

Wdhlg.: q.m. Drehimpuls

Rot.-trafo: $SO_3 \longrightarrow SU(2)$

$$R \longmapsto U(R)$$

z.B. $R_\ell(\varphi) \longmapsto U_\ell(\varphi)$

$$e^{i\varphi J_\ell} \longmapsto e^{i\varphi f(J_\ell)}$$

Drehimpuls = Erzeuger der Rot.-trafo

$$I_\ell := i\hbar \left. \frac{d}{d\varphi} U_\ell(\varphi) \right|_{\varphi=0} = i\hbar f(J_\ell)$$

$$\vec{I} = (I_1, I_2, I_3)$$

$$\rightarrow U_\ell(\varphi) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} I_\ell \varphi}$$

$$U_{\vec{n}}(\varphi) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{n} \cdot \vec{I} \varphi}$$

Kommutatorrel.:

$$[I_h, I_\ell] = i\hbar \sum_{l \neq m} \epsilon_{h\ell m} I_m$$

$$SO_3: [J_h, J_\ell] = \sum_{l \neq m} \epsilon_{h\ell m} J_m$$

$$(\vec{I})^2 = I^2 = I_1^2 + I_2^2 + I_3^2$$

• Spin (Elektron/Proton, Neutron).

$$\vec{I}_e \equiv \vec{S}_e = \frac{\hbar}{2} \vec{\sigma}_e, \quad \vec{S} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \vec{\sigma}$$

• Bahndrehimpuls

$$\vec{I}_e \equiv \vec{L}_e = (\hat{x} \times \hat{p})_e$$

$$\text{d.h. } \vec{L} = \hat{x} \times \hat{p}$$

$$[\vec{S}_e, \vec{S}_e] = i\hbar \sum_{k,l,m} S_{k,l,m} S_m$$

Eigenwerte und -zustände

Ausgangspunkt:

$$[\vec{I}_e, \vec{I}_e] = i\hbar \sum_{k,l,m} I_{k,l,m} I_m!$$

$$\rightarrow [\vec{I}^2, I_3] = 0 \quad (\text{vgl. Üb. 5.})$$

→ gemeinsame Eigenzustände

$$|a, b\rangle$$

$$\vec{I}^2 |a, b\rangle = a |a, b\rangle, \quad I_3 |a, b\rangle = b |a, b\rangle$$

Literoperationen: $I_+ := I_1 + iI_2$

$$I_- := I_1 - iI_2$$

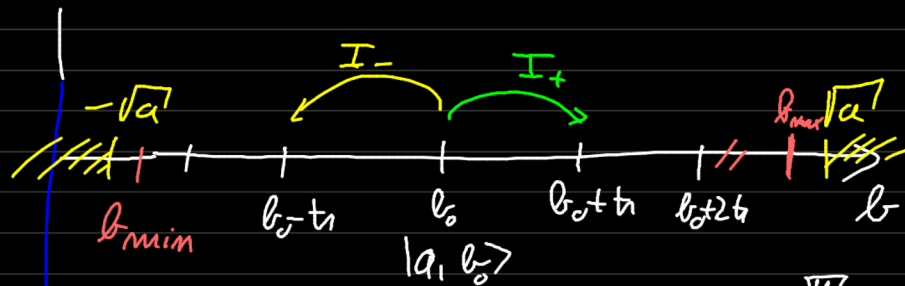
$$\rightarrow [I_3, I_+] = \hbar I_+$$

$$[I_3, I_-] = -\hbar I_-$$

$$\rightarrow I_+ |a, \underline{b}\rangle = \hbar |a, \underline{b} + \hbar\rangle$$

$$\underline{I_-} |a, \underline{b}\rangle = \hbar |a, \underline{b} - \hbar\rangle$$

