

La dematerializzazione della fisica:

l'Universo è un gigantesco computer quantistico

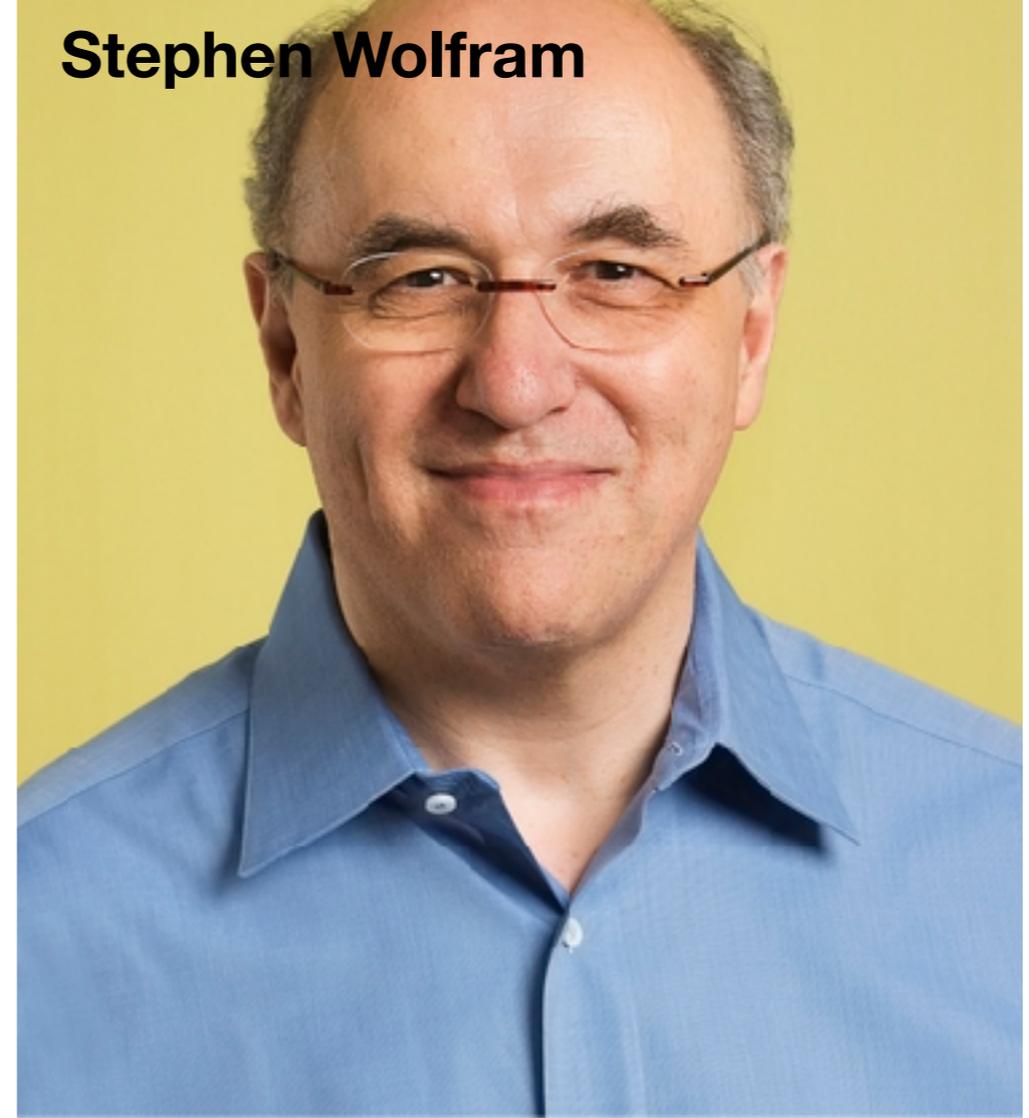


*Giacomo Mauro D'Ariano
Seralmente, Università degli Studi di Torino*





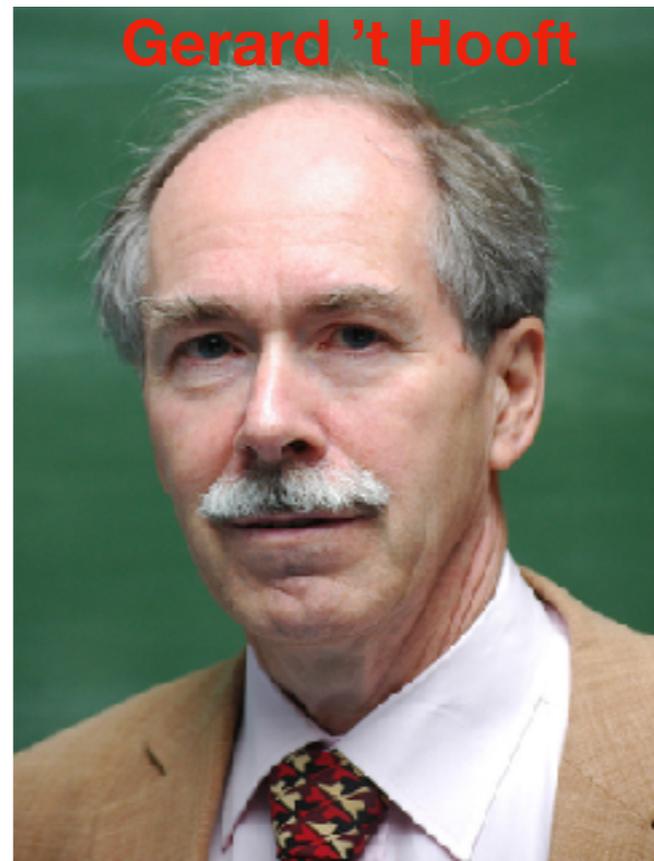
Konrad Zuse



Stephen Wolfram



Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker



Gerard 't Hooft



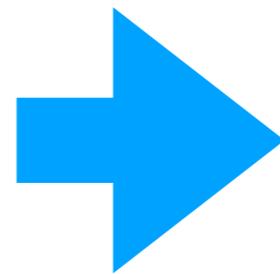
John Archibald Wheeler

Cambio di paradigma

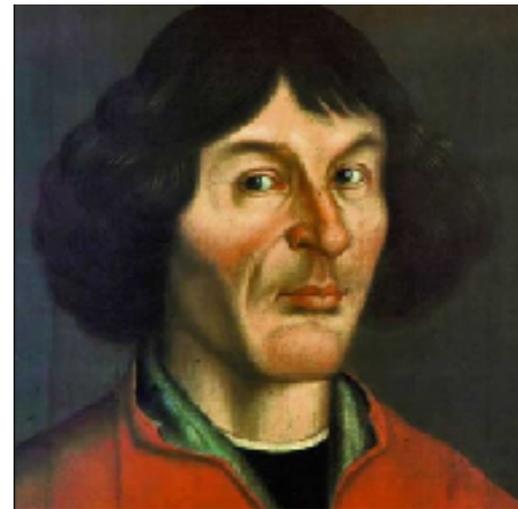
Meccanico → Informatico



“oggetto”

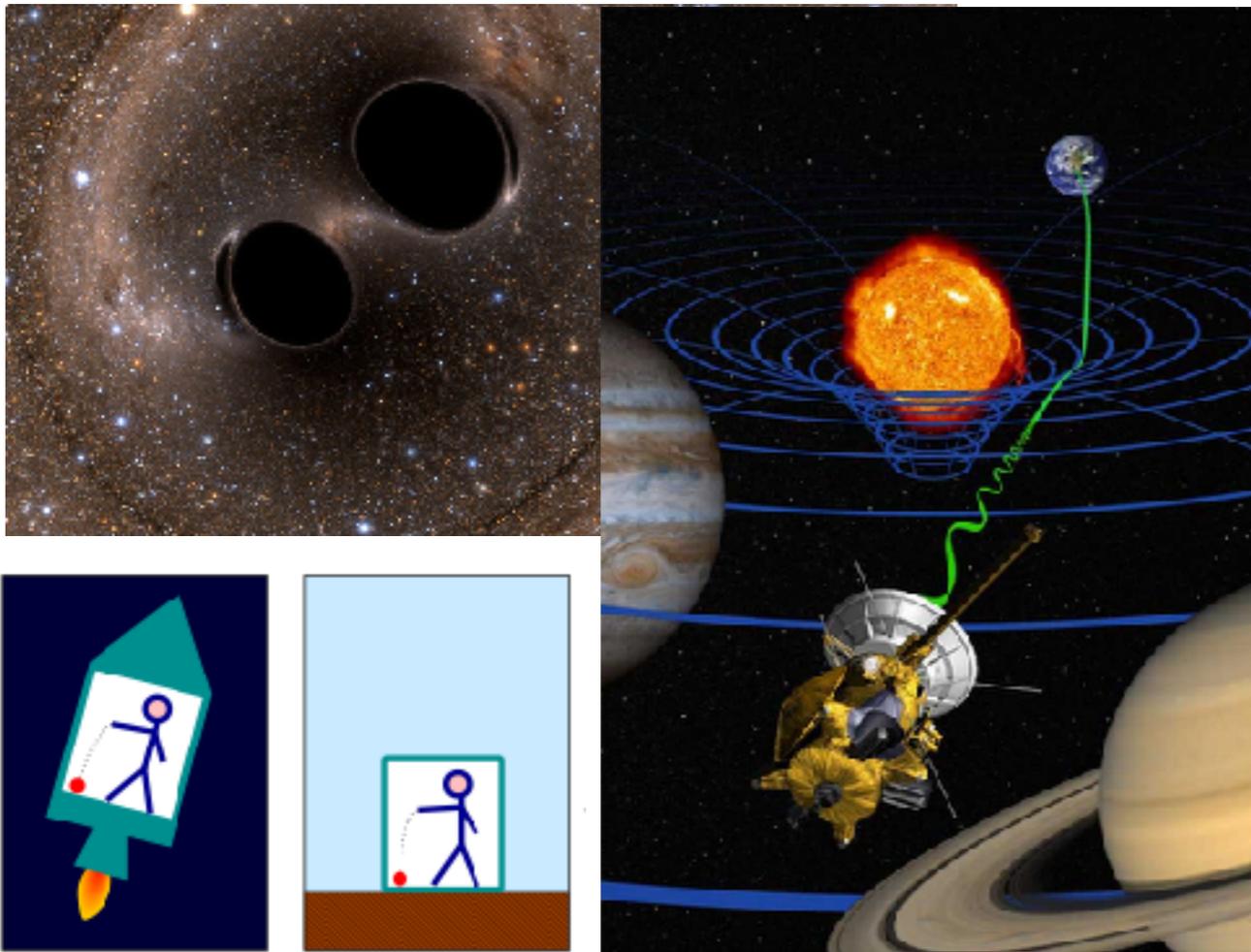


“sistema”

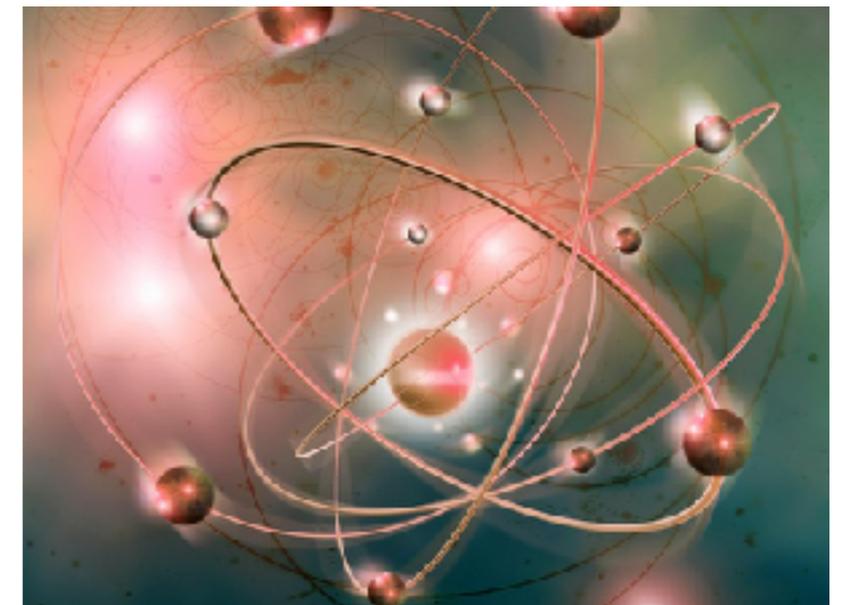


Due grandi teorie

Relatività Generale



Teoria Quantistica dei Campi



Occorre una teoria più
fondamentale che unifichi le due
teorie

Cosa dobbiamo capire:

La realtà:

- ▶ non è così come ci appare
- ▶ è quantistica
- ▶ è un immenso computer quantistico
- ▶ la risoluzione è altissima





Cosa dobbiamo capire:

La realtà:

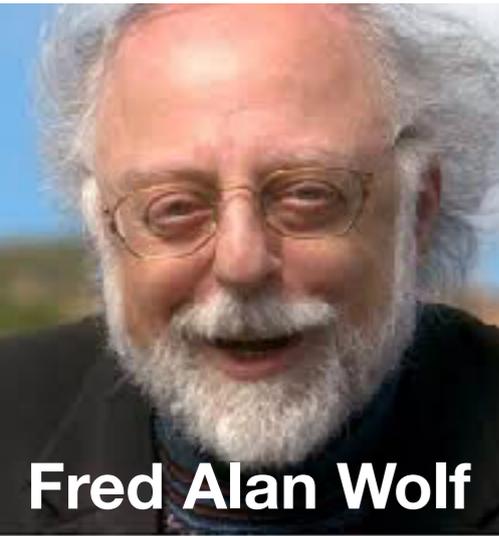
- ▶ non è così come ci appare
- ▶ è quantistica
- ▶ è un immenso computer quantistico
- ▶ la risoluzione è altissima

Sappiamo che tutto il mondo fisico deve
obbedire alla teoria quantistica

La teoria quantistica è la grammatica della fisica

L'esperimento della doppia fenditura

L'esperimento della doppia fenditura



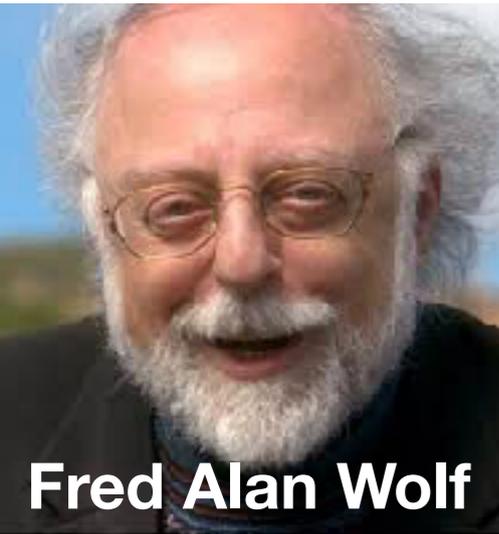
Fred Alan Wolf



Dott. Quantum



L'esperimento della doppia fenditura



Fred Alan Wolf



Dott. Quantum

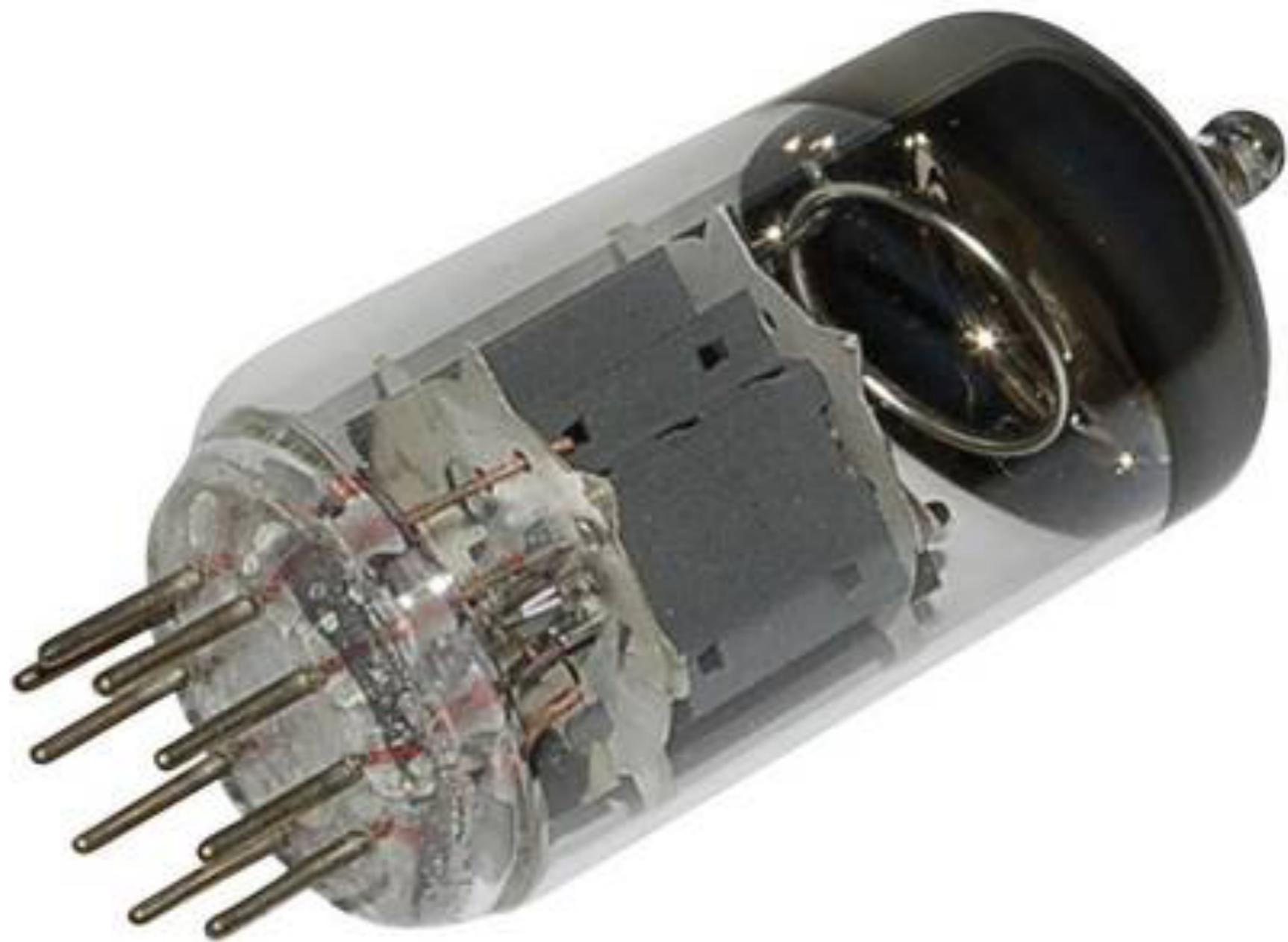
Dualismo onda-corpuscolo
vale per ogni tipo di particella:
materiale, luce, ...

