

Mathematical foundations of non-Hermitian quantum field theory

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Poincaré symmetries and representations in
pseudo-Hermitian quantum field theory

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MANCHESTER
1824

The University of Manchester



PSEUDO - HERMITIAN

$$\hat{H}^+ = \hat{\mathcal{Q}} \hat{H} \hat{\mathcal{Q}}^{-1}$$

EIG. VAL.:

- REAL
- COMPLEX
- DEGENERATE

PT-SYMMETRIC

$$\hat{\mathcal{Q}} = \hat{P}$$

- UNBROKEN
- BROKEN
- TRANSITION POINT

HERMITIAN

$$\hat{\mathcal{Q}} = \hat{1}$$

- REAL

HAMILTONS EQUATIONS :

$$[\hat{f}(x), \hat{H}] = i \partial_0 \hat{f}(x)$$

$$[\hat{f}^\dagger(x), \hat{H}^\dagger] = i \partial_0 \hat{f}^\dagger(x)$$



$$\hat{H}^\dagger \neq \hat{H}$$

SPACETIME TRANSLATIONS

$$\hat{P}^0 = \hat{A}, \hat{P}^i$$

$$[\hat{f}(x), \hat{P}^\mu] = i \partial_\mu \hat{f}(x)$$

ROTATIONS + BOOSTS

$$\hat{g}^{ij}$$

$$\hat{g}^{oi}$$

$$[\hat{f}(x), \hat{g}^{\mu\nu}] = (M^{\mu\nu} + i m^{\mu\nu}) \hat{f}(x)$$

↗

↑

↖

FOCK SPACE

MATRIX

COORDINATE

POINCARÉ ALGEBRA

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{g}^{0\dot{x}}] = i \hat{P}^{\dot{x}} \rightarrow [\hat{H}^+, \hat{g}^{0\dot{x}^+}] = i \hat{P}^{\dot{x}^+}$$

$\neq \hat{H}$

$\Rightarrow \hat{P}^i, \hat{g}^{ii}, \hat{g}^{oi}$ NOT HERMITIAN

$$\Rightarrow [\hat{f}^+(x), \underline{\hat{P}^{\mu\nu}}] = i \partial_\mu \hat{f}^+(x)$$

$$[\hat{f}^+(x), \underline{\hat{g}^{\mu\nu}}] = (\underline{M^{\mu\nu}} + i m^{\mu\nu}) \hat{f}^+(x)$$

'DUAL' FIELD

$$M^{\mu\nu} = \pi M^{\mu\tau} \pi^{-1}$$

$$\hat{\psi}^+(x) := \hat{2}^{-1} \psi^+(x_2) \hat{\pi}^\dagger \pi^+$$

$$\hat{H}^+ = \hat{2} \hat{H} \hat{2}^{-1}$$

• P π -SYMMETRIC

$$\hat{2} = \hat{P}, \pi = P$$

Disney · PIXAR

FINDING

E.TAO



Thank You!

