

Answers HW #8

1. $(r_1 - r_2) e^{-cr_1} e^{-cr_2}$ is antisymmetric with respect to exchange of r_1 and r_2 . Thus this would require a triplet spin function. A closed-shell ground state should have a singlet spin function.

Also this wave function has a node when $r_1 = r_2$, again, unexpected behavior for the ground state wave function.

2. The positronium "atom" can exist as a singlet or triplet state.

In the former case we have for the wavefunction

$\psi(r)(\alpha\beta - \beta\alpha)$ where $\psi(r)$ is the hydrogenic wavefunction with the reduced mass $\mu = \frac{1}{2}me$

In the case of the triplet we have $\psi(r)$ times $\alpha\alpha, \alpha\beta + \beta\alpha, \text{ or } \beta\beta$.

3. Show that $\hat{S}_z = \frac{1}{2}\hbar \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\hat{S}_y = \frac{1}{2}\hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\hat{S}^2 = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\hat{S}_z \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}\hbar \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{S}_z \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}\hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_y \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{i\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{S}_y \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{i\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}^2 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{S}^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

4. d^2 : $L = 4, 3, 2, 1, 0$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & \begin{matrix} 1G \\ 3F \end{matrix} \\ 1 & \uparrow & - & - & - & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} - & \uparrow & - & - & - & \begin{matrix} m_L = 2 \\ m_L = 2 \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \\ \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} 1G, 1D \end{matrix} \\ 1 & - & \uparrow & - & - & \\ \underbrace{\hspace{2cm}} & & & & & \text{singlet coupled} \end{array}$$

So far we have ${}^1G, {}^3F, {}^1D$

$$9 + 2 + 5 = 35 \text{ arrangements}$$

This leaves 10 arrangements. These correspond to 3P and 1S

$$\uparrow \quad - \quad \uparrow \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad 3F$$

$$- \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{matrix}} \right\} 3F \text{ and } 3P$$

$$\uparrow \quad - \quad \uparrow \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{matrix}} \right\}$$

5. This suggests the following wave function for Be

$$c_1 |1s\bar{1}s\ 2s\bar{2}s| + c_2 \left\{ |1s\bar{1}s\ 2p_x\bar{2}p_x| + |1s\bar{1}s\ 2p_y\bar{2}p_y| + |1s\bar{1}s\ 2p_z\bar{2}p_z| \right\}$$