

ENERGY LEVELS, WAVELENGTHS, AND TRANSITION PROBABILITIES OF INTERCOMBINATION LINES IN THE SPECTRA OF Ge-LIKE I, Cs, AND La IONS**

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Energy levels, wavelengths, transition probabilities, and line strengths are calculated for the allowed electric dipole $4s^2 4p^2-4s 4p^3$ and $4s^2 4p^2-4s^2 4p 4d$ transitions of Ge-like ions with $Z = 53, 55$ and 57 , I XXII, Cs XXIV, and La XXVI. By employing active-space techniques to expand the configuration list, we also include the Breit interaction and quantum electrodynamical (QED) effects to correct the atomic state wave functions and the corresponding energies. Both valence correlation and core polarization effects are included. The results are compared with the available experimental and other theoretical results.

Keywords: energy level, wavelength, valance-valence correlation.

УРОВНИ ЭНЕРГИИ, ДЛИНЫ ВОЛН И ВЕРОЯТНОСТИ ПЕРЕХОДОВ ИНТЕРКОМБИНАЦИОННЫХ ЛИНИЙ В СПЕКТРАХ Ge-ПОДОБНЫХ ИОНОВ I, Cs и La

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УДК 539.194

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(Поступила 27 июня 2017)

Рассчитаны уровни энергии, длины волн, вероятности переходов, уширение линий для разрешенных дипольных переходов $4s^2 4p^2-4s 4p^3$ и $4s^2 4p^2-4s^2 4p 4d$ в Ge-подобных ионах I XXII, Cs XXIV и La XXVI с $Z = 53, 55$ и 57 . С использованием методов активного пространства для расширения списка конфигурации учтены взаимодействие Брейта и квантовые электродинамические эффекты для коррекции волновых функций атомного состояния и соответствующих энергий, а также валентная корреляция и эффекты поляризации ядра. Результаты сопоставлены с имеющимися экспериментальными и теоретическими данными.

Ключевые слова: уровень энергии, длина волны, валентно-валентная корреляция.

Introduction. Theoretical predictions of the atomic characteristics for multi-valence-electron ions have progressed in accuracy during the past few years, and their quality, in many cases, is now comparable to that for one-valence electron ions [1]. For Ge-like ions with $70 \leq Z \leq 92$, the theoretical energy level, wavelengths, and transition probabilities of the $4s^2 4p^2$, $4s 4p^3$, and $4s^2 4p 4d$ states were calculated using the fully relativistic multiconfiguration Dirac–Fock method (MCDF) by Palmeri et al. [2]. The transition energy, oscillator strength, and transition probability for $4s-4p$ of Cu, Zn, Ga, and Ge-like gold ions were calculated using the fully relativistic MCDF method by Bian et al. [3]. The energy levels and lifetimes of the low-lying excited states within the $n = 4$ complex were reported for Ni- to Kr-like Pt ions using the relativistic multi-reference Møller–Plesset many-body perturbation theory by Santana et al. [4]. The complete energy level spectra were calculated for the $4s^2 4p^N$, $4s 4p^{N+1}$, and $4s^2 4p^{N-1} 4d$ configurations of the tungsten ions from W^{43+} to W^{78+} using the *ab initio* quasirelativistic Hartree-Fock approximation by Bogdanovich et al. [5]. The

** Full text is published in JAS V. 86, No. 2 (<http://springer.com/10812>) and in electronic version of ZhPS V. 86, No. 2 (http://www.elibrary.ru/title_about.asp?id=7318; sales@elibrary.ru).

atomic structure and X-ray spectra of Ge-like through V-like W ions were calculated using the flexible atomic code (FAC) by Clementson et al. [6]. The energy levels, wavelengths, transition probabilities, and oscillator strengths for Ge-like Kr, Mo, Sn, and Xe ions were calculated using the fully relativistic MCDF method by Nagy and El-sayed [7]. The energies of the low-lying levels, transition energies, and rates of the ground state transitions in Cu- through Ge-like ions of iodine were calculated using the fully relativistic MCDF method by Li et al. [8]. The relativistic multireference Møller–Plesset second-order perturbation theory calculations were performed for the ground and low-lying excited states of the $4s^2 4p^2$ configuration in germanium and Ge-like ions, As^{1+} , Se^{2+} , Br^{3+} , and Kr^{4+} by Ishikawa and Vilkas [9]. Transition probabilities for the $4s^2 4p^2-4s 4p^3$ transitions of Ge-like ions with $37 \leq Z \leq 47$ were studied using the relativistic Hartree–Fock method by Biémont et al. [10]. The energy levels, wavelengths, oscillator strengths, and radiative electric dipole (E1) and magnetic quadrupole (M2) transition probabilities for Ge-like ions with $49 \leq Z \leq 58$ among the lowest 88 fine structure levels belonging to the $([Ar]3d^{10})4s^2 4p^2$, $([Ar]3d^{10})4s^2 4p 4d$, $([Ar]3d^{10})4s 4p^3$, $([Ar]3d^{10}) 4s 4p^2 4d$, $([Ar]3d^{10})4s^2 4d^2$, and $([Ar]3d^{10})4p^4$ configurations were calculated using the fully relativistic multiconfiguration Dirac–Fock (MCDF) approach by Chen and Wang [11]. The atomic data and spectral line intensities for highly ionized tungsten (Co-like W^{47+} to Rb-like W^{37+}) in a high-temperature, low-density plasma were calculated using the fully relativistic *ab initio* calculations by Fournier [12].

