

Struttura fine per l' atomo idrogenoide

1 Correzione relativistica

$$H = c\sqrt{p^2 + m^2c^2} = mc^2\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{p}{mc}\right)^2} \simeq mc^2 \left[1 + \frac{p^2}{2m^2c^2} - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{p}{mc}\right)^4 \right]$$

Il termine:

$$-mc^2 \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{p}{mc}\right)^4 = -\frac{T^2}{2mc^2} \equiv H_{\text{rel}},$$

può essere considerato perturbativo rispetto alla Hamiltoniana non relativistica $H_0 = T + V$, con $T = \frac{p^2}{2m}$ e $V(r) = -\frac{Ze^2}{r}$.

La correzione perturbativa al primo ordine è data da:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{rel}} &= \langle H_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{nlm} = -\frac{1}{2mc^2} \langle T^2 \rangle_{nlm} = -\frac{1}{2mc^2} \langle (H_0 - V)^2 \rangle_{nlm} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2mc^2} \langle H_0^2 - H_0V - VH_0 + V^2 \rangle_{nlm} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2mc^2} (E_n^2 - 2E_n \langle V \rangle_{nlm} + \langle V^2 \rangle_{nlm}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2mc^2} \left[\frac{(mc^2)^2 (Z\alpha)^4}{4n^4} - \frac{mc^2 (Z\alpha)^2}{n^2} Z\alpha \hbar c \left\langle \frac{1}{r} \right\rangle_{nlm} + (Z\alpha)^2 \hbar^2 c^2 \left\langle \frac{1}{r^2} \right\rangle_{nlm} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2mc^2} \left[\frac{(mc^2)^2 (Z\alpha)^4}{4n^4} - \frac{mc^2 (Z\alpha)^2}{n^2} Z\alpha \hbar c \cdot \frac{mcZ\alpha}{\hbar n^2} + (Z\alpha)^2 \hbar^2 c^2 \cdot \frac{m^2 c^2 (Z\alpha)^2}{\hbar^2 n^3 (\ell + 1/2)} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2mc^2} \left[\frac{(mc^2)^2 (Z\alpha)^4}{4n^4} - \frac{(mc^2)^2 (Z\alpha)^4}{n^4} + \frac{(mc^2)^2 (Z\alpha)^4}{n^3 (\ell + 1/2)} \right] \\ &= -\frac{(mc^2)(Z\alpha)^4}{2n^3} \left(\frac{1}{\ell + 1/2} - \frac{3}{4n} \right); \end{aligned}$$

dove si è fatto uso dei valori medi seguenti

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{r} \right\rangle_{nlm} = \frac{Z}{a_0 n^2} = \frac{mcZ\alpha}{\hbar n^2},$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{r^2} \right\rangle_{nlm} = \frac{Z^2}{a_0^2 n^3 (\ell + 1/2)} = \frac{m^2 c^2 (Z\alpha)^2}{\hbar^2 n^3 (\ell + 1/2)},$$

e

$$a_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{me^2} = \frac{\hbar}{mc\alpha}, \quad \alpha = \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} \simeq \frac{1}{137},$$

sono, rispettivamente, il raggio di Bohr e la costante di struttura fine.

2 Effetto spin-orbita

Nel sistema di riferimento in cui l'elettrone è istantaneamente fermo (ricordare la precessione di Thomas):

$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{2c} \vec{E} \times \vec{v}, \quad \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \frac{\vec{r}}{r}, \quad U = \frac{Ze}{r}, \quad (e > 0),$$

quindi

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{B} &= -\frac{1}{2mc} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \vec{r} \times m\vec{v} = -\frac{1}{2mc} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \vec{L}, \\ \hat{H}_{\text{s.o.}} &= -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} = -\frac{e}{2m^2c^2} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S} = \frac{Ze^2}{2m^2c^2} \frac{1}{r^3} \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S}, \\ \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S} &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \ell \hbar^2, & \left(j = \ell + \frac{1}{2} \right), \\ -\frac{1}{2} (\ell + 1) \hbar^2, & \left(j = \ell - \frac{1}{2} \right), \end{cases} \\ \left\langle \frac{1}{r^3} \right\rangle_{n\ell m} &= \frac{Z^3}{a_0^3 n^3 \ell (\ell + 1/2) (\ell + 1)} = \frac{m^3 c^3 (Z\alpha)^3}{\hbar^3 n^3 \ell (\ell + 1/2) (\ell + 1)}, \\ E_{\text{s.o.}}(j = \ell + \frac{1}{2}) &= \frac{mc^2 (Z\alpha)^4}{2n^3} \frac{1}{2(\ell + 1/2)(\ell + 1)}, \quad E_{\text{s.o.}}(j = \ell - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{mc^2 (Z\alpha)^4}{2n^3} \frac{(-1)}{2\ell(\ell + 1/2)}.\end{aligned}$$

3 Correzione relativistica + spin orbita

$$\begin{aligned}E_{\text{rel}} + E_{\text{s.o.}}(j = \ell + \frac{1}{2}) &= -\frac{mc^2 (Z\alpha)^4}{2n^3} \left(\frac{1}{\ell + 1} - \frac{3}{4n} \right) = -\frac{mc^2 (Z\alpha)^4}{2n^3} \left(\frac{1}{j + 1/2} - \frac{3}{4n} \right), \\ E_{\text{rel}} + E_{\text{s.o.}}(j = \ell - \frac{1}{2}) &= -\frac{m^2 c^2 (Z\alpha)^4}{2n^3} \left(\frac{1}{\ell} - \frac{3}{4n} \right) = -\frac{mc^2 (Z\alpha)^4}{2n^3} \left(\frac{1}{j + 1/2} - \frac{3}{4n} \right).\end{aligned}$$