

Low-energy electron collisions with sulfur hexafluoride, SF₆

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We report calculated cross sections for elastic and electronically inelastic collisions of low-energy electrons with sulfur hexafluoride, SF₆. Elastic cross sections are computed within the fixed-nuclei approximation, with polarization effects incorporated. Inelastic cross sections for nine low-lying states are computed in a few-channel approximation. We compare our cross sections to previous experimental and computational results where possible. © 2004 American Institute of Physics. [DOI: 10.1063/1.1779214]

I. INTRODUCTION

Sulfur hexafluoride, SF₆, has long been important as a gaseous dielectric and more recently has found applications in plasma-based materials processing.¹ Interactions of low-energy (less than ~50 eV) electrons with SF₆ are thus of some practical interest and have received considerable study.¹ However, the bulk of attention has been given to electronically elastic collisions at very low energies, in which attachment to form long-lived SF₆⁻ metastables can occur, and to ionizing collisions. Comparatively few studies have been done of elastic scattering over a wide energy range. Of these, particularly noteworthy are the recent experimental studies by Cho and co-workers,^{2,3} who measured differential cross sections up to 75 eV at scattering angles up to 180°, and the recent calculations of Gianturco and co-workers,^{4,5} who computed elastic cross sections up to 100 eV. Low-energy electron-impact excitation of SF₆ has received still less attention, despite its critical importance to dissociation of SF₆ in plasma applications; indeed, the only published measurements appear to be the 1977 results of Trajmar and Chutjian,⁶ who obtained energy-loss spectra as a function of angle at low impact energies, from which they extracted approximate differential cross sections at 20 eV.

We report here results from a study of elastic and inelastic collisions of low-energy electrons with SF₆ using the Schwinger multichannel (SMC) method^{7,8} as implemented for parallel computers.^{9,10} The elastic integral, differential, and momentum-transfer cross sections were computed with polarization effects included, while inelastic cross sections were obtained within a few-channel approximation for the nine lowest-lying singlet and triplet excited states.

II. COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS

The SMC method and its implementation have been discussed in several publications.⁷⁻¹⁰ Here we give details specific to the present calculations.

All scattering calculations were carried out in the fixed-nuclei approximation, assuming *O_h* symmetry and an S-F bond length of 1.56 Å. Because we neglect nuclear motion, the electronically elastic cross section we obtain does not distinguish between the vibrationally elastic and vibrational-excitation cross sections. In CF₄, for example, shape reso-

nances in our computed elastic cross section¹¹ were not seen in the measured vibrationally elastic cross section^{12,13} but were quite prominent in the vibrational-excitation^{12,14} and total-scattering¹⁵ cross sections. At very low impact energies, a fixed-nuclei description of SF₆ scattering is certain to be qualitatively incorrect, because the dominant process (formation of metastable anions) involves nuclear motion.

Single-excitation configuration-interaction (SECI) calculations were carried out using GAUSSIAN,¹⁶ with the built-in 6-311+G (*d*) basis set, to identify low-lying excited states. Based on those results, we chose to calculate excitation cross sections for the five lowest triplet states, namely, 1³T_{1g}, 1³T_{1u}, 1³T_{2u}, 1³T_{2g}, and 1³E_g, and for each of the corresponding singlets except 1¹E_g, which was excluded because its SECI threshold (15.23 eV) lay well above the 1³E_g threshold. All of the states considered here arise from promotion of a fluorine lone-pair electron into the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO), which is the S-F antibonding 6a_{1g} orbital.

The ground state was described by a single-configuration restricted Hartree-Fock wave function. Single-configuration descriptions of the excited electronic states of SF₆ were computed in the improved virtual orbital (IVO) approximation.¹⁷ As currently implemented, the SMC method requires that the same wave function be used to describe singlet and triplet states having the same orbital configuration. We used the triplet IVO wave functions in the present work; thresholds for the singlet channels were computed as expectation values of the singlet IVO Hamiltonian. GAMESS (Ref. 18) was used to generate the ground- and excited-state electronic wave functions.