The experimental measurements of a large number of energy levels are available; for example, the electron-beam ion-trap (EBIT) spectra of tungsten in the extreme-ultraviolet (EUV) were recorded by Utter et al. [13]. Spectra of $W^{39+}-W^{47+}$ in the 12–20 nm region were observed with an electron beam ion trap light source by Ralchenko et al. [14]. Lines of the resonance transition array $4s^2 4p^2-4s 4p^3$ in the Ge-like ions Ru XIII–Cd XVII were identified in the spectra emitted from laser-produced plasmas by Litzén and Zeng [15]. The spectrum of krypton ionized four times (KrV) in the vacuum-ultraviolet region (432–2000 Å) for $4s^2 4p^2$, $4s 4p^3$, and $4s^2 4p 4d$ configurations were observed with a FTHETA-pinch light source by Trigueiros et al. [16]. Identifications of strong $n = 4 - n = 4$ transitions from Rb-like hafnium (35+) to Co-like gold (52+) were determined with the aid of collisional-radiative modelling of the EBIT plasma by Draganić et al. [17]. EUV spectroscopy of highly charged Rb-like Xe^{17+} to Cu-like Xe^{25+} ions were investigated with the Berlin EBIT by Biedermann et al. [18]. Also, EUV spectra of Sn XIX to Sn XXII were measured in low-density and high-temperature plasmas produced in the Large Helical Device at the National Institute for Fusion Science by Suzuki et al. [19]. In addition, the spectral data of some ions for highly ionized atoms (Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Kr, and Mo) were compiled by Shirai et al. [20]. However, the data of theoretical and experimental investigation of the radiative parameters of highly charged ions of the germanium isoelectronic sequence are still extremely fragmentary.

The purpose of the present paper is to fill in this gap. In this paper, we calculate energy levels, wavelengths, transition probabilities and line strengths for electric dipole transitions among the levels belonging to the $4s^2 4p^2$, $4s 4p^3$, and $4s^2 4p 4d$ states for Ge-like I, Cs, and La ions using the full relativistic multiconfiguration Dirac–Hartree–Fock (MCDHF) method.

Computational procedure. The energy levels, wavelengths, transition probabilities and line strengths for the $4s^2 4p^2-4s 4p^3$ and $4s^2 4p^2-4s^2 4p 4d$ electric dipole (E1) transitions are calculated for Ge-like ions from $Z = 53, 55$ and 57 , I XXII, Cs XXIV, and La XXVI. The calculations are performed using the fully relativistic multiconfiguration Dirac–Hartree–Fock (MCDHF) approach with the MCDHF program [21, 22] of Desclaux and Indelicato.

All odd and even configurations within the $n = 4$ layer are included in the calculations. These configurations are $4s^2 4p^2$, $4s^2 4d^2$, $4s^2 4p 4f$, $4s^2 4f^2$, $4s 4p^2 4d$, $4s 4p 4d 4f$, $4p^4$, $4p^2 4d^2$, $4p^2 4f^2$ and $4s^2 4p 4d$, $4s^2 4d 4f$, $4s 4p^3$, $4s 4p^2 4f$, $4s 4p 4d^2$, $4s 4p 4f^2$, $4s 4d^2 4f$, $4p^3 4d$, $4p^2 4d 4f$, $4p 4d^3$ for the even and odd configurations, respectively. The MCDHF calculations are completed with the inclusion of the relativistic two-body Breit interaction and of the quantum electrodynamic corrections (QED), which arise due to self-energy and vacuum polarization.

We make two calculations, one with the valence-valence (VV) correlation and one including the core-valence (CV) correlation of $3d$. The electron configuration can be defined as the ground state $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^2$ and the excited state $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s 4p^3$ and $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s^2 4p 4d$. In this situation, $4s^2 4p^2$, $4s 4p^3$, and $4s^2 4p 4d$ are valence electrons and $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10}$ is core electrons. Two kinds of the model can be expressed:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{VV model: } & 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} n_1 l_1 n_2 l_2 n_3 l_3 n_4 l_4, \\ \text{CV model: } & 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} n_1 l_1 n_2 l_2 n_3 l_3 n_4 l_4 n_5 l_5. \end{aligned}$$

We gradually increase the principal quantum number n . It is convenient to refer to the $\{1s, 2s, 2p, \dots, 4s, 4p, 4d, 4f\}$ set of orbitals as the $n = 4$ orbital layer and $\{1s, 2s, 2p, \dots, 5s, 5p, 5d, 5f, 5g\}$ as $n = 5$. In order to avoid confusion of the configuration, we only calculate $n = 5$ orbital layer.

Results and discussion. In relativistic calculations such as those of the MCDHF method, energy levels are classified by J and π . States with the same J^π are further classified by ordering their total energies. For convenience, however, we assign the more familiar spectroscopic notations (^{2s+1}L) to label each level. Thus, for example, the second $J^\pi = 2^+$ state for Ge-like ions is termed $(4s^2 4p^2)^1 D_2$. We use the J^π classification when ambiguity arises in assigning the SL quantum numbers.

To assist readers in identifying energy levels and locating transitions, we present schematic diagrams of energy levels, with their labels, for Ge-like ions in Fig. 1. The relative positions of energy levels in these figures resemble those in the actual spectra of heavy ions, although some of these levels are rearranged as Z increases along isoelectronic sequences.

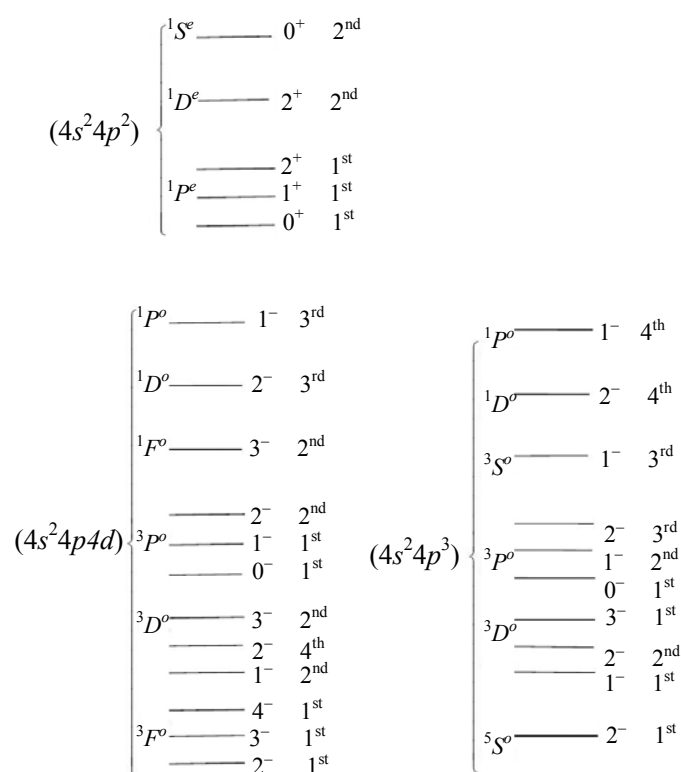


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of energy levels for Ge-like ions.

