上节课主要内容

多电子原子的核外电子状态

1、主量子数 $n=1,2,3\cdots$

电子的能量 $E_{n,l}$ 主要由 n 决定,一般情况下n 较高的状态,能量也较高

- 2、副量子数 $l=0,1,2,\cdots,n-1$ 决定电子绕核运动的 角动量 $L=\sqrt{l(l+1)}\hbar$ 亦影响电子能量: 原子序数 ≤ 56 的多电子原子 $\Delta=n+0.7l$
- $m_l=0,\pm1,\pm2,\cdots,\pm l$ 决定电子绕核运动角动量的空间取向 $L_z=m_l\hbar$
- 4、自旋磁量子数 $m_s = \pm 1/2$ 决定电子自旋角动量的空间取向 $S_z = m_s \hbar$

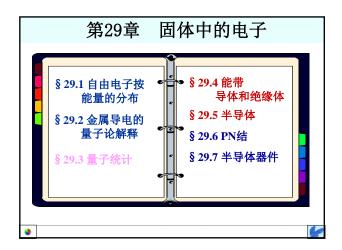
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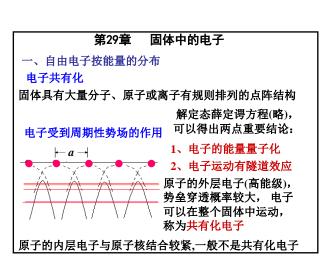
自旋轨道耦合: $\vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{S}$ $J = \sqrt{j(j+1)}\hbar \quad j = |l \pm s|$

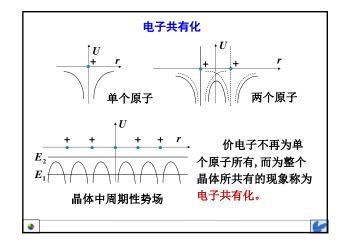
玻色子 费米子

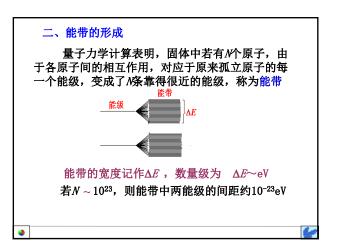
核外电子的排布: 泡利不相容原理、 能量最小原理

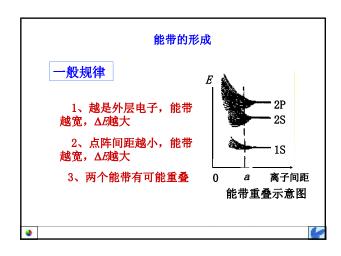
- 1) 同一支壳层最多可容纳电子数 2(2l+1)
- 2) 同一壳层最多可容纳电子数 2n²

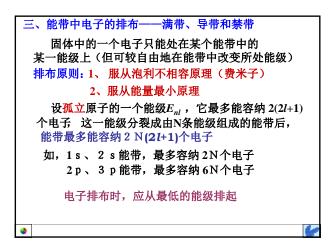


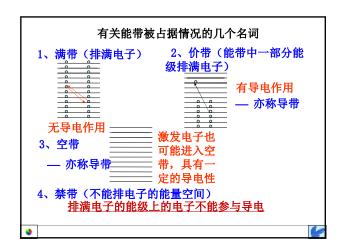


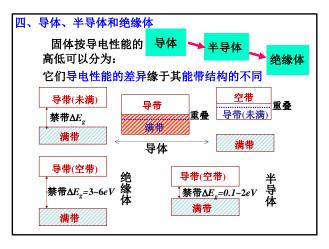


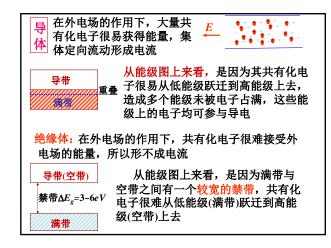


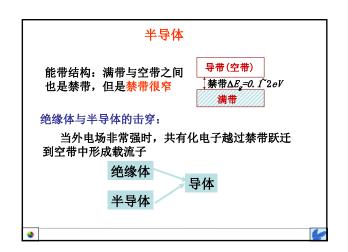


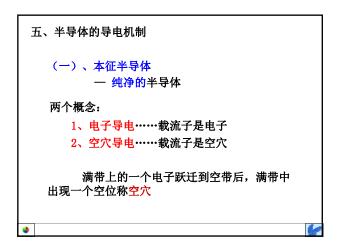


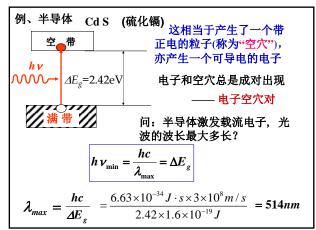


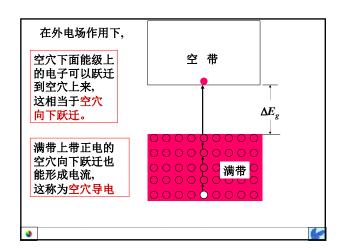


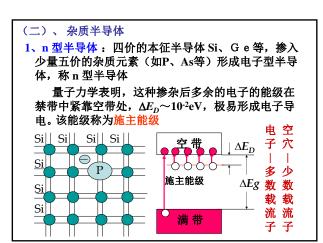


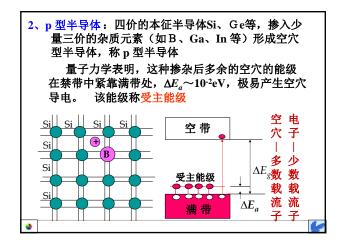


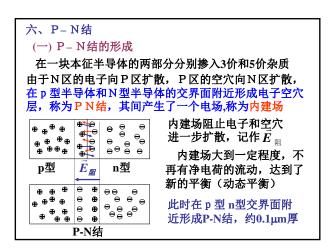


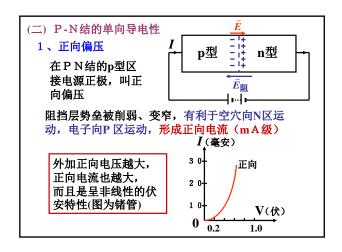


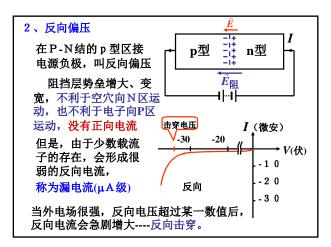


















每一个集成块(图中一个长方形部分)约为手指甲大小,它有300多万个三极管。

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