

berum þú saman

(12)

$$S_{\alpha\beta}^{th} \approx \bar{S}_{\alpha\beta} f(E_\alpha^0) \langle \alpha | \mathcal{S} V | \beta \rangle$$

↙ hornatímu stök

$$+ (1 - \bar{S}_{\alpha\beta}) \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{n_\beta - n_\alpha}{\omega_\beta - \omega_\alpha} \langle \alpha | \mathcal{S} V | \beta \rangle$$

en þegar kveitt var á tímuminni

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

↗

engin hornatímu stök

## Skammtafundi II 1991

(1)

Opist, án ~~þóra~~ tíma marka

{ misumandi myndir

{ samlagning hverfisenga

{ Tensor virkjar  $\leftrightarrow$  Wigner-Eckhardt

{ Ein's eindir

{ Seinni skönumtur  $\leftrightarrow$  Greenstöll

{ Ratsegulsvit  $\leftrightarrow$  kvardasamkvæfur

spunarkerfa  
Landau stig  
Sjáttgeislinn

{ Dreifitafundi  $\rightarrow$  Lippmann-Schwinger...  
Greenstöll

svörumantöll

## Myndir

t.d.  $G_{\text{III}}$

## Schrödinger-mynd

notat hingad til

astönd pröost i tūna

$$i\hbar \partial_t |\Psi_s(t)\rangle = H |\Psi_s(t)\rangle$$

Flestir virkjar eru ekki tūnahædir

$$|\Psi_s(t)\rangle = U(t, t_0) |\Psi_s(t_0)\rangle$$

↑  
tūna pröunarvirtum

Ef  $H$  er ekki breint fall af  $t$   
~~þá fest~~

$$|\Psi_s(t)\rangle = \underbrace{e^{-iH(t-t_0)/\hbar}}_{U(t, t_0)} |\Psi_s(t_0)\rangle$$

p,q : ekki tūnahædir

(2)

## Heisenberg-mynd

$$|\Psi_H(t)\rangle = e^{iH(t-t_0)/\hbar} |\Psi_s(t)\rangle$$

b.a.

$$i\hbar \partial_t |\Psi_H(t)\rangle = e^{iH(t-t_0)/\hbar} \left[ -H + i\hbar \partial_t \right] |\Psi_s(t)\rangle = 0$$

→ |\Psi\_H\rangle pröost ekki i tūna

en hvað með virtja?

athugum fylkisstak

$$\langle \Psi_s(t) | O_s | \phi_s(t) \rangle \equiv M(t)$$

$$= \langle \Psi_H | U^+(t, t_0) O_s U(t, t_0) | \phi_H \rangle$$

$$= \langle \Psi_H | O_H(t) | \phi_H \rangle = M(t)$$

(3)

(4)

$$\rightarrow O_H(t) = U^*(t, t_0) O_s U(t, t_0)$$

og það

$$i\hbar d_t O_H(t) = - U^*(t, t_0) H O_s U(t, t_0) + U^*(t, t_0) O_s H U(t, t_0)$$

$$= U^*(t, t_0) [O_s, H] U(t, t_0)$$

$$= [O_H, H]$$

I stað Schrödinger jöflumunar fyrir  
ástönd kemur hreyfingar jafna fyrir  
virkja



meiri formleg samlíking við súgilda  
ætlistroði

(5)

Ef  $H_s$  er túnaháð og  $[A_s, H_s] = 0$

$$\rightarrow A_H(t) = A_s$$

$A_s$  er hreyfingarfasti

→ Ef  $H_s$  er túnaháð  $H_s = H_H = H$

Ef  $A_s$  er ekki túnaháð þá gildir

$$i\hbar d_t A_H(t) = [A_H(t), H_H(t)] + i\hbar (d_t A_s(t))_H$$

domi

$$H_s(t) = \frac{P_s^2}{2m} + V(x_s, t)$$

$$\rightarrow H_H(t) = \frac{P_H^2}{2m} + V(x_H, t)$$

(6)

og þúi

$$d_t X_H(t) = \frac{1}{m} P_H(t)$$

$$d_t P_H(t) = -\partial_x V(x_H, t)$$

grunileg útvíkkun á Ehrenfest...

Samtökum við Sigurða Ólafsson.

Vixlverkunar-mynd (Interaction picture)

(+d. Quantum theory of many particle systems

Fetter and Walecka, Mac-Graw-Hill (1971)

Nonrelativistic QM, A.Z. Capri Benjamin  
cumming (1985)

## Einnig kölluð Dirac-mynd

Hefur neyst miðög vel fyrir treflana reikning  
í fúnaháðum kerfum

(7)

$$H = H_0 + H_1, \quad H_0 \text{ fúnaháð}$$

þ.s.  $H_0$  eimur sér leiddi til kerfis  
með pekktað lausnir

skilgreina:

$$|\Psi_I(t)\rangle \equiv e^{iH_0 t/\hbar} |\Psi_S(t)\rangle$$

á milli Heisenberg og Schrödinger  
mynda  $\rightarrow$  bætið ástönd og vörðujar  
þróast í fúna.

$$i\hbar d_t |\Psi_I(t)\rangle = -H_0 e^{iH_0 t/\hbar} |\Psi_S(t)\rangle + e^{iH_0 t/\hbar} i\hbar d_t |\Psi_S(t)\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow i\hbar d_t |\Psi_I(t)\rangle = H_1(t) |\Psi_I(t)\rangle$$

með

$$H_1(t) = e^{iH_0 t/\hbar} H_1 e^{-iH_0 t/\hbar}$$

$$\langle \psi_s(t) | O_s | \phi_s(t) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \psi_I(t) | e^{iH_0 t/\hbar} O_s e^{-iH_0 t/\hbar} | \psi_I(t) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \psi_I(t) | O_I(t) | \phi_I(t) \rangle$$

med

$$O_I(t) = e^{iH_0 t/\hbar} O_s e^{-iH_0 t/\hbar}$$

og einnig má sýua

$$i\hbar d_t O_I(t) = [O_I(t), H_0]$$

Tímaþróunarvirki

$$| \psi_I(t) \rangle = U(t, t_0) | \psi_I(t_0) \rangle$$

(8)

$$U(t_0, t_0) = 1$$

$$(*) \quad U(t, t_0) = e^{iH_0 t/\hbar} e^{-iH(t-t_0)/\hbar} e^{-iH_0 t_0/\hbar}, \quad t < \infty$$

1)  $U$  er einaka

$$U^+(t, t_0) U(t, t_0) = U(t, t_0) U^+(t, t_0) = 1$$

$$U^+(t, t_0) = U^{-1}(t, t_0)$$

2) Grúpu eiginkötur

$$U(t_1, t_2) U(t_2, t_3) = U(t_1, t_3)$$

$$3) \quad U(t, t_0) U(t_0, t) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow U(t_0, t) = U^+(t, t_0)$$

$(*)$  er óþjátt form, nota ...

$$i\hbar d_t U(t, t_0) = H_1(t) U(t, t_0)$$

(9)

$$\rightarrow U(t, t_0) = U(t_0, t_0) - \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t dt' H_1(t') U(t', t_0)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t dt' H_1(t') U(t', t_0)$$

(10)

Ítrum þessarar jöfnum segir til um stig truflana reitnings m.t.t.  $H_1(t)$

## Samþagnaing hverfipunga

(1)

Heildarhverfipungi agna kerfis m.t.t. einhvers punkt er fasti (ekkert yfirvegur)

Víxverkan á milli eindu

→ vogi á eindir

→ hverfipungi einstaka einda  
ekki vardoerflur

{ undantekning er venjulega Hartree valgum  
b.s. allar eindir heystast í sama meðlim  
→ vantar „fylgnihrit“ í Hartree valgum }

Spuma-brætar víxverkan seldur þur  
at hverti  $T$  neð  $\overline{S}$  eru vardoerflit  
helbur  $\overline{S}$

(2)

## Werner Heisenberg

at no exact wave function is obtainable  
(approximate) state as "fuzzy" wavefunction

where  $\psi(x)$  represents

state  $\psi(x)$  is represented

as the probability amplitude of  
finding particle at position  $x$

spin is the angular momentum  
without waves it is the value of  
angular momentum in the spin-orbit

$$[S_x, S_y] = [S_{1x} + S_{2x}, S_{1y} + S_{2y}]$$

Angular momentum is the sum of

$$\vec{S}_{\text{total}} = [S_{1x}, S_{1y}] + [S_{2x}, S_{2y}]$$

$$= i\hbar S_{1z} + i\hbar S_{2z}$$

$$= i\hbar S_z$$

## Sem domi; samloging spuma

tvoð eindir með  $s=\frac{1}{2}$  spuma

Hornmáttur grannur

fjórukt tenvunum  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\{|\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\rangle\} = \{|+, +\rangle, |+, -\rangle, |-, +\rangle, |-, -\rangle\}$$

eiginvektorar  $S_1^2, S_2^2$  og  $S_{1z}, S_{2z}$

(átríkun...)

$$S_1^2 |\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\rangle = S_2^2 |\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\rangle = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 |\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\rangle$$

$\uparrow$   $\curvearrowright$  marginale I

$$S_{1z} |\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\rangle = \varepsilon_1 \frac{\hbar}{2} |\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\rangle \quad \left. \right\} \text{CSO}$$

$$S_{2z} |\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\rangle = \varepsilon_2 \frac{\hbar}{2} |\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\rangle$$

## Heildar spumi

$$\overline{S} = \overline{S}_1 + \overline{S}_2$$

$\leftarrow$  er hverfingi þú  $[S_i, S_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} S_k$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} S^2 &= S_1^2 + S_2^2 + 2S_1 \cdot S_2 \\ &= S_1^2 + S_2^2 + S_{1+}S_{2-} + S_{1-}S_{2+} + 2S_{1z}S_{2z} \end{aligned}$$