Energy levels. The calculated MCDHF results for I XXII are compared with the results of the multiconfiguration Dirac–Fock [8, 11] methods, as listed in Table 1, where each level is presented in both the LS-coupling and the jj -coupling schemes. The comparison shows that the MCDHF energy levels are in excellent agreement (within $\leq 0.71\%$) with the MCDF results [8]. As can be seen in Table 1, our results are also in good agreement with the MCDF results of Chen and Wang [11], the difference being 0.07–8.00% for most cases. However, a more detailed comparison of the calculated energies for these transitions (Table 1) indicates that some splitting energies given by Li et al. [8] calculations are in better agreement with the MCDF results of Chen and Wang [11] than our MCDHF results. This may be because we have include a limited number of configurations in our calculation. The deviations between the present values and the other theoretical data suggest that additional correlation effects must be taken into account to reduce the discrepancy. The MCDHF energy level values for the $4s^2 4p^2$, $4s 4p^3$, and $4s^2 4p 4d$ configurations for Ge-like Cs XXIV and La XXVI are listed in Tables 2 and 3. In Tables 2 and 3, our results show excellent agreement with the MCDF values of Chen and Wang [11] (0.09% and 1.41%). These calculations provide a theoretical benchmark for comparison with experiment and theory.

TABLE 1. MCDHF Energy Levels (in cm^{-1}) of $4s^24p^2$, $4s4p^3$, and $4s^24p4d$ Configurations for I XXII

Index	<i>jj</i> -coupling	<i>J</i>	(<i>LS</i>) ^{<i>P</i>}	MCDHF	MCDF [8]	MCDF [11]
1	$4s^24p^{*2}$	0	$^3P_0^e$	0	0	0
2	$4s^24p^*4p$	1	$^3P_1^e$	99435	99588	99364
3	$4s^24p^*4p$	2	$^3P_2^e$	119227	118986	118991
4	$4s^24p^2$	2	$^1D_2^e$	234105	233527	233448
5	$4s^24p^2$	0	$^1S_0^e$	282332	280332	280681
6	$4s4p^{*2}4p$	2	$^5S_2^o$	471665	470345	469416
7	$4s4p^{*2}4p$	1	$^3D_1^o$	545266	544715	543814
8	$4s4p^24p^*$	2	$^3D_2^o$	578809	577001	575963
9	$4s4p^24p^*$	3	$^3D_3^o$	610694	608885	607860
10	$4s4p^24p^*$	0	$^3P_0^o$	652189	650180	649580
11	$4s4p^24p^*$	1	$^3P_1^o$	665690	664854	664100
12	$4s4p^3$	2	$^3P_2^o$	672024	671051	669728
13	$4s4p^24p^*$	1	$^3S_1^o$	718592	720469	719975
14	$4s4p^24p^*$	2	$^1D_2^o$	756136	755105	753098
15	$4s4p^3$	1	$^1P_1^o$	841786	844997	842326
16	$4s^24p^*4d^*$	2	$^3F_2^o$	779255		782270
17	$4s^24p^*4d$	3	$^3F_3^o$	823353		821251
18	$4s^24p4d^*$	2	$^3P_2^o$	847099		848662
19	$4s^24p4d^*$	1	$^3D_1^o$	857883		858561
20	$4s^24p4d$	4	$^3F_4^o$	913303		907724
21	$4s^24p4d$	2	$^1D_2^o$	942678		935969
22	$4s^24p4d^*$	0	$^3P_0^o$	949149		946002
23	$4s^24p4d^*$	3	$^3D_3^o$	957366		954316
24	$4s^24p^*4d^*$	1	$^3P_1^o$	963053		956225
25	$4s^24p^*4d$	2	$^3D_2^o$	979576		971340
26	$4s^24p4d$	3	$^1F_3^o$	1022105		1019923
27	$4s^24p4d$	1	$^1P_1^o$	1042442		1035149

TABLE 2. MCDHF Energy Levels (in cm^{-1}) of $4s^24p^2$, $4s4p^3$, and $4s^24p4d$ Configurations for Cs XXIV

Index	<i>jj</i> -coupling	<i>J</i>	(<i>LS</i>) ^{<i>P</i>}	MCDHF	MCDF [11]
1	$4s^24p^{*2}$	0	$^3P_0^e$	0	0
2	$4s^24p^*4p$	1	$^3P_1^e$	126765	126648
3	$4s^24p^*4p$	2	$^3P_2^e$	148175	147896
4	$4s^24p^2$	2	$^1D_2^e$	291428	290678
5	$4s^24p^2$	0	$^3S_0^e$	342398	340671
6	$4s4p^{*2}4p$	2	$^5S_2^o$	535636	533408
7	$4s4p^{*2}4p$	1	$^3D_1^o$	613065	611876
8	$4s4p^24p^*$	2	$^3D_2^o$	663588	660572
9	$4s4p^24p^*$	3	$^3D_3^o$	700400	697440
10	$4s4p^24p^*$	0	$^3P_0^o$	744615	741916
11	$4s4p^24p^*$	1	$^3P_1^o$	760825	759395
12	$4s4p^3$	2	$^1D_2^o$	765354	762623
13	$4s4p^24p^*$	1	$^3S_1^o$	812156	813302
14	$4s4p^24p^*$	2	$^3P_2^o$	856335	852930
15	$4s4p^3$	1	$^1P_1^o$	967178	968809
16	$4s^24p^*4d^*$	2	$^3F_2^o$	885953	883899
17	$4s^24p^*4d$	3	$^3F_3^o$	921453	914889
18	$4s^24p4d^*$	2	$^3P_2^o$	949649	941644
19	$4s^24p4d^*$	1	$^3D_1^o$	945679	943202
20	$4s^24p4d$	4	$^3F_4^o$	1030238	1025253
21	$4s^24p^*4d^*$	2	$^1D_2^e$	1048567	1050643
22	$4s^24p4d^*$	0	$^3P_0^o$	1066178	1061268
23	$4s^24p4d^*$	1	$^3P_1^o$	1067923	1073974
24	$4s^24p^*4d^*$	3	$^3D_3^o$	1075059	1069337

