

Quantum time

Is time quantized in the same way that space is quantized?

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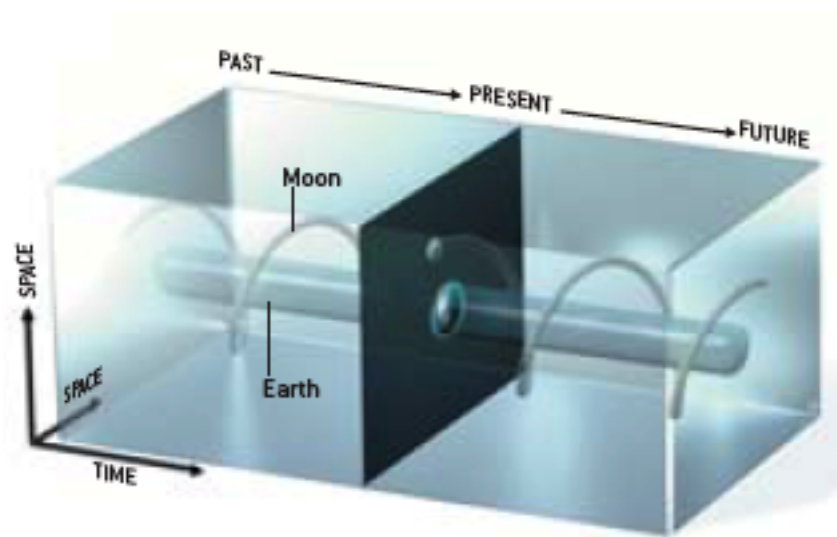
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2008

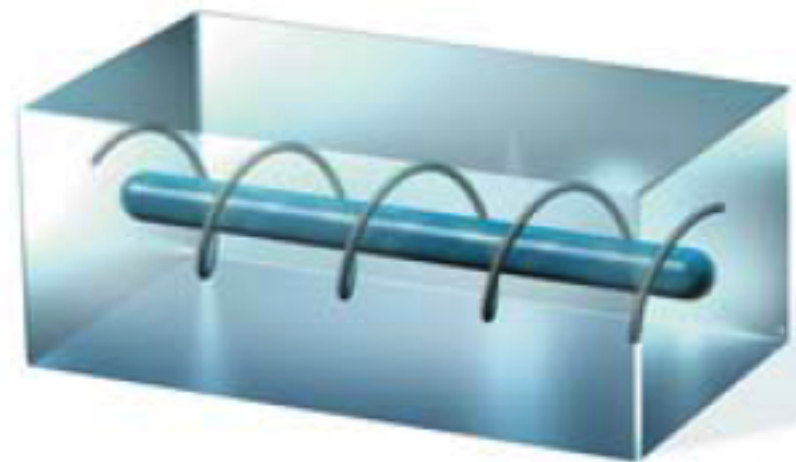


'Clearly,' the Time Traveller proceeded, 'any real body must have extension in four directions: it must have Length, Breadth, Thickness, and--Duration. But through a natural infirmity of the flesh, which I will explain to you in a moment, we incline to overlook this fact. There are really four dimensions, three which we call the three planes of Space, and a fourth, Time. There is, however, a tendency to draw an unreal distinction between the former three dimensions and the latter, because it happens that our consciousness moves intermittently in one direction along the latter from the beginning to the end of our lives.'

Block universe



CONVENTIONAL VIEW: Only the present is real



BLOCK UNIVERSE: All times are equally real

Evolving universe

Relativity

“Henceforth space by itself, and time by itself, are doomed to fade away into mere shadows, and only a kind of union of the two will preserve an independent reality.”
– Minkowski

- time and space mix'd: on way into a black hole, they even change places
- block universe naturally static: 80+ pages to define an evolving time.

Quantum mechanics

- space is fuzzy
- time is a parameter
- we build the wave function at the next time instant based on the wave function at the current

How to combine?

- Strings
- Loop quantum gravity
- Lots of others

All are new physics

This is often the way it is in physics - our mistake is not that we take our theories too seriously, but that we do not take them seriously enough. It is always hard to realize that these numbers and equations we play with at our desks have something to do with the real world. Even worse, there often seems to be a general agreement that certain phenomena are just not fit subjects for respectable theoretical and experimental effort.

