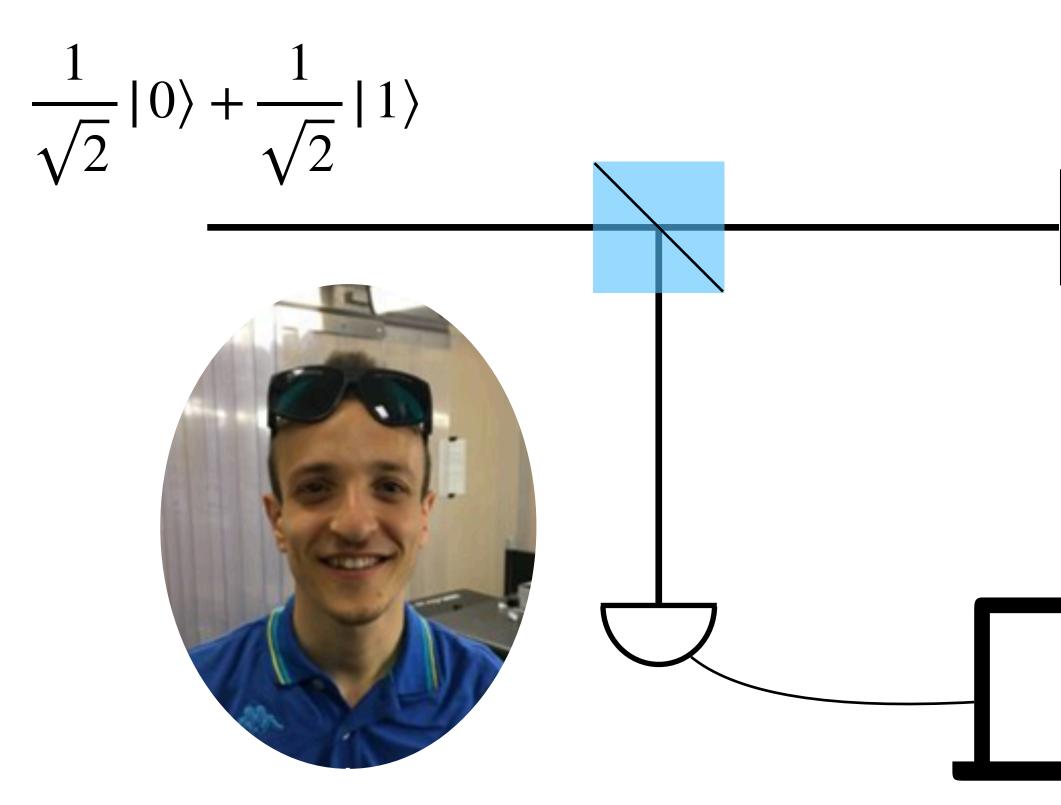
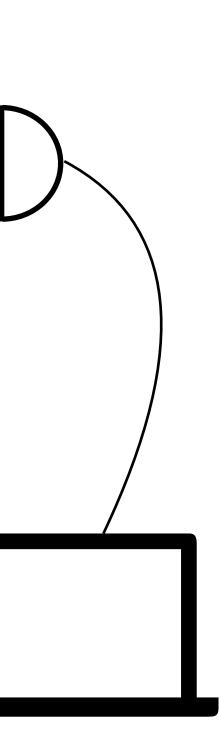
Relative Facts, Relational Quantum Mechanics

