
Ionisation Amplitudes in Electron-Impact Helium Collisions within the S-Wave Model

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[ABSTRACT]

Contents

| | | |
|----------|--|----------|
| 1 | Introduction | 3 |
| 2 | Theory | 3 |
| 2.1 | Convergent Close-Coupling Method | 3 |
| 2.1.1 | Laguerre Basis | 3 |
| 2.1.2 | Projectile-Target System | 4 |
| 2.1.3 | Close-Coupling Equations | 5 |
| 2.1.4 | Transition Amplitudes | 5 |
| 2.1.5 | Cross Sections | 5 |
| 2.1.6 | S-Wave Model | 6 |
| 2.2 | Electron-Impact Hydrogen Scattering | 6 |
| 2.2.1 | Elastic Scattering | 6 |
| 2.2.2 | Excitation | 6 |
| 2.2.3 | Ionisation | 6 |
| 2.3 | Electron-Impact Helium Scattering | 6 |
| 2.3.1 | Considerations for a Two-Electron Target | 6 |
| 2.3.2 | Elastic Scattering | 6 |
| 2.3.3 | Excitation | 6 |
| 2.3.4 | Ionisation | 6 |
| 3 | Survey of Experimental Literature | 6 |
| 4 | Survey of Theoretical Literature | 6 |
| 4.1 | Electron-Impact Hydrogen Ionisation Calculations | 6 |
| 4.1.1 | Convergent Close-Coupling Calculations | 6 |
| 4.1.2 | Exterior-Complex-Scaling Calculations | 6 |
| 4.1.3 | Ansatz of Zatsarinny and Bartschat | 6 |
| 4.2 | Electron-Impact Helium Ionisation Calculations | 6 |
| 4.2.1 | Convergent Close-Coupling Calculations | 6 |
| 4.2.2 | Exterior-Complex-Scaling Calculations | 6 |
| 4.2.3 | Ansatz of Zatsarinny and Bartschat | 6 |
| 5 | Conclusion | 6 |
| A | Properties of Utilised Bases | 8 |
| A.1 | Spherical Harmonics | 8 |
| A.1.1 | Completeness | 8 |
| A.2 | Laguerre Radial Basis | 8 |
| A.2.1 | Completeness | 8 |
| A.3 | Laguerre Basis | 8 |
| A.4 | Plane Waves | 8 |
| B | Numerical Techniques | 8 |
| B.1 | Basis Expansion | 8 |
| B.2 | Diagonalisation | 8 |

List of Figures

List of Tables

1 Introduction

Applications of Electron-Impact Hydrogen Scattering

Specific Applications of Electron-Impact Hydrogen Ionisation

Development of Quantum Scattering Theory

2 Theory

We shall describe the development of the Convergent Close-Coupling (CCC) method for generalised projectile-target scattering, before describing its application to the cases of: electron-impact hydrogen (e-H) scattering, and electron-impact helium (e-He) scattering. In particular, we shall explore the treatment of target ionisation within the CCC method.

2.1 Convergent Close-Coupling Method

In brief, the CCC method utilises the method of basis expansion, discussed in further detail in [subsection B.1](#), to numerically solve the Lippmann-Schwinger equation, for a projectile-target system, to yield the transition amplitudes, which are convergent as the size of the basis is increased. The rate of convergence depends on many factors, such as the complexity and geometry of the projectile-target system for example, as well as the choice of basis used in the expansion. Furthermore, by selecting a complete basis, ionisation transition amplitudes can be treated in a similar manner to discrete excitation transition amplitudes.

2.1.1 Laguerre Basis

To describe the target structure, the CCC method utilises a Laguerre basis, $\{|\varphi_i\rangle\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$, for which the coordinate-space representation is of the form

$$\langle \mathbf{r} | \varphi_i \rangle = \frac{1}{r} \xi_{k_i, l_i}(r) Y_{l_i}^{m_i}(\Omega) \quad (1)$$

where $Y_{l_i}^{m_i}(\Omega)$ are the spherical harmonics, and where $\xi_{k_i, l_i}(r)$ are the Laguerre radial basis functions, which are of the form

$$\xi_{k, l}(r) = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_l (k-1)!}{(2l+1+k)!}} (\lambda_l r)^{l+1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \lambda_l r\right) L_{k-1}^{2l+2}(\lambda_l r) \quad (2)$$

where α_l is the exponential fall-off, for each l , and where $L_{k-1}^{2l+2}(\lambda_l r)$ are the associated Laguerre polynomials. Note that we must have that $k_i \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$, $l_i \in \{0, 1, \dots\}$ and $m_i \in \{-l_i, \dots, l_i\}$, for each $i \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$.

