

Aula 5

Equação de autovalores para o spin

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{S}_z \psi = m_s \hbar \psi \\ \hat{S}^2 \psi = s(s+1) \hbar^2 \psi \end{array} \right. \quad \hat{S}^2 = \hat{S}_x^2 + \hat{S}_y^2 + \hat{S}_z^2$$

Operadores de spin

$$\hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{S}_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{S}_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Operadores de spin

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Autoestados de S_z

$$|\uparrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\downarrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \hat{S}_z |\uparrow\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} |\uparrow\rangle \\ \hat{S}_z |\downarrow\rangle = -\frac{\hbar}{2} |\downarrow\rangle \end{cases}$$

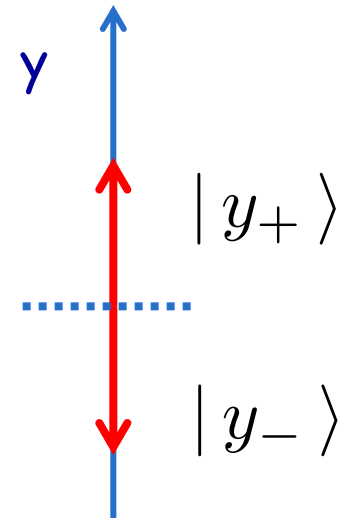
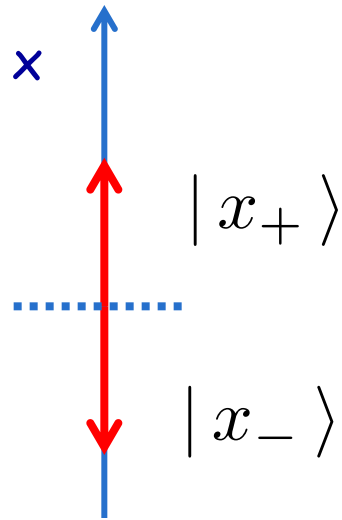
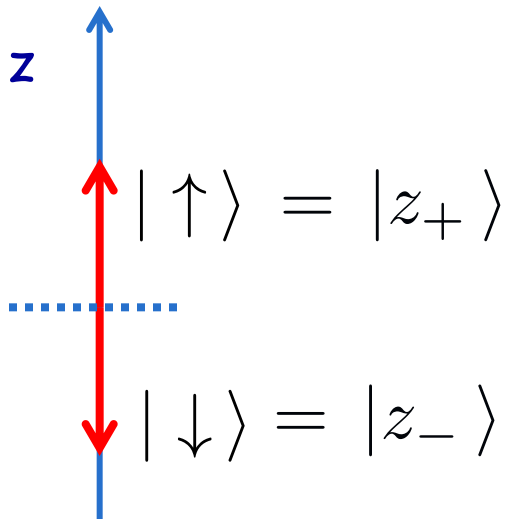
Operador no autoestado "errado" $\hat{S}_x |\uparrow\rangle = ?$

$$\hat{S}_x |\uparrow\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} |\downarrow\rangle$$

Não é equação de autovalores !!!

Autoestados dos operadores S_x e S_y

$$\hat{S}_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{S}_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Aula 6

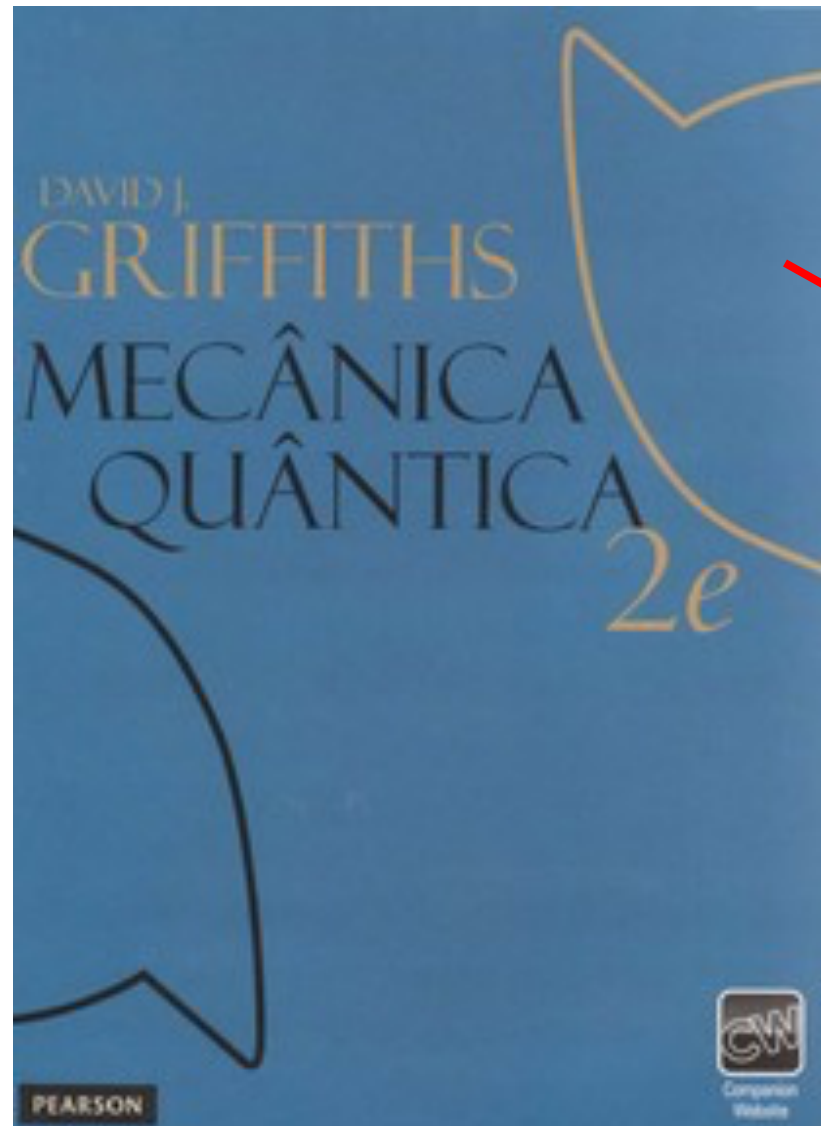
Autoestados, espaços, álgebra linear

Autovalores e autoestados de S_x

Medidas SG sequenciais

Autoestados de spin

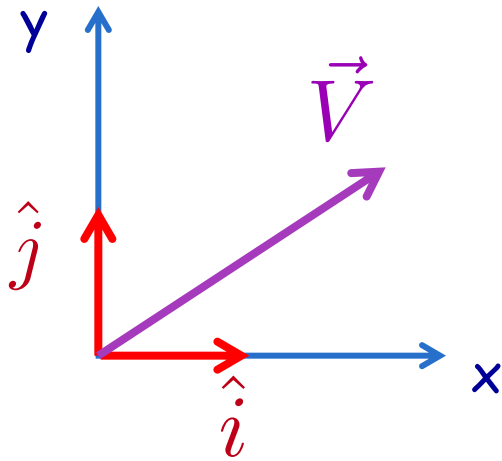
Para estudar o formalismo de spin vamos usar :



