Time of Arrival and the Zeno Effect in Quantum Mechanics

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Arrival Times are often neasured by detectors, and it is agreed that quantum theory says they are random variables. But quantum mechanics does not give a prescription for their probability distributions. In the quantum Zeno effect, rapidly repeated measurements to determine whether decay has occurred yet actually inhibit the decay. Does the presence of a detector do the same? We propose a simple model of a detector and apply it in some simple situations. It gives a probability distribution via a positive operator valued measure, and greater efficiency of detection tends to induce the Zeno effect.