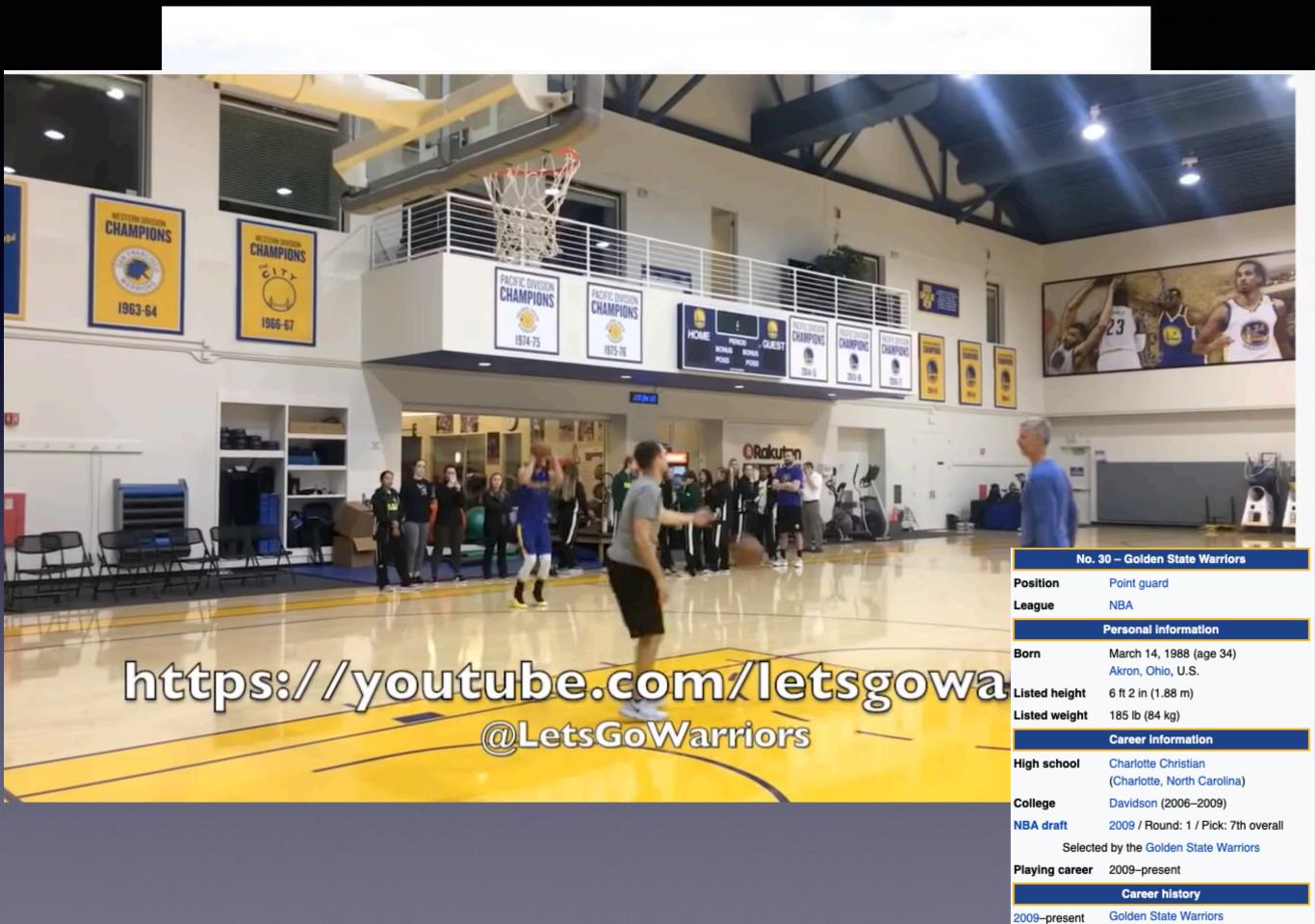
Quantum Mechanics I introductory remarks

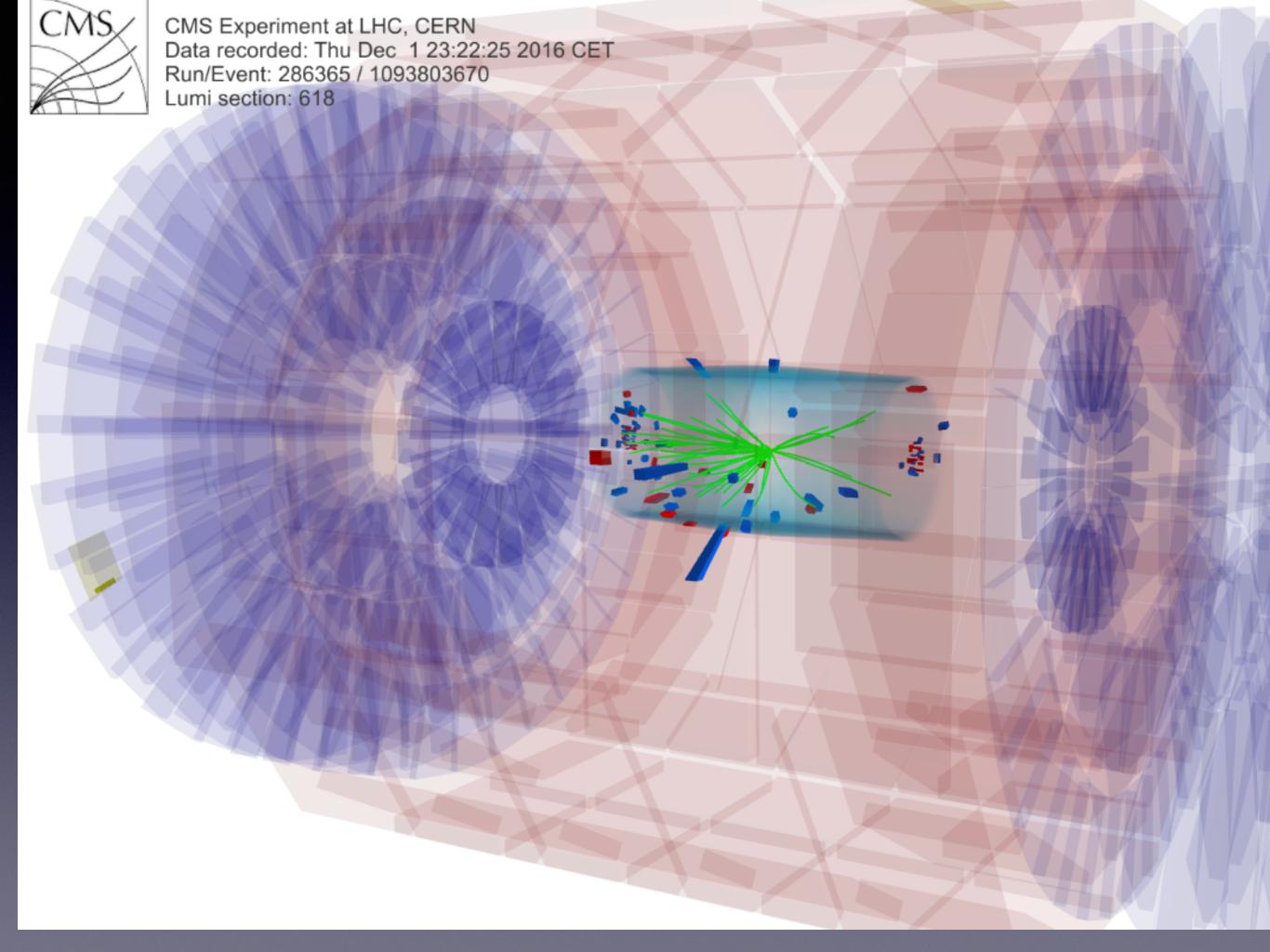
Babis (Charalampos) ANASTASIOU ETH Zurich

