

Title: PSI Special Lecture - Bill Unruh

Date: Sep 24, 2010 01:30 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/10090106>

Abstract:

PERIMETER  INSTITUTE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS

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$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \phi = 0$$

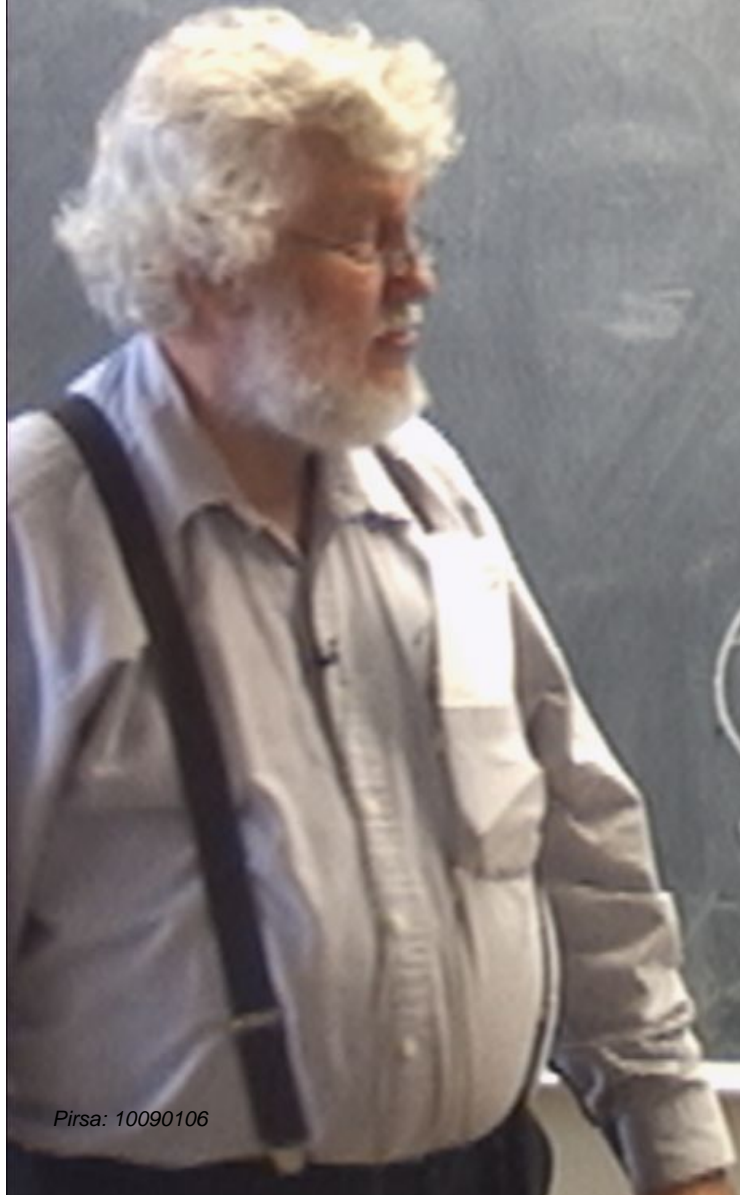
$$\phi = e^{i(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x})}$$

