

# 相対論的量子力学

Dirac 方程式.

連続方程式

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{J}: \text{流密度} \\ \rho: \text{密度} \end{array} \right.$$

Schrödinger eq.

$$\psi^* \rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + V\psi \quad \left. \vphantom{\psi^*} \right\} \text{複素共役}$$

$$\psi \rightarrow -i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi^*}{\partial x^2} + V\psi^*$$

$$\Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\psi\psi^*) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\psi\psi^*) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{\hbar}{2mi} \left( \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right) \right\} = 0 \quad \text{連続式}$$

$$\rho = \psi^* \psi, \quad \mathcal{J} = \frac{\hbar}{2mi} \left( \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right) \quad \text{連続式}$$

Klein-Gordon eq.

$$\text{光速} \approx c, \quad \varepsilon \quad E^2 = m_0^2 c^4 + c^2 p^2 \quad \text{連続式} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E = mc^2 \\ p = mV \\ m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\hat{p} \rightarrow -i\hbar \nabla^2 \text{より}$$

$$\left\{ \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \left( \frac{m_0 c}{\hbar} \right)^2 \right\} \psi = \left\{ \square - \left( \frac{m_0 c}{\hbar} \right)^2 \right\} \psi = 0 \quad \text{Klein-Gordon eq.} \quad \text{⊗}$$

$$m_0 = 0 \rightarrow \square \psi = 0 \quad \text{相対論的波動方程式}$$

光の量子化の連続式

1) Klein-Gordon eq.

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} - \left( \frac{m_0 c}{\hbar} \right)^2 \psi = 0$$

$$\rho = -\frac{1}{c^2} \left( \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} - \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} \right)$$

⊗ は 2階微分を含むから、 $\psi, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$  は任意に選べる。

$$\mathcal{J} = - \left( \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right)$$

∴ ある  $\rho > 0$  連続式保証なし

→ 連続式なし

# Dirac 方程式の導出

時間空間の 1 階微分  $1 = cT = \dots$   $a^2 + b^2 = (a+ib)(a-ib)$

$$(E - V)^2 = m_0^2 c^4 + c^2 (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) \quad V = V(x, y, z)$$

$E \rightarrow H$  である。

$$H = V \pm c \sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 + m_0^2 c^2}$$

$$p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 + m_0^2 c^2 = (\alpha_x p_x + \alpha_y p_y + \alpha_z p_z + \beta m_0 c)^2 \quad \text{ただし } \alpha_i, \beta \text{ は } i\hbar^{-1} \text{ の次元}$$

一般に、未知なものを  $\rightarrow$  全て演算子と見做す。

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{p}_x^2 + \hat{p}_y^2 + \hat{p}_z^2 + m_0^2 c^2 &= (\hat{\alpha}_x \hat{p}_x + \hat{\alpha}_y \hat{p}_y + \hat{\alpha}_z \hat{p}_z + \hat{\beta} m_0 c) \\ &\quad \times (\hat{\alpha}_x \hat{p}_x + \hat{\alpha}_y \hat{p}_y + \hat{\alpha}_z \hat{p}_z + \hat{\beta} m_0 c) \\ &= \hat{\alpha}_x^2 \hat{p}_x^2 + \hat{\alpha}_x \hat{\alpha}_y \hat{p}_x \hat{p}_y + \hat{\alpha}_x \hat{\alpha}_z \hat{p}_x \hat{p}_z + \hat{\alpha}_x \hat{\beta} \hat{p}_x m_0 c \\ &\quad + \hat{\alpha}_y \hat{\alpha}_x \hat{p}_y \hat{p}_x + \hat{\alpha}_y^2 \hat{p}_y^2 + \hat{\alpha}_y \hat{\alpha}_z \hat{p}_y \hat{p}_z + \hat{\alpha}_y \hat{\beta} \hat{p}_y m_0 c \\ &\quad + \hat{\alpha}_z \hat{\alpha}_x \hat{p}_z \hat{p}_x + \hat{\alpha}_z \hat{\alpha}_y \hat{p}_z \hat{p}_y + \hat{\alpha}_z^2 \hat{p}_z^2 + \hat{\alpha}_z \hat{\beta} \hat{p}_z m_0 c \\ &\quad + \hat{\beta} \hat{\alpha}_x m_0 c \hat{p}_x + \hat{\beta} \hat{\alpha}_y m_0 c \hat{p}_y + \hat{\beta} \hat{\alpha}_z m_0 c \hat{p}_z + \hat{\beta}^2 m_0^2 c^2 \end{aligned}$$

