

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.: $H_0(\xi) = 1$, $H_2(\xi) = 4\xi^2 - 2$,
 $H_1(\xi) = 2\xi$, $H_3(\xi) = 8\xi^3 - 12\xi$,

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

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	...

Yellows are Y_{ℓ}^m coefficients for $Y_{\ell}^m = (-1)^m Y_{\ell}^{m*}$

$Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos\theta$ $2 \times 1/2$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notation:

j_1	j_2	J	M	JM
...

$(j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 | j_1 j_2 JM)$
 $= (-1)^{J-j_1-j_2} (j_2 j_1 m_2 m_1 | j_2 j_1 JM)$

Atomic Structure

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

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

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:

1/2	1/2	3/2	5/2	7/2
-1/2	-1/2	-3/2	-5/2	-7/2

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 1st 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

ψ / n unchanged by ΔH

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 1st 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) $\Delta M_J = 0, \pm 1$