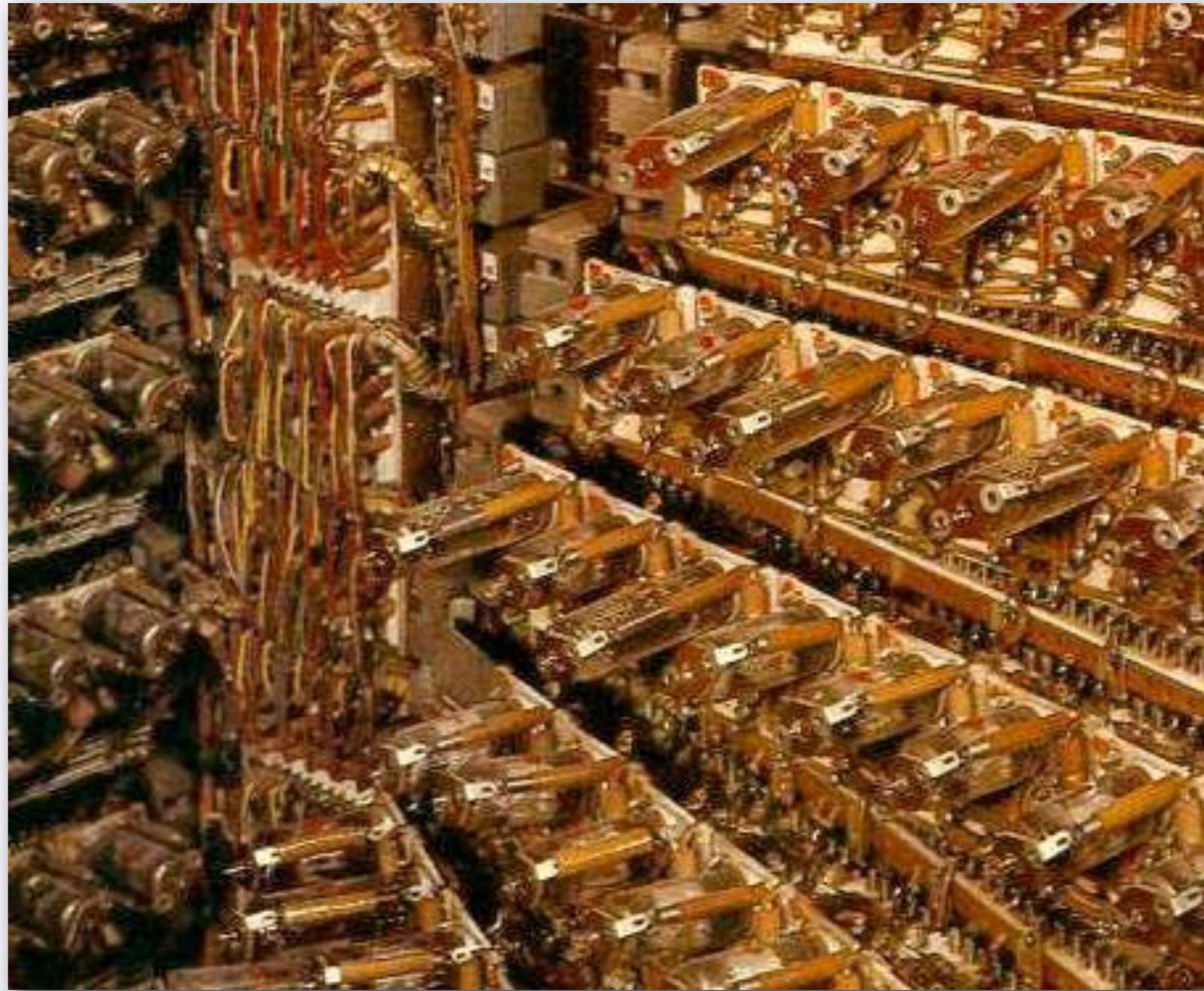
L'esperimento della doppia fenditura

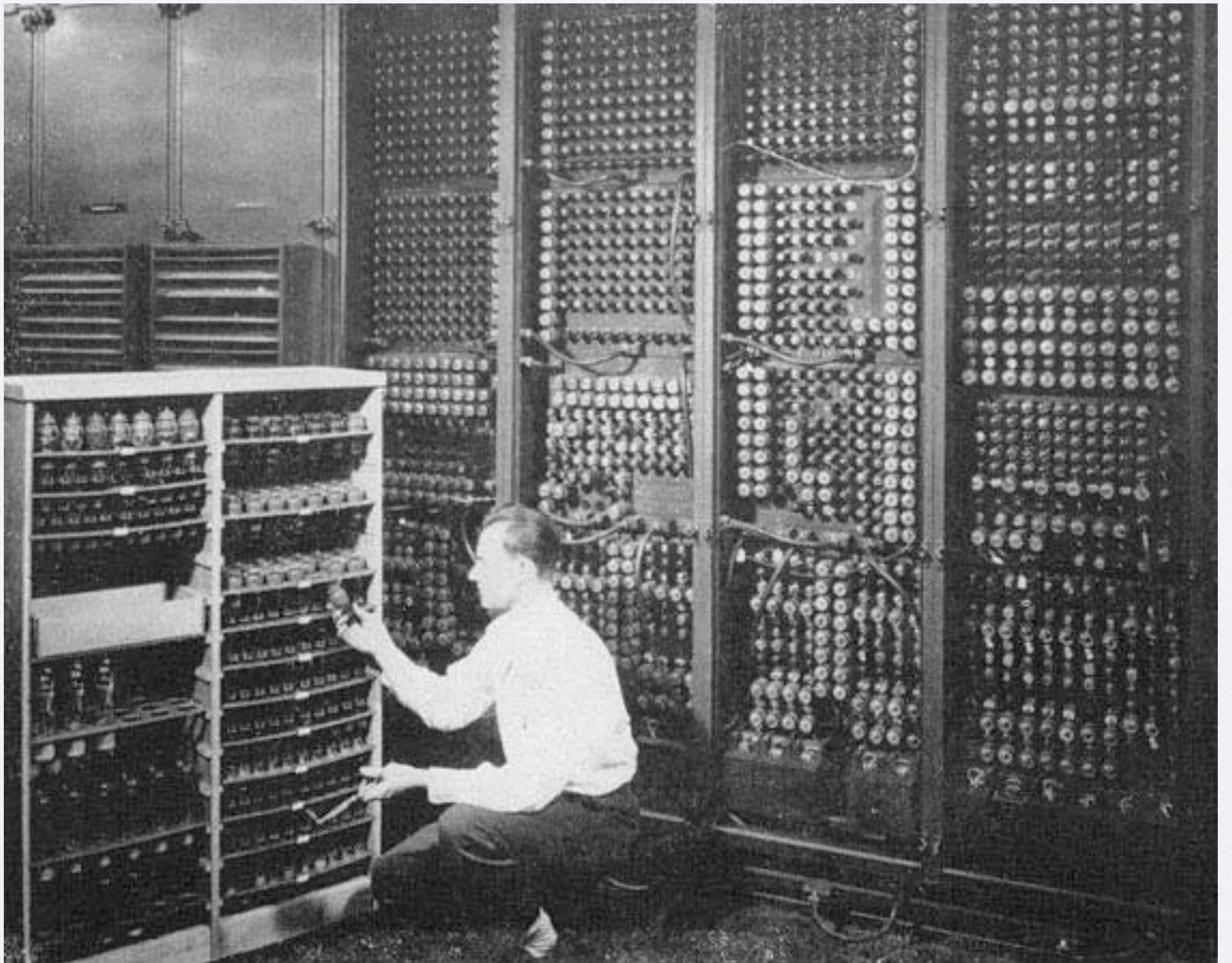
**WAVE
PARTICLE DUALITY**

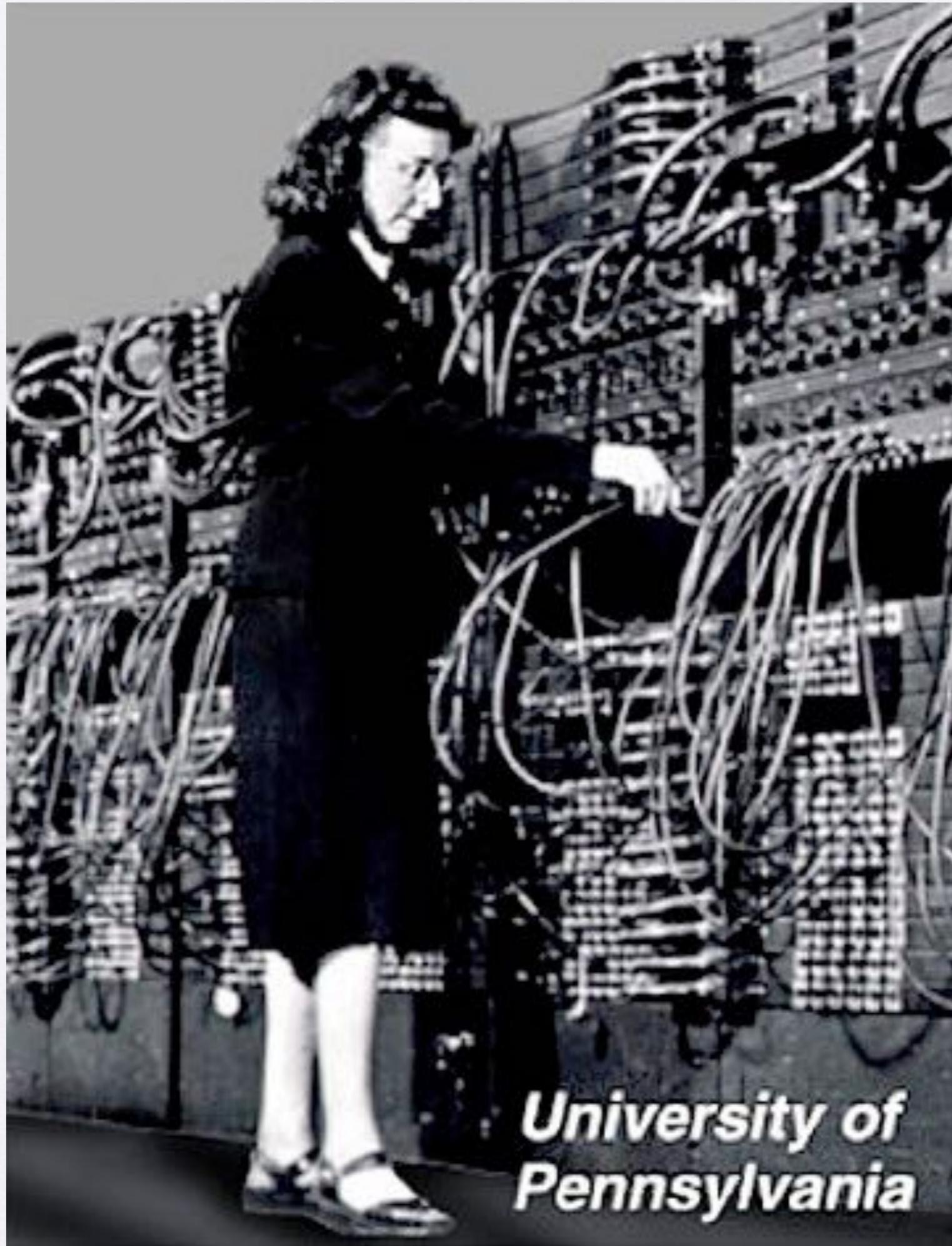
All the animations and explanations on
www.toutestquantique.fr

