

Large Deviations from Classical Paths. Hamiltonian Flows as Classical Limits of Quantum Flows

Ph. Blanchard¹ and M. Sirugue^{2*}

¹ Theoretische Physik, Universität Bielefeld, D-4800 Bielefeld 1, Federal Republic of Germany

² Zentrum für interdisziplinäre Forschung, Universität Bielefeld, D-4800 Bielefeld 1, Federal Republic of Germany

Abstract. We prove that in the limit $\hbar \rightarrow 0$, the probability for the paths of the stochastic jump process associated to the quantum time evolution to be in a tublet around the classical trajectory is of order $1 - \exp\{-A/\hbar\}$. We give some applications of this result to the study of the classical limit of Wigner functions.

1. Introduction

In a previous paper [1] it was shown that the real time evolution of typical matrix elements of a relativistic quantum field theory with trigonometric interaction can be described in any space time dimension by a stochastic flow on the function space of initial conditions. More precisely, there exists a generalized stochastic process $(\Phi(x, t), \Pi(x, t))$ with value in the space of initial conditions and a functional S of this process such that the expectation value at time t in the ground state of the exponential of the field operator is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & (\Omega | \exp \{i(\Phi_t f) - i(\Pi_t q)\} \Omega) \\ &= e^{ct} \mathbb{E} \left[\exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} S_t \right\} (\Omega | \exp (i(\Phi \Phi_t) - i(\Pi \Pi_t)) \Omega) \right]_{t=0}, \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

c being a constant. This expression turned out to be very convenient to prove the existence of limits when the cutoffs required to define the interaction are removed.

In a second paper [2] we concentrated on the case of quantum mechanics, viz on the case of systems with a finite number of degrees of freedom. We have shown that it was more natural and useful to write the previous expression using a process in a

* Permanent address: C P T., C N R S, Centre de Luminy, Case 907, F-13288 Marseille Cedex 9, France