

第七章 微扰理论

§ 7.1 不含时微扰

1. 非简并微扰

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}$$

$$\hat{H}_0 \text{ 可以严格求解, } \hat{H}_0 |n^{(0)}\rangle = E_n^{(0)} |n^{(0)}\rangle$$

将 \hat{V} 视为微扰

$$(\hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}) |n\rangle = (E_n^{(0)} + \Delta E_n) |n\rangle$$

$$\text{解为 } |n\rangle = \frac{\hat{V} - \Delta E_n}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} |n\rangle \quad \text{为保证分母} \neq 0, (\hat{V} - \Delta E_n) |n\rangle \text{ 不能包含 } |n\rangle$$

$$\text{分解} \quad = |n^{(0)}\rangle + \frac{1 - \hat{P}_n^{(0)}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} (\hat{V} - \Delta E_n) |n\rangle \quad \hat{P}_n^{(0)} = |n^{(0)}\rangle \langle n^{(0)}|$$

$$\langle n^{(0)} | n \rangle = \langle n^{(0)} | n^{(0)} \rangle = 1$$

$$\text{利用 } |n\rangle = |n^{(0)}\rangle + |n^{(1)}\rangle$$

$$= |n^{(0)}\rangle + (|n\rangle - |n^{(0)}\rangle) = |n^{(0)}\rangle + (|n\rangle - |n^{(0)}\rangle \langle n^{(0)} | n \rangle)$$

$$= |n^{(0)}\rangle + (1 - \hat{P}_n^{(0)}) |n\rangle$$

$$\langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H} + \hat{V} |n\rangle = \langle n^{(0)} | E_n^{(0)} + \Delta E_n |n\rangle$$

$$E_n^{(0)} + \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{V} |n\rangle = (E_n^{(0)} + \Delta E_n) \langle n^{(0)} | n \rangle$$

$$E_n^{(0)} + \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{V} |n\rangle = E_n^{(0)} + \Delta E_n$$

$$\text{能量修正值: } \Delta E_n = \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{V} |n\rangle$$

将 $\Delta E_n, |n\rangle$ 视为 \hat{V} 的函数, 展开

$$\Delta E_n = \lambda E_n^{(1)} + \lambda^2 E_n^{(2)}$$

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

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{V}$$

考察奇征能量的 - 所修正.

$$\lambda E_n^{(1)} = \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{V} | n^{(0)} \rangle, \quad \lambda E_n^{(1)} \text{ 是 1 阶, } \hat{V} \text{ 是 1 阶, } |n^{(0)}\rangle \text{ 是 0 阶.}$$

能量奇征态:

$$\begin{aligned} |n^{(1)}\rangle &= |n\rangle - |n^{(0)}\rangle = \frac{1 - \hat{P}_n}{E_n^{(0)} - H_0} (\hat{V} - \lambda E_n^{(1)}) |n^{(0)}\rangle \\ &= \frac{1 - \hat{P}_n}{E_n^{(0)} - H_0} (\hat{V} - \lambda E_n^{(1)}) |n^{(0)}\rangle = \frac{1 - \hat{P}_n}{E_n^{(0)} - H_0} (\hat{V} - E_n^{(1)}) |n^{(0)}\rangle \quad \lambda = 1 \\ &= \frac{1 - \hat{P}_n}{E_n^{(0)} - H_0} \hat{V} |n^{(0)}\rangle \quad \text{保留 1 阶 - 阶.} \quad (1 - \hat{P}_n) E_n^{(1)} |n^{(0)}\rangle = E_n^{(1)} (1 - \hat{P}_n) |n^{(0)}\rangle = 0 \\ &= \sum_{k \neq n} |k^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle k^{(0)} | \hat{V} | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}} \quad 1 - \hat{P}_n = \sum_k |k\rangle \langle k| - |n\rangle \langle n| \end{aligned}$$

$$E_n^{(2)} = \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{V} | n^{(1)} \rangle = \sum_{k \neq n} \frac{\langle k^{(0)} | \hat{V} | n^{(0)} \rangle^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}} = \sum_{k \neq n} |k\rangle \langle k|$$

