The Dirac Oscillator. A relativistic version of the
Jaynes–Cummings model

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Abstract. The dynamics of wave packets in a relativistic Dirac oscillator is compared
to that of the Jaynes-Cummings model. The strong spin-orbit coupling of the Dirac
oscillator produces the entanglement of the spin with the orbital motion similar to what
is observed in the model of quantum optics. The collapses and revivals of the spin which
result extend to a relativistic theory our previous findings on nonrelativistic oscillator
where they were known under the name of spin-orbit pendulum. There are important
relativistic effects (lack of periodicity, zitterbewegung, negative energy states). Many
of them disappear after a Foldy-Wouthuysen transformation.

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1. Introduction

This paper is an essay to mix together different popular models of quantum theory
which have been developed separately and on different purposes and to present the
Dirac oscillator as a relativistic version of the Jaynes–Cummings (JC) model with, in
addition to the regular properties of this model, some interesting new ones related to
the relativistic description. The Dirac oscillator, (DO) first introduced by Ito et al. [1],
was later shown by Cook [2] to present unusual accidental degeneracies in its spectrum
which were discussed from a supersymmetric viewpoint by Ui et al [3]. It was refreshed
later by Moshinsky and Szczepaniak [4] and its symmetry Lie algebra was explicited by
Quesne and Moshinsky [5]. Moreno and Zentella [6] showed also that an exact Foldy-
Wouthuysen (FW) transformation could be performed. More recently Nogami and
Toyama [7] and Toyama et al [8] have studied the behaviour of wave packets (WP) of
the DO in the Dirac representation and in the FW representation in (1+1) dimensions.
The aim of these authors was to study WP which could possibly be coherent. This
reduction of the dimension was brought as an attempt to get rid of spin effects and to
concentrate on the relativistic effects.

Our aim is to extend the work of [7, 8] and to consider the full (3+1) dimensions
and to show that we can there make an interesting new connection with the JC model
as we will explain shortly.

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Dirac Oscillator

The degeneracies of the eigenvalues of the DO are due to a spin orbit potential which is unusually large. In previous papers \cite{9-11} we have analyzed the time dependent behaviour of WP in a nonrelativistic harmonic oscillator potential with a constant spin orbit potential. We have shown that the behaviour of the spin shares a strong analogy with the observations made on the population of a two level atom in a cavity where it can make a two photons exchange \cite{12}.

For the relativistic DO the mechanism of collapses and revivals well known in the JC model is then expected to take place with some differences. [see \cite{13} for a general review on the JC model and for a full list of references]. Since the energy spectrum is far from being linear the exact periodicity of the nonrelativistic oscillator is lost and the system evolves more on the lines of the regular JC model i. e. without exact recurrences. In addition to that, the spin motion should exhibit the famous zitterbewegung, this trembling motion should also be seen in the motion of the density of the wave as shown in \cite{7,8}. This effect should disappear in the FW representation.

Klein paradox is a second typical behaviour type presented by a relativistic WP scattered by a barrier. There it is generally said that it is a point in which Dirac equation cannot be interpreted as describing a single particle. This effect is more conveniently explained in the frame of hole theory. Studying the behaviour of a WP of the DO in a highly relativistic regime we have found that the WP contains a component counter-rotating that can indeed be interpreted with hole theory and which disappears in the FW representation.

2. Summary of results on the DO

In the following we will use the notations of \cite{4} and of the book \cite{14}. The time dependent Dirac equation is written as:

\[
i \hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = H_D \Psi = c \left[ \alpha \cdot (p - i \omega \mathbf{r} \beta) + mc \beta \right] \Psi.
\]  (1)

The components \( \Psi_1 \) and \( \Psi_2 \) of a spinor of energy \( E \)

\[
\Psi = \left( \begin{array}{c} \Psi_1 \\ \Psi_2 \end{array} \right)
\]  (2)

obey the equations

\[
(E^2 - m^2 c^4) \Psi_1 = [c^2 (p^2 + m^2 \omega^2 r^2) - 3 \hbar \omega mc^2 - \frac{4mc^2 \omega}{\hbar} (L \cdot S)] \Psi_1 \quad (3a)
\]

\[
(E^2 - m^2 c^4) \Psi_2 = [c^2 (p^2 + m^2 \omega^2 r^2) + 3 \hbar \omega mc^2 + \frac{4mc^2 \omega}{\hbar} (L \cdot S)] \Psi_2. \quad (3b)
\]

