

Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory

1 .

: ()

$$\hat{H}(r)|x,t\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |x,t\rangle$$

:

$$|x,t\rangle = |x\rangle |t\rangle = |x\rangle e^{-iEt/\hbar}$$

() (Interaction of radiation with matter)

()

(Stimulated emission)()

(Spontaneous emission) أو عن طريق

وهو أساس لنظرية عمل الليزر.

(Stimulated absorption)()

()

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right)$$

(Coefficients)

t_o . عند الزمن $t \leq t_o$ أي قبل

$|\varphi_i\rangle$. عند الزمن $t > t_o$ ، أي

$\langle \varphi_f |$

\hat{H}'

$\langle \varphi_f |$

$|\varphi_i\rangle$ وتنتقل (تترافق مع)

$|\varphi_i\rangle$

:

$\langle \varphi_f |$ في وجود المؤثر \hat{H}' ؟

وللإجابة على السؤال السابق دعونا

\hat{H}

(

) \hat{H}_o

:

\hat{H}'

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_o + \lambda \hat{H}'(t), \quad \hat{H}'(t) \ll \hat{H}_o \quad (5.1)$$

:

$$\hat{H}_o |\varphi_k\rangle = E_k |\varphi_k\rangle \quad (5.2)$$

:

$$\hat{H}_o |\psi_o\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi_o\rangle \quad (5.3)$$

$$|\psi_o\rangle = \sum_k C_k^{(0)} e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} |\varphi_k\rangle \quad (5.4)$$

$C_k^{(0)}$ ثوابت لا تعتمد على الزمن، و $|C_k^{(0)}|^2$ التجميع في المعادلة (5.4) يتم على جميع المستويات المنفصلة (discrete states) منها والمتصلة (contiuous states). وحيث أن الدوال $|\varphi_k\rangle$ يكونون مجموعة متكاملة، بالتالي فإن الحل العام لمعادلة شرودنجر العامة الزمنية:

$$\hat{H}|\psi\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\psi\rangle \quad (5.5)$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_k C_k(t) e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} |\varphi_k\rangle, \quad \sum_k |C_k(t)|^2 = 1 \quad (5.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &|\varphi_k\rangle \quad \cdot \quad C_k(t) \\ &|C_k(t)|^2 \quad \quad \quad |\psi\rangle \\ &C_k(t) \quad t \quad k \quad (\quad) \\ &\hat{H}'(t) = 0 \quad (5.6) \quad (5.4) \quad \cdot \\ &(\quad) \quad \cdot C_k^{(0)} \quad C_k(t) \\ &\quad \quad \quad \cdot C_k(t) \end{aligned}$$

(5.5)

$$\begin{aligned} (5.6) \quad &\cdot C_k(t) \\ &: \quad (5.2) \quad (5.1) \quad (5.5) \end{aligned}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_k C_k(t) e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} |\varphi_k\rangle = (\hat{H}_o + \lambda \hat{H}') \sum_k C_k(t) e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} |\varphi_k\rangle \quad (5.7)$$

$$i\hbar \sum_k \dot{C}_k(t) |\varphi_k\rangle e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} = \sum_k C_k(t) \lambda \hat{H}'(t) |\varphi_k\rangle e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} \quad (5.8)$$

$$\dot{C}_k(t) = \frac{dC_k(t)}{dt}$$

:

: (5.7)

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_k C_k(t) e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} |\varphi_k\rangle = i\hbar \sum_k \dot{C}_k(t) e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} |\varphi_k\rangle + i\hbar \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}\right) \sum_k C_k(t) E_k e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} |\varphi_k\rangle$$

: (5.7)

$$\begin{aligned} (\hat{H}_o + \lambda \hat{H}') \sum_k C_k(t) e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} |\varphi_k\rangle &= \sum_k C_k(t) e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} \hat{H}_o |\varphi_k\rangle + \lambda \sum_k C_k(t) e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} \hat{H}' |\varphi_k\rangle \\ &= \sum_k C_k(t) e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} E_k |\varphi_k\rangle + \lambda \sum_k C_k(t) e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} \hat{H}' |\varphi_k\rangle \end{aligned}$$

(5.8)

