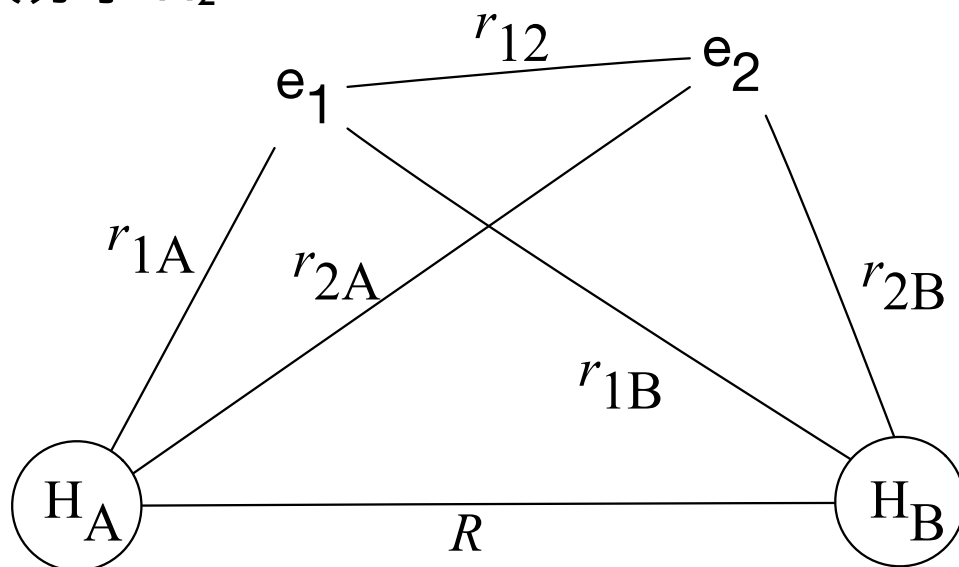


水素分子 H₂



Born-Oppenheimer approximation

$$M = m_{\text{H}} \gg m_e \quad 1836\text{倍}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M}(\nabla_{\text{A}}^2 + \nabla_{\text{B}}^2) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{と近似する}$$

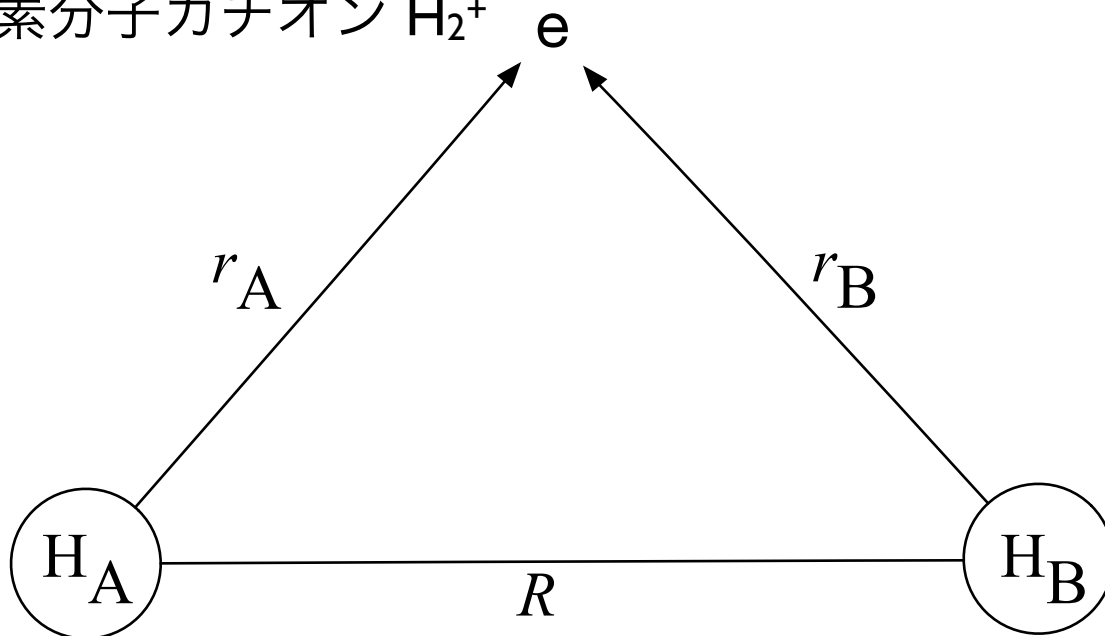
原子単位系 atomic unit (au)

ボーア半径 $a_0 = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2}{m_e e^2} = 5.291772086 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$
 $\rightarrow 1 \text{ au}$

$$m_e = e = \hbar = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \rightarrow 1 \text{ au}$$

