

## MEP 2003

### Krypton spectral lamp ( $\lambda \approx 606$ nm)

#### $^{86}\text{Kr}$ spectral lamp radiation, $5d_5 - 2p_{10}$ transition

##### 1 CIPM recommended value

The value  $\lambda = 605\,780\,210.3$  fm

with a relative expanded uncertainty  $U = 3.9 \times 10^{-9}$ , where  $U = ku_c$  ( $k = 3$ ),  $u_c$  being the combined standard uncertainty, applies to the radiation emitted by a discharge lamp. The radiation of  $^{86}\text{Kr}$  is obtained by means of a hot-cathode discharge lamp containing  $^{86}\text{Kr}$ , of a purity not less than 99 %, in sufficient quantity to assure the presence of solid krypton at a temperature of 64 K, this lamp having a capillary with an inner diameter from 2 mm to 4 mm and a wall thickness of about 1 mm.

It is estimated that the wavelength of the radiation emitted by the positive column is equal, to within 1 part in  $10^8$ , to the wavelength corresponding to the transition between the unperturbed levels, when the following conditions are satisfied:

- the capillary is observed end-on from the side closest to the anode;
- the lower part of the lamp, including the capillary, is immersed in a cold bath maintained at a temperature within one degree of the triple point of nitrogen;
- the current density in the capillary is  $(0.3 \pm 0.1) \text{ A} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ .

##### 2. Source data

Adopted value	$f = 494\,886\,516.4$ (6) MHz	$u_c/y = 1.3 \times 10^{-9}$
	for which:	
	$\lambda = 605\,780\,210.3$ (.8) fm	$u_c/y = 1.3 \times 10^{-9}$

calculated from

$f$ / kHz	$u_c/y$	source data
494 886 516 422 kHz	$1.3 \times 10^{-9}$	2.1

Source data

2.1 The CCDM 1982 [1, 2] gives

$$f_{\text{Kr}}/f_i = 1.044\,919\,242\,05 \quad u_c/y = 1.3 \times 10^{-9}, \text{ using the recommended operation conditions [3].}$$

Using the recommended value of the absorbing molecule  $^{127}\text{I}_2$ ,  $a_{16}$  or f component, R(127) 11-5 transition (see iodine at  $\lambda \approx 633$  nm and frequency differences listed in corresponding Table 1) one obtains

$$f_i = 473\,612\,214\,712 \text{ kHz} \quad u_c/y = 2.2 \times 10^{-11},$$

which leads to

$$f_{\text{Kr}} = 494\,886\,516\,422 \text{ kHz} \quad u_c/y = 1.3 \times 10^{-9}.$$

### 3. References

- [1] Documents Concerning the New Definition of the Metre, *Metrologia*, 1984, **19**, 163-178.
- [2] *BIPM, Com. Cons. Déf. Mètre*, 1982, **7**, M58..
- [3] *BIPM Proc. Verb. Com. Int. Poids et Mesures*, 1960, **28**, 71-72 and *BIPM Comptes Rendus 11<sup>e</sup> Conf. Gén. Poids et Mesures*, 1960, 85.