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THE SCATTERING OF ELECTRONS BY NEUTRAL ATOMS

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May 26, 1959

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ABSTRACT

A recent reformulation of the theory of electron scattering by atoms--in which those scatterings, real or virtual, that leave the state of the atom unchanged are separated off from the remainder--has been generalized to include the effects of the Pauli principle. The case where the Hartree approximation suffices to describe the atom is considered in detail, including a calculation of the "scattering potential" to second order.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Recently, a new method was introduced for handling atomic scattering problems.<sup>1</sup> The novel element was a rearrangement of the perturbation series for the scattering so that a "scattering potential" was obtained for all interactions not changing the state of the atom. The scattered particle was assumed not to be an electron, so there was no need to consider the Pauli principle.

The purpose of this discussion is to extend the method of I to include the effects of the Pauli principle; that is, we now assume that the scattered particle is an electron. Previously, methods have been developed for handling exchange corrections for electron-atom scattering within the framework of the Hartree-Fock approximation.<sup>2,3</sup> From such studies one concludes that although exchange corrections are not of paramount importance for scattering by heavy atoms, they are not really negligible, at least for low-energy scattering.<sup>4</sup>

## II. THE SCATTERING OF A PARTICLE BY A SYSTEM OF SIMILAR PARTICLES

We consider the scattering of an electron by a neutral atom having  $z$  electrons. The essence of the Pauli principle is that all the electrons are equivalent, so we shall adapt our notation to express this symmetry.

Thus, we label the electrons  $0, 1, \dots, z$ . Then, with  $\underline{p}_\ell$ ,  $\underline{x}_\ell$  as the momentum and coordinate operators for the  $\ell$ th electron, and  $\sum_i$  meaning an unrestricted summation from  $0$  to  $z$ , the Hamiltonian is<sup>5</sup>

$$H = K + V_N + V, \quad (2.1)$$

where

$$K = \sum_i K_i = \sum_i \frac{\underline{p}_i^2}{2m},$$

$$V_N = \sum_i v_N(\underline{x}_i) = \sum_i -\frac{ae^2}{|\underline{x}_i|},$$

and

$$V = \sum_{i < j} v_{ij} = \sum_{i < j} \frac{e^2}{|\underline{x}_i - \underline{x}_j|}.$$

(2.2)

When an arbitrary electron, say the  $\ell$ th, moves freely while the remaining electrons are bound to the nucleus, we shall write the Hamiltonian as

$$H_\ell = h_\ell + K_\ell. \quad (2.3)$$

Here,  $K_\ell$  has been defined above, and we have

$$h_\ell = \sum_i^{(\ell)} \{ K_i + v_N(\underline{x}_i) \} + \sum_{i < j}^{(\ell)} v_{ij}, \quad (2.4)$$

where  $\sum_i^{(\ell)}$  means summation from  $0$  to  $z$  excluding  $\ell$ .

The Hamiltonian  $H_\ell$  differs from  $H$  by the interaction between electron  $\ell$  and the rest of the system. Calling this interaction  $\bar{V}_\ell$ , we have

$$H = H_\ell + \bar{V}_\ell ,$$

and

$$\bar{V}_\ell = v_N(\underline{x}_\ell) + \sum_i^{(\ell)} v_{i\ell} = v_N(\underline{x}_\ell) + V_\ell ,$$

(2.5)

thereby also defining  $V_\ell$ .

We turn now to the definitions of the basis eigenvectors of the problem. If we assume that electron 0 is the incident particle, the atom is described by the Schrödinger equation,

$$h_0 \phi_n = W_n \phi_n ,$$

(2.6)

where  $\phi_n(0) \equiv \phi_n(x_1 \dots x_z)$  is the (antisymmetric) eigenvector and  $W_n$  the energy belonging to the atomic state  $n$ . To simplify the notation, we shall assume that the electron-spin variables are included with the coordinates  $\underline{x}_i$  by writing  $x_i$ , etc.

If electron  $\ell$  is incident, we operate on Eq. (2.6) with  $\mathcal{P}_{0\ell}$ , the operator that interchanges electrons 0 and  $\ell$ ; because we have

$$h_\ell = \mathcal{P}_{0\ell} h_0 \mathcal{P}_{0\ell} ,$$

we find

$$h_\ell \phi_n(\ell) = W_n \phi_n(\ell) ,$$

(2.7)

where  $\phi_n(\ell) \equiv \mathcal{P}_{0\ell} \phi_n = \phi_n(x_1 \dots x_0(\ell) \dots x_z)$ . The symbol  $x_0(\ell)$  indicates that  $x_0$  now occupies the position formerly belonging to  $x_\ell$ .



The eigenvector that describes electron  $l$ , moving freely with energy

$$\epsilon_{p_0} = p_0^2/2m \text{ is } \lambda_{p_0}(x_l), \text{ where}$$

$$K_l \lambda_{p_0}(x_l) = \epsilon_{p_0} \lambda_{p_0}(x_l) \quad (2.8)$$

and

$$\langle x_l | \lambda_{p_0}(x_l) \rangle = (2\pi)^{-3/2} e^{i p_0 x_l} \quad (2.9)$$

For the system comprising an atom plus the  $l$ th electron incident moving without interaction, we have the description

$$H_l | p_0 n_0 \rangle_l = E | p_0 n_0 \rangle_l \quad (2.10)$$

with

$$E = \epsilon_{p_0} + W_{n_0}$$

and

$$| p_0 n_0 \rangle_l \equiv \lambda_{p_0}(x_l) \phi_{n_0}(l) = \lambda_{p_0}(x_l) \phi_{n_0}(x_1 \dots x_0(l) \dots x_n) \quad (2.11)$$

We observe that

$$H_l = \mathcal{P}_{0l} H_0 \mathcal{P}_{0l} ,$$

so that, as expected,

$$| p n \rangle_l = \mathcal{P}_{0l} | p n \rangle_0 .$$

Finally, the Schrödinger equation, including all interactions, is

$$(E - H)\Psi = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

Here,  $\Psi$  is antisymmetric in all pairs of electrons.

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A boundary condition must be added to Eq. (2.12), to fix  $\Psi$  uniquely.

The physics of the problem dictates the boundary condition: as  $x_l$  approaches  $\infty$ , for  $l$  arbitrary,  $\Psi$  approaches the asymptotic form

$$\Psi \underset{(x_l \rightarrow \infty)}{\sim} \delta_l |p_0 n_0\rangle_l + (\text{electron } l \text{ outgoing scattered waves}). \quad (2.13)$$

$$(l = 0, \dots, z)$$

Here,  $p_0 n_0$  labels the incident wave, while the factor  $\delta_l$ , given by

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_l &= 1 && \text{for } l = 0 \\ &= -1 && \text{for } l \neq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

insures that the first term of Eq. (2.13) is antisymmetric in all pairs of electrons. We should, perhaps, write  $\Psi$  as  $\Psi_{p_0 n_0}$ , to show which incident wave is the source function, but we prefer to leave the subscripts understood.

The basis vectors  $|p n\rangle_0$  are orthonormal,

$$\langle p' n' | p n \rangle_0 = \delta_{pp'} \delta_{nn'},$$

and form a complete set for the expansion of any vector, e.g.  $L(x_0; x_1 \dots x_z)$ , which is antisymmetric in any pair  $x_1 \dots x_z$  but has arbitrary symmetry in  $x_0$ :

$$L(x_0; x_1 \dots x_z) = \sum_{pn} |p n\rangle_0 C_{pn}.$$

In what follows, we shall often wish to form antisymmetric expressions from the  $|p n\rangle_0$ . This can be accomplished by using the  $\delta_l$  defined above

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and the  $\rho_{0l}$  defined previously. For example, let  $Q(x_0; x_1 \dots x_z)$  be symmetric in any pair  $x_1 \dots x_z$  but of arbitrary symmetry in  $x_0$ . Then, if  $\phi(x_1 \dots x_z)$  is antisymmetric in any pair of variables, it is easily verified that

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0 x_1 \dots x_z) &= \sum_l \delta_l \rho_{0l} Q(x_0; x_1 \dots x_z) \phi(x_1 \dots x_z) \\ &= \sum_l \delta_l Q(x_l; x_1 \dots x_0^{(l)} \dots x_z) \phi(x_1 \dots x_0^{(l)} \dots x_z) \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

is antisymmetric in any pair of its  $z + 1$  variables.

The use of  $\Psi$  to calculate scattering cross sections has been discussed by Takeda and Watson,<sup>6</sup> who show that since  $\Psi$  is antisymmetrized we need calculate the flux of scattered 0 electrons only. That is, all particles enter the problem symmetrically, hence each particle has the same flux, and the total flux is  $z + 1$  times the flux of any one. This holds for both the incident and scattered fluxes; therefore, since only the ratio appears in the cross section, this may be computed by calculating the flux of particle 0 alone. Or, we may regard 0 as a distinguishable particle in obtaining the scattering cross section from  $\Psi$ .

The flux of 0 electrons scattered is calculated from

$$\lim_{x_0 \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{p,n} |p n \rangle_0 \langle p n | \Psi \rangle, \quad (2.16)$$

where  $\Psi$  contains both incident and (outgoing) scattered waves. The contribution of the latter to Eq. (2.16) is

$$- \sum_n \frac{e^{ik_n x_0}}{x_0} T_n(\hat{x}_0) \phi_n$$

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where  $n$  labels the atomic state,  $k_n$  is the momentum carried by the scattered particle, and  $T_n$  is the scattering amplitude. Let the incident flux of 0 electrons be  $p_0/m$ ; then the scattering cross section for leaving the atom in the state  $n$  is

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{k_n}{p_0} S |T_n(\hat{x}_0)|^2, \quad (2.17)$$

where  $S$  represents the appropriate sum and average over final and initial spin states.

It is apparent from Eq. (2.16), that we may obtain the cross section from

$$\psi(p n) \equiv {}_0\langle p n | \Psi \rangle. \quad (2.18)$$

That is, we may use a representation that treats particle 0 as distinguishable from the other particles. (It will turn out to be a matter of practical convenience to use this representation.)

Because  $\Psi$  is antisymmetric, the function  $\psi(p n)$  satisfies a number of important symmetry relations. Indeed, these represent sufficient conditions that a wave function has been obtained that is consistent with the Pauli principle. First, we have, for  $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, z$ ,

$${}_0\langle p n | \Psi \rangle = \delta_{l l} \langle p n | \Psi \rangle. \quad (2.18A)$$

From this, we find trivially that, for  $j, l = 0, 1, 2 \dots, z$ ,

$${}_j\langle p n | \Psi \rangle = \delta_j \delta_{l l} \langle p n | \Psi \rangle. \quad (2.18B)$$

From (2.18A) we obtain the important relation

$$\sum_{p'n'} \langle p n | p' n' \rangle_{\ell} \psi(p' n') = \delta_j \delta_{\ell} \psi(p n) . \quad (2.18c)$$

When it is sufficient to use Hartree wave functions as approximations to the  $\phi_n$ , we can considerably simplify our formulae. Let, then

$$\phi_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \sum_{\mathcal{P}} \epsilon_{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{P} g_{\nu_1}(x_1) \dots g_{\nu_N}(x_N) . \quad (2.19)$$

Here  $\mathcal{P}$  is a general permutation of the  $x$ 's, and  $\epsilon_{\mathcal{P}}$ , as usual, is  $(\pm 1)$  depending upon whether the number of interchanges is even or odd. The  $g$ 's are single-particle Hartree orbital states, and the index  $n$  refers to the set  $(\nu_1 \dots \nu_N)$ .

An operator that projects onto the Hartree orbital states may be introduced:

$$\begin{aligned} (p' | \Lambda_{\nu}^{(0)} | p) &\equiv (\lambda_{p'}(x_0), [g_{\nu}(x_0) g_{\nu}^*(x_0)] \lambda_p(x_0)) \\ &= \langle \lambda_{p'} | g_{\nu} \rangle \langle g_{\nu} | \lambda_p \rangle . \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

Then, in an obvious notation, we obtain

$$\sum_{p'} (p' | \Lambda_{\nu}^{(0)} | p) \psi(p n) = 0 , \quad (2.21)$$

if the Hartree orbital state  $\nu$  is contained in the set  $n$ . The operator

$$\Lambda^{(0)} = \sum_{\nu=\nu_1}^{\nu_N} \Lambda_{\nu}^{(0)} \quad (2.22)$$

is a projection operator on the set of orbital states in  $n$ . In Eq. (2.21),  $\Lambda_{\nu}^{(0)}$  and  $\psi$  may be regarded as operators in the space of functions  $n$ .

In this sense, Eq. (2.21) is equivalent to the operator equation,

$$\Lambda^{(0)} \psi = 0 . \quad (2.23)$$

The wave function

$$\langle p n | \underline{\Psi} \rangle \equiv \sqrt{s+1} \delta_{\ell} \langle p n | \underline{\Psi} \rangle$$

has recently been used, by Coester and Kümmel,<sup>7</sup> in a context similar to ours.

