

电子的磁矩和自旋

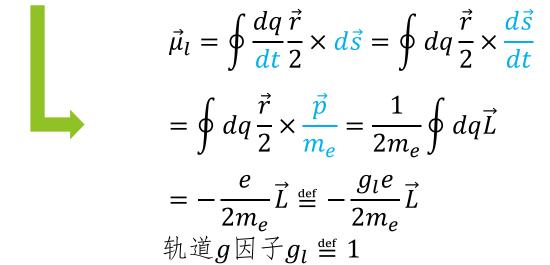
轨道磁矩 电子的自旋磁矩 电子的自旋磁矩

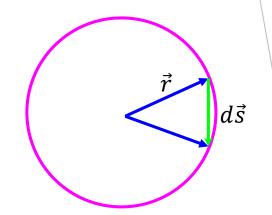
电子的轨道磁矩

在电磁学中, 电流环的磁矩是

$$\vec{\mu}_l = \oint i \frac{\vec{r}}{2} \times d\vec{s}$$

其中i为电流, r为位矢, dš为轨道上的线元



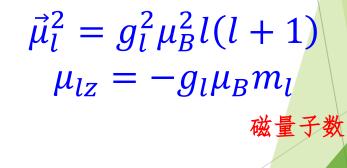


轨道磁矩算符和本征值

$$\vec{\mu}_{l} = -g_{l} \frac{e}{2m_{e}} \vec{L} \equiv -g_{l} \frac{\mu_{B}}{\hbar} \vec{L}$$
玻尔磁子定义为
$$\mu_{B} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{e\hbar}{2m_{e}}$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{l}^{2} = g_{l}^{2} \frac{\mu_{B}^{2}}{\hbar^{2}} \hat{L}^{2}$$

 $\hat{\mu}_{lz} = -g_l \frac{\mu_B}{\hbar} \hat{L}_z$



外磁场中的原子能级-对磁量子数简并的解除

◆原子磁矩和磁场的相互作用改变了能级

◆轨道角动量量子化会导致磁矩量子化

静磁场中电子的势能

*电磁场中电子的哈密顿量为

$$H = \frac{1}{2m_e} \left(\vec{p} + e\vec{A} \right)^2 - e\phi$$

库伦势

$$V(r) = -e\phi = -\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

静磁场

$$\vec{A} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{B} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

满足库伦规范条件

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$$

展开得

$$\widehat{H} = \frac{\widehat{\vec{p}}^2}{2m_e} + \frac{e}{2m_e} (\widehat{\vec{p}} \cdot \vec{A} + \vec{A} \cdot \widehat{\vec{p}}) + \frac{e^2}{2m_e} \vec{A}^2 + V(r)$$

$$\vec{\hat{p}} \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{4} \vec{B}^2 \vec{r}^2 - \frac{1}{4} (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{r})^2$$
与库伦势相比可略去
$$\hat{\vec{p}} \cdot \vec{A} = \vec{A} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}}$$
 利用对易关系和库仑规范可证明

$$\widehat{H} = \widehat{H}_0 + \widehat{H}' \qquad \qquad \widehat{H}_0 = \frac{\widehat{\vec{p}}^2}{2m_e} + V(r)$$

$$\widehat{H}' = \frac{e}{m_e} \vec{A} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}} = \frac{e}{2m_e} (\vec{B} \times \vec{r}) \cdot \hat{\vec{p}}$$

$$= \frac{e}{2m_e} (\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{e}{2m_e} \hat{\vec{L}} \cdot \vec{B}$$

电磁学中磁能为
$$-\hat{\vec{\mu}} \cdot \vec{B}$$
 \Rightarrow 磁矩 $\hat{\vec{\mu}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\frac{e}{2m_e}$

拉莫进动(Larmor precession):经典图像*

$$\frac{d\vec{\mu}}{dt} = [\vec{\mu}, H] = \left[\vec{\mu}, -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \frac{e^2}{2m_e} \vec{A}^2\right] \approx \left[\vec{\mu}, -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}\right]$$
$$= -\left(\frac{e}{2m_e}\right)^2 \vec{B} \times \vec{L} = \frac{e}{2m_e} \vec{B} \times \vec{\mu}$$