La meccanica quantistica è alla
base della tecnologia attuale



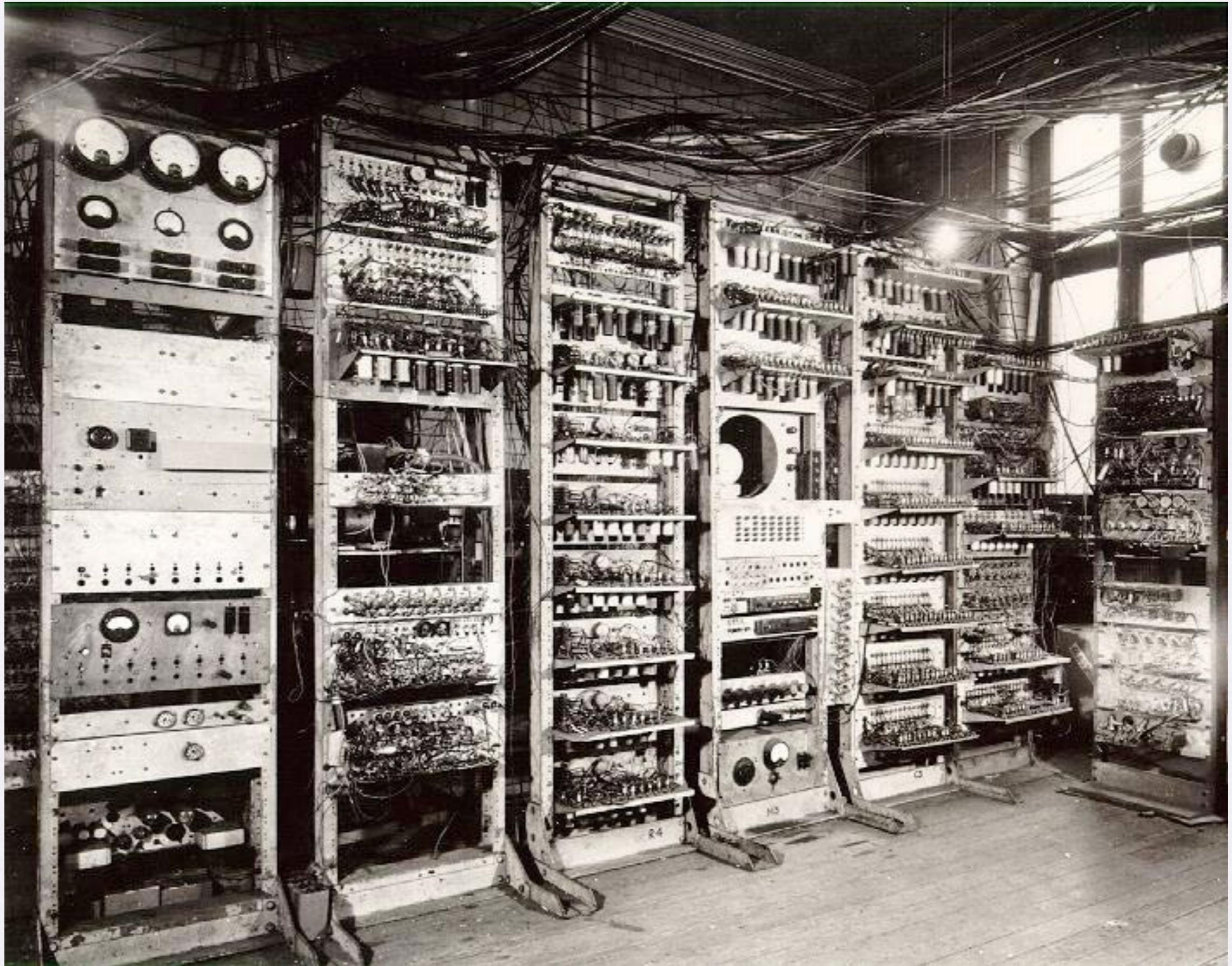




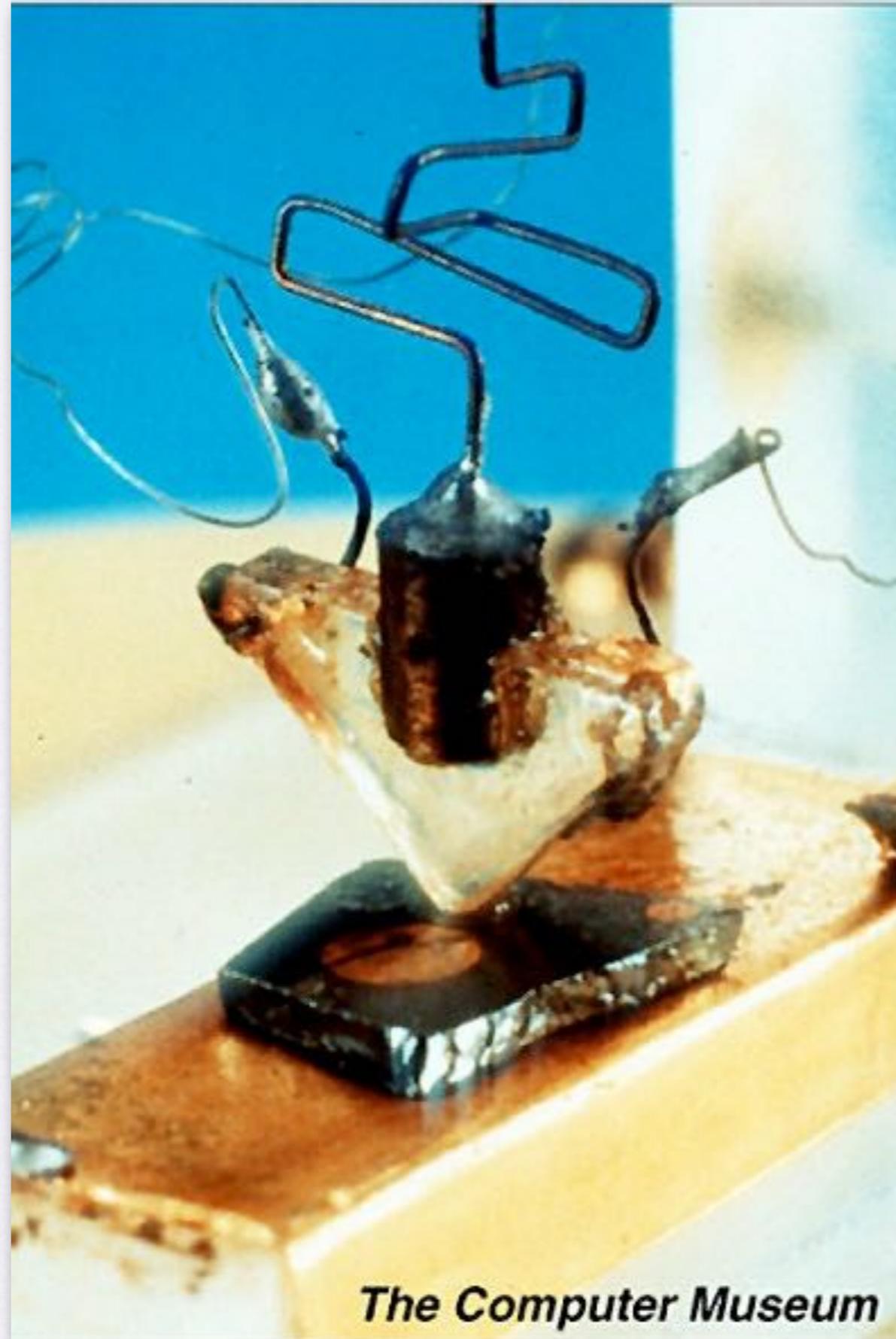


*University of
Pennsylvania*

Il computer Mark-1

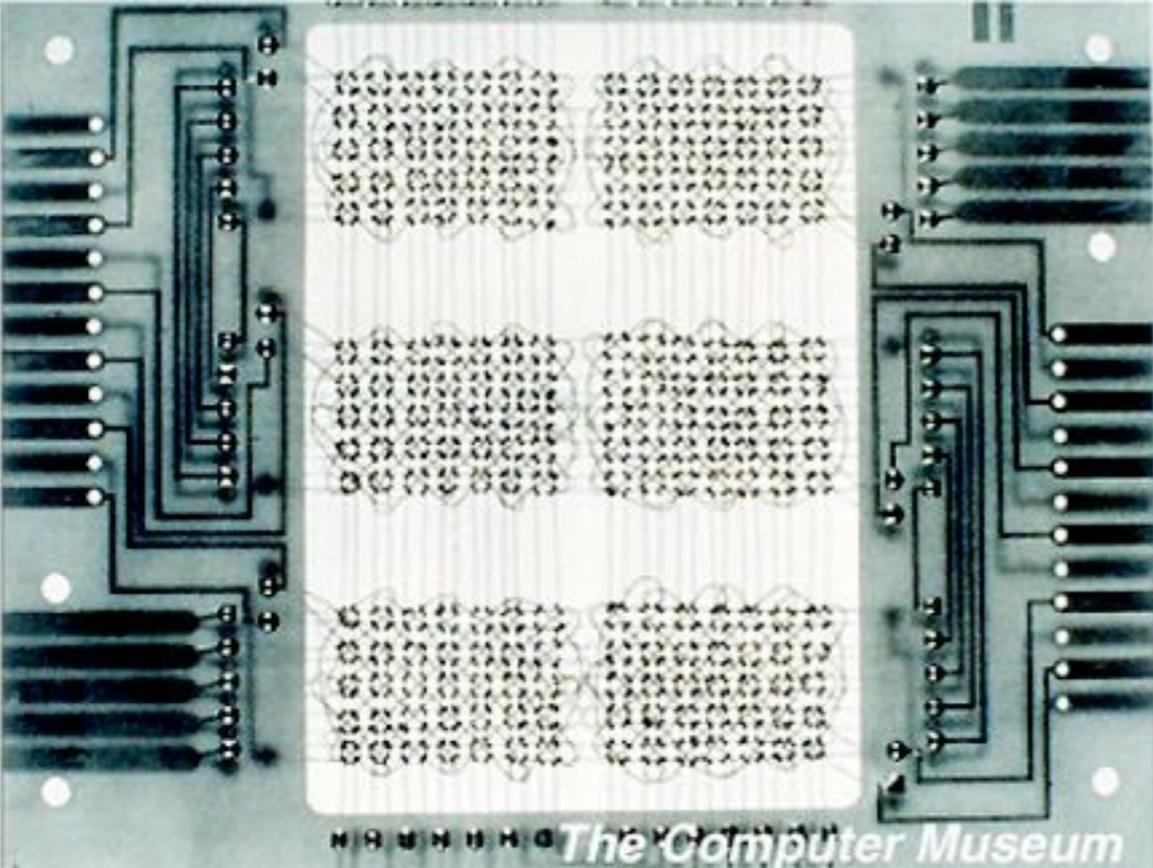
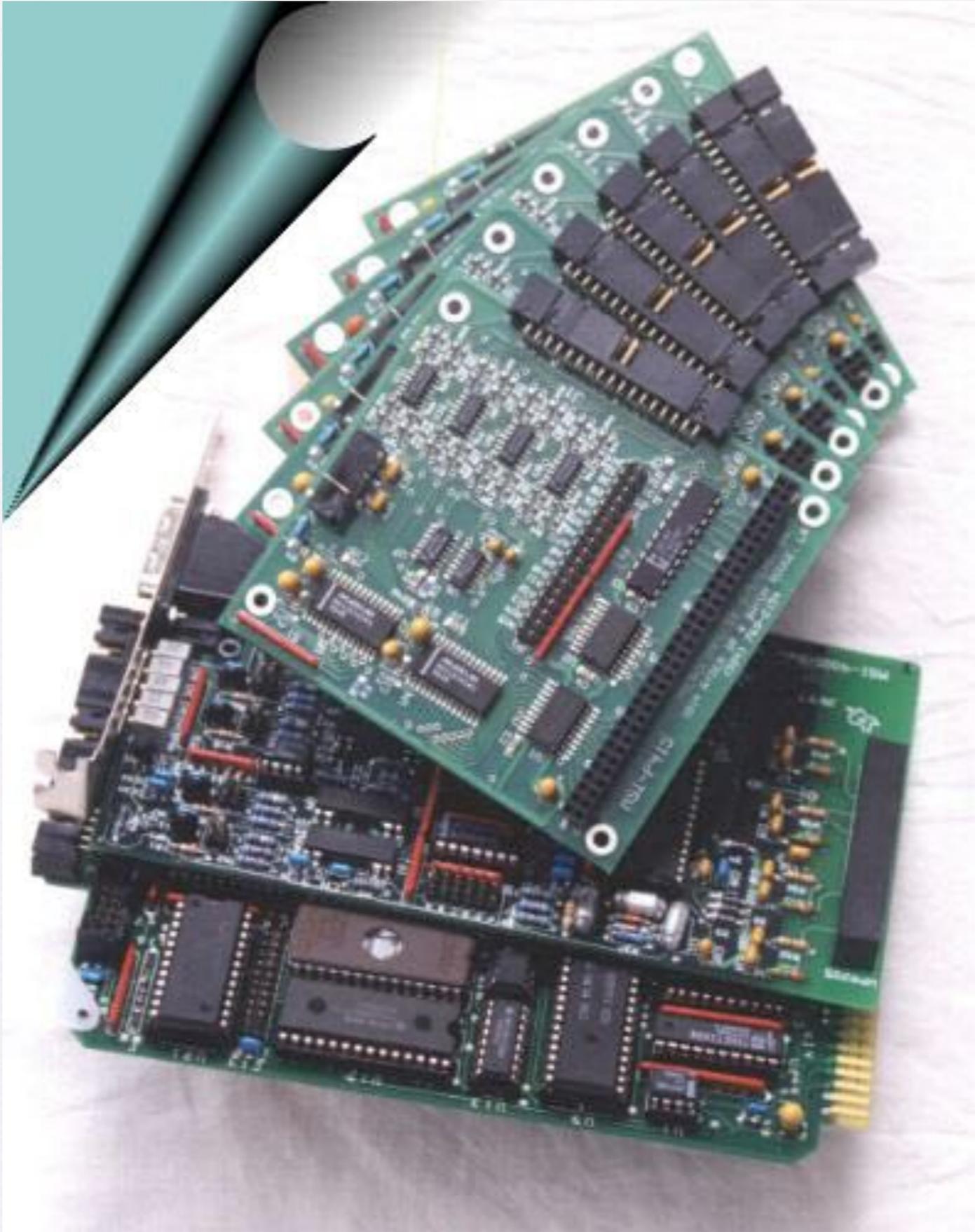
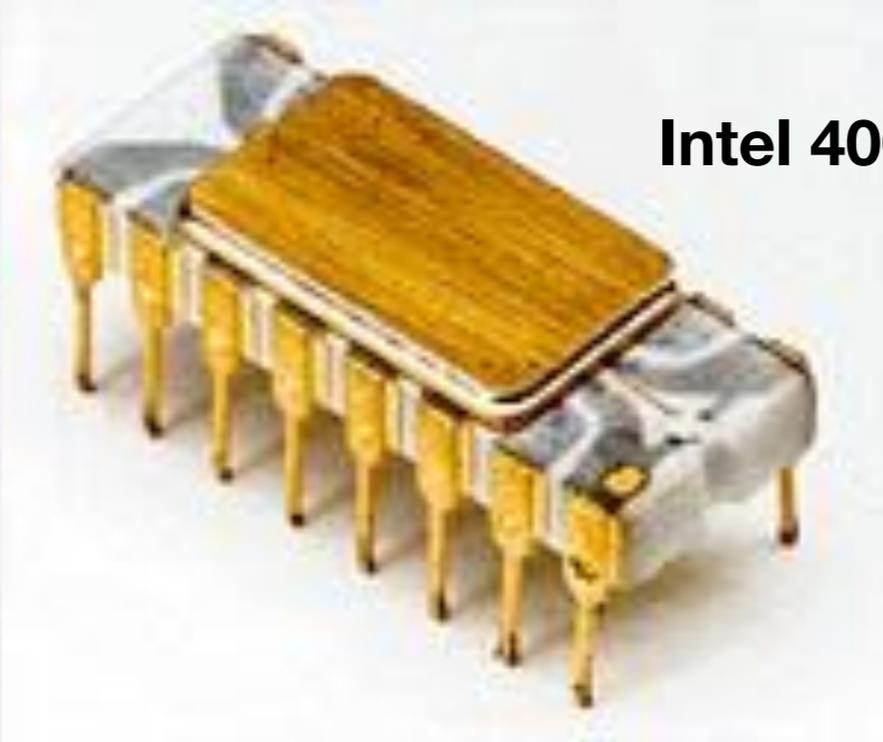


