

## Lecture 3/4

### Angular momentum in quantum mechanics

Eigenvalues (same pattern for  $\hat{\mathbf{L}}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{S}}$  and total  $\hat{\mathbf{J}}$ )

$$|\mathbf{J}|^2 = J(J+1)\hbar^2, \quad J \geq 0$$

$$J_z = M_J \hbar, \quad M_J = -J, \dots, +J \quad \text{in steps of 1}$$

[Note:  $J$  denotes the quantum number, not the magnitude ( $|\mathbf{J}|$ )]

Orbital angular momentum: quantum numbers  $L, M_L$  must be integer

Intrinsic spin:  $S, M_S$  can be half-integers

$$\begin{array}{ll} \pi, H & S = 0 \\ e, \nu, N, q & S = \frac{1}{2} \\ g, \gamma, W, Z & S = 1 \end{array}$$

Addition of angular momenta  $\hat{\mathbf{J}} = \hat{\mathbf{J}}_1 + \hat{\mathbf{J}}_2$

possible values of total angular momentum quantum number

$$J = |J_1 - J_2|, \dots, J_1 + J_2 \quad \text{in steps of 1} \quad (\text{triangle rule})$$

## Parity

Reflection of all coordinates:  $\mathbf{r} \rightarrow -\mathbf{r}$

Vectors  $\mathbf{r}$ ,  $\mathbf{p}$  odd under parity; scalars  $|\mathbf{r}|$ ,  $t$  even

Angular momentum  $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}$  even (“axial” vector)

Assuming Hamiltonian is even  $\rightarrow$  parity  $P$  conserved

$P$ : multiplicative quantum number

Single particle with orbital angular momentum  $L$ :

$$P = (-1)^L$$

Two particles with  $L_1, L_2$ :  $P = (-1)^{L_1+L_2}$  (multiply)

or with relative angular momentum  $L_r$  (ignoring  $L_{CM}$ ):  $P = (-1)^{L_r}$

Photon intrinsic parity:  $P = -1$

Fermion and antifermion: opposite intrinsic parities

$$e^-, \nu, N, q \quad P = +1$$

$$e^+, \bar{\nu}, \bar{N}, \bar{q} \quad P = -1$$

## Internal symmetries

Symmetries under rotations of phases of wave functions

→ conserved charges

electric charge	$Q$	absolutely conserved
baryon number	$B$	strong, EM and weak (not in Big Bang or GUTs)
lepton number	$L$	like $B$ (but $\nu$ masses?)
isospin 3rd component	$I_3$	strong and EM but <b>not</b> weak

Isospin multiplets:  $I_3 = -I, \dots, +I$  in steps of 1

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p: I_3 = +\frac{1}{2} \\ n: I_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \text{magnitude } I = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (like spin-}\frac{1}{2}\text{)}$$