gato

Capítulo 4
pag. 128

Espaço vetorial de duas dimensões



versores

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{i} = |\hat{i}\rangle \\ \hat{j} = |\hat{j}\rangle \end{array} \right.$$

Normalizados : $\hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} = \langle \hat{i} | \hat{i} \rangle = 1$ $\hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} = \langle \hat{j} | \hat{j} \rangle = 1$

Ortogonais : $\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = \langle \hat{i} | \hat{j} \rangle = 0$ $\hat{j} \cdot \hat{i} = \langle \hat{j} | \hat{i} \rangle = 0$

Formam uma **base** !

Vetor genérico: $\vec{V} = V_x \hat{i} + V_y \hat{j} = V_x |\hat{i}\rangle + V_y |\hat{j}\rangle$

Autoestados de S^2 e S_z

$$|\uparrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\downarrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Autoestado adjunto = transposto do complexo conjugado

$$(|\uparrow\rangle^*)^T = |\uparrow\rangle^\dagger = \langle\uparrow|$$

$$\langle\uparrow| = (1 \quad 0) \quad \langle\downarrow| = (0 \quad 1)$$

Produto escalar

$$\langle \uparrow | \downarrow \rangle = (1 \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\langle \downarrow | \uparrow \rangle = (0 \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\langle \uparrow | \uparrow \rangle = (1 \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$\langle \downarrow | \downarrow \rangle = (0 \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

ortogonais

e

normalizados

ortonormais !

$$\left. \begin{aligned} |\uparrow\rangle &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & |\downarrow\rangle &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ Formam uma base !}$$

Vetor genérico: $|s\rangle = a|\uparrow\rangle + b|\downarrow\rangle$

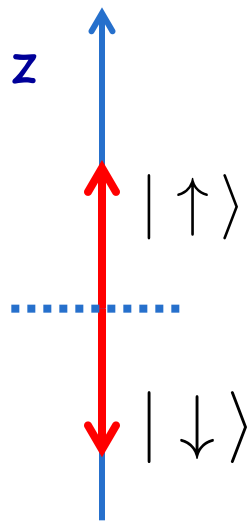
$$\langle s| = a^* \langle \uparrow| + b^* \langle \downarrow|$$

Normalizado: $\langle s|s\rangle = 1$

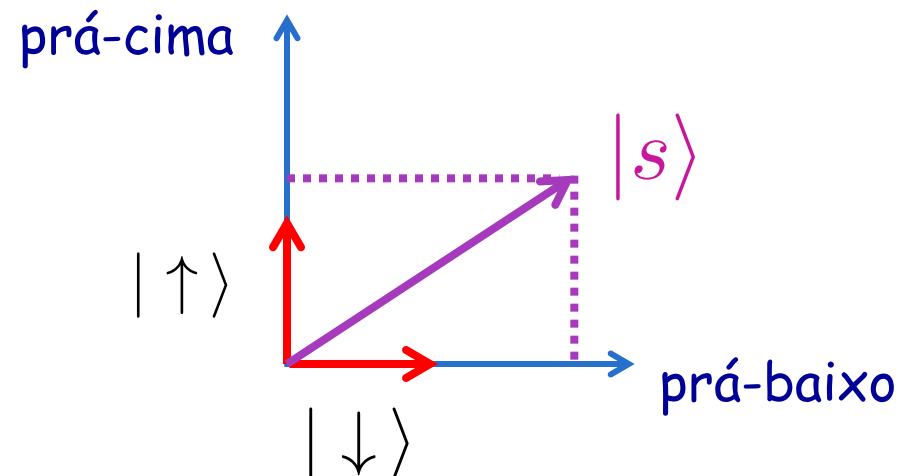
$$[a^* \langle \uparrow| + b^* \langle \downarrow|] \cdot [a|\uparrow\rangle + b|\downarrow\rangle] =$$

$$a^*a + b^*b = |a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1$$

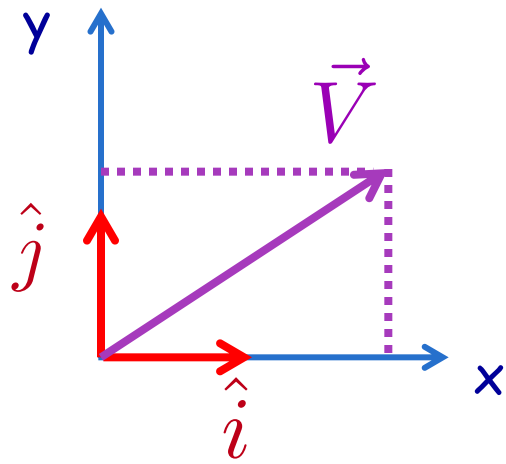
No espaço real:



