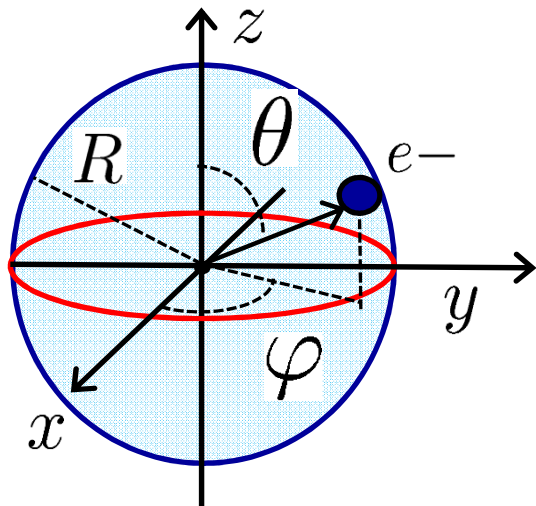


# Momento angular de spin

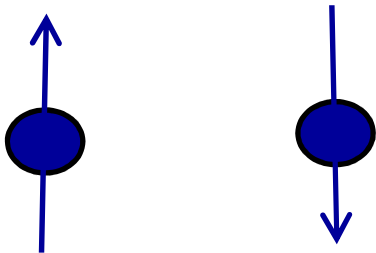


**Momento angular orbital (L)**

$$L_z Y_l^{m_l}(\theta, \varphi) = \hbar m_l Y_l^{m_l}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$L^2 Y_l^{m_l}(\theta, \varphi) = \hbar^2 l(l+1) Y_l^{m_l}(\theta, \varphi)$$

**Momento angular de spin (S) com  $s=1/2$ :**



$$m_s = +\frac{1}{2} \quad m_s = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_z F_{s=\frac{1}{2}}^{m_s=\pm\frac{1}{2}} &= \pm \frac{\hbar}{2} F_{s=\frac{1}{2}}^{m_s=\pm\frac{1}{2}} \\ S^2 F_{s=\frac{1}{2}}^{m_s=\pm\frac{1}{2}} &= \frac{3\hbar^2}{4} F_{s=\frac{1}{2}}^{m_s=\pm\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

# Espectro de H incluindo o spin.

Função de onda total do elétron no átomo H

$$\Psi_{n,l,m_l}^{m_s}(\mathbf{r}) = \psi_{n,l,m_l}(r, \theta, \varphi) \cdot F^{m_s}$$

**Espectro com spin**  
(2 n<sup>2</sup> estados degenerados!):

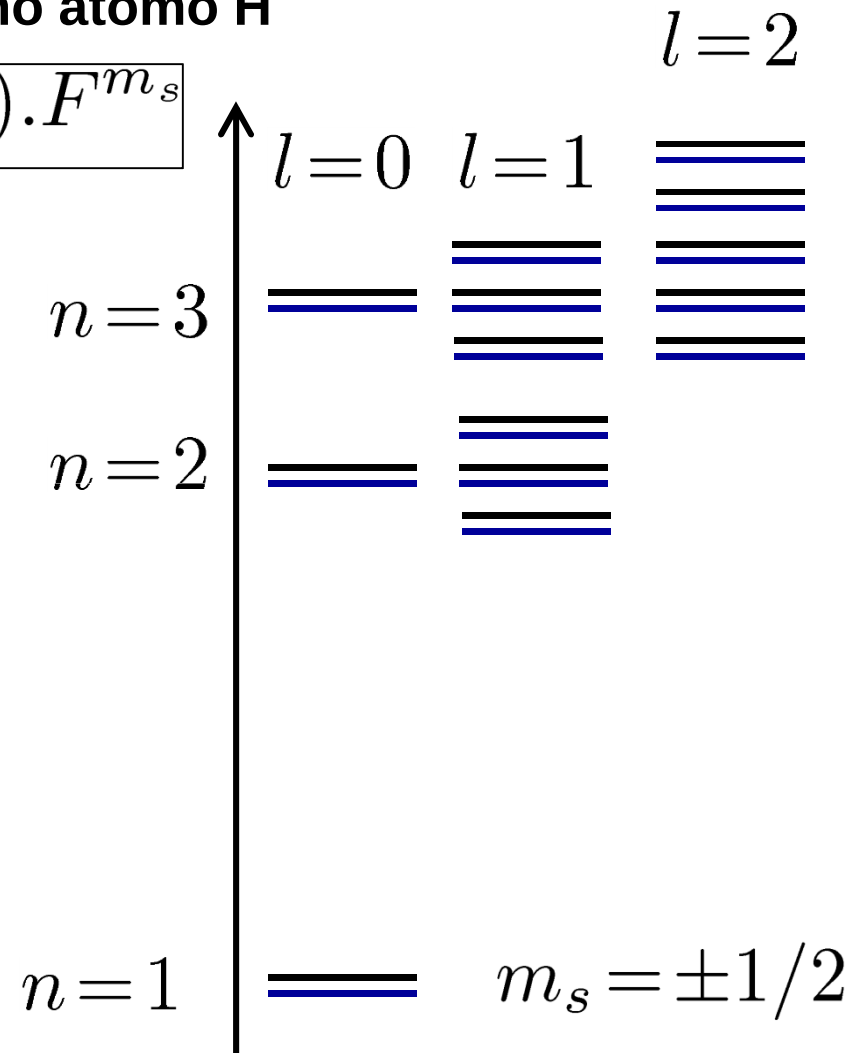
$$E_n = \frac{E_1}{n^2} = -\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{n^2}$$

