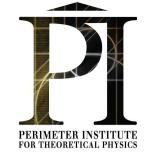
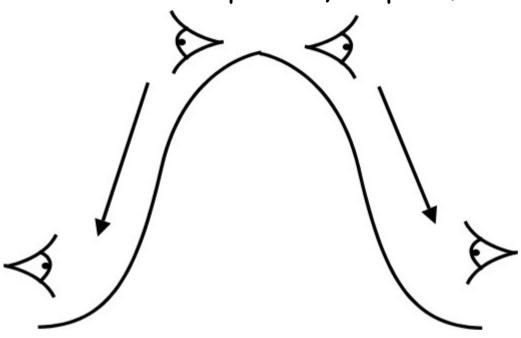


(some things statistical mechanics cannot possibly explain)





"For the universe, the two directions of time are indistinguishable, just as in space there is no up and down. However, just as at a particular place on the earth's surface we call 'down' the direction toward the center of the earth, so will a living being in a particular time interval of such a single world distinguish the direction of time toward the less probable state from the opposite direction (the former toward the past, the latter toward the future)."

Boltzmann, 1895



Outline



- Arrows and Agents: defining the question.
 - Entroy increasing and decreasing universes.
- Agents as IGUS: Memory and computation
 - The suggestion has been made that, whatever else agents might be, their internal processes are like a computer, and this gives them an inherent alignment with the thermodynamic arrow.
 - This fails: computers can operate in entropy decreasing universes
- This generalises from computers to any Quasi-Static Equilibrium States (QSES)
 - If a process can be defined solely in terms of sequences of QSES, then any asymmetry in that process cannot be thermodynamic in origin.
- Implications: macro- and micro-correlations
 - Correlations with 'the environment' come in two different kinds: micro and macro
 - Entropy increase is associated with micro-correlations.
 - Agent interactions are associated with macro-correlations.
 - Attempts to constrain agents through the 'initial condition hypothesis' seem to fail, although some evolutionary possibilities remain



The Puzzle

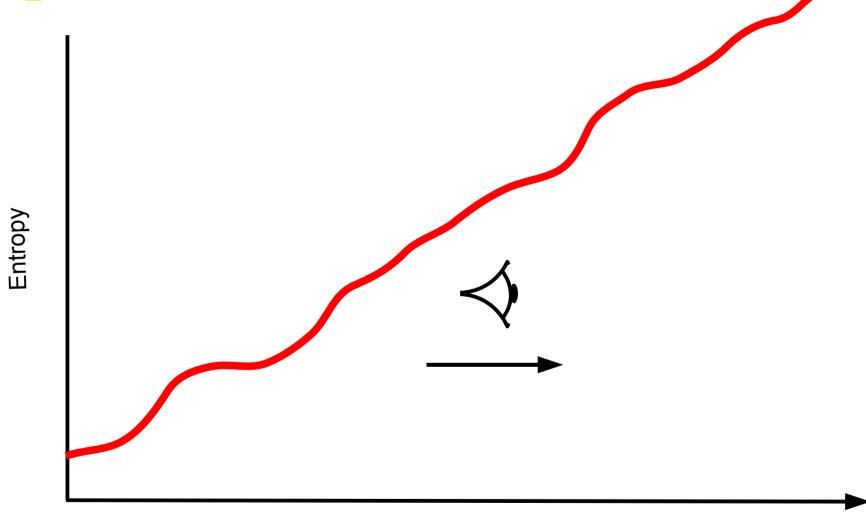


- Manifest Temporal Asymmetry of Experience
 - Intervention, Memory
- Manifest Temporal Asymmetry of Thermal Processes
 - Irrecoverable conversion of heat into work
- Both seemingly emergent, macroscopic asymmetries
 - Fundamental microscopic laws (largely) symmetric.
 - Thermal asymmetry is believed to be well explained through a statistical mechanical 'initial condition hypothesis'
- Is this statistical mechanical asymmetry the only asymmetry?
 - Is the asymmetry of experience a consequence of the same underlying physical asymmetry?



