

$\bar{w} = kT$ Rayleigh-Jeans: $w(\nu) = n(\nu) \bar{w} d\nu = (8\pi \nu^2 / c^3) kT d\nu$
 UV-Katodstrahlröhre Foto-/Comptoneff. Elektronenlenzung Spektrallinien Stern-Galaxie-Entfernung
 KL 255 ISCH

$\bar{w} = h\nu / (e^{h\nu/kT} - 1)$ Planck:
 $w(\nu) d\nu = (8\pi \nu^2 h / c^3) d\nu / (e^{h\nu/kT} - 1)$ Wien: $\lambda T = 2898 \cdot 10^{-10} m \cdot K$
 Stefan-Boltzmann $P = \sigma T^4$ $\sigma = 2\pi^5 (kT)^4 / (15hc^2)$ STRAHLUNGSSVERT.

Absorption: $W_{ki} = B_{ki} w(\nu)$
 Ind. Emis.: $W_{li} = D_{li} w(\nu)$
 Spont. Emis.: $W_{lk} = A_{lk} N_k$
 Gleichgew.: $B_{ki} w(\nu) N_k = A_{lk} N_l + B_{lk} w(\nu) N_l$ Ang. d. Atome

$B_{ki} = \frac{g_i}{g_k} B_{ik}$ $A_{ki} = \frac{8\pi h \nu^3}{c^3} A_{ik}$
 Wien: $w_{spont} = 1 / (e^{h\nu/kT} - 1)$ $w_{ind} / w_{ki} = (1 + A_{lk} / (B_{lk} w(\nu))) N_l / N_k$

Unterscheidbar \Rightarrow klassisch \Rightarrow MB
 $dn_{MB} = g(E) dE / e^{E/kT}$
 Unterscheidbar \Rightarrow Fermi-Dirac $dn_{FD} = g(E) dE / (e^{(E-E_F)/kT} + 1)$

BE: Kondensat FD: Pauli
 Elektronengas: $g(E) dE = \frac{4\pi a^3}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \sqrt{E} dE$ Fermi-Energie:
 $E_F = h^2 (8m)^{1/3} (3N/\pi a^3)^{2/3} / 2$
 Photongas: $g(E) dE = \frac{8\pi a^3}{h^3 c^3} E^2 dE$ STATISTIK
 BE: $N(E) = (\pi/3) (8a^3 E^3) / (h^3 c^3)$

Photoeff. $E = h\nu - W_A$ Compton:
 $\Delta\lambda = \lambda_c (1 - \cos\theta)$ $\lambda_c = \frac{h}{m_e c}$
 $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$ Bragg: $n\lambda = 2d \sin\theta$
 Wellenzahl $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ $p = E/c$
 $\vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k}$ Photon: $S = 1$ $m_s = \pm \hbar$
 \Rightarrow links zirk. polarisiert eb. Welle
 $\Psi = C e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = C e^{i\hbar(kx - Et)}$
 $v_{ph} = \omega/k$ $v_g = d\omega/dk$ $\omega = \frac{E}{\hbar}$
 $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{c} = v$ Wellenpaket WELLEN
 $\Psi = \int g(k) e^{i(\omega(k)t - kx)} dk$
 Wellenpakete d. Bandens: $\vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k}$
 $\Delta x \Delta p \geq \hbar/2 \approx \Delta E \Delta t$ Aus-einanderlaufen: $\Delta x \approx (\hbar/c) / (2m\alpha)$
 $E = h\nu = \hbar\omega$ Nullpunktenergie
 $E \approx \hbar^2 / (8m(\Delta x)^2)$

$\langle A \rangle = \int dV \Psi^* \hat{A} \Psi / \int dV \Psi^* \Psi$ $\hat{A} \Psi = A \Psi$
 Leidesmenor: $(\hat{A} \hat{B} - \hat{B} \hat{A}) \Psi = 0$
 $\hat{p} = i\hbar \nabla$ $\hat{E}_{kin} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta$ OPERATOREN
 $\hat{H} = \hat{E}_{pot} - \hat{E}_{kin}$ $\hat{L} = -i\hbar \vec{r} \times \nabla$
 $\hat{L}_z = -i\hbar \partial/\partial\phi$ $|\hat{L}^2\rangle = l(l+1)\hbar^2$
 $\langle L_z \rangle = m\hbar$ zirkuläre Bewegung SG
 $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = [-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta + \hat{E}_{pot}] \Psi = \hat{H} \Psi$
 zeitabh. $E \Psi = [-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta + \hat{E}_{pot}] \Psi$
 $E_{pot} = \text{konst.}$
 $\Rightarrow \Psi(r,t) = \Psi(r) e^{i(E/\hbar)t}$