Continue Table 2

Index	<i>jj</i> -coupling	<i>J</i>	(<i>LS</i>) ^p	MCDHF	MCDF [11]
25	4s ² 4p*4d	2	³ D ₂ ^o	1115275	1093053
26	4s ² 4p4d	3	¹ F ₃ ^o	1145035	1142398
27	4s ² 4p4d	1	¹ P ₁ ^o	1176849	1160236

TABLE 3. MCDHF Energy Levels (in cm⁻¹) of 4s²4p², 4s4p³, and 4s²4p4d Configurations for La XXVI

Index	<i>jj</i> -coupling	<i>J</i>	(<i>LS</i>) ^p	MCDHF	MCDF [11]
1	4s ² 4p* ²	0	³ P ₀ ^e	0	0
2	4s ² 4p*4p	1	³ P ₁ ^e	159150	158917
3	4s ² 4p*4p	2	³ P ₂ ^e	182148	181800
4	4s ² 4p ²	2	¹ D ₂ ^e	358864	357960
5	4s ² 4p ²	0	¹ S ₀ ^e	412567	410831
6	4s4p* ² 4p	2	⁵ S ₂ ^o	604910	602730
7	4s4p* ² 4p	1	³ D ₁ ^o	686386	685665
8	4s4p ² 4p*	2	³ D ₂ ^o	759026	755795
9	4s4p ² 4p*	3	³ D ₂ ^o	800518	797462
10	4s4p ² 4p*	0	³ P ₀ ^o	847533	844907
11	4s4p ² 4p*	2	³ D ₂ ^o	866458	863898
12	4s4p ³	1	³ P ₁ ^o	867538	865337
13	4s ² 4p ² 4p*	1	³ S ₁ ^o	912061	917234
14	4s4p ² 4p*	2	³ P ₂ ^o	1015214	1010022
15	4s4p ³	1	¹ P ₁ ^o	1101985	1103742
16	4s ² 4p*4d*	2	³ F ₂ ^o	950707	949488
17	4s ² 4p*4d	3	³ F ₃ ^o	1016589	1015052
18	4s ² 4p4d*	1	³ D ₁ ^o	1040050	1039237
19	4s ² 4p4d*	2	³ P ₂ ^o	1045555	1042183
20	4s ² 4p4d	4	³ F ₄ ^o	1154173	1153997
21	4s ² 4p*4d*	2	³ D ₂ ^o	1177057	1175524
22	4s ² 4p4d*	0	³ P ₀ ^o	1190490	1186658
23	4s ² 4p4d*	3	³ D ₃ ^o	1193158	1194404
24	4s ² 4p*4d*	1	³ P ₁ ^o	1199639	1203017
25	4s ² 4p*4d	2	³ D ₂ ^o	1252477	1226576
26	4s ² 4p4d	3	¹ F ₃ ^o	1278741	1275969
27	4s ² 4p4d	1	¹ P ₁ ^o	1316082	1296913

Wavelengths, transition probabilities, and line strengths. Tables 4–6 contain the list of wavelengths (Å), transition probabilities in the length and velocity gauges (s⁻¹), and line strengths in the length gauge (a.u.) for electric dipole 4s²4p²–4s4p³ and 4s²4p²–4s²4p4d transitions. For strong transitions, the difference between transition probabilities in the Babushkin (length) and the Coulomb (velocity) gauges is within ~3% for all Ge-like ions with *Z* = 53, 55, and 57. This gives a clear indication of the accuracy of the results.

TABLE 4. Wavelengths, Transition Probabilities, and Line Strengths for Lines of I XXII. The Notation a (b) Abbreviates a×10^b

Lower	Upper	λ, Å	<i>A_L</i> , s ⁻¹	<i>A_V</i> , s ⁻¹	<i>S_L</i>	
4s ² 4p ² ³ P ₀ ^e	4s4p ³ ³ D ₁ ^o	183.40	2.54(10)	2.59(10)	2.32(-1)	
	4s4p ³ ³ P ₁ ^o	150.22	5.46(9)	5.42(9)	2.74(-2)	
	4s4p ³ ³ S ₁ ^o	139.94	2.23(10)	2.19(10)	7.96(-2)	
	4s4p ³ ¹ P ₁ ^o	118.79	6.02(10)	5.99(10)	3.45(-2)	
	4s ² 4p4d ³ D ₁ ^o	116.57	2.74(11)	2.68(11)	6.42(-1)	
	4s ² 4p4d ³ P ₁ ^o	103.84	5.08(8)	4.96(8)	8.42(-4)	
	4s ² 4p4d ¹ P ₁ ^o	95.93	1.78(9)	1.82(9)	2.33(-3)	
	4s ² 4p ²	4s4p ³ ³ D ₁ ^o	380.32	4.36(7)	3.46(7)	2.74(-3)
		4s4p ³ ³ P ₁ ^o	260.85	9.86(8)	1.01(9)	2.59(-2)
		4s4p ³ ³ S ₁ ^o		228.34	2.68(9)	2.76(9)

