

Some Helium Coulomb Integrals by James Pate Williams, Jr.

The Coulomb integral is a measure of the electron-electron repulsion in an atom. Take for example the helium atom (atomic number 2). The approximate wave function of the two-electron helium is given by the equations [1] [2] [3]:

$$\Psi_{100}(r_1, r_2) = \psi_{100}(r_1)\psi_{100}(r_2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \zeta_1^{3/2} e^{-\zeta_1 r_1} \zeta_2^{3/2} e^{-\zeta_2 r_2}$$

$$\psi_{100}(r) = R_{10}(r)Y_{00}(\vartheta, \varphi) = 2\zeta^{3/2} e^{-\zeta r} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \zeta^{3/2} e^{-\zeta r}$$

The wave function can be expressed in Dirac's Bra-Ket notation as:

$$|1s(1)1s(2)\rangle = |1s(1)\rangle|1s(2)\rangle$$

The Coulomb integral in mathematically verbose format is [1] [2]:

$$J(r_1, r_2) = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \Psi(r_1, r_2) \frac{1}{r_{12}} \Psi(r_1, r_2) r_1^2 r_2^2 \sin \vartheta_1 \sin \vartheta_2 dr_1 dr_2 d\vartheta_1 d\vartheta_2 d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2$$

A similar formulation is given in Dirac's notation [1] [4]:

$$J(r_1, r_2) = \left\langle 1s(1)1s(2) \left| \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right| 1s(1)1s(2) \right\rangle$$

In some cases, the Coulomb integral can be reduced to a double integral over two radial wavefunctions. For now, we numerically evaluate the six integral interactions. The results for 1s to 5s orbitals are as follows [4]:

desired relative error 1e-08

f#	integral	epsilon	number	err code
1	+3.401593e+01	4.790309e+00	257	0
2	+1.147305e+01	1.948449e+00	257	0
3	+5.443569e+00	3.039712e+00	257	0
4	+3.136499e+00	2.001779e+00	257	0
5	+2.040218e+00	1.493084e+00	257	0

f#	abs error	percent error
1	+1.685950e-03	+4.956598e-03
2	+5.731374e-02	+5.020592e-01
3	+3.207963e-02	+5.928059e-01
4	+1.217805e-02	+3.867670e-01
5	+5.041759e-04	+2.470576e-02

f# Coulomb Integral Legend:

f1	<1s(1)1s(2) 1/r ₁₂ 1s(1)1s(2)>
f2	<1s(1)2s(2) 1/r ₁₂ 1s(1)2s(2)>
f3	<1s(1)3s(2) 1/r ₁₂ 1s(1)3s(2)>
f4	<1s(1)4s(2) 1/r ₁₂ 1s(1)4s(2)>
f5	<1s(1)5s(2) 1/r ₁₂ 1s(1)5s(2)>

References

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