Bilkent University, Department of Physics

PHYS 453: Nuclear & Particle Physics

First Midterm Examination

Duration: 70 minutes **Date:** 9 March 2012

1. (20 points) A particle travelling at speed u approaches an identical particle at rest (in the Lab frame).

   a) Show that the speed of each particle in the CM frame is $\frac{c^2}{u}\left(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}\right)$,

   b) Work out the non-relativistic limit of part (a).

2. (15 points) An atom of mass m is at rest in the Lab frame. It emits a photon of frequency ν after which it suffers a recoil while its mass reduces to $m-\delta m$. Show that
$$h\nu = c^2\delta m\left(1-\frac{\delta m}{2m}\right).$$

3. (15 points) If a quark, which is spin-1/2, is in the p orbital angular momentum state (i.e., L=1),
   a) What are the possible values for total angular momenta and their z-components, $|\, J\ M\rangle$?
   b) If this quark is in the total angular momentum state of +1/2, with its z-projection –1/2, What values might we get for the measurement of the z-component of the orbital angular momentum, L_z, and with what probabilities for each?
   NB: All angular momenta are specified in units of $\hbar$.

Some Information (may or may not be useful):

- For $x \ll 1, (1+x)^a \simeq 1+ax$.
- $v_{AC} = \frac{v_{AB}+v_{BC}}{1+\frac{v_{AB}v_{BC}}{c^2}}$
- $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}},\ \beta = \frac{v}{c}$
- For massive particles, $p_\mu p^\mu = m^2c^2,\ p_\mu = (\frac{E}{c}, \vec{p}),\ \vec{p} = \gamma m\vec{v}$
- For massless particles, $E = |\vec{p}|\, c$
- Flip the page for the Clebsch-Gordan coefficient Table

36. CLEBSCH-GORDAN COEFFICIENTS, SPHERICAL HARMONICS, AND d FUNCTIONS

Note: A square-root sign is to be understood over *every* coefficient, *e.g.*, for $-8/15$ read $-\sqrt{8/15}$.

Notation:

m_1	m_2	J / M	J / M	...
m_1	m_2	Coefficients		
m_1	m_2			
.	.			

1/2×1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=1$, $M=+1$
+1/2	+1/2	1

m_1	m_2	$J=1$, $M=0$	$J=0$, $M=0$
+1/2	−1/2	1/2	1/2
−1/2	+1/2	1/2	−1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=1$, $M=-1$
−1/2	−1/2	1

1×1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=3/2$, $M=+3/2$
+1	+1/2	1

m_1	m_2	$J=3/2$, $M=+1/2$	$J=1/2$, $M=+1/2$
+1	−1/2	1/3	2/3
0	+1/2	2/3	−1/3

m_1	m_2	$J=3/2$, $M=-1/2$	$J=1/2$, $M=-1/2$
0	−1/2	2/3	1/3
−1	+1/2	1/3	−2/3

m_1	m_2	$J=3/2$, $M=-3/2$
−1	−1/2	1

2×1

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=+3$
+2	+1	1

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=+2$	$J=2$, $M=+2$
+2	0	1/3	2/3
+1	+1	2/3	−1/3

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=+1$	$J=2$, $M=+1$	$J=1$, $M=+1$
+2	−1	1/15	1/3	3/5
+1	0	8/15	1/6	−3/10
0	+1	2/5	−1/2	1/10

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=0$	$J=2$, $M=0$	$J=1$, $M=0$
+1	−1	1/5	1/2	3/10
0	0	3/5	0	−2/5
−1	+1	1/5	−1/2	3/10

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=-1$	$J=2$, $M=-1$	$J=1$, $M=-1$
0	−1	2/5	1/2	1/10
−1	0	8/15	−1/6	−3/10
−2	+1	1/15	−1/3	3/5

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=-2$	$J=2$, $M=-2$
−1	−1	2/3	1/3
−2	0	1/3	−2/3

