Fondamenti della Meccanica Quantistica

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L'INTERPLETATIONE DI COPENHAGEN

Seguieurs in gren porte il libro.

[Diapositive 2, p.141]

La lessone di Como di Bohr

[Bohz - D3, D4 - p.142]

del positivismo e de Kout (p. 143)

[Krips - D5 - p. 143]

[Bohr - D6 - p. 144] complementarietà

Per Bohz, gli opprocci courre e spotro-temporale pugli eventi fisici sono mutualmente esclusivi, civé mon possono coesistere come su fisica classica.

Attribuire coordinate spano-temporali precise agli eventi richiede, per esempro, suisone di positione precise, une quate suisone suplicherbero sutemposi fisiche (perturbationi) che si frappangono ai pracessi causali su corso.

E' un auticipo del PRINCIPIO DI INDETERMINATIONE di HEISENBERG

[Bohr - D7, D8 - p. 145] encore vulle complementarieté. Come Bohz, Einstein e altri niconoscerens le controdolizioni dei mobbli eistenti, me el controno di Bohz obureno per scritato che sombre stato possibile costruire una muore terria The Copenhagen interpretation of quantum mechanics is the set of ideas, about how the theory should be understood, that was chiefly developed by Niels Bohr in collaboration with various colleagues, most notably Werner Heisenberg, in the 1920s and 1930s. Bohr's philosophy rapidly achieved the status of a kind of orthodoxy within the physics community, with early dissenters (such as Einstein and Schrödinger) being typically dismissed with charges of senility, and occasional critics from later decades (such as Bohm and Bell and Everett) being regarded practically as heretics, sinners against the true and proper nature of science. It became commonplace for proponents of the Copenhagen interpretation to insist that there was, in fact, no logically viable alternative to it at all, and authors of quantum mechanics textbooks continue, to the present day, to pay universal (if typically brief) lip service to Bohr's philosophy.

All of that said, however, the question of what, precisely, the Copenhagen interpretation *says* is surprisingly controversial. It has been joked that there are as many different versions of the Copenhagen interpretation as there are physicists who claim to follow it, and even scholars who study Bohr's writings in detail tend to come up with radically different interpretations of what he says and means. And yet, despite this unclarity, there is somehow nevertheless a fairly clear dichotomy between Bohr's actual views (whatever they were exactly) and the shallow, pragmatic version of them that students typically absorb from their textbooks and teachers.

1. N. Bohr, The quantum postulate and the recent development of atomic theory. Nature **121**, 580–590 (14 April 1928)

The quantum theory is characterised by the acknowledgment of a fundamental limitation in the classical physical ideas when applied to atomic phenomena. The situation thus created is of a peculiar nature, since our interpretation of the experimental material rests essentially upon the classical concepts. Notwithstanding the difficulties which hence are involved in the formulation of the quantum theory, it seems, as we shall see, that its essence may be expressed in the so-called quantum postulate, which attributes to any atomic process an essential discontinuity, or rather individuality, completely foreign to the classical theories and symbolized by Planck's quantum of action [1].

1. N. Bohr, The quantum postulate and the recent development of atomic theory. Nature **121**, 580–590 (14 April 1928)

This [quantum] postulate implies a renunciation as regards the causal space-time coordination of atomic processes. Indeed, our usual description of physical phenomena is based entirely on the idea that the phenomena concerned may be observed without disturbing them appreciably. This appears, for example, clearly in the theory of relativity, which has been so fruitful for the elucidation of the classical theories. As emphasised by Einstein, every observation or measurement ultimately rests on the coincidence of two independent events at the same space-time point. Just these coincidences will not be affected by any differences which the space-time co-ordination of different observers otherwise may exhibit. Now the quantum postulate implies that any observation of atomic phenomena will involve an interaction with the agency of observation not to be neglected. Accordingly, an independent reality in the ordinary physical sense can neither be ascribed to the phenomena nor to the agencies of observation. After all, the concept of observation is in so far arbitrary as it depends upon which objects are included in the system to be observed. Ultimately every observation can of course be reduced to our sense perceptions. The circumstance, however, that in interpreting observations use has always to be made of theoretical notions, entails that for every particular case it is a question of convenience at what point the concept of observation involving the quantum postulate with its inherent 'irrationality' is brought in [1].

2. H. Krips, Measurement in Quantum Theory, Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (2008), http://stanford.library.sydney.edu.au/archives/fall2008/entries/qt-measurement/

Bohr extended this position by proposing that the 'external procedures' that affect the forms of sensible intuition include the processes of observation themselves. Thus Bohr stood at the end of a long historical trajectory: Kant conceived the apparatus of observation as an inner mental faculty, analogous to a pair of spectacles that mediated and in particular gave form to and interpreted raw sense impressions. Neo-Kantians projected the interpretative aspect of vision outwards, reconceiving it as a bodily, and specifically physiological process. Bohr took this further by including observation as [affecting] not merely what we see but also the terms in which we describe it [2].

1. N. Bohr, The quantum postulate and the recent development of atomic theory. Nature **121**, 580–590 (14 April 1928)

This situation has far-reaching consequences. On one hand, the definition of the state of a physical system, as ordinarily understood, claims the elimination of all external disturbances. But in that case, according to the quantum postulate, any observation will be impossible, and, above all, the concepts of space and time lose their immediate sense. On the other hand, if in order to make observation possible we permit certain interactions with suitable agencies of measurement, not belonging to the system, an unambiguous definition of the state of the system is naturally no longer possible, and there can be no question of causality in the ordinary sense of the word. The very nature of the quantum theory thus forces us to regard the space-time co-ordination and the claim of causality, the union of which characterises the classical theories, as complementary but exclusive features of the description, symbolising the idealisation of observation and definition respectively. Just as the relativity theory has taught us that the convenience of distinguishing sharply between space and time rests solely on the smallness of the velocities ordinarily met with compared to the velocity of light, we learn from the quantum theory that the appropriateness of our usual causal space-time description depends entirely upon the small value of the quantum of action as compared to the actions involved in ordinary sense perceptions. Indeed, in the description of atomic phenomena, the quantum postulate presents us with the task of developing a 'complementarity' theory the consistency of which can be judged only by weighing the possibilities of definition and observation [1].

