

Quantum Interrogation, the McTaggart A Series, and the Many Bubble Interpretation

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The 'Many Bubble Interpretation' appears in a model of the McTaggart A series. Without being initially sidetracked into the fascinating coherentist theories of epistemic justification, we simply loosely define A series bubbles for present purposes as being entities inside which a person, persons or whatever are for the moment severally confined, each at some personal present (which we know from as far back as the work of Kornhuber, Libet, etc., is not readily defined as a single point in time, but more usually is taken by psychologists and others to have at least some ongoing 'duration'), and with a past, a present and a future, in accord with the spirit of the McTaggart A series. The work of LePoidevin, Quentin Smith, Dean Zimmerman and many others is borne in mind. And as Dyke has said, we may not be forced to countenance plurality of further worlds in such circumstances - although we can. The A series is treated as a large category, intrinsically unmappable one to one onto the B series. There is also a B series and this can often be represented by a quantum mechanical description of the universe. I start with a brief explanation of the idea of quantum interrogation as clearly the relevance of quantum theory to the mind has great relevance. This fact was noted at a very early date in the so-called 'Schrodinger Cat Paradox'. I attempt to retain the 'Cat paradox' here, in my new Many Bubble Approach, but in a way that is helpful and warning in a kindly way, rather than minatory and implying the possibility of immediate muddle and paradox - a use for which the 'Cat paradox' seems to have been frequently historically put.. It transpires that when used with the MBI, that according to Kwiat's interpretation of his work on quantum optics, for the purposes of computing by a quantum computer, it should be possible to almost noninvasively study the humanmind, probably in a way at least as noninvasive as fMRI scans. In explaining this, the illustration given by Dean Carroll about measuring the presence of a sleeping puppy without waking him up is considered, as well as other aspects of the quantum interrogation matter. Further, there are other useful applications of the MBI, in particular for dream research and perhaps many varied psychological experiments such as near death experiences and synaesthesia. Work is proceeding at the Institute for Fundamental Studies, Vasai, near Mumbai, India. The dream research experiments are not construed as precognition but as an application of an advanced Stickgold effect. With this approach we can concentrate on obtaining new biophysics results as for example on <http://ttjohn.blogspot.com/> entries on 4th July 2007, 22nd September and 4th October, 2007, as well as pursuing the important philosophical discourses involved.