

Modifications of Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle Motivated by Quantum Gravity

2015 CAP Congress
Matthew Robbins
matthew.robbins@uleth.ca
University of Lethbridge
June 18, 2015



Based upon: *Generalized Uncertainty Principle Corrections to the Simple Harmonic Oscillator in Phase Space*

arXiv: 1412.6467 [gr-qc]

Authors:

Saurya Das, das@uleth.ca

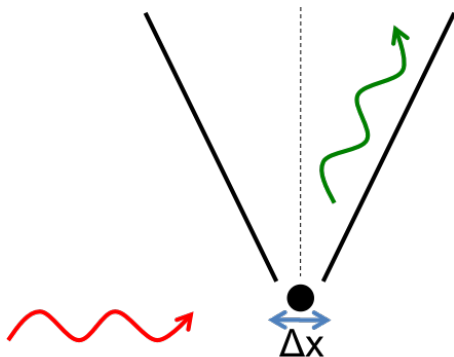
Matthew Robbins, matthew.robbins@uleth.ca

Mark Walton, walton@uleth.ca

Outline

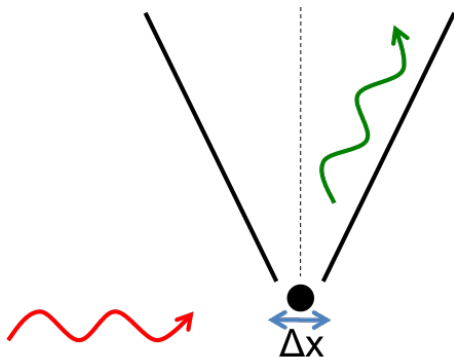
- 1** Motivations
- 2** GUP and Phase Space Quantum Mechanics
- 3** GUP-corrections to the SHO Wigner Functions

Motivations



Heisenberg's microscope: $\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$

Motivations



Heisenberg's microscope: $\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$

Heisenberg's microscope + Black Hole: $\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2} \left[1 + \beta_0 \frac{l_{Pl}^2}{\hbar^2} (\Delta p)^2 \right]$

M. Maggiore, Phys. Lett. B304 (1993).

Generalized Uncertainty Principle (GUP)

- Commutation Relations
 - Heisenberg: $[x, p] = i\hbar$

A. Kempf, G. Mangano, R. B. Mann, Phys. Rev. D52 (1995).

A. Ali, S. Das, E. C. Vagenas, Phys. Lett. D84 (2011).

A. N. Tawfik, A. M. Diab, Int. J. Mod. Phys. D23 (2014).

Generalized Uncertainty Principle (GUP)

■ Commutation Relations

- Heisenberg: $[x, p] = i\hbar$

- GUP: $[x, p] = i\hbar f(p)$

$$f(p) = 1 + \beta p^2; \beta \sim l_{Pl}^2$$

$$f(p) = 1 + \alpha p + \beta p^2; \alpha \sim l_{Pl}$$

A. Kempf, G. Mangano, R. B. Mann, Phys. Rev. D52 (1995).

A. Ali, S. Das, E. C. Vagenas, Phys. Lett. D84 (2011).

A. N. Tawfik, A. M. Diab, Int. J. Mod. Phys. D23 (2014).

Generalized Uncertainty Principle (GUP)

■ Commutation Relations

- Heisenberg: $[x, p] = i\hbar$

- GUP: $[x, p] = i\hbar f(p)$

$$f(p) = 1 + \beta p^2; \beta \sim l_{Pl}^2$$

$$f(p) = 1 + \alpha p + \beta p^2; \alpha \sim l_{Pl}$$

■ Predictions

- Maximum uncertainty in momentum: $\Delta p \leq (\Delta p)_{max} \approx \frac{M_{Pl}c}{\alpha_0}$

- Minimum uncertainty in length: $\Delta x \geq (\Delta x)_{min} \approx \alpha_0 l_{Pl}$