These authors, however, did not discuss means of actually satisfying the symmetry conditions (2.18 A, B, and C).

### III. DERIVATION OF THE SCATTERING EQUATION

We shall now follow the argument of Takeda and Watson<sup>6</sup> to devise a formally correct integral equation for the scattering problem. This is easily done--the major task confronting us is to show how this equation may be used.

Let us first introduce several quantities:

$$\begin{aligned} a &\equiv E + i\eta - H \\ a_{\ell} &\equiv a + \bar{V}_{\ell} = E + i\eta - H_{\ell} . \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

Next, a set of wave functions  $\underline{\Psi}_{\ell}$  is defined by

$$\underline{\Psi}_{\ell} = | p_0 n_0 \rangle_{\ell} + \frac{1}{a_{\ell}} \bar{V}_{\ell} \underline{\Psi}_{\ell} . \quad (3.2)$$

The wavefunction  $\underline{\Psi}_{\ell}$  represents the scattering of the  $\ell$ th electron by an atom containing the remaining electrons. Clearly, in  $\underline{\Psi}_{\ell}$  the  $\ell$ th electron is treated as distinguishable from the others. Thus  $\underline{\Psi}_{\ell}$  has the symmetry properties of the  $[ Q \emptyset ]$  used in Eq. (2.15). It follows then that the

correctly antisymmetrized wave function  $\bar{\Psi}$  for the problem is

$$\bar{\Psi} = \sum_l \delta_l \bar{\Psi}_l . \quad (3.3)$$

Having once obtained the  $\bar{\Psi}_l$ , the correct wavefunction is easily constructed. The scattering cross section is then obtained by the use of the arguments associated with Eqs. (2.16) and (2.17).

It is of interest, however, to obtain a single integral equation for  $\bar{\Psi}$  itself. To do this, we first write Eq. (3.2) in the form

$$a \bar{\Psi}_l = a_l | p_0 n_0 \rangle_l . \quad (3.4)$$

We then multiply by  $\delta_l$  and sum over all  $l$  to get:

$$a \bar{\Psi} = \sum_l \delta_l a_l | p_0 n_0 \rangle_l , \quad (3.5)$$

or

$$\bar{\Psi} = e_0 + \frac{1}{a_0} \bar{v}_0 \bar{\Psi} . \quad (3.6)$$

Here we have

$$e_0 = \sum_l \delta_l \frac{1}{a_0} a_l | p_0 n_0 \rangle_l \quad (3.7)$$

$$= | p_0 n_0 \rangle_0 - \sum_l \frac{i \eta}{a_0} | p_0 n_0 \rangle_l ,$$

because

$$a_l | p_0 n_0 \rangle_l = i \eta | p_0 n_0 \rangle_l .$$

From this derivation, one sees that Eq. (3.6) is actually independent of the choice of 0 as the subscript, and that any other choice,  $l$ , would lead to an equation of identical form.

Equation (3.6) may be rewritten in the representation of Eq. (2.18):

$$\psi(p n) = {}_0\langle p n | e_0 \rangle + \frac{1}{a_0(p n)} {}_0\langle p n | \bar{V}_0 \bar{\Psi} \rangle . \quad (3.8)$$

Here we have

$$a_0(p n) \equiv E + i \eta - W_n - \frac{p^2}{2m} , \quad (3.9)$$

which is, of course, independent of the subscript 0 .

One may readily verify that the integral equation (3.6) [ or the equivalent Eq. (3.8) ] generates, by iteration, the properly antisymmetrized  $\bar{\Psi}$  . Also, the advantage of employing  $(1/a_0)$  as the propagator is apparent, since this is diagonal in the representation Eq. (3.8) . This advantage was obtained at a considerable price, however, because now neither  $e_0$  nor  $(1/a_0) \bar{V}_0 \bar{\Psi}$  is individually antisymmetrized. (This may be easily seen, for instance, by observing the form (2.18C) for the antisymmetry condition.) Equation (3.6) also has a singular behavior when the limit  $\eta \rightarrow \infty$  is taken.

