TIME IN QUANTUM THEORY

Interpretation of Quantum Theory

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Developing a framework for ToE



Short History of Time

Isaac Newton

Time and space

made by God / properties of nature



GOD





Observer

Short History of Time

Albert Einstein

Time and space are

"influenced" by the observer













Measuring Time and Space (today)





The duration of 9192631770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the two <u>hyperfine</u> levels of the <u>ground</u> <u>state</u> of the <u>caesium-133</u> atom.

Measuring Space:



The distance travelled by light in vacuum in 1/299792458 second.

ORIGIN OF TIME AND SPACE:

CREATING TIME AND SPACE WITH RADICAL CONSTRUCTIVISM

Radical constructivism (Glasersfeld)

- World is constructed within the mind of the observer
- □ No time : no causality
- Introducing cause: basic ego (desire / genetic programm)
- Emotion (desire) conditions thought / thought conditions emotion (desire) : Circle

Glasersfeld (1984:13) conceptual analysis tries to show "[...] on the one hand, that a consciousness, no matter how it might be constituted, can "know" repetitions, invariances, and regularities only as the result of a comparison; on the other hand, it shows that there must always be a decision preceding the comparison proper, whether the two experiences that are to be compared should be considered as occurrences of one and the same or of two separate objects. These decisions determine what is to be categorized as "existing" unitary objects and what as relationships between them. Through these determinations, the experiencing consciousness creates structure in the flow of its experience. And that structure is what conscious cognitive organisms experience as "reality" – and since that reality is created almost entirely without the experiencer's awareness of his or her creative activity, it comes to appear as given by an independently "existing" world. "

Going back to Big Bang

Travelling back to the origin of cognition



Elimination of time and space



Re-Creation of time and space

Elimination of time and space

Question:

Can we observe and measure "time" in physics?

It is not possible to measure t1 and t2 of same object

- we can't measure / observe time
- time does not exist

Question:

Can we observe and measure "space" in physics?

It is not possible to measure space without reference geometry represented by particles.

- we can't measure / observe (curved) space
- space does not exist

Introducing two observers

God: Does observer outside "universe" knows everything ?

Observer: knowing that knowing is impossible ?





The observer is the observed¹



1) Jiddu Krishnamurti

Many World Models



God/nature Universal Self Model

ANALYSING PROBLEMS IN GENERAL RELATIVITY AND QUANTUM THEORY

Problem in GR / Astrophysics

What is Space? Definition ? Space = inertial frame of reference

Earth is center of universe

Sun is center of universe

Any Photon is center of universe

Problem in Quantum theory

Wave or particle ? Time = inertial frame of reference

Particle: independent of time (creating space) Wave: dependent of time (creating time)

Problem in Quantum theory

□ What is time ? Definition ?

Problem of time in Physics

Individual Time = Individual Cause

the observer himself is cause for the obervation

There are two "times" in reality:

k

General Time = General Cause

(Singularity)

probability distribution

between the observer (human thought) and reality (representation of nature / "God") is cause for the oberservation

(Duality)

Problem of time in Psychology

There are two "times" causing "Free Will" for action

"Motiovational aspects of action competence" M.U.E. Pohl, 2011

CREATING GEOMETRICAL UNIVERSE BY DEFINING UNIVERSAL CENTER

HOLOGRAFIC WORLD MODEL

Space and time represented by elementary particles

Figure 4. : 12 elementary particles and 4 interactions representing observer in interaction with observed

Properties of universe to construct

- laws of nature should be the same in all mathematical inertial systems / references of space (1-dim. space, 2 dim. space, 3, dim. space, 20 dim. space)
- "space" must have one center (inertial frame of reference for all observers)
- "time" must have one center (inertial frame of reference for all observers)

Creating 1 dimensional universe.

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Premise: existance = mass = energy
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Big Bang (time meets space)

Projection into 2 dimensions:

creating center of universe

Thought = Mass = center of time = center of space

Action equals reaction : time observer / time reality =1

(Flat, expanding 2 dim universe)

Looking at 4 dim. Space-Time

Figure 6. : creating 4-dim. spacetime with 2x2 dimensional space

Concidering that in fact 2 timelike dimensions are included in 4-dim. Minkowski Space, there are no 3 spatial dimensions. (Therefore in GR Spacetime is curved).

Step 3

Projection into 3 dim. euclidian space

Definition of Time in Quantum Theory

Understanding the problem in actual SI-System and Time in Quantum Theory:

"Time" was defined originally as "cause" that sun is circling earth or earth is circling sun (time was property of the solar system)

As "Time" is defined now by a property of an "atom", the total solar system / universe becomes property of an atom !!

It is not possible to define Gravitation as origin (cause) for time, while measuring time with an caesium-Atom.

