The aim of the current work is the numerical investigation of the anisotropic properties of the two-dimensional hydrogen atom induced by a magnetic field. In contrast to the previous works [18–22,25], we study the dependence of the spectrum and the wave functions of the system on arbitrary directions of the magnetic field forming an angle $\alpha$ with the normal to the plane of electron motion (see Fig. 1). It should be noted that, although the electron in the 2D hydrogen atom moves in a plane, the electromagnetic fields, angular momentum and other values are not limited to the plane.

To discretize the Hamiltonian matrix, we used the wave function expansion [27,29] based on the discrete variable method, seven-point finite-difference approximation, whereas to solve the eigenvalue problem — the shifted inverse iteration method [30]. In each iteration, the matrix equation was solved by matrix modification of the sweep algorithm [31].

In Chapter 2 of this paper we generalize the problem of the 2D hydrogen atom bound states in a magnetic
field for the case when the magnetic field is tilted to an angle $\alpha$ with respect to the normal to the plane of electron motion. We also describe an algorithm for its numerical solution. The results and their brief analysis are presented in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 gives the main conclusions.

All values in the article are given in atomic units: $\hbar = m_e = e = 1$.

2. BOUND STATES OF THE 2D HYDROGEN ATOM IN AN EXTERNAL MAGNETIC FIELD

The Hamiltonian of the 2D hydrogen atom in a uniform magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$ in the polar coordinates $\mathbf{r} = (\rho, \phi)$ has the form [20]:

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{(\mathbf{p} - 2\mathbf{A}_\rho)^2}{2(m_p + m_e)} + \frac{(\mathbf{p} - (\mu_e - \mu_p)\mathbf{A}_\rho)^2}{2m_r} - \frac{1}{\rho}$$ \hspace{1cm} (1)

where $m_p$ — mass of proton, $m_e$ — mass of electron (corresponding reduced masses $\mu_p = \frac{m_p}{m_p + m_e}$, $\mu_e = \frac{m_e}{m_p + m_e}$), $\mathbf{P}$ — total momentum, and $\mathbf{p}$ — relative momentum of the system; $m_r = \frac{m_p m_e}{m_p + m_e}$ — reduced mass of the system. We used symmetric gauge for the vector-potential $\mathbf{A}_\rho = \frac{1}{2}[\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{r}]$, where $\mathbf{r}$ — relative coordinate.

Let us choose a coordinate system considering its convenience and occurrence of axial symmetry in the two-dimensional hydrogen atom: the $XY$ plane coincides with the plane of electron motion, while the magnetic field $\mathbf{B} = B \sin(\alpha) \mathbf{j} + B \cos(\alpha) \mathbf{k}$ lies in the $XZ$ plane (see Fig. 1).

Similarly to [20], we considered a system at rest ($\mathbf{P} = 0$): in this case, the motion of the mass center in (1) is separated from the relative motion. Using the representation of the wave function in the form:

$$\Psi(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{r}) = e^{i\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{R}} \Psi(\mathbf{r}),$$ \hspace{1cm} (2)

where $\mathbf{R}$ — coordinate of the mass center, we will obtain the Hamiltonian of relative motion [20]:

$$H = \frac{\rho^2}{2m_r} + 2(\mu_p - \mu_e)\mathbf{A}_\rho \cdot \mathbf{p} + A^{2}_{\phi \phi} - \frac{1}{\rho}.$$ \hspace{1cm} (3)

In (3), the 2D kinetic energy operator

$$\frac{\rho^2}{2m_r} = -\frac{1}{2m_r} \left( \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \right)$$

includes an angular part having a simple form in the polar coordinates $h^{(0)}(\phi) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}$. The linear term

$$(A_\rho \cdot \mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{L}) = \frac{1}{2} B \cos(\alpha) L_z$$

and the quadratic field term

$$A^{2}_{\phi \phi} = \frac{1}{\rho^2} B^2 \rho^2 \left( 1 - \sin^2(\alpha) \cos^2(\phi) \right)$$ \hspace{1cm} (6)

are taken into account in the limiting transition from 3D to 2D (see [32]).