$$n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$-l \leq m_l \leq l$$

$$m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$



# E se tivermos mais de um elétron?

Átomos tem potencial com simetria esférica:  $L^2$  é conservado.

Cada elétron: 4 números quânticos.

$$\boxed{n = 1, 2, \dots} \quad \boxed{l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n - 1} \quad \boxed{-l \leq m_l \leq l} \quad \boxed{m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}}$$

“Preenchimento” dos níveis segue o Princípio de Pauli:

Dois elétrons em um átomo nunca podem ter o mesmo conjunto de números quânticos  $(n, l, m_l, m_s)$ .

ou, equivalentemente:

Dois elétrons não ocupam o mesmo estado quântico.

---

# Exemplo 1

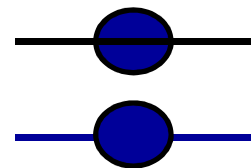
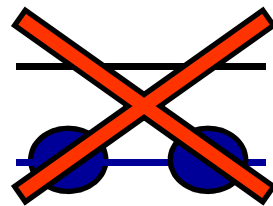
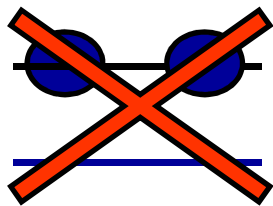
Dois elétrons com mesmo  $n$  e  $l=0$ :

Necessariamente terão o mesmo  $m_l$  ( $m_l=0$ )

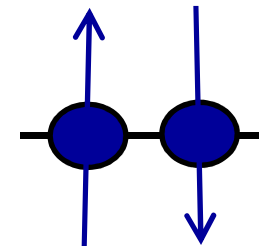
$$l=0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{---} m_s = +1/2 \\ n \text{ ---} m_s = -1/2 \end{array}$$

Dois elétrons não ocupam o mesmo estado quântico.



ou



OK!

## Exemplo 2:

### 2) Dois elétrons com mesmo $n$ e $l=1$ :

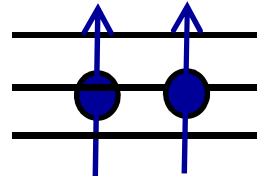
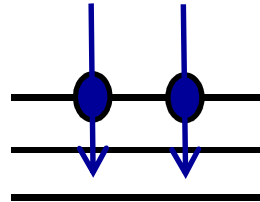
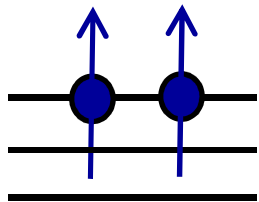
Mais possibilidades: podem ter  $m_l$  diferentes ( $m_l = -1, 0, +1$ )

|         |       |                        |
|---------|-------|------------------------|
| $n$     | _____ | $m_l = +1; m_s = +1/2$ |
|         | _____ | $m_l = +1; m_s = -1/2$ |
|         | _____ | $m_l = 0; m_s = +1/2$  |
|         | _____ | $m_l = 0; m_s = -1/2$  |
|         | _____ | $m_l = -1; m_s = +1/2$ |
|         | _____ | $m_l = -1; m_s = -1/2$ |
| $l = 1$ |       |                        |

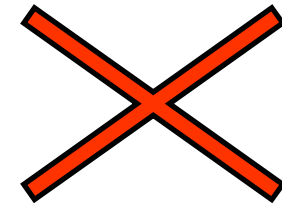
O princípio de Pauli não permite dois elétrons com mesmos  $m_l$  e  $m_s$  mas permite todas as outras combinações!

