

已知薛定谔方程： $i\hbar \frac{d}{dt}|\varphi(t)\rangle = \hat{H}|\varphi(t)\rangle$ ，其中 $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}'$ ， $\hat{H}' = -eZE_z$ ，

对方程两边同时左乘 $\langle u_a |$ 得：

$$\langle u_a | i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\varphi\rangle = \langle u_a | (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}') |\varphi\rangle \Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \langle u_a | \varphi\rangle = \langle u_a | \hat{H}_0 |\varphi\rangle + \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) |\varphi\rangle,$$

对上式代入 $|\varphi\rangle = C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) |u_a\rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) |u_b\rangle$ ，得

$$\text{左边} = i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} [C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \langle u_a | u_a\rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \langle u_a | u_b\rangle],$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右边} &= \langle u_a | \hat{H}_0 [C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) |u_a\rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) |u_b\rangle] \\ &+ \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) [C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) |u_a\rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) |u_b\rangle] \\ &= C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \langle u_a | \hat{H}_0 |u_a\rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \langle u_a | \hat{H}_0 |u_b\rangle \\ &+ C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) |u_a\rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) |u_b\rangle \end{aligned},$$

考虑到：

$$\hat{H}_0 |u_a\rangle = E_a |u_a\rangle, \quad \hat{H}_0 |u_b\rangle = E_b |u_b\rangle, \quad \langle u_a | u_a\rangle = \langle u_b | u_b\rangle = 1, \quad \langle u_a | u_b\rangle = \langle u_b | u_a\rangle = 0,$$

于是有： $\langle u_a | \hat{H}_0 |u_a\rangle = E_a \langle u_a | u_a\rangle = E_a$ ， $\langle u_a | \hat{H}_0 |u_b\rangle = E_b \langle u_a | u_b\rangle = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\text{左边} = i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} [C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar)] = i\hbar \dot{C}_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) + E_a C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右边} &= E_a C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) + C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) |u_a\rangle \\ &+ C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) |u_b\rangle \end{aligned},$$

由于固有电偶极矩为零，即 $\langle u_a | eZ |u_a\rangle = \langle u_b | eZ |u_b\rangle = 0$ ，于是有

$$\text{右边} = E_a C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) |u_b\rangle,$$

$$\text{左边} = \text{右边} \Rightarrow i\hbar \dot{C}_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) = C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) |u_b\rangle,$$

将相互作用哈密顿算符的矩阵元记为： $H'_{ab} = \langle u_a | \hat{H}' |u_b\rangle = \langle u_a | (-eZE_z) |u_b\rangle$ ，

定义原子频率（又称为共振频率） $\omega_0 = (E_a - E_b)/\hbar$ ，

那么上面方程可以表达为： $i\hbar \dot{C}_{a0}(t) = H'_{ab} C_{b0}(t) \exp(i\omega_0 t)$ ，

注：可以利用电偶极矩的矩阵元 $D_{ab} = \langle u_a | eZ |u_b\rangle$ ，将相互作用哈密顿算符的矩阵元表

达为： $H'_{ab} = -E_z D_{ab}$ 。

通过以上详细推导，既能熟悉课程内容，也是进一步通过例题熟悉量子力学演算。