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=-3$
−2	−1	1

1×1

m_1	m_2	$J=2$, $M=+2$
+1	+1	1

m_1	m_2	$J=2$, $M=+1$	$J=1$, $M=+1$
+1	0	1/2	1/2
0	+1	1/2	−1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=2$, $M=0$	$J=1$, $M=0$	$J=0$, $M=0$
+1	−1	1/6	1/2	1/3
0	0	2/3	0	−1/3
−1	+1	1/6	−1/2	1/3

m_1	m_2	$J=2$, $M=-1$	$J=1$, $M=-1$
0	−1	1/2	1/2
−1	0	1/2	−1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=2$, $M=-2$
−1	−1	1

$$Y_\ell^{-m} = (-1)^m Y_\ell^{m*}$$

$$Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}}\cos\theta$$

$$Y_1^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}}\sin\theta\, e^{i\phi}$$

$$Y_2^0 = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}}\Big(\frac{3}{2}\cos^2\theta - \frac{1}{2}\Big)$$

$$Y_2^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}}\sin\theta\cos\theta\, e^{i\phi}$$

$$Y_2^2 = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}}\sin^2\theta\, e^{2i\phi}$$

3/2×1

m_1	m_2	$J=5/2$, $M=+5/2$
+3/2	+1	1

m_1	m_2	$J=5/2$, $M=+3/2$	$J=3/2$, $M=+3/2$
+3/2	0	2/5	3/5
+1/2	+1	3/5	−2/5

m_1	m_2	$J=5/2$, $M=+1/2$	$J=3/2$, $M=+1/2$	$J=1/2$, $M=+1/2$
+3/2	−1	1/10	2/5	1/2
+1/2	0	3/5	1/15	−1/3
−1/2	+1	3/10	−8/15	1/6

m_1	m_2	$J=5/2$, $M=-1/2$	$J=3/2$, $M=-1/2$	$J=1/2$, $M=-1/2$
+1/2	−1	3/10	8/15	1/6
−1/2	0	3/5	−1/15	−1/3
−3/2	+1	1/10	−2/5	1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=5/2$, $M=-3/2$	$J=3/2$, $M=-3/2$
−1/2	−1	3/5	2/5
−3/2	0	2/5	−3/5

m_1	m_2	$J=5/2$, $M=-5/2$
−3/2	−1	1

2×1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=5/2$, $M=+5/2$
+2	+1/2	1

m_1	m_2	$J=5/2$, $M=+3/2$	$J=3/2$, $M=+3/2$
+2	−1/2	1/5	4/5
+1	+1/2	4/5	−1/5

m_1	m_2	$J=5/2$, $M=+1/2$	$J=3/2$, $M=+1/2$
+1	−1/2	2/5	3/5
0	+1/2	3/5	−2/5

m_1	m_2	$J=5/2$, $M=-1/2$	$J=3/2$, $M=-1/2$
0	−1/2	3/5	2/5
−1	+1/2	2/5	−3/5

m_1	m_2	$J=5/2$, $M=-3/2$	$J=3/2$, $M=-3/2$
−1	−1/2	4/5	1/5
−2	+1/2	1/5	−4/5

m_1	m_2	$J=5/2$, $M=-5/2$
−2	−1/2	1

3/2×1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=2$, $M=+2$
+3/2	+1/2	1

m_1	m_2	$J=2$, $M=+1$	$J=1$, $M=+1$
+3/2	−1/2	1/4	3/4
+1/2	+1/2	3/4	−1/4

m_1	m_2	$J=2$, $M=0$	$J=1$, $M=0$
+1/2	−1/2	1/2	1/2
−1/2	+1/2	1/2	−1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=2$, $M=-1$	$J=1$, $M=-1$
−1/2	−1/2	3/4	1/4
−3/2	+1/2	1/4	−3/4

m_1	m_2	$J=2$, $M=-2$
−3/2	−1/2	1

$$\langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 | j_1 j_2 J M\rangle = (-1)^{J-j_1-j_2}\langle j_2 j_1 m_2 m_1 | j_2 j_1 J M\rangle$$

