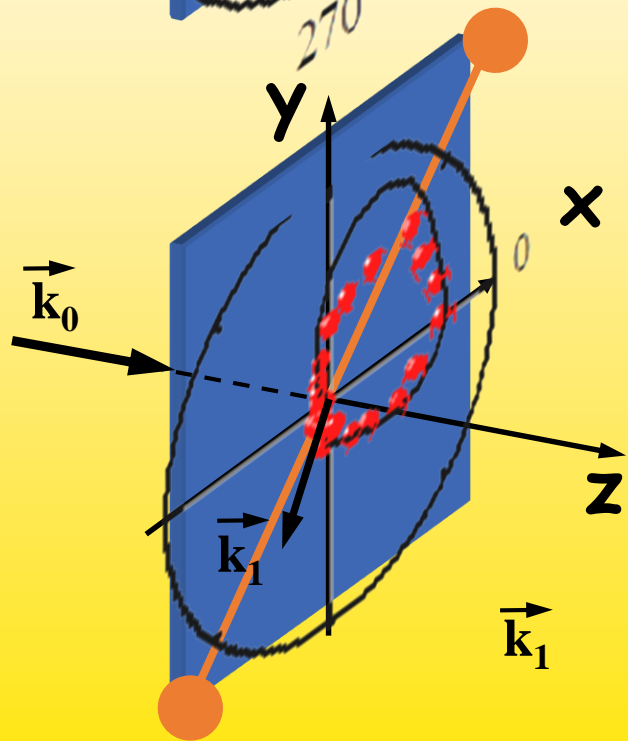
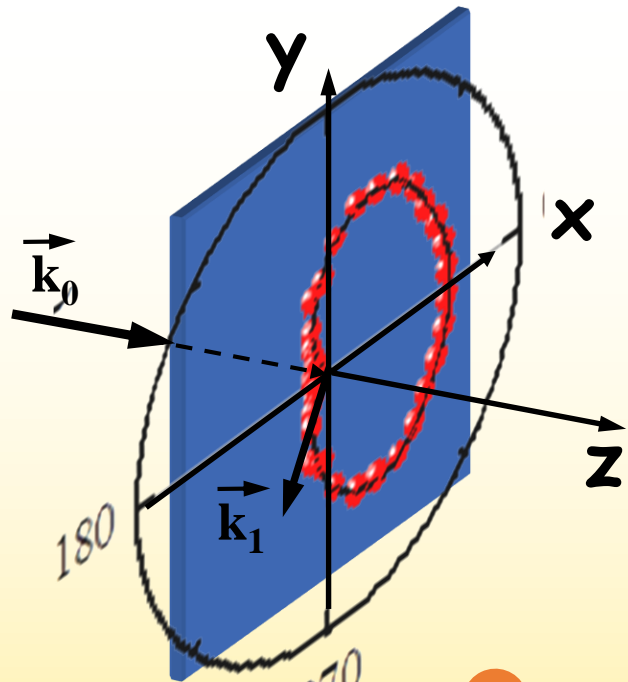
Averaged alignment



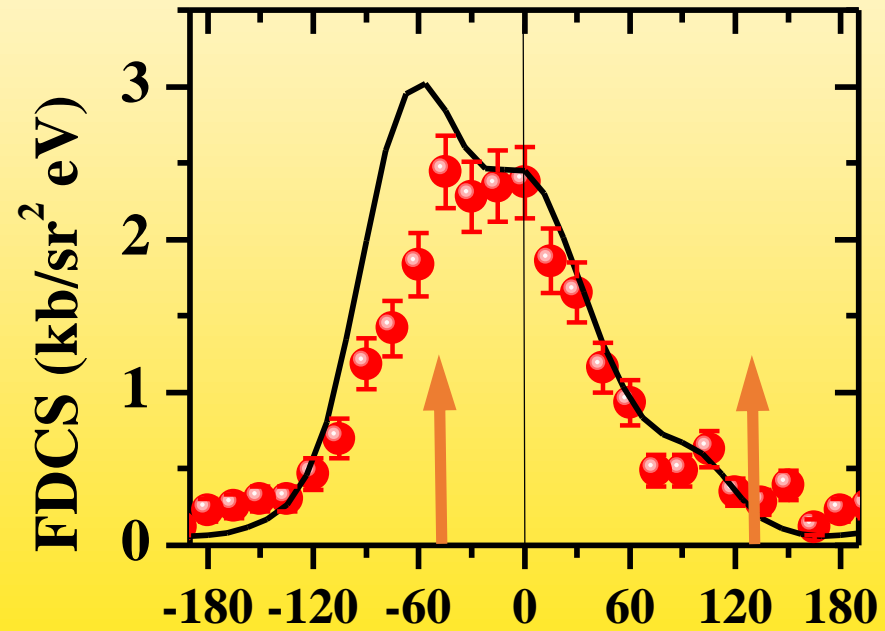
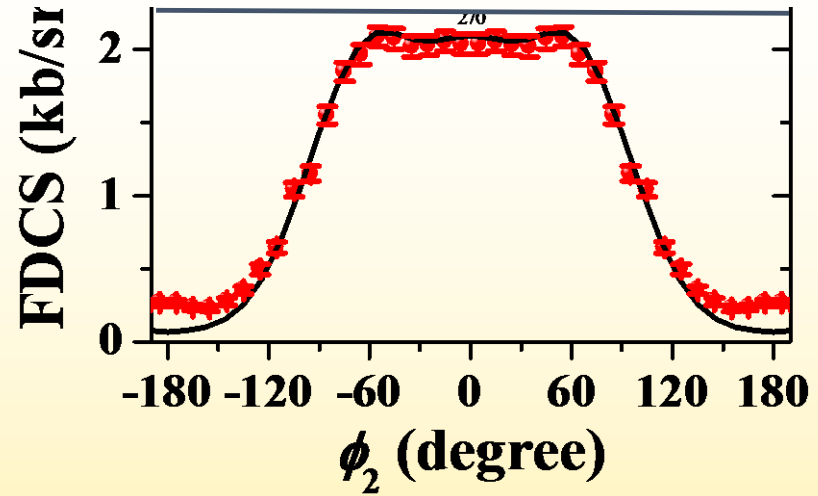
Esam Ali and Don Madison
PRA 100, 012712, 2019