模长不变

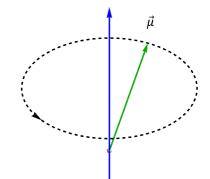
$$\frac{d\vec{\mu}^2}{dt} = 2\vec{\mu} \cdot \frac{d\vec{\mu}}{dt} = \frac{e}{2m_e} \vec{\mu} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{\mu}) = 0$$

磁矩平行于磁场的分量不变(因而垂直分量模长也不变)

$$\vec{\mu}_{\parallel} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}}{B^2} \vec{B}, \qquad \frac{d\vec{\mu}_{\parallel}}{dt} = \frac{\vec{B}}{B^2} \vec{B} \cdot \frac{e}{2m_e} (\vec{B} \times \vec{\mu}) = 0$$

磁矩矢端的速率为常数:

$$\frac{|d\vec{\mu}|}{dt} = \frac{e}{2m_e} |\vec{B} \times \vec{\mu}| = \frac{e}{2m_e} B\mu_{\perp}$$



电子磁矩在外磁场中匀速进动,

$$\vec{\omega} = \frac{e}{2m_e} \vec{B}$$

能级分裂:量子理论

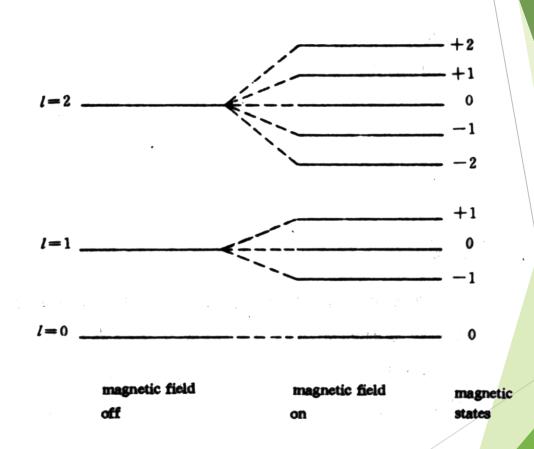
磁矩在磁场中的势能

$$\widehat{H}' = -\widehat{\vec{\mu}} \cdot \overrightarrow{B}$$
$$\left[\widehat{H}', \widehat{H}_0\right] = 0$$

原来的解 $u_{nlm}(\vec{r})$ 仍是 $\widehat{H} = \widehat{H}_0 + \widehat{H}'$ 的本征态,即仍是定态

- ① 波函数不变
- ② 能级改变

不妨取磁场沿z轴,得能级分裂 $\widehat{H}' = -\widehat{\mu}_z B$ $\Delta E_{m_l} = m_l g_l \mu_B B$ $E_{nl} \to E_{nl} + \Delta E_{m_l}$



谱线的Zeeman分裂(1896年)

未加磁场时: $h\nu = E_2 - E_1$

加磁场时:

