

## Zeeman effect

Hydrogen energy levels in a weak magnetic field  $B = |\mathbf{B}|$  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

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

$$m_j = -j, -j+1, \dots, j-1, j$$

Symbol  $g_J$  is the Landé  $g$ -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.

$n$	$l$	$j$	$m_j$	$E$
2	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{16} \alpha^2 \right) + 2\mu_B B$
2	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{16} \alpha^2 \right) - 2\mu_B B$
2	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{16} \alpha^2 \right) + \frac{2}{3}\mu_B B$
2	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{16} \alpha^2 \right) - \frac{2}{3}\mu_B B$
2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{5}{16} \alpha^2 \right) + \frac{1}{3}\mu_B B$
2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{5}{16} \alpha^2 \right) - \frac{1}{3}\mu_B B$
2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{5}{16} \alpha^2 \right) + \mu_B B$
2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{5}{16} \alpha^2 \right) - \mu_B B$