## Exemplo 2:

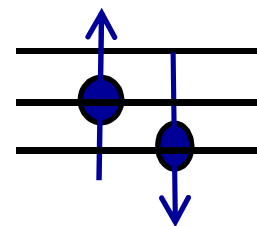
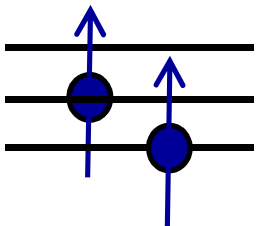
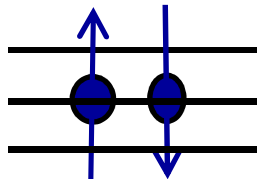
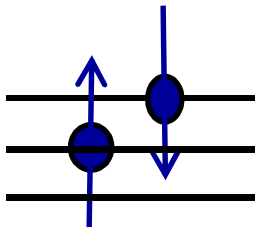
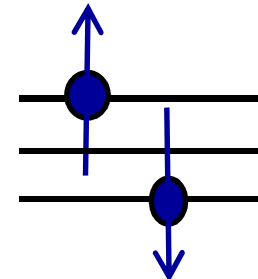
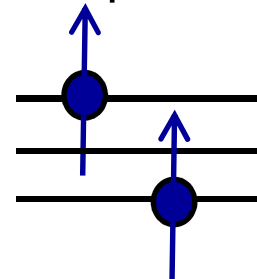
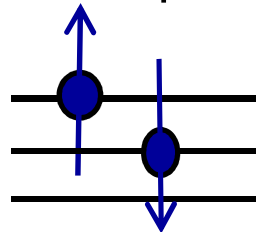
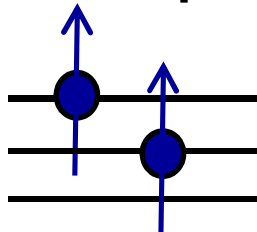
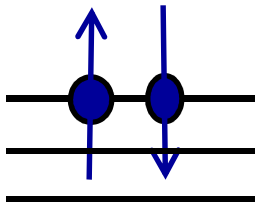
O princípio de Pauli proíbe estados como



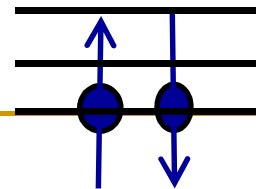
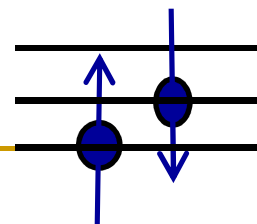
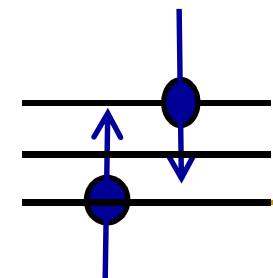
etc.



Estados **permitidos** pelo princípio de Pauli:



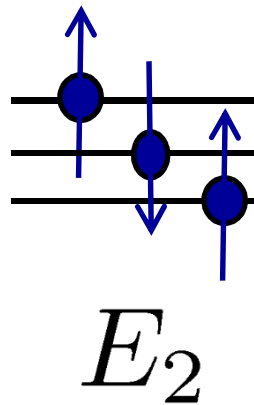
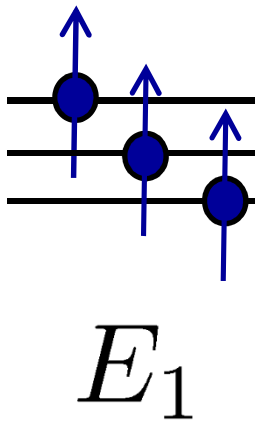
OK!



