

Notes on atomic physics

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1 Angular momentum

1.1 Commutation relations

We consider a point particle (say an electron) whose motion can be described by some coordinate system. For simplicity let's say cartesian coordinates, so we can describe the particle as having position $\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$ and linear momentum $\mathbf{p} = (p_x, p_y, p_z)$ at any given time. We define orbital angular momentum in quantum mechanics in the same way we do in classical physics. The orbital angular momentum \mathbf{l} about the origin of the chosen coordinate system is given by the cross-product

$$\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}. \quad (1.1)$$

In quantum mechanics we consider \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{p} as operators (and each of their components is an operator), and the linear momentum operator can be replaced by

$$\mathbf{p} \rightarrow -i\nabla. \quad (1.2)$$

So we write the angular momentum operator by components as

$$\begin{aligned}l_x &= yp_z - zp_y = -i\left(y\frac{d}{dz} - z\frac{d}{dy}\right), \\l_y &= zp_x - xp_z = -i\left(z\frac{d}{dx} - x\frac{d}{dz}\right), \\l_z &= xp_y - yp_x = -i\left(x\frac{d}{dy} - y\frac{d}{dx}\right).\end{aligned}\tag{1.3}$$

In quantum mechanics we know that the components of \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{p} does not commute in general, in fact we have a defining commutation relation of quantum mechanics:

$$[x_i, p_j] = i\hbar\delta_{ij},\tag{1.4}$$

and $[x_i, x_j] = [p_i, p_j] = 0$. In words: The operators x_i and p_j does *not* commute "along the same axis" (but they do along different). One can suspect that this has consequences for the commutation relations of the angular momentum operators l_x, l_y, l_z . One such relation would for example be

$$[l_x, l_y] = l_x l_y - l_y l_x = (yp_z - zp_y)(zp_x - xp_z) - (zp_x - xp_z)(yp_z - zp_y).\tag{1.5}$$