

Summary

— continuum normalization —
(non. relativistic norm)

$$\hat{H}_{int} = \frac{-e}{m} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{p} - \vec{\mu} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) + \frac{e^2}{2m} \vec{A}^2$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dk \sum_{J,M} (\hat{a}_{kJM}^E \hat{H}_{kJM}^E + \hat{a}_{kJM}^M \hat{H}_{kJM}^M + h.c.) \quad [\text{Absorption displayed}]$$

$$\hat{H}_{kJM}^{E \text{ or } M} = \underbrace{(-i) i^J}_{\text{only for } M} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi c(J+1)k^{2J+1}}{\pi J(2J+1)!!^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0}} \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{J,M}^{E \text{ or } M}$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{JM}^E = e r^J Y_J^M(\Omega) + \dots \quad \leftarrow \text{corrections to Siegert's theorem.}$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{JM}^M = \frac{e}{2mc} \left(\frac{2}{J+1} \vec{L} + g \vec{S} \right) \cdot \underbrace{\vec{\nabla} (r^J Y_J^M(\Omega))}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{J(2J+1)}} r^{J-1} \vec{V}_{J,M}^{J-1}(\Omega)}$$

Case $J=1$: Dipole transition (absorption)

$$\hat{H}_{k1M}^{E \text{ or } M} = \underbrace{(-i)}_{\text{for } M} i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c k^3}{\pi}} \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0}} \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{1,M}^{E \text{ or } M}$$

spherical basis:

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{1,M}^E = e r Y_1^M(\Omega)$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{1,M}^M = \frac{1}{2mc} e (\vec{L} + g \vec{S}) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \vec{E}_{\lambda=M}$$

cartesian basis:

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}^E = e \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \vec{x} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \vec{d}$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}^M \stackrel{(?)}{=} \frac{e}{2mc} (\vec{L} + g \vec{S})$$