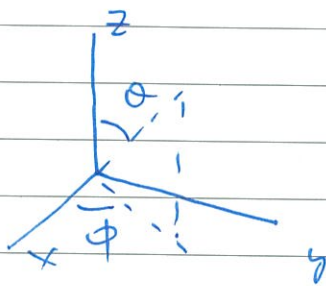


Chapter 11 Space Quantization & Eigenstates of Angular momentum

* Angular momentum in Spherical coordinates

如前所述, L 只与 θ 及 ϕ 有關, 在此求

出其与 θ 及 ϕ 之關係:



$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

首先, $\frac{d}{dx}$ 要換為 $\frac{d}{dr}$, $\frac{d}{d\theta}$, $\frac{d}{d\phi}$, \therefore 要知道 $\frac{dr}{dx}$, $\frac{d\theta}{dx}$, $\frac{d\phi}{dx}$

$$\left(\therefore \frac{d}{dx} = \frac{dr}{dx} \frac{d}{dr} + \frac{d\theta}{dx} \frac{d}{d\theta} + \frac{d\phi}{dx} \frac{d}{d\phi} \right)$$

(i)

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \therefore \frac{dr}{dx} = \frac{x}{r} = \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{dr}{dy} = \frac{y}{r} = \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\frac{dr}{dz} = \frac{z}{r} = \cos \theta$$

$$(ii) \therefore r \sin \theta = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{d \tan^{-1} u}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{z}{x^2+y^2+z^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \cos \phi$$

$$u = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{z}, \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{x^2+y^2+z^2} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} &= \frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{\partial \frac{1}{z} \sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{1}{z^2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x^2+y^2+z^2} = -\frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$(iii) \quad \tan \phi = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+(y/x)^2} \frac{-y}{x^2} = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \phi}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+(y/x)^2} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\cos \phi}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\sin \phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin \theta \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos \phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \hat{L}_z &= \frac{\hbar}{i} (x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \stackrel{\text{可以設 } r=1, \text{ 忽略 } \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\because \text{前段討論} \Rightarrow \text{與 } r \text{ 無關})}{=} \frac{\hbar}{i} \left[\sin \theta \cos \phi \left(\cos \theta \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sin \theta \sin \phi \left(\cos \theta \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\sin \phi}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}, \text{ 也 } \phi \text{ 描述 } r \text{ 軸之轉動的圖像。回答!}$$

同理

$$\hat{L}_x = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left[y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{i} \left[\sin\theta \sin\phi \left(-\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) - \cos\theta \left(\cos\theta \sin\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos\phi}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{i} \left[-\sin\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \cot\theta \cos\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right]$$

$$\hat{L}_y = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left[z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{i} \left[\cos\theta \left(\cos\theta \cos\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\sin\phi}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) - \sin\theta \cos\phi \left(-\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \right]$$

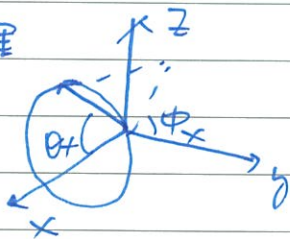
$$= \frac{\hbar}{i} \left[\cos\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \cot\theta \sin\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right]$$

Why do \hat{L}_x & \hat{L}_y look so different from \hat{L}_z ?

下面的作法將澄清此處:

① 對 z 軸旋轉, z fixed, 只改變 ϕ , $\hat{L}_z = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$

② 同理



對 x 軸旋轉, x fixed, 若將 x 軸視為 z 軸
 $\hat{L}_x = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_x}$ | θ_x fixed
 z'' → y 軸

只是, 此時 ϕ_x 與 θ 及 ϕ 有關:

$$x = r \sin\theta \cos\phi = r \cos\theta_x \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$y = r \sin\theta \sin\phi = r \sin\theta_x \cos\phi_x \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$z = r \cos\theta = r \sin\theta_x \sin\phi_x \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

在 θ_x fixed 下,

①式 $\Rightarrow \cos\theta \cos\phi \delta\theta - \sin\theta \sin\phi \delta\phi = 0$

②式 $\Rightarrow \cos\theta \sin\phi \delta\theta + \sin\theta \cos\phi \delta\phi = -\sin\theta \times \sin\phi_x \delta\phi_x$