- MCM3DW (u_a)
- - - M3DW
- - - TDC*5.8



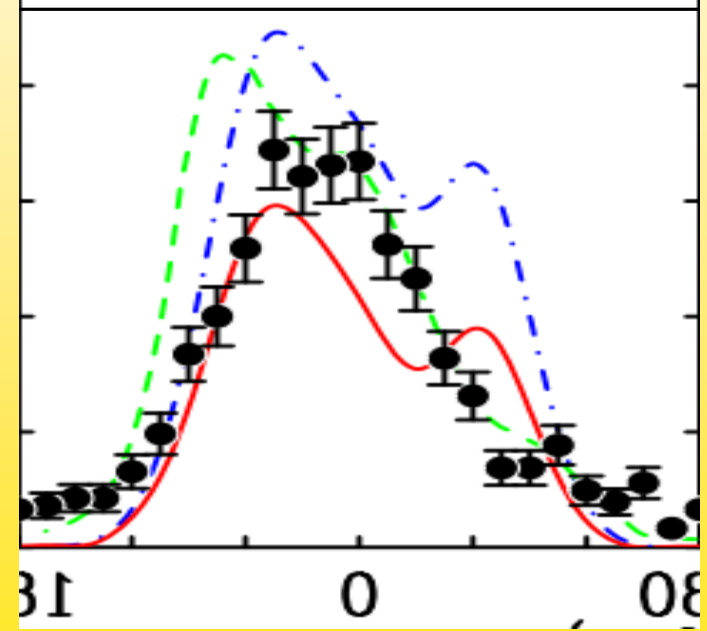


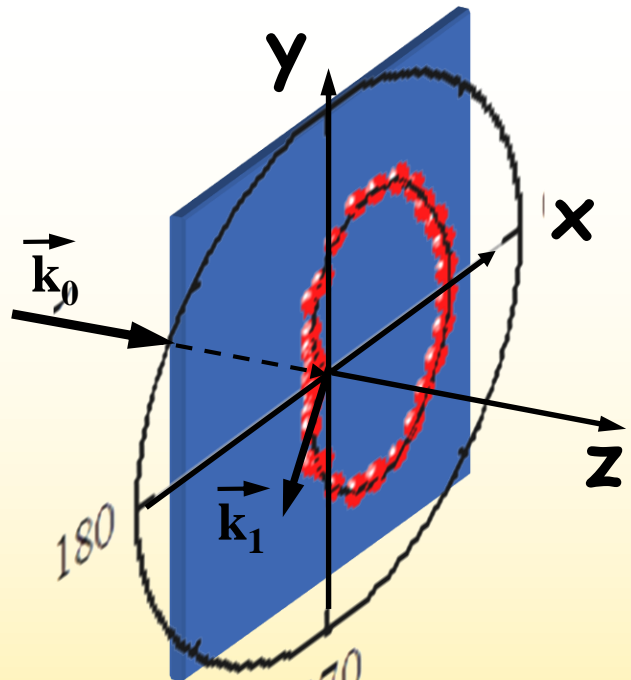
Averaged alignment



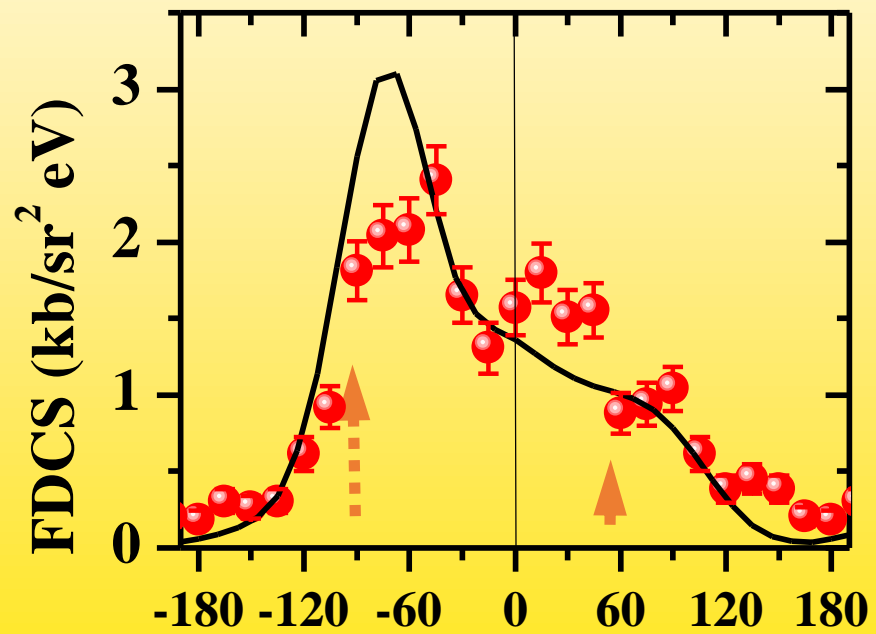
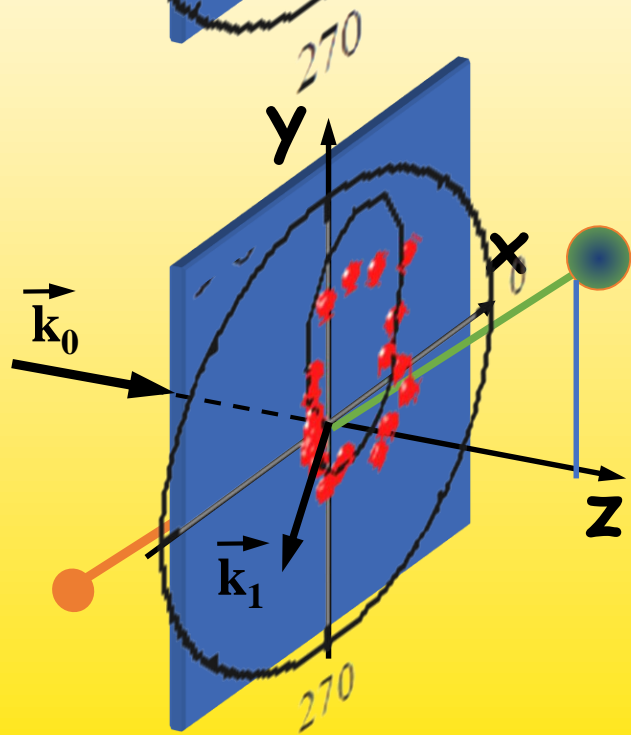
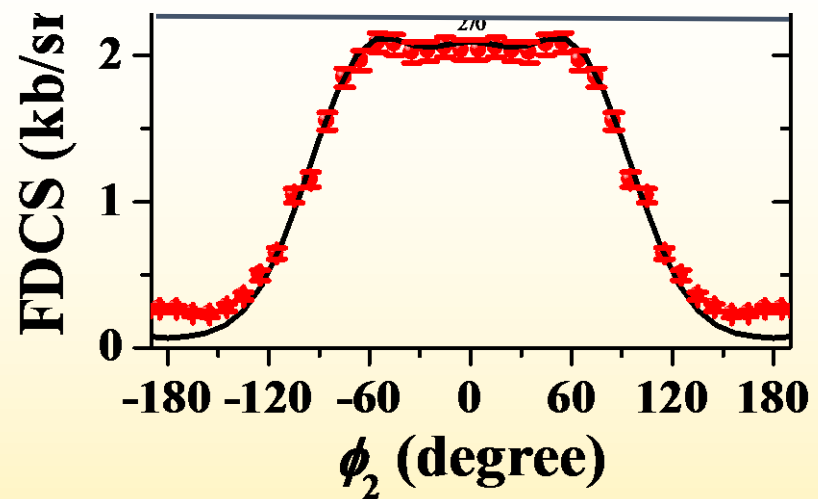
Esam Ali and Don Madison
PRA 100, 012712, 2019