These components are thus the eigenstates of a spherical HO with a spin orbit coupling term respectively \( \pm 2 \omega / \hbar \). These large coupling strengths are responsible of the unusual degeneracies of the levels. The spectrum depends on a single parameter \( r \) defined as

\[
r = \frac{\hbar \omega}{mc^2}.
\]  (4)
Spectrum and degeneracies and the building of $\Psi_1$ are well described in [4] and [5]. For an eigenstate of energy $E_{nlj}$ $\Psi_1$ can also be labelled by $n$, the usual total number of quanta of the 3D oscillator, by the orbital and total angular momentum $l$ and $j$ and by the component $m$ of $j_z$. In terms of $r$

$$E_{nlj} = mc^2 \sqrt{rA + 1} ,$$

where $A$ is defined as

$$A = 2(n - j) + 1 \quad \text{if} \quad l = j - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = 2(n + j) + 3 \quad \text{if} \quad l = j + \frac{1}{2} .$$

Thus the states which obey (6a) have an infinite degeneracy. Among them those with $n = l$ have the lowest value $E = mc^2$. The states which obey [6b] have on the contrary a finite degeneracy.

For the eigenvalues of eq. (3b) one should take care of the opposite sign of the spin orbit potential and of the different sign of the constant term. The eigenvalue is written in terms of $n'$ $l'$ and $j'$ as

$$E_{n'lj'} = mc^2 \sqrt{rA' + 1} ,$$

with $A'$ given by

$$A' = 2(n' - j') + 3 \quad \text{if} \quad l' = j' - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A' = 2(n' + j') + 5 \quad \text{if} \quad l' = j' + \frac{1}{2} .$$

The need to make $E$ and $E'$ equal with different $n$ and $n'$, $l$ and $l'$ is fulfilled if one notices that $\Psi_2$ is connected to $\Psi_1$ by

$$|\Psi_2\rangle = -i \frac{mc^2}{E + mc^2} \sqrt{2r}(\sigma \cdot a) |\Psi_1\rangle .$$

The operator which couples $\Psi_1$ and $\Psi_2$ above is expressed as the scalar product of the spin operator $\sigma$ with a vector annihilation operator $a$ defined by

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \frac{r}{\sqrt{\hbar/m\omega}} + i \frac{p}{\sqrt{\hbar m\omega}} \right] .$$

In order to satisfy eqs. (3a) and (3) it is necessary that

$$j' = j \quad n' = n - 1$$

$$l' = l + 1 \quad \text{if} \quad l = j - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$l' = l - 1 \quad \text{if} \quad l = j + \frac{1}{2} .$$

These conditions imply that for the ground state of the equation satisfied by $\Psi_1$ one has $\Psi_2 = 0$. This corresponds to the fact that the DO is a supersymmetric potential for which $\Psi_1$ and $\Psi_2$ have the same spectrum apart from the absence in the spectrum of $\Psi_2$ of the ground state eigenvalue of $\Psi_1$.

Beside eq. (3) we have

$$|\Psi_1\rangle = i \frac{mc^2}{E - mc^2} \sqrt{2r} (\sigma \cdot a^\dagger) |\Psi_2\rangle .$$
Using $|\Psi_1\rangle = |nljm\rangle$ and inserting (9) into (12) one obtains
\[ E^2 - m^2c^4 = (mc^2)^2 2r |\langle nljm| (\sigma \cdot a)|nljm\rangle|^2, \tag{13} \]
where $|n'l'jm\rangle$ is a normalized harmonic oscillator state which has its quantum numbers defined by (11a). From (9) and (13) and using the phase conventions as in the reference book \[14\] one obtains
\[ \langle n'l'jm|\Psi_2\rangle = sgn \sqrt{\frac{E - mc^2}{E + mc^2}}. \tag{14} \]

The complex phase called $sgn$ is defined by
\[ sgn = -i \quad \text{if} \quad l' = l + 1 = j + \frac{1}{2} \tag{15a} \]
\[ sgn = +i \quad \text{if} \quad l' = l - 1 = j - \frac{1}{2}. \tag{15b} \]

