## Formelsammlung zur Lehrveranstaltung TP III: Quantenmechanik (SoSe 22)

• relativistische Energie-Impuls-Beziehung

$$E = \sqrt{p^2c^2 + m^2c^4}$$

• de Broglie-Beziehung (Materiewellen)

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \hbar k$$
,  $E = h\nu = \hbar \omega$ 

• Eigenwerte und Eigenvektoren einer hermiteschen  $(2 \times 2)$ -Matrix:

Hermitesche (2 × 2)-Matrix: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c e^{i\gamma} \\ c e^{-i\gamma} & b \end{pmatrix}$$
 mit reellen  $a, b, c, \gamma$ .

Eigenwerte: 
$$\lambda_{-} = k_{+} - \sqrt{k_{-}^{2} + c^{2}}, \quad \lambda_{+} = k_{+} + \sqrt{k_{-}^{2} + c^{2}};$$

Eigenvektoren: 
$$|\lambda_{-}\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \ e^{i\gamma/2} \\ -\sin \alpha \ e^{-i\gamma/2} \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $|\lambda_{+}\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \alpha \ e^{i\gamma/2} \\ \cos \alpha \ e^{-i\gamma/2} \end{pmatrix}$ , wobei

$$k_{+} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$
,  $k_{-} = \frac{b-a}{2}$ ,  $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{k_{-}^{2} + c^{2}} - k_{-}}{c}$ ,  $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{c}{k_{-}}$ ,

$$\cos \alpha = 1/\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}, \qquad \sin \alpha = \tan \alpha/\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}.$$

• Eigenschaften der Delta-Funktion

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \, f(x) \, \delta(x - a) = f(a) \,, \qquad \delta(g(x)) = \sum_{i} \frac{\delta(x - x_i)}{|g'(x_i)|} \quad \text{(Nullstellen } x_i\text{)}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \, x^n \, f(x) \, \delta^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n \, n! \, \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \, f(x) \, \delta(x)$$

• Schwarz'sche Ungleichungen

$$|\langle \varphi \, | \, \psi \, \rangle|^2 \, \leq \, \langle \varphi \, | \, \varphi \, \rangle \, \langle \psi \, | \, \psi \, \rangle \, , \qquad |\langle \varphi \, | \, \widehat{\Omega} \, | \, \psi \, \rangle \, |^2 \, \leq \, |\langle \varphi \, | \, \widehat{\Omega} \, | \, \varphi \, \rangle \, | \, |\langle \psi \, | \, \widehat{\Omega} \, | \, \psi \, \rangle \, |$$

• Kommutator und Antikommutator

$$\left[\widehat{A}, \widehat{B}\right] = \widehat{A}\widehat{B} - \widehat{B}\widehat{A}, \qquad \left[\widehat{A}, \widehat{B}\right]_{+} = \widehat{A}\widehat{B} + \widehat{B}\widehat{A}; \qquad \left[\widehat{x}_{j}, \widehat{p}_{k}\right] = i \hbar \delta_{j,k}$$

• Mittelwert, Schwankungsquadrat und Unschärfe eines Operators

$$\langle \Omega \rangle_{\psi} = \langle \psi \, | \, \widehat{\Omega} \, | \, \psi \, \rangle , \qquad (\Delta \Omega)_{\psi}^2 = \langle \Omega^2 \rangle_{\psi} \, - \, \langle \Omega \rangle_{\psi}^2 , \qquad (\Delta \Omega)_{\psi} = \sqrt{(\Delta \Omega)_{\psi}^2}$$

• Unschärferelation

$$\Delta\Omega_1 \, \Delta\Omega_2 \, \geq \, \frac{1}{2} \, | \, \langle \, \left[ \, \widehat{\Omega}_1 \, , \, \widehat{\Omega}_2 \, \right] \, \rangle \, | \, \, , \qquad \Delta x_i \, \Delta p_j \, \, \geq \, \frac{\hbar}{2} \, \, \delta_{ij}$$

• Matrixelementdarstellung eines Operators (in VON-Basen  $\{|\varphi\rangle\}, \{|\psi\rangle\}$ )

$$\widehat{\Omega} \; = \; \sum_{\varphi,\psi} \; \langle \, \varphi \, | \, \widehat{\Omega} \, | \, \psi \, \rangle \; | \, \varphi \, \rangle \, \langle \, \psi \, | \; = \; \sum_{\varphi,\psi} \; \Omega_{\varphi\psi} \; | \, \varphi \, \rangle \, \langle \, \psi \, | \;$$