As Hay¹⁹ found in an earlier study, SF₆ thresholds determined by the IVO method exhibit unusually large errors. Comparison with the SECI results indicates that most but not all of the energy error is due to the single-configuration description of the excited state in the IVO approach. However, the SECI calculations do confirm that, for the states considered here, the wave functions are predominantly of (*F* lone-pair)→6a_{1g} character. The thresholds obtained in the present calculations are collected in Table I along with experimental values. It should be noted that the assignment of the experimental thresholds remains controversial. In Table I we follow the assignments proposed by Trajmar and

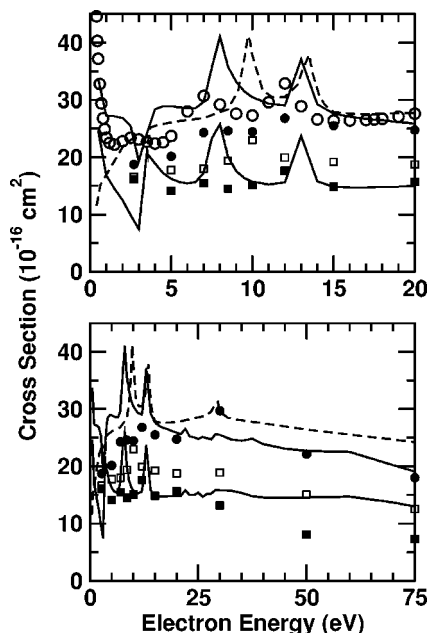


FIG. 1. Cross sections for elastic scattering of electrons by SF₆. Integral cross sections shown are present results (upper solid curve), calculations of Gianturco and Lucchese (Ref. 5) (dashed curve), and measurements of Cho and co-workers (Refs. 2 and 3) (circles). Momentum-transfer cross sections are from present work (lower solid curve), Gianturco and Lucchese (open squares), and Cho and co-workers (filled squares). The upper panel shows an expanded view of the low-energy region and includes for comparison the recommended total cross section of Ref. 1 (open circles).

Chutjian⁶ and by Hay;¹⁹ alternative assignments may be found elsewhere.²⁰

The basis set used for all of the scattering calculations was the 6-311+G (2d) basis set as defined in the program GAMESS (Ref. 18), which differs slightly from the basis set of the same name in GAUSSIAN (Ref. 16). All six Cartesian components of the *d* functions were retained, giving a total of 211 contracted Cartesian Gaussian functions.

Preliminary elastic calculations were carried out in the static-exchange approximation, in which polarization effects

TABLE I. Thresholds for low-lying excited states of SF₆.

State	Principal character	Vertical threshold (eV)		
		SECI ^a	IVO ^b	Expt. ^c
1 ³ T _{1g}	1t _{1g} →6a _{1g}	11.19	13.53	
1 ³ T _{1u}	5t _{1u} →6a _{1g}	11.78	14.43	11.6
1 ¹ T _{1g}	1t _{1g} →6a _{1g}	12.17	13.88 ^d	9.8
1 ³ T _{2u}	1t _{2u} →6a _{1g}	12.18	14.85	11.0
1 ³ E _g	3e _g →6a _{1g}	12.25	14.72	
1 ¹ T _{2u}	1t _{2u} →6a _{1g}	13.19	15.19 ^d	11.0
1 ¹ T _{1u}	5t _{1u} →6a _{1g}	13.45	15.36 ^d	11.6
1 ³ T _{2g}	1t _{2g} →6a _{1g}	14.01	17.66	14.1
1 ¹ T _{2g}	1t _{2g} →6a _{1g}	15.13	17.98 ^d	14.1

^a6-311+G (*d*) basis, GAUSSIAN (Ref. 16).

^b6-311+G (2d) basis, GAMESS (Ref. 18).

^cReference 6.

^dComputed with the 6a_{1g} orbital optimized for the triplet state having the same configuration.

are neglected. For the final elastic cross section, we included polarization effects for scattering wave functions belonging to the ²A_{1g}, ²T_{1u}, and ²T_{2g} symmetries, which are associated with low-energy shape resonances and which contain, respectively, *s*, *p*, and *d* as their leading partial-wave contributions. Because it is easier to apply symmetry constraints in an Abelian group, polarized wave functions were actually constructed for the relevant representations of the D_{2h} subgroup, with the result that we also included some degree of polarization for ²E_g, ²T_{2u}, and ²T_{1g}; only for the very small ²E_u and ²A_{2u} components was polarization completely neglected (the ²A_{1u} component, also expected to be very small, is completely absent from our calculation). The additional, polarizing terms in the (*N*+1)-particle wave functions were constructed following a procedure²¹ in which a compact “resonance” orbital is kept occupied while allowing spin- and symmetry-preserving single excitations from the valence orbitals that describe relaxation of the target in the presence of the temporarily bound electron. For the a_{1g}, t_{1u}, and t_{2g} resonance orbitals, we used modified virtual

