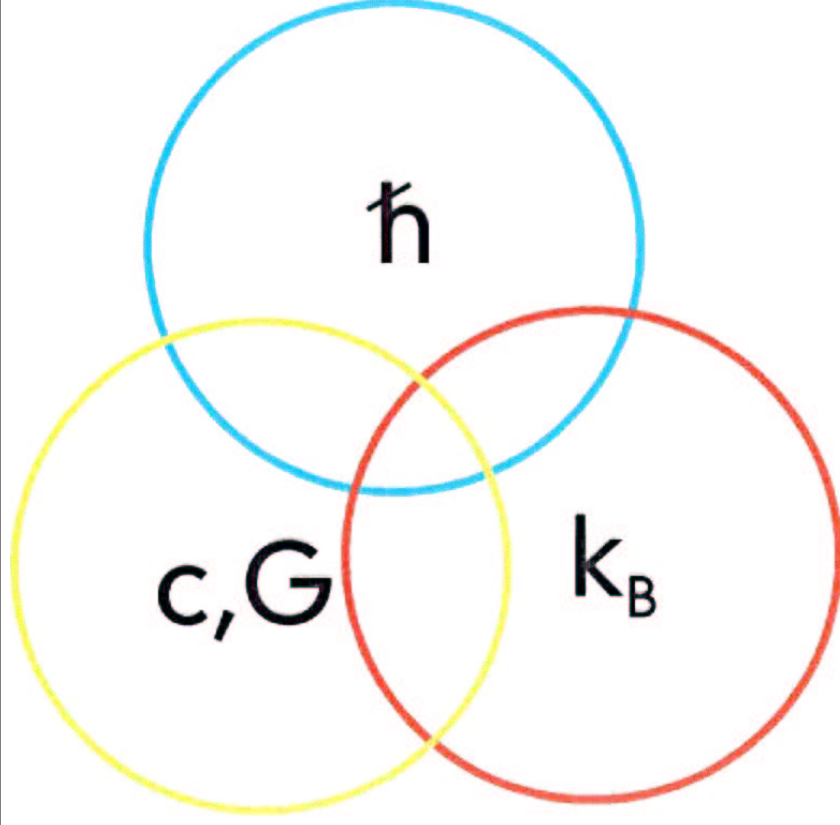


Faster-than-light effects in quantum and classical contexts

- Introduction: Three circles of physics
- EPR faster-than-light correlations
- Faster-than-light phenomena in tunneling and in inverted atomic media
- Negative group delays in electronic circuits
- Negative group delays in transmission of atoms through atomic BECs
- Conclusions

Lecture by R. Y. Chiao at UCSB ITP workshop on fast/slow light, 7/2002



The Three Pillars of Physics
(at beginning of 21st century)

Introduction

- Conceptual tensions between QM, SM, and relativity
 - I. *Locality vs. nonlocality* of physical systems
 - II. *Objectivity vs. subjectivity* of probabilities
 - III. *Reversibility vs. irreversibility* of time

