

# Hydrogen Atom

$$V(r) = -\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{\hbar c \alpha}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c} \\ &= \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C})^2}{4\pi 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{Nm}^2 1.055 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js} 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}} \\ &\approx \frac{1}{137}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mu = \frac{m_e m_p}{m_e + m_p}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \left( -\frac{\hbar c \alpha}{r} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{r^2} \right) u = E u$$

# Hydrogen Atom

- continuum unbound states:  $E > 0$
- bound states:  $E < 0$

$$\kappa = \frac{\sqrt{-2\mu E}}{\hbar}$$

divide Schrödinger Eq. by  $E$

$$\frac{1}{\kappa^2} \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \left( \frac{\hbar c \alpha}{\kappa^2 r} \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} - \frac{1}{\kappa^2} \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{r^2} \right) u = u$$

$$\rho = \kappa r, \quad \rho_0 = \frac{2\mu c \alpha}{\hbar \kappa}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{d\rho^2} = u \left( 1 - \frac{2\mu c \alpha}{\hbar \kappa \rho} + \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{\rho^2} \right) = u \left( 1 - \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} + \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{\rho^2} \right) \quad *$$

# Asymptotic Forms

$$\rho \rightarrow \infty \quad \frac{d^2 u}{d\rho^2} = u$$

$$u\approx A\,e^{-\rho}+B\,e^{+\rho}$$

$$B=0$$

$$\rho \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{d^2 u}{d\rho^2} = \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{\rho^2} u$$

$$u=C\rho^{\ell+1}+D\rho^{-\ell}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{du}{d\rho}&=C(\ell+1)\rho^\ell-D\ell\rho^{-\ell-1}\\\frac{d^2u}{d\rho^2}&=C(\ell+1)\ell\rho^{\ell-1}+D\ell(\ell+1)\rho^{-\ell-2}\\&=\ell(\ell+1)\frac{(C\rho^{\ell+1}+D\rho^{-\ell})}{\rho^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$D=0$$

# Asymptotic Form

$$u = \rho^{\ell+1} e^{-\rho} v(\rho)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{du}{d\rho} &= (\ell + 1) \rho^\ell e^{-\rho} v - \rho^{\ell+1} e^{-\rho} v + \rho^{\ell+1} e^{-\rho} \frac{dv}{d\rho} \\ \frac{d^2 u}{d\rho^2} &= (\ell + 1) \ell \rho^{\ell-1} e^{-\rho} v - 2(\ell + 1) \rho^\ell e^{-\rho} v \\ &\quad + 2(\ell + 1) \rho^\ell e^{-\rho} \frac{dv}{d\rho} + \rho^{\ell+1} e^{-\rho} v \\ &\quad - 2\rho^{\ell+1} e^{-\rho} \frac{dv}{d\rho} + \rho^{\ell+1} e^{-\rho} \frac{d^2 v}{d\rho^2} \\ \frac{d^2 u}{d\rho^2} &= \rho^\ell e^{-\rho} \left[ \left( \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{\rho} + \rho - 2(\ell + 1) \right) v \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2(\ell + 1 - \rho) \frac{dv}{d\rho} + \rho \frac{d^2 v}{d\rho^2} \right]\end{aligned}$$

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# Power Series Solution

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j \rho^j \\ \frac{dv}{d\rho} &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j c_j \rho^{j-1} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (j+1) c_{j+1} \rho^j \\ \frac{d^2v}{d\rho^2} &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (j+1)j c_{j+1} \rho^{j-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \rho^j \left[ \begin{array}{l} (j+1)j c_{j+1} + 2(\ell+1)(j+1)c_{j+1} \\ -2j c_j + (\rho_0 - 2(\ell+1)c_j) \end{array} \right]$$

$$c_{j+1} [(j+1)j + 2(\ell+1)(j+1)] = c_j [2j + 2(\ell+1) - \rho_0]$$

$$c_{j+1} = c_j \frac{2(j+\ell+1)-\rho_0}{(j+1)(j+2\ell+2)} \quad *$$

$$\text{large } j: \quad c_{j+1} \approx c_j \frac{2j}{j(j+1)} \approx c_j \frac{2}{(j+1)}$$

# Power Series Solution

$$\text{if } c_{j+1} = c_j \frac{2}{(j+1)}$$

$$\text{then } c_j = c_0 \frac{2^j}{j!}$$

$$v = c_0 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^j}{j!} \rho^j = c_0 e^{2\rho}$$

$$u = \rho^{\ell+1} e^{-\rho} v(\rho) = c_0 \rho^{\ell+1} e^\rho$$

series must terminate

$$c_{j_{\max}+1} = 0$$

$$2(j_{\max} + \ell + 1) - \rho_0 = 0$$

$$n \equiv j_{\max} + \ell + 1 \quad \star$$

# Principle Quantum Number

$$n \equiv j_{\max} + \ell + 1$$

$$\rho_0 = 2n = \frac{2\mu c \alpha}{\hbar \kappa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E &= -\frac{\hbar^2 \kappa^2}{2\mu} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left( \frac{2\mu c \alpha}{\hbar 2n} \right)^2 \\ &= -\frac{\alpha^2 \mu c^2}{2n^2} \\ &= -\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{\mu c \alpha}{\hbar n} \equiv \frac{1}{an}$$

$$\text{Bohr radius : } a = \frac{\hbar}{\alpha \mu c} = 0.0529 \text{ nm}$$

$$\rho = \kappa r = \frac{r}{a n}$$

# Hydrogen Wavefunction

$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = R_{n\ell}(r)Y_\ell^m(\theta, \phi)$$

$$R_{n\ell}(r) \propto \frac{1}{r} \rho^{\ell+1} e^{-\rho} v(\rho)$$

$v(\rho)$  is a polynomial of degree  $j_{\max} = n - \ell - 1$