$$\text{oder: } I_{\pm} |a, \underline{b}\rangle = 0 \quad (\text{vgl. übg.})$$



$$I_1^2 + I_2^2 = I^2 - I_3^2 \stackrel{!}{\geq} 0$$

$\hbar^2 a \qquad \hbar^2 b^2$

also Nebenbedingung: $a - b^2 \geq 0$

$$\boxed{|b| \leq \sqrt{a}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow I_+ |a, b_{\max}\rangle &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 \\ I_- |a, b_{\min}\rangle &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow I_- I_+ |a, b_{\max}\rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{(I_1 - iI_2)}_{\text{"}} (I_1 + iI_2) &= I_1^2 + I_2^2 + \underbrace{i[I_1, I_2]}_{it_3 I_3} \\ &= (I^2 - I_3^2 - t_3 I_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mit } (I^2 - I_3^2 - t_3 I_3) |a, b_{\max}\rangle \\ = \underbrace{(a - b_{\max}^2 - t_3 b_{\max})}_{\stackrel{!}{=} 0} |a, b_{\max}\rangle \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow a = b_{\max}(b_{\max} + t_3)$$

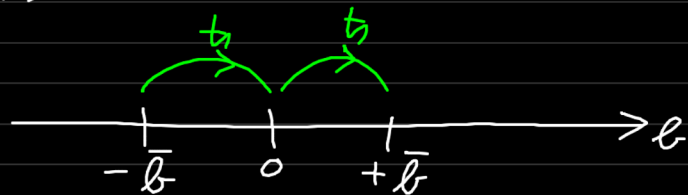
$$\text{analog: } I_+ I_- |a, b_{\min}\rangle \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\rightarrow a = b_{\min}(b_{\min} - t_3)$$

$$b_{\min} < 0 < b_{\max}$$

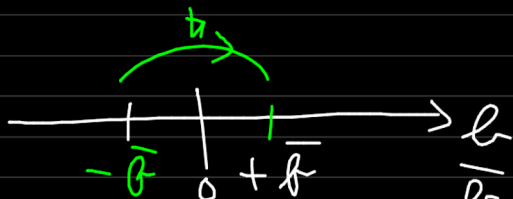
$$\rightarrow l_{\max} \equiv -l_{\min} = \bar{l}$$

z.B.



$\rightarrow \bar{l}$ ganzzahliges Vielfaches von $\hbar$!

aber auch.



$\bar{l}$ halbzahliges V.F. von $\hbar$!

$$\rightarrow \bar{l} = j \cdot \hbar$$

mit $j \in \{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, \dots\}$

$$\rightarrow a = \bar{l}(\bar{l} + \hbar)$$

$$a = \hbar^2 j(j+1)$$

$$\begin{matrix} |a, \bar{l}\rangle \\ \hbar^2 j(j+1) \quad \text{mit} \end{matrix} \rightarrow |j, m\rangle$$

Drehimpuls eigenzustand

der Quantenzahlen

$$j \in \{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2, \dots\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow m \in \{-j, -j+1, \dots, j-1, j\}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} I^2 |j, m\rangle = \hbar^2 j(j+1) |j, m\rangle \\ I_3 |j, m\rangle = \hbar m |j, m\rangle \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow$ Eigenraum von I^2 zum EW $\hbar^2 j(j+1)$
 von Dimension $(2j+1)$

• Spin des Elektrons (...)

$$\dim \mathcal{H} = 2!$$

$$\hookrightarrow 2j+1 \stackrel{!}{=} 2 \rightarrow \boxed{j = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Spin-}\frac{1}{2} \text{ Teilchen}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \parallel \\ & S = \frac{1}{2} \\ & m \in \{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow | \frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2} \rangle & \equiv |z+\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ | \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle & \equiv |z-\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1, \quad \vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3)$$

$$S_3 | \chi_{2, \pm 1/2} \rangle = S_3 | z_{\pm} \rangle = \pm \frac{\hbar}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$S^2 \left| \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \hbar^2 S(S+1) \left| \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$S^2 = \frac{n^2}{4} (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2)$$

$$\sigma_1^2 = 12$$

$$= \frac{3n^2}{4} \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{11}{3+1} = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$$

