

Pauli líkunum

(3)

Uhlenbeck og Goudsmit

→ spuni raféindar =

$$\bar{M}_S = g \frac{\mu_B}{\hbar} \bar{S}$$

Kröðust vegna tóhanna $g=2$ (gyromagnetic ratio)
seigulspuna hutfall.

Pauli notaði $g=2$ sem forsendur í líkun
sitt

Dirac jáhun → spuni kennur sjálf krafta
með $g=2$

þú hefur miðumum til þess að segja:
spuni er afleidug Lorentz óbreytileitans

Dirac jáhun er 1. stig afleidugjuna,

ef $\bar{P} \rightarrow \bar{P} - q\bar{A}$ er notað fyrir
vixlverkanina við ratsogulsund
(unum)

$$\longrightarrow g = 2$$

Sama er høgt fyrir Schrödinger jöfnuna
skrifta sem 1. stigs jöfnum

nota : $\bar{P} \rightarrow \bar{P} - q\bar{A}$

{ Levy-Leblanc, Comm.
Math. Phys. 6 (1967) 286

$$\longrightarrow g = 2$$

spuna má leda út sem afleidug
Galilei ummyndana

Í væru er kann afleidug sameiginlega
síntenna Lorentz og Galilei
ummyndanar

Spani er skammtatyríðar

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Ef spani vori vegna hingsnumungs
eindar með endanlega stórd

$$\rightarrow j \neq \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

spani tengist ekki \vec{p} og \vec{x}

\rightarrow við "brautar óstans rúnið" Σ_r

þotist spana óstans rúnið Σ_s

Pauli

i) spani er hverfipungí

$$[S_x, S_y] = i\hbar S_z \dots$$

ii) Í Σ_s eru S^2 og S_z FMVM

Σ_s er því spannað af eiginvektorum

S^2 og S_z

$$S^2 |S, m\rangle = s(s+1) \hbar^2 |S, m\rangle$$

$$S_z |S, m\rangle = m\hbar |S, m\rangle$$

iii)

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_r \otimes \Sigma_s$$

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\rightarrow spuma og brautar vrtjar víxlast

iv) ratteindin er $1/2$ spuma sind ($s=1/2$)

ath.

ef víxlverkan spumas við skammtat

ratsegulslund er fátt til gríma (QED)

$$\rightarrow g = 2.0023193048 \pm 0.000000008$$

$$g_{\text{malt}} = 2.0023193048 \pm 0.000000004 !$$

(1982)

Sér eiginleitar $\frac{1}{2}$ hvertíþunga

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$$S^2 |\pm\rangle = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 |\pm\rangle$$

$$S_z |\pm\rangle = \pm \frac{1}{2}\hbar |\pm\rangle$$

almennumsta spuma ástand $|x\rangle = \alpha|+\rangle + \beta|-\rangle$
 $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\bar{S} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \bar{\nabla} \leftarrow \text{Pauli fylki}$$

$$\bar{\nabla}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{\nabla}_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{\nabla}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\operatorname{tr} \bar{\nabla}_i = 0, \det \bar{\nabla}_i = -1$$

$$(\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{A})(\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{B}) = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} + i \bar{\nabla} \cdot (\bar{A} \times \bar{B})$$

A, B vettorar, Þá veigur virkjan sem virkst með $\bar{\nabla}$

$$\begin{aligned} S_x^2 &= S_y^2 = S_z^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \\ S_x S_y + S_y S_x &= 0 \\ S_x S_y &= \frac{i}{2}\hbar S_z, \quad S_+^2 = S_-^2 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{gildir} \\ \text{sérstaklt.} \\ + \\ S = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$|\Gamma, \Sigma\rangle = |\Gamma\rangle \otimes |\Sigma\rangle$$

$$\langle \Gamma', \Sigma' | \Gamma, \Sigma \rangle = \delta_{\Sigma'} \delta_{\Gamma'} \delta_{\Gamma - \Gamma'}$$

$$\langle \Gamma, \Sigma | \Psi \rangle = \Psi_\Sigma(\Gamma)$$

$$\Psi_{\text{in}}^+ = (\Psi_+, \Psi_-^-)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{spinorar} \quad \Psi(\Gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_+(\Gamma) \\ \Psi_-(\Gamma) \end{pmatrix}$$

"brautarvirkjar" verða því 2×2 fylki á horntilum formi

$$\hat{x} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P} \rightarrow -i\hbar \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix}$$

ma líta á sem

$$\hat{x} \cdot \mathbf{I} \quad \hat{P} \cdot \mathbf{I}$$

↑ einingafylki (engum spuma virki)

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blandaðir virljár

$$L_z S_z = -i \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \end{pmatrix}$$

nota Pauli fylki $\hookrightarrow L_z \left(\frac{\hbar}{2} \tau_z \right)$

$$\vec{S} \cdot \vec{P} = \frac{\hbar}{2} (\tau_x P_x + \tau_y P_y + \tau_z P_z)$$

Likindi Matíngar

$$d\mathcal{P}(r,+) = |\langle \vec{r},+ | \psi \rangle|^2 d\vec{r}$$

$$= |\psi_+(\vec{r})|^2 d\vec{r}$$

$$d\mathcal{P}(\vec{r}) = \{ |\psi_+(\vec{r})|^2 + |\psi_-(\vec{r})|^2 \} d\vec{r}$$

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Schrödinger jafna Pauliss

$$i\hbar \partial_t \begin{pmatrix} \psi_+ \\ \psi_- \end{pmatrix} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2m} \left[-i\hbar \nabla - \frac{e\vec{A}}{c} \right]^2 \right\} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_+ \\ \psi_- \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ V(\vec{r}) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_+ \\ \psi_- \end{pmatrix} - \frac{eg}{2mc} \frac{\hbar}{2} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_+ \\ \psi_- \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$$

Truflanareikningur

①

Rayleigh-Schrödinger dættar

truflana reikni er høgt óð nota
af

$$H = H_0 + W$$

p.s. eigingildi og ástönd H_0 eru
þekkt

$$H_0 |\psi_p^i\rangle = E_p^i |\psi_p^i\rangle$$

röfdir er sundurlaust, H_0 og W eru
óhæð tina t .

W er litil p.e. fylkistök w eru
minni en fjarlegt eigingilda
 H_0 umþyrtis.

$$W = \lambda \hat{w} \quad \text{med} \quad \lambda \ll 1$$

$\{|\psi_p\rangle\}$ er fullkominn einingarsettur grunnum

$\langle \psi_p | \psi_q \rangle$ eru tengslar með annarsins

$$\langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle$$

Heldur fyrir ψ_1 og ψ_2 finna

H_0 og E_1 eru alls eigingildi H_0

ψ_1 er allt grunnumrunum fyrir

þetta fyrir ψ_1 fyrir ψ_2

þetta fyrir ψ_2

þetta fyrir ψ_1 fyrir ψ_2

$$\langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle = E_1^i \langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle$$

þegar

þetta myndast og gildir allt tímum

ff. allt tímum

þetta myndar ekki fyrir ψ_1 og ψ_2

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[103], daß Randmagnetoplasmonen aus der Kopplung von Intra-Landauniveauübergängen an den Schnittpunkten der Fermienergie mit den Randzuständen entstehen. Genauso sollten in den Dots die Randplasmonen aus den Übergängen zwischen den diskreten Energieniveaus in quantisierten QDES hervorgehen. Im quantenmechanischen Limes entspricht dann die Aufspaltung Übergängen zwischen Einteilchenenergieniveaus, die im Magnetfeld ein "Anti-Crossing" aufweisen.

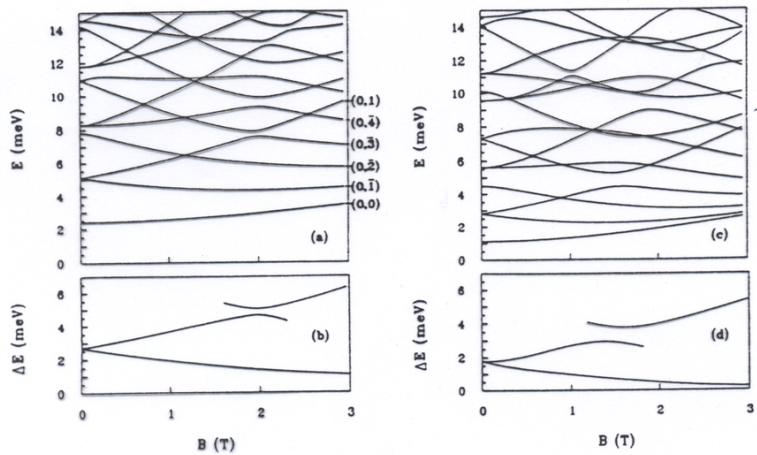
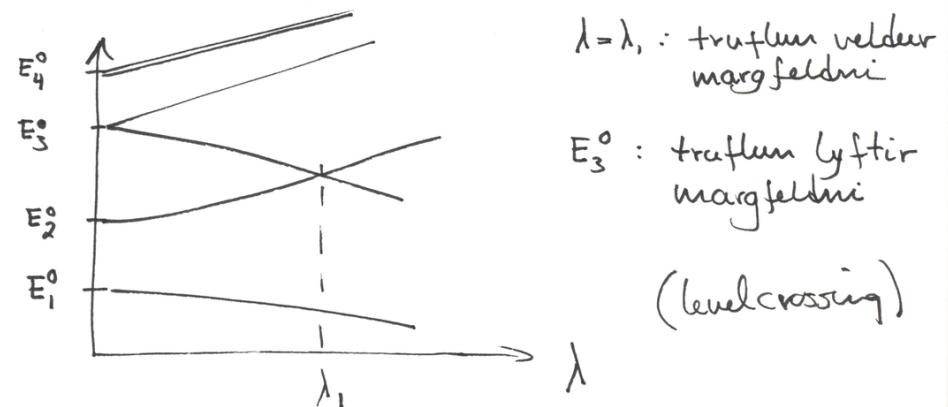


Abb. 7.4: (a) Magnetfelddispersion der Einteilchenenergieniveaus für ein Potential $V(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}m^*\Omega_0^2(x^2 + y^2) + c(x^4 + y^4)$, dessen parabolischer Charakter durch den anharmonischen Term ($x^4 + y^4$) gestört ist ($\hbar\Omega_0 = 2.0\text{ meV}$ und $c = 0.2\hbar\Omega_0(m^*\Omega_0/\hbar)^2$). Die Energieniveaus sind nach den Quantenzahlen des reinen parabolischen Potentials klassifiziert (vgl. Abb. 2.6). In (b) sind die Energien ΔE der Übergänge $(0,0) \rightarrow (0,1)$ und $(0,0) \rightarrow (0,1)$ aufgetragen. (c) und (d) enthalten die entsprechenden Ergebnisse für das Potential eines Kastens der Breite 100 nm mit unendlich hohen Wänden.

Ein "Anti-Crossing" der Einteilchenenergieniveaus, die für ein parabolisches Potential in Abb. 2.6 dargestellt sind, kann nur durch ein Potential mit einer

E_f högt var ið heysa $H|\psi(\lambda)\rangle = E(\lambda)|\psi(\lambda)\rangle$
þá gotti t.d. sest.



