

Title: Quantum Foundations Lecture

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Collection: Quantum Foundations

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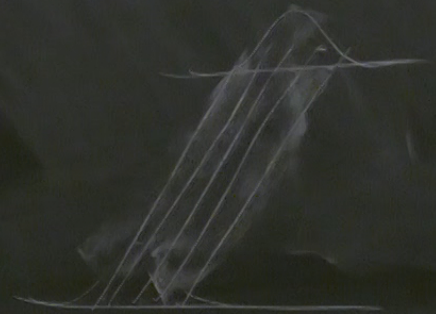
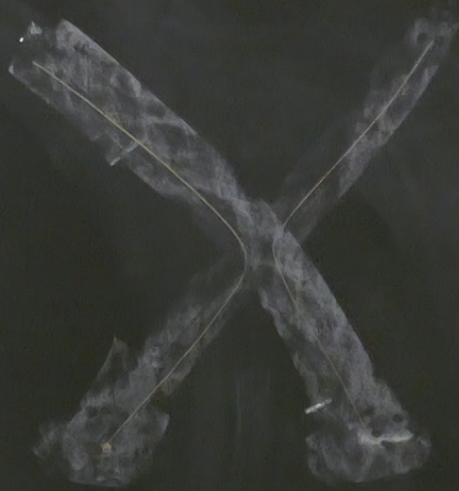
URL: <https://pirsa.org/24010067>

Sketching dB trajectories

(1) The no crossing in config space

$$(2) \rho = |\psi|^2$$

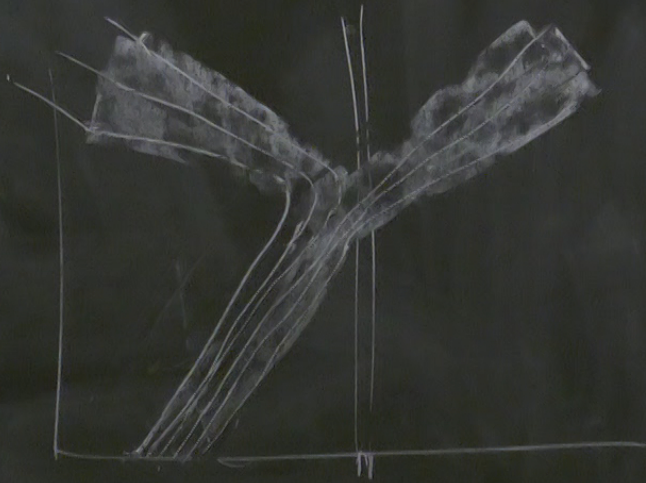
$$\dot{X} = F^{\psi}(X, t)$$



Barrière



$u(x,t)$

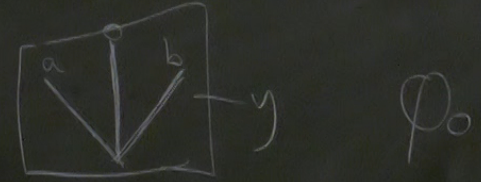
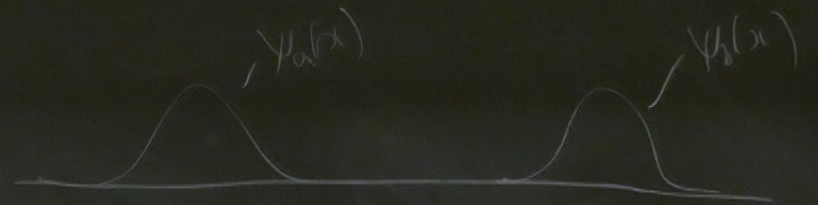