$$\begin{aligned} |n^{(2)}\rangle &= |n\rangle - |n^{(0)}\rangle - |n^{(1)}\rangle \\ &= \frac{1 - \hat{P}_n}{E_n^{(0)} - H_0} \left[(\hat{V} - \lambda E_n^{(1)}) |n\rangle - \hat{V} |n^{(0)}\rangle \right] \\ &= \frac{1 - \hat{P}_n}{E_n^{(0)} - H_0} \left[(\hat{V} - E_n^{(1)} - E_n^{(1)}) (|n^{(0)}\rangle + |n^{(1)}\rangle) - \hat{V} |n^{(0)}\rangle \right] \\ &= \frac{1 - \hat{P}_n}{E_n^{(0)} - H_0} \left[(\hat{V} - E_n^{(1)}) |n^{(1)}\rangle - E_n^{(1)} |n^{(0)}\rangle - \hat{V} |n^{(1)}\rangle \right] \quad \text{2 阶, 舍去.} \\ &= \frac{1 - \hat{P}_n}{E_n^{(0)} - H_0} (\hat{V} - E_n^{(1)}) |n^{(1)}\rangle \\ &= \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|m\rangle \langle m|}{E_n^{(0)} - H_0} (\hat{V} - \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{V} | n^{(0)} \rangle) \sum_{k \neq n} |k^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle k^{(0)} | \hat{V} | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}} \\ &= \sum_{m \neq n} |m^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | \hat{V} | k^{(0)} \rangle \langle k^{(0)} | \hat{V} | n^{(0)} \rangle}{(E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}) (E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)})} - \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{V} | n^{(0)} \rangle \sum_{k \neq n} |k^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle k^{(0)} | \hat{V} | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}} \end{aligned}$$

适用条件: $|\langle k^{(0)} | \hat{V} | n^{(0)} \rangle| \ll |E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}|$

例: 将氢原子置于微弱电场中, 求基态能量的变化. Stark 效应.

$$\vec{E} = E \hat{e}_z$$

$$\hat{V} = e \vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{E} = e \vec{r}_1 \cdot \hat{e}_z = e \hat{r}_1 \cdot \hat{e}_z = e \hat{z}_1$$

基态能量修正:

$$\text{一阶: } E_1^{(1)} = \langle 100 | \hat{V} | 100 \rangle = eE \langle 100 | \hat{z} | 100 \rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{二阶: } E_1^{(2)} &= \sum_{(\alpha l m) \neq (100)} \frac{e^2 E^2 |\langle \alpha l m | \hat{V} | 100 \rangle|^2}{E_1^{(0)} - E_{\alpha}^{(0)}} \\ &= \sum_{\alpha \neq 1} \frac{e^2 E^2 |\langle \alpha 1 0 | \hat{V} | 100 \rangle|^2}{E_1^{(0)} - E_{\alpha}^{(0)}} = -9 \pi \epsilon_0 a^3 E^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. 简并微扰理论: 未微扰的本态存在简并

此时不满 $\langle K^{(0)} | \hat{U} | n^{(0)} \rangle \ll | \epsilon_n^{(1)} - \epsilon_n^{(0)} |$

$\hat{P} = \sum_{\alpha} | n_{\alpha}^{(0)} \rangle \langle n_{\alpha}^{(0)} |$, $\{ n_{\alpha} \}$ 为简并子空间内一组基

在简并子空间内: $\hat{H}_0 | n_{\alpha}^{(0)} \rangle = \epsilon_n^{(0)} | n_{\alpha}^{(0)} \rangle$

$$(\hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{U}) | n \rangle = \epsilon_n | n \rangle$$

$$\hookrightarrow (\hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{U}) [\hat{P} + (1 - \hat{P})] | n \rangle = \epsilon_n | n \rangle \quad \text{简并子空间内, 外分开计算}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \hookrightarrow \hat{P} (\hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{U}) [\hat{P} + (1 - \hat{P})] | n \rangle = \epsilon_n \hat{P} | n \rangle$$

$$\hat{H}_0 \hat{P} | n \rangle + \lambda \hat{P} \hat{U} \hat{P} | n \rangle + \lambda \hat{P} \hat{U} (1 - \hat{P}) | n \rangle = \epsilon_n \hat{P} | n \rangle \quad \hat{P}' = \hat{P}$$

$$(\epsilon_n - \hat{H}_0 - \lambda \hat{P} \hat{U}) \hat{P} | n \rangle = \lambda \hat{P} \hat{U} (1 - \hat{P}) | n \rangle \quad (A)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \hookrightarrow (1 - \hat{P}) (\hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{U}) [\hat{P} + (1 - \hat{P})] | n \rangle = \epsilon_n (1 - \hat{P}) | n \rangle$$

