## Orbital angular momentum

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## 1 Theory of the orbital angular momentum

For a solid state system, let a Bloch-type wave function for a wave vector k be, in general,

$$egin{aligned} |\Psi_{\mathbf{k}}>&=1.|\Psi_{\mathbf{k}}> \ &=\sum_{nlm}|\phi_{nlm}><\phi_{nlm}|\Psi_{\mathbf{k}}> \ &=\sum_{nlm}|\phi_{nlm}>C_{nlm} \end{aligned}$$

Where  $\phi_{nlm}$  are the all atomic orbitals, which forms the basis set. The projected wavefunction onto the i-th atomic site,  $\psi_{\mathbf{k},i}$ , is given by

$$egin{aligned} |\psi_{\mathbf{k},i}>&=\mathbf{1}.|\psi_{\mathbf{k},i}> \ &=\sum_{nlm}|\phi(r-r_i)_{nlm}><\phi(r-r_i)_{nlm}|\psi_{\mathbf{k},i}> \ &=\sum_{nlm}|\phi(r-r_i)_{nlm}>C_{nlm,i} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the angular momentum vector around the i-th atomic site is

$$\vec{L}_i = \langle \psi_{\mathbf{k},i} | \hat{L}_{i,x} | \psi_{\mathbf{k},i} \rangle \hat{x} + \langle \psi_{\mathbf{k},i} | \hat{L}_{i,y} | \psi_{\mathbf{k},i} \rangle \hat{y} + \langle \psi_{\mathbf{k},i} | \hat{L}_{i,z} | \psi_{\mathbf{k},i} \rangle \hat{z}$$

Here,  $\hat{L}_{i,x}$ ,  $\hat{L}_{i,y}$ ,  $\hat{L}_{i,z}$ , are operators for x-, y-, and z-components of the OAM around the i-th atomic site, respectively.

$$<\psi_{\mathbf{k},i}|\hat{L}_{i,z}|\psi_{\mathbf{k},i}> = <\sum_{nlm}\phi(r-r_{i})_{nlm}C_{nlm,i}|\hat{L}_{i,z}|\sum_{n'l'm'}\phi(r-r_{i})_{n'l'm'}C_{n'l'm',i}> \\ =\sum_{nlm}\sum_{n'l'm'}< C_{nlm,i}\phi(r-r_{i})_{nlm}|\hat{L}_{i,z}|C_{n'l'm',i}\phi(r-r_{i})_{n'll'm'}> \\ =\sum_{nlm}\sum_{n'l'm'}C_{nlm,i}^{*}C_{n'l'm',i}< \phi(r-r_{i})_{nlm}|\hat{L}_{i,z}|\phi(r-r_{i})_{n'l'm'}> \\ =\sum_{nlm}\sum_{n'l'm'}C_{nlm,i}^{*}C_{n'l'm',i}< R_{nl}Y_{l}^{m}|\hat{L}_{i,z}|R_{n'l'}Y_{l'}^{m'}> \\ =\sum_{nlm}\sum_{n'l'm'}C_{nlm,i}^{*}C_{n'l'm',i}< Y_{l}^{m}|\hat{L}_{i,z}|Y_{l'}^{m'}> \text{(Radial part wavefunction R}_{nl} \text{ is normalized)}$$

VASP use the atomic orbital basis (AOB) instead of spherical harmonic basis (SHB). The transformation from SHB to AOB was made by the following formulas:

$$|s> = |Y_0^0>$$

$$|p_y> = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(|Y_1^{-1}> + |Y_1^1>)$$

$$|p_z> = |Y_1^0>$$

$$|p_x> = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|Y_1^{-1}> - |Y_1^1>)$$

$$|d_{xy}> = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(|Y_2^{-1}> - |Y_2^1>)$$

$$|d_{yz}> = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(|Y_2^{-1}> + |Y_2^1>)$$

$$|d_{z^2}> = |Y_2^0>$$

$$|d_{xz}> = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|Y_2^{-1}> + |Y_2^1>)$$

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In the matrix form, it will be

$$\begin{vmatrix} |s| > \\ |p_{y}| > \\ |p_{z}| > \\ |p_{x}| > \\ |d_{xy}| > \\ |d_{yz}| > \\ |d_{xz}| > \\ |d_{xz}|$$

Let

$$\begin{bmatrix} < s|\hat{L}_{z}|s> & < s|\hat{L}_{z}|p_{y}> & < s|\hat{L}_{z}|p_{z}> & < s|\hat{L}_{z}|p_{x}> & < s|\hat{L}_{z}|d_{xy}> & < s|\hat{L}_{z}|d_{yz}> & < s|\hat{L}_{z}|d_{xz}> & <$$

$$= U^*Y^*\hat{L_z}Y^TU^T$$

$$= U^* (Y^* \hat{L_z} Y^T) U^T$$

$$= U^* < L_z >_{SHB} U^T$$

 $< L_z >_{SHB} = Y^* \hat{L}_z Y^T$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} < Y_0^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_0^0 > & < Y_0^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^{-1} > & < Y_0^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^0 > & < Y_0^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^1 > & < Y_0^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_2^{-2} > & < Y_0^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_2^{-1} > & < Y_0^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_2^1 > & < Y_0^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_2^2 > \\ < Y_1^{-1} | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_0^0 > & < Y_1^{-1} | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^{-1} > & < Y_1^{-1} | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^1 > & < Y_1^{-1} | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_2^{-2} > & < Y_1^{-1} | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_2^{-1} > & < Y_1^{-1} | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_2^1 > & < Y_1^{-1} | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_2^2 > \\ < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_0^0 > & < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^{-1} > & < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^0 > & < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^1 > & < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^2 > & < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_2^2 > \\ < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_0^0 > & < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^{-1} > & < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^0 > & < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^1 > & < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_2^{-2} > & < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_2^0 > & < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^0 > & < Y_1^0 | \hat{\mathcal{L}}_z | Y_1^0 > & < Y_1^0 |$$

 $< L_z >_{AOB} = U^* < L_z >_{SHB} U^T$ 

To obtain the  $<\hat{L}_x>$  and  $<\hat{L}_y>$ , it needs ladder operators:

$$\begin{split} \hat{L}^{+}|Y_{l}^{m}>&=\hbar\sqrt{l(l+1)-m(m+1)}|Y_{l}^{m+1}>,\\ \hat{L}^{-}|Y_{l}^{m}>&=\hbar\sqrt{l(l+1)-m(m-1)}|Y_{l}^{m-1}>,\\ \hat{L}_{x}&=\frac{1}{2}(\hat{L}^{+}+\hat{L}^{-}),\\ \hat{L}_{y}&=\frac{1}{2i}(\hat{L}^{+}-\hat{L}^{-}), \end{split}$$