Our World

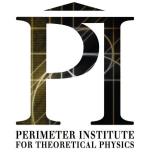




Time



Entropy Increasing

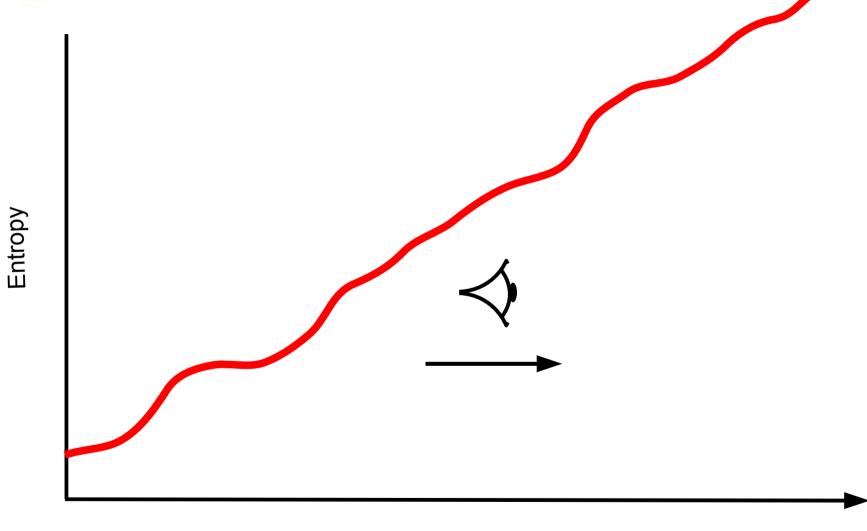


- An entropy increasing universe:
 - A marked asymmetry in physical processes
 - The tendency for work to be irreversibly converted to heat.
 - An initial condition hypothesis
 - The universe started in a small, a priori unlikely, part of state space.
 - No equivalent future condition hypothesis (unless on a very large timescale in the future)
 - A present day statistical condition about interacting systems
 - No initial microscopic correlations between systems
 - Thermal systems are initially well described by the canonical distribution on the accessible state space.
 - No equivalent conditions on final statistical states.

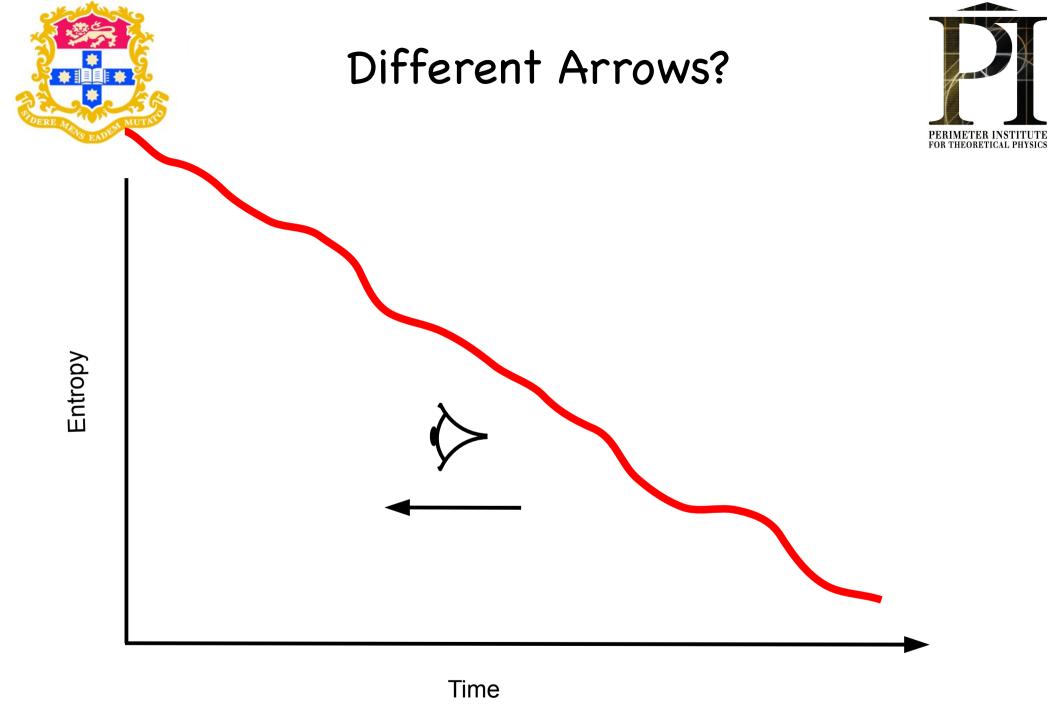


Different Arrows?

