

Notes for Lecture #16

Derivation of the hyperfine interaction

Magnetic dipole field

These notes are very similar to the notes on the electric dipole field.

The magnetic dipole moment is defined by

$$\mathbf{m} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3r' \mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}'), \quad (1)$$

with the corresponding potential

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\mathbf{m} \times \hat{\mathbf{r}}}{r^2}, \quad (2)$$

and magnetostatic field

$$\mathbf{B}_m(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{3\hat{\mathbf{r}}(\mathbf{m} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}) - \mathbf{m}}{r^3} + \frac{8\pi}{3} \mathbf{m} \delta^3(\mathbf{r}) \right\}. \quad (3)$$

The first terms come from evaluating $\nabla \times \mathbf{A}$ in Eq. 2. The last term of the field expression follows from the following derivation. We note that Eq. (3) is poorly defined as $r \rightarrow 0$, and consider the value of a small integral of $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r})$ about zero. (For this purpose, we are supposing that the dipole \mathbf{m} is located at $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{0}$.) In this case we will approximate

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r} \approx \mathbf{0}) \approx \left(\int_{\text{sphere}} \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r} \right) \delta^3(\mathbf{r}). \quad (4)$$

First we note that

$$\int_{r \leq R} \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}) d^3r = R^2 \int_{r=R} \hat{\mathbf{r}} \times \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) d\Omega. \quad (5)$$

This result follows from the divergence theorem:

$$\int_{\text{vol}} \nabla \cdot \mathcal{V} d^3\mathbf{r} = \int_{\text{surface}} \mathcal{V} \cdot d\mathbf{A}. \quad (6)$$

In our case, this theorem can be used to prove Eq. (5) for each cartesian coordinate of $\nabla \times \mathbf{A}$ since $\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \hat{\mathbf{x}} (\hat{\mathbf{x}} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})) + \hat{\mathbf{y}} (\hat{\mathbf{y}} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})) + \hat{\mathbf{z}} (\hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}))$. Note that $\hat{\mathbf{x}} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) =$

$-\nabla \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{x}} \times \mathbf{A})$ and that we can use the Divergence theorem with $\mathcal{V} \equiv \hat{\mathbf{x}} \times \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r})$ for the x -component for example:

$$\int_{\text{vol}} \nabla \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{x}} \times \mathbf{A}) d^3r = \int_{\text{surface}} (\hat{\mathbf{x}} \times \mathbf{A}) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}} dA = \int_{\text{surface}} (\mathbf{A} \times \hat{\mathbf{r}}) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{x}} dA. \quad (7)$$

Therefore,

$$\int_{r \leq R} (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) d^3r = - \int_{r=R} (\mathbf{A} \times \hat{\mathbf{r}}) \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{x}}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \hat{\mathbf{y}}\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \hat{\mathbf{z}}\hat{\mathbf{z}}) dA = R^2 \int_{r=R} (\hat{\mathbf{r}} \times \mathbf{A}) d\Omega \quad (8)$$

which is identical to Eq. (5). We can use the identity (as in Lecture Notes 15),

$$\int d\Omega \frac{\hat{\mathbf{r}}}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{r_{<}}{r_{>}^2} \hat{\mathbf{r}}'. \quad (9)$$

Now, expressing the vector potential in terms of the current density:

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3r' \frac{\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}, \quad (10)$$

the integral over Ω in Eq. 5 becomes

$$R^2 \int_{r=R} (\hat{\mathbf{r}} \times \mathbf{A}) d\Omega = \frac{4\pi R^2 \mu_0}{3} \int d^3r' \frac{r_{<}}{r_{>}^2} \hat{\mathbf{r}}' \times \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}'). \quad (11)$$

If the sphere R contains the entire current distribution, then $r_{>} = R$ and $r_{<} = r'$ so that (11) becomes

$$R^2 \int_{r=R} (\hat{\mathbf{r}} \times \mathbf{A}) d\Omega = \frac{4\pi \mu_0}{3} \int d^3r' r' \times \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}') \equiv \frac{8\pi \mu_0}{3} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \mathbf{m}, \quad (12)$$

which thus justifies the delta-function contribution in Eq. 3 and results so-called ‘‘Fermi contact’’ contribution in the ‘‘hyperfine’’ interaction.

