

# 角动量的耦合

两粒子的自旋态 角动量的耦合 精细结构和超精细结构

## 电子的波函数

#### Dirac方程

$$\left(\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \vec{\alpha} \cdot \nabla - \frac{imc}{\hbar}\beta\right)\psi(\vec{r}, t) = 0$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1}_{2\times 2} & \mathbf{0}_{2\times 2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2\times 2} & -\mathbf{1}_{2\times 2} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \alpha_j = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{2\times 2} & \sigma_j \\ \sigma_j & \mathbf{0}_{2\times 2} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi(\vec{r},t) = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1(\vec{r},t) \\ \psi_2(\vec{r},t) \\ \psi_3(\vec{r},t) \\ \psi_4(\vec{r},t) \end{pmatrix}$$

求解Dirac方程, 后两个为小分量,正比于v/c 低能时, 可忽略自旋轨道耦合 和波函数的小分量

这时可分离变量,  $\psi \approx f(t)u(\vec{r})\chi(m_s)$ 

自旋波函数与时空坐标无关,  $\chi(m) = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\chi(m_s) = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

# 单个电子的自旋波函数

自旋波函数是旋量,相应的自旋算符表示是

$$\hat{s}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \hat{s}_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \hat{s}_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\vec{s}}^2 = \hat{\vec{s}}_x^2 + \hat{\vec{s}}_y^2 + \hat{\vec{s}}_z^2 = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = s(s+1)\hbar^2 \mathbf{1}_{2\times 2}$$

算符 $\{\hat{s}^2, \hat{s}_z\}$ 对易,有共同本征态(本征矢):

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2}; \quad m_s = \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\hat{\vec{s}}^2 \chi_{m_s} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \hbar^2 \chi_{m_s}, \qquad \hat{s}_z \chi_{m_s} = m_s \hbar \chi_{m_s}$$

# 两电子的自旋状态

用并矢(直积)来表示4个基矢,直积符号会省写,

$$\left|s_{1},m_{s_{1}}\right\rangle \otimes\left|s_{2},m_{s_{2}}\right\rangle = \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}\otimes\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}\otimes\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}\otimes\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}\otimes\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}$$

一般会简写为一个ket,

$$|s_{1}, m_{s_{1}}; s_{2}, m_{s_{2}}\rangle \equiv |s_{1}, m_{s_{1}}\rangle \otimes |s_{2}, m_{s_{2}}\rangle$$

$$= \left|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\rangle, \left|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle, \left|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\rangle, \left|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle$$

两态系统(二维线性空间)的态矢常用上下箭头表示,

$$|\uparrow\rangle \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\rangle = {1 \choose 0}, \qquad |\downarrow\rangle \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle = {0 \choose 1}$$

两个电子的自旋波函数的完备基:

$$|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = \left|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\rangle, |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle = \left|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle,$$
$$|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle = \left|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\rangle, |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle = \left|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle$$

## 两电子的自旋算符

双电子的自旋态完备基:

$$\binom{1}{0}\otimes\binom{1}{0},\binom{1}{0}\otimes\binom{0}{1},\binom{0}{1}\otimes\binom{0}{1},\binom{0}{1}\otimes\binom{0}{1}$$

第一个电子的自旋值,与第二个电子自旋状态无关 因此直积一个单位矩阵

第一个电子的自旋算符

$$\hat{s}_{x}^{(1)} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\hat{s}_y^{(1)} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{s}_{x}^{(1)} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \hat{s}_{y}^{(1)} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \hat{s}_{z}^{(1)} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

第二个电子的自旋算符

$$\hat{s}_{x}^{(2)} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\hat{s}_{y}^{(2)} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{s}_{x}^{(2)} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \hat{s}_{y}^{(2)} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \hat{s}_{z}^{(2)} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

作用于波函数,

$$\begin{split} \hat{\mathbf{s}}_{\mathbf{z}}^{(1)}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle &= \left\{\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right\} \left\{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right\} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} +1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \hbar|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \end{split}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{s}}_{\mathbf{z}}^{(2)}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle = \begin{cases} \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2} (+1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes (+1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = +\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = +\frac{1}{2} \hbar |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle$$

## 直积态不是总自旋角动量本征态

总自旋角动量算符

$$\vec{S} = \vec{s}_1 + \vec{s}_2$$

例如

$$\hat{S}_{x} = \hat{s}_{1x} + \hat{s}_{2x} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots$$