式を整理すると、

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\alpha}_x^2 = \hat{\alpha}_y^2 = \hat{\alpha}_z^2 = \hat{\beta}^2 = 1 \\ \hat{\alpha}_x \hat{\alpha}_y = -\hat{\alpha}_y \hat{\alpha}_x, \quad \hat{\alpha}_y \hat{\alpha}_z = -\hat{\alpha}_z \hat{\alpha}_y, \quad \hat{\alpha}_z \hat{\alpha}_x = -\hat{\alpha}_x \hat{\alpha}_z, \quad \hat{\alpha}_i \hat{\beta} = -\hat{\beta} \hat{\alpha}_i \quad (i=x, y, z) \\ \hat{\alpha}_y \hat{\alpha}_z = -\hat{\alpha}_z \hat{\alpha}_y, \quad \hat{\alpha}_i \hat{\alpha}_j = -\hat{\alpha}_j \hat{\alpha}_i \end{aligned}$$

これを満たす  $\alpha$  は以下

$$\hat{\alpha}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{\alpha}_y = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & 1 \\ & & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{\alpha}_z = \begin{pmatrix} & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Dirac 行列

$$\hat{\alpha}_i^\dagger = \hat{\alpha}_i \quad \dots \text{ 実数, Hermiticity}$$

$$f, z, + a \text{ etc.}, \quad \hat{H} = \hat{V} + c \hat{\alpha}_x \hat{p}_x + c \hat{\alpha}_y \hat{p}_y + c \hat{\alpha}_z \hat{p}_z + \hat{\beta} m_0 c^2 \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\Rightarrow z'' \quad \hat{H} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \quad \hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \quad \dots \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -i\hbar c \left( \hat{\alpha}_x \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \hat{\alpha}_y \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + \hat{\alpha}_z \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right) + \beta m_0 c^2 \psi + V \psi$$

(Dirac 方程式)

$$\Rightarrow z'' \quad \psi = [\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4]^T \quad \text{etc.}$$

成分  $\Rightarrow z''$  として

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial t} = (V + m_0 c^2) \psi_1 - i\hbar c \frac{\partial \psi_3}{\partial z} - i\hbar c \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \psi_4$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial t} = (V + m_0 c^2) \psi_2 + i\hbar c \frac{\partial \psi_4}{\partial z} - i\hbar c \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \psi_3$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_3}{\partial t} = (V - m_0 c^2) \psi_3 - i\hbar c \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial z} - i\hbar c \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \psi_2$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_4}{\partial t} = (V - m_0 c^2) \psi_4 + i\hbar c \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial z} - i\hbar c \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \psi_1$$

$$V=0 \text{ (自由粒子) } \text{ etc.}, \quad \frac{\hat{\beta}}{\hbar c} \text{ etc.}$$

$$i\hat{\beta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial (ct)} = -i\hat{\beta} \left( \hat{\alpha}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{\alpha}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{\alpha}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \psi + \frac{m_0 c}{\hbar} \psi \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\Rightarrow z'' \quad \left. \begin{aligned} g^k &= \hat{\beta} \hat{\alpha}_k \quad (k=1, 2, 3) \\ g^4 &= \hat{\beta} \\ (x^1, x^2, x^3, x^4) &= (x, y, z, ct) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ etc.}$$

$$i \left( g^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + g^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} + g^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} + g^4 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \right) \psi - \frac{m_0 c}{\hbar} \psi = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{M=1}^4 i g^M \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x^M} - \frac{m_0 c}{\hbar} \psi = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow i g^M \partial_M \psi - \frac{m_0 c}{\hbar} \psi = 0 \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\Rightarrow z'' \quad g^M g^N + g^N g^M = 2\delta^{MN} \quad (M, N=1, 2, 3, 4) \text{ 等成立}$$

• Dirac 方程式の解.

$V=0$  の自由粒子の解を求めよう.

$$\psi_j = u_j e^{i(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z - \omega t)} \quad \text{平面波}$$

$$E = \hbar \omega, \quad p_x = \hbar k_x, \quad p_y = \hbar k_y, \quad p_z = \hbar k_z \quad \text{E(1)(2)}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (E - m_0 c^2) u_1 - c p_z u_3 - c(p_x - i p_y) u_4 &= 0 \\ (E - m_0 c^2) u_2 - c(p_x + i p_y) u_3 + c p_z u_4 &= 0 \\ (E - m_0 c^2) u_3 - c p_z u_1 - c(p_x - i p_y) u_2 &= 0 \\ (E - m_0 c^2) u_4 - c(p_x + i p_y) u_1 + c p_z u_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

これらの解を求めよ条件  $\rightarrow \det A = 0$

$$(E^2 - m_0^2 c^4 - c^2 p^2)^2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow E^2 = m_0^2 c^4 + c^2 p^2$$

$$E = \pm (m_0^2 c^4 + c^2 p^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

正のエネルギー  $E_+$   $E_+ = (m_0^2 c^4 + c^2 p^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad 1 \leq k \leq 2$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u_1 &= \frac{c p_z}{E_+ + m_0 c^2}, \quad u_2 = \frac{c(p_x + i p_y)}{E_+ + m_0 c^2}, \quad u_3 = 1, \quad u_4 = 0 \\ u_1 &= \frac{c(p_x - i p_y)}{E_+ + m_0 c^2}, \quad u_2 = \frac{-c p_z}{E_+ + m_0 c^2}, \quad u_3 = 0, \quad u_4 = 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

