高离化态钪离子特性研究

陆雨菲,毛陈晨,沈俊羿,胡 峰

徐州工程学院物理与新能源学院, 江苏 徐州

收稿日期: 2023年11月28日; 录用日期: 2023年12月28日; 发布日期: 2024年1月5日

摘要

本文利用基于多组态Dirac-Fock方法,详细计算了钪的高离化态离子的能级和光谱跃迁参数。当前理论 值与实验值的最大偏差值小于0.06%,所得的理论计算结果非常精确。本文通过系统地增加电子数计算 了类氦到类纳的Ka跃迁参数,填补了这些离子的数据空白,所得结果能够为实验提供很好的参考。

关键词

钪,波长,能级,振子强度

The Research of Properties of Highly Ionized Sc Ions

Yufei Lu, Chenchen Mao, Junyi Shen, Feng Hu

School of Physics and New Energy, Xuzhou University of Technology, Xuzhou Jiangsu

Received: Nov. 28th, 2023; accepted: Dec. 28th, 2023; published: Jan. 5th, 2024

Abstract

This article uses the multi configuration Dirac Lock method to calculate in detail the energy levels and spectral transition parameters of highly ionized ions of scandium. The maximum deviation between the current theoretical value and the experimental value is less than 0.06%, and the obtained theoretical calculation results are very accurate. This article calculates the K α lines from Helium-like to Sodium-like by systematically increasing the number of electrons. The transition parameters fill the data gap of these ions, and the obtained results can provide a good reference for the experiment.

Keywords

Sc, Wavelength, Energy Level, Oscillator Strength

Copyright © 2024 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). <u>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</u>

CC Open Access

1. 引言

钪是我国战略性矿产资源之一,其在火箭、导弹、激光以及超导体等诸多尖端领域有广泛的应用[1]。 钪的谱线数据被越来越多的天文学家用来分析恒星光谱[2]。高离化态原子离子的结构及光谱是许多现代 技术的基础,也对离子高精度计算提出了更高的要求。刘鑫等人计算了类 Li 的 ScXIX 里德堡原子结构[3]。 类 He 的 Sc 离子的研究有很多,其中绝大部分都是以等电子序列的形式给出的,其中以 Głowacki 的研究 最为完整[4]。国内也进行了相关的研究,西北师范大学学者对类 He 的 K 壳层双跃迁进行了详细的研究 [5]。最近, Nguyen 等人采用 Welton 势对类 He 的自能进行了研究[6]。

本文研究的 Ka 线即 2p-1s 之间的跃迁谱线系,其准确数据在天体物理和等离子体物理有很重要的地位。但钪的 Ka 线光谱数据极少,因此需要进行系统的计算,并进行详细讨论。本文采用多组态 Dirac-Fock 理论(MCDF)方法来进行计算,这些数据可以为钪离子的能级寿命、布居数以及跃迁参数提供参考。

2. 理论计算方法

本文采用经典的 MCDF 方法[7],方法内容很多,这里给出核心部分。在 MCDF 方法中,假设所讨论的原子或者离子体系的核电荷数为 Z,电子数为 N,则其 Dirac-Coulomb 哈密顿量为(原子单位)可以表示为

$$\widehat{H}_{DC} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \widehat{H}_i + \sum_{i< j}^{N} \left| \widehat{r}_i - \widehat{r}_i \right|^{-1}$$
(1)

其中 \hat{H}_i 是第i个电子的Dirac 哈密顿量,可用下列式子表示

$$\widehat{H}_{i} = c\hat{\alpha} \cdot \widehat{p}_{i} + (\beta - 1)c^{2} + V_{nuc}\left(\widehat{r}_{i}\right)$$
⁽²⁾

这里的 $V_{nuc}(\hat{r}_i)$ 为核势场, $\alpha \ \pi \beta \ \beta$ 别代表 Dirac 矢量和标量矩阵, \hat{p}_i 是其中第 *i* 个电子的动量算符, c 是真空中光速。

考虑中心场近似,则可以把单电子的波函数表示为

$$\Psi_{nkm} = \frac{1}{r} \begin{bmatrix} P_{nk}(r) \chi_{km}(\theta, \phi) \\ i Q_{nk}(r) \chi_{-km}(\theta, \phi) \end{bmatrix}$$
(3)