• Spektral darstellung und Funktion eines Operators (  $\widehat{\Omega}\,|\,i\,\rangle=\lambda_i\,|\,i\,\rangle$  )

$$\widehat{\Omega} = \sum_{i} \lambda_{i} |i\rangle\langle i|, \qquad f(\widehat{\Omega}) = \sum_{i} f(\lambda_{i}) |i\rangle\langle i|$$

• Ortsoperator und -eigenfunktionen (1D)

Ortsdarstellung: 
$$\widehat{\mathbf{q}} \to q$$
,  $\langle q | q' \rangle = \varphi_q(q') = \delta(q - q')$   
Impulsdarstellung:  $\widehat{\mathbf{q}} \to i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p}$ ,  $\langle p | q \rangle = \widetilde{\varphi}_q(p) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{-ipq/\hbar}$ 

• Impulsoperator und -eigenfunktionen (1D)

Ortsdarstellung: 
$$\widehat{p} \to -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q}$$
,  $\langle q | p \rangle = \psi_p(q) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{ipq/\hbar}$   
Impulsdarstellung:  $\widehat{p} \to p$ ,  $\langle p | p' \rangle = \widetilde{\psi}_p(p') = \delta(p - p')$ 

• Zusammenhang Orts- und Impulswellenfunktion (1D)

$$\widetilde{\Psi}(p) \; = \; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \, \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}q \; \Psi(q) \; \mathrm{e}^{-ipq/\hbar} \; , \qquad \Psi(q) \; = \; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \, \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}p \; \widetilde{\Psi}(p) \; \mathrm{e}^{ipq/\hbar}$$

• Schrödinger-Gleichung

zeitabhängig: 
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi(t)\rangle = \widehat{H} |\Psi(t)\rangle$$
  
zeitunabhängig:  $\widehat{H} |\Psi_n\rangle = E_n |\Psi_n\rangle$   
Ortsdarstellung:  $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(q;t) = \left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial q^2} + V(q) \right] \Psi(q;t)$   
Impulsdarstellung:  $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \widetilde{\Psi}(p;t) = \left[ \frac{p^2}{2m} + V\left(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p}\right) \right] \widetilde{\Psi}(p;t)$ 

• Kontinuitätsgleichung und Wahrscheinlichkeitsstromdichte

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \, |\psi(\vec{r};t)|^2 \, + \, \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{r},t) \, = \, 0 \\ \vec{j}(\vec{r},t) \, = \, \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \, \left[ \, \psi(\vec{r};t) \, \vec{\nabla} \, \psi^*(\vec{r};t) \, - \, \psi^*(\vec{r};t) \, \vec{\nabla} \, \psi(\vec{r};t) \, \right] \end{split}$$

• Freies Teilchen

1D: 
$$\Psi(q;t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c(p) \,\varphi_p(q;t) \,\mathrm{d}p = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c(p) \,e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(pq-Et)} \,\mathrm{d}p$$
3D: 
$$\Psi(\vec{r};t) = \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c(\vec{p}) \,\varphi_p(\vec{r};t) \,\mathrm{d}V_p = \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c(\vec{p}) \,e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-Et)} \,\mathrm{d}V_p$$

• Transmission durch Potentialbarriere (Höhe  $V_0$ , Breite L, Teilchenenergie E)

$$T = \frac{4E(E - V_0)}{4E(E - V_0) + V_0^2 \sin^2(kL)} \qquad k = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2m(E - V_0)}/\hbar & \text{für } E > V_0 \\ i\sqrt{2m(V_0 - E)}/\hbar & \text{für } E < V_0 \end{cases}$$

• Teilchen im unendlich hohen Kastenpotential (1D)  $(0 \le q \le L)$ 

Energieniveaus: 
$$E = \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{n\pi\hbar}{L} \right)^2 \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, ...)$$
  
Wellenfunktion:  $\psi_n(q) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}q\right)$ 

• Harmonischer Oszillator (1D) (Masse m, Frequenz  $\omega$ )

Hamilton-Operator (in Ortsdarstellung):  $\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \frac{m \,\omega^2 \,x^2}{2}$ .