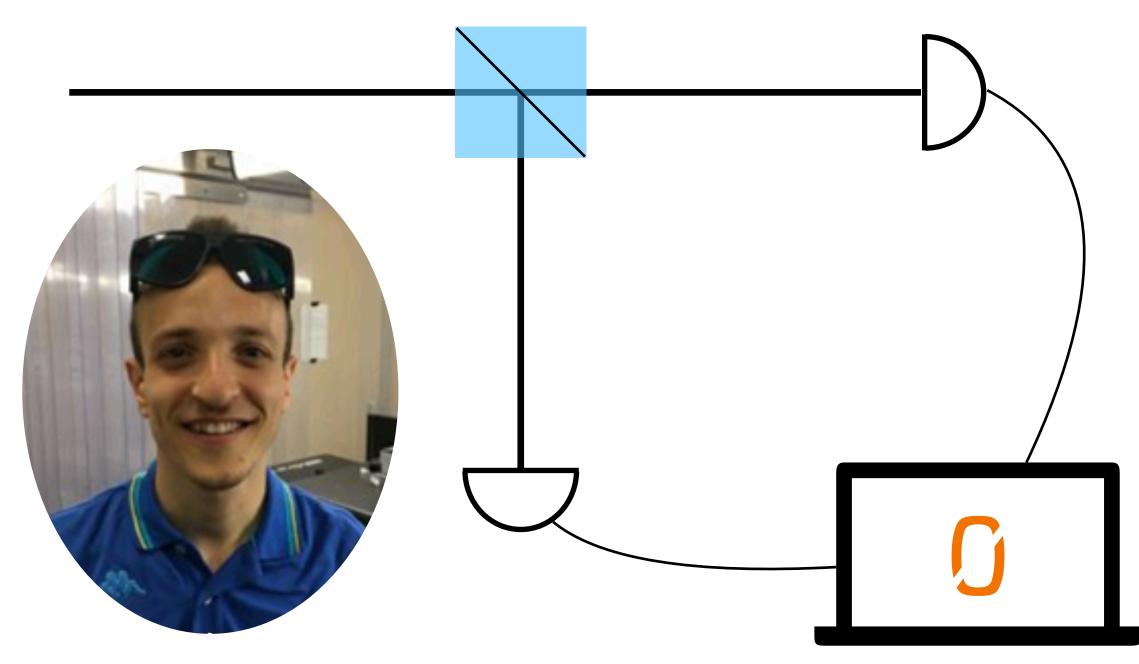
A brief intro

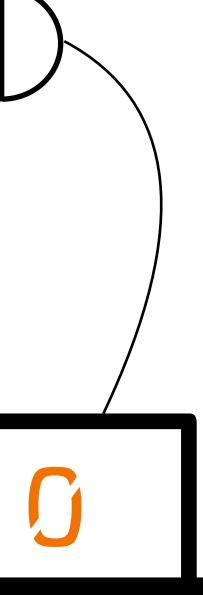
Andrea Di Biagio QISS 2022 Conference

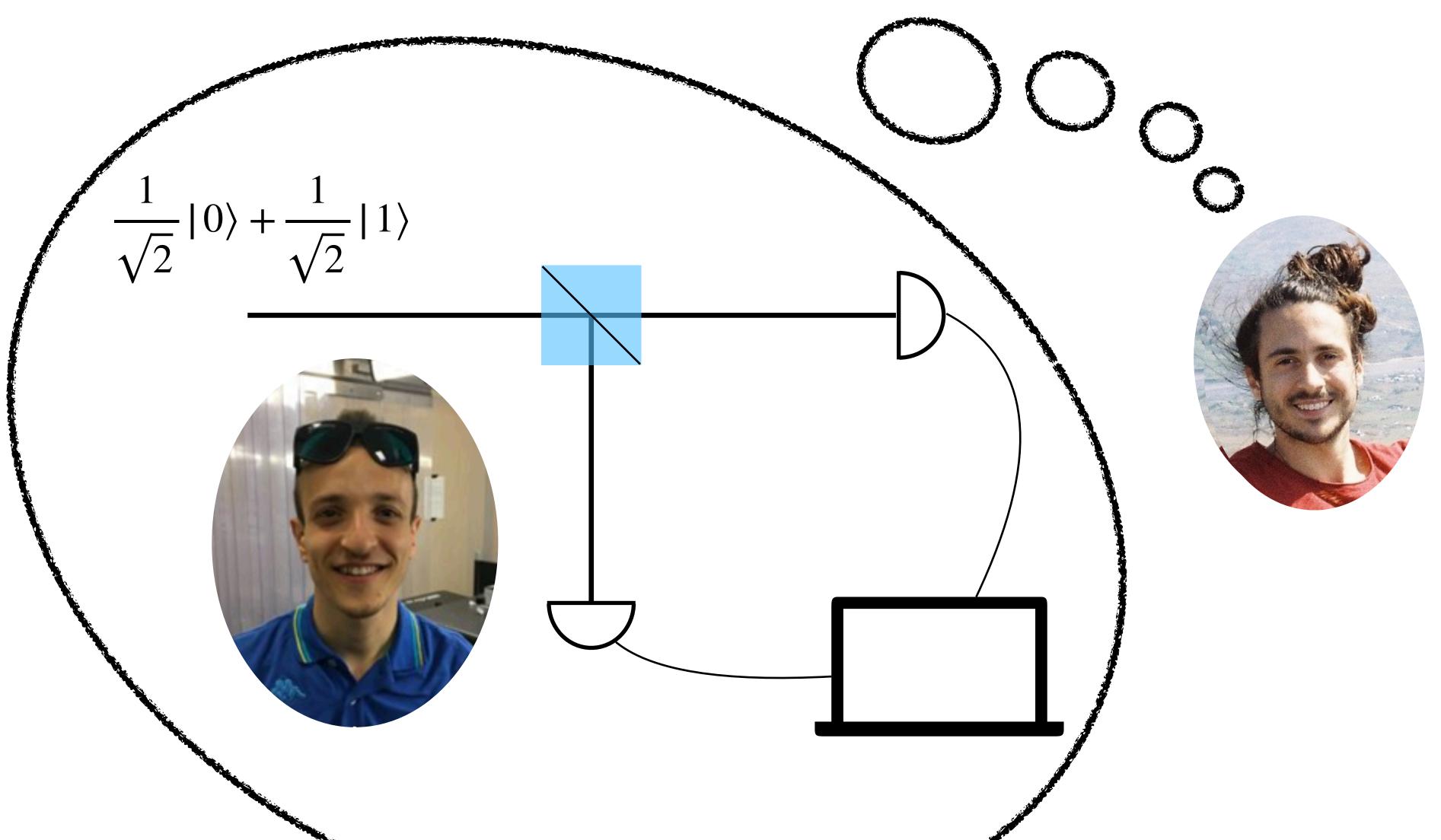


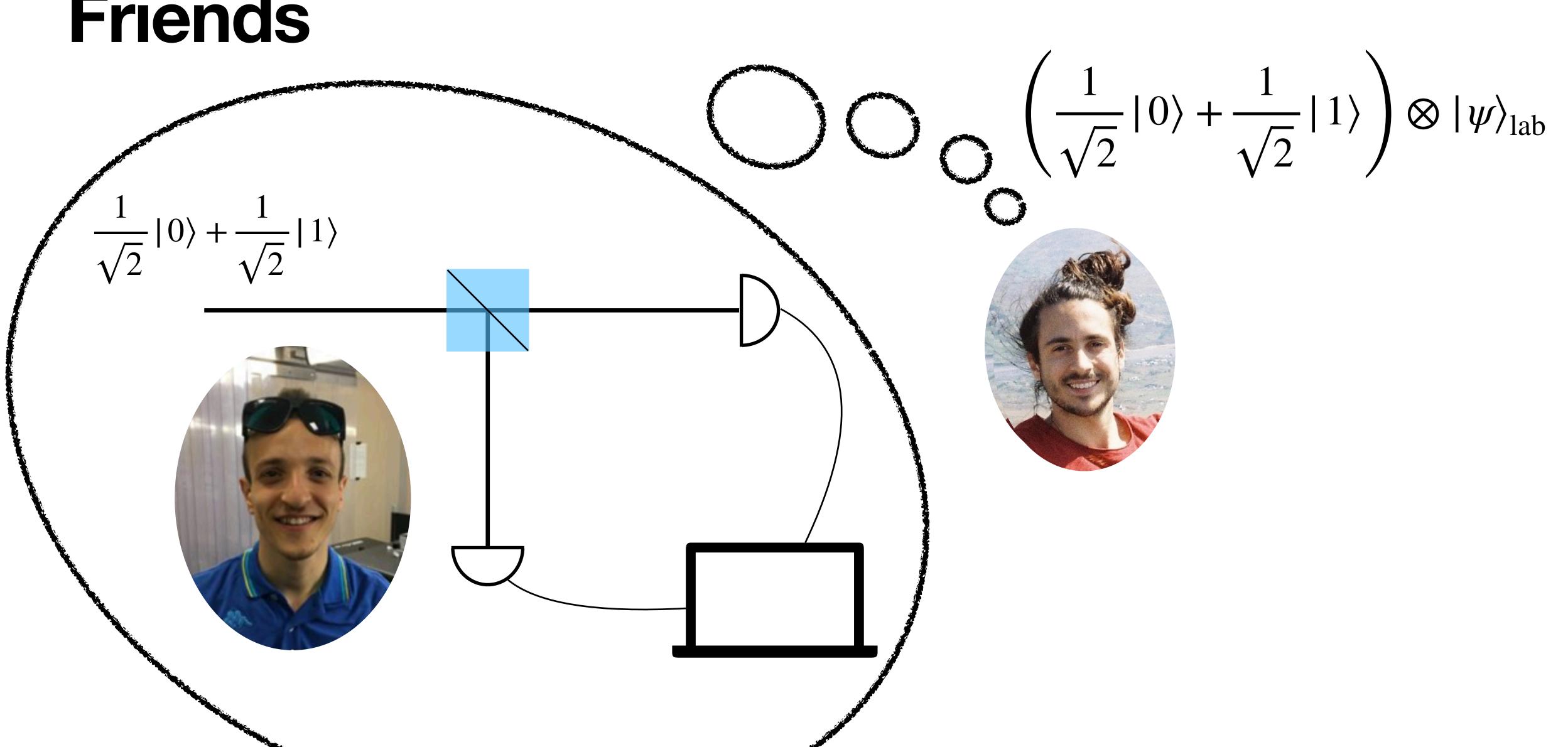


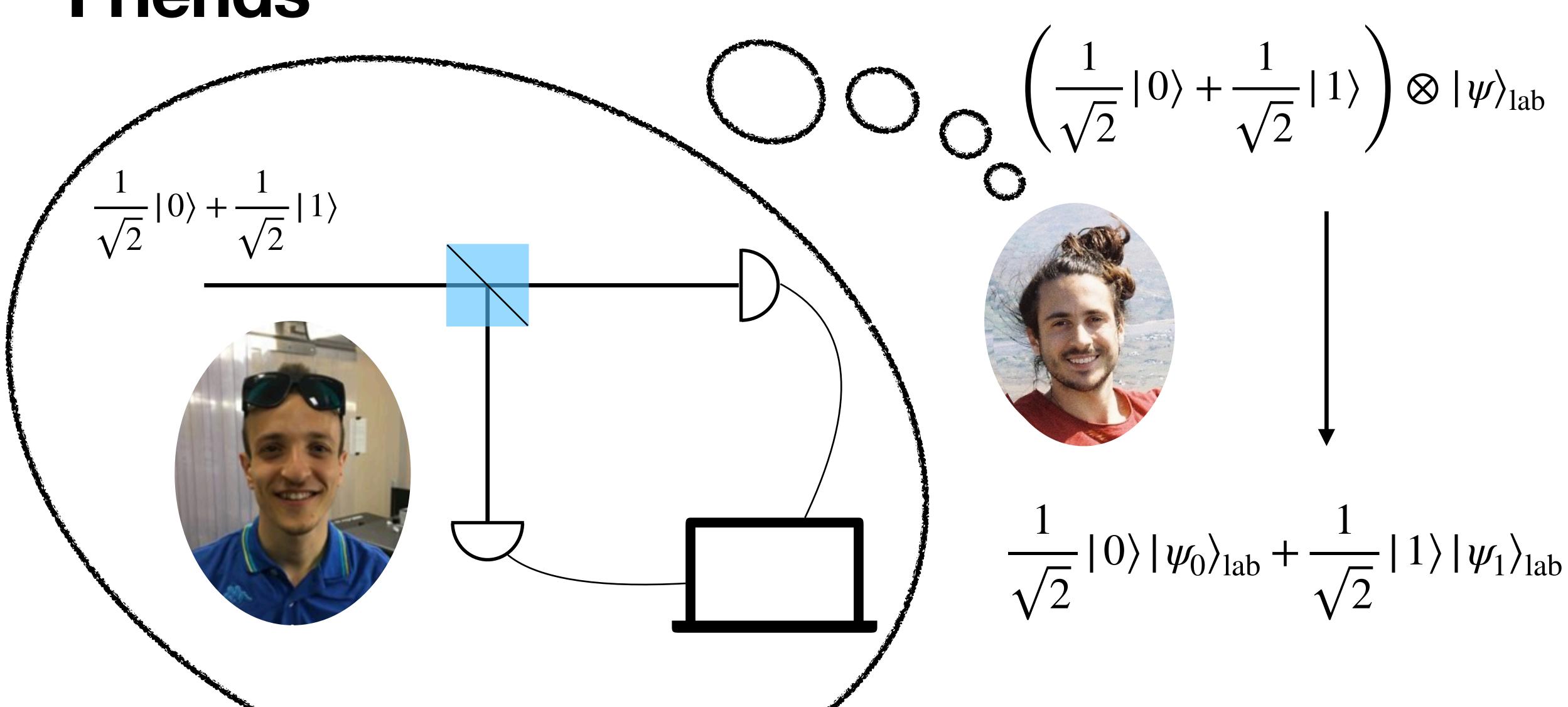


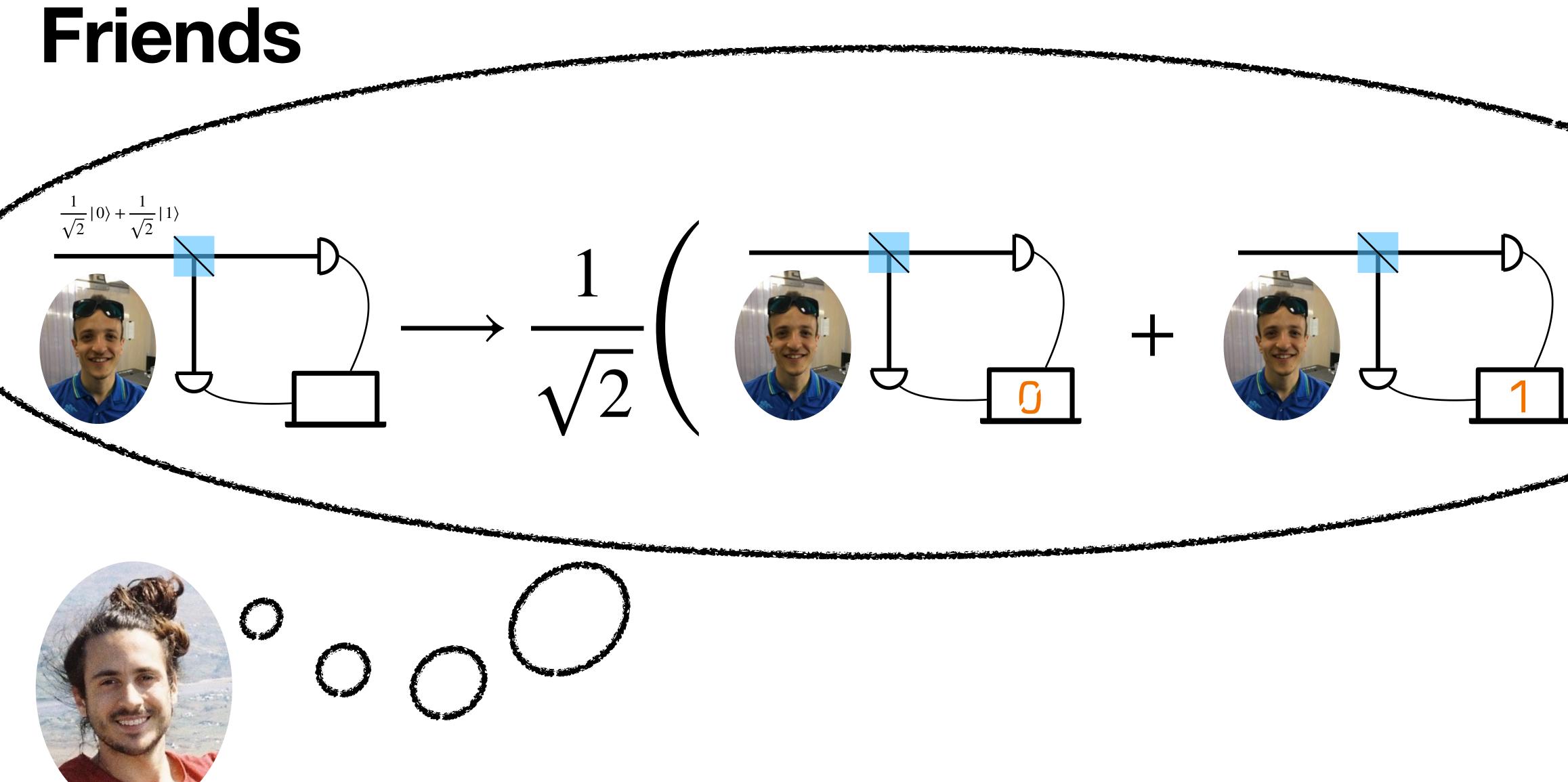














Wigner's Friend Scenario





Wigner's Friend Scenario

is Emanuele in a superposition?





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what does it feel like to be in a superposition?





