

Landau-Zener-Ubergänge

- Hamiltonoperator: $H(\tilde{n})$, \tilde{n} adiabatische Variable $\tilde{n}(t)$
Imstande ist Schr. f.: $H(\tilde{n})|\Psi_n(\tilde{n})\rangle = E_n(\tilde{n})|\Psi_n(\tilde{n})\rangle$

• Betrachte: unitäre Transformation

$$U(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}) = \sum_n |\Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)\rangle \langle \Psi_n(\tilde{x})| \quad \tilde{x}_0 = \tilde{n}(t=t_0)$$

$$\text{Es ist } U(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x})^{-1} = U(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x})^+ = U(\tilde{x}, \tilde{x}_0)$$

$$U(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_0) = \sum_n |\Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)\rangle \langle \Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)| = 1I$$

- Betrachte Zustand: $|\phi(t)\rangle = U(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x})|\Psi(t)\rangle$

$$|\phi(t)\rangle = \sum_n |\Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)\rangle \underbrace{\langle \Psi_n(\tilde{x})| \Psi(t)\rangle}_{\alpha_{n\tilde{x}}(t)} = \sum_n \alpha_{n\tilde{x}}(t) |\Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)\rangle$$

Zitendwicklung

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\phi(t)\rangle = \left(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}} U(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}(t)) \right) |\Psi(t)\rangle + i\hbar U(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}(t)) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\text{mit } i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi(t)\rangle = H(\tilde{n})|\Psi(t)\rangle \text{ und } i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} U = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}} \tilde{x}(t) \nabla_{\tilde{x}} U(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x})$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} |\phi(t)\rangle = \left(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}} \nabla_{\tilde{x}} U + U(H(\tilde{n})) \right) |\Psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\underbrace{U(\tilde{x}, \tilde{x}_0) U(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x})^\dagger}_{= 1} = 1$$

$$= \left(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}} \left(\nabla_{\tilde{x}} U(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}) \right) U(\tilde{x}, \tilde{x}_0) + U(H(\tilde{x}_0)) U(H(\tilde{x})) \right) |\phi(t)\rangle$$

$$\tilde{H}(\tilde{n})$$

$$\tilde{H}(\tilde{n}) = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}} U(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}) \nabla_{\tilde{x}} U(\tilde{x}, \tilde{x}_0) + U(H(\tilde{x}_0)) U(H(\tilde{x}))$$

1. Diagonale Terme:

$$\begin{aligned} U(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}) H(\tilde{n}) U(\tilde{x}, \tilde{x}_0) &= \sum_n |\Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)\rangle \underbrace{\langle \Psi_n(\tilde{x})|}_{\text{Summ}} \underbrace{H(\tilde{n})|}_{E_n(\tilde{n})} \langle \Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)| \\ &= \sum_n |\Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)\rangle \langle \Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)| E_n(\tilde{n}) \end{aligned}$$

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}} \sum_n |\Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)\rangle \langle \Psi_n(\tilde{x})| \nabla_{\tilde{x}} |\Psi_n(\tilde{x})\rangle \langle \Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)|$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{diag. Teil } (n=n): -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}} \sum_n |\Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)\rangle \langle \Psi_n(\tilde{x})| \underbrace{\nabla_{\tilde{x}} |\Psi_n(\tilde{x})\rangle \langle \Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)|}_{-i \tilde{E}_n(\tilde{x})}$$

$$\tilde{H}_{\text{diag}}(\tilde{n}) = \sum_n |\Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)\rangle \langle \Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)| (E_n(\tilde{n}) - \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}} \tilde{E}_n(\tilde{n}))$$

- Die diagonalen Terme erhalten die Quantenzahl n und führen mit der Anfangsbedingung $|\phi(t_0)\rangle = |\Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)\rangle$ zu

$$|\phi(t)\rangle = \exp \left[-i \int_{t_0}^t E_n(\tilde{n}(t')) dt' + i \int_{t_0}^t \tilde{E}_n(\tilde{n}(t')) dt' \right] |\Psi_n(\tilde{x}_0)\rangle$$

2. Nichtdiagonale Terme:

$$V(t) = -i \sum_{n \neq m} |\psi_n(\vec{r}_0)\rangle \langle \psi_m(\vec{r}_0)| \langle \psi_m(\vec{r})| \hat{V} |\psi_n(\vec{r})\rangle$$

- Betrachte $\hat{H}(\vec{r}(t)) = \hat{H}_{\text{diss}}(\vec{r}(t)) + V(t) = H(s) + V(t)$

- Störungstheorie Übergang ins Wechselwirkungsbild

$$|\phi_I(t)\rangle = \exp\left[-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^t H_0(t') dt'\right] |\phi_I(0)\rangle \quad \text{mit } i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\phi_I(t)\rangle = V_I(t) |\phi_I(t)\rangle$$

$$V_I(t) = \exp\left[-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^t H_0(t') dt'\right] V(t) \exp\left[-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^t H_0(t') dt'\right] \quad \text{mit } [V(t), H_0(t')] = 0$$

Übergangswahrscheinlichkeit

$$P_{f \leftarrow i} \approx |\langle \psi_f(\vec{r}) | U_I(t, t_0) | \psi_i(\vec{r}_0) \rangle|^2 \quad |\phi_I(t)\rangle = U_I(t, t_0) |\phi_I(t_0)\rangle$$

$$U_I(t, t_0) = 1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t V_I(t') U_I(t', t_0) dt' + \dots$$