$S_1$  og  $S_2$  veksler ut  $S_1^2$  og  $S_2^2$

$$\rightarrow [S_z, S_1^2] = [S_z, S_2^2] = 0$$

$$[S^2, S_1^2] = [S^2, S_2^2] = 0$$

$$[S_z, S_{1z}] = [S_z, S_{2z}] = 0$$

en

$$\cancel{[S^2, S_{1z}] \neq 0}$$

↑ här hittar spans  
er värdeuttern

Finna nýjum grunn

eigen vektorar  $\vec{S}$  og  $S_z$   $|S, M\rangle$

$$\{S_1^2, S_2^2, S^2, S_z\} : \text{CSCO}$$

ekki nærtsgulegir

eigenvektorar  $S^2$ :  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$

$$0 \quad 2t^2 \quad 2t^2 \quad 2t^2 \quad \text{eigenvektori}$$

rootver i vektor

$|++>$

$|+->$

$|-+>$

$|-->$

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

framsetning  $S^2$  og  $S_z$  fundin

i granninum  $\{ |+> \dots \}$

og síðan sett á horuáttum form

$$S_z = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad S^2 = t^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$S M$  eigenvektorar  $S^2$

$$|0,0> = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ |+> - |-> \}$$

andsumhvert  
 $1 \approx 2$   
einsteig

$$|1,1> = |++>$$

$$|1,0> = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ |+> + |-> \}$$

samhvert  
 $1 \approx 2$   
þristig

$$|1,-1> = |- ->$$

engin sigrð samsvörur  
vega skömmunumar hverfifungans  
og  $S = \frac{1}{2}$  spara

horuáttur grunn  
4-vitrinn  
 $\rightarrow$  CSCD

## Ahmenar af ferdir

(5)

hverfipungi  $\bar{J}$  : staðreyndir, upprifjum

grunnur  $\leftarrow$  eiginvîgrar  $J^2$  og  $J_z$ :  $|k, j, m\rangle$

$$J^2 |k, j, m\rangle = j(j+1) \hbar^2 |k, j, m\rangle$$

$$J_z |k, j, m\rangle = m\hbar |k, j, m\rangle$$

$$J_{\pm} |k, j, m\rangle = \dots |k, j, m\pm 1\rangle$$

$\sum(k, j)$  vigurrûnið spannast af  $\{|k, j, m\rangle\}$

$(2j+1) - \text{Vitt}$

I heild óbreytt eftir vertum  $J^2, J_z, J_{\pm}$

Innan  $\sum(k, j)$  eru fylkisstök  $F(\bar{J})$   
óhæf  $k$

(6)

## Samþegning

tuor endir

rûnum

$$\sum(k_1, k_2; j_1, j_2) = \sum_1(k, j_1) \otimes \sum_2(k_2, j_2)$$

$$\bar{J} = \bar{J}_1 + \bar{J}_2$$

$$[J_i, J_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} J_k \quad \text{hagfôrsgua} \rightarrow \text{hverfipungi } J$$

$$[J_{1i}, J_{1j}] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} J_{1k} \quad \text{og fyrir 2}$$

$$[\bar{J}_1, \bar{J}_2] = 0$$

$$\rightarrow [J_z, J_1^2] = [J_z, J_2^2] = 0$$

$$[J^2, J_1^2] = [J^2, J_2^2] = 0$$

$$[J_{1z}, J_2] = [J_{2z}, J_2] = 0$$

en  $[J_{1z}, J^2] \neq 0$  og f. 2

grunnaskipti

$|k_1 k_2 j_1 j_2; m_1 m_2\rangle$  er samligum legt  
eiginastand  $J_1^2, J_2^2, J_{1z}, J_{2z}$

Viljum finna sameiginleg eiginastönd

$$J_1^2, J_2^2, J^2, J_z$$

Eigingildi

$$j_1 \geq j_2 \text{ allugum first}$$

$$\underline{J_z}$$

$$J_z |j_1 j_2; m_1 m_2\rangle = (J_{1z} + J_{2z}) |\dots\rangle$$

$$= (m_1 + m_2) \hbar |\dots\rangle$$

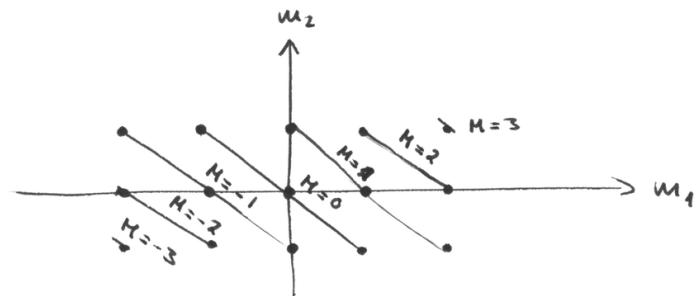
$$\rightarrow M = m_1 + m_2 \quad \text{fatur gildin}$$

$$j_1 + j_2, j_1 + j_2 - 1, \dots, -(j_1 + j_2)$$

(7)

Margfeldni M :  $g_{j_1 j_2}(M)$

$$\text{dæmi } j_1 = 2 \quad j_2 = 1$$



Eigingildi  $J^2$

$$j = j_1 + j_2, j_1 + j_2 - 1, \dots, |j_1 - j_2|$$

$j_1 \geq j_2$

$$\text{fjöldi astanda} \quad \sum_{j=j_1-j_2}^{j_1+j_2} (2j+1) = (2j_2+1)(2j_1+1)$$

$\leq j_1 \leq j_2$

$$\rightarrow J^2 \text{ og } J_z \text{ eru CSCO á } \sum (j_1, j_2)$$

## eigenvígrar

$$J^2 | J, M \rangle = J(J+1) \hbar^2 | J, M \rangle$$

$$J_z | J, M \rangle = M \hbar | J, M \rangle$$

$$| J, M \rangle = \sum_{m_1=-j_1}^{j_1} \sum_{m_2=-j_2}^{j_2} | j_1, j_2; m_1, m_2 \rangle \langle j_1, j_2; m_1, m_2 | J, M \rangle$$

Clebsch-Gordan  
stofnar

CG-stofnar valdir þ.a.  $\in \mathbb{R}$

$$\neq 0 \text{ ef } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} M = m_1 + m_2 \\ |j_1 - j_2| \leq J \leq j_1 + j_2 \end{array} \right\} \text{ brúkunarregla}$$

$| J, M \rangle$  er einingarrettar gránumur

$$\rightarrow \langle j_1, j_2; m_1, m_2 \rangle = \sum_{J=j_1-j_2}^{j_1+j_2} \sum_{M=-J}^J \langle J, M | j_1, j_2; m_1, m_2 \rangle$$

(9)

## Ramtölur

$$\rightarrow \langle JM | j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 \rangle = \langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 | JM \rangle$$

(10)

## Súningur og tensor virtjár

(Lectures on QM)<sup>w.a. baym</sup>  
Gordon Baym

(QM  
Merzbacher)

Ef  $J$  er heildar  
hverfipungi kerfis  
þá skýr

$$R_{\bar{\alpha}} = e^{-i \bar{J} \cdot \bar{\alpha} / \hbar}$$

Kerfinu i pössíta steinum um  $\bar{\alpha}$  um  
hornið  $|\alpha|$  um p.a. verka  $\bar{\alpha}$  ástandið  
frá vestri

Ef  $R_{\bar{\alpha}}$  verkar á eigin ástand  $J^2$   
 $|jm\rangle$  þá breytist ekki  $j$

$$\rightarrow [R_{\bar{\alpha}}, J^2] = 0$$

súningur  
breyfir ekki  
hverfipunga  
(bengd)

(11)

$$J^2 R_{\bar{\alpha}} |jm\rangle = R_{\bar{\alpha}} J^2 |jm\rangle = j(j+1) R_{\bar{\alpha}} |jm\rangle$$

en m breytist, sunna óstöndir  
er ekki lengur ségur óstand  $Jz$   
(væra  $\bar{\alpha} \sim \hat{z}$ ) þá breytist ekki z-hnit  $Jz$

fullkominn grunnur

$$\rightarrow R_{\bar{\alpha}} |jm\rangle = \sum_{m''=-j}^j |jm''\rangle d_{m''m}^{(j)}(\bar{\alpha})$$

med  $d_{m'm}^{(j)}(\bar{\alpha}) = \langle jm' | e^{-i\bar{J} \cdot \bar{\alpha}/\hbar} | jm \rangle$

$d_{m'm}^{(j)}(\bar{\alpha})$  fylkti  $d_{m'm}^{(j)}(\bar{\alpha})$  óháðaflfroði

Einn sunning  $\bar{r}$  má brjóta niður  
í tvo  $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}$

$$R_{\bar{r}} = R_{\bar{\beta}} R_{\bar{\alpha}}$$

$$\langle jm' | e^{i\bar{J} \cdot \bar{\alpha}/\hbar} | jm \rangle = \langle jm' | e^{i\bar{J} \cdot \bar{\beta}/\hbar} | jm \rangle = \langle jm' | e^{i\bar{J} \cdot (\bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta})/\hbar} | jm \rangle$$

skiptast með  $\bar{\alpha}$  til þess að  
st. lausar óstand  $Jz$  með  $\bar{\beta}$

þá er óstand  $Jz$  óskiptur

$$[d_{m'm}^{(j)}(\bar{\alpha})]_{jm''} = d_{mm'}^{(j)}(\bar{\alpha})$$

$$= \langle jm' | e^{i\bar{J} \cdot \bar{\alpha}/\hbar} | jm \rangle = d_{mm'}^{(j)}(-\bar{\alpha})$$

$$d_{mm'}^{(j)}(-\bar{\alpha}) = R_{\bar{\beta}} d_{mm'}^{(j)}$$

(12)

$$\langle jm | R_{\bar{\alpha}} | jm' \rangle = \sum_{m''} \langle jm | R_{\bar{\beta}} | jm'' \rangle \langle jm'' | R_{\bar{\alpha}} | jm' \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow d_{mm'}^{(j)}(\bar{\gamma}) = \sum_{m''} d_{mm''}^{(j)}(\bar{\beta}) d_{m''m'}^{(j)}(\bar{\alpha})$$

$$\rightarrow d^{(j)}(\bar{\gamma}) = d^{(j)}(\bar{\beta}) d^{(j)}(\bar{\alpha})$$

*mengi* tengd suðningi sem uppfyllt  
þessi kröfur eru minnanandi

utsetningar tískarir suðningsgrúplunnar

$d^{(j)}(\bar{\alpha})$  er einoka

$$\leftarrow d^{(j)}(\bar{\alpha})^+ = d^{(j)}(-\bar{\alpha})$$

$$d^{(j)}(\bar{\alpha})^+ d^{(j)}(\bar{\alpha}) = 1$$

$R_{\bar{\alpha}}$  verða  $\bar{\alpha} | jm \rangle$  með fast j  
á öklyfjanlegarm haff

(13)

$$\langle jm | R_{\bar{\alpha}} | jm' \rangle = \langle jm | R_{\bar{\beta}} | jm'' \rangle \langle jm'' | R_{\bar{\alpha}} | jm' \rangle$$

innan  $\Sigma(j)$  er

ekker hletmengi óstanda  
sem verða kynn í hletmenginum  
við suðning ( $R_{\bar{\alpha}}$ )

ef hletmengi er minna

en  $\Sigma(j)$

(13)

Ef  $R_{\bar{x}}$  verkar á 8 ástönd  $j=1$  og  $j=2$

þá holdast  $j=1$  og  $j=2$  ástöndin

og greind

$\rightarrow R_{\bar{x}}$  verkar klyftanlega hér

$d^{(ii)}$  eru óklyftanlegar tulkurir

$\leftrightarrow$  ekki er til grunnur þ.a.

$$\text{öll } d^{(ii)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eulers horn

