

《高等量子力学》第 11 讲

4. 轨道角动量

1) 本征值与本征态

由经典定义, $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$

有轨道角动量算符 $\hat{L} = \hat{r} \times \hat{p}$, $\hat{L}_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} \hat{x}_j \hat{p}_k$, $i, j, k = 1, 2, 3$,

由坐标动量对易关系 $[\hat{x}_i, \hat{x}_j] = 0$, $[\hat{p}_i, \hat{p}_j] = 0$, $[\hat{x}_i, \hat{p}_j] = i\hbar \delta_{ij}$,

可以证明 $[\hat{L}_i, \hat{L}_j] = i\hbar \varepsilon_{ijk} \hat{L}_k$,

表明**轨道角动量算符满足一般角动量的定义**。

轨道角动量对应坐标空间的旋转, 我们在坐标表象计算其本征值和本征态:

$$\hat{L} = -i\hbar \vec{r} \times \vec{\nabla}, \quad \hat{L}_i = -i\hbar \varepsilon_{ijk} x_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k}$$

在球坐标系考虑转动较方便,

$$\hat{L}_x = i\hbar \left(\sin\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \text{ctg}\theta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} \right),$$

$$\hat{L}_y = -i\hbar \left(\cos\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} - \text{ctg}\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} \right),$$

$$\hat{L}_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi},$$

$$\hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\varphi^2} \right),$$

表明 \hat{L} 只与角度 θ, φ 有关。

先考虑 \hat{L}_z 的本征方程。由于 \hat{L}_z 与 θ 无关,

$$\hat{L}_z \Phi(\varphi) = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} \Phi(\varphi) = L_z \Phi(\varphi),$$

考虑波函数的单值性条件和归一化, 有

$$L_z = m\hbar, \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \quad \Phi(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\varphi}.$$

再考虑 \hat{L}^2 的本征方程

$$\hat{L}^2 Y(\theta, \varphi) = -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\varphi^2} \right) Y(\theta, \varphi) = L^2 Y(\theta, \varphi),$$

考虑到 \hat{L}^2 对 θ, φ 的依赖没有交叉项，可用分离变量法求解，利用单值性和有限性条件，有

$$L^2 = l(l+1)\hbar^2, \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty$$

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{(l-|m|)!(2l+1)}{(l+|m|)!4\pi}} P_l^{|m|}(\cos\theta) e^{im\varphi},$$

$P_l^{|m|}(x)$ 为连带 Legendre 多项式，磁量子数 $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l$ 共 $2l+1$ 个。本征值 L^2 只与角量子数 l 有关，但本征态还与磁量子数有关，简并度 $g = 2l+1$ 。

由于 \hat{L}^2 的本征态 $Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$ 中与 φ 有关的部分就是 \hat{L}_z 的本征态，故 $Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$ 是 \hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z 共同本征态：

$$\hat{L}^2 Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = l(l+1)\hbar^2 Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi),$$

$$\hat{L}_z Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = m\hbar Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi), \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty, \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm l.$$

由上面的分析，轨道角动量是一般角动量理论在坐标空间的实现，它是角动量的一部分，它的 l 取值只能是零和正整数，不能取半正整数。

2) 本征态之间的关系

由一般角动量理论，只需知道一个本征态，就可以通过上升算符或者下降算符得到其它本征态。轨道角动量的本征态在球坐标系的表示

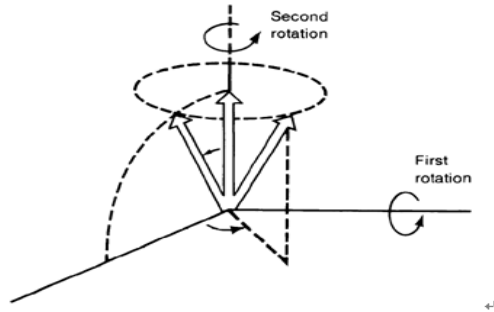
$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = \langle \theta, \varphi | l, m \rangle,$$

与 $\theta=0$ 方向的本征态

$$Y_{lm}(0, \varphi) = \langle 0, \varphi | l, m \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} \delta_{m0}$$