The problem of the bound states of the 2D hydrogen atom in a magnetic field is described by the Schrödinger equation with the Hamiltonian (3) for the relative motion

$$H \Psi(\rho, \phi) = E \Psi(\rho, \phi),$$ \hspace{1cm} (7)

where $E$ and $\Psi(\rho, \phi)$ are the desired energy level and the wave function of the bound state of relative motion. In order to find the energy levels $E$ and eigenfunctions $\Psi(\rho, \phi)$ of the equation (3) we use a variation of the discrete variable method, as proposed in [27] and used in [28] for the investigation of the three-dimensional hydrogen atom in external magnetic and electric fields of arbitrary mutual orientation and in [29] for the problem of the dipole-dipole scattering in two spatial dimensions. To represent the wave function on a uniform grid $\phi_j = \frac{2\pi j}{2M+1}$ (where $j = 0, 1, \ldots, 2M$) by the angular variable $\phi$, we use eigenfunctions

$$\xi_m(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im(\phi - \pi)} = \frac{(-1)^m}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\phi},$$ \hspace{1cm} (8)

of the operator $h^{(0)}(\phi)$ as a Fourier basis. The wave function is sought as the expansion:

$$\Psi(\rho, \phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho}} \sum_{m = -M}^{M} \sum_{j = 0}^{2M} \xi_m(\phi) \xi^{-1}_{mj} \psi_j(\rho),$$ \hspace{1cm} (9)

where $\xi^{-1}_{mj} = \frac{2\pi}{2M+1} \xi_{jm} = \frac{2\pi}{2M+1} e^{-im(\phi_j - \pi)}$ is the inverse matrix to the square matrix $(2M + 1) \times (2M + 1)$ $\xi_{jm} = \xi_m(\phi_j)$ determined on the difference grid by the angular variable. The radial functions $\psi_j(\rho)$ are determined by the values of the wave function on the difference grid $\phi_j$:

$$\psi_j(\rho) = \sqrt{\rho} \Psi(\rho, \phi_j).$$ \hspace{1cm} (10)

In the representation (9), the Schrödinger equation (7) is transformed into a system $2M + 1$ of coupled differential equations of the second order:

$$\frac{1}{2m_r} \left( -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} \psi_j(\rho) - \frac{1}{4\rho^2} \psi_j(\rho) + \sum_{j' = 0}^{2M} V_{jj'} \psi_{j'}(\rho) - \frac{1}{\rho^2} \sum_{j' = 0}^{2M} h^{(0)}_{jj'} \psi_{j'}(\rho) \right) = E \psi_j(\rho),$$ \hspace{1cm} (11)
where the potential matrix has the form:

\[
V_{jj'}(\rho, \phi) = -\frac{2m_e}{\rho} \delta_{jj'} + (\mu_p - \mu_e) B \cos(\alpha) h_{jj'}^{(1)} + \frac{1}{4} B^2 \rho^2 \left(1 - \sin^2(\alpha) \cos^2(\phi_j)\right) \delta_{jj'},
\]

and the non-diagonal matrix of the operators \( \dot{h}_{jj'}^{(0)} \) and \( h_{jj'}^{(1)} \equiv L_z \) are determined by the following ratios:

\[
h_{jj'}^{(0)} = - \sum_{j''=-M}^{M} j''^2 \xi_{j''j} \xi_{j''j'}^{-1},
\]

\[
h_{jj'}^{(1)} = \sum_{j''=-M}^{M} j'' \xi_{j''j} \xi_{j''j'}^{-1}.
\]

The boundary conditions for the radial functions \( \psi_j(\rho) \) are determined by the finiteness of the wave function at zero \( (\Psi(\rho, \phi_j) \rightarrow \text{const}) \)

\[
\psi_j(\rho \rightarrow 0) \rightarrow \text{const} \times \sqrt{\rho} \quad (j = 0, 1, \ldots, 2M)
\]

and by its decreasing at infinity:

\[
\psi_j(\rho \rightarrow \infty) \rightarrow 0 \quad (j = 0, 1, \ldots, 2M).
\]

To solve the eigenvalue problem (11),(15),(16), the nonuniform grid (in the spirit of quasi-uniform grids [33]) of the radial variable \( \rho: \rho_j = \rho_N t_j \) \( (j = 1, 2, \ldots, N) \) is introduced. Its nodes are determined by mapping \( \rho_j \in [0, \rho_N \rightarrow \infty] \) onto a uniform grid \( t_j \in [0, 1] \).

For discretization we used a finite-difference approximation of the sixth-order accuracy. The eigenvalues of the obtained Hamiltonian matrix are numerically determined by the method of shifted inverse iterations. The algebraic problem arising at each iteration is solved by matrix modification of the sweep algorithm [31] for the block-diagonal matrix.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Born-Oppenheimer approximation

Originally, in order to solve the foregoing problem, we applied the Born-Oppenheimer approximation used in many of the papers mentioned in the introduction and dedicated to the 2D hydrogen atom. The Born-Oppenheimer approximation suggests that the electron moves in the field of a positively charged fixed center.