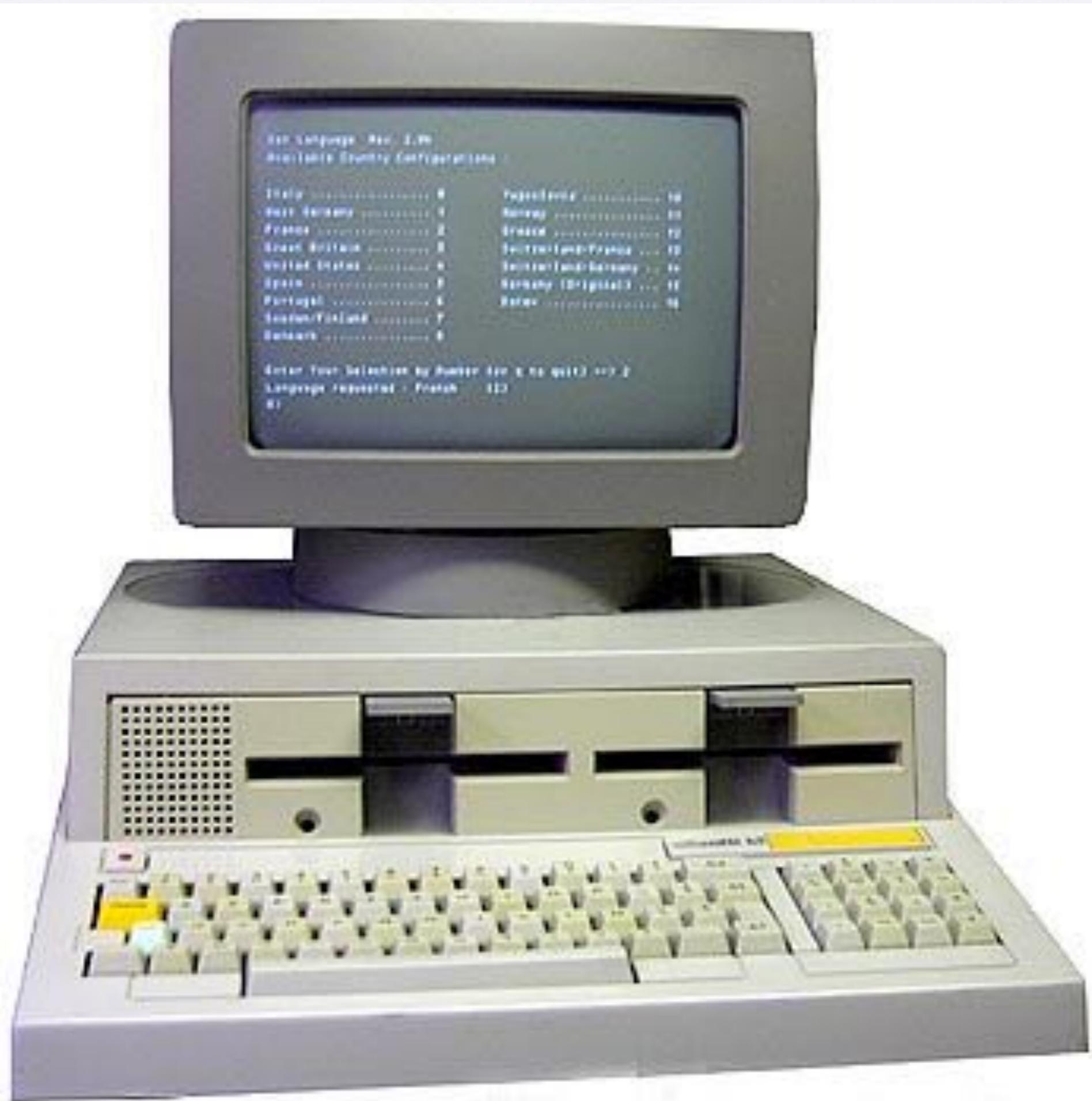
Il transistor



The Computer Museum

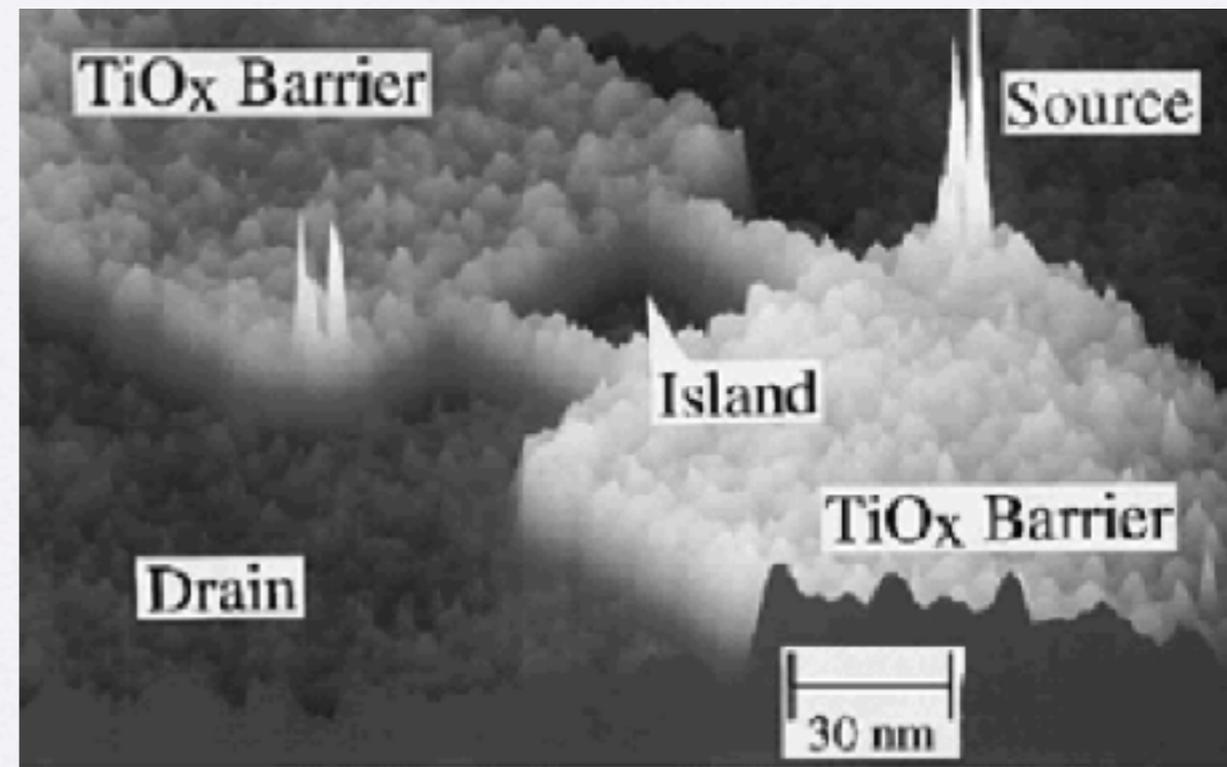
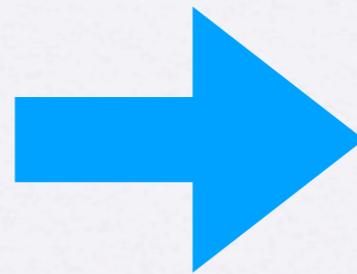
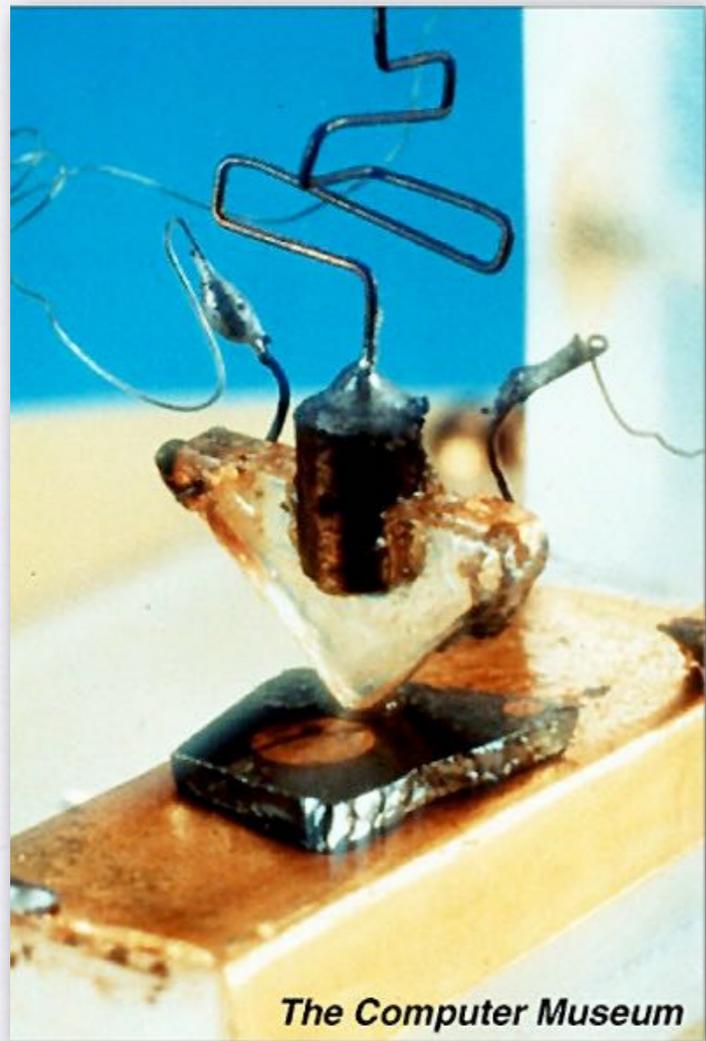
Intel 4004

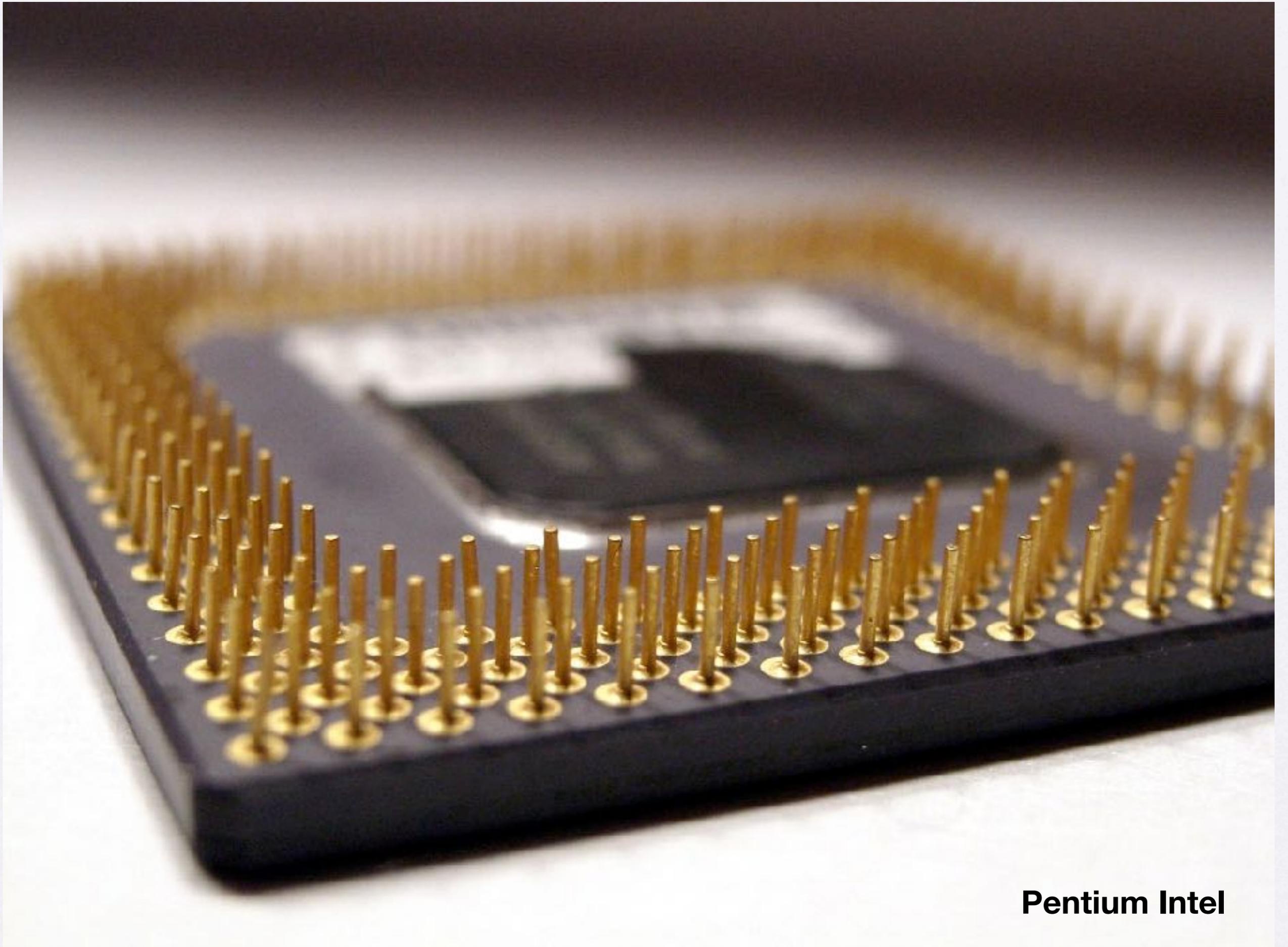












Pentium Intel

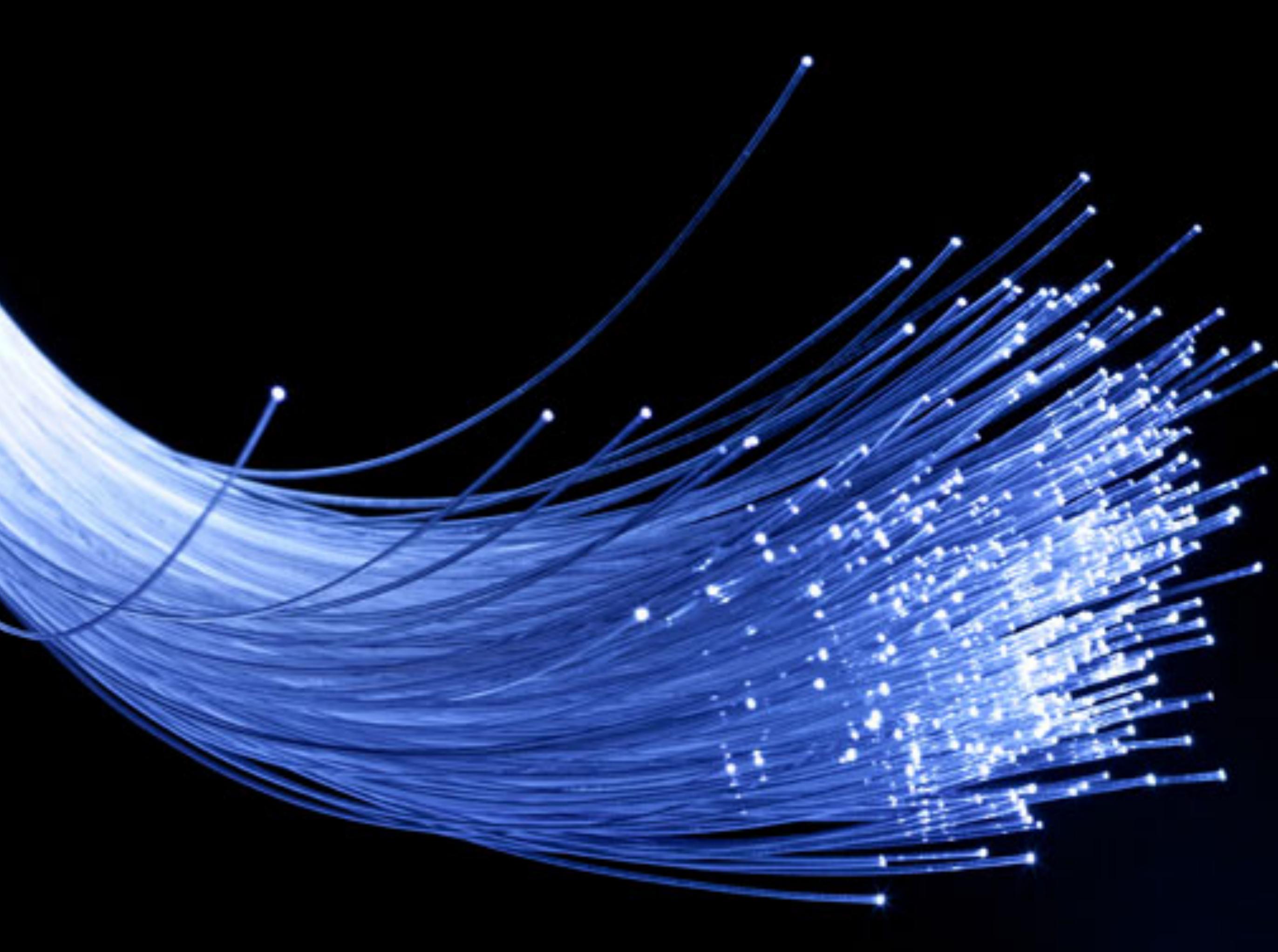
Finder File Edit View Go Window Help

🕒 📶 🔊 🔋 Thu 9:41 AM 🔍 🌐 📄



MacBook Pro

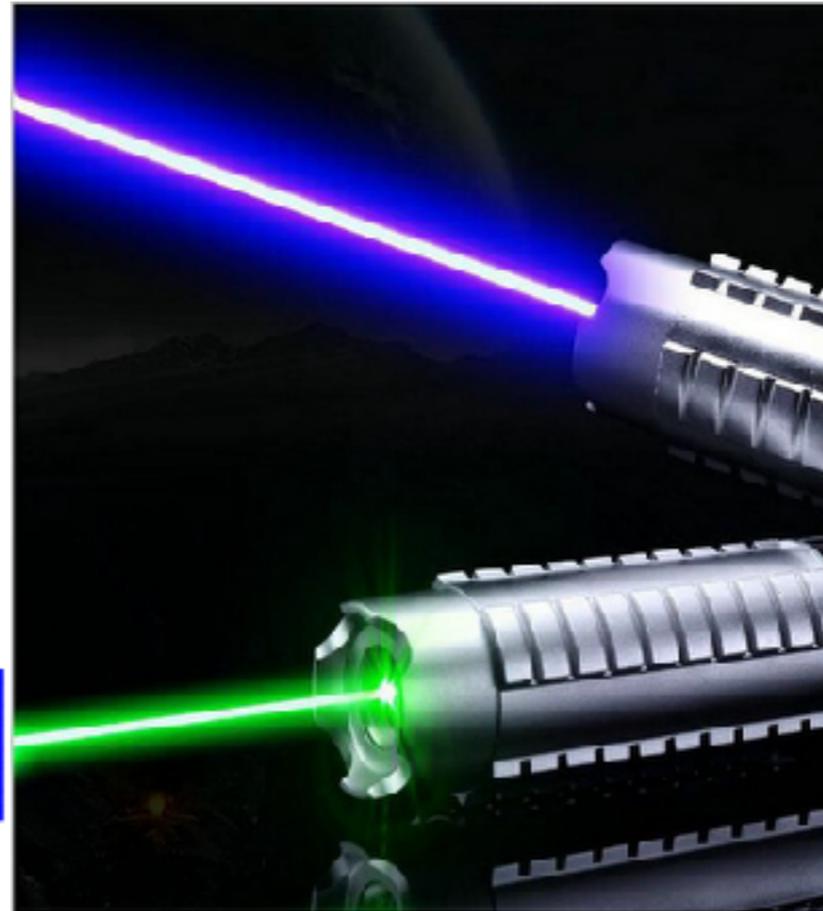




Applicazioni della meccanica quantistica

Periodic Table of Elements

Periodic Table of Elements showing various groups and states. The table is color-coded by groups: Alkali metals (yellow), Alkaline earth metals (orange), Transition metals (red), Lanthanoids (green), Actinoids (purple), Nonmetals (blue), Halogens (cyan), Noble gases (grey), and Unknown (white). It also includes state indicators: Solid (C), Liquid (Hr), Gas (H), and Unknown (Rf). The table includes elements from Hydrogen (H) to Oganesson (Og). A note at the bottom states: "For elements with no stable isotopes, the mass number of the isotope with the longest half-life is in parentheses." The table is credited to "Design and Illustration Copyright © 2007 Michael Dayoh (michael@dayoh.com) - info@www.ptable.com".



e molto
altro
ancora ...



editorial

Published online: 6 April 2018
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-018-0125-9>

Quantum possibilities

Commercial quantum devices are in their infancy, but the growing industry targeting quantum technologies is already having a tangible effect on the job market.

Cosa dobbiamo capire:

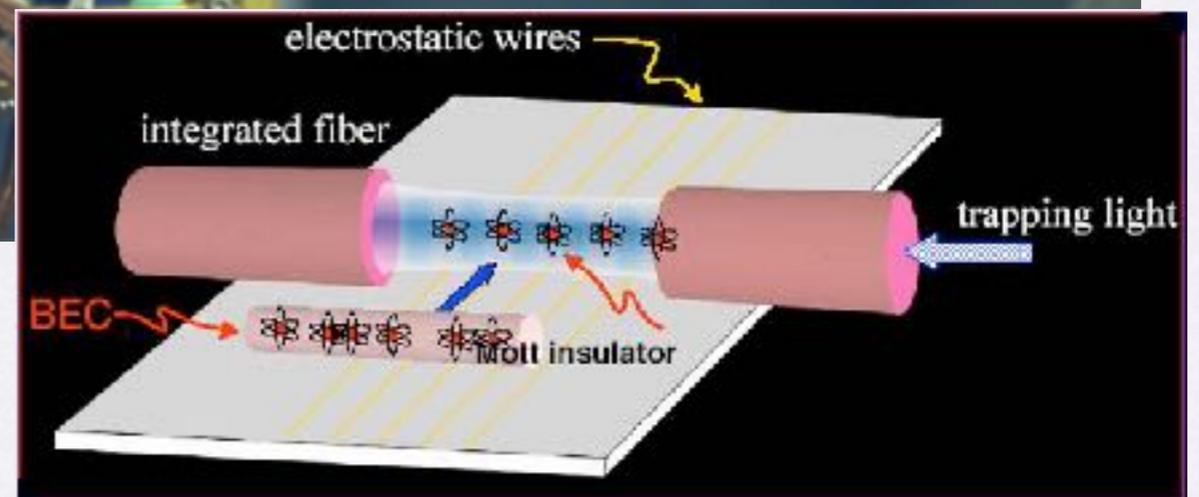
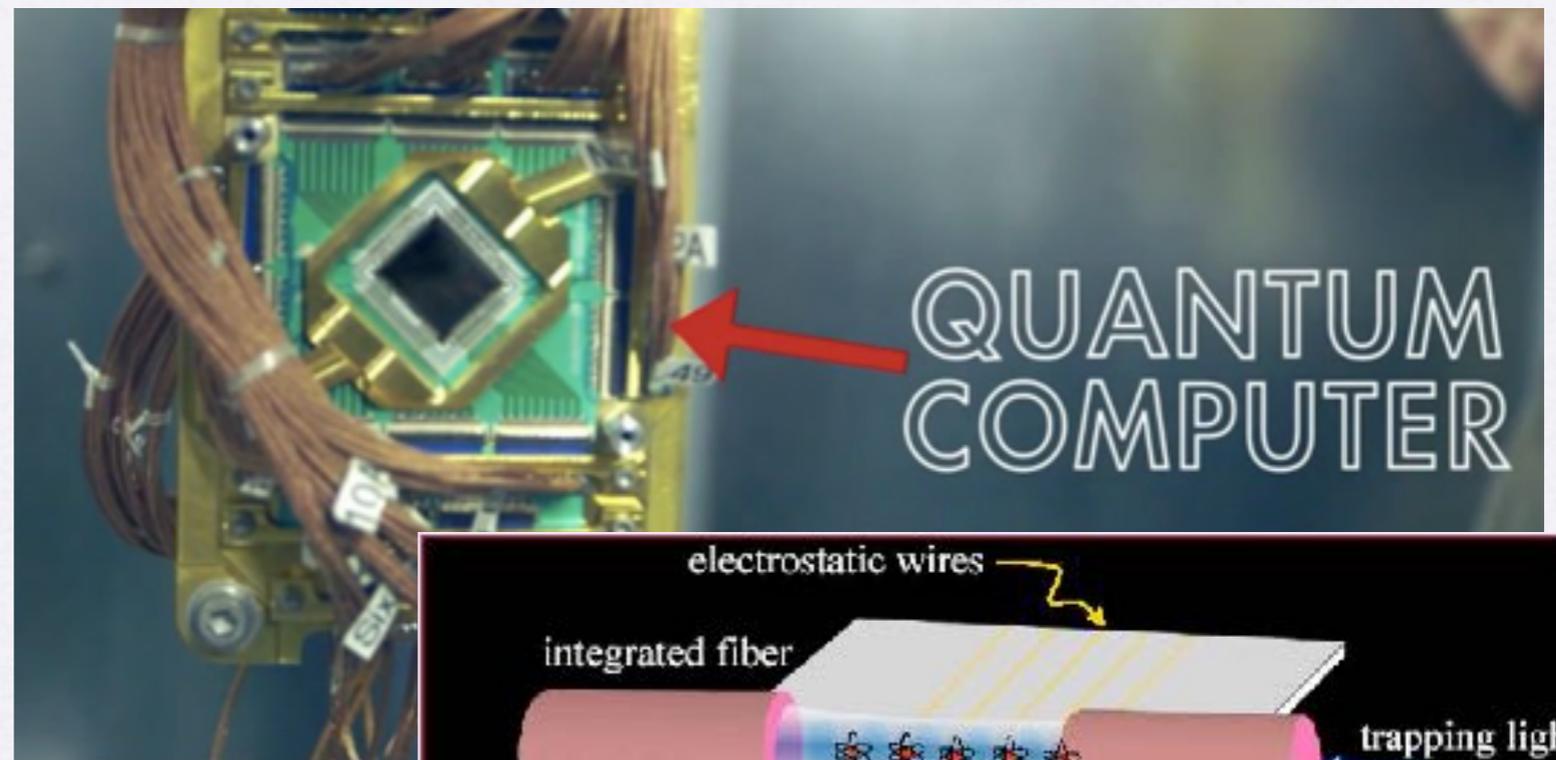
La realtà:

- ▶ non è così come ci appare
- ▶ è quantistica
- ▶ è un immenso computer quantistico
- ▶ la risoluzione è altissima

Il quantum computer

Un quantum computer utilizza “qubits”: quantum bits.

Un quantum bit può assumere i valori 0 e 1, ma può anche assumere i due valori “contemporaneamente”, (in sovrapposizione)!



Fattorizzazione in primi

Algoritmo per fattorizzare in primi: complessità esponenziale!

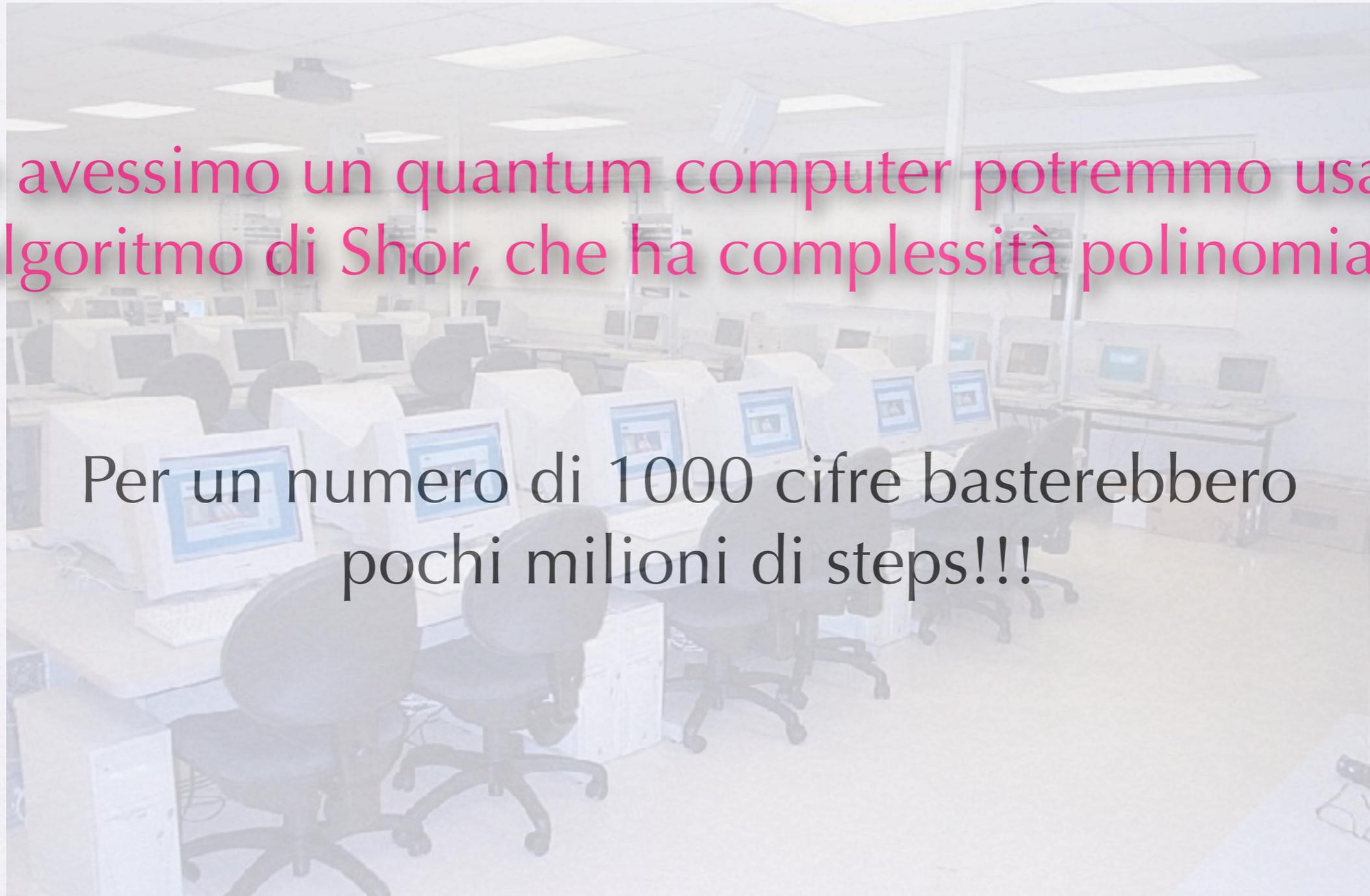
Esempio: nel 1994 ci sono voluti 8 mesi di calcolo parallelo di 1600 workstations per fattorizzare un numero di 129 cifre.

Con la stessa potenza di calcolo ci vorrebbero 800,000 anni per un numero di 250 cifre e 10^{25} anni per un numero di 1000 cifre!!!!

Fattorizzazione in primi

Se avessimo un quantum computer potremmo usare l'algoritmo di Shor, che ha complessità polinomiale.

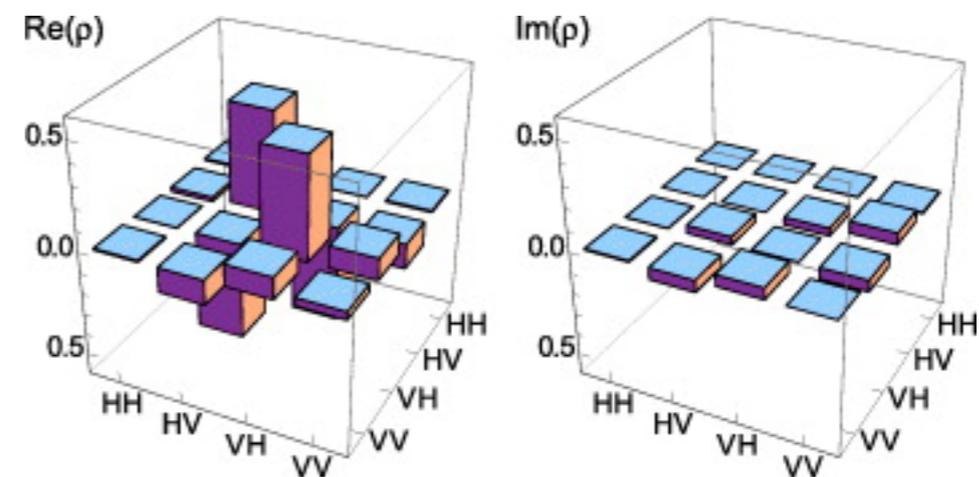
Per un numero di 1000 cifre basterebbero pochi milioni di steps!!!



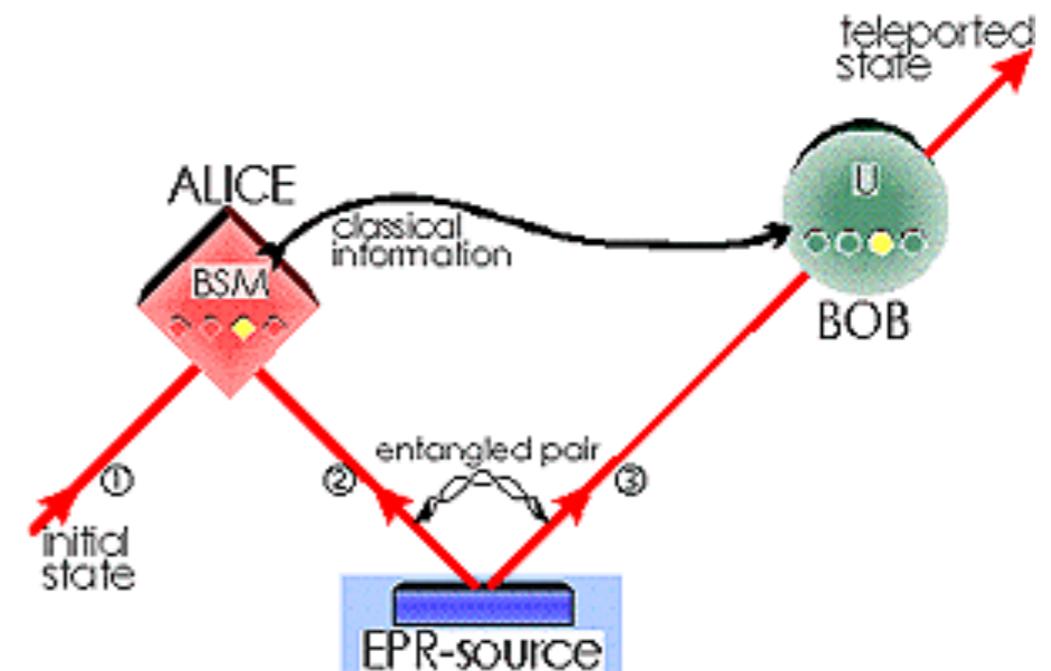
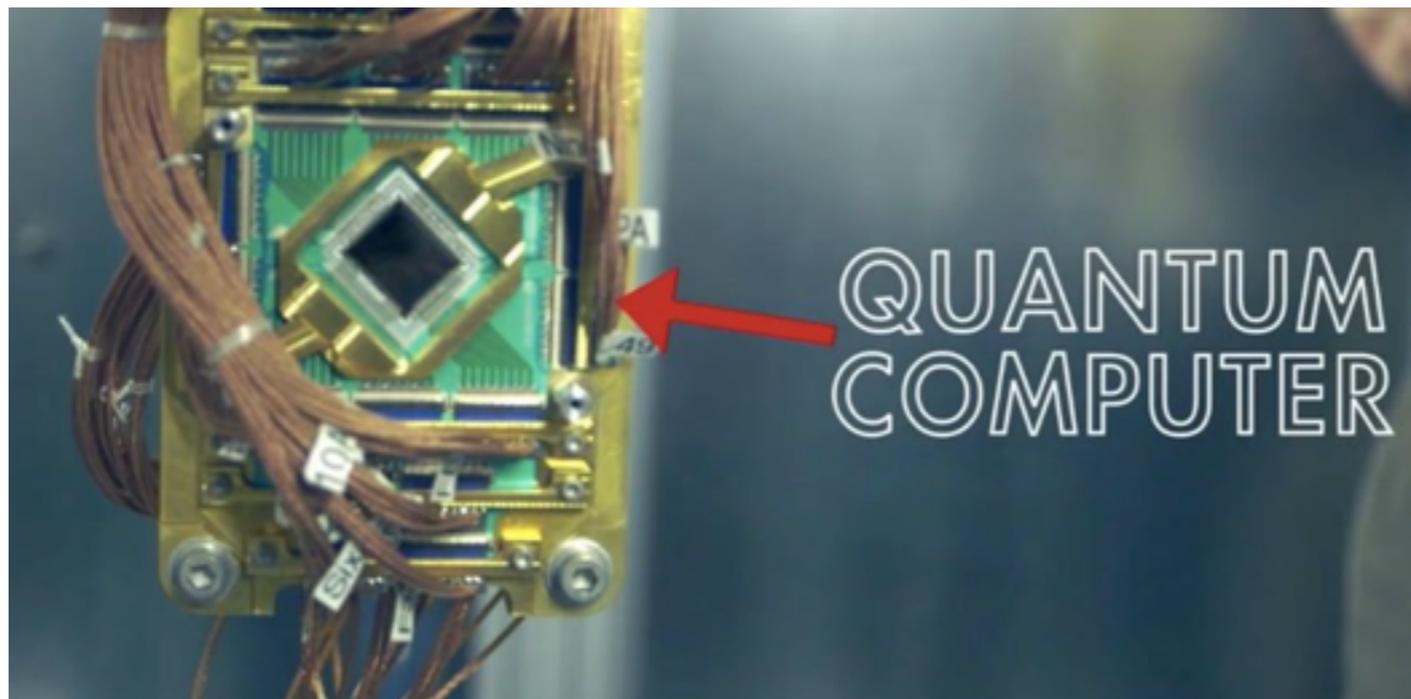
Una nuova informatica: l'Informatica quantistica



QUANTUM TOMOGRAPHY



QUANTUM TELEPORTATION



La lezione della teoria quantistica

Non località dovuta all'entanglement:

il risultato della misurazione è inerentemente probabilistico, ovvero non può essere interpretato come lettura di una realtà pre-esistente locale.

