

The case of Quantum Gravity with Spontaneous Collapse

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Abstract 2014

Gravity related spontaneous decoherence: from Wheeler-Bekenstein-Hawking to optomechanics (Erice 2015)

The inception of a universal gravity-related irreversibility took place originally in quantum cosmology but it turned out soon that a universal non-unitary dynamics is problematic itself. Independent investigations of the quantum measurement postulate clarified that a non-unitary dynamics is of interest already in the non-relativistic context. An intricate relationship between Newton gravity and quantized bulk matter might result in universal non-relativistic violation of unitarity - also called spontaneous decoherence. The corresponding gravity-related spontaneous decoherence model is now on the verge of detectability in optomechanical experiments. It is also a toy-model of cosmic quantum-gravitational non-unitarity, illuminating that the bottle-neck of quantum-gravity is the quantum measurement postulate instead of quantum cosmology.

Abstract 2022

When about half a century ago the concept of universal spontaneous collapse of the wave function was conceived it was an attempt to alter standard non-relativistic quantum physics. As such, it was largely ignored by relativistic field theory and quantum-gravity communities. A central motivation of spontaneous collapse community has been to replace the standard collapse-by-measurement that annoyed many. For long time it did not annoy the field theory and quantum-gravity communities. Concept of quantum field theory with certain universal irreversibilities had been initiated very long ago by Wheeler, Hawking and a few others independently from the concept of spontaneous collapse. Over the decades the two concepts have come close and support each other.

Irrev Quantum Gravity/Cosmology at Planck Scale

Heuristic Arguments **within** Standard Physics

- Wheeler (1955): foamy space-time at Planckian scale
no compact dynamical eq.
- Bekenstein (1972): black-holes behave thermodynamically

$$S_{BH} = \frac{k_B}{4} \frac{A_{BH}}{A_{Pl}}$$

... and even radiate thermally, Hawking (1973)

- Hawking (1983): unitarity is lost due to instantons

$$\hat{\rho} \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \hat{\rho} \neq \hat{S} \hat{\rho} \hat{S}^\dagger$$

- Banks-Susskind-Peskin (1984): violation of conservation laws

$$\dot{\hat{\rho}} = -i[\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}] - \iint [\hat{Q}(x), [\hat{Q}(y), \hat{\rho}]] h(x-y) d^3x d^3y$$

\hat{Q} is relativistic quantum field, h is positive kernel.

Irrev Quantum Mechanics for Massive Objects

Heuristic **modifications** of Standard Physics

Purpose: massive Schrodinger Cats $|f_1\rangle + |f_2\rangle$ decay spontaneously

- Karolyhazy (1966): fluctuations of space-time at Planckian scale
G-related qualitative eqs.
- GRW (1986): rare spontaneous localizations of constituents
G-unrelated exact eqs.
- D. (1986): fluctuations of Newtonian gravitational field

$$\dot{\hat{\rho}} = -\frac{i}{\hbar}[\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}] - \frac{G}{2\hbar} \iint [\hat{f}(x), [\hat{f}(y), \hat{\rho}]] \frac{1}{|x-y|} d^3x d^3y$$

\hat{f} is non-relativistic quantized mass density field

- Penrose (1996): uncertainty of time-flow

$$\frac{1}{\tau_{decay}} = \frac{G}{\hbar} \iint [f_1(x) - f_2(x)][f_1(y) - f_2(y)] \frac{1}{|x-y|} d^3x d^3y$$

f_1, f_2 mass densities of Cat state

G-related spontaneous decoherence

Particular purpose: $|f_1\rangle + |f_2\rangle$ decay into mixture of $|f_1\rangle$ and $|f_2\rangle$.

Construction of G-related spontaneous decoherence
(with one eye on G-related spontaneous collapse):

- formal von Neumann measurements of local mass densities $f(x)$
- detectors are hidden this time!
- nobody reads out the measurement outcomes

Resulting Master Equation of G-related spontaneous decoherence:

$$\dot{\hat{\rho}} = -\frac{i}{\hbar}[\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}] - \frac{G}{2\hbar} \int [\hat{f}(x), [\hat{f}(y), \hat{\rho}]] \frac{1}{|x-y|} d^3x d^3y$$

\hat{f} is non-relativistic quantized mass density field: $\hat{f}(x) = \sum_n m_n g_\sigma(x - \hat{q}_n)$.

Note: same structure as BSP eq., interpretation is very different.

Fundamental irreversibility? — Parallel History

| | QUANTUM COSMOLOGISTS | SCHRODINGER-CAT KILLERS [†] |
|------|--|--|
| 1936 | Bronstein: ambiguity δg_{ab} | |
| 1950 | Wheeler: space-time foam | |
| 1966 | | Károlyházi: δg_{ab} collapses Ψ |
| 1972 | Bekenstein: black hole entropy | |
| 1973 | Hawking: black hole radiates | |
| 1983 | Hawking: $\rho_f = S\rho_i \neq S\rho S^\dagger$ | |
| 1984 | BanksSusskindPeskin: $T^{ab},{}_{,b} \neq 0$ | |
| 1986 | | D.: δg_{ab} collapses Ψ , master eq. GRW: toy model of Ψ -collapse GRWP: CSL model of Ψ -collapse |
| 1990 | | |
| 1996 | Penrose: δg_{ab} collapses Ψ | |
| 2008 | Hogan: holographic noise | |

[†]Researchers of Spontaneous Ψ Collapse.

SchCatKillers: Pearle, D., Bassi's, Tumulka, Tilloy, Bedingham, Laloe, ...

COSMOLOGISTS may profit from results of SchCAT KILLERS.

Some already did, e.g. BL Hu, TP Singh, Sudarsky, Oppenheim, and ...

David Poulin — On Information Loss

Conclusion

- Models of information loss that
 - do not violently break well established principles;
 - are well formulated mathematically; and
 - agree with experiments;
 have not been ruled out.
- The secret sauce in our model is violation of causality at microscopic scales.
- Fundamental non-unitary evolution opens up new possibilities for quantum-classical evolution:
 - Further justifies non-unitary evolution since dissipative terms can be controlled by classical gravitational variables: turn on only in extreme conditions.
- To do:
 - Explicitly write rate equation for gravitational field.
 - Work out model details to provide experimental test to refute.

David Poulin — A relativistic Lindblad Eq.

A free field model

A model

- Start with a free scalar theory $H = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} (\pi^2 + m^2 \phi^2 + (\nabla \phi)^2)$.
- Consider **positive frequency** component of field operators $\pi^+(x)$.
- Use them as jump operators

$$\dot{\rho} = -i[H, \rho] + \gamma \int d^3 x [2\pi^- \rho \pi^+ - \{\pi^+ \pi^-, \rho\}]$$

- In momentum space,

$$\dot{\rho} = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \omega_p \left(\gamma a_p \rho a_p^\dagger - \frac{\gamma}{2} \{a_p^\dagger a_p, \rho\} - i[a_p^\dagger a_p, \rho] \right)$$

- By virtue of $U_\Lambda \sqrt{\omega_p} a_p U_\Lambda^\dagger = \sqrt{\omega_{\Lambda p}} a_{\Lambda p}$, the model is Lorentz covariant.

Relativistic GKLS master equation?

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Abstract

... .. A closer look uncovers a smartly hidden defect which leaves us without Lorentz invariant Markovian master equations. They, in view of the present author, should not exist.

Summary

- Quantum-gravity 1950's- **departure from unitarity**
 - Standard Quantum Theory
 - Relativistic approach
 - Quantum measurement, collapse: not discussed
 - **Today: struggle to understand non-unitary dynamics learning results of non-relativistic Cat Killers**
- Quantum Mechanics 1960's - **departure from unitarity**
 - Modified Quantum Theory, to kill Cats
 - Non-relativistic context
 - Intrinsic link between G and quantum measurement, collapse
 - **Today: struggle to understand relativistic dynamics learning schemes of mainstream quantum-gravity**

'... the bottle-neck of quantum-gravity is the quantum measurement postulate instead of quantum cosmology' (DICE 2008, Erice 2015)