

David Blaschke

Introduction

Symmetry Breaking Temperature Density Strong Fields

Particle Production Schwinger Kinetics

Applications Lasers Astrophysics

Perspectives

Projects

## Advanced Quantum Mechanics Macroscopic Quantum Effects: from Laboratory to Stars

#### David Blaschke

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Lectures for PhD students, Winter Semester 2006/2007



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### 1 Introduction

## 2 Symmetry Breaking and Restoration

- High Temperatures
- High Densities
- Strong Fields

## 3 Problem: Particle Production

- Schwinger mechanism
- Kinetic equation for particle production

### 4 Applications

- Optical and X-ray Laser Experiments
- Compact Astrophysical Objects
- 5 Perspectives
- 6 Projects





## Introduction to scientific background

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## Academic tradition

- Bogoliubov
  - Shirkov
  - Zubarev
    - Röpke
    - Smolyansky
    - Tavkhelidze

RIP	<b>Bogoliubov Laboratory of</b>
2	Theoretical Physics



### Textbooks

- Bogoliubov/ Shirkov: Quantum Field Theory (1959)
- Zubarev/Morozov/Röpke: Statistical Mechanics of Nonequilibrium Processes (1996)



## Symmetry Breaking and Restoration

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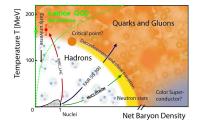
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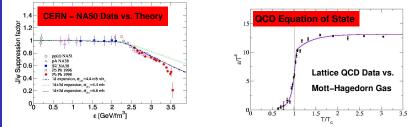
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## High Temperature

- Deconfinement at  $T_c \sim T_H$
- Strongly interacting QGP in Heavy ion collisions
- Signal:  $J/\psi$  suppression





Blaschke, Bugaev: Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 53 (2004) 197



## Symmetry Breaking and Restoratoion

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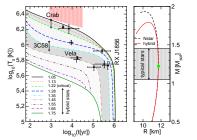
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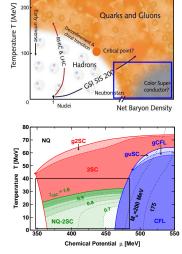
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## High Densities

- Quark matter phases at 3-5 nuclear densities
- Color superconductivity
- Interiors of Compact Stars
- Cooling of Compact Stars





Blaschke, Grigorian, Voskresensky: Phys. Rev. C71 (2005) 045801



## New: Pair Creation in Strong Fields

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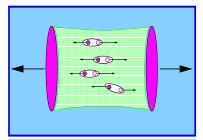
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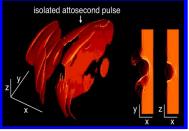
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- Heavy Ion Collisions
- Magnetars:  $B \sim 10^{15} G$
- Optical and X-Ray Lasers:  $E{\sim}\;10^{15}\div10^{17}\;V/m$





Extreme Light Infrastructure (Project)



Artist view of a Magnetar (NASA)



## Schwinger mechanism for pair production

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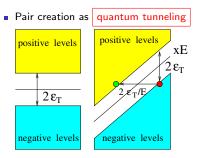
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Schwinger result for pair production rate

$$\frac{dN}{d^3xdt} = \frac{(eE)^2}{4\pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \exp\left(-n\pi \frac{E_{\text{crit}}}{E}\right)$$

 J. Schwinger: On Gauge Invariance and Vacuum Polarization, Phys. Rev. 82 (1951) 664  To 'materialize' a virtual e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup> pair in a constant electric field *E* the separation *d* must be sufficiently large

 $eEd = 2mc^2$ 

Probability for separation *d* as quantum fluctuation

$$P \propto \exp\left(-\frac{d}{\lambda_c}\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{2m^2c^3}{e\hbar E}\right)$$
$$= \exp\left(-\frac{2E_{\rm crit}}{E}\right)$$

Emission sufficient for observation when  $E \sim E_{\rm crit}$ 

$$E_{\rm crit} \equiv \frac{m^2 c^3}{e \hbar} \simeq 1.3 \times 10^{18} {\rm V/m}$$

