

6. Spektroskopia elektronowa

6.1. Czasteczki dwuatomowe

$$\lambda = |m_\ell| = 0, 1, \dots, \ell$$

$$\sigma, \pi, \delta, \varphi, \dots$$

$$\sigma_g, \sigma_u, \pi_g, \pi_u, \dots$$

$$\sigma^*, \pi^*, \dots$$

$$\sigma_g 1s, \pi_g 2p, \dots$$

$$\Psi = \sum_i c_i \Psi_i \quad (\text{LCAO})$$

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\Psi_1 \pm \Psi_2)$$

$$L_z = \pm \Lambda \hbar \quad \Lambda = \left| \sum_i \lambda_i \right|$$

$$\Lambda = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\sum \pi \Delta$$

$$\Sigma_g^+, \Sigma_u^-, \Pi_g$$

$$S_z = \Sigma \hbar \quad \Sigma = S, S-1, \dots, -S$$

$$\Omega = |\Lambda + \Sigma| \quad (2S+1) \text{ stanów}$$

$$2S+1 \Lambda_\Omega$$

— requirem̄y wyboru dla przej̄ci $\Delta S = 0$

$$\Delta S = 0$$

$$\Delta L = 0, \pm 1 \quad \bar{\Sigma} \leftrightarrow \Sigma, \Sigma \leftrightarrow \bar{\Pi}$$

$$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \quad \Sigma^- \rightarrow \Sigma^-$$

$$q \leftrightarrow u$$

$$\Gamma(\Psi_e') \times \Gamma(\Psi_e'') \supset \Gamma(T_i)$$

$$i = x, y, z$$

$$D \leftrightarrow h$$

$$\Gamma(T_z) = \bar{\Sigma}_u^+, \quad \Gamma(T_x) = \Gamma(T_y) = \bar{\Pi}_u$$

$$C \leftrightarrow v$$

$$\Gamma(T_z) = \Sigma^+, \quad \Gamma(T_x) = \Gamma(T_y) = \bar{\Pi}$$

$$\Delta q \times \bar{\Pi}_u = \bar{\Pi}_u + \phi_u$$

$$\Delta S = \pm 1$$

$$N_2$$

$$A^3 \bar{\Sigma}_u^+ \rightarrow X^1 \bar{\Sigma}_q^+$$

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