总自旋模平方为

$$\hat{\vec{S}}^{2} = \hat{S}_{x}^{2} + \hat{S}_{y}^{2} + \hat{S}_{z}^{2} = \hat{\vec{s}}_{1}^{2} + \hat{\vec{s}}_{2}^{2} + 2\hat{\vec{s}}_{1} \cdot \hat{\vec{s}}_{2} = 2 \times \frac{3}{4} \hbar^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
+ 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \hbar^{2} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

计算直积态的总自旋

$$\begin{split} &\hat{\vec{S}}^2|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle = \\ &\left\{\frac{3}{2}\hbar^2\mathbf{1}_{2\times2}\otimes\mathbf{1}_{2\times2} + \frac{1}{2}\hbar^2\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\otimes\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}\hbar^2\begin{pmatrix}0&-i\\i&0\end{pmatrix}\otimes\begin{pmatrix}0&-i\\i&0\end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}\hbar^2\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&-1\end{pmatrix}\otimes\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&-1\end{pmatrix}\right\}\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\otimes\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}\otimes\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}\otimes\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}\otimes\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix} + \hbar^2|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + \hbar^2|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle &\leftarrow |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \end{split}$$

$$\hat{\vec{S}}^{2}|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = 2\hbar^{2}|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle, \qquad \hat{\vec{S}}^{2}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle = \hbar^{2}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + \hbar^{2}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle, 
\hat{\vec{S}}^{2}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle = \hbar^{2}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + \hbar^{2}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle, \qquad \hat{\vec{S}}^{2}|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle = 2\hbar^{2}|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

# 总自旋 $\vec{S}^2$ 的本征态

$$\hat{\vec{S}}^2|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = 2\hbar^2|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle, \qquad \hat{\vec{S}}^2|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle = \hbar^2|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + \hbar^2|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle, \qquad \hat{\vec{S}}^2|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle = \hbar^2|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + \hbar^2|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle, \qquad \hat{\vec{S}}^2|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle = 2\hbar^2|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

如果取直积空间的四个基矢依次为

$$|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle\rightarrow\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\\0\\0\end{pmatrix},\qquad |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle\rightarrow\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\\0\\0\end{pmatrix},\qquad |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle\rightarrow\begin{pmatrix}0\\0\\1\\0\end{pmatrix},\qquad |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle\rightarrow\begin{pmatrix}0\\0\\0\\1\end{pmatrix}\qquad \det\left(\hat{\vec{S}}^2-\lambda\mathbf{1}_{4\times4}\right)=0\Rightarrow\lambda=0,2\hbar^2$$

那么总自旋矩阵是

$$\hat{\vec{S}}^2 = \hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det\left(\hat{\vec{S}}^2 - \lambda \mathbf{1}_{4\times 4}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0.2\hbar^2$$

$$\vec{S}^2$$
有本征值 $0\hbar^2 \equiv 0 \cdot (0+1)\hbar^2$  (单根),  
对应本征矢 $(0,1,-1,0)$ ;  
和本征值 $2\hbar^2 \equiv 1 \cdot (1+1)\hbar^2$  (三重根),  
对应本征矢 $(1,0,0,0)$ , $(0,1,1,0)$ , $(0,0,0,1)$ .

基矢的排序没有实际意义, 在量子力学中直接写成

$$\hat{\vec{S}}^{2}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle) = 0$$

$$\hat{\vec{S}}^{2}|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = 2\hbar^{2}|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle, \qquad \hat{\vec{S}}^{2}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle) = 2\hbar^{2}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle), \qquad \hat{\vec{S}}^{2}|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle = 2\hbar^{2}|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

# 总自旋 $S_z$ 的本征态

$$\hat{s}_{z}^{(1)}|s_{1}m_{s_{1}};s_{2}m_{s_{2}}\rangle = m_{s_{1}}\hbar|s_{1}m_{s_{1}};s_{2}m_{s_{2}}\rangle \qquad \hat{s}_{z}^{(2)}|s_{1}m_{s_{1}};s_{2}m_{s_{2}}\rangle = m_{s_{2}}\hbar|s_{1}m_{s_{1}};s_{2}m_{s_{2}}\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{S}_{z}|s_{1}m_{s_{1}};s_{2}m_{s_{2}}\rangle = \left(\hat{s}_{z}^{(1)} + \hat{s}_{z}^{(2)}\right)|s_{1}m_{s_{1}};s_{2}m_{s_{2}}\rangle = \left(m_{s_{1}} + m_{s_{2}}\right)\hbar|s_{1}m_{s_{1}};s_{2}m_{s_{2}}\rangle$$

