

# Vibrational excitation cross sections calculations with Quantemol Electron Collisions (QEC) - 1.2

Quantemol breakfast seminar, 25/11/2020

M.Tudorovskaya

# Overview

- Electron scattering data for plasma physics
- The theory: R-matrix method
- Quantemol Electron Collisions software
- Vibrational excitation

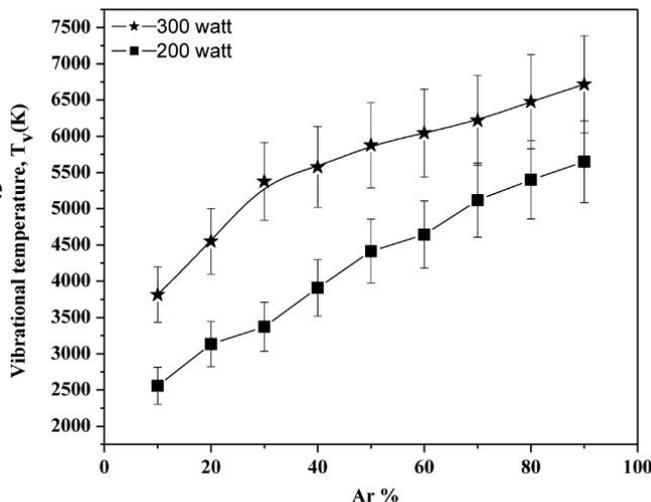
# Vibrational excitation in plasma

## Example:

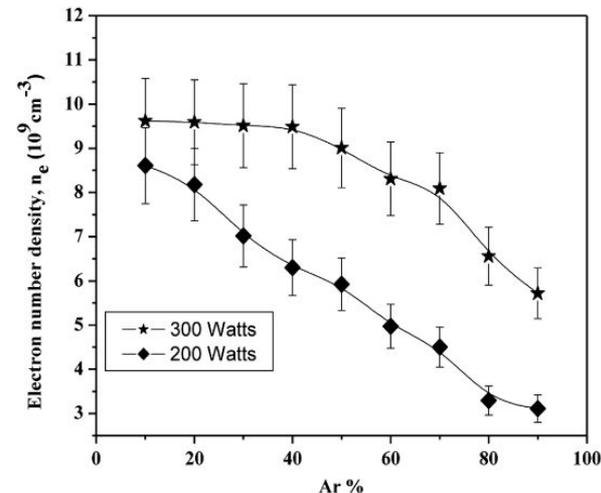
Effect of Excitation and Vibrational Temperature on the Dissociation of Nitrogen Molecules in Ar-N<sub>2</sub> Mixture RF Discharge

F. U. Khan , N. U. Rehman , S. Naseer , M. Y. Naz , N. A. D. Khattak & M. Zakauallah

[Spectroscopy Letters: An International Journal for Rapid Communication, 44:3, 194-202](#)



Vibrational temperature versus argon percentage in the mixture for input powers of 200 watt and 300 watt with 30-Pa filling gas pressure.



Electron number density as a function of argon percentage in the mixture for input powers of 200 watt and 300 watt with 0.3-mbar filling gas pressure, input powers of 200 watt and 300 watt.

# Processes of interest for plasma chemistry

Elastic scattering (also: momentum transfer)



Electron-impact electron excitation (be electron excited state)



Electron-impact vibrational excitation (to the first excited state)



Electron-impact rotational excitation (by rotational state)



Dissociative electron attachment (may require additional considerations)



