

# Measurement of Position

free particle in 1 dimension

wavefunction  $\Psi(x, t)$

Schrodinger equation

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

simple solution:

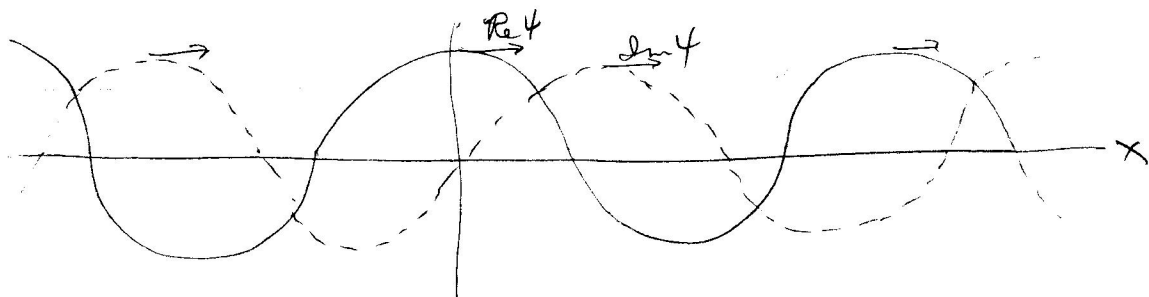
$$\Psi(x, t) = A e^{i p_0 x / \hbar - i (p_0^2 / 2m) t / \hbar} \quad p_0, A \text{ real constants}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = \frac{p_0^2}{2m} \Psi \Rightarrow \text{particle has energy } p_0^2 / 2m$$

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi = p_0 \Psi \Rightarrow \text{particle has momentum } p_0$$

$$\Psi(x, t) = A e^{i k x - i \omega t} \quad k = \frac{p_0}{\hbar} \quad \omega = \frac{p_0^2}{2m\hbar}$$

$$= A \left[ \cos(kx - \omega t) + i \sin(kx - \omega t) \right] \quad \text{wave!}$$



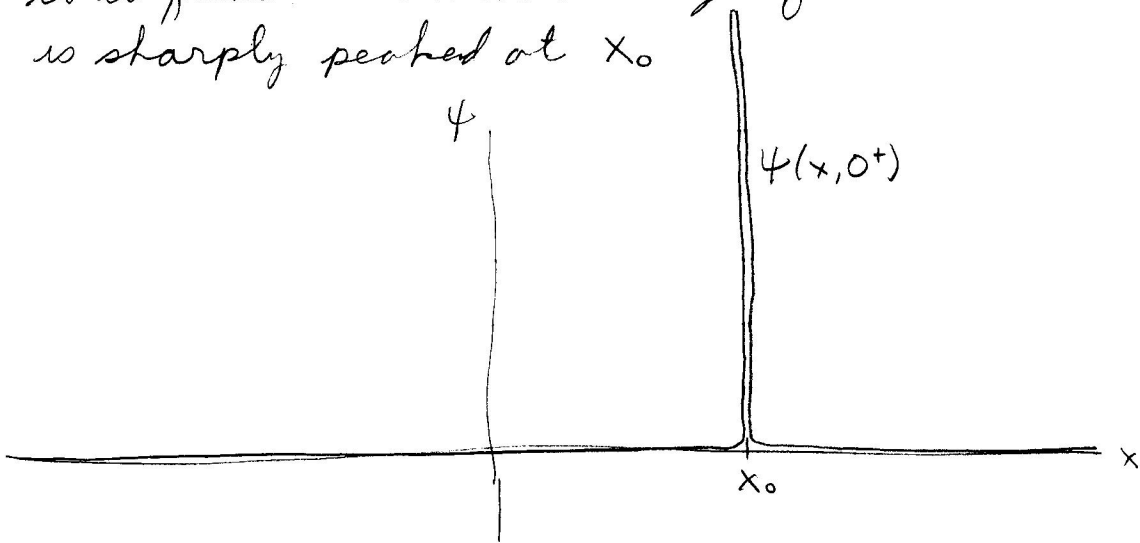
$|\psi(x,t)|^2$  is proportional to the probability that a measurement at time  $t$  will find the particle at position  $x$

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi(x,t)|^2 &= \left| A e^{i p_0 x / \hbar - i (p_0^2 / 2m) t / \hbar} \right|^2 \\ &= |A|^2 \cdot \left| e^{i p_0 x / \hbar} \right|^2 \cdot \left| e^{-i (p_0^2 / 2m) t / \hbar} \right|^2 \\ &= |A|^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = |A|^2 \end{aligned}$$

constant  $\Rightarrow$  equal probability everywhere

BUT if the position is actually measured wavefunction collapses so that  $\psi = 0$  everywhere except at the measured position.

If measurement at time  $t=0$  gives position  $x_0$  wavefunction immediately after at time  $t=0^+$  is sharply peaked at  $x_0$ .



collapsed wave function can be expressed  
in terms of Dirac delta function  $\delta(x)$   
whose properties are

$$\delta(x) = 0 \quad \text{if } x \neq 0$$

$$\delta(0) = +\infty$$

$$\int_{-\epsilon}^{+\epsilon} dx \delta(x) = 1 \quad \text{for any } \epsilon > 0$$

integral representation:  $\delta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk e^{ikx}$

collapsed wave function

$$\Psi(x, 0^+) = \delta(x - x_0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dp e^{ip(x-x_0)/\hbar}$$

subsequent time evolution

is described by Schrödinger equation

$$\Psi(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dp e^{-ipx_0/\hbar} \cdot e^{ipx/\hbar - i(p^2/2m)t/\hbar}$$

- quantum superposition of all possible momenta  $p$
- expanding wave spreading out from point  $x_0$