A normalized spinor with positive energy $E = +E_p$ can now be expressed as
\[ \Psi_+(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{E + mc^2}{2E_p}} |nljm\rangle \\ sgn \sqrt{\frac{E - mc^2}{2E_p}} |n'l'jm\rangle \end{bmatrix} \exp \left( -\frac{iE_p t}{\hbar} \right). \tag{16} \]

In a similar manner a spinor with negative energy $E = -E_p$ is written as
\[ \Psi_-(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{E - mc^2}{2E_p}} |nljm\rangle \\ -sgn \sqrt{\frac{E + mc^2}{2E_p}} |n'l'jm\rangle \end{bmatrix} \exp \left( \frac{iE_p t}{\hbar} \right). \tag{17} \]

It is interesting to note that the relative weights of the large and small components are formally expressed in terms of $E_p$ exactly in the same manner as in the (1+1) model of \[7, 8\]. The energies are however given by eq. (13) with conditions (6a-6b).

3. Study of a circular wave packet. Theory

3.1. Definition of the WP

In the following we will study the time evolution of a circular WP of a special kind in the DO. For $t = 0$ we assume that the WP has a gaussian shape with an average position $r_0$ and an average momentum $p_0$ such that the WP moves upon a circular trajectory if it is left free of spin and in a nonrelativistic HO. The WP is assumed to be initially an eigenstate of spin with an arbitrary direction defined by two complex numbers $\alpha$ and $\beta$.

Let the normalized WP be
\[ \Psi(r, 0) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/4} \sigma^{3/2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(r - r_0)^2}{2\sigma^2} + i \frac{p_0 \cdot r}{\hbar} \right] \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{18} \]

It is simpler to choose the axis of coordinates such that
\[ r_0 = x x_0. \tag{19} \]
The centroid $x_0$ is expressed in units of the natural width of the HO and of a parameter called $N$ by
\[ x_0 = \sqrt{N} \sigma = \sqrt{N} \sqrt{\hbar/(m\omega)} , \]
while the average momentum is taken as
\[ p_0 = y p_0 = \hbar \sqrt{N}/\sigma . \] (21)
In (19) and (21) $x$ and $y$ denote the appropriate unit vectors.

The average angular momentum is then
\[ \langle L_z \rangle = x_0 p_0 = N \hbar . \] (22)

The partial wave expansion of the WP involves only waves for which $m = l$ and for which the total number of quantas of the oscillator is also $l$. It is given by
\[ |\Psi(0)\rangle = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \lambda_l |n = ll l m_l = l\rangle \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} . \] (23)

The weights $\lambda_l$ are given by
\[ \lambda_l = (-1)^l \exp(-N/2) \frac{N^{l/2}}{\sqrt{l!}} . \] (24)

In other words (18) is a coherent state of the HO. We have studied in [9–11] its time evolution assuming that the hamiltonian is a non relativistic HO with a constant spin-orbit potential which depends upon a parameter called $\kappa$ as
\[ V_{s.o.} = \kappa (L \cdot \sigma) . \] (25)

Associated to the DO there is a nonrelativistic hamiltonian that we will define as the operator in the right side of (3a) divided by $2mc^2$ and which thus presents the same degeneracies as those given by eq. (6a-b).

### 3.2. Partial waves with spin up

Let us isolate in the WP (18) a partial wave $l$ with spin up. A partial wave has two partners with different total angular momentum called $j_+ = l + \frac{1}{2}$ and $j_- = l - \frac{1}{2}$ with respective energies $E_+$ and $E_-$. $E_+$ is given for all the $l$ present in (23) by
\[ E_+ = mc^2 \quad \text{in the relativistic theory} \] (26a)
\[ E_+ = 0 \quad \text{in the nonrelativistic one} . \] (26b)

A partial wave with spin up has $j = j_+$ and is an eigenstate of the hamiltonian with energy $E_+$. It leads trivially to the phase $\exp(-iE_+t) = \exp(-i\omega_0 t)$ in case (26a) with $\omega_0 = mc^2/\hbar$. 

