Quantum Tunneling and FIELD Dynamics in Oscillatory Field Theory (OFT)

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Abstract

This paper explores quantum tunneling phenomena within the framework of Oscillatory Field Theory (OFT), reinterpreting tunneling as a FIELD-mediated reconfiguration of energy rather than spatial traversal. Simulations validate the alignment of the FIELD model with observed tunneling phenomena in diodes, Josephson junctions, and quantum dots. The results highlight the FIELD's dynamic role in regulating energy redistribution and oscillatory alignment across scales.

1. Introduction

1.1 Classical View of Tunneling

- Quantum tunneling is traditionally described as a particle's wavefunction penetrating a potential barrier.
- Tunneling probabilities are governed by decay constants: P_{tunnel} \propto e^{-2 \kappa d} \\] Where \(\kappa = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V - E)}{\hbar^2}} \).

1.2 FIELD Interpretation in OFT

- In OFT, tunneling is reinterpreted as FIELD-mediated energy reconfiguration.
- Key principles:
  - **Barrier**: Represents an oscillatory mismatch in the FIELD, requiring energy redistribution.
  - **Transition**: FIELD tension realigns oscillatory dynamics to stabilize the particle at a new node.

2. Tunneling in Diodes: Current vs. Voltage

2.1 Simulation Setup

- **Barrier Properties**:
  - Height: V=1.0V = 1.0.
  - Width: d=2.0d = 2.0.
- **FIELD Tension**: Governs tunneling probability: Ptunnel∝e−α∇E⋅d.]P_{tunnel} \propto e^{-\alpha \nabla E \cdot d}. \\]
- Simulated tunneling current: I∝Ptunnel⋅V.]I \propto P_{tunnel} \cdot V. \\]

```
voltages = np.linspace(0, 1, 100)
tunneling_probabilities = np.exp(-alpha * barrier_width * np.sqrt(barrier_height - voltages.clip(0)))
current = tunneling_probabilities * voltages
plt.plot(voltages, current)
```

2.2 Results

Current increases exponentially with applied voltage, aligning with observed diode characteristics.

3. Josephson Junctions: Phase-Dependent Oscillations

3.1 Simulation Setup

Phase Difference: Oscillations depend on phase alignment between superconducting nodes.
FIELD Tension: Regulates current amplitude: $I \propto \sin(\phi) \cdot e^{-T_{FIELD} \cdot |\phi - \pi|}$.]I \propto \sin(\phi) \cdot e^{-T_{FIELD} \cdot |\phi - \pi|}. \\]

```
phase_difference = np.linspace(0, 2 * np.pi, 500)
josephson_current = critical_current * np.sin(phase_difference) * np.exp(-
FIELD_tension * np.abs(phase_difference - np.pi))
plt.plot(phase_difference, josephson_current)
```

3.2 Results

Current oscillates with phase difference, peaking at $\phi = \pi$\phi = \pi, consistent with experimental observations.

4. Quantum Dots: Discrete Energy Transitions

4.1 Simulation Setup

Quantum Dot Properties:
- Discrete energy levels.
- Barrier heights between dots.

FIELD Dynamics:
- Tunneling occurs as FIELD reconfigures energy between nodes.

```
tunneling_probabilities = np.exp(-FIELD_tension * barrier_heights)
energy_levels = np.linspace(1.0, 3.0, num_dots)
plt.arrow(dot_positions[i], energy_levels[i], ...)
```

4.2 Results

FIELD-mediated tunneling aligns with discrete transitions observed in quantum dot systems.

5. Conclusions

FIELD Reconfiguration:
- Tunneling is a direct energy redistribution facilitated by the FIELD, removing the need for spatial traversal.

Experimental Alignment:
- FIELD simulations align with observed behaviors in diodes, Josephson junctions, and quantum dots.

Future Directions:

Extend FIELD modeling to complex tunneling systems and multi-node interactions.

References

1. Foundational papers on Oscillatory Field Theory.
2. Experimental studies on tunneling phenomena in diodes and Josephson junctions.
3. Quantum dot research on discrete energy transitions.