(5.8)

$$\langle \varphi_m | e^{iE_m t/\hbar}$$

$$\langle \varphi_m | \varphi_k \rangle = \delta_{mk}$$

:

$$\dot{C}_k(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \sum_m C_m(t) \lambda \hat{H}'_{mk}(t) e^{i\omega_{mk} t} \quad (5.9)$$

$$: \quad \hat{H}'_{mk}(t)$$

$$\hat{H}'_{mk}(t) = \langle \varphi_m | \hat{H}'(t) | \varphi_k \rangle \quad (5.10)$$

$$: \quad \omega_{mk}$$

$$\omega_{mk} = \frac{E_m - E_k}{\hbar} \quad (5.11)$$

(5.5)

(5.9)

$\lambda \hat{H}'_{mk}$ يمثل كمية صغيرة وأيضاً مفكوك المعاملات

: λ يتم بدلالة C_k

$$C_k = C_k^{(0)} + \lambda C_k^{(1)} + \lambda^2 C_k^{(2)} + \dots \quad (5.12)$$

() λ

(5.9)

(5.12)

:

: λ^0

$$\dot{C}_k^{(0)} = 0, \quad (5.13a)$$

: λ^1

$$\dot{C}_k^{(1)} = (i\hbar)^{-1} \sum_m \hat{H}'_{mk}(t) e^{i\omega_{mk}t} C_m^{(0)}, \quad (5.13b)$$

: λ^s

$$\dot{C}_k^{(s+1)} = (i\hbar)^{-1} \sum_m \hat{H}'_{mk}(t) e^{i\omega_{mk}t} C_m^{(s)}, \quad s = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (5.13c)$$

(5.8)

(5.13a-c)

(5.13a-c)

()

(5.13a-c)

C_m^s

$\dot{C}_k^{(s+1)}$

$C_k^{(0)}$

$\dot{C}_k^{(0)} = 0$ (5.13a)

$C_m^{(0)}$ ما هو إلا

$$(t \leq t_o)$$

$$: . E_m \quad |\varphi_m\rangle$$

$$C_k^{(0)} = \begin{cases} \delta_{km} & \text{for discrete states} \\ \delta(k-m) & \text{for continuous states} \end{cases} \quad (5.14)$$

$$: \quad (5.13b) \quad (5.14)$$

$$\dot{C}_k^{(1)} = (i\hbar)^{-1} \hat{H}'_{km}(t) e^{i\omega_{km}t} \quad (5.15)$$

:

$$C_k^{(1)} = (i\hbar)^{-1} \int_{t_o}^t \hat{H}'_{km}(t') e^{i\omega_{km}t'} dt' \quad (5.16)$$

$$t = t_o \quad C_m^{(1)}$$

$|\varphi_m\rangle$ (Transition probability)

$$: \quad \langle \varphi_k |$$

$$P_{km} = |C_k^{(1)}|^2 \quad (5.17)$$

: () Γ_{km} (Transition rate)

$$\Gamma_{km} = \frac{P_{km}}{t} \quad (5.18)$$

: بالعلاقة (Mean life time of the state)

Γ

$$\tau(\text{Mean life time}) = 1/\Gamma \quad (5.19)$$

$$\hat{H}' = -qx E, \quad 0 < t < T$$

$t \rightarrow T$ $t \leq 0$ $(n=0)$

$$\hat{H}'_{mk} = \langle \varphi_m | \hat{H}' | \varphi_k \rangle = -qE \langle \varphi_m | x | \varphi_k \rangle$$

(\quad)
 .(selection rules)

$$\langle m | x | n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{m,n+1} + \sqrt{n} \delta_{m,n-1}]$$

$1 \quad m \quad n=0 \quad . \quad m = n \pm 1$

$$\langle 1 | x | 0 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \sqrt{0+1} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}$$