No espaço vetorial abstrato:



$$|s\rangle = a|\uparrow\rangle + b|\downarrow\rangle$$

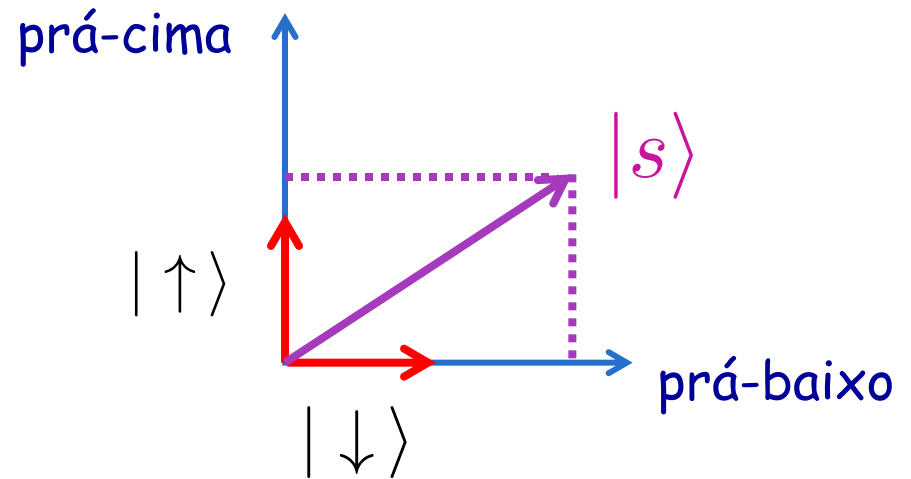


$$\vec{V} = V_x |\hat{i}\rangle + V_y |\hat{j}\rangle$$

Interpretação geométrica

$$P(|\uparrow\rangle) = |a|^2$$

$$P(|\downarrow\rangle) = |b|^2$$



$$|s\rangle = a |\uparrow\rangle + b |\downarrow\rangle$$

Interpretação probabilística

Probabilidade de observar
o "spin prá cima"

Probabilidade de observar
o "spin prá baixo"

Exemplos

$$|s\rangle = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}_{a} |\uparrow\rangle + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}_{b} |\downarrow\rangle$$

$$|a|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 50 \% \text{ prá cima}$$

$$|b|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 50 \% \text{ prá baixo}$$

$$|s\rangle = i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |\uparrow\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |\downarrow\rangle$$

$$|a|^2 = \frac{3}{4} \quad 75 \% \text{ prá cima}$$

$$|b|^2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad 25 \% \text{ prá baixo}$$

Medimos 100 sistemas idênticos, no mesmo estado $|s\rangle$

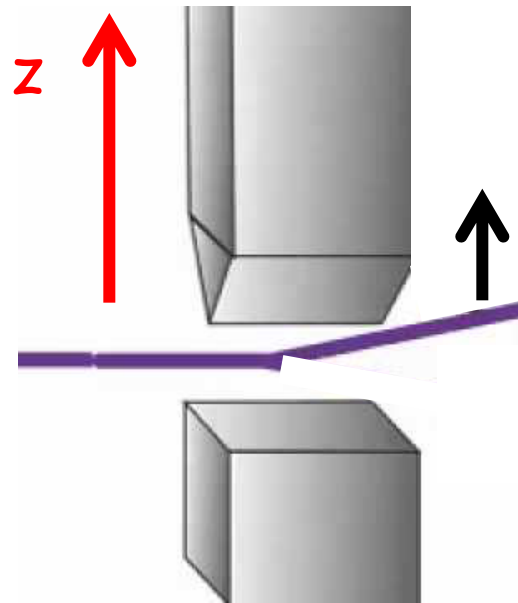
Em 75 vezes encontramos o "spin prá cima"

Observação sobre a medição

$$|s\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\uparrow\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\downarrow\rangle$$

Antes da medida o elétron está num estado de superposição !

Medida de
Stern Gerlach



A próxima medida
vai dar spin prá cima !

Depois da medida o elétron está no estado de "spin prá cima"

A medida fixa o estado !

Acaba com a superposição !



Schroedinger

"Colapso" da função de onda !

Operadores de spin

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Autoestados de S_z

$$|\uparrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\downarrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \hat{S}_z |\uparrow\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} |\uparrow\rangle \\ \hat{S}_z |\downarrow\rangle = -\frac{\hbar}{2} |\downarrow\rangle \end{cases}$$

Operador no autoestado "errado" $\hat{S}_x |\uparrow\rangle = ?$

$$\hat{S}_x |\uparrow\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} |\downarrow\rangle$$

Não é equação de autovalores !!!

Autoestados e autovalores de S_x

$$\hat{S}_x |x\rangle = a |x\rangle \quad \hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |x\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\hbar}{2} \beta = a \alpha \\ \frac{\hbar}{2} \alpha = a \beta \end{cases} \longrightarrow \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \longrightarrow \alpha = \pm \beta$$

$$\beta = \alpha$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{\hbar}{2}}$$

$$\beta = \alpha$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \boxed{a = \frac{\hbar}{2}}$$

$$\beta = -\alpha$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ -\alpha \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ -\alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \boxed{a = -\frac{\hbar}{2}}$$

Resumo

$$|x_+\rangle = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_x |x_+\rangle = \hat{S}_x \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|x_-\rangle = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_x |x_-\rangle = \hat{S}_x \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ -\alpha \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ -\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

Constante é determinada pela normalização

$$\langle x_+ | x_+ \rangle = 1 \quad \alpha (1 \ 1) \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\langle x_- | x_- \rangle = 1 \quad \alpha (1 \ -1) \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|x_+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

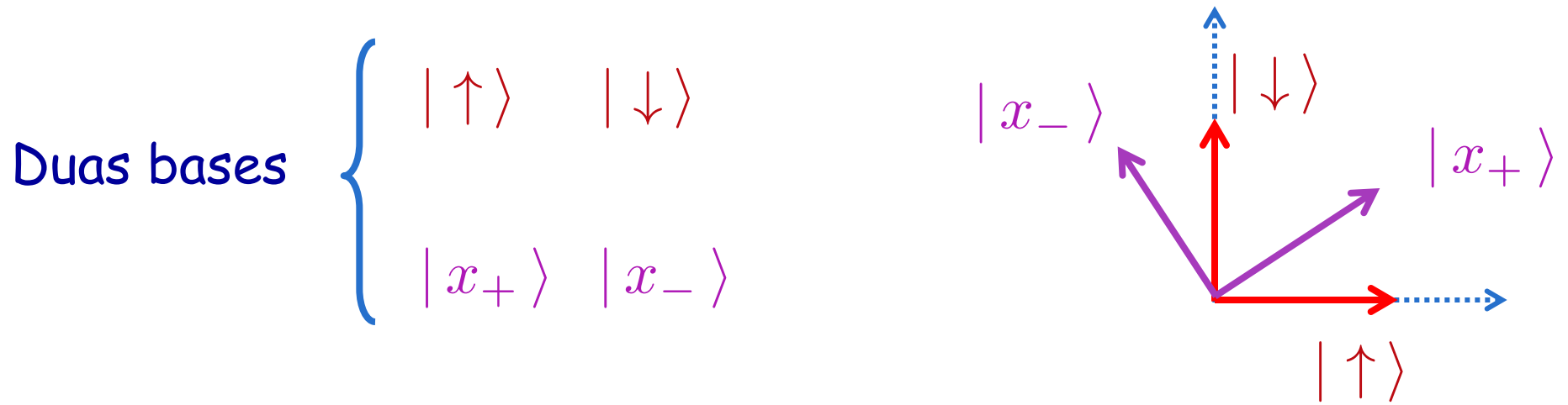
$$|x_-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle x_+ | x_- \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle x_- | x_+ \rangle = 0$$