負のエネルギー  $E_-$   $E_- = - (m_0^2 c^4 + c^2 p^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u_1 &= 1, \quad u_2 = 0, \quad u_3 = \frac{-c p_z}{-E_- + m_0 c^2}, \quad u_4 = \frac{-c(p_x + i p_y)}{-E_- + m_0 c^2} \\ u_1 &= 0, \quad u_2 = 1, \quad u_3 = \frac{-c(p_x - i p_y)}{-E_- + m_0 c^2}, \quad u_4 = \frac{-c p_z}{-E_- + m_0 c^2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

+  $\rightarrow$  電子

-  $\rightarrow$  陽電子 (Dirac の予言)

Anderson 1936 1- $\lambda$  量

平面波  $\psi$  は  $e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$  と  $z$  方向への伝播を伴う。これは容易に知られる。

$$\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow (\hat{A} \hat{B})^\dagger = \hat{B}^\dagger \hat{A}^\dagger$$

$$\gamma^{4\dagger} = \gamma^4, \quad \gamma^{R\dagger} = -\gamma^R \quad (R=1,2,3)$$

$$\sum_{M=1}^4 i \frac{\partial \psi^\dagger}{\partial x^M} \gamma^M - \frac{m_0 c}{\hbar} \psi^\dagger = 0$$

同様に  $\psi^\dagger \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 1}$

$$\sum_{M=1}^4 i \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial x^M} \gamma^M + \frac{m_0 c}{\hbar} \bar{\psi} = 0, \quad \text{ただし } \bar{\psi} = \psi^\dagger \gamma^4$$

(1)  $\bar{\psi} \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times 4}$ ,  $\psi \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 1}$ ,  $\psi^\dagger \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times 4}$ .

$$\sum_{M=1}^4 \bar{\psi} \gamma^M \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x^M} + \sum_{M=1}^4 \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial x^M} \gamma^M \psi = 0$$

$$\text{よって } \sum_{M=1}^4 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^M} (\bar{\psi} \gamma^M \psi) = 0 \quad \text{である。}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\bar{\psi} \gamma^1 \psi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\bar{\psi} \gamma^2 \psi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\bar{\psi} \gamma^3 \psi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial (ct)} (\bar{\psi} \gamma^4 \psi) = 0$$

$$P = \bar{\psi} \gamma^4 \psi = \psi^\dagger \psi$$

$$j^R = c \bar{\psi} \gamma^R \psi \quad \text{である。} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + \text{div } j = 0 \quad \text{が得られる。}$$

$$P > 0$$

よって Dirac eq. は連続方程式を満たす。

• Dirac 方程式  $\hat{H} = \hat{L} + \hat{P}^2$  角運動量

非相対論的 Schrödinger eq. ではない,  $\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_0} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) + V$  ではない.

$\hat{L}_x = \hat{y}\hat{p}_z - \hat{z}\hat{p}_y = -i\hbar \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$  交換関係

$[\hat{H}, \hat{L}_x] = 0, [\hat{H}, \hat{L}_y] = 0, [\hat{H}, \hat{L}_z] = 0$  である.

→ 軌道角運動量  $L$  は運動の定数である.

- 非相対論的 Dirac  $(\hat{H}_0 \equiv c\hat{p} = \hat{P})$  と  $\hat{L}$  との交換関係

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [\hat{H}_0, \hat{L}_x] &= -c\hbar^2 \left( \hat{\alpha}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \hat{\alpha}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \\ [\hat{H}_0, \hat{L}_y] &= -c\hbar^2 \left( \hat{\alpha}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \hat{\alpha}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \\ [\hat{H}_0, \hat{L}_z] &= -c\hbar^2 \left( \hat{\alpha}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - \hat{\alpha}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

交換関係

→  $L$  は運動の定数ではない.

( $L$  と  $\hat{S}$  の和が交換する)

$\hat{\sigma}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{\sigma}_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{\sigma}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

← Pauli 行列  $2 \times 2$  規格化  $c\hbar$ .

$\hat{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{\beta}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{\alpha}_x &= \hat{\beta}_1 \hat{\sigma}_x \\ \hat{\alpha}_y &= \hat{\beta}_1 \hat{\sigma}_y \\ \hat{\alpha}_z &= \hat{\beta}_1 \hat{\sigma}_z \\ \hat{\beta} &= \hat{\beta}_3 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$[\hat{H}_0, \hat{\sigma}_x] = 2c\hbar \left( \hat{\alpha}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \hat{\alpha}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$

$[\hat{H}_0, \hat{\sigma}_y] = 2c\hbar \left( \hat{\alpha}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \hat{\alpha}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$

$[\hat{H}_0, \hat{\sigma}_z] = 2c\hbar \left( \hat{\alpha}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - \hat{\alpha}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)$  である.

