



Library Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Mohali



DSpace@IISERMohali / Thesis & Dissertation / Master of Science / MS Dissertation by Int. PhD
/ MS Dissertation by MP-2018

Please use this identifier to cite or link to this item: <http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/3917>

Title:	Semiclassical Methods
Authors:	Sen, Bhim
Keywords:	Quantum system Classical effect
Issue Date:	28-Jul-2021
Publisher:	IISERM
Abstract:	<p>An interesting question that can be asked of a quantum system is whether it can produce a classical effect. We can loosely phrase this as asking whether quantum evolution can produce a "tennis ball". To study this question, we need to explore transition probabilities between an initial state and a final state which is chosen to model the classical effect. In text book quantum mechanics, examples of such classical states are the "coherent states". These have the property that the associated probability is tightly peaked on the corresponding classical trajectory in position space. A classical particle has energies and momenta that are expressed in Joules. In particular, since the quantum energies are usually proportional to \hbar, this implies the coherent states we are interested in have high occupation numbers $N \propto 1/\hbar$. The technical problem we face now is to calculate the transition amplitude between an initial state with small occupation numbers to a final state with very large occupation numbers $N \propto 1/\hbar$. In our work, these transitions are driven by either external sources, which we model as operator insertions at time $t = 0$, or by additional interaction terms in the Hamiltonian. Such transitions have been considered in the literature. For instance, the review [3] describes a procedure to calculate the transition amplitude for the process few \rightarrow many particle production having high energy and large number of particles in the final state. The key aspect is the saddle point approximation to the path integral which describes this amplitude. We therefore adapt the methods in that review to a final state having a single particle with high energy. Subsequently, this idea can be extended to quantum field theory. In this case, the final state will be chosen to be a suitable coherent state of the field theory</p>
URI:	http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/3917
Appears in Collections:	MS Dissertation by MP-2018

Files in This Item:

File	Description	Size	Format	
MS_thesis.pdf		527.77 kB	Adobe PDF	View/Open

Show full item record



Items in DSpace are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved, unless otherwise indicated.