

Quelles interprétations de la Mécanique Quantique au XXIe siècle ?

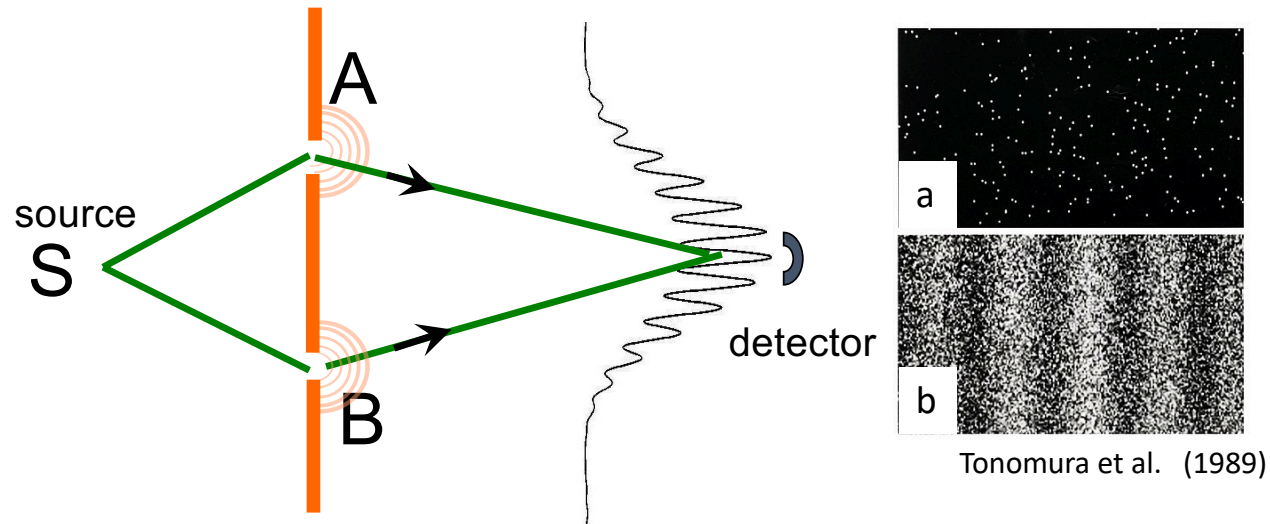
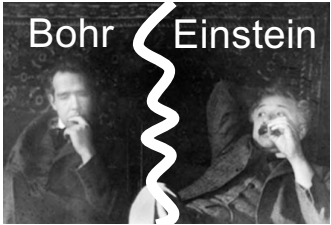
Le lien entre l'interprétation causale (de Broglie-Bohm) et l'interprétation relationnelle (Rovelli)

Pouvons nous reconcilier de Broglie et Heisenberg
sans magie quantique?



Aurélien Drezet, Institut Néel, CNRS, Grenoble 

The fundamental issue: Wave-particle duality

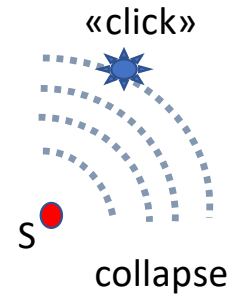
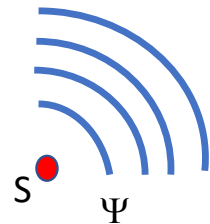


*This point is of great logical consequence, since it is **only** the circumstance that we are presented with a choice of **either** tracing the **path** of a particle or observing **interference** effects, which allows us to escape from the paradoxical necessity of concluding that the behaviour of an electron or a photon **should depend on the presence of a slit in the diaphragm through which it could be proved not to pass.***

BOHR (1949)

Heisenberg/von Neumann wave function collapse/projection

Einstein's Measurement paradox!!



