

SPIN: THE X AND Y COMPONENTS

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Reference: Griffiths, David J. (2005), Introduction to Quantum Mechanics, 2nd Edition; Pearson Education - Problem 4.29.

Just as we found the eigenvalues and eigenspinors of S_z , we can do the same for the other 2 components. For S_y , for example, we have

$$(0.1) \quad S_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

We have, first, for the eigenvalues

$$(0.2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -i\frac{\hbar}{2} \\ i\frac{\hbar}{2} & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{4} = 0$$

from which

$$(0.3) \quad \lambda = \pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

So the eigenvalues of S_y are also $\pm\hbar/2$.

Solving the equation to find the eigenspinors gives

$$(0.4) \quad \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \pm \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.5) \quad \chi_+^{(y)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.6) \quad \chi_-^{(y)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

A similar calculation for S_x gives

$$(0.7) \quad \chi_+^{(x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.8) \quad \chi_-^{(x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

To find the probabilities of a particle that is in a general spin state $\chi = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ being in each of the eigenstates, we need to express the general state χ in terms of $\chi_+^{(y)}$ and $\chi_-^{(y)}$. First we convert the basis vectors:

$$(0.9) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\chi_+^{(y)} + \chi_-^{(y)})$$

$$(0.10) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}}(\chi_+^{(y)} - \chi_-^{(y)})$$

so

$$(0.11) \quad \chi = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a - ib)\chi_+^{(y)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a + ib)\chi_-^{(y)}$$

Thus the probability of the particle being in state $\chi_+^{(y)}$ is $|a - ib|^2/2$ and in state $\chi_-^{(y)}$ is $|a + ib|^2/2$.

The sum of these probabilities is (remember that a and b are, in general, complex, so we can't just say $|a + ib|^2 = a^2 + b^2$)

$$(0.12) \quad \frac{|a - ib|^2}{2} + \frac{|a + ib|^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(|a|^2 + |b|^2 - ia^*b + iab^* + |a|^2 + |b|^2 + ia^*b - iab^*)$$

$$(0.13) \quad = \frac{1}{2}(2|a|^2 + 2|b|^2)$$

$$(0.14) \quad = 1$$

since $|a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1$ from normalization.

Since $S_x^2 = S_y^2 = S_z^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, measuring S_y^2 will always give $\hbar^2/4$.

Since the eigenvalues of S_y are $\pm\hbar/2$ this follows.

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