Eigenwerte und -funktionen:  $E_n = \hbar\omega \,\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad n = 0, 1, \dots$ 

$$\psi_n(x) = \psi_n(x; a) = \left[\sqrt{\pi} \, 2^n \, n! \, a\right]^{-1/2} \, H_n\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) \, e^{-\frac{x^2}{2a^2}}, \qquad a^2 = \frac{\hbar}{m\omega}.$$

Matrixelemente:  $\langle \psi_n | x | \psi_m \rangle = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \times \begin{cases} \sqrt{n} & \text{für } m = n-1 \\ \sqrt{n+1} & \text{für } m = n+1 \\ 0 & \text{für andere } m \end{cases}$ 

$$\langle \psi_n | x^2 | \psi_m \rangle = \frac{a^2}{2} \times \begin{cases} \sqrt{n(n-1)} & \text{für } m = n-2 \\ \frac{2n+1}{\sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)}} & \text{für } m = n \\ 0 & \text{für } m = n+2 \end{cases}$$

• Hermite-Polynome

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2} \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, ...)$$

$$H_{n+1}(x) = 2x H_n(x) - 2n H_{n-1}(x) , \qquad \frac{d}{dx} H_n(x) = 2n H_{n-1}(x)$$

$$H_0(x) = 1 , \qquad H_1(x) = 2x , \qquad H_2(x) = 4x^2 - 2 , \qquad H_3(x) = 8x^3 - 12x$$

• Auf- und Absteigeoperatoren des harmonischen Oszillators ( $\hat{\mathbf{n}} \mid n \rangle = n \mid n \rangle$ )

$$\hat{a} := \sqrt{\frac{m\,\omega}{2\,\hbar}}\,\left(\hat{\mathbf{q}} + \frac{i}{m\,\omega}\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\right), \quad \hat{a}^\dagger := \sqrt{\frac{m\,\omega}{2\,\hbar}}\,\left(\hat{\mathbf{q}} - \frac{i}{m\,\omega}\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\right), \quad \hat{\mathbf{H}} = \hbar\omega\,\left(\hat{\mathbf{n}} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\hat{a} \mid n \rangle = \sqrt{n} \mid n - 1 \rangle \;, \quad \hat{a}^\dagger \mid n \rangle = \sqrt{n + 1} \mid n + 1 \rangle \;, \quad [\hat{a}, \,\hat{a}^\dagger] = 1 \;, \quad \hat{n} := \hat{a}^\dagger\,\hat{a}$$

• Kohärente Zustände des harmonischen Oszillators

$$\hat{a} \mid \alpha \rangle = \alpha \mid \alpha \rangle$$
 mit  $\mid \alpha \rangle = e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} \mid n \rangle$ 

## Kugelflächenfunktionen

$$Y_{\ell}^{m}(\theta,\varphi) = (-1)^{(m+|m|)/2} \left[ \frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi} \frac{(\ell-|m|)!}{(\ell+|m|)!} \right]^{1/2} \cdot P_{\ell}^{|m|}(\cos\theta) \cdot e^{im\varphi}$$

$$(\ell=0,1,2,\dots; \quad m=-\ell,-\ell+1,\dots,\ell-1,\ell)$$

$$Y_{0}^{0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}, \qquad Y_{1}^{0} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos\theta, \qquad Y_{1}^{\pm 1} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin\theta \cdot e^{\pm i\varphi}$$

• assoziierte Legendre-Funktionen und Legendre-Polynome

$$P_{\ell}^{m}(x) = (1 - x^{2})^{m/2} \frac{d^{m}}{dx^{m}} P_{\ell}(x) , \qquad P_{\ell}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{\ell}}{2^{\ell} \ell!} \frac{d^{\ell}(1 - x^{2})^{\ell}}{dx^{\ell}}$$

$$(\ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots; \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \ell)$$

$$(\ell + 1) P_{\ell+1} = (2\ell + 1) x P_{\ell} - \ell P_{\ell-1} , \qquad (1 - x^{2}) \frac{dP_{\ell}}{dx} = \ell (P_{\ell-1} - x P_{\ell})$$