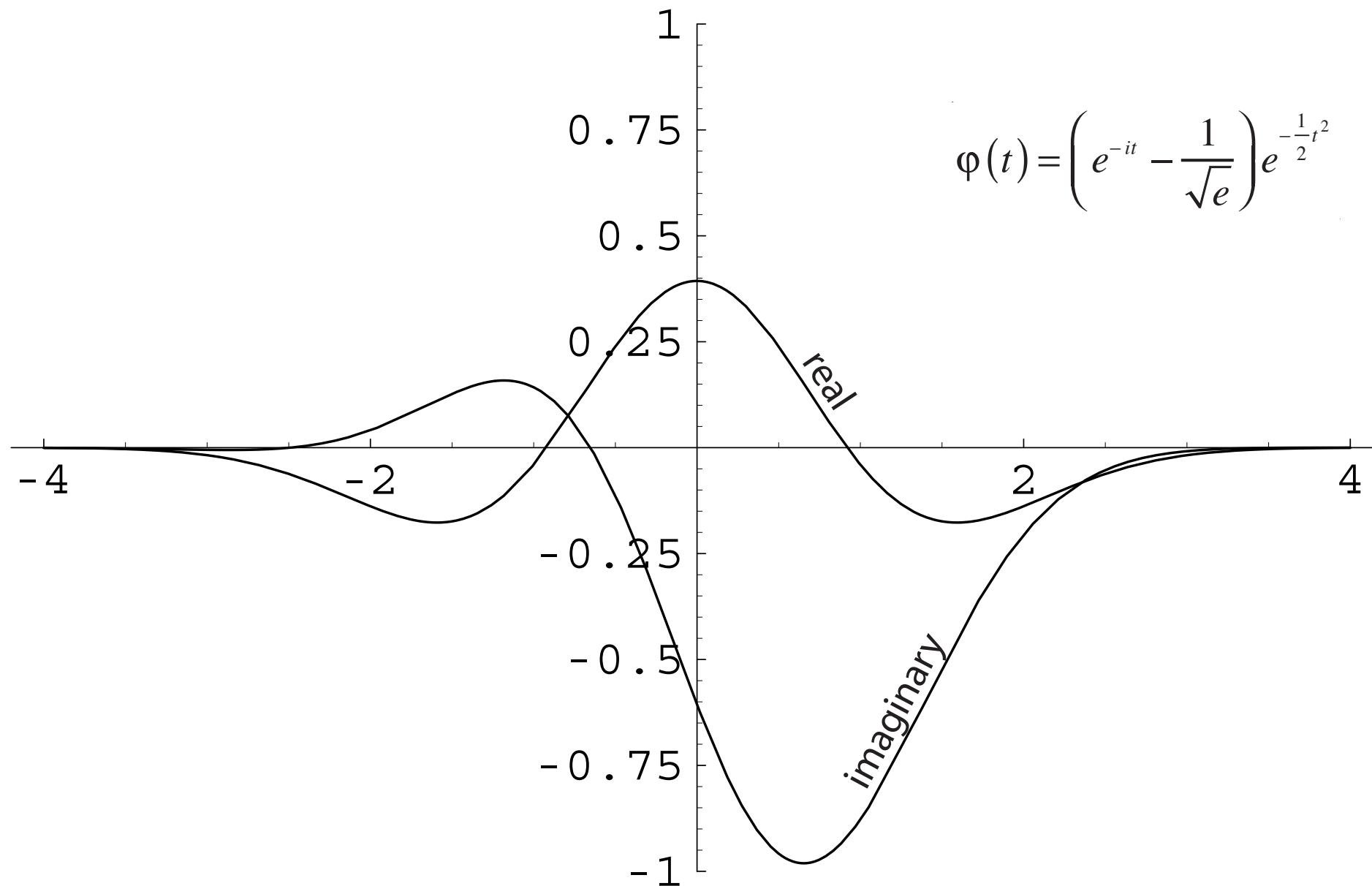
-- Steven Weinberg

Laboratory time



What clocks measure

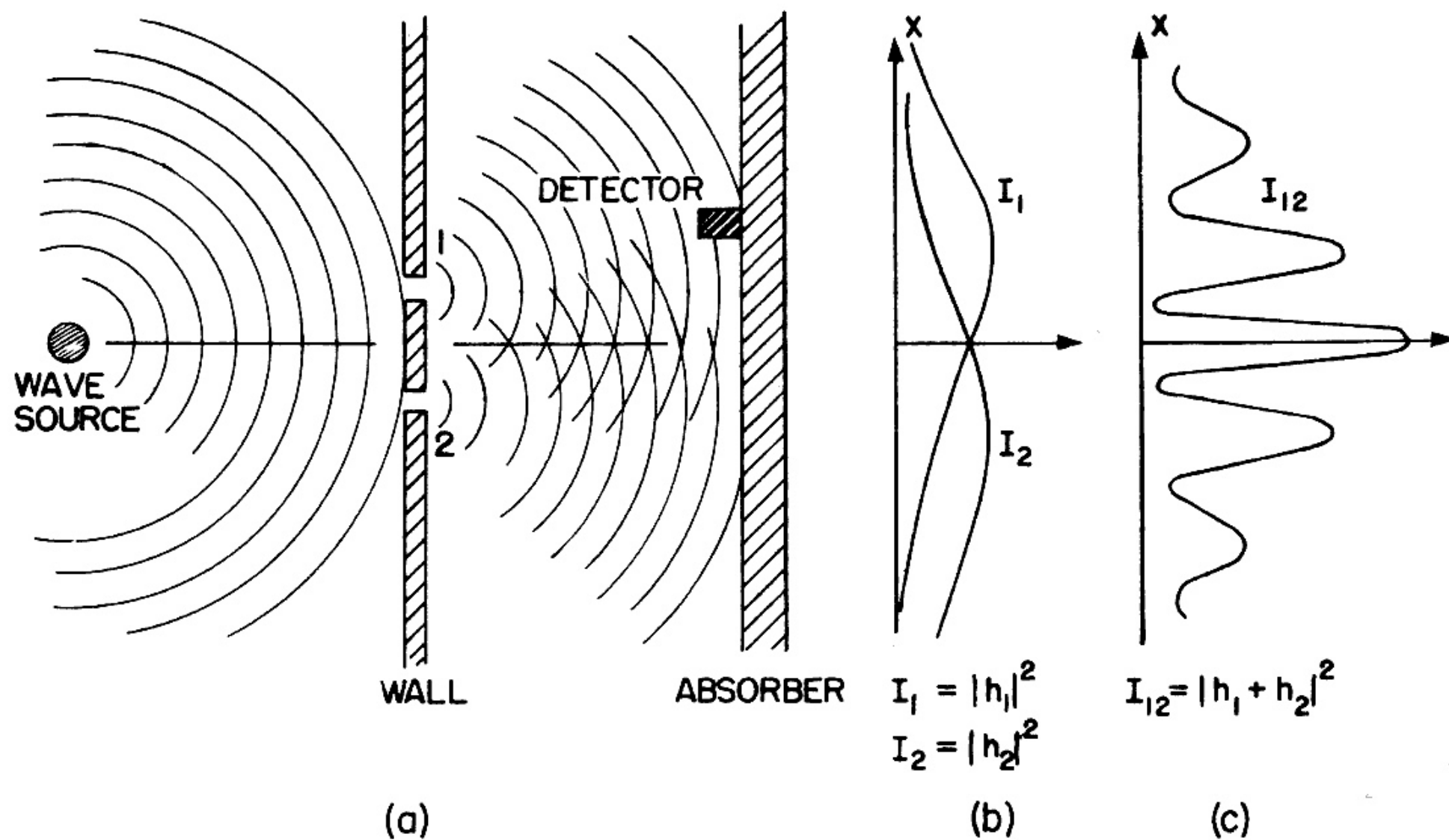
Quantum wave function



Train from Berne to Zurich

- measure in time: t hours to Zurich
- measure in distance: x kilometers to Zurich