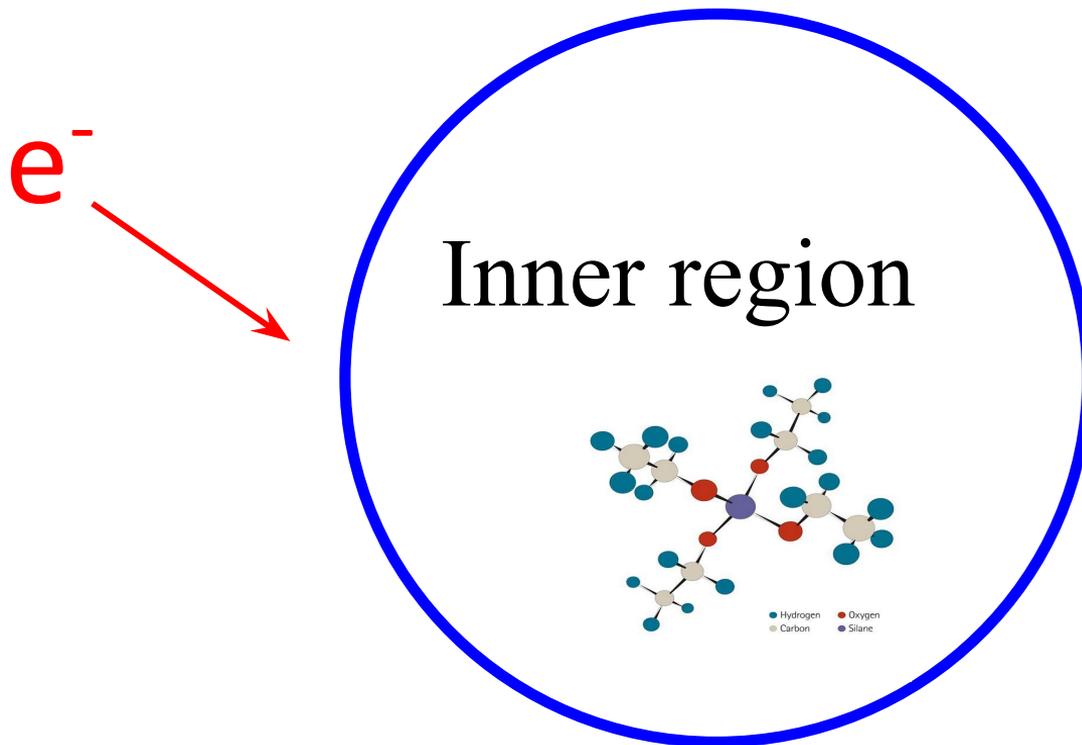
Ionization ( and dissociative ionization)



Dissociation



# Electron scattering R-matrix theory

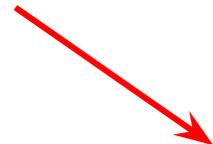


**Boundary:**  
solutions matched;  
Coefficients are contained  
in the R-matrix

**Outer region**  
Radial solution in  
effective potential

# Electron scattering R-matrix theory

$e^-$



$$H\Psi = E\Psi$$
$$\Psi_k = A \sum_{ij} a_{ij,k} \phi_i^N \eta_{ij} + \sum_i b_{j,k} \phi_j^{N+1}$$

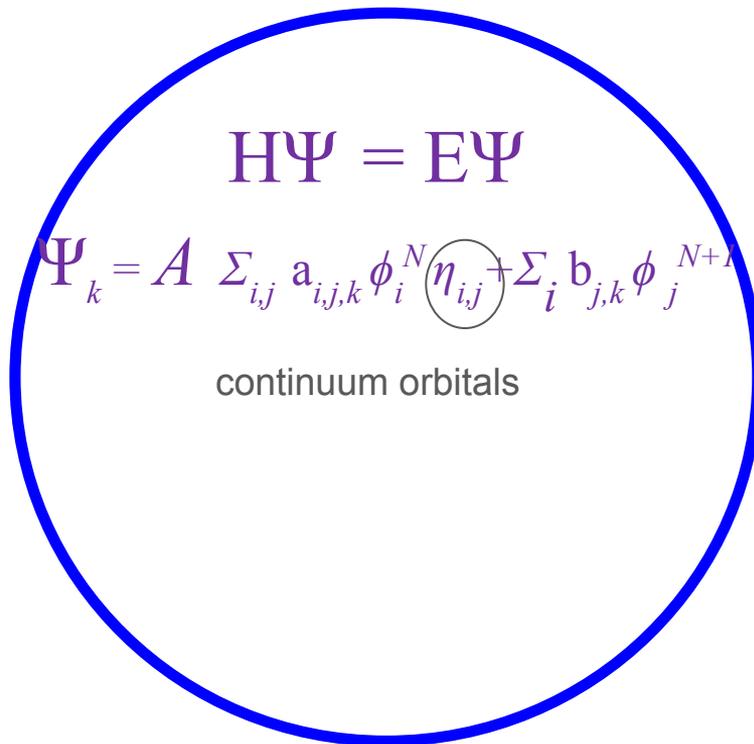
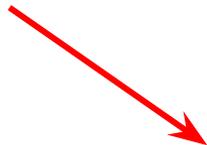
i-th target state