Ortogonais e normalizados : formam uma base

Duas bases



$$|\uparrow\rangle = \alpha |x_+\rangle + \beta |x_-\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (1 \ 0) \alpha \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + (1 \ 0) \beta \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1 = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (0 \ 1) \alpha \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + (0 \ 1) \beta \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}$$

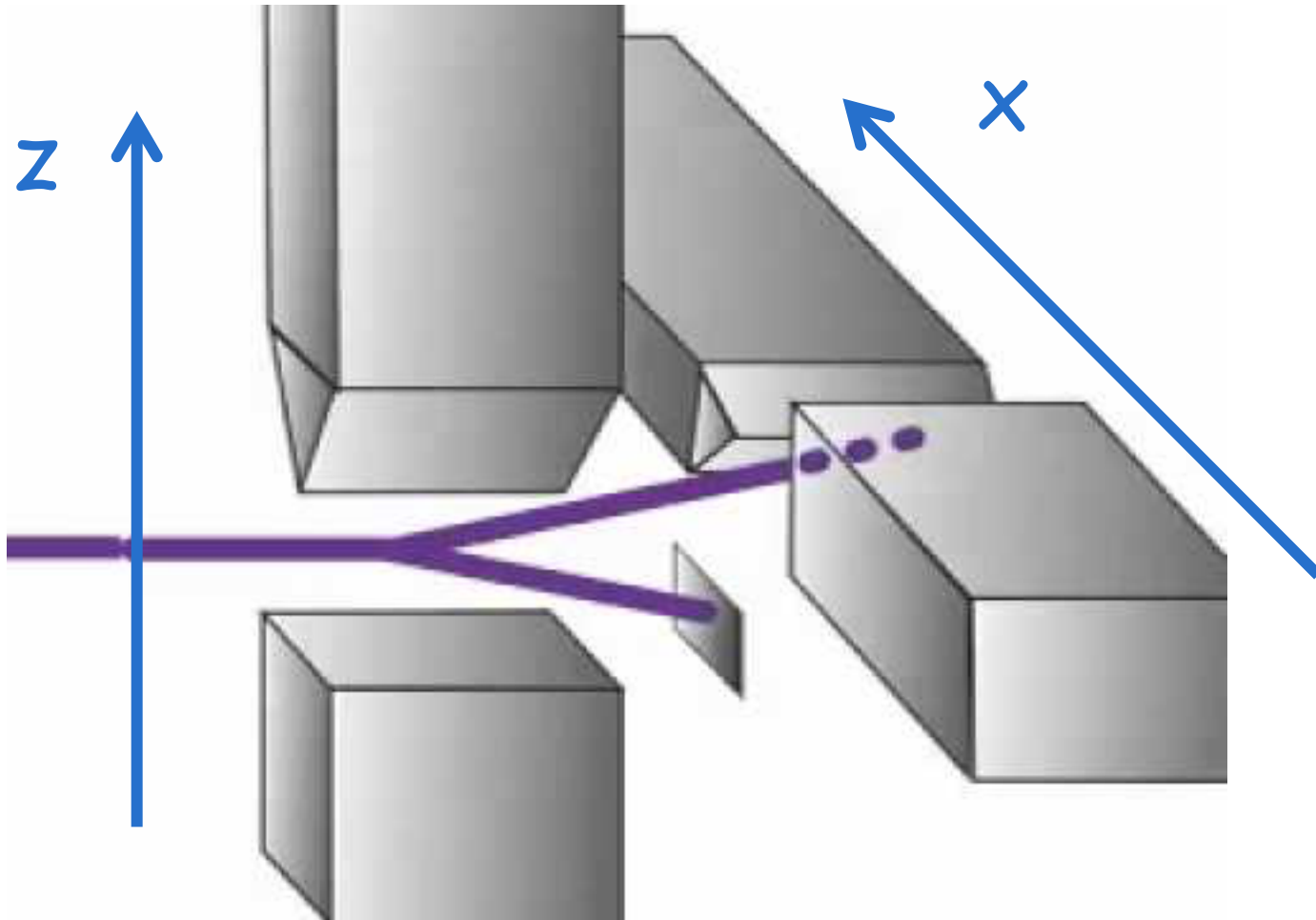
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right. \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|\uparrow\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |x_+\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |x_-\rangle$$

