

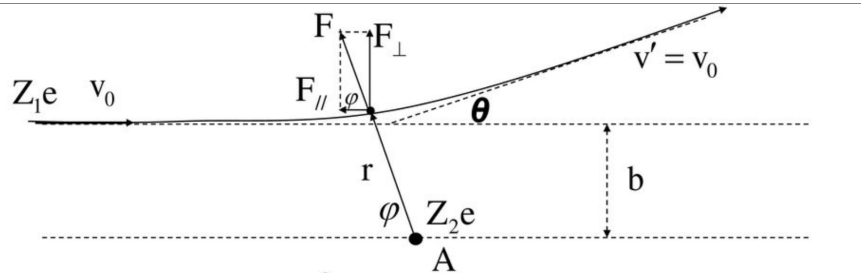
Atomic Physics Notes

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1 玻尔模型

- 库仑散射公式:



$$b = \frac{a}{2} \cot \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad a = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 E}$$

- 黑体辐射: 在任意温度 T 下, 从一个黑体中发射的电磁辐射的辐射率与电磁辐射的频率的关系

$$I(\nu, T) d\nu = \left(\frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \right) \frac{1}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1} d\nu$$

- 一个黑体表面单位面积放出的能量正比于其绝对温度的 4 次方:

$$j^* = \sigma T^4,$$

其中 j^* : 单位面积所放出的总能量, T : 黑体的绝对温度, σ : 斯特藩-玻尔兹曼常数,

$$\sigma = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4}{15c^2 h^3} = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ J s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}.$$

- 里德伯方程:

$$\tilde{\nu} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left[\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n'^2} \right]$$

$n = 1$: 莱曼系, $n = 2$: 巴耳末系 $n = 3$: 帕邢系, $n = 4$: 布拉开系

- 氢原子轨道半径

$$r_n = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{2Rhc} n^2 = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar^2}{m_e e^2} n^2$$
$$E_n = -\frac{m_e e^4}{(4\pi\epsilon_0)^2 2\hbar^2 n^2}$$

2 原子精细结构

2.1 电子态表示:

$$n^{2s+1}R_j$$

2.2 基本常量:

$$\text{轨道角动量} \begin{cases} l = \sqrt{l(l+1)}\hbar & 0 \leq l \leq n-1 \\ l_z = m_l \hbar & -l \leq m_l \leq l \end{cases}$$

$$\text{自旋角动量} \begin{cases} s = \sqrt{s(s+1)}\hbar = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\hbar & s = 1/2 \\ s_z = \pm \frac{1}{2}\hbar = m_s \hbar & m_s = \pm 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{电子轨道磁矩} \begin{cases} \mu_l = -\frac{e}{2m_e}l = -\gamma l = -\sqrt{l(l+1)}\mu_B \\ \mu_{l,z} = -m_l \mu_B \\ \text{玻尔磁子 } \mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m} = \frac{1}{2}\alpha c(ea_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{电子自旋磁矩} \begin{cases} \mu_s = -\sqrt{3}\mu_B \\ \mu_{s,z} = \pm \mu_B \end{cases}$$

$$\text{朗德 g 因子} \begin{cases} \mu_j = -\sqrt{j(j+1)}g_j\mu_B & g_{e,l} = 1 \\ \mu_{j,z} = -m_j g_j \mu_B & g_{e,s} = 2 \\ g_j = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\hat{s}^2 - \hat{l}^2}{\hat{j}^2} \right) & j = l \pm \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

2.3 塞曼效应:

洛伦兹单位:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{eB}{4\pi m_e} = \mu_B B / \hbar = 14B(\text{T}) \text{ GHz}$$

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{L}} = \frac{\mathcal{L}}{c} = 0.467B(\text{T}) \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\text{正常塞曼效应 } \nu' = \nu_0 + \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{L} \\ 0 \\ -\mathcal{L} \end{pmatrix}$$

Stark 效应

$$0 \leq |m_l| \leq n-1$$

$$-(n-1) \leq n_F = n_1 - n_2 \leq n-1$$

2.4 选择规则:

正常/反常塞曼效应:

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

帕邢-巴克效应

$$\Delta m_s = 0, \Delta m_L = 0, \pm 1$$

多电子原子:

L-S 耦合 $\Delta S = 0$

$$\Delta L = 0, \pm 1$$

$$\Delta J = 0, \pm 1 \quad (J = 0 \implies J' = 0 \text{ 除外})$$

j-j 耦合 $\Delta j = 0, \pm 1$

$$\Delta J = 0, \pm 1 \quad (J = 0 \implies J' = 0 \text{ 除外})$$

宇称相反 $\iff l \& l'$ 奇偶相反

3 量子力学导论

3.1 波函数标准条件:

$$\int |\Psi|^2 dx = 1$$

$$\Psi, \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \text{ 连续}$$

Ψ 单值有限

3.2 各种关系:

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \hbar k = \sqrt{2mE_k}$$

$$E = h\nu$$

$$\Delta x \Delta p_x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

3.3 Schrödinger 方程:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(r, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi + V_0 \Psi$$

3.4 定态 Schrödinger 方程:

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_0 \right] \psi = E\psi$$

3.5 算符:

$$\hat{p} = -i\hbar \nabla$$

$$\hat{E} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

3.6 粒子隧穿概率:

$$P = e^{-\frac{2}{\hbar} \sqrt{2m(V_0 - E)} D}$$

3.7 自旋—轨道运动相互作用能:

$$\overline{\Delta E_{ls}} = \frac{\hbar c \alpha^2 R Z^4}{n^3 l(l + \frac{1}{2})(l + 1)} \frac{j(j + 1) - l(l + 1) - s(s + 1)}{2} \propto \alpha^4, \quad R = \frac{mc^2 e^4}{4\pi(4\pi\epsilon_0)^2 (\hbar c)^3} = 1.1 \times 10^7 m^{-1}$$

证明: 5.1

3.8 总能量

$$E = E_0 + \Delta E_r + \Delta E_{ls}$$

$$E = -\frac{\hbar c R (Z - \sigma)^2}{n^2} - \frac{\hbar c \alpha^2 R (Z - s)^4}{n^3} \left(\frac{1}{j + 1/2} - \frac{3}{4n} \right)$$

对于氢原子: $Z - \sigma = Z - s = 1$, 能量与 l 无关

4 核物理导论

核磁子

$$\mu_N = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_p} = 3.152 \times 10^{-8} \text{ eV/T}$$

$$\mu_p = 2.79\mu_N$$

$$\mu_n = -1.91\mu_N$$

核磁矩与核自旋角动量 \mathbf{I} 成正比，共 $2I + 1$ 个取向：

$$\text{核磁矩} \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\mu}_I = g_I \mu_N \mathbf{I} \\ \mu_{I,z} = -m_I g_I \mu_N & -I \leq m_I \leq I \\ U = -m_I g_I \mu_N B & \Delta U = -m_I g_I B \end{cases}$$

电四极矩（c 为对称轴半轴，a 为旋转半轴）：

$$Q = \frac{2}{5} Z(c^2 - a^2)$$

5 证明

5.1 自旋—轨道运动相互作用能

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Z^* e}{m} \frac{\vec{L}}{r^3}$$

考虑相对论效应乘以系数 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Delta E_{ls} = -\frac{1}{2} \vec{\mu}_s \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{8\pi} \frac{Z^* e^2}{m^2} \frac{\vec{S} \cdot \vec{L}}{r^3} = -\frac{1}{8\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Z^* e^2}{m^2 c^2} \frac{\vec{S} \cdot \vec{L}}{r^3}$$

代入

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{S} \cdot \vec{L} &= LS \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{j}^2 - \vec{l}^2 - \vec{s}^2}{2} = \frac{j(j+1) - l(l+1) - s(s+1)}{2} \hbar^2 \\ \Rightarrow \Delta E_{ls} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Z^* e^2}{2m^2 c^2 r^3} \frac{j(j+1) - l(l+1) - s(s+1)}{2} \hbar^2 \end{aligned}$$

由量子力学知

$$\langle r^{-3} \rangle = \frac{Z^{*3}}{a_1^3 n^3 l(l + \frac{1}{2})(l+1)}$$

$$\overline{\Delta E_{ls}} = \frac{hc\alpha^2 R Z^{*4}}{n^3 l(l + \frac{1}{2})(l+1)} \frac{j(j+1) - l(l+1) - s(s+1)}{2} \propto \alpha^4, \quad R = \frac{mc^2 e^4}{4\pi(4\pi\epsilon_0)^2 (c\hbar)^3} = 1.1 \times 10^7 \propto \alpha^2$$

返回：3.7