**Introduction**

The Stern-Gerlach experiment demonstrates that when a beam of silver atoms, which have 46 coupled electrons forming a spherically symmetric configuration and one single electron in the 5s orbital spherical symmetric, passes through an inhomogeneous (nonuniform) magnetic field the beam splits into two discrete states being spin up or spin down. This effect is purely quantum mechanical and it is owing to an inherent property possessed by particles called *Spin* angular momentum. Spin is an intrinsic degree of freedom that is separate from moving particles’ spatial degrees of freedom.

**Theory**

The magnetic dipole moment, μ, due to electrons is given by,

where is the spin operator that holds the Pauli spin matrices and is the gyromagnetic ratio. The inhomogeneous magnetic field is given by,

The time-dependent two-dimensional Schrodiner to be solved for the electron in the region of space containing the magnetic field is stated as,

So that the energies and eigenstates are,

Method

To solve the two-dimensional Schrodiner equation numerically the finite difference method was utilized where space and time were discretized onto a lattice and the wavefunction was solved at each site on the lattice. When using the finite difference method, the second-ordered spatial derivatives, the first-ordered spatial derivatives, and the time derivative in Schrodiner equation can be approximated by using the central difference approximation and the forward difference approximation respectively,

Here the errors are second ordered and the z – spatial derivatives are of the same form as the x-spatial derivatives