③式 $\Rightarrow -\sin\theta \delta\theta = \sin\theta \times \cos\phi_x \delta\phi_x$
 $= \sin\theta \sin\phi \delta\phi_x$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{②式}}$

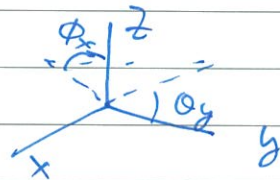
$= -\cos\theta \delta\phi_x$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{③式}}$

因此, $\frac{d\theta}{d\phi_x} = -\sin\phi$

$\frac{d\phi}{d\phi_x} = \frac{\cos\theta \cos\phi}{\sin\theta \sin\phi} \frac{d\theta}{d\phi_x} = -\cos\phi \cot\theta$

$\frac{d}{d\phi_x} = \frac{d\theta}{d\phi_x} \frac{d}{d\theta} + \frac{d\phi}{d\phi_x} \frac{d}{d\phi} = -\sin\phi \frac{d}{d\theta} - \cot\theta \cos\phi \frac{d}{d\phi}$

③ $L_y = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{d\phi_y}$



於是 $x = r \sin\theta \cos\phi = r \sin\theta_y \sin\phi_x$

$y = r \sin\theta \sin\phi = r \cos\theta_y$

$z = r \cos\theta = r \sin\theta_y \cos\phi_x$

$\dots \Rightarrow \frac{d}{d\phi_y} = \cos\phi \frac{d}{d\theta} - \cot\theta \sin\phi \frac{d}{d\phi}$

$L^2 = L_x^2 + L_y^2 + L_z^2$ 可由以上之表示求出:

$$= -\hbar^2 \left[\left(\sin\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \cot\theta \cos\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi} \right)^2 + \left(\cos\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} - \cot\theta \sin\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\phi^2} \right]$$

交錯項有 $2\sin\theta \cot\theta \cos\phi \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta\partial\phi} + \sin\theta \frac{\partial \cot\theta}{\partial\theta} \cos\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi}$
 $-2\cos\theta \cot\theta \sin\phi \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta\partial\phi} - \cos\theta \frac{\partial \cot\theta}{\partial\theta} \sin\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\cot\theta \cos\phi \frac{\partial \sin\theta}{\partial\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi} \\ &- \cot\theta \sin\phi \frac{\partial \cos\theta}{\partial\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi} \end{aligned} \right\} = \cot\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}$$

可 skip

$$\therefore L^2 = -\hbar^2 \left\{ (\sin^2\phi + \cos^2\phi) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta^2} + \cot^2\theta (\cos^2\phi + \sin^2\phi) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\phi^2} + \cot\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\phi^2} \right\}$$

$$= -\hbar^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta^2} + \cot^2\theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\phi^2} + \cot\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\phi^2} \right\}$$

$$= -\hbar^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\phi^2} \right\}$$

* Eigenstates

$$\therefore [L^2, L_i] = 0, \quad i=x, y, z$$

$$\vec{L} \times \vec{L} = i\hbar \vec{L}$$

\therefore 只能選 L^2 及 L_z 之一個分量

來同時對角化, 找 eigenstates!

一般選取 L^2 及 L_z

↪

稱之為 quantization axis

並將 eigenvalues 及 eigenfunctions 以下列表示

$$\hat{L}_z Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) = m\hbar Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$

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

Y_{lm} 稱為 spherical harmonics

(i) L_z 之 eigenvalues 及 eigenstates

$$\therefore \hat{L}_z = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{d}{d\phi}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{d}{d\phi} Y_{lm} = m\hbar Y_{lm}$$

$\therefore Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$ 可以寫為 $\Theta_{lm}(\theta) \Phi_m(\phi)$, 其中

$$\frac{d\Phi_m}{d\phi} = im \Phi_m(\phi)$$

$$\therefore \Phi_m(\phi) \propto e^{im\phi}$$

$$\text{normalized: } \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi |\Phi_m(\phi)|^2 = 1 \quad \therefore \bar{\Phi}_m(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\phi}$$

What is m ?

通常的 argument: $Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi+2\pi) = Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$

$$\therefore e^{i(\phi+2\pi)m} = e^{i\phi m}, \quad e^{i2\pi m} = 1$$

$\therefore m = \text{integer}$

此論証並不完全正確：因為^{真正}不變的為機率密度，而非波函數本身！

一般而言，任意 $\psi(\phi)$ 可為 $\frac{e^{im\phi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$ 之組合，如

$$\psi(\phi) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} C_m \frac{e^{im\phi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

若只有一個 m ，則 $|\psi(\phi)|^2 = |\psi(\phi+2\pi)|^2$ for any m .