Measurement in dBB

$$\psi(x) = \alpha \psi_a(x) + \beta \psi_b(x)$$

$$\psi_a(x) \varphi_0(y) \rightarrow \psi_a(x) \varphi_a(y)$$

$$\psi_b(x) \varphi_0(y) \rightarrow \psi_b(x) \varphi_b(y)$$



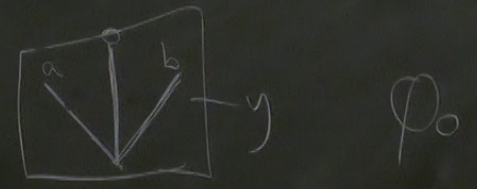
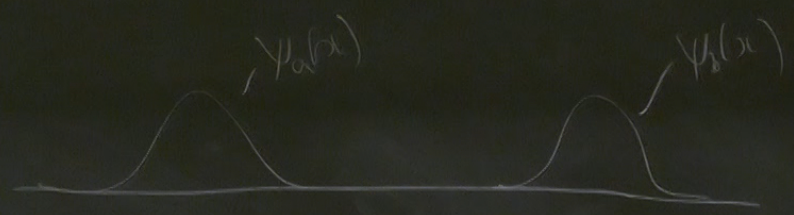
$$\alpha \psi_a(x) \varphi_0(y) + \beta \psi_b(x) \varphi_0(y)$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha \psi_a(x) \varphi_b(y) + \beta \psi_b(x) \varphi_b(y)$$

$$B + \beta \psi_b(x)$$

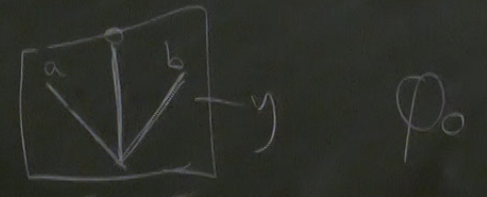
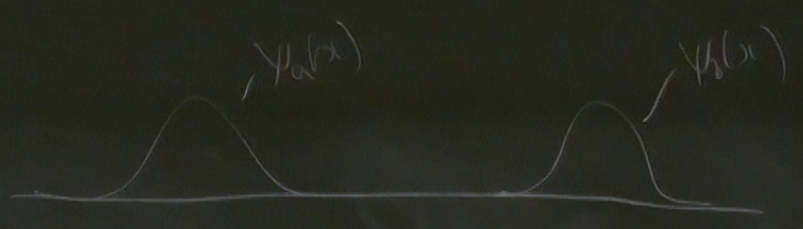
$$\alpha \psi_a(x) \varphi_a(y)$$

$$\beta \psi_b(x) \varphi_b(y)$$



we assume $|\varphi_a(y)| |\varphi_b(y)| \approx 0$

$$\alpha \psi_a(x) \varphi_0(y) + \beta \psi_b(x) \varphi_0(y) \rightarrow \alpha \psi_a(x) \varphi_b(y)$$

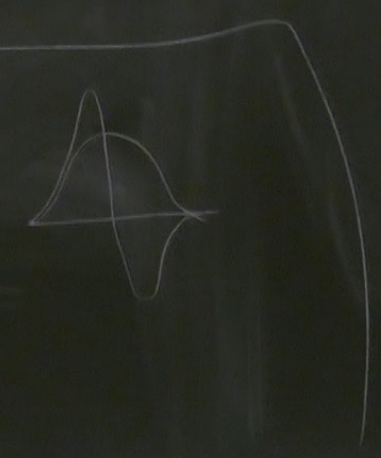


We assume $|\phi_a(y)| |\phi_b(y)| \simeq 0$

Stronger than $\langle \phi_a | \phi_b \rangle \simeq 0$

$$\alpha \psi_a(x) \phi_0(y) + \beta \psi_b(x) \phi_0(y)$$

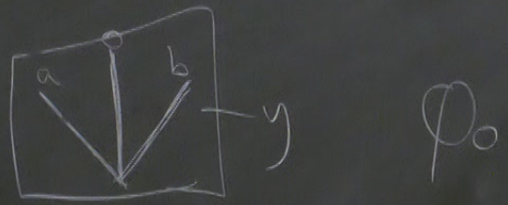
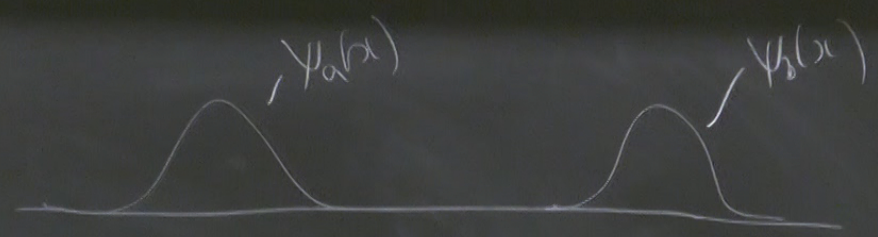
$$\rightarrow \alpha \psi_a(x) \phi_b(y) + \beta \psi_b(x) \phi_a(y)$$



