

スピンの保存の議論をもう少し見通しよく議論するには、ハバード相互作用を
 次のように書き直すのが良い。サイトごとに議論して、まず、

$$S = \frac{1}{2} c^\dagger \sigma c$$

$$S_x = \frac{1}{2} (c_\uparrow^\dagger c_\downarrow + c_\downarrow^\dagger c_\uparrow) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_\uparrow \\ c_\downarrow \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (c_\uparrow^\dagger c_\downarrow + c_\downarrow^\dagger c_\uparrow)$$

$$S_z = \frac{1}{2} (n_\uparrow - n_\downarrow)$$

$$S_+ = c_\uparrow^\dagger c_\downarrow = S_x + i S_y$$

$$S_- = c_\downarrow^\dagger c_\uparrow = S_x - i S_y$$

だから $S_y = \frac{1}{2} (c_\uparrow^\dagger c_\downarrow - c_\downarrow^\dagger c_\uparrow) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_\uparrow \\ c_\downarrow \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} i (-c_\uparrow^\dagger c_\downarrow + c_\downarrow^\dagger c_\uparrow)$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{1}{2} (A^+ B^- + A^- B^+) + A^z B^z$$

$$n_\uparrow^2 = n_\uparrow, \quad n_\downarrow^2 = n_\downarrow = c_\downarrow^\dagger c_\downarrow$$

$$S_x = S_x + i S_y$$

$$= c_\uparrow^\dagger c_\downarrow$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{2} (S_+ S_- + S_- S_+) + S_z^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (c_\uparrow^\dagger c_\downarrow c_\downarrow^\dagger c_\uparrow + c_\downarrow^\dagger c_\uparrow c_\uparrow^\dagger c_\downarrow) + \frac{1}{4} (n_\uparrow + n_\downarrow) - \frac{1}{2} n_\uparrow n_\downarrow$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} n_\uparrow (1 - n_\downarrow) + \frac{1}{2} n_\downarrow (1 - n_\uparrow) + \frac{1}{4} (n_\uparrow + n_\downarrow) - \frac{1}{2} n_\uparrow n_\downarrow$$

$$= +\frac{3}{4} (n_\uparrow + n_\downarrow) - \frac{3}{2} n_\uparrow n_\downarrow$$

$$n_\uparrow n_\downarrow = -\frac{2}{3} S^2 + \frac{1}{2} n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underbrace{USU^\dagger} &= \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{U} \underbrace{c^\dagger} \underbrace{\sigma} \underbrace{U^\dagger} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{Uc^\dagger U^\dagger} \underbrace{\sigma U} \underbrace{U^\dagger} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} c^\dagger \underbrace{(u^\dagger \sigma u)} c
 \end{aligned}$$

$u^\dagger u$ (pointing to $c^\dagger u^\dagger$)
 $u \in \mathbb{C}$ (pointing to U)
 $u \in SU(2)$

$$\underbrace{u^\dagger \sigma_i u} = \sum_j Q_{ij} \sigma_j \quad \text{となる } Q_{ij} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ がある。}$$

$$\text{Tr} \underbrace{u^\dagger \sigma u} = \text{Tr} \underbrace{u u^\dagger} \sigma = \text{Tr} \sigma = 0$$

$$a \neq b$$

$$\sigma_a \sigma_b = -\sigma_b \sigma_a$$

$$\{\sigma_a, \sigma_b\} = 0$$

$$a = b$$

$$\sigma_a \sigma_b = \sigma_a^2 = \sigma_b^2 = \sigma_0$$

$$\{\sigma_a, \sigma_b\} = 2\sigma_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\sigma_a, \sigma_b\} = 2\delta_{ab}\sigma_0$$

$$U \begin{pmatrix} S_x \sigma_x \\ S_y \sigma_y \\ S_z \sigma_z \end{pmatrix} U^\dagger = Q \begin{pmatrix} S_x \sigma_x \\ S_y \sigma_y \\ S_z \sigma_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$\stackrel{1}{=} \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{C}^\top (u^\dagger \sigma u) \mathbb{C} \quad \mathbb{Q} \frac{1}{2} \sigma$

$$\{u^\dagger \sigma_i u, u^\dagger \sigma_j u\} = u^\dagger \{\sigma_i, \sigma_j\} u = u^\dagger 2\delta_{ij} u = 2\delta_{ij}$$

