## Zeeman effect

Hydrogen energy levels in a weak magnetic field B are approximately

$$E = -\frac{13.6 \,\text{eV}}{n^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{n^2} \left( \frac{n}{j + 1/2} - \frac{3}{4} \right) \right] + g_J m_j \mu_B B$$

where

$$j = \begin{cases} l \pm \frac{1}{2}, & l \ge 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & l = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$m_j = -j, -j + 1, \dots, j - 1, j$$

Symbol  $g_J$  is the Lande g-factor

$$g_J = 1 + \frac{j(j+1) - l(l+1) + \frac{3}{4}}{2j(j+1)}$$

For principal quantum number n=2 and magnetic field  $B\neq 0$  there are eight energy levels.

$$n \quad l \quad j \quad m_{j} \qquad E$$

$$2 \quad 1 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad -13.6 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{64}\alpha^{2}\right) + 2\mu_{B}B$$

$$2 \quad 1 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad -\frac{3}{2} \quad -13.6 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{64}\alpha^{2}\right) - 2\mu_{B}B$$

$$2 \quad 1 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad -13.6 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{64}\alpha^{2}\right) + \frac{2}{3}\mu_{B}B$$

$$2 \quad 1 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad -13.6 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{64}\alpha^{2}\right) - \frac{2}{3}\mu_{B}B$$

$$2 \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad -13.6 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{64}\alpha^{2}\right) + \frac{1}{3}\mu_{B}B$$

$$2 \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad -13.6 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{64}\alpha^{2}\right) - \frac{1}{3}\mu_{B}B$$

$$2 \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad -13.6 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{64}\alpha^{2}\right) + \mu_{B}B$$

$$2 \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad -13.6 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{64}\alpha^{2}\right) - \mu_{B}B$$