1. N. Bohr, The quantum postulate and the recent development of atomic theory. Nature 121, 580-590 (14 April 1928)

This view is already clearly brought out by the much-discussed question of the nature of light and the ultimate constituents of matter. As regards light, its propagation in space and time is adequately expressed by the electromagnetic theory. Especially the interference phenomena in vacuo and the optical properties of material media are completely governed by the wave theory superposition principle. Nevertheless, the conservation of energy and momentum during the interaction between radiation and matter, as evident in the photoelectric and Compton effect, finds its adequate expression just in the light quantum idea put forward by Einstein. As is well known, the doubts regarding the validity of the superposition principle on the one hand and of the conservation laws on the other, which were suggested by this apparent contradiction, have been definitely disproved through direct experiments. This situation would seem clearly to indicate the impossibility of a causal space-time description of the light phenomena. On one hand, in attempting to trace the laws of the time-spatial propagation of light according to the quantum postulate, we are confined to statistical considerations. On the other hand, the fulfilment of the claim of causality for the individual light processes, characterised by the quantum of action, entails a renunciation as regards the space-time description. Of course, there can be no question of a quite independent application of the ideas of space and time and of causality. The two views of the nature of light are rather to be considered as different attempts at an interpretation of experimental evidence in which the limitation of the classical concepts is expressed in complementary ways.

1. N. Bohr, The quantum postulate and the recent development of atomic theory. Nature **121**, 580–590 (14 April 1928)

The problem of the nature of the constituents of matter presents us with an analogous situation. The individuality of the elementary electrical corpuscles is forced upon us by general evidence. Nevertheless, recent experience, above all the discovery of the selective reflection of electrons from metal crystals, requires the use of the wave theory superposition principle in accordance with the ideas of L. de Broglie. Just as in the case of light, we have consequently in the question of the nature of matter, so far as we adhere to classical concepts, to face an inevitable dilemma, which has to be regarded as the very expression of experimental evidence. In fact, here again we are not dealing with contradictory but with complementary pictures of the phenomena, which only together offer a natural generalisation of the classical mode of description. In the discussion of these questions, it must be kept in mind that, according to the view taken above, radiation in free space as well as isolated material particles are abstractions, their properties on the quantum theory being definable and observable only through their interaction with other systems. Nevertheless, these abstractions are, as we shall see, indispensable for a description of experimental evidence in connexion with our ordinary space-time view [1].

che arrebbe unificato e spiegato tutta l'evidence sperimentale. Einstein propose le "ghort woues" per i l'otovi. L. De Broglic l'oude pilote, poi siprese ne versione modificate de Bohm.

Per Bohz, la terrie quantistica mon era un tentativo di descrivire accuratemente la realté microscopice, mu ma struttura matematica pecisa e formale che la ale arbitra ulle dispute in eni retenengona prospettive conprenentali (che per lui resterano ineritabili e inipolicibli).

COMPLETE 22A

Dai testi di Bohr si eriva che lui mon intendent, con il termina "completerre", le rese cosa che retrudevamo Finstein e Schrödinger.

Ouerto 0: capisa se leggiams la parole con cui Mex Bora a Heisenberg définisce la teorie puantistice:

La oltri olu cortentori oll'interpretatione di Copenhogen
"Sosteniama du le meccanica quantistica è una teorie complete,
le que ipotesi lisiche e matematiche di bose non sono
ulteriormente moolificabli."

(M. Jemmer, "The Philosophy of Quantum Mechanics" Wiley, New York, 1974).

Per Bohr, pur regnoui tilosofiche projonde, mon à possibile ottenne est à quindi inepproprieto cercare una obscrittore esenstive degli stati fisici degli ossetti.

Per Bohr la completerra i de ntendero: n seus epistemologico o semantico printosto che realiste o obscrittiro (come nevere la ntendera Eirstein e l'abbiens intera uni relle lessui precedenti). Per Einstein un de niteraturi come:

Non mence di nesur aspetto della realté oppetive.

Per Bohz:

Ragionevolmente non proi chiedere di priù sente ricadere in ragionementi metafisici, non scientifici e sente significato.

Heisenburg

Heisenberg i sostantialmente în acorda con Bohr, pur menolomente in acorda con Bohr.

[Heicenberg - D9, D10, D11 - p. 148-149]

La différence principale tra Heisenberg e Bohz zinieble ul fotto che il primo considerane le funtione d'onde com quel core el (quasi-) esistente, reale, e per questo motivo criticata de Einstein perchi ru contraddizione con il concetto di localite.

[Heisenberg - D12 - p. 149]

L'a poiché dobbieurs continuous ad users i caucetti ollle fitice classice (auche se u niconossiauro i liviti) allora dabbieurs zinneceses a spiegare i fenomeni quantistici in un much chiera e consistente come si sacre n fisce classica!

[D13, p. 151]

[Heisenburg - D14 - p. 152]

Na ce la realté fisice, ció che accade, à vistretto all'orcevorsone allora quest'ultima deve essere obfinite, altriment abbiens problem professionali (come direbbe Bell).

- 4. W. Heisenberg, *The History of Quantum Theory in Physics and Philosophy* (Harper & Row, New York, 1958)
 - "... from this time on ... the physicists learned to ask the right questions.... What were these questions? Practically all of them had to do with the strange apparent contradictions between the results of different experiments. How could it be that the same radiation that produces interference patterns, and therefore must consist of waves, also produces the photoelectric effect, and therefore must consist of particles? How could it be that the frequency of the orbital motion of the electron in the atom does not show up in the frequency of the emitted radiation? Again and again one found that the attempts to describe atomic events in the traditional terms of physics led to contradictions."
 - "Gradually, during the early twenties, the physicists became accustomed to these
 difficulties, they acquired a certain vague knowledge about where trouble would
 occur, and they learned to avoid contradictions. This was not sufficient to form
 a consistent general picture of what happens in a quantum process, but it changed
 the minds of the physicists in such a way that they somehow got into the spirit of
 quantum theory."

4. W. Heisenberg, The History of Quantum Theory in Physics and Philosophy (Harper & Row, New York, 1958)

- "The strangest experience of those years was that the paradoxes of quantum theory did not disappear during this process of clarification; on the contrary, they became even more marked and more exciting."
- "The two experiments one on the interference of scattered light and the other on the change of frequency of the scattered light – seemed to contradict each other without any possibility of compromise."
- "But in what sense did the new formalism describe the atom? The paradoxes of the dualism between wave picture and particle picture were not solved; they were hidden somehow in the mathematical scheme."

