

$$V(t) = -e E_0 e^{-\delta t} z$$

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$$\langle \sigma | m' | V(t) | 100 \rangle = -e E_0 e^{-\delta t} \langle \sigma | m' | z | 100 \rangle$$

only if  $m' = 0$  we have  $\langle \sigma | m' | z | 100 \rangle = 0$

$$m' = 0 \quad \text{WE} \quad \langle \sigma | z | 100 \rangle =$$

$$\langle \sigma | z | 100 \rangle = \int Q_{21} \Psi_{10} r \cos \theta Q_{10} \Psi_{00} r^2 dr d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{1}{2a_0} \right)^{3/2} \frac{r}{a_0} e^{-\frac{r}{2a_0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos \theta r \cos \theta \left( \frac{1}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} \frac{1}{a_0^4} \int r^4 e^{-\frac{3r}{2a_0}} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta dr d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$(\cos^2 \theta)' = -3 \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} (\cos^2 \theta)_0''$$

$$\therefore \theta \propto \ln(j_{10}) \propto$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left[ (-1)^3 - 1 \right] = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}a_0^4} \int r^4 e^{-\frac{3r}{2a_0}} dr = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}a_0^4} \frac{2^7 \sqrt{3} a_0^5}{3^5} = \frac{2^7 \sqrt{3} a_0}{3^5}$$

$$P_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \left| \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{2^7 \sqrt{3} a_0}{3^5} \right) - e E_0 e^{-\gamma z} e^{i\omega z} dz \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{2^{15} a_0^5}{3^{10} \hbar^2} e^{i\omega z} \left| \int_0^\infty e^{z(i\omega - \gamma)} dz \right|^2$$

$$\int = \frac{1}{i\omega - \gamma} e^{z(i\omega - \gamma)} \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{1}{i\omega - \gamma}$$

$$P_{1 \rightarrow 2} = e^2 E_0 \frac{2^{15} a_0^5}{3^{10} \hbar^2 (\omega + \gamma^2)}$$

$$\langle m | \lambda X \cos(\omega, t) e^{-\alpha t} | n \rangle$$

②

$$= \sqrt{\frac{t}{2\pi\omega}} \cos(\omega, t) e^{-\alpha t} \underbrace{\langle m | (a^\dagger + a) | n \rangle}_{\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{m,n+1} + \sqrt{n} \delta_{m,n-1}}$$

$$P_{n \rightarrow m} = \frac{\lambda^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{t}{2\pi\omega} \left| \int_0^\infty \cos(\omega, z) e^{z(i\omega_{nm} - \alpha)} (\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{m,n+1} + \sqrt{n} \delta_{m,n-1}) dz \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^2}{2\pi\omega t} (\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{m,n+1} + \sqrt{n} \delta_{m,n-1})^2 \left| \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{i\omega z} + e^{-i\omega z}}{2} e^{z(i\omega_{nm} - \alpha)} dz \right|^2 \\ e^{z(i\omega_{nm} - \alpha + \omega_1)} + e^{z(i\omega_{nm} - \alpha - \omega_1)}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{i\omega_{nm} - \alpha + \omega_1} + \frac{1}{i\omega_{nm} - \alpha - \omega_1} \right|^2 \\ \frac{i\omega_{nm} - \alpha + \omega_1 + i\omega_{nm} - \alpha - \omega_1}{(-\alpha + \omega_1 + i\omega_{nm})(-\alpha - \omega_1 + i\omega_{nm})}$$

$$\text{Imaginary part} \sim \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \frac{1}{i\omega_{nm} - \alpha} \right\} \\ = \frac{-(\alpha + \omega_1)(\omega_1 - \alpha) + i\omega_{nm}(\omega_1 - \alpha) - i\omega_{nm}(\alpha + \omega_1) - \omega_{nm}^2}{\alpha - \omega_1}$$