式中 κ 为 Dirac 量子数, $P_{nk}(r)$ 和 $Q_{nk}(r)$ 分别为相对论径向波函数的大小分量, x_{km} 为自旋函数。

N 电子体系的组态波函数 $|\Gamma_r(PJM)\rangle$ 是所有单电子旋 - 轨波函数组成的 N 阶 Slater 行列式波函数 $|\Psi_n\rangle$ 的线性组合,即

$$\left|\Gamma_{r}\left(PJM\right)\right\rangle = \sum_{p} B_{rp} \left|\Psi_{p}\right\rangle \tag{4}$$

在 MCDF 方法中,任一原子态 α 的波函数 $|\alpha(PJM)\rangle$ 由具有相同 P, J 和 M 量子数的组态波函数,

 $|\Gamma_r(PJM)\rangle$ 线性组合而成,即

$$\alpha(PJM) \Big\rangle \sum_{r=1}^{n_c} C_r(\alpha) \Gamma_r(PJM)$$
(5)

式中 n_c 是组态波函数的个数, $C_r(\alpha)$ 为组态混合系数。

对(5)式子进行对角化,可以求出能级能量。在本计算中的,其他高阶修正,例如 Breit 修正、真空极 化和自能则看作微扰。

3. 结果与讨论

Table 1. Comparisons of He-like Sc transition wavelengths (nm) 表 1. He-like Sc 跃迁波长的比较(nm)

跃迁	λ_A/nm	λ_B/nm	差异/nm	百分比差异/%
$1s2p-1s^2$				
${}^{3}P_{1}-{}^{1}S_{0}$	0.28886	0.28870	0.00016	0.06
${}^{1}P_{1}-{}^{1}S_{0}$	0.28744	0.28732	0.00012	0.04

Table 2. Comparisons of energy levels for 1s2p (eV) 表 2. 1s2p 能级值比较(eV)

组态	计算值/eV	实验值/eV	差异/eV	百分比差异/%
1s2p				
${}^{3}P_{0}$	4292.929	4293.420	0.491	0.011
${}^{3}P_{1}$	4294.079	4294.633	0.554	0.013
${}^{3}P_{2}$	4299.615	4300.120	0.505	0.012
¹ P ₁	4315.322	4315.270	0.052	0.001





表1给出了类氦的跃迁波长,同时也列出了实验波长,通过对比两者之间的差异,来检验计算结果的可靠性和准确性。其中 $\frac{abs|\lambda_A - \lambda_B|}{\lambda_B}$ ×100%表示百分比差异, λ_A 为本文给出的理论计算值, λ_B 为实验值[8]。由表1可得,当前理论计算值与实验值的最大差异为0.00016 nm,最大百分比差异为0.06%,计算值与实验值相契合。再通过将1s2p能级的计算值与实验值[9]相对比(表 2),来进一步说明当前理论计算值的准确性。其中,百分比差异公式与表1公式相同。由表2可得,计算值与实验值的最大差异不超过0.554 eV,最大百分比差异不超过0.013%。根据以上,可以得出该计算方法为真实有效的。图1给出了从 Sc XX 到 Sc XII 的能级图,当前计算的能级值范围为4111~4315 eV。表3给出了增加电子数得到的类氦到类纳的 Ka 跃迁参数。

Table 3. Transition parameters for Sc XX through Sc XII 表 3. Sc XX 到 Sc XII 的 Ka X 跃迁参数

