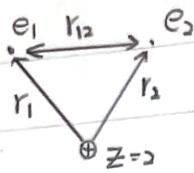


## Helium



$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2me} (\nabla_1^2 + \nabla_2^2) - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{ze^2}{r_1} - \frac{ze^2}{r_2} - \frac{e^2}{r_{12}} \right) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2me} \nabla_1^2 - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{ze^2}{r_1} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2me} \nabla_2^2 - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{ze^2}{r_2} + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{12}}$$

we know  $\hat{H}_1 \psi_1 = E_1 \psi_1$      $H_1 \psi_{1s}(1) = E_{1s} \psi_{1s}(1)$   
 $\hat{H}_2 \psi_2 = E_2 \psi_2$ ,     $H_2 \psi_{1s}(2) = E_{1s} \psi_{1s}(2)$

consider ground state, neglect  $\hat{H}_{12}$  and spins

$$\psi(1,2) = \psi_{1s}(1) \psi_{1s}(2) \equiv 1S(1) 1S(2) \text{ electronic configuration}$$

$$= R_{10}(r_1) Y_0^0(\theta_1, \phi_1) R_{10}(r_2) Y_0^0(\theta_2, \phi_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{z}{a_0} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{zr_1}{a_0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{z}{a_0} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{zr_2}{a_0}}$$

$$E = \langle \psi | \hat{H}_1 + \hat{H}_2 | \psi \rangle = 2E_{1s}(Z=2) = 2 \times (-13.6) \times 2^2 = -108.8 \text{ eV}$$

$$E = \langle \psi | \hat{H}_1 + \hat{H}_2 + \hat{H}_{12} | \psi \rangle = \underbrace{108.8 \text{ eV}}_{\text{zero order}} + \underbrace{\langle \psi | \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{12}} | \psi \rangle}_{\text{first order}}$$

$$= -74.8 \text{ eV}$$

$$\text{Experiment: } -78.975 \text{ eV}$$

with electron repulsion  
(perturbation)

## Variational wavefunction

$$\psi(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\alpha}{a_0} \right)^3 e^{-\frac{\alpha r_1}{a_0}} e^{-\frac{\alpha r_2}{a_0}}$$

$\alpha$ : effective charge

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle &= \langle \psi | \hat{H}_1 | \psi \rangle + \langle \psi | \hat{H}_2 | \psi \rangle + \langle \psi | \hat{H}_{12} | \psi \rangle = 2 \underbrace{\langle \psi | \hat{H}_1 | \psi \rangle}_{\text{"}} + \underbrace{\langle \psi | \hat{H}_{12} | \psi \rangle}_{\text{"}} \rightarrow \frac{5\alpha}{8} \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a_0} \text{ Exc.} \\ &= \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a_0} \left[ -\alpha^2 - 2\alpha(Z-\alpha) + \frac{5\alpha}{8} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dE_{\text{total}}}{d\alpha} = -2\alpha - 2(Z-\alpha) + 2\alpha + \frac{5}{8} = 0$$

$$\text{if } E=2, \alpha_{\min} = \frac{27}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\min} = -77.5 \text{ (1.9\%)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)^6 E_1$$

$$\alpha = 2Z^2 E_1 + 2(Z-2) \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{F} \right) + \langle V_{ee} \rangle$$

$$\hat{H}_1 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2me} \nabla_1 - \frac{\alpha e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} - \frac{(Z-\alpha)e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1}$$

$$\hat{H}_1' |\psi(\alpha)\rangle = -\frac{\alpha^2 e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a_0} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle \psi(\alpha) | \frac{(Z-\alpha)e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} | \psi(\alpha) \rangle = -\frac{\alpha(Z-\alpha)e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a_0}$$

$$\langle V_{ee} \rangle = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{8}{\pi a^3} \right)^2 \int \frac{e^{-\frac{4r_1}{a}}}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} d^3 \vec{r}_1 d^3 \vec{r}_2$$

$$|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2| = \sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1 r_2 \cos\theta_2}$$

$$I_2 \equiv \int \frac{\frac{e^{-\frac{4r_1}{a}}}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}}{1} = \int \frac{e^{-\frac{4r_1}{a}}}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1 r_2 \cos\theta_2}} r_2^2 \sin\theta_2 dr_2 d\theta_2 d\phi_2$$