 For time-dependent fields: Kinetic Equation approach from Quantum Field Theory



## Kinetic fromulation of pair production

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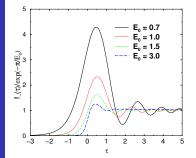
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#### Kinetic equation for the distribution function $f(\bar{P},t) = \langle 0|a_{\bar{P}}^+(t)a_{\bar{P}}(t)|0\rangle$



Schwinger limit (constant field) reproduced

$$f( au o \infty) = \exp\left(rac{-\pi}{E_0}
ight)$$

Schmidt, Blaschke, Smolyansky et al: Non-Markovian effects in strong-field pair creation, Phys. Rev. D 59 (1999) 094005

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{df_{\pm}(\bar{p},t)}{dt} &= \frac{\partial f_{\pm}(\bar{p},t)}{\partial t} + eE(t)\frac{\partial f_{\pm}(\bar{p},t)}{\partial p_{\parallel}(t)} \\ &= \frac{eE(t)\varepsilon_{\perp}}{2\omega^{2}(t)}\int_{-\infty}^{t}dt'\frac{eE(t')\varepsilon_{\perp}}{\omega^{2}(t')} \\ &\times \quad [1\pm 2f_{\pm}(\bar{p},t')]\cos\left[\int_{t'}^{t}d\tau\omega(\tau)\right] \end{aligned}$$

Kinematic momentum  $\bar{p} = (p_1, p_2, p_3 - eA(t))$ ,

Time-dependent Bogoliubov-transformation

$$\begin{aligned} a_{\bar{p}}(t) &= \alpha_{\bar{p}}(t)a_{\bar{p}}(t_0) + \beta_{\bar{p}}(t)b^+_{-\bar{p}}(t_0) \\ b_{\bar{p}}(t) &= \alpha_{-\bar{p}}(t)b_{\bar{p}}(t_0) - \beta_{-\bar{p}}(t)a^+_{-\bar{p}}(t_0) \end{aligned}$$

Anti-commutating field operators

$$\{a_{\bar{p}}(t_0), a^+_{\bar{p}'}(t_0)\} = \{b_{\bar{p}}(t_0), b^+_{\bar{p}'}(t_0)\} = \delta_{\bar{p}, \bar{p}'}$$



## Laser Experiments: Jena Multi-TW Laser

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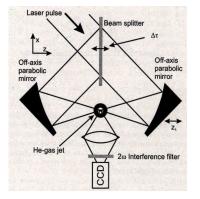
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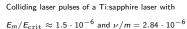
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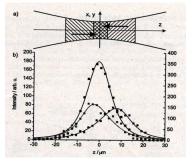
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Laser diagnostic by nonlinear Thomson scattering off e<sup>-</sup> in a He-gas jet Pulse intensity:  $I = 10^{18}$  W/cm<sup>2</sup>, duration:  $\tau_I \sim 80$ fs, wavelength:  $\lambda = 700$  nm,

cross-size:  $z_0 = 9 \mu m$ 

Heinzl, Sauerbrey, Schwoerer, et al, arXiv:hep-ph/0601076 (2006)



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## Laser Experiments: Jena Multi-TW Laser

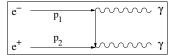
Analytic estimate for  $E_m \ll E_{
m crit}$ ,  $f \ll 1$ 

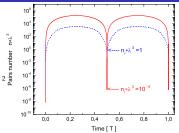
$$\begin{aligned} t) &= \frac{1}{2(2\pi)^3} \int d\mathbf{p} \left( m^2 + p_{\perp}^2 \right) \\ &\times \quad \left| \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \, \frac{eE(t_1)}{\varepsilon^2(t_1)} \exp\left( 2i \int_{t_1}^t dt_2 \varepsilon(t_2) \right) \right| \end{aligned}$$

• Mean pair density (low frequency limit  $\nu \ll m$ )

$$\langle n \rangle \approx 1.6 \times 10^{-3} \frac{(eE)^2}{m} = \left(\frac{m}{\nu}\right)^2 n_r$$

Observable signal: two-photon annihilation!