Continue Table 4

Lower	Upper	$\lambda, \text{\AA}$	A_L, s^{-1}	A_V, s^{-1}	S_L
$4s^2 4p^2 \ ^3P_1^e$	$4s4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$	178.74	2.09(10)	2.15(10)	1.77(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_1^o$	174.07	1.15(9)	1.08(9)	1.12(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1P_1^o$	131.74	2.35(11)	2.29(11)	7.88(-1)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_0^o$	180.91	2.70(10)	2.74(10)	7.88(-2)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_1^o$	224.30	2.32(8)	2.25(8)	3.87(-3)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_1^o$	176.60	3.47(10)	3.50(10)	2.83(-1)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_1^o$	162.56	3.14(10)	3.12(10)	1.99(-1)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$	134.71	1.46(10)	1.39(10)	8.89(-2)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_2^o$	269.65	1.64(9)	1.70(9)	7.82(-2)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_2^o$	208.61	8.95(9)	9.12(9)	2.00(-1)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^1D_2^o$	174.65	4.37(8)	4.38(8)	5.75(-3)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_2^o$	151.58	4.75(8)	5.72(8)	4.94(-3)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_0^o$	117.67	2.29(11)	2.26(11)	1.84(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_1^o$	131.83	6.01(10)	5.97(10)	6.83(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_1^o$	115.76	1.29(11)	1.25(11)	2.90(-1)
$4s^2 4p^2 \ ^1D_2^e$	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1P_1^o$	106.03	6.17(9)	6.12(9)	1.08(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3F_2^o$	147.07	6.25(9)	6.20(9)	1.12(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_2^o$	132.96	1.20(11)	1.18(11)	6.82(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1D_2^o$	118.57	1.33(11)	1.30(11)	5.29(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_2^o$	113.60	2.78(10)	2.74(10)	6.26(-2)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_1^o$	234.72	3.29(9)	3.29(9)	6.31(-2)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_1^o$	183.00	1.15(9)	1.21(9)	5.31(-3)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_1^o$	167.96	9.59(10)	9.54(10)	6.72(-1)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$	138.40	3.43(9)	3.35(9)	6.79(-3)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_2^o$	283.74	1.01(9)	1.06(9)	5.69(-2)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_2^o$	217.59	3.43(8)	3.49(8)	8.71(-3)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^1D_2^o$	180.90	3.69(10)	3.74(10)	5.38(-1)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_3^o$	203.47	5.34(9)	5.41(9)	1.56(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_1^o$	135.47	2.15(9)	1.98(9)	3.05(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_1^o$	118.58	4.15(10)	3.97(10)	1.02(-1)
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1P_1^o$	108.38	3.18(7)	3.25(7)	3.89(-5)	
$4s^2 4p^2 \ ^3P_2^e$	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3F_2^o$	151.63	2.12(10)	2.08(10)	1.88(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_2^o$	136.62	6.69(10)	6.51(10)	4.20(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1D_2^o$	121.52	1.46(11)	1.37(11)	6.42(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_2^o$	116.30	3.26(10)	3.20(10)	7.61(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3F_3^o$	141.52	3.38(10)	3.27(10)	3.31(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_3^o$	119.39	2.71(11)	2.69(11)	1.58(0)
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1F_3^o$	110.82	5.99(10)	6.00(10)	2.35(-1)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_1^o$	321.38	2.99(8)	3.01(8)	1.32(-2)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_1^o$	231.70	2.67(8)	2.65(8)	6.71(-3)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_1^o$	205.12	2.88(9)	2.90(9)	3.84(-2)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$	164.56	8.21(10)	8.17(10)	6.07(-1)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_2^o$	422.95	2.98(7)	2.85(7)	5.26(-3)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_2^o$	290.10	2.35(8)	2.42(8)	1.42(-2)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^1D_2^o$	228.35	2.32(9)	2.32(9)	6.81(-2)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_2^o$	192.46	1.56(10)	1.51(10)	3.52(-1)
$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_3^o$	266.54	3.15(9)	3.16(9)	2.03(-1)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_1^o$	137.32	6.12(10)	5.89(10)	3.19(-1)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1P_1^o$	123.82	1.99(7)	1.93(7)	3.37(-3)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3F_2^o$	183.68	1.65(10)	1.66(10)	2.53(-4)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1D_2^o$	141.27	1.41(10)	1.33(10)	9.80(-2)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_2^o$	134.27	1.92(11)	1.86(11)	1.14(0)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_3^o$	138.40	2.51(10)	2.46(10)	2.29(-1)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1F_3^o$	127.02	2.56(11)	2.53(11)	1.82(0)	

TABLE 5. Wavelengths, Transition Probabilities, and Line Strengths for Lines of Cs XXIV.
The Notation a (b) Abbreviates $a \times 10^b$

Lower	Upper	$\lambda, \text{\AA}$	A_L, s^{-1}	A_V, s^{-1}	S_L	
$4s^2 4p^2 \ ^3P_0^e$	$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_1^o$	163.11	3.38(10)	3.41(10)	2.17(-1)	
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_1^o$	131.44	7.46(9)	7.39(9)	2.50(-2)	
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_1^o$	123.74	2.34(10)	2.30(10)	6.58(-2)	
	$4s4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$	103.39	1.96(10)	1.92(10)	9.76(-2)	
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_1^o$	105.64	3.11(11)	3.13(11)	4.76(-1)	
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_1^o$	95.37	5.80(8)	5.72(8)	1.13(-3)	
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1P_1^o$	84.97	1.89(9)	1.84(9)	1.72(-3)	
	$4s^2 4p^2 \ ^1S_0^e$	$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_1^o$	369.46	3.05(7)	3.10(7)	2.28(-3)
		$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_1^o$	238.99	1.30(9)	1.34(9)	2.62(-2)
		$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_1^o$	212.70	3.18(9)	3.28(9)	4.66(-2)
$4s4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$		160.06	1.61(10)	1.63(10)	9.77(-2)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_1^o$		164.25	2.45(9)	2.55(9)	9.32(-3)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_1^o$		135.76	1.23(9)	1.37(9)	2.63(-2)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1P_1^o$		121.94	3.09(11)	3.09(11)	7.89(-1)	
$4s^2 4p^2 \ ^3P_1^e$		$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_0^o$	161.85	3.37(10)	3.42(10)	7.06(-2)
		$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_1^o$	205.63	5.36(8)	5.28(8)	6.90(-3)
		$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_1^o$	157.71	4.59(10)	4.63(10)	2.67(-1)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_1^o$	146.59	3.43(10)	3.42(10)	1.61(-1)	
	$4s4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$	118.99	8.00(10)	7.84(10)	1.99(-1)	
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_2^o$	244.58	2.35(9)	2.40(9)	8.49(-2)	
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_2^o$	186.28	1.01(10)	1.05(10)	1.61(-1)	
	$4s4p^3 \ ^1D_2^o$	156.60	7.88(8)	7.93(8)	7.47(-3)	
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_2^o$	137.14	7.40(8)	7.35(8)	4.12(-2)	
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_0^o$	106.22	2.94(11)	2.97(11)	1.74(-1)	
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_1^o$	121.60	1.39(10)	1.38(10)	1.40(-1)	
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_1^o$	106.45	2.09(11)	2.19(11)	4.70(-1)	
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1P_1^o$	95.20	7.52(9)	7.64(9)	8.33(-3)	
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3F_2^o$	131.15	1.20(10)	1.17(10)	6.69(-2)	
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_2^o$	121.48	1.23(11)	1.25(11)	5.44(-1)	
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1D_2^o$	107.42	1.64(11)	1.65(11)	4.87(-1)	
	$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_2^o$	102.13	2.02(10)	2.01(10)	2.60(-2)	
	$4s^2 4p^2 \ ^1D_2^e$	$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_1^o$	215.10	4.86(9)	4.88(9)	7.16(-2)
		$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_1^o$	163.23	1.40(9)	1.48(9)	3.48(-3)
		$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_1^o$	151.52	1.13(11)	1.12(11)	5.80(-1)
		$4s4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$	122.10	5.81(8)	5.90(8)	7.57(-5)
		$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_2^o$	258.09	1.46(9)	1.50(9)	6.18(-2)
		$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_2^o$	194.02	3.95(8)	4.02(8)	7.12(-3)
		$4s4p^3 \ ^1D_2^o$	162.03	4.34(10)	4.40(10)	4.56(-1)
		$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_2^o$	140.92	2.09(10)	2.06(10)	1.26(-1)
		$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_3^o$	181.09	6.28(9)	6.35(9)	1.29(-1)
		$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_1^o$	124.88	8.16(9)	7.98(9)	9.09(-2)
		$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_1^o$	108.10	4.71(10)	4.68(10)	3.48(-2)
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3F_2^o$		135.04	1.25(10)	1.30(10)	2.58(-1)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3P_2^o$		124.81	7.94(10)	8.11(10)	2.37(-1)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1D_2^o$		109.97	1.44(11)	1.48(11)	7.79(-1)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_2^o$		104.43	3.17(10)	3.13(10)	9.20(-3)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3F_3^o$		129.37	4.88(10)	4.88(10)	3.65(-1)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^3D_3^o$		107.92	3.36(11)	3.37(11)	1.46(0)	
$4s^2 4p4d \ ^1F_3^o$		100.34	6.29(10)	6.27(10)	1.50(-1)	
$4s^2 4p^2 \ ^3P_2^e$		$4s4p^3 \ ^3D_1^o$	310.91	2.42(8)	2.43(8)	1.08(-2)
		$4s4p^3 \ ^3P_1^o$	213.04	7.25(8)	7.15(8)	1.19(-2)
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_1^o$	191.53	3.56(9)	3.57(9)	3.81(-2)	
	$4s4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$	147.98	9.75(10)	9.70(10)	4.68(-1)	
	$4s4p^3 \ ^3S_2^o$	410.49	2.44(7)	2.52(7)	4.14(-3)	

