

Action–Angle Indeterminacy in Central Potentials: A Referee-Safe Witness

Alejandro Rivero

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Abstract

“Action–angle indeterminacy” should not be read as a force-range heuristic (in the style of energy–time slogans), but as a clean conjugacy statement: sharpening an action variable broadens the conjugate angle variable. For central potentials the safest, most explicit instance is the azimuthal pair (ϕ, L_z) : an L_z eigenstate has ϕ -dependence $e^{im\phi}$, hence a uniform azimuthal probability distribution; conversely, any state localized in ϕ must involve a broad superposition of angular-momentum modes (Fourier on the circle). This note records that witness and explains its foundations-level message: classical orbit-phase/orientation pictures correspond to semiclassical packets/superpositions rather than single stationary eigenstates.

1. Purpose and scope

This dependent note isolates one specific “action–angle indeterminacy” statement that is both explicit and referee-safe in a central potential: **ϕ is delocalized in an L_z eigenstate**, and conversely **localizing ϕ requires a superposition over many m modes**.

We deliberately keep the scope bounded. We do **not** enter the self-adjoint “angle operator” debate; instead we use the standard circle/Fourier structure and the unitary phase variable $e^{i\phi}$. We also do **not** make any claims about the range of forces or potentials; the point here is about **which variables can be simultaneously sharp** in stationary states.

2. The safe conjugate pair on the circle: ϕ and L_z

In spherical coordinates the azimuthal angle is periodic, $\phi \sim \phi + 2\pi$. The generator of rotations about the z -axis is

$$L_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}.$$

The periodicity makes the naive commutator $[\phi, L_z] = i\hbar$ subtle if one insists on an everywhere-defined self-adjoint ϕ operator. A standard way to stay on safe ground is to use the unitary “phase” variable

$$E := e^{i\phi}.$$

Acting on 2π -periodic wavefunctions, E is well-defined and satisfies the canonical shift relation

$$[L_z, E] = \hbar E,$$

which already captures the operational content: sharp L_z implies maximal delocalization in the conjugate angle.

3. Central potentials: L_z eigenstates have uniform ϕ distribution

For a central potential (or any Hamiltonian commuting with L_z), one may choose simultaneous eigenstates of L_z . In the standard separation of variables, the azimuthal dependence of an angular-momentum eigenstate is the Fourier mode $e^{im\phi}$ with integer m (for example in the spherical-harmonic factor $Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \phi) \propto P_{\ell m}(\cos \theta)e^{im\phi}$) [TongQMLectures].

Thus an L_z eigenstate may be written as

$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = F(r, \theta) e^{im\phi}, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z},$$

and therefore

$$|\psi(r, \theta, \phi)|^2 = |F(r, \theta)|^2,$$

independent of ϕ . In particular, the marginal distribution of ϕ is uniform on $[0, 2\pi)$. This is the minimal “angle indeterminacy” witness for central potentials.

4. Fourier tradeoff: localizing ϕ forces a broad m -superposition

Any square-integrable 2π -periodic function admits a Fourier series

$$\psi(\phi) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} c_m e^{im\phi}, \quad \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_m|^2 < \infty.$$

If only one Fourier mode is present (sharp m , hence sharp L_z), then $|\psi(\phi)|^2$ is constant; conversely, a state that is peaked in ϕ necessarily uses many Fourier modes (broad m -support).

Example 4.1 (Dirichlet-kernel packet). The normalized superposition of modes $-M \leq m \leq M$,

$$\psi_M(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(2M+1)}} \sum_{m=-M}^M e^{im\phi},$$

is peaked near $\phi = 0$ with an angular width that scales like $1/M$, while its m -distribution is spread across $\{-M, \dots, M\}$. This makes the “sharpening $\phi \Rightarrow$ broadening L_z ” tradeoff completely explicit without invoking any disputed angle-operator formalism.

