SOLUTION OF THE PATH INTEGRAL FOR THE H-ATOM

I.H. DURU 1 and H. KLEINERT

Institut für Theoretische Physik der Freien Universität Berlin, D-1000 Berlin 33, Germany

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The Green’s function of the H-atom is calculated by a simple reduction of Feynman’s path integral to gaussian form.

With increasing interest in path integral techniques both in field theory and many-body physics [1] it is worthwhile to study their application to the solution of standard non-trivial quantum-mechanical problems. Hopefully, this may help discovering new treatments of non-gaussian integrals.

In this note we present the execution of the path integral for the physically most important quantum-mechanical problem: the H-atom.

Feynman’s [2] formula for the Green’s function reads

\[ K(x_b, t_b; x_a, t_a) = \int_{x_a, t_a}^{x_b, t_b} D^3x \frac{D^3p}{[2\pi]^3} \exp \left( \int_{t_a}^{t_b} dt (p \cdot \dot{x} - p^2/2m + e^2/r) \right), \]  

(1)

and is not readily integrable due to the \(1/r\) potential. If we parametrize the paths in terms of a new auxiliary “time”

\[ s(t) = \int dr \frac{1}{r(t)}, \]

(2)

we arrive at \(t' = ds/ds\)

\[ K(x_b, t_b; x_a, t_a) = \int D^3x \frac{D^3p}{[2\pi]^3} \exp \left( \int_{s(t_a)}^{s(t_b)} ds (p(s) \cdot \dot{x}(s) - r(s)p^2(s)/2m + e^2) \right). \]

(3)

On the right-hand side \(s_b, s_a\) may be used as independent variables if the connection (2) is enforced via a \(\delta\)-function as:

\[ K(x_b, t_b; x_a, t_a) = \int_{s_a}^{\infty} ds_b \delta \left( t_b - t_a - \int_{s_a}^{s_b} ds r(s) \right) \exp \left( i e^2(s_b - s_a) \right) \]

\[ \times r_b \int D^3x \frac{D^3p}{[2\pi]^3} \exp \left( \int_{s_a}^{s_b} ds (p \cdot \dot{x'} - rp^2/2m) \right) \]

\[ \equiv \int \frac{dE}{2\pi} \exp \{-iE(t_b - t_a)\} K(x_b, x_a; E) \]

(4)

\[ = \int \frac{dE}{2\pi} \exp \{-iE(t_b - t_a)\} \int_{s_a}^{\infty} ds_b \exp \{ ie^2(s_b - s_a) \} r_b \int D^3x \frac{D^3p}{[2\pi]^3} \exp \left( i \int_{s_a}^{s_b} ds \left( p \cdot \dot{x'} - \frac{rp^2}{2m} + Er \right) \right). \]

(5)

\[ \text{1 Alexander von Humboldt Fellow; on leave of absence from the University of Ankara, Turkey.} \]
The last part of the equation arises, of course, from a Fourier decomposition of the $\delta$-function. The expression may be multiplied, without changing it, by a dummy path integral involving a new, completely arbitrary pair of canonical coordinates $x_4, p_4$:

$$
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d(x_4)_b \left( \int (x_4)_b \mathcal{D}x_4 \mathcal{D}p_4 \frac{(x_4)_a}{2\pi} \exp \left[ i \int_{s_a}^{s_b} ds (p_4 x'_4 - r(s)p_4^2/2m) \right] \right)
$$

$$
= \int d(p_4) \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d(x_4)_b \exp \left( i \int_{s_a}^{s_b} ds (x'_4 - x_4)_a \right) \exp \left( \frac{p_4^2}{2m} \int_{s_a}^{s_b} ds r(s) \right) = 1.
$$

(7)

Notice that this identity holds for any function $r(s)$, in particular for $r(s) = (x^2(s))^{1/2}$. This choice brings the path integral in eq. (6) to the four-dimensional form

$$
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d(x_4)_b \int \mathcal{D}^4 x \mathcal{D}^4 p \frac{(x_4)_a}{[2\pi]^4} \exp \left( i \int_{s_a}^{s_b} ds (p \cdot x' - r p^2/2m + E) \right).
$$

(8)

We now introduce a canonical change of variables\footnote{Applied a long time ago in astronomy \cite{3}.} from $(x, p)$ to $(u, p_u)$ such that $r = u^2$

$$
x_a = \sum_{b=1}^{4} A_{ab}(u) u_b \quad (a = 1, 2, 3), \quad d\mathcal{A}_4 = 2 \sum_{b=1}^{4} A_{4b}(u) du_b, \quad p_a = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{b=1}^{4} A_{ab}(u) (p_u)_b \quad (a = 1, 2, 3, 4),
$$

(9)

with a matrix

$$
A(u) = \begin{pmatrix}
  u_3 & u_4 & u_1 & u_2 \\
  -u_2 & -u_1 & u_4 & u_3 \\
  -u_1 & u_2 & u_3 & -u_4 \\
  u_4 & -u_3 & -u_2 & -u_1 \\
\end{pmatrix}.
$$

(10)