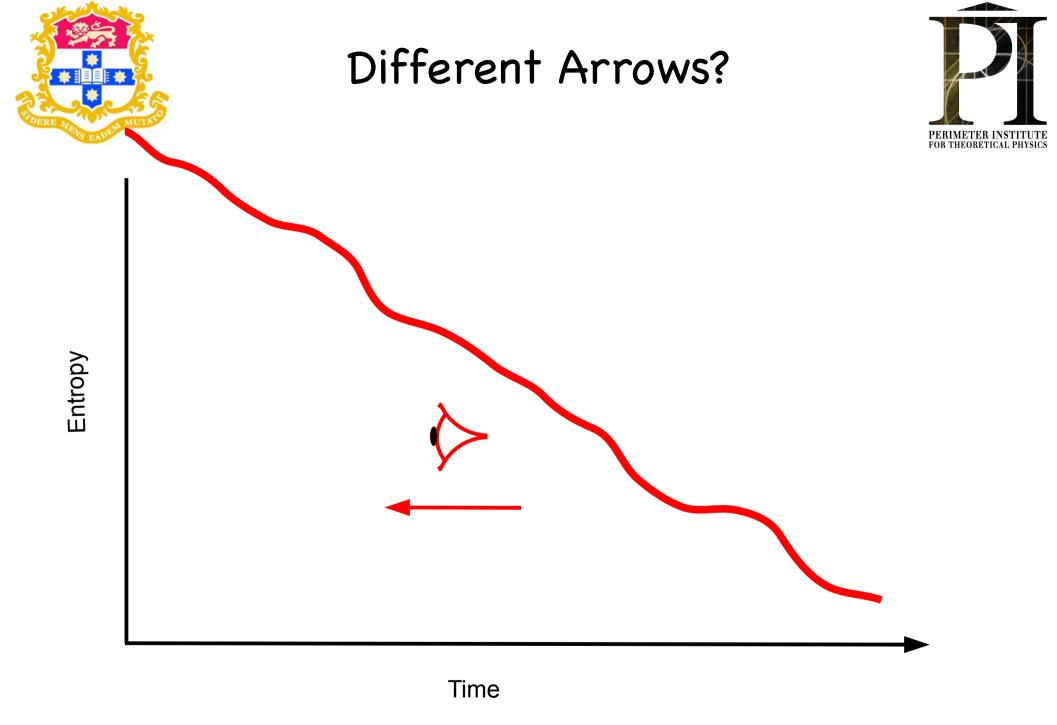




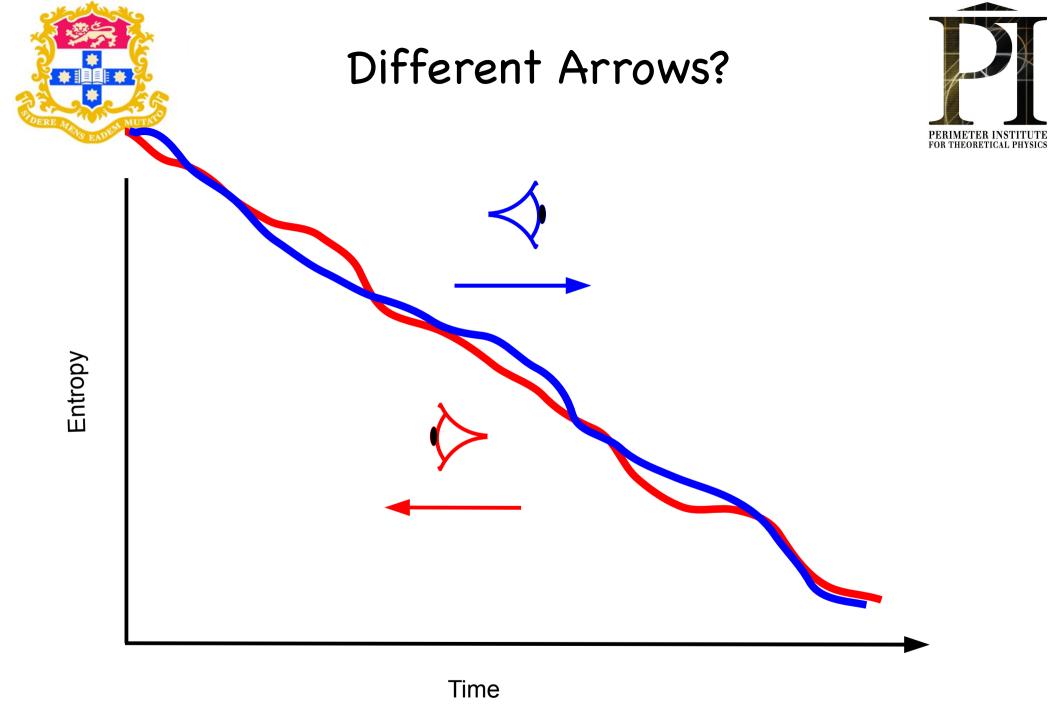
Time



January 2009, Sydney



January 2009, Sydney

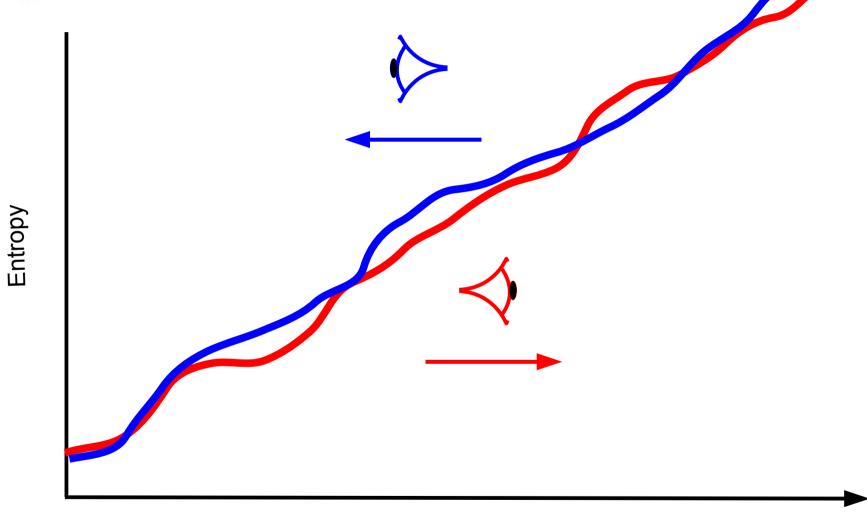


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Different Arrows?