To verify the applied numerical algorithm we studied the problem of the bound states of the 2D hydrogen atom in the absence of external fields in the approximation \( m_p \rightarrow \infty \), having the analytical solution [7–10].
3rd decimal place in a wide range of the input estimated data.

Analysis of the dependences in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 shows that for non-zero angles $\alpha$ one can observe a slower growth in the GSE values with an increasing magnetic field, although the GSE dependence quadratic for the weak fields, as well as that linear for the strong fields, on the magnetic field remains unchanged. The GSE values for the weak

$$E = -2m_r + \frac{3}{64m_r^2}B^2 + \cdots,$$  (17)

and strong

$$E = \frac{B}{2m_r} - \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}B + \cdots$$  (18)

magnetic fields within the perturbation theory that were found by A. V. Turbiner in [20], are represented by the dashed curve in the plane $\alpha = 0^\circ$ in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, respectively.

The spatial distribution of the wave function of the ground state with an increasing angle $\alpha$ becomes strongly anisotropic. In particular, one can observe elongation of the atomic state along the axis $x$ with its simultaneous compression along the axis $y$, which is illustrated in Fig. 4. Besides the decreasing GSE at the increasing angle $\alpha$ such a behavior of the wave function can be explained by a gradual weakening of the “harmonic” contribution of the magnetic field (6) along the axis $x$ at $\alpha \to 90^\circ$, which completely disappears in the case of $\alpha = 90^\circ$. The corresponding change in the potential surface of the Coulomb and anisotropic quadratic-field (6) terms is illustrated in Fig. 5.

4. CONCLUSION

The problem of the 2D hydrogen atom in a magnetic field has been extended for the case of an arbitrary direction of the magnetic field. The algorithm proposed for its solving has been verified using the tasks of the 2D hydrogen atom in the absence of external fields and 2D hydrogen atom in a magnetic field directed perpendicular to the plane of electron motion. For generalization in the case of an arbitrary direction of the magnetic field, the dependence of the ground state energy on the magnetic field and on the tilt angle $\alpha$ between the magnetic field direction and the normal to the plane of electron motion has been calculated. In the process of numerical calculations it has been shown that at an increase in $\alpha$ from $0^\circ$ to $90^\circ$ the GSE decreases in a non-linear manner.

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Fig. 1. (In color online) Schematic representation of the 2D hydrogen atom in an external magnetic field tilted to an angle $\alpha$ with respect to the normal to the plane of electron motion.

Fig. 2. (In color online) Dependence of the 2D hydrogen atom GSE on the magnetic field magnitude and the magnetic field tilt angle $\alpha$, considering the finite proton mass. The dashed curve indicates the GSE dependence for weak magnetic fields \(17\) [20], found according to the perturbation theory.

Fig. 3. (In color online) Same as that in Fig. 2, for the magnetic field range from 1 to $10^4$ a.u.. The dashed curve indicates the GSE dependence for strong magnetic fields \(18\) [20], found according to the perturbation theory.
Fig. 4. (In color online) Spatial distribution $|\Psi(\rho)|^2$ of the wave function of the 2D hydrogen atom ground state for the magnetic field $B = 10^3$ a.u. at various values of the tilt angle $\alpha$: $\alpha = 0^\circ$ (a), $\alpha = 45^\circ$ (b), $\alpha = 80^\circ$ (c).

Fig. 5. (In color online) Dependence of the potential $U(\rho) = -1/\rho + B^2 \rho^2 \left(1 - \sin^2(\alpha) \cos^2(\phi)\right)$ on the magnetic field tilt angle $\alpha$: for the case of magnetic field absence (a), for the magnetic field $B = 0.5$ a.u. at various values of the angle $\alpha$: $\alpha = 0^\circ$ (b), $\alpha = 45^\circ$ (c), $\alpha = 90^\circ$ (d). All values are given in atomic units.
Table 1. Calculated values of the 2D hydrogen atom energy for the n-th level $E_n$, in the absence of external fields and analytical values $E$ given in [10].

| $n$ | $E$, a.u. [10] | $E_n$, a.u. |
|-----|----------------|-------------|
| 1   | $-2.0000000$  | $-2.0000000$ |
| 2   | $-0.2222222$  | $-0.2222222$ |
| 3   | $-0.0800000$  | $-0.0800000$ |
| 4   | $-0.0408163$  | $-0.0408163$ |
| 5   | $-0.0246913$  | $-0.0246913$ |
| 6   | $-0.0165289$  | $-0.0165289$ |
| 7   | $-0.0118343$  | $-0.0118343$ |
| 8   | $-0.0088889$  | $-0.0088889$ |
| 9   | $-0.0069204$  | $-0.0069204$ |
| 10  | $-0.0055401$  | $-0.0055401$ |

