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# Contributed Papers

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MOMENTUM TRANSFER CROSS SECTIONS FOR THE ELECTRON-IMPACT EXITATION OF ARGON, KRYPTON and XENON ATOMS

D.Filipović, V.Pejčev, B.Marinković and L.Vušković

Institute of Physics, P.O.Box 57, 11001 Belgrade, Yugoslavia

A crossed electron-atom beam collisional technique has been used to study the electron scattering by Argon [1], Krypton[2] and Xenon [3] atoms. The scattering angles ranged from  $5^{\circ}$  to  $150^{\circ}$ , and the energy resolution was between 40 meV and 60 meV.

Normalized, absolute differential cross sections (DCS-s) have been obtained for a number of incident-electron energies (E<sub>O</sub>) from 15 eV to 80 eV. In the same energy region angular distributions of inelastically scattered electrons have been measured. On the basis of elastic-to-inelastic (states 4s'[1/2]<sub>1</sub>, 5s[3/2]<sub>1</sub> and 6s[3/2]<sub>1</sub> of Ar, Kr and Xe atoms, respectively) intensity ratios, measured in separate series of experiments, relative inelastic DCS-s were put on the absolute scale.

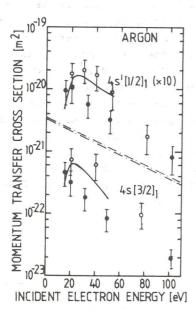


Fig. 1. Momentum transfer cross sections for Argon. The solid lines are results from FOMBT by Padial et al. [4] and the filled circles with error bars are experimental results by Chutjian et al [6].

To obtain a momentum transfer cross section  $(\sigma_m)$ , DCS for a separate electronic state ( $\sigma$ ) was extrapolated to  $\theta$  =  $0^{\circ}$  and  $\theta$  =  $180^{\circ}$  scattering agles, and formula

$$\sigma_{\rm m} = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \sigma(\theta, E_{\rm o}) \left[1 - (1 - \Delta E/E_{\rm o})^{1/2} \cos\theta\right] \sin\theta \ d\theta$$

was used, where  $\Delta E$  is the exitation energy of given state. Our results are obtained by numerical integration of the given formula and presented in the figures by circles with maximum-error bars.

Comparison with the other available data show that agreement with the First--order-many-body theory (FOMBT) results by Padial et al. [4] for Argon as well as by Meneses et al. [5] for Krypton is better than agreement with the experimental results by Chutjian et al. [6] for Argon and by Trajmar et al. [7] for Krypton.

The intermediate incident-energy region is of interest for completing a systematic survey of electron-noble-gas-atoms collision processes. These results can be applied in Plasma Physics for electron-energy distribution functions determination, negative differential conductivity investigation etc. In the analysis of electron transport coefficients, these results are important as a complement to results obtained by using swarm technique (at higher values of the reduced electric field, E/N).

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