$: \quad \langle 1 | \quad | 0 \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_m^{(1)} &= (i\hbar)^{-1} \int_{t_0}^t \hat{H}'_{mk}(t') e^{i\omega_{km}t'} dt' \\
 &= (i\hbar)^{-1} qE \langle 1|x|0\rangle \int_0^T e^{i\omega_0 t'} dt' = \frac{qE}{i\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left[\frac{e^{i\omega_0 t'}}{i\omega_0} \right]_0^T \\
 &= -\frac{qE}{\hbar\omega} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [e^{i\omega_0 T} - 1] = -\frac{qE}{\hbar\omega} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} e^{i\omega_0 T/2} [e^{i\omega_0 T/2} - e^{-i\omega_0 T/2}] \\
 &= -\frac{qE}{\hbar\omega} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} e^{i\omega_0 T/2} 2i \sin\left(\frac{\omega_0 T}{2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$: \langle 1| \quad |0\rangle$$

$$P_{10} = |C_1^{(1)}|^2 = \frac{2q^2 E^2}{m\hbar\omega^3} \sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_0 T}{2}\right)$$

$$|0\rangle$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 P_{10} & E & \langle 1| \\
 () & & \cdot \\
 \text{(Resonance frequency)} & & P_{10}
 \end{array}$$

$$q \quad :$$

$$: \quad X \quad E$$

$$\hat{H}'(t) = -qx E(t), \quad E(t) = \varepsilon e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$t \leq 0 \quad (n=0) \quad \cdot \quad \tau \quad \varepsilon$$

$$. t \rightarrow \infty$$

:

$$\langle 1 | x | 0 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}$$

$$\hat{H}'_{mk}(t) = \langle \varphi_m | \hat{H}'(t) | \varphi_k \rangle = -qE(t) \langle \varphi_m | x | \varphi_k \rangle$$

$$: \langle 1 | \quad | 0 \rangle$$

$$P_{10}(t \rightarrow \infty) = \left| C_0^{(1)} \right|^2 = \frac{q^2 \varepsilon^2}{2m\hbar\omega} \left| \int_0^\infty e^{(i\omega - \frac{1}{\tau})t} dt \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{q^2 \varepsilon^2}{2m\hbar\omega} \frac{\tau^2}{(\tau\omega)^2 + 1}$$

$$P_{10} \cdot \left| \int e^{-br+i\omega r} dr \right|^2 = \frac{1}{b^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\cdot \tau \rightarrow \infty \quad P_{10} \propto \frac{1}{\omega^3} \quad \tau = 0$$

:

$$\hat{H}'(t) = \begin{cases} H' & 0 \leq t \leq \tau \\ 0 & \tau < t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$m \quad \cdot \quad H'$$

:

$$P_{nm} = \frac{2\pi\tau}{\hbar} |H'_{nm}|^2 \delta(E_m - E_n) \quad (5.20)$$

$$H'_{km} \quad (5.17) \quad P_{km} \quad :$$

m

.

n

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{mm} &= |C_m^{(1)}|^2 = \left| -\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^\tau \langle n | H' | m \rangle e^{i\omega_{nm}t} dt \right|^2 \\
 &= \frac{|H'_{nm}|^2}{\hbar^2} \left| \int_0^\tau e^{i\omega_{nm}t} dt \right|^2 = \frac{|H'_{nm}|^2}{\hbar^2} \left| \frac{e^{i\omega_{nm}\tau} - 1}{i\omega_{nm}} \right|^2 \\
 &= \frac{|H'_{nm}|^2}{\hbar^2} \left| \frac{2e^{i\omega_{nm}\tau/2} \left(\frac{e^{i\omega_{nm}\tau/2} - e^{-i\omega_{nm}\tau/2}}{2} \right)}{i\omega_{nm}} \right|^2 \\
 &= \frac{|H'_{nm}|^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_{nm}\tau}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\omega_{nm}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{|H'_{nm}|^2}{\hbar^2} F(\omega, \tau)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\delta(ax) = \frac{1}{a} \delta(x)) \quad \mathbf{5.A} \quad \omega = \frac{\omega_{nm}}{2} = \frac{E_n - E_m}{2\hbar}$$

:

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} F(\omega, \tau) \sim \pi\tau \delta\left(\frac{\omega_{nm}}{2}\right) = \pi\tau \delta\left(\frac{E_m - E_n}{2\hbar}\right) = 2\pi\tau\hbar \delta(E_m - E_n)$$

. (5.20)