4. W. Heisenberg, The History of Quantum Theory in Physics and Philosophy (Harper & Row, New York, 1958)

- "The probability wave ... meant a tendency for something. It was a quantitative version of the old concept of 'potentia' in Aristotelian philosophy. It introduced something standing in the middle between the idea of an event and the actual event, a strange kind of physical reality just in the middle between possibility and reality."
- "Bohr considered the two pictures particle picture and wave picture as two complementary descriptions of the same reality. Any of these descriptions can be only partially true, there must be limitations to the use of the particle concept as well as of the wave concept, else one could not avoid contradictions. If one takes into account those limitations which can be expressed by the uncertainty relations, the contradictions disappear."

5. W. Heisenberg, The Copenhagen Interpretation of Quantum Theory, in *Physics and Philosophy* (Harper & Row, New York, 1958)

The Copenhagen interpretation of quantum theory starts from a paradox. Any experiment in physics, whether it refers to the phenomena of daily life or to atomic events, is to be described in the terms of classical physics. The concepts of classical physics form the language by which we describe the arrangement of our experiments and state the results. We cannot and should not replace these concepts by any others. Still the application of these concepts is limited by the relations of uncertainty. We must keep in mind this limited range of applicability of the classical concepts while using them, but we cannot and should not try to improve them [5].

Heisenberg's positivist philosophy is also on display in this essay. For example, in discussing the idea of electrons orbiting nuclei in atoms, he remarks: "one can never observe more than one point in the orbit of the electron; therefore, there is no orbit in the ordinary sense" [5]. What the electron does between observations is thus dismissed not merely as unknowable (and thus not meaningful to speak of) but as altogether non-existent. Indeed, this kind of inference – from unknowability to unreality – pushes beyond mere positivism and recalls the idealist philosophy of, for example, Bishop George Berkeley, who famously decreed "esse est percipi" – "to be, is to be perceived". The extent to which this sort of anti-realism, about (at least) the microscopic quantum realm, should be considered an official part of the Copenhagen doctrine, is one of those controversial issues about which there is no real consensus.

5. W. Heisenberg, The Copenhagen Interpretation of Quantum Theory, in *Physics and Philosophy* (Harper & Row, New York, 1958)

leggends i testi oli Heisenberg e Bohr sembra che essi non essettesseus due la scopa di una teorie fisice sie di Pornire una obscrizione chiese e non embyra delle realte.

une terrie ficie non serebbe un tentativo di fornire une elescritione oppettive delle nature une une specie di algoritmo pratico per estettuare predicioni.

secondo Bohr e Heisenberg, sons le domande dei critici olell' retempretazione di Copenhagen ad essere shagliate: cora viene chiesto mon è naggingible e puindi è shagliato chiederla.

Fondamentalmente la différence tra Bohr e Einstein orgina de divers approcci florofici alle sciente.

Punti d' note attacli

[Zeilinger - D14, D15 - p. 169]

Lo anesto enti-realismo quazi idealistico è oggi considuato
de malti fisici come parte dell' Interpretazione di Copenhagen.
The in realte malti fisici hama un approcuo malto pri
prograntico, come quello descritto de Grittitis.

[Griffiths - D16, D17 - p.170]

anesto conduce ella "stoi vitto e calcale".

[D. Merwin - D18 - p. 171]

Tuttanie bragna etre che l'interpretatione di Capenhagen si è svelote sbapliate nel elire che sie supossibile formulare une terre carrate, realistice e u accordo con pli esperimenti. Omeste teorre esistemo.

17. A. Zeilinger, The message of the quantum. Nature **438**, 8 (2005)

The discovery that individual events are irreducibly random is probably one of the most significant findings of the twentieth century. Before this, one could find comfort in the assumption that random events only seem random because of our ignorance. For example, although the brownian motion of a particle appears random, it can still be causally described if we know enough about the motions of the particles surrounding it.... But for the individual event in quantum physics, not only do we not know the cause, there is no cause. The instant when a radioactive atom decays, or the path taken by a photon behind a half-silvered beam-splitter are objectively random. There is nothing in the Universe that determines the way an individual event will happen. Since individual events may very well have macroscopic consequences ... the Universe is fundamentally unpredictable and open, not causally closed [17].

17. A. Zeilinger, The message of the quantum. Nature **438**, 8 (2005)

A criticism of realism also emerges from the notion of complementarity. It is not just that we are unable to measure two complementary quantities of a particle, such as its position and momentum, at the same time. Rather, the assumption that a particle possesses both position and momentum, before the measurement is made, is wrong. Our choice of measurement apparatus decides which of these quantities can become reality in the experiment.

So, what is the message of the quantum? I suggest we look at the situation from a new angle. We have learned in the history of physics that it is important not to make distinctions that have no basis - such as the pre-newtonian distinction between the laws on Earth and those that govern the motion of heavenly bodies. I suggest that in a similar way, the distinction between reality and our knowledge of reality, between reality and information, cannot be made. There is no way to refer to reality without using the information we have about it [17].

L'interpretazione statistica introduce nella meccanica quantistica un tipo di **indeter**minazione poiché, anche se voi conosceste tutto quello che la teoria è in grado di dire sulla particella (ovvero la sua funzione d'onda), non sareste ugualmente in grado di predire con certezza il risultato di un semplice esperimento per misurare la sua posizione: la meccanica quantistica è in grado di offrire un'informazione solo statistica riguardo i risultati possibili. Questa indeterminazione è stata fonte di grande preoccupazione sia per i fisici sia per i filosofi ed è naturale domandarsi se sia un fatto di natura o un difetto insito nella teoria.

Supponiamo di *misurare* la posizione della particella e di trovarla nel punto C. Domanda: dove si trovava la particella appena prima della misura? A questa domanda si possono dare tre risposte plausibili, che permettono di caratterizzare le principali scuole di pensiero riguardo la natura dell'indeterminazione quantistica.

1. La posizione realista. La particella era in C. Sembra una risposta del tutto ragionevole, è quella che sosteneva Einstein. Si noti, tuttavia, che se è vera, allora la meccanica quantistica è una teoria incompleta dal momento che la particella era effettivamente in C e nondimeno la meccanica quantistica era incapace di dircelo. Per il realista, l'indeterminazione non è un fatto di natura ma un riflesso della nostra ignoranza. Come espresso da d'Espagnat, "la posizione della particella non era mai indeterminata, ma solo sconosciuta allo sperimentatore". 5 Evidentemente Ψ non contiene tutta la storia: è necessaria qualche altra informazione (indicata come variabile nascosta) per avere una descrizione completa della particella.