Ci sono due alternative:

1. il risultato è generato all'atto della misurazione

oppure

2. il risultato dipende da operazioni eseguite remotamente

La lezione della teoria quantistica

Particolari stati “entangled”:

di tre particelle che possono solo stare in due scatole,
non ce ne sono mai due nella medesima scatola!

(Aharonov et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 113 532 2016.)

Significance

We show that quantum mechanics violates one of the fundamental principles of nature: If you put three particles in two boxes, necessarily two particles will end up in the same box. We find instances when three quantum particles are put in two boxes, yet no two particles are in the same box, a seemingly impossible and absurd effect. This is only one of a host of related quantum effects which we discovered and which point to a very interesting structure of quantum mechanics that was hitherto unnoticed and has major implications for our understanding of nature. It requires us to revisit some of the most basic notions of quantum physics—the notions of separability, of correlations, and of interactions.

Il concetto di particella non è sostenibile

Physicists routinely describe the universe as being made of tiny subatomic particles that push and pull on one another by means of force fields. They call their subject “particle physics” and their instruments “particle accelerators.” They hew to a Lego-like model of the world. But this view sweeps a little-known fact under the rug: the particle interpretation of quantum physics, as well as the field interpretation, stretches our conventional notions of “particle” and “field” to such an extent that ever more people think the world might be made of something else entirely.

The problem is not that physicists lack a valid theory of the subatomic realm. They do have one: it is called quantum field theory. Theorists developed it between the late 1920s and early 1950s by merging the earlier theory of quantum mechanics with Einstein’s special theory of relativity. Quantum field theory provides the conceptual underpinnings of the Standard Model of particle physics, which describes the fundamental building blocks of matter and their interactions in one common framework. In terms of empirical precision, it is the most successful theory in the history of science. Physicists use it every day to calculate the aftermath of particle collisions, the synthesis of matter in the big bang, the extreme conditions inside atomic nuclei, and much besides.

Meinard Kuhlmann, a philosophy professor at Bielefeld University in Germany, received dual degrees in physics and in philosophy and has worked at the universities of Oxford, Chicago and Pittsburgh. As a student, he had an inquisitive reputation. “I would ask a lot of questions just for fun and because they produced an entertaining confusion,” he says.



ican articles. However compelling it might appear, it is not at all satisfactory.

For starters, the two categories blur together. Quantum field theory assigns a field to each type of elementary particle, so there is an electron field as surely as there is an electron. At the same time, the force fields are quantized rather than continuous, which gives rise to particles such as the photon. So the distinction between particles and fields appears to be artificial, and physicists often speak as if one or the other is more fundamental. Debate has swirled over this point—over whether quantum field theory is ultimately about particles or about fields. It started as a battle of titans, with eminent physicists and philosophers on both sides. Even today both concepts are still in use for illustrative purposes, although most physicists would admit that the classical conceptions do not match what the theory says. If the mental images conjured up by the words “particle” and “field” do not match what the theory says, physicists and philosophers must figure out what to put in their place.

With the two standard, classical options gridlocked, some philosophers of physics have been formulating more radical alternatives. They suggest that the most basic constituents of the material world are intangible entities such as relations or properties. One particularly radical idea is that everything can be reduced to intangibles alone, without any reference to individual things. It is



Physicists speak of the world as being made of particles and force fields, but it is not at all clear what particles and force fields actually are in the quantum realm. The world may instead consist of bundles of properties, such as color and shape

By Meinard Kuhlmann

Photographs by David Laundy
© 2013 Scientific American

August 2013, ScientificAmerican.com 53

Il problema della localizzazione

Malament (1996)

Theorem 1 (Malament). *Let $(\mathcal{H}, \Delta \mapsto E_\Delta, \mathbf{a} \mapsto U(\mathbf{a}))$ be a localization system over Minkowski spacetime that satisfies:*

- (1) *Localizability*
- (2) *Translation covariance*
- (3) *Energy bounded below*
- (4) *Microcausality*

Then $E_\Delta = 0$ for all Δ .

Chapter 10

No Place for Particles in Relativistic Quantum Theories?

Hans Halvorson
Princeton University

Rob Clifton
University of Pittsburgh

Abstract. *David Malament (1996) has recently argued that there can be no relativistic quantum theory of (localizable) particles. We consider and rebut several objections that have been made against the soundness of Malament's argument. We then consider some further objections that might be made against the generality of Malament's conclusion, and we supply three no-go theorems to counter these objections. Finally, we dispel potential worries about the counterintuitive nature of these results by showing that relativistic quantum field theory itself explains the appearance of "particle detections."*

la particella è uno “stato” del campo quantistico!

la particella è una regola di probabilità!

*come un numero fra 1 e 6 lo è per un dado
o i valori 0 e 1 sono per il bit classico*

Ma è un dado quantistico!



La lezione della teoria quantistica

Holismo:

La conoscenza del tutto non implica la conoscenza delle parti.

Esistono proprietà del tutto che sono incompatibili con qualunque proprietà delle parti.

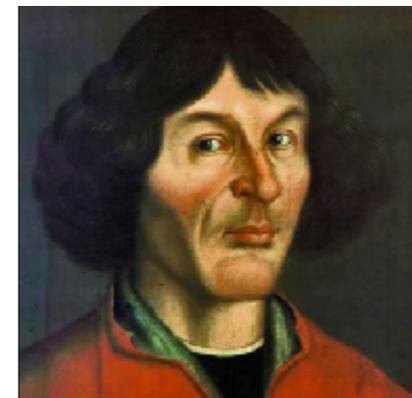
La lezione della teoria quantistica

La nozione di oggetto come “insieme di proprietà” è insostenibile.

Occorre sostituirla con quelle di sistema e di evento.



“oggetto” → “sistema”

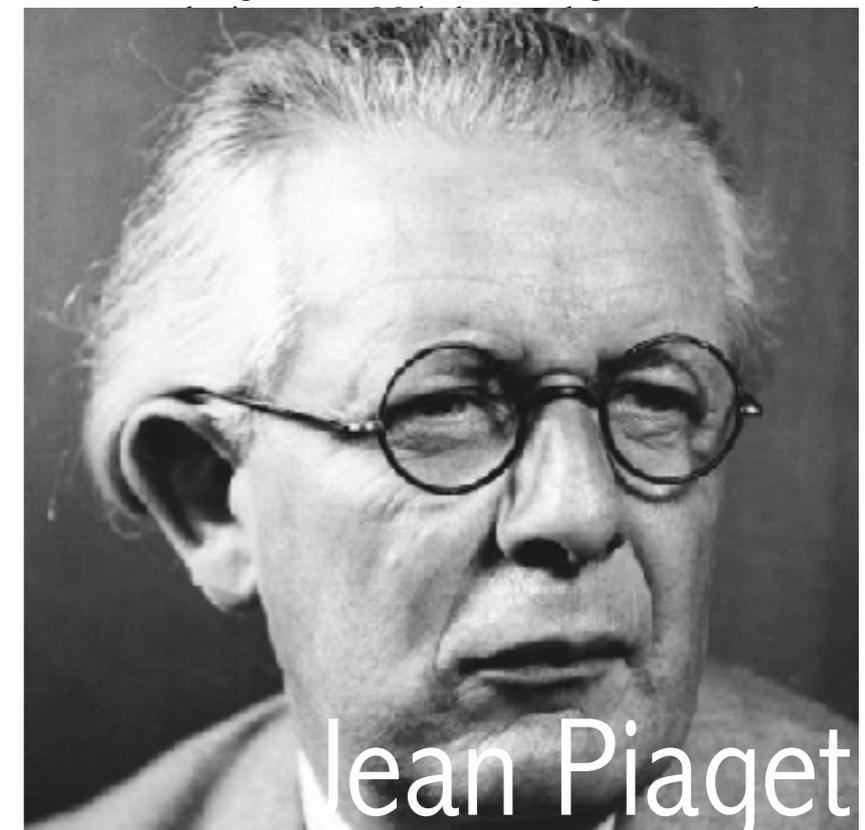


Osserviamo eventi, non oggetti!

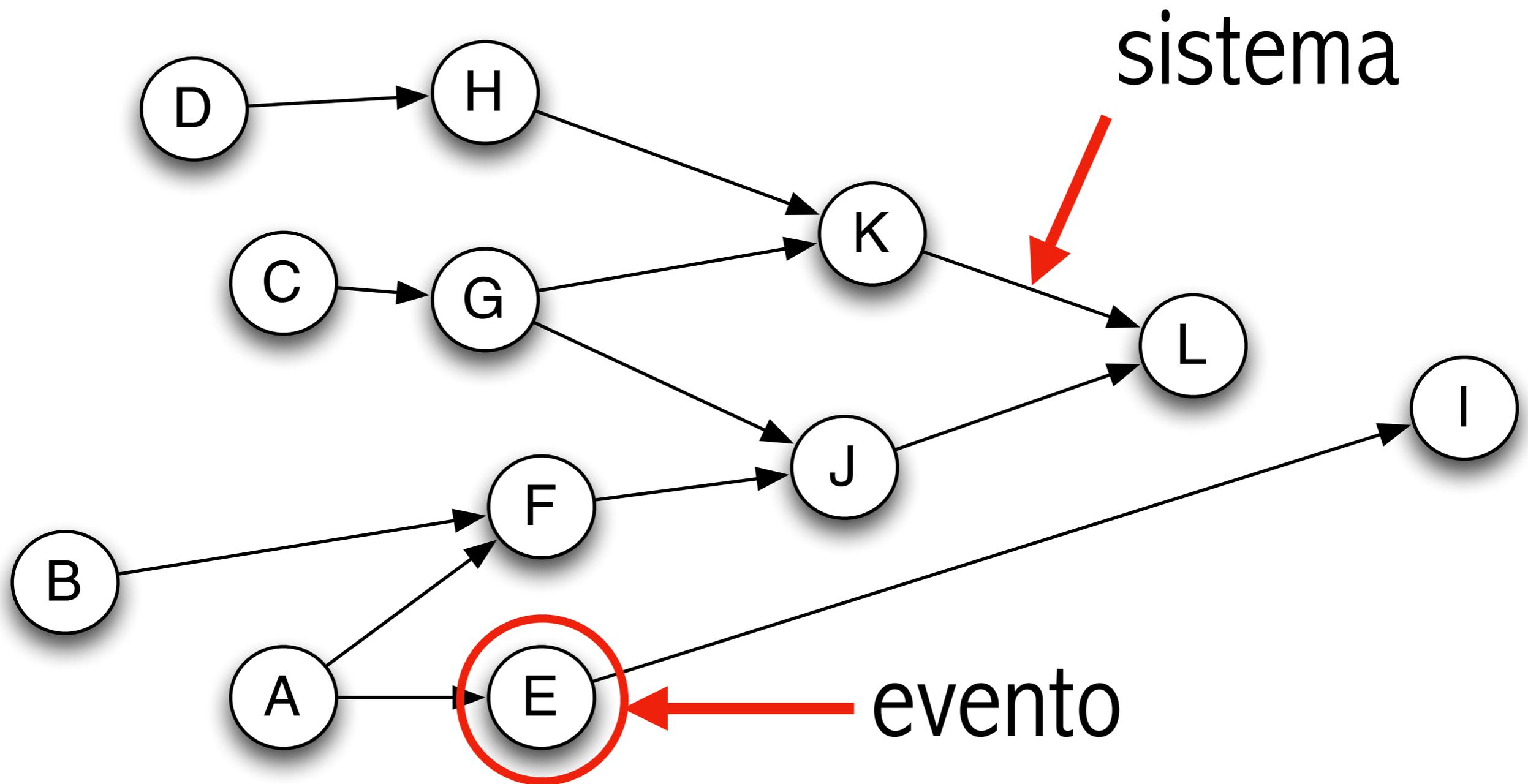
L'ÉPISTÉMOLOGIE GÉNÉTIQUE

1. Introduction.

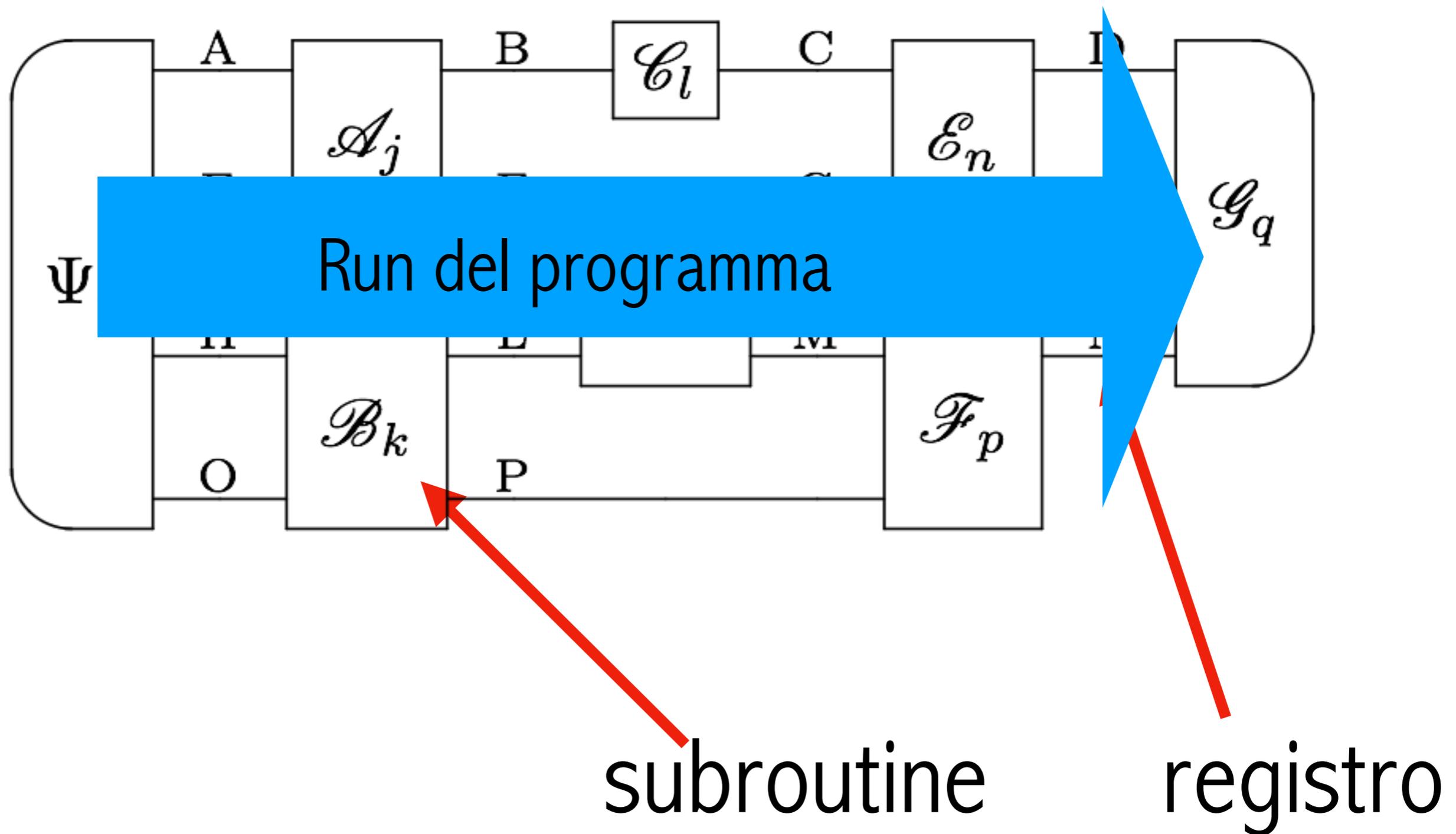
Les théories classiques de la connaissance se sont d'abord posé la question « Comment la connaissance est-elle possible ? », qui s'est vite différenciée en une pluralité de problèmes, portant sur la nature et les conditions préalables de la connaissance logico-mathématique, de la connaissance expérimentale de