The N-electron molecule -  
“target” - is modeled  
assuming the nuclei do  
not move

N+1 electron problem  
for the time-independent  
Schrödinger equation

# Electron scattering R-matrix theory

$e^-$

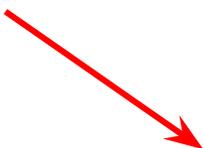


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N+1 electron problem for the time-independent Schrödinger equation

# Electron scattering R-matrix theory

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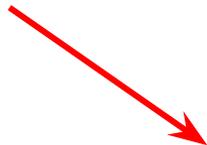
square-integrable N+1 electron orbital

The N-electron molecule - “target” - is modeled assuming the nuclei do not move

N+1 electron problem for the time-independent Schrödinger equation

# Electron scattering R-matrix theory

$e^-$



Options:

- Freeze all the target electrons  
**Static Exchange**
- Allow several electrons to occupy active orbitals  
**Close Coupling**

# Quantemol Electron Collisions (QEC)



An upgraded product for faster  
calculations & bigger molecules

[Quantemol Electron Collision:  
an expert system for performing UKRMol+  
electron – molecule collision calculations](#)

B. Cooper, M. Tudorovskaya, S. Mohr, A  
O'Hare, M. Hanicinec, A. Dzarasova, J.  
Gorfinkiel, J. Benda, Z. Masin, A. Al-Refaie, P  
J Knowles, J. Tennyson

*Atoms* 2019, 7, 97

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**Watch the demo...**

# Vibrational excitation: theory

(Viatcheslav Kokoouline and collaborators, University of Central Florida)

- Rotation is neglected
- Small changes in the geometry for the partial derivatives

$$\langle \sigma \rangle = \frac{\pi \hbar^2}{4m\epsilon} \sum_{i=1}^{3N-5} \sum_{ll'} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \left| \frac{\partial S_{l\lambda, l'\lambda'}}{\partial q_i} \right|^2$$

Scattering matrix;  
q - effective coordinate

$$\hat{S} = \frac{\hat{1} + i\hat{K}}{\hat{1} - i\hat{K}}$$

Data from QEC!

K-matrices for stretched geometries for each mode  
contain the outer-region asymptotic solutions

[1] Rolf Güsten, et al. Nature 568, (2019) 357–359

[2] S. Fonseca dos Santos, N. Douguet, V.

Kokoouline, A. E. Orel, J. Chem. Phys. 140, (2014),  
164308

[3] J. Tennyson, et al. J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 86,

(2007), 012001

[4] Mehdi Ayouz, Viatcheslav Kokoouline, Atoms.

