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## The Measurement Problem in the Statistical Signal Processing

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Discussing quantum theory foundations, von Neumann noted that the measurement process should not be regarded in terms of a time evolution [1]. The reason for such a claim is the insurmountability of a gap between reversibly and irreversibly evolving systems in physics. The time operator formalism that goes beyond the gap is an adequate framework for elucidation of the measurement problem [2]. It is a straightforward generalization of multiresolution representing the identity through a direct sum of projectors onto subspaces of the signal space [3]. The wavelet base  $_{j,k}$  whose elements span a multiresolution is constituted according to the structure of real numbers that concern commensuration of magnitudes in the Euclidean algorithm [4]. These elements are both states and devices of the measurement process, which is an indication of the signal space autoduality. The statistical model of a measurement requires ensembles whose density operators are  $= FF^*$ , whereby the root  $F = f(T)$  is a normed function  $\|f\| = 1$  of the time operator  $T$ . Its coefficients  $|D_{j,k} = F|_{j,k}$  are considered to be random variables, as well as each energy  $|D_{j,k}|^2$  which is a distribution density. Due to the measurement process, it is reduced to an expected value  $|d_{j,k}|^2 = E|D_{j,k}|^2$  that is the probability of a state  $_{j,k}$ . Respecting that, the density operator  $= \sum_{j,k} |d_{j,k}|^2 |_{j,k} \langle_{j,k}|$  has become diagonal in the base.

In order to regard distributions  $|D_{j,k}|^2$ , one considers an alternative density  $F^*F = \sum_{j,k} |D_{j,k} \langle_{j,k}|$  whose component  $_{j,k} = |D_{j,k} \langle_{j,k}|$  corresponds to the Markov variable  $S_{j,k}$ . The measurement problem concerns statistical causality that operates through causal variables  $S_{j,k}$  which evoke a stochastic computation [5]. It represents the time evolution of a complex system, which is related to the measurement process.

### References

- [1] J. von Neumann, *Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1955, 351-354.
- [2] I. Prigogine, *Time and Complexity in the Physical Science*, W.H. Freeman Co., New York, 1980.
- [3] I. Antoniou, B. Misra, Z. Suchanek, *Time Operator: Innovation and Complexity*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 2003, 107.
- [4] M. Milovanović, S. Vukmirović, The Time Operator of Reals, In: *Proceedings of the 4th Conference on Complexity, Future Information Systems and Risk –COMPLEXIS 2019*, Heraklion, 2-4 May 2019, SCITERPRESS –Science and Technology Publications, 75-84.
- [5] J. P. Crutchfield, K. Young, *Computation on the Onset of Chaos*, In: *Complexity, Entropy, and the Physics of Information*, Addison-Wesley, 1990, 223-269.

### Is this abstract from experiment?

No

### Name of experiment and experimental site

N/A

### Is the speaker for that presentation defined?

Yes

## Details

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## Internet talk

No

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