A. Kempf, G. Mangano, R. B. Mann, Phys. Rev. D52 (1995).

A. Ali, S. Das, E. C. Vagenas, Phys. Lett. D84 (2011).

A. N. Tawfik, A. M. Diab, Int. J. Mod. Phys. D23 (2014).

Phase Space Quantum Mechanics and the Wigner Function

- Alternate formulation of quantum mechanics

T. Curtright, D. Fairlie, C. Zachos, *A Concise Treatise on Quantum Mechanics in Phase Space* (2014).
C. Zachos, D. Fairlie, T. Curtright, *Quantum Mechanics in Phase Space: An Overview of Selected Papers* (2005).
J. Hancock, M. A. Walton, B. Wynder, *Eur. J. Phys.* 25 (2004).
B. Case, *Am. J. Phys.* 76 (2008).

Phase Space Quantum Mechanics and the Wigner Function

- Alternate formulation of quantum mechanics
- Wavefunction replaced by Wigner function
 - Quasiprobability distribution

T. Curtright, D. Fairlie, C. Zachos, *A Concise Treatise on Quantum Mechanics in Phase Space* (2014).

C. Zachos, D. Fairlie, T. Curtright, *Quantum Mechanics in Phase Space: An Overview of Selected Papers* (2005).

J. Hancock, M. A. Walton, B. Wynder, *Eur. J. Phys.* 25 (2004).

B. Case, *Am. J. Phys.* 76 (2008).

Phase Space Quantum Mechanics and the Wigner Function

- Alternate formulation of quantum mechanics
- Wavefunction replaced by Wigner function
 - Quasiprobability distribution
- Wigner function calculated from the momentum space wave function, ϕ :

$$W(x, p) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi^*(p + u/2) \phi(p - u/2) e^{-ixu/\hbar} du$$

Phase Space Quantum Mechanics and the Wigner Function

- Alternate formulation of quantum mechanics
- Wavefunction replaced by Wigner function
 - Quasiprobability distribution
- Wigner function calculated from the momentum space wave function, ϕ :

$$W(x, p) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi^*(p + u/2) \phi(p - u/2) e^{-ixu/\hbar} du$$

- Properties
 - 1 Reality: $W(x, p) = W(x, p)^*$

Phase Space Quantum Mechanics and the Wigner Function

- Alternate formulation of quantum mechanics
- Wavefunction replaced by Wigner function
 - Quasiprobability distribution
- Wigner function calculated from the momentum space wave function, ϕ :

$$W(x, p) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi^*(p + u/2) \phi(p - u/2) e^{-ixu/\hbar} du$$

- Properties
 - 1 Reality: $W(x, p) = W(x, p)^*$
 - 2 Probability for position: $P(x) = |\psi(x)|^2 = \int W(x, p) dp$

Phase Space Quantum Mechanics and the Wigner Function

- Alternate formulation of quantum mechanics
- Wavefunction replaced by Wigner function
 - Quasiprobability distribution
- Wigner function calculated from the momentum space wave function, ϕ :

$$W(x, p) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi^*(p + u/2) \phi(p - u/2) e^{-ixu/\hbar} du$$

