

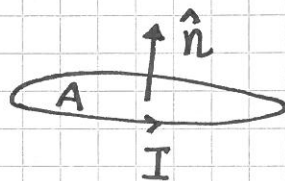
Effekter av magnetfelt

(PCH 8, 14
YF 41.4, 27.7)

(79)

Magnetiske dipoler og magnetisk moment

Magn. dipol = strømsløyfe :

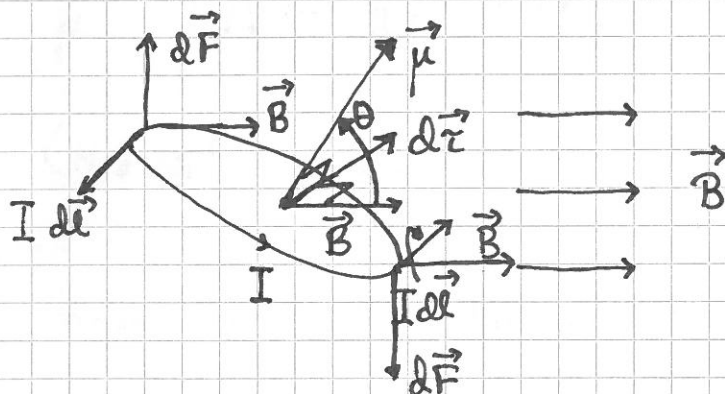


Magn. moment : $\vec{\mu} = I\vec{A} = IA\hat{n}$

A = areal omsluttet av strøm I

$\hat{n}$ = enhetsvektor $\perp$ omsluttet areal

Magn. dipol $\vec{\mu}$ i magnetfelt $\vec{B}$: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \\ \Rightarrow d\vec{F} = I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} \end{array} \right\}$

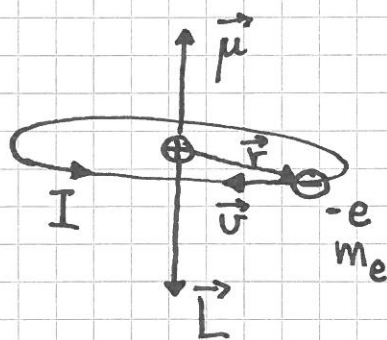


Dreiemoment på $\vec{\mu}$: $\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B} = -\vec{B} \times \vec{\mu}$
 $= -\mu B \sin \theta$

$\Rightarrow$ Tendens til innretting av $\vec{\mu}$ langs $\vec{B}$;
minst pot.energi når $\vec{\mu} \parallel \vec{B}$, størst med $\vec{\mu} \parallel -\vec{B}$:

$$\boxed{V(\theta) = -\int_{\theta}^{\theta} \tau(\alpha) d\alpha = -\mu B \cos \theta = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}}$$

Atom (à la Bohr):



$$I = \frac{q}{T} = \frac{-e}{(2\pi r/v)} = -\frac{ev}{2\pi r}$$

(T = omloppstid)

Dreieimpuls:

$$L = |\vec{L}| = |\vec{r} \times \vec{p}_e| = |\vec{r} \times m_e \vec{v}| = m_e v r$$

Magn. moment:

$$\mu = I A = \frac{ev}{2\pi r} \cdot \pi r^2 = \frac{evr}{2} = \frac{e}{2m_e} L$$

(Negativt ladet partikkel $\Rightarrow \vec{\mu} = -\frac{e}{2m_e} \vec{L}$)

Bohr: $L = n\hbar$ ($n=1,2,3,\dots$) (Feil...!)

