

ROTATION OPERATOR FOR SPINORS

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Reference: Tom Lancaster and Stephen J. Blundell, *Quantum Field Theory for the Gifted Amateur*, (Oxford University Press, 2014), Problem 15.3.

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The rotation operator for spinors can be written as

$$\mathbf{R}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}, \theta) = e^{-i\theta(\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}})/2} \quad (1)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ is the 3-component vector of the Pauli spin matrices, θ is the angle of rotation and $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ is a unit vector along the axis of rotation. The exponential in 1 can be expanded in a power series with the result

$$\mathbf{R}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}, \theta) = I \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - i \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (2)$$

If we multiply out the dot product, we have

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} = \begin{bmatrix} n_z & n_x - in_y \\ n_x + in_y & -n_z \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

For rotations about the three coordinates axes, we have therefore

$$\mathbf{R}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}, \theta) = I \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - i \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} & -i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ -i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{R}(\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \theta) = I \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - i \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (6)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} & -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\theta}{2} & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{R}(\hat{\mathbf{z}}, \theta) = I \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - i \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (8)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^{-i\theta/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta/2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$