Number of  $e^+e^-$  pairs in the volume  $\lambda^3$  for a weak field (Jena Ti:AlO<sub>3</sub> laser, solid line) and for near-critical field  $E_m/E_{\rm crit}=0.24,$  $\lambda=0.15$  nm (X-FEL, dashed line).

## Jena Experiment currently performed

Prediction:

5-10 gamma-pairs per laser pulse !

Blaschke, Prozorkevich, Roberts, Schmidt, Smolyansky: PRL 96, 140402 (2006).



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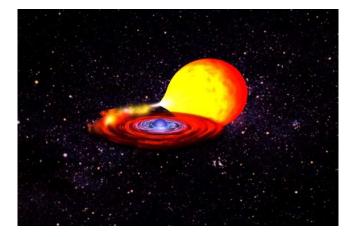
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## Compact stars: X-ray bursts

### A low-mass X-ray binary system





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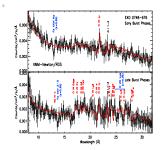
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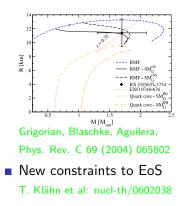
 RXTE observes burst spectra of EXO 0748-676 with redshifted Fe-lines

Compact stars: X-ray bursts

 Quark matter core is not excluded.



 Observation of redshift z=0.35 puts constraints on compactness M/R, i.e. on neutron star EoS



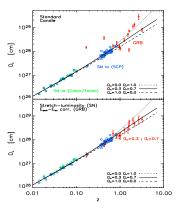


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Astrophysics

GRB's as new 'standard candles' to measure the space-time structure of the Universe

Ghirlanda et al: ApJ 613, L13 (2004)



- Understanding GRB's is a challenge to QFT under extreme conditions!
- Relation to kinetic theory of pair production in strong fields

Ruffini et al: astro-ph/0410233 (2004)

INTEGRAL and SWIFT missions observe GRB's



Gamma-Ray Bursts: Magnetars or Black holes?



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Virtual Institute of the Helmholtz–Association Dense Hadronic Matter and QCD Phase Transition



http://theory.gsi.de/Vir-Institute/

DIAS-TH: Dubna International Advanced School of Theoretical Physics Helmholtz International Summer School

**Dense Matter** 

in

#### Heavy Ion Collisions and Astrophysics

Bogoliubov Laboratory of Theoretical Physics JINR, Dubna, Russia, August 21 – September 1, 2006

#### TOPICS:

Madrons in the Medium Equation of State and Phase Transition Hadron Production in Heuryclom Califican Color Supercondiae Hidly Compase Stars C ORGANIZERS: J. Wambach (GSI, TU Darmstadt D. Blaschke (JINR, GSI)

#### LOCAL ORGANYABRS

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- V. Zhuravley (JINR)
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http://luth.obspm.fr/%7ecarter/CompStar/

# **Physics of Compact Stars**

Proposal for a 6-week Ph.D. training programme ECT\* Trento, Italy September 3 - October 12, 2007

Organizers: D. Blaschke (Wroclaw), J. Pons (Alicante), L. Rezzolla (Potsdam)

\* Compact Star Phenomenology: D. Jones (Southampton), R. Turolla (Padova) \* Physics of the Neutron Star Crust: P. Haensel (Warsaw), P. Pizzochero (Milan) \* EoS for Compet Star Interiors: F. Burgio (Catania), D. Blaschke (Wrocław) \* Neutrino Processes and Cooling: D. Voskresensky (Moscow), D. Page (Mexico) \* Computational Relativistic Astrophysics: L. Rezzolla (Postdam), S. Rosswog (Bremen) \* Supernovae and Protoneutron Stars: M. Liebendoerfer (Basel), J. Pons (Alicunte)

http://www.ect.it



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### First Project:

Projects

Symmetry breaking. Goldstone theorem. Higgs-effect

Second Project:

Bose condensation. Superconductivity. Superfluidity

Third Project:

Pair production in strong fields. Schwinger mechanism

Fourth Project:

Hawking radiation. Unruh effect

Fifth Project:

Confinement of Quarks and Gluons

