

“磁氢原子”的光谱*

孙 鑫 陆 埏 罗 辽 复
(复旦大学) (内蒙古大学)

提 要

对于以荷正电的磁单极子为核的原子(简称“磁氢原子”),本文计算了它的能级、选择规则、跃迁几率、光谱和谱线强度。其中三条特征吸收谱线(2774 Å, 2734 Å, 2191 Å)的相对强度是 37:50:6。

目前正用各种方法来寻找磁单极子,然而还未确实地找到^[1]。利用天体光谱也是探测宇宙天体上是否存在磁单极子的一条途径,这就要求先从理论上计算出含有磁单极子的体系的能级和光谱。磁单极子可同时带有磁荷和电荷^[2](例如“dyon”或磁单极与质子组成的复合粒子),带正电(+Ze)的磁单极子($g = \frac{\hbar c}{2e}$)就会和电子形成束缚态(简称“磁氢原子”),其狄拉克方程是

$$\left[c\mathbf{a} \cdot \left(-i\hbar\nabla + \frac{e}{c}\mathbf{A} \right) + \beta mc^2 - \frac{Ze^2}{r} \right] \psi = E\psi. \quad (1)$$

一、能级和波函数

由于总角动量 $\mathbf{J}$ 守恒,按文献[3]可将 ψ 分成三类(以下符号意义见文献[3]),下面分别求出其能级和径向波函数。

$$1. \text{ 第二类 } \psi_{im}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} f^{(2)}(r)\xi_{im}^{(2)} \\ g^{(2)}(r)\xi_{im}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \left(j \geq |q| + \frac{1}{2} \right).$$

将它代入(1)式,可得 $f^{(2)}(r)$ 和 $g^{(2)}(r)$ 的方程($\mu = \sqrt{\left(j + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \left(mc^2 - E - \frac{Ze^2}{r} \right) f^{(2)} + i\hbar c \left(\frac{d}{dr} + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{\mu}{r} \right) g^{(2)} &= 0, \\ \hbar c \left(\frac{d}{dr} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\mu}{r} \right) f^{(2)} - \left(mc^2 + E + \frac{Ze^2}{r} \right) g^{(2)} &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{令 } c_1 = \frac{mc^2 \pm E}{\hbar c}, \quad \rho = \frac{r}{a}, \quad \left(a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c_1 c_2}} \right), \quad (3)$$

* 1977年3月24日收到。

并设

$$f^{(2)} = \frac{1}{a\rho} e^{-\rho} \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} b_{\nu}^{(2)} \rho^{s+\nu}, \quad g^{(2)} = \frac{i}{a\rho} e^{-\rho} \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} d_{\nu}^{(2)} \rho^{s+\nu}, \quad (4)$$

代入(2)式得

$$-\alpha b_0^{(2)} - (s - \mu) d_0^{(2)} = 0, \quad -(s + \mu) b_0^{(2)} + \alpha d_0^{(2)} = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$c_2 a b_{\nu}^{(2)} - \alpha b_{\nu+1}^{(2)} + d_{\nu}^{(2)} - (s - \mu + \nu + 1) d_{\nu+1}^{(2)} = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$b_{\nu}^{(2)} - (s + \mu + \nu + 1) b_{\nu+1}^{(2)} + c_1 a d_{\nu}^{(2)} + \alpha d_{\nu+1}^{(2)} = 0.$$

(5)式存在非零解的条件是

$$s = \sqrt{\mu^2 - \alpha^2}, \quad (7)$$

所以

$$d_0^{(2)} = -\frac{\alpha}{s - \mu} b_0^{(2)}. \quad (8a)$$

由(6)式可求得

$$b_1^{(2)} = \left[1 + \frac{a c_1}{\alpha} (s + \mu) \right] \cdot \frac{a c_2 \alpha + s + 1 - \mu}{(s + 1)^2 + \alpha^2 - \mu^2} \cdot b_0^{(2)}, \quad (8b)$$

$$b_{\nu+1}^{(2)} = \frac{[2(s + \nu) - a\alpha(c_1 - c_2)](a c_2 \alpha - \mu + s + \nu + 1)}{(a c_2 \alpha - \mu + s + \nu)[(s + \nu + 1)^2 + \alpha^2 - \mu^2]} \cdot b_{\nu}^{(2)}, \quad (8c)$$