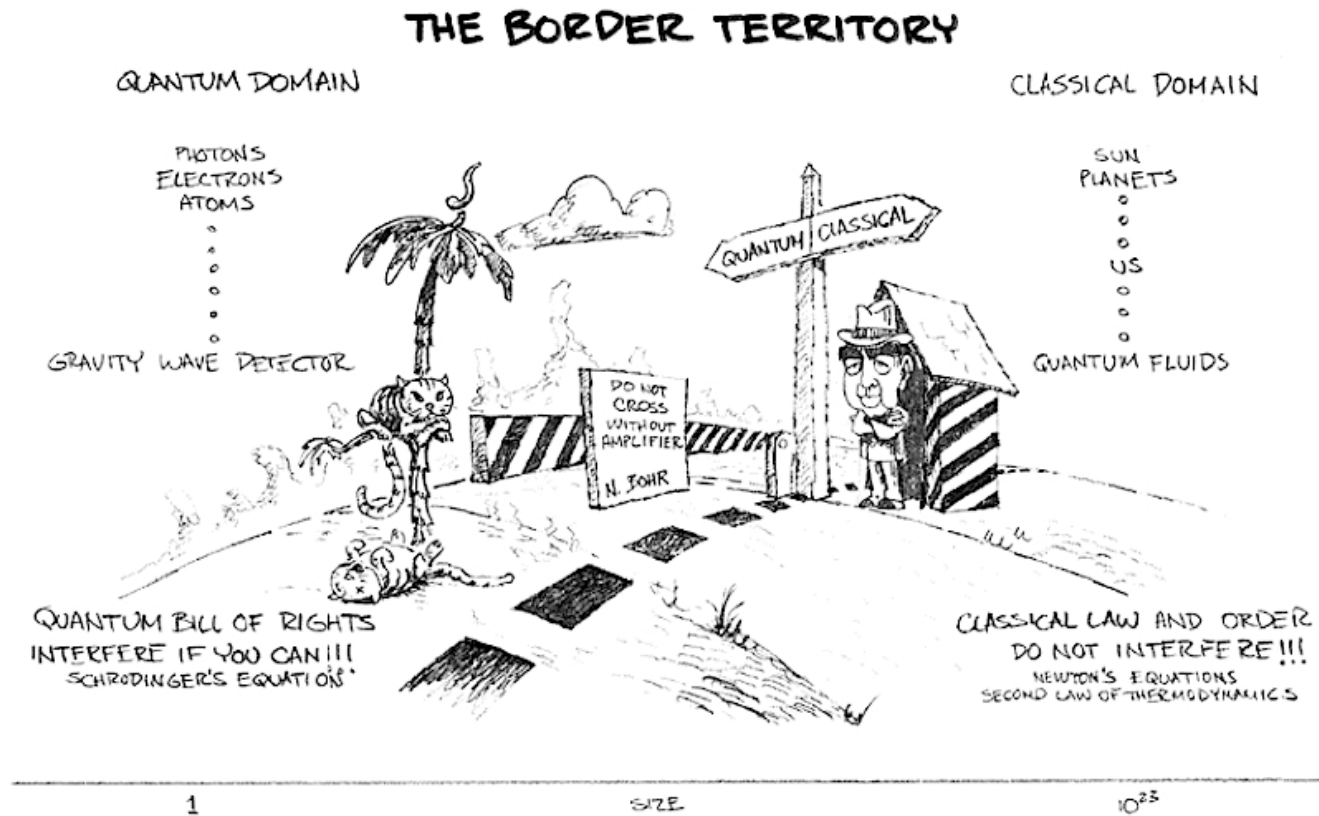
$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\Psi_t\rangle = \mathcal{H} |\Psi_t\rangle$$

$$\langle \mathcal{A} \rangle = \text{Tr}[\mathcal{A} |\Psi\rangle \langle \Psi|]$$

- Wave function as a **catalog of potentiality!**
- **No trajectory**
- Genuine **randomness**
- **Measurement = actualization**



The Heisenberg "Cut" - The elusive shifty split



The classical / quantum boundary is vaguely defined and decoherence doesn't make the job !