An immediate simplification of Eq. (3.8) is possible in the approximation that the atomic nucleus has a mass very large compared to  $m$ :

$${}_0\langle p n | \bar{v}_N(x_0) \bar{\Psi} \rangle = \sum_{p'} (p | \bar{v}_N | p') \psi(p' n) , \quad (3.10)$$

where

$$(p | \bar{v}_N | p') = (\lambda_p(x_0), \bar{v}_N(x_0) \lambda_{p'}(x_0)) .$$

The sum over all values of  $(p, n)$  in intermediate states counts each antisymmetric state  $(z + 1)$  times, as is well known. (Alternatively, we may say that a physical state  $(p n)$  may be obtained by putting any one of the  $(z + 1)$  particles in the state  $p$  , the remaining being in the atom.) This



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complicates sums over virtual states unless one uses considerable care.

Now, the potential  $V_0$  in Eq. (3.8) may be multiplied on the right by any projection operator onto the antisymmetrized sub-space for the  $(z + 1)$  electrons. It will prove convenient to replace  $V_0$  by

$$U_0 = \sum_j v_{0j} \frac{(1 - \mathcal{P}_{0j})}{2}, \quad (3.11)$$

where we define  $\mathcal{P}_{00}$  to be the unit operator. Clearly, we have

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 - \mathcal{P}_{0j}) \bar{\Psi} = \bar{\Psi},$$

so Eq. (3.8) is unchanged on replacing  $V_0$  by  $U_0$ . We may now drop the factor of  $1/2$  above if we restrict intermediate state sums so that the states of the pair  $(0, j)$  are not counted twice. With this understanding we replace Eq. (3.11) by

$$U_0 = \sum_j v_{0j} (1 - \mathcal{P}_{0j}). \quad (3.12)$$

We emphasize that Eqs. (3.11) and (3.12) are entirely equivalent. Equation (3.12) is more convenient, however, since we do not wish to distinguish between the states of a scattered pair of electrons  $(0, j)$ .

Now we may write Eq. (3.8) as

$$\bar{\Psi} = e_0 + \frac{1}{a_0} [U_0 + v_N(x_0)] \bar{\Psi}. \quad (3.13)$$

In matrix form this is

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(p n) = & \langle p n | e_0 \rangle + \sum_{p' n'} \frac{1}{a_0(p n)} [ \langle p n | U_0 | p' n' \rangle_0 \\ & + \langle p | v_N | p' \rangle \delta_{nn'} ] \psi(p' n'). \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

The convention for carrying out intermediate-state sums that was introduced in connection with Eq. (3.12) must be kept in mind.

To proceed, we follow the method of I. Equation (3.13) may be written as

$$\bar{\Psi} = F \bar{\Psi}_C, \quad (3.15)$$

where

$$\bar{\Psi}_e = e_0 + \frac{1}{a_0} \mathcal{V}^{(0)} \bar{\Psi}_C, \quad (3.16)$$

$$F = 1 + \frac{1}{d_0} [U_0 + v_N(x_0) - \mathcal{V}^{(0)}] F, \quad (3.17)$$

and

$$d_0 \equiv a_0 - \mathcal{V}^{(0)}.$$

As was shown in I, the function (3.15) satisfies Eq. (3.13) for an arbitrary  $\mathcal{V}^{(0)}$ . Again, as in I, we shall impose on the "potential"  $\mathcal{V}^{(0)}$  the condition that it be diagonal in the states  $n$  of the atom. The actual form chosen for  $\mathcal{V}^{(0)}$  will be given presently.

To simplify  $\bar{\Psi}_C$ , we rewrite Eq. (3.16) as

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Psi}_C &= \frac{1}{d_0} a_0 e_0 \\ &= \frac{1}{d_0} \sum_l \delta_l a_l |p_0 n_0\rangle_l \\ &= \frac{1}{d_0} \sum_l \delta_l d_l \bar{\Psi}_C^{(l)}; \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

where

$$d_l = \rho_{0l} d_0 \rho_{0l} \quad (3.19)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Psi}_C^{(l)} &= \frac{1}{d_l} a_l |p_0 n_0\rangle_l \\ &= |p_0 n_0\rangle_l + \frac{1}{a_l} \mathcal{V}^{(l)} \bar{\Psi}_C^{(l)} . \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

Because  $\mathcal{V}^{(l)}$  is diagonal in the appropriate set of states  $n$ , we conclude that

$$\bar{\Psi}_C^{(l)} = \rho_{0l} \chi_{p_0}(x_0) \phi_{n_0}(x_1 \dots x_m) , \quad (3.21)$$

where

$$[K_0 + \mathcal{V}_0^{(0)}] \chi_{p_0}(x_0) = \epsilon_0 \chi_{p_0}(x_0) . \quad (3.22)$$

Here  $\mathcal{V}_0^{(0)}$  is the matrix element of  $\mathcal{V}^{(0)}$  associated with the atomic state  $n_0$ , and  $\chi_{p_0}$  is that solution of Eq. (3.22) which has outgoing scattered waves: i.e.,

$$\chi_{p_0}(x_0) = \lambda_{p_0}(x_0) + (\text{outgoing scattered waves}) . \quad (3.23)$$

Physically therefore,  $\chi_{p_0}(x_0)$  describes the scattering of particle 0 by the equivalent single-particle potential  $\mathcal{V}_0^{(0)}$ .