($\nu \geq 1$),

$$d_{\nu}^{(2)} = \frac{a c_2 (s + \nu + \mu) - \alpha}{a c_2 \alpha - \mu + s + \nu} \cdot b_{\nu}^{(2)}, \quad (\nu \geq 1). \quad (8d)$$

为了保证解在 $r \rightarrow \infty$ 时有限, 要求级数(4)式切断为多项式. 从(8b)式可知 $b_1^{(2)}$ 不能等于零, 因而只能要求

$$b_{n+1}^{(2)} = 0 \quad (n \geq 1).$$

于是由(8c)式得到能级为

$$E_{jn} = m c^2 \left(1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{(s + n)^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (n = 1, 2, 3 \cdots). \quad (9)$$

因此第二类本征态没有 $n = 0$ 的状态和能级.

2. 第一类 $\phi_{jm}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} f^{(1)}(r) \xi_{jm}^{(1)} \\ g^{(1)}(r) \xi_{jm}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \left(j \geq |q| + \frac{1}{2} \right).$

$f^{(1)}(r)$ 和 $g^{(1)}(r)$ 的方程与(2)式相同, 只是将其中的 μ 变为 $(-\mu)$, 因此将(7)和(8)式中的 μ 换成 $(-\mu)$ 就是所求的解. 在(8b)式中将 μ 换成 $(-\mu)$ 后, $b_1^{(1)}$ 可以为零, 其条件是

$$1 + \frac{a c_1}{\alpha} (s - \mu) = 0, \quad (10)$$

对应的能级是

$$E_{j0} = m c^2 \left(1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{s^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (11)$$

它正是(9)式中 $n = 0$ 的情况, $\phi_{jm}^{(1)}$ 的其它能级与(9)式相同.

3. 第三类 $\phi_m^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} f^{(3)}(r) & \eta_m \\ g^{(3)}(r) & \eta_m \end{pmatrix}, \quad \left(j = |q| - \frac{1}{2} \right).$

$f^{(3)}(r)$ 和 $g^{(3)}(r)$ 的方程就是 (2) 式中 $\mu = 0$ 时的情况, 它没有满足下述边界条件的解¹⁾:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r f^{(3)}(r) = 0, \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r g^{(3)}(r) = 0.$$

由此可以看到“磁氢原子”的状态 $\phi_{imn}^{(i)}$ 由四个量子数描述: i 和 m 决定角动量, n 决定能量, $i = 1, 2$ 表示两种不同的自旋分布. 它的能级 E_{in} 由 i 和 n 决定, 其数值见表 1 及图 1 ($Z = 1$).

表 1 “磁氢原子”的能级 (eV)

$E_{in} \backslash n$ i	0	1	2	3	4
1	-6.8024	-2.3343	-1.1672	-0.6982	-0.4641
2	-2.2676	-1.1434	-0.6872	-0.4582	-0.3271
3	-1.1338	-0.6827	-0.4557	-0.3256	-0.2442

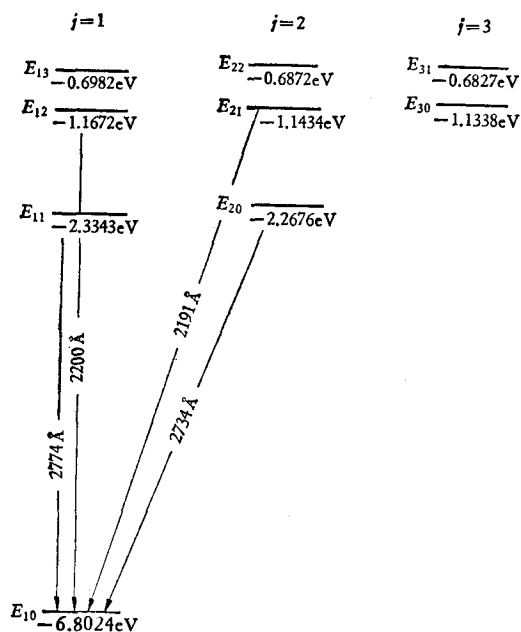


图 1 能级图

对于 $n = 0$ 的能级只有 $\phi_{im0}^{(i)}$, 对于 $n \geq 1$ 的能级有 $\phi_{imn}^{(1)}$ 和 $\phi_{imn}^{(2)}$.