$$h\nu' = E_2' - E_1'$$

$$= (E_2 + m_{l_2}g_l\mu_B B) - (E_1 + m_{l_1}g_l\mu_B B)$$

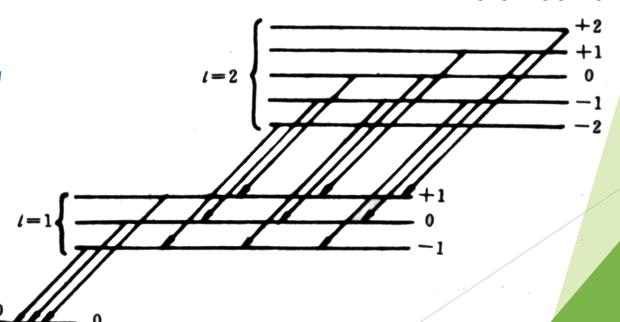
$$= h\nu + \Delta m_l \mu_B B$$



Pieter Zeeman

由偶极跃迁的选择定则(可由 角动量守恒推出) $\Delta m_l = 0, \pm 1,$

每条谱线分裂为三条



Stern-Gerlach实验

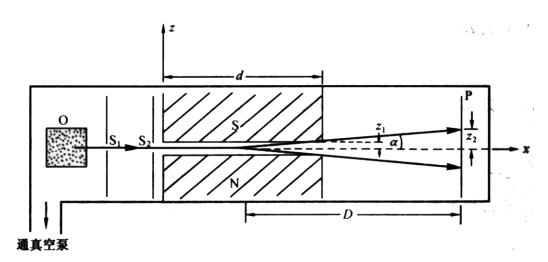


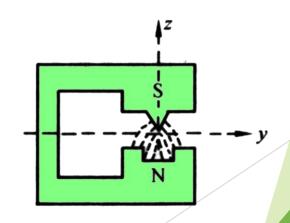
1921年,直接观测到能级的21+1多重结构

除力矩外,磁矩在磁场中还受到合力 $\vec{F} = \nabla(\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B})$

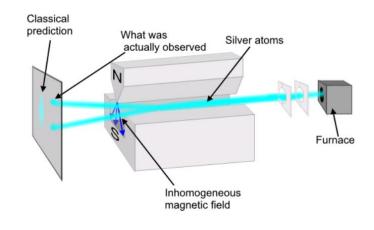
设磁场沿z轴

$$F_{z} = \mu_{z} \frac{dB}{dz} = -m_{l} g_{l} \mu_{B} \frac{dB}{dz}$$

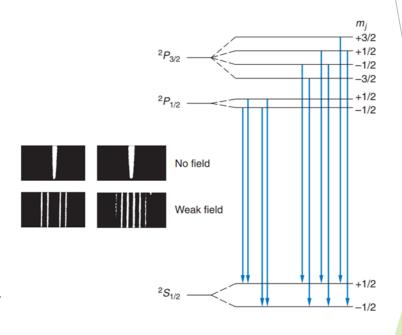




反常塞曼效应



- ▶ 2l+1为奇数,轨道角动量导致的劈裂只能是奇数
- ▶ 但Stern-Gerlach实验对H, Li, Na, K, Cu, Ag, Au等原子都观测到偶数条斑纹



电子自旋

- ◆Stern-Gerlach实验中, 氢原子的基态观测到两个取向, 只能解释为电子具有内部结构
- ◆ (1925年) 荷兰学生Uhlenbeck和Goudsmit提出电子 具有自旋ħ/2

Spinning Electrons and the Structure of Spectra, *Nature*, **117**, p. 264-265, (1926).



G. E. Uhlenbeck



S. Goudsmit

自旋概念在当时很难于被接受

- ◆自旋的想法并非二人首先有
- ◆经典物理中陀螺自旋应该是连续取值
- ◆设电子半径为10⁻¹⁴cm的小球,表面上的切线速度>>光速!
- ◆Pauli:电子自旋有经典力学特征时,一 定错了
- ◆导师埃伦费斯特: 年轻人犯点荒谬的错误没有关系



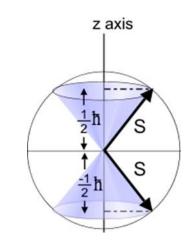
Paul Ehrenfest 1880-1933 奥地利数学家、物理学家

电子自旋的描述

- ◆ 1925年, Uhlenbeck 和Goudsmith首先提出电子自旋假设
 - \checkmark 每个电子都具有内禀角动量,即自旋S,它在空间任何方向上只有两个取值 $\pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$
 - \checkmark 每个电子均有自旋磁矩 μ_s ,它与自旋角动量的关系为 $\vec{\mu}_s = -\frac{e}{m_e}\vec{S}$,其中e为电子电荷, m_e 为电子质量

自旋g-因子:
$$\vec{\mu}_s = -\frac{e}{2m_e}g_s\vec{s}$$
, $g_s = 2$

- ◆ 1927年,泡利引入Pauli矩阵描述电子自旋的代数关系
- ◆ 1928年, 泡利给出经典低速下电子的哈密顿量
- ◆ 1928年, 狄拉克提出相对论下的Dirac方程
- ◆ Dirac方程是相对论波动方程,可自然得出电子自旋结构



自旋波函数和泡利方程*

之前的物质波都用标量波函数 $\psi(\vec{r},t)$

旋转只涉及外部空间,

$$\hat{R}\psi(\vec{r},t)=\psi(R^{-1}\vec{r},t)$$

矢量波函数旋转时(比如电磁场)

$$\widehat{R}\overrightarrow{A}(\overrightarrow{r},t) = R\overrightarrow{A}(R^{-1}\overrightarrow{r},t)$$