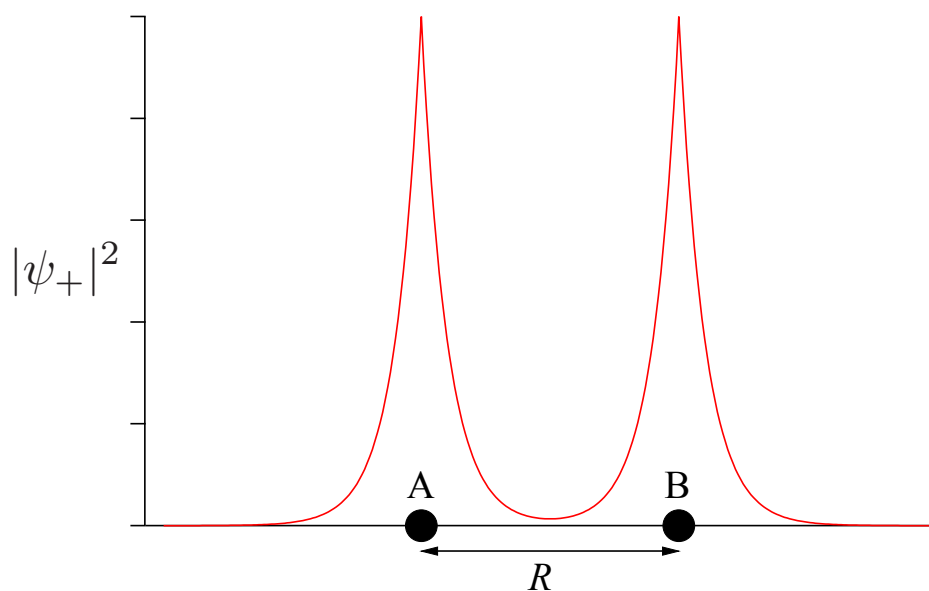
$$E_{\text{h}} = \frac{m_e e^4}{(4\pi\epsilon_0)^2 \hbar^2} = 4.3594 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} = 27.211 \text{ eV}$$
$$\rightarrow 1 \text{ au}$$

水素分子カチオン H_2^+



$$\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\hat{H}\psi_j(r_A, r_B; R) = E_j\psi_j(r_A, r_B; R)$$



$$\psi_{\pm} = c_1 1s_A \pm c_2 1s_B$$

LCAO: Linear Combination of Atomic Orbitals

原子軌道の線形結合 (一次結合)

$$E_{\psi_+} = \frac{\int d\mathbf{r} \psi_+^* \hat{H} \psi_+}{\int d\mathbf{r} \psi_+^* \psi_+}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int d\mathbf{r} \psi_+^* \psi_+ &= \int d\mathbf{r} (c_1^* 1s_A^* + c_2^* 1s_B^*) (c_1 1s_A + c_2 1s_B) \\ &= |c_1|^2 \underbrace{\int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A^* 1s_A}_{=1} + |c_2|^2 \underbrace{\int d\mathbf{r} 1s_B^* 1s_B}_{=1} \\ &\quad + c_1^* c_2 \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A^* 1s_B + c_2^* c_1 \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_B^* 1s_A \\ &= 2c^2 + 2c^2 S = c^2(2 + 2S) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$S \equiv \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A^* 1s_B = \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_B^* 1s_A = \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A 1s_B$$

$$c \equiv c_1 = c_2$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+S)}}$$

