

Nature does not play dice

Anton A. Lipovka
Centro de Investigacion en Fisica, Universidad de Sonora,
Sonora, Mexico. e-mail: aal@cifus.uson.mx

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Abstract

In this paper we suggest a natural interpretation of the de Broglie-Bohm quantum potential, as the energy of oscillating electromagnetic field (virtual photon) coupled with moving charged particle. Generalization of the Schrödinger equation is obtained from classical field theory. The wave function is shown to be the eigenfunction of the Sturm - Liouville problem in which we expand virtual photon to include it implicitly into consideration. It is shown the non - locality of quantum mechanics is related only with virtual photon. As an example, the zero - energy of harmonic oscillator is obtained from classical equations.

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"I think I can safely say that nobody understands quantum mechanics."
(Richard Feynman)

1 Introduction

Interpretation of quantum theory (both classical and relativistic) since its birth to the present day, for more than 100 years, is the subject of much debate on the fundamentals of physics. At first glance, the situation is reassuring, because now we have dozen of different formulations of quantum theory [1] and can apply these powerful techniques for computing. However, there are a number of unresolved fundamental issues shows us something we do misunderstand in the meaning of these formulations and we still no have a final interpretation of quantum theory.

It is well known, the Bohmian formulation based on Louis de Broglie's pilot-wave theory, suggest particularly a great conceptual advantages in possible interpretation because it is causal and not local. Finally it leads to the complete Hamilton function contains the quantum potential, which is of great importance and reflects fundamental properties of nature (see [2,3,4,5] and references therein).

The quantum potential plays a central role in the formalism of Bohm and is used in modern physics and theoretical chemistry. Actually it is of importance because on the one hand the Bohmian formulation and quantum potential allow us to deeply understand the basics of the theory. On the other hand quantum potential has multiple practical applications in different fields of knowledge (for example in the solid state physics, in theoretical chemistry etc.) because it gives us an opportunity to simulate different quantum effects without the involvement of the wave functions of the system, and without solving the Schrödinger equation. In this case, the Monte Carlo method is applied to the hydrodynamic calculations, which are sometimes the only possibility to get the result, when the Schrödinger equation can not be solved exactly.

Unfortunately up to now we did not understand clearly the nature of quantum potential and wave functions. This problem on the one hand provokes many speculations and strange hypotheses, but on the other hand this misunderstanding makes it difficult to progress in important areas such as quantum computers for example. These fundamental questions were debated by many authors from the beginning of quantum theory. As an example we quote here the paper [1]: “Schrödinger invented this formulation in hope of casting quantum mechanics into a “congenial” and “intuitive” form – he was ultimately distressed when he found that his wavefunctions were functions in configuration space and did not actually exist out in ordinary three-dimensional space.”, and also: “The wavefunction should be regarded as a mathematical tool for calculating the outcomes of observations, not as a physically present entity existing in space...”.

As it was mentioned above, this misunderstanding provokes many strange and exotic ideas and papers, where quantum potential is used for speculations, particularly in cosmology to construct the most intriguing entity – cosmological constant. For these reasons it is of great importance to reveal the physical sense, nature of quantum potential and to determine the specific place of the wave function in the formalism of quantum mechanics.

Recently the paper [6] was published, in which a new foundation has been proposed to unify the quantum theory and relativity. In this paper it was shown that quantization naturally appears as a consequence of geometrical properties of our Universe, and Planck’s constant is just an adiabatic invariant determined by the Riemann - Cartan geometry (by the Hubble constant and the cosmological constant). It was constructed as a self-consistent non-local quantum theory based on Einstein’s generalized theory of gravity in the space of Riemann - Cartan. It should be stressed that this theory does not require any initial assumptions, external to the theory and alien by nature. So, we need not any axioms, wave functions or hidden variables.

Another paper in which a natural origin of quantum theory was suggested was published by Garcia - Morales [7]. In this work the quantization of the action S was obtained as a consequence of thermodynamic theory (i.e. also without artificial axiomatic constructions).

These results also suggest that the orthodox formulations of quantum theory [1] based on the axiom of the wave function existence are not complete and should be reconsidered.

In present paper the quantum potential is shown to be formed by bounded electromagnetic field - virtual photon (see section 3 for details), which is a principle part and main participant for any bounded quantum system.