- MCM3DW (u_a)
- - - M3DW
- - - TDCC*5.8



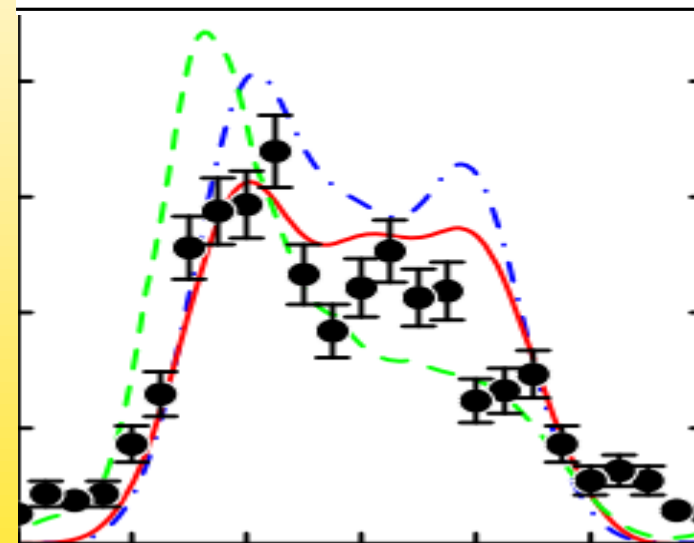


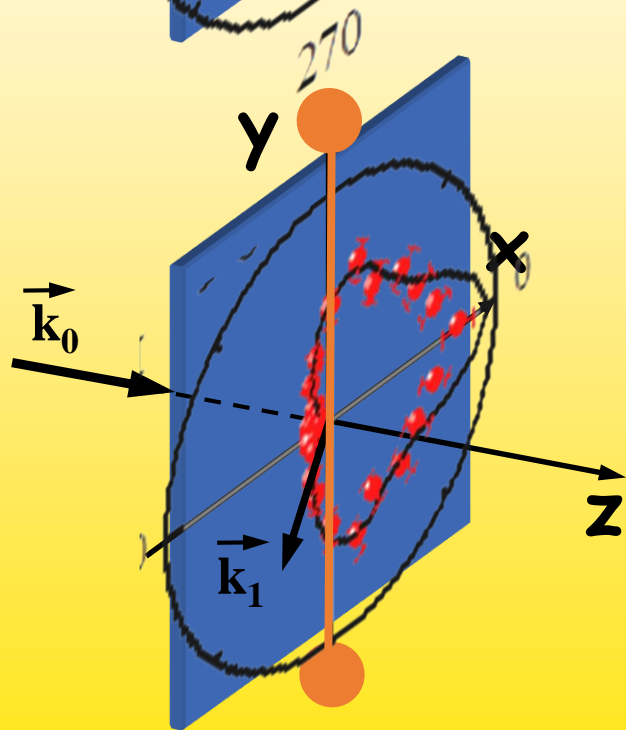
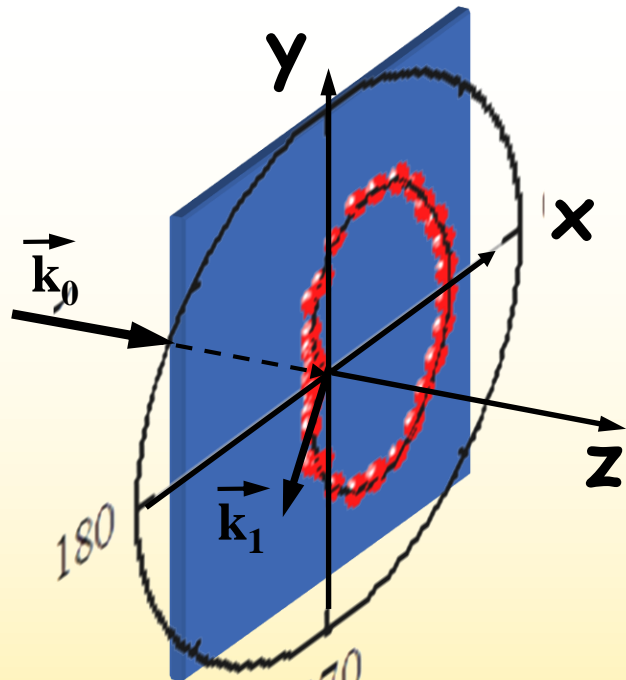
Averaged alignment



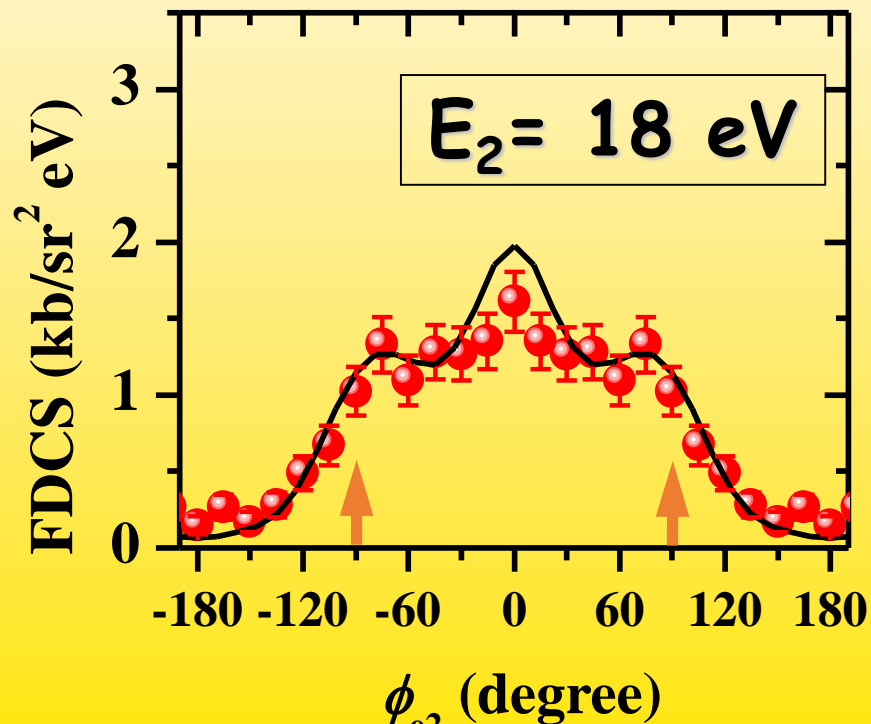
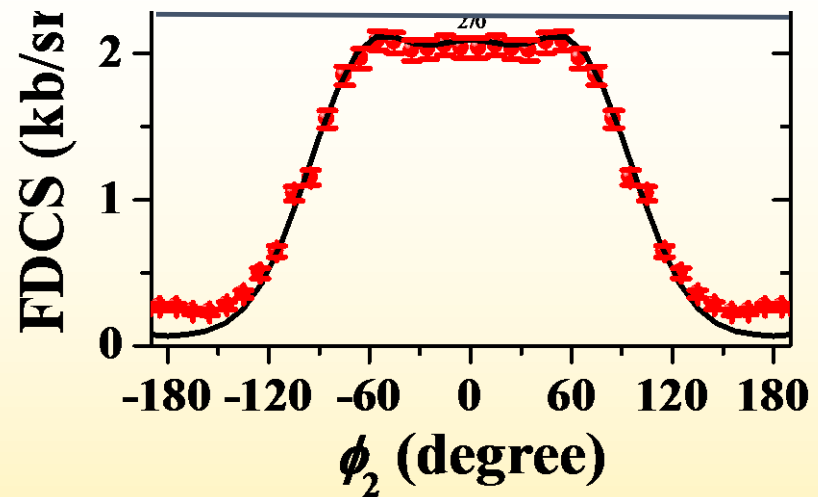
Esam Ali and Don Madison
PRA 100, 012712, 2019

