

New Mathematical Ways to Derive the Uncertainty of Energy/Position and the Uncertainty of Momentum/Time

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Heisenberg's uncertainty principle states that it is impossible to determine accurately both the momentum and the position of a moving microscopic particle simultaneously. The basic relation of this principle is given by

$$\Delta p \Delta x \geq \hbar \quad \dots (1)$$

where Δp is the uncertainty in momentum, Δx is the uncertainty in position and \hbar is the reduced Planck constant ($= 1.05 \times 10^{-34}$ J sec).

Another form of Heisenberg's principle relates uncertainty in energy to uncertainty in time

$$\Delta E \Delta t \geq \hbar \quad \dots (2)$$

where ΔE and Δt are the uncertainties in energy and in time.¹

In our previous papers [1, 2] using a relatively simple mathematical procedure we derived two new relations of the Heisenberg uncertainty principle for a non-relativistic particle

$$\Delta E \Delta x < \hbar c \text{ (the energy-position uncertainty)} \quad \dots (3) \text{ and}$$

$$\Delta p \Delta t > \hbar/c \text{ (the position-time uncertainty)} \quad \dots (4)$$

where c is the speed of light.

Heisenberg's microscope is a thought experiment proposed by Heisenberg that provides an argument for the uncertainty principle of non-relativistic quantum mechanics for the momentum and position. In this experiment to determine the electron's position, he designed a microscope using gamma rays instead of visible light as in a classic optical microscope.

Our thought experiment is similar to Heisenberg's microscope experiment. A gamma ray photon (hereinafter photon) collides with a moving electron, as shown in Fig. 1. The incident photon has

¹ It appears that the meaning of uncertainty in time is not yet clarified.

the energy $E = h\nu$, where ν is its frequency and the wavelength λ . After the collision, the particle has a speed v . For the sake of simplicity, we will start our derivations using h .

To derive eqns. (3) and (4) we have two options. The first is based on the assumption that the uncertainty in position of the particle Δx is approximately equal to the wavelength of the photon λ . That is,

$$\Delta x \approx \lambda$$

The uncertainty in the energy of the particle ΔE has to be much smaller than $h\nu$ or

$$\Delta E \ll h\nu$$

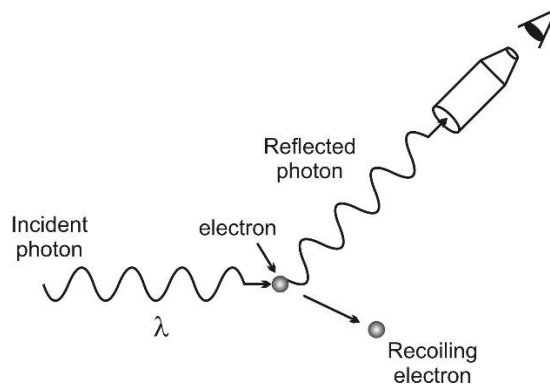


Fig. 1. Our presentation of the Heisenberg microscope thought experiment.²

Elementary physics states that $\lambda = c/\nu$. Introducing this term into the left side of this inequality and after a bit of algebra, we get

$$\lambda \Delta E \ll hc$$

Taking into account the above assumption we have

$$\Delta E \Delta x \ll hc \text{ or } \Delta E \Delta x < \hbar c$$

Dividing the relation (1) with c we have

$$\Delta p \Delta x / c \geq h/c.$$

Introducing $\lambda (= c/\nu)$ instead Δx into this equation

$$\Delta p / \nu \geq h/c.$$

² This figure is based on an original illustration by Harshit Rautela.

$\Delta E \Delta t \geq h$ then $E \Delta t \gg h$. Substituting E with $h\nu$ and after a bit of algebra, we find that $1/\nu \ll \Delta t^3$. Hence,

$$\Delta p \Delta t > h/c \text{ or } \Delta p \Delta t > \hbar/c.$$

The second option is based on the following equation

$$\Delta E = v \Delta p \quad \dots (4).$$

derived and explained by Jain [3]. Combining this equation and $\Delta E \Delta t \geq h$, we get

$$v \Delta p \Delta t \geq h$$

or

$$\Delta p \Delta t \geq h/v.$$

As $v \gg c$, then

$$\Delta p \Delta t \gg h/c \text{ or } \Delta p \Delta t > \hbar/c.$$

Multiplying the relation (1) with v we have

$$v \Delta p \Delta x = \Delta E \Delta x \geq h v$$

As $h c \gg h v$,

$$\Delta E \Delta x < h c \text{ or } \Delta E \Delta x < \hbar c$$

Finally, some textbooks and other educational materials state that the uncertainty in position Δx is approximately equal to the de Broglie's wavelength of the particle. That is,

$$\Delta x \approx \lambda_B = h/p$$

Combining this approximation with the relation (1) and after a bit of algebra, we find that $\Delta p \Delta x$ is approximately equal to or larger than p . Of course, this is impossible. Therefore, the assumption that $\Delta x \approx \lambda_B$ leads to contradiction $\Delta p \approx p$.

References

³ Gamma rays have frequencies above 3×10^{19} Hz and the duration of the particle energy change $\Delta t \gg 1/\nu$.

- [1] P. I. Premović, *The Energy-Position and the Momentum-Time Uncertainty Expressions*. The General Science Journal, July 2024.
- [2] P. I. Premović, *Some Further Notes on the Energy-Position/Momentum-Time Uncertainty Expressions for a Non-Relativistic Particle*. The General Science Journal, July 2024.
- [3] M. C. Jain, *Quantum mechanics: A textbook for undergraduates* (second edition). PHI Learning Private Limited, Delhi (2017).