I truflanu reitn. er gert ræt fyrir at
 λ sé nöglítid til þess að auka
margfeldni komi ekki fyrir

Nálgunarlausn

Gerum ræt fyrir að

$$E(\lambda) = \varepsilon_0 + \lambda \varepsilon_1 + \lambda^2 \varepsilon_2 + \dots \quad \left. \right\} \text{samkvæmt ekki}$$

$$|\psi(\lambda)\rangle = |0\rangle + \lambda|1\rangle + \lambda^2|2\rangle + \dots \quad \left. \right\} \text{tengt}$$

ekki högt að næ iðkari lausnir á fermau hafi!

in> er ekki
grunnurinn
trá H0

bessar lausnir eru settar inn:

$$(H_0 + \lambda \hat{W}) \left\{ \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \lambda^q |q\rangle \right\} = \left\{ \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \lambda^q \sum_{q'} |q'\rangle \right\} \left\{ \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \lambda^q |q\rangle \right\}$$

Síðan er jafnan best f. hvert veldi af λ

0.

$$H_0 |0\rangle = \sum_0 |0\rangle$$

1.

$$(H_0 - \Sigma_0) |1\rangle + (\hat{W} - \Sigma_1) |0\rangle = 0$$

$$2. (H_0 - \Sigma_0) |2\rangle + (\hat{W} - \Sigma_1) |1\rangle - \Sigma_2 |0\rangle = 0$$

Veljum nánari þ.a.

slæppum henni heðum
en λ^2

$$\langle \psi(\lambda) | \psi(\lambda) \rangle = 1, \quad \langle 0 | \psi(\lambda) \rangle = \in \mathbb{R}$$

valum fórum á $|\psi(\lambda)\rangle$

$$\rightarrow \langle \psi(\lambda) | \psi(\lambda) \rangle = \{ \langle 0 | + \lambda \langle 1 | \} \{ |0\rangle + \lambda |1\rangle \} + O(\lambda^2)$$

Það er ógildi

$$= \langle 0 | 0 \rangle + \lambda \{ \langle 1 | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | 1 \rangle \} + O(\lambda^2)$$

= nullgráðu → $\langle 0 | 0 \rangle = 1$

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$$\langle \psi(\lambda) | \psi(\lambda) \rangle =$$

$$\{ \langle 0 | -\lambda \langle 1 | + \lambda^2 \langle 2 | \} \{ |0\rangle + \lambda |1\rangle + \lambda^2 |2\rangle \} + \dots$$

Litir fyrir λ^2 eru

$$\lambda^2 \{ \langle 0 | 2 \rangle + \langle 2 | 0 \rangle + \langle 1 | 1 \rangle \}$$

$$\rightarrow \langle 0 | 2 \rangle = \langle 2 | 0 \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \langle 1 | 1 \rangle$$

í samræmi við

$$0 = \langle 0 | \psi(\lambda) \rangle = \langle 0 | (|0\rangle + \lambda |1\rangle + \lambda^2 |2\rangle + \dots)$$

$$\langle 0 | \psi(\lambda) \rangle = \langle 0 | 0 \rangle + \lambda \langle 0 | 1 \rangle + \lambda^2 \langle 0 | 2 \rangle + \dots$$

$\in \mathbb{R}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\rightarrow \langle 0 | 2 \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\langle 0 | 1 \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$$

Núllgráðu jafnan sýnir að $|0\rangle$

er eiginveigur H_0 með eiginleiki Σ_0

eins og einnig sest þegar

$\lambda \rightarrow 0$ er athugið

$|0\rangle$ er ekki en tilgreinat grunntaður

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ath. hér hefur eins með velta} \\ \langle \psi(\lambda) | 0 \rangle = 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{margi}$$

sjá G. Baym

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$$\rightarrow \langle 1|0 \rangle = \langle 0|1 \rangle = 0$$

og á sama hatt
 $\langle 0|1 \rangle = \langle 1|0 \rangle = 0$

$$\langle 0|2 \rangle = \langle 2|0 \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \langle 1|1 \rangle$$

Truffana reikn f. Einföld ástand

Líkum á sitt eigin gildi einföldt með
ástand $\langle \varphi_n | = 10 \rangle$

"Önnur eigin gildi mega vera margföld!

1. stigs

$$\underbrace{\langle \varphi_n | (H_0 - \Sigma_0) | 1 \rangle + \langle \varphi_n | (\hat{w} - \Sigma_1) | \varphi_n \rangle}_{=0} = 0$$

(5)

Vörpun sjónumin á öll ástand nema $\langle \varphi_n |$
 $\langle \varphi_p | = 0 | \varphi_n \rangle$ $p \neq n$

$$\langle \varphi_p^i | (H_0 - E_n^0) | 1 \rangle + \langle \varphi_p^i | (\hat{w} - \Sigma_1) | \varphi_n \rangle = 0$$

↓

$$(E_p^0 - E_n^0) \langle \varphi_p^i | 1 \rangle + \langle \varphi_p^i | \hat{w} | \varphi_n \rangle = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \langle \varphi_p^i | 1 \rangle = \frac{\langle \varphi_p^i | \hat{w} | \varphi_n \rangle}{E_n^0 - E_p^0} \quad p \neq n$$

Síðan vantað tila $\langle \varphi_n | 1 \rangle$

$$\text{en Þáur fáktist } \langle 0|1 \rangle = \langle \varphi_n | 1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\rightarrow |1\rangle = \sum_{p \neq n} \sum_i \frac{\langle \varphi_p^i | \hat{w} | \varphi_n \rangle}{E_n^0 - E_p^0} | \varphi_p^i \rangle$$

→ $\langle \varphi_p^i | \hat{w} | \varphi_n \rangle = \langle \varphi_p^i | (\hat{w} - \Sigma_1) | \varphi_n \rangle$

(5)

$$\rightarrow \Sigma_1 = \langle \varphi_n | \hat{W} | \varphi_n \rangle \quad \text{ðóa}$$

$$E_n(\lambda) = E_n^0 + \lambda \langle \varphi_n | \hat{W} | \varphi_n \rangle + O(\lambda^2)$$

á svipadann höft

$$|\Psi_n(\lambda)\rangle = |\varphi_n\rangle + \lambda \sum_{p \neq n} \sum_i \frac{\langle \varphi_p | \hat{W} | \varphi_n \rangle}{E_n^0 - E_p^0} |\varphi_p^i\rangle + O(\lambda^2)$$

2. stigs

$$E_n(\lambda) = E_n^0 + \langle \varphi_n | \hat{W} | \varphi_n \rangle + \sum_{p \neq n} \sum_i \frac{|\langle \varphi_p | \hat{W} | \varphi_n \rangle|^2}{E_n^0 - E_p^0} + O(\lambda^3)$$

því nærsen $|\varphi_p^i\rangle$ er $|\varphi_n\rangle$ og því sterktar sem vörkvorkunin er $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle^2$

því meir hrinda þessi óstönd kuort öðru burt



(6)

Trúflausíku. Seyr margfaltt óstönd

Eigingildi E_n^0 með margfeldni φ_n

Eiguvektorar spenna Σ_n^0 ($|\varphi_n^i\rangle$)

E_n^0 klofuar í f_n stig, $f_n \leq g_n$

1. stigs

$$(H_0 - \Sigma_0)|1\rangle + (\hat{W} - \Sigma_1)|0\rangle = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \langle \varphi_n^i | \hat{W} | 0 \rangle = \Sigma_1 \langle \varphi_n^i | 0 \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_p \sum_j \langle \varphi_n^i | \hat{W} | \varphi_p^j \rangle \langle \varphi_p^j | 0 \rangle = \Sigma_1 \langle \varphi_n^i | 0 \rangle$$

$$|0\rangle \in \Sigma_n^0$$

$$\langle \varphi_p^j | 0 \rangle = \delta_{p,n}$$

p.e. $|0\rangle$ er kommet á alla vigrasem ekki liggja í E_n^0 klutrumum

Brillouin-Wigner reitflanareikn

→ $\langle \psi_n^i | \hat{W} | \psi_n^j \rangle$
 til þess að finna eiginleiki (λ^i)
 og eiginriga (λ^0) Hamiltonaréttar
 fyrir margtætt orlagilda E_n^0

setjst $(w^{(n)})$, sem eru fluttast
 $w \in E_n^0$ að horntímu form

$$\langle \psi_n^i | \hat{W} | \psi_n^j \rangle =$$

$$\langle \psi_n^i | \hat{W} | \psi_n^j \rangle =$$

$$\langle \psi_n^i | \hat{W} | \psi_n^j \rangle =$$

á meðan ófengið er

$$\langle \psi_n^i | \hat{W} | \psi_n^j \rangle = \langle \psi_n^i | \hat{H}_0 | \psi_n^j \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^{g_n} \langle \psi_n^i | \hat{W} | \psi_n^j \rangle \langle \psi_n^j | \hat{O} \rangle = \sum_i \langle \psi_n^i | \hat{O} \rangle$$

Eigingildisjafna → getur fu eiginleiki Σ^i

Brillouin-Wigner reitflanareikn (G. Baym)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{W}) |N\rangle &= E_n |N\rangle \\ \hat{H}_0 |n\rangle &= \sum_n |n\rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

↑ stærst.
↑ líttir st.

Hverrig umá finna E_n og $|N\rangle$
 ummita:

$$(E_n - \hat{H}_0) |N\rangle = \lambda \hat{W} |N\rangle$$

inn feldi með $\langle m |$

$$(E_n - \sum_m) \langle m | N \rangle = \lambda \langle m | \hat{W} | N \rangle \quad (*)$$

(8)

veljum normum $\langle n|N \rangle = 1$

fyrr IN > þ.a.

alltaf má rita

$$\begin{aligned} |N\rangle &= \sum_m |m\rangle \langle m|N \rangle \\ &= |n\rangle \langle n|N \rangle + \sum_{m \neq n} |m\rangle \langle m|N \rangle \end{aligned}$$

hū má nota (*) til þess að unnta
þetta sem:

$$|N\rangle = |n\rangle + \sum_{m \neq n} |m\rangle \frac{1}{E_n - \Sigma_m} \lambda \langle m|\hat{w}|N\rangle$$

enn lejur engri nölgun verð beitt

Er í raun heildisjafna fyrir \hat{w}

$$\hat{\Psi}_n(x) = \varphi_n(x) + \lambda \int dx' \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{\varphi_m(x) \varphi_m(x')}{E_n - E_m} \hat{w}(x') \hat{\Psi}_n(x')$$

$$\hat{\Psi}_n(x) = \varphi_n(x) + \lambda \int dx' G(x, x') \hat{w}(x') \hat{\Psi}_n(x')$$

Heildisjafna Jamgold báðum Schrödinger J.

