

Schwingerův oscilátorový model momentu hybnosti

SM-1
(dle Sakurai p. 217)

Dva nezávislé LHO: $\begin{matrix} \text{typ } + & a_+, a_+^\dagger \\ \text{typ } - & a_-, a_-^\dagger \end{matrix}$

standardní komut. relace: $[a_+, a_+^\dagger] = 1$ $N_+ = a_+^\dagger a_+$ $N_- = a_-^\dagger a_-$
 $[N_+, a_+] = -a_+$ $[a_+, a_-] = 0$... + kombinace
 $[N_+, a_-^\dagger] = a_-^\dagger$ $[a_+^\dagger, a_-^\dagger] = 0$

N_+, N_- komutují. Společné vektory: $N_+ |m_+, m_-\rangle = m_+ |m_+, m_-\rangle$ $N_- |m_+, m_-\rangle = m_- |m_+, m_-\rangle$ $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

přitom $a_+^\dagger |m_+, m_-\rangle = \sqrt{m_+ + 1} |m_+ + 1, m_-\rangle$ $a_+ |m_+, m_-\rangle = \sqrt{m_+} |m_+ - 1, m_-\rangle$

Baži ke nulovému a vákuu $a_+ |0, 0\rangle = a_- |0, 0\rangle = 0$

$$\rightarrow |m_+, m_-\rangle = \frac{(a_+^\dagger)^{m_+} (a_-^\dagger)^{m_-} |0, 0\rangle}{\sqrt{m_+! m_-!}}$$

def: $J_+ \equiv \hbar a_+^\dagger a_-$ $J_- \equiv \hbar a_-^\dagger a_+$	$J_z \equiv \frac{\hbar}{2} (a_+^\dagger a_+ - a_-^\dagger a_-) = \frac{\hbar}{2} (N_+ - N_-)$
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Tyto operátory splňují def. mom. hybnosti:

(1) $[J_z, J_\pm] = \pm \hbar J_\pm \leftarrow (i\hbar) \mp i(i\hbar) \quad (ix) \quad [J_x, J_y] = i\hbar J_z \leftarrow (1)_+ - (1)_-$
 (2) $[J_+, J_-] = 2\hbar J_z \leftarrow (iz) \quad \text{pozn: } \Leftrightarrow \quad (iy) \quad [J_z, J_x] = i\hbar J_y \leftarrow (1)_+ + (1)_-$
 $J_\pm = J_x \pm iJ_y \quad (iz) \quad [J_x, J_y] = i\hbar J_z \leftarrow (1)_+ - (1)_-$

DK (1): $[J_z, J_+] = \frac{\hbar^2}{2} \{ [N_+, a_+^\dagger] a_- - a_+^\dagger [N_-, a_-] \} = \hbar^2 a_+^\dagger a_- = \hbar J_+ \rightarrow J_-$ je vidět že je moment

DK (2): $[J_+, J_-] = \hbar^2 [a_+^\dagger a_-, a_-^\dagger a_+] = \hbar^2 a_+^\dagger [a_-, a_-^\dagger] a_- + \hbar^2 a_+^\dagger a_- [a_-^\dagger, a_-] = \hbar^2 (a_+^\dagger a_- - a_-^\dagger a_+) = 2\hbar J_z$

Přitom: def $N \equiv N_+ + N_- = a_+^\dagger a_+ + a_-^\dagger a_-$

a platí $J^2 \equiv J_x^2 + J_y^2 + J_z^2 \stackrel{(1)}{=} J_z^2 + \frac{1}{2} (J_+ J_- + J_- J_+) \stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{\hbar^2}{2} N \left(\frac{N}{2} + 1 \right)$

DK: ①: $\frac{1}{2} (J_x + iJ_y)(J_x - iJ_y) + \frac{1}{2} (J_x - iJ_y)(J_x + iJ_y) = J_x^2 + J_y^2 + \frac{1}{2} (J_y J_x - J_x J_y + J_x J_y - J_y J_x)$