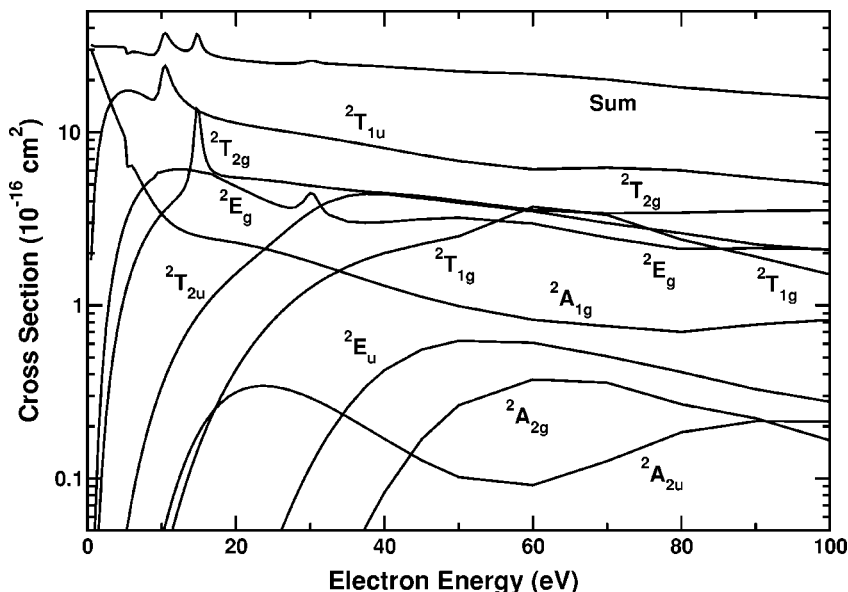


FIG. 2. O_h symmetry components of the static-exchange integral elastic cross section.

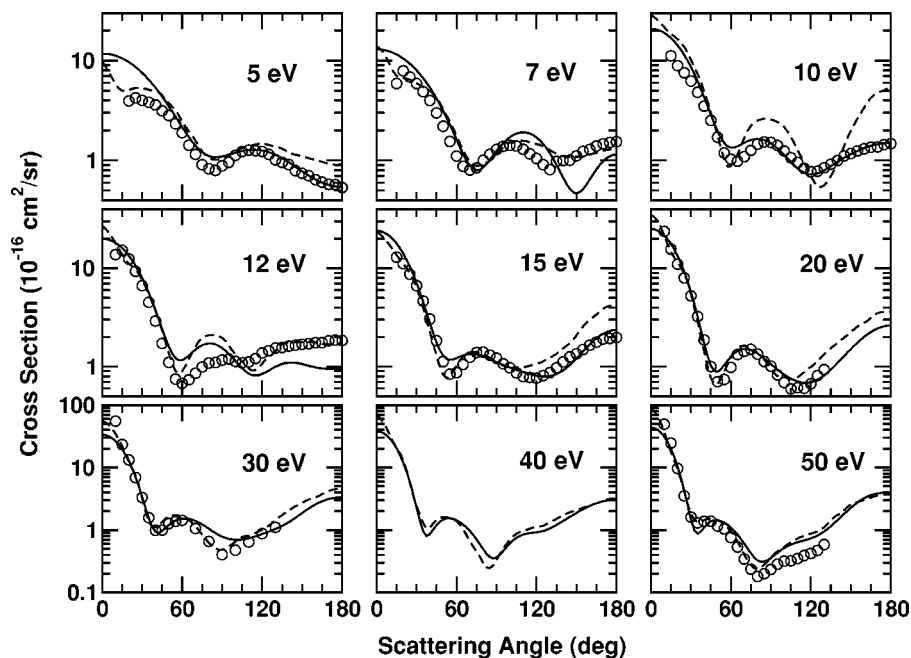


FIG. 3. Differential cross sections for elastic electron scattering by SF_6 at selected energies. Results shown are present calculation (solid curves), calculations of Gianturco and Lucchese (Ref. 5) (dashes), and measurements of Cho and co-workers (Ref. 3) (circles).

orbitals²² of the +6 cation. Because the D_{2h} ${}^2B_{nu}$ ($n = 1-3$) components are equivalent for SF_6 , and likewise for ${}^2B_{ng}$, only ${}^2B_{3u}$ and ${}^2B_{2g}$ scattering amplitudes were computed, with amplitudes for the other ${}^2B_{ng,u}$ components obtained by rigid rotation.

Electronically inelastic cross sections were computed in a series of few-channel calculations. The $1\ {}^3E_g$ cross section was obtained from a two-channel, three-state calculation (counting each degenerate component as a state) that included only $X\ {}^1A_{1g}$ and $1\ {}^3E_g$. The remaining cross sections were obtained from three-channel, seven-state calculations, in which the triplet and singlet states having the same nominal configuration were coupled to each other and to the ground state. Of the excitations considered here, only that to the $1\ {}^1T_{1u}$ state is optically allowed by dipole selection rules. In obtaining that cross section, we applied a correction for

long-range scattering obtained from the dipole-Born approximation.²³ To compute the correction, we used a transition dipole, 0.7766 atomic units per component, computed for a $1\ {}^1T_{1u}$ IVO state and retained partial waves up to ($\ell = 5, m = 5$) from the SMC calculation.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Elastic scattering