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høgt er að finna jöfum fyrir G
með innsetningu

nölgunarlausar

ítrum

$$|N\rangle = |n\rangle + \sum_{m \neq n} |m\rangle \frac{1}{E_n - \Sigma_m} \lambda \langle m|\hat{w}|N\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow |N\rangle = |n\rangle + \lambda \sum_m' |m\rangle \frac{1}{E_n - \Sigma_m} \langle m|\hat{w}|n\rangle$$

$$+ \lambda^2 \sum_{jm}' |j\rangle \frac{1}{E_n - \Sigma_j} \langle j|\hat{w}|m\rangle \frac{1}{E_n - \Sigma_m} \langle m|\hat{w}|n\rangle$$

$$+ \lambda^3 \sum_{kjm}' |k\rangle \frac{1}{E_n - \Sigma_k} \langle k|\hat{w}|j\rangle \frac{1}{E_n - \Sigma_j} \langle j|\hat{w}|m\rangle \frac{1}{E_n - \Sigma_m} \langle m|\hat{w}|n\rangle$$

+ ...

Ekkri veldisröt i λ því E_n er fall af λ !

λ kemur fyrir í öllum veldum \hat{w}

taka $(*)$ með því að we find

$$(E_n - \Sigma_m) \langle m | N \rangle = \lambda \langle m | \hat{W} | N \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow E_n = \Sigma_m + \lambda \frac{\langle m | \hat{W} | N \rangle}{\langle m | N \rangle}$$

setja $m \rightarrow n$

~~$$E_n = \Sigma_n + \lambda \langle n | \hat{W} | N \rangle$$~~

~~$$\langle n | \hat{W} | m \rangle = \langle m | \hat{W} | n \rangle$$~~

Setja inn $|N\rangle$

$$\langle n | \hat{W} | m \rangle = \sum_{i,j} \langle m | i \rangle \langle i | \hat{W} | j \rangle \langle j | n \rangle = \langle m | \hat{W} | n \rangle$$



$$\langle n | \hat{W} | m \rangle = \sum_{i,j} \langle m | i \rangle \langle i | \hat{W} | j \rangle \langle j | n \rangle$$

$$\langle n | \hat{W} | m \rangle = \sum_{i,j} \langle m | i \rangle \langle i | \hat{W} | j \rangle \langle j | n \rangle$$

...

Inn fólk eru til að fá óförmöldum síður
en óförmöldum eru óförmöldum

ef $\frac{1}{E_n - \Sigma_k}$ er skrifð sem röð í λ

farst Rayleigh-Schrödinger

Eins má sýna

$$E_n = \Sigma_n + \lambda \langle n | \hat{W} | n \rangle + \lambda^2 \sum_m^1 \frac{|\langle m | \hat{W} | n \rangle|^2}{E_n - \Sigma_m}$$

$$+ \lambda^3 \sum_{j,m}^3 \frac{\langle n | \hat{W} | m \rangle \langle m | \hat{W} | j \rangle \langle j | \hat{W} | n \rangle}{(E_n - \Sigma_m)(E_n - \Sigma_j)}$$

+ ...

bessar jöfnum f. E_n og $|N\rangle$ má skrifa

á fram á einfaldan hátt

EKKI ein fáðar veldis röðir

Óbeinar jöfnum vegna E_n hagna megin

sambeyti mikilvæti

Lausn (ávalgum) í öðrum grunni

(11)

áu valgumar

H er hér settur á
Hornatimeform í "öllu" rúnum
ekki bara í hletnum eins
eigingulit

$$(E_n - \sum_m) \langle m | N \rangle = \langle m | W | N \rangle$$

sem adur

level crossing
er möguleg til

$$|N\rangle = \sum_p |p\rangle \langle p | N \rangle$$

sett inn

$$\rightarrow \sum_p (E_n - \sum_m) \langle m | p \rangle \langle p | N \rangle$$

$$= \sum_p \langle m | W | p \rangle \langle p | N \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_p (E_n - \sum_m) \langle p | N \rangle S_{mp}$$

$$- \sum_p W_{mp} \langle p | N \rangle = 0$$

N.B. Tengist í rann hunka reikn, sem næst eru
fjallar um

$$\rightarrow \sum_p \{ S_{mp} \sum_m + W_{mp} \} \langle p | N \rangle = E_n \langle m | N \rangle$$

setjum $\langle p | N \rangle = C_{pn}$ þá fæst

$$\sum_p \{ S_{mp} \sum_m + W_{mp} \} C_{pn} = E_n C_{mn}$$

'Sendan bega stórt kylli í eigin gultis jöfum
áu valgumar'

valgum tökum meiningið nákur logist
ástöndum með

f.d. $n = 1, 2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 + W_{11} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & \varepsilon_2 + W_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{1n} \\ C_{2n} \end{pmatrix} = E_n \begin{pmatrix} C_{1n} \\ C_{2n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Athugasemd um hvæð er gest í horni viðum

(12)

①

Huika reikningur

Rayleigh Ritz

- * Afturd notkun þó frumum sé ekki smá
- * einföld til þess að meta örku legsta bundins östansíð kerfis

Einfalt og sama



$$\langle H \rangle = \frac{\langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} \geq E_0$$

fyrir hvada $|\psi\rangle$ sem er, grunnöstandur
getur jafnaðar með

Til einföldunar gerum nán fyrir
strjónum einföldum eiginlöðum

$\langle H \rangle$ hefur stöðupunkta fyrir eiginastönd
sín.

$|\psi\rangle \rightarrow$ stöðup. \longleftrightarrow eiginastand H

Þú má vinna á eftirfarandi hætt

(2)

Velja $|\Psi_\alpha\rangle$ sem veguslu óstund

Ψ_α þarf að uppfylla jöadarstilyrði
Einnig má velja það nr. klætsjónum
at að fellu formunum jöfnum.

þá finnst grunnóstandartan E_0
með því að lágmarka

$$\Sigma_0(\Psi) = \frac{\langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle}$$

með $|\Psi_\alpha\rangle$

$$\Sigma_0(x) = \frac{\langle \Psi_\alpha | H | \Psi_\alpha \rangle}{\langle \Psi_\alpha | \Psi_\alpha \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Sigma_0(x)}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{og} \quad \Sigma_0''(x) > 0$$

til þess að finna fyrsta örvaða óstundin
þarf óstund sem er hörnið á $|10\rangle = |\Psi_1\rangle$

(3)

Høgt er að sýna að E_1 finnst með því
að lágmarka

$$E_1(\Psi) = \frac{\{\langle \Psi | - \langle \Psi | 10 \rangle \langle 01 \} H \{ 1\Psi \} - \langle 01 | \Psi \rangle | 10 \rangle\}}{\{\langle \Psi | - \langle \Psi | 10 \rangle \langle 01 \} \{ 1\Psi \} - \langle 01 | \Psi \rangle | 10 \rangle\}}$$

og

$$E_n(\Psi) = \frac{\langle \Psi | (1 - P_{n-1}) H (1 - P_{n-1}) | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | 1 - P_{n-1} | \Psi \rangle}$$

með

$$P_{n-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} |k\rangle \langle k|$$

Í raun er að færdin ekki notadrjúg til
þess að finna örvaðra óstunda

Lægstu örta gildin geta verið vel ákvæðið
þótt „eigintöllin“ geti ekki allt gott mynd

þekkt domni

Hreintónasveifill

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2$$

$$\psi''''(x)q = \psi$$

at felli lausn Schrödingera, $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$\psi_0 \sim e^{-\alpha x^2}$$

gefur rétt grunnastand

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$$

hér vill svo til ðat

$$\psi_1 \sim x e^{-\alpha x^2}$$

er horntítt á ψ_0 og gefur

úta rétta lausn

$$E_1 = \frac{3}{2}\hbar\omega$$

samkunar má gera fyrir vetrísaatomid

(4)

$$\psi(x) = \psi$$

$$\psi = x e^{-\beta x^{3/2}}$$

$$\psi' = e^{-\beta x^{3/2}} - \beta x^{3/2} e^{-\beta x^{3/2}}$$

$$\psi'' = -\beta x^{1/2} e^{-\beta x^{3/2}}$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \beta x^{1/2} e^{-\beta x^{3/2}}$$

$$+\beta^2 x^2 e^{-\beta x^{3/2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \psi''' = \dots + \beta^2 x^2 e^{-\beta x^{3/2}} = \dots \beta^2 x \psi$$

$$\psi = x e^{-\beta x}$$

$$\psi' = e^{-\beta x} - \beta x e^{-\beta x}$$

$$\psi'' = -2\beta x e^{-\beta x} + \beta^2 x e^{-\beta x}$$

$$\rightarrow \psi''' = \beta^2 \psi$$

↑ þ.a. ekki sama
og diffurgránum krefst.

(5)

Hvað um móttótt

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{ef } x < 0 \\ \alpha x & \text{ef } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \alpha x \right\} \psi = E \psi \Leftrightarrow H \psi = E \psi$$

$$\rightarrow \psi'' - \frac{2m\alpha}{\hbar^2} x \psi + \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \psi = 0$$

Örfallur fyrir $x \rightarrow 0$ og $x \rightarrow \infty$

benda að lausn

$$\leftarrow \psi = x e^{-\beta x^{3/2}} \quad \langle \beta | \beta \rangle = 2(2\beta)^{-3}$$

i raun sugar $\psi = x e^{-\beta x}$ miðög vel (athugum)

$$E_0(\beta) = \langle \beta | H | \beta \rangle$$

$$E_0(\beta) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^\infty dx e^{-2\beta x} \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (2\beta - \beta^2 x) + \alpha x^3 \right] \right\} (2\beta)^3$$

$$\overline{= \frac{1}{2} (2\beta)^3} \int_0^\infty dx e^{-2\beta x} \left\{ \frac{\hbar^2 \beta}{m} + x \left(\alpha - \frac{\hbar^2 \beta^2}{2m} \right) \right\} x^2$$

(6)

$$E_0(\beta) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^\infty dx e^{-2\beta x} \left[\frac{\hbar^2 \beta}{m} x - \frac{\hbar^2 \beta^2}{2m} x^2 + \alpha x^3 \right] (2\beta)^3 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (2\beta)^3 \left\{ \frac{\hbar^2 \beta}{m} \frac{1}{(2\beta)^2} - \frac{\hbar^2 \beta^2}{2m} \frac{2}{(2\beta)^3} + \alpha \frac{6}{(2\beta)^4} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2 \beta^2}{m} - \frac{\hbar^2 \beta^2}{2m} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\hbar^2 \beta^2}{2m} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha}{\beta}} = E_0(\beta)$$

$$E'_0(\beta) = \frac{\hbar^2 \beta}{m} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \beta_0^3 = \frac{3}{2} \alpha \frac{m}{\hbar^2}$$

nákuvað lausn
er til
Eigintölin em
Airy-föll

$$\rightarrow E_0^{\text{hækkt}}(\beta_0) = \left(\frac{3}{2} \frac{(\hbar \alpha)^2}{m} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$E_0^{\text{klett}} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\hbar \alpha)^2}{m} \right)^{1/3} 2.338$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{E_0^{\text{hækkt}}}{E_0^{\text{mitt}}} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{5/3}}{\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{1/3} 2.338} \sim 1.06$$

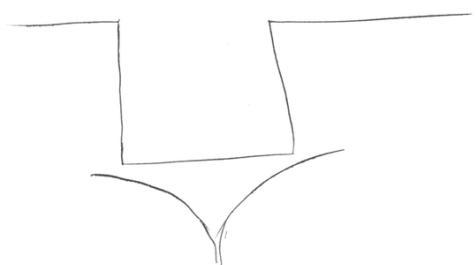
(7)

þannig sest þó að beigufallid
sé ekki heppilegt til vetrunga
þar sem ~~stær~~ stær \times en me til vog
þá er eiginleid sammt gott.