2 Enigma of quantum potential.

Usually quantum potential in the Bohmian formulation of quantum theory is defined this way (we consider here one - particle case because that for many particles is treated the same way). Schrödinger equation is

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(x,t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi(x,t) + U(x)\Psi(x,t) \quad (1)$$

Writing the wave function in form $\Psi(x,t) = R(x,t) \exp(iS(x,t)/\hbar)$ we immediately obtain two equations:

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -H_{tot} = -\frac{(\nabla S)^2}{2m} - U(x) + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\nabla^2 R}{R} \quad (2)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial R^2}{\partial t} + \nabla(R^2 \frac{\nabla S}{m}) = 0 \quad (3)$$

The first one is a Hamilton - Jacobi equation written for a modified Hamiltonian:

$$H_{tot}(t,x,p,R) = \frac{(\nabla S)^2}{2m} + U(x) - Q(x,t) \quad (4)$$

where $Q(x,t) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\nabla^2 R}{R}$ is so-called quantum potential, and second one is a continuity equation written for R^2 . This modified Hamiltonian usually named as Ψ - dependent one, and additional term (the quantum potential) usually interpreted as "an internal energy associated with a certain region of phase space, absent in classical mechanics, but arising in quantum mechanics from the uncertainty principle" [2]. It is difficult to agree with this point of view for many reasons. First of all note that the discussed system, described by equation (1) is supposed to be isolated one, but it does not contains any variable electromagnetic field. Instead, it contains an artificial quantum potential.

It is clear, our system should contain an oscillating electromagnetic field produced by electron, but we do not see it in equation (1). At the same time the Bohmian formulation has the following features:

- there is presence of hidden variables (it should be treated as a hint for presence of bounded electromagnetic field)
- it is causal (so, it should be a classical field theory)
- not local (presence of an electromagnetic field in theory)

Taking into account the fact that the only thing we have in our arsenal to capture experimental events - is electromagnetic field (this is an experimental fact), we can conclude that this field we lost in the beginning. This "lost" field was found in [6] and now we are able to identify quantum potential with that bounded non-local classical electromagnetic field mentioned above.

3 Nature does not have hidden variables.

To begin with let us write action of our system under consideration:

$$S_{tot} = S_0 + S_{int} + S_{em} \quad . \quad (5)$$

Here S_0 is action for particle(s) without electromagnetic field,

$$S_{int} = -\frac{1}{c^2} \int j^\alpha(x) A_\alpha(x) d^4x \quad (6)$$

- is the interaction between electromagnetic field and charge(s), and

$$S_{em} = -\frac{1}{16\pi c} \int F^{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta} d^4x \quad (7)$$

- is action for electromagnetic field. It can be seen that both S_{int} and S_{em} contains the field coordinates, so in this case we are speaking about a bounded photon coupled with electron. Such bounded photon is named as a virtual photon (see for details [8]) and in this paper this definition is used.

It should be stressed here, the Bohmian formulation is non-relativistic by origin, so we may restrict our speculation by non-relativistic case. Let us consider the hydrogen atom as an example, where to simplicity sake we believe $m_e \ll m_p$. So, we can consider one-body equation, as it was made in the case of the equation (1). It is easy to show that introduction of second body will not change main properties of our result, but leads to small corrections which have well-understood nature, but are not significant for our aim.

The classical energy equation for our reduced classical system S_0 (fixed proton and moving electron) is $H = p^2/2m + U(x) = E$. It is important emphasize again: in this equation there are no harmonic electromagnetic field, which should appears due to electron oscillations. Formal quantization of this equation leads directly to the Schrödinger equation (1) for a particle moving in a potential. However the oscillating electron does produce harmonic electromagnetic field $\varphi(k, x)$ (which appears in (6), (7)) and this harmonic function can be used to write opposite Fourier - transformation of the energy equation on 4 - coordinates x . This is the way in which electromagnetic field appears implicitly in the Schrödinger equation (1) and Hamilton function transforms to the operator (see also [6]):

$$\int \hat{H}\varphi d^4x = i\hbar \int \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \varphi d^4x \quad (8)$$

Here integration is carried out over 4-volume , and \hat{H} is operator of Liouville written for "reduced" non-relativistic system $\hat{H} = -\hbar^2\nabla^2/2m + U(x)$, which corresponds to the problem of Sturm - Liouville with eigenfunctions $\Psi_n(x, t) = \exp(iS_n/\hbar)$. These functions, in turn, form complete basis and we can expand our virtual photon, and this way include it into consideration through the coefficients of expansion $R_n(p_\alpha)$:

$$\varphi(p_\alpha, x^\alpha) = \sum R_n(p_\alpha)\Psi_n(x^\alpha) \quad (9)$$

Here we sum only over n , and index α is just to mention the fact we are working with 4-vectors p_α and x^α in the Minkowsky space. By substitute this in (8) we have

$$\int \hat{H} \sum R_n(p_\alpha)\Psi_n(x^\alpha)d^4x = i\hbar \int \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum R_n(p_\alpha)\Psi_n(x^\alpha)d^4x \quad (10)$$

