

PHYS 543: Quantum Mechanics II

Homework assignment 3

Due Wednesday, October 21, 2015, at 11:00 am

**Problem 3.1.**

- A spin, detuned by  $-\Delta$  from the rf field, initially in the  $|\uparrow\rangle$  state, is subjected to an instant  $\pi/2$  pulse at  $t = 0$ . Calculate the mean  $y$  component of the magnetic moment as a function of time  $t > 0$ .
- An ensemble of spins is *inhomogeneously broadened*: each spin has a different  $\Delta$ . The detunings follow the following distribution:

$$p(\Delta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}\Delta_0} e^{-(\Delta/\Delta_0)^2}.$$

Averaging over the ensemble, under the conditions of part (a), calculate the mean  $y$  component of the magnetic moment as a function of time  $t > 0$ .

- After time  $t_0 \gg 1/\Delta_0$ , the ensemble is hit by an instant  $\pi$  pulse. Calculate the mean  $y$  component of the magnetic moment as a function of time  $t > t_0$ .
- Sketch the behavior of the collective magnetic component as a function of time, showing the behavior for all moments when it is significantly nonzero.

The phenomenon observed in part (c) is known as the *spin echo*.

Work in the rotating basis. Use the following assumptions when solving this problem.

- The Rabi frequency  $\Omega \gg \Delta$ , so the  $\pi/2$  pulse can be considered precise in spite of the detunings.
- The fictitious magnetic field is oriented along the positive  $x$  axis.
- No damping or relaxation are present.

**Problem 3.2.** Show that, for any integer or semi-integer non-negative  $l_1, l_2$ , the state  $|l_1, m_1 = l_1\rangle \otimes |l_2, m_2 = l_2\rangle$  is an eigenstate of operators  $\hat{L}^2$  and  $\hat{L}_z$  (where  $\hat{\vec{L}} = \hat{\vec{L}}_1 + \hat{\vec{L}}_2$ ) with the eigenvalues corresponding to  $l = l_1 + l_2, m = m_1 + m_2$ .

**Problem 3.3.** Calculate all Clebsch-Gordan coefficients corresponding to the coupling between systems with  $l_1 = \frac{3}{2}$  and  $l_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ , using the same approach as developed in the class.

- Find all possible values of  $l$  for which the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients do not vanish.
- Using the result of the previous problem, write

$$|l = 2, m = 2\rangle = |m_1 = 3/2, m_2 = 1/2\rangle. \quad (1)$$

Obtain the corresponding Clebsch-Gordan coefficient.

- Apply the lowering operator  $\hat{L}_- = \hat{L}_{1-} + \hat{L}_{2-}$  to both sides of Eq. (1) several times to find the decompositions of all states  $|l = 2, m\rangle$  into the  $|m_1, m_2\rangle$  basis. Express the coefficients of these decompositions as Clebsch-Gordan coefficients.

- States  $|l = 2, m = 1\rangle$  and  $|l = 1, m = 1\rangle$  both decompose into states  $|m_1 = 3/2, m_2 = -1/2\rangle$  and  $|m_1 = 1/2, m_2 = 1/2\rangle$ . Knowing the decomposition of state  $|l = 2, m = 1\rangle$  from part (c), find the decomposition of  $|l = 1, m = 1\rangle$  that is orthogonal. The overall phase of that decomposition is a matter of convention. Choose that phase so that the coefficient in front of  $|m_1 = 3/2, m_2 = -1/2\rangle$  is real and positive.
- Repeat the third step for  $l = 1$ .

**Problem 3.4.** Alice and Bob each have a spin-1 particle. The added angular momentum of the two particles is in state  $|l = 2, m = -1\rangle$ . Alice performs a Stern-Gerlach measurement of her particle with the magnetic field along the  $x$  axis and detects the spin projection value  $m_x = 1$ .

- What state does this measurement prepare at Bob's location? The answer should be given in the eigenbasis of Bob's  $\hat{L}_z$ .
- What is the probability of this event?

**Problem 3.5.** An electron ( $s = 1/2$ ) is in a state with orbital quantum number  $l = 1$ . Initially at  $t = 0$ , the electron is prepared in state  $|m_l = 0, m_s = 1/2\rangle$ . Spin-orbit interaction with Hamiltonian  $\hat{H} = A\hat{L} \cdot \hat{S}$  is present.

- Write the initial state in the  $|j, m_j\rangle$  basis and find its evolution.
- Write the state of the electron, as a function of time, in the  $|m_l, m_s\rangle$  basis.
- Find the probability to find the electron in a state with  $m_s = 1/2$  as a function of time.

**Note:** it is allowed to use the table of Clebsch-Gordan coefficients in Problems 3.4. and 3.5.