method of resonance distortion and its relation to other approximate methods of solving collision problems. First of all, the method of resonance distortion is restricted to problems involving near-resonance, since the limiting case of exact resonance is taken as the zeroth-order approximation. This method is most suitable for cases where the coupling between the initial and final states is strong. We can illustrate the nature of this method through a partial-wave analysis. The partial cross sections corresponding to large l for the strong coupling case reduce to the Born partial cross sections, because partial waves of large l are classically equivalent to distant impacts and at large distances, U_{00} , U_{nn} , and U_{0n} are sufficiently small so that the Born approximation is applicable. At lower lthe "effective" coupling becomes so large that the use of the Born approximation and the method of distorted waves, which are valid for weak coupling, is not always justifiable. It is in this region of l (called "low-l region") that the method of resonance distortion is useful. For collision-induced transitions with a long-range interaction potential, where the contribution from the partial cross sections in the "low-l region" constitutes a substantial part of the total cross section (e.g., Table IV), we may expect the method of resonance distortion to yield more accurate results than the usual Born approximation.

For very weak coupling, the results of the method of resonance distortion approach those of the method of distorted waves. This can be seen from Eqs. (108) and (109). When U_{0n} becomes very small, $F_0^{(0)}$ in Eq. (109) is nearly equal to the zeroth-order solution in the method of distorted waves, which is defined by

$$(\nabla^2 + k_0^2 - U_{00})(F_0^{(0)})_{DW} = 0.$$

The difference in F_n as calculated by these two zerothorder functions should be small compared to F_n itself.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to thank Mrs. Barbra Lafon and George Shelton for their assistance in the numerical computations.

PHYSICAL REVIEW

VOLUME 133, NUMBER 4A

17 FEBRUARY 1964

Analytical Self-Consistent Field Functions for Cr+, Cr and Its Excited States*

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Self-consistent field calculations by the expansion method were carried out for Cr+, Cr and some of its excited states. The results represent closely the absolute Hartree-Fock solutions. The wave functions were calculated with the requirement to satisfy exactly the cusp condition so that they can be considered to be particularly accurate in the immediate vicinity of the nucleus. The differences in calculated energy levels are compared with experiment.

INTRODUCTION

HE self-consistent field (SCF) expansion method of Roothaan¹⁻³ was applied on a number of cases.4-9 In this paper the application is carried out for

*This work was supported through the grant of the guest privileges at the Department of Physics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

⁷ M. Synek, Phys. Rev. 131, 1572 (1963); this article, with numerical tabulations and graphs of some wave functions included, is also printed in the Technical Report, Laboratory of

Cr⁺, Cr and some of its excited states. Vector coupling coefficients $J_{\lambda\mu\nu}$ and $K_{\lambda\mu\nu}$ were taken from the tables calculated recently.10

The computation was done on an IBM 7090 computer with a modification of the previously established program.8

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The notation and the units used are the usual ones and are identical with those employed in a recent work.7

Some of the important results are presented in

Molecular Structure and Spectra, Dept. of Physics, University of

Chicago, 1962-3, Pt. 1, p. 229.

8 H. D. Cohen, Technical Report, Laboratory of Molecular Structure and Spectra, Dept. of Physics, University of Chicago, 1962-3, Pt. 1, p. 251.

9 C. C. J. Roothaan and M. Synek (to be published).

10 G. L. Malli and C. C. J. Roothaan (to be published).

¹ C. C. J. Roothaan, Rev. Mod. Phys. 23, 69 (1951).
² C. C. J. Roothaan, Rev. Mod. Phys. 32, 179 (1960).
³ C. C. J. Roothaan and P. S. Bagus, in Methods in Computational ⁶ C. C. J. Roothaan and P. S. Bagus, in Methods in Computational Physics, edited by B. Alder et al. (Pergamon Press, Inc., New York, 1963), Vol. 2.

⁴ C. C. J. Roothaan, L. M. Sachs, and A. W. Weiss, Rev. Mod. Phys. 32, 186 (1960).

⁵ E. Clementi, C. C. J. Roothaan, and M. Yoshimine, Phys. Rev. 127, 1618 (1962).

⁶ C. C. J. Roothaan and P. S. Kelley, Phys. Rev. 131, 1177 (1963)

Tables I-VI.11 The values of cusps are not presented since the cusp conditions are exactly satisfied.