- MCM3DW (u_a)
- - - M3DW
- - - TDCC*5.8



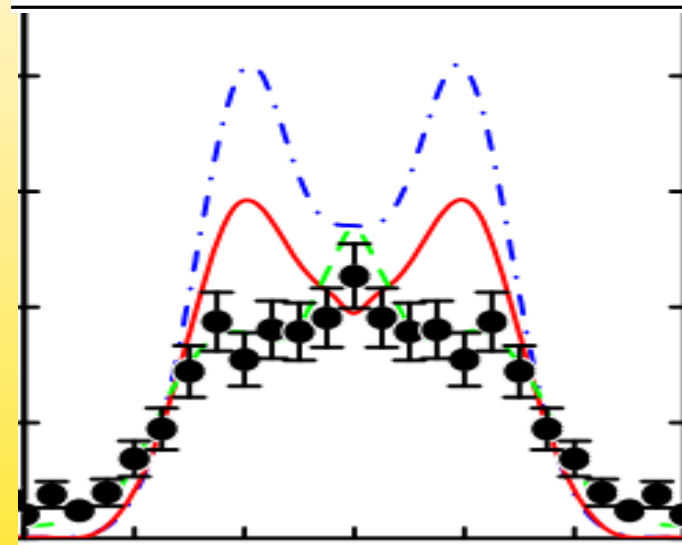


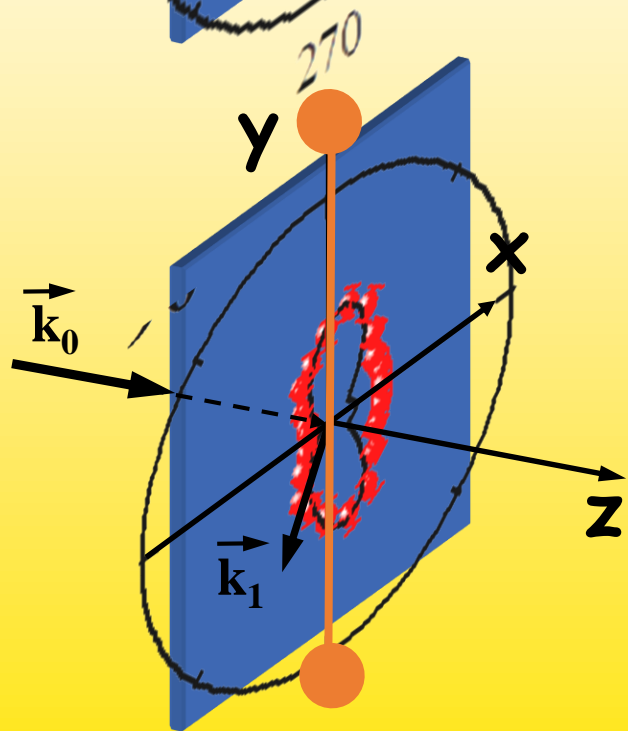
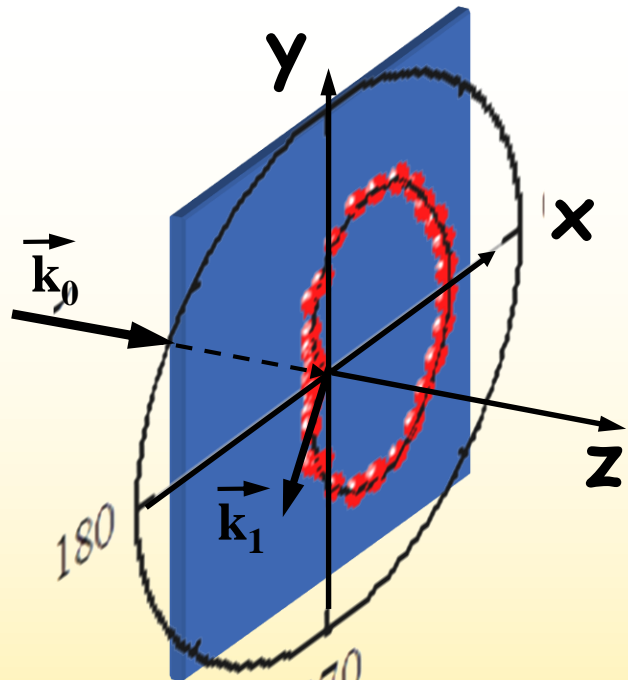
Averaged alignment



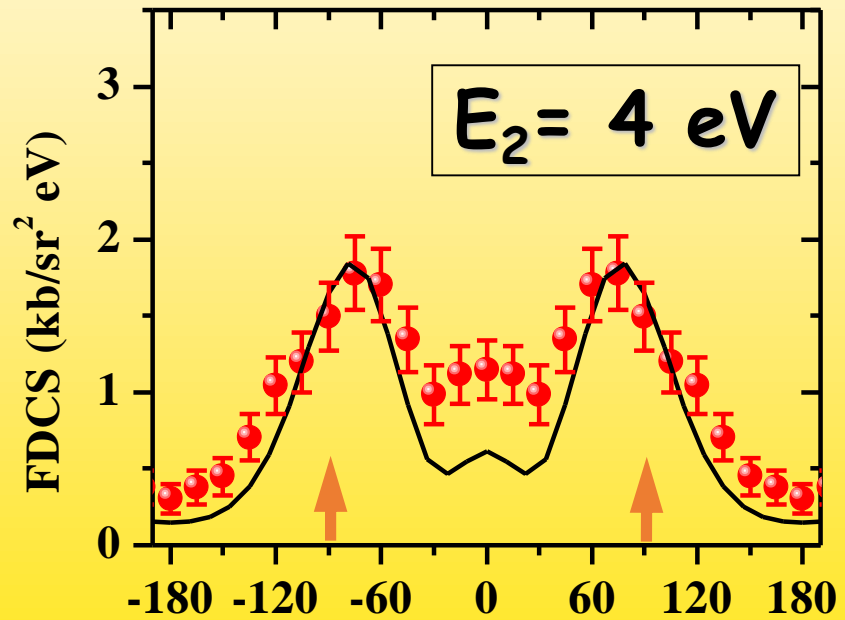
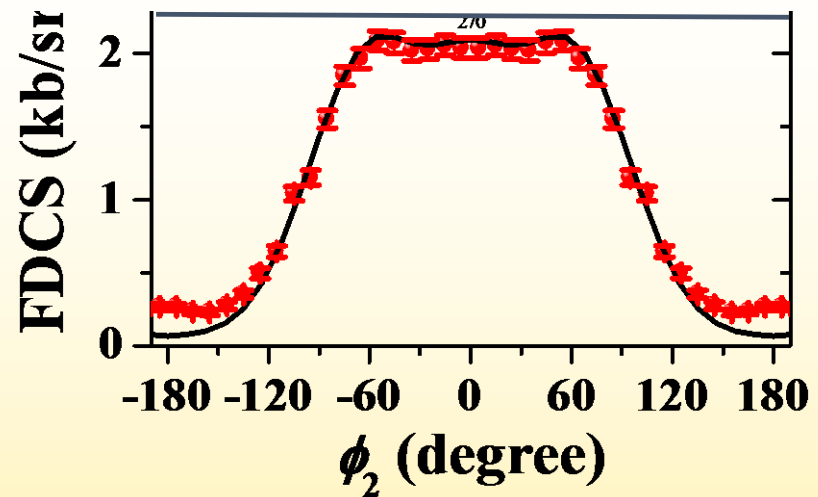
Esam Ali and Don Madison
PRA 100, 012712, 2019

