

## Théorie des perturbations dépendante du temps (Suite)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_{i \rightarrow f} &= \left| \langle \varphi_f | \sum_n U_I^{n+1}(t) | \varphi_i \rangle \right|^2 \\ &\approx \left| \langle \varphi_f | U_I^{(0)}(t) | \varphi_i \rangle \right|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left| \langle \varphi_f | \int_0^r e^{iW(t_1)} e^{iW(t_2)} \cdots e^{iW(t_n)} | \varphi_i \rangle \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left| \int_0^t \frac{\exp(i\int_0^t W(t') dt')}{\exp(i\int_0^t W(t') dt')} W(t) | \varphi_i \rangle dt \right|^2 \end{aligned}$$

## Perturbations oscillantes (monochromatique)

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

$$\mathcal{P}_{i \rightarrow f}(t) = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left| \int_0^t e^{i\int_0^t W(t') dt'} W(t) dt + \int_0^t e^{i\int_0^t W(t') dt'} \frac{W^*}{2} dt \right|^2$$