

## 10.20: Gaussian Trial Wavefunction for the Hydrogen Atom

A Gaussian function,  $\exp(-\alpha r^2)$ , is proposed as a trial wavefunction in a variational calculation on the hydrogen atom. Determine the optimum value of the parameter  $\alpha$  and the ground state energy of the hydrogen atom. Use atomic units:  $\hbar = 2\pi$ ,  $m_e = 1$ ,  $e = -1$ .

$$\Phi(r, \beta) := \left(\frac{2\beta}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \exp(-\beta r^2)$$

$$T = -\frac{1}{2r} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} (r \Phi)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \Phi^2 4\pi r^2 dr$$

a. Demonstrate the wave function is normalized.

$$\int_0^\infty \Phi(r, \beta)^2 4\pi r^2 dr \Big|_{\text{simplify}}^{\text{assume, } \beta > 0} \rightarrow 1$$

b. Evaluate the variational integral.

$$E(\beta) := \int_0^\infty \Phi(r, \beta) \left[ -\frac{1}{2r} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} (r \Phi(r, \beta)) \right] 4\pi r^2 dr \Big|_{\text{simplify}}^{\text{assume, } \beta > 0} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{3\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \beta - (4)2^{\frac{1}{2}} \beta^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} +$$

$$\int_0^\infty \Phi(r, \beta) \frac{-1}{r} \Phi(r, \beta) 4\pi r^2 dr$$

c. Minimize the energy with respect to the variational parameter  $\beta$ .

$$\beta := 1 \quad \beta := \text{Minimize}(E, \beta) \quad \beta = 0.283 \quad E(\beta) = -0.424$$

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

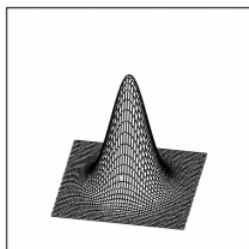
$$\frac{-0.5 - E(\beta)}{-0.5} = 15.117$$

e. The differences between the Gaussian and Slater type wavefunctions are illustrated with the surface plots shown below.

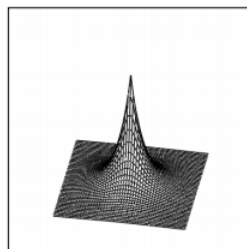
$$N := 50 \quad b := 5 \quad i := 0..N \quad j := 0..N \quad y_i := -b + \frac{2bi}{N} \quad x_j := -b + \frac{2bj}{N}$$

$$Gauss_{i,j} := \left(\frac{2\beta}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \exp[-\beta((x_i)^2 + (y_j)^2)]$$

$$Slater_{i,j} := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp[-\sqrt{(x_i)^2 + (y_j)^2}]$$



Gauss



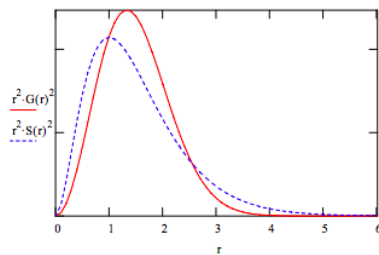
Slater

f. These wavefunctions can also be compared to their radial distribution functions:

$$r := 0, .1 .. 6$$

$$G(r) := \left(\frac{2\beta}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \exp(-\beta r^2)$$

$$S(r) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp(-r)$$



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