The present integral elastic and momentum-transfer cross sections for electron scattering by SF_6 are shown in Fig. 1. The upper panel shows the low-energy region in detail, while the lower panel covers a broader energy range. Also shown for comparison are recent computed⁵ and measured^{2,3} results for the same cross sections. Figure 2 shows our static-exchange elastic cross section fully decom-

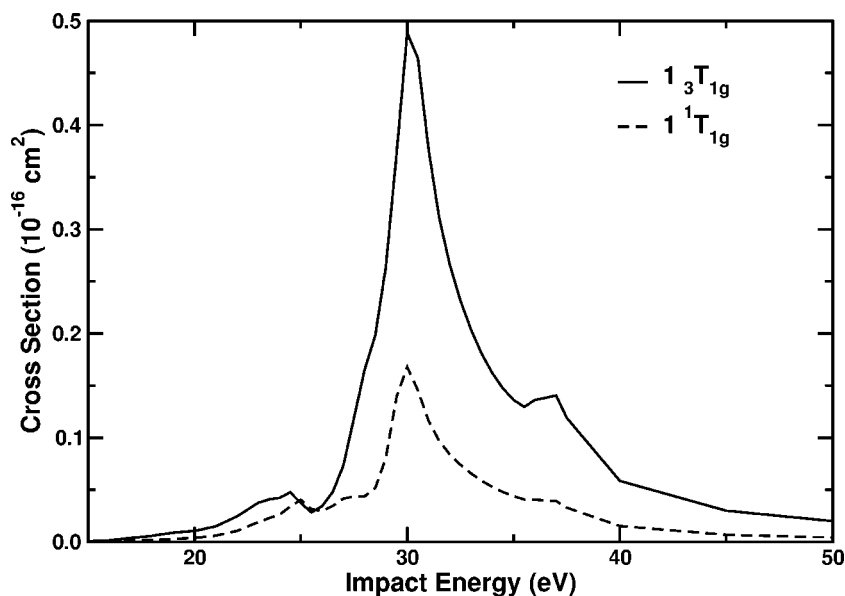


FIG. 4. Integral cross sections for electron-impact excitation of the $1\ {}^{1,3}T_{1g}$ electronic states of SF_6 .

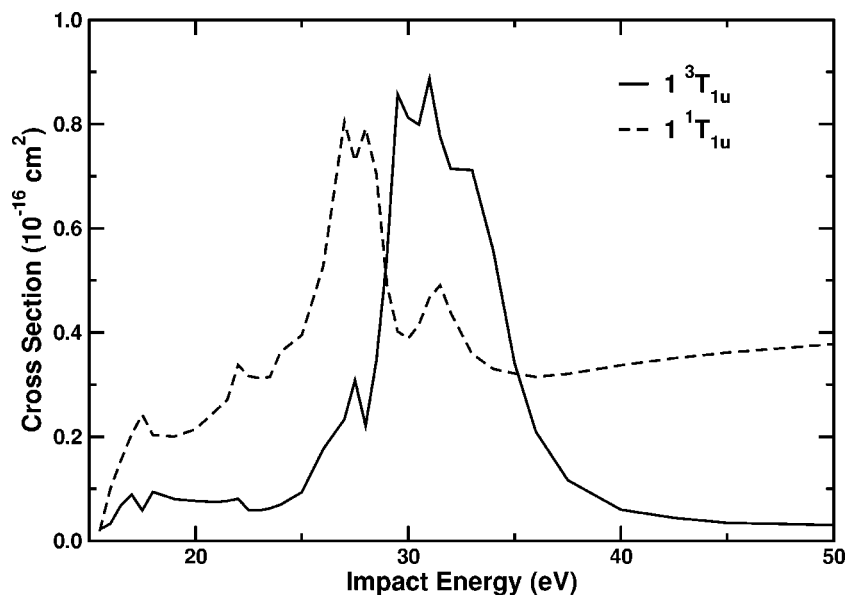


FIG. 5. Integral cross sections for electron-impact excitation of the $1^1,3T_{1u}$ electronic states of SF₆.

posed into O_h components. Comparison with Fig. 1 confirms the identity of the prominent low-energy resonance features as $^2A_{1g}$, $^2T_{1u}$, and $^2T_{2g}$ and gives an indication of the energy shifts of those features due to polarization. In Fig. 1, small oscillations visible from 20 to 40 eV arise not only from the 2E_g resonance but also from pseudoresonances caused by treating as closed, in the representation of polarization, channels that are actually open at those energies; the 2E_g resonance is more clearly visible in the static-exchange results of Fig. 2.