Einstein - Against Bohr and quantum 'talmudism'

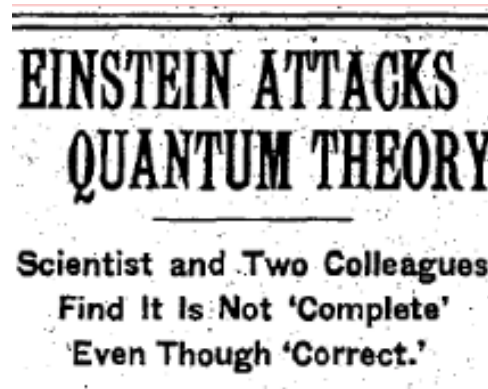
As for the **Talmudist philosopher [Bohr]**, he couldn't care less about "reality", that scarecrow just good enough to frighten naive souls.

Einstein to Schrödinger (June 1935)



God doesn't play dice

Randomness



Locality/completeness

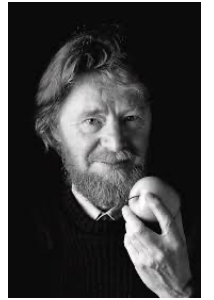


Is the moon there when nobody looks?

Realism



John Bell - Against 'measurement'



Einstein said **that it is theory which decides what is 'observable'**.

I think he was right - 'observation' is a complicated and theory-laden business. Then that notion should not appear in the *formulation* of fundamental theory.

Information? Whose information? Information about *what?*

An alternative path: The pilot wave theory de Broglie (1927) - Bohm (1952)



DE BROGLIE



BOHM



Copenhagen-magic



Pilot wave-determinism



The core of the dBB model

$$i\partial_t \Psi(x,t) = -\frac{\Delta}{2m} \Psi(x,t) + V(x,t)\Psi(x,t)$$

$$\Psi(x,t) = a(x,t)e^{iS(x,t)}$$

Particle velocity:
(guidance law)

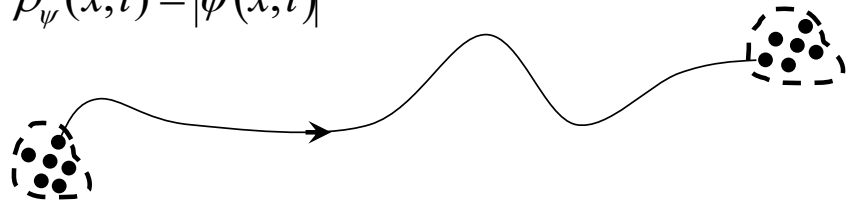
$$\vec{v}_\psi(x(t),t) = \vec{\nabla} S(x(t),t)/m$$

dBB-Newton law:

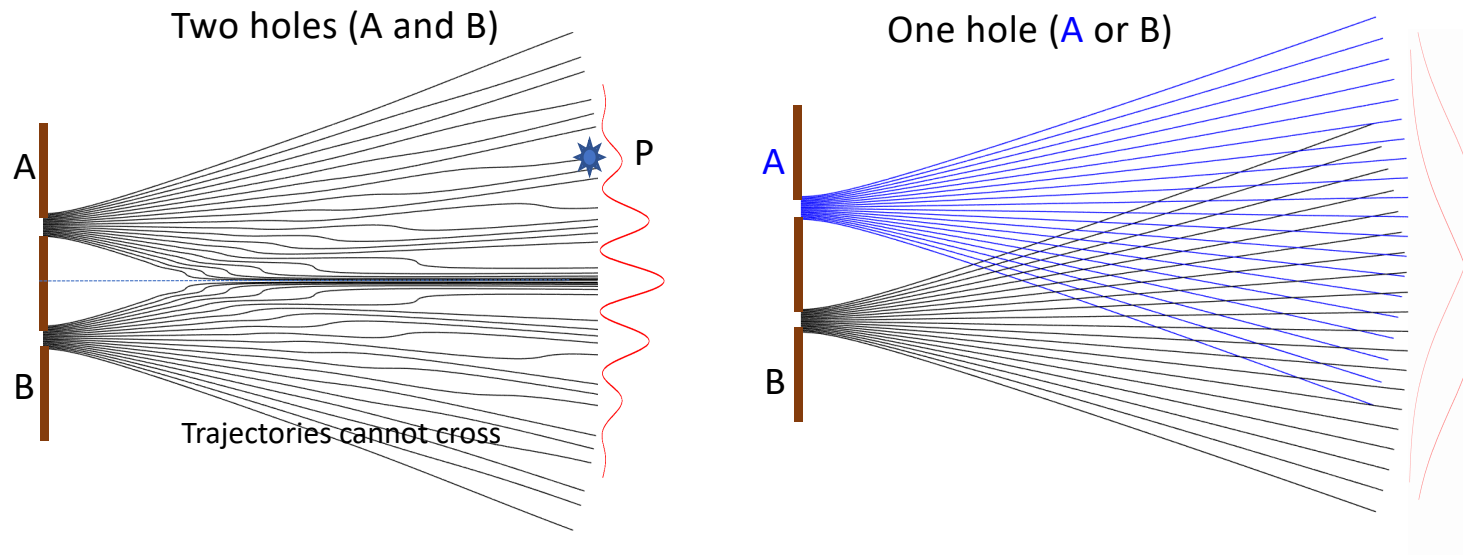
$$m \frac{d}{dt} \vec{v}_\psi(x(t),t) = -\vec{\nabla} V(x(t),t) - \vec{\nabla} Q_\psi(x(t),t)$$