Continue Table 5

Lower	Upper	$\lambda, \text{\AA}$	A_L, s^{-1}	A_V, s^{-1}	S_L
	$4s4p^3\ ^3D_2^o$	269.70	3.21(8)	3.24(8)	1.54(-2)
	$4s4p^3\ ^1D_2^o$	211.00	3.17(9)	3.19(9)	7.35(-2)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3P_2^o$	177.25	1.70(9)	1.75(9)	3.47(-1)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3D_3^o$	244.52	3.77(9)	4.00(9)	1.90(-1)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3P_1^o$	128.14	7.12(10)	7.14(10)	1.75(-1)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^1P_1^o$	114.99	1.37(8)	1.37(8)	4.63(-2)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3F_2^o$	167.46	2.95(9)	3.03(9)	3.35(-2)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3P_2^o$	152.01	5.58(9)	5.44(9)	2.13(-3)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^1D_2^o$	130.13	1.43(10)	1.42(10)	4.12(-2)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3D_2^o$	123.43	2.90(11)	3.00(11)	1.29(0)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3F_3^o$	159.81	5.25(8)	5.35(8)	1.11(-2)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3D_3^o$	127.67	2.40(10)	2.42(10)	1.73(-1)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^1F_3^o$	117.20	3.13(11)	3.13(11)	1.74(0)

TABLE 6. Wavelengths, Transition Probabilities, and Line Strengths for Lines of La XXVI. The Notation a (b) Abbreviates $a \times 10^b$

Lower	Upper	$\lambda, \text{\AA}$	A_L, s^{-1}	A_V, s^{-1}	S_L
$4s^24p^2\ ^3P_0^e$	$4s4p^3\ ^3D_1^o$	145.69	4.44(10)	4.52(10)	2.03(-1)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3P_1^o$	115.41	1.07(10)	1.05(10)	2.44(-2)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3S_1^o$	109.64	2.93(10)	2.88(10)	5.72(-2)
	$4s4p^3\ ^1P_1^o$	90.75	2.30(9)	2.36(9)	2.55(-3)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3D_1^o$	95.78	3.47(11)	3.51(11)	3.11(-1)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3D_1^o$	84.96	3.24(8)	3.27(8)	4.75(-4)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^1P_1^o$	76.98	1.93(9)	1.99(9)	1.19(-3)
$4s^24p^2\ ^1S_0^e$	$4s4p^3\ ^3D_1^o$	364.20	3.27(7)	3.27(7)	1.85(-3)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3P_1^o$	220.32	1.64(9)	1.70(9)	2.60(-2)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3S_1^o$	200.20	3.74(9)	3.77(9)	4.44(-2)
	$4s4p^3\ ^1P_1^o$	145.05	2.41(10)	2.47(10)	1.09(-1)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3D_1^o$	158.82	1.97(9)	2.07(9)	1.15(-2)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3P_1^o$	128.93	2.76(9)	2.86(9)	1.62(-2)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^1P_1^o$	111.77	2.52(11)	3.55(11)	7.09(-1)
$4s^24p^2\ ^3P_1^e$	$4s4p^3\ ^3P_0^o$	145.27	4.20(10)	4.25(10)	6.36(-2)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3D_1^o$	189.67	9.71(8)	9.68(8)	9.81(-3)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3P_1^o$	141.38	5.99(10)	6.04(10)	2.51(-1)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3S_1^o$	132.82	3.66(10)	3.65(10)	1.27(-1)
	$4s4p^3\ ^1P_1^o$	106.06	9.81(10)	9.75(10)	1.38(-1)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3S_2^o$	224.34	3.17(9)	3.26(9)	8.84(-2)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3D_2^o$	166.70	1.13(10)	1.17(10)	1.29(-1)
	$4s4p^3\ ^1D_2^o$	141.17	1.20(9)	1.21(9)	8.30(-3)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3P_2^o$	116.81	2.39(10)	2.38(10)	5.51(-2)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3P_0^o$	96.68	3.44(11)	3.49(11)	1.54(-1)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3D_1^o$	112.58	3.68(10)	3.69(10)	1.85(-1)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3P_1^o$	96.21	1.95(11)	1.97(11)	4.72(-1)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^1P_1^o$	86.41	8.44(9)	8.56(9)	7.11(-3)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3F_2^o$	126.78	3.54(9)	3.39(9)	2.00(-4)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3P_2^o$	116.52	2.76(10)	2.81(10)	6.05(-1)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^3D_2^o$	97.93	1.90(11)	1.92(11)	4.27(-1)
	$4s^24p4d\ ^1D_2^o$	92.44	2.56(10)	2.55(10)	1.80(-2)
$4s^24p^2\ ^1D_2^e$	$4s4p^3\ ^3D_1^o$	198.32	6.79(9)	6.83(9)	7.84(-2)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3P_1^o$	146.13	1.52(9)	1.52(9)	2.09(-3)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3S_1^o$	137.00	1.32(11)	1.32(11)	5.02(-1)
	$4s4p^3\ ^1P_1^o$	108.72	3.56(9)	3.48(9)	4.98(-3)
	$4s4p^3\ ^5S_2^o$	236.54	2.00(9)	2.10(9)	6.53(-2)
	$4s4p^3\ ^3D_2^o$	173.35	4.25(8)	4.31(8)	5.47(-3)
	$4s4p^3\ ^1D_2^o$	145.90	4.75(10)	4.81(10)	3.64(-1)