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e} \cdot n \quad (\text{i Bohrs modell})$$

Bohr magneton: $\mu_B \equiv \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e} \approx 9.27 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^2$

($[B] = \text{T}$ (tesla) $\Rightarrow [\mu] = \text{J/T}$)

Schrödinger (Korrekt, ikke-rel.):

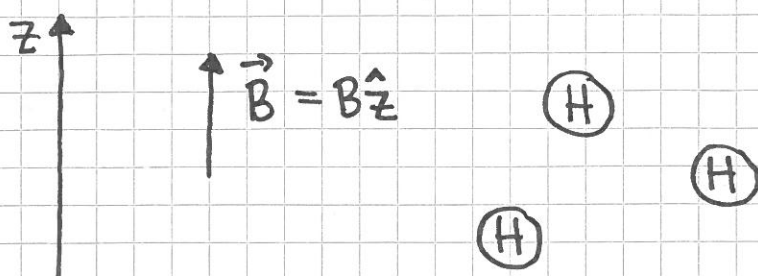
$$L = \sqrt{l(l+1)} \hbar \quad (l=0,1,2,\dots,n-1)$$

$$L_z = m_l \hbar \quad (m_l=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\dots,\pm l)$$

Zeeman-effekten (YF 41.4)

(81)

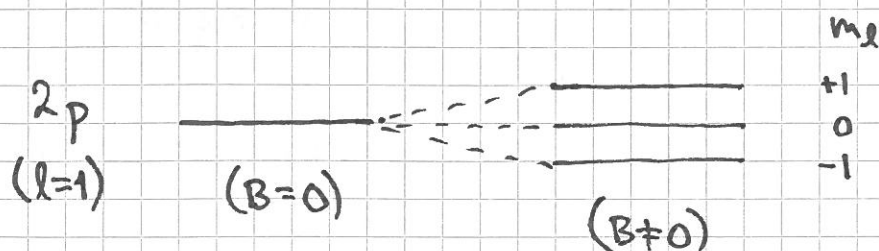
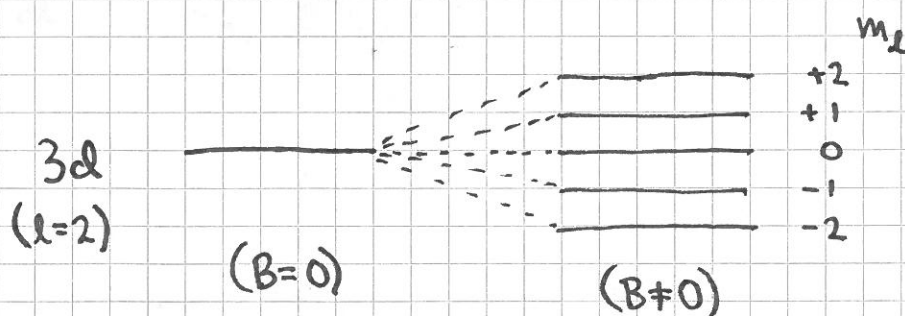
= oppsplitting av atomære energinivåer i $\vec{B}$ -felt



$$V = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} = -\mu_z B$$

$$\vec{\mu} = -\frac{e}{2m_e} \vec{L} \Rightarrow \mu_z = -\frac{e}{2m_e} L_z = -m_l \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = m_l \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e} B = m_l \mu_B B \quad (m_l = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm l)$$



Dvs: Oppsplitting i $2l+1$ nivåer med $\Delta E \approx \mu_B B$

Utvalgsregler for overgang mellom energinivåer, med emisjon eller absorpsjon av foton:

$$\Delta l = \pm 1 ; \quad \Delta m_l = 0, \pm 1$$

Tillatte overganger

Eks: 9 mulige overganger mellom 3d og 2p, men bare 3 ulike ^{foton-}energier:

$$\Delta E = E_{3d} - E_{2p} + \begin{cases} \mu_B B \\ 0 \\ -\mu_B B \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_B = 9.27 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ J/T}$$

