



Limitations Of Newton's Second Law In The Quantum Realm: A Comparative Analysis With Quantum Physics

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ABSTRACT

Newton's second law of motion, $F = ma$, has long been considered a cornerstone of classical mechanics, providing a fundamental framework for understanding the behavior of macroscopic objects. However, as physics delves into the quantum realm, the applicability of Newton's second law becomes limited, and the principles of quantum mechanics emerge as the dominant description of particle behavior. Beginning with an overview of the historical development of classical mechanics by Newton and the emergence of quantum mechanics in the early 20th century, the article delves into the foundational principles of framework. The classical description of particles as point masses with deterministic trajectories is contrasted with the probabilistic nature of quantum particles described by wave functions and superposition principles. Practical applications and implications of these theories are also discussed, shedding light on their significance in various scientific disciplines. This research article presents a comparative analysis of Newton's second law of motion and quantum physics, examining their fundamental principles and implications through the lens of classical and quantum mechanics. Beginning with an overview of Newton's second law and its significance in classical mechanics, the article delves into the foundational postulates of quantum mechanics and their departure from classical concepts. This explores the inherent limitations of Newton's second law when applied to quantum phenomena, comparing and contrasting its principles with those of quantum physics. Through a comprehensive analysis of evidence and theoretical frameworks, this article elucidates the boundaries of classical mechanics and highlights the need for quantum mechanics to describe phenomena at the atomic and subatomic levels. Through an exploration of key differences and similarities, this aims to provide insights into the behavior of particles at both macroscopic and microscopic scales.

Keywords: Newtonian bodies, Quantum mechanics, Newton's second law, Particles

Introduction:

The historical context of the development of Newtonian physics and the quantum revolution encompasses significant milestones in the evolution of our understanding of the physical world. Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia Mathematica*, published in 1687, laid the foundations of classical mechanics. Newton's laws of motion, including the law of inertia, the relationship between force and acceleration, and the principle of action and reaction, provided a comprehensive framework for describing the motion of macroscopic objects. Newton's law of universal gravitation explained the force of gravity between objects and enabled the prediction of planetary motion and celestial phenomena. Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, Newtonian physics became the dominant paradigm in the study of mechanics, optics, and astronomy. The development of calculus by Newton and Leibniz facilitated mathematical analyses of physical phenomena, further solidifying the principles of classical mechanics. Despite its successes, Newtonian physics faced challenges in explaining certain phenomena, such as the behavior of light and the properties of matter at atomic and subatomic scales. The discovery of electromagnetism and the development of Maxwell's equations in the 19th century revealed inconsistencies between classical mechanics and electromagnetism.

Quantum Physics:

Quantum physics has profound implications for our understanding of the universe and has led to technological advancements in fields such as computing, telecommunications, and materials science. Despite its counterintuitive nature and departure from classical physics, quantum mechanics provides a powerful framework for describing the behavior of particles and the workings of the quantum world. One of the central tenets of quantum physics is the wave-particle duality, which states that particles such as electrons and photons exhibit both wave-like and particle-like properties. This duality is exemplified by the famous double-slit experiment, where particles behave as waves when not observed but collapse into particles when observed. Proposed by Werner Heisenberg in 1927, the uncertainty principle states that certain pairs of physical properties, such as position and momentum, cannot be simultaneously measured with arbitrary precision. Quantum superposition refers to the ability of quantum systems to exist in multiple states simultaneously until measured. This principle allows particles to be in a combination of different states, leading to phenomena such as interference patterns in the double-slit experiment. The energy levels in a system are quantized, meaning they can only take on discrete values rather than continuous ones. This quantization is evident in phenomena such as the emission and absorption of photons by atoms, as described by Max Planck's quantization of blackbody radiation. Quantum mechanics is typically formulated using mathematical tools such as wave functions, operators, and the Schrödinger equation. These mathematical formalisms allow physicists to make predictions about the behavior of quantum systems and interpret experimental results.

Methodology:

In order to understand the scientific output in terms of research publications and citations of articles on quantum physics education recent publications were considered. There has been a notable increase in the number of research publications focusing on quantum physics education. Researchers are exploring innovative teaching methods, curriculum development, and pedagogical approaches to effectively convey complex quantum concepts to students at various levels, from undergraduate to graduate levels. The following methods are considered;

- Assessment of student understanding and misconceptions in quantum mechanics.
- Implementation of active learning strategies and flipped classroom models.
- Exploration of interdisciplinary connections between quantum physics and other fields, such as computer science, mathematics, and engineering.
- Interdisciplinary research efforts aim to leverage insights from cognitive psychology, learning sciences, and technology-enhanced learning to improve quantum education.
- Study of research publications on quantum physics education available through open-access journals (Scopus, Web of Science) and repositories are considered.

In the research articles frequency of the key words such as momentum, wave particles, uncertainty were observed. The statistics of Student's sampling was done w.r.t comparison of Newton's laws and Quantum physics. Using Artificial Intelligence the summaries were gathered.

Observations and Discussions:

Most of the articles refereed present the significant area of focus on identifying quantum phenomena that defy classical predictions based on Newton's second law. Examples include quantum tunneling, where particles penetrate energy barriers that would be classically impassable, and quantum entanglement, where the state of one particle instantaneously influences another, violating classical notions of locality and causality. Researchers have explored the implications of the measurement problem in quantum mechanics, which arises from the act of observation fundamentally altering the behavior of quantum systems. This poses challenges to the deterministic worldview of classical mechanics embodied in Newton's second law, highlighting the role of consciousness and the observer in shaping reality at the quantum level. Recent advancements in quantum thermodynamics and statistical mechanics have revealed connections between quantum behavior and the laws of thermodynamics, challenging classical notions of equilibrium, entropy, and energy conservation. Quantum fluctuations and non-equilibrium dynamics defy classical descriptions based solely on Newtonian mechanics, requiring a quantum framework for a comprehensive understanding. The emergence of quantum computing and quantum information theory has further underscored the limitations of classical mechanics in describing complex quantum systems. Quantum algorithms exploit phenomena such as superposition and entanglement to perform calculations exponentially faster than classical computers, highlighting the computational power inherent in quantum behavior.