At low energies, overall agreement with the calculation of Gianturco and Lucchese is generally good, although we predict slightly lower energies for the $^2A_{1g}$ and $^2T_{1u}$ resonances as well as a considerably greater width for the $^2A_{1g}$ feature. It is interesting to observe, however, that in both calculations the $^2A_{1g}$ resonance appears as a window rather than a peak in the fixed-nuclei cross section, in contrast to

the earlier and more approximate calculations of Dehmer and Siegel²⁴ (not shown) and to the previous calculation by Gianturco and co-workers.⁴

The total electron scattering cross section,¹ shown for comparison in the upper panel of Fig. 1, exhibits maxima at 2.5 eV, 7 eV, and 12 eV. The energies we obtain for the $^2A_{1g}$, $^2T_{1u}$, and $^2T_{2g}$ resonances may be seen to agree reasonably well with the locations of these maxima. As mentioned above, fixed-nuclei “elastic” resonances do not necessarily appear in the *vibrationally* elastic cross section; indeed, although there is no indication of these resonances in the measured elastic cross sections shown in Fig. 1, measurements of vibrational excitation¹ indicate that both the T_{1u} and the T_{2g} resonance contribute strongly to vibrational excitation.

At energies of ~ 20 eV and above, it may be observed from Fig. 1 that the present integral elastic cross section is in good agreement with the experimental values of Cho and

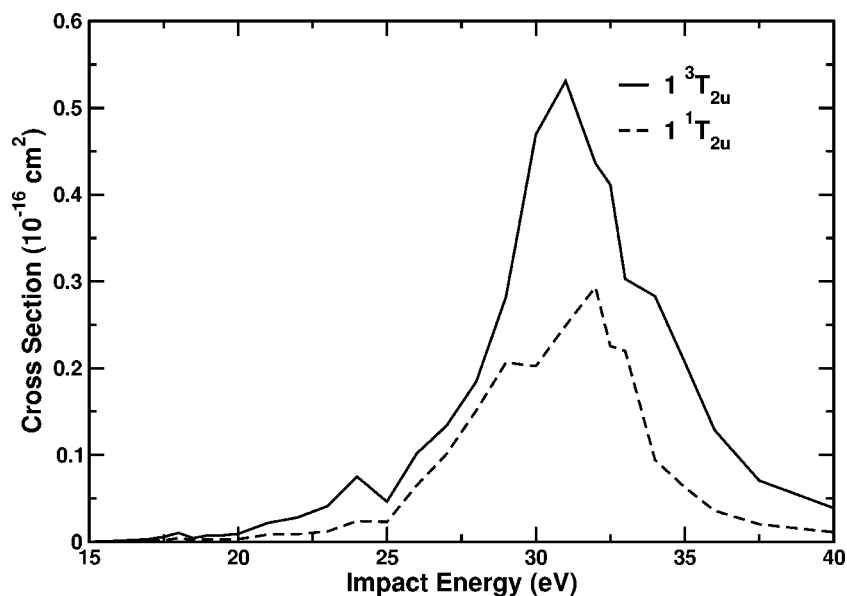


FIG. 6. Integral cross sections for electron-impact excitation of the $1^1,3T_{2u}$ electronic states of SF₆.

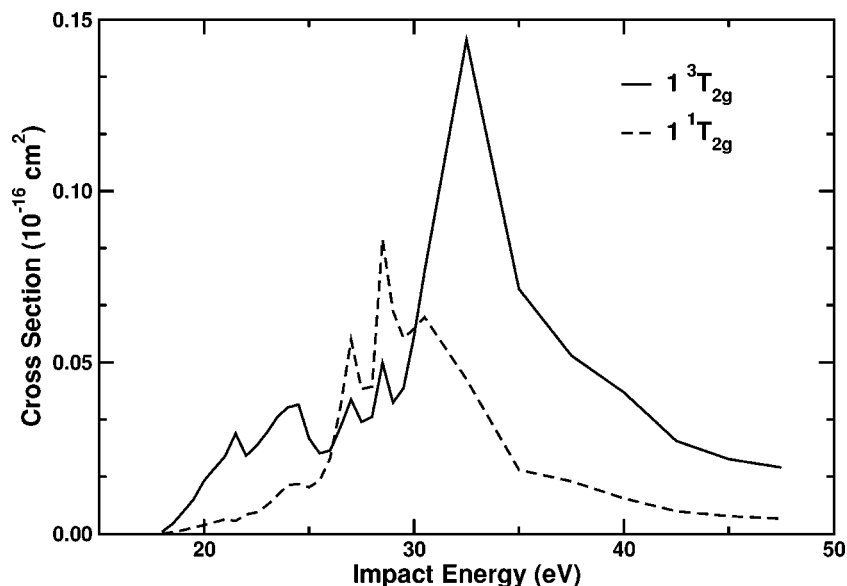


FIG. 7. Integral cross sections for electron-impact excitation of the 1^3T_{2g} electronic states of SF_6 .

