

2111033艾明旭原子物理第四次作业

4.2 计算原子处于 $^2D_{3/2}$ 状态的磁矩 μ 以及投影 μ_z 可能值

已知: $j=3/2$ $2s+1=2$ $s=1/2$ $l=2$

$$\text{则 } g_j = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{s^2 - l^2}{j^2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{4} - 4}{\frac{9}{4}} \right)$$

依据磁矩计算公式 $\mu_j = -\sqrt{j(j+1)}g_j \mu_B$, $\mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$

$$\mu_z = -m_j g_j \mu_B \quad m_j g_j = \pm \frac{3}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \mu_z = \pm \frac{3}{2} \mu_B \text{ 或 } \pm \frac{1}{2} \mu_B$$

4.10 对于激发态 $l=0, j=1, s=1/2, m_l=0, \pm 1$ 外磁场作用下分裂

$$g_j = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{s^2 - l^2}{j^2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{4} - 0}{\frac{9}{4}} \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$E'_2 - E'_1 = (E_2 - E_1) + (m_2 g_2 - m_1 g_1) \mu_B B = E_2 - E_1 + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \mu_B B, \mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$$

$$V' = V + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{eB}{4\pi m_e} \quad V' - V = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{eB}{4\pi m_e} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 14 \text{ B(T) GHz}$$

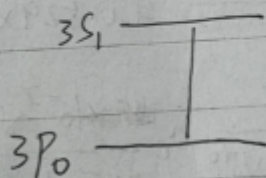
$$\nu = \frac{V' - V}{h} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{eB}{4\pi m_e c} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \times 0.467 \text{ B(T) cm}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.934 \\ 0 \\ 0.934 \end{pmatrix} \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

所以原谱线在外加磁场中分裂为三条, 垂直磁场可看到三条谱线 $m=0, \pm 1$

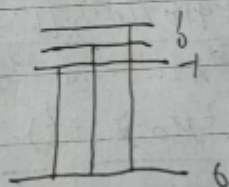
分别对应 π, σ^+, σ^- . 虽然谱线分三条, 但彼此间隔 $2\mu_B B$ 而非 $\mu_B B$

也不是激发态和基态 $s=0$, 所以不是正常塞曼效应

能级跃迁图 $B=0$



$B=1$



相邻谱线波数差 $\frac{2\mu_B B}{hc}$

12-1 进动频率 $\omega = \frac{Bq}{2m}$ 对电子 $\omega = \frac{1.602 \times 10^{-19} \times 2.10 \times 10^4}{2 \times 9.109 \times 10^{-31}} \approx 1.757 \times 10^{11} \text{ rad/s}$
 对质子 $\omega = \frac{1.602 \times 10^{-19} \times 2.1 \times 10^4}{2 \times 1.673 \times 10^{-27}} \approx 9.578 \times 10^7 \text{ rad/s}$

12-3 $\mu = \frac{m_e m_p}{m_e + m_p} = \frac{9.109 \times 10^{-31} \times 1.673 \times 10^{-27}}{9.109 + 1.673 \times 10^{-27}} \approx 5.2918 \times 10^{-11}$

$a_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4\pi^2 \mu e^2} = \frac{(1.055 \times 10^{-34})^2}{4\pi^2 \times 5.2918 \times 10^{-11} \times (1.602 \times 10^{-19})^2} \approx 5.292 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$

$V = \frac{e^2}{2\mu a_0} = \frac{(1.602 \times 10^{-19})^2}{2 \times 5.2918 \times 10^{-11} \times (1.055 \times 10^{-34})^2} \approx 2.188 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$

$I = \frac{eV}{2\pi a_0} = \frac{1.602 \times 10^{-19}}{2\pi \times (5.292 \times 10^{-11}) / (2.188 \times 10^6)} \approx 3.24 \times 10^{-7} \text{ A}$

$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a_0} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 3.24 \times 10^{-7}}{2\pi \times 5.292 \times 10^{-11}} \approx 2.53 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$

12-5 $E_L = \frac{9.10 \times 10^{-31} \times (1.602 \times 10^{-19})^4}{8 \times (6.85 \times 10^{-12})^2 \times (6.626 \times 10^{-34})^2 \times 4} \approx -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

$E_3 = \frac{4}{9} E_L \approx -0.484 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

$V_{L,S} = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{Ze^2 \mu_0}{8\pi m_0^2} (s \cdot l) = \frac{Z e^2 \mu_0 (s \cdot l)}{8\pi^2 m_0^2 a_0^3 (l+1/2)(l+1)}$

$a_0 = \frac{4\pi \times 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \times (1.602 \times 10^{-19})^2}{9.109 \times 10^{-31} \times (1.602 \times 10^{-19})^2} \approx 0.529 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}, s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

$l=1 \quad V_{L,S} = \frac{e^2 \mu_0 (s \cdot l)}{8\pi^2 m_0^2 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 2.0529 \times 10^{-10}} \approx \frac{10^{-7} \times (1.602 \times 10^{-19})^2}{84\pi \times (9.109 \times 10^{-31})^2 \times 5 \times 0.529 \times 10^{-10}} \approx 9.3 \times 10^{-25}$

$I = 29 \quad V_{L,S} = \frac{29}{29 + \frac{1}{2} \times 30} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 2}{1} \quad V_{L,S,1} = \frac{29}{(29.5) \times 6} V_{L,S,1}$

$= \frac{29}{177} \times 9.3 \times 10^{-25} \approx 1.52 \times 10^{-25}$

13.1

我们需要计算势能差 $\Delta E = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$

$$\mu = g \cdot \sqrt{S(S+1)} \cdot \mu_B = 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}} \cdot 9.274 \times 10^{-24} \text{ J/T}$$

$$\Delta E = -9.274 \times 10^{-24} \text{ J/T} \times 10^{-1} \text{ T} \approx -9.274 \times 10^{-25} \text{ J}$$

$$\nu = \frac{\Delta E}{h} = \frac{-9.274 \times 10^{-25} \text{ J}}{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}} \approx -1.4 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$$

反之亦然频率相同

13.2

$4d_{1/2}$ 是 $4d$ 电子一个原子轨道构型, 自旋量子数 $s = \frac{1}{2}$
角动量量子数 $l = 2$ 。该构型自旋磁矩和轨道磁矩可沿相同
或相反方向, 取决于自旋量子数的正负, 但由于角动量量子数 $l = 2$
因此对无外加磁场, 自旋-轨道相互作用不足以导致能级分裂

$$13.4 \quad \Delta E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{5895.9 \times 10^{-10}} \approx 3.367 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta E_z = g \cdot \mu_B \cdot B \quad \text{对钠原子}(g) \approx 2 \quad \Delta E \approx 3.367 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$B = \frac{\Delta E_z}{g \cdot \mu_B} = \frac{3.367 \times 10^{-19}}{2 \times 9.274 \times 10^{-24}} \approx 18.17 \text{ T}$$

 $\therefore 2p_{3/2}$ 与 $2p_{1/2}$ 重合, 磁场强度 18.17 T

$$(2) \quad \Delta \nu = \frac{3.367 \times 10^{-19}}{6.626 \times 10^{-34}} \approx 5.085 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{对 } \lambda = 5889.6 \text{ \AA} \quad \Delta E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \approx 3.373 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \approx \Delta E_z$$

$$B = \frac{\Delta E_z}{g \cdot \mu_B} \approx 18.17 \text{ T}$$

$$b) \quad \Delta \nu = \frac{\Delta E_z}{h} \approx 5.088 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$