

Online Teaching starts here...

Approximation Methods in QM

(Formulation & Physical Sence)

## Module on Approximation Methods

- A formal and exact method
  - Turn TISE into a huge matrix problem
    - convenient for numerical approaches
    - help understand approximation methods better
- Several approximations for allowed energies and eigenstates of time-independent problems
  - Handling TISE that can't be solved analytically

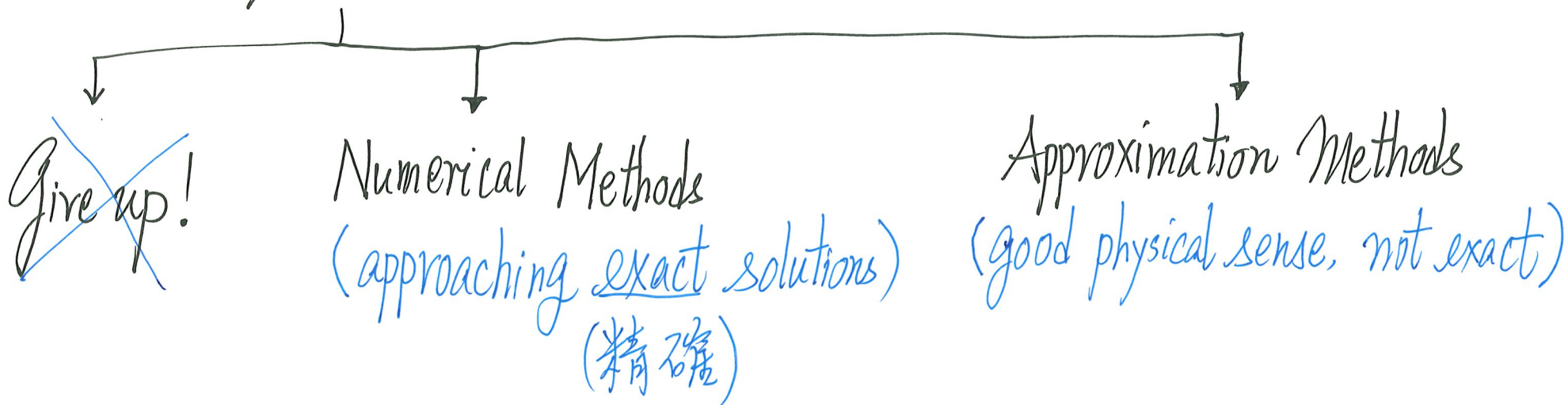
## Motivation: Why do we need approximation methods?

- Very few QM problems can be solved analytically (解析解)

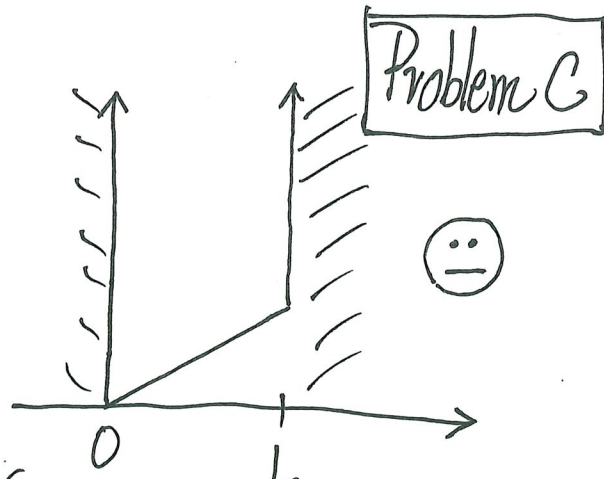
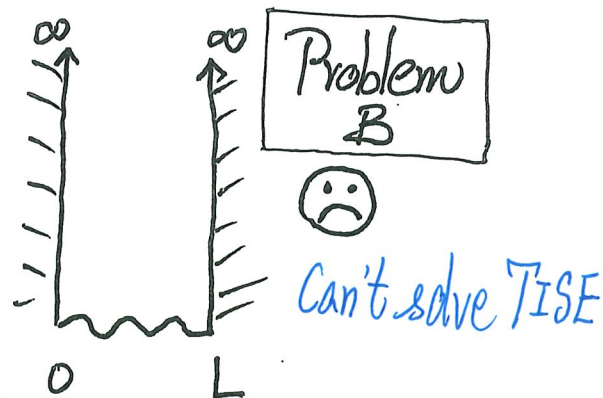
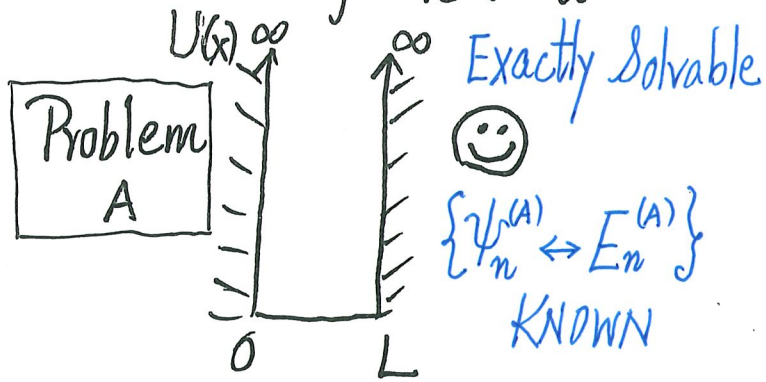
idealized context; mathematically involved