Cosmological Time and Space

 $1 = 12\pi c^3$ -> c =0,298233409 only 0,5% difference from CODATA

Question: Why does "Meter" and "Second" already fit so narrow into "constructed" World Model ($1 = 12\pi c^3$)?

Using center of earth to "construct" center of universe:

$$1 meter \sim \frac{2\pi r}{4 \cdot 10^7} \qquad (actual SI: \ \mu_0 = 4\pi \ 10^{-7})$$

$$1 second \sim \frac{2\pi r}{365 \cdot 24 \cdot 60 \cdot 60} \sim \frac{2\pi r}{\pi \cdot 10^7}$$

$$c = r \rightarrow 4 \ c \sim 1/T \qquad (ca. \ 0.5\%)$$

$$C = \text{Speed of Light} = \text{Speed of },\text{Sun" ,,circling" the earth:}$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi \cdot 149.600.000.000 \ m}{365 \cdot 24 \cdot 60 \cdot 60 \ s} = 298.060.790 \ \frac{m}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{100^2}$$

$$F_{grav} = G \ \frac{m_{earth} \ m_{sun}}{r^2} = m_{sun} \cdot a_{sun} \ -> \qquad G \ \frac{m_{earth}}{r^2} = a_{sun}$$

$$G \ \frac{5.972 \cdot 10^{24} kg}{(149.600.000.000m)^2} = a_{sun} \ -> \qquad 4G^2 = a_{sun} \cdot (\frac{1}{100^2})^3$$

Charge of the Electron = $(6G)^2 vs Gravitation = (2G)^2$

Physical World = deterministic

"Will" of observer = non deterministic "Will" of nature = non deterministic "Will" of observer = "Will" nature

UNIFIED PRINCIPLES OF NATURE

Introducing advanced newtonian laws

Postulates

- The speed of light is the same for all observers
 - (c in vacuum = c in BEC)
- Only natural "constant" is "c"(π)
- space \propto time

principles of nature

- time = cause
- Action (time = cause) lead to reaction (space = consequence)
- Reaction equals action

DAVID BOHM: COMPETITION IS A MISTAKE BY THOUGHT

DOES QUANTUM THEORY LINK TO THE MATRIX OF THOUGHT?

Bohmian Mechanics

- Possible Configurations of the universe given by classical Schrödingers equation (t_1 = general cause / nature)
- "Pilot"-Wave contains cause of observer (t_2)

Arrow of Time pointing into past

Quantisation is not property of nature

Projection of 1 dimensional stream of information into 3 dimension, creating "space" While 1 dimension constains 100 Bit 3-dim Space contains 3* (100/3) Informations

The concept of quantisation is not property of nature / reality, but property of the oberserver as measuring instrument (thought). The brain models 3 spatial dimensions, and two timelike dimensions (Future = free will = indididual time, past = causality = general time)

To add 1 piece / bit of space / information, there are needed 6 "bits". 1 Bit is to set the status of this piece of space to 1 or 0 (minimum quantum to adress the content) and 5 bits to address the "position" in 5 dimension (2 timelike dimensions, 3 spatial dimensions). Each minimum bit of information therefore is representing 6 Bits. To describe interaction between 2 pieces of space, another 6 bits are needed.

Status beginning of interaction	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Status end of interaction	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1

Plancks Constant

Plancks constant describes the proportion needed between cause (2 timelike dimensions) and consequence (3 spacelike dimensions) in 4 dimensional Minkowski-Space

$$5 \frac{d(\pi c^{2})}{dc} \propto \frac{d(c^{6})}{dc} \qquad Energy: [E] = \frac{m^{6}}{s^{5}}; Joule$$

$$h = \frac{5 \cdot \frac{d(\pi c^{2})}{dc}}{\frac{d(c^{6})}{dc}} = \frac{10\pi}{6c^{4}}$$

$$= 6,618711... \cdot 10^{-34} Js; \frac{s^{4}}{m^{4}}$$
CODATA: h = 6.62607..

Interpretation of Quantum Theory

- Quantum Theory is not a valid Theory to describe reality yet, because NO cause (time=gravitation) is included in the theory (= indeterministic = uncertainty)
- General Relativity is not a valid Theory to describe reality yet, because TWO causes are included within the theory (cosmic time an atom time) (=indeterministic = dark energy = uncertainty)
- The unified "Force" in nature is Time (= cause = unfified force)

 $\begin{aligned} GUT - Scale \ 10^{16} \ GeV \ might \ resolve \ in \ 10^7 \ inverse \ proportional \ \mu_0 \ and \ 10^9 \ in \ "c" \\ c &= c^! \cdot 10^9 : \ 0.298233409 \ \cdot 10^9 = 298233409 \ \frac{m}{s} \qquad ; \qquad \mu_0 = \ \mu^! \ \cdot \ \frac{3}{4} \cdot 10^7 \end{aligned}$

What is the question QT will give the answer for, if time is added?