$$d^{\,\ell}_{m,0} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2\ell+1}}\, Y_\ell^m\, e^{-im\phi}$$

$$d^{\,j}_{m',m} = (-1)^{m-m'} d^{\,j}_{m,m'} = d^{\,j}_{-m,-m'}$$

3/2×3/2

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=+3$
+3/2	+3/2	1

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=+2$	$J=2$, $M=+2$
+3/2	+1/2	1/2	1/2
+1/2	+3/2	1/2	−1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=+1$	$J=2$, $M=+1$	$J=1$, $M=+1$
+3/2	−1/2	1/5	1/2	3/10
+1/2	+1/2	3/5	0	−2/5
−1/2	+3/2	1/5	−1/2	3/10

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=0$	$J=2$, $M=0$	$J=1$, $M=0$	$J=0$, $M=0$
+3/2	−3/2	1/20	1/4	9/20	1/4
+1/2	−1/2	9/20	1/4	−1/20	−1/4
−1/2	+1/2	9/20	−1/4	−1/20	1/4
−3/2	+3/2	1/20	−1/4	9/20	−1/4

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=-1$	$J=2$, $M=-1$	$J=1$, $M=-1$
+1/2	−3/2	1/5	1/2	3/10
−1/2	−1/2	3/5	0	−2/5
−3/2	+1/2	1/5	−1/2	3/10

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=-2$	$J=2$, $M=-2$
−1/2	−3/2	1/2	1/2
−3/2	−1/2	1/2	−1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=3$, $M=-3$
−3/2	−3/2	1

$$d^{\,1}_{0,0} = \cos\theta \qquad d^{\,1/2}_{1/2,1/2} = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \qquad d^{\,1}_{1,1} = \frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}$$

$$d^{\,1/2}_{1/2,-1/2} = -\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \qquad d^{\,1}_{1,0} = -\frac{\sin\theta}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$d^{\,1}_{1,-1} = \frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}$$

2×3/2

m_1	m_2	$J=7/2$, $M=+7/2$
+2	+3/2	1

m_1	m_2	$J=7/2$, $M=+5/2$	$J=5/2$, $M=+5/2$
+2	+1/2	3/7	4/7
+1	+3/2	4/7	−3/7

m_1	m_2	$J=7/2$, $M=+3/2$	$J=5/2$, $M=+3/2$	$J=3/2$, $M=+3/2$
+2	−1/2	1/7	16/35	2/5
+1	+1/2	4/7	1/35	−2/5
0	+3/2	2/7	−18/35	1/5

m_1	m_2	$J=7/2$, $M=+1/2$	$J=5/2$, $M=+1/2$	$J=3/2$, $M=+1/2$	$J=1/2$, $M=+1/2$
+2	−3/2	1/35	6/35	2/5	2/5
+1	−1/2	12/35	5/14	0	−3/10
0	+1/2	18/35	−3/35	−1/5	1/5
−1	+3/2	4/35	−27/70	2/5	−1/10

m_1	m_2	$J=7/2$, $M=-1/2$	$J=5/2$, $M=-1/2$	$J=3/2$, $M=-1/2$	$J=1/2$, $M=-1/2$
+1	−3/2	4/35	27/70	2/5	1/10
0	−1/2	18/35	3/35	−1/5	−1/5
−1	+1/2	12/35	−5/14	0	3/10
−2	+3/2	1/35	−6/35	2/5	−2/5

m_1	m_2	$J=7/2$, $M=-3/2$	$J=5/2$, $M=-3/2$	$J=3/2$, $M=-3/2$
0	−3/2	2/7	18/35	1/5
−1	−1/2	4/7	−1/35	−2/5
−2	+1/2	1/7	−16/35	2/5