より

$$2\delta_{ij} = \underbrace{Q_{ik} Q_{jl}}_{2\delta_{kl}} \{\sigma_k, \sigma_l\} = 2Q_{ik} Q_{jl} = 2(\tilde{Q}Q)_{ij}$$

から

$$\tilde{Q}Q = I_3 : 3 \times 3 \text{ 単位行列}, \quad \tilde{Q} = Q^{-1}$$

(\tilde{Q} は Q の転置行列。) これより $Q \in O(3)$ 。実は $\det Q = 1$ なので $Q \in SO(3)$ 。

$$u^\dagger \sigma_1 u \cdot u^\dagger \sigma_2 u \cdot u^\dagger \sigma_3 u$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tr} u^\dagger \overset{\sim \sigma_3}{\underbrace{\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3}} u &= \text{Tr} u^\dagger (i) u = 2i \\
 &= \sum_{ijk} \text{Tr} Q_{1i} \sigma_i Q_{2j} \sigma_j Q_{3k} \sigma_k \\
 &= \sum_{i \neq j, k} \text{Tr} Q_{1i} Q_{2j} Q_{3k} \sigma_i \sigma_j \sigma_k + \sum_{i, k} \text{Tr} Q_{1i} Q_{2i} Q_{3k} \sigma_k \\
 &= \sum_{ijkl} \text{Tr} Q_{1i} Q_{2j} Q_{3k} (i \epsilon_{ijl} \sigma_l \sigma_k) \quad l=k \text{ or } \sigma_l = \sigma_k \\
 &= \sum_{ijk} \text{Tr} Q_{1i} Q_{2j} Q_{3k} i \epsilon_{ijk} = 2i \det Q
 \end{aligned}$$

より $\det Q = 1$ 。

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c} \sim \\ \$ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \sim \\ \text{Q} \end{array} \\
 \sim \\
 \begin{array}{c} \text{Q} \$ \\ \sim \end{array} \\
 US^2U^\dagger = U\tilde{S}U^\dagger U\tilde{S}U^\dagger = \tilde{S}\tilde{Q}QS = \tilde{S}S = S^2
 \end{array}$$

ホッピング項の不変性と合わせて，次のハバード模型の SU(2) 不変性が従う。

$$UHU^\dagger = H$$

具体例を挙げておけば,

$$u = -1$$

$$\theta = 2\pi$$

$$u = e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}\sigma_z} = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} - i\sigma_z \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$UcU^\dagger = uc = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} \end{pmatrix} c = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}} c_{i\uparrow} \\ e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} c_{i\downarrow} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U \begin{pmatrix} S_x \\ S_y \\ S_z \end{pmatrix} U^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_x \\ S_y \\ S_z \end{pmatrix}$$

なお $\theta = 2\pi$ の時 $u = -1$ であり, $USU^\dagger = S$ であるが, $UcU^\dagger = -c$ と 2π 回転で電子は不変とはならない (スピノルの 2 価性)。

σ_y, σ_z は? σ_x は?

$\sigma_x \sigma_x \sigma_x = \sigma_x$
 $\sigma_y \sigma_x \sigma_y = \sigma_y \sigma_x \sigma_y = +i^2 \sigma_x = -\sigma_x$
 $\sigma_z \sigma_x \sigma_z = i \sigma_y \sigma_z = i^2 \sigma_x = -\sigma_x$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{自分自身 2' はさむ} \rightarrow \text{不変} \\ \text{自分以外 2' はさむ} \rightarrow \ominus \end{array} \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u^\dagger \sigma_x u &= \left(\cos\frac{\theta}{2} + i\sigma_z \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \sigma_x \left(\cos\frac{\theta}{2} - i\sigma_z \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \\
 &= \sigma_x \left(\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} \right) - \sigma_y \left(2 \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \\
 &= \sigma_x \cos\theta - \sigma_y \sin\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u^\dagger \sigma_y u &= \left(\cos\frac{\theta}{2} + i\sigma_z \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \sigma_y \left(\cos\frac{\theta}{2} - i\sigma_z \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \\
 &= \sigma_y \left(\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sigma_x \left(2 \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \\
 &= \sigma_x \sin\theta + \sigma_y \cos\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$u^\dagger \sigma_z u = \sigma_z$$