

6.1. Hidrojen atomunun d durumundaki bir e^- için Hamiltonyen;

$$H = A + B \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S} + C \vec{L} \cdot \vec{L}$$

olarak veriliyor. A, B ve C sabitler. Toplam açısal momentum durumlarını ve bu durumlara tahribat eden ödeşenleri bulunuz.

$$l = \begin{array}{ccccc} s & p & d & f & g \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array}$$

$$l = 2 \rightarrow m_l = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$$

$$s = 1/2 \rightarrow m_s = -1/2, +1/2$$

$$\vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{S} \Rightarrow j = |\vec{L} + \vec{S}|, \dots, (L+S)$$

$$j = 5/2, 3/2$$

$$|l, s; j, m_j\rangle = \begin{array}{l} |2, 1/2, 5/2, m_j\rangle \\ |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} |2, 1/2, 5/2, m_j\rangle \\ |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle \end{array}} \right\} \text{ödeşenler (j'ye göre)}$$

$$\vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{S} \Rightarrow \vec{J}^2 = (\vec{L} + \vec{S}) \cdot (\vec{L} + \vec{S}) = \vec{L}^2 + \vec{S}^2 + 2\vec{L} \cdot \vec{S}$$

$$\vec{L} \cdot \vec{S} = \frac{\vec{J}^2 - \vec{L}^2 - \vec{S}^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow H = A + \frac{B}{2} (\vec{J}^2 - \vec{L}^2 - \vec{S}^2) + C \vec{L}^2$$

$$\cdot |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$H |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle = \left(A + \frac{B}{2} (\vec{J}^2 - \vec{L}^2 - \vec{S}^2) + C \vec{L}^2 \right) |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle$$

$$\vec{J}^2 |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle = \hbar^2 \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 1 \right) |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle$$

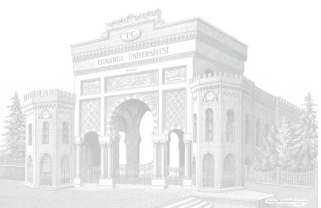
$$= \frac{15\hbar^2}{4} |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle$$

$$\vec{L}^2 |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle = \hbar^2 2(2+1) |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle$$

$$= 6\hbar^2 |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle$$

$$\vec{S}^2 |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle = \hbar^2 \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle$$

$$= \frac{3\hbar^2}{4} |2, 1/2, 3/2, m_j\rangle$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 H |2, 1, 1; \frac{3}{2}, m_j\rangle &= \left(A + \frac{B}{\hbar} \left(\frac{15\hbar^2}{4} - 6\hbar^2 - \frac{3\hbar^2}{4} \right) + 6C\hbar^2 \right) |2, 1, 1; \frac{3}{2}, m_j\rangle \\
 &= \underbrace{\left(A + B\hbar^2 + 6C\hbar^2 \right)}_{E_{j, 3/2}} |2, 1, 1; \frac{3}{2}, m_j\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{j, 3/2} = A + B\hbar^2 + 6C\hbar^2 //$$

• $|2, 1, 1; \frac{5}{2}, m_j\rangle \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H |2, 1, 1; \frac{5}{2}, m_j\rangle &= \left[A + \frac{B}{\hbar} (\hat{j}^2 - \hat{L}^2 - \hat{S}^2) + 6C\hbar^2 \right] |2, 1, 1; \frac{5}{2}, m_j\rangle \\
 &= \left[A + \frac{B}{\hbar} \left(\hbar^2 \frac{35}{4} - 6\hbar^2 - \frac{3\hbar^2}{4} \right) \right] |2, 1, 1; \frac{5}{2}, m_j\rangle \\
 &= \underbrace{\left(A - \frac{3\hbar^2}{4} + 6\hbar^2 \right)}_{E_{j, 5/2}} |2, 1, 1; \frac{5}{2}, m_j\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{j, 5/2} = A - \frac{3\hbar^2}{4} + 6\hbar^2 //$$



6.2. Bir manyetik alan ve birbirleriyle etkileşen iki spin sistemi için,
 $S_1 = 1$, $S_2 = 1/2$ için sistemin enerji özdeşlerini ve ordinalsını bulun.

$$H = \frac{A}{\hbar} \vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2 + \frac{B}{\hbar} (S_{1z} + S_{2z})$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2 \Rightarrow S = |\vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2| = \sqrt{S_1^2 + S_2^2 + 2\vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2} \Rightarrow S = 3/2, 1/2$$

$$S = 3/2, 1/2$$

$$S = 3/2 \rightarrow m_j = -3/2, -1/2, +1/2, 3/2$$

$$S = 1/2 \rightarrow m_j = -1/2, +1/2$$

$$H = \frac{A}{\hbar} \underbrace{(\vec{S}^2 - \vec{S}_1^2 - \vec{S}_2^2)}_{\vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2} + \frac{B}{\hbar} \underbrace{(S_{1z} + S_{2z})}_{S_{Tz}}$$

$$S_{Tz} |S, m_j\rangle = m_j \hbar |S, m_j\rangle$$

$$H = \frac{A}{\hbar} (S^2 - S_1^2 - S_2^2) + \frac{B}{\hbar} S_{Tz}$$

$$|S_1, S_2; S, m_j\rangle$$

$$\bullet |1, 1/2; 3/2, -3/2\rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$H |1, 1/2; 3/2, -3/2\rangle = \left(\frac{A}{\hbar} \left[\hbar^2 \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) - \hbar^2 1(1) - \hbar^2 \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) \right] + \frac{B}{\hbar} \left(-\frac{3}{2} \hbar \right) \right) |1, 1/2, 3/2, -3/2\rangle$$

$$= \left(\frac{A}{\hbar} - \frac{3B}{\hbar} \right) |1, 1/2, 3/2, -3/2\rangle$$

$$E(j=3/2, m_j=-3/2)$$

$$E(j=3/2, m_j=-3/2) = \frac{A}{\hbar} - \frac{3B}{\hbar}$$

$$E(j=1/2, m_j=1/2) = -A + B/2$$

$$E(j=3/2, m_j=-1/2) = \frac{A}{\hbar} - \frac{B}{\hbar}$$

$$E(j=1/2, m_j=-1/2) = -A - B/2$$

$$E(j=3/2, m_j=1/2) = \frac{A}{\hbar} + \frac{B}{\hbar}$$

$$E(j=3/2, m_j=3/2) = \frac{A}{\hbar} + \frac{3B}{\hbar}$$

