

Finally, we note that in considering the shift from free particles [$V(r) = 0$] to the case of the constant potential $V(r) = V_0$, we need only to replace the E in the free-particle solution [see (A.5.10) and (A.5.11)] by $E - V_0$. Note, though, that if $E < V_0$, $\hbar_l^{(1,2)}(ikr)$ is to be used with $\kappa = \sqrt{2m(V_0 - E)/\hbar^2}$.

A.6. HYDROGEN ATOM

Here the potential is

$$V(r) = -\frac{Ze^2}{r} \quad (\text{A.6.1})$$

and we introduce the dimensionless variable

$$\rho = \left(\frac{8m_e |E|}{\hbar^2} \right)^{1/2} r. \quad (\text{A.6.2})$$

The energy eigenfunctions and eigenvalues (energy levels) are

$$\psi_{nlm} = R_{nl}(r) Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$$

$$R_{nl}(r) = - \left\{ \left(\frac{2Z}{na_0} \right)^3 \frac{(n-l-1)!}{2n[(n+l)!]^3} \right\}^{1/2} e^{-\rho/2} \rho^l L_{n+l}^{2l+1}(\rho)$$

$$E_n = -\frac{Z^2 e^2}{2n^2 a_0} \quad (\text{independent of } l \text{ and } m) \quad (\text{A.6.3})$$

$$a_0 = \text{Bohr radius} = \frac{\hbar^2}{m_e e^2}$$

$$n \geq l + 1, \quad \rho = \frac{2Zr}{na_0}$$

The associated Laguerre polynomials are defined as follows:

$$L_p^q(\rho) = \frac{d^q}{d\rho^q} L_p(\rho), \quad (\text{A.6.4})$$

$$L_p(\rho) = e^\rho \frac{d^p}{d\rho^p} (\rho^p e^{-\rho}) \quad (\text{A.6.5})$$

and the normalization integral satisfies

$$\int e^{-\rho} \rho^{2l} [L_{n+l}^{2l+1}(\rho)]^2 \rho^2 d\rho = \frac{2n[(n+l)!]^3}{(n-l-1)!} \quad (\text{A.6.6})$$

The radial functions for low n are:

$$R_{10}(r) = \left(\frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} 2e^{-Zr/a_0} \quad (\text{A.6.7})$$

$$R_{20}(r) = \left(\frac{Z}{2a_0} \right)^{3/2} (2 - Zr/a_0) e^{-Zr/2a_0}$$

$$R_{21}(r) = \left(\frac{Z}{2a_0} \right)^{3/2} \frac{Zr}{\sqrt{3}a_0} e^{-Zr/2a_0}$$

The radial integrals are

$$\langle r^k \rangle = \int_0^\infty dr r^{2+k} [R_{nl}(r)]^2,$$

$$\langle r \rangle = \left(\frac{a_0}{2Z} \right) [3n^2 - l(l+1)] \quad (\text{A.6.8})$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \left(\frac{a_0^2 n^2}{2Z^2} \right) [5n^2 + 1 - 3l(l+1)]$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{r} \right\rangle = \frac{Z}{n^2 a_0},$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{r^2} \right\rangle = \frac{Z^2}{[n^3 a_0^2 (l + \frac{1}{2})]}.$$