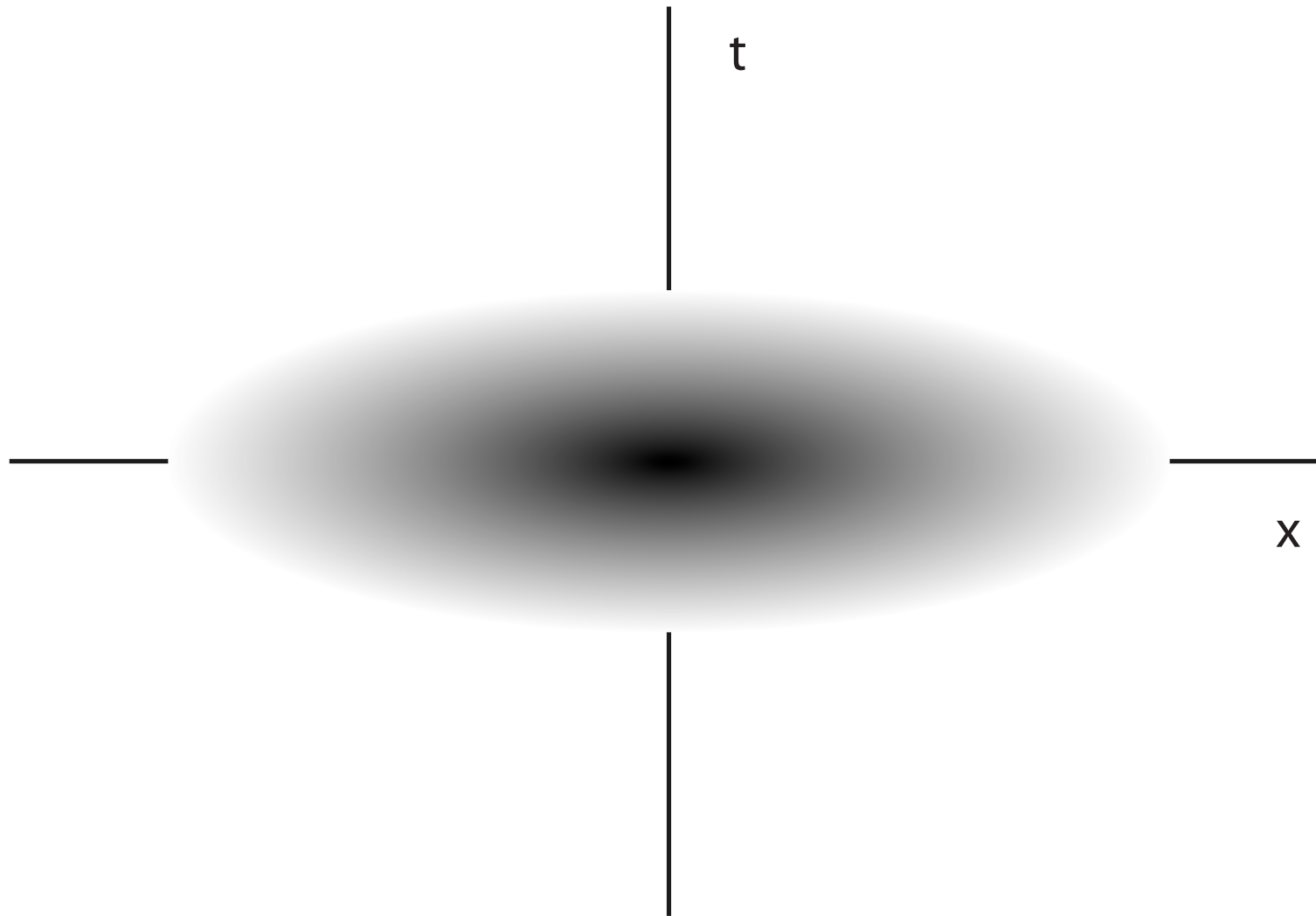
double slit experiment



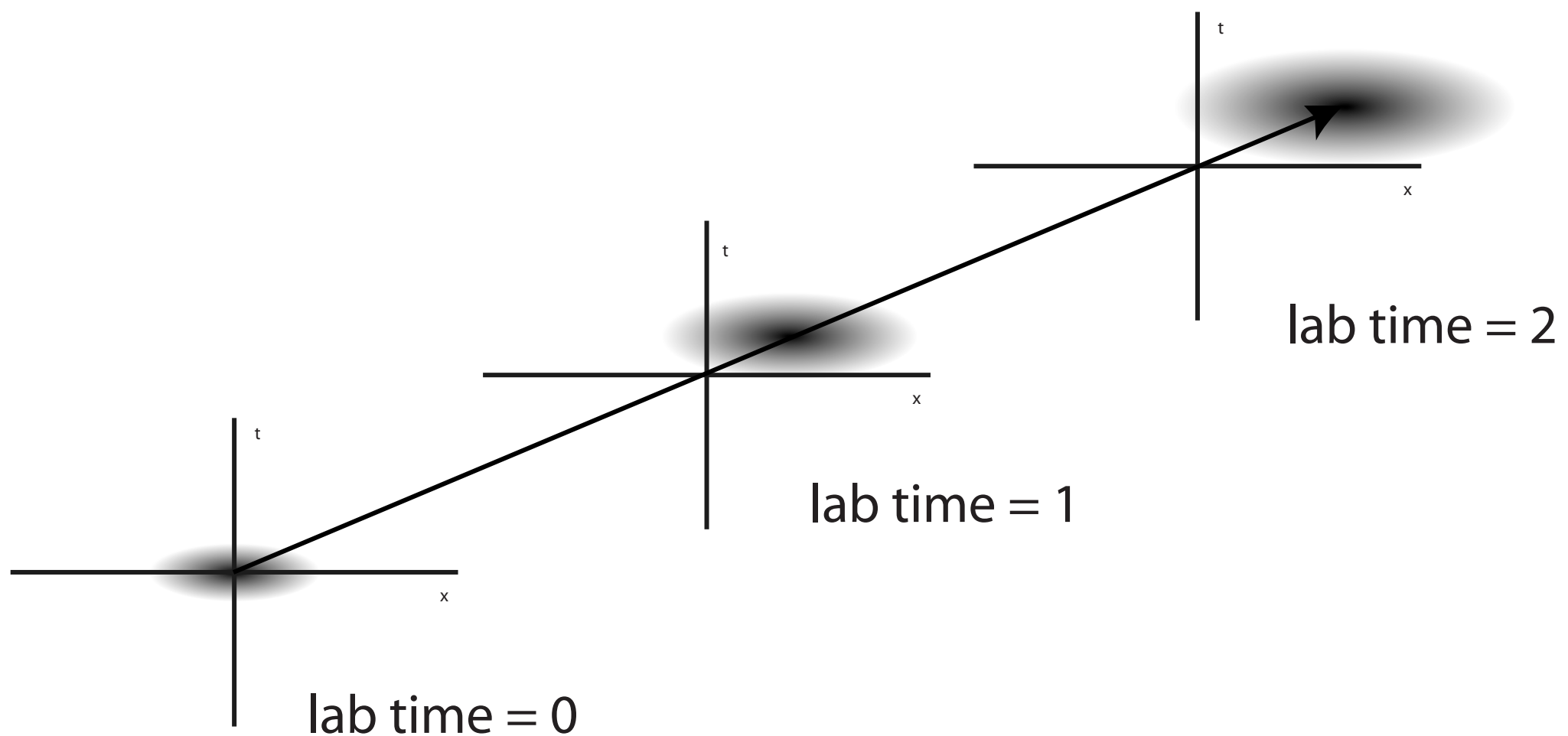
small & large dimensions

- trip measured in kilometers
- wave function measured in nanometers
- “real” x is total of large and small
- Now, what happens if we take this position for time???

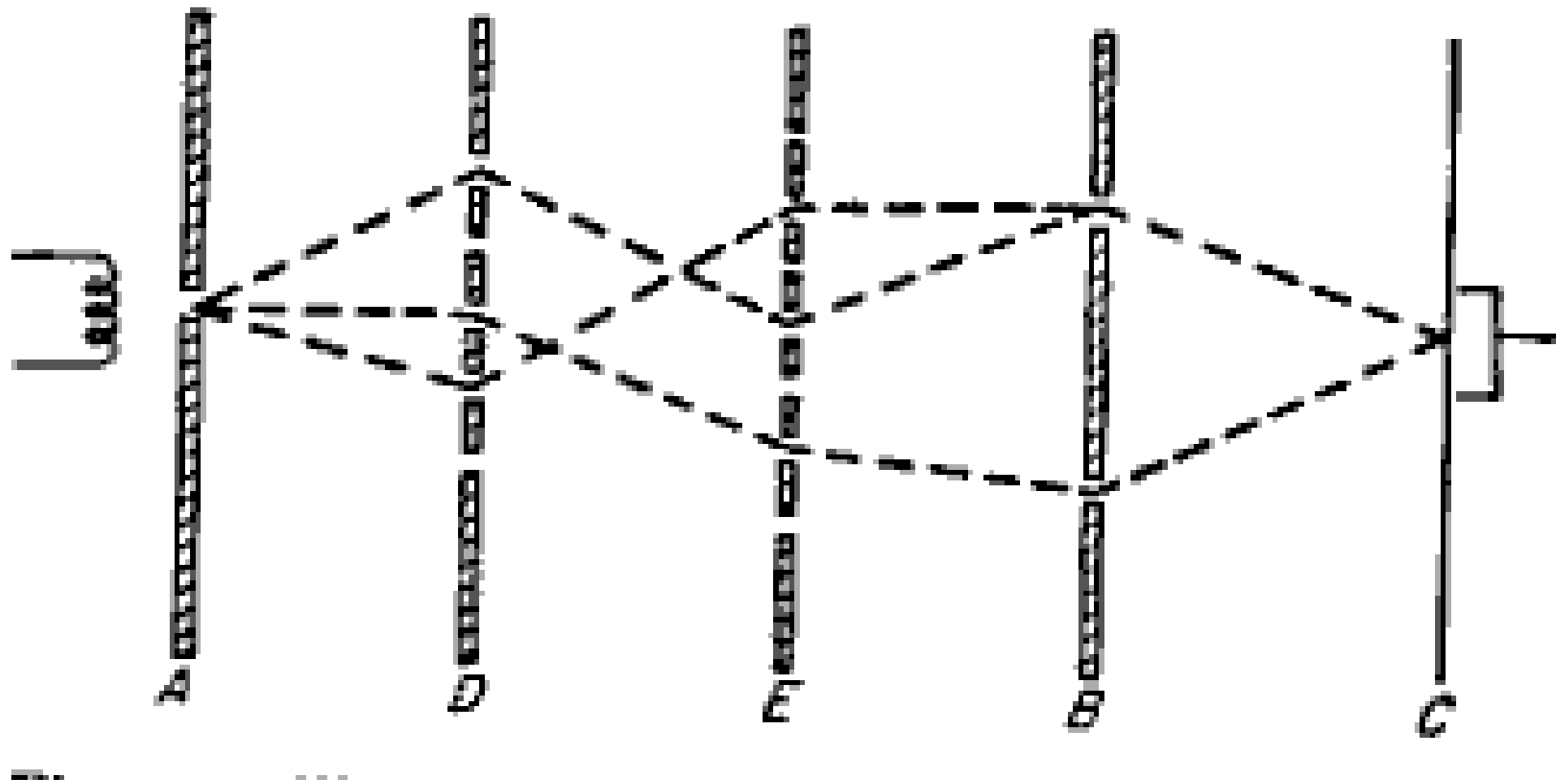
Postulate wave function in four dimensions



