

A

角運動量の合成
 今まで $\vec{L} \rightarrow \vec{L} + \vec{L}$... addition of angular momentum

$$S = \vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2, \vec{S}_1, \vec{S}_2 \quad S = \frac{1}{2} \text{ の } s \text{ である}$$

$$[S_i^\alpha, S_j^\beta] = \delta_{ij} i\hbar \varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} S_i^\gamma \quad j=1$$

\vec{S}_1, \vec{S}_2 : Angular momentum $\rightarrow \vec{S}$: Angular momentum

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{↑ の } i \text{ 成分の } i^i, \quad \vec{S}_1^2 |S, M\rangle &= \hbar S(S+1) |S, M\rangle \\ \vec{S}_1^2 |S, M\rangle &= \hbar M |S, M\rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

とかけた。 このときの $|S, M\rangle$ は何なの? $\rightarrow L = L_0$

$|S, M\rangle$ を ^{展開} expansion すると

$$|S, M\rangle = \sum_{M_1, M_2} \underbrace{|S_1, M_1\rangle \otimes |S_2, M_2\rangle}_{|S_1, M_1, S_2, M_2\rangle} \underbrace{C_{M_1, M_2}}_{\text{係数}} \quad \text{Clebsch-Gordan 係数}$$

この係数 $C_{M_1, M_2} = \langle S_1, M_1, S_2, M_2 | S, M \rangle$ とかいてみる

$$|S, M\rangle = \underbrace{|S_1, M_1, S_2, M_2\rangle}_{\text{完全性}} \underbrace{\langle S_1, M_1, S_2, M_2 |}_{\text{完全性}} = 1 \quad = \text{completeness}$$

と便利だね、という話。

$$\vec{S} = \vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2$$

$$= \vec{S}_1 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \vec{S}_2$$

operator state product T = v a c

(another example)

Operator

$$H = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} = \frac{1}{2m} (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) = H_x + H_y + H_z$$

State $\psi(x, y, z) = \phi_{k_x}(x) \phi_{k_y}(y) \phi_{k_z}(z)$

$$H\psi = (H_x + H_y + H_z) \phi_{k_x}(x) \phi_{k_y}(y) \phi_{k_z}(z)$$

$$= (\epsilon_{k_x} \phi_{k_x}(x)) \phi_{k_y}(y) \phi_{k_z}(z) + \phi_{k_x}(x) (\epsilon_{k_y} \phi_{k_y}(y)) \phi_{k_z}(z) + \phi_{k_x}(x) \phi_{k_y}(y) (\epsilon_{k_z} \phi_{k_z}(z))$$

$\epsilon_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$

$$\left(\nabla^2 = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 \phi(x) = \frac{p_x^2}{2m} \phi(x) = \frac{\hbar^2 k_x^2}{2m} \phi(x) \quad ; \quad \phi_{k_x} = e^{ik_x x} \right)$$

$$= (\epsilon_{k_x} + \epsilon_{k_y} + \epsilon_{k_z}) \phi_{k_x}(x) \phi_{k_y}(y) \phi_{k_z}(z)$$

$$\therefore \psi = e^{ik_x x} e^{ik_y y} e^{ik_z z} = e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

"state" product of 1/3 = 1/3 → 2, 1, 2!

一般に $\vec{J} = \vec{J}_1 + \vec{J}_2$ として

$$\begin{cases} \vec{J}_1^2 |j_1 m_1\rangle = \hbar^2 j_1(j_1+1) |j_1 m_1\rangle \\ J_{1z} |j_1 m_1\rangle = \hbar m_1 |j_1 m_1\rangle \end{cases}$$

$$[J_i^\alpha, J_j^\beta] = \delta_{ij} i\hbar \epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} J_i^\gamma$$

$$= [J^\alpha, J^\beta] = i\hbar \epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} J^\gamma$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{J}^2 |j m\rangle = \hbar^2 j(j+1) |j m\rangle \\ J_z |j m\rangle = \hbar m |j m\rangle \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ここで } m = -j, -j+1, \dots, j \\ \rightarrow j \text{ は何?} \end{array} \right\}$$

前問 $j_1 = 1/2, j_2 = 1/2$ として $j = 1, 0$

$$\begin{array}{ll} j=1 \rightarrow m = -1, 0, 1 & \rightarrow \textcircled{3} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{三項} \\ \text{triplet} \end{array} \\ j=0 \rightarrow m = 0 & \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{一項} \\ \text{singlet} \end{array} \end{array} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} j=1 \\ j=0 \end{array}} \right\} \textcircled{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} m_1 = 1/2 = \uparrow \downarrow & \textcircled{2} \\ m_2 = 1/2 = \uparrow \downarrow & \textcircled{2} \end{array} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} m_1 \\ m_2 \end{array}} \right\} \textcircled{4} \quad \leftarrow \text{一致}$$

