

$$H = H_0 + \mu_B (\vec{L} + g\vec{S}) \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$+ \frac{e^2}{8m} \sum_i (\vec{B} \times \vec{r}_i)^2 + \lambda \sum_i \vec{L}_i \cdot \vec{S}_i$$

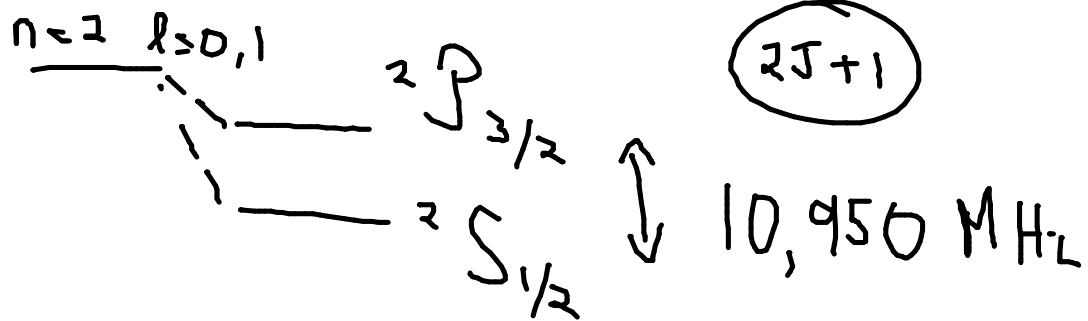
1st ordre $\propto \frac{1}{T} \mu_B^2$

2nd ordre

Diamagn.

Paramagn.

- Hund.1
 1) S max
 2) L max
 3) $J = |L - S|$
 $J = L + S$

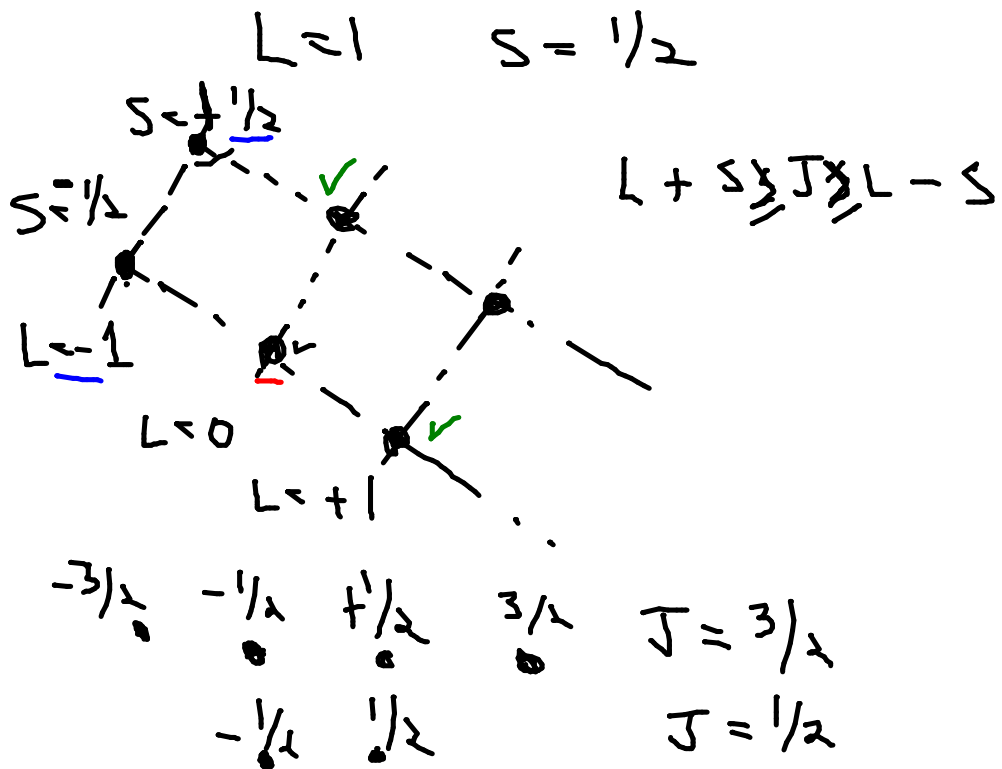


Addition des moments angulaires.

