## Physics Notes

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# A Note on the Stationary State Model of the Hydrogen Atom 

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An inconsistency in the derivation of the dynamics of the hydrogen atom [1] led to the omission of an improved approximation in the implicit formula for the fine structure constant. This note removes the inconsistency.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In [1] the equation for the angular velocity of the electron in the ground state was found to be

$$
\begin{equation*}
\rho^{3}+\rho^{2}-\frac{\tau^{2} k}{r_{0}^{3}}=0 \tag{1.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

and the approximate solution

$$
\begin{equation*}
\rho \sim \pm \sqrt{\frac{\tau^{2} \mathrm{k}}{\mathrm{r}_{0}^{3}}}\left[1-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\tau^{2} \mathrm{k}}{\mathrm{r}_{0}^{3}}}\right] \tag{1.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

obtained, where $\rho=\omega \tau$ and $\mathrm{k}=\mathrm{e}^{2} / \mathrm{m}$. The orbital radius was then assumed to be $\mathrm{a}_{0}$, the Bohr radius. The correct procedure is to obtain the radius on the assumption that the angular momentum is $\hbar$.

## 2. ORBITAL RADIUS CORRECTION

2.1 The angular momentum is given by

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Omega=\operatorname{mr}_{0}^{2} \omega \tag{2.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Imposing the known orbital spin

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{mr}_{0}^{2} \sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{k}}{\mathrm{r}_{0}^{3}}}\left[1-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\tau^{2} \mathrm{k}}{\mathrm{r}_{0}^{3}}}\right]=\hbar \tag{2.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

This reduces to

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{a}_{0}}{\mathrm{r}_{0}}}=\left(1-\frac{1}{3} \alpha^{3}\left[\frac{\mathrm{a}_{0}}{\mathrm{r}_{0}}\right]^{3 / 2}\right) \tag{2.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

Setting $\mathrm{r}_{0}=\mathrm{a}_{0}+\delta$ and making use of the binomial theorem

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{r}_{0}=\mathrm{a}_{0}\left[1+\frac{2}{3} \alpha^{3}\left(1-\alpha^{3}\right)\right] \tag{2.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

or to $0\left(\alpha^{3}\right)$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{r}_{0}=\mathrm{a}_{0}\left[1+\frac{2}{3} \alpha^{3}\right] \tag{2.5}
\end{equation*}
$$

## 3. CORRECTION TO THE ANGULAR VELOCITY

3.1 It follows that the angular velocity is

$$
\begin{equation*}
\omega=\frac{\alpha \mathrm{c}}{\mathrm{a}_{0}}\left(1-\frac{4}{3} \alpha^{3}\right) \tag{3.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

## 4. CORRECTION TO $\alpha$ FORMULA

4.1 This correction makes a small change to the formula for $\alpha$ (see equation 12.18 in [1]), specifically

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{p}=2 \frac{\mathrm{~s}^{3 / 2}}{3 \alpha}\left[\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{\alpha}}-1\right]^{2} \times\left[1-\frac{\alpha^{2}}{2}\left(1-\gamma^{2}\right)\left(1+\frac{3 \alpha^{2} \gamma^{2}}{2}\right)\right]^{3} \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{4 \alpha^{3}}{3}\right)}=34031.01845 \mathrm{~s}^{3 / 2} \tag{4.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

## 5 REFERENCE

Ref [1] An Investigation into the Motion of a Classical Charged Particle, I.L. Gallon, Physics Note No 15, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque

