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## Glossary

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# Glossary

*A brief guide to the argot of Rydberg spectroscopy*

## 1. Concepts

**autoionization** decay of a semi-discrete level above the ionization limit into the ionization continuum

**Beutler–Fano profile** line shape for a transition to a semi-discrete state interacting with an overlapping continuum

**bright states** states to which transitions are allowed in a particular experiment

**channel** in scattering formulations of Rydberg states, there is a channel for each state of the core; each Rydberg state has multiple quantum defects, one corresponding to each channel

**core** the positive ion, relative to which a Rydberg electron occupies a (usually) large orbital

**dark states** states to which transitions are forbidden in a particular experiment, often those with high  $l$

**Edlén plot** a plot of quantum defects of a Rydberg series, for an assumed IP, versus energy; the correct IP should give a limiting straight line at high  $\nu$

$f_{\nu l}(r)$ ,  $g_{\nu l}(r)$  regular and irregular radial wavefunctions for a Coulomb potential, where  $r$  is the electron–core distance; for bound levels, the combination  $\cos \pi \nu f_{\nu l}(r) + \sin \pi \nu g_{\nu l}(r)$  satisfies the boundary condition at  $r \rightarrow \infty$

**frame transformation** orthogonal transformation between approximate descriptions of a Rydberg orbital at different electron–core distances  $r$ ; for example, change from Hund’s case (b) to case (d) angular momentum coupling with increasing  $r$

**half-collision** a scattering formulation with no incoming channel

**$K$ -matrix** reaction matrix, occurring in the basis function  $f_i(r) - \sum_j K_{ij}(r)g_j(r)$  for channel  $i$

$\mathcal{L} \equiv l_N$  the quantum number ( $N - N^+$ ), the projection of  $\mathbf{l}$  on the direction of  $\mathbf{N}$  or  $\mathbf{N}^+$ , which are essentially parallel for  $l \ll N \approx N^+$

**$l$ -complex** a group of states that correlate with a single value of  $l$  in the united atom

**Lu–Fano plot** a plot of multiple quantum defects (modulo 1) against each other; particularly useful in the analysis of perturbed Rydberg series

$\mu$  quantum defect  $n - \nu$ , often taken modulo 1, also denoted  $\delta$ ; in multichannel treatments there is a (diagonal) quantum defect for each channel, and, more generally, there is a quantum defect matrix  $\mu_{ij} = (1/\pi) \tan^{-1} K_{ij}$  with both diagonal and off-diagonal elements

$\nu \equiv n^*$  effective principal quantum number

$\nu$  **scaling** for  $\nu \gg l$ , regular Coulomb-type radial functions behave as

$$f_{\nu l}(r) \sim \frac{1}{\nu^{3/2}(2l+1)!} \left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{2Zr}{a_0}\right)^{l+1}$$

for  $r \sim 0$ ; from the normalization factor, operators  $O$  with a short range in  $r$  (e.g. spin-orbit coupling or core–Rydberg interactions) have Rydberg–Rydberg matrix elements  $\langle \nu' | O | \nu \rangle$  proportional to  $(\nu'\nu)^{-3/2}$ , and core–Rydberg matrix elements  $\langle \text{core} | O | \nu \rangle$  proportional to  $(\nu)^{-3/2}$

**penetration** significant amplitude of a Rydberg orbital within the core

+ superscript used for quantum numbers and parameters of the core

**precursor** an orbital of the core with a similar angular distribution, such as the same united-atom  $l$  and  $\lambda$ , as the Rydberg orbital under study; the presence of an occupied precursor orbital raises the energy of the Rydberg orbital

**recombination** usually refers to electron capture by an ion  $X^+$  to produce (initially) Rydberg states of the neutral species  $X$

**Rydberg ( $Ry$ )** term unit, such that the ionization potential of an orbital (in wave-number units) is  $IP = Z^2 Ry / \nu^2$ , where  $Z$  is the charge number of the core and  $\nu$  is the effective principal quantum number;  $Ry$  depends on the core mass  $M^+$  according to  $Ry = (1 + m_e/M^+)^{-1} Ry_\infty$ , where  $hcRy_\infty = \frac{1}{2} E_h$ , and  $E_h$  is the atomic unit of energy (the hartree); *ab initio* calculations are usually for infinite core mass

**Rydberg orbital** a large (or diffuse) atomic or molecular orbital that is largely separable from the orbitals of the core

**Rydberg series** a series of levels or transitions of the same character (e.g. the same  $l\lambda$ ), with near-integer separations between successive values of  $\nu$

**Rydbergization** the transformation of a valence molecular orbital at longer internuclear distances to a united-atom Rydberg orbital at shorter internuclear distances

$S \equiv s_J$  the quantum number ( $J - N$ ), the projection of  $\mathbf{s}$  on the direction of  $\mathbf{J}$  or  $\mathbf{N}$ , which are essentially parallel for  $s \ll J \approx N$

**supercomplex** a set of  $l$ -complexes that interact with each other, such as interacting  $s$  and  $d$  complexes

## 2. Abbreviations

**BO** Born–Oppenheimer

**CI** conical intersection; configuration interaction

**DR** dissociative recombination; double resonance

**IC** internal conversion

**IP** ionization potential

**IR** infrared

**JT** Jahn–Teller

**MATI** mass-analysed threshold ionization

**MPI** multiphoton ionization

**MQDT** multi-channel quantum defect theory

- OODR** optical-optical double resonance
- PES** photoelectron spectroscopy; potential energy surface
- PFI** pulsed field ionization
- PTS** photofragment translational spectroscopy
- QDT** quantum defect theory
- REMPI** resonance-enhanced multiphoton ionization; the numbers of photons are given by a notation  $(M + N)$ , where the resonance occurs at  $M$  photons and the ionization at  $N$  more photons; if two frequencies are used, one is denoted by a prime, etc.; thus  $(2 + 1)$  one-colour REMPI or  $(3 + 1')$  two-colour REMPI
- SEP** stimulated emission pumping, involving PUMP and DUMP lasers
- TKER** total kinetic energy release
- TOF** time of flight
- UV** ultraviolet
- VUV** vacuum ultraviolet, typically  $1200 \leq \lambda \leq 2000 \text{ \AA}$
- XUV** extreme ultraviolet, typically  $500 \leq \lambda \leq 1200 \text{ \AA}$
- ZEKE** zero electron kinetic energy

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