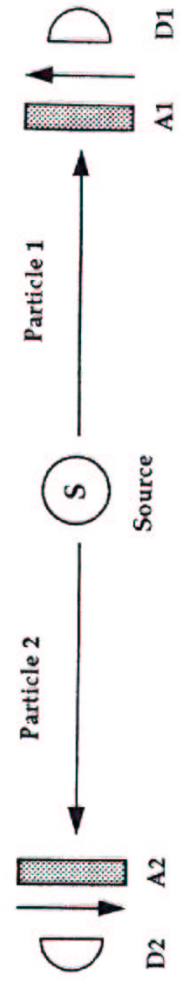


FIG. 1. Bohm's version of the EPR Gedankenexperiment

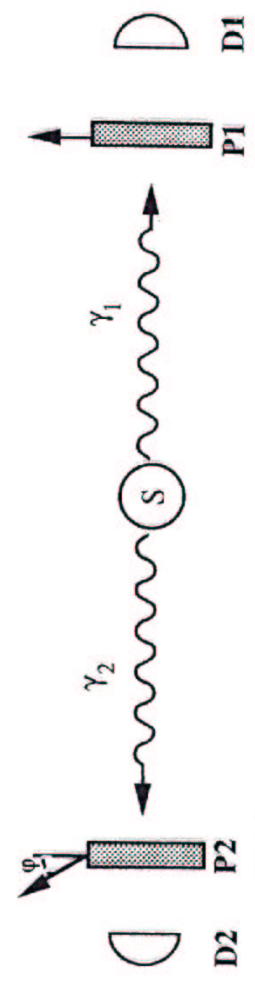


FIG. 2. Optical version of EPR experiment

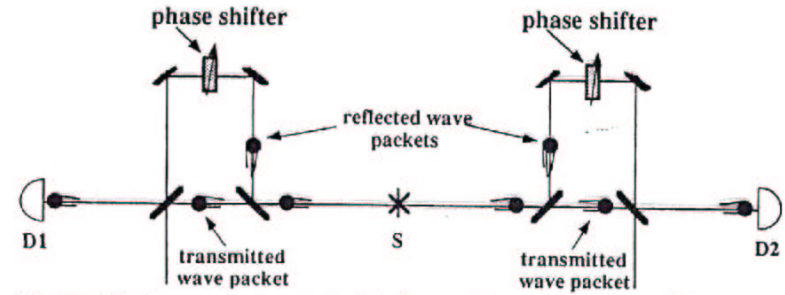
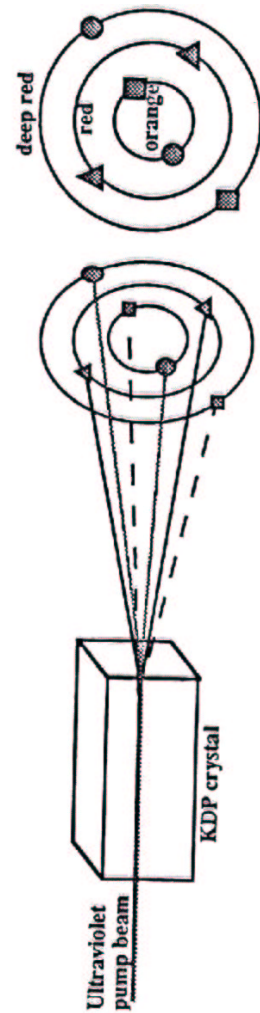


Figure 5: The Franson experiment: the interference of two spatially separated, but entangled, photons in two unbalanced Mach-Zehnder interferometers.

