

Recall that A_{nm} is the transition rate for the spontaneous emission process $\psi_n \rightarrow \psi_m$. In accordance with Heisenberg we have the following formula.

$$A_{nm} = \frac{e^2}{3\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c^3} \omega_{nm}^3 |r_{nm}|^2$$

The transition frequency ω_{nm} is given by Bohr's frequency condition.

$$\omega_{nm} = \frac{1}{\hbar}(E_n - E_m)$$

The transition probability (multiplied by a physical constant) is

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

where

$$\begin{aligned} x_{nm} &= \int \psi_m^* (r \sin \theta \cos \phi) \psi_n dV \\ y_{nm} &= \int \psi_m^* (r \sin \theta \sin \phi) \psi_n dV \\ z_{nm} &= \int \psi_m^* (r \cos \theta) \psi_n dV \end{aligned}$$

Let us compute A_{21} for hydrogen. The energy levels for hydrogen are

$$E_n = -\frac{\mu}{2n^2} \left(\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar} \right)^2$$

where μ is reduced electron mass.

For $n = 2$ there are four eigenstates.

n	ℓ	m_ℓ
2	1	1
2	1	-1
2	1	0
2	0	0

The following table shows the transition probability for every possible transition.

	$\psi_{2,1,1} \rightarrow \psi_{1,0,0}$	$\psi_{2,1,-1} \rightarrow \psi_{1,0,0}$	$\psi_{2,1,0} \rightarrow \psi_{1,0,0}$	$\psi_{2,0,0} \rightarrow \psi_{1,0,0}$
$x_{21} =$	$-\frac{128}{243} a_0$	$\frac{128}{243} a_0$	0	0
$y_{21} =$	$-\frac{128}{243} i a_0$	$-\frac{128}{243} i a_0$	0	0
$z_{21} =$	0	0	$\frac{128}{243} \sqrt{2} a_0$	0
$ r_{21} ^2 =$	$\frac{32768}{59049} a_0^2$	$\frac{32768}{59049} a_0^2$	$\frac{32768}{59049} a_0^2$	0

The transition $\psi_{2,0,0} \rightarrow \psi_{1,0,0}$ has zero probability. For the remaining transitions, the probability $|r_{21}|^2$ is independent of m_ℓ .

This is the Bohr radius for reduced electron mass μ .

$$a_0 = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2}{e^2\mu} = 5.29 \times 10^{-11} \text{ meter}$$

For the transition frequency we have

$$\omega_{21} = \frac{1}{\hbar}(E_2 - E_1) = 1.55 \times 10^{16} \text{ second}^{-1}$$

Hence

$$A_{21} = \frac{e^2}{3\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c^3} \times \omega_{21}^3 \times \frac{32768}{59049} a_0^2 = 6.26 \times 10^8 \text{ second}^{-1}$$

It is interesting to work out A_{nm} symbolically and see how high the powers get.

$$A_{21} = \frac{e^2}{3\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c^3} \times \underbrace{\left(\frac{3e^4\mu}{128\pi^2\epsilon_0^2\hbar^3}\right)^3}_{\omega_{21}^3} \times \underbrace{\frac{32768}{59049} \left(\frac{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2}{e^2\mu}\right)^2}_{|r_{21}|^2} = \frac{e^{10}\mu}{26244\pi^5\epsilon_0^5\hbar^6c^3}$$

The parameters $n = 2$ and $m = 1$ contribute the following numerical factor to A_{21} .

$$\underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{1^2}\right)^3}_{\text{from } (E_2 - E_1)^3} \times \underbrace{\frac{32768}{59049}}_{\text{from } |r_{21}|^2} = \frac{512}{2187} = \frac{2^9}{3^7}$$

Multiplying out numerical factors yields the numerical factor shown above in A_{21} .

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{32}\right)^3}_{\text{from } (E_n - E_m)^3} \times \underbrace{4^2}_{\text{from } a_0^2} \times \frac{512}{2187} = \frac{1}{26244} = \frac{1}{2^2 3^8}$$

Let us analyze the units involved in computing A_{nm} . For the coefficient of A_{nm} we have

$$\frac{e^2}{3\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c^3} \propto \frac{\frac{\text{ampere}^2 \text{second}^2}{e^2}}{\left(\frac{\text{ampere}^2 \text{second}^4}{\text{kilogram meter}^3}\right)_{\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{\text{kilogram meter}^2}{\text{second}}\right)_{\hbar} \left(\frac{\text{meter}^3}{\text{second}^3}\right)_{c^3}} = \frac{\text{second}^2}{\text{meter}^2}$$

For the transition frequency we have

$$\omega_{21} = \frac{3e^4\mu}{128\pi^2\epsilon_0^2\hbar^3} \propto \frac{\frac{(\text{ampere}^4 \text{second}^4) \text{kilogram}}{e^4} \frac{\mu}{\text{meter}}}{\left(\frac{\text{ampere}^4 \text{second}^8}{\text{kilogram}^2 \text{meter}^6}\right)_{\epsilon_0^2} \left(\frac{\text{kilogram}^3 \text{meter}^6}{\text{second}^3}\right)_{\hbar^3}} = \text{second}^{-1}$$

For the Bohr radius we have

$$a_0 = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2}{e^2\mu} \propto \frac{\left(\frac{\text{ampere}^2 \text{ second}^4}{\text{kilogram meter}^3}\right) \left(\frac{\text{kilogram}^2 \text{ meter}^4}{\text{second}^2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\epsilon_0}{e^2}\right) \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{\mu}\right)} = \text{meter}$$

Hence

$$A_{nm} \propto \frac{\text{second}^2}{\text{meter}^2} \times \text{second}^{-3} \times \text{meter}^2 = \text{second}^{-1}$$