Returning to Eq. (3.18), we introduce the quantity

$$\Delta_l \equiv d_l - d_0 = (\bar{V}_l - \mathcal{V}^{(l)}) - (\bar{V}_0 - \mathcal{V}^{(0)}) . \quad (3.24)$$

Substituting for  $d_l$  into Eq. (3.18), we obtain

$$\bar{\Psi}_C = \sum_l \delta_l \bar{\Psi}_C^{(l)} + \sum_l \delta_l \frac{1}{d_0} \Delta_l \bar{\Psi}_C^{(l)} . \quad (3.25)$$

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With a convenient choice for the potential  $q^{(0)}$ , we now have a definite perturbation prescription for evaluating  $\Psi$ . We may anticipate that  $\Delta_l$ , which arises only because of the Pauli principle, will often be small.

#### IV. SIMPLIFICATION WHEN ATOMIC STATES ARE DESCRIBED BY HARTREE WAVE FUNCTIONS

For many scattering problems, such as we are considering, the properties of the scattering medium may be specified with much less accuracy than is required for the wave function of the scattered particle. The reason for this is that frequently only the state of the scattered particle is observed in any detail. For example, Hartree states often may be used for the scattering medium, even when such an approximation for the scattered particle would be very inaccurate. (We note that, in practice, Hartree wave functions are usually the best available!)

In this section, we shall therefore assume a Hartree model for the atom in order to simplify the scattering equations of Section III. We may, if desired, use any model of the atom for the final equations that we shall derive. This is reasonable, because the Hartree assumption is used only to derive exclusion-principle corrections to the theory of I.

We shall first note that it is desirable to choose  $q^{(0)}$  so that  $\chi_{p_0}$  represents the actual elastic scattering of the electron by the atom. When  $x_0$  is large, we have

$$\lim_{x_0 \rightarrow \infty} \chi_p(x_0) = e^{ip_0 x_0} + \frac{e^{ip_0 x_0}}{x_0} f_C,$$

so the differential cross section for elastic scattering by the atom is

$$\left( \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)_{e1} = |f_C|^2. \quad (4.1)$$

To achieve this we extend the definition of the  $\chi_p$  to include the bound Hartree orbital states  $g_\nu$ . Let

$$[K_\ell + v_N(x_\ell) + B^{(\ell)}]g_\nu(x_\ell) = b_\nu g_\nu(x_\ell) \quad (4.2)$$

determine the  $g$ 's where  $B^{(\ell)}$  is the Hartree potential. Let us next impose on  $\varphi^{(0)}$  the condition that it have the form<sup>8</sup>

$$\varphi^{(0)} = (1 - \Lambda^{(0)})\varphi^{(0)} + \Lambda^{(0)} [B^{(0)} + v_N(x_0)], \quad (4.3)$$

where  $\Lambda^{(0)}$  is defined by Eq. (2.22). Equation (4.3) ensures the orthogonality of the  $\chi_p$  and the  $g_\nu$ :

$$\begin{aligned} (g_\nu(x_0), [K_0 + (1 - \Lambda^{(0)})\varphi^{(0)} + \Lambda^{(0)}(B^{(0)} + v_N(x_0))] \chi_p(x_0)) \\ = b_\nu (g_\nu, \chi_p) = \epsilon_p (g_\nu, \chi_p). \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

Since we have  $b_\nu < 0$  and  $\epsilon_p > 0$ , the orthogonality follows.<sup>9</sup>

We shall now define our Hartree approximation. We suppose the  $\varphi^{(\ell)}$ , as defined by Eq. (4.3) etc. are the Hartree potentials. This means that we must replace  $\bar{v}_\ell$  by  $\varphi^{(\ell)}$  for all values of  $\ell$ . When this is done, the expression (3.24) evidently vanishes, as does the second term in Eq. (3.25).