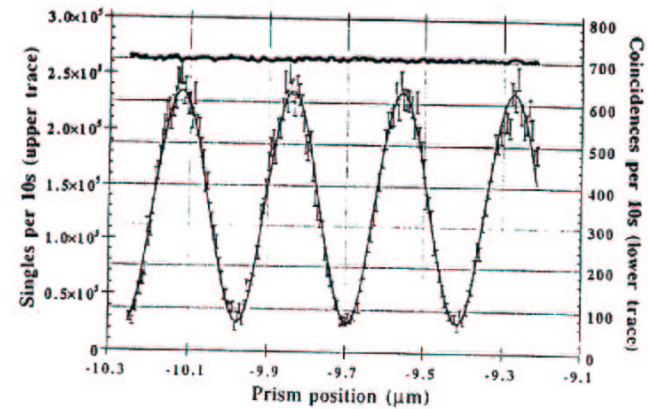
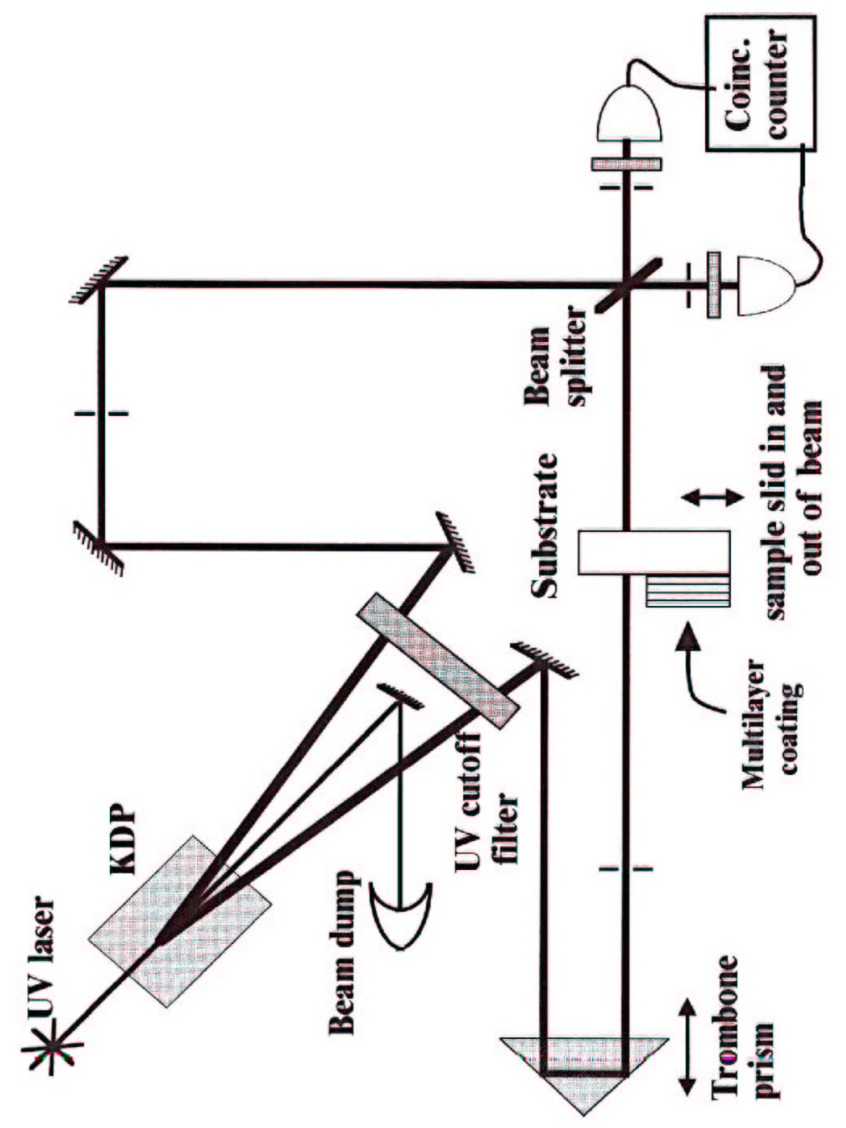