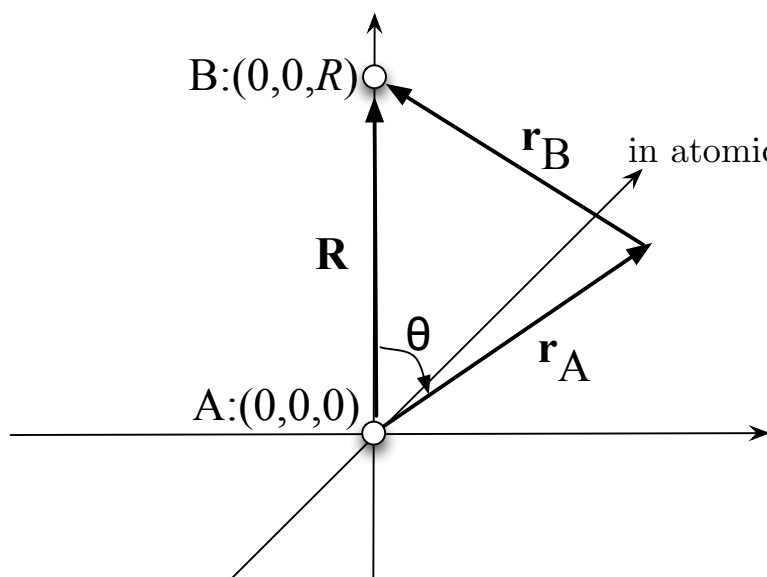
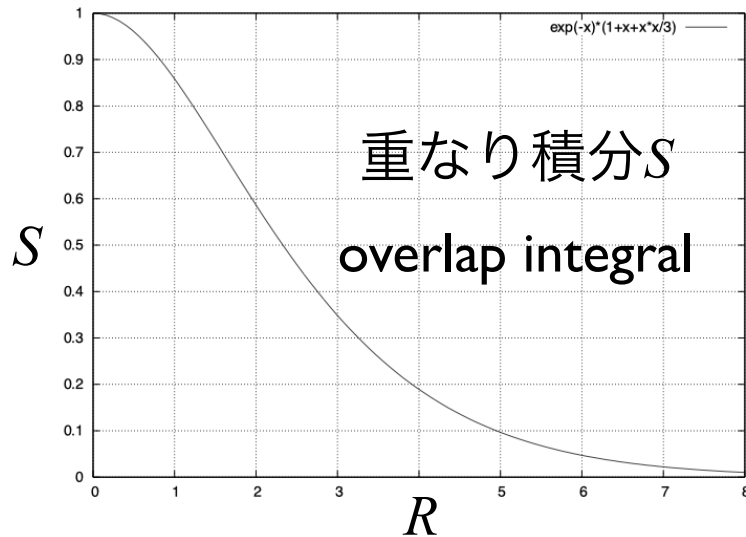
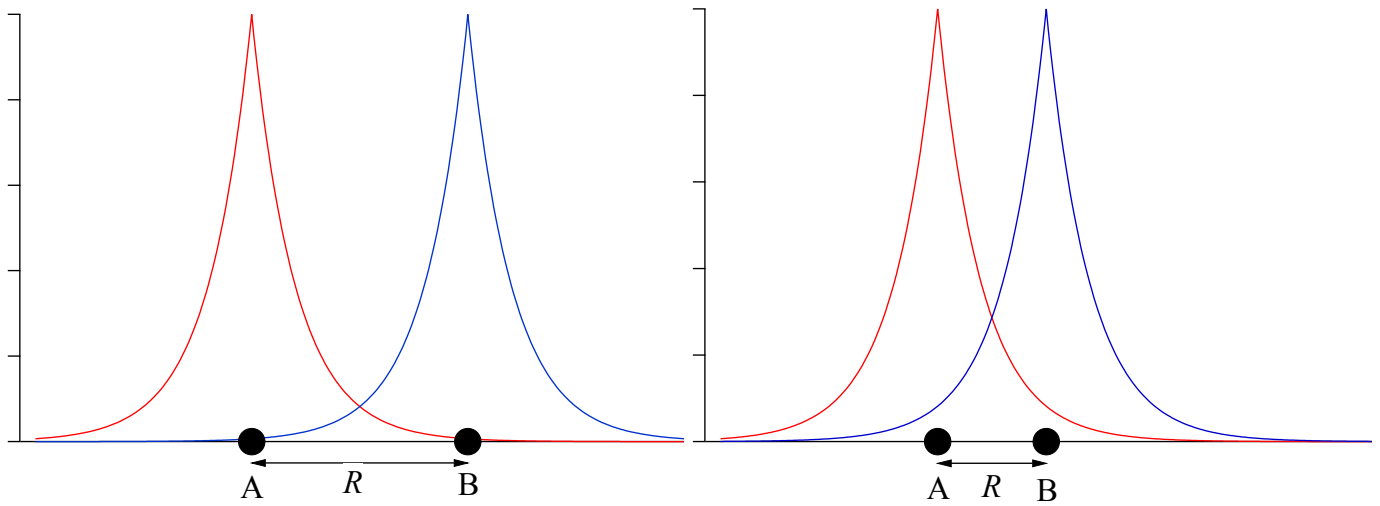
$$E_{\psi_-} = \frac{\int d\mathbf{r} \psi_-^* \hat{H} \psi_-}{\int d\mathbf{r} \psi_-^* \psi_-}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int d\mathbf{r} \psi_-^* \psi_- &= \int d\mathbf{r} (c_1^* 1s_A^* - c_2^* 1s_B^*) (c_1 1s_A - c_2 1s_B) \\ &= |c_1|^2 \underbrace{\int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A^* 1s_A}_{=1} + |c_2|^2 \underbrace{\int d\mathbf{r} 1s_B^* 1s_B}_{=1} \\ &\quad - c_1^* c_2 \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A^* 1s_B - c_2^* c_1 \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_B^* 1s_A \\ &= 2c^2 - 2c^2 S = c^2(2 - 2S) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$S \equiv \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A^* 1s_B = \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_B^* 1s_A = \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A 1s_B$$

$$c \equiv c_1 = c_2$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1-S)}}$$



$$\psi_{1s}(\mathbf{r}) = \sqrt{\frac{Z^3}{\pi a_0}} e^{-Zr/a_0}$$

in atomic unit $a_0 = 1$, and for hydrogen $Z = 1$

$$\psi_{1s}(\mathbf{r}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} e^{-r}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{r}_A + \mathbf{r}_B$$

$$\mathbf{r}_B = \mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_A$$

$$r_B^2 = (\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_A)^2 = R^2 + r_A^2 - 2Rr_A \cos \theta$$

$$r_B = \sqrt{R^2 + r_A^2 - 2Rr_A \cos \theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S &= \int d\mathbf{r} 1_{S_A^*} 1_{S_B} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int d\mathbf{r}_A e^{-r_A} e^{-r_B} \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A^2 e^{-r_A} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \underbrace{\int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \exp \left[-\sqrt{R^2 + r_A^2 - 2Rr_A \cos \theta} \right]}_{= I_\theta(r_A)} \\
&= 2 \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A^2 e^{-r_A} I_\theta(r_A)
\end{aligned}$$

$$I_\theta(r_A) = \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \exp \left[-\sqrt{R^2 + r_A^2 - 2Rr_A \cos \theta} \right]$$

$$\frac{d \cos \theta}{d\theta} = -\sin \theta, \quad \cos \theta = x, \quad dx = -\sin \theta d\theta$$

$$I_\theta(r_A) = \int_{-1}^1 dx \exp \left[-\sqrt{R^2 + r_A^2 - 2Rr_A x} \right]$$

$$u = \sqrt{R^2 + r_A^2 - 2Rr_A x}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(-)^{-1/2}(-2r_A R), \quad dx = -\frac{u du}{r_A R}$$

$$x = 1; u = |r_A - R|, \quad x = -1; u = r_A + R$$

$$I_\theta(r_A) = \frac{1}{r_A R} \int_{|r_A - R|}^{r_A + R} u e^{-u} du = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r_A R} \int_{R - r_A}^{r_A + R} u e^{-u} du, & R > r_A \\ \frac{1}{r_A R} \int_{r_A - R}^{r_A + R} u e^{-u} du, & R < r_A \end{cases}$$

