## Philosophy of QM 24.111

## Second lecture.

## THE BASIC EXPERIMENT:


detection screen

## THE BASIC EXPERIMENT:

spin-1/2 particle


Stern-Gerlach magnet
detection screen

## THE BASIC EXPERIMENT:

Stern-Gerlach magnet

detection screen


We can change the magnet orientation to any angle from $0^{\circ}$ to $360^{\circ}$; the outcomes are still "up" and "down".



So, for any orientation magnet we choose, we can design a source that will produce particles certain to go up through a magnet with that orientation. What happens when we send such particles through magnets with different orientations?


Beginning orientation $=0^{\circ}$.


## WHAT WE SEE:

## WHAT WE SEE:



# WHAT WE SEE CONFORMS TO THE FOLLOWING LAW: 

If a particle is certain to go up
through a magnet with orientation $\theta_{1}$, then its probability for going up through a magnet with orientation $\theta_{2}$ is

$$
\cos ^{2}\left(\frac{\theta_{1}-\theta_{2}}{2}\right)
$$

(Quantum mechanics, incidentally, predicts this "cos-squared law" exactly.)

Note that both of our "laws" hold with 'up' replaced by 'down'.

## THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENT:



## THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENT:



## THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENT:



## THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENTWhat we expect:


to go up through $90^{\circ}$.

## THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENTWhat we expect:



## THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENTWhat we expect:



Orientation $=90^{\circ}$.


## THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENTWhat we observe:



Orientation $=90^{\circ}$.


## THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENTWhat we observe:



