

Clebsch-Gordan-Koeffizienten

Beispiel

Addition Zweier Drehimpulse anhand eines einfachen Beispiels von Teilchen mit Spin $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$|S, M\rangle = \sum_{m_1} \sum_{m_2} \langle s_1, s_2; m_1, m_2 | S, M \rangle |s_1, s_2; m_1, m_2\rangle$$

$$|1, -1\rangle = \underbrace{\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} | 11 \rangle}_{=1} | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \equiv | - - \rangle$$

$$|1, 0\rangle = \underbrace{\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} | 10 \rangle}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle + \underbrace{\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} | 10 \rangle}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(| + - \rangle + | - + \rangle)$$

$$|1, 1\rangle = \underbrace{\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} | 11 \rangle}_{=1} | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle \equiv | + + \rangle$$

$$|0, 0\rangle = \underbrace{\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} | 00 \rangle}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle + \underbrace{\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} | 00 \rangle}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(| + - \rangle - | - + \rangle)$$

Referenzen

- Claude Cohen-Tannoudji Quantenmechanik Band 2
- Zettili Quanten Mechanics
- Rollnik Quantentheorie 2