

10.22: Variation Calculation on the 1D Hydrogen Atom Using a Gaussian Trial Wavefunction

The energy operator for this problem is:

$$\frac{-1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{x}$$

The trial wave function is:

$$\psi(x, \alpha) = 2 \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right) (x) \exp(-\alpha x^2)$$

Evaluate the energy integral.

$$E(\alpha) = \int_x^\alpha -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x, \alpha) dx + \int_0^\infty \frac{-1}{x} \psi(x, \alpha)^2 dx \Big|_{\text{simplify}}^{\text{assume, } \alpha > 0} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} [(-3)\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \alpha + (4)2^{\frac{1}{2}} \alpha^{\frac{1}{2}}]$$

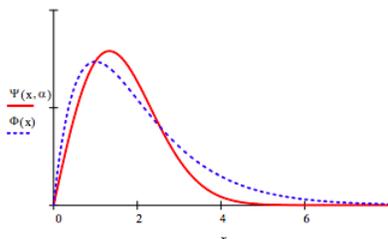
Minimize the energy with respect to the variational parameter α and report its optimum value and the ground-state energy.

$$\alpha = 1 \quad \alpha = \text{Minimize } (E, \alpha) \quad \alpha = 0.2829 \quad E(\alpha) = -0.4244$$

The exact ground state energy for the hydrogen atom is $-0.5 E_h$. Calculate the percent error.

$$\left| \frac{-0.5 - E(\alpha)}{-0.5} \right| = 15.1174$$

Plot the optimized trial wave function and the exact solution, $\Phi(x) = 2(x)\exp(-x)$.



Find the distance from the nucleus within which there is a 95% probability of finding the electron.

$\alpha = 1$. Given:

$$\int_0^a \psi(x, \alpha)^2 dx = .95$$

Find (a) = 2.6277

Find the most probable value of the position of the electron from the nucleus.

$$\alpha = 0.2829 \frac{d}{dx} |\psi(x, \alpha)| = 0 \Big|_{\text{float, 3}}^{\text{solve, } x} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1.33 \\ 1.33 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calculate the probability that the electron will be found between the nucleus and the most probable distance from the nucleus.

$$\int_0^{1.33} \psi(\alpha, x)^2 dx = 0.3584$$

Break the energy down into kinetic and potential energy contributions. Is the *virial theorem* obeyed?

$$T = \int_0^\infty \psi(x, \alpha) \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x, \alpha) dx = 0.4244$$

$$V = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{-1}{x} \psi(x, \alpha)^2 dx$$

$$= -0.8488$$

$$\left| \frac{V}{T} \right| = 2.00$$

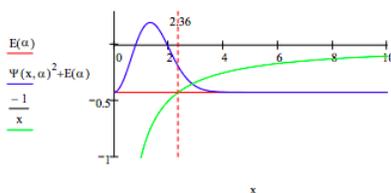
Calculate the probability that tunneling is occurring.

Classical turning point:

$$E(\alpha) = \frac{-1}{x} \Big|_{\text{solve, } x \rightarrow \text{float, } 3} \rightarrow 2.36$$

Tunneling probability:

$$\int_{2.36}^{\infty} \psi(x, \alpha)^2 dx = 0.0978$$



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