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Wigner's Friend Scenario

is Emanuele in a superposition?

what does it feel like to be in a superposition?

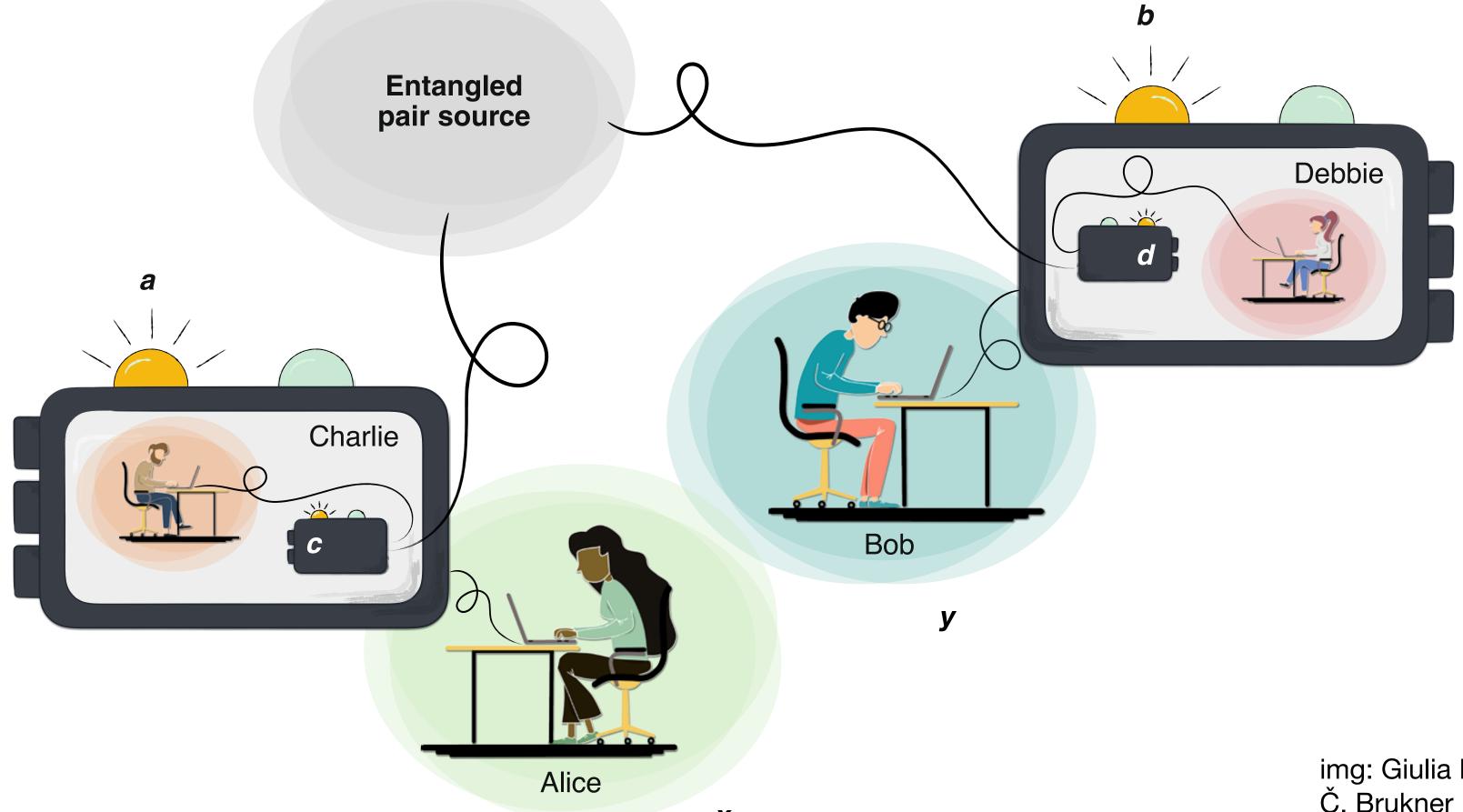
but whenever I look in the lab, I see him in a definite state

it must just be a matter of lacking information, not a real superposition... right?





Extended Wigner's Friend Scenario

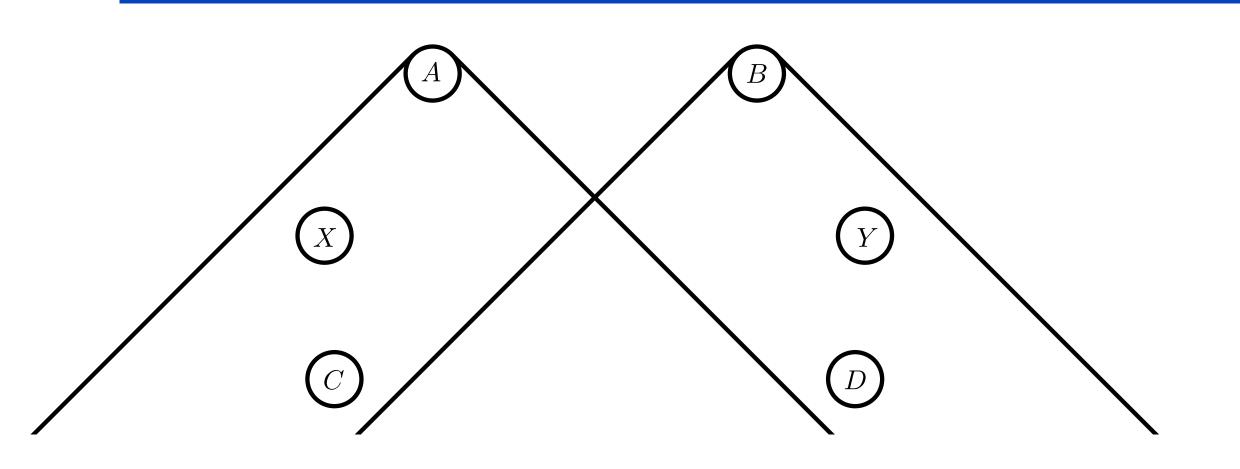


img: Giulia Rubino Č. Brukner DOI: <u>10/gdq8td</u> arXiv: <u>1804.00749</u> Č. Brukner DOI:<u>10/gp9dn7</u>