Born's law (quantum equilibrium):

$$\rho_\psi(x,t) = |\psi(x,t)|^2$$



Explaining wave-particle duality with the dBB theory



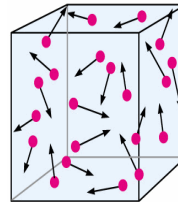
- **Deterministic** and **contextual** and reproduces **QM statistical predictions**
- **Measurements** must be interpreted **afterwards** (not with classical prejudices)
If we detect the particle at P we know it came from A
→ We have both Interference and path information

Important issues answered in the dBB framework

A) Can we complete quantum mechanics?

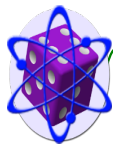


Genuine randomness
(MQ complete)

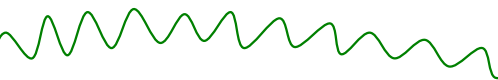


Hidden variables
(MQ incomplete)

A) Can we conciliate quantum mechanics and relativity ?

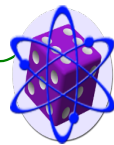


Alice



EPR, Bell, Aspect...

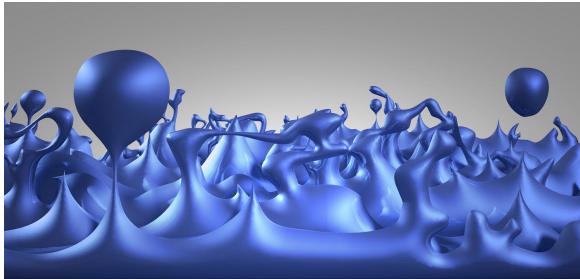
Nonlocality-Contextuality



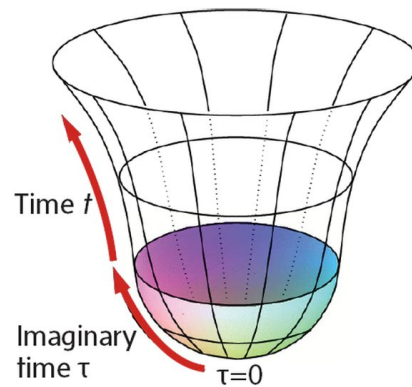
Bob

Quantum Gravity/Cosmology and the Universal wave-function

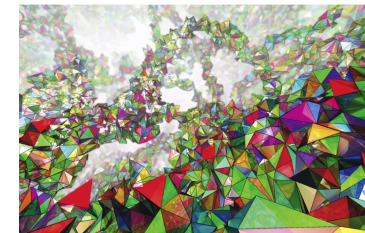
$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \Psi[h_{ij}, \phi, \dots] = \mathcal{H} \Psi[h_{ij}, \phi, \dots] = 0$$



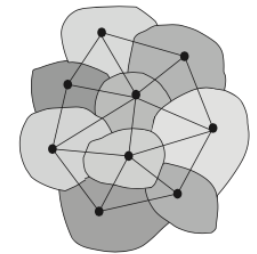
Quantum foam (Wheeler-DeWitt)



