

# Hydrogen eigenfunctions

Verify

$$H\psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \phi) = E_n\psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \phi)$$

where  $H$  is the Hamiltonian operator

$$H\psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\nabla^2\psi - \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu a_0 r}\psi$$

and  $E_n$  is the energy eigenvalue

$$E_n = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2n^2\mu a_0^2}$$

Symbol  $\mu$  is the reduced electron mass

$$\mu = \frac{m_e m_p}{m_e + m_p}$$

Hydrogen eigenfunctions  $\psi_{nlm}$  are formed as

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

Radial eigenfunction  $R_{nl}$  is formed as

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

Symbol  $L_n^m$  is the Laguerre polynomial

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

Symbol  $Y_{lm}$  is the spherical harmonic

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

Legendre polynomial  $P_l^m(\cos\theta)$  is formed as (see [arxiv.org/abs/1805.12125](https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.12125))

$$P_l^m(\cos\theta) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{\sin\theta}{2}\right)^m \sum_{k=0}^{l-m} (-1)^k \frac{(l+m+k)!}{(l-m-k)!(m+k)!k!} \left(\frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}\right)^k, & m \geq 0 \\ (-1)^m \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} P_l^{|m|}(\cos\theta), & m < 0 \end{cases}$$

Symbol  $\nabla^2$  is the Laplacian operator in spherical coordinates.

$$\nabla^2\psi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \psi \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \psi \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \psi$$

Note that

$$a_0 = \frac{\hbar}{\alpha\mu c}$$

Hence the energy eigenvalue is equivalent to

$$E_n = -\frac{\alpha\hbar c}{2n^2 a_0}$$