

Title: PSI 2018/2019 - Explorations in Quantum Information - Lecture 7

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Collection: PSI 2018/2019 - Explorations in Quantum Information (Martin-Martinez)

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(pull-back of) Wightman (two-point) function. $W(z, z') =$
 $\uparrow$ is

KMS (of temp $T = \frac{1}{\beta}$)
 w.r.t ∂_z (four-velocity
 associated to trajectory
 $(t(z), \vec{x}(z))$)

Stationarity: $W(z, z') = W(\Delta z)$
 Holomorphicity in the strip $0 \leq \text{Im} z \leq \beta$
 of $W(z)$
 Complex anti-periodicity: $W(\Delta z + i\beta) = -W(\Delta z)$

two-point) function. $W(z, z') = \langle \hat{\phi}(t(z), \vec{x}(z)) \hat{\phi}(t(z'), \vec{x}(z')) \rangle_{\hat{\phi}}$

Stationarity: $W(z, z') = W(\Delta z)$

Holomorphicity in the strip $0 \leq \text{Im} z \leq \beta$
of $W(z)$

Complex anti-periodicity: $W(\Delta z + i\beta) = W(-\Delta z)$

Response of a particle detectors to stationary states (equilibrium)

σ = duration of the interaction

Let us define

$$\chi\left(\frac{z}{\sigma}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \tilde{\chi}(u) e^{\frac{izu}{\sigma}}$$

$$\chi\left(\frac{z'}{\sigma}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du' \tilde{\chi}^*(u') e^{-\frac{iz'u'}{\sigma}}$$

$$\tilde{F}^i(\Omega, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du' \tilde{\chi}(u)$$

if $\tilde{\rho}$ is stationary $\Rightarrow W(z, z') = W(z', z)$

$$\tilde{F}^i(\Omega, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\sigma}$$

stationary states (equilibration)

$$P^\pm = \lambda^2 \sigma \hat{\mathcal{P}}^\mp(\pm\Omega, \sigma); \hat{\mathcal{P}}^\mp(\Omega, \sigma) := \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz' \chi(z) \chi(z')$$

$$\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du' \tilde{\chi}(u) \tilde{\chi}^*(u') W(z, z') e^{i[(\Omega + \frac{u}{\sigma})z - (\Omega + \frac{u'}{\sigma})z']}$$

stationary $\Rightarrow W(z, z') = W(z - z') \rightarrow$ change of var: $\begin{matrix} u = z + z' \\ v = z - z' \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} z = \frac{u+v}{2} \\ z' = \frac{u-v}{2} \end{matrix}$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du'' \tilde{\chi}(u) \tilde{\chi}^*(u') W(v) e^{\frac{i}{2}(\Omega + \frac{u}{\sigma})v} e^{\frac{i}{2\sigma}(u - u')u}$$

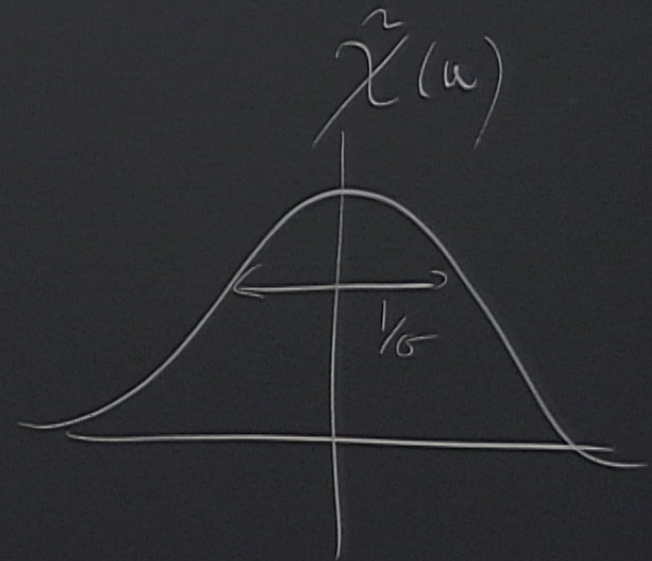
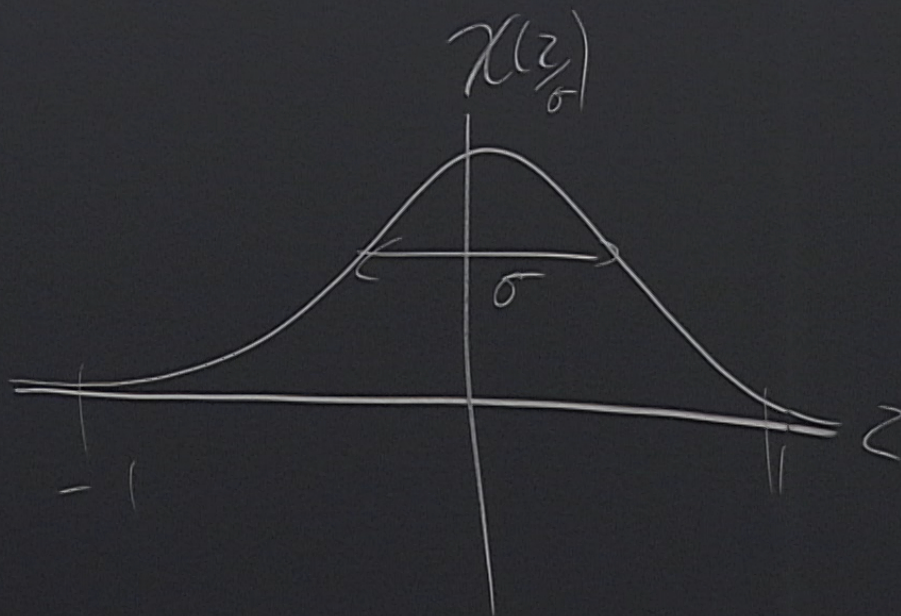
$$D^{\pm} = \lambda^2 \sigma \tilde{J}^{\mp}(\pm \Omega, \sigma) ; \tilde{J}^{-1}(\Omega, \sigma) := \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz' \chi(\frac{z}{\sigma}) \chi(\frac{z'}{\sigma}) W(z, z') e^{i\Omega(z-z')}$$

$$[z, z'] e^{i\left[\left(\Omega + \frac{w}{\sigma}\right)z - \left(\Omega + \frac{w'}{\sigma}\right)z'\right]}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{change of var: } \begin{aligned} \mu &= z + z' \\ \nu &= z - z' \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} z &= \frac{\mu + \nu}{2} \\ z' &= \frac{\mu - \nu}{2} \end{aligned}$$

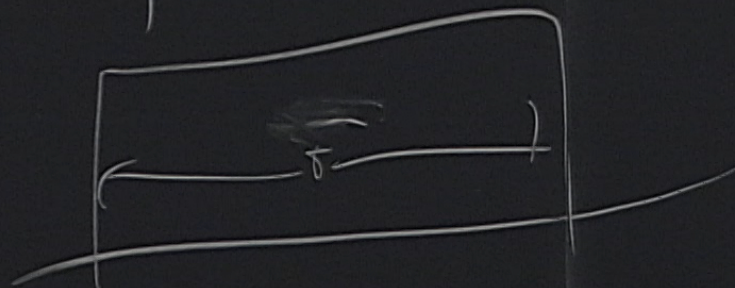
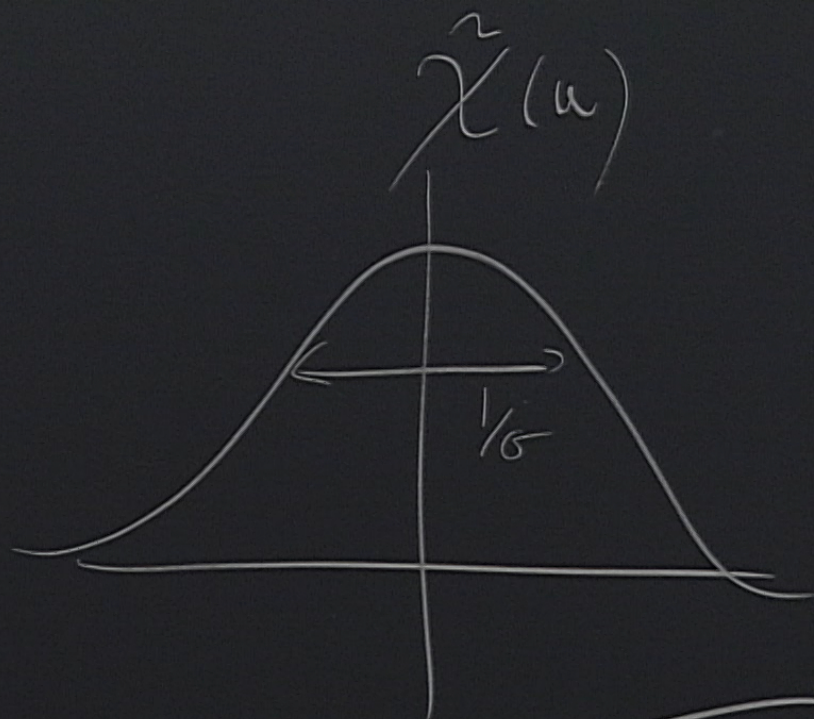
$$(v) e^{\frac{i}{2}\left(\Omega + \frac{w}{\sigma}\right)\nu} e^{\frac{i}{2\sigma}(w - w')\mu}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(1 + \frac{w}{\sigma}\right) \sqrt{e^{\frac{i}{2\sigma}(w-w')M}} \\
 & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dM \, e^{\frac{i}{2\sigma}(w-w')M} = 2\pi\sigma \delta\left(\frac{1}{2\sigma}(w-w')\right) = 4\pi\sigma \delta(w-w')
 \end{aligned}$$



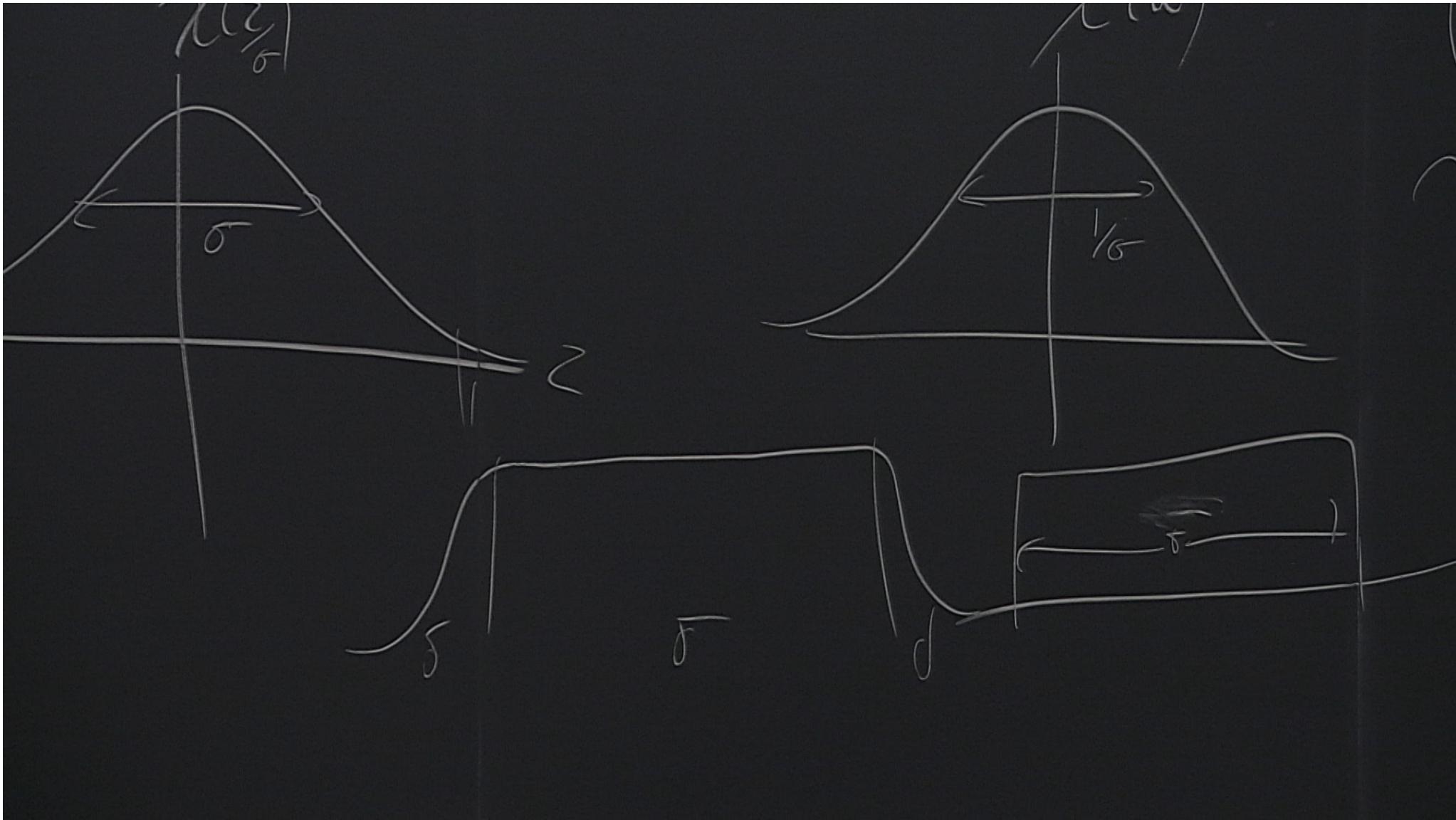
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega |\hat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 \hat{X}\left(n + \frac{\omega}{\sigma}\right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Suppressed} \\ \text{for } |\omega| \gg \frac{1}{\sigma} \end{array} \quad \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\sim 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega |\hat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 \hat{X}(n) = 2\pi \hat{X}(n) \|\hat{\chi}(\omega)\|_2^2 = \hat{X}(n)$$



$$U(t_0, t) =$$

$$\exp\left(-i \int_{t_0}^t dt H(t)\right)$$



if $\hat{p}$ is KMS $\Rightarrow W(\Delta z + i\beta) = W(-\Delta z)$ Fourier

$$\text{ad. lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P^+}{P^-} = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tilde{H}(\Omega, \sigma)}{\tilde{H}(-\Omega, \sigma)} = \frac{\tilde{W}(\Omega)}{\tilde{W}(-\Omega)} = e^{\beta \omega} \quad \text{detailed ba}$$