Continue Table 6

Lower	Upper	$\lambda, \text{\AA}$	A_L, s^{-1}	A_V, s^{-1}	S_L
$4s^2 4p^2 3P_2^e$	$4s4p^3 3P_2^o$	120.04	1.40(9)	1.30(9)	2.31(-2)
	$4s4p^3 3D_3^o$	161.72	7.29(9)	7.38(9)	1.06(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d 3P_2^o$	115.60	9.89(9)	9.79(9)	1.53(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d 3P_1^o$	100.54	5.84(10)	5.78(10)	4.28(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d 3F_2^o$	130.01	4.49(10)	4.39(10)	9.30(-3)
	$4s^2 4p4d 3D_2^o$	99.20	1.87(11)	1.94(11)	6.91(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d 1D_2^o$	93.46	2.01(10)	1.96(10)	4.04(-3)
	$4s^2 4p4d 3F_3^o$	119.03	6.59(10)	6.64(10)	3.83(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d 3D_3^o$	98.30	3.86(11)	3.90(11)	1.27(0)
	$4s^2 4p4d 1F_3^o$	91.22	6.21(10)	6.19(10)	1.10(-1)
	$4s4p^3 3D_1^o$	305.32	2.05(8)	2.04(8)	8.63(-3)
	$4s4p^3 3P_1^o$	197.01	1.48(9)	1.43(9)	1.67(-2)
	$4s4p^3 3S_1^o$	180.77	4.19(9)	4.23(9)	3.67(-2)
	$4s4p^3 1P_1^o$	134.57	1.26(11)	1.25(11)	4.53(-1)
	$4s4p^3 5S_2^o$	407.43	2.13(7)	2.21(7)	3.49(-3)
	$4s4p^3 3D_2^o$	250.90	4.26(8)	4.36(8)	1.64(-2)
	$4s4p^3 1D_2^o$	196.59	3.86(9)	3.90(9)	7.24(-2)
	$4s4p^3 3P_2^o$	152.36	2.49(10)	2.52(10)	3.05(-1)
	$4s4p^3 3D_3^o$	226.42	4.42(9)	4.53(9)	1.77(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d 3D_1^o$	145.72	1.28(7)	1.44(9)	1.76(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d 3P_1^o$	120.28	1.22(10)	1.32(10)	8.72(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d 1P_1^o$	105.51	5.14(8)	5.03(8)	6.30(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d 3F_2^o$	170.06	2.16(8)	2.18(8)	1.64(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d 3P_2^o$	145.61	1.76(10)	1.82(10)	1.27(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d 3D_2^o$	121.30	9.27(9)	9.31(9)	2.32(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d 1D_2^o$	114.95	2.37(11)	2.41(11)	1.17(0)
	$4s^2 4p4d 3F_3^o$	150.75	7.33(8)	7.39(8)	1.54(-2)
	$4s^2 4p4d 3D_3^o$	118.98	2.16(10)	2.22(10)	1.26(-1)
	$4s^2 4p4d 1F_3^o$	108.76	3.52(11)	3.54(11)	1.57(0)

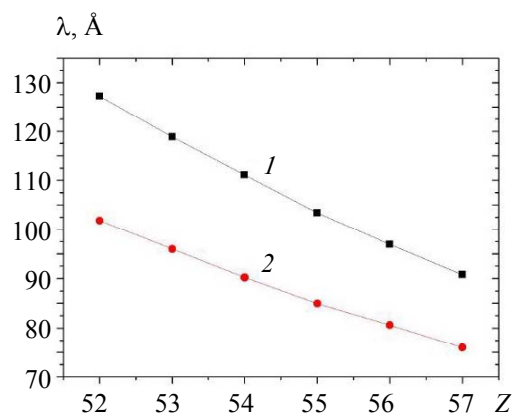


Fig. 2. MCDHF wavelengths of the $4s^2 4p^2 3P_0^e - 4s4p^3 1P_1^0$ (1) and of the $4s^2 4p^2 3P_0^e - 4s^2 4p4d 1P_1^0$ transition (2) as a function of the atomic number Z .

In Fig. 2, the MCDHF wavelengths of both $4s^2 4p^2 3P_0^e - 4s4p^3 1P_1^0$ and $4s^2 4p^2 3P_0^e - 4s^2 4p4d 1P_1^0$ resonance transitions are plotted as a function of the atomic number from $Z = 52$ to $Z = 57$, showing two smooth trends. From the table entries, one can see that the wavelengths are monotonically decreasing with increasing Z .

