

Consider a spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ particle constrained to move on a 1D line with a harmonic oscillator potential and a magnetic field so that the Hamiltonian is:

$$H = \frac{1}{2m}p^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2 + \omega S_z$$

The first energy level is not degenerate but all the other levels are doubly degenerate.

Now add a small magnetic field in the \hat{x} direction with a magnitude proportional to x . The Hamiltonian is:

$$H = \frac{1}{2m}p^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2 + \omega S_z + \alpha x S_x$$

Calculate the energy difference in the levels to lowest order.

Define the original the Hamiltonian:

$$H_0 = \frac{1}{2m}p^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2 + \omega S_z$$

And add the perturbation:

$$H' = \alpha x S_x$$

We define the basis of eigenstates of H_0 to be $|n_k, \pm\rangle$, where n_k is the quantum number for the kinetic energy, and \pm defines either the + or - spin state. The energy from the state is $n\hbar\omega$.

Since we know:

$$S_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \text{amp}; 1 \\ 1 & \text{amp}; 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \text{amp}; 0 \\ 0 & \text{amp}; -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

so that the properties of S_x are:

$$S_x|+\rangle_z = \frac{\hbar}{2}|-\rangle_z; \quad S_x|-\rangle_z = \frac{\hbar}{2}|+\rangle_z$$

We can also decompose the x operator:

$$\hat{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a^\dagger + a) \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}$$

where a and a^\dagger are the annihilation and creation operators. The energy perturbation to first order is given by:

$$E_n(\lambda) = E_n^0 + \sum_m \langle \varphi_m | H' | \varphi_m \rangle$$

Where we must diagonalize the states:

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi_{m+}\rangle \text{ amp}; &= \text{amp}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|m-1, +\rangle + |m, -\rangle) \\ |\varphi_{m-}\rangle \text{ amp}; &= \text{amp}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|m-1, +\rangle - |m, -\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

So the change in energy is given by:

$$\Delta E_m(\lambda) = \langle \varphi_m | H' | \varphi_m \rangle$$

Now it simply remains to calculate the values of $\langle \varphi_{m\pm} | H' | \varphi_{m\pm} \rangle$:

$$\langle \varphi_{m\pm} | H' | \varphi_{m\pm} \rangle = \langle \varphi_{m\pm} | \alpha \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a^\dagger + a) \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} S_x | \varphi_{m\pm} \rangle$$

So that for $|\varphi_{m+}\rangle$:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\langle m-1, + | + \langle m, - |) \alpha \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a^\dagger + a) \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} S_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|m-1, +\rangle + |m, -\rangle) = \alpha \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \frac{\hbar}{2} \sqrt{n}$$

And for $|\varphi_{m-}\rangle$:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\langle m-1, + | - \langle m, - |) \alpha \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a^\dagger + a) \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} S_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|m-1, +\rangle - |m, -\rangle) = -\alpha \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \frac{\hbar}{2} \sqrt{n}$$

So that the total energy difference is just given by:

$$\Delta E (|\varphi_{m+}\rangle) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^3 \alpha^2 n}{8m\omega}}; \quad \Delta E (|\varphi_{m-}\rangle) = -\sqrt{\frac{\hbar^3 \alpha^2 n}{8m\omega}}$$

We must treat the ground state separately, since it is nondegenerate. We must take it out to second order:

$$\Delta E (|0\rangle) = \sum_{p \neq 0} \frac{|\langle \varphi_p^i | H' | 0 \rangle|^2}{-E_p^0}$$

Finding the nonzero values of this, we get:

$$\langle 1, + | H' | 0, - \rangle = \langle 1, - | \alpha \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a^\dagger + a) \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} S_x | 0, - \rangle = \alpha \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

as the only one. Thus:

$$\Delta E (|0\rangle) = \frac{|\alpha \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \frac{\hbar}{2}|^2}{-\hbar\omega} = -\alpha^2 \frac{\hbar^2}{8m\omega^2}$$

At last we get:

$$\Delta E_n \quad \text{amp;} = \quad \text{amp;} -\alpha^2 \frac{\hbar^2}{8m\omega^2}; \quad n = 0$$

$$\text{amp;} = \quad \text{amp;} \begin{cases} \alpha \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^3 n}{8m\omega}} \\ -\alpha \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^3 n}{8m\omega}} \end{cases} \quad \text{nbsp;} ; \quad n > 0$$

where the pair for $n > 0$ indicates the splitting of a degenerate pair.