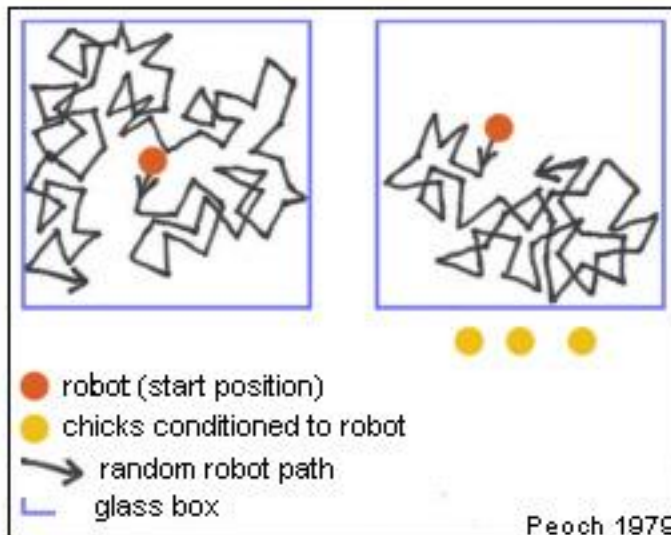


Draft **Articles on Retrocausality**

Abstract

The Princeton Psycho working group failed to apply the Super Quantum Force “Peoch1979” to single photons, and was dissolved a year before Wheeler’s death (who hated them I heard). So I asked Zeilinger to support my studies, but he chickened out. (too far out I guess) So here is the draft for an extremely fundamental experiment Ansatz. (Sheet1)

Furthermore, I found a Delayed Choices arrangement, which either is a proof for retrocausality (though not yet useable), or at least is an important mistake and very helpful to understand delayed choice. (Sheet2)



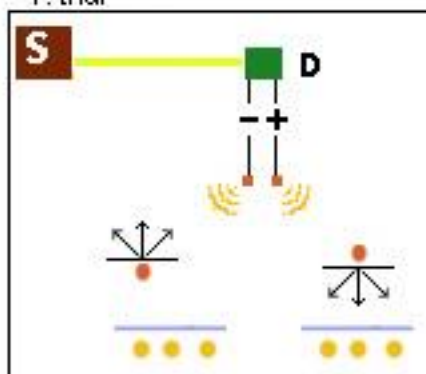
The robot's quantum random generator (a bunch of electrons with random fluctuations) chooses a direction, then the robot moves 10cm, then again a random direction choice, and so on.
 On the left is the movement pattern caused by the construction, on the right under the influence of an unknown randomness influencing force, which I call "psycho exchange particles".

Research program:

Firstly, the experiment must be reproduced, because the physicists allegedly don't believe it and it's seen as unscientific because of the chickens.

Then the force must be applied to single photons:

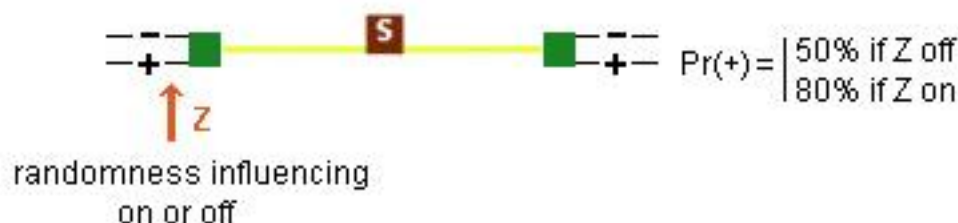
1. trial



The source S sends a randomly polarised photon to the detector D. According to the measured polarisation (- or +), an order is sent to the random generator:
 On -, only directions away from the chicks are chosen, on + only directions towards the chicks.
 Now the measurement should be more often + than -, despite all physical laws.

Then the chicks, according to pre-trials, shall be replaced: By newly electronic switches, and by kindergarten (whereas one lets not run the children against each other, to stay humane).

And of course, superluminality shall be forced, as soon as the force can be applied to single photons:

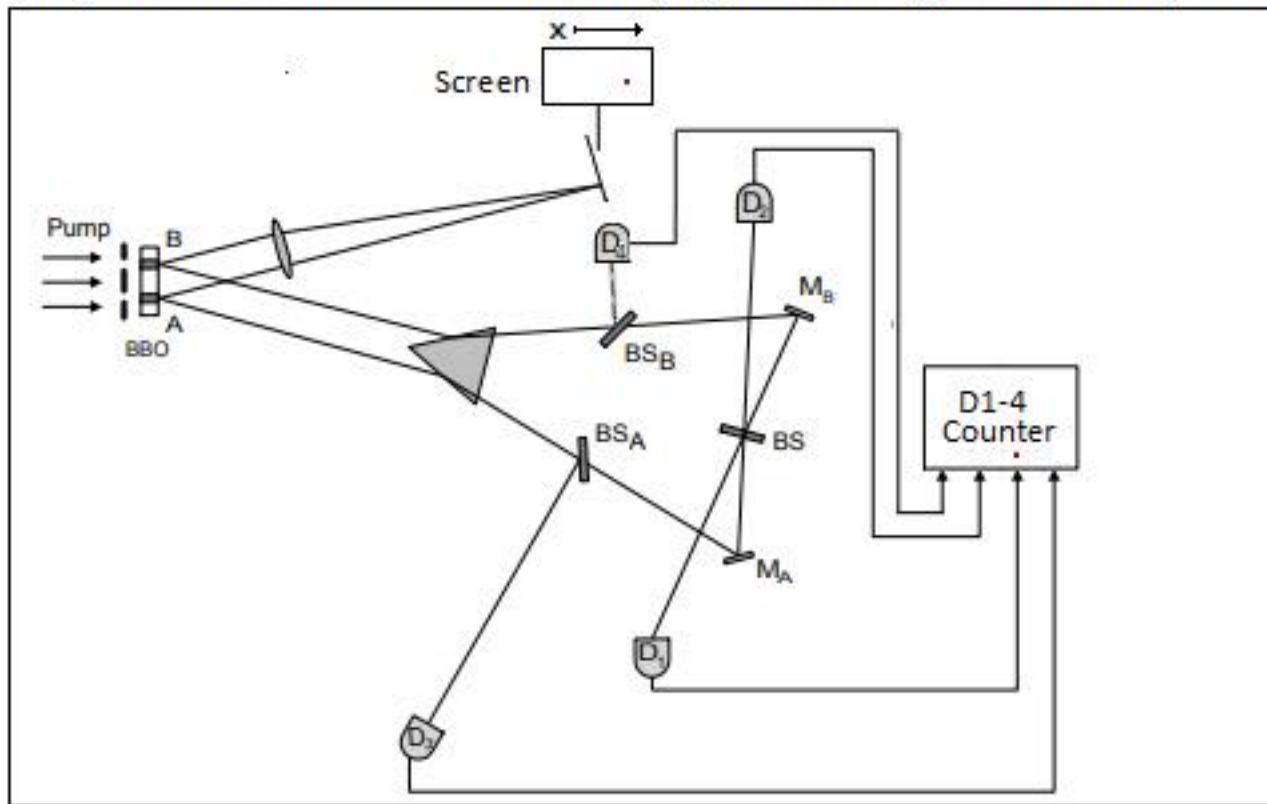


Rare Random Measurement Event at Delayed Choice Array

single experiment

Input Laser Photon

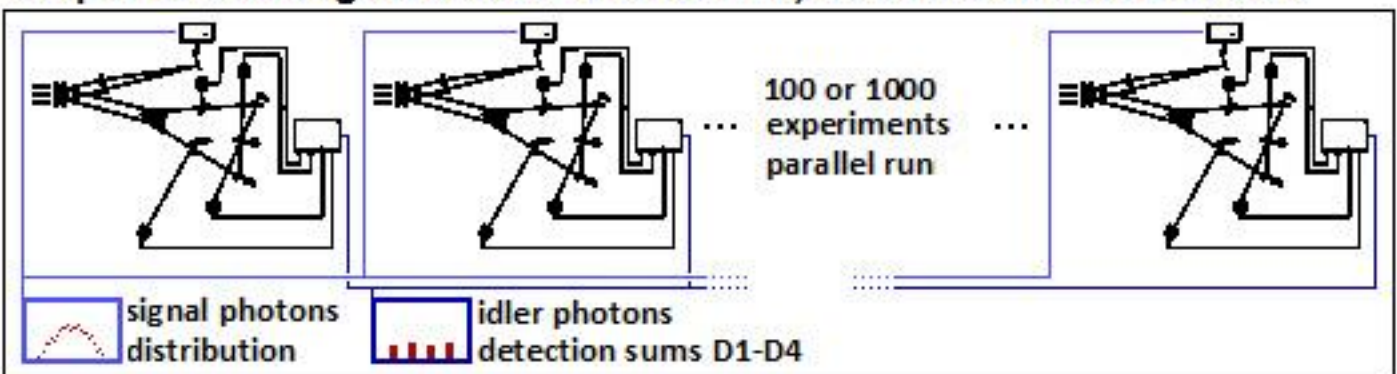
Output 2Measurements: x-Position (Signal Photon); one of D1-4 (Idler Photon)



Array of Experiments

Input Laser Photons at $t=0$

Output at $t=4\text{ns}$ Signal Position Distribution ; at $t=13\text{ns}$ Sums Hits at D1-4