A no-go theorem

Observed frequencies $f(ab \mid xy)$



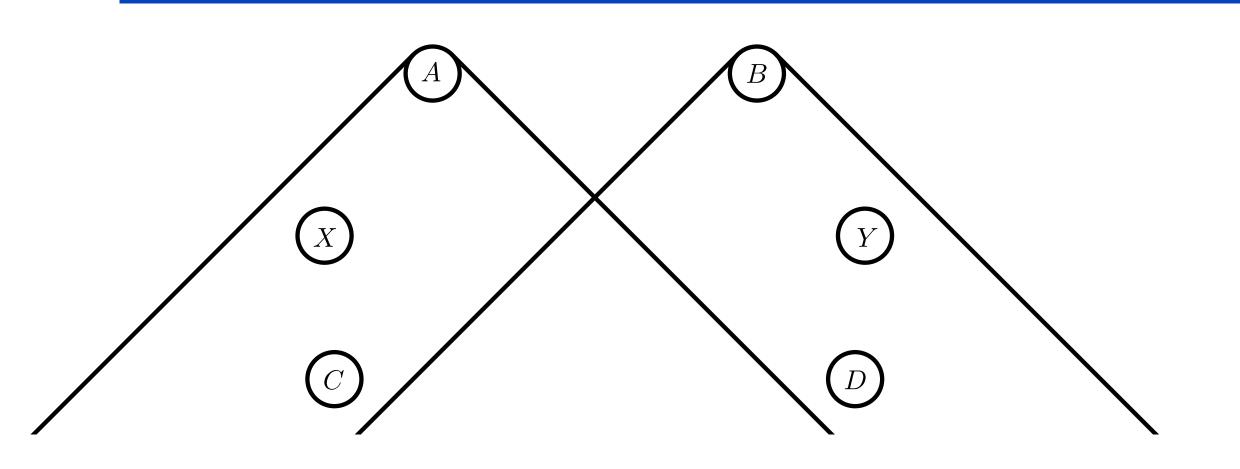


A no-go theorem

Observed frequencies $f(ab \mid xy)$

$$f(ab | xy) = \sum_{c,d} \tilde{f}(abcd | xy)$$

Absolute events



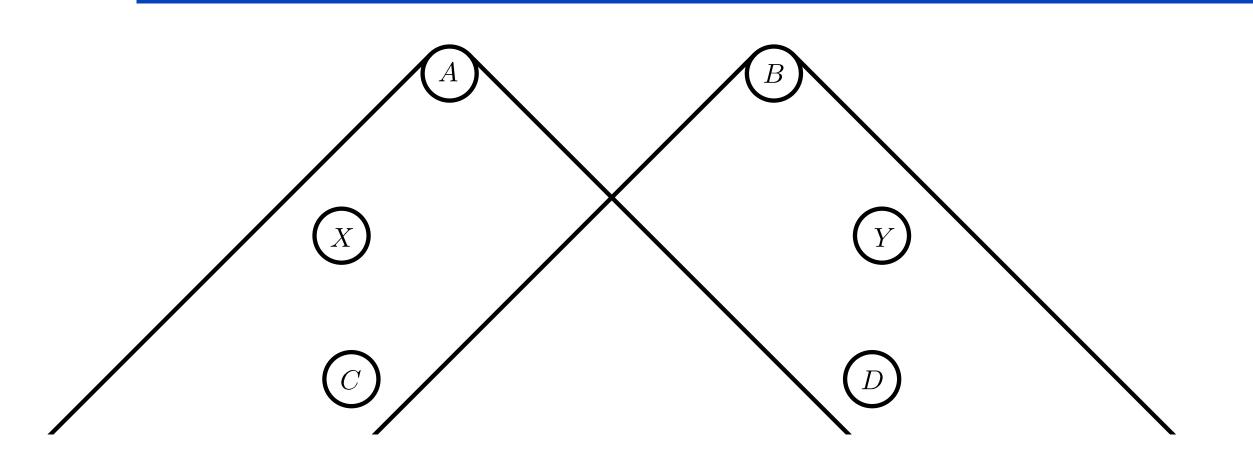


A no-go theorem

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$$f(ab \,|\, xy) = \sum_{c,d} \tilde{f}(abcd \,|\, xy)$$

Absolute events



$\tilde{f}(cd \,|\, xy) = \tilde{f}(cd)$

No superdeterminism

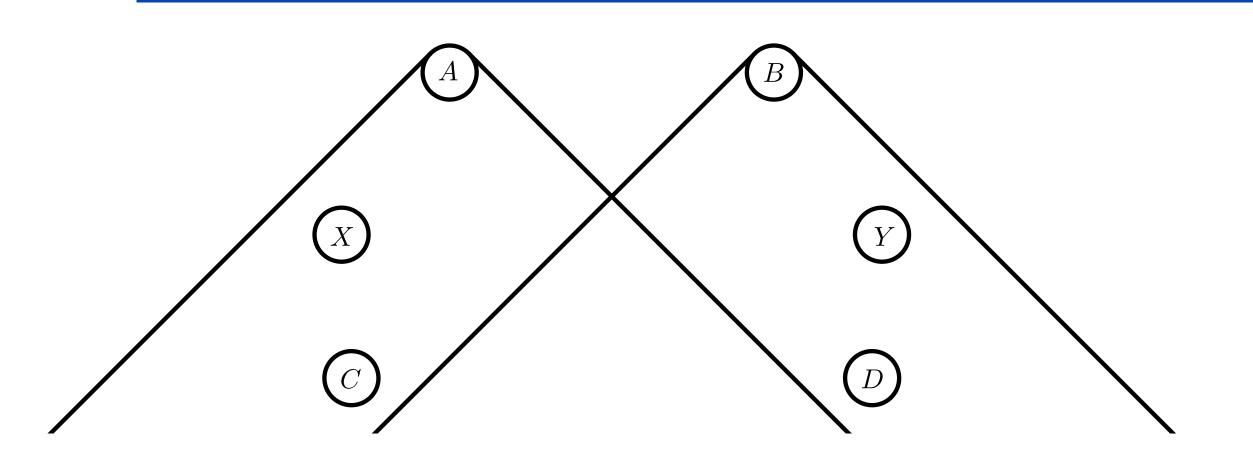


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 $\tilde{f}(a \mid cdxy) = \tilde{f}(a \mid cdx)$