- Know the equation (TISE), but can't solve analytically!  
[e.g. all atoms except hydrogen! all molecules, ...!]

- Ways Out?



1D infinite well



Think like a physicist

• May be ...  $E_n^{(B)}$  not too far from  $E_n^{(A)}$  <sup>known</sup>

• Perhaps ...  $E_n^{(B)} = E_n^{(A)} + \underbrace{\text{Corrections due to bumps in } U(x) \text{ inside the well}}_{\text{known}}$

and  $\psi_n^{(B)} \approx \psi_n^{(A)} + \underbrace{\text{Corrections}}_{\text{"perturbation"}}$   
 any approximation method for these corrections?

↳ Constant  $\vec{E}$ -field on a charged particle in a well

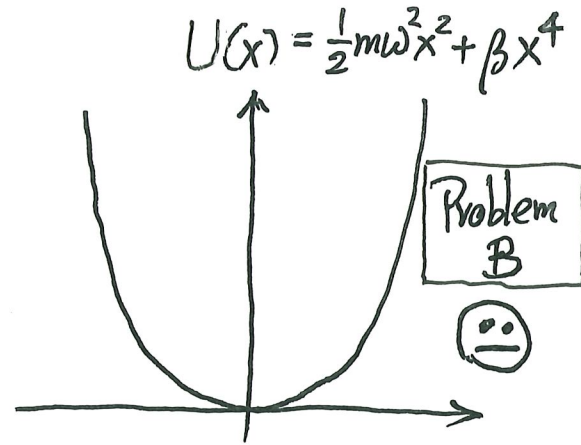
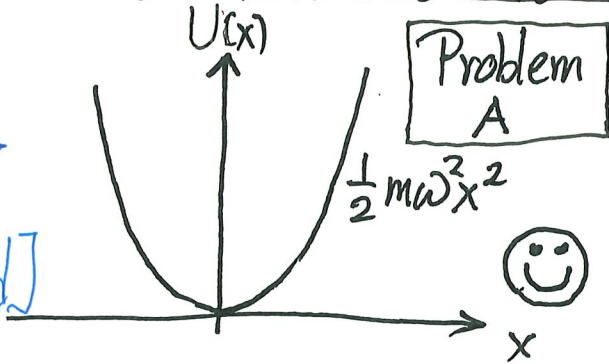
$$E_n^{(C)} = E_n^{(A)} + \underbrace{\text{Corrections due to } U_C(x)}$$

How to find them?

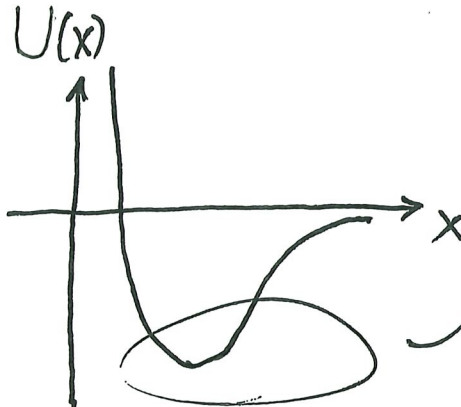
$$\psi_n^{(C)} = \psi_n^{(A)} + \underbrace{\text{Corrections}}$$

Harmonic Oscillator

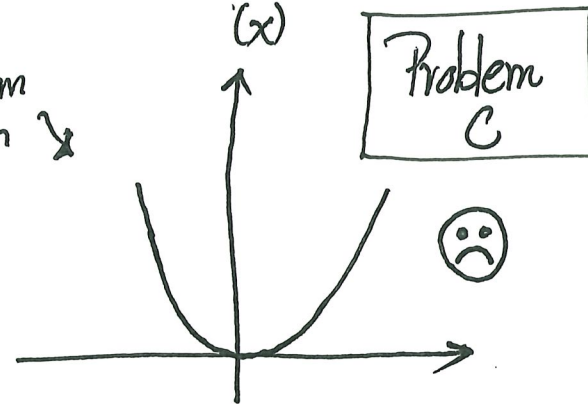
Analytic solutions  
[exactly solved]



Actual  $U(x)$   
for real physical  
problems!