Bahn: $L = mvr$ $r_n = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2 \epsilon_0}{\pi m e^2} = \frac{n^2}{a_0}$
 $E = -\frac{m e^4 z^2}{8 \epsilon_0 h^2 n^2} = -R_y \frac{z^2}{n^2}$
 Coulomb: $E_{pot} = -ze^2 / (4\pi \epsilon_0 r)$
 Veff: $-\frac{ze^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r} + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2mr^2} = 13.6 \text{ eV}$

$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_y (\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2})$ $R_y = hc R_y$
 norm. Zeeman: $\Delta E_m = m \mu_B B$
 anomaler: $\Delta E = g_j \mu_B B \Rightarrow m_j$
 Spin-Bahn \Rightarrow Feinstruktur: $a = \frac{m_0 z e^2 \hbar^2}{8\pi m_e r^3}$

$E_{n,j,l} = E_n + \frac{a}{2} (j(j+1) - l(l+1) - s(s+1))$
 vel. Korrekturen: $\Delta E_{n,l} = -E_n \frac{z^4}{n^3} \alpha^2$
 $(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{l+1/2})$ Sommerfeld: $\alpha = e^2 / (4\pi \epsilon_0 \hbar c)$

WF symmetrisch \Rightarrow Triplett
 Moseley $E = h\nu = R_y (Z - \sigma)^2$
 $(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2})$ K-Serie: $S \approx 1$
 L-Serie: $S \approx 7.4$
 $E(r) = D(1 - e^{-(r-r_0)})^2$ Morse
 haun. Oszill. $E_n = \hbar\omega (v + \frac{1}{2})$
 $w = \sqrt{D/m}$ $\beta \cdot F = -Dx$ ENERGIE

Anharmonizität: $\Delta E_{vib} = \hbar\omega_0 (1 - \frac{\hbar\omega_0}{2D} (v+1))$ starrer Oszillator
 $E_{rot} = (1/2) I \omega^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I} \Delta E_{rot} = \frac{(3+1)\hbar^2}{2I} ; m = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$ Absorption
 $v = \frac{\Delta E_{rot}}{\hbar} = \frac{(3+1)\hbar}{2\pi m r^2} = 2B_e (3+1)$
 $B_e = \frac{\hbar^2}{4\pi c m r^2}$ nicht-starrer Osz.
 $E_{rot} = B_e \hbar c 3(3+1) - D_e \hbar c 3^2 (3+1)^2 + \dots$
 $H_e \hbar c 3^3 (3+1)^3 \pm \dots$ $\frac{\hbar^3 D_e}{I^3}$
 $H_e = 3\hbar^5$ $\frac{\hbar^2 \hbar^2 m^3 R_e}{4\pi^2 \hbar^2 m^2 R_e^2}$
 Potentialtopf: $E_n = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\pi^2}{a^2} n^2$
 $E_{n_x, n_y} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m} (\frac{n_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{b^2})$

inkl. Korrekturen: H_{FS} / L_S
 $E_{n,j} = E_n [1 + \frac{z^2 \alpha^2}{n} (\frac{1}{j+1/2} - \frac{3}{4n})]$
 $E_{FS} = E_{n,j,l} + \frac{A}{2} [F(F+1) - j(j+1) - l(l+1)]$
 $A = g_I \mu_K B_j / \sqrt{j(j+1)}$
 $E_{j,l,S} = J \cdot L \cdot S$ LS-Kompl.
 $E_{(n,L,S)} + \frac{1}{2} [3L(L+1) - L(L+1) - S(S+1)]$
 $\propto z^4 / n^3 \Delta E \propto z^2 / n^3$

$m = \gamma m_0$ Wavelenlänge e^-
 im Abstand r : $w(r) = 4\pi r^2 |\Psi|^2 dr$
 Paulipring: $\hbar \vec{p} = \hbar \nabla \Psi$ \Rightarrow $\vec{p} = \hbar \nabla \ln \Psi$