The results computed represent the Hartree-Fock values to about six significant figures for total energies, and to about three decimal places for the radial functions $P_{i\lambda}(r)$. The condition for the required number of nodes of $P_{i\lambda}(r)$ is usually satisfied to four decimal places; as a rule,12 the occasional deviation did not exceed nine units at the fifth decimal place (in the original computer tabulation). While keeping the same numbers of basis functions, the values of total energies

TABLE I. Comparison with other calculations for total energy E(au).

Source		·
	Other calculations	This work
Cr ⁺ , 3d ⁵ , ⁶ S Cr, 3d ⁴ 4s ² , ⁵ D Cr, 3d ⁶ , ⁵ D	-1043.1346a	-1043.1379
Cr, $3d^44s^2$, 5D	-1043.3036 ^b	-1043.3084
$Cr, 3a^{\circ}, {^{\circ}D}$	1043.0909a	-1043.0957

TABLE II. Optimized exponents a ζ of the basis functions for Cr⁺, Cr and its excited states.

Ato					,				
Basis function	te Cr^+ $3d^5$ 6S	$\operatorname*{Cr}_{3d^{4}4s4p}$	$\operatorname*{Cr}_{3d^{4}4s^{2}}_{^{5}D}$	$\operatorname{Cr}_{3d^54s}_{^5S}$	$\operatorname{Cr}_{3d^54s}_{^5P}$	$\mathop{\mathrm{Cr}}_{3d^54s}^{\mathrm{Cr}}$	$\operatorname{Cr}_{3d^54s}^{\operatorname{Cr}_{7S}}$	$\operatorname*{Cr}_{3d^{5}4p}_{^{7}P}$	$\mathop{\mathrm{Cr}}_{3d^6}_{^5D}$
1s 3s 3s 3s 3s 3s 3s 4s	24.000 25.696 19.410 13.643 9.696 5.233 3.375	24.000 25.763 21.115 13.769 9.822 4.891 3.335 1.646 0.936	24.000 25.671 21.668 13.874 9.726 5.082 3.442 1.745 1.014	24.000 25.763 21.115 13.769 9.756 5.104 3.372 1.592 0.881	24.000 25.763 21.115 13.769 9.756 4.799 3.187 1.613 0.911	24.000 25.763 21.115 13.769 9.756 4.865 3.237 1.601 0.912	24.000 25.763 21.115 13.769 9.756 5.129 3.360 1.602 0.880	24.000 25.782 20.785 13.760 9.744 5.044 3.357	24.000 25.518 21.037 13.859 9.860 4.958 3.239
2p 4p 4p 4p 4p 4p 4p	12.000 27.700 12.950 8.885 5.602 3.344	12.000 27.178 13.033 9.073 5.830 3.582 1.688 0.954	12.000 27.178 12.967 9.006 5.506 3.318	12.000 27.178 12.909 8.958 5.572 3.310	12.000 27.178 12.909 8.958 5.571 3.314	12.000 27.178 12.909 8.958 5.588 3.317	12.000 27.178 12.909 8.958 5.606 3.336	12.000 27.178 12.909 8.977 5.606 3.286 1.279 0.684	12.000 27.454 12.963 9.133 5.694 3.314
3d 5d 5d 5d 5d 5d 5d	8.000 10.829 7.038 4.433 2.944 1.924	8.000 10.243 6.393 3.771 3.059 2.008	8.000 10.243 6.393 3.653 3.021 1.950	8.000 10.547 6.393 3.662 3.025 1.843	8.000 10.547 6.393 3.783 2.972 1.749	8.000 10.547 6.393 3.715 3.004 1.759	8.000 10.547 6.393 3.653 3.021 1.800	8.000 10.322 6.393 3.603 2.971 1.875	8.000 7.893 6.950 4.505 2.446 1.255

a Calculated to five decimal places. Values in the table are to be followed by two zeros beyond the third decimal place.

Table III. Eigenvectors of coefficients $C_{i\lambda p}$ for Cr^+ , Cr and its excited states.