Hér var engin tuffnara röð möguleg!

Domi um notkun húbaréttungs
fyrir graum og örvaðastand
er vetrusatönd í djúpum brauni

Helium
atom



þar sem karkið er ekki valgilegt með
2D

(mita karki kossans og
það passa illa saman)

(8)

Domi um tuffnararekning
fyrir karki með margfælt ástand

$$H = AS_z^2 + \epsilon(S_x^2 - S_y^2)$$

fyrir karki með heildarspuna $S=1$ $|A| \gg |\epsilon|$

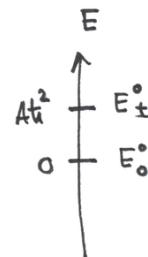
leysum fyrst fyrir

$$H_0 = AS_z^2 = A\hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

H_0 hefur greinilega eiginvektorana

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |+\rangle_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ |-\rangle_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \text{med } E_{\pm}^0 = A\hbar^2$$

$$|0\rangle_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ med } E_0^0 = 0$$



(9)

Näckvärmlausn

$$H = \hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & \epsilon \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \epsilon & 0 & A \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H|n\rangle = E_n |n\rangle$$

$$(H - E_n)|n\rangle = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \det(H - E_n I) = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} \hbar^2 A - E_n & 0 & \epsilon \hbar^2 \\ 0 & -E_n & 0 \\ \epsilon \hbar^2 & 0 & \hbar^2 A - E_n \end{array} \right|$$

$$\rightarrow -(\hbar^2 A - E_n)^2 E_n + (\epsilon \hbar^2)^2 E_n = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{ein Lösung er } E_n = 0, E_0 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow E_n^2 - 2\hbar^2 E_n + (\hbar^2 A)^2 - (\epsilon \hbar^2)^2 = 0$$

Wiederholung

Ergebnis

zweiter Lösung

Durchsetzung

Ergebnis

zweiter Lösung

Durchsetzung

Wiederholung

(8)

Wiederholung

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 0 & A \\ 0 & \epsilon & 0 \\ A & 0 & \epsilon \end{pmatrix} \cdot \vec{w} = H$$

$$0 = \epsilon \cdot \vec{w} - (\epsilon + A) \cdot \vec{w}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} \epsilon - \epsilon - A & 0 & \epsilon \hbar^2 \\ 0 & \epsilon - \epsilon - A & 0 \\ \epsilon \hbar^2 & 0 & \epsilon - \epsilon - A \end{array} \right|$$

$$0 = (\epsilon - A) \cdot \vec{w}$$

$$0 = \epsilon \cdot \vec{w} - (\epsilon + A) \cdot \vec{w} - (\epsilon - A) \cdot \vec{w}$$

$$W = \hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \epsilon \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \epsilon & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W_{11} = (1, 0, 1) \hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \epsilon \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \epsilon & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \hbar^2 \epsilon$$

$$W = \hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \epsilon \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \epsilon & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Konträr ist
seine vier höfum
ähniga a

lausunir eru

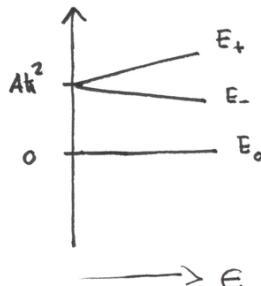
$$E_{\pm} = A\hbar^2 \pm E\hbar^2$$

$$E_0 = 0 : \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

med

$$|\pm\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ |+\rangle_0 \pm |-\rangle_0 \}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \pm 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Nölgunarlausn

1. stig tveitum fyrir E_{\pm}

þú er

$$\sum_{j=1}^{g_u} \langle g_u^j | w | g_u^j \rangle \langle g_u^j | 10 \rangle = \sum^i \langle g_u^i | 10 \rangle$$

$$\hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E \\ E & 0 \end{pmatrix} v = \Sigma v$$

(10)

eigingildi

$$E_{\pm}^1 = \pm E\hbar^2$$

med eigin vektorra $v \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \pm 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\rightarrow |\Psi_{\pm}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ |+\rangle_0 \pm |-\rangle_0 \}$$

1. fræðum gefur þú

$$E_{\pm} = A\hbar^2 \pm E\hbar \quad \text{med} \quad |\Psi_{\pm}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ |+\rangle_0 \pm |-\rangle_0 \}$$

$$E_0 = 0 \quad \text{med} \quad |0\rangle$$

allar hafið eru veda null, svo
lausun er nákvæm

Tunahöð trufnum

bætjum

$$H_0|\psi_0\rangle = E_0|\psi_0\rangle$$

H_0 er óhöð t → eiginastöndin eru sístæd

klukkan t=0 bætist við trufnum:

$$H(t) = H_0 + W(t)$$

$$W(t) = \lambda \hat{W}(t) \quad \lambda \ll 1$$

upphaflega var kertid i $|\psi_i\rangle$ eiginast H_0
sem er venjulega ekki eiginastönd $H(t)$

Viljum nákna líkindi þess að kertid
verði i öðru eiginastöndi H_0 , $|\psi_f\rangle$

klukkan t>0

$$\mathcal{S}_{if}(t) = |\langle \psi_f | \psi(t) \rangle|^2$$

(1)

Hér verða semse ðæmis athugðar fórstur
á milli eiginastanda H_0 sem $W(t)$
getur valdið.

(2)

Hér verður lítið á lífða trufnum $\lambda \ll 1$
Eins hefur mætt athuga

Högg trufnum (adiabatisk): $d_t W(t)$ sé lítið

Snioggja trufnum:

$$H = \begin{cases} H_0 & t < 0 \\ H_0 + W(t) & 0 < t < t_0 \\ H_0 & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$

o.s. fr.

mjög sterflaga

* Verður fjallad um afturvirtni
eða "damping" kennningar

Vontanlega i stammtaðri II
meira

Dopplum - Damping (3)

t.d.

H_0 : atóm , WGT: skammtad rafsegulurit
(part eftir örumer)

Sjálfgeiskun:

$$|\psi_i\rangle \rightarrow |\psi_f\rangle + r$$

tegund lausuar fölendar
Rafsegul geiskunin verkar á atómit
(r getur verið endur uppsögur)
→ límbreidd og hildrum
Lamb-hildrum
:

Líkön

Wigner Weisskopf

Heitler-Ma

:

:

} Skammtal ljósfræði
Damping theory
leysing
superposition
límbreidd
límuhildrum
+
"Önnur kerfi"

* Gulma regla Fermis

Eingangui . . .

* Valreglu

* Límabeg svörum (ein folt líkan
þyrir eina ögn)

ag samanborðar við
funaða frumum
endurtekið í skammtaföld
þegir fólk enda kerfi !

(4)

Viljum finna

$$\mathcal{P}_{if}(t) = |\langle \phi_f | \psi(t) \rangle|^2$$

ef

$$i\hbar d_t |\psi(t)\rangle = \{H_0 + \lambda \hat{W}(t)\} |\psi(t)\rangle$$

$$H_0 |\phi_n\rangle = E_n |\phi_n\rangle \quad , \quad \lambda \ll 1$$

$$\hat{W}(t) = 0 \quad \text{ef} \quad t < 0$$

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = |\phi_i\rangle$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \sum_n C_n(t) |\phi_n\rangle \quad \text{lidun}$$

$$\rightarrow C_n(t) = \langle \phi_n | \psi(t) \rangle$$

$$\sum_k \left\{ i\hbar d_t |\phi_k\rangle \langle \phi_k | \psi(t) \rangle - \{H_0 + \lambda \hat{W}(t)\} |\phi_k\rangle \langle \phi_k | \psi(t) \rangle \right\}$$

 $\langle \phi_n |$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{i\hbar d_t C_n(t) = E_n C_n(t) + \lambda \sum_k \hat{W}_{nk}(t) C_k(t)}$$

näkvaen

(6)

Nägum

regna lausn

$$b_n(t) = b_n^{(0)}(t) + \lambda b_n^{(1)}(t) + \lambda^2 b_n^{(2)}(t) + \dots$$

jämfra studta vid sama veldi är λ

$$\rightarrow i\hbar d_t b_n^{(0)}(t) = 0$$

$$i\hbar d_t b_n^{(r)}(t) = \sum_k e^{i\omega_{nk}t} \hat{W}_{nk}(t) b_k^{(r-1)}(t)$$

$r \neq 0$

$$\text{upphafsst. } b_n(0) = S_{ni} \quad \text{f. öll } \lambda$$

$$\hookrightarrow b_n^{(0)}(0) = S_{ni}$$

$$b_n^{(r)}(0) = 0 \quad r \neq 0$$

$$\rightarrow b_n^{(0)}(t) = S_{ni}$$

}

näkta stegs lausun

(7)

$$\rightarrow i\hbar d_t b_n^{(1)}(t) = \sum_k e^{i\omega_{nkt}} \hat{W}_{nk}(t) S_{ki}$$

$$= e^{i\omega_{nit}} \hat{W}_{ni}(t)$$

$$\rightarrow b_n^{(1)}(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t e^{i\omega_{nit}} \hat{W}_{ni}(t') dt'$$

$$S_{if}(t) = |C_f(t)|^2 = |b_f(t)|^2$$

$$\sim \lambda^2 |b_f^{(1)}(t)|^2 \quad \text{et iff}$$

$$\rightarrow S_{if}(t) = \frac{1}{t^2} \left| \int_0^t e^{i\omega_{fit}} \hat{W}_{fi}(t') dt' \right|^2$$

\uparrow
bera saman vid
fourier omformun

$$\hat{W}_{fi}(t) = \frac{\hat{W}_{fi}}{2i} (e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t})$$

Ef valid er $\hat{W}(t) = \hat{W} \cos \omega t$

ba fast

$$S_{if}(t; \omega) = \frac{|\hat{W}_{fi}|^2}{4t^2} \left| \frac{1 - e^{i(\omega_{fi} + \omega)t}}{\omega_{fi} + \omega} \right|^2$$

$$+ \frac{1 - e^{i(\omega_{fi} - \omega)t}}{\omega_{fi} - \omega} \right|^2$$

Ef $\omega \rightarrow 0$ ba er um fasta
funksjonen, sem kreikterá kl. $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$\rightarrow S_{if}(t, 0) = \frac{|\hat{W}_{fi}|^2}{t^2 \omega_{fi}^2} (1 - e^{i\omega_{fi}t})^2$$

$$= \frac{|\hat{W}_{fi}|^2}{t^2 \omega_{fi}^2} \left(\frac{\sin(\omega_{fi}t/2)}{\omega_{fi}/2} \right)^2$$

Hreintóna trumum

(8)

$$\hat{W}(t) = \hat{W} \sin \omega t$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{W}_{fi}(t) = \hat{W}_{fi} \sin \omega t$$