$$\hat{H}_0 (1 - \hat{P}) | n \rangle + \lambda (1 - \hat{P}) \hat{U} \hat{P} | n \rangle + \lambda (1 - \hat{P}) \hat{U} (1 - \hat{P}) | n \rangle = \epsilon_n (1 - \hat{P}) | n \rangle$$

$$(\epsilon_n - \hat{H}_0 - \lambda (1 - \hat{P}) \hat{U}) (1 - \hat{P}) | n \rangle = \lambda (1 - \hat{P}) \hat{U} \hat{P} | n \rangle$$

$$\hookrightarrow (1 - \hat{P}) | n \rangle = \frac{1}{\epsilon_n - \hat{H}_0 - \lambda (1 - \hat{P}) \hat{U}} \lambda (1 - \hat{P}) \hat{U} \hat{P} | n \rangle$$

$$(1 - \hat{P})^2 | n \rangle = (1 - \hat{P})^2 \frac{1}{(1 - \hat{P})(\epsilon_n - \hat{H}_0 - \lambda \hat{U})} \lambda (1 - \hat{P}) \hat{U} \hat{P} | n \rangle$$

$$(1 - \hat{P}) | n \rangle = (1 - \hat{P}) \frac{1}{\epsilon_n - \hat{H}_0 - \lambda \hat{U}} \lambda (1 - \hat{P}) \hat{U} \hat{P} | n \rangle \quad (B)$$

(A), (B):

$$(\epsilon_n - \hat{H}_0 - \lambda \hat{P} \hat{U}) \hat{P} | n \rangle = \lambda \hat{P} \hat{U} (1 - \hat{P}) \frac{1}{\epsilon_n - \hat{H}_0 - \lambda \hat{U}} \lambda (1 - \hat{P}) \hat{U} \hat{P} | n \rangle$$

$$\left[\hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{P} \hat{U} + \lambda^2 \hat{P} \hat{U} (1 - \hat{P}) \frac{1}{\epsilon_n - \hat{H}_0 - \lambda \hat{U}} (1 - \hat{P}) \hat{U} \right] \hat{P} | n \rangle = \epsilon_n \hat{P} | n \rangle$$

$$\hat{P} \left[\hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{U} + \lambda^2 \hat{U} (1 - \hat{P}) \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 - \hat{H}_0 - \lambda \hat{U}} (1 - \hat{P}) \hat{U} \right] \hat{P} | n \rangle = \epsilon_n \hat{P} | n \rangle$$

定义简并子空间内有效哈密顿量

$$\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} = \hat{P} \left[\hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{U} + \lambda^2 \hat{U} (1 - \hat{P}) \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 - \hat{H}_0 - \lambda \hat{U}} (1 - \hat{P}) \hat{U} \right] \hat{P}$$

$$\text{求解方程: } \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} \hat{P} | n \rangle = \epsilon_n \hat{P} | n \rangle$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} | n^{(0)} \rangle = \epsilon_n | n^{(0)} \rangle$$

将波函数展开:

$$Z_n = Z_n^{(0)} + \Delta Z_n = E_n^{(0)} + \lambda Z_n^{(1)} + \dots$$

$$(1 - \hat{P}) \frac{1}{Z_n - \hat{H}_0 - \lambda \hat{U}} (1 - \hat{P}) = (1 - \hat{P}) \frac{1}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0 - (\lambda \hat{U} - \Delta Z_n)} (1 - \hat{P})$$

$$= \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[(\lambda \hat{U} - \Delta Z_n) \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \right]^k$$

代入得到

$$\vec{H}_{eff} = \hat{P} \left[\hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{U} + \lambda^2 \hat{U} \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[(\lambda \hat{U} - \Delta Z_n) \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \right]^k \hat{U} \right] \hat{P}$$

$$|n\rangle = |n^{(0)}\rangle + (1 - \hat{P}) |n\rangle$$

$$= |n^{(0)}\rangle + (1 - \hat{P}) \frac{1}{Z_n - \hat{H}_0 - \lambda \hat{U}} \lambda (1 - \hat{P}) \hat{U} \hat{P} |n\rangle \quad (B)$$

$$= |n^{(0)}\rangle + \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[(\lambda \hat{U} - \Delta Z_n) \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \right]^k \lambda \hat{U} \hat{P} |n\rangle$$

$$= |n^{(0)}\rangle + \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[(\lambda \hat{U} - \Delta Z_n) \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \right]^k \lambda \hat{U} |n^{(0)}\rangle$$

一级近似: $\vec{H}_{eff} = \hat{P} (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{U}) \hat{P} \quad \lambda = 1$

本征方程: $\hat{P} \hat{U} \hat{P} |n^{(0)}\rangle = E_n^{(1)} |n^{(0)}\rangle$

设第 n 个能级为 g 重简并. $|n^{(0)}\rangle = \sum_{\alpha=1}^g C_{\alpha}^{(0)} |n_{\alpha}^{(0)}\rangle$ 在简并空间里展开.