Table 7 presents a comparison between the calculated MCDHF wavelengths and transition probabilities ($n = 5$) with other available theoretical results [8] for I XXII ions. This comparison shows an excellent agreement (within 1.31% for wavelengths and 20% for transition probabilities). The MCDHF wavelengths are in excellent agreement with the available experimental results of Träbert [23] (0.13% and 0.97%). As can be seen from Table 7, the contributions to the wavelengths of the configurations with $n = 5$ are small ($\sim 0.3\%$).

TABLE 7. Wavelengths and Transition Probabilities for Lines Of I XXII. Comparison with Theoretical [8] and Experimental [22] Measurements. The Notation a (b) Abbreviates $a \times 10^b$

Lower	Upper	$\lambda, \text{\AA}$	A_L, s^{-1}	$\lambda, \text{\AA}$	A_L, s^{-1}	$\lambda, \text{\AA}$	A_L, s^{-1}	Experiment [22]	
		Present ($n = 4$)		Present ($n = 5$)		Theory ($n = 4$) [8]			
$4s^2 4p^2 \ ^3P_0^e$	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3D_1^o$	183.5	2.44(10)	183.40	2.54(10)	183.6	2.53(10)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3P_1^o$	150.37	5.46(9)	150.22	5.46(9)	150.4	5.38(9)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3S_1^o$	139.79	2.11(10)	139.94	2.23(10)	138.8	2.38(10)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$	118.74	2.94(10)	118.79	3.02(10)	118.3	3.08(10)		
$4s^2 4p^2 \ ^3S_0^e$	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3D_1^o$	380.96	4.19(7)	380.32	4.36(7)	378.2	4.43(7)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3P_1^o$	261.47	9.64(8)	260.85	9.86(8)	260.1	1.08(9)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3S_1^o$	231.05	2.63(9)	228.34	2.68(9)	227.2	2.75(9)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$	178.69	2.05(10)	178.74	2.09(10)	177.1	2.03(10)		
$4s^2 4p^2 \ ^3P_1^e$	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3P_0^o$	181.03	2.60(10)	180.91	2.70(10)	181.6	2.80(10)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3D_1^o$	224.14	2.40(8)	224.30	2.32(8)	224.7	2.02(8)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3P_1^o$	176.65	3.33(10)	176.60	3.47(10)	176.9	3.27(10)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3S_1^o$	162.22	3.17(10)	162.56	3.14(10)	161.1	3.64(10)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$	134.54	2.49(10)	134.71	2.46(10)	134.2	2.30(10)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^5S_2^o$	269.27	1.55(9)	269.65	1.64(9)	269.7	1.68(9)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3D_2^o$	208.74	8.69(9)	208.61	8.95(9)	209.5	8.87(9)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3P_2^o$	174.67	4.32(8)	174.65	4.37(8)	175.0	4.15(8)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^1D_2^o$	151.74	5.02(8)	151.58	4.75(8)	152.6	4.24(8)		
	$4s^2 4p^2 \ ^1D_2^e$	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3D_1^o$	235.07	3.19(9)	234.72	3.29(9)	234.9		3.17(9)
		$4s 4p^3 \ ^3P_1^o$	183.37	1.29(9)	183.00	1.15(9)	183.2		1.25(9)
		$4s 4p^3 \ ^3S_1^o$	167.87	9.62(10)	167.96	9.59(10)	166.3		1.06(11)
$4s 4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$		138.40	2.41(9)	138.40	2.43(9)	137.7	2.62(9)		
$4s 4p^3 \ ^5S_2^o$		284.21	9.63(8)	283.74	1.01(9)	284.6	1.04(9)		
$4s 4p^3 \ ^3D_2^o$		218.19	3.51(8)	217.59	3.43(8)	218.3	3.28(8)		
$4s 4p^3 \ ^3P_2^o$		181.24	3.50(10)	180.90	3.69(10)	190.5	3.55(10)		
$4s 4p^3 \ ^3D_3$		203.82	5.21(9)	203.47	5.34(9)	204.1	5.16(9)		
$4s^2 4p^2 \ ^3P_2^e$		$4s 4p^3 \ ^3D_1^o$	321.72	2.81(8)	321.38	2.99(8)	321.3		3.15(8)
		$4s 4p^3 \ ^3P_1^o$	232.13	3.04(8)	231.70	2.67(8)	231.8		2.47(8)
		$4s 4p^3 \ ^3S_1^o$	207.84	2.69(9)	205.12	2.88(9)	205.4		2.65(9)
		$4s 4p^3 \ ^1P_1^o$	164.48	9.12(10)	164.56	9.21(10)	163.5		9.17(10)
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^5S_2^o$	422.63	2.37(7)	422.95	2.98(7)	422.3	3.10(7)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3D_2^o$	290.92	2.23(8)	290.10	2.35(8)	291.1	2.15(8)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3P_2^o$	228.74	2.34(9)	228.35	2.32(9)	228.6	2.01(9)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^1D_2^o$	190.94	1.95(10)	192.46	1.56(10)	191.7	1.66(10)		
	$4s 4p^3 \ ^3D_3^o$	265.91	3.02(9)	266.54	3.15(9)	266.4	3.16(9)		

Conclusion. The energy levels, wavelengths, transition probabilities, and line strengths are calculated for the allowed electric dipole ($E1$) $4s^2 4p^2 - 4s 4p^3$ and $4s^2 4p^2 - 4s^2 4p 4d$ transitions for Ge-like ions with $Z = 53, 55, \text{ and } 57$. The calculations are performed using the multiconfiguration Dirac–Hartree-Fock (MCDHF) method, taking into account the correlations within the $n = 5$ complex and the quantum electrodynamic effects. A comparison between the MCDHF results of energy levels and wavelengths with the available experimental and other theoretical results shows excellent agreement. We report new data on the theoretical energies, wavelengths, transition probabilities, and line strengths of $4s^2 4p^2$, $4s 4p^3$, and $4s^2 4p 4d$ configurations for the allowed transitions in highly charged Ge-like I XXII, Cs XXIV, and La XXVI among these configurations.

Acknowledgment. This work was supported in part by the National Natural Science Foundation of China under grants 11565020, and the Natural Science Foundation Hainan province under grant 118MS071.

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