↳ fyrir fasta trumum

og

$$P_{if}(t; \omega) = \frac{|\hat{W}_{fil}|^2}{4\hbar^2} \left| \frac{1 - e^{i(\omega_{fi} + \omega)t}}{\omega_{fi} + \omega} - \frac{1 - e^{i(\omega_{fi} - \omega)t}}{\omega_{fi} - \omega} \right|^2$$

Athugum fyrst þegar $|\varphi_i\rangle$ og $|\varphi_f\rangle$ eru strjólaðir
herma sýrir i orku

$$\omega \approx \begin{cases} \omega_{fi} & \omega \geq 0 \\ -\omega_{fi} & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_{fi} = \frac{E_f - E_i}{\hbar}$$

hermu-isog

$$E_f$$



$$E_i$$

$\omega_{fi} > 0$
takur út $\hbar\omega$

örvud utgáiskun

$$E_i$$



$$E_f$$

$\omega_{fi} < 0$
kertí gefur $\hbar\omega$

$$\omega_{fi} > 0 \quad \text{og} \quad |\omega - \omega_{fi}| \ll |\omega_{fi}|$$

$$P_{if}(t; \omega) = \frac{|\hat{W}_{fil}|^2}{4\hbar^2} \left| \frac{1 - e^{i(\omega_{fi} + \omega)t}}{\omega_{fi} + \omega} - \frac{1 - e^{i(\omega_{fi} - \omega)t}}{\omega_{fi} - \omega} \right|^2$$

andhermuliður

hermuliður

$$\omega \ll \omega_{fi}$$

↳ athugum hermulið

Ef segnt er öðruða $E_f - E_i = \hbar\omega_{fi}$

med því óð beita „hreintóna trumum“

á kerfið í tímaum t þá er
breidd hermuunar

trumuminn verður fyrst
hreintóna þegar $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Delta E = \hbar \Delta \omega \approx \frac{4\pi\hbar}{t} > \frac{\hbar}{t}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta E > \frac{\hbar}{t}$$

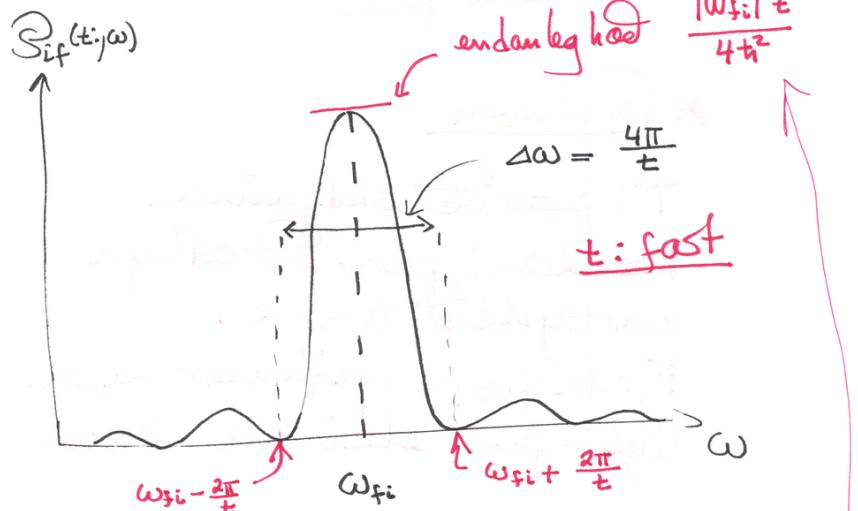
Skilyrði óð herman og andherman sér óð greinann
legar $2|\omega_{fil}| \gg \Delta \omega \rightarrow 2|\omega_{fil}| \gg \frac{4\pi}{t}$
alreið uppfyllt sýrir
 $\rightarrow t \gg \frac{1}{|\omega_{fil}|} \sim \frac{1}{\omega}$ ðér
festa trumum!

(9)

Athugum, þegar $\omega_{fi} > 0$ $|\omega - \omega_{fi}| \ll |\omega_{fi}|$

$$\rightarrow S_{if}(t; \omega) \simeq \frac{|\omega_{fi}|^2}{4t^2} \left| \frac{1 - e^{i(\omega_{fi}-\omega)t}}{\omega_{fi} - \omega} \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{|\omega_{fi}|^2}{4t^2} \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{(\omega_{fi}-\omega)t}{2})}{\frac{1}{2}(\omega_{fi}-\omega)} \right)^2$$



því lengri tímí $t \rightarrow \Delta\omega$ minna
nákvænni staðsettunar
hermu ω_{fi}

↳ herun nálgan í lagi af $t \gg \frac{1}{|\omega_{fi}|} = \frac{1}{\omega}$

1. stig nálgan í lagi af $t \ll \frac{1}{|\omega_{fi}|}$ ↳ unneslegt...
→ $S_{fi} \leq 1 \leftarrow$ litm di

1. stig með $t \gg \frac{1}{|\omega_{fi}|}$

* stöku ástöndin

þegar reiknað er fyrir stökt ástönd
þá kemur reglulega fyrir ót
eindin komist í upphaf ástöndis
þá er ót høgt ót take um
medal óni fess

* meðalauði

Til fess ót skilgreina
meðalauði farið ót athuga
markgildið $t \rightarrow \infty$.
Fyrsta stigs trufunar reikn.
Leyfir fari ót ekki far sem

$$t \ll \frac{1}{|\omega_{fi}|}$$

(10)

ath.

Það er í raun reallausun og stökum ótändin

$$b_n(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda^n b_n^{(p)}$$

Sem komar i veg fyrir óvætturableg
tímabrédd $\Delta\omega$ finnist þegar $t \rightarrow \infty$



Ef öðrum valgnum hefði verið brett

"Damping theory" hafte

Wigner Weinstropf

hefði tímabrédd fundist.

athugum fyrstu stökum

eins og annar

$$i\hbar d_t b_n(t) = \sum_m w_{nm} b_m(t) e^{i\omega_{nm} t} \quad (*)$$

Kennir síðar

Hér er ekki mögulegt að mola líkundi
forske til eins stoks (óbaðastönd) (g_f)

→ Summa verður yfir óbaðastöndin
þú deins líkündin fyrir forske til
höps félöva eru molauleg!

Hér verður $\langle g_f | \Psi(t) \rangle$

deins líkunda þéttleiki

(14)

Gullna regla Fermis

Afhugun þegar $\langle \psi_s |$ er eitt samfaldur ástandur

Ef loka ástandur er eitt samfaldur

ástandur upphafur ástandur $\langle \psi_i |$
er hér enn stakt

samfald ástandur

$$\rightarrow \langle \alpha | \alpha' \rangle = S(\alpha - \alpha')$$

likindi fosað finna kerfið i högl ástanda

D_f meðalur E upplifun

$$S(\alpha_f, t) = \int_{X \in D_f} d\alpha |K_\alpha |\langle \psi(t) | \rangle^2$$

Vitnum meðja ástandun með kerfi
og ef til vell einhverni stendur β (eftir væri ekki
breytustigti):

$$d\alpha = g(\beta, E) d\beta dE$$

↑ (ástands pettleriti) kom vegna
hmitastipta

$$S(\alpha_f, t) = \int_{\beta, E \in D_f} d\beta dE g(\beta, E) |\langle \beta E | \psi(t) \rangle|^2$$

nota sömu seikningu og Óður fyrir

$|\psi(t)\rangle$ (normad) í hermu við
hvæntórar Það fasta tveflum



þetta má einnig sýnilega f.s.

$|\langle \beta, E | \psi(t) \rangle|^2 p(\beta, E)$ breytist
miðtu hagnar með E heldur en

$$\left\{ \frac{\sin(\beta)}{\beta} \right\}^2 \text{ ef } t \text{ er stórt}$$

(15)

$$|\langle \beta_i E | \psi(t) \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} |\langle \beta_i E | w | \phi_i \rangle|^2 \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{(E-E_i)t}{\hbar}\right)}{\frac{E-E_i}{\hbar}} \right\}^2$$

$t \rightarrow \infty$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\hbar^2} |\langle \beta_i E | w | \phi_i \rangle|^2 \sin^2 \frac{E-E_i}{\hbar} t$$

Líkunum fættar tilum fyrir forsluna
á einingar tina og β_i -einingu

$$W(\phi_i, \alpha_f) = \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{\beta} P(\phi_i, \alpha_f, t)$$

$$W(\phi_i, \alpha_f) = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |\langle \beta_f, E_f = E_i | w | \phi_i \rangle|^2 \delta(\beta_f, E_f = E_i)$$

fyrir fasta fyrslum

Gullna regla Fermis

og

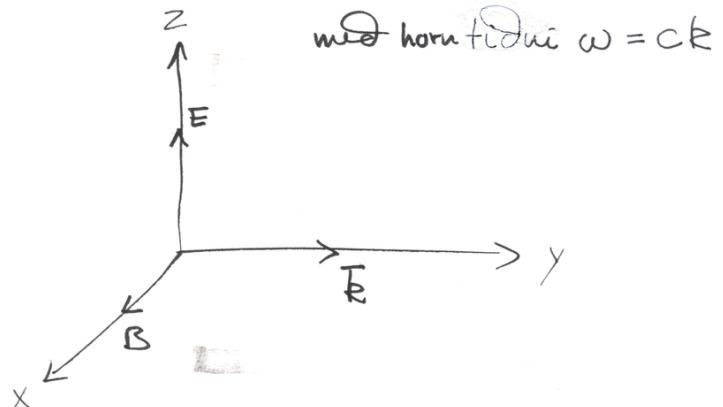
$$W(\phi_i, \alpha_f) = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \left| \langle \beta_f, E_f = E_i + t\omega | w | \phi_i \rangle \right|^2 \delta(\beta_f, E_f = E_i + t\omega)$$

(1)

Atóm i ratsegulsundi

Ratsegulsundur verður betur teknid
fyrir í Skammtatíðindi II

flöt ratsegal bylgja ferðast í y-átt



$$\vec{A}(r, t) = A_0 \hat{e}_z e^{i(ky - \omega t)} + A_0^* \hat{e}_z e^{-i(ky - \omega t)}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} E(r, t) = -\partial_t \vec{A}(r, t) = i\omega \hat{e}_z \{ A_0 e^{i(ky - \omega t)} + c.c. \} \\ B(r, t) = \nabla \times \vec{A}(r, t) = ik \hat{e}_x \{ A_0 e^{i(ky - \omega t)} - c.c. \} \end{cases}$$

(2)

Finna upphaf vektor p.a. $\text{Re } A_0 = 0$ og

$$\begin{aligned} i\omega A_0 &= \frac{\vec{s}}{2} \\ ik A_0 &= \frac{\vec{B}}{2} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} \rightarrow \frac{\vec{s}}{\vec{B}} = \frac{\omega}{k} = C$$

og

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E}(r,t) &= \sum \hat{e}_z \cos(ky - \omega t) \\ \bar{B}(r,t) &= \sum \hat{e}_x \cos(ky - \omega t) \end{aligned}$$

Hamiltonvirket er følgende

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \left\{ \bar{P} - q\bar{A}(\bar{R},t) \right\}^2 + V(R) - \frac{q}{m} \bar{S} \cdot \bar{B}(\bar{R},t)$$