电偶极跃迁	波长/nm	几率/s ⁻¹	振子强度
$1s2p-1s^2$			
${}^{3}P_{1}-{}^{1}S_{0}$	0.28886	7.2861(12)	2.7342(-2)
${}^{1}P_{1}-{}^{1}S_{0}$	0.28744	2.0424(14)	7.5891(-1)
1s2s2p-1s ² 2s			
${}^{4}P_{1/2} - {}^{2}S_{1/2}$	0.29224	8.2461(11)	2.1116(-3)
${}^{4}P_{3/2} - {}^{2}S_{1/2}$	0.29213	2.2694(12)	1.1613(-2)
$(^{1}S)^{2}P_{1/2}-^{2}S_{1/2}$	0.29046	1.3547(14)	3.4267(-1)
$(^{1}S)^{2}P_{3/2}-^{2}S_{1/2}$	0.29012	1.7385(14)	8.7748(-1)
$(^{3}S)^{2}P_{1/2}-^{2}S_{1/2}$	0.28908	2.6547(13)	1.3304(-1)
$(^{3}S)^{2}P_{3/2}-^{2}S_{1/2}$	0.28907	6.6366(13)	1.6628(-1)
$1s2s^22p-1s^22s^2$			
${}^{3}P_{1}-{}^{1}S_{0}$	0.29267	6.5946(12)	2.5405(-2)
${}^{1}P_{1}-{}^{1}S_{0}$	0.29129	1.8980(14)	7.2431(-1)
$1s2s^22p^2-1s^22s^22p$			
${}^{4}P_{1/2} - {}^{2}P_{1/2}$	0.29527	2.7654(12)	7.2287(-3)
${}^{2}P_{3/2} - {}^{2}P_{1/2}$	0.29506	5.8056(09)	3.0310(-5)
${}^{4}P_{3/2} - {}^{2}P_{1/2}$	0.29371	1.1504(14)	5.9510(-1)
${}^{2}P_{1/2} - {}^{2}P_{1/2}$	0.29358	2.0797(14)	5.3744(-1)
${}^{2}D_{3/2}$ - ${}^{2}P_{1/2}$	0.29313	8.4425(12)	4.3500(-2)
${}^{2}S_{1/2} - {}^{2}P_{1/2}$	0.29242	6.4485(12)	1.6533(-2)
${}^{4}P_{1/2} - {}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.29567	2.1262(11)	5.5731(-4)
${}^{2}P_{3/2} - {}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.29547	1.4567(12)	7.6259(-3)
${}^{4}\mathrm{P}_{5/2} {}^{-2}\mathrm{P}_{3/2}$	0.29528	3.3450(12)	2.6233(-2)
${}^{4}\mathbf{P}_{3/2} {}^{-2}\mathbf{P}_{3/2}$	0.29411	5.0992(12)	2.6450(-2)

续表			
${}^{2}D_{5/2}$ - ${}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.29404	8.9809(13)	6.9846(-1)
${}^{2}P_{1/2} - {}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.29398	6.1402(13)	1.5911(-1)
${}^{2}D_{3/2}$ - ${}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.29353	2.4119(14)	1.2461(0)
${}^{2}S_{1/2}$ - ${}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.29282	9.3617(13)	2.4067(-1)
$1s2s^22p^3-1s^22s^22p^2$			
${}^{3}D_{1}-{}^{3}P_{0}$	0.29591	8.1259(13)	3.2001(-1)
${}^{3}S_{1}-{}^{3}P_{0}$	0.29547	3.3370(13)	1.3102(-1)
${}^{3}P_{1}-{}^{3}P_{0}$	0.29500	2.3462(12)	9.1828(-3)
${}^{1}P_{1}-{}^{3}P_{0}$	0.29397	1.1833(09)	4.5990(-6)
${}^{5}S_{2}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.29773	6.6107(11)	4.3924(-3)
${}^{3}D_{1}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.29610	8.5566(12)	3.3741(-2)
${}^{3}D_{2}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.29610	8.3147(13)	5.4642(-1)
${}^{3}S_{1}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.29566	1.6302(14)	6.4090(-1)
${}^{3}P_{2}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.29530	1.6707(12)	1.0920(-2)
${}^{3}P_{0} {}^{-3}P_{1}$	0.29524	8.7793(13)	1.1473(-1)
${}^{3}P_{1}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.29519	3.4746(12)	1.3617(-2)
${}^{1}D_{2}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.29486	2.5629(12)	1.6703(-2)
${}^{1}P_{1}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.29415	4.4805(11)	1.7436(-3)
${}^{5}S_{2}-{}^{3}P_{2}$	0.29793	8.5637(11)	5.6978(-3)
${}^{3}D_{1}-{}^{3}P_{2}$	0.29630	6.0884(12)	2.4041(-2)
${}^{3}D_{2}-{}^{3}P_{2}$	0.29629	2.4586(12)	1.6179(-2)
${}^{3}D_{3}-{}^{3}P_{2}$	0.29627	8.1824(13)	7.5370(-1)
${}^{3}S_{1}-{}^{3}P_{2}$	0.29585	1.1417(14)	4.4945(-1)
${}^{3}P_{2}-{}^{3}P_{2}$	0.29550	9.6194(13)	6.2960(-1)
${}^{3}P_{1}-{}^{3}P_{2}$	0.29538	1.0831(14)	4.2502(-1)
${}^{1}D_{2}-{}^{3}P_{2}$	0.29506	6.3828(11)	4.1653(-3)
${}^{1}P_{1}-{}^{3}P_{2}$	0.29435	3.7694(10)	1.4688(-4)
${}^{5}S_{2}-{}^{1}D_{2}$	0.29866	1.5790(10)	1.0558(-4)
${}^{3}D_{1}-{}^{1}D_{2}$	0.29703	1.6879(12)	6.6975(-3)
${}^{3}D_{2}-{}^{1}D_{2}$	0.29702	3.0148(12)	1.9936(-2)
${}^{3}D_{3}-{}^{1}D_{2}$	0.29699	6.3003(12)	5.8318(-2)
${}^{3}S_{1}-{}^{1}D_{2}$	0.29658	2.5030(12)	9.9015(-3)
${}^{3}P_{2}-{}^{1}D_{2}$	0.29622	3.6527(13)	2.4024(-1)
$^{3}P_{1}-^{1}D_{2}$	0.29610	1.1193(12)	4.4138(-3)