Alla snúningu má gera í þremur skrefum

1. Snúa  $\varphi$  um  $\hat{z}$

2. Snúa  $\theta$  um  $\hat{y}'$   $\leftarrow$  nýr y-ás vegna

3. Snúa  $\psi$  um  $\hat{z}'$   $\leftarrow$  nýr z-ás vegna

(14)

Síða 100%  $k=1$  til  $k=3$   $\theta = 0^\circ$   $\varphi = 0^\circ$   $\psi = 0^\circ$

skiltar  $\theta$   $\rightarrow$   $\theta = 0^\circ$  til  $\theta = 90^\circ$

$$R_{\theta=0^\circ} = e^{-\frac{i}{h} \theta \hat{y} \cdot \hat{z}} e^{-\frac{i}{h} \theta \hat{y} \cdot \hat{y}} e^{-\frac{i}{h} \theta \hat{y} \cdot \hat{z}}$$

nota

$$\text{uota } e^{-\frac{i}{h} \theta \hat{y} \cdot \hat{z}}$$

$$\rightarrow R_{\theta=0^\circ} = e^{-\frac{i}{h} \theta \hat{y} \cdot \hat{z}} e^{-\frac{i}{h} \theta \hat{y} \cdot \hat{y}} e^{-\frac{i}{h} \theta \hat{y} \cdot \hat{z}} \cdot e^{-\frac{i}{h} \theta \hat{y} \cdot \hat{z}} e^{-\frac{i}{h} \theta \hat{y} \cdot \hat{z}}$$

$$\text{Nota núna } e^{-\frac{i}{h} \theta \hat{y} \cdot \hat{z}}$$

$$R_{\text{gyz}} = e^{-\frac{i\psi}{\hbar} J_z} e^{-\frac{i\theta}{\hbar} J_y} e^{-\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z}$$

(14)

$$\text{athugum } e^{-\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle JM | J_y | JM \rangle &= \langle JM | e^{+\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z} e^{-\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z} J_y e^{+\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z} e^{-\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z} | JM \rangle \\ &= \langle JM' | J_y | JM' \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow J_y' = e^{-\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z} J_y e^{\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z}$$

og almennt

$$f(J_y') = e^{-\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z} f(J_y) e^{\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z}$$

$$\rightarrow e^{-\frac{i\theta}{\hbar} J_y'} = e^{-\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z} e^{-\frac{i\theta}{\hbar} J_y} e^{+\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z}$$

$$\text{og } e^{-\frac{i\psi}{\hbar} J_z'} = e^{-\frac{i\psi}{\hbar} J_z} e^{-\frac{i\theta}{\hbar} J_y} e^{-\frac{i\psi}{\hbar} J_z}$$

$$\rightarrow R_{\text{gyz}} = e^{-\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z} e^{-\frac{i\theta}{\hbar} J_y} e^{-\frac{i\psi}{\hbar} J_z}$$

og fyrir d<sup>(ij)</sup>(φ, θ, ψ)

$$\begin{aligned} d_{mm'}^{(ij)}(\phi, \theta, \psi) &= \langle jm | e^{-\frac{i\phi}{\hbar} J_z} e^{-\frac{i\theta}{\hbar} J_y} e^{-\frac{i\psi}{\hbar} J_z} | jm' \rangle \\ &= e^{-im\phi} e^{-im'\psi} \langle jm | e^{-\frac{i\theta}{\hbar} J_y} | jm' \rangle \\ &= e^{-im\phi} e^{-im'\psi} d_{mm'}^{(ij)}(\theta) \quad \leftarrow (*) \end{aligned}$$

(15)

síðan má sýna

$$d_{m,0}^{(ij)}(\phi, \theta, \psi) = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2j+1}} Y_{jm}^*(\theta, \phi) \quad \text{síða 159}$$

og með snúning á, tveimur ögnunum má sýna

$$\begin{aligned} &Y_{j_1 m_1}(\theta, \phi) Y_{j_2 m_2}(\theta, \phi) \\ &= \sum_{jm} \sqrt{\frac{(2j_1+1)(2j_2+1)}{4\pi(2j+1)}} \langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 | jm \rangle \langle j_1 j_2 00 | jo \rangle \\ &\quad \cdot Y_{jm}(\theta, \phi) \end{aligned}$$

athuga sjálfir  
á bls 363 - 365

$$R_{geo}(\theta=0, \varphi=0) = (\theta, \varphi)$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{m'} \langle jm| R_{geo}(jm') \langle jm' | (\theta=0, \varphi=0) \\ = \langle jm | (\theta, \varphi)$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{m'} d_{mm'}^{(ij)}(\varphi, \theta, 0) Y_{jm'}^*(0, 0) = Y_{jm}^*(\theta, \varphi)$$

en nán er  $Y_{jm'}^*(0, 0) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{at } m' \neq 0 \\ \frac{(2j+1)}{4\pi} & \text{at } m' = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\rightarrow d_{mo}^{(ij)}(\varphi, \theta, 0) = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{(2j+1)}} Y_{jm}^*(\theta, \varphi)$$

Ná er (\*) f. a.  $d_{mo}$  óháð  $\psi$

$$\rightarrow d_{mo}^{(ij)}(\varphi, \theta, \psi) = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{(2j+1)}} Y_{jm}^*(\theta, \varphi)$$

til eru virkjar sem ekki  
unumyndast á ein faldarm hett  
við samning og flokkast  
þar ~~ekki~~ verkji sem skalar  
me tensor valjan.

(16)

## Tensor virkjar

$$\langle JM | A | JM \rangle = \langle JM | R_w^{-1} R_w A R_w^{-1} R_w | JM \rangle \\ = \langle JM' | R_w A R_w^{-1} | JM' \rangle$$

einota ummyndum

$$A \rightarrow R_w A R_w^{-1}$$

(\*) að hugum  
hverðug virkjar  
ummyndast

## Skalar

Virkjar sem væxlast við  $\vec{r}$  og eru  
því óbreyttir við (\*) eru  
skalar virkjar

Tensor (almennt kalla tensor v. einfaldar ummyndun  
vætnunum)

Öklufanlegir tensor virkjar

k. gráðu kallað með  $2k+1$

virkja

$$T_q^{(k)}, q = -k, -k+1, \dots, k$$

$d^{(k)}$  er öklufanlegt

→ engin stök  $T^{(k)}$  ummyndast  
síða milli óanþaffoku  
hinnar →  $T^{(k)}$  öklufanlegur

(17)

Sem ummugundast á eftirfarandi hætt

$$R_\omega T_q^{(k)} R_\omega^{-1} = \sum_{q'=-k}^k T_{q'}^{(k)} d_{q'q}^{(k)}(\omega) \quad ①$$

Wéistatt við

$$R_\omega |jm\rangle = \sum_{m'=-j}^j |jm'\rangle d_{m'm}^{(j)}(\omega)$$

0. stigs virki = skalar virki

1. — — — = vægur virki

Oft er einfoldara set fætta Óhávanlega tensorvirki á ummugunum þeirra við örsmeðarsuning helbur en ①

$$R_{\bar{E}} = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \bar{J} \cdot \bar{E}} \simeq 1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \bar{J} \cdot \bar{E}$$

(18)

① Verður þá

$$\begin{aligned} T_q^{(k)} - \frac{i}{\hbar} [\bar{J} \cdot \bar{E}, T_q^{(k)}] &= \sum_{q'} T_{q'}^{(k)} \langle kq' | (1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \bar{J} \cdot \bar{E}) | kq \rangle \\ &= T_q^{(k)} - \frac{i}{\hbar} \bar{E} \cdot \sum_{q'} T_{q'}^{(k)} \langle kq' | \bar{J} | kq \rangle \end{aligned}$$

jöfn veldi  $\bar{E}$ :

$$\rightarrow [\bar{J}, T_q^{(k)}] = \sum_{q'} T_{q'}^{(k)} \langle kq' | \bar{J} | kq \rangle$$

Jafn gildir ① ↑

Einstakir fættir eru

$$[\bar{J}_z, T_q^{(k)}] = \hbar q T_q^{(k)} \quad ②$$

$$[\bar{J}_{\pm}, T_q^{(k)}] = \hbar T_{q \pm 1}^{(k)} \sqrt{k(k+1) - q(q \pm 1)}$$

(19)

Nú er høgt með hūta tengslumnum:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_{q=1} = -\frac{V_x + iV_y}{\sqrt{2}} \\ V_{q=0} = V_z \\ V_{q=-1} = \frac{V_x - iV_y}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right\} \text{og } ②$$

at Síga at virkja vīgur (óhljúfumlegur) uppfylli

$$④ [J_i, V_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} V_k, \quad ijk = xyz$$

Við höfum einnig fáður sét at  $\vec{r}$  uppfyllir ④ ( $\vec{r}$  er sem sé vīgur!)

↑ það má nota til at kanna  $q$ -hūtin

(20)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r_1 = -\frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}} \\ r_0 = z \\ r_{-1} = \frac{x-iy}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right\} \text{nota káleikur}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z &= r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta e^{i\varphi}$$

$$r_0 = r \cos \theta$$

$$r_{-1} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi}$$

Það í run

$$r_q = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} r Y_{1q}(\theta, \varphi)$$

(21)

$$P_{1,q}(x,y,z) = r Y_{1q}(\theta, \phi)$$

er 1. stigs öhlíðræt fleirtíða í  $x, y, z$

$$P_{1,1} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}}(x+iy)$$

$$P_{1,0} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}}z$$

$$P_{1,-1} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}}(x-iy)$$

og hæða vígur vörðja sem er mā skrifa sem

$$V_q = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} P_{1q}(V_x, V_y, V_z)$$

katahuit  
vígurs

hæða stigs tensor sem er  $\int^l$  fari tákna við öhlíðrætu fleirtíðuna

$$P_{lm}(x,y,z) = r^l Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$

~~Sönumm → 370-371~~

(22)

þú viljum við samma náma

Ef  $\bar{V}$  er vígur vörki, þá er mengi hima  $sl+1$  fleirtíðar  $P_{lm}(V_x, V_y, V_z)$  sem myndadar eru úr þáttum  $\bar{V}$  áklyðjan legur tensor l. stigs

sönumm      ↴ öhlíðræt fleirtíða      ↵ sönumm bl 370

$$R_{\bar{x}} P_{lm}(V_x, V_y, V_z) R_{\bar{x}}^{-1} = P_{lm}(V_{x''}, V_{y''}, V_{z''})$$

med

$$V_{x''} = R_{\bar{x}} V_x R_{\bar{x}}^{-1}, \quad x'': \begin{matrix} x-\text{as} \\ \text{as } \bar{x} \end{matrix} \text{ um } -1(\bar{x})$$