$$L \rightarrow (2L+1)$$

$$S \rightarrow (2S+1)$$

$$\text{Tot } (2L+1)(2S+1)$$



$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \quad \lambda \sim \frac{1}{r^3} \times Z \sim Z^4$$

$$V = \frac{Ze^2}{r}$$

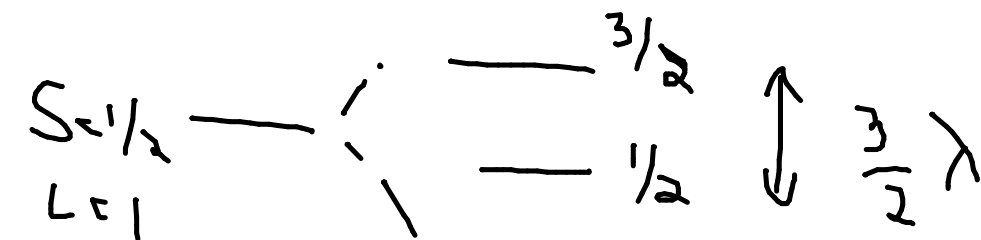
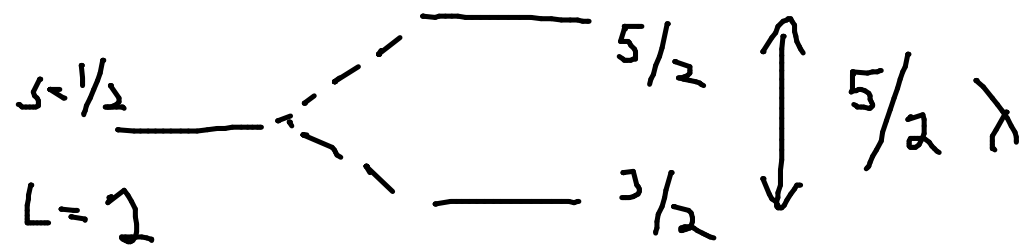
$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2m r^2} = \frac{Ze^2}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \sim Z$$

$$\lambda_{pb} \sim 10^5 \lambda_c \sim$$

~~Intervalle~~

Intervalle de Landé



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

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

$$= J(J+1) - L(L+1) -$$

$$[J^2, \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S}] = 0$$

$$[L^2, \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S}] = 0$$

$$[S^2, \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S}] = 0$$

$$S(S+1)$$

$$[L_z, \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S}] \neq 0$$

$$[S_z, \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S}] \neq 0$$

$$|L, L_z, S, S_z\rangle$$

$$= \sum_{J=L-S}^{L+S} |J, J_z, L, S\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle J, J_z, L, S | L, L_z, S, S_z \rangle$$

$$E(J) - E(J-1)$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} [J(J+1) - (J-1)J] = \lambda J$$

$$\lambda \langle \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S} \rangle$$