- 2. La posizione ortodossa. La particella non era in realtà in nessun luogo. È stato l'atto della misura che ha costretto la particella a "prendere una posizione" (anche se non osiamo chiedere come e perché abbia deciso per il punto C). Jordan lo epresse nel modo più netto: "Le osservazioni non solo disturbano ciò che si misura, esse lo producono. . . . Noi costringiamo (la particella) ad assumere una posizione definita."6 Questo punto di vista, detto interpretazione di Copenhagen, è associato al nome di Bohr e dei suoi seguaci. Fra i fisici questa è sempre stata la posizione più ampiamente accettata. Si noti, tuttavia, che, se essa è corretta, vi è qualcosa di molto peculiare nell'atto della misura, qualche cosa che più di mezzo secolo di dibattito è riuscito a illuminare solo molto fiocamente.
- 3. La posizione agnostica. Rifiuto di rispondere. Questa posizione non è poi così sciocca come potrebbe sembrare: dopo tutto, che senso potrebbe avere fare asserzioni riguardo lo stato di una particella prima di una misura, quando il solo modo di conoscere se si era nel giusto è di effettuare proprio un esperimento, nel qual caso ciò che si ottiene non è più "prima della misura"? È metafisica (nel senso peggiorativo del termine) preoccuparsi di qualche cosa che non può, per sua natura, essere verificato. Pauli diceva: "Non ci si dovrebbe scervellare sul problema se qualcosa che non si può conoscere esista lo stesso, non più che sull'antica domanda di quanti angeli possono stare sulla punta di uno spillo." Per decenni questa è stata la posizione di riserva di molti fisici: essi prima cercano di vendervi la risposta 2, ma in caso di insistenza da parte vostra passano alla 3, troncando in tale modo la conversazione.

This pragmatic attitude was brilliantly captured by N. David Mermin, who wrote in a 1989 essay in <i>Physics Today</i> :
If I were forced to sum up in one sentence what the Copenhagen interpretation says to me, it would be 'Shut up and calculate! [19].
19. N.D. Mermin, What's wrong with this pillow? Phys. Today (1989); see also Could Feynman have said this? Phys. Today (2004)

4. J.S. Bell, Six possible worlds of quantum mechanics, Speakable and Unspeakable in Quantum Mechanics, 2nd edn. (Cambridge, 2004)

While the founding fathers agonized over the question

'particle' or 'wave'

de Broglie in 1925 proposed the obvious answer

'particle' and 'wave'.

Is it not clear from the smallness of the scintillation on the screen that we have to do with a particle? And is it not clear, from the diffraction and interference patterns, that the motion of the particle is directed by a wave? De Broglie showed in detail how the motion of a particle, passing through just one of two holes in [a] screen, could be influenced by waves propagating through both holes. And so influenced that the particle does not go where the waves cancel out, but is attracted to where they cooperate. This idea seems to me so natural and simple, to resolve the wave-particle dilemma in such a clear and ordinary way, that it is a great mystery to me that it was so generally ignored. Of the founding fathers, only Einstein thought that de Broglie was on the right lines. Discouraged, de Broglie abandoned his picture for many years. He took it up again only when it was rediscovered, and more systematically presented, in 1952, by David Bohm. There is no need in this picture to divide the world into 'quantum' and 'classical' parts. For the necessary 'classical terms' are available already for individual particles (their actual positions) and so also for macroscopic assemblies of particles [4].

LA TEORIA AD ONDA PILOTA DI BOHM

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = kk$$
 formula d' de Brogbe

Nel coso d' mu'oude pieux $\mathcal{P} \sim e^{ikx}$ le relocité delle partielle si può scrivere

$$U = \frac{p}{m} = \frac{k}{m}k$$

Nel cass di mi oude qualsies : scriviamo

$$\Psi(x,t) = R(x,t) e^{i S(x,t)}$$

$$e \quad v = \frac{k}{m} \frac{2S}{2x}$$

$$e \quad v = \frac{k}{m} \frac{2S}{2x}$$

S(x,t) ~ kx per un'oude prous.

Poi ci seure mi equatione che alescrire il moto della partialla:

POSTULATO:

FOUNDATIONE DEL MOTO

DELLA PARTICELLA $\frac{d X(t)}{dt} = \frac{k}{m} \frac{\partial S(x,t)}{\partial x} \Big|_{X=X(t)}$

Notere che S(x,t) in generale à complerse.

L'ultime equassore può essere viscritte nel modo sepuente

$$\frac{\text{el } X(+)}{\text{elt}} = \frac{\text{th}}{m} \quad \text{Im} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial x} \right] \bigg|_{x = X(+)}$$

la teorre ad oude pilote di Bohm consiste in questo. Sviluppienone un espetto.

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V(x,t) \Psi$$

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V(x,t) \Psi^* \qquad \text{on} \quad V(x,t)$$
amounto usle

Moltiplichiques le prime per \mathcal{P}^* , le seconde per \mathcal{P} e sottralame la seconde delle prime:

$$ik \left[\Psi^* \frac{\Omega \Psi}{\Omega t} + \Psi \frac{\Omega \Psi^*}{\Omega t} \right] = -\frac{k^2}{2m} \left[\Psi^* \frac{\Omega^2 \Psi}{\Omega x^2} + \Psi \frac{\Omega^2 \Psi^*}{\Omega x^2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Omega}{\Omega t} |\Psi|^2 = -\frac{\Omega}{\Omega x} \left[\frac{ik}{2m} \left(\Psi \frac{\Omega}{\Omega x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\Omega}{\Omega x} \Psi \right) \right]$$

queste he le forme di un'equatione di continuité ne eni $\rho = |\Psi|^2$:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

o no 3 dimensions:

complesse coning te

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial +} = - \overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot \overrightarrow{j}$$

aneste equatione má esser ntese come l'equatione pu le conservatione locale delle mobablité, n cui j' è le corrente di probabilité.

A querto punto, nel contesto della meccanica Bohmiana, ci espetteremmo che la relocità della particella force:

$$U = \frac{j}{\varrho} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi^* \Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\Psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi}{\Psi} = \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{ik}{2m} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi^* - \Psi^* - \Psi^* \Psi^* - \Psi^* -$$

in eccou l'equavour del mos postulate.