Then the expression (8) becomes

$$
\frac{1}{16r_b} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d(x_4)_b \int_{r_b}^{r_b} \mathcal{D}^4 u \frac{(x_4)_a}{[2\pi]^4} \exp \left( i \int_{s_a}^{s_b} ds (p_u \cdot u' - p_u^2/2\mu - \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 u^2) \right),
$$

(11)

where $\mu = 4m$ and $\omega^2 = -E/2m$. Apart from the integral over $d(x_4)_b/r_b$, this is the Green's function of a harmonic oscillator in four dimensions. In order to do this integral we express $u$ in terms of

$$
x = r \begin{pmatrix}
  \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\
  \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\
  \cos \theta 
\end{pmatrix},
$$

(12)

and an auxiliary angle $\alpha$ in the form

$$
u = \sqrt{r} \begin{pmatrix}
  \sin \frac{1}{2} \theta \cos \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \varphi) \\
  \sin \frac{1}{2} \theta \sin \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \varphi) \\
  \cos \frac{1}{2} \theta \cos \frac{1}{2} (\alpha - \varphi) \\
  \cos \frac{1}{2} \theta \sin \frac{1}{2} (\alpha - \varphi)
\end{pmatrix}.
$$

(13)
Then \( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d(x_a)_b}{r_b} \) can be rewritten as

\[
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d(x_a)_b}{r_b} = \int_0^{4\pi} d\alpha_b \sum_{n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \ldots} \alpha_b \to \alpha_b + 4\pi n,
\]

thereby decomposing it into a sum over periodically shifted end point values of the angle \( \alpha_b \) and an integral over one period. Since the paths going to a certain final \( u_b \) can arrive at any \( \alpha_b + 4\pi n \), the sum is part of the Green’s function of the harmonic oscillator (as always if cyclic variables are used \([1]\)). Thus \((11)\) can be rewritten as

\[
\frac{1}{16r_b} \int_0^{4\pi} d\alpha_b F^4(s_b - s_a) \exp \left\{ -\pi F^2(s_b - s_a) \left[ (r_a + r_b) \cos \omega(s_b - s_a) - 2u_a \cdot u_b \right] \right\},
\]

where \( F(s_b - s_a) \) is the usual fluctuation factor of the one-dimensional oscillator

\[
F(s_b - s_a) = \left[ \frac{\mu\omega[2\pi i \sin \omega(s_b - s_a)]}{1/2} \right].
\]

Performing the integral over \( d\alpha_b \) one obtains

\[
(\pi/4r_b) F^4(s_b - s_a) I_0(2\pi F^2(s_b - s_a)) 2^{-1/2} (r_a + r_b + x_a \cdot x_b)^{1/2} \exp \left\{ -\pi F^2(s_b - s_a) (r_a + r_b) \cos \omega(s_b - s_a) \right\},
\]

which may be inserted into eq. \((6)\) to yield the closed expression for the H-atom Green’s function:

\[
K(x_b, x_a; E) = -i\frac{mp_0}{\pi} \int_0^{2\nu} d\rho \frac{(1-\rho)^{1/2}}{(1-\rho)^{1/2}} I_0 \left( 2p_0 (2\rho)^{1/2} (r_a + r_b)^{1/2} \right) \exp \left\{ -p_0 \frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho} (r_a + r_b) \right\}.
\]

Here we have deformed the contour into the complex plane by setting \( s = -i\tilde{s} \) with \( \tilde{s} \) real and substituted \( \rho = \exp \{ -2\omega \tilde{s} \} \). The variables \( \nu \) and \( p_0 \) stand short for \( \nu = e^2/2\omega = (-me^4/2E)^{1/2} \) and \( p_0 = (-2me^4)^{1/2} \).

The representation is, of course, the Fourier transform of Schwinger’s \([4]\) formula and has the same region of convergence \( \nu \).

As far as wave functions are concerned, we may symmetrize the integrand of \((15)\) in \( u_b \) (since \( \alpha_b \to \alpha_b + 2\pi \) corresponds to \( u_b \to -u_b \)) and expand, for \( E < 0 \) as

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \exp \left\{ -i\omega \left( \sum_{i=1}^4 n_i + 2 \right) (s_b - s_a) \right\} \psi_{n_1n_2n_3n_4}(u_b) \psi_{n_1n_2n_3n_4}(u_a),
\]

where \( \Sigma_{i=1}^4 n_i = 2(n-1) = 0, 2, 4, \ldots \) and \( \psi_{n_1n_2n_3n_4}(u) \) denotes the product of four usual oscillator wave functions. Inserting this into \((4)\) gives

\[
K(x_b, x_a; E) = -\frac{m}{p_0^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-\nu/n} \int_0^{2\pi} d\alpha_b \left( \prod_{i=1}^4 \frac{\psi_{n_1n_2n_3n_4}(u_b)}{\psi_{n_1n_2n_3n_4}(u_a)} \right).
\]

The sum displays explicitly the bound state poles at

\[
E_n = -me^4/2n^2, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots,
\]

with the residues being the wave functions in unconventional quantum numbers. For \( E > 0 \) the eq. \((20)\) requires analytical continuation via Sommerfeld–Watson transformation. This provides for the continuum wave functions. The details of this will be discussed elsewhere.

For previous attempts to calculate the Coulomb path integral see refs. \([5,6]\).

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References


