

## Hund's Rules

- RULE 1: The term(s) arising from the ground electronic configuration with the maximum multiplicity ( $2S+1$ ) lies lowest in energy
- RULE 2: Of several levels with the same multiplicity. The one with the maximum value of  $L$  lies lowest in energy
- RULE 3: Of several sublevels with the same multiplicity and total quantum number  $L$ :
  - (a) the sublevel with the minimum value of  $J$  lies lowest in energy if the configuration has a shell that is less than half-filled
  - (b) the sublevel with the maximum value of  $J$  lies lowest in energy if the configuration has a shell that is more than half-filled

$\vec{S} = \sum \vec{s}_i$   
 Sum over valence  $e^-$   
 "Multiplicity"

$2S+1$

$\vec{L} = \sum \vec{l}_i$   
 $L = 0 \rightarrow S$   
 $L = 1 \rightarrow P$   
 $L = 2 \rightarrow D$   
 $L = 3 \rightarrow F$   
 $L = 4 \rightarrow G$   
 etc.

$L$

$J$

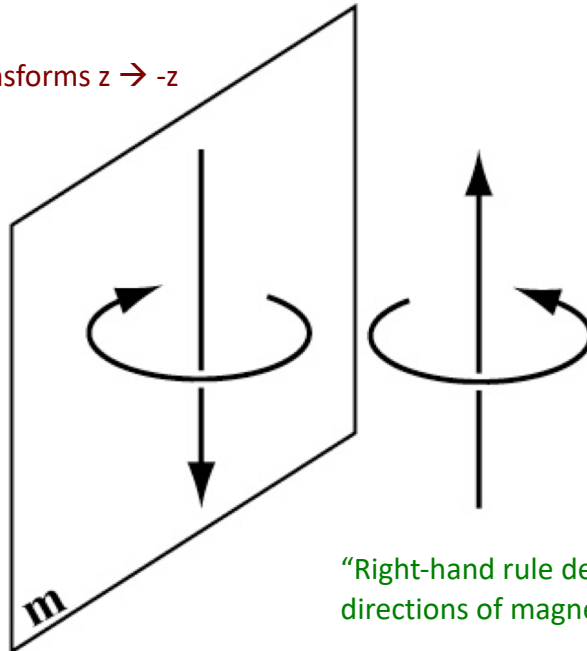
$J = L + S, L + S - 1, \dots |L - S|$

Parity = "e" if  $\prod (-1)^{l_i} = +1$   
 Parity = "o" if  $\prod (-1)^{l_i} = -1$

$p$

## Mirror Image of Magnetic Dipole

Mirror transforms  $z \rightarrow -z$



“Right-hand rule defines directions of magnetic dipole”

## Parity Rules for Multipole Transitions

$k$	pole	Name	Parity Electric	Parity Magnetic
1	$2^1$	dipole	odd	even
2	$2^2$	quadrupole	even	odd
3	$2^3$	octupole	odd	even

Table 2.2  
Allowed Transition Multipoles

	Electric	Magnetic	Allowed $k$
Parity	must change	cannot change	$k = 1, 3, \dots$
Parity	cannot change	must change	$k = 2, 4, \dots$