- MCM3DW (u_a)
- - - M3DW
- - - TDC*5.8



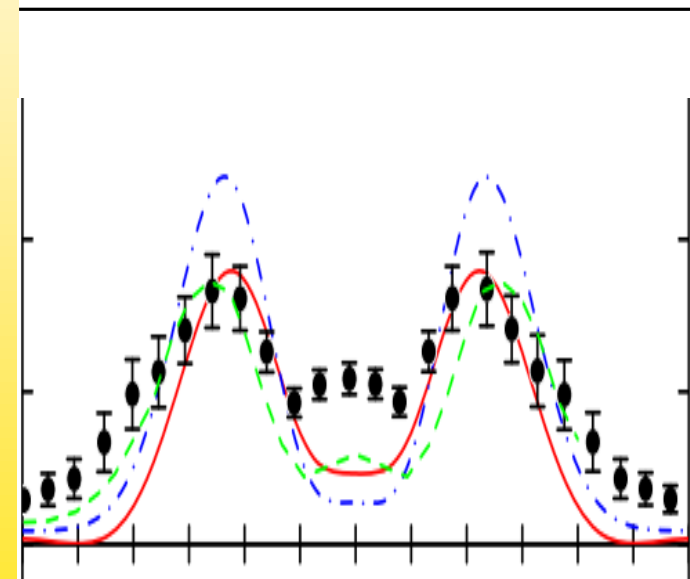


Averaged alignment



Esam Ali and Don Madison
PRA 100, 012712, 2019

- MCM3DW (u_a)
- - - M3DW
- - - TDCC*5.8



Summary H2

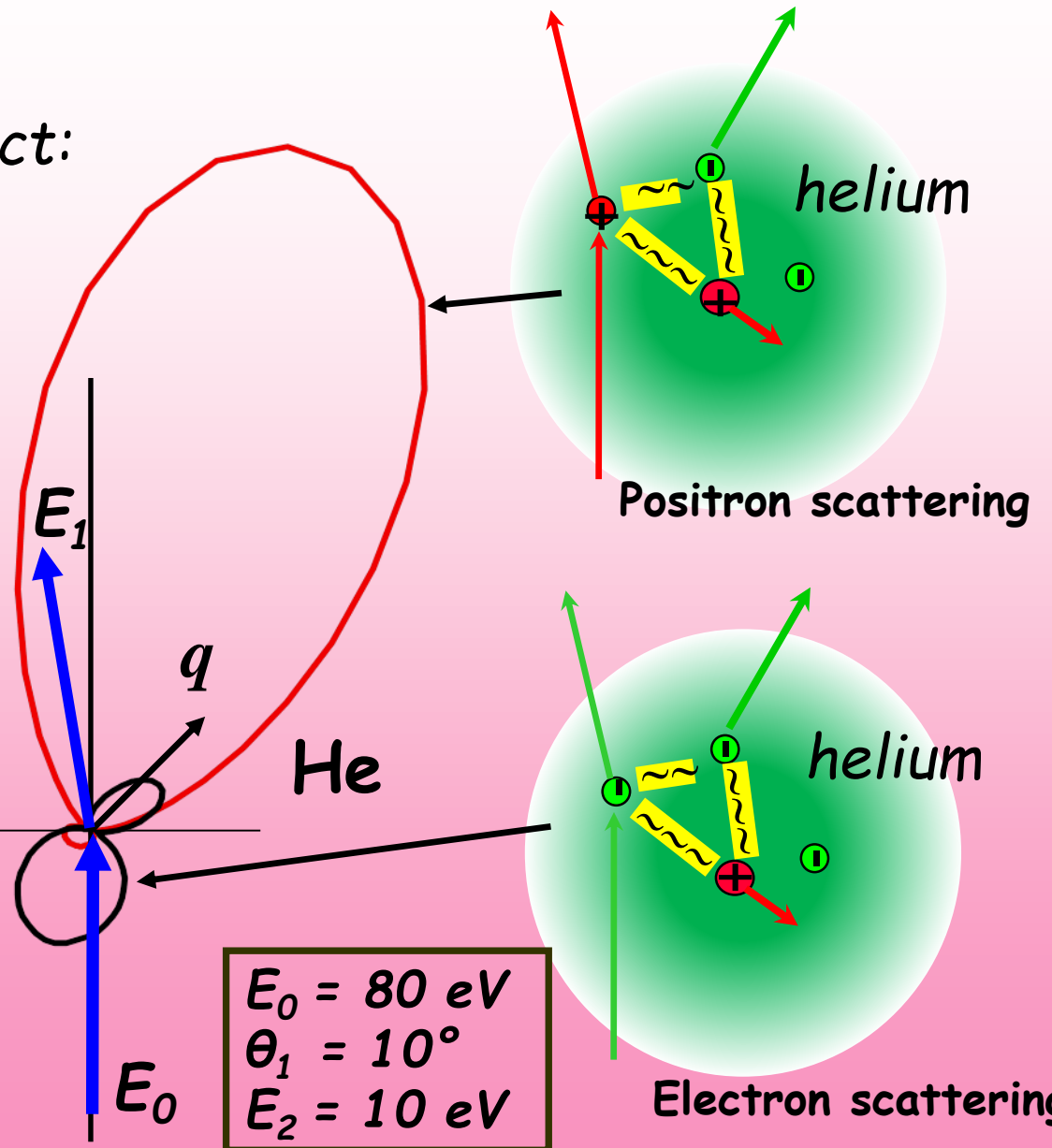
- Fully differential cross sections can be obtained for spatially fixed molecular axis
- Strong influence of molecular axis. Which can be reproduced by theory.
- Distorted waves in the final state not decisive for emission pattern. Other reasons:
 - A) anisotropy of bound molecular wave function.
 - B) distorted projectile wave in the initial state.

From electrons to positrons

Differences compared to electron impact:

- + Reversed projectile charge
- + No exchange effects
- + Capture channel (Ps)

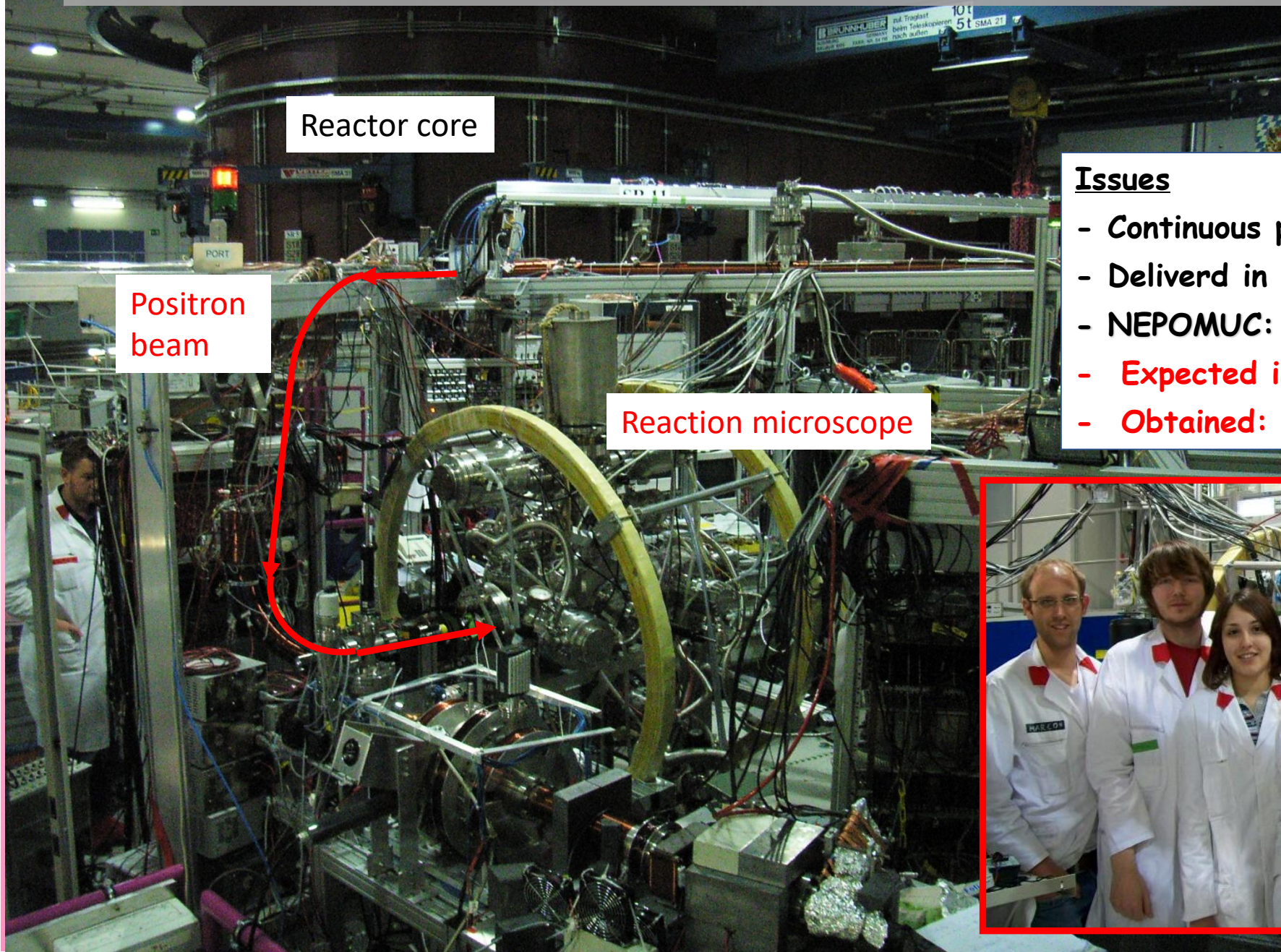
3C
(3 Coulomb WF)



Neutron Research Reactor FRM II



NEPOMUC facility at the neutron research reactor FRM II. Garching.