若考慮有二個 m, m'

$$\text{設 } \psi(\phi) = \alpha (e^{im\phi} + e^{im'\phi})$$

$$\text{則 } |\psi(\phi)|^2 = 2|\alpha|^2 + 2|\alpha|^2 \cos(m-m')\phi$$

因此 $|\psi(\phi+2\pi)|^2 = |\psi(\phi)|^2$ 表示，

$$\cos(m-m') \cdot 2\pi = 1$$

即任意二個被允許之 m 及 m' 值

$$m-m' = \text{integer}!$$

\therefore 以某一 m_0 值為準，其他之 m 與 m_0 之差一定為整數

因此，可以推論，最廣，且被允許之 m 為

$$m = C + \text{integer}$$

即 m 可為 $\dots, C-2, C-1, C, C+1, C+2, C+3, \dots$

(注意：這只是最大被允許的可能值！)

但另一方面，我們知道 $m\hbar$ 為 L_z 在 z 之投影，所以我
們期待，被允許之 $m\hbar$ 應 該是 對稱的！
在 z 軸上

這只有當 $c=0$ 或 $c=1/2$ 才可能

其中 $c=0$ ，即回到之前論證的結果： $m = \text{integer}$ 。

我們得先考慮 $c=0$ 之情形。

例： $x-y$ plane 上之 rigid rotator.



此時 \hat{H} 只與 L_z 有關： $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{L}_z^2}{2I}$

$I = \text{轉動慣量} = \mu r_0^2$

$$\therefore E_m = \frac{\hbar^2 m^2}{2I}, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\psi(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\pm im\phi}, \quad \pm \text{ 對應於正轉及反轉}$$

$\psi(\phi + 2\pi) = \psi(\phi)$ 代表轉了 2π 之後不變。
系統在

若有 N 個 identical particle 平均分在一個 ring 上，

$$\text{則 } \psi(\phi + \frac{2\pi}{N}) = \psi(\phi)$$

$$\text{此時 } m = N \cdot \text{integer} \quad E = \frac{\hbar^2 (Nm)^2}{2I}$$

(ii) Raising & Lowering operators (梯子算符)

在(ii)中, 我們雖然推論最廣之 m 值為 integers ($l=0$),

但並不一定是非得是 $m = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots$

(即只是間隔 1 之整數值)

像 $m = \dots, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, \dots$ 之可能並未排除!

在這裏, 我們將說明, 得確, 只能有前者之情形。

這仰賴著所謂梯子算符 (Ladder operator) 之存在:

$$L_{\pm} \equiv L_x \pm iL_y$$

古典上 $L_+ = L_x + iL_y \sim l(\cos\phi + i\sin\phi) \quad \phi = \omega t$
 $\sim l e^{i\phi}$

$$L_- \sim l e^{-i\phi}$$

$$\therefore L_{\pm} \psi_m(\phi) \propto e^{i(m\pm 1)\phi}$$

因此, $L_+ \psi_m(\phi)$ raise L_z 到 $(m+1)\hbar$

而 L_- 則 lower L_z ,, $(m-1)\hbar$!

嚴謹的量子處理依賴以下

Commutation relations:

$$\textcircled{1} [L^2, L_{\pm}] = 0 \quad (\text{這是因為 } [L^2, \hat{L}] = 0)$$

implication:

$$\begin{aligned} L^2(L_{\pm} Y_{\ell m}) &= L_{\pm}(L^2 Y_{\ell m}) = L_{\pm} \hbar^2 \ell(\ell+1) Y_{\ell m} \\ &= \hbar^2 \ell(\ell+1) (L_{\pm} Y_{\ell m}) \end{aligned}$$

這表示 $L_{\pm} Y_{\ell m}$ 仍是 \hat{L}^2 之 eigenstate, 且 eigenvalues 仍是 $\hbar^2 \ell(\ell+1)$.

