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Figure 1. Although the S-functions are orthogonal the first integral in (2) does not go to zero since even in a direct transition $\underset{\sim}{k}_i \neq \underset{\sim}{k}_f$ because of the finite value of the radiation wave vector. Thus the integral is small but non-zero. When $\underset{\sim}{A}$ is perpendicular to z and lies say along x the transition probability is governed by

$$P_{\perp} = \int Z^*_{q_f} Z_{q_i} \, dz \int S^*_{p_f \underset{\sim}{k}_f} \frac{\partial S_{p_i \underset{\sim}{k}_i}}{\partial x} \, dx \, dy \, . \tag{3}$$

From the definition of $S_{p\underset{\sim}{k}}$ and Z_q it follows that the term involving the gradient is larger in (2) than in (3). Further the orthogonality of the Z_q is likely to be better than that of the S-functions. Thus $P_{\|} > P_{\perp}$ in accord with experiment.

Reference

[1]) Z. S. Basinski, D. B. Dove, and E. Mooser, Helv. Phys. Acta *34*, 374 (1961).

Erratum

Helv. Phys. Acta *37*, 389 (1964) L. B. Redei, equations (40) reads:

$$\Omega_+ m_0 = 0 ,$$

$$\Omega_+ h(\boldsymbol{k}) = - \int \frac{g \, \varrho(k)}{\phi^-(w)} \, h(\boldsymbol{k}) \, d\boldsymbol{k} \oplus \left[h(\boldsymbol{k}) + g \, \varrho(k) \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int d\boldsymbol{q} \, \frac{g \, \varrho(q) \, h(\boldsymbol{q})}{(w(q) - w(k) - i \, \varepsilon) \, \phi^-(w(k))} \right]$$