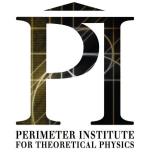




Time



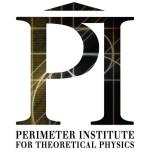
Entropy Increasing



- An entropy increasing universe:
 - A marked asymmetry in physical processes
 - The tendency for work to be irreversibly converted to heat.
 - An initial condition hypothesis
 - The universe started in a small, a priori unlikely, part of state space.
 - No equivalent future condition hypothesis (unless on a very large timescale in the future)
 - A present day statistical condition about interacting systems
 - No initial microscopic correlations between systems
 - Thermal systems are initially well described by the canonical distribution on the accessible state space.
 - No equivalent conditions on final statistical states.



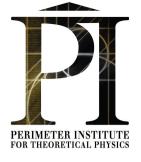
Entropy Decreasing



- An entropy decreasing universe:
 - A marked asymmetry in physical processes
 - The tendency for *heat* to be irreversibly converted to *work*.
 - A final condition hypothesis.
 - The universe will end up in a small, a priori unlikely, part of state space.
 - No equivalent initial condition hypothesis (unless on a very large timescale in the past)
 - A present day statistical condition about interacting systems
 - No *final* microscopic correlations between systems
 - Thermal systems are *finally* well described by the canonical distribution on the accessible state space.
 - No equivalent conditions on *initial* statistical states.
- But NOT necessarily just a time reverse of our particular universe...



Minds, Memories and Computers



".. when a computer records an item in memory, the total amount of disorder in the Universe increases. The direction of time in which a computer remembers the past is the same as that in which disorder increases"

Hawking, 1987

"If one imposes a final boundary condition on these trajectories, one can show that the correlation between the computer memory and the surroundings is greater at early times than at late times. In other words, the computer remembers the future but not the past."

Hawking, 1994

"Computations are accompanied by dissipation, so much so that one of the principal issues for Intel's Itanium chip is its power consumption ... More fundamentally, Landauer ... has shown that computation requires irreversible processes and heat generation"

Schulman, 2005





Logical Operations

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NOT

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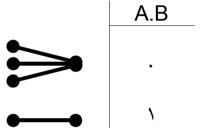




Logical Operations

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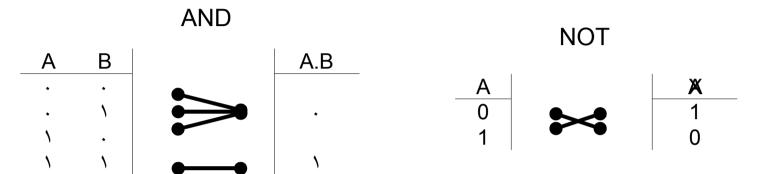
NOT