$$\textcircled{2} [L_{\pm}, L_z] = [L_x \pm iL_y, L_z] = \underbrace{[L_x, L_z]}_{-i\hbar L_y} \pm i \underbrace{[L_y, L_z]}_{\pm i(\hbar L_x)}$$

$$= -i\hbar L_y \mp \hbar L_x = \mp \hbar (L_x \pm iL_y) = \mp \hbar L_{\pm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \therefore L_z L_{\pm} = L_{\pm} L_z \mp \hbar L_{\pm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } L_z(L_{\pm} Y_{\ell m}) &= L_{\pm} L_z Y_{\ell m} \mp \hbar (L_{\pm} Y_{\ell m}) \\ &= \hbar m Y_{\ell m} \mp \hbar (L_{\pm} Y_{\ell m}) \\ &= \hbar (m \mp 1) (L_{\pm} Y_{\ell m}) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore L_{\pm} Y_{\ell m}$ 為 \hat{L}_z 之 eigenstate, 且 eigenvalue 為 $(m \mp 1)\hbar$

$$L_{\pm} Y_{\ell m} \propto Y_{\ell, m \mp 1}$$

$$\text{同理, } \therefore L_z L_{\mp} = L_{\mp} L_z \mp \hbar L_{\mp}$$

$$\therefore L_{\mp} Y_{\ell m} \propto Y_{\ell, m+1}$$

$\therefore L_{\pm}$ 的作用確實很像梯子：

$$\begin{array}{c} \psi_{m+1} \\ \uparrow L_+ \\ \psi_m \\ \downarrow L_- \\ \psi_{m-1} \end{array}$$

L_+ : 向上爬一格

L_- : 向下...

物理上, 這表示 $L_{\pm} \psi_{em} = C_{\pm}(l, m) \psi_{e, m \pm 1}$

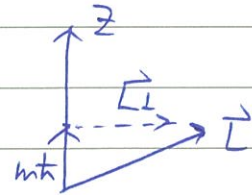
(iii) 向量算符的相加及 L^2 之 eigenvalues

上述之“樣子”並不是無限長的, 這是因為 L_z 之

eigenvalue: mh 只是 L 在 z 軸之投影。

以古典向量角度來看, $\therefore L = L_z \hat{z} + \vec{L}$

$$\therefore (mh)^2 \leq L^2 = h^2 l(l+1)$$



$$\text{因此, } -\sqrt{l(l+1)} \leq m \leq \sqrt{l(l+1)} \quad \dots (i)$$

換句話說

$$m \text{ 在 } L \text{ 上之限制為 } \pm \sqrt{l(l+1)}$$

$$\text{當 "=" 成立時, } L^2 - L_z^2 = L_x^2 + L_y^2 = 0, \quad L_x = L_y = 0$$

但是在量子物理中, L_z, L_x, L_y 均為

算符且不相 commute, 故 L_x, L_y 不能同時為 0。

$$\text{事實上, } L_x = L_y = 0 \text{ 應取代為 } \hat{L}_x \psi = \hat{L}_y \psi = 0$$

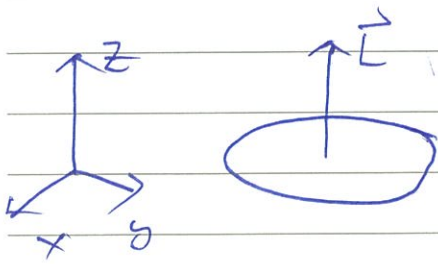
$$\text{然而, } \because [\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] = i\hbar \hat{L}_z \quad \therefore \hat{L}_z \psi = 0, \text{ 則有}$$

$$(\hat{L}_z^2 - \hat{L}_z^2) \psi = (\hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2) \psi = 0 \text{ 不合 (除非 } \hat{L}_x^2, \hat{L}_y^2 = 0)$$

∴ 式中之上下限 $\pm \sqrt{e\hbar m}$ 並不可以達到。

這背後的本質其實是測不準原理：

∴ $L_x, L_y = 0$ 時, $L = L_z \hat{z}$



質點必須完全在 xy plane
(如左圖所示) 運動！

而這對應到 $\Delta z = 0, \Delta p_z = 0$
($p_z = 0$)

此處 $\Delta z \Delta p_z \geq \hbar/2$ 不存！

為了得到 m 的正確上, 下限, 我們
必須重新分析。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{首先 } L^2 - L_z^2 &= L_x^2 + L_y^2 \\ &= (L_x + iL_y)(L_x - iL_y) + i[L_x, L_y] \\ &= L_+ L_- - \hbar L_z \end{aligned}$$