Vötum

$$Y_{jm}(\theta'', \phi'') = \sum_{m'=-j}^j Y_{jm'}(\theta, \phi) d_{mm'}^{(ij)}(\bar{x})$$

og sáum -1 til um  $\bar{x}$

berist saman við (infaldað  $\theta, \phi$ )

$$R_{\bar{x}} |jm\rangle = \sum_{m'=-j}^j |jm'\rangle d_{mm'}^{(ij)}(\bar{x})$$

(23)

$$\rightarrow P_{em}(V_x'', V_y'', V_z'') = \sum_{m''} P_{em}(V_x, V_y, V_z) d_{mm''}^{(l)}$$

$$\rightarrow R_{\bar{\alpha}} P_{em} P_{\bar{\alpha}}^{-1} = \sum_{m''} P_{em} d_{mm''}^{(l)}$$

sem er krafan um

unumyndum öklyfamlegs tensors (stig e)

 $l=2$ 

$$P_{2,\pm 2} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} V_{\pm 1}^2$$

$$P_{2,\pm 1} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{16\pi}} (V_0 V_{\pm 1} + V_{\pm 1} V_0)$$

$$P_{2,0} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (\alpha V_0 + V_1 V_{-1} + V_{-1} V_1)$$

(24)

### Eiginsíkar tensora

Ef  $T_q^{(k)}$  verkar á  $| \alpha, j, m \rangle$

þá fast ástand með z-pátt  
hverfifungars  $t_i(m+q)$

Sönum

síðum um  $\hat{z}$ 

$$R_g T_q^{(k)} | \alpha j m \rangle = R_g T_q^{(k)} R_g^{-1} R_g | \alpha j m \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{q'} \left\{ T_{q'}^{(k)} d_{q'q}^{(k)} | q \rangle \right\} \sum_{m'} | \alpha j m' \rangle d_{m'm}^{(j)}$$

$$d_{m'm}^{(j)} = \langle j m' | e^{-i \frac{q}{\hbar} q j} | j m \rangle$$

$$= \delta_{m'm} e^{-imq}$$

$$\rightarrow R_g T_q^{(k)} | \alpha j m \rangle = e^{-i(q+m)q} T_q^{(k)} | \alpha j m \rangle$$

á þennan hátt súðast ástand með z-hverfifunga  
 $t_i(q+m)$  um  $| \bar{q} \rangle$

$$R_g | \bar{q} \rangle = e^{-imq} | \bar{q} \rangle$$

(25)

$T_q^{(k)} | \alpha j m \rangle$  er ekki eiginveigar  $\vec{J}^2$

en

$$| \tilde{\alpha} j m \rangle = \sum_{q m_1} T_q^{(k)} | \alpha j_1 m_1 \rangle \langle k j_1 q m_1 | j m \rangle$$

er fóður með eiginleiki  $\vec{J}(j+1)$ , og talið fyrir  $J_z$   
 (svápt og samþingning hvertípunga  
 $k, q$  og  $j, m_1$ )

Sönumur

$$R | \tilde{\alpha} j m \rangle = \sum_{q m_1} (R T_q^{(k)} R^{-1}) R | \alpha j_1 m_1 \rangle \langle k j_1 q m_1 | j m \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{q' m'_1} T_{q'}^{(k)} | \alpha j_1 m'_1 \rangle \sum_{q m_1} d_{q' q}^{(k)} d_{m'_1 m_1}^{(j_1)} \langle k j_1 q m_1 | j m \rangle$$

(26)

athuga

$$d_{q' q}^{(k)} d_{m'_1 m_1}^{(j_1)} = \dots ?$$

Kemur frá samþingningu tveggja hvertípunga

$$e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{J} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{J}_1 \cdot \vec{\alpha}} e^{-i \vec{J}_2 \cdot \vec{\alpha}}, \quad \vec{J} = \vec{J}_1 + \vec{J}_2$$

 $\vec{J}_1$  og  $\vec{J}_2$ -hlutarnir umumundast óhæfir  
hvor ófremur

$$\rightarrow e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{J} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} | j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{m'_1 m'_2} | j_1 j_2 m'_1 m'_2 \rangle d_{m'_1 m_1}^{(j_1)} (\vec{\alpha}) d_{m'_2 m_2}^{(j_2)} (\vec{\alpha})$$

Sæta

$$\langle j_1 j_2 m'_1 m'_2 | e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{J} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} | j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 \rangle$$

$$= d_{m'_1 m_1}^{(j_1)} (\vec{\alpha}) d_{m'_2 m_2}^{(j_2)}$$

(27)

Vinstri hliðina má umskrifa fyrir  $|jm\rangle$   
gramnum með CG-stórum

$$\langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2' | e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{J} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} | j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{jm'm'} \langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2' | jm' \rangle \langle jm' | e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{J} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} | jm \rangle \\ \cdot \langle jm | j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 \rangle$$

en

$$d_{m'm}^{(j)}(\alpha) = \langle jm' | e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{J} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} | jm \rangle$$

 $\Rightarrow$ 

$$d_{m'm}^{(i_1)} d_{m'm_2}^{(i_2)} =$$

$$\sum_{jm'm'} \langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2' | jm' \rangle \langle jm' | j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 \rangle d_{m'm}^{(i)}$$

(28)

burí fast

$$d_{q'q}^{(k)} d_{m'm_1}^{(i_1)}.$$

$$= \sum_{lmn} \langle kj_1 q'm_1' | ln' \rangle \langle kj_1 q'm_1 | ln \rangle d_{ln'}^{(i)}$$

og þess vegna

$$R|\alpha jm\rangle = \sum_{\substack{q'm_1 \\ q'm_1 \\ ln'}} T_{q'}^{(k)} |\alpha j, m_1' \rangle \langle kj_1 q'm_1 | jm \rangle \\ \langle kj_1 q'm_1' | ln' \rangle \langle kj_1 q'm_1 | ln \rangle d_{ln'}^{(i)}$$

hér þarf að nota eiginleika CG-stóra

$$\sum_{qm_1} \langle kj_1 qm_1 | jm \rangle \langle kj_1 qm_1 | ln \rangle = \delta_{ij} \delta_{m,n}$$

(29)

þ.a.

$$R|\tilde{\alpha}jm\rangle = \sum_{\substack{q'm' \\ iin}} T_q^{(k)} |\alpha_{j,m'}\rangle \langle k_{j,q'm'}|_{in'} \cdot d_{n'n}^{(i)} S_{i,j} S_{m,n}$$

 $n' \rightarrow m'$ 

$$= \sum_{\substack{q'm'm' \\ m'm}} T_q^{(k)} |\alpha_{j,m'}\rangle \langle k_{j,q'm'}|_{jm'} d_{mm'}^{(j)}$$

$$= \sum_{m'} |\tilde{\alpha}jm'\rangle d_{mm'}^{(j)}$$

$\rightarrow |\tilde{\alpha}jm\rangle$  ummyndast eins og eiginstånd  $J^2$  og  $J_z$  með eiginleiki j og m

(30)

Athuga meðaltal yfir öll horn, ða heildi

$$\int d\omega f(\omega) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d\cos\theta}{2} \int_0^{4\pi} \frac{d\phi}{4\pi} \int_0^{4\pi} \frac{d\psi}{4\pi} f(\phi, \theta, \psi)$$

$4\pi$  ístað  $2\pi$  vegna spána  $S=\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow J=\cdots +\frac{1}{2}$

$$\int d\omega = 1$$

$$\int d\omega d_{mm'}^{(j)}(\phi, \theta, \psi) = S_{j,0} S_{m',0} S_{m,0}$$

: meðaltal allra snúninga hverfur nema  $j=0$  (hverurinn sé kálu samhverfur)

$$\int d\omega d_{m'm'}^{(j)} d_{m'm''}^{(j')}$$

$$= \sum_{jm'm''} \langle j_1 j_2 m'_1 m'_2 | jm' \rangle \langle jm' | j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 \rangle \int d\omega d_{mm'}^{(j)}$$

$$= \langle j_1 j_2 m'_1 m'_2 | 00 \rangle \langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 | 00 \rangle$$

(31)

en

$$\langle j_1, j_2, m_1, m_2 | 100 \rangle = S_{j_1, j_2} S_{m_1, -m_2} \frac{(-1)^{j_1 - m_1}}{\sqrt{2j_1 + 1}}$$

og ef  $m_1 \rightarrow -m_1$   
 $m'_1 \rightarrow -m'_1$  þá fæst

$$\int d\omega (d_{-m'_1 - m_1}^{(j_1)}(\omega) (-1)^{2j_1 - m_1 - m'_1} d_{m'_2 m_2}^{(j_2)}(\omega)) \\ = \frac{S_{j_1, j_2} S_{m, m_2} S_{m'_1, m'_2}}{2j_1 + 1} \\ = d_{m'_1 m_1}^{(j_1)}(\omega)^*$$

Þessi lítig verður nái notuð  
 að eftirfarandi hætt

(32)

$$\int d\omega = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \int d\omega R_\omega^{-1} R_\omega = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \int d\omega \langle \alpha' j' m' | R_\omega^{-1} R_\omega | \tilde{\alpha} j m \rangle = \langle \alpha' j' m' | \tilde{\alpha} j m \rangle$$

sem játgildir

$$\sum_{\bar{m}, \bar{m}'} \int d\omega d_{\bar{m}' m'}^{(j')}(\omega)^* d_{\bar{m} m}^{(j)}(\omega) \langle \alpha' j' m' | \tilde{\alpha} j m \rangle \\ = \langle \alpha' j' m' | \tilde{\alpha} j m \rangle$$

Nota nú, jöfnuna fyrir heildin yfir tuð d...