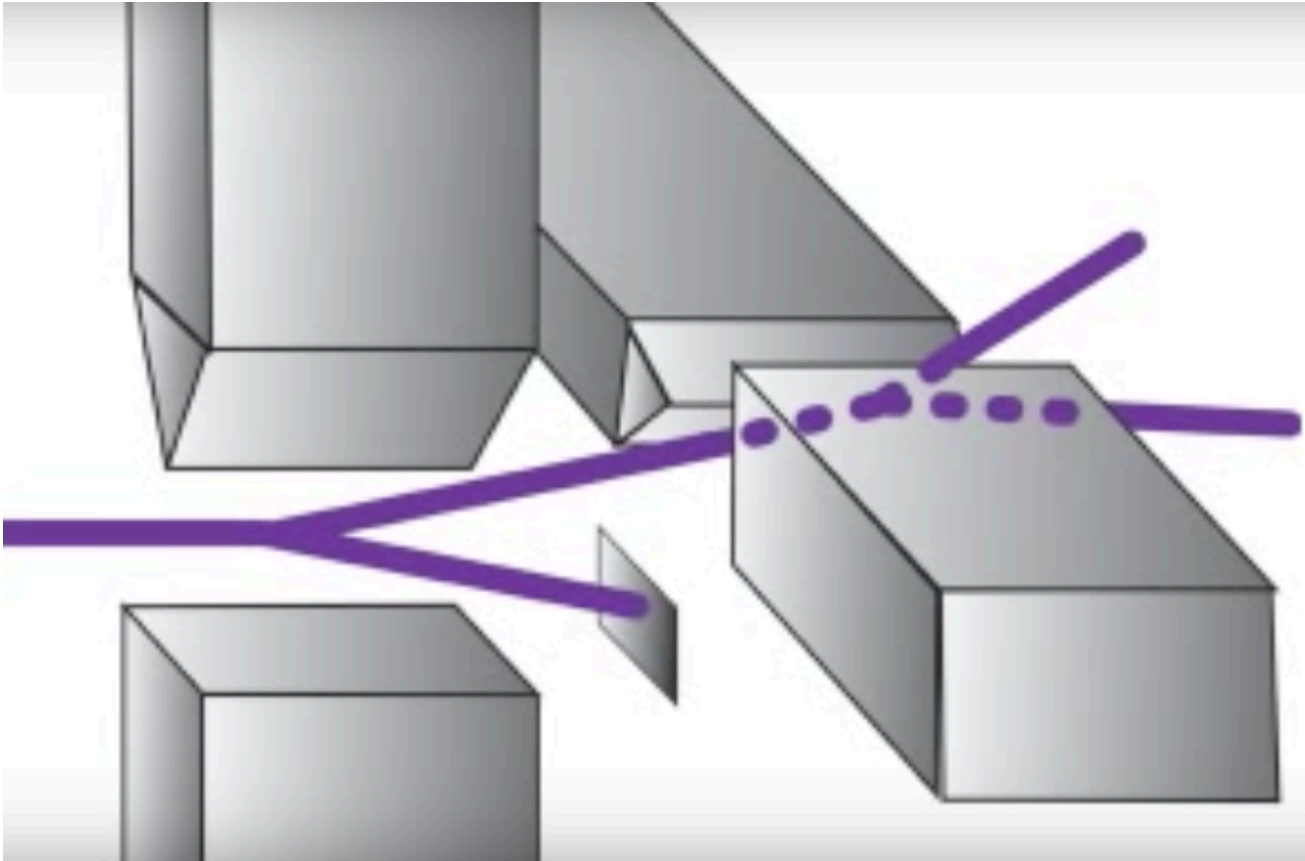
50 % - 50 %

Stern - Gerlach Sequential

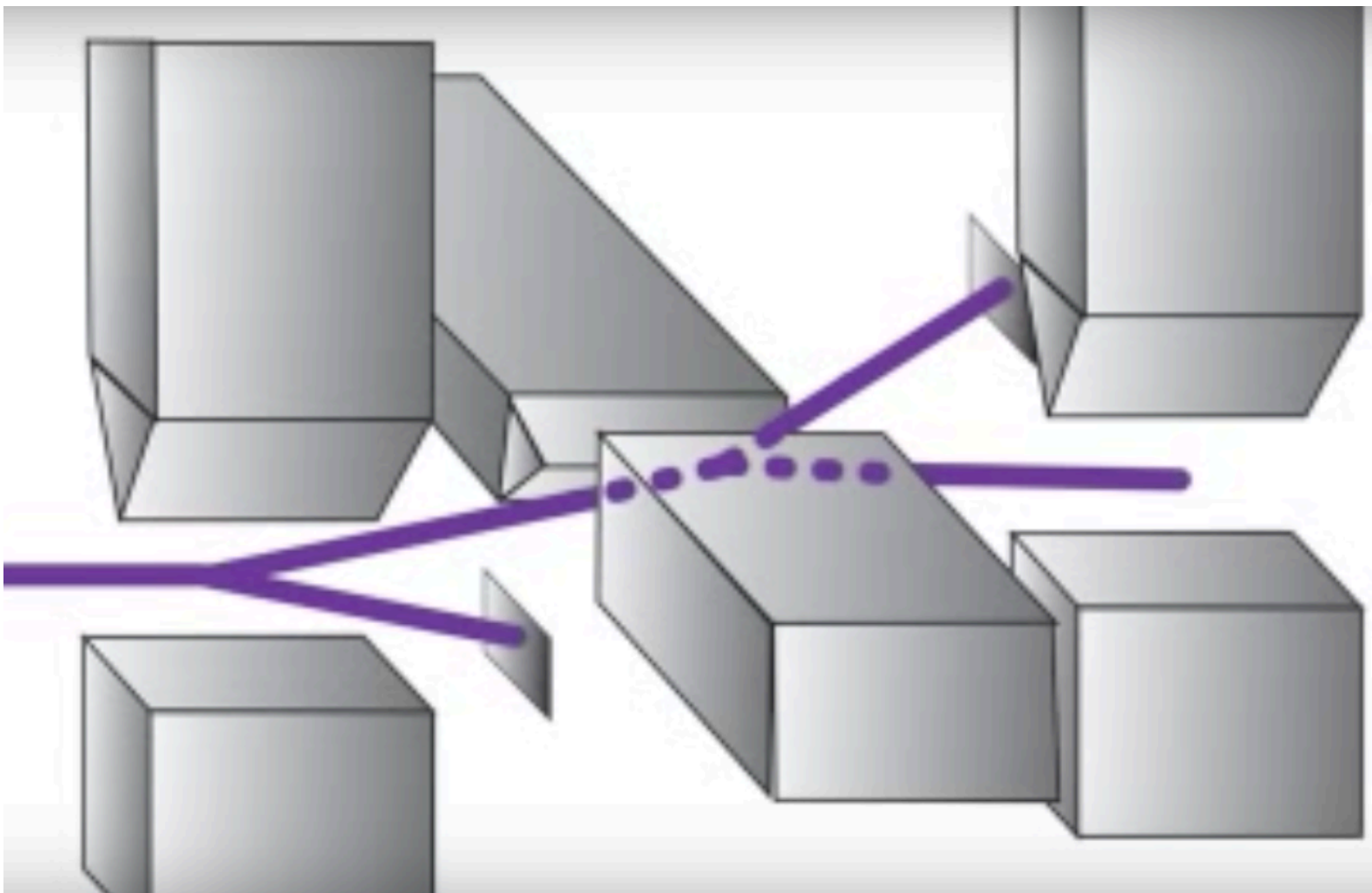
Medidas sequenciais de Stern-Gerlach



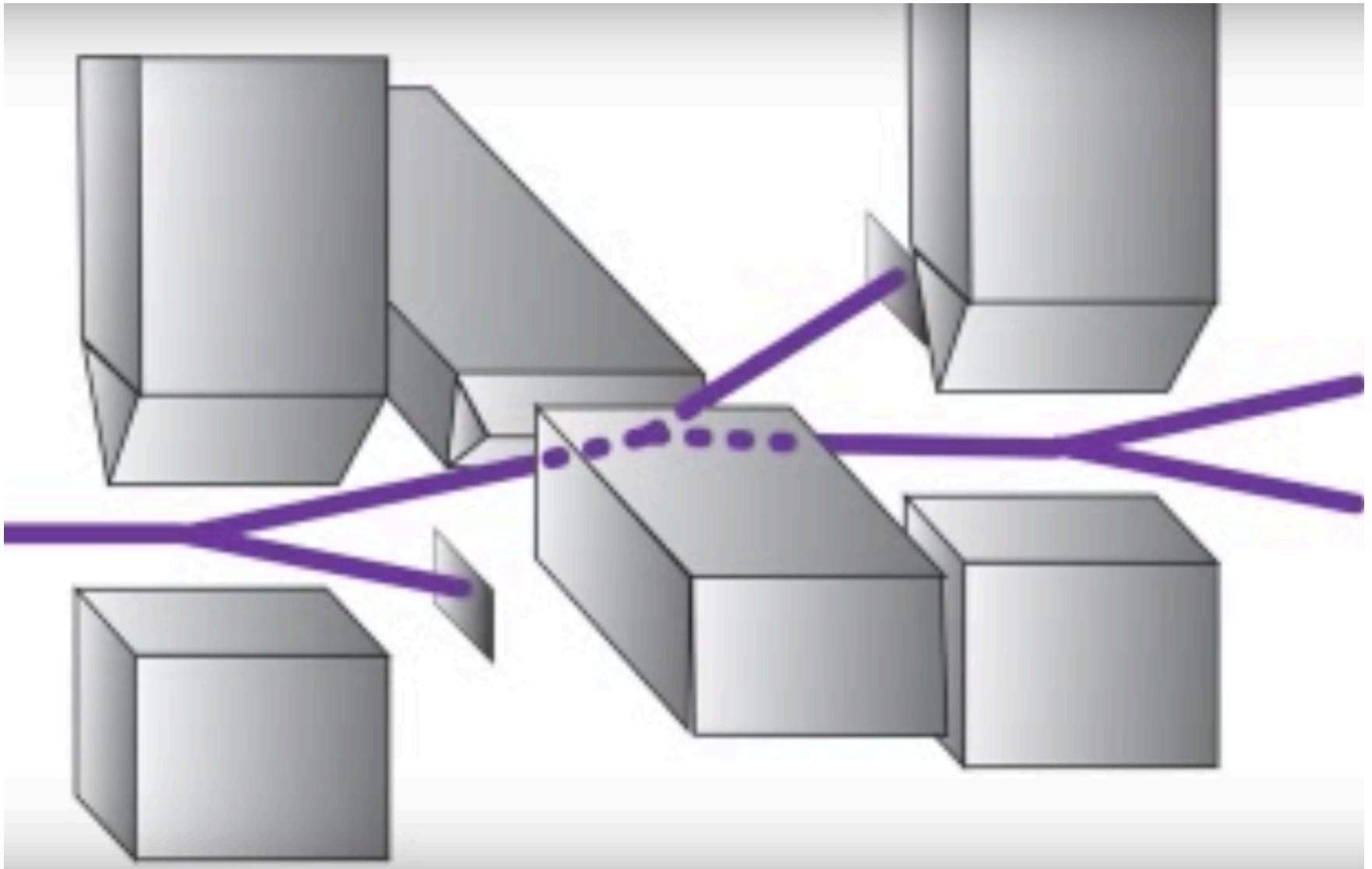
Medidas sequenciais de Stern-Gerlach



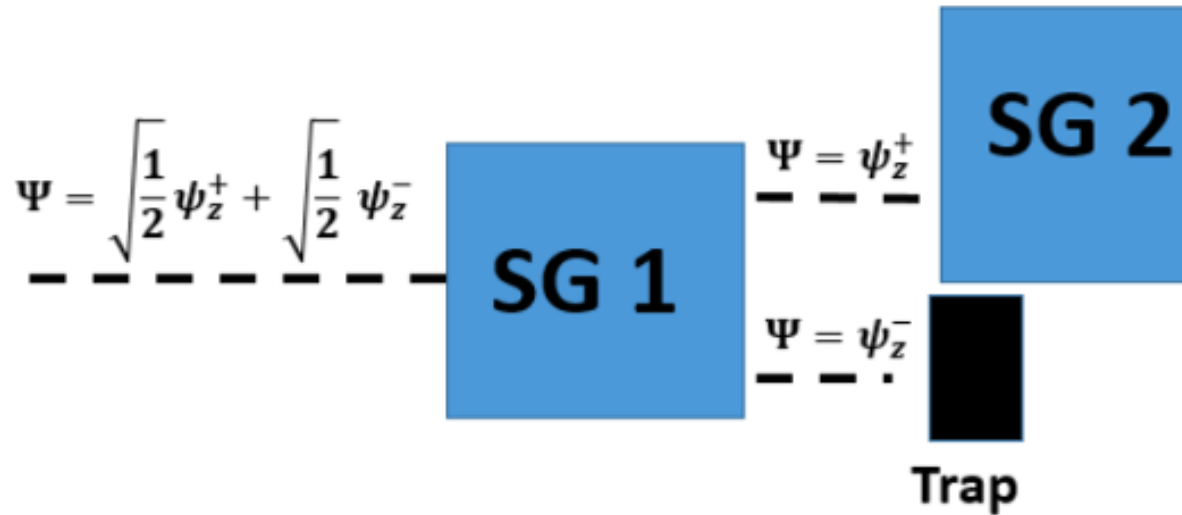
Medidas sequenciais de Stern-Gerlach