$$\phi$$

$$\left(\partial_t^2 - \partial_x^2 - \partial_y^2 \right) \phi = 0$$

$$\phi = e^{i(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})}$$

$$a_{\vec{k}} |0\rangle = 0 \quad a_{\vec{k}}^\dagger |0\rangle$$



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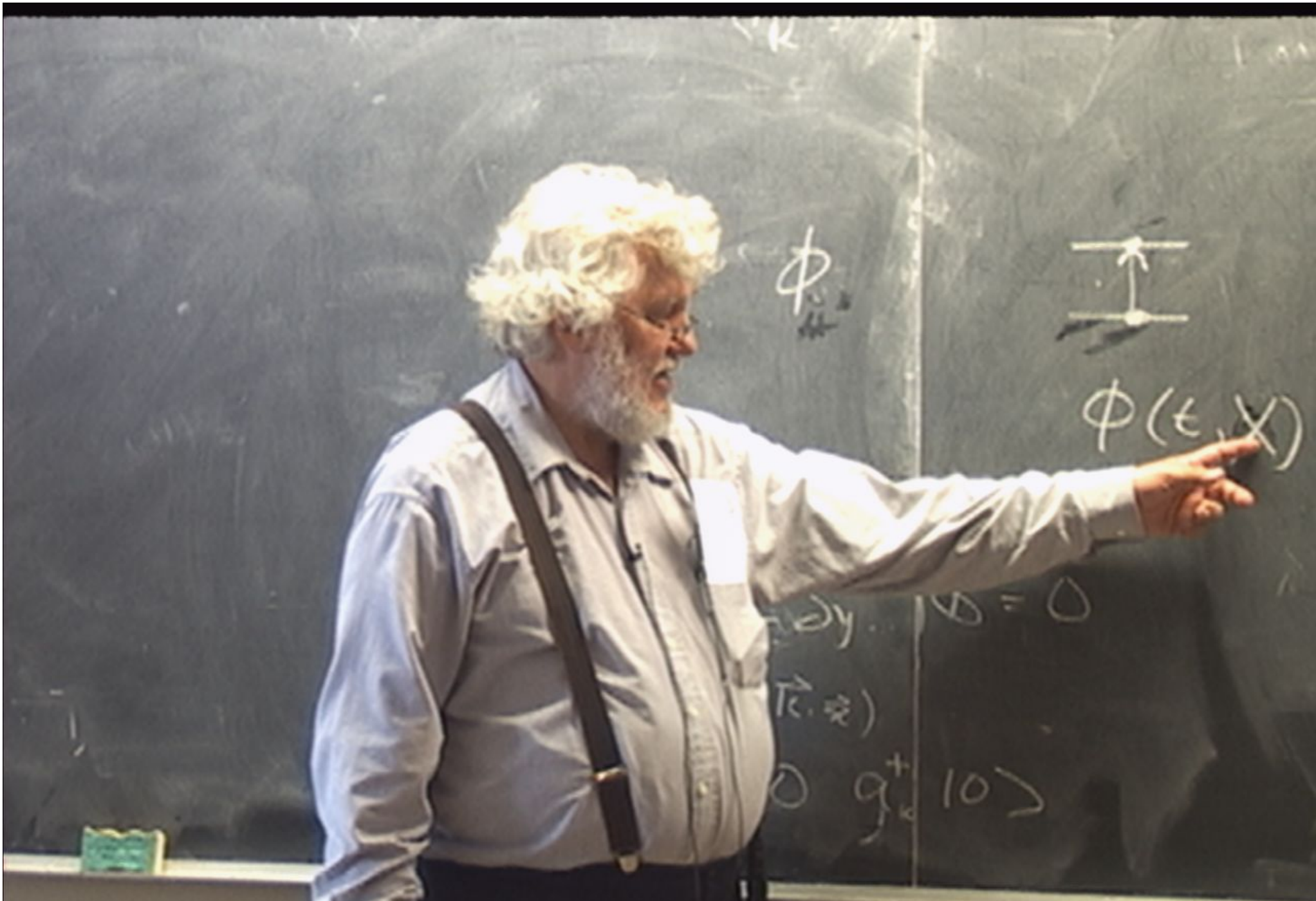


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$$\left(\partial_t^2 - \partial_x^2 - \partial_y^2 \right) \phi = 0$$

$$\phi = e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})}$$

$$a_{\vec{k}} |0\rangle = 0 \quad a_{\vec{k}}^+ |0\rangle$$





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$\phi(t, X)$

$(a_i^+)^n |0\rangle$
 $\sqrt{n!}$

$$\partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2 \quad \phi = 0$$

$(t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})$

$\phi = 0 \quad a_i^+ |0\rangle$

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$$\frac{(a_+^n)^m}{\sqrt{n!}}$$

