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Clebsch-Gordan coefficients.

$$J^2 |j m\rangle = \hbar^2 j(j+1) |j m\rangle$$

$$J_z |j m\rangle = \hbar m |j m\rangle.$$

$$J_{\pm} |j m\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{(j \mp m)(j \pm m + 1)} |j m \pm 1\rangle.$$

$$\langle j' m' | j m \rangle = \delta_{j' j} \delta_{m' m}.$$

$$\langle j_1' j_2' m_1' m_2' | j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 \rangle = \delta_{m_1' m_1} \delta_{m_2' m_2}.$$

$$|j = j_1 + j_2, m = j\rangle = |j_1, m_1 = j_1\rangle \otimes |j_2, m_2 = j_2\rangle$$

$$\Downarrow$$
$$= |j_1 j_2; j_1 j_2\rangle.$$

$$|j, j-1\rangle = \frac{(J_-(\hbar))}{\sqrt{(j+j)(j-j+1)}} |j_1 j_2; j_1 j_2\rangle.$$

$$\text{where.. } J_- = J_{1-} \otimes \mathbf{1}_2 + \mathbf{1}_1 \otimes J_{2-}.$$

$$\therefore |j, j-1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2j}} \left[\sqrt{2j_1} |j_1 j_2; j_1-1 j_2\rangle + \sqrt{2j_2} |j_1 j_2; j_1 j_2-1\rangle \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{j_1}{j}} |j_1 j_2; j_1-1 j_2\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{j_2}{j}} |j_1 j_2; j_1 j_2-1\rangle$$

$$|j, j-2\rangle = \frac{J-1\hbar}{\sqrt{(j+j-1)(j-j+1+1)}} |j, j-1\rangle$$

$$= \frac{J-1\hbar}{\sqrt{(2j-1) \cdot 2}} |j, j-1\rangle$$

$$= \frac{J-1\hbar}{\sqrt{(2j-1) \cdot 2}} \left[\sqrt{\frac{j_1}{j}} |j_1, j_2; j_1-1, j_2\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{j_2}{j}} |j_1, j_2; j_1, j_2-1\rangle \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2j-1) \cdot 2}} \sqrt{\frac{j_1}{j}} \left[\sqrt{(j_1+j_1-1)(j_1-j_1+1+1)} |j_1, j_2; j_1-2, j_2\rangle \right. \\ \left. + \sqrt{(j_2+j_2)(j_2-j_2+1)} |j_1, j_2; j_1-1, j_2-1\rangle \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2j-1) \cdot 2}} \sqrt{\frac{j_2}{j}} \left[\sqrt{(j_1+j_1)(j_1-j_1+1)} |j_1, j_2; j_1-1, j_2-1\rangle \right. \\ \left. + \sqrt{(j_2+j_2-1)(j_2-j_2+1+1)} |j_1, j_2; j_1, j_2-2\rangle \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{j_1(2j_1-1) \cdot 2}{(2j-1) \cdot 2 \cdot j}} |j_1, j_2; j_1-2, j_2\rangle$$

$$+ \left(\sqrt{\frac{j_1(2j_2) \cdot 1}{(2j-1) \cdot 2 \cdot j}} + \sqrt{\frac{j_2 \cdot 2j_1 \cdot 1}{(2j-1) \cdot 2 \cdot j}} \right) |j_1, j_2; j_1-1, j_2-1\rangle$$

$$+ \sqrt{\frac{j_2 \cdot (2j_2-1) \cdot 2}{(2j-1) \cdot 2 \cdot j}} |j_1, j_2; j_1, j_2-2\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(2j_1-1) \cdot j_1}{(2j-1) \cdot j}} |j_1 j_2; j_1-2 j_2 \rangle$$

$$+ 2 \sqrt{\frac{j_1 j_2}{(2j-1) \cdot j}} |j_1 j_2; j_1-1 j_2-1 \rangle$$

$$+ \sqrt{\frac{(2j_2-1) \cdot j_2}{(2j-1) \cdot j}} |j_1 j_2; j_1 j_2-2 \rangle$$

↓ $j_1 = 1/2, j_2 = 1/2$ 일 경우의 경우 "

$$|j=1, m=1 \rangle = |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$|j=1, m=0 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1/2}{1}} |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$+ \sqrt{\frac{1/2}{1}} |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle + |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right)$$

$$|j=1, m=-1 \rangle = 2 \sqrt{\frac{1/2 \cdot 1/2}{(2 \cdot 1 - 1) \cdot 1}} |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$= |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

triplet은 다각항. $(1 \otimes 2 = 1 \oplus 3)$

singlet은?

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \right] \text{ is orthogonal.}$$

↓

$$|j=0, m=0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; +\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle - \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \right]$$

Convention

In general..

$$|j=j_1+j_2, m\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{(j_1+j_2+m)!}{[2(j_1+j_2)]!(j_1+j_2-m)!}} \left(\frac{J_{1-} + J_{2-}}{\hbar} \right)^{j_1+j_2-m} |j_1 j_2; j_1 j_2\rangle$$

$J_{1-} \otimes 1_2$ $1_1 \otimes J_{2-}$

← ↗ j_1+j_2-m

$$j_1 = 1, j_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$j_{\max} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad j_{\min} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|\frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2}\rangle = |1 \frac{1}{2}; 1 \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(|1 \frac{1}{2}; 1 - \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sqrt{2} |1 \frac{1}{2}; 0 \frac{1}{2}\rangle \right)$$

$$|\frac{3}{2} -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[|1 \frac{1}{2}; -1 + \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sqrt{2} |1 \frac{1}{2}; 0 -\frac{1}{2}\rangle \right]$$

$$|\frac{3}{2} -\frac{3}{2}\rangle = |1 \frac{1}{2}; -1 -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

