

Théorie des perturbation dépendante du temps

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

$$W(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ W(t) & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$H |\varphi_n\rangle = E_n |\varphi_n\rangle$$

$$p_{i \rightarrow f}(t) = |\langle \varphi_f | \psi(t) \rangle|^2 = \left| \langle \varphi_f | U_I(t) | \varphi_i \rangle \right|^2$$

$$\frac{dU_I}{dt} = W_I(t)U_I$$

$$W_I(t) = U_0^\dagger w(t) U_0$$

$$U_I(t) = \mathbb{1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_I^{(n)}(t)$$

$$U_I^{(n)}(t) = \left(\frac{1}{i\hbar} \right)^n \int_0^t dt_1 \cdots \int_0^{t_{n-1}} dt_n W_I(t_1) \cdots W_I(t_n)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{i \rightarrow f} = \left| \langle \varphi_f | \sum_n U_I^{(n)}(t) | \varphi_i \rangle \right|^2$$

Perturbation oscillantes :

$$W(t) = \frac{W}{2} e^{-i\omega t} + \frac{W^\dagger}{2} e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\partial \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{P}_I, t) = \int_{D_f} |\langle P, \Omega | \psi(t) \rangle|^2 p^2 dp d\Omega$$

On a au premier ordre

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t W_I(t') dt'$$

On peut réécrire la probabilité comme

$$\partial P(\mathbf{P}_f, t) = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \int_{D_f} \left| \langle p, \Omega | \int_0^t e^{i(\omega_{fi} - \omega)t'} dt' \frac{W^\dagger}{2} | \varphi_i \rangle \right|^2 \rho(E) dE d\Omega$$

$$= 1 \frac{1}{4\hbar^2} \int_{D_f} |\langle p, \Omega | E | \varphi_i \rangle|^2$$

$$\partial \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{p}_f, t) = \frac{\pi t}{2\hbar} \int_{D_f} = |\langle p_f, \Omega_f | E | \varphi_i \rangle|^2 |\partial(E_f - E_i - \hbar\omega) \rho(E_f) dE_f d\Omega_f$$

$$= \frac{\pi t}{2\hbar} |\langle p_f, \Omega_f | W | \varphi_i \rangle|^2 \rho(E_i + \hbar\omega) d\Omega_f$$

Taux de transition :

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}}{\partial t \partial \Omega_f} = \frac{\pi t}{2\hbar} |\langle p_f, \Omega_f | W | \varphi_i \rangle|^2 \rho(E_i + \hbar\omega)$$

Effet photoélectrique

$$H = \frac{(\mathbf{P} - q\mathbf{A})^2}{2m} + V(R) = \frac{\mathbf{P}^2}{2m} - \frac{q}{m} \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{A} + \underbrace{\mathcal{O}(A^2)}_{\approx 0} + V(R)$$