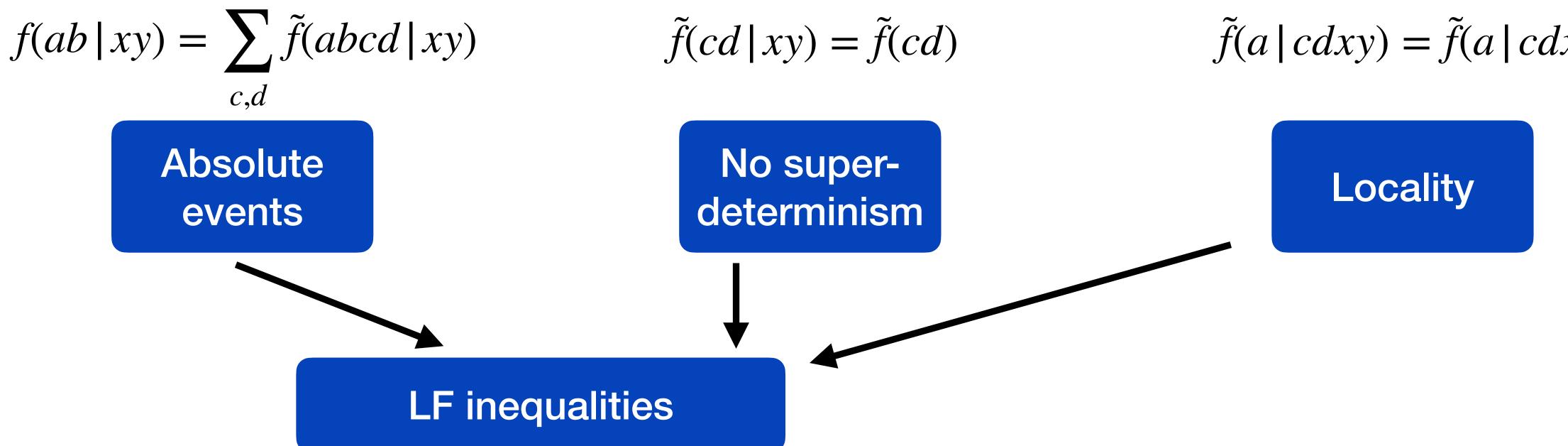
No superdeterminism

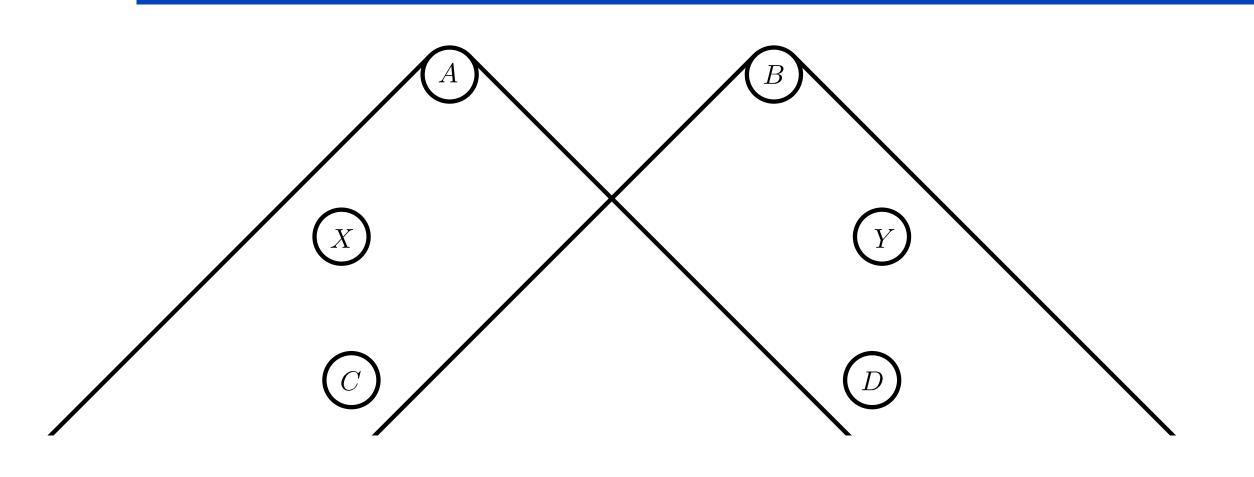




A no-go theorem

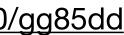
Observed frequencies $f(ab \mid xy)$





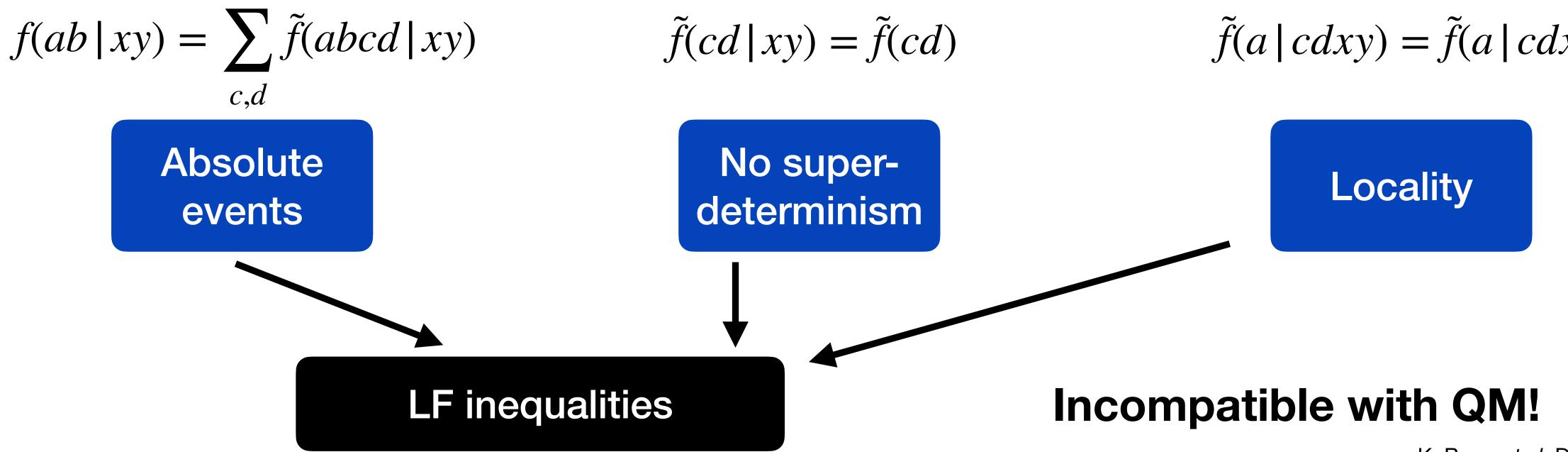
$$xy) = \tilde{f}(cd)$$

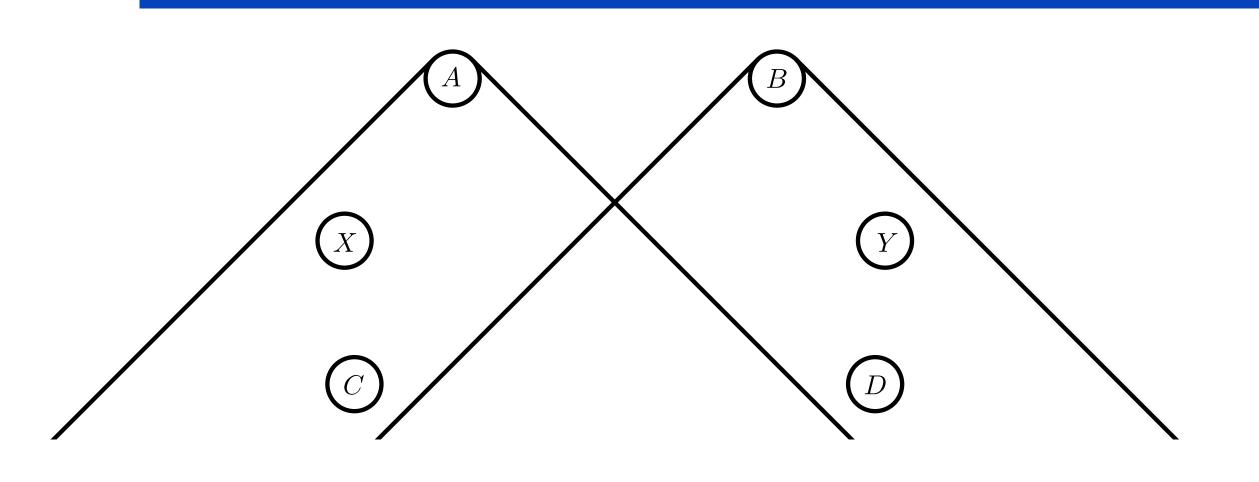
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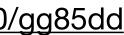
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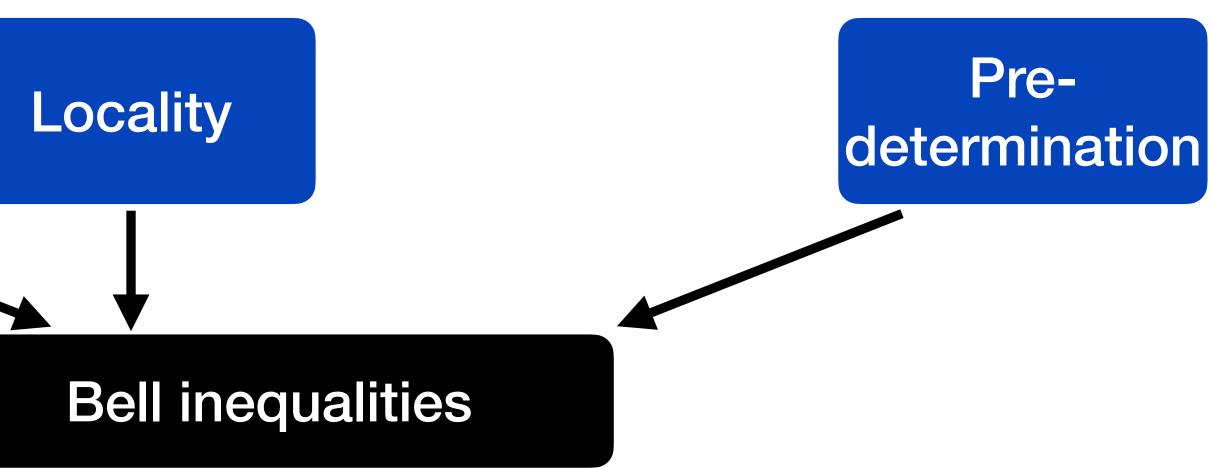
K. Bong et.al. DOI:10/gg85dd



