

Table of Contents

CHAPTER	PAGE
PREFACE	v
INTRODUCTION	1
Observation of spectra. Light sources. Emission and absorption. Examples. Spectral analysis. Units.	
I. THE SIMPLEST LINE SPECTRA AND THE ELEMENTS OF ATOMIC THEORY	11
1. The empirical hydrogen terms	11
The Balmer series and the Balmer formula. Other hydrogen series. Representation of spectral lines by terms.	
2. The Bohr theory of Balmer terms	13
Basic assumptions. Electron orbits in the field of a nucleus with charge Ze . Energy of Bohr's orbits (Balmer terms). Spectra of hydrogen-like ions. Continuum at the series limit.	
3. Graphical representation by energy level diagrams	23
Energy level diagram and spectrum. Consideration of the quantum number k , and the fine structure of the H lines. Selection rule for k .	
4. Wave mechanics or quantum mechanics	28
Fundamental principles of wave mechanics. Mathematical formulation. Physical interpretation of the Ψ function. The Heisenberg uncertainty principle. Wave mechanics of the H atom. Momentum and angular momentum of an atom according to wave mechanics. Transition probabilities and selection rules according to wave mechanics. Quadrupole radiation and magnetic dipole radiation.	
5. Alkali spectra	54
The principal series. Other series. Theoretical interpretation of the alkali series. Alkali-like spark spectra. The Moseley lines.	
6. Spectrum of helium and the alkaline earths	64
Helium. Heisenberg's resonance for helium. The alkaline earths.	
II. MULTIPLY STRUCTURE OF LINE SPECTRA AND ELECTRON SPIN	71
1. Empirical facts and their formal explanation	71
Doublet structure of the alkali spectra. Quantum number J . Selection rule for J ; compound doublets. Triplets and singlets of the alkaline earths and helium. Prohibition of intercombinations; intercombination lines. Higher multiplicities; term symbols. Alternation of multiplicities.	

CHAPTER	PAGE
2. Physical interpretation of the quantum numbers . .	82
Meaning of L for several emission electrons. Physical interpretation of J : cause of multiplet splitting. Selection rule for J . Physical interpretation of S .	
3. Space quantization: Zeeman effect and Stark effect	96
General remarks on Zeeman effect and space quantization. Normal Zeeman effect. Anomalous Zeeman effect. Paschen-Back effect. Stark effect. Statistical weight.	
III. THE BUILDING-UP PRINCIPLE AND THE PERIODIC SYSTEM OF THE ELEMENTS.	120
1. The Pauli principle and the building-up principle . .	120
Quantum numbers of the electrons in an atom. Pauli principle. Prohibition of intercombinations. Application of the Pauli principle.	
2. Determination of the term type from the electron configuration	128
Russell-Saunders coupling. Terms of non-equivalent electrons. Terms of equivalent electrons. Electron distribution with a number of electrons present.	
3. The periodic system of the elements	138
H (hydrogen). He (helium). Li (lithium). Be (beryllium). B (boron). C (carbon). N (nitrogen). O (oxygen). F (fluorine). Ne (neon). Succeeding periods of the periodic system.	
IV. FINER DETAILS OF ATOMIC SPECTRA	152
1. Intensities of spectral lines	152
General selection rules (dipole radiation). Special selection rules (dipole radiation). Forbidden transitions. General remarks on the intensity ratios of allowed lines. Sum-rule.	
2. Series limits for several outer electrons, anomalous terms, and related topics	162
Series by excitation of only one outer electron. Series by excitation of two electrons; anomalous terms. Excitation of inner electrons. Term perturbations. Pre-ionization (auto-ionization).	
3. Other types of coupling	173
(j, j) coupling. Transition cases.	
4. The interval rule; analysis of multiplets	177
General remarks concerning the analysis of atomic spectra. Landé interval rule. Example of a multiplet analysis.	
V. HYPERFINE STRUCTURE OF SPECTRAL LINES	182
1. Isotope effect	182
Isotope effect for the H atom. Isotope effect for more complicated atoms.	

CHAPTER	PAGE
2. Nuclear spin	185
Magnitude of the nuclear spin and its associated magnetic moment. Vector diagram allowing for nuclear spin. Selection rule for F ; appearance of a hypermultiplet. Determination of I and g from hyperfine structure. Zeeman effect of hyperfine structure. Statistical weight. Determination of nuclear spin by the Stern-Gerlach experiment. Results. Importance of nuclear spin in the theory of nuclear structure.	
VI. SOME EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND APPLICATIONS . .	197
1. Energy level diagrams and ionization potentials . .	197
2. Magnetic moment and magnetic susceptibility . . .	202
Magnetic moment of an atom. Paramagnetism. Paramagnetic saturation. Diamagnetism. Paramagnetism of ions in solutions and in solids. Magnetocaloric effect; production of extremely low temperatures.	
3. Chemical applications	213
Periodicity of chemical properties. Types of chemical binding (valence). The ionization potential. Electron affinity. Ionic compounds. Atomic compounds (homopolar valence). Activated states and collisions of the second kind; elementary chemical processes.	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	237
INDEX	245

ERRATA

- Page 10. The last number in the first line of the table should be:
 1.23954×10^{-4} .
- Page 35. The clause in the second line of the last paragraph should be in brackets, thus:
 (where $d\tau$ is an element of volume)
- Page 194. Between the 8th and 9th lines from the bottom, add:
Results. The nuclear spins obtained by the above briefly
- Page 219. In the first line of Table 20 the numbers .7157 and 16.50, respectively, should be changed to:
 0.749 and 17.27