Α	×
0	1
1	0

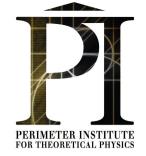




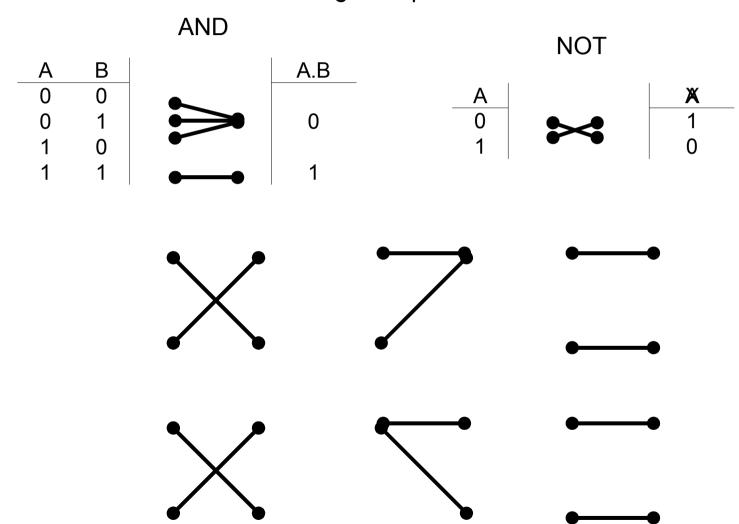
Logical Operations





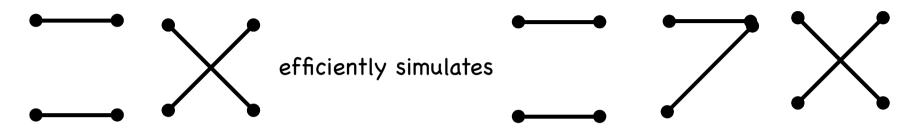


Logical Operations

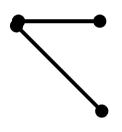




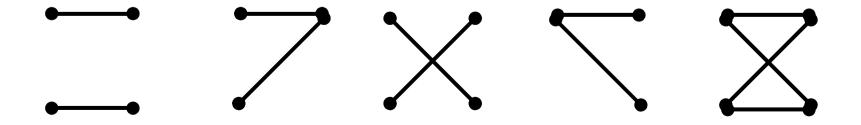




but they cannot efficiently simulate:

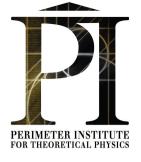


BPP Complexity Class Probabilistic Turing Machines





Logically reversing computations



A general transformation of information, "L" must take into account the effect on the probability distribution, P(a), over the input states. Defined by the conditional probabilities of any an output, \mathbf{b} , given an input, \mathbf{a} P(b|a)

The reverse transformation of information "L*" is:

$$P(a|b) = \frac{P(b|a)P(a)}{P(b)} = \frac{P(b|a)P(a)}{\sum_{a} P(b|a)P(a)}$$

It is not hard to see:

- if the input, a, to L, occurs with probability P(a), then following

 ${\it L}$ with ${\it L^*}$ restores the original probability distribution, ${\it P(a)}: (L^*)L = I$

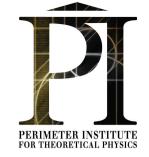
- the reversal of $\boldsymbol{L^*}$ is \boldsymbol{L} : $(L^*)^* = L$

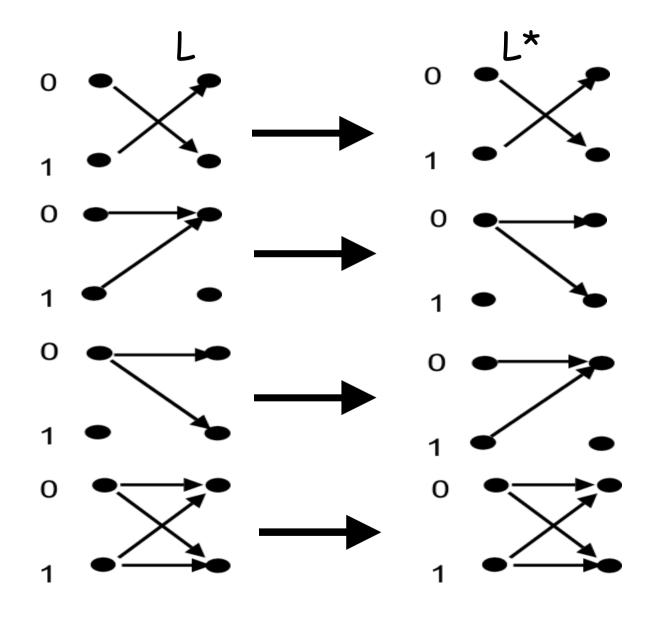
- if the input, b, to L^* , occurs with probability P(b), then following

 L^* with L restores P(b): $L(L^*)=I$



Reverse Transformations







Physically implementing operations



- A particular physical implementation of L, is an evolution of microstates, that satisfies P(b|a)
 - •A flow on the state space (of system and environment), defined by a Hamiltonian: H_L Each input logical state corresponds to a region of system state space [a], a macrostate with many microstates.
 - •The proportion of all microstates in [a] is: P(a)

A sequence of macro operations takes place, accompanied by evolution of microstates.

- The macro operations are *not* correlated to the microstate.
- •Each output state corresponds to a region of state space [b], a macrostate with many microstates.
 - •The proportion of those microstates that started out in [a], that end in [b] is: P(b|a)
- The proportion of all microstates ending up in [b] is: $P(b) = \sum_a P(b|a) P(a)$
- The proportion of those microstates that end in [b], that started in [a] is:

$$P(a|b) = \frac{P(b|a)P(a)}{\sum_{a} P(b|a)P(a)}$$



Time reversing the physics



·Now consider the complete, microscopic time reversal

- •Time reverse the macro-operations, via the Hamiltonian: $\left(H_{I}\right)^{T}$
 - Includes reversing velocities of (or complex conjugating) the final microstates for the initial microstates.
- •Each [b] corresponds to a region of state space, macrostate with many microstates.
 - •The proportion of microstates in [b] is $P(b) = \sum_{a} P(b|a) P(a)$
- •A sequence of macro operations take place, accompanied by evolution of microstates.
 - •The flow on the state space is defined by the Hamiltonian that is the time reverse of the initial Hamiltonian.
- •The proportion of microstates starting out in [b] that end in [a] is:

$$P(a|b) = \frac{P(b|a)P(a)}{P(b)}$$

•The proportion of all microstates ending up in [a] is: $\sum_b P(a|b)P(b) = P(a) \\ \left(H_L\right)^T \text{ is a physical implementation of } L^*$

$$(\boldsymbol{H}_{\boldsymbol{L}})^T \!\equiv\! \boldsymbol{H}_{\boldsymbol{L}^*} \qquad (\boldsymbol{H}_{\boldsymbol{L}^*})^T \!\equiv\! \boldsymbol{H}_{\boldsymbol{L}}$$
 January 2009, Sydney





Now consider a sequence, S1, of logical operations

$$\cdots P_i(a_i) = L_{i-1} : P_{i-1}(a_{i-1}) \rightarrow P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) = L_i : P_i(a_i) \rightarrow P_{i+2}(a_{i+2}) = L_{i+1} : P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) \cdots$$
 After the ith operation: L_i the logical states are: a_i the probability distribution is: $P_i(a_i)$ The time reverse of this sequence, gives $S2$

$$\cdots P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) = L^*_{i+1} : P_{i+2}(a_{i+2}) \to P_i(a_i) = L^*_i : P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) \to P_{i-1}(a_{i-1}) = L^*_{i-1} : P_i(a_i) \cdots$$
 If $S1$ is in an entropy increasing universe, $S2$ is in an entropy decreasing universe. But these are quite different sequences of operations!

Instead, construct physical implementations of the L^{\star} operations, in entropy increasing universe: results in S3

$$\cdots P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) = L^*_{i+1} : P_{i+2}(a_{i+2}) \to P_i(a_i) = L^*_i : P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) \to P_{i-1}(a_{i-1}) = L^*_{i-1} : P_i(a_i) \cdots$$
the same series of logical operations (and states) as S2, but is entropy increasing.

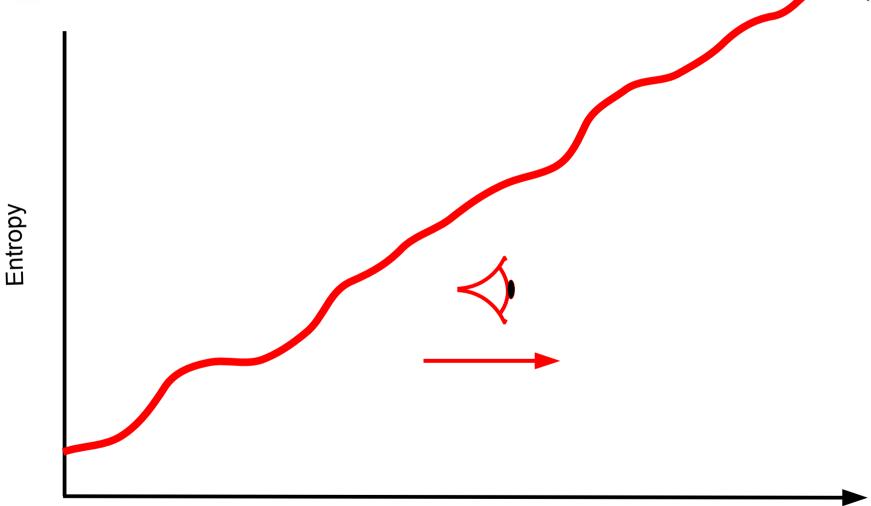
Now time reverse S3, to get S4

$$\cdots P_i(a_i) = L_{i-1}: P_{i-1}(a_{i-1}) \to P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) = L_i: P_i(a_i) \to P_{i+2}(a_{i+2}) = L_{i+1}: P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) \cdots$$

S4 is the same as S1, but is in an entropy decreasing universe.







$$\cdots P_{i}(a_{i}) = L_{i-1}: P_{i-1}(a_{i-1}) \to P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) = L_{i}: P_{i}(a_{i}) \to P_{i+1}(a_{i+2}) = L_{i+1}: P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) \cdots$$