续表			
${}^{1}D_{2}-{}^{1}D_{2}$	0.29578	2.1199(14)	1.3902(0)
${}^{1}P_{1}-{}^{1}D_{2}$	0.29506	1.4774(14)	5.7849(-1)
${}^{3}D_{1}-{}^{1}S_{0}$	0.29818	3.5313(10)	1.4121(-4)
${}^{3}S_{1}-{}^{1}S_{0}$	0.29773	4.7435(10)	1.8911(-4)
${}^{3}P_{1}-{}^{1}S_{0}$	0.29725	3.4569(12)	1.3737(-2)
${}^{1}P_{1}-{}^{1}S_{0}$	0.29620	1.1365(14)	4.4848(-1)
$1s^2s^22p^4-1s^22s^22p^3$			
${}^{4}P_{5/2}$ - ${}^{4}S_{3/2}$	0.29812	8.2417(13)	6.5886(-1)
${}^{4}P_{3/2}$ - ${}^{4}S_{3/2}$	0.29783	8.3739(13)	4.4542(-1)
${}^{2}P_{1/2}$ - ${}^{4}S_{3/2}$	0.29773	8.3423(13)	2.2172(-1)
${}^{2}D_{3/2}$ - ${}^{4}S_{3/2}$	0.29676	8.4841(10)	4.4806(-4)
${}^{2}D_{5/2}$ - ${}^{4}S_{3/2}$	0.29668	2.4676(11)	1.9537(-3)
${}^{2}P_{3/2}$ - ${}^{4}S_{3/2}$	0.29638	5.0981(11)	2.6855(-3)
${}^{4}P_{1/2} - {}^{4}S_{3/2}$	0.29629	3.0070(10)	7.9152(-5)
${}^{2}S_{1/2} - {}^{4}S_{3/2}$	0.29546	1.0408(10)	2.7241(-5)
${}^{4}P_{5/2} - {}^{2}D_{3/2}$	0.29918	6.2810(11)	5.0569(-3)
${}^{4}P_{3/2}$ - ${}^{2}D_{3/2}$	0.29889	9.4651(11)	5.0705(-3)
${}^{2}P_{1/2}$ - ${}^{2}D_{3/2}$	0.29878	1.6834(11)	4.5059(-4)
${}^{2}D_{3/2}$ - ${}^{2}D_{3/2}$	0.29781	1.7211(14)	9.1539(-1)
${}^{2}D_{5/2}$ - ${}^{2}D_{3/2}$	0.29774	5.7718(11)	4.6023(-3)
${}^{2}P_{3/2}$ - ${}^{2}D_{3/2}$	0.29743	5.6953(10)	3.0213(-4)
${}^{4}P_{1/2} - {}^{2}D_{3/2}$	0.29734	1.4985(14)	3.9724(-1)
${}^{2}S_{1/2} - {}^{2}D_{3/2}$	0.29650	2.5666(11)	6.7653(-4)
${}^{4}\mathrm{P}_{5/2}$ - ${}^{2}\mathrm{D}_{5/2}$	0.29925	2.3431(12)	1.8874(-2)
${}^{4}P_{3/2} - {}^{2}D_{5/2}$	0.29896	6.4547(11)	3.4595(-3)
${}^{2}D_{3/2}$ - ${}^{2}D_{5/2}$	0.29789	2.0169(13)	1.0732(-1)
${}^{2}D_{5/2}$ - ${}^{2}D_{5/2}$	0.29781	1.1449(14)	9.1334(-1)
${}^{2}P_{3/2} - {}^{2}D_{5/2}$	0.29750	1.7966(14)	9.5355(-1)
${}^{4}P_{3/2} - {}^{2}P_{1/2}$	0.29972	3.2610(10)	1.7567(-4)
${}^{2}P_{1/2} - {}^{2}P_{1/2}$	0.29962	9.6493(11)	2.5972(-3)
${}^{2}D_{3/2}$ - ${}^{2}P_{1/2}$	0.29864	5.9207(12)	3.1665(-2)
${}^{2}\mathbf{P}_{3/2}$ - ${}^{2}\mathbf{P}_{1/2}$	0.29825	4.9358(13)	2.6329(-1)
${}^{4}P_{1/2} {}^{-2}P_{1/2}$	0.29817	1.1982(14)	3.1940(-1)