$$\frac{i\omega_{nm} - \alpha}{(\alpha - i\omega_{nm})^2 - \omega_1^2} \Big|^2$$

$$\omega_{nm} = \hbar \omega \left( n + \frac{1}{2} - m - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2 \omega^2 (n-m)^2 + \alpha^2}{-2i\omega_{nm}\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^\infty e^{c(i\omega_{nn} - \alpha + \omega_i)} + e^{c(i\omega_{nn} - \alpha - \omega_i)} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta} \left[ \frac{e^{c(i\omega_{nn} - \alpha + \omega_i)}}{i\omega_{nn} - \alpha + \omega_i} + \frac{e^{c(i\omega_{nn} - \alpha - \omega_i)}}{i\omega_{nn} - \alpha - \omega_i} \right]_0^\infty \quad (\text{ujedognie fikcja})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta} \left[ \frac{\cancel{e^{c(i\omega_{nn} - \alpha + \omega_i)}}}{i\omega_{nn} - \alpha + \omega_i} + \frac{\cancel{e^{c(i\omega_{nn} - \alpha - \omega_i)}}}{i\omega_{nn} - \alpha - \omega_i} \right]_0^\infty \quad 1 \text{ krotna przekreślona}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta} \left[ \frac{1}{i\omega_{nn} - \alpha + \omega_i} - \frac{1}{i\omega_{nn} - \alpha - \omega_i} \right]$$

.3 (שאלות חובה)

אלקטרון מאולץ לנوع על פני כדור ברדיוס  $R$ .

(א) כתבו את המילטוניון של הבעיה. מהו מצב היסוד ומהי אנרגית היסוד?

(ב) בזמן  $\infty \rightarrow t$  מدلיקים הפרעה

$$. V(t) = \epsilon \frac{\tau^2}{t^2 + \tau^2} \frac{1}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{5}{\pi}} (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

אם האלקטרון התחיל ברמת היסוד, מהם המצביעים הסופיים אליהם יכול להגיע האלקטרון כתוצאה מההפרעה?

(ג) מצאו את היחסות של כל אחד מהמעברים האפשריים עבור  $\infty \rightarrow t$ .

$$H = \frac{L^2}{2mR^2} \quad (1)$$

$$E_\ell = \frac{t^2 \ell(\ell+1)}{2m\hbar^2}$$

$$l=0 \quad 1^{\circ} 26' \quad 2^{\circ} 10' \quad 2^{\circ} 38'$$

$$E_0 = 0$$

$$V(t) = \frac{\epsilon}{\pi} \frac{C}{t + C} T_{20} \quad (2)$$

$$|00\rangle = \Psi_{00} \quad (17) \quad \text{from page 34}$$

$$\langle \ell_m | V(t) | 00 \rangle = \frac{e}{\pi} \frac{e^2}{t + e^2} \langle \ell_m | \Psi_0^{(2)} | 00 \rangle$$

$\ell \circ \alpha \otimes \beta = \gamma$  : WE "es

$$\mu = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 20 | \Psi_0^{(r)} | 00 \rangle = \int \Psi_{20}^* \Psi_{20} \Psi_{00} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{\partial} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\eta}}$$

8/20)  $\int_{\gamma} \gamma' ds$

$$P_{(\infty) \rightarrow (\infty)} = \frac{1}{t^2} \left| \int \frac{\epsilon}{\pi} \frac{z^2}{t^2 + z^2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{izw/t} dz \right|$$

$$= \frac{E^r}{t^r} \frac{z^4}{4\pi^3} \left| \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{ic\omega_0 t}}{t^r + c^r} dt \right|^2$$

$$\frac{e^{i\omega_0 t}}{(t+i\tau)(t-i\tau)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{Res}_{t=i\tau} e^{i\omega_0 t} + \operatorname{Res}_{t=-i\tau} e^{-i\omega_0 t}$$

Summe der Residuen ist gleich dem Wert der Funktion im Punkt  $t=0$

$\operatorname{Res}_{t=i\tau} e^{i\omega_0 t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow i\tau} (t-i\tau) e^{i\omega_0 t} = e^{i\omega_0 i\tau} = e^{-\omega_0 \tau}$

$\operatorname{Res}_{t=-i\tau} e^{-i\omega_0 t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -i\tau} (t+i\tau) e^{-i\omega_0 t} = e^{i\omega_0 (-i\tau)} = e^{\omega_0 \tau}$

$$\operatorname{Res} = \frac{e^{i\omega_0 i\tau}}{2i\tau} = \frac{e^{-\omega_0 \tau}}{2i\tau}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int = \frac{\pi}{c} e^{-\omega_0 \tau}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{\epsilon_r}{4\pi} \frac{z^4}{t^2} e^{-\omega_0 \tau}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\hbar} (E_0 - E_r) = - \frac{3t^2}{m A^2}$$

$$P_{100 \rightarrow 102} = \frac{\epsilon_r c^2}{4\pi t^2} C \frac{6t^2}{m A^2}$$

$$H = \frac{(\vec{P} - \frac{e}{c}\vec{A})^2}{2m} - \frac{e^2}{r} + g \epsilon_0 \vec{S} \cdot \vec{B} \quad (k) \quad (4)$$

