

LECTURE # 4

Note Title

9/8/2008

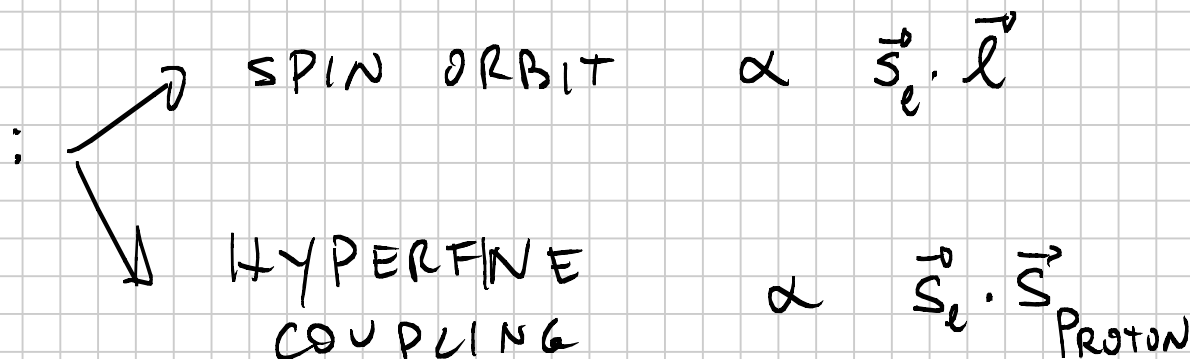
THIS WED 11:30 - 1:30 OFFICE HRS

SO FAR : HYDROGEN

m	l	m
1	0	0
2	0 1	-1 0 1
3	0 1 2	-2 -1 0 +1 +2
⋮	⋮	⋮

$$\Psi_{mlm}(\vec{r}) = Y_l^m(\vartheta, \phi) R_{ml}(r)$$

RELATIVISTIC EFFECTS



MANY-ELECTRON

ATOMS

N ELECTRONS

$$\rightarrow \vec{S} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{s}_i$$

MAX VALUE IS

$$\frac{N}{2}$$

$$(\hat{S}_x, \hat{S}_y, \hat{S}_z) = \vec{S}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{L} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{l}_i$$

NO LIMIT

$$\rightarrow \vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{S}$$

$$H_{\text{SPIN-ORBIT}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{l}_i$$

$$\vec{S}, \vec{L}, \vec{J}$$

QUANTUM # FOR N -e ATOM

$$[\vec{J}, \hat{H}_{\text{SP-ORBIT}}] = 0$$

\Rightarrow

\vec{J} REMAINS A GOOD
QUANTUM # EVEN INCLUDING
SPIN-ORBIT

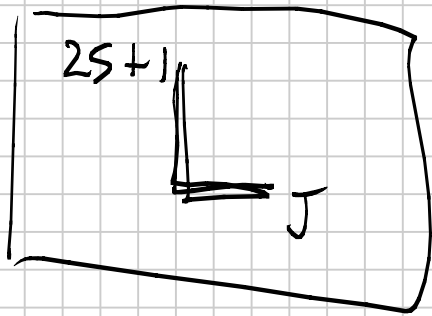
$$[J_x, H] = 0$$

$$[J_y, H] = 0$$

$$[J_x, H] = 0$$

STANDARD

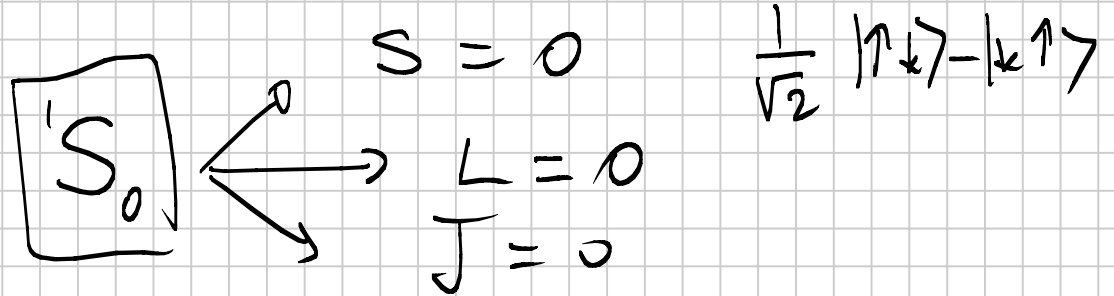
NOTATION



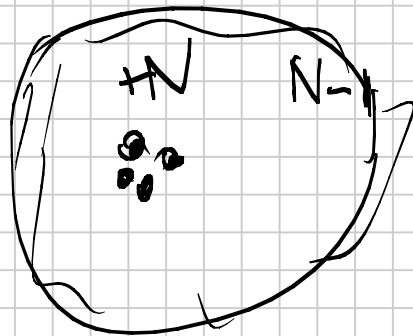
$$L = S^0, P^1, D^2, F^3, G^4, \dots$$

He (2 e⁻)