②: $= \frac{\hbar^2}{2} (a_+^\dagger a_+ a_- a_-^\dagger + a_- a_+^\dagger a_-^\dagger a_-) + \frac{\hbar^2}{4} (a_+^\dagger a_- - a_-^\dagger a_+)^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \{ (a_+^\dagger a_+ + a_-^\dagger a_-)^2 + 2(a_+^\dagger a_+ + a_-^\dagger a_-) \} =$

Interpretace: $J_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} (N_+ - N_-)$

$$J^2 = \hbar^2 \frac{N}{2} \left(\frac{N}{2} + 1 \right)$$

$a_+^\dagger \dots$ krouží boson se spinem $\frac{1}{2}$ $|+\rangle$

$a_-^\dagger \dots$ krouží -11- ve stavu $|-\rangle$

J_+ .. anihiluje $|+\rangle$ a krouží $|+\rangle$

... tj $m \rightarrow m+1$

J_- .. anihiluje $|+\rangle$ a krouží $|+\rangle$

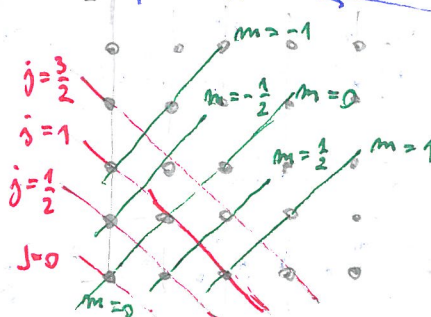
... tj $m \rightarrow m-1$

Grupa symetrie, která je zodpovědná za degeneraci 2D LHO je reprezentací grupy rotací

$$\dots m = \frac{m_+ - m_-}{2} = -j, -j+1, \dots, j$$

$$\dots j = \frac{m_+ + m_-}{2} = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2, \dots$$

m_- - počet $|-\rangle$



neinteragující bosony se spinem $\frac{1}{2}$

m_+ .. počet $|+\rangle$

Použití: nalezení rotačních matic $D_{mm}^{(j)}$

[SM-2]

Rotační matice jsou díky jím algebrou operátorů $\hat{J}_x, \hat{J}_y, \hat{J}_z$ popř. \hat{J}_+, \hat{J}_- .
 Vyřešíme je tak, že $|j, m\rangle$ lze chápat jako m_+ částic se spinem $+\frac{1}{2}$
 a m_- částic se spinem $-\frac{1}{2}$, kde $j = \frac{m_+ + m_-}{2}$; $m = \frac{m_+ - m_-}{2} \rightarrow$ co se algeb.
 neustaví nemohli. od jejich dělení jímž $|j, m\rangle$; \dagger ; REPREZENTACE:

$$|j, m\rangle = |m_+ = j+m, m_- = j-m\rangle = \frac{(a_+^\dagger)^{m_+} (a_-^\dagger)^{m_-}}{\sqrt{m_+!} \sqrt{m_-!}} |00\rangle = \frac{(a_+^\dagger)^{j+m} (a_-^\dagger)^{j-m}}{\sqrt{(j+m)!} \sqrt{(j-m)!}} |0\rangle$$

pozn: $[a_+, a_-] = 0 \rightarrow$ bosony se spinem $\frac{1}{2}$... jím algeb. pomocí

Ne-triviální část rotační matice: $\mathcal{D}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \beta J_z} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \alpha J_y} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \gamma J_z}$

$$\mathcal{D}(R) \equiv \mathcal{D}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) |_{\alpha=\gamma=0} = \exp \left\{ -\frac{i J_y \beta}{\hbar} \right\} = \exp \left\{ -\frac{\beta}{2\hbar} (a_+^\dagger a_- - a_-^\dagger a_+) \right\}$$

$$J_+ = J_x + i J_y \quad J_- = J_x - i J_y \rightarrow J_y = \frac{J_+ - J_-}{2i}$$

vlastnosti: • $\mathcal{D}(R) |0\rangle = |0\rangle$ (důsl. $a_- |0\rangle = a_+ |0\rangle = 0$)

$$\bullet \mathcal{D}(R) a_+^\dagger \mathcal{D}^{-1}(R) = a_+^\dagger \cos\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) + a_-^\dagger \sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) \quad (*)$$

$$\mathcal{D}(R) a_-^\dagger \mathcal{D}^{-1}(R) = a_-^\dagger \cos\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) - a_+^\dagger \sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)$$