: (5.20)

n m -1

. τ

n m (5.20) δ -2

-3

$$\Gamma_{nm} = \frac{P_{nm}}{\tau} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |H'_{nm}|^2 \delta(E_m - E_n)$$

$$\hat{H}'(t) = \begin{cases} 2H_1 \sin(\omega t) & 0 \leq t \leq \tau \\ 0 & \tau < t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{H}'(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{H_1}{i} (e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}) & 0 \leq t \leq \tau \\ 0 & \tau < t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sin(\omega t) = \frac{e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}}{2i}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_m^{(1)} &= -\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^\tau \langle n | 2H_1 \sin(\omega t) | m \rangle e^{i\omega_{nm}t} dt = \\
 &= -\frac{\langle n | H_1 | m \rangle}{\hbar} \int_0^\tau [e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}] e^{i\omega_{nm}t} dt \\
 &= -\frac{\langle n | H_1 | m \rangle}{\hbar} \left[\frac{e^{i(\omega_{nm}+\omega)\tau} - 1}{\omega_{nm} + \omega} - \frac{e^{i(\omega_{nm}-\omega)\tau} - 1}{\omega_{nm} - \omega} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle n | H_1 | m \rangle$$

(singular)

$$\cdot \langle n | H_1 | m \rangle = \langle m | H_1 | n \rangle$$

:

absorption a quana of energy

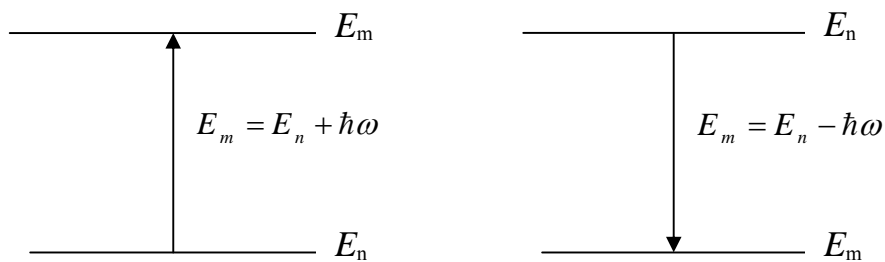
:

$$\omega_{nm} - \omega = 0 \Rightarrow E_m = E_n + \hbar\omega$$

emission a quana of energy

:

$$\omega_{nm} + \omega = 0 \Rightarrow E_m = E_n - \hbar\omega$$

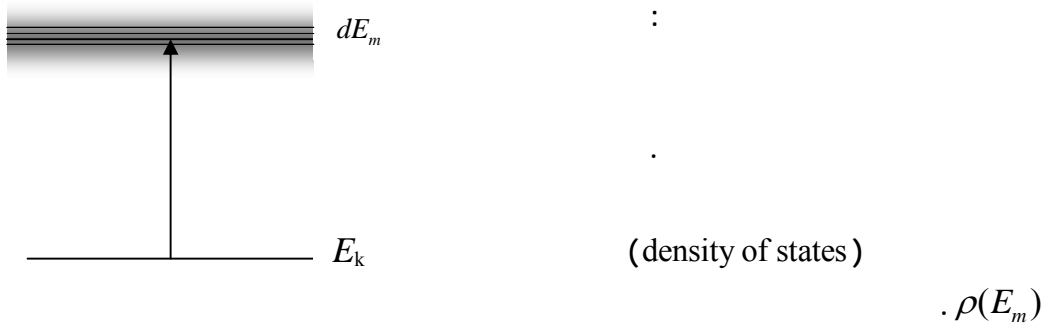


:()

$$\Gamma_{n \rightarrow m} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |\langle m | H_1 | n \rangle|^2 \delta(E_m - E_n - \hbar\omega)$$

:

$$\Gamma_{n \rightarrow m} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |\langle m | H_1 | n \rangle|^2 \delta(E_m - E_n + \hbar\omega)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma &= \sum_{\Delta m} \Gamma_{k \rightarrow m} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \int |\langle m | H_1 | k \rangle|^2 \delta(E_k - E_m) \rho(E_m) dE_m \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \overline{|\langle m | H_1 | k \rangle|^2} \rho(E_m) |_{E_m = E_k \pm \hbar\omega} \end{aligned}$$

."