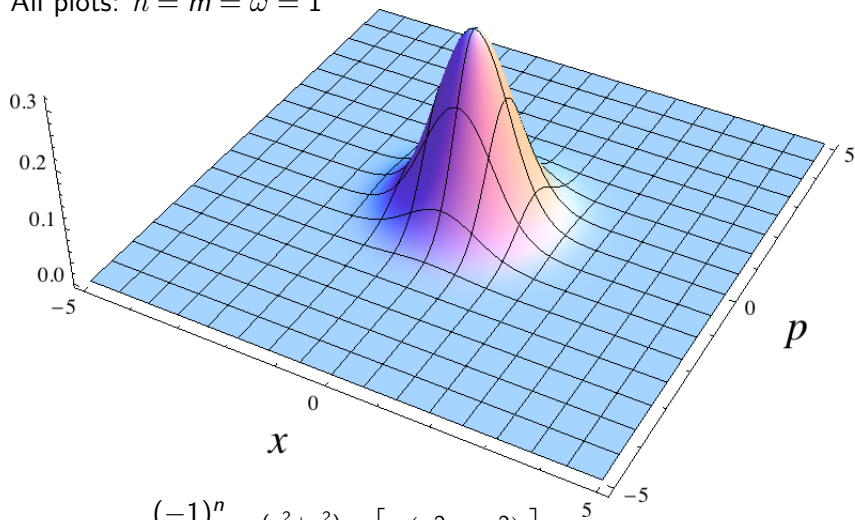
- Properties
 - 1 Reality: $W(x, p) = W(x, p)^*$
 - 2 Probability for position: $P(x) = |\psi(x)|^2 = \int W(x, p) dp$
 - 3 Probability for momentum: $P(p) = |\phi(p)|^2 = \int W(x, p) dx$

Phase Space Quantum Mechanics and the Wigner Function

- Alternate formulation of quantum mechanics
- Wavefunction replaced by Wigner function
 - Quasiprobability distribution
- Wigner function calculated from the momentum space wave function, ϕ :

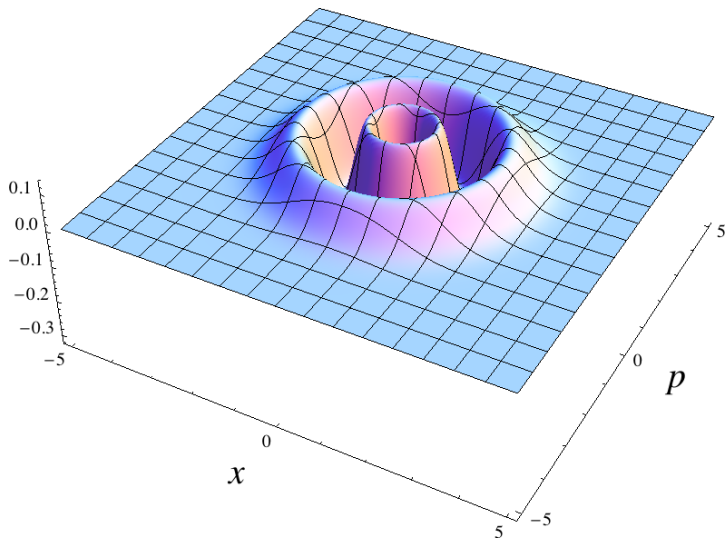
$$W(x, p) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi^*(p + u/2) \phi(p - u/2) e^{-ixu/\hbar} du$$

- Properties
 - 1 Reality: $W(x, p) = W(x, p)^*$
 - 2 Probability for position: $P(x) = |\psi(x)|^2 = \int W(x, p) dp$
 - 3 Probability for momentum: $P(p) = |\phi(p)|^2 = \int W(x, p) dx$
 - 4 Normalization: $\int W(x, p) dx dp = 1$

Wigner Function of the SHO ($n=0$)All plots: $\hbar = m = \omega = 1$ 

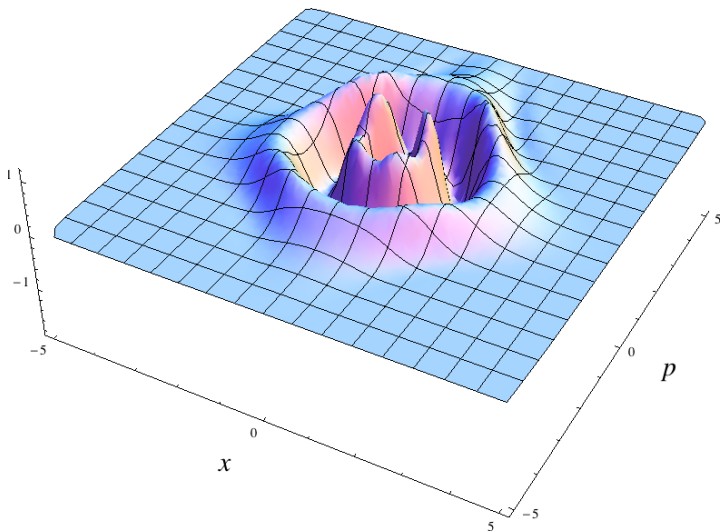
$$W(x, p) = \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi} e^{-(x^2+p^2)} L_n \left[2(x^2 + p^2) \right]$$

