Radial Wave Function of Hydrogen Atom

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透過氫原子模型的 radio wave function，可以得到氫原子的能量 eigenvalue 和 eigenvector。相關的公式推導如下：

$$\frac{1}{R(r)}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{r}\right)\mathrm{R(r)}-\frac{2mr^2}{\hbar^2}(V(r)-E)=l(l+1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{r}\right)\mathrm{R}-\frac{2mr^2}{\hbar^2}\left(-\frac{e^2}{r}-E\right)R=l(l+1)R$$

$$\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{r}\right)\mathrm{R}+\frac{2me^2r}{\hbar^2}R+\frac{2mr^2E}{\hbar^2}R=l(l+1)R$$

$$\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{r}\right)\mathrm{R}+\frac{2me^2r}{\hbar^2}R-l(l+1)R=-\frac{2mr^2E}{\hbar^2}R$$

令$m=e=\hbar=1$

$$\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{r}\right)\mathrm{R}+2\mathrm{r}R-l(l+1)R=-2r^2ER$$

$$-\frac{1}{2r^2}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{r}\right)\mathrm{R}-\frac{R}{r}+\frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2}R=ER$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2r^2}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{r}\right)-\frac{1}{r}+\frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2}\right)R=ER$$

此時，動能項$K=-\frac{1}{2r^2}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{r}\right)$、庫倫位能項$V_1=\frac{1}{r}$、角動量位能項$V_2=\frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2}$。令$R(r)$可以用 sin 函數展開，即$R(r)=\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}C_i sin\left(\frac{\pi ri}{L}\right)$。

則，動能項K：

$$\langle i|K|j\rangle=\int_0^r -R\frac{1}{2r^2}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{dr}\right)Rr^2dr$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\int_0^r R\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{dr}\right)Rdr$$

$$\because \frac{d}{dr}\left(R\left(r^2\frac{d}{dr}\right)R\right)=\frac{dR}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{dr}\right)R+\mathrm{R}\frac{d\left(\left(r^2\frac{d}{dr}\right)R\right)}{dr}$$

$$\therefore R\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{dr}\right)R=\frac{d}{dr}\left(R\left(r^2\frac{d}{dr}\right)R\right)-\frac{dR}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{dr}\right)R$$

$$\Rightarrow\langle i|K|j\rangle=-\frac{1}{2}\int_0^r\left(\frac{d}{dr}\left(R\left(r^2\frac{d}{dr}\right)R\right)-\frac{dR}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{d}{dr}\right)R\right)dr$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\left(R\left(r^2\frac{d}{dr}\right)R\Big|_0^r-\int_0^r\frac{dR}{dr}r^2\frac{dR}{dr}dr\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_0^r \frac{dR}{dr} r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_0^r \frac{dsin\left(\frac{\pi ri}{L}\right)}{dr} r^2 \frac{dsin\left(\frac{\pi ri}{L}\right)}{dr} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_0^r \frac{\pi ri}{L}\cos\left(\frac{\pi ri}{L}\right) r^2 \frac{\pi rj}{L} cos\left(\frac{\pi rj}{L}\right) dr$$

角動量位能項V_2：

$$\langle i|V_2|j\rangle = \int_0^r -R\frac{1}{r}Rr^2 dr$$

$$= \int_0^r -RrRdr$$

$$= \int_0^r -sin\left(\frac{\pi ri}{L}\right) rsin\left(\frac{\pi rj}{L}\right) dr$$

庫倫位能項V_1：

$$\langle i|V_1|j\rangle = \int_0^r R\frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2}Rr^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{l(l+1)}{2}\int_0^r RRdr$$

$$= \frac{l(l+1)}{2}\int_0^r sin\left(\frac{\pi ri}{L}\right) sin\left(\frac{\pi rj}{L}\right) dr$$

當$H = K + V_1 + V_2$，即可表示為$HC = ESC$。H 視為 hamiltonian operator，E 為氫原子模型中的能量 eigenvalue，C 則為 eigenvector。

在標準的氫原子模型中，能級E_n可以表示為：

$$E_n = -\frac{me^4}{2\hbar^2 n^2}$$

為了簡化計算，在計算時將一些基本常數皆設為 1。即在假設$m = e = \hbar = 1$的情況下，可將上述公式簡化為：

$$E_n = -\frac{1}{2n^2}$$

根據上述公式，可以計算出前幾個能級的理論特徵值：

$$\mathrm{n} = 1:\ E_1 = -\frac{1}{2\times 1^2} = -0.5$$

$$\mathrm{n} = 2:\ E_2 = -\frac{1}{2\times 2^2} = -0.125$$

$$\mathrm{n} = 3:\ E_3 = -\frac{1}{2\times 3^2} \approx -0.0556$$

$$\text{n} = 4\text{: } E_4 = -\frac{1}{2 \times 4^2} = -0.03125$$

$$\text{n} = 5\text{: } E_5 = -\frac{1}{2 \times 5^2} = -0.02$$

而透過我的程式，得到前幾個能級的能量 eigenvalue：

```
value 1:        -0.1249040314660906
value 2:        -0.0555213506384239
value 3:        -0.0312010064112070
value 4:        -0.0181631904406489
```

可以看到 value 1 到 value 4 的計算值，與$\text{n} = 2$到$\text{n} = 5$的理論值基本吻合。
程式中無法計算出$\text{n} = 1$基態時的能量，是因為在程式碼中，角動量量子數l被設為 1，而基態$\text{n} = 1$對應的角動量量子數應為 0。根據量子力學的理論，角動量量子數l和主量子數n的關係是$l = 0 \sim n - 1$。因此，只有在$l = 0$時，才能計算出$n = 1$的能量值。

