

**1D SHO**  $\hat{H}(x) = \frac{1}{2m}(\hat{p}^2 + m^2\omega^2 x^2)$  Define  $x_0 \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}$ ,  $\xi \equiv \frac{x}{x_0} \rightarrow \hat{H}(\xi) = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left( \xi^2 - \frac{d^2}{d\xi^2} \right)$

$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$ ,  $\psi_n(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\pi x_0^2}\right)^{1/4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} H_n\left(\frac{x}{x_0}\right) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2x_0^2}}$  with Hermite poly.:  $H_0(\xi) = 1$ ,  $H_2(\xi) = 4\xi^2 - 2$ ,  
 $H_1(\xi) = 2\xi$ ,  $H_3(\xi) = 8\xi^3 - 12\xi$ ,

$\hat{a}_\pm = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \xi \mp \frac{d}{d\xi} \right)$ :  $\hat{a}_+ \psi_n = \sqrt{n+1} \psi_{n+1}$ ,  $\hat{a}_- \psi_n = \sqrt{n} \psi_{n-1}$ ,  $\hat{x} = x_0(\hat{a}_+ + \hat{a}_-)/\sqrt{2}$ ,  $[\hat{a}_-, \hat{a}_+] = 1$ ,  $H_n(\xi) = (-1)^n e^{\xi^2} \frac{d^n}{d\xi^n} e^{-\xi^2}$   
 $\hat{p} = i\hbar(\hat{a}_+ - \hat{a}_-)/(\sqrt{2}x_0)$ ,  $\hat{H} = \hbar\omega(\hat{a}_+ \hat{a}_- + \frac{1}{2})$

Note: A square-root sign is to be understood over every coefficient, e.g., for  $-8/15$  read  $-\sqrt{8/15}$ . Notation: 

$J$	$J$	...
$m$	$m$	...

$Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$

$Y_1^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{i\phi}$

$Y_2^0 = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} \left( \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$

$Y_2^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\phi}$

$Y_2^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{2i\phi}$

1	1	0
+1/2+1/2	1	0
+1/2-1/2	1/2	1/2
-1/2+1/2	1/2	-1/2
-1/2-1/2	1	0

  

3/2	3/2	1/2
+3/2	1	+1/2+1/2
+1-1/2	1/3	2/3
0+1/2	2/3	-1/3
0-1/2	2/3	1/3
-1+1/2	1/3	-2/3
-1-1/2	3/2	1/2

  

5/2	5/2	3/2
+5/2	1	+3/2+3/2
+2-1/2	1/5	4/5
+1+1/2	4/5	-1/5
+1-1/2	2/5	3/5
0+1/2	3/5	-2/5
0-1/2	3/5	2/5
-1+1/2	2/5	-3/5
-1-1/2	5/2	3/2

$J$	$J$	...
$m$	$m$	...
...	...	...

Coefficients

  

$Y_\ell^{-m} = (-1)^m Y_\ell^{m*}$

$j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2$	$j_1 j_2 J M$
$(-1)^{J-j_1-j_2}$	$(j_2 j_1 m_2 m_1   j_2 j_1 J M)$

**Atomic Structure**

Bohr magneton:  $\mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$

gyromag. ratio  $\gamma$ :  $\vec{\mu}_J = \gamma \vec{J}$ ,  $\gamma_{\text{classical}} = \frac{e}{2m}$

g factor:  $\vec{\mu}_L = \frac{e}{2m} \vec{L}$ ,  $\vec{\mu}_S = g \frac{e}{2m} \vec{S}$ ,  $g_{\text{spin-1/2}} = 2$

Hund rules: 1. Max S, 2. Max L, 3. Min J for  $\leq 1/2$ -filled shells

$l = 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \dots$  term:  $^{2S+1}L_J$   
 $s \ p \ d \ f \ g \dots$  symbol

3	3	2
+3/2+3/2	1	+2
+3/2+1/2	1/2	1/2
+1/2+3/2	1/2	-1/2
+3/2-1/2	1/5	1/2
+1/2+1/2	3/5	0
-1/2+3/2	1/5	-1/2

  

4	4	3
+4	1	+3
+2+1/2	1/2	1/2
+1+2	1/2	-1/2
+2-1/2	1/7	16/35
+1+1/2	4/7	1/35
0+2	3/14	-1/2
0+2	3/14	-1/2

  

5	5	4
+5	1	+4
+2-3/2	1/35	6/35
+1-1/2	12/35	5/14
0+1/2	18/35	-3/35
-1+3/2	4/35	-27/70
+1-3/2	4/35	27/70
0-1/2	18/35	3/35
-1+1/2	12/35	-5/14
-2+3/2	1/35	-6/35