Ato and sta	d .					-			
Basis function	Cr^+ $3d^5$, 6S	Cr 3d ⁴ 4s4p, ⁷ F	Cr 3d ⁴ 4s ² , ⁵ D	Cr 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁵ S	Cr 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁵ P	Cr 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁵ G	Cr 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁷ S	Cr 3d ⁵ 4p, ⁷ P	Cr 3d ⁶ , ⁵ D
	1s	1s	1s	15	1\$	1 <i>s</i>	15	18	18
1s 3s	0.97998	0.97996	0.97996	0.97997	0.97997	0.97997	0.97997	0.97997	0.97999
3s	0.02557	0.02470	0.02523	0.02473	0.02466	0.02468	0.02473	0.02467	0.02648
3s 3s 3s	0.00332	0.00364	0.00273	0.00356	0.00369	0.00366	0.00356	0.00382	0.00141
3 <i>s</i>	0.00355	0.00441	0.00490	0.00444	0.00428	0.00431	0.00444	0.00406	0.00491
3 <i>s</i>	-0.00150	-0.00179	-0.00200	-0.00183	-0.00167	-0.00171	-0.00183	-0.00160	-0.00189
3 <i>s</i>	0.00036	0.00049	0.00063	0.00051	0.00043	0.00045	0.00050	0.00038	0.00041
3 <i>s</i>	-0.00016	-0.00028	-0.00034	-0.00026	-0.00025	-0.00025	-0.00026	-0.00018	-0.00019
4s		0.00005	0.00007	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005		
4 s		0.00002	-0.00003	-0.00002	-0.00002	-0.00002	-0.00002		

¹¹ The numerical tabulations are presented in Tables VII–XV. As a rule (see Ref. 12) the tabulated values are rounded to four decimal places. The tables are deposited as Document number 7766 with the ADI Auxiliary Publications Project, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. A copy may be secured by citing the Document number and by remitting \$1.25 for photoprints, or \$1.25 for 35-mm microfilm. Advance payment is required. Make checks or money orders payable to: Chief, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress.

¹² The only exception occurs for the state $3d^44s4p$, ⁷F.

Table III (continued).