程式中積分的部分，是以 Gaussian-Legendre quadrature 實現，使用事先計算好的節點與權重來計算定積分的近似值。節點是 Legendre polynomials 的根，而權重則是根據這些節點再去做計算得出來的。

其計算定積分方式如下：

$$\int_a^b f(t)dt = \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)\int_{-1}^{1} f\left(\frac{b-a}{2}x + \frac{b+a}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right) f\left(\frac{b-a}{2}x_i + \frac{b+a}{2}\right)$$

程式中最終選定用 96 個節點的 Gaussian-Legendre quadrature，其計算出的能量值可以到$\text{n} = 5$，再往後的誤差會逐漸加劇。若想減少誤差，則需選用更多的節點。

以下附上主程式碼：

```
int main(){
    int i, j, n, m;
    double l, L;
    double ansOne, ansTwo;
    double ansK, ansV1, ansV2, ansS;
    double **H, **S, *eigenvalue, *q;
    double **K, **V1, **V2;
    //初始化參數
    n = 50; //以 sin 函數展開 50 項
    L = 50.0; //radial 的範圍，0~50
```

```
l = 1.0; //角動量量子數

H = dmatrix(1, n, 1, n);
K = dmatrix(1, n, 1, n);
V1 = dmatrix(1, n, 1, n);
V2 = dmatrix(1, n, 1, n);
S = dmatrix(1, n, 1, n);
eigenvalue = dvector(1, n);
q = dvector(1, n);

for(i=1; i<=n; i++){
	for(j=1; j<=n; j++){
		ansK = IntK(0, L, i, j);
		ansV1 = IntV1(0, L, i, j);
		ansV2 = IntV2(0, L, i, j);
		H[i][j] = ansK + ansV1 + ansV2;

		K[i][j] = ansK;
		V1[i][j] = ansV1;
		V2[i][j] = ansV2;

		ansS = IntS(0, L, i, j);
		S[i][j] = ansS;
	}
}

hseigen(n, H, S, eigenvalue);

mergeSort(eigenvalue, H, 1, n);

for(i=1; i<=n; i++){
	printf("value %d: %25.16lf\n", i, eigenvalue[i]);
}
printf("\n");
for(i=1; i<=n; i++){
	printf("Eigenvector %d: ", i);
	for(j=1; j<=n; j++){
		printf("%25.16lf ", H[j][i]);
```

```
            }
        printf("\n");
        }

        free_dvector(q, 1, n);
        free_dvector(eigenvalue, 1, n);
        free_dmatrix(H, 1, n, 1, n);
        free_dmatrix(S, 1, n, 1, n);

        return 0;
}

//integral of kinetic from a to b
double IntK(double a, double b, int n, int m){
        int i;
        double L = b-a;
        double one, two;
        double sum = 0.0;

        for(i=0; i<48; i++){
                one = (b-a)/2.0 * (xi[i]+1) + a;
                two = (b-a)/2.0 * (xi[i]*-1+1) + a;

                sum = sum + wi[i] * cos(PI*n*one / L) * one*one *
(1.0/2.0)*(PI*n/L)*(PI*m/L) * cos(PI*m*one / L);
                sum = sum + wi[i] * cos(PI*n*two / L) * two*two *
(1.0/2.0)*(PI*n/L)*(PI*m/L) * cos(PI*m*two / L);
        }
        return (b-a)/2.0 * sum;
}

//integral of potential of Coulomb from a to b
double IntV1(double a, double b, int n, int m){
        int i;
        double L = b-a;
        double one, two;
        double sum = 0.0;
```

```
	for(i=0; i<48; i++){
		one = (b-a)/2.0 * (xi[i]+1) + a;
		two = (b-a)/2.0 * (xi[i]*-1+1) + a;
		sum = sum + wi[i] * sin(PI*n*one / L) * (-1.0*one) * sin(PI*m*one / L);
		sum = sum + wi[i] * sin(PI*n*two / L) * (-1.0*two) * sin(PI*m*two / L);
	}
	return (b-a)/2.0 * sum;
}

//integral of potential of angular momentum from a to b
double IntV2(double a, double b, int n, int m){
	int i;
	double L = b-a;
	int l = 1;
	double one, two;
	double sum = 0.0;

	for(i=0; i<48; i++){
		one = (b-a)/2.0 * (xi[i]+1) + a;
		two = (b-a)/2.0 * (xi[i]*-1+1) + a;
		sum = sum + wi[i] * sin(PI*n*one / L) * l*(l+1)/2 * sin(PI*m*one / L);
		sum = sum + wi[i] * sin(PI*n*two / L) * l*(l+1)/2 * sin(PI*m*two / L);
	}
	return (b-a)/2.0 * sum;
}

//integral of S from a to b
double IntS(double a, double b, int n, int m){
	int i;
	double L = b-a;
	double one, two;
	double sum = 0.0;

	for(i=0; i<48; i++){
		one = (b-a)/2.0 * (xi[i]+1) + a;
		two = (b-a)/2.0 * (xi[i]*-1+1) + a;
		sum = sum + wi[i] * sin(PI*n*one / L) * one*one * sin(PI*m*one / L);
		sum = sum + wi[i] * sin(PI*n*two / L) * two*two * sin(PI*m*two / L);
```

```
        }
        return (b-a)/2.0 * sum;
}
```