DOI: 10.12677/mp.2024.141001

续表			
${}^{2}S_{1/2} - {}^{2}P_{1/2}$	0.29732	1.8672(13)	4.9491(-2)
${}^{4}P_{5/2}$ - ${}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.30013	1.2324(10)	9.9852(-5)
${}^{4}P_{3/2} - {}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.29984	2.3683(11)	1.2768(-3)
${}^{2}P_{1/2}$ - ${}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.29973	4.1561(11)	1.1195(-3)
${}^{2}D_{3/2}$ - ${}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.29876	1.5848(13)	8.4822(-2)
${}^{2}D_{5/2}$ - ${}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.29868	5.0139(13)	4.0233(-1)
${}^{2}P_{3/2}$ - ${}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.29837	5.4098(13)	2.8880(-1)
${}^{4}P_{1/2} - {}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.29828	4.9077(13)	1.3092(-1)
${}^{2}S_{1/2} - {}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.29744	1.6106(14)	4.2722(-1)
$1s^2s^22p^5-1s^22s^22p^4$			
${}^{3}P_{2}-{}^{3}P_{2}$	0.29979	1.1367(14)	7.6572(-1)
${}^{3}P_{1}-{}^{3}P_{2}$	0.29953	6.9866(13)	2.8192(-1)
${}^{1}P_{1}-{}^{3}P_{2}$	0.29863	1.6204(12)	6.4989(-3)
${}^{3}P_{2}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.30006	3.9650(13)	2.6759(-1)
${}^{3}P_{1}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.29981	3.7679(13)	1.5232(-1)
${}^{3}P_{0}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.29959	1.5641(14)	2.1046(-1)
${}^{1}P_{1}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.29890	1.6025(12)	6.4391(-3)
${}^{3}P_{1}-{}^{3}P_{0}$	0.29986	5.2465(13)	2.1216(-1)
${}^{1}P_{1}-{}^{3}P_{0}$	0.29895	7.5203(09)	3.0228(-5)
${}^{3}P_{2}-{}^{1}D_{2}$	0.30069	4.1614(12)	2.8203(-2)
${}^{3}P_{1}-{}^{1}D_{2}$	0.30044	3.3771(12)	1.3709(-2)
${}^{1}P_{1}-{}^{1}D_{2}$	0.29953	2.5206(14)	1.0171(0)
${}^{3}P_{1}-{}^{1}S_{0}$	0.30158	9.4381(08)	3.8606(-6)
${}^{1}P_{1}-{}^{1}S_{0}$	0.30066	5.2379(13)	2.1295(-1)
$1s^2s^22p^6-1s^22s^22p^5$			
${}^{2}S_{1/2}$ - ${}^{2}P_{3/2}$	0.30144	1.4736(14)	4.0148(-1)
${}^{2}S_{1/2}$ - ${}^{2}P_{1/2}$	0.30178	7.4953(13)	2.0466(-1)
$1s^2s^22p^63s-1s^22s^22p^53s$			
${}^{3}S_{1}-{}^{3}P_{2}$	0.30171	1.2200(14)	4.9947(-1)
${}^{3}S_{1}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.30180	4.3259(13)	1.7721(-1)
${}^{1}S_{0}-{}^{3}P_{1}$	0.30155	9.0105(13)	1.2283(-1)
${}^{3}S_{1} - {}^{3}P_{0}$	0.30204	2.4827(13)	1.0186(-1)
${}^{3}S_{1}-{}^{1}P_{1}$	0.30212	3.0795(13)	1.2642(-1)
${}^{1}S_{0}-{}^{1}P_{1}$	0.30187	1.3084(14)	1.7874(-1)



Figure 2. The contribution from high-order corrections Kα initial configurations of Sc XX through Sc XII 图 2. 从 Sc XX 到 Sc XII,高阶修正对 Kα 线初态精细结构能级的贡献



Figure 3. The contribution from high-order corrections to K α final configurations of Sc XX through Sc XII 图 3. 从 Sc XX 到 Sc XII,高阶修正 K α 线末态精细结构能级的贡献