4(4) (2016) 30

# Vibrational excitation

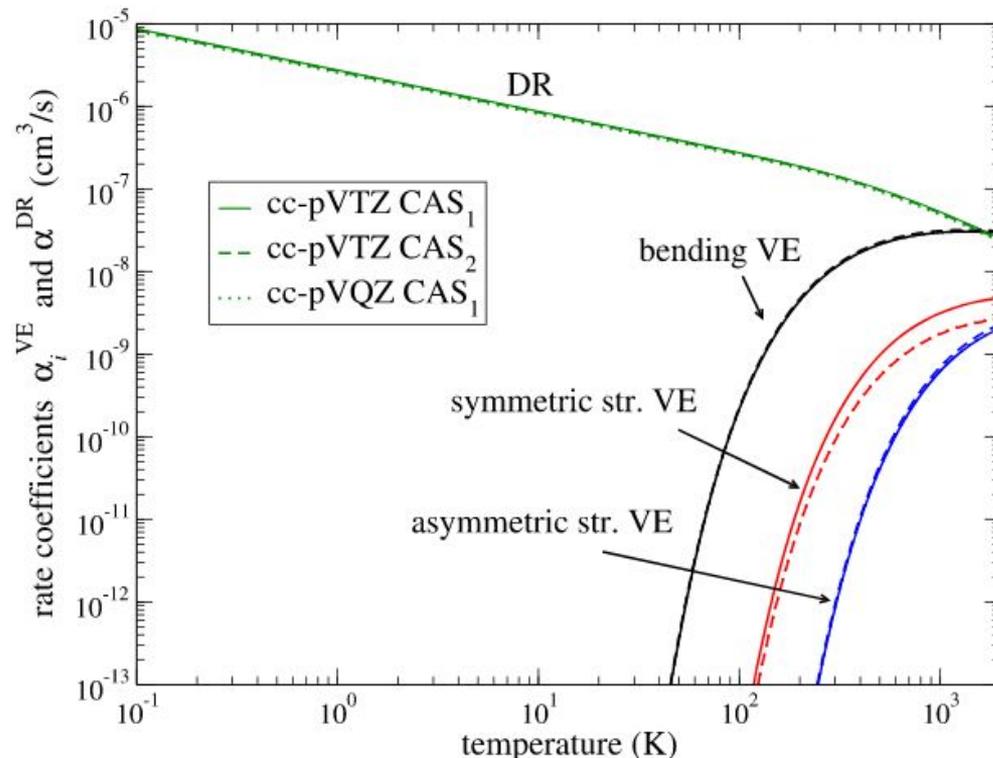
[Viatcheslav Kokoouline et al](#)

[2018 Plasma Sources Sci. Technol.27 115007](#)

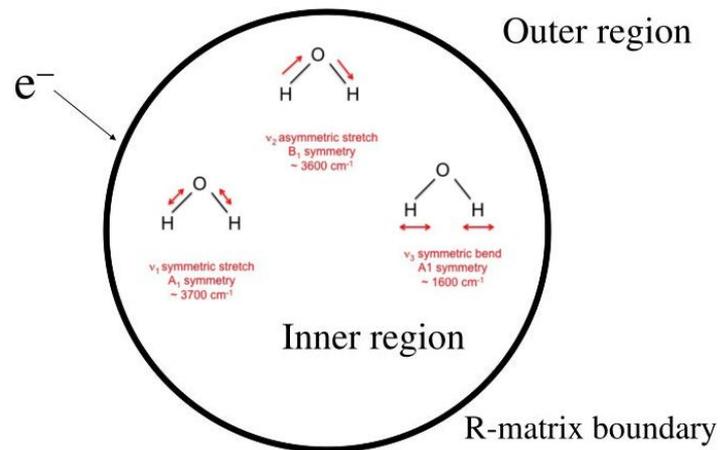
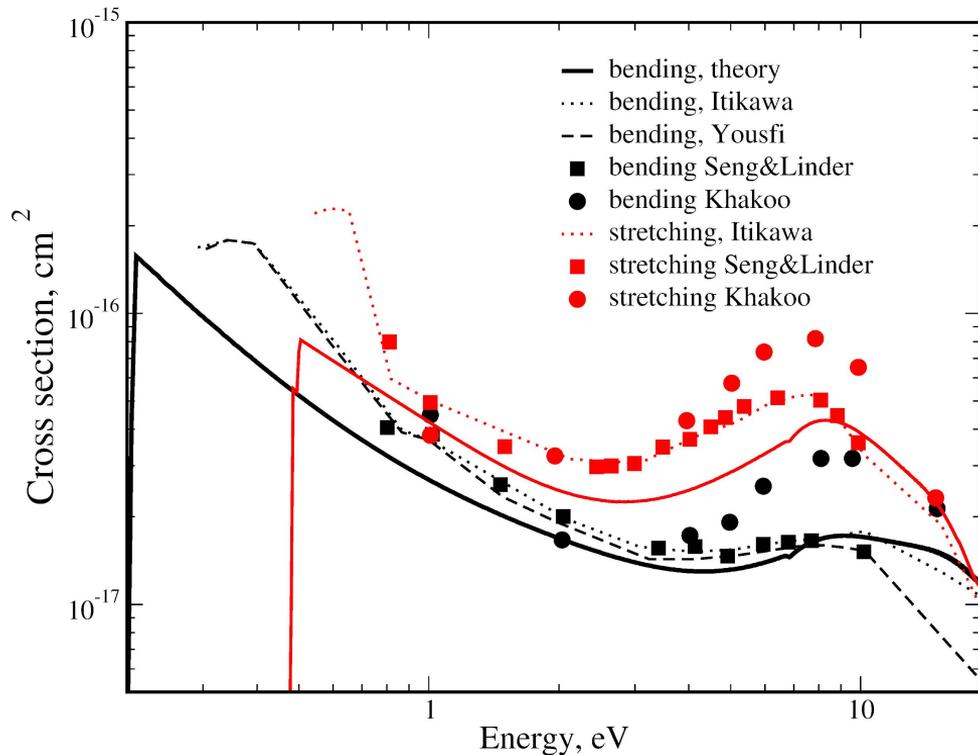
$\text{BF}_3^+$ :

