

Umkehrung des

Zeeman-Effekt

(1)

Übergang $2p \rightarrow 1s$, nur linearer

Zeeman-Effekt: ohne $\vec{B}$ -Feld

$$E_{2p} \equiv \Delta E = 13,6 \text{ eV} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{3}{4} \text{ Ry}.$$

Korrektur durch $\vec{B}$ -Feld:

$$\begin{aligned} (H_0 + H_1) |\psi_{\text{chem}}\rangle &= \left(E_0 - \frac{\mu_B}{\hbar} B L_z \right) |\psi_{\text{chem}}\rangle \\ &= \left(E_0 - \underbrace{\mu_B B m}_{\delta E} \right) |\psi_{\text{chem}}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$m = 0, \pm 1 \Rightarrow$$



Aufspaltung des $2p$ -Niveaus.

$$\rightarrow \& E_0 = \hbar \Omega = \frac{3}{4} \text{ Ry}$$

1s —

$$\delta E \approx \hbar \omega_L = \hbar \frac{\mu_B B}{\hbar} = \mu_B B$$

$$\hbar \omega_L = \frac{1}{\hbar} \mu_B B$$

$$\mu_B = \frac{10 \hbar}{2 m_e} = 5,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ eV/T}$$

$\Rightarrow$ linear Effekt.

WW mit Anziehungsfeld

(2)

→ Dipoloperator

$$\vec{D} = q \vec{r} \quad P = -1$$

$$\langle \vec{D} \rangle ? \quad \text{vgl. } P \psi_{\text{Atom}} = (-1)^l \psi_{\text{Atom}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Parität wechselt.} = \langle \psi_{2s} | \vec{D} | \psi_{1s} \rangle$$

$$\langle \psi_{1s} | \vec{D} | \psi_{1s} \rangle = \langle \psi_{2p} | \vec{D} | \psi_{2p} \rangle = 0$$

un bei Übergang $2p \rightarrow 1s$

$$\langle \psi_{2p} | \vec{D} | \psi_{1s} \rangle \neq 0$$

Dann $\vec{D} \sim \vec{r}$:

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{25}{3}} r \left(Y_1^{-1}(\Omega) - Y_1^1(\Omega) \right)$$

$$y = i \sqrt{\frac{25}{3}} r \left(Y_1^{-1}(\Omega) + Y_1^1(\Omega) \right)$$

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{45}{3}} r Y_1^0(\Omega)$$

~~Verwend~~ Radialintegral

$$X \equiv \int_0^\infty R_{2,1}(r) R_{1,0}(r) r^2 \cdot r^2 dr$$

hier Borely.

(2)

$$\psi_{1s} = R_{10} Y_0^0$$

$$Y_0^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$$

$$\psi_{2p} = R_{21} Y_1^m$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \psi_{2p} | D_x | \psi_{1s} \rangle = \chi \int d\Omega Y_1^m (Y_1^{-1} - Y_1^1) Y_0^0 d\Omega$$

$$\cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \quad \cancel{Y_0^0} \quad q$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \psi_{2p(\pm 1)} | D_x | \psi_{1s} \rangle = q\chi \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (-m)$$

$$\langle \psi_{2p} | D_y | \psi_{1s} \rangle = iq\chi \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} m$$

$$\langle \psi_{2p} | D_z | \psi_{1s} \rangle = \frac{q\chi}{\sqrt{3}} \delta_{m,0}$$

zeitentwicklung $\psi(t)$, Anschauung

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \cos\alpha |\psi_{1s}\rangle + \sin\alpha |\psi_{2p}\rangle$$

$$\leadsto |\psi(t)\rangle = \cos\alpha e^{-i\Omega t} |\psi_{1s}\rangle + \sin\alpha e^{-i(\Omega+m\omega)t} |\psi_{2p}^m\rangle$$

$$\hbar\Omega = \frac{3}{4} R_y \quad ; \quad E_{1s} = 1 R_y = \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \right) R_y$$

$$E_{2p} = \frac{1}{4} R_y = \cancel{\frac{1}{4} R_y}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{3}{4} \right) R_y$$

$$= \cos\alpha e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_{1s} t} |\psi_{1s}\rangle + \sin\alpha e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_{2p} t} |\psi_{2p}\rangle$$

$$= e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_{1s} t} \left(\cos\alpha |\psi_{1s}\rangle + \sin\alpha e^{-\frac{i(E_{2p}-E_{1s})t}{\hbar}} |\psi_{2p}\rangle \right)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_{1s} t} \left(\cos\alpha |\psi_{1s}\rangle + \sin\alpha e^{-i(\underbrace{E_{2p}-E_{1s}}_{=\hbar\Omega+\hbar\omega})t/\hbar} |\psi_{2p}\rangle \right)$$