Veileder vektoren

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &= \frac{\bar{P}^2}{2m} + V(R) \\ W(t) &= -\frac{q}{m} \bar{P} \cdot \bar{A} - \frac{q}{m} \bar{S} \cdot \bar{B} + \frac{q^2}{2m} \bar{A}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\underbrace{W_I(t)}$ $\underbrace{W_{II}(t)}$ slippa



høyt f. nøyaktig
siden

$$\frac{W_{II}}{W_I} \approx \frac{\frac{q}{m} \bar{k} A_0}{\frac{q}{m} \bar{P} A_0} = \frac{\bar{k} k}{\bar{P}} \approx \frac{a_0}{\lambda} \ll 1$$

$\frac{\bar{k}}{\bar{P}} \sim$ atomstørrelse a_0

$$\bar{k} \approx \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

(3)

Tripolusualgum (at tricoll)

$$W_I(t) = -\frac{q}{m} P_z \left\{ A_0 e^{iky-i\omega t} + A_0^* e^{-iky+i\omega t} \right\}$$

$$e^{iky} = 1 + iky - \frac{k^2 y^2}{2} + \dots$$

$y \sim a_0$ atomstand

$$ky \sim \frac{a_0}{\lambda} \ll 1 \quad (\text{nota } A_0 = \frac{\epsilon}{2i\omega})$$

$$\rightarrow W_I(t) \approx \frac{q\epsilon}{m\omega} P_z \sin(\omega t) \simeq W(t)$$

"
W_{DE}(t)

Valreglur

t.d. i gallum regluna þyrfti

$$\langle g_f | W_{DE}(t) | g_i \rangle = \frac{q\epsilon}{m\omega} \sin(\omega t) \langle g_f | P_z | g_i \rangle$$

$$= iq \frac{\omega_{fi}}{\omega} \sum \sin(\omega t) \langle g_f | z | g_i \rangle$$



(5)

1. stigs límlegt diffurjöfumhneppi
skiptum um föll (engin nálgun)

$$\text{ef } \hat{\lambda} \hat{w}(t) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$C_n(t) = b_n e^{-i E_n t / \hbar}$$

\rightarrow seðum lausn á formime (ef $\hat{\lambda} \hat{w}(t) \neq 0$)

$$C_n(t) = b_n(t) e^{-i E_n t / \hbar}$$

og vonum að $b_n(t)$ sé høgt breytilegt
fall að t

$$\rightarrow \boxed{i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} b_n(t) = \lambda \sum_k e^{i \omega_{nk} t} \hat{w}_{nk}(t) b_k(t)}$$

nákvæm

með

$$\omega_{nk} = \frac{E_n - E_k}{\hbar}$$

(4)

Ef $\langle g_f | z | g_i \rangle \neq 0$ þá er förlan
tuépolsförla

annars gati hún verit raf fjörpols-
földi segul tuépolsförla . . .

$$g_{nl_l m_l} = R_{nl_l} Y_{l_l m_l}(\theta, \phi)$$

$$g_{n_l l_f m_f} = R_{n_l l_f} Y_{l_f m_f}(\theta, \phi)$$

$$Z = r \cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} r Y_{10}(\theta)$$

\rightarrow horuhlut $\langle g_f | z | g_i \rangle$

$$= \int d\Omega Y_{l_f m_f}^*(\theta, \phi) Y_{10}(\theta) Y_{l_i m_i}(\theta, \phi)$$

$$\neq 0 \quad \text{ef} \quad \begin{cases} l_f = l_i \pm 1 \\ m_f = m_i \end{cases}$$

(5)

I rann er önnur skautun hefði verit
t.d. \vec{E} samsíða \hat{e}_x eða \hat{e}_y

$$\rightarrow m_f = m_i \pm 1$$

$$Y_{l,\pm 1}$$

Valregluð raftrípoli eru þú

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \Delta l = \pm 1 \\ \Delta m = 0, \pm 1 \end{array}}$$

ef spána brautar við L vertum var með

$$f(r) \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S}$$

pó fast

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \Delta J = 0, \pm 1 \\ \Delta l = \pm 1 \\ \Delta m_J = 0, \pm 1 \end{array}}$$

(6)

Sagultuipoll

$$W_{DM} = - \frac{q}{2m} (L_x + 2S_x) B \cos \alpha t$$

\rightarrow

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \Delta l = 0 \\ \Delta m_l = \pm 1, 0 \\ \Delta m_s = \pm 1, 0 \end{array}}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \Delta l = 0 \\ \Delta J = \pm 1, 0 \\ \Delta m_J = \pm 1, 0 \end{array}}$$

Ratfjörpoll

$$W_{QE} = - \frac{q}{2m} (Y P_z + Z P_y) \Sigma \cos \alpha t$$

\rightarrow

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \Delta l = 0, \pm 2 \\ \Delta m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \end{array}}$$

NMR \leftrightarrow sagultuipoll

Nordurkjós; Grænaliðan $\Delta l = 2$ ratfjörpoll

"Orvun, ekki við herum"

Ef ω er ekki náinni veini

Bohr fóður ω_{ri} þá líðir tufnumin til þess að atomið ókast tūnaháð tufþolsvagi $\langle \bar{D} \rangle(t)$

$$W_{DE}(t) = \frac{q\Sigma}{m\omega} P_z \sin \omega t$$

$$\rightarrow W_{ni} = \frac{q\Sigma}{m\omega} \langle g_n | P_z | g_i \rangle$$

$$|\psi(t=0)\rangle = |g_0\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow |\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-iE_0 t/\hbar} |g_0\rangle + \lambda \sum_{n \neq 0} b_n^{(1)}(t) e^{-iE_n t/\hbar} |g_n\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow |\psi(t)\rangle = \left\{ |g_0\rangle + \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{q\Sigma}{2m\omega} \langle g_n | P_z | g_0 \rangle \right. \\ \left. \cdot \left(\frac{e^{-i\omega n t/\hbar} - e^{-i\omega_0 t/\hbar}}{\omega_{n0} + \omega} - \frac{e^{-i\omega n t/\hbar} - e^{-i\omega t/\hbar}}{\omega_{n0} - \omega} \right) |g_n\rangle \right\} e^{-iE_0 t/\hbar}$$

... í ...

i

... i ...

... i ...

... i ...

$$\bar{D} = \bar{E} + 4\pi \bar{P} \quad , \quad \bar{P} = \langle D_z \rangle(\omega)$$

$$\sim \chi \bar{E}$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{D} = (1 + 4\pi\chi) \bar{E}$$

$$= \epsilon \bar{E}$$

og það með veikna $[E(\omega)]$

↗

utslags

nota $\langle \psi(t) \rangle$ til þess að reikna

$$\langle D_z \rangle(t) = \langle \psi(t) | qz | \psi(t) \rangle \quad \text{þ.s. öllum}$$

lidum \sum^2 og hinni er steppt, eins
öllum lidum með fóndit ω_{no}

(sem vinn dýfir í rann), nota sútan

$$\langle \varphi_n | P_z | \varphi_0 \rangle = \frac{i\hbar}{\hbar} (E_n - E_0) \langle \varphi_n | z | \varphi_0 \rangle \quad (*)$$

b.a. fáist

$$\langle D_z \rangle(t) = \frac{2q^2}{\hbar} \sum_n \cos \omega t \sum_n \frac{\omega_{no} |\langle \varphi_n | z | \varphi_0 \rangle|^2}{(\omega_{no}^2 - \omega^2)}$$

skilgreina (oscillator strength)

sveifil stytthetla

$$f_{no} = \frac{2mc\omega_{no} |\langle \varphi_n | z | \varphi_0 \rangle|^2}{\hbar}$$

$$\langle D_z \rangle(t) = \sum_n f_{no} \frac{q^2}{m(\omega_{no}^2 - \omega^2)} \sum_n \cos \omega t$$

(nelt eins og færandi bandin raféind, sigld)

Sama má

$$\sum_n f_{no} = 1 \quad \leftrightarrow \text{sumrulegla}$$

nota (*) →

$$f_{no} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle \varphi_0 | z | \varphi_n \rangle \langle \varphi_n | P_z | \varphi_0 \rangle$$

$$- \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle \varphi_0 | P_z | \varphi_n \rangle \langle \varphi_n | z | \varphi_0 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_n f_{no} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle \varphi_0 | (ZP_z - P_z Z) | \varphi_0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle \varphi_0 | \varphi_0 \rangle = 1$$

"Orvum vid hermu"

Tveipôls vîxverkun fyrir ratsegalsund

$$W_{DE}(t) = \frac{q\varepsilon}{m\omega} P_z \sin \omega t$$

bá fast

$$\langle g_f | W_{DE}(t) | g_i \rangle = iq \frac{\omega_{fi}}{\omega} \sum \sin \omega t \\ \cdot \langle g_f | z | g_i \rangle$$

Litundin fyrir isogishemu

$$\bar{S}_{if}(t, \omega) = \frac{q^2}{4t^2} \left(\frac{\omega_{fi}}{\omega} \right)^2 \left| \langle g_f | z | g_i \rangle \right|^2 \sum \left(\frac{\sin \left(\frac{(\omega_{fi}-\omega)t}{2} \right)}{(\omega_{fi}-\omega)/2} \right)^2$$

I "raun" er inn geistinn eftir endilega
eintîfur \rightarrow umföld af vortu
ratsegalsundus ó til $(\omega, \omega+d\omega)$

$$= I(\omega) d\omega$$

gerum nöt fyrir at inn bylgjurnar sér
ekki samfosa

$\rightarrow \bar{S}_{if}$ er summa litundanna
fyrir hverja bylgju

það kemur í stað "orturnar" \sum

$$2I(\omega) d\omega \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{S}_{if}(t) = \frac{q^2}{2\epsilon_0 c t^2} \left| \langle g_f | z | g_i \rangle \right|^2$$

$$\cdot \int_0^\infty d\omega \left(\frac{\omega_{fi}}{\omega} \right)^2 I(\omega) \left(\frac{\sin \left((\omega_{fi}-\omega)t/2 \right)}{(\omega_{fi}-\omega)/2} \right)^2$$

velja $\frac{4\pi}{c} \ll \Delta$ $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$\rightarrow \bar{S}_{if}(t) = \frac{\pi q^2}{\epsilon_0 c t^2} \left| \langle g_f | z | g_i \rangle \right|^2 I(\omega_{fi}) t$$

$$P_{if}(t) = C_{if} I(\omega_{fi}) t$$

med

$$C_{if} = \frac{4\pi^2}{\hbar} |\langle \varphi_f | z | \varphi_i \rangle|^2 \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{4\pi c} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi c} \approx \frac{1}{137}$$

því þótt forskuðum á
einungartíma eru

$$\omega_{if} = C_{if} I(\omega_{fi})$$

1. stígs frumun fyrir stórt ástönd
með til $P_{ii}(t)$ minkar frá
upphafsgálum $P_{ii}(0) = 1$ eins
og ... t^2

2. stígs frumun sýnir ðó einum
kennur regulega aftur í
upphafstándi

þegar bæta ástöndið er samfella
þá verður forslan eingeng....

og nái þarf óðra aðferð hekkur
en frumunar röð til þess
ðó gæta ~~þó~~ lýst því sem
gæist þegar $t \rightarrow \infty$

Dofnum D_{xiii}

(7)

Héttir af ferlin sem minnst var á
var nákvæm
athugum nálgun (Weisskopf Wigner)

Stakt upphafsstánd →
ástænda

eingengt ferli → bænust við líftíma ...

domi

atóm — ljóseind
 jör

{
sjáfgeislin
 α -geislavirkni
ljósröfun

bá lír sé ~~beta~~ ~~há~~ á skjáttan
ratsgulbundins ða.