Newton's second law states that the force (F) acting on an object is equal to the mass (m) of the object multiplied by its acceleration (a). In other words, the net force applied to an object is directly proportional to the rate of change of its momentum. This law provides a quantitative relationship between force, mass, and acceleration for macroscopic objects. Newton's second law is applicable to classical mechanics and is commonly used to analyze the motion of everyday objects such as vehicles, projectiles, and mechanical

systems. Since quantum mechanics deals with mean values, it would seem natural to try the assumption that it is the wave packet's mean position which exactly obeys Newton's Second Law for a constant force. If we reformulate then; reformulate Newton's second law of motion, $F=ma$, in which the inertial mass m of a charged particle will be replaced by the ratio of inertial mass m to charge q of the particle, $M=m/q$ (Anderson, E.E. (1982) Introduction to Modern Physics. Saunders College Publishing, New York.)

According to quantum physics, particles such as electrons and photons exhibit both wave-like and particle-like properties. This concept is known as wave-particle duality, and it challenges the classical notion of particles having definite trajectories. The acceleration and its high-order derivatives do not depend on the coordinates of the two classical particles, so their oscillations correlate in a noninertial reference frame. High-order derivatives of differential equations are used in noninertial mechanics to describe mechanical systems. Assume for the moment that q are a noninertial reference frame's coordinates. Then, averaged q is denoted by Q

$$Q = \langle q(t) \rangle = \int_{-\tau}^{+\tau} \psi^* q \psi dt.$$

Here, τ is a time interval for averaging, and

$$\psi = \psi_0 e^{i \frac{\Delta p \Delta q + \Delta E \Delta t}{\hbar}} = \psi_0 e^{i \frac{\frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} - F}{\frac{\hbar}{\Delta q \Delta t}}} = \psi_0 e^{i \frac{f_0}{f_Q}}$$

The above function is a wave function that is dependent on high-order derivative coordinates on time and has an inertial force (f_0); it relates to both inertial and constant forces (f_Q). The effect of random fields on the particle to be described as well as the observer can be explained using noninertial reference frames. A free particle randomly oscillates when it moves from a noninertial to an inertial reference frame, corresponding with the vibrations of other free particles.

Also Schrödinger developed his own theory of wave mechanics and then tried to describe the dynamics of quantum jumps conventionally. Schrödinger wave mechanics provides a probabilistic interpretation of quantum phenomena, where particles do not have definite positions or momenta but exist as probability distributions described by wave functions. This framework has been successful in explaining various quantum phenomena, such as atomic spectra, electron behavior in atoms, and the behavior of particles in potential wells. Schrödinger wave mechanics is a foundational theory in quantum mechanics and provides a powerful mathematical formalism for understanding the behavior of particles at the quantum level.

Conclusion:

In the field of particle physics, quantum mechanics is indispensable for describing the behavior of elementary particles and their interactions. Quantum field theory, which combines quantum mechanics with special relativity, provides a framework for understanding the fundamental forces of nature and the structure of matter at the smallest scales. Quantum physics underpins many modern technologies, including quantum computing, quantum cryptography, and quantum sensors. These technologies rely on quantum phenomena such as superposition, entanglement, and quantum tunneling to perform tasks that are impossible or inefficient using classical methods. At the nanoscale, where systems consist of a small number of atoms or molecules, classical mechanics becomes inadequate, and quantum effects dominate. Quantum mechanics is essential for modeling and predicting the properties of nanomaterials, nanodevices, and nanostructures. Semiconductor devices such as transistors, diodes, and integrated circuits rely on quantum phenomena to function. Quantum mechanics is used to model the behavior of charge carriers in semiconductors, allowing engineers to design and optimize electronic devices for various applications.

Newton's second law of motion and the principles of quantum physics are two fundamental concepts in physics that describe the behavior of objects at different scales. While Newton's second law applies to macroscopic objects in classical mechanics, quantum physics governs the behavior of particles at the atomic and subatomic levels. The wave-particle duality is described by the wave function (Ψ) in quantum mechanics, which represents the probability amplitude of finding a particle at a given position and time.

In comparison, quantum physics introduces a different perspective on gravity, especially when considering the behavior of particles at the smallest scales. In the realm of quantum mechanics, gravity is described by the theory of general relativity, which provides a framework for understanding gravity as the curvature of space time caused by mass and energy.

However, reconciling quantum mechanics with general relativity to develop a quantum theory of gravity remains one of the most challenging tasks in theoretical physics. The standard model of particle physics, which successfully describes the electromagnetic, weak, and strong nuclear forces, does not include gravity.

Therefore, quantum gravity theories seek to unify the principles of quantum mechanics with those of general relativity to provide a consistent description of gravity at both macroscopic and microscopic scales.

Some approaches to quantum gravity include string theory, loop quantum gravity, and asymptotic safety. These theories propose alternative descriptions of gravity that may lead to a quantum theory of gravity compatible with the principles of quantum mechanics.

In summary, while Newton's law of gravity provides an accurate description of gravitational interactions between macroscopic objects in classical mechanics, quantum physics introduces new challenges and perspectives on the nature of gravity, particularly at the quantum level. Developing a consistent quantum theory of gravity remains an active area of research in theoretical physics.

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