The Fourier tradeoff above can be made into a sharp quantitative bound using only the self-adjoint observables $\cos \phi$ and $\sin \phi$:

Proposition 4.2 (Circular uncertainty relation). For any state on the circle, define the circular concentration $R = |\langle e^{i\phi} \rangle| \in [0, 1]$. Adding the Robertson inequalities for the two self-adjoint pairs $(L_z, \cos \phi)$ and $(L_z, \sin \phi)$ — using $[L_z, \cos \phi] = i\hbar \sin \phi$ and $[L_z, \sin \phi] = -i\hbar \cos \phi$ — and the identity $\text{Var}(\cos \phi) + \text{Var}(\sin \phi) = 1 - R^2$, gives

$$\text{Var}(L_z) \cdot (1 - R^2) \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4} R^2.$$

When $R = 0$ (uniform distribution, as in an L_z eigenstate) the bound is trivial. As $R \rightarrow 1$ (sharply localized angle) the bound forces $\text{Var}(L_z) \rightarrow \infty$: angular localization requires spreading across many m -modes. This quantifies the Fourier tradeoff above without invoking a self-adjoint angle operator.

Example 4.3 (Verifying the bound for the Dirichlet-kernel packet). For the state ψ_M of Example 4.1, the circular concentration is $R = \langle e^{i\phi} \rangle = 2M/(2M+1)$ (by orthogonality, only the $2M$ consecutive pairs $(m, m+1)$ with both in $\{-M, \dots, M\}$ contribute). The angular-momentum variance is $\text{Var}(L_z) = \hbar^2 M(M+1)/3$ (using $\sum_{m=1}^M m^2 = M(M+1)(2M+1)/6$ and $\langle L_z \rangle = 0$ by symmetry). The ratio of the left-hand side to the right-hand side of the bound in Proposition 4.2 is

$$\frac{\text{Var}(L_z)(1 - R^2)}{(\hbar^2/4) R^2} = \frac{(M+1)(4M+1)}{3M},$$

which equals $10/3 \approx 3.3$ at $M = 1$ and grows as $4M/3$ for large M . The inequality is satisfied with increasing slack: the Dirichlet kernel is far from a minimum-uncertainty state for the circular relation. Physically, narrower angular packets ($R \rightarrow 1$) require disproportionately more angular-momentum spread than the bound demands.

Remark 4.4 (Near-optimal angular localization: the von Mises state). The rectangular Fourier profile of the Dirichlet kernel wastes angular-momentum variance on sidelobes, driving the ratio LHS/RHS to $4M/3$. The angular analog of a Gaussian — the von Mises wavefunction $\psi(\phi) \propto \exp(\kappa \cos \phi)$ — has Fourier coefficients $c_m \propto I_m(\kappa)$ (modified Bessel functions) that decay smoothly. For large κ the coefficients are approximately Gaussian in m with width $\sqrt{\kappa}$, giving $\text{Var}(L_z) \approx \hbar^2 \kappa/2$, while the circular concentration satisfies $1 - R^2 \approx 1/(2\kappa)$ (since the probability $|\psi|^2 \propto \exp(2\kappa \cos \phi)$ is a von Mises distribution with parameter 2κ). The ratio $\text{Var}(L_z)(1 - R^2)/[(\hbar^2/4)R^2] \rightarrow 1$ as $\kappa \rightarrow \infty$: the von Mises state asymptotically saturates the bound in Proposition 4.2.

5. Foundations message: orbit pictures require packets/superpositions

This witness supports a simple interpretive guardrail for central-force intuition: a single stationary eigenstate (even when it carries classical-sounding quantum numbers) is typically **not** a localized classical orbit with a definite phase/orientation. Variables like the azimuthal phase ϕ (and, in more structured integrable cases, other angle variables on the invariant torus) become localized only in **coherent superpositions** of many stationary modes.

In other words, “classical orbit pictures” correspond to semiclassical packets and stationary-phase concentration, not to exact eigenstates that are sharp in the conserved actions.