Lembrando que os dois elétrons  
são *partículas idênticas*

## (1a) Regra de Hund:

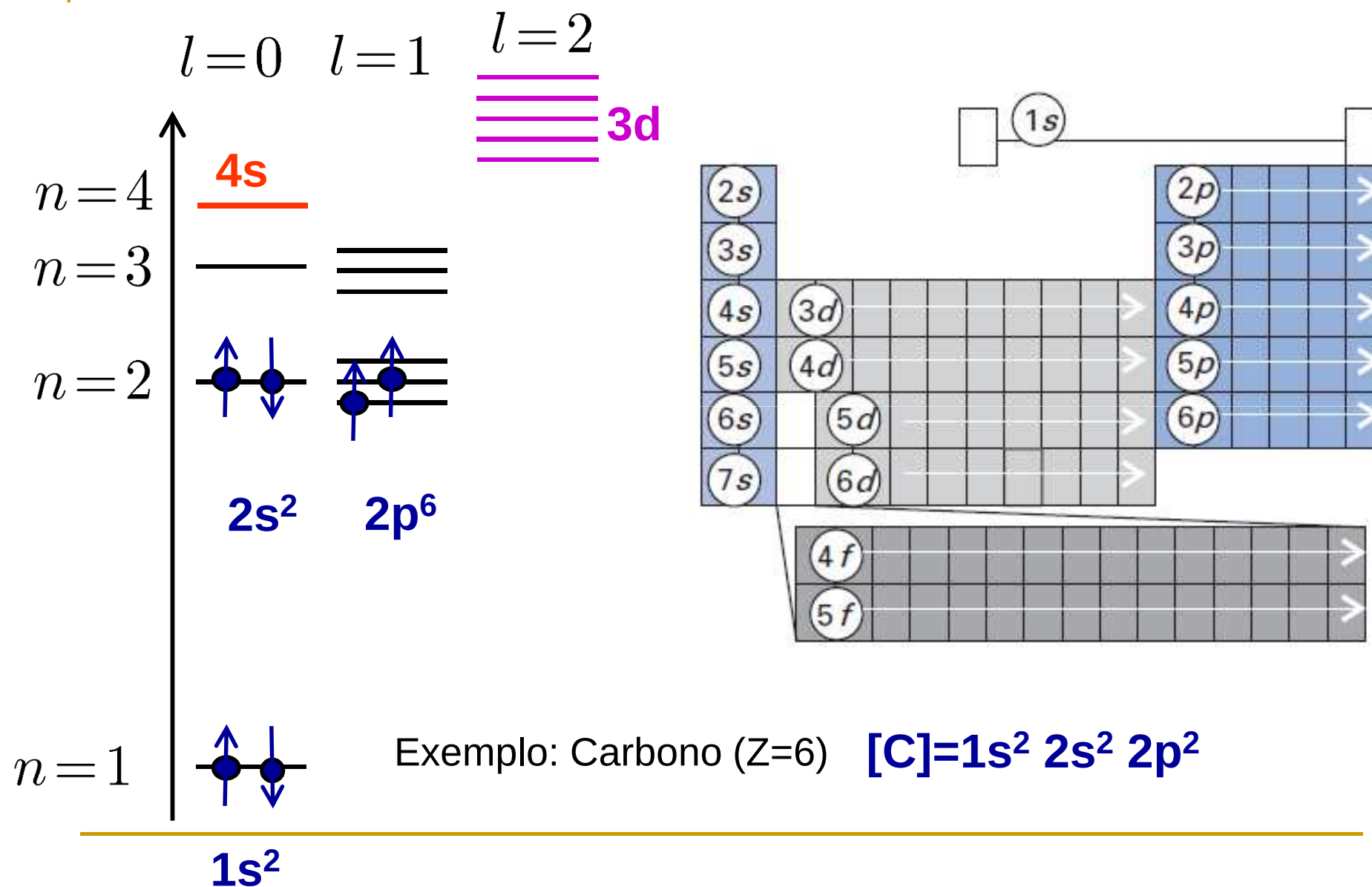
Dadas duas configurações orbitais idênticas, a de mais baixa energia será aquela com maior número de spins paralelos obedecendo ao princípio de Pauli.



Regra de Hund (spin):

$$E_1 < E_2$$

# Preenchimento de orbitais.





# Tabela Periódica

[illegible]