Comparison with Bell

No superdeterminism

Bell 1964

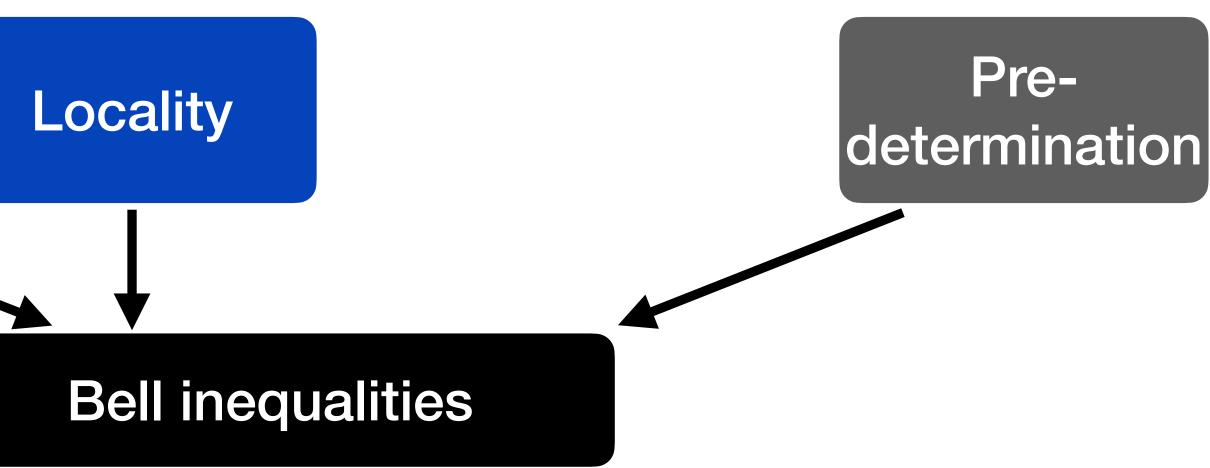




Comparison with Bell

No superdeterminism

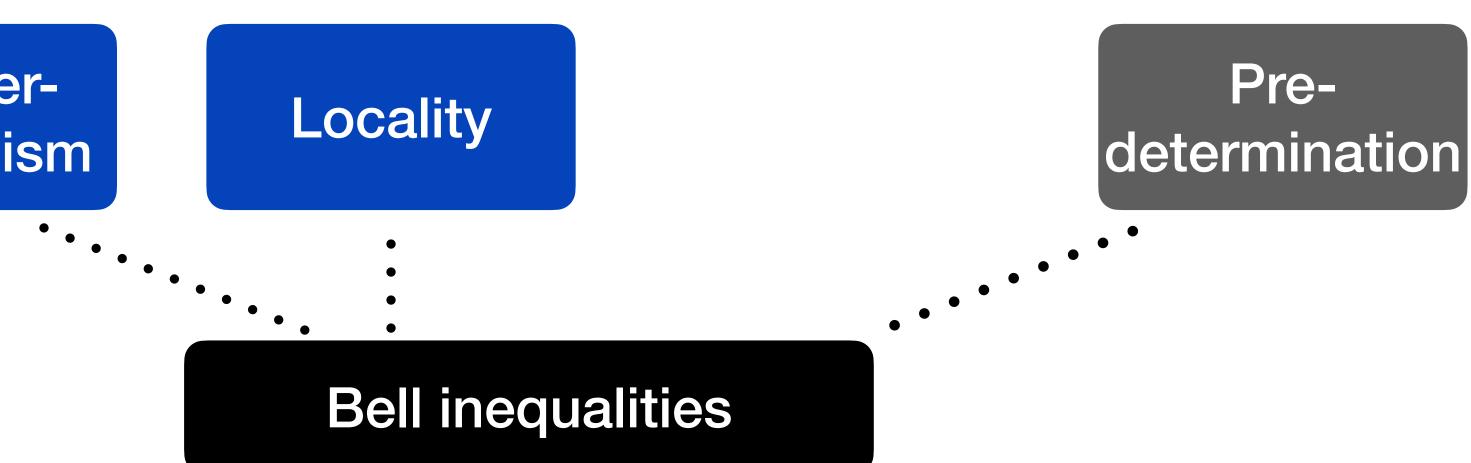
Bell 1964





Comparison with Bell

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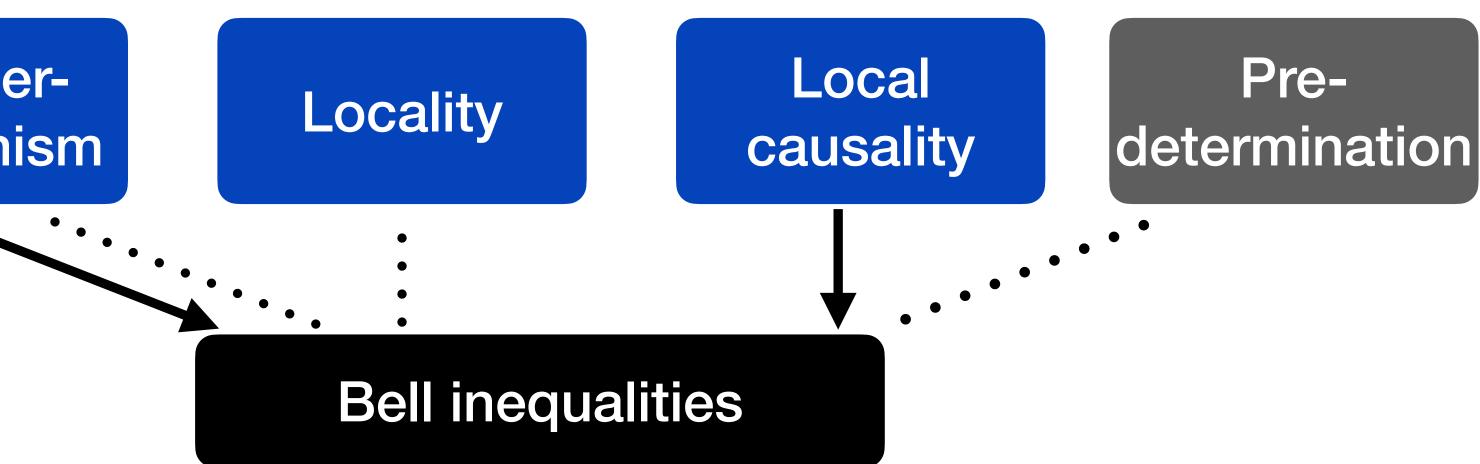




Comparison with Bell

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Bell 1976

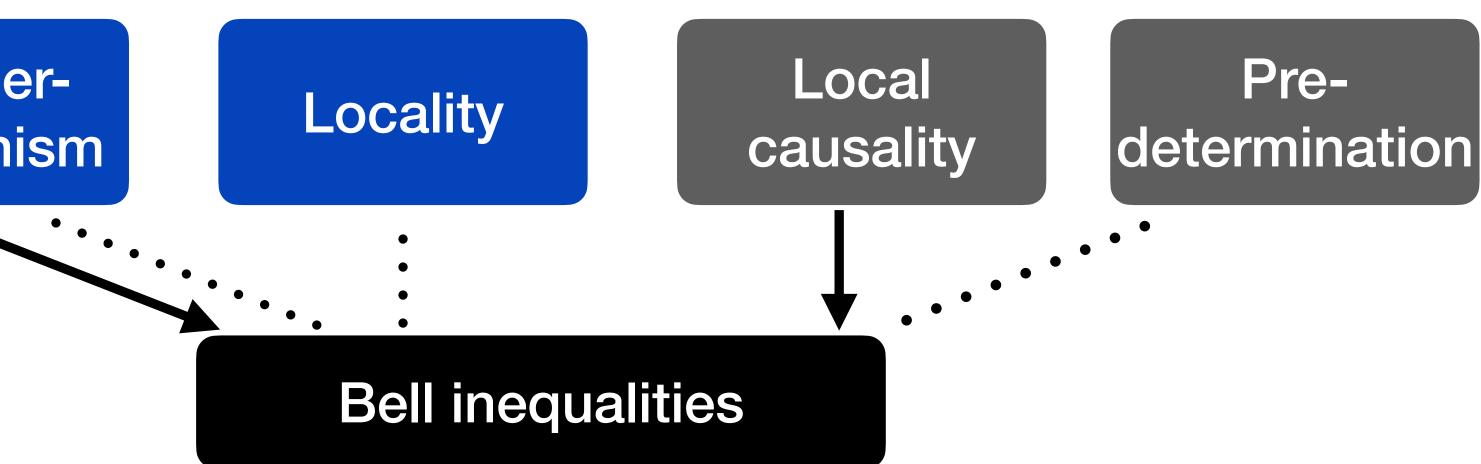




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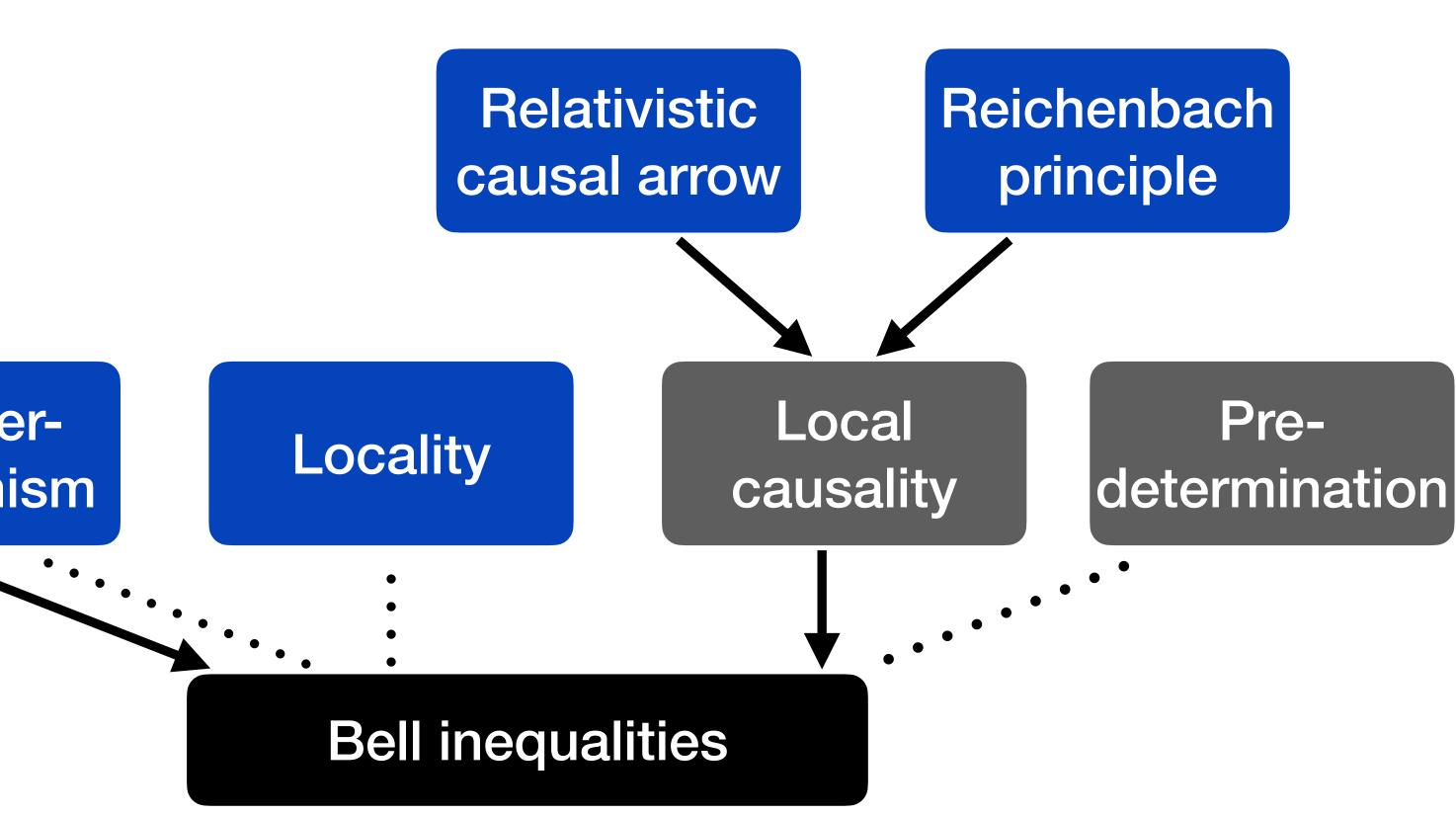
Bell 1976





