Title: TBA

Date: Apr 10, 2015 04:45 PM

URL: http://pirsa.org/15040110

Abstract:

0709.1483

$\boxed{1+1}$

$$F(i\partial_t, -i\partial_x)\,\phi(t,x) = J(t,x)$$

$$\Longrightarrow \quad \phi(t,x) = \int dt'\,dx'\,G(t-t', x-x')\,J(t',x')$$

$$F \cdot G = \delta(t)\,\delta(x)$$

retarded (causality):

$$G_R(t<0, x) = 0$$

QFT: $$G_R(t,x) = \langle\alpha|[\hat{\phi}(t,x), \hat{\phi}(0)]|\alpha\rangle$$

$|\alpha\rangle$

$$S \to S + \int \hat{\phi}(x) J(x)\, d^2x$$

$$\langle \alpha | \hat{\phi} | \alpha \rangle_J = \int dt' dx' \, G_R(x - x', t - t') \, J(x', t') + \mathcal{O}(J^2)$$

retarded (causality):

$$G_R(t<0, x) = 0$$

QFT:

$$G_R(t,x) = \langle\alpha|[\hat{\phi}(t,x), \hat{\phi}(0)]|\alpha\rangle\,\theta(t)$$

$|\alpha\rangle$

$$S \to S + \int \hat{\phi}(x) J(x)\, d^2x$$

$$\langle \alpha | \hat{\phi} | \alpha \rangle_J = \int dt'\, dx'\, G_R(x-x', t-t')\, J(x', t') + O(J^2)$$

$$\tilde{G}_R(\omega, x) \equiv \int_0^\infty dt\, e^{i\omega t}\, G_R(t, x)$$

assume:

Stability: $G_R(t, x) \lesssim e^{t} \quad t \to \infty$

$\mathrm{Im}(\omega) > 0$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \tilde{G}(\omega, x) = \int_0^\infty dt\,(it)\,e^{i\omega t}\, G_R(x,t)$$

$= \text{finite} \quad \text{for } \mathrm{Im}(\omega) > 0$

$\Longrightarrow \tilde{G}(\omega, x)$ analytic " "

$$\tilde{\tilde{G}}_R(\omega, p) = \int dx\, dt\, e^{+i\omega t - ipx}\, G_R(t, x)$$

$\Rightarrow$ analytic in ω for real p, $\mathrm{Im}(\omega) > 0$

$$\tilde{\tilde{G}}_R(\omega, p) = \int_0^\infty dx\, dt\, e^{+i\omega t - ipx} G_R(t, x)$$

$\Rightarrow$ analytic in ω for real p, $\mathrm{Im}(\omega) > 0$

- Subluminality $G_R(t, x) = 0$ for $|x| > t$

$$\tilde{\tilde{G}}_R(\omega, p) = \int_0^\infty dt \int_{-t}^{t} dx\, e^{+i\omega t - ipx} G_R(t, x)$$

$\Rightarrow \quad \tilde{\tilde{G}}_R(\omega, p)$ analytic in ω & p for $\boxed{\mathrm{Im}(\omega) > |\mathrm{Im}(p)|}$

Ex: (1) $F(\omega, p) = n^2(\omega)\omega^2 - p^2$

$$\int d\omega\, dp\; \phi^*(\omega, p)\left(n^2(\omega)\omega^2 - p^2\right)\phi(\omega, p)$$

Causality: $\Longrightarrow$ $n(\omega)$ analytic $\mathrm{Im}(\omega) > 0$

assume: 1) $n(\omega) \to 1$ for $\omega \to \infty$ (complex)

2) $\omega\, \mathrm{Im}(n(\omega)) > 0$ for real ω

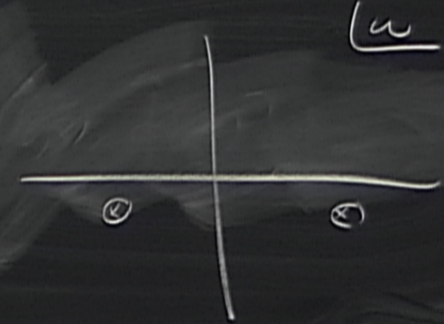
$\Longrightarrow$ $G_R(t, x)$ $|x| > t$ Subluminality!

(2) $F(\omega,p) = \omega^2 - f(p^2)$

$$S \sim \int d\omega\, dp\; \phi^*(\omega,p)\,(\omega^2 - f(p^2))\,\phi(\omega,p)$$

- causality automatic

$$\tilde{\tilde{G}}_R(\omega,p) = \frac{1}{(\omega+i\varepsilon)^2 - f(p^2)}$$



② $F(\omega,p) = \omega^2 - f(p^2)$

$$S \sim \int d\omega\, dp\; \phi^*(\omega,p)\,(\omega^2 - f(p^2))\,\phi(\omega,p)$$

- causality automatic

$$\tilde{\tilde{G}}_R(\omega,p) = \frac{1}{(\omega+i\varepsilon)^2 - f(p^2)}$$

- Subluminality: $\dfrac{1}{\omega^2 - f(p^2)}$ analytic $\mathrm{Im}(\omega) > |\mathrm{Im}(p)|$

$\Rightarrow f(p^2)$ analytic for all $p \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\tilde{G}(t,p) = -\vartheta(t)\,\frac{\sin(\sqrt{f}\,t)}{\sqrt{f}}$$

assume: $\tilde{G}(t,p)$ exponentially bounded in p

$$\Longrightarrow \quad f(p^2) \sim p^2 \text{ at most}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \quad \boxed{f(p^2) = a p^2 + b p + \underset{m^2}{\underset{\uparrow}{c}}}$$

$$F_1(\omega, p) = n^2(\omega)\,\omega^2 - p^2$$

$$F_2(\omega, p) = \omega^2 - f(p^2)$$

$$\omega^2 - f(p^2) = 0$$

Concrete example:

$$F_2(\omega, p) = \omega^2 - \frac{p^4}{p^2+1}$$

Causal,
Stable,
Superluminal

$$F_1(\omega, p) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\omega^2 + \omega\sqrt{4+\omega^2}\right) - p^2$$

$$= n^2(\omega)\,\omega^2 - p^2$$

$$n^2(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\omega^2}\left(\omega^2 + \omega\sqrt{4+\omega^2}\right)$$

branch cut in upper half plane.

$n(\omega) = \sqrt{n^2(\omega)} \implies$ <u>not causal</u>

$$\left.\begin{aligned} F_1(\omega, p) &= n^2(\omega)\,\omega^2 - p^2 \\ F_2(\omega, p) &= \omega^2 - f(p^2) \end{aligned}\right\}\ \text{Same } \underline{\text{free solutions}}$$

$$\omega^2 - f(p^2) = 0$$

Concrete example:

$$F_2(\omega, p) = \omega^2 - \frac{p^4}{p^2+1}$$

Causal,
Stable,
Superluminal