将 (8a—8d) 式中的系数按 α 展开可以看到, d_n 比 b_n 多一个 α 因子, 因而 $f(r)$ 是大

- 1) 对于不满足此边界条件的解, 由于 $f \sim g \sim \frac{1}{r}$, 电子进入“核”的几率相当大, 而且在 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时无限次振荡, 这就必须考虑“核”的大小和结构才能得到物理上有意义的结果.

分量, $g(r)$ 是小分量. 如略去 α 的高次项可得

$$d_v^{(1)} = \alpha \cdot \frac{\nu - 2(n + \mu)}{2(\nu + 2\mu)(n + \mu)} b_v^{(1)}, \quad b_{v+1}^{(1)} = \frac{2(\nu - n)}{(2\mu + \nu)(\nu + 1)} b_v^{(1)}, \quad (\nu \geq 0); \quad (12)$$

$$d_v^{(2)} = \alpha \cdot \frac{\nu - 2(n - \mu)}{2(\nu - 2\mu)(n - \mu)} b_v^{(2)}, \quad b_{v+1}^{(2)} = \frac{2(\nu - n)}{(\nu - 2\mu)(\nu + 1)} b_v^{(2)}, \quad (\nu \geq 1);$$

$$d_0^{(2)} = \alpha \cdot \frac{2\mu + 1}{2(\mu + n)} b_1^{(2)}, \quad b_0^{(2)} = \alpha^2 \cdot \frac{(2\mu + 1)}{4\mu(\mu + n)} b_1^{(2)}. \quad (13)$$

下面给出几个低能级 ($n = 0, 1, 2$) 的径向波函数的显示式(其中 a_0 是玻尔半径, N 是归一化常数):

$$f_{j0}^{(1)} = \frac{N}{a} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^{\mu-1} e^{-\frac{r}{a}},$$

$$g_{j0}^{(1)} = -\frac{i\alpha N}{2\mu a} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^{\mu-1} e^{-\frac{r}{a}}, \quad (a = \mu a_0); \quad (14a)$$

$$f_{j1}^{(1)} = \frac{N}{a} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^{\mu-1} e^{-\frac{r}{a}} \left(1 - \frac{r}{\mu a} \right),$$

$$g_{j1}^{(1)} = \frac{i\alpha N}{2\mu a} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^{\mu-1} e^{-\frac{r}{a}} \left(-1 + \frac{r}{(\mu + 1)a} \right), \quad (a = (\mu + 1)a_0); \quad (14b)$$

$$f_{j1}^{(2)} = \frac{N}{a} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^{\mu} \cdot \frac{2(\mu + 1)}{2\mu + 1} e^{-\frac{r}{a}},$$

$$g_{j1}^{(2)} = \frac{i\alpha N}{a} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^{\mu-1} e^{-\frac{r}{a}} \left(1 - \frac{r}{(2\mu + 1)a} \right), \quad (a = (\mu + 1)a_0); \quad (14c)$$

$$f_{j2}^{(1)} = \frac{N}{a} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^{\mu-1} e^{-\frac{r}{a}} \left[1 - \frac{2r}{\mu a} + \frac{2}{\mu(2\mu + 1)} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^2 \right],$$

$$g_{j2}^{(1)} = -\frac{i\alpha N}{2\mu a} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^{\mu-1} e^{-\frac{r}{a}} \left[1 - \frac{4\mu + 6}{(\mu + 2)(2\mu + 1)} \cdot \frac{r}{a} + \frac{2}{(\mu + 2)(2\mu + 1)} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^2 \right],$$

$$(a = (\mu + 2)a_0);$$

$$f_{j2}^{(2)} = \frac{N}{a} \cdot \frac{4\mu(\mu + 2)}{2\mu + 1} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^{\mu} e^{-\frac{r}{a}} \left(1 - \frac{r}{(\mu + 1)a} \right),$$

$$g_{j2}^{(2)} = \frac{2i\alpha N\mu}{a} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^{\mu-1} e^{-\frac{r}{a}} \left[1 - \frac{3}{2\mu + 1} \cdot \frac{r}{a} + \frac{1}{(\mu + 1)(2\mu + 1)} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^2 \right],$$

$$(a = (\mu + 2)a_0). \quad (14e)$$

二、偶极跃迁的选择规则

相对论的跃迁几率由算符 $\alpha e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}}$ 的矩阵元确定^[4], 由于波长比原子线度大得多, 可只考虑偶极跃迁, 下面计算各种情况下 α 的矩阵元.