No boundary condition
(Hawking-Hartle)



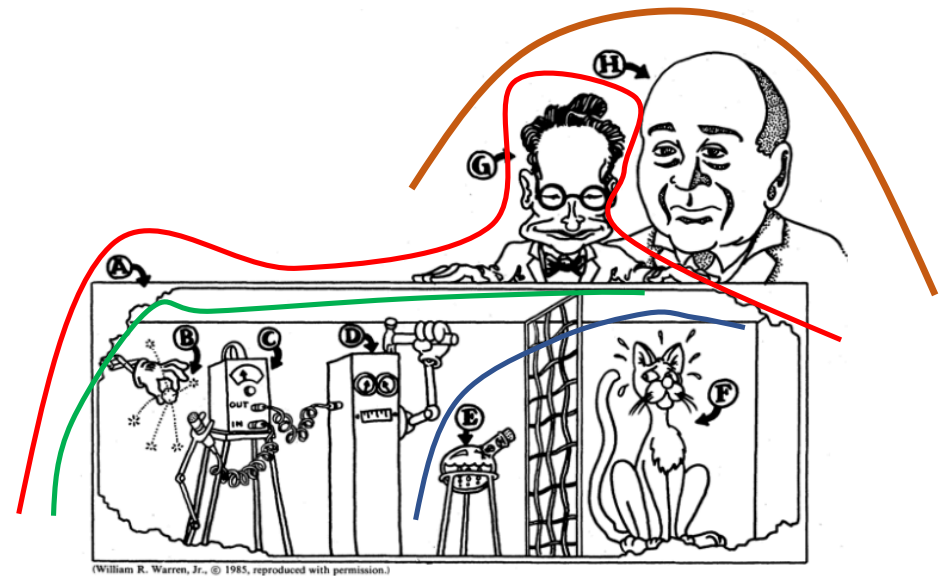
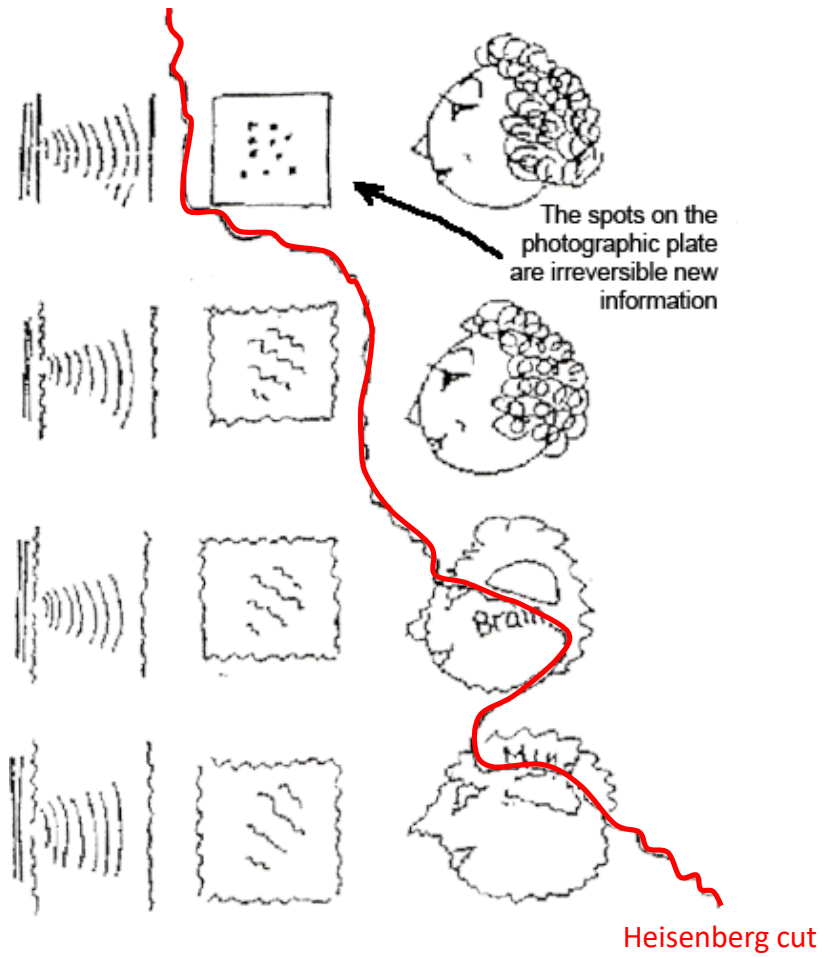
Loop Quantum Gravity
(Ashtekar-Rovelli-Smolin)