Magnetic field due to electrons in the vicinity of a nucleus

In Lecture Notes #15, we showed that the current density associated with an electron in a bound state of an atom as described by a quantum mechanical wavefunction $\psi_{nlm_l}(\mathbf{r})$ can be written:

$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{-e\hbar m_l \hat{\phi}}{m_e r \sin \theta} |\psi_{nlm_l}(\mathbf{r})|^2. \quad (13)$$

In the following, it will be convenient to represent the azimuthal unit vector $\hat{\phi}$ in terms of cartesian coordinates:

$$\hat{\phi} = -\sin \phi \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos \phi \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \mathbf{r}}{r \sin \theta}. \quad (14)$$

The vector potential for this current density can be written

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{\mu_0 e \hbar}{4\pi m_e} m_l \int d^3r' \frac{\hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \mathbf{r}'}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \frac{|\psi_{nlm_l}(\mathbf{r}')|^2}{r'^2 \sin^2 \theta'} \quad (15)$$

We want to evaluate the magnetic field $B = \nabla \times A$ in the vicinity of the nucleus ($\mathbf{r} \rightarrow 0$). Taking the curl of the Eq. 15, we obtain

$$\mathbf{B}_o(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 e \hbar}{4\pi m_e} m_l \int d^3 r' \frac{(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \times (\hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} \frac{|\psi_{nlm_l}(\mathbf{r}')|^2}{r'^2 \sin^2 \theta'} \quad (16)$$

Evaluating this expression with ($\mathbf{r} \rightarrow 0$), we obtain

$$\mathbf{B}_o(\mathbf{0}) = -\frac{\mu_0 e \hbar}{4\pi m_e} m_l \int d^3 r' \frac{\mathbf{r}' \times (\hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \mathbf{r}')}{r'^3} \frac{|\psi_{nlm_l}(\mathbf{r}')|^2}{r'^2 \sin^2 \theta'} \quad (17)$$

Expanding the cross product and expressing the result in spherical polar coordinates, we obtain in the numerator $\hat{\mathbf{r}}' \times (\hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \hat{\mathbf{r}}') = \hat{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{1} - \cos^2 \theta') - \hat{\mathbf{x}} \cos \theta' \sin \theta' \cos \phi' - \hat{\mathbf{y}} \cos \theta' \sin \theta' \sin \phi'$.

In evaluating the integration over the azimuthal variable ϕ' , the $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ components vanish which reduces to

$$\mathbf{B}_o(\mathbf{0}) = -\frac{\mu_0 e \hbar}{4\pi m_e} m_l \int d^3 r' \frac{\hat{\mathbf{z}} r'^2 \sin^2 \theta'}{r'^3} \frac{|\psi_{nlm_l}(\mathbf{r}')|^2}{r'^2 \sin^2 \theta'} \quad (18)$$

and

$$\mathbf{B}_o(\mathbf{0}) = -\frac{\mu_0 e \hbar m_l \hat{\mathbf{z}}}{4\pi m_e} \int d^3 r' |\psi_{nlm_l}|^2 \frac{1}{r'^3} \equiv -\frac{\mu_0 e}{4\pi m_e} L_z \hat{\mathbf{z}} \left\langle \frac{1}{r'^3} \right\rangle. \quad (19)$$

“Hyperfine” interaction

The so-called “hyperfine” interaction results from the magnetic dipole moment of a nucleus μ_N responding to the magnetic field formed by the magnetic dipole of the electron spin (μ_e) as well as the electron orbital current contribution.

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{HF}} = -\mu_N \cdot (\mathbf{B}_{\mu_e} + \mathbf{B}_o(0)). \quad (20)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{HF}} = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left(\frac{3(\mu_N \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}})(\mu_e \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}) - \mu_N \cdot \mu_e}{r^3} + \frac{8\pi}{3} \mu_N \cdot \mu_e \delta^3(\mathbf{r}) + \frac{e}{m_e} \left\langle \frac{\mathbf{L} \cdot \mu_N}{r^3} \right\rangle \right). \quad (21)$$