What is the mean lifetime of 2p hydrogen?

Let us begin by writing down the wave function  $\psi$  for hydrogen.

$$\psi_{nlm}(r,\theta,\phi) = R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(\theta,\phi)$$

where

$$R_{nl}(r) = \frac{2}{n^2} \left( \frac{(n-l-1)!}{(n+l)!} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{2r}{na_0} \right)^l L_{n-l-1}^{2l+1} \left( \frac{2r}{na_0} \right) \exp\left( -\frac{r}{na_0} \right) a_0^{-3/2}$$

$$L_n^m(x) = (n+m)! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-x)^k}{(n-k)!(m+k)!k!}$$

$$Y_{lm}(\theta,\phi) = (-1)^m \left( \frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} \right)^{1/2} P_l^m(\cos\theta) \exp(im\phi)$$

$$P_n^m(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} (1-x^2)^{m/2} \frac{d^{n+m}}{dx^{n+m}} (x^2-1)^n$$

$$a_0 = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar^2}{e^2\mu} \approx 0.529 \times 10^{-10} \text{ meter}$$

The state 2p means that n=2 and l=1. That leaves three ways to choose m hence all of the following processes correspond to the transition  $2p \to 1s$ .

By Fermi's Golden Rule and the dipole approximation we have for the transition rate  $A_{21}$ 

$$A_{21} = \frac{e^2}{3\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar c^3}\omega_{21}^3 |r_{21}|^2 \tag{1}$$

where

$$\omega_{21} = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{\hbar}, \quad E_n = -\frac{e^2}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 a_0 n^2}$$

$$|r_{21}|^2 = |x_{21}|^2 + |y_{21}|^2 + |z_{21}|^2$$

$$x_{21} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} x f_{21} \, dV, \quad y_{21} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} y f_{21} \, dV, \quad z_{21} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} z f_{21} \, dV$$

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, \quad y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi, \quad z = r \cos \theta$$

$$f_{21} = \psi_{100}^* \psi_{210}$$

$$dV = r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

For  $|r_{21}|^2$  we obtain

$$|r_{21}|^2 = \frac{32768}{59049}a_0^2$$

By equation (1) the transition rate is

$$A_{21} = 6.26 \times 10^8 \,\mathrm{second}^{-1}$$

Hence the mean lifetime is

$$\frac{1}{A_{21}} = 1.60 \times 10^{-9} \,\text{second}$$