1. trúflana reikn. Fermi gallus segjan

$$P_{ii}(t) = 1 - e^{-\Gamma t}$$

afferlin krefist $t \rightarrow \infty$, en við
bænust við $P(t) = e^{-\Gamma t}$ þá

Ekkí til góð samleitun ráð fyrir $e^{-\Gamma t}$
fyrir litlað Γ þegar $t \rightarrow \infty$

→ trúflana reikn. meðir ekki
eins og hann var framkvæmdur

likan

röf H_0 skiptist í frent

$H_0 |\psi_i\rangle = E_i |\psi_i\rangle$ ekki mogjalt,
sunderlaust einstaklastánd

$H_0 |\alpha\rangle = E |\alpha\rangle$ samfellt
 $E \geq 0$

(8)

$$\langle \alpha | \alpha' \rangle = S(\alpha - \alpha')$$

$$\langle \varphi_i | \varphi_j \rangle = S_{ij}$$

$$\langle \varphi_i | \alpha \rangle = 0$$

$$|\varphi_i\rangle \times |\varphi_i\rangle + \int d\alpha |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha| = 1$$

$$|\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i|$$

$$\langle \varphi_i | w | \varphi_i \rangle = \langle \alpha | w | \alpha \rangle = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ger} \\ \text{tyr} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\langle \alpha | w | \alpha' \rangle$$

W er etki beint fyrir hæð

Útum

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = b_i(t) e^{-iE_i t/\hbar} |\varphi_i\rangle + \int d\alpha b(\alpha, t) e^{-iE_\alpha t/\hbar} |\alpha\rangle$$

→ inn i Schrödinger jöfnum og umfaldar sútan með $|\alpha\rangle$ og $|\varphi_i\rangle$

$$\rightarrow i\hbar \frac{db_i(t)}{dt} = \int d\alpha e^{i(E_i - E)t/\hbar} \langle \varphi_i | w | \alpha \rangle b(\alpha, t) \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow i\hbar \frac{db(\alpha, t)}{dt} = e^{i(E - E_i)t/\hbar} \langle \alpha | w | \varphi_i \rangle b_i(t) \quad (2)$$

(9)

med upphafsstíl.

$$b_i(0) = 1$$

$$b(\alpha, 0) = 0$$

heilda (2) og setja inn í (1)

→

$$d_t b_i(t) = -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} \int d\alpha \int dt' e^{i(E_i - E)(t-t')/\hbar} \langle \alpha | w | \varphi_i \rangle^2 b_i(t')$$

nota

$$d\alpha = g(\beta, E) d\beta dE$$

$$K(E) = \int d\beta |\langle \beta, E | w | \varphi_i \rangle|^2 g(\beta, E)$$

$$\rightarrow d_t b_i(t) = -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} \int_0^\infty dE \int_0^t dt' K(E) e^{i(E_i - E)(t-t')/\hbar} b_i(t')$$

aflætu heildisjafna (nákvæm)

(10)

Här är notat

$$\int_0^t dt e^{i(E_i - E)t/\hbar} \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} \hbar \left[\pi \delta(E_i - E) + iS\left(\frac{1}{E_i - E}\right) \right]$$

anthuga

$$g(E_i, t-t') = -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} \int_0^\infty dE K(E) e^{i(E_i - E)(t-t')/\hbar}$$

$K(E)$ bryter högt med E medan
vid fäste studulium

$$\rightarrow \int_0^t g(E_i, t-t') b_i(t') dt'$$

$$\approx b_i(t) \int_0^t g(E_i, t-t') dt'$$

$$= - \left(\frac{\Gamma}{\alpha} + i \frac{\Delta E}{\hbar} \right) b_i(t)$$

med

$$\Delta E = \Im \int_0^\infty \frac{K(E)}{E_i - E} dE$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \int d\beta \langle \langle_{\beta, E=E_i} \langle w | \varphi_i \rangle \rangle g(E_i, E)$$

~~þótt er ófengið með ófengi~~

p.a. Læsunin verður

$$b_i(t) = e^{-rt/2} e^{-i\Delta E t/\hbar}$$

$$b(\alpha, t) = \frac{\langle \alpha | w | \varphi_i \rangle}{\hbar} \frac{1 - e^{-rt/2}}{\frac{1}{\hbar}(E - E_i - \Delta E) + i\frac{\Gamma}{2}} e^{i(E - E_i - \Delta E)t/\hbar}$$

$$\Delta E = \Re \int_0^\infty \frac{K(E)}{E_i - E} dE$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{\omega\pi}{\hbar} \int d\beta |\langle \beta, E=E_i | w | \varphi_i \rangle|^2 \rho(\beta, E=E_i)$$

↑ sem er óhæf E hér, en
ekki í Heitlinn aðferð

Hér þarf að draga frá „sérstæða“ sálforku
fyrir 2s óstandið fóst því f.d. í vetrni
 $\Delta\omega_E \sim 1040$ MHz samanborð við 105 MHz
í undlingum ; LAMB - lífðrum

fyrir nákvæmarareikninga og önnur
óstönd en s-óstönd þarf að
nota Lorentz - óreyftanlegar jöhnur

(b2)

atkvæsundir

$$S_{ii}(t) = |b_i(t)|^2 = e^{-rt} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

→ eingent ferli (ekki afturkomnt)
 með líftíma $\tau = \frac{1}{r}$

hlíðrun $E_i \rightarrow E_i + \Delta E$

ΔE er annars tilgs fuma óhæf træflum
 á E_i vegna tengslana (gegnunum w)
 við $|x\rangle$

Adler Heitlers

Eins og Þáður er jákvæn

$$i\hbar d_t b_n(t) = \sum_m W_{nm} b_n(t) e^{iw_{nm} t} \quad (*)$$

upphafsstand $|_{\{j_i\}}$

$$\rightarrow b_n(0) = 0 \quad b_i(0^+) = 1 \quad \text{ef } n \neq i$$

Vogna einföldunar má leyfa lausur fyrir
 $t < 0$ (og þarf væga b_n að vild)

$$b_n(t) = b_0(t) = 0 \quad t < 0$$

$$b_i(0^+) - b_i(0^-) = 1 \quad \text{stórk}$$

Öll hin eru ~~samföld~~ með $t=0$
 til ~~þess~~ að (*) gildi fyrir öll t þarf

$$ith \frac{d}{dt} b_n(t) = \sum_m W_{nm} b_m(t) e^{i\omega_{nm} t} + ith S_{ni} \delta(t)$$

fourier

$$b_n(t) = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE G_{ni}(E) e^{i(E_n - E)t/\hbar}$$

$$ith S(t) = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE e^{i(E_i - E)t/\hbar}$$

þyggja samleikin f. $t < 0, b=0$
 $E \rightarrow E + ie$

↳ Innsæting $|_{\{j_i\}}$ stend \leftarrow

$$(E + ie - E_n) U_{ni}(E) G_{ii}(E) \frac{1}{E + ie - E_n} \leftarrow$$

$$= \sum_{m \neq i} W_{nm} U_{mi} G_{ii}(E) \frac{1}{E + ie - E_m} + W_{ni} G_{ii}(E)$$

$$\rightarrow U_{ni}(E) = W_{ni} + \sum_{m \neq i} W_{nm} U_{mi} \frac{1}{E + ie - E_m}$$

(***)

$$(E + ie - E_i) G_{ii}(E) = S_{ii} + G_{ii}(E) W_{ii}$$

til $t=0$

$$S_{ii} + \sum_{m \neq i} W_{im} G_{mi}$$

$$(E + ie - E_i) G_{ii}(E) = 1 + G_{ii}(E) W_{ii}$$

$$+ \sum_{m \neq i} W_{im} U_{mi} G_{ii} \frac{1}{E + ie - E_m}$$

$$(E + ie - E_i) G_{ii}(E) = 1 + G_{ii}(W_{ii} + \sum_{m \neq i} W_{im} U_{mi} G_{ii} \frac{1}{E + ie - E_m})$$

notat i schrödinger

(12)

(**)

$$(E + ie - E_n) G_{ii}(E) = \sum_m W_{nm} G_{mi}(E) + S_{ni}$$

velgum

$$G_{ni}(E) = U_{ni}(E) G_{ii}(E) \frac{1}{E + ie - E_n} \quad (\text{#})$$

\leftarrow þá fast $U_{ii} = 0,$

$$U_{ni}(E) = W_{ni} + \sum_{m \neq i} W_{nm} U_{mi} \frac{1}{E + ie - E_m}$$

Þessa jöfum þarf að býsa fyrir U_{ni} til
þess að finna $b_n(t)$

\Leftarrow umhverfum fyrir $G_{ii} \rightarrow b_i$

$$G_{ii} = \frac{1}{E - E_i + \frac{1}{2}i\hbar \Gamma_{ii}(E)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}i\hbar \Gamma_{ii}(E) = iW_{ii} + i \sum_{m \neq i} W_{im} U_{mi} \frac{1}{E + ie - E_m}$$

↑

Ef $\Gamma_{ii}(E)$ var orkuð háð þá fengist
Wigner Weißkopf náðarstöðurnar aftur

Γ_{ii} lefir raunhluta $> 0 \rightarrow$ linubreidd
og þær hluta \rightarrow hlidrun

(13)

nu má gera valgum fyrir Γ_{ii}
og samt halda linubreidd og hlidrun

1. stigur valgum f.d. fyrir Γ_{ii} er
allt ekki 1. valgum fyrir b_i í λ

Ef nu er teknit kerfi með $\Re(\Gamma) \ll E_n$
og markgildi $t \rightarrow \infty$ athugad
þá fast

$$\Re(\Gamma(E_i + \Delta E)) = \sum_n W_{ni}$$

þar sem

$$W_{ni} = \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial t} |U_{ni}(E_n)|^2 S(E_n - E_i - \Delta E)$$

eru forslutitnumar fórum $i \in \mathbb{N}$

og ΔE er hlidrun orkuðan einsinn n

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2}\hbar \operatorname{Im}(\Gamma(E_n))$$

! Hér þarf að draga
frá sjálftorku
öslundum, endurhlað

Límlæg svörum

$$H_0 |\alpha\rangle = E_\alpha^0 |\alpha\rangle$$

Við H_0 berist fúnaður tufnum

$$SV(t) = SV e^{-i(\omega + i\eta)t} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0^+}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} SV(t) = 0$$

Það er sem sé kveikt høgt á tufnumnumni
þ.a.

