

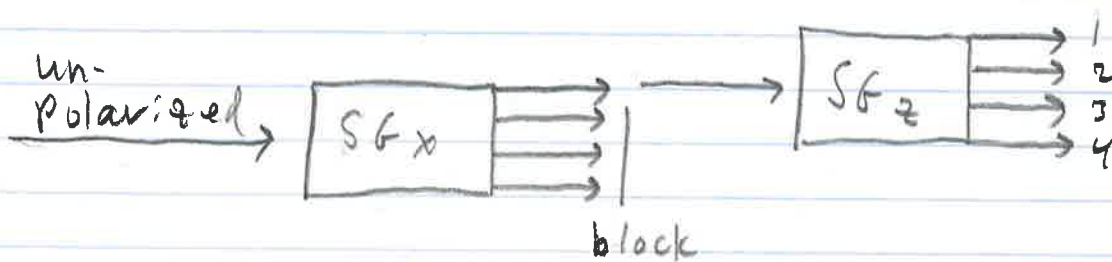
A general spin question

①

An unpolarized beam enters an SG_x , the maximally deflected beam in the $+x$ direction is sent through an SG_z .

A) What is s for these particles?

B) What are the probabilities to find particles coming exiting the final SG in each port?



A) If we see 4 beams exiting the 1st SG , we have $s = \frac{3}{2}$ since spin $\frac{3}{2}$ particles admit 4 spin states separated by $\frac{\hbar}{2}$.

B) The states exiting through ports 1-4 are named as follows

$$1 \rightarrow \left| \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{z basis}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2 \rightarrow \left| \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3 \rightarrow \left| \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4 \rightarrow \left| \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2} \right\rangle \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

What we need to compute to answer B are $|\langle \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} | \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \rangle_x|^2$, $|\langle \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \rangle_x|^2$, $|\langle \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} | \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \rangle_x|^2$, and $|\langle \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2} | \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \rangle_x|^2$

To do this, I need to find $|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\rangle_x$ in the z basis.

This state is an eigenstate of \hat{S}_x .

Example 3.4 calculates \hat{S}_x in the z basis. You could use their methods to get any \hat{S}_i in any basis. Here they find

$$\hat{S}_x \xrightarrow{S_z \text{ basis}} \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

You could find the eigenvectors any way you want. I used the posted Mathematica notebook and found

$$x \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle \xrightarrow{S_z \text{ basis}} (1, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}, 1) \xrightarrow{\text{Normalize}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (1, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}, 1)$$

Let's check

$$\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

So indeed $(1, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}, 1)$ is an eigenstate of our \hat{S}_x matrix in the z basis with eigenvalue $\frac{3}{2}\hbar$.

We can now work out the probabilities at $t=0$:

$$\left| \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (1, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}, 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{Port 2: } \left| \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (1 \sqrt{3} \sqrt{3} 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 = \frac{3}{8}$$

By symmetry, Port 3: $\frac{3}{8}$
Port 4: $\frac{1}{8}$