同时转动了外部空间和内部空间 A 有三个下标,在三维空间中 电子自旋可以取两个状态, 需要两个基矢(两维空间)描 述其状态

应该用两分量波函数描述电子

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

原来的薛定谔方程

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi(\vec{r},t) = \left\{\frac{1}{2m_e}\left(\hat{\vec{p}} + e\vec{A}\right)^2 - e\phi\right\}\psi(\vec{r},t)$$



Wolfgang Paul 1900-1958 诺贝尔奖1930年

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}, t) = \left\{ \frac{1}{2m_e} \left(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \left(\hat{\vec{p}} + e \vec{A} \right) \right)^2 - e \phi \right\} \psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

广义形式的泡利方程*(1927年)

泡利矩阵的计算规则

泡利矩阵
$$\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma_3^2 = \mathbf{1}_{2\times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma_0$$

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_1\sigma_2 = i\sigma_3, \quad \sigma_2\sigma_3 = i\sigma_1, \quad \sigma_3\sigma_1 = i\sigma_2$$

$$\sigma_2\sigma_1 = -i\sigma_3, \quad \sigma_3\sigma_2 = -i\sigma_1, \quad \sigma_1\sigma_3 = -i\sigma_2$$

计算规则

$$\sigma_j \sigma_k = \delta_{jk} 1_{2 \times 2} + i \varepsilon_{jkl} \sigma_l$$

$$\iff (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{a}) \left(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{b} \right) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2} + i \vec{\sigma} \cdot \left(\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \right)$$

泡利矩阵的对易关系

电子的自旋磁矩和自旋波函数

泡利方程给出的哈密顿量

$$\widehat{H} = \frac{1}{2m_e} \left(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \left(\hat{\vec{p}} + e \vec{A} \right) \right)^2 - e \phi = \frac{1}{2m_e} \left(\hat{\vec{p}} + e \vec{A} \right)^2 - e \phi + \frac{e \hbar}{2m_e} \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{B}$$

多出的项是电子自旋磁矩的贡献

$$+\frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{B} = -\hat{\vec{\mu}}_s\cdot\vec{B} \qquad \qquad \hat{\vec{\mu}}_s = -\frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}\vec{\sigma}$$

Uhlenbeck, Goudsmith:

$$\hat{\vec{\mu}}_S = -\frac{e}{m_e} \hat{S} \qquad \Rightarrow \hat{\vec{S}} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \vec{\sigma}$$

当没有自旋磁矩与磁场的耦合项时,波函数可以分离为两个因子之积,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Phi_1(\vec{r}) \\ \Phi_2(\vec{r}) \end{pmatrix} = \Phi_1(\vec{r}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \Phi_2(\vec{r}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim u(\vec{r})\chi, \qquad \chi = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\Phi(\vec{r})$ 称为空间波函数, χ 称为自旋波函数(旋量spinor)

自旋算符及其本征态

轨道角动量算符

$$\hat{\vec{L}} = \hat{\vec{r}} \times \hat{\vec{p}} = -i\hbar \vec{r} \times \nabla$$

轨道角动量的对易关系

$$\left[\hat{L}_j, \hat{L}_k\right] = i\hbar \varepsilon_{jkl} \hat{L}_l$$

轨道角动量算符的本征态波函数

$$\widehat{\vec{L}}^2 Y_{lm_l}(\theta, \varphi) = l(l+1)\hbar^2 Y_{lm_l}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$\widehat{L}_z Y_{lm_l}(\theta, \varphi) = m_l \hbar Y_{lm_l}(\theta, \varphi)$$

群表示论给出80(3)群的射影表示有

$$s = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2, \cdots$$

$$m_s = -s, -s + 1, \cdots, s.$$

整数自旋的粒子是玻色子(Boson) 半整数自旋的粒子是费米子(Fermion) 类似地有

自旋算符·d是转动生成元

自旋角动量也应该对易关系 $[\hat{s}_i, \hat{s}_k] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ikl} \hat{s}_l$

由对易关系知:

自旋算符的本征态波函数满足

$$\hat{\vec{s}}^2 \chi_{sm_s} = s(s+1)\hbar^2 \chi_{sm_s}$$
$$\hat{s}_z \chi_{sm_s} = m_s \hbar \chi_{sm_s}$$

电子的自旋量子数是1/2

$$s=rac{1}{2}$$
, $m_s=\pmrac{1}{2}$ $\hat{\vec{s}}=rac{\hbar}{2}\vec{\sigma}$

- 电子自旋在经典物理没有对应的力学量
- 电子自旋是量子+三维空间几何的推论

电子的自旋本征态

- ◆ 泡利给出的电子自旋算符满足对易关系 $[\hat{s}_j, \hat{s}_k] = i\hbar \epsilon_{jkl} \hat{s}_l$
- ◆ 自旋算符{s²,sz}的共同本征态

$$\hat{\vec{s}}^{2} \left| \frac{1}{2}, m_{s} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \hbar^{2} \left| \frac{1}{2}, m_{s} \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \hbar^{2} \left| \frac{1}{2}, m_{s} \right\rangle$$

$$\hat{s}_{z} \left| \frac{1}{2}, m_{s} \right\rangle = m_{s} \hbar \left| \frac{1}{2}, m_{s} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2}, + \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2}, - \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \iff |+\rangle, |-\rangle \iff |\uparrow\rangle, |\downarrow\rangle$$

也称为自旋"朝上"、自旋"朝下"的状态

◆ 自旋本征态的矢量表示

$$|\uparrow\rangle \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad |\downarrow\rangle \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$$

◆ 自旋算符的矩阵表示

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ◆ 泡利矩阵与单位矩阵 $\{\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3\}$ 是 $\mathbb{C}^{2\times 2}$ 的完备基
- ♦ $\frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_i$ 是 \hat{s}_i 的二维不可约表示:

$$\hat{s}_{x} = \frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_{1}, \qquad \hat{s}_{y} = \frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_{2}, \qquad \hat{s}_{z} = \frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_{3}$$

$$\left[\sigma_{j}, \sigma_{k}\right] = 2i\varepsilon_{jkl}\sigma_{l} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_{j}, \frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_{k}\right] = \frac{\hbar}{2}2i\varepsilon_{jkl}\frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\hat{s}_{j}, \hat{s}_{k}\right] = i\hbar\varepsilon_{jkl}\hat{s}_{l}$$

◆ 升降算符

$$\hat{s}_{\pm} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \hat{s}_{\chi} \pm i \hat{s}_{y} = \frac{\hbar}{2} (\sigma_{1} \pm \sigma_{2})$$

$$\hat{s}_{+} |\uparrow\rangle = 0, \qquad \hat{s}_{-} |\downarrow\rangle = 0,$$

$$\hat{s}_{+} |\downarrow\rangle = |\uparrow\rangle, \qquad \hat{s}_{-} |\uparrow\rangle = |\downarrow\rangle$$

例题 用泡利矩阵展开两维矩阵

◆ 两维矩阵

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

◆ 用Pauli矩阵展开

$$P \equiv p_0 \sigma_0 + p_1 \sigma_1 + p_2 \sigma_2 + p_3 \sigma_3$$

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

◆ 求出展开系数

$$p_{0} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr}(P\sigma_{0}) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (a+d)$$

$$p_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr}(P\sigma_{1}) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} b & a \\ d & c \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (b+c)$$

$$p_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr}(P\sigma_{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} ib & -ia \\ id & -ic \end{pmatrix} = \frac{i}{2} (b-c)$$

$$p_{3} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr}(P\sigma_{3}) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ c & -d \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (a-d)$$

例题

 $lack x\sigma_y$ 算符的本征态和本征值,并给出状态 $inom{lpha}{eta}$ 上测量 s_y 的测量值和相应的几率

(1) s_v 的本征值和本征态

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

本征值

$$\det(\sigma_{v} - \lambda \mathbf{1}) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$$

 s_v 的测量值是 $\pm \hbar/2$

本征矢

$$|\uparrow\rangle_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} {1 \choose i}, \qquad |\downarrow\rangle_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} {1 \choose -i}$$