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg', \quad fg = \int f'g + \int fg'$$

$$\int f'g = fg - \int fg'$$

$$f' = e^{ax}, \quad f = \frac{e^{ax}}{a}, \quad g = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x e^{ax} dx &= \left[\frac{e^{ax}}{a} x \right] - \int \frac{e^{ax}}{a} 1 dx = \left[\frac{e^{ax}}{a} x - \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2} (ax - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 e^{ax} dx &= \left[\frac{e^{ax}}{a} x^2 \right] - \int \frac{e^{ax}}{a} (2x) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{e^{ax}}{a} x^2 \right] - \frac{2}{a} \int x e^{ax} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{e^{ax}}{a} x^2 \right] - \frac{2}{a} \left[\frac{e^{ax}}{a^2} (ax - 1) \right] \\ &= \left[e^{ax} \left(\frac{x^2}{a} - \frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2}{a^3} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$R > r_A$$

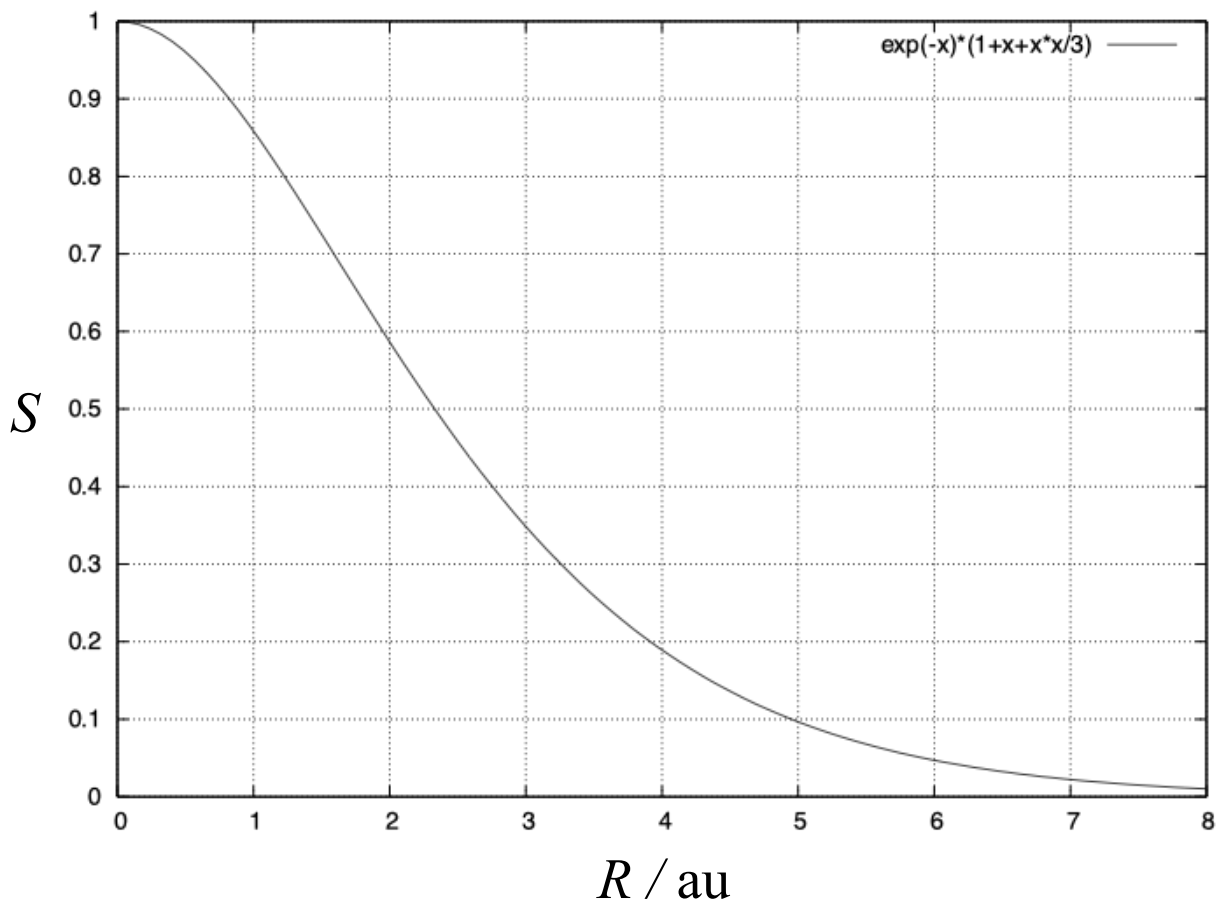
$$\begin{aligned} I_\theta(r_A) &= \frac{1}{r_A R} \int_{R-r_A}^{r_A+R} u e^{-u} du \\ &= -\frac{1}{r_A R} \left[e^{-u} (u + 1) \right]_{R-r_A}^{r_A+R} \\ &= \frac{1}{r_A R} \left[-e^{-(R+r_A)} (R + r_A + 1) + e^{-(R-r_A)} (R - r_A + 1) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$R < r_A$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_\theta(r_A) &= \frac{1}{r_A R} \int_{r_A-R}^{r_A+R} u e^{-u} du \\ &= -\frac{1}{r_A R} \left[e^{-u} (u + 1) \right]_{r_A-R}^{r_A+R} \\ &= \frac{1}{r_A R} \left[-e^{-(R+r_A)} (R + r_A + 1) + e^{-(r_A-R)} (r_A - R + 1) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S(R) &= 2 \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A^2 e^{-r_A} I_\theta(r_A) \\
&= 2 \int_0^R dr_A r_A^2 e^{-r_A} I_\theta(r_A (< R)) + 2 \int_R^\infty dr_A r_A^2 e^{-r_A} I_\theta(r_A (> R)) \\
&= 2 \int_0^R dr_A r_A^2 e^{-r_A} \frac{1}{r_A R} [-e^{-(R+r_A)}(R+r_A+1) + e^{-(R-r_A)}(R-r_A+1)] \\
&\quad + 2 \int_R^\infty dr_A r_A^2 e^{-r_A} \frac{1}{r_A R} [-e^{-(R+r_A)}(R+r_A+1) + e^{-(r_A-R)}(r_A-R+1)] \\
&= \frac{2e^{-R}}{R} \int_0^R dr_A r_A e^{-r_A} [-e^{-r_A}(R+r_A+1) + e^{r_A}(R-r_A+1)] \\
&\quad + \frac{2e^{-R}}{R} \int_R^\infty dr_A r_A e^{-r_A} [-e^{-r_A}(R+r_A+1) + e^{-(r_A-2R)}(r_A-R+1)] \\
&= -\frac{2e^{-R}}{R} \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A e^{-2r_A} (R+r_A+1) + \frac{2e^{-R}}{R} \int_0^R dr_A r_A (R-r_A+1) \\
&\quad + \frac{2e^R}{R} \int_R^\infty dr_A r_A e^{-2r_A} (r_A-R+1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S(R) &= -\frac{2e^{-R}}{R}(R+1) \int_0^\infty dx x e^{-2x} - \frac{2e^{-R}}{R} \int_0^\infty dx x^2 e^{-2x} \\