↳

$$\langle \alpha' j' m' | \tilde{\alpha} j m \rangle = S_{jj'} S_{mm'} \sum_{\bar{m}} \frac{\langle \alpha' \bar{j} \bar{m} | \tilde{\alpha} j m \rangle}{2j'+1}$$

hornreflekssetning CG-Stakta

$$\sum_{jm} \langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 | jm \rangle \langle jm | j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 \rangle = S_{m_1 m_1'} S_{m_2 m_2'}$$

$$\sum_{jm} \sum_{qm} \langle \alpha' j' m' | T_q^{(k)} | \alpha j, m \rangle \langle k j, q m | jm \rangle \langle jm | k j, q' m' \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{jm} \frac{S_{jj'} S_{mm'}}{\alpha j' + 1} \sum_{\bar{m}} \langle \alpha' j' \bar{m} | \tilde{\alpha} j' \bar{m} \rangle \cdot \langle jm | k j, q' m' \rangle$$

nota

$$\sum_{qm} \langle \alpha' j' m' | T_q^{(k)} | \alpha j, m \rangle S_{qq'} S_{m_1 m_1'} \\ = \sum_{\bar{m}} \frac{\langle \alpha' j' \bar{m} | \tilde{\alpha} j' \bar{m} \rangle}{\alpha j' + 1} \langle k j, q' m' | jm \rangle$$

$$m_1 \rightarrow m \quad j_1 \rightarrow j \quad q' \rightarrow q \quad m_1' \rightarrow m'$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\langle \alpha' j' m' | T_q^{(k)} | \alpha j, m \rangle = \sum_{\bar{m}} \frac{\langle \alpha' j' \bar{m} | \tilde{\alpha} j' \bar{m} \rangle}{\alpha j' + 1} \langle k j, q m | j' m' \rangle$$

nota skilgreininguna fyrir  $(\alpha, jm)$

$$\sum_{qm} \langle \alpha' j' m' | T_q^{(k)} | \alpha j, m \rangle \langle k j, q m | jm \rangle \\ = \frac{\delta_{jj'} \delta_{mm'}}{\alpha j' + 1} \sum_{\bar{m}} \langle \alpha' j' \bar{m} | \tilde{\alpha} j' \bar{m} \rangle$$

nú má samfara sig um at fessi jafna  
heldur ef

$$\langle \alpha' j' m' | T_q^{(k)} | \alpha j, m \rangle = \sum_{\bar{m}} \frac{\langle \alpha' j' \bar{m} | \tilde{\alpha} j' \bar{m} \rangle}{\alpha j' + 1} \cdot \langle k j, q m | j' m' \rangle$$

Sem venjulega er skrifð sem

$$\underbrace{\langle \alpha' j' m' | T_q^{(k)} | \alpha j, m \rangle}_{\text{fylkisstak}} = \underbrace{\frac{\langle \alpha' j' | T^{(k)} | \alpha j \rangle}{\sqrt{\alpha j' + 1}}}_{\text{full heldur attfæddi enóháðar m, m', q}} \underbrace{\langle k j, q m | j' m' \rangle}_{\text{hornhluti (CG-Stak)}} \quad \text{hornhluti (CG-Stak)}$$

fylkisstak  
vinnja

full heldur  
attfæddi  
enóháðar  
m, m', q  
skertstak

danni

(34)

$$\text{Reiknum } \langle \alpha' j' m' | J_q | \alpha j m \rangle$$

Wigner Eckart:

$$\langle \alpha' j' m' | J_q | \alpha j m \rangle = \frac{\langle \alpha' j' || J || \alpha j \rangle}{\sqrt{2j'+1}} \langle 1j0m | j' m' \rangle$$

Þessi hluti er  
óháður q

→ t.p.a. reikna skerta fylkisstakid  
er pögilegt q. valið

$$\text{t.d. } q=0 \quad J_0 = J_z$$

þá fæst einfaldlega

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha' j' m' | J_q | \alpha j m \rangle &= S_{jj'} S_{mm'} S_{\alpha'\alpha} \hbar m \\ &= \frac{\langle \alpha' j' || J || \alpha j \rangle}{\sqrt{2j'+1}} \langle 1j0m | j' m' \rangle \end{aligned}$$

→ skerta stakid = 0 at  $j \neq j'$  og  $\alpha \neq \alpha'$

CG-stakid  $\alpha + m = m' \rightarrow m = m'$

$$\langle 1j0m | j m \rangle = \frac{m}{\Gamma(j(j+1))}$$

og því fæst

$$\frac{\langle \alpha' j' || J || \alpha j \rangle}{\sqrt{2j'+1}} = S_{\alpha\alpha} S_{jj'} \sqrt{j(j+1)} \hbar$$

p.a. skerta stakid er sem  $\sqrt{\langle J^2 \rangle}$

og almennt fæst

$$\langle \alpha' j' m' | J_q | \alpha j m \rangle = S_{\alpha\alpha} S_{jj'} \sqrt{j(j+1)} \frac{\langle 1j0m | j m \rangle}{\hbar}$$

sem hefur aðeins töd með  
fimur á aðveldari hafi

## Fjöleindakerti

(1)

lauslegur inngangur um  
 einn  $\leftrightarrow$  svíð og adra skönumtum

eins ogir

Önnurstönumtum

## lauslegur inngangur

Schrödinger jafna einnar eindar

$$\left\{ i\hbar\partial_t + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - V(x) \right\} \Psi(x, t) = 0$$

á svipstönum höfð umá skrifá

Schrödinger jöfnuma fyrir  
margeinnda kerti

(2)

$$\left\{ i\hbar\partial_t + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} V(x_i - x_j) \right\} \Psi(x_1, \dots, x_N, t)$$

mögulegt óætlað nota fyrir He-atóm ...

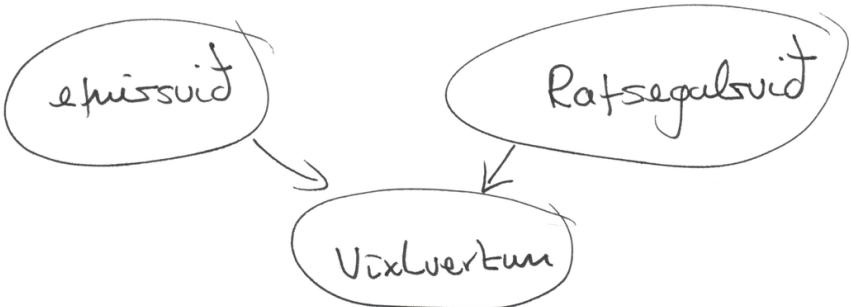
en í stóru kerti verður jafnan

$3N+1 - \text{vít}$  og mjög erfitt óætlað  
vít samhverfur t.d. Pauli eins

Hvað er gert í sigildri óstöfði  
við hildstöðar óstöður?

t.d. margar sigildar ogir, hlaðnar  
með innbyrðis Coulomb krafta

innfart svíð



(3)

En lítum á, Schrödingerjafnan fyrir lína sínd og t.d. bylgjujafnan fyrir rafsegulsuðið eru bæðan suðs jöfnum

$$\left\{ i\hbar \partial_t + \frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} - V(x) \right\} \Psi(x,t) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 \right\} \bar{A}(x,t) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \bar{j}(x,t)$$

$$\Psi, A, \in \mathbb{C}$$

Við viljum útvikka Óðra Óðra bæðar þannig að þar gildi fyrir fjölagrakerti (rafendur, lyseindir)

bæð sem verður þú gert, 2. skömmum tökum t.d. Schrödingerjöfnuma

þess verður krafist að i stað  $\Psi(x,t) \in \mathbb{C}$  koma virki  $\phi(x,t)$  sem uppfyllir

$$i\hbar \partial_t \phi(x,t) = [\phi(x,t), H] \quad (*)$$

(4)

Svo í stað  $\Psi(x,t)$ , sem berdir til líkunda péttbláans  $|\Psi(x,t)|^2$ , kemur virki  $\phi(x,t)$  á Hilbertnumi (occupation space). Líkunda péttbláta hugtakid flyst yfir í vígurrumið.

$\Psi(x,t)$  uppfyllir límlaga jöfnum, jafnvel þegar vísulvertan á sér stað

$\phi(x,t)$  getur uppfyllt ólímilaga jöfnum þegar vísulvertan á sér stað

Hamiltonriktum mun verða t.d.

$$H = \int d\bar{x} \phi^*(x,t) \underbrace{\left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} + V(x) \right\}}_{\hat{H}} \phi(x,t)$$

$\hat{H}$ : Hamilton péttbláki

$$\rightarrow [\phi(\bar{x},t), \phi^*(\bar{x}',t)]_{\pm} = \delta(\bar{x} - \bar{x}')$$

↑  
Bósonur, Fermionur

### (5) Eins síndir

Fram mun koma að Schrödingerjáman  
fyrir  $\Psi(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_N, t)$  er það gild  
Schrödingerjóhanní fyrir  $\phi(x, t)$

Schrödingerjáman fyrir  $\phi(x, t) \in \mathbb{C}$   
og aðferða fræðin sem fylgir henni  
mun að velta um fjóllum margenúða kerti

síðan verður einnig litid  
á reitseglusíði.

(5)

(6)

skammta ogir einnar tegundar eru  
þæðgreinumlegar!

EKKI er høgt að fylgjast með einni ögn  
i víxluvændi margenúða kerti

↳ við getum ek til vili fylgst með  $(\Psi(x_1, x_2, x_3))^2$   
(en "þyggju föll agnaða" skarast út víxluvænum)



Virki samsvarandi meðlistorði i  
margenúða kerti verður að  
meðhöndla síndirnar eins

Virkum  $A(1, 2, \dots, N)$  verður að  
vera samhverfur m.t.t.  
Visanna 1, 2, ..., N

## Umroðunir + samhverfa

Umroðun

spáni og stæðarknot

$$P_{ij} \Psi(1, 2, \dots, i, \dots, j, \dots, N) = \Psi(1, 2, \dots, j, \dots, i, \dots, N)$$

Hvaða umroðun sem er með skilja  
sem margfaldur slykra virkja  $P_{ij}$

Ef virkum A er samhverfur við umroðun  
(málistærð)

$$\rightarrow PA = AP \rightarrow PAP^{-1} = A$$

Ventungaríldi A í hvaða ástandi sem er,  
er óháð röðunagertingu síndu

$$\sum_{S_1 \dots S_N} \int d\vec{r}_1 \dots d\vec{r}_N \Psi^*(1, 2, \dots, N) A(1, 2, \dots, N) \Psi(1, 2, \dots, N)$$

P virkast við H  $\rightarrow$  eiginástandur H eru  
eiginástandur P. bylgjuföll fassa  
umroðunar eiginleika

(7)

Tílraumir sýna að bylgjuföll

$\Psi(1, \dots, N)$  eru óvalt eiginástand

P með eiginíldi  $\pm 1$  (óháð tóma)

Eiginíldi  $\pm 1$  tengist spuma  $0, 1, 2, \dots$  böslundir

-1 — 1 —  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$  — Fermiundir

óháð tóma

vegna þess að ~~þótt~~ trumum  $V(1, 2, \dots, N)$  er samhvert  
og virkast við P

$$P|\Psi\rangle = \pm |\Psi\rangle \rightarrow PV|\Psi\rangle = VPI\Psi\rangle = \pm V|\Psi\rangle$$

Astönd frjálsra agna

frjálsar: agnirnar geta verit í ytra föstu  
motti, en væxla ekki umbyrðis.

