

PHYS 4410
Quantum Mechanics 2
Spring 2023

Lecture 19

Clebsch-Gordan coefficients

March 6

1 Review: angular momentum addition
 spin j_1 particle interacting w/ j_2 spin ($H = \vec{J}_1 \cdot \vec{J}_2$)

$$j_1 \otimes j_2 = |j_1 - j_2| \oplus (|j_1 - j_2| + 1) \oplus \dots \oplus (j_1 + j_2)$$

Uncoupled $|j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle$ \longleftrightarrow Coupled $|j m\rangle$ (allowed val of j above)

$$m_1 = -j_1, \dots, j_1$$

$$m_2 = -j_2, \dots, j_2$$

Goal: find basis transformation

Example: for $\frac{1}{2} \otimes \frac{1}{2} = 0 \oplus 1$

$$|11\rangle = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$|10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \left| \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \right]$$

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

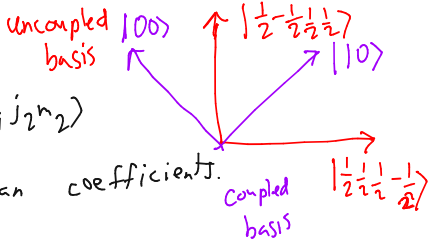
$$|00\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle - \left| \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \right]$$

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Some general notation:

$$|j, m\rangle = \sum \underbrace{C_{m_1 m_2 m}^{j_1 j_2 j}}_{\text{Clebsch-Gordan coefficients}} |j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle$$

Clebsch-Gordan coefficients.



Claim: $C_{m_1 m_2 m}^{j_1 j_2 j} = \langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2 | j, m \rangle$

$$\langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2 | [|j, m\rangle = \sum C |j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle]$$

$$= C_{m_1' m_2' m}^{j_1 j_2 j}$$

$$\langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2 | j, m \rangle = \sum_{m_1 m_2} C_{m_1 m_2 m}^{j_1 j_2 j} \underbrace{\langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2 | j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2 \rangle}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & m_1 = m_1' \ \& \ m_2 = m_2' \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

3 Finding C-G coeff: $\frac{1}{2} \otimes \frac{1}{2} = 0 \oplus 1$: $m_1 + m_2 = m$
 $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1)$

Only one state has $m=1$, $j=1$: $|\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle = |11\rangle$
 $(\vec{J}_2 = \hbar \hat{k})$
 $(\vec{J}_1 + \vec{J}_2)^2 = \vec{J}^2 = (1+1) \cdot \hbar^2 = 2\hbar^2$
 $(j+1)j\hbar^2$

$m=-1$ & $j=1$: $|-1\rangle = |\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Find } |10\rangle &\propto J_- |11\rangle = [J_x - iJ_y] |11\rangle \\ &= [J_{1x} + J_{2x} - i(J_{1y} + J_{2y})] |11\rangle \\ &= [J_{1-} + J_{2-}] |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$= \hbar |\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \hbar |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2}\rangle, \text{ so } |10\rangle = \frac{|\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle + |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2}\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$m_1 \rightarrow m_1 - 1$ $m_2 \rightarrow m_2 - 1$

4 $\begin{matrix} j \\ 100 \end{matrix}$ is an orthogonal vector to $\begin{matrix} 110 \end{matrix}$

$$|00\rangle = a \begin{matrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \rangle + \cancel{b} \begin{matrix} ? \\ -a \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \rangle$$
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right] + \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$\langle 10|00\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot a + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} b = 0, \text{ so } a = -b.$$

$$\langle 00|00\rangle = 1 = |a|^2 + |-a|^2 = 2|a|^2. \text{ Choose } a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|00\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right] - \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right] \cdot \underbrace{e^{i\phi}}_{\text{doesn't matter}}$$

Recap: C-G coefficients:

$$\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} | 00 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} | 00 \rangle = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} | 00 \rangle = \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} | 00 \rangle = 0$$

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The full transformation:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 |\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\rangle \\
 |\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\rangle \\
 |\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\rangle \\
 |\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\rangle
 \end{array}
 \rightarrow
 \begin{array}{cccc}
 |11\rangle & |10\rangle & |1-1\rangle & |00\rangle \\
 \downarrow & & & \\
 \left(\begin{array}{cccc}
 -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & +\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & +\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0
 \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}$$

Entries are C-G coefficients.

6 General strategy: for $j_1 \otimes j_2 = \dots$

$$|(j_1+j_2)(j_1+j_2)\rangle = |j_1 j_1 j_2 j_2\rangle$$

one orthogonal state w/ $m=j_1+j_2-1$

J_- ↓ (prop to)

$$|(j_1+j_2)(j_1+j_2-1)\rangle \propto (J_{1-} + J_{2-}) |j_1 j_1 j_2 j_2\rangle$$

J_- ↓

$$|(j_1+j_2-1)(j_1+j_2-1)\rangle$$

J_- ↓

$$|(j_1+j_2)(j_1+j_2-2)\rangle \leftarrow \text{always orthogonal} \rightarrow |(j_1+j_2-1)(j_1+j_2-2)\rangle$$

Found all states w/ $j=j_1+j_2$

$m=j_1+j_2-2$ sector:
one vector orthogonal to both.

$$|(j_1+j_2-2)(j_1+j_2-2)\rangle$$

one spin:

$$J_- |j m\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m-1)} |j(m-1)\rangle$$

J_- ↓

$$|(j_1+j_2)(-j_1, -j_2)\rangle = |j_1 - j_1 j_2 - j_2\rangle$$

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$$j_1 \quad j_2 \\ 4 \oplus 1 = 3 \oplus 4 \oplus 5$$

What is: $|55\rangle = |44 \ 11\rangle$ ✓
 $j_1 \quad m_1 \quad j_2 \quad m_2$

Next: $|54\rangle$ $J_- |55\rangle = (J_{1-} + J_{2-}) |4411\rangle$
 $\hbar\sqrt{10} |54\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{8} |4311\rangle + \hbar\sqrt{2} |4410\rangle$

$$|54\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} |4311\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} |4410\rangle$$

Jump to $|44\rangle$: $|44\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} |4311\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} |4410\rangle$ } $|4311\rangle$ & $|4410\rangle$
 only 2 states w/
 $m=4$

Calculate: $|43\rangle$
 $J_- |44\rangle = (J_{1-} + J_{2-}) \left[\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} |4311\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} |4410\rangle \right]$

$$\hbar\sqrt{8} |43\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} \left[\hbar\sqrt{14} |4211\rangle + \hbar\sqrt{2} |4310\rangle \right] \\ - \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} \left[\hbar\sqrt{8} |4310\rangle + \hbar\sqrt{2} |441-1\rangle \right]$$

$$|43\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{7}{20}} |4211\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{4}{20}} |441-1\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{9}{20}} |4310\rangle$$