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**Dirac Oscillator**

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3.3. Partial waves with spin down

This component is coupled to the two partners and we need therefore $E_-$ which is given by

$$E_- = mc^2 \sqrt{2r(2l + 1) + 1} \quad \text{in the relativistic theory} \quad (27a)$$

$$E_- = mc^2 r(2l + 1) = \hbar \omega(2l + 1) \quad \text{in the nonrelativistic one.} \quad (27b)$$

i) Let us consider first a two component spinor in the nonrelativistic theory

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ |lll\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2l + 1}} |l \ j_+ \ m_j = j_+ - \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \frac{2l}{\sqrt{2l + 1}} |l \ j_- \ m_j = j_-\rangle. \quad (28)$$

After a time $t$ the spinor is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ |lll\rangle \end{pmatrix}_t = \frac{1}{2l + 1} \left( \sqrt{2l} (e^{-iE_+ t/\hbar} - e^{-iE_- t/\hbar}) |llm_l = l - 1\rangle \right)$$

$$\left( e^{-iE_+ t/\hbar} + 2l e^{-iE_- t/\hbar} \right) |llm_l = l\rangle \right). \quad (29)$$

One sees that the average components of $\sigma$ are given by

$$\langle \sigma_x \rangle = 0 \quad \langle \sigma_y \rangle = 0 \quad (30a)$$

$$\langle \sigma_z \rangle = -1 + \frac{16l}{(2l + 1)^2} \sin^2[(2l + 1) \omega t]. \quad (30b)$$

At times

$$t = \pi/[2\omega(2l + 1)] + n\pi \quad (31)$$

the average of the spin is zero and the spin has a maximum of entanglement with the orbital motion. The most important component in the spinor (29) is for large enough values of $l$ the spinor

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{2l}{2l + 1} e^{-i\omega(2l + 1)t} |lll\rangle \end{pmatrix}. \quad (32)$$

The time dependent part of the phase $\exp(-i2\omega t)$ in this spinor can be incorporated with the angular phase $\exp(i l \phi)$ of the spherical harmonic. Therefore the main effect for this partial wave with spin down is that it rotates around $Oz$ with angular velocity $2\omega$. Thus we have shown that a partial wave with arbitrary $\alpha$ and $\beta$ contains a part which is at rest and a second part which rotates around $Oz$ with angular velocity $2\omega$. This is a particular case of our previous findings [11]: in the general case with arbitrary $\kappa$ the two waves with opposite spin move around $Oz$, the spin up part with angular velocity $\omega - \omega_{ls}$ and the spin down one with $\omega + \omega_{ls}$. In the DO we have simply $\omega_{ls} = \omega$.

ii) The corresponding relativistic spinor is written simply by adding two components which are zero initially.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ |lll\rangle \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2l + 1}} \begin{pmatrix} |l \ j_+ \ j_+ - 1\rangle \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sqrt{\frac{2l}{2l + 1}} \begin{pmatrix} |l \ j_- \ j_-\rangle \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (33)$$
The second term of (33) is written at time $t$ through the following replacement relativistic spinor which is zero initially while the effect in the large compon ents is 

Comparing (38) to (29) we see that time evolution creates a small co mponent in the is expressed by using eq. (16) and (17) in terms of a coefficient called $a_l$ defined as 

where we have defined $\omega_l$ by

The second term of (33) is written at time $t$ as

Finally reassembling the four parts of the spinor (33) one writes it as

Comparing (38) to (29) we see that time evolution creates a small component in the relativistic spinor which is zero initially while the effect in the large components is through the following replacement

With similar arguments as those which lead us to eq. (32) we obtain in the relativistic case two waves which rotate in opposite sense with angular velocity $2\omega$.

To get this conclusion we must linearize $\omega_l$ by writing

The part with positive frequency is now weighted by $\frac{1}{2}(1 + \omega_0/\omega_l)$ and the new part which rotates in opposite sense by $\frac{1}{2}(1 - \omega_0/\omega_l)$. The third component of the spinor (33) contains also two waves with opposite sense of rotation and amplitude $a_l/2$. Thus a relativistic WP with $\alpha = \beta = 1/\sqrt{2}$ dissociates into three parts instead of two as in the nonrelativistic evolution: there is a part with spin up which does not move essentially, while the part with spin down is divided in two waves moving in opposite directions.
3.4. Spin averages