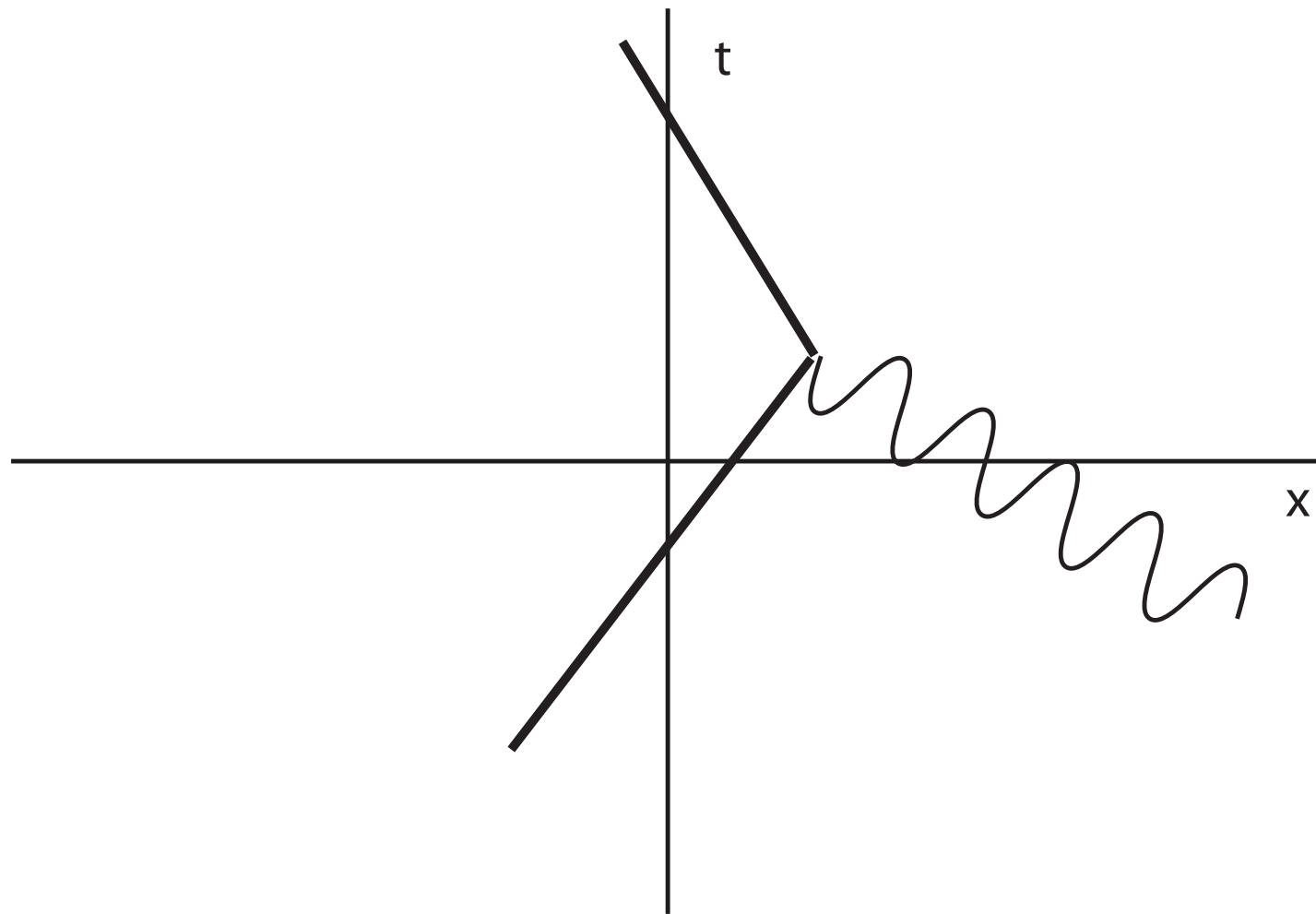
how to evolve



path integrals



Feynman diagrams

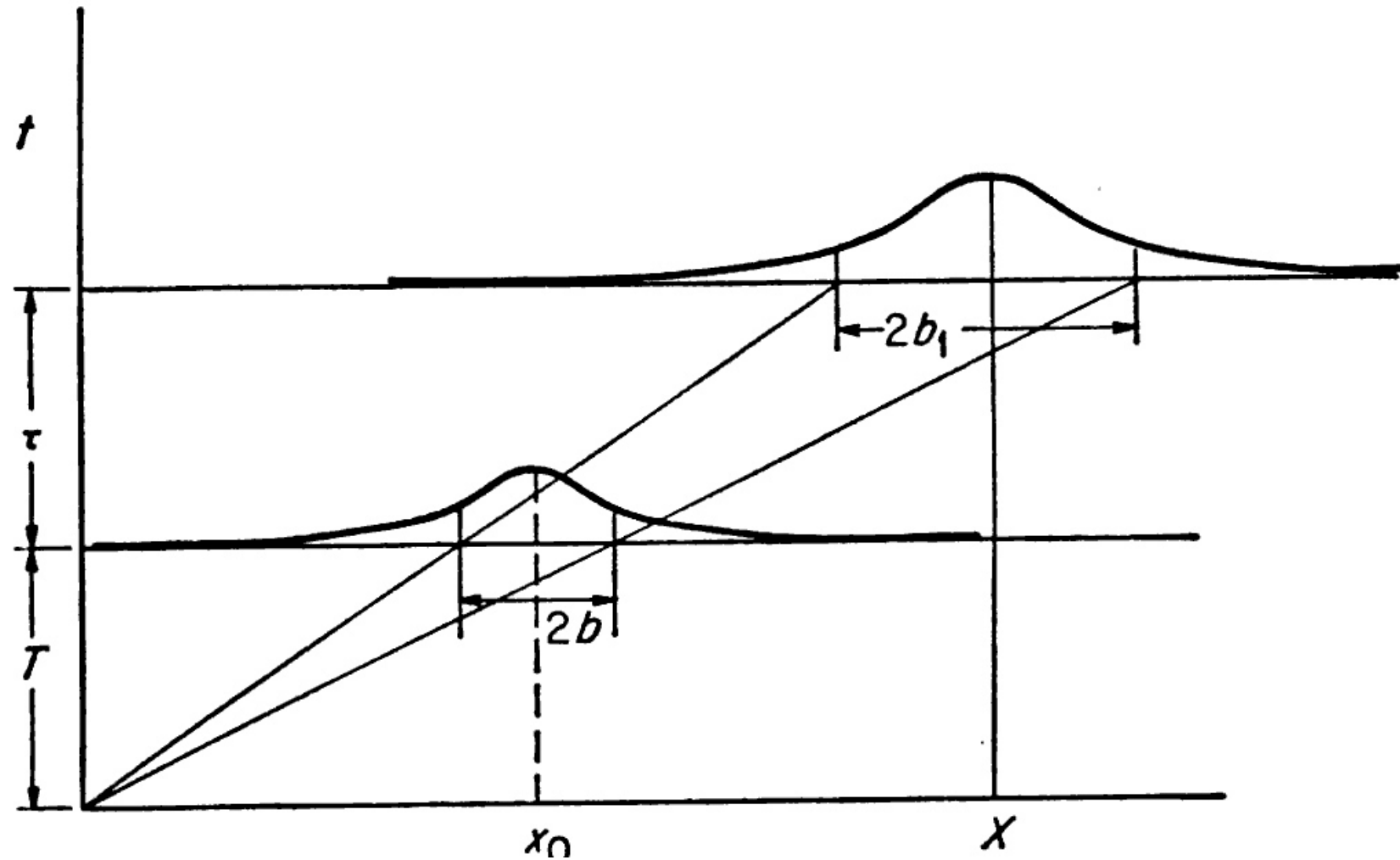


almost no change

- path integrals add sum over paths in time to sum over paths in space
- just $4/3$ more algebra
- and a few technical complications which I will not distress you with

did you break anything

- internal contradictions?
- consistent in appropriate limits?
- should it have been seen already?



- thanks to a subtlety of relativistic mechanics, the average trajectory is identical for both quantum time & regular time
- quantum time packets do spread more in time

beam & apparatus must change

- have to send a beam which is changing in time
- through a gate which is open and closed
- normally, we let beams settle down, but now it is fiddly bits at the ends we are interested in

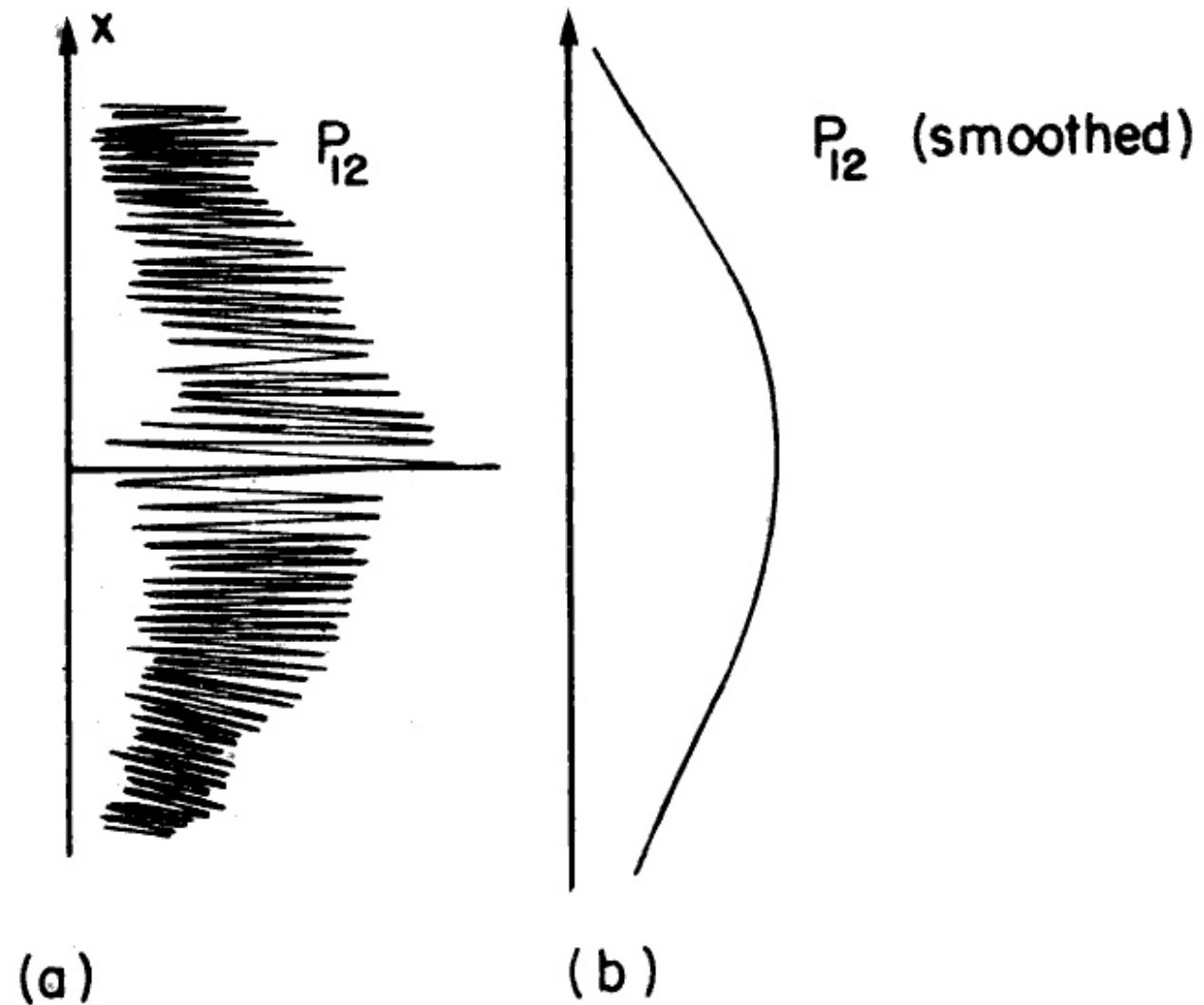
why bound states?

