Institute Lecture

Quantum Mechanics Without Particles

Professor Subir Sachdev
Department of Physics, Harvard University

Tuesday, 21st January, 2014, Time: 6.00 PM, Venue: L-17, Lecture Hall Complex

Abstract

Quantum mechanics provides a thorough understanding of the physical properties of most common metals, insulators, and superconductors. Even though we cannot solve the Schrödinger equation for $10^{23}$ particles, we are able to make progress because the electrons move essentially independent of each other. However, in many modern materials, and particularly in the high temperature superconductors, there are important regimes where the independent-electron paradigm breaks down, and we have to deal with wave functions in which all the electrons are entangled with each other in a non-local manner. Understanding such quantum states, in which no particle-like excitations can be identified, is a major theoretical challenge. In this talk, we will describe recent progress in this field using quantum field theory, string theory, and computer simulations. These advances shed light on many of the puzzling features of phase diagrams of the high temperature superconductors.

About the speaker

Prof. Subir Sachdev is a distinguished condensed matter physicist. He is very well known for his research on quantum phase transitions, and its application to a variety of quantum materials, such as the high temperature superconductors. His book "Quantum Phase Transitions" (Cambridge University Press) has formed the basis of much subsequent research. More recently, he pioneered the application of string theory to the study of quantum phase transitions in condensed matter physics, such as the superfluid-insulator transition of bosons moving in a lattice. These methods of string theory have since been extended by Prof. Sachdev and others, to novel metallic states of interacting fermions similar to those found in many modern materials.

Prof. Sachdev was educated in India and studied for one year at IIT Delhi, before attending MIT and Harvard, where he obtained his Ph.D. degree in theoretical physics. He held professional positions at Bell Labs (1985–1987) and at Yale University (1987–2005), where he was a Professor of Physics, before returning to Harvard. He received the LeRoy Apker Award in 1982. He is a Fellow of the American Physical Society and has several other honors. He held Lorentz Chair, Instituut-Lorentz, Leiden University in 2012; Distinguished Research Chair, Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics since 2009. He became John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellow in 2003 and Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Fellow in February 1989.

Tea at 5.45 PM

Ajit Kumar Chaturvedi
Dean of Research and Development
IIT Kanpur

All interested are welcome.
equations of quantum mechanics, without being concerned with the full theory itself. In some recent work [7, 8, 9, 10] we have shown that the relativistic propagator for a free particle in 1+1 dimensions can be obtained from considerations of the statistics of random walks in space and time without resorting to formal analytic continuation. Although the non-relativistic version of this follows in the appropriate limit we will here unite the two. Not quantum mechanics, but a classical, many-particle simulation of it. First let us sketch the form of the dū–eusive propagator as it evolves from the lattice. Each particle on the lattice faces a binary decision at each time step. As is known, quantum mechanics says that any one-particle time-dependent (normalized to unit) solution to the Schrödinger equation should be consi–ered as a counterpart to the one-particle classical trajectory described by the equations of classical mechanics. However, in the case of entangled states this rule becomes erroneous. Indeed, a particle, as an indivisible object, cannot simultaneously take part in two (or several) alternative processes. This means that its quantum trajectory may be presented only by an elementary time-dependent state. Only such state may serve as a counterpart For starters, quantum mechanics does not describe the creation or annihilation of particles at all. For that, you need quantum field theory. And energy is still conserved under quantum field theory, so particles cannot just appear or disappear on a permanent basis. How I recall Victor putting it is that the Universe can “embezzle from the energy bank” as long as the energy is put back before anybody notices. Quantum field theory seems to have “virtual particles”, but recall that this is a different theory, and also such “virtual particles” or whatever you call them give an error in the cosmological constant of 120 orders of magnitude, so it is not right to say these particles that we cannot detect actually exist.