Physics Notes Note 16

December 2005

A Note on the Stationary State Model of the Hydrogen Atom

Ian L. Gallon

41, St Katherine's Avenue, Bridport, DT6 3DE, UK

ilandpm@gallon4151.fsnet.co.uk

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

$$\rho^3 + \rho^2 - \frac{\tau^2 k}{r_0^3} = 0 \tag{1.1}$$

and the approximate solution

$$\rho \sim \pm \sqrt{\frac{\tau^2 k}{r_0^3}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\tau^2 k}{r_0^3}} \right]$$
 (1.2)

obtained, where $\rho = \omega \tau$ and $k = e^2 / m$. The orbital radius was then assumed to be 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

$$\Omega = \mathrm{mr}_0^2 \omega \tag{2.1}$$

Imposing the known orbital spin

$$mr_0^2 \sqrt{\frac{k}{r_0^3}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\tau^2 k}{r_0^3}} \right] = \hbar$$
 (2.2)

This reduces to

$$\sqrt{\frac{a_0}{r_0}} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\alpha^3 \left[\frac{a_0}{r_0}\right]^{3/2}\right)$$
(2.3)

Setting $r_0 = a_0 + \delta$ and making use of the binomial theorem

$$r_0 = a_0 \left[1 + \frac{2}{3} \alpha^3 \left(1 - \alpha^3 \right) \right]$$
(2.4)

or to $\theta(\alpha^3)$

$$r_0 = a_0 \left[1 + \frac{2}{3} \alpha^3 \right]$$
 (2.5)

3. CORRECTION TO THE ANGULAR VELOCITY

3.1 It follows that the angular velocity is

$$\omega = \frac{\alpha c}{a_0} \left(1 - \frac{4}{3} \alpha^3 \right) \tag{3.1}$$

4. CORRECTION TO α FORMULA

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

$$p = 2\frac{s^{3/2}}{3\alpha} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{\alpha}} - 1 \right]^2 \times \left[1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \left(1 - \gamma^2 \left(1 + \frac{3\alpha^2 \gamma^2}{2} \right) \right]^3 \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{4\alpha^3}{3} \right)} = 34031.01845 s^{3/2} \quad (4.1)$$

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