E601: Spin – Orbit Interaction Submitted by: Chen Giladi, Yoav Pollack, Alon Oringn

The problem:

Electron with mass m and a charge q is placed on one dimensional ring with radius R. There is a another point charge Q which is placed in the center of the ring, so there is a spin – orbit interaction

(1) Write the Hamiltonian H(x, p, S) of the electron.

(2) What are the energies of the electron?

(3) What is the velocity of the electron in each energy level?

(4) Which magnetic Flux ϕ trough the ring will cancel out the effect of charge Q on the electron with spin up.

Use $\hbar = c = 1$ and write the represent the final answers with the provided data. **The solution:**

(1)We know that the spin – orbit term is $H_{spin-orbit} = -\frac{e}{2m^2} (\vec{\varepsilon} \times \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{S}$ where $\vec{\varepsilon} = -\frac{V'(r)}{r} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{T} \Rightarrow \vec{\varepsilon} = \frac{Q}{R^2} \cdot \hat{r}$ and using $\vec{p} = p_{\varphi} \stackrel{\widehat{\varphi}}{\varphi}$, So our Hamiltonian is

$$H = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} - \frac{e}{2m^2} (\vec{\varepsilon} \times \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{S} = \frac{1}{2m} (\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}) - \frac{e}{2m^2} (\frac{Q}{R^2} \cdot \widehat{r} \times \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{S}$$

Putting our ring on the XY plane and we know that r = R we get the following Hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{p_{\varphi}^2}{2mR^2} - \frac{eQ}{2m^2R^2}S_z$$

(2) Using $[p_{\varphi}^2, S_z] = [H, S_z] = [p_{\varphi}^2, H] = 0$ we can write the energies of the electron as

$$E_{n,l} = \frac{1}{2mR^2}n^2 - \frac{eQ}{2m^2R^2}l$$

(3) The velocity can be found by using the Heisenberg equation of motion

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = i[H,\varphi] = \frac{p_{\varphi}}{mR^2} + \frac{eQ}{2m^2R^2}S_z$$

So the velocity for the Eigen stats is $V_{\varphi} = \frac{n}{mR^2} + \frac{eQ}{2m^2R^2}l$ (4) By using the next Hamiltonian $H = \frac{1}{2m}(p_{\varphi} - \frac{eQ}{2\pi R})^2 - \frac{eQ}{2m^2R^2}p_{\varphi}S_Z$ we get the condition on ϕ for which there is no effect of the interaction spin orbit

$$\phi = -\frac{Q}{2m}\frac{\pi}{R}$$