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DATE Oct 23, 1936  
NO. 1

G. Breit, J.M.B. Kellogg, I.I. Rabi and J.R. Zacharias,  
The Gyromagnetic Properties of the Hydrogens  
(Phys. Rev. 50, 472, 1936)

Proton & Deuteron magnetic moment  
Frisch & Stern, ZS. f. Phys. 85, 4, 1933, Estermann & Stern  
ibid. 17, 1933, Estermann and Stern, Phys. Rev. 45, 761  
1934, Rabi, Kellogg and Zacharias, Phys. Rev. 45,  
769, 1934) 弱分子線を strong inhomogeneous  
field 中へ deflect する。 nuclear spin  
parallel かつ rotation かつ quantum number model.  
(electron spin 反平行に cancel して S') 反平行  
anti-parallel かつ rotation かつ even かつ。 = 9 moment  
の 反平行 かつ defl. かつ。 2 反平行 かつ  
deflection かつ rotation かつ。 proton spin  
は 2.5 nuclear moment かつ。

H.F.S. かつ かつ。 2 かつ。 2 かつ。

Rabi, Kellogg and Zacharias, 46, 157, 163, 1934  
は atomic beam かつ weak inhomogeneous field 中へ deflect  
かつ。 弱 かつ electron かつ nucleus かつ coupling  
かつ destroy かつ。 energy level かつ

$$W = - \frac{\Delta W}{2(2i+1)} \pm \frac{\Delta W}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{2m}{i+\frac{1}{2}} x + x^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{g\omega}{\Delta W}, \quad \omega = \frac{e\hbar}{2mc} H.$$

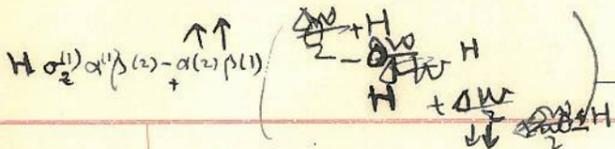
$$F = - \frac{dW}{dH} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$$

$x < 0.1$  : weak  
 $x = 1$  : intermediate  
 $x > 3$  : strong.

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$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta W}{2} \pm 0$

$0 j = \frac{1}{2} \quad m = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{DATE} \dots$   
 $0 i = \frac{1}{2} \quad \boxed{4} \quad \text{NO. } 2$



$i = \frac{1}{2}, \quad F = (N, \frac{x}{(1+x)^{1/2}}, -\frac{x}{(1+x)^{1/2}}, -1) (\frac{g}{2}) \mu_B \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$

~~$\mu_B (M_S, M_I)$~~   ~~$\mu_B (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \mu_B$~~   
 magnetic field of the total angular momentum  
 unit of motion

$W = -\frac{\Delta W}{4} \pm \frac{\Delta W}{2} (1+x) = -\frac{\Delta W}{4} (\dots)$   
 $m = 1, 0, 0, -1$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{c} \frac{\Delta W}{2} + \chi \mu_B H \\ \frac{\Delta W}{2} \chi \mu_B H \\ \chi \mu_B H - \frac{\Delta W}{2} \\ \frac{\Delta W}{2} - \chi \mu_B H \end{array} \right)$$

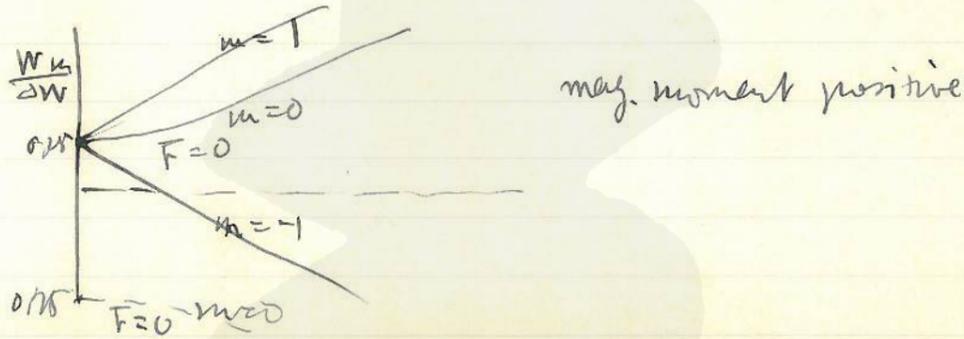
$$= \left( \begin{array}{c} \frac{\Delta W}{2} (1 + \chi x) \\ \frac{\Delta W}{2} + \frac{\Delta W}{2} \chi x \\ \frac{\Delta W}{2} \sqrt{(1 + \chi x)^2} \\ -\frac{\Delta W}{2} \sqrt{1 + \chi x} \\ \frac{\Delta W}{2} (1 - \chi x) \\ \frac{\Delta W}{2} \pm \frac{\Delta W}{2} \chi x \end{array} \right)$$

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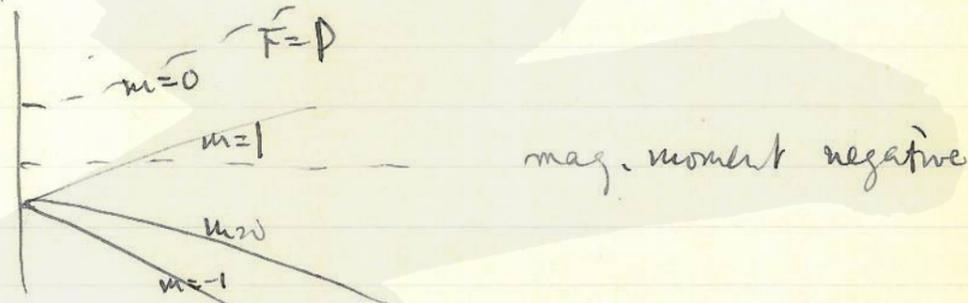
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$\vec{F} = \vec{J} + \vec{I}$      $J = \frac{1}{2}$      $I = \frac{1}{2}$

magnetic field  $\vec{H}$  or  $\vec{B}$   $\parallel$   $\vec{J}$ .     $F = 0^{(k=0)}$   $F = 1$  ( $m = -1, 0, 1$ )  
 or energy level  $W$



$\vec{H} < \vec{B}$ .



磁気モーメント

magnetic moment

$\frac{\partial W}{\partial H} = \mu$



