Related Quantum Mechanics concepts

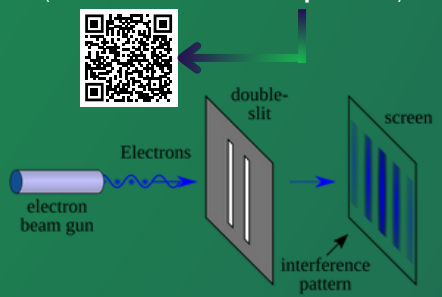
(simplified) (basic concepts)

Wave-particle duality
(波粒二象性)

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

de Broglie's matter wavelength formula

Hydrogen atom (or **H+/H-**) and **Electrons**
(or any matter)
can have the behaviours of both a **particle** and a **wave**
(refer to the **double-slit experiment**)



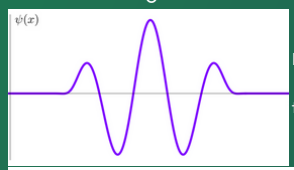
By Original: NekoJaNekoJa Vector: Johannes Kalliauer , CC BY-SA 4.0,

Don't know interference? Ask a nearby physics teacher. (Wave Motion II 3B and Atomic World E2)

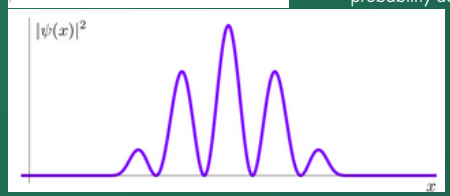
Wave function
(波函數)

Ψ psi

It provides the **probability** for finding a **particle** in a particular position (or state). Below are two graphs demonstrating a single wave function

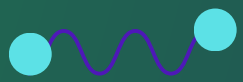


In the first graph, there are negative values. However, it does not mean low probability. Instead, the squared wave function (second graph) gives the probability density.



This is only possible because the **particle** is **not measured.** It exists in **superposition(疊加態)**. After measuring, the **wave function collapses.**
The particle exists in a **definite state**. (simplified)

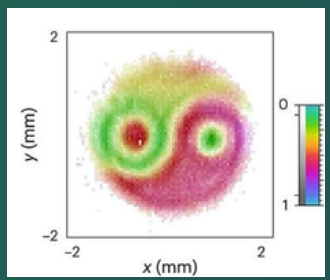
Quantum entanglement
(量子纏結)



"spooky action at a distance"
-Albert Einstein

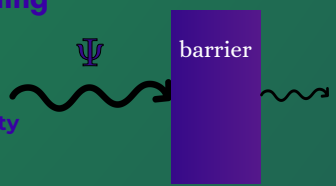
A phenomenon where **two particles** become **linked**, so that **the state of one particle instantly influences the state of the other, no matter how far apart they are.**

When **particles** are **entangled**, their **wave functions cannot be described independently**; they must be considered as **a single system**.



Visualisation of two entangled photons (yin-yang pattern) [5]

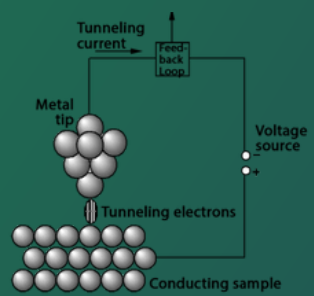
Quantum tunneling
(量子穿隧效應)



A consequence of **Wave-particle duality** and **Wave function**

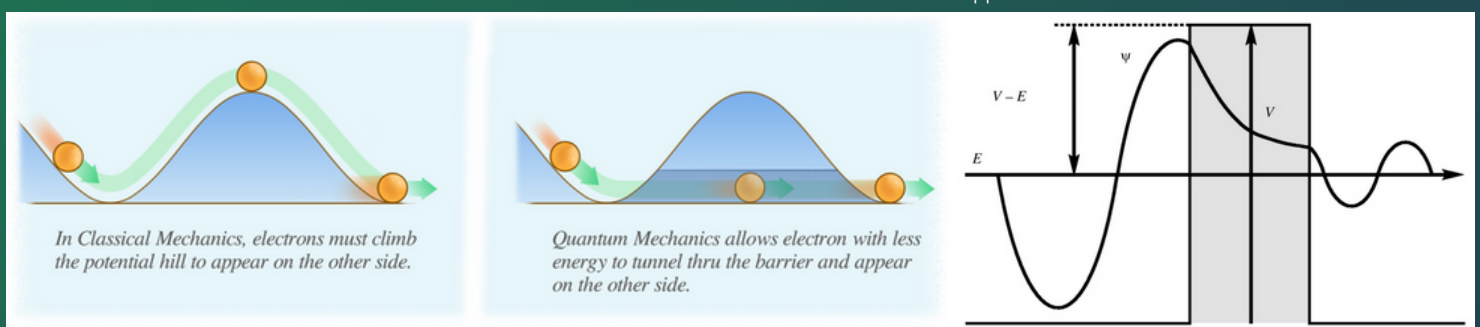
A phenomenon where **particles *can* pass through** a **barrier** that they normally wouldn't be able to cross

Below are two diagrams. One simplifies quantum tunneling, while the other is more detailed



Scanning Tunneling Microscopes (STM) are based on the concept of Quantum Tunneling

Consider **a particle with energy E** that is confined in a box which has **a barrier of height V**. Classically, the box will **prevent these particles from escaping** due to the **insufficiency in kinetic energy of these particles** to get over the barrier. However, if the **thickness of the barrier is thin**, the particles **have some probability** of penetrating through the barrier **without sufficient energy** and appear on the other side of the box



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There is still some probability behind the barrier, but it is diminished