- Dissociative recombination(DR)
- Vibrational excitation (VE)

Different modes (bending, stretching)  
Different basis sets



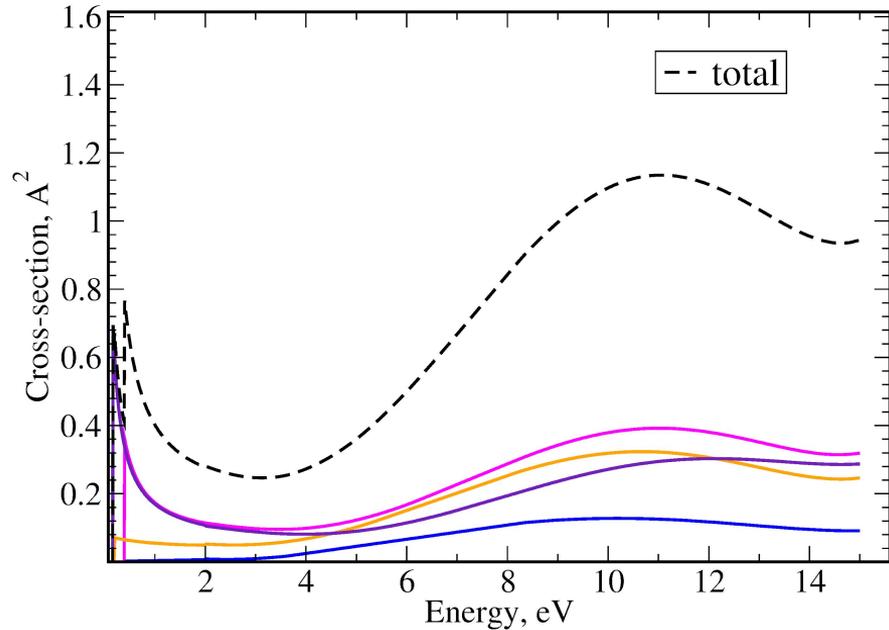
# Vibrational excitation: H<sub>2</sub>O