(4)

$$\Rightarrow \langle \psi_m(t) | \vec{D} | \psi_m(t) \rangle$$

$$\hookrightarrow \langle D_x \rangle_{m=1} = -\frac{q\chi}{\sqrt{6}} \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \cos(\Omega + \omega)t +$$

$$\langle D_y \rangle_{m=1} = \text{---} \sin(\Omega + \omega)t$$

$$\langle D_z \rangle_{m=1} = 0$$

$$\langle D_x \rangle_{m=0} = \langle D_y \rangle_{m=0} = 0$$

$$\langle D_z \rangle_{m=0} = \frac{q\chi}{\sqrt{3}} \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \cos \Omega t$$

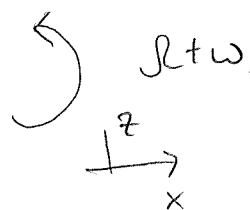
$$\langle D_x \rangle_{m=-1} = \frac{q\chi}{\sqrt{6}} \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \cos(\Omega - \omega)t$$

$$\langle D_y \rangle_{m=-1} = \text{---} \sin(\Omega - \omega)t$$

$$\langle D_z \rangle_{m=-1} = 0$$

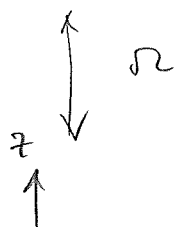
$\Rightarrow$ Wpolarisation

$m=1$

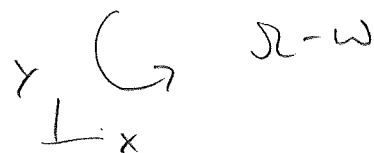


$=0$ in z

$m=0$



$m=-1$



$=0$ in z

⇒ Beobachtung $\parallel \vec{B}$ am 7-Bild?

nur 2 Linien, $\uparrow$, $\downarrow$ polarisiert

Beobachtung $\perp \vec{B}$

3 Linien linear polarisiert

$m=0$ $\parallel \vec{B}$ polarisiert

$m=\pm 1$ $\perp \vec{B}$ polarisiert

(5)

(1)

Radiale Wellenfunktion

$$R_{nl} = \frac{2}{n^{3/2}} \sqrt{\frac{(n-l-1)!}{((n+l)!)} } a_0^{-3/2}$$

$$R_{nl}(r) = \frac{2}{n^{3/2}} \sqrt{\frac{(n-l-1)!}{((n+l)!)} } a_0^{-3/2} \rho^l e^{-\rho/2} L_{n-l-1}^{2l+1}(\rho)$$

$$\rho = \frac{2r}{na_0}$$

$$L_p^k(\rho) = \frac{(p+k)!}{p!} \frac{e^\rho}{\rho^k} \frac{d^k}{d\rho^k} (\rho^{p+k} e^{-\rho})$$

Orthogonalität

$$\frac{p!}{((p+k)!)^2} \int_0^\infty d\rho \rho^k e^{-\rho} L_p^k(\rho) L_{p'}^k(\rho) = \delta_{pp'}$$

$$\langle \frac{1}{r} \rangle ?$$

$$= \int d\Omega \, dr \, r^2 \underbrace{Y_l^m(\Omega)^* Y_l^m(\Omega)}_{=1} R_{nl}(r) \frac{1}{r} R_{nl}(r)$$

$$= \int dr \, r \, R_{nl}^2(r)$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^4} \left(\frac{(n-l-1)!}{((n+l)!)^2} \right) a_0^{-3} \int \left(\frac{na_0}{2} \right)^2 d\rho \rho^k e^{-\rho}$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^4} a_0^{-3} \left(\frac{na_0}{2} \right)^2 \underbrace{\left(L_{n-l-1}^{2l+1}(\rho) \right)^2}_{\text{Orth.} = 1 \cdot \left(\right)^{-1}} = \frac{1}{a_0 n^2} //$$

(2)

$\Rightarrow$ Virial satz

$$\frac{e^2}{2a_0} = R_y$$

$$\langle V \rangle = -e^2 \left\langle \frac{1}{r} \right\rangle = -\frac{e^2}{a_0 n^2} = -\frac{2R_y}{n^2}$$

