

Physics 100 - October 22, 2007

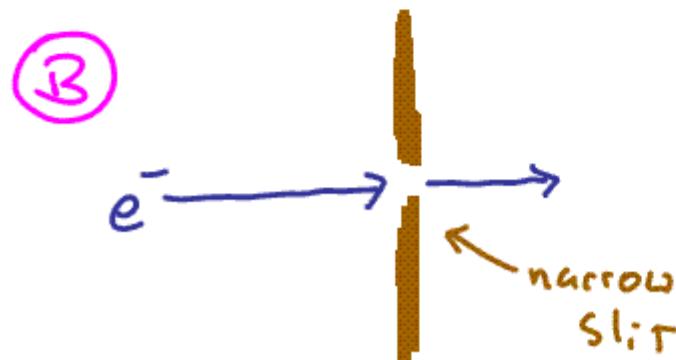
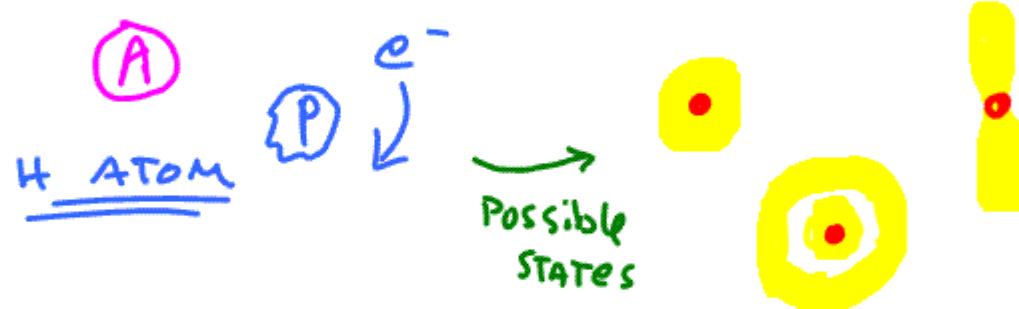
- Be sure to listen to accompanying Audio file for this lecture
- Let me know about technical difficulties
- Please e-mail me with questions
- I will assume you have covered this material
(prob sets, recitations, future lectures)
- Presentation groups posted on web
Meet + Start thinking about it

Last Time Quantum Uncertainty

Quantum Mechanics (Schrödinger's Equation)

Allows you to determine allowed energies and spatial configurations of a system ... called the STATE of System

Examples

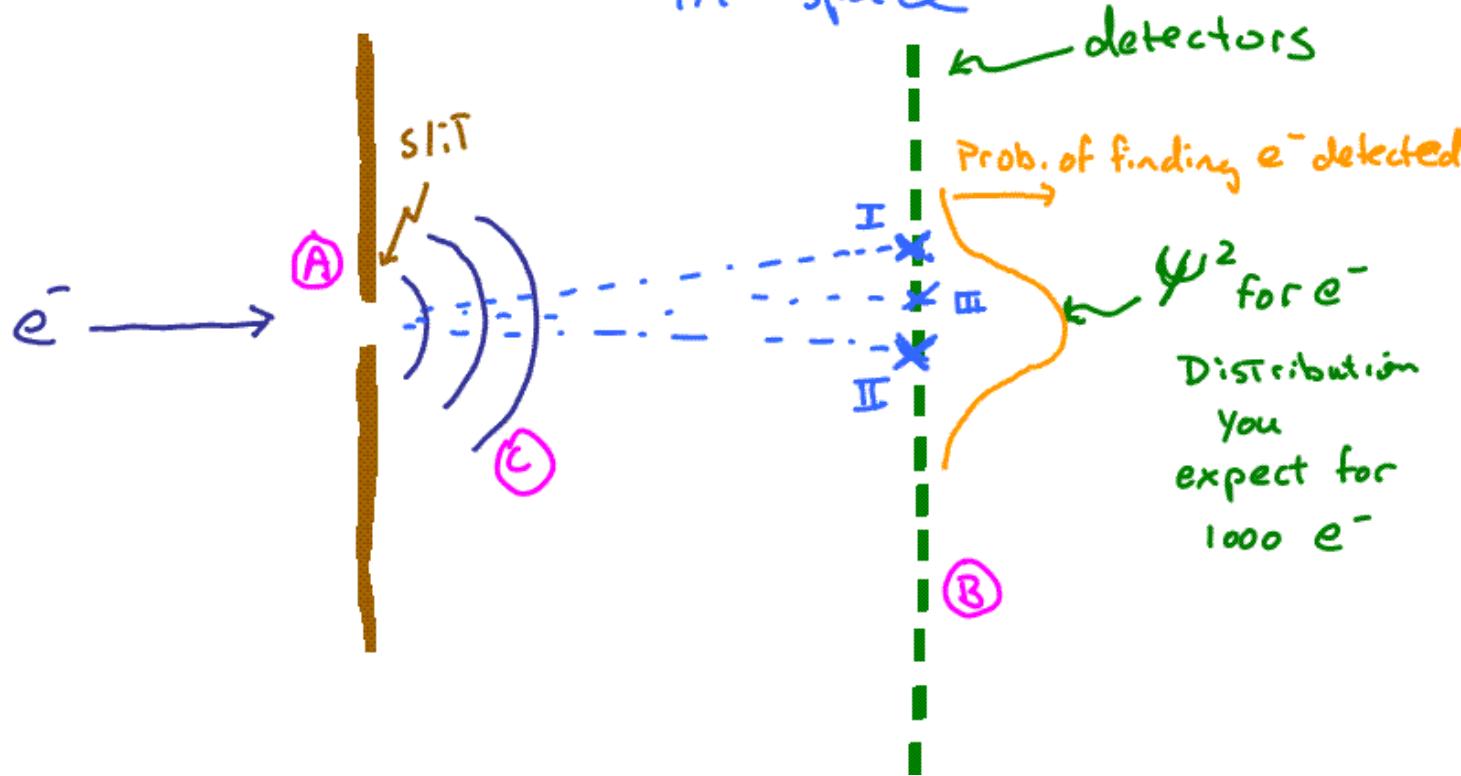


Q.M. determines
 $\psi(x)$
"wave function"
of particle

$\psi(x)$ NOT well defined ... not sure how to interpret

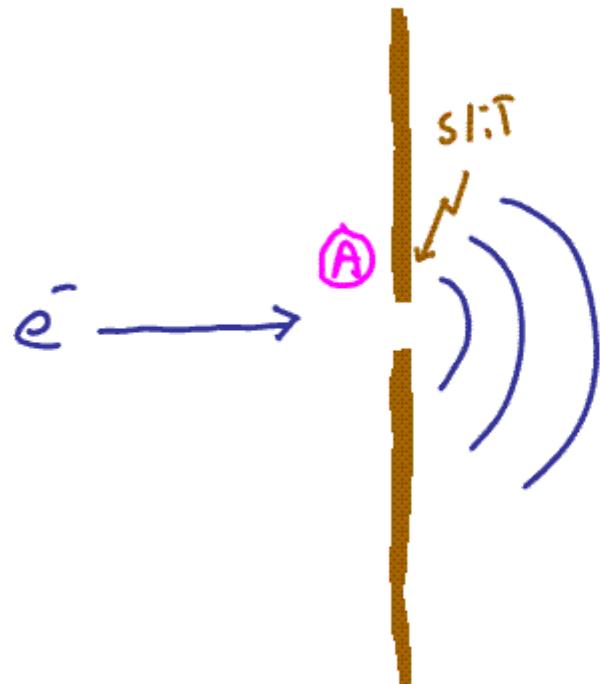
$\psi^2(x)$ is well defined ... ψ^2 of particle at

certain point in Space is
Probability of finding
Particle at that point
in space



Consider Single e^-

4

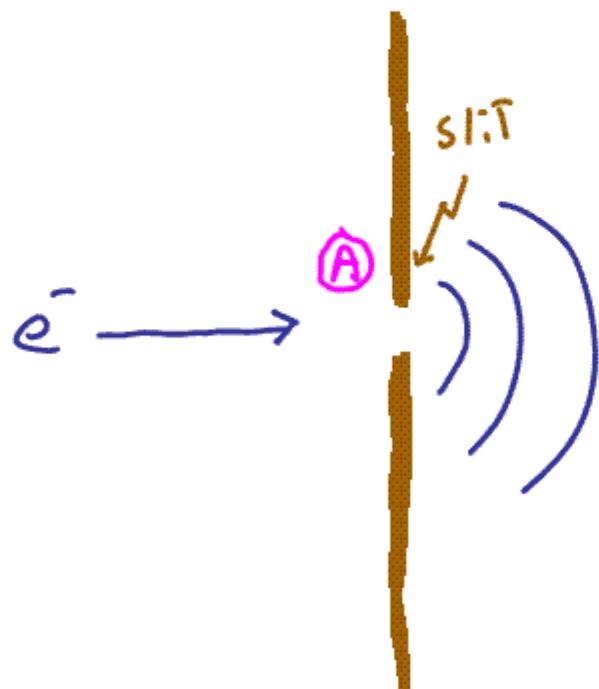


Prob. of finding e^- detected

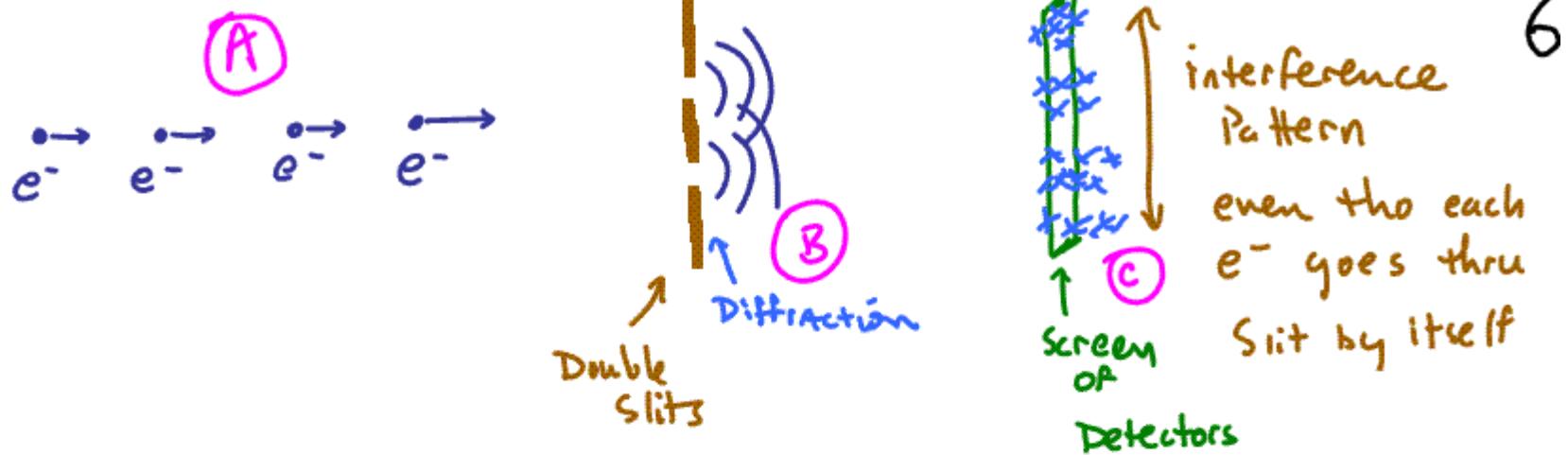
e^- could
be
Anywhere
According to QM

(B) Probab. of
where it might
go is all you
have

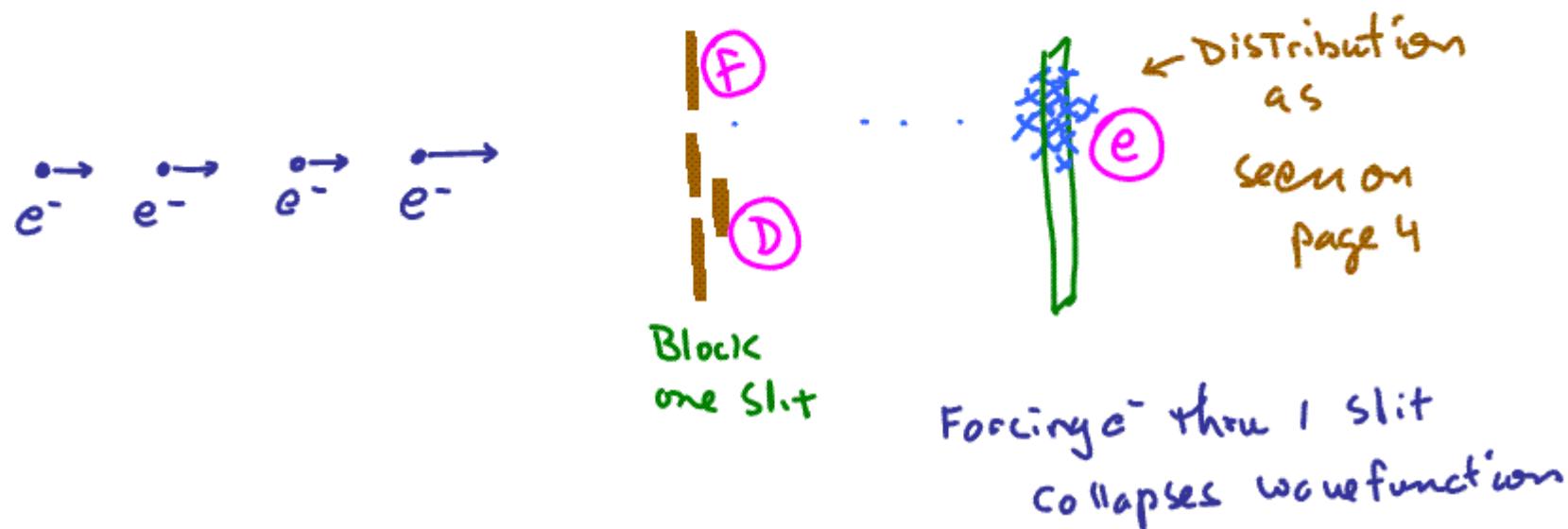
single e^-



once e^- observed
wavefunction
collapses
 \times (C)
we know
where it
is.
(B)

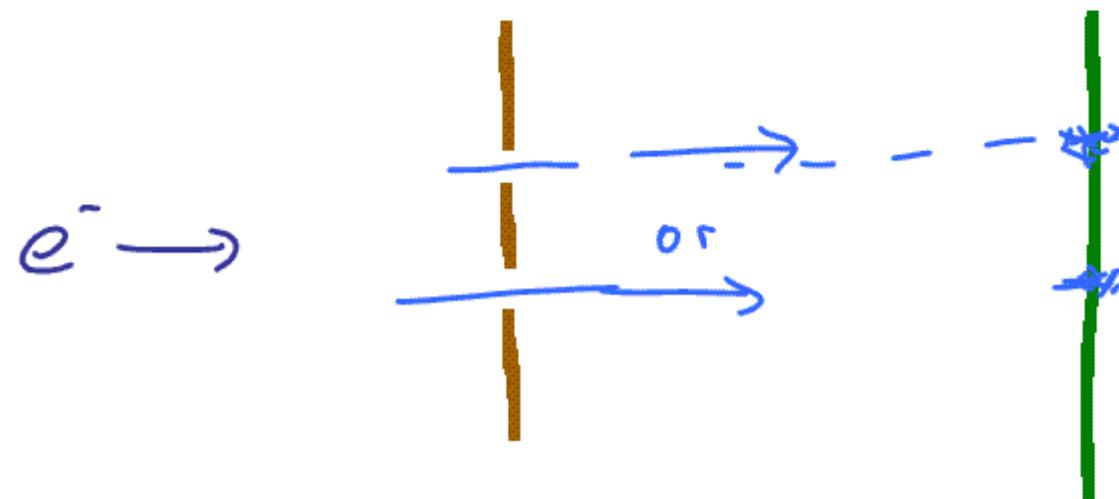


Happens because $\Psi(x)$ interferes w/ itself
just like a water wave.



6A

Classically expect to see , e^- like marble



$e^- \rightarrow e^- \rightarrow e^- \rightarrow e^-$

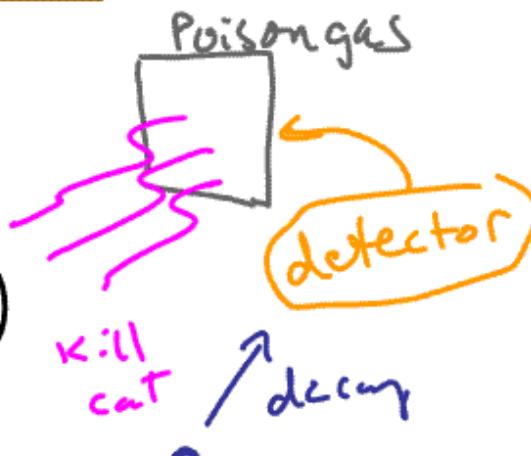


just "determining" which slit e^- passed thru collapses the wavefunction

Schrödinger's Cat



Schrödinger
Cat

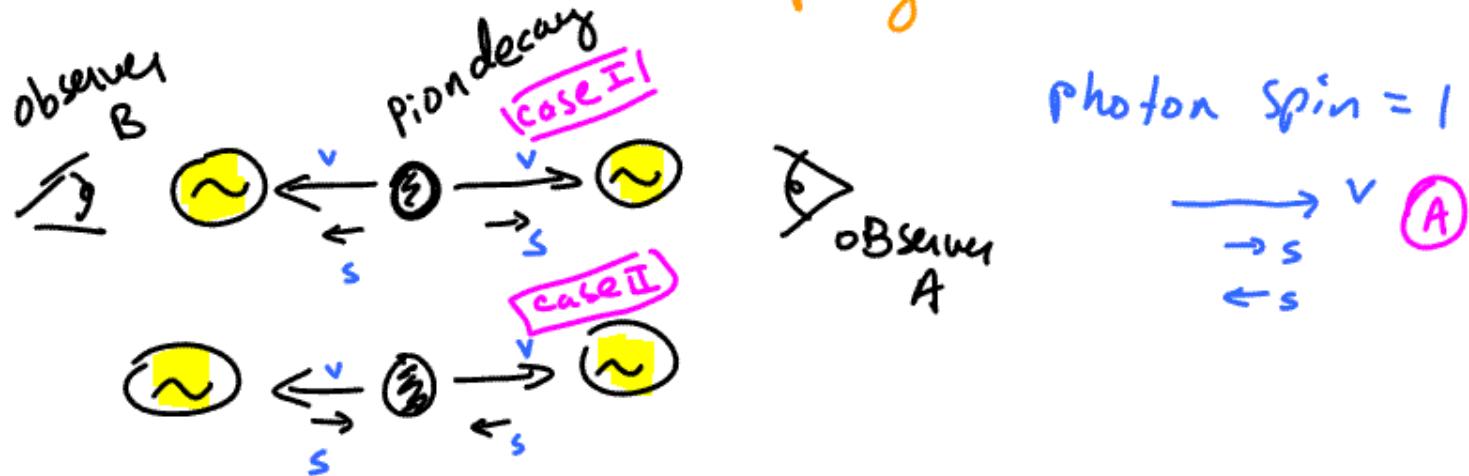


50-50 probability
of decaying

To QM cat is
in STATE that is
 $\frac{1}{2}$ dead + $\frac{1}{2}$ alive
very STRANGE

EPR Paradox — Einstein, Podolski, Rosen 1935

"Spooky Action at a distance"



Two photons are produced at once — They are correlated.

If one has spin one way the other has spin the other way.

They are in an "entangled quantum STATE"

When observer A observes the spin of photon — The wavefunction collapses and the spin of the photon observer B will observe is determined.

But collapse instantaneous and observers A + B far apart

Does this mean information conveys faster than speed of light?

Solsns to paradox

Copenhagen interpretation of QM

↳ $\psi(x)$ Not real actually

Things become real only when observation made
So why be bothered?

Many Worlds interpretation of QM

Universe Splits into two

one where Spins one way
one where Spins other way

Effect is Real

Len Mandel (1928-2001) University of Rochester
Physicist

Observed "entangled" photons

quantum cryptography

Heisenberg's Uncertainty principle

$$(A) \Delta x \Delta p > \frac{h}{2\pi} \sim \sim 10^{-34}$$

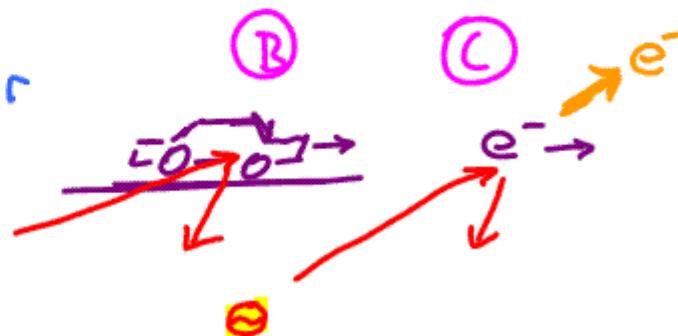
Planck's constant

uncertainty in position uncertainty in momentum (mv)

CANNOT know both the position and momentum with arbitrarily good precision

Size Really DOES matter

Say goodbye to the
deterministic
Universe



A different form of Heis.
unc. princ.

$$\Delta E \Delta t > \frac{\hbar}{2\pi}$$

↑ ↑

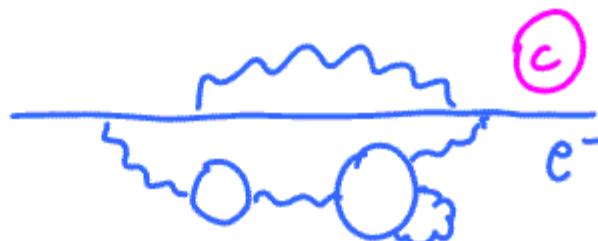
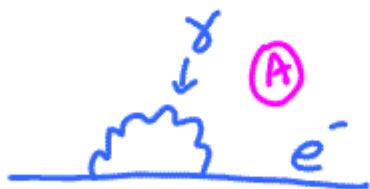
unc. in time over which it exists

energy

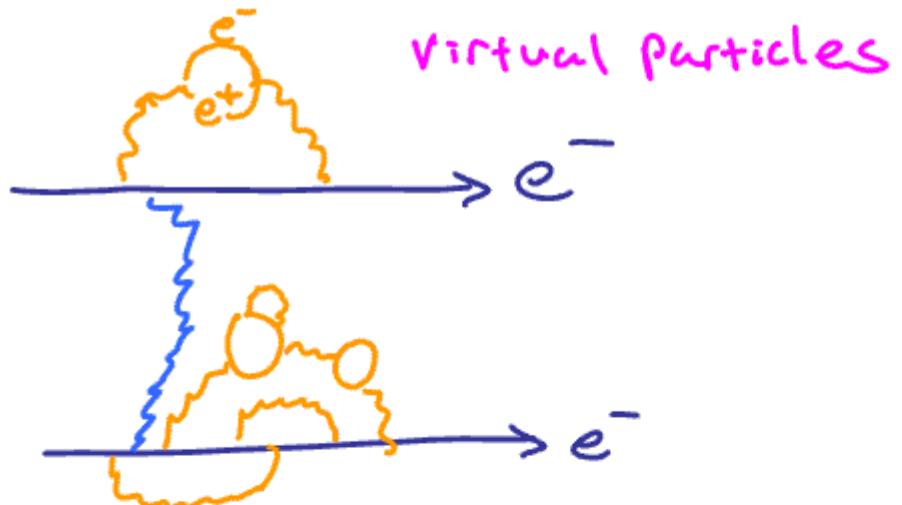
can Break Conservation of energy - so long as you do it over a short enough time.

It's a Harry Potter universe

e^- not a marble
Superposition of possible quantum states



Virtual particles



$$F \sim \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

Quantum Field theory - views the essence of forces to be the exchange of virtual particles

These only exist as quantum fluctuations as allowed by Heisenberg's Unc. Princ

$$\Delta E \Delta t > \frac{\hbar}{2\pi}$$

We'll discuss this much more in future classes