よって  $[\hat{H}, \hat{L}_x + \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{\sigma}_x] = 0, \dots \Rightarrow [\hat{H}, \hat{L} + \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{S}] = 0$

$\hat{S}^2$  角運動量演算子  $\hat{S} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{\sigma}$  である.

$\hat{J} = \hat{L} + \hat{S}$  である.

$[\hat{H}, \hat{J}] = 0$  である.  $\hat{J}$  が運動の定数である.

Pauli 行列  $\in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  Dirac  $(\hat{H} \equiv c\hat{p} = \hat{P})$  は

$\hat{H} = \hat{V} + c \hat{\beta}_1 (\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{p}_x + \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{p}_y + \hat{\sigma}_z \hat{p}_z) + \hat{\beta}_3 m_0 c^2$  である.

Dirac 方程式  $\hat{H} \psi = E \psi$  は  $\hat{S}^2$  に自発的に固有値  $\frac{3}{4} \hbar^2$  がある.

電磁場中の Dirac 方程式

$$p \rightarrow p - eA \quad (\text{Dirac の 4 成分})$$

$$\hat{H}_0 = e\phi + c \left\{ \hat{\alpha}_x (\hat{p}_x - e\hat{A}_x) + \hat{\alpha}_y (\hat{p}_y - e\hat{A}_y) + \hat{\alpha}_z (\hat{p}_z - e\hat{A}_z) \right\} + \hat{\beta} m_0 c^2$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \psi \quad \text{と表す。}$$

$$\left\{ (i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - e\phi) - c \hat{\alpha} \cdot (\hat{p} - e\hat{A}) - \hat{\beta} m_0 c^2 \right\} \psi = 0 \quad \text{と表す。}$$

$$\text{左かき} \quad \left\{ (i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - e\phi) + c \hat{\alpha} \cdot (\hat{p} - e\hat{A}) + \hat{\beta} m_0 c^2 \right\} \psi = 0 \quad \text{と表す}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ (i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - e\phi)^2 - c^2 (\hat{p} - e\hat{A})^2 - m_0^2 c^4 + i\hbar c e (\hat{\alpha}_x E_x + \hat{\alpha}_y E_y + \hat{\alpha}_z E_z) + i\hbar c^2 e (\underbrace{\hat{\alpha}_x \hat{\alpha}_y}_{\hat{\sigma}_z} B_z + \underbrace{\hat{\alpha}_y \hat{\alpha}_z}_{\hat{\sigma}_x} B_x + \underbrace{\hat{\alpha}_z \hat{\alpha}_x}_{\hat{\sigma}_y} B_y) \right\} \psi = 0 \quad \text{と表す}$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ (i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - e\phi)^2 - c^2 (\hat{p} - e\hat{A})^2 - m_0^2 c^4 + i\hbar c e (\hat{\alpha} \cdot E) - c^2 \hbar e (\hat{\sigma} \cdot B) \right\} \psi = 0 \quad \text{と表す}$$

$$E = E_1 + m_0 c^2 \quad \text{と表す}$$

↑ 相対論的  
↑ 非相対論的

$$E_1 \ll m_0 c^2, \quad e\phi \ll m_0 c^2$$

$$(E_1 + e\phi + m_0 c^2)^2 - m_0^2 c^4 = 2m_0 c^2 (E_1 + e\phi) + (E_1 + e\phi)^2$$

$$\therefore \text{右かき} \quad (E - e\phi)^2 - m_0^2 c^4 \approx 2m_0 c^2 (E_1 - e\phi)$$

$$\rightarrow E_1 \psi' = \left\{ \frac{1}{2m_0} (\hat{p} - e\hat{A})^2 - e\phi - \frac{i\hbar c}{2m_0 c} \hat{\alpha} \cdot E + \frac{e\hbar}{2m_0} \hat{\sigma} \cdot B \right\} \psi'$$

$$\text{電子スピンの磁気モーメント} \mu_s \rightarrow \hbar \hat{\sigma} \cdot B = \mu_s \cdot B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_0} \hat{\sigma} \cdot B$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{\sigma} = \hat{S} \quad \text{と表す。} \quad \mu_s = \frac{e}{m_0} \hat{S} \quad \text{と表す。}$$

