Physics Colloquium IPM, Tehran

A mathematician's approach to general relativistic quantum mechanics

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GRQM

 A. S. Tahvildar-Zadeh, "On a zero-gravity limit of Kerr–Newman spacetimes and their electromagnetic fields," *Journal of Mathematical Physics.* 56 042501 (2015) [arXiv:1410.0416].

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- Our question: Do these two theories have a common (mathematical) problem, that can perhaps be addressed by putting them together, like two pieces of the same puzzle?
- Fundamental objects that are highly singular in both gravity and electromagnetism: point mass and point charge.

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Particles as Singularities

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- PS: If you dislike a Weyl theory of matter, just wait five minutes!

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- zGKN = This spacetime + EM fields on it (P. Appell, 1888)

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- The singular ring appears to be positively charged in one sheet, and negatively charged in the other sheet!!

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 Excited states. Numerical approximation. Hyperfine splitting and Lamb shift without QED!
 GROM
 July 20, 2016
 15/29

• Recall: The ring singularity of the zGKN spacetime

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- Our radically new idea: Electron and Positron are not distinct particles but in fact "two different sides of the same coin"
- This resolves the paradox that Dirac's equation "for the electron" also seems to describe "a positron" in many situations, while it is a true one-particle equation.



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- Anti-symmetry of the Dirac Hamiltonian with respect to topo-spin flips gives rise to the *matter-antimatter duality*

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- Model other particles (protons, etc) as singularities of Riemann spaces branched over knots.

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- C is a topo-spin flip!
- Eigenfunctions with positive energy are 99% supported in one sheet, and those with negative energy are 99% supported in the other sheet

Proof of existence of discrete spectrum

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$$\Psi(t, r, \theta, \varphi) = R(r)S(\theta)e^{-i(Et-\kappa\varphi)}$$

 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \cos(\Theta(\theta)/2)e^{+i\Omega(r)/2}\\ \sin(\Theta(\theta)/2)e^{-i\Omega(r)/2}\\ \cos(\Theta(\theta)/2)e^{-i\Omega(r)/2}\\ \sin(\Theta(\theta)/2)e^{+i\Omega(r)/2} \end{array}\right)$

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• $\Psi \in L^2$ iff:
 $\begin{cases} \Omega(-\infty) = -\pi + \cos^{-1}(E), \quad \Omega(\infty) = -\cos^{-1}(E) \\ \Theta(0) = 0, \quad \Theta(\pi) = -\pi. \end{cases}$

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Flows on a finite cylinder



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$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\theta} &= \sin \theta \\ \dot{\Theta} &= -2a\sin\theta\cos\theta\cos\Theta + 2aE\sin^2\theta\sin\Theta - 2\kappa\sin\Theta \\ &+ 2\lambda\sin\theta \\ \begin{cases} \dot{\xi} &= \cos^2\xi \\ \dot{\Omega} &= 2a\sin\xi\cos\Omega + 2\lambda\cos\xi\sin\Omega + 2\gamma\sin\xi\cos\xi \\ &+ 2\kappa\cos^2\xi - 2aE \end{aligned}$$

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• Two equilibrium points on each boundary: $f(x_-) = f(x_+) = 0$ and $g_\mu(x_\pm, y) = 0 \implies y \in \{s_\pm, n_\pm\}$

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Saddle-Saddle connector exists iff the corridor collapses.

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- **a** = 0 iff corridor is empty (i.e. there is a saddle connection.)
- Construction of barriers to prove existence of corridors with given winding number.

Area and Winding Number for Corridors

Working in the universal cover of the cylinder:



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Topology of Nullclines

Orbits must increase while in the shaded region



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Change in Nullcline Topology and Corridor Winding



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Barrier construction



A. Shadi Tahvildar-Zadeh (Rutgers)

• Zero-*G* general relativity is NOT necessarily special relativity, and zero-*G* spacetimes NOT necessarily merely "wavy" perturbations of Minkowski spacetime.

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- Novel proposal: Dirac's equation describes a single "particle / anti-particle" structure: two "topo-spin" states

Summary and Outlook



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

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