Dk: lnd jako důsl. transf. spinu $|\beta: +\rangle = \cos\frac{\beta}{2} |z: +\rangle + \sin\frac{\beta}{2} |z: -\rangle$
 $|\beta: -\rangle = \cos\frac{\beta}{2} |z: -\rangle - \sin\frac{\beta}{2} |z: +\rangle$

nebo přímo $\exp\{i\hat{G}\lambda\} \hat{A} \exp\{-i\hat{G}\lambda\} = \hat{A} + i\lambda [\hat{G}, \hat{A}] + \frac{(i\lambda)^2}{2!} [\hat{G}, [\hat{G}, \hat{A}]] + \dots$
 (Baker-Hausdorff): $= \exp\{i\lambda [\hat{G}, \cdot]\} \hat{A}$

přičemž: $[-\frac{J_y}{\hbar}, a_+^\dagger] = \frac{1}{2i} [a_-^\dagger a_+, a_+^\dagger] = \frac{1}{2i} a_-^\dagger$

$$\left[-\frac{J_y}{\hbar}, \left[-\frac{J_y}{\hbar}, a_+^\dagger\right]\right] = \left[-\frac{J_y}{\hbar}, \frac{a_-^\dagger}{2i}\right] = \frac{1}{4} a_+^\dagger \dots$$

důsledky:

$$\mathcal{D}(R) |j, m\rangle = \frac{[\mathcal{D} a_+^\dagger \mathcal{D}^{-1}]^{j+m} [\mathcal{D} a_-^\dagger \mathcal{D}^{-1}]^{j-m}}{\sqrt{(j+m)!} \sqrt{(j-m)!}} \mathcal{D}(R) |0\rangle$$

(důkaz *)
 $= \sum_k \sum_l \frac{(j+m)! (j-m)!}{(j+m-k)! k! (j-m-l)! l!} \frac{[a_+^\dagger \cos\frac{\beta}{2}]^{j+m-k} [a_-^\dagger \sin\frac{\beta}{2}]^k [-a_+^\dagger \sin\frac{\beta}{2}]^l [a_-^\dagger \cos\frac{\beta}{2}]^l}{\sqrt{(j+m)!} \sqrt{(j-m)!}}$

+ srovn s def d-matic:

$$\mathcal{D}(R) |j, m\rangle = \sum_{m'} |j, m'\rangle d_{mm'}^{(j)}(\beta) = \sum_{m'} d_{mm'}^{(j)}(\beta) \frac{(a_+^\dagger)^{j+m'} (a_-^\dagger)^{j-m'}}{\sqrt{(j+m')!} \sqrt{(j-m')!}} |0\rangle$$

$$\langle j, m' | e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \beta J_y} | j, m \rangle$$

Group: stejné mocn. n a₊⁺ ... $j+k-k+j-k-l = j+m$

[87-3]

$$l = j-k-m$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_k \rightarrow \sum_m \quad \text{mocn. n a}_+^+ \dots \quad k+l = j-m \quad \checkmark$$

$$d_{m,m}^{(j)}(p) = \sum_k \frac{\sqrt{(j+m)!(j-m)!(j+m)!(j-m)!}}{(j+m-k)!k!(k+m-m)!(j-k-m)!} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot (-1)^{k-m+m}$$

$2j-2k+m-m$ $2k-m+m$
 $\sin \frac{\theta}{2}$

sum. more .. tak aby + neg! [↑] bylo ≥ 0

