

6/18 授業まとめ

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既約テンソル演算子

ベクトル
テンソル
↓

スカラー → スカラー

対称性 回転操作

成分あり ある特定の交換則
に従う

ベクトル演算子

$$[L_i, V_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} V_k \quad L_i: \text{無限小回転の生成子}, \vec{V} = \begin{pmatrix} V_x \\ V_y \\ V_z \end{pmatrix}$$

\vec{L} : 角運動量, \vec{P} : 運動量, \vec{r} : 位置ベクトル

テンソル?

慣性テンソル $r_i r_j, \dots$

球面調和関数, f : 任意関数

$$\hat{L} Y_{lm} f = (\hat{L} Y_{lm}) f + Y_{lm} L f$$

$$L_{\pm} = L_x \pm iL_y$$

$$|j, m+1\rangle = \frac{1}{\hbar \sqrt{(j+m+1)(j-m)}} J_+ |j, m\rangle$$

$$L_{\pm} Y_{lm} = (L_{\pm} |lm\rangle)$$

$$|j, m-1\rangle = \frac{1}{\hbar \sqrt{(j+m)(j-m+1)}} J_- |j, m\rangle$$

$$= \hbar \sqrt{(l \pm m + 1)(l \mp m)} |l, m \pm 1\rangle$$

$$= \hbar \sqrt{(l \pm m + 1)(l \mp m)} Y_{l, m \pm 1}$$

$$\boxed{[L_{\pm}, Y_{lm}] f} = L_{\pm} (Y_{lm} f) - Y_{lm} L_{\pm} f = \hbar \sqrt{(l \pm m + 1)(l \mp m)} Y_{l, m \pm 1} f$$

f : 任意

$$[L_{\pm}, Y_{lm}] = \hbar \sqrt{(l \pm m + 1)(l \mp m)} Y_{l, m \pm 1}$$

$$[L_z, Y_{lm}] = \hbar m Y_{lm}$$

$$\Rightarrow [J_{\pm}, T_{\alpha}^k] = \hbar \sqrt{(k \pm \alpha + 1)(k \mp \alpha)} T_{\alpha \pm 1}^k$$

$$[J_z, T_{\alpha}^k] = \hbar \alpha T_{\alpha}^k$$

$$l \rightarrow k$$

$$m \rightarrow \alpha$$

とある。

T_{α}^k : k 階の既約テンソル演算子

$2k+1$ $\alpha: -k, \dots, k$

$k=1$ の時

$$[J_{\pm}, T_{\alpha}^1] = \hbar \sqrt{(2 \pm \alpha)(1 \mp \alpha)} T_{\alpha \pm 1}^1$$

$$\alpha=1 \Rightarrow [J_+, T_1^1] = 0, [J_-, T_1^1] = \hbar \sqrt{2} T_0^1$$

$$\alpha=0 \Rightarrow [J_+, T_0^1] = \hbar \sqrt{2} T_1^1, [J_-, T_0^1] = \hbar \sqrt{2} T_{-1}^1$$

$$\alpha=-1 \Rightarrow [J_+, T_{-1}^1] = \hbar \sqrt{2} T_0^1, [J_-, T_{-1}^1] = 0$$

$$[J_z, T_{\alpha}^1] = \hbar \alpha T_{\alpha}^1$$

ベクトル演算子, \vec{J}

$$[J_x, J_x] = 0, [J_-, J_x] = -2\hbar J_z$$

$$[J_+, J_z] = -\hbar J_+, [J_-, J_z] = \hbar J_-$$

$$-\sqrt{2} T_1^1 = J_+$$

$$T_0^1 = J_z$$

$$\sqrt{2} T_{-1}^1 = J_-$$

$$\downarrow [J_+, T_0^1] = -\hbar(-\sqrt{2} T_1^1) = \hbar \sqrt{2} T_1^1$$

$$[J_+, J_-] = 2\hbar J_z, [J_-, J_-] = 0$$

$$[J_i, J_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} J_k$$

$$T_{\alpha}^1, \alpha=1, 0, -1$$

1 階の既約テンソル

$$J_{\pm} = J_x \pm i J_y$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} J_+ \equiv T_1^1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} J_- = T_{-1}^1, J_z = T_0^1$$

