Two diploma thesis proposals

Josef Klusoň

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2 Theory of Cosmological Perturbations

Gallilean Transformation of Schrödinger equation

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Gallilean Transformation of Schrödinger equation

• Consider two reference frames:

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$$-\frac{\hbar}{2M}\frac{\partial^2\Psi(x,t)}{\partial^2 x}+W(x,t)\Psi(x,t)=i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi(x,t)$$

How does Ψ transform?

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$$W'(x',t') = W(x,t)$$

• Probability density should be the same in F and F'

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$$f(x,t) = \frac{Mvx - \frac{1}{2}Mv^2t}{\hbar}$$

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Generalization to Curved Space-Time

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• Formulation of Schrödinger equation in Newton-Cartan geometry

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- NC Geometry:

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Basic objects : au_{μ} , $h^{\mu\nu}$, $\hat{\Phi}$

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$$-i\hat{v}^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\psi - \frac{1}{2}i\psi e^{-1}\partial_{\mu}(e\hat{v}^{\mu}) + \frac{1}{2m}e^{-1}\partial_{\mu}(eh^{\mu\nu}\partial_{\nu}\psi) - m\hat{\Phi}\psi = 0$$

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• The main goal would be:

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- Study Schrödinger equation in NC formulation

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- Study Schrödinger equation in NC formulation
- Analyse the meaning of gravity in the Penrose's proposal of the collapse of the wave function.

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$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2(t)d\Sigma_3$$

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What are perturbations?

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Non-trivial task

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- Non-trivial task -since it is necessary to determine proper physical degrees of freedom.
- Important application:

Important application

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Cosmic microwave background, structure formations