• Sphärische Bessel-, von Neumann- und Hankel-Funktionen

$$j_{\ell}(z) = (-z)^{\ell} \left[ \frac{1}{z} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \right]^{\ell} \frac{\sin z}{z} , \quad j_{0}(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z} , \quad j_{1}(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z^{2}} - \frac{\cos z}{z}$$

$$n_{\ell}(z) = (-1)^{\ell+1} z^{\ell} \left[ \frac{1}{z} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \right]^{\ell} \frac{\cos z}{z} , \quad n_{0}(z) = -\frac{\cos z}{z} , \quad n_{1}(z) = -\frac{\cos z}{z^{2}} - \frac{\sin z}{z}$$

$$h_{\ell}^{(+)}(z) = j_{\ell}(z) + i n_{\ell}(z) , \qquad h_{\ell}^{(-)}(z) = j_{\ell}(z) - i n_{\ell}(z)$$

• Entwicklung von ebenen Wellen in Kugelflächenfunktionen

$$e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} = 4\pi \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{+\ell} i^{\ell} j_{\ell}(kr) \left[ Y_{\ell}^{m}(\theta_{k}, \varphi_{k}) \right]^{*} \cdot Y_{\ell}^{m}(\theta_{r}, \varphi_{r})$$

$$e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} = e^{ikr\cos\theta} = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} i^{\ell} (2\ell+1) j_{\ell}(kr) P_{\ell}(\cos\theta) \quad \text{für } \vec{k} \parallel \hat{e}_{z}$$

• Schrödinger-Gleichung für kugelsymmetrisches Potential (reduzierte Masse  $\mu$ , Drehimpulsvektoroperator  $\widehat{\mathbf{L}}$ )

$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\widehat{\mathbf{L}}^2}{2\mu r^2} + V(r) \right] \phi(r, \theta, \varphi) = E \phi(r, \theta, \varphi)$$

Separationsansatz: 
$$\phi(r, \theta, \varphi) = \widetilde{R}(r) \cdot Y_{\ell}^{m}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{R(r)}{r} \cdot Y_{\ell}^{m}(\theta, \varphi)$$
  
Radialgleichung:  $\left[ -\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2\mu} \frac{d^{2}}{dr^{2}} + \frac{\hbar^{2}\ell(\ell+1)}{2\mu r^{2}} + V(r) \right] R_{\ell}(r) = E_{\ell} R_{\ell}(r)$ 

• Freies Teilchen (3D) in Kugelkoordinaten

Schrödinger-Gleichung: 
$$\left[\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}z^2} + \frac{2}{z}\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{z^2} + 1\right] \widetilde{R}_{\ell}(z) = 0 \qquad (z = kr)$$
allgemeine Lösungen: 
$$\widetilde{R}_{\ell}(r) = A j_{\ell}(kr) + B n_{\ell}(kr)$$
$$\widetilde{R}_{\ell}(r) = C h_{\ell}^{(+)}(kr) + D h_{\ell}^{(-)}(kr)$$

• Wasserstoffartiges Atom oder wasserstoffartiges Ion (Kernladungszahl Z, gebundene Zustände; nicht-relativistische Beschreibung)

Energieniveaus: 
$$E_n = -\frac{Z^2 \hbar^2}{2 \mu a_\mu^2 n^2}$$
  $(n = 1, 2, 3, ...)$   
Wellenfunktion:  $\psi_{n\ell m}(r, \theta, \varphi) = \widetilde{R}_{n\ell}(r) \cdot Y_\ell^m(\theta, \varphi)$   
 $\widetilde{R}_{n\ell}(r) = -\left[\left(\frac{\rho}{r}\right)^3 \frac{(n - \ell - 1)!}{2n[(n + \ell)!]^3}\right]^{1/2} \cdot e^{-\rho/2} \cdot \rho^{\ell} \cdot L_{n-\ell-1}^{2\ell+1}(\rho)$   
mit  $\rho = \frac{2Zr}{na_\mu}$ ,  $a_\mu = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2}{\mu e^2}$   $(\mu... \text{ reduzierte Masse})$   
 $(\ell = 0, 1, 2, ..., n - 1; \quad m = -\ell, -\ell + 1, ..., \ell - 1, \ell)$   
 $\widetilde{R}_{10}(r) = 2\left(\frac{Z}{a_\mu}\right)^{3/2} e^{-Zr/a_\mu}$ ,  $\widetilde{R}_{20}(r) = 2\left(\frac{Z}{2a_\mu}\right)^{3/2} \left(1 - \frac{Zr}{2a_\mu}\right) e^{-Zr/2a_\mu}$   
 $\widetilde{R}_{21}(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{Z}{2a_\mu}\right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{Zr}{a_\mu}\right) e^{-Zr/2a_\mu}$ 