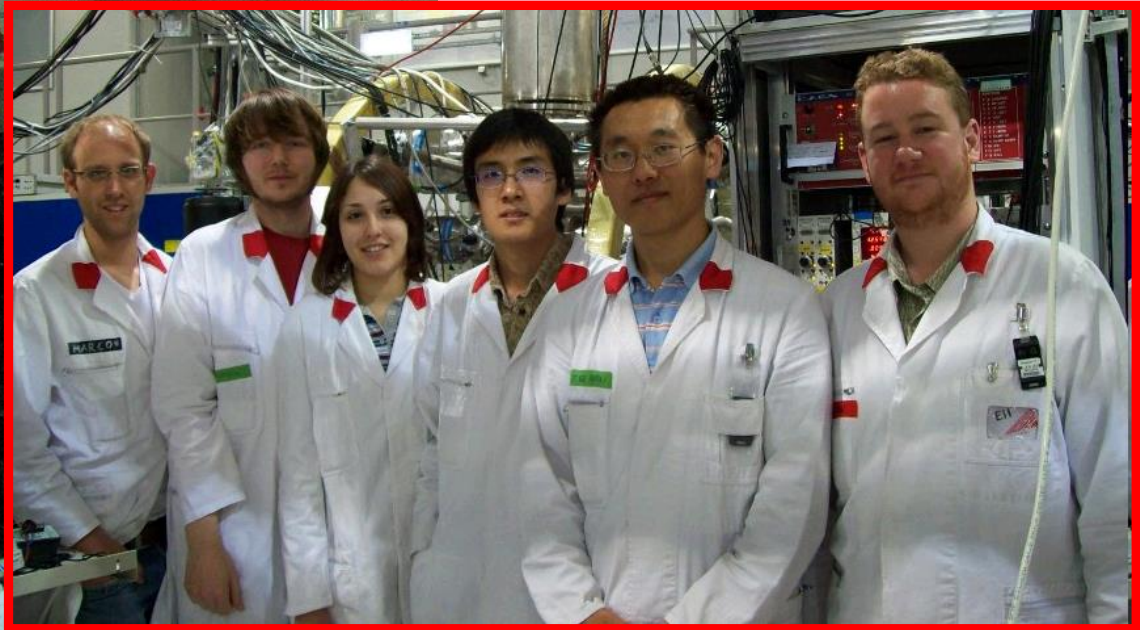


Reactor core

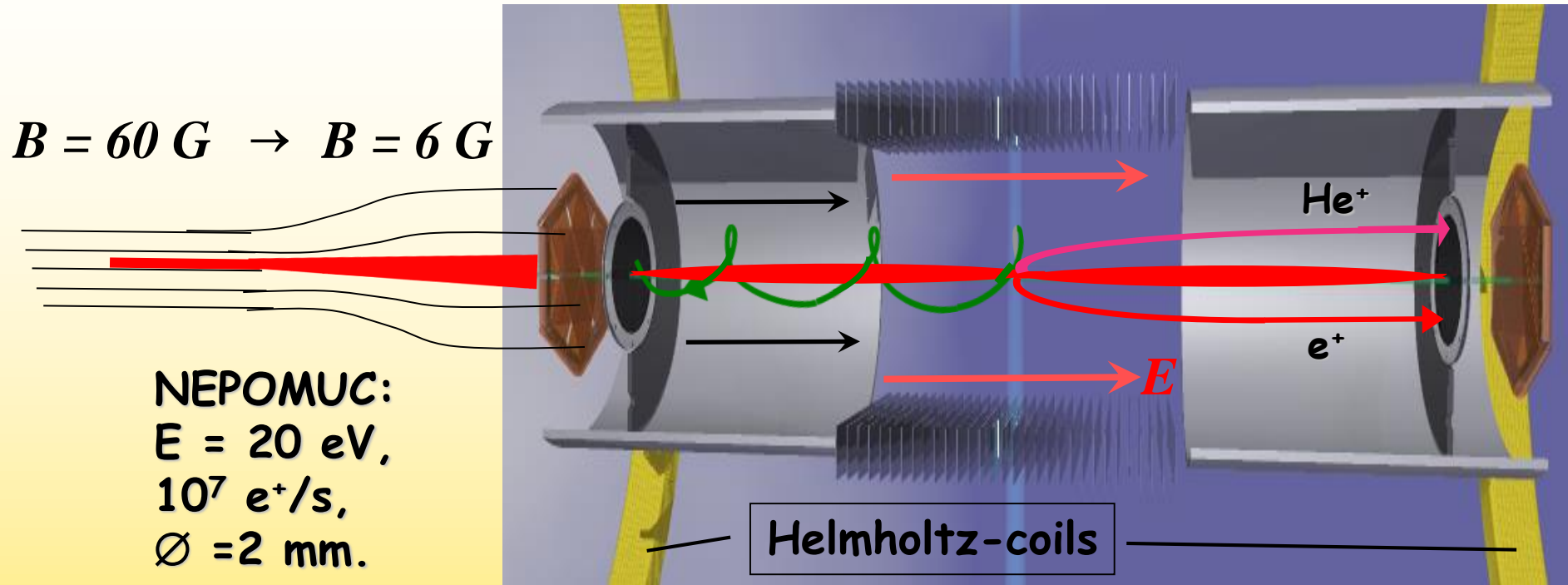
Positron beam

Reaction microscope

- ### Issues
- Continuous positron beam (triple coincidence).
 - Delivered in comparatively high B-field (60 G).
 - NEPOMUC: 10^7 e⁺/s, E = 20 eV, Ø = 2 mm.
 - Expected in Remi: 10^6 e⁺/s, Ø = 2 mm
 - Obtained: 10^5 e⁺/s, Ø = 5 mm



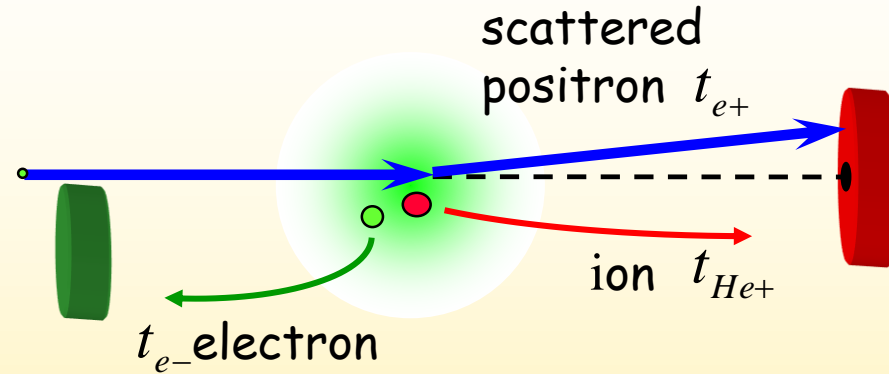
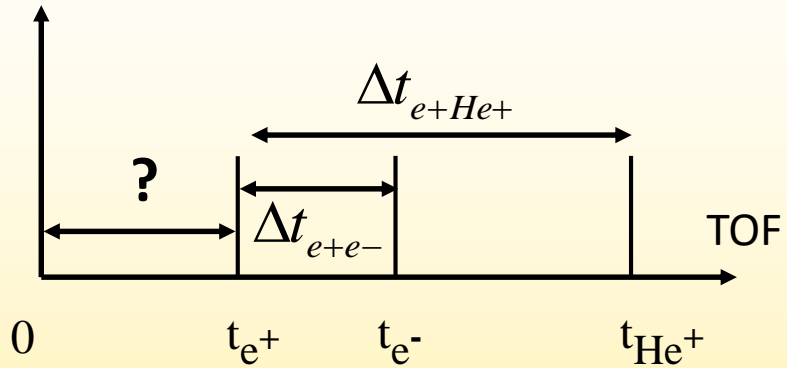
The Positron Reaction Microscope



Challenges

- Reversed charge \rightarrow Positron/Ion detector.
- Continuous positron beam (TOF measurement?).
- Delivered in comparatively high B-field.
- Expected: $10^6 \text{ e}^+/\text{s}$, $\varnothing = 2 \text{ mm}$ 😊
- Obtained: $10^5 \text{ e}^+/\text{s}$, $\varnothing = 5 \text{ mm}$ ☹️