Bahndrehimpuls:

Eigenmode ✓

Eigenfunktionen

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{I} & = & \overline{L} = \mathbb{Z} \rtimes \hat{\varphi} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \dot{j}, m & & \ell, m \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & j \end{array}$$

$\langle \vec{n}_{\vartheta, \varphi} | l, m \rangle =: Y_{l, m}(\vartheta, \varphi)$

$\vec{x} \equiv \vec{n}_{\vartheta, \varphi}$

$|\vec{n}_{\vartheta, \varphi}| \equiv 1$

Kugel (Flächen)
 fkt.

Eigenwerte: $\hat{L}_3$ in Zylinderkoordin.:

$$\bullet L_3 \psi(r, \varphi, z) = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \psi(r, \varphi, z)$$

$$\bullet 2\pi \text{ Periodizität: } \psi(r, \varphi + 2\pi, z) = \psi(r, \varphi, z)$$

→ Eigenwert von L_3 ist ganzzahliges
Vielfaches von $\hbar$

m ganzzahlig → $l = |m|$ ganzzahlig!

$$l = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\hookrightarrow m = -l, -l+1, \dots, 0, \dots, l-1, l$$

Drehimpulsoperator im Ortsdarstellung ✓

$$\vec{L} \triangleq \hat{\mathbf{r}} \times (-i\hbar \vec{\nabla})$$

$$= -i\hbar \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} - x_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

in kugelkoordinaten:

$$\vec{\nabla} = \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_\vartheta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\vec{x} = r \vec{e}_r$$

:

$$\Rightarrow L_3 = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$L^2 = -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \sin \vartheta \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right)$$

→ Kugelfunktoren $Y_{l,m}(\vartheta, \varphi)$
genügen.

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} Y_{l,m} = \hbar m Y_{l,m}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} Y_{l,m} = i m Y_{l,m}$$

$$\rightarrow Y_{l,m}(\vartheta, \varphi) = f(\vartheta) e^{im\varphi}$$

∇^2

$$\left(+ \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \vartheta^2} + \underline{\underline{l(l+1)}} \right) Y_{l,m}(\vartheta, \varphi) = 0$$

$\rightarrow \underline{\underline{l=0}}: Y_{0,0}(\vartheta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$

$\underline{\underline{l=1}}: Y_{1,0}(\vartheta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \vartheta$

$Y_{1,\pm 1}(\vartheta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \vartheta e^{\pm i\varphi}$

Normierung / Orthogonalität

$$\int_0^\pi d\vartheta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \sin \vartheta Y_{l,m}^*(\vartheta, \varphi) Y_{l',m'}(\vartheta, \varphi)$$

$$\underline{\underline{=}} \delta_{ll'} \delta_{mm'}$$

$$l=2: \quad Y_{2,0} = \dots (3\cos^2\vartheta - 1)$$

$$Y_{2,\pm 1} = \dots \sin(2\vartheta) e^{\pm i\varphi}$$

$$Y_{2,\pm 2} = \dots \sin^2(\vartheta) e^{\pm i2\varphi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |Y_{l,m}|^2 &= \int_0^\infty dr \int_0^\pi d\vartheta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \sin\vartheta \frac{r^2}{r^2} |Y_{l,m}|^2 \\ &= \int_0^\infty dr 4\pi r^2 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\psi(r,\vartheta,\varphi) = \frac{u(r)}{r} Y_{l,m}(\vartheta,\varphi)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r}$$

$$\langle \vec{n}_{\vartheta,\varphi} |$$

$$\langle \vec{n}_{\vartheta,\varphi} | L_3 | l,m \rangle = \hbar m \langle l,m \rangle$$

↓

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} Y_{l,m}(\vartheta,\varphi) = \hbar m Y_{l,m}(\vartheta,\varphi)$$