• Zugeordnete Laguerre-Polynome

$$L_r^s(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{r-s} (-1)^{k+s} \frac{(r!)^2}{k!(k+s)!(r-k-s)!} x^k$$

• Dichteoperator  $\hat{\rho}$ 

$$\hat{\rho} = \sum_{i} \, p_i \, \left| \, \psi_i \, \right\rangle \left\langle \, \psi_i \, \right| \qquad \text{mit den statistischen Gewichten } p_i$$

• Erwartungswert einer Observablen A

$$\langle\,A\,\rangle \;=\; \mathrm{Sp}\,\left\{\,\hat{\rho}\,\hat{\mathbf{A}}\,\right\}\;, \qquad \mathrm{es\ gilt\ zudem} \quad \mathrm{Sp}\,\left\{\,\hat{\mathbf{A}}\,\hat{\mathbf{B}}\,\hat{\mathbf{C}}\,\right\} \;=\; \mathrm{Sp}\,\left\{\,\hat{\mathbf{C}}\,\hat{\mathbf{A}}\,\hat{\mathbf{B}}\,\right\} \;=\; \mathrm{Sp}\,\left\{\,\hat{\mathbf{C}}\,\hat{\mathbf{A}}\,\hat{\mathbf{B}}\,\right\}$$

• Reduzierter Dichteoperator von  $\hat{\rho}$  (Freiheitsgrade/Teilchen A und B)

$$\hat{\rho}_A \; \coloneqq \; \sum_j \; \langle \, j(B) \, | \; \hat{\rho} \; | \, j(B) \, \rangle_B \; \equiv \; \operatorname{Sp_B} \left\{ \hat{\rho} \right\} \qquad \text{mit} \; \sum_j \; | \, j(B) \, \rangle \, \langle \, j(B) \, | \; = \; \mathbb{1}_B$$

• Von-Neumann-Gleichung

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\,\hat{\rho} = -\frac{i}{\hbar}\,\left[\,\hat{\mathbf{H}},\hat{\rho}\,\right]$$

• Allgemeiner Drehimpulsoperator  $\hat{\mathbf{J}}$  (Beispiel:  $\hat{\mathbf{J}} = \hat{\mathbf{L}}, j \to \ell$ )

$$\hat{\mathbf{J}} = \hat{\mathbf{J}}^{\dagger}, \quad \hat{\mathbf{J}} \times \hat{\mathbf{J}} = i\hbar \,\hat{\mathbf{J}}$$

Charakteristische Kommutatoreigenschaften

$$[\hat{\bf J}^2, \hat{\bf J}_x] \ = \ 0, \quad [\hat{\bf J}^2, \hat{\bf J}_y] \ = \ 0, \quad [\hat{\bf J}^2, \hat{\bf J}_z] \ = \ 0$$
 
$$[\hat{\bf J}_x, \hat{\bf J}_x] \ = \ 0, \quad [\hat{\bf J}_x, \hat{\bf J}_y] \ = \ i\hbar \ \hat{\bf J}_z, \quad [\hat{\bf J}_x, \hat{\bf J}_z] \ = \ -i\hbar \ \hat{\bf J}_y \quad \text{und zyklische Relationen.}$$

Eigenwertgleichungen:

$$\hat{\mathbf{J}}^2 \mid j m \rangle = j(j+1) \, \hbar^2 \mid j m \rangle, \quad \hat{\mathbf{J}}_z \mid j m \rangle = m \, \hbar \mid j m \rangle, \quad j \ge 0, \quad -j \le m \le j.$$

Auf- und Absteigeoperatoren:

$$\hat{\mathbf{J}}_{+} = \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{x} + i\hat{\mathbf{J}}_{y}, \quad \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{-} = \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{x} - i\hat{\mathbf{J}}_{y}, \quad \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{-} = \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{+}^{\dagger}, \quad \text{und} \quad \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{+} = \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{-}^{\dagger}.$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{J}}_{+}\hat{\mathbf{J}}_{-} = \hat{\mathbf{J}}^{2} - \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{z}^{2} + \hbar\hat{\mathbf{J}}_{z}, \quad \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{-}\hat{\mathbf{J}}_{+} = \hat{\mathbf{J}}^{2} - \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{z}^{2} - \hbar\hat{\mathbf{J}}_{z}, \quad [\hat{\mathbf{J}}_{+}, \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{-}] = 2\hbar\hat{\mathbf{J}}_{z}.$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{J}}_{\pm} \mid j \, m \, \rangle = \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m\pm 1)} \, \hbar \mid j \, m \pm 1 \, \rangle.$$