Now, we have

$$(1 - \Lambda^{(0)})\Psi_C = \Psi_C, \quad (4.5)$$

since  $\bar{\Psi}_C$  is antisymmetric in the Hartree approximation. Also, we saw in Eq. (2.23) that

$$(1 - \Lambda^{(0)})\bar{\Psi} = \bar{\Psi} .$$

Since  $\Lambda^{(0)}$  commutes with  $d_0$ , this means that we can replace Eq. (3.17) for  $F$  by

$$F = 1 + \frac{1}{d_0} (1 - \Lambda^{(0)}) [U_0 + v_N(x_0) - \mathcal{V}^{(0)}] F . \quad (4.6)$$

At this point we can follow the steps of I precisely and write, first,

$$F = 1 + \frac{1}{d_0} P(1 - \Lambda^{(0)}) U_0 F , \quad (4.7)$$

and then

$$\mathcal{V}^{(0)} = v_N(x_0) + \Lambda^{(0)} B^{(0)} + (n | (1 - \Lambda^{(0)}) U_0 F | n) . \quad (4.8)$$

Here  $P$  is an instruction operator which forbids repetition of states  $n$  of the atom when we expand Eq. (4.7) in powers of  $U_0$ . (A word of caution is necessary here. We do not distinguish between the states of two particles which have just scattered. This means that neither of them must go into a state forbidden by  $P$ .)

To continue, we write

$$F = 1 + \frac{1}{d_0} P U_0 F ,$$

where the  $(1 - \Lambda^{(0)})$  has been momentarily dropped to simplify notation. Now, the exact  $\bar{\Psi}$  is

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$$\bar{\Psi} = \bar{\Psi}_C + F \frac{1}{d_0} P U_0 \sum_{\ell} \delta_{\ell} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{d_0} \Delta_{\ell} \right] \psi_C^{(\ell)}, \quad (4.9)$$

if we keep the  $\Delta_{\ell}$  terms. After a little algebra, we obtain

$$\bar{\Psi} = \sum_{\ell} \delta_{\ell} \bar{\Psi}_C^{(\ell)} + 2(F - 1) \bar{\Psi}_C^{(0)} + \delta \bar{\Psi}, \quad (4.10)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \bar{\Psi} = \sum_{\ell} \delta_{\ell} \frac{1}{d_0} \Delta_{\ell} \bar{\Psi}_C^{(\ell)} - F \frac{1}{d_0} \left( \sum_{\ell \neq 0} \right) \left\{ (1 - P) \left[ - \sum_{j \neq 0, \ell} v_{0j} + \gamma^{(0)} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \left[ \sum_{s \neq 0, \ell} v_{\ell s} - \gamma^{(\ell)} \right] \right\} \bar{\Psi}_C^{(\ell)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

We see that  $\delta \bar{\Psi}$  vanishes in our "Hartree" approximation. In this approximation, then, we have

$$\bar{\Psi} = \bar{\Psi}_C^{(0)} + 2(F - 1) \bar{\Psi}_C^{(0)} \quad (4.12)$$

if we calculate the flux of scattered 0 particles only. Here  $\bar{\Psi}_C^{(0)}$  gives the elastic and

$$2(F - 1) \bar{\Psi}_C^{(0)}$$

the inelastic scattering. (The factor of 2 arises because we have dropped an exchange term for the first scattering. The operator  $(1 - P_{0j})$  makes this exchange term redundant.)

## V. THE SCATTERING POTENTIAL

We now illustrate the considerations of the last section by calculating the potential  $\mathcal{V}^{(0)}$  to second order. Aside from the  $v_N$  and  $B^{(0)}$  terms, to first order we have

$$\mathcal{V}_1^{(0)} = (1 - \Lambda^{(0)}) \langle 0 | \sum_j v_{0j} (1 - \mathcal{P}_{0j}) | 0 \rangle . \quad (5.1)$$

The nonexchange part is

$$\int v(x - y) \rho(y) d^3y ,$$

where

$$\rho(y) = \sum_{\gamma} g_{\gamma}(y) g_{\gamma}(y) . \quad (5.2)$$

The exchange part is, approximately,

$$\int v(x - y) [ \sum'_{\gamma} g_{\gamma}^*(y) g_{\gamma}(x) ] d^3y$$

where  $\Sigma'$  is restricted to spins parallel to that of the incident electron.