TOF and Momentum Determination



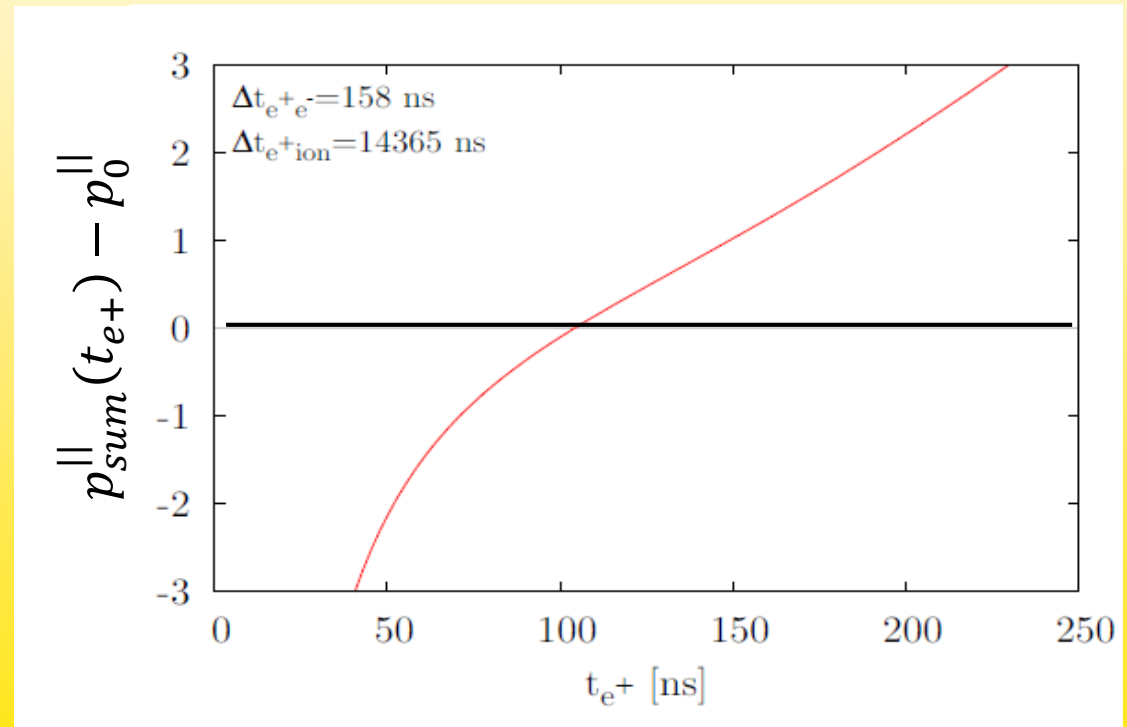
Exploit momentum conservation:

$$p_{sum}^{\parallel}(t_{e^+}) - p_0^{\parallel} = 0 \longrightarrow$$

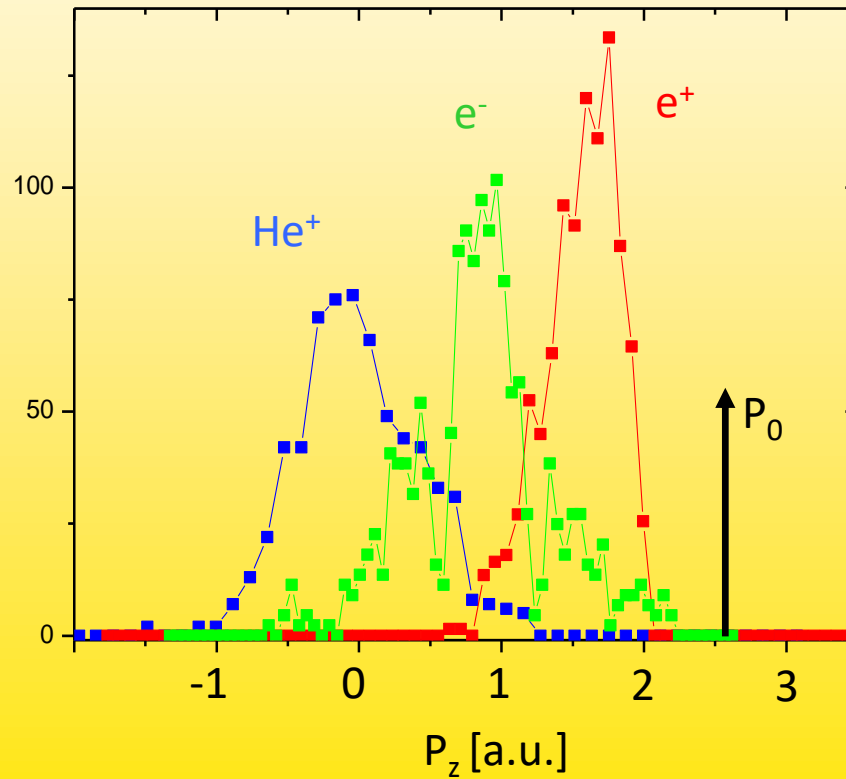
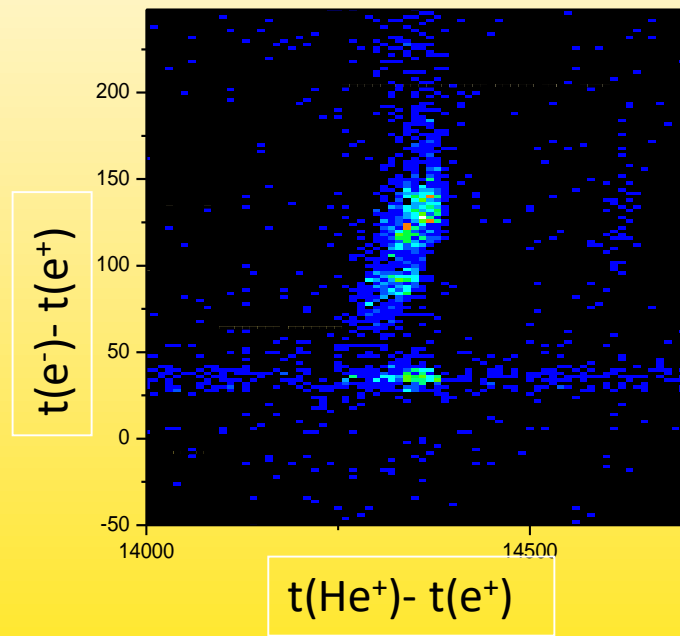
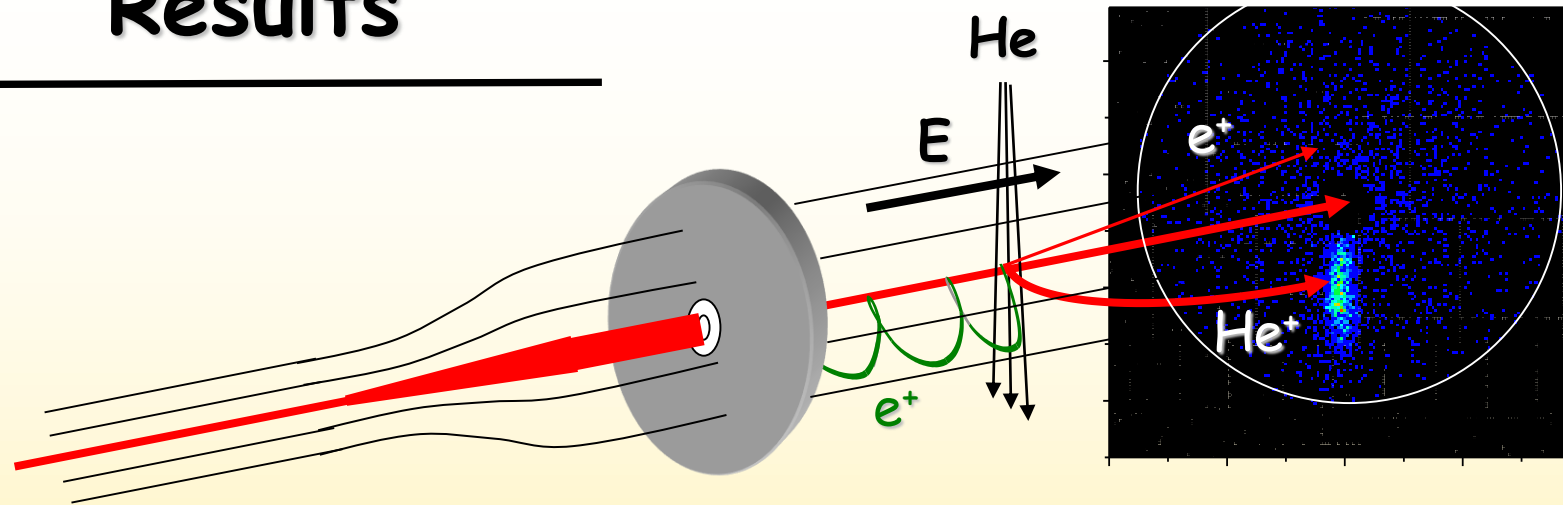
$$p_{e^+}^{\parallel} = f(t_{e^+})$$

