THE MEASUREMENT PROBLEM OF A CONSCIOUS OBSERVATION

Milo-Milovanovi

Mathematical Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Kneza Mihaila 36, Belgrade, Serbia milosm@mi.sanu.ac.rs

ABSTRACT

The measurement problem is defined by von Neumann to be a discrepancy between reversible evolution by the Schrödinger equation and an irreversibility characterizing the measurement process [1]. In that respect, it fits well to the time operator formalism of complex systems which is aimed to unify reversible and irreversible theories in physics [2]. Von Neumann moreover indicated a relation to the principle of psychophysical parallelism which had already been mentioned by Bohr [3]. He referred to the Fechner psychophysics which was termed the *identity view*, since the observer is not considered a conglomeration of two substances but one single entity [4]. Fechner still distinguished the outer psychophysics which is a link between sensation and stimulation from the inner psychophysics which is a link between sensation and consciousness [5]. The problem is therefore related to a discernment of the conscious observation from a crude perception [6].

The time operator formalism developed by the Brussels school of thermodynamics concerns a change in representation linking reversible and irreversible evolution of a system [2]. Von Neumann has also remarked significance of the time operator for resolution of the measurement problem [1]. The change in representation that corresponds to an operator function of time should relate the outer to an inner psychophysics which is denoising the crude perception [5]. In that regard, an observation is about the optimal base which is aimed to denoise a signal [6]. It is an eigenbase of the time operator that has characterized a process which the signal originates from [7]. The process refers to measurement which is a reason to be presented by the Euclidean algorithm that is automorphous to a time series of binary digits [5]. The evolution is concerned by a shift in the binary code, which relates an eigenbase of the time operator to wavelets [8]. A step towards the general measurement involves as well wavelet frames which are redundant dictionaries that should warrant a stable reconstruction of the signal [9]. Duality in frame theory has tied the psychophysical parallelism to a relation between states and devices of the measurement process [5].

Keywords: general measurement; psychophysical parallelism; time operator; wavelet frames; optimal decomposition

PACS: 05.30-d; 05.60.Ln; 06.20.Dk

REFERENCES

- [1] J. von Neumann, Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics. Princeton University Press, New York, 1955.
- [2] I. Prigogine, From Being to Becoming: Time and Complexity in the Physical Science, W. H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, 1980.
- [3] N. Bohr, Wirkunsquantum und Naturbeschreibung, Naturwissenschaften, vol. 17, pp. 4836486, 1929.
- [4] M. Heidelberger, The Mind-body Problem in the Origin of Logical Empiricism: Herbert Feigl and Psychophysical Parallelism, in: P. Parrini, W. C. Salmon and M. H. Salmon (eds.), *Logical Empiricism: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives*, Pittsburgh University Press, Pittsburgh, pp. 2336262, 2003.
- [5] M. Milovanovi, The Measurement Problem in Statistical Signal Processing, Mathematics, vol. 11, 4623, 2023.
- [6] M. Milovanovi, Time and Consciousness in Intuitionism (in preparation).
- [7] M. Milovanovi, B. M. Tomi and N. Saulig, Wavelets and Stochastic Theory: Past and Future, *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals*, vol. 173, 113724, 2023
- [8] I. E. Antoniou and K. E. Gustafson, The Time Operator of Wavelets, Chaos, Solitons & Fractals, vol. 11, pp. 443ô 452, 2000.
- [9] S. Mallat, A Wavelet Tour of Signal Processing: The Sparse Way, Academic Press, Amsterdam, 2009.