∴ 當 $\hbar \neq 0$ 時 $L^2 - L_z^2 + \hbar L_z = L_+ L_-$

而依據以下所得證明 $\langle 0^+ | 0^+ \rangle \geq 0$

可知在量子力學中上, 下限由 $L^2 - L_z^2 + \hbar L_z \geq 0$ 決定

而非簡單的 $L^2 - L_z^2 \geq 0$! 多餘項 $\hbar L_z$ 是
重要 $\hbar \neq 0$

利用另一個有用的 relation $[L_+, L_-] = 2\hbar L_z$, 也可改寫為

$$L^2 = L_- L_+ + L_z^2 + \hbar L_z \quad - (5)$$

注意, $Y_{lm} = Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$ 對 Y_{lm} 而言 常記為 $\int d\Omega$

所以 $\langle L^2 \rangle_{lm} = \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi Y_{lm}^*(\theta, \phi) L^2 Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$

常記為 $\int d\Omega$
↑
稱為立體角

以下我們說明 Lemma $\langle O^\dagger O \rangle \geq 0$
依據 Hermitian operator 的定義

$$\int d\Omega (\hat{A} \psi_1)^* \psi_2 = \int d\Omega \psi_1^* \hat{A}^\dagger \psi_2 \quad - (6)$$

或是 $\int d\Omega (\hat{A}^\dagger \psi_1)^* \psi_2 = \int d\Omega \psi_1^* \hat{A} \psi_2$

$\therefore L_x, L_y, L_z$ 皆為 Hermitian (to: $L_z = x p_y - y p_x, L_z^\dagger = p_y^\dagger x^\dagger - p_x^\dagger y^\dagger = x p_y - y p_x = L_z$)

$\therefore \int d\Omega (L_x \psi_1)^* \psi_2 = \int d\Omega \psi_1^* L_x \psi_2$

取 $\psi_1 = Y_{lm}, \psi_2 = \hat{L}_x Y_{lm}$

可知 $\int d\Omega Y_{lm}^* \hat{L}_x^2 Y_{lm} = \int d\Omega (\hat{L}_x Y_{lm})^* \underbrace{(L_x Y_{lm})}_{\psi_2}$
 $= \int d\Omega |\psi_2|^2 \geq 0$

同理 $\int d\Omega Y_{lm}^* \hat{L}_y^2 Y_{lm} \geq 0, \int d\Omega Y_{lm}^* \hat{L}_z^2 Y_{lm} \geq 0$

因此, $\int d\Omega Y_{lm}^* \hat{L}^2 Y_{lm} \geq 0 \quad - (7)$

注意：古典上， \because 數字² ≥ 0 是顯然的，所以，測量值² ≥ 0 是顯而易見的。但在量子中，算符² (如 L_x^2, \dots) 並不一定 ≥ 0 ！(除非其為 Hermitian operator)，更廣的說 $\langle \hat{O}^+ \hat{O} \rangle$ 才為正！(見以下 $L_+ L_-$ 之例)

⑦式告訴我們 $l(l+1) \geq 0$ \therefore l 可取為正負， $l > 0$

(若 $l < 0$ ， $l = -l_0$ ， $l_0 > 0$ ，則 $l(l+1) = (-l_0)(-l_0+1)$
 $= l_0(l_0-1)$ ，可以令 $l' = l_0 - 1$ ，則 $l(l+1) = l'(l'+1)$ ， $l' > 0$)

在⑥式中，我們也可以令 $\hat{A} = L_x - iL_y = L_-$

則 $\hat{A}^+ = L_x + iL_y = L_+$

取 $\psi_2 = \hat{A} Y_{lm} = \hat{L}_- Y_{lm}$ ， $\psi_1 = Y_{lm}$ ， $L_+ = \hat{A}^+$

則⑥式 $\Rightarrow \int d\Omega (\hat{L}_- Y_{lm})^* (\hat{L}_- Y_{lm}) = \int d\Omega Y_{lm}^* \hat{L}_+ \hat{L}_- Y_{lm}$

$$\int d\Omega |L_- Y_{lm}|^2 \geq 0$$

$\therefore \int d\Omega Y_{lm}^* \hat{L}_+ \hat{L}_- Y_{lm} \geq 0$ (此為⑥式之一個更廣的式子)
 $L_- \dots \textcircled{4}$