$$p_{e^-}^{\parallel} = g(t_{e^-}) = g(t_{e^+} + \Delta t_{e^+e^-})$$

$$p_{He^+}^{\parallel} = h(t_{He^+}) = h(t_{e^+} + \Delta t_{e^+He^+})$$

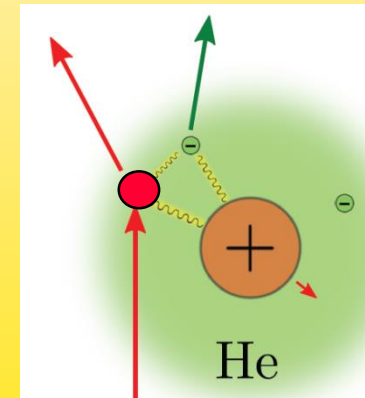
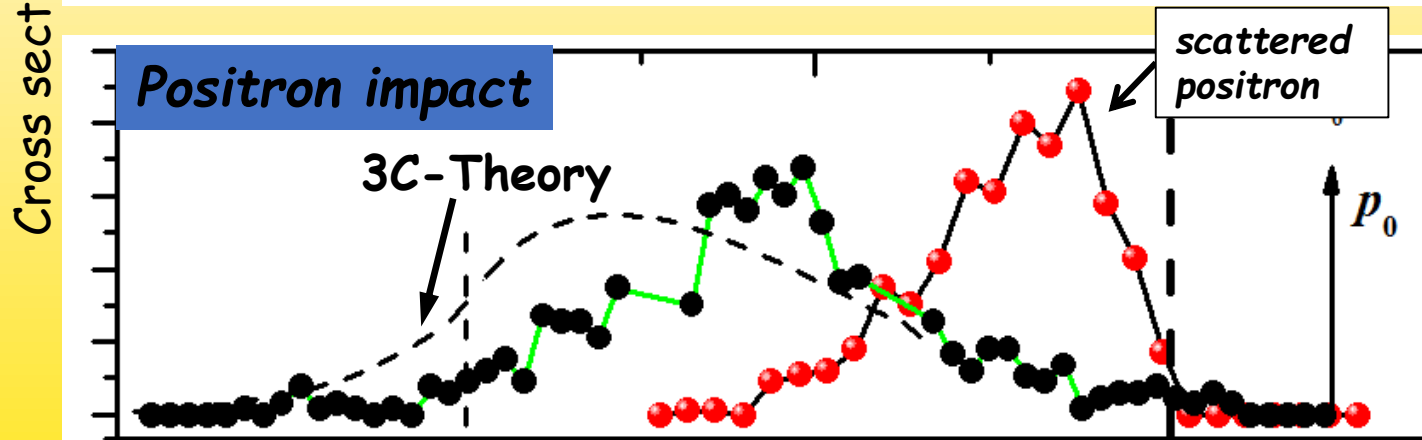
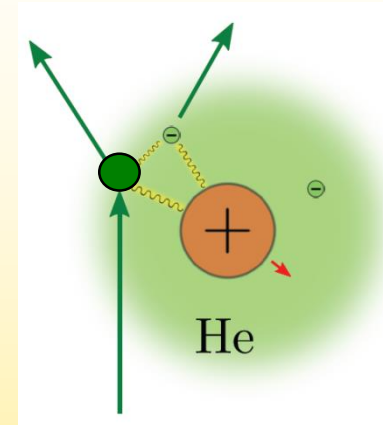
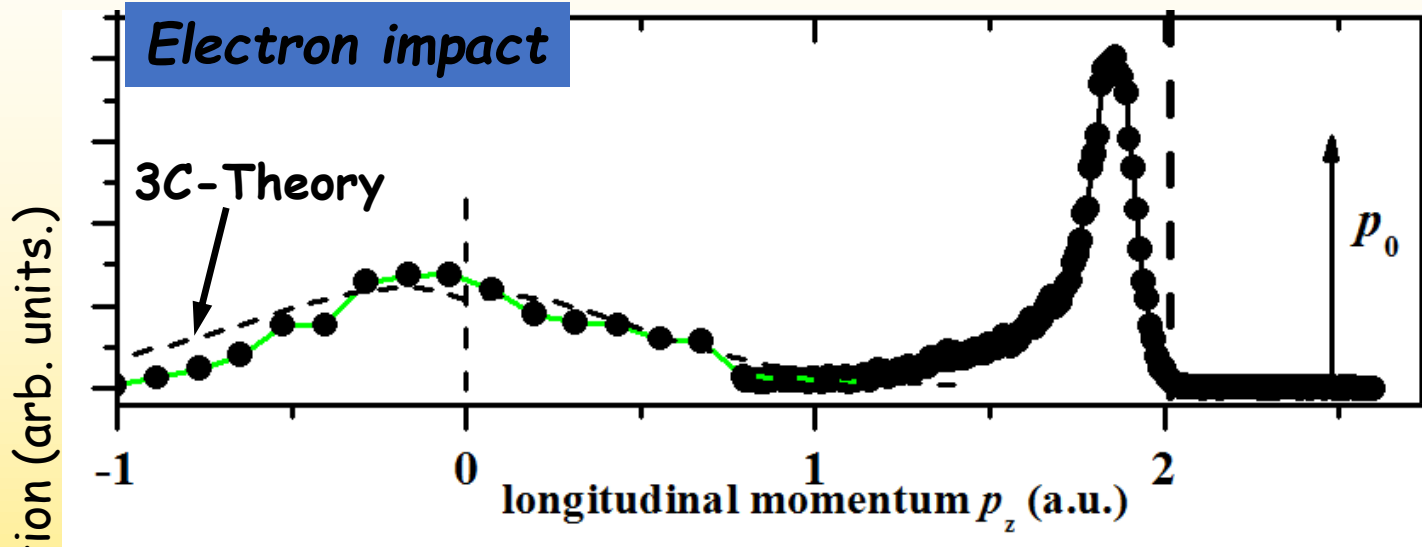


Results



Comparison: Electron v.s. Positron

$E_0 = 80 \text{ eV}$, target: helium



Theory: 3-Coulomb wave function calculation.

Summary positron impact

- Kinematically complete study of low energy positron impact successful
(triple coincidences, TOF reconstruction, ...)
- Longitudinal momentum spectra strongly different from respective electron impact data. Theory qualitatively in agreement.

Thanks to

Electron impact



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Theory

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Positrons

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Steve Buckman ANU, Canberra

Dan Slaughter Berkley

And more ...

In memory of our friends and collaborators



Don H. Madison
1945 - 2022



Oleg Zatsarinny
1953 - 2021



Michael Brunger
1960 - 2022