

II.1 Rachunek zaburzeń zależny od czasu w Nierelatywistycznej Mechanice Kwantowej

Mech. kwantowa (mawel)

$$[p_i, x_j] = -i \delta_{ij}$$

$$\hat{p} = -i \nabla$$

$$H\psi = i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$H = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \hat{V} \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2m} \nabla^2 + V\right)\psi = i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

W obecności pola e-m

$$\vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{p} - q\vec{A}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + i \frac{q}{m} \vec{A} \cdot \nabla \psi + \frac{q^2}{2m} A^2 \psi = i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

1. rach. nabrzeżni:

$$\begin{cases} H = H_0 + V(\vec{x}, t) \\ H_0 u_n = E_n u_n \end{cases} \quad \Psi(\vec{x}, t) = \sum a_n(t) u_n(\vec{x}) e^{-iE_n t}$$

$$w_{fi} = \frac{1}{i} \int d_3x dt \left[u_f^*(\vec{x}) e^{+iE_f t} V(\vec{x}, t) u_i(\vec{x}) e^{-iE_i t} \right]$$

Przykłady: ① $V = V(\vec{x})$

$$w_{fi} = \frac{1}{i} V_{fi} \int dt e^{+iE_f t} e^{-iE_i t} = 2\pi \delta(E_f - E_i)$$

② $V \sim e^{-i\omega t} V(\vec{x}) \rightarrow E_f > E_i$ absorbacja energii i pędu

$$I_t = \int dt e^{+iE_f t} e^{-i\omega t} e^{-iE_i t} = 2\pi \delta(E_f - \omega - E_i)$$

③ $V \sim e^{+i\omega t}$ $E_f < E_i$ emisyja energii pędu

$$I_t = (2\pi) \delta(E_f + \omega - E_i)$$

Równanie Pauliego:

$$\psi(\vec{x}, t) = \chi \phi(\vec{x}, t) \quad \chi = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2m} (\vec{p} + e\vec{A})^2 + \frac{ge}{2m} \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{B} \right) \chi = E \chi \quad g=2 \quad s=1/2$$

$$\vec{\sigma} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\sigma} \quad \sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad l=0, \dots, 1$$

$$\{\sigma_i, \sigma_j\} = 2\delta_{ij} \quad \text{oraz} \quad C[\sigma_i, \sigma_j] = i \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k$$

NQM

LIPS = Lorentz Invariant Phase Space

$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{4E\omega |\vec{v}|} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s,s'} |M_{s,s'}|^2 dLIPS =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(k \cdot p)^2 - m_a^2 m_b^2}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s,s'} |M_{s,s'}|^2 dLIPS$$

$$dLIPS = (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(k' + p' - k - p) \frac{d_3 p'}{(2\pi)^3 2E'} \frac{d_3 k'}{(2\pi)^3 2\omega}$$

$$[H_0 + V(\vec{x}, t)]\psi = +i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

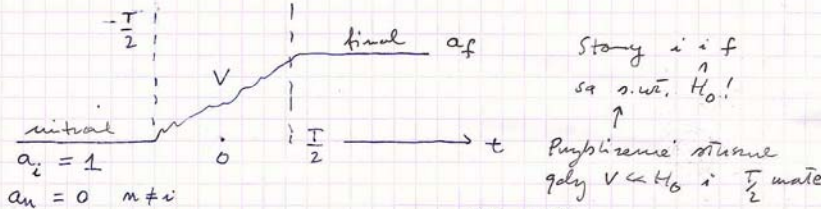
$$\psi = \sum a_n(t) \phi_n(\vec{x}) e^{-iE_n t}$$

$$+i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = +i \sum \frac{da_n}{dt} \phi_n e^{-iE_n t} + i \sum a_n \phi_n (-iE_n) e^{-iE_n t}$$

$$= H_0 \sum a_n \phi_n e^{-iE_n t} + V(\vec{x}, t) \sum a_n \phi_n e^{-iE_n t}$$

$$\phi_f^* \left[i \sum \frac{da_n}{dt} \phi_n e^{-iE_n t} \right] = \sum_n V(\vec{x}, t) a_n \phi_n e^{-iE_n t}$$

$$\frac{da_f}{dt} = -i \sum_n a_n(t) \int d_3x \phi_f^* V(\vec{x}, t) \phi_n e^{-i(E_f - E_n)t}$$



$$\frac{da_f}{dt} = -i \int d_3x \phi_f^* V \phi_i e^{i(E_f - E_i)t}$$

Winiy zatkowei t p czone

$$a_f(t) = -i \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} dt' \int d_3x \phi_f^* V \phi_i e^{i(E_f - E_i)t'}$$

$$T_{fi} = a_f\left(\frac{T}{2}\right) = -i \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} dt' \int d_3x [\phi_f^* V \phi_i] e^{i(E_f - E_i)t'}$$

lub (w przyblizeniu gdy $a_f \ll 1$)

$$T_{fi} = -i \int d_4x \phi_f^*(x) V(x) \phi_i(x)$$

$$W_{fi} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|T_{fi}|^2}{T} = 2\pi |V_{fi}|^2 \delta(E_f - E_i)$$

$V = V(\vec{x})$

$\rho(E_f)$ gescioi stannu koncyp

Złota Reguła Fermiego I rząd r. zaburzeń

$$T_{fi} = -i \int d_4x \phi_f^*(x) V(x) \phi_i(x) = a_f \left(\frac{T}{2} \right)$$

$$W_{fi} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{|T_{fi}|}{T} \right) = 2\pi \delta(E_f - E_i) |V_{fi}|^2 \rho(E_f)$$

II rząd rachunku zaburzeń

$$\frac{d a_f}{dt} = \dots (-i)^2 \left[\sum_{n \neq i} V_{ni} \int_{-T/2}^t dt' e^{i(E_n - E_i)t'} \right] V_{fn} e^{i(E_f - E_i)t}$$

$$T_{fi} = \dots - \sum_{n \neq i} V_{fn} V_{ni} \int_{-T/2}^t dt'$$

$$\times \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i(E_f - E_i)t} \int_{-T/2}^t e^{i(E_n - E_i)t'} dt'$$

ubramowanie osi czasu

$$\frac{+i\epsilon^{2i}(E_n - E_i - i\epsilon)t}{(E_n - E_i - i\epsilon)}$$

$$T_{fi} = \dots \rightarrow 2\pi i \sum_{n \neq i} \frac{V_{fn} V_{ni}}{E_i - E_n + i\epsilon} \delta(E_f - E_i)$$

$$V_{fi} \Rightarrow V_{fi} + \sum_{n \neq i} V_{fn} \frac{1}{E_i - E_n + i\epsilon} V_{ni} + \dots$$

II rząd rach.
zaburzeń

$$-\frac{1}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi = i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \quad \text{cząstka wolna}$$

$$\rho = |\psi|^2 \quad \rho d_3x = \text{gęstość p-stwa}$$

Wypływ cząstek z pewnego obszaru V: różnicę ciągłą

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_V \rho d_3x = - \int_V \vec{j} \cdot \hat{n} dA = - \int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{j} d_3x$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi^* = -i \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t}$$

wracamy: \vec{j} :

$$\rho = \psi^* \psi$$

$$i \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = i \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} \psi + i \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{\nabla^2 \psi^*}{2m}\right) \psi + \psi^* \frac{\nabla^2 \psi}{2m} = \frac{1}{2m} [\psi^* \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \psi^*]$$

Czyli

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{2m} (\psi^* \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \psi^*) = 0 \quad \text{czyli} \quad \vec{j} = -\frac{i}{2m} (\psi^* \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla^* \psi^*)$$

Swobodna cząstka o (E, \vec{p})

$$\psi = N e^{-i(Et - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{x})}$$

$$\rho = |N|^2$$

$$\vec{j} = -\frac{i}{2m} [N^2 e^{i(Et - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{x})} i \vec{p} e^{-i(Et - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{x})} - |N|^2 e^{-i(Et - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{x})} (-i \vec{p}) e^{i(Et - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{x})}]$$

$$= \frac{\vec{p}}{m} |N|^2$$

Normalizacja:
nierelatywistyczny
strumień
prawdopodobieństwa