图 2 和图 3,讨论了高阶修正(Breit 修正、真空极化和自能)对于初态和末态能级的影响。从 Sc XX 到 Sc XII 初态,考虑 Breit 修正对电子数目的影响,从 2 电子增加到 10 电子时,其修正值从 3.3184 eV 增加到了 5.6603 eV,增长了 2.3419 eV。而真空极化修正值处于-0.3467 ev~-0.3134 eV 区间,变化较小。自能修正则从 2 电子时的 4.0335 eV 急剧增长到 3 电子时的 4.5751 eV,随后缓慢下降到 9 电子时的 4.1840 eV,在 10 电子时略微上升到 4.2209 eV。考虑末态,Breit 修正 0.1522 eV 持续增加到 1.9358 eV,增长了 1.7836 eV;真空极化修正最小值为-0.1912 eV,最大值为-0.1568 eV,波动较小。自能修正从 1.8617 eV 增到 2.4257 eV,随后缓慢下降。从以上数据及图 2 图 3 可以看出,Breit 修正随电子数的增加而不断增长,真空极化修正趋于不变,自能修正在初期会迅猛增长,随后趋于不变。将图 2 图 3 进行对比,初态较末

态 Breit 修正及自能修正变化范围更大,真空极化修正较小。

4. 结语

本文采用 MCDF 方法详细计算了类氦到类纳钪跃迁的跃迁参数。并在计算中考虑了 Breit 修正、自 能修正和真空极化的能级的影响。将计算值与已有的实验结果进行对比,偏差不到 0.06%,与实验值非 常吻合。这些数据对于填补和丰富原子结构数据库有着非常重要的意义,也能够为其他理论计算结果和 实验结果提供参考。

基金项目

2022年度江苏省高校"青蓝工程"中青年学术带头人培养对象资助项目。

参考文献

- [1] 侯增谦, 陈骏, 翟明国. 战略性关键矿产研究现状与科学前沿[J]. 科学通报, 2020, 65(33): 3651-3652.
- [2] Lawler, J.E., Sneden, H.C., Nave, G., Wood, M.P. and Cowan, J.J. (2019) Transition Probabilities of Sc I and Sc II and Scandium Abundances in the Sun, Arcturus, and HD 84937. *The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series*, 241, Article 21. <u>https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4365/ab08ef</u>
- [3] Liu, X. and Zhang, J.C. (2022) Quantum Defects of 1s²nh Configurations in Li-Like System from Sc XIX to Zn XXVIII Ion. *Journal of the Korean Physical Society*, 80, 1107-1113. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s40042-022-00465-3</u>
- [4] Głowacki, L. (2020) Relativistic Configuration Interaction Calculations of Transitions for Low-Lying States in the Helium Isoelectronic Sequence. *Atomic Data and Nuclear Data Tables*, 133-134, Article 101344. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adt.2020.101344
- [5] 李文义, 李丹, 豆乐乐, 等. 基于多组态方法研究类铍镍离子的能级与 Kα 跃迁参数[J]. 安徽师范大学学报(自然 科学版), 2019, 42(3): 235-239.
- [6] Wu, C.Q., Ding, X.B., Cao, M.X., Zhang, D.H., Zhang, M.W., Xue, Y.L., Yu, D.Y. and Dong, C.Z. (2023) Energy Levels and Radiative Transition Properties of the 2s2p Double K-Shell Vacancy State in He-like Ions ($4 \le Z \le 54$). *Atomic Data and Nuclear Data Tables*, **154**, Article 101602. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adt.2023.101602</u>
- [7] Nguyen, T.V.B., Lowe, J.A., Pham, T.L.H., Grant, I.P. and Chantler, C.T. (2023) Electron Self-Energy Corrections Using the Welton Concept for Atomic Structure Calculations. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 204, Article 110644. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.radphyschem.2022.110644</u>
- [8] Goldman, S.P. and Drake, G.W.F. (1984) Two-Electron Lamb Shift and 1s2s ³S₁-1s2p ³P_J Transition Frequencies in Helium-Like Ions. *Journal of Physics B: Atomic and Molecular Physics*, **17**, L197-L202. https://doi.org/10.1088/0022-3700/17/7/001
- [9] Sugar, J. and Corliss, C. (1985) Atomic Energy Levels of the Iron-Period Elements: Potassium through Nickel. *Journal* of *Physical and Chemical Reference Data*, **2**, 1-664.