CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The spectroscopic method *page* 1
2. Spectral series and the combination principle 4
3. Spectroscopic data 8
4. Survey of the simple spectra 10
5. The complex spectra 12

II. THEORETICAL METHODS

A. Classical mechanics of the atom 14

1. Multiply periodic systems 14
2. The Hamiltonian and the action function 15
3. Cyclic coordinates and angle variables 17
4. Central force fields 18
5. Degeneracy 20
6. The orbital motion 21
7. Several particles with intrinsic spins 23

B. The old quantum theory 25

1. Quantum conditions and correspondence principle 25
2. Angular momenta and the vector model 27
3. Degeneracy 29
4. Electron spin and Pauli's principle 30

C. The methods of quantum mechanics 30

1. The Schrödinger method 30
   - *a.* Operators and commutation rules 30
   - *b.* Systems with several particles 34
   - *c.* Spin functions 35
   - *d.* Wave functions in central force fields 37
   - *e.* Parity 42
   - *f.* Time dependent eigenfunctions 43
2. Matrix methods 43
   - *a.* Fundamental concepts 43
   - *b.* Eigenvalues of matrices 46
   - *c.* Angular momenta 49

3. Approximation methods 55
a. Perturbation theory 55
b. The variation principle 58

D. The radiation of atoms 59
1. Electric dipole radiation 59
a. Classical theory 59
b. Emission and absorption of quanta 64
c. The f sum rules 67
d. Selection rules from correspondence principle 68
e. Selection rules and line strength in quantum mechanics 69
2. Radiation of higher order 74
a. Classical theory 74
b. Quantum theory and selection rules 76
3. Intensities and conditions of excitation 79
a. Absorption and dispersion 79
b. Excitation 80
c. Metastable levels and self-absorption 82

III. THE SIMPLE SPECTRA

A. Hydrogen and the hydrogen-like ions 84
1. Series structure and the Bohr–Sommerfeld theory 84
a. The series in hydrogen 84
b. Circular motion 85
c. The nuclear mass effect 87
d. Elliptical orbits 89
2. The wave mechanical theory 91
a. Energy levels, quantum numbers and angular momenta 91
b. The charge distribution 95
3. The normal Zeeman effect 96
a. Lorentz's theory 96
b. Larmor's theorem and magnetic levels 100
c. Wave mechanical treatment 102
4. The linear Stark effect 103
a. Outline of the observed facts 103
b. The old quantum theory 104
c. Quantum-mechanical treatment 105
d. Tunnel effects 108

5. The fine structure 111
a. The basic facts and Sommerfeld's theory 111
b. The Pauli–Darwin theory 113
c. The spin–orbit coupling 116
d. The relativity correction 119
e. The radiation corrections (Lamb shift) 120
6. Zeeman- and Stark-effect in weak fields 124
7. Intensities and f-values 125
a. Calculations 125
b. Measurements 128

B. Helium and the helium-like ions 129
1. Some facts and empirical relations 130
2. Screening effects 136
3. The calculation of the ground state 137
4. The theory of the excited states 140
5. The triplet structure 144
6. Intercombination lines and metastable levels 147
7. The negative hydrogen ion 149

C. Alkali-like spectra 150
1. General features 150
2. Quantitative relations 156
3. The doublet structure 164
4. The intensity ratio 169
5. Absolute strength of lines and continuous spectra 171
6. Forbidden lines 174

D. The simple spectra of the alkaline earth elements 174
1. Beryllium 174
2. The other alkaline earth elements 176
3. The triplet structure 186
4. Intensity relations in triplets 189
5. Intercombinations and metastable terms 191
6. The simple spectra of Zn, Cd, and Hg 191

E. The simple spectra of trivalent elements (B, Al, and Ga, In, Tl) 194

F. Zeeman effects in doublet spectra 198
1. Anomalous effect and electron spin 198
2. Elementary theory for weak fields 199

3. Elementary theory for strong fields 203
4. The quantum-mechanical theory of the anomalous Zeeman effect 204
5. Intensities of Zeeman components 210
6. Observation of Zeeman effects 213
7. The quadratic effect 215
8. The anomalous g value of the electron spin 215

G. The quadratic Stark effect 216

IV. PERIODIC TABLE AND X-RAY SPECTRA

A. The periodic properties of the elements 220
1. Pauli principle and shell structure 220
2. The first three periods 223
3. The 3d sub-group and the fourth period 224
4. The 4d sub-group and the fifth period 225
5. The sixth period, the rare earths and the 5d sub-group 226
6. The seventh period 226
7. Ionisation potentials and magnetic properties 227

B. The calculation of electron structures 227
1. Coulomb effects and exchange effects 227
2. Self-consistent field methods 228
3. Other methods 231

C. X-ray spectra 232
1. The origin of X-ray spectra 232
2. Screening effects and Moseley's law 235
3. Fine structure and calculation of term values 238
4. Structures due to outer electrons 243
5. Satellite lines and Auger effect 245

V. COMPLEX SPECTRA

A. The general structure of complex spectra 247
1. Normal multiplets 247
2. Russell–Saunders coupling 250
3. The basic assumptions of the theory 251
4. Electrostatic interaction between two electrons 253
5. Identification of terms 258
6. The term differences 264
7. The absolute term values 269

8. The width of multiplet splitting 271
9. Selection rules and line strengths 276
10. Different coupling conditions 280
a. The j, j coupling scheme 280
b. The j, l-coupling scheme 286
c. General sum-rules 286
11. Zeeman effects in complex spectra 287
12. Perturbation and auto-ionisation 293

B. Types of spectra 299
1. The "displaced" terms in two- and three-electron spectra 299
2. Absorption spectra due to inner electrons 305
3. The elements of the p groups (short periods) 306
4. The elements of the d groups (long periods) 317
5. The rare earth elements and the actinium group 319

VI. HYPERFINE STRUCTURE AND ISOTOPE SHIFT

A. Introduction 322

B. Hyperfine structure 324
1. H.f. multiplets 324
2. Intensity ratio and determination of I 326
3. Magnetic interaction in single-electron spectra 328
a. The basic relations 328
b. Hydrogen-like atoms 332
c. Alkali-like atoms 334
d. Relativistic and volume corrections 336
4. Electric quadrupole interaction 342
5. Zeeman effect in hyperfine structures 347
a. Weak fields 347
b. Strong fields 349
c. General theory for arbitrary fields 352
6. Structures due to several electrons 353
a. Introductory remarks 353
b. Ideal coupling conditions 353
c. Sum rules and quantum-mechanical methods 356
7. Perturbations, forbidden lines and anomalous coupling 358

C. Isotope shift 362
1. Displacement of lines and of levels 362

2. Mass shift 363
3. Volume shift 368
a. The principal facts 368
b. Theory for spherical nuclei 370
c. Comparison with experiment 373
d. Nuclear deformation 377

VII. WIDTH AND SHAPE OF SPECTRAL LINES

A. The different causes of line width 381

B. The natural or radiation width 382

C. Doppler width 385

D. Measurement of natural line widths 388
1. Measurement of the wings 388
2. Anomalous dispersion 388
3. Width due to several transitions 389
4. Life time 389
5. Line contour 390

E. Pressure broadening 391
1. The two different approaches 391
2. The collision theory 392
3. Statistical theories 395
4. Generalised theories 401
5. States of high quantum numbers 403

APPENDIX

Tables: 1a,b,c. Intensity ratios in multiplets. 404–6
2. Periodic table. } between
3. Ground state and ionisation potentials. } pages 406/7
4. Nuclear moments of natural isotopes. 407
5. Symbols, definitions, constants. 413

Bibliography 415
Index 427