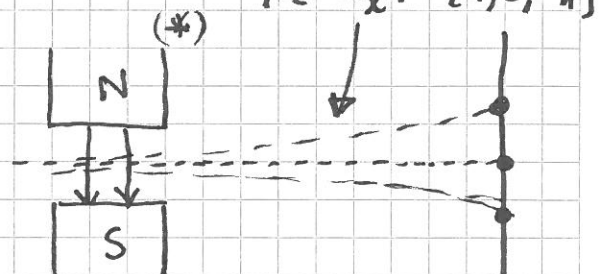
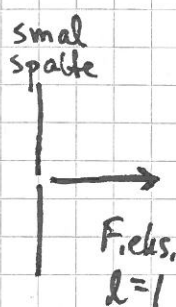
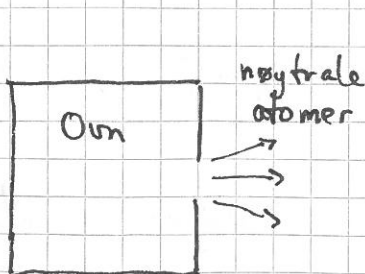
$$\Rightarrow \mu_B B \sim 10^{-23} \text{ J} \text{ hvis } B \sim 1 \text{ T (som er ganske sterkt)}$$

$$\sim \underline{6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ eV}}$$

$$\lll E_{3d} - E_{2p} = 13.6 \text{ eV} \left\{ \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \right\} \sim \underline{2 \text{ eV}}$$

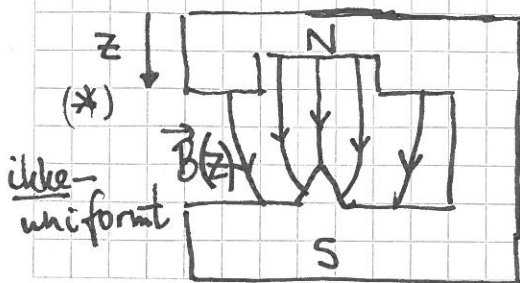
Spinn (YF 41.5)

Stern-Gerlach - eksp: (1922)



Forventet hvis $\mu_z = m_l \hbar = \{ \hbar, 0, -\hbar \}$

Dis: Forventer alle antall $I_{\max}$



$$\Rightarrow \text{Netto kraft p\aa atomene pga } \vec{B}(z):$$

$$\vec{F} = -\nabla V = -\nabla (-\mu_z B_z(z))$$

Hvis (bane-)dreieimpuls er "det hele",
forventes $2l+1$ ulike $I_{\max}$ på skjermen.

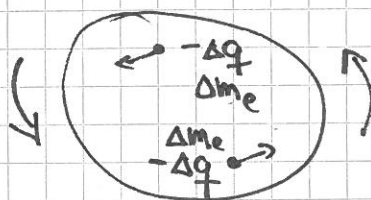
Exp: Noen ganger et like antall $I_{\max}$!? Og noen ganger 2 !

Tyder på halvtallig kvantetall j ~~for~~ $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \dots)$

"total dreieimpuls", slik at antallet mulige verdier
for m_j , $2j+1$, blir et partall !

Goudsmidt & Uhlenbeck (1925):

Elektroner oppfører seg som spinnende kuler med ladning
 $\Rightarrow$ indre dreieimpuls $\propto$ tilhørende magnetisk moment!



$\Rightarrow$ indre dreieimpuls $\vec{S}$

og magn. moment
$$\vec{\mu}_s = g_s \frac{(-e) \hbar}{2m_e} \vec{S}$$

$\uparrow$
gyromagnetisk
faktor

Dirac-ligningen (relativistisk) gir $g_s = 2$.

Mer presis teori (og eksp!): $g_s \approx 2 \cdot 1.00115965$
(QED)

[2006: $g_s^{\text{exp}} \approx 2.00231930436170 \approx g_s^{\text{teori}}$]

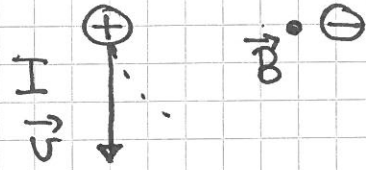
To stk $I_{\max}$ i Stern-Gerlach $\Rightarrow S_z = \pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar$!!!