Atom and state									
Basis function	Cr ⁺ 3d ⁵ , ⁶ S	Cr 3d ⁴ 4s4p, ⁷ F	Cr 3d ⁴ 4s ² , ⁵ D	Cr 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁵ S	Cr 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁵ P	Cr 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁵ G	Cr 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁷ S	$\operatorname*{Cr}_{3d^{5}4p,\ ^{7}P}$	$3d^6$, 5D
1s 3s 3s 3s 3s 3s 3s 4s 4s	2s -0.29373 -0.00091 0.10826 0.52078 0.44741 0.00625 0.00132	2s -0.29358 -0.01743 0.10399 0.52396 0.46139 0.01308 -0.00252 0.00060 0.00011	2s -0.29364 -0.01942 0.09324 0.54316 0.45820 0.00694 0.00078 -0.00013 0.00006	2s -0.29362 -0.01565 0.09967 0.53563 0.45364 0.00983 -0.00026 0.00003 -0.00019	2s -0.29363 -0.01588 0.10019 0.53470 0.45500 0.00989 -0.00121 0.00031 -0.00004	2s -0.29363 -0.01582 0.10005 0.53494 0.45469 0.00986 -0.00101 0.00027 -0.00003	2s -0.29364 -0.01560 0.09957 0.53580 0.45354 0.00969 -0.00021 0.00021	2s -0.29364 -0.01177 0.09869 0.53325 0.45391 0.00882 0.00002	2s -0.29364 -0.01639 0.10115 0.51317 0.47416 0.01185 -0.00115
1s 3s 3s 3s 3s 3s 4s 4s	3s 0.10596 0.00448 -0.05851 -0.16396 -0.35633 0.61141 0.59404	3s 0.10713 0.00626 -0.04054 -0.20250 -0.31096 0.69610 0.47469 0.00142 0.00036	$\begin{array}{c} 3s \\ 0.10714 \\ 0.01008 \\ -0.04250 \\ -0.20042 \\ -0.32959 \\ 0.62296 \\ 0.56120 \\ 0.00274 \\ -0.00045 \end{array}$	3s 0.10604 0.00874 -0.04600 -0.19068 -0.32993 0.62120 0.56523 0.00405 -0.00024	3s 0.10646 0.00430 -0.03559 -0.21303 -0.29655 0.75169 0.41863 -0.00029 0.00030	3s 0.10642 0.00548 -0.03833 -0.20749 -0.30482 0.72111 0.45307 0.00059 0.00009	3s 0.10622 0.01039 -0.04986 -0.18393 -0.34067 0.63050 0.56279 0.00124 0.00004	3s 0.10610 0.00501 -0.04069 -0.19912 -0.31717 0.63162 0.54992	3s 0.10596 0.00866 -0.04572 -0.18312 -0.32907 0.69135 0.49067
1s 3s 3s 3s 3s 3s 4s 4s		4s -0.02630 -0.00538 0.01895 0.03314 0.10485 -0.25596 -0.05693 0.74737 0.34613	$\begin{array}{c} 4s \\ -0.02372 \\ -0.00519 \\ 0.01548 \\ 0.03437 \\ 0.09337 \\ -0.19616 \\ -0.09634 \\ 0.53841 \\ 0.56328 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4s \\ -0.01648 \\ -0.00284 \\ 0.01063 \\ 0.02322 \\ 0.06389 \\ -0.13275 \\ -0.06549 \\ 0.38375 \\ 0.70890 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4s \\ -0.02179 \\ -0.00372 \\ 0.01387 \\ 0.03188 \\ 0.08126 \\ -0.22081 \\ -0.03300 \\ 0.56579 \\ 0.53342 \end{array}$	4s -0.02169 -0.00458 0.01583 0.02801 0.08607 -0.21732 -0.03684 0.56795 0.52825	$\begin{array}{c} 4s \\ -0.02220 \\ -0.00592 \\ 0.01919 \\ 0.02217 \\ 0.09916 \\ -0.19912 \\ -0.07238 \\ 0.61536 \\ 0.49368 \end{array}$		
2 p 4 p 4 p 4 p 4 p 4 p 4 p 4 p	2¢ 0.72387 0.00434 0.22953 0.12813 -0.00728 0.00273	2 <i>p</i> 0.72388 0.00432 0.21977 0.13712 -0.00702 0.00336 -0.00078 0.00037	2 <i>p</i> 0.72377 0.00452 0.22570 0.12980 -0.00478 0.00210	2¢ 0.72384 0.00480 0.22971 0.12525 -0.00435 0.00200	2 p 0.72383 0.00479 0.22980 0.12520 -0.00444 0.00200	2 <i>p</i> 0.72383 0.00480 0.22978 0.12525 -0.00446 0.00199	2 <i>p</i> 0.72383 0.00480 0.22972 0.12534 -0.00448 0.00201	2p 0.72386 0.00484 0.22918 0.12552 -0.00416 0.00211 -0.00033 0.00018	2 <i>p</i> 0.72396 0.00470 0.22288 0.12979 -0.00161 0.00144
2p 4p 4p 4p 4p 4p 4p	3 <i>p</i> -0.25297 -0.00077 -0.07296 0.07096 0.60242 0.44463	3p -0.25653 -0.00090 -0.06931 0.04597 0.56620 0.48389 0.01969 -0.00309	3 <i>p</i> -0.25633 -0.00051 -0.07651 0.07977 0.63795 0.40061	3 <i>p</i> -0.25302 -0.00078 -0.07445 0.07309 0.61394 0.43358	3 <i>p</i> -0.25400 -0.00079 -0.07460 0.07301 0.61913 0.42785	3p -0.25389 -0.00087 -0.07377 0.06994 0.61800 0.43145	3p -0.25343 -0.00083 -0.07394 0.06983 0.60855 0.44089	$\begin{array}{c} 3p \\ -0.25313 \\ -0.00114 \\ -0.07061 \\ 0.06023 \\ 0.62698 \\ 0.43017 \\ 0.00315 \\ 0.00034 \end{array}$	3p -0.25254 -0.00109 -0.06911 0.04923 0.61382 0.45461
2 p 4 p 4 p 4 p 4 p 4 p 4 p		$\begin{array}{c} 4p \\ 0.05196 \\ 0.00013 \\ 0.01427 \\ -0.01201 \\ -0.12820 \\ -0.09909 \\ 0.34420 \\ 0.74890 \end{array}$						$\begin{array}{c} 4p \\ 0.03446 \\ 0.00032 \\ 0.00770 \\ -0.00425 \\ -0.10582 \\ -0.02989 \\ 0.41273 \\ 0.68564 \end{array}$	
3d 5d 5d 5d 5d 5d	3d 0.15360 0.03178 0.28184 0.36364 0.26447 0.20465	3d 0.16224 0.06190 0.38530 0.39340 0.08687 0.19501	3d 0.16364 0.05956 0.39558 0.43949 0.04863 0.17622	3d 0.15064 0.05238 0.37786 0.37656 0.12272 0.22957	3d 0.14777 0.05278 0.36559 0.31463 0.19863 0.24785	3d 0.14821 0.05192 0.36973 0.33393 0.17093 0.25151	3d 0.14912 0.05167 0.37485 0.37440 0.12070 0.24914	3d 0.15174 0.05397 0.37286 0.44134 0.04231 0.24809	3d 0.14436 0.16649 0.06577 0.41303 0.38617 0.20894

could be made more accurate, mainly, if the cusp condition were sacrificed.

The results are compared with other calculations wherever available.

A numerical SCF calculation for the state $3d^6$, 5D of Cr was published by Porter.¹⁸ However, his calculation was done without exchange and, furthermore, it was done only for the purpose of an approximate orientation. Hence, his numerical wave functions (after normalization) cannot be compared with ours.