Quantum Gravity/Cosmology and the problem of the observer

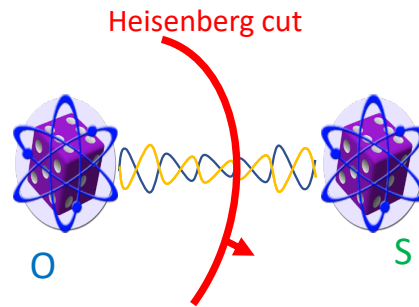
- **Many-worlds - Relative state** [Everett, DeWitt]
- **Consistent (Decoherent) histories** [Gell-Mann, Hartle]
- **Relational quantum mechanics** [Rovelli]
- **Bohmian mechanics** [Vink, Valentini, Struyve]

Von Neumann infinite regression and The Wigner friend problem



Relational quantum mechanics (RQM)- the perspectival approach

- 1° Everything must be quantum
- 2° In RQM we consider description of **subsystem S** from the perspective of **subsystem O**



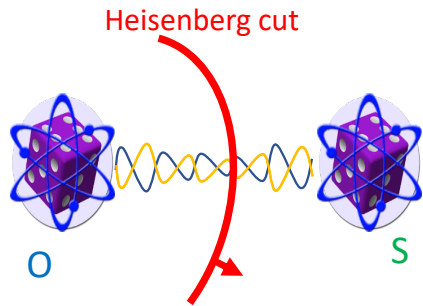
$$|\Psi_{SO}\rangle = \iint dx_S dx_O \psi(x_S, x_O, t) |x_S\rangle \otimes |x_O\rangle$$

Observer (pointer) variables are classical (actualized)

$$|\Psi_{SO}\rangle = \iint dx_S dp_O \psi'(x_S, p_O, t) |x_S\rangle \otimes |p_O\rangle$$

What are the good pointer variables? (**basis problem**)

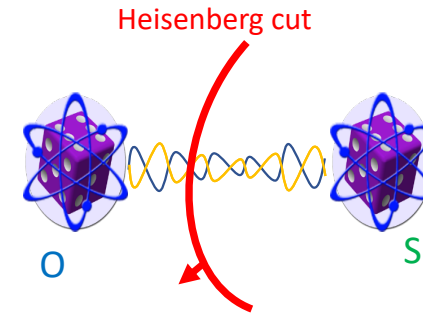
Relational quantum mechanics (RQM)- the perspectival approach



$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\rho}_{S|O}^{(red.)} &= \text{Tr}_O[\hat{\rho}_{SO}] = \text{Tr}_O[|\Psi_{SO}\rangle\langle\Psi_{SO}|] \\ &= \iiint dx_S dx'_S dx_O \psi^*(x_S, x_O, t) \psi(x'_S, x_O, t) |x'_S\rangle\langle x_S| \\ &= \iiint dx_S dx'_S dp_O \psi'^*(x_S, p_O, t) \psi'(x'_S, p_O, t) |x'_S\rangle\langle x_S| \end{aligned}$$

Independent of the basis

$$\langle \hat{A}_S \rangle = \text{Tr}_{SO}[\hat{A}_S \hat{\rho}_{SO}] = \text{Tr}_S[\hat{A}_S \hat{\rho}_{S|O}^{(red.)}]$$