$\psi_b(x)$

$\varphi_a(y)$

$\varphi_b(y)$

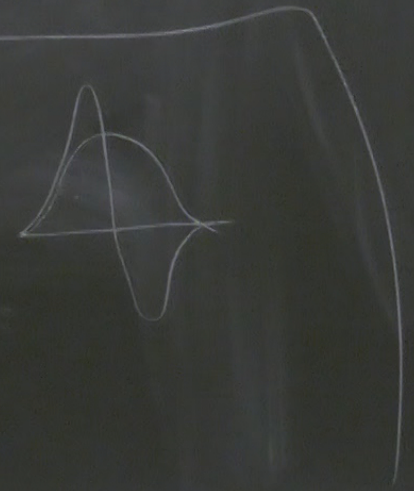


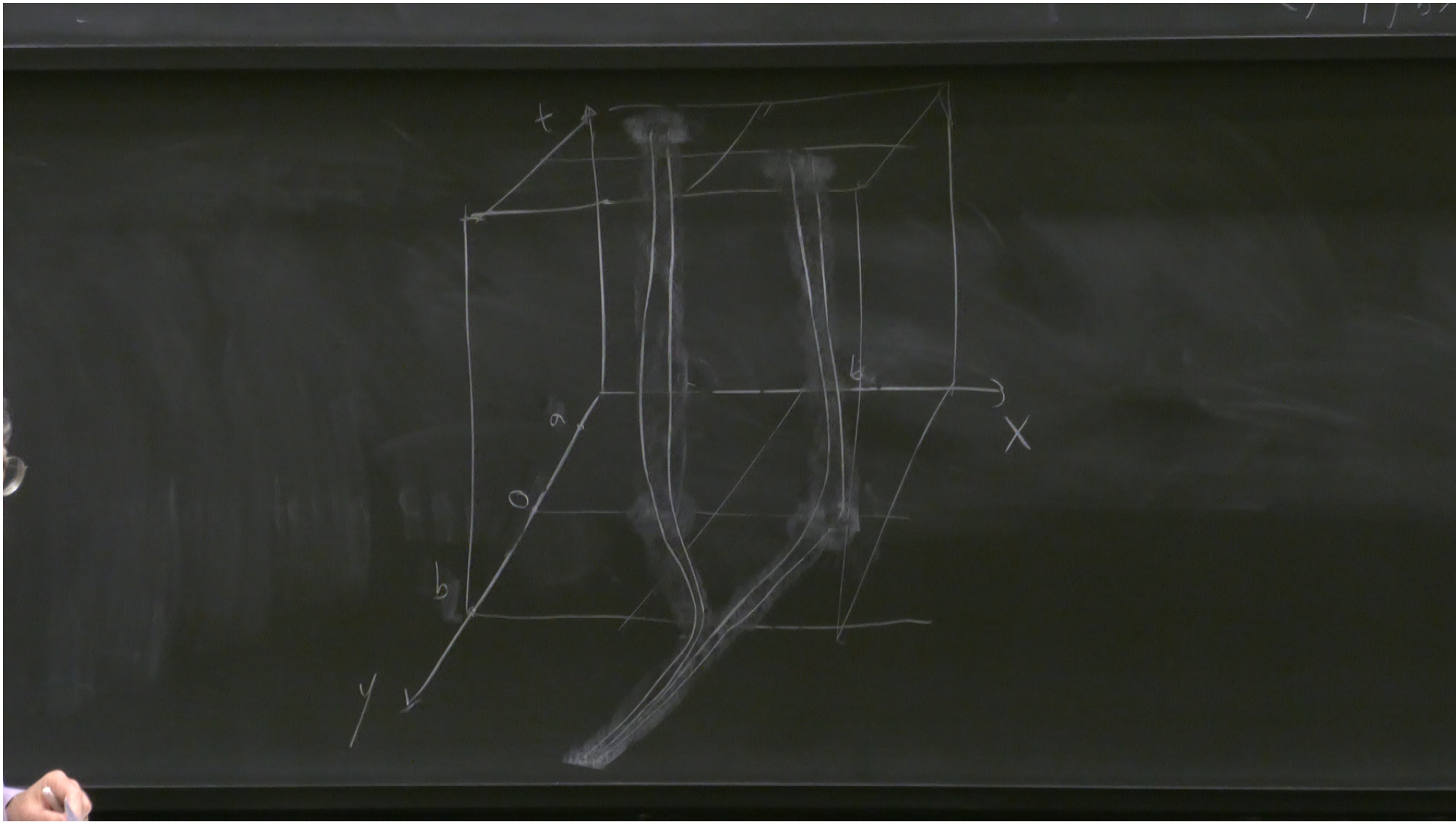
we assume $|\varphi_a(y)|, |\varphi_b(y)| \simeq 0$