2.4.4. 磁気モーメント

$$\text{円電流} \rightarrow \mu = I \cdot A$$

$$A = \pi r^2, \quad I = eV / 2\pi r \quad \text{より} \quad \mu = \frac{eV}{2\pi r} \pi r^2 = \frac{e}{2m_0} (\hbar m v r) \rightarrow \mu = \frac{e}{2m_0} \hbar$$

$$\left\{ (\hat{E} - e\phi) + c\hat{\alpha} \cdot (\hat{p} - e\hat{A}) + \hat{\beta} m_0 c^2 \right\} \left\{ (\hat{E} - e\phi) - c\hat{\alpha} \cdot (\hat{p} - e\hat{A}) - \hat{\beta} m_0 c^2 \right\} \psi = 0 \quad \text{展开得}$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ (\hat{E} - e\phi)^2 - \left[ \hat{\alpha} \cdot (\hat{p} - e\hat{A}) \right]^2 - m_0^2 c^4 \right. \\ \left. - (\hat{E} - e\phi) \hat{\alpha} \cdot (\hat{p} - e\hat{A}) + \hat{\alpha} \cdot (\hat{p} - e\hat{A}) (\hat{E} - e\phi) \right\} \psi = 0$$

$$(\alpha \cdot B)(\alpha \cdot C) = B \cdot C + i\sigma \cdot (B \times C) \quad \text{其中 } B=C=(\hat{p}-e\hat{A}) \quad \text{展开}$$

$$(\hat{p} - e\hat{A}) \times (\hat{p} - e\hat{A}) = -e(\hat{A} \times \hat{p} + \hat{p} \times \hat{A}) = i\hbar e \nabla \times \hat{A} = i\hbar e \hat{B}$$

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

$$\left[ \hat{\alpha} \cdot (\hat{p} - e\hat{A}) \right]^2 = (\hat{p} - e\hat{A})^2 - e\hbar i \hat{\sigma} \cdot \hat{B} \quad \text{展开}$$

最后两项得

$$e\hat{\alpha} \cdot (\hat{E}\hat{A} - \hat{A}\hat{E}) + e\hat{\alpha} \cdot (\phi\hat{p} - \hat{p}\phi)$$

$$= i\hbar e \hat{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial t} + i\hbar e \hat{\alpha} \cdot \nabla \phi = -i\hbar e \hat{\alpha} \cdot \hat{E} \quad \leftarrow \hat{E} = -\frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial t} - \nabla \phi$$

于是得

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \left( i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - e\phi \right)^2 - c^2 (\hat{p} - e\hat{A})^2 - m_0^2 c^4 + i\hbar e (\hat{\alpha} \cdot \hat{E}) - c^2 \hbar e (\hat{\sigma} \cdot \hat{B}) \right\} \psi = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \psi = \begin{pmatrix} u_1(r) \\ u_2(r) \\ u_3(r) \\ u_4(r) \end{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{iEt}{\hbar}} \quad \text{代入得}$$

$$\left( 2m_0^2 c^2 (E - e\phi) - c^2 (\hat{p} - e\hat{A})^2 - c^2 e\hbar (\hat{\sigma} \cdot \hat{B}) \right) \begin{pmatrix} u_1(r) \\ u_2(r) \end{pmatrix} + i\hbar e \hat{\sigma} \cdot \hat{E} \begin{pmatrix} u_3(r) \\ u_4(r) \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

⊗⊗



量子論

Biot-Savart law  $B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} ze \frac{v \times v}{r^3} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{ze}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{r^3} \ell$

(  $\ell = v \times p = v \times mv$  )

スピンの磁気モーメント  $\mu_s = -\frac{e}{m} \hbar \mathcal{S} = -\frac{2\mu_B}{\hbar} \mathcal{S}$

$\mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m} = 9.2732 \times 10^{-24} \text{ A}\cdot\text{m}^2$

スピンの磁気相互作用

$H_{s_0} = -\mu_s \cdot B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ze^2}{m^2} \frac{1}{r^3} (\ell \cdot \mathcal{S})$   $\times \tau_{s_0}$

Dirac 方程式から求めた値より、2倍大きい。

スピン軌道相互作用の導出

$$\left\{ (i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - e\phi) - c \hat{\alpha} \cdot \hat{p} - \hat{\beta} m_0 c^2 \right\} \Psi = 0 \quad (A=0 \quad \Sigma ct)$$

$$\Psi(r,t) = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{pmatrix} e^{-i \frac{E}{\hbar} t} \quad \text{エネルギー}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (E - e\phi - m_0 c^2) \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} &= c (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{p}) \begin{pmatrix} u_3 \\ u_4 \end{pmatrix} \\ (E - e\phi + m_0 c^2) \begin{pmatrix} u_3 \\ u_4 \end{pmatrix} &= c (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{p}) \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Weyl 方程式} \\ (m=0) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Pauli 行列} \\ \hat{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{\sigma} \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$E - e\phi + m_0 c^2 \approx 2m_0 c^2 \ll c^2. \quad \begin{pmatrix} u_3 \\ u_4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2m_0 c} (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{p}) \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

⑤⑥ エネルギー E を含む項は、 $\frac{i e \hbar}{4m^2 c^2} (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{E}) (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{p}) \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}$  と表す。

$$(\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{E}) (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{p}) = (\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{p}) + i (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot [\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{p}]) \quad \text{が成立する。}$$