(2) 自旋态的展开

$$|\chi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2}} {\alpha \choose \beta} \equiv A_1 |\uparrow\rangle_y + A_2 |\downarrow\rangle_y$$

$$A_1 = \langle\uparrow(y)|\chi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2}} (1 -i) {\alpha \choose \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2}} (\alpha - i\beta)$$

$$A_2 = \langle\downarrow(y)|\chi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2}} (1 i) {\alpha \choose \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2}} (\alpha + i\beta)$$

(3) 几率

$$|A_1|^2 = \frac{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 - 2\operatorname{Im}(\alpha\beta^*)}{2(|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2)}, \qquad |A_2|^2 = \frac{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 + 2\operatorname{Im}(\alpha\beta^*)}{2(|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2)}$$

例题

 \vec{n} 为单位向量, 求算符($\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}$)对应的本征 值和本征态

球坐标系的单位矢量

 $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (\sin \theta \cos \varphi, \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \cos \theta)$

算符的显式表达式

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_1 n_1 + \sigma_2 n_2 + \sigma_3 n_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \ e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin \theta \ e^{i\varphi} & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

本征值

$$\det(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n} - \lambda \mathbf{1}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$$

本征矢

$$|\uparrow\rangle_n = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \end{pmatrix}, |\downarrow\rangle_n = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \\ \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

厄米算符的分解:

球坐标系的单位矢量
$$(+1)|\uparrow\rangle_n\langle\uparrow|_n + (-1)|\downarrow\rangle_n\langle\downarrow|_n$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \\ \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \\ \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \\ \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \\ \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \\ \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i\varphi}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} & \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin\theta & e^{i\varphi} & -\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} & \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-i\varphi} \\ \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{i\varphi} & \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} & \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-i\varphi} \\ \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{i\varphi} & \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta & e^{-i\varphi} \\ \cos\theta & \sin\theta & e^{-i\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta & e^{-i\varphi} \\ \cos\theta & \sin\theta & e^{-i\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta & e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin\theta & e^{i\varphi} & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}$$

自由电子的自旋共振实验

电子在磁场中的磁能

$$\widehat{H}' = -\widehat{\vec{\mu}}_S \cdot \overrightarrow{B} = \frac{g_S e}{2m_e} \hat{\vec{s}} \cdot \overrightarrow{B}$$

自旋g因子 $g_s = 2$

以磁场为z-轴,

$$E'=g_{\scriptscriptstyle S}\mu_{\scriptscriptstyle B}B_0m_{\scriptscriptstyle S}, \qquad \mu_{\scriptscriptstyle B}=rac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$$

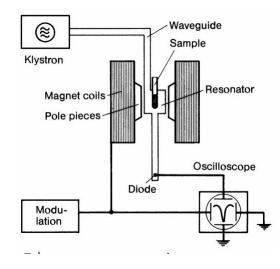
在微波照射下,自旋翻转, (1944年, Zavoisky)

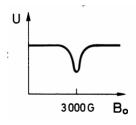
$$\Delta E = g_s \mu_B B_0 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = g_s \mu_B B_0$$

$$h\nu = \Delta E \Rightarrow \nu \approx 2.8026 \times 10^{10} B_0 \text{ Hz} \cdot \text{T}^{-1}$$

电子自旋共振ESR, electron spin resonance 电子顺磁共振EPR, electron paramagnetic resonance

这个实验直接测量了电子自旋分量





图片来源: Haken H., Wolf H.C., The Physics of Atoms and Quanta - Introduction to Experiments and Theory, Chap. 13.

例:银原子的Stern-Gerlach实验

◆ 银原子的Stern-Gerlach实验

加热银蒸汽时的炉温T=1320K,不均匀磁场区长度l=0.1m,磁场梯度dB/dz=2300 T/m。

冷凝屏紧贴磁场末端,观测到银原子沉积的两条斑纹间隔 $\Delta x = 4$ mm。求银原子磁矩 μ_z 。

◆ 解:

银原子均方根速度

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}k_BT \cdot 3 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{3k_BT}{m}}$$

磁矩与外场作用的势能

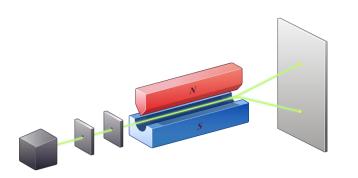
$$W = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} = -\mu_z \left(\frac{dB}{dz} z \right)$$