Qui la regola di Born può enere derivate auxilia postulata.

Partielle n me courte

[D20, D21 - p. 183, 184, 185]

Con le "buone" conditioni initali, le terre di Bohon et perfettemente u eccordo con le prestitioni olle formulatione di Copenhagen.

Diffrance e retriférente [D22, D23 - p.187,188]

Misura

La teorie ad oude pilote d' Bohm ci permette d' mon divolve il mondo in sistemi quantici e sistemi clossici per capite cose rual dire misurare. Auste teorie mon soffre old probleme delle misure.

Riprendians le nostre homitoriene d'interpose tre il soteme di misure e le perticule n courte discurse n precedente:

 $\hat{H}_{int} = \lambda \hat{H}_{x} \hat{p}_{y}$ [D24]

can couditions mitight

 $\Psi(x,y,o) = \Psi_m(x) \phi(y)$

L'equation d' Schrödiger ci de l'evolution temporale $\Psi(x,y,t) = \Psi_m(x) \phi(y - \lambda E_m t)$

Ricordomo che il probleme mosere quando la pentialle initalmente su travare l'a proportione d' stati

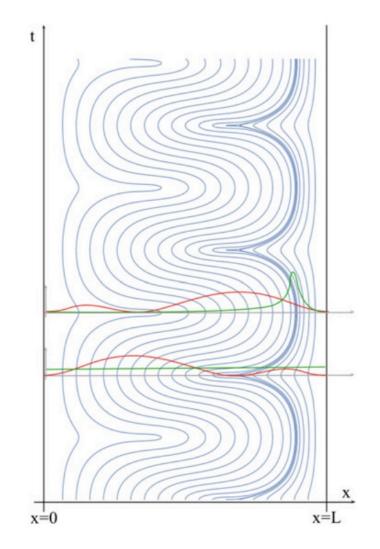
 $\psi(x,y,o) = \left[\sum_{i} c_{i} \psi_{i}(x)\right] \phi(y)$

Buca di potenziale infinito

$$\Psi(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\psi_1(x) e^{-iE_1 t/\hbar} + \psi_2(x) e^{-iE_2 t/\hbar} \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \left[\sin(\pi x/L) e^{-i\omega_1 t} + \sin(2\pi x/L) e^{-i\omega_2 t} \right].$$

$$\frac{dX(t)}{dt} = \frac{\hbar}{m} \operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{\frac{\pi}{L} \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) e^{-i\omega_1 t} + \frac{2\pi}{L} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) e^{-i\omega_2 t}}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) e^{-i\omega_1 t} + \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) e^{-i\omega_2 t}} \right]_{x = X(t)}$$

$$\Psi(x,t)$$

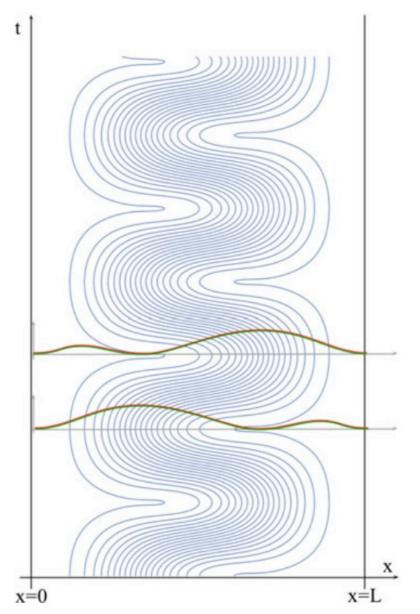


Buca di potenziale infinito

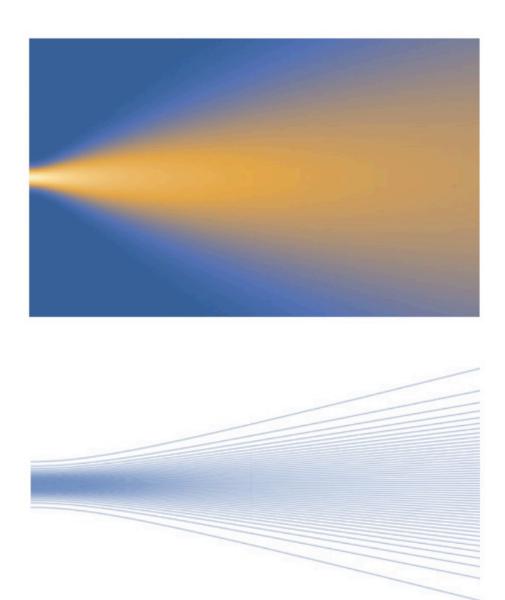
$$\begin{split} \Psi(x,t) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\psi_1(x) e^{-iE_1 t/\hbar} + \psi_2(x) e^{-iE_2 t/\hbar} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \left[\sin(\pi x/L) e^{-i\omega_1 t} + \sin(2\pi x/L) e^{-i\omega_2 t} \right]. \end{split}$$

$$\frac{dX(t)}{dt} = \frac{\hbar}{m} \operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{\frac{\pi}{L} \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) e^{-i\omega_1 t} + \frac{2\pi}{L} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) e^{-i\omega_2 t}}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) e^{-i\omega_1 t} + \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) e^{-i\omega_2 t}} \right]_{x=0}$$