We give below the expectation values of the operator $\sigma$ for the circular WP (23) assuming $\alpha = \beta = 1/\sqrt{2}$

$$\langle \sigma_x \rangle = \sum_l |\lambda_l|^2 \frac{1}{2l+1} \left[ 1 + l(1 + \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_l}) \cos(\omega_l - \omega_0)t + l(1 - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_l}) \cos(\omega_l + \omega_0)t \right], \quad (42)$$

$$\langle \sigma_y \rangle = \sum_l |\lambda_l|^2 \frac{1}{2l+1} \left[ (1 + \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_l}) \sin(\omega_l - \omega_0)t + (1 - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_l}) \sin(\omega_l + \omega_0)t \right], \quad (43)$$

$$\langle \sigma_z \rangle = \sum_l |\lambda_l|^2 \frac{1}{2l+1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4l - 1}{2(2l+1)^2} - \frac{\omega_0^2}{\omega_l^2} \frac{2l^2}{2(2l+1)^2} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{2l}{(2l+1)^2} (1 + \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_l}) \cos(\omega_l - \omega_0)t \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{2l}{(2l+1)^2} (1 - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_l}) \cos(\omega_l + \omega_0)t \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{2l^3}{(2l+1)^2} (1 - \frac{\omega_0^2}{\omega_l^2}) \cos 2\omega_l t \right\}. \quad (44)$$

These formulas extend to the relativistic DO those we have already discussed in [9]. Because of the conservation of the total angular momentum there is no interference between the various $l$ for the spin averages. Each partial wave depends on time because the energies of the spin orbit partners are different. In the nonrelativistic case the time factors depend only on the differences $\omega_l - \omega_0 = (2l+1)\omega$. Therefore all these averages have period $2\pi/\omega$. After a time called the collapse time $\tau_c = \pi/(2\sqrt{2N})$ all the phases coming from all the partial waves are equally distributed and assuming high values of $N$ all these averages are zero, i.e. there is a collapse of the spin! The average orbital angular momentum gets correspondingly an increase in order to preserve the average total angular momentum. This exchange was called the spin orbit pendulum since it occurs exactly periodically. In addition we have also shown that for a time equal to $\pi/\omega$ the average spin is for high $N$ opposite to its initial value with the same coherence time around this revival. This behaviour make the spin orbit pendulum analogous to the JC model with the frequencies $(2l+1)\omega$ playing the role of the Rabi frequencies.

For the DO we obtain essentially the same behaviour. However the periodicity is totally broken for high and even for low values of $r$ because of the terms involving $\omega_0 + \omega_l$. This combination introduces in the spin motion high frequencies affecting each component with a different weight. The effect of this modulation is the well known zitterbewegung that can thus be seen in the DO on the observable of spin. Note that (42) and (43) contain similar terms and similar weights. $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ and $\langle \sigma_y \rangle$ will present then a similar time behaviour. The $Oz$ component is however different since there is in (44) an extra term with frequency $2\omega_l$. This term will produce two effects: an extra high frequency modulation and a partial revival at a time about half of the revival of the spin. This new revival of a purely relativistic origin concerns only the $z$ component which will oscillate rapidly while the other components are zero.
4. Circular WP. Numerical calculations

In order to exhibit the various effects discussed in the preceding section we have chosen the value $N = 20$ which provides a WP well concentrated in configuration space with an interesting spread of its partial waves. This value was also used thoroughly in our previous papers on the nonrelativistic oscillator [9-11]. For simplicity we use the units $\hbar = m = c = 1$. Therefore our time units used in presented figures are proportional to $\omega^{-1} = r^{-1}$. For nonrelativistic case the period of the motion is then $T = 2\pi/\omega = 2\pi/r$.

4.1. Spin averages in the DIRAC representation

For the very low values of $r$, like $r = 0.001$ in Fig. 1, we are very near the nonrelativistic limit. One observes then a collapse of each component of the spin during an interval of time $\tau$, and a revival of the spin which has lost its periodicity because of the use of the relativistic energies. The first revival of $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$ and $\langle \sigma_y \rangle$ occurs around time $\pi/\omega$. In the nonrelativistic case there was [9] a revival of $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$ with a change of sign. In the present case the spin rotates rapidly in the plane $xOy$ and its maximum value is with the same sign as initially. The relativistic effects produce a slow decrease in the amplitude of the revivals. There is already a quite sensible difference in the behaviour of $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ with time. This component fluctuates much more rapidly because it is richer in frequencies than the other two. It exhibits also a small increase at a time about half of the recurrence time due to these higher components.