1. 第一类状态间的跃迁

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \alpha_i \rangle_{11} &= \langle \phi_{j'm'n'}^{(1)} | \alpha_i | \phi_{jmn}^{(1)} \rangle \\
&= \int (f_{j'n'}^{(1)*} g_{jn}^{(1)} \xi_{j'm'}^{(1)*} \sigma_i \xi_{jm}^{(2)} + f_{jn}^{(1)} g_{j'n'}^{(1)*} \xi_{j'm'}^{(2)*} \sigma_i \xi_{jm}^{(1)}) d\tau \\
&= \langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(1)} | \sigma_i | \phi_{jm}^{(1)} \rangle \int (c_{j'} s_{if_{j'n'}^{(1)*} g_{jn}^{(1)}} + s_{j'} c_{if_{jn}^{(1)} g_{j'n'}^{(1)*}}) r^2 dr \\
&\quad + \langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(1)} | \sigma_i | \phi_{jm}^{(2)} \rangle \int (c_{j'} c_{if_{j'n'}^{(1)*} g_{jn}^{(1)}} - s_{j'} s_{if_{jn}^{(1)} g_{j'n'}^{(1)*}}) r^2 dr \\
&\quad + \langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(2)} | \sigma_i | \phi_{jm}^{(1)} \rangle \int (-s_{j'} s_{if_{j'n'}^{(1)*} g_{jn}^{(1)}} + c_{j'} c_{if_{jn}^{(1)} g_{j'n'}^{(1)*}}) r^2 dr \\
&\quad + \langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(2)} | \sigma_i | \phi_{jm}^{(2)} \rangle \int (-s_{j'} c_{if_{j'n'}^{(1)*} g_{jn}^{(1)}} - c_{j'} s_{if_{jn}^{(1)} g_{j'n'}^{(1)*}}) r^2 dr, \quad (15)
\end{aligned}$$

2. 第二类状态间的跃迁

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \alpha_i \rangle_{22} &= \langle \phi_{j'm'n'}^{(2)} | \alpha_i | \phi_{jmn}^{(2)} \rangle \\
&= \langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(1)} | \sigma_i | \phi_{jm}^{(1)} \rangle \int (s_{j'} c_{if_{j'n'}^{(2)*} g_{jn}^{(2)}} + c_{j'} s_{if_{jn}^{(2)} g_{j'n'}^{(2)*}}) r^2 dr \\
&\quad + \langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(1)} | \sigma_i | \phi_{jm}^{(2)} \rangle \int (-s_{j'} s_{if_{j'n'}^{(2)*} g_{jn}^{(2)}} + c_{j'} c_{if_{jn}^{(2)} g_{j'n'}^{(2)*}}) r^2 dr \\
&\quad + \langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(2)} | \sigma_i | \phi_{jm}^{(1)} \rangle \int (c_{j'} c_{if_{j'n'}^{(2)*} g_{jn}^{(2)}} - s_{j'} s_{if_{jn}^{(2)} g_{j'n'}^{(2)*}}) r^2 dr \\
&\quad + \langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(2)} | \sigma_i | \phi_{jm}^{(2)} \rangle \int (-c_{j'} s_{if_{j'n'}^{(2)*} g_{jn}^{(2)}} - s_{j'} c_{if_{jn}^{(2)} g_{j'n'}^{(2)*}}) r^2 dr, \quad (16)
\end{aligned}$$