ベクトル演算子

$$[J_i, V_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} V_k$$

T'_q : 1階既約
テンソル

$$T'_1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} V_+ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (V_x + iV_y)$$

$$T'_0 = V_z$$

$$T'_{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (V_x - iV_y)$$

積 → 高階のテンソル

e.f. $T_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$

※ 既約テンソル演算子の積

$$T_q^R = \sum_{q_1 q_2} T_{q_1}^{R_1} T_{q_2}^{R_2} \langle R_1 q_1 R_2 q_2 | R q \rangle$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ Y_{q_1}^{R_1} & Y_{q_2}^{R_2} \end{matrix}$$

Clebsch-Gordan 係数

$$|k_q\rangle = \sum_{q_1 q_2} \underbrace{|k_1 q_1\rangle |k_2 q_2\rangle}_{|k_1 q_1 k_2 q_2\rangle} \leftarrow ?$$

T_q^k ?

$$[J_z, T_q^k] = \sum_{q_1 q_2} [J_z, T_{q_1}^{k_1} T_{q_2}^{k_2}] \langle k_1 q_1 k_2 q_2 | k q \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{q_1 q_2} \left(T_{q_1}^{k_1} [J_z, T_{q_2}^{k_2}] + [J_z, T_{q_1}^{k_1}] T_{q_2}^{k_2} \right) \langle k_1 q_1 k_2 q_2 | k q \rangle \\ &= \sum_{q_1 q_2} \left(\hbar q_2 T_{q_2}^{k_2} + \hbar q_1 T_{q_1}^{k_1} \right) \langle k_1 q_1 k_2 q_2 | k q \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$[A, BC] = B[A, C] + [A, B]C$$

$$= \sum_{q_1 q_2} \hbar (q_1 + q_2) T_{q_1}^{k_1} T_{q_2}^{k_2} \langle k_1 q_1 k_2 q_2 | k q \rangle$$

$q = q_1 + q_2$ の時のみ $\neq 0$

$$[J_z, T_a^k] = \hbar a T_a^k$$

$$\hbar \sqrt{(k_2 \mp (q_2 \mp 1))(k_2 \pm (q_2 \mp 1))} = \sqrt{(k_2 \mp q_2 + 1)(k_2 \pm q_2)}$$

$$[J_{\pm}, T_a^k] = \sum_{q_1, q_2} \left[T_{a_1}^{k_1} [J_{\pm}, T_{a_2}^{k_2}] \langle k_1, q_1, k_2, q_2 | k, q \rangle \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} q_2 \pm 1 \rightarrow q_2 \\ q_2 \rightarrow q_2 \mp 1 \end{array} \right. \\ \left. + [J_{\pm}, T_{a_1}^{k_1}] T_{a_2}^{k_2} \langle k_1, q_1, k_2, q_2 | k, q \rangle \right. \\ \left. = \sum_{q_1, q_2} T_{a_1}^{k_1} T_{a_2}^{k_2} \left[\hbar \sqrt{(k_2 \mp q_2 + 1)(k_2 \pm q_2)} \langle k_1, q_1, k_2, q_2 \mp 1 | k, q \rangle \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \hbar \sqrt{(k_1 \mp q_1 + 1)(k_1 \pm q_1)} \langle k_1, q_1 \mp 1, k_2, q_2 | k, q \rangle \right] \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} q_1 \pm 1 \rightarrow q_1 \\ q_1 \rightarrow q_1 \mp 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$[] \rightarrow \sqrt{(k \mp q)(k \pm q + 1)} \langle k_1, q_1, k_2, q_2 | k, q \pm 1 \rangle$$

$$\langle k_1, q_1, k_2, q_2 | (J_{1z} + J_{2z}) | k, q \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle k, q \pm 1 \rangle$$

$$[J_{\pm}, T_a^k] = \sqrt{\circ} T_{a \pm 1}^k = \sum_{q_1, q_2} T_{a_1}^{k_1} T_{a_2}^{k_2} \langle k_1, q_1, k_2, q_2 | k, q \pm 1 \rangle$$

※ 既約テンソル演算子の積

$$T_a^k \equiv \sum_{q_1, q_2} T_{a_1}^{k_1} T_{a_2}^{k_2} \langle k_1, q_1, k_2, q_2 | k, q \rangle$$

ベクトル ⊗ ベクトル

$$1 \otimes 1 = 2 \oplus 1 \oplus 0$$

2階テンソル, 1階テンソル, 0階テンソル

↑
ベクトル

↑
スカラー

$$k = k_1 + k_2, \dots, |k_1 - k_2|$$

$$q: -k \rightarrow k \quad (2k+1)$$