&\quad + \frac{2e^{-R}}{R}(R+1) \int_0^R dx x - \frac{2e^{-R}}{R} \int_0^R dx x^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{2e^R}{R} \int_R^\infty dx x^2 e^{-2x} + \frac{2e^R}{R}(1-R) \int_R^\infty dx x e^{-2x} \\
&= -\frac{2e^{-R}}{R}(R+1) \left[\frac{e^{-2x}}{4}(-2x-1) \right]_0^\infty - \frac{2e^{-R}}{R} \left[e^{-2x} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right]_0^\infty \\
&\quad + \frac{2e^{-R}}{R}(R+1) \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^R - \frac{2e^{-R}}{R} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^R \\
&\quad + \frac{2e^R}{R} \left[e^{-2x} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right]_R^\infty + \frac{2e^R}{R}(1-R) \left[\frac{e^{-2x}}{4}(-2x-1) \right]_R^\infty \\
&= -\frac{e^{-R}}{2R}(R+1) - \frac{e^{-R}}{2R} + \frac{e^{-R}}{R}(R+1)R^2 - \frac{2e^{-R}}{R} \frac{R^3}{3} \\
&\quad + \frac{2e^R}{R} e^{-2R} \left(\frac{R^2}{2} + \frac{R}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{2e^R}{R}(1-R) \frac{e^{-2R}}{4} (2R+1) \\
&= e^{-R} \left[-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2R} - \frac{1}{2R} + R^2 + R - \frac{2}{3}R^2 + R + 1 + \frac{1}{2R} + \frac{1}{2R} (2R+1 - 2R^2 - R) \right] \\
&= e^{-R} \left(1 + R + \frac{1}{3}R^2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \int d\mathbf{r} \psi_+^* \hat{H} \psi_+ &= c^2 \int d\mathbf{r} (1s_A^* + 1s_B^*) \hat{H} (1s_A + 1s_B) \\
 &= c^2 \int d\mathbf{r} (1s_A^* + 1s_B^*) \hat{H} 1s_A + c^2 \int d\mathbf{r} (1s_A^* + 1s_B^*) \hat{H} 1s_B \\
 &= c^2 \int d\mathbf{r} (1s_A^* + 1s_B^*) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_A \\
 &\quad + c^2 \int d\mathbf{r} (1s_A^* + 1s_B^*) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_B
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r_A} \right) 1s_A = E_{1s} 1s_A$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r_B} \right) 1s_B = E_{1s} 1s_B$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int d\mathbf{r}\psi_+^* \hat{H}\psi_+ &= c^2 \int d\mathbf{r}(1s_A^* + 1s_B^*) \left(E_{1s} - \frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_A \\
&\quad + c^2 \int d\mathbf{r}(1s_A^* + 1s_B^*) \left(E_{1s} - \frac{1}{r_A} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_B \\
\frac{1}{c^2} \int d\mathbf{r}\psi_+^* \hat{H}\psi_+ &= E_{1s} \underbrace{\int d\mathbf{r}(1s_A^* 1s_A + 1s_B^* 1s_A + 1s_A^* 1s_B + 1s_B^* 1s_B)}_{=1+S+S+1} \\
&\quad + \int d\mathbf{r}1s_A^* \left(-\frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_A + \int d\mathbf{r}1s_B^* \left(-\frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_A \\
&\quad + \int d\mathbf{r}1s_A^* \left(-\frac{1}{r_A} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_B + \int d\mathbf{r}1s_B^* \left(-\frac{1}{r_A} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_B
\end{aligned}$$