6. A second witness: the harmonic oscillator

The same structure appears in the simplest one-dimensional integrable system.

Example 6.1 (Harmonic oscillator: Fock states vs coherent states). For a harmonic oscillator of frequency ω , define the classical action variable $J = E/\omega$. The quantum Fock states $|n\rangle$ are the action eigenstates ($J_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar$), and their phase-space (Husimi) distribution is a ring centered at the origin — the orbit phase θ is uniformly delocalized, exactly as ϕ is delocalized in an L_z eigenstate. Conversely, a coherent state

$$|\alpha\rangle = e^{-|\alpha|^2/2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle, \quad \alpha = |\alpha| e^{i\theta_0},$$

is the closest quantum analog of a classical orbit with definite amplitude $|\alpha|$ and phase θ_0 . Its Fock-state weights follow a Poisson distribution with mean $\bar{n} = |\alpha|^2$, so localizing the phase to width $\Delta\theta \sim 1/|\alpha|$ requires spreading the action over $\Delta n \sim |\alpha|$ modes. The tradeoff is the same as in Section 4: sharp action implies delocalized phase, and vice versa.

Example 6.2 (Hydrogen atom: three action-angle pairs). In the hydrogen atom, the n^2 -fold degeneracy (E_n depending only on the principal quantum number n) reflects an enhanced $SO(4)$ symmetry [Sakurai2020]. Semiclassically, the bound orbits lie on a three-torus with action integrals quantized by (n, ℓ, m) . A stationary eigenstate $|n, \ell, m\rangle$ is sharp in all three actions and therefore delocalized in all three conjugate angles: the azimuthal phase ϕ is uniform (Section 3), the in-plane orbit orientation has no preferred direction (the Runge–Lenz vector has vanishing expectation value, since it connects states of different ℓ), and the radial probability $|R_{n\ell}(r)|^2$ is time-independent — the sharp radial action leaves the conjugate radial phase uniformly delocalized. A classical Keplerian ellipse with definite eccentricity, orientation, and timing requires a coherent superposition over ranges of (n, ℓ, m) , just as a coherent state in Example 6.1 requires superposing many Fock states.

Remark 6.3 (EBK quantization on the invariant torus). For a classically integrable system with d degrees of freedom, the Arnold–Liouville theorem provides d action variables $I_k = (2\pi)^{-1} \oint_{\gamma_k} p \cdot dq$, integrated around the independent cycles γ_k of the invariant d -torus. The EBK (Einstein–Brillouin–Keller) quantization condition requires

$$I_k = \left(n_k + \frac{\alpha_k}{4} \right) \hbar, \quad n_k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0},$$

where α_k is the Maslov index of the k -th cycle (counting caustic/turning-point contributions). The integer quantum numbers n_k select the torus; the conjugate angle variables $\theta_k \in [0, 2\pi)$ are uniformly distributed on that torus and carry no quantum-number information. This is the semiclassical counterpart of the fully quantum statement: stationary eigenstates (sharp actions) have delocalized angles. Examples 6.1 and 6.2 are the exact quantum versions of this principle for the $d = 1$ and $d = 3$ cases.

7. Outlook (kept minimal)

The preceding witnesses illustrate the action–angle tradeoff in systems with one, two, and three action–angle pairs, and Remark 6.3 shows that EBK quantization makes the same structural point in general: the more sharply the actions are specified, the less information remains in the conjugate phases.

References

1. [TongQMLectures] David Tong, “Quantum Mechanics” (lecture notes, no DOI). OA: lecture-note PDF. (Contains $Y_{l,m}(\theta, \phi) = P_{l,m}(\cos \theta)e^{im\phi}$ as simultaneous eigenstates of L^2 and L_z .)
2. [Sakurai2020] J. J. Sakurai and Jim Napolitano, *Modern Quantum Mechanics*, 3rd ed., Cambridge University Press, 2020. ISBN 978-1-108-47322-4. (Standard treatment of angular momentum, spherical harmonics, and quantum measurement.)