"

$$\overline{|\langle m | H_1 | k \rangle|^2}$$

$$q \quad -1$$

$$: \quad x \quad E$$

$$\hat{H}'(t) = -xE(t), \quad E(t) = \varepsilon e^{-t^2/\tau^2}$$

$$(n=0)$$

$$] \cdot t = \infty$$

$$n=1$$

$$\cdot \quad \tau \quad \varepsilon$$

$$t = -\infty$$

$$\cdot P_{10} = \frac{\pi \tau^2 \varepsilon^2}{2m\hbar\omega} e^{-\omega^2 \tau^2 / 2}$$

$$q \quad -2$$

$$: \quad x \quad E$$

$$\hat{H}'(t) = -qx E(t), \quad E(t) = \varepsilon \frac{\tau}{t^2 + \tau^2}$$

$$(n=0)$$

$$] \cdot t = \infty$$

$$\cdot \quad \tau \quad \varepsilon$$

$$t = -\infty$$

$$\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega t}}{t^2 + \tau^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{\tau} e^{-\omega\tau} \right]$$

$$E$$

$$-3$$

$$: \quad Z$$

$$\hat{H}'(t) = -er \cos \theta E(t), \quad E(t) = \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \frac{\tau}{t^2 + \tau^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \langle 1,0,0 | \quad \cdot \quad \tau \quad \varepsilon \\
 t = \infty & \quad |2,1,0\rangle \quad t = -\infty \\
 & \langle 2,1,0 | r \cos \theta | 1,0,0 \rangle = \frac{a_0 2^7 \sqrt{2}}{3^5} \quad \int \cdot P_{21} = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \frac{a_0^2 e^2 \varepsilon^2 2^{15}}{3^{10}} e^{-2\omega\tau}
 \end{aligned}$$

ملحق (5.A)

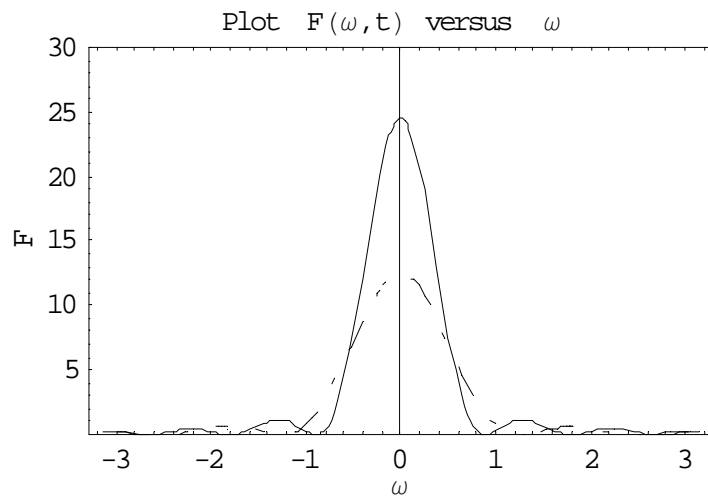
$$F(\omega, t)$$

Oscillating Function $F(\omega, t)$

: $F(\omega, t)$

$$F(\omega, t) = \frac{|e^{i\omega t} - 1|^2}{|\omega|^2} = \frac{1 - \cos(\omega t)}{\omega^2} = \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\omega t}{2})}{(\frac{\omega t}{2})^2}$$

: ()



$F(\omega, 5)$

$F(\omega, 7)$

$F(\omega, t)$

$\omega = 0$

()

-1

:(

)

$.t^2$

-2

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} F(\omega, t) = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\omega t)}{\omega^2} = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \sin(\omega t)}{2\omega} = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 \cos(\omega t)}{2} = \frac{t^2}{2}$$

: $\frac{2\pi}{t}$ () -3

$$F(\omega, t) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\omega t}{2} = n\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi n}{t}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

: (area under the curve) -4

$$\text{Area} \propto t^2 \times \frac{2\pi}{t} \propto t$$

. $\omega = 0$

. $\delta(\omega)$

: $x = \frac{\omega t}{2}$ -5

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega, t) d\omega = t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \pi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \pi$$

: $\delta(\omega)$ $\omega = 0$ -6

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} F(\omega, t) \sim \pi t \delta(\omega)$$