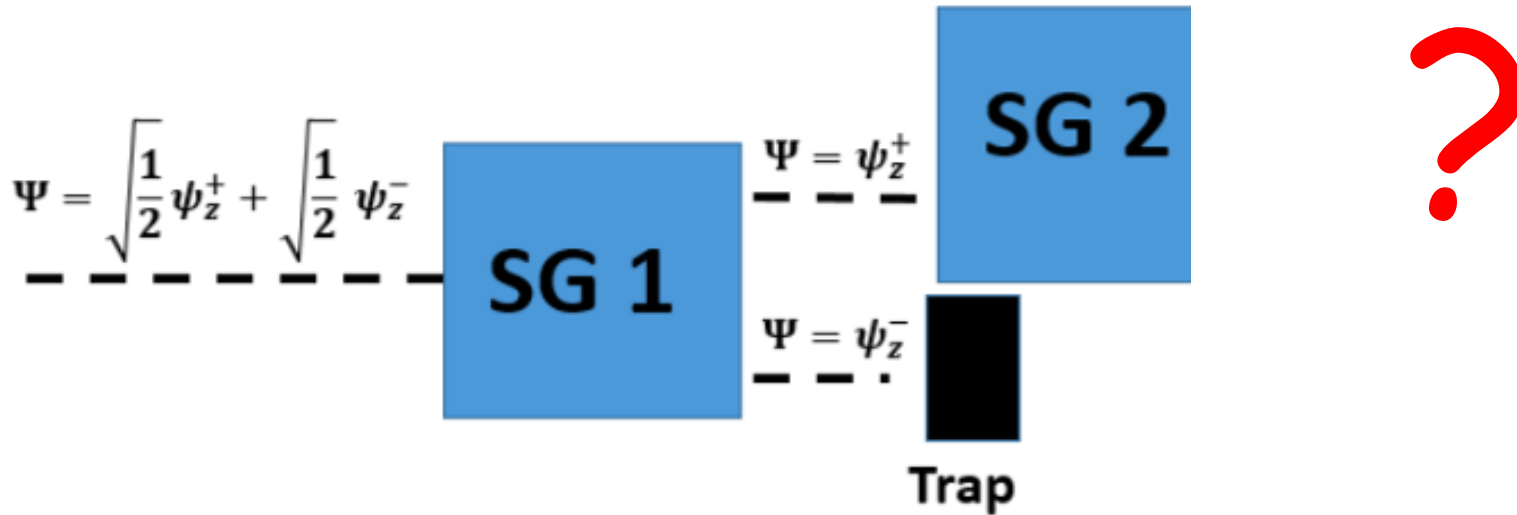
Medidas sequenciais de Stern-Gerlach



Medidas sequenciais de Stern-Gerlach

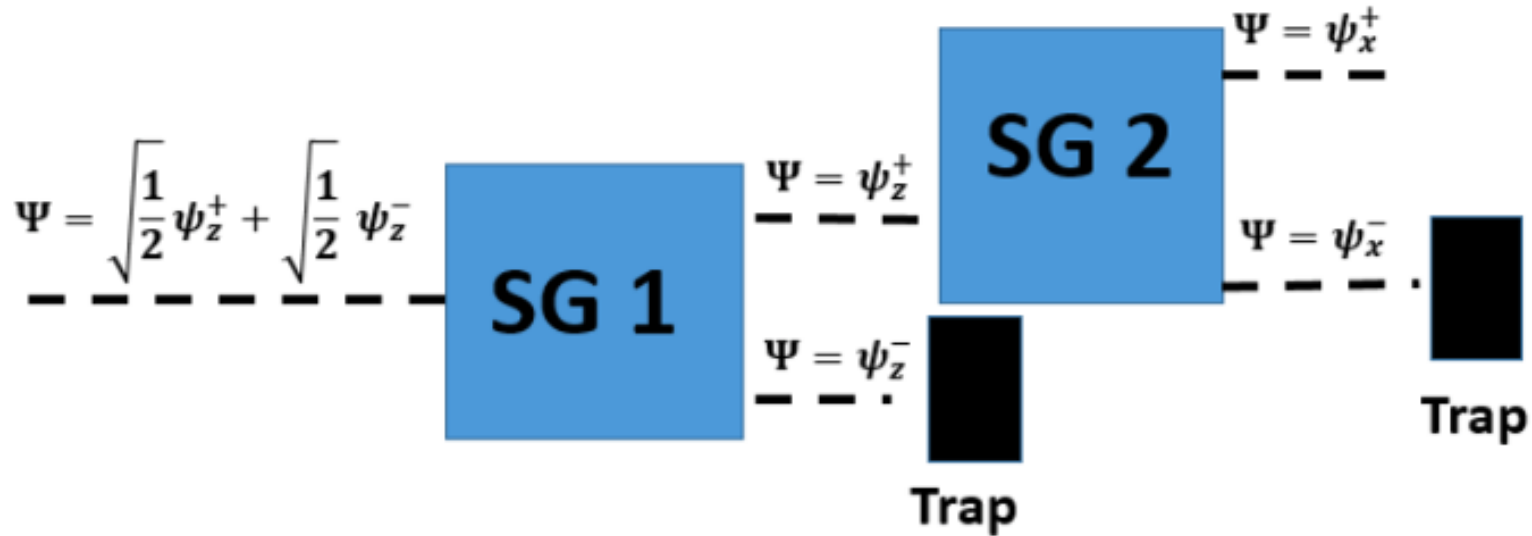


Medidas sequenciais de Stern-Gerlach

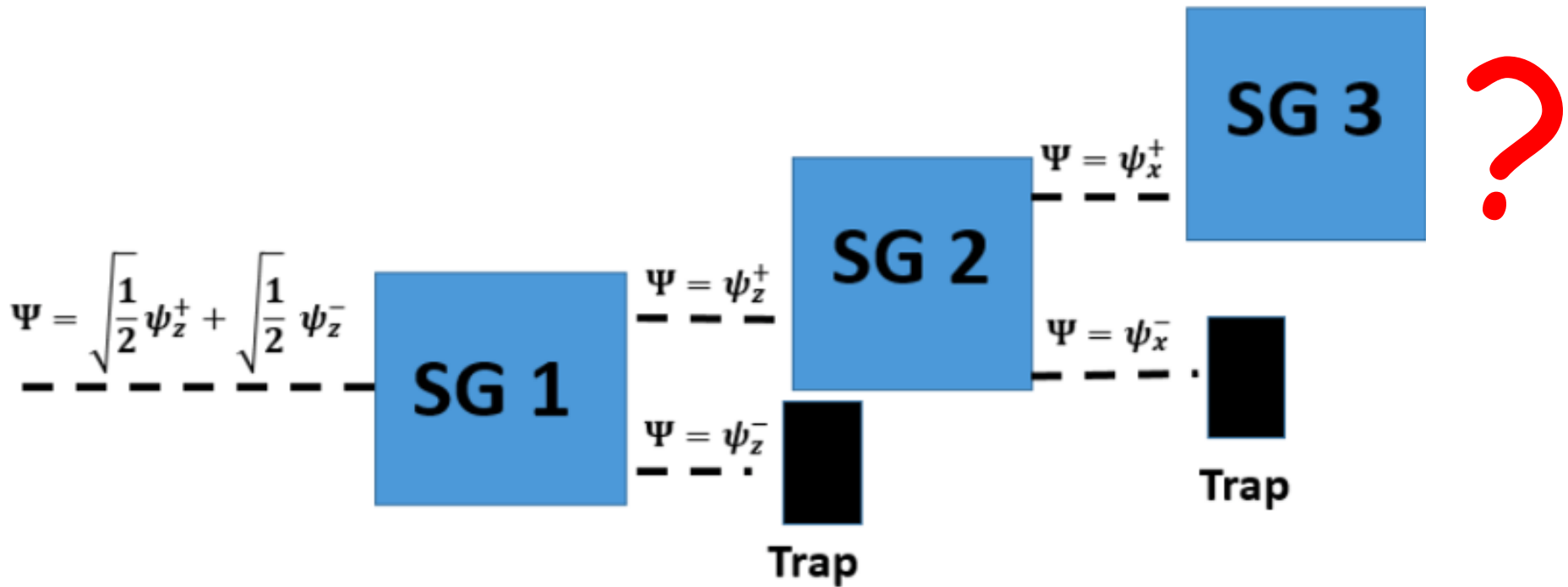


Sabendo que a partícula está no estado $|\uparrow\rangle$, qual é o resultado da medida na componente x?

Medidas sequenciais de Stern-Gerlach

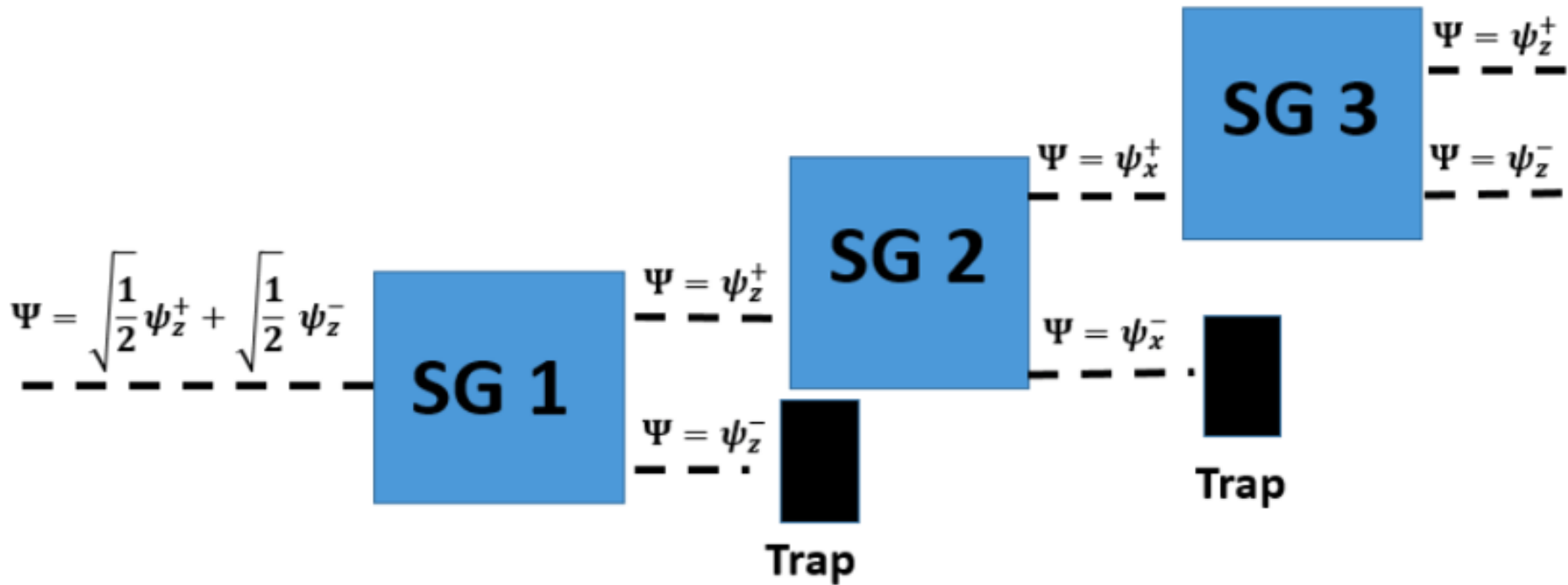


Medidas sequenciais de Stern-Gerlach



Sabendo que a partícula esteve no estado $|\uparrow\rangle$,
que depois esteve no estado $|x_+\rangle$
qual é o resultado de nova medida da componente z ?

Medidas sequenciais de Stern-Gerlach



Medidas sequenciais:
uma medida "apaga a memória" da outra !

Medidas alteram o estado

Quando um dos observáveis incompatíveis
é completamente determinado
a incerteza no outro é máxima !!!

(Princípio da incerteza)



W. Heisenberg
(1901 -1976)

