Without interaction between the particles the general expression for the potential of the elliptical trap is

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2}m \left[\omega_{ho}^2(x^2 + y^2) + w_z z^2\right]$$

and the case in which $\omega_z = \omega_{ho}$ is called *spherical trap*. The trial function for this potential is

$$\Psi_T(\mathbf{r}) = \prod_{i=1}^N g(\alpha, \beta, \mathbf{r}_i)$$

where $g(\alpha, \beta, \mathbf{r}_i) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} exp\left[-\alpha\left(x_i^2 + y_i^2 + \beta z_i^2\right)\right]$, so that the local energy becomes

$$E_{L}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\Psi_{T}(\mathbf{r})} H \Psi_{T}(\mathbf{r})$$

$$= \left(\prod_{i=1}^{N} g(\alpha, \beta, \mathbf{r}_{i}) \right)^{-1} \left(-\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}}^{2} + V(\mathbf{r}) \right) \left(\prod_{i=1}^{N} g(\alpha, \beta, \mathbf{r}_{i}) \right)$$

$$= \left(\prod_{i=1}^{N} g(\alpha, \beta, \mathbf{r}_{i}) \right)^{-1} \left\{ V(\mathbf{r}) \prod_{i=1}^{N} g(\alpha, \beta, \mathbf{r}_{i}) - \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}}^{2} \prod_{i=1}^{N} g(\alpha, \beta, \mathbf{r}_{i}) \right\}$$

$$(1)$$

with $\nabla_{\mathbf{r}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}_i}$. Let now be $\beta = 1$.

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(e^{-\alpha \left(x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2 \right)} \right) = -2\alpha e^{-\alpha \left(x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2 \right)} + 4\alpha^2 x^2 e^{-\alpha \left(x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2 \right)} = 2\alpha \left(2\alpha x^2 - 1 \right) \, g(\alpha, \mathbf{r}_i)$$

Combining with the analogous expressions for y and z:

$$\nabla_i^2 \Psi_i(\mathbf{r}_i) = \left[4\alpha^2 (x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2) - 6\alpha \right] g(\alpha, \mathbf{r}_i)$$

Using this result one can write expression 1 as follows

$$E_{L}(\mathbf{r}) = V(\mathbf{r}) - \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{N} g(\alpha, \beta, \mathbf{r}_{i}) \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left\{ g(\alpha, \mathbf{r}_{i}) \left[4\alpha^{2} (x_{i}^{2} + y_{i}^{2} + z_{i}^{2}) - 6\alpha \right] \prod_{j \neq i}^{N} g(\alpha, \mathbf{r}_{j}) \right\} =$$

$$= V(\mathbf{r}) - \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[4\alpha^{2} (x_{i}^{2} + y_{i}^{2} + z_{i}^{2}) - 6\alpha \right]$$

$$= V(\mathbf{r}) + \frac{\alpha\hbar^{2}}{m} \left(3 - 2\alpha \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(x_{i}^{2} + y_{i}^{2} + z_{i}^{2} \right) \right)$$