银原子所受的作用力

$$F = -\nabla W = \mu_z \frac{dB}{dz}$$

通过磁场区后的横向偏移

$$x = \frac{1}{2}at^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{F}{m}\left(\frac{l}{v}\right)^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2m}\mu_z \frac{dB}{dz}l^2 \frac{m}{3k_BT}$$
$$= \frac{l^2\mu_z}{6k_BT} \frac{dB}{dz}$$



两条斑纹的横向间隔

$$\Delta x = 2x = \frac{l^2 \mu_z}{3k_B T} \frac{dB}{dz}$$

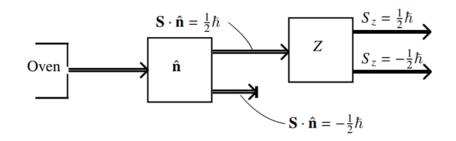
这个实验测得的磁矩是

$$\mu_{z} = \frac{3k_{B}T\Delta x}{l^{2}\frac{dB}{dz}}$$

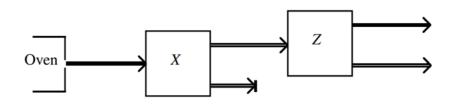
$$= \frac{3 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 1320 \times 4 \times 10^{-3}}{2300 \times 0.1^{2}} \text{J} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$= 9.5 \times 10^{-24} \text{J} \cdot \text{s} \approx \mu_{B} = 9.274 \times 10^{-24} \text{J} \cdot \text{s}$$

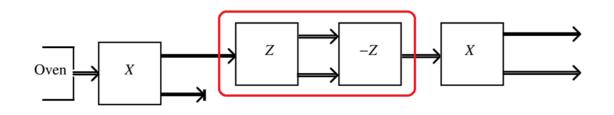
级联Stern-Gerlach装置:叠加原理和测量



沿n方向选出+1/2分量, 再测z-分量,两个取值都有一定的几率



沿x-方向选出+1/2分量, 再测z-分量,两个取值都有0.5几率



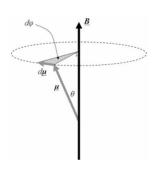
中间的两个SG, 磁场梯度相反 最后一级SG测出的x分量, 只会是+1/2

如果在两个z方向SG装置中间 设法检测电子从哪条路径通过, 那么最后一级测出的x分量 两种取值各有0.5的几率

电子自旋的进动

哈密顿算符

$$\widehat{H} = -\mu \cdot \overrightarrow{B} = \frac{e}{m_e} \hat{\vec{S}} \cdot \overrightarrow{B} = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e} \vec{\sigma} \cdot \overrightarrow{B}$$



取磁场方向为Z轴

$$\vec{B} = (0,0,B)$$

$$\widehat{H} = \frac{e\hbar B}{2m_e} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0\\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

设初态是沿着 $\vec{n} = (\sin\theta\cos\varphi, \sin\theta\sin\varphi, \cos\theta)$ 方向的本征态:

$$\chi(t=0) = |\uparrow\rangle_n = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i}{2}\varphi} \\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{\frac{i}{2}\varphi} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}|\uparrow\rangle_n = +|\uparrow\rangle_n$$

利用时间演化算符,

$$\chi(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}\widehat{H}t\right)\chi(0)$$

$$\exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}\widehat{H}t\right) = \exp\left[\begin{pmatrix} -i\frac{eBt}{2m_e} & 0\\ 0 & i\frac{eBt}{2m_e} \end{pmatrix}\right] = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{eB}{2m_e}t} & 0\\ 0 & e^{i\frac{eB}{2m_e}t} \end{pmatrix}$$



