The transition rate from state n to m is

$$A_{nm} = \frac{e^2}{3\pi\varepsilon_0 \hbar c^3} \,\omega_{nm}^3 \,|\langle r_{nm}\rangle|^2$$

where

$$\omega_{nm} = \frac{1}{\hbar} (E_n - E_m), \qquad E_n = -\frac{\mu}{2n^2} \left(\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar}\right)^2$$

Symbol  $\mu$  is the reduced electron mass.

The radial density is

$$|\langle r_{nm}\rangle|^2 = |\langle x_{nm}\rangle|^2 + |\langle y_{nm}\rangle|^2 + |\langle z_{nm}\rangle|^2$$

where

$$\langle x_{nm} \rangle = \int \psi_m^* (r \sin \theta \cos \phi) \, \psi_n \, dV$$
$$\langle y_{nm} \rangle = \int \psi_m^* (r \sin \theta \sin \phi) \, \psi_n \, dV$$
$$\langle z_{nm} \rangle = \int \psi_m^* (r \cos \theta) \, \psi_n \, dV$$

Let us compute  $A_{21}$  for the hydrogen atom. For n=2 there are four possible states.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} n & \ell & m \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

The following table shows calculations for every possible transition.

$$\psi_{2,1,1} \to \psi_{1,0,0} \quad \psi_{2,1,-1} \to \psi_{1,0,0} \quad \psi_{2,1,0} \to \psi_{1,0,0} \quad \psi_{2,0,0} \to \psi_{1,0,0}$$

$$\langle x_{21} \rangle = \quad -\frac{128}{243} a_0 \qquad \frac{128}{243} a_0 \qquad 0 \qquad 0$$

$$\langle y_{21} \rangle = \quad -\frac{128}{243} i \, a_0 \qquad -\frac{128}{243} i \, a_0 \qquad 0 \qquad 0$$

$$\langle z_{21} \rangle = \qquad 0 \qquad 0 \qquad \frac{128}{243} \sqrt{2} \, a_0 \qquad 0$$

$$|\langle r_{21} \rangle|^2 = \quad \frac{32768}{59049} \, a_0^2 \qquad \frac{32768}{59049} \, a_0^2 \qquad \frac{32768}{59049} \, a_0^2 \qquad 0$$

Note that the transition rate of  $\psi_{2,0,0} \to \psi_{1,0,0}$  is zero. For the allowed transitions, the radial density  $|\langle r_{21} \rangle|^2$  is independent of  $\ell$  and m.

Symbol  $a_0$  is the Bohr radius

$$a_0 = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar^2}{e^2\mu}$$

We have

$$\omega_{21} = \frac{1}{\hbar} (E_2 - E_1) = \frac{3e^4 \mu}{128\pi^2 \varepsilon_0^2 \hbar^3}$$

Hence

$$A_{21} = \frac{e^2}{3\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar c^3} \left(\frac{3e^4\mu}{128\pi^2\varepsilon_0^2\hbar^3}\right)^3 \frac{32768}{59049} \left(\frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar^2}{e^2\mu}\right)^2 = \frac{e^{10}\mu}{26244\pi^5\varepsilon_0^5\hbar^6c^3} = 6.27 \times 10^8 \,\mathrm{second}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_{21} \qquad |\langle r_{21}\rangle|^2$$