

Title: Sir Roger Penrose - Are We Due for a New Revolution in Fundamental Physics?

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Abstract: Are We Due for a New Revolution in Fundamental Physics? <kw>Sir Roger Penrose, fundamental physics, new revolution, quantum gravity, quantum mechanics, quantum field theory, singularities, Schrodinger, spin, Planck, entropy, thermodynamics, supersposition, linearity, quantum information, quanglement, twister theory</kw>





# Quantum Gravity

The application of standard procedures of quantum (field) theory to general relativity or other gravitational theories?

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Some more even-handed marriage, with give on both sides?

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Is the universe precisely ruled  
by QUANTUM-MECHANICA' laws?

Quantum mechanics explains:

1. Stability of atoms
2. Spectral lines
3. Chemical forces
4. Black-body radn. (colours of hot bodies)
5. Reliability of inheritance
6. Lasers
7. Superconductors
8. Superfluids
9. .... etc.... etc.

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→ Quantum Field Theory

Essential for particle physics etc.

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e.g. magnetic moment of electron { 1.00115965246 Theory  
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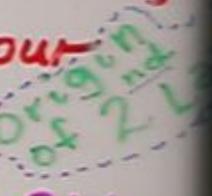
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- standard QM doesn't make sense on its own! [Measurement paradox]
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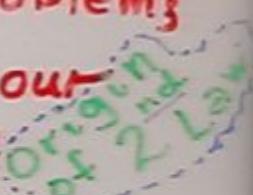
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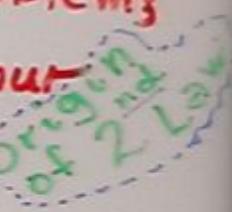
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R: Reduction of state - Deterministic  
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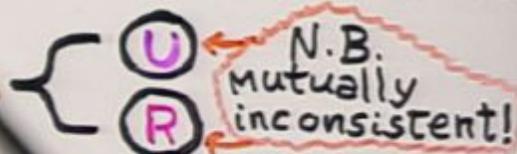
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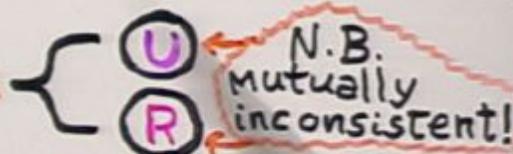
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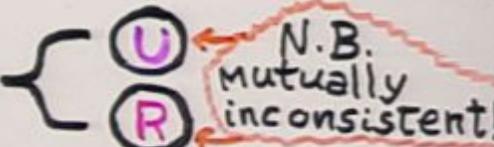
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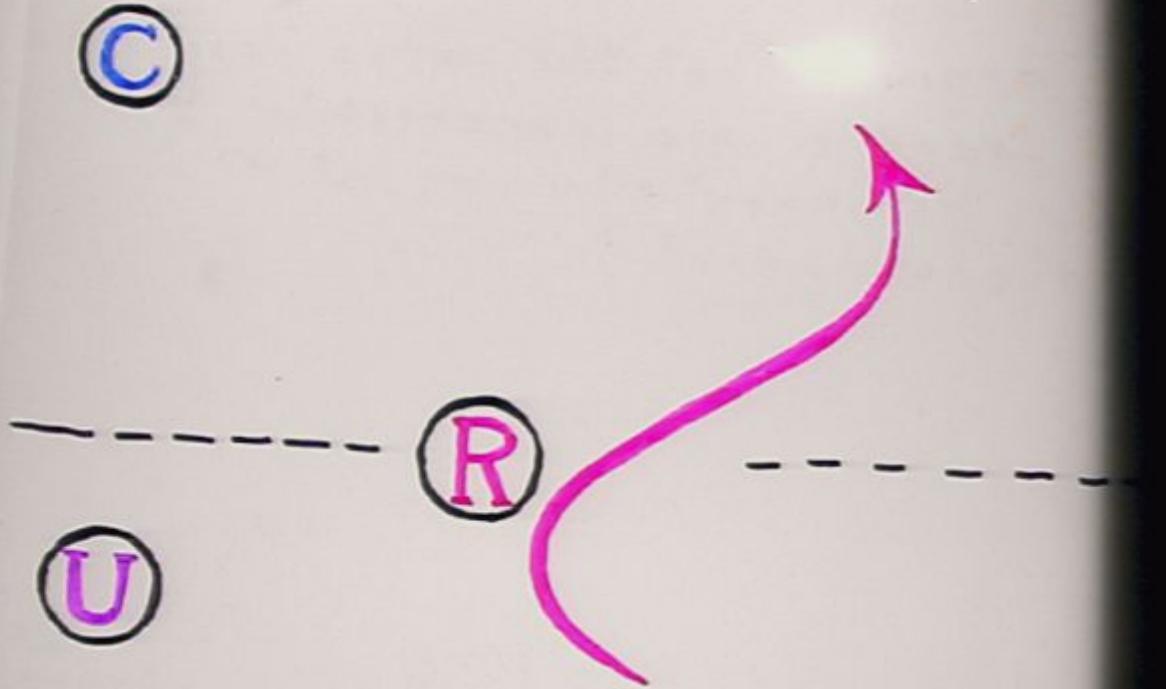
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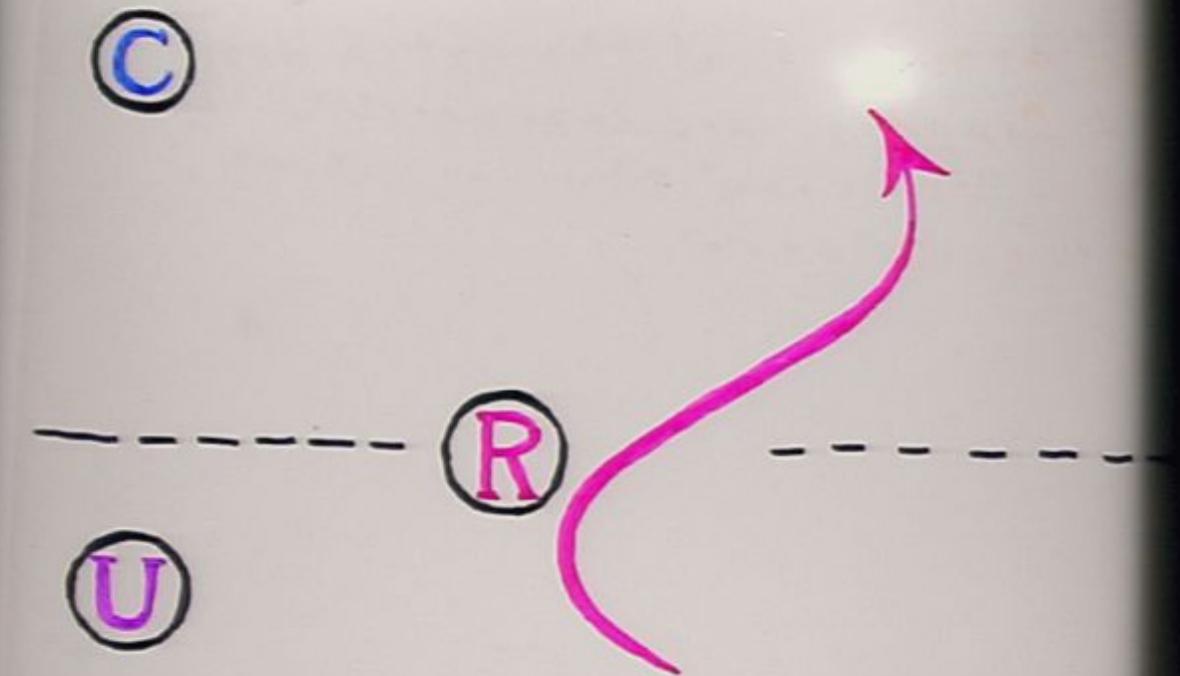
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Quantum physics

U : Unitary evolution

R : Reduction of state - Deterministic

U  
R

N.B.  
mutually  
inconsistent!

C

U

R

U

R

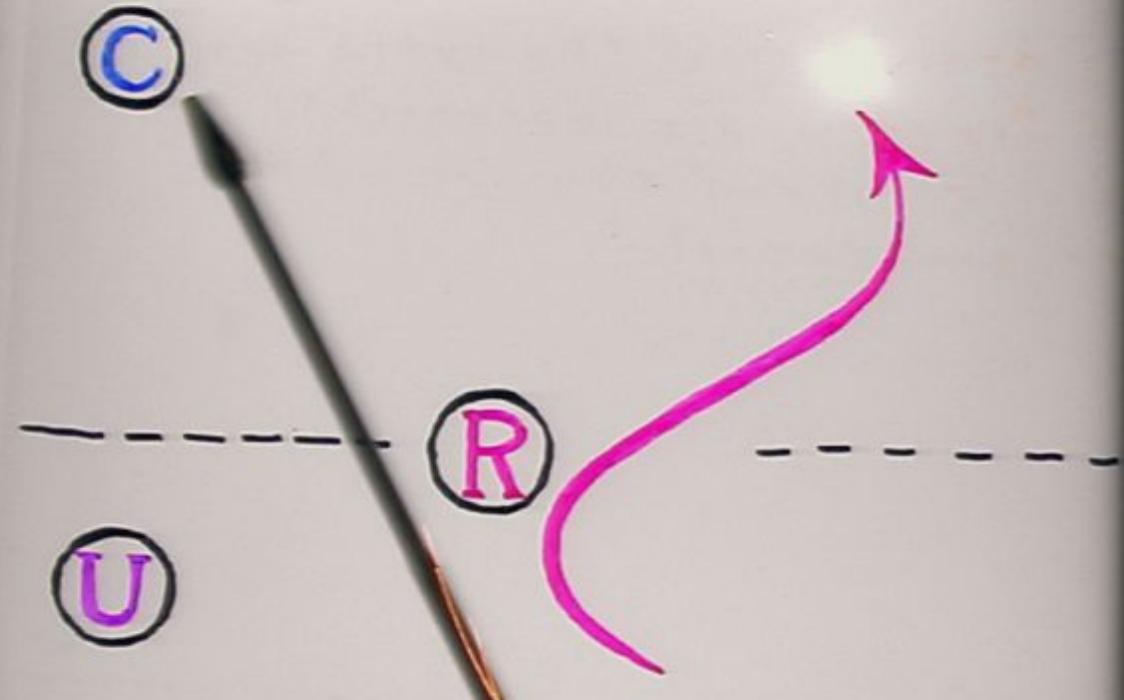
C : Classical physics - Deterministic

Quantum physics

U : Unitary evolution -

R : Reduction of state - Deterministic  
Non-deterministic

N.B.  
mutually  
inconsistent!



(C) : Classical physics - deterministic

Quantum physics

(U) : Unitary evolution -

(R) : Reduction of state - Deterministic  
Non-deterministic

N.B.  
Mutually  
inconsistent!

C

U

R

C : Classical physics - Deterministic

Quantum physics

U : Unitary evolution

R : Reduction of state - Deterministic

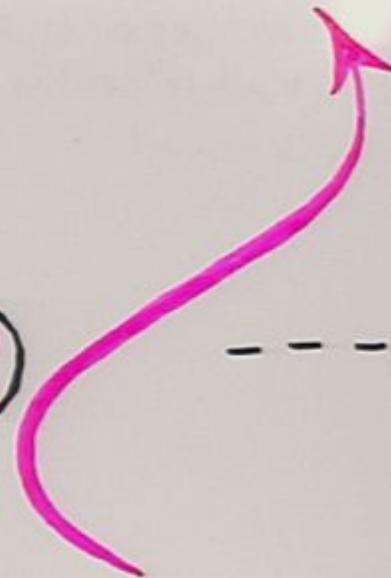
U  
R

N.B.  
mutually  
inconsistent!

(C)

(R)

(U)



---

(C) : Classical physics - Deterministic

---

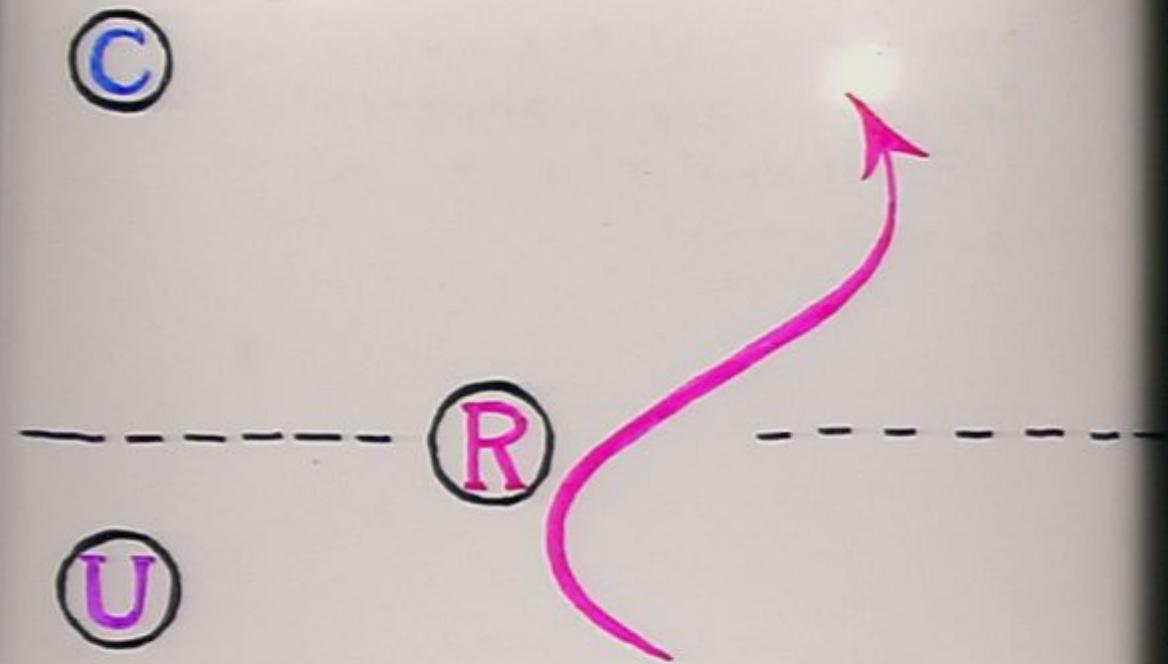
Quantum physics

(U) : Unitary evolution -

(R) : Reduction of state - Deterministic  
Non-deterministic

U  
R

N.B.  
mutually  
inconsistent!



C : Classical physics - Deterministic

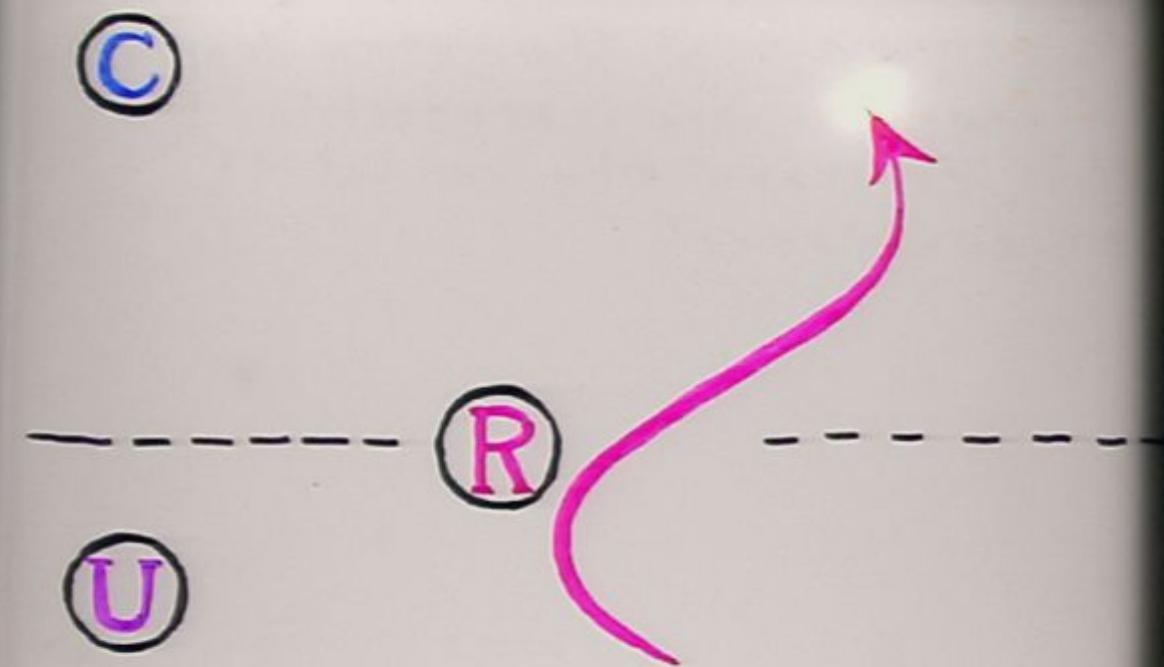
Quantum physics

U : Unitary evolution -

R : Reduction of state - Deterministic  
Non-deterministic

U  
R

N.B.  
Mutually  
inconsistent!



C : Classical physics - Deterministic

Quantum physics

U : Unitary evolution

R : Reduction of state - Deterministic  
Non-deterministic

U  
R

N.B.  
mutually  
inconsistent!



C: Classical physics - Deterministic  
Schrodinger's Little Mermaid

Hans Christian Andersen Lecture  
Quantum physics -  
a New Angle on the Basic Paradoxes  
N.B. mutually inconsistent!

U: Unitary evolution - Deterministic

R: Reduction of state - Non-deterministic



“S: Classical physics – Deterministic  
Schrodinger's Little Mermaid”

Hans Christian Andersen Lecture  
Quantum physics  
a New Angle on the Basic Paradoxes

N.B.

Mutually

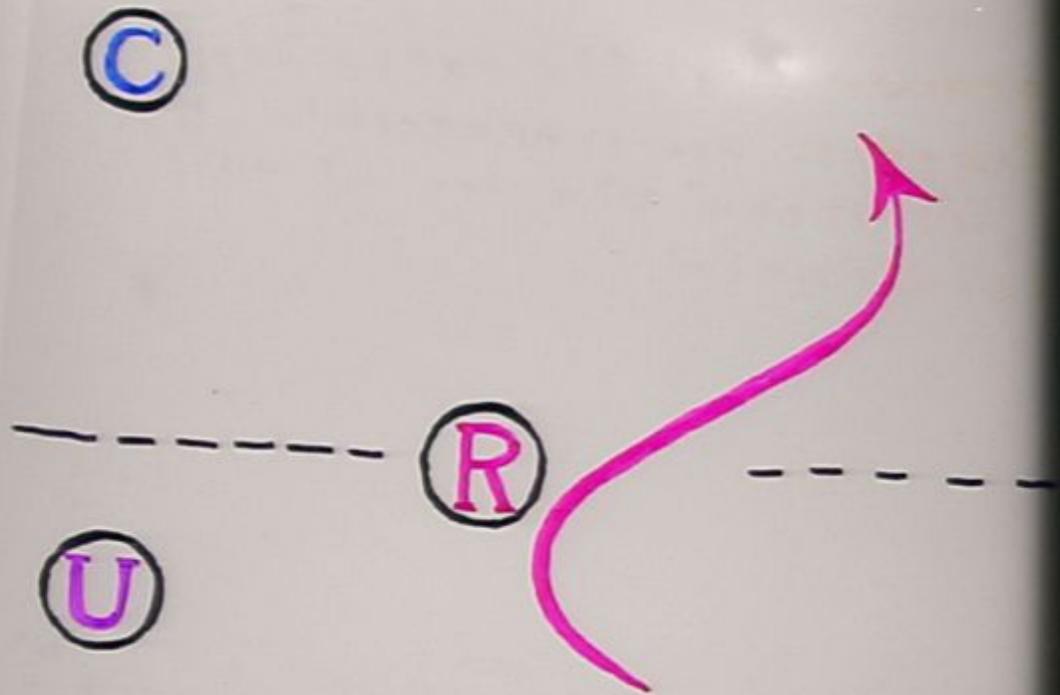
Inconsistent!

U: Unitary evolution – Deterministic

R: Reduction of state – Non-deterministic







(C) : Classical physics - Deterministic

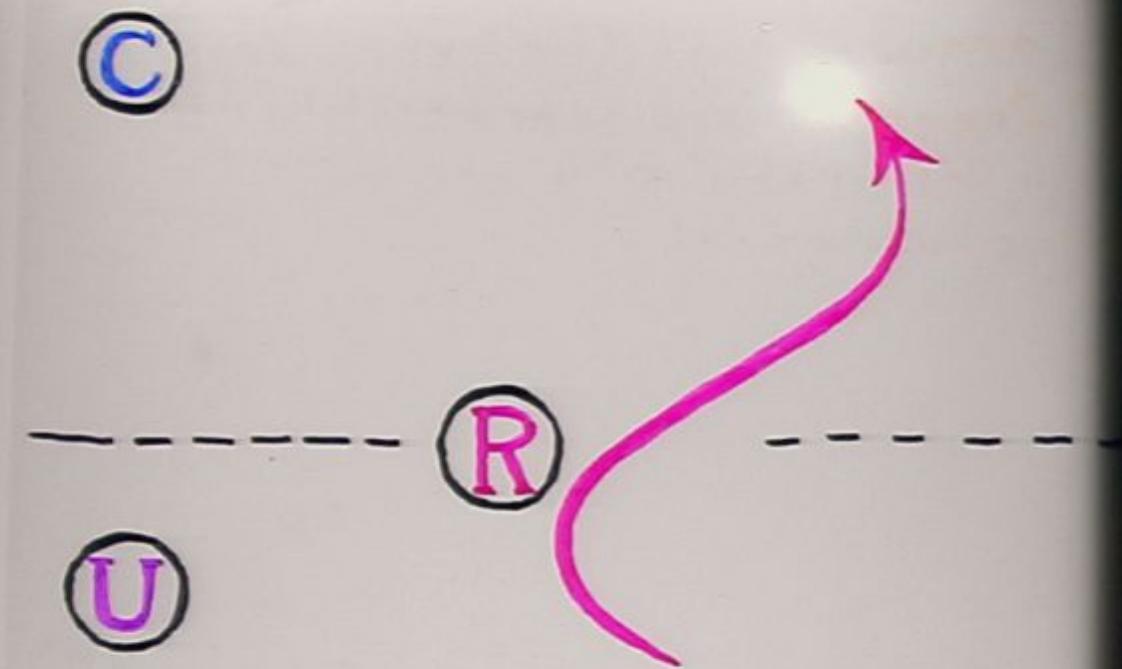
Quantum physics

(U) : Unitary evolution -

(R) : Reduction of state - Deterministic

U  
R

N.B.  
Mutually  
inconsistent



C : Classical physics - Deterministic

Quantum physics

U : Unitary evolution -

R : Reduction of state - Non-deterministic

U  
R

N.B.  
Mutually  
inconsistent!

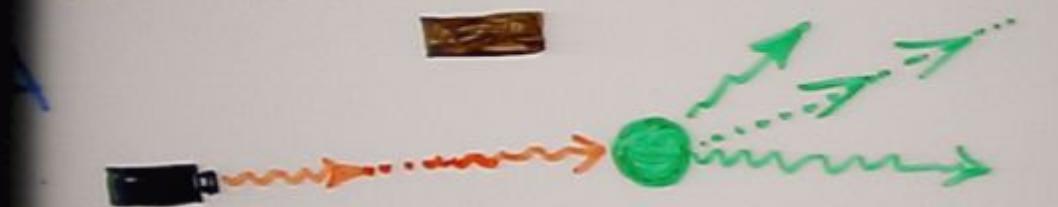
U

R





## Quantum Linearity



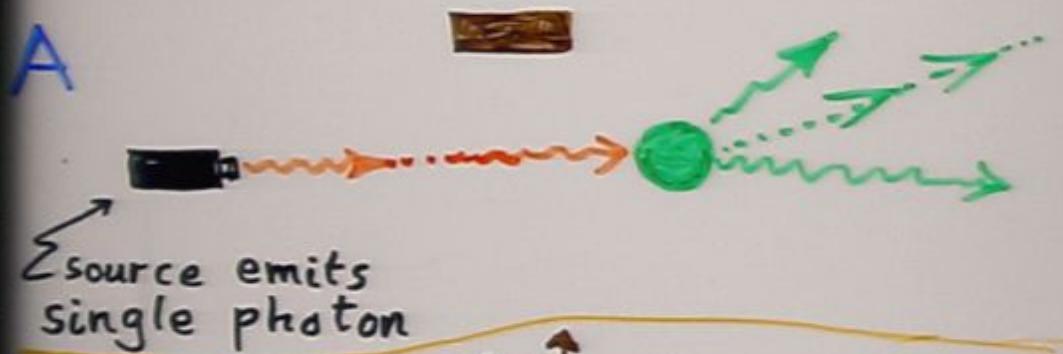
source emits  
single photon



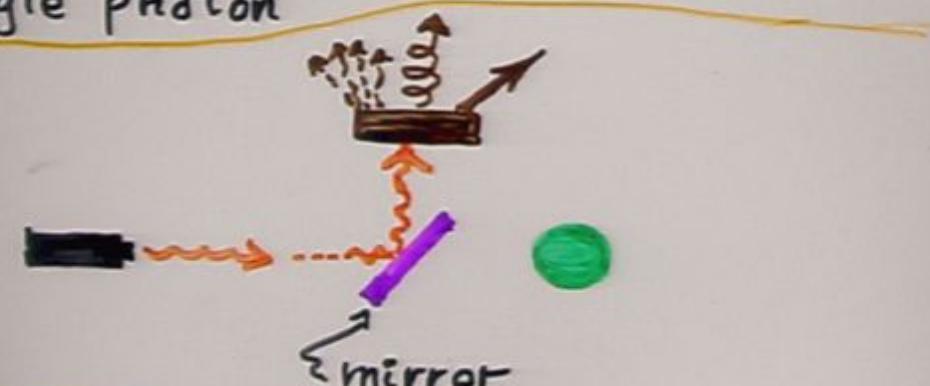
mirror

## Quantum Linearity

A

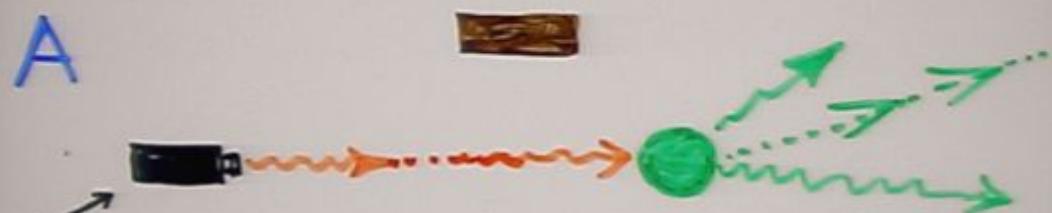


B

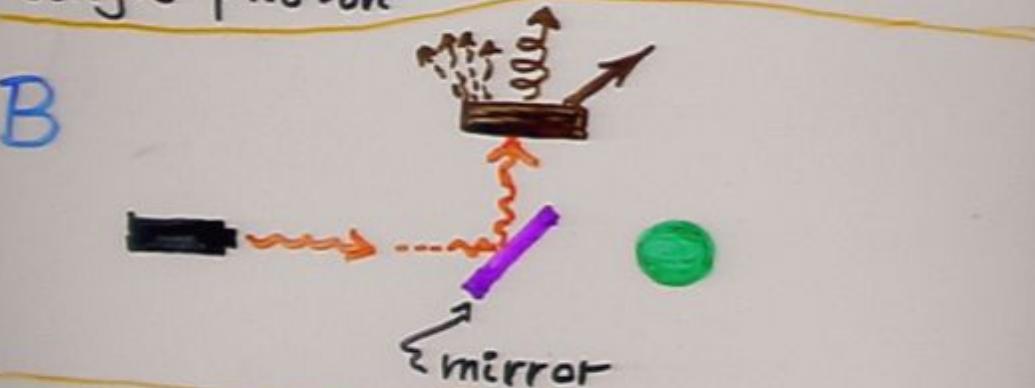


## Quantum Linearity

A



B



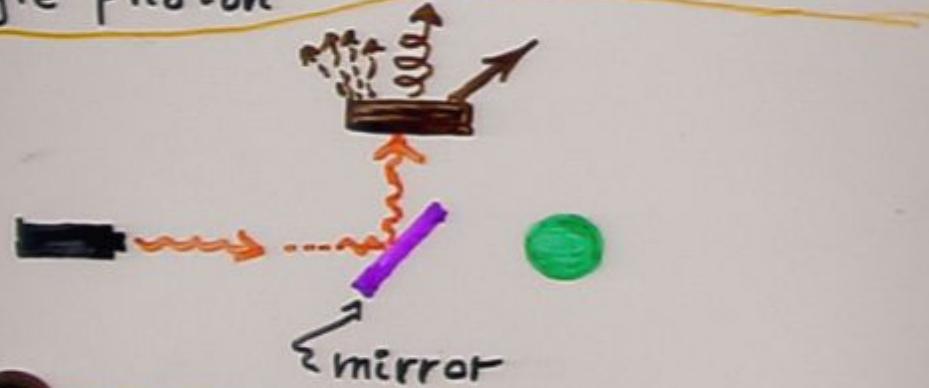
## Quantum Linearity

A



source emits  
single photon

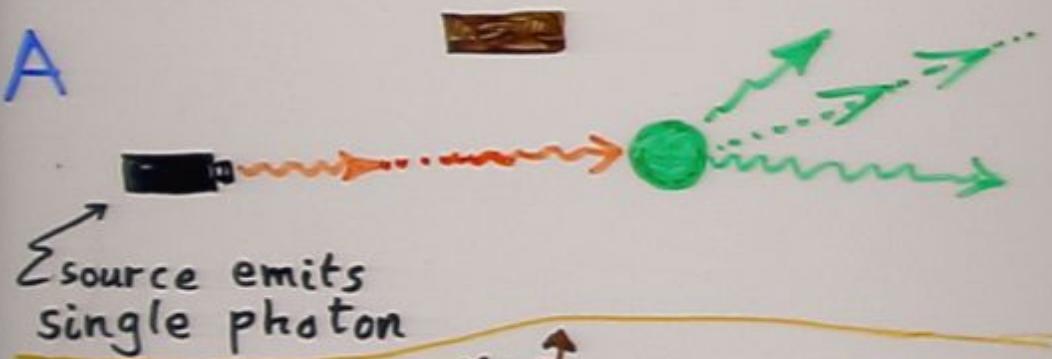
B



mirror

## Quantum Linearity

A

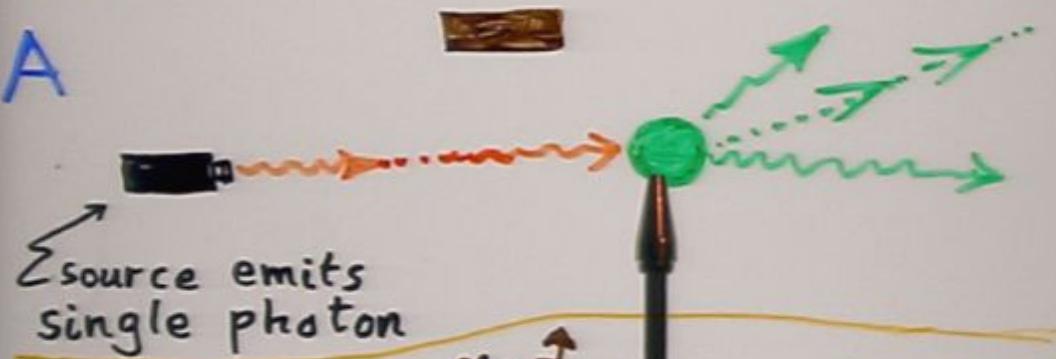


B

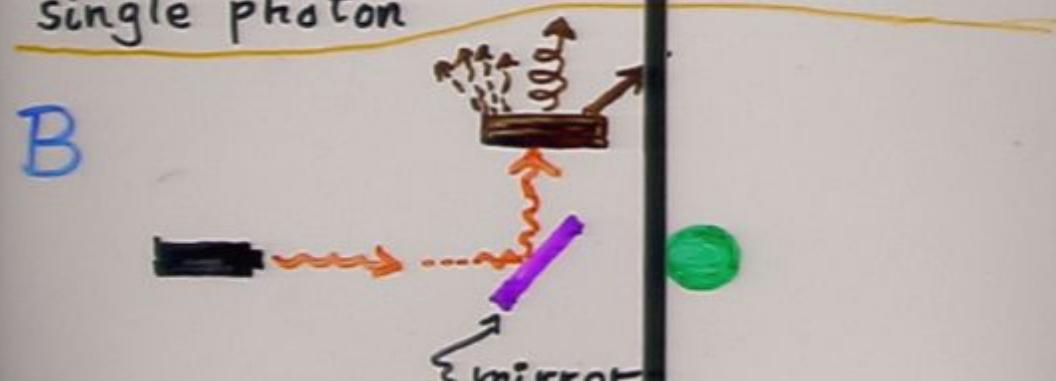


## Quantum Linearity

A

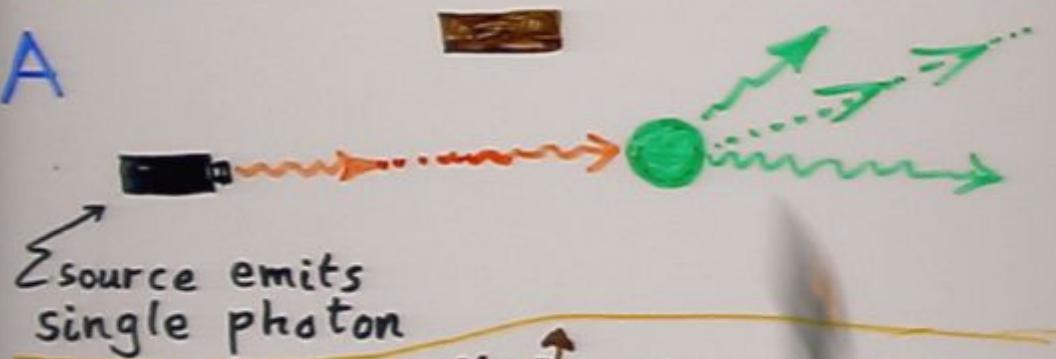


B

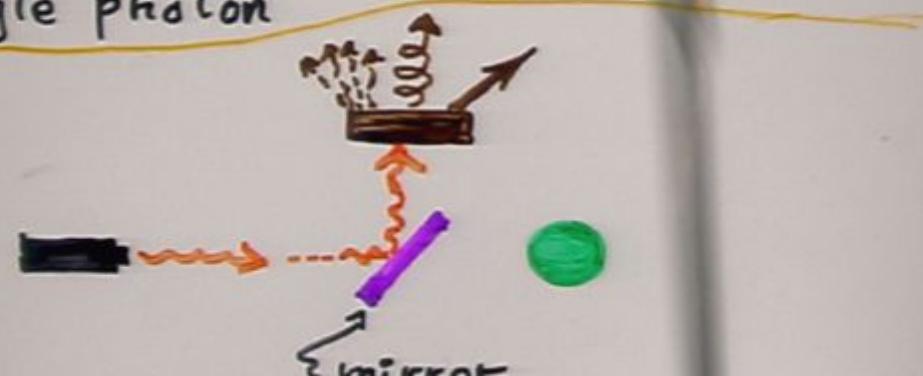


## Quantum Linearity

A

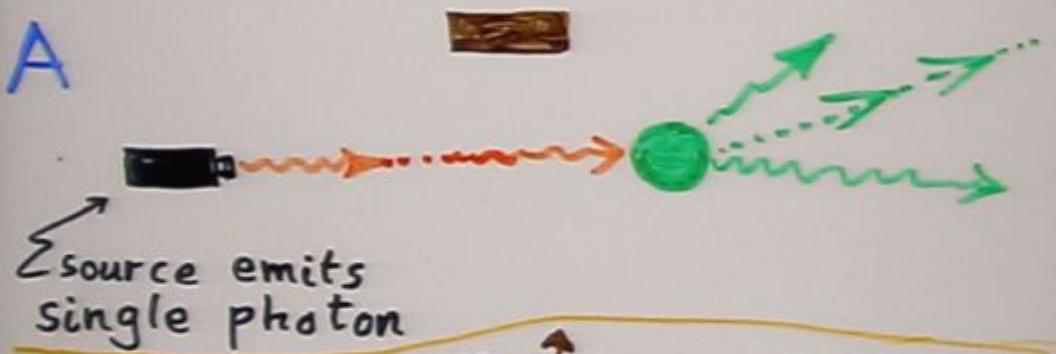


B



## Quantum Linearity

A

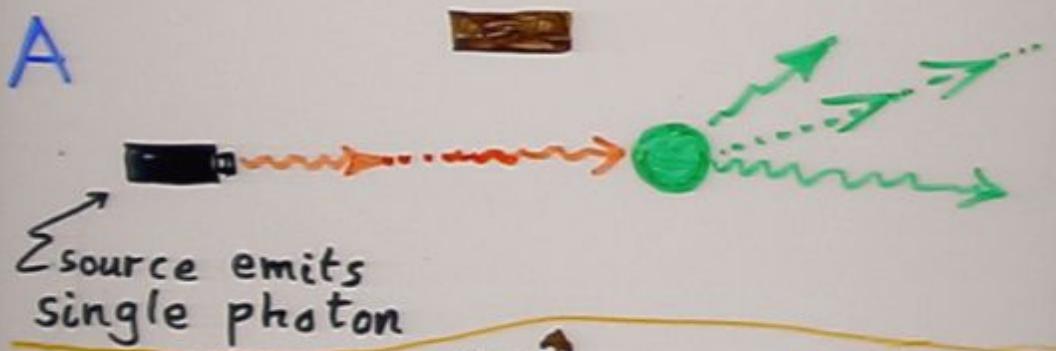


B

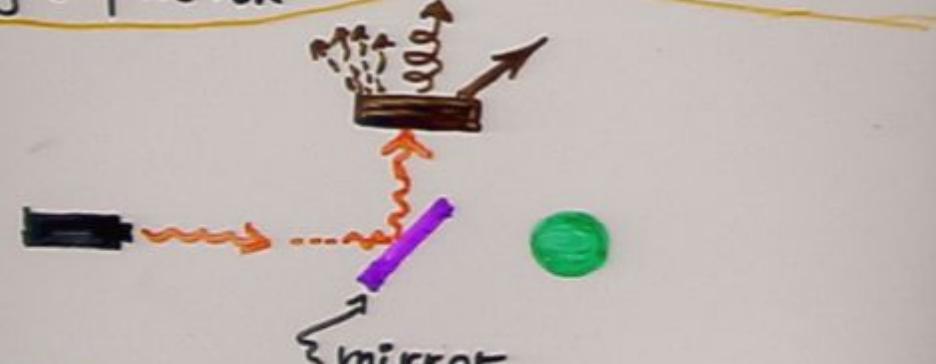


## Quantum Linearity

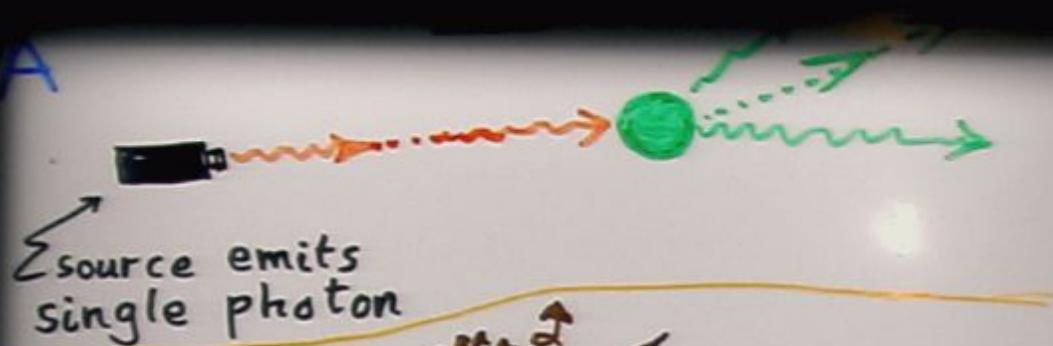
A



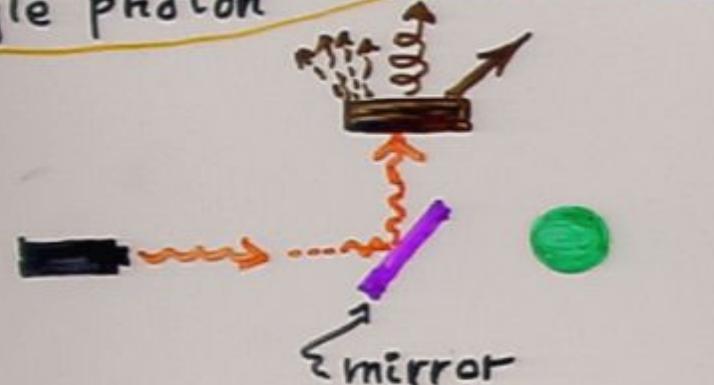
B



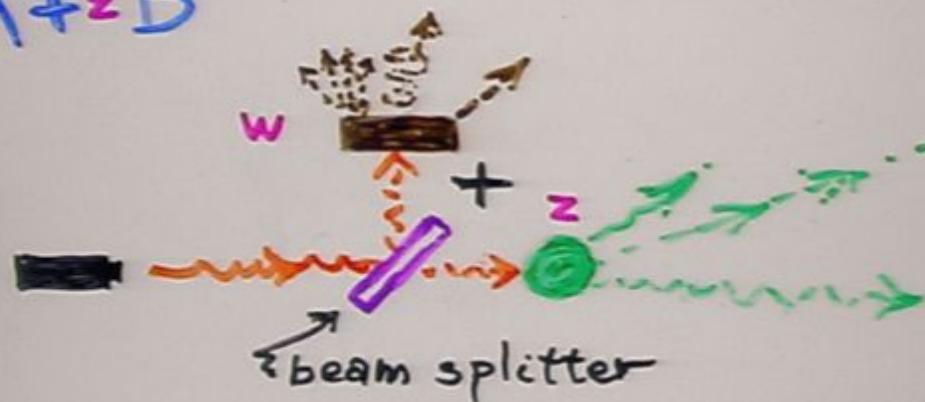
A



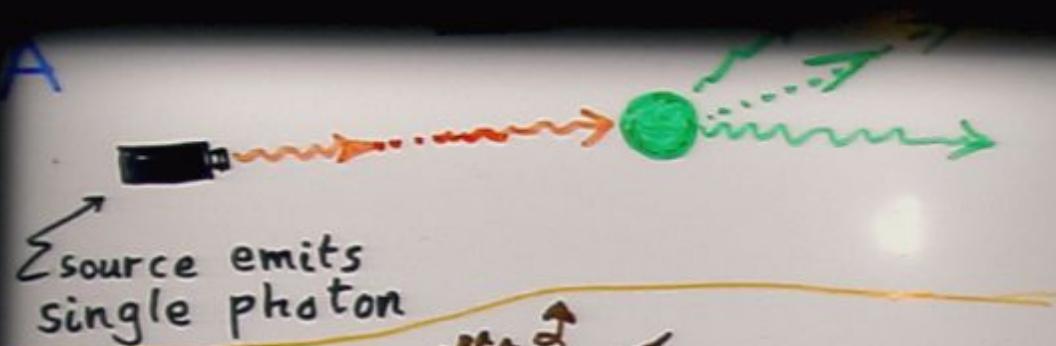
B



wA + zB



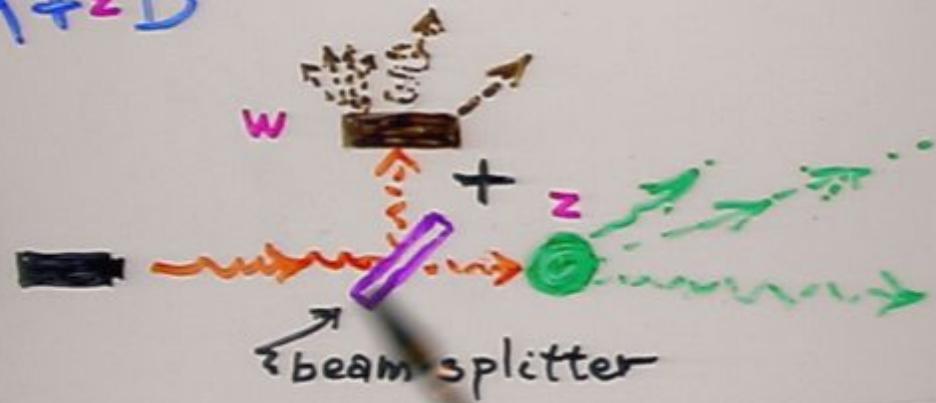
A



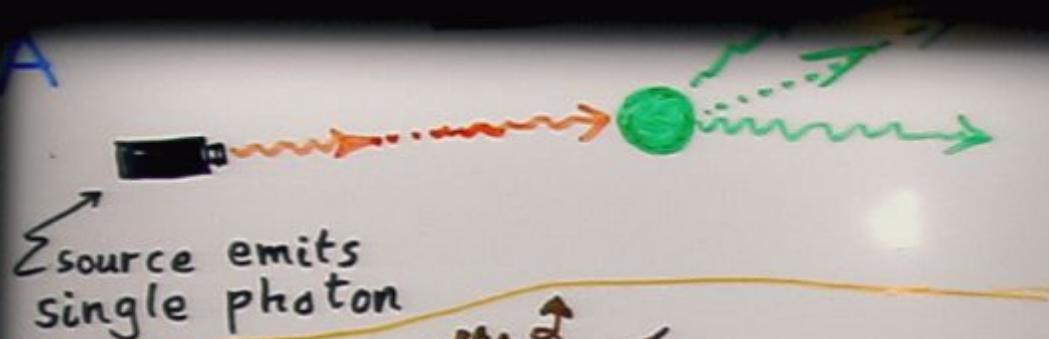
B



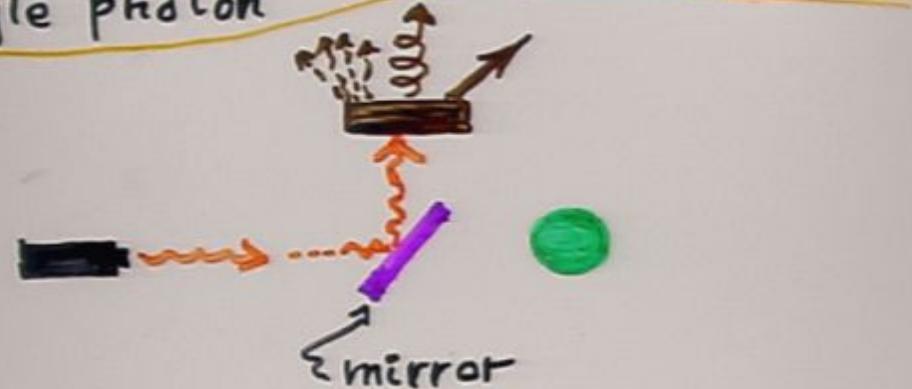
wA + zB



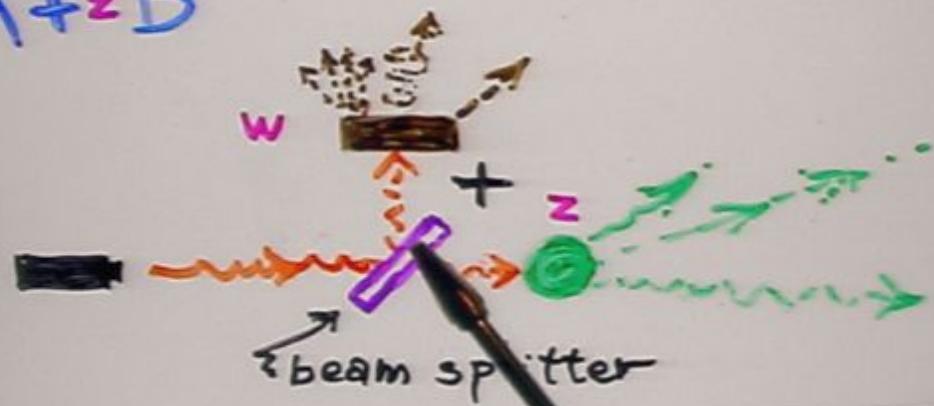
A



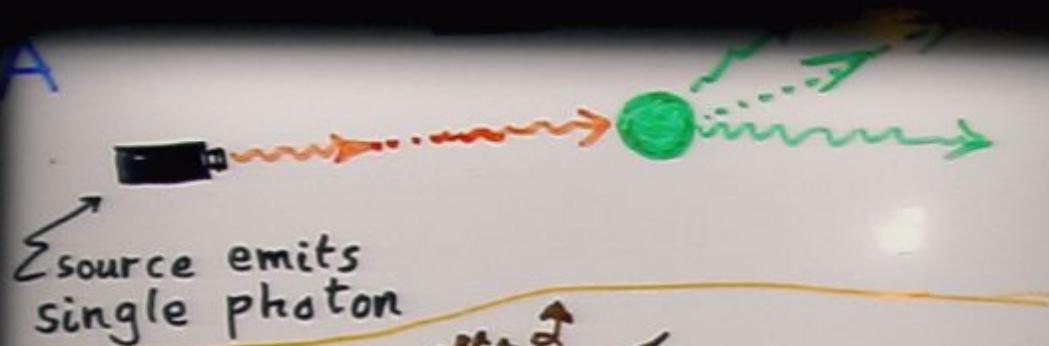
B



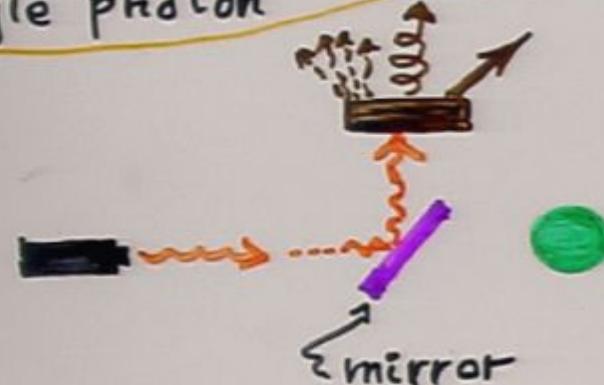
wA + zB



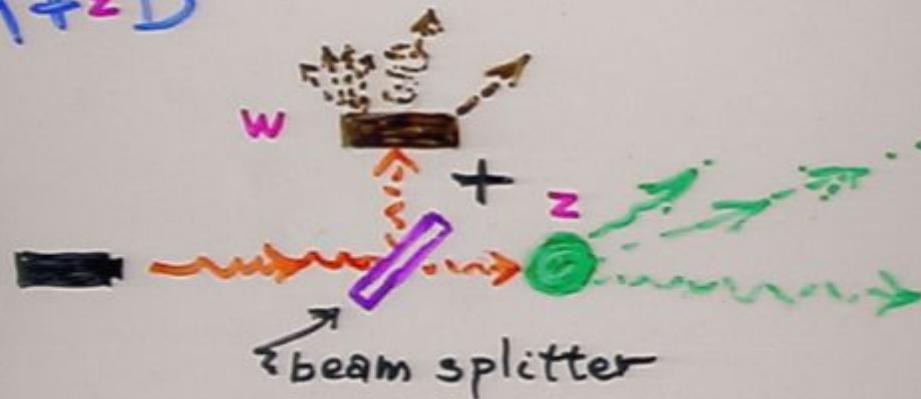
A



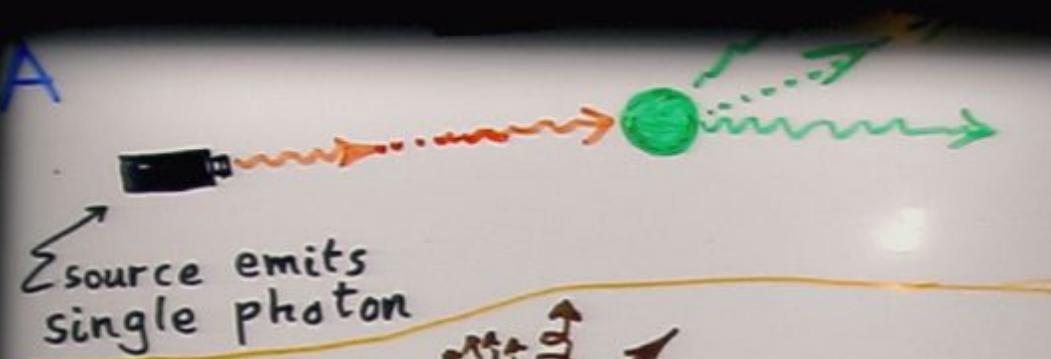
B



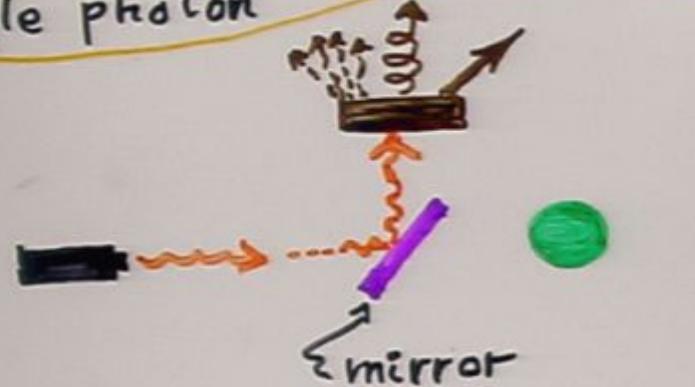
wA + zB



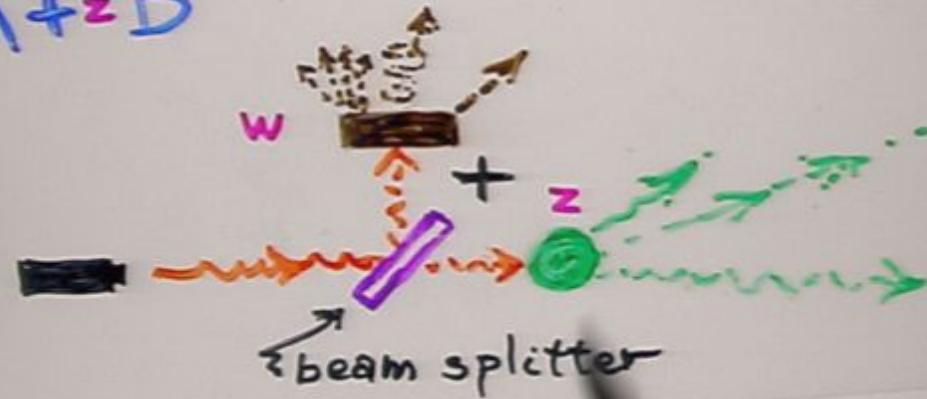
A



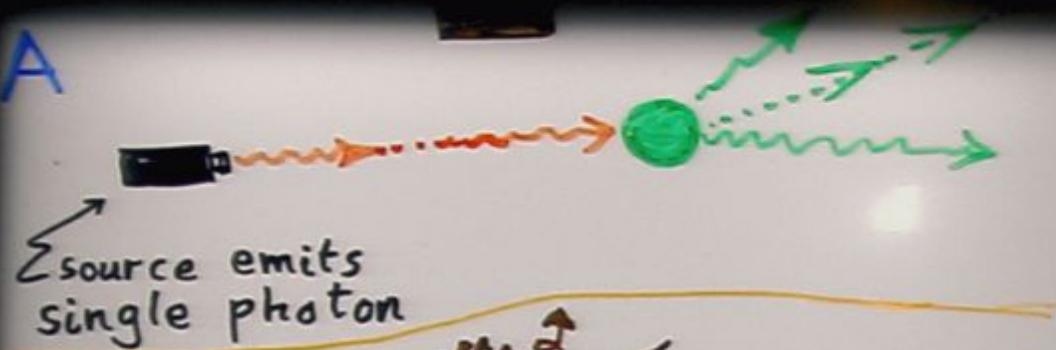
B



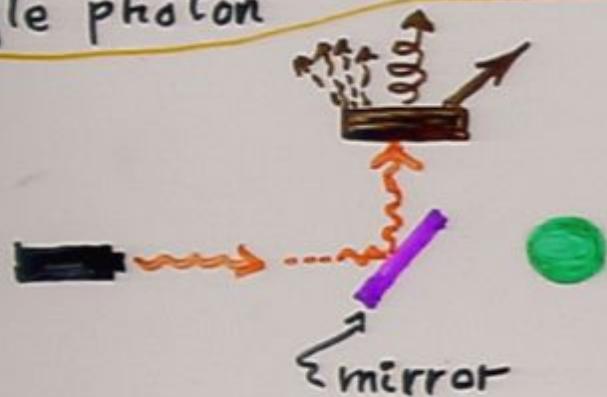
$wA + zB$



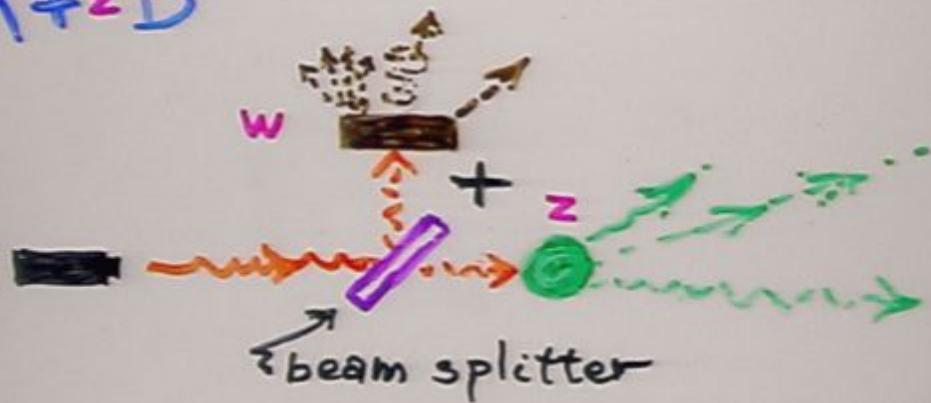
A



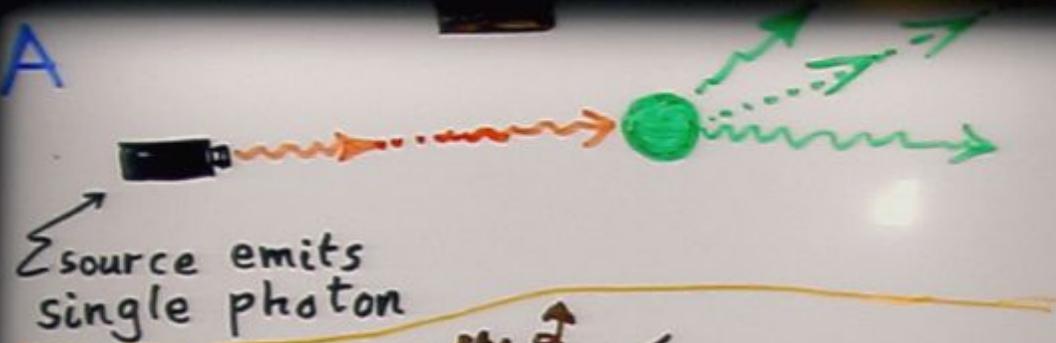
B



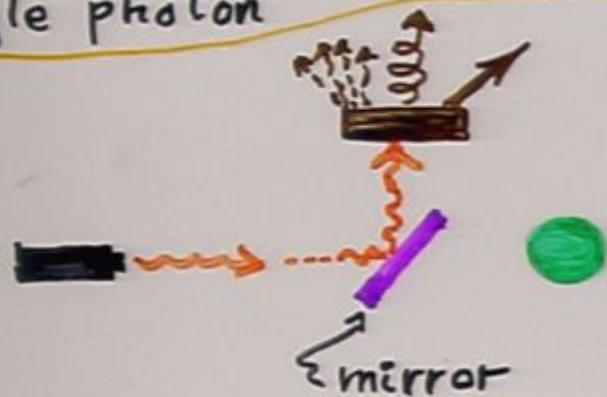
wA + zB



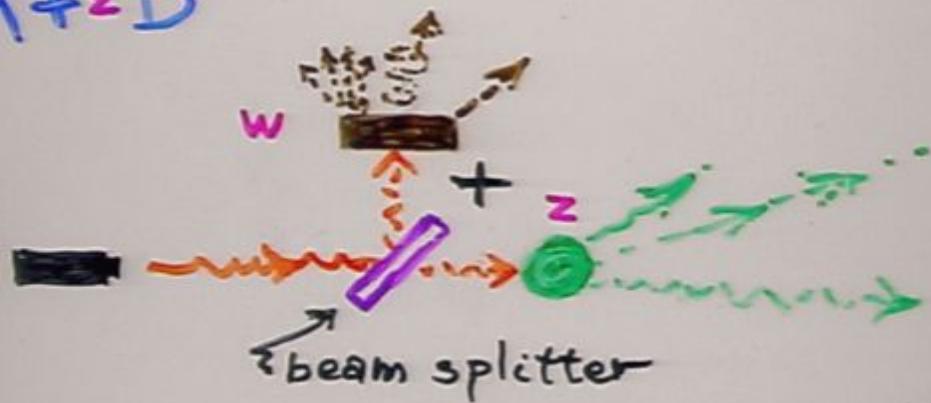
A



B

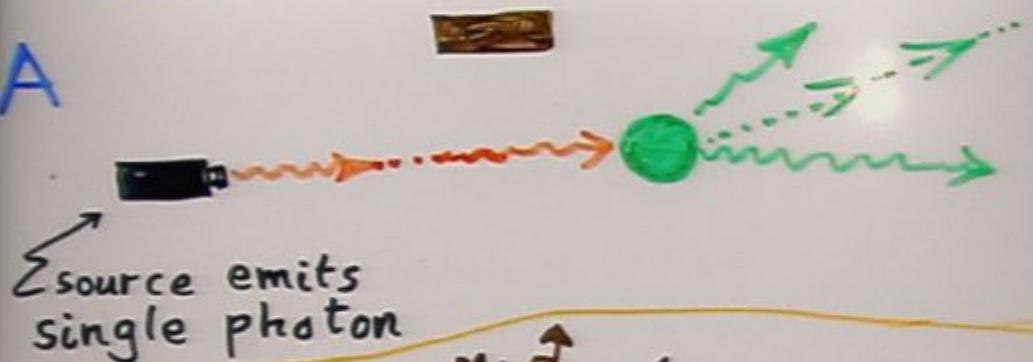


wA + zB

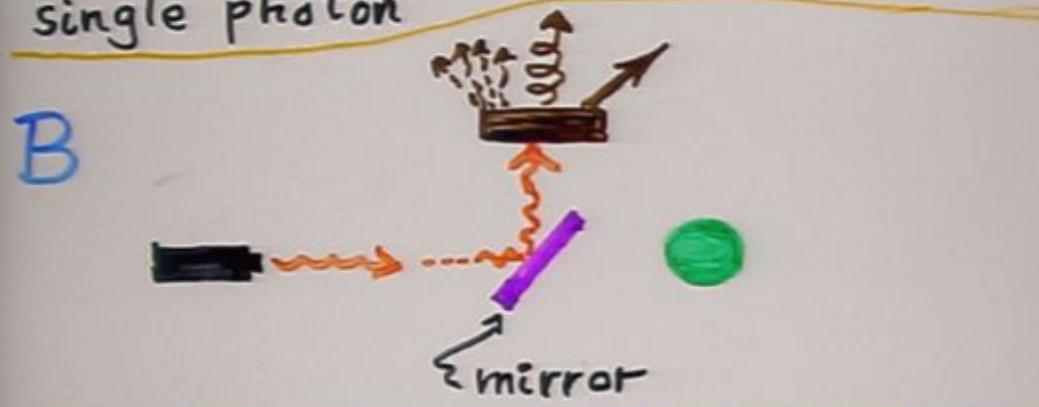


# Quantum Linearity

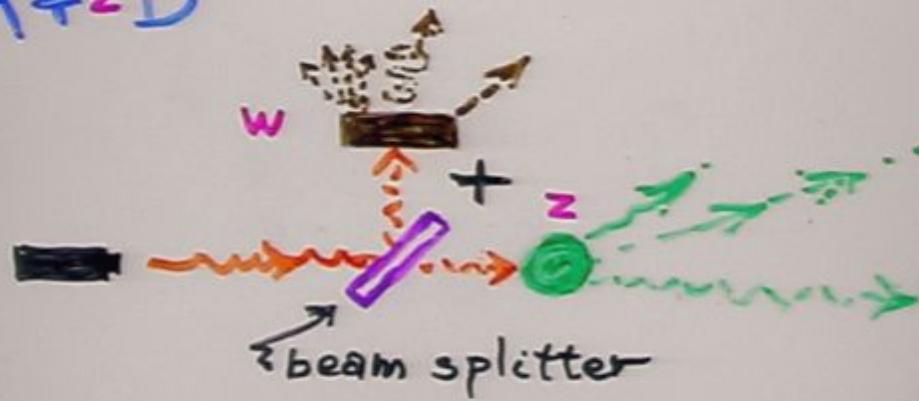
A



B

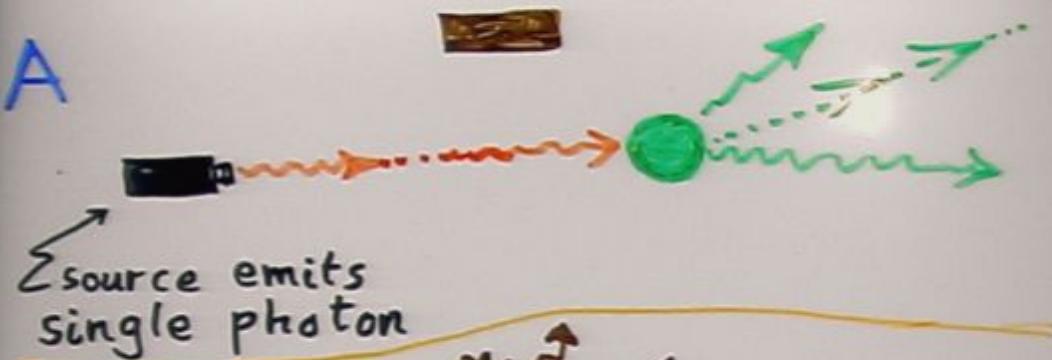


$wA + zB$

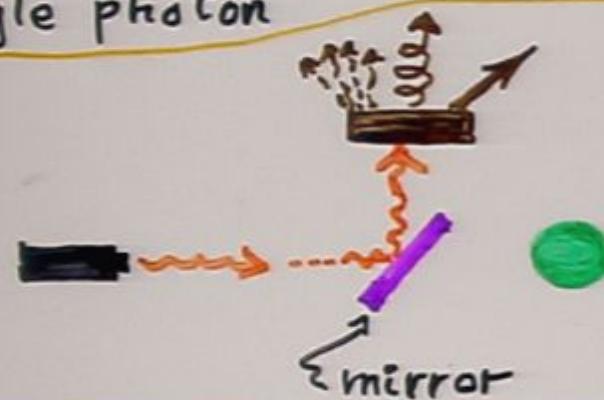


## Quantum Entanglement

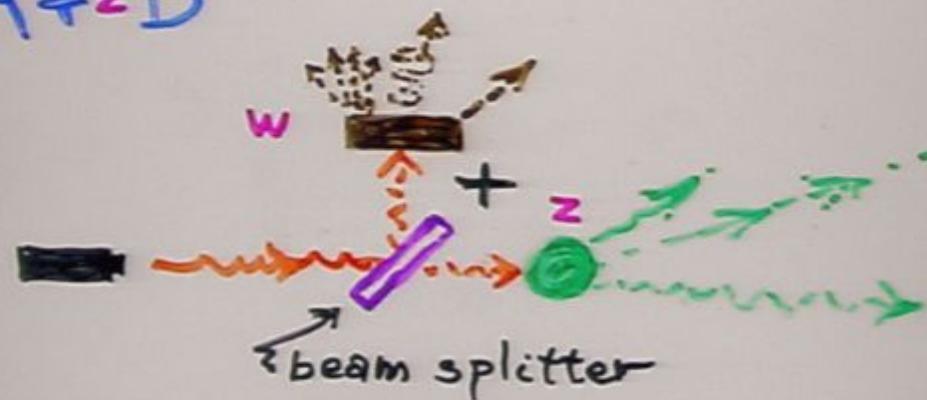
A



B

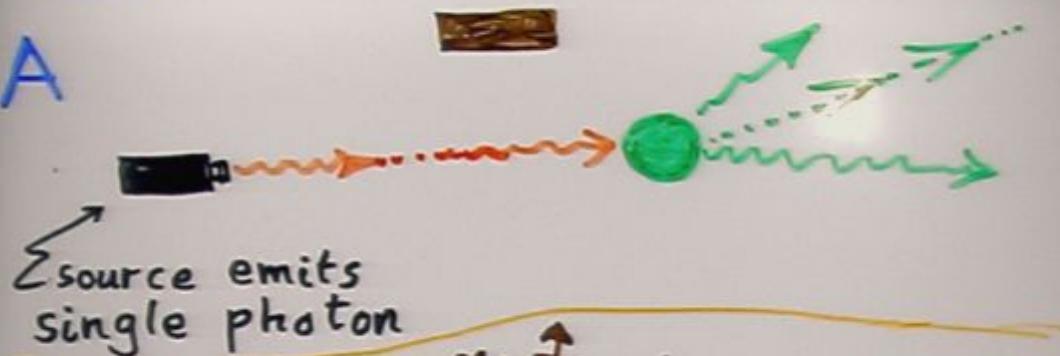


wA + zB

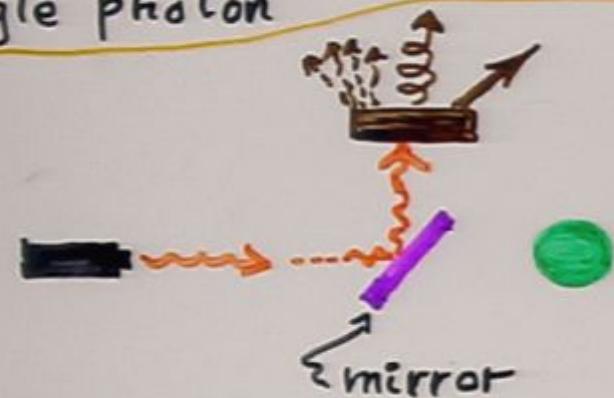


## Quantum

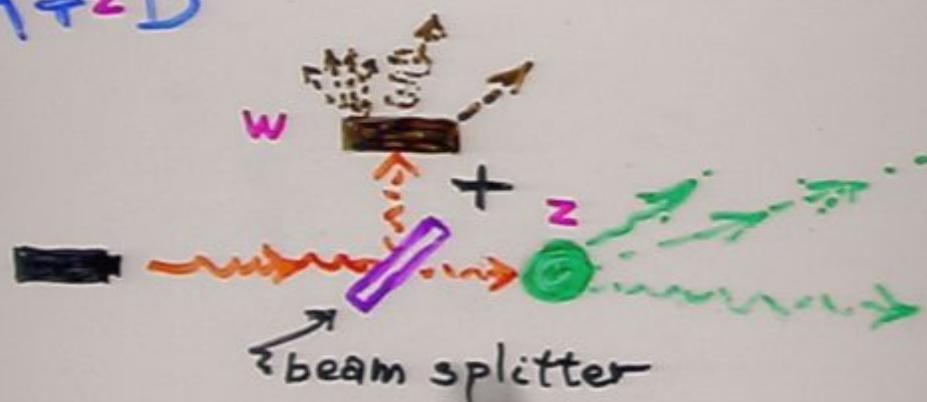
A



B

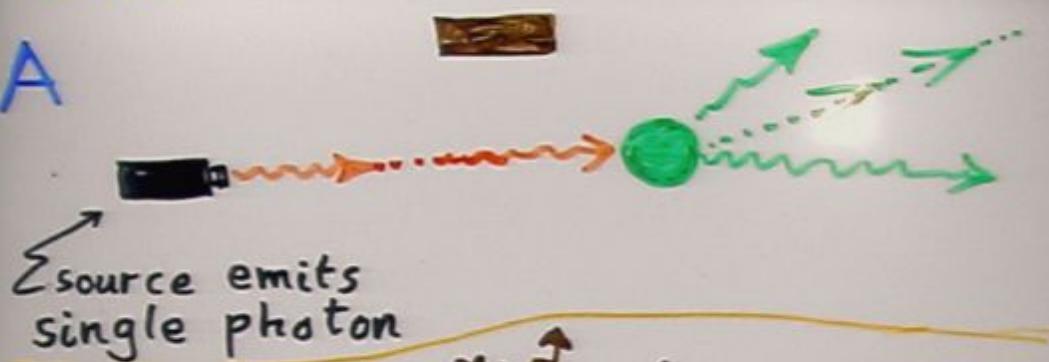


$wA + zB$

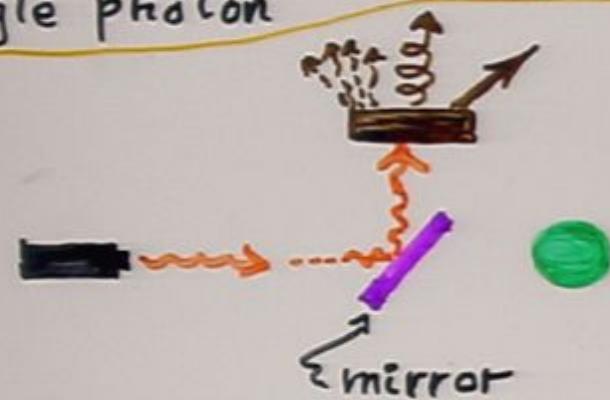


## Quantum

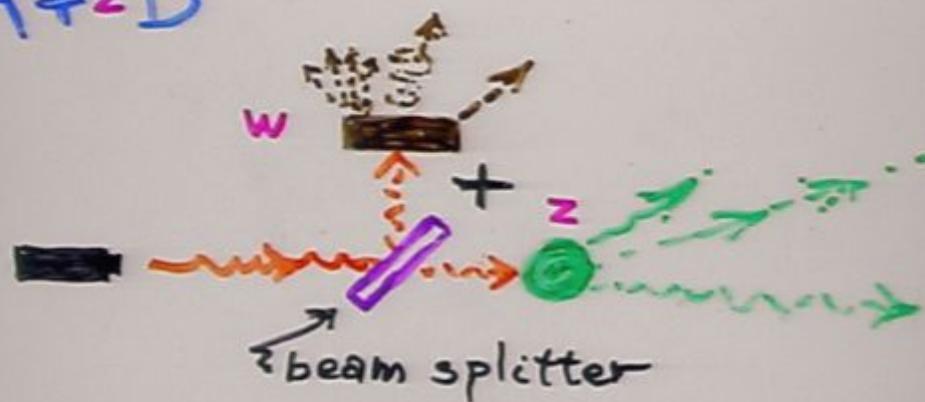
A



B

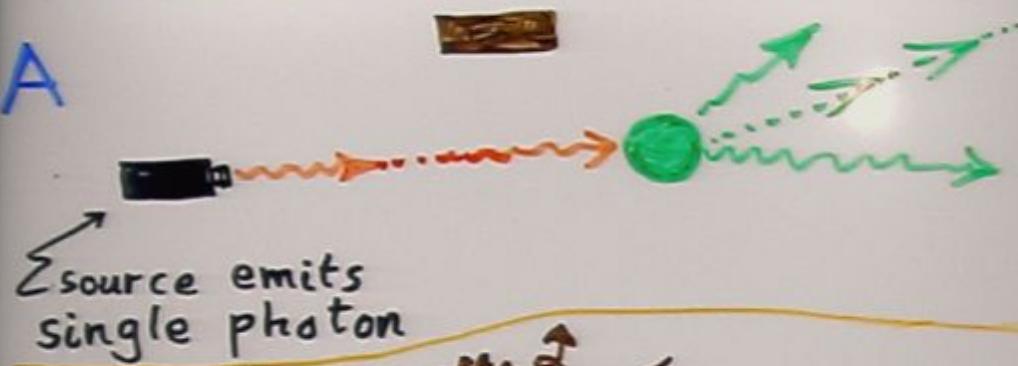


$wA + zB$

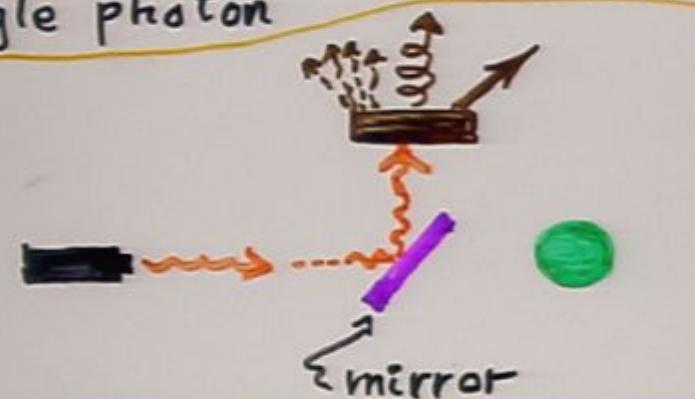


## Quantum Loss

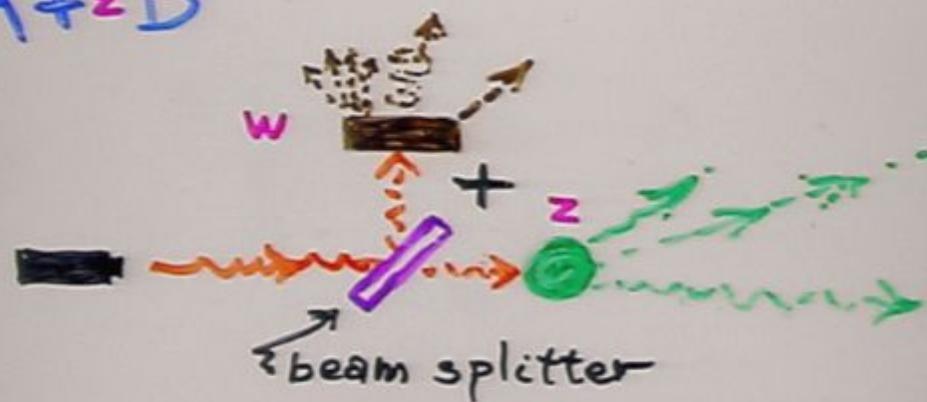
A



B

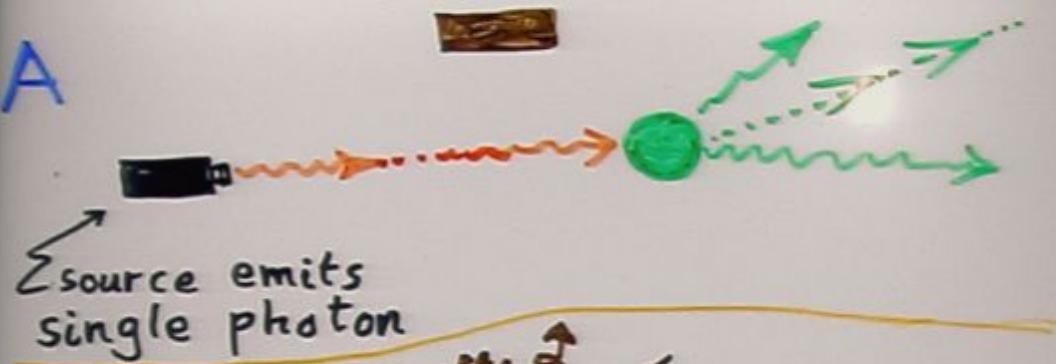


wA + zB

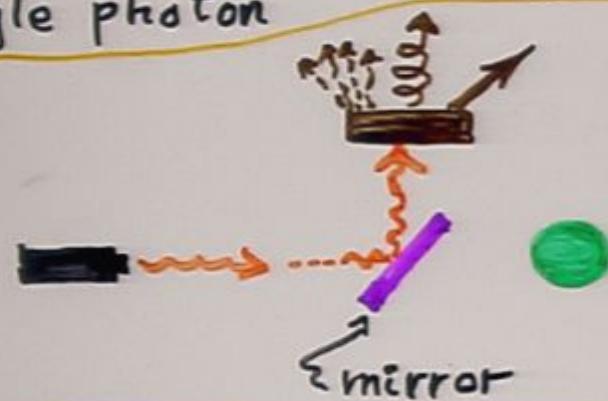


## Quantum Entanglement

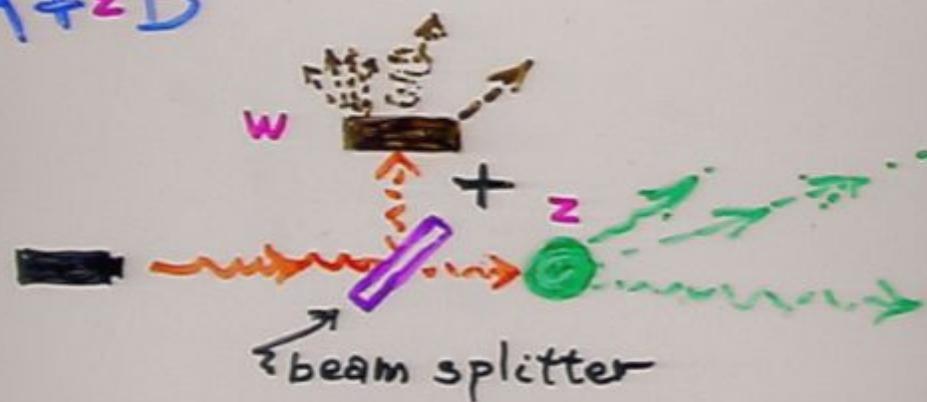
A



B

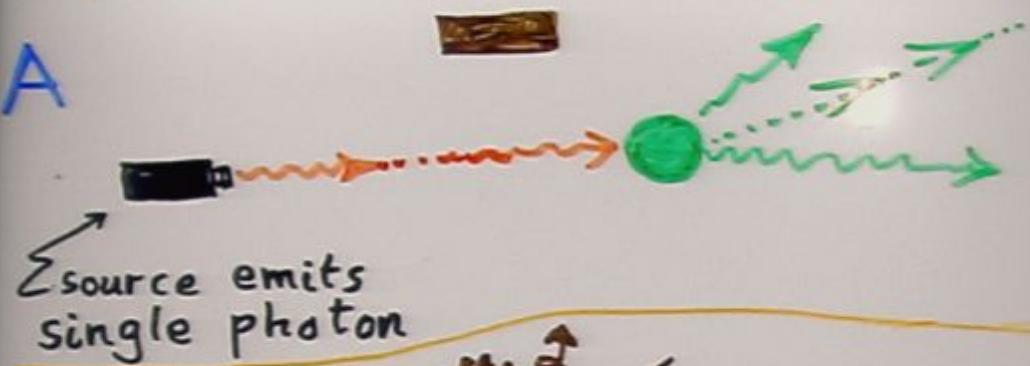


$wA + zB$

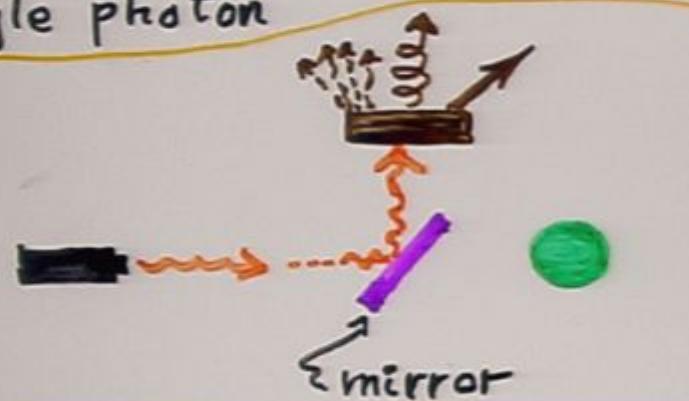


## Quantum Laser

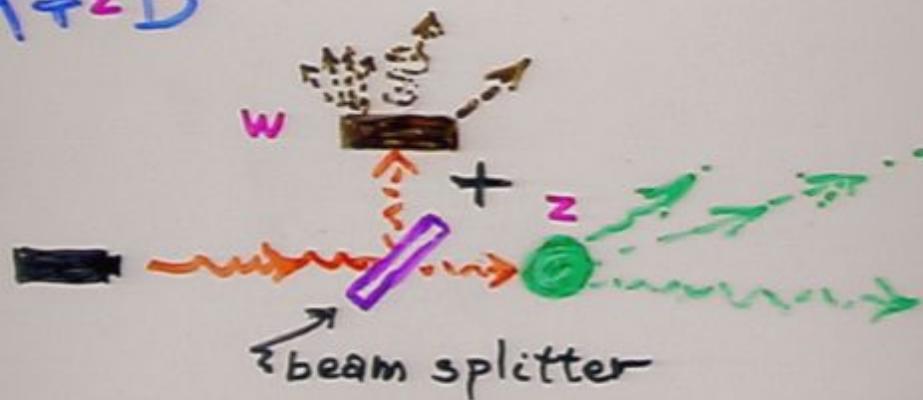
A



B

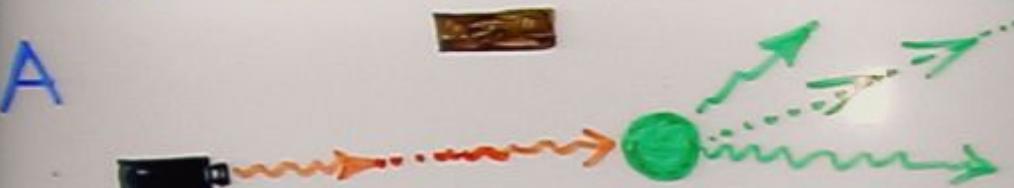


$wA + zB$

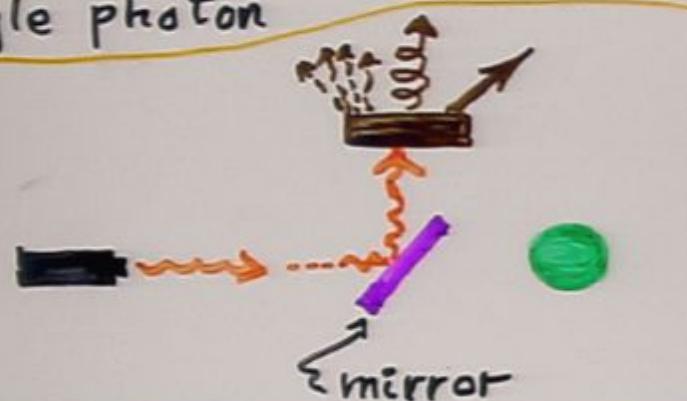


## Quantum [Emissions]

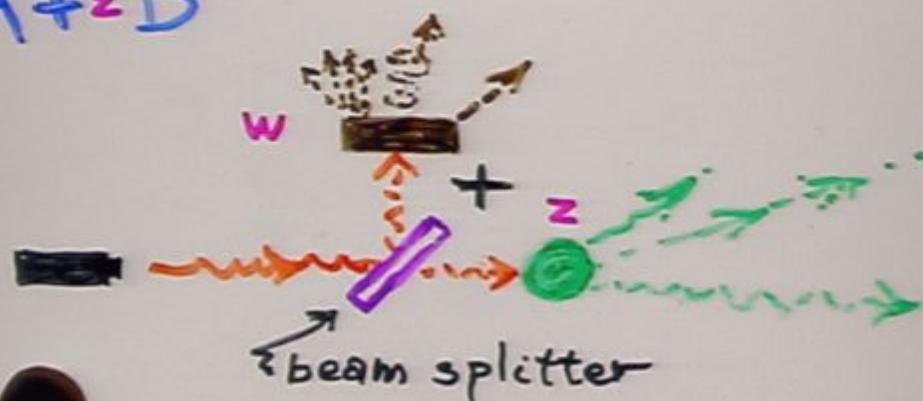
A



B

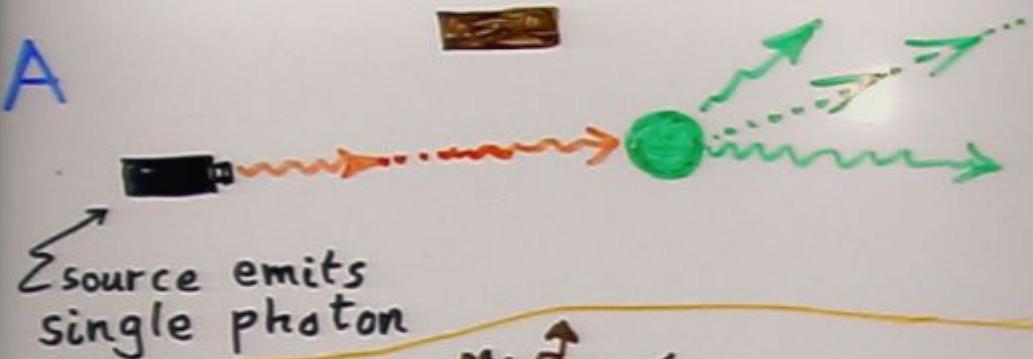


$wA + zB$

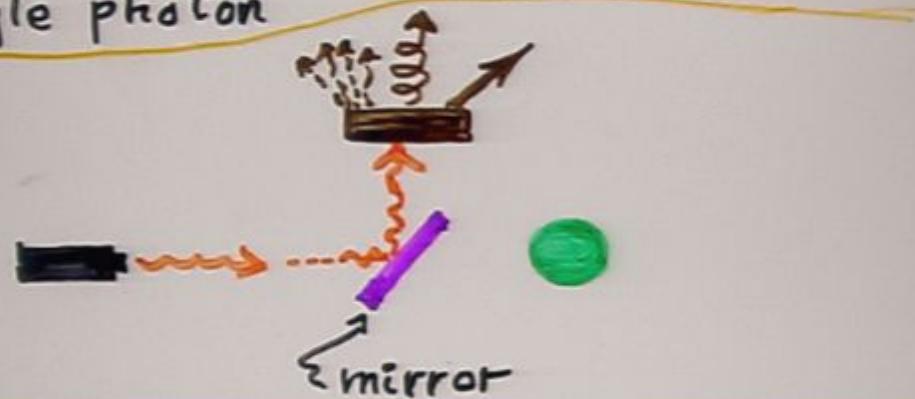


## Quantum Entanglement

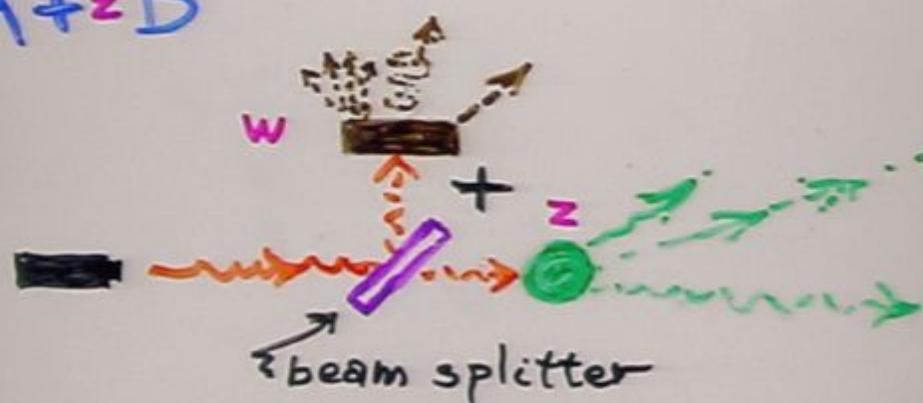
A



B

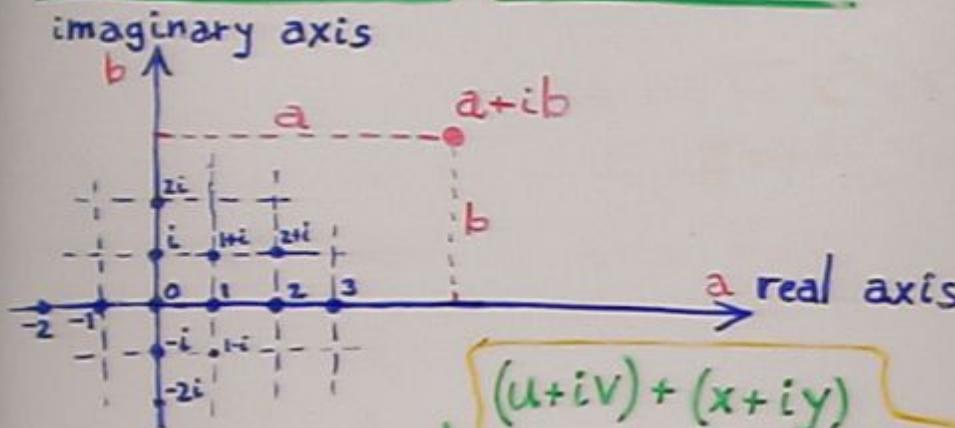


$wA + zB$

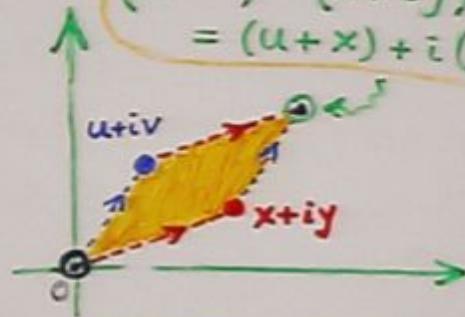


# Complex Numbers

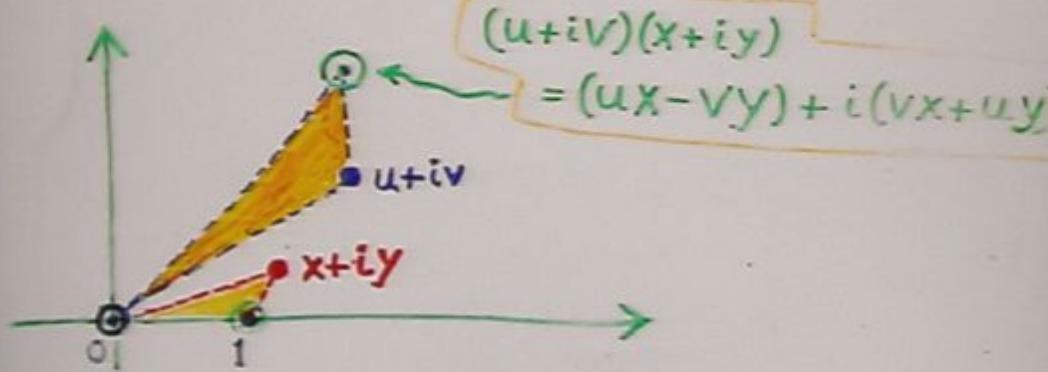
C



$$(u+iv) + (x+iy) = (u+x) + i(v+y)$$



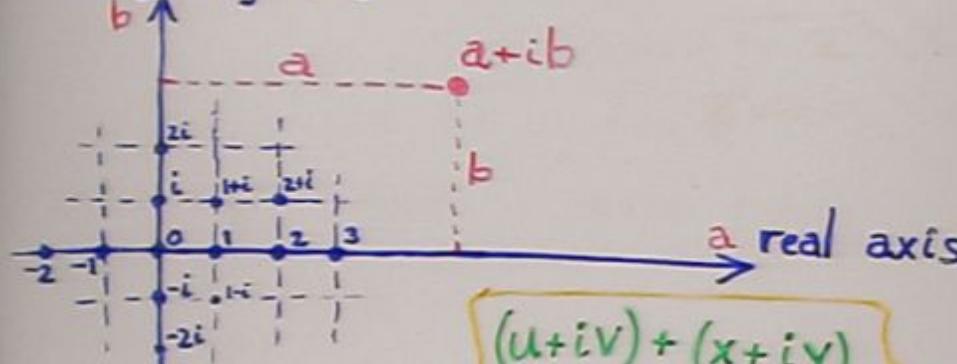
$$(u+iv)(x+iy) = (ux-vy) + i(vx+uy)$$



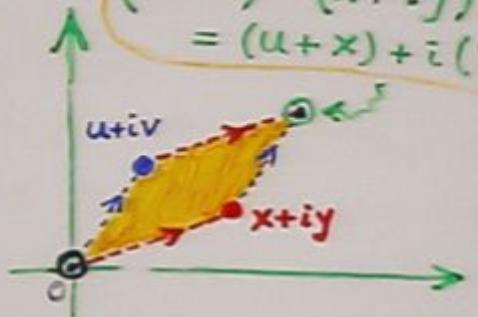
# Complex Numbers

C

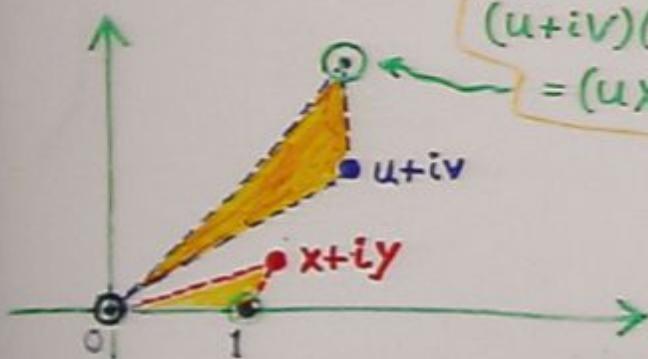
imaginary axis



$$(u+iv) + (x+iy) = (u+x) + i(v+y)$$



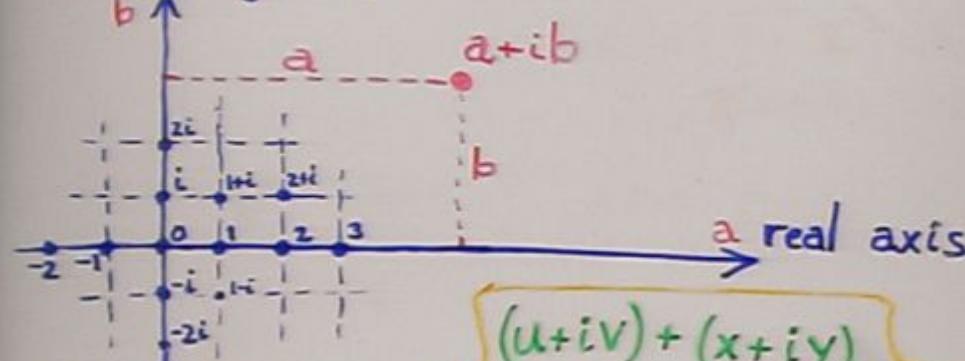
$$(u+iv)(x+iy) = (ux-vy) + i(vx+uy)$$



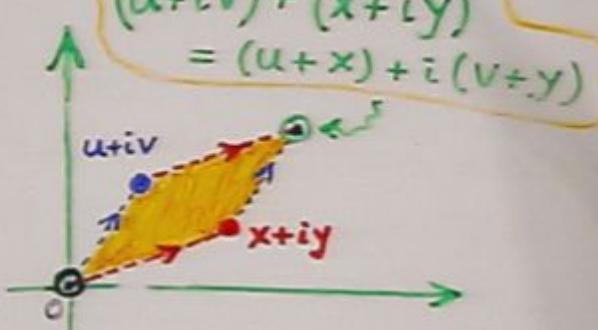
# Complex Numbers

C

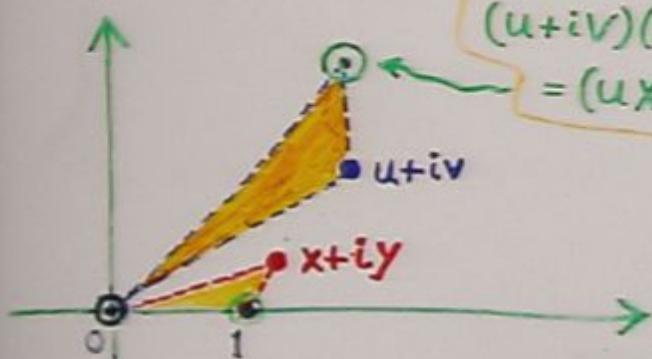
imaginary axis



$$(u+iV) + (x+iy) = (u+x) + i(V+y)$$

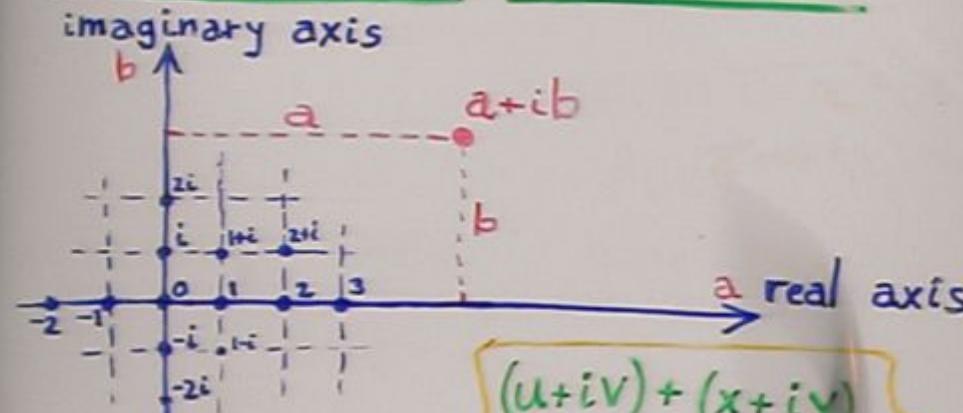


$$(u+iV)(x+iy) = (ux-Vy) + i(Vx+uy)$$

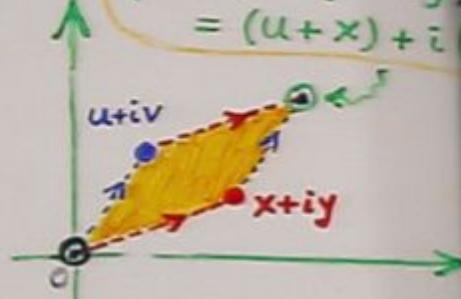


# Complex Numbers

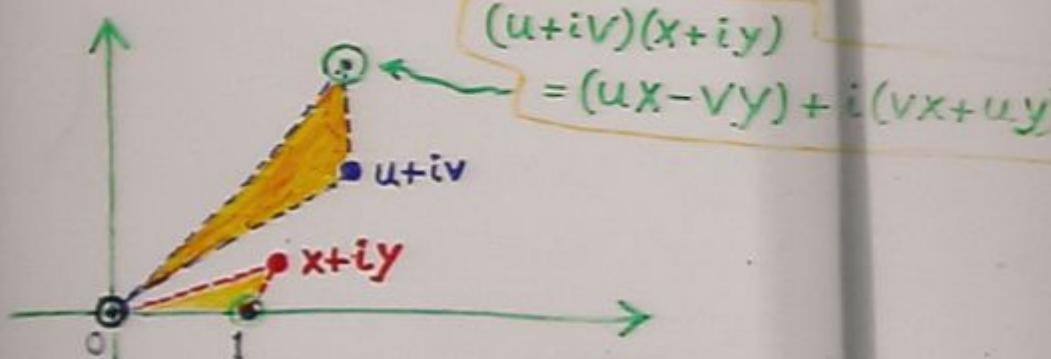
C



$$(u+iV) + (x+iy) = (u+x) + i(V+y)$$

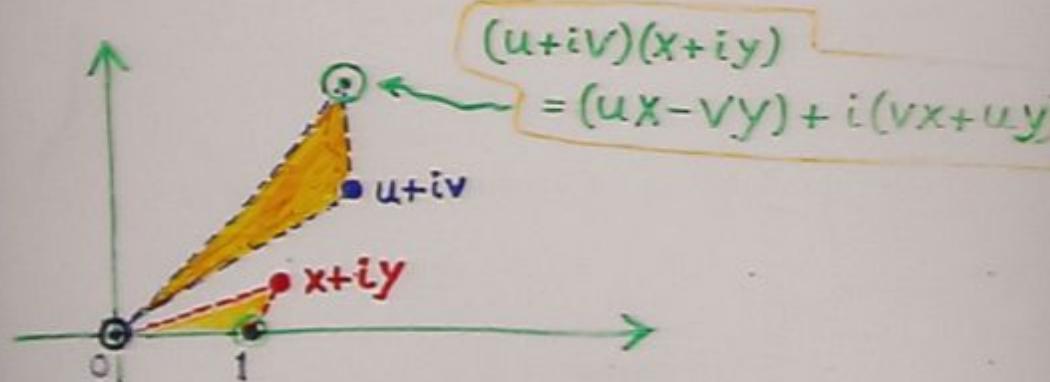
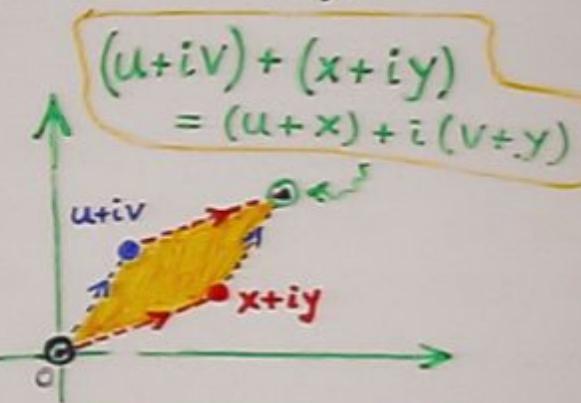
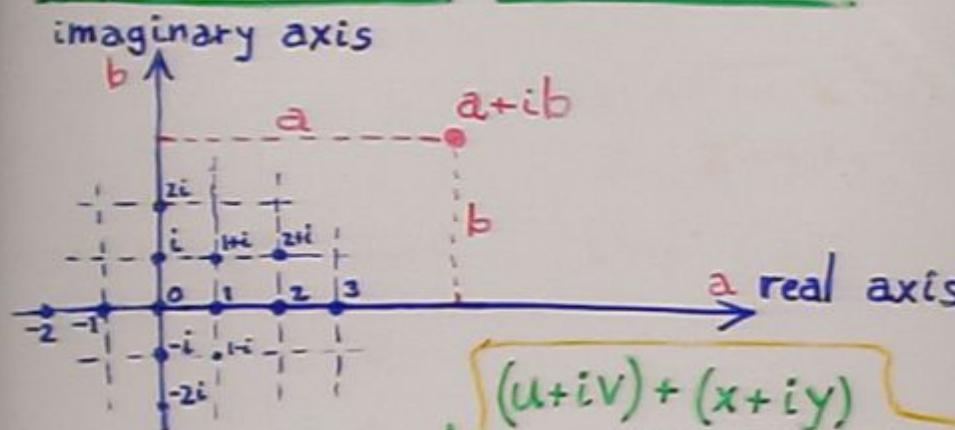


$$(u+iV)(x+iy) = (ux-Vy) + i(Vx+uy)$$



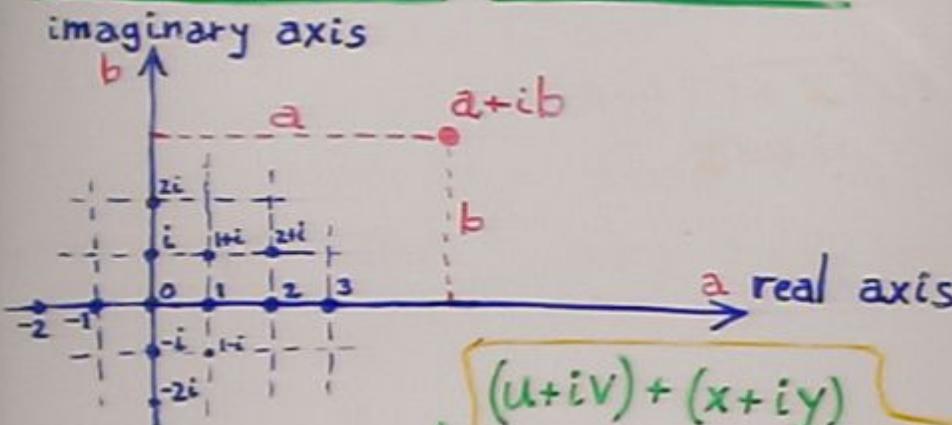
# Complex Numbers

C

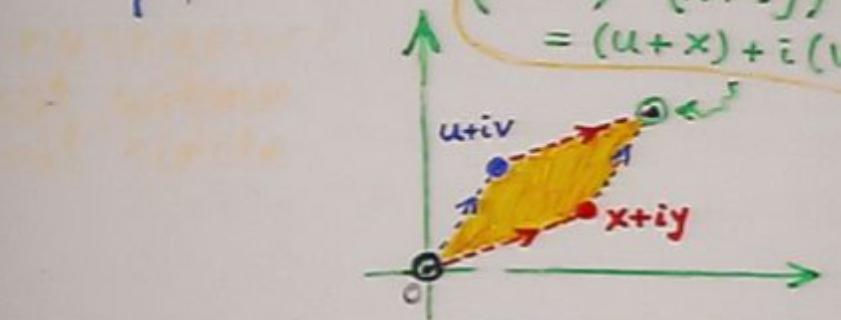


# Complex Numbers

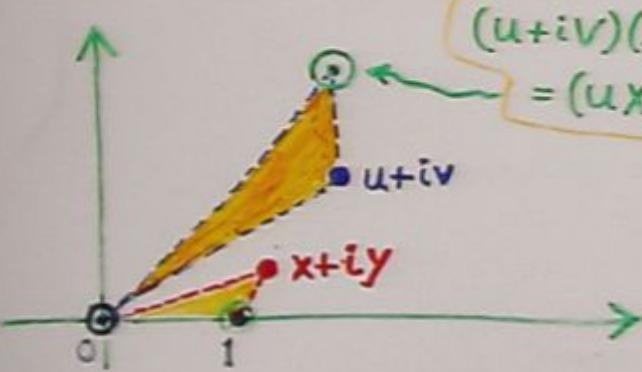
C



$$(u+iV) + (x+iy) = (u+x) + i(V+y)$$

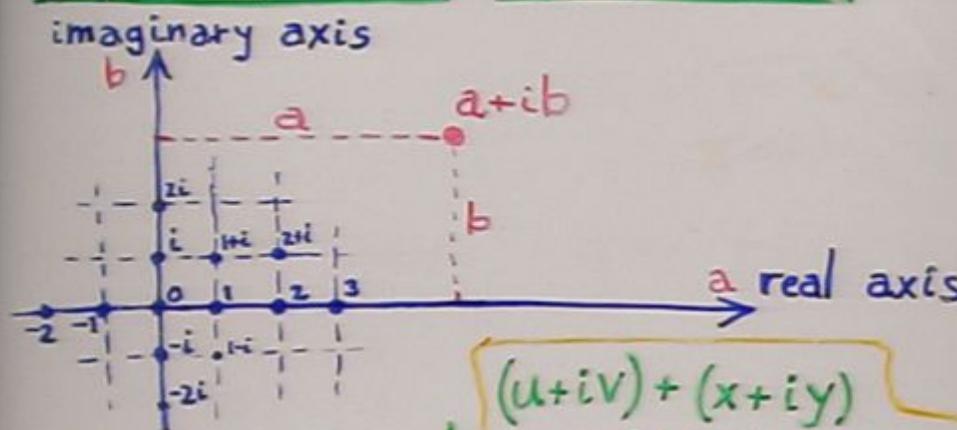


$$(u+iV)(x+iy) = (ux-Vy) + i(Vx+uy)$$

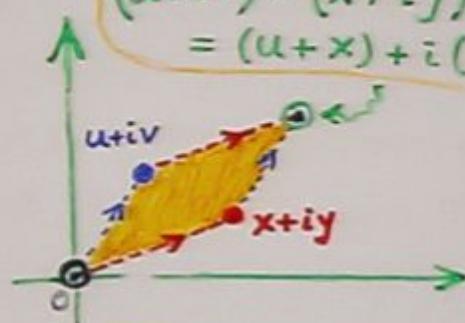


# Complex Numbers

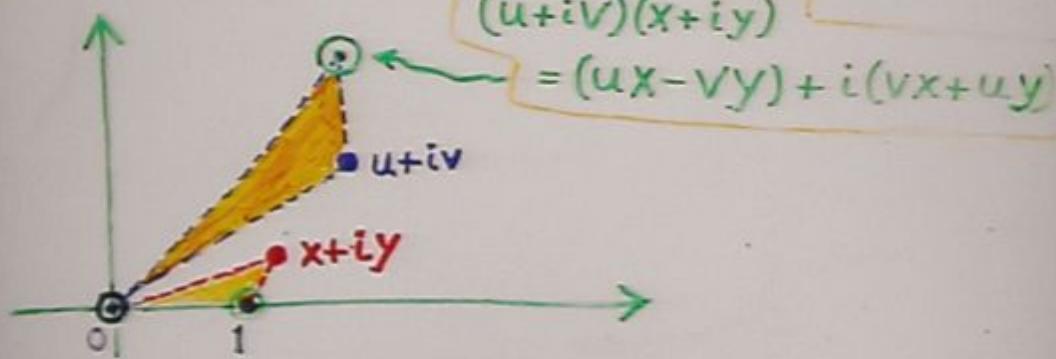
C



$$(u+iv) + (x+iy) = (u+x) + i(v+y)$$

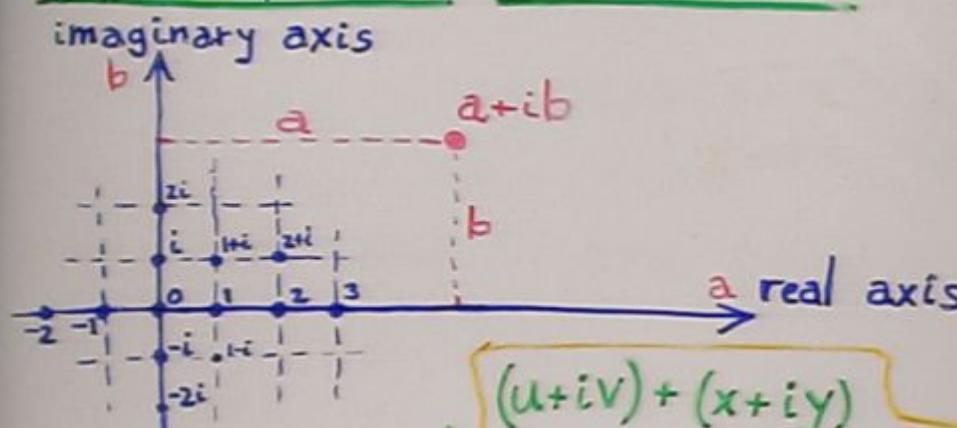


$$(u+iv)(x+iy) = (ux-vy) + i(vx+uy)$$

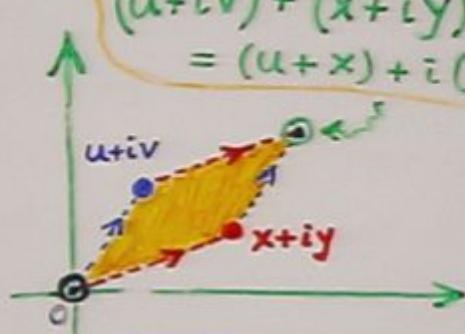


# Complex Numbers

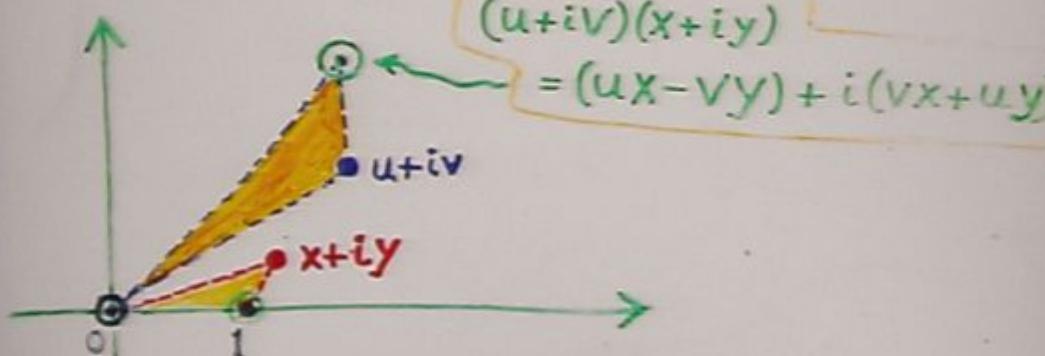
C



$$(u+iV) + (x+iy) = (u+x) + i(V+y)$$

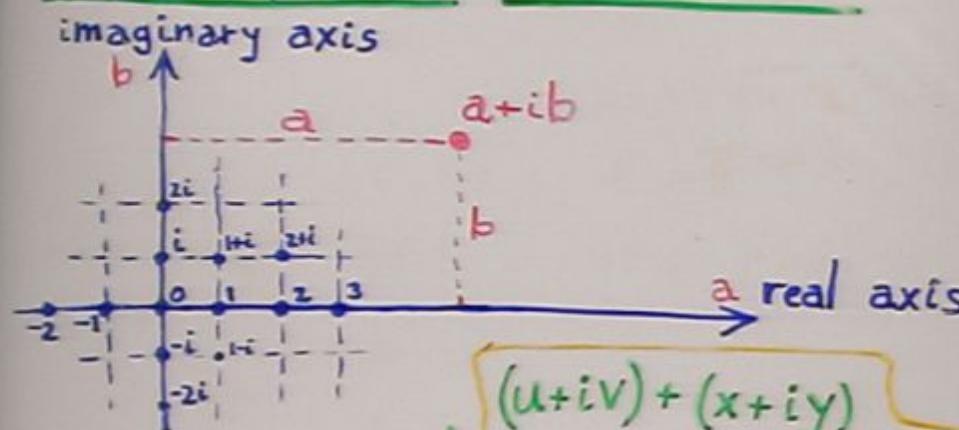


$$(u+iV)(x+iy) = (ux-Vy) + i(Vx+uy)$$

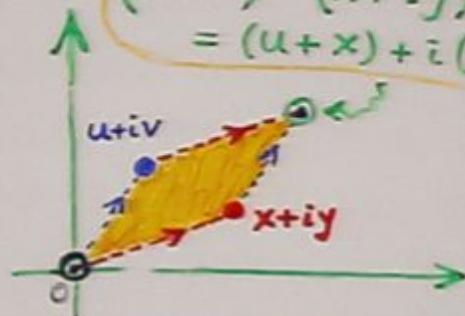


# Complex Numbers

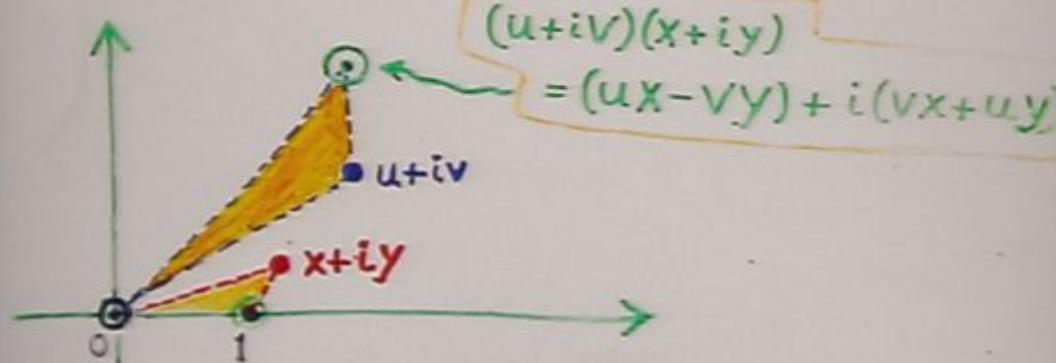
C



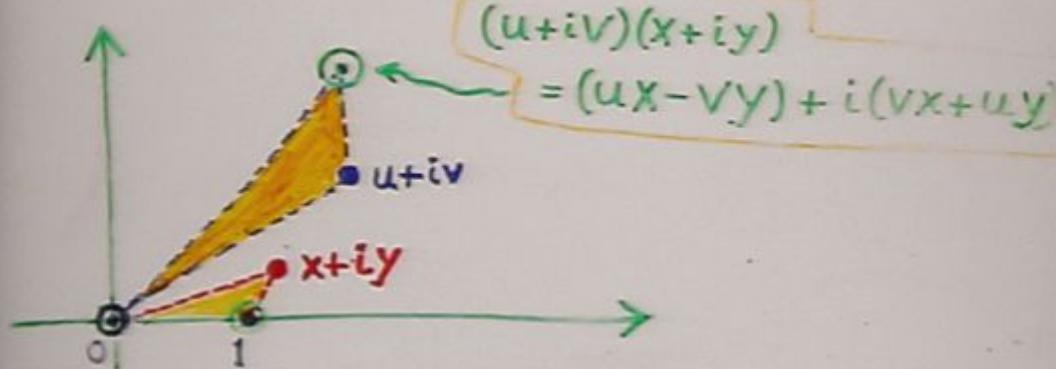
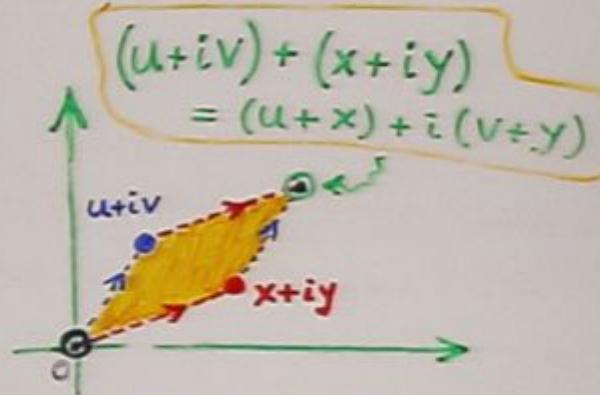
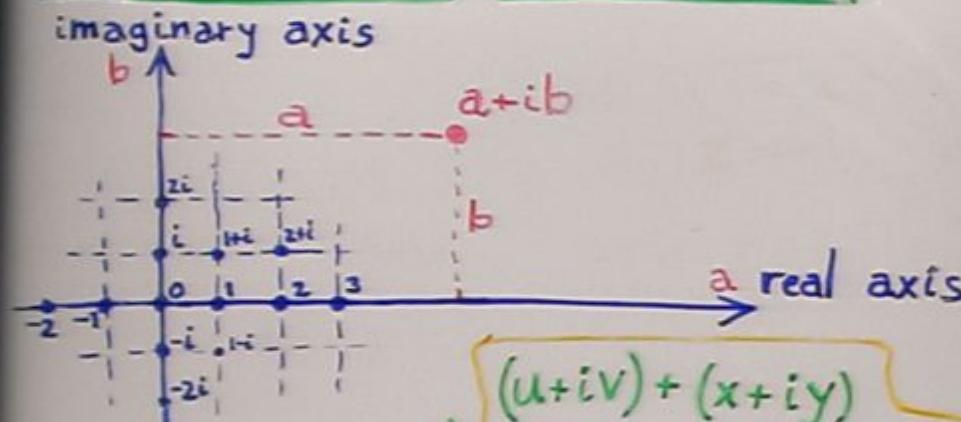
$$(u+iV) + (x+iy) = (u+x) + i(V+y)$$



$$(u+iV)(x+iy) = (ux-Vy) + i(Vx+uy)$$



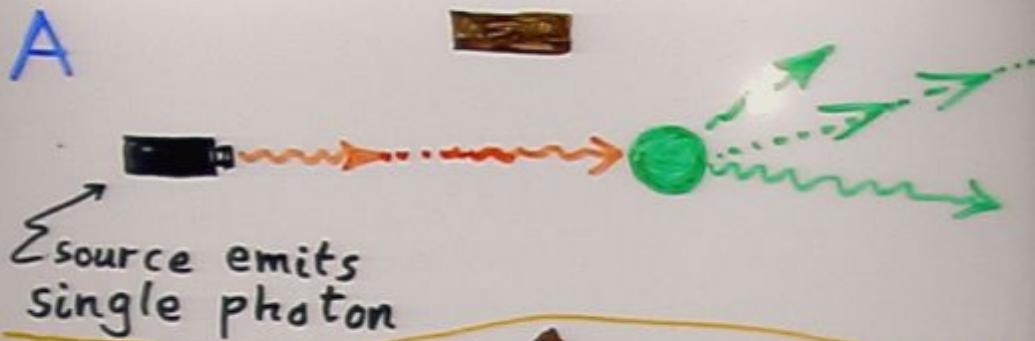
# Complex Numbers



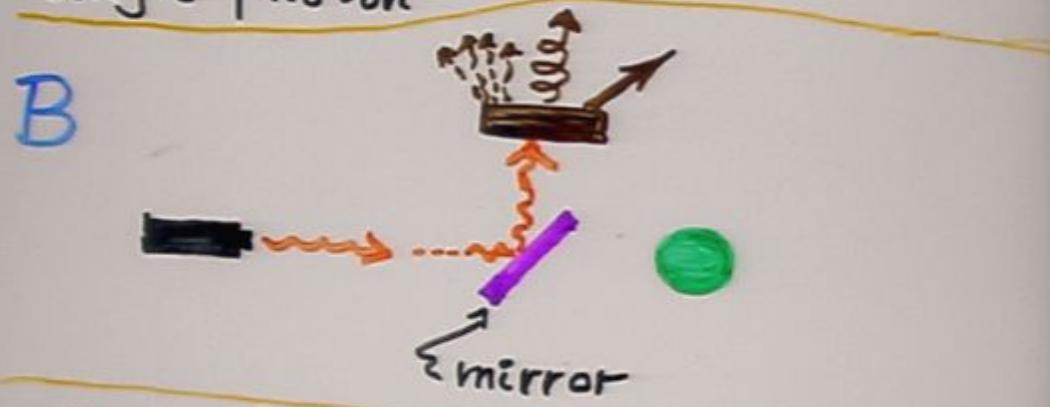


## Quantum Linearity

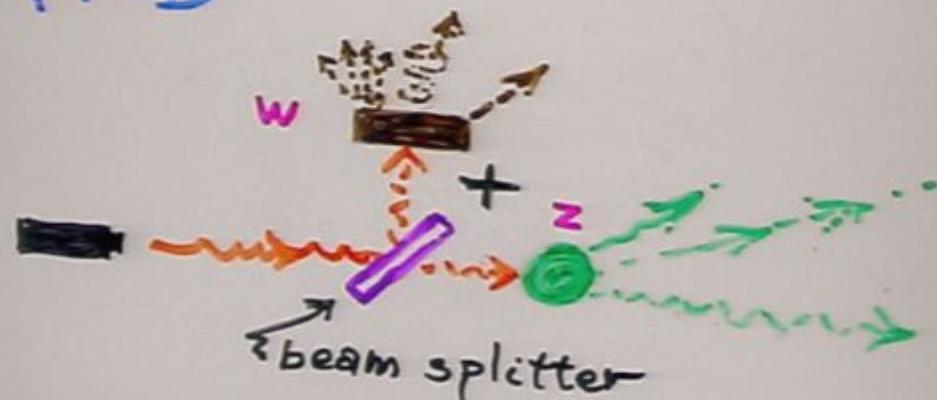
A



B



wA + zB

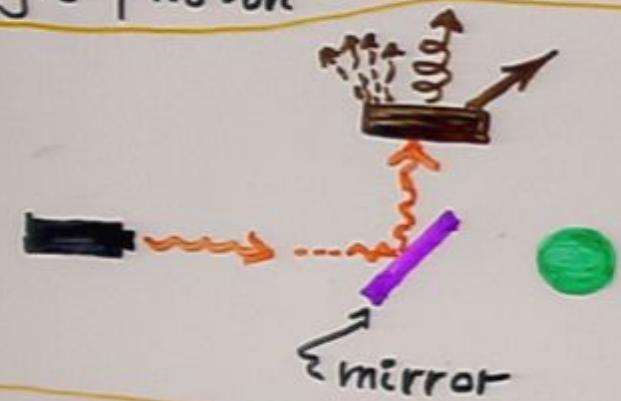


## Quantum Linearity

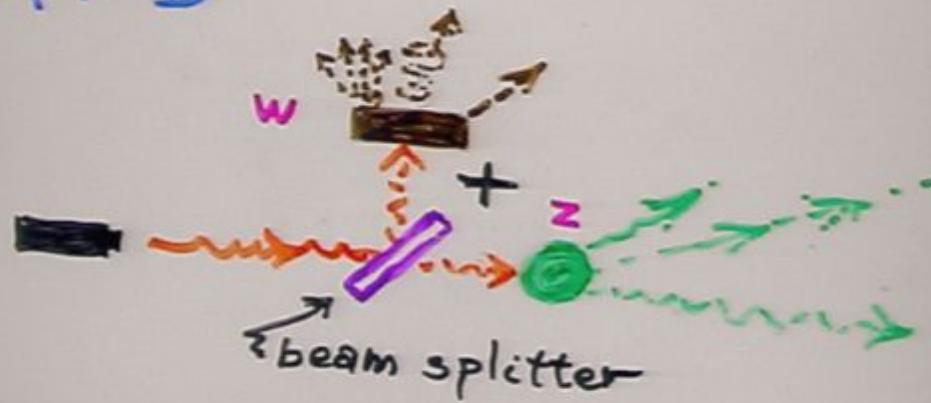
A



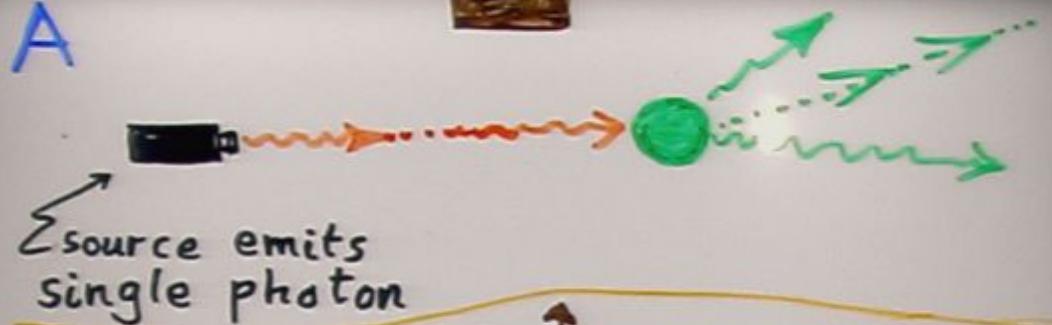
B



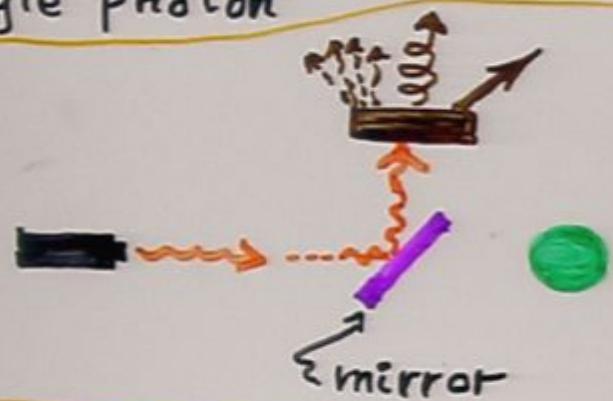
wA + zB



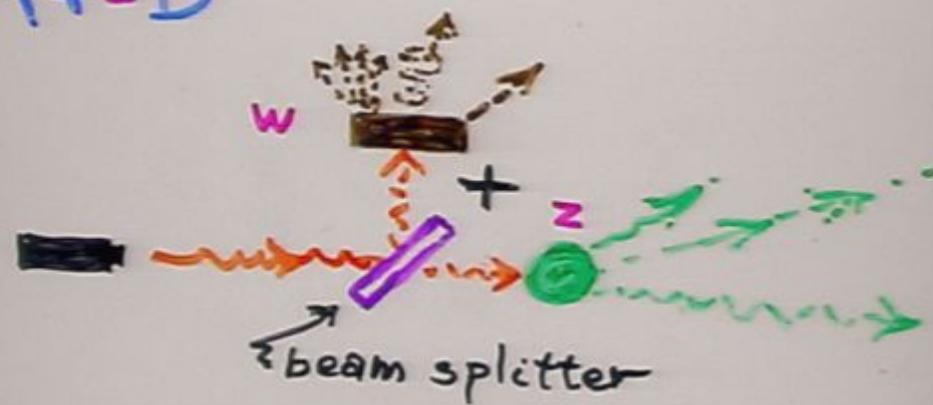
A



B



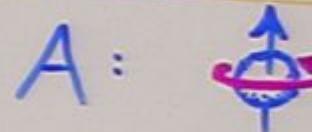
wA + zB



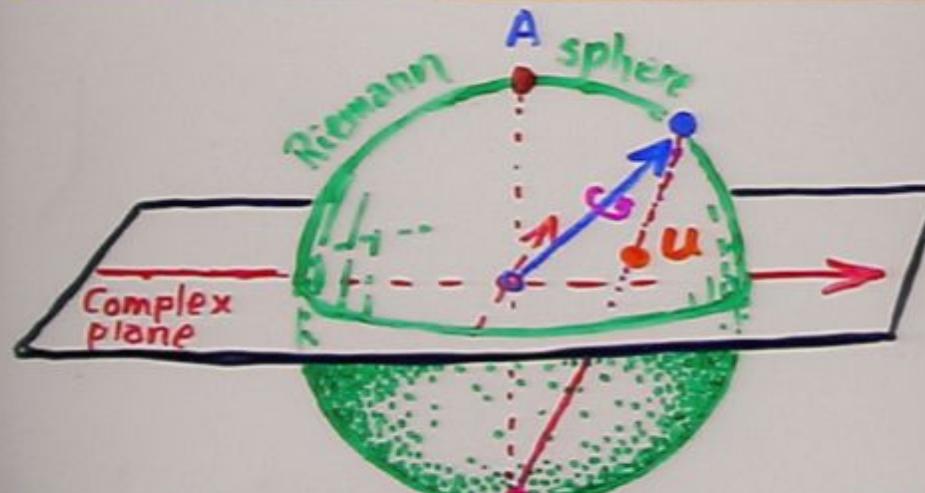


Quantum-mechanical  
spin [— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$   
e.g. electron, proton, neutron,  
quark, ...]

Basis states



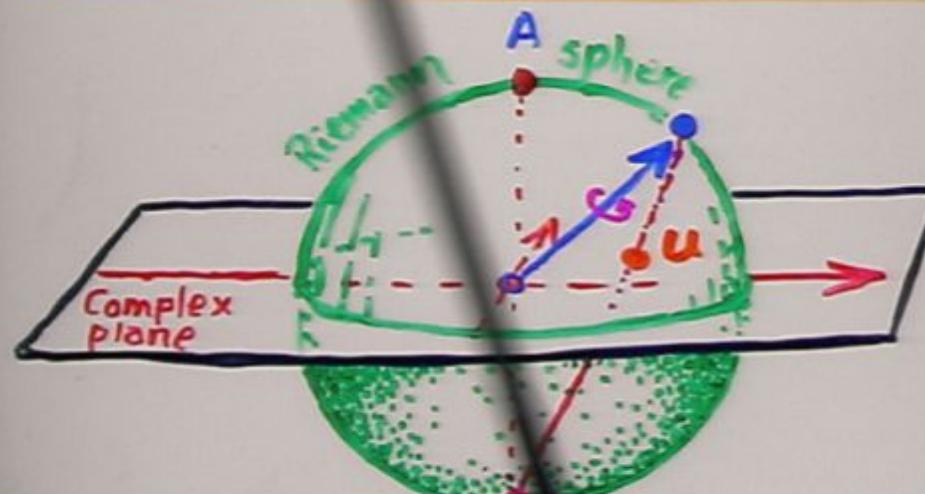
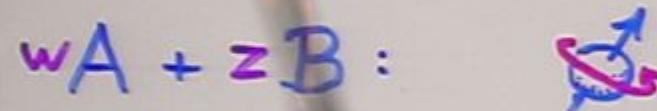
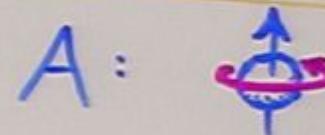
$wA + zB :$



Complex ratio:  $z/w = u$

Quantum-mechanical  
Spin [— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$   
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

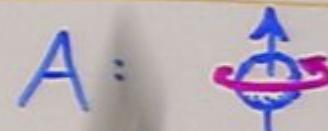
Basis states



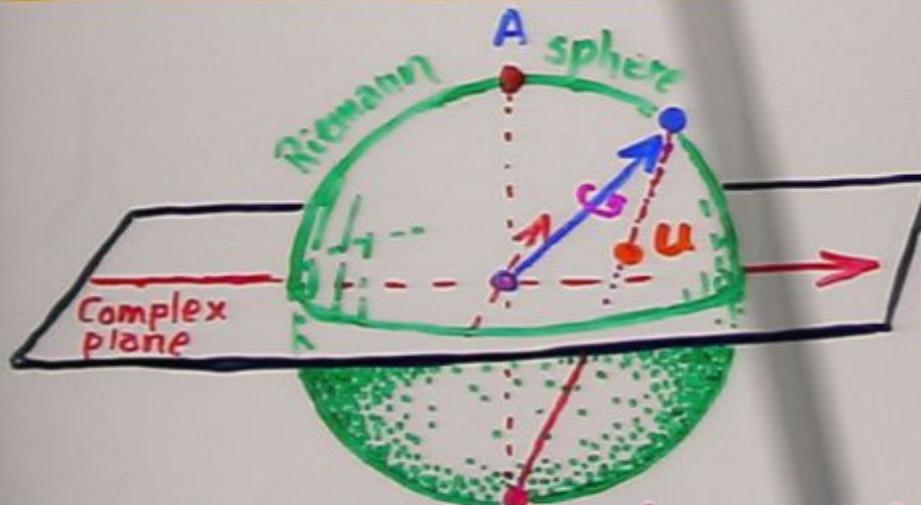
Complex ratio:  $\frac{w}{z} = u$

Quantum-mechanical  
spin [— for spin  $\pm$   
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

Basis states



$wA + zB$ :



Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

Quantum-mechanical  
spin

[— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$   
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

Basis states

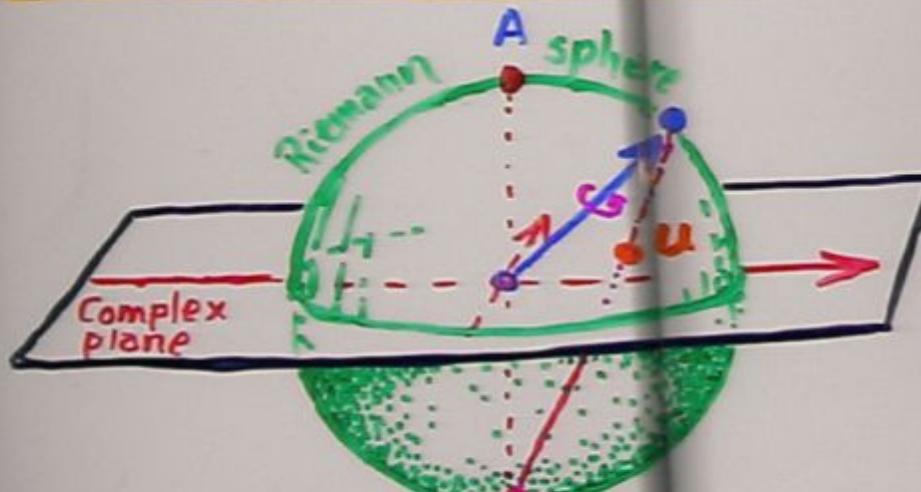
A:



B:



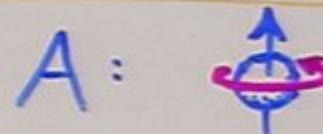
$wA + zB$ :



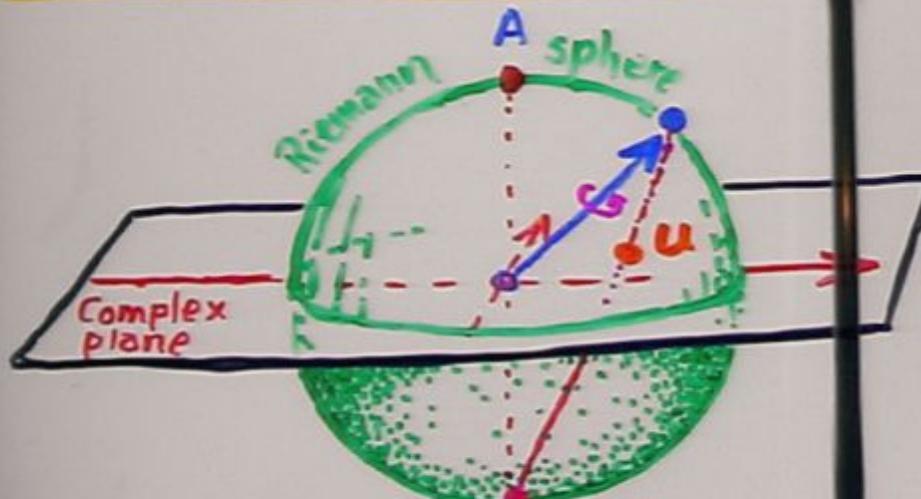
Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

Quantum-mechanical  
spin [— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$   
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

Basis states



$wA + zB :$



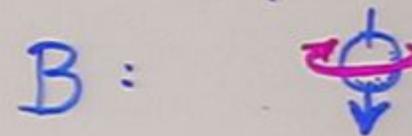
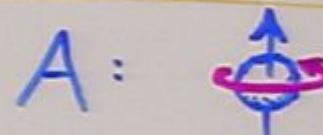
Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = \lambda$

## Quantum-mechanical

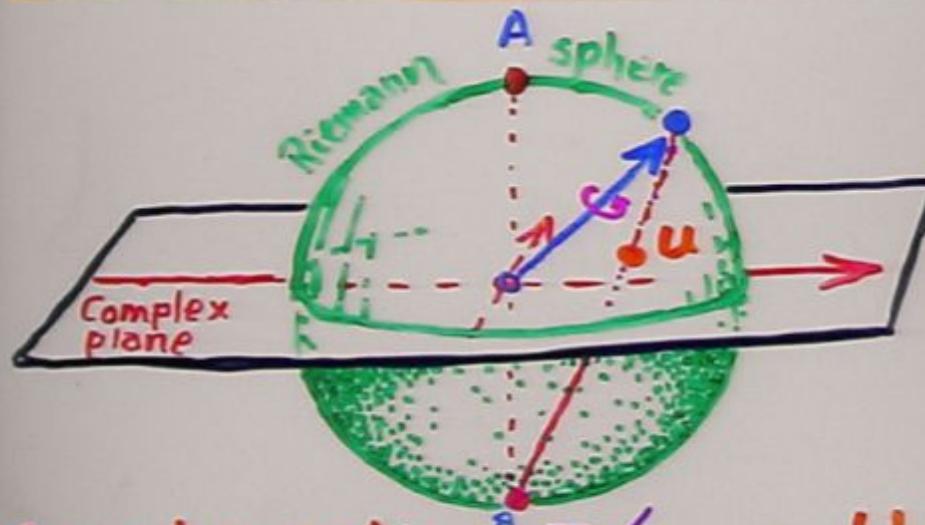
### Spin

[— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$   
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

Basis states



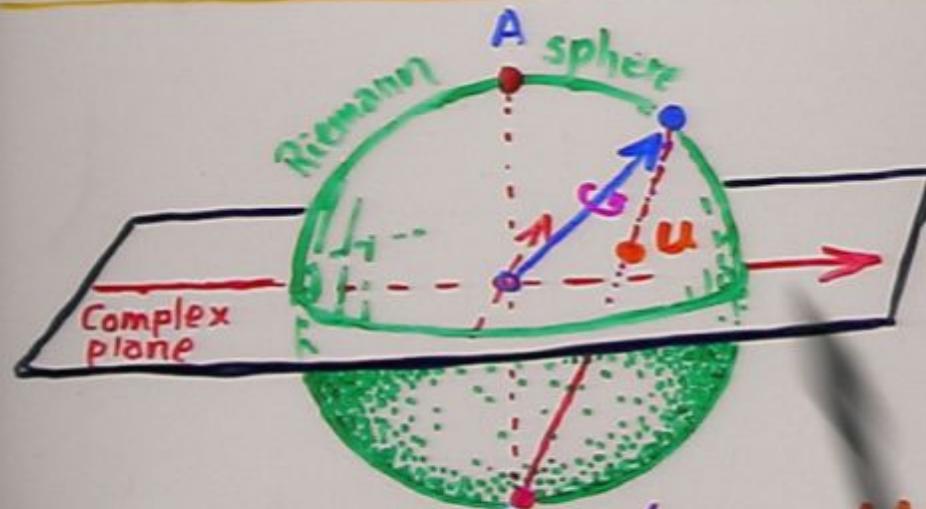
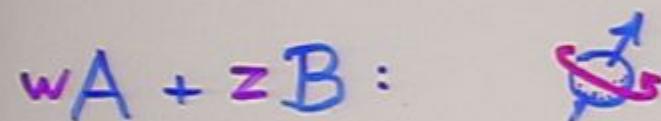
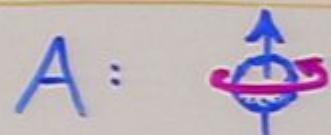
$wA + zB :$



Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

Quantum-mechanical  
spin [— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$   
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

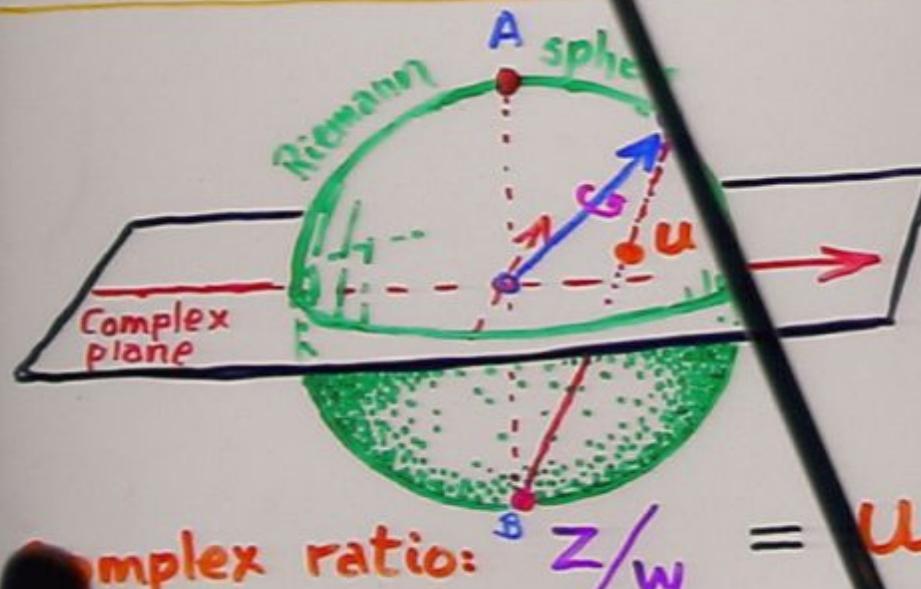
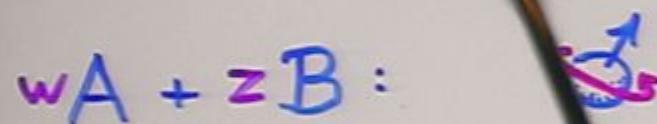
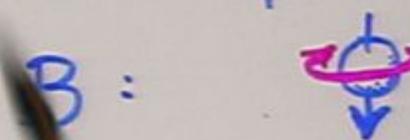
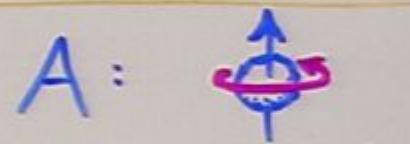
Basis states



Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

Quantum-mechanical  
spin [— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$   
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

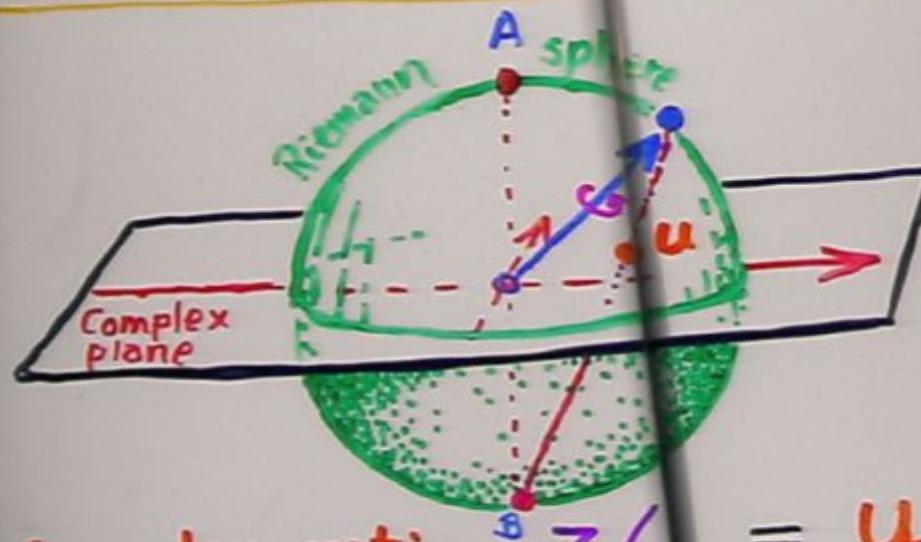
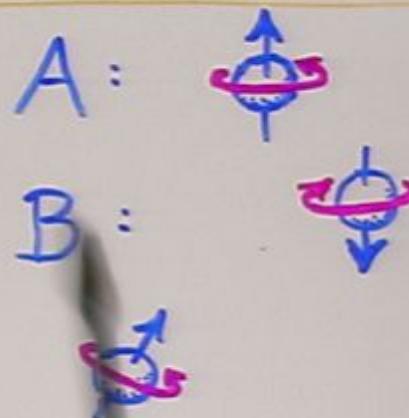
Basis states



Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

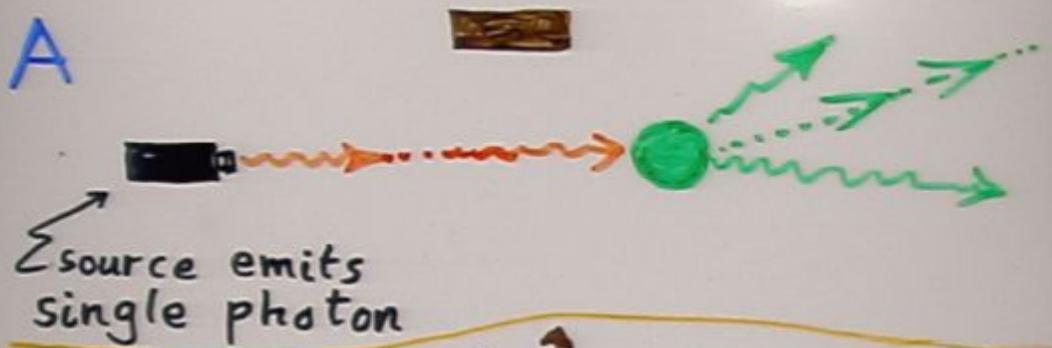
Quantum-mechanical  
spin [— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$   
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

Basis states

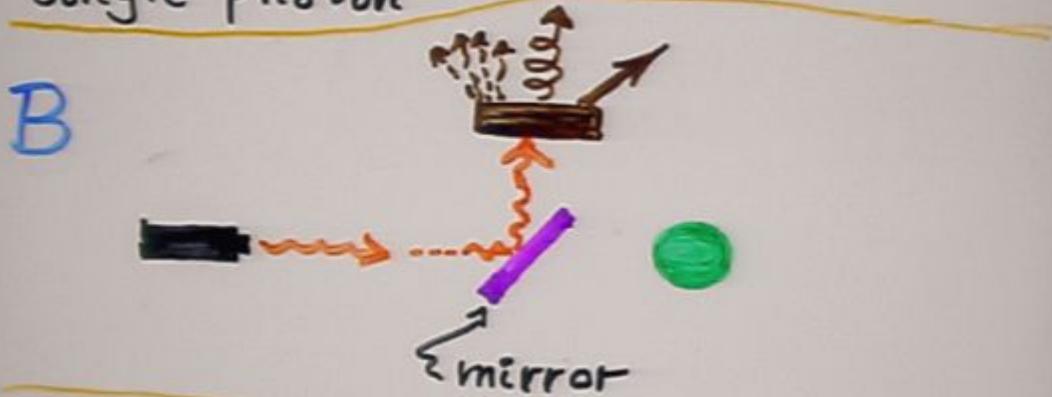


## Quantum Linearity

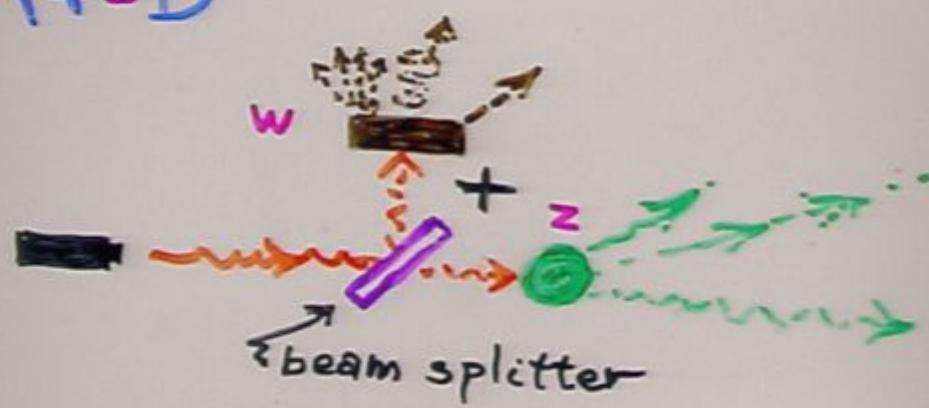
A



B

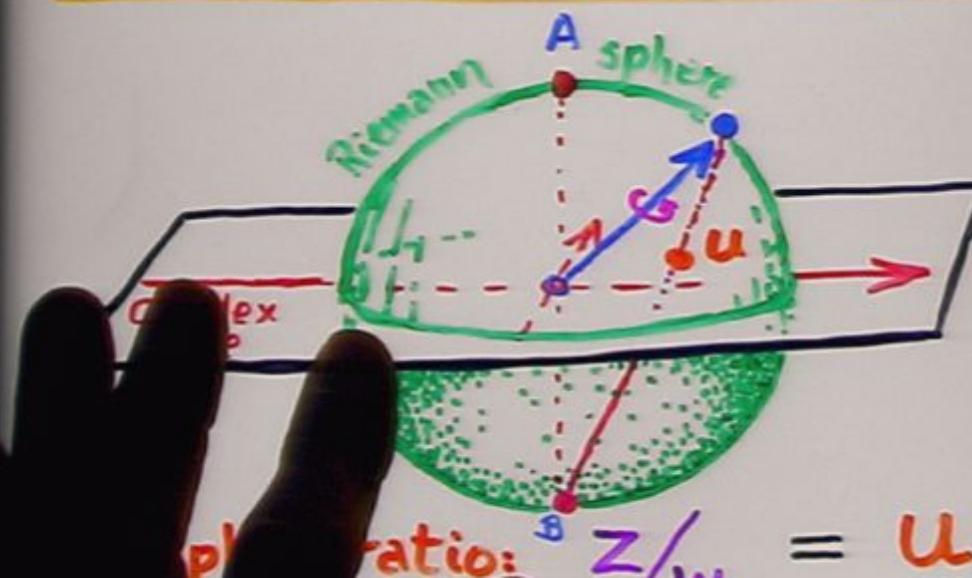
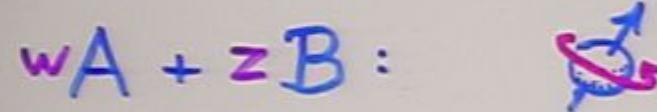
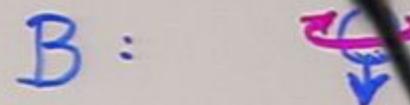
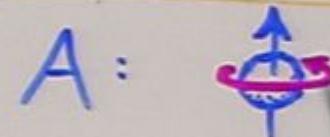


wA + zB



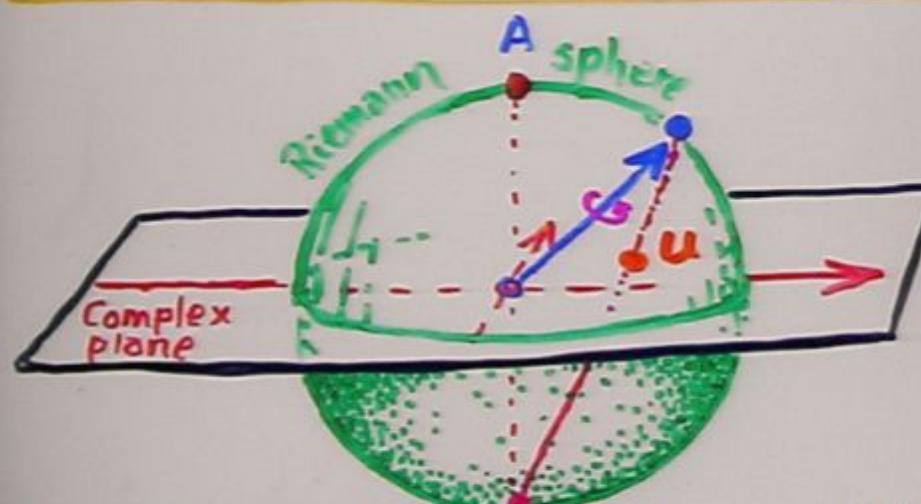
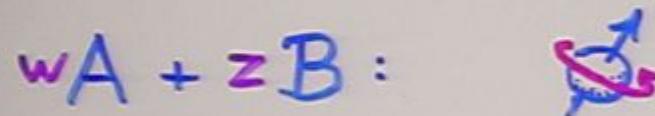
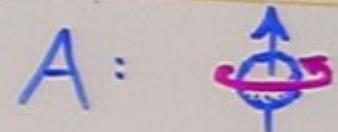
Quantum-mechanical  
spin [— for spin —  
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

Basis states



Quantum-mechanical  
spin [— for spin =  
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

Basis states



Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

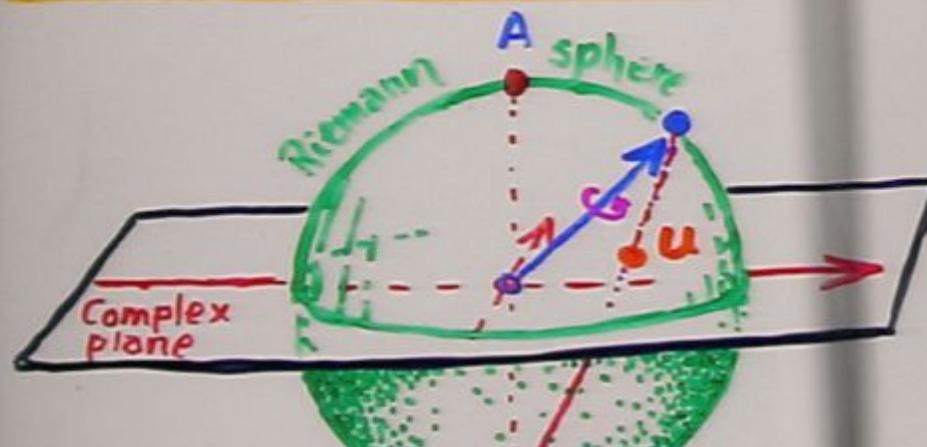
Quantum-mechanical  
spin [— for spin   
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

Basis states

A : 

B : 

$wA + zB :$  



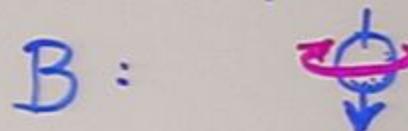
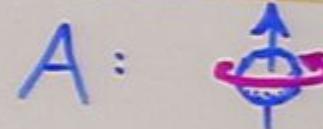
Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

## Quantum-mechanical

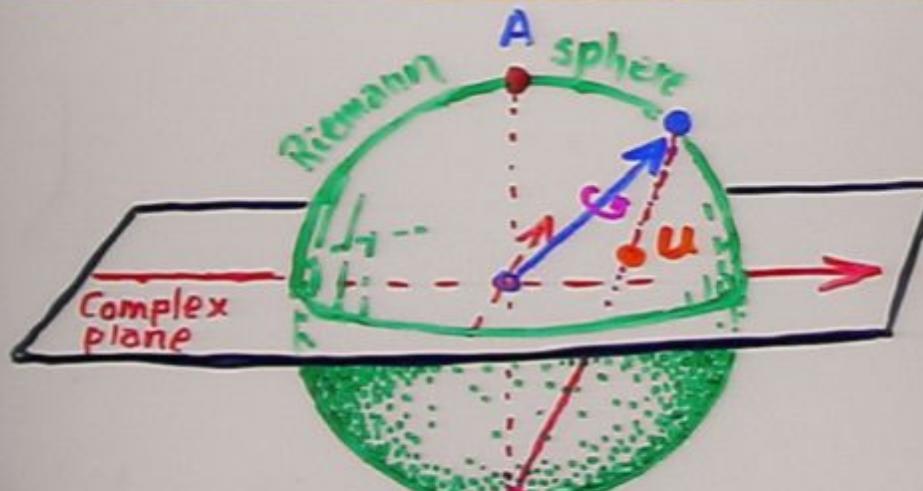
### Spin

[— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$   
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

Basis states



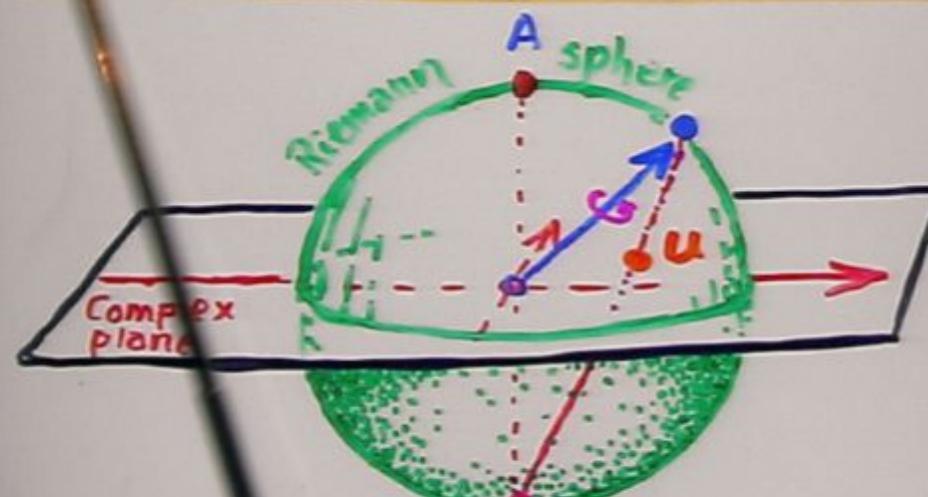
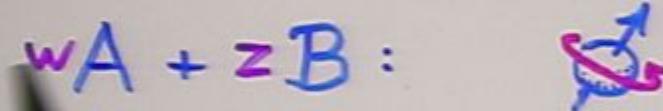
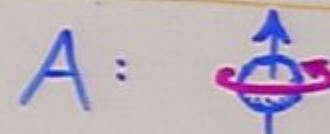
wA + zB :



Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

Quantum-mechanical  
Spin [— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$   
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

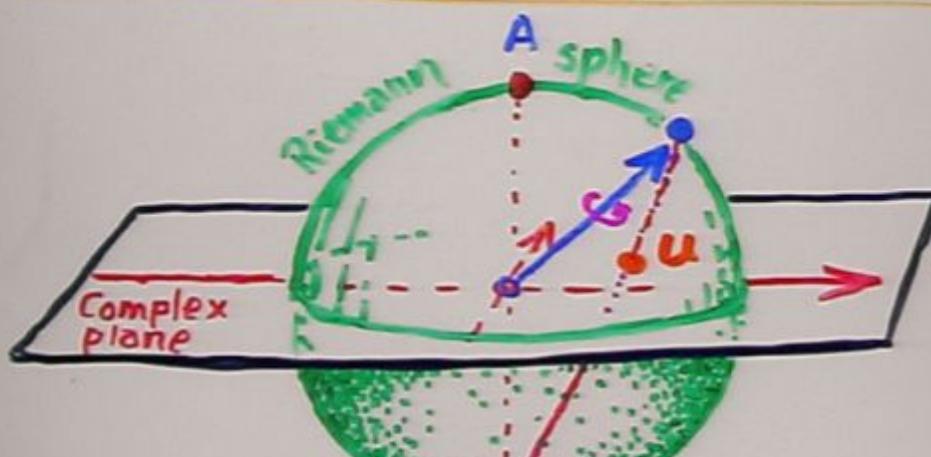
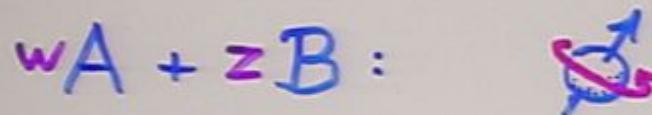
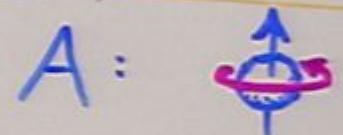
Basis states



Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

Quantum-mechanical  
spin [— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$  —  
e.g. electron, proton, neutron,  
quark, ...]

Basis states



Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

## SPIN

— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

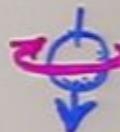
e.g. electron, proton, neutrino  
+ quark, ...

Basis states

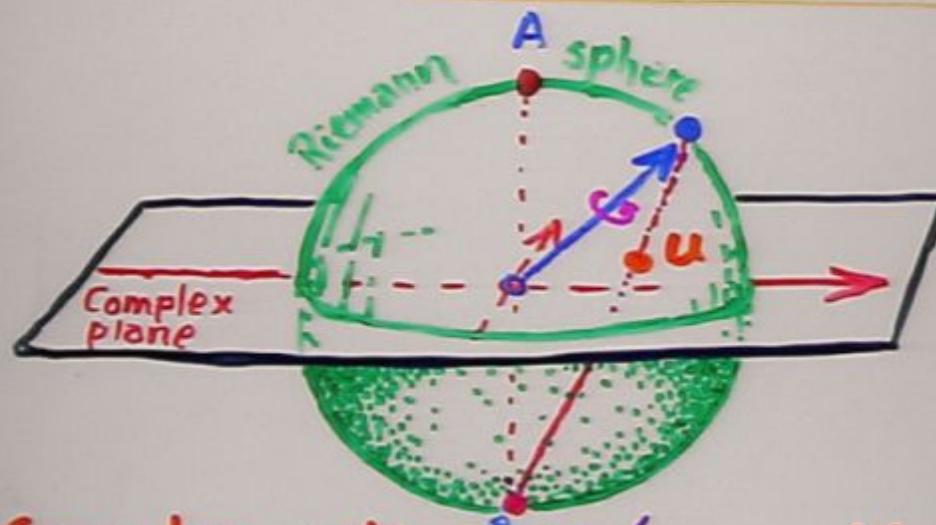
A :



B :



$wA + zB :$



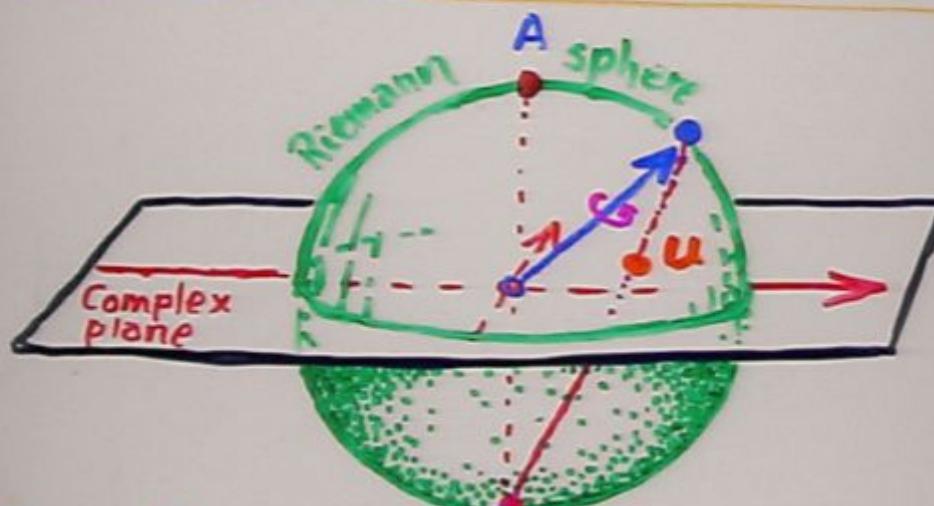
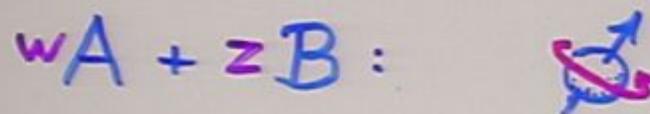
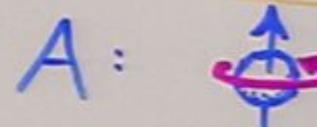
Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

spin

— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

e.g. electron, proton, neutrino, quark, ...

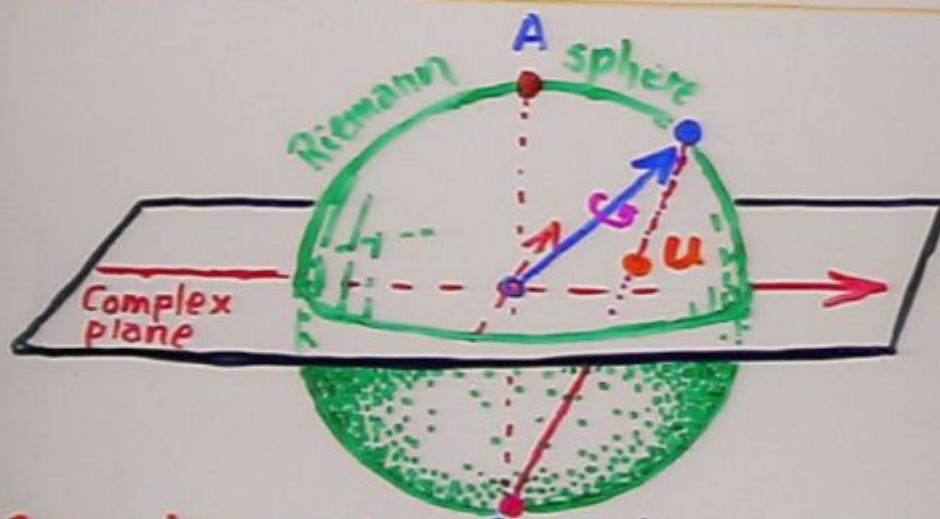
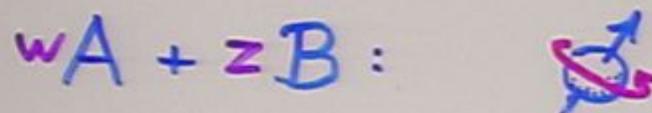
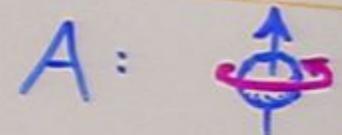
Basis states



Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

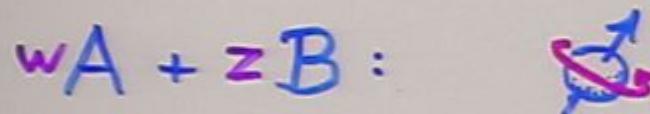
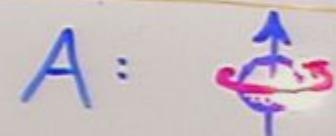
Spin [— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$   
e.g. electron, proton, neutrino,  
quark, ...]

Basis states

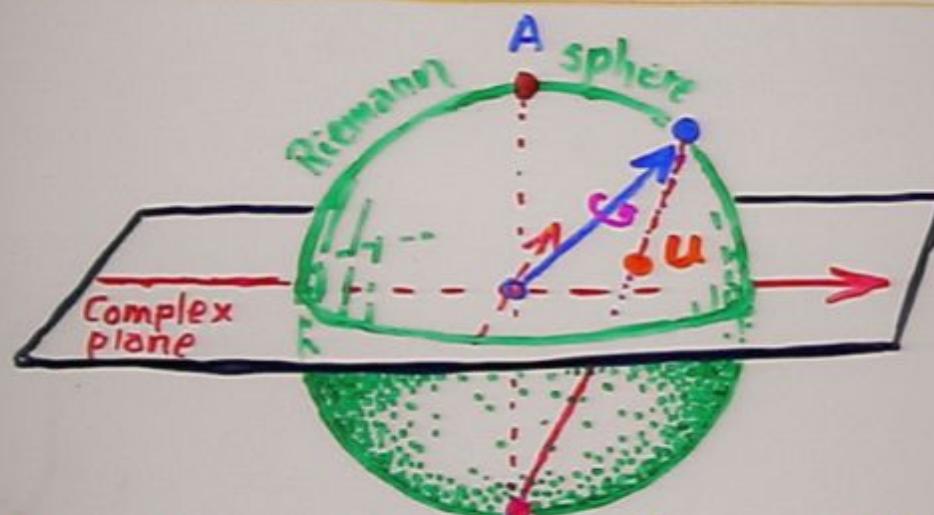


Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

L  
Basis states

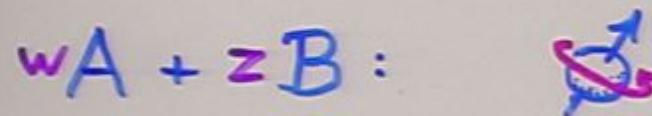
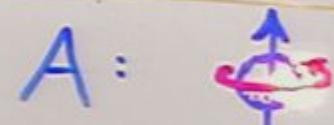


quark, ...

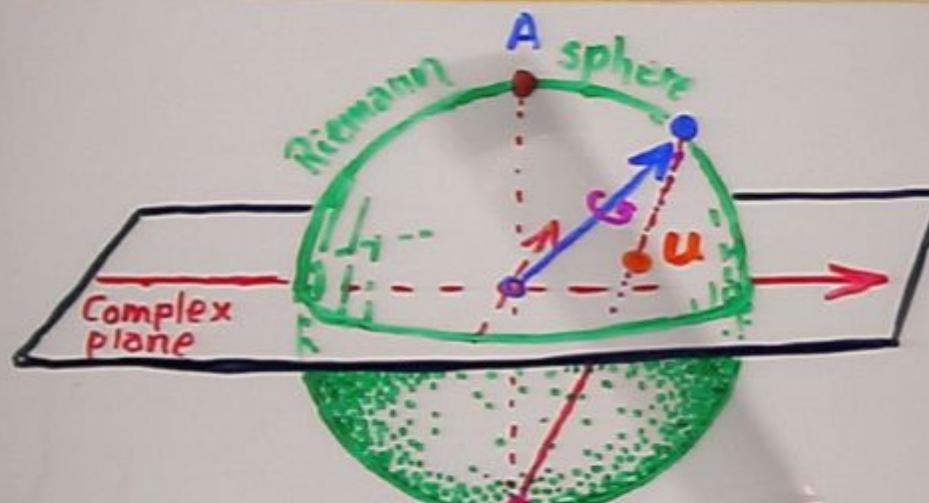


Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

Basis states

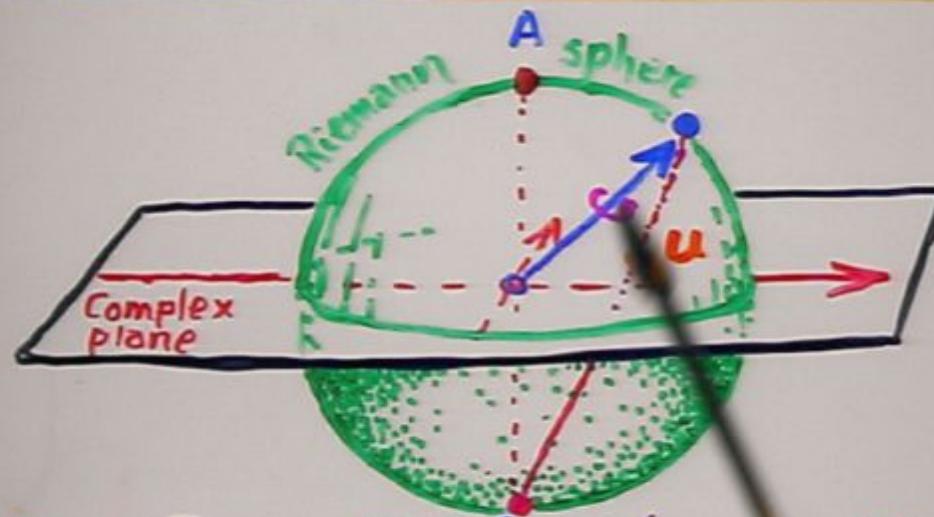
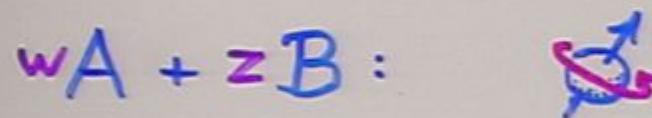
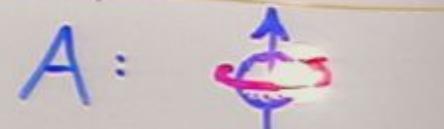


quark, ...



Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

Basis states



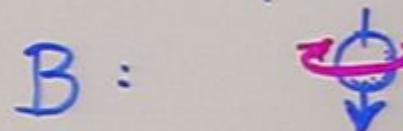
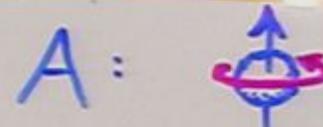
Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

SPIN

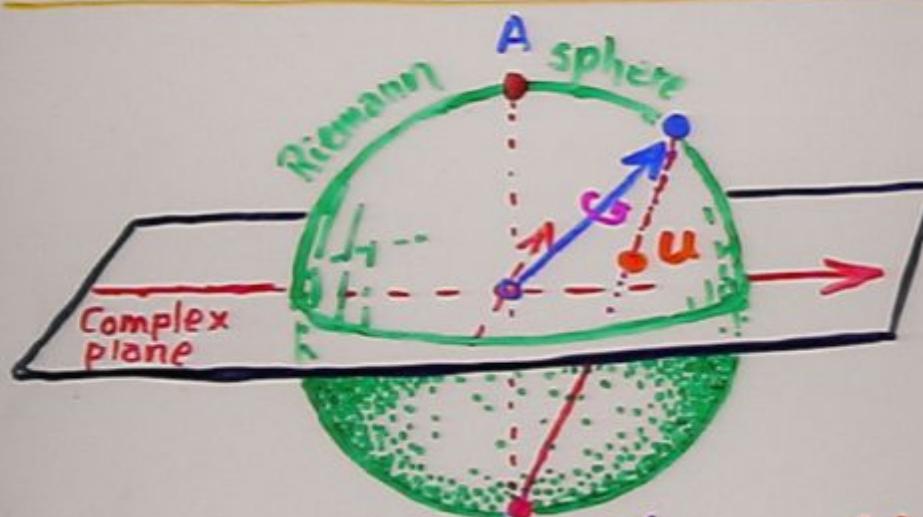
— for SPIN = 1/2

e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...

Basis states



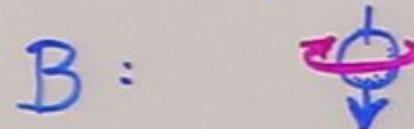
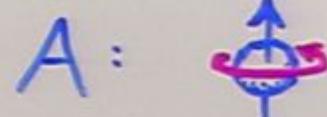
wA + zB :



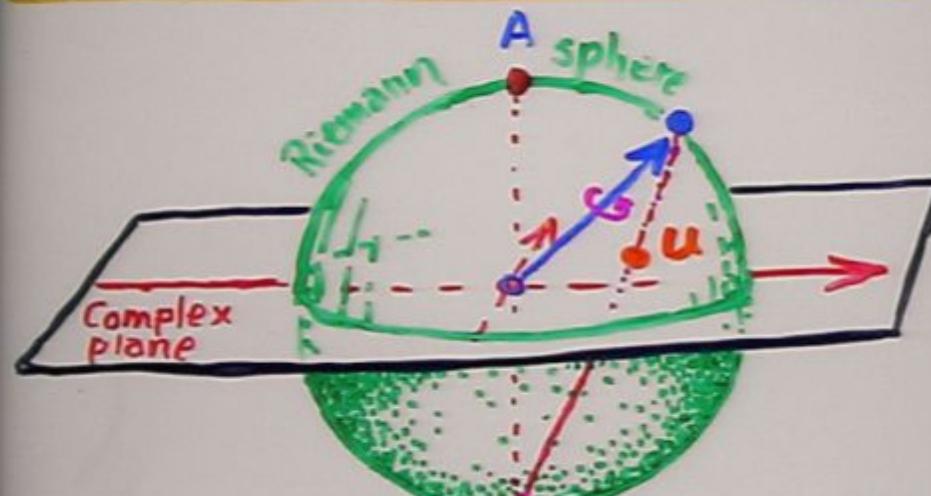
Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...

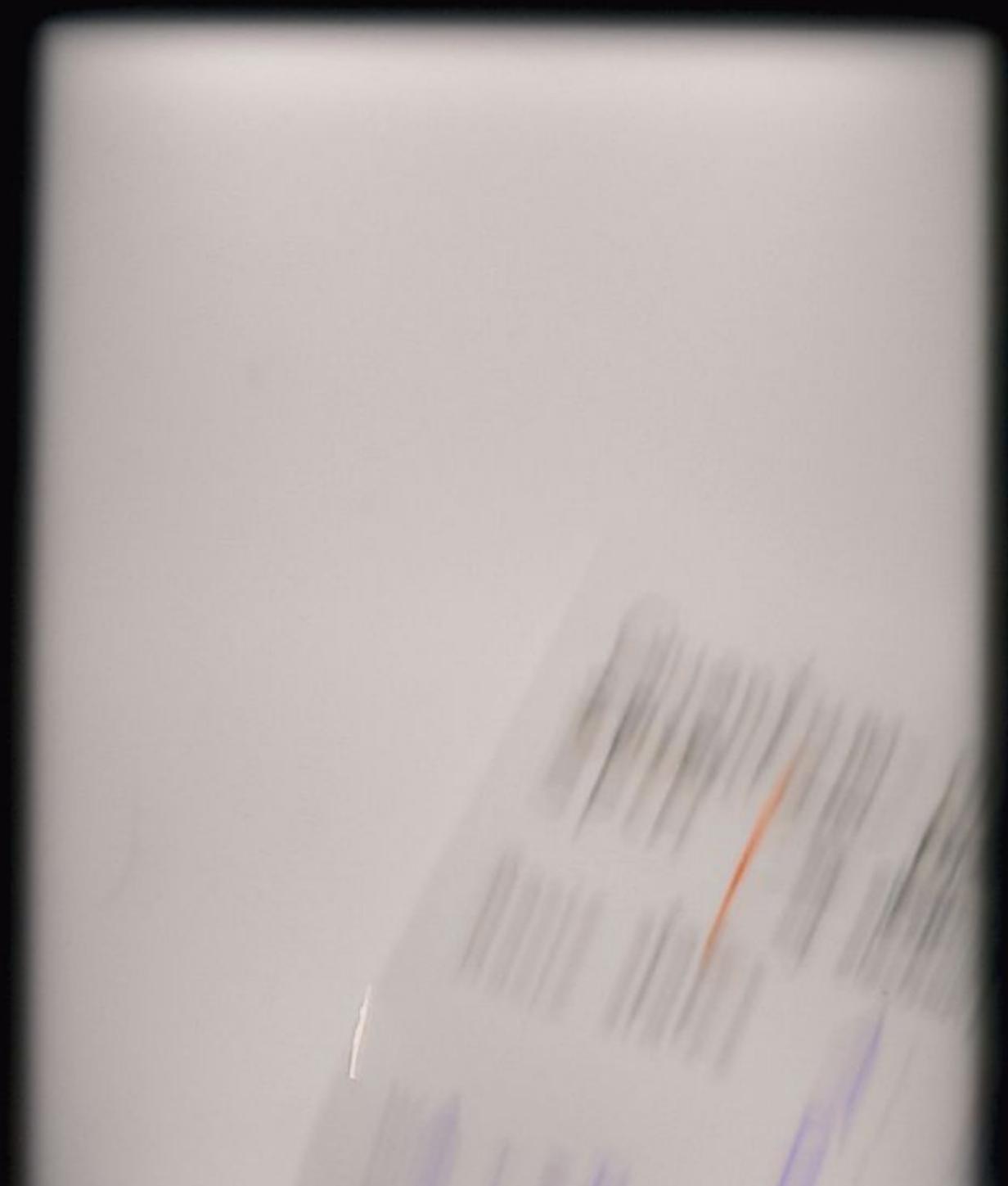
Basis states



$wA + zB :$

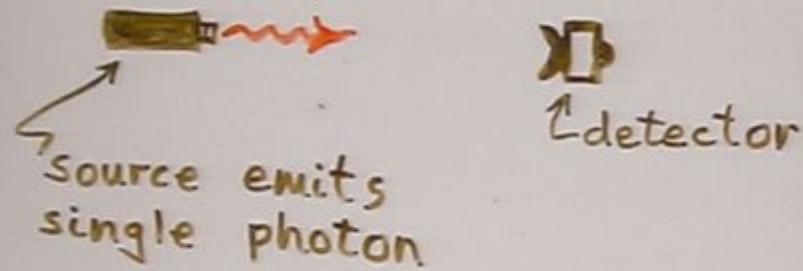


Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

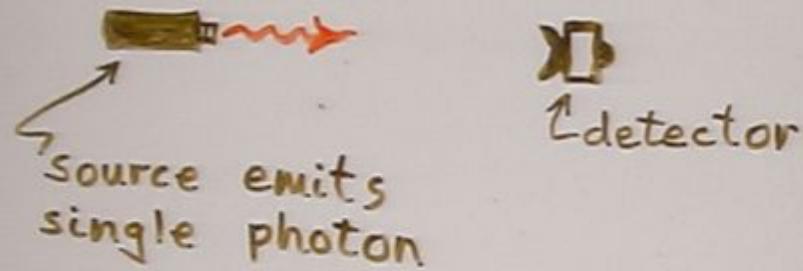




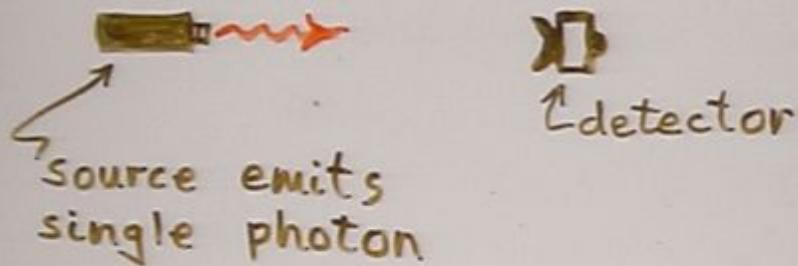
# "Schrödinger's



# "Schrödinger's

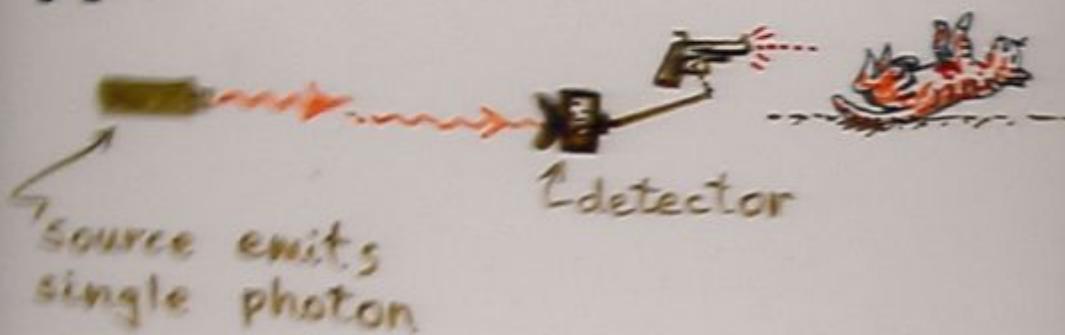


# "Schrödinger's



# "Schrödinger's cat"

A

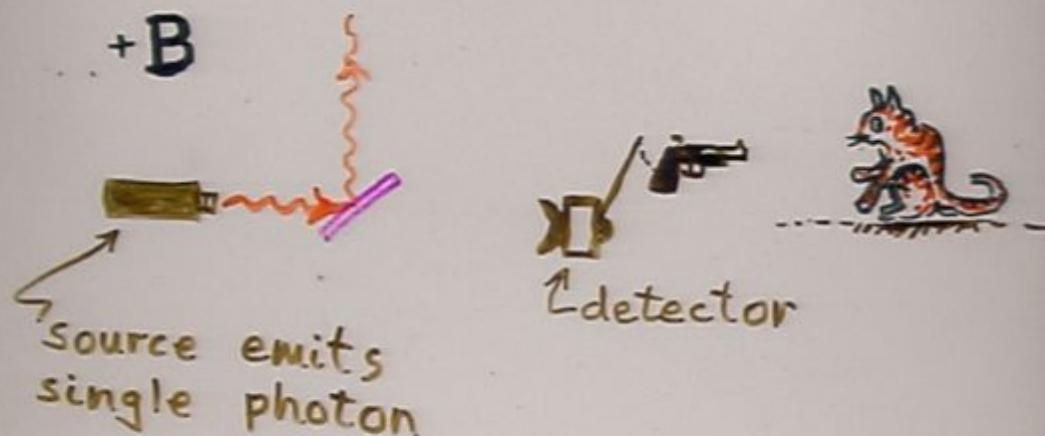


# "Schrödinger's cat"

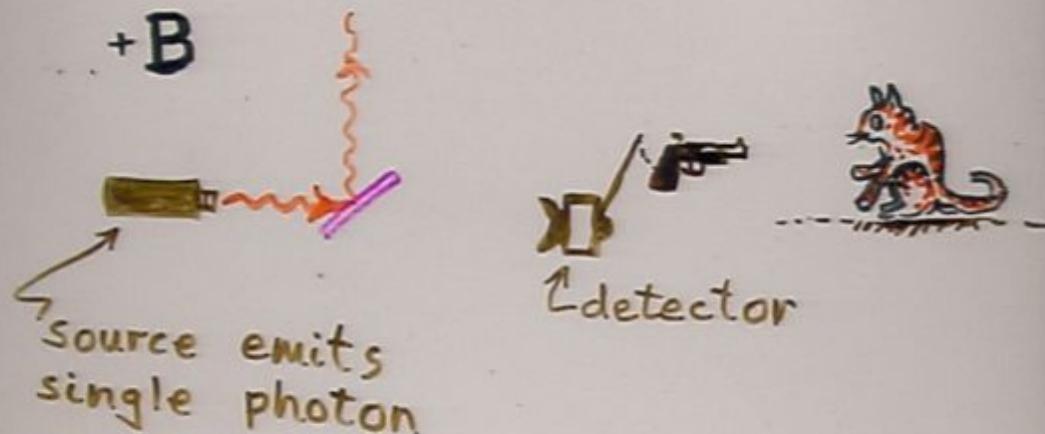
A



# "Schrödinger's cat"

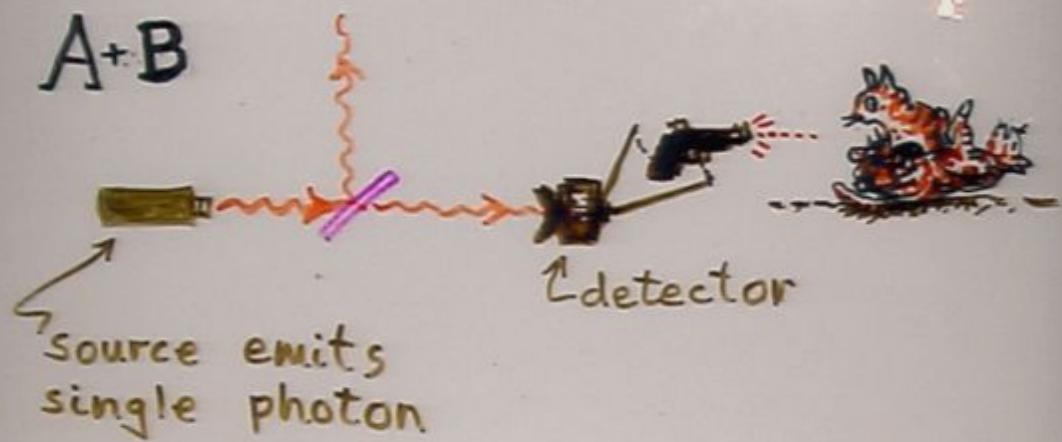


# "Schrödinger's cat"



# "Schrödinger's cat"

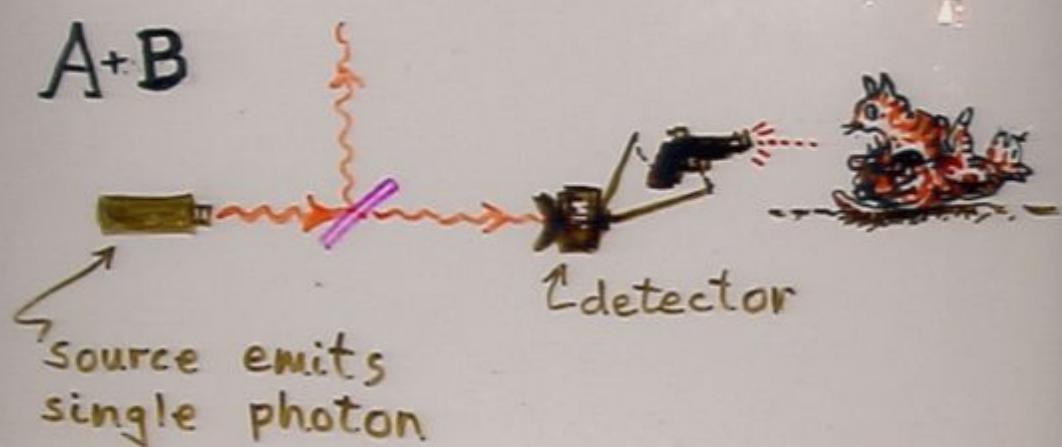
A+B



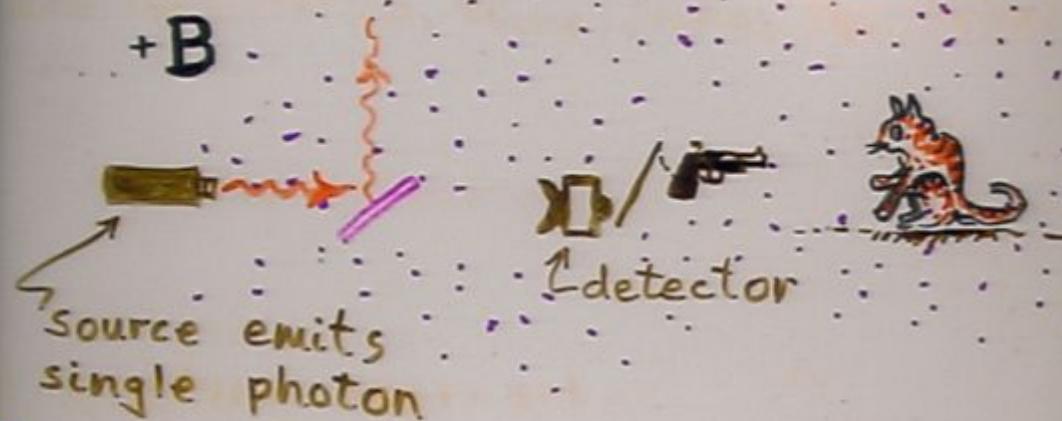
Source emits  
single photon

# "Schrödinger's cat"

A+B

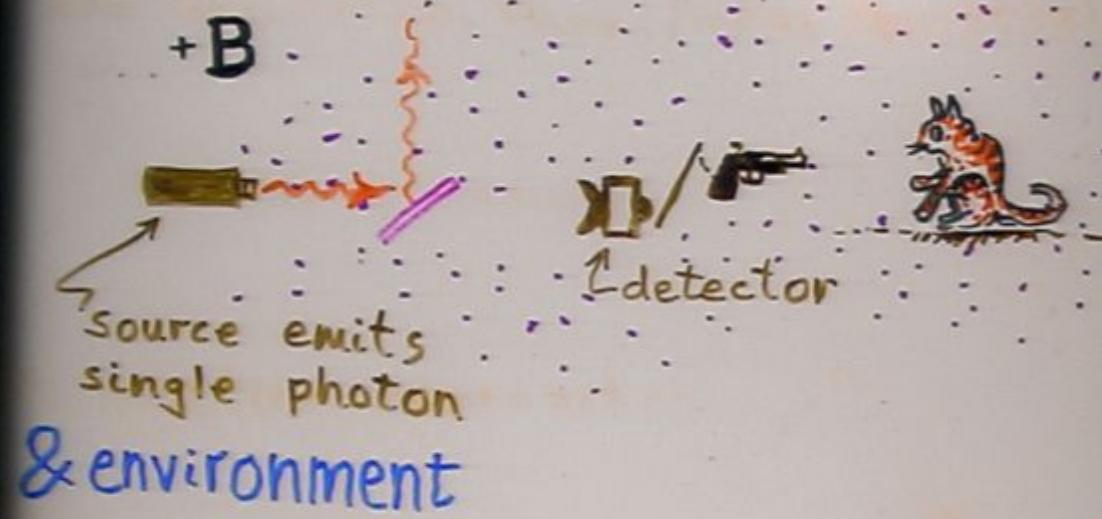


# "Schrödinger's cat"



& environment

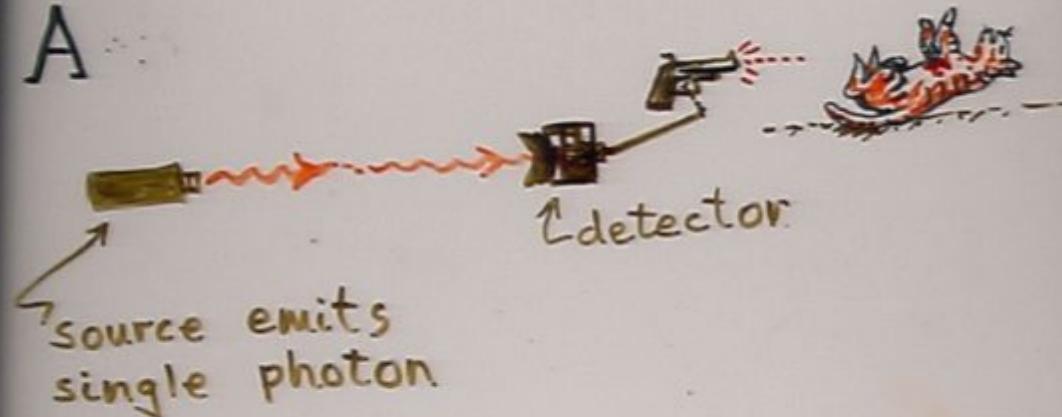
# "Schrodinger's cat"



& environment

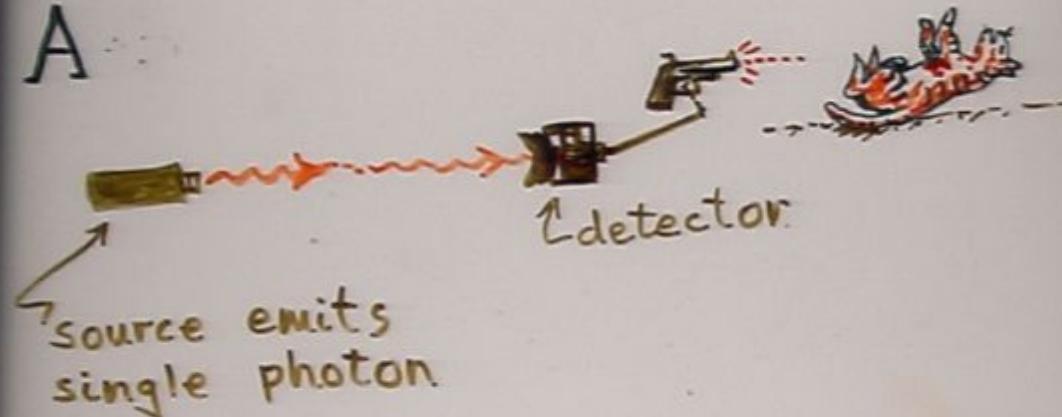
# Schrödinger's cat

A



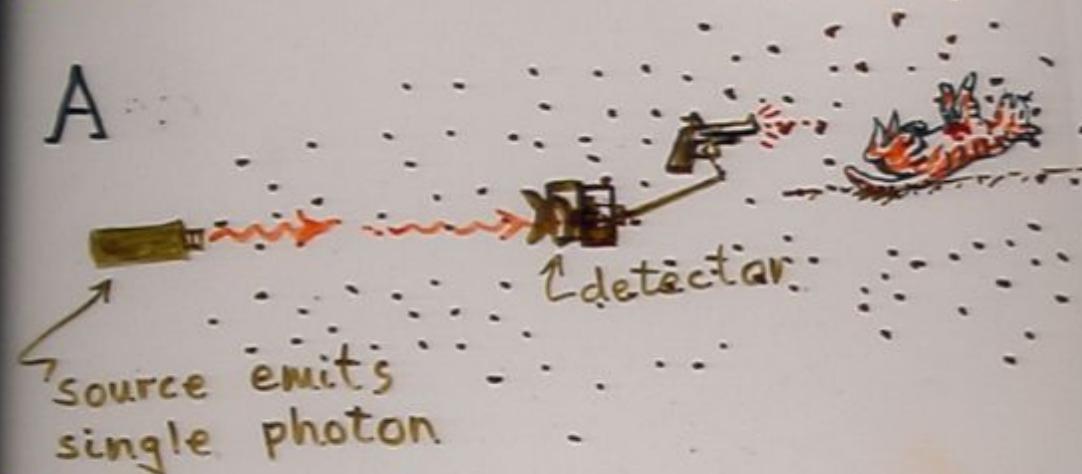
# Schrödinger's cat

A



# Schrödinger's cat

A



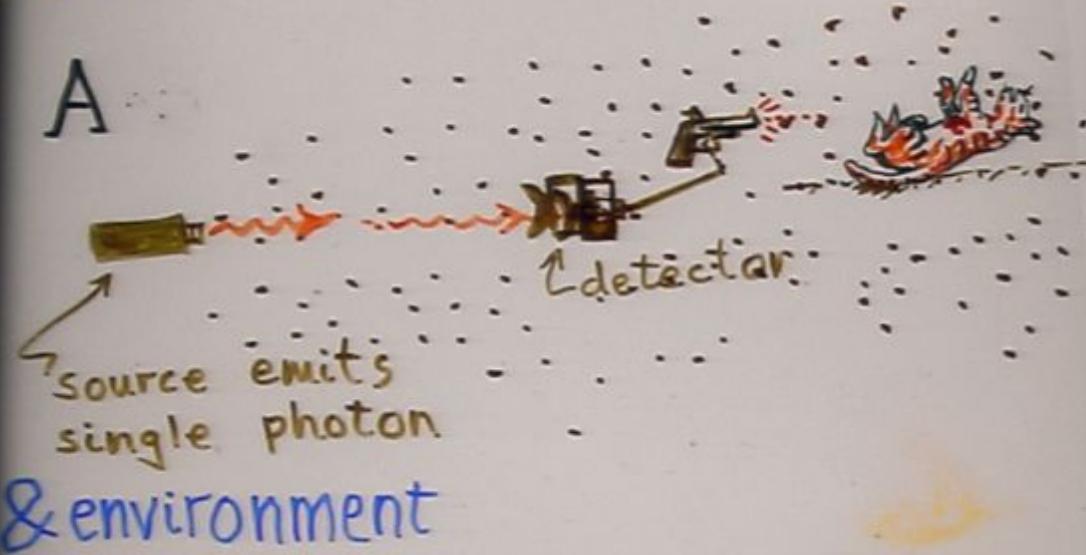
source emits  
single photon

↑ detector

& environment

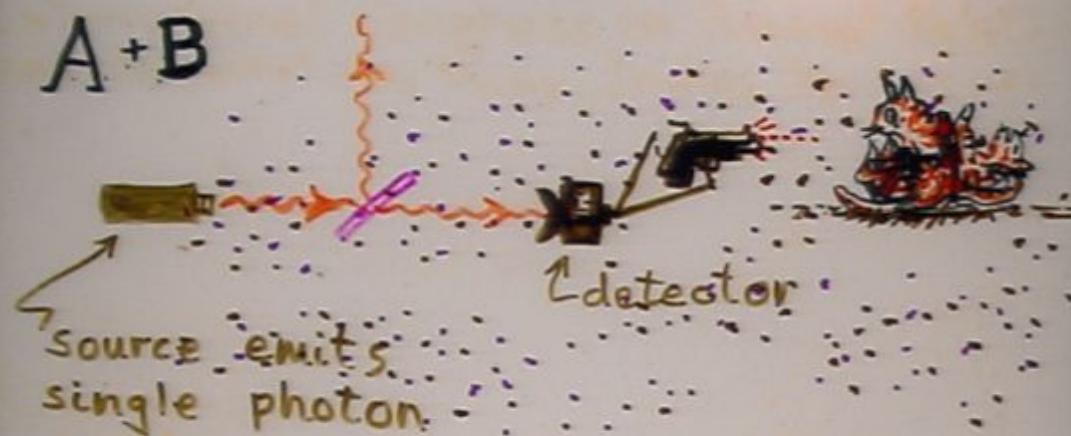
# Schrödinger's cat

A



# "Schrödinger's cat"

A + B

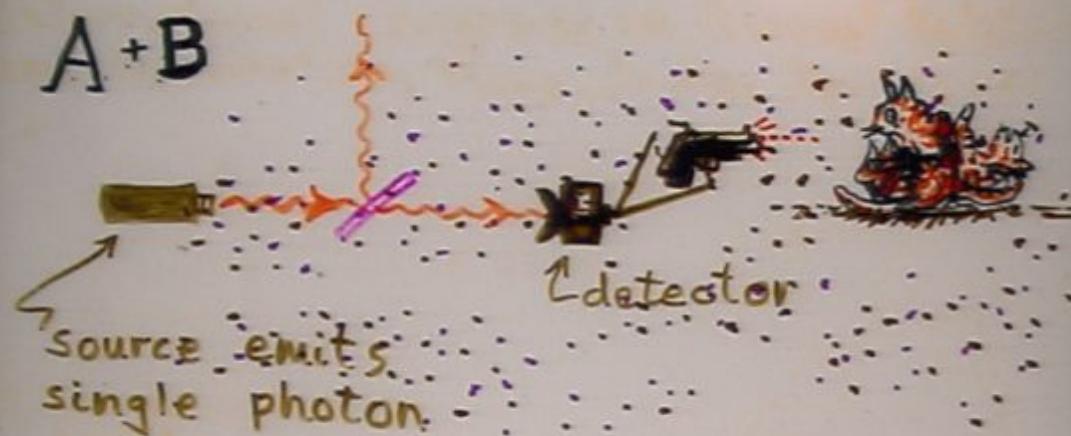


detector

& environment

# "Schrödinger's cat"

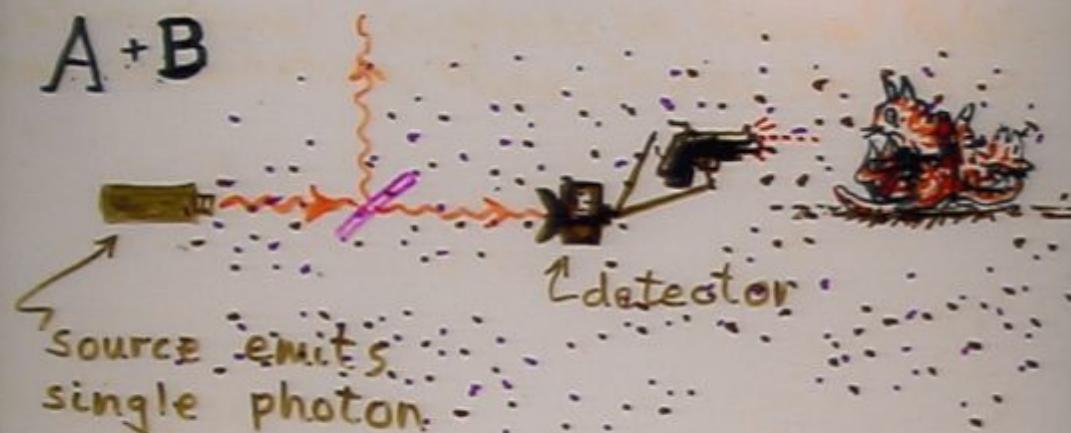
A + B



& environment

# "Schrödinger's cat"

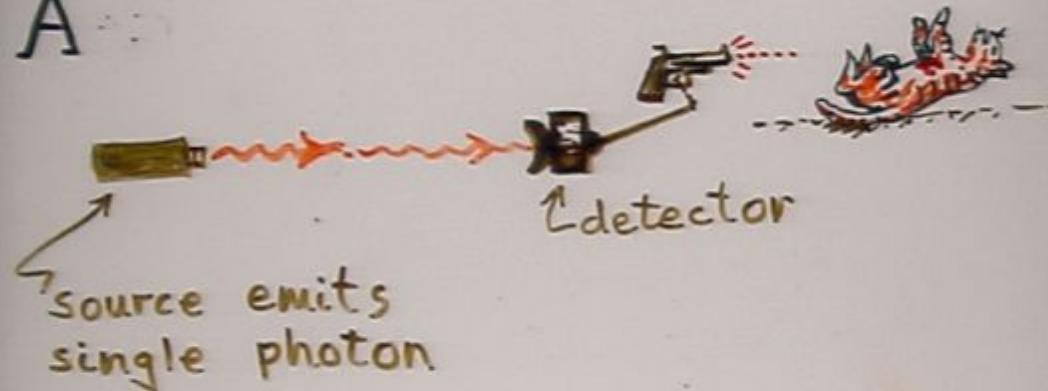
A + B



& environment

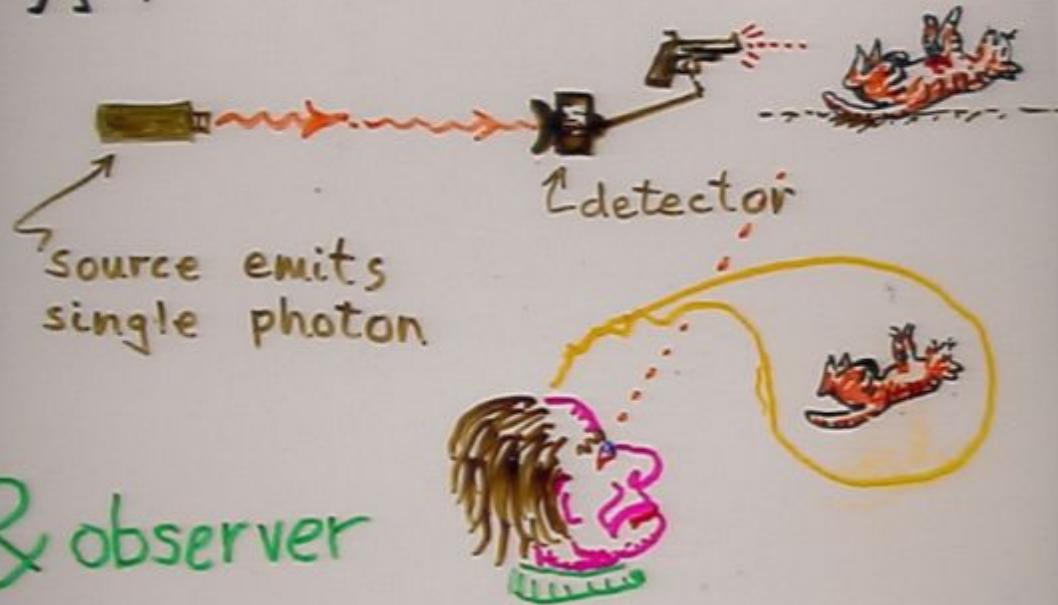
# "Schrödinger's cat"

A



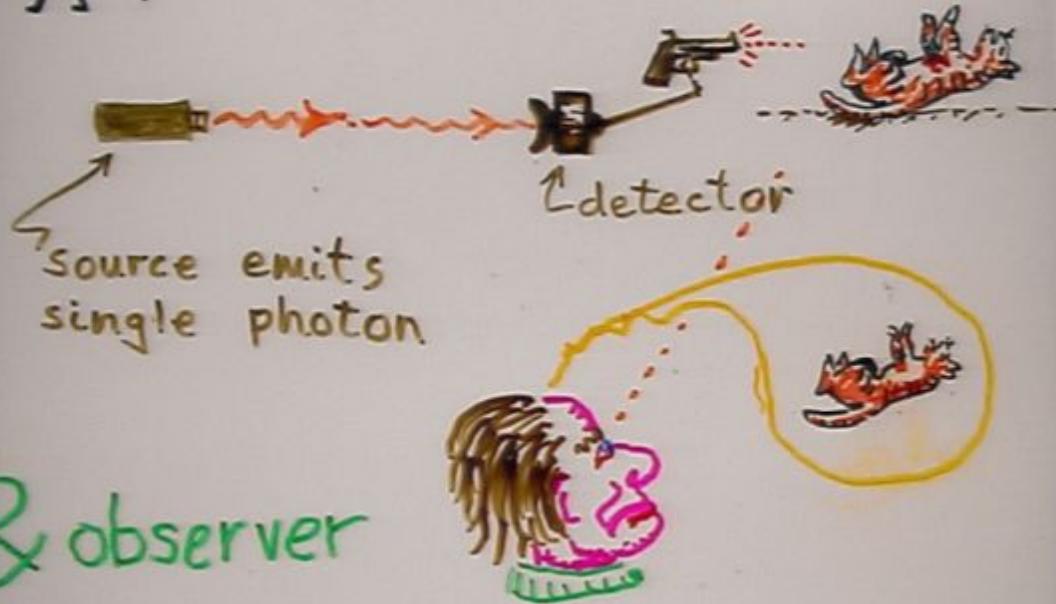
# "Schrödinger's cat"

A



# "Schrödinger's cat"

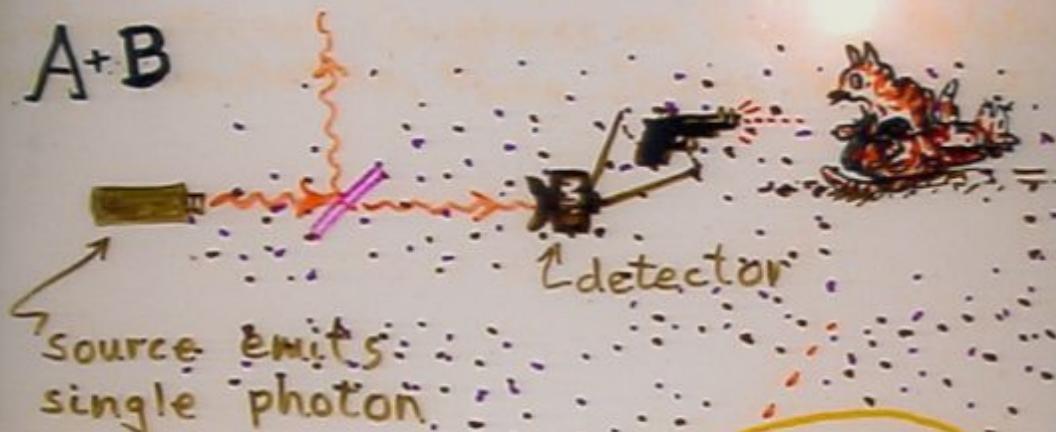
A



& observer

# "Schrödinger's cat"

A+B

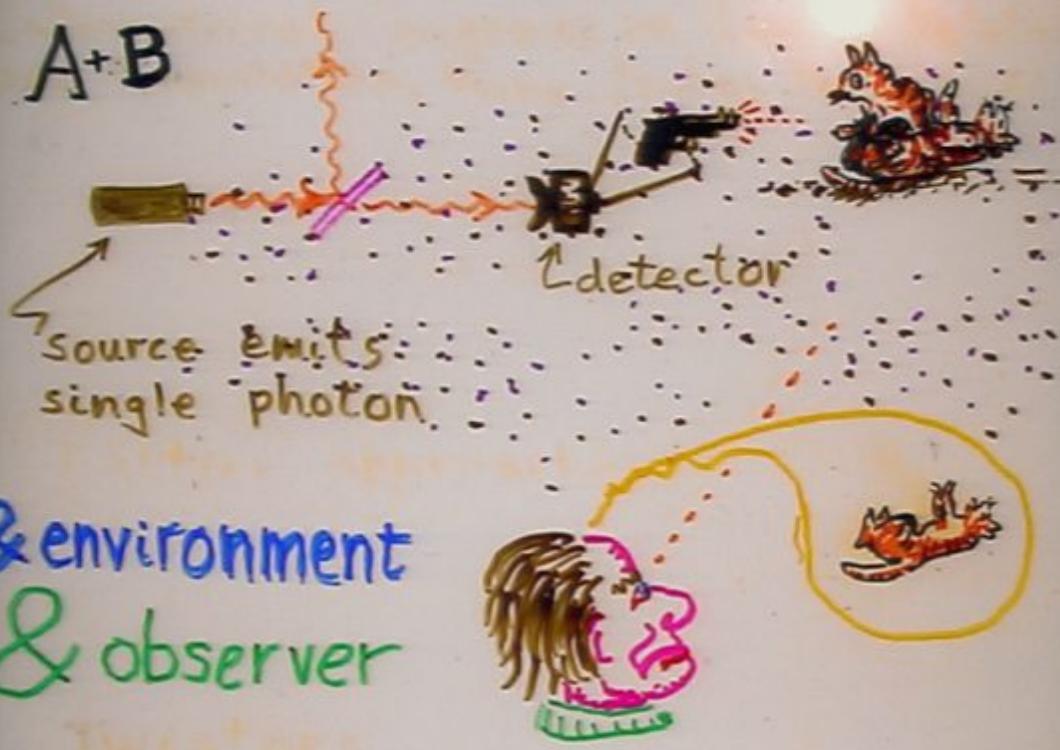


& environment  
& observer



# "Schrödinger's cat"

A+B

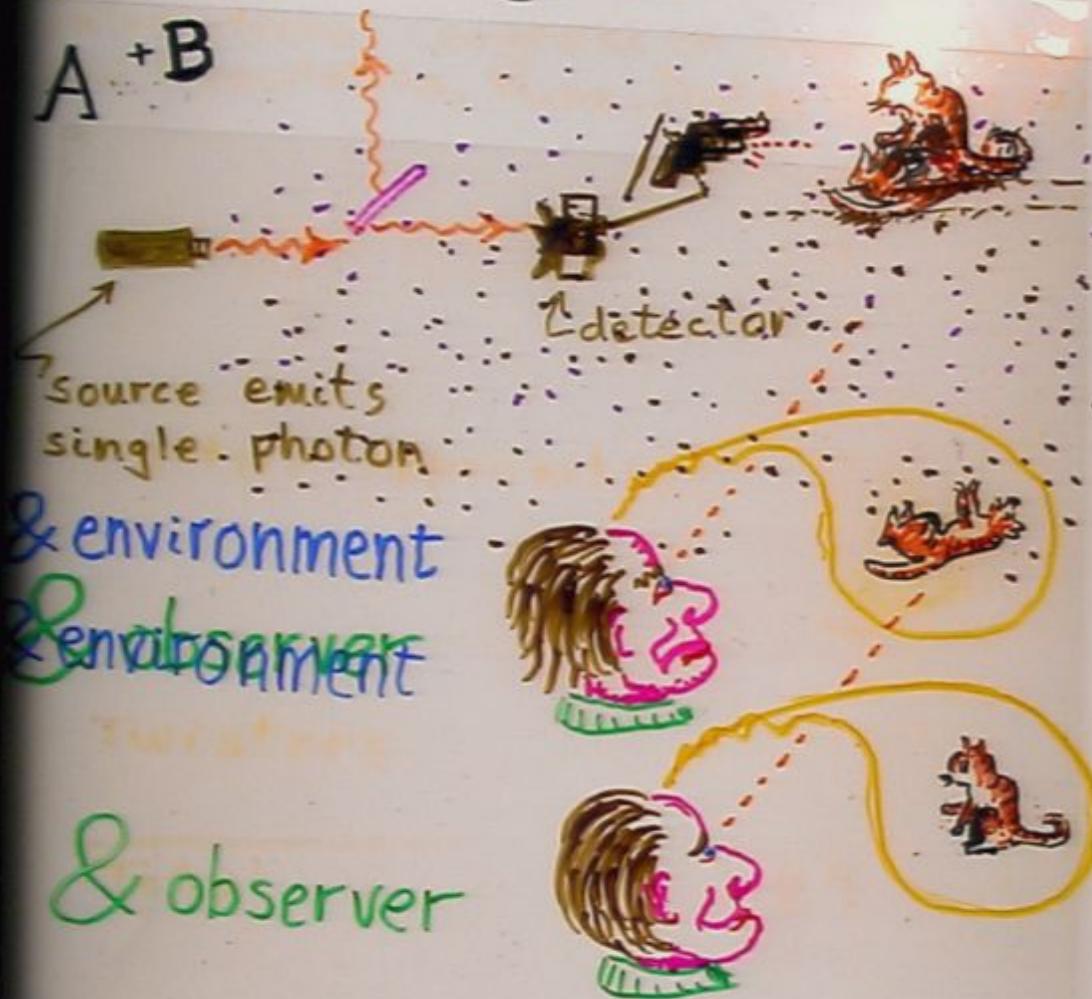


& environment  
& observer

# Schrödinger's

cat

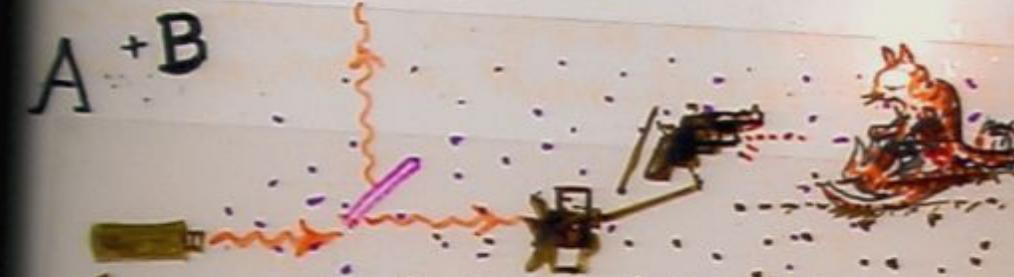
A + B



# Schrödinger's

cat

A + B



source emits  
single photon

& environment

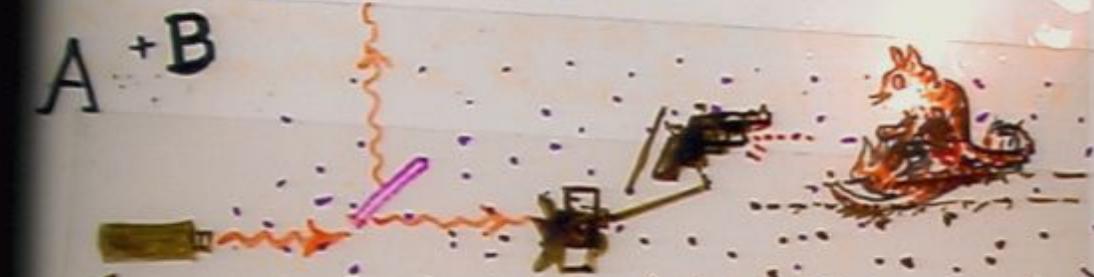
& environment

& observer

# Schrödinger's

cat

A + B



source emits  
single photon

& environment

& environment

functionality

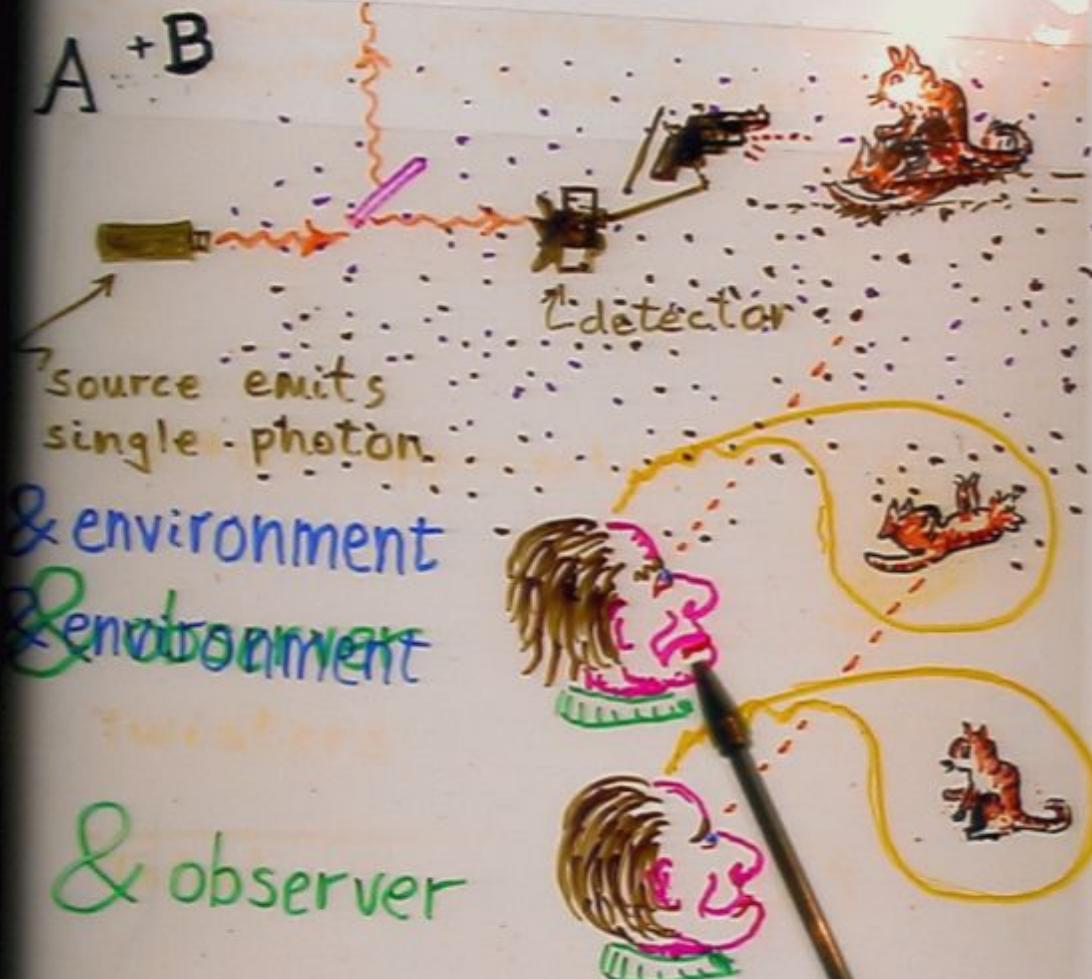
& observer



# Schrödinger's

cat

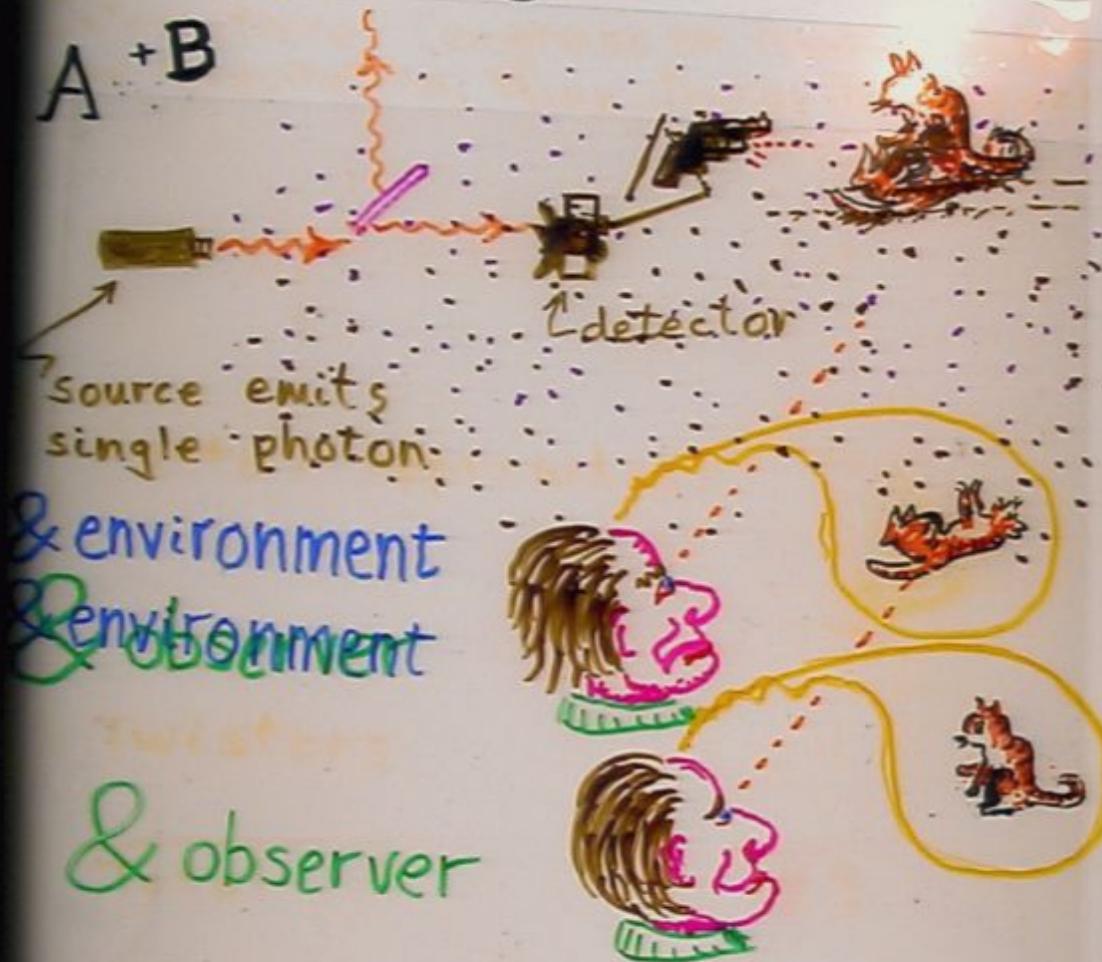
A + B



# Schrödinger's

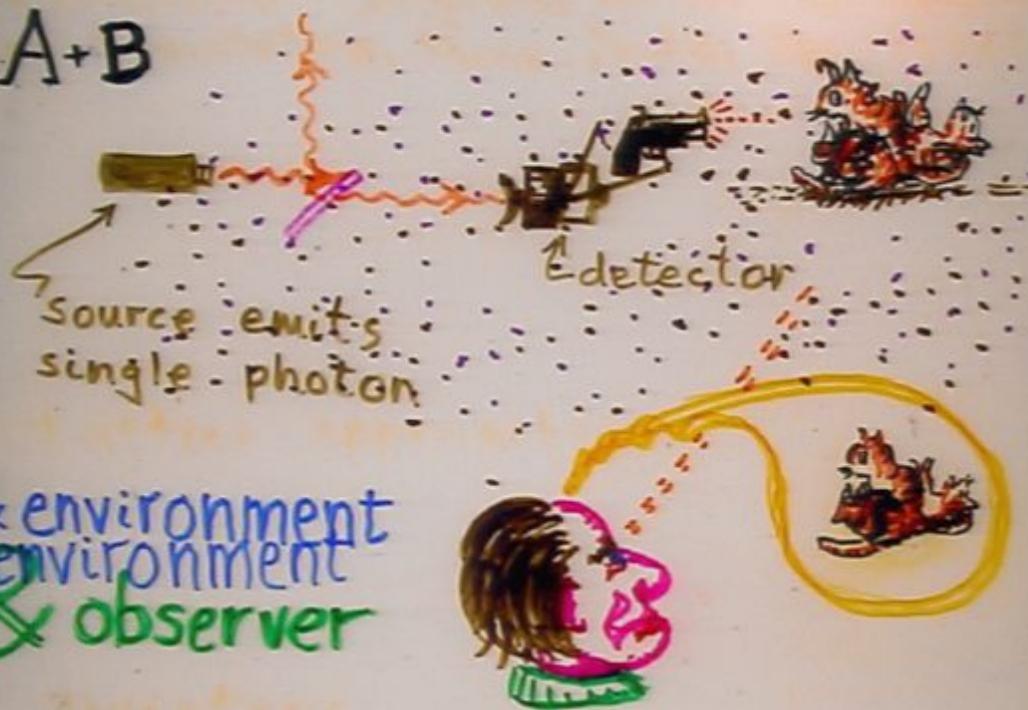
cat

A + B



# "Schrödinger's Cat"

A+B



& environment  
& environment  
& observer

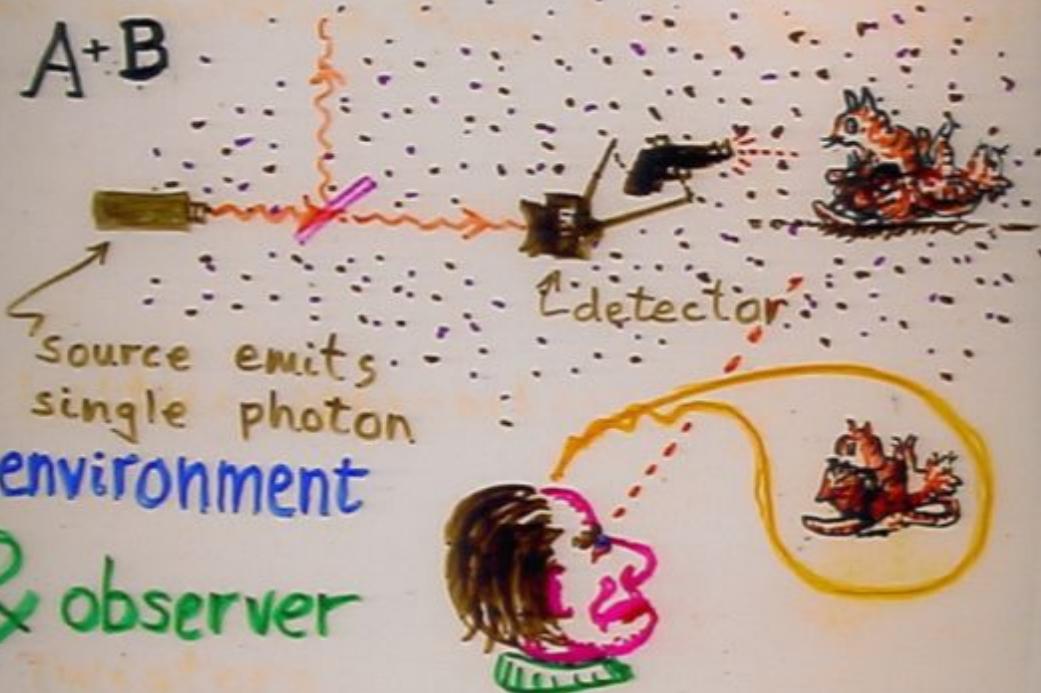
# "Schrödinger's cat"

A+B

& environment  
& observer

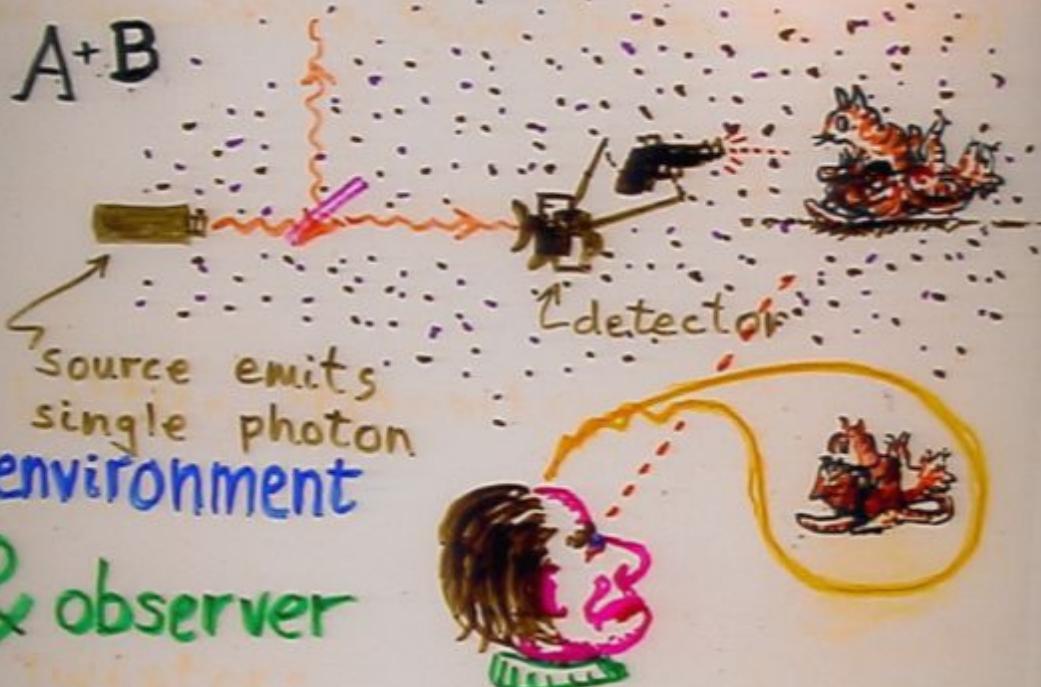
Initial state

Final state



# "Schrödinger's cat"

A+B

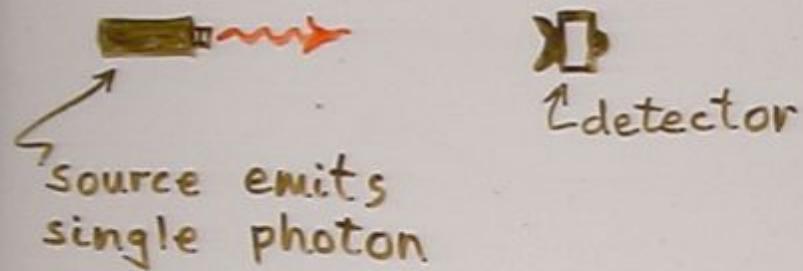


& environment  
& observer

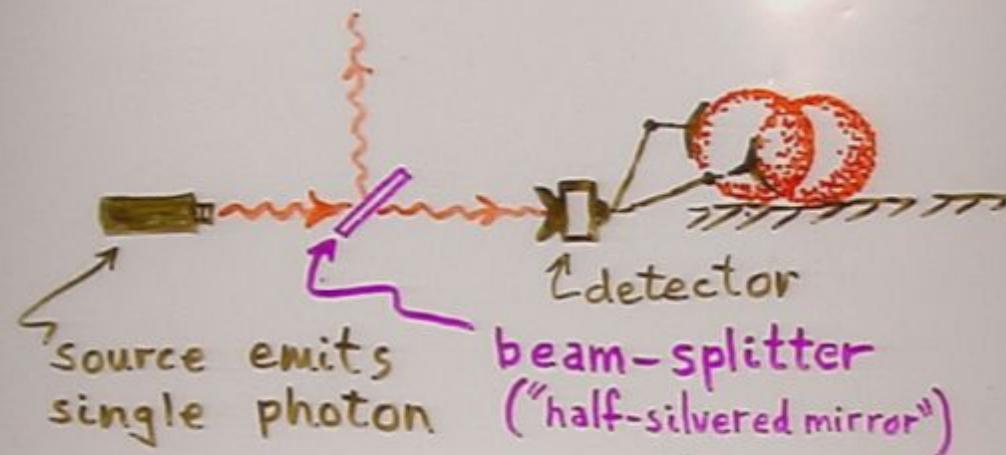




# "Schrödinger's



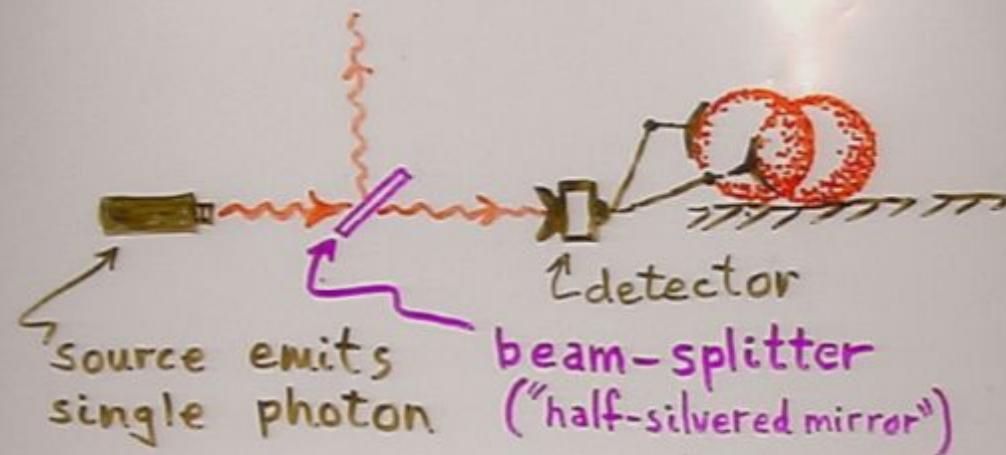
## "Schrödinger's lump"



Gravitational OR reduction theory tells us that the superposition is unstable, reducing to one location or the other in a time scale  $\sim \hbar/E_G$

where  $E_G$  = gravitational self-energy of different states that always distributions

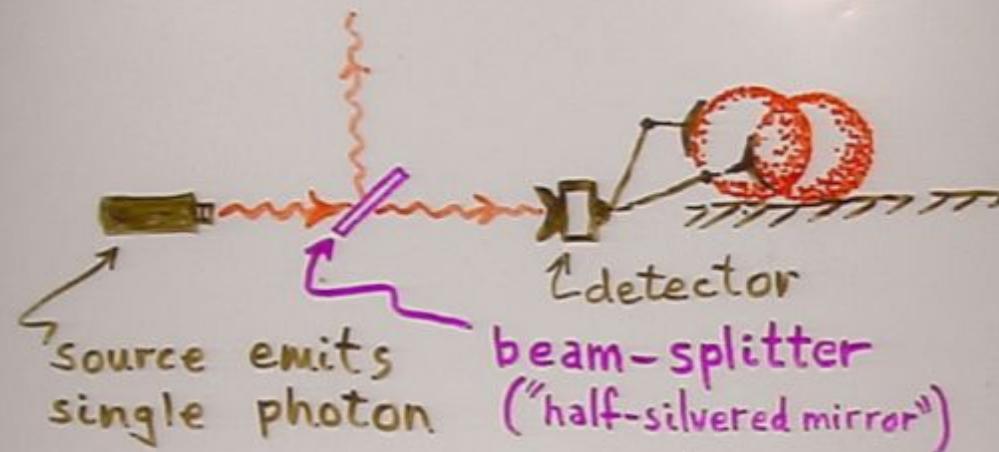
## "Schrödinger's lump"



Gravitational OR reduction theory tells us that the superposition is unstable, reducing to one location or the other in a time scale  $\sim \hbar/E_G$

where  $E_G$  = gravitational self-energy of different states, that is mass distributions

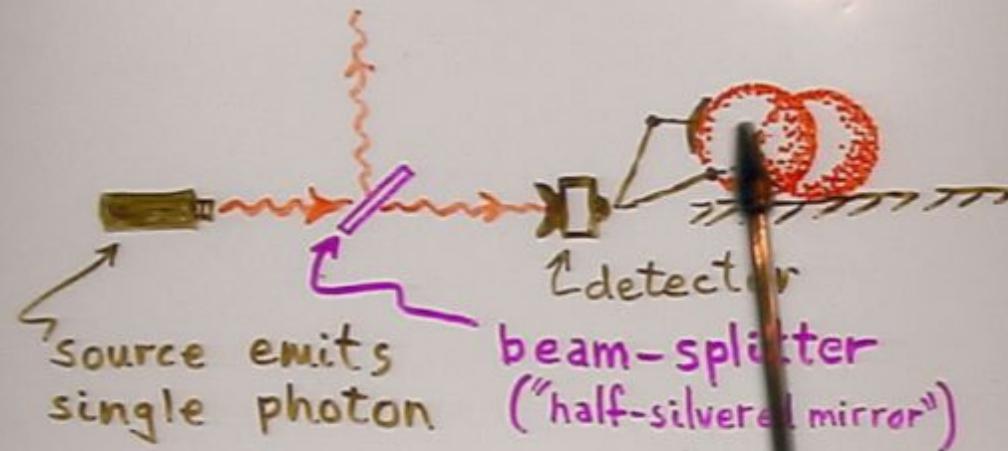
## "Schrödinger's Lump"



Gravitational OR  
theory tells us that  
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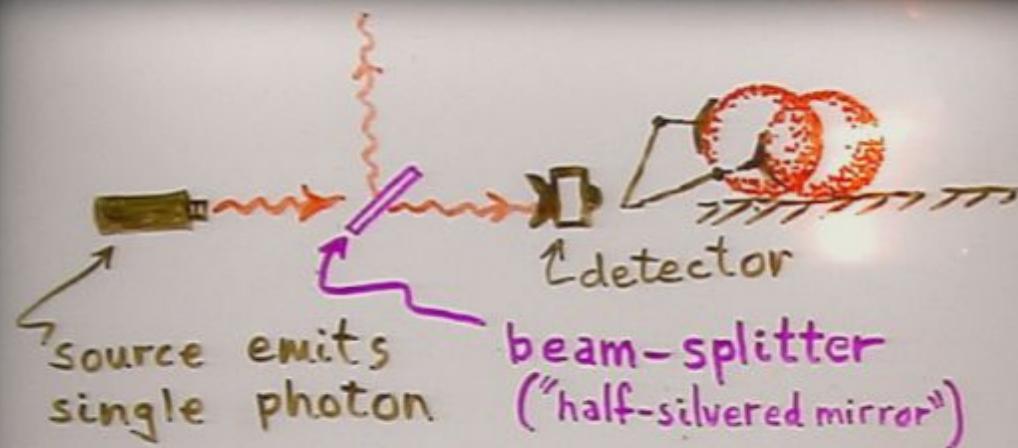
where  $E_G$  = gravitational self-energy  
of different parts of the mass distributions

## "Schrödinger's Lump"



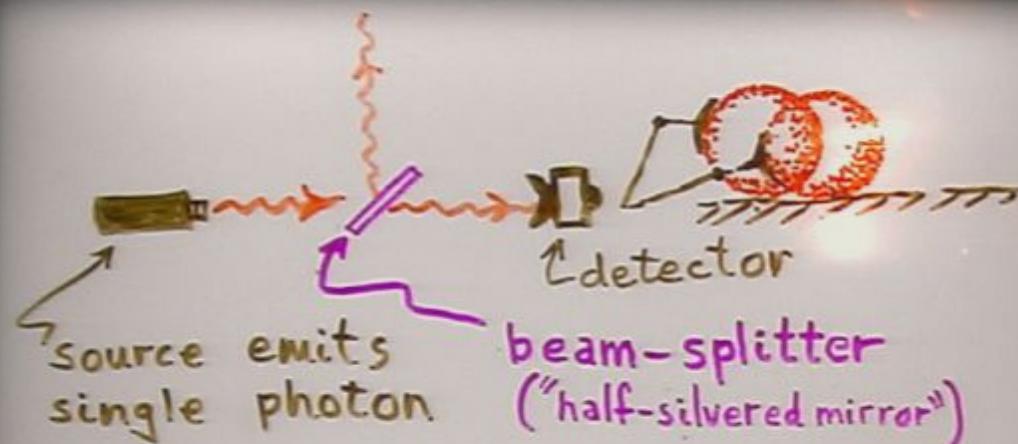
Gravitational OR  
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Gravitational theory tells us that the superposition is unstable, reducing to one location or the other in a time scale  $\sim \hbar/E_g$

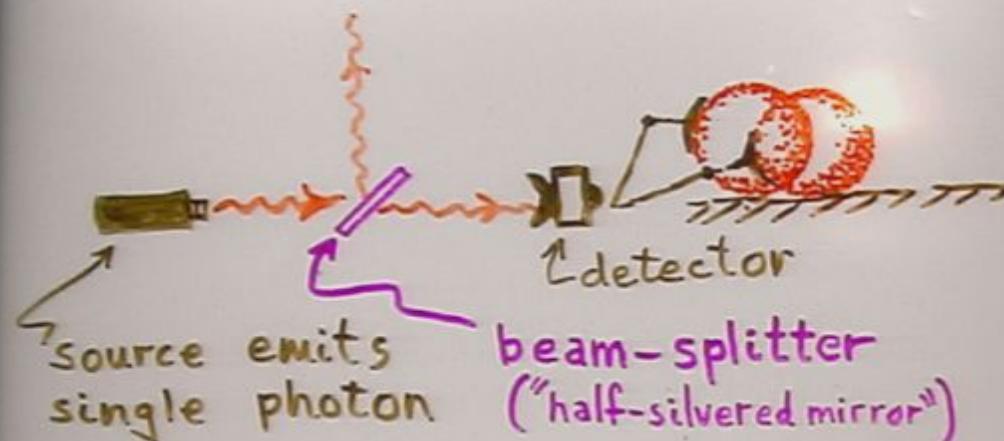
where  $E_g$  = gravitational self-energy of difference between the two mass distributions ( $\approx$  energy of displacement of one in grav'l field of the other)



Gravitational OR  
 theory tells us that  
 the superposition  
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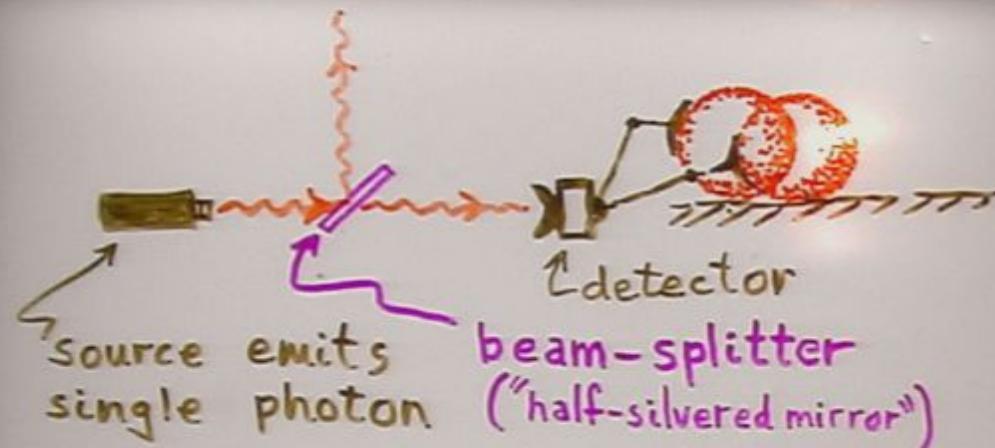
where  $E_G$  = gravitational self-energy  
 of difference between the two mass distributions  
 ( $\approx$  energy of displacement of one in grav'l field of the other)

Schrödinger's cat



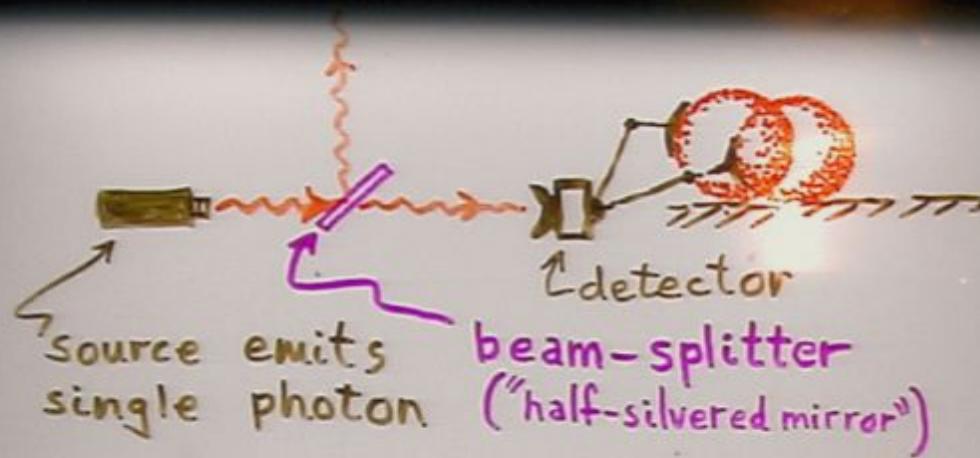
Gravitational theory tells us that the superposition is unstable, reducing to one location or the other in a time scale  $\sim \hbar/E_G$

where  $E_G$  = gravitational self-energy of difference between the two mass distributions ( $\approx$  energy of displacement of one in grav'l field of the other)



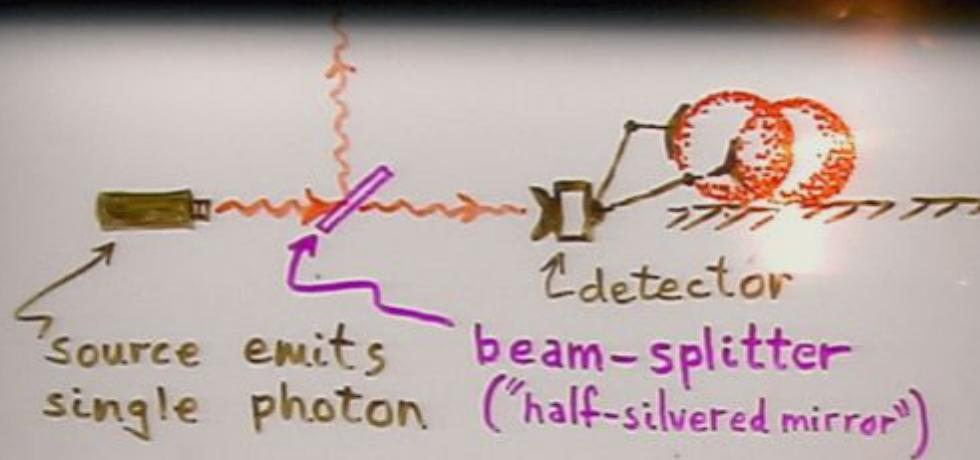
Gravitational theory tells us that the superposition is unstable, reducing to one location or the other in a time scale  $\sim \hbar/E_G$

where  $E_G$  = gravitational self-energy of difference between the two mass distributions ( $\approx$  energy of displacement of one in grav'l field of the other)



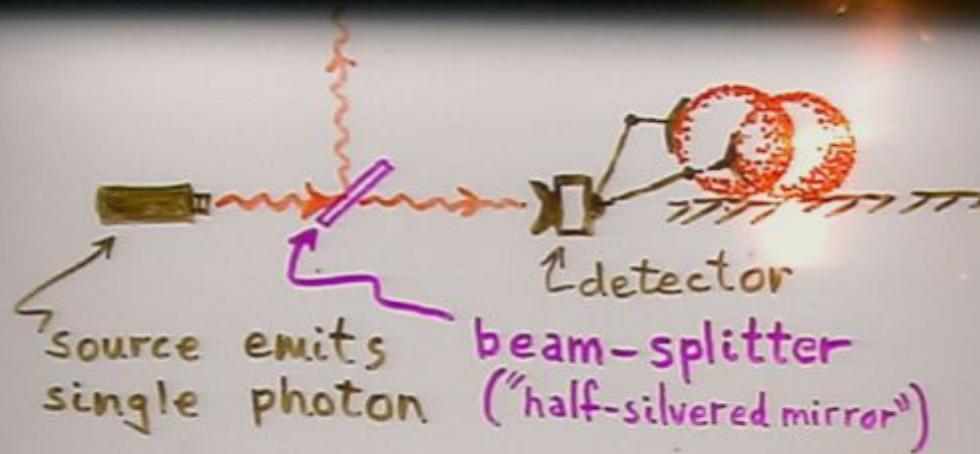
Gravitational OR  
theory tells us that  
the superposition  
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where  $E_g$  = gravitational self-energy  
of difference between the two mass distributions  
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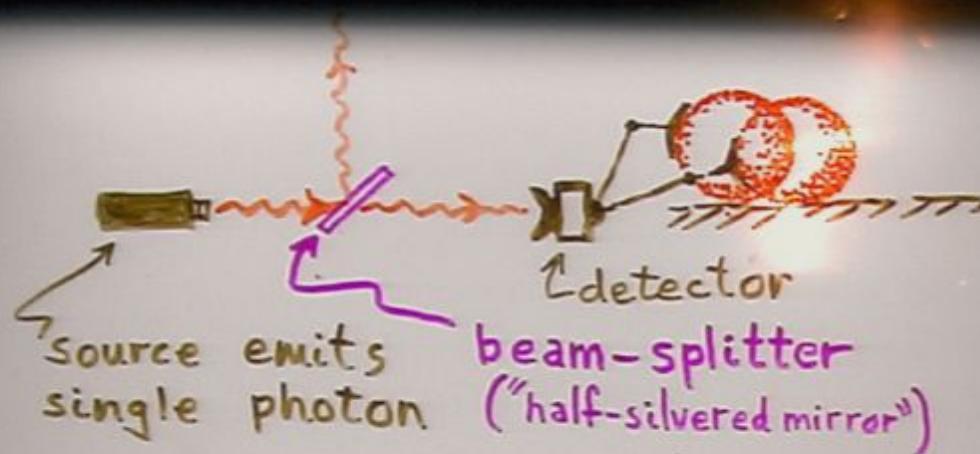
Gravitational OR<sup>objective reduction</sup>  
 theory tells us that  
 the superposition is unstable, reducing to one  
 location or the other in  
 a time scale  $\sim \hbar/E_g$

where  $E_g$  = gravitational self-energy  
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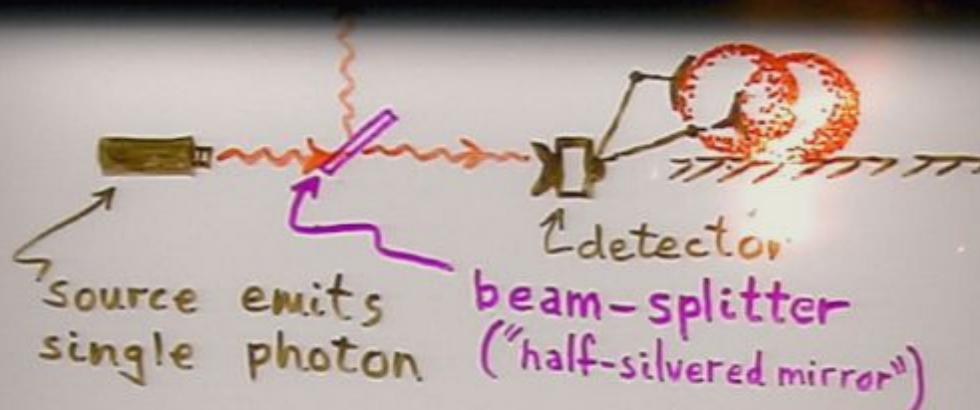


Gravitational OR  
theory tells us that  
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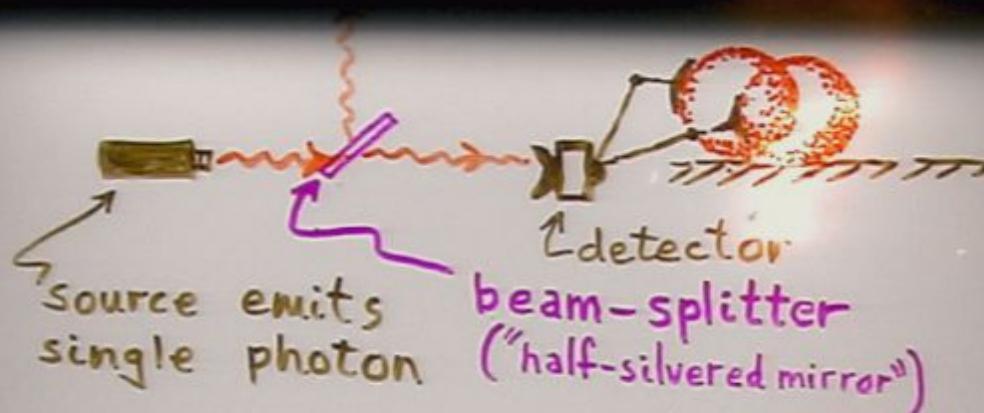
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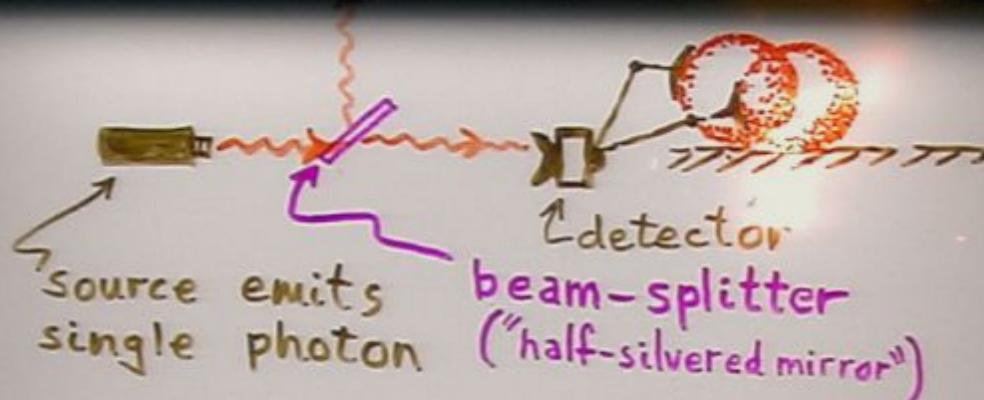
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Gravitational theory tells us that the superposition is unstable, reducing to one location or the other in a time scale  $\sim \hbar/E_G$  where  $E_G$  = gravitational self-energy of difference between the two mass distributions ( $\approx$  energy of displacement of one in grav'l field of the other)



Gravitational OR  
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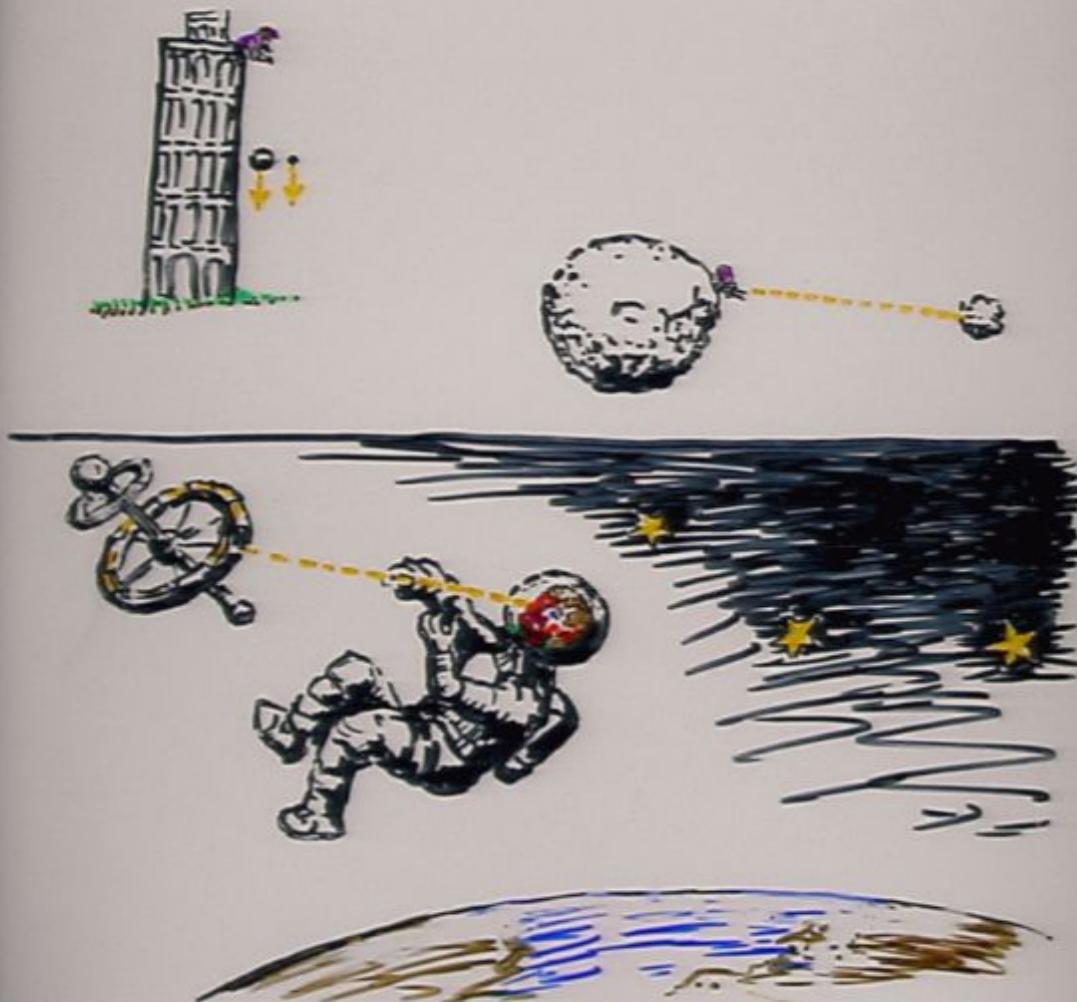
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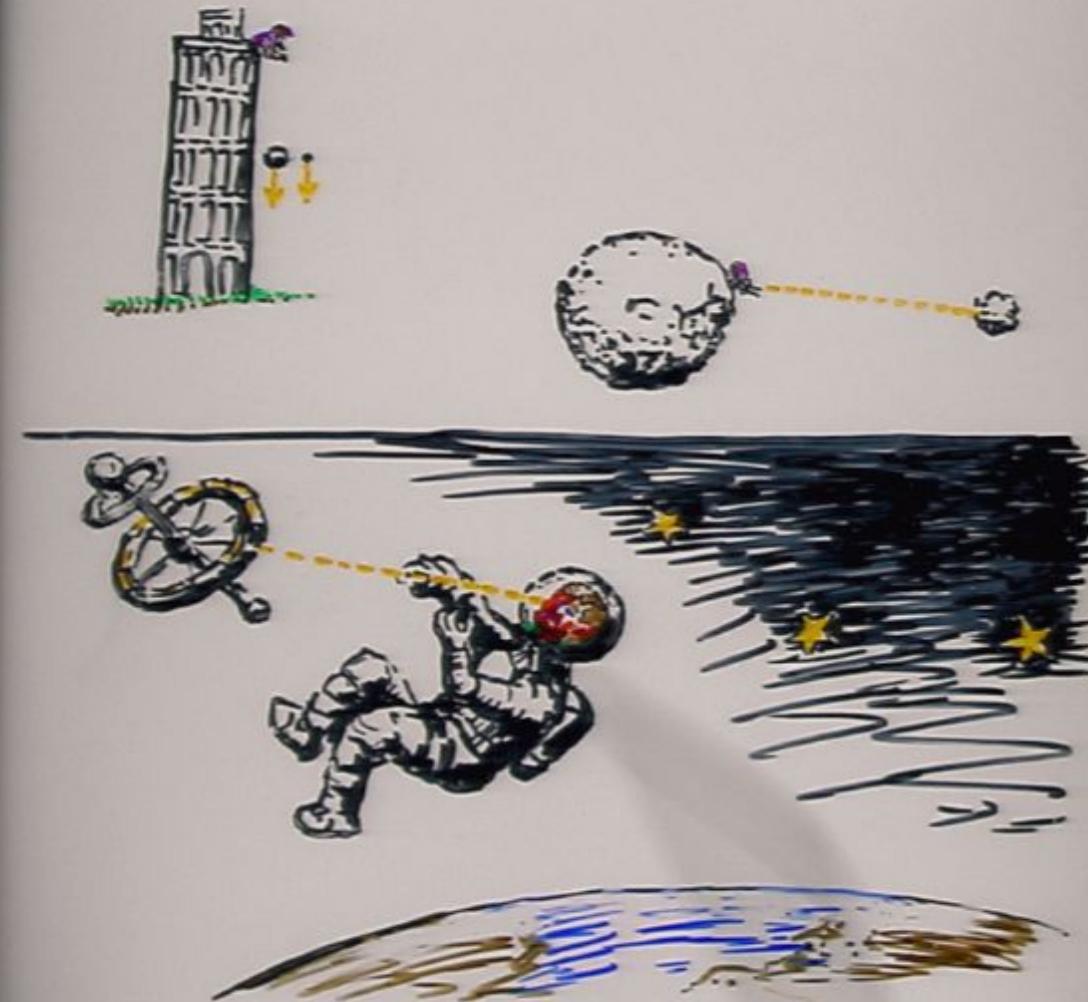
# Galilei - Einstein Principle of Equivalence



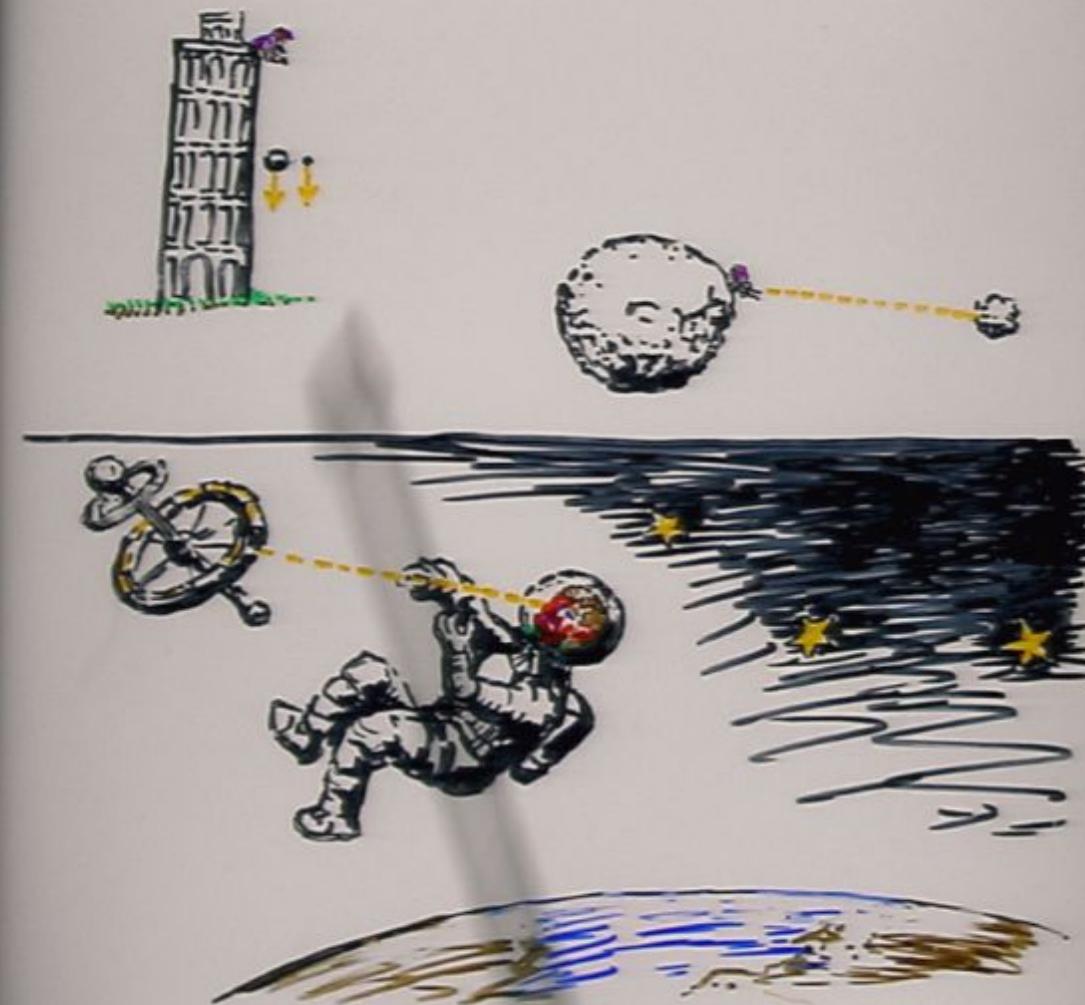
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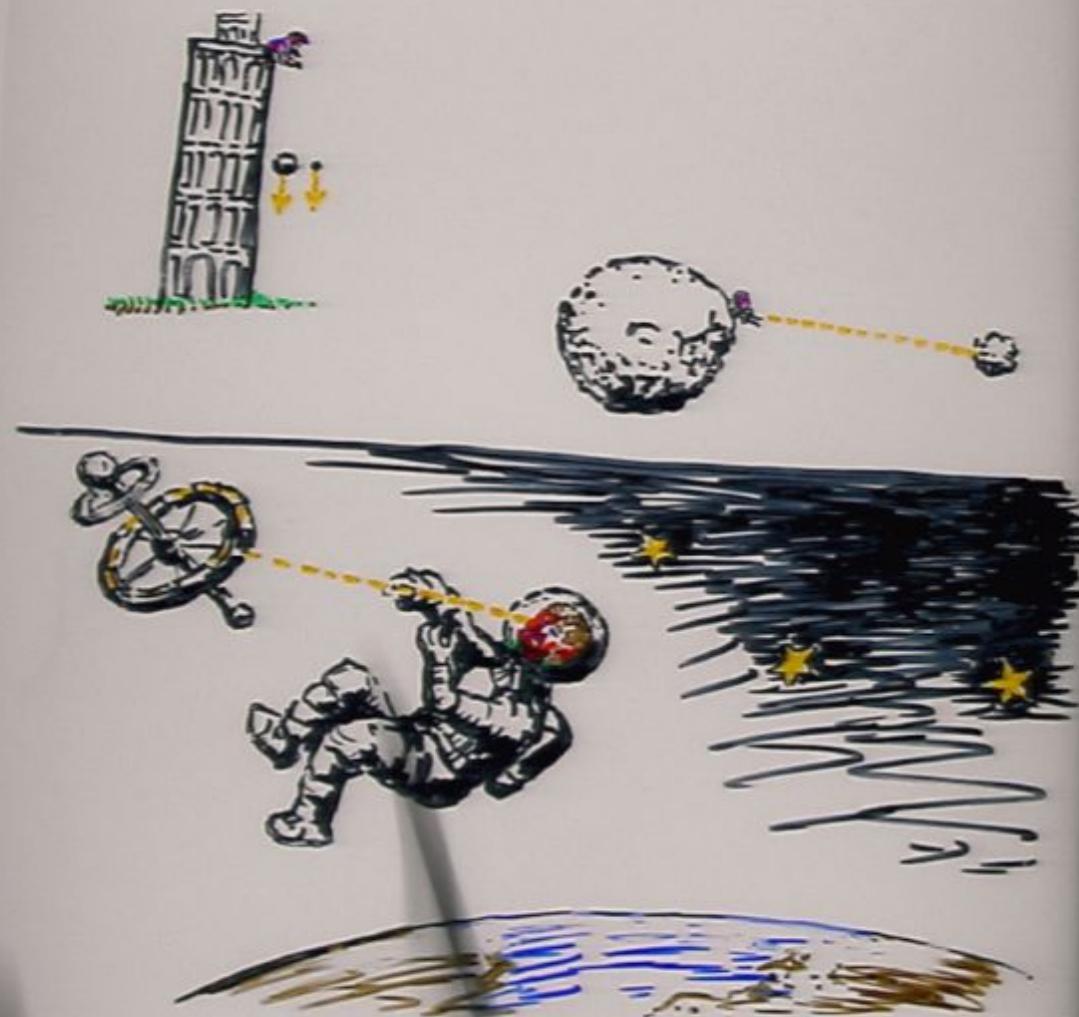
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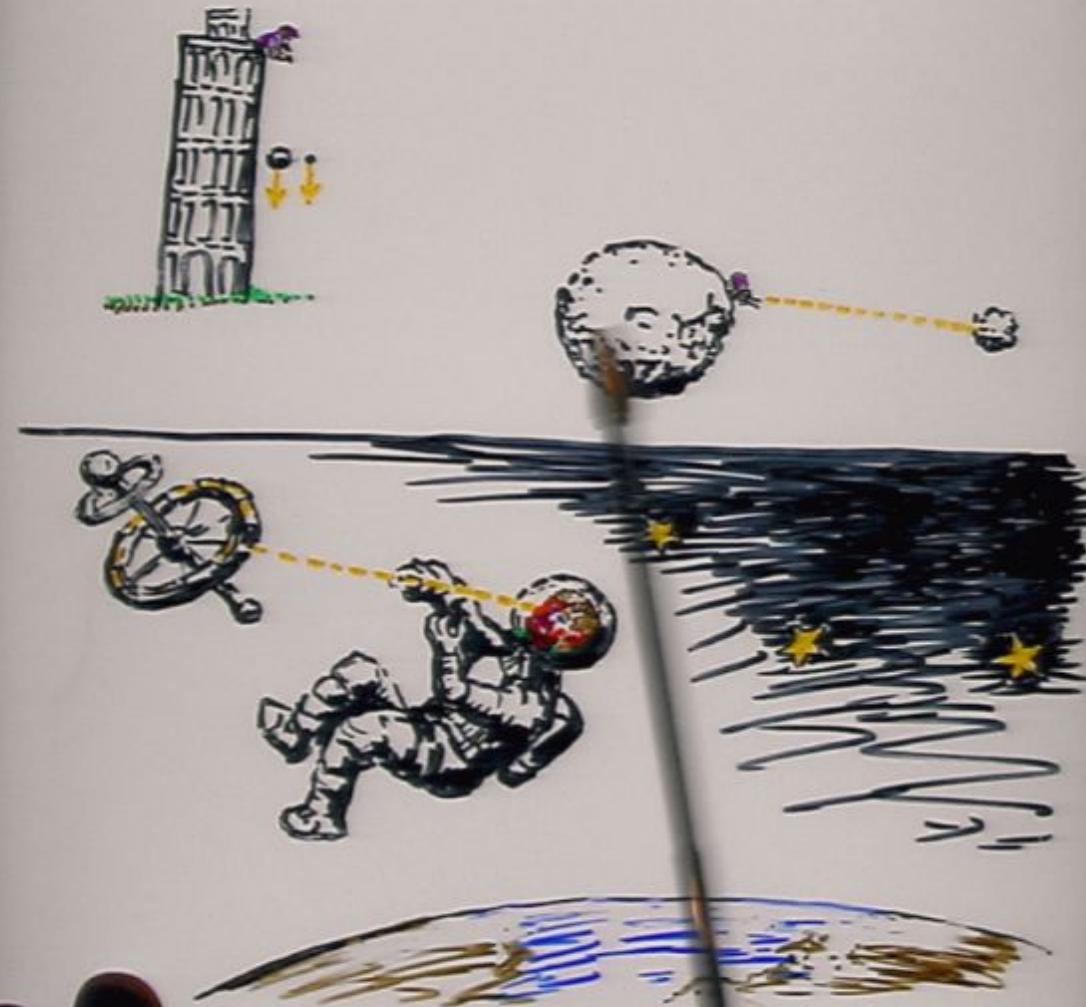
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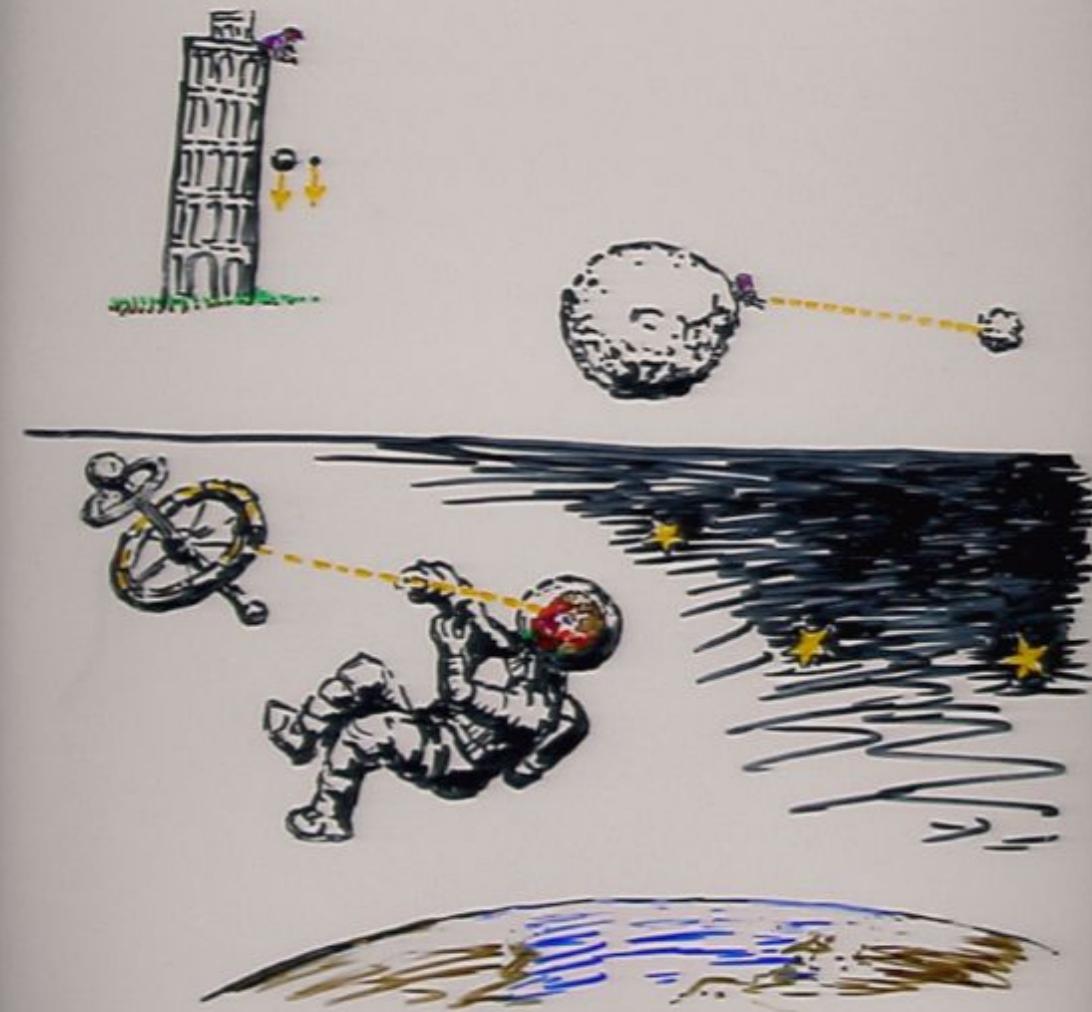
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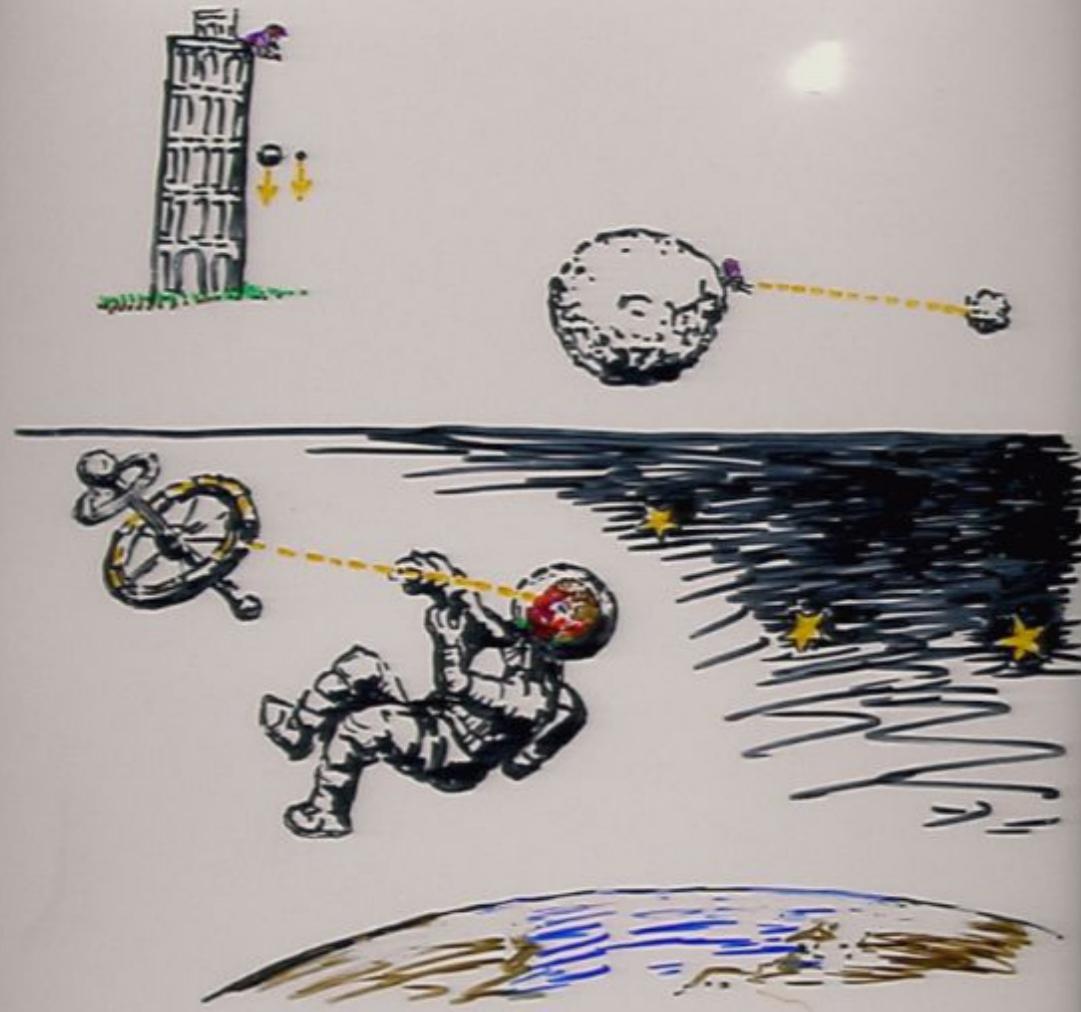


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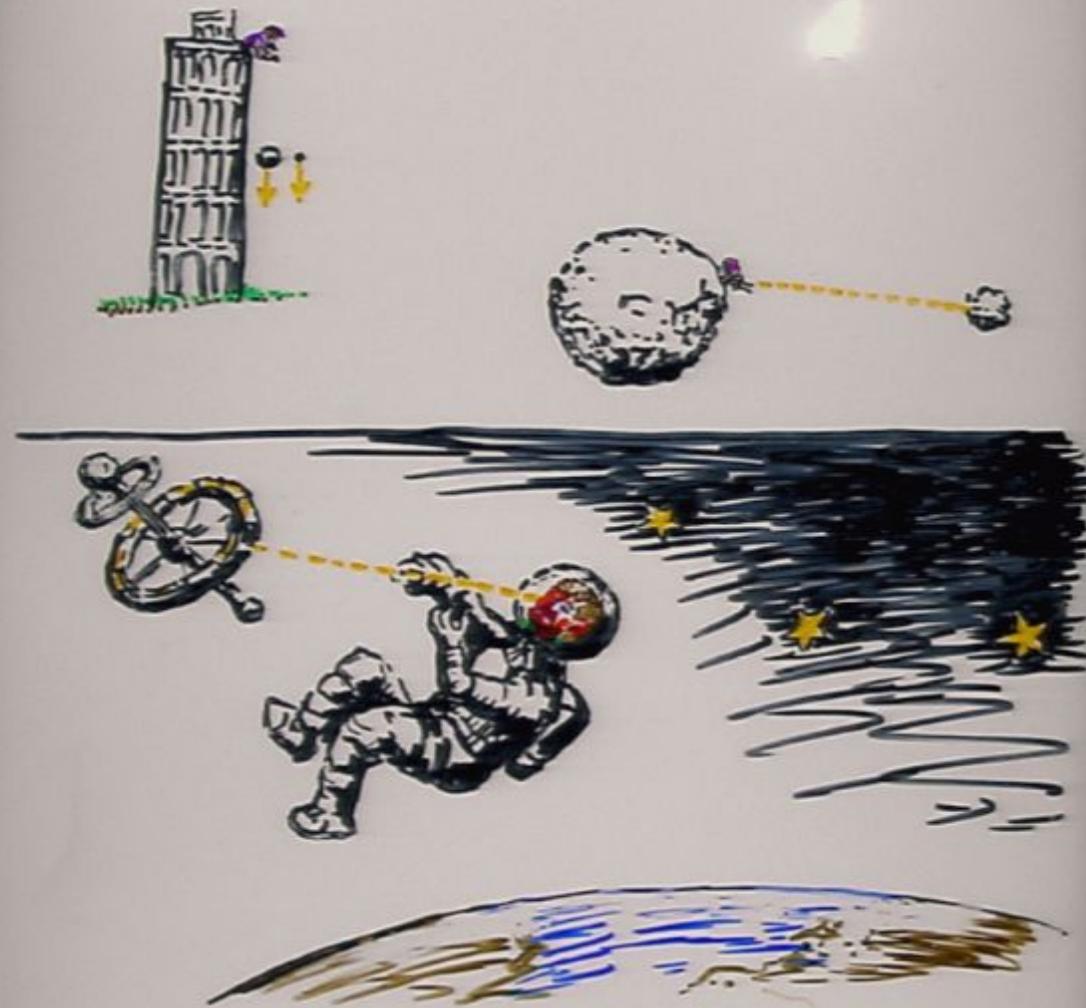


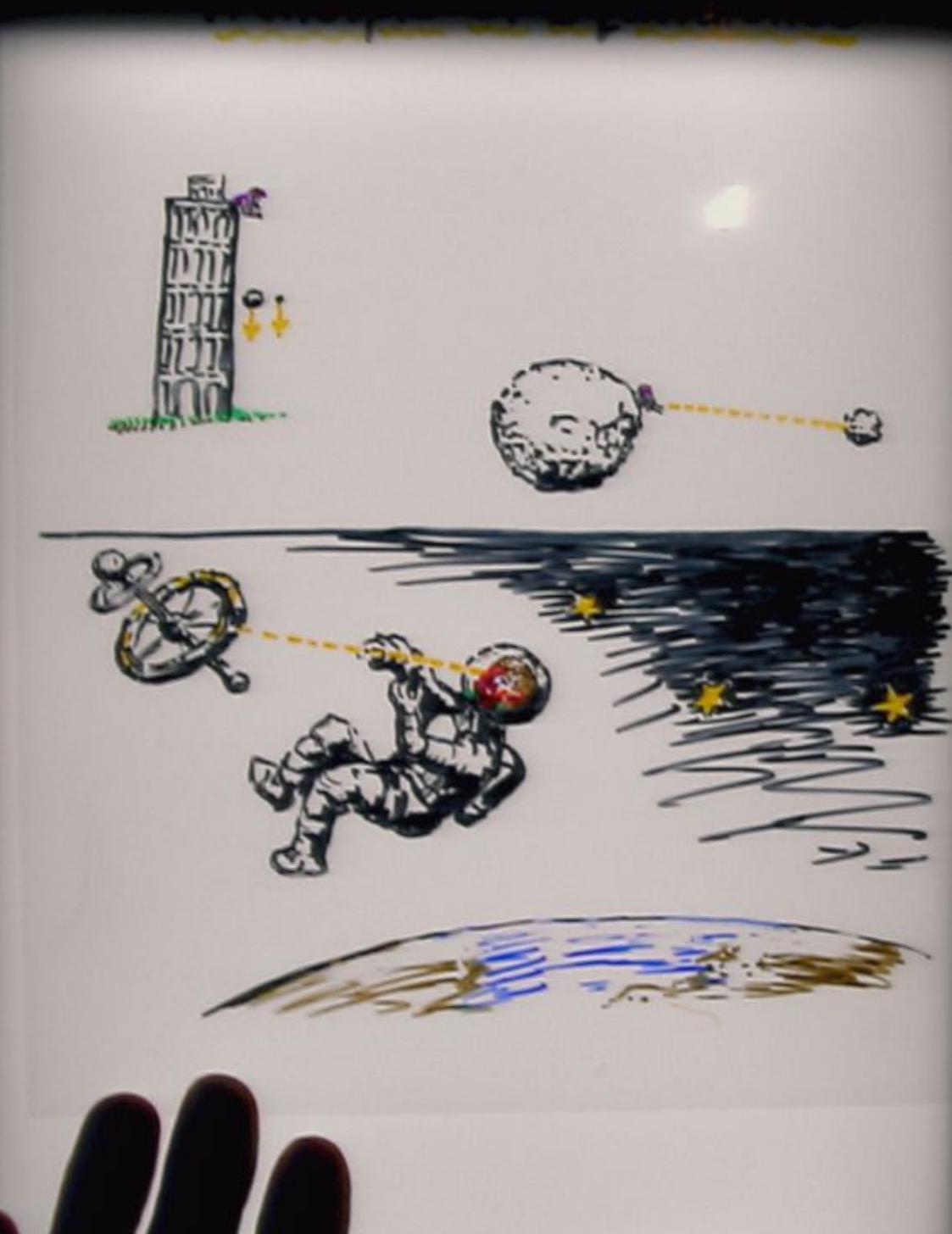
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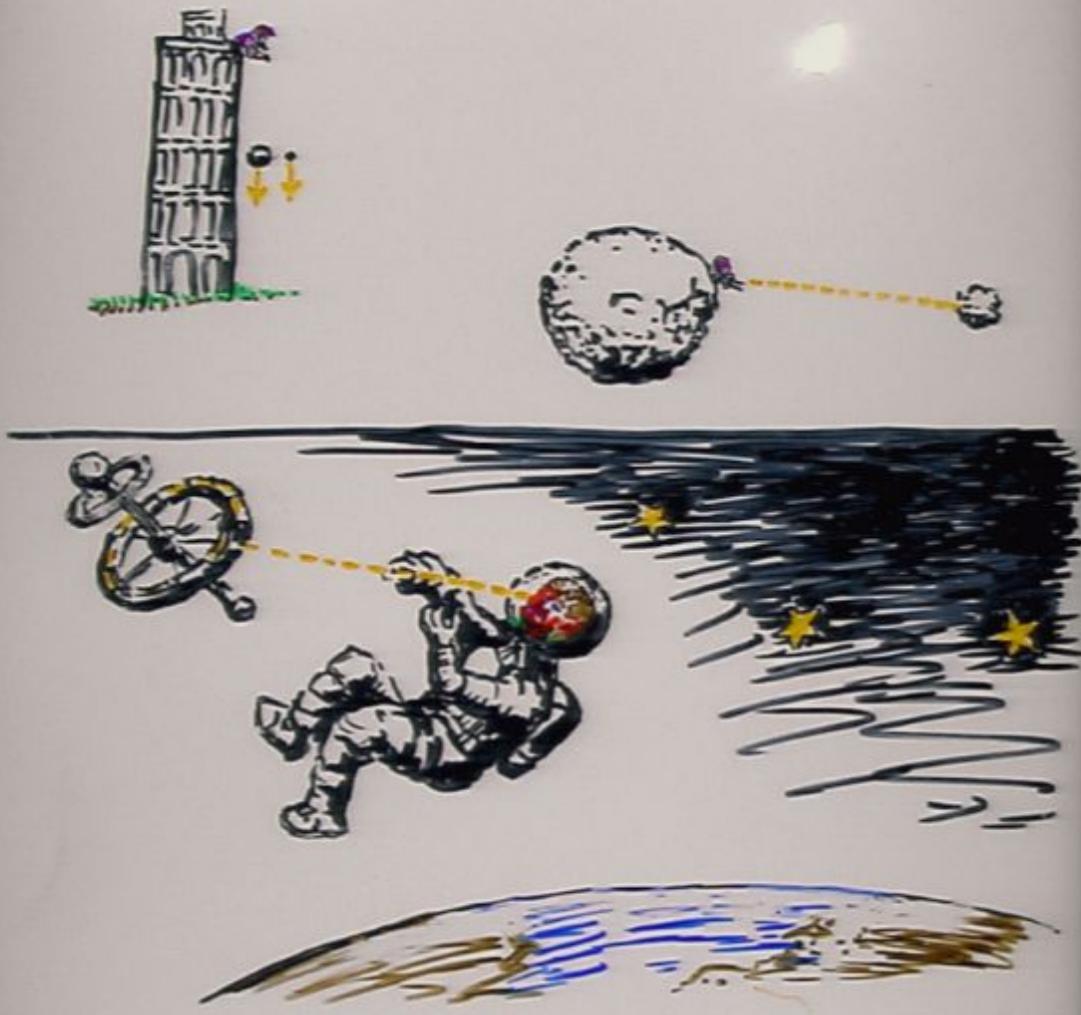




## Principle of Equivalence







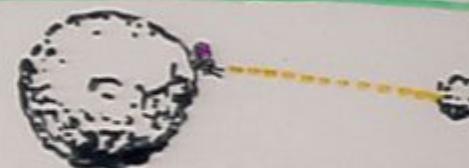
## Galilei - Einstein

### Principle of Equivalence

### Principle of General Covariance



No physical meaning  
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## Galilei - Einstein Principle of Equivalence

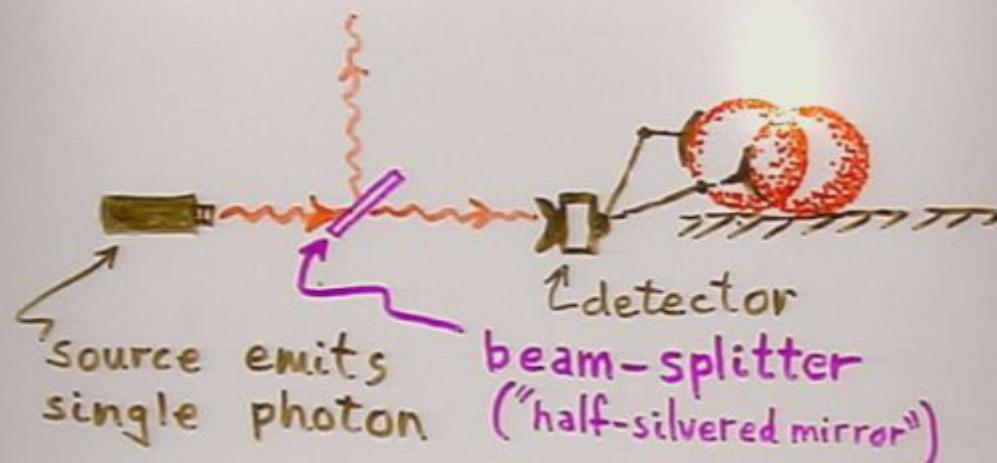
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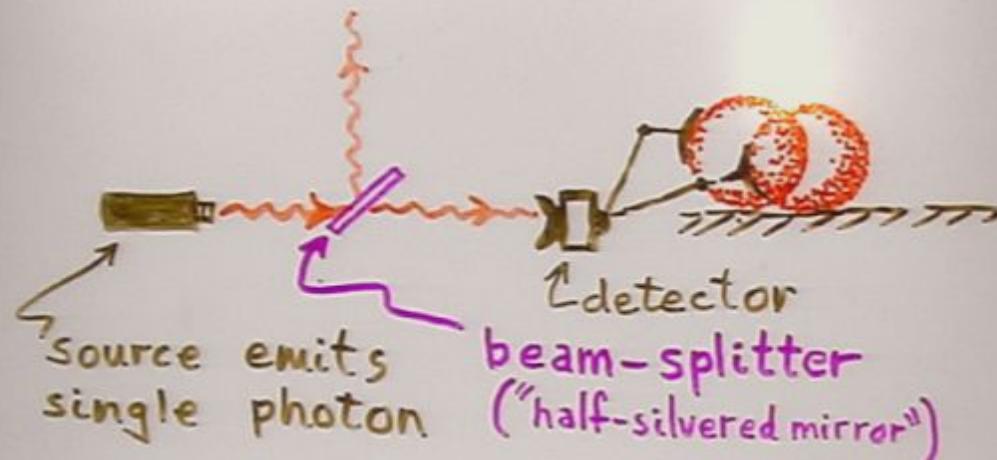


## Schrödinger's lump



Gravitational OR  
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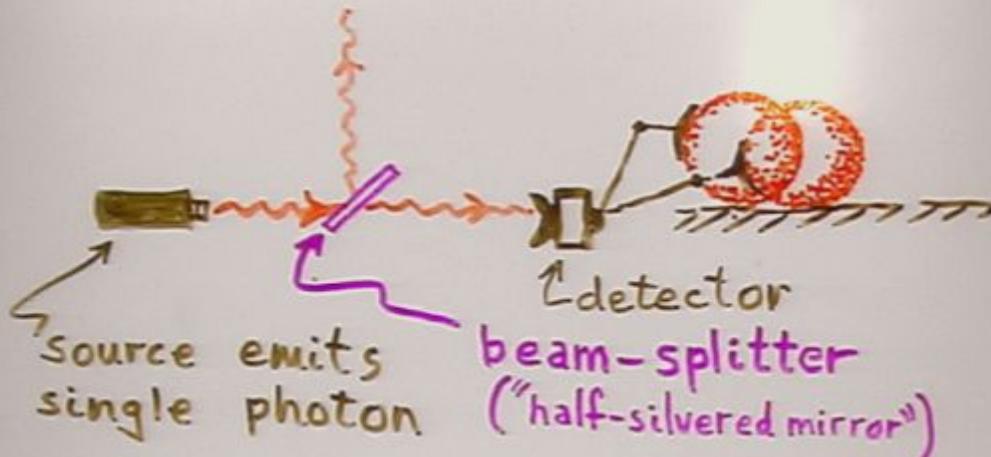
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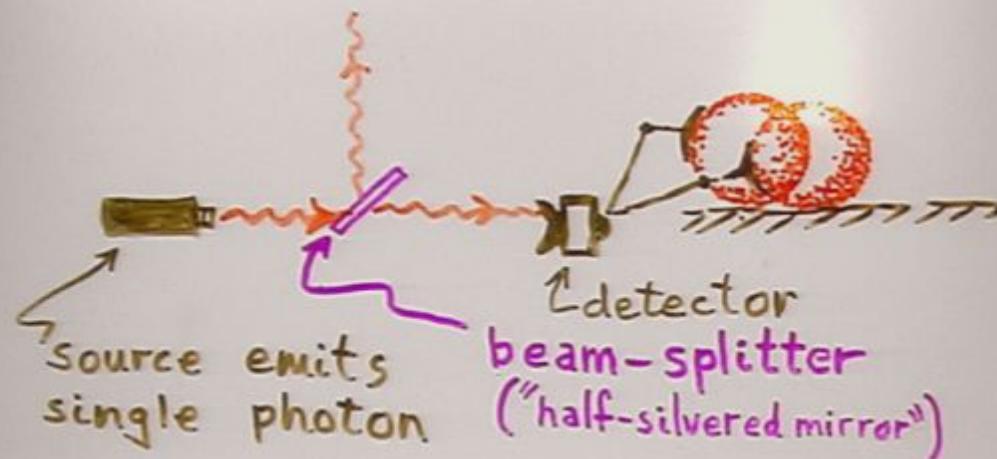
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But surely quantum-gravitational effects are far too tiny to have any relevance at the "ordinary" scales under consideration. E.g.

Planck length  $\approx 10^{-33}$  cm.

Planck time  $\approx 10^{-43}$  s.

$\sim$  20 orders of magnitude below tiniest particle physics processes

These arise from multiplying together two quantities  $G$  and  $\hbar$ , each of which is tiny on ordinary scales. However, the proposed decay time

$$\hbar/E_G$$

involves dividing one of these quantities by the other. ∴ One must examine the situation in detail to see if this is significant in any particular situation.

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Newton's const.

Planck's const./ $2\pi$

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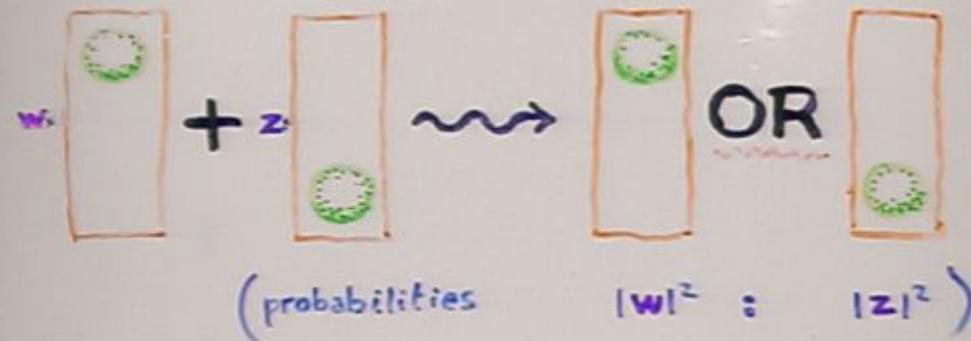
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## Decay times (isolated system)

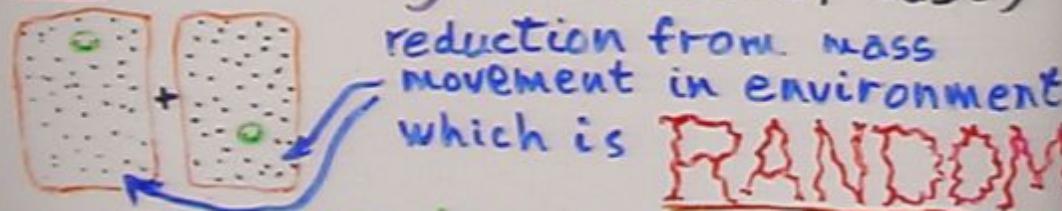


nucleon: a few million years  
(taking nucleon as uniform sphere  $\rightarrow$  more correct:  
~far longer than age of universe)

water speck:

|        |              |                            |
|--------|--------------|----------------------------|
| radius | $10^{-5}$ cm | ~ hours                    |
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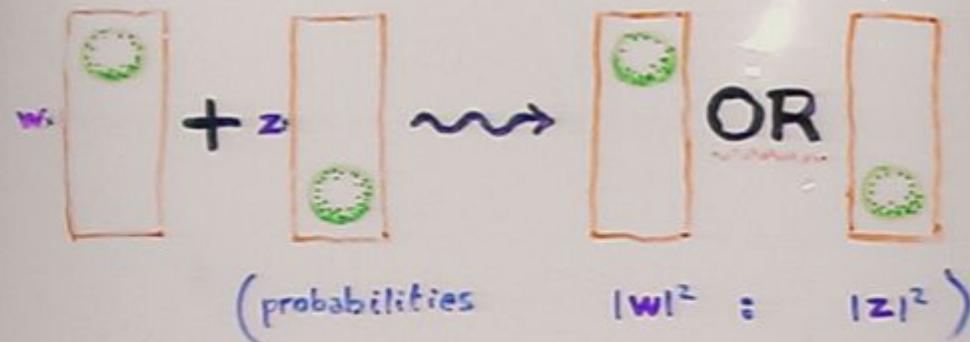
## Non-isolated system (usual case)



reduction from mass movement in environment  
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## Decay times (isolated system)

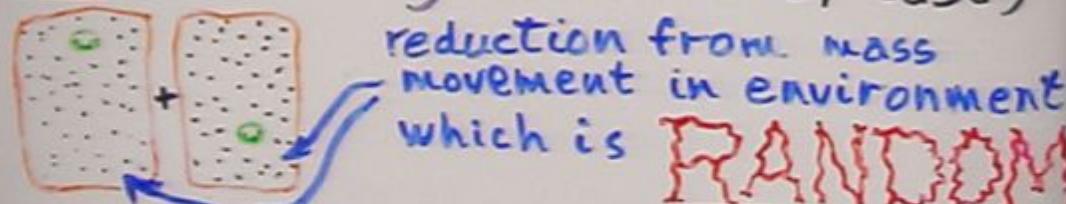


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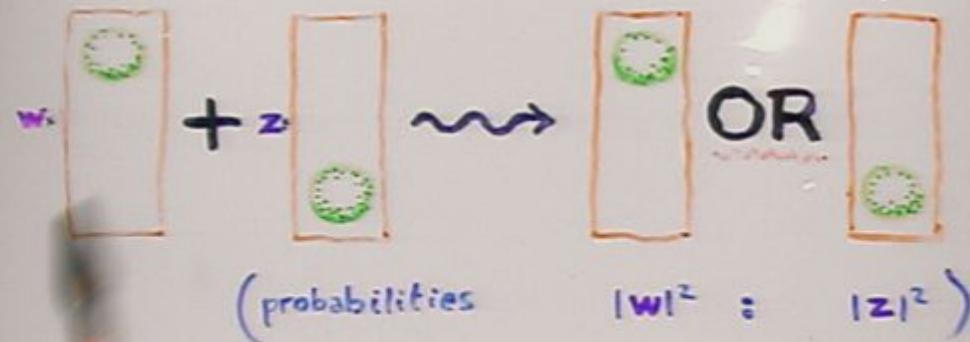
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Need very effective isolation to see

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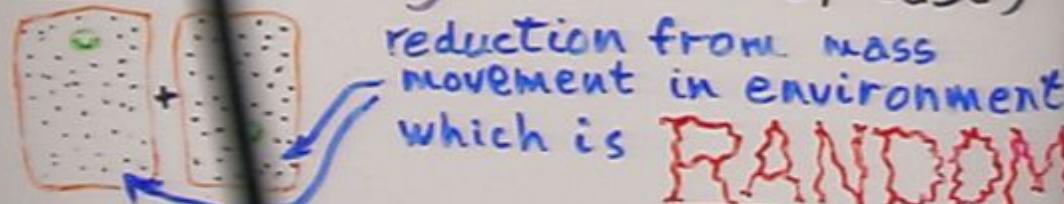


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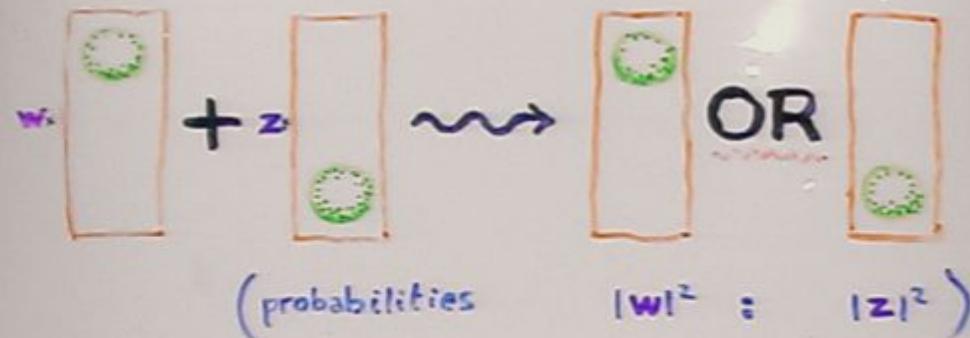
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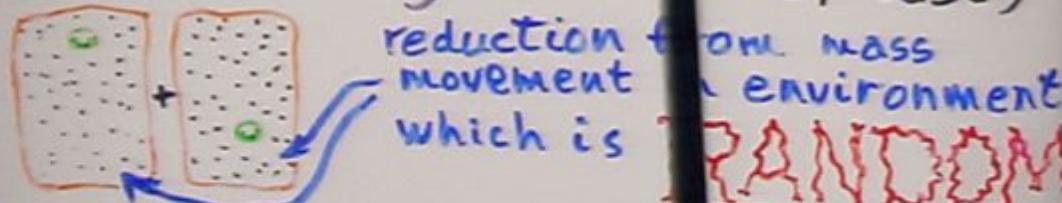


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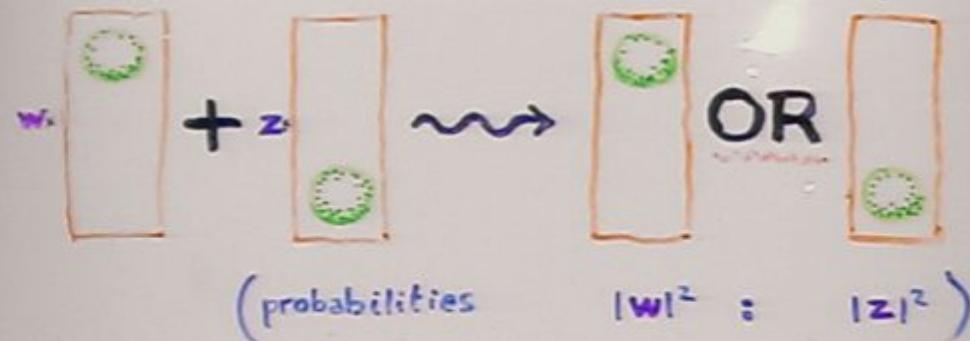
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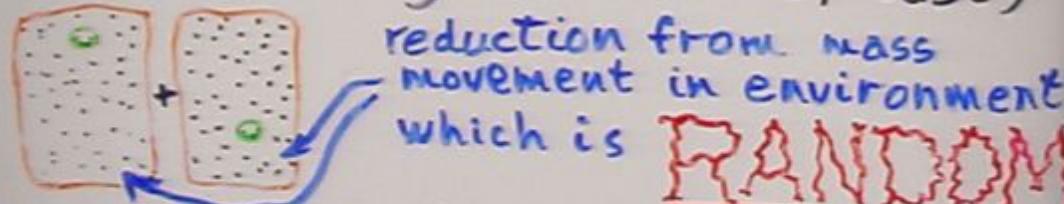


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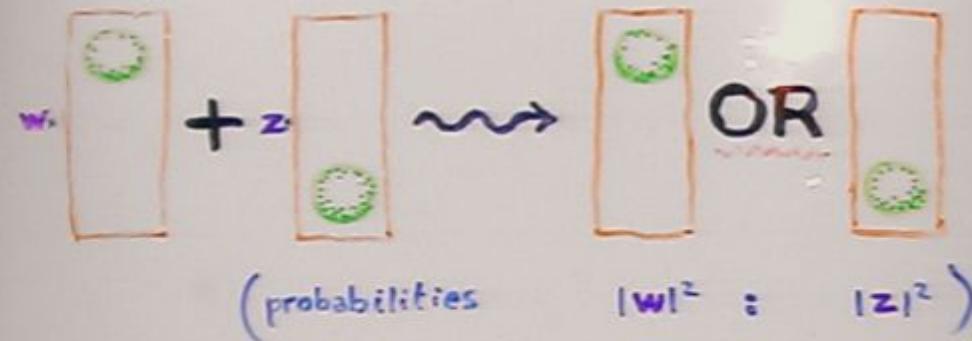
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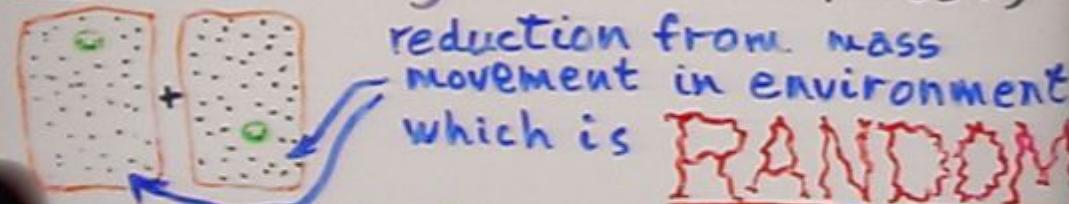


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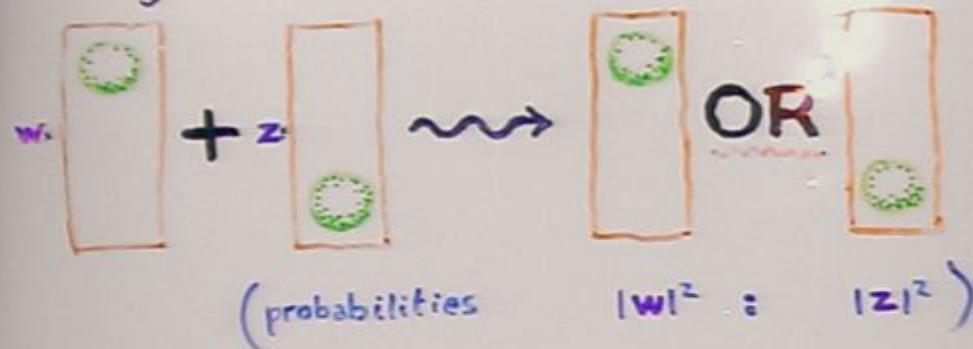
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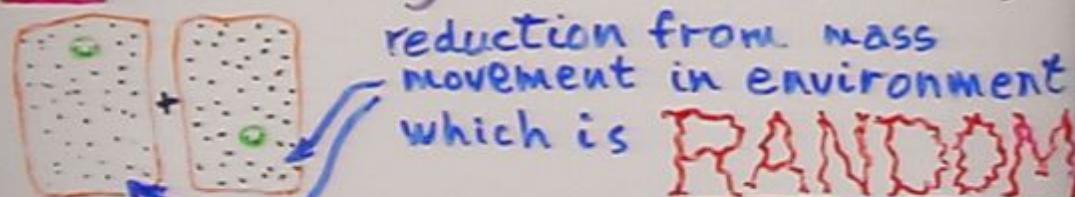


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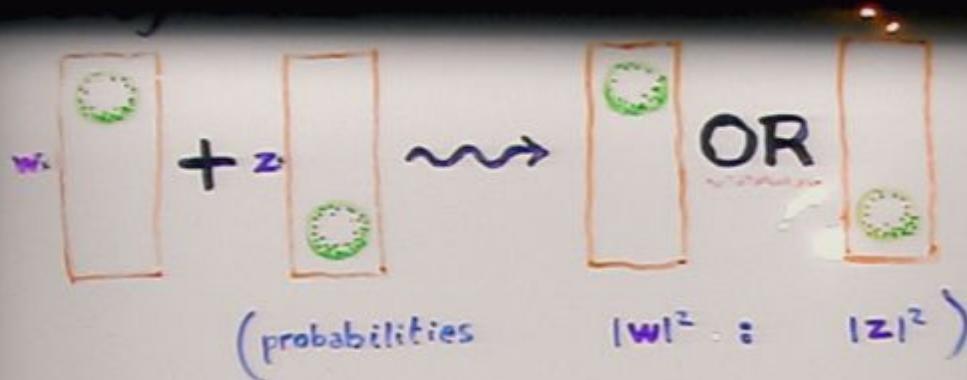
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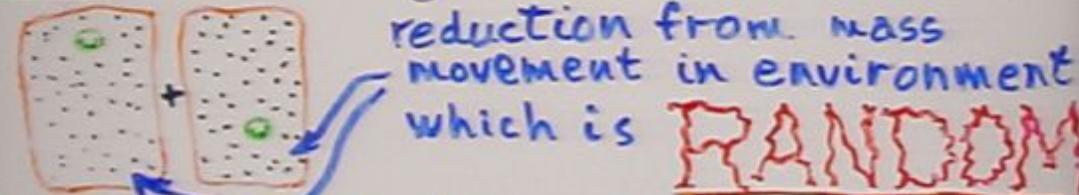


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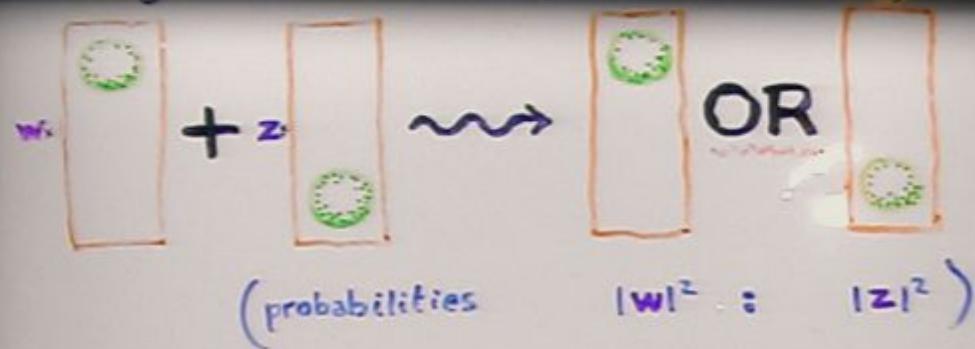
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Need very effective isolation to see the non-random effects of **OR**

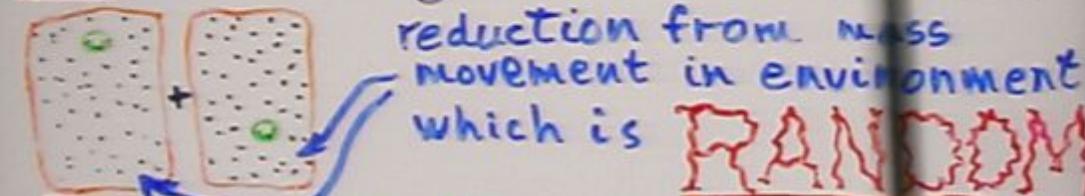


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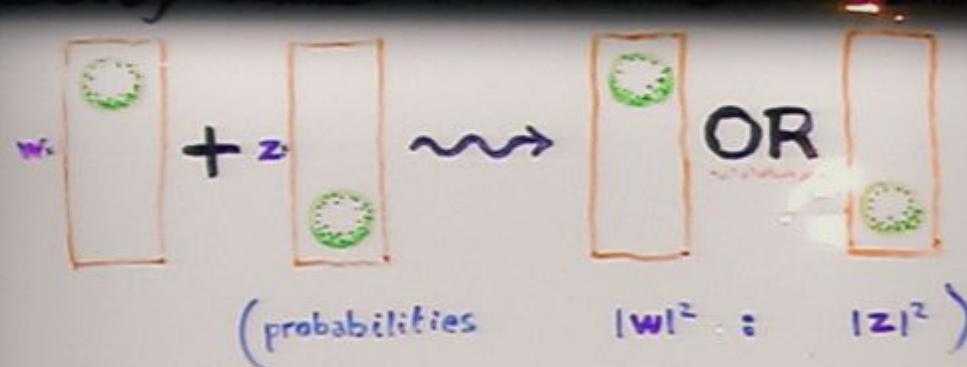
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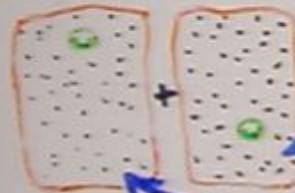


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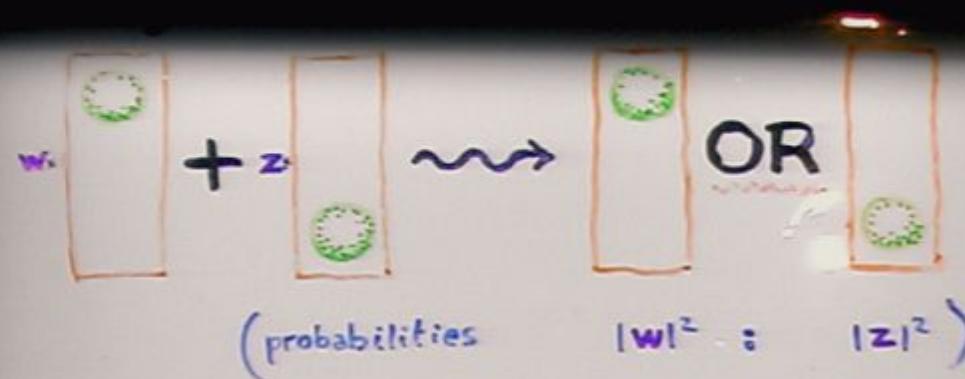
Non-isolated system (usual case)



reduction from mass  
 movement in environment  
 which is

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Need very effective isolation to see  
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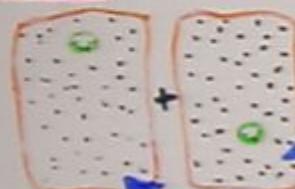


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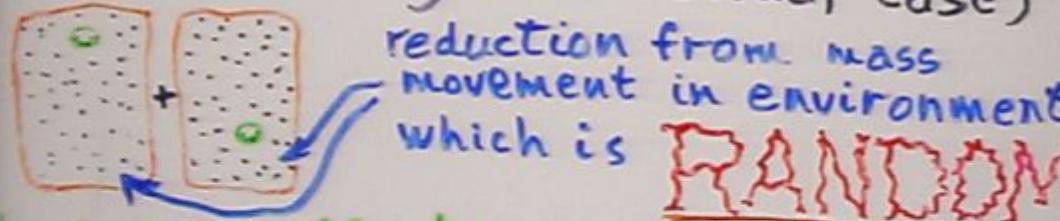
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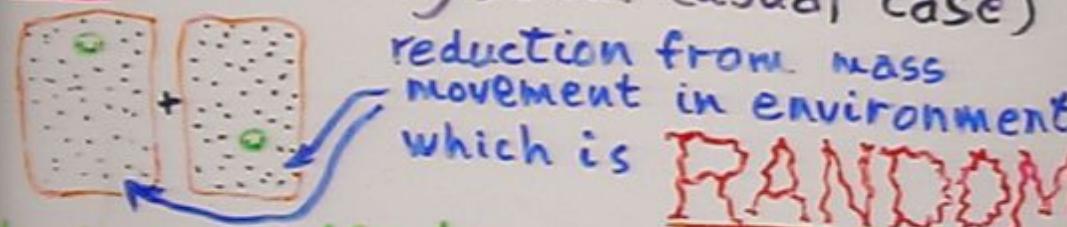
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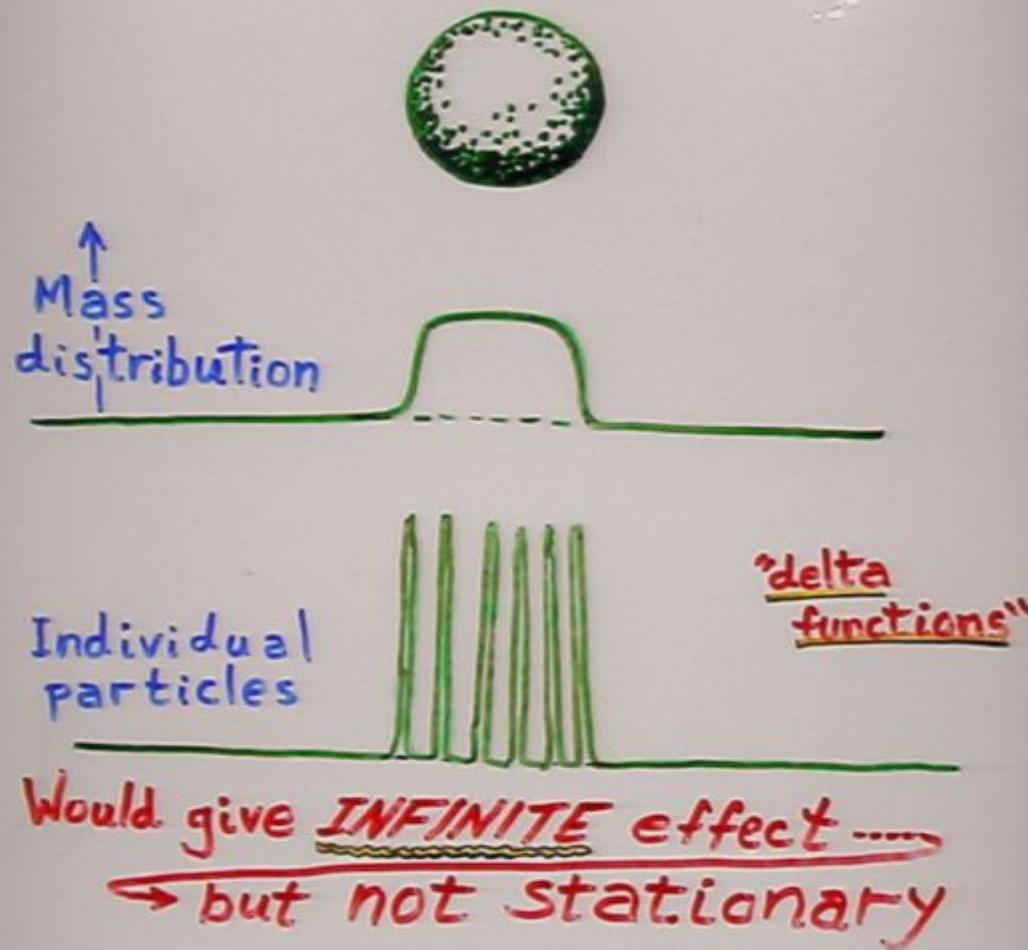


reduction from mass movement in environment which is

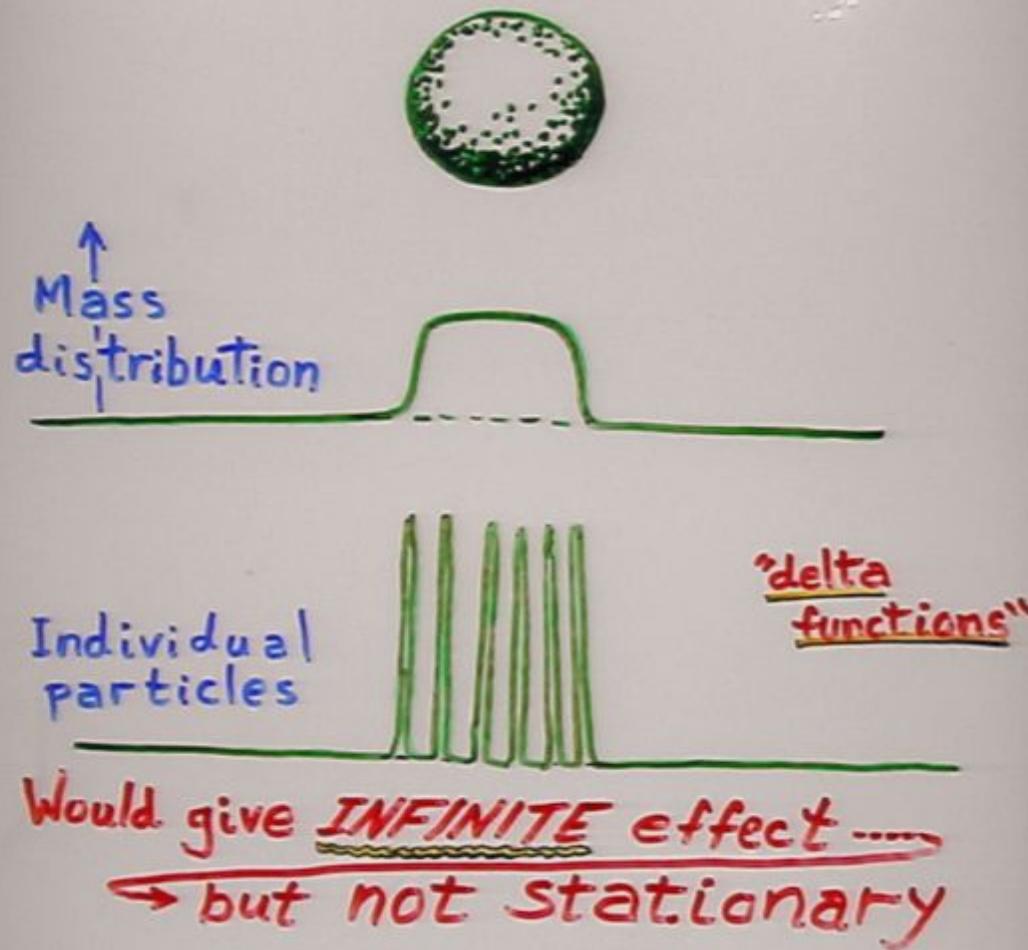
RANDOM!

Need very effective isolation to see the non-random effects of OR

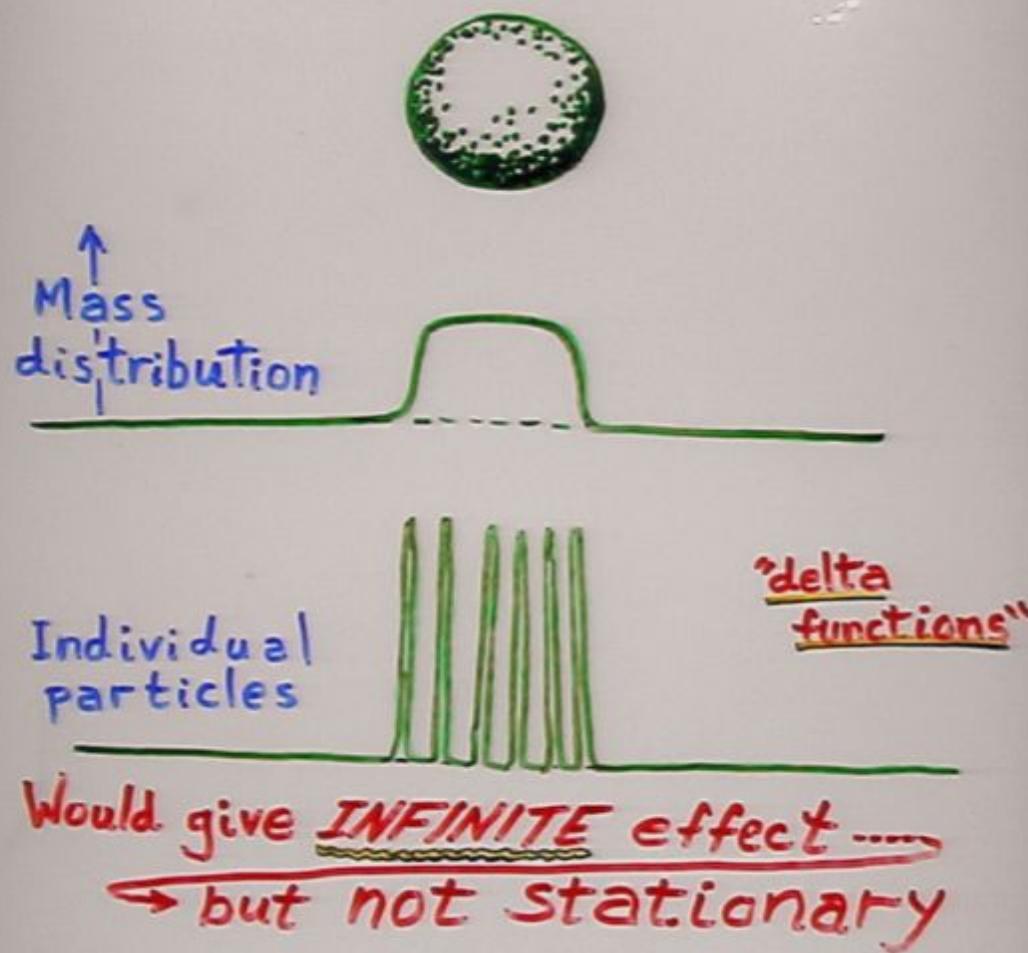




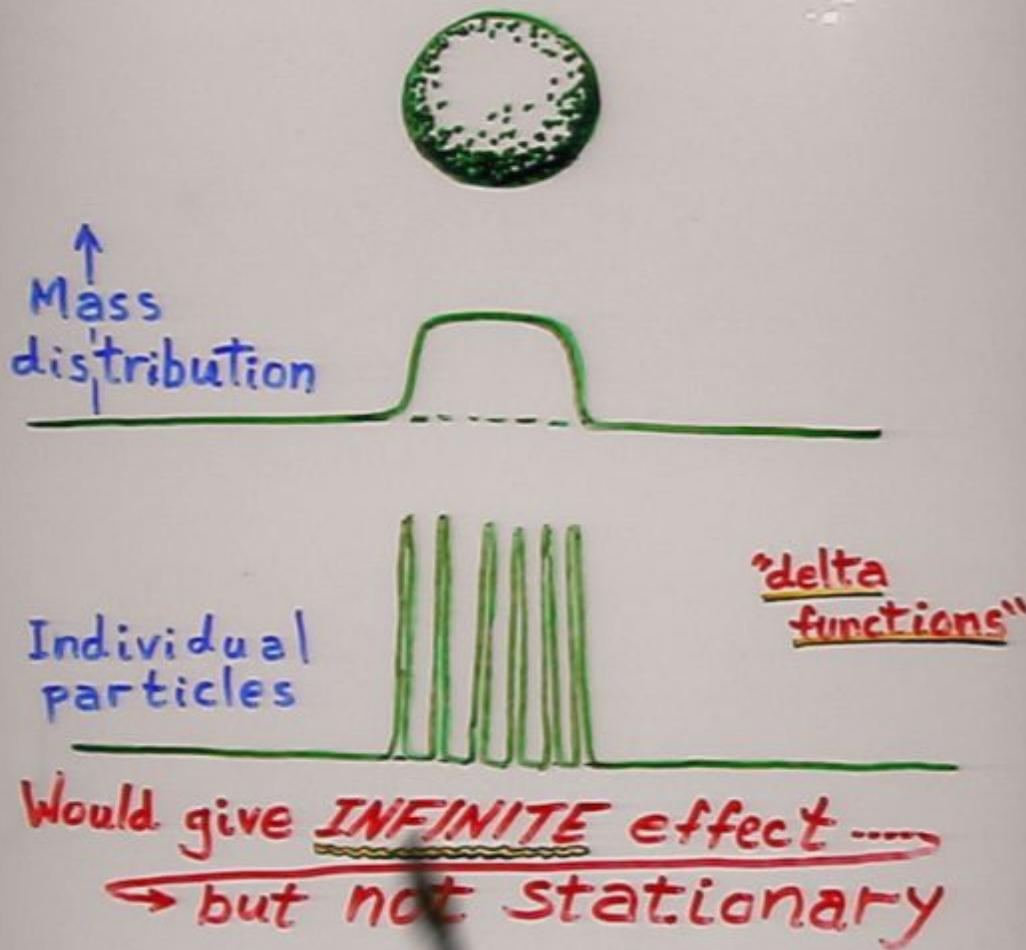
Correct procedure: nuclei  
spread, in stationary state



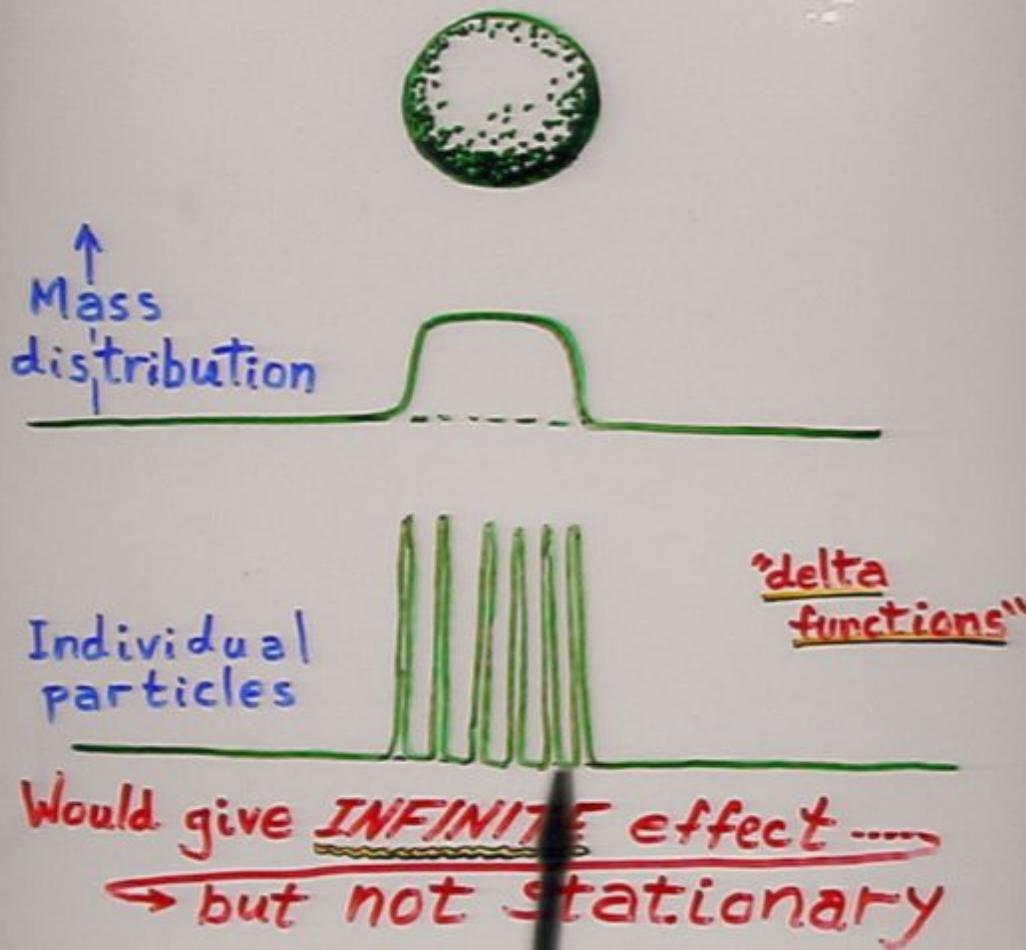
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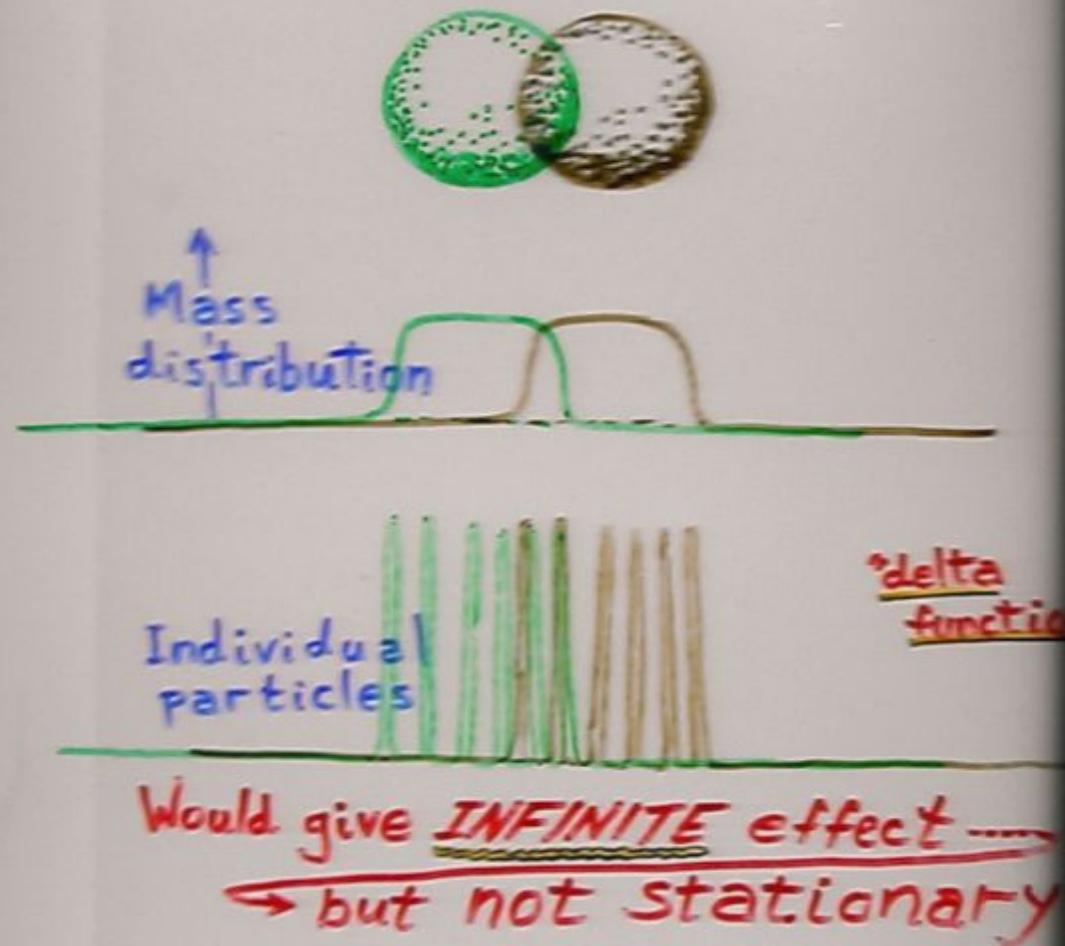
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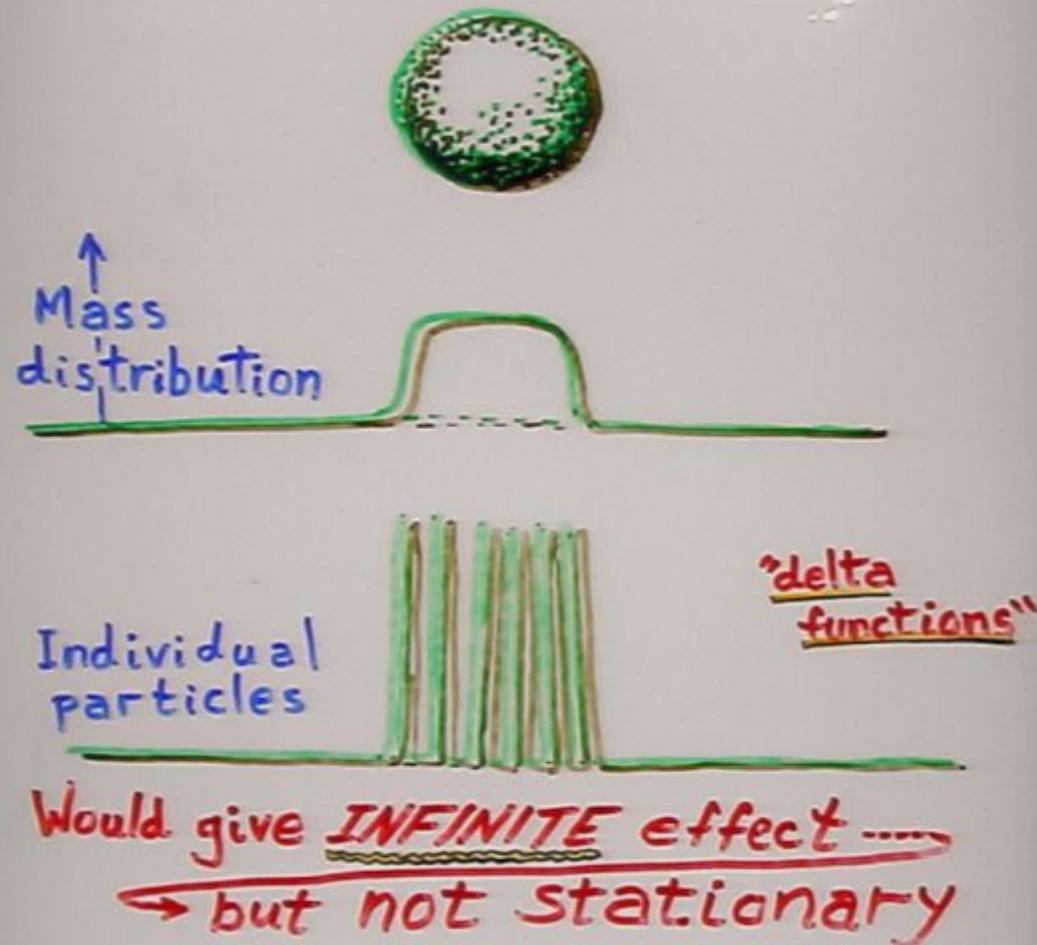
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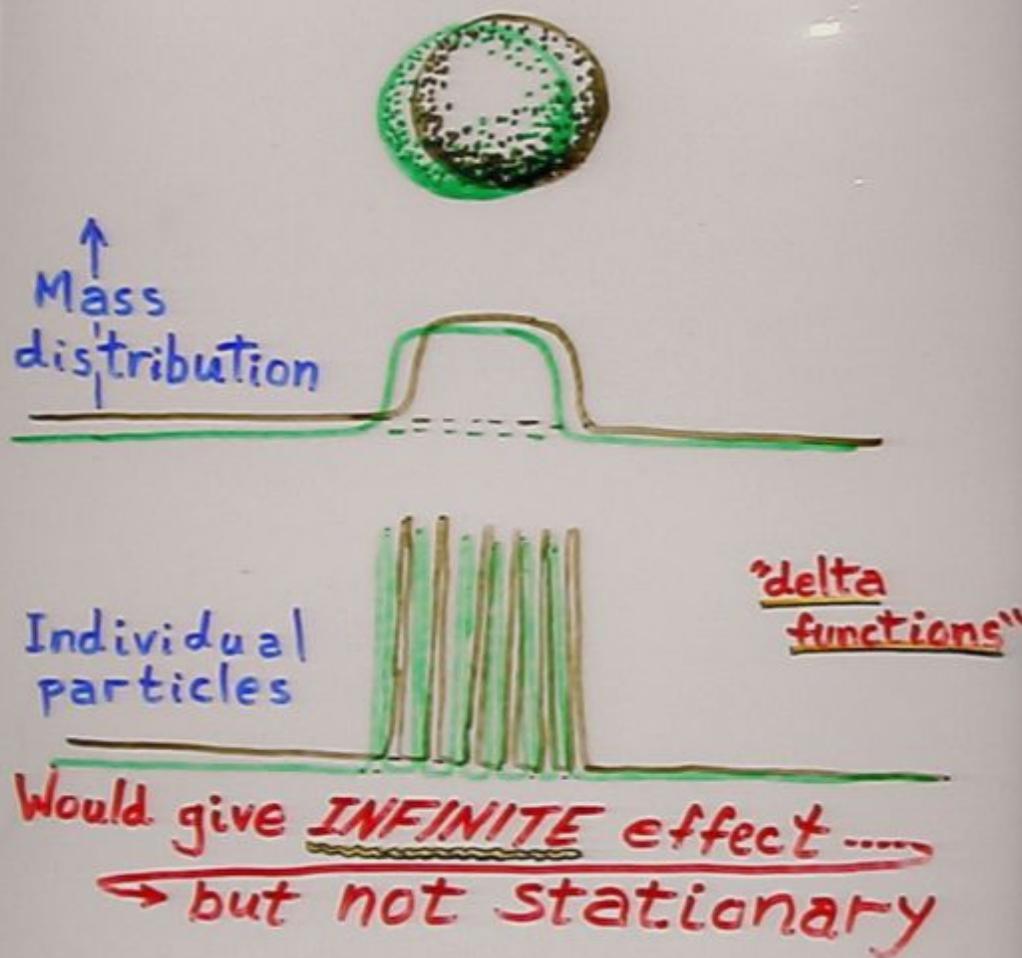
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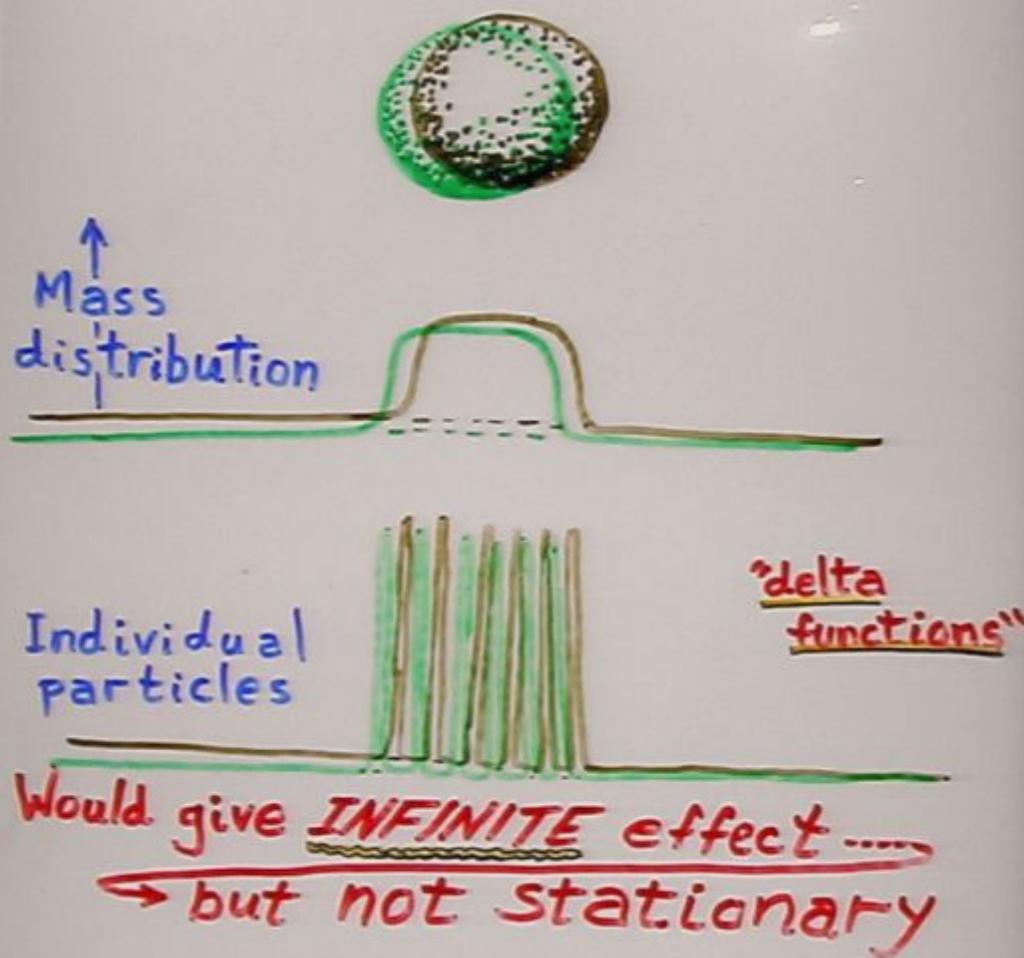
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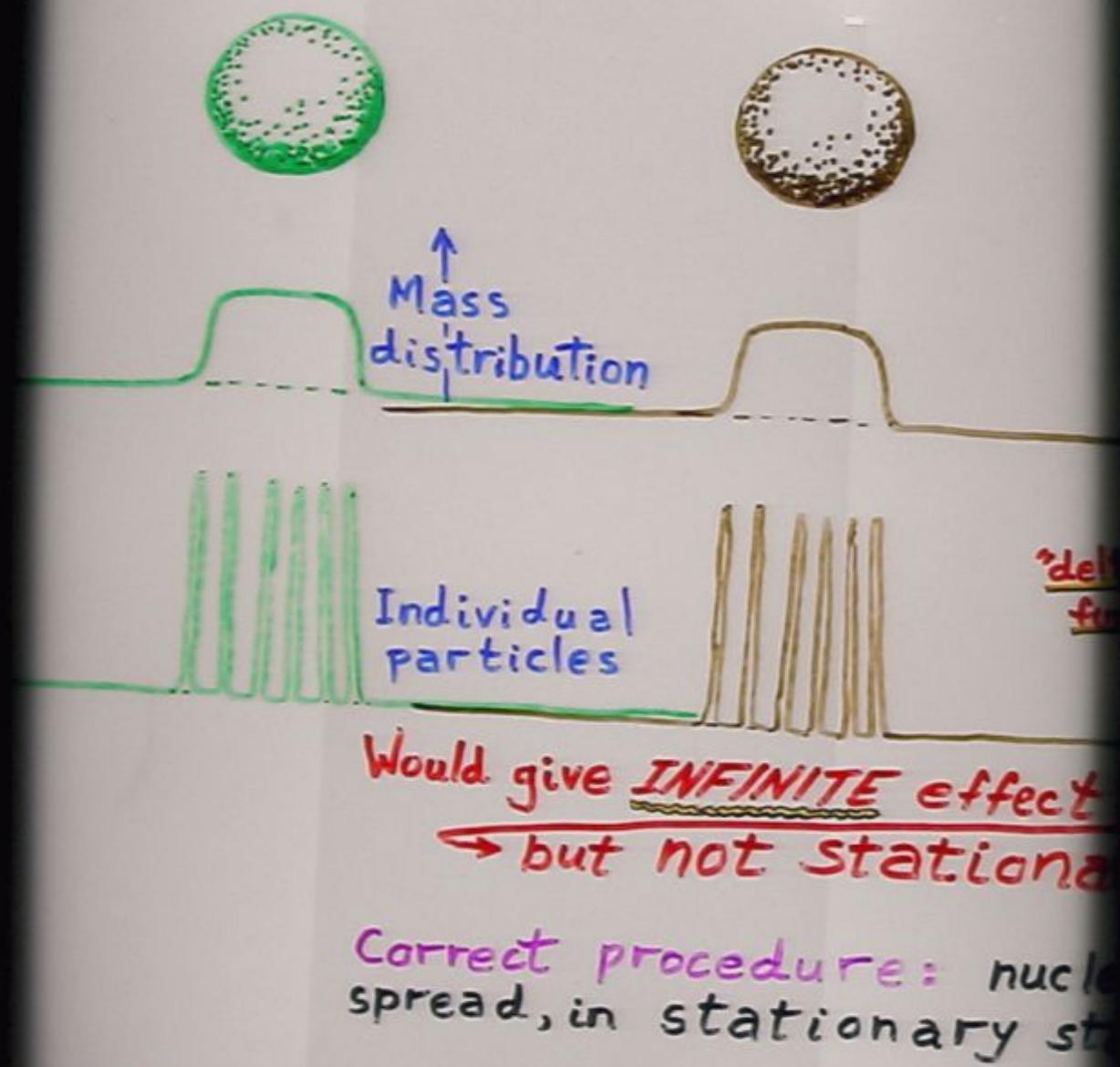
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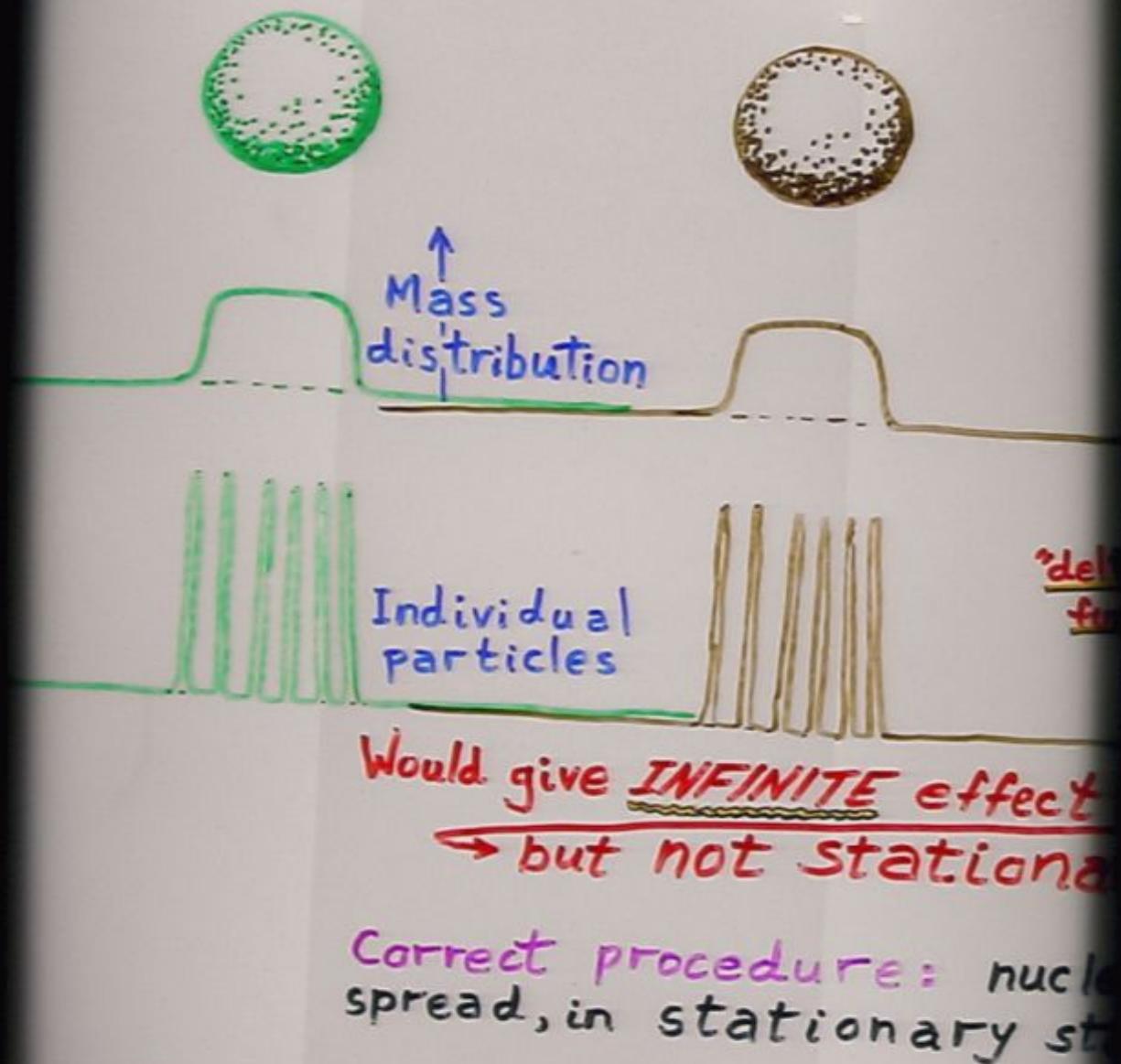


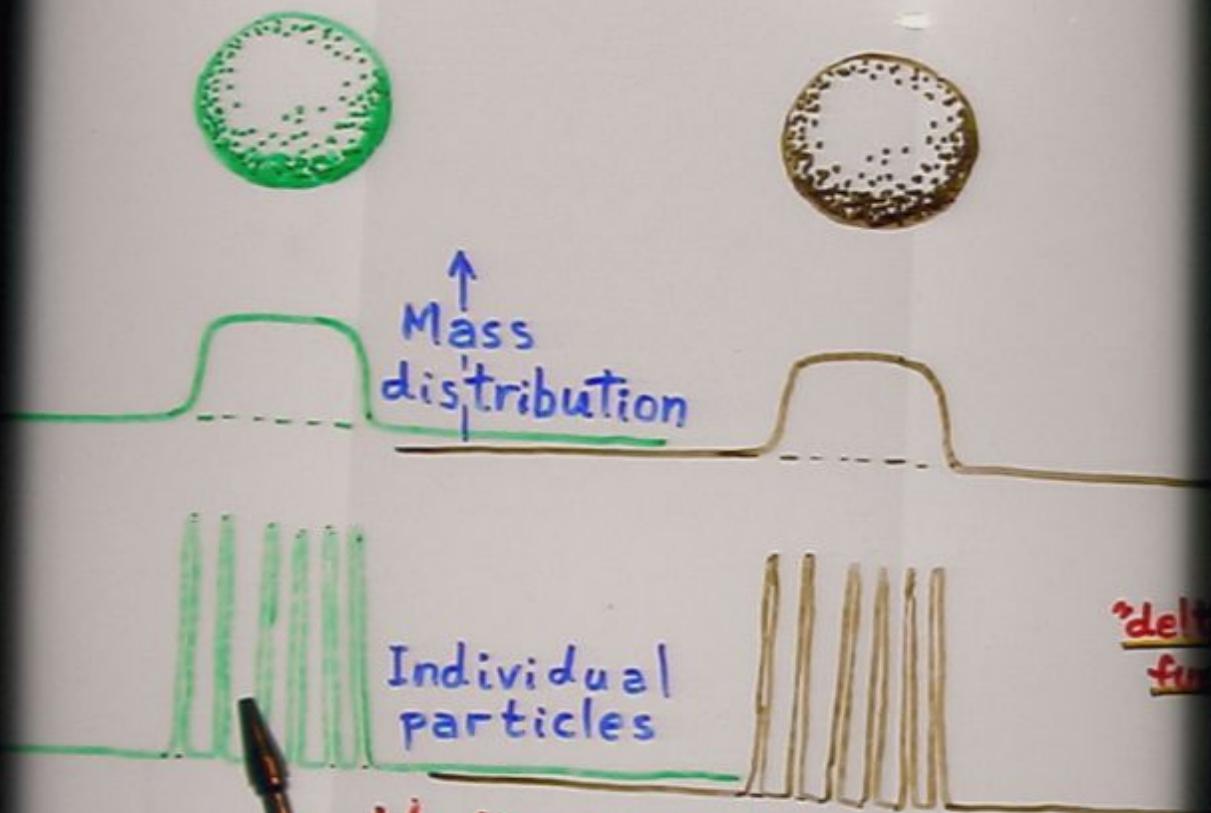
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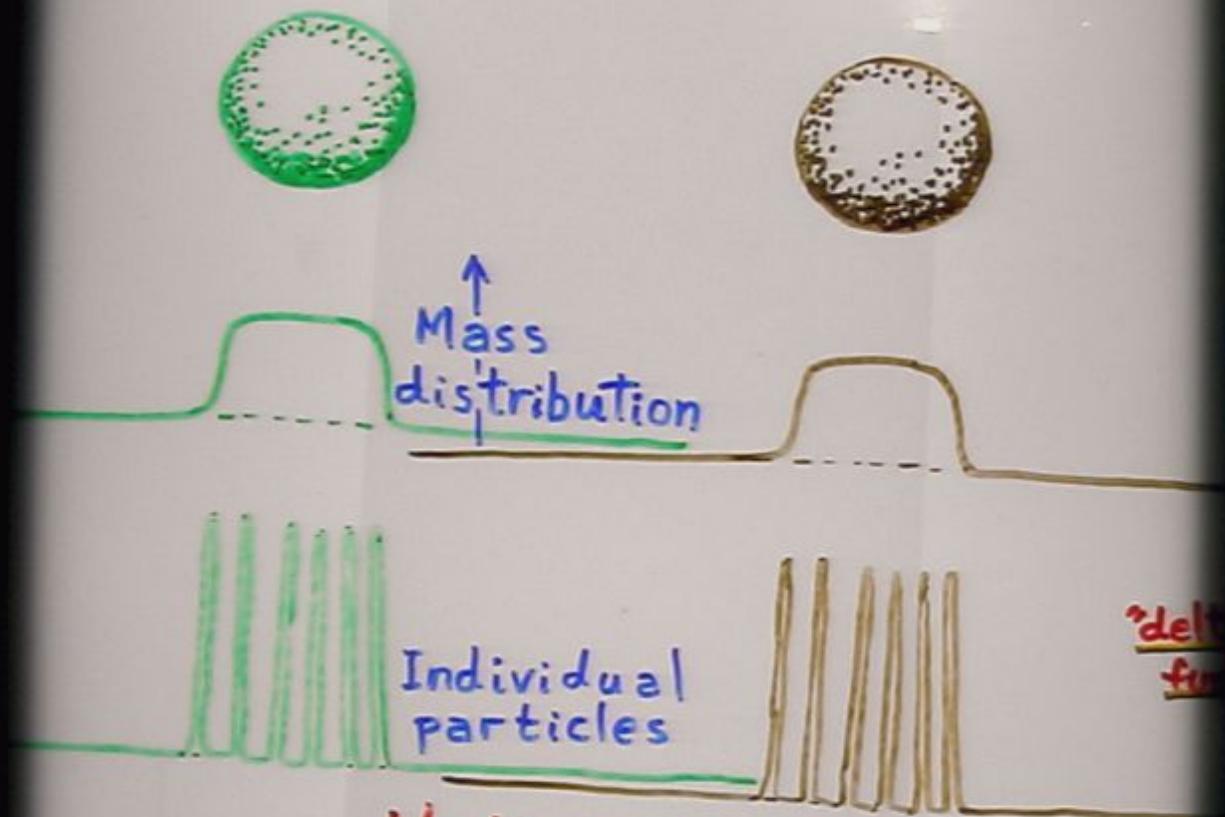






Would give INFINITE effect  
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Correct procedure: nucleons spread, in stationary state

Mass  
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Individual  
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"delta  
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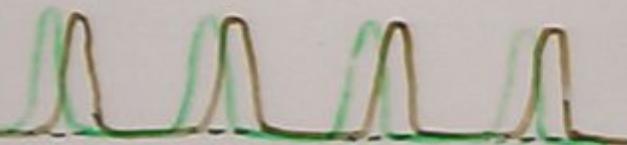
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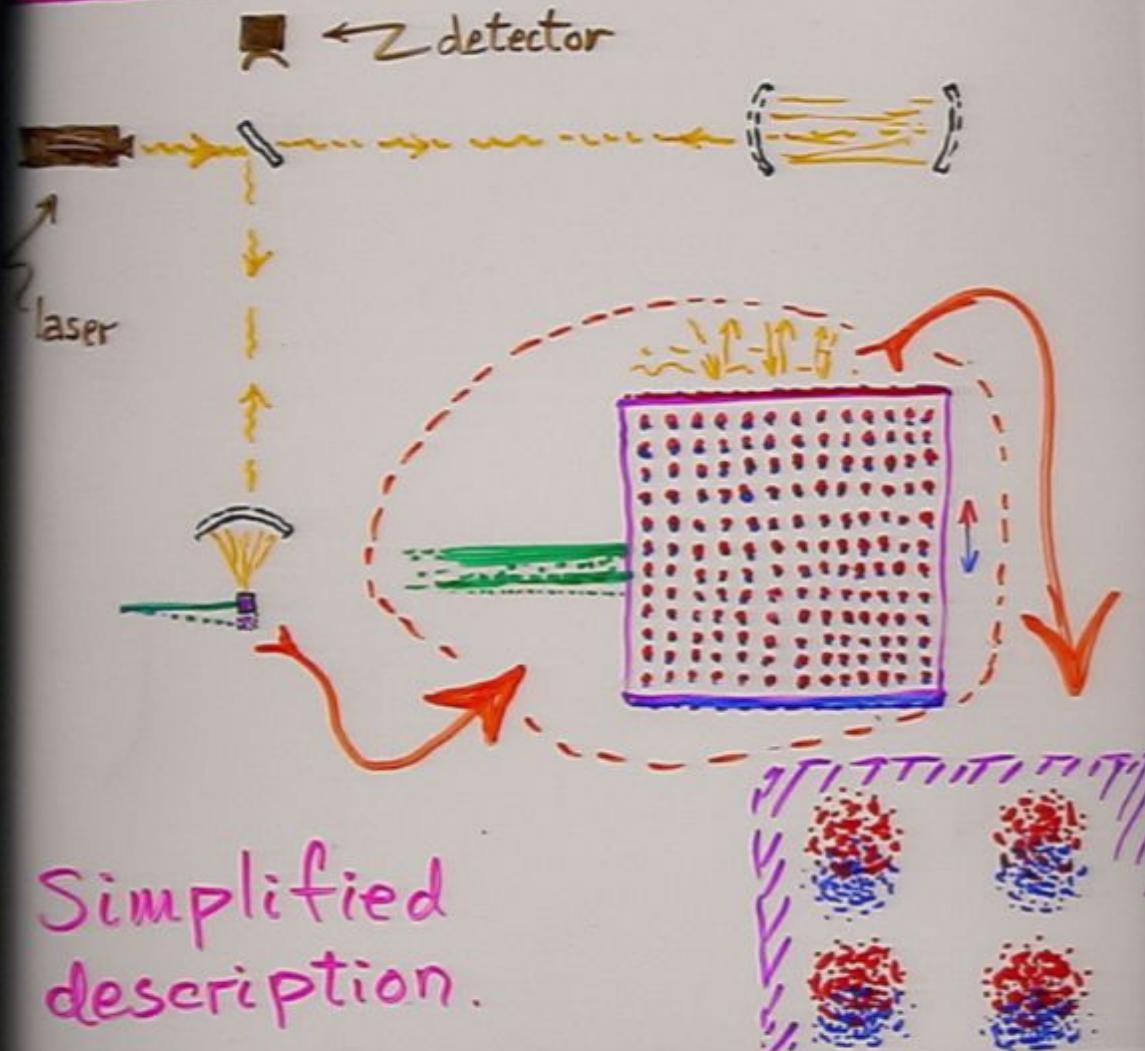


## A Proposed Experiment

aimed at eventually testing **Gravitational OR**

Dik Bouwmeester, Will Marshall, Christoph Simon, ... & RP

(& early input from Johannes Dappioli, Anton Zeilinger, ...)

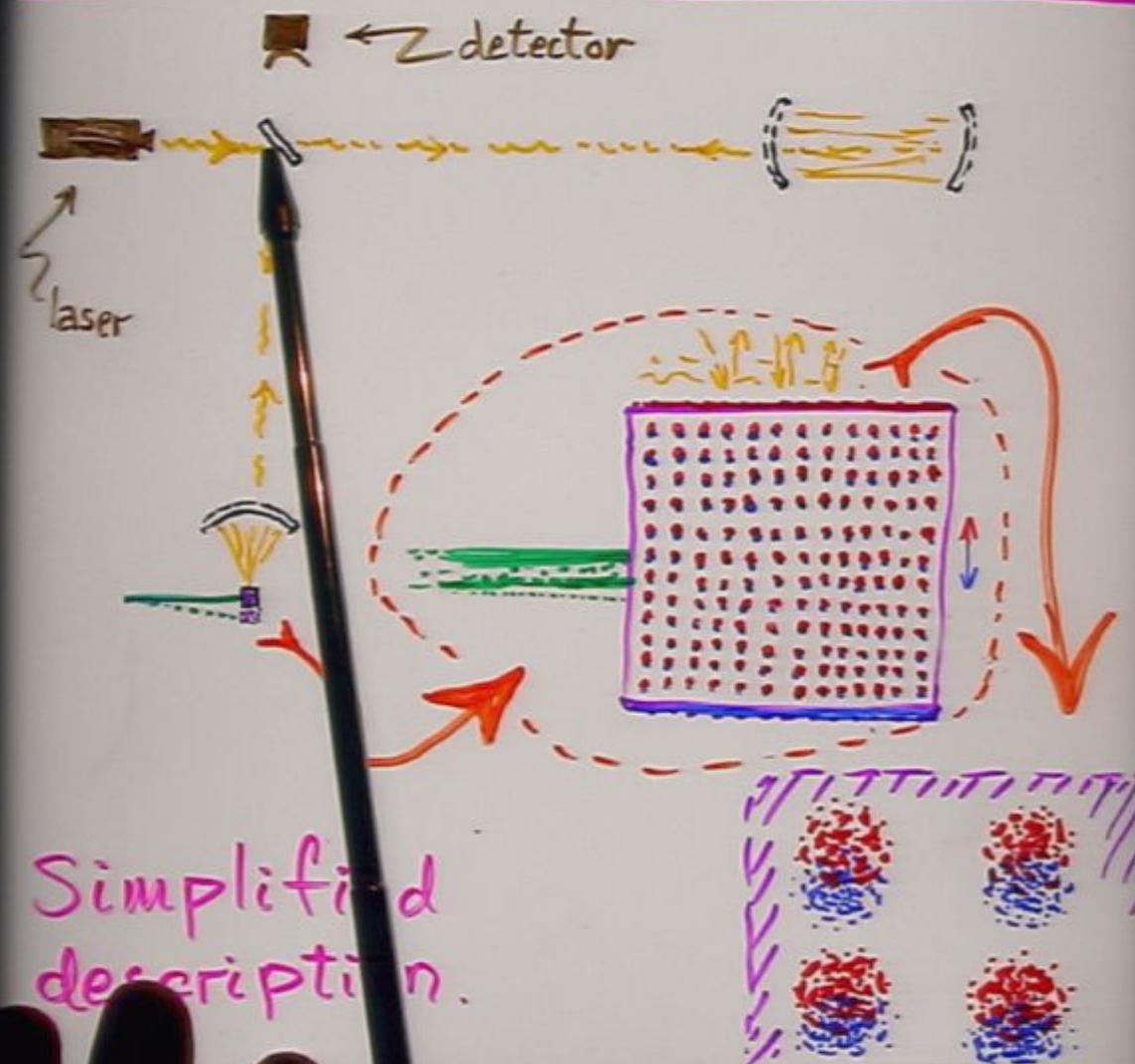


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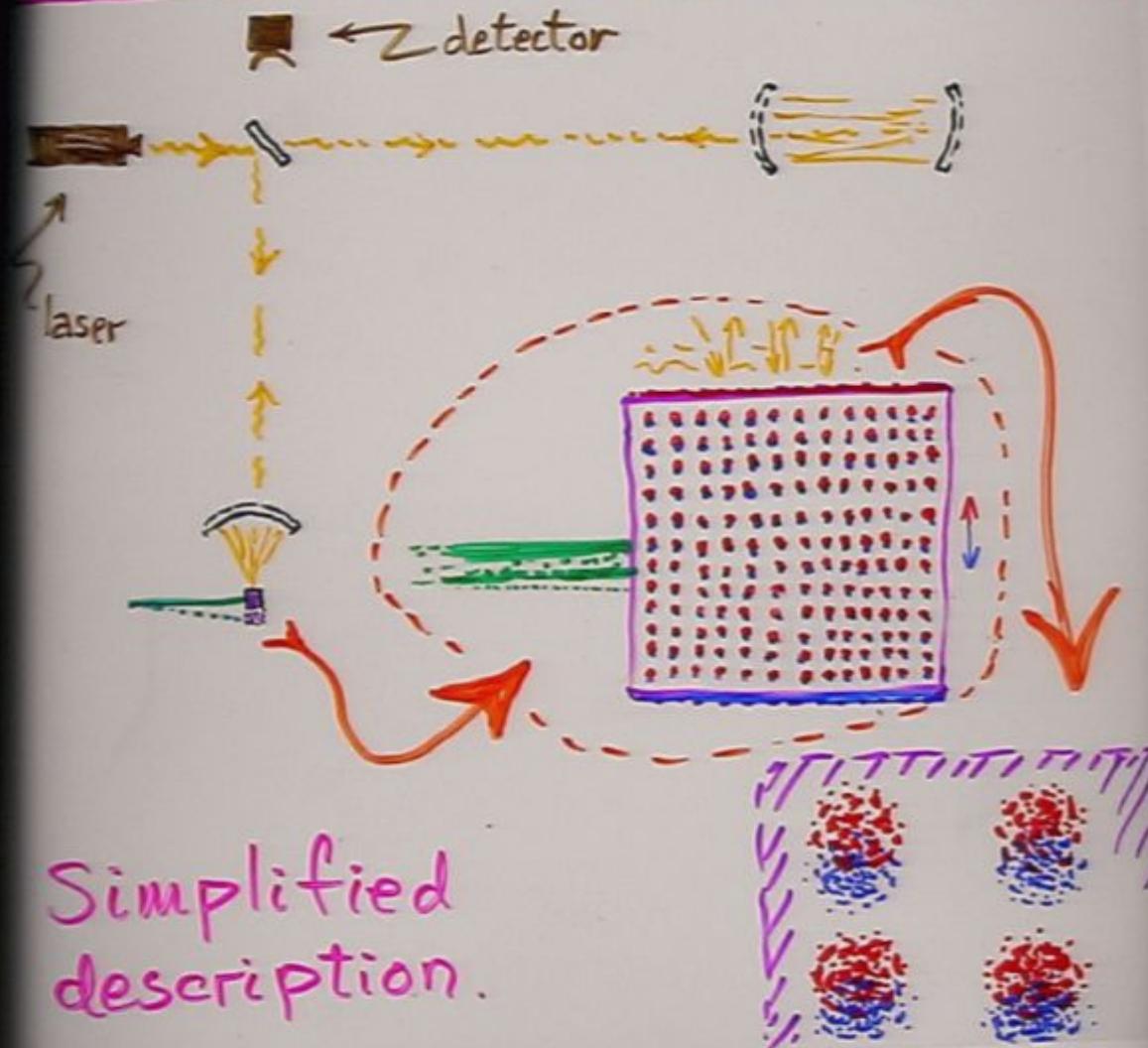
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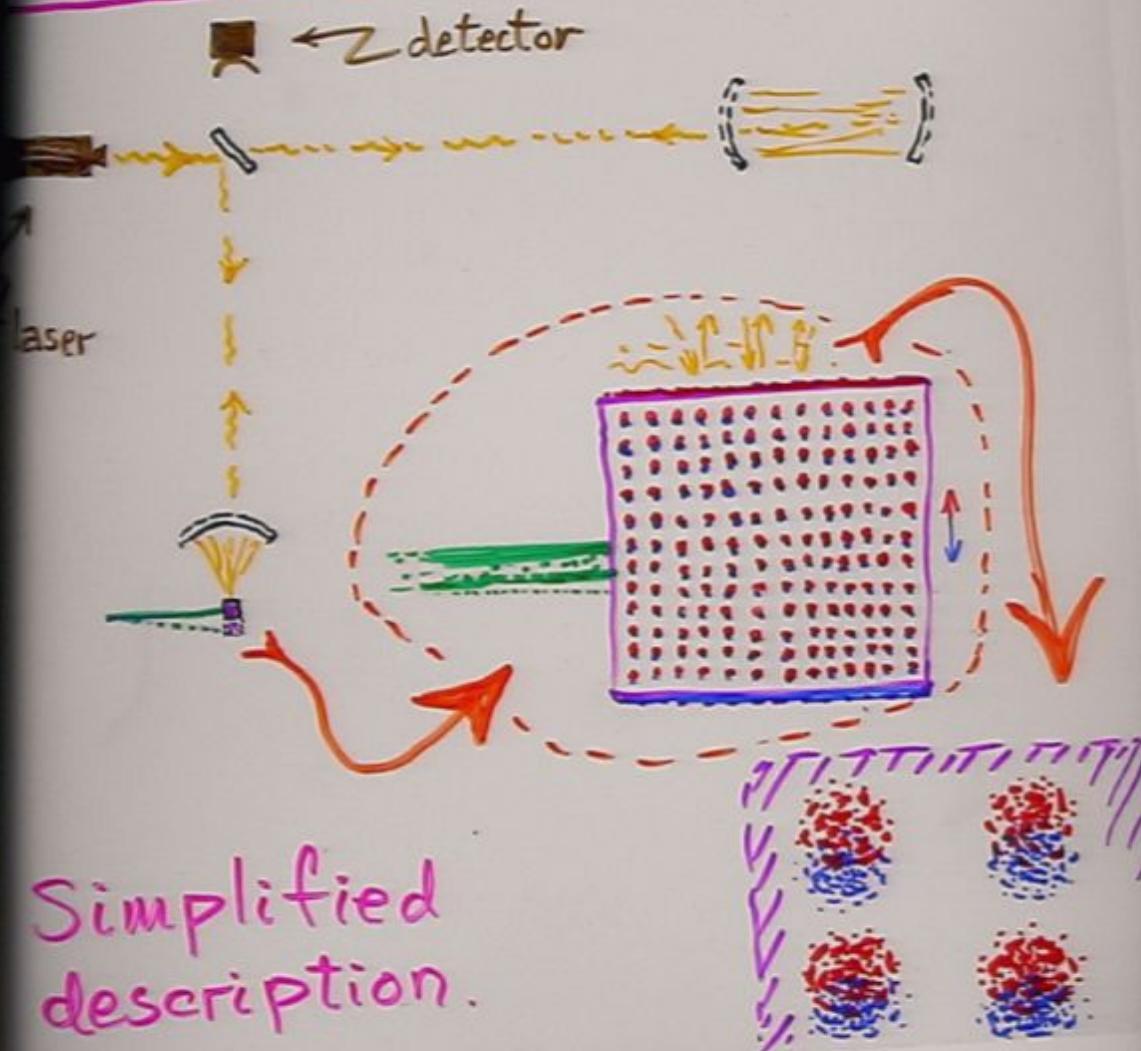


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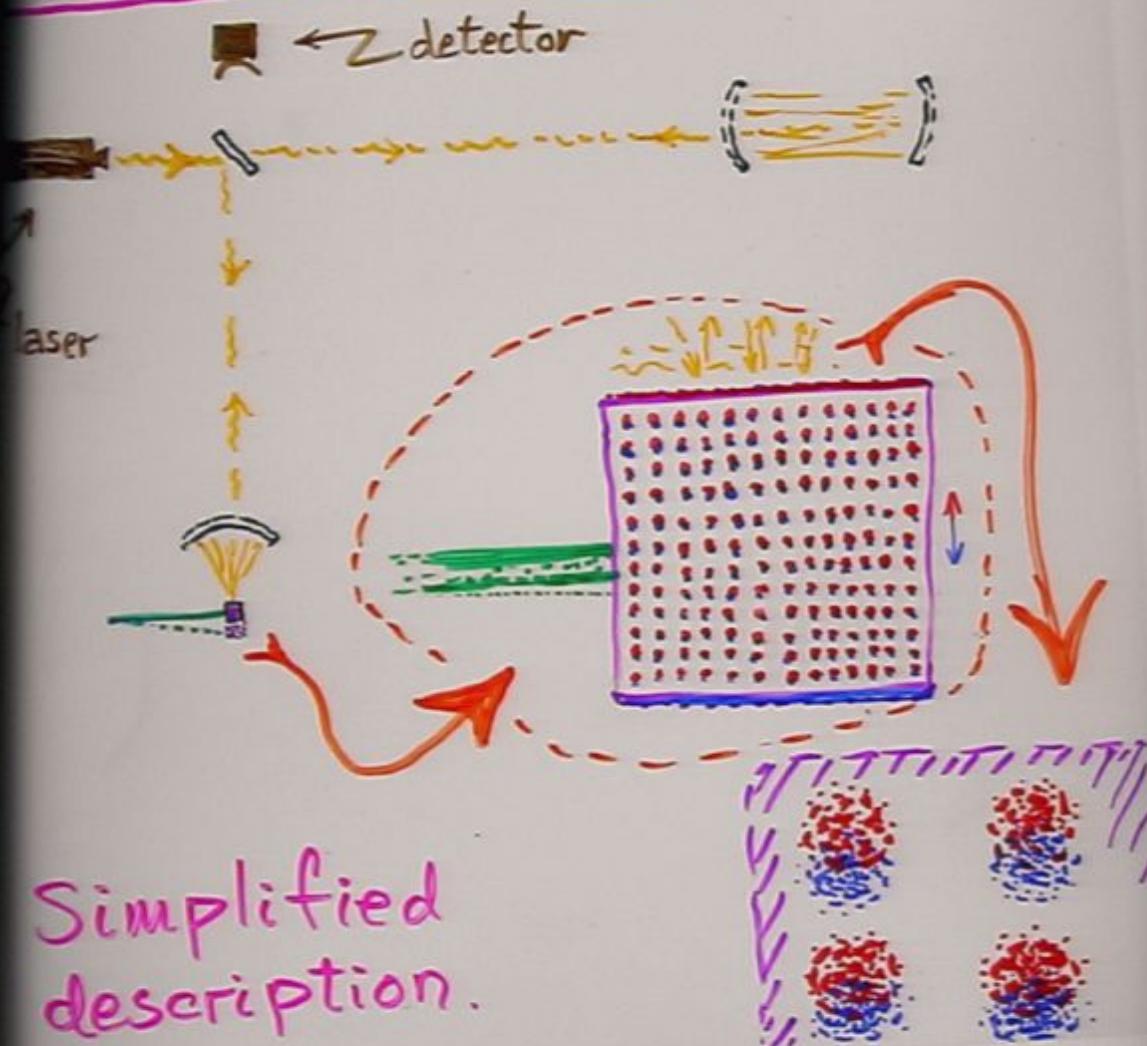
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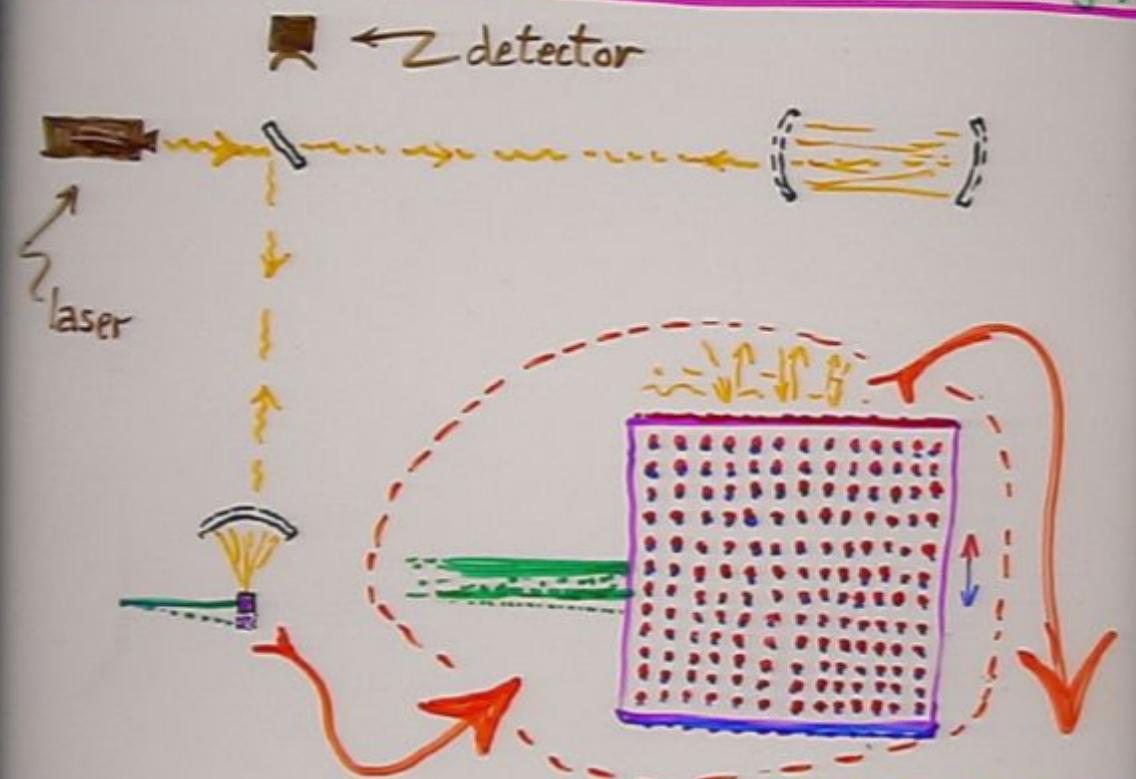
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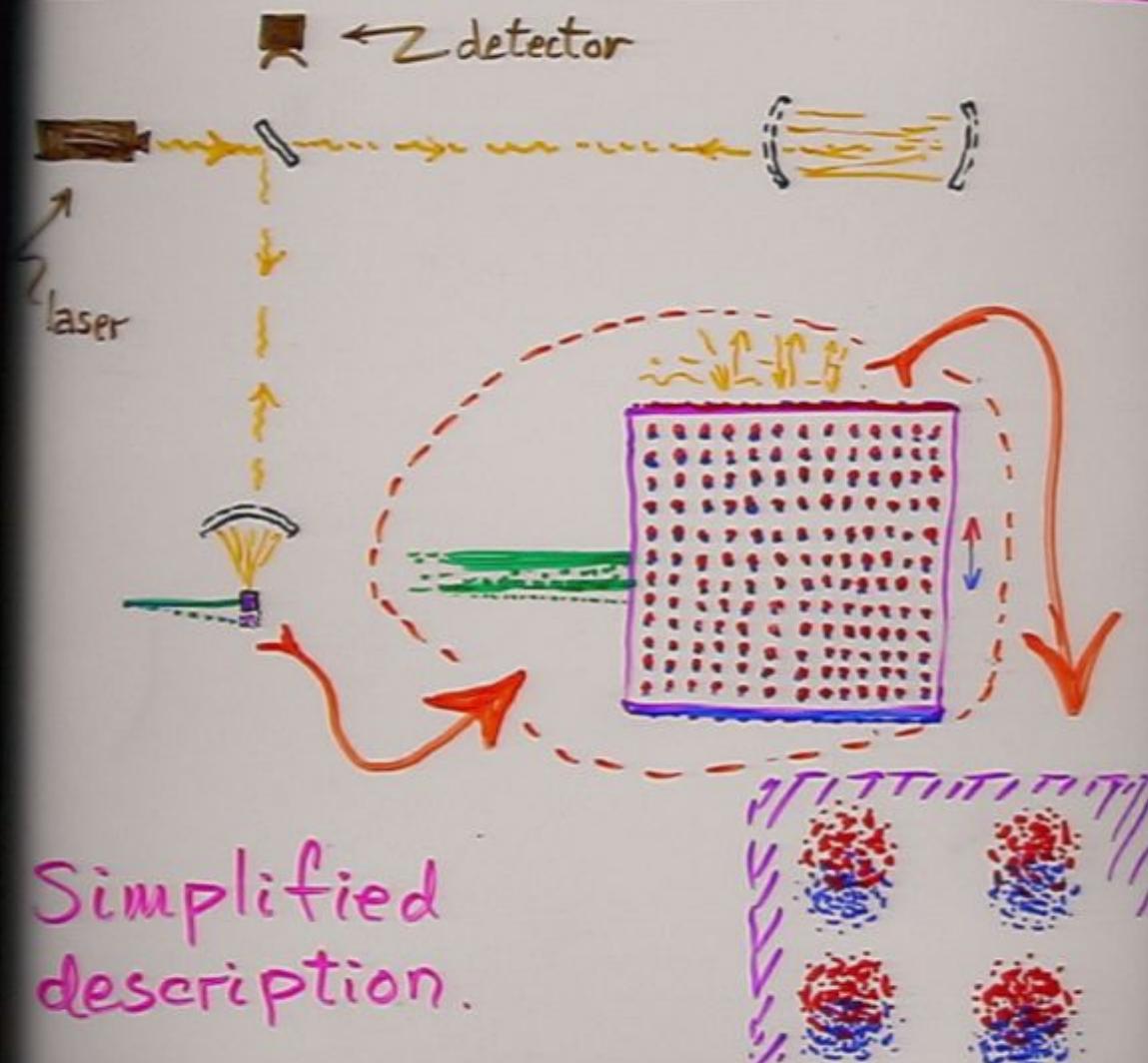


Simplified  
description.

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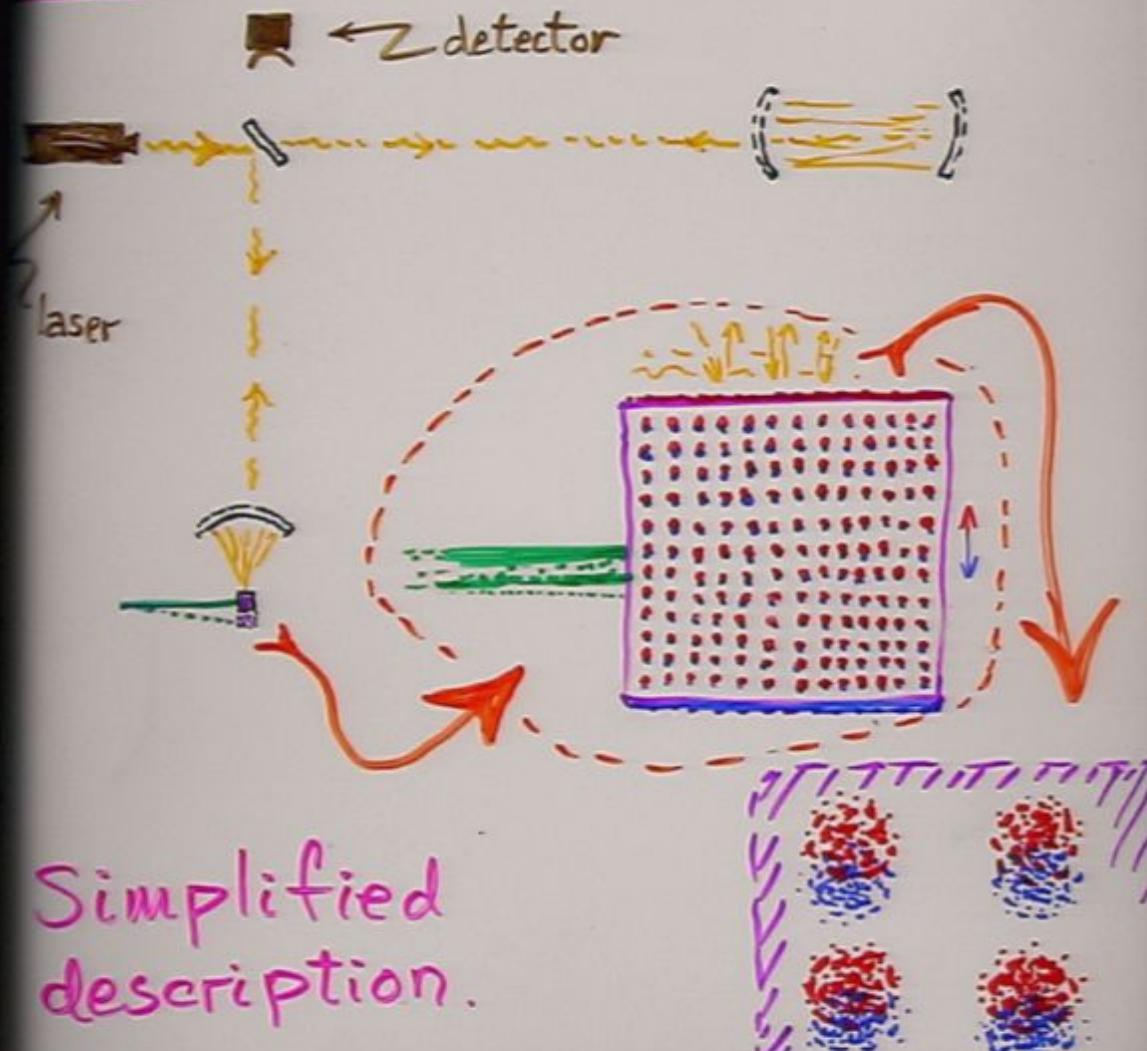
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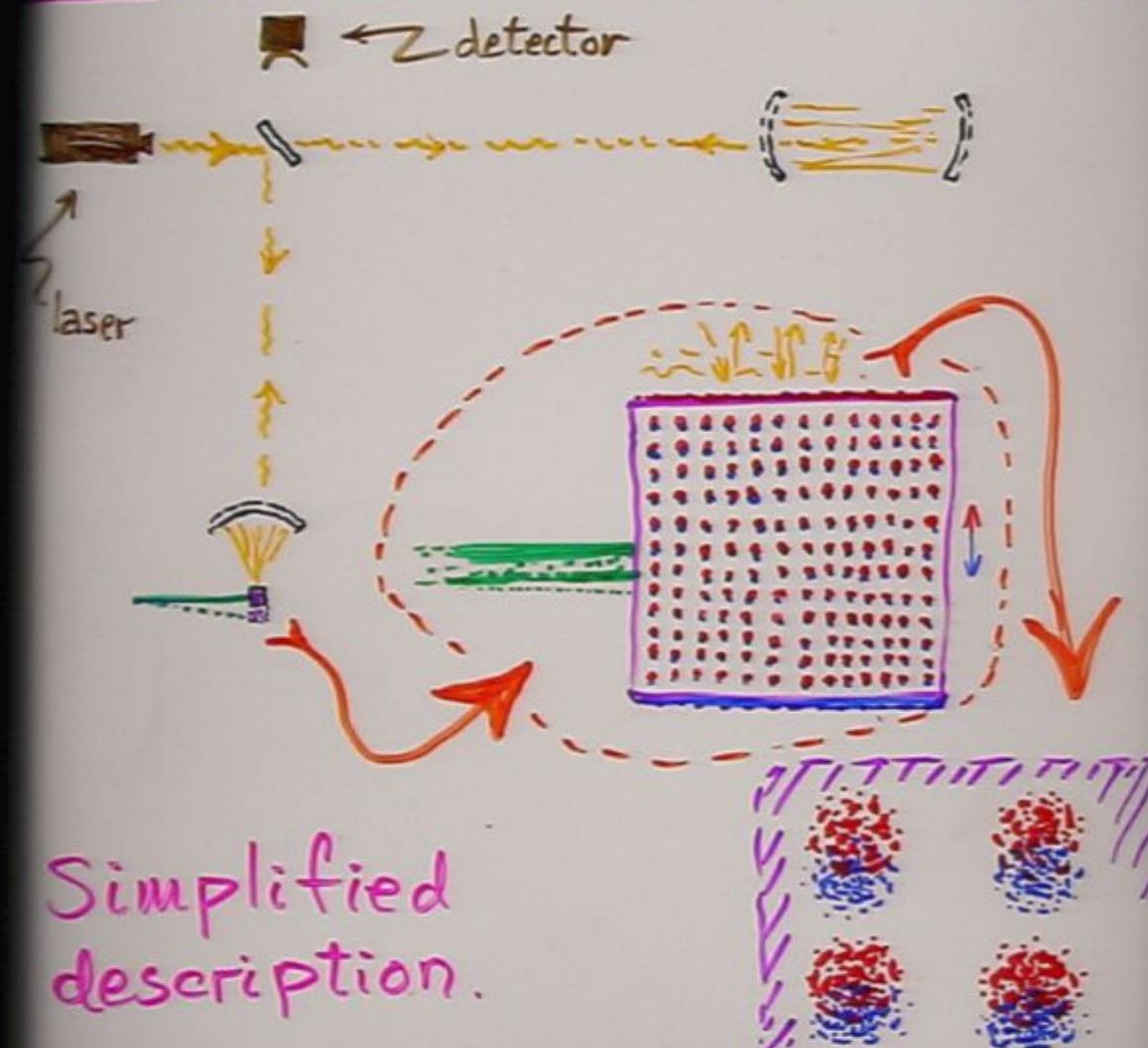
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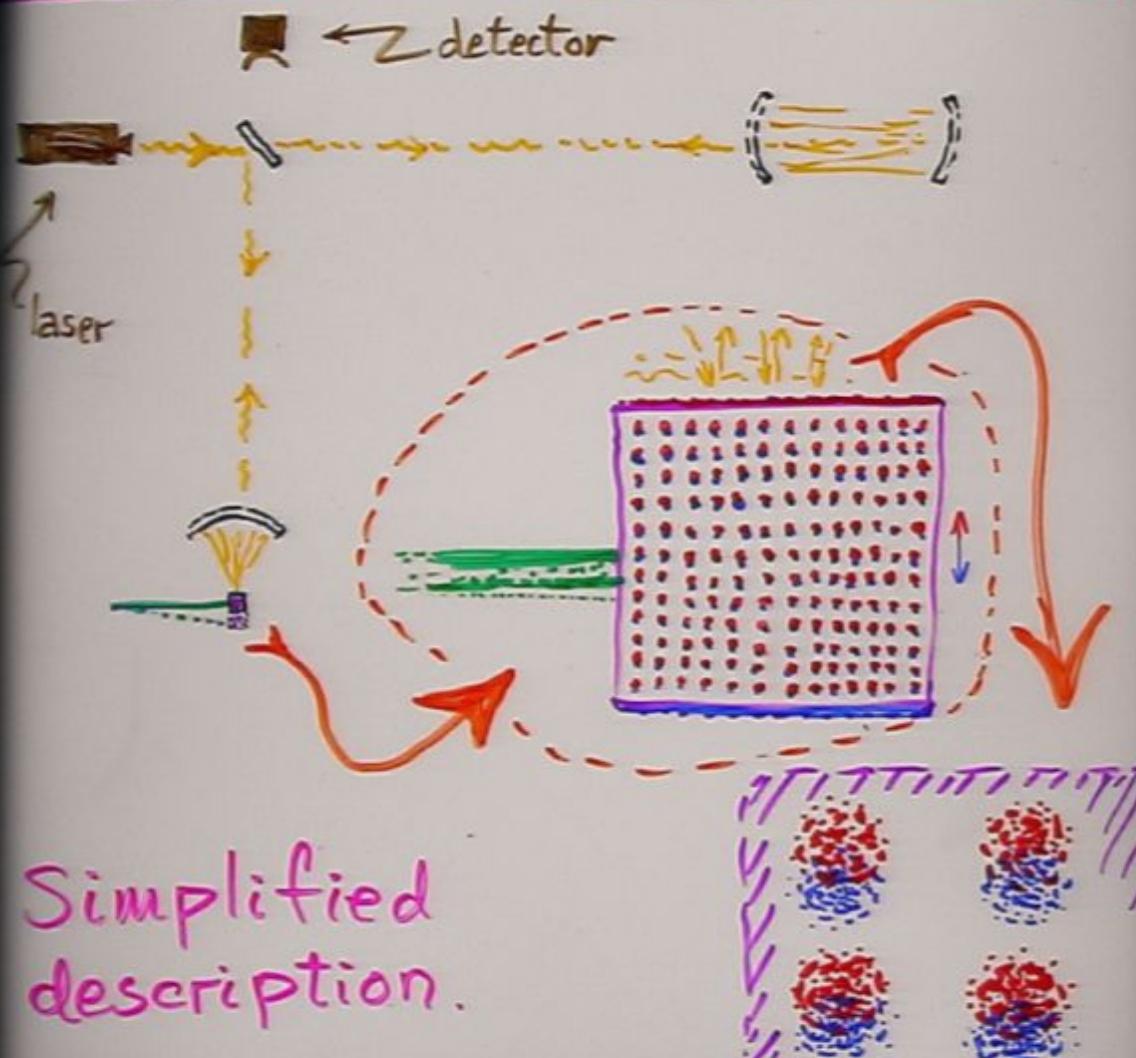
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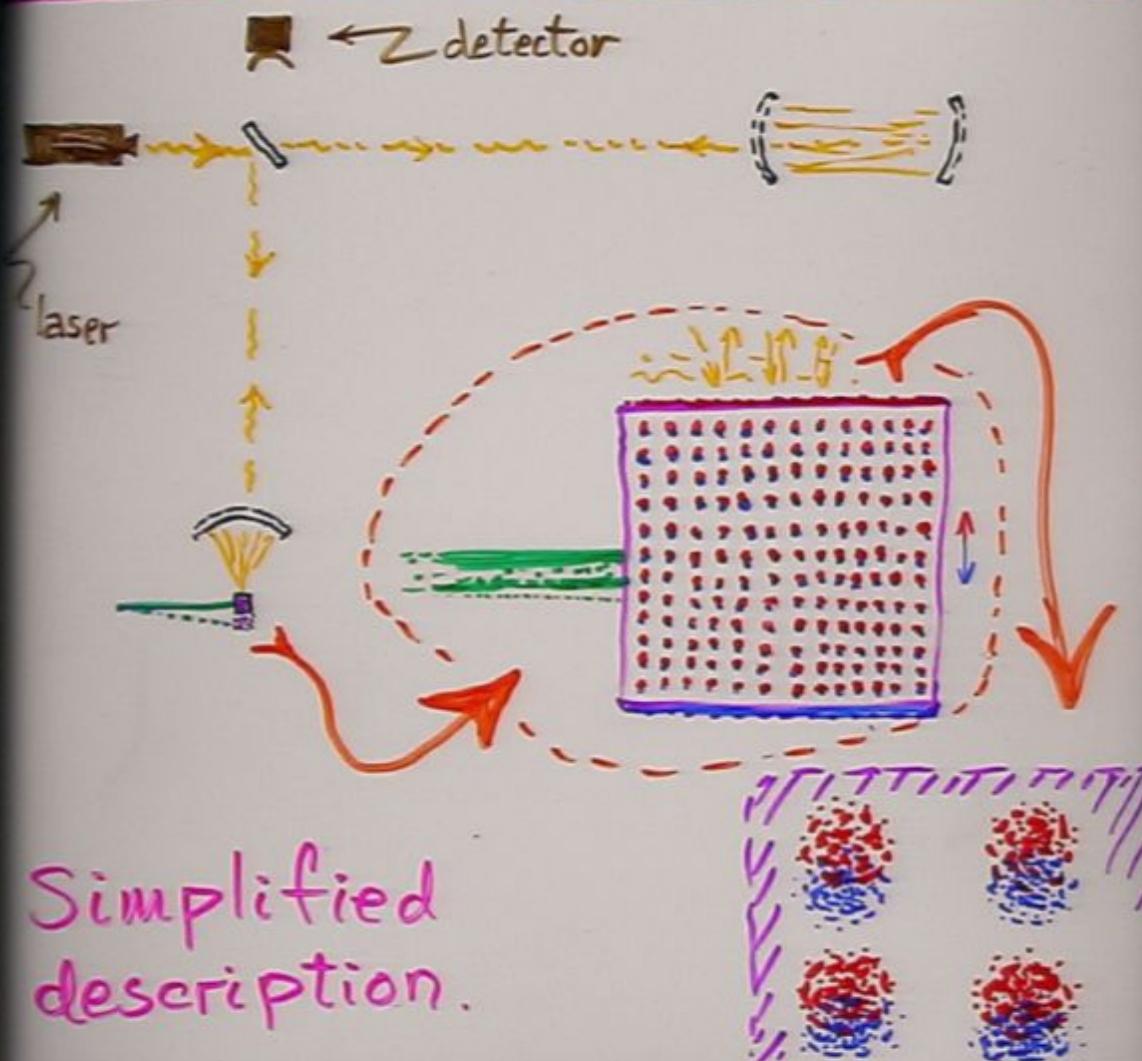
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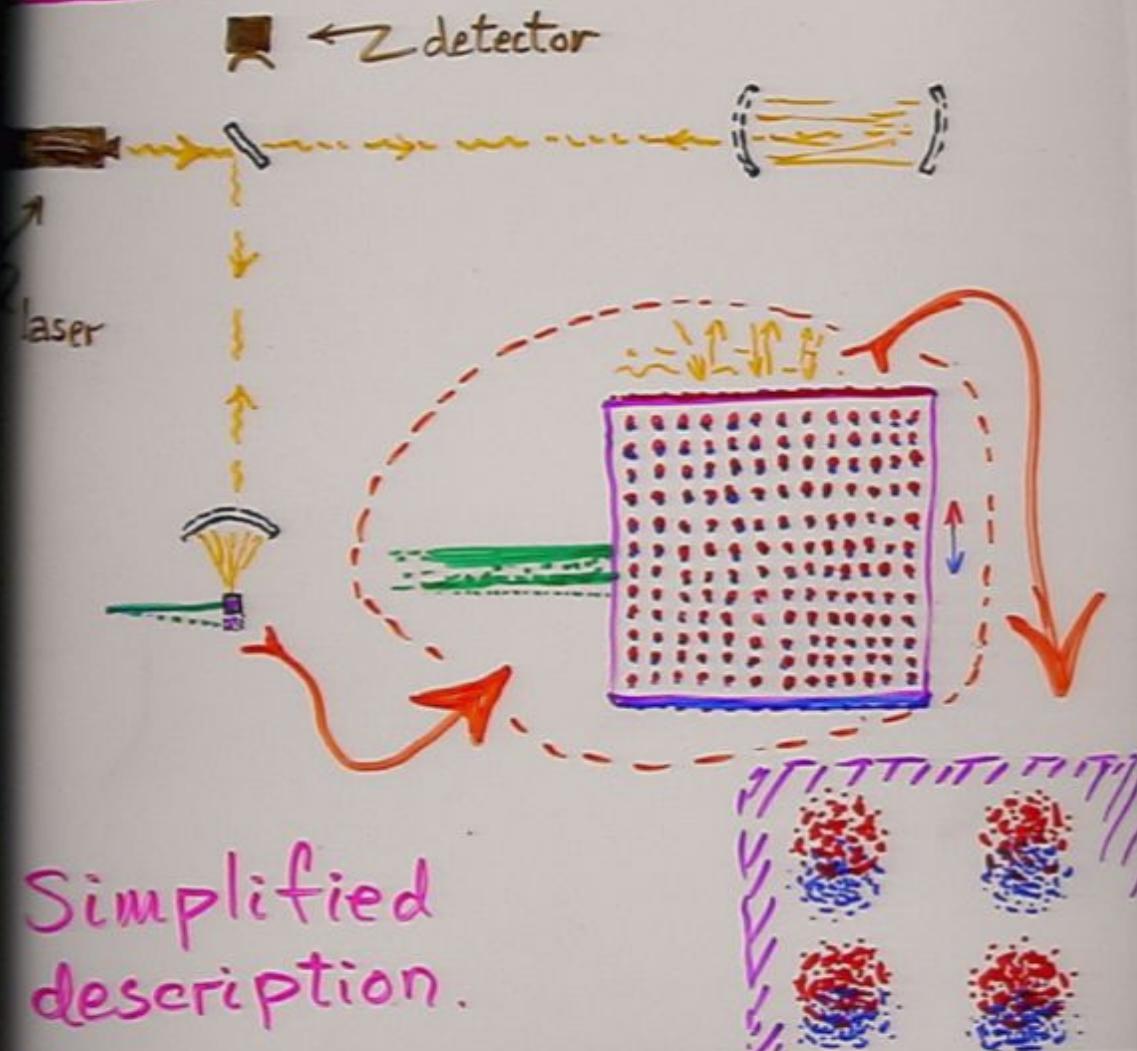
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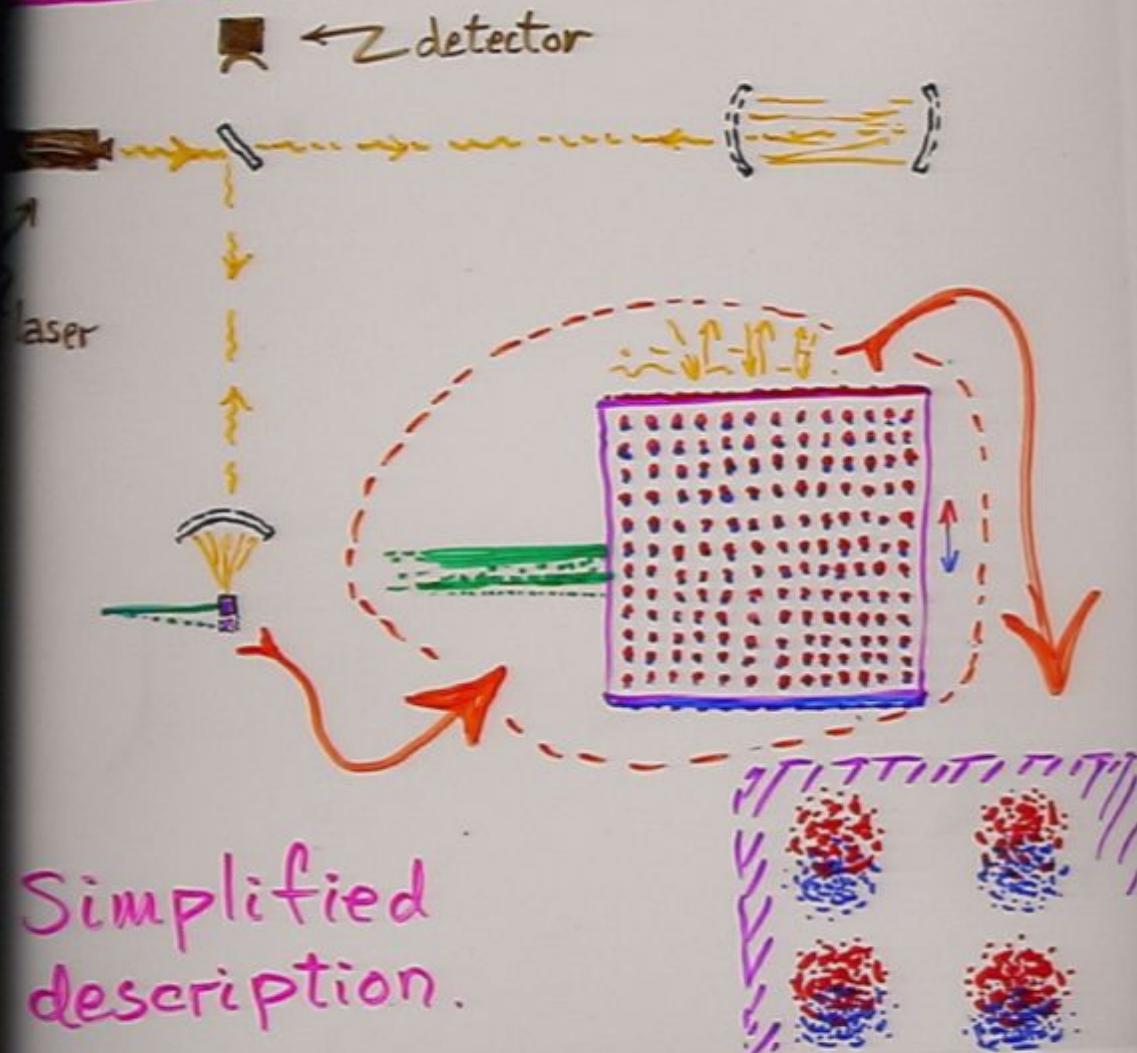


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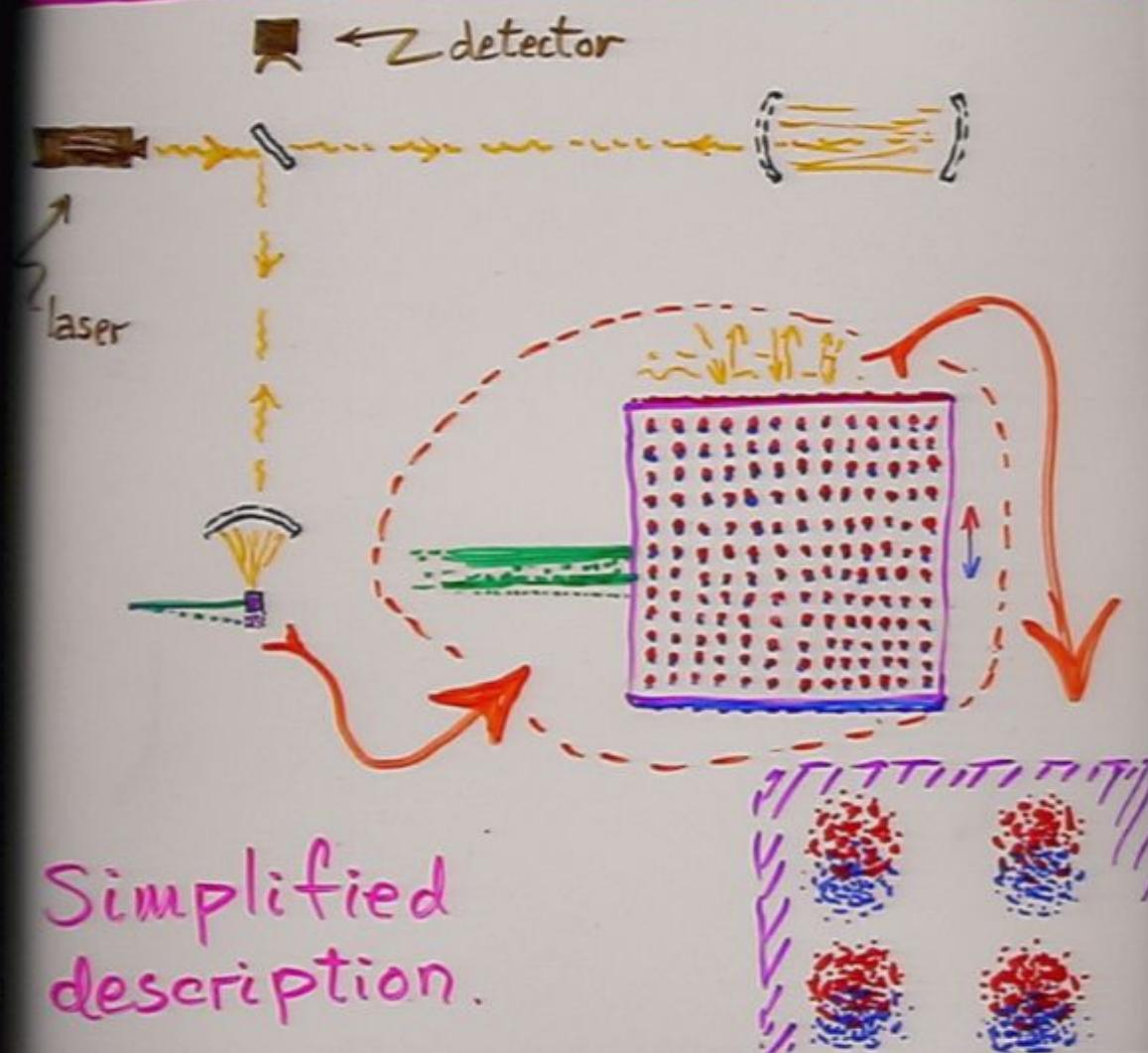
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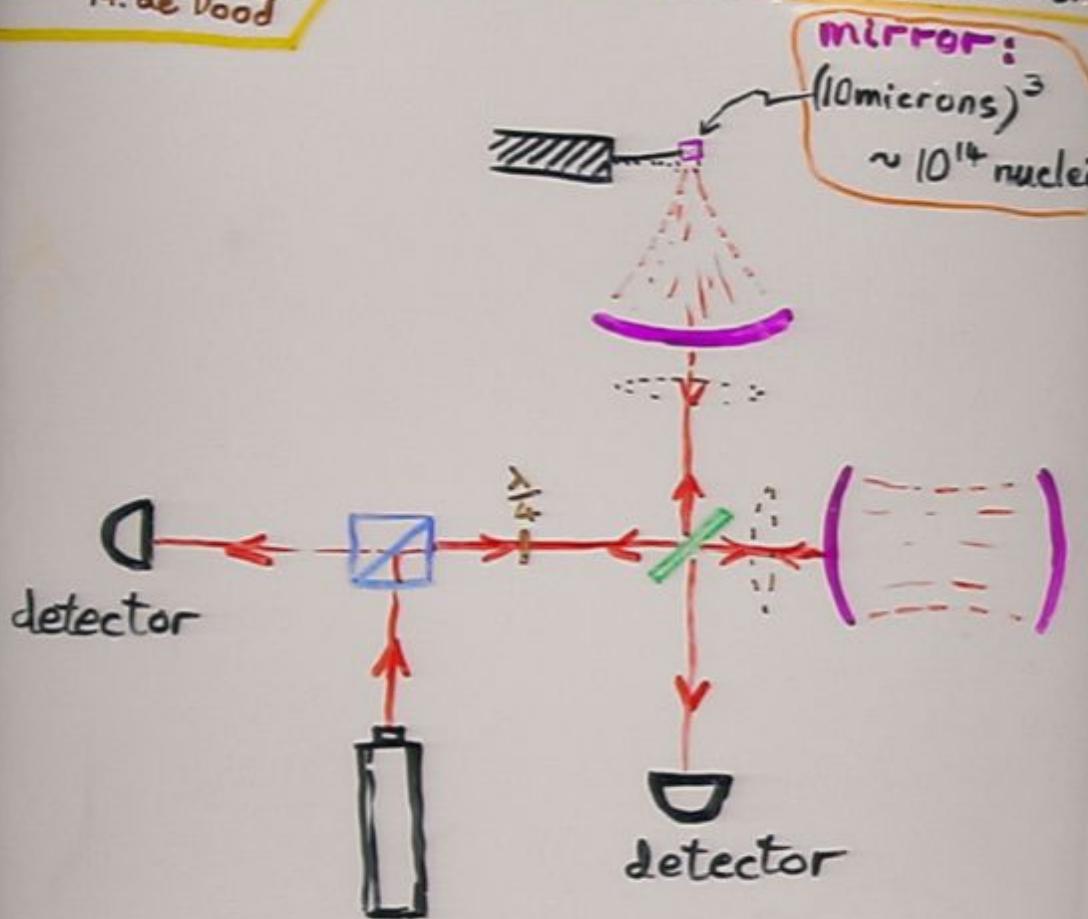


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W. Marshall, C. Simon, R.P., & D. Bouwmeester

"Towards quantum superpositions of a mirror"

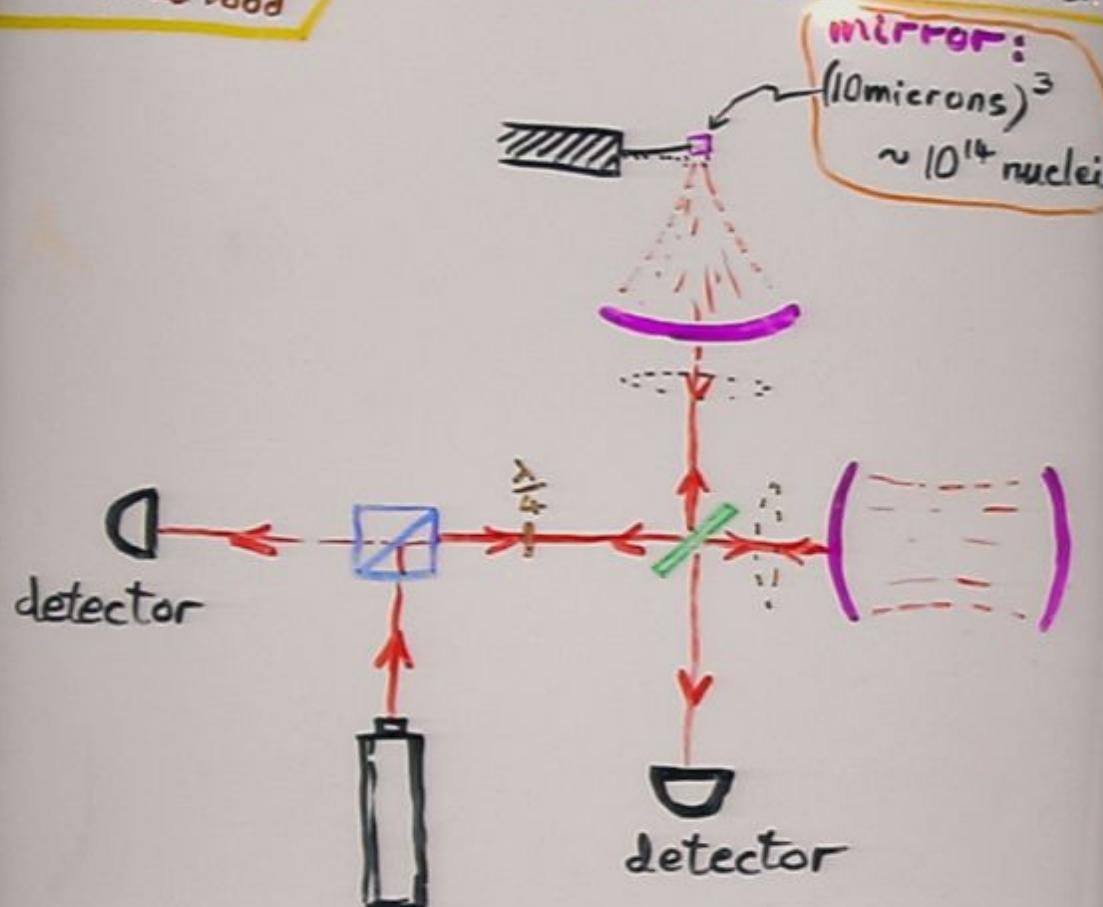
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quant-ph/0210001

Phys. Rev. Letters 91 130401 (2003) pp. 13-16

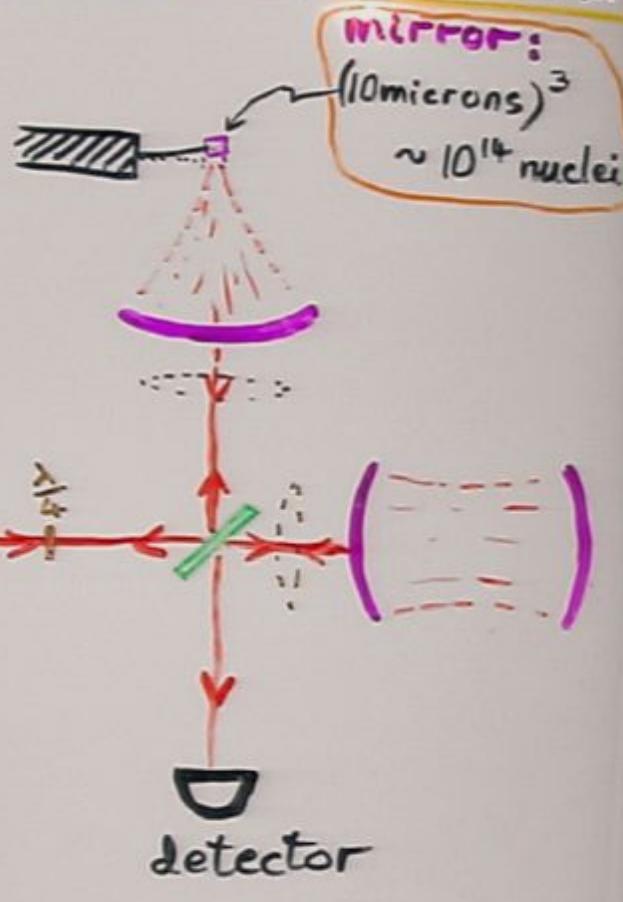
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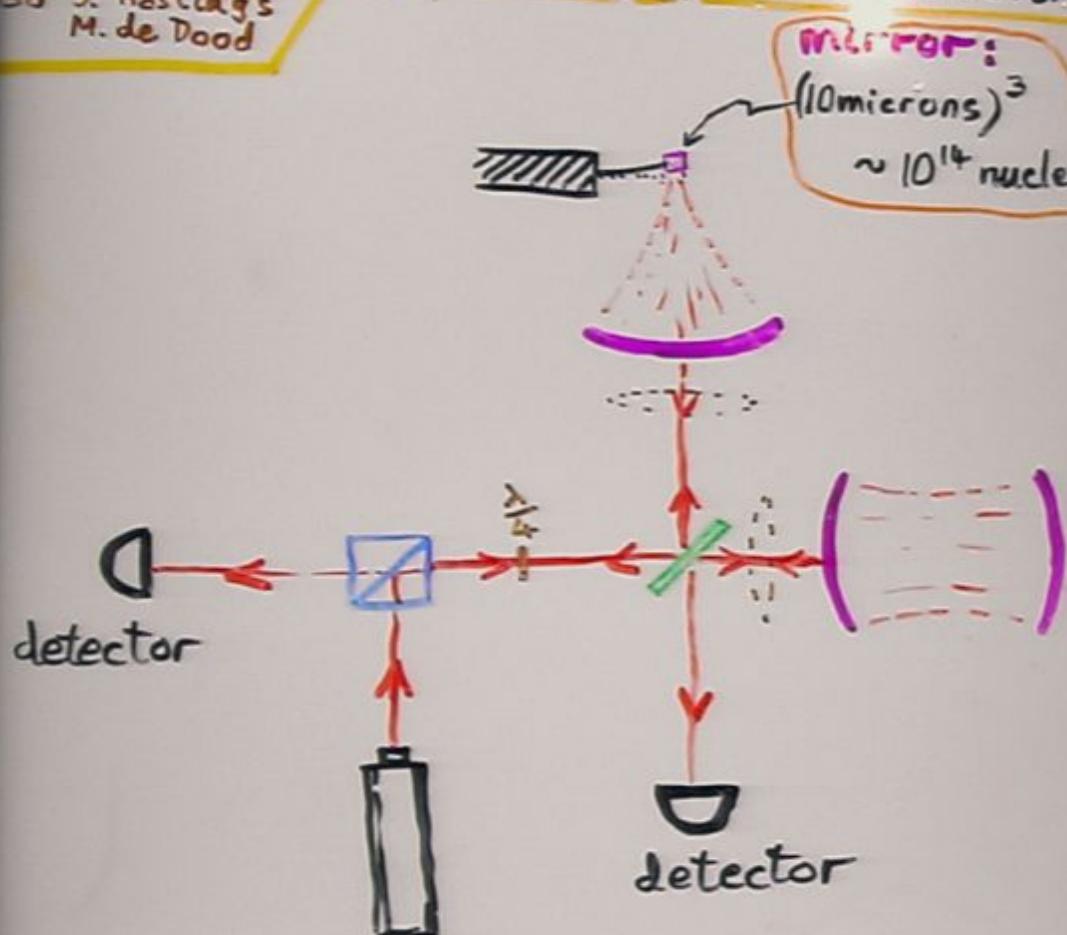
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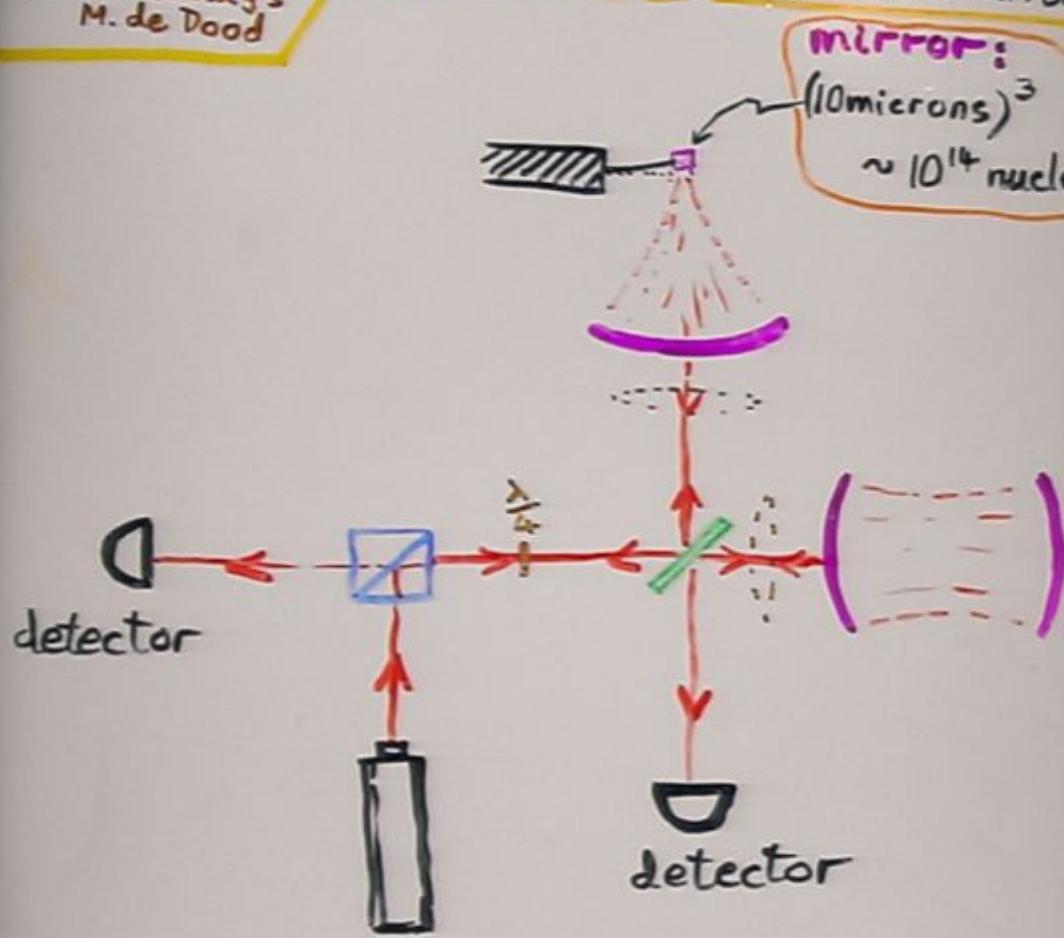
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Entropy (= "disorder")

increases in time

∴ the initial state of the Universe (= **BIG BANG**) must have been extraordinarily special — in fact, extremely uniform — Odds against that special initial state coming about by chance are less than 1 part in  $10^{123}$

Singularities in black holes (or in a final "big crunch") would not be restricted in that way. Suggests that the universe

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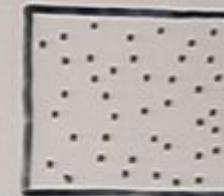
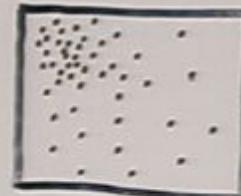
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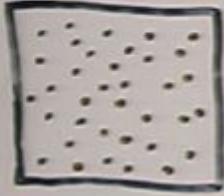
Entropy increases with time.  
= "disorder" (roughly speaking)

Gas in a box



time increases →  
entropy increases →

Gravitating bodies

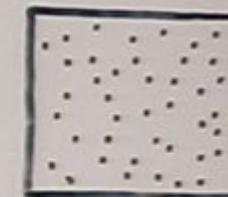
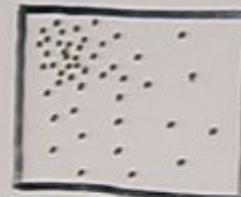


Maximum entropy:  
BLACK HOLE

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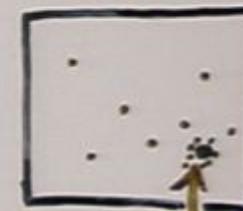
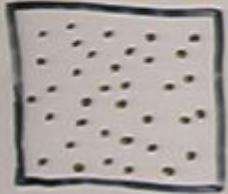
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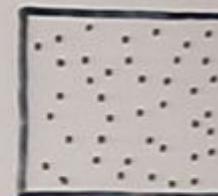
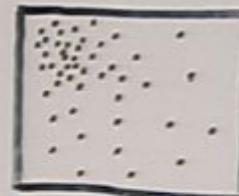
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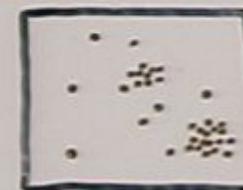
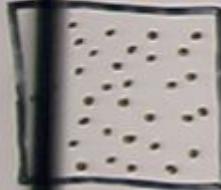
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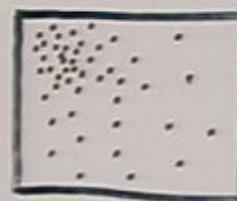
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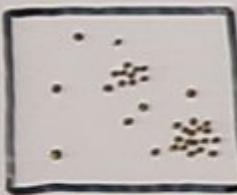
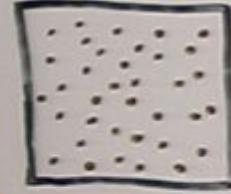
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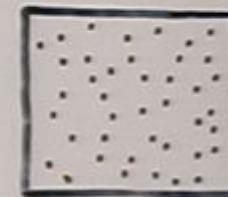
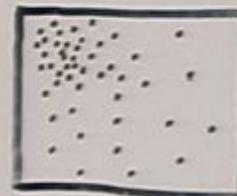
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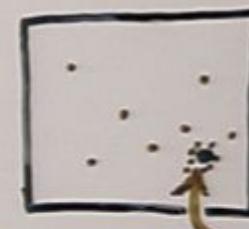
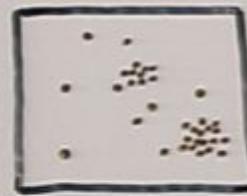
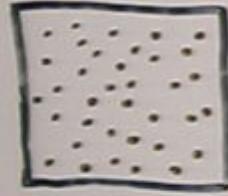
Entropy increases with time  
↑ = "disorder" (roughly speaking)

### Gas in a box



time increases →  
entropy increases →

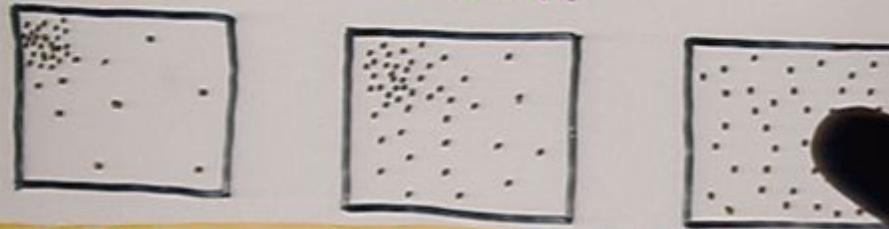
### Gravitating bodies



Maximum entropy:  
BLACK HOLE

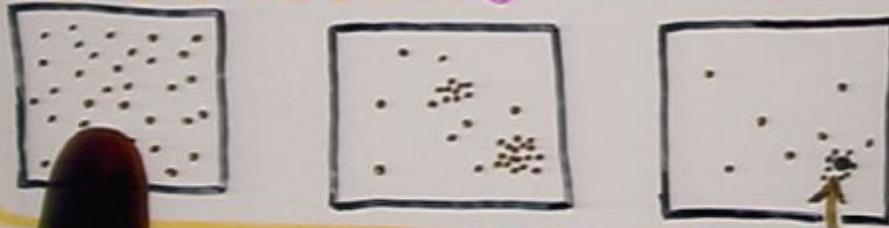
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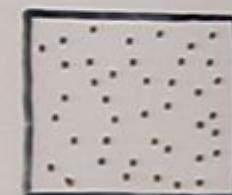
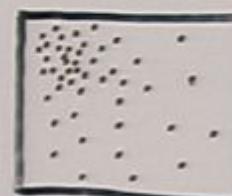
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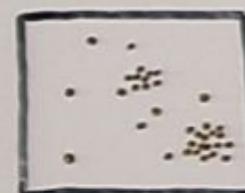
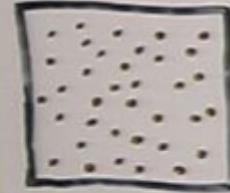
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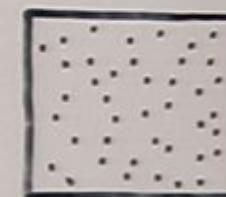
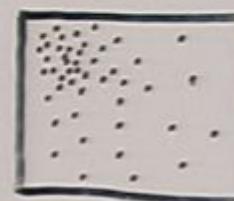
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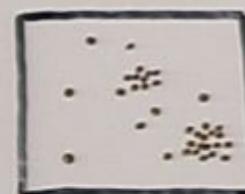
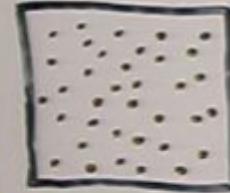
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Gravitating bodies



Maximum entropy:  
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Entropy (= "disorder")

increases in time

∴ the initial state of the universe (= **BIG BANG**) must have been extraordinarily special — in fact, extremely uniform — Odds against that special initial state coming about by chance are less than **1 part in  $10^{10^{123}}$**

Singularities in black holes (or in a final "big crunch") would not be restricted in that way. Suggests that the missing QUANTUM GRAVITY must involve TIME-Asymmetry.

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## & the 2nd Law of Thermodynamics

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$\propto$  time  $\propto$  Low entropy

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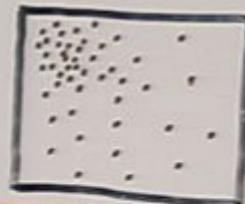
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## 2<sup>nd</sup> Law of Thermodynamics

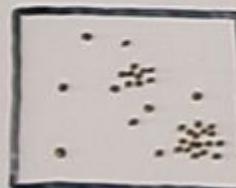
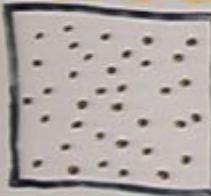
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Maximum entropy:  
BLACK HOLE





Energy: conserved

As much energy goes back  
into space from the earth  
as comes in from the sun

Entropy can keep it down.  
by emitting few high-energy photons  
many low-energy photons



---

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Entropy can keep it down.  
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Sun is hot & thin



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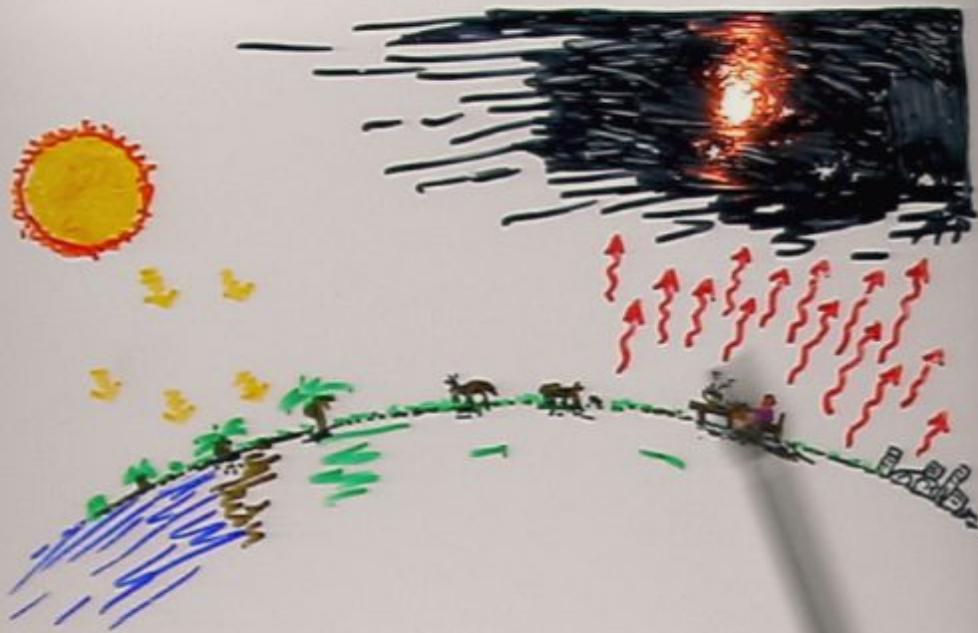


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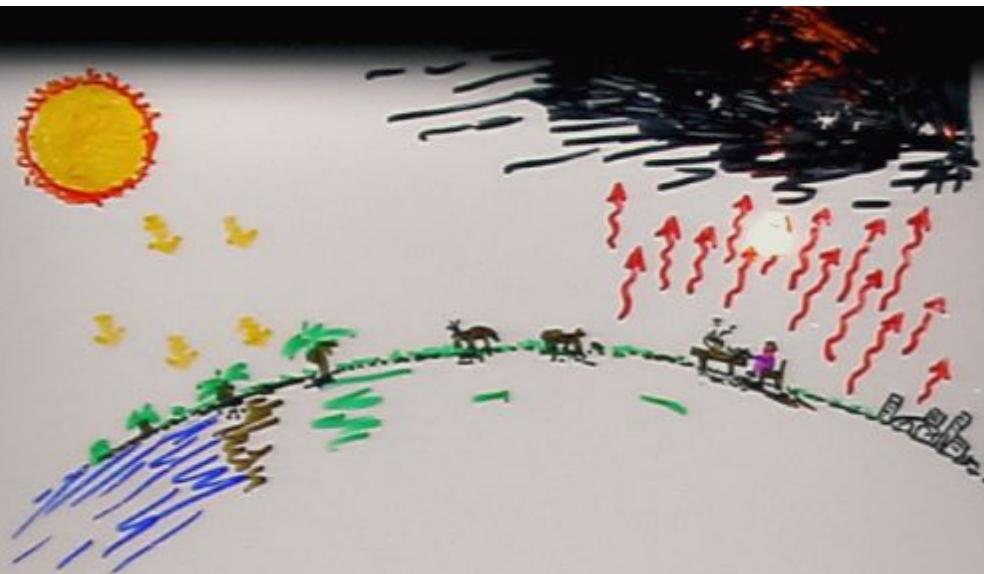


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e-asymmetry  
singularity structure  
the 2<sup>nd</sup> Law of Thermodynamics

↑  
entropy (= "disorder")  
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Irreversibility  
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## Singularity structure The 2<sup>nd</sup> Law of Thermodynamics

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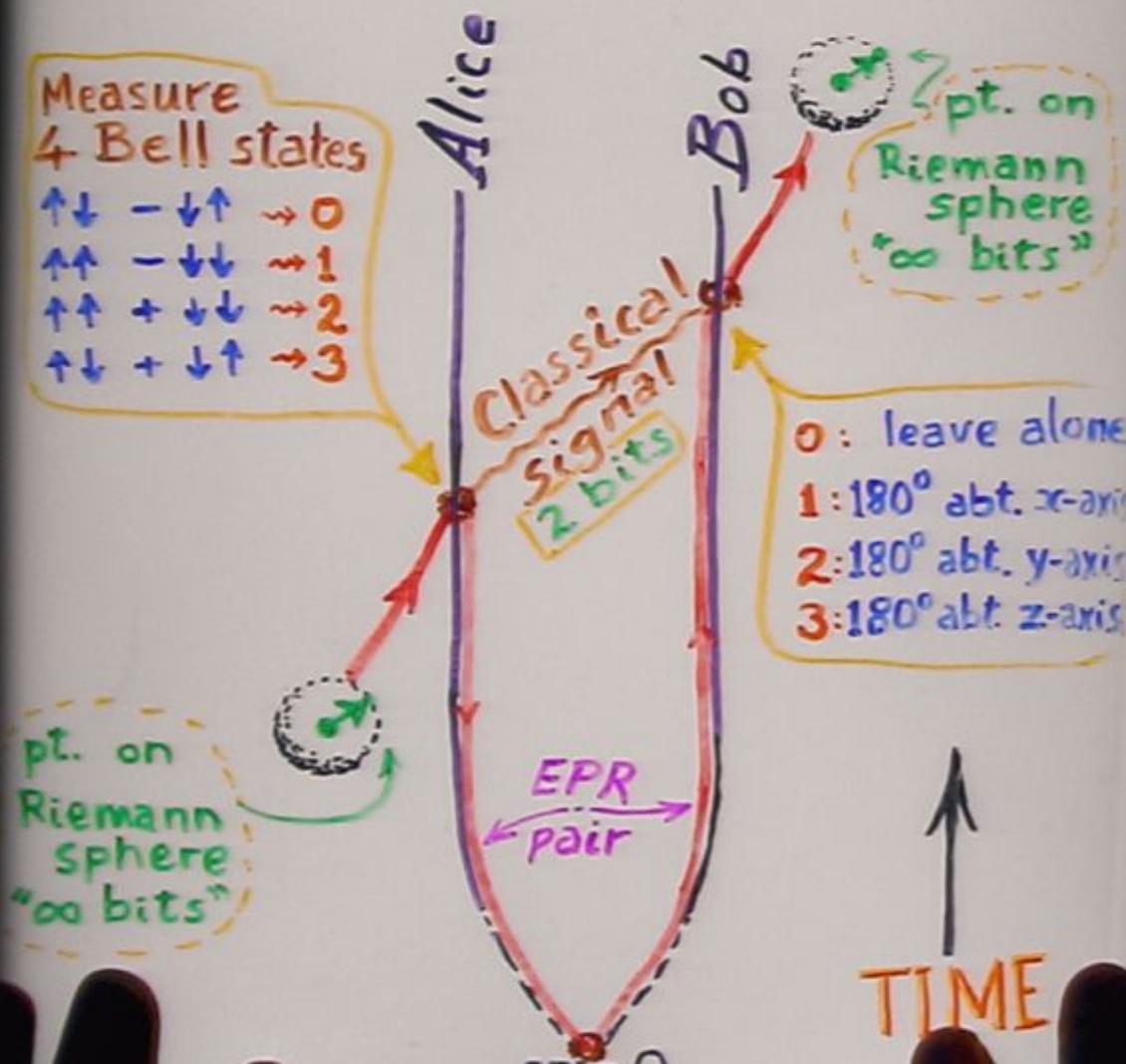
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# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

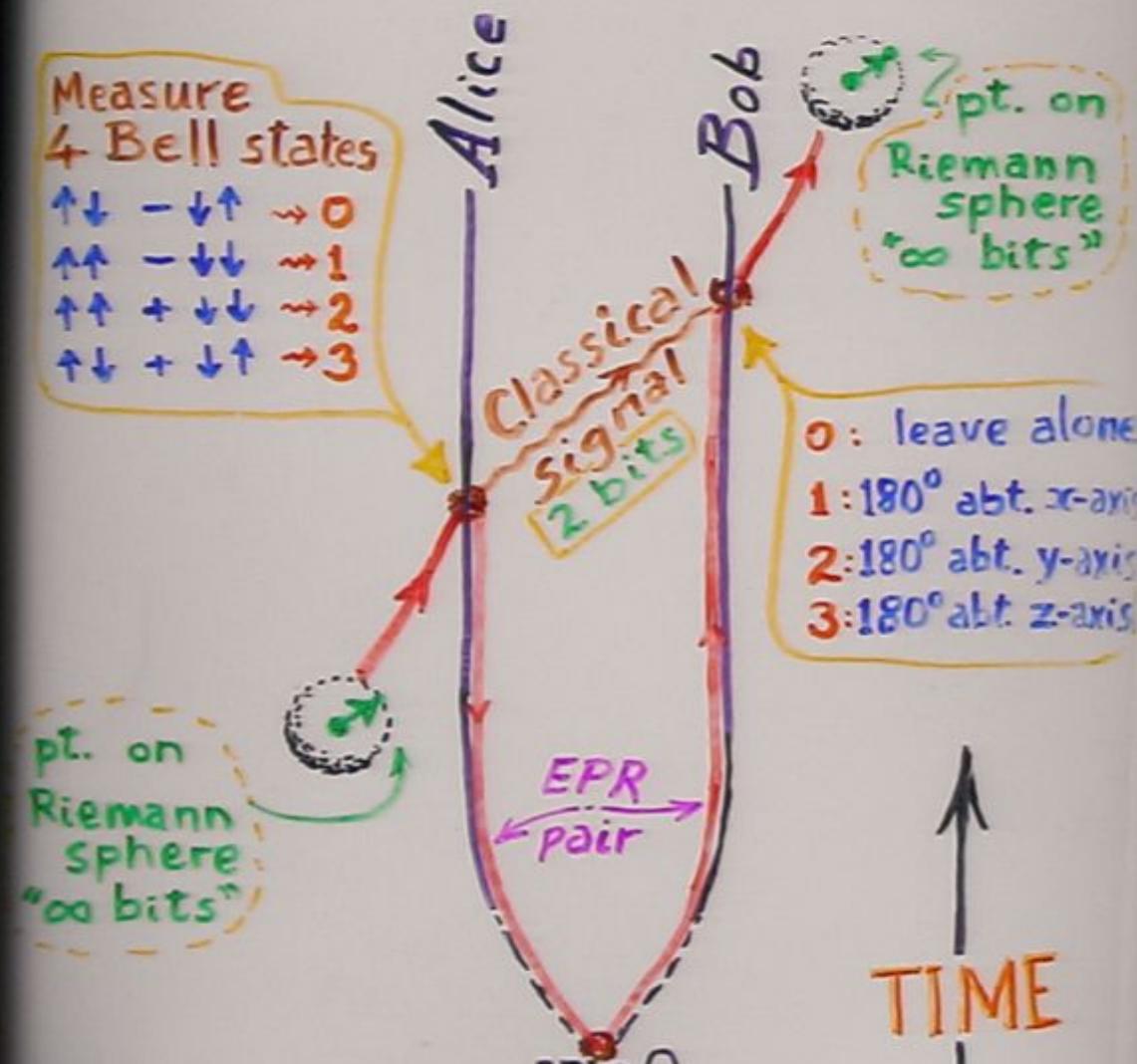
Quantum "teleportation"



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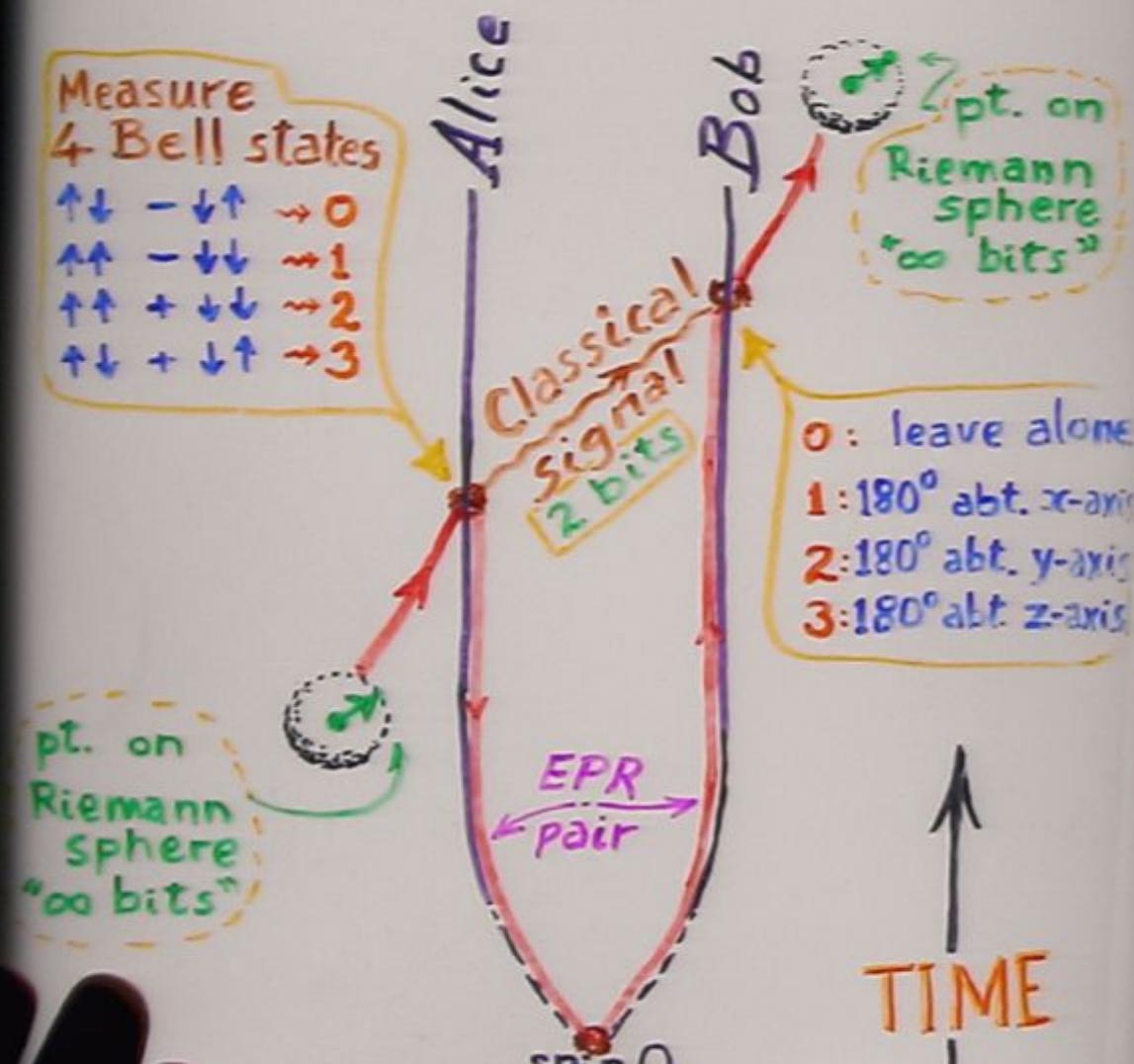
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## Schrödinger's Little Mermaid Hans Christian Andersen Lecture

a New Angle on the Basic Paradox of Quantum Mechanics



Schrödinger's Little Mermaid  
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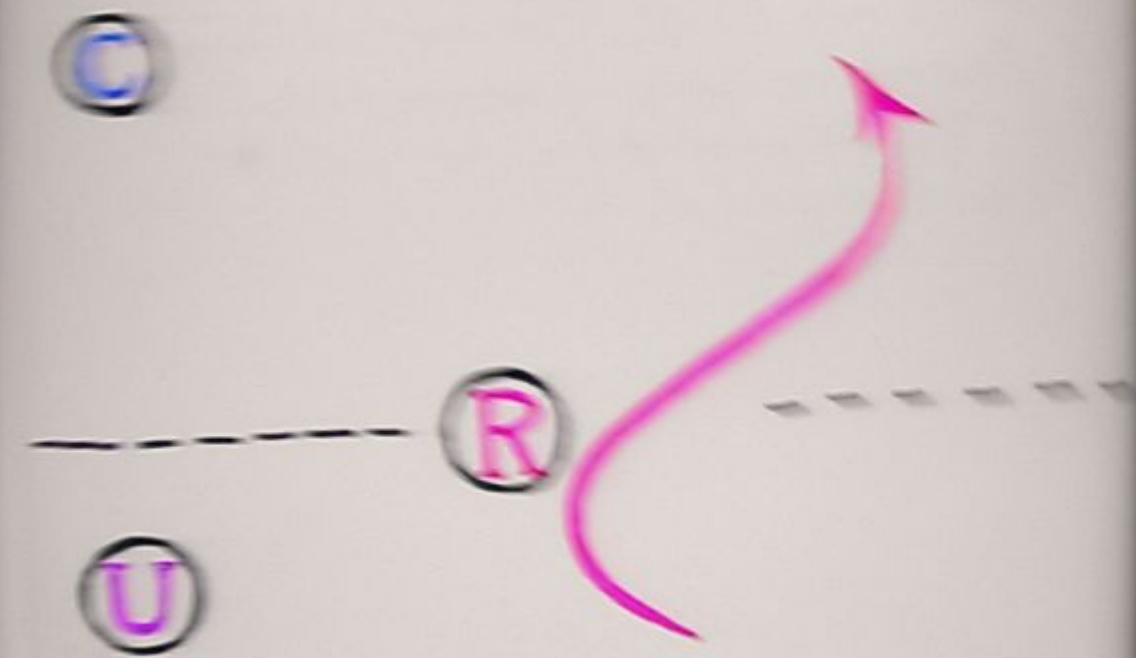


"Schrödinger's Little Mermaid"  
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— a New Angle on the Basic Paradox of Quantum Mechanics



## "Schrödinger's Little Mermaid" Hans Christian Andersen Lecture

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C : Classical physics - Deterministic

Quantum physics

Wave function evolution

U      R  
N.B.  
Mutually  
inconsistent

C

R

U



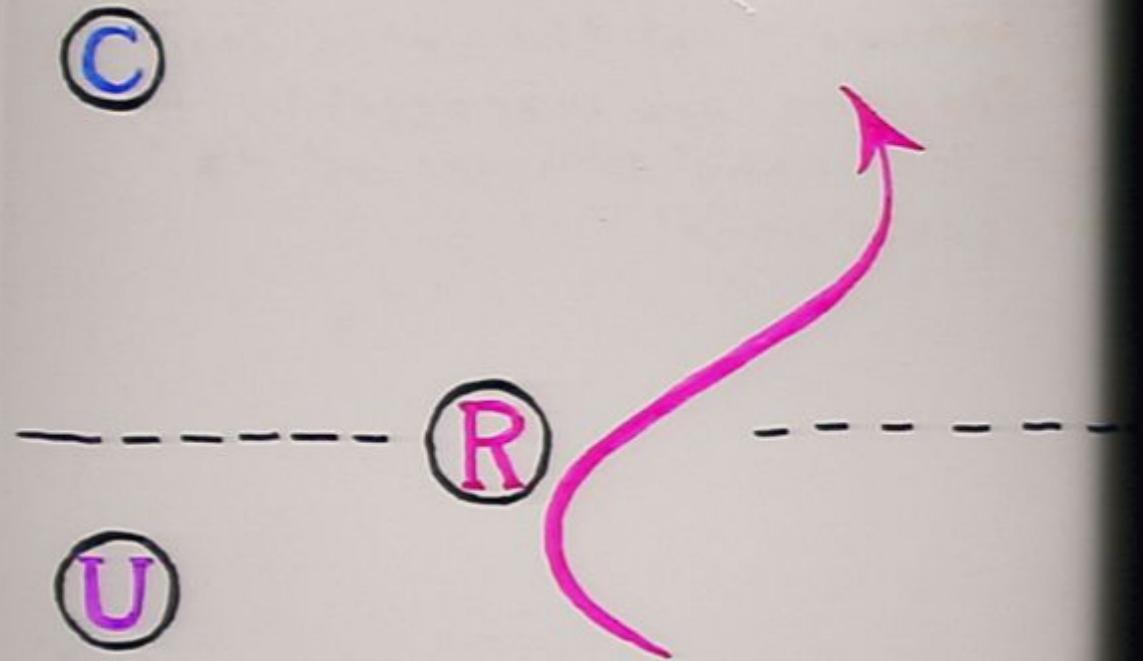
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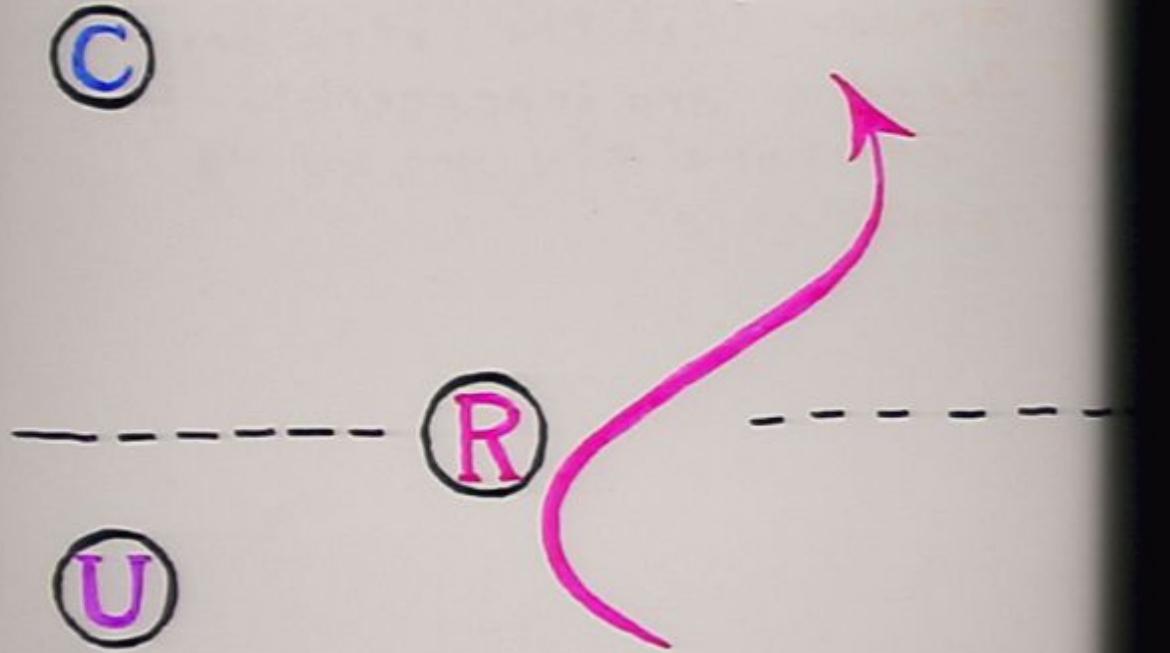


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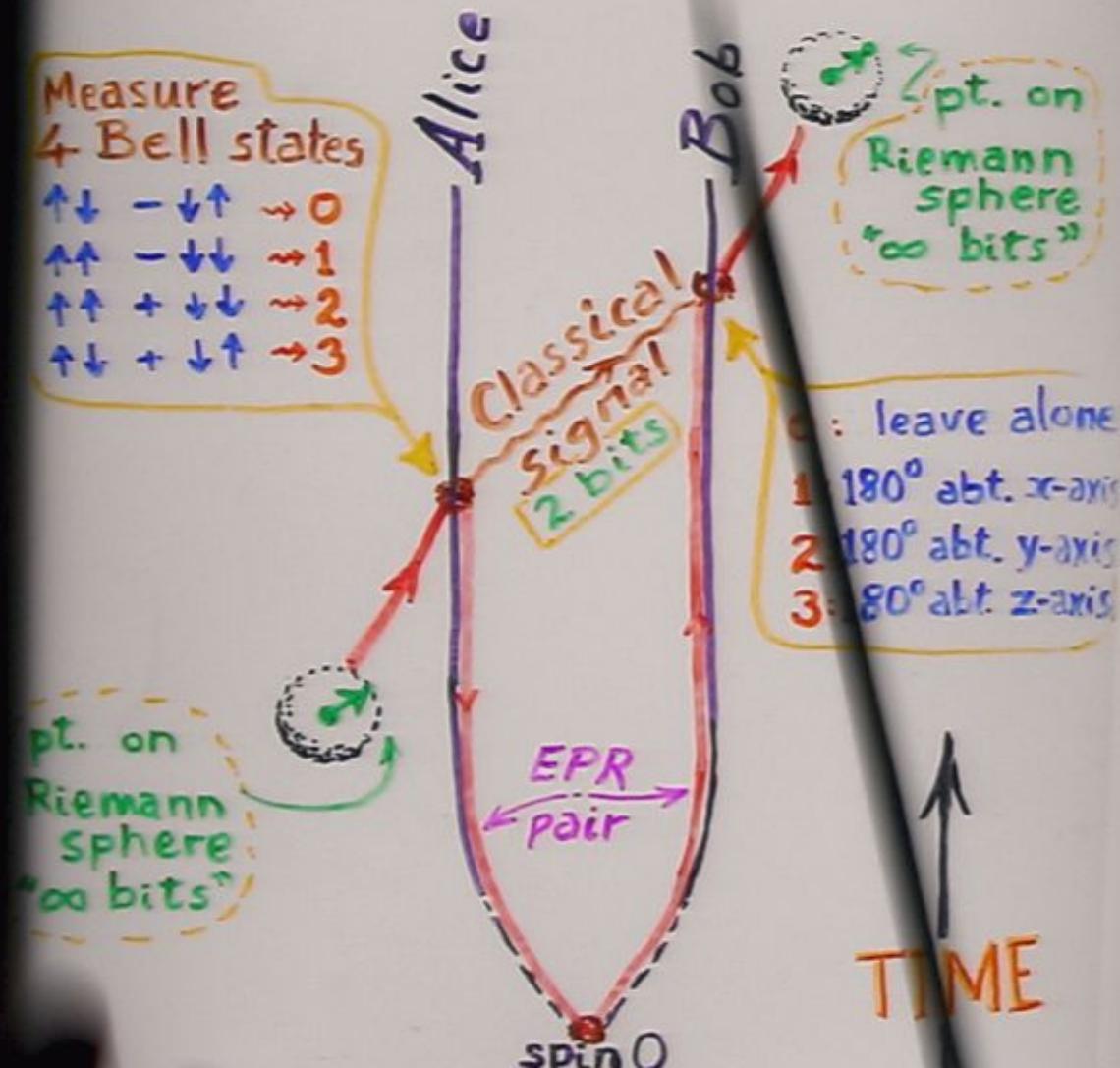
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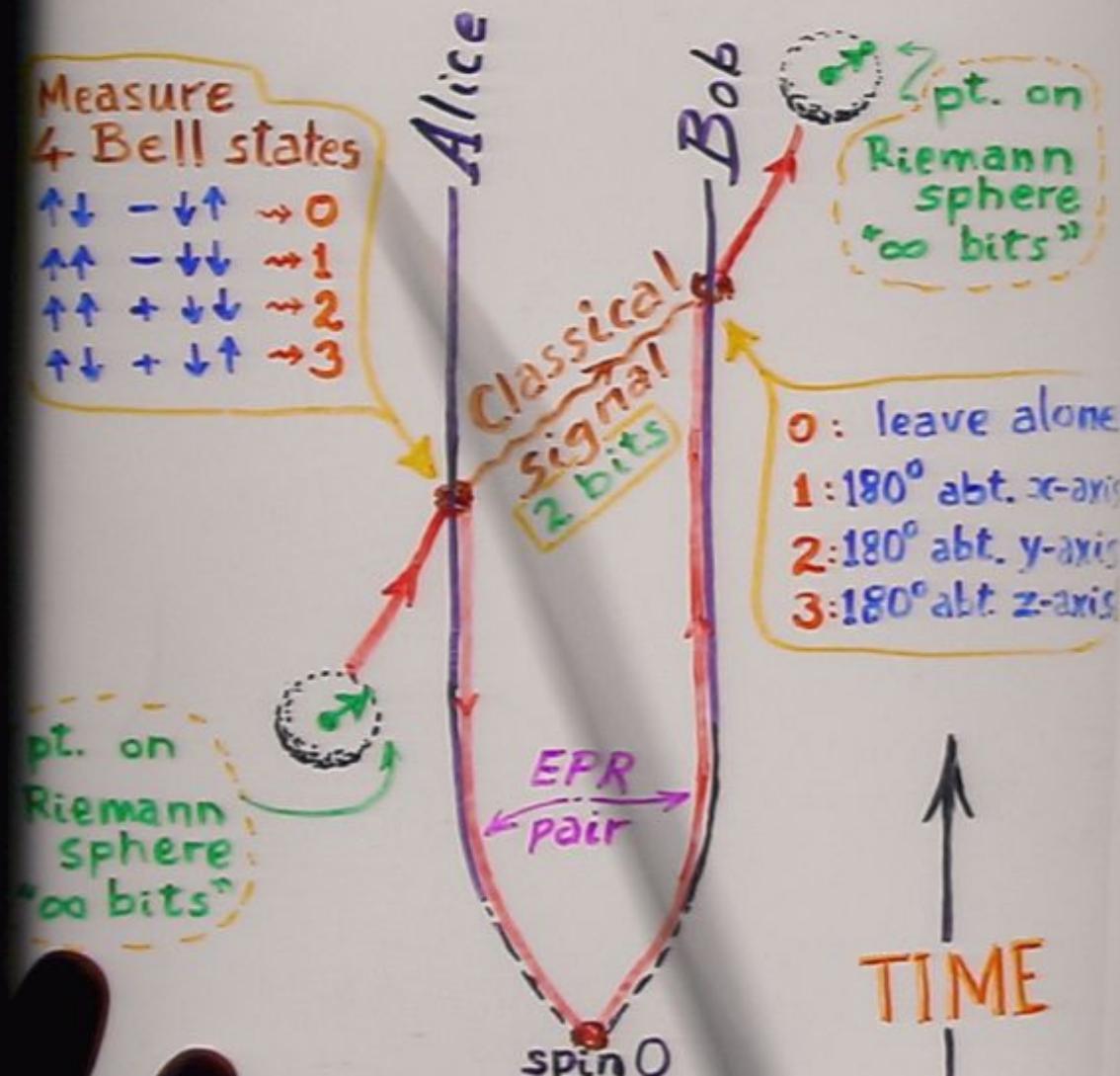
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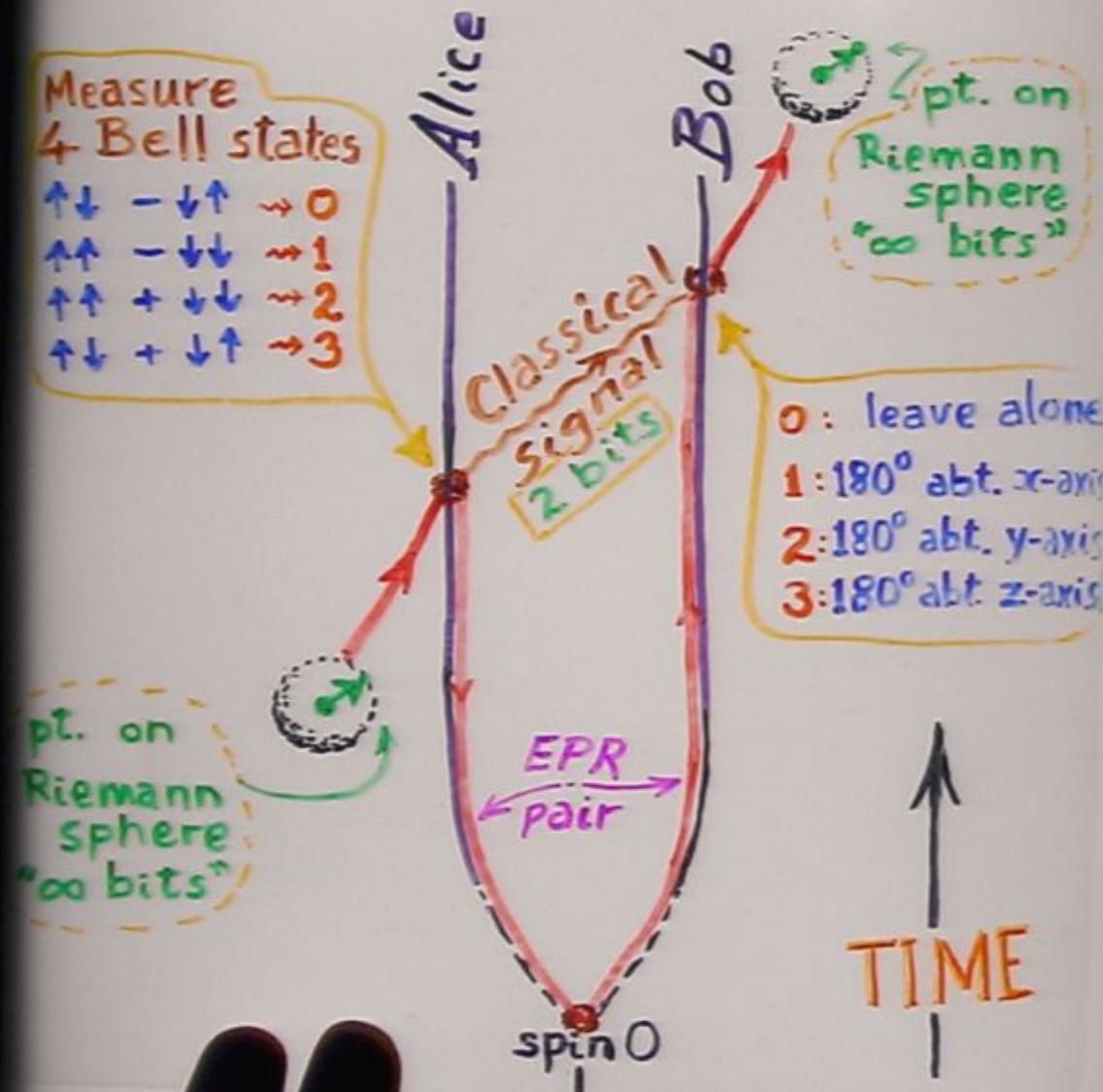
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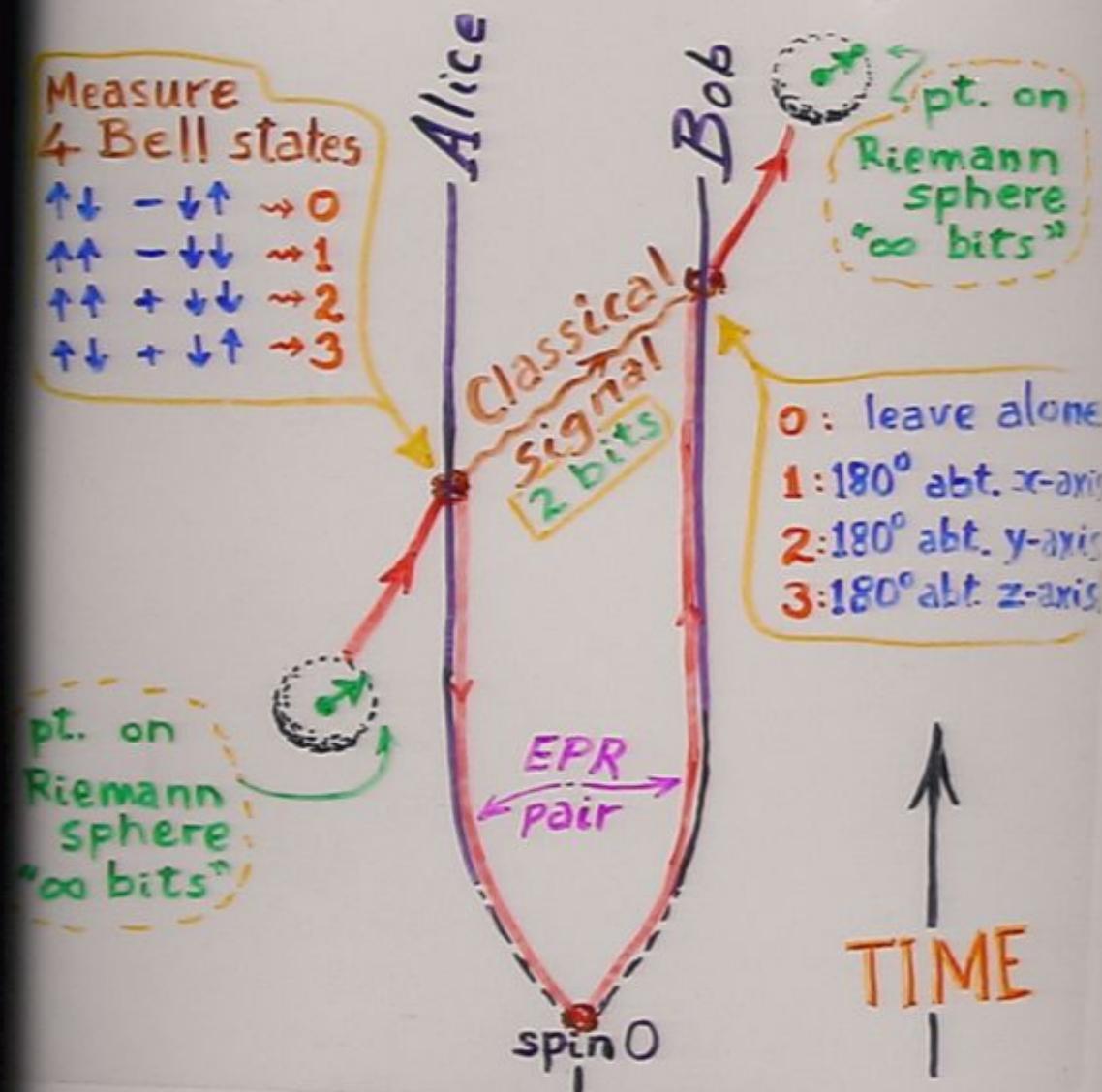
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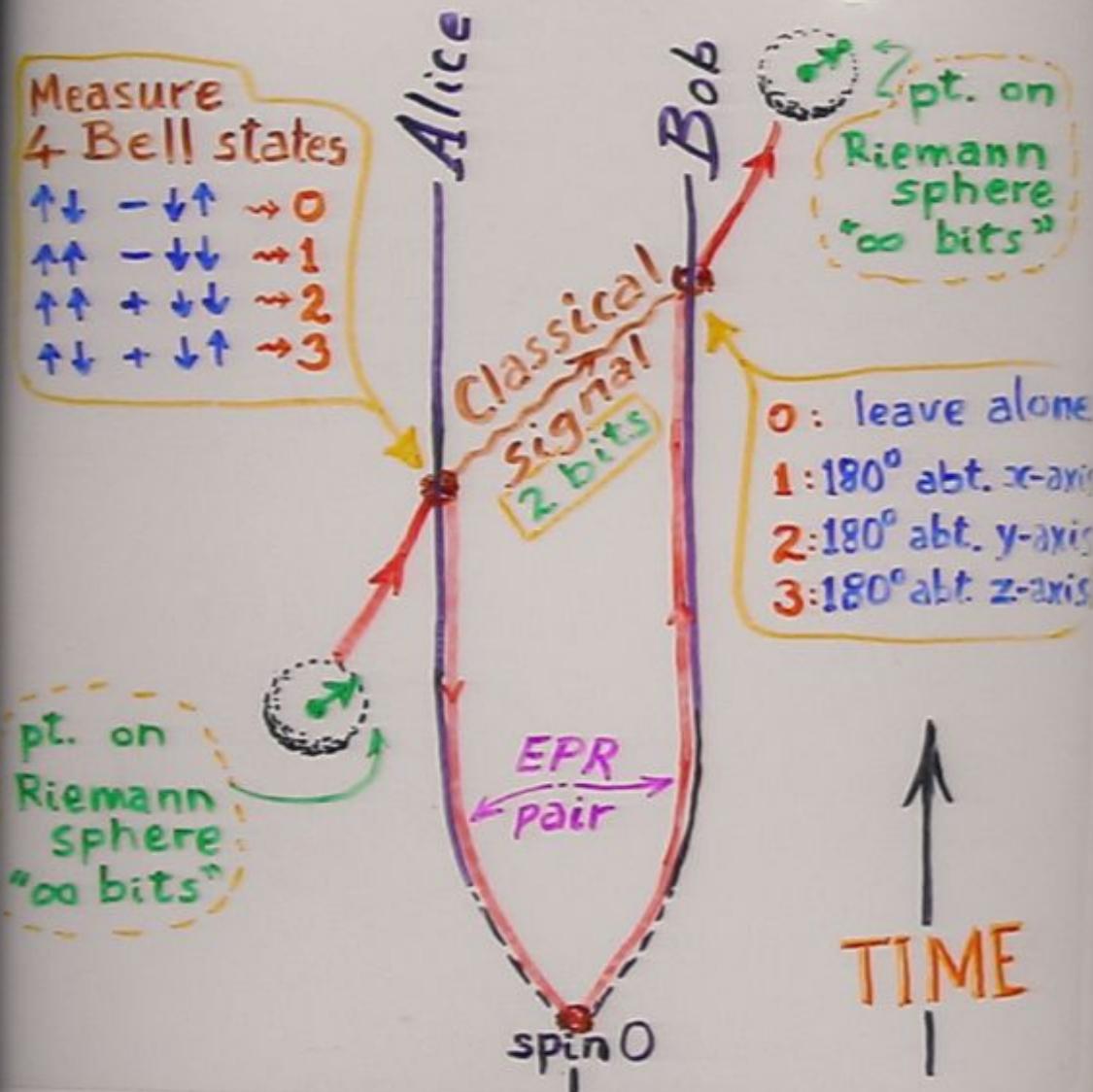
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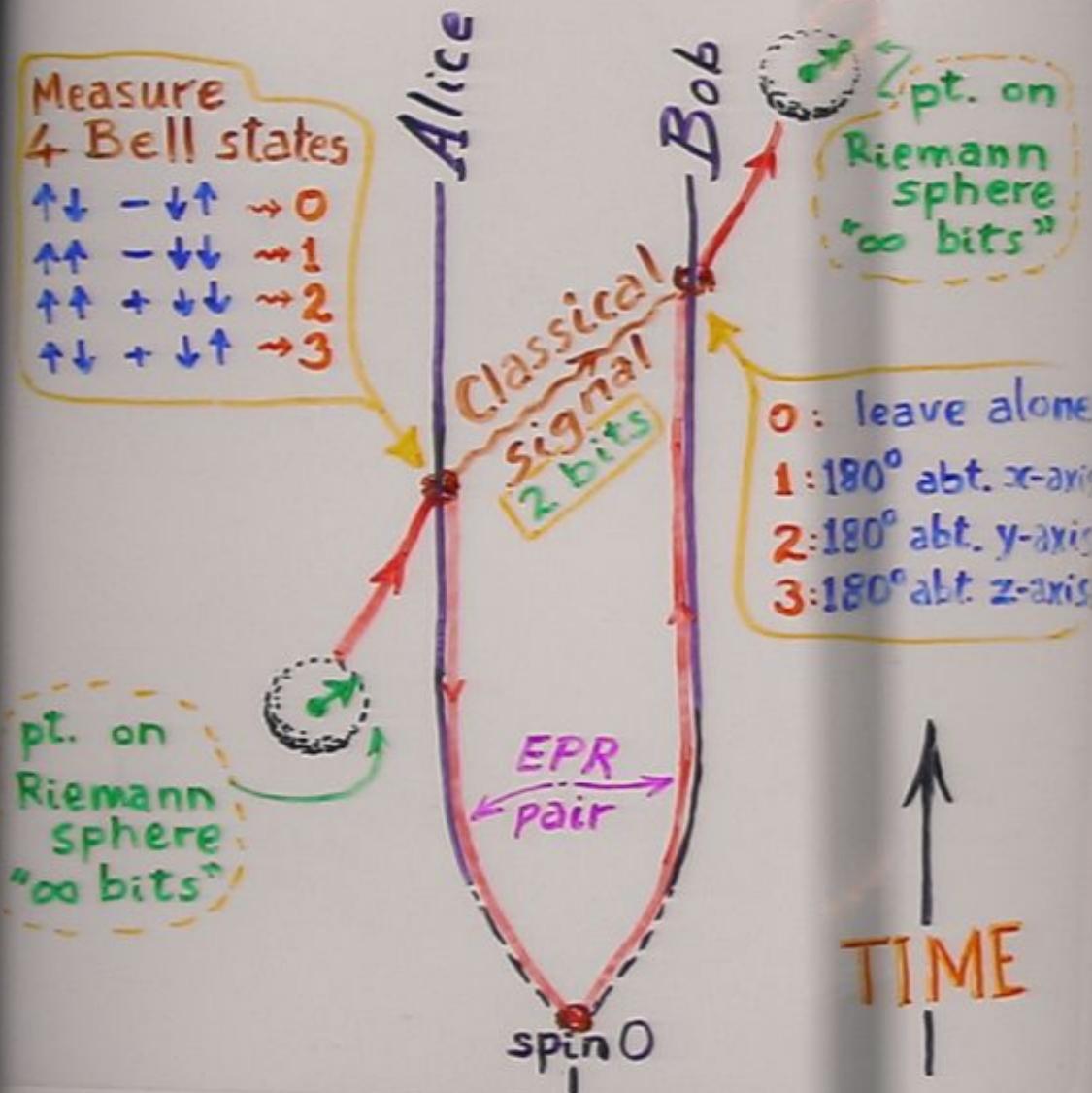
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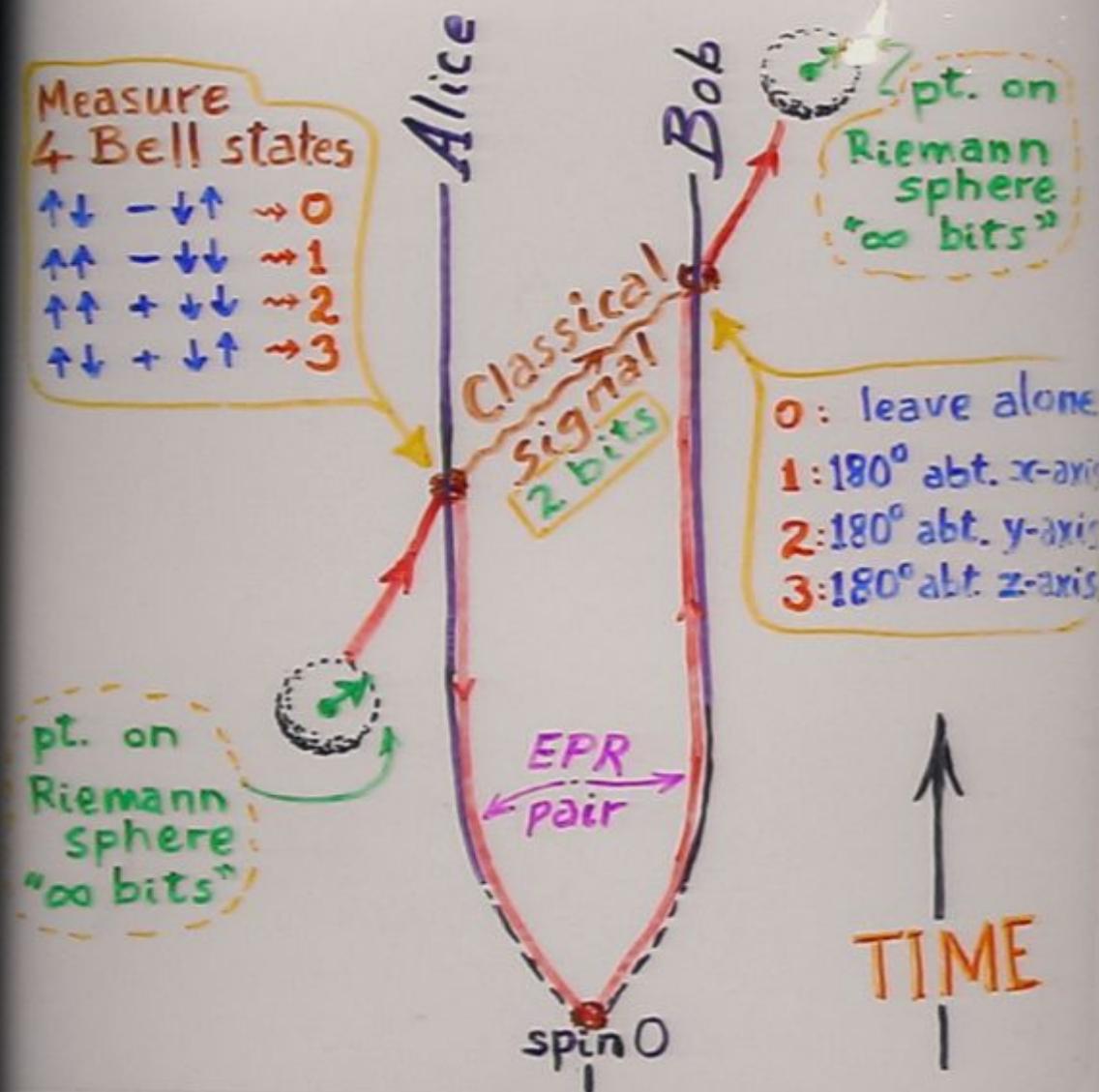


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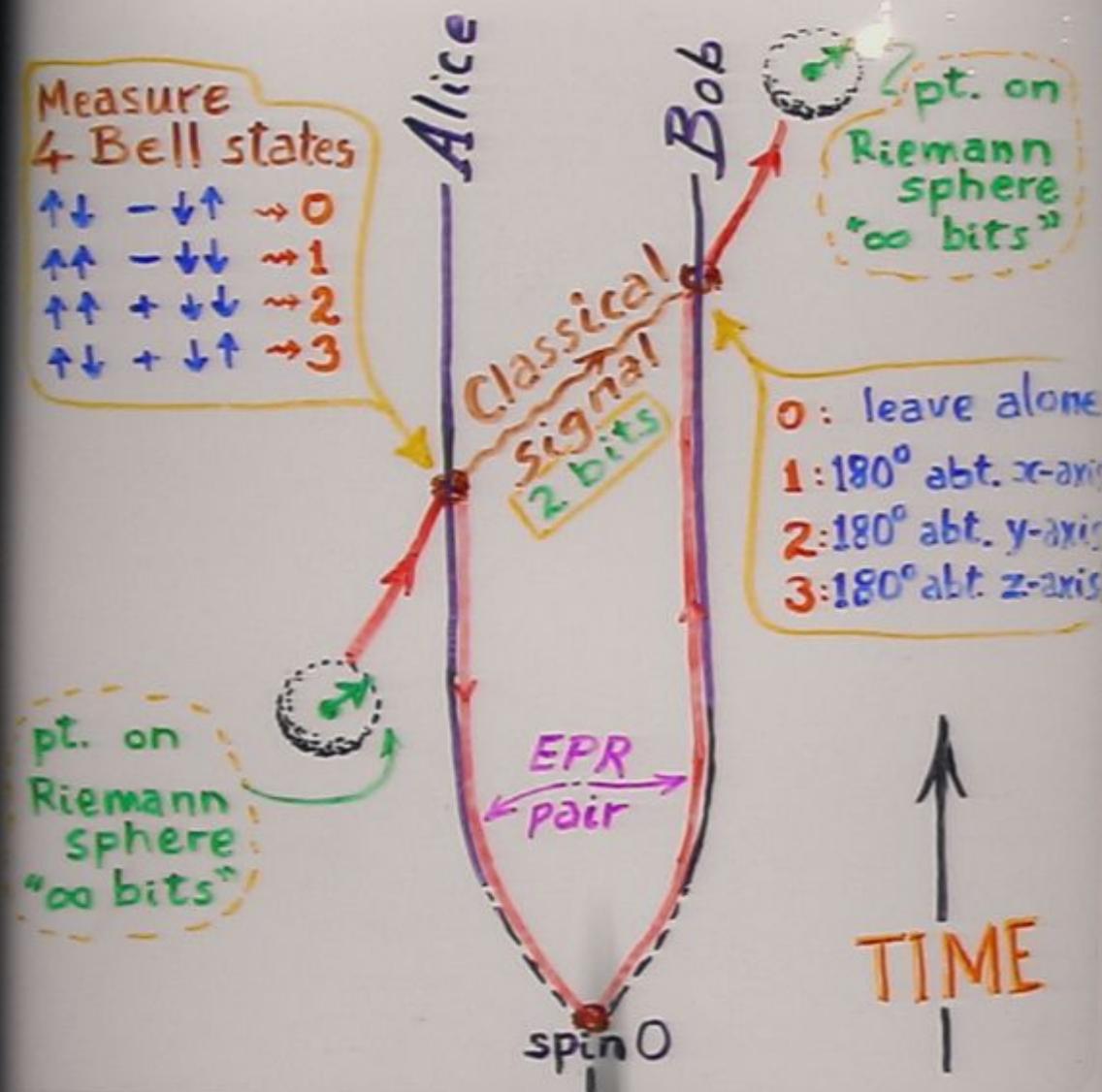
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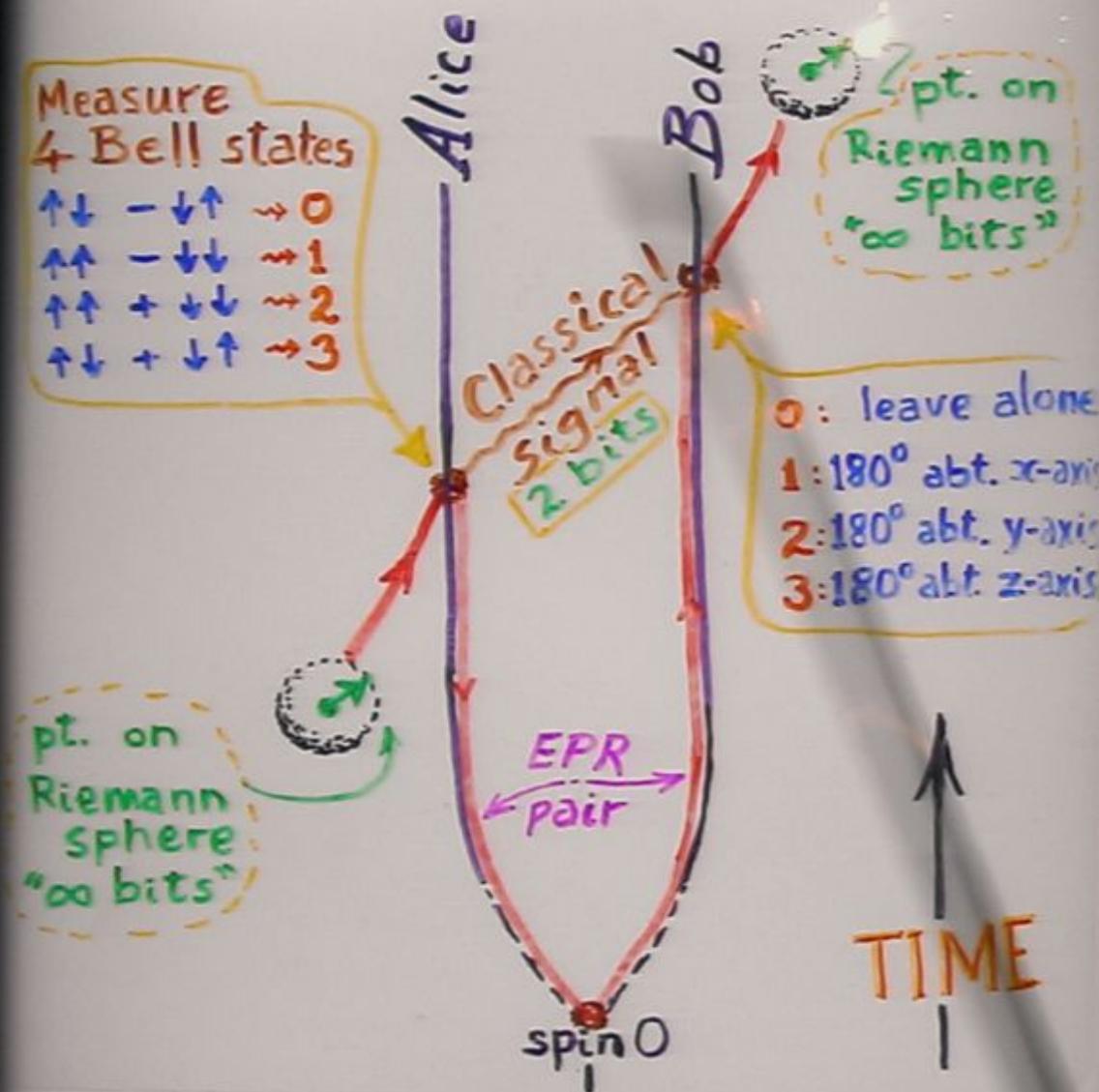
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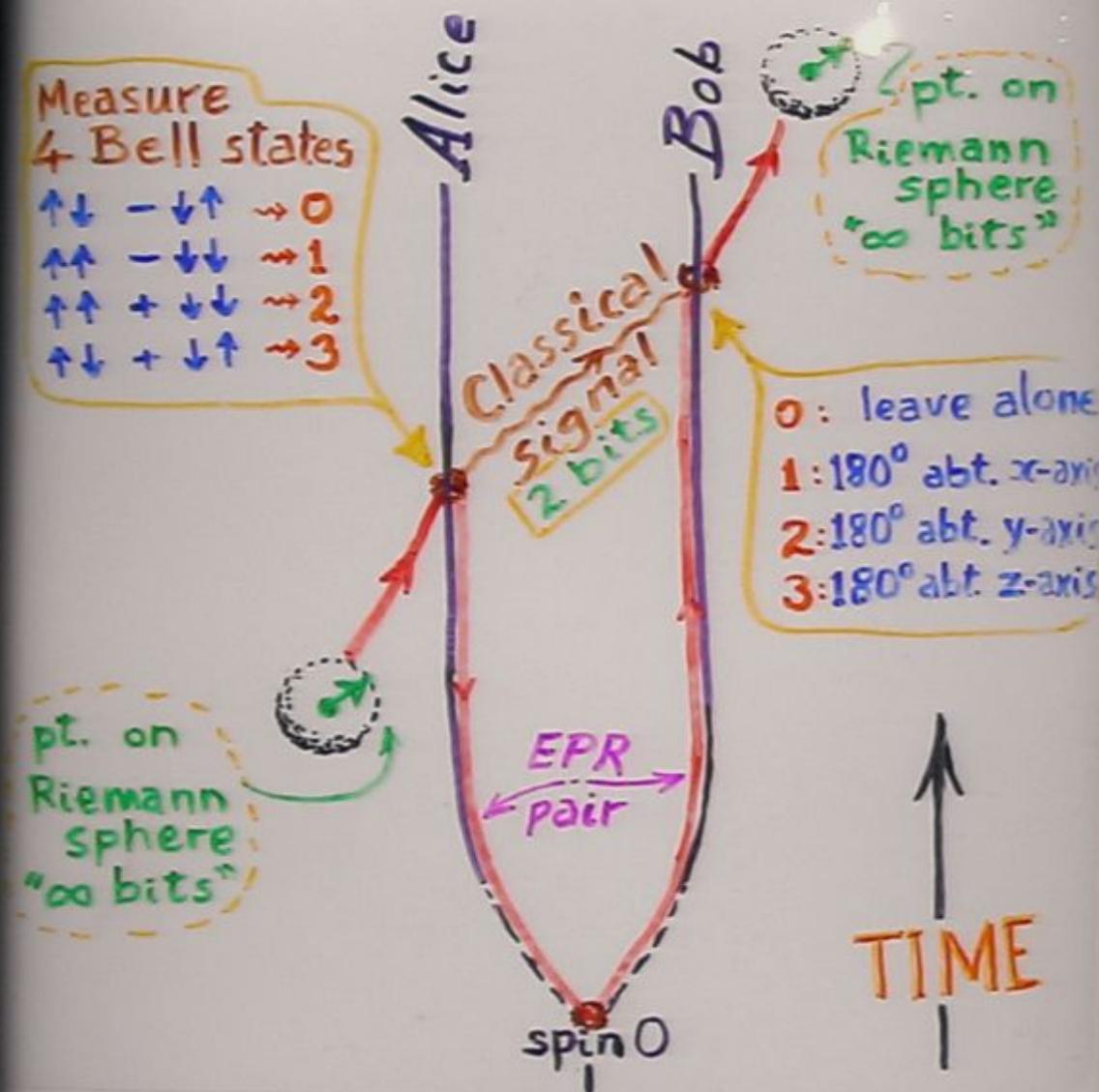
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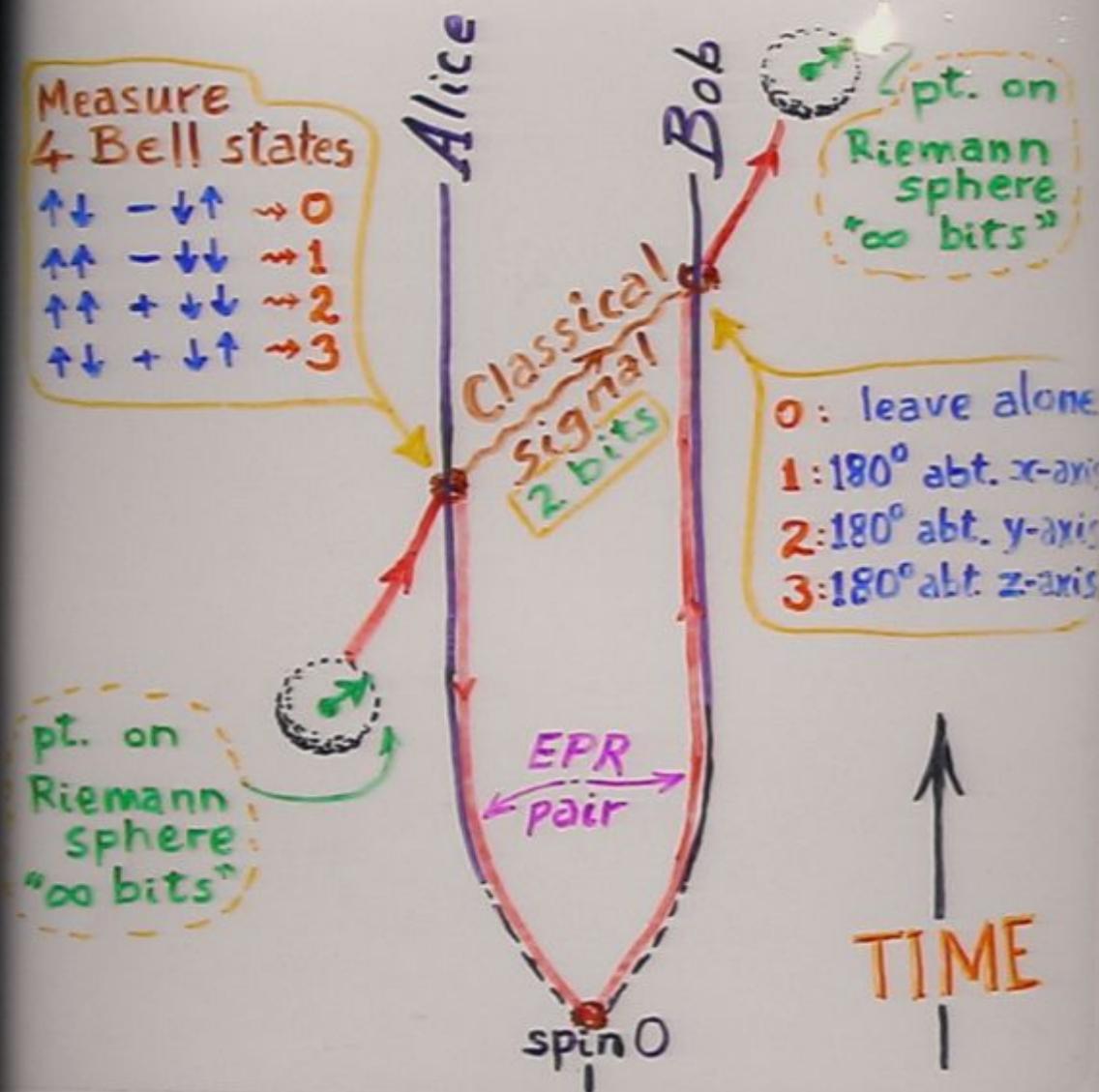
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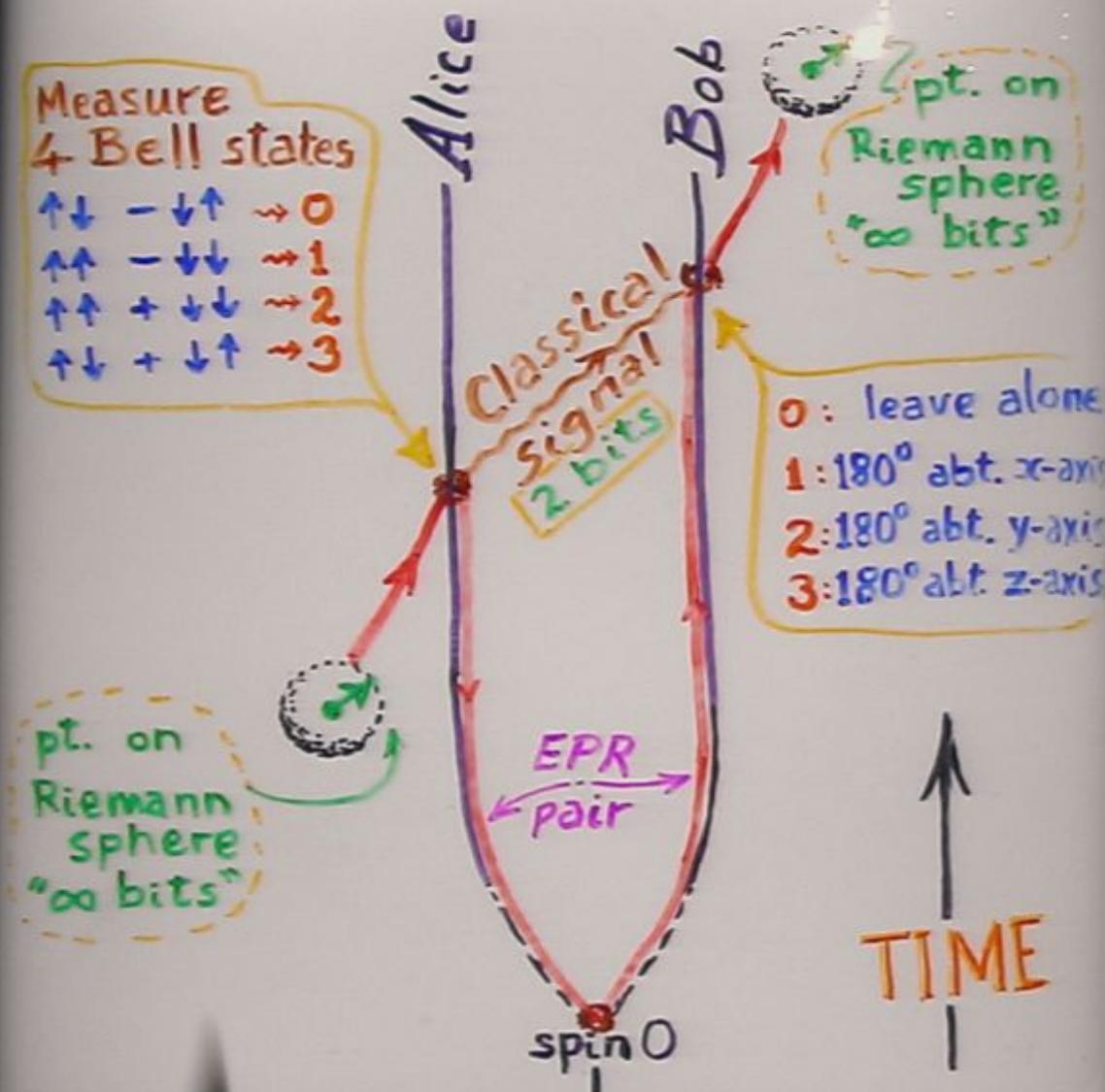
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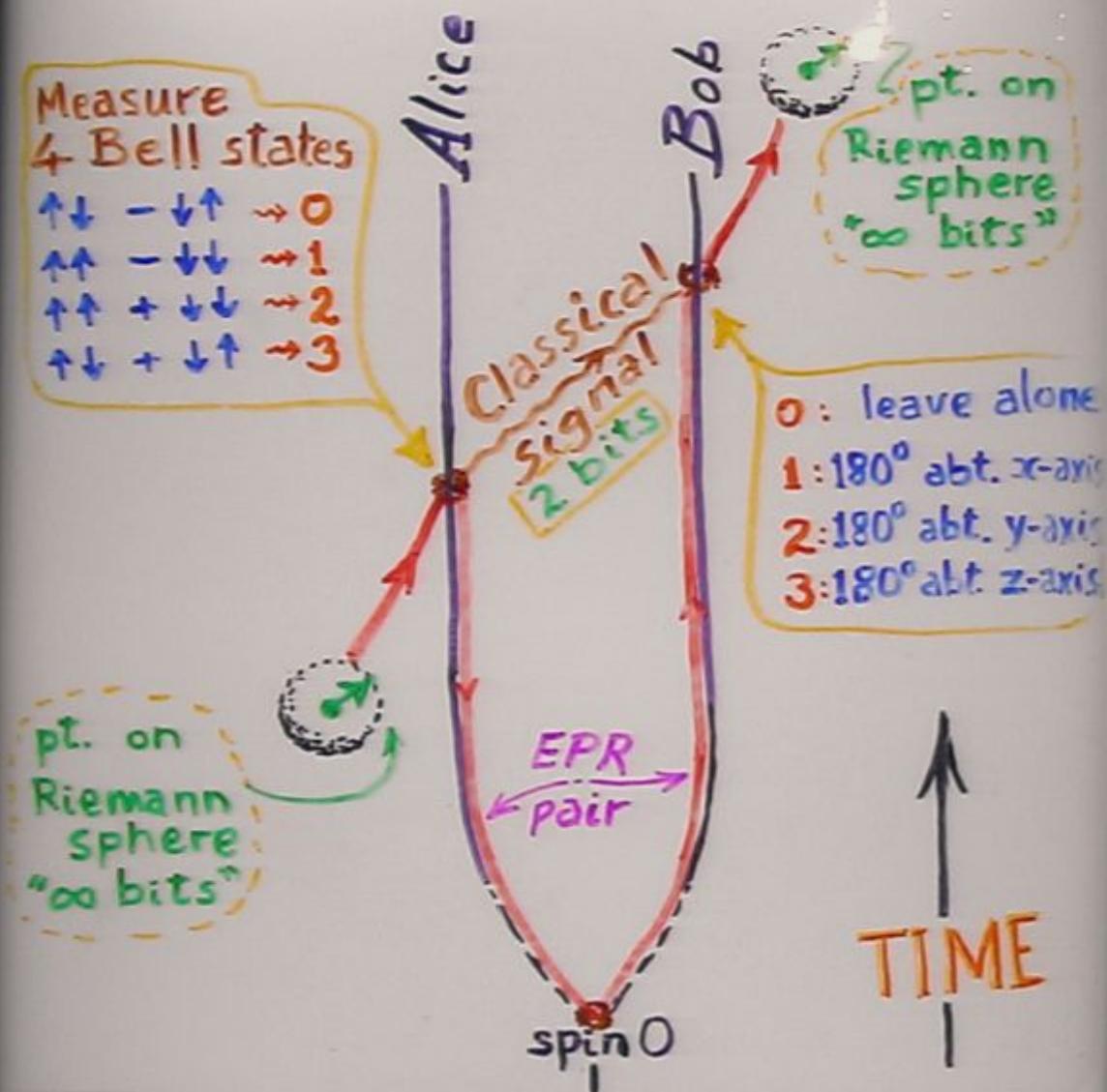
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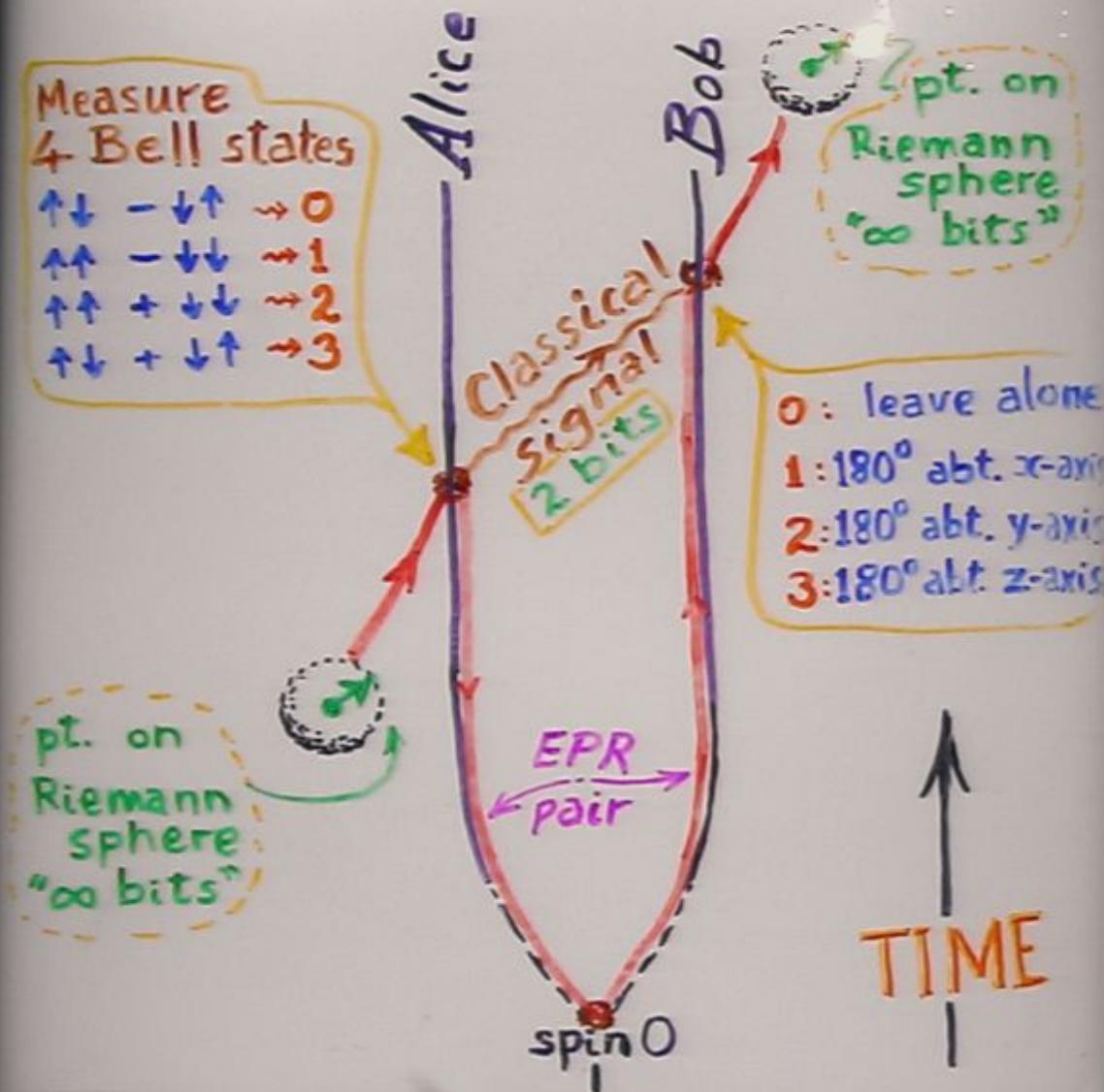
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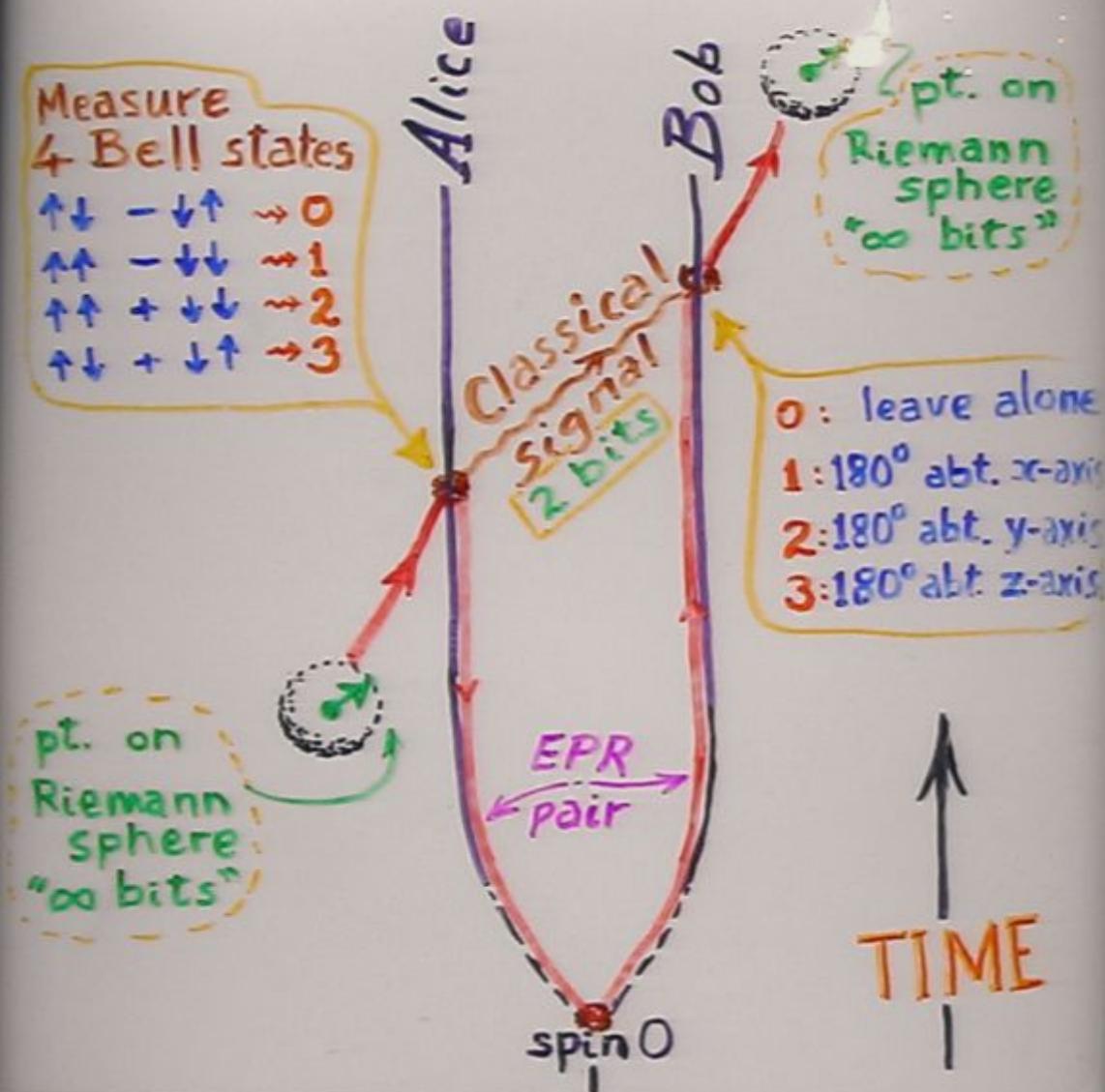
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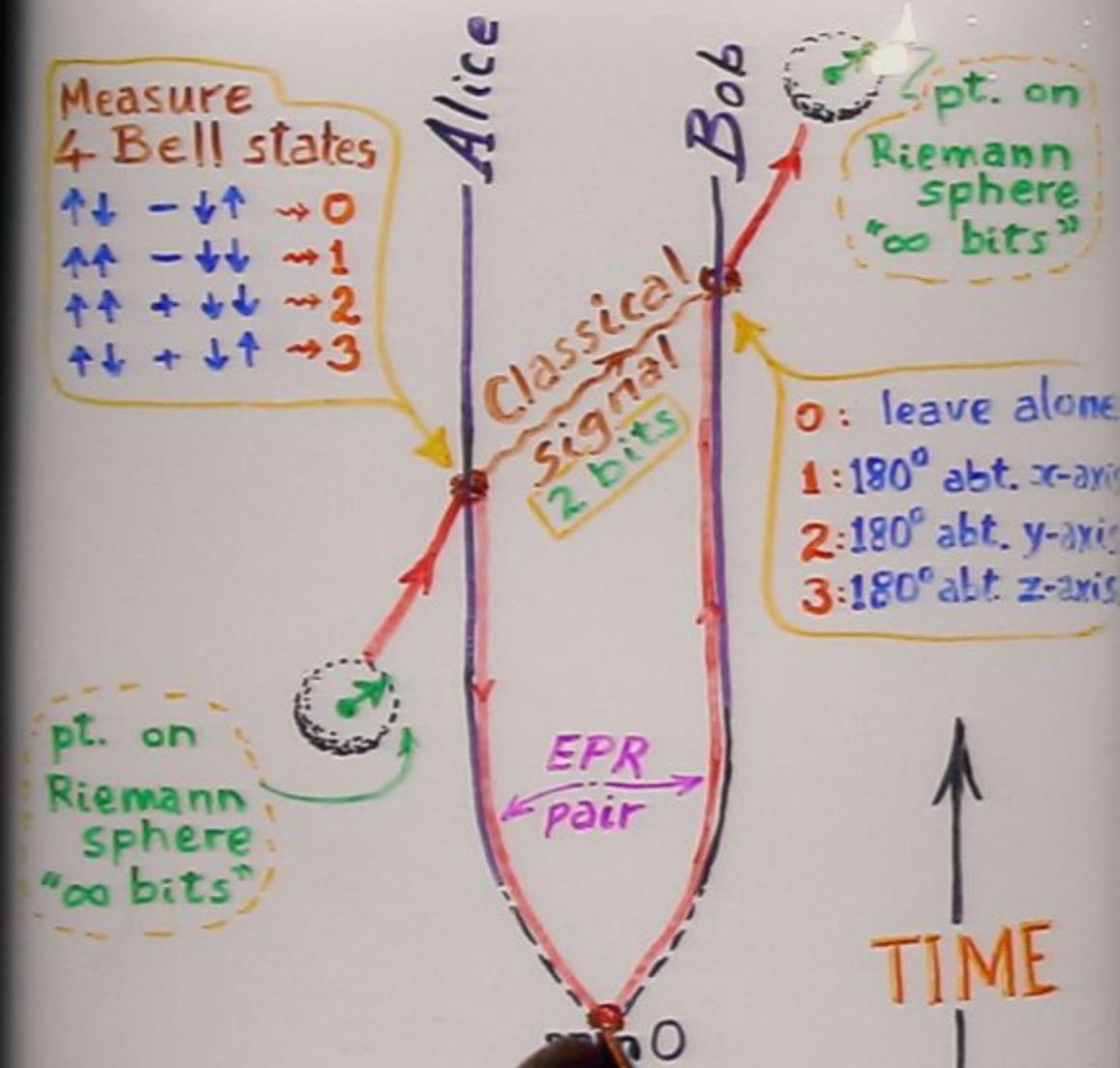
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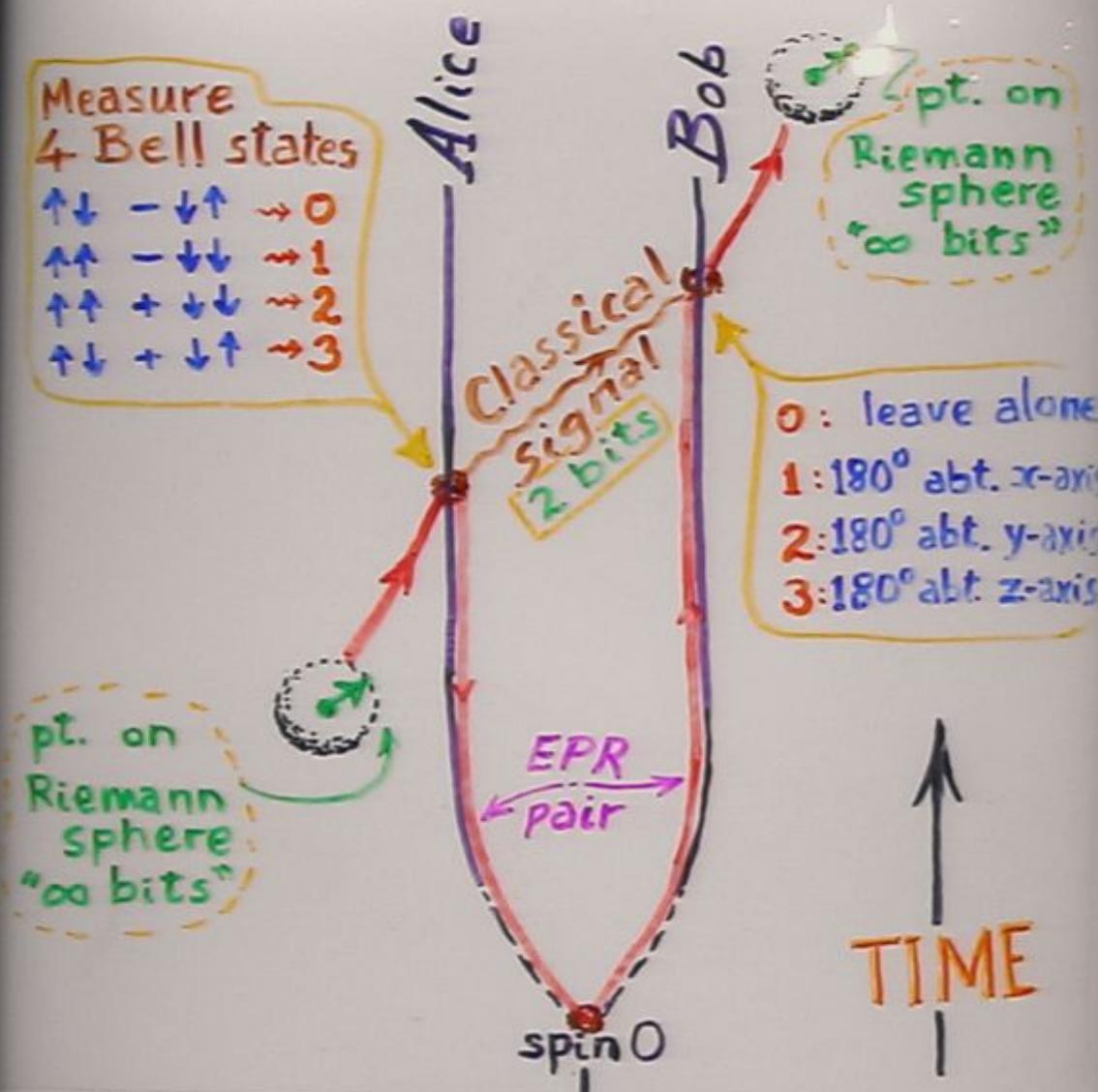
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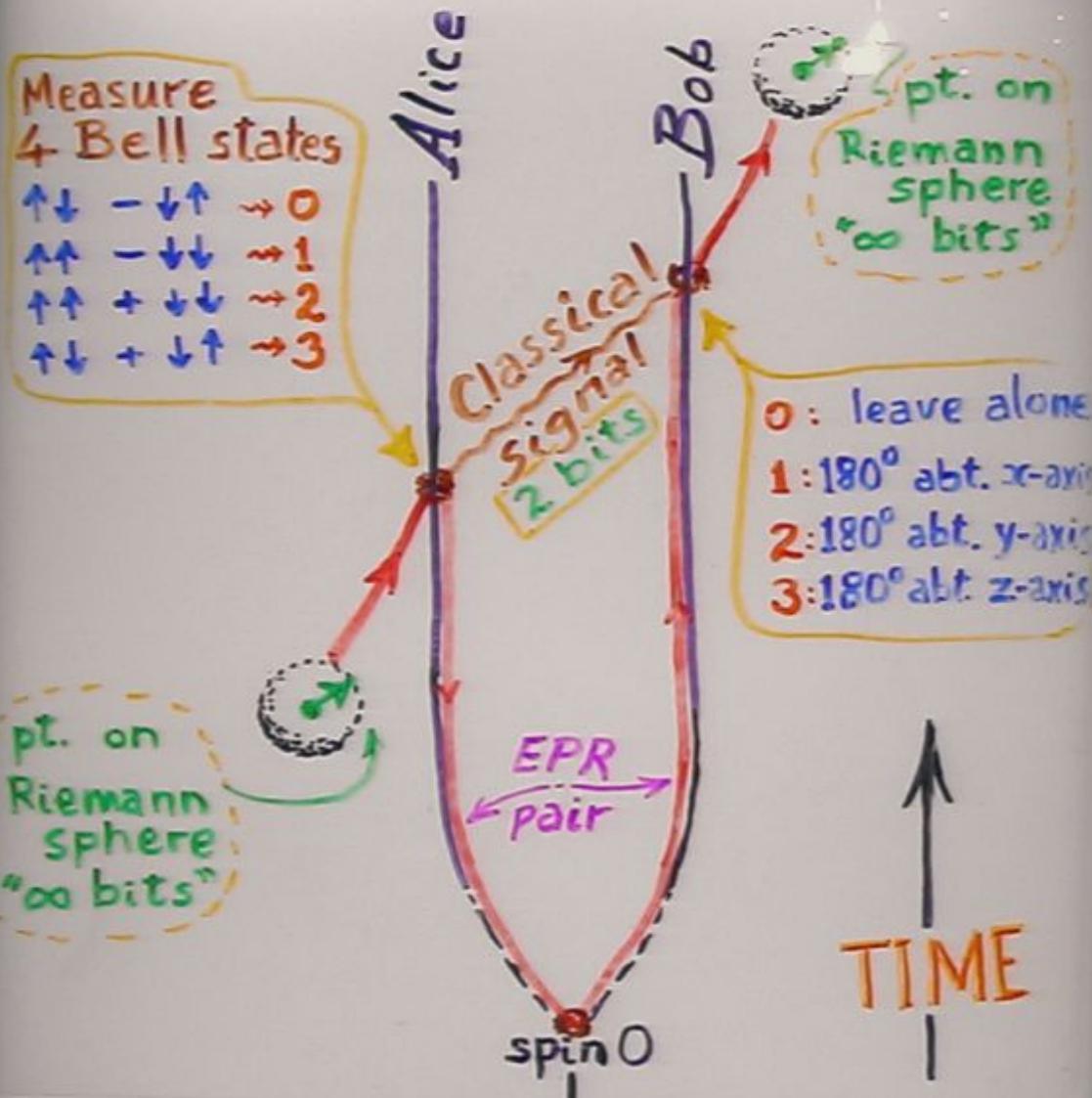
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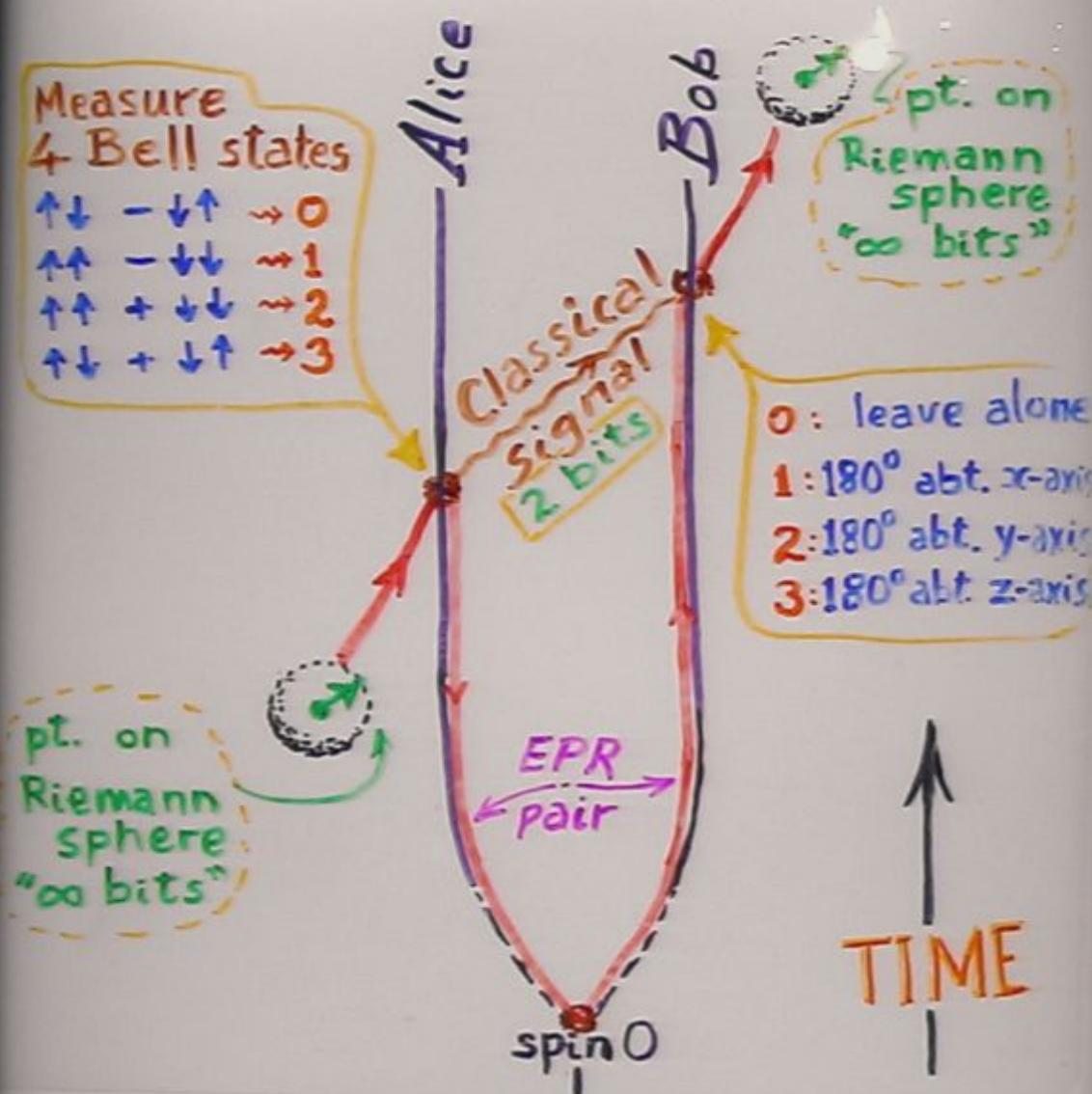
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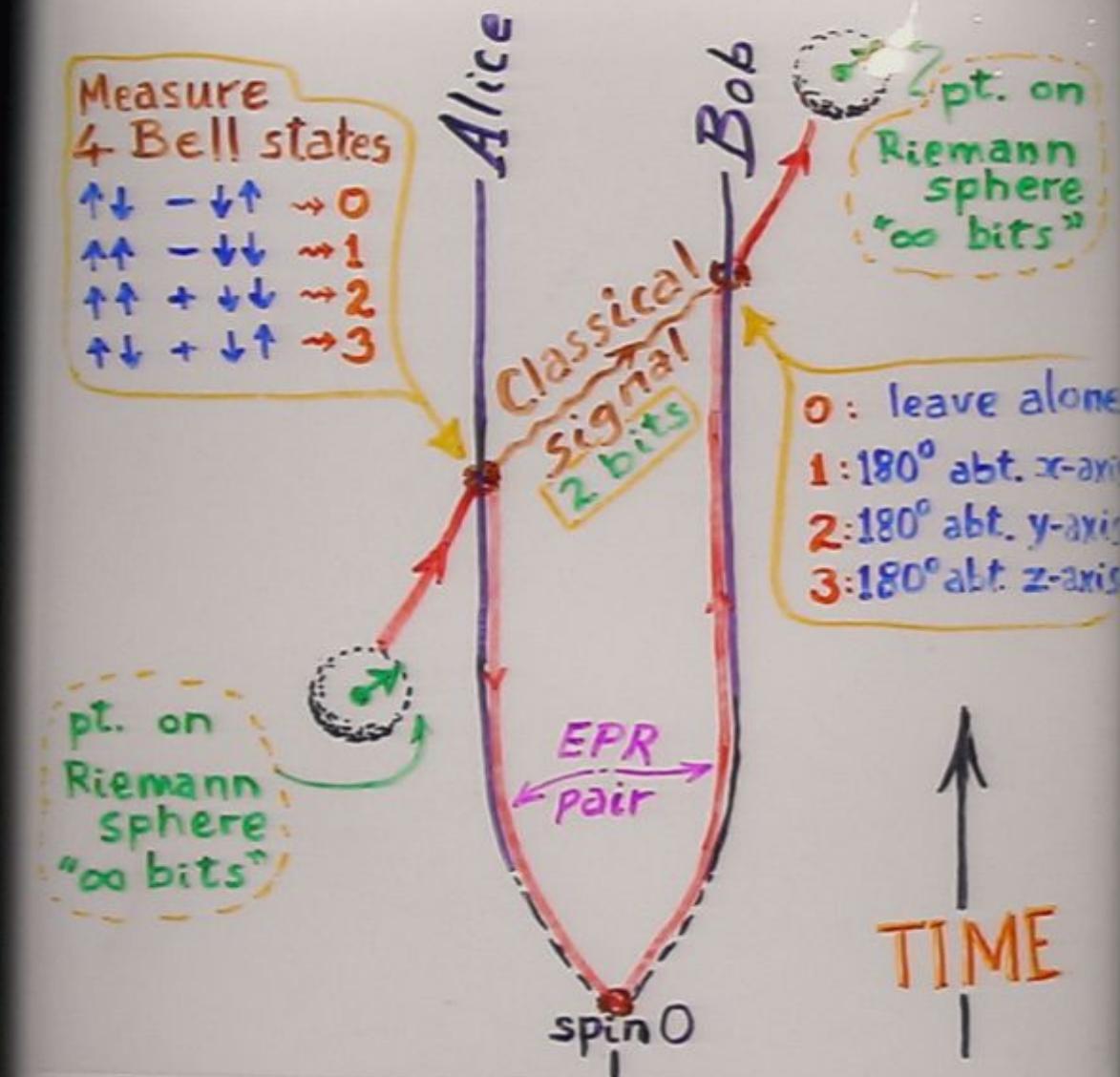
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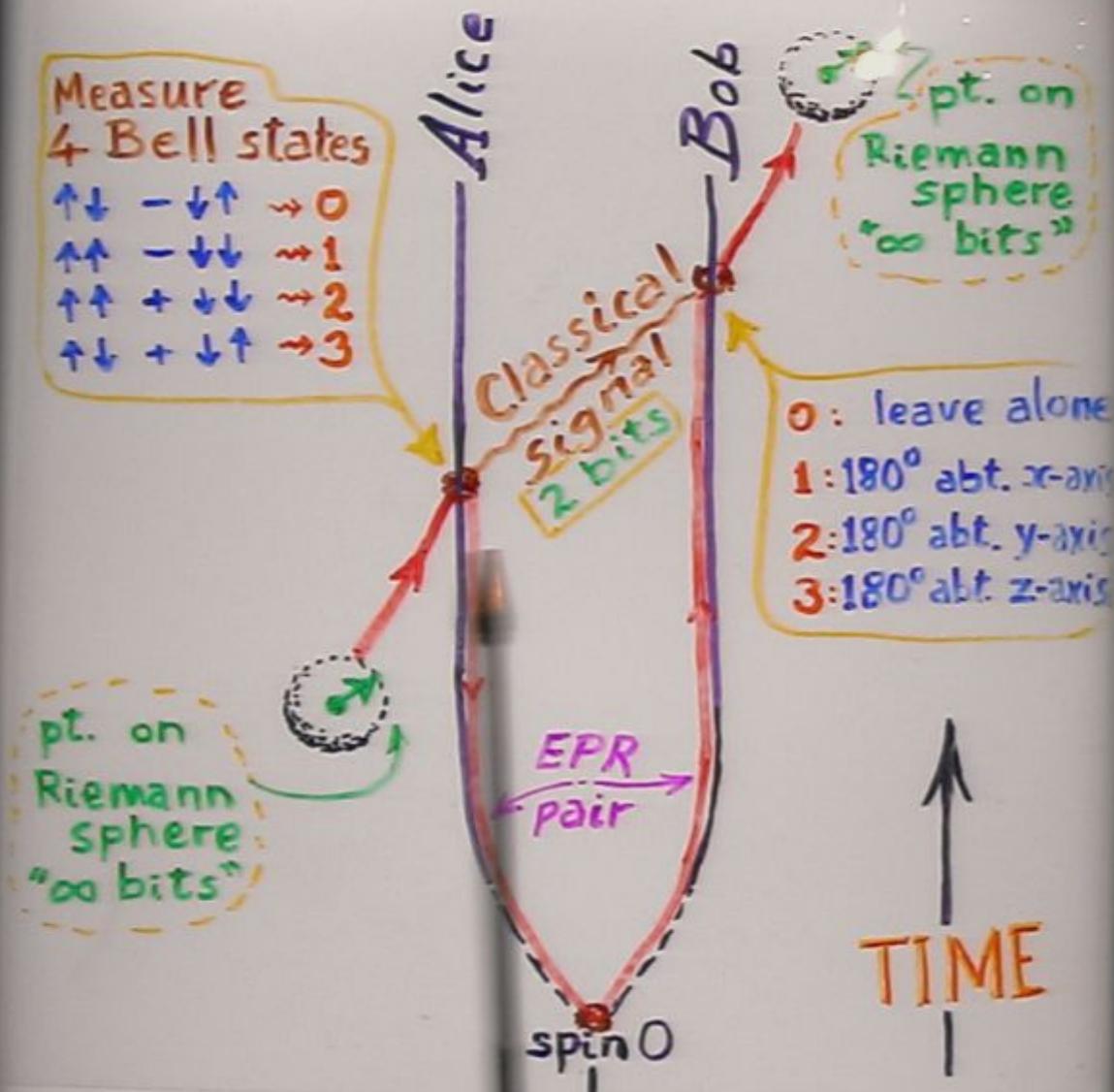
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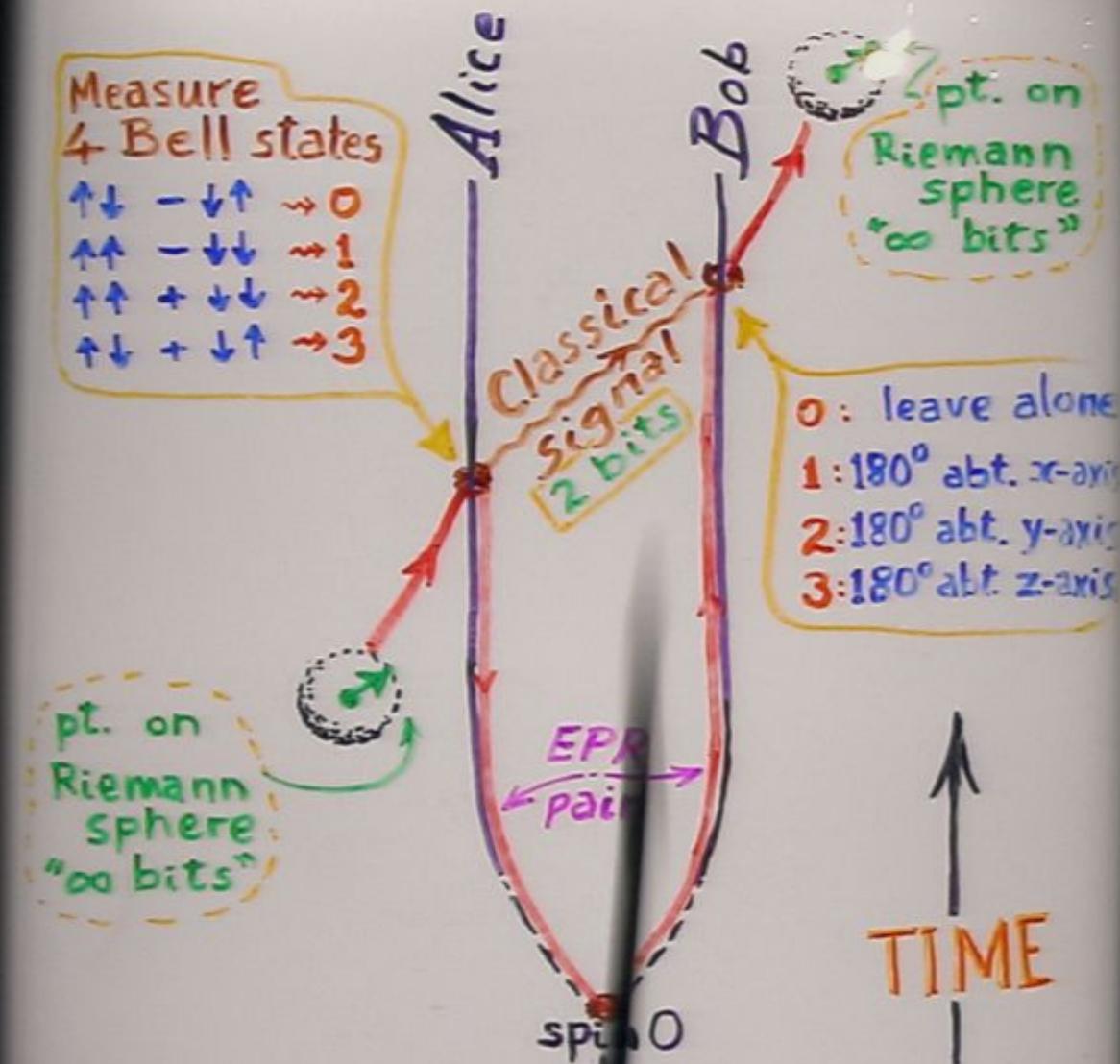
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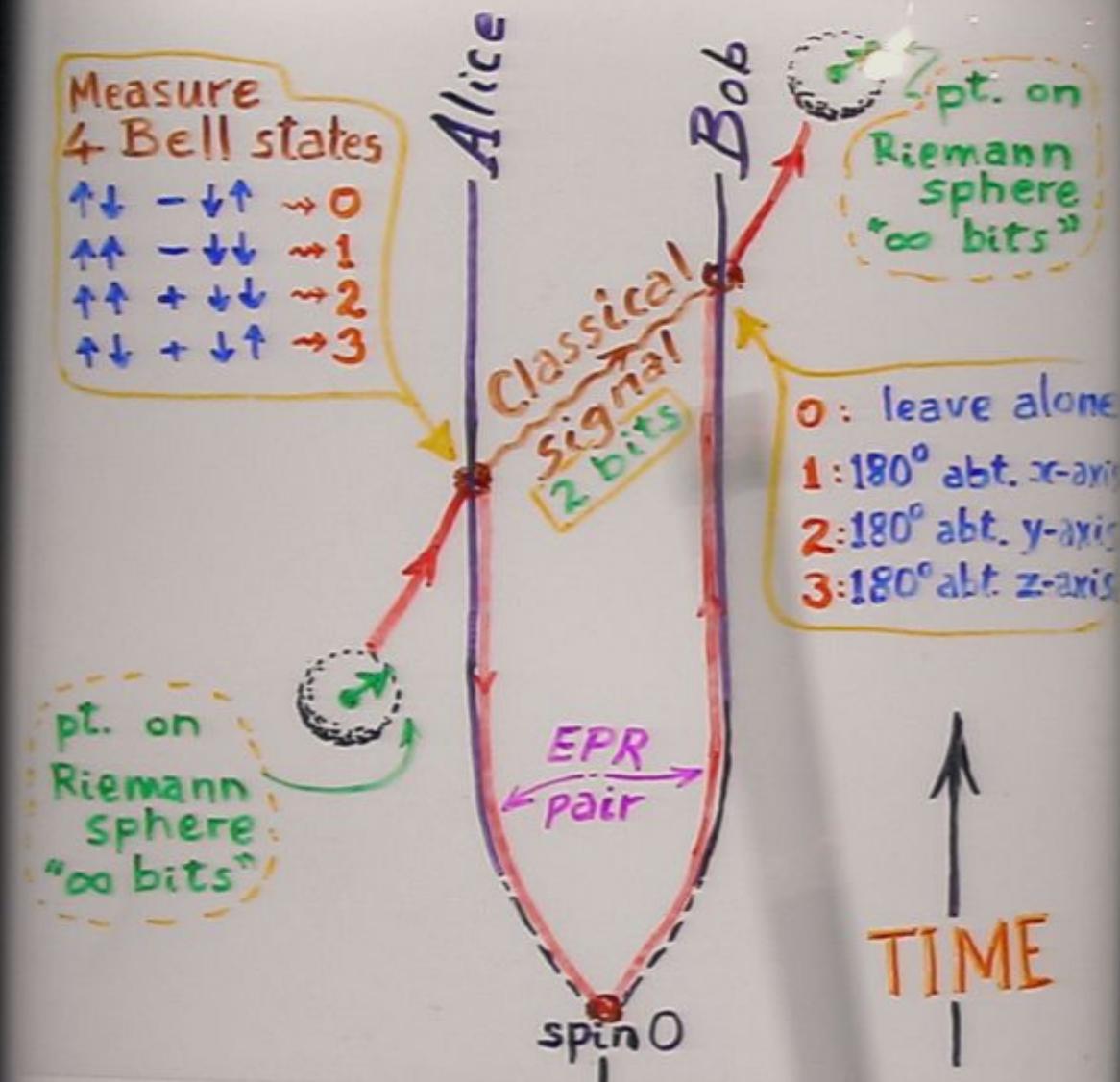
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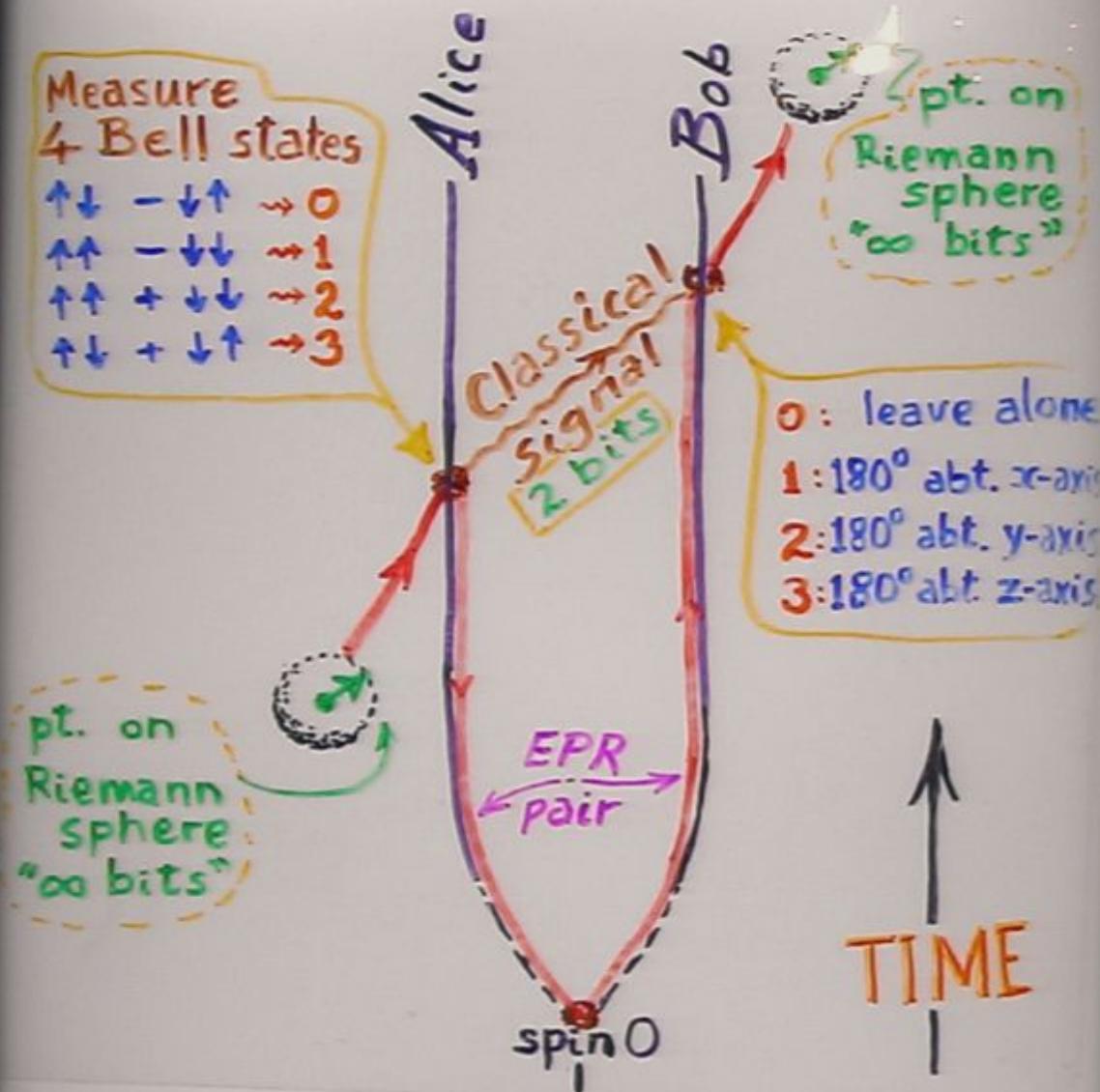
## Quantum teleportation



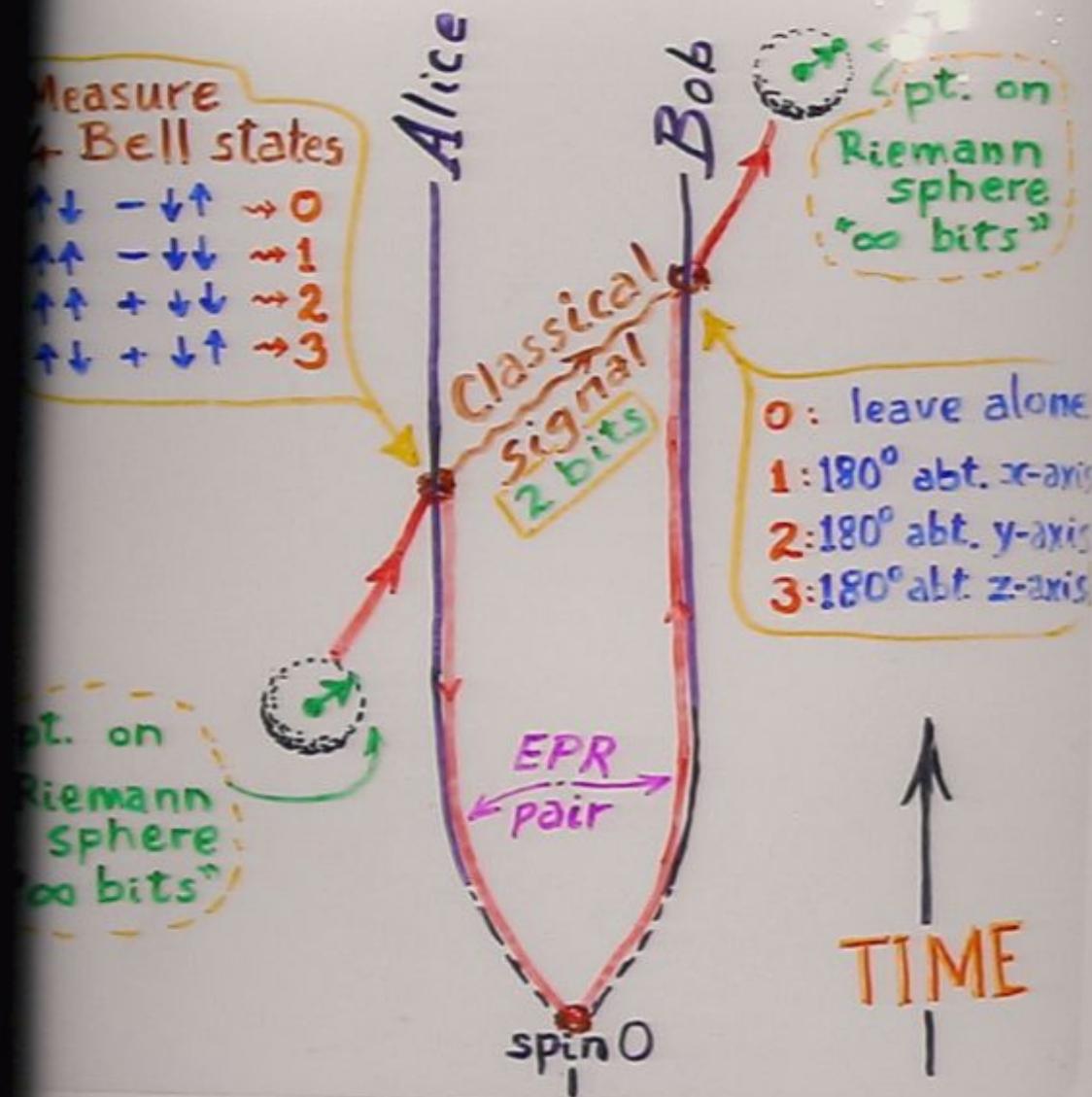
## Quantum Teleportation



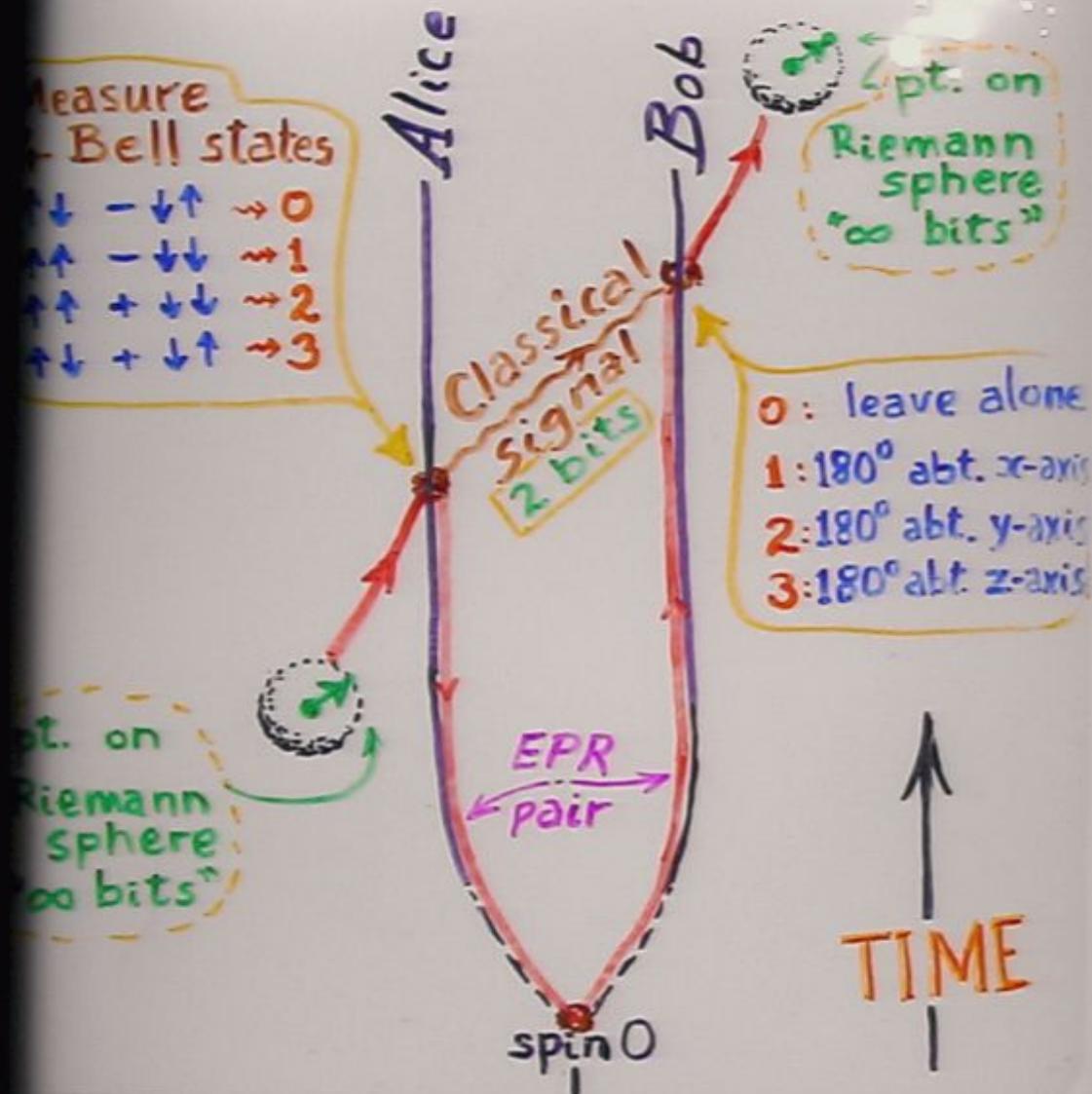
## Quantum "teleportation"



## Quantum "teleportation"



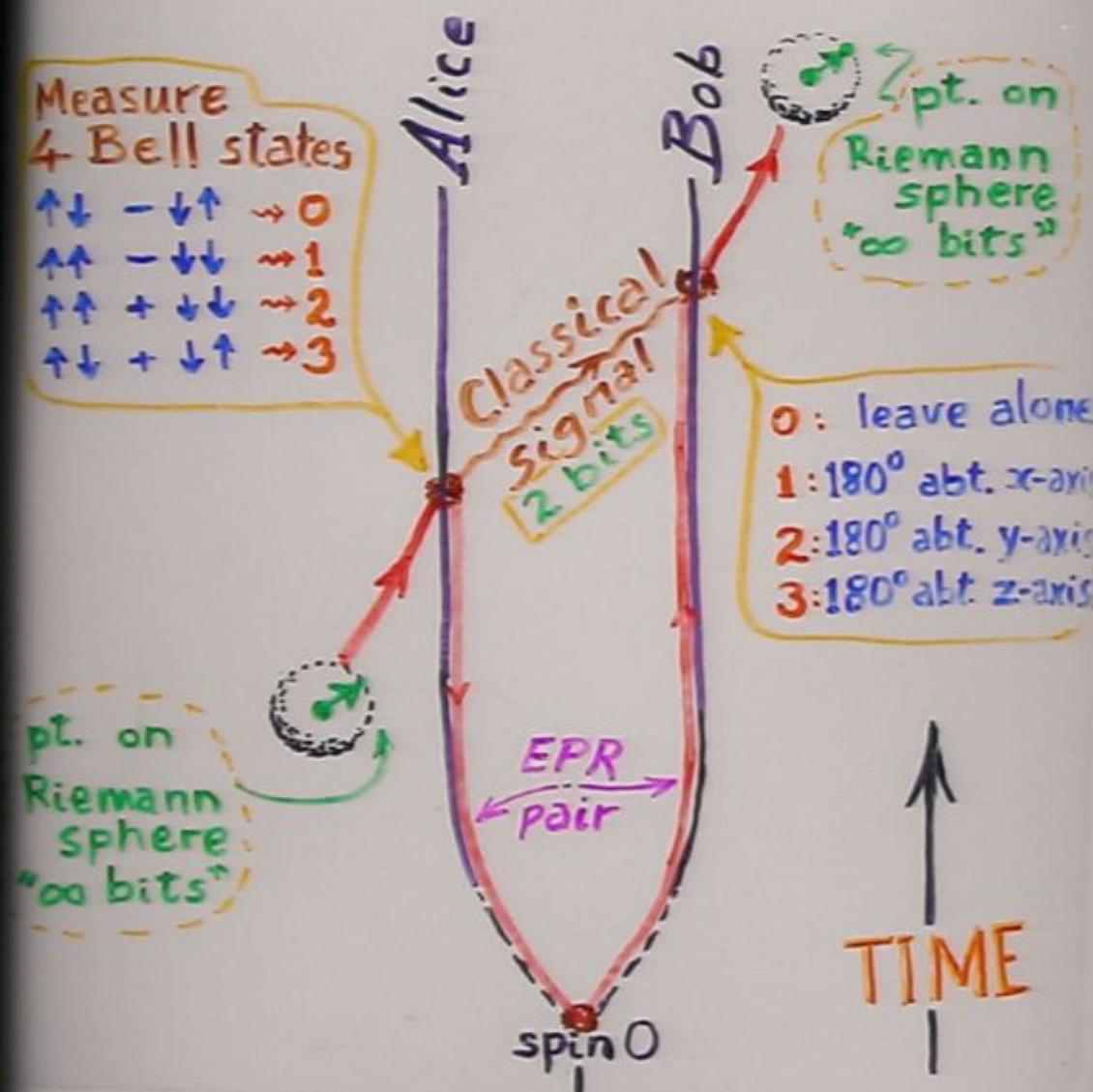
## Quantum "teleportation"



## Quantum information

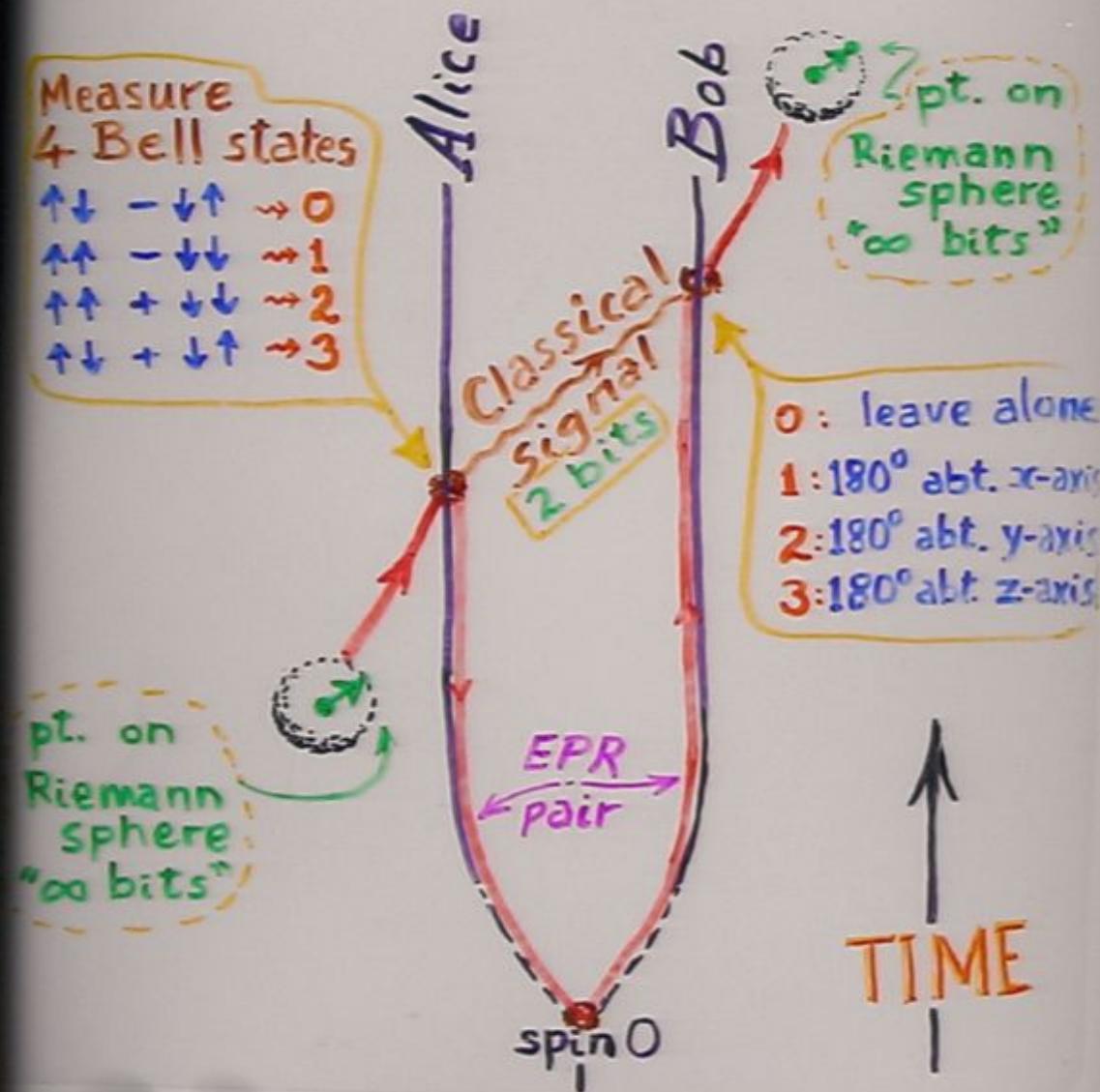
(= "quantum information")

### Quantum "teleportation"



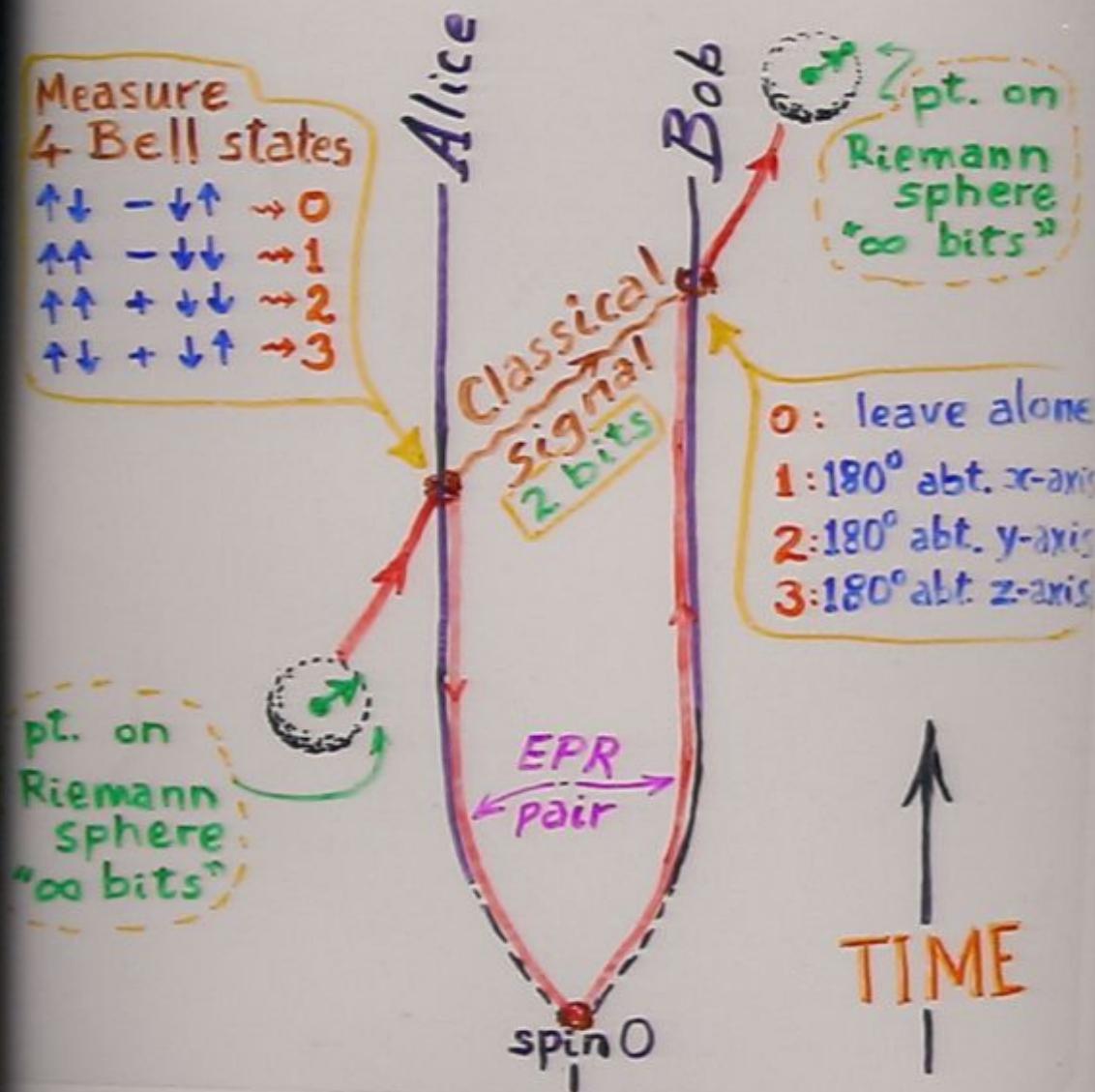
Quantum  
("quantum information")

Quantum "teleportation"



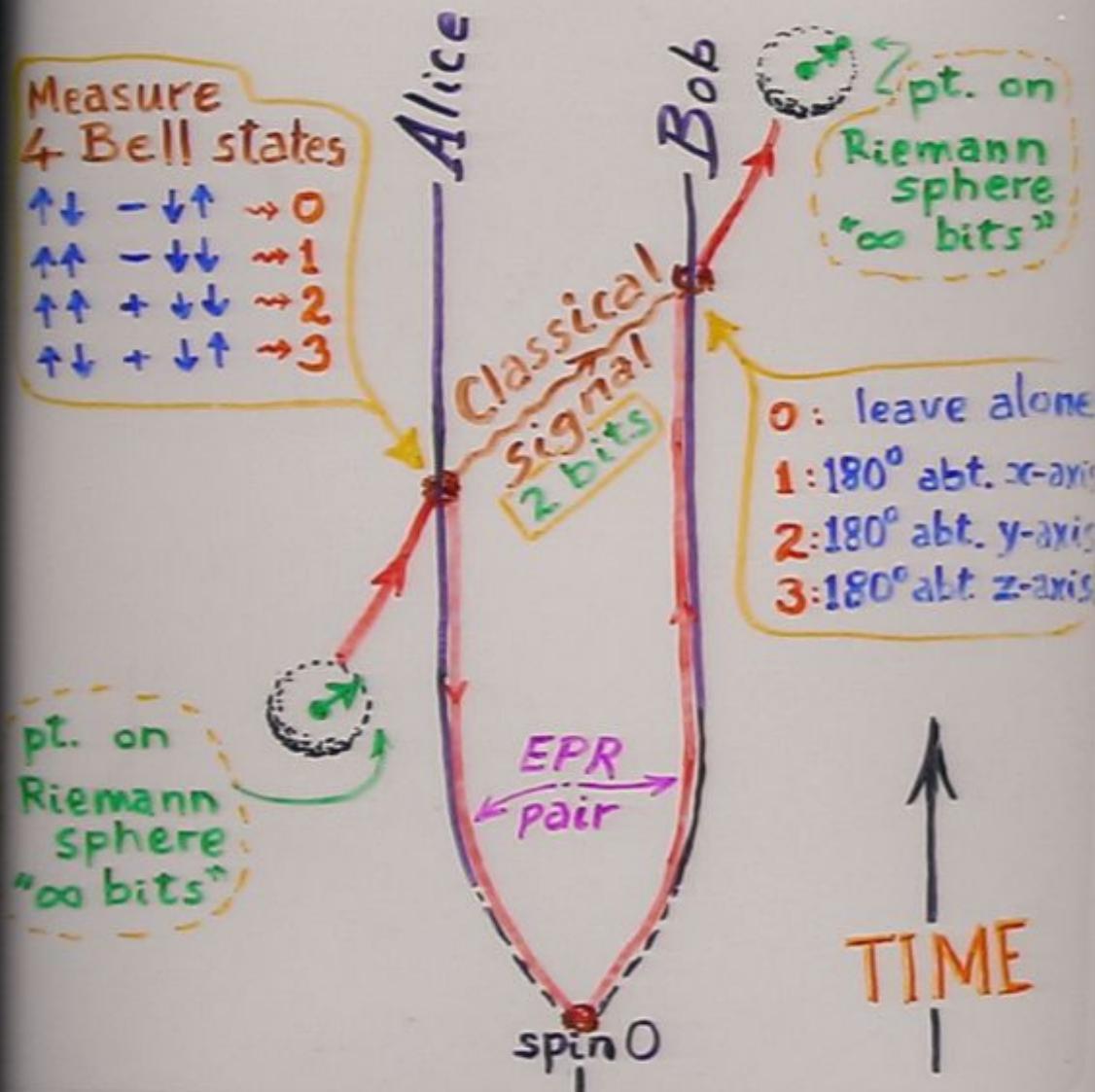
(= "quantum information")

### Quantum "teleportation"



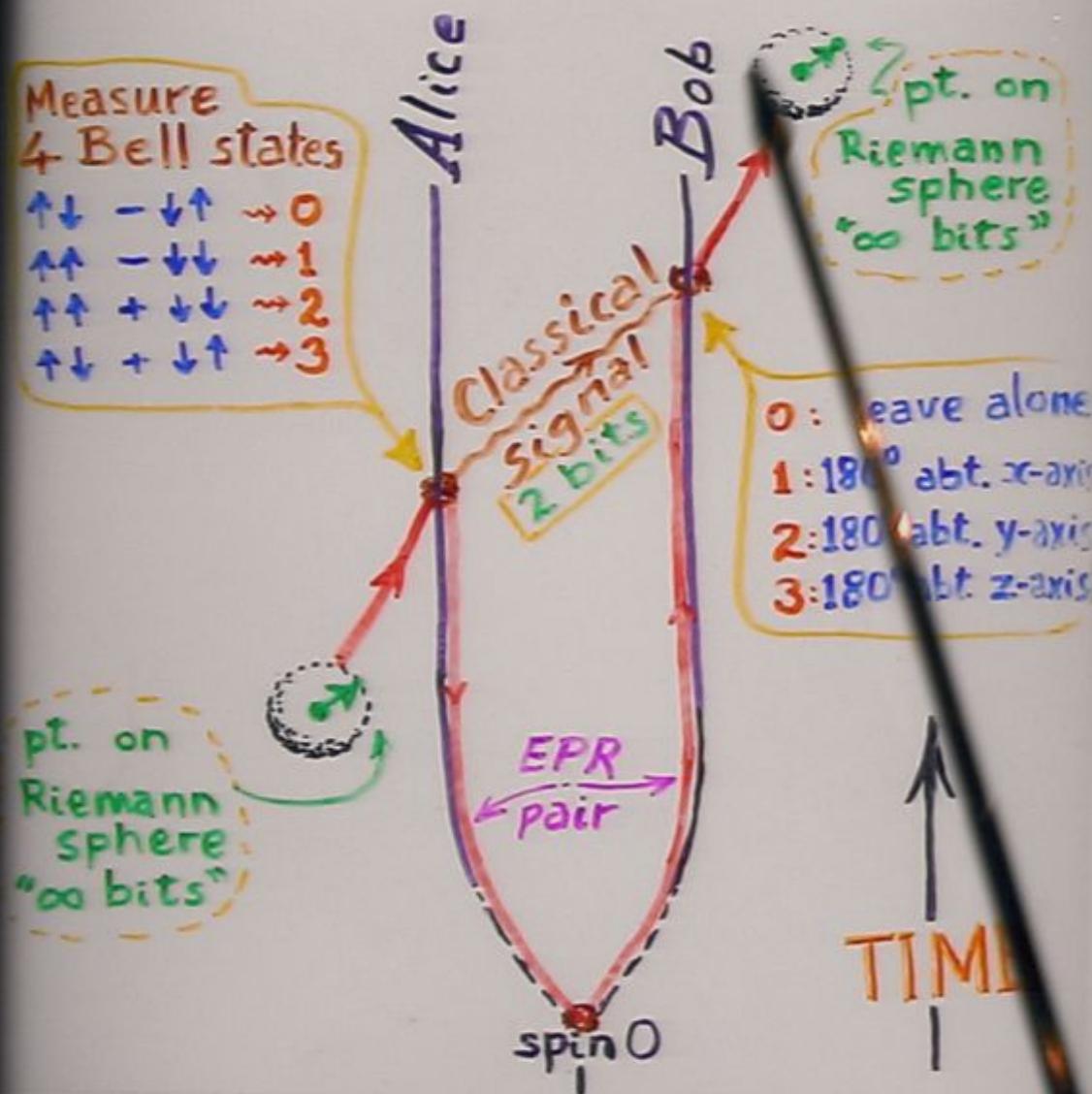
(= "quantum information")

### Quantum "teleportation"



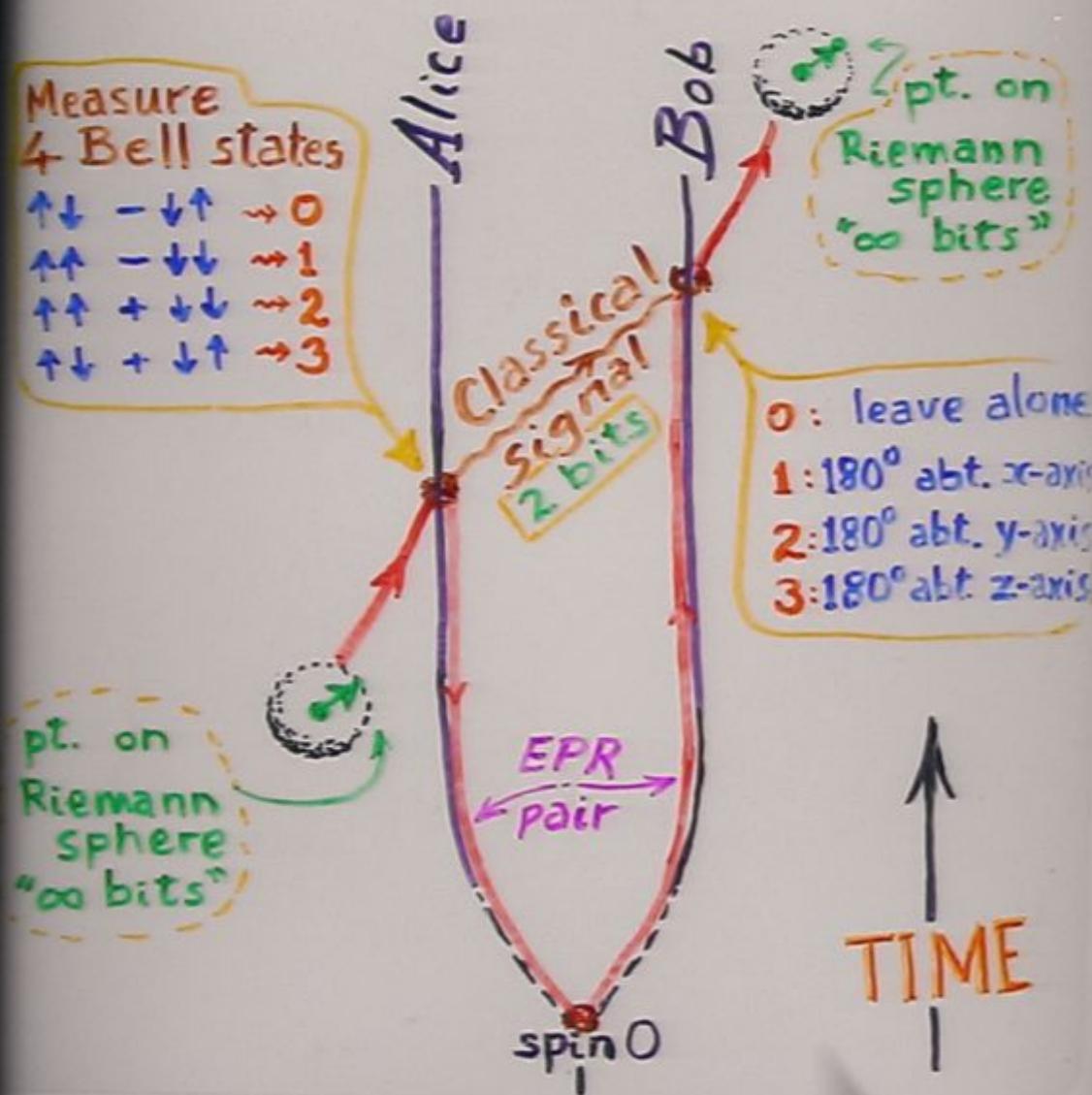
(= "quantum information")

### Quantum "teleportation"



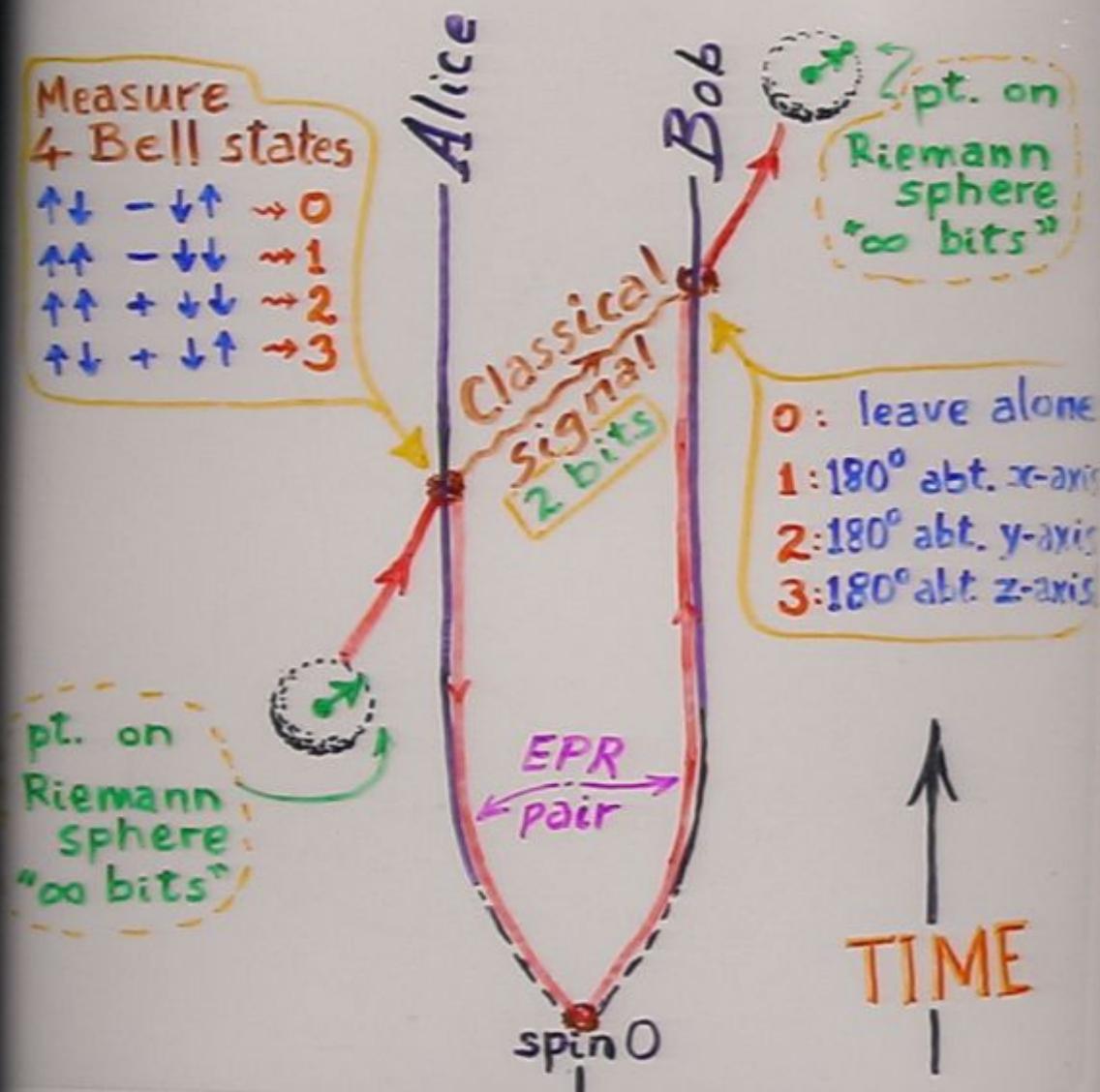
(= "quantum information")

### Quantum "teleportation"



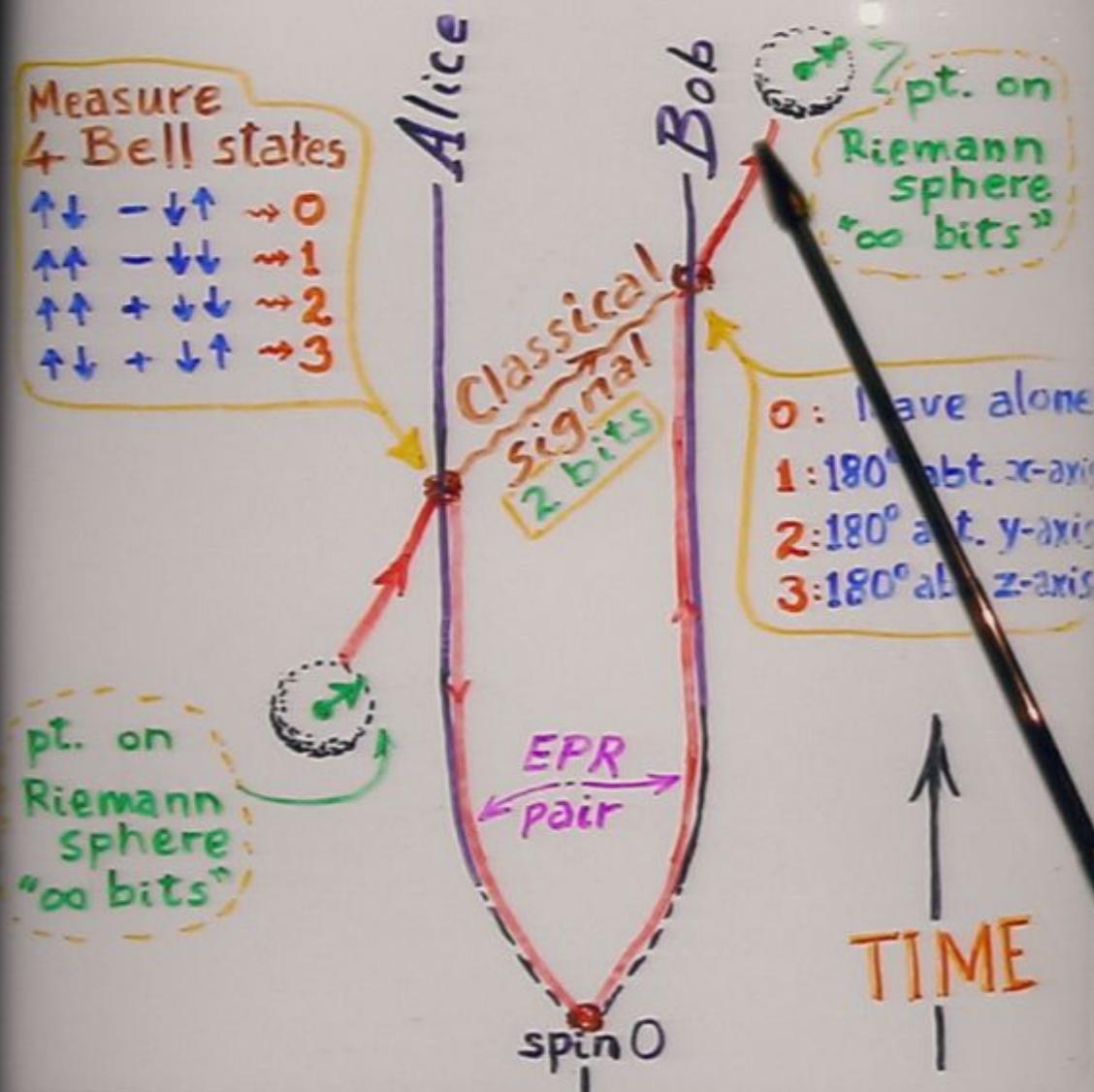
(= "quantum information")

## Quantum "teleportation"



(= quantum information)

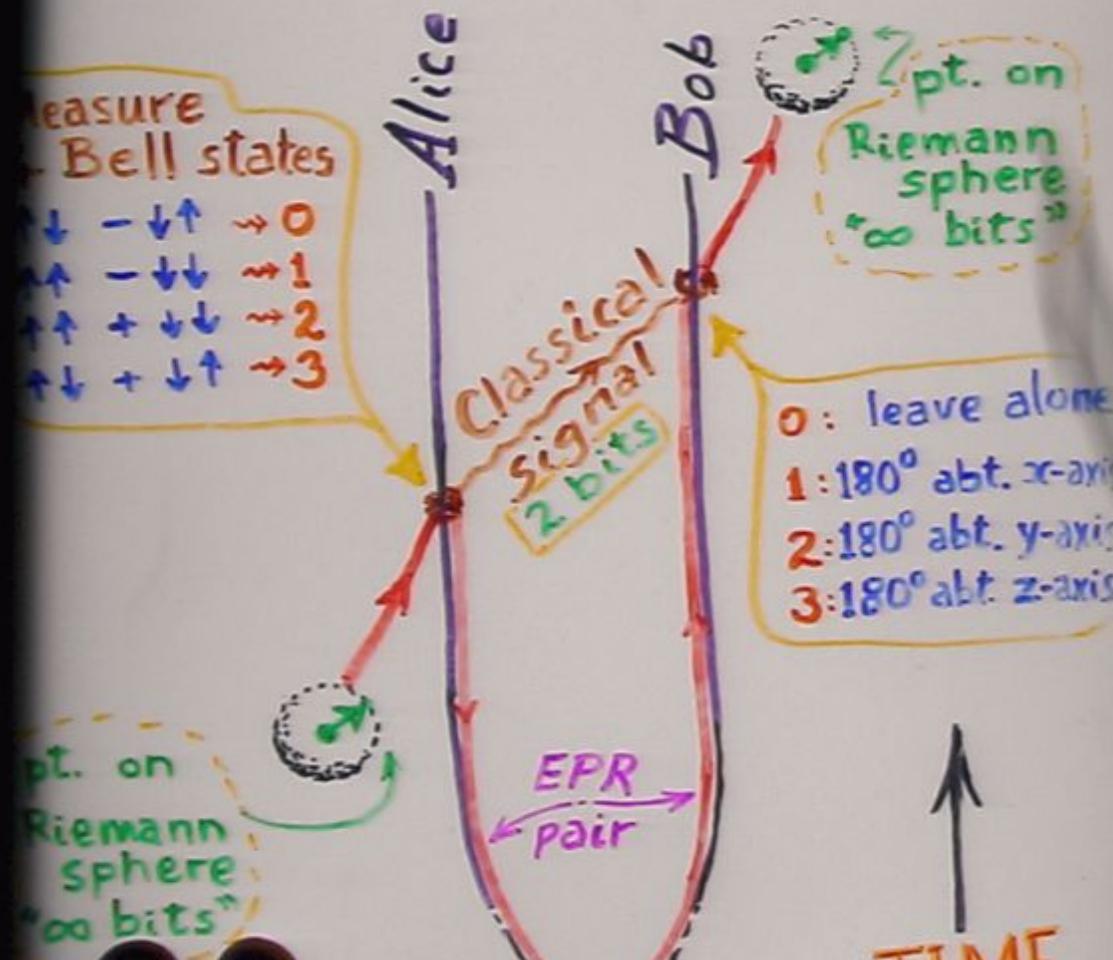
## Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

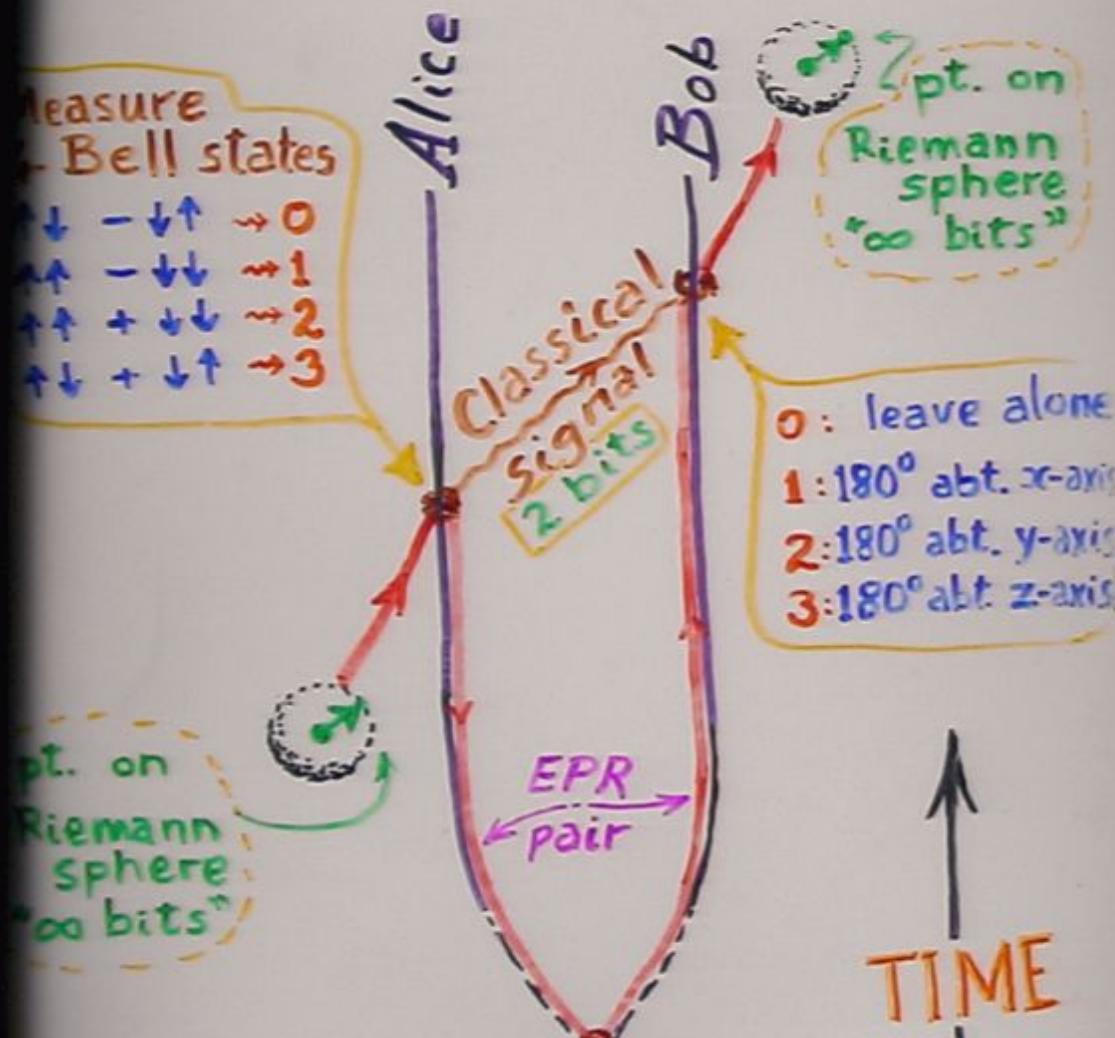
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

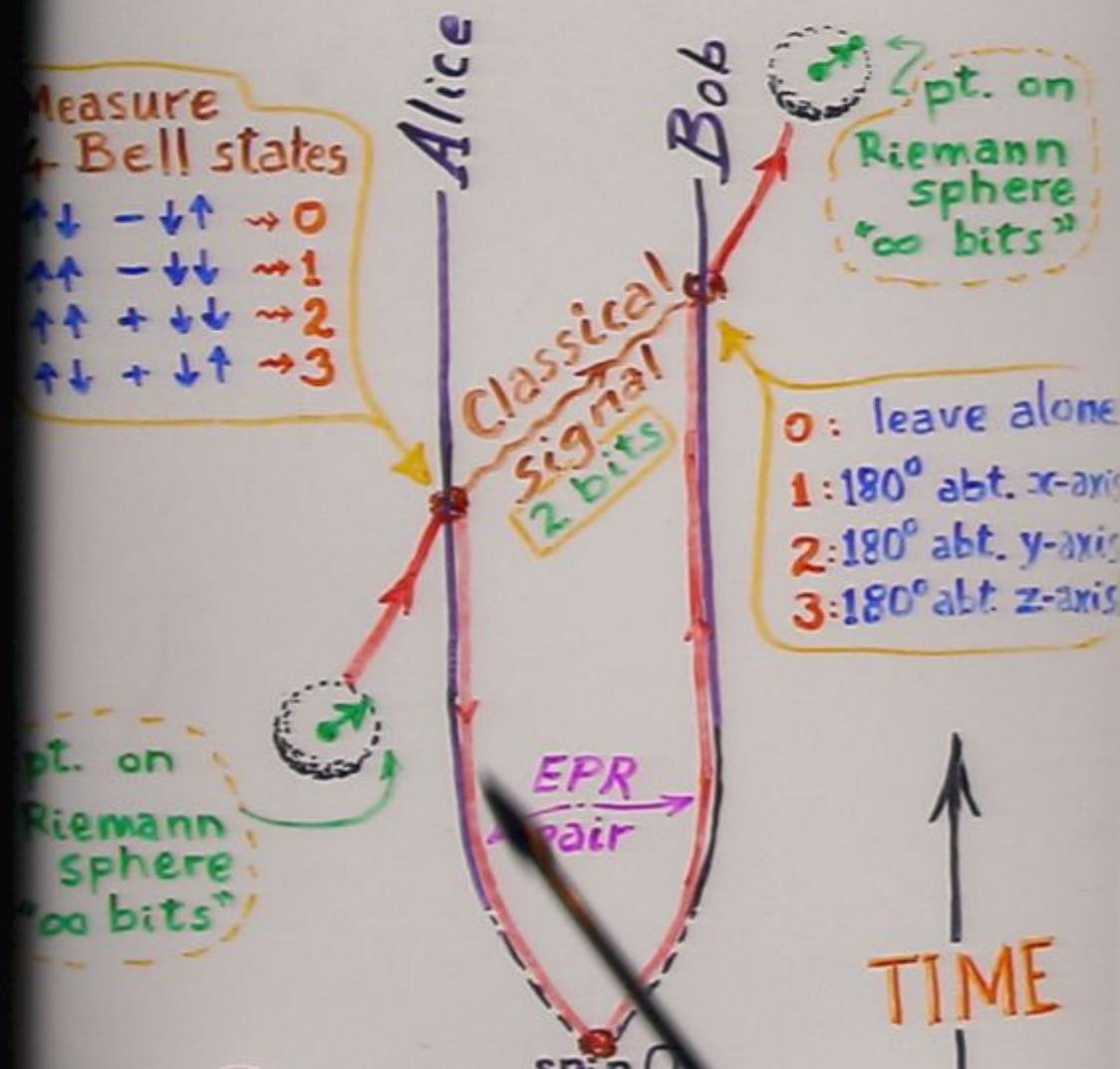
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

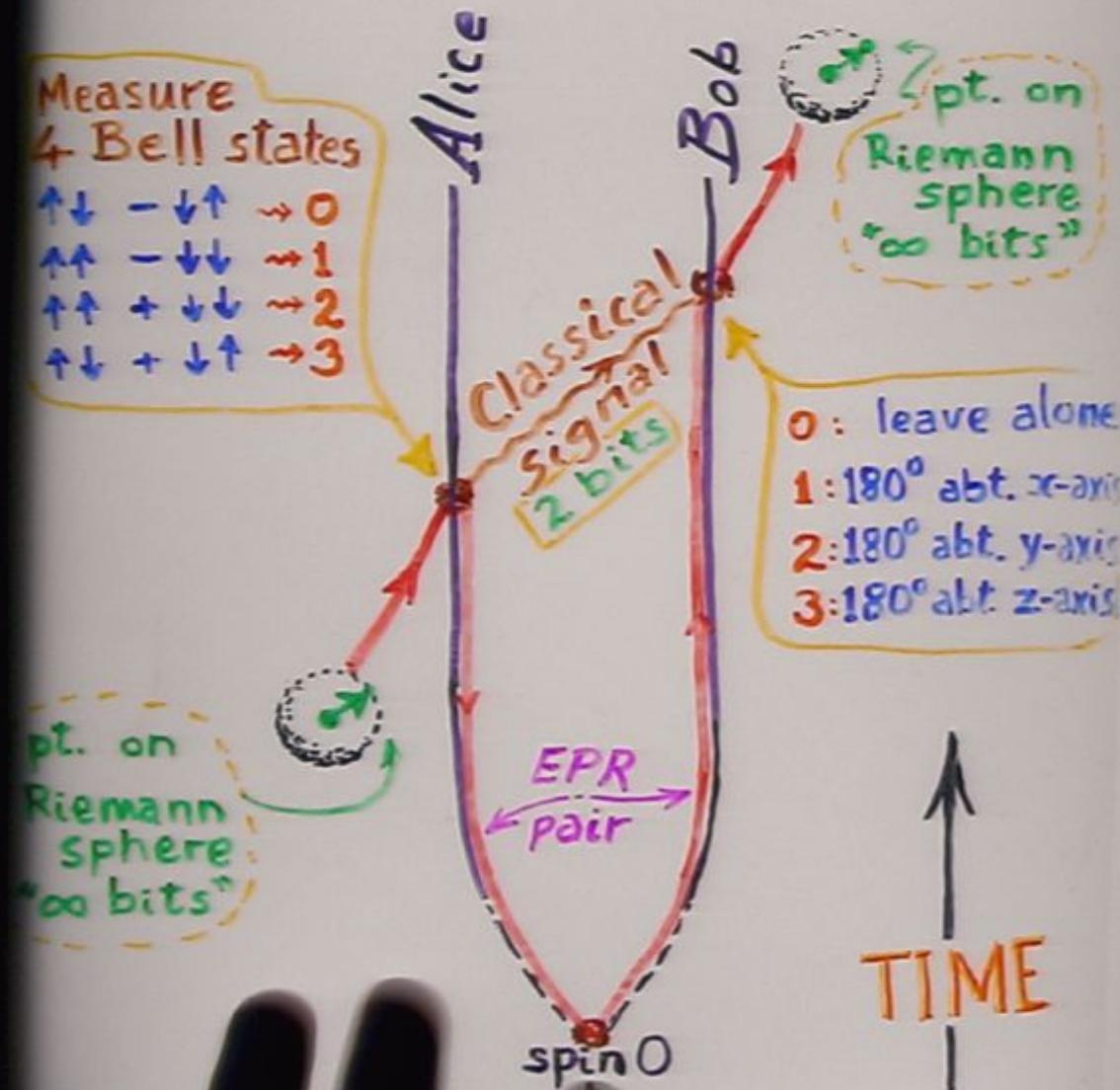
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

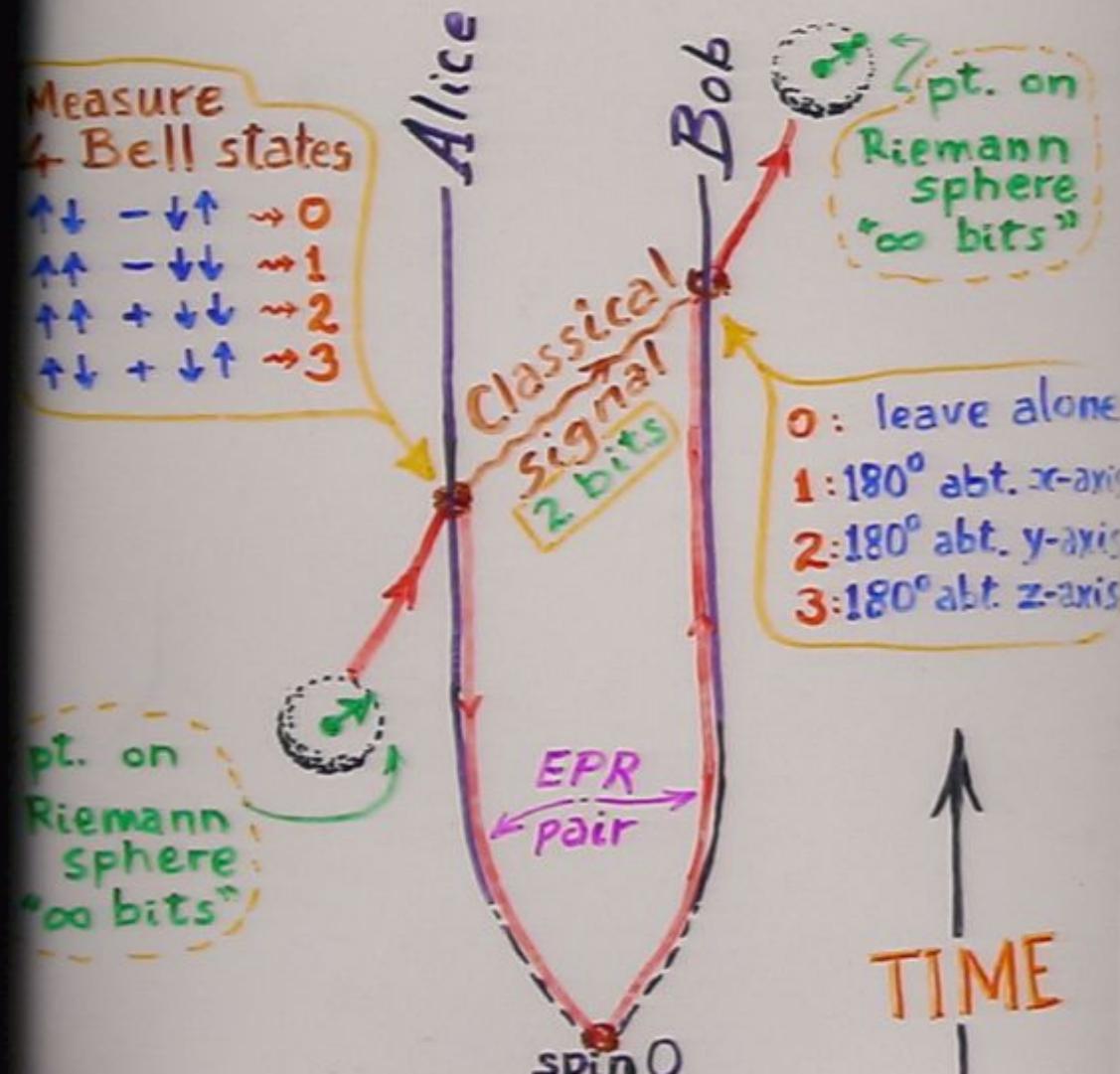
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

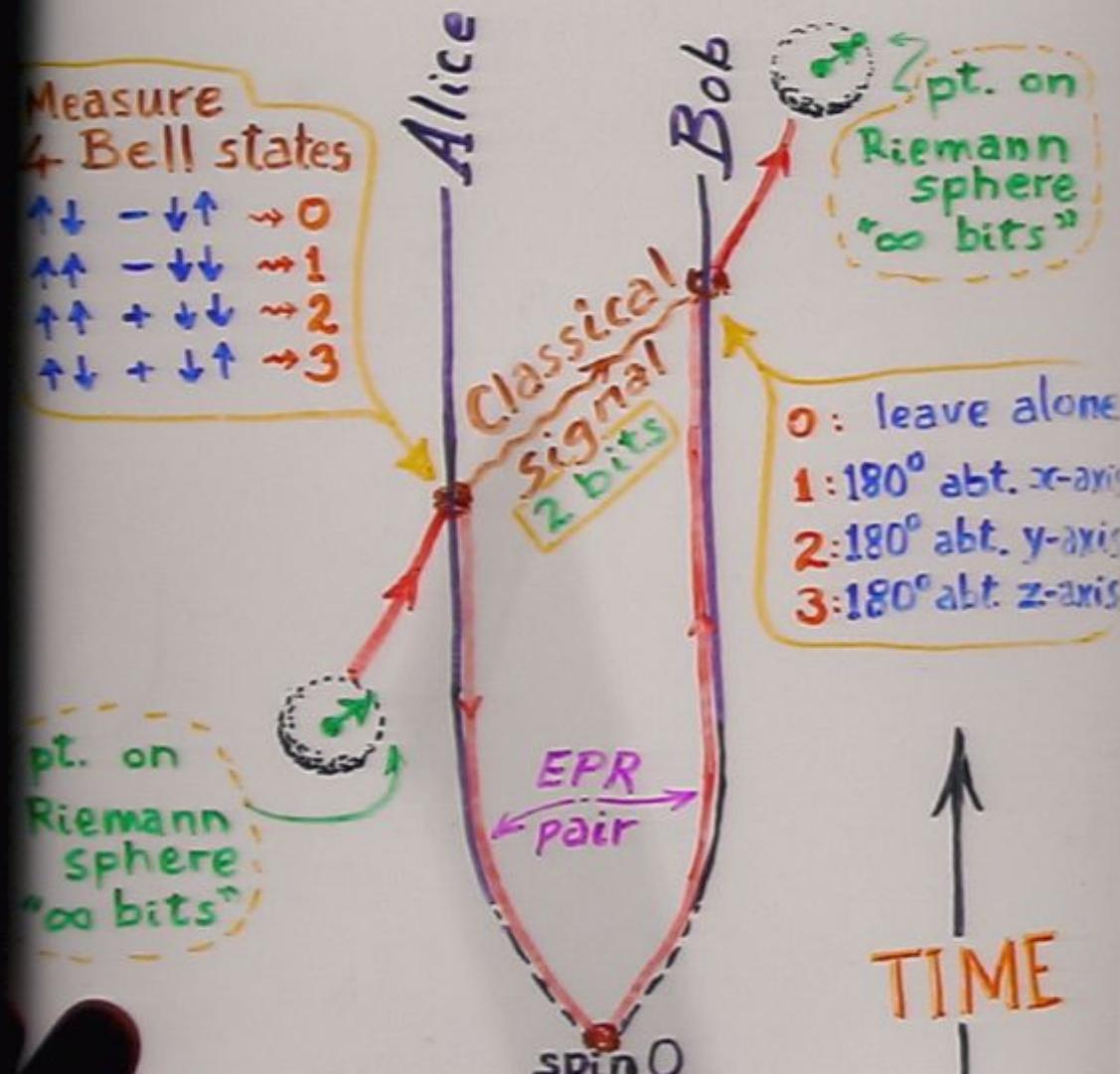
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

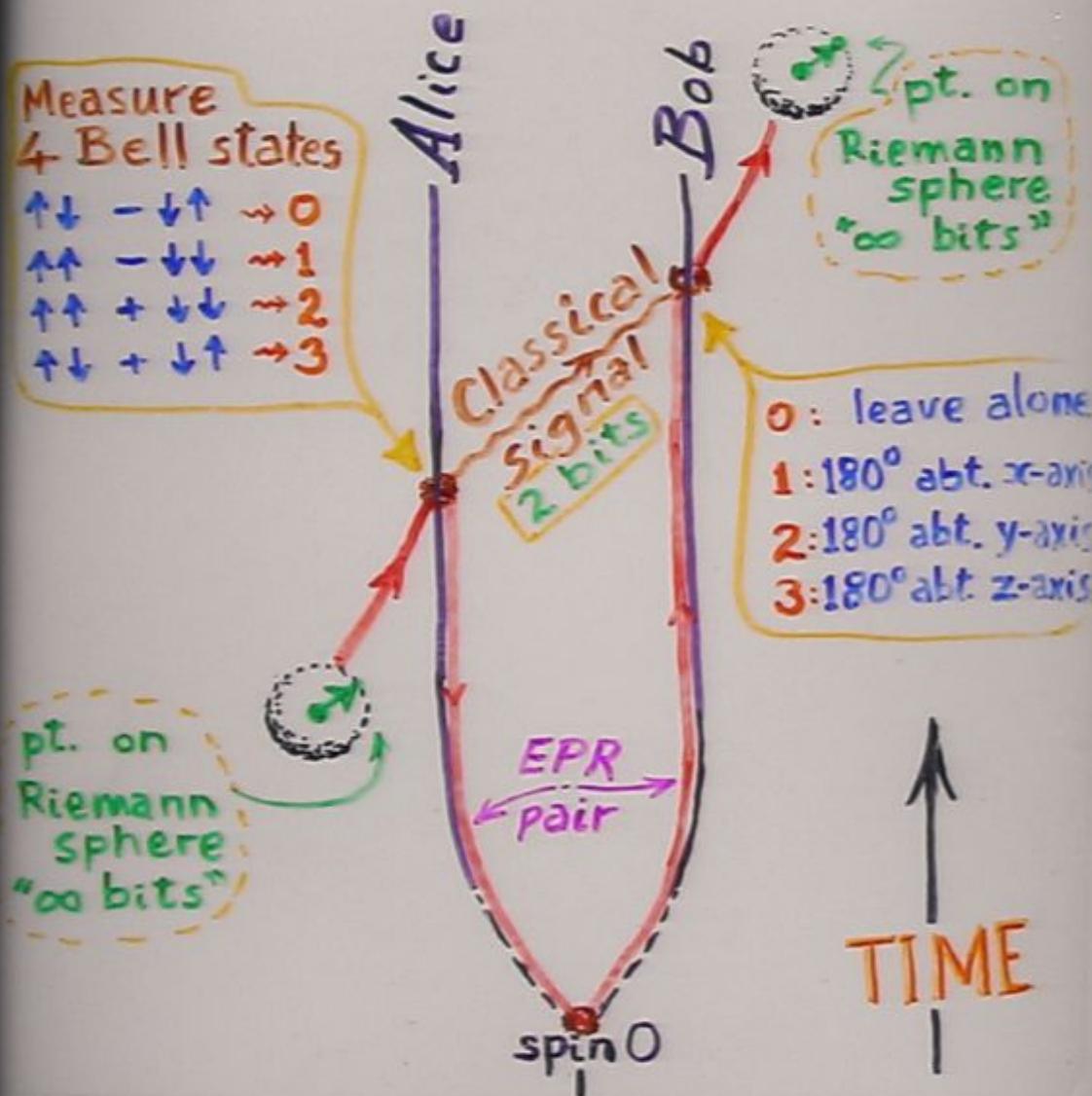
(= "quantum information")

Quantum "teleportation"



(= "quantum information")

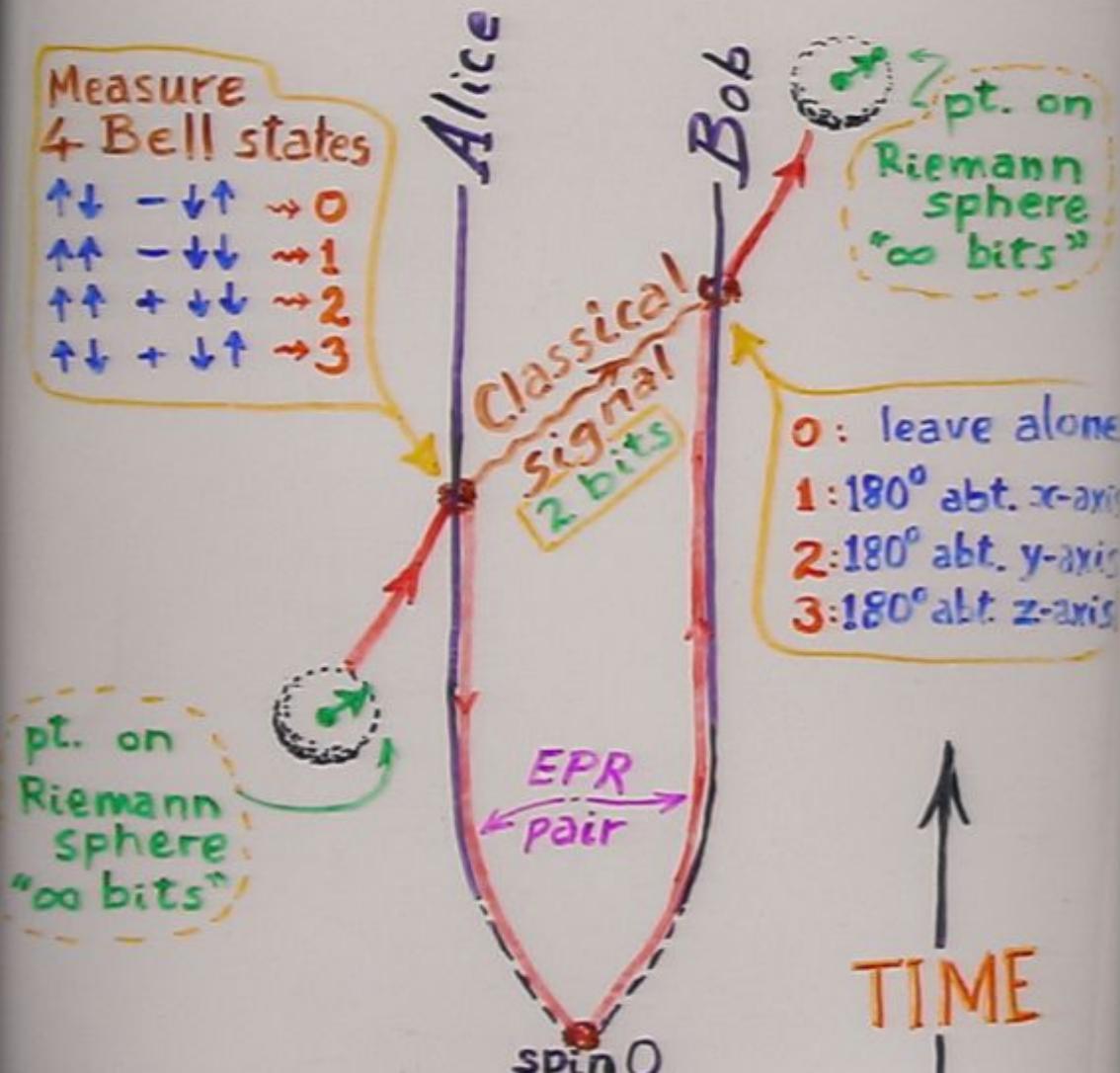
### Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

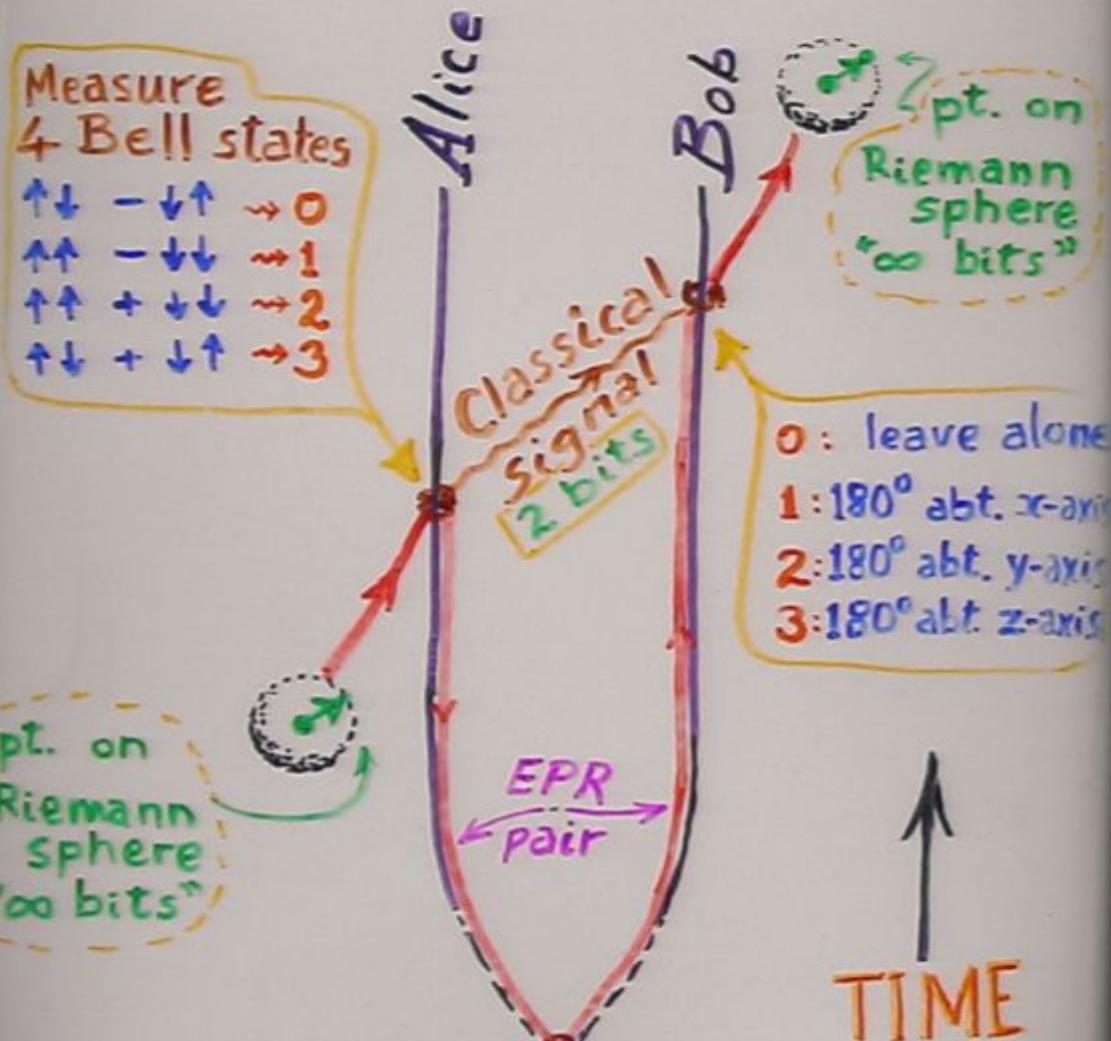
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

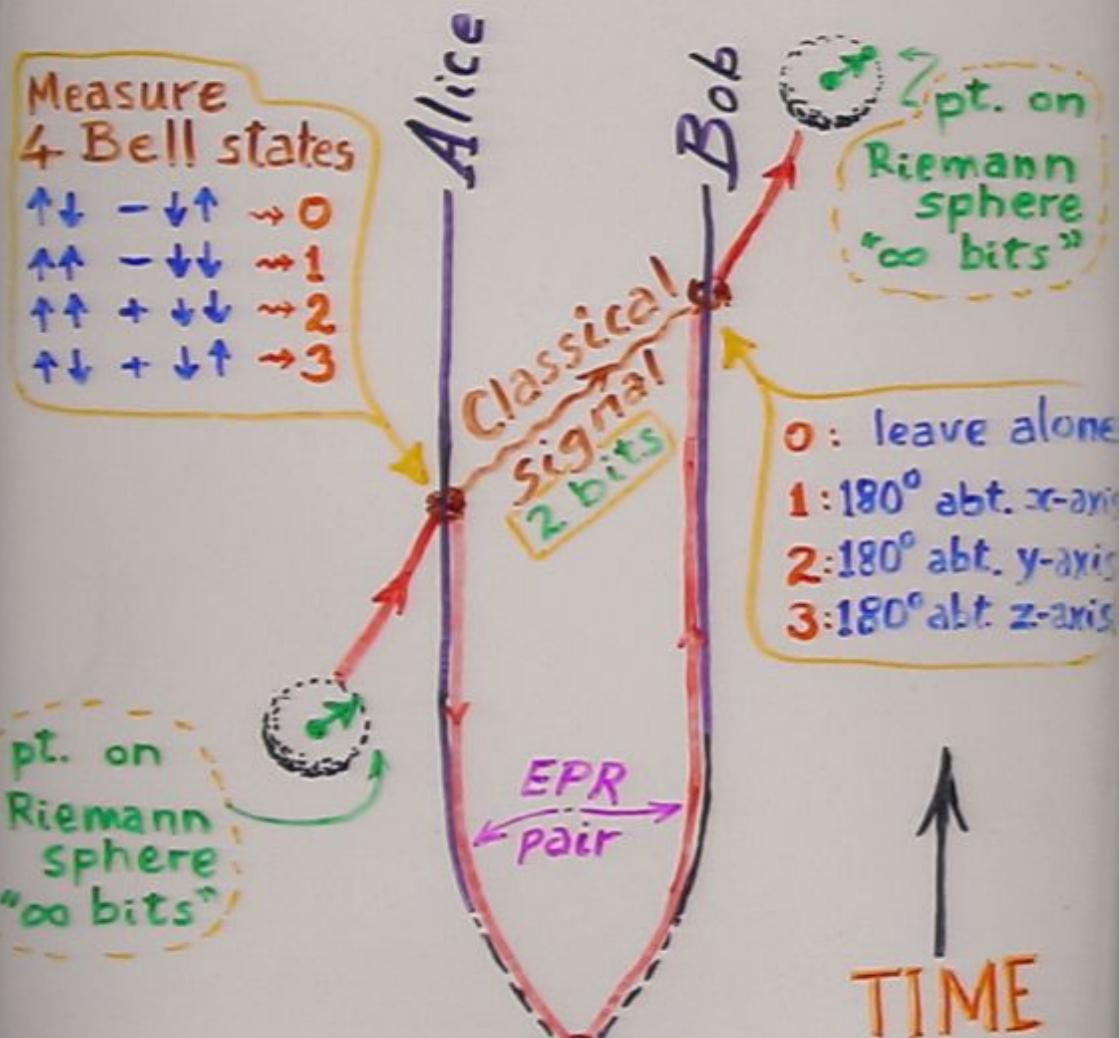
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

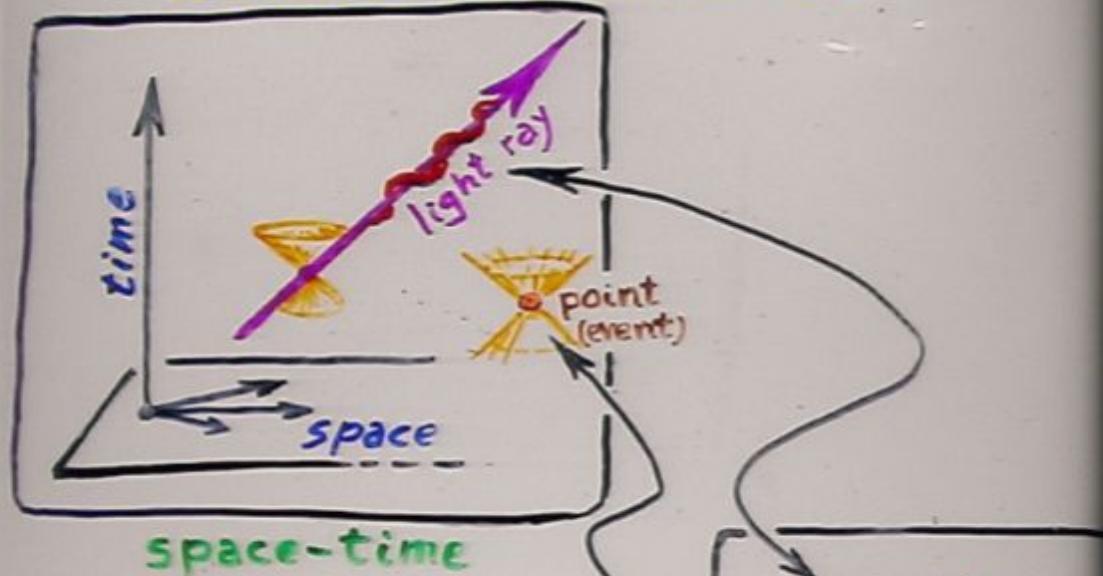
(= "quantum information")

Quantum "teleportation"

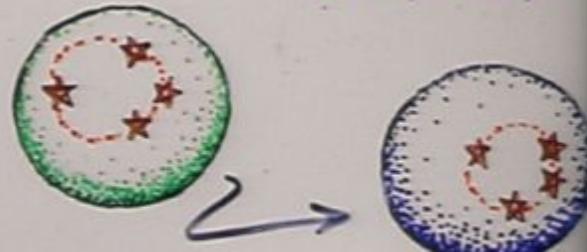




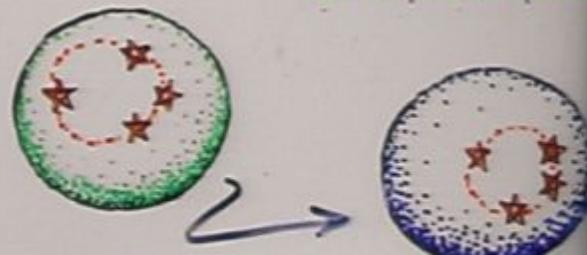
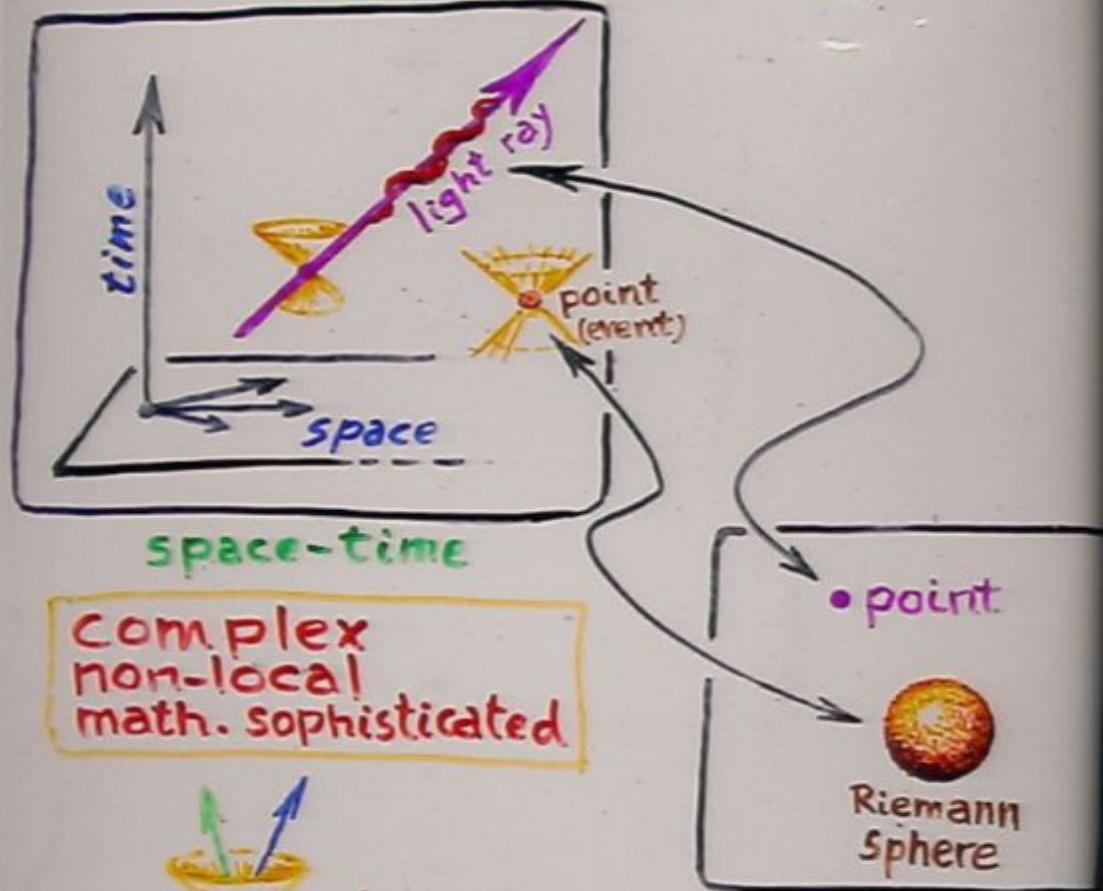
## Twistor Theory



twistor space  
complex space



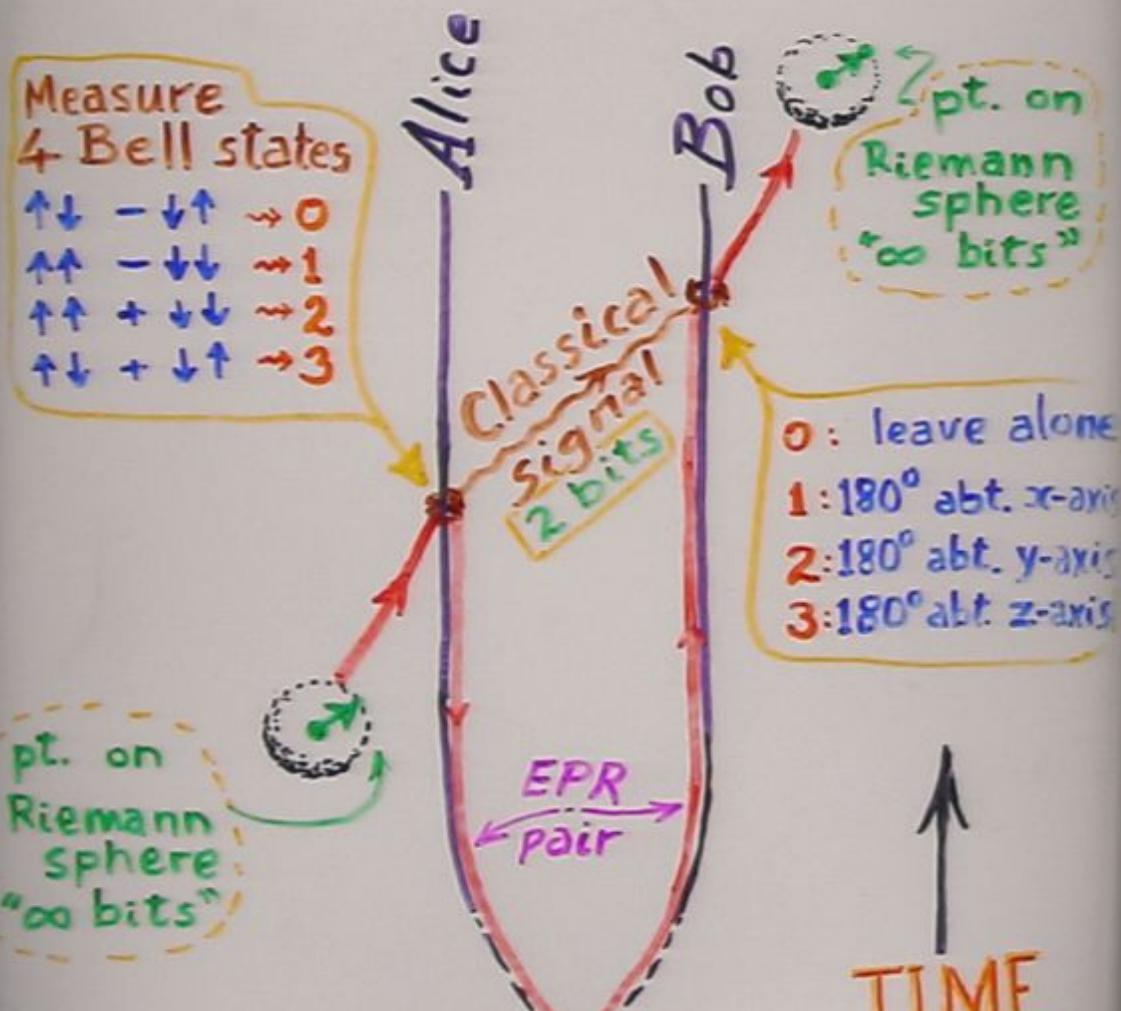
## Twistor Theory



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

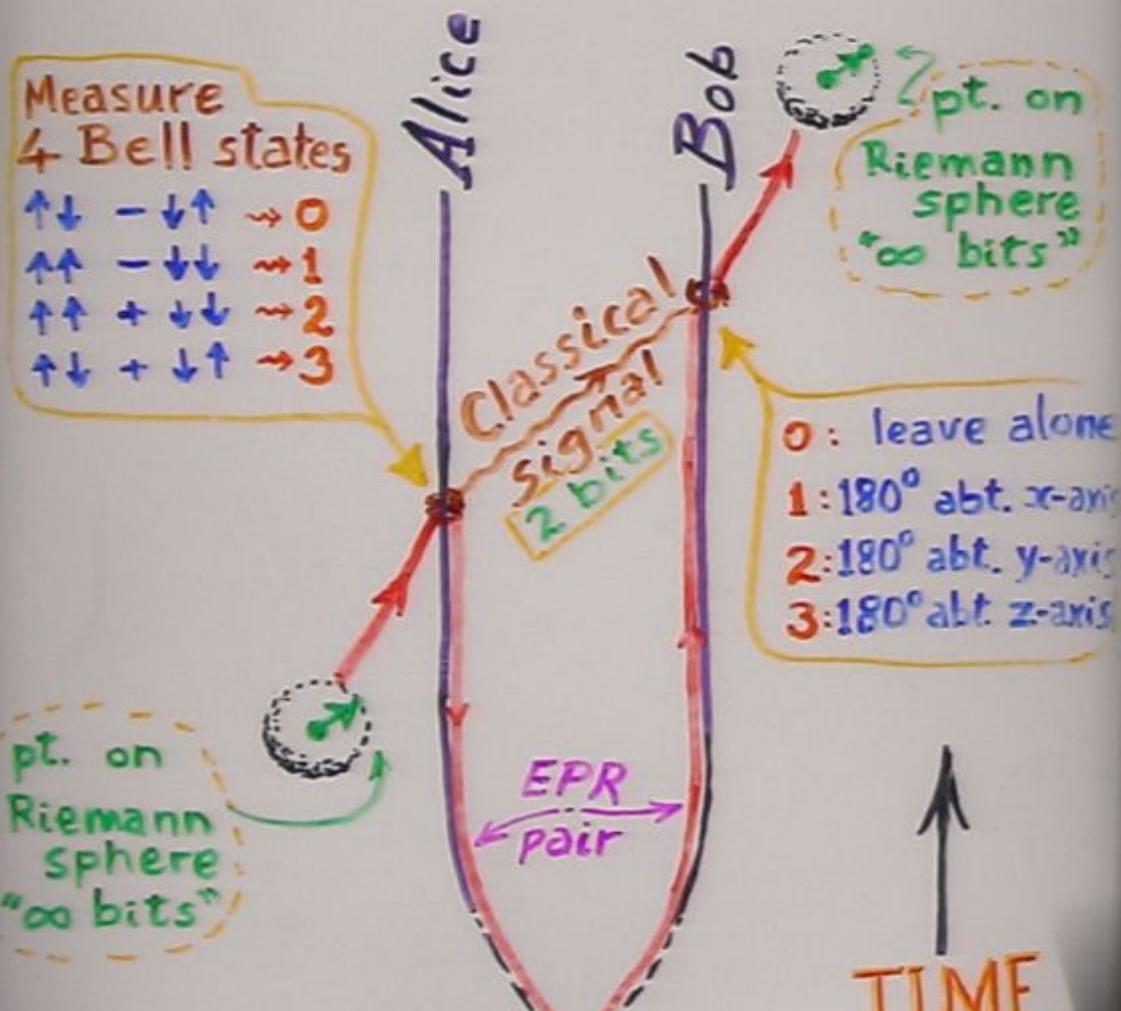
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

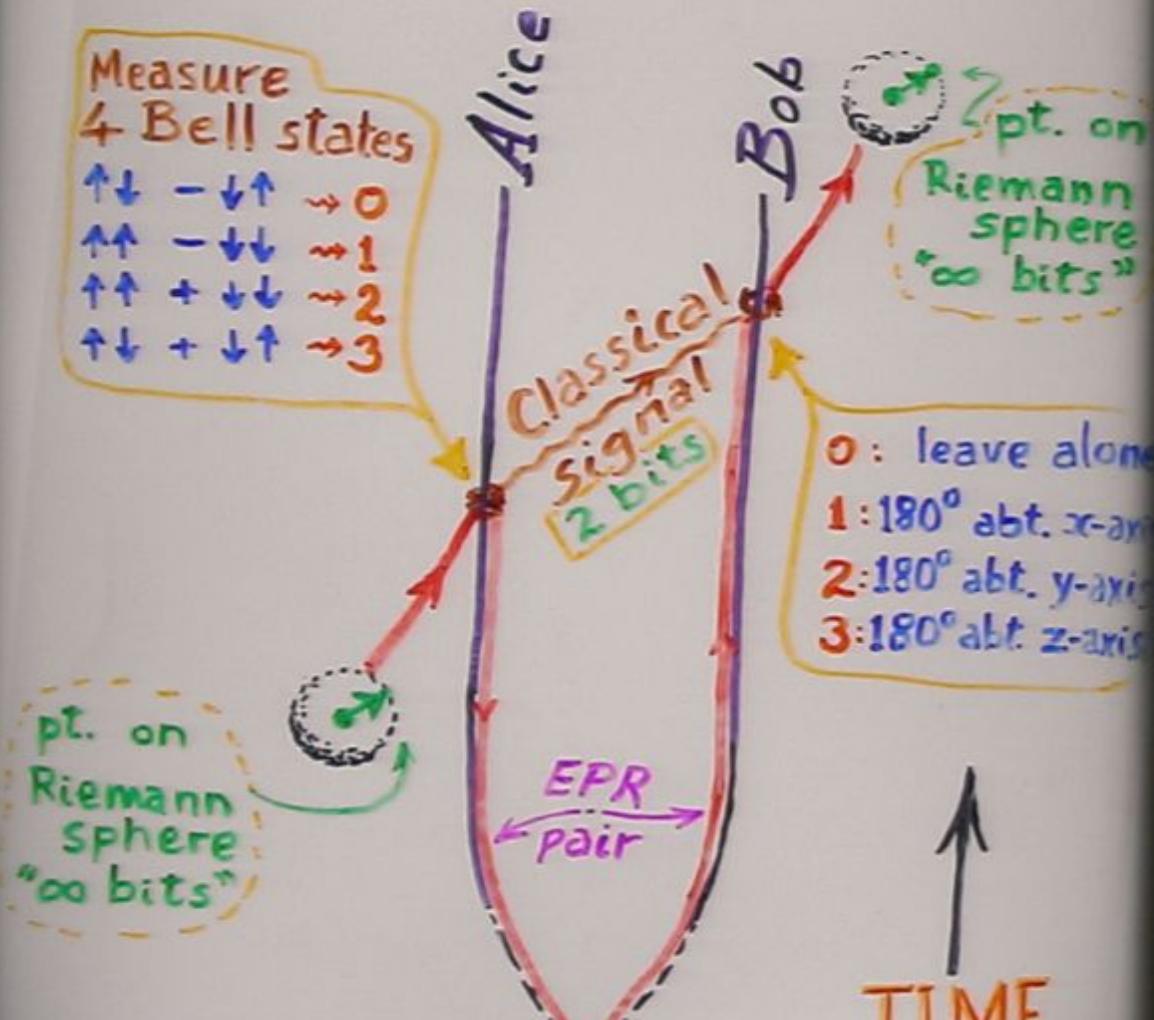
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

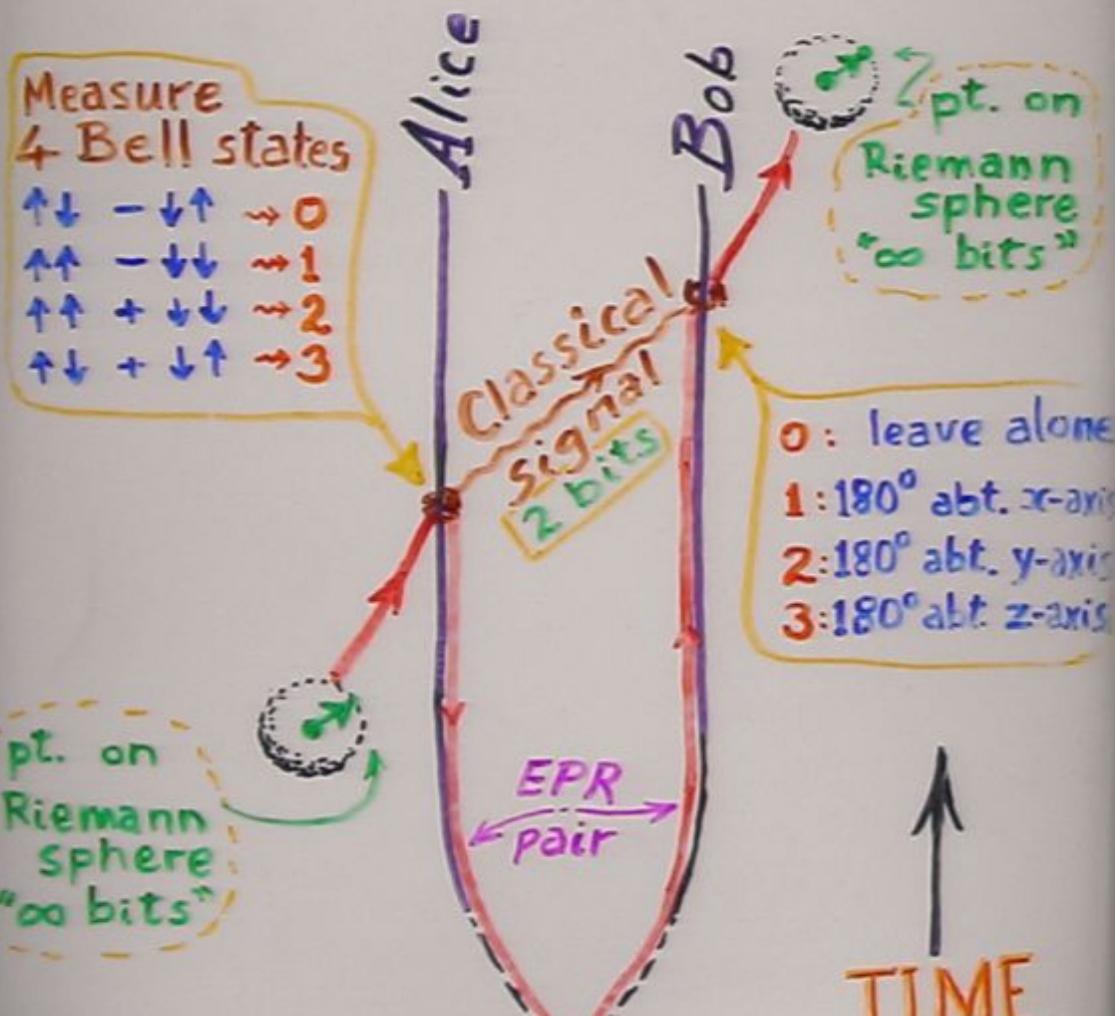
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

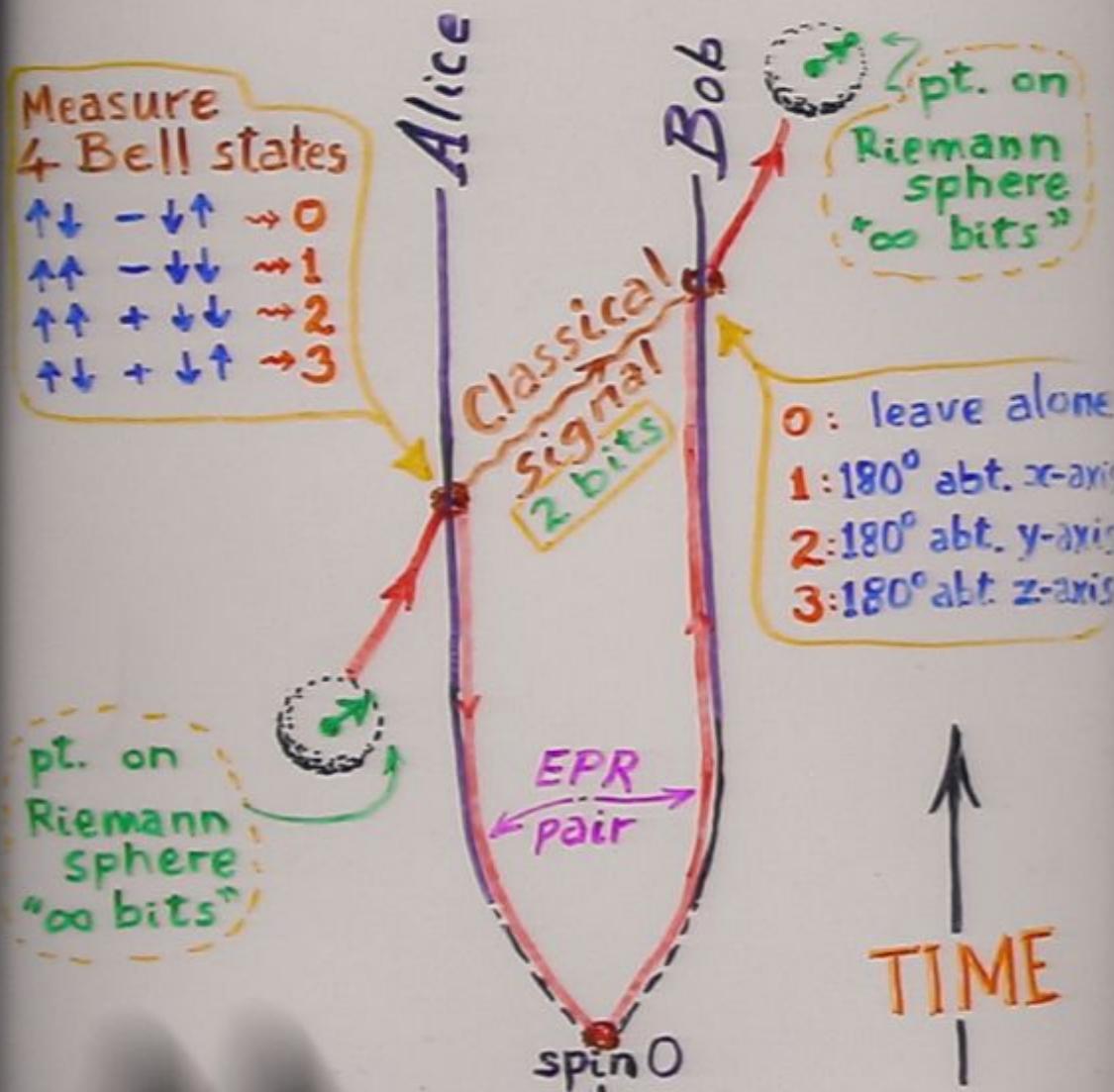
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

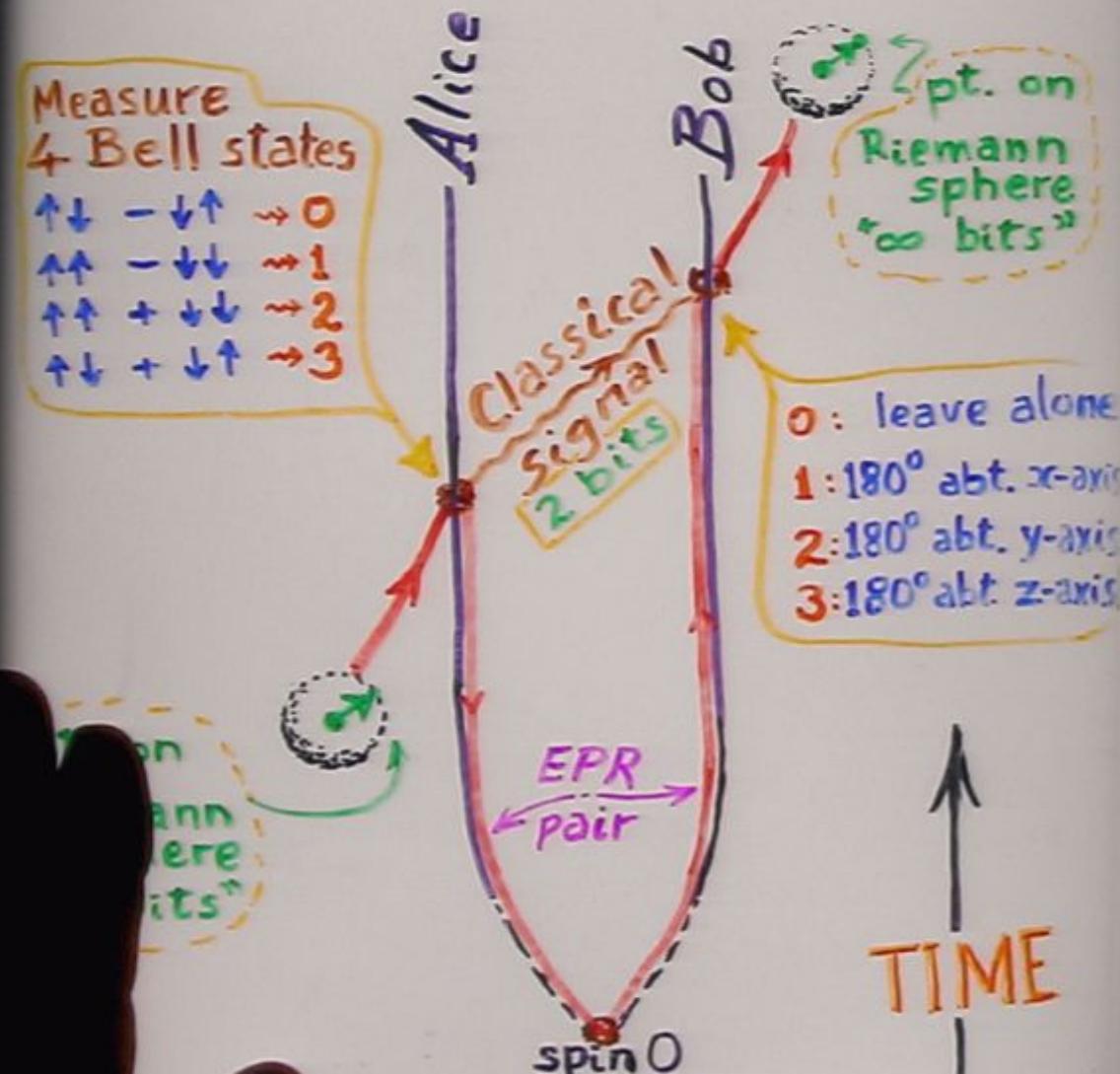
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

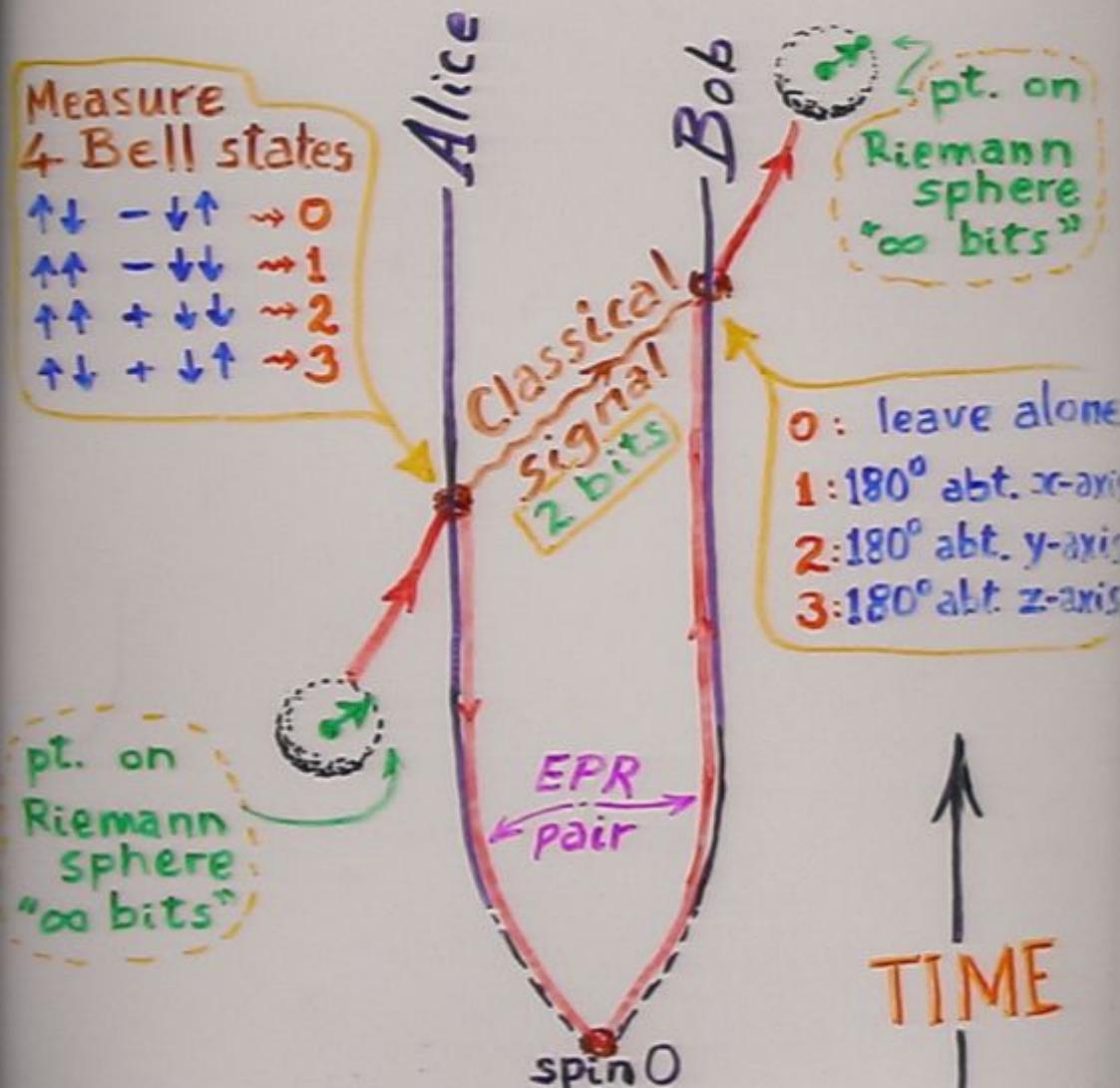
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

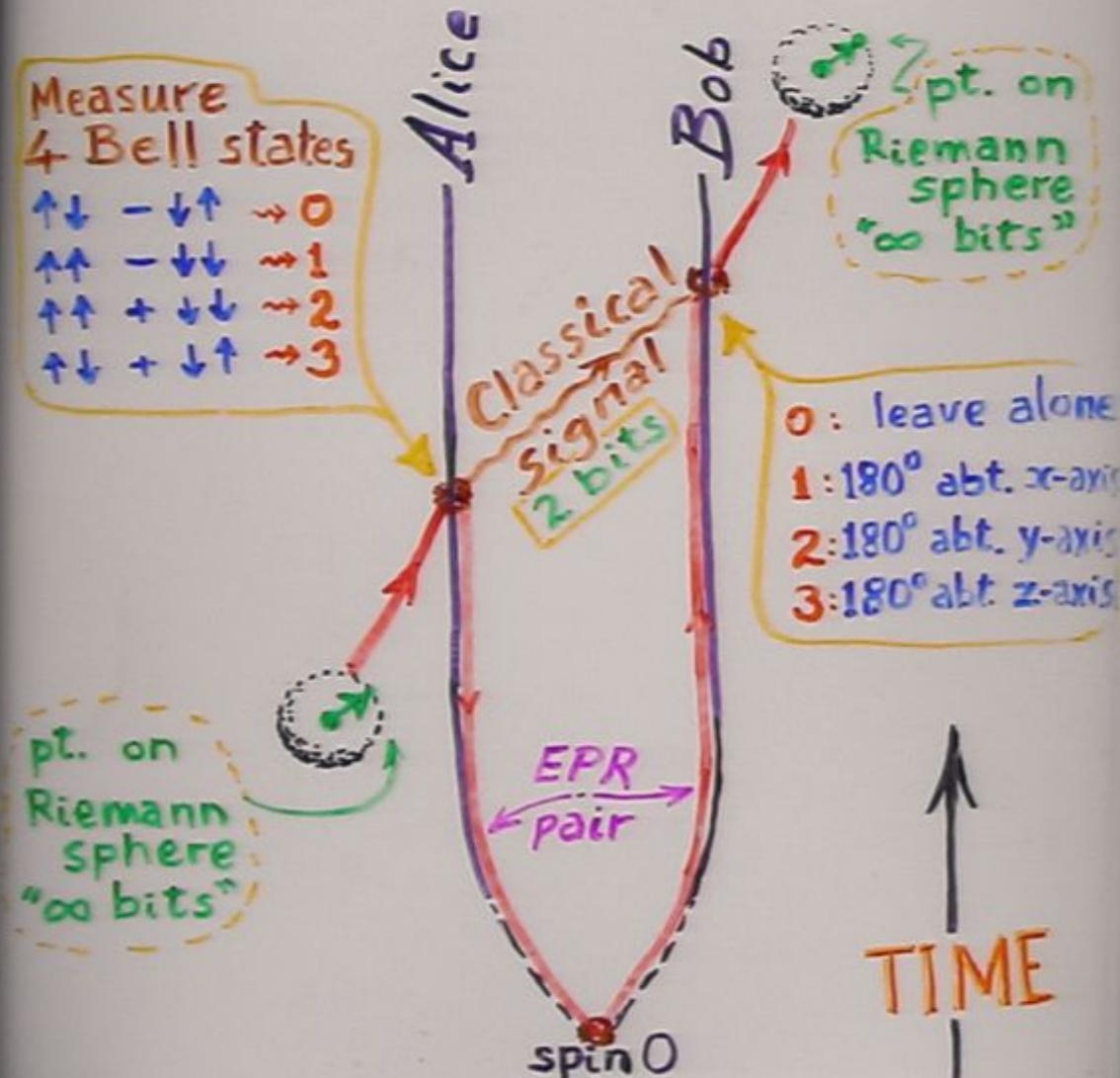
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

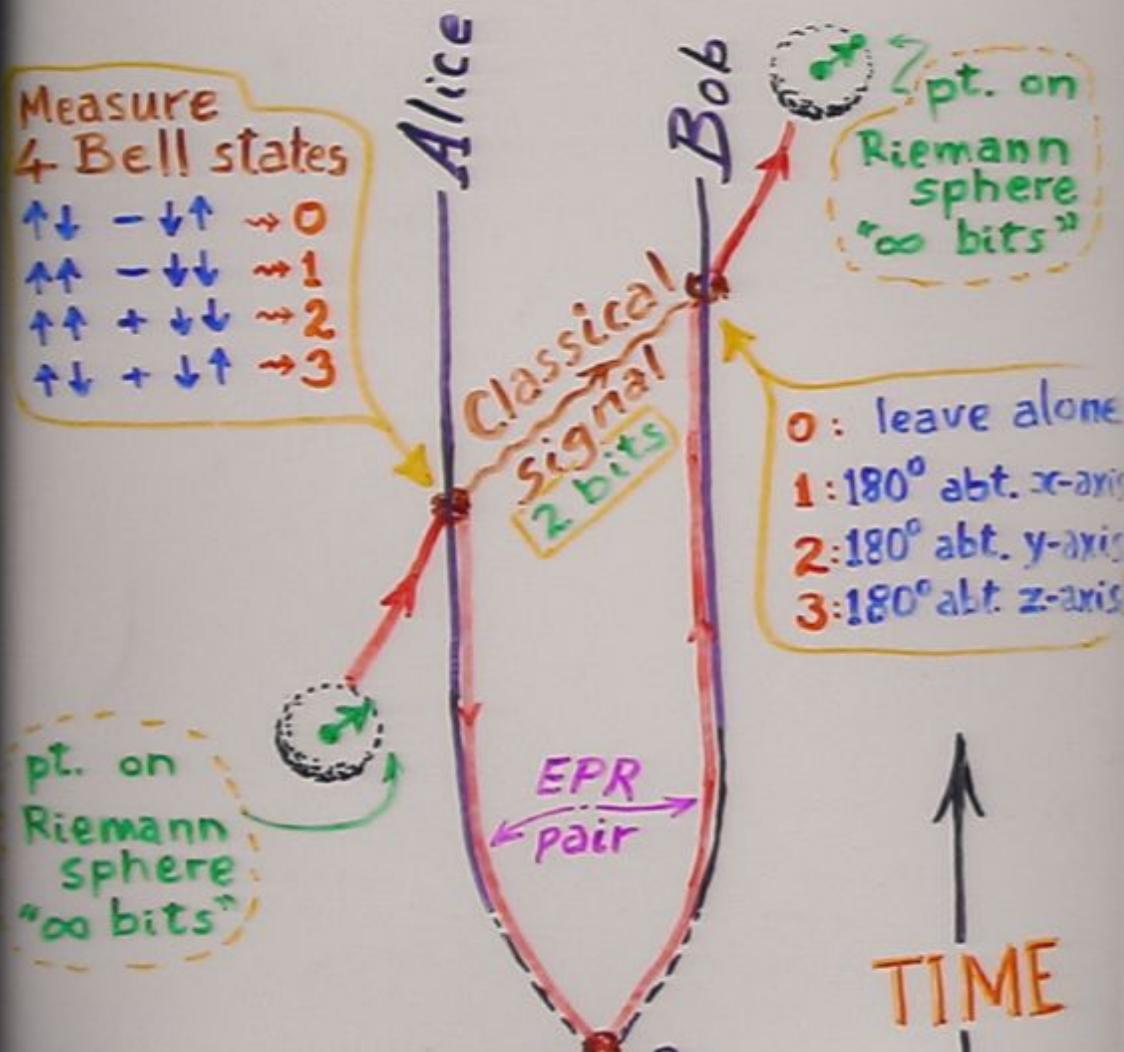
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

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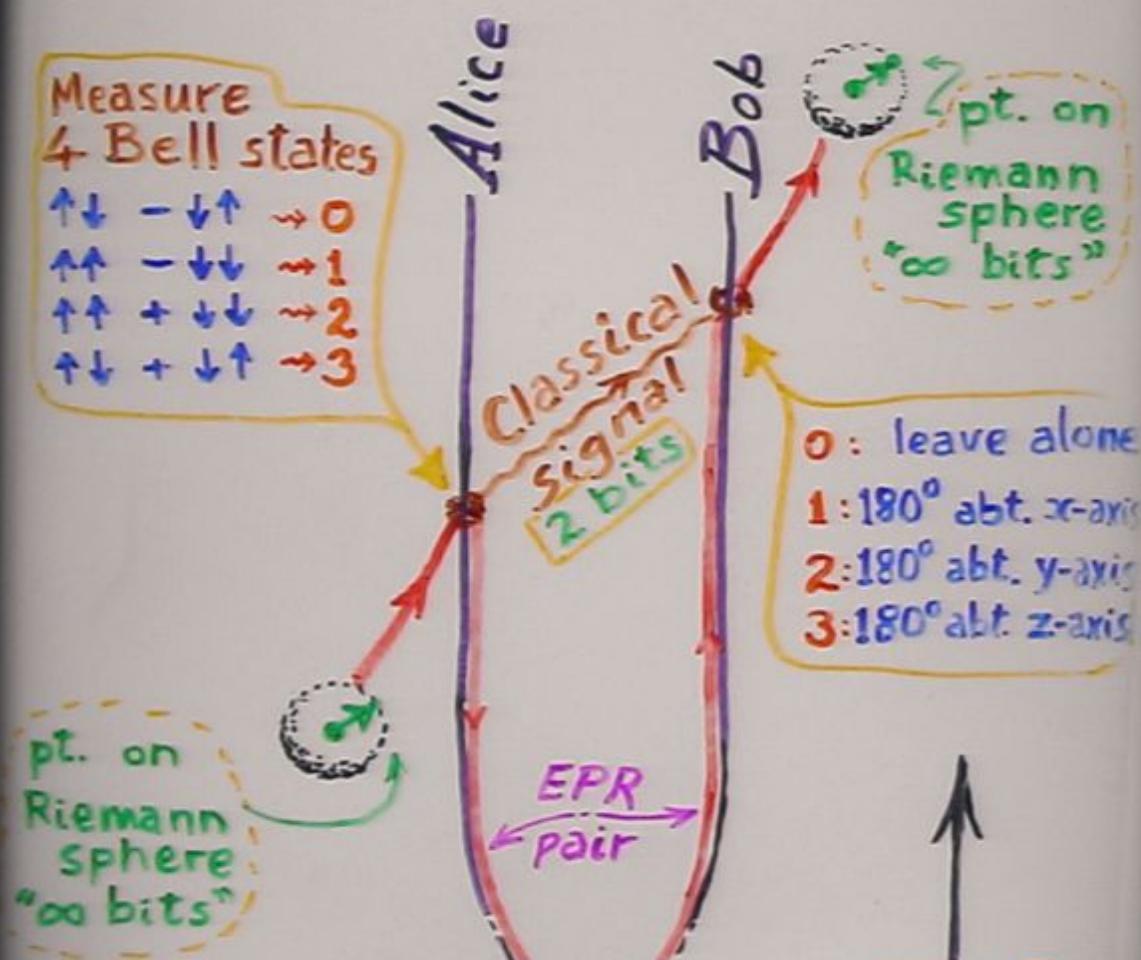
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

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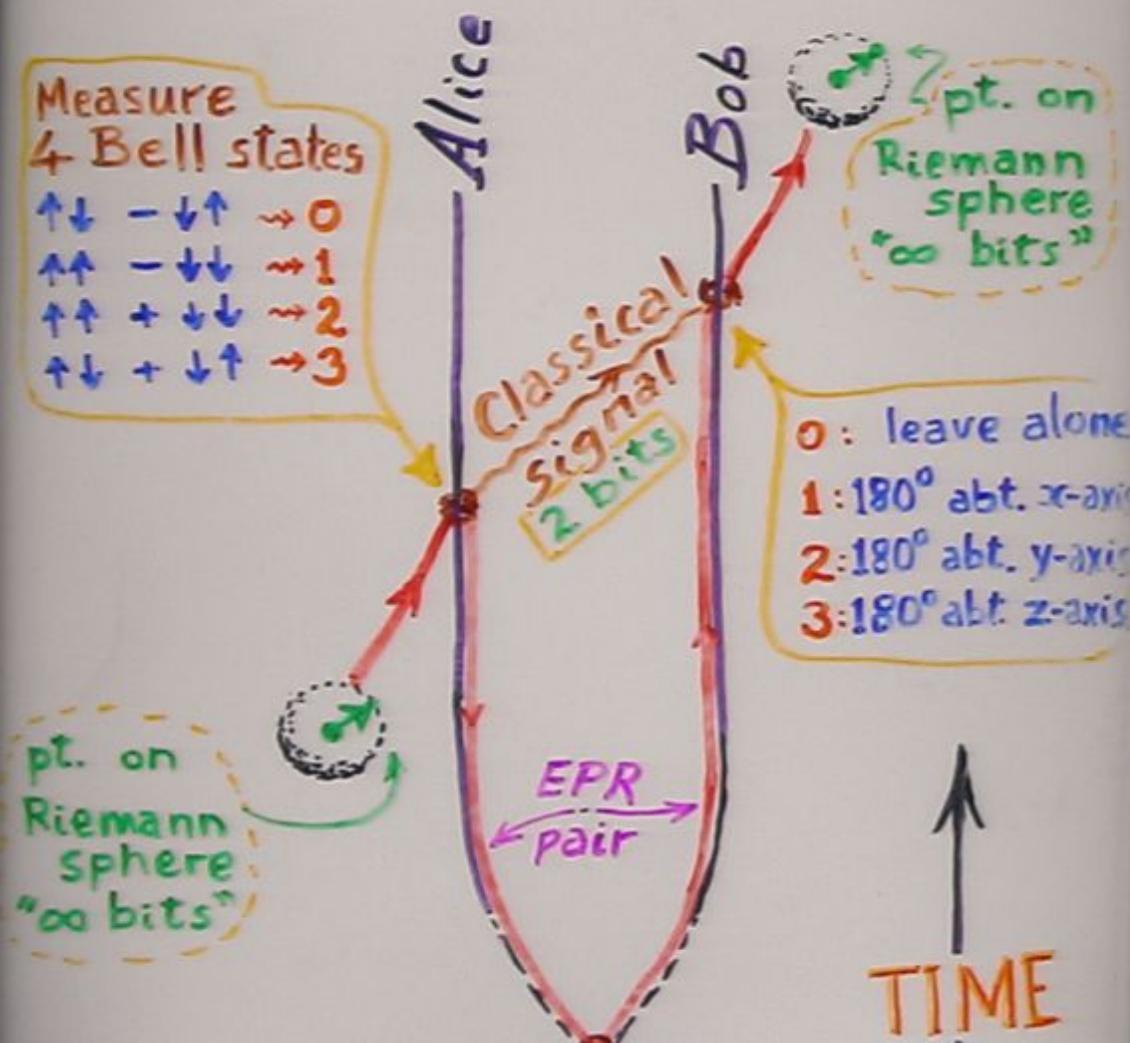
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

(= "quantum information")

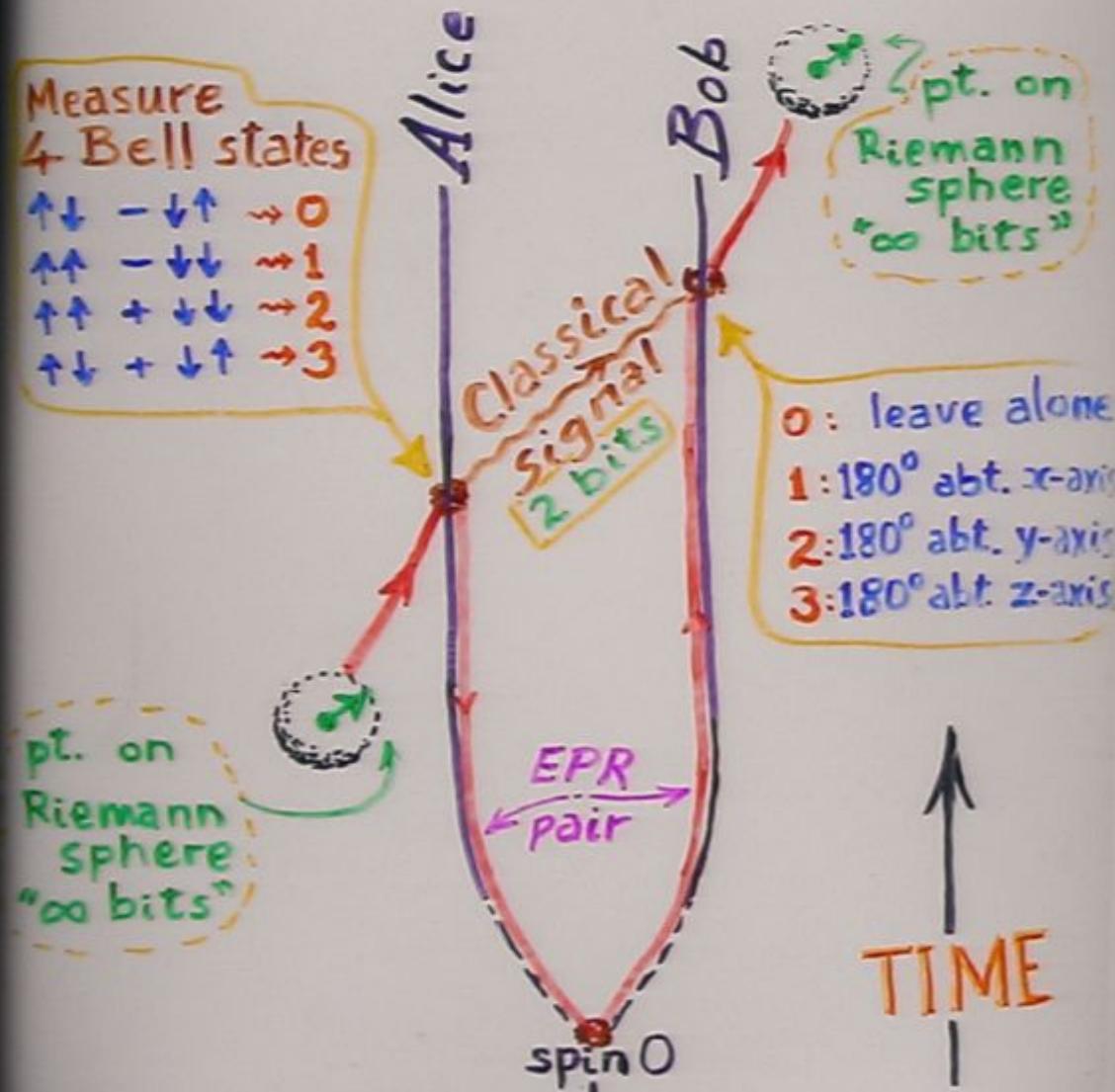
Quantum "teleportation"



# Quanglement

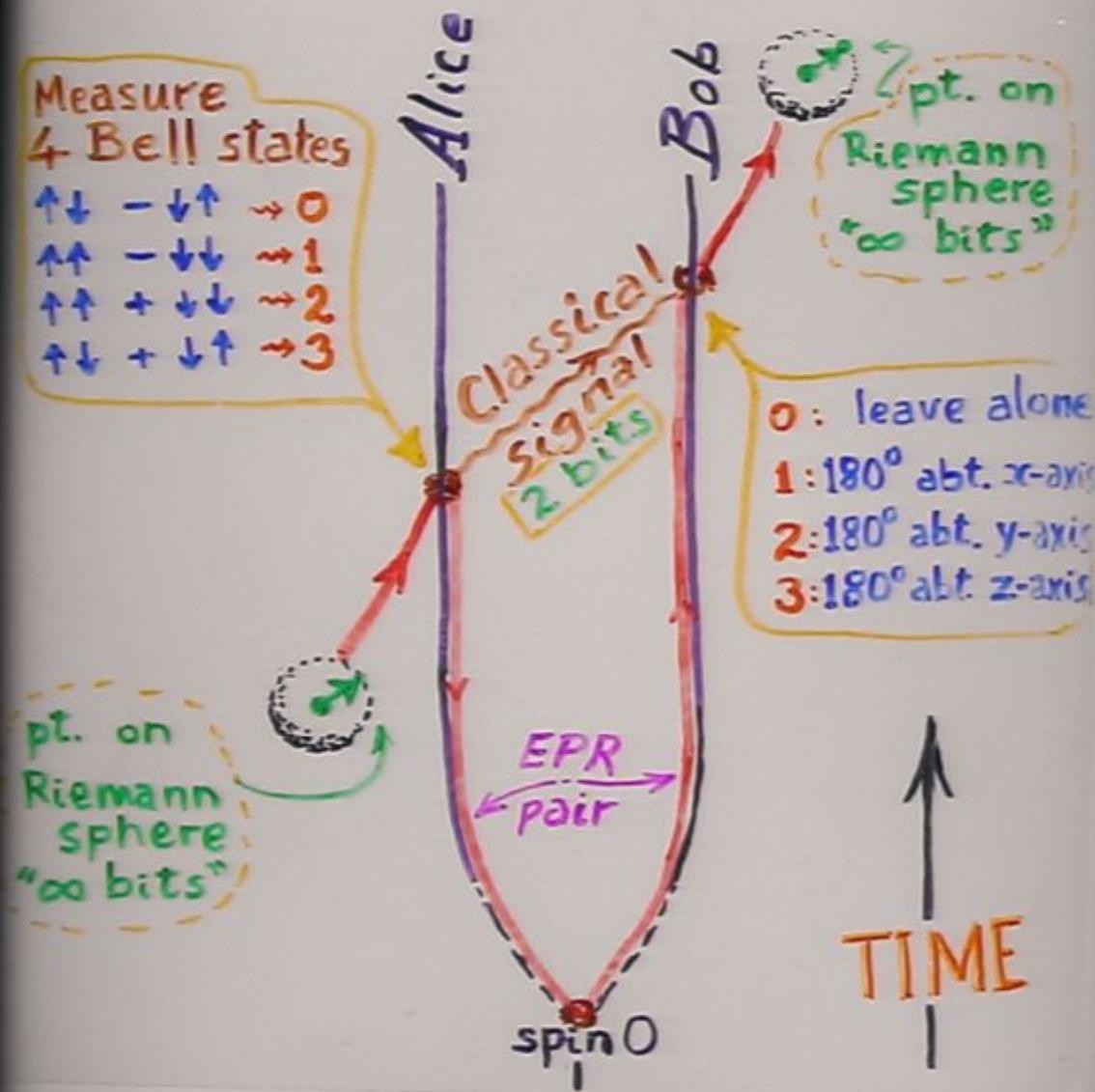
(= "quantum information")

Quantum "teleportation"

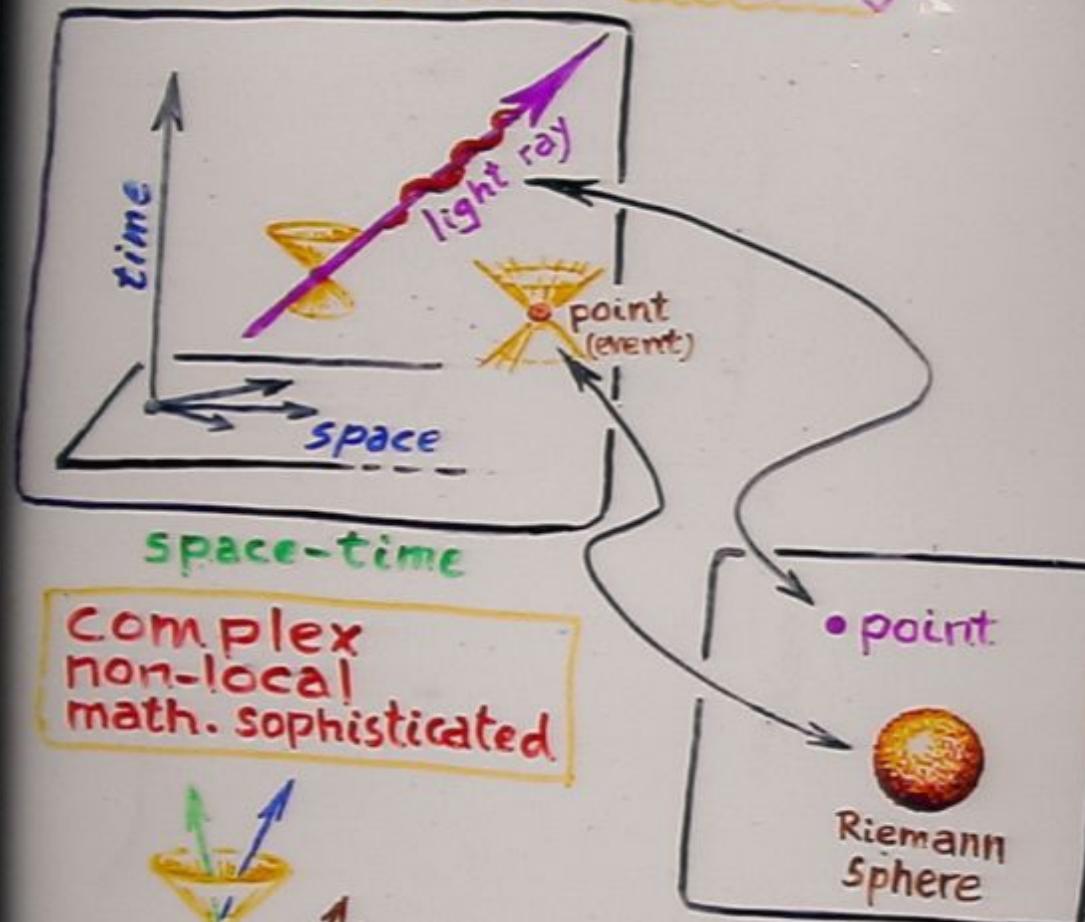


(= "quantum information")

### Quantum "teleportation"

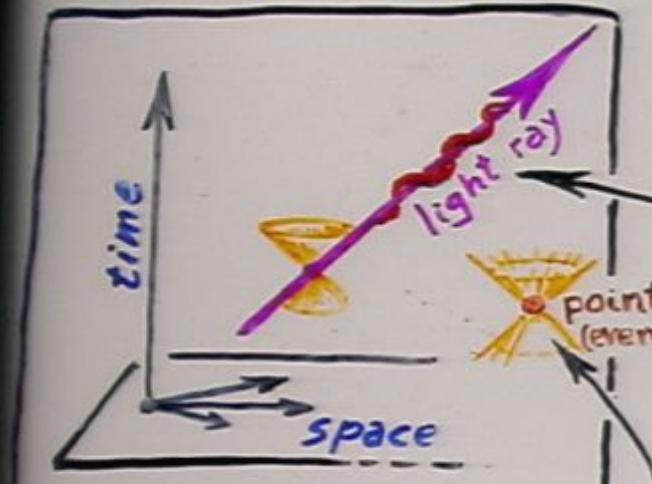


## Twistor Theory



Lorentz group

## Twistor Theory



• point

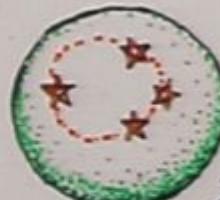


Riemann  
Sphere

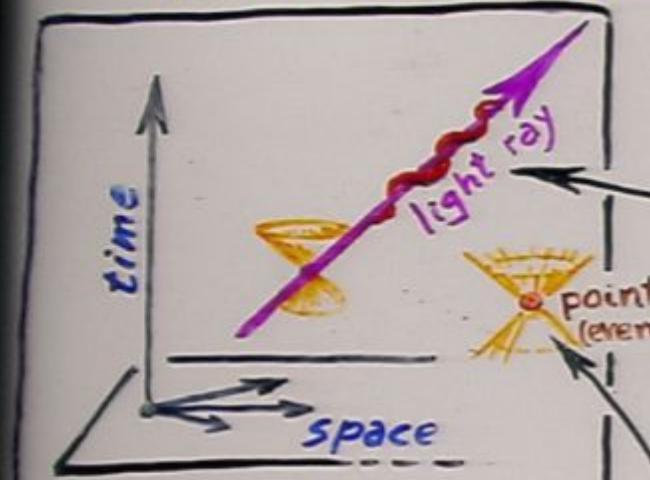
twistor space  
complex space



Lorentz group



## Twistor Theory



space-time

complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated

• point

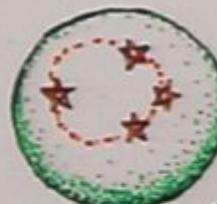


Riemann  
Sphere

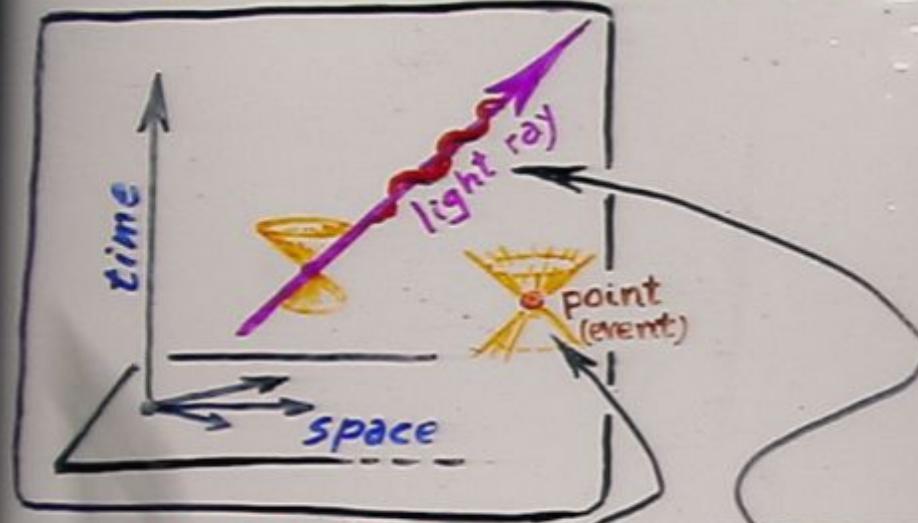
twistor space  
complex space



Lorentz group



## Twistor Theory



space-time

complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated.

• point

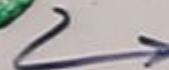


Riemann  
Sphere

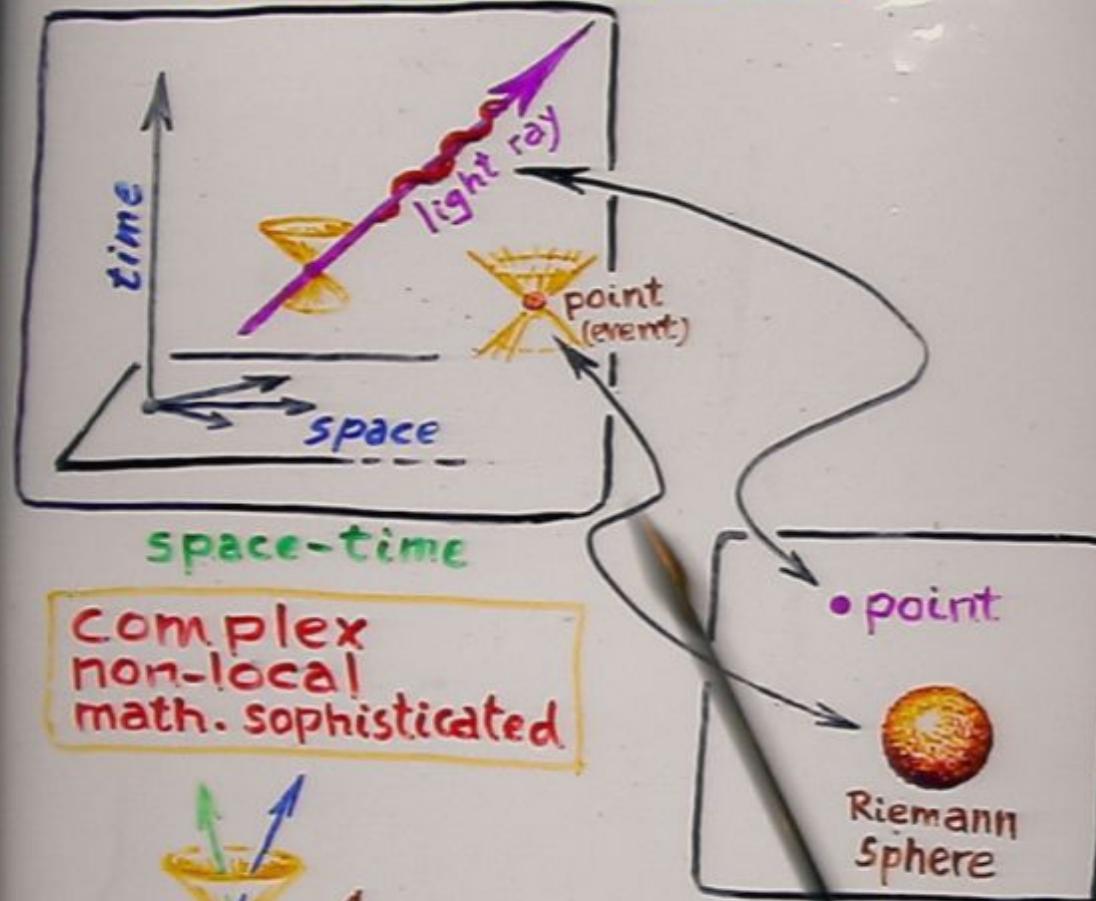
twistor space  
complex space



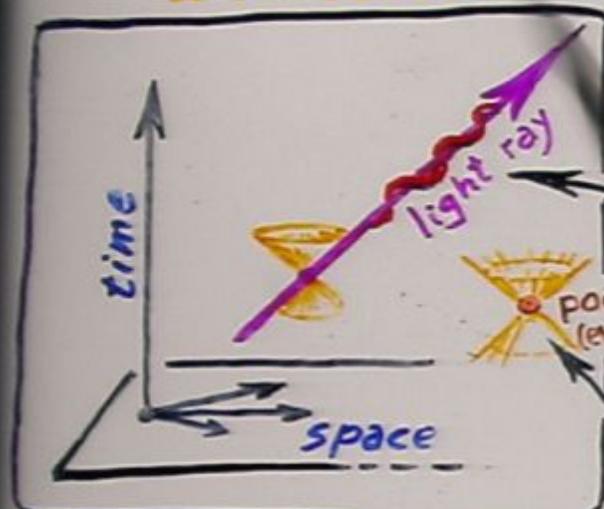
Lorentz group



## Twistor Theory



## Twistor Theory



space-time

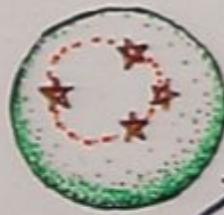
complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated

point



Riemann  
Sphere

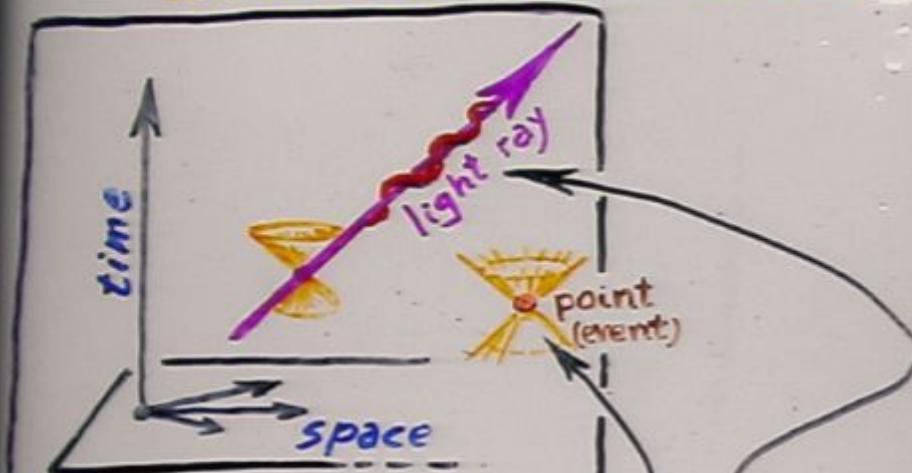
twistor space  
complex space



Lorentz group

special relativity

## Twistor Theory



space-time

complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated

• point



Riemann  
Sphere

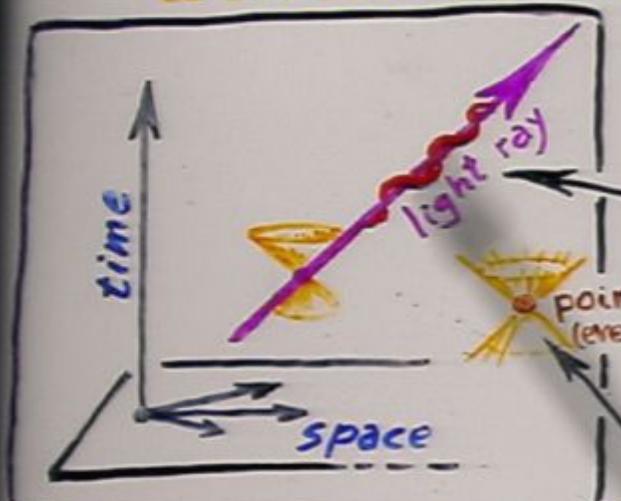
twistor space  
complex space



Lorentz group



## Twistor Theory



space-time

complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated

• point

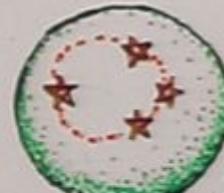


Riemann  
Sphere

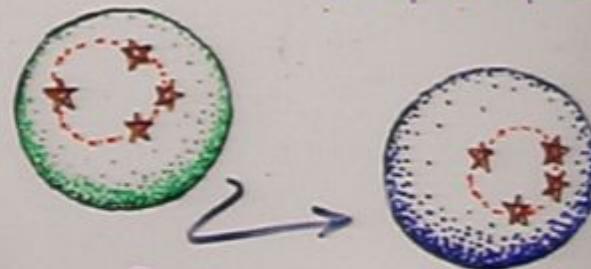
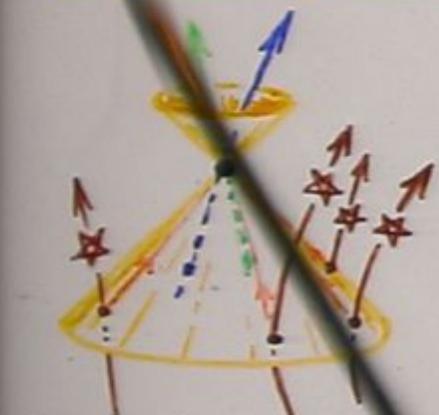
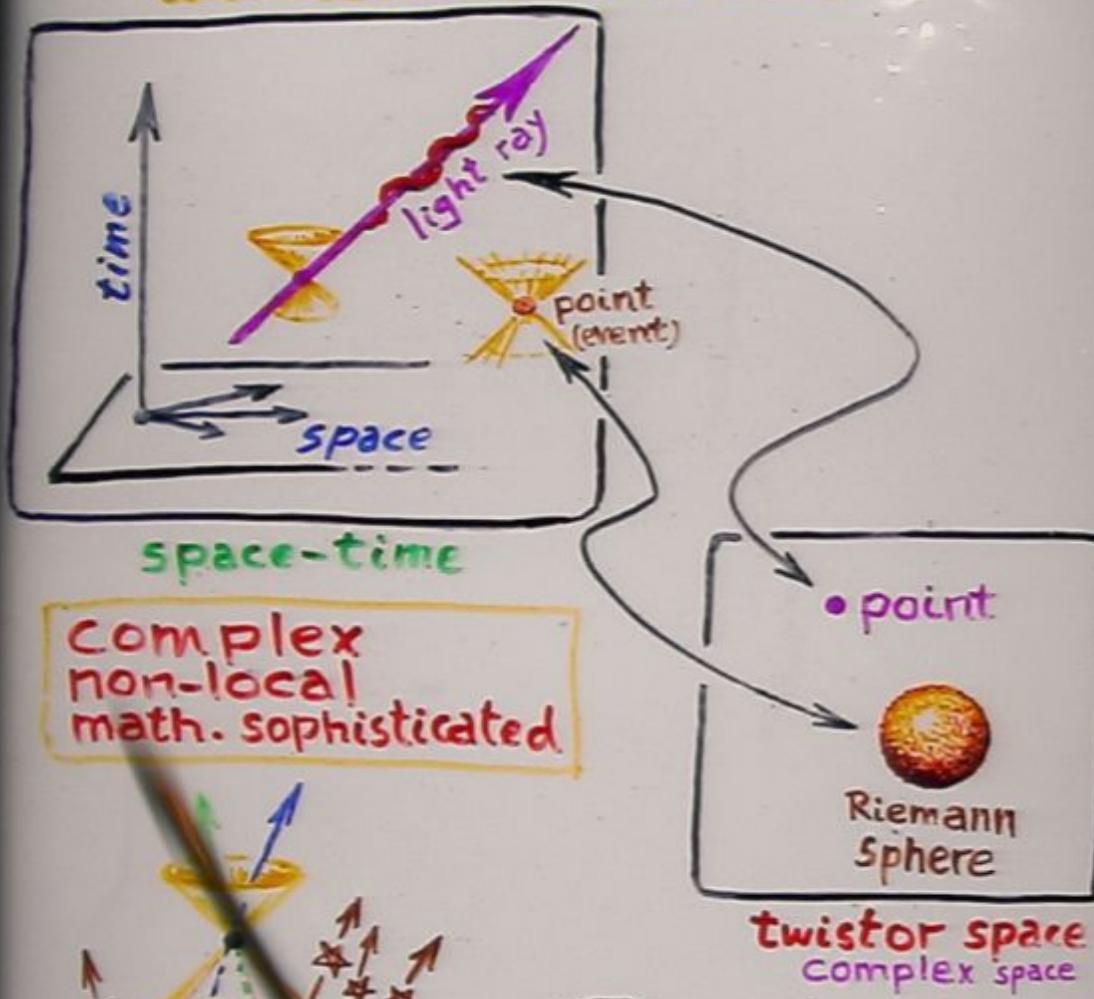
twistor space  
complex space



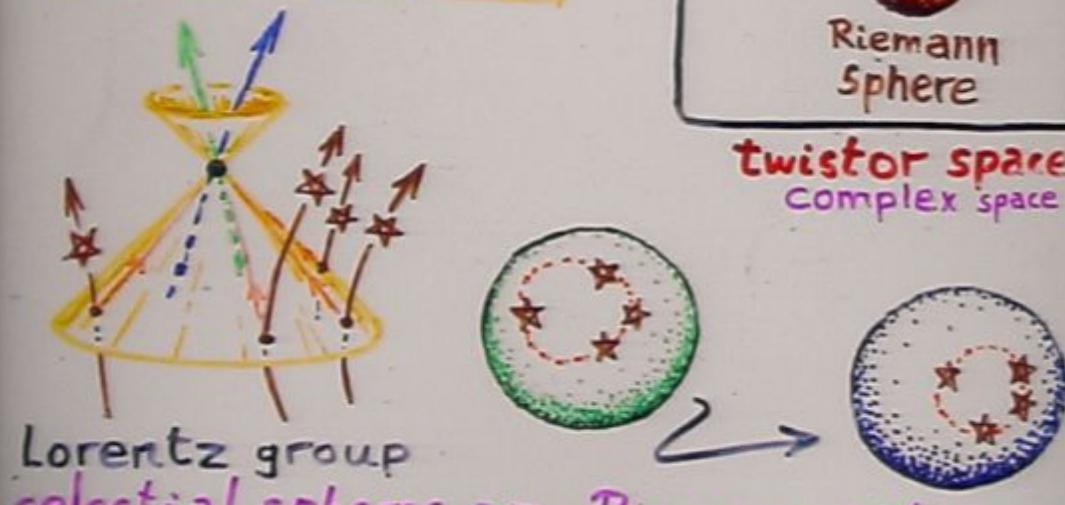
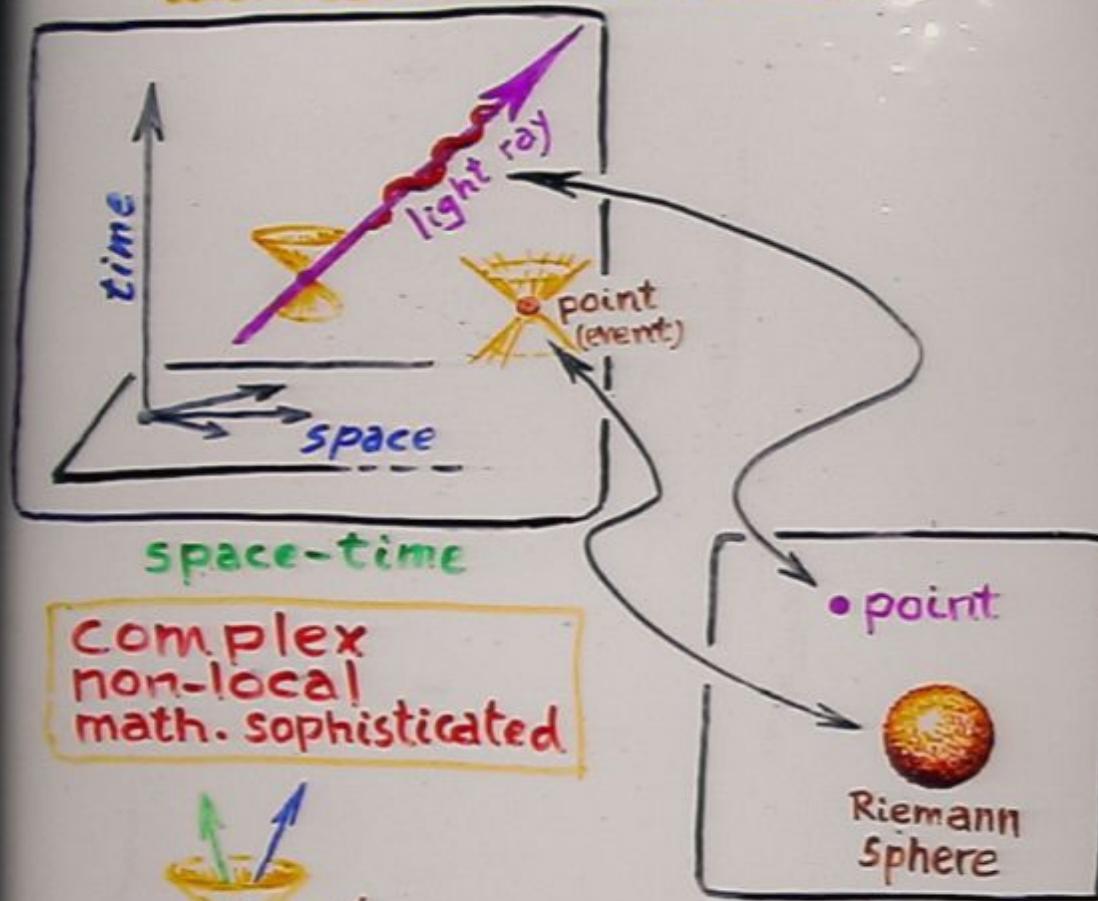
Lorentz group



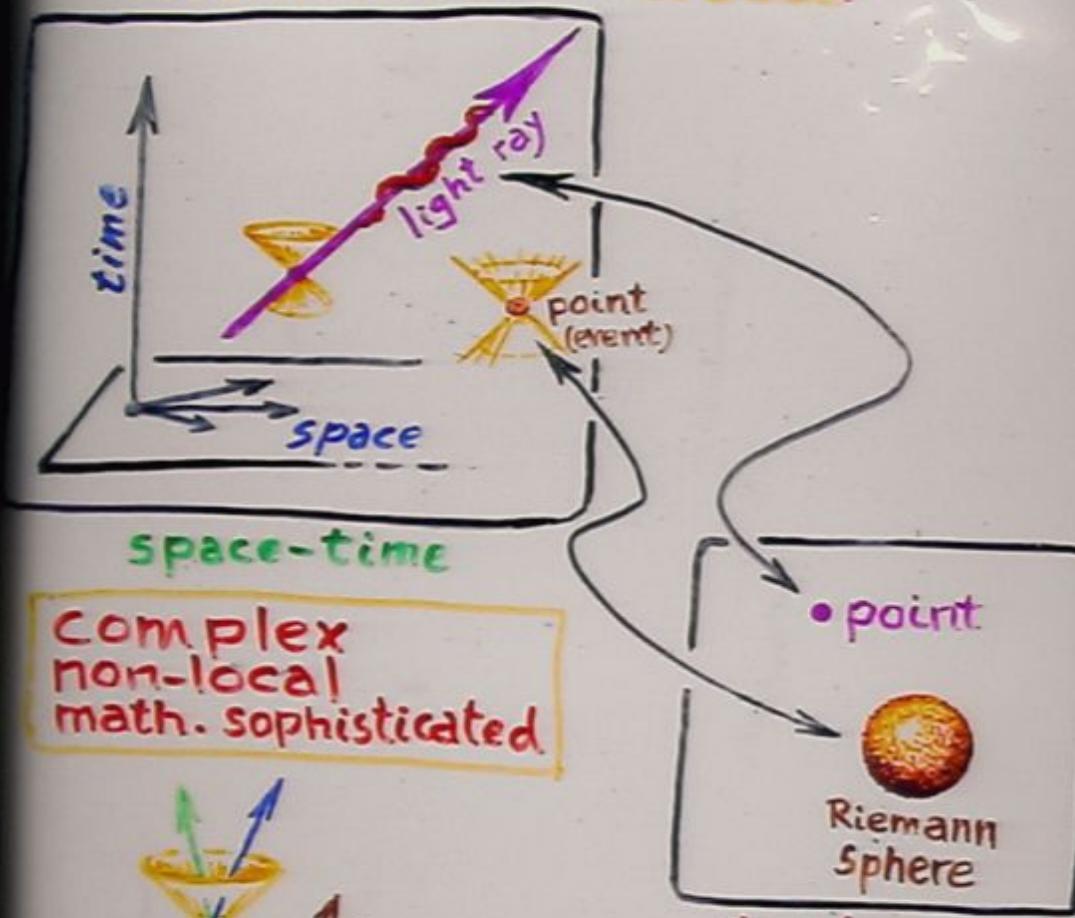
## Twistor Theory



## Twistor Theory



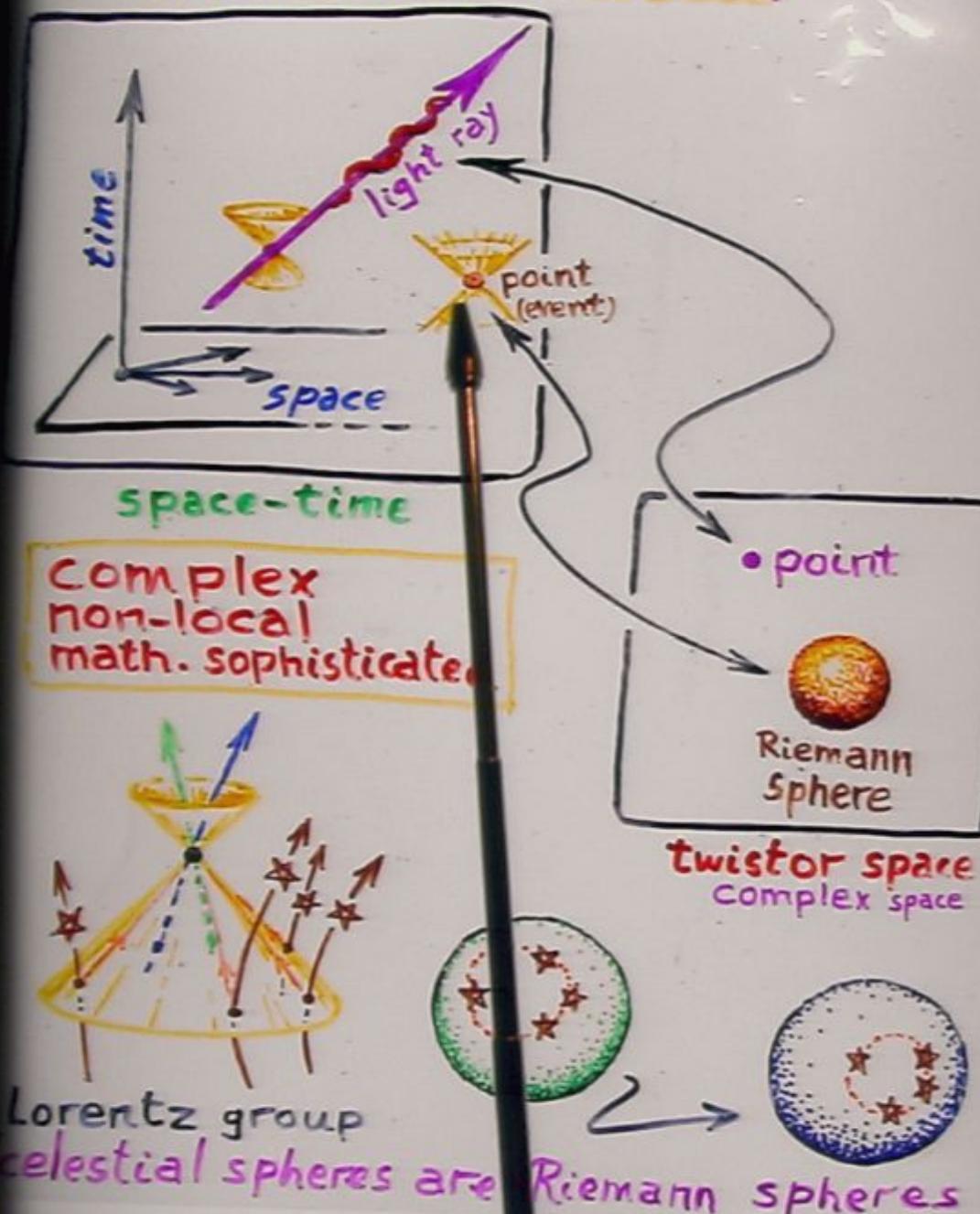
# Twistor Theory



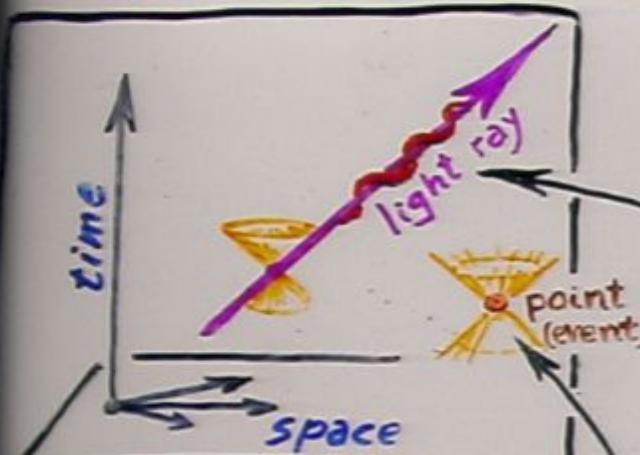
Lorentz group

celestial spheres are Riemann spheres

# Twistor Theory



# Twistor Theory



• point



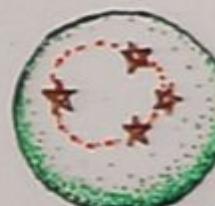
Riemann  
Sphere

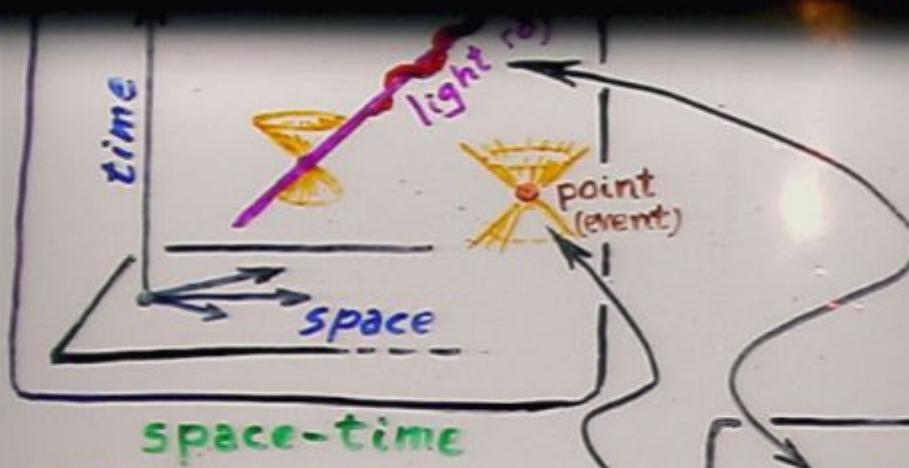
twistor space  
complex space



Lorentz group

celestial spheres are Riemann spheres





complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated



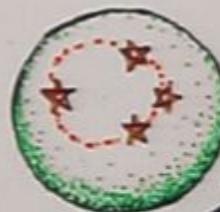
Lorentz group  
celestial spheres are Riemann spheres

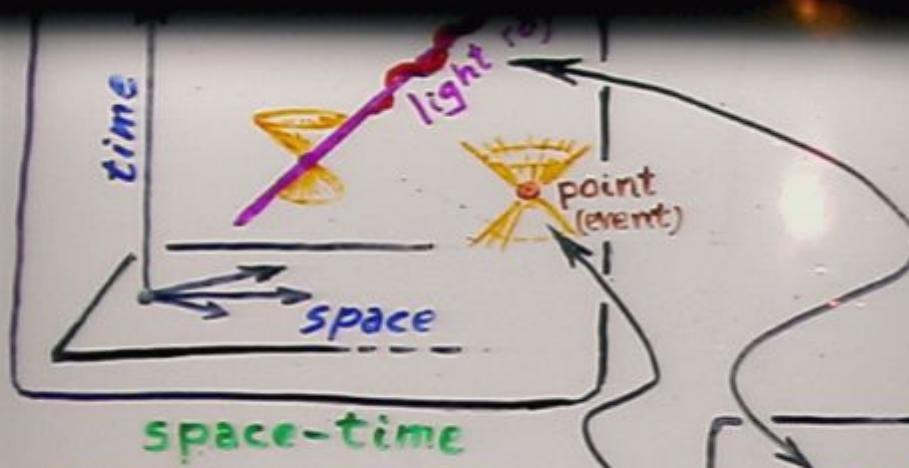
point



Riemann  
Sphere

twistor space  
complex space





space-time

Complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated



Lorentz group

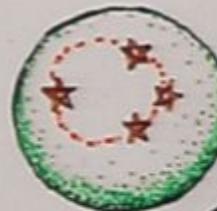
twistor spheres are Riemann spheres

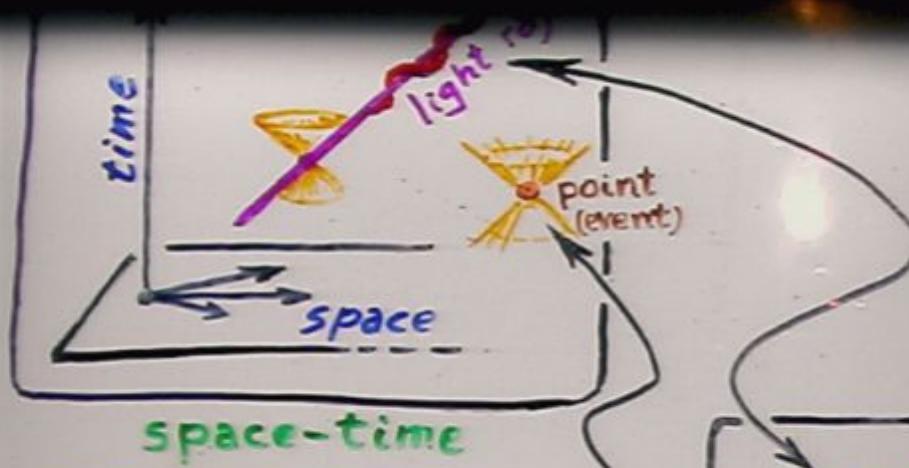
• point



Riemann  
Sphere

twistor space  
complex space





space-time

complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated



Lorentz group

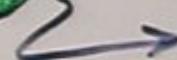
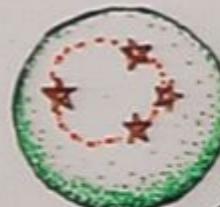
celestial spheres are Riemann spheres

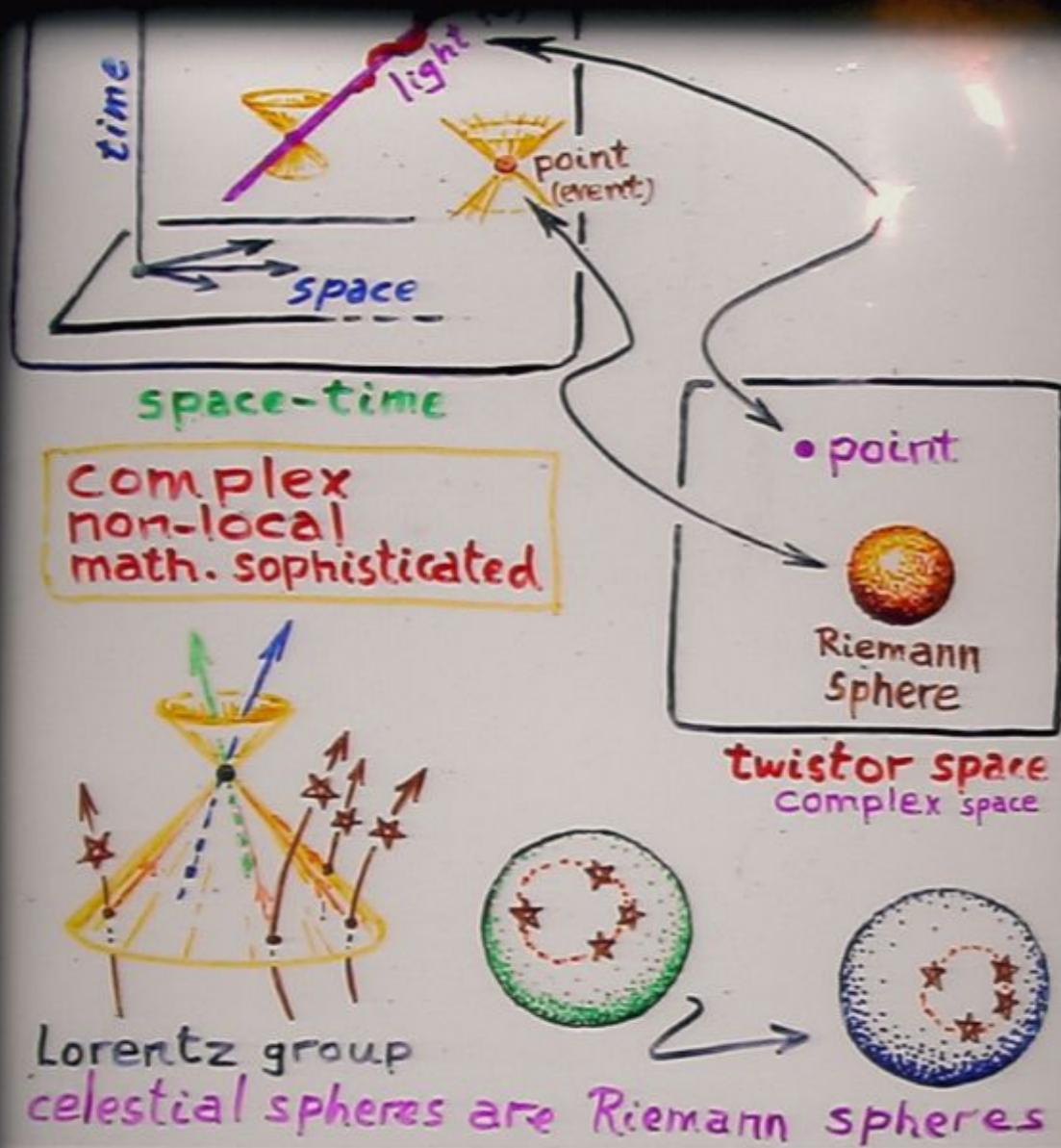
• point

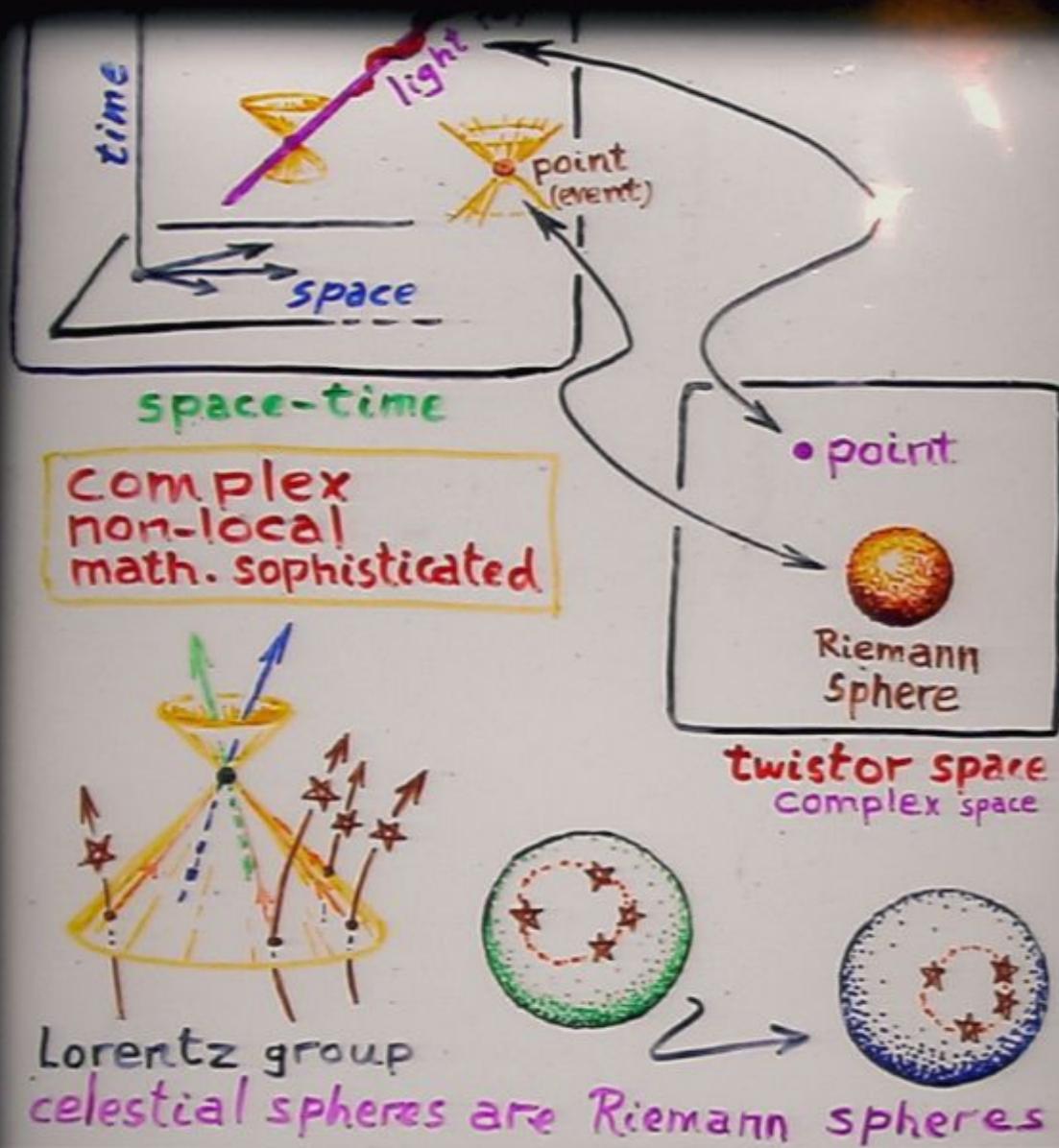


Riemann  
Sphere

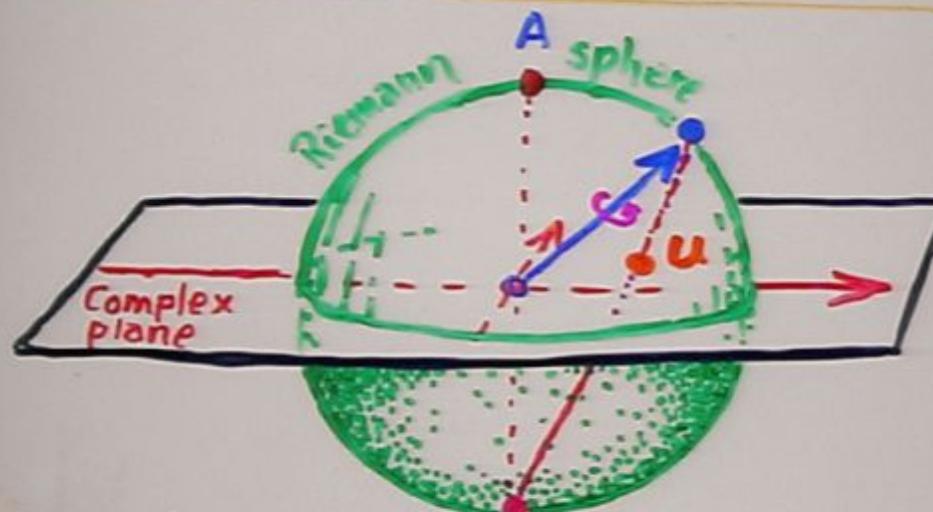
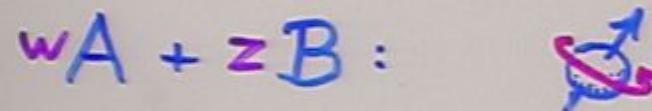
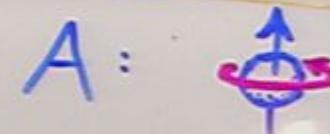
twistor space  
Complex space







Basis states

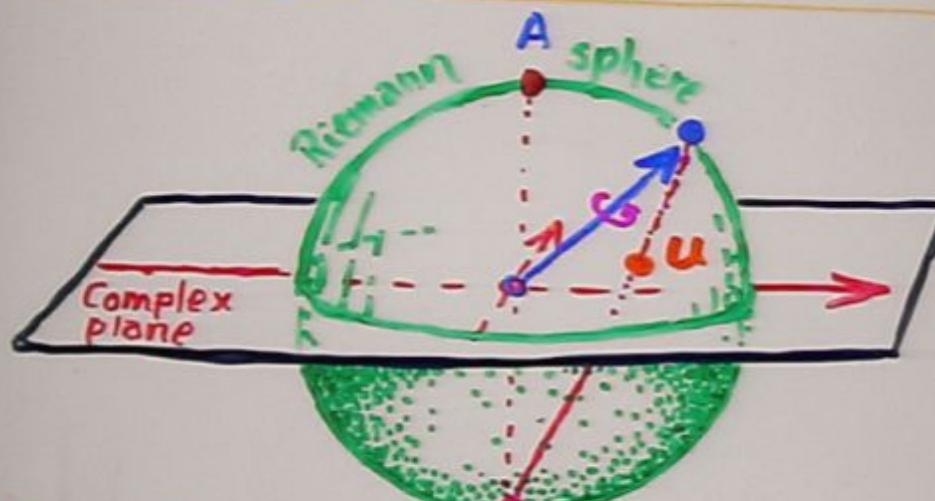


Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

Basis states



$$wA + zB:$$

Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$

Quantum-mechanical  
Spin [— for spin  $\frac{1}{2}$   
e.g. electron, proton, neutron  
quark, ...]

Basis states

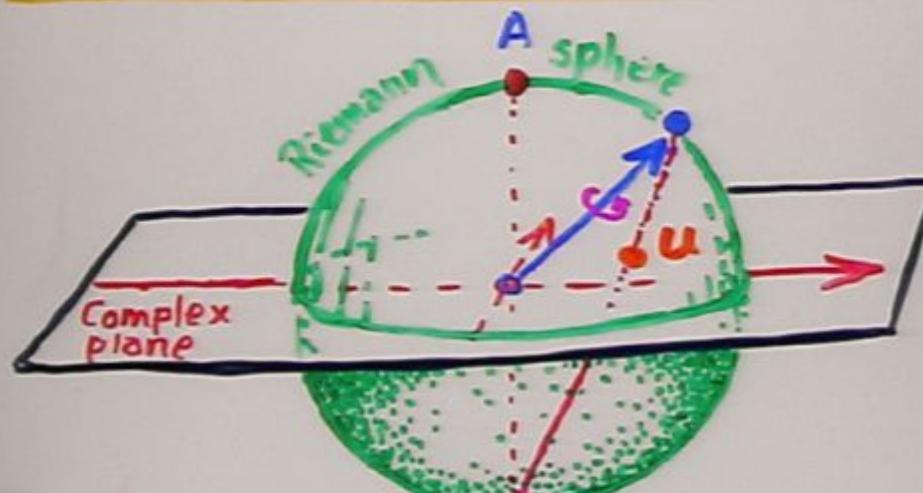
A :



B :

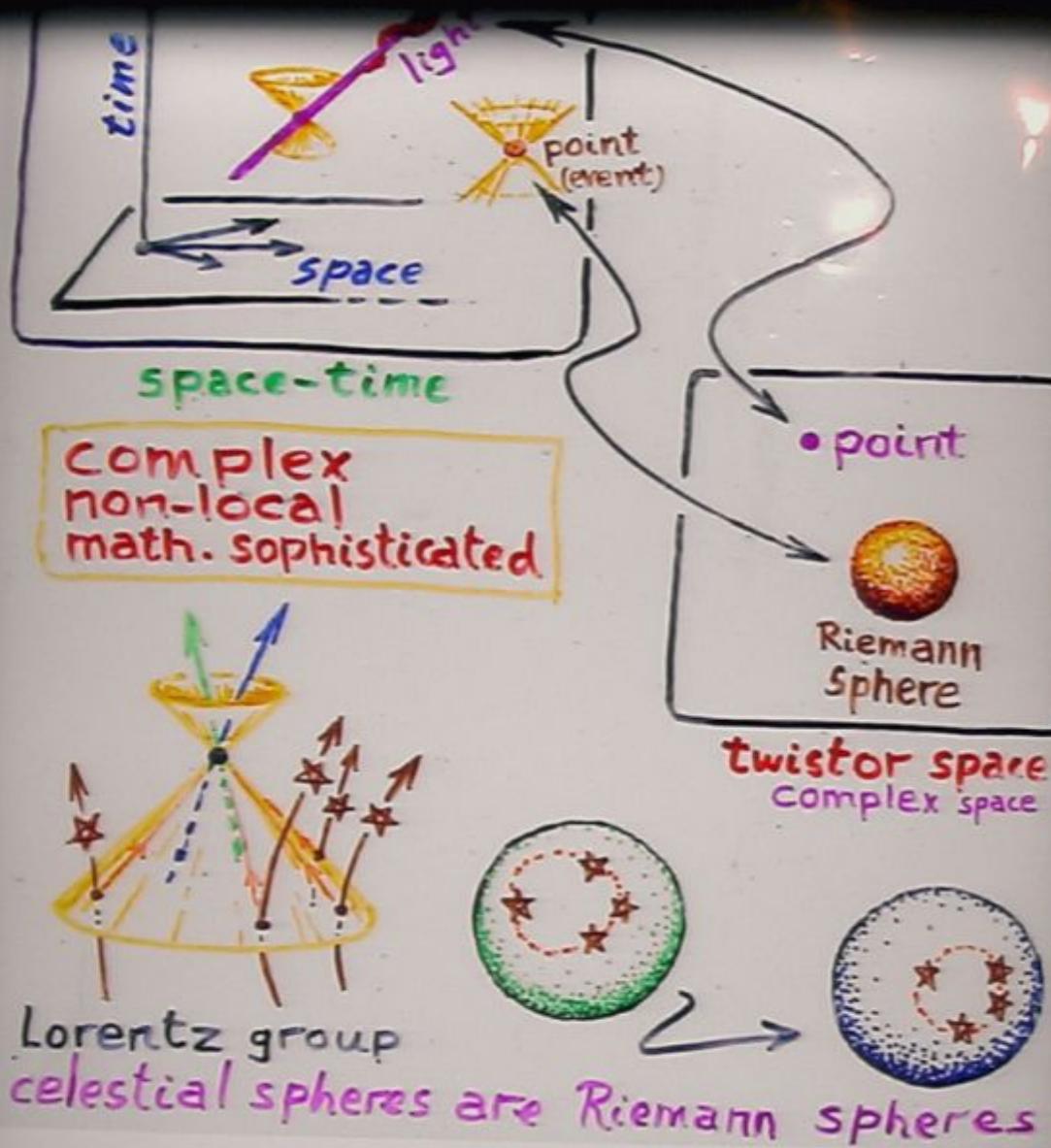


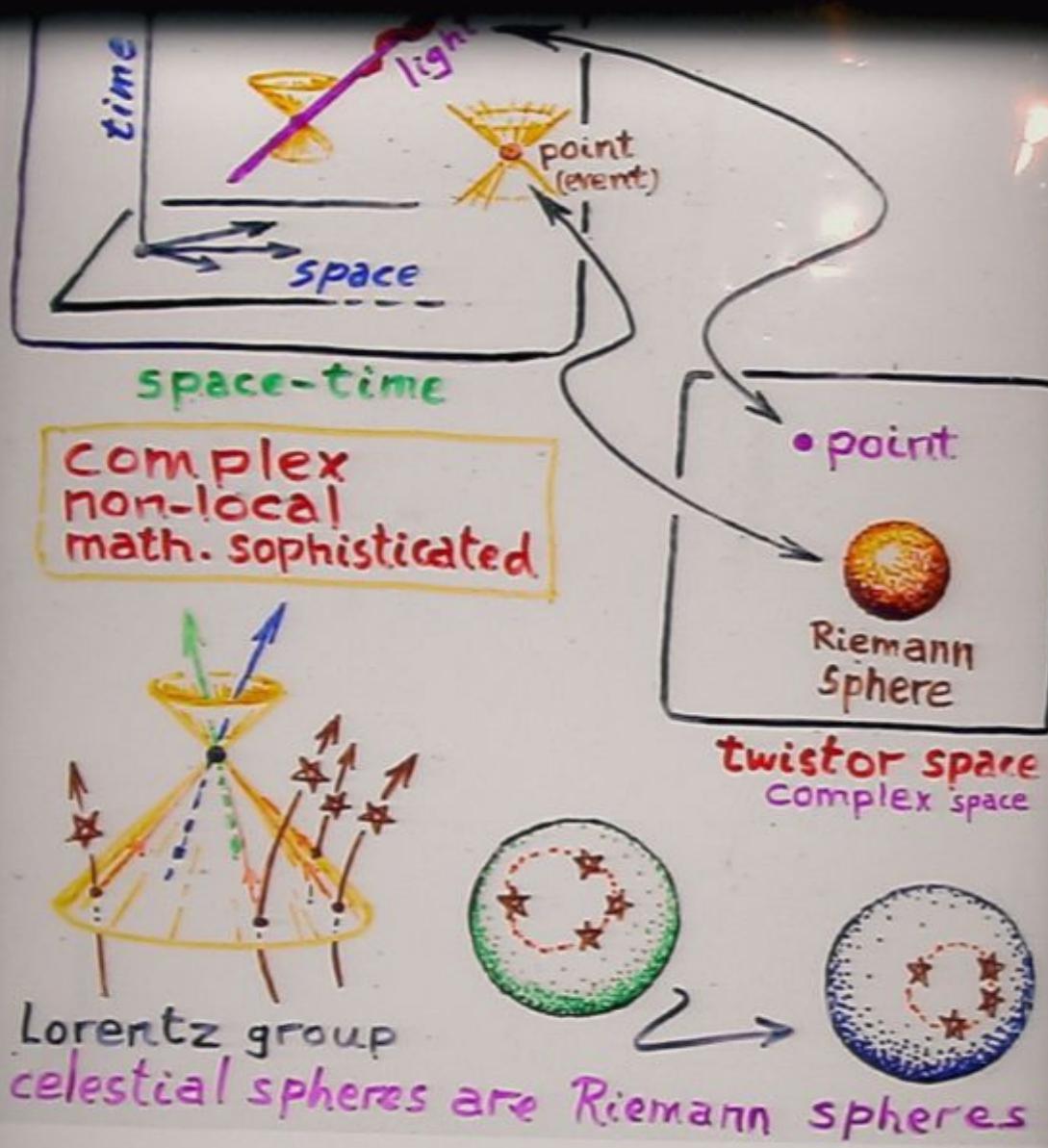
$wA + zB :$



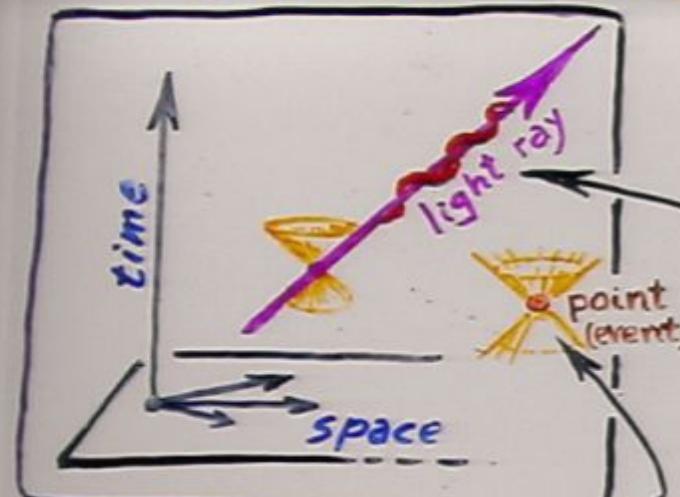
Complex ratio:  $\frac{z}{w} = u$







## WORLD LINE



space-time

Complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated

• point



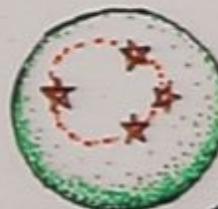
Riemann  
Sphere

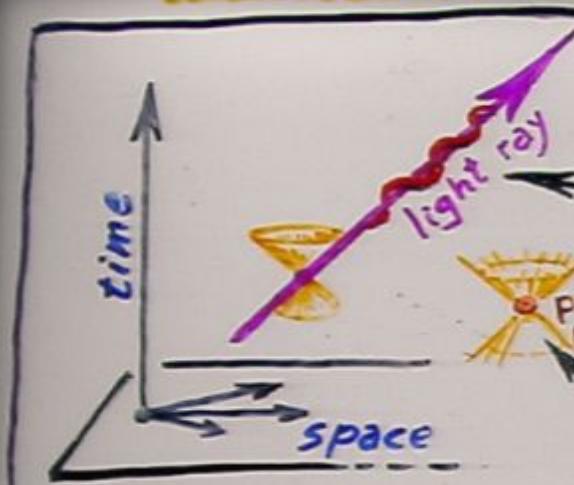
twistor space  
complex space



Lorentz group

celestial spheres are Riemann spheres





space-time

complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated

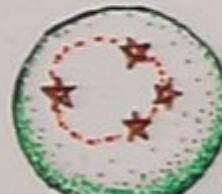


Lorentz group

celestial spheres are Riemann spheres



twistor space  
complex space





space-time

complex  
non-local  
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• point



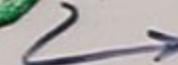
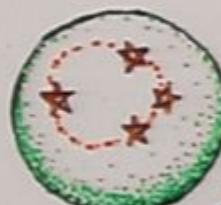
Riemann  
Sphere

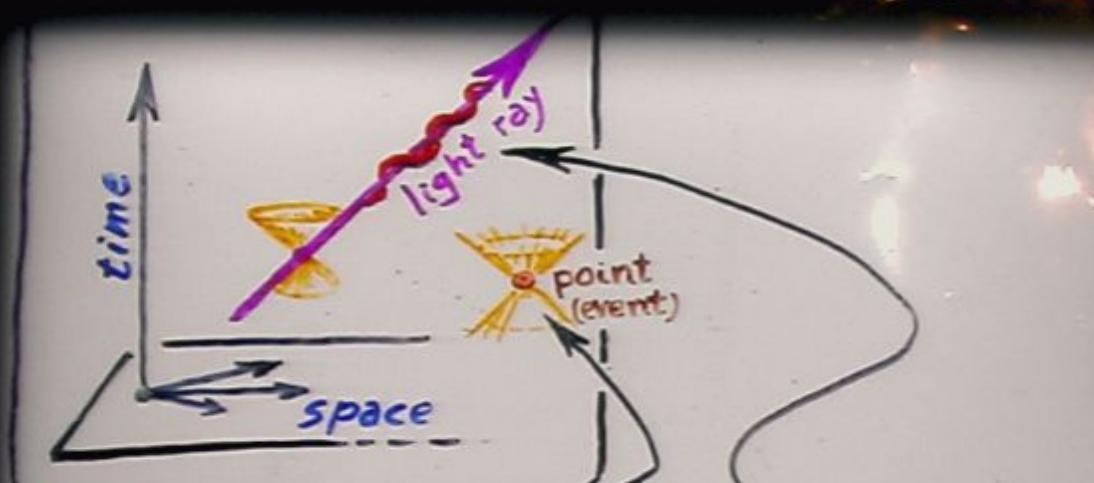
twistor space  
complex space



Lorentz group

celestial spheres are Riemann spheres





space-time

complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated

point



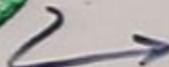
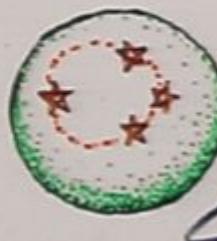
Riemann  
Sphere

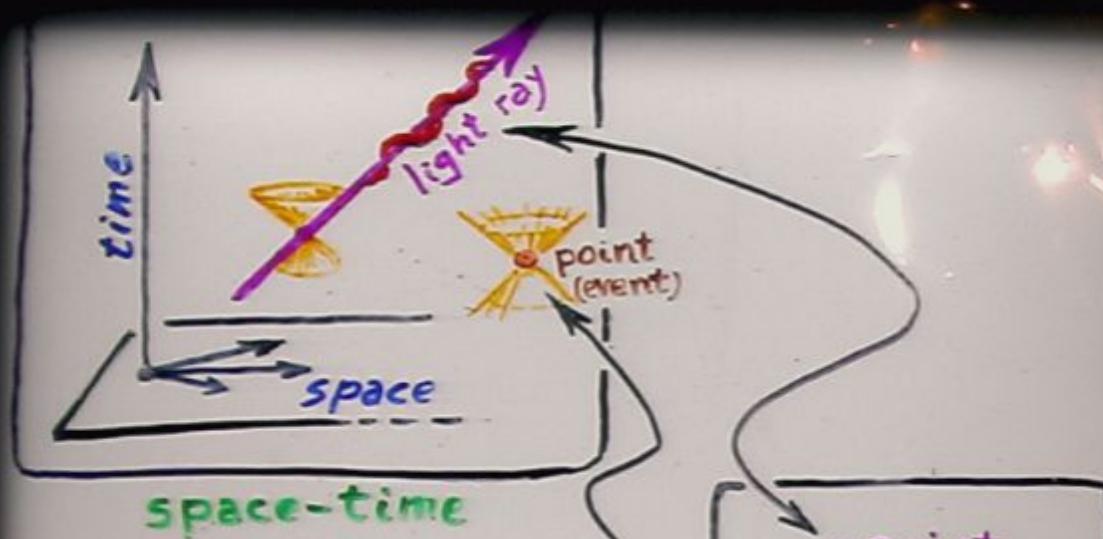
twistor space  
complex space



Lorentz group

celestial spheres are Riemann spheres





space-time

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non-local  
math. sophisticated

• point



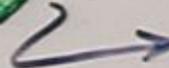
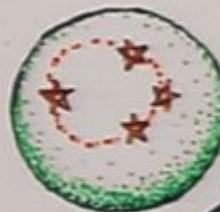
Riemann  
Sphere

twistor space  
complex space

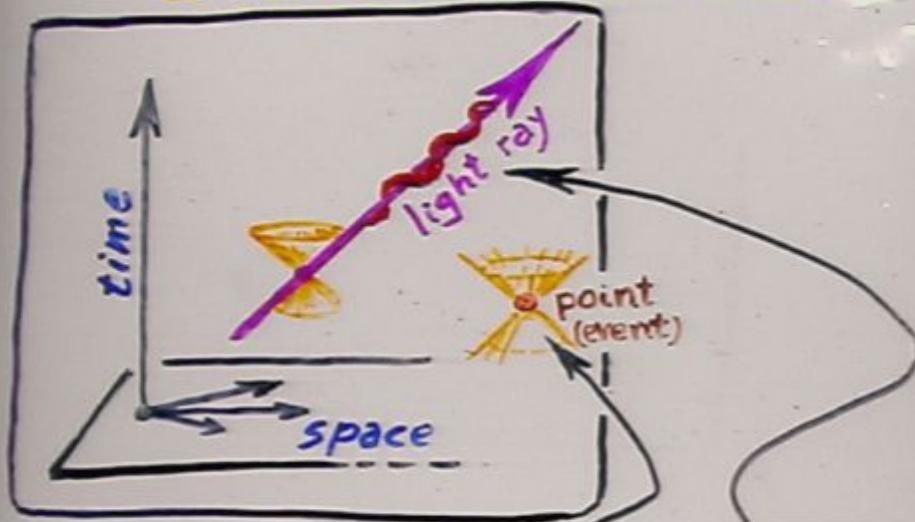


Lorentz group

celestial spheres are Riemann spheres



## Twistor Theory



space-time

complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated

• point

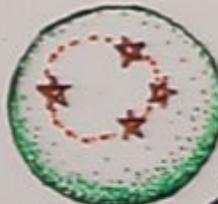


Riemann  
Sphere

twistor space  
complex space



Lorentz group



## Twistor Theory



Complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated

point



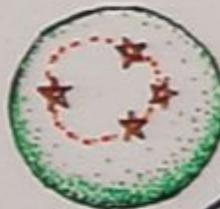
Riemann  
Sphere

twistor space  
complex space

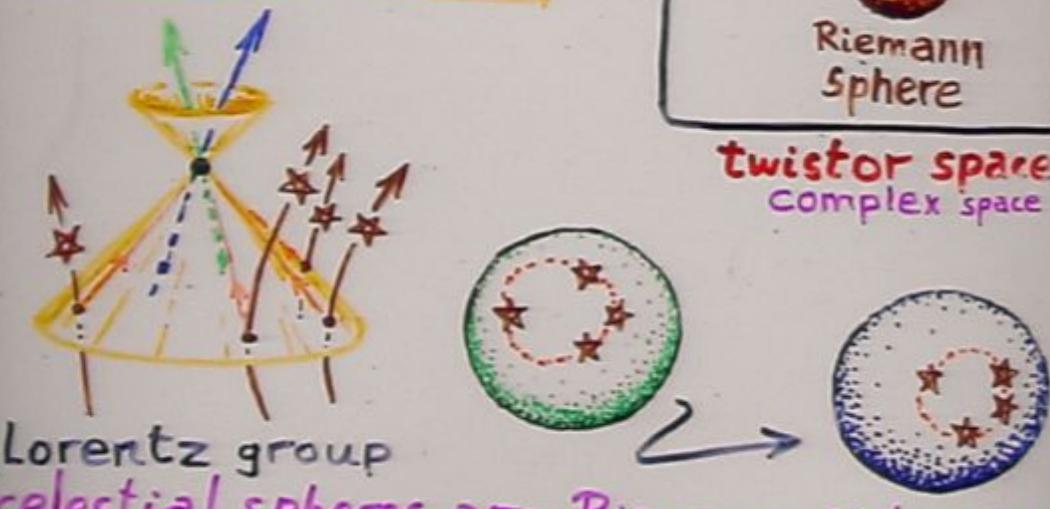
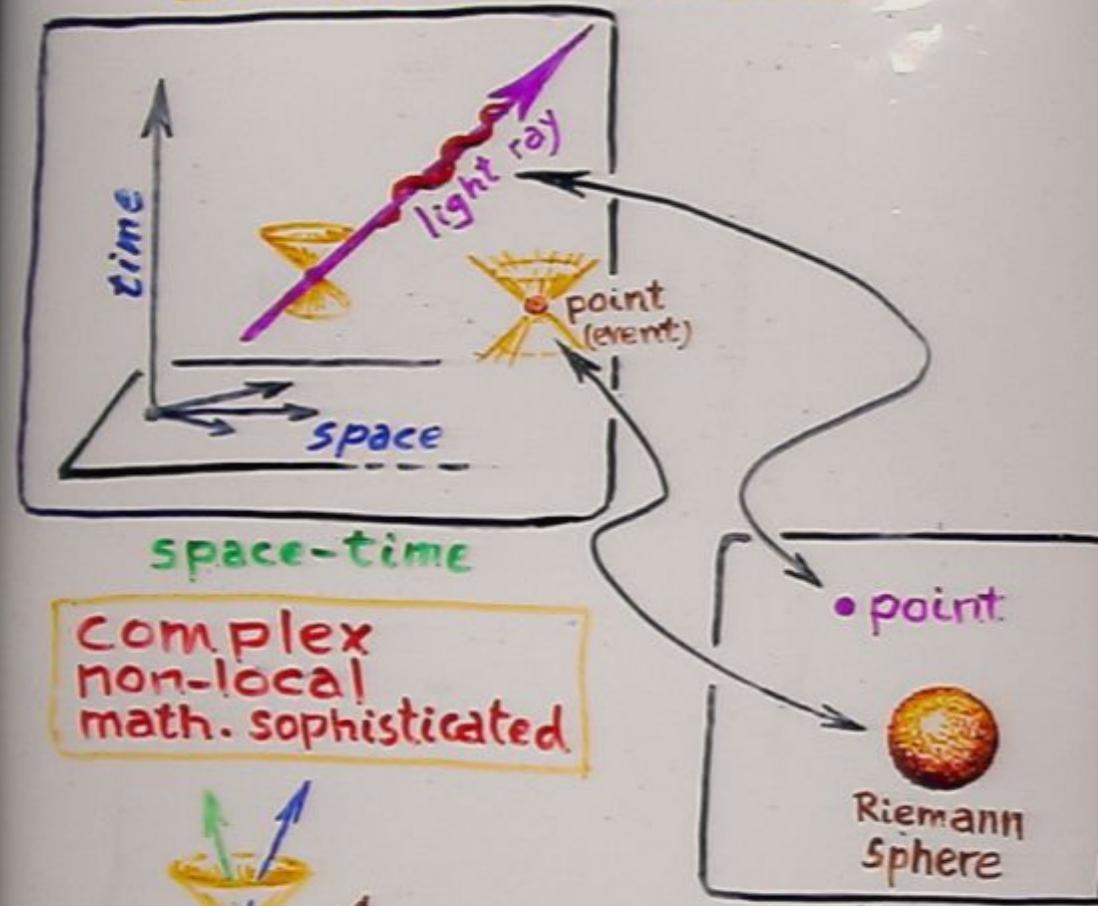


Lorentz group

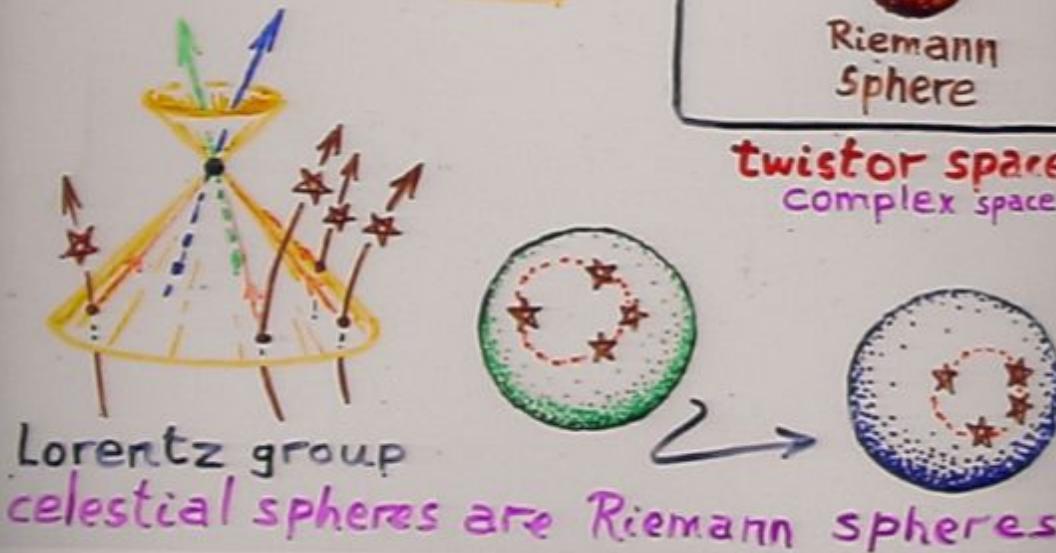
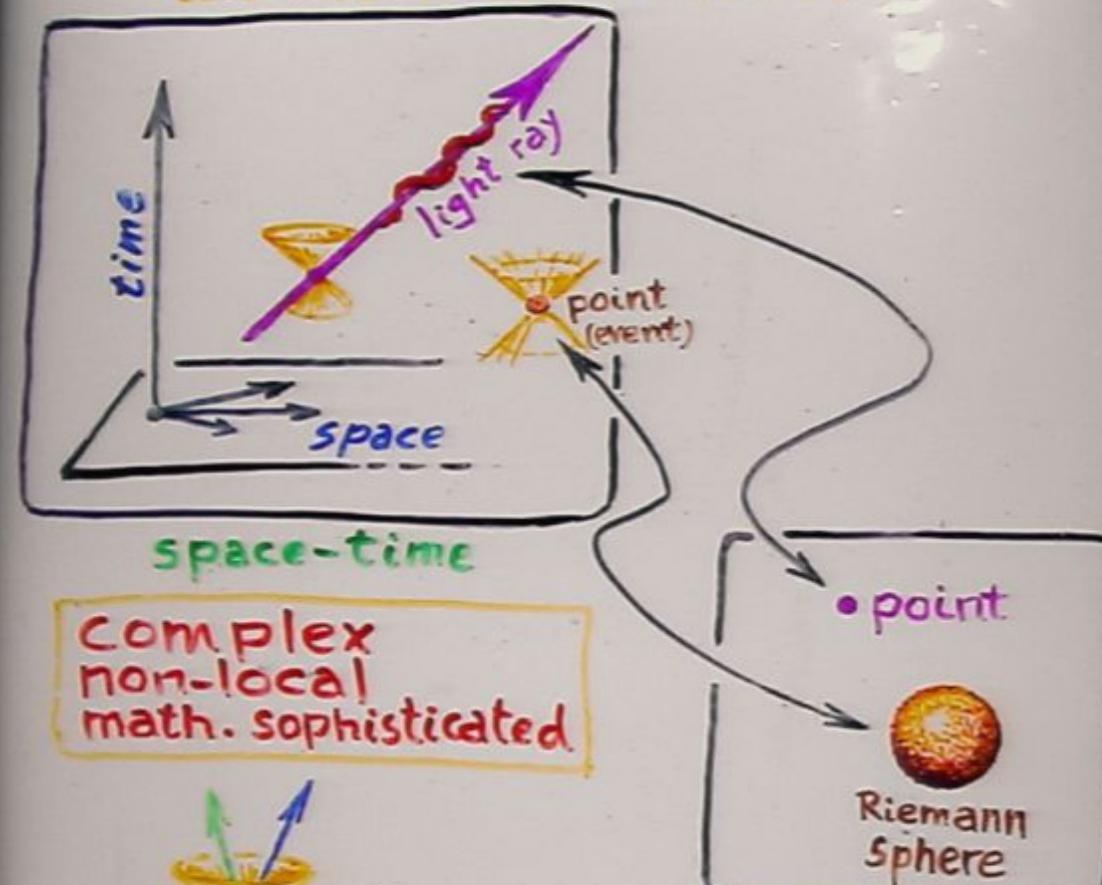
celestial spheres are Riemann spheres



## Twistor Theory



## Twistor Theory

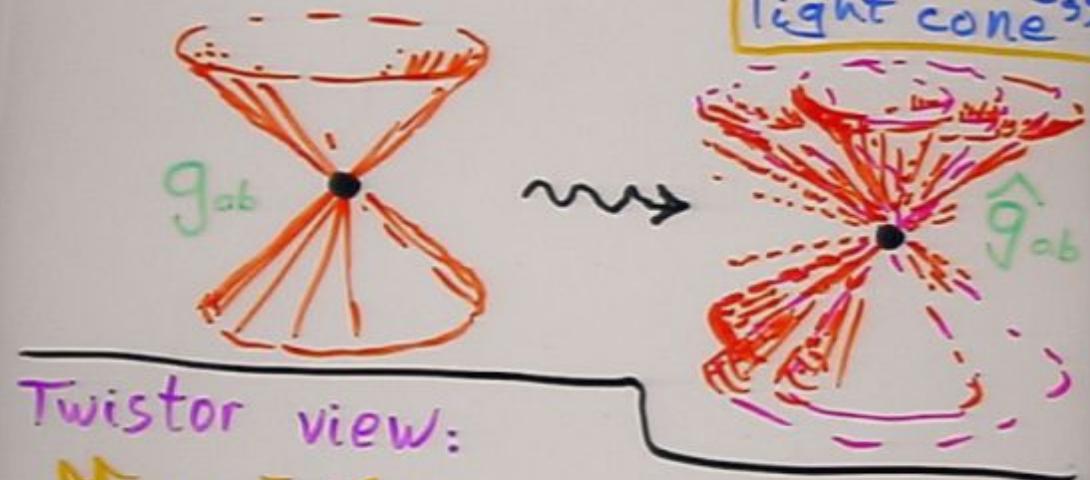




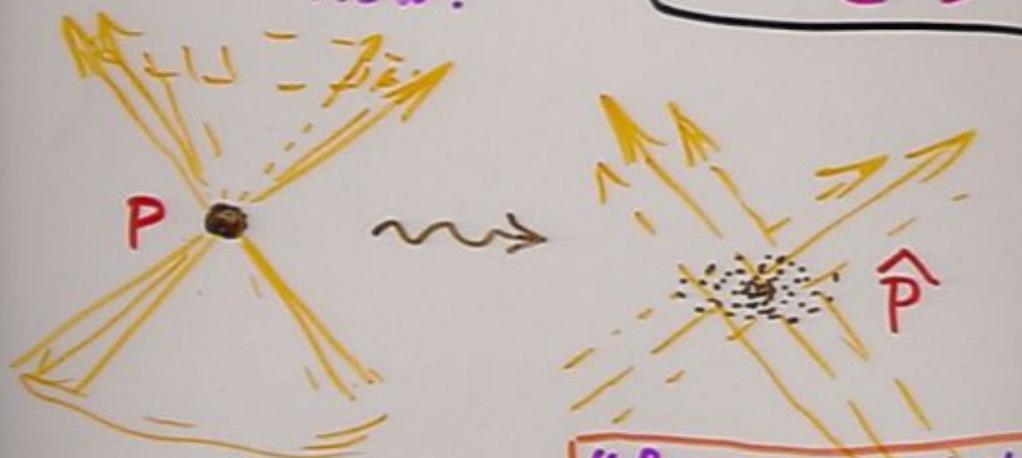
# Quantum Geometry?

A commonly expressed view:

Quantized metric  $\rightarrow$  "fuzzy light cone"



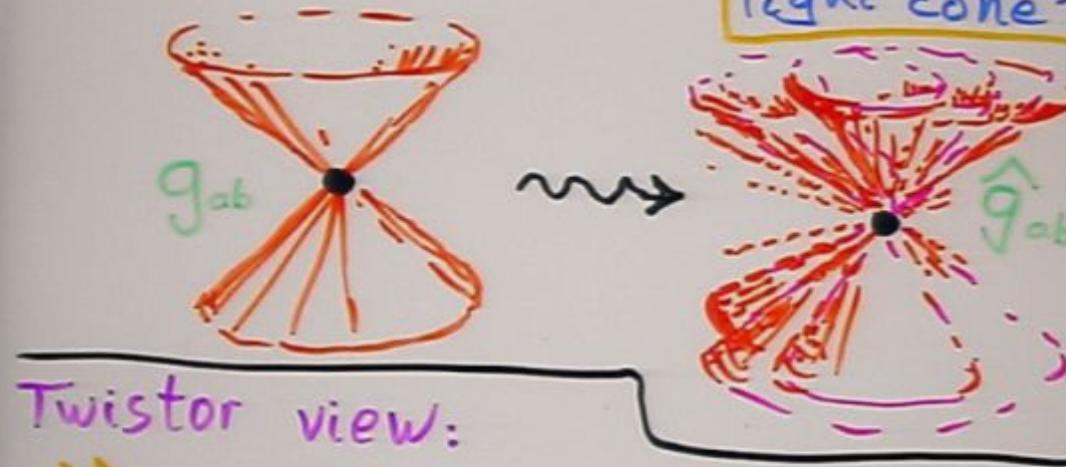
Twistor view:



# Quantum Geometry?

A commonly expressed view:

Quantized metric  $\rightarrow$  "fuzzy light cone"



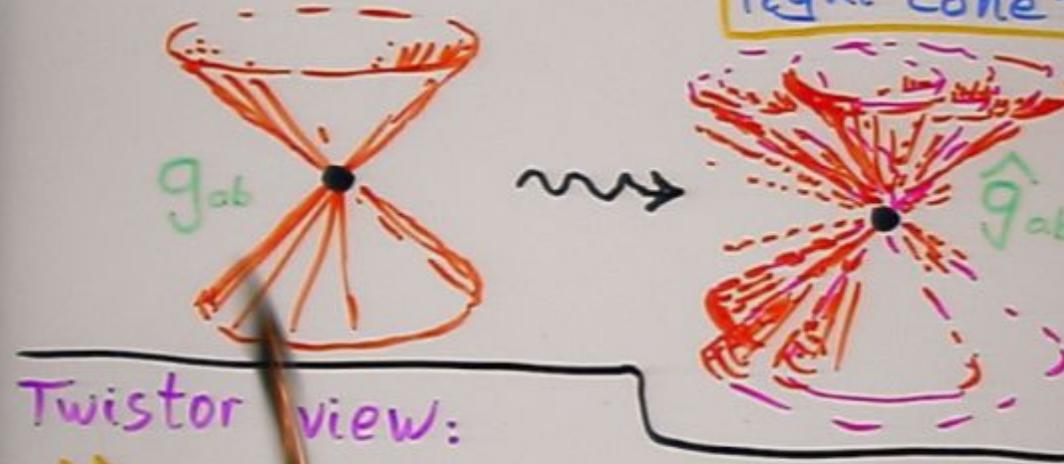
Twistor view:



# Quantum Geometry?

A commonly expressed view:

Quantized metric  $\rightarrow$  "fuzzy light cone"



Twistor view:



# Quantum Geometry ?

A commonly expressed view:

Quantized metric  $\rightarrow$  "fuzzy light cone"



Twistor view:



# Quantum Geometry ?

A commonly expressed view:

Quantized metric  $\rightarrow$  "fuzzy light cone"



Twistor view:



"fuzzy point"

# Quantum Geometry ?

A commonly expressed view:

Quantized metric  $\rightarrow$  "fuzzy light cone"



Twistor view:



A commonly expressed view:

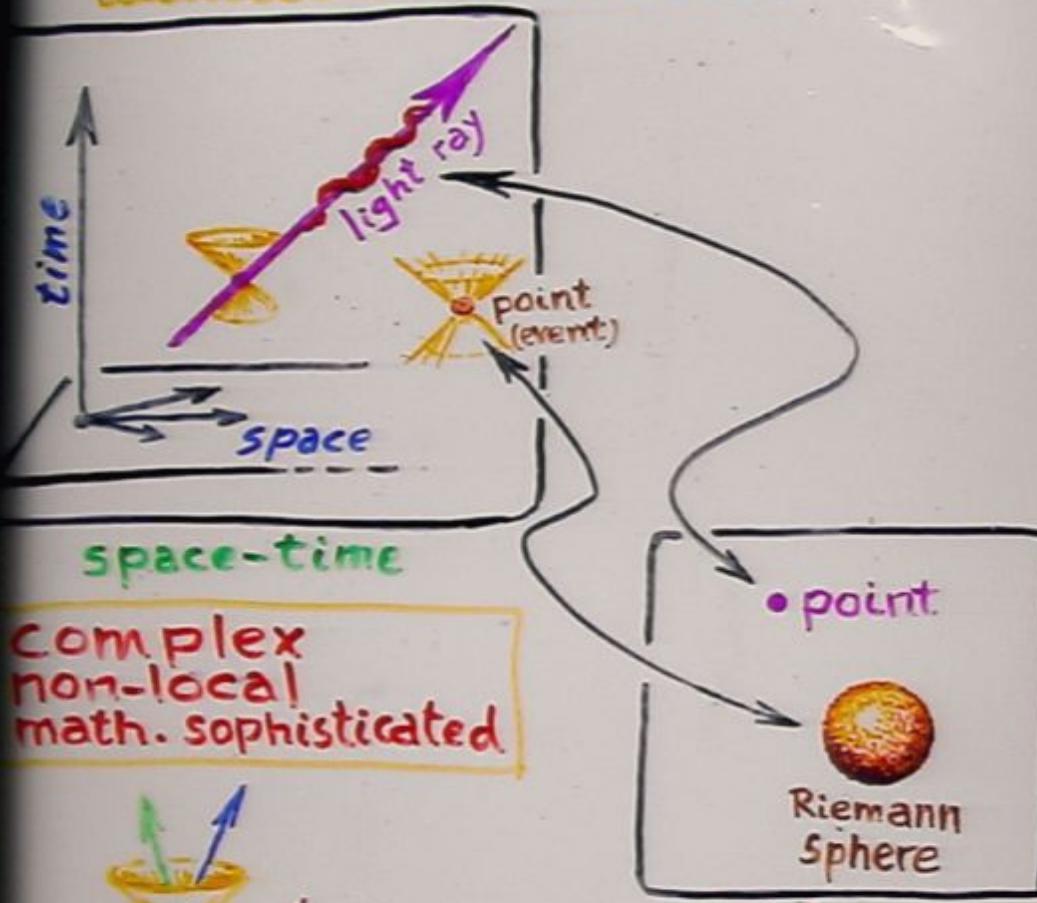
Quantized metric  $\rightarrow$  "fuzzy light cone"



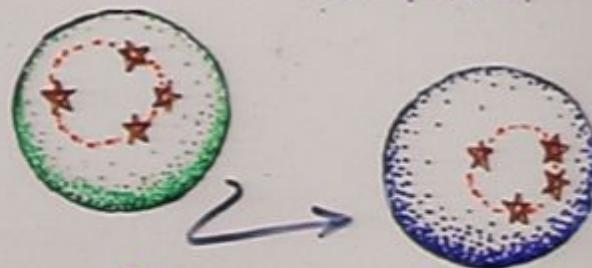
Twistor view:



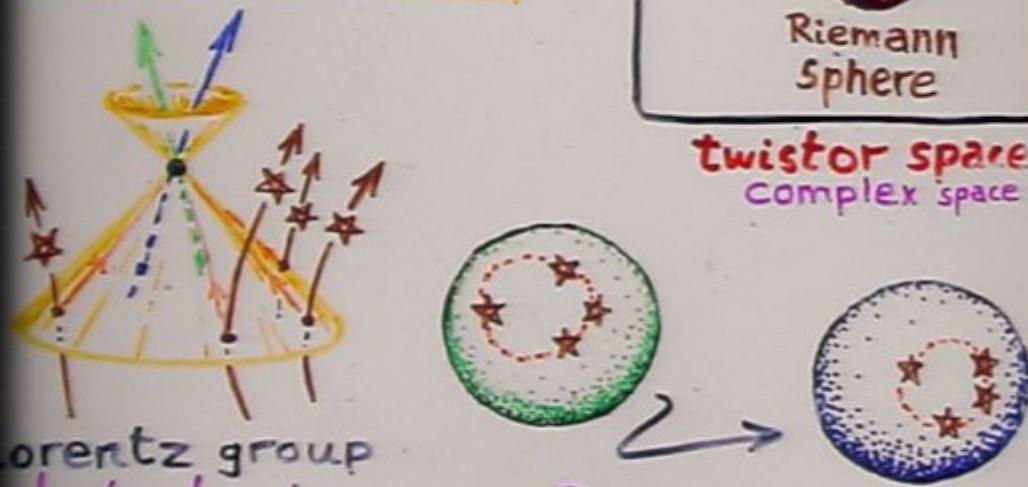
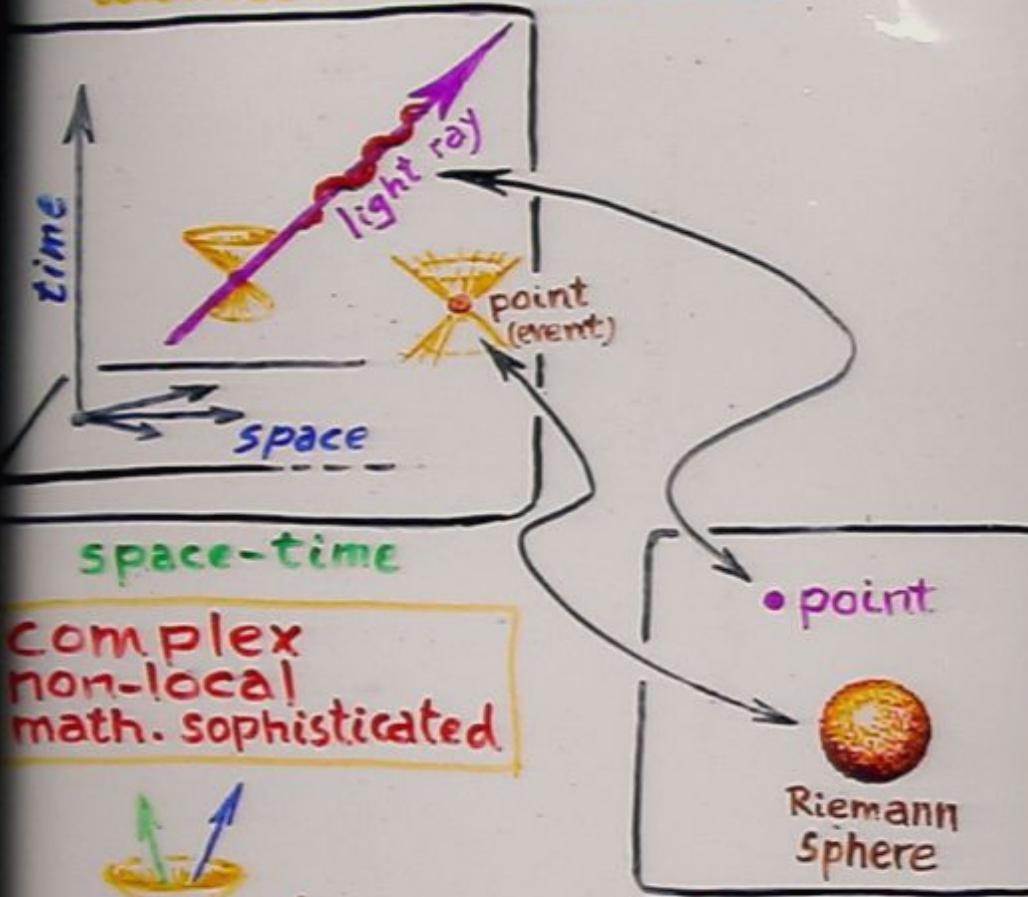
## Twistor Theory



Lorentz group



## Twistor Theory



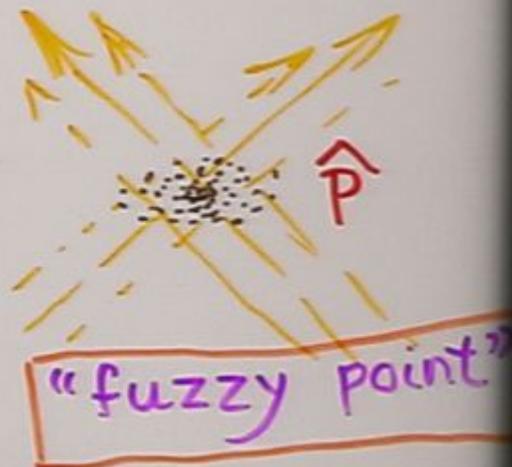
A commonly expressed view:

Quantized metric

"fuzzy light cone"



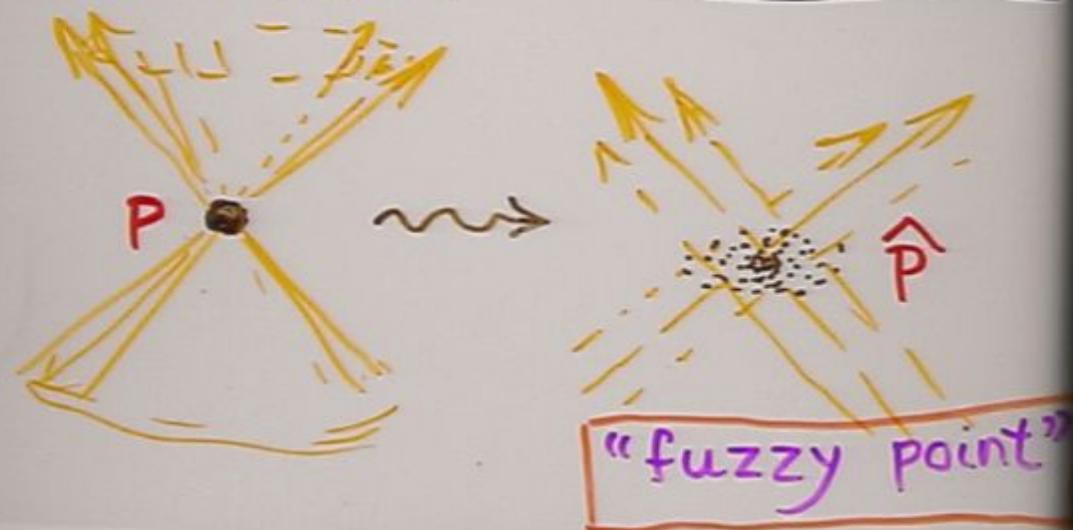
Twistor view:



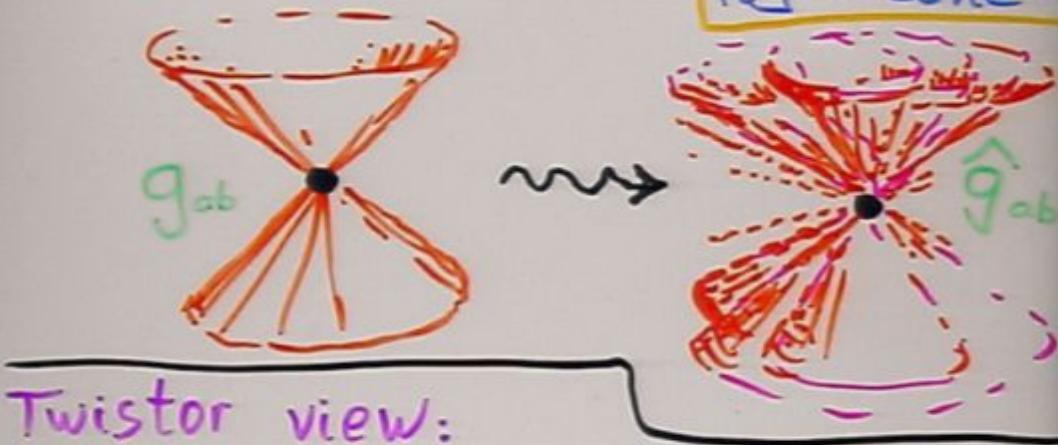
A commonly expressed view:  
Quantized metric  $\sim$  "fuzzy light cone"



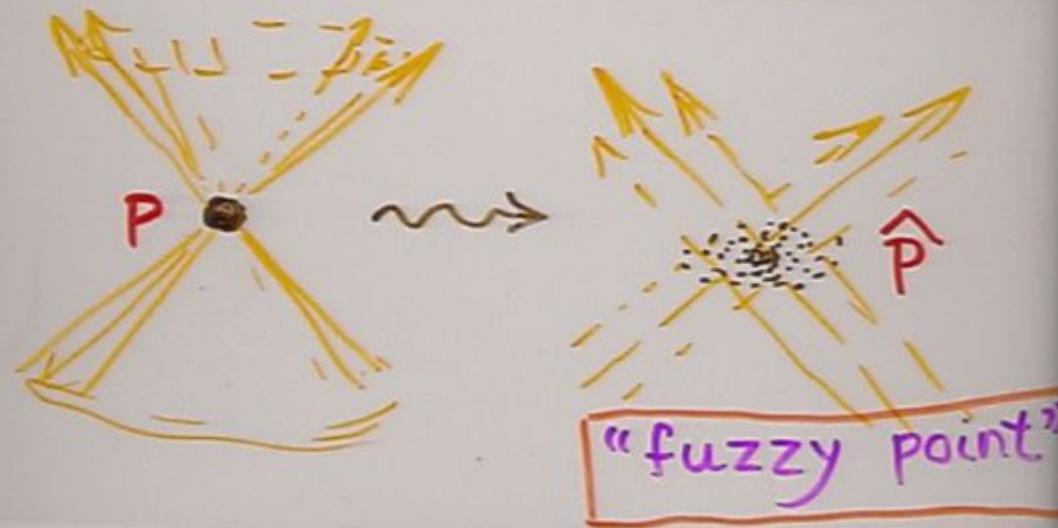
Twistor view:



A commonly expressed view:  
Quantized metric  $\hat{g}_{ab}$  is "fuzzy light cone"



Twistor view:

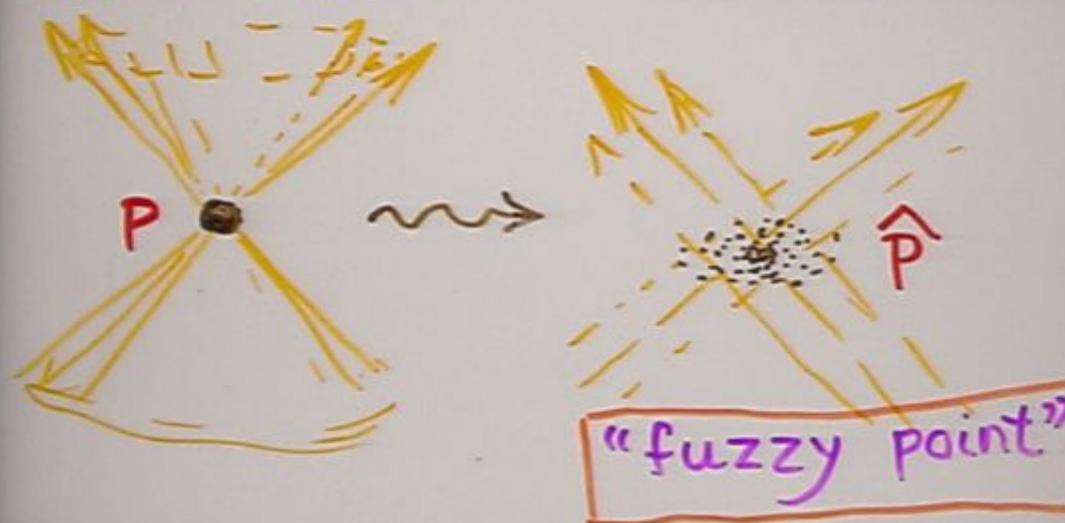


A commonly expressed view:

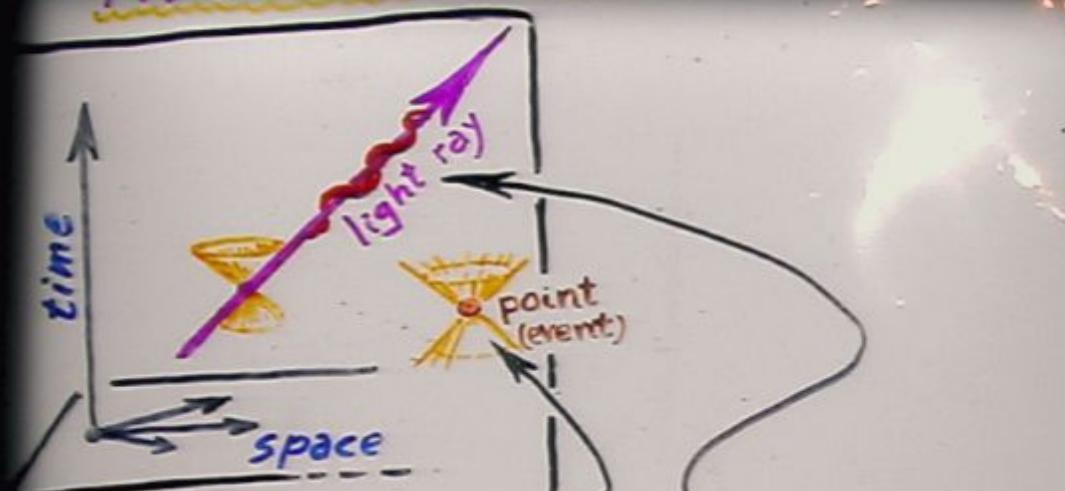
Quantized metric  $\rightarrow$  "fuzzy, light cone"



Twistor view:







complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated

point



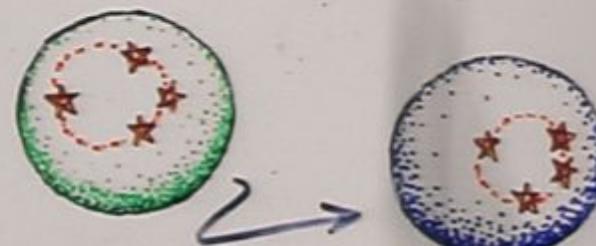
Riemann  
Sphere

twistor space  
complex space



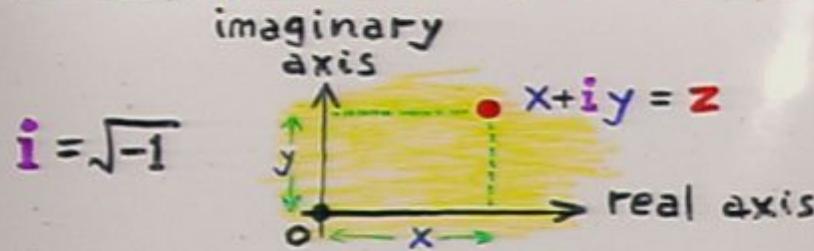
Lorentz group

celestial spheres are Riemann spheres





## Complex plane

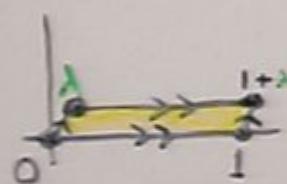
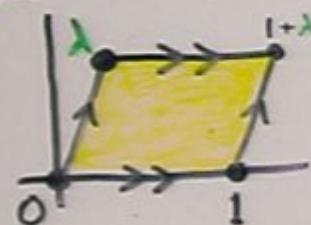


Piece together

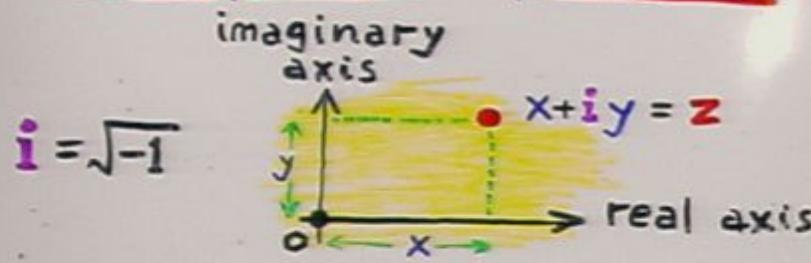
Riemann surface



Moduli



## Complex plane

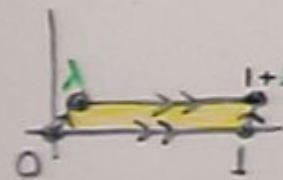
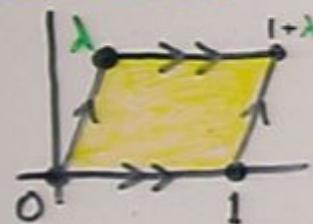


Piece together

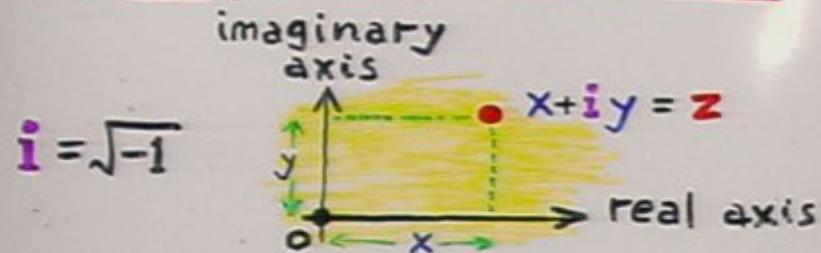
Riemann surface



## Moduli



## Complex plane

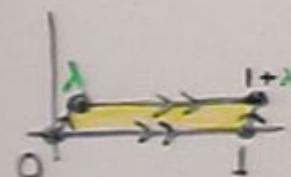
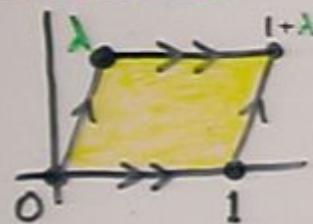


Piece together

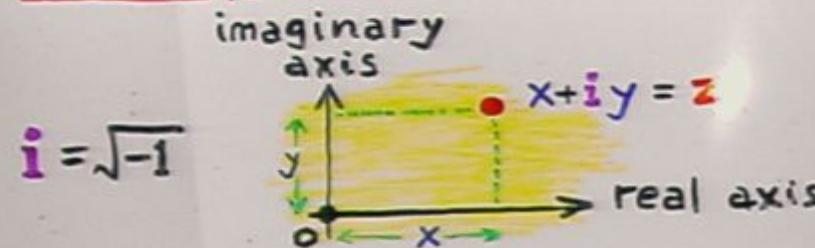
Riemann surface



## Moduli



## Complex plane



Piece together

- point

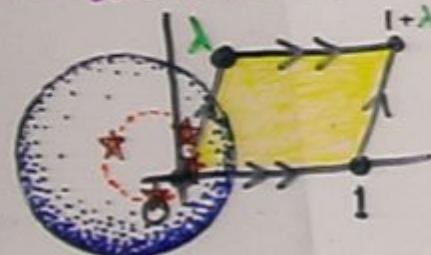


Riemann Sphere



Riemann surface

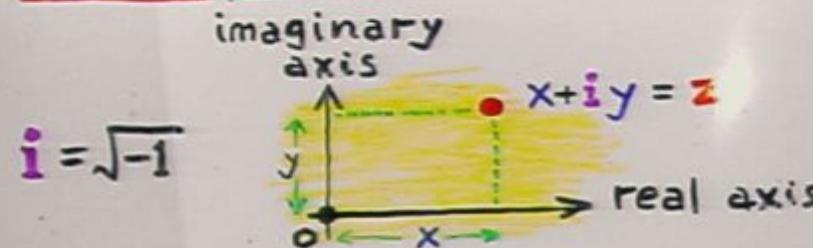
twistor space  
complex moduli



Riemann spheres



## Complex plane



## Piece together

- point



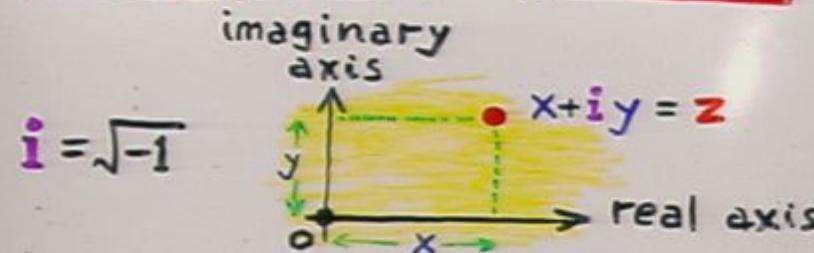
Riemann  
surface



istor space  
complex space  
moduli



## Complex plane

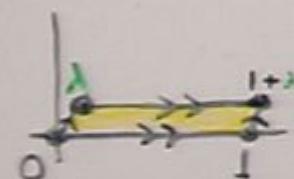
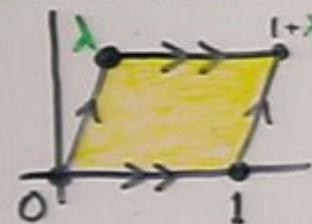


## Piece together

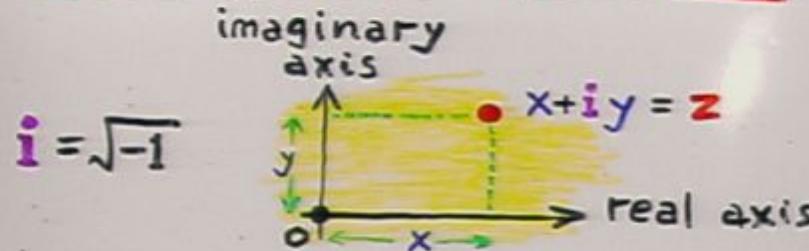
Riemann surface



## Moduli



## Complex plane

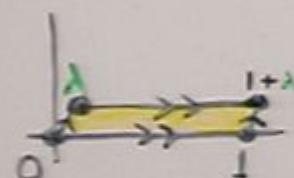
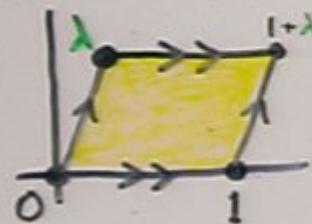


Piece together

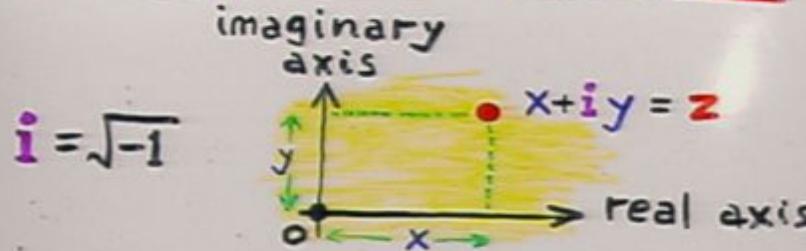
Riemann surface



Moduli



## Complex plane

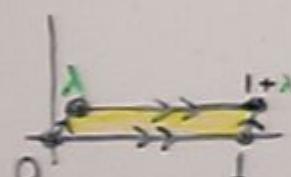
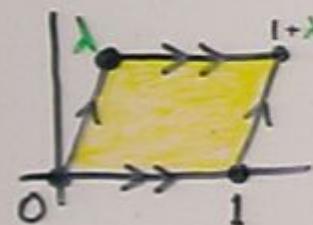


Piece together

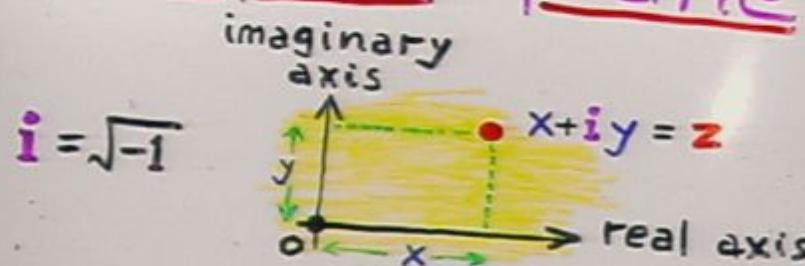
Riemann surface



Moduli



## Complex plane

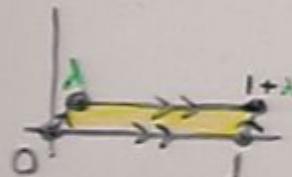
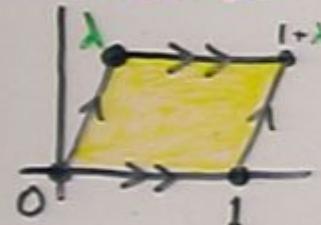


Piece together

Riemann surface



Moduli

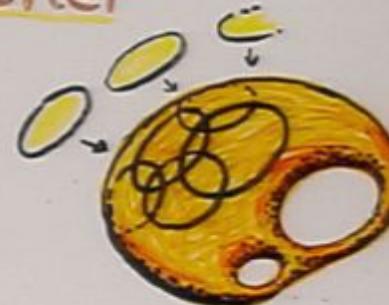


## Complex plane

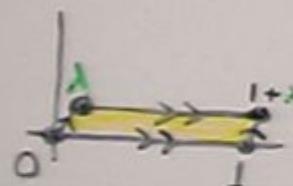
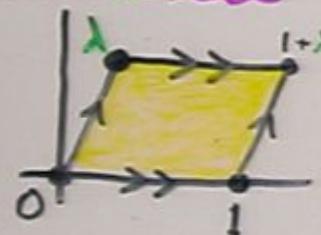


Piece together

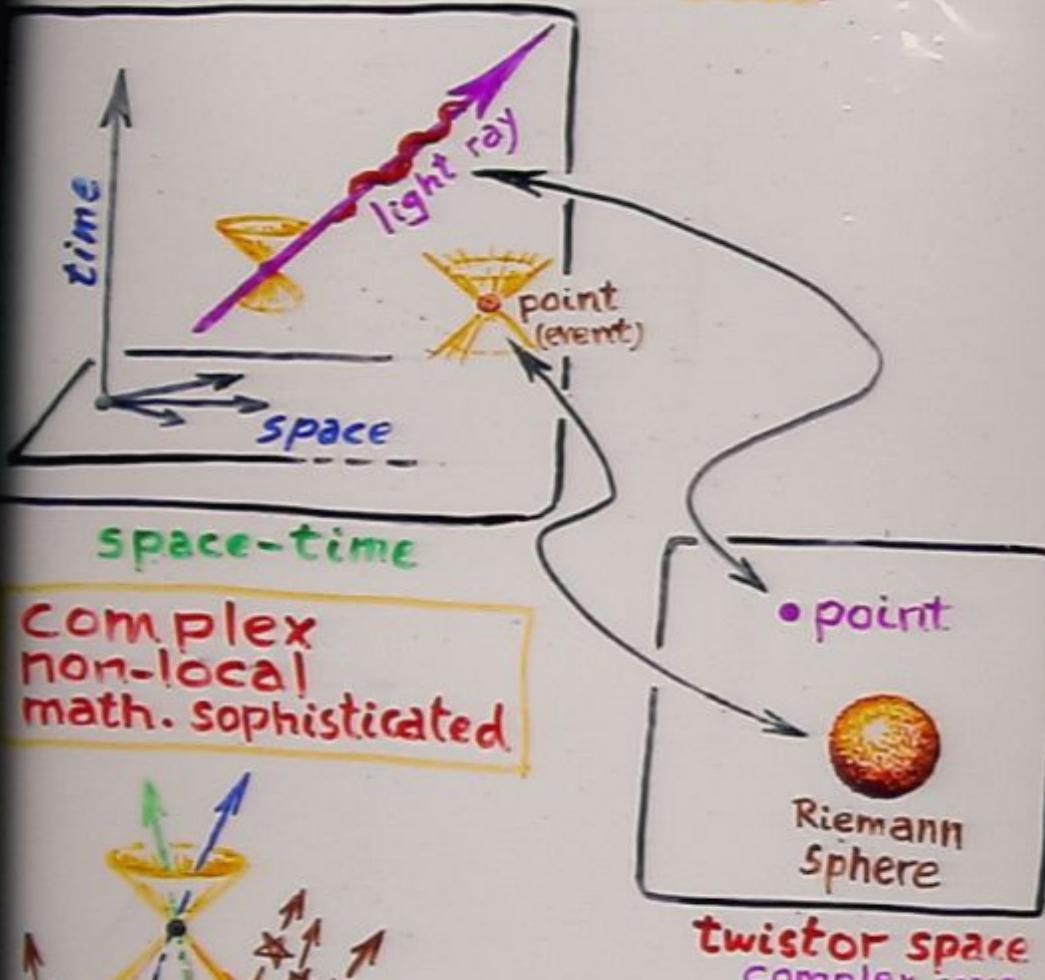
Riemann surface



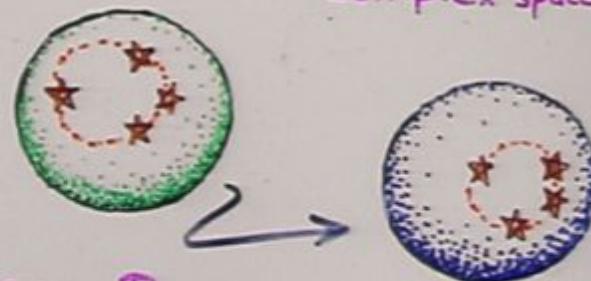
Moduli



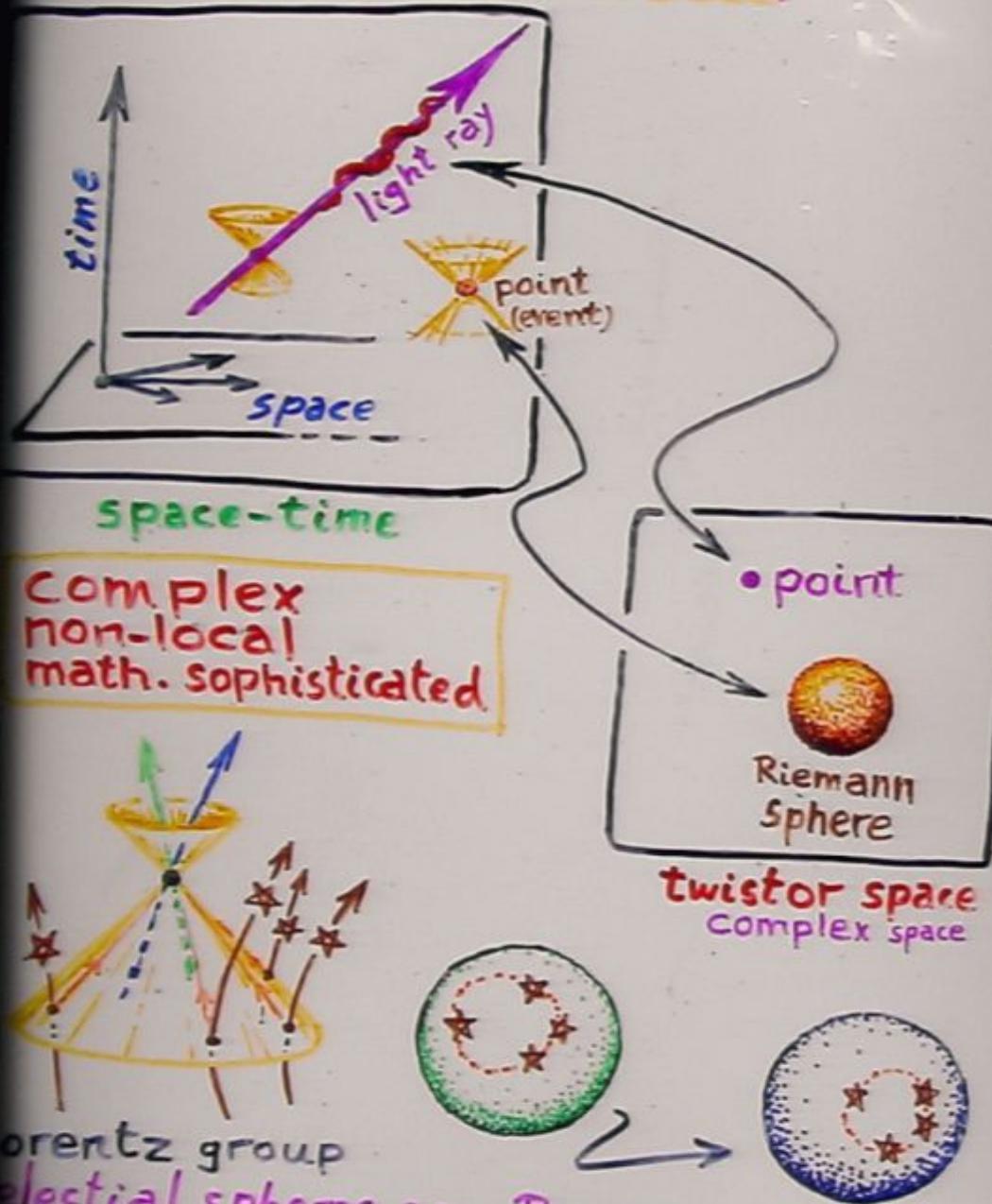
## Twistor Theory

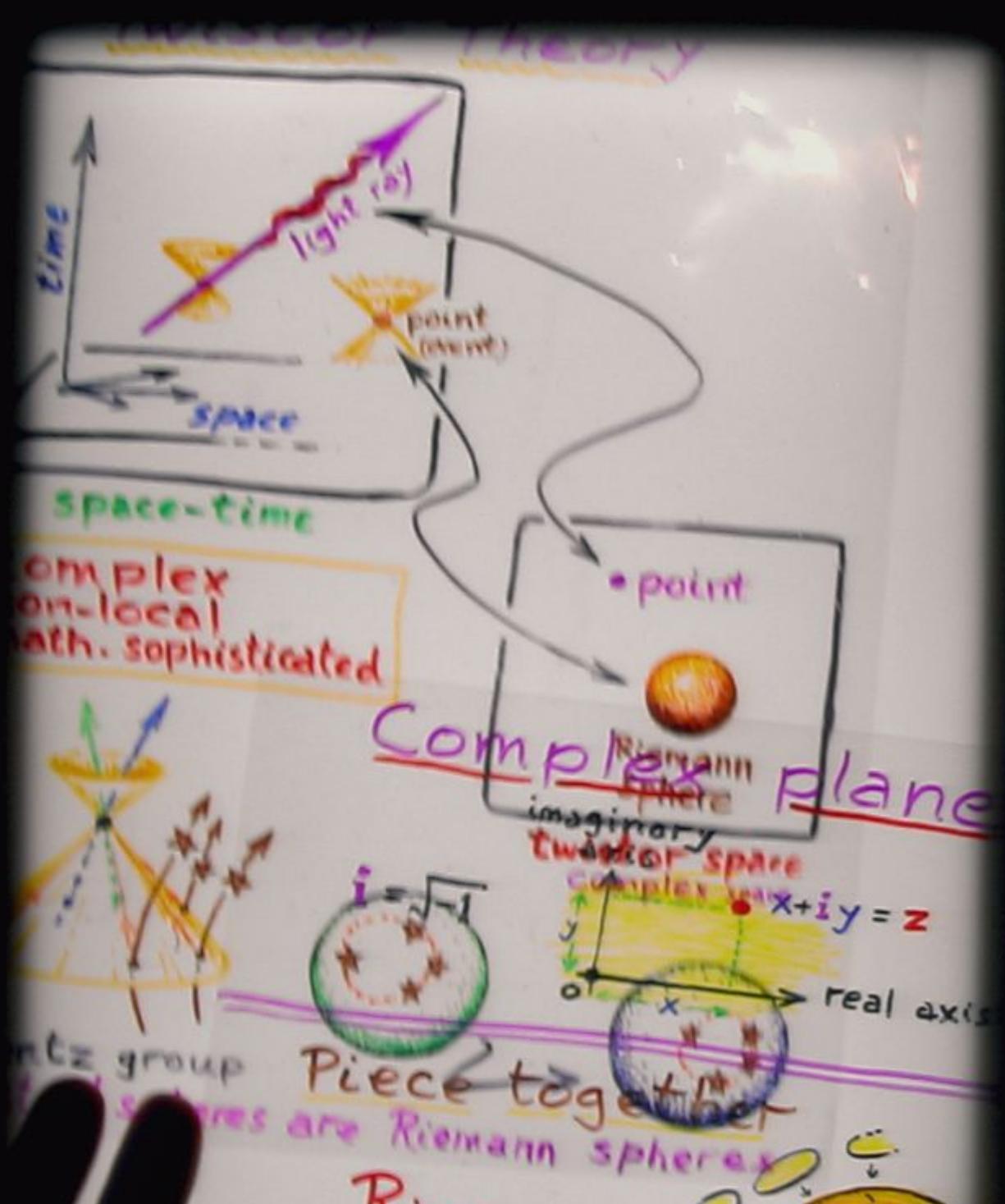


celestial spheres are

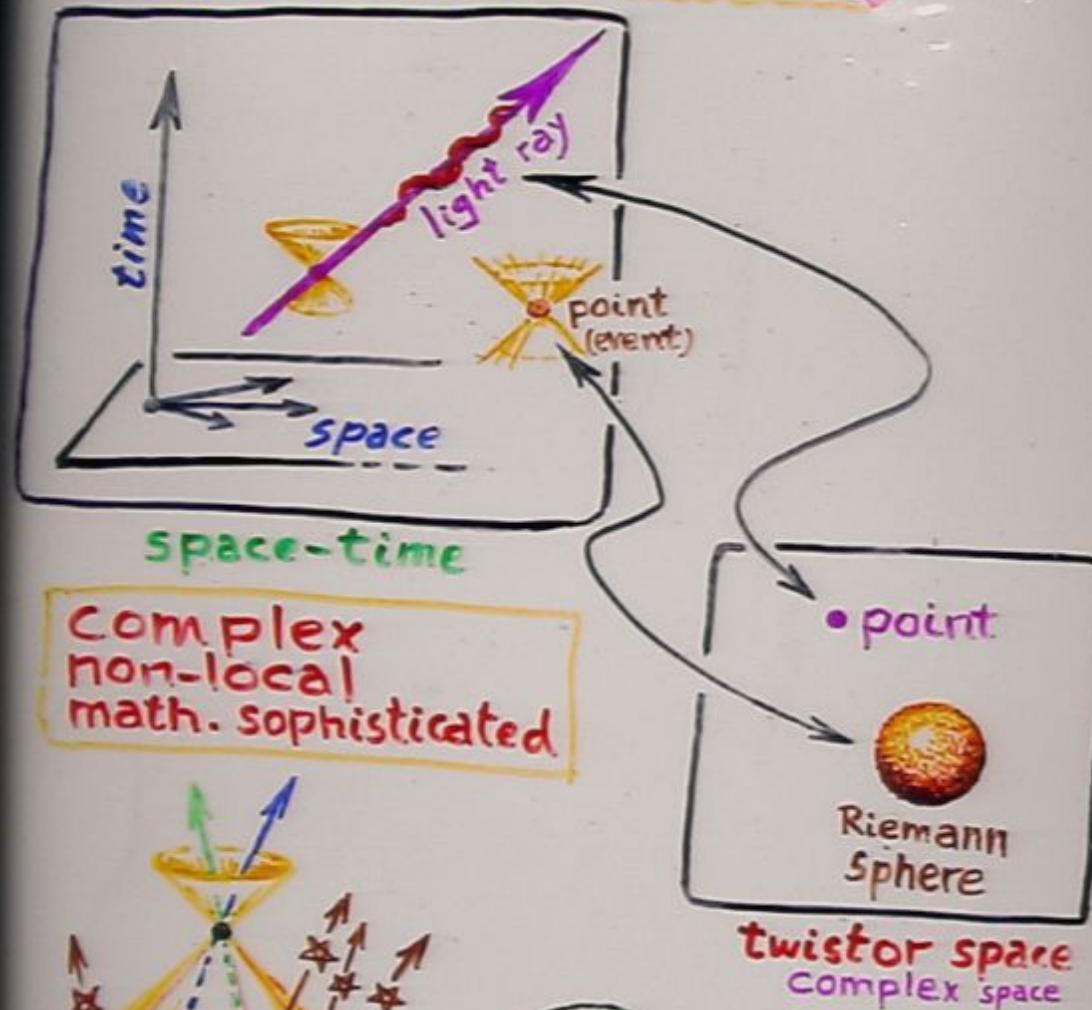


## Twistor Theory

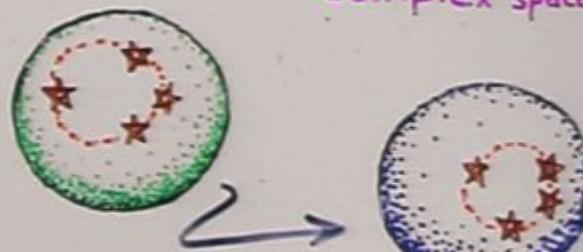




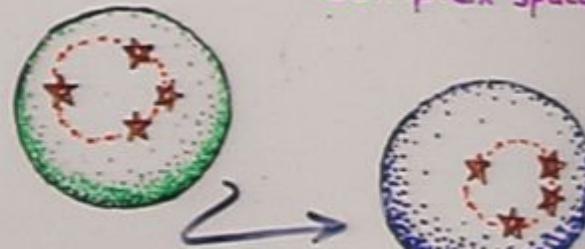
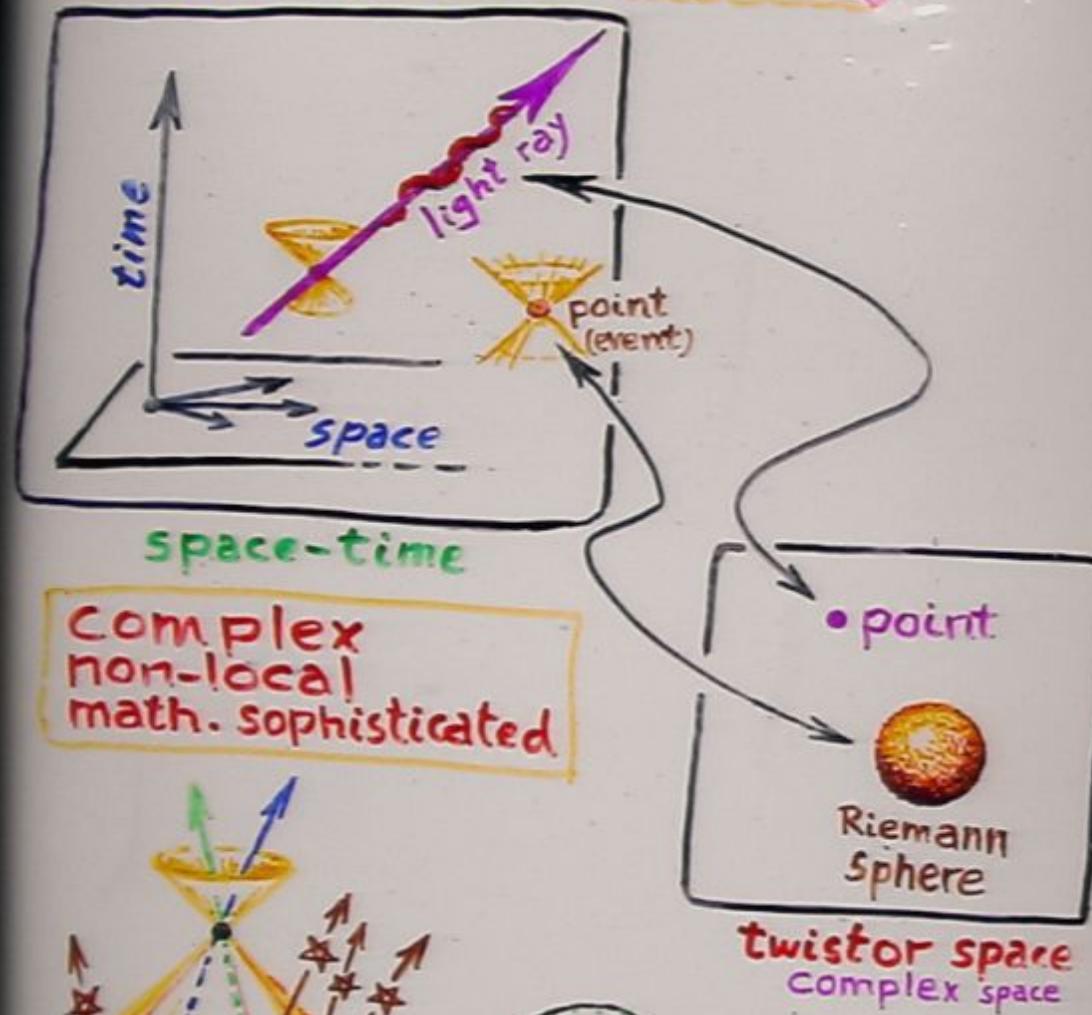
## Twistor Theory



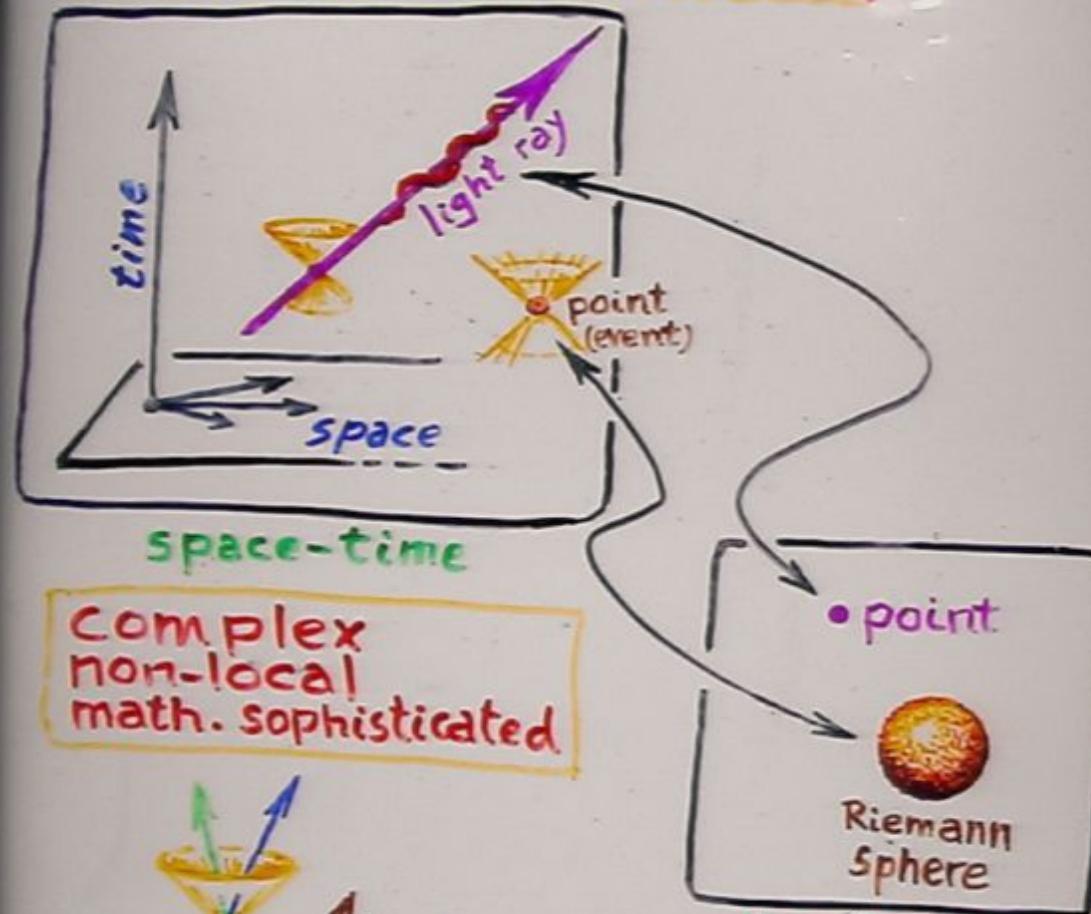
Lorentz group



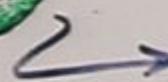
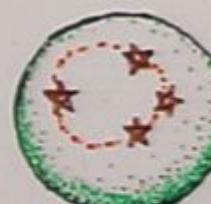
## Twistor Theory



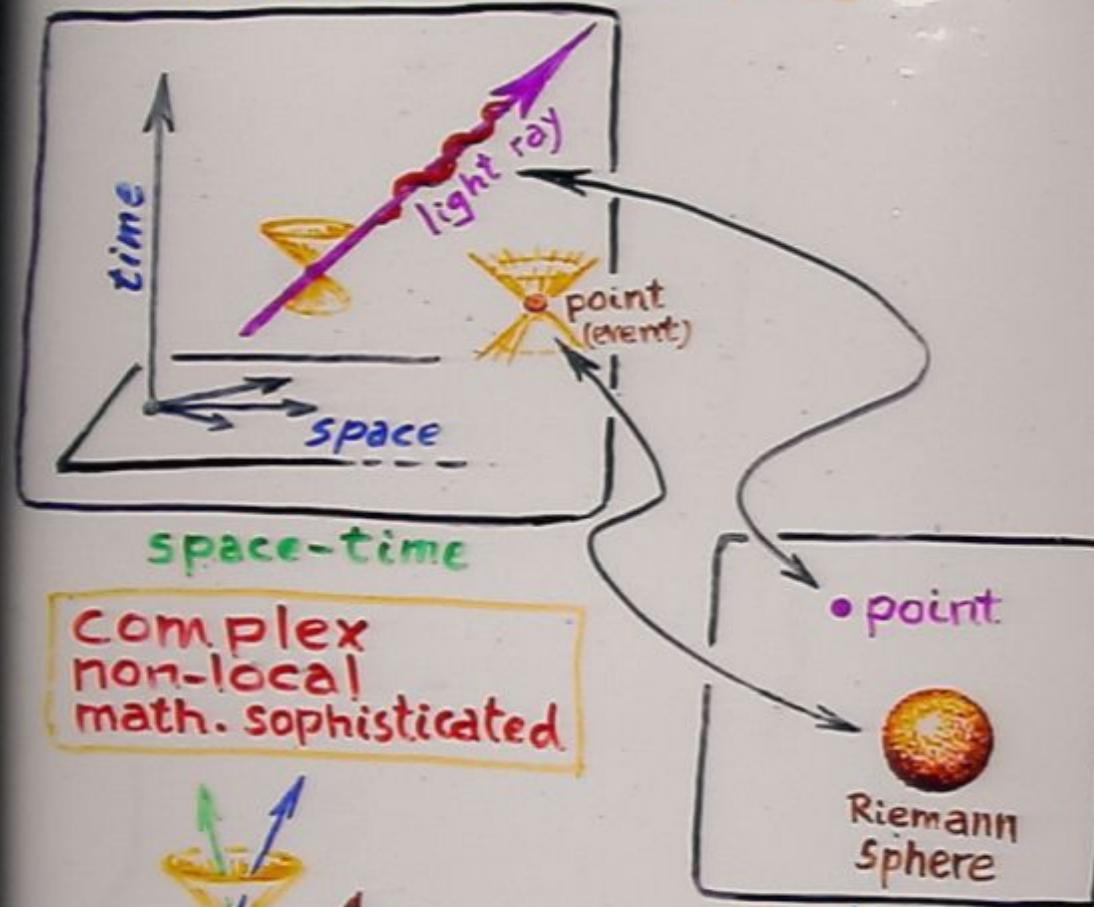
## Twistor Theory



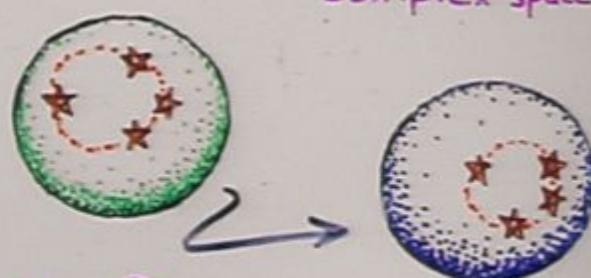
Lorentz group



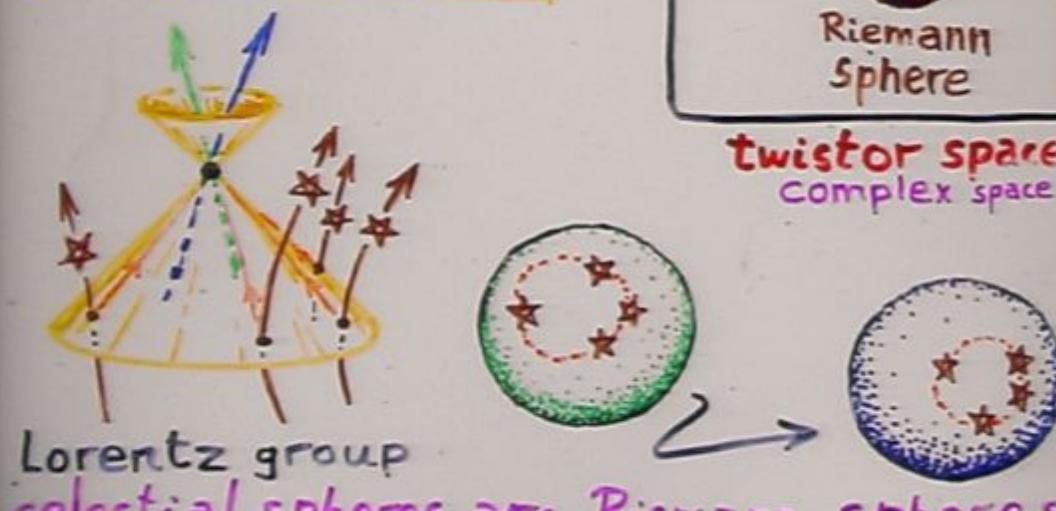
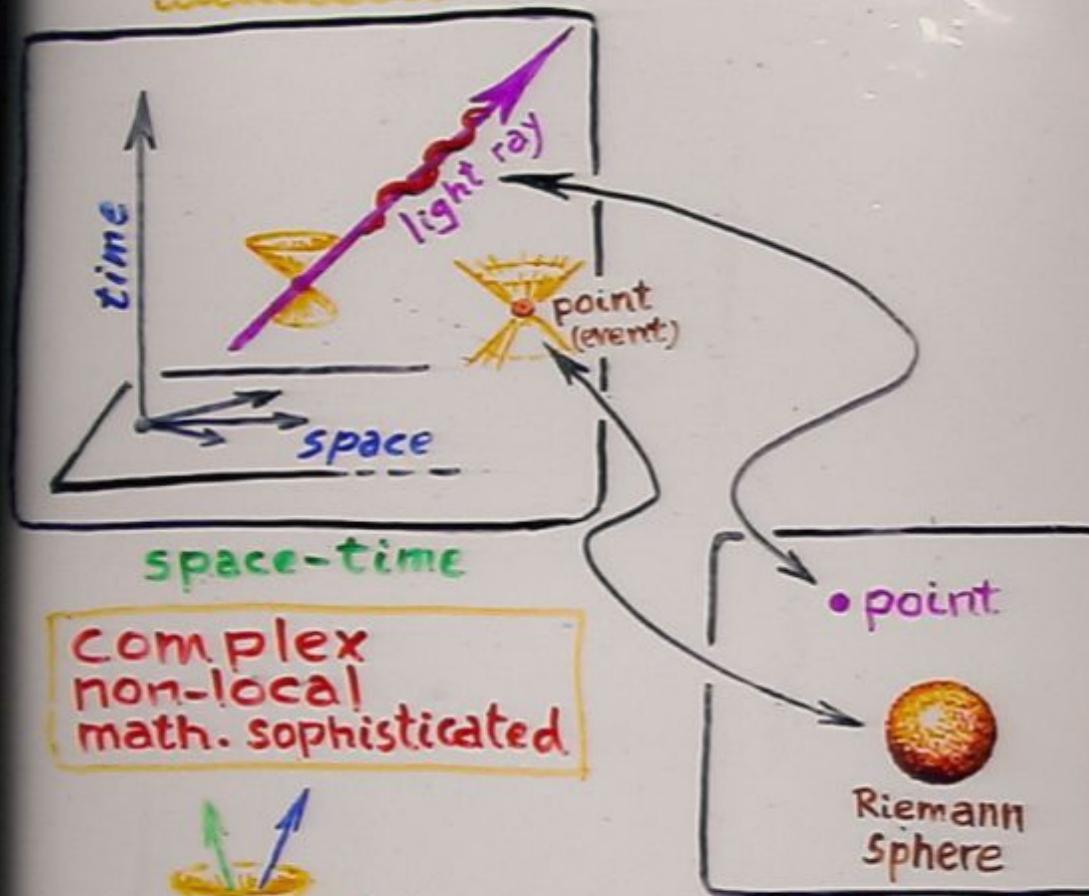
## Twistor Theory



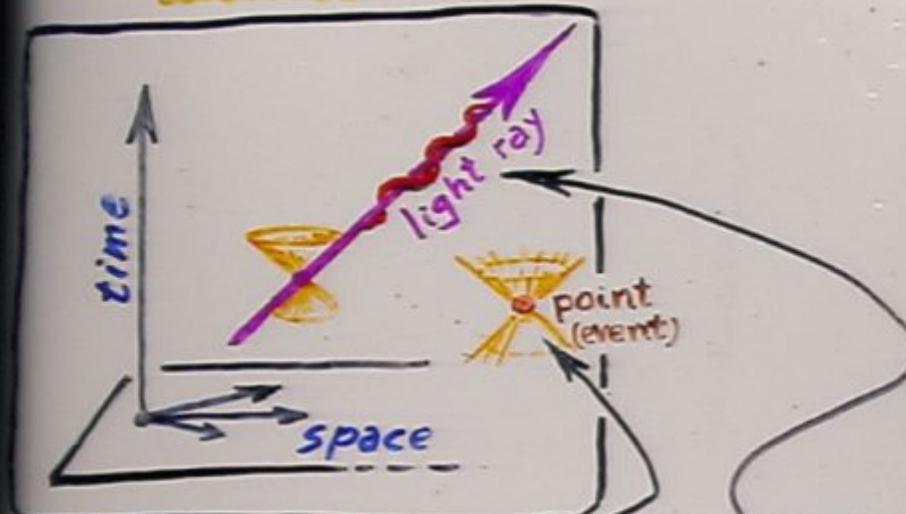
Lorentz group



## Twistor Theory



## Twistor Theory



space-time

complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated

point

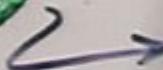
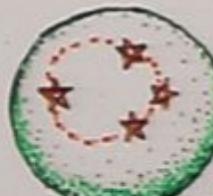


Riemann  
Sphere

twistor space  
complex space

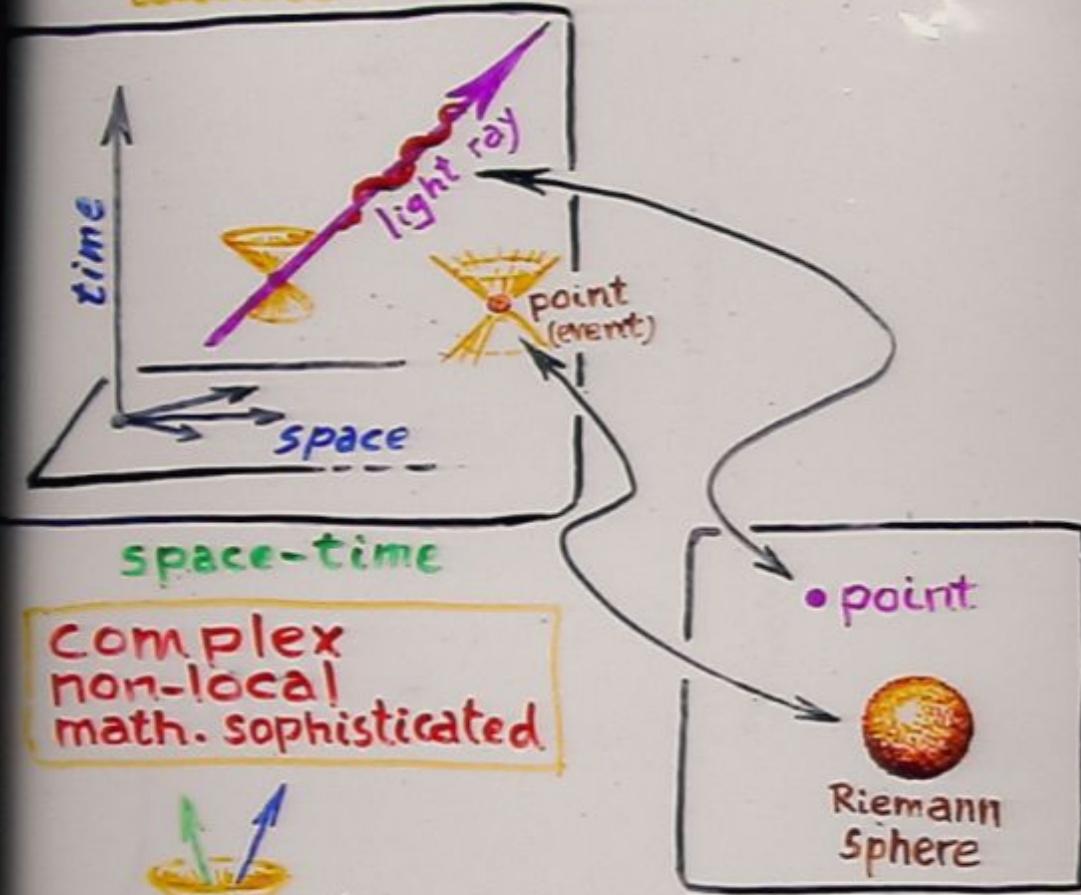


Lorentz group

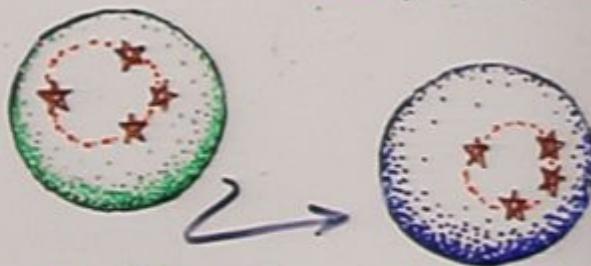


celestial spheres are Riemann spheres

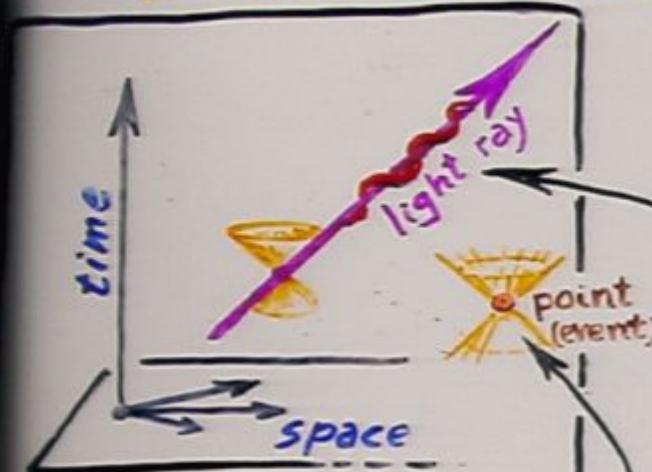
## Twistor Theory



Lorentz group



## Twistor Theory



space-time

complex  
non-local  
math. sophisticated

• point

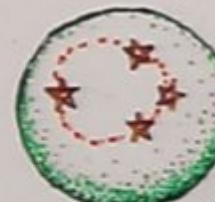


Riemann  
Sphere

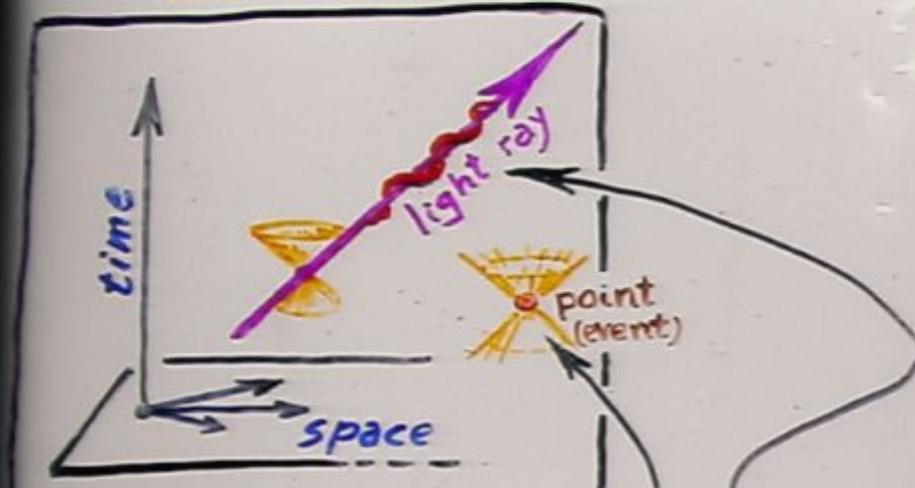
twistor space  
complex space



Lorentz group



# Twistor Theory



space-time

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point

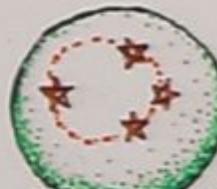


Riemann  
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complex space

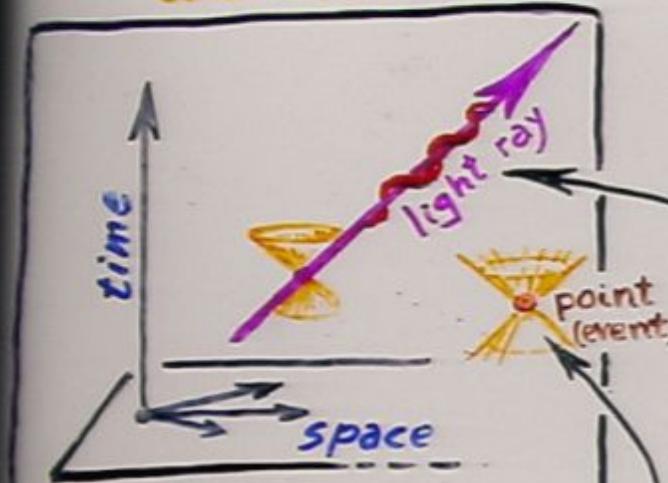


Lorentz group



celestial spheres are Riemann spheres

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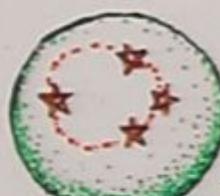
Riemann  
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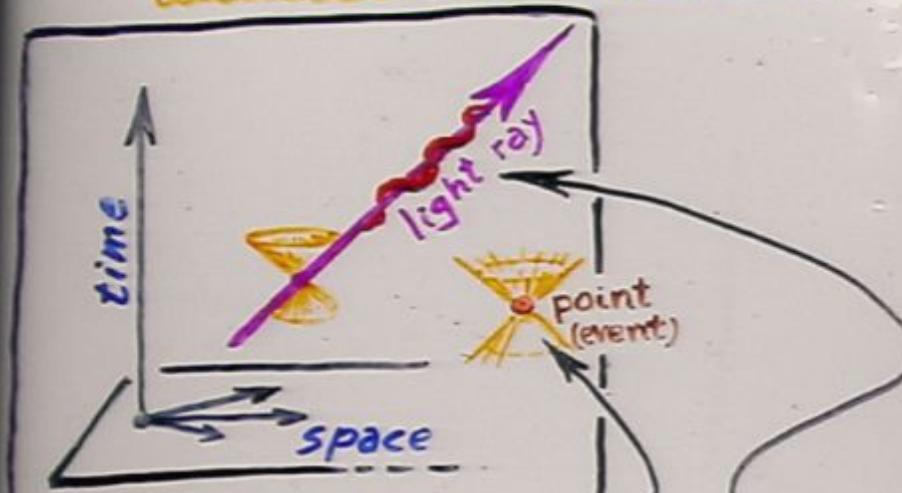


Lorentz group

celestial spheres are Riemann spheres



## Twistor Theory



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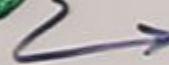
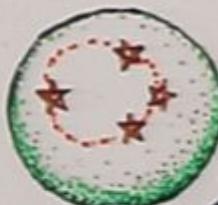


Riemann  
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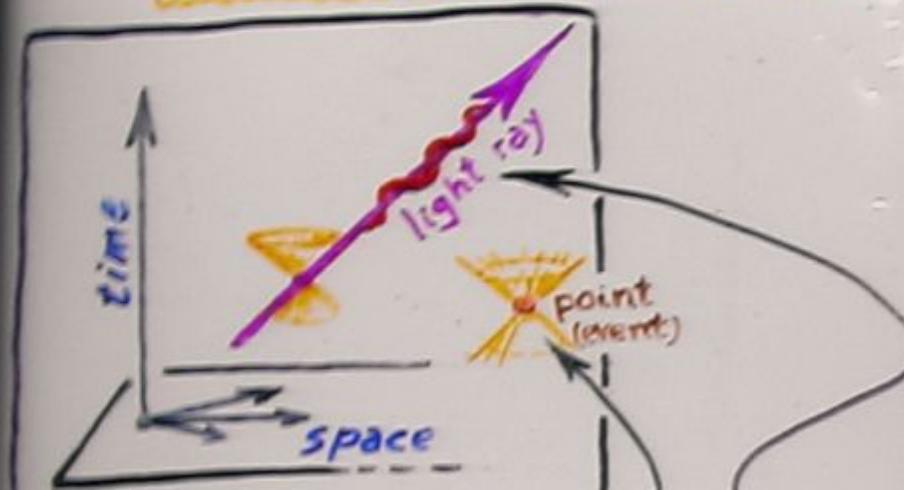


Lorentz group



celestial spheres are Riemann spheres

## Twistor Theory



space-time

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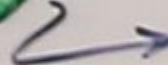
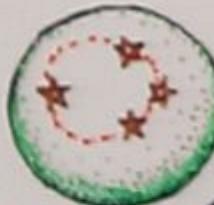


Riemann  
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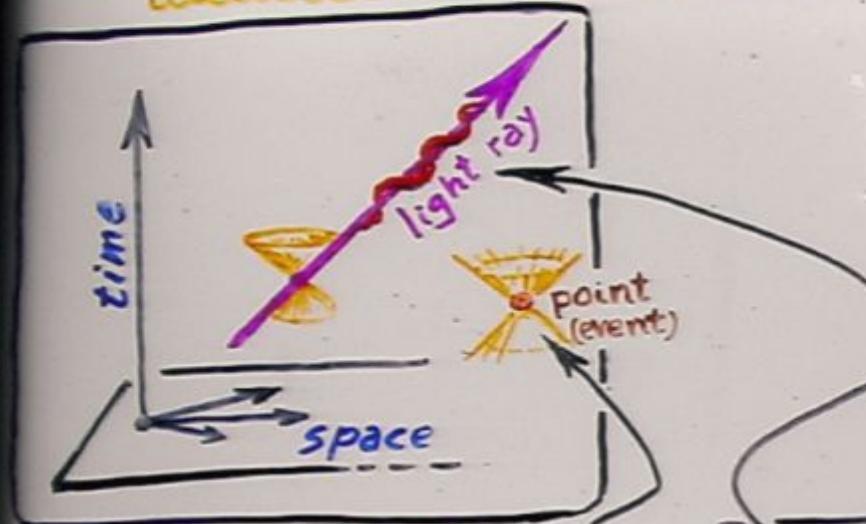


Lorentz group



testical spheres are Riemann spheres

# Twistor Theory



space-time

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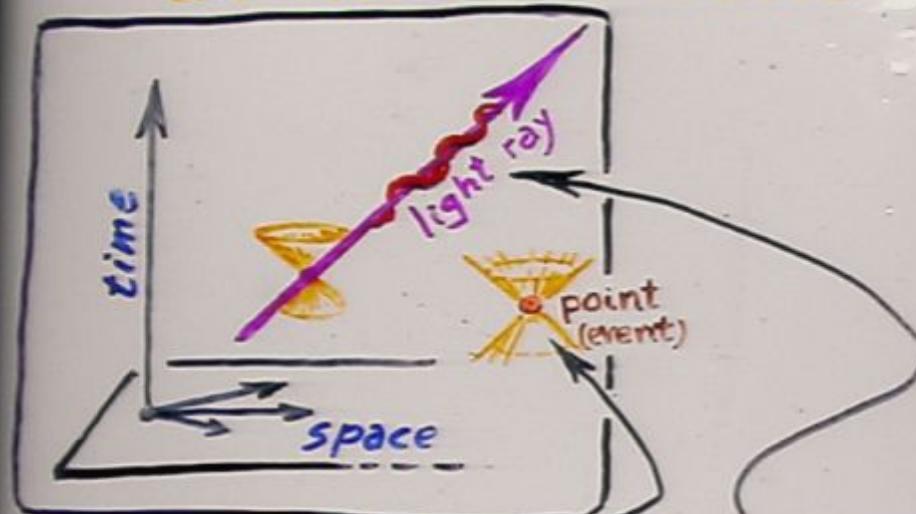


Lorentz group



celestial spheres are Riemann spheres

## Twistor Theory

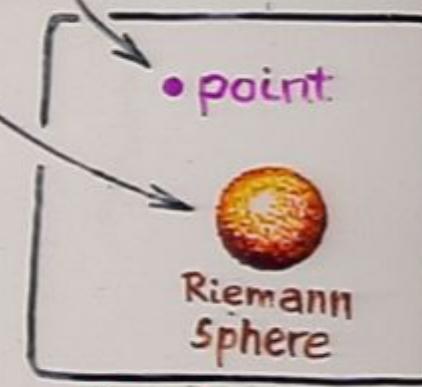


space-time

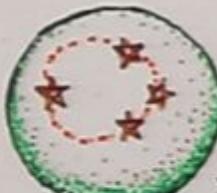
complex  
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Lorentz group

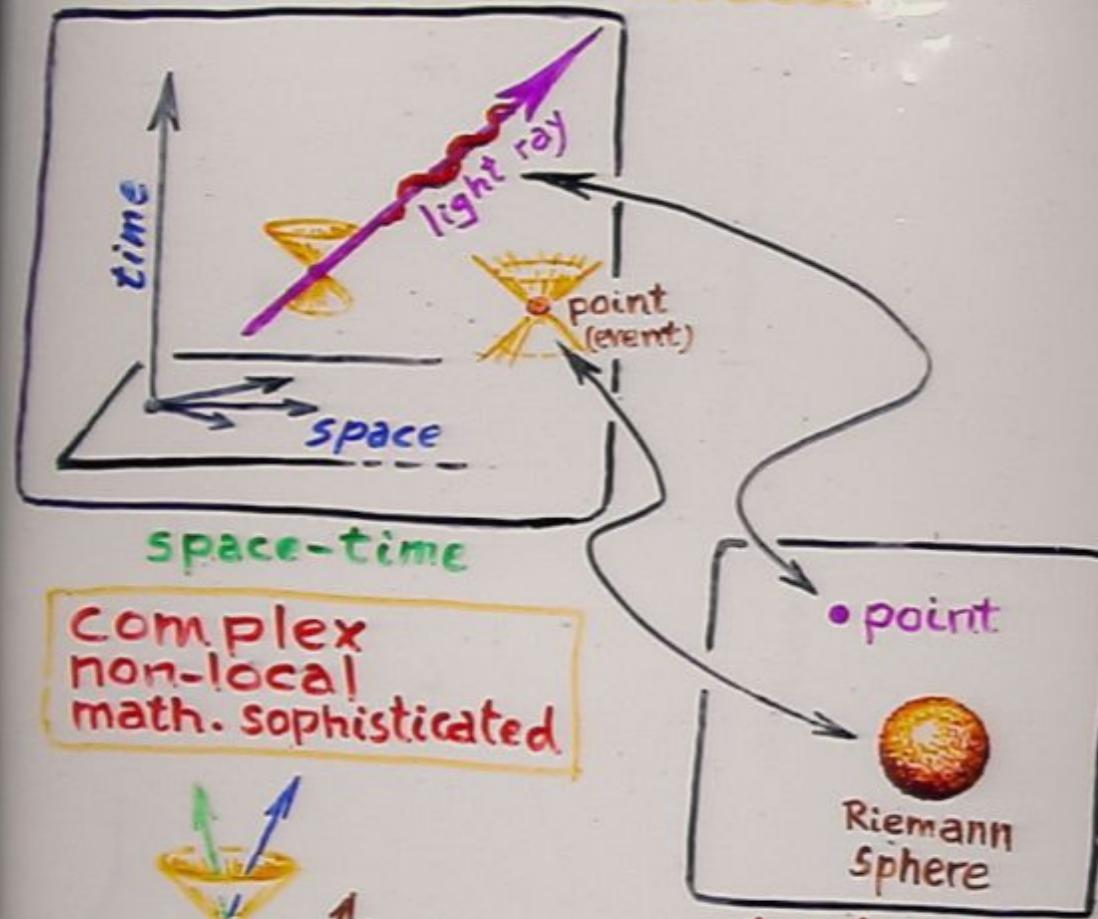


twistor space  
complex space

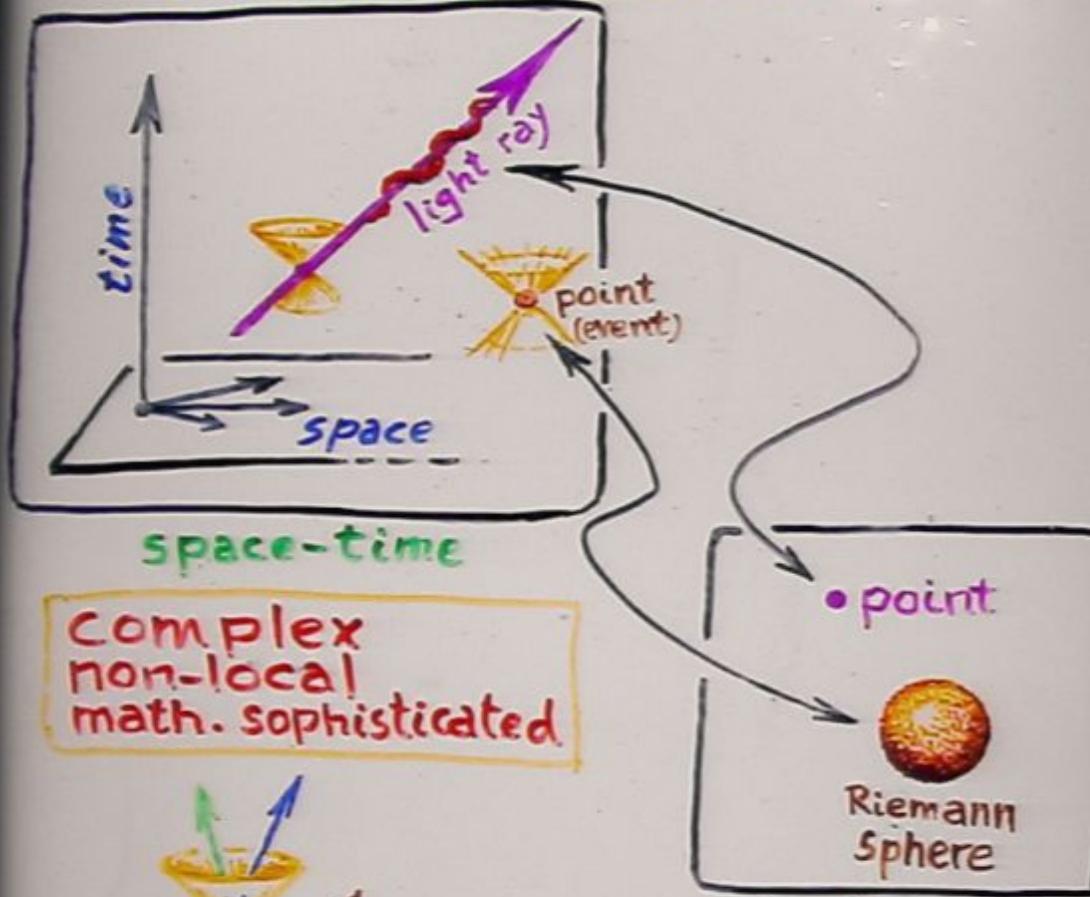


celestial spheres = Riemann spheres

## Twistor Theory



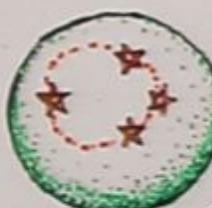
## Twistor Theory



complex  
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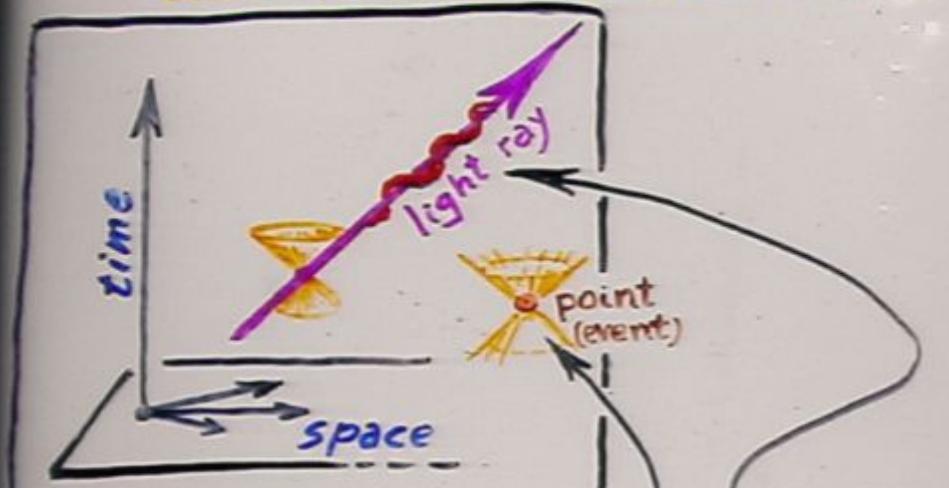
Lorentz group



twistor space  
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## Twistor Theory



space-time

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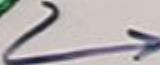
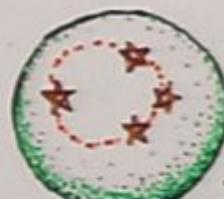


Riemann  
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