Each of these effects becomes more pronounced when the parameter $r$ is given higher values. Figure 2 is for $r = 0.025$, Fig. 3 for $r = 0.5$. The components of the spin in the $xOy$ plane oscillate much longer around each recurrence with a small period and the amplitudes of these recurrences decay. Again the behaviour of $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ is the most spectacular. One sees that on the average it does not get exactly to zero. The zitterbewegung is thus exhibited quite clearly in these time behaviour and qualitatively the component $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ differs from the other two.

4.2. Probability densities

We have not attempted to detect the zitterbewegung in the change of the probability density with time. Indeed since this effect involves high frequencies it is difficult to see in three dimensions. The reader is invited to read [7] and [8] where it has been shown in (1+1) dimensions. The counter-rotating wave that was discussed in section 3.3 is however easily shown for high enough values of $r$. In Fig. 4 the total probability density of the WP at the particular average radius (19) is represented in spherical coordinates and for a few instants of time. What is shown was entirely explained in 3.3 for each partial wave. A large part of the wave stays at the initial position, essentially the part with spin up. The wave is split into two waves which move in opposite direction and with the same angular velocity. They are centered around a circle with $\theta = \pi/2$. Two analyses of the WP have then been made and are represented in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 for
t=10. There one finds that both of these moving parts are mainly localized in the second and third components of the spinor (|c2⟩ and |c3⟩ respectively) and that the counter-rotating part is almost entirely composed of negative energies. Here we are facing an effect totally absent from a nonrelativistic behaviour and not understood in a one-particle theory. For lower values of r this part of the wave is hardly visible (not shown).

4.3. FOLDY-WOUTHUYSEN representation

As derived in [6] a FW transformation can be performed exactly on the DO. The result obtained is very simple and makes calculations extremely easy. The small components \( \Psi_2 \) of the Dirac representation disappears and eq. (3a) results as the only equation valid for \( \Psi_1 \). The spinor has still its eigenvalues given by (4) and the eq. (28) and (29) should be used for the spin averages. In other words the only relativistic effects are the use of these energies. The effects introduced by negative energies disappear. This fact was already well discussed in the (1+1) dimension model [8]. A comparison of the calculation in the Dirac and the FW representation enables to see exactly the manifestations of the zitterbewegung. Figures 7 and 8 present in FW representation the same cases as Figs. 1 and 3 in Dirac representation, respectively. Comparing the figures one see indeed that the rapid fluctuations have been washed out. In the FW representation the behaviour of each components of the spin is now the same. Thus it is the use of the relativistic energies that produce now the rapid but regular oscillations of the spin as well as the spread and decay of its revival. It is natural in this context to expect the disappearance of the component rotating in the wrong sense. The WP are compared in Fig. 9 at time \( t = 10 \). Only the part which rotates in the positive sense is left in the FW representation.

4.4. Other spin directions

The formulas of 3.2 and 3.3 can be combined conveniently to provide the behaviour of a WP pointing initially in an arbitrary direction. Such a study does not lead to a new dynamics. One can in this way simply put more weight on the part with spin down which is the most variable part. For example one can destroy almost totally the part not moving at the origin. Our choice of the initial direction has been made to see the components with spin up and down with the same magnitude. None of the other cases deserves a particular presentation.

5. Summary and conclusions

We have shown a new analogy between the relativistic DO and the JC model of quantum optics. The time evolution of the average spin associated to a WP in the DO is quite analogous to the time evolution of the occupation numbers of each of a two levels atom which interacts with an electromagnetic cavity. In the latter case the atom is entangled...
with the cavity while in the former case the spin of the particle is entangled with its orbital angular momentum according to rules fixed by Dirac equation. In the same way in both models the mechanism of collapses and revivals takes place. The collapse of the spin is compensated by a corresponding increase of the orbital average angular momentum. This balance occurs periodically in the nonrelativistic case \[9\] \([11\). We have proposed the name of spin-orbit pendulum for this effect. In the relativistic case the periodicity is destroyed. There is then a rich behaviour of the spin components which are submitted to zitterbewegung. For a WP initially thrown with its velocity in the \(xOy\) plane the \(z\) component of the spin contains more frequencies and exhibits therefore most rapid oscillations.

