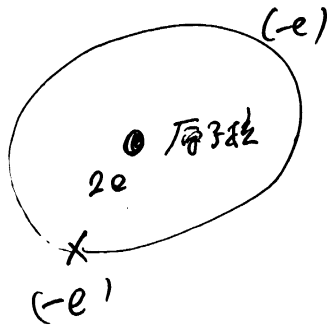


5-3 He - 原子

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変分法によつて He-原子の 基底状態 の
波動関数 を求める



2個の電子 : $1s_{1/2}$ 軌道

- 2電子系 (フェルミオン) の波動関数 :

全波動関数は 反対称 である

(Pauli原理)

$$\Psi_{\text{He}}(r_1, r_2) = \phi_{1s}(r_1) \phi_{1s}(r_2) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\chi_{\uparrow}^{(1)} \chi_{\downarrow}^{(2)} - \chi_{\downarrow}^{(1)} \chi_{\uparrow}^{(2)}]$$

- Hamiltonian の z 軸依存性は無い

→ z 軸自由度は z である

- He-原子の Hamiltonian (1s-状態)

$$H = H_1 + H_2 + H_{12}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_1 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r_1^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_1} \left(r_1^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r_1} \right) - \frac{Ze^2}{r_1} \\ H_2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r_2^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_2} \left(r_2^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r_2} \right) - \frac{Ze^2}{r_2} \\ H_{12} = \frac{e^2}{|r_1 - r_2|} \quad (\text{電子間相互作用}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(Z=2)$$

- 試行関数 ψ_{12}

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \Psi_{\text{He}}(r_1, r_2) = \phi(r_1) \phi(r_2) \\ \phi(r) = N e^{-\alpha r} \end{array}}$$

ここで、 α は定数 1.03×10^{-7}

(N は規格化定数)

【Zkuk - E の計算】

He の Zkuk - E (α)

$$E = \frac{\langle \Psi_{He} | H | \Psi_{He} \rangle}{\langle \Psi_{He} | \Psi_{He} \rangle}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} H &= H_1 + H_2 + \frac{e^2}{|r_1 - r_2|} \\ H_i &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} \left(r_i^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} \right) - \frac{Ze^2}{r_i} \end{aligned} \right.$$

- $\langle \Psi_{He} | \Psi_{He} \rangle$ の計算.

$$\Psi_{He}(r_1, r_2) = N^2 e^{-\alpha r_1 - \alpha r_2} \quad (\alpha)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Psi_{He} | \Psi_{He} \rangle &= N^4 \int e^{-2\alpha(r_1+r_2)} d^3r_1 d^3r_2 \\ &= N^4 (4\pi)^2 \left[\frac{2}{(2\alpha)^3} \right]^2 \end{aligned}$$

- $\langle \Psi_{He} | H_1 + H_2 | \Psi_{He} \rangle$ の計算

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Psi_{He} | H_1 | \Psi_{He} \rangle &= N^2 4\pi \int_0^\infty e^{-2\alpha r_2} r_2^2 dr_2 \\ &\quad \times 4\pi N^2 \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha r_1} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r_1^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_1} \left(r_1^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r_1} \right) - \frac{Ze^2}{r_1} \right] e^{-\alpha r_1} r_1^2 dr_1 \\ &= N^2 (4\pi) \cdot \frac{2}{(2\alpha)^3} \cdot (4\pi N^2) \cdot \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{8m\alpha} - \frac{Ze^2}{4\alpha} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha, z \quad \frac{\langle \Psi_{\text{He}} | H_1 + H_2 | \Psi_{\text{He}} \rangle}{\langle \Psi_{\text{He}} | \Psi_{\text{He}} \rangle} \\
 &= \frac{N^4 (4\pi)^2 \times \frac{2}{(2a)^3}}{N^4 (4\pi)^2 \left[\frac{2}{(2a)^3} \right]^2} \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{8ma} - \frac{Ze^2}{4a} \right] \times 2 \\
 &= 2 \left(\frac{\hbar^2 a^2}{2m} - Ze^2 a \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

↑ 水素型原子のエネルギーの2倍

• $\langle \Psi_{\text{He}} | H_2 | \Psi_{12} \rangle$ の計算

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \langle \Psi_{\text{He}} | \frac{e^2}{|r_1 - r_2|} | \Psi_{\text{He}} \rangle \\
 &= e^2 N^4 \int e^{-2ar_1 - 2ar_2} \frac{1}{|r_1 - r_2|} d^3r_1 d^3r_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{∵ } d^3r_1 d^3r_2 = (2\pi)(4\pi) \sin\theta_1 d\theta_1 r_1^2 dr_1 r_2^2 dr_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{∴ } \int \frac{\sin\theta_1 d\theta_1}{|r_1 - r_2|} &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1 r_2 t}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{r_1 r_2} [r_1 + r_2 - |r_1 - r_2|]
 \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha, 2$

$$\langle \Psi_{He} | \frac{e^2}{|r_1 - r_2|} | \Psi_{He} \rangle$$

$$= N^4 e^2 (8\pi^2) \int_0^\infty e^{-2\alpha r_1} r_1 dr_1 \left[\int_0^{r_1} (r_1 + r_2 - |r_1 - r_2|) r_2 e^{-2\alpha r_2} dr_2 \right. \\ \left. + \int_{r_1}^\infty (r_1 + r_2 - |r_1 - r_2|) r_2 e^{-2\alpha r_2} dr_2 \right]$$

$$= N^4 e^2 (8\pi^2) \cdot \frac{5}{26} \frac{1}{\alpha^5} \quad \leftarrow (\text{計算はかまひなし})$$

 $\alpha, 2$

$$\frac{\langle \Psi_{He} | \frac{e^2}{|r_1 - r_2|} | \Psi_{He} \rangle}{\langle \Psi_{He} | \Psi_{He} \rangle} = \frac{N^4 e^2 (8\pi^2) \frac{5}{26} \frac{1}{\alpha^5}}{N^4 (4\pi)^2 \left[\frac{2}{(2\alpha)^3} \right]^2}$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} \alpha e^2 //$$

2.5.2) He のエネルギー - E (2)

$$\underline{Z=2} \quad \text{代替計算}$$

$$\boxed{E = 2 \left(\frac{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}{2m} - 2e^2 \alpha \right) + \frac{5}{8} \alpha e^2} \quad e.g. 3$$

E の最小値

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \left(\alpha - \frac{27}{16} \frac{me^2}{\hbar^2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{27}{16} \right)^2 \frac{me^4}{\hbar^2}$$

よ、最小値は

$$\begin{aligned} E_0 &= - \left(\frac{27}{16} \right)^2 \frac{me^4}{\hbar^2} = -2.848 \frac{me^4}{\hbar^2} \\ &= -77.5 \text{ [eV]} \end{aligned}$$

[比較]

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{摂動論} : E^{(1)} = -74.8 \text{ [eV]} \\ \text{実験値} : E_{\text{exp}} = -78.9 \text{ [eV]} \\ \text{数値計算} : E^{(2)} = -77.5 \text{ [eV]} \end{array} \right.$$

数値計算は実験値にかなり近い値を示した