It is shown in [subsubsection A.2.1](#), for each l , that the Laguerre radial basis functions, $\{\xi_{k, l}(r)\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$, forms a complete basis for the Hilbert space $L_{\mathbb{C}}^2([0, \infty))$. Similarly, it is also shown in [subsubsection A.1.1](#), that the set of spherical harmonics, $\{Y_l^{-l}(\Omega), \dots, Y_l^l(\Omega)\}_{l=0}^{\infty}$, forms an orthonormal, complete basis for the Hilbert space $L_{\mathbb{C}}^2(S^2)$. Hence, the Laguerre basis functions $\{\varphi_i(r, \Omega)\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$, forms a complete basis for the Hilbert space $L_{\mathbb{C}}^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ space.

This Laguerre basis is utilised due to being a complete basis, the short-range and long-range behaviour of the radial basis functions, and because it allows the matrix elements of certain operators to be calculated analytically.

Practically, we cannot utilise a basis of infinite size. Hence, we truncate the Laguerre radial basis, $\{\xi_{k,l}(r)\}_{k=1}^{N_l}$, to a certain number of radial basis functions, N_l , for each l , and we also truncate $l \in \{0, \dots, l_{max}\}$, limiting the maximum angular momentum we consider in our basis. Hence, for a given value of m , we have a basis size of

$$N = \sum_{l=0}^{l_{max}} N_l. \quad (3)$$

In the limit as $N \rightarrow \infty$, the truncated basis will tend towards completeness, and it is in this limit that we discuss the convergence of the Convergent Close-Coupling method.

Further properties of the Laguerre basis are provided in [subsection A.3](#).

2.1.2 Projectile-Target System

Possessing now a suitable basis to work with, we proceed to represent the projectile-target system in this basis by the method of basis expansion. We first construct the projectile states, and the target states, before considering how to combine the two into a set of total states.

Projectile States The projectile states, $|\mathbf{k}\rangle$, are defined to be eigenstates of the free Hamiltonian; that is,

$$\hat{K}_1 |\mathbf{k}\rangle = \frac{k^2}{2} |\mathbf{k}\rangle. \quad (4)$$

It follows that the projectile states are plane waves, for which the coordinate-space representation is of the form

$$\langle \mathbf{r} | \mathbf{k} \rangle = (2\pi)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \exp(i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}). \quad (5)$$

Note that the Hamiltonian for the projectile, in the projectile-target system, is of the form

$$\hat{H}_1 |\mathbf{k}\rangle = [\hat{K}_1 + \hat{V}_1] |\mathbf{k}\rangle = [\frac{k^2}{2} + \hat{V}_1] |\mathbf{k}\rangle. \quad (6)$$

Target States The target states, $|\phi\rangle$ are constructed by expanding the target Hamiltonian, $\hat{H}_2 = \hat{K}_2 + \hat{V}_2$, in a Laguerre basis, $\{|\varphi_i\rangle\}_{i=1}^N$, and diagonalising to yield the target pseudostates $\{|\phi_i^{(N)}\rangle\}_{i=1}^N$, which are orthonormal and satisfy

$$\langle \phi_i^{(N)} | \hat{H}_2 | \phi_j^{(N)} \rangle = \epsilon_i^{(N)} \delta_{i,j}. \quad (7)$$

Note that the (N) superscript has been introduced to indicate that these are not true eigenstates of the target Hamiltonian, only of its representation in the truncated Laguerre basis, and that these pseudostates and their pseudoenergies are dependent on the size of the Laguerre basis utilised. The procedure of diagonalising the target Hamiltonian is discussed in further detail in [subsection B.2](#). Lastly, we note that where $\hat{I}_2^{(N)}$ is the projection operator for the orthonormal target states, which is of the form,

$$\hat{I}_2^{(N)} = \sum_{i=1}^N |\phi_i^{(N)}\rangle \langle \phi_i^{(N)}| \quad (8)$$

that it will converge to the identity operator in the limit as $N \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} I_2^{(N)} = I_2 \quad (9)$$