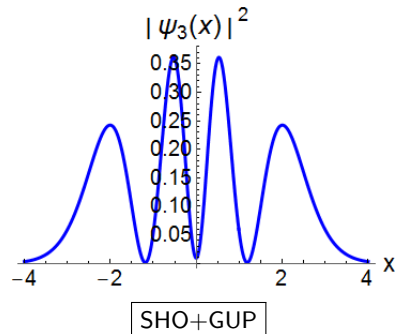
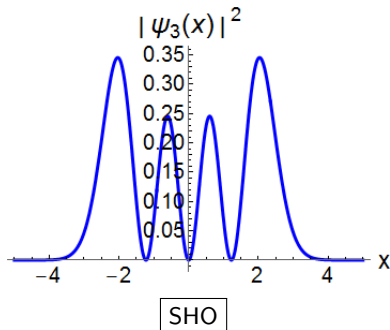
Wigner Function of the SHO ($n=3$)

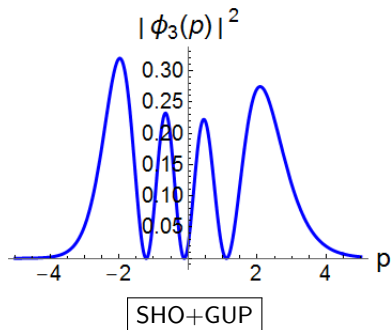
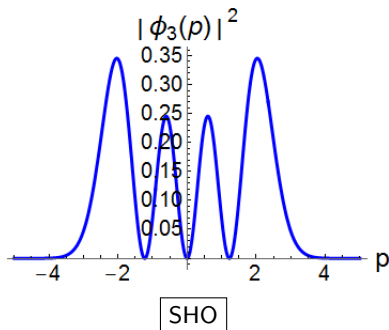


Wigner Function of SHO with $[x, p] = i\hbar (1 + \alpha p + \beta p^2)$

$n = 3; \alpha = 0.15, \beta = 0.1$



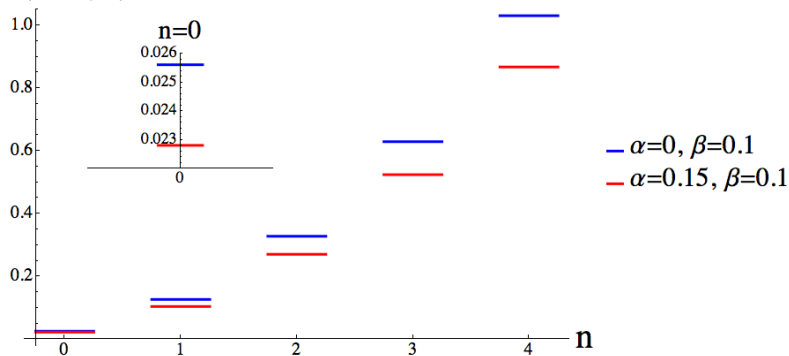
Comparison of Probabilities for Position: $n=3$ 

Comparison of Probabilities for Momentum: $n=3$ 

Energy Levels of GUP-corrected SHO

$$f(p) = 1 + \alpha p + \beta p^2$$

$$E_n(\alpha, \beta) - (n + 1/2) \hbar \omega$$



Summary and Conclusions

- GUP models quantum gravity corrections at low energies
- Able to visualize GUP effects using Wigner Functions
- These effects cause small perturbations in the position and momentum probabilities, as well as the energy levels of the SHO
- Values of GUP parameters (α, β) determine size of perturbations