

Title: Operational Causality in Spacetime

Speakers: Michal Eckstein

Series: Quantum Foundations

Date: September 03, 2019 - 3:30 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/19090063>

Abstract: The no-signalling principle, preventing superluminal communication and the consequent logical paradoxes, is typically formulated within the information-theoretic framework in terms of admissible correlations in composite systems. In my talk, I will present its complementary incarnation associated with dynamics of single systems subject to invasive measurements. The 'dynamical no-signalling principle' applies to any theory with well defined rules of calculating detection statistics in spacetime. It thus offers a new framework, based on measure theory, for studying 'post-quantum' theories in spacetime. I will show that, strikingly, the 'dynamical no-signalling' principle rules out some of the well know models of quantum wave dynamics.

MICHA ECKSTEIN  
373  
MICHAEL@ECKSTEIN.PL

OPERATIONAL CAUSALITY IN SPACETIME  
1502.05002  
WITH P. & R. HORODECKI + T. MILLER

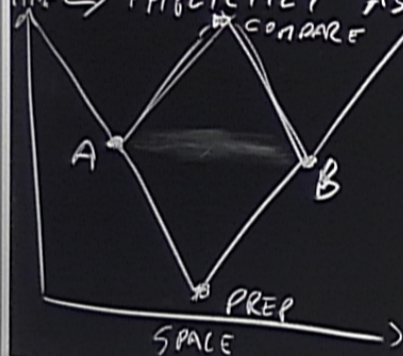


EPR CONTROVERSY (1935)

ENTANGLEMENT  $\nRightarrow$  SUPERLUMINAL INFO. TRANSFER  
CORRELATIONS  $\nRightarrow$

NO-SIGNALING PRINCIPLE

$\Rightarrow$  IMPLICITLY ASSUMES SOME SPACETIME STRUCTURE  
"SPACELIKE SEPARATED"

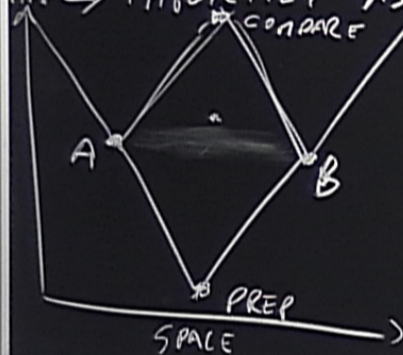




CORRELATIONS  $\nRightarrow$

NO-SIGNALING PRINCIPLE

$\rightarrow$  IMPLICITLY ASSUMES SOME SPACETIME STRUCTURE



"SPACELIKE SEPARATED"

P. HORODECKI & R. RAMANATHAN [1611.06781]

• SPLITTING  
(NON UNIQUE!)

$$M \approx I \times \Sigma$$

$$I \subset \mathbb{R}$$





# EFFECTIVE SPACETIME

- $M = \{\text{EVENTS}\}$
- $\ll$  - CAUSAL STRUCTURE
- SPLITTING (NON UNIQUE!)  $M \cong I \times \Sigma$

P. HORODECKI & M. G. 1904.04117  
THE EXPERIMENT PARADOX

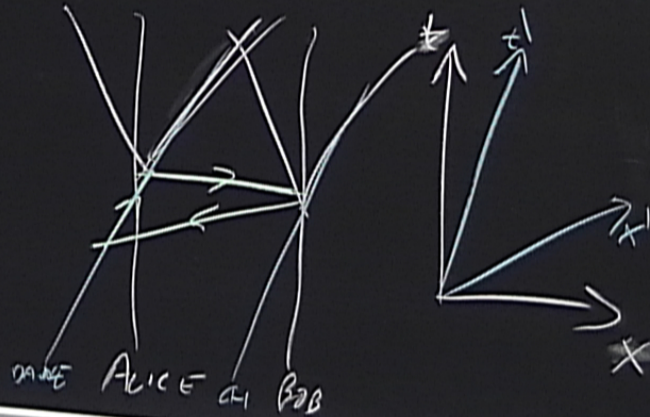
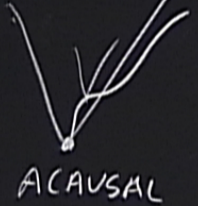
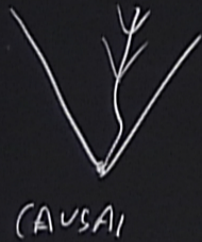
(PARTIAL ORDER REL.)  
 $I \subset \mathbb{R}$



# EFFECTIVE SPACETIME

- $M = \{\text{EVENTS}\}$
- $\leq$  - CAUSAL STRUCTURE (PARTIAL ORDER REL.)
- SPLITTING  $M \cong I \times \Sigma$  (NON-UNIQUE!)

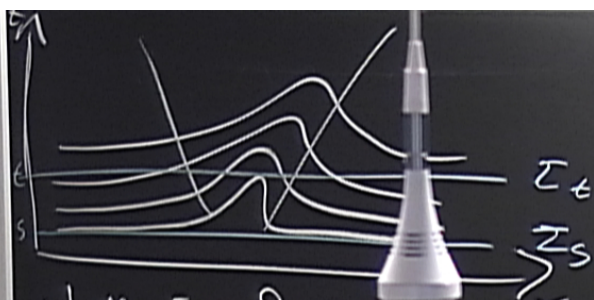
DYNAMICAL NO-SIGNALLING



P. HORODECKI & M. G. 1904.04117  
THE EXPERIMENT PARADOX

$$I \subset \mathbb{R}$$



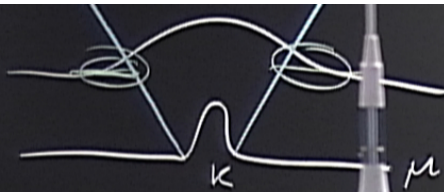


a) M.E. & T. MILLER<sup>x</sup>

a) WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO EVOLVE CAUSALLY?  
b) HOW IT AFFECTS THE MEASUREMENT STAT.?

1610 00764 (PRA)





$$j^+(K) = j^+(K) \cap \Sigma_t$$

THM PARTIAL ORDER  $\checkmark$   
SPLITTING INDEP  $\checkmark$

$$\mu \leq \nu \Leftrightarrow \exists \omega \in P(M^2) \quad \mu(A) = \omega(A \times M) \quad \nu(A) = \omega(M \times A)$$

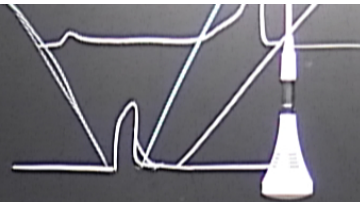
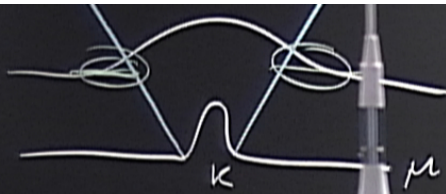
$$\& \quad \omega(j^+) = 1$$

$$j^+ = \{ (p, q) \in M^2 : p \leq q \}$$

EACH INITIAL PART OF THE PROB. DISTRIBUTION MUST TRAVEL ALONG A FUTURE CAUSAL CURVE.

CAUTION  
DO NOT CLIMB ON THE BOARD  
OR STAND ON THE BOARD  
OR STAND ON THE BOARD  
OR STAND ON THE BOARD





$$j^+(K) = j^+(K) \cap \Sigma_t$$

TM PARTIAL ORDER  $\checkmark$   
SPLITTING INDEP  $\checkmark$

$$\mu \leq \nu \Leftrightarrow \exists \omega \in P(M^2) \quad \mu(A) = \omega(A \times M) \quad \nu(A) = \omega(M \times A)$$

$$\& \quad \omega(j^+) = 1 \quad j^+ = \{ (p, q) \in M^2 : p \leq q \}$$

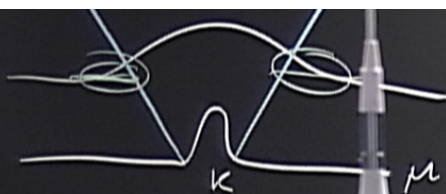
EACH INFINITESIMAL PART OF THE PROB. DISTRIBUTION MUST TRAVEL ALONG A FUT-DIR. CAUSAL CURVE.



b)  $\mu(K)$  - PROBABILITY OF A CLICK IF ~~K~~ IS FILLED WITH DETECTORS.

$$P_K(+1) = \mu(K) \quad P(-1) = 1 - \mu(K) \quad P(\phi|0) = 1$$





$$j^+(K) = j^+(K) \cap \Sigma_t$$

THM PARTIAL ORDER  $\checkmark$   
SPLITTING INDEP  $\checkmark$

$$\mu \leq \nu \Leftrightarrow \exists \omega \in P(M^-) \quad \mu(A) = \omega(A \times I) \quad \nu(A) = \omega(M \times A)$$

$$\& \quad \omega(j^+) = 1$$

$$j^+ = \{ (p, q) \in M^2 : p \leq q \}$$

EACH INFINITESIMAL PART OF THE PROB. DISTRIBUTION MUST TRAVEL ALONG A FUT-DIR. CAUSAL CURVE.



b)  $\mu(K)$  - PROBABILITY OF A CLICK IF ~~K~~ IS FILLED WITH DETECTORS.

$$P_K(+1) = \mu(K)$$

$$P(-1) = 1 - \mu(K)$$

$$P(\phi | 0) = 1$$

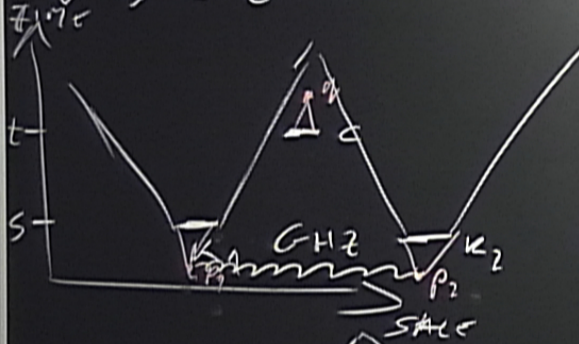
$\nu(\cdot | m_K)$  - PROBABILITY MEASURE AT  $t$  CONDITIONED BY MEASUREMENT IN  $K$  AT  $s$

$$\nu(\cdot | 0) = \nu(\cdot) \quad \parallel m_K$$



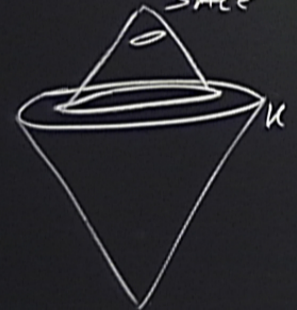
# 4) DYNAMICAL NO-SIGNALING PRINCIPLE

$$\forall s \leq t \quad \forall K \subset \Sigma_s \quad \forall C \subset \Sigma_t \setminus j^+(K) \quad \forall(C|1) = \forall(C|0) \quad (NS)$$

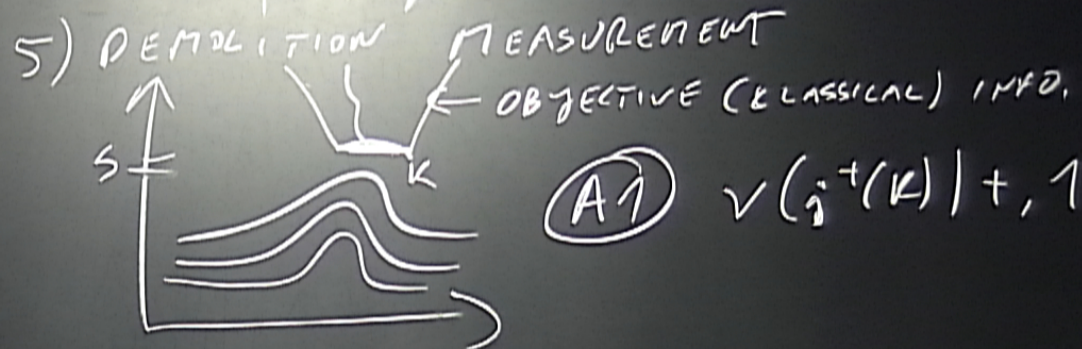
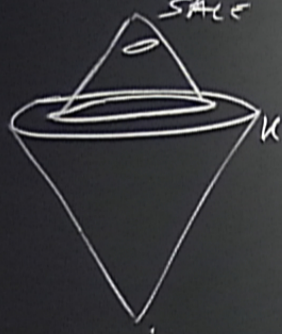


THM: IF NS IS VIOLATED THEN C CAN ALWAYS BE CHOSEN SUCH THAT

$$K = K_1 \cup K_2 \quad C \subset j^-(q) \quad K \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n j^+(p_i) \quad p_i \neq q.$$







$$(A1) \quad v(i^+(K) | +, 1) = 1$$



PROP:  $A1 \wedge NS \Rightarrow CE$

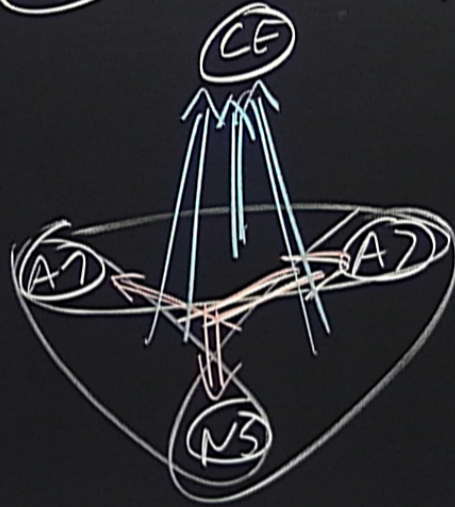
$\Leftrightarrow A1 \wedge \sim CE \Rightarrow \sim NS$



$(A2)$

$$v(c|-1,1) = \frac{v(c)}{1 - \mu(K)}$$

$\forall c \in \Sigma_t \setminus j^+(K)$

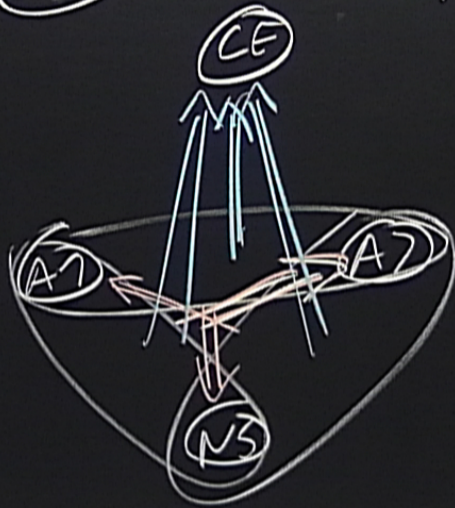




PROP:  $A1 \wedge NS \Rightarrow CE$



$\textcircled{A2}$



$\Leftrightarrow A1 \wedge \sim CE \Rightarrow \sim NS$

$$v(c|-,1) = \frac{v(c)}{1 - \mu(k)} \quad \forall c \in \Sigma_t \setminus j^+(k)$$

6) CE & PHYSICS

~~i)~~  $i\hbar \partial_t \psi = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} \psi \quad \mu = |\psi|^2$

~~ii)~~  $i\hbar \partial_t \psi = \sqrt{\hat{p}^2 + m^2} \psi$

~~iii)~~ HECERFELDT'S THM  
 $\text{SUPP } \psi(0) = \text{compact}$   
 $i\hbar \partial_t \psi = H \psi \quad H \geq 0$

$\checkmark$  iv) DIRAC, MAXWELL