N: síndir

(8)

(9)

$$H = H_a(1) + H_a(2) + \dots + H_a(N)$$

$$H \Psi(1, \dots, N) = E \Psi(1, \dots, N)$$

fyrir bæse eindir er lausunin

$$\Psi_s(1, 2, \dots, N) = \sum_P P g_a(1) g_b(2) \dots g_N(N)$$

↑  
samhverf  
↑

summa yfir allar roðunir

hver röðun er eitt ástand fyrir  
margfalda óstategildi (margfeldni  $N!$ )

$$E = \sum_a + \sum_b + \dots + \sum_N$$

Þetta er dæmi um skiptimargfeldni

(10)

þeyrir Fermi eindir þarf ástandið  $\alpha$   
vera algerelega undsam hverft:

$$\Psi_A(1, 2, \dots, N) = \begin{vmatrix} g_a(1) & g_a(2) & \dots & g_a(N) \\ g_b(1) & g_b(2) & \dots & g_b(N) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ g_N(1) & g_N(2) & \dots & g_N(N) \end{vmatrix}$$

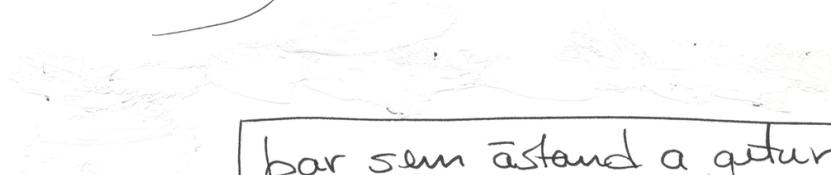
Slater ókvæda

Normum ástandanna

Da  $\frac{1}{N!}$

$$\langle \Psi_A | \Psi_A \rangle = N!$$

$$\langle \Psi_s | \Psi_s \rangle = \frac{N!}{N_a! N_b! \dots N_N!}$$



þar sem ástand a getur  
verið  $N_a$  setið

$\Psi$  er algerlega andsamhverft

→ hvert óstund er einsætid

$$\Psi(2, 1, 3 \dots N) = -\Psi(1, 2, 3 \dots N)$$

$$\text{ef } 1 = 2 \rightarrow \Psi = 0$$

Í raun má þú sjá ðæt reikningar með  
margum óstundum bylguföll verða flóknir



Hentugra ðæt beyta annari  
skömmum

(11)

## "Ónnur skömmum"

(12)

Ótbúum ~~skömmum~~ rúm viga

$$| n_0, n_1, n_2, \dots \rangle \quad n_a \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$$

p.e.  $n_a$  tákni fjölda einda i  
óstundi a

Óendanlega við rúm, og mengi stíkra  
viga er öteljanlegt

þarfum ðæt velja teljanlegt hlutmengi  
f til þess ðæt mynda grunn Hilberts rúm.

Þetta má gera á misunandi hátt.  
Og hlutmengin yrðu ekki jámgild  
(not unitarily equivalent)  
röðud óstund, samhverfubrot, fellestufr.  
"einokumum" ít fyrir grunn

: hér verður frekari umræða sleppt....

(13)

tökum hlitmengi með endanlegum eindatjólda (samb. v. tilkannir)

$$\left\{ |n_0, n_1, n_2, \dots \rangle ; \sum_i n_i < \infty \right\}$$

hlitmengi er teljanlegt og hægt er  
það finna grunn og skilgreina innfelli

$$\langle n'_0, n'_1, \dots | n_0, n_1, \dots \rangle = \prod_{i=0}^{\infty} S_{n'_i, n_i}$$

Einingar réttir vigrar

Ef  $\{a\}$  eru vigrar í grunnum

þá er límalega vígur rúnið (Hilbertnum)

$$\mathcal{H} = \left\{ \xi = \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} C_a \{a\} ; \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} |C_a|^2 < \infty \right\}$$

nefnud Fock-núm og er rún þeirra  
ástanda sem hér verður um fjallað.

(14)

Til þess að kanna rúnið fyrum  
við tröppu virkja

eyðingarvirka  $a_i$  fyrir eind i ást. i  
sköpunarvirka  $a_i^+$  — || —

athugun fyrst böseldir

$$a_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = \sqrt{n_i} | \dots n_{i-1} \dots \rangle$$

$$a_i^+ | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = \sqrt{n_{i+1}} | \dots n_{i+1} \dots \rangle$$

$$a_i a_i^+ | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = n_{i+1} | \dots n_i \dots \rangle$$

$$a_i^+ a_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = n_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow [a_i a_i^+ - a_i^+ a_i] | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = | \dots n_i \dots \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow [a_i, a_i^+] = 1 \quad [a_i, a_j^+] = S_{ij}$$

(15)

tóma óstöndir  $|0\rangle \equiv |0,0,\dots,0\dots\rangle$

tóma óstöndir þarf ekki að vera grunnóstand kerfis

$$|n_0, n_1, \dots\rangle = \dots \frac{(a_i^+)^{n_i}}{n_i!} \frac{(a_0^+)^{n_0}}{n_0!} |0\rangle$$

töluvirkni

$$N = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i^+ a_i$$

$$N |n_1, n_2, \dots\rangle = \underbrace{\left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} n_i \right\}}_{=N} |n_1, n_2, \dots\rangle$$

↑ heildarföldi einade

(16)

Fermí eindir

hér er  $n_i = 1$  eða  $0$  i  $|n_0, n_1, \dots\rangle$

$$b_i |1, \dots, 1_i, \dots\rangle = |1, \dots, 0_i, \dots\rangle \eta(n_0, \dots, n_{i-1})$$

$$b_i^+ |1, \dots, 1_i, \dots\rangle = 0$$

$$b_i |0, \dots, 0_i, \dots\rangle = 0$$

$$b_i^+ |0, \dots, 0_i, \dots\rangle = |1, \dots, 1_i, \dots\rangle \eta(n_0, \dots, n_{i-1})$$

með

$$\eta(n_0, \dots, n_{i-1}) = (-1)^{\sum_{j < i} n_j}$$

↑ kemur vegna þótt eindir

$b_i (b b b \dots) |0\rangle$

$$\rightarrow \{b_i, b_j^+\} \equiv b_i b_j^+ + b_j^+ b_i = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\{b_i, b_j\} = 0$$

$$\{b_i^+, b_j^+\} = 0$$

(17)

$$|n_0, n_1, n_2 \dots \rangle = \dots (b_2^+)^{n_2} (b_1^+)^{n_1} (b_0^+)^{n_0} |0\rangle$$

$$N = \sum_i b_i^+ b_i : \text{töluvirkni}$$

### Sviðsvirkjar

bōse og Fermi

### Skilgreinum

$$\psi(\bar{x}) \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle \bar{x} | k \rangle a_k$$

$$\psi^+(\bar{x}) \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle k | \bar{x} \rangle a_k^+$$

$$\rightarrow [\psi(\bar{x}), \psi^+(\bar{y})]_{\pm} = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} \langle \bar{x} | j \rangle \langle k | \bar{y} \rangle [a_j, a_k^+]_{\pm}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle \bar{x} | k \rangle \langle k | \bar{y} \rangle = \langle \bar{x} | \bar{y} \rangle = S(\bar{x} - \bar{y})$$

(18)

einnig fast

$$[\psi(\bar{x}), \psi(\bar{y})]_{\pm} = [\psi^+(\bar{x}), \psi^+(\bar{y})]_{\pm} = 0$$

Eins má sýna

$$a_k = \int d\bar{x} \langle k | \bar{x} \rangle \psi(\bar{x})$$

$$a_k^+ = \int d\bar{x} \langle \bar{x} | k \rangle \psi^+(\bar{x})$$

og

$$N = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k^+ a_k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \int d\bar{x} d\bar{y} \langle \bar{x} | k \rangle \langle k | \bar{y} \rangle \psi^+(\bar{x}) \psi(\bar{y}) \right) = 1$$

$$= \int d\bar{x} \psi^+(\bar{x}) \psi(\bar{x})$$

$\rightarrow \psi^+(\bar{x}) \psi(\bar{x})$  : einða félleitka virki

(19)

$$[N, \psi^+(\bar{x})] = \psi^+(\bar{x})$$

$$[N, \psi(\bar{x})] = -\psi(\bar{x})$$

→  $\psi^+(\bar{x})$  er stöpunar virki og  $\psi(\bar{x})$   
eyðungar virki

tóma ástandið

$$\psi(\bar{x})|\Omega\rangle = 0 \quad \text{skilgr. fyrir } |\Omega\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow a_k|\Omega\rangle = 0 \quad \text{f. öll } k$$

$$\rightarrow |\Omega\rangle = |0, 0, \dots\rangle$$

síns og síðst líka að:

$$N|\Omega\rangle = 0$$

(20)

$\psi^+(\bar{x})$  skapar eina end því

$$\begin{aligned} N\psi^+(\bar{x})|\Omega\rangle &= \{\psi^+(\bar{x})N - [\psi^+(\bar{x}), N]\}|\Omega\rangle \\ &= 1 \cdot \psi^+(\bar{x})|\Omega\rangle \end{aligned}$$

likinda þættir fyrir því að finna  
öguðna í ástandum  $\psi^+(\bar{x})|\Omega\rangle$   
í ástandum  $|\alpha\rangle$  er

$$\langle \alpha | \psi^+(\bar{x}) | \Omega \rangle \quad \text{og } |\bar{y}\rangle = \psi^+(\bar{y})|\Omega\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \text{ef } |\alpha\rangle = |\bar{y}\rangle \text{ þá fest:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \bar{y} | \psi^+(\bar{x}) | \Omega \rangle &= \langle \Omega | \psi(\bar{y}) \psi^+(\bar{x}) | \Omega \rangle \\ &= S(\bar{y}-\bar{x}) \langle \Omega | \Omega \rangle \xleftarrow{\text{nota virxl}} = S(\bar{y}-\bar{x}) \end{aligned}$$

því er  $\psi^+(\bar{x})|\Omega\rangle$  ástand ognar sem er  
stæðsett í punktinum  $\bar{x}$

$\psi^+(\bar{x})$  skapar ógn stæðsetta í punktinum  $\bar{x}$

(21)

Í raum eru sérstíkt ástönd ekki  
í Hilbert rúnum, svo mynda verður  
þeygjupakka.

t.d. smyrja út ástandið

til fess æf  
fó endan legnum

$$|f\rangle = \int d\bar{x} f(\bar{x}) \psi^+(\bar{x}) |S\rangle$$

$$\langle f|f\rangle = \int d\bar{x} |f(\bar{x})|^2$$

Þá smyrja virkjum

$$\psi^+(f) = \int d\bar{x} f(\bar{x}) \psi^+(\bar{x})$$

þreyfi föll og - - - - - astr-

(1)

Tulkunir virkja

litum á (local) virkja  $F$  sem breytir  
ekki einuða fjölda

Í staðar rúnum er tulkun hans

$$\langle \bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N | F | \bar{y}_1 \dots \bar{y}_M \rangle$$

$$= S_{NM} F^{(N)}(\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N) \prod_{j=1}^N \delta(\bar{x}_j - \bar{y}_j)$$

hvering verður tulkunin í sölu rúnum  
(occupationspace)

$$\langle n_0 \dots | F | m_0 \dots \rangle$$

notum  $\langle \bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N \rangle$  ástöndin spenna  
allt staðarrúnumit