- Bohr rule: fits evenly around the atom
- what is “fits evenly” in time?
- But only those orbits which “fit evenly” add coherently

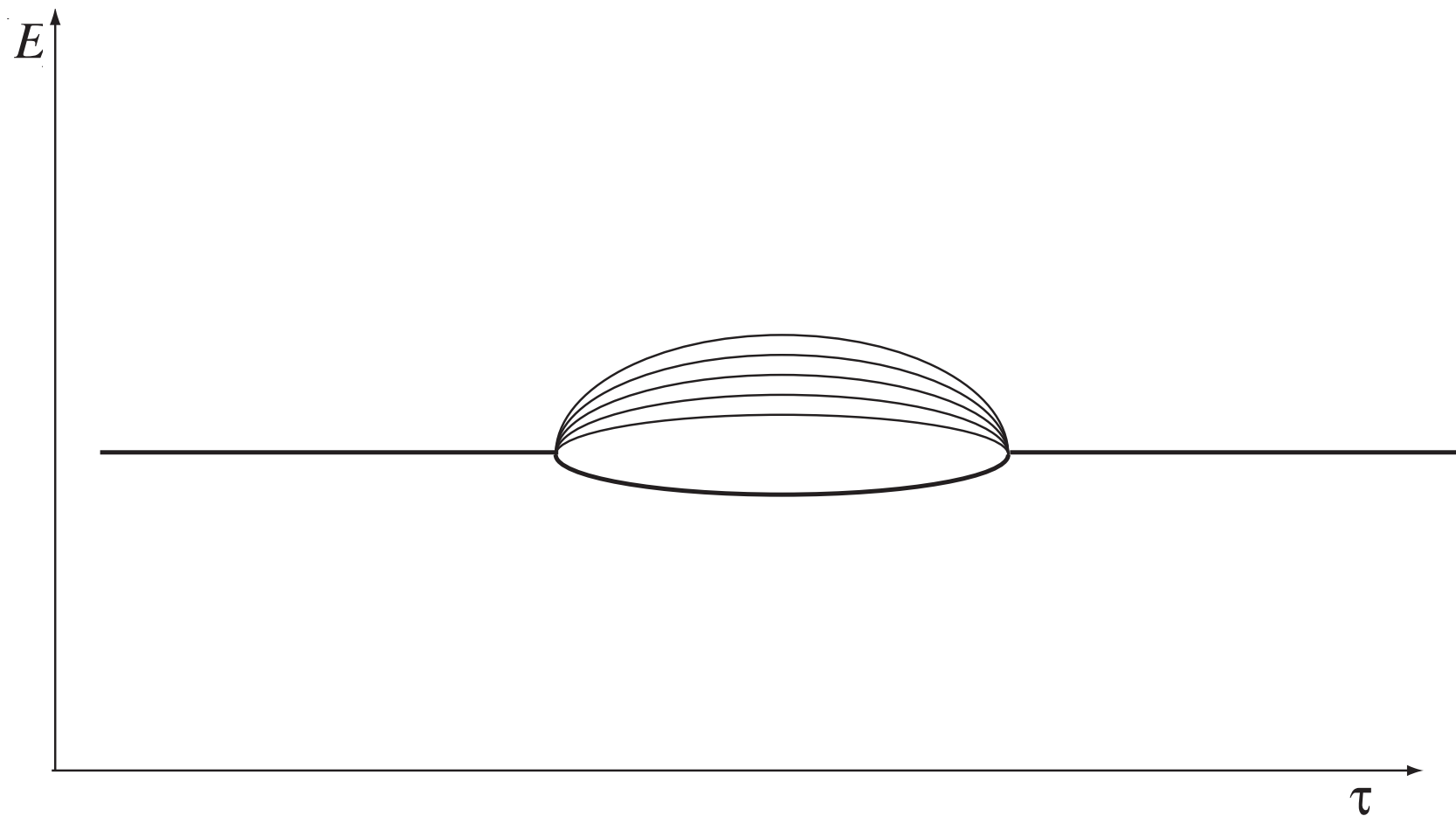
mass is measure of width in time

- larger is wider
- for electrons, is 10^{-21} seconds (zeptoseconds)
- for photons is zero (so you can't find effect using only photons)

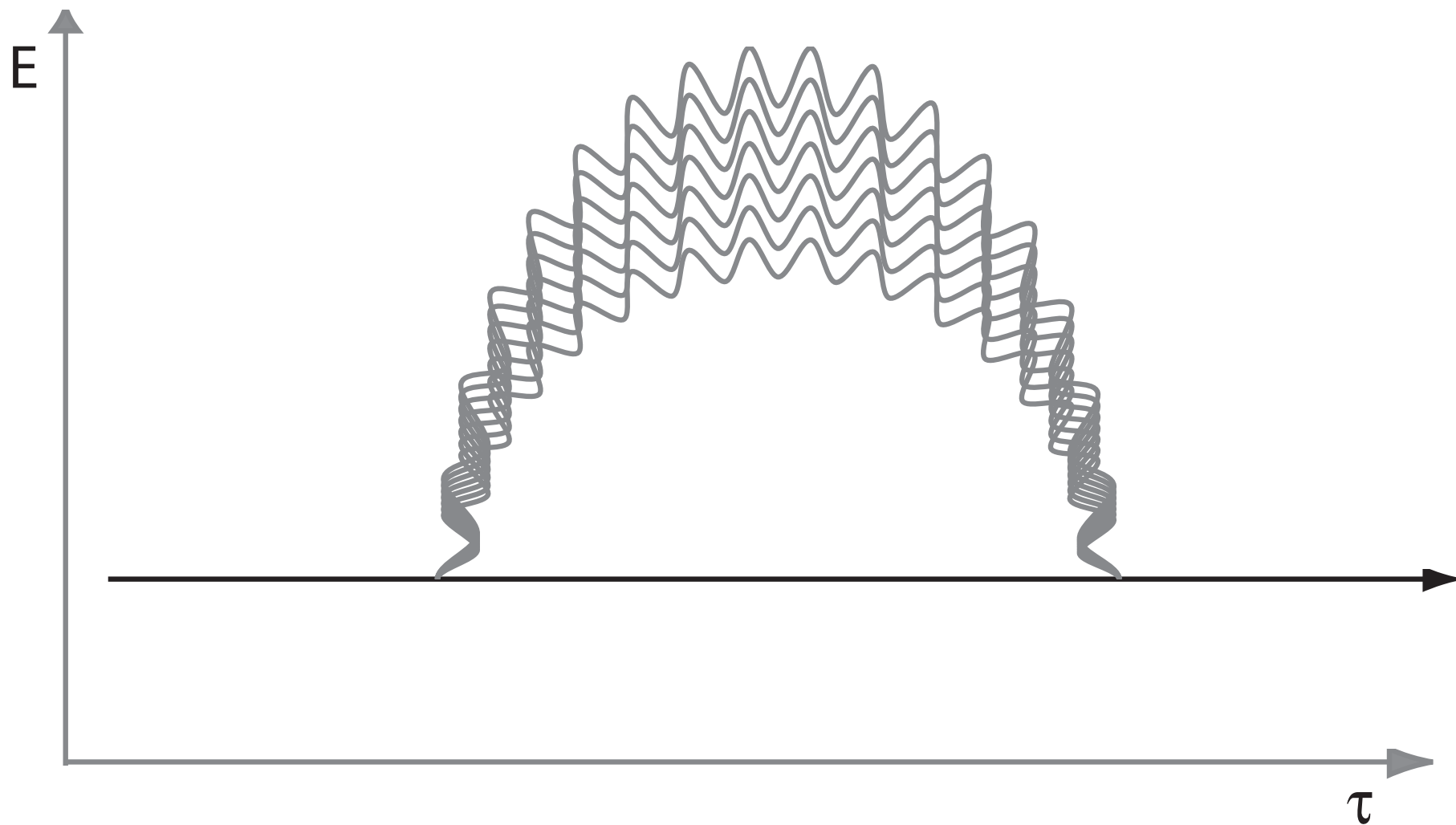
coherent interference



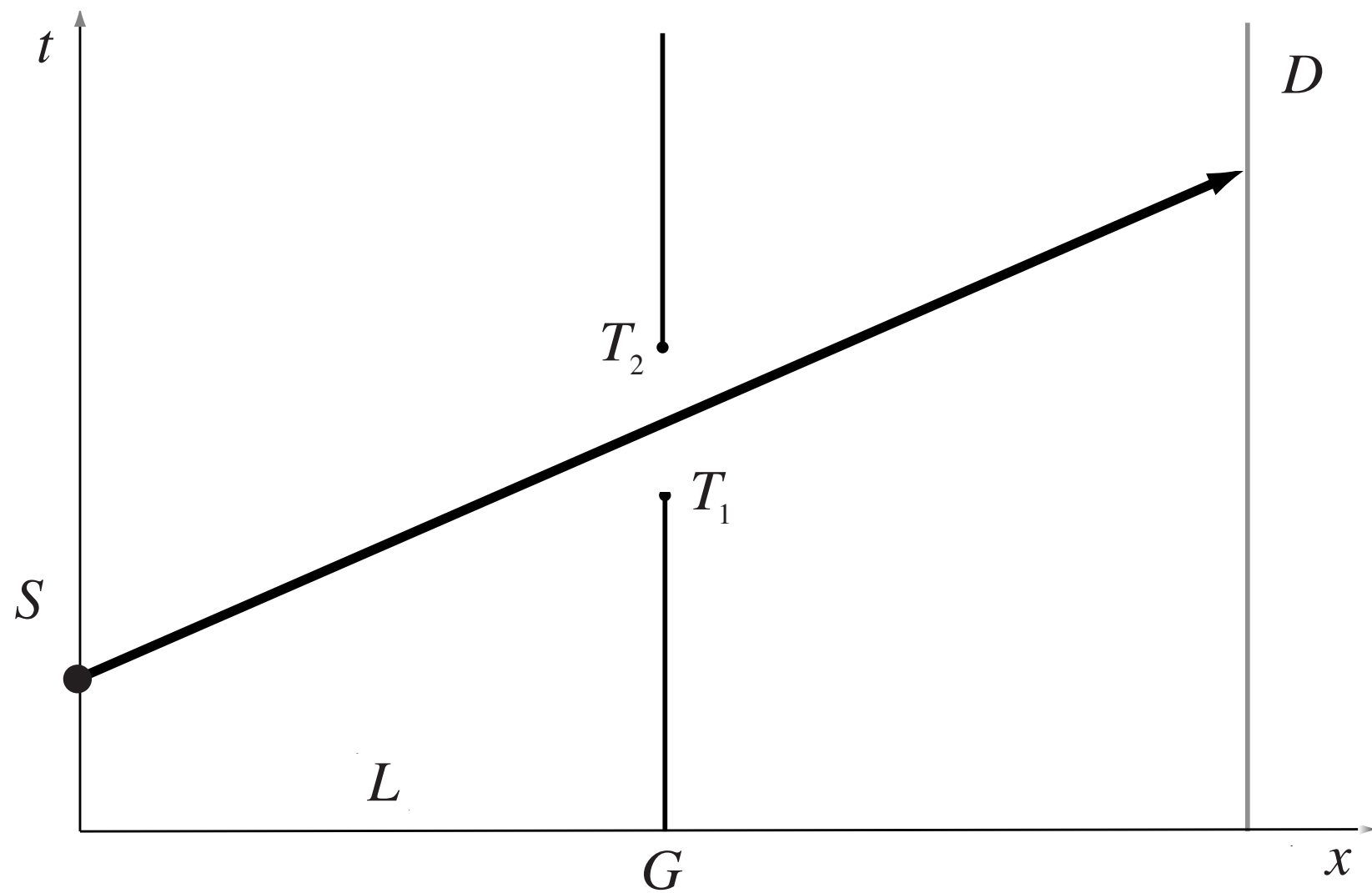
lamb shift



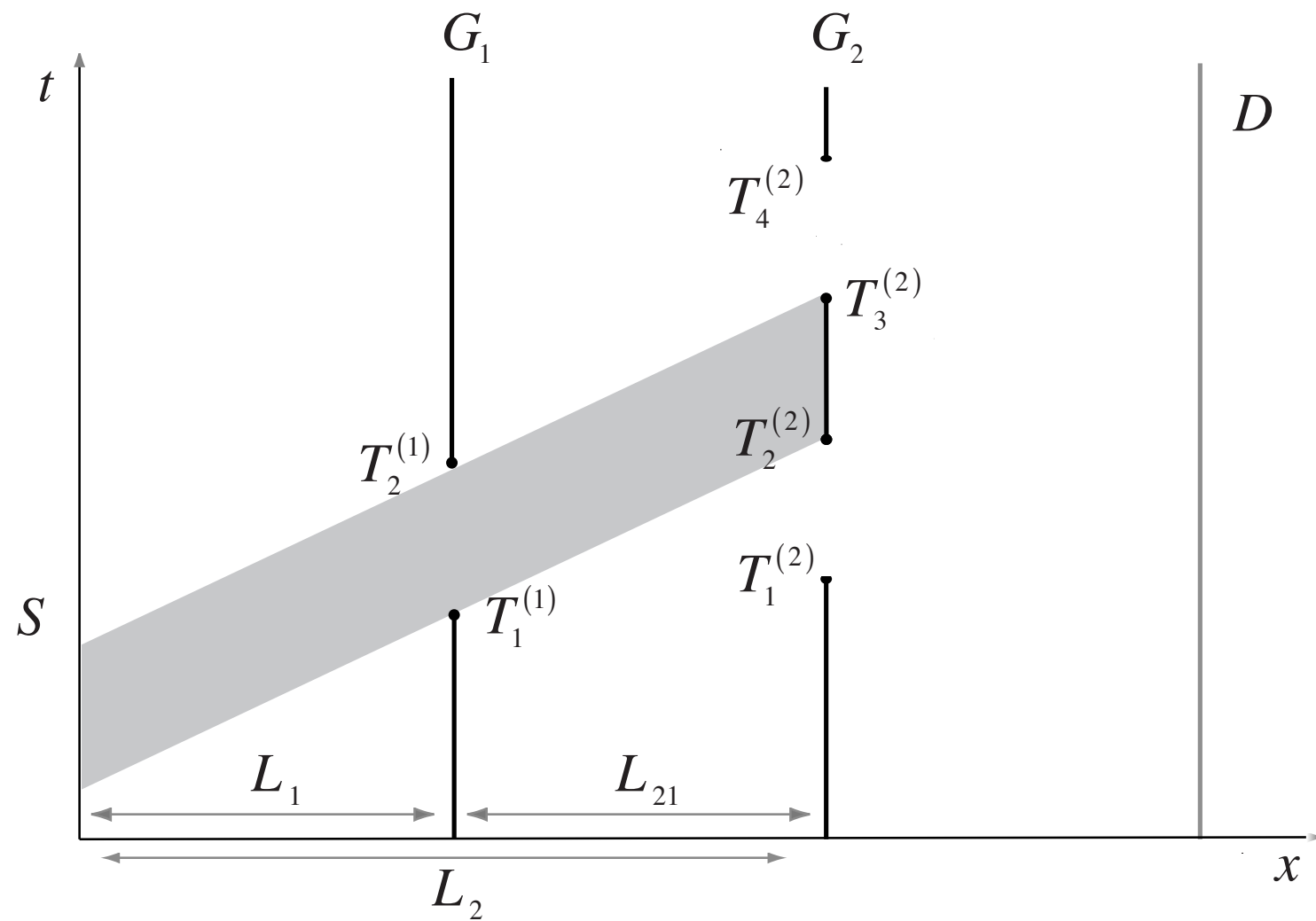
same answer, no infinity



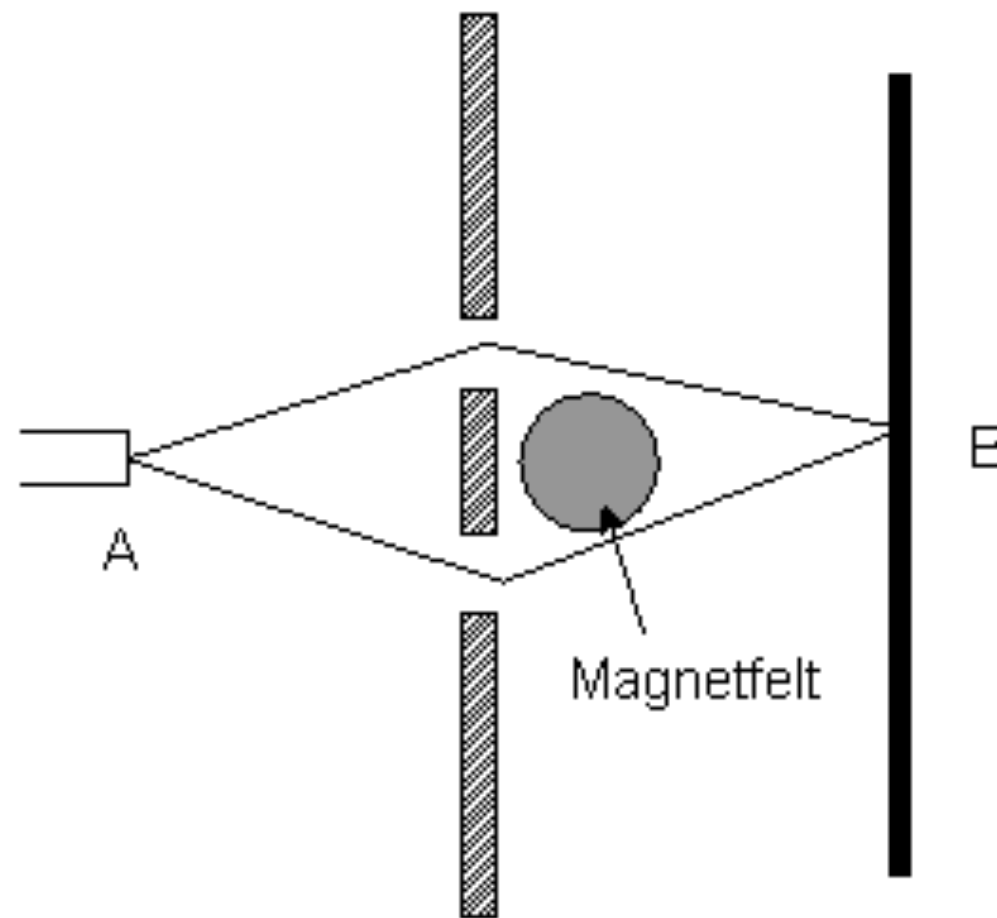
one gate



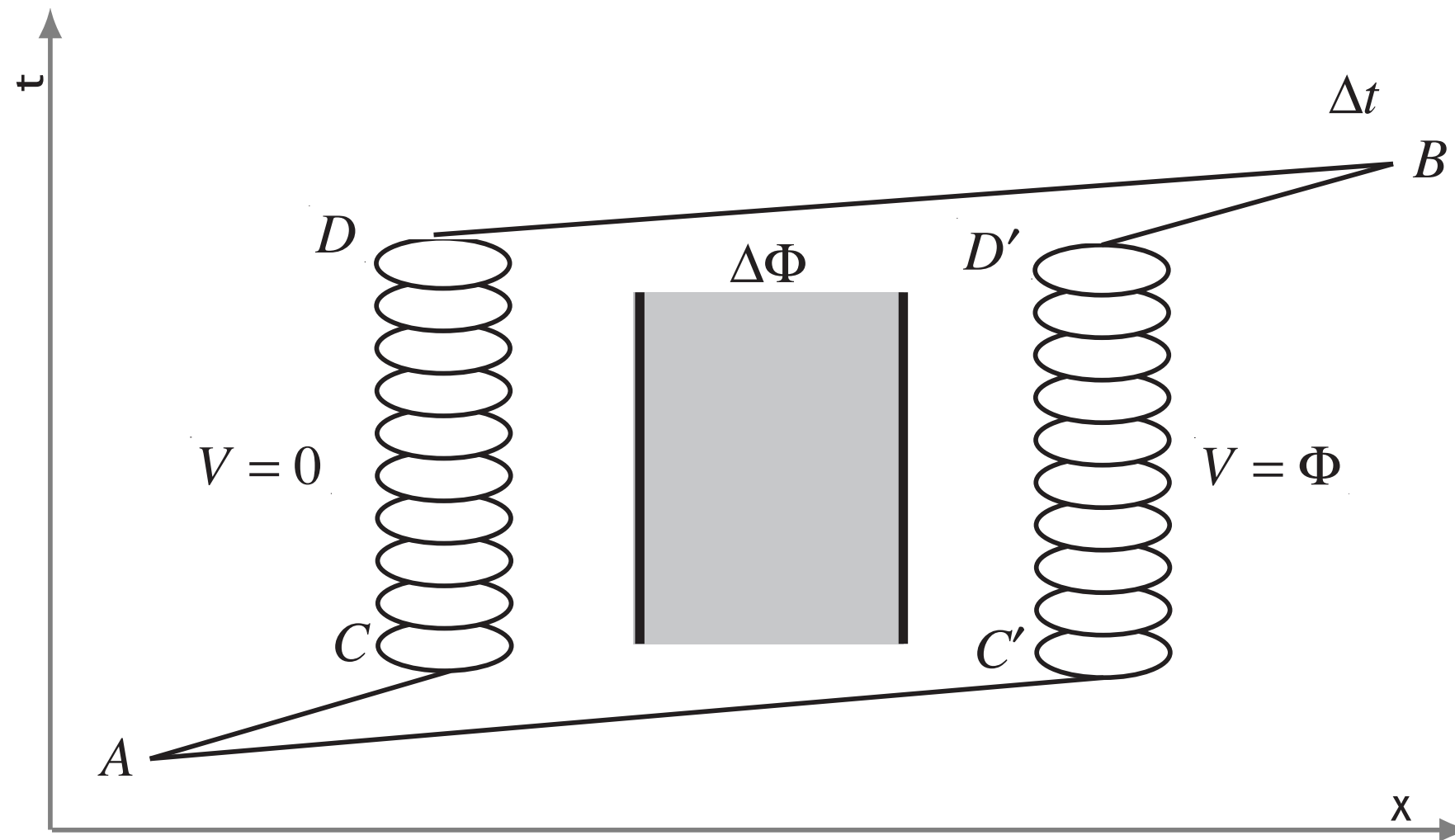
two gates



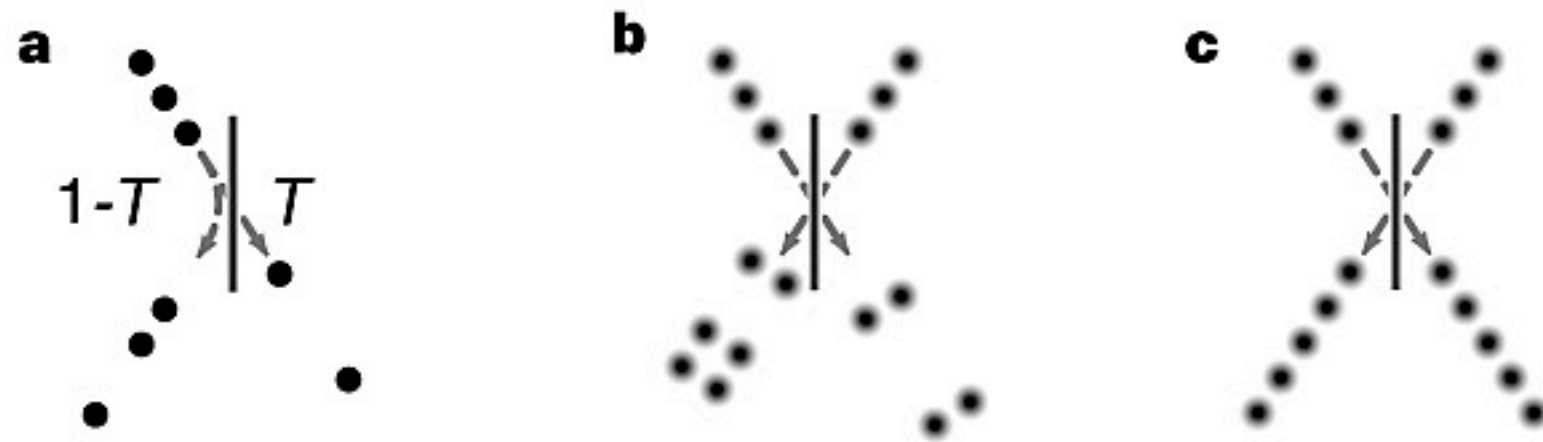
aharonov bohm experiment



AB in time



pauli exclusion principle



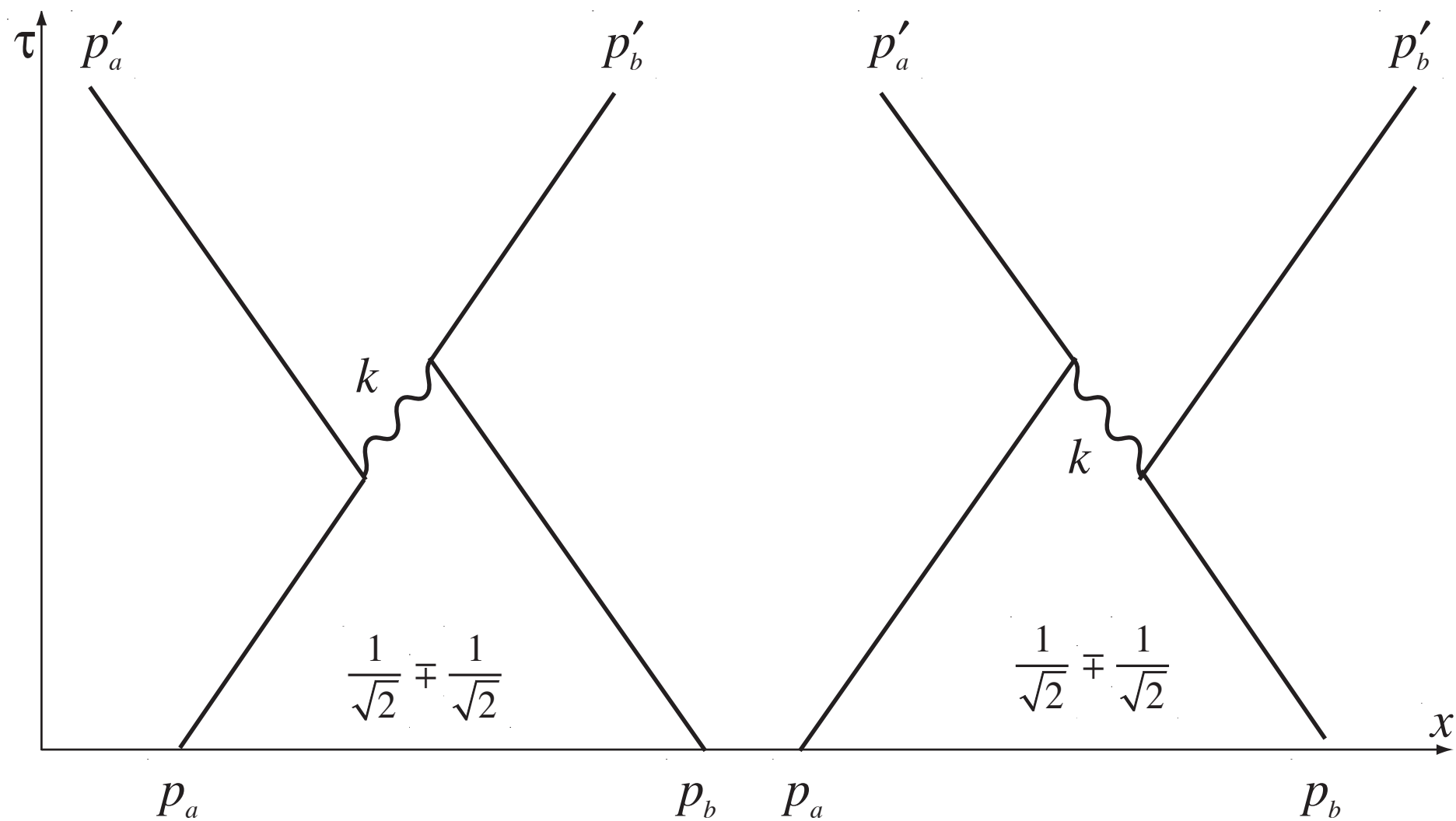
d $\langle \psi_{2,0} | U | \psi_{\pm} \rangle$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{matrix} \pm \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{matrix} \right] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

e $\langle \psi_{1,1} | U | \psi_{\pm} \rangle$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \pm \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

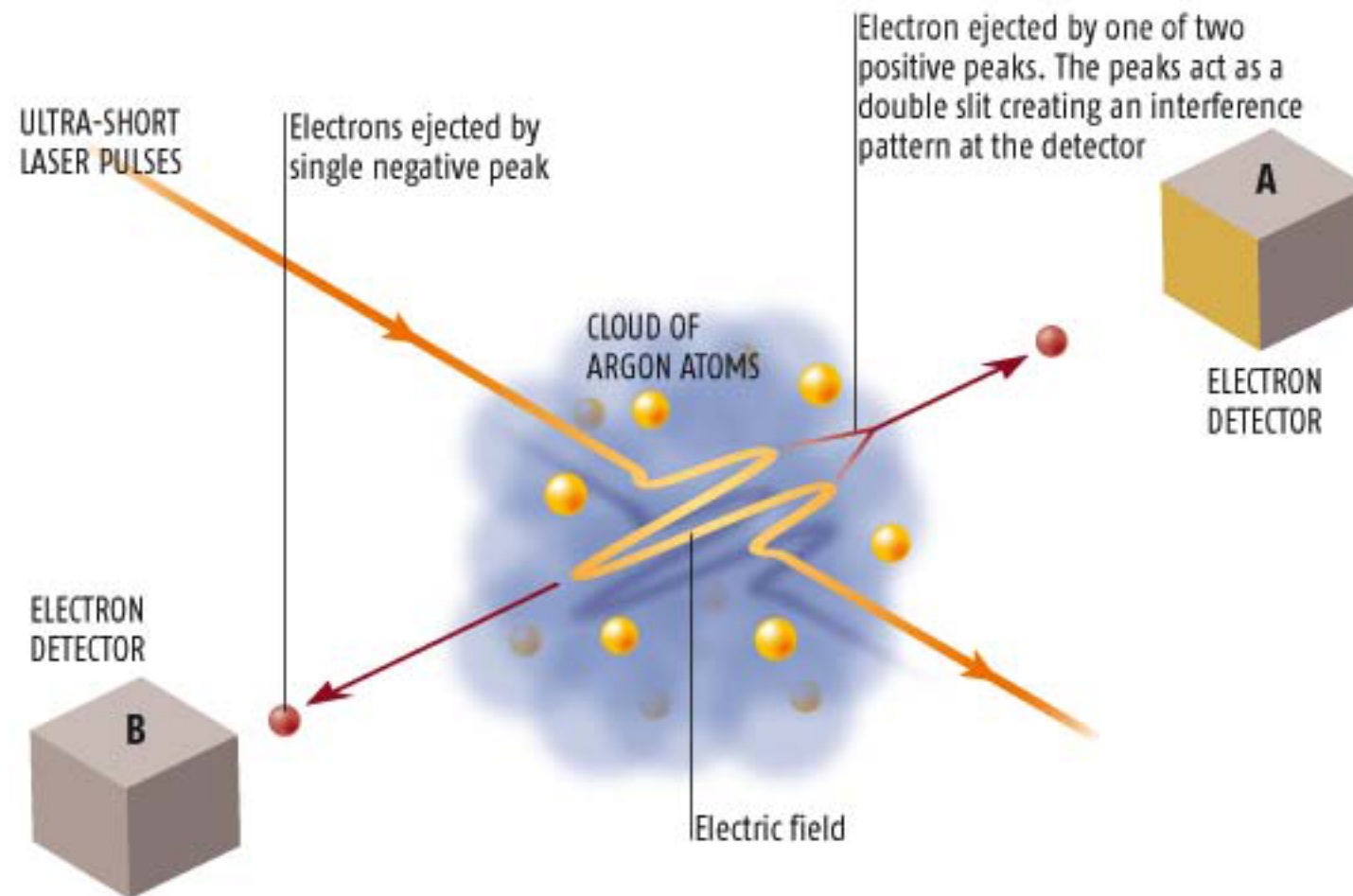
symmetric fermions



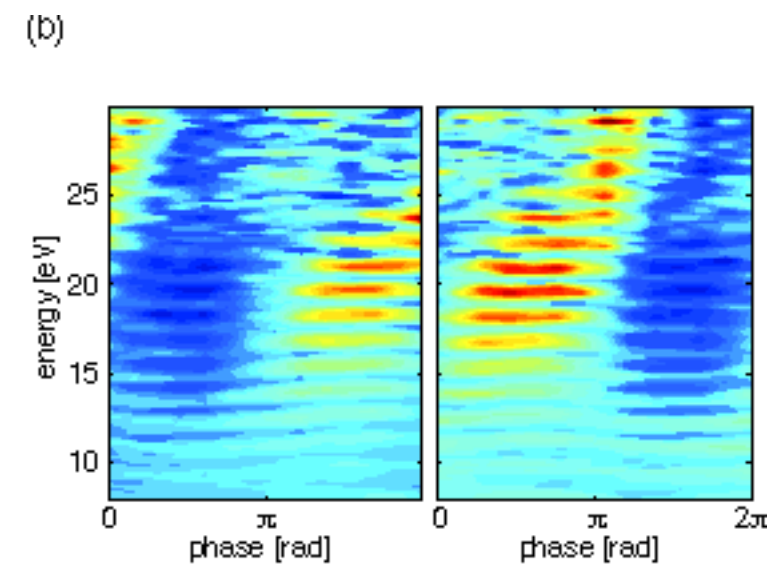
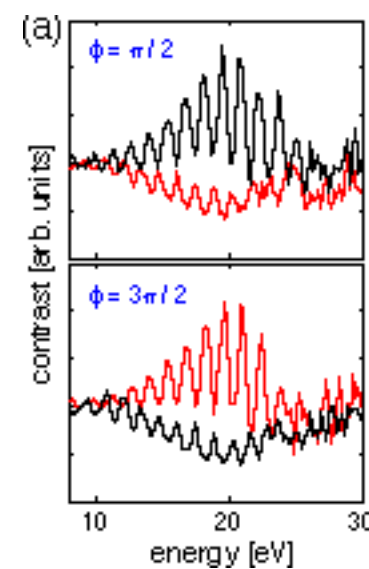
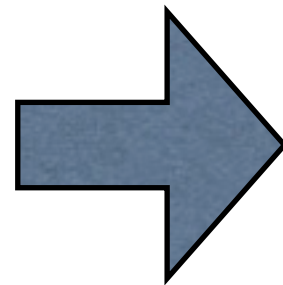
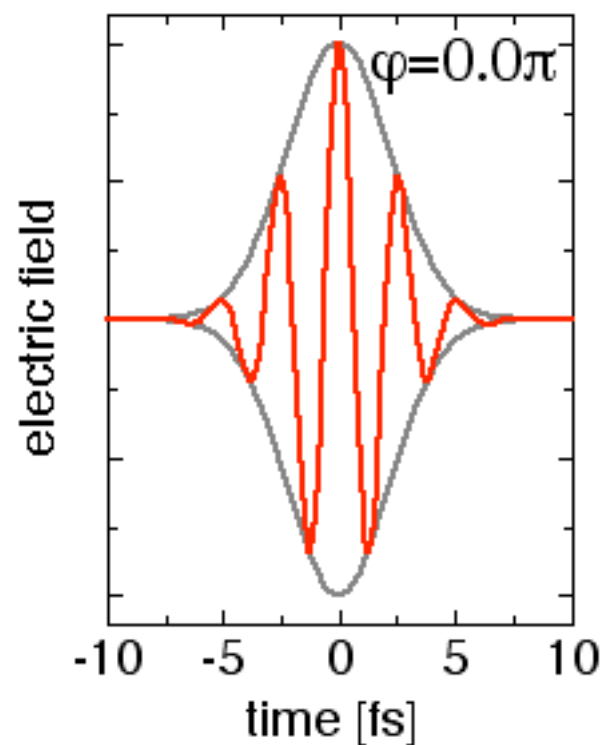
Lindner's double slit in time

DOUBLE SLIT IN TIME

A modern twist on a classic experiment in quantum physics



Short photon pulse acts like two gates



review of requirements

- well-defined
- symmetric between time and space
- consistent with known
- testable
- reasonably simple

uses

- fun with time
- 300+ experiments
- starting point for quantum gravity
- covert transmissions
- quantum computers

thanks!

- Miriam Kelly
- Jonathan Smith
- Ferne Welch
- Graham & Gaylord Ashmead
- Linda Kalb
- Stewart Personick
- Fred Herz
- Host of quasi-willing ears

- The End of Time - Julian Barbour
- Time Travel in Einstein's Universe - J. Richard Gott
- Physics of the Impossible - Michio Kaku
- Time Traveler - Ronald L. Mallett
- Time's Arrow & Archimedes' Point - Huw Price
- Timeless Reality - Victor J. Stenger
- The New Time Travelers - David Toomey