Total State The total state, $|\Psi^{(S)}\rangle$, with a given total spin S , are eigenstates of the total Hamiltonian, $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_1 + \hat{H}_2 + \hat{V}_{1,2}$; that is,

$$\hat{H} |\Psi^{(S)}\rangle = E |\Psi^{(S)}\rangle. \quad (10)$$

As a result of the asymptotic initial conditions, in which the projectile and the target are assumed to be sufficiently far apart as to be non-interacting, the asymptotic Hamiltonian, $\hat{H}_{(+)} = \hat{K}_1 + \hat{H}_2$, satisfies

$$\hat{H}_{(+)} |\phi_i^{(N)}, \mathbf{k}\rangle = (\epsilon_i^{(N)} + \frac{k^2}{2}) |\phi_i^{(N)}, \mathbf{k}\rangle. \quad (11)$$

Naively, we might suppose that the total asymptotic state, $|\Psi_i^{(S,+)}\rangle$, may be written in the form $|\Psi_i^{(S,+)}\rangle = |\phi_i, \mathbf{k}_i\rangle$, however, this does not account for the effects of spin and Pauli's exclusion principle, or more generally symmetrisation / anti-symmetrisation. For the case where the projectile is a fermion, and the target contains one such fermion, then the fermions are necessarily indistinguishable. Additionally, Pauli's exclusion principle states that two fermions cannot occupy the same state (including spin) within a system. This case is applicable for both e-H scattering and e-He scattering with a frozen core model for He. To account for this principle, we write the total state, $|\Psi_i^{(S,+)}\rangle$, in the form

$$|\Psi_i^{(S,+)}\rangle = [1 + (-1)^S \hat{P}_r] |\psi_i^{(S,+)}\rangle \quad (12)$$

where \hat{P}_r is the spatial exchange operator, and where $|\psi_i^{(S,+)}\rangle$ is a two-fermion state, for which it follows that the total state is guaranteed to possess the proper symmetry properties. It then remains to determine the form of $|\psi_i^{(S,+)}\rangle$. We note that by expanding this two-fermion state in the set of target states, we have that

$$|\psi_i^{(S,+)}\rangle = \hat{I}_2 |\psi_i^{(S,+)}\rangle = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \hat{I}_2^{(N)} |\psi_i^{(S,+)}\rangle = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} |\psi_i^{(N,S,+)}\rangle \quad (13)$$

where

$$|\psi_i^{(N,S,+)}\rangle = \hat{I}_2^{(N)} |\psi_i^{(S,+)}\rangle = \sum_{j=1}^N |\phi_j^{(N)}\rangle \langle \phi_j^{(N)} | \psi_i^{(S,+)} \rangle. \quad (14)$$

2.1.3 Close-Coupling Equations

2.1.4 Transition Amplitudes

2.1.5 Cross Sections

Total Cross Sections

Differential Cross Sections

2.1.6 S-Wave Model

2.2 Electron-Impact Hydrogen Scattering

2.2.1 Elastic Scattering

2.2.2 Excitation

2.2.3 Ionisation

Singlet Case

Triplet Case

2.3 Electron-Impact Helium Scattering

2.3.1 Considerations for a Two-Electron Target

Pauli Exclusion Principle

Frozen-Core Model

2.3.2 Elastic Scattering

2.3.3 Excitation

Auto-Ionisation

2.3.4 Ionisation

3 Survey of Experimental Literature

4 Survey of Theoretical Literature

4.1 Electron-Impact Hydrogen Ionisation Calculations

4.1.1 Convergent Close-Coupling Calculations

4.1.2 Exterior-Complex-Scaling Calculations

4.1.3 Ansatz of Zatsarinny and Bartschat

4.2 Electron-Impact Helium Ionisation Calculations

4.2.1 Convergent Close-Coupling Calculations

4.2.2 Exterior-Complex-Scaling Calculations

4.2.3 Ansatz of Zatsarinny and Bartschat

5 Conclusion

References

A Properties of Utilised Bases

A.1 Spherical Harmonics

A.1.1 Completeness

A.2 Laguerre Radial Basis

A.2.1 Completeness

A.3 Laguerre Basis

A.4 Plane Waves

B Numerical Techniques

B.1 Basis Expansion

B.2 Diagonalisation