stronger than $\langle \varphi_a | \varphi_b \rangle \simeq 0$

$$\propto \psi_a(x) \varphi_0(y)$$

$$\rightarrow \propto \psi_a(x) \varphi_b(y)$$





Stronger than $\langle \psi_a | \psi_b \rangle \approx 0$

$$y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N)$$

$$N = 10^{23}$$

$$\dot{X} = \frac{\hbar \operatorname{Im}(\Psi^* \nabla \Psi)}{m \Psi^* \Psi}$$

$$\frac{\dot{y}}{y} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= X \\ y &= \psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\int \Psi(x, y) \Psi(x, y)}{\int \Psi(x, y)}$$

$x = X$
 $y = Y$

$$N = 10^{23}$$

$$\Psi_{\text{eff}} = \begin{cases} \psi_a(x) \varphi_a(y) & \text{if } y \in \text{supp}(\varphi_a(y)) \\ \psi_b(x) \varphi_b(y) & \text{if } y \in \text{supp}(\varphi_b(y)) \end{cases}$$

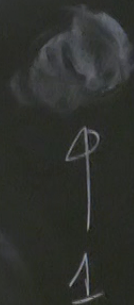
projection postulate recovered.

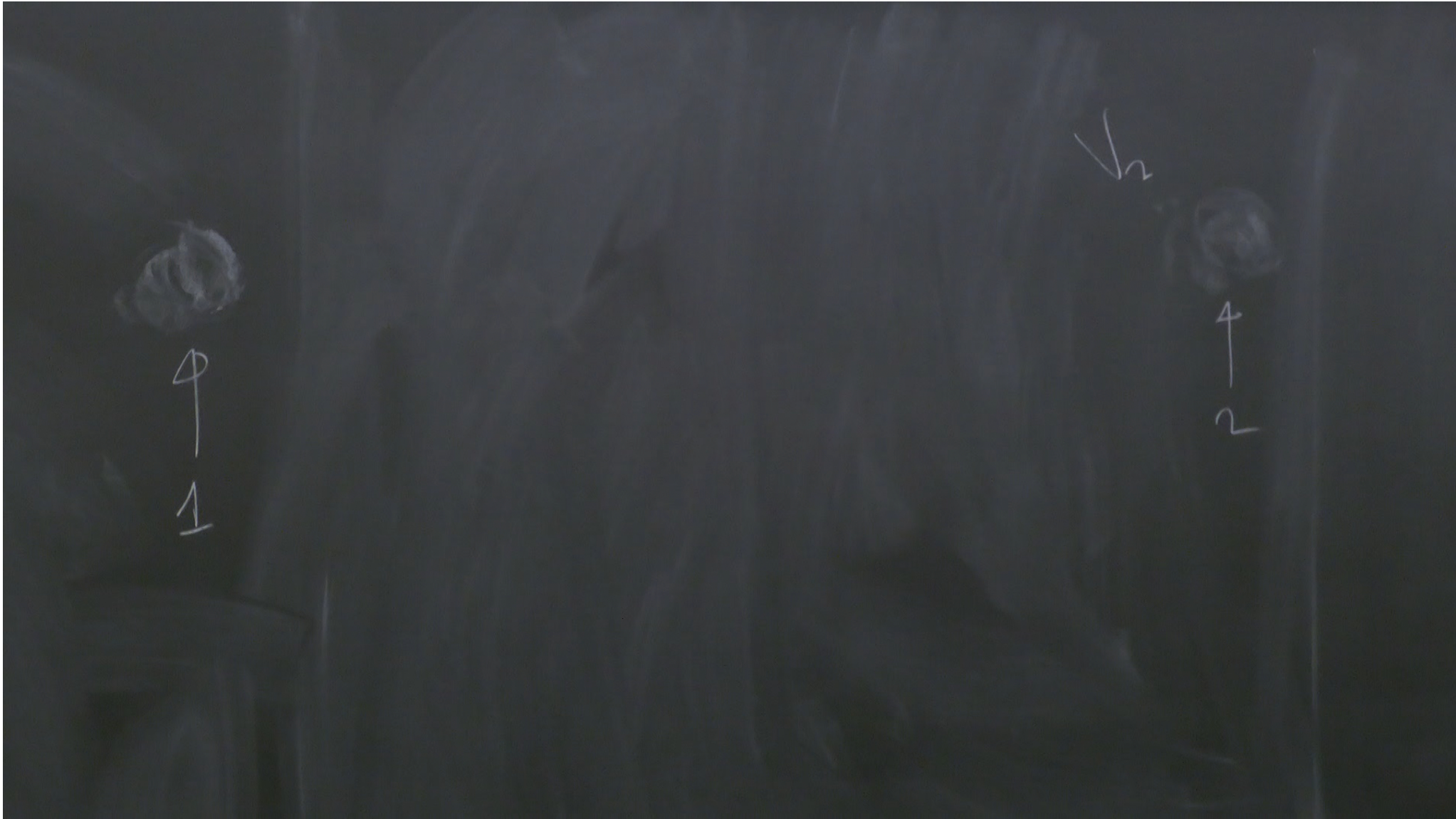
Nonlocality in dBB

$$\psi_1(x_1, x_2) \quad v_1 \text{ depends on } x_2$$

could jiggle particle 2 using potential