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{11} & \dots & V_{1g} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ V_{g1} & \dots & V_{gg} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{n1}^{(0)} \\ \vdots \\ C_{ng}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} = E_n^{(1)} \begin{pmatrix} C_{n1}^{(0)} \\ \vdots \\ C_{ng}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } V_{\alpha\beta} = \langle n_{\alpha}^{(0)} | \hat{U} | n_{\beta}^{(0)} \rangle$$

此即 $|n\rangle = |n^{(0)}\rangle + \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \hat{U} |n^{(0)}\rangle$ (只保留 $k=0$ 项)

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \hat{U} \right) |n^{(0)}\rangle$$

二级近似:

$$\vec{H}_{eff} = \hat{P} \left(\hat{H}_0 + \hat{U} + \hat{U} \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \hat{U} \right) \hat{P}$$

本征方程: $\hat{P} \left(\hat{U} + \hat{U} \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \hat{U} \right) \hat{P} |n^{(0)}\rangle = (E_n^{(1)} + E_n^{(2)}) |n^{(0)}\rangle$

本征态: $|n\rangle = |n^{(0)}\rangle + \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \left[1 + (\hat{U} - \Delta Z_n) \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \right] \hat{U} |n^{(0)}\rangle$

$$= \left[1 + \frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \hat{U} + \left(\frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \hat{U} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1 - \hat{P}}{E_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}_0} \right)^2 \hat{U} E_n^{(1)} \right] |n^{(0)}\rangle$$

* 未知板书

$$\hat{G}_0 = \frac{1}{\hat{E}_n - (1-\vec{p})\hat{H}_0(1-\vec{p})} = \frac{1-\vec{p}}{\hat{E}_n - \hat{H}_0}$$

$$\hat{G} = \frac{1}{\hat{E}_n - (1-\vec{p})\hat{H}_0(1-\vec{p}) - (1-\vec{p})\hat{V}(1-\vec{p})}$$

$$\hat{G}^{-1} = \hat{G}_0^{-1} - [(1-\vec{p})\lambda\hat{V}(1-\vec{p}) - \lambda\hat{E}_n]$$

$\hat{G}_0 \square \hat{G}$

$$\hat{G} = \hat{G}_0 + \hat{G}_0 [(1-\vec{p})\lambda\hat{V}(1-\vec{p}) - \lambda\hat{E}_n] \hat{G}$$

例：将氢原子置于微弱静电场中，求第一激发态的能量修正。

$$|200\rangle, |210\rangle, |211\rangle, |21-1\rangle$$

$$\hat{V} = eE\hat{z}$$

$$L = \pm 1 \rightarrow V_{\alpha\beta} \neq 0 \quad [z, L_z] = 0$$

$$\langle 200 | \hat{V} | 210 \rangle = \alpha, \quad \langle 210 | \hat{V} | 200 \rangle = -\alpha$$

例：考虑固体中两个磁性离子，

§ 7.2 含时微扰

1. 一般形式

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}(t)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_n c_n(t) e^{-\frac{iE_n t}{\hbar}} |n\rangle$$

$$\hookrightarrow (i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} c_n(t) + c_n E_n) e^{-\frac{iE_n t}{\hbar}} |n\rangle = \sum_n c_n(t) e^{-\frac{iE_n t}{\hbar}} (E_n + \hat{V}(t)) |n\rangle$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} c_m(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \sum_n c_n(t) e^{i\frac{E_m - E_n}{\hbar} t} \langle m | \hat{V} | n \rangle$$

$$c_m(t) = c_m(0) + \int_0^t \frac{1}{i\hbar} \sum_n c_n(t') e^{i\frac{E_m - E_n}{\hbar} t'} \langle m | \hat{V} | n \rangle dt'$$

$$\text{迭代} = c_m(0) + \int_0^t \frac{1}{i\hbar} \sum_n c_0(t') e^{i\frac{E_m - E_n}{\hbar} t'} \langle m | \hat{V} | n \rangle dt'$$

$$+ \frac{1}{(i\hbar)^2} \int_0^t dt'' \int_0^{t'} dt' \sum_{n,k}$$

考虑一级近似:

$$c_m(t) = c_m(0) + \int_0^t \frac{1}{i\hbar} \sum_n c_0(t') e^{i\frac{E_m - E_n}{\hbar} t'} \langle m | \hat{V} | n \rangle dt'$$