クーロン積分 J , 交換積分 K

$$\begin{aligned}
J(R) &= \int d\mathbf{r}1s_A^* \left(-\frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_A = - \int d\mathbf{r} \frac{1s_A^* 1s_A}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \\
K(R) &= \int d\mathbf{r}1s_B^* \left(-\frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_A = - \int d\mathbf{r} \frac{1s_B^* 1s_A}{r_B} + \frac{S}{R}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \int d\mathbf{r}\psi_+^* \hat{H}\psi_+ = 2E_{1s}(1 + S) + 2J + 2K$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_+ &= \frac{c^2[2E_{1s}(1 + S) + 2J + 2K]}{2c^2(1 + S)} \\
&= E_{1s} + \frac{J}{1 + S} + \frac{K}{1 + S}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta E_+ = E_+ - E_{1s} = \frac{J}{1 + S} + \frac{K}{1 + S}$$

$$E_{\psi_-} = \frac{\int d\mathbf{r} \psi_-^* \hat{H} \psi_-}{\int d\mathbf{r} \psi_-^* \psi_-}$$

$$= c^2 \frac{\int d\mathbf{r} (1s_A^* - 1s_B^*) \hat{H} (1s_A - 1s_B)}{2c^2(1-S)}$$

$$2(1-S)E_{\psi_-} = \int d\mathbf{r} (1s_A^* - 1s_B^*) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_A$$

$$- \int d\mathbf{r} (1s_A^* - 1s_B^*) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_B$$

$$= \int d\mathbf{r} (1s_A^* - 1s_B^*) \left(E_{1s} - \frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_A$$

$$- \int d\mathbf{r} (1s_A^* - 1s_B^*) \left(E_{1s} - \frac{1}{r_A} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_B$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r_A} \right) 1s_A = E_{1s} 1s_A$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r_B} \right) 1s_B = E_{1s} 1s_B$$

$$2(1-S)E_{\psi_-} = E_{1s} \underbrace{\int d\mathbf{r} (1s_A^* 1s_A - 1s_B^* 1s_A - 1s_A^* 1s_B + 1s_B^* 1s_B)}_{=1-S-S+1}$$

$$+ \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A^* \left(-\frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_A - \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_B^* \left(-\frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_A$$

$$- \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A^* \left(-\frac{1}{r_A} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_B + \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_B^* \left(-\frac{1}{r_A} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_B$$

$$= 2(1-S)E_{1s} + J - K - K + J$$

$$E_- = E_{\psi_-} = E_{1s} + \frac{J}{1-S} - \frac{K}{1-S}$$

永年方程式

$$\int d\mathbf{r} \psi^* \hat{H} \psi = E \int d\mathbf{r} \psi^* \psi, \quad \psi = c_1 1s_A + c_2 1s_B$$

$$\begin{aligned} & c_1^* c_1 H_{AA} + c_1^* c_2 H_{AB} + c_2^* c_1 H_{BA} + c_2^* c_2 H_{BB} \\ & = E(c_1^* c_1 S_{AA} + c_1^* c_2 S_{AB} + c_2^* c_1 S_{BA} + c_2^* c_2 S_{BB}) \end{aligned}$$

$$c_1 H_{AA} + c_2 H_{AB} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial E}{\partial c_1^*}}_{=0} (\dots) + E(c_1 S_{AA} + c_2 S_{AB})$$

$$c_1 H_{BA} + c_2 H_{BB} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial E}{\partial c_2^*}}_{=0} (\dots) + E(c_1 S_{BA} + c_2 S_{BB})$$

$$0 = \begin{pmatrix} H_{AA} - ES_{AA} & H_{AB} - ES_{AB} \\ H_{BA} - ES_{BA} & H_{BB} - ES_{BB} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} H_{AA} - ES_{AA} & H_{AB} - ES_{AB} \\ H_{BA} - ES_{BA} & H_{BB} - ES_{BB} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$S_{AA} = S_{BB} = 1 = \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A^* 1s_A = \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_B^* 1s_B$$

$$S_{AB} = S_{BA} = S = \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A^* 1s_B = \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_B^* 1s_A$$

$$H_{AA} = H_{BB} = \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A^* \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_A = E_{1s} + J$$

$$H_{AB} = H_{BA} = \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A^* \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_B = E_{1s} S + K$$