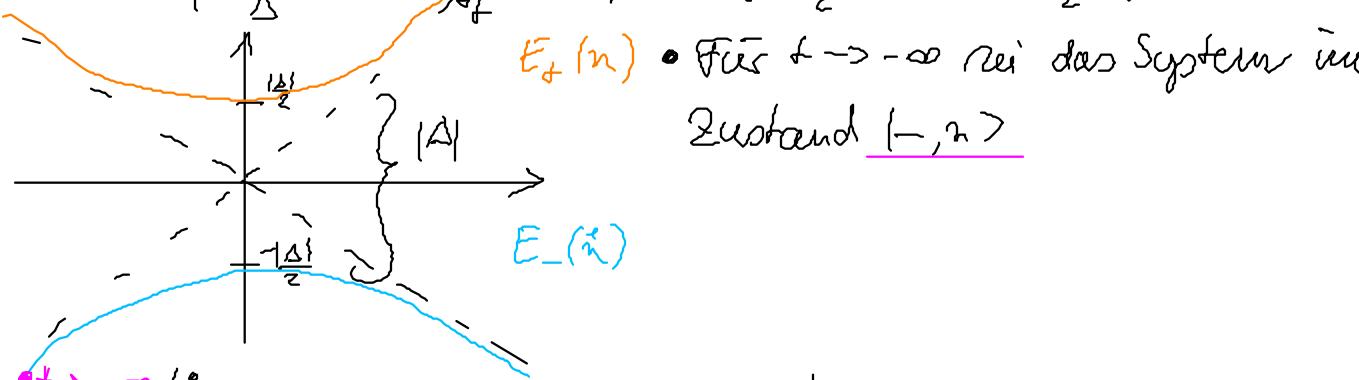
$$P_{f \leftarrow i} = \left| \int_{t_0}^t \langle \psi_f(\vec{r}(t')) | \hat{V}_I(\vec{r}(t')) | \psi_i(\vec{r}(t_0)) \rangle \exp\left[-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^{t'} (E_i(\vec{r}(t'')) - E_f(\vec{r}(t''))) dt''\right] \right. \\ \left. \cdot \exp\left[i \int_{t_0}^{t'} (\tilde{C}_i(\vec{r}(t'')) - \tilde{C}_f(\vec{r}(t''))) dt''\right] dt' \right|^2$$

Bei $t = t_0$: $|\psi_i(\vec{r}(t_0))\rangle \Rightarrow s_i = \delta_i$

Beispiel: $H(\vec{r}) = -\frac{1}{2} (\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{\sigma}_z + \Delta \sigma_x)$ mit $\vec{r}(t) = \alpha \cdot t$, α reinivend kleine instanziale Eigenwerte und Eigenzustände:

$$E_{\pm} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \Delta^2} \quad \text{mit } |+, n\rangle = -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |2\rangle$$

$$\cot \gamma = \frac{\alpha}{\Delta} \quad |-, n\rangle = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |2\rangle$$



- $P_{f \leftarrow i} = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' \alpha \underbrace{\langle +, n | \hat{V}_I | -, n \rangle}_{\frac{1}{2} \psi'(r)} \exp\left[-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{t'} dt'' \sqrt{\alpha^2 \sigma_z^2 + \Delta^2}\right] \right|^2$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' \frac{\alpha \Delta}{\Delta^2 + \alpha^2} \exp\left[-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{t'} dt'' \sqrt{\alpha^2 \sigma_z^2 + \Delta^2}\right] \right|^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{9} e^{-\frac{\pi^2 \Delta^2}{2 \hbar \alpha}}$$

- Erste Rechnung für $P_{f \leftarrow i} = \exp\left[-\frac{\pi^2 \Delta^2}{2 \hbar \alpha}\right]$ für kleine α

Landau-Zener-Übergänge

Weyl-Cramers-Brillouin-Näherung "WKB"

- $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle = \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(r)\right) |\psi(t)\rangle$
 $\langle r | \psi(t) \rangle = \psi(r, t) =: \exp\left[\frac{i}{\hbar} S(r, t)\right]$
 $\Rightarrow -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} S = \frac{(\nabla S)^2}{2m} + V - \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \nabla^2 S$
- Formales Limes $\hbar \rightarrow 0$: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} S + \frac{(\nabla S)^2}{2m} + V = 0$ (klassisch Mod)
- Hamilton-Jacobi-Gleichung: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} S + H(F, \nabla S, t) = 0$
 $H = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \circ V \quad \nabla S = \frac{a}{\hbar}$

Formal äquivalent falls Wirkung S reell ist

$$S(F, t) = S_0(F, t) + S_1(F, t) + \dots \text{ mit } S_0 \sim \hbar^0, S_1 \sim \hbar, S_2 \sim \hbar^2, \dots$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} S_0 = \frac{(\nabla S_0)^2}{2m} + V$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} S_1 = \frac{\nabla S_0 \nabla S_1}{m} - \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \nabla^2 S_0$$

feststabilisatorische Zustände $S_0(F, t) = S_0(r) - E \hbar t + S_1(F, t) = S_1(r)$

Idem $S_0(x) = \int_{x_0}^x p(x') dx' ; S_1(x) = \frac{i\hbar}{2} \ln p(x) + \text{const.}$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x, t) = \frac{C}{\sqrt[4]{2m(E-V(x))}} \exp\left[\pm i \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{x_0}^x \sqrt{\frac{2m(E-V(x'))}{2m(E-V(x))}} dx' - \frac{i}{\hbar} Et\right]$$

$$\text{oder } \psi(x, t) = \frac{C}{\sqrt[4]{2m(E-V(x))}} \exp\left[\pm \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{x_0}^x \sqrt{\frac{2m(V(x')-E)}{2m(E-V(x))}} dx' - \frac{i}{\hbar} Et\right]$$

Tunnelwahrscheinlichkeit $|\psi|^2 \sim \exp\left[-\frac{2}{\hbar} \int_a^b \sqrt{2m(V(x)-E)} dx\right]$

Gamow-Faktor