Dvs: $\boxed{S_z = m_s \hbar ; m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}}$ Og $S = |\vec{S}| = \sqrt{s(s+1)} \hbar = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}+1)} \hbar = \sqrt{3/4} \hbar$
[Analogi med L_z og $L = |\vec{L}|$!]

Spinn - bane - kobling:



Sett fra $\ominus$ sitt ståsted:



$\Rightarrow \ominus$ "ser" $\oplus$ i beregelse $\Rightarrow$ strømsløkke!

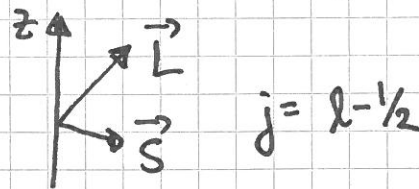
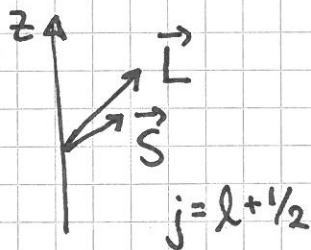
$\Rightarrow$ magnetfelt $\vec{B}$ der $\ominus$ befinner seg; $|\vec{B}|$ prop. med $|\vec{L}|$

$\Rightarrow V \sim \vec{S} \cdot \vec{L}$ ($V \sim -\vec{S} \cdot \vec{B} \sim \vec{S} \cdot \vec{L}$) ($\vec{B} \sim \vec{L}$)

Total dreieimpuls:

$$\vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{S} ; J = |\vec{J}| = \sqrt{j(j+1)} \hbar$$

$$j = |l \pm 1/2|$$



Eks: $l=1 \Rightarrow j = \frac{1}{2}$ eller $\frac{3}{2}$

Notasjon $^2P_{1/2}$, $^2P_{3/2}$

2: # spinn-orienteringer

P: flkr. $l=1$ (p)

$1/2, 3/2$: j

Generelt: $^{2S+1}L_J$

[H: $S=1/2$
Andre atomer: $S = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \dots$]

Pauliprinsippet (W. Pauli, 1925)

To elektroner kan ikke okkupere en gitt QM tilstand,
dvs gitt n, l, m_l og m_s

$$[n \geq 1 ; 0 \leq l \leq n-1 ; |m_l| \leq l ; m_s = \pm 1/2]$$

=> Inntil 2 elektroner i K-skallet

$$(\psi_{100} \cdot \chi_{1/2} \text{ og } \psi_{100} \chi_{-1/2})$$

↑ spinnbølgefunks.

Inntil 8 el. i L-skallet

$$(\psi_{200} \chi_{1/2}, \psi_{200} \chi_{-1/2}, \psi_{211} \chi_{1/2}, \psi_{211} \chi_{-1/2}, \\ \psi_{210} \chi_{1/2}, \psi_{210} \chi_{-1/2}, \psi_{21-1} \chi_{1/2}, \psi_{21-1} \chi_{-1/2})$$

osv.

=> Det periodiske system

H : $1s$

He : $1s^2$

Li : $1s^2 2s$

Be : $1s^2 2s^2$

B : $1s^2 2s^2 2p$

C : $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$

- He, Ne, Ar, ... : Fylt $1s$, $2s$ og $2p$, $3s$ og $3p$, ...

Liten tendens til å argi/oppta/dele elektroner.

"Edelgasser"; svært lite reaktive.

- Li, Na, K, ... : Ett svakt bundet elektron i ytterste skall, som lett argis (til f.eks. F, Cl, Br, ...)

- F, Cl, Br, ... : Mangler ett elektron i ytterste skall;
"sterkt ønsket"; høy elektronegativitet.

- $E_{3d} \gtrless E_{4s} \Rightarrow$ "uklart bilde" fra $Z=19$ og oppover

- 21-30, 39-48, ... : overgangsmetaller med delvis fylte $3d$ og $4s$ "subshells"