3. 两类状态之间的跃迁

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \alpha_i \rangle_{12} &= \langle \phi_{j'm'n'}^{(2)} | \alpha_i | \phi_{jmn}^{(1)} \rangle \\
&= \langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(1)} | \sigma_i | \phi_{jm}^{(1)} \rangle \int (s_{j'} s_{if_{j'n'}^{(2)*} g_{jn}^{(1)}} + c_{j'} c_{if_{jn}^{(1)} g_{j'n'}^{(2)*}}) r^2 dr \\
&\quad + \langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(1)} | \sigma_i | \phi_{jm}^{(2)} \rangle \int (s_{j'} c_{if_{j'n'}^{(2)*} g_{jn}^{(1)}} - c_{j'} s_{if_{jn}^{(1)} g_{j'n'}^{(2)*}}) r^2 dr \\
&\quad + \langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(2)} | \sigma_i | \phi_{jm}^{(1)} \rangle \int (c_{j'} s_{if_{j'n'}^{(2)*} g_{jn}^{(1)}} - s_{j'} c_{if_{jn}^{(1)} g_{j'n'}^{(2)*}}) r^2 dr \\
&\quad + \langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(2)} | \sigma_i | \phi_{jm}^{(2)} \rangle \int (c_{j'} c_{if_{j'n'}^{(2)*} g_{jn}^{(1)}} + s_{j'} s_{if_{jn}^{(1)} g_{j'n'}^{(2)*}}) r^2 dr. \quad (17)
\end{aligned}$$

它们都决定于下述九个矩阵元:

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(1)} | \sigma_x | \phi_{jm}^{(1)} \rangle &= \sqrt{\frac{j'+m'}{2j'}} \sqrt{\frac{j+m}{2j}} \delta_{j',j} \delta_{m',m+1} \\
&\quad + \sqrt{\frac{j'-m'}{2j'}} \sqrt{\frac{j+m}{2j}} \delta_{j',j} \delta_{m',m-1}, \\
\langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(1)} | \sigma_y | \phi_{jm}^{(1)} \rangle &= -i \sqrt{\frac{j'+m'}{2j'}} \sqrt{\frac{j+m}{2j}} \delta_{j',j} \delta_{m',m+1} \\
&\quad + i \sqrt{\frac{j'-m'}{2j'}} \sqrt{\frac{j+m}{2j}} \delta_{j',j} \delta_{m',m-1},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(1)} | \sigma_z | \phi_{jm}^{(1)} \rangle &= \sqrt{\frac{j'+m'}{2j'}} \sqrt{\frac{j+m}{2j}} \delta_{j',j} \delta_{m,m'} \\
&\quad - \sqrt{\frac{j'-m'}{2j'}} \sqrt{\frac{j-m}{2j}} \delta_{j',j} \delta_{m',m}, \\
\langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(1)} | \sigma_x | \phi_{jm}^{(2)} \rangle &= \sqrt{\frac{j'+m'}{2j'}} \sqrt{\frac{j+m+1}{2j+2}} \delta_{j',j+1} \delta_{m',m+1} \\
&\quad - \sqrt{\frac{j'-m'}{2j'}} \sqrt{\frac{j-m+1}{2j+2}} \delta_{j',j+1} \delta_{m',m-1}, \\
\langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(1)} | \sigma_y | \phi_{jm}^{(2)} \rangle &= -i \sqrt{\frac{j'+m'}{2j'}} \sqrt{\frac{j+m+1}{2j+2}} \delta_{j',j+1} \delta_{m',m+1} \\
&\quad - i \sqrt{\frac{j'-m'}{2j'}} \sqrt{\frac{j-m+1}{2j+2}} \delta_{j',j+1} \delta_{m',m-1}, \\
\langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(1)} | \sigma_z | \phi_{jm}^{(2)} \rangle &= -\sqrt{\frac{j'+m'}{2j'}} \sqrt{\frac{j-m+1}{2j+2}} \delta_{j',j+1} \delta_{m',m} \\
&\quad - \sqrt{\frac{j'-m'}{2j'}} \sqrt{\frac{j+m+1}{2j+2}} \delta_{j',j+1} \delta_{m',m}, \\
\langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(2)} | \sigma_x | \phi_{jm}^{(2)} \rangle &= -\sqrt{\frac{j'-m'+1}{2j'+2}} \sqrt{\frac{j+m+1}{2j+2}} \delta_{j',j} \delta_{m',m+1} \\
&\quad - \sqrt{\frac{j'+m'+1}{2j'+2}} \sqrt{\frac{j-m+1}{2j+2}} \delta_{j',j} \delta_{m',m-1}, \\
\langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(2)} | \sigma_y | \phi_{jm}^{(2)} \rangle &= i \sqrt{\frac{j'-m'+1}{2j'+2}} \sqrt{\frac{j+m+1}{2j+2}} \delta_{j',j} \delta_{m',m+1} \\
&\quad - i \sqrt{\frac{j'+m'+1}{2j'+2}} \sqrt{\frac{j-m+1}{2j+2}} \delta_{j',j} \delta_{m',m-1}, \\
\langle \phi_{j'm'}^{(2)} | \sigma_z | \phi_{jm}^{(2)} \rangle &= \sqrt{\frac{j'-m'+1}{2j'+2}} \sqrt{\frac{j-m+1}{2j+2}} \delta_{j',j} \delta_{m',m} \\
&\quad - \sqrt{\frac{j'+m'+1}{2j'+2}} \sqrt{\frac{j+m+1}{2j+2}} \delta_{j',j} \delta_{m',m}.
\end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