Table 2. Comparison of the dipole matrix elements $d_{nl}$, calculated for the 2D hydrogen atom in the absence of external fields and obtained analytically in [10].

| $n$ | $l$ | $d_{nl}$, a.u. [10] | $d_{nl}$, a.u. |
|-----|-----|---------------------|----------------|
| 2   | 1   | 0.34445950         | 0.34445950     |
| 3   | 1   | 0.14087514         | 0.14087514     |
| 4   | 1   | 0.08223128         | 0.08223128     |
| 5   | 1   | 0.05564053         | 0.05564053     |

Table 3. GSE values at different magnetic fields obtained by other authors using the method of asymptotic iterations [19] and variational approach [20] compared with the values calculated in the infinite proton mass approximation.

| $B$, a.u. | $E$, a.u. [19] | $E$, a.u. [20] | $E$, a.u. |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------|
| 0.1       | $-1.999530$    | $-1.999531$    | $-1.999531$ |
| 0.25      | $-1.997078$    | $-1.997079$    | $-1.997079$ |
| 107/250   | $-1.991490$    | $-1.991490$    | $-1.991491$ |
| 1         | $-1.955159$    | $-1.955159$    | $-1.955159$ |

Table 4. Comparison of the calculated values of the energy levels in the limit $m_p \to \infty$ with the results of [19,22] for the magnetic quantum number $l = 0$.

| $n$ | $B$, a.u. | $E_n$, a.u. [22] | $E_n$, a.u. [19] | $E_n$, a.u. |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 2   | 4         | 4.000000        | 4.000000        | 4.000000    |
| 3   | 0.6666666 | 1.000000        | 1.000000        | 1.000000    |
| 4   | 0.2157031 | 0.4314064       | 0.4314064       | 0.4314064   |
| 5   | 2.7472602 | 5.4945207       | 5.4945207       | 5.4945207   |
| 6   | 0.0947113 | 0.2367785       | 0.2367785       | 0.2367785   |
| 7   | 0.5150444 | 1.2876109       | 1.2876109       | 1.2876109   |
| 8   | 0.0466114 | 0.1488343       | 0.1488343       | 0.1488343   |
| 9   | 0.1776762 | 0.5330020       | 0.5330020       | 0.5330021   |
| 10  | 2.1513889 | 6.4516686       | 6.4516686       | 6.4516686   |

Table 5. Same as in Table 4 for the magnetic quantum number $l = 1$.

| $n$ | $B$, a.u. | $E_n$, a.u. [22] | $E_n$, a.u. [19] | $E_n$, a.u. |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 2   | 1.3333333 | 2.6666700       | 2.6666667       | 2.666667    |
| 3   | 0.2857142 | 0.7142860       | 0.7142857       | 0.7142857   |
| 4   | 0.1102572 | 0.3307720       | 0.3307717       | 0.3307717   |
| 5   | 1.0749278 | 3.2247800       | 3.2247835       | 3.2247835   |
| 6   | 0.0545241 | 0.1909910       | 0.1907833       | 0.1907883   |
| 7   | 0.2395487 | 0.8384210       | 0.8384207       | 0.8384207   |
| 8   | 0.0311049 | 0.1244200       | 0.1244197       | 0.1244197   |
| 9   | 0.0951651 | 0.3806600       | 0.3806600       | 0.3806600   |
| 10  | 0.9151684 | 3.6606800       | 3.6606737       | 3.6606737   |

| $n$ | $B$, a.u. | $E_n$, a.u. [22] | $E_n$, a.u. [19] | $E_n$, a.u. |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 2   | 0.0066280 | 0.0397691       | 0.0397691       | 0.0397691   |
Table 6. GSE values calculated for different magnetic fields and angles $\alpha$ in the approximation $m_p \rightarrow \infty$ and considering the finite proton mass.

| $B$, a.u. | $\alpha$, deg | $E(m_p \rightarrow \infty)$, a.u. | $E$, a.u. |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 0        | 0°            | −2.00000000                      | −1.99891136 |
| 1        | 0°            | −1.95515969                      | −1.95400154 |
| 1        | 45°           | −1.96609353                      | −1.96495184 |
| 1        | 90°           | −1.97736937                      | −1.97624499 |
| 1.5      | 0°            | −1.90335296                      | −1.90212093 |
| 1.5      | 45°           | −1.92643285                      | −1.92523340 |
| 1.5      | 90°           | −1.95085064                      | −1.94968360 |
| 4        | 0°            | −1.45958714                      | −1.45782964 |
| 4        | 45°           | −1.57808514                      | −1.57646979 |
| 4        | 90°           | −1.71786453                      | −1.71556932 |