Zoom in



[2 atoms]  
(molecules)

[2 nucleons]  
(nuclei)

Potential energy of  
two atoms separated  
by a distance  $x$

$$E_n^{(B)(C)} \stackrel{?}{=} E_n^{(A)} + \text{Corrections}$$

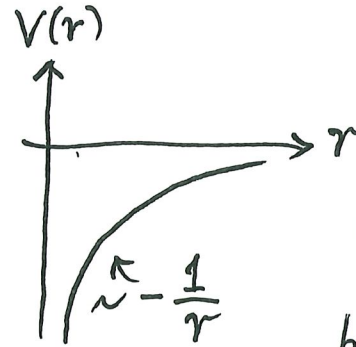
$$\psi_n^{(B)(C)} = \psi_n^{(A)} + \text{Corrections}$$

Q: Systematic Way of getting the corrections?

Analytic solutions

Hydrogen atom

$$\hat{H}_0 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$



but math is not easy!

Reality is more complicated/interesting

- But orbital angular momentum interacts with spin angular momentum

$$\hat{H} = \underbrace{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}}_{\hat{H}_0} + \underbrace{f(r) \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S}}_{\text{spin-orbit coupling}}$$

← an extra term to  $\hat{H}_0$  (real stuff!)

Q: How to solve TISE for  $\hat{H}$ , given that we know  $\psi_{nlm} m_s$  and  $E_n$  for  $\hat{H}_0$ ?

## More variations on the Hydrogen Atom problem

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0^{(H\text{-atom})} + \text{extra term(s)}$$

- Zeeman Effect: Applied  $\vec{B}_{\text{ext}}$  (magnetic field)

extra term(s):  $\vec{B}_{\text{ext}}$  interacts with magnetic dipole moment(s)

- Absorption: Shine light (EM wave) on H-atom

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0^{(H\text{-atom})} + e\hbar \underbrace{\mathcal{E}_0 \cos \omega t}_{\text{incident light of angular frequency } \omega}$$

- Time-dependent  $\hat{H}$  (harder!)

- Study effects of  $e\hbar \mathcal{E}_0 \cos \omega t$  based on  $\psi_{nlm_e}(r, \theta, \phi)$  of  $\hat{H}_0$ ?

## Helium atom (next "simplest") [2-electron problem]

$$\hat{H}_{\text{He}} = \underbrace{\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_1^2 - \frac{2e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1}}_{\text{electron "1"}} \underbrace{\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_2^2 - \frac{2e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_2}}_{\text{electron "2"}} + \underbrace{\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}}_{\text{Coulomb repulsion between electrons}}$$

electron  
electron  
+2e (assumed fixed)

Make the problem insolvable  
 (:: separation of variables won't work)

No exact solutions! ☹️

Don't feel bad!  
 No one can solve it analytically!

Q: Can we understand helium and other atoms, based on what we learned from the hydrogen atom problem? Periodic Table?

Is it possible to approximate the 2-electron problem by a single-electron problem and how?

- How about other atoms?
- Getting into Quantum Chemistry!



# How about molecules?

Simplest molecule  $H_2$  (2 nuclei + 2 electrons)

$$\hat{H} = \underbrace{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla_{\vec{R}_1}^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla_{\vec{R}_2}^2}_{\text{k.e. of nuclei}} \underbrace{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_{\vec{r}_1}^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_{\vec{r}_2}^2}_{\text{k.e. of electrons}}$$

electron 1 •      electron 2 •  
 ⊕                    ⊕  
 Nucleus 1        Nucleus 2

$$-\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{R}_1|} + \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{R}_2|} + \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_2 - \vec{R}_1|} + \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_2 - \vec{R}_2|} \right)$$

p.e. of electrons with nuclei

$$+ \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \underbrace{\frac{1}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}}_{\text{el-el repulsion}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{|\vec{R}_1 - \vec{R}_2|}}_{\text{nucleus-nucleus repulsion}} \right)$$

## Question:

Can we understand approximately the formation of chemical bond in  $H_2$  based on what we know about the hydrogen atom  $\psi_{nlm}$ ?

- No problem writing down TISE
- But TISE cannot be solved analytically

## Summary

- Many important real-life QM problems can't be solved analytically
- They often have the form

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}'$$

This is the actual physical problem

$\hat{H}$  (real problem) =  $\hat{H}_0$  (idealized but has the merit of solvable) +  $\hat{H}'$

- extra term that makes  $\hat{H}$  not analytically solvable
- methods needed to treat  $\hat{H}'$  either exactly or, more often, approximately

- We will discuss a few approximation methods.

The art is to explore...

How far can we understand atoms, molecules, nuclei, solids, which are intrinsically many-particle QM problems, by avoiding the complexity of solving many-particle problems?

This is Street-Fighting QM with elegance!

It will be fun!