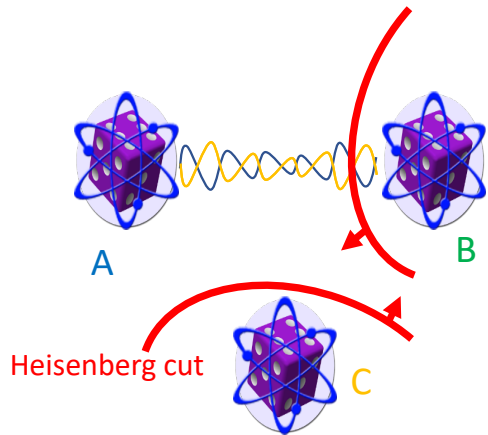


$$\hat{\rho}_{O|S}^{(red.)} = \text{Tr}_S[\hat{\rho}_{SO}].$$

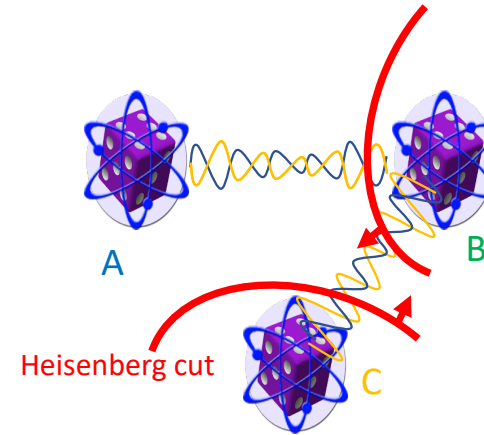
...

- **Any** subsystem can be an observer (**symmetry**)
- 'Facts' are relative to subsystems
- No self measurement

Wigner's paradox debunked



interaction



$$|\Psi_{AB}\rangle|\emptyset_C\rangle = \frac{|\uparrow_A 0_B\rangle + |\downarrow_A 1_B\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}|\emptyset_C\rangle$$

$$|\Psi_{ABC}\rangle = \frac{|\uparrow_A 0_B \spadesuit_C\rangle + |\downarrow_A 1_B \heartsuit_C\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

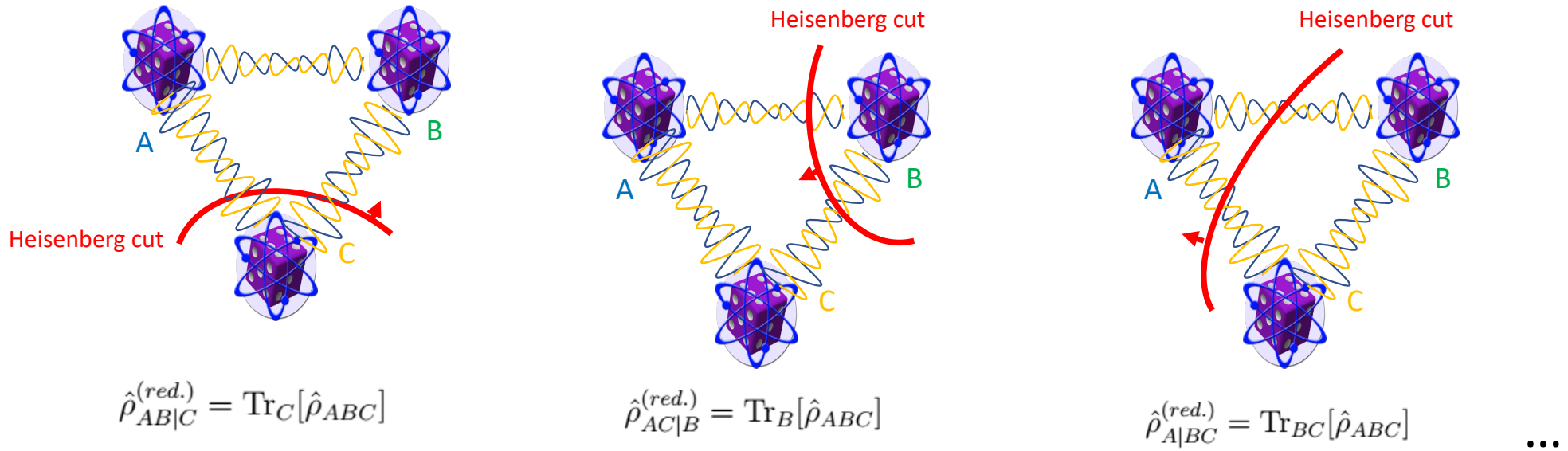
$$\hat{\rho}_{AC|B}^{(red.)} = \frac{1}{2}(|\uparrow_A\rangle\langle\uparrow_A| + |\downarrow_A\rangle\langle\downarrow_A|) \otimes |\emptyset_C\rangle\langle\emptyset_C|$$