m_1	m_2	$J=7/2$, $M=-5/2$	$J=5/2$, $M=-5/2$
−1	−3/2	4/7	3/7
−2	−1/2	3/7	−4/7

m_1	m_2	$J=7/2$, $M=-7/2$
−2	−3/2	1

2×2

m_1	m_2	$J=4$, $M=+4$
+2	+2	1

m_1	m_2	$J=4$, $M=+3$	$J=3$, $M=+3$
+2	+1	1/2	1/2
+1	+2	1/2	−1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=4$, $M=+2$	$J=3$, $M=+2$	$J=2$, $M=+2$
+2	0	3/14	1/2	2/7
+1	+1	4/7	0	−3/7
0	+2	3/14	−1/2	2/7

m_1	m_2	$J=4$, $M=+1$	$J=3$, $M=+1$	$J=2$, $M=+1$	$J=1$, $M=+1$
+2	−1	1/14	3/10	3/7	1/5
+1	0	3/7	1/5	−1/14	−3/10
0	+1	3/7	−1/5	−1/14	3/10
−1	+2	1/14	−3/10	3/7	−1/5

m_1	m_2	$J=4$, $M=0$	$J=3$, $M=0$	$J=2$, $M=0$	$J=1$, $M=0$	$J=0$, $M=0$
+2	−2	1/70	1/10	2/7	2/5	1/5
+1	−1	8/35	2/5	1/14	−1/10	−1/5
0	0	18/35	0	−2/7	0	1/5
−1	+1	8/35	−2/5	1/14	1/10	−1/5
−2	+2	1/70	−1/10	2/7	−2/5	1/5

m_1	m_2	$J=4$, $M=-1$	$J=3$, $M=-1$	$J=2$, $M=-1$	$J=1$, $M=-1$
+1	−2	1/14	3/10	3/7	1/5
0	−1	3/7	1/5	−1/14	−3/10
−1	0	3/7	−1/5	−1/14	3/10
−2	+1	1/14	−3/10	3/7	−1/5

m_1	m_2	$J=4$, $M=-2$	$J=3$, $M=-2$	$J=2$, $M=-2$
0	−2	3/14	1/2	2/7
−1	−1	4/7	0	−3/7
−2	0	3/14	−1/2	2/7

m_1	m_2	$J=4$, $M=-3$	$J=3$, $M=-3$
−1	−2	1/2	1/2
−2	−1	1/2	−1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=4$, $M=-4$
−2	−2	1

$$d^{\,3/2}_{3/2,3/2} = \frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d^{\,3/2}_{3/2,1/2} = -\sqrt{3}\,\frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \qquad d^{\,2}_{2,2} = \Big(\frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}\Big)^2$$

$$d^{\,3/2}_{3/2,-1/2} = \sqrt{3}\,\frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2} \qquad d^{\,2}_{2,1} = -\frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}\sin\theta$$

$$d^{\,3/2}_{3/2,-3/2} = -\frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \qquad d^{\,2}_{2,0} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}\sin^2\theta \qquad d^{\,2}_{1,1} = \frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}(2\cos\theta-1)$$

$$d^{\,3/2}_{1/2,1/2} = \frac{3\cos\theta-1}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2} \qquad d^{\,2}_{2,-1} = -\frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}\sin\theta \qquad d^{\,2}_{1,0} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$d^{\,3/2}_{1/2,-1/2} = -\frac{3\cos\theta+1}{2}\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \qquad d^{\,2}_{2,-2} = \Big(\frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}\Big)^2 \qquad d^{\,2}_{1,-1} = \frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}(2\cos\theta+1) \qquad d^{\,2}_{0,0} = \Big(\frac{3}{2}\cos^2\theta - \frac{1}{2}\Big)$$

Figure 36.1: The sign convention is that of Wigner (*Group Theory*, Academic Press, New York, 1959), also used by Condon and Shortley (*The Theory of Atomic Spectra*, Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, 1953), Rose (*Elementary Theory of Angular Momentum*, Wiley, New York, 1957), and Cohen (*Tables of the Clebsch-Gordan Coefficients*, North American Rockwell Science Center, Thousand Oaks, Calif., 1974).