co-workers,^{2,3} except at 30 eV, and is significantly smaller than the theoretical values of Gianturco and Lucchese.⁵ The reasons for these discrepancies are unclear. Though we have checked that the quadrature we used to integrate over scattering angles remains converged at these higher energies, limitations in our one-particle basis set (particularly in its representation of components corresponding to high partial waves) can also lead to the computed cross section being too small at high energies. On the other hand, the total scattering and ionization cross sections appear to be well established in this energy range, on the basis of multiple experiments,^{1,25} and their difference places an upper limit on the elastic cross section that, while generally consistent with the present results, would seem to preclude values as large as those obtained by Gianturco and Lucchese (as well as the value reported by Cho and co-workers at 30 eV). For the momentum-transfer cross sections, the situation is reversed: above 20 eV our results agree in magnitude with those of

Gianturco and Lucchese but not with those of Cho and co-workers, which fall below the calculations.

Differential elastic cross sections are shown at selected energies in Fig. 3. At very low energies, our results do not agree with the measured values, indicating the importance of a better treatment of polarization and/or consideration of nuclear-motion effects. However, from ~ 5 eV to ~ 20 eV, agreement is quite good. The largest discrepancies are generally found in the near-forward direction, except at 7 and 12 eV, where our calculated cross section appears to reflect stronger resonant influences than seen experimentally. At the highest energies, 50 eV and above, both calculations predict more high-angle scattering than is measured, consistent with the difference in momentum-transfer cross sections (Fig. 1).

B. Inelastic scattering

Integral cross sections for electron-impact excitation of the nine states considered in the present study are shown in

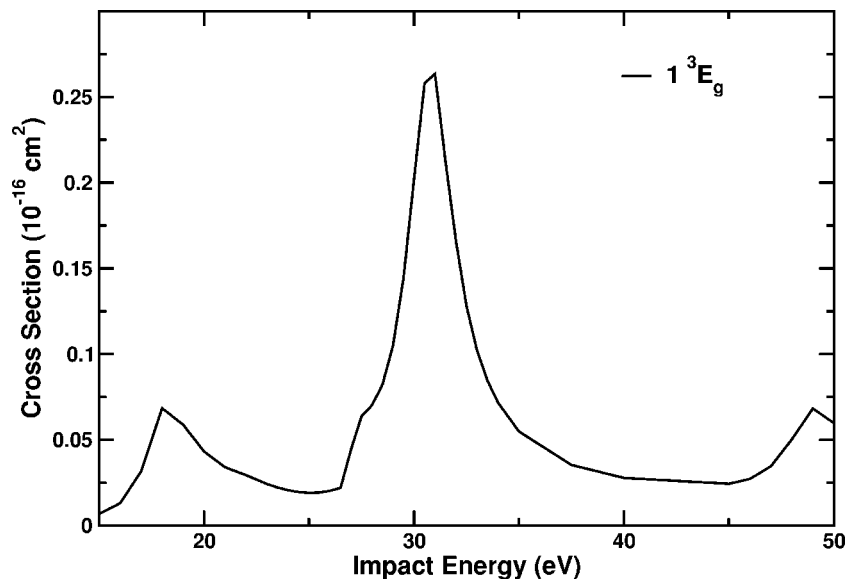


FIG. 8. Integral cross section for electron-impact excitation of the 1^3E_g electronic state of SF_6 .