(2)

missa  $n_0 \dots$  ja  $m_0 \dots$  (tai  $n_i \dots$ ,  $m_i \dots$ )  
ja  $\psi^+(\bar{x}_1) \dots \psi^+(\bar{x}_N)$

$$|\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N\rangle = \frac{1}{N!} \psi^+(\bar{x}_N) \dots \psi^+(\bar{x}_1) |\Omega\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \psi^+(\bar{x}) |\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N\rangle = \frac{1}{N!} \psi^+(\bar{x}) \psi^+(\bar{x}_N) \dots \psi^+(\bar{x}_1) |\Omega\rangle$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{N+1}}{N+1} \frac{1}{N!} \psi^+(\bar{x}) \psi^+(\bar{x}_N) \dots \psi^+(\bar{x}_1) |\Omega\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{N+1} |\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N \bar{x}\rangle$$

↑

onko normaali  
kemuri vega tõluvõrgias  
ja mitte vaid valem  
tõlkuvahega valem

$$\rightarrow \langle n_0 \dots | F | m_0 \dots \rangle \quad \left\{ \sum n_i = \sum m_i = N \right\}$$

$$= \int d\bar{x}_1 \dots d\bar{x}_N d\bar{y}_1 \dots d\bar{y}_N$$

$$\cdot \langle n_0 \dots | \bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N \rangle \langle \bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N | F | \bar{y}_1 \dots \bar{y}_N \rangle$$

$$\cdot \langle \bar{y}_1 \dots \bar{y}_N | m_0 \dots \rangle$$

$$= \int d\bar{x}_1 \dots d\bar{x}_N F^{(N)}(\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N)$$

$$\cdot \langle n_0 \dots | \bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N \rangle \langle \bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N | m_0 \dots \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{N!} \int d\bar{x}_1 \dots d\bar{x}_N F^{(N)}(\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N)$$

$$\langle n_0 \dots | \psi^+(\bar{x}_N) \dots \psi^+(\bar{x}_1) | \Omega \rangle$$

$$\langle \Omega | \psi(\bar{x}_1) \dots \psi(\bar{x}_N) | m_0 \dots \rangle$$

$$|\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N\rangle = \frac{1}{N!} \psi^+(\bar{x}_N) \dots \psi^+(\bar{x}_1) |\Omega\rangle$$

Själv seura  
normaali vega mit med  
att  $F = 1$

Vitum að

$$\psi(\bar{x}_1) \dots \psi(\bar{x}_N) |m_0 \dots \rangle$$

með

$$\sum m_k = N$$

er þetta er til  
þá  
↓

er hornsett á öll astönd nema  $\langle \bar{s} \rangle$

þess vegna má i stað  $\langle \bar{s} \rangle \times \langle \bar{s} \rangle$

nota

$$1 = \sum_{\{n'_k\}} \langle n'_0 \dots \rangle \langle n'_0 \dots |$$

→

$$\langle n_0 \dots | F | m_0 \dots \rangle = \frac{1}{N!} \langle n_0 \dots | \int d\bar{x}_1 \dots d\bar{x}_N$$

$$|\psi^+(\bar{x}_N) \dots \psi^+(\bar{x}_1) F^{(N)}(\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_N) \psi(\bar{x}_1) \dots \psi(\bar{x}_N) | m_0 \dots \rangle$$

(3)

domi

$$H = \sum_{j=1}^N H(\bar{x}_j) \quad (*)$$

summa einnar eindar Hamiltonvirtja

síðasti líður summanumar verður

$$\langle n_0 \dots | \frac{1}{N!} \int d\bar{x}_1 \dots d\bar{x}_N H(\bar{x}_N) \psi^+(\bar{x}_N) \dots \psi^+(\bar{x}_1)$$

$$\psi(\bar{x}_1) \dots \psi(\bar{x}_N) | m_0 \dots \rangle$$

heildið yfir  $\bar{x}_i$  býr til tölu virtjánum

$$\int d\bar{x}_i \psi^+(\bar{x}_i) \psi(\bar{x}_i) \text{ sem gefur } 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{hinnun} \\ \text{entkunun} \\ \text{verður} \end{matrix}$$

p. honum er brett á  $\psi(\bar{x}_1) \dots \psi(\bar{x}_3) | m_0 \dots \rangle$

$$\int d\bar{x}_2 \psi^+(\bar{x}_2) \psi(\bar{x}_2) \text{ brett á } \psi(\bar{x}_3) \dots \psi(\bar{x}_N) | m_0 \dots \rangle$$

gefur 2

⋮

(4)

$$\langle n_0 \dots | \frac{1}{N!} \int d\bar{x}_1 \dots d\bar{x}_N H(\bar{x}_N) \psi^+(\bar{x}_N) \dots \psi^+(\bar{x}_1) \cdot \psi(\bar{x}_1) \dots \psi(\bar{x}_N) | m_0 \dots \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \langle n_0 \dots | \int d\bar{x}_N \psi^+(\bar{x}_N) H(\bar{x}_N) \psi(\bar{x}_N) | m_0 \dots \rangle$$

Síðan er lítið óhvern líf og víklað seða antivirklað +. p. ðarf fá svipað form

$\rightarrow$

$$\langle n_0 \dots | H | n_0 \dots \rangle$$

$$= \langle n_0 \dots | \int d\bar{x} \psi^+(\bar{x}) H(\bar{x}) \psi(\bar{x}) | n_0 \dots \rangle$$

b.a. margenunda Hamiltonvirkum  
í setni rúnumi

$$H = \sum_{j=1}^N H(\bar{x}_j)$$

(5)

er jámgildur Hamiltonvirkjunum  
í setni rúnumi

$$H = \int d\bar{x} \psi^+(\bar{x}) H(\bar{x}) \psi(\bar{x})$$

$$= \int d\bar{x} \psi^+(\bar{x}) \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\bar{x}) \right\} \psi(\bar{x})$$

Víxlvirkum eindanna sem skrifin má  
sem para víxlvirkum

$$V(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_N) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \neq k}^N V(\bar{x}_j, \bar{x}_k)$$

Verður

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \int d\bar{x} d\bar{y} \psi^+(\bar{x}) \psi^+(\bar{y}) V(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \psi(\bar{y}) \psi(\bar{x})$$

athugum betur

(6)

(7)

þessi röjt svíðsvirkjanna (tveggja = endann) skiptir ekki málum fyrir böseindir, en er mikilvæg fyrir

Fermi eindir

annars er V ekki Hermit virki!

A sama hátt er Straumvirkum

$$J = -\frac{i\hbar}{2m} \int d\vec{x} \underbrace{\Psi^+(\vec{x}) \hat{\nabla} \Psi(\vec{x})}_{\text{straumþekni virki}}$$

$$\text{og } \hat{\nabla} = \vec{\nabla} - \vec{\nabla}$$

og svo framvegis...

(8)

Domi

Agnir með paravirkum í einhverju kerfi  
(Coulomb virkverkum eða einhver önnur  
+d. virkverkun á milli óhlæðina eyna)

$$H = H_0 + H_I$$

$$H_0 = \int d\vec{x} \Psi^+(\vec{x}) \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\vec{x}) \right\} \Psi(\vec{x})$$

$$H_I = \frac{1}{2} \int d\vec{x} d\vec{y} \Psi^+(\vec{x}) \Psi^+(\vec{y}) V(\vec{x}-\vec{y}) \Psi(\vec{y}) \Psi(\vec{x})$$

notum einhvern grunn fyrir einnar  
eindar ástöndin (+d. H<sub>0</sub>)

$$\Psi(\vec{x}) = \sum_{\vec{k}=0}^{\infty} \langle \vec{x} | \vec{k} \rangle a_{\vec{k}}$$

Nota má almennan grunn, en einfaldara...

(9)

Ef  $|k\rangle$  er signum ástand sinnar  
eindar Hamiltons virkjans  
 $H_0$  með orku  $\hbar\omega_k$  þá fast

$$H_0 = \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{p}} \hbar\omega_{\vec{p}} \int d\vec{x} \phi_{\vec{k}}^*(\vec{x}) \phi_{\vec{p}}(\vec{x}) a_{\vec{k}}^\dagger a_{\vec{p}}$$

$$= \sum_{\vec{k}} \hbar\omega_{\vec{k}} a_{\vec{k}}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}}$$

$$H_I = \int d\vec{x} d\vec{y} \sum_{\vec{k} \vec{p} \vec{n} \vec{i}} \phi_{\vec{k}}^*(\vec{x}) \phi_{\vec{p}}^*(\vec{y}) \phi_{\vec{n}}(\vec{y}) \phi_{\vec{i}}(\vec{x}) \\ \cdot V(\vec{x} - \vec{y}) a_{\vec{k}}^\dagger a_{\vec{p}}^\dagger a_{\vec{n}} a_{\vec{i}}$$

Sem er tólkun  $H$  í setri rúnum  
sem má sýða einfalde enn fókar  
þegar  $\phi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{x})$  er ferkkt.

(10)

### Athugasemdir um myndir

Hingat til höfum vit notað Schrödinger mynd  
athugum adeins Heisenberg myndina.

Í henni

$$|\Psi\rangle = e^{iHt/\hbar} |\Psi_s(t)\rangle$$

og

$$\Psi(\vec{x}, t) = e^{iHt/\hbar} \Psi_s(\vec{x}) e^{-iHt/\hbar}$$

Í Raum geti oft verið einfaldara at  
hafa ástandið fast í túna  
og geta fundið heyfingar ófum  
fyrir virkjann  $\Psi$ .

Ummyndunin er einoka og heldur  
því óbreyttum samtúna viðum

$$[\Psi(\bar{x}, t), \Psi^+(\bar{y}, t)]_{\pm} = S(\bar{x} - \bar{y})$$

$H$  er ekki beint hadurtúna

→

$$i\hbar\partial_t \Psi(\bar{x}, t) = [\Psi(\bar{x}, t), H]$$

$$i\hbar\partial_t \Psi^+(\bar{x}, t) = [\Psi^+(\bar{x}, t), H]$$

Athugum sama Hamilton virkja og öður

→

$$[\Psi(\bar{x}, t), H] = \int d\bar{y} [\Psi(\bar{x}, t), \Psi^+(\bar{y}, t) \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_{\bar{y}}^2 + V_0(\bar{y}) \right\} \Psi(\bar{y}, t)]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int d\bar{y} d\bar{z} [\Psi(\bar{x}, t), \Psi^+(\bar{y}, t) \Psi^+(\bar{z}, t) \Psi(\bar{z}, t) \Psi(\bar{y}, t)] V(\bar{y}, \bar{z})$$

(11)

Sem gefur súðsjófuna

$$i\hbar\partial_t \Psi(\bar{x}, t) = \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_0(\bar{x}) \right\} \Psi(\bar{x}, t)$$

$$+ \left\{ \int d\bar{y} \Psi^+(\bar{y}, t) V(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \Psi(\bar{y}, t) \right\} \Psi(\bar{x}, t)$$

$$(eftirfarðar [A, BC] = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [A, B]C - B[A, C] \\ [A, B]C - B[C, A] \end{array} \right. \dots)$$

sem er greinibega óhinnibug virkja afna

Hana má nota t. p. a. finna nálgun  
á hreyfingarjöfum Greens-fallsins  
fyrir kerfið differjama

Oft er líka viðurkunar myndin  
notuð t. p. a. finna hildisjöfum  
fyrir Greens-fallid, þó jöfum má  
síðan ítra

En hvers vegna er Greens-fallid  
svo eftirsótt?