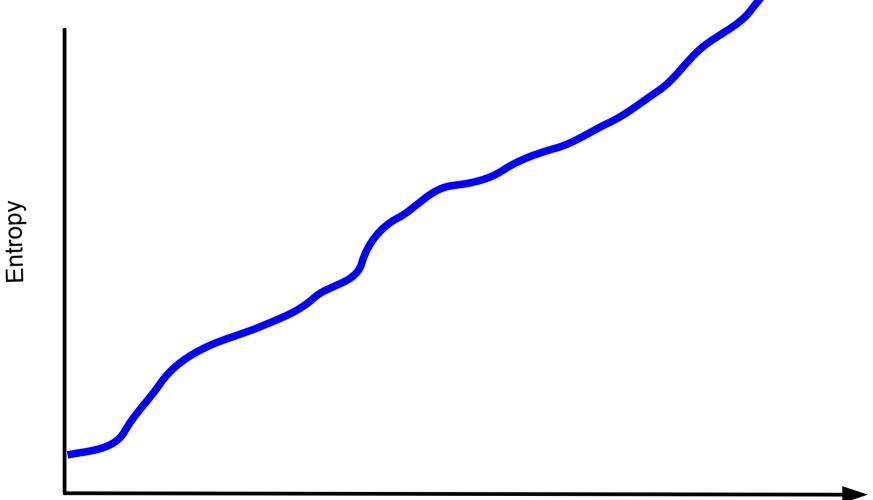




$$\cdots P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) = L^*_{i+1} : P_{i+2}(a_{i+2}) \to P_i(a_i) = L^*_i : P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) \to P_{i-1}(a_{i-1}) = L^*_{i-1} : P_i(a_i) \cdots$$







$$\cdots P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) = L^*_{i+1} : P_{i+2}(a_{i+2}) \to P_i(a_i) = L^*_i : P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) \to P_{i-1}(a_{i-1}) = L^*_{i-1} : P_i(a_i) \cdots$$

Agents and Arrows





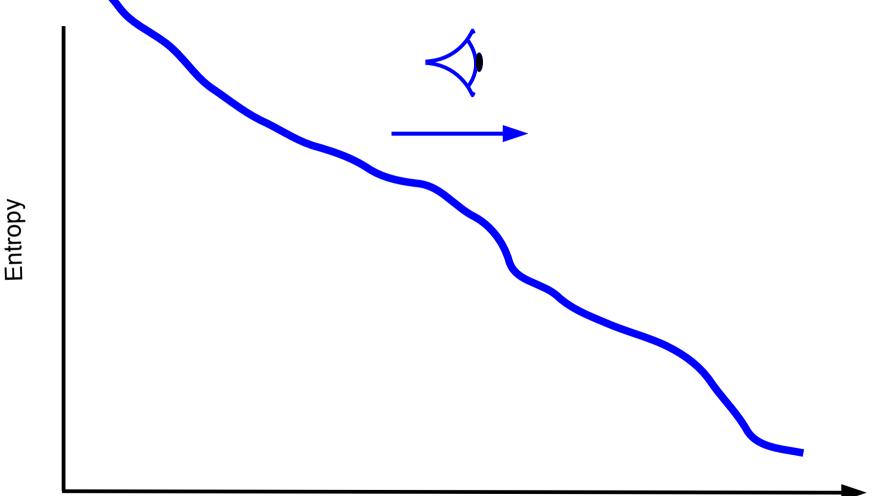
Entropy

$$\cdots P_{i}(a_{i}) = L_{i-1}: P_{i-1}(a_{i-1}) \to P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) = L_{i}: P_{i}(a_{i}) \to P_{i+2}(a_{i+2}) = L_{i+1}: P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) \cdots$$

Agents and Arrows





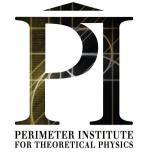


$$\cdots P_{i}(a_{i}) = L_{i-1}: P_{i-1}(a_{i-1}) \to P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) = L_{i}: P_{i}(a_{i}) \to P_{i+2}(a_{i+2}) = L_{i+1}: P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) \cdots$$

Agents and Arrows



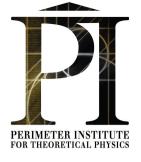
Computers and Agents and Arrows



- Given the fundamental logical structure of an Information Gathering, Processing and Utilising System, it is possible to design and construct a system that is the logical reversal of such a system
 - This would not necessarily look like an IGUS to us
 - It would look like an IGUS in a time reversed universe
 - Such a time reversed universe would be entropy decreasing
 - Information Gathering, Processing and Utilising, as a sequence of logical processing steps, is *not* governed by the thermodynamic arrow.
- If the temporal asymmetry of a causal agent is supposed to be a consequence of it being an information gathering, processing and utilising being, then that temporal asymmetry is *not* thermodynamic in origin.



What of Landauer's Principle?



- Landauer's Principle is supposed to be "the basic principle of the thermodynamics of information processing" (Bennett, 2003).
 - It is widely believed to state that some types of logical operations are necessarily thermodynamically irreversible:

"If information is understood as physically embodied information, a logically irreversible operation must be implemented by a physically irreversible device, which dissipates heat into the environment."

(Bub 2001)

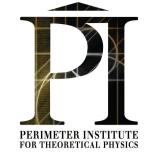
"This is often generalised to the claim that any logically irreversible operation cannot be implemented in a thermodynamically reversible way."