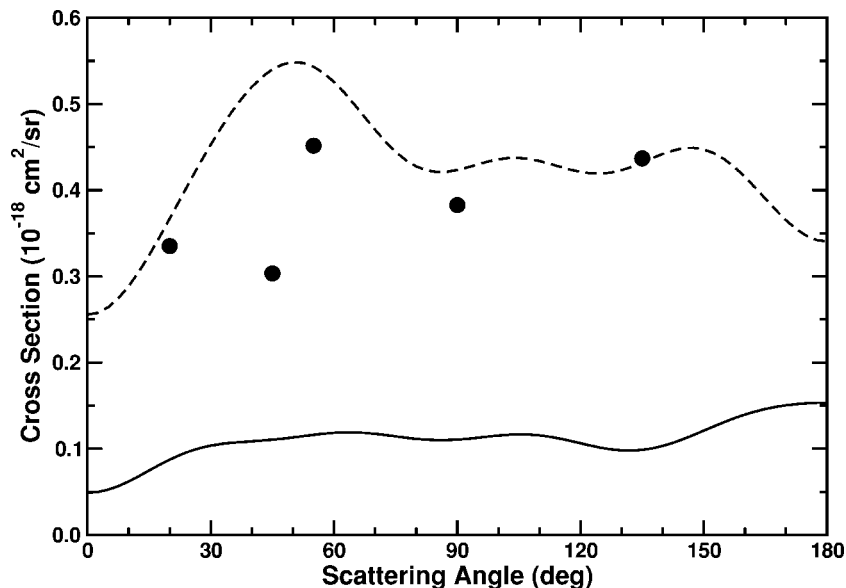


FIG. 9. Summed differential cross sections for electron-impact excitation of the $1^{1,3}T_{1g}$ states of SF₆ at 20 eV (solid) and 23 eV (dashed) impact energy, compared to measurements at 20 eV (circles) by Trajmar and co-workers (Ref. 6).

Figs. 4–8. Although they differ considerably in magnitude, most of these cross sections are qualitatively similar, apart from small fluctuations that are probably numerical artifacts: they remain small from threshold to about 25 eV, then show broad peaks centered near 30 eV. The major exception is the cross section for the only optically allowed excitation we studied, $X \rightarrow 1^1T_{1u}$, which rises rapidly from threshold, displays a peak at about 28 eV, and remains large at higher energies. The cross section for excitation of the corresponding triplet state, 1^3T_{1u} , is also large, though smaller than the singlet cross section in the near-threshold and high-energy regions.

The origin of the broad peaks near 30 eV in most of the excitation cross sections is unclear. One possible source of such peaks is core-excited shape resonances; however, another possibility is pseudoresonances associated with excitation and/or ionization channels that are treated as closed in the present calculations but are, in fact, open. Calculations

employing more extensive coupling schemes would be useful in assessing the latter possibility. Under the circumstances, we can at least say that our calculations suggest that in the low-energy, near-threshold region, which is of primary importance in modeling of low-temperature plasmas, the $1^{1,3}T_{1u}$ excitations appear to be the most important among those studied here.

As noted in the Introduction, experimental data on the electron-impact excitation cross sections of SF₆ are extremely limited, but they do include differential cross sections for five energy-loss processes measured at 20 eV impact energy.⁶ If we accept the assignments of Trajmar and co-workers for those processes, we can compare our results to theirs for three cases, with results shown in Figs. 9–11. From Fig. 9, we see that agreement is fair if we compare the measured result for the 9.8 eV energy-loss process to our summed singlet and triplet T_{1g} cross sections at 20 eV impact energy: both experiment and calculation indicate the

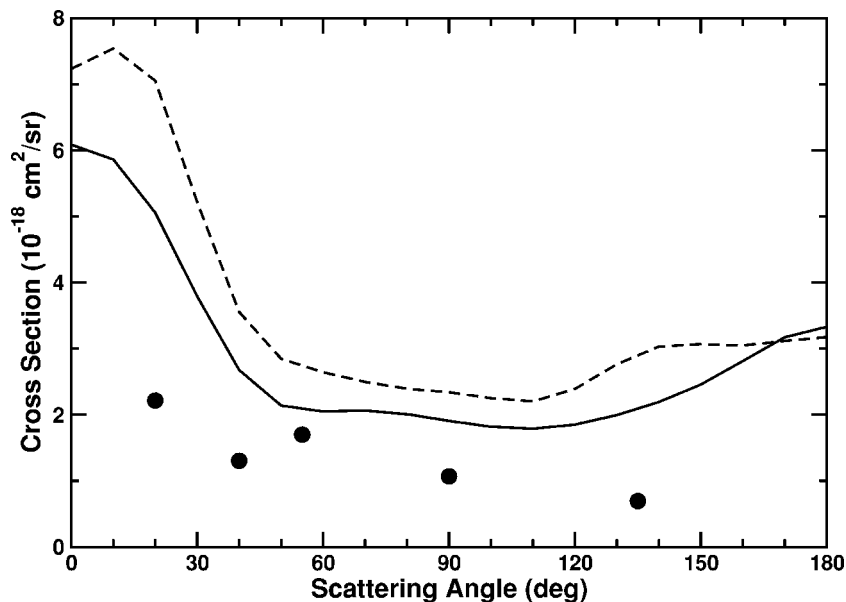
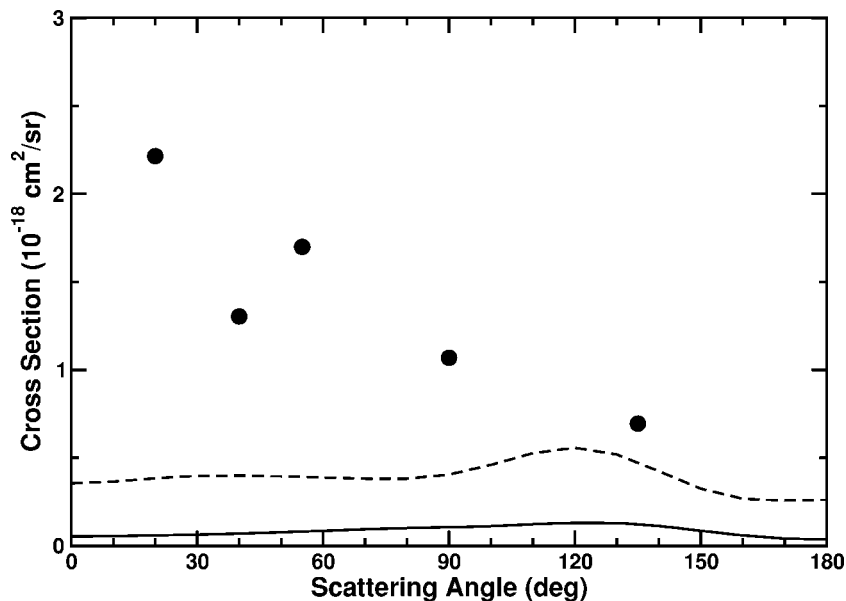