(12)

(13)

## Útfrá Greens fallum má finna

Fetter Welecke 64

1. Vöntingargöldi allra einnar eindar virkja
- Önnur Greenföll gata vöntigöldi hjálenda virktir

2. Orku grunnástandsins

3. Óruunararf kerfisins

## Greens fallid

spuma sleppt heð

Grunnástand Kerfis  $|\Psi_0\rangle$ (Orkulegsta ástandid)  $\langle \Psi_0 | \Psi_0 \rangle = 1$ 

$$iG(\bar{x}t, \bar{x}'t') = \langle \Psi_0 | T(\Psi(\bar{x}t)\Psi^+(\bar{x}'t')) | \Psi_0 \rangle$$

↑

í Heisenberg mynd

þar sem

$$T(A(t)B(t')) = \begin{cases} A(t)B(t') & \text{ef } t > t' \\ \pm B(t')A(t) & \text{ef } t' > t \end{cases}$$

(14)

- ① Athugum einnar eindar virkja

$$A = \int d\bar{x} \Psi^+(\bar{x}, t) A(\bar{x}, t) \Psi(\bar{x}, t)$$

$$\mathcal{R}(\bar{x}, t) = \Psi^+(\bar{x}, t) A(\bar{x}, t) \Psi(\bar{x}, t)$$

vöntingargöldi A-póthnumar í  
grunnástandinum er þá

$$\langle A(\bar{x}, t) \rangle = \langle \Psi_0 | \mathcal{R}(\bar{x}, t) | \Psi_0 \rangle$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\bar{x}' \rightarrow \bar{x} \\ t' \rightarrow t^+}} A(\bar{x}, t) \langle \Psi_0 | \Psi^+(\bar{x}', t') \Psi(\bar{x}, t) | \Psi_0 \rangle$$

$$\langle \mathcal{R}(\bar{x}, t) \rangle = \pm i \lim_{t' \rightarrow t^+} \lim_{\bar{x}' \rightarrow \bar{x}} A(\bar{x}, t) G(\bar{x}, \bar{x}'')$$

(2)

t.d. fast

$$\langle n(\bar{x}, t) \rangle = \pm i G(\bar{x}, \bar{x}^+)$$

$$\langle E_{kin} \rangle = \pm i \int d\bar{x} \lim_{\bar{x}' \rightarrow \bar{x}} \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} G(\bar{x}, \bar{x}') \right\}$$

$$\langle V \rangle = \pm \frac{1}{2} i \int d\bar{x} \lim_{t' \rightarrow t^+} \lim_{\bar{x}' \rightarrow \bar{x}} \left\{ i\hbar \partial_t + \frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} \right\} G(\bar{x}, \bar{x}')$$

og føss vegne

$$E = \pm \frac{i}{2} \int d\bar{x} \lim_{t' \rightarrow t^+} \lim_{\bar{x}' \rightarrow \bar{x}} \left\{ i\hbar \partial_t - \frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} \right\} G(\bar{x}, \bar{x}')$$

(15)

(3)

(16)

"Orvamorötöt, Lehmann transstu"

Heisenberg mynd

$$iG(\bar{x}, \bar{x}') = \langle \psi_0 | T \{ \psi(\bar{x}) \psi^+(\bar{x}') \} | \psi_0 \rangle$$

fullkomnid mengi ástanda  $|E\rangle$ 

$$iG(\bar{x}, \bar{x}') = \sum_k \left\{ \theta(t-t') \langle \psi_0 | \psi(\bar{x}) | E \rangle \langle E | \psi^+(\bar{x}') | \psi_0 \rangle \right.$$

$$\left. \pm \theta(t'-t) \langle \psi_0 | \psi^+(\bar{x}') | E \rangle \times \langle E | \psi(\bar{x}) | \psi_0 \rangle \right\}$$

Notum

$$\psi(\bar{x}, t) = e^{iHt/\hbar} \psi(\bar{x}) e^{-iHt/\hbar}$$

↑ Schrödinger mynd

→

$$iG(\bar{x}, \bar{x}') = \sum_k \left\{ \theta(t-t') e^{-i(E_k - E)(t-t')/\hbar} \langle \psi_0 | \psi(\bar{x}) | E \rangle \langle E | \psi^+(\bar{x}') | \psi_0 \rangle \right.$$

$$\left. \pm \theta(t'-t) e^{i(E_E - E)(t-t')/\hbar} \langle \psi_0 | \psi^+(\bar{x}') | E \rangle \langle E | \psi(\bar{x}) | \psi_0 \rangle \right\}$$

(17)

Ef  $|\psi_0\rangle$  er óstand N-agna þá er  
greinibogt að  $|k\rangle$  er óstand N±1-agnar

Nota Fourier umformun

$$G(\bar{x}, \bar{x}', \omega) = \int d(t-t') e^{i\omega(t-t')} G(\bar{x}, \bar{x}', t-t')$$

$$= \hbar \sum_{\vec{k}} \left\{ \frac{\langle \psi_0 | \psi(\bar{x}) | \vec{k} \rangle \langle \vec{k} | \psi^+(\bar{x}') | \psi_0 \rangle}{\hbar\omega - (E_{\vec{k}} - E_0) + i\eta} \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{\langle \psi_0 | \psi^+(\bar{x}') | \vec{k} \rangle \langle \vec{k} | \psi(\bar{x}) | \psi_0 \rangle}{\hbar\omega + (E_{\vec{k}} - E_0) - i\eta} \right\}$$

$\pm i\eta$  part t.p.a. Fourier umformunin  
sé með vissu samleitum

(18)

$(E_{\vec{k}} - E_0)$  er orkan sem það kostar  
að bæta við seda fjarlagja eina  
eind úr kerfinu

þessi orka tengist óruana orkunni,  
en mismunandi fyrir bösenndir  
og fermíeindir

athugum Fermíeindir

$$(E_{\vec{k}} - E_0) \stackrel{t.d.}{=} (E_{\vec{k}(N+1)} - E_0(N)) \quad \text{eindafjöldi, gatveri } N-1$$

$$= (E_{\vec{k}(N+1)} - E_0(N+1))$$

$$+ (E_0(N+1) - E_0(N))$$

$$= \Delta E_{\vec{k}(N+1)} \quad \leftarrow \text{Óruana orka}$$

$$+ \mu(N) + O(\frac{1}{N}) \quad \leftarrow \text{efnumatti}$$

(19)

Heppi legt er að skilgreina

$$iG^R(\bar{x}t, \bar{x}'t') = \langle \psi_0 | [\psi(\bar{x}t), \psi^+(\bar{x}'t')]_{\pm} | \psi_0 \rangle \theta(t-t')$$

$$iG^A(\bar{x}t, \bar{x}'t') = \pm \langle \psi_0 | [\psi(\bar{x}t), \psi^+(\bar{x}'t')]_{\pm} | \psi_0 \rangle \theta(t'-t)$$

sem seinkoda og flytta Green fallid.

Sama má

$$\text{Re } G^{R,A}(\bar{x}\bar{x}', \omega) = \mp \mathcal{P} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega'}{\pi} \frac{\text{Im } G^{R,A}(\bar{x}\bar{x}, \omega')}{\omega - \omega'}$$

O.S. fr.

En hvæða jöfnum eru til fyrir  $G$   
Hvernig má finna  $G$

(20)

Hreyfingarjafna

$$i\hbar \partial_t \psi(\bar{x}t) = \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_0(x) \right\} \psi(\bar{x}t)$$

$$+ \left\{ \int d\bar{y} \psi^+(\bar{y}t) V(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \psi(\bar{y}t) \right\} \psi(\bar{x}t)$$

athugum tynir  $G$

$$i\hbar \partial_t G(\bar{x}t, \bar{x}'t') = +\hbar \langle \psi_0 | \partial_t \left\{ \theta(t-t') \psi(\bar{x}t) \psi^+(\bar{x}'t') \right.$$

$$\left. \pm \theta(t'-t) \psi^+(\bar{x}'t') \psi(\bar{x}t) \right\} | \psi_0 \rangle$$

$$= +\hbar \langle \psi_0 | \left\{ \delta(t-t') \psi(\bar{x}t) \psi^+(\bar{x}'t') + \theta(t-t') (\partial_t \psi(\bar{x}t)) \psi^+(\bar{x}'t') \right.$$

$$\left. \mp \delta(t'-t) \psi^+(\bar{x}'t') \psi(\bar{x}t) \pm \theta(t'-t) \psi^+(\bar{x}'t') \partial_t \psi(\bar{x}t) \right\} | \psi_0 \rangle$$

$$= \hbar \delta(t-t') \delta(\bar{x}-\bar{x}') + \hbar \langle \psi_0 | T(\partial_t \psi(\bar{x}t) \cdot \psi^+(\bar{x}'t')) | \psi_0 \rangle$$

(21)

þá fast

$$\left\{ i\hbar\partial_t + \frac{\hbar^2\nabla^2}{2m} + V_0(x) \right\} G(\bar{x}t, \bar{x}'t')$$

$$= \hbar S(t-t') \delta(\bar{x}-\bar{x}') \pm i \int dy v(y, \bar{x}) G(\bar{x}t, \bar{y}t; \bar{x}t, \bar{y}t')$$

Bannig tengist 1 einðar Greens fall  
 2 einða Greensfalli, 2 einða G-fall  
 tengist 3 einða G-falli o.s.fr.

Hér þarf þú nálgun til þess að  
 klippa á kedjuna

hér er  ~~$\psi$~~  ástæðan fyrir  
 nafn göttini Greens fall

(22)

Hvernig er G reiknaðLausleg frásögnKreikt á vixlverkum (adiabatic)

$$H = H_0 + e^{-\epsilon|t|} H_1$$

túnaháður  $\rightarrow$  utast við vixlverkunarmynd  
 túnafræm:

$$\langle \Psi_I(t) \rangle = U_\epsilon(t, t_0) \langle \Psi_I(t_0) \rangle$$

med

$$U_\epsilon(t, t_0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{i}{\hbar} \right)^n \frac{1}{n!} \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \cdots \int_{t_0}^t dt_n$$

$$\cdot e^{-\epsilon(|t_1| + \cdots + |t_n|)} T[H_1(t_1), \dots, H_1(t_n)]$$

Sau var lausn á

$$i\hbar\partial_t U(t, t_0) = H_1(t)U(t, t_0)$$