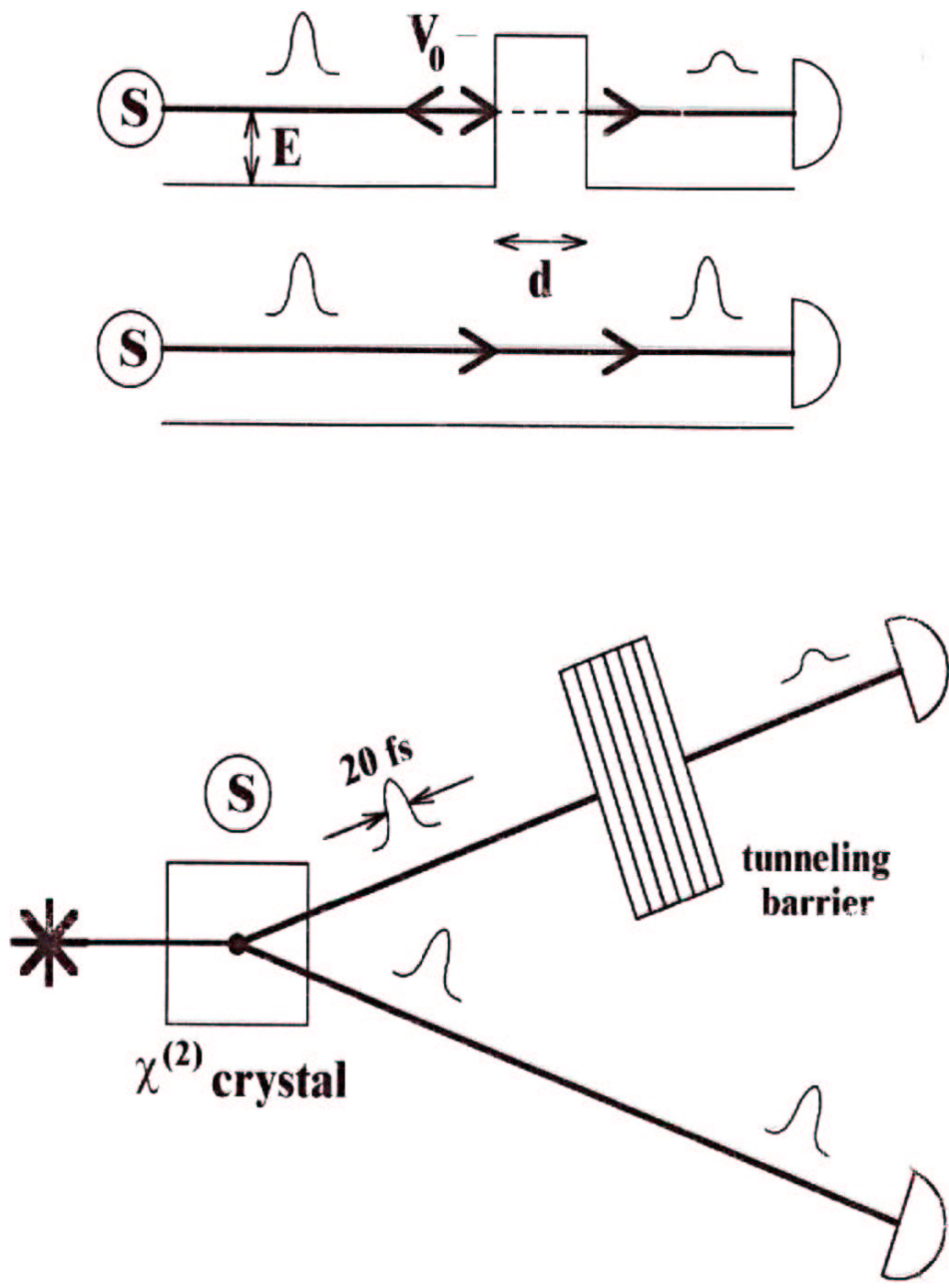
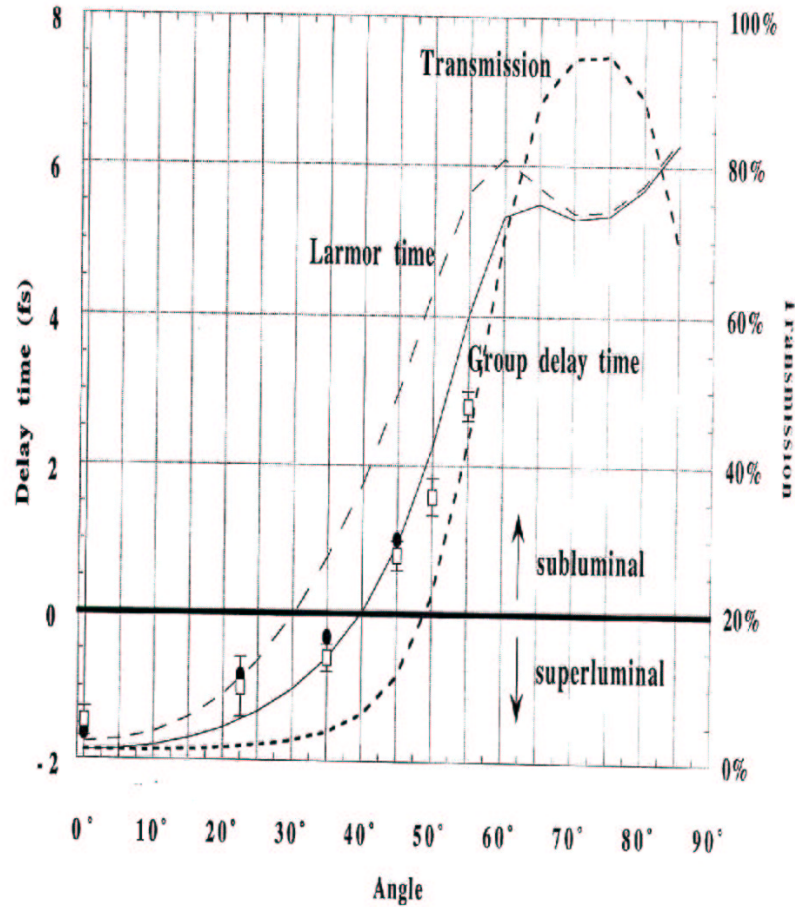