经典力学: 力矩推动陀螺进动

Presenter Media (

$$\chi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{eB}{2m_e}t} & 0\\ 0 & e^{i\frac{eB}{2m_e}t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i}{2}\varphi}\\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{\frac{i}{2}\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\frac{i}{2}\left(\varphi + \frac{eB}{m_e}t\right)}\\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{\frac{i}{2}\left(\varphi + \frac{eB}{m_e}t\right)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle s_z \rangle = \chi(t)^{\dagger} \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \chi(t)$$
$$= \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right) = \frac{\hbar}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\langle s_{\chi} \rangle = \chi(t)^{\dagger} \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \chi(t) = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sin \theta \cos \left(\varphi + \frac{eB}{m_e} t \right)$$

$$\langle s_y \rangle = \chi(t)^{\dagger} \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \chi(t) = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sin \theta \sin \left(\varphi + \frac{eB}{m_e} t \right)$$

均值绕z轴进动,进动角速度 $\frac{eB}{m_e}$; z分量不变。 与经典力学的计算结果相同

矩阵函数

矩阵函数的定义:

$$f(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(0)\mathbf{1} + f^{(1)}(0)A + \frac{1}{2!}f^{(2)}(0)A^2 + \cdots$$

可得
$$\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A = \mathbf{1}_{n \times n}$$

$$\cosh^2 A - \sinh^2 A = \mathbf{1}_{n \times n}$$

Cayley-Hamilton定理:
$$\forall A \in \mathbb{C}^{2\times 2}$$
, $(A - \lambda_1 \mathbf{1})(A - \lambda_2 \mathbf{1}) \equiv \mathbf{0}$ $A^2 - (\operatorname{Tr} A)A + \det A \mathbf{1} \equiv \mathbf{0}$

例题:如果磁场方向为n,磁场与电子自旋的耦合为

$$\widehat{H} = \frac{eB\hbar}{2m_e} \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}$$
$$(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n})^2 = \vec{n}^2 \mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2} = \mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2}$$

时间演化算符为

$$\begin{split} U(t,0) &= \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}\widehat{H}t\right) = \exp\left[i\frac{eBt}{2m_e}(\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{n})\right] \\ &= \mathbf{1}_{2\times 2} + i\frac{eBt}{2m_e}(\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{n}) + \frac{1}{2!}\left(i\frac{eBt}{2m_e}\right)^2\mathbf{1}_{2\times 2} + \frac{1}{3!}\left(i\frac{eBt}{2m_e}\right)^3(\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{n}) + \cdots \\ U(t,0) &= \cos\left(\frac{eB}{2m_e}t\right)\mathbf{1}_{2\times 2} + i\sin\left(\frac{eB}{2m_e}t\right)(\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{n}) \end{split}$$

Pauli矩阵与四元数*

◆ 四元数的乘法

$$q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} q_0 + q_1 \mathbf{i}_1 + q_2 \mathbf{i}_2 + q_3 \mathbf{i}_3$$
$$\mathbf{i}_j \mathbf{i}_k = -\delta_{jk} + \varepsilon_{jkl} \mathbf{i}_l$$

◆ 泡利矩阵的乘法

$$\sigma_j \sigma_k \equiv \delta_{jk} \mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2} + i \varepsilon_{jkl} \sigma_l$$

◆ 对应关系

$$q \leftrightarrow u = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b^* & a^* \end{pmatrix}, \quad a = q_0 - q_3 i, \quad b = -q_2 - q_1 i$$

◆ 用泡利矩阵表示转动

$$u(\vec{\psi}) = e^{-i\frac{\vec{\sigma}}{2}\vec{\psi}} = \cos\frac{\psi}{2}\mathbf{1}_{2\times2} - i(\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{n})\sin\frac{\psi}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\psi}{2} - in_3\sin\frac{\psi}{2} & (-in_1 - n_2)\sin\frac{\psi}{2} \\ (-in_1 + n_2)\sin\frac{\psi}{2} & \cos\frac{\psi}{2} + in_3\sin\frac{\psi}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow R(\vec{\psi})$$

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b^* & a^* \end{pmatrix}, |a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1 \rightarrow R(u) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + a^{*2} - b^2 - b^{*2}) & -\frac{i}{2}(a^2 - a^{*2} + b^2 - b^{*2}) & -(ab + a^*b^*) \\ \frac{i}{2}(a^2 - a^{*2} - b^2 + b^{*2}) & \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + a^{*2} + b^2 + b^{*2}) & i(a^*b^* - ab) \\ a^*b + ab^* & i(a^*b - ab^*) & aa^* - bb^* \end{pmatrix}$$