Gesamt energie $= -\frac{R_y}{n^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \langle T \rangle + \langle V \rangle = \langle E \rangle = -\frac{R_y}{n^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle T \rangle = -\frac{R_y}{n^2} - \langle V \rangle = -\frac{R_y}{n^2} + \frac{2R_y}{n^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$2\langle T \rangle = -\langle V \rangle \quad \text{Virial satz}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T \rangle &= -\frac{R_y}{n^2} - \langle V \rangle & \langle T \rangle + \langle V \rangle &= \langle E \rangle \\ &= -\frac{R_y}{n^2} + \frac{2R_y}{n^2} = \frac{R_y}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{2\langle T \rangle}_{\text{Gesamtenergie} + R_y} = \underbrace{\frac{2R_y}{n^2}}_{R_y} = -\langle V \rangle = \frac{2R_y}{n^2} \quad \checkmark$$

Gesamtenergie + R_y

R_y

Virial satz

(1)

Atome mit mehreren Elektronen

falls

keine $e^- - e^-$ WW, ~~keine~~ $\neq$

→ Pauli-Prinzip, Auffüllen der Zustände

E_n , l -entartet, (auch m)

weitere WW kugelsymmetrisch,

$\Rightarrow E_{nl}$, aber m -entartet!

Aufenthaltswah. für n, l , fern

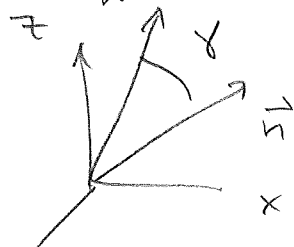
$$P_{nl} = \frac{1}{2l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l P_{nlm} \quad \text{wenn alle } m \text{ zufällig (= gleich) sind}$$

$$\Rightarrow |Y_{nl}|^2 = \frac{1}{2l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l |Y_{nlm}|^2$$

$$\sum_{m=-l}^l |Y_l^m(\Omega)|^2 = \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} P_l(1) \frac{2l+1}{4\pi}$$

(Spezialfall $\gamma=0$) der „Additionstheorem“

$$P_l(\cos \gamma) = \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l Y_l^{m*}(\Omega') Y_l^m(\Omega)$$



$$\vec{n}, \vec{n}' \hat{=} \Omega, \Omega'$$

$$\cos \gamma = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}' \rightarrow \gamma=0, \text{ s.o.}$$

(2)

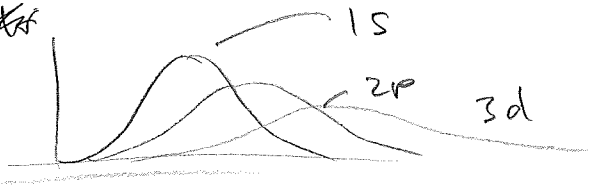
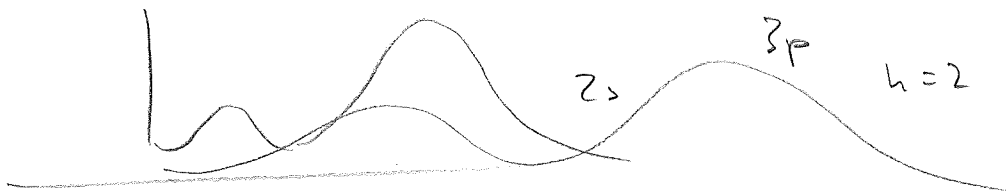
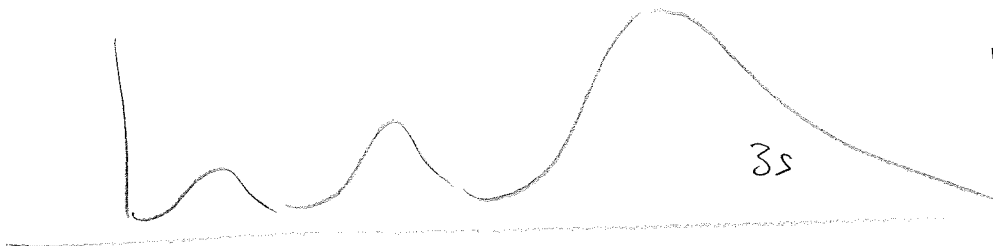
d.h.

 $|\psi_{n\ell}|^2$ unabh. von Ω !

$$\sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} \int d\Omega \, r^2 dr |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 = \int r^2 dr R_{n\ell}^2$$

$$\propto r^2 |\psi|^2$$

$$= \frac{dP}{dr}$$

 $n=1$  $n=2$  $n=3$ $\rightarrow$ etc.

" $(n-1)$ Knoten "

aber " Schalen "

alle ℓ besetzt für ein n

$\Rightarrow$ volle Unterschale,

Kugelsymmetrie.

" Schalenmodell "

S. auch Kernphysik, magische Zahlen,