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} E_{1s} + J - E & E_{1s} S + K - ES \\ E_{1s} S + K - ES & E_{1s} + J - E \end{vmatrix}$$

$$0 = (E_{1s} + J - E)^2 - (E_{1s} S + K - ES)^2$$

$$E_{1s} + J - E = \pm (E_{1s} S + K - ES)$$

$$E_{1s} + J - E = E_{1s} S + K - ES, \quad E_{1s}(1 - S) + J - K = E(1 - S)$$

$$E_{1s} + J - E = -(E_{1s} S + K - ES), \quad E_{1s}(1 + S) + J + K = E(1 + S)$$

$$E = E_{1s} + \frac{J \pm K}{1 \pm S}$$

$$0 = (E_{1s} + J - E_+)c_{1+} + (E_{1s}S + K - E_+S)c_{2+}$$

$$c_{1+} - c_{2+} = 0$$

$$\psi_+ = c_+(1s_A + 1s_B), \quad c_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+S)}}$$

$$0 = (E_{1s} + J - E_-)c_{1-} + (E_{1s}S + K - E_-S)c_{2-}$$

$$c_{1-} + c_{2-} = 0$$

$$\psi_- = c_-(1s_A - 1s_B), \quad c_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1-S)}}$$

$$J(R) = \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_A^* \left(-\frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_A = - \int d\mathbf{r} \frac{1s_A^* 1s_A}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R}$$

$$J(R) = \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A^2 e^{-2r_A} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + r_A^2 - 2Rr_A \cos \theta}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} - 2 \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A^2 e^{-2r_A} \int_{-1}^1 dx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + r_A^2 - 2Rr_A x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} - 2 \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A^2 e^{-2r_A} \frac{1}{r_A R} \int_{|r_A - R|}^{r_A + R} u du \frac{1}{u}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} - \frac{2}{R} \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A e^{-2r_A} \int_{|r_A - R|}^{r_A + R} du$$

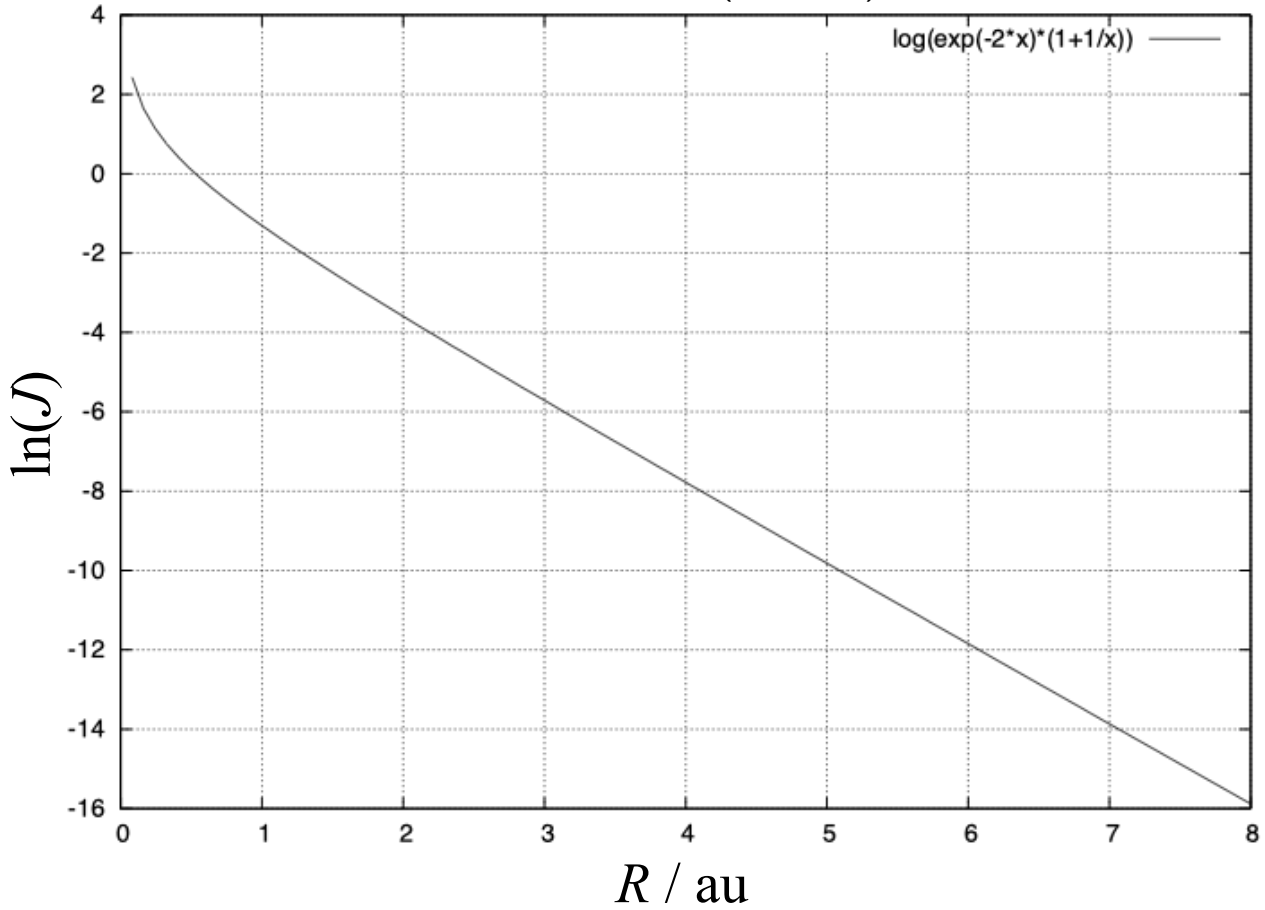
$$= \frac{1}{R} - \frac{2}{R} \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A e^{-2r_A} (r_A + R - |r_A - R|)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
J(R) &= \frac{1}{R} - \frac{2}{R} \int_0^{\infty} dx e^{-2x} x(x+R) \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{R} \int_0^R dx e^{-2x} x(R-x) \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{R} \int_R^{\infty} dx e^{-2x} x(x-R) \\
&= \frac{1}{R} - \frac{2}{R} \left[e^{-2x} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2x}{4} - \frac{2}{8} \right) \right]_0^{\infty} - \frac{2}{R} R \left[\frac{e^{-2x}}{4} (-2x-1) \right]_0^{\infty} \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{R} \left[e^{-2x} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2x}{4} - \frac{2}{8} \right) \right]_0^R + \frac{2}{R} R \left[\frac{e^{-2x}}{4} (-2x-1) \right]_0^R \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{R} \left[e^{-2x} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2x}{4} - \frac{2}{8} \right) \right]_R^{\infty} - \frac{2}{R} R \left[\frac{e^{-2x}}{4} (-2x-1) \right]_R^{\infty}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
J(R) &= \frac{1}{R} - \frac{2}{R} \frac{1}{4} - 2 \frac{1}{4} \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{R} \left[e^{-2R} \left(-\frac{R^2}{2} - \frac{R}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \right] + 2 \left[\frac{e^{-2R}}{4} (-2R-1) + \frac{1}{4} \right] \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{R} \left[e^{-2R} \left(-\frac{R^2}{2} - \frac{R}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right] + 2 \frac{e^{-2R}}{4} (-2R-1) \\
&= \frac{1}{R} - \frac{2}{2R} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + e^{-2R} \left(2R + 2 + \frac{1}{R} \right) + e^{-2R} (-2R-1) \\
&= e^{-2R} \left(1 + \frac{1}{R} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