$$g(t \rightarrow -\infty) = g^0$$

Fyrir Fermi líndir þá getur safneldisfólin
getið

$$g^0 = f(H_0)$$

því samkvæmt stóra kördeifingu

$$g^0 = Z^{-1} e^{-H_0/kT}$$

$$Z = \text{tr}\{e^{-H_0/kT}\}$$

Hér er ekki mögulegt að mola líkindi
forske til eins lokaðstönd (gf)

→ Samma vendar yfir lokaðstönd
því líkindi fyrir forske til hóps
þeim meðan meðan

→ Það er óppi að meðan spítar β ?

h. Það er óppi meðan β óttar óllar

Það gildir óttar líkindi meðan β

þá eru óttar líkindi meðan β

$\beta \rightarrow \infty$

$$g^0 \underset{\beta \rightarrow \infty}{\approx} (Z^{-1})^{-1} \delta(\beta)$$

$$Z = \text{tr}\{e^{-H_0/kT}\} = \text{tr}\{e^{-\beta H_0}\}$$

Það er óttar líkindi meðan β

þá eru óttar líkindi meðan β

Hreyfi jafna $\rho(t)$

$$i\hbar \dot{\rho}(t) = [H(t), \rho(t)]$$

sem við viljum leysa til mega med
fyllti til SV

$$i\hbar \dot{\rho}(t) = [H_0, \rho(t)] + [SV(t), \rho(t)]$$

athuga fylkið stök

$$\langle \alpha | \rho(t) | \beta \rangle = \rho_{\alpha\beta}(t)$$

og nota

$$\rho(t) = \rho^0 + \delta\rho(t)$$

þá fast í límlægrinu algum:

$$i\hbar \dot{\delta\rho}(t) = [H_0, \delta\rho(t)] + [SV(t), \rho^0]$$

p.a.

$$i\hbar \dot{\delta\rho}_{\alpha\beta}(t) = (E_\alpha^0 - E_\beta^0) \delta\rho_{\alpha\beta}(t) + \langle \alpha | [SV(t), \rho^0] | \beta \rangle$$

(2)

þú fast

$$i\hbar \dot{\delta\rho}_{\alpha\beta}(t) = \frac{\hbar}{m} \omega_{\alpha\beta} \delta\rho_{\alpha\beta}(t) + (n_\beta - n_\alpha) \langle \alpha | SV(t) | \beta \rangle$$

þú

$$\rho_0 | \beta \rangle = f(H_0) | \beta \rangle = f(E_\beta) | \beta \rangle \\ = n_\beta | \beta \rangle$$

(3)

Notum Fourier umformum

$$\delta\rho(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega' e^{-i\omega t + i\omega t} \delta\rho(\omega') \quad \text{tengja samleikni}$$

$$S(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega' e^{-i(\omega' + i\eta)t} S(\omega')$$

þú verður hreyfijafnan

$$\hbar(\omega' + i\eta) \delta\rho_{\alpha\beta}(\omega') = \hbar \omega_{\alpha\beta} \delta\rho_{\alpha\beta}(\omega') + (n_\beta - n_\alpha) \langle \alpha | SV(\omega') | \beta \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \delta\rho_{\alpha\beta}(\omega') = \frac{1}{\hbar} \left\{ \frac{n_\beta - n_\alpha}{\omega' + (\omega_\beta - \omega_\alpha) + i\eta} \right\} \langle \alpha | SV(\omega') | \beta \rangle$$

Fourier umformun tilbaka

$$\delta v(\omega') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega' t} \delta v(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i(\omega - \omega') t} \delta v \\ = 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega') \delta v$$

$$\rightarrow \delta g_{\alpha\beta}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \left\{ \frac{n_\beta - n_\alpha}{\omega' + (\omega_\beta - \omega_\alpha) + i\eta} \right\} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega') \langle \alpha | S_V | \beta \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \delta g_{\alpha\beta}(t) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \left\{ \frac{n_\beta - n_\alpha}{\omega' + \omega_{\alpha\beta} + i\eta} \right\} \langle \alpha | S_V | \beta \rangle e^{-i\omega t + i\eta t}$$

enda

$$\delta g_{\alpha\beta}(t) = \delta g_{\alpha\beta} e^{-i\omega t + i\eta t}$$

og

$$\delta g_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \left\{ \frac{n_\beta - n_\alpha}{\omega + \omega_{\beta\alpha} + i\eta} \right\} \langle \alpha | S_V | \beta \rangle$$

(4)

Svörunar föll

E kertfi frjólsra aðna er
þéttleikinn

$$n(\hat{r}) = \text{tr} \{ S(\hat{r}-r) g^\circ \}$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} \langle \alpha | S(\hat{r}-r) f(H_0) | \alpha \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} \int d\vec{r}' \langle \alpha | \vec{r}' \rangle \langle \vec{r}' | S(\hat{r}-r) f(H_0) | \alpha \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha\beta} \int d\vec{r}' \langle \alpha | \vec{r}' \rangle \langle \vec{r}' | S(\hat{r}-r) | \beta \rangle \langle \beta | f(H_0) | \alpha \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} \int d\vec{r}' \psi_{\alpha}^*(\vec{r}') S(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}) \psi_{\beta}(\vec{r}') f(E_{\alpha})$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} |\psi_{\alpha}(\vec{r})|^2 f(E_{\alpha})$$

(5)

(6)

þarfuminn $SV(t)$ veldur

$$\text{þettleika hnökum } S_{n(F)} e^{-i\omega t + n t}$$

sem finna má:

$$S_{n(F)} = \text{tr} \{ S_{(F-F)} \delta p \}$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} \langle \alpha | S_{(F-F)} \delta p | \alpha \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} \int dF' \langle \alpha | F' \rangle \langle F' | S_{(F-F)} \delta p | \alpha \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha\beta} \int dF' \psi_{\alpha}^{*}(F') S_{(F'-F)} \psi_{\beta}(F') \delta p_{\beta\alpha}$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha\beta} \psi_{\alpha}^{*}(F) \psi_{\beta}(F) \delta p_{\beta\alpha}$$

bur just

$$S_{n(F)} = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \psi_{\alpha}^{*}(F) \psi_{\beta}(F) \frac{1}{\hbar} \left\{ \frac{n_{\alpha} - n_{\beta}}{\omega + \omega_{\alpha\beta} + i\eta} \right\}$$

$$- \langle \alpha | SV | \beta \rangle$$

(7)

$$S_{n(F)} = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \int dF' \psi_{\alpha}^{*}(F) \psi_{\beta}(F) \psi_{\alpha}^{*}(F') \psi_{\beta}(F')$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{\hbar} \left\{ \frac{n_{\alpha} - n_{\beta}}{\omega + \omega_{\alpha\beta} + i\eta} \right\} SV(F')$$

→

$$S_{n(F)} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \int dF' D(F, F'; \omega) SV(F')$$

þar sem

$$D(F, F'; \omega) = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \psi_{\alpha}^{*}(F) \psi_{\beta}(F) \psi_{\alpha}^{*}(F') \psi_{\beta}(F')$$

$$\cdot \left\{ \frac{n_{\alpha} - n_{\beta}}{\omega + \omega_{\alpha\beta} + i\eta} \right\}$$

er þettleita svörunar fallid

(8)

Hér var kveikt á fruminni
með

$$S_{V(t)} = e^{-i(\omega + i\eta)t} S_V$$

Jámuél þó $\omega = 0$ þá er einn
kveikt á henni (hún verður síðan
fjölt)

$$S_{V(t)} = S_V e^{i\eta t}$$

og

$$S_{\alpha\beta}(t) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \left\{ \frac{n_\beta - n_\alpha}{\omega_\beta - \omega_\alpha + i\eta} \right\} e^{i\eta t} \langle \alpha | S_V | \beta \rangle$$

Kerfinn hefur hér verið komið úr
Jámuogi með ákveitningunni
(overmin, adiabatic)

(9)

Berum þetta saman við límlega nálguná

$$\Delta g^{\text{th}} = f(H + S_V) - f(H)$$

Hér eru borað saman kerfi í jámuogi
(elli: kveikt á frum) yfir litastig

$$\Delta g^{\text{th}} = f(H_0 + S_V) - f(H_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE f(E) \{ S(E-H_0-S_V) - S(E-H_0) \}$$

Notum

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left\{ \frac{1}{x-i\eta} - \frac{1}{x+i\eta} \right\} \quad \eta \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \Delta g^{\text{th}} = & \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE f(E) \left\{ \frac{1}{E-H_0-S_V-i\eta} - \frac{1}{E-H_0-S_V+i\eta} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{E-H_0-i\eta} + \frac{1}{E-H_0+i\eta} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

nota nú $\frac{1}{1 \pm x} \approx 1 \mp x + \dots$ ef $x \ll 1$

b.a.

$$\frac{1}{E - H_0 - SV + i\eta} = \frac{1}{(E_0 - H_0 + i\eta) \left(1 - \frac{SV}{E - H_0 + i\eta} \right)}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{E - H_0 + i\eta} \left(1 + SV \frac{1}{E - H_0 + i\eta} \right)$$

því fast

$$Sg^{\text{th}} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE f(E) \left\{ \frac{1}{E - H_0 - i\eta} SV \frac{1}{E - H_0 + i\eta} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{E - H_0 + i\eta} SV \frac{1}{E - H_0 + i\eta} \right\}$$

og fyrir fylkisstökin

$$Sg_{\beta\alpha}^{\text{th}} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE f(E) \left\{ \frac{1}{(E - E_{\beta} - i\eta)} \langle \beta | SV | \alpha \rangle \frac{1}{(E - E_{\alpha} + i\eta)} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{(E - E_{\beta} + i\eta)} \langle \beta | SV | \alpha \rangle \frac{1}{(E - E_{\alpha} + i\eta)} \right\}$$

(10)

Nú þarf að geta sérstaklega að hornatímustökumum

$$\langle \alpha | SV | \alpha \rangle \left\{ \frac{1}{(E - E_{\alpha} - i\eta)^2} - \frac{1}{(E - E_{\alpha} + i\eta)^2} \right\}$$

$$= \langle \alpha | SV | \alpha \rangle \frac{4(E - E_{\alpha}) i\eta}{((E - E_{\alpha})^2 + \eta^2)^2}$$

$$= - \langle \alpha | SV | \alpha \rangle 2\pi i \delta'(E - E_{\alpha})$$

þar sem

$$\delta(x-y) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\epsilon}{\pi \{ (x-y)^2 + \epsilon^2 \}}$$

því fast

$$Sg_{\beta\alpha}^{\text{th}} = \bar{S}_{\alpha\beta} f(E_{\alpha}^{\circ}) \langle \beta | SV | \alpha \rangle$$

$$+ (1 - \bar{S}_{\alpha\beta}) \frac{f(E_{\beta}^{\circ}) - f(E_{\alpha}^{\circ})}{E_{\beta}^{\circ} - E_{\alpha}^{\circ}} \langle \beta | SV | \alpha \rangle$$

$$\bar{S}_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{ef } E_{\alpha}^{\circ} = E_{\beta}^{\circ} \\ 0 & \text{ef ekki} \end{cases}$$

↑
hér var notaður
leifarreitningur

(11)