Related to the relativistic description we have found the presence of a counter-rotating wave built mainly from negative energies states. This component is particularly large for the geometry of the WP we have used in our paper. Such a component is well identified in textbooks \([13\) describing the scattering of a WP by a barrier where it is associated to Klein’s paradox. To our knowledge it is the first time that such an effect has been seen in the case of WP bound in a potential. We have been able to observe a similar effect (however weaker) for a WP in 1+1 dimension. It is an open question whether this effect also exists for a WP in a Coulomb field. The smallness of the spin-orbit potential in this case may make observation difficult.

Many relativistic effects are washed out in the FW representation. Our conclusions confirm totally those of \([7, 8\). The coherence of the WP is also lost because of the nonlinear relativistic energies. Therefore coherent states of the harmonic oscillator generally spread. The counter-rotating wave also disappears completely with negative energies and the dynamics can be more interpreted with the ordinary one particle interpretation. This dynamics resembles then the well known dynamics of the population inversion of the JC model with Eberly revivals of Rabi oscillations \([12\). There is an attempt by Toyama and Nogami to provide coherent relativistic WP of DO by using the inverse scattering method \([16\). If these WP could be defined also for a 3+1 oscillator we would have then probably a relativistic spin orbit pendulum with a dynamics similar to the nonrelativistic one. To our knowledge these WP have not yet been constructed in the case where we take all dimensions into account.

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Figure captions

Figure 1. Time evolution of average values of spin components for $N = 20$, $r = 0.001$ in Dirac representation. Note that values of $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ are 5 times enlarged. The nonrelativistic case (dashed line) is included in the upper curve for comparison (in this case the period is $T = 2\pi/r = 6283.185$).

Figure 2. The same as in Fig. 1 but for $r = 0.025$.

Figure 3. The same as in Fig. 1 but for $r = 0.5$.

Figure 4. WP motion for $N = 20$, $r = 0.5$ in Dirac representation. Presented is the total probability density $|\Psi|^2$ on the surface of the sphere with radius $r = x_0$. Note that motion of this circular WP remains close to the equator (narrow $\theta$ range).

Figure 5. Contributions from positive end negative energy states for $N = 20$, $r = 0.5$ $t = 10$ in Dirac representation.

Figure 6. Contributions from all components of the bispinor $\Psi$ (denoted as $c_1, c_2, c_3$ and $c_4$) for $N = 20$, $r = 0.5$ $t = 10$ in Dirac representation. Note different vertical scales and fact that the contribution from the fourth component is zero.

Figure 7. Time evolution of average values of spin components for $N = 20$, $r = 0.001$ in FW representation. Note that values of $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ are 10 times enlarged.

Figure 8. The same as in Fig. 7 but for $r = 0.5$. 

*
Figure 9. The same as in Fig. 4 but for FW representation.
N=20  r=0.001  Dirac representation

\[ \sum_i <\sigma_i>^2 \]

\[ <\sigma_\chi> \]

\[ <\sigma_\gamma> \]

\[ <\sigma_2> \]
\[ \sigma(t) \]

\[ \Sigma_i \langle \sigma_i \rangle^2 \]

\[ \langle \sigma_x \rangle \]

\[ \langle \sigma_y \rangle \]

\[ \langle \sigma_z \rangle \]
$N=20 \quad r=0.5 \quad \text{Dirac representation}$

$\Sigma_i <\sigma_i^2 >$

$<\sigma_x >$

$<\sigma_y >$

$<\sigma_z >$
N=20  r=0.5  Dirac representation
N=20  r=0.5  t=10  Dirac representation

positive energy states

negative energy states
$N=20 \ r=0.5 \ t=10 \text{ Dirac representation}$

$|\Psi|^2 = \sum_i |c_i|^2 <c_i|c_i>$

$<c_1|c_1>$

$<c_2|c_2>$

$<c_3|c_3>$
$N=20 \ r=0.5 \ F-W$ representation

$|\Psi|^2$

$t=0$

$t=15$

$t=5$

$t=20$

$t=10$

$t=25$