QUANTUM #S FOR ALL ELECTRONS



ELECTRONIC CONFIGURATION: LOOK AT e ONE BY ONE \Rightarrow USE SHELL-MODEL



• LAST ELECTRON

LAST ELECTRON "FEELS"

A "SELF CONSISTENT"

POTENTIAL $V_{sc}(h)$ FROM

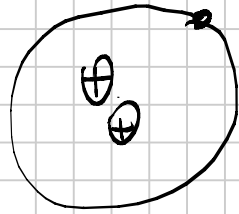
N PROTONS + N-1 ELECTRONS

$V_{sc}(r)$ HAS SPHERICAL SYMMETRY $\Rightarrow l$ IS A GOOD QUANTUM # \sim SIMILAR TO COULOMB

\Rightarrow I CAN STILL LABEL STATE OF LAST ELECTRON AS (n, l, m)

H $N=1$ EXACT

He $N=2$



(1s)

He^+
EXACT

HYDROGENIC ION

$$\frac{e^2}{h} \rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot e^2}{h} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \# \text{ PROTONS} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{e^2}{h} \rightarrow \frac{Z \cdot e^2}{h}$$

SECOND ELECTRON WILL MOVE

$V_{sc}(r) \neq V_{\text{COULOMB}}$

$$(1s)(1s) \text{ } ^1S_0 \rightarrow \underline{(1s)}^2 \text{ } \underline{^1S_0}$$

Li $N=3$



$V(r)$
SC EXAMPLE OF POTENTIAL THAT DOES NOT
GIVE A S.E ANALYTICALLY SOLVABLE

WE CAN USE THE

VARIATIONAL PRINCIPLE

$V(r)$ GIVEN $\rightarrow H$

WE KNOW THAT IT EXISTS $\Psi_m(\vec{r})$ SET

SUCH THAT $H \Psi_m(\vec{r}) = E_m \Psi_m(\vec{r})$

TAKE $\Psi(\vec{r}) = \sum_m c_m \Psi_m(\vec{r})$ ARBITRARY

$$\langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle = \langle H \rangle_{\Psi} = \int \Psi^*(\vec{r}) \hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r}) d^3r$$

$$\langle H \rangle_{\Psi} = \sum_m |c_m|^2 E_m \geq \left(\sum_m |c_m|^2 \right) \cdot E_0$$

$\langle H \rangle_{\Psi} \geq E_0$ | THIS SUGGESTS THE

VARIATIONAL METHOD TO FIND Ψ_0 AND E_0

① MAKE A "GUESS" FOR $\Psi_{\beta}(r)$

THAT DEPENDS ON A PARAMETER " β "

$$\Psi_{\beta}(\vec{r}) = e^{-\beta r^2}$$

②

$$\frac{\langle H \rangle_{\psi_{\beta}}}{\langle \psi_{\beta} | \psi_{\beta} \rangle} = E_{\beta} > E_0$$

→ NORMALIZATION

③ FIND MINIMUM

$$\left. \frac{dE_{\beta}}{d\beta} \right|_{\beta = \beta_{\min}} = 0$$



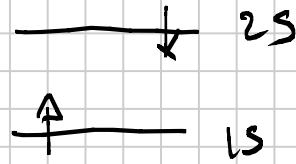
(A) $E_{\beta_{\min}}$ IS AN UPPER BOUND FOR E_0

(B) $\psi_{\beta_{\min}}(\vec{r})$ IS A GOOD APPROX FOR $\psi_0(\vec{r})$

SHELL MODEL: EQUIVALENT CONFIGURATIONS

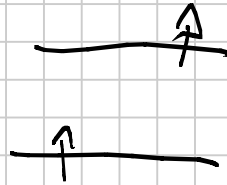
$(1s)^2 \ ^1S_0$ GROUND He

$(1s)(2s) \ ^1S_0$



PARAHELIUM

$(1s)(2s) \ ^3S_1$



ORTHOHELIUM

LOWEST ENERGY $S=1$ (ORTHOHELIUM)

INTUITIVE REASON WHY PARALLEL SPINS HAVE LOWER ENERGY:

~~AA~~
DONT LIKE TO BE IN THE SAME "PLACE" DUE TO PAULY

\Rightarrow AVOID EACH OTHER

⇒ ELECTRON - ELECTRON REPULSION IS SMALL

NO PAULI EXCLUSION ⇒ ELECTRONS AS CLOSE AS THEY WANT → E-E

REPULSION CAN BE BIG ⇒ HIGHER ENERGY

THIS IS THE FIRST

OF 3 HUND'S RULES FOR

ELECTRONS IN EQUIVALENT CONFIGURATIONS

THE LOWEST ENERGY STATE IS THE ONE

THAT HAS

(1) LARGEST S^0

② LARGEST $\overset{+0}{L}$ COMPATIBLE WITH ①

$$|L-S| < J < L+S$$

③ $J = |L-S|$ FOR SHELLS LESS THAN
HALF-FILLED

$J = L+S$ FOR SHELLS MORE THAN
HALF FILLED