would then dismiss the $\delta\left(x\right)^{2}$ ambiguity. Under such conditions, a new set of ordering ambiguity parameters (the only feasibly admissible within the current methodical proposal, and the yet to be labeled as MM1-ordering, hereinafter) that casts $\alpha=\gamma=-3/4$ and $\beta=1/2$ is obtained. As such and within this new set of ambiguity parameters, the effective potential (13) collapses into a simple form

$$V_{eff}\left(q\left(x\right)\right)=\frac{U\left(0\right)}{2}\delta'\left(x\right)\ ;\ U\left(x\right)=\frac{f'\left(h\left(x\right)\right)}{f\left(h\left(x\right)\right)^{2}}. \tag{14}$$

We clearly observe that a scattering problem of a quasi-free quantum particle (i.e., $V\left(x\right)=0$ whereas $V_{eff}\left(q\left(x\right)\right)\neq 0$) subjected to the derivative of the one-dimensional Dirac delta interaction (also called the point dipole interaction) is manifested by (14) of Hamiltonian (7) (hence, a self-scattering effect obtains in the process). The detailed solution of which can be inferred from the scattering coefficients of the $V\left(q\right)=-a\delta\left(q\right)+b\delta'\left(q\right)$ potential of Gadella et al. [36] by taking $m=1$, $a=0$ and $b=U\left(0\right)/2$ as proper parametric mappings into our model. Choosing to skip all the mathematical and/or physical details, the reflection and transmission coefficients (see Eq.(23) of [36]) would , respectively, read

$$R=-\frac{4U\left(0\right)}{4+U\left(0\right)^{2}} \tag{15}$$

and

$$T=\frac{4-U\left(0\right)^{2}}{4+U\left(0\right)^{2}} \tag{16}$$

In a straightforward manner it can be easily shown that the condition $\left|R\right|^{2}+\left|T\right|^{2}=1$ is satisfied. Consequently, a free quantum particle endowed with the PDM-setting of (2) may very well experience scattering effects. Moreover, it is obvious that whilst a $U\left(0\right)=0$ yields (although trivial) a totally transparent/reflectionless derivative-of-the-Dirac's delta scatterer, a $U\left(0\right)=\pm 2$ yields a totally reflective derivative-of-the-Dirac's delta scatterer.