

A Primitive Ontology for Quantum Spacetime

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- Let's see how this works.

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 - Quantum theory: entanglement/non-locality;
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- It is then legitimate to search for a theory that coherently merges these features.

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- Can we retain a realist attitude while avoiding the above issues?
- Possible way out: Adopt a primitive ontology approach.

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- Note how these two tasks mutually “interact”.

- Example: Non-relativistic De Broglie-Bohm theory.

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(\mathbf{Q}, t) = \hat{H}\Psi(\mathbf{Q}, t); \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{q}_k}{dt} = \frac{\hbar}{m_k} \text{Im} \frac{\langle \Psi, \nabla_k \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi, \Psi \rangle}(\mathbf{Q}, t). \quad (2)$$

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- What about the ontological status of Ψ ?

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- A driving force behind this attitude is the search for *ontological parsimony*.
- OK, but how can these particles be characterized & individuated?

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- Spatial relations are world-building in that they provide for spatial extension.
- We further require:
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 - Configurations not to show perfect symmetries.
- This suffices to characterize & individuate the N particles in a configuration in an ontic structural realist fashion.

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- This is in line with Leibniz’ idea of time as a mere abstraction from change.

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- We can call them *self-subsisting* structures.

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- At each dynamical stage, a concrete and definite configuration of particles is instantiated.
- Can this approach be fruitfully applied to quantum spacetime?

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- We just have to work hard to make the necessary adjustments.

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- Let’s see how the metaphysical part of the story works in some general cases.

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- A similar reasoning applies to the case of a discrete spatial ontology.
- Now the supervenience/reduction story should include coarse-graining.
- Less favorable (but most interesting) case: non-spatiotemporal ontology.

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- Possible solution: entanglement.

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- It looks like we need an alternative analysis of the dependence relation between mosaic and spacetime.

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- It looks like both supervenience and reduction are in trouble here.
- Both compositional and functional strategies would heavily rely on pre-existing spatiotemporal notions.
- It looks like we need an alternative analysis of the dependence relation between mosaic and spacetime.
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- It looks like we need an alternative analysis of the dependence relation between mosaic and spacetime.
- Fortunately, such an analysis is available.
- It is called *structural equations modeling* framework.

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- The counterfactuals involved can be loosely interpreted in an interventionist fashion.

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- Imagine we want to spot a possible dependence of Y on X given a set of “principles” \mathcal{P} .
- We can tentatively propose a set of structural equations of the form $Y \stackrel{\leftarrow}{=} f(X)$.
- And check if it correctly captures the behavior of Y given X under \mathcal{P} .
- This amounts to checking whether the right counterfactual pattern is instantiated.
- The counterfactuals involved can be loosely interpreted in an interventionist fashion.
- Hence the above set of equations expresses counterfactuals of the form: “If it were the case that $X=a$, then it would be the case that $Y = f(a)$ ”.

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- (3) models the dependence of fact E on fact C given \mathcal{P} .
- If we set $C = 0$ then $E = 0$.
- This models the counterfactual “If the stone weren’t thrown, the window wouldn’t have shattered”.

A possible solution

- Another example:

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 - C Whether Socrates exists.
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- (4) is the same as (3).
- The only thing that differs is \mathcal{P} .

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- If that's the case, reduction is out of question.
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- More work has to be done.

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- Shape dynamics is a theory of gravity that (locally) is empirically indistinguishable from general relativity.
- This theory trades the refoliation invariance of general relativity with local conformal invariance.
- This means that shape dynamics admits a privileged parametrization of the dynamical evolution.
- Such a dynamical ordering structure is exactly what a primitive ontology theory needs.

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- However, here we have come up with something very different from the original ideas.
- BSA is good for ontological parsimony, but it faces serious challenges in the quantum gravity arena.
- Be it as it may, it is clear how metaphysics can help in the development of new physical theories.