したがって $\frac{1}{2} \otimes \frac{1}{2} = 1 \oplus 0$ となる

* $\vec{J} = \vec{J}_1 + \vec{J}_2$ $j_1 = 1, j_2 = 1$ の場合を考える。

$$1 \otimes 1 = \text{何なの?}$$

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

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

$$|j_1, m_1\rangle |j_2, m_2\rangle = |j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle$$

$$\text{例 } |m_1\rangle |m_2\rangle$$

$$(1, 0, -1) (1, 0, -1) \rightarrow 3 \times 3 = \textcircled{9}$$

が"わが"って j は"うた"の"て"。

$$|j, m\rangle = \sum_{m_1, m_2} |j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle \underbrace{\langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2 | j, m\rangle}_{\text{CG係数}}$$

o $m_1 + m_2 = m$ のとき

$$J^2 |j, m\rangle = \hbar^2 m |j, m\rangle$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (J_1^2 + J_2^2) |j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle = \hbar^2 (m_1 + m_2) |j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle$$

o $m_1 + m_2 \neq m$ のとき

$$\langle j, m | j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle = 0 \quad \text{CG係数は0}$$

まずは、

$$|1, 1\rangle = |j_1=1, m_1=1, j_2=1, m_2=1\rangle = |11, 11\rangle$$

$$J^+ |1, 1\rangle = (J_1^+ + J_2^+) |11, 11\rangle$$

$$= J_1^+ |11\rangle |1\rangle + |11\rangle J_2^+ |1\rangle = 0 \quad \text{for } J_1^+ |11\rangle = 0 \text{ and } J_2^+ |1\rangle = 0$$

$$|j=2, m=2\rangle = |11, 11\rangle = |11, 11\rangle$$

$$\therefore |2, 2\rangle = |11, 11\rangle \text{ とわかる。}$$

ここ "formula 2"

$$J_- |2, 2\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{1 \cdot 4} |2, 1\rangle = 2\hbar |2, 1\rangle$$

$$\therefore |2, 1\rangle = \frac{1}{2\hbar} J_- |2, 2\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\hbar} (J_1^- + J_2^-) |11, 11\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\hbar} \left\{ \hbar \sqrt{1 \cdot 2} |10\rangle |11\rangle + \hbar \sqrt{2} |11\rangle |10\rangle \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|10\rangle |11\rangle + |11\rangle |10\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|10, 11\rangle + |11, 10\rangle)$$

$$\langle J^+ |, j_1 m_1\rangle = |j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle \langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2 | j, m\rangle$$

$$j=2, m=1 \quad \text{"2"}$$

$$\langle 10, 11 | 2, 1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\langle 11, 10 | 2, 1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

} とわかる。

次に

$$J^- |2, 1\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{2} \cdot 3 |2, 0\rangle$$

$$|2, 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\hbar \sqrt{6}} J^- |2, 1\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\hbar \sqrt{6}} (J_1^- + J_2^-) \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (|1, 0, 1\rangle + |1, 1, 0\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\hbar \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{5}} (J_1^- \frac{1}{\hbar \sqrt{2}} |1, 0, 1\rangle + J_2^- \frac{1}{\hbar \sqrt{2}} |1, 0, 1\rangle + J_1^- \frac{1}{\hbar \sqrt{2}} |1, 1, 0\rangle + J_2^- \frac{1}{\hbar \sqrt{2}} |1, 1, 0\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (|1, -1, 1\rangle + 2|1, 0, 1\rangle + |1, 1, -1\rangle)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{つまり } \left. \begin{aligned} \langle 1, -1, 1 | 2, 0 \rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \langle 1, 0, 1 | 2, 0 \rangle &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \langle 1, 1, -1 | 2, 0 \rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{と他の } T = 0 \end{aligned}$$

同様に求めれば $|2, -1\rangle = +J^- |2, 0\rangle$
 $|2, -2\rangle = +J^- |2, -1\rangle$ と、

$$J^- |2, -2\rangle = 0 \quad \text{が } T = 0 \text{ である。}$$

ここで $m = 1+1=2 \rightarrow J = 2$ のときを考慮する。

次に $m = 1+0 = 0+1 = 1$ のときを考慮する。

$$|1, 1\rangle, |1, 0\rangle, |1, -1\rangle$$

$$\pm \text{のとき } |21\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|111\rangle |10\rangle + |110\rangle |11\rangle) \quad (\text{E} \rightarrow \text{E} \text{ から})$$

$$|111\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|111\rangle |10\rangle - |110\rangle |11\rangle) \quad (\text{E} \text{ と 雑混})$$

$$\begin{aligned} J^z |11\rangle &= (J_1^z + J_2^z) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|111\rangle |10\rangle + |110\rangle |11\rangle) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-J_1^z |110\rangle |11\rangle + |111\rangle J_2^z |110\rangle) = 0 \quad (\text{よって } j = m = 1 \text{ である}) \end{aligned}$$

この3用11からは、

$$J^- |111\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{1 \cdot 2} |110\rangle$$

$$\therefore |110\rangle = \frac{1}{\hbar \sqrt{2}} J^- |111\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\hbar \sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} J^- (|111\rangle |10\rangle + |110\rangle |11\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|11, -1\rangle |11\rangle + |111\rangle |1, -1\rangle)$$

$$\therefore |11, -1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} J^- |110\rangle \quad \dots \quad \text{と 2" まで 3" ね。}$$