Analytical (i.e., expansion method) SCF calculations on the ground state of Cr+, 3d5, 6S, and on the two states of Cr, $3d^6$, 5D and $3d^44s^2$, 5D , were carried out by Watson. 14,15 The comparison of the results for the total energies is given in Table I.

TABLE IV. Calculated energies and experimental energies.⁸

Atom or ion	State	Calculated total energy		s relative nd state Experi- mental	Estimate of correlation energy difference
Cr ⁺ Cr	3d ⁵ , ⁶ S 3d ⁴ 4s ⁴ p, ⁷ F 3d ⁴ 4s ² , ⁵ D 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁵ S 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁵ F 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁵ G 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁷ S 3d ⁵ 4p, ⁷ P 3d ⁵ , ⁵ D	-1043.1379 -1043.2744 -1043.3084 -1043.3154 -1043.2132 -1043.2305 -1043.2583 -1043.0957	0.2160 0.0795 0.0455 0.0385 0.1407 0.1234 0 0.0956 0.2582	0.2486 0.1152 0.0364 0.0346 0.0996 0.0935 0 0.1066 0.1620	-0.0326 -0.0357 0.0091 0.0039 0.0411 0.0299 0 -0.0110 0.0962

See Ref. 16.

TABLE V. Orbital energies e.

and stat		Cr 3d*4s4p 7F	Cr 3d44s2 5D	Cr 3d ⁵ 4s ⁵ S	Cr 3d ⁵ 4s ⁶ P	Cr 3d ⁵ 4s ⁵ G	Cr 3d ⁵ 4s 7S	Cr 3d ⁵ 4p 7P	${\operatorname{Cr}}_{3d^6} \ {}_{^{5}D}$
1s	-220,65076	-220.62782	-220.59149	-220.39096	-220.42135	-220,41613	-220.38375	-220.44881	-220,30459
2s	-26.46663	-26.47595	-26.43855	-26.20988	-26.24773	-26,24204	-26.20758	-26.26771	-26.11747
3s	-3.54816	-3.53224	-3.49864	-3.29183	-3.31511	-3.31077	-3.28394	-3.34649	-3.18330
4 s		-0.33145	-0.23933	-0.17818	-0.21751	-0,21679	-0.22079		
2₽	-22.39883	-22.40307	-22.36467	-22.14117	-22.17770	-22,17209	-22.13781	-22.19968	-22.05020
3₽	-2.31925	-2.28422	-2.24831	-2.06079	-2.07916	-2.07514	-2.04994	-2.11635	-1.95714
4 <i>p</i>		-0.18370						-0.12148	
3d	-0.64713	-0.60656	-0,56849	-0.38500	-0.33606	-0.34070	-0.37265	-0.44176	-0.20060

Table VI. Virial theorem. (Values of E_p/E_k .)

Atom or ion	State	E_p/E_k
Cr ⁺ Cr	3d ⁵ , ⁶ S 3d ⁴ 4s4p, ⁷ F 3d ⁴ 4s ² , ⁵ D 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁵ S 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁵ G 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁷ S 3d ⁵ 4s, ⁷ S 3d ⁵ 4p, ⁷ P 3d ⁶ , ⁵ D	-1.999691 -2.000015 -2.000009 -1.999815 -1.999836 -1.999807 -1.9999770 -1.9999872 -1.9999509

Since total experimental energies are not available, the energy differences between the excited states and the ground states are used for the comparison with

experiment in Table IV. Since the spin-orbit interaction is neglected in the calculation, the experimental energies¹⁶ are averaged over the multiplet components. An estimate of the correlation energy differences between the excited states and the ground state is given by the last column in Table IV. It shows that the correlation energy depends significantly on the state, not only on the configuration.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is indebted to Professor Clemens C. I. Roothaan of the University of Chicago, whose developments in the SCF expansion method enabled this application.

The author also appreciates the technical assistance of George Stungis and Max Striegl of the De Paul University, and the staff of the Computation Center at the University of Chicago.

¹⁸ A. Porter, Mem. and Proc. Manchester Lit. Phil. Soc. 79, 75

<sup>(1934).

&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> R. E. Watson, Tech. Rept. No. 12, June 1959, Solid-State and Molecular Theory Group, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts (unpublished).

¹⁵ R. E. Watson, Phys. Rev. 119, 1934 (1960).

¹⁶ C. E. Moore, U. S. Natl. Bur. Std. Circular No. 467 (U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1949).