由此可见,偶极选择规则是

$$\Delta j = 0, \pm 1, \quad \Delta m = 0, \pm 1. \tag{19}$$

但要注意,当 $\Delta j = 0$ 时, $m = 0$ 至 $m' = 0$ 之间无跃迁.

与一般的原子相比,现在 $\Delta j = 0$ 的跃迁也允许了,这是由于磁单极子破坏了宇称守恒所引起的.

三、跃迁几率和谱线强度

利用 (15)–(18) 式,可求得两个状态间的跃迁几率是

$$A = \frac{4e^2\omega}{3\hbar c} (|\langle\alpha_x\rangle|^2 + |\langle\alpha_y\rangle|^2 + |\langle\alpha_z\rangle|^2). \quad (20)$$

下面具体算出以 E_{10} 为下能级的线系中三条特征谱线 (2774 Å, 2734 Å, 2191 Å) 的跃迁几率和吸收光谱的相对强度(见能级图).

1. $E_{11} \rightarrow E_{10}$, (2774 Å) E_{11} 有六个简并态 $\phi_{1m1}^{(1)}$ 和 $\phi_{1m1}^{(2)}$ ($m = 1, 0, -1$), E_{10} 有三个简并态 $\phi_{1m0}^{(1)}$, 这些状态间的跃迁几率见表 2.

表 2

$\frac{3\hbar c A}{4e^2\omega}$ 初态 \diagup 末态	$\phi_{111}^{(1)}$	$\phi_{111}^{(2)}$	$\phi_{1-10}^{(1)}$
$\phi_{111}^{(1)}$	$\frac{9}{4} T_1 ^2$	$\frac{9}{4} T_1 ^2$	0
$\phi_{101}^{(1)}$	$\frac{9}{4} T_1 ^2$	0	$\frac{9}{4} T_1 ^2$
$\phi_{1-11}^{(1)}$	0	$\frac{9}{4} T_1 ^2$	$\frac{9}{4} T_1 ^2$
$\phi_{111}^{(2)}$	$ T_2 ^2$	$ T_2 ^2$	0
$\phi_{101}^{(2)}$	$ T_2 ^2$	0	$ T_2 ^2$
$\phi_{1-11}^{(2)}$	0	$ T_2 ^2$	$ T_2 ^2$

$$T_1 = c_1 s_1 \int (f_{11}^{(1)*} g_{10}^{(1)} + f_{10}^{(1)} g_{11}^{(1)*}) r^2 dr, \quad T_2 = \int \left[\left(s_1^2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) f_{11}^{(2)*} g_{10}^{(2)} + \left(c_1^2 - \frac{s_1^2}{2} \right) f_{10}^{(2)} g_{11}^{(2)*} \right] r^2 dr,$$

$$c_1 = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}}, \quad s_1 = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}}.$$

表 3

$\frac{3\hbar c A}{4e^2\omega}$ 初态 \diagup 末态	$\phi_{110}^{(1)}$	$\phi_{110}^{(2)}$	$\phi_{1-10}^{(1)}$
$\phi_{220}^{(1)}$	$\frac{3}{2} T_3 ^2$	0	0
$\phi_{210}^{(1)}$	$\frac{3}{4} T_3 ^2$	$\frac{3}{4} T_3 ^2$	0
$\phi_{200}^{(1)}$	$\frac{1}{4} T_3 ^2$	$ T_3 ^2$	$\frac{1}{4} T_3 ^2$
$\phi_{1-10}^{(1)}$	0	$\frac{3}{4} T_3 ^2$	$\frac{3}{4} T_3 ^2$
$\phi_{1-20}^{(1)}$	0	0	$\frac{3}{2} T_3 ^2$

$$T_3 = \int (c_1 c_2 f_{20}^{(1)*} g_{10}^{(1)} - s_1 s_2 f_{10}^{(1)*} g_{20}^{(1)}) r^2 dr, \quad c_2 = \frac{\sqrt{6} + 2}{2\sqrt{5}}, \quad s_2 = \frac{\sqrt{6} - 2}{2\sqrt{5}}.$$