可通过转动联系起来。

如图，将归一化矢量 $|0, \varphi\rangle$ 先绕 y 轴转动角度 θ 再绕 z 轴转动角度 φ 可得到归一化矢量 $|\theta, \varphi\rangle$,



$$|\theta, \varphi\rangle = \hat{R}_z(\varphi) \hat{R}_y(\theta) |0, \varphi\rangle,$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{lm}^*(\theta, \varphi) &= \langle l, m | \theta, \varphi \rangle = \langle l, m | \hat{R}_z(\varphi) \hat{R}_y(\theta) |0, \varphi\rangle \\ &= \sum_{m'} \langle l, m | \hat{R}_z(\varphi) \hat{R}_y(\theta) |l, m'\rangle \langle l, m' | 0, \varphi \rangle, \\ &= \sum_{m'} \langle l, m | \hat{R}_z(\varphi) \hat{R}_y(\theta) |l, m'\rangle Y_{lm'}^*(0, \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\langle l, m | \hat{R}_z(\varphi) = \langle l, m | e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{L}_z \varphi} = e^{-im\varphi} \langle l, m |$

故 $Y_{lm}^*(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} e^{-im\varphi} \langle l, m | e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{L}_y \theta} |l, 0\rangle。$

5. 两个角动量的耦合

物理问题中常常考虑两个角动量的耦合，例如自旋轨道耦合。

考虑任意两个**独立**角动量 \hat{J}_1, \hat{J}_2 ,

$$\left[\hat{J}_{1i}, \hat{J}_{1j} \right] = i\hbar \varepsilon_{ijk} \hat{J}_{1k}, \quad \left[\hat{J}_{2i}, \hat{J}_{2j} \right] = i\hbar \varepsilon_{ijk} \hat{J}_{2k}, \quad \left[\hat{J}_{1i}, \hat{J}_{2j} \right] = 0$$

$$J_1^2 = j_1(j_1+1)\hbar^2, \quad J_{1z} = m_1\hbar, \quad m_1 = -j_1, \dots, j_1$$

$$J_2^2 = j_2(j_2+1)\hbar^2, \quad J_{2z} = m_2\hbar, \quad m_2 = -j_2, \dots, j_2$$

两个角动量之和

$$\hat{J} = \hat{J}_1 + \hat{J}_2$$

是否还是一个角动量？容易证明：

$$[\hat{J}_i, \hat{J}_j] = i\hbar \varepsilon_{ijk} \hat{J}_k$$

故 \hat{J} 仍是一个角动量算符，称为总角动量。本征值：

$$J^2 = j(j+1)\hbar^2, \quad J_z = m\hbar, \quad m = -j, \dots, j。$$

问题是， j, m 与 j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2 的关系如何？

1) 两个表象

$\hat{J}_1^2, \hat{J}_{1z}, \hat{J}_2^2, \hat{J}_{2z}$ 相互对易，有共同本征矢 $|j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle$ ，构成无耦合表象，有本征值：

$$\hat{J}_1^2 |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle = j_1(j_1+1)\hbar^2 |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle, \quad \hat{J}_{1z} |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle = m_1\hbar |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle$$

$$\hat{J}_2^2 |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle = j_2(j_2+1)\hbar^2 |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle, \quad \hat{J}_{2z} |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle = m_2\hbar |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle$$

$\hat{J}_1^2, \hat{J}_2^2, \hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_z$ 相互对易，

$$[\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_z] = [\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_1^2] = [\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_2^2] = [\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_1^2] = [\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_2^2] = [\hat{J}_1^2, \hat{J}_2^2] = 0,$$

有共同本征矢 $|j_1 j_2 jm\rangle$ ，构成有耦合表象，有本征值：

$$\hat{J}_1^2 |j_1 j_2 jm\rangle = j_1(j_1+1)\hbar^2 |j_1 j_2 jm\rangle, \quad \hat{J}_2^2 |j_1 j_2 jm\rangle = j_2(j_2+1)\hbar^2 |j_1 j_2 jm\rangle$$

$$\hat{J}^2 |j_1 j_2 jm\rangle = j(j+1)\hbar^2 |j_1 j_2 jm\rangle, \quad \hat{J}_z |j_1 j_2 jm\rangle = m\hbar |j_1 j_2 jm\rangle$$

需要把两个表象联系起来（表象变换），将 \hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_z 的本征值和本征态用

$\hat{J}_1^2, \hat{J}_{1z}, \hat{J}_2^2, \hat{J}_{2z}$ 的本征值和本征矢表示。

在固定 j_1, j_2 时，由无耦合表象的完备性条件，

$$\sum_{m_1, m_2} |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle \langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2| = 1,$$