 $\hat{S}^2$ 的本征矢,刚好也是 $\hat{S}_z$ 的本征矢:

$$\hat{S}_{z}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle) = \hat{S}_{z}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - \hat{S}_{z}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle = \left\{\frac{1}{2}\hbar + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\hbar\right)\right\}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - \left\{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\hbar\right) + \frac{1}{2}\hbar\right\}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle = 0\hbar(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

$$\hat{S}_z|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = \left\{\frac{1}{2}\hbar + \frac{1}{2}\hbar\right\}|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = +1\hbar|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$$

$$\hat{S}_{z}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle) = \hat{S}_{z}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + \hat{S}_{z}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle = \left\{\frac{1}{2}\hbar + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\hbar\right)\right\}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + \left\{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\hbar\right) + \frac{1}{2}\hbar\right\}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle = 0\hbar(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

$$\hat{S}_z|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle = \left\{ \left( -\frac{1}{2}\hbar \right) + \left( -\frac{1}{2}\hbar \right) \right\} |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle = -1\hbar |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

源于两个算符对易: 
$$\left[\hat{\vec{S}}^2, \hat{S}_z\right] = 0$$

# 归一化后的 $\{\vec{S}^2, S_z\}$ 共同本征态

$$|S=0, M_S=0\rangle = |0,0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

单态的自旋波函数交换反对称

$$|S = 1, M_S = 1\rangle = |1,1\rangle = |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$$

$$|S=1, M_S=0\rangle = |1, 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

$$|S = 1, M_S = -1\rangle = |1, -1\rangle = |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

三重态的自旋波函数交换对称

$$\chi_{0,0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \binom{1}{0} \otimes \binom{0}{1} - \binom{0}{1} \otimes \binom{1}{0} \right]$$

$$\chi_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{10} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$\chi_{1,-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

是总自旋算符 $\{\hat{\vec{S}}^2,\hat{S}_z\}$ 的共同本征矢,

$$\hat{\vec{S}}^2|SM_s\rangle=S(S+1)\hbar^2|SM_s\rangle,$$
  $\hat{S}_z|SM_s\rangle=M_S\hbar|SM_s\rangle$  或者写成

$$\hat{\vec{S}}^2 \chi_{SM_S} = S(S+1)\hbar^2 \chi_{SM_S}, \qquad \hat{S}_z \chi_{SM_S} = M_S \hbar \chi_{SM_S}$$

四维线性空间可按本征值分解为特征子空间:

$$s_1 = s_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow S = 0.1$$

# 自旋纠缠态

◆ 纠缠态 (entangled states):

不能写成两个态矢直积,

$$\chi_{10} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle), \qquad \chi_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle), \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

如果测量其中一个粒子的自旋状态,

则另一个粒子的状态随之确定, 无需测量

◆ 非纠缠态

能够写成两个态矢的直积

$$(a|\uparrow\rangle + b|\downarrow\rangle) \otimes (c|\uparrow\rangle + d|\downarrow\rangle) = ac|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle + ad|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + bc|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle + bd|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

测量其中一个粒子的自旋状态,

另一个粒子的状态不能确定

◆ EPR佯谬 量子信息和量子计算 与之有关

# 角动量耦合理论

任意两个角动量相加,量子数关系为:
$$\hat{\vec{J}} = \hat{\vec{J}}_1 + \hat{\vec{J}}_2$$
 
$$\Rightarrow j = |j_1 - j_2|, |j_1 - j_2| + 1, \dots, j_1 + j_2;$$
 
$$m_j = m_{j_1} + m_{j_2}.$$

例:两个电子自旋相加,
$$\vec{S} = \vec{s}_1 + \vec{s}_2$$
  $s_1 = \frac{1}{2}, s_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow s = 0, m_s = 0, \pm 1; s = 1, m_s = 0, \pm 1.$ 

## 电子的总角动量

定义电子的总角动量 
$$\hat{\vec{J}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \hat{\vec{L}} + \hat{\vec{s}}$$

转动算符

$$\widehat{R}(\overrightarrow{\psi}) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\widehat{J}\cdot\overrightarrow{\psi}}$$

波函数的转动

$$\widehat{R}(\overrightarrow{\psi}) \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_1(\overrightarrow{r}) \\ \Phi_2(\overrightarrow{r}) \end{pmatrix} = e^{-i\frac{\overrightarrow{\sigma}}{2} \cdot \overrightarrow{\psi}} \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_1(R^{-1}(\overrightarrow{\psi})\overrightarrow{r}) \\ \Phi_2(R^{-1}(\overrightarrow{\psi})\overrightarrow{r}) \end{pmatrix}$$