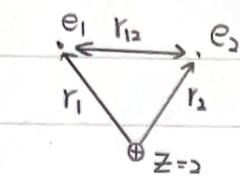
$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin\theta_2}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1 r_2 \cos\theta_2}} d\theta_2 = \frac{\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1 r_2 \cos\theta_2}}{r_1 r_2} \int_0^\pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{r_1 r_2} [(r_1 + r_2) - |r_1 - r_2|] = \frac{2}{r_1} \text{ if } r_2 < r_1, \frac{2}{r_2} \text{ if } r_2 > r_1$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = 4\pi \left( \frac{1}{r_1} \int_0^{r_1} e^{-\frac{4r_1}{a}} r_2^2 dr_2 + \int_{r_1}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{4r_1}{a}} r_2 dr_2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^3}{8r_1} \left[ 1 - (1 + \frac{2r_1}{a}) e^{-\frac{4r_1}{a}} \right]$$

$$\langle V_{ee} \rangle = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{8}{\pi a^3} \left[ 1 - (1 + \frac{2r_1}{a}) e^{-\frac{4r_1}{a}} \right] e^{-\frac{4r_1}{a}} r_1 \sin\theta_1 dr_1 d\theta_1 d\phi_1$$



$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} (\nabla_1^2 + \nabla_2^2) - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} ($$

We know  $\hat{H}_1 \psi_1 = E_1 \psi_1$   
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$$\Psi(1,2) = \Psi_{1s}(1) \Psi_{1s}(2) \equiv 1s(1) 1s(2) \text{ electronic configuration}$$

$$= R_{10}(r_1) Y_0^0(\theta_1, \phi_1) R_{10}(r_2) Y_0^0(\theta_2, \phi_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{Zr_1}{a_0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{Zr_2}{a_0}}$$

$$E = \langle \Psi | \hat{H}_1 + \hat{H}_2 | \Psi \rangle = 2E_{1s}(Z=2) = 2 \times (-13.6) \times 2^2 = -108.8 \text{ eV}$$

$$E = \langle \Psi | \hat{H}_1 + \hat{H}_2 + \hat{H}_{12} | \Psi \rangle = 108.8 \text{ eV} + \underbrace{\langle \Psi | \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{12}} | \Psi \rangle}_{\text{zero order}} \underbrace{\langle \Psi | \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{12}} | \Psi \rangle}_{\text{first order}}$$

Experiment:  $-78.975 \text{ eV}$

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### Variational Wavefunction

$$\Psi(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\alpha}{a_0} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{\alpha r_1}{a_0}} e^{-\frac{\alpha r_2}{a_0}} \quad \alpha: \text{effective charge}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle &= \langle \Psi | \hat{H}_1 | \Psi \rangle + \langle \Psi | \hat{H}_2 | \Psi \rangle + \langle \Psi | \hat{H}_{12} | \Psi \rangle = 2 \underbrace{\langle \Psi | \hat{H}_1 | \Psi \rangle}_{\text{"}} + \underbrace{\langle \Psi | \hat{H}_{12} | \Psi \rangle}_{\text{"}} \rightarrow \frac{5a}{8} \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a_0} \text{ Exc.} \\ &= \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a_0} \left[ -\alpha^2 - 2\alpha(Z-\alpha) + \frac{5a}{8} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dE_{\text{trial}}}{d\alpha} = -2\alpha - 2(Z-\alpha) + 2\alpha + \frac{5}{8} = 0$$

if  $E=2$ ,  $\alpha_{\min} = \frac{29}{16}$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\min} = -77.5 \text{ (1.9\%)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)^6 E_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_1 &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \nabla_1 - \frac{de^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} - \frac{(Z-\alpha)e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} \\ \hat{H}_1' | \Psi(\alpha) \rangle &= -\frac{\alpha^2 e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a_0} \frac{1}{2} \\ \langle \Psi(\alpha) | \frac{(Z-\alpha)e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} | \Psi(\alpha) \rangle &= -\frac{\alpha(Z-\alpha)e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} &= 2Z^2 E_1 + 2(Z-2) \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\langle \frac{1}{r} \right\rangle + \langle V_{ee} \rangle \\ &\quad \frac{Z^2}{a} \end{aligned}$$