Now we use the approximation,

$$\sum'_{\gamma} g_{\gamma}(y) g_{\gamma}^*(x) \approx \rho(y) \eta(x - y) , \quad (5.3)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(r) &= \frac{1}{2} & \text{for} & & r &\ll \frac{\hbar}{P_f} \\ &= 0 & \text{for} & & r &\ll \frac{\hbar}{P_f} , \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

and  $P_f$  is the Fermi-momentum within the atom.



Thus we obtain

$$V_1^{(0)} \approx \int d^3y \rho(\underline{y}) v(\underline{x} - \underline{y}) [1 - \eta(\underline{x} - \underline{y})] \quad (5.5)$$

This form of the potential has been obtained by Slater<sup>2</sup> using the Hartree-Fock method. The significance of the  $\eta$  term is that the charge density of those electrons whose spin is parallel to that of the scattered electron should vanish near the point  $\underline{x}$ .

The second-order potential is

$$V_2^{(0)} = (1 - \Lambda^{(0)}) (0 | V_0 \frac{(1 - \Lambda^{(0)})}{a_0} V_0 | 0) \quad (5.6)$$

where, to this order of accuracy,  $d_0 \sim a_0$ . Now, the excited states  $n$  differ from  $0$  by the substitution of  $\gamma'$  for one of the gammas in  $0$ . Hence, if we consider all such substitutions, the matrix elements of  $U_0$  between the state  $0$  and an excited state  $n$  have the form,

$$(q, n | U_0 | p, 0) = \sum_{\gamma} [(q, \gamma' | v | p, \gamma) - (q, \gamma' | v | \gamma, p)] \quad (5.7)$$

where the sum on  $\gamma$  runs over the orbital states of  $0$ , and  $\gamma'$  is the excited orbital state ( $\gamma' \neq$  any  $\gamma$ ). Also we have

$$(q, \gamma' | v | p, \gamma) = \int \chi_q^*(x) \chi_{\gamma'}^*(y) v(x - y) \chi_p(x) \chi_{\gamma}(y) d^3x d^3y \quad (5.8)$$

etc. Then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
(p' | \mathcal{V}_2^{(0)} | p) &= \sum_r \sum_{q > r'} (1 - \Lambda^{(0)}) [(p r | v | q r')] \\
&\quad - (p r | v | r' q)] \frac{(1 - \Lambda^{(0)})}{a_0(q, r')} \\
&\quad \times [(q r' | v | p r) - (q r' | v | r p)] \\
&= \sum_r \sum_q \sum_{r'} (1 - \Lambda^{(0)}) \left\{ (p r | v | q r') \frac{(1 - \Lambda^{(0)})}{a_0(q r')} (q r' | v | p r) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - (p r | v | q r') \frac{(1 - \Lambda^{(0)})}{a_0(q r')} (r' q | v | p r) \right\} \quad (5.9)
\end{aligned}$$

The first term represents the usual potential induced by the polarizability of the atom. When transformed into coordinate space, and at large distances from the atom, it has the form<sup>1</sup>

$$\mathcal{V}_2 \text{ dir} \approx P/x^4 \quad (5.10)$$

where  $P$  is a constant. The exchange term falls off exponentially with distance from the atom, so it is important only at points within the electronic orbits.

## FOOTNOTES

1. M. H. Mittleman and K. M. Watson, Phys. Rev. 113, 198 (1959). This paper will be referred to as I.
2. John C. Slater, Phys. Rev. 81, 385 (1951).
3. Aaron Temkin, Phys. Rev. 107, 1004 (1957).
4. Hammerling, Shine, and Kivel, J. Appl. Phys. 28, 760 (1957).
5. The discussion that follows may be generalized to include spin interactions by merely including the appropriate terms in the  $v_{ij}$  and  $v_N$ .
6. G. Takeda and K. Watson, Phys. Rev. 97, 1336 (1955).
7. F. Coester and H. Kummel, Nuclear Physics 9, 225 (1958).
8. Such a form has been suggested by Frantz, Mills, Newton, and Sessler, Phys. Rev. Lett. 1, 340 (1958).
9. The states  $\chi_p$  do not in general form a complete set, since  $\rho^{(0)}$  may not be Hermitean. In a strict sense, therefore, one cannot use these as the basis for expanding  $F$ . Instead, some complete orthonormal set including the  $g_r$  should be introduced. In most practical applications it seems likely that this is not an important distinction, however.

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