Comparison with Bell

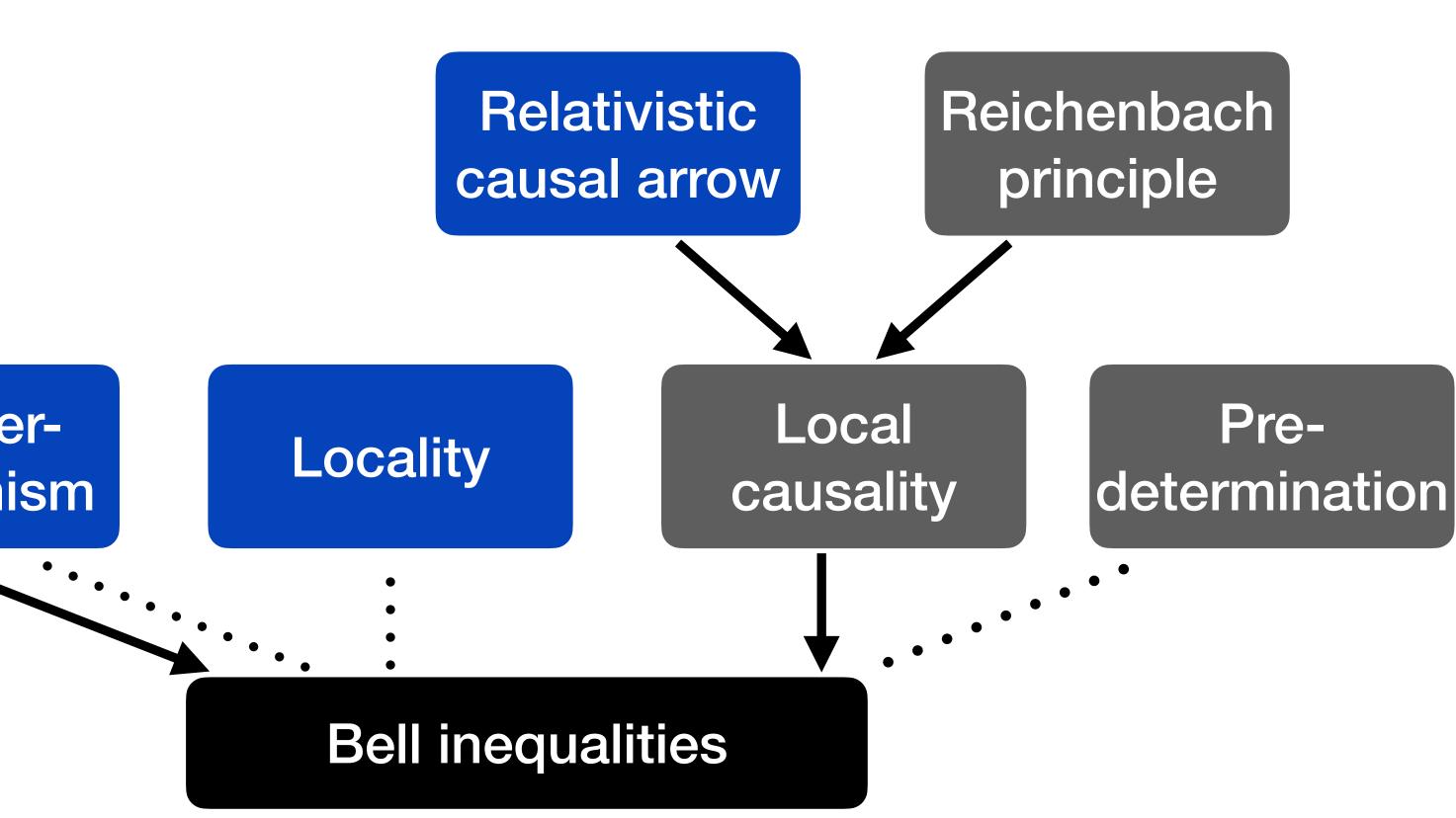
No superdeterminism





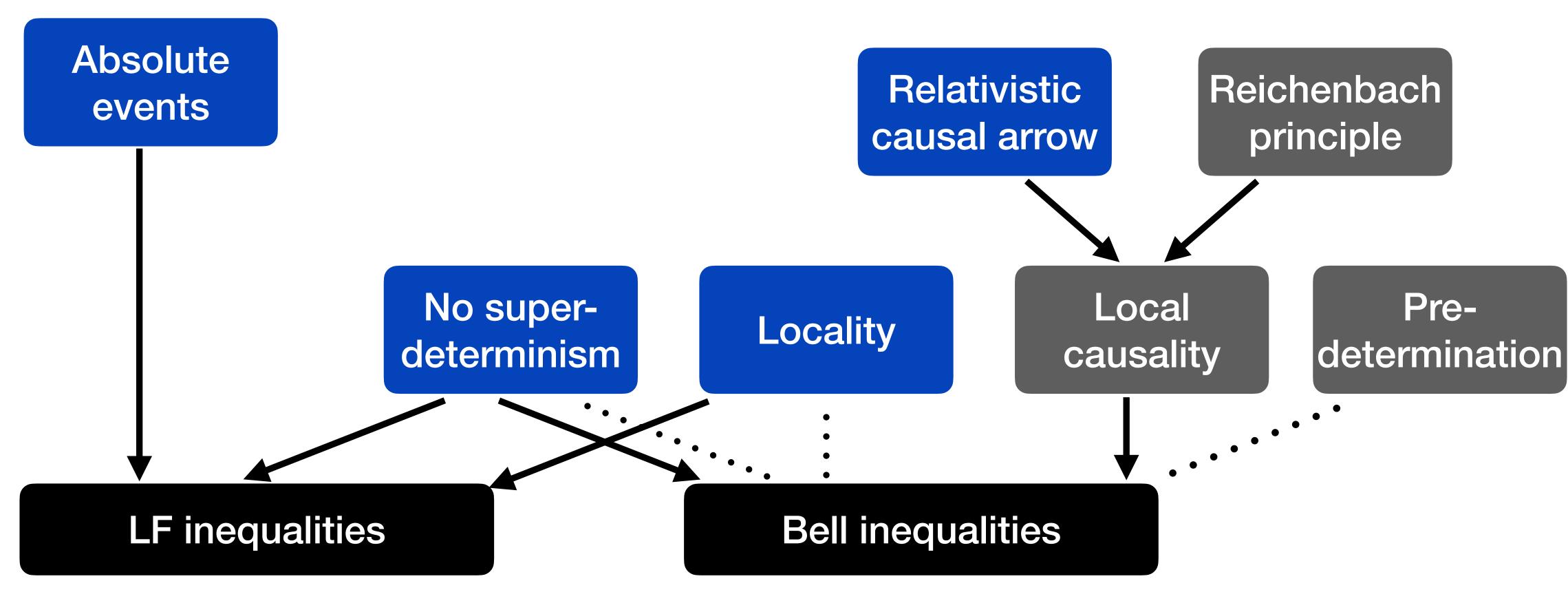
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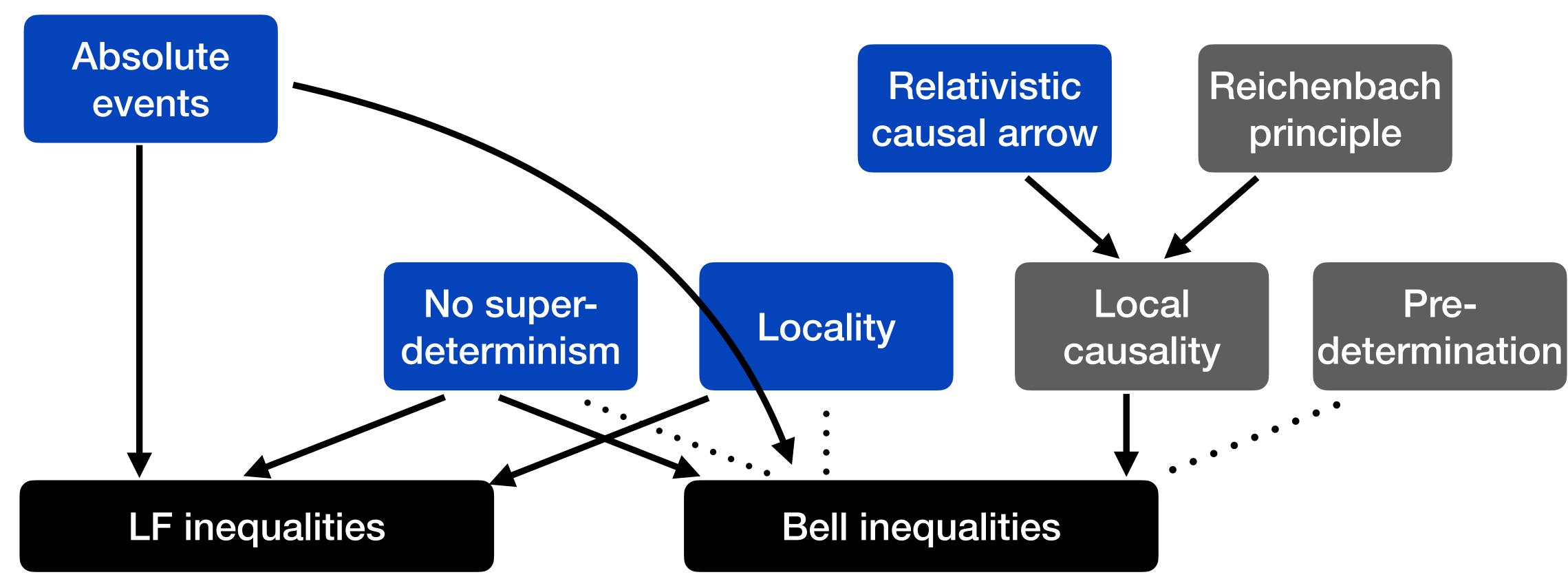