FIG. 10. As in Fig. 9, for $1^{1,3}T_{1u}$.

FIG. 11. As in Fig. 9, for $1^{1,3}T_{2u}$.

cross section is quite small and fairly isotropic. Indeed, if we allow for the error in the computed threshold by comparing instead to results calculated at 23 eV impact energy, so that the residual energy is approximately the same as in the experiment, agreement is rather good.

For the 11.6 eV process that Trajmar and co-workers assign as $1^{1,3}T_{1u}$, agreement is at best qualitative (Fig. 10). Although calculation and experiment both produce forward-peaked cross sections that are of the same order of magnitude and much larger than those for $1^{1,3}T_{1g}$ shown in Fig. 9, the differences between theory and experiment are considerable. In particular, the computed cross section is larger and more forward-peaked than the measured cross section.

The remaining case where it is possible to compare is excitation of the $1^{1,3}T_{2u}$ states, which Trajmar and co-workers assign to the energy-loss process at 11.0 eV and for which they report the cross section to be the same, within experimental error, as for the 11.6 eV energy-loss process assigned as $1^{1,3}T_{1u}$. As seen in Fig. 11, where we show our summed $1^{1,3}T_{2u}$ cross sections plotted against the same experimental points as in Fig. 10 (note the difference in vertical scale between the figures), there is no agreement between calculation and measurement. Though it appears reasonable to us that the summed $1^{1,3}T_{2u}$ cross section should, as our calculations indicate, be more similar to the $1^{1,3}T_{1g}$ cross section of Fig. 9 than to the $1^{1,3}T_{1u}$ cross sections of Fig. 10, since only the $1T_{1u}$ transition is optically allowed, we certainly cannot rule out the larger cross section indicated by the experiment.

Trajmar and co-workers also report cross sections at 20 eV for excitation processes with thresholds at 12.8 and 13.3 eV, which, following Hay,¹⁹ they assign as $1t_{1g} \rightarrow 7a_{1g}$ and $1t_{1g} \rightarrow 6t_{1u}$. The former cross section is the same, within experimental error, as those for the 11.0 and 11.6 eV processes, while the latter is similar in shape but larger. Although neither cross section is particularly large in an absolute sense, both are surprisingly large in comparison to those of lower-lying states. Because we focused on the lowest sev-

eral singlet and triplet states as indicated by the SECI calculations, all of which involved excitation into the $6a_{1g}$ LUMO, we did not compute cross sections for these processes. When using the present results as a starting point to model near-threshold excitation of SF_6 , neglect of such additional channels must be borne in mind.

IV. SUMMARY

We have calculated elastic and electronic-excitation cross sections for low-energy electron collisions with SF_6 . Our elastic cross sections are in generally good agreement with available experimental results in the energy region where the approximations made in the calculation are valid, and they are also in good agreement with previous calculations except at the higher energies studied, where the present results appear more consistent with the measured total and ionization cross sections.

Our electron-impact excitation cross sections are in at best fair agreement with experimental data; however, those data are very limited, and both the calculation and experiment involve large uncertainties. Further studies of electron-impact excitation of this important molecule, both experimental and theoretical, would therefore be desirable. Nonetheless, the present results can, together with other data available in the literature, contribute to construction of an electron cross section set for SF_6 in which the limitations and uncertainties of the input data are in part compensated for by validating predictions based on the set against electron swarm measurements,²⁶ with systematic adjustment of the cross sections as necessary to achieve agreement with the macroscopic properties. Construction of such a cross section set will be reported separately.²⁷

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