This actually are complete "quantum" non-local equations described our system in Minkowsky space, with clearly written non-local "hidden variables" of the virtual photon (which are the coefficients $R_n(p_\alpha)$). In general case we should integrate this over 4-volume. However if we are interested in non-relativistic Schrödinger equation, we can evaluate these integrals by taking into account relation $v_e \ll c$, so, the main part of each integral is contributed by small region in vicinity of the electron and integration can be carried out easy. If we are interested in the case when our system stay in a defined state n , we can write (10) as:

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 R - \frac{i\hbar}{m}\nabla R\nabla S + \frac{R(\nabla S)^2}{2m} - \frac{i\hbar}{2m}R\nabla^2 S + RU(x) \right] = i\hbar\frac{\partial R}{\partial t} - R\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} \quad (11)$$

From this relation we immediately obtain the Hamilton - Jacobi equation (2) written for a complete Hamiltonian of our system (4), where "quantum potential" now has clear sense and must be attributed to the virtual photon (electromagnetic "pilot-wave"). As to the continuity equation (3) written for R^2 , it must be interpreted as continuity equation for energy of the virtual photon coupled and moving with velocity of the electron \vec{v}_e . It is actually an analog for well known Poynting's theorem. It should be stressed here in this continuity equation the Planck constant in fact does not appears, because it is classical equation for classical electromagnetic field coupled with electron:

$$\frac{\partial R^2}{\partial t} + \nabla(J) = 0 \quad (12)$$

where

$$R^2 = \frac{1}{8\pi}(E^2 + H^2) \quad (13)$$

$$\vec{J} = R^2\frac{\nabla S}{m} = R^2\vec{v}_e \quad (14)$$

To conclude this part it should be useful to make some comments on the Hamilton - Jacobi equation (2)

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -H_{tot} = -\frac{(\nabla S)^2}{2m} - U(x) + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\nabla^2 R}{R} \quad (15)$$

Now, when the physical sense of "quantum potential" (as classical potential of oscillating electromagnetic field with energy $\hbar\omega$) became clear, we may definitely interpret limit $\hbar\omega \rightarrow 0$ as an hypothetical situation with absence of the virtual photon (the energy of the oscillating electromagnetic field $\varphi(k, x)$ is zero). In this case we obtain a classical system with classical Hamilton function $H = \frac{(\nabla S)^2}{2m} + U(x)$ for our (reduced, incomplete) system with Hamilton function $H = p^2/2m + U(x)$.

4 Discussion

Very fundamental and at the same time useful example suggests harmonic oscillator. We have discussed it from this point of view before in [6], but it would be interesting to consider it briefly in respect to the quantum potential of our system. It should be done the same way as it was made in previous part (see eq. (5) - (15)). The Hamilton function for harmonic oscillator has a form:

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r^2 \quad (16)$$

Substituting wave function $\Psi = \exp(-m\omega r^2/2\hbar)$ into Schrödinger equation immediately give us quantum potential for harmonic oscillator:

$$Q = \hbar\omega/2 \quad (17)$$

which should be recognized as energy of virtual photon in zero-state of harmonic oscillator (remember here the frequency of electron oscillations is the same that has the virtual photon). So total Hamilton function for "quantum" (in reality classical) harmonic oscillator in ground state is

$$H_{tot}(t, x, p, R) = \frac{(\nabla S)^2}{2m} + U(x) - \hbar\omega/2 \quad (18)$$

with the oscillation frequency of electron (and virtual photon) ω . It should be noted here, in the paper [2] there is an error in the expression for the quantum potential of harmonic oscillator, which we have corrected in eq. (17) and (18).

One can see again - the total Hamilton function corresponds to the complete mechanical system (classical by nature), without any hidden variables, and so called "quantum potential" is merely virtual photon with frequency ω , which appears in classical Hamilton function and forms a "quantum" zero-state energy $\hbar\omega/2$. So, now we can definitely identify "quantum potential" and "hidden

variables" with oscillating electromagnetic field (virtual photon) coupled with the moving electron.

In light of these results it becomes immediately obvious meaning of Bell's theorem, as a classical statement about the impossibility of motions with a speed faster than light in the framework of the relativistic theory.

Conclusions of our work could be formulated as follows:

It is shown clearly the quantum potential is an additional energy, electromagnetic by origin, which appears due to coupled electromagnetic field (virtual photon).

The wave functions are shown to be just a complete basis of the Sturm - Liouville problem (written for reduced system with action S_0), in which the virtual photon is expanded to include it implicitly into Schrödinger equation.

It is stressed - the non-locality of quantum mechanics is related only with this virtual photon, namely with distribution of harmonic electromagnetic field in the system under consideration.

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