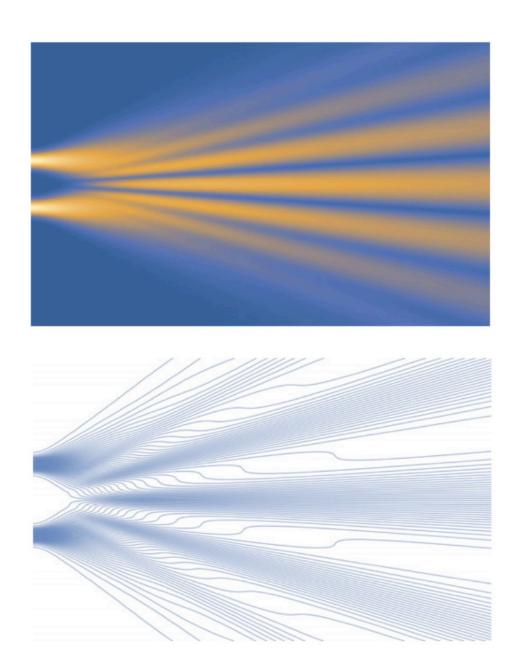
$$\Psi(x,t)$$
 $P(x,t)$



Diffrazione



Interferenza



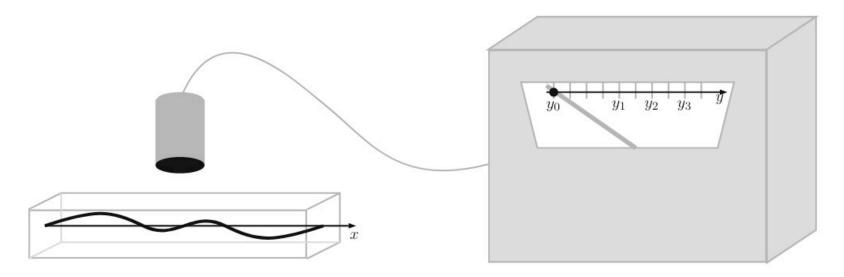


Fig. 3.1 The quantum particle-in-a-box (whose spatial degree of freedom is called x) is shown on the left; the curve is meant to indicate its wave function (though one should be careful not to take this picture too literally!). Then there is an energy-measurement device which will perform the measurement. The device has a macroscopic pointer, which we can idealize as a single, very heavy particle with horizontal coordinate y. Prior to the measurement-interaction, the pointer is sitting in its "ready" position (y_0) ; after the measurement interaction, the pointer will move to a new position which indicates the outcome of the measurement: y_1 will mean that the energy of the particle is E_1 , etc

poiché si otterere une state entangled tre le partiche nelle sutole e l'epperate d'misure:

$$\Psi(x,y,t) = \sum_{i} c_{i} \psi_{i}(x) \phi(y - \lambda E_{i}t)$$

in ani né la particelle è ad un livello al energie abfinito ne l' punt atore è in une positione definite, n disaccordo con le orservetoui sperimentali.

Secondo la meccanica Bohmiena, la particula mella scatola ci muore secondo $\frac{g/X(t)}{g/t} = \frac{jx}{|\Psi|^2}$

mentre la posizione dell'asticula segue

$$\frac{d + 1}{dt} = \frac{j_4}{|\Psi|^2}$$

Il problème à risolto: [D25 - p.191]

OSSERVAZIONI IMPORTANTI

- 1) La teoria ad oude prilote di Bohm produce LE STESSE preditioni otatistiche obble meccanica quantistica ordinaria, sebbene la teoria ria completamente deterministica.
- 2) Non serve il postulato dul collano della funcione d'auda, poide il sistema obbedisce senpre all'aquavon di Schrislinger.
- 3) la casualité i presente solo nelle conditioni mitiali, come su mecanica statistice classica.
- 4) Ogni partialle sell'universo esiste ed he position a momento definiti, me queste mon somo tutta eccessibli e uni (il principio di indeterminatione di Herrenberg quindi riguende all che ESISTONO).

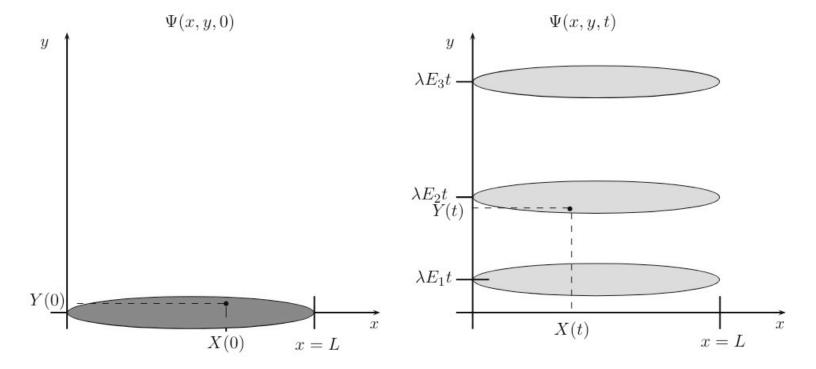


Fig. 7.5 The graph on the *left highlights* (in *dark gray*) the region of the two-dimensional configuration space where $\Psi(x, y, 0)$ has support. Later, at time t, the wave function has split apart into several non-overlapping "islands". This is depicted in the graph on the *right*. The simultaneous presence of all these islands constitutes, for orthodox quantum mechanics, the measurement problem. But for the pilot-wave theory, the actually-realized outcome of the measurement is not to be found in the wave function, but rather in the final position of the pointer. And this, in the pilot-wave theory, will be some one (random but perfectly definite) value, indicated here by the vertical position Y(t) of the *dot* which represents the actual configuration point (X, Y). The indicated Y(t) is in the support of the n = 2 branch of the wave function – i.e., Y(t) is approximately $\lambda E_2 t$ – so we would say in this case that the energy measurement had the outcome $E = E_2$. Note that the outcome might have been different had the (random) initial positions X(0) and Y(0) been different

Sebbene ci sie, no un outo seuso, una sole grousle Junione d'oude che descrive l'univers, le testre et ouble prote permette di definire le junpone d'onde per un sotto-siteme

Liprendeurs 1 caro precedente

$$\Psi(x,y,t) = \sum_{i} c_{i} \psi_{i}(x) \phi(y - \lambda E_{i}t)$$

colcolouslo il volre sulla fursione n y = Y(t), a'sé uella positione sul puntatore, si ottime

$$\chi(x,t) \sim \sum_{i} c_{i} \psi_{i}(x) \phi(y_{i}(t) - \lambda E_{i}t)$$

A t=0, $\cos p_i \cos \theta = 0$ with all nitro delle minure, le feurzone d'oute \vec{z} $\times (\times, 0) \sim \sum_i c_i \psi_i(x) \phi(y(0)) \sim \sum_i c_i \psi_i(x)$

Alle five delle misure $Y(t) \approx \lambda \, \text{Ent}$ per un n particolare che è il risultato rede sull'esperiments.

Poicht ϕ i ma specie di perchetto ganssiano pirtosto stretto, $\phi\left(Y(t)-\lambda\,E_i\,t\right)\approx0$ $\forall\,i\neq m$. Quind:

$$\chi(x_1t) \sim \sum_{i} c_i \psi_i(x) \phi(y(t) - \lambda E_i t) \approx c_m \psi_m(x) \phi(y(t) - \lambda E_m t)$$

=) $X(x,t) = \psi_m(x)$ poisse gli altri olue fattori sous costanti che una dipendono de x.