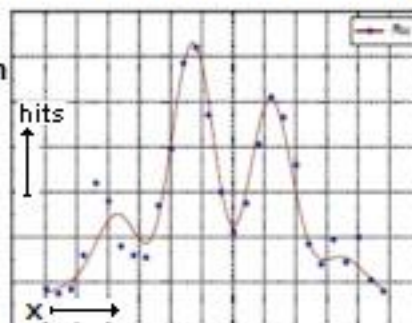


If in one run, almost all Idlers hit D2 by chance, is this what happens??:

$t=0$ Laser photons start

$t=4$ this appears on signal photons screen

$t=13$ almost all idler photons hit D2 by chance:



Then the explanation would be, that a by-chance distribution at 4ns causes the idlers to prefer D2, or the by-chance behaviour at the beamsplitters shortly before 13ns retrocauses the measured signal photon distribution.

Free literature:

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/quant-ph/9903047.pdf> , Kim...Scully:A Delayed Choice Quantum Eraser 1999

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1007.3977v1>, Bram Gaasbeek: Demystifying Delayed Choice 2010

<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs40509-014-0026-2.pdf>

Ellermann,ChapmanUni: Why delayed choice experiments do Not imply retrocausality 2014

...

Suarez

...

Shan Gao (comment/remark: I don't pursue "finite collapse time" but rather "non-local non-temporal hidden variable", though that might be compatible, and I'm not yet sure what I'm talking about)

...

Publication plans:

I would like to start the Super Quantum Research from Sheet1, with recommendation from known physicists, and little local money. (start of series of articles if possible)

The first article is reproduction of Peoch79 and decision about bet with Zeilinger. (He said he just doesn't believe the chicken experiment, so we have a bet.)

The second series is on delayed choice. After expert comment on Sheet2, in case it is mistaken, I try to write a popular, exact explanation of the experiments. That includes the exact technical details of the experiments (which is still missing I found; Kim..Scully said "It is important that all coincidence detection rates were recorded at the same time", from that I could picture what is going on I think), like what exactly does the laser do, how many photons hit the walls around the slits, how exactly is the experiment running...

In case it is right, I would like to do the experiment: A series with 50-photons runs and 95%correct measurement should produce detectable patterns: $P(50 \text{ not } D1) = 0.75 \text{EXP}50 = 1:1.7 \text{ Mio}$.

So with lasers which produce a run every ms (don't know how far we are from that technique, should cost less then $10 \text{EXP}7$), within half an hour we have several cases of interference from the future.

I can do the pattern analysis, by defining classes of patterns: "interference pattern", "more-or-less interference pattern", "non-interference pattern", "by-chance interference pattern",...

Later maybe a computer can do the analysis instantly, and prevent the cause for the interference from the future.

My conclusions seem right to me, but why did no one else come up with it? In some articles was speculation about experiments without coincidence counters, and that a visible effect in the past could be produced. But nobody seems to work on a real experiment. Maybe many refuse to believe in possible retrocausality and so missed it?

For the publications I need co-authors/partners (to have more experience, and to go through the maths).

And I would like to pile up equipment in Kassel, without pressure. In order for You folks with ideas to do experiments easier. That would be a great advancement, as I concluded from some things I simply don't understand:

1. How about Huw Price-control? He suggested simple experiments: some retro-control by axioms "Discreteness"(Photon must be found somewhere), "Time-reversability"(achievement of physics), and Local Realism I think. So why wasn't it done, I don't understand, maybe I missed something (like: experiment seen as useless because of realism assumption, or something).
2. Shiek suggested signalling via wedge (destructive interference) and was corrected by Ghirardi et al., and made more suggestions. It seems even such simple experiments are not done in most universities.
3. Shan Gao suggested interesting experiments like entangled photons into eyes. I did not yet have that idea, probably because I was concentrated on single photons. Asking the measuring "device" what it sees/thinks, that's great science. Again, I don't understand why I don't hear about implementations.

...

So my idea is to pile up equipment via popularity: "Super Quantum Mechanics", "Retrocausality confusion explained", "Time Paradox in Preparation", "Fulfilling Einstein's Prophecy (Maybe RT, because of QM, must be replaced by something else)", "Making QM available for philosophy", rumors "info from time travellers on physical reality"(extra spatial dimension which is psycho, and time as localized variable), showing experiments to broad public as Zeilinger did here some years ago, ...

Mistakes:

1. The sentence "The source sends a randomly polarised photon to the detector"(Sheet1) should be replaced by "The source sends a photon with indefinite polarisation to the detector with a random result with probability 50% + and 50% - ." (Don't know the best short exact sentence for this fact; as far as I know the randomness is at the detector, not source.)
2.

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