**Perturbation Theory – Time-Independent**  $H = H_0 + H'$  •  $H_0$  solvable w eigen-\*  $\{E_n^{(0)}\}, \{|n^{(0)}\rangle\}$   
 •  $H' \ll H_0$

Expansions for eigen-\* of  $H$ :  $E_n = E_n^{(0)} + E_n^{(1)} + \dots$  &  $|n\rangle = |n^{(0)}\rangle + |n^{(1)}\rangle + \dots$

For a **non-degenerate** eigenvalue  $E_n^{(0)}$  of  $H_0$ :  $|n^{(1)}\rangle = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{H'_{mn}}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} |m^{(0)}\rangle$  with  $H'_{mn} \equiv \langle m^{(0)} | H' | n^{(0)} \rangle$

$$E_n^{(j)} = \langle n^{(0)} | H' | n^{(j-1)} \rangle \rightarrow E_n^{(1)} = H'_{nn}, E_n^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|H'_{mn}|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}}$$

For a **degenerate** eigenvalue  $E_D^{(0)}$  of  $H_0$ :

• Let  $\{|\alpha_1^{(0)}\rangle, \dots, |\alpha_n^{(0)}\rangle\} =$  degen. subspace  $D$  sharing e-value  $E_D^{(0)}$

• Find  $\{|\beta_1^{(0)}\rangle, \dots, |\beta_n^{(0)}\rangle\} =$  e-vectors of  $H'$  within subspace  $D$

= linear combinations of  $|\alpha_i^{(0)}\rangle$  states that diagonalize  $\mathbf{H}'$

$\Rightarrow$  1<sup>st</sup> order energy correction is  $E_{\beta_i}^{(1)} = \langle \beta_i^{(0)} | H' | \beta_i^{(0)} \rangle$

**Variational Principle**

$$E_{gs} \leq \langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle \quad \forall \psi$$

**Sudden / Adiabatic Approx**

$\psi / n$  unchanged by  $\Delta H$

**Perturbation Theory – Time Dependent** •  $H(t) = H^{(0)} + H'(t)$  •  $\{E_n^{(0)}, |n^{(0)}\rangle\} =$  the eigen-\* of  $H^{(0)}$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \sum_n c_n(t) e^{-i\omega_n t} |n^{(0)}\rangle \quad \text{where} \quad i\hbar \dot{c}_f(t) = \sum_n H'_{fn} e^{i\omega_{fn} t} c_n(t)$$

•  $\omega_{fn} \equiv (E_f^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}) / \hbar$

•  $H'_{fn} \equiv \langle f^{(0)} | H' | n^{(0)} \rangle$

To 1<sup>st</sup> order in  $H' \ll H^{(0)}$ , with  $|\psi(t_0)\rangle = |i^{(0)}\rangle$ :  $c_f(t) \approx \delta_{fi} + \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t H'_{fi}(t') e^{i\omega_{fi} t'} dt' \rightarrow P_{i \rightarrow f} = |c_f(t)|^2$

relevant math for analyzing time- & frequency-dependence:  $\frac{\sin(x)}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1, \quad \frac{\sin^2(ax)}{ax^2} \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow \infty} \pi \delta(x)$

Fermi's Golden Rule:  $W_{i \rightarrow f} \equiv \frac{P_{i \rightarrow f}}{t} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |V_{fi}|^2 n(E_f)$  at resonance  $E_f = E_i \pm \hbar\omega$  for  $H' = V(r) (e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t})$   
 $E_f = E_i$  for  $H' = V(r) \Theta(t)$

E1 radiation: when  $\lambda \gg r$  and  $F_B$  negligible,  $H' = V(\vec{r}) \cos(\omega t)$   $\rightarrow$  selection: E1 rules  
 $V(\vec{r}) \approx -q\vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{r}$

spontaneous emission rate = Einstein's  $A_{i \rightarrow f} = \frac{\omega_{if}^3 q^2 |\vec{r}_{fi}|^2}{3\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar c^3}$  with  $\vec{r}_{fi} \equiv \langle f^{(0)} | \vec{r} | i^{(0)} \rangle$

$$\text{lifetime } \tau_i = \frac{1}{\sum_f A_{i \rightarrow f}}$$

**For the electron making the E1 transition**

- (a)  $\Delta l = \pm 1$
- (c) spin unchanged:
- (b)  $\Delta m_l = 0, \pm 1$        $\Delta m_s = 0$

**For the atom as a whole**

- (a)  $\Delta S = 0$
- (b)  $\Delta L = 0, \pm 1$  ( $L = 0 \leftrightarrow L' = 0$  forbidden)
- (c)  $\Delta M_L = 0, \pm 1$
- (d)  $\Delta J = 0, \pm 1$  ( $J = 0 \leftrightarrow J' = 0$  forbidden)
- (e)  $\Delta M_J = 0, \pm 1$