利用④式 $\hat{L}_+ \hat{L}_- = \hat{L}^2 - \hat{L}_z^2 + \hbar L_z$

$\therefore \int d\Omega |L_- Y_{lm}|^2 = [\hbar^2 l(l+1) - \hbar^2 m^2 + \hbar^2 m] \int d\Omega |Y_{lm}|^2 \geq 0 \dots \textcircled{5}$

($\because \hat{L}^2 Y_{lm} = \hbar^2 l(l+1) Y_{lm}$ ， $\hat{L}_z Y_{lm} = m\hbar Y_{lm}$)

$$\therefore l(l+1) \geq m^2 - m = m(m-1) \quad \text{--- (9)}$$

同理, 若取 $\hat{A} = L_+$, $\hat{A}^+ = L_-$

$$\psi_2 = \hat{A} \psi_m = L_+ \psi_m, \quad \psi_1 = \psi_m$$

$$\text{(6)式} \Rightarrow \int dR |L_+ \psi_m|^2 = \int dR \psi_m^* L_- L_+ \psi_m \geq 0$$

$$= \hbar^2 [l(l+1) - m^2 - m] \int dR |\psi_m|^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{--- (9)}$$

↑
(9)式

$$\therefore l(l+1) \geq m^2 + m \quad \text{(10)}$$

$$\text{(9)式} \quad m^2 - m - l^2 - l \leq 0 \Rightarrow (m+l)(m-l-1) \leq 0$$

$$-l \leq m \leq l+1$$

$$\text{(10)式} \quad m^2 + m - l^2 - l \leq 0 \Rightarrow (m-l)(m+l+1) \leq 0$$

$$-l-1 \leq m \leq l$$

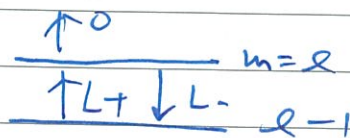
取交集 $\therefore -l \leq m \leq l$

$\because m$ 為整數, 上式表示, l 一定是整數, 否則 L_{\pm} 可以將 m 帶到甚大於 l 之值, 這是不合理的! ($\because l$ 之值 $< (L^2)^{1/2}$!)

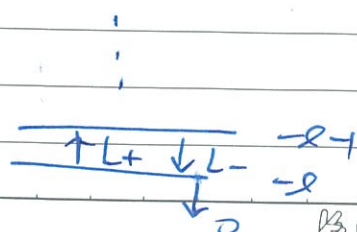
且當 $m = -l$ 時 $\int dR |L_- \psi_m|^2 = \hbar^2 [l(l+1) - m^2 + m] \int dR |\psi_m|^2 = 0$

$$\therefore L_- \psi_m = 0$$

同理 $m = l$ 時, $L_+ \psi_m = 0$



因此, 棒子到了 $m = \pm l$ 時, 即為斷



結論: $\hat{L}^2 Y_{lm} = \hbar^2 l(l+1) Y_{lm}$, $l = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$
 $\hat{L}_z Y_{lm} = \hbar m Y_{lm}$, $-l \leq m \leq l$

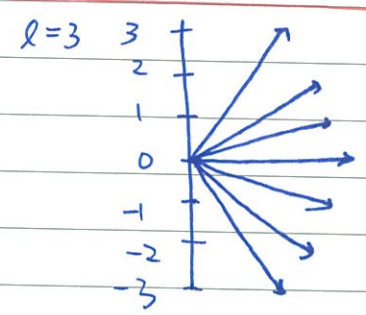
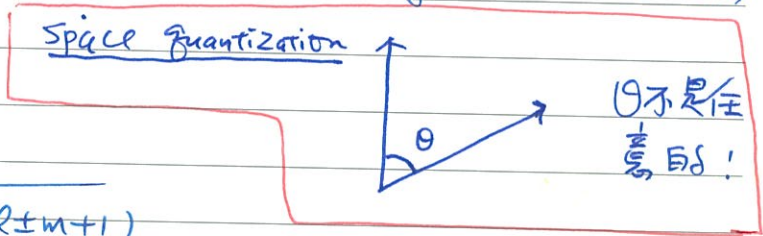
$m = \text{integers}$