$\Delta l = \pm 1$; $\Delta m_l = 0, \pm 1$; $\Delta j = 0, \pm 1$ $l \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta j = \pm 1$
 $j = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta j = 0$; $\Delta S = 0$; $\Delta L = 0 \pm 1$
 $\Delta M_L = 0 \pm 1$; $\Delta S = 0$
 $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^5$
 LS-Kompl.: $\Delta E_{FS} \propto S(L, S)$
 \Rightarrow Multiplett $n, l: 2l+1$ $n: n^2$
 $l = s p d g$ (ml: $0 \pm 1 \pm 2 \pm 3$)

$\mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$ $\mu_N = g_N \frac{m_p}{m_e} \mu_B$ $g_N \approx 2$
 $\vec{M}_j = -\frac{e\hbar}{2m_e} (\vec{L} + g_S \vec{S}) = -g_j \mu_B \frac{\vec{J}}{\hbar}$
 $g_j = 1 + \frac{S(S+1) - L(L+1)}{2J(J+1)}$ $F = j \pm \frac{1}{2}$

$\vec{M}_L = -\frac{e\hbar}{2m_e} \frac{L}{\hbar}$ $\mu_{LR} = -g_L \mu_B \frac{L}{\hbar}$
 $\vec{M}_S = -\frac{e\hbar}{2m_e} \frac{S}{\hbar}$ $\mu_{SR} = -g_S \mu_B \frac{S}{\hbar}$
 $\mu_K = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_p}$ $\vec{M}_I = g_I \mu_K \frac{\vec{I}}{\hbar}$

$F = |j - I| \dots |j + I|$ QUANTENZAHLEN
 $\Psi^S = c_1 \Psi_A \pm c_2 \Psi_B$ symmetrisch
 Dieder: $E^S(r) = \frac{H_{AA} + H_{BB}}{1 + S_{AB}}$ L_{AO}
 $E^A(r) = \frac{H_{AA} - H_{BB}}{1 - S_{AB}}$ antisymmetrisch
 $2p_z \Rightarrow \sigma 2p$ $2p_{x,y} \Rightarrow \pi 2p$
 $2s \Rightarrow \sigma 2s$ $1s \Rightarrow \sigma 1s$

I) Allgerl. Schalen $\Rightarrow L = S = J = 0$
 II) S max. \Rightarrow symmetrisch mit Pauli verbot
 III) max II: $m_L = \sum m_l$ max.
 (Verteilung d. Valenzelektronen)
 IV) $\langle l \rangle$ halbock \Rightarrow S minimieren
 Halb \Rightarrow Halb \Rightarrow S maximieren.

$u = 1.66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ $\alpha \approx \frac{1}{137}$
 $k = 1.38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$
 $\lambda_c = 2.43 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m}$ $F = -D \beta$
 $\epsilon_0 = 8.86 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ C/Vm}$ μ
 $\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$ $4d^{10} s^1$
 $m_p = 1.67 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ $1. \text{ NGV.}$
 $R = 1.10 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m}$
 $\sigma = 5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}^4$ $R^* = R_g k$
 $M_B = 9.27 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ J/T}$ $E = -\mu B$
 $a_0 = 5.3 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}$

Einbindungswinkel: $E = -e\phi$
 $\vec{p} = \hbar \nabla \ln \Psi$
 Tunnel: $T = e^{-\sqrt{2m(E_0 - E)}}$
 $a' = \sqrt{2m(E - E_0)}$
 $a = \frac{\hbar \sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$
 $T = \frac{4a' - k}{(a' + k)^2}$
 $R = \frac{a - a'}{a + k}$

$E^2 - p^2 c^2 = m^2 c^4$ $S^z = \frac{2\pi \hbar^2}{45 h^3 c^2} \cos\theta T^4$ $\alpha \times \alpha = -1$ $\langle M_j \rangle = \frac{M_j J}{I \omega}$ $\Psi = A e^{ikx - iEt}$
 $m \frac{v^2}{2} = m \omega^2 r$ $R_{\text{max}} = \frac{24.11}{2} \lambda = d \sin \alpha$