Questo "sprega" il colloss della juntour d'onola.

CONTESTUAUTA

Notions che, rebbeue le misure restituire un visultato objinito, questo neu ruel dire che la perticelle overse un'energie definite prima obble unisera.

Quiuli auche nelle terrie ed oude pilote la misure mon à surplicemente une rivelatione passive di un volore pre-esistente.

Considerate un all'equations of moderate $V(x) = 1 \text{ m} \omega^2 x^2$ la solvente dell'equation d' 5 chiosologie de mires energie indipendente del temps $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$

indipendente la ter
$$\psi(x) = N e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\sigma^2}} \quad \text{con } \tau^2 = \frac{t}{2m\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \psi(x,t) = N e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\sigma^2}} e^{-i\frac{Et}{\hbar}}$$

Poichi S(x,t) objende solo de t, v=0.

Se anumiamo che la quantité di moto della particella \bar{e} data della formula p=m $\frac{d(X(t))}{dt}$, allora p=0.

Na questo è un probleme perché questo risultato è assolutemente poco probable. Infatti se sviviamo

$$\psi(x) = \int \phi(k) \frac{e^{ikx}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dk \quad , \quad con \quad \phi(k) = \sqrt{2} N \sigma e^{-k^2 \sigma^2}$$

=)
$$P(\rho) d\rho = P(\kappa) d\kappa = |\phi(\kappa)|^2 d\kappa = 2N^2\sigma^2 e^{-2\kappa^2\sigma^2} d\kappa = \frac{2N^2\sigma^2}{\kappa} e^{-2\rho^2\sigma^2/\hbar^2} d\rho$$

dove abbieus moto p= kk.

Oursto ci dice che, se la terrie ed susla priote elux iprodurre la preditioni statistiche della meccanica puntistica oblinaria, altra non può essen che mon misure della quantità di moto riveli semplicamente un robre di quantità di moto pre-estatente.

In questa teorie ad oude pilota la quantité d' moto é unicanata transfe una procedure elmo minata "tempo d' volo". L'idea é d' "spegnere" temporaneamente il potenside V(x), per un tempo lungo larciore che la partialla s. sporti liberamente l', orrerun e un cuto punto la sua positione e eledure la quantito d' moto che le aurreble permeso d' arrivare le.

Nell'esempro del potentiele enmonico, pueto consisterable nel considerare un pacchetto genssieno che es operpaglia $\Psi(x,o) = N e^{-x^2/4\sigma^2} \longrightarrow \Psi(x,t) = N(t) e^{-x^2/4\sigma^2}$

Risviventle n porme polere trovious

$$S(x,t) = \frac{x^2 \hbar t}{8 m \left(\sigma^4 + \hbar^2 t^2 / 4 m^2\right)}$$

Useuso l'equatione del moto otternione

$$\frac{dX(t)}{dt} = X(t) \frac{t}{t^2 + \mu m^2 \sigma^4}$$

che ha solusione
$$X(t) = X_0 \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{4m^2\sigma_{11}^4}\right)^{1/2}$$

Per un temps lungs queste si può approximent $X(t) \approx X_0 \frac{kt}{2m\sigma^2}$

Se al tempo t la partiable viene orservate $n \times (t)$ ue abalucions che la rua velocità i state $v = \frac{X(t)}{t}$ per un la quantità d' moto

 $p = m\sigma = \frac{X \circ h}{2\sigma^2}$

Osservieus che il risultato alle unisere, auche qui ra qualche maola, vieur furri ntenecueuls sul sisteme, me il mode re eni arriene (a obflemete delle Ma ordinaria) à pruttosto chiara e mon richiede l'introduzione di ulterri postulati.

Questo metodo di misure della quantità di unto è maccordo con la predizione statistica. Injetti, assumendo che la probabilità di unisurare la quantità di unto null'intervallo compreso tra p e p t dp sia uguale ella probabilità che la unisura di positione posser vell'intervallo che dia qual viultato alella quantità di mato:

$$P(p) dp = P(X_0) dX_0 = |\Psi(X_0, 0)|^2 dX_0 =$$

$$= N^2 e^{-\frac{X_0^2}{2\sigma^2}} dX_0 = \frac{2N^2 \sigma^2}{\kappa} e^{-\frac{2p^2 \sigma^2}{\kappa^2}} d\rho$$

che conisponde a pulle predette delle repole di Born generalizzate mel comice quantistice ordinana. L'esempro des vitto mostro come, per quantità misurabli diverse stable positione (come quantità di moto est empre, per esempro), queste teoria asl onde prote mon rivele remplicamente volori pre-esistenti. In Jetti prima selle misura averamo p=0.

Instru, il resultato della unisura dipende mon solo della étato initiale del sistema, me enche del mosto re enile unisure vieme effettuata.

In questo seuso si dice che queste propriete (quoutité d'unoto, energie ...) sous CONTESTUALI.

Se per "MISURA" o'intende il visebere qualcose che ere gio definito, alla per queste teorie ad oule pilote pulle belle posizione anos misure, le altre uo.

Si potrebbe urone le parole pri generale "esperimento" entrebé "mirrera".

stewan it doing

Nel rus libro "Fondamenti matematici delle meccanica quantistica" John von Neumann presento una divestratione pu eni usu poteurono esistent terric e variabli noscoste che riviltamena epui volenti alla meccanica quantistica. la voliditat abbie di mostrature fu messe ru alubbro ala Greta Hermann (motematica e frossofe tedesce) tre ami do po, che fu ignorate.

Nel 1966 Bell mostra le follacce della dimortrassone

di Vou Neumann nell'aure sulto ijotesi trappo restrittive.

[Bell - D26, D27, D28 - p. 199]

7. J.S. Bell, On the impossible pilot wave, Speakable and Unspeakable in Quantum Mechanics, 2nd edn. (Cambridge, 2004)

When I was a student I had much difficulty with quantum mechanics. It was comforting to find that even Einstein had such difficulties for a long time. Indeed they had led him to the heretical conclusion that something was missing in the theory: 'I am, in fact, firmly convinced that the essentially statistical character of contemporary quantum theory is solely to be ascribed to the fact that this (theory) operates with an incomplete description of physical systems.'

More explicitly, in 'a complete physical description, the statistical quantum theory would ... take an approximately analogous position to the statistical mechanics within the framework of classical mechanics...'.