$\hat{L}_{\pm} Y_{lm} = C_{\pm}(l, m) Y_{l, m \pm 1}$

(這是 $C=0$ 之情形), 稱為 orbital angular momentum

利用 (a) 及 (b), 可求出

$C_{\pm}(l, m) = \hbar \sqrt{(l \mp m)(l \pm m + 1)}$



(iv) Y_{lm} (eigenfunctions) 之求法

先用 $Y_{l, l}(\theta, \phi) = e^{il\phi} \Theta_{ll}(\theta)$

及 $L_+ Y_{ll} = 0$ $\hat{L}_+ = \hbar e^{i\phi} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + i \cot \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)$

求出 $Y_{ll}(\theta, \phi) = \underbrace{K}_{\text{常數}} (\sin \theta)^l e^{il\phi}$

由 normalisation 決定

再由 $L_- Y_{ll} = C_-(l, l) Y_{l, l-1}$ 求出 $Y_{l, l-1}$

$L_- Y_{l, l-1} = C_-(l, l-1) Y_{l, l-2} \dots Y_{l, l-2}$

alternative: 由 $Y_{l, -l}(\theta, \phi) = e^{-il\phi} \Theta_{l, -l}(\theta)$ 出, 求

利用 $L_- Y_{l, -l} = 0$ $\hat{L}_- = \hbar e^{-i\phi} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + i \cot \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)$
 求出 $\Theta_{l, -l}(\theta)$

再利[↑]用 \hat{L}_+ 向上“爬”[↑]，求出其他 $Y_{\ell,m}(\theta,\phi)$!
梯子

在此，我們[↓]仔細推導 $Y_{\ell,m}(\theta,\phi)$ ，只列出重要結果如下：

$$\textcircled{1} Y_{\ell,m}(\theta,\phi) = (-1)^m e^{im\phi} \left[\frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi} \frac{(\ell-m)!}{(\ell+m)!} \right]^{1/2} P_{\ell}^m(\cos\theta)$$

$P_{\ell}^m(u) \equiv$ associated Legendre polynomials

$$\equiv (-1)^{\ell+m} \frac{(\ell+m)!}{(\ell-m)!} \frac{(1-u^2)^{-m/2}}{2^{\ell}\ell!} \left(\frac{d}{du} \right)^{\ell-m} (1-u^2)^{\ell}$$

例： $Y_{0,0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$

$$\textcircled{2} P_{\ell}^{-m}(u) = (-1)^m \frac{(\ell-m)!}{(\ell+m)!} P_{\ell}^m(u)$$

$$Y_{1,1} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} e^{i\phi} \sin\theta$$

$$Y_{\ell,-m}(\theta,\phi) = (-1)^m Y_{\ell,m}^*(\theta,\phi)$$

$$Y_{1,0} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos\theta$$

$$Y_{1,-1} = +\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} e^{-i\phi} \sin\theta$$

見背面

$$\textcircled{3} \int d\Omega = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta$$

(見 Fig 12-3)
A-4

$$\int d\Omega Y_{\ell,m}^*(\theta,\phi) Y_{\ell',m'}(\theta,\phi) = \delta_{\ell,\ell'} \delta_{m,m'}$$

(正交)

且 $Y_{\ell,m}$ 形成一基底，任意 $f(\theta,\phi)$

$$f(\theta,\phi) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} C_{\ell m} Y_{\ell m}(\theta,\phi)$$

$$C_{\ell m} = \int d\Omega Y_{\ell m}^*(\theta,\phi) f(\theta,\phi)$$

$$\therefore Y_{1,1}(\theta, \phi) + Y_{1,-1}(\theta, \phi) = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \times z i \sin\theta \sin\phi$$

$$Y_{1,0}(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos\theta$$

$$\therefore \tilde{Y}_{1,1}(\theta, \phi) = \frac{1}{2i} (Y_{1,1} + Y_{1,-1}) - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} Y_{1,0}$$

換句話說，以 X 軸 為 quantization axis 之 $l=1, m=1$ 狀態
為以 Z 軸 為 quantization axis 之態 $Y_{1,1}, Y_{1,-1}$ 及 $Y_{1,0}$ 的組合
(皆為 $l=1$)

在 $\tilde{Y}_{1,1}$ 中找到 $l=1, m=1$ 之機率 = $|\frac{1}{2i}|^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

$$l=1, m=-1 \quad \therefore \quad = |\frac{-1}{2i}|^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$l=1, m=0 \quad \therefore \quad = |\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Implication: Z 軸靜動時, l 不變, 但 m 可以改變

④ Classical limit

\therefore l 不隨 Z 軸靜動改變
故 l 不與 m 有關

先複習所謂之 space quantization.