Figure 6: Interference fringes seen in the Berkeley Franson experiment in coincidence detection. Upper trace: the singles rate exhibit no interference fringes. Lower trace: The coincidence count rate between the two detectors for the two photon twins of Fig. (5), as a function of the path length difference between the long and short arms of one of the two unbalanced Mach-Zehnder interferometers, exhibit fringes with very high visibility (i.e., contrast).





Negative group delays in
"Scattering of atoms on a BEC"

by Uffe Poulsen &
 Klaus Mølmer

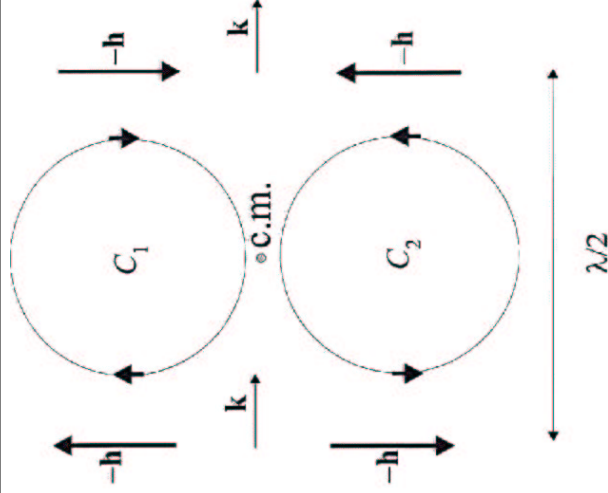
arXiv:cond-mat/0207029



Atom leaves far side of BEC
 BEFORE incident atom arrives
 at near side.

Three conceptual tensions between QM and GR

- ⇒ • (1) *Nonseparability of entangled states in QM vs. separability in GR.*
- (2) *Equivalence principle of GR vs. uncertainty principle of QM.*
- (3) *Mixed states in GR vs. pure states in QM.*



Side-view snapshot of a gravitational plane wave propagating to the right inside a thick slab of superconductor. Note that circulations around C_1 & C_2 are nonvanishing, violating the single-valuedness of the macroscopic wavefunction.

A Concrete Example:

Weber bars vs. quantum

gravitational antennas (e.g. superconductor)

$$\eta_{\text{Weber}} \equiv \frac{\Gamma_{\text{grav}}}{\Gamma_{\text{heat}}} = \frac{64 G M v_{\text{sound}}^4}{15 L^2 c^5 \Gamma_{\text{heat}}} \approx 3 \times 10^{-34}$$

Entanglement \Rightarrow Rigidity of wavefunction

$$\therefore \frac{\eta_{\text{sc}}}{\eta_{\text{Weber}}} > \left(\frac{c}{v_{\text{sound}}} \right)^{20} \approx 10^{20}$$

Meissner-like effect in superconductors

for Lense-Thirring fields

DeWitt Hamiltonian implies minimal coupling

$$H = \frac{1}{2 m_{\text{eff}}} (p_m - e_2 A(t) - m_2 \dot{h}(t))$$



← superconductor

$H \Rightarrow$ CROSS TERM

$$H_{\text{int}} \sim e_2 A \cdot h$$

1st order perturbation theory gives

$$\overline{\Delta E_{\text{int}}^{(1)}} = \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{m_z}{m_{\text{eff}}} \right) N e_2 A_+ h_+ a^2$$

