



# PHYSIKALISCHES KOLLOQUIUM

AM 18. JANUAR 2021 UM 17 UHR C.T.

LIVESCHALTUNG VIA ZOOM

AKTUELLE INFORMATIONEN FINDEN SIE HIER:

[WWW.PHYSIK.UNI-FREIBURG.DE](http://WWW.PHYSIK.UNI-FREIBURG.DE)



wave-particle duality

measurement process

complementarity

collapse of the wave function

many-worlds interpretation

Wigner's friend

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

no hidden-variable theorem

contextualness

Bell's inequalities

What we know vs. what is

non-locality

## SHUT UP AND CALCULATE! REALLY?

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UNI HALLE-WITTENBERG

We all agree on using the Schrödinger equation to treat a quantum mechanical problem. However, since its inception almost 100 years ago, physicists, mathematicians and philosophers are trying to make sense of what this equation means.

I will argue that the belief that the Schrödinger equation is the and not a complete description of the quantum world lies at the heart of these problems. Starting with Nelsons stochastic mechanics derivation of the Schrödinger equation in 1966, what I would call quantum analytical mechanics has been derived in complete analogue to classical analytical mechanics. Based on our recent derivation of quantum Hamilton equations, I will show how to solve a quantum problem without using the Schrödinger equation. I will also discuss consequences of the physical picture underlying the stochastic foundation of quantum mechanics.