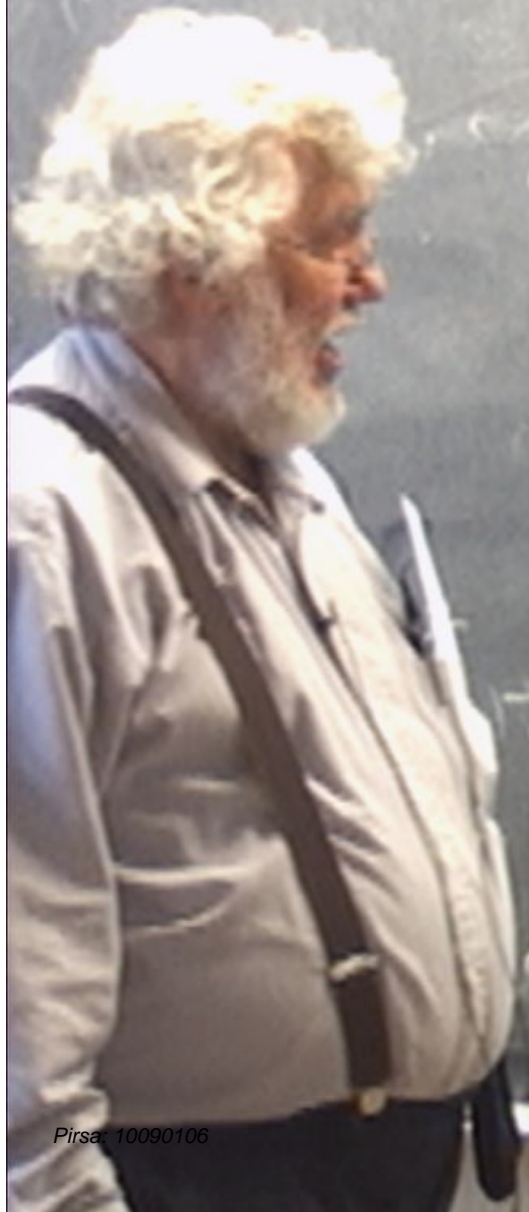
 $|0\rangle$ $\phi(t, X)$ ϕ

$$\nabla_x^2 + \nabla_y^2$$

 $\phi = 0$

$$i(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})$$

$$a_{\vec{k}} |0\rangle = 0 \quad a_{\vec{k}}^+ |0\rangle$$



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$\phi(\epsilon, X)$

$(a_+)^m$
 $\sqrt{n!}$

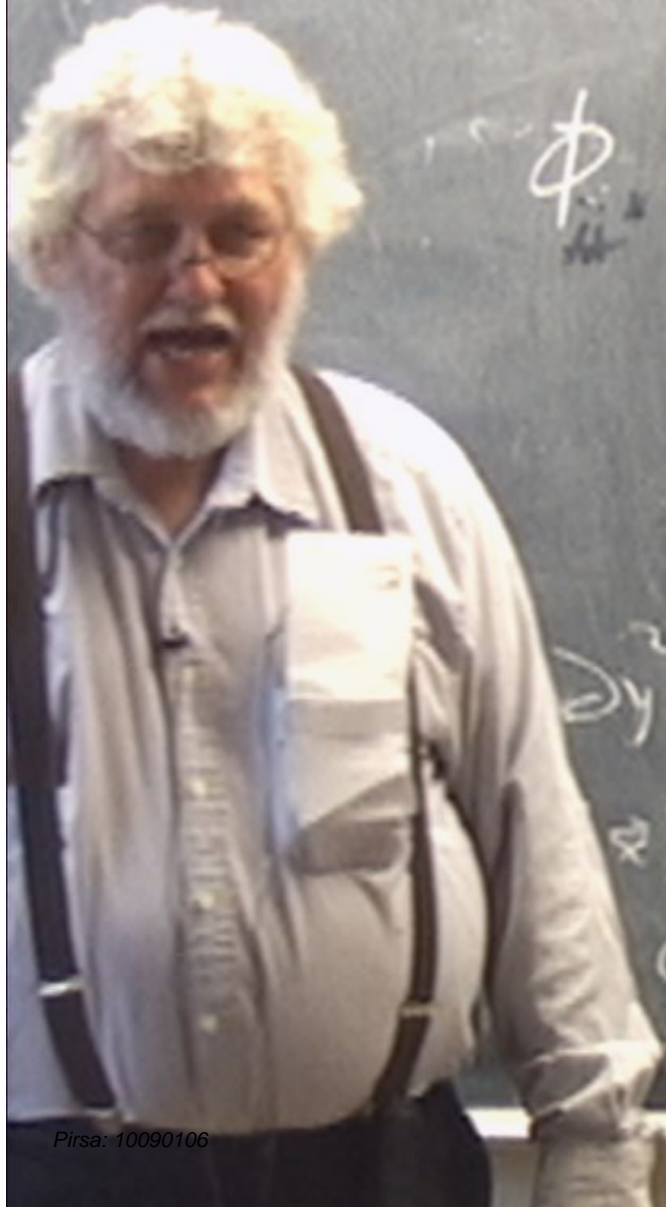
$|0\rangle$

$\vec{X}(\tau), T(\tau)$

$\partial_y^2 \phi = 0$

$\vec{r}(\tau)$

$|0\rangle$



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$$\frac{(a^\dagger)^n}{\sqrt{n!}}$$

$|0\rangle$

$$\phi(t, X)$$

$$\vec{X}(\tau), T(\tau)$$

$$t = \frac{1}{a} \sinh a\tau$$

$$x = \frac{1}{a} \cosh a\tau$$

$$\phi = 0$$

$$\partial_y^2$$

x

$a^\dagger |0\rangle$

