

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
↓対称性回転操作

スカラー → スカラー

成分あり

ある特定の変換則
に従う

ベクトル演算子

$$[L_i, V_j] = i\hbar \varepsilon_{ijk} V_k$$

 L_i : 無限小回転の生成子, $\vec{V} = \begin{pmatrix} V_x \\ V_y \\ V_z \end{pmatrix}$ $\vec{V}, \vec{L}$: 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 f : 任意

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

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

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

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

$$\ell \rightarrow k$$

$$m \rightarrow \ell$$

$$\gamma \text{ なる}$$

T_{ℓ}^k : k 階の既約テンソル演算子

$$2k+1$$

$$\ell: -k, \dots, k$$

$k=1$ の時

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

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

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

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

$$[J_z, T_{\ell}'] = \hbar \ell T_{\ell}'$$

ベクトル演算子, $\vec{J}$

$$[J_x, J_x] = 0, [J_x, J_y] = \hbar J_z$$

$$[J_x, J_z] = -\hbar J_y, [J_y, J_z] = \hbar J_x$$

$$-\sqrt{2} T_1' = J_+$$

$$T_0' = J_z$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow [J_+, T_0'] = -\hbar(-\sqrt{2} T_1') = \hbar \sqrt{2} T_1'$$

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

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

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

$$T_{\ell}', \ell=1, 0, -1$$

1 階の既約テンソル

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

ベクトル演算子

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

T_k^1 : 1階既約
テンソル

$$T_+^1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{V}_+ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (V_x + iV_y)$$

$$T_0^1 = V_z$$

$$T_-^1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (V_x - iV_y)$$

積 → 高階のテンソル

c.f. $T_{ij} = r_i r_j$

※ 既約テンソル演算子の積

$$T_{q_1}^{k_1} T_{q_2}^{k_2} \langle k_1 q_1 k_2 q_2 | k_q \rangle$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $\gamma_{q_1}^{k_1} \quad \gamma_{q_2}^{k_2} \quad \text{Clebsch-Gordan 係数}$

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

$$T_{q_1}^{k_1} ?$$

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

$$T_{q_1}^{k_1} [J_z, T_{q_2}^{k_2}] + [J_z, T_{q_1}^{k_1}] T_{q_2}^{k_2}$$

$\hbar q_2 T_{q_2}^{k_2} \quad \hbar q_1 T_{q_1}^{k_1}$

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

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

$q = q_1 + q_2$ のときのみ $\neq 0$