Die magnetische Feldstärke ist definiert als

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times (\vec{A} \times \vec{P})$$

aus der A ist ein Vektor

aus der P ist

$$H = \underbrace{\frac{P_z}{2m} - \frac{e}{r}}_{H_0} + \underbrace{\frac{e}{mc} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{P}}_{V(t)}$$

Forces between molecules and radiation (approx)

Wavelength  $\lambda$  in nm  $\Rightarrow \nu = c/\lambda$   $\text{Hz}$

$$\bar{A} \approx \bar{A}_0 e^{i\omega t} \quad \Rightarrow \gamma(t) \propto$$

$$\Rightarrow V(t) = \frac{e}{mc} \bar{A}_0 \cdot \bar{P} e^{i\omega t}$$

Energy in  $\bar{u}$   $\rightarrow$   $\langle \bar{u} | \bar{u} \rangle = \int d^3r \bar{u}(r) \bar{u}(r)$

$$\langle \bar{u} | \bar{u} \rangle = \frac{2\pi}{h} |\langle \bar{u} | \frac{e}{mc} \bar{A}_0 \cdot \bar{P} | 100 \rangle|^2 \delta(E_f - E_i - \hbar\omega)$$

Only two transitions are allowed, one from  $E_f$  to  $E_i$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e}{mc} \bar{A}_0 \cdot \bar{u} \langle \bar{u} | 100 \rangle$$

$$\langle \bar{u} | 100 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int e^{i\bar{u} \cdot \bar{r}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \int e^{i\bar{u} \cdot \bar{r}} e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \int e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} r^2 \left. \frac{e^{i\bar{u} \cdot \bar{r}}}{i\bar{u} \cdot \bar{r}} \right|_{-1}^1 dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \frac{1}{i\bar{u} \cdot \bar{r}} \int e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} r (e^{i\bar{u} \cdot \bar{r}} - e^{-i\bar{u} \cdot \bar{r}})$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 12 | 100 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\pi a^3}{V}} \left[ \frac{8}{1 + (\ln fa_0)^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{8 \pi t h}{m c} \sqrt{\frac{\eta a^3}{V}} \frac{A_0 \cdot \bar{h}}{\left[1 + (\eta a_0)\right]^2}$$

⇒ 3. Urn  $C_1 P_{11} \in$

אֵלֶיךָ תְּהִלָּתָנוּ וְעַמְּדָנָה כְּבָרָה

$$\frac{d^3\hat{V}}{d\omega^3} = \left( \frac{V}{2\pi} \right)^3 \frac{3!}{2\pi^3} \left[ \frac{8e^2 h}{mc} \sqrt{\frac{\pi a_0^3}{V}} \right]^3 \left[ \frac{\bar{A}_0 \cdot \bar{r}_h}{1 + (\omega a_0)^2} \right]^3 \delta(E_F - E_i - \hbar\omega) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \frac{8 e^{2\mu}}{mc^2} \frac{\sin^2 \theta_W}{(1 + \cos^2 \theta_W)^{4\mu}} \int A_0^2 \sin^2 \theta_W \frac{m}{q_{inf}} \delta(\mu - \mu_{inf}) d\mu d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{10 e^2 A_0^3}{\pi k_F^2} \frac{A_0 k_F^3}{(4 k_F^2 a_0^2)^4} \cos \theta$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{8e^2 a_0^3}{\pi c^5} \frac{A_0 k_f^3}{(1 + k_f^2 a_0^2)^4}$$

$$\int_{N_0}^{\infty} f(x) dx \approx N_0 \cdot f(N_0) \cdot \Delta x = N_0 f_1$$

$$\int n_0 = n_0 \int$$

if  $\Gamma_{\text{tot}}$  is not zero

$$100 e^{\Gamma_{N_0} t} \cos \varphi$$

$$Q(t) = e^{\int_{N_0}^t \lambda(s) ds}$$