$$\lambda \propto Z^4$$

$$\lambda_{Pb} \sim 10^5 \lambda_c$$

Chaque électron

mis dans un état j

Russel-Sanders

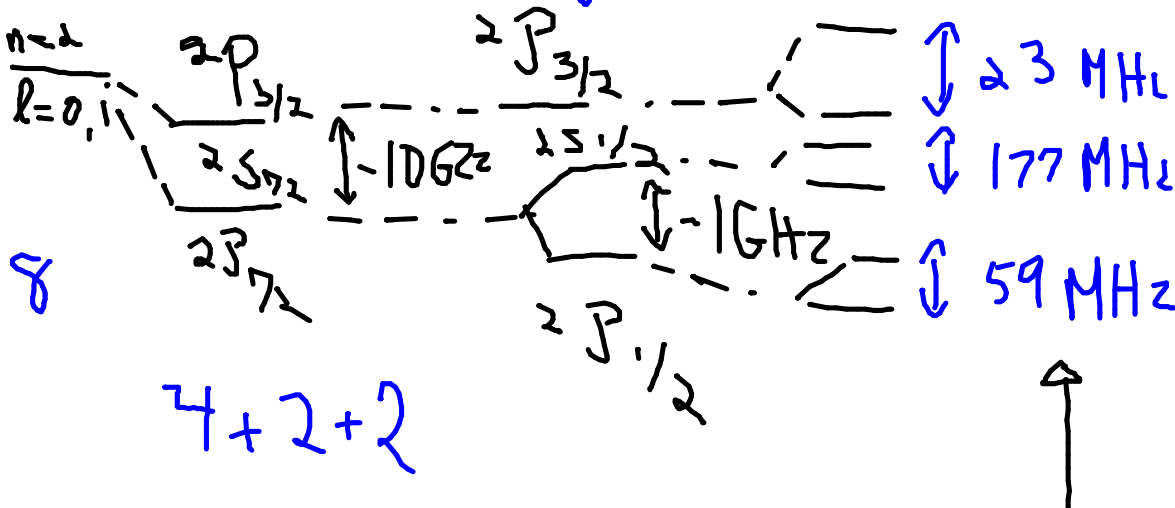
3d 4f

Couplage $j \cdot j$

Déplacement de Lamb

Hyperfine

Lamb Hyperfin



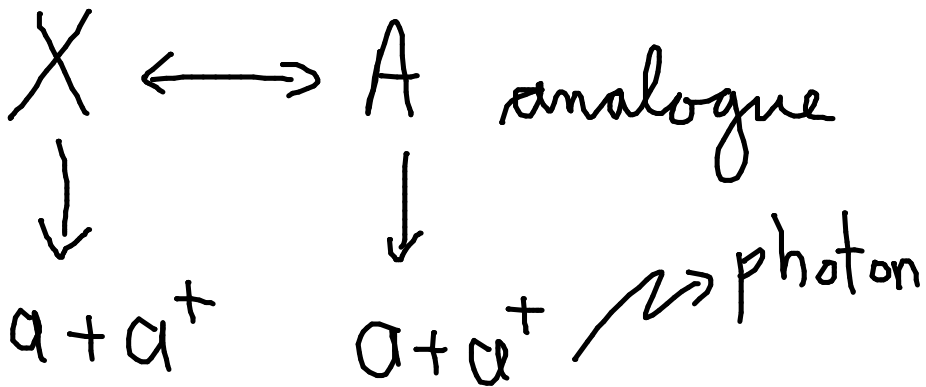
$$H = H_m + H_{\text{lumière}} + H_{m-l}$$

Jusqu'à maintenant

$$|\psi\rangle_m |0\rangle_l + \frac{H_{l-m}}{\Delta} |\psi^{**}\rangle |1\rangle$$

$$\Delta E = \sum_n \frac{\langle 0 | H_{e-m} | n \rangle \langle n | H_{l-m} | 0 \rangle}{E_n - E_0 + i\eta}$$

$$H_{l-m} \sim \vec{j} \cdot \vec{A}$$



$$\frac{\langle 0 | H_{e-m} | n \rangle \langle n | H_{e-m} | 0 \rangle}{E_0 - E_n}$$

$$\dots \frac{1}{\ell} \langle 1 | \langle \Psi_n | H_{e-m} | \Psi_m \rangle | 0 \rangle_{\ell}}{E_0 - E_n}$$

$$\langle \Psi_n | j | \Psi_m \rangle \langle 1 | A | 0 \rangle_{\ell}$$

$$\langle 0 | A | 1 \rangle_{\ell} \langle 1 | A | 0 \rangle_{\ell}$$

$$\sum_n \langle 0 | A | n \rangle_{\ell} \langle n | A | 0 \rangle_{\ell}$$

$$\langle 0 | A^2 | 0 \rangle \neq 0$$

$$A = 0 \quad A^2 = 0$$

$$\langle 0 | A | 0 \rangle = 0$$

(a+a[†])

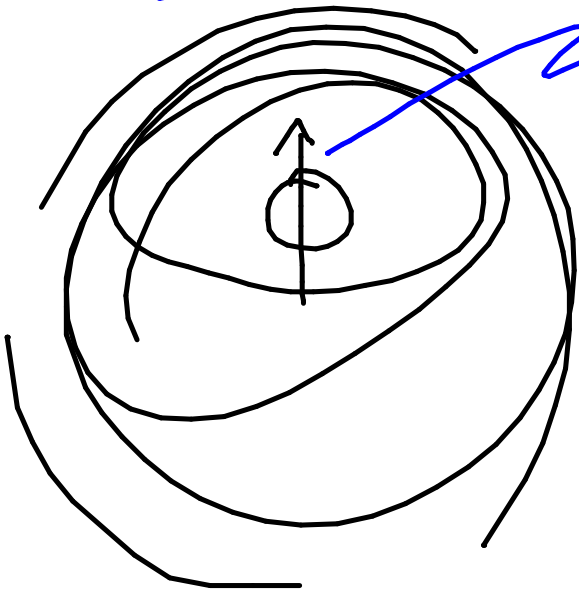
$$\langle 0 | (a+a^\dagger) (a+a^\dagger) | 0 \rangle$$

$$\langle 0 | a a^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | 1 + a^\dagger a | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | 0 \rangle \neq 0$$

Hyperfine



$$\mu_N = \frac{e\hbar}{2M_N}$$

$$M_N \sim 2000 M_e$$

$$-\vec{\mu}_N \cdot \vec{B}_{\text{electron}}$$

$\vec{B}_{\text{electron}}$

↑
Champ dipolaire créé par μ_{el}

Si $\vec{L} = 0$



$\vec{S} \cdot \vec{I} \delta(\vec{r})$
Contact Fermi

$$\frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

\vec{r}'
A dipôle

$$\lambda_n \vec{I} \cdot \vec{J}$$

Conservation

$$\vec{F} = \vec{I} + \vec{J}$$

