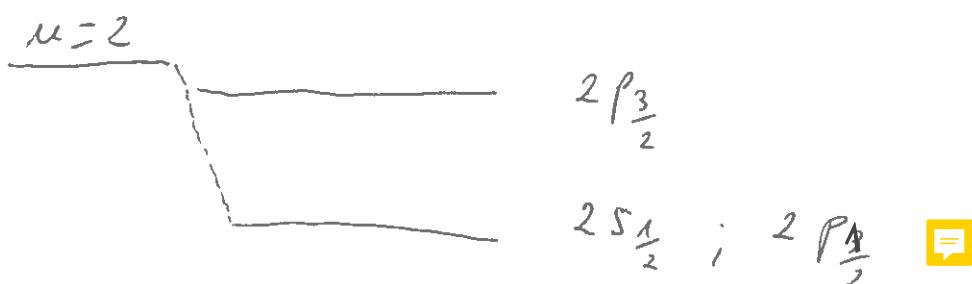
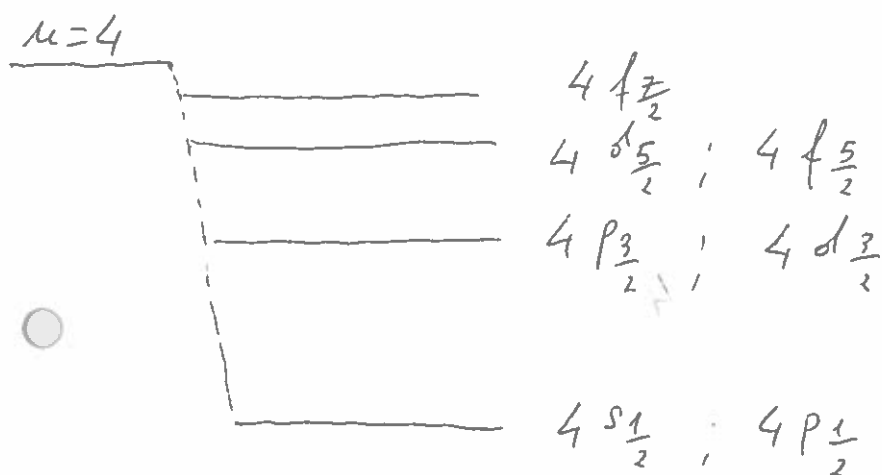


# Fisica Atomica e Molecolare A.A. 2017/2018

● compito di esame del 21/01/2019

## Problema 1

(1)



●  $\mathcal{E}_n^{(0)} = -\frac{R_H}{n^2}$

$\mathcal{E}_2^{(0)} = -27419 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

$\mathcal{E}_4^{(0)} = -6854 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

$\Delta \mathcal{E}_{nJ}^{(0)} = \mathcal{E}_n^{(0)} \frac{\alpha^2}{n^2} \left( \frac{n}{J + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{4} \right)$

●  $\Delta \mathcal{E}_{2s_{1/2}} = 0.457 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \Delta \mathcal{E}_{2p_{3/2}} = 0.091 \text{ cm}^{-1};$

$\Delta \mathcal{E}_{4s_{1/2}} = 0.074 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \Delta \mathcal{E}_{4p_{3/2}} = 0.029 \text{ cm}^{-1};$

$\Delta \mathcal{E}_{4d_{5/2}} = 0.013 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \Delta \mathcal{E}_{4f_{7/2}} = 0.006 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Regole di selezione:  $\Delta l = \pm 1$ ;  $\Delta j = 0, \pm 1$  (2)  
 $\Delta m_j = 0, \pm 1$

Sono permesse 7 transizioni:

- energie in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$
- $2S_{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow 4P_{\frac{1}{2}}; 4P_{\frac{3}{2}}$  (20565.0073; 20565.0530)
  - $2P_{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow 4S_{\frac{1}{2}}; 4d_{\frac{3}{2}}$  (20565.0073; 20565.0530)
  - $2P_{\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow 4S_{\frac{1}{2}}; 4d_{\frac{3}{2}}; 4d_{\frac{5}{2}}$  (20564.6421; 20564.6878; 20564.7030)

$$P.R. = \frac{20565}{0.0152} \approx 1.4 \cdot 10^6$$

$n=4$   $\epsilon_{4+\frac{7}{2}} - \epsilon_{4+\frac{5}{2}} = 0.007 \text{ cm}^{-1} (\equiv \Delta \epsilon_{4f})$

$$\Delta \epsilon_{4f} \gg \left[ \frac{5}{2} g_{d\frac{5}{2}} \mu_B B + \frac{7}{2} g_{f\frac{7}{2}} \mu_B B \right] = 7 \mu_B B$$

splitting energetico dovuto al campo magnetico esterno:  $\Delta \epsilon_{m_j}^B = g \mu_J \mu_B B$

con  $g = \frac{2l+2}{2l+1}$  se  $j = l+s$ ;

$g = \frac{2l}{2l+1}$  se  $j = l-s$  ( $l > 0$ )

Di conseguenza  $B \ll 21$  Gauss

(3)

$\mu = 2$

$$\Delta \epsilon_{2p} = 0.366 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta \epsilon_{2p} \gg \frac{1}{2} g_{S\frac{1}{2}} \mu_B B + \frac{3}{2} g_{P\frac{3}{2}} \mu_B B = 3 \mu_B B$$

Dunque  $B \ll 2600$  Gauss

Problema 2

$$\beta = \frac{\hbar \omega_0}{4 D_e} ; K = 2 D_e \alpha^2 ; \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{K}{\mu}}$$

$$\omega_0 = 5.6545 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1} \Rightarrow \beta = 2.015 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\epsilon_{rot} = \hbar \omega_0 \left( v + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left[ 1 - \beta \left( v + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] + B J(J+1)$$

$$B = \frac{\hbar^2}{2 \mu R_0^2} = 10.68 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

(trascurando la  
distanza centrifuga  
cfr. p<sup>u</sup> ovali)

@  $T=0$   $v, J=0$  e' popolato

$$v=0 \rightarrow v=1 \quad \Delta \epsilon = 2882 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

L'unica linea di assorbimento eventualmente visibile

$$\text{sarà ad un'energia } \epsilon = \hbar \omega_0 (1 - 2\beta) + 2B =$$

$$= 2903 \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad (\text{con transizione } J=0 \rightarrow J=1)$$

Esso. da coinvolte i numeri quantici più bassi possibili e' lecito

Trascurare le correzioni dovute allo spin-orbita  
centrifugo.

(4)

Regole di selezione :  $\Delta v = \pm 1$  ;  $\Delta J = \pm 1$