有表象变换:

$$\underbrace{|j_1 j_2 jm\rangle}_{\text{有耦合表象基矢}} = \sum_{m_1, m_2} \underbrace{|j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle}_{\text{无耦合表象基矢}} \underbrace{\langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 | j_1 j_2 jm\rangle}_{\text{Clebsch-Gordon系数}}$$

2) 总角动量的本征值 (j, m)

将上式用 \hat{J}_z 作用,

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{J}_z |j_1 j_2 jm\rangle &= \sum_{m_1, m_2} \langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 | j_1 j_2 jm\rangle (\hat{J}_{1z} + \hat{J}_{2z}) |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle, \\ m\hbar |j_1 j_2 jm\rangle &= \sum_{m_1, m_2} (m_1 + m_2) \hbar \langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 | j_1 j_2 jm\rangle |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle \\ \sum_{m_1, m_2} (m - m_1 - m_2) \hbar \langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 | j_1 j_2 jm\rangle |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

在无耦合表象中, 基矢 $|j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle$ 是相互独立的, 故上式存立的条件是每个基矢前的系数都必须等于零。即要么 CG 系数 $\langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 | j_1 j_2 jm\rangle = 0$, 要么 $m = m_1 + m_2$ 。我们要求的就是不等于零的 CG 系数, 因此

$$m = m_1 + m_2。$$

再考虑 j 的取值。设

$$j_{\min} \leq j \leq j_{\max}, \quad j_{\max} = m_{\max} = (j_1)_{\max} + (j_2)_{\max} = j_1 + j_2。$$

由无耦合表象 $|j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle$ 维数

$$D = (2j_1 + 1)(2j_2 + 1),$$

与有耦合表象 $|j_1 j_2 jm\rangle$ 维数

$$D = \sum_{j=j_{\min}}^{j_{\max}} (2j + 1) = j_{\max}^2 - j_{\min}^2 + 2j_{\max} + 1$$

相等,

$$(2j_1 + 1)(2j_2 + 1) = (j_1 + j_2)^2 - j_{\min}^2 + 2(j_1 + j_2) + 1,$$

$$j_{\min}^2 = (j_1 - j_2)^2, \quad j_{\min} = |j_1 - j_2|.$$

故当 j_1, j_2 确定时, 总角动量 \hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_z 的取值:

$$J^2 = j(j+1)\hbar^2, \quad j = |j_1 - j_2|, \dots, j_1 + j_2,$$

$$J_z = m\hbar, \quad m = m_1 + m_2$$

3) 总角动量的本征态 $|j_1 j_2 jm\rangle$

关键是如何求 CG 系数。不做一般讨论, 有专门表可查。

例题 1: 自旋轨道耦合。 $\hat{J}_1 = \hat{L}, \hat{J}_2 = \hat{S}, \hat{J} = \hat{L} + \hat{S}$

有耦合表象基矢 $|j_1 j_2 jm\rangle$: $\left|l, \frac{1}{2}, j, m\right\rangle$,

无耦合表象基矢 $|j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle$: $\left|l, m_l, \frac{1}{2}, m_s\right\rangle$ 。

表象变换:

$$\left|l \frac{1}{2} jm\right\rangle = \sum_{m_l, m_s} C_{m_l, m_s} \left|l, m_l, \frac{1}{2}, m_s\right\rangle = \sum_{m_l} \left[A_{m_l} \left|l, m_l, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\rangle + B_{m_l} \left|l, m_l, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right\rangle \right]$$

由于

$$m_l = m - m_s$$

有

$$\left|l \frac{1}{2} jm\right\rangle = A \left|l, m - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\rangle + B \left|l, m + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right\rangle.$$

以下确定系数 A 和 B。

考虑 \hat{J}^2 的本征方程

$$\vec{J}^2 \left| l \frac{1}{2} jm \right\rangle = j(j+1)\hbar^2 \left| l \frac{1}{2} jm \right\rangle$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\hat{L}^2 + \hat{S}^2 + 2\hat{L} \cdot \hat{S} \right) \left(A \left| l, m - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + B \left| l, m + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right) \\ &= j(j+1)\hbar^2 \left(A \left| l, m - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + B \left| l, m + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right) \end{aligned}$$