Teoria operativa



Teoria dell'informazione

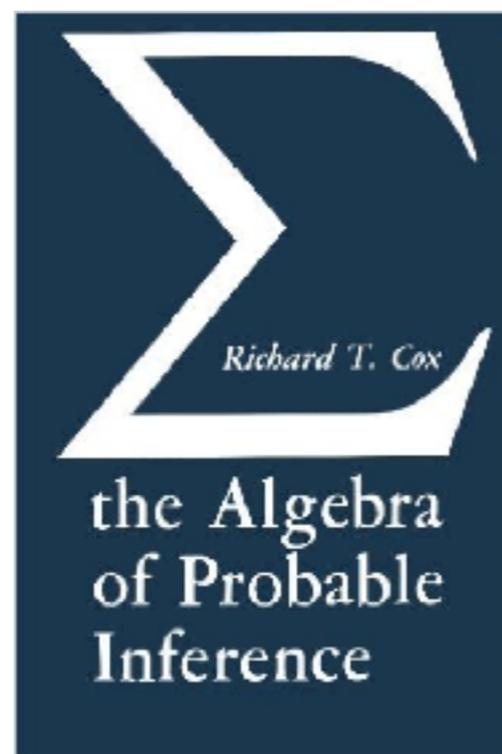
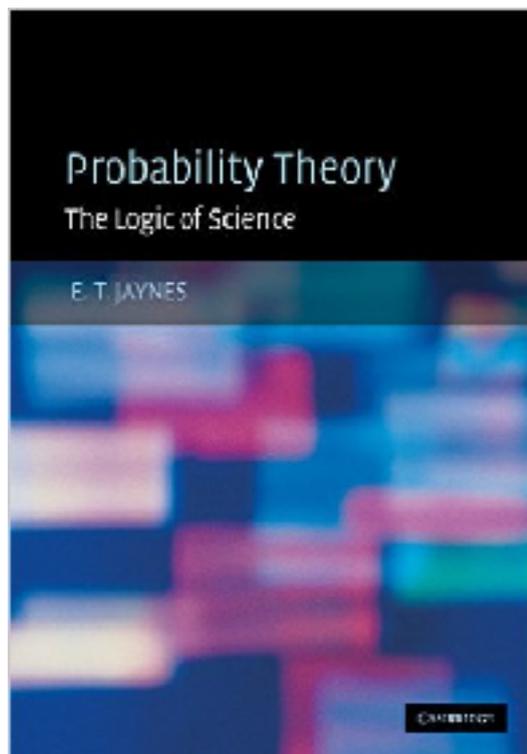


La teoria quantistica è una
teoria dell'informazione

Teoria operativa:

probabilità congiunte degli eventi possibili
+
connessioni fra gli eventi

In quanto estensione del calcolo delle
probabilità è un'estensione della logica



La teoria quantistica è un
estensione della logica

Non si tratta quindi di modificare
la logica (come pensava von
Neumann), bensì di estenderla



Principi per la teoria quantistica

Causalità

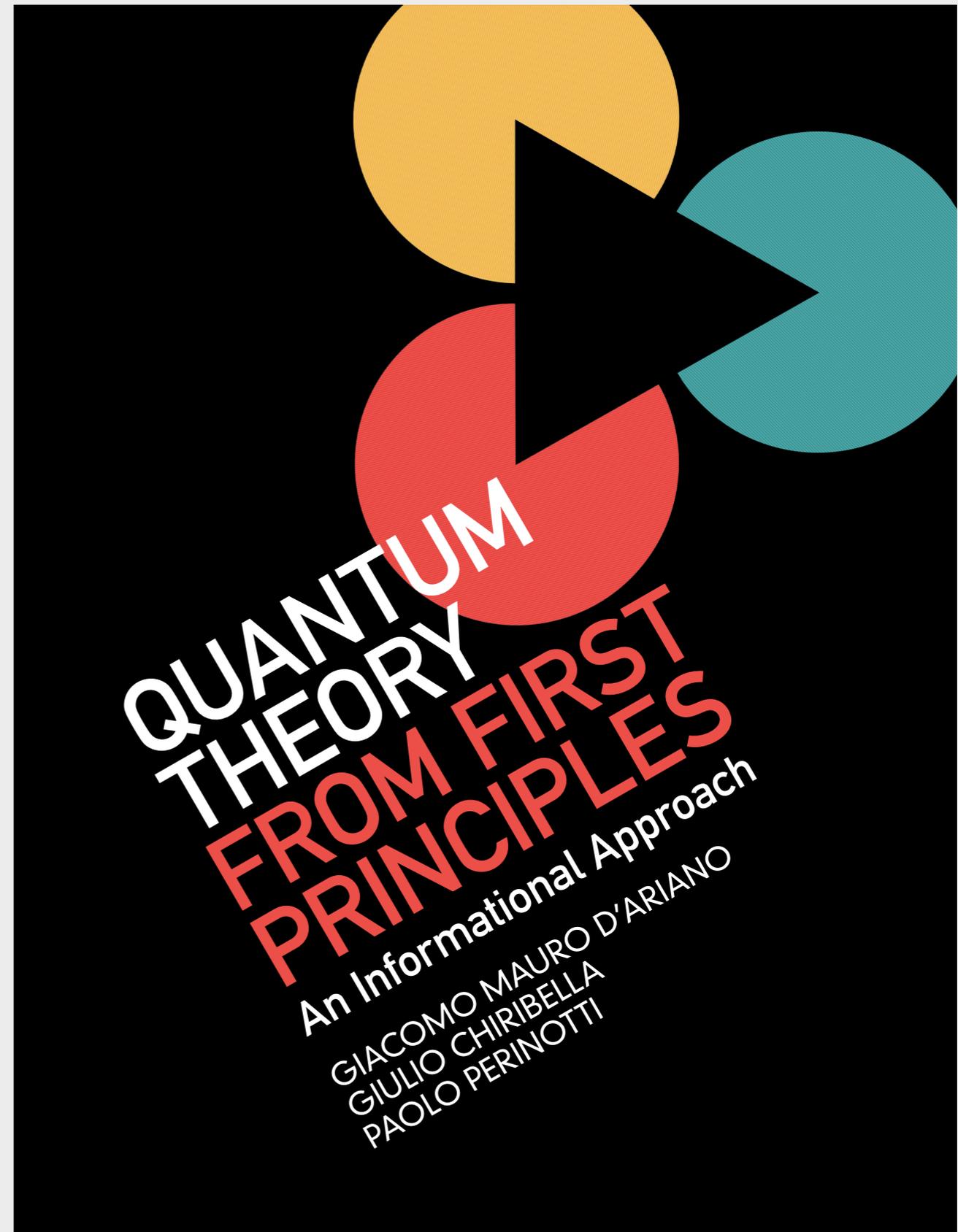
Discriminabilità perfetta

Discriminabilità locale

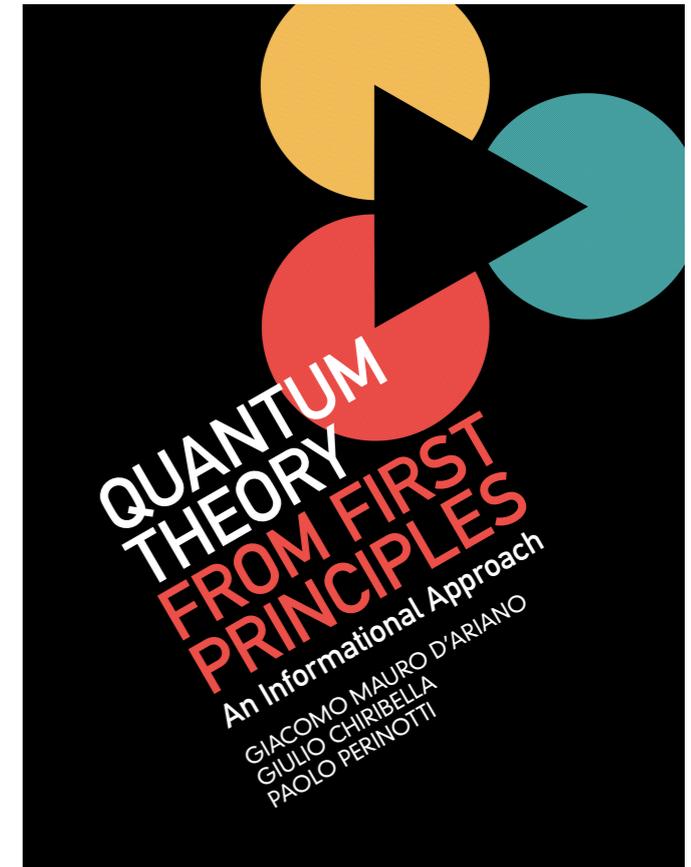
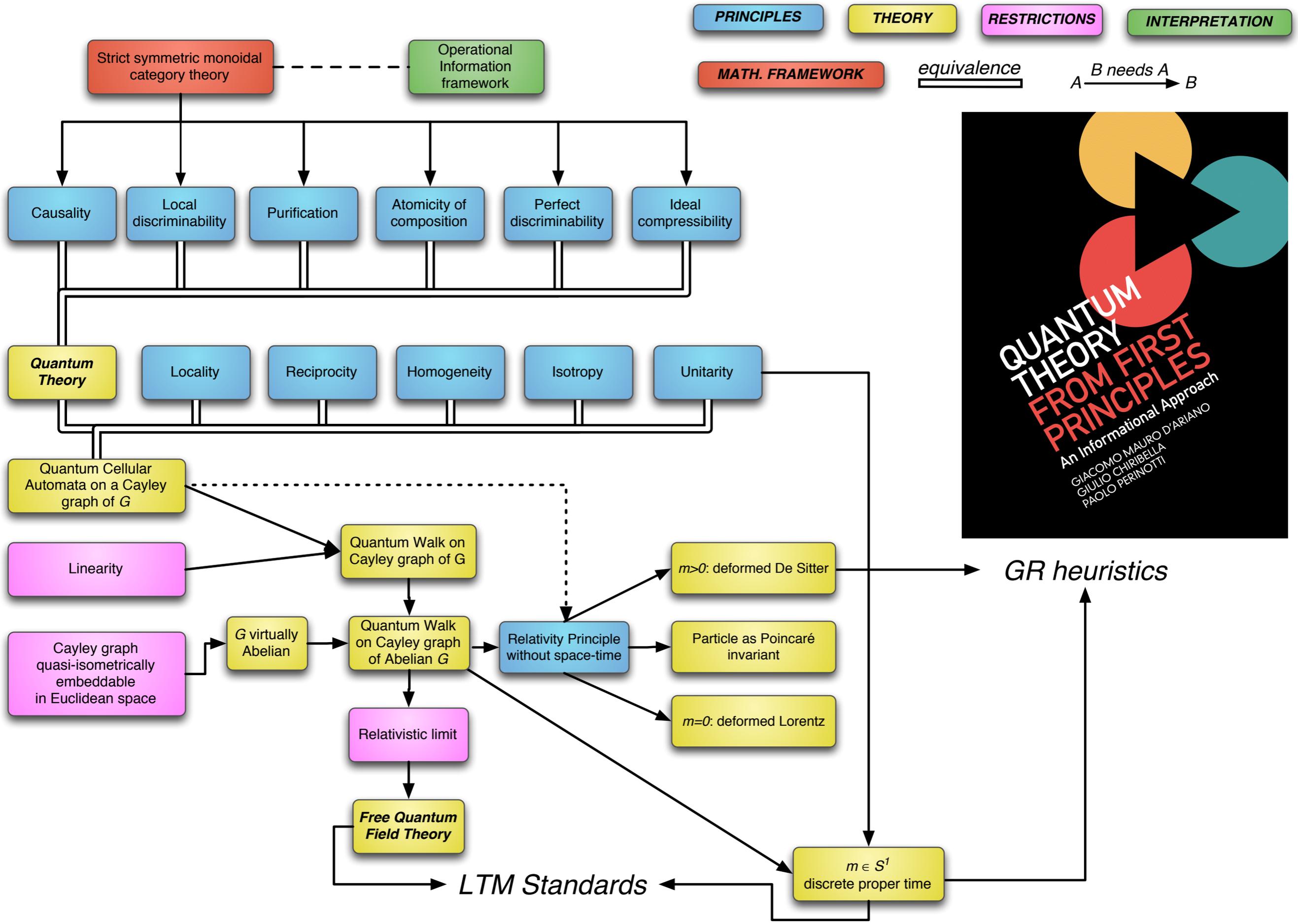
Atomicità della composizione

Compressione ideale

Purificazione



Info-theoretical principles for Quantum Theory and Quantum Field Theory



L'algoritmo della "particella relativistica"
è l'algoritmo quantistico più semplice!

La meccanica quantistica relativistica delle particelle discende
da principi puramente informatici, senza usare:

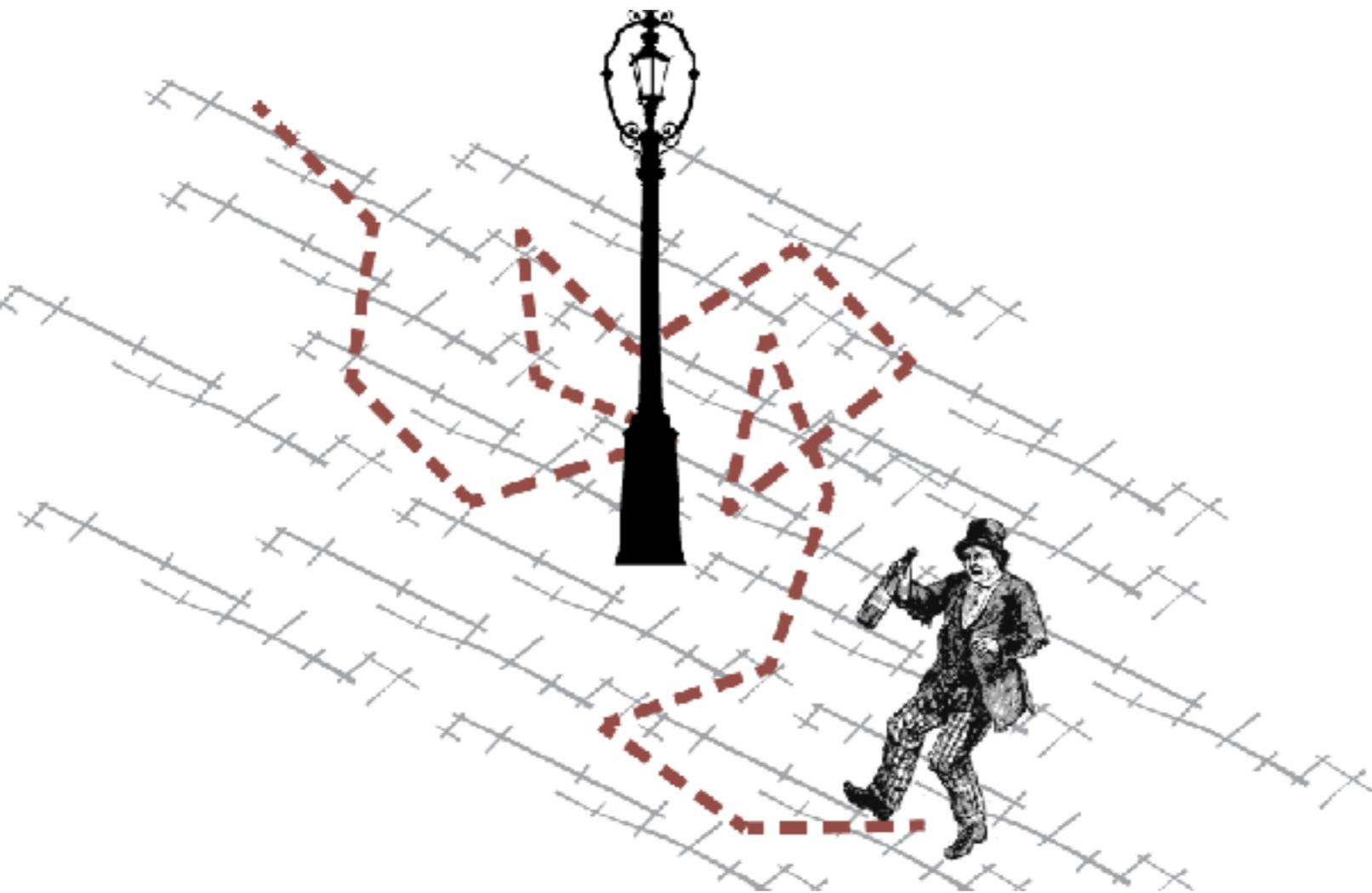
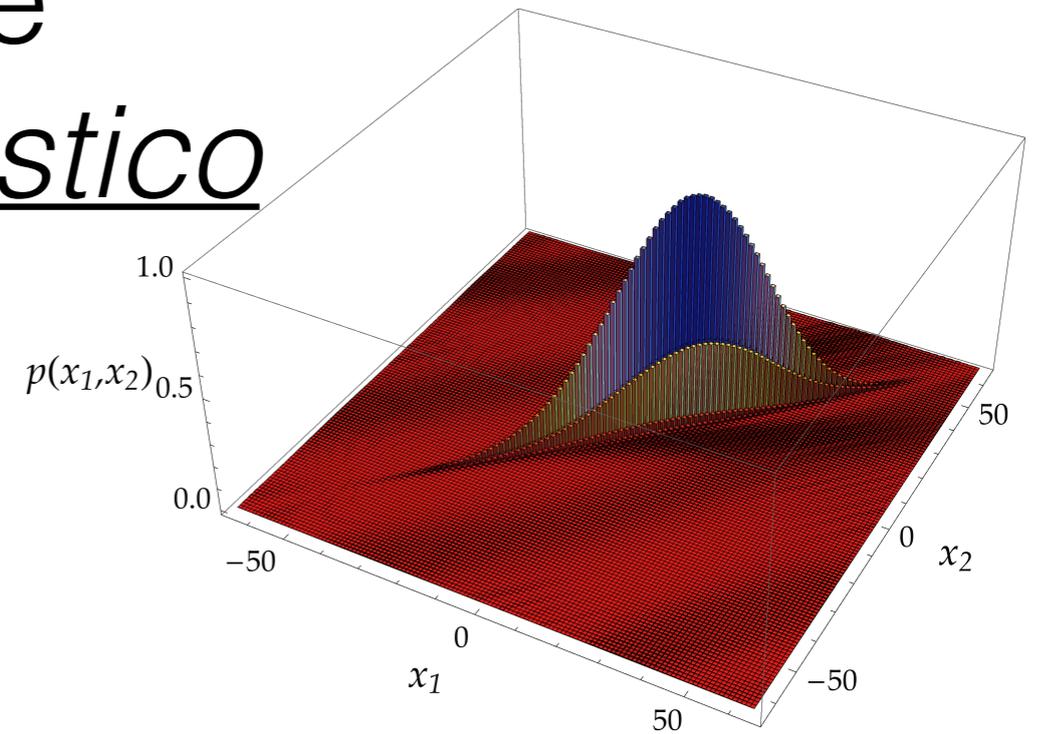
meccanica,
cinematica,
spazio-tempo,
relatività,
...