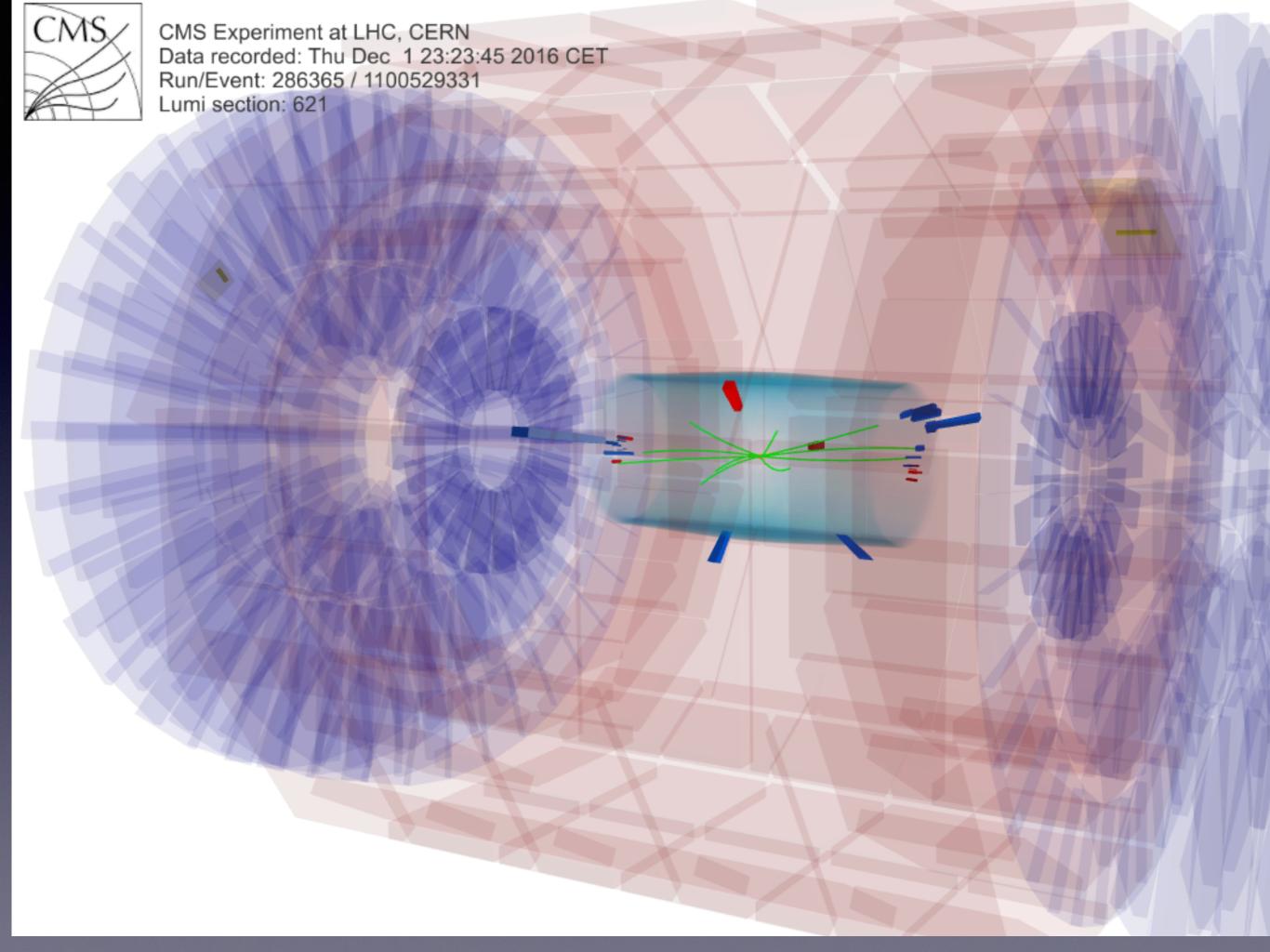
Fall Semester 2022

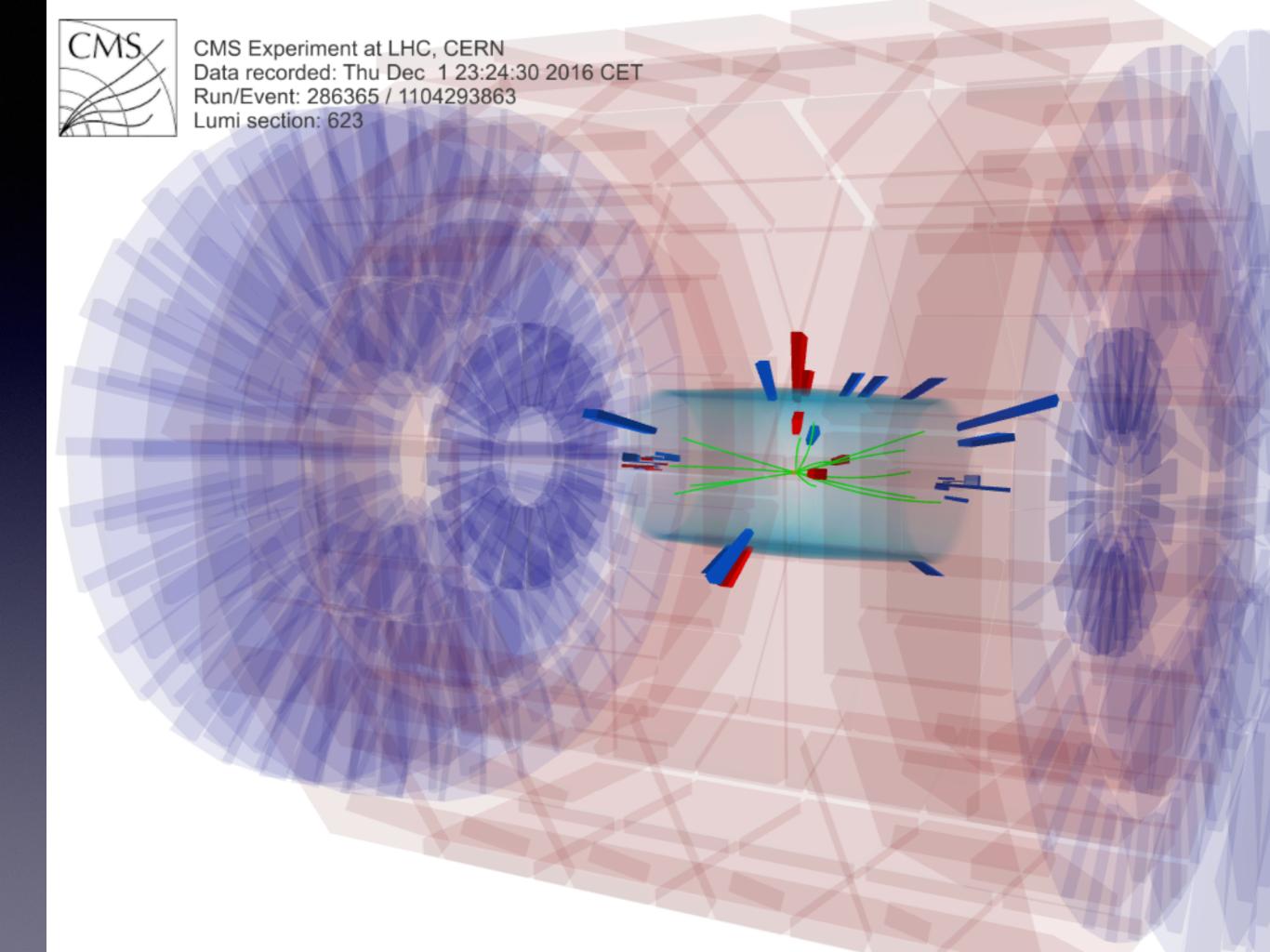
```
Tue 09:45- HPV G 4 »
11:30
Thu 11:45- HPV G 4 »
12:30
```

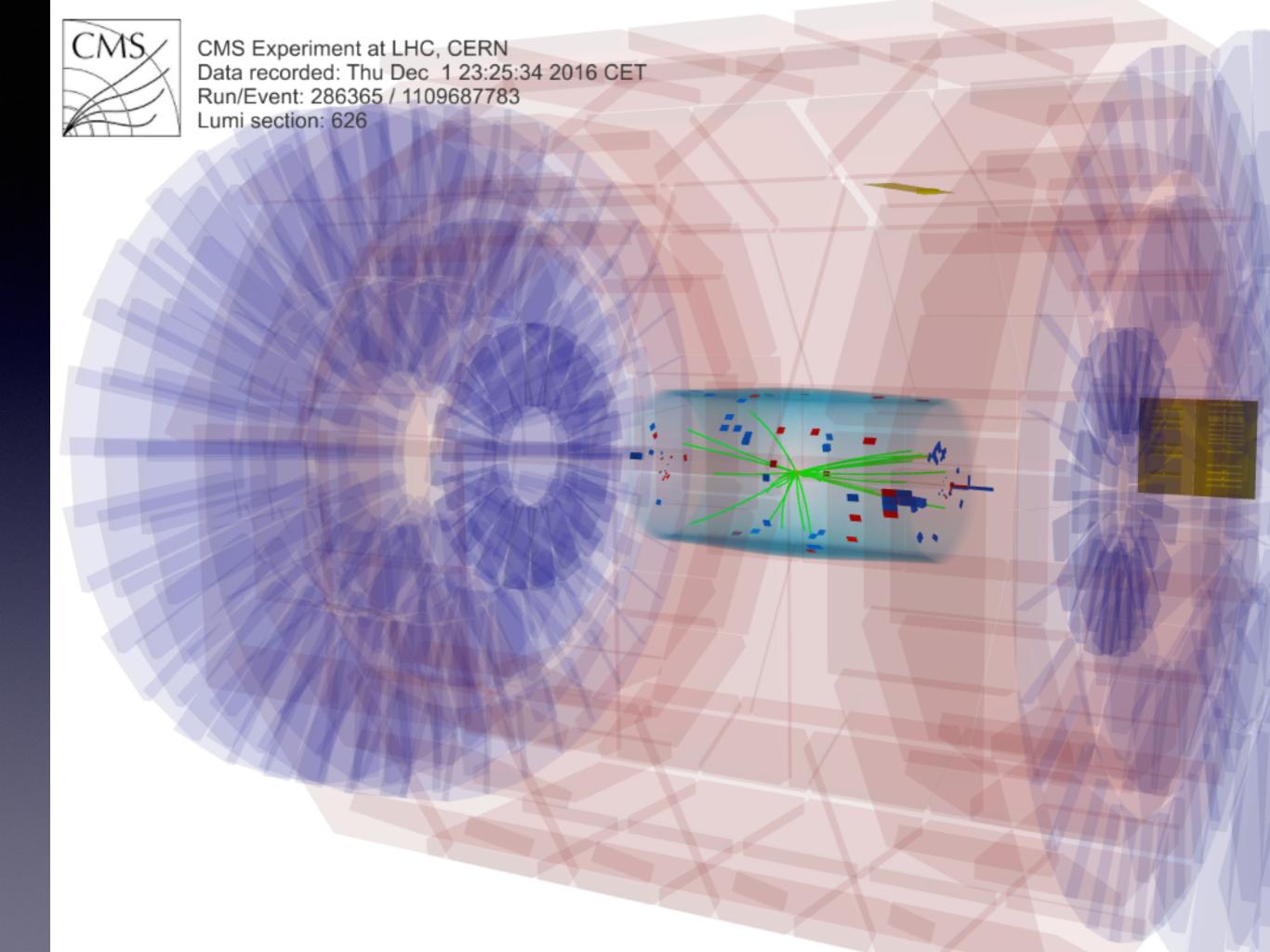


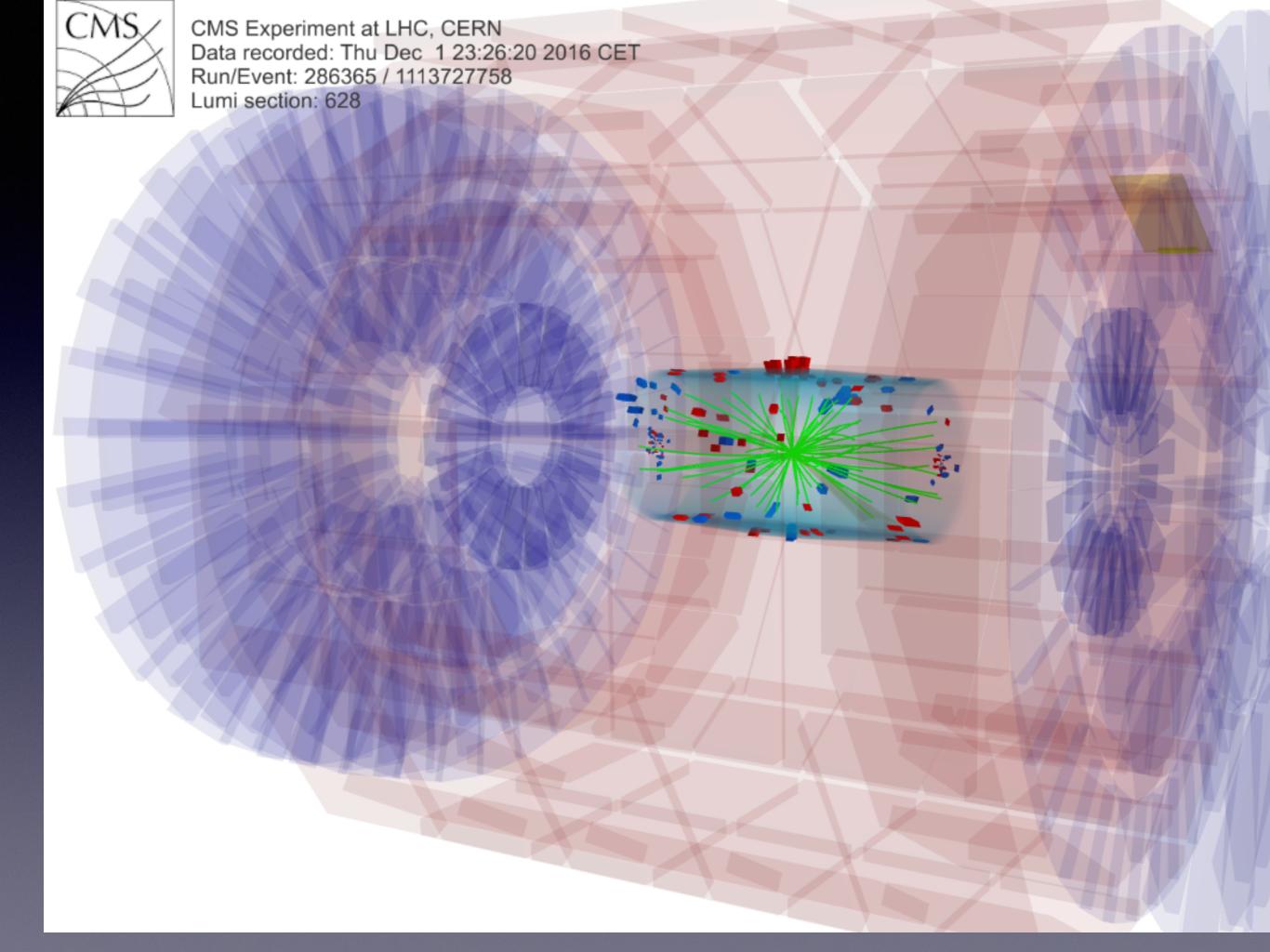


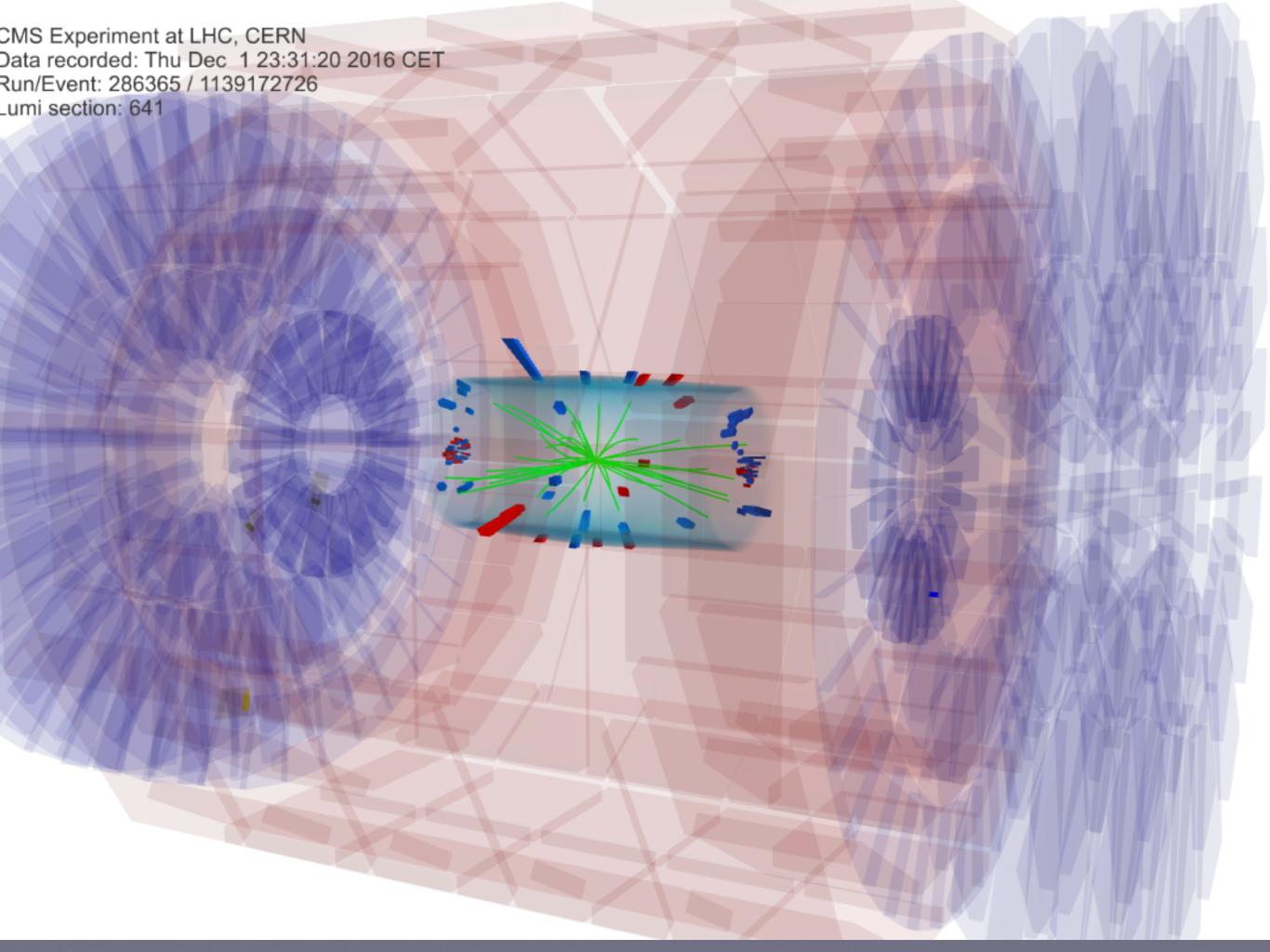




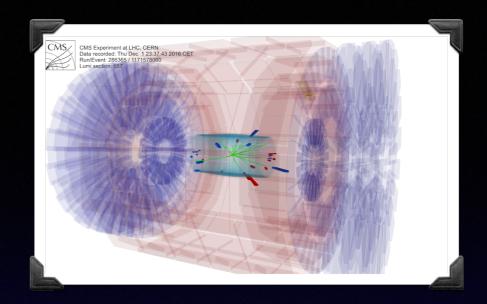


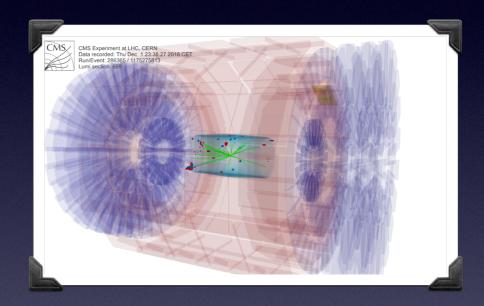


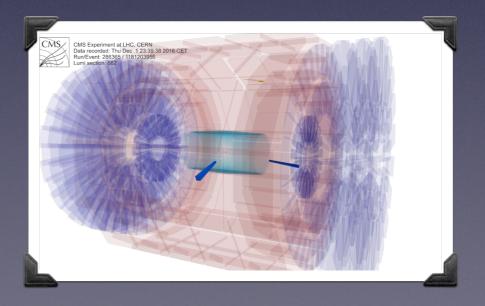




- Various outcomes (events)
 of proton-proton collisions
 at the Large Hadron
 Collider
- What event occurs at a given time is a matter of luck
- with a probability given by the fundamental laws of particle physics.

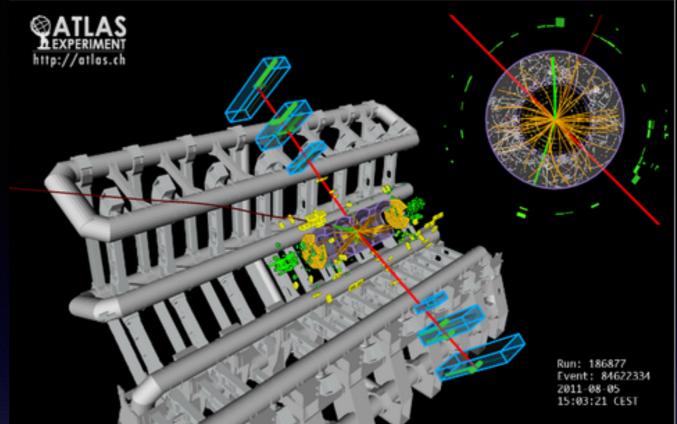


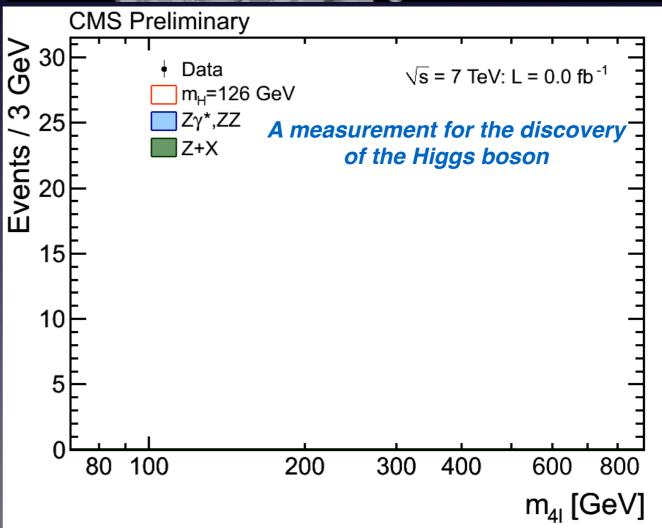




Physical measurements

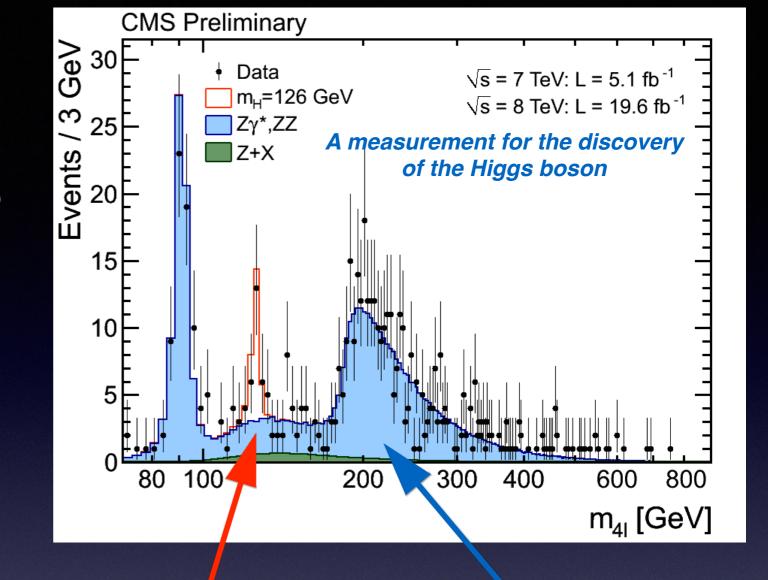
- Counting experiments
- Grouping together events...
- ...according to the number, type, energy and direction of produced particles.

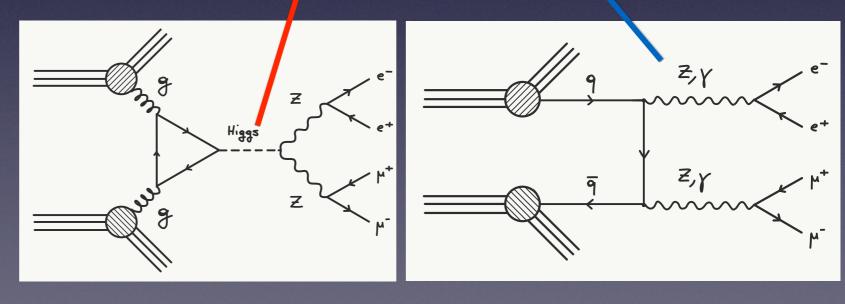




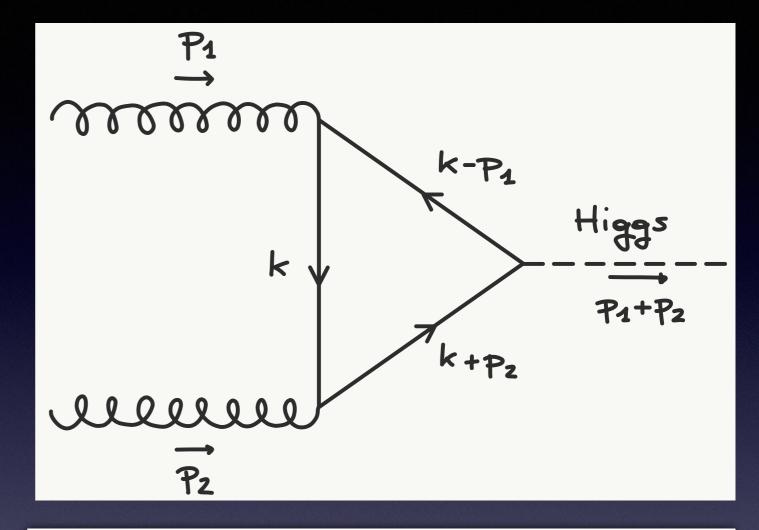
Physical measurements

- Experiments measure probabilities.
- Measurements are revealing of the underlying fundamental physics.
- Can probe tiny distances...e.g. Higgs boson lifetime is $\mathcal{O}\left(10^{-22}\right)$ seconds





- Pictorial representation of what happens in a physical process
- Pictorial representation of a mathematical expression for the probability amplitude
- Feynman rules for the propagation of particles (graph lines) and their interaction (graph vertices) are the fundamental physics laws in the Standard Model



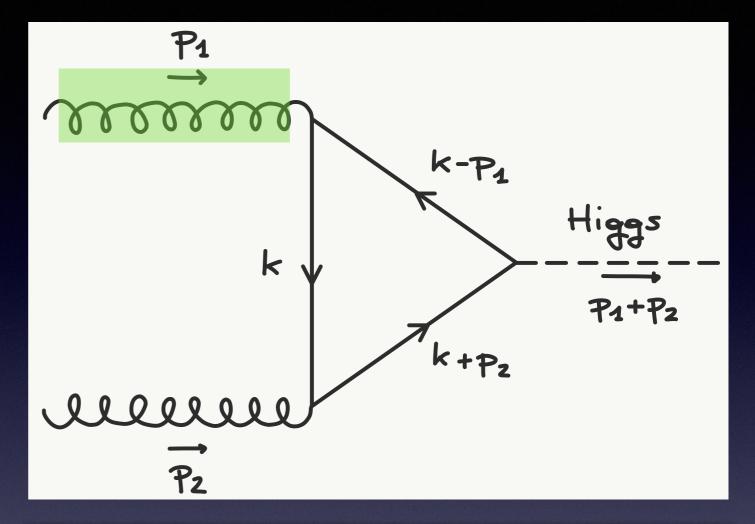
$$(-1) \quad \epsilon^{\mu}(p_{1}) \quad \epsilon^{\nu}(p_{2}) \quad 1$$

$$\int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \sum_{s,i}$$

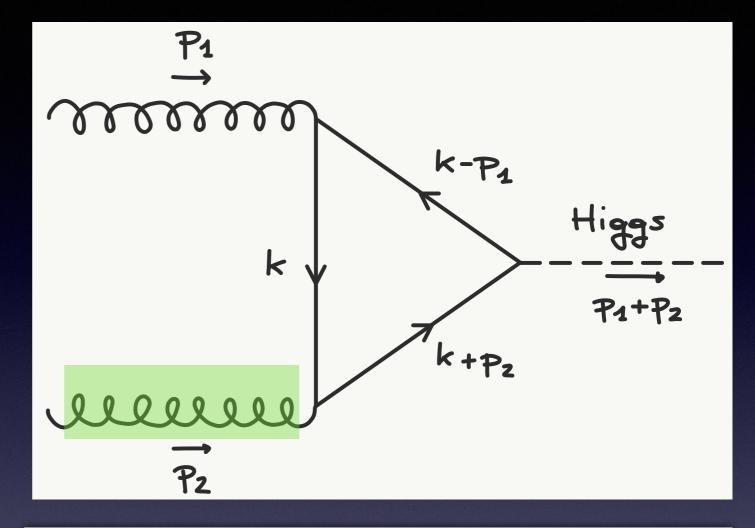
$$\left(\frac{i}{\not k - m_{t} \mathbf{1}}\right)_{s_{1}s_{2}} \delta_{i_{1}i_{2}} \quad \left(\frac{i}{\not p_{1} - \not k - m_{t} \mathbf{1}}\right)_{s_{3}s_{4}} \delta_{i_{3}i_{4}} \quad \left(\frac{i}{\not p_{2} + \not k - m_{t} \mathbf{1}}\right)_{s_{5}s_{6}} \delta_{i_{5}i_{6}}$$

$$(ig_{s}\gamma_{\mu})_{s_{2}s_{3}} T_{i_{2}i_{3}}^{a_{1}} \quad (ig_{s}\gamma_{\nu})_{s_{6}s_{1}} T_{i_{6}i_{1}}^{a_{2}} \quad \frac{m_{t}}{v} \delta_{s_{4}s_{5}} \delta_{i_{4}i_{5}}$$

- Pictorial representation of what happens in a physical process
- Pictorial representation of a mathematical expression for the probability amplitude
- Feynman rules for the propagation of particles (graph lines) and their interaction (graph vertices) are the fundamental physics laws in the Standard Model



- Pictorial representation of what happens in a physical process
- Pictorial representation of a mathematical expression for the probability amplitude
- Feynman rules for the propagation of particles (graph lines) and their interaction (graph vertices) are the fundamental physics laws in the Standard Model



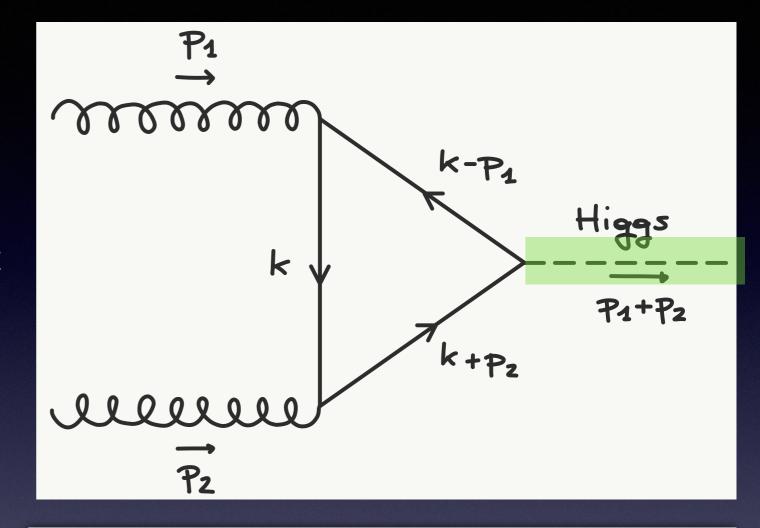
$$(-1) \quad \epsilon^{\mu}(p_{1}) \quad \epsilon^{\nu}(p_{2}) \quad 1$$

$$\int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \sum_{s,i}$$

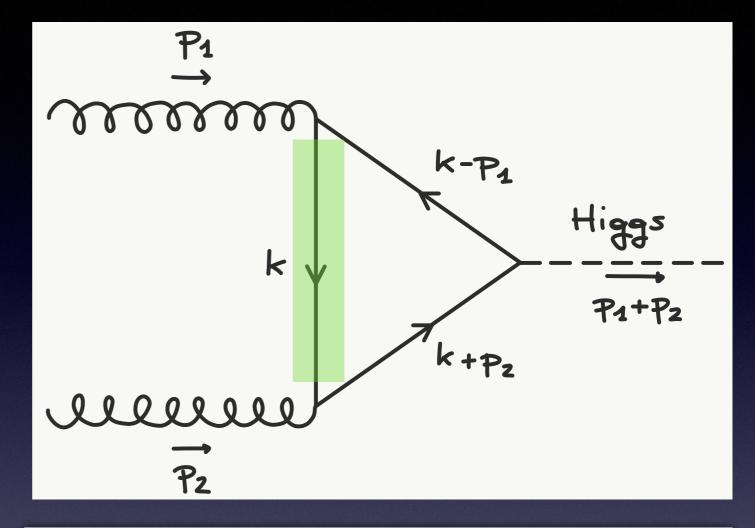
$$\left(\frac{i}{\not \!\!\!\!/ - m_{t}\mathbf{1}}\right)_{s_{1}s_{2}} \delta_{i_{1}i_{2}} \quad \left(\frac{i}{\not \!\!\!\!/ - \not \!\!\!\!/ - m_{t}\mathbf{1}}\right)_{s_{3}s_{4}} \delta_{i_{3}i_{4}} \quad \left(\frac{i}{\not \!\!\!\!/ - \not \!\!\!\!\!/ - m_{t}\mathbf{1}}\right)_{s_{5}s_{6}} \delta_{i_{5}i_{6}}$$

$$(ig_{s}\gamma_{\mu})_{s_{2}s_{3}} T_{i_{2}i_{3}}^{a_{1}} \quad (ig_{s}\gamma_{\nu})_{s_{6}s_{1}} T_{i_{6}i_{1}}^{a_{2}} \quad \frac{m_{t}}{v} \delta_{s_{4}s_{5}} \delta_{i_{4}i_{5}}$$

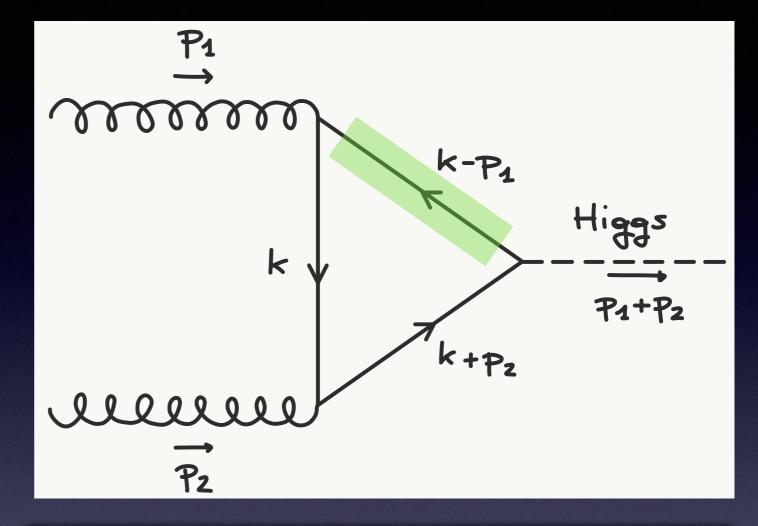
- Pictorial representation of what happens in a physical process
- Pictorial representation of a mathematical expression for the probability amplitude
- Feynman rules for the propagation of particles (graph lines) and their interaction (graph vertices) are the fundamental physics laws in the Standard Model



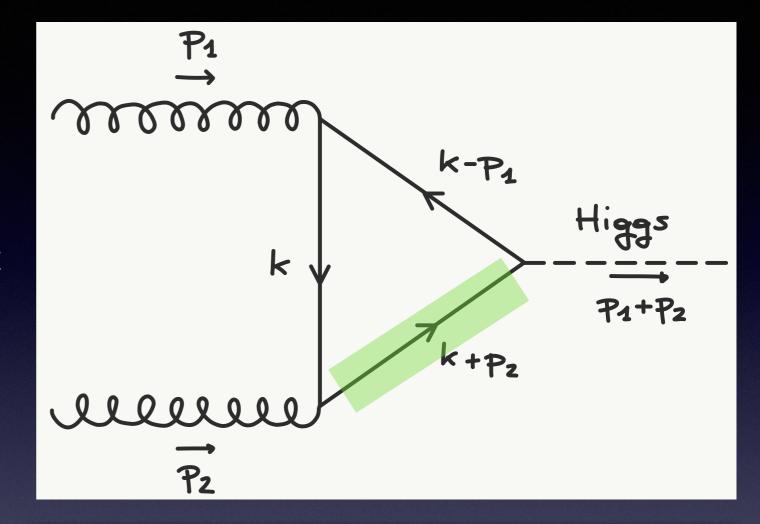
- Pictorial representation of what happens in a physical process
- Pictorial representation of a mathematical expression for the probability amplitude
- Feynman rules for the propagation of particles (graph lines) and their interaction (graph vertices) are the fundamental physics laws in the Standard Model



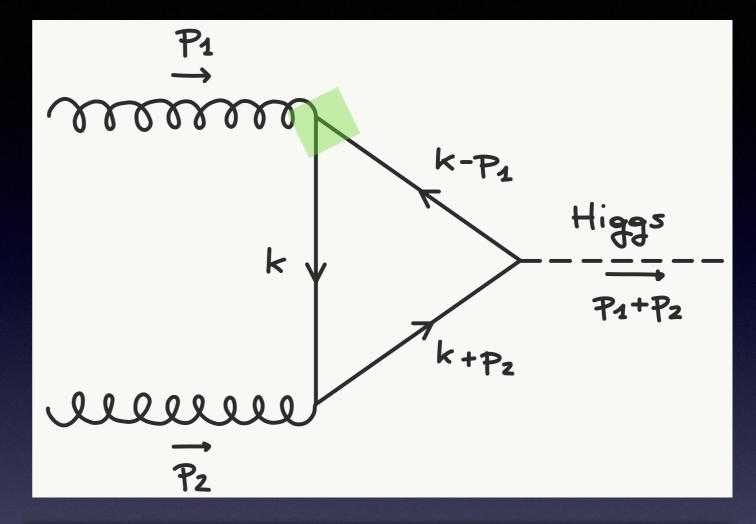
- Pictorial representation of what happens in a physical process
- Pictorial representation of a mathematical expression for the probability amplitude
- Feynman rules for the propagation of particles (graph lines) and their interaction (graph vertices) are the fundamental physics laws in the Standard Model



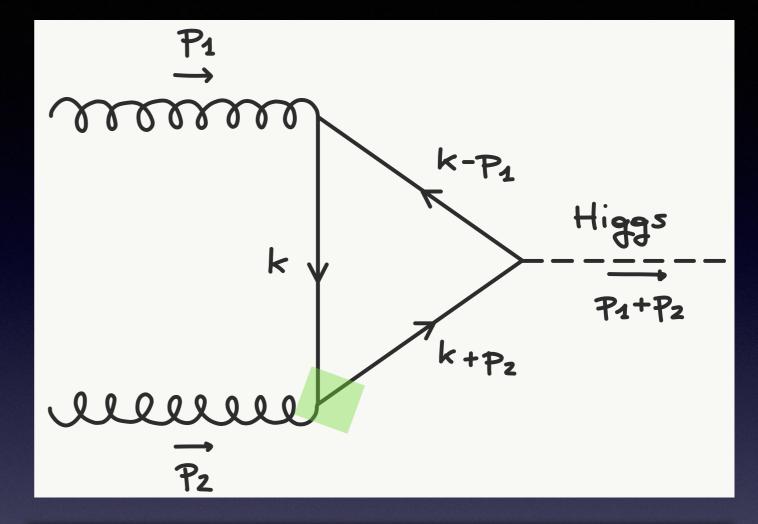
- Pictorial representation of what happens in a physical process
- Pictorial representation of a mathematical expression for the probability amplitude
- Feynman rules for the propagation of particles (graph lines) and their interaction (graph vertices) are the fundamental physics laws in the Standard Model



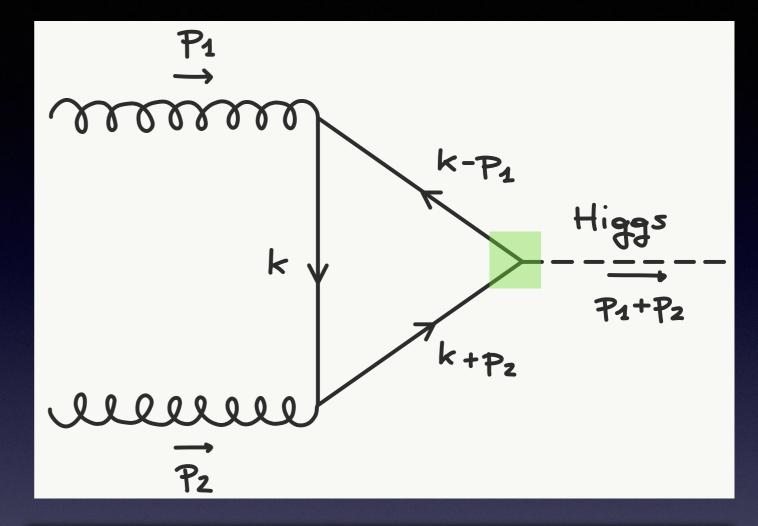
- Pictorial representation of what happens in a physical process
- Pictorial representation of a mathematical expression for the probability amplitude
- Feynman rules for the propagation of particles (graph lines) and their interaction (graph vertices) are the fundamental physics laws in the Standard Model



- Pictorial representation of what happens in a physical process
- Pictorial representation of a mathematical expression for the probability amplitude
- Feynman rules for the propagation of particles (graph lines) and their interaction (graph vertices) are the fundamental physics laws in the Standard Model



- Pictorial representation of what happens in a physical process
- Pictorial representation of a mathematical expression for the probability amplitude
- Feynman rules for the propagation of particles (graph lines) and their interaction (graph vertices) are the fundamental physics laws in the Standard Model



$$(-1) \quad \epsilon^{\mu}(p_{1}) \quad \epsilon^{\nu}(p_{2}) \quad 1$$

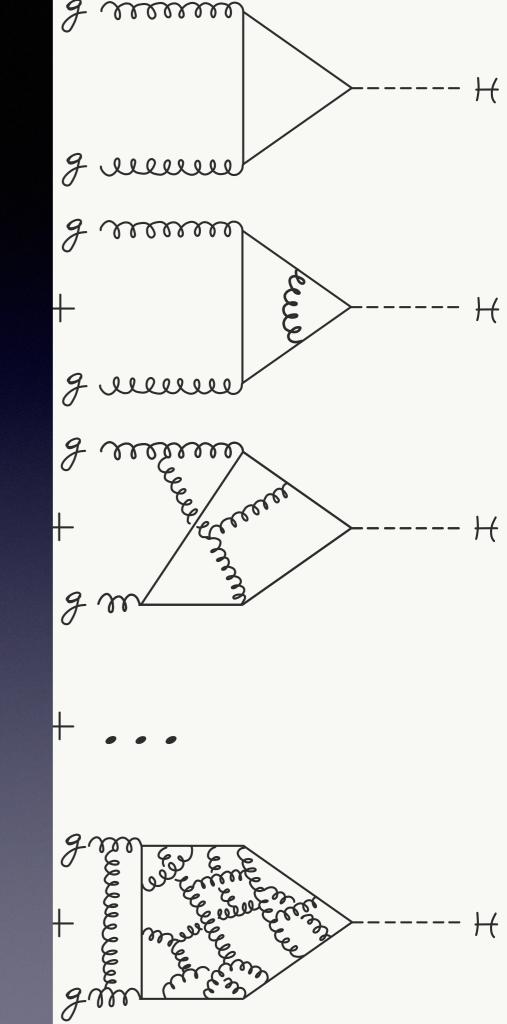
$$\int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \sum_{s,i}$$

$$\left(\frac{i}{\not \!\!\!\!/ - m_{t}\mathbf{1}}\right)_{s_{1}s_{2}} \delta_{i_{1}i_{2}} \quad \left(\frac{i}{\not \!\!\!\!/ - \not \!\!\!\!/ - m_{t}\mathbf{1}}\right)_{s_{3}s_{4}} \delta_{i_{3}i_{4}} \quad \left(\frac{i}{\not \!\!\!\!/ - \not \!\!\!\!\!/ - m_{t}\mathbf{1}}\right)_{s_{5}s_{6}} \delta_{i_{5}i_{6}}$$

$$(ig_{s}\gamma_{\mu})_{s_{2}s_{3}} T_{i_{2}i_{3}}^{a_{1}} \quad (ig_{s}\gamma_{\nu})_{s_{6}s_{1}} T_{i_{6}i_{1}}^{a_{2}} \quad \frac{m_{t}}{v} \delta_{s_{4}s_{5}} \delta_{i_{4}i_{5}}$$

Infinite number of Feynman diagrams

- Infinite number of graphs which contribute to the probability of producing a Higgs from gluons...
- ... or any other physical process



In this lecture series

- Understand quantum mechanics as a general framework.
- What are the fundamental principles and laws? Formalism(s).
- The role of symmetries in Quantum Mechanics
- Time evolution (in various pictures)
- What are (some of) the consequences of quantum laws?
- Strangeness of quantum laws, a deeper understanding/interpretation?
- Exact and approximate (mostly in QM II) solutions.
- Very basics of quantum computing (permitting time)

Tutorials

- Zeno Capatti
- Andrea Favorito
- Julia Karlen
- Tony Metger
- Paola Tavella
- Alessandro Tarantola

From second week of semester

Thu 09:45-11:30

Enrollment into exercise classes via Moodle (you will receive a notification)

Evaluations and Exams

What was emphasized in the examination?	
Reproducing content correctly	13.2%
Comprehension of relationships and underlying logic	17.0%
Demonstration of skills using examples	69.8%

- 3 hours written exam.
 Consists of:
 - $\mathcal{O}(10)$ short questions (5 mins each) testing understanding of logic.
 - Two larger problems (1 hour each), testing skills and ability to apply theory in practice. Similar in spirit and difficulty to the ones in exercise classes, but combining material from the full semester.
- Continuous performance assessment.
 - 1/4 grade bonus on the grade of the exam
 - At least, 8 exercise sheets, worked out at >80%