

## Breit-Rabi formula

Philippe W. Courteille, 27/01/2021

**Solution:** The purpose is to diagonalize the following matrix,

$$\begin{aligned}\langle m'_I m'_J | V_{hfs} + V_{zee}(\mathcal{B}) | m_I m_J \rangle &= \langle m'_I m'_J | \frac{A_J}{\hbar^2} \mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{J} + g_J \mu_B \vec{\mathcal{B}} \cdot \mathbf{J} - g_I \mu_N \vec{\mathcal{B}} \cdot \mathbf{I} | m_I m_J \rangle \\ &= \langle m'_I m'_J | A_J (I_z J_z + (\frac{1}{2} I_+ J_- + \frac{1}{2} I_- J_+) + g_J \mu_B \mathcal{B} J_z - g_I \mu_N \mathcal{B} I_z | m_I m_J \rangle .\end{aligned}$$

Now, since  $J = \frac{1}{2}$  we know that there are only two hyperfine states  $F = I \pm J = I \pm \frac{1}{2}$ . We also know  $m_F = m_I + m_J$  and  $m_J \pm \frac{1}{2}$ . Using the formula,

$$\hat{J}_{\pm} |m_I, m_J\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{J(J+1) - m_J(m_J \pm 1)} |m_I, m_J \pm 1\rangle ,$$

we find,

$$\hat{J}_{\pm} |m_I, \pm \frac{1}{2}\rangle = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{J}_{\pm} |m_I, \mp \frac{1}{2}\rangle = |m_I, \mp \frac{1}{2}\rangle .$$

With this, we can calculate the components of the matrix:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle m'_I, \frac{1}{2} | V_{hfs} + V_{zee}(\mathcal{B}) | m_I, \frac{1}{2} \rangle &= (A_J m_I \frac{1}{2} + \hbar g_J \mu_B \mathcal{B} \frac{1}{2} - \hbar g_I \mu_N \mathcal{B} m_I) \delta_{m'_I m_I} \\ &= \left[ \frac{A_J}{2} (m_F - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{\hbar}{2} (g_J \mu_B - g_I \mu_N) \mathcal{B} - \hbar g_I \mu_N \mathcal{B} m_I \right] \delta_{m'_I m_I} \\ \langle m'_I, -\frac{1}{2} | V_{hfs} + V_{zee}(\mathcal{B}) | m_I, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle &= (-A_J m_I \frac{1}{2} - \hbar g_J \mu_B \mathcal{B} \frac{1}{2} - \hbar g_I \mu_N \mathcal{B} m_I) \delta_{m'_I m_I} \\ &= \left[ -\frac{A_J}{2} (m_F + \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{\hbar}{2} (g_J \mu_B - g_I \mu_N) \mathcal{B} - \hbar g_I \mu_N \mathcal{B} m_I \right] \delta_{m'_I m_I} \\ \langle m'_I, \frac{1}{2} | V_{hfs} + V_{zee}(\mathcal{B}) | m_I, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle &= \frac{A_J}{2} \sqrt{I(I+1) + m_I(m_I - 1)} \delta_{m'_I m_I - 1} \\ &= \frac{A_J}{2} \sqrt{I(I+1) + (m_F^2 - \frac{1}{4})} \delta_{m'_I m_I - 1} \\ \langle m'_I, -\frac{1}{2} | V_{hfs} + V_{zee}(\mathcal{B}) | m_I, \frac{1}{2} \rangle &= \frac{A_J}{2} \sqrt{I(I+1) + m_I(m_I + 1)} \delta_{m'_I m_I + 1} \\ &= \frac{A_J}{2} \sqrt{I(I+1) + (m_F^2 - \frac{1}{4})} \delta_{m'_I m_I + 1} .\end{aligned}$$

The eigenvalues of this  $2 \times 2$  matrix are,

$$\Delta E_{hfs} + \Delta E_{zee}(\mathcal{B}) = -\frac{A_J}{4} - g_I \mu_N \mathcal{B} m_F \pm \frac{A_J}{4} \sqrt{-1 + 8m_F^2 + 4A_J^2 I(I+1) + 4m_F x + x^2} ,$$

with the abbreviation  $x \equiv \frac{2(\mu_B g_J - \mu_N g_I) \mathcal{B}}{A_J}$ . This is the Breit-Rabi formula. Note that the derivation can also be made in the base  $|(I, J), F, m_F\rangle$  using the formula  $\mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{J} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{F}^2 - \mathbf{J}^2 - \mathbf{I}^2)$ .