总角动量的对易关系

$$\begin{split} \left[\hat{L}_{j}, \hat{L}_{k}\right] &= i\hbar \varepsilon_{jkl} \hat{L}_{l} \\ \left[\hat{s}_{j}, \hat{s}_{k}\right] &= i\hbar \varepsilon_{jkl} \hat{s}_{l} \\ \left[\hat{L}_{j}, \hat{s}_{k}\right] &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \left[\hat{J}_{j}, \hat{J}_{k}\right] &= i\hbar \varepsilon_{jkl} \hat{J}_{l} \end{split}$$

用总角动量作用于 $\{\hat{\vec{L}}^2,\hat{L}_z,\hat{\vec{s}}^2,\hat{s}_z\}$ 的本征态(直积态) $|l,m_l;s,m_s\rangle\leftrightarrow Y_{lm_l}(\theta,\varphi)\chi_{sm_s}$ 

计算得:

$$\hat{\vec{J}}^{2}|l,m_{l};s,m_{s}\rangle = (\vec{L}+\vec{s})^{2}|l,m_{l};s,m_{s}\rangle 
= \left(l(l+1)\hbar^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right)\hbar^{2} + 2\hat{\vec{L}}\cdot\hat{\vec{s}}\right)|l,m_{l};s,m_{s}\rangle 
\approx |l,m_{l};s,m_{s}\rangle$$

可见这不是总角动量得本征态;  $j(j+1)\hbar^2$ 有多种可能取值

# 总角动量量子数

总角动量是量子化的(来自对易关系,与系统的作用势无关)

$$\vec{J}^2 \sim j(j+1)\hbar^2, \qquad J_z \sim m_j \hbar$$
  
$$m_j = -j, -j+1, \cdots, j.$$

#### 根据角动量耦合理论,有

$$\widehat{\overrightarrow{J}} = \widehat{\overrightarrow{L}} + \widehat{\overrightarrow{s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow j = |l - s|, |l - s| + 1, \dots, l + s.$$

电子自旋s=1/2

$$\Rightarrow j = \begin{cases} l \pm \frac{1}{2}, & \text{if } l \neq 0; \\ \frac{1}{2}, & \text{if } l = 0. \end{cases}$$

氢原子的力学量完全集

$$\{\widehat{H}, \overrightarrow{J}^2, \overrightarrow{L}^2, \overrightarrow{s}^2, J_z\}$$

互相对易;

Ĥ中包含动能、势能,以及描述了精细结构的相对论修正。 波函数(包含自旋状态,两分量)

$$\psi_{njlsm_j}(r,\theta,\varphi) \sim \left| n,j,l,s = \frac{1}{2},m_j \right|$$

# 氢原子的精细结构\*

相对论效应导致能级分裂:

$$\Delta E_{nj} = E_n \frac{\alpha^2 Z^2}{n^2} \left( \frac{n}{j+1/2} - \frac{3}{4} \right)$$

原子中的相对论效应很小,无需精确求解Dirac方程

低速近似: 在Schrödinger方程上作相对论修正

$$E_n \to E_{nj} = E_n + \Delta E_{nj} = E_n \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha^2 Z^2}{n^2} \left( \frac{n}{j + 1/2} - \frac{3}{4} \right) \right\}$$

Dirac方程 (库仑场)的严格解(Darwin, Gordon, 1930)

$$E_{nj} = \frac{mc^{2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\alpha^{2}Z^{2}}{\left(n_{r} + \sqrt{(j+1/2)^{2} - \alpha^{2}Z^{2}}\right)^{2}}}}$$

其中 $n_r = 0,1,2,\cdots$ 为径向量子数,与主量子数n的关系为

$$n = n_r + j + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \hbar c} = \frac{1}{137.03599976(50)}$$

- 精细结构常数,无量纲
- 代表电磁相互作用的强度
- 较小,可微扰展开

18:16:13

# 核自旋与超精细结构\* Hyperfine structure

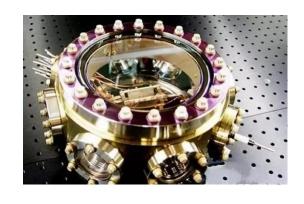
原子核对原子能级有影响:

- ◆ 原子核的电四极矩
- ◆ 原子核的自旋角动量导致的核磁矩  $\vec{F} = \vec{I} + \vec{J}$
- ◆ 同位素移位效应
- ~精细结构能量的1/2000

## 原子钟

#### 时间的定义:

1秒=133Cs基态的两个超精细能级 F=4和F=3之间跃迁振荡9192631770 次所经历的时间



原子钟精度可达10-14s



2021. 3. 24 NIST的研究人员以好于 8×10<sup>-18</sup>

的精度测量了三对(镜-锶, 镜-铝, 铝-锶)原子钟的频率比

图片来源: N. Hanacek/NIST