2. $E_{20} \rightarrow E_{10}$, (2734 Å) E_{20} 有五个简并态 $\phi_{2m0}^{(1)}$, 从 $\phi_{2m0}^{(1)}$ 到 $\phi_{1m0}^{(1)}$ 之间的跃迁几率见表 3.
 3. $E_{21} \rightarrow E_{10}$, (2191 Å) E_{21} 有十个简并态 $\phi_{2m1}^{(1)}$ 和 $\phi_{2m1}^{(2)}$, 它们到 $\phi_{1m0}^{(1)}$ 的跃迁几率见表 4.

表 4

$\frac{3\hbar c A}{4e^2 \omega}$ / 初态 \ 末态	$\phi_{110}^{(1)}$	$\phi_{100}^{(1)}$	$\phi_{1-10}^{(1)}$
$\phi_{211}^{(1)}$	$\frac{3}{2} T_4 ^2$	0	0
$\phi_{211}^{(1)}$	$\frac{3}{4} T_4 ^2$	$\frac{3}{4} T_4 ^2$	0
$\phi_{201}^{(1)}$	$\frac{1}{4} T_4 ^2$	$ T_4 ^2$	$\frac{1}{4} T_4 ^2$
$\phi_{2-11}^{(1)}$	0	$\frac{3}{4} T_4 ^2$	$\frac{3}{4} T_4 ^2$
$\phi_{2-21}^{(1)}$	0	0	$\frac{3}{2} T_4 ^2$
$\phi_{221}^{(2)}$	$\frac{3}{2} T_5 ^2$	0	0
$\phi_{211}^{(2)}$	$\frac{3}{4} T_5 ^2$	$\frac{3}{4} T_5 ^2$	0
$\phi_{201}^{(2)}$	$\frac{1}{4} T_5 ^2$	$ T_5 ^2$	$\frac{1}{4} T_5 ^2$
$\phi_{2-11}^{(2)}$	0	$\frac{3}{4} T_5 ^2$	$\frac{3}{4} T_5 ^2$
$\phi_{2-21}^{(2)}$	0	0	$\frac{3}{2} T_5 ^2$

$$T_4 = \int (-s_1 s_2 f_{10}^{(1)*} g_{21}^{(1)} + c_1 c_2 g_{10}^{(1)*} f_{21}^{(1)}) r^2 dr, \quad T_5 = \int (c_1 s_2 f_{11}^{(2)*} g_{10}^{(1)} - c_2 s_1 g_{21}^{(2)*} f_{10}^{(1)}) r^2 dr.$$

根据这些跃迁几率, 就可求得这三条吸收谱线的相对强度是(由于三条线靠得比较近, 设背景辐射是均匀的),

$$I_{2774} : I_{2734} : I_{2191} = 37 : 50 : 6.$$

在天体光谱中检查这些谱线可作为寻找宇宙空间中磁单极子的一种探测方法.

参 考 文 献

- [1] A. Goldhaber, J. Smith, *Repor. Prog. Phys.*, **38**(1975), 745; P. B. Price *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **35**(1975), 487.
- [2] J. Schwinger, *Phys. Rev.*, **173**(1968), 1536.
- [3] Y. Kazama, C. N. Yang, *Phys. Rev. D***15**(1977), 2300.
- [4] A. И. 阿希叶泽尔, “量子电动力学” § 27.

THE SPECTRA OF MONOPOLE HYDROGEN ATOM

SUN XIN

(Fudan University)

LU TAN

LUO LIAO-FU

(Inner Mongolian University)

ABSTRACT

The energy levels, selection rules, transition probabilities, spectra and spectral line intensities of an atom with a charged magnetic monopole as its nucleus (known as "monopole hydrogen atom") are calculated. The intensity ratio of three characteristic absorption lines (2774 Å, 2734 Å, 2191 Å) is 37:50:6.