ポテンシャル  $\phi(r) = U(r) \ll c^2$ .  $\mathbf{E} = -\text{grad} \phi(r) = -\nabla \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dr} \right)$

$$\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{p} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dr} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dr} \hbar \boldsymbol{\ell}$$

$$\text{よって } \frac{i e \hbar}{4m^2 c^2} (\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{p}) + \frac{e \hbar^2}{4m^2 c^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dr} \right) (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \boldsymbol{\ell})$$

$$\hookrightarrow \hat{H}_{so} = \frac{e \hbar^2}{2m^2 c^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dr} \right) (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \boldsymbol{\ell})$$

スピン軌道相互作用  $\ll \ll c^2 = \gamma$

$U(r) = -\frac{Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$  (Coulomb) であり、 $\frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dr} \neq \frac{1}{r^3}$  であり。

$$\rightarrow H_{so} = \frac{\mu_0}{8\pi} Z \left( \frac{e \hbar}{m} \right)^2 \frac{1}{r^3} (\boldsymbol{\ell} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})$$

⑦⑧ 円電流に対する Biot-Savart の法則から得られた「磁場」の  $\frac{1}{2}$  倍。

431) Rashba  $\frac{\hbar}{2m} \nabla U(r)$  spin-orbit interaction

$$\frac{dU(r)}{dr} \frac{\hbar}{r} \rightarrow \nabla U(r) \text{ である}$$

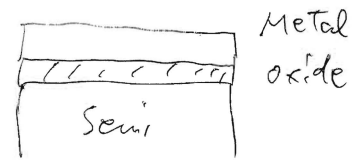
$$H_{SO} = d_R \sigma \cdot (p \times \nabla U(r)) \text{ である (} \therefore \text{ } d \text{ は定数)}$$

$$- d_R (p \times \nabla U(r)) \text{ の磁場 (= 磁場). (Zeeman energy } - \sigma \cdot B)$$

金属 / 絶縁体 / 半導体 接合 (MOS) の界面  $\rightarrow$  界面に平行な電場変化

M O S

$$p \times \nabla U \propto p \times z \text{ である, } \begin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_y \\ -p_x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$H_R = \frac{d_R}{\hbar} (p_x \sigma_y - p_y \sigma_x) \text{ である}$$

$= H_0 + H_R$

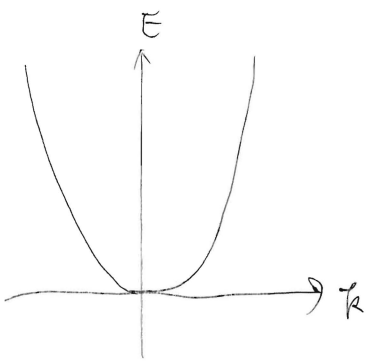
$$H_R = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} & i d_R k_- \\ -i d_R k_+ & \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \end{pmatrix}$$

ここで  $k_{\pm} = k_x \pm i k_y$

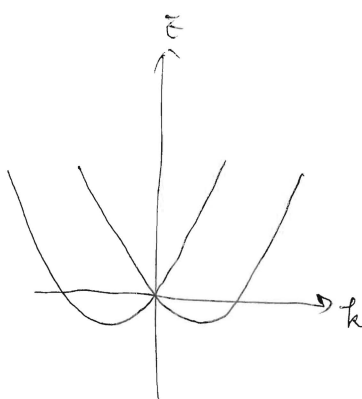
また  $\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

対角化

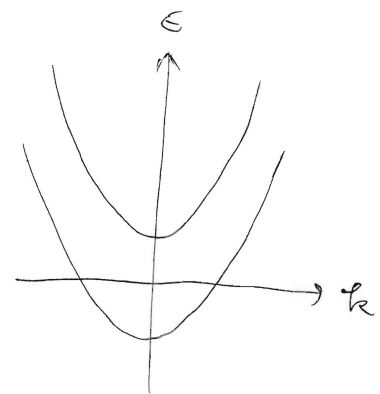
$$\bar{E}_{R\pm} = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \pm d_R k$$



自由電子



Rashba 分裂



Zeeman 分裂

• 中心力場中の Dirac 方程式

$$\text{全角運動量 } \hat{J}^2 = (\hat{L} + \hat{S})^2 = \hat{L}^2 + 2\hat{L} \cdot \hat{S} + \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2$$

