

## MP 4: Poster

Time: Tuesday 10:30–14:00

Location: HSZ OG3

MP 4.1 Tue 10:30 HSZ OG3

**Nonlinear Compton scattering and nonlinear Breit-Wheeler pair production including the damping of particle states** —•TOBIAS PODSZUS<sup>1</sup>, VICTOR DINU<sup>2</sup>, and ANTONINO DI PIAZZA<sup>1</sup> —  
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In the presence of an electromagnetic background plane-wave field, electron, positron, and photon states are not stable, because electrons and positrons emit photons and photons decay into electron-positron pairs. This decay of the particle states leads to an exponential damping term in the probabilities of single nonlinear Compton scattering and nonlinear Breit-Wheeler pair production. We present analytical and numerical investigations for the probabilities of nonlinear Compton scattering and nonlinear Breit-Wheeler pair production including the particle states decay. For this we first give new spin- and polarization-resolved expressions of the probabilities, verify that they are gauge invariant, provide some of their asymptotic behaviors, and show that the results of the total probabilities are independent of the spin and polarization bases. In plots from numerical computations we observe that it is crucial to take into account the damping of the states in order the probabilities to stay always below unity and we show that the damping factors also scale with the pulse duration of the background field. In the case of nonlinear Compton scattering we show numerically that the total probability behaves like a Poissonian distribution for sufficiently low initial electron energies such that the photon recoil is negligible.

MP 4.2 Tue 10:30 HSZ OG3

**Exploring anomalies by many-body correlations** — •KLAUS MORAWETZ — Münster University of Applied Sciences, Stegerwaldstrasse 39, 48565 Steinfurt, Germany — International Institute of Physics- UFRN, Campus Universitário Lagoa nova,59078-970 Natal, Brazil

The quantum anomaly can be written alternatively into a form violating conservation laws or as non-gauge invariant currents seen explicitly on the example of chiral anomaly. By reinterpreting the many-body averaging, the connection to Pauli-Villars regularization is established which gives the anomalous term a new interpretation as arising from

quantum fluctuations by many-body correlations at short distances. This is exemplified by using an effective many-body quantum potential which realizes quantum Slater sums by classical calculations. It is shown that these quantum potentials avoid the quantum anomaly but approaches the same anomalous result by many-body correlations. A measure for the quality of quantum potentials is suggested to describe these quantum fluctuations in the mean energy. Consequently quantum anomalies might be a short-cut way of single-particle field theory to account for many-body effects. This conjecture is also supported since the chiral anomaly can be derived by a completely conserving quantum kinetic theory. [Eur. Phys. J. B 92 (2019) 176, Phys. Lett. A 383 (2019) 1362, Phys. Status Solidi B (2021) 2100316]

MP 4.3 Tue 10:30 HSZ OG3

**Correlational entropy by nonlocal quantum kinetic theory** —

•KLAUS MORAWETZ — Münster University of Applied Sciences, Stegerwaldstrasse 39, 48565 Steinfurt, Germany — International Institute of Physics- UFRN, Campus Universitário Lagoa nova,59078-970 Natal, Brazil

The nonlocal kinetic equation unifies the achievements of the transport in dense quantum gases with the Landau theory of quasiclassical transport in Fermi systems. Large cancellations in the off-shell motion appear which are hidden usually in non-Markovian behaviors [1]. The remaining corrections are expressed in terms of shifts in space and time that characterize the non-locality of the scattering process [2]. In this way quantum transport is possible to recast into a quasi-classical picture [3]. The balance equations for the density, momentum, energy and entropy include besides quasiparticle also the correlated two-particle contributions beyond the Landau theory [4]. The medium effects on binary collisions are shown to mediate the latent heat, i.e., an energy conversion between correlation and thermal energy. For Maxwellian particles a sign change of the latent heat is reported at a universal ratio of scattering length to the thermal De Broglie wavelength. This is interpreted as a change from correlational heating to cooling [5]. [1] Ann. Phys. 294 (2001) 135, [2] Phys. Rev. C 59 (1999) 3052, [3] "Interacting Systems far from Equilibrium -Quantum Kinetic Theory" Oxford University Press, (2017) ISBN 9780198797241, [4] Phys. Rev. E 96 (2017) 032106, [5] Phys. Rev. B 97 (2018) 195142