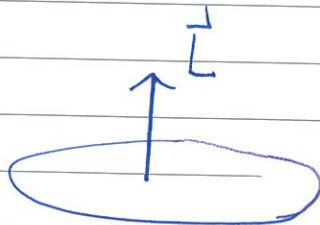
古典中, $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$, $\vec{L} \perp \vec{r}$ 及 \vec{p}
↑
若是靜態的

two salient points

④a \vec{L} 是一個方向固定的向量, L_x, L_y 及 L_z 可以精確的測得

④b 運動軌跡與 \vec{L} 垂直

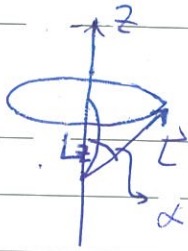
如:



方向固定

在量物中, L 不再可視為一個向量:

給定一個方向 (z 軸), 被允許的狀態為:



$$L_z = \ell h, (\ell-1)h, \dots, -\ell h$$

$$L_x, L_y \text{ 皆不確定, 但 } L^2 = \ell(\ell+1)h^2$$

因此, 這些狀態約可視為左圖的情形: L 在一個 cone 上作 fluctuation!

$$\text{其中 } \cos \alpha = \frac{m}{\sqrt{\ell(\ell+1)}} = \frac{\ell}{\sqrt{\ell(\ell+1)}}, \frac{\ell-1}{\sqrt{\ell(\ell+1)}}, \dots, \frac{-\ell}{\sqrt{\ell(\ell+1)}}$$

當 ℓ 小時, 這些狀態會古典完全不像! (因為 L 並不是固定的!)

只有在 $\ell \rightarrow \infty$ 時, $m = m_{\max} = \ell$ (or $-\ell$) 時,

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1/\ell}} \rightarrow 1$$

此時 $L^2 \approx \ell^2 h^2 = L_z^2$, 所以, L 約可視為一個在 z 軸之向量! \Rightarrow 合 (4a) 吻合.

而: $|\Psi_{\ell m}(\theta, \phi)|^2 \propto \sin^{2\ell} \theta$ 在 $\ell \rightarrow \infty$ 時, 只侷限在 $\theta = \pi/2$

即在 z 軸垂直之 xy plane 上

這又合 (4b) 吻合, 所以 $|m| = \ell$, 在 $\ell \rightarrow \infty$ 之狀態為古典之對應!

其他 $|m| < \ell$ 之狀態, ^(keep $\frac{m}{\ell}$ fixed) 如 所示, 其 $\alpha \neq 0$ ($\theta \neq \pi/2$)

L 並不可視為固定的向量, 因此 不是古典之對應.

若 $\int d\Omega |f(\theta, \phi)|^2 = 1$

則 $|C_{\ell m}|^2 =$ 找到 L^2, L_z 各為 $\ell(\ell+1)\hbar^2, m\hbar$ 之機率

因此, 找到角動量為 $\hbar^2\ell(\ell+1)$ 之機率

$$= \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} |C_{\ell m}|^2$$

註, 若只考慮 ϕ

則注意 $f(\phi) = \sum_m a_m \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\phi}$

$$\text{且 } \langle L_z \rangle = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} m\hbar |C_{\ell m}|^2$$

例: 如果我們取 x 軸為 quantization axis



可以得到 $\tilde{Y}_{\ell,1}(\theta_x, \phi_x)$, 則 $\tilde{Y}_{\ell,1}(\theta_x, \phi_x)$ 與 $Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \phi)$ 之關係如何?

首先 (θ, ϕ) 與 (θ_x, ϕ_x) 之關係如下:

$$\sin\theta \cos\phi = \cos\theta_x \quad (\text{page 11-3})$$

$$\sin\theta \sin\phi = \sin\theta_x \cos\phi_x$$

$$\cos\theta = \sin\theta_x \sin\phi_x$$

$$\therefore \tilde{Y}_{\ell,1}(\theta_x, \phi_x) = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} e^{i\phi_x} \sin\theta_x = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} (\cos\phi_x \sin\theta_x + i \sin\phi_x \sin\theta_x)$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} (\sin\theta \sin\phi + i \cos\theta)$$