(Short, Ladyman, Groisman, Presnell, 2007)

How does this relate to the conclusion of the previous slides?



Landauer in an entropy increasing universe

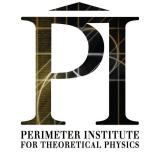


$$\begin{split} \rho_0 &= \rho_i \otimes \rho_E(T) = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \, \rho_\alpha \otimes \rho_E(T) & H = H_C + H_E + V & \rho_E(T) = N \, e^{-H_E/kT} \\ \rho_t &= e^{-iHt} \, \rho_0 \, e^{iHt} & Tr_E \Big[e^{-iHt} \, \rho_\alpha \otimes \rho_E(T) \, e^{iHt} \Big] = \sum_{\beta} P(\beta | \alpha) \, \rho_\beta \\ P(\beta) &= \sum_{\alpha} P(\beta | \alpha) \, P(\alpha) & \rho_f = Tr_E \big[\rho_t \big] = \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \, \rho_\beta \\ \rho_E ' &= Tr_C \big[\rho_t \big] \end{split}$$

$$Tr[\rho_i \ln(\rho_i)] + Tr[\rho_E(T) \ln(\rho_E(T))] \geqslant Tr[\rho_f \ln(\rho_f)] + Tr[\rho_E' \ln(\rho_E')] \\ Tr\Big[\rho_E' \Big(\ln(\rho_E') + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big) \Big] \geqslant Tr\Big[\rho_E(T) \Big(\ln(\rho_E(T)) + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big) \Big] \\ \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \ln P(\alpha) - \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \ln P(\beta) \geqslant \frac{Tr[H_E \rho_E(T)]}{kT} - \frac{Tr[H_E \rho_E']}{kT} \\ \Delta H &= \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \log P(\alpha) - \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \log P(\beta) & \Delta Q = Tr[H_E \rho_E'] - Tr[H_E \rho_E(T)] \\ \Delta Q \geqslant -\Delta \, H \, kT \ln(2) \end{split}$$



Landauer in an entropy decreasing universe



$$\begin{split} \rho_t &= \rho_f \otimes \rho_E(T) = \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \, \rho_\beta \otimes \rho_E(T) & H = H_C + H_E + V & \rho_E(T) = N \, e^{-H_E/kT} \\ \rho_t &= e^{-iHt} \, \rho_0 e^{iHt} & Tr_E \Big[e^{iHt} \, \rho_\beta \otimes \rho_E(T) \, e^{-iHt} \Big] = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha|\beta) \, \rho_\alpha \\ P(\alpha|\beta) &= \frac{P(\beta|\alpha) \, P(\alpha)}{\sum_{\alpha'} P(\beta|\alpha') \, P(\alpha')} & \rho_i = Tr_E \big[\rho_0 \big] = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \, \rho_\alpha \\ \rho_E' &= Tr_C \big[\rho_0 \big] \end{split}$$

$$Tr \big[\rho_f \ln(\rho_f) \big] + Tr \big[\rho_E(T) \ln(\rho_E(T)) \big] \geqslant Tr \big[\rho_i \ln(\rho_i) \big] + Tr \big[\rho_E' \ln(\rho_E') \big] \\ Tr \bigg[\rho_E' \Big[\ln(\rho_E') + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \bigg] \geqslant Tr \bigg[\rho_E(T) \Big[\ln(\rho_E(T)) + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \bigg] \\ - \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \ln P(\alpha) + \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \ln P(\beta) \geqslant \frac{Tr \big[H_E \rho_E(T) \big]}{kT} - \frac{Tr \big[H_E \rho_E' \big]}{kT} \\ \Delta H &= \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \log P(\alpha) - \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \log P(\beta) & \Delta Q = -Tr \big[H_E \rho_E' \big] + Tr \big[H_E \rho_E(T) \big] \\ \Delta Q \leqslant -\Delta \, H \, kT \ln(2) \end{split}$$



Nothing Special to Computation!



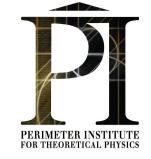
- There is nothing special about computation in this argument!
 - Only a general sequence of stochastic transitions between quasi-static equilibrium states (QSES) has been used: $P(a_{i+1}|a_i)$

$$\cdots P_{i}(a_{i}) = L_{i-1}: P_{i-1}(a_{i-1}) \to P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) = L_{i}: P_{i}(a_{i}) \to P_{i+2}(a_{i+2}) = L_{i+1}: P_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) \cdots$$

- Any process that can be defined purely in terms of (stochastic) sequences of QSES will face the same issue.
 - Any temporal asymmetry appearing in such a process cannot be explained as being a consequence of thermal asymmetry
 - An ice cube in a glass may be succeeded by a glass of water and vice versa in both entropy increasing and entropy decreasing universes
 - It is not the order of the start