在 S_z 表象，算符

$$\hat{L}^2 + \hat{S}^2 + 2\hat{L} \cdot \hat{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{L}^2 + \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 + \hbar\hat{L}_z & \hbar\hat{L}_- \\ \hbar\hat{L}_+ & \hat{L}^2 + \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 - \hbar\hat{L}_z \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $\hat{L}_\pm = \hat{L}_x \pm i\hat{L}_y$ 为轨道角动量上升、下降算符，态

$$\begin{aligned} \left| l, m - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle &= \left| l, m - \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \left| l, m - \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \left| l, m + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle &= \left| l, m + \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \left| l, m + \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

将它们代入 \vec{J}^2 的本征方程，有

$$\begin{cases} A \left[\left(\hat{L}^2 + \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 + \hbar\hat{L}_z \right) - j(j+1)\hbar^2 \right] \left| l, m - \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + B \hbar \hat{L}_- \left| l, m + \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = 0 \\ A \hbar \hat{L}_+ \left| l, m - \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + B \left[\left(\hat{L}^2 + \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 - \hbar\hat{L}_z \right) - j(j+1)\hbar^2 \right] \left| l, m + \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = 0 \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} \left\{ \left[\left(l(l+1) + \frac{3}{4} + m - \frac{1}{2} \right) - j(j+1) \right] A + \sqrt{\left(l - m + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(l + m + \frac{1}{2} \right)} B \right\} \left| l, m - \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = 0 \\ \left\{ \sqrt{\left(l + m - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(l - m + \frac{3}{2} \right)} A + \left[\left(l(l+1) + \frac{3}{4} - \left(m + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - j(j+1) \right] B \right\} \left| l, m + \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = 0 \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} \left[\left(l(l+1) + \frac{3}{4} + m - \frac{1}{2} \right) - j(j+1) \right] A + \sqrt{\left(l - m + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(l + m + \frac{1}{2} \right)} B = 0 \\ \sqrt{\left(l + m - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(l - m + \frac{3}{2} \right)} A + \left[\left(l(l+1) + \frac{3}{4} - \left(m + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - j(j+1) \right] B = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow A, B$$

最后得到：当 $j = l + \frac{1}{2}$ 时，归一化后的表象变换

$$\underbrace{\left| l \frac{1}{2} jm \right\rangle}_{\text{有耦合表象}} = \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{l+m+\frac{1}{2}}{2l+1}}}_{CG} \underbrace{\left| l, m - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle}_{\text{无耦合表象}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{l-m+\frac{1}{2}}{2l+1}}}_{CG} \underbrace{\left| l, m + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle}_{\text{无耦合表象}},$$

同理，当 $j = l - \frac{1}{2}$ 时的表象变换

$$\left| l \frac{1}{2} jm \right\rangle = -\sqrt{\frac{l-m+\frac{1}{2}}{2l+1}} \left| l, m - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{l+m-\frac{1}{2}}{2l+1}} \left| l, m + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle.$$

例题 2：两个电子的自旋耦合。

$$\hat{s} = \hat{s}_1 + \hat{s}_2, \quad s_1 = s_2 = 1/2, \quad s_{1z} = s_{2z} = -1/2, 1/2$$

$$s = |s_1 - s_2|, \dots, s_1 + s_2 = \begin{cases} 0, & s_z = 0 \\ 1, & s_z = 1, 0, -1 \end{cases}.$$

无耦合表象的基矢 $|j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle$ ：

$$|s_1 s_{1z} s_2 s_{2z}\rangle = |s_1 s_{1z}\rangle |s_2 s_{2z}\rangle = \begin{cases} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \\ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \\ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \\ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \end{cases}$$

有耦合表象的基矢 $|j_1 j_2 jm\rangle$:

$$|s_1 s_2 s s_z\rangle = \begin{cases} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 11 \right\rangle \\ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 10 \right\rangle \\ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 1-1 \right\rangle \\ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 00 \right\rangle \end{cases}$$

由类似于例题 1 的方法, 可将有耦合表象的基矢用无耦合表象表示。

对于 $s=1$, 自旋三重态

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 1 \right\rangle &= \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \\ \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 0 \right\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \right), \\ \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1, -1 \right\rangle &= \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

对于 $s=0$, 自旋单态

$$\left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0 \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle - \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \right)。$$