7. J.S. Bell, On the impossible pilot wave, *Speakable and Unspeakable in Quantum Mechanics*, 2nd edn. (Cambridge, 2004)

Einstein did not seem to know that this possibility, of peaceful coexistence between quantum statistical predictions and a more complete theoretical description, had been disposed of with great rigour by J. von Neumann. I myself did not know von Neumann's demonstration at first hand, for at that time it was available only in German, which I could not read. However I knew of it from the beautiful book by Born, Natural Philosophy of Cause and *Chance*, which was in fact one of the highlights of my physics education. Discussing how physics might develop Born wrote: 'I expect ... that we shall have to sacrifice some current ideas and to use still more abstract methods. However these are only opinions. A more concrete contribution to this question has been made by J.v. Neumann in his brilliant book, Mathematische Grundlagen der Quantenmechanik. He puts the theory on an axiomatic basis by deriving it from a few postulates of a very plausible and general character, about the properties of 'expectation values' (averages) and their representation by mathematical symbols. The result is that the formalism of quantum mechanics is uniquely determined by these axioms; in particular, no concealed parameters can be introduced with the help of which the indeterministic description could be transformed into a deterministic one. Hence if a future theory should be deterministic, it cannot be a modification of the present one but must be essentially different. How this could be possible without sacrificing a whole treasure of well established results I leave to the determinists to worry about.'

7. J.S. Bell, On the impossible pilot wave, Speakable and Unspeakable in Quantum Mechanics, 2nd edn. (Cambridge, 2004)

Having read this, I relegated the question to the back of my mind and got on with more practical things.

But in 1952 I saw the impossible done. It was in papers by David Bohm. Bohm showed explicitly how parameters could indeed be introduced, into nonrelativistic wave mechanics, with the help of which the indeterministic description could be transformed into a deterministic one. More importantly, in my opinion, the subjectivity of the orthodox version, the necessary reference to the 'observer', could be eliminated.

Moreover, the essential idea was one that had been advanced already by de Broglie in 1927, in his 'pilot wave' picture.

But why then had Born not told me of this 'pilot wave'? If only to point out what was wrong with it? Why did von Neumann not consider it? More extraordinarily, why did people go on producing 'impossibility' proofs, after 1952, and as recently as 1978? When even Pauli, Rosenfeld, and Heisenberg, could produce no more devastating criticism of Bohm's version than to brand it as 'metaphysical' and 'ideological'? Why is the pilot wave picture ignored in text books? Should it not be taught, not as the only way, but as an antidote to the prevailing complacency? To show that vagueness, subjectivity, and indeterminism, are not forced on us by experimental facts, but by deliberate theoretical choice? [7]

Problema: la terrie and suble prilate non ricolve l' probleme delle localitat, our la renole prin explicits est echatante.

Per enemos consideriones un sisteme di olhe particelle con Junione d'oude (J'(X1, X2, t). Le reborté ollhe prime particelle el tempo t é olate de

$$\sigma_{1}(t) = \frac{d \mid X_{\Lambda}(t) \mid}{dt} = \frac{\kappa}{m_{\Lambda}} \mathbb{T}_{m} \left[\frac{\partial \Psi(x_{\Lambda}, X_{2}(t), t)}{\partial x_{\Lambda}} \right]_{X_{1} = X_{\Lambda}(t)}$$

Il moto delle particelle 1 dipende istantamemente delle posizione delle particelle 2!

Le ossume la relativité consiste nel vietore influence consoli pir relaci delle luce ellare le terrie est oucle pilote contraddice le relativité.

Reassour dei fisici elle teorie ad onde prote

[Vani fisici - D30 - pp. 205 - 206]

[Einstein - D31 - p. 206]

[Heisenberg - D32 - p. 207]

[Bell - D33 - p. 207]

E' possible costruire un completemento e veriabili mososte delle meccanica quantistica ordinaria che abbre le virti di una tearie ed oude plote sente R probleme delle non lo colite? 8. Einstein's remarks from Solvay 1927, translated in Bacciogallupi and Valentini, Quantum theory at the crossroads, pp. 485–487, http://arxiv.org/pdf/quant-ph/0609184.pdf

one can remove [the "boxes" type objection, against nonlocality] only in the following way, that one does not describe the process solely by the Schrödinger wave, but that at the same time one localises the particle during the propagation. I think Mr de Broglie is right to search in this direction [8].

- 9. S. Goldstein, A theorist ignored (review of F. David Peat's biography of David Bohm, Infinite Potential). Science **275**(28), 1893 (1997)
- 10. J. Bricmont, Making Sense of Quantum Mechanics (Springer, New York, 2016)

Twenty five years later – during which time de Broglie had completely abandoned and forgotten the pilot-wave idea, and Einstein had gone off on his own to try to develop his "unified field theory" program – David Bohm independently rediscovered and developed and published the pilot-wave idea. Prior to this publication, Bohm wrote: "I can't believe that I should have been the one to see this" and expressed an optimistic expectation "that the physics community would react with enthusiasm [9]." But instead the community reacted very negatively. Oppenheimer dismissed Bohm's ideas as "juvenile deviationism" and said that "if we cannot disprove Bohm, then we must agree to ignore him." Rosenfeld called the theory "very ingenious, but basically wrong". Wolfgang Pauli called it "foolish simplicity" which "is of course beyond all help [9, 10]".

11.	Einstein, letter of May 12, 1952, to Max Born, in Irene Born, trans., The Born-Einstein Letters
	(Walker and Company, New York, 1971), p. 192

Have you noticed that Bohm believes (as de Broglie did, 25 years ago) that he is able to interpret the quantum theory in deterministic terms? That way seems too cheap to me [11].

12.	W. Heisenberg, Criticism and counterproposals to the Copenhagen interpretation of quantum theory. <i>Physics and Philosophy</i> (Harper & Row, New York, 1958)
	Bohm's language, as we have already pointed out, says nothing about physics that is lifferent from what the Copenhagen interpretation says [12].

13. J.S. Bell, On the problem of hidden variables in quantum mechanics. Rev. Mod. Phys. 38(3), 447-452 (1966). (Reprinted in Speakable and Unspeakable in Quantum Mechanics, 2nd edn. (Cambridge, 2004).)

in this theory an explicit causal mechanism exists whereby the disposition of one piece of apparatus affects the results obtained with a distant piece. In fact the Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen paradox is resolved in the way which Einstein would have liked least [13].