$$\hat{H}_0 \propto \hat{L}^2 \text{ (非交換 (交換))}$$

$$\hat{L} \cdot \hat{S} = \frac{1}{2}\hbar \hat{L} \cdot \hat{\sigma} \quad \text{交換}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{K} = \beta \left\{ (\hat{L} \cdot \hat{\sigma}) + \hbar \right\} \quad \text{導出する}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{K}^2 &= \hat{L}^2 + (\hat{L} \cdot \hat{\sigma})\hbar + \hbar^2 \\ &= \left( \hat{L} + \frac{\hbar}{2}\hat{\sigma} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}\hbar^2 \\ &= \left( \hat{J} + \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{L} \cdot \hat{\sigma} &= \hat{L}^2 + i\hat{\sigma} \cdot (\hat{L} \times \hat{L}) \\ &= \hat{L}^2 - \hat{\sigma} \cdot \hat{L} \quad \left( \hat{L} \times \hat{L} = i\hat{L} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって } \hat{K}^2 \psi = \left\{ \left( j + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar \right\}^2 \psi \quad \text{交換}$$

$$\hat{K} \psi = k \hbar \psi \quad k = \pm \left( j + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{また } \left\langle \frac{1}{\hbar} (\hat{L} \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \right\rangle &= \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left\langle \left( \hat{J}^2 - \hat{L}^2 - \frac{3}{4}\hat{\sigma}^2 \right) \right\rangle \\ &= j(j+1) - l(l+1) - \frac{3}{4} = \begin{cases} -(j + \frac{3}{2}) & l = j + \frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき} \\ (j - \frac{1}{2}) & l = j - \frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって } k = \begin{cases} -(j + \frac{1}{2}) & l = j + \frac{1}{2} \\ j + \frac{1}{2} & l = j - \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 \text{ の固有値 } s(s+1) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}+1) = \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{交換}$$

次に、極座標表示で考察する

$$\hat{p}_r = (-i\hbar \nabla)_r = -i\hbar \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{1}{r} (\hat{r} \cdot \hat{p} - i\hbar)$$

交換関係

$$\hat{\alpha}_r = \frac{1}{r} (\hat{\alpha} \cdot \hat{r})$$

$$(\hat{\alpha} \cdot \hat{r})(\hat{\alpha} \cdot \hat{p}) = (\hat{r} \cdot \hat{p}) + i(\hat{L} \cdot \hat{\sigma}) = \hat{r} \hat{p}_r + i\beta \hat{K}$$

$$(\hat{\alpha} \cdot \hat{p}) = \hat{\alpha}_r \hat{p}_r + \frac{i\hat{\alpha}_r \beta \hat{K}}{r}$$

$$\hat{r} \cdot \hat{p} = \hat{r} \hat{p}_r + i\hbar$$

$$\hat{\beta} \hat{K} = \beta^2 \left\{ \hat{L} \cdot \hat{\sigma} + \hbar \right\} \quad (\beta^2 = 1)$$

$$\hat{L} \cdot \hat{\sigma} = \hat{\beta} \hat{K} - \hbar$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{H}_0 = \hat{V}(r) + c\hat{\alpha}_r \hat{p}_r + \frac{ic\hat{\alpha}_r \beta \hat{K}}{r} + \hat{\beta} m_0 c^2 \quad \text{Dirac Hamiltonian の導出}$$

$$\rightarrow \left( c\hat{\alpha}_r \hat{p}_r + \frac{i\hbar c \hat{\alpha}_r \beta}{r} + \hat{\beta} m_0 c^2 + \hat{V}(r) - E_{n,k} \right) \psi(n, k, m) = 0 \quad (*)$$

$\psi(n, k, l)$  は方位角、角度方向に分離できる。 ( $\hat{\alpha}_r, \hat{\beta}$  が  $\hat{H}_0$  と交換 (交換) する)

$$\hat{H}_0 \Psi(n, k, m) = E_{n, k} \Psi(n, k, m)$$

$$\hat{K} \Psi(n, k, m) = k \hbar \Psi(n, k, m)$$

$$\hat{J}_z \Psi(n, k, m) = m \hbar \Psi(n, k, m)$$

⊗ に  $\hbar$  を  $\beta$  とおくと、 $\hbar$  の式を  $\beta$  の式に置き換える

$$\left( c \hat{p}_r - \frac{i \hbar c k}{r} \right) \left\{ \hat{d}_r \Psi(-n, k, m) \right\} + (m_0 c^2 + \hat{V}(r) - E_{n, k}) \Psi(+n, k, m) = 0$$

$$\hbar = \beta \hbar, \Psi(\pm n, k, m) = \frac{1}{2} (1 \pm \beta) \Psi(n, k, m)$$

