Energies of the Li Atom Using Undergraduate Quantum Mechanics*

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An article usually includes an abstract, a concise summary of the work covered at length in the main body of the article.

The Li atom, with 3 electrons, is the lightest and simplest atom whose energy levels are radically constrained by the Pauli Exclusion Principle. For the 2 electron He atom,... Thus the energy levels of 2-electron atoms can be calculated in a straightforward manner using a simple product basis [1].

In the following I will present a calculation of the lowlying energy levels of the Li atom using a variationally chosen basis of Slater determinants.

I. THE PAULI EXCLUSION PRINCIPLE

A naive version of the Pauli principle, namely that the three electrons must have unique quantum numbers, erroneously leads to the conclusion that the 6 permutations of the state $|1sd;1su;2su\rangle$ would be all be valid quantum states. . . The solution to the Li Hamiltonian in such a basis results in one solution that is completely symmetric upon exchange of any pair of electrons, one totally antisymmetric solution, and four solutions of mixed exchange symmetry.

The full Pauli principle requires that only the totally anti-symmetric solution is valid. This solution is compactly represented by the Slater determinant

$$|||ad;bu;cd||\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1+\mathcal{L}+\mathcal{R})(1-P_{23})|n_1sd;n_2su;n_3su\rangle$$
 (1)

Here P_{ij} is the exchange operator for electrons i and j, $\mathcal{L} = P_{12}P_{23}$ is a cyclic left-rotation of the spin orbitals, i.e. $\mathcal{L}|a;b;c\rangle = |b;c;a\rangle$, and $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{L}^{\dagger}$ is a cyclic right-rotation.

II. MATRIX ELEMENTS OF SLATER DETERMINANTS

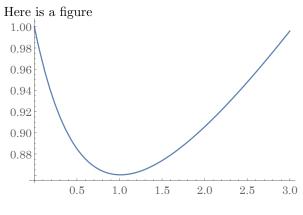


FIG. 1. Caption

III. VARIATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE LI $1s^22s$ STATE.

IV. REPRESENTATION OF THE LI HAMILTONIAN IN A BASIS OF SLATER DETERMINANTS

V. QUANTUM DEFECT ANALYSIS OF LI

VI. CONCLUSIONS

^[1] Robert Massé and Thad G. Walker, "Accurate energies of the He atom with undergraduate quantum mechanics", Am. J. Phys. 83, 730 (2015).

^{*} A footnote to the article title