$$\hat{\rho}_{AB|C}^{(red.)} = \frac{1}{2}|\uparrow_A 0_B\rangle\langle\uparrow_A 0_B| + \frac{1}{2}|\downarrow_A 1_B\rangle\langle\downarrow_A 1_B|$$

$$\hat{\rho}_{AB|C}^{(red.)} = |\Psi_{AB}\rangle\langle\Psi_{AB}|$$

No (Wigner) paradox!: Answers queries by Brukner and Zukowski [[Bohrians](#)], Pienaar [[QBism](#)]...

RQM is mathematically unambiguous and self-consistent



RQM is nothing else than a **minimal extension** of the textbook Copenhagen interpretation, based on the realisation that **any physical system** can play the role of the “**observer**” and **any interaction** can play the role of a “**measurement**”.

Rovelli

But what is an interaction ?

There are no properties outside of interactions

Rovelli

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 |\Psi_{AB}\rangle|\emptyset_C\rangle = \frac{|\uparrow_A 0_B\rangle + |\downarrow_A 1_B\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}|\emptyset_C\rangle & \xrightarrow{\text{interaction}} & |\Psi_{ABC}\rangle = \frac{|\uparrow_A 0_B \spadesuit_C\rangle + |\downarrow_A 1_B \heartsuit_C\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 \hat{\rho}_{AB|C}^{(red.)} = |\Psi_{AB}\rangle\langle\Psi_{AB}| & \mathcal{U}_{int}(t) = e^{-i\mathcal{H}_{int}t} & \hat{\rho}_{AB|C}^{(red.)} = \frac{1}{2}|\uparrow_A 0_B\rangle\langle\uparrow_A 0_B| + \frac{1}{2}|\downarrow_A 1_B\rangle\langle\downarrow_A 1_B|
 \end{array}$$



Be aware: Vagueness and magical forces are sneaking !

Remember :

Information? Whose information? Information about what?

Bell

It cries for an explanation (ontology) !
→ Hidden variables (dBB)

$$\Psi_{ABC}(x_A, y_B, z_C, t) \implies \Psi_{AB|C}(x_A, y_B, t) =_{def} \Psi_{ABC}(x_A, y_B, \boxed{Z_C(t)}, t)$$

Wave-function

Conditional Wave-function

dBB

(Dürr, Goldstein, Zanghì)

There are no relations without relata...

Which interpretation for the XXIst century?

→ de Broglie-Bohm (relata)

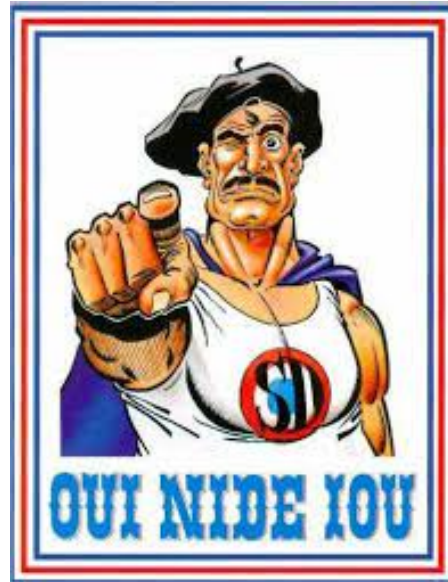
→ RQM (relations)

- No black quantum magic
- No vagueness
- No measurement paradox
- Ontological clarity (determinism)
= **natural completion** of QM
- Contextual and non-local
- Recovers RQM at the epistemic level



Thank you for listening !

So much to do !



Bohmian QFT!

Relativistic dBB theory!

Physics!

Soliton theory of dBB particles

Quantum cosmology !

Philosophy!

Contact me!

aurelien.drezet@grenoble.cnrs.fr