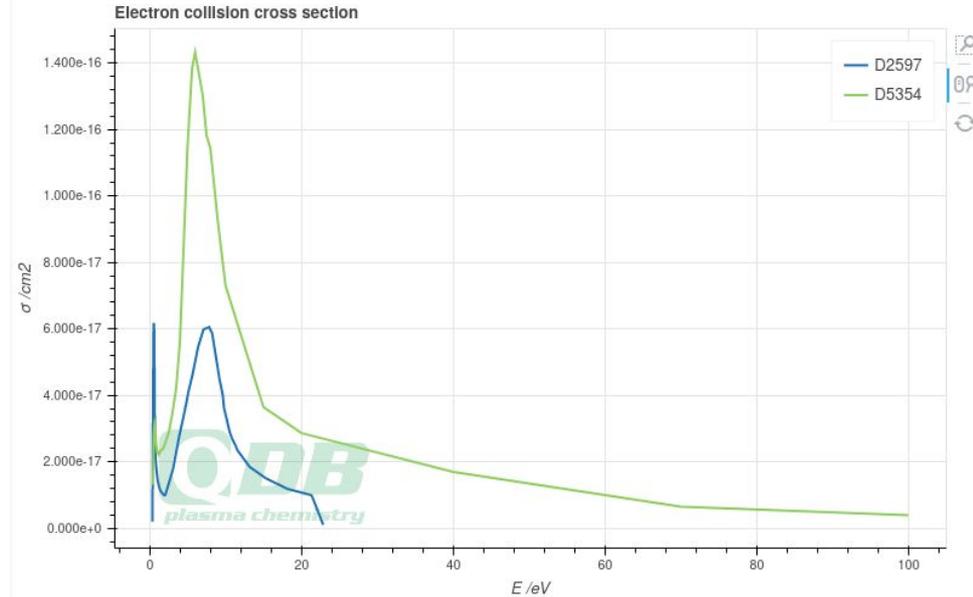
The theory also allows to distinguish all the modes:

Generally, different modes lead to different dissociation paths

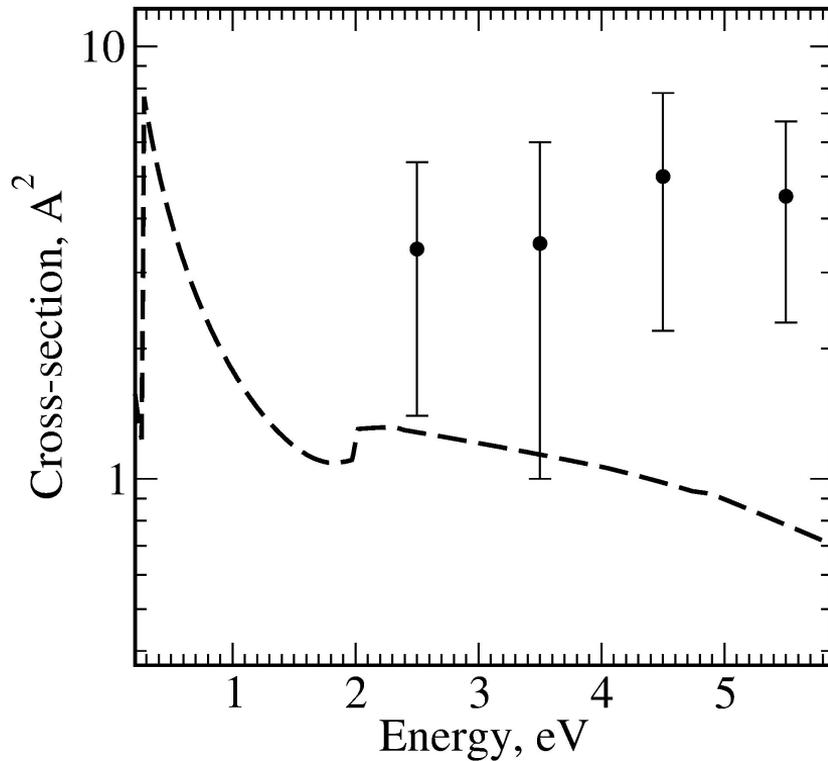
# Vibrational excitation: CH<sub>4</sub>



[www.quantemol.com](http://www.quantemol.com)



# Vibrational excitation: OCS



Can be used as an estimator  
for systems with resonances

Thanks &  
and listen about further development

**Free trial version is available**

**Email [support@quantemol.com](mailto:support@quantemol.com)**