

Let A_{nm} be the transition rate for the process $\psi_n \rightarrow \psi_m$ where $E_n > E_m$. Heisenberg gives us

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

Bohr's frequency condition gives

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

The transition probability density 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 density 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

Note that the transition rate of $\psi_{2,0,0} \rightarrow \psi_{1,0,0}$ is zero. For the allowed transitions, the transition probability density $|r_{21}|^2$ 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.

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

ω_{21}^3 $|r_{21}|^2$

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

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{1^2} \right)^3 \times \frac{32768}{59049} = \frac{512}{2187} = \frac{2^9}{3^7}$$

from $(E_2 - E_1)^3$ from $|r_{21}|^2$

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

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{32} \right)^3 \times 4^2 \times \frac{512}{2187} = \frac{1}{26244} = \frac{1}{2^2 3^8}$$

from $(E_n - E_m)^3$ from a_0^2

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

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

ϵ_0 \hbar c^3

For the transition frequency we have

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

ϵ_0^2 \hbar^3

For the Bohr radius we have

$$a_0 = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2}{e^2\mu} \propto \frac{\left(\frac{\text{ampere}^2 \text{ second}^4}{\text{kilogram meter}^3} \right) \left(\frac{\text{kilogram}^2 \text{ meter}^4}{\text{second}^2} \right)}{\left(\frac{\text{ampere}^2 \text{ second}^2}{\text{kilogram}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{kilogram}^3 \text{ meter}^6}{\text{second}^3} \right)} = \text{meter}$$

ϵ_0 \hbar^2 e^2 μ

Hence

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

ω_{nm}^3 a_0^2