⊗ に  $\hbar$  を  $\delta$  とおくと、 $\beta \hat{d}_r$  を  $\delta$  とおくと  $\hbar$  の式に置き換える

$$\left( c \hat{p}_r + \frac{i \hbar c k}{r} \right) \Psi(+n, k, m) - (m_0 c^2 - \hat{V}(r) + E_{n, k}) \left\{ \hat{d}_r \Psi(-n, k, m) \right\} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \delta_1 &= \frac{m_0 c^2 + E_{n, k}}{\hbar c}, \quad \delta_2 = \frac{m_0 c^2 - E_{n, k}}{\hbar c} \\ \delta &= \sqrt{\delta_1 \delta_2} = \frac{i}{\hbar} p_{n, k}, \quad p = \delta \cdot r, \\ \Psi(+n, k, m) &= \frac{F(r)}{r} \\ i \hat{d}_r \Psi(-n, k, m) &= \frac{G(r)}{r} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \delta \\ \Psi(+n, k, m) \\ i \hat{d}_r \Psi(-n, k, m) \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{etc.}$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \frac{d}{dp} + \frac{k}{p} \right) G(p) - \left( \frac{d}{d\delta} + \frac{rV(r)}{p \hbar c} \right) F(p) = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{d}{dp} - \frac{k}{p} \right) F(p) - \left( \frac{d}{d\delta} - \frac{rV(r)}{p \hbar c} \right) G(p) = 0$$

$$\pm \delta = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{\hbar c r}, \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} \quad (\text{微細構造定数}) \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\left( \frac{d}{dp} + \frac{k}{p} \right) G(p) - \left( \frac{d}{d\delta} - \frac{\alpha}{p} \right) F(p) = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{d}{dp} - \frac{k}{p} \right) F(p) - \left( \frac{d}{d\delta} + \frac{\alpha}{p} \right) G(p) = 0$$

この解は  $\delta_1 = \delta_2 = \delta$  である。

$\psi(\pm n, R, m)$  は  $r=0$  での有限,  $r \rightarrow \infty$  での 0.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P=0 \text{ での } G(P) = F(P) = 0 \\ P \rightarrow \infty \text{ での } G(P) = F(P) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$\rightarrow G(P) = g(P)e^{-P}, F(P) = f(P)e^{-P}$  として

$$g(P) = P^S \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n' P^{n'} \quad f(P) = P^S \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_n' P^{n'} \quad \text{級数展開}$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dP} - 1 + \frac{R}{P}\right) g_{n'} - \left(\frac{d_2}{\sigma} - \frac{d}{P}\right) f_{n'} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dP} - 1 - \frac{R}{P}\right) f_{n'} - \left(\frac{d_1}{\sigma} + \frac{d}{P}\right) g_{n'} = 0 \quad (\text{合流型超幾何関数})$$

$$P^{S-1} \text{ での比較 } \left. \begin{aligned} (s+R)g_0 + d f_0 = 0 \\ -d g_0 + (s-R)f_0 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow s = \sqrt{R^2 - d^2}$$

$$P^{S+t-1} \text{ での比較 } (s+t+R)g_t - g_{t-1} + d f_t - \frac{d_2}{\sigma} f_{t-1} = 0$$

$$(s+t-R)f_t - f_{t-1} - d g_t - \frac{d_1}{\sigma} g_{t-1} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{g_t}{f_t} = \frac{(s+t-R)d_2 - d\sigma}{d d_2 + (s+t+R)} \quad \text{また } \frac{g_0}{f_0} = \frac{s-R}{d} = -\frac{d}{s+R}$$

$$t = n'+1 \text{ での } \lambda \text{ 比較 } g_{n'} = -\frac{d_2}{\sigma} f_{n'} \quad (n' \geq 0)$$

$$\text{したがって } 2d \cdot (s+n') = d(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2) = \frac{2d}{hc} E_{n',R}$$

$$\text{よって } E_{n',R} = mc^2 \left\{ 1 + \frac{d^2}{(s+n')^2} \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (n' = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

静止エネルギー  $E_0 = mc^2$  であり  $d^2 \neq 0$  であるから  $l=2$ .

$$E_{n',R} = E_n - \frac{|E_n| d^2}{n^2} \left( \frac{4n}{|R|} - 3 \right) \quad \text{と } |R| = j + \frac{1}{2}$$

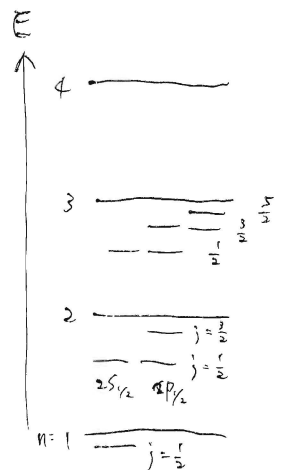
$$E_{n,j} = E_n - \frac{|E_n| d^2}{n^2} \left( \frac{4n}{j + \frac{1}{2}} - 3 \right)$$

$$\text{よって } E_n = \frac{mc^2 d^2}{2n^2} = \frac{me^4}{2(\hbar c_0)^2 \hbar^2 n^2} = \frac{R}{n^2} \quad (\text{非相対論})$$

よって、相対論効果により、エネルギー準位がシフトする

$j = l \pm \frac{1}{2}$  により指定される。

各  $l$  に対して、 $l < s$  が成り立つ。相対論補正が必要。



$j$  指定する  
 $2s_{1/2}, 2p_{1/2}$  の方が近い  
 $\rightarrow 54 \rightarrow 7$