设 $t=0$ 时, 系统处在 H_0 的本征态 $|i\rangle$

$$c_n(0) = \delta_{ni}$$

$\forall j \neq i$:

$$c_{ji}^{(1)}(t) = c_j(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t dt' e^{i\frac{E_j - E_i}{\hbar} t'} \langle j | \hat{V}(t') | i \rangle$$

经过 t 时间后, 系统跃迁到 $|j\rangle$ 的概率,

$$P_{ji}(t) = |c_{ji}(t)|^2 = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left| \int_0^t dt' e^{i\frac{E_j - E_i}{\hbar} t'} \langle j | \hat{V}(t') | i \rangle \right|^2$$

2. 简谐振子微扰

$$\hat{V}(t) = z\hat{V} \cos \omega t$$

$$C_{fi}^{(1)}(t) = \int_0^t dt' \langle f | \hat{V} | i \rangle z \cos \omega t' e^{i\omega_f t'} \\ = -\frac{V_{fi}}{\hbar} \left| e^{\frac{i(\omega_f + \omega)t}{\hbar}} - 1 + e^{\frac{i(\omega_f - \omega)t}{\hbar}} - 1 \right| \quad \omega_{fi} = \frac{E_f - E_i}{\hbar}$$

$\omega \approx \omega_{fi}$ 或 $\omega \approx -\omega_{fi}$ 时, 跃迁概率增加

对系统吸收/释放了 $\hbar\omega$ 的能量后, $|i\rangle \rightarrow |f\rangle$

$$P_{fi}(t) = |C_{fi}(t)|^2 = \frac{V_{fi}^2}{\hbar^2} \left| e^{\frac{i(\omega_f + \omega)t}{\hbar}} - 1 + e^{\frac{i(\omega_f - \omega)t}{\hbar}} - 1 \right|^2 \\ = \frac{4|V_{fi}|^2}{\hbar^2(\omega_f - \omega)^2} \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(\omega_f - \omega)t$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \quad \frac{\sin^2 \alpha x}{x^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \pi \delta(x)$$

$$P_{fi}(t) = \frac{2\pi |V_{fi}|^2 t}{\hbar} \delta(E_f - E_i - \hbar\omega)$$

$$\text{跃迁速率: } \Gamma_{fi}(t) = \frac{dP_{fi}(t)}{dt} \\ = \frac{2\pi |V_{fi}|^2}{\hbar} \delta(E_f - E_i - \hbar\omega)$$

3. 应用：原子对电磁波的吸收。

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2m} (\hat{p} + e\hat{A})^2 - e\hat{\Phi} + \hat{V}(\vec{r})$$

若电磁波波长 $\lambda \gg$ 原子半径 a ，近似认为原子附近电磁场均匀。

$$\hat{A} = \hat{A}(t) \approx A_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\hat{E} =$$

$$\hat{H}' = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V(\vec{r}) - \frac{\partial \hat{A}(t)}{\partial t} \cdot e\vec{r}$$

$$= \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V(\vec{r}) + \underline{\vec{E}(t) \cdot e\vec{r}} \quad \text{微扰项}$$

$$C_{fi}^{(1)}(t) = - \frac{\langle f | \hat{z}_0 \cdot e\vec{r} | i \rangle}{2\hbar} \left| e^{\frac{i(\omega_{fi} + \omega)t}{\hbar}} - 1 + \frac{e^{i(\omega_{fi} - \omega)t}}{\omega_{fi} + \omega} - 1 \right|$$

$$P_{fi}(t) = \frac{1}{2\hbar^2}$$

选择定则：

$$\langle nlm | \vec{r} | n'l'm' \rangle \neq 0 \rightarrow \Delta l = \pm 1$$

(1) 发射/吸收 z 方向的光

$$\langle nlm | [L_z, \vec{r}] | n'l'm' \rangle = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow (m' - m) \hbar \langle nlm | \hat{z} | n'l'm' \rangle = 0,$$

$$\Delta m = 0$$

(2) x, y 方向

$\{$

$$\Delta m = \pm 1$$

作用：① 跃迁

② 受激辐射

③ 自发辐射。