



# Uncertainty Principle (part) in Quantum Mechanics



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Werner Heisenberg  
(1901-1976)





# De Broglie's Matter Wave

Louis de Broglie  
(1892-1987)

## Light

## Electron

파동(전자파: Maxwell)으로 알았는데, →  
입자의 성질도(Einstein)!!!

입자(Thomson)로 아는데,  
파동의 성질도?  
(위의 파동인가는 모르겠지만...)

$$E = hf = pc$$

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

$$f = \frac{E}{h}$$

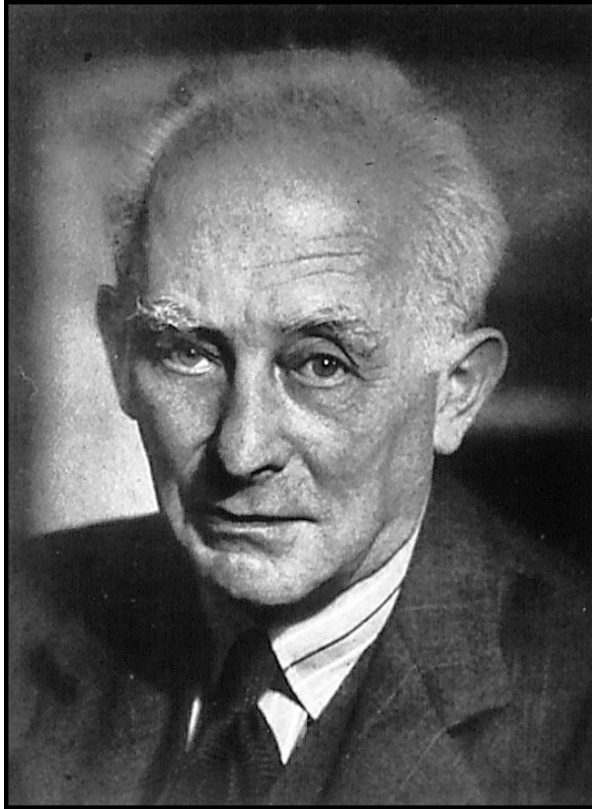
$$p = \gamma mv$$

$$E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4 = \gamma^2 m^2 c^4$$





# Wave of What?



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Max Born (1882-1970)

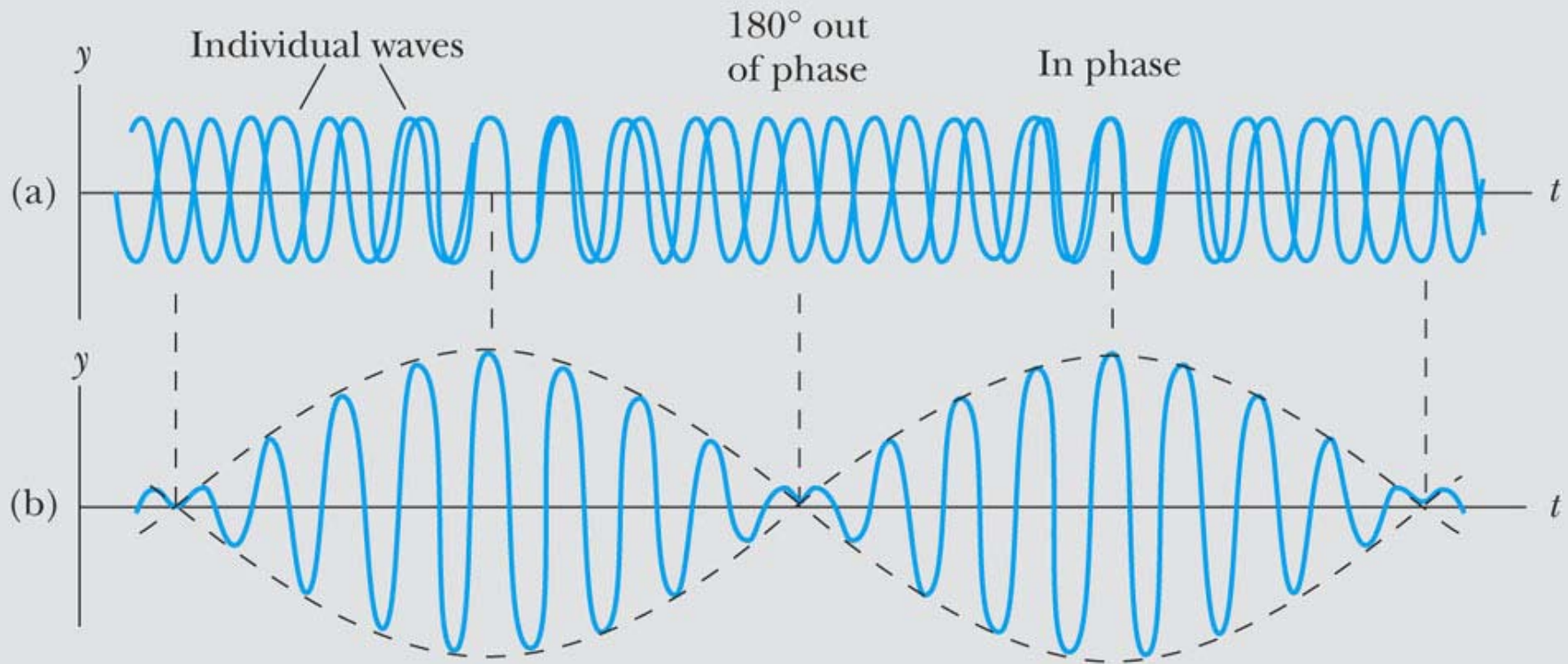
Waves of probability

$|\Psi(x, y, z, t)|^2$  probability density function



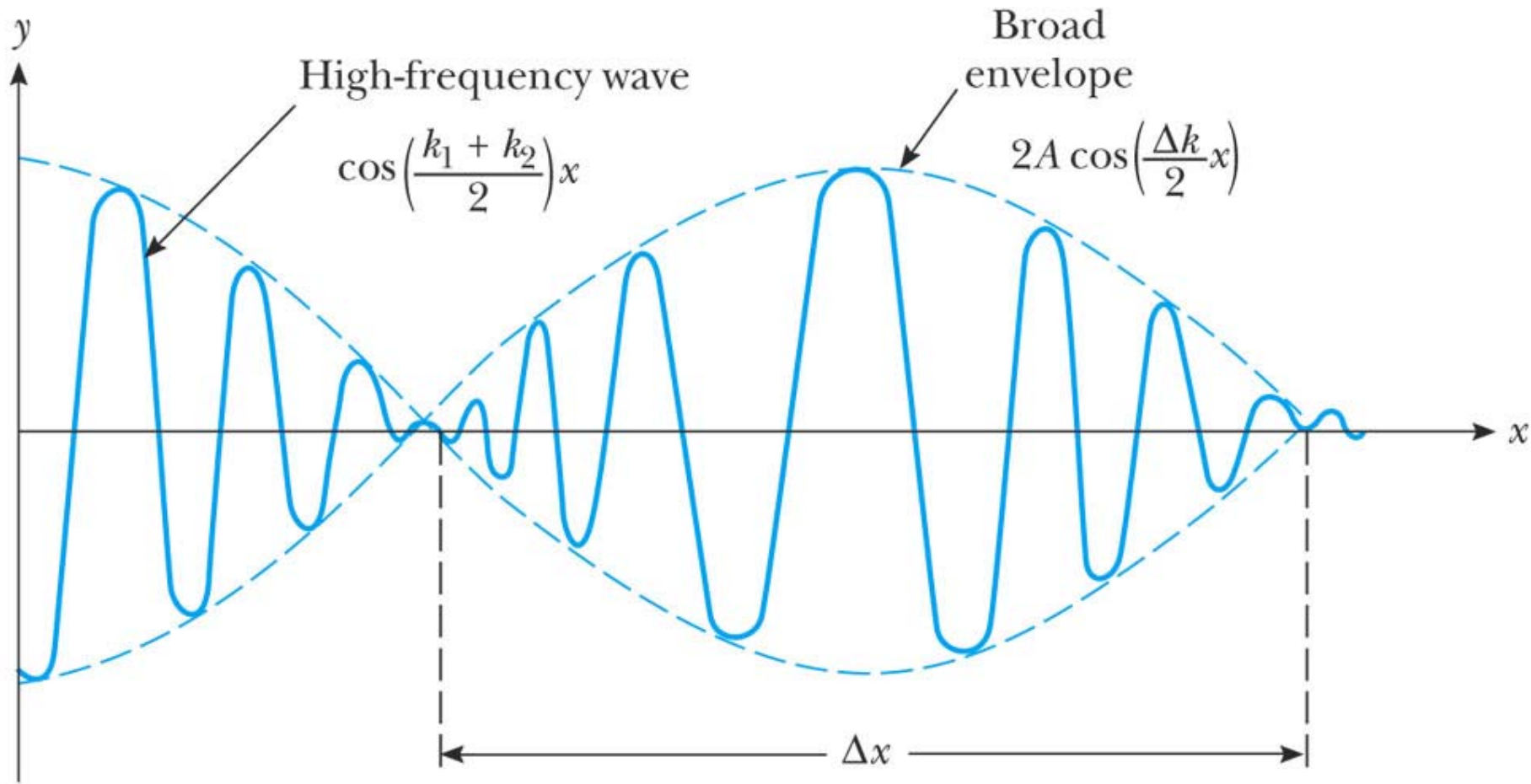


$$y = y_1 + y_2 = A \cos(k_1 x - \omega_1 t) + A \cos(k_2 x - \omega_2 t)$$
$$= 2A \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}[(k_2 - k_1)x - (\omega_2 - \omega_1)t]\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}[(k_2 + k_1)x - (\omega_2 + \omega_1)t]\right)$$



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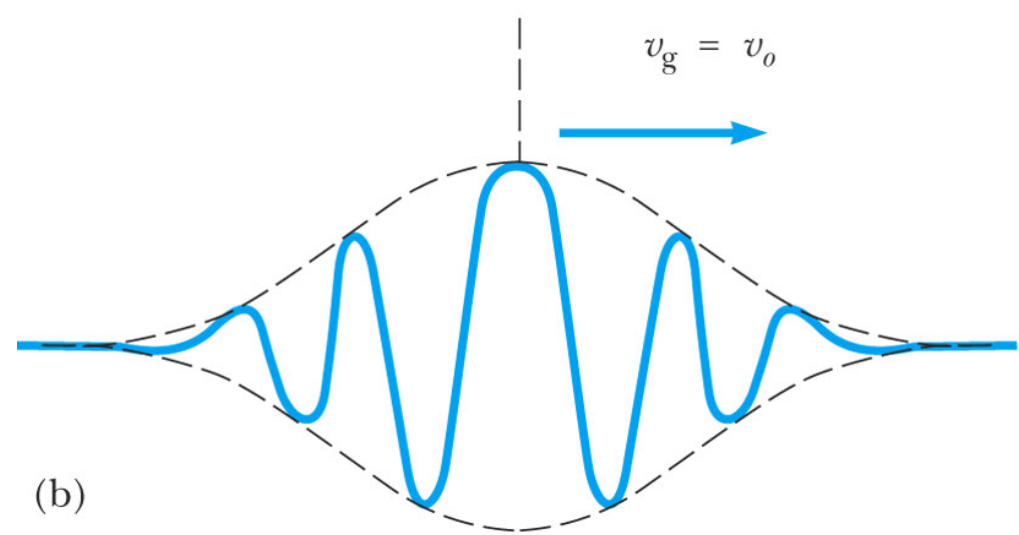
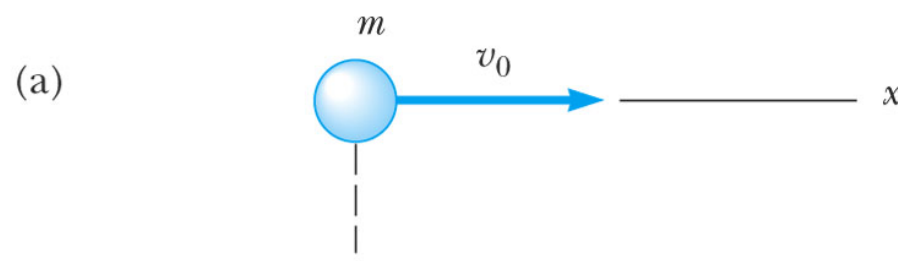
# Phase Velocity & Group Velocity

$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{k}$$

$$v_g = \left. \frac{d\omega}{dk} \right|_{k_0}$$



# Wave Packet



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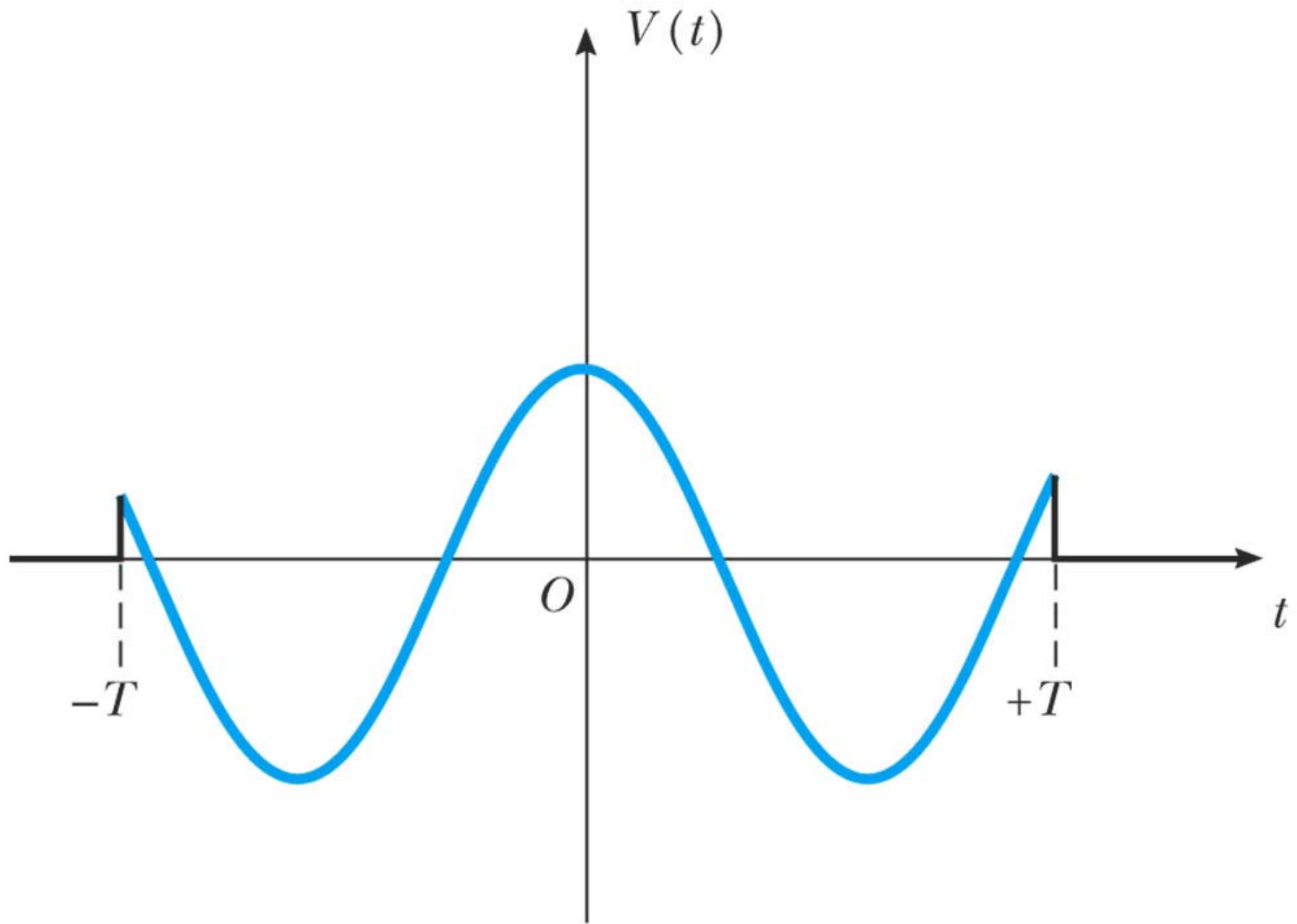
# Fourier Transform & Inverse FT

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a(k) e^{ikx} dk$$

$$a(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$

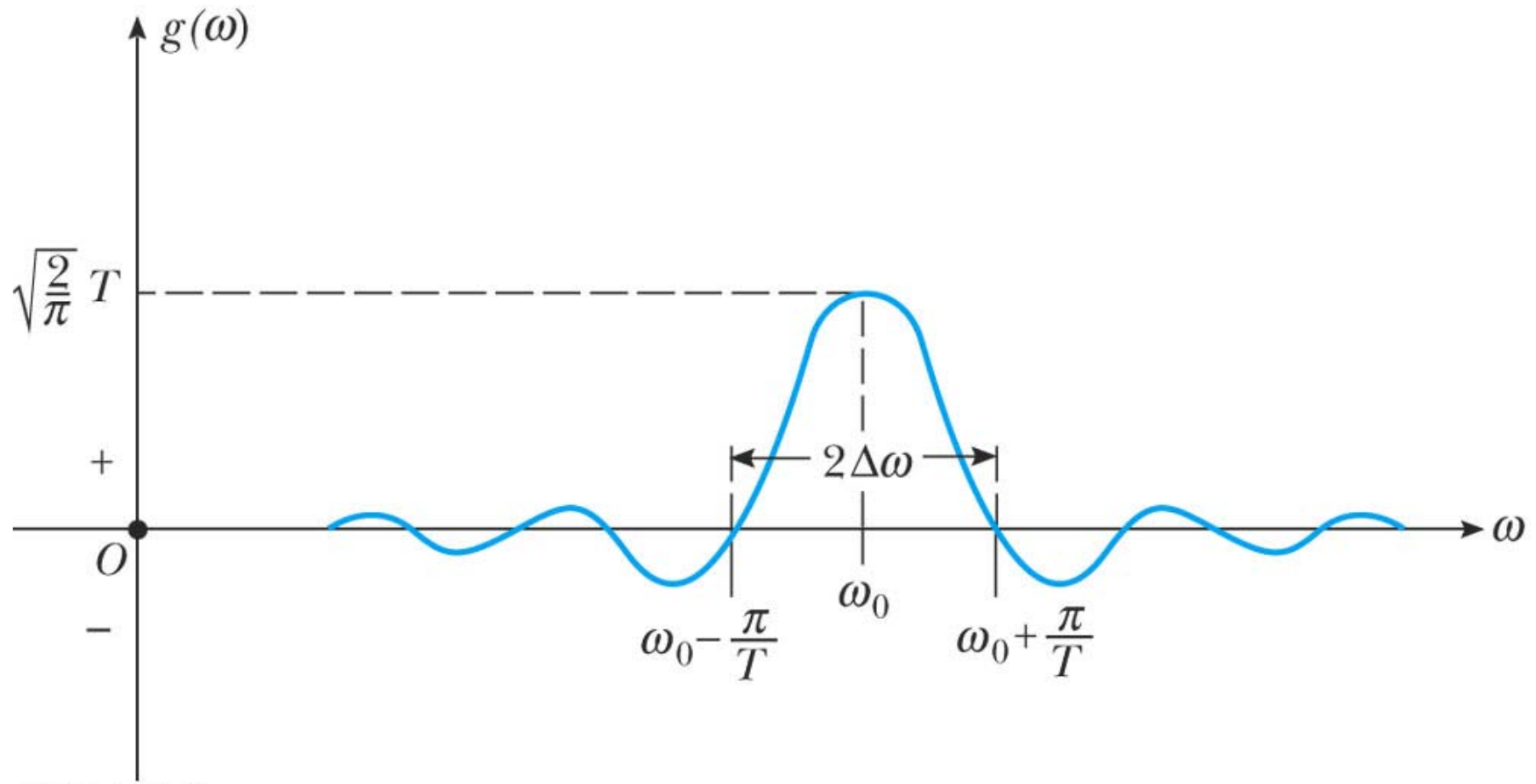






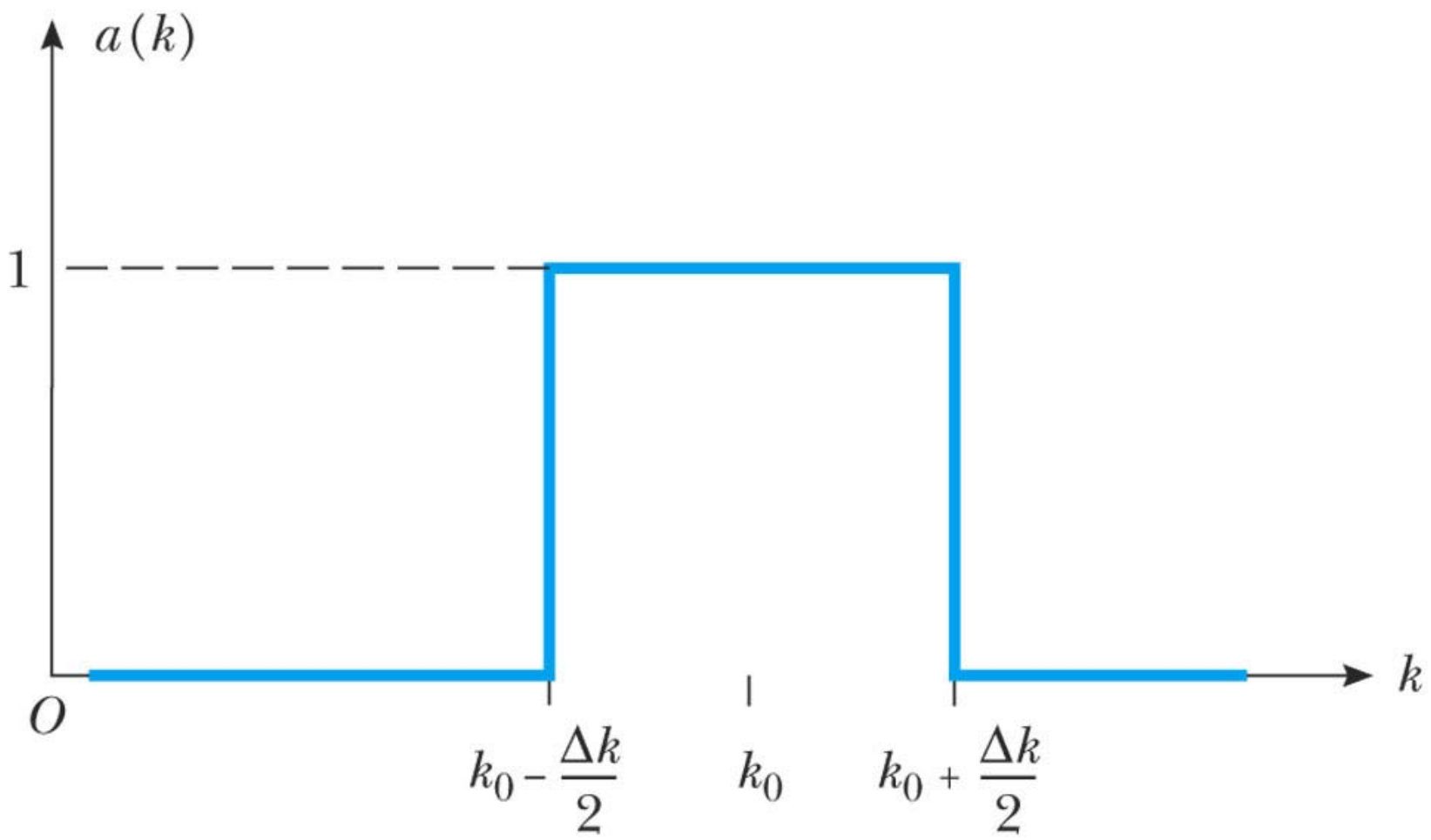
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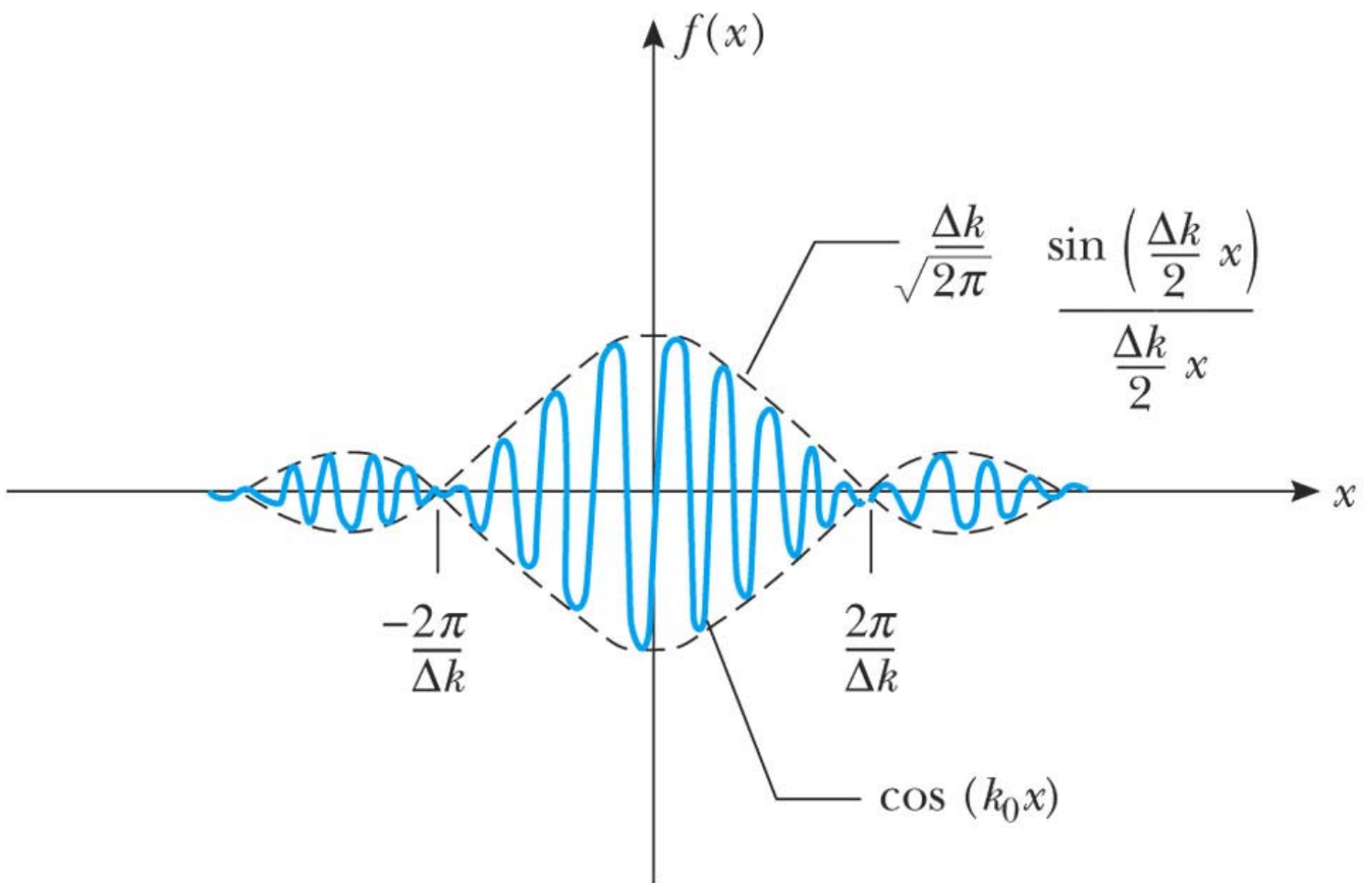


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# Widths in Fourier Representation

$\Delta k$ 와  $\Delta x$ 는 반비례

$\Delta \omega$ 와  $\Delta t$ 는 반비례

→ Uncertainty Principle (불확정성의 원리)

Gaussian wave packet:  $\Delta x \Delta k = \frac{1}{2}$

*Minimum!*



# Heisenberg



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Werner Heisenberg  
(1901-1976)





# Uncertainty Principle

$$\Delta x \Delta p_x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2} \quad \left( \Delta x \Delta k_x \geq \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\Delta E \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

and more...

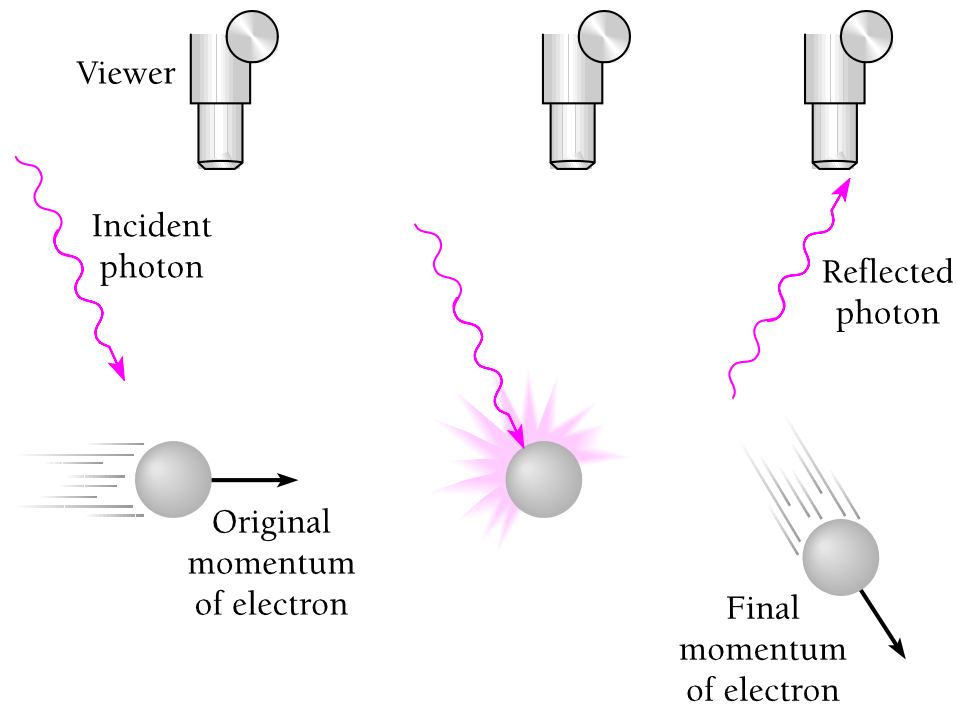
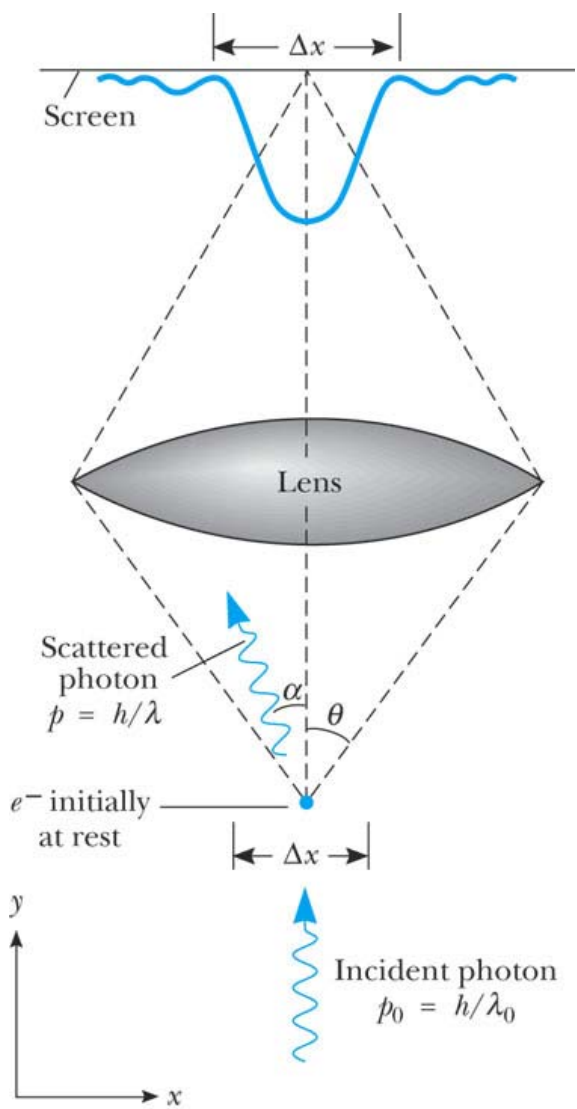


그림 3.17 운동량을 변화시키지 않고는 전자를 관측할 수 없다.





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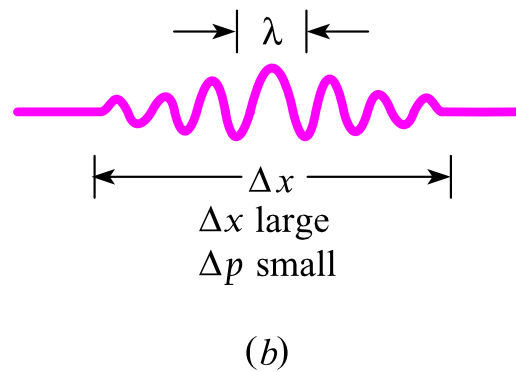
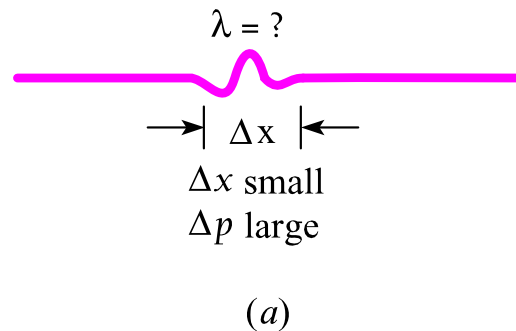


그림 3.12 (a) 좁은 de Broglie 파군. 입자의 위치는 정확히 결정될 수 있지만 파장, 즉 운동량은 그렇지 못하다. 왜냐하면, 파장을 측정할 만한 충분한 파가 없기 때문이다. (b) 넓은 파군. 파장은 정확히 측정할 수 있지만 위치는 그렇지 못하다.

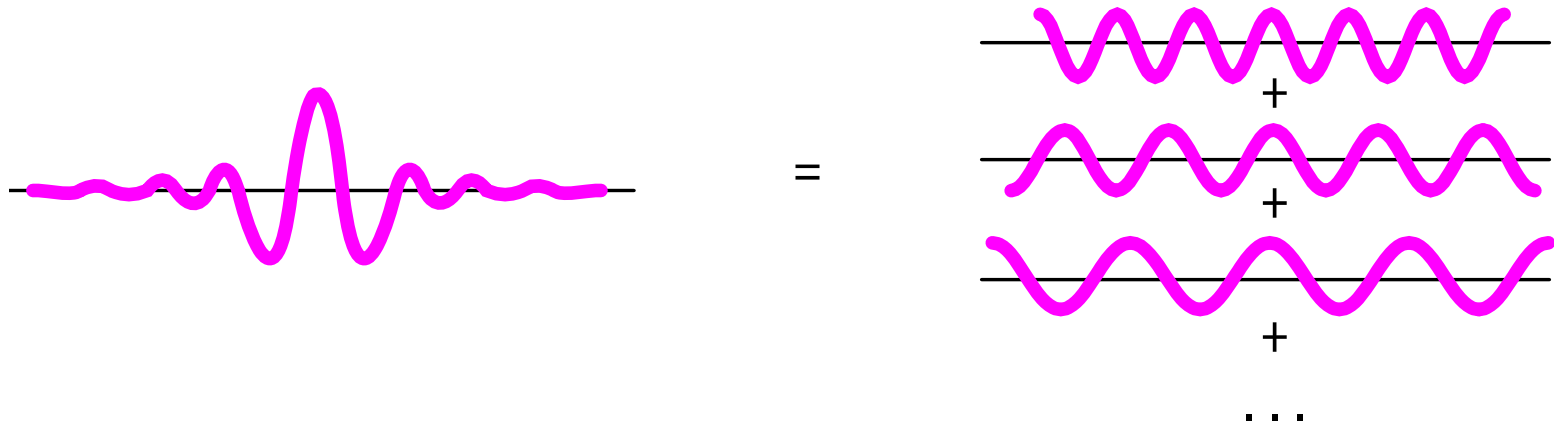


그림 3.13 고립된 파군은 다른 파장을 가진 무한개 파동들의 중첩의 결과이다. 파군이 좁으면 좁을수록 관계하는 파장 영역은 넓어진다. 좁은 de Broglie 파군에서는 입자의 위치는 잘 정의되지만 파장은 잘 정의되지 않는다. 따라서, 좁은 파군이 나타내는 입자의 운동량에는 많은 불확정성이 포함되어 있음을 의미한다. 넓은 파군은 정확한 운동량을 그러나 정밀하지 않은 위치를 의미한다.

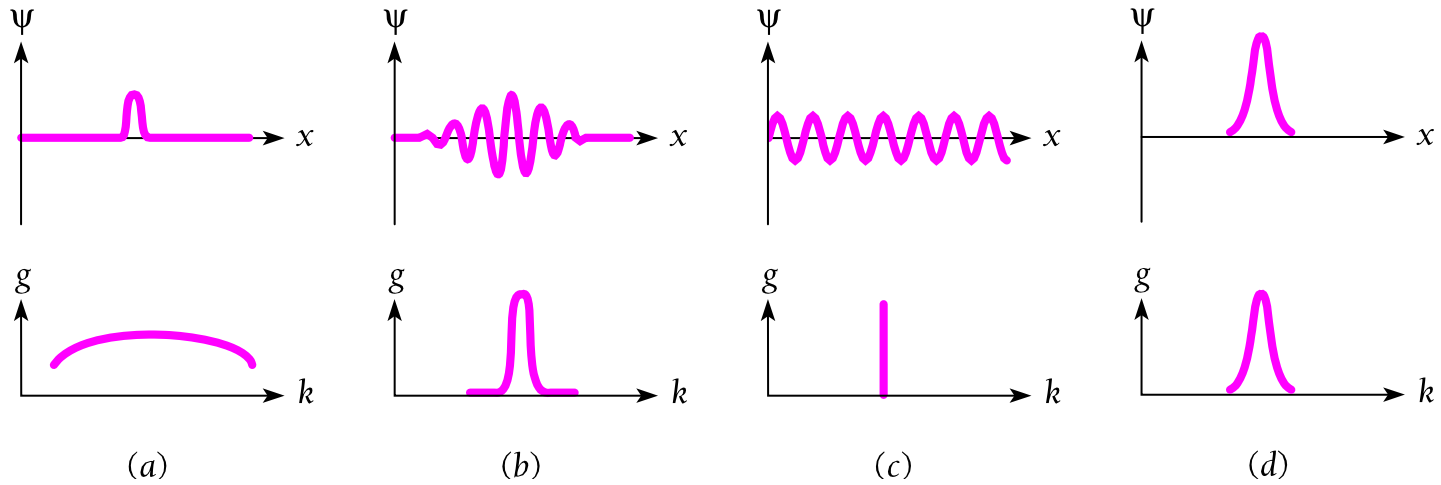


그림 3.14 파동함수와 Fourier 변환. (a) 펄스, (b) 파군, (c) 파열(wave train), (d) Gauss 분포. 짧은 시간동안의 교란을 나타내기 위해서는 긴 시간동안의 교란을 나타내는 것 보다 더 넓은 영역의 진동수가 필요하다. Gauss 함수의 Fourier 변환 역시 Gauss 함수이다.

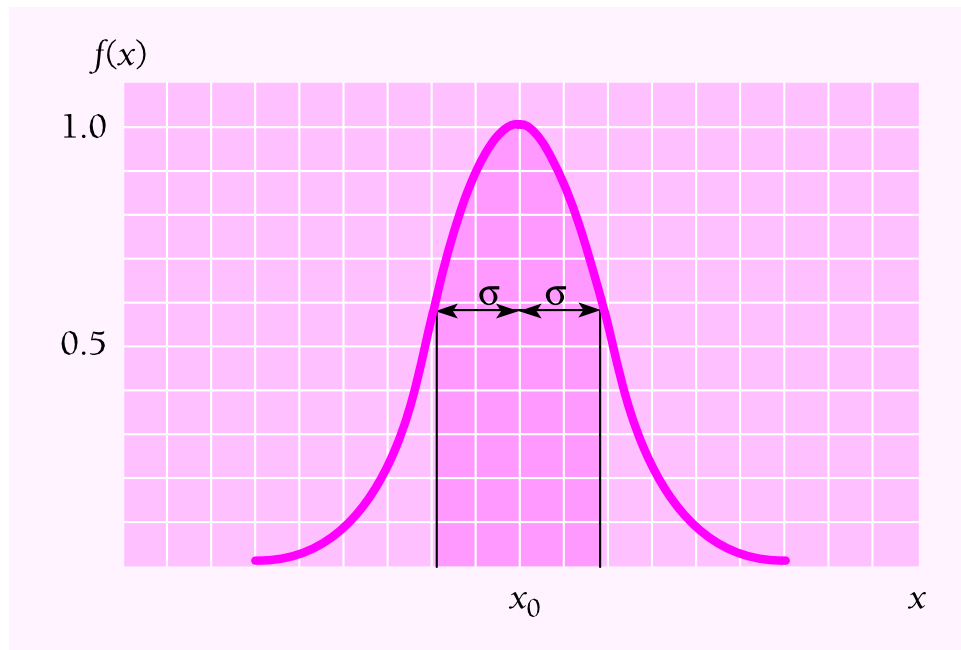


그림 3.15 Gauss 분포.

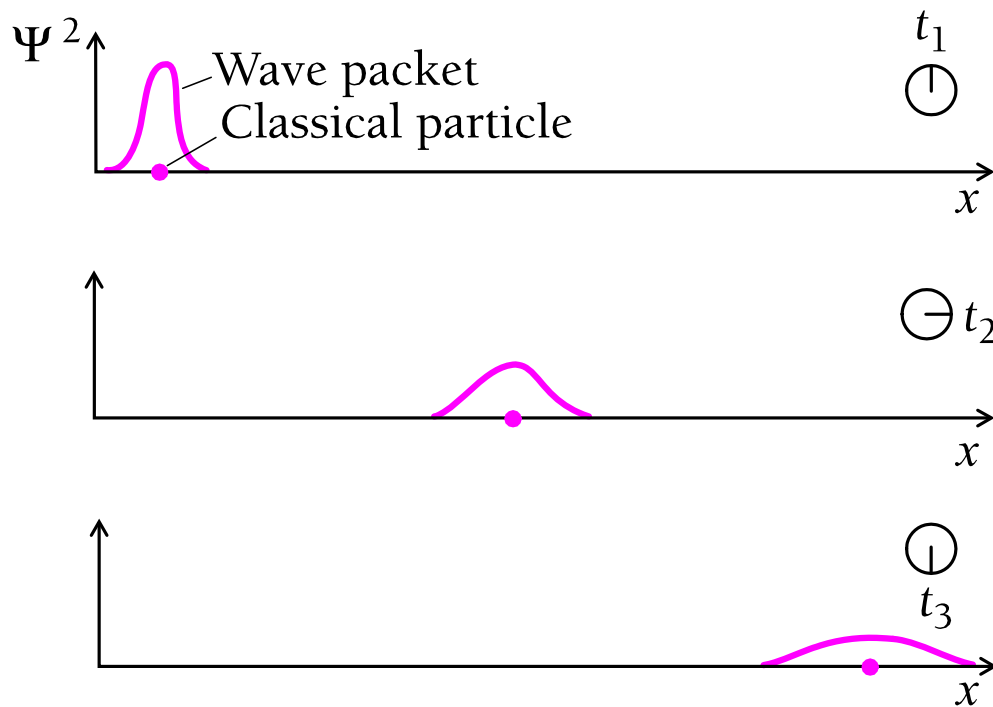
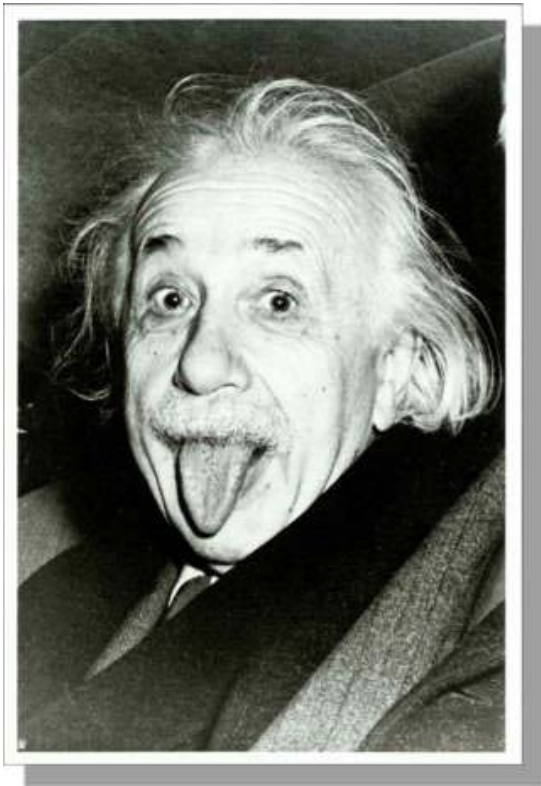


그림 3.16 그림 3.13과 마찬가지로, 움직이는 파동묶음도 많은 독립된 파들로 구성되어 있다. 각 독립된 파들의 위상속도는 파장에 따라서 서로 다르게 변한다. 그 결과로 입자가 움직임에 따라서 파동묶음은 공간에서 퍼진다. 처음의 파동묶음이 좁을수록, 즉 처음의 위치를 정확하게 알면 알수록 더 넓게 퍼진다. 왜냐하면, 위상속도가 서로 다른 더 많은 파들로 구성되어 있었기 때문이다.

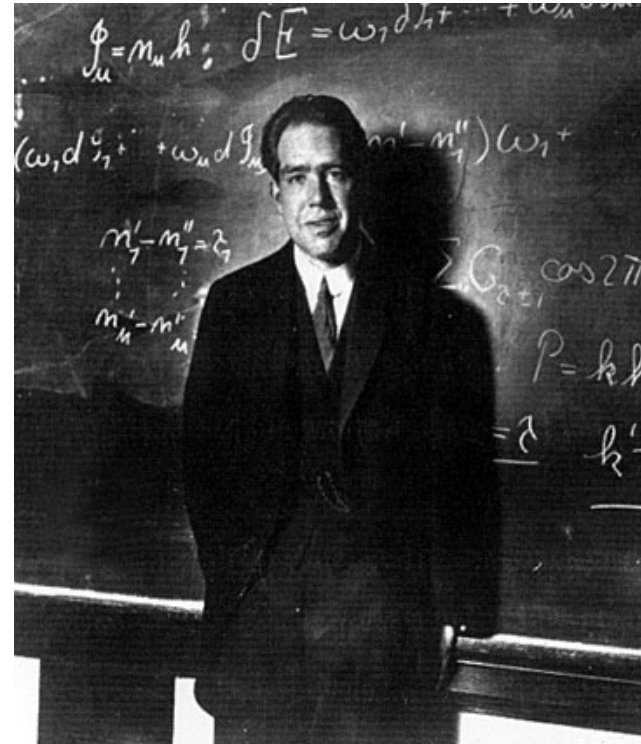


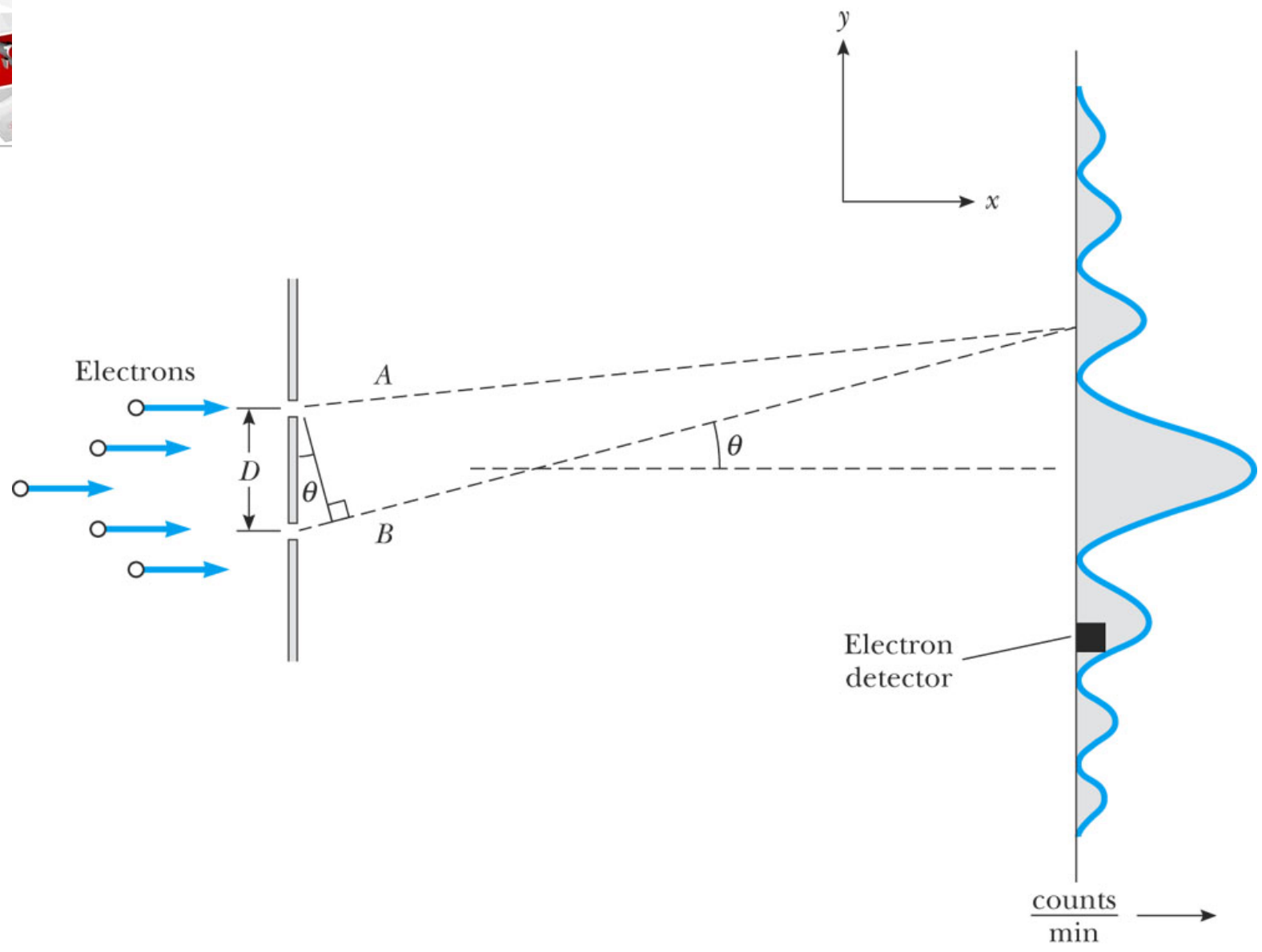
# Einstein vs. Bohr

“God does not play dice with the universe.”



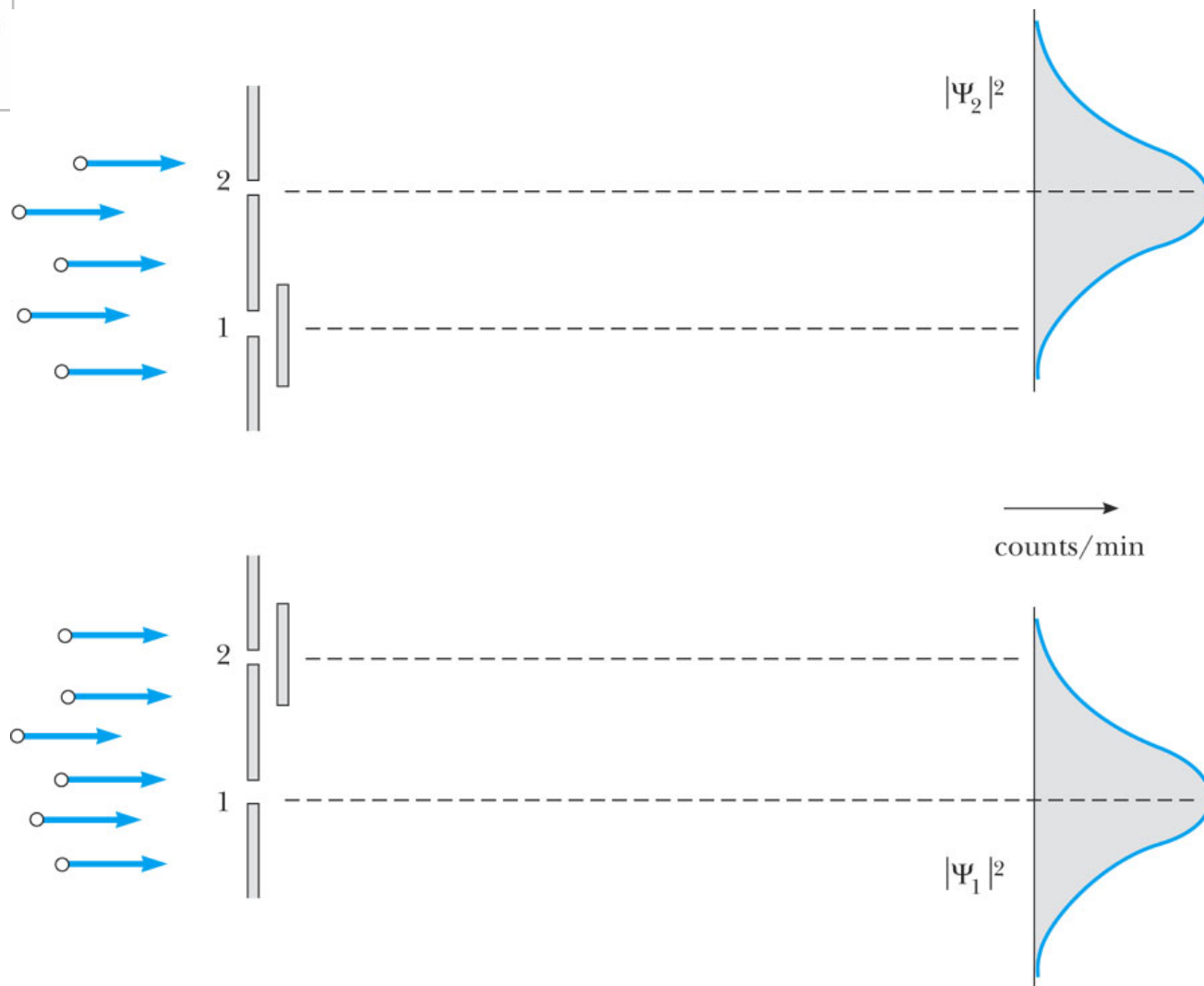
“Don’t tell God what to do!”





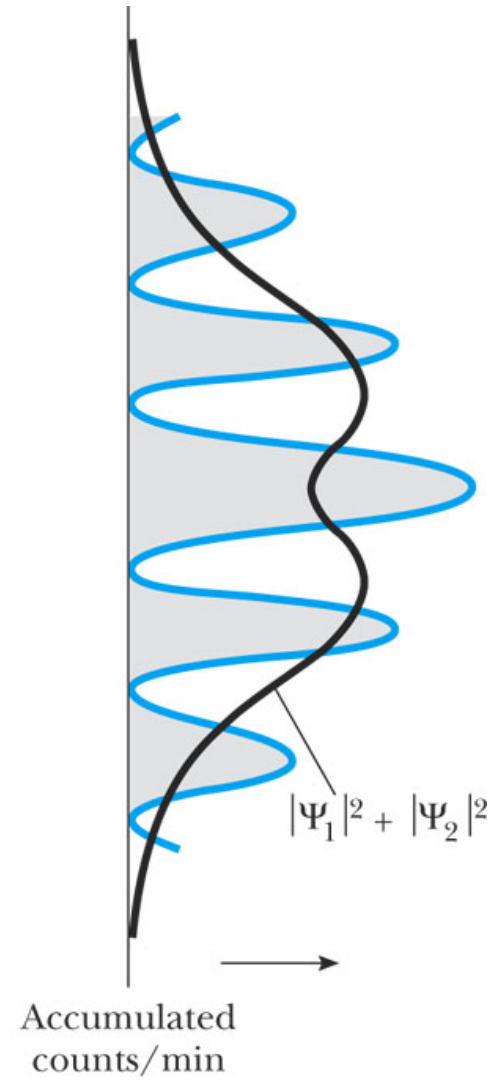
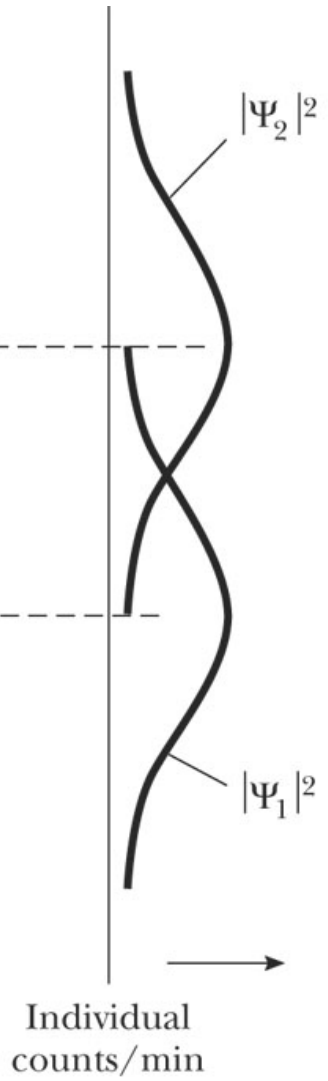
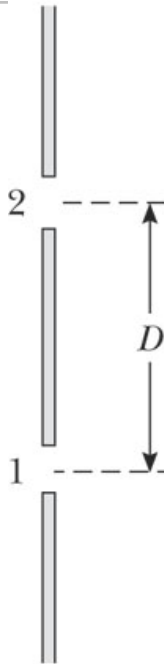
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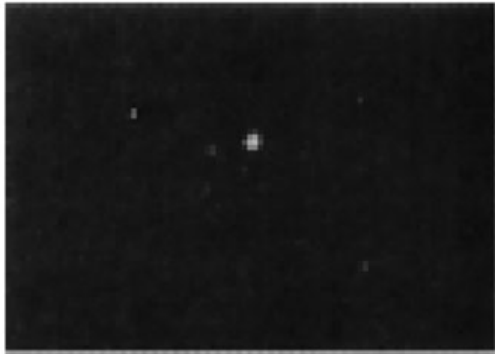




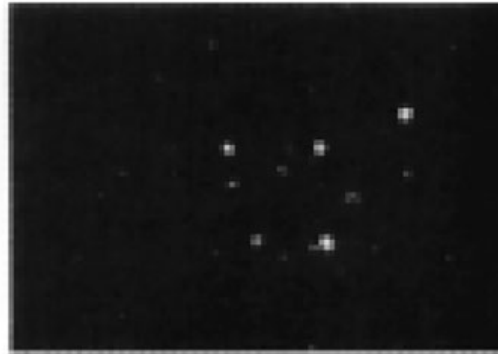
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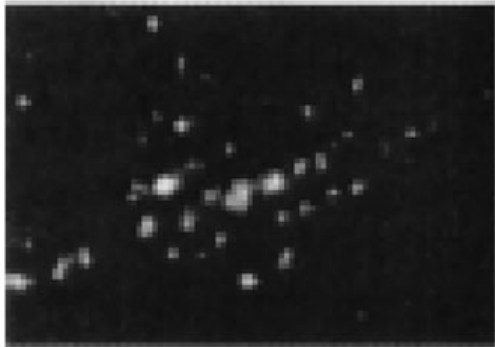
(a)



(b)



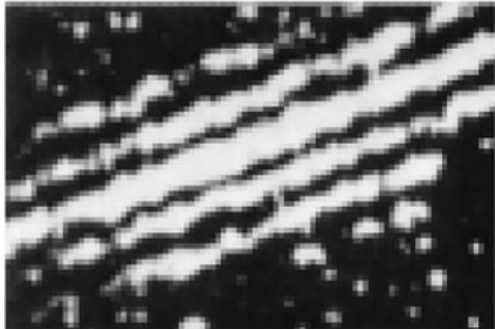
(c)



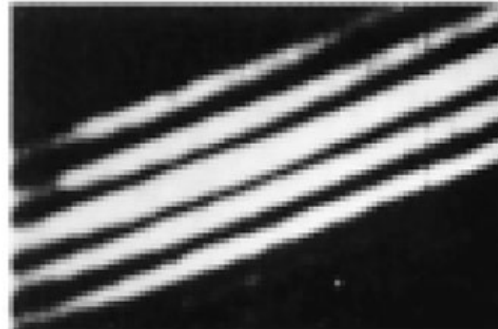
(d)



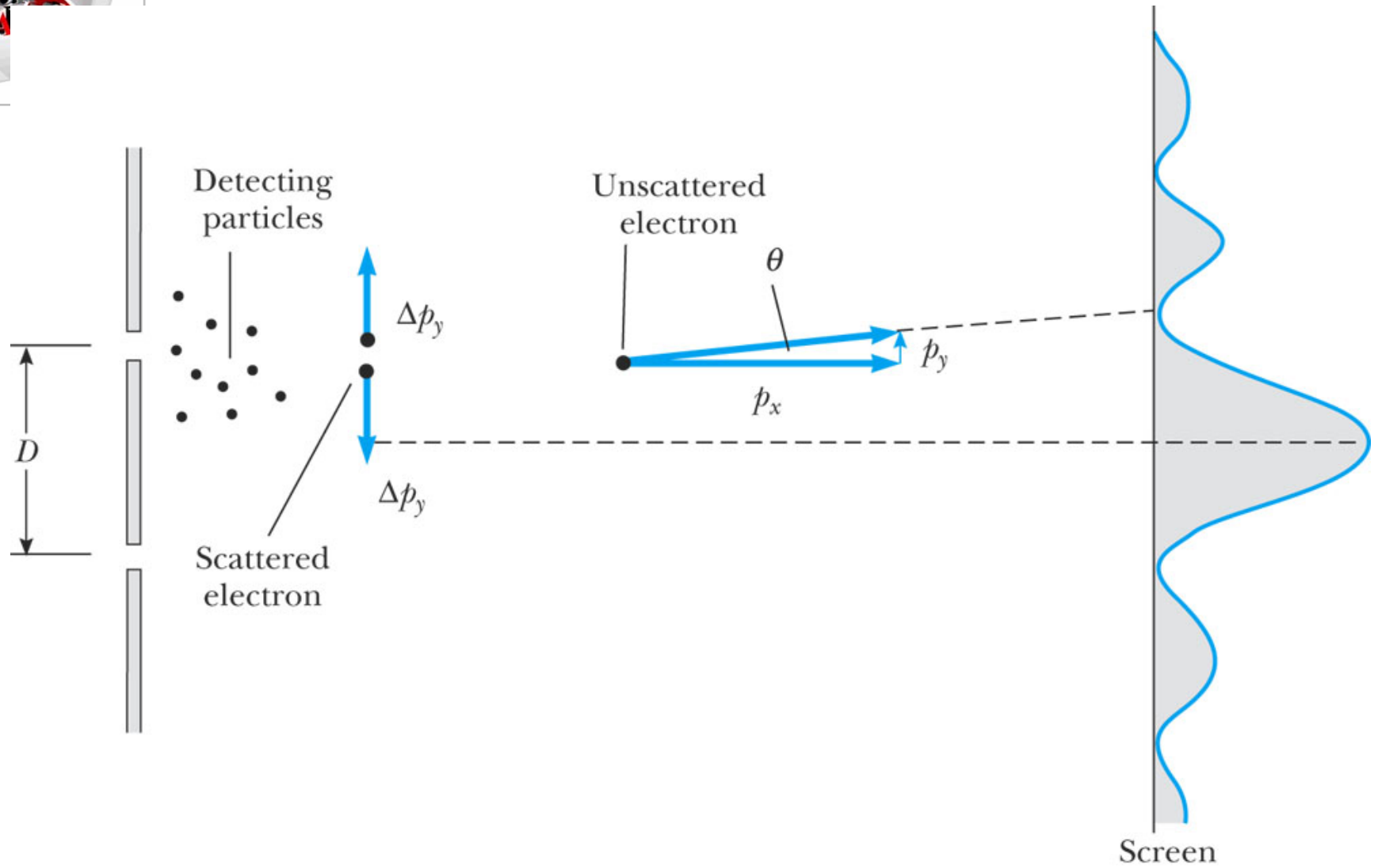
(e)



(f)



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The quantum skier. To highlight just how strange the behaviour of quantum particles really is, it would be as though a skier, faced with having to go round a tree blocking his path, decided instead to go both ways at once. Clearly, this would be regarded, in our everyday world of trees and skiers, as some kind of hoax. But it really does happen in the quantum world.



J. Al-Khalili, *Quantum – A Guide for the Perplexed*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, UK, 2003





# Feynman



Richard P. Feynman  
(1918-1988)

"The theory of quantum electrodynamics describes Nature as absurd from the point of view of common sense. And it fully agrees with experiment. So I hope you can accept Nature as She is - absurd."