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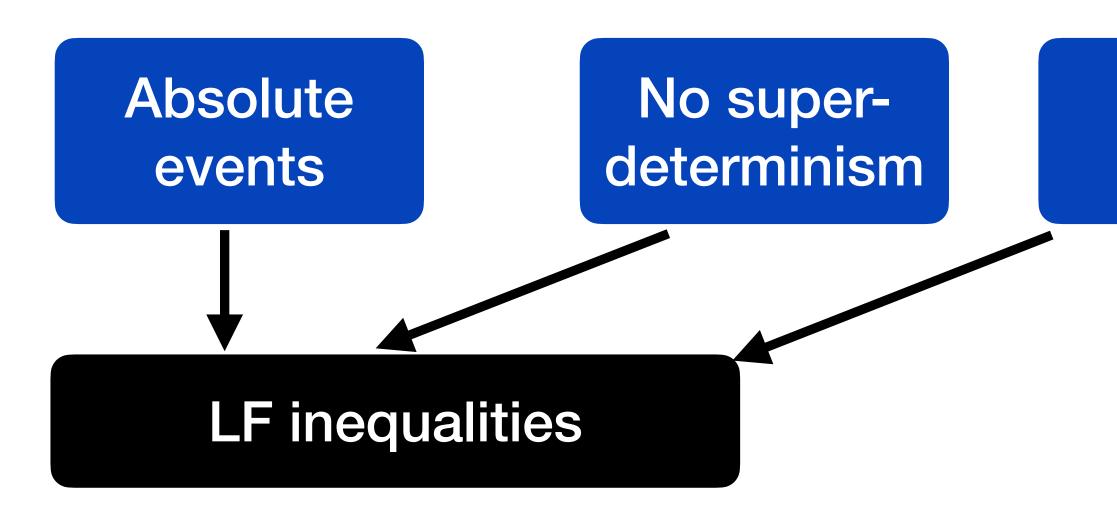


Comparison with Bell





How to cope



No-interpretation interpretation not good anymore

Modify QM: Spontaneous collapse, fundamental observers

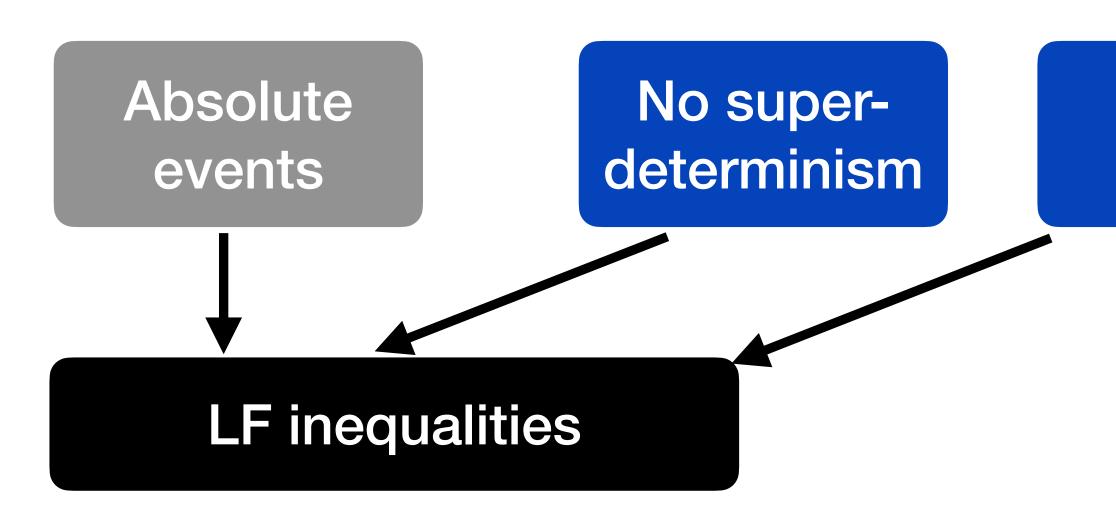
Bohmian mechanics solves this and Bell the same way

Superdeterminstic theories too





How to cope



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Accept relative facts!





Relational quantum mechanics

<u>Carlo Rovelli</u>

International Journal of Theoretical Physics 35, 1637–1678 (1996)



Relational quantum mechanics

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deriving the formalism from a set of simple physical postulates



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incorrect notion: "observer-independent values of physical quantities."

quantum mechanics in terms of information theory

Motivations

No need to modify QM: unitary evolution and Born rule are both correct

Motivations

- •
- •

No need to modify QM: unitary evolution and Born rule are both correct **Relationalism:** aka participatory realism, reality is made via interactions

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- No need to modify QM: unitary evolution and Born rule are both correct
- Relationalism: aka participatory realism, reality is made via interactions
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- Naturalism: no fundamental role of observers or conscious agents
- No inaccessible realities: no hidden variables, or parallel worlds
- Relativity and time-symmetry

Main ideas

When two systems interact, variables take values, aka facts

The quantum state is assigned based on these facts, and used to compute probabilities of other facts.

Relative values, aka relative facts.



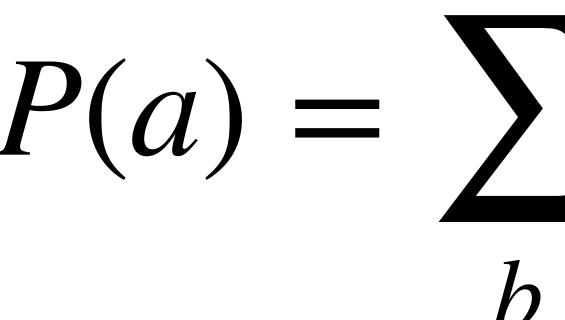
A third system infers an entangled state, but no facts relative to them.



Relative facts

$P(a \mid b) = |\langle a \mid b \rangle|^2$

Relative facts



$P(a) = \sum P(a \mid b)P(b)$

Relative facts

$P\left(a^{(W)}\right) = \sum_{b} P(a \mid b) P\left(b^{(W)}\right)$

Relative facts

$P\left(a^{(W)}\right) \neq \sum_{b} P(a \mid b) P\left(b^{(F)}\right)$

Interference effects are a sign of the relativity of facts

Stable facts

$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} |i\rangle_{S} \otimes |\psi_{i}\rangle_{E}$

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$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} |i\rangle_{S} \otimes |\psi_{i}\rangle_{E}$

$\longrightarrow \sigma = \operatorname{tr}_{E} |\psi \rangle \langle \psi| = \sum_{i} |\alpha_{i}|^{2} |i \rangle \langle i| + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$

$\epsilon = \max_{i \neq j} |\langle \psi_i | \psi_j \rangle|^2$

Stable facts

$\sigma \approx \sum_{i} |\alpha_{i}|^{2} |i\rangle\langle i|$

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$\sigma \approx \sum |\alpha_i|^2 |i\rangle\langle i|$

$P(a^{(W)}) \approx \sum P(a \mid b) P(b^{(F)})$

Stable facts

Decoherence makes it look it as if we share facts **Decoherence is never complete. Decoherence** is relational: it depends on the couplings. Systems can be in different stability classes.

Also: Issue of "cross-perspective links"

ADB, C. Rovelli DOI: 10/gm7w6w arXiv: 2006.15543 E. Adlam, C. Rovelli arXiv:2203.13342



Some questions

- 1. How do we really make sense of relative facts?
- 2. Can we live without merging perspectives?
- 3. What is the relation with Brukner-Zeilinger, Healey, QBism, Everettian...?
- 4. Revise the resolution of Bell's theorems
- 5. GPTs, W-matrix, (QRFs) do not deal with relative facts





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Relative Facts

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