Meissner-like energy shift

Using Q. Adiabatic Theorem

2nd quantization + RWA gives

$$H_{\text{int}} \propto a^\dagger b + a b^\dagger$$

Impedance of free space for gravity waves

Impedance of free space for EM waves

$$Z_0 = \frac{E}{H} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} = 377 \Omega$$

Impedance of free space for GR waves

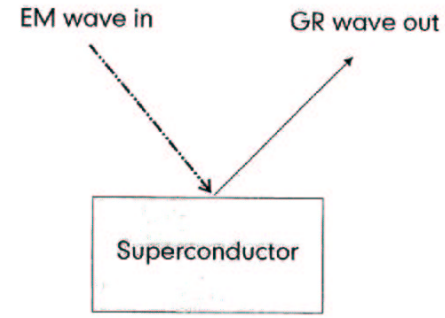
$$Z_G = \frac{E_G}{H_G} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_G}{\epsilon_G}} = \frac{16\pi G}{c} = 1.12 \times 10^{-17} \frac{m^2}{s \cdot Kg}$$

Speed of GR waves = speed of EM waves

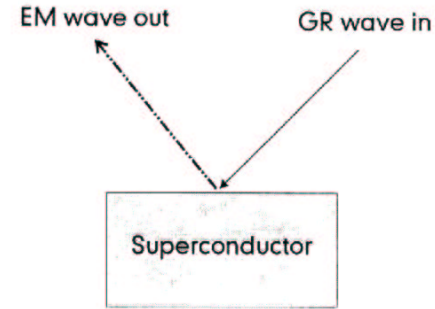
$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_G \mu_G}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}} = 3.00 \times 10^8 \frac{m}{s}$$

CAVEAT → (From MAXWELL-like equations for weak gravity, see Braginsky, Caves & Thorne PRD 1977).
Sign of forces...

Superconductor as Transducer



(a)

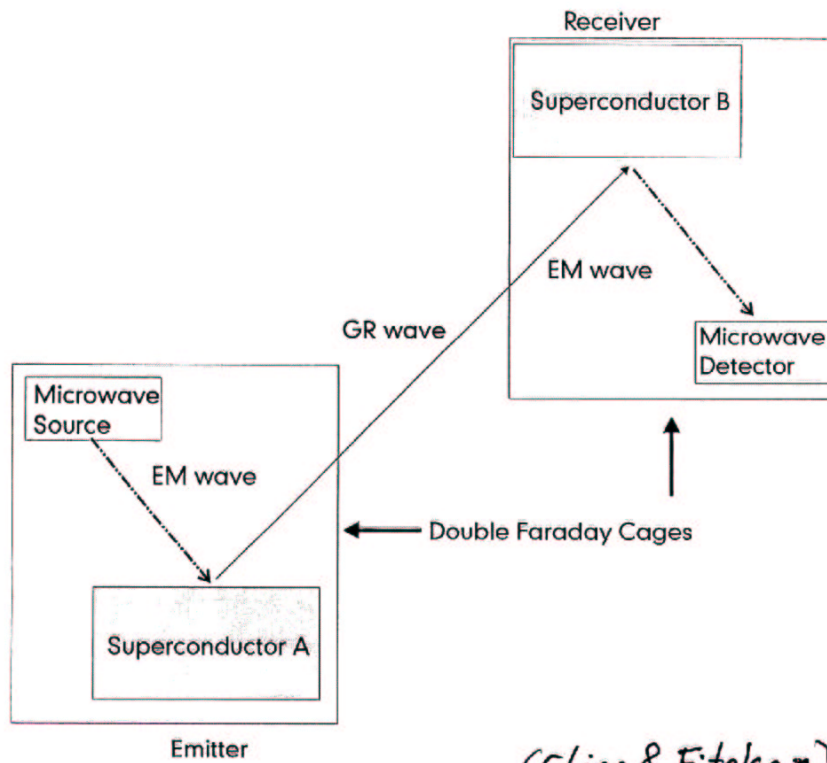


(b)

Polarizations of Both waves are QUADRUPOLAR



Hertz-like
Experiment in progress :



(Chiao & Fitelson)