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This thesis is submitted for the degree of
Bachelor of Science

Abstract

This is where you write your abstract...

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Chapter 1

Theory

1.1 Rubidium

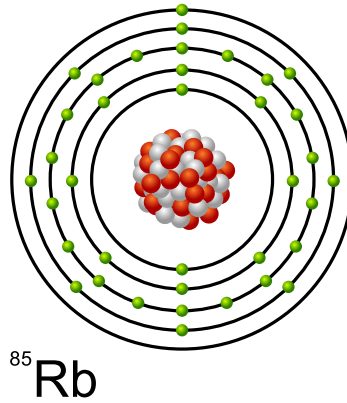


Fig. 1.1 Schematical representation of ⁸⁵Rb

Rubidium is a chemical element with symbol Rb and atomic number 37. It is a soft, silvery-white metallic element of the alkali metal group, with an atomic mass of 85.4678. Elemental rubidium is highly reactive, with properties similar to those of other alkali metals.

German chemists Robert Bunsen and Gustav Kirchhoff discovered rubidium in 1861 by the newly developed technique, flame spectroscopy. Because of the bright red lines in its emission spectrum, they chose a name derived from the Latin word *rubidus*, meaning “deep red”. [1]

Although rubidium is monoisotopic, rubidium in the Earth’s crust is composed of two isotopes: the stable ⁸⁵Rb and the radioactive ⁸⁷Rb. [2]

	Rubidium	
Isotope	85	87
Atomic mass	84.911794	86.909187
in 10 ⁻²⁵ kg	1.40999	1.44316
Abundance	72.17%	27.83%
Spin I	5/2	3/2

Table 1.1 Properties of rubidium isotopes

1.2 D2 line

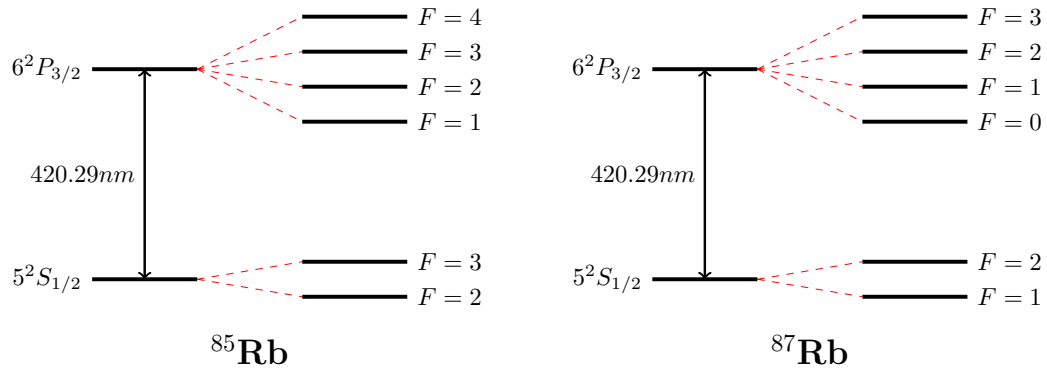


Fig. 1.2 $5^2S_{1/2} \rightarrow 6^2P_{3/2}$ transition of ^{85}Rb and ^{87}Rb with corresponding hyperfine structure

As we can see both isotopes have the same transition energy, but due to the different spin I (see table: 1.1) we get different energy levels for the groundstate [3]. This is the reason why we witness four doppler peaks in our spectrum.

Caution: Both figures below show the correct correlation between energy and isotopes. The explanation of this is that higher energy levels need lesser transition energy to reach the same excited state.

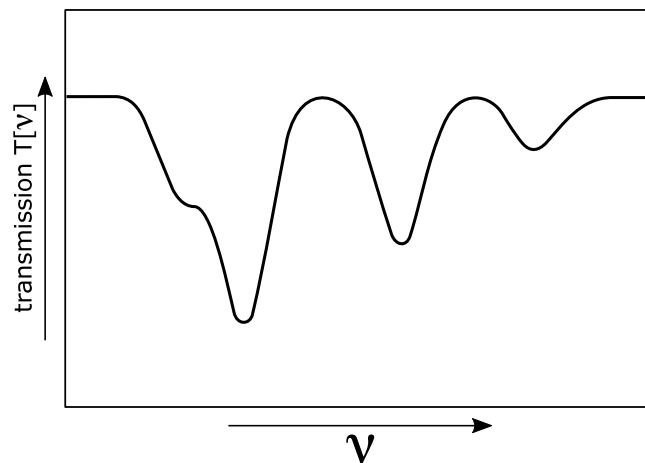


Fig. 1.3 Doppler spectrum of D2 line

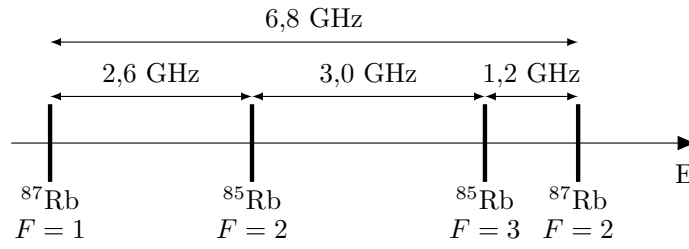


Fig. 1.4 Relative energy gaps of the groundstates between both isotopes

1.3 Two-level atom

In the upcoming sections we will derive an expression for the absorption or to be precise the intensity of the laser beam, but first we have to discuss the model on which basis we will do this.

The simplest model is the two-level atom with a groundstate $|g\rangle$ and one excited state $|e\rangle$. There are three possible transitions:

(1) absorption

(2) stimulated emission

(3) spontaneous emission

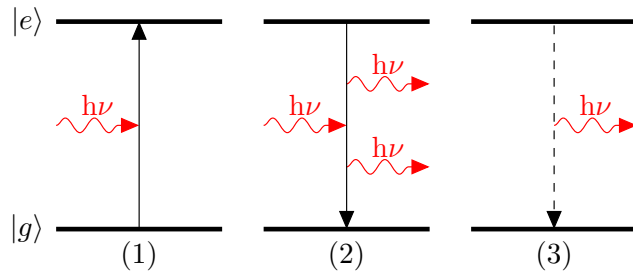


Fig. 1.5 Two-level atom model

In our case we will only consider the photon absorption.

1.4 Laser absorbtion

1.5 Doppler shifts

1.6 Behavior of absorbtion coefficient

1.7 Non-linear differential equation

Chapter 2

Experiment

2.1 Setup & Tools

2.2 Laser diameter measurement

2.3 Power / intensity measurement

2.4 Doppler-free measurement

Chapter 3

Evaluation

3.1 Data processing

3.2 Temperature & saturation intensity

3.3 Comparison with theory

3.4 Compare Doppler-free measurement with theoretical values

References

- [1] G. Kirchhoff and R. Bunsen. Chemische Analyse durch Spectralbeobachtungen. *Annalen der Physik*, 189:337–381, 1861.
- [2] G. Audi, O. Bersillon, J. Blachot, and A. H. Wapstra. The NUBASE evaluation of nuclear and decay properties. *Nuclear Physics A*, 729:3–128, December 2003.
- [3] J. Reader A. Kramida, Yu. Ralchenko and NIST ASD Team (2015). NIST atomic spectra database (ver. 5.3). *National Institute of Standards and Technology*, 2015.

Appendix A

Theory

Appendix B

Experiment

Appendix C

Evaluation