② ⇒ orthogonality:

$$|\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[\sqrt{2} |1 \frac{1}{2}; 1 - \frac{1}{2}\rangle - |1 \frac{1}{2}; 0 \frac{1}{2}\rangle \right]$$

$$|\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[\sqrt{2} |1 \frac{1}{2}; -1 \frac{1}{2}\rangle - |1 \frac{1}{2}; 0 -\frac{1}{2}\rangle \right]$$

apply
ladder
operator

(for conserving
the sign convention)

$$j_1 = 1, \quad j_2 = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad j_{\max} = 2, \quad j_{\min} = 0.$$

$$3 \otimes 3 = 5 \oplus 3 \oplus 1.$$

$$|22\rangle = |11; 11\rangle.$$

$$|21\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|11; 10\rangle + |11; 01\rangle]$$

$$|20\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} [|1; 1-1\rangle + |1; -11\rangle + 2|1; 00\rangle]$$

$$|2-1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|1; -10\rangle + |1; 0-1\rangle]$$

$$|2-2\rangle = |11; -1-1\rangle.$$

orthogonality

$$\rightarrow |111\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|1; 10\rangle - |1; 01\rangle] \quad \rightarrow \text{ladder.}$$

$$|110\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|1; 1-1\rangle - |1; -11\rangle] \quad \rightarrow "$$

$$|1-1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|1; -10\rangle - |1; 0-1\rangle]$$

orthogonality (with $|20\rangle$ & $|110\rangle$)

$$\rightarrow |100\rangle = a|1; 1-1\rangle + b|1; -11\rangle + c|1; 00\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow |100\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [|1; 1-1\rangle + |1; -11\rangle - |1; 00\rangle] \quad \begin{matrix} a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1 \\ (a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}) \end{matrix}$$

$$\langle 20 | 100 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow a + b + 2c = 0$$

$$\langle 10 | 100 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow a - b = 0.$$

$$\therefore a = b = -c$$

convention of C-G coefficients

$$\underline{j_1 = l, \quad j_2 = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$j_{\max} = l + \frac{1}{2} = j_{\min} = l - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |j_{\max} = l + \frac{1}{2}, m_{\max} = l + \frac{1}{2}\rangle = |l \frac{1}{2}; l \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|l + \frac{1}{2}, l + \frac{1}{2}\rangle = |l \frac{1}{2}; l \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|l + \frac{1}{2}, l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \frac{(J_-)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{(l + \frac{1}{2})(l - \frac{1}{2} + 1)}} |l \frac{1}{2}; l + \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2l+1}} \left(\frac{J_-}{\hbar}\right) |l \frac{1}{2}; l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2l+1}} \left[\sqrt{(l+1)(l-\frac{1}{2}+1)} |l \frac{1}{2}; l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1)} |l \frac{1}{2}; l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2l+1}} \left[\sqrt{2l} |l \frac{1}{2}; l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle + |l \frac{1}{2}; l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2l}{2l+1}} |l \frac{1}{2}; l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2l+1}} |l \frac{1}{2}; l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|l + \frac{1}{2}, l + \frac{1}{2}\rangle = |l \frac{1}{2}; l \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|l + \frac{1}{2}, l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2l}{2l+1}} |l \frac{1}{2}; l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2l+1}} |l \frac{1}{2}; l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

orthogonal

$$\begin{cases} aX + bY \\ \Downarrow \text{orthogonal} \\ -bX + aY \end{cases}$$

$$|l - \frac{1}{2}, l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2l+1}} |l \frac{1}{2}; l - 1 \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$+ \sqrt{\frac{2l}{2l+1}} |l \frac{1}{2}; l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

↓
orthogonal

$$|l + \frac{1}{2}, l - \frac{3}{2}\rangle = \frac{(J - \frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{(l + \frac{1}{2} + l - \frac{1}{2})(l + \frac{1}{2} - l + \frac{1}{2} + 1)}} |l + \frac{1}{2}, l - \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

~~$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2l+1}} \sqrt{l}$$~~

⋮

Show that..

$$|l + \frac{1}{2}, m\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{l + \frac{1}{2} + m}{2l + 1}} |l, \frac{1}{2}; m - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$+ \sqrt{\frac{l + \frac{1}{2} - m}{2l + 1}} |l, \frac{1}{2}; m + \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|l - \frac{1}{2}, m\rangle = -\sqrt{\frac{l + \frac{1}{2} - m}{2l + 1}} |l, \frac{1}{2}; m - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$+ \sqrt{\frac{l + \frac{1}{2} + m}{2l + 1}} |l, \frac{1}{2}; m + \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$D^{(j_1)} [R(\hat{n}, \phi)] D^{(j_2)} [R(\hat{n}, \phi)] =$$

$$= \bigoplus_{j=|j_1 - j_2|}^{j_1 + j_2} D^{(j)} [R(\hat{n}, \phi)]$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} \begin{array}{c} (j = |j_1 - j_2|) \\ D(R) \end{array} & \bigcirc & \bigcirc \\ \hline \bigcirc & D^{(|j_1 - j_2| + 1)}(R) & \bigcirc \\ \hline & \bigcirc & \dots \\ & & D^{(j_1 + j_2)}(R) \end{array} \right)$$