## • Kopplung von Drehimpulsen Ĵ

UngekoppelteBasis (Eigenvektoren von  $\hat{\mathbf{J}}_1^2, \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{1,z}, \hat{\mathbf{J}}_2^2$  und  $\hat{\mathbf{J}}_{2,z}):$ 

$$|j_1, m_1\rangle \otimes |j_2, m_2\rangle \equiv |j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle$$

Gekoppelte Basis (Eigenvektoren von  $\hat{\mathbf{J}}_1^2, \hat{\mathbf{J}}_2^2, \hat{\mathbf{J}}^2$  und  $\hat{\mathbf{J}}_z$ , mit  $\hat{\mathbf{J}} = \hat{\mathbf{J}}_1 + \hat{\mathbf{J}}_2$ ):

$$|j_1, j_2; J, M\rangle$$
,  $|j_1 - j_2| \le J \le j_1 + j_2$ ,  $-J \le M \le +J$ ,

Es gilt: 
$$\hat{\mathbf{J}}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{J}}_2 = \hat{\mathbf{J}}_2 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{J}}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \hat{\mathbf{J}}^2 - \hat{\mathbf{J}}_1^2 - \hat{\mathbf{J}}_2^2 \right) = \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{1z} \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{2z} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{1+} \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{2-} + \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{1-} \hat{\mathbf{J}}_{2+} \right)$$

Basiswechsel:

$$|j_1, j_2; J, M\rangle = \sum_{m_1 = -j_1}^{j_1} \sum_{m_2 = -j_2}^{j_2} C_{j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2}^{J, M} |j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle$$

$$|j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle = \sum_{J=|j_1-j_2|}^{j_1+j_2} \sum_{M=-J}^{J} C_{j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2}^{J,M} |j_1, j_2; J, M\rangle ,$$

mit den Clebsch-Gordan-Koeffizienten:  $C^{J,M}_{j_1,m_1;j_2,m_2} := \langle j_1,m_1;j_2,m_2 \mid j_1,j_2;J,M \rangle$ ,

z. B. 
$$C_{\ell,m\mp\frac{1}{2};\frac{1}{2},\pm\frac{1}{2}}^{\ell+\frac{1}{2},m} = \sqrt{\frac{\ell\pm m+1/2}{2\ell+1}}, \quad C_{\ell,m\mp\frac{1}{2};\frac{1}{2},\pm\frac{1}{2}}^{\ell-\frac{1}{2},m} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\ell\mp m+1/2}{2\ell+1}}$$
.

Rekursionsbeziehungen (mit  $A(J,M) = \sqrt{J(J+1) - M(M+1)}$ ):

$$\begin{array}{lll} A(j_1,m_1-1) \; C^{j,m}_{j_1,m_1-1;j_2,m_2} \; + \; & A(j_2,m_2-1) \; C^{j,m}_{j_1,m_1;j_2,m_2-1} & = A(j,m) \; C^{j,m+1}_{j_1,m_1;j_2,m_2} \\ A(j_1,m_1) \; C^{j,m}_{j_1,m_1+1;j_2,m_2} \; + \; & A(j_2,m_2) \; C^{j,m}_{j_1,m_1;j_2,m_2+1} & = A(j,m-1) \; C^{j,m-1}_{j_1,m_1;j_2,m_2} \end{array}$$

Wigner-3j-Symbole: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} j_1 & j_2 & J \\ m_1 & m_2 & M \end{pmatrix} := \frac{(-1)^{j_1-j_2-M}}{\sqrt{2\,J\,+\,1}}\,\,C^{J,M}_{j_1,m_1;j_2,m_2}$$

## • Fundamentale physikalische Konstanten

Vakuumlichtgeschwindigkeit:  $c \approx 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ Elementarladung:  $e \approx 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ 

Planck'sches Wirkungsquantum:  $h \approx 6.63 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ Boltzmann-Konstante:  $k_B \approx 1.38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$ 

Ruhemasse des Elektrons:  $m_e \approx 9.11 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ 

Ruhemasse des Protons/Neutrons:  $m_{p/n} \approx 1,67 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ Permittivität des Vakuums:  $\varepsilon_0 \approx 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ CV}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$