```
In [1]:
         import scipy.constants as cons
         import numpy as np
         h=cons.h
         hb=cons.hbar
         e=cons.e
         c=cons.c
         m e=cons.m e
         a=cons.alpha
         ry=cons.Rydberg*h*c
         evtocm1=8065.45
         def sl(l,j): #Skalarprodukt
             return 0.5*hb**2*(j*(j+1)-l*(l+1)-0.5*(0.5+1))
         def E_ver(n,1,j): #Verschiebung wegen Spin-Bahn-Kopplung
             return a**4*m e*c**2/(2*hb**2)*s1(1,j)/(n**3*1*(1+0.5)*(1+1))
         def E von n(n): #Gesamtenergie
             return -ry/n**2
         def E_mit_spin(n,l,j):
             if 1==0:
                 return E von n(n)
              return E von n(n) + ver(n,1,j)
        print(f"n=2,1=1,j=0.5
                                   E=\{E \text{ ver}(2,1,0.5)/e*1e6\}\mu eV"\}
In [2]:
         print(f"n=2,l=1,j=1.5
                                   E=\{E \text{ ver}(2,1,1.5)/e*1e6\}\mu eV"\}
         print(f"n=3,1=1,j=0.5
                                   E=\{E_{ver}(3,1,0.5)/e*1e6\}\mu eV"\}
         print(f"n=3,l=1,j=1.5
                                    E=\{E \text{ ver}(3,1,1.5)/e*1e6\}\mu eV"\}
         print(f"n=3,1=2,j=1.5
                                   E={E_ver(3,2,1.5)/e*1e6}μeV")
         print(f"n=3,1=2,j=2.5
                                   E=\{E \text{ ver}(3,2,2.5)/e*1e6\}\mu eV"\}
        n=2, l=1, j=0.5
                        E=-30.188399499607854µeV
                          E=15.094199749803927µeV
        n=2, l=1, j=1.5
                         E=-8.944710962846774µeV
        n=3, l=1, j=0.5
                         E=4.472355481423387µeV
         n=3, l=1, j=1.5
        n=3, l=2, j=1.5
                          E=-2.683413288854032µeV
                         E=1.7889421925693545μeV
        n=3, l=2, j=2.5
In [3]: print(f"n=2,1=1,j=0.5
                                    E=\{E \ ver(2,1,0.5)/e*evtocm1\}cm^-1"\}
         print(f"n=2,l=1,j=1.5
                                   E=\{E \ ver(2,1,1.5)/e*evtocm1\}cm^-1"\}
         print(f"n=3,1=1,j=0.5
                                   E=\{E \ ver(3,1,0.5)/e*evtocm1\}cm^-1"\}
         print(f"n=3,1=1,j=1.5
                                    E=\{E_{ver}(3,1,1.5)/e*evtocm1\}cm^{-1"}\}
                                    E={E_ver(3,2,1.5)/e*evtocm1}cm^-1")
         print(f"n=3,1=2,j=1.5
         print(f"n=3,1=2,j=2.5
                                    E=\{E \ ver(3,2,2.5) / e*evtocm1\} cm^-1"\}
        n=2, l=1, j=0.5
                         E=-0.24348302674411215cm^{-1}
         n=2, l=1, j=1.5
                         E=0.12174151337205608cm^-1
        n=3, l=1, j=0.5
                          E=-0.0721431190352925cm^{-1}
                         E=0.03607155951764625cm^-1
        n=3, l=1, j=1.5
         n=3, l=2, j=1.5
                         E=-0.02164293571058775cm^{-1}
        n=3, 1=2, j=2.5
                          E=0.0144286238070585cm^-1
In [4]: E_von_n(1)/e
Out[4]: -13.605693122994232
In [5]:
        E von n(2)/e
Out[5]: -3.401423280748558
In [6]: E_von_n(3)/e
Out[6]: -1.5117436803326925
         a =m e*e**2/(4*np.pi*cons.epsilon 0*hb**2)
In [7]:
         phi_quad_1=a_**3/np.pi
         E darwin 1=e**2*hb**2/(8*cons.epsilon 0*m e**2*c**2)*phi quad 1
         E rel=E von n(1)*(-a**2*(3/4-2))
         (E_rel+E_darwin_1)/e
Out[7]: -0.00018113039700813405
In [8]: | m,a,b,v0,grad=1.79e-25,0.05,0.08,500,1000
         1.1e-3/(1/m*grad*(a/v0)*(1/2*a/v0+b/v0))
Out[8]: 9.376190476190475e-24
```

In []: