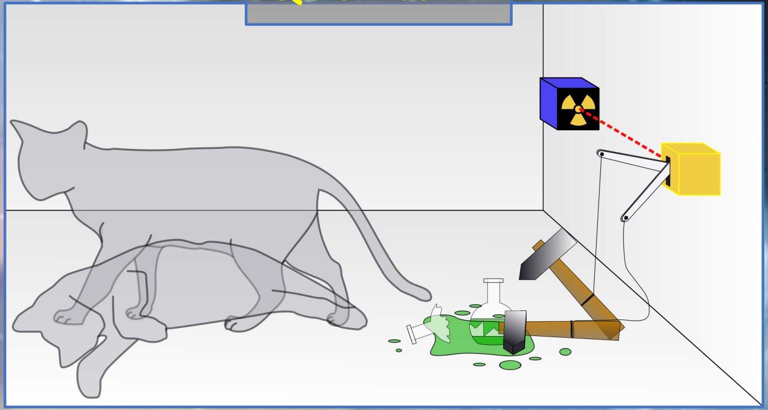
The Relativistic Quantum World

A lecture series on
Relativity Theory and Quantum Mechanics

Relativity

Quantum



Marcel Merk
Studium Generale Maastricht
Nov 1 – Nov 29, 2023

The Relativistic Quantum World

Relativity

Nov. 1:
- Lecture 1: The Principle of Relativity and the Speed of Light
- Lecture 2: Time Dilation and Lorentz Contraction

Nov. 8:
- Lecture 3: The Lorentz Transformation and Paradoxes
- Lecture 4: General Relativity and Gravitational Waves

Quantum Mechanics

Nov. 15:
- Lecture 5: The Early Quantum Theory
- Lecture 6: Feynman's Double Slit Experiment

Nov 22:
- Lecture 7: Wheeler's Delayed Choice and Schrodinger's Cat
- Lecture 8: Quantum Reality and the EPR Paradox

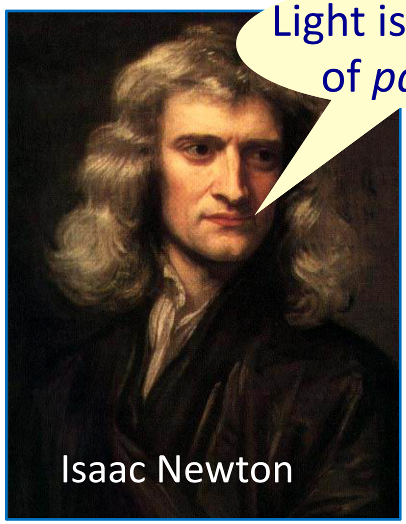
Standard Model

Nov. 29:
- Lecture 9: The Standard Model and Antimatter
- Lecture 10: Why is there something rather than nothing?

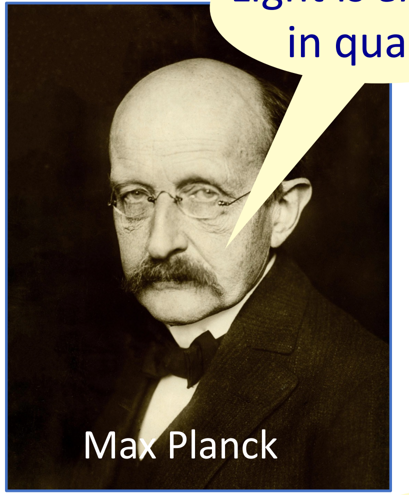
Lecture notes, written for this course, are available: www.nikhef.nl/~i93/Teaching/
Prerequisite for the course: High school level physics & mathematics.

Quantum Mechanics

Light is a stream of *particles*

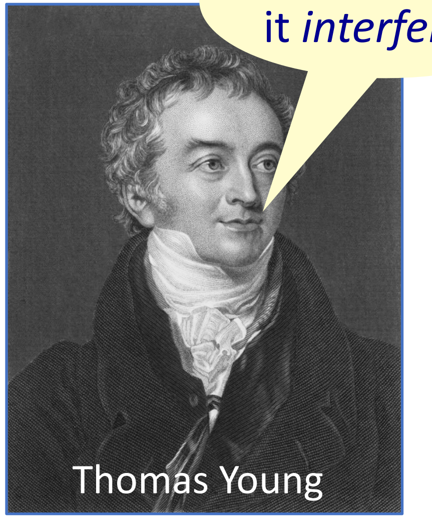


Light is *emitted* in quanta

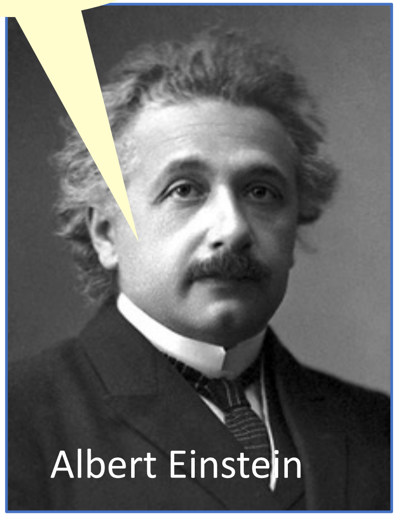


No, similar to sound light consists of *waves*

Yes, because it *interferes*

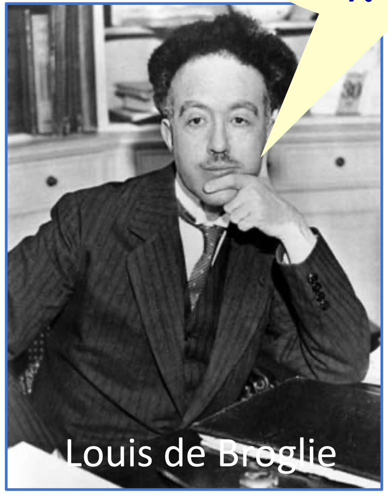


The *nature* of light is quanta

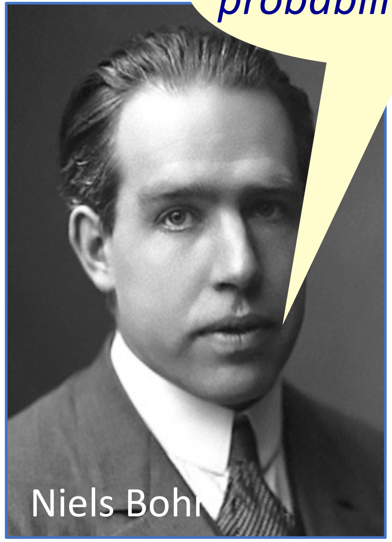


Yes, because photons collide!

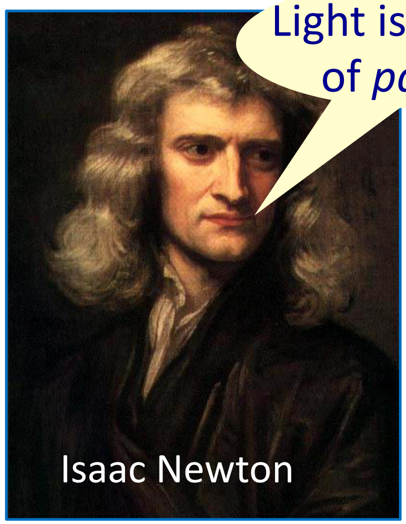
Particles have a *wave nature*: $\lambda = h/p$

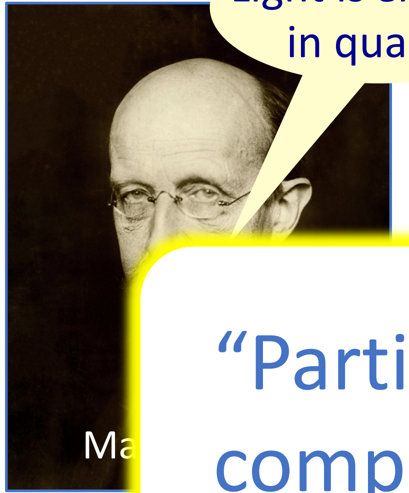


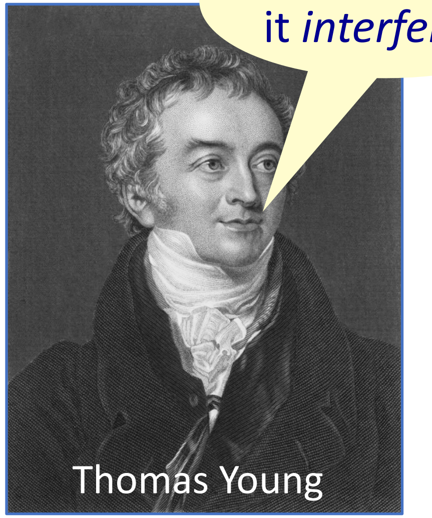
Particles are *probability waves*



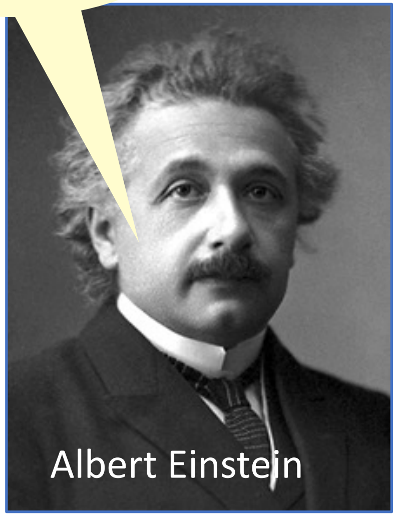
Quantum Mechanics

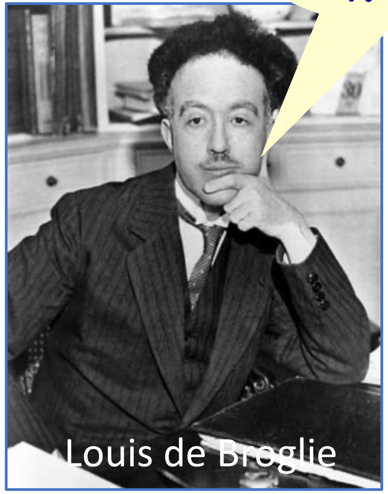


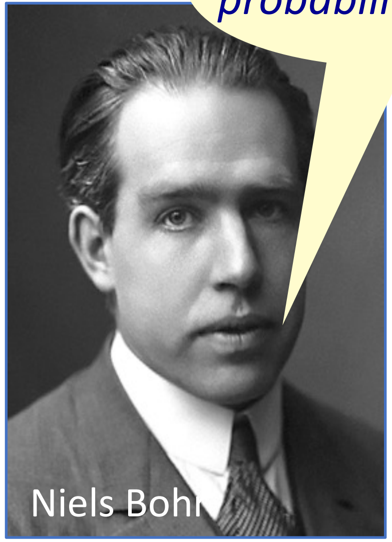




"Particle" and "Wave" are complementary aspects.





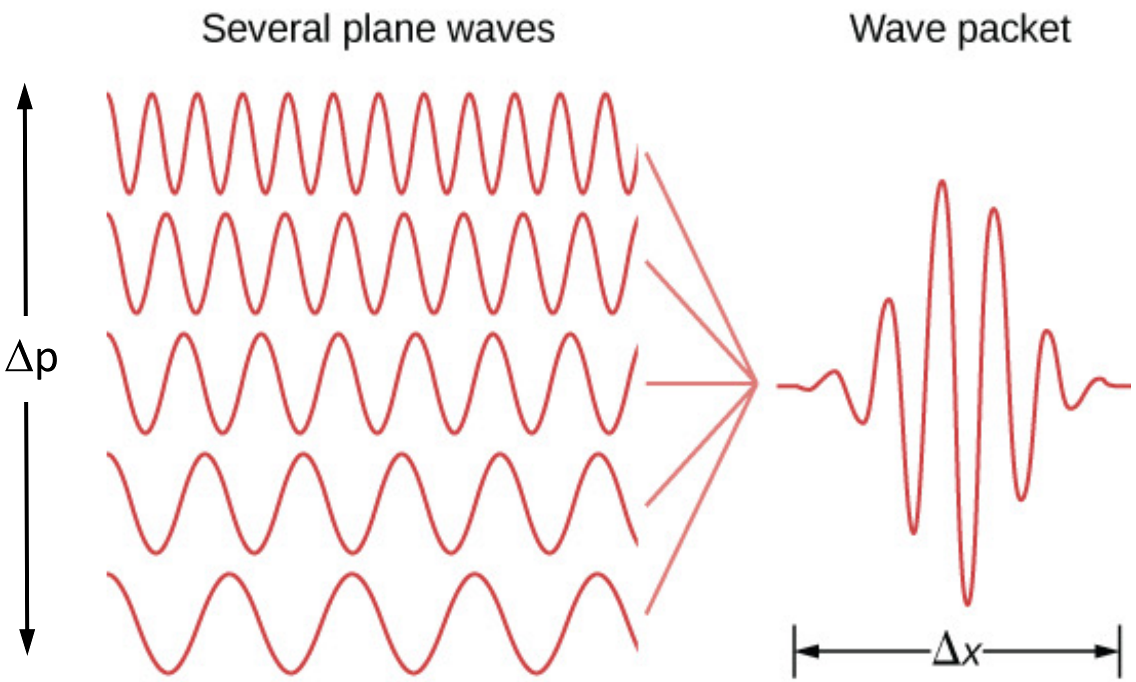


Uncertainty Relation

It is ***not*** possible to determine ***position*** and ***momentum*** at the same time:

$$\Delta x \, \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$


Werner Heisenberg



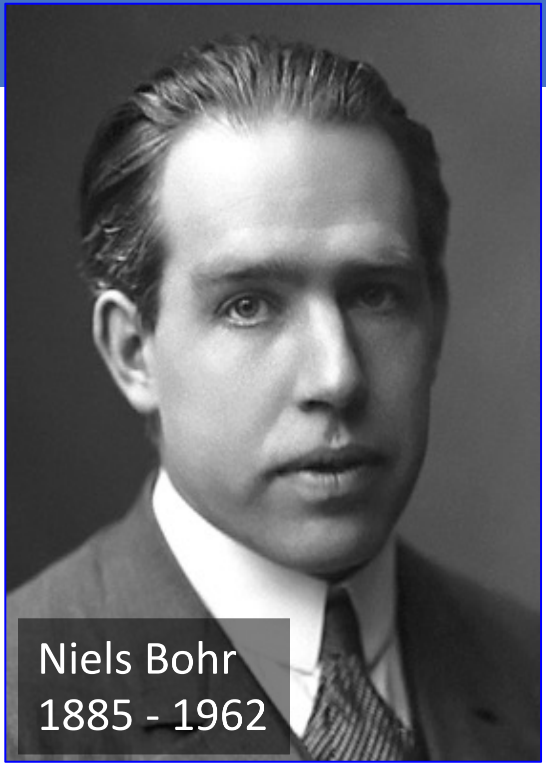

Erwin Schrödinger

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

A particle ***does not have*** well defined position and momentum at the same time.

Complementarity

Subatomic matter is not just waves and it is not just particles.
It is nothing we know from macroscopic world.



<u>Copenhagen Interpretation (Niels Bohr, Max Born):</u> $Prob(x,t) = |\psi(x,t)|^2$

One can observe wave ***or*** particle characteristics of quantum objects, ***never both*** at the same time.

Particle and Wave aspects of a physical object are ***complementary***

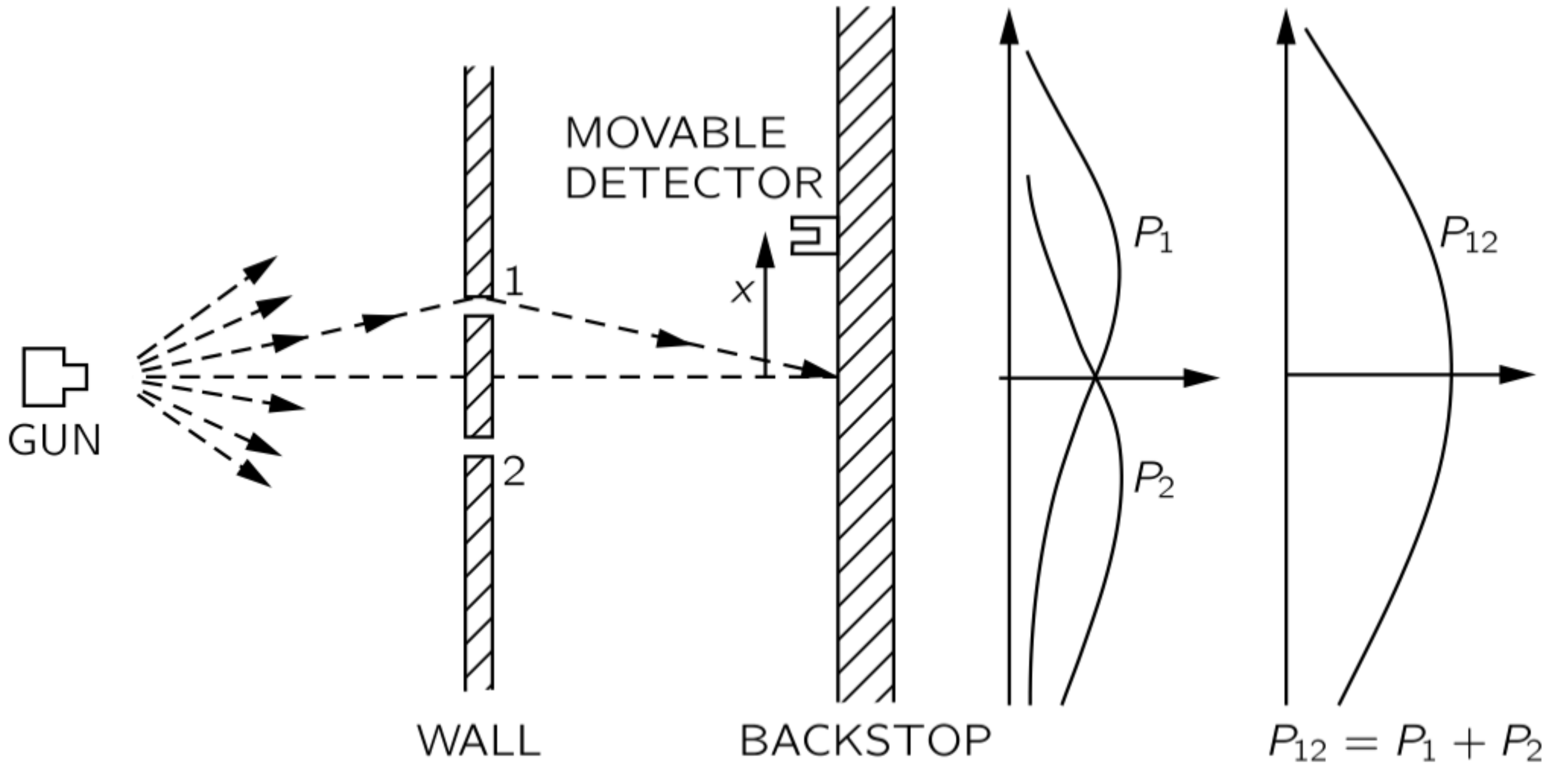
Similarly one can never determine from a quantum object at the same time:
energy and time, ***position and momentum*** and more (eg. ***spin components***).

Richard Feynman and the double slit experiment

The double slit experiment demonstrates the fundamental aspect of the quantum world.

Case 1: Experiment with Bullets

A gun fires bullets in random direction. Slits 1 and 2 are openings through which bullets can pass. A moveable detector "collects" bullets and counts them.



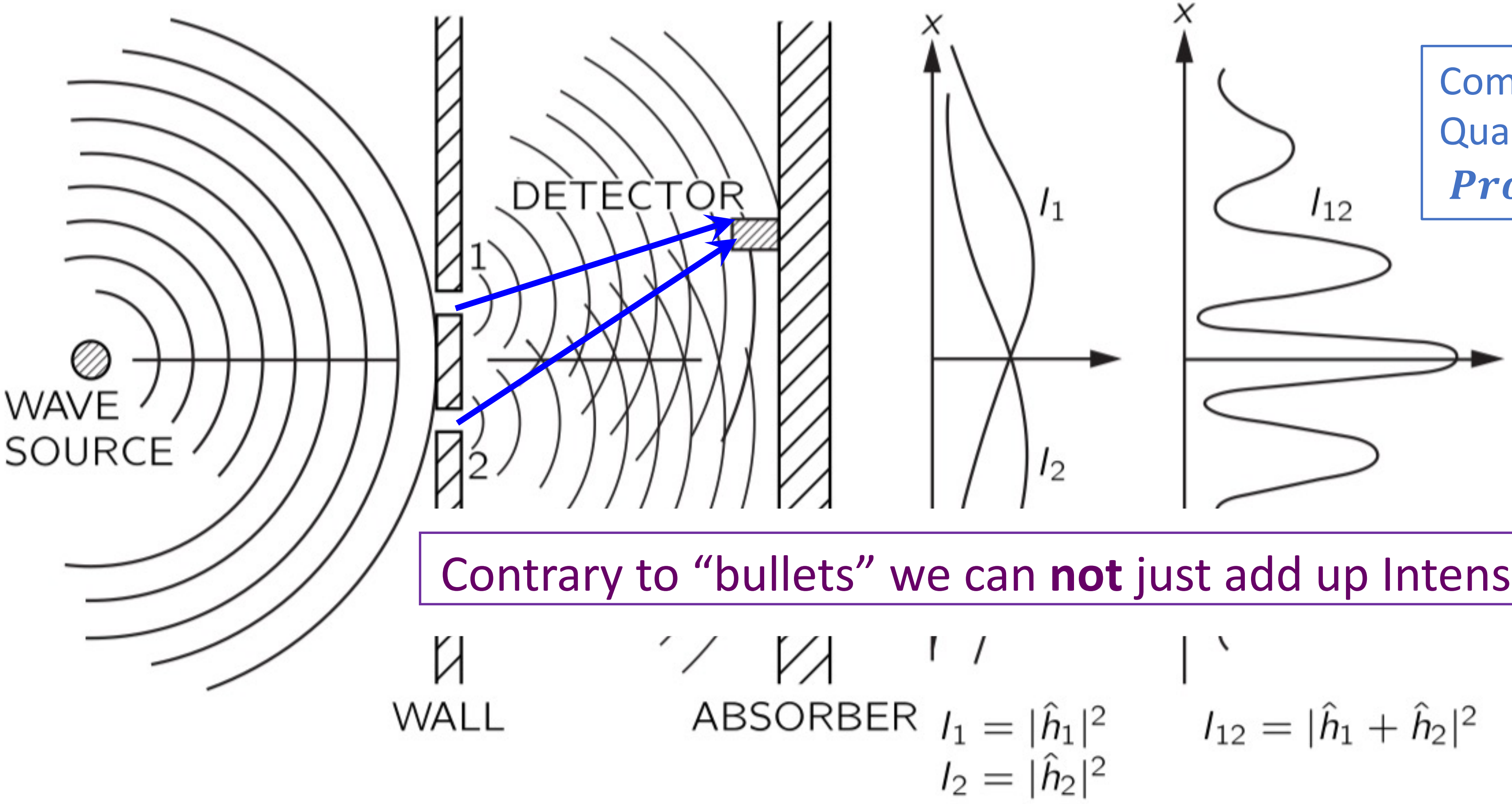
P_1 is the probability curve when only slit 1 is open
P_2 is the probability curve when only slit 2 is open

When both slits are open: $P_{12} = P_1 + P_2$

We can just add up the probabilities.

Case 2: Experiment with Waves

Let waves pass the slits. When both slits are open there are two contributions to the wave the oscillation at the detector: $W(t) = W_1(t) + W_2(t)$



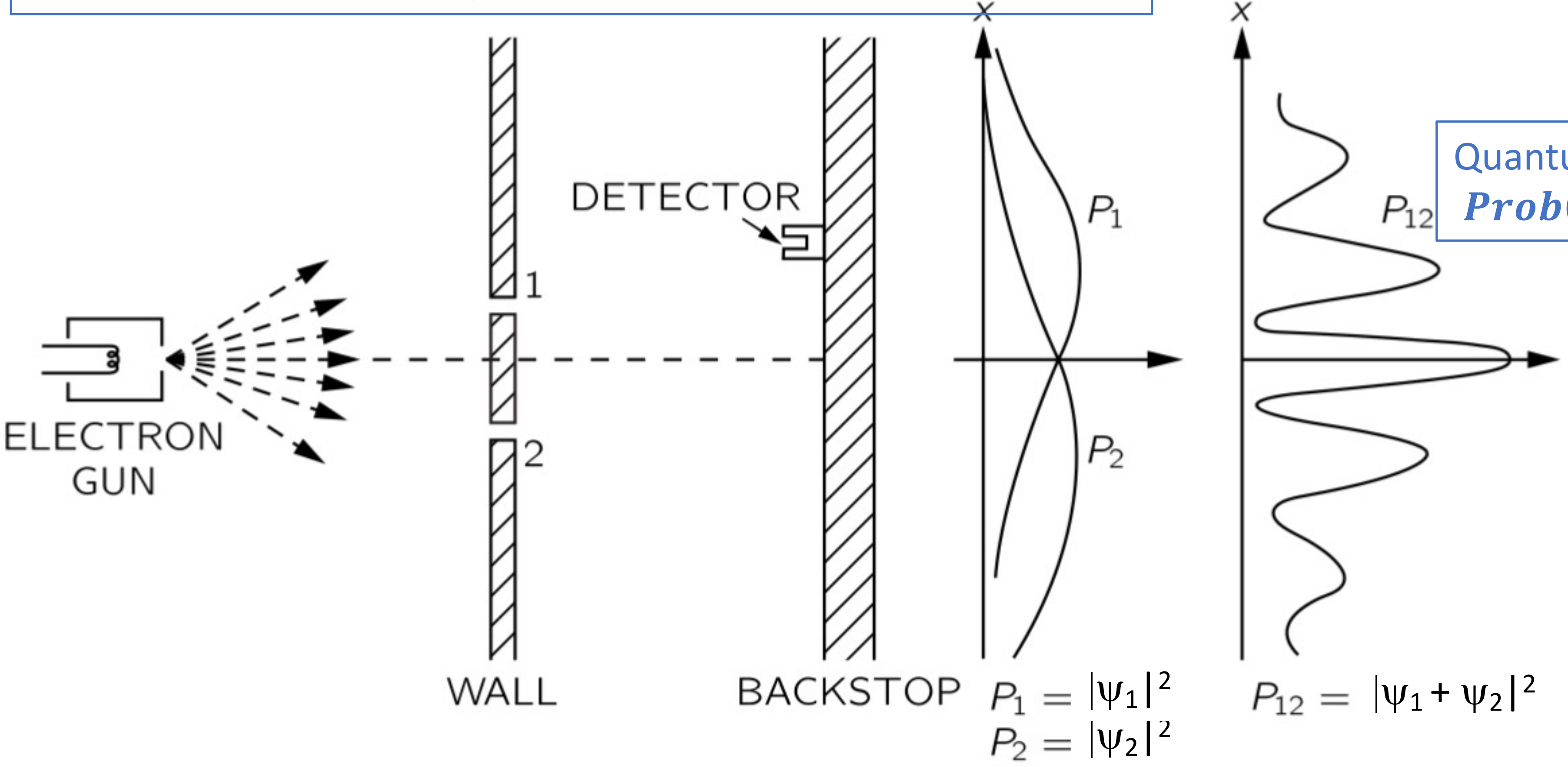
Compare to Quantum Waves:
$\boldsymbol{Prob(x,t)} = |\boldsymbol{\psi(x,t)}|^2$

Contrary to “bullets” we can **not** just add up Intensities.

Interference pattern: $I_{12} = |W_1 + W_2|^2 = h_1^2 + h_2^2 + 2h_1h_2\cos(\Delta\phi)$
Regions where waves are *amplified* and regions where waves are *cancelled*.

Case 3: Experiment with Electrons

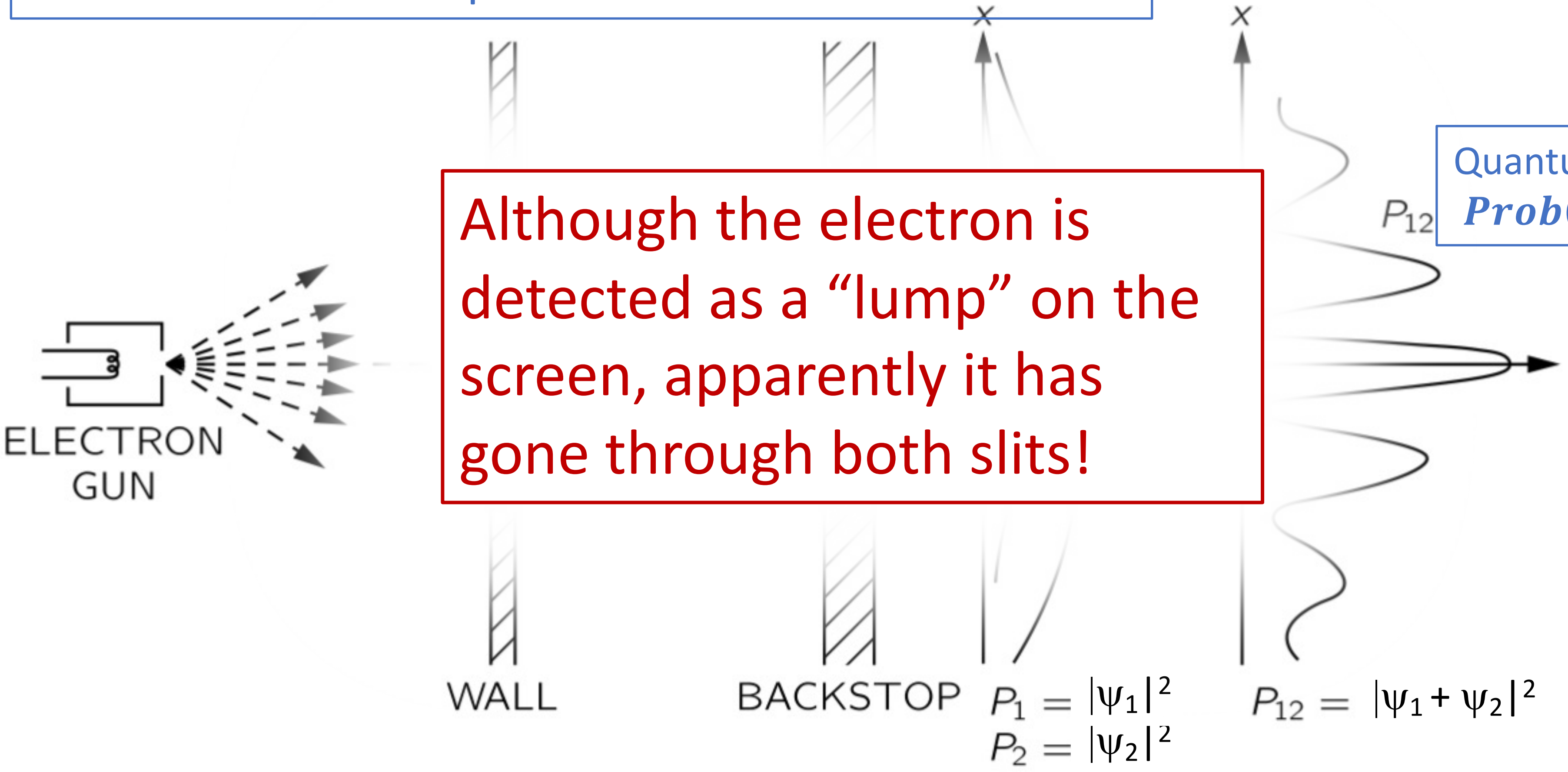
Shoot single electrons, one by one at the double slit:
Observe a wave-like quantum interference!



Quantum Waves:
$\boldsymbol{Prob(x,t) = |\psi(x,t)|^2}$

Case 3: Experiment with Electrons

Shoot single electrons, one by one at the double slit:
Observe a wave-like quantum interference!

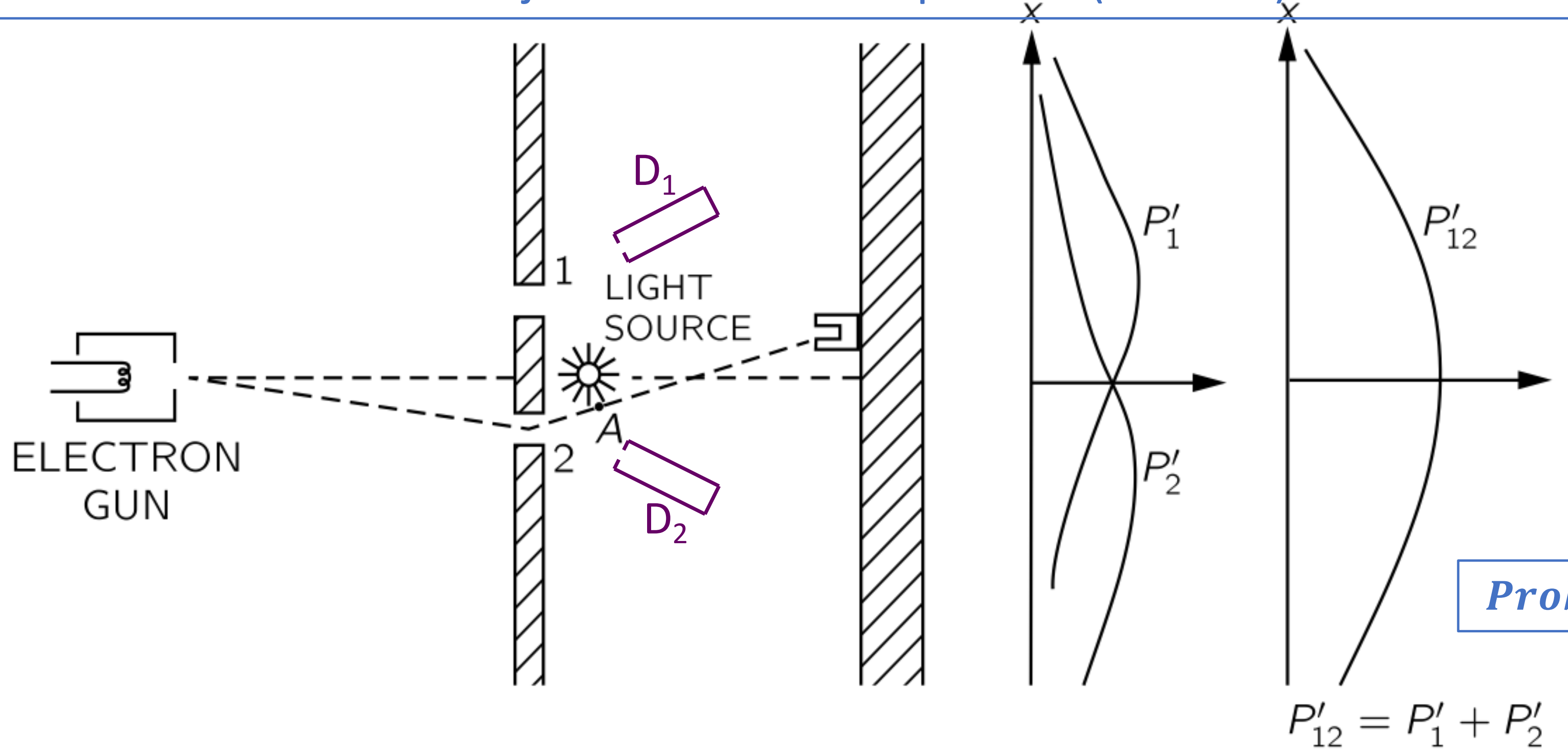


Although the electron is detected as a "lump" on the screen, apparently it has gone through both slits!

Quantum Waves:
$\boldsymbol{Prob(x,t) = |\psi(x,t)|^2}$

Case 4: Watch the Electrons

When we ***watch*** through which slit the electrons go, we destroy the interference! Now the electron behaves just like a classical particle ("bullet").



$$\boldsymbol{Prob(x,t) = |\psi(x,t)|^2}$$

It requires an observation to let the quantum wave function "collapse" into reality. As long as no measurement is made the wave function keeps "all options open".

If you watch ***half the time***; you only get the interference for the cases you ***did not watch***.

Lecture 7

Wheeler’s Delayed Choice Experiment

“Your theory is crazy, but not crazy enough to be true.”
- Niels Bohr

“Nothing exists, until it is measured.”
- Niels Bohr

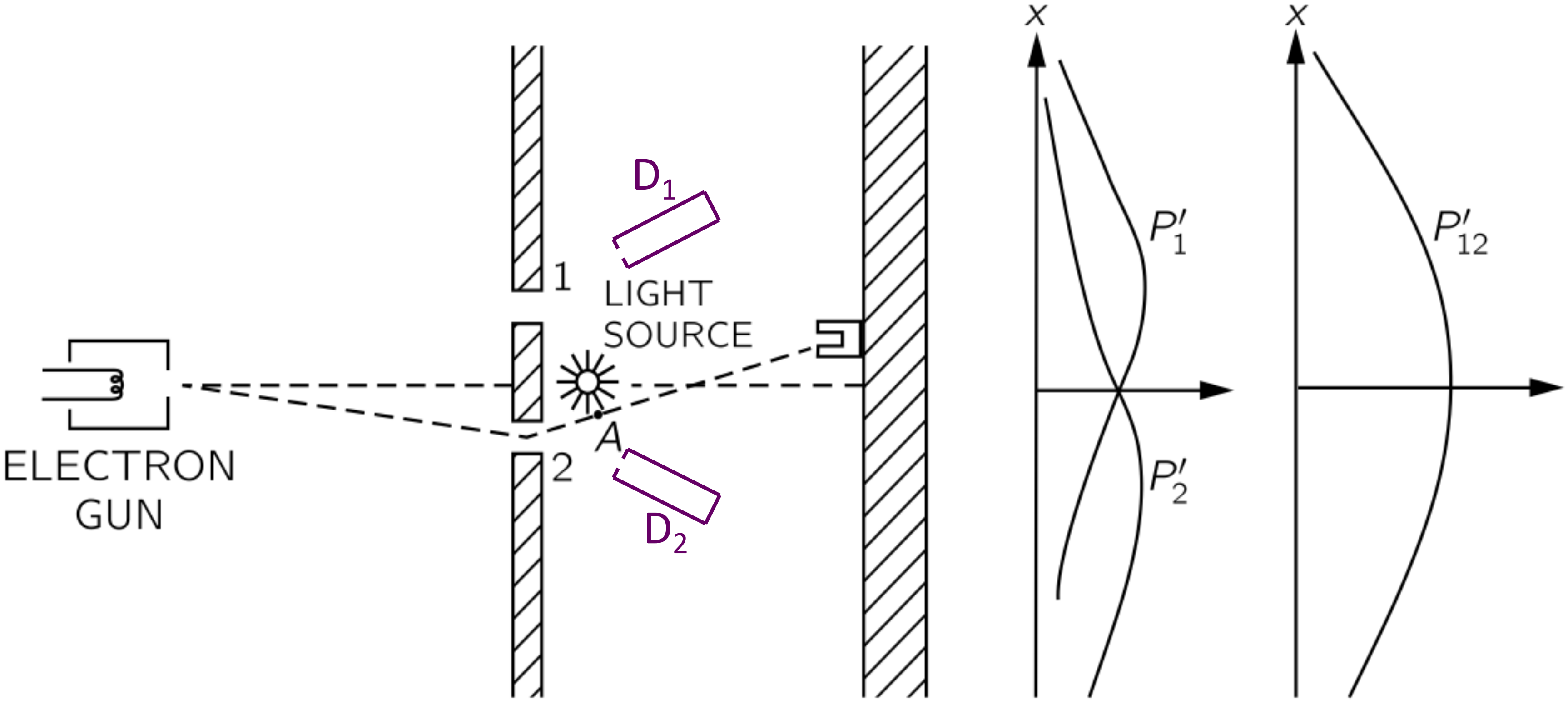
“I don’t like it, and I’m sorry I ever had anything to do with it.”
- Erwin Schrödinger

Case 5:

The Delayed Choice Experiment

Case 4: Watch the Electrons

Consider again the double slit experiment in which we watch the electrons.

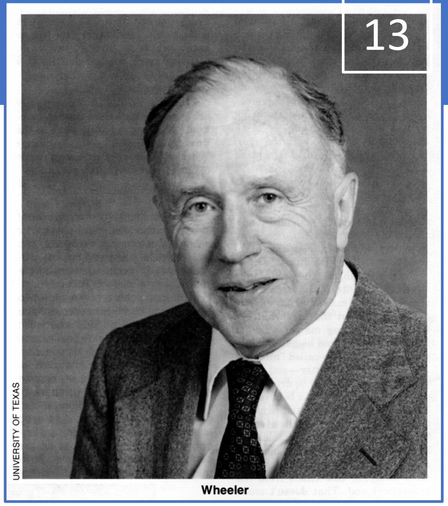


$P'_{12} = P'_1 + P'_2$

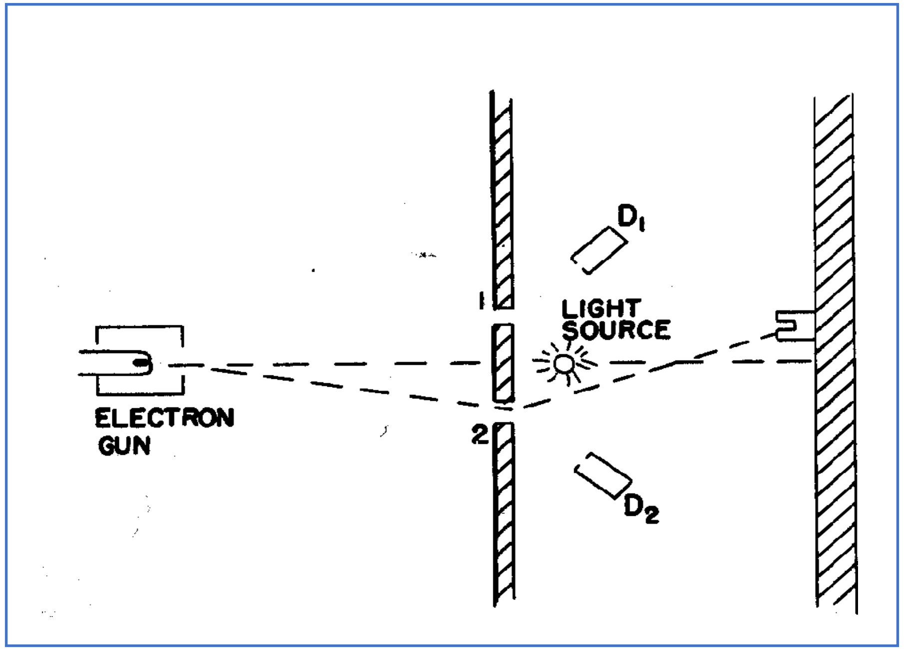
Can we try to "fool" the electron?

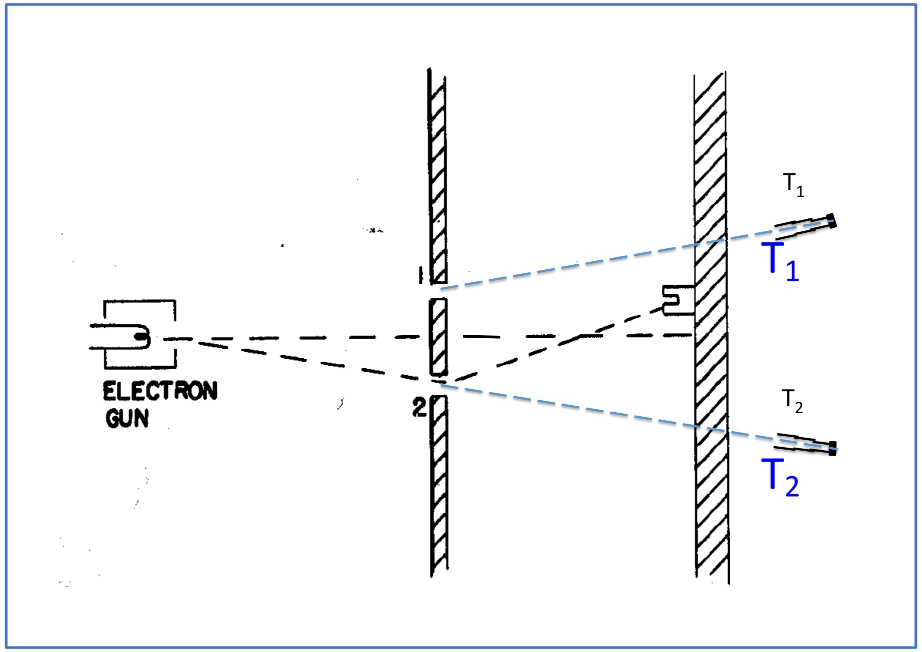
Wheeler's Suggestion (1978)

John Wheeler (1911 – 2008):
Famous for work on gravitation
(Black holes – quantum gravity)



Replace detectors D_1 and D_2 with telescopes T_1 and T_2 which are focused on slits 1 and 2

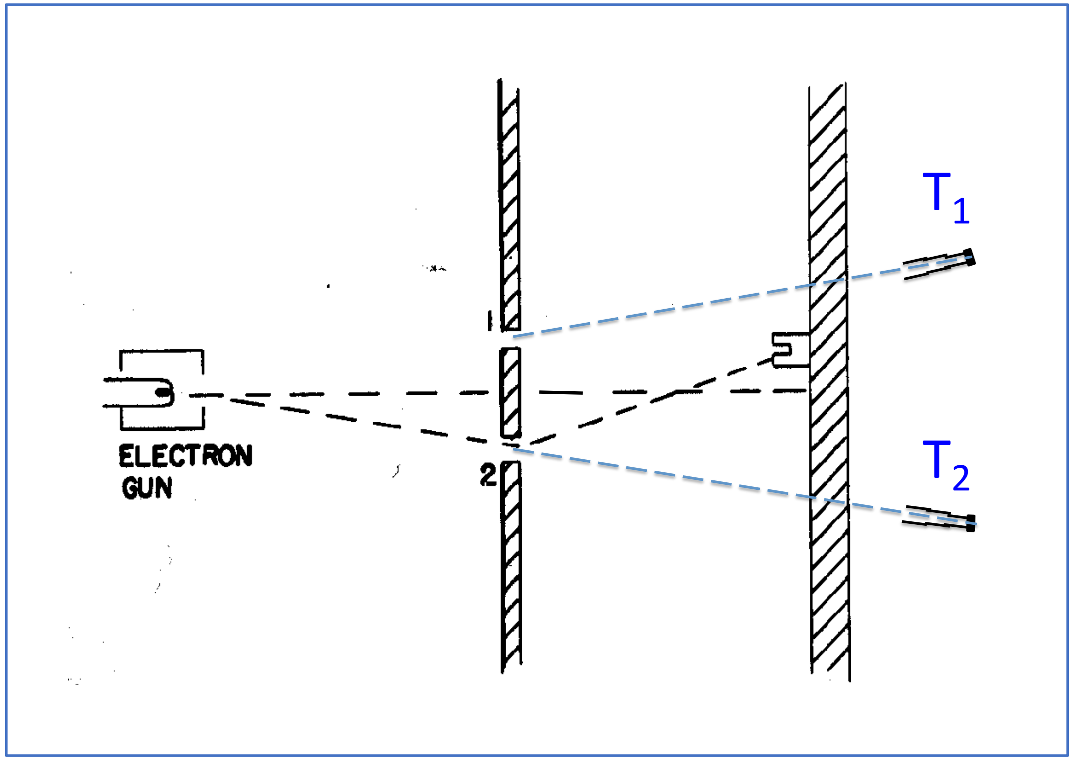


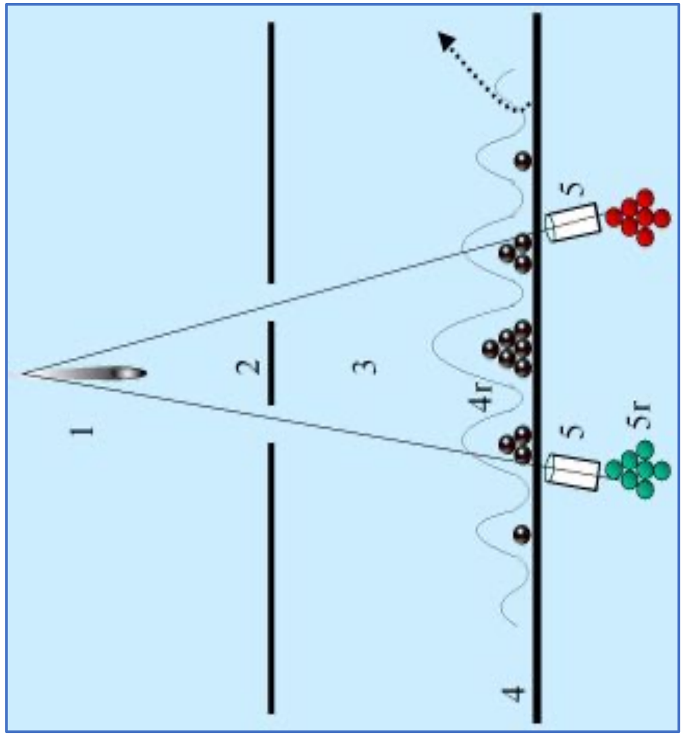


Bohr's complementarity: A quantum cannot be a particle and a wave at the same time.
What happens if we ***afterwards check*** whether the electron went through slit 1 or slit 2?

Wheeler's Delayed Choice Experiment

Even better: we can ***suddenly decide*** to look at the electrons or not.
We decide whether or not to look ***after*** the electrons passed the slits!

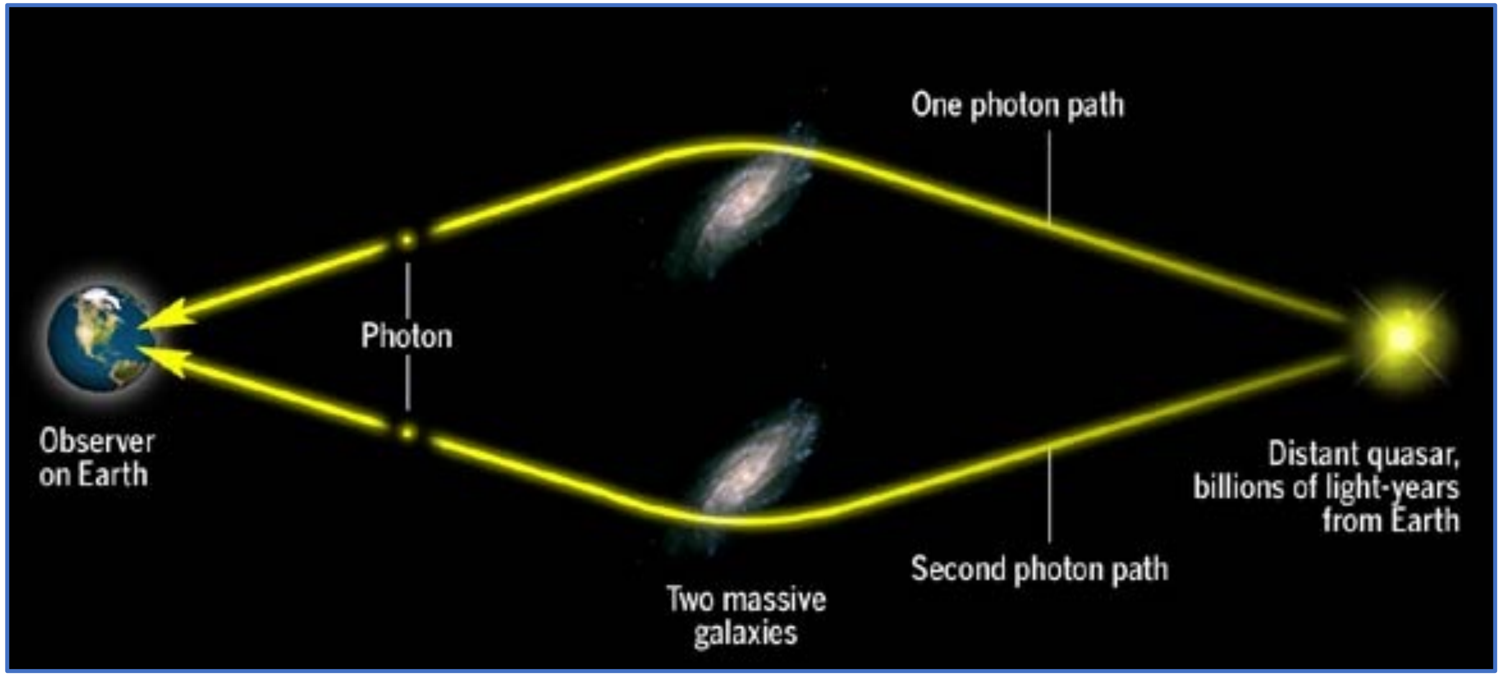


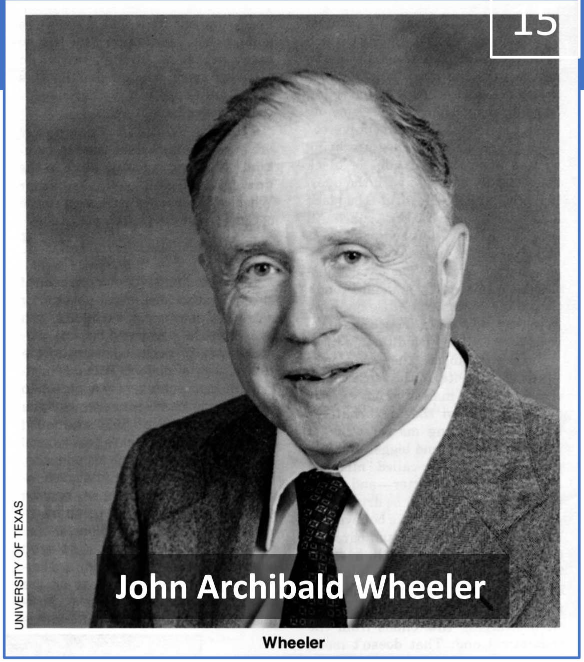


What will we see?
An wave interference (black) pattern or a bullet-like non-interference (red-green) pattern?

Thought Experiment with Gravitational Lensing

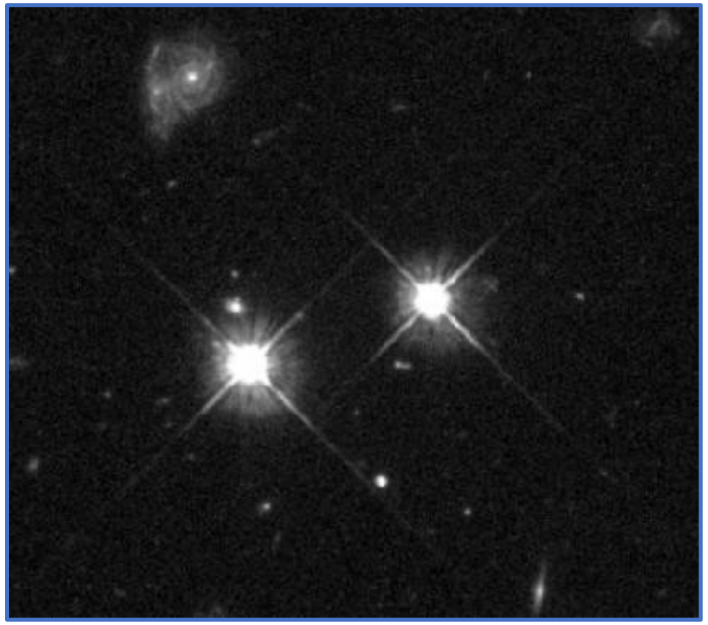
What if we make the distance from slits to screen ***very long***?





- Light beams bend in gravitation field.
- Two different light-paths can arrive in the same position in our eyes/telescope.
- We then see the same object in two locations.

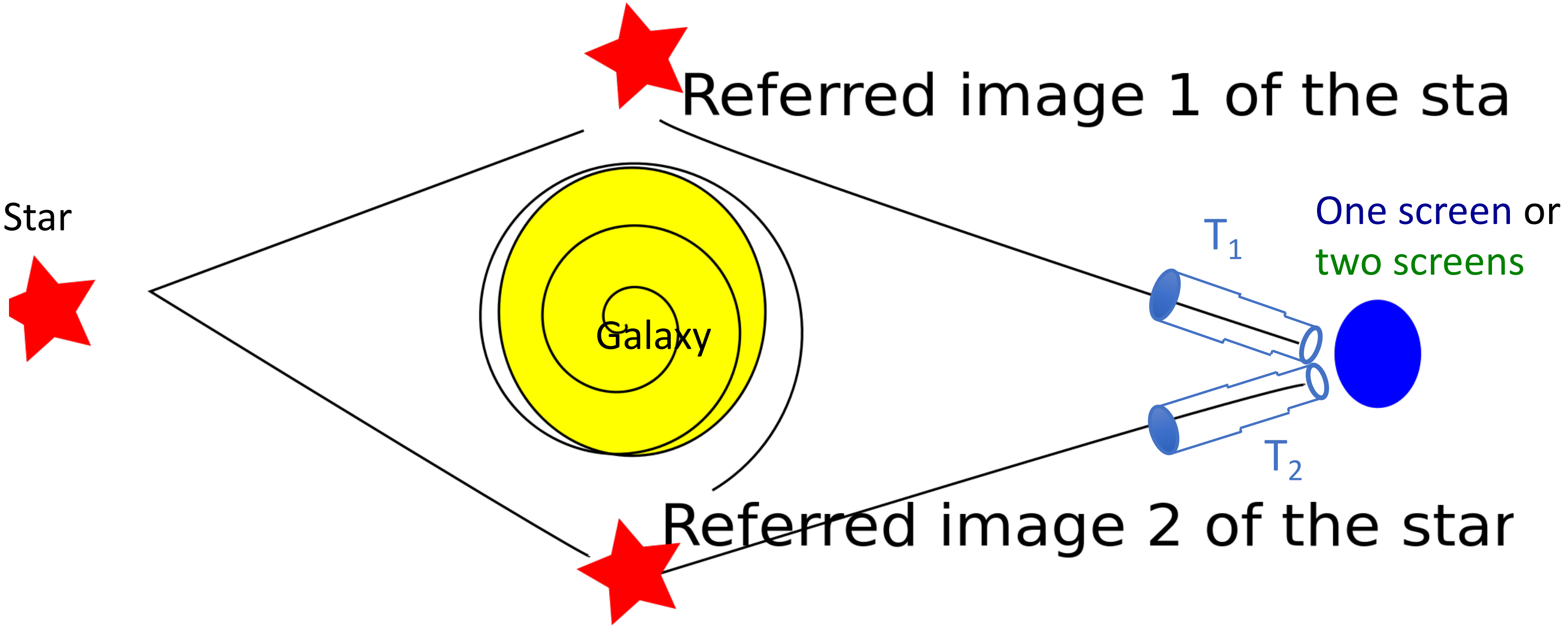
➔ We can make a "double slit" experiment



Wheeler's Delayed Choice Experiment

What if we make the distance from slits to screen ***very long***?

Wheeler uses "*gravitational lensing*" as a "double slit".
In this case the electrons are replaced by photons.

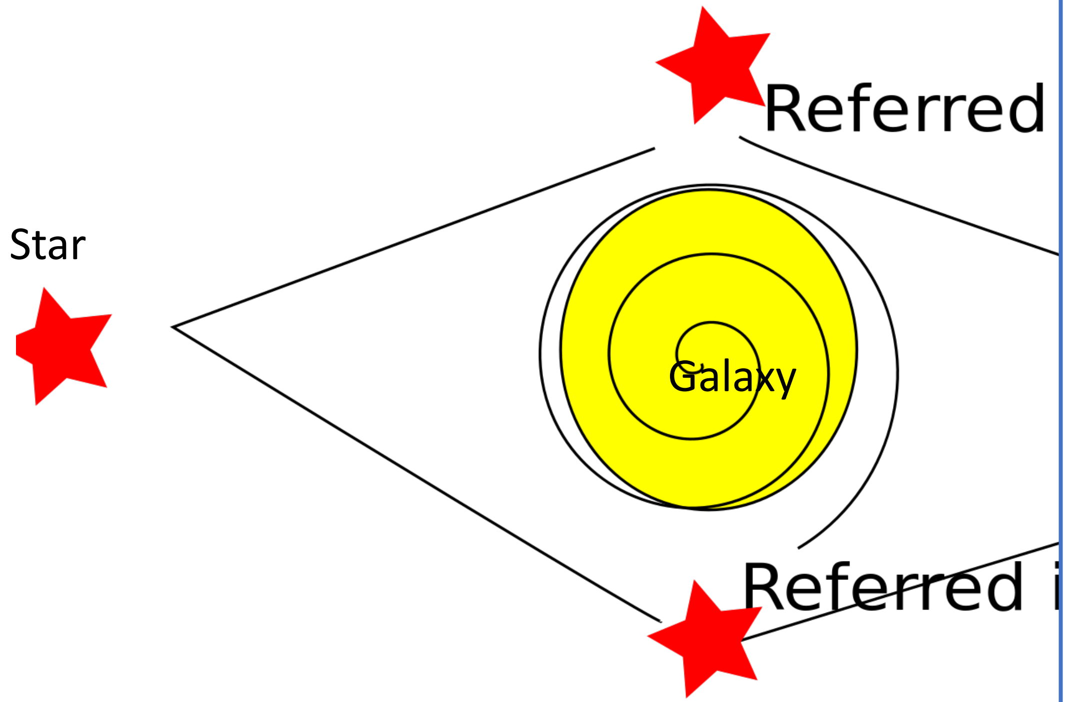


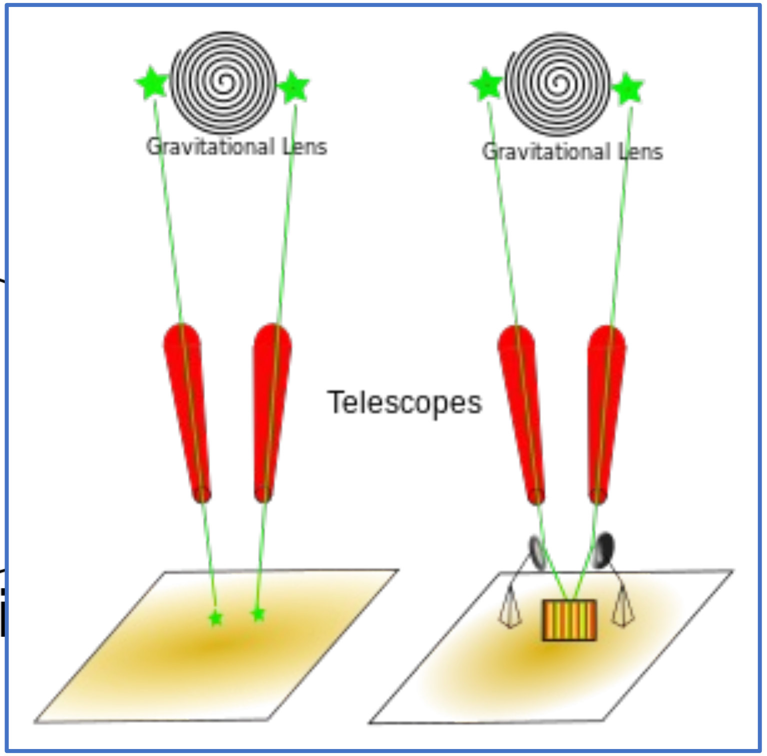
Then, either: Project image of T_1 and T_2 on separate screens, → QM: no interference!
Or: Combine the image of T_1 and T_2 on one screen → QM: interference!

Wheeler's Delayed Choice Experiment

What if we make the distance from slits to screen ***very long***?

Wheeler uses "*gravitational lensing*" as a "double slit".
In this case the electrons are replaced by photons.



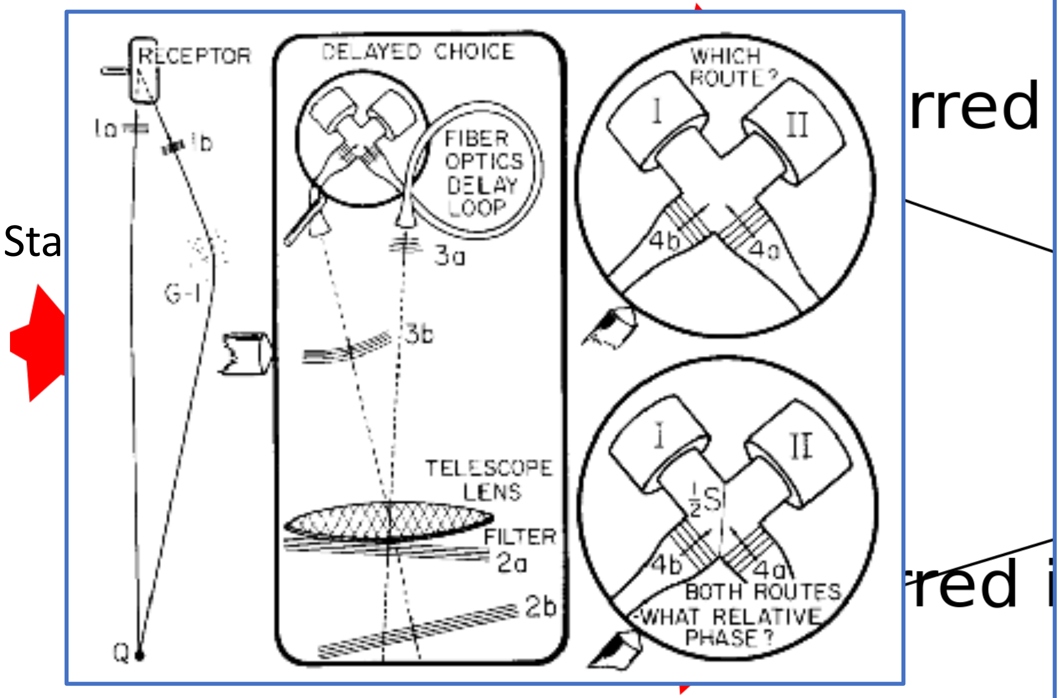


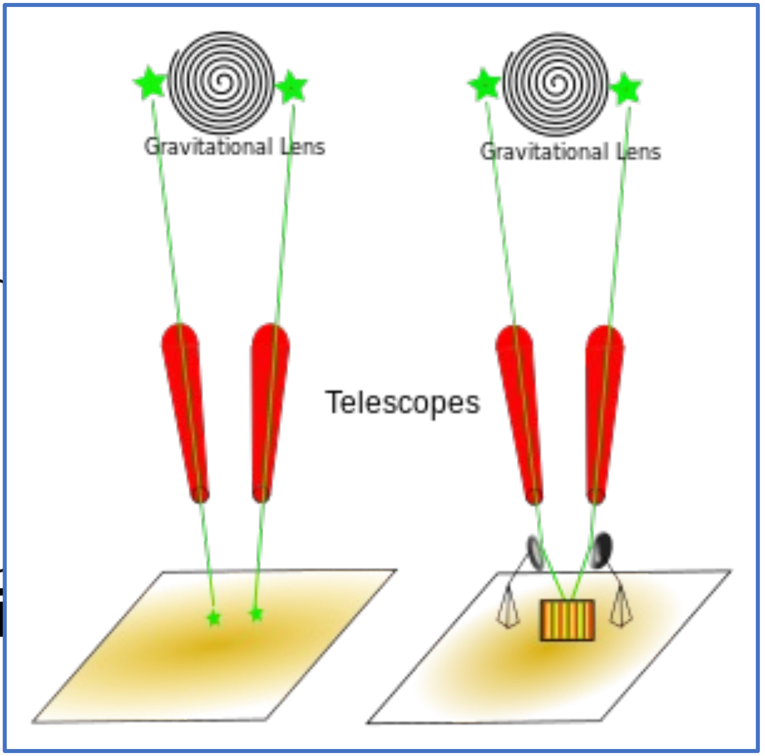
Then, either: Project image of T_1 and T_2 on separate screens, → QM: no interference!
Or: Combine the image of T_1 and T_2 on one screen → QM: interference!

Wheeler's Delayed Choice Experiment

What if we make the distance from slits to screen ***very long***?

Wheeler uses "*gravitational lensing*" as a "double slit".
In this case the electrons are replaced by photons.



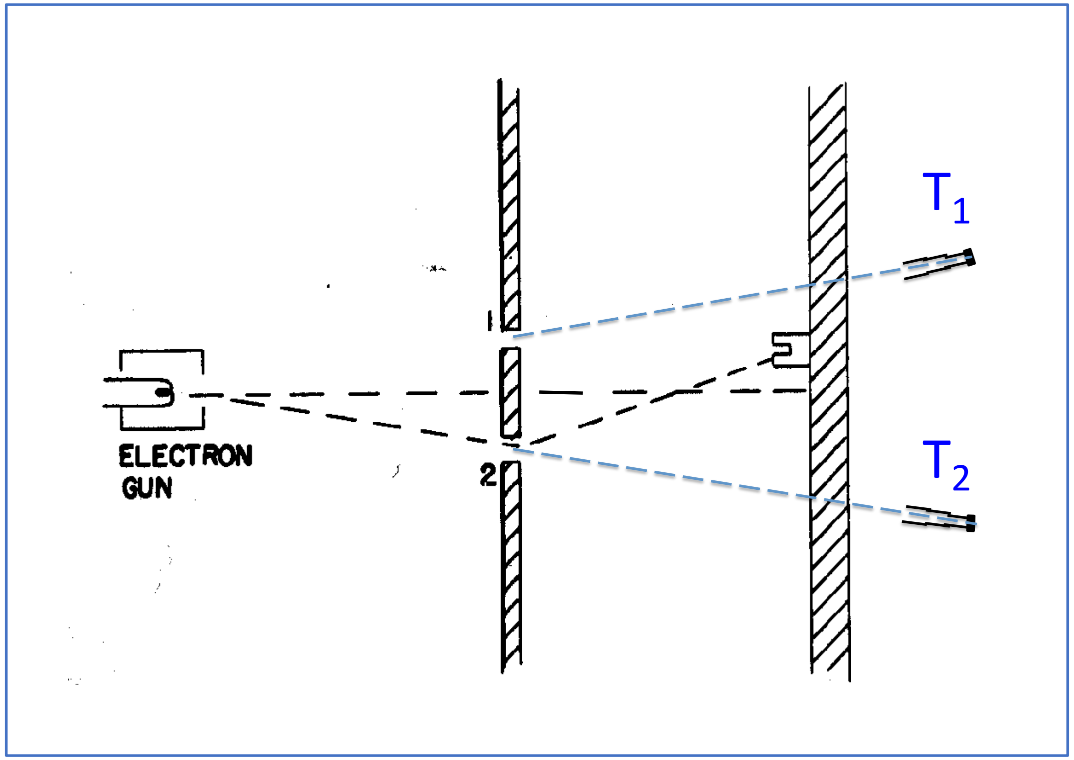


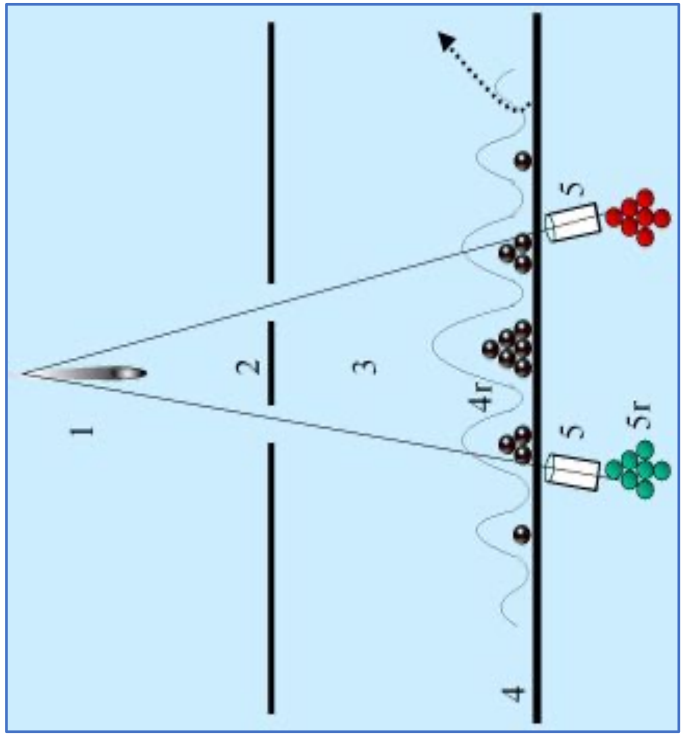
Then, either: Project image of T_1 and T_2 on separate screens, → QM: no interference!
Or: Combine the image of T_1 and T_2 on one screen → QM: interference!

Crucial point: **it must be *impossible* to know which path the photon took!**

Wheeler’s Delayed Choice Experiment

Even better: we can ***suddenly decide*** to look at the electrons.
Suppose we decide (random) to look ***after*** the electrons passed the slits!





What will we see?
An wave interference (black) pattern or a bullet-like non-interference (red-green) pattern?

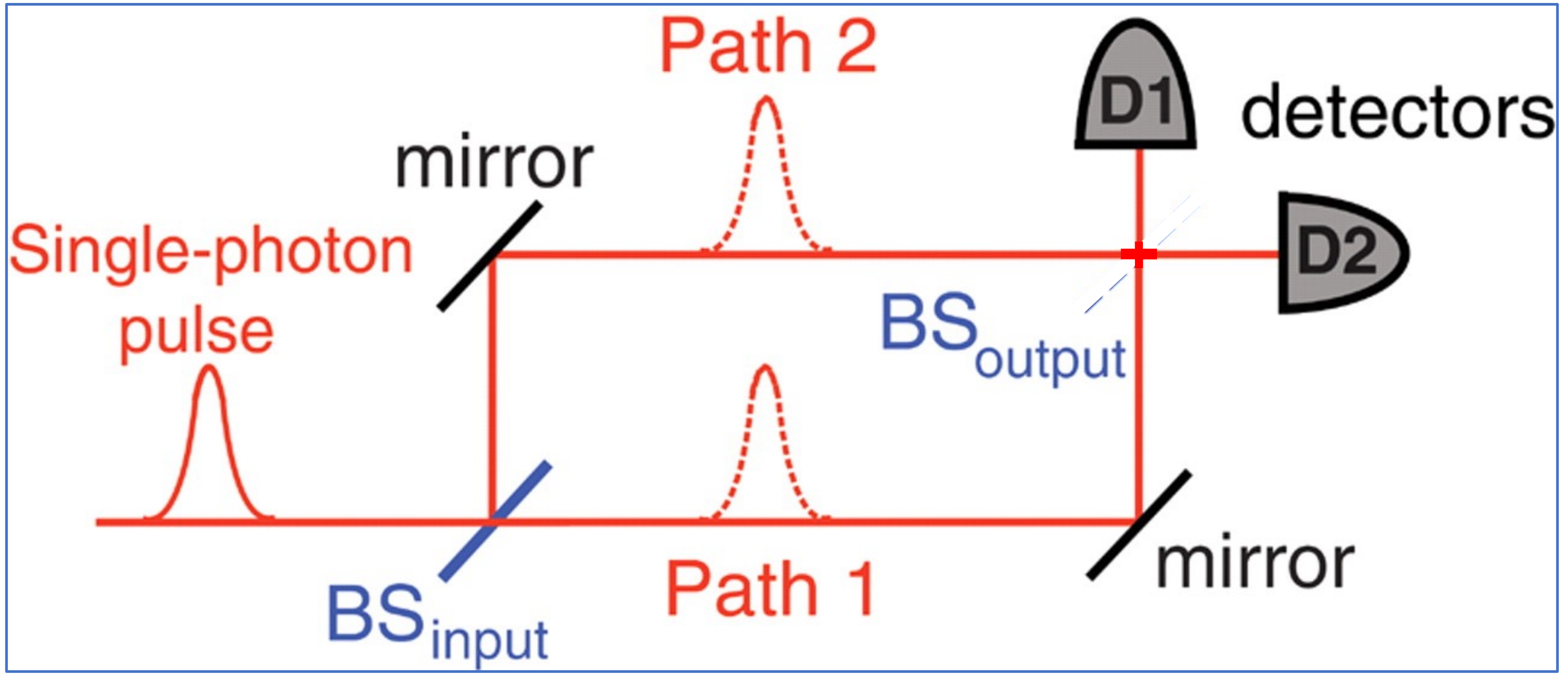
Answer: “Bullets”. We still have killed the interference by measuring!!!

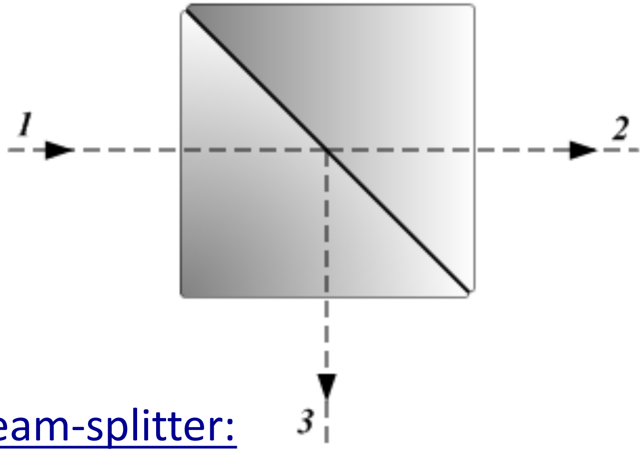
Delayed Choice…?

The Experiment of Aspect (2007)

Alain Aspect and his team have done the experiment!
In yet another way: using photons in the lab.

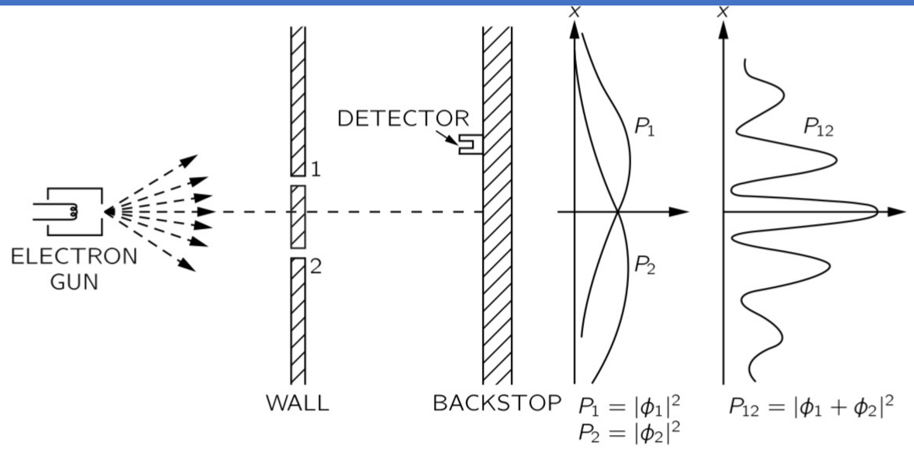
They used beam-splitters to create two alternative routes for a photon to reach the same place. Path 1 = Path 2 = 48 m

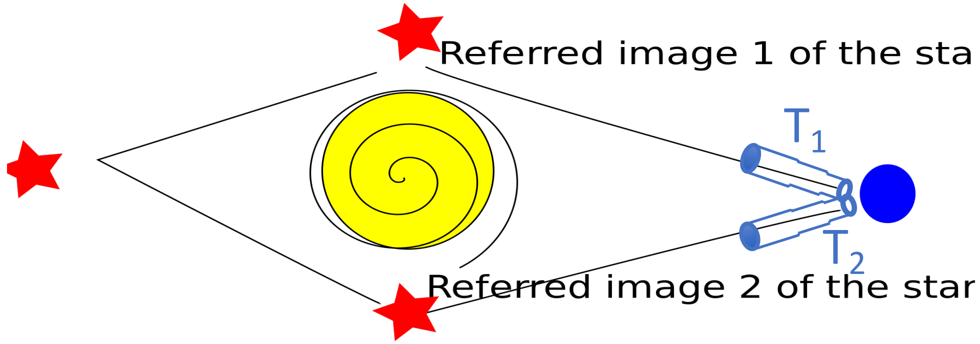


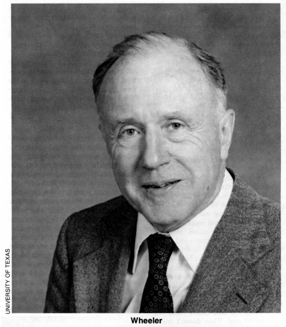


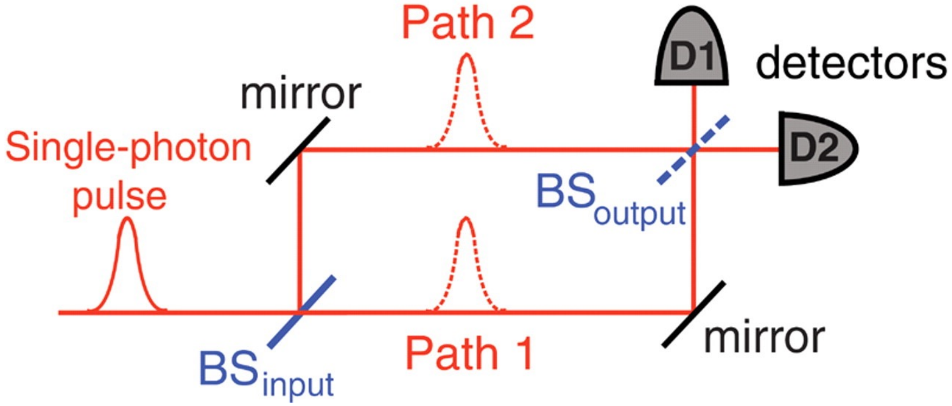
Beam-splitter:
Photon has 50% chance to pass through and 50% chance to reflect.
Like 2-slits: the quantum can do both!

Three Equivalent Experiments



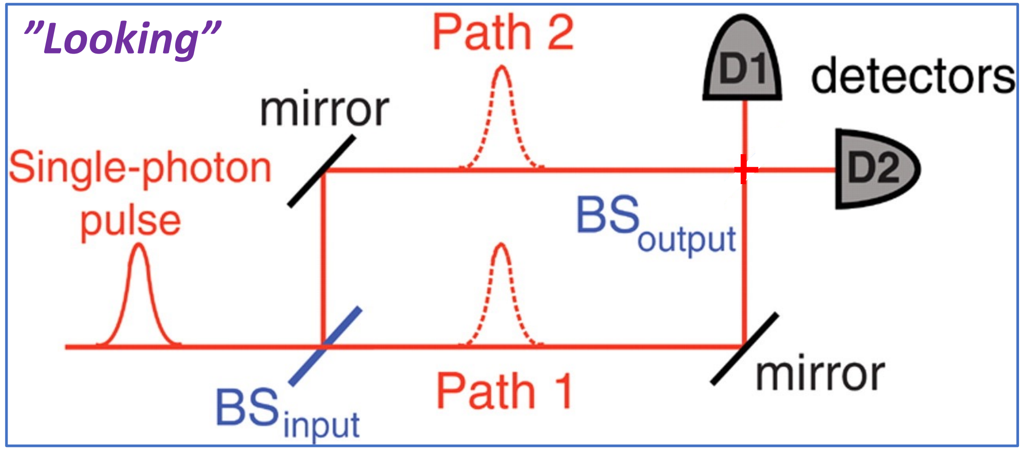




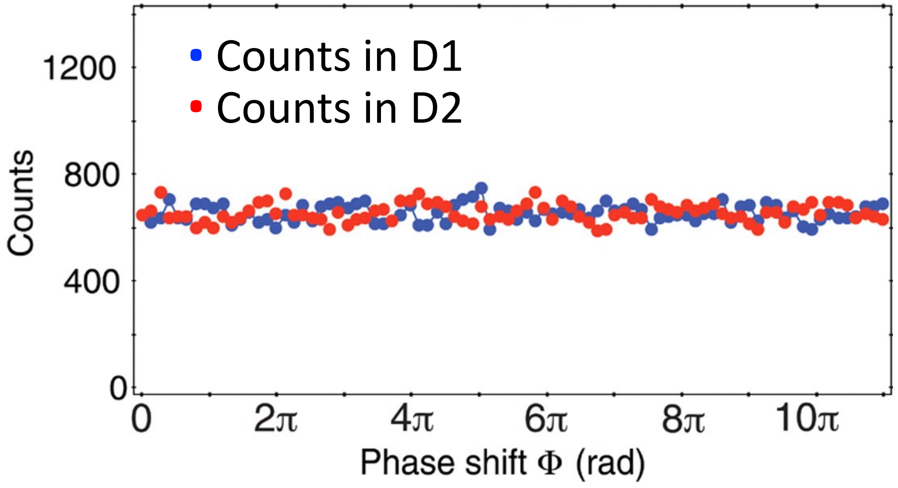


The Experiment of Aspect (2007)

Situation 1: "Are you a ***particle***?" (***open*** BS_{output})

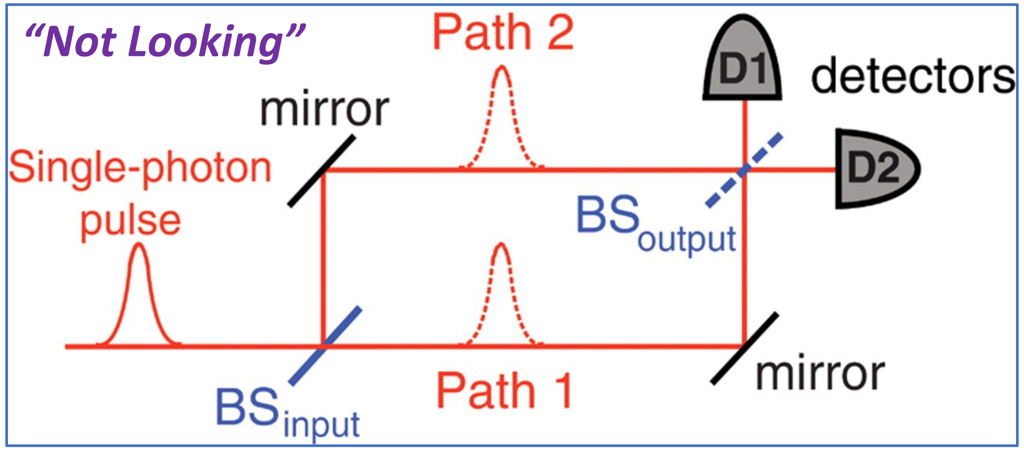


Answer: "Yes!" (Photon never on 2 paths)

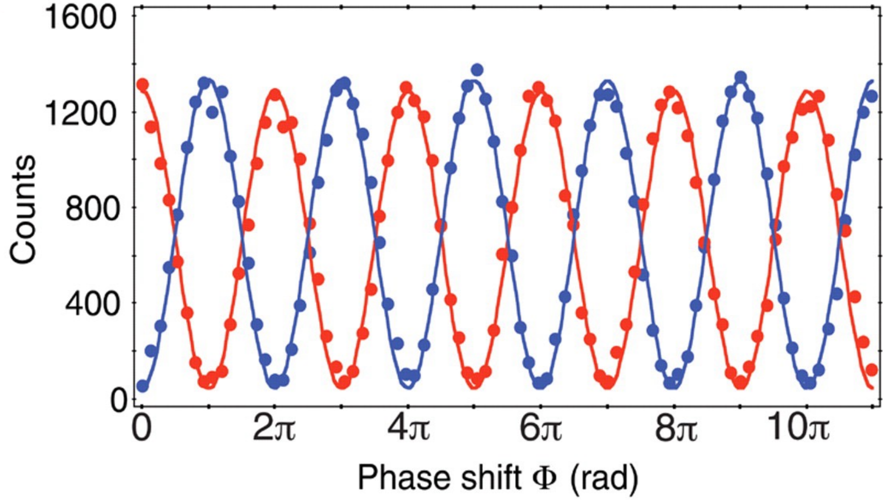


(Phase shift = change length Path2 – Path1)

Situation 2: "Are you a ***wave***?" (***closed*** BS_{output})

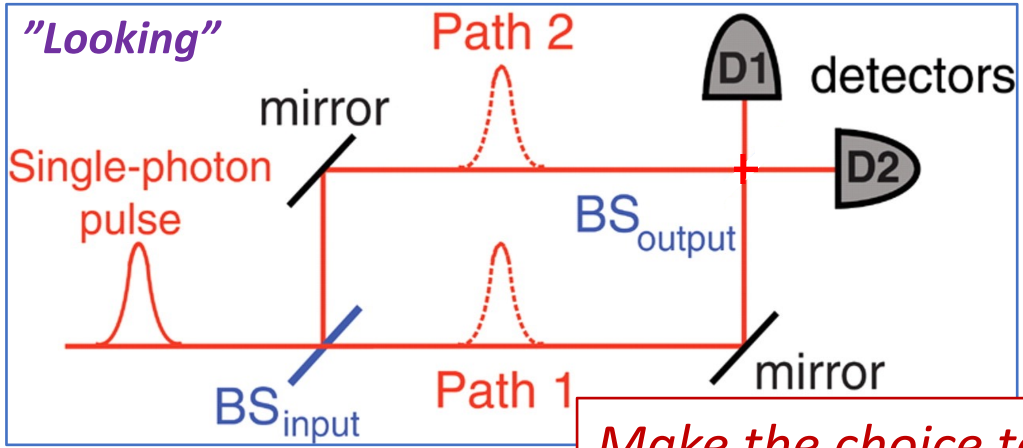


Answer: "Yes!" (Photon on 2 paths)



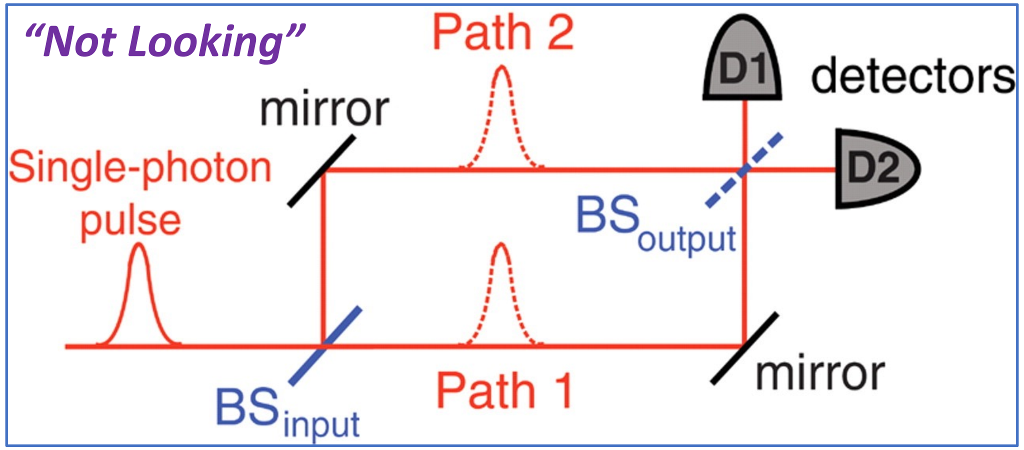
The Experiment of Aspect (2007)

Situation 1: "Are you a ***particle***?" (***open*** BS_{output})

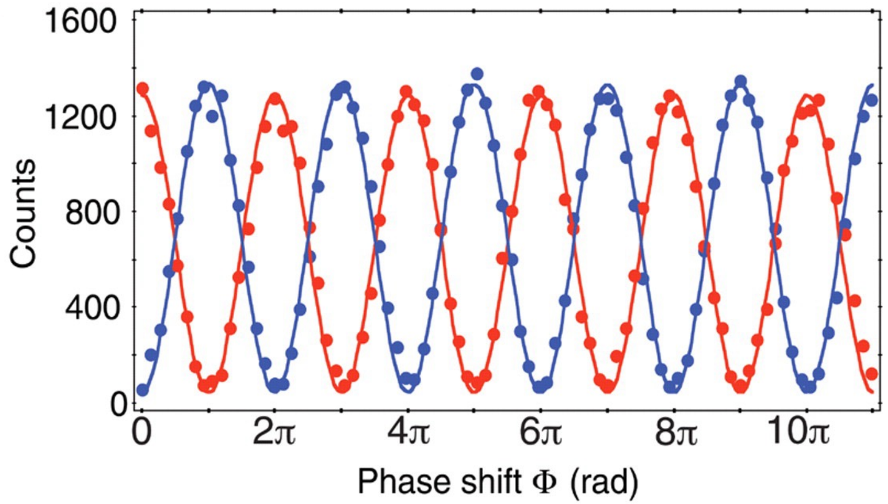


*Make the choice to **close** BS_{output}*
***well after** the photon has passed BS_{input}!*

Situation 2: "Are you a ***wave***?" (***closed*** BS_{output})



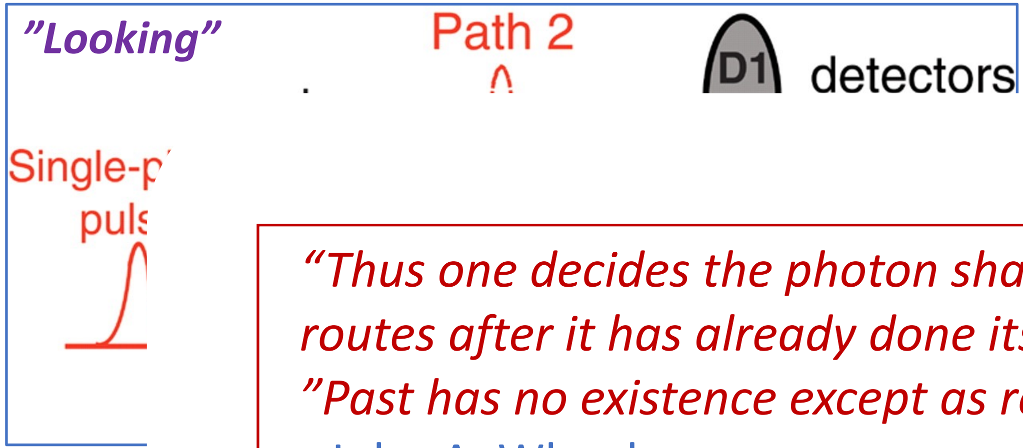
Answer: "Yes!" (Photon on 2 paths)

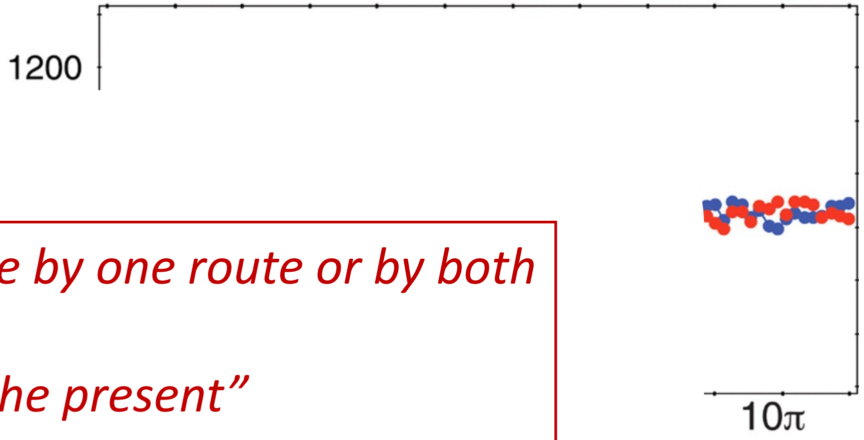


The Experiment of Aspect (2007)

Situation 1: "Are you a ***particle***?" (***open*** BS_{output})

Answer: "Yes!" (Photon never on 2 paths)

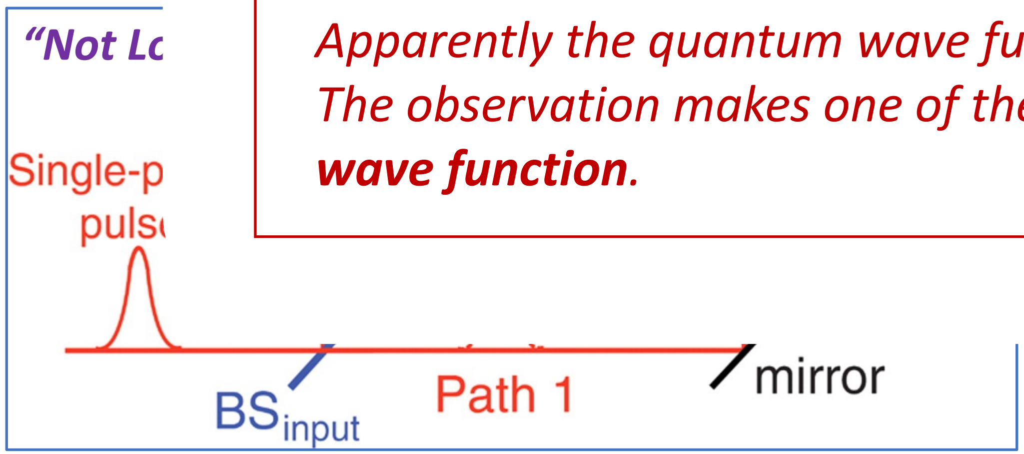


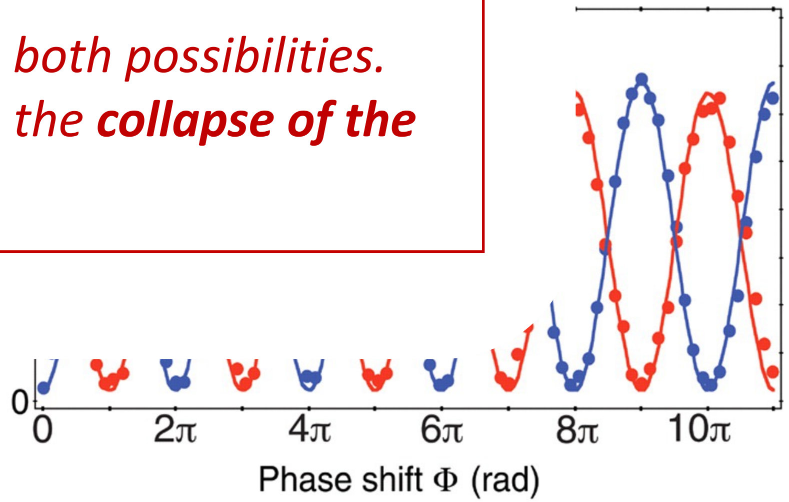


"Thus one decides the photon shall have come by one route or by both routes after it has already done its travel"
"Past has no existence except as recorded in the present"
- John A. Wheeler

Situatio

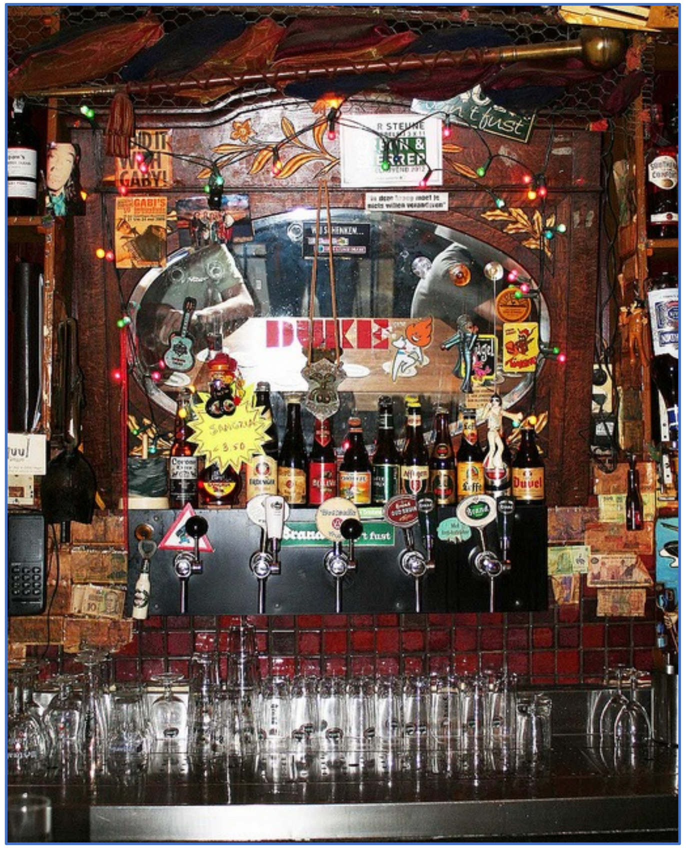
on 2 paths)





Apparently the quantum wave function includes both possibilities. The observation makes one of them a reality via the ***collapse of the wave function****.*

Schrödinger’s Cat



The Copenhagen Interpretation

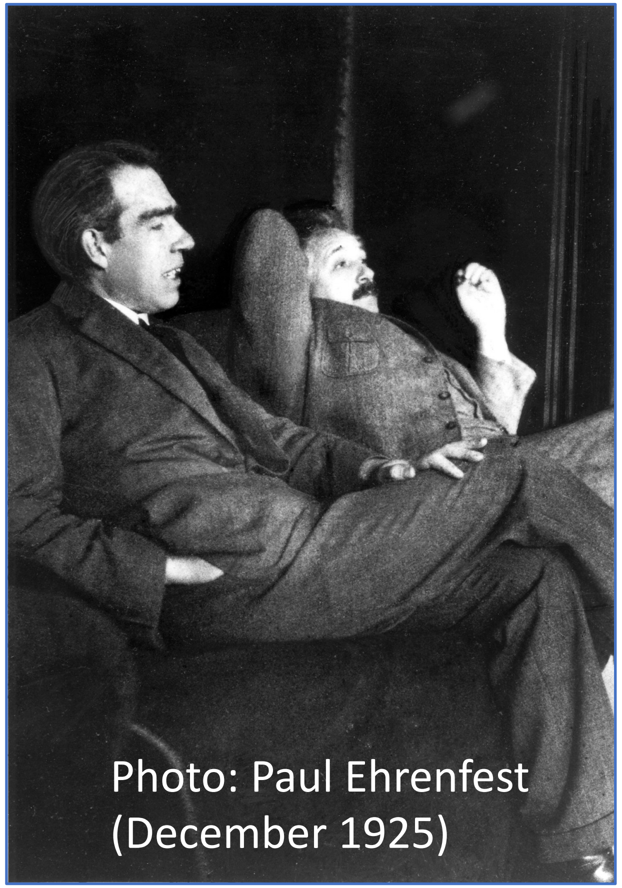
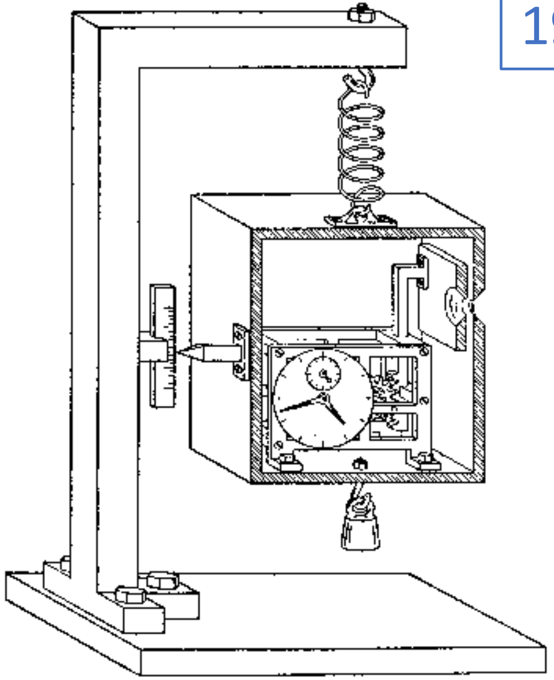


Photo: Paul Ehrenfest
(December 1925)

Niels Bohr and Albert Einstein debates at Solvay conf.

1927



Niels Bohr:
- Uncertainty relation
- Complementary, collapse of the wave function.

Albert Einstein:
- “God does not play dice”
- Objective Reality

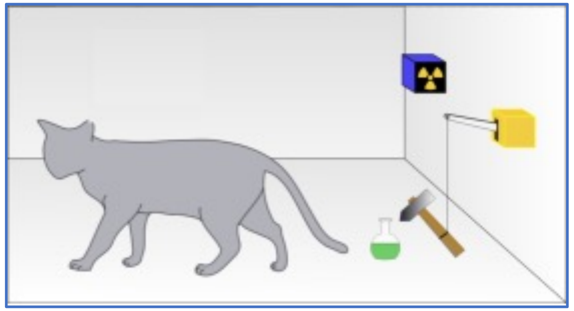
Particle-Wave duality: one of the great mysteries of quantum mechanics.

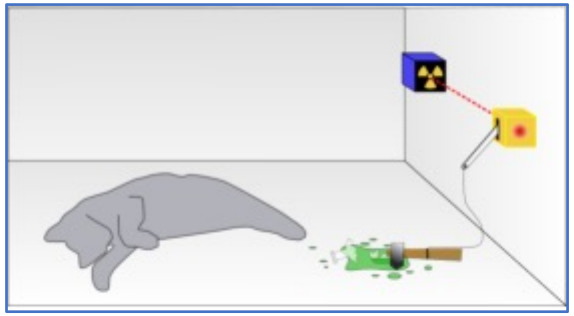
Complementarity: A quantum object is **both** a particle and a wave.
A measurement can illustrate **either** particle **or** wave nature but not both at the same time, because the object is affected by the act of measurement.

Schrodinger's Cat

E. Schrödinger

Paradox (thought experiment) invented by Erwin Schrödinger in 1935 to demonstrate that the Copenhagen interpretation makes no sense.



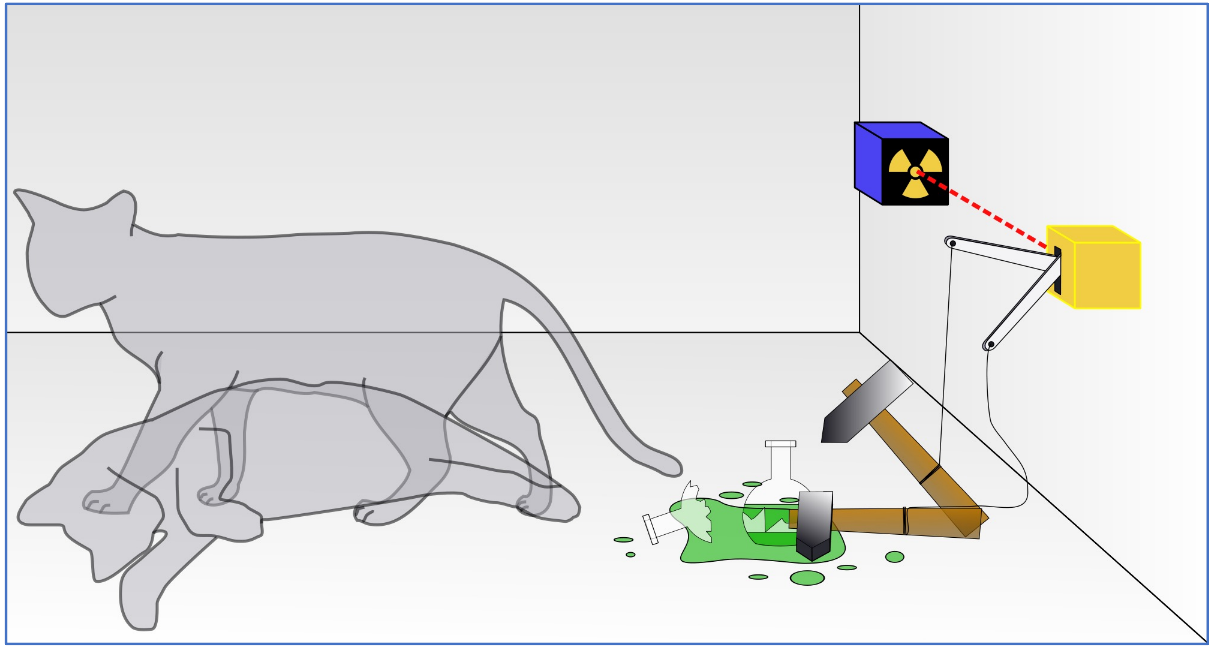


Compare quantum choice with double slit situation.

In a radioactive source, a single random quantum event has 50% probability to trigger a lever arm and break a flask containing deadly poison.

Schrodinger’s Cat

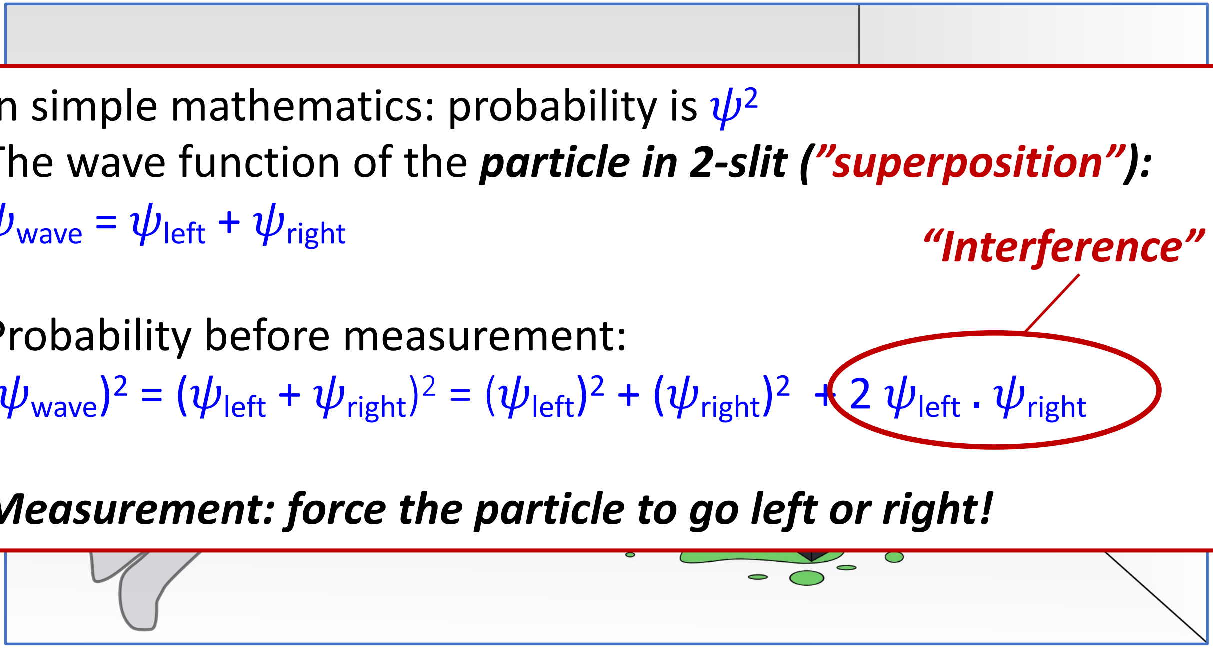
Paradox (thought experiment) invented by Erwin Schrödinger in 1935 to demonstrate that the Copenhagen interpretation makes no sense.



In a radioactive source, a single random quantum event has 50% probability to trigger a lever arm and break a flask containing deadly poison.

Schrodinger's Cat

Paradox (thought experiment) invented by Erwin Schrödinger in 1935 to demonstrate that the Copenhagen interpretation makes no sense.



In simple mathematics: probability is ψ^2

The wave function of the ***particle in 2-slit ("superposition"):***

$\psi_{wave} = \psi_{left} + \psi_{right}$

"Interference"

Probability before measurement:

$(\psi_{wave})^2 = (\psi_{left} + \psi_{right})^2 = (\psi_{left})^2 + (\psi_{right})^2 + 2\,\psi_{left} \cdot \psi_{right}$

Measurement: force the particle to go left or right!

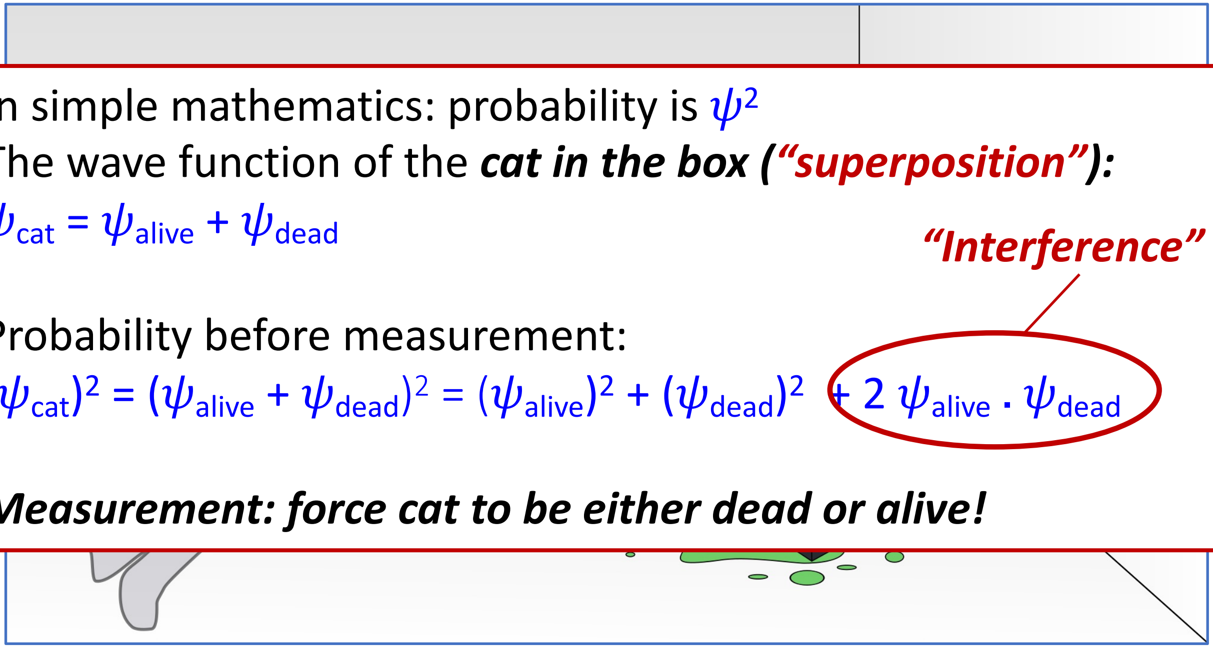
E. Schrödinger

In a radioactive source, a single random quantum event has 50% probability to trigger a lever arm and break a flask containing deadly poison.

Schrodinger's Cat

Paradox (thought experiment) invented by Erwin Schrödinger in 1935 to demonstrate that the Copenhagen interpretation makes no sense.

E. Schrödinger



In simple mathematics: probability is ψ^2

The wave function of the ***cat in the box (“superposition”):***

$\psi_{cat} = \psi_{alive} + \psi_{dead}$

“Interference”

Probability before measurement:

$(\psi_{cat})^2 = (\psi_{alive} + \psi_{dead})^2 = (\psi_{alive})^2 + (\psi_{dead})^2 + 2\,\psi_{alive} \cdot \psi_{dead}$

Measurement: force cat to be either dead or alive!

In a radioactive source, a single random quantum event has 50% probability to trigger a lever arm and break a flask containing deadly poison.

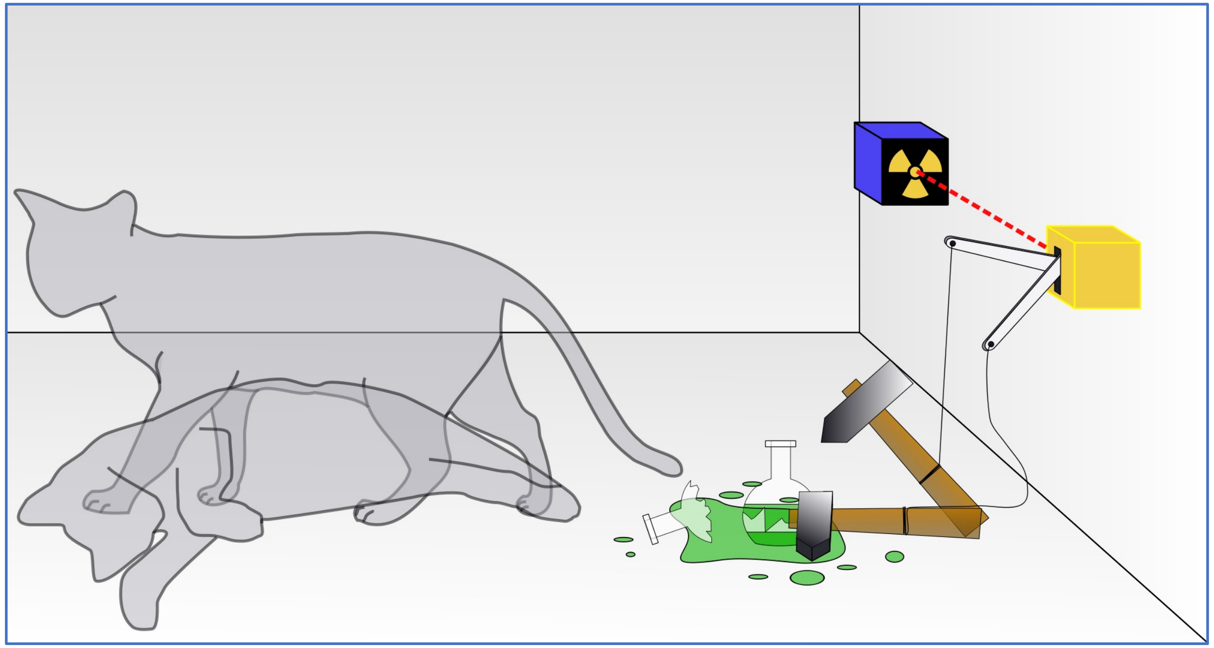
Is the cat both dead and alive before we open the box to observe?

Eugene Wigner

”Wigner's Friend” problem: ***Who*** is observer? ***When*** does the wave function collapse?
Is it the cat? The Experimenter? The press reporter? Or you when you hear the news?
Does it require consciousness?

Schrodinger's Cat

Paradox (thought experiment) invented by Erwin Schrödinger in 1935 to demonstrate that the Copenhagen interpretation makes no sense.



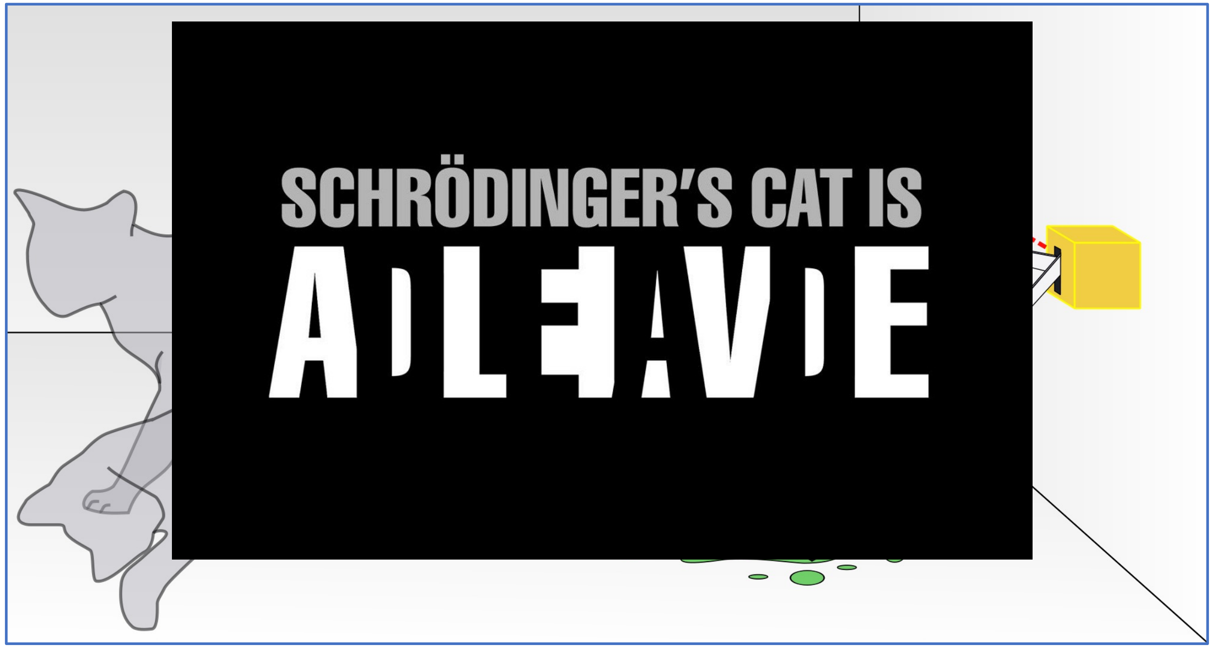
In a radioactive source, a single random quantum event has 50% probability to trigger a lever arm and break a flask containing deadly poison.

Is the cat both dead and alive before we open the box to observe?

"Wigner's Friend" problem: ***Who*** is observer? ***When*** does the wave function collapse?
Is it the cat? The Experimenter? The press reporter? Or you when you hear the news?
Does it require consciousness?

Schrodinger’s Cat

Paradox (thought experiment) invented by Erwin Schrödinger in 1935 to demonstrate that the Copenhagen interpretation makes no sense.




E. Schrödinger

In a radioactive source, a single random quantum event has 50% probability to trigger a lever arm and break a flask containing deadly poison.

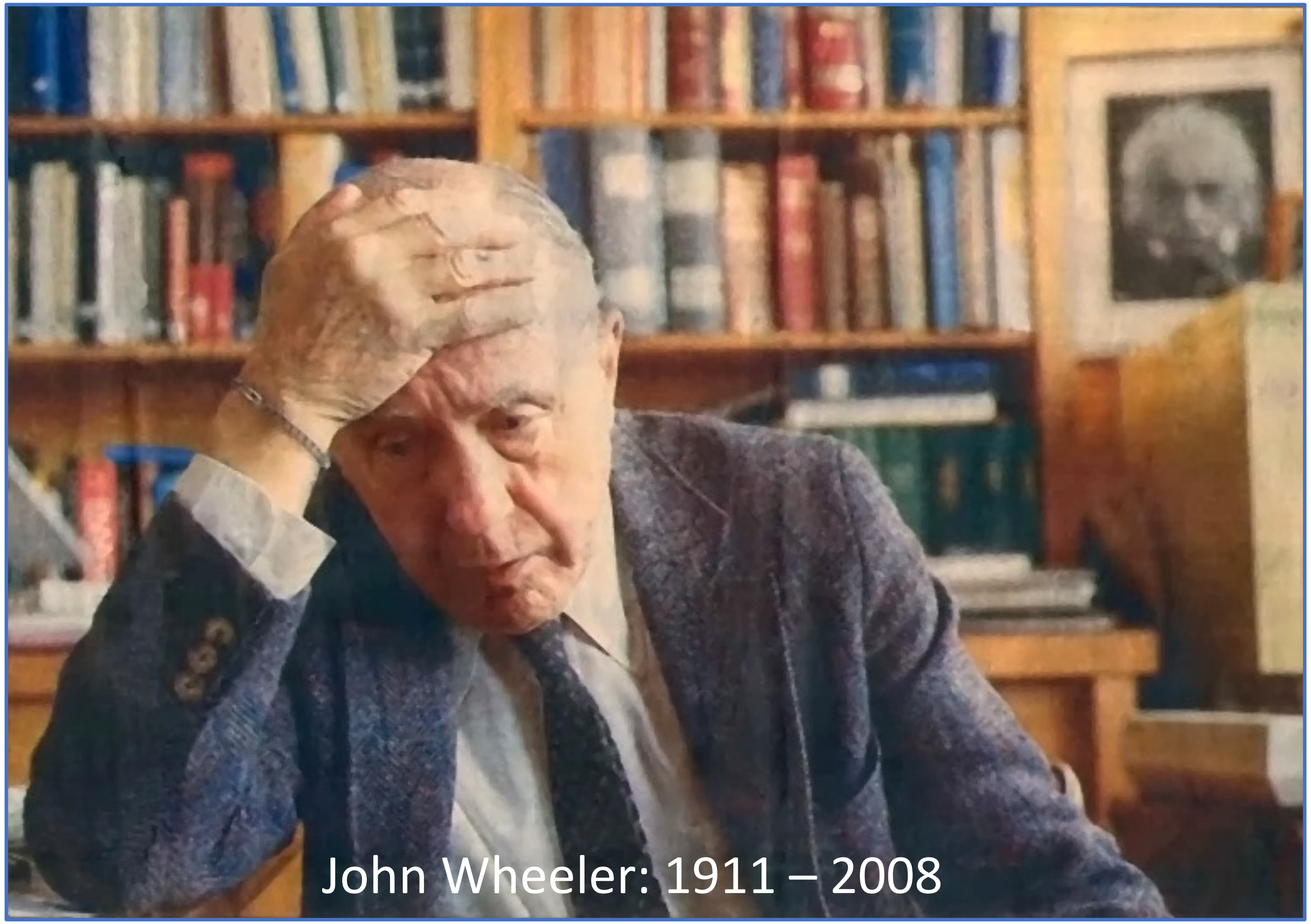

Eugene Wigner

Is the cat both dead and alive before we open the box to observe?

”Wigner’s Friend” problem: ***Who*** is observer? ***When*** does the wave function collapse?
Is it the cat? The Experimenter? The press reporter? Or you when you hear the news?
Does it require consciousness?

John Archibald Wheeler: The Participatory Universe

- Inventor of terms:
  - “black hole”, “worm hole”, “quantum foam”
- Famous book on gravitation
- Proposed a one-electron universe
- PhD supervisor
  - Richard Feynman
  - Hugh Everett III
- Participatory universe: “it from bit”



John Wheeler: 1911 – 2008

John Wheeler: *“The real reason universities have students is to educate the professors”*

Wheeler: 20 Questions Analogy

A Word Game:

- At a party one guest has to guess a word that is agreed upon by the others asking questions to be answered with "yes"/"no".

➔ The pre-existing word is guessed.

Alternative game:

- No word is agreed at beginning. Each person in turn answers yes/no consistently with all previous "yes"/"no" answers.
- Gets more and more difficult
- Finally the person guessing says: "Is it a cloud?" Answer: "Yes!"

➔ There was no pre-existing word. The final word was ***brought into being*** by the questions asked.

The "20-Q" game

Analogy:

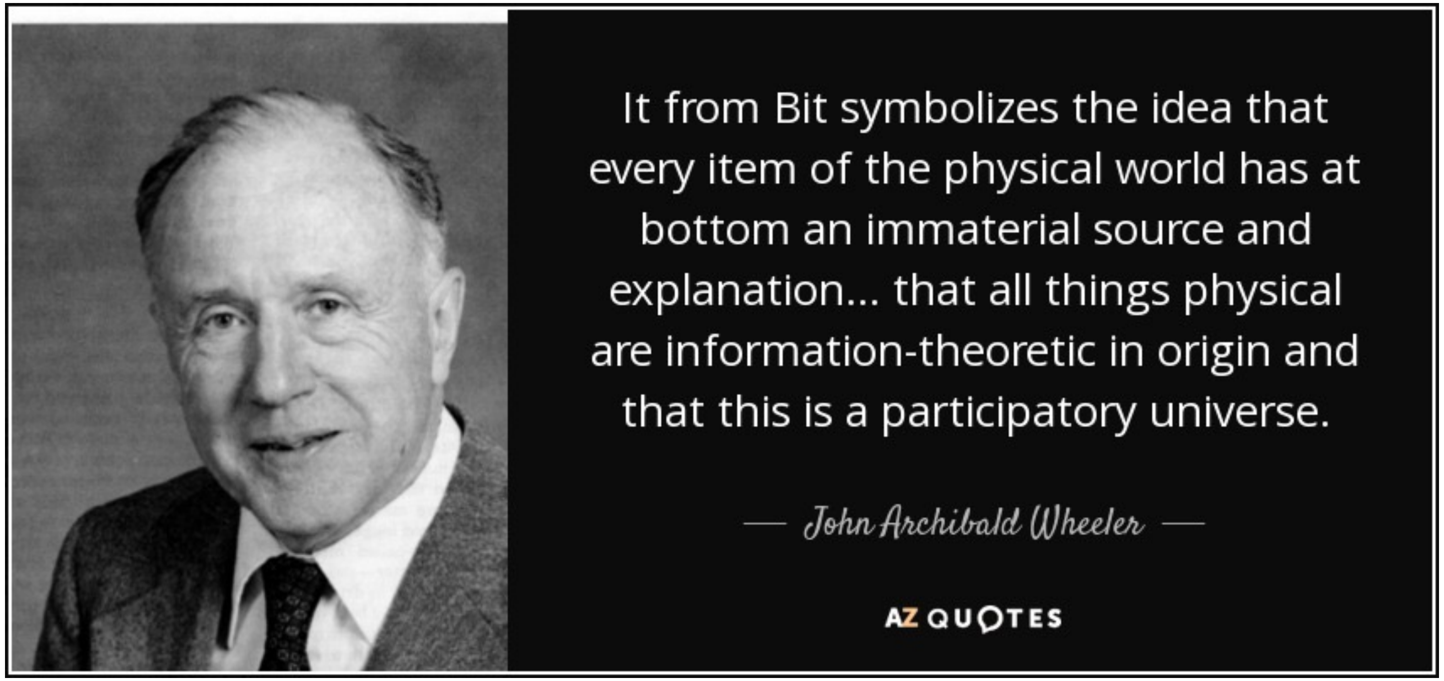
- Nature gives consistent answers on quantum questions asked by the "collapse of the wave function"

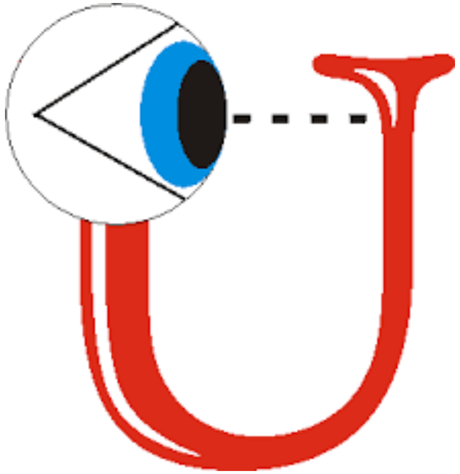
➔ The observer ***creates reality*** by making an observation.

"No phenomenon is a real phenomenon until it is an observed phenomenon."

\- John Archibald Wheeler

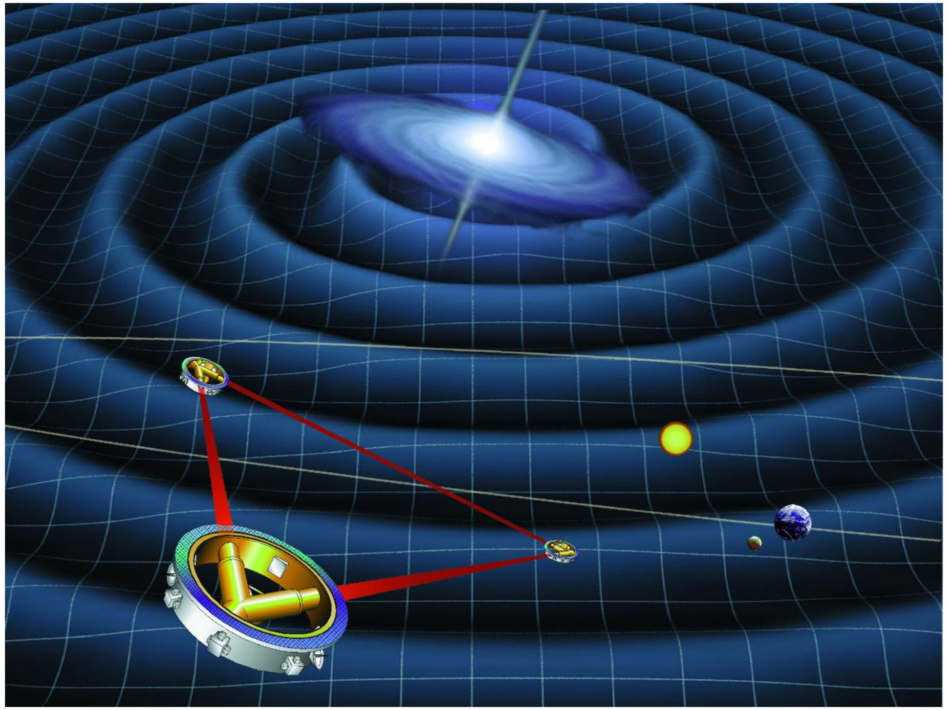
“It from Bit” and “Participatory Universe”





Build a gravitational wave detector
and look back directly at the big bang….

?



The universe does not exist
“out there independent of all acts of observation.”
- John Archibald Wheeler

Next Lecture: Einstein’s Objection

The EPR paradox