

# Heisenberg-Limited Uncertainty for Ultrafast Electromagnetic Pulses

The common form of the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle,  $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p_x \geq \frac{h}{4 \cdot \pi}$ , is derived from the commutator relation:  $\sigma_f \cdot \sigma_g \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot | \langle [f, g] \rangle |$ . Although time is not an operator, an energy-time relation can be drawn from the above formula:

$$\Delta E \cdot \Delta t \geq \frac{h}{4 \cdot \pi}$$

and from this, several other relationships,

$$\Delta \nu \cdot \Delta t \geq \frac{1}{4 \cdot \pi} \quad \text{since frequency is proportional to energy, all energy relations can be derived from this}$$

recall that  $\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda}$ , and let  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_c + \frac{1}{2} \cdot w$  and  $\lambda_2 = \lambda_c - \frac{1}{2} \cdot w$ , where  $w$  is the full width, then

$$\Delta \nu = \frac{c \cdot w}{\lambda_c^2 - \frac{w^2}{4}} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta t = \frac{\lambda_c^2 - \frac{w^2}{4}}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot c \cdot w}$$

## Energy Solution

$$\Delta \nu \geq \frac{1}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \Delta t} \quad \Delta \nu(\Delta t) := \frac{1}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \Delta t}$$

## Wavelength Solution

$$w = \left( \begin{array}{l} -8 \cdot \pi \cdot c \cdot \Delta t + 2 \cdot \sqrt{16 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot c^2 \cdot \Delta t^2 + \lambda_c^2} \\ -8 \cdot \pi \cdot c \cdot \Delta t - 2 \cdot \sqrt{16 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot c^2 \cdot \Delta t^2 + \lambda_c^2} \end{array} \right)$$

formula for width

$$w(\Delta t, \lambda_c) := -8 \cdot \pi \cdot c \cdot \Delta t + 2 \cdot \sqrt{16 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot c^2 \cdot \Delta t^2 + \lambda_c^2}$$

```

t := | offset ← 13
      | for i ∈ 0..5
      |   for j ∈ 10..100
      |     T100·i+j-10·(i+1) ←  $\frac{j}{10} \cdot 10^{-(i+offset)}$ 
      | sort(T)

```

calculates 90 data points for each order of magnitude of time

```
t := submatrix(t,0,rows(t) - 1,0,0)
```

```

t := t·sec
i := 0..rows(t) - 1

```