$$V = V_1 + V_2$$





$$\text{If } \Psi_{12}(x_1, x_2) = \psi_1(x_1) \varphi_2(x_2)$$

$$V_1 = \frac{\hbar}{m_1} \frac{(\psi_1^*(x_1) \varphi_2^*(x_2) \nabla_1 (\psi_1(x_1) \varphi_2(x_2)))}{\psi_1^*(x_1) \varphi_2^*(x_2) \psi_1(x_1) \varphi_2(x_2)} \Bigg|_{\substack{x_1 = X_1 \\ x_2 = X_2}} = \frac{\hbar}{m_1}$$

$\varphi_2(x_2)$

$\psi_2(x_2)$

$x_1 = X_1$
 $x_2 = X_2$

$=$

$\frac{\hbar}{m_1}$

$\frac{\psi_1^*(x_1) \nabla_1 \psi_1(x_1)}{\psi_1^*(x_1) \psi_1(x_1)}$

$x_1 = X_1$

4 Criticisms

- (1) Don't actually need guidance eqn to make predictions
- (2) Where does guidance eqn come from?
- (3) No back reaction of particles on waves.

$y_N)$

$$N = 10^{23}$$

Ψ

$$\Psi_{\text{eff}} = \begin{cases} \psi_a(x) \varphi_a(y) & \text{if } y \in \text{supp}(\varphi_a(y)) \\ \psi_b(x) \varphi_b(y) & \text{if } y \in \text{supp}(\varphi_b(y)) \end{cases}$$

$x = X$
 $y = Y$

projection postulate recovered.

(4) Subject to the "many worlds in denial" attack

Ψ is a real thing.