

# Statement of Purpose

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Fascinated by the idea that the laws of nature are discovered by people, as a child I wanted to become a scientist. Upon growing up, my interest shifted to building simple robots that can help do everyday chores. The construction involved programming, electronics and assembling mechanical parts. Upon learning physics and doing questions from books like Irodov, I became interested in physics again. It was however only after coming to IISER, my second home, that I took seriously the idea of becoming a scientist.

Initially we're taught all the basic sciences plus pure math. I developed a taste for abstract mathematics during that time. My first subject for exploration was group theory and symmetry. I also looked at knot theory at the time and was surprised to learn its relation to quantum computation and elementary physics. I learnt eventually that while mathematics was fascinating in its own right, I missed physics, the connection to reality. That *my equations describe nature*, I realised was rather important for me.

I spent the following summer constructing an experiment whose objective was to study the dynamics of spins on a lattice. Having enough experience with robotics, this project wasn't all that challenging in terms of novelty and learning, even though it took a lot of effort. By the end of it, I was convinced that while constructing physics experiments, there's not too much focus on physics itself. I learnt that I really *wish to explore theoretical physics* in my future projects.

By this time, I had chosen physics as my major. Physics had never ceased to surprise me, but with solid state physics, fluid mechanics, quantum computation, quantum field theory (QFT) and gauge theories, the standard model & beyond, the excitement pinnacled.

In my major years, I spent the first summer exploring the simulation of quantum physics on a quantum computer. This was fascinating for I had independently discovered a small simulation protocol, that extended the pure state simulation to that of a mixed state. That for me, was the first novel construction of its type. However towards the end of it, I felt that I wasn't doing physics. I wanted to work on *finding new laws of nature*.

In the next summer, I was awarded the DAAD-WISE scholarship to work in Germany. While applying, I was confused between quantum gravity and quantum optics & foundations. I chose the latter for I felt it is experimentally more accessible, that our results could at least be verified within our lifetime. I was able to make some progress and construct a new extension of the Bell test<sup>1</sup>. In addition to this, I learnt about Bohmian Mechanics (BM) which is a deterministic theory that describes the same phenomena that Quantum Mechanics does. While I was not disappointed with my progress and had learnt about exciting research directions such as the No-Signalling principle/PR-box and information causality, I somehow *missed the richness of the remaining physics*.

For my master's thesis, I decided to explore BM, a theory in which observers play no fundamental role. This I felt might eventually make interpretation of 'quantum spacetime' more meaningful as a concept. For the thesis though, I'm focusing on a more specific problem, viz. seeing how BM could be consistent with contextuality; more precisely, I want to see how a theory deterministic in position & momentum (q,p) can be consistent with a quantum mechanics' test that says (q,p) must be contextual, if at all they're deterministic. This would show the relation between non-locality and contextuality in the continuous variable regime, which isn't yet properly understood and is of considerable interest. The larger goal is to see how spin like discrete degrees of freedom are fundamentally different from (q,p). Perhaps this would suggest an appropriate understanding of it's extension to QFTs and quantum gravity (QG).

I haven't had any formal courses in QG and therefore perhaps naively so, I'm more inclined towards the loop quantum gravity (LQG) approach, as opposed to string theory, which also aims a unification, unlike the former. I have gleaned that the dynamics of LQG is the current active area of research with hamiltonian formulations and the spin foam alternative being among the studied approaches. I don't suppose I can formulate a research problem at the moment for my lack of knowledge about the area, however I hope that my past work supports my application to a PhD in this exciting field. The known applications to cosmology could perhaps be a starting point. Interestingly, recently BM was applied to cosmology as a test to distinguish it from QM.

Penn State has a vibrant group, consisting of various erudite researchers, such as Dr. Eugenio Bianchi, the pioneer of LQG, Prof. Abhay Ashtekar and that of Loop Quantum Cosmology, Prof. Martin Bojowald. With mavericks like Prof. Murat Gunaydin, pushing the limits of string theory, the Center for Fundamental Theory at Penn State, is a dream destination that will facilitate investigation of this simultaneously elusive and ecstatic subject, for any serious student.

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<sup>1</sup>A. S. Arora, A. Asadian. *Proposal for a macroscopic test of local realism with phase-space measurements*. Phys. Rev. A **92**, 062107.