クーロン積分 $J(R) = e^{-2R} \left(1 + \frac{1}{R} \right)$

$$J(R) = e^{-2R} \left(1 + \frac{1}{R} \right)$$



交換積分K

$$\begin{aligned}
 K(R) &= \int d\mathbf{r} 1s_B^* \left(-\frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{1}{R} \right) 1s_A = - \int d\mathbf{r} \frac{1s_B^* 1s_A}{r_B} + \frac{S}{R} \\
 K(R) - \frac{S}{R} &= - \int d\mathbf{r} \frac{1s_B^* 1s_A}{r_B} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int d\mathbf{r}_A \frac{e^{-r_B} e^{-r_A}}{r_B} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A^2 e^{-r_A} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \frac{e^{-r_B}}{r_B} \\
 &= -2 \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A^2 e^{-r_A} \int_{-1}^1 dx \frac{e^{-r_B}}{r_B} \\
 r_B &= \sqrt{R^2 + r_A^2 - 2Rr_A \cos \theta}, \quad x = \cos \theta, \quad dx = -\sin \theta d\theta \\
 u &= \sqrt{R^2 + r_A^2 - 2Rr_A x}, \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} (\dots)^{-1/2} (-2Rr_A), \quad dx = -\frac{1}{Rr_A} u du \\
 K(R) - \frac{S}{R} &= -\frac{2}{R} \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A e^{-r_A} \int_{|r_A-R|}^{r_A+R} du u \frac{e^{-u}}{u} = -\frac{2}{R} \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A e^{-r_A} [-e^{-u}]_{|r_A-R|}^{r_A+R} \\
 &= \frac{2}{R} \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A e^{-r_A} (e^{-(r_A+R)} - e^{-|r_A-R|})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
K(R) - \frac{S}{R} &= \frac{2}{R} \int_0^\infty dr_A r_A e^{-r_A} (e^{-(r_A+R)} - e^{-|r_A-R|}) \\
&= \frac{2e^{-R}}{R} \int_0^\infty dx x e^{-2x} \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{R} \int_0^R dx x e^{-x} e^{-(R-x)} - \frac{2}{R} \int_R^\infty dx x e^{-x} e^{-(x-R)} \\
&= \frac{2e^{-R}}{R} \left[\frac{e^{-2x}}{4} (-2x-1) \right]_0^\infty - \frac{2e^{-R}}{R} \frac{R^2}{2} - \frac{2e^R}{R} \left[\frac{e^{-2x}}{4} (-2x-1) \right]_R^\infty \\
&= \frac{2e^{-R}}{R} \frac{1}{4} - R e^{-R} - \frac{2e^R}{R} \left[-\frac{e^{-2R}}{4} (-2R-1) \right] \\
&= e^{-R} \left(\frac{1}{2R} - R - 1 - \frac{1}{2R} \right) \\
&= -e^{-R} (R+1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$K(R) = \frac{S(R)}{R} - e^{-R}(1+R)$$

交換積分K

$$K(R) = \frac{S}{R} - e^{-R}(1+R)$$

