

Exterior Complex Scaling and the AC-Stark Effect in a Coulomb Field

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Abstract. By means of the exterior complex scaling of B. Simon an existence proof of resonances is given for the time-dependent Schrödinger equation

$$i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = (-\Delta + V + \mu x_1 \cos \omega t) \psi,$$

where V belongs to a class of potentials which includes the Coulomb one. The resonance width is given by the Fermi Golden Rule to second order perturbation theory and is nonzero for μ small and almost every ω .

1. Introduction

The time dependent Schrödinger equation

$$i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = (-\Delta + V(x) + \frac{1}{2} \mu x_1 \cos \omega t) \psi \tag{1.1}$$

describes the so-called AC-Stark effect, i.e. the quantum motion of a particle of mass $\frac{1}{2}$, unit charge, coordinates $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ in a potential field $V(x)$ under the action of an oscillating electric field of strength $\frac{1}{2} \mu \cos \omega t$, $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, directed along the x_1 axis. Here $\omega \in \mathbb{R}_+$, and $\hbar = 1$. If V is not only dilation analytic, but also satisfies some extra smoothness assumptions, Yajima [12] has obtained, through a synthesis of Floquet theory and complex scaling, a mathematical justification of the well-known physical picture associated with the time dependent perturbation problem (1.1) (see e.g. [5, 11]).

Let us describe in some detail the results of [12], because the purpose of this paper is to extend the main one, i.e. the existence of resonances, to a class of potentials sufficiently general to include the Coulomb one. Setting, as in [3]:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(t, x) &= T(t)v(t, x), \\ (T(t)f)(x) &= e^{-i(\omega^{-1} \mu x_1 \sin \omega t - 16 \mu^{-2} \omega^{-3} \sin 2\omega t + 8 \mu^2 \omega^{-2} t)} f(x_1 - \mu \omega^{-2} \cos \omega t, x_2, x_3), \end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

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