

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

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

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

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 | ... |
| m_1 | m_2 | |
| m_1 | m_2 | Coefficients |
| \vdots | \vdots | |
| \vdots | \vdots | |

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

| | | |
|------|-----|----------|
| 5/2 | 5/2 | 3/2 |
| +5/2 | 1 | +3/2+3/2 |

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

| | | |
|--------|---------|----------|
| +2 | +1/2 | |
| +2-1/2 | 1/5 | 4/5 |
| +1+1/2 | 4/5-1/5 | +1/2+1/2 |

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

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

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

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

 $Y_2^2 = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \sin^2\theta e^{2i\phi}$ $3/2 \times 1/2$

| | | | |
|------|------|----|----|
| 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| +3/2 | +1/2 | +1 | +1 |

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

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----|-----|---|---|
| +1/2 | -1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 2 | 1 |
| -1/2+1/2 | 1/2-1/2 | -1 | -1 | | |

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

| | | | | |
|------|----|------|-------|------|
| +3/2 | -1 | 1/10 | 2/5 | 1/2 |
| +1/2 | 0 | 3/5 | 1/15 | -1/3 |
| -1/2 | +1 | 3/10 | -8/15 | 1/6 |

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| 5/2 | 3/2 | 1/2 |
| -1/2 | -1/2 | -1/2 |

| | | | | |
|------|------|-----|------|----|
| -1/2 | -1/2 | 3/4 | 1/4 | 2 |
| -3/2 | +1/2 | 1/4 | -3/4 | -2 |

| | | |
|------|------|---|
| -3/2 | -1/2 | 1 |
|------|------|---|

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----|-----|---|---|
| +1/2 | -1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 2 | 1 |
| -1/2+1/2 | 1/2-1/2 | -1 | -1 | | |

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

| | | | | |
|------|----|------|-------|------|
| +3/2 | -1 | 1/10 | 2/5 | 1/2 |
| +1/2 | 0 | 3/5 | 1/15 | -1/3 |
| -1/2 | +1 | 3/10 | -8/15 | 1/6 |

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| 5/2 | 3/2 | 1/2 |
| -1/2 | -1/2 | -1/2 |

| | | | | |
|------|------|-----|------|----|
| -1/2 | -1/2 | 3/4 | 1/4 | 2 |
| -3/2 | +1/2 | 1/4 | -3/4 | -2 |

| | | |
|------|------|---|
| -3/2 | -1/2 | 1 |
|------|------|---|

| | | | | |
|------|----|------|-------|------|
| +1/2 | -1 | 3/10 | 8/15 | 1/6 |
| -1/2 | 0 | 3/5 | -1/15 | -1/3 |
| -3/2 | +1 | 1/10 | -2/5 | 1/2 |

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| 5/2 | 3/2 | 1/2 |
| -1/2 | -1/2 | -1/2 |

| | | | | |
|------|----|-----|------|------|
| -1/2 | -1 | 3/5 | 2/5 | 5/2 |
| -3/2 | 0 | 2/5 | -3/5 | -5/2 |

| | | |
|------|----|---|
| -3/2 | -1 | 1 |
|------|----|---|

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

| | | | | |
|----|----|-----|------|----|
| 0 | -1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 2 |
| -1 | 0 | 1/2 | -1/2 | -2 |
| -1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | |

| | | | | |
|----|----|-----|------|----|
| -1 | -1 | 2/3 | 1/3 | 3 |
| -2 | 0 | 1/3 | -2/3 | -3 |
| -2 | -1 | 1 | 1 | |

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

Atomic Structure

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

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

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

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: L_J

$3/2 \times 3/2$

| | | | | |
|------|------|---|----|----|
| 3 | 3 | 2 | | |
| +3/2 | +3/2 | 1 | +2 | +2 |

 $2 \times 3/2$

| | | |
|------|-----|----------|
| 7/2 | 7/2 | 5/2 |
| +7/2 | 1 | +5/2+5/2 |

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|------|----------|-----|-----|
| +2+1/2 | 3/7 | 4/7 | 7/2 | 5/2 | 3/2 |
| +1+3/2 | 4/7-3/7 | +3/2 | +3/2+3/2 | | |

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------|-----|
| +2-1/2 | 1/7 | 16/35 | 2/5 |
| 0+3/2 | 2/7-18/35 | 1/5 | |

| | | | | |
|--------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| +1/2 | +1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | +1/2 |
| +1-1/2 | 12/35 | 5/14 | 0 | -3/10 |
| 0+1/2 | 18/35 | -3/35 | -1/5 | 1/5 |
| -1+3/2 | 4/35-27/70 | 2/5 | -1/10 | |

| | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| +3/2 | -3/2 | 1/20 | 1/4 | 9/20 | 1/4 |
| +1/2 | -1/2 | 9/20 | 1/4 | -1/20 | -1/4 |
| -1/2 | +1/2 | 9/20 | -1/4 | -1/20 | 1/4 |
| -3/2 | +3/2 | 1/20 | -1/4 | 9/20 | -1/4 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|--------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| +2-3/2 | 1/35 | 6/35 | 2/5 | 2/5 |
| +1-1/2 | 12/35 | 5/14 | 0 | -3/10 |
| 0+1/2 | 18/35 | -3/35 | -1/5 | 1/5 |
| -1+3/2 | 4/35-27/70 | 2/5 | -1/10 | |

| | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|------|------|
| +1-3/2 | 4/35 | 27/70 | 2/5 | 1/10 |
| 0-1/2 | 18/35 | 3/35 | -1/5 | -1/5 |
| -1+1/2 | 12/35 | -5/14 | 0 | 3/10 |
| -2+3/2 | 1/35 | -6/35 | 2/5 | -2/5 |

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

| | | | | |
|------|------|-----|------|------|
| +1/2 | -3/2 | 1/5 | 1/2 | 3/10 |
| -1/2 | -1/2 | 3/5 | 0 | -2/5 |
| -3/2 | +1/2 | 1/5 | -1/2 | 3/10 |

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
|----|----|----|----|

| | | | | |
|------|------|-----|------|----|
| -1/2 | -3/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 3 |
| -3/2 | -1/2 | 1/2 | -1/2 | -3 |

| | | |
|------|------|---|
| -3/2 | -3/2 | 1 |
|------|------|---|

| | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| +2-3/2 | 1/70 | 1/10 | 2/7 | 2/5 | 1/5 |
| +1-1 | 8/35 | 2/5 | 1/14 | -1/10 | -1/5 |
| 0 | 18/35 | 0 | -2/7 | 0 | 1/5 |
| -1+1 | 8/35 | -2/5 | 1/14 | 1/10 | -1/5 |
| -2+2 | 1/70 | -1/10 | 2/7 | -2/5 | 1/5 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|----|------|-----------|-------|------|
| 0 | -3/2 | 2/7 | 18/35 | 1/5 |
| -1 | -1/2 | 4/7 | -1/35 | -2/5 |
| -2 | +1/2 | 1/7-16/35 | 2/5 | -5/2 |

| | | | | |
|----|------|-----|------|------|
| -1 | -3/2 | 4/7 | 3/7 | 7/2 |
| -2 | -1/2 | 3/7 | -4/7 | -7/2 |

| | | |
|----|------|---|
| -2 | -3/2 | 1 |
|----|------|---|

| | | | | | |
|----|----|------|-------|-------|-------|
| +1 | -2 | 1/14 | 3/10 | 3/7 | 1/5 |
| 0 | -1 | 3/7 | 1/5 | -1/14 | -3/10 |
| -1 | 0 | 3/7 | -1/5 | -1/14 | 3/10 |
| -2 | +1 | 1/14 | -3/10 | 3/7 | -1/5 |

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 4 | 3 | 2 |
| -2 | -2 | -2 |

| | | | | |
|----|----|------|------|------|
| 0 | -2 | 3/14 | 1/2 | 2/7 |
| -1 | -1 | 4/7 | 0 | -3/7 |
| -2 | 0 | 3/14 | -1/2 | 2/7 |

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 4 | 3 | 3 |
| -3 | -3 | -3 |

| | | | | |
|----|----|-----|------|----|
| -1 | -2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 4 |
| -2 | -1 | 1/2 | -1/2 | -4 |

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| -2 | -2 | 1 |
|----|----|---|

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 $H'_{mn} \equiv \langle m^{(0)} | H' | n^{(0)} \rangle$

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

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

- Let $\{|\alpha_1^{(0)}\rangle, \dots, |\alpha_n^{(0)}\rangle\} = \underline{\text{degen. subspace } D}$ sharing e-value $E_D^{(0)}$
- Find $\{|\beta_1^{(0)}\rangle, \dots, |\beta_n^{(0)}\rangle\} = \underline{\text{e-vectors of } H' \text{ within subspace } D}$
 = linear combinations of $|\alpha_i^{(0)}\rangle$ states that diagonalize \mathbf{H}'
 \Rightarrow 1st order energy correction is $E_{\beta_i}^{(1)} = \langle \beta_i^{(0)} | H' | \beta_i^{(0)} \rangle$

Generators of Transformations

$$f(q + \Delta) = U(\Delta)f(q)$$

for $q =$ position, angle, time :

$$U_{\hat{a}}(\Delta) = \exp(\Delta \hat{a} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) = \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta}{i\hbar} \hat{a} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{p}}\right)$$

$$U_{\hat{z}}(\Delta) = \exp\left(\Delta \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta}{i\hbar} \hat{z} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{L}}\right)$$

$$U(\Delta) = \exp\left(\Delta \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta}{i\hbar} \cdot (-\mathbf{H})\right)$$

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

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 E1 selection 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 transition

- (a) $\Delta l = \pm 1$
- (b) $\Delta m_l = 0, \pm 1$

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