In particolare, si ricava la relatività ristretta...

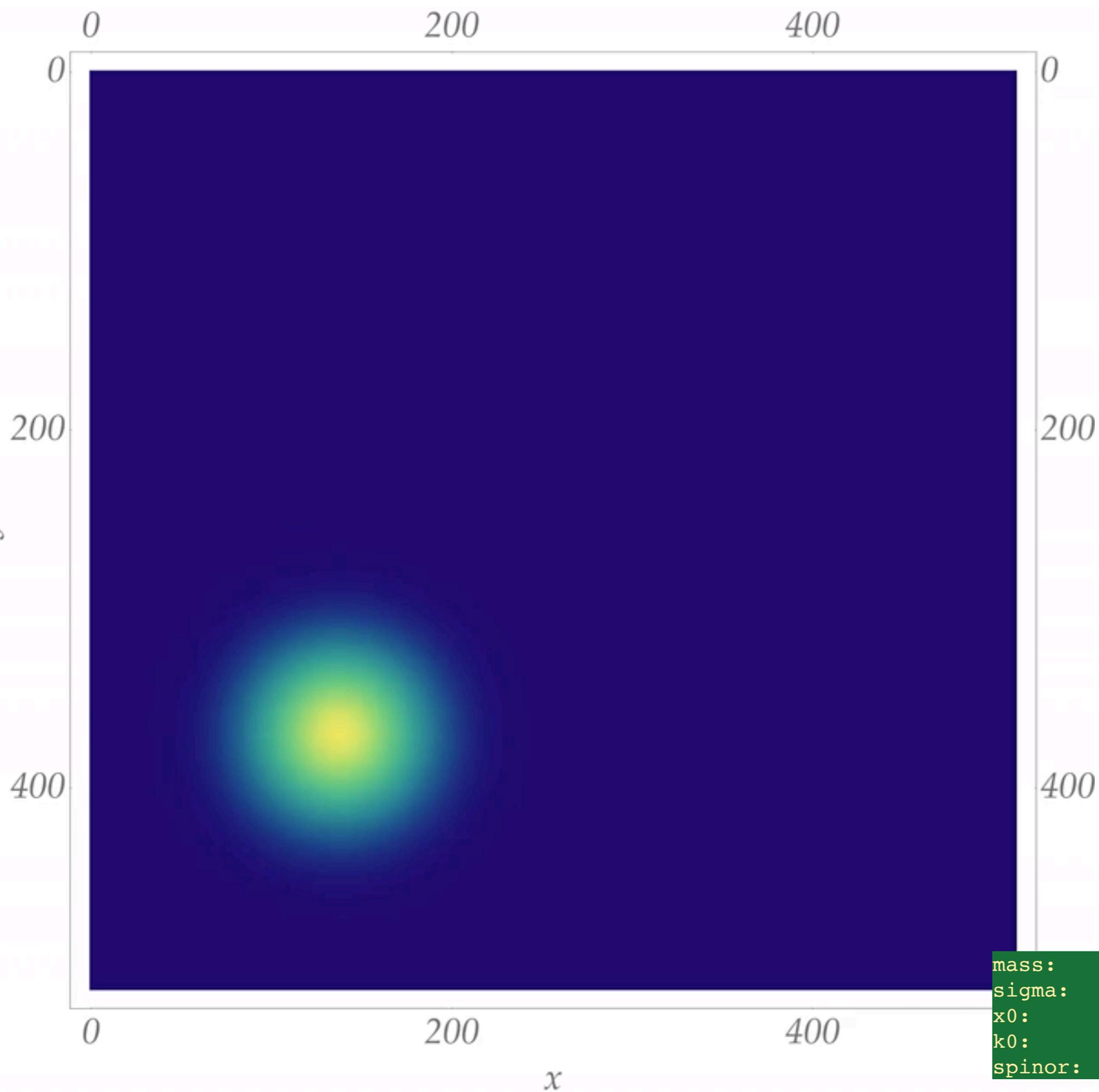
Si ricava la fisica da matematica pura, senza usare primitive fisiche.
La fisica emerge da un grande schermo digitale quantistico!



La teoria che si ricava è
un *automa cellulare quantistico*



nel caso della teoria
delle particelle non
interagenti è un
quantum walk



Dirac 3d

```
mass: 0.002  
sigma: 32  
x0: [140,140,140]  
k0: [0.05,0.05,0.05]  
spinor: ["Exp[I k0.#]",0,0,0]
```

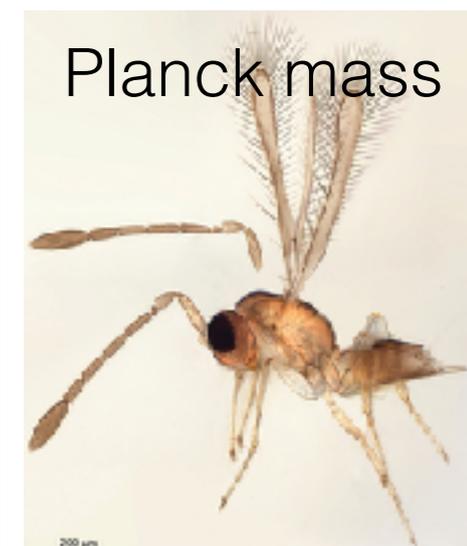
Fenomenologia nuova

1. tutto è Fermionico
2. “raddoppiano” le specie di particelle
3. frequenza massima ω_*
4. vettore d'onda massimo k_*
5. massa di particella massima m_*
6. dispersione del vuoto $c(k)$
7. ...

GR + QFT: la scala di Planck

Due particelle che collidono all'energia di Planck (.54MWh) producono un buco nero!

Una particella con una massa troppo grande ($2.18 \cdot 10^{-5}$ g) diventa un buco nero!



Cosa dobbiamo capire:

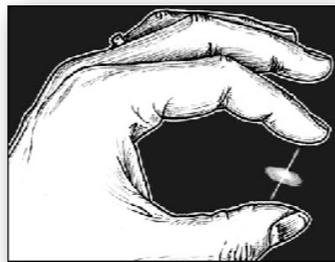
La realtà:

- ▶ non è così come ci appare
- ▶ è quantistica
- ▶ è un immenso computer quantistico
- ▶ la risoluzione è altissima

Teoria puramente matematica contiene i suoi standards LTM

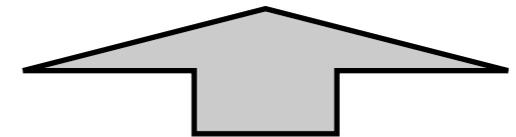
$$k_x \leq k_* \Rightarrow a_* = \frac{2\pi}{k_*}, \quad \omega \leq \omega_* \Rightarrow t_* = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_*}, \quad m \leq m_*$$

Utilizzando l'argomento del mini buco nero si ha m_* : massa di Planck



$$a_* = 1.62 * 10^{-35} m, \quad t_* = 5.39 * 10^{-44} s, \quad m_* = 2.18 * 10^{-8} kg$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c := c(0) = \frac{a_*}{t_*} \\ \hbar = m_* a_* c \end{array} \right.$$



dal limite
“relativistico”



electron

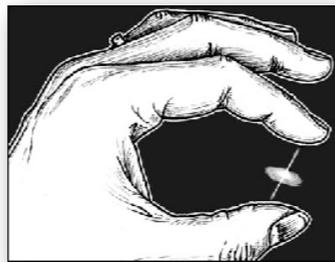
The Planck scale

$1\text{cm}^3 \rightarrow 2.35 \cdot 10^{98} = 1 \text{ tera di tera di .. di tera (8 volte) di qB}$

Teoria puramente matematica contiene i suoi standards LTM

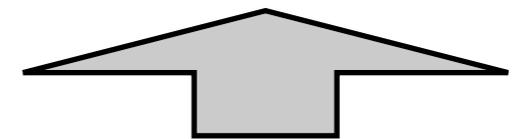
$$k_x \leq k_* \Rightarrow a_* = \frac{2\pi}{k_*}, \quad \omega \leq \omega_* \Rightarrow t_* = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_*}, \quad m \leq m_*$$

Utilizzando l'argomento del mini buco nero si ha m_* : massa di Planck



$$a_* = 1.6210^{-35} m, \quad t_* = 5.3910^{-44} s, \quad a_* = 2.1810^{-8} kg$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c := c(0) = \frac{a_*}{t_*} \\ \hbar = m_* a_* c \end{array} \right.$$



In principio m_* si può misurare!

$$m_* = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3\pi}} \frac{\hbar k}{c(k) - c(0)}$$

dal limite
“relativistico”

In vacuo dispersion features for gamma-ray-burst neutrinos and photons

Giovanni Amelino-Camelia^{1,2*}, Giacomo D'Amico^{1,2}, Giacomo Rosati³ and Niccoló Loret⁴

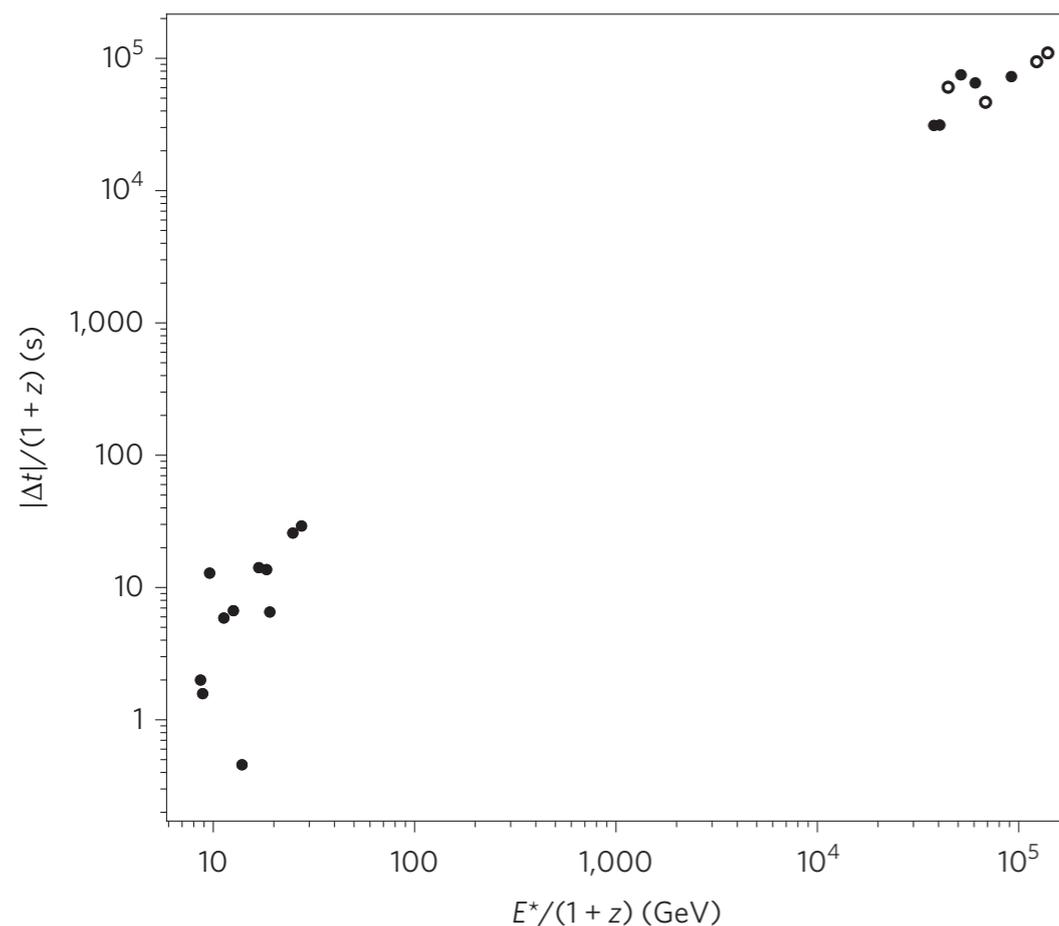


Figure 3 | $|\Delta t|/(1+z)$ versus $E^*/(1+z)$ for our GRB photons and GRB neutrino candidates. Here the content of Figs 1 and 2 has been combined to allow an overview of the correlation between $|\Delta t|/(1+z)$ and $E^*/(1+z)$.

Conclusioni

la lezione della teoria quantistica,
la logica, la matematica ci insegnano che
la realtà:

non è fatta di particelle, ma di informazione pura.
È un immenso computer grafico quantistico con
risoluzione altissima ed enorme potenza di calcolo

G. Chiribella, G. M. D'Ariano, P. Perinotti, *Informational derivation of Quantum Theory*, Phys. Rev A **84** 012311 (2011)

G. M. D'Ariano, P. Perinotti, *The Dirac Equation from Principles of information processing*, Phys. Rev. A **90** 062106 (2014)

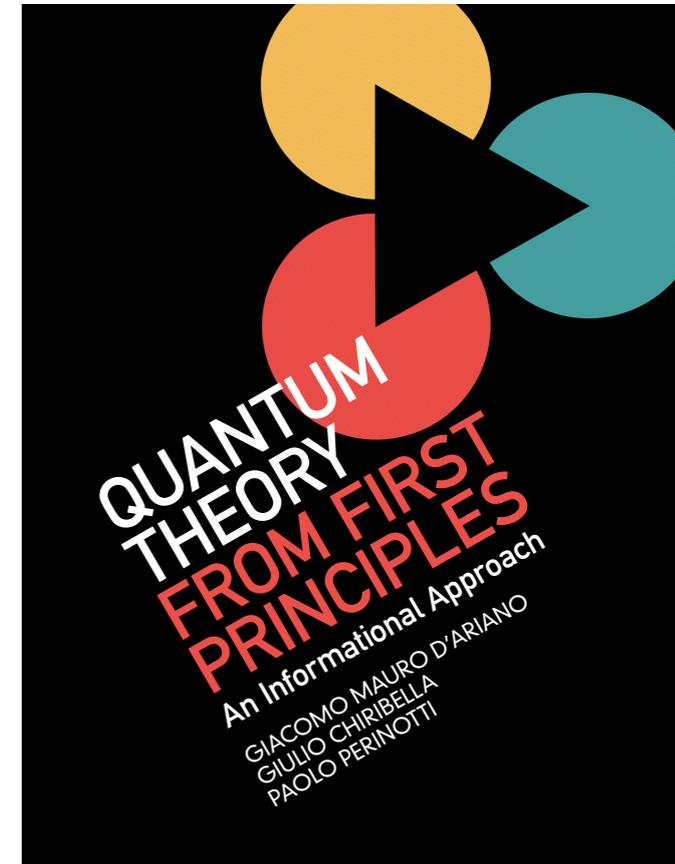
A. Bisio, G. M. D'Ariano, P. Perinotti, *Quantum Cellular Automaton Theory of Light*, Ann. Phys. **368** 177 (2016)

A. Bisio, G. M. D'Ariano, P. Perinotti, *Special relativity in a discrete quantum universe*, Phys. Rev. A **94**, 04a2120 (2016)

G. M. D'Ariano, N. Mosco, P. Perinotti, and A. Tosini, *Path-sum solution of the Weyl quantum walk in 3 + 1 dimensions*, Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A **375**: 20160394 (2017)

G. M. D'Ariano, M. Erba, P. Perinotti, A. Tosini, *Virtually Abelian Quantum Walks*, J. Phys. A: Math. Theor. **50** 035301 (2017)

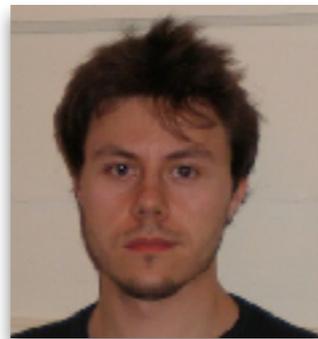
A. Bisio, G. M. D'Ariano, P. Perinotti, A. Tosini, *The Thirring quantum cellular automaton*, Phys. Rev. A **97**, 032132 (2018)



Paolo Perinotti



Alessandro Bisio



Alessandro Tosini



Nicola Mosco



Marco Erba

Grazie per la vostra attenzione!

Follow **project on Researchgate**: *The algorithmic paradigm: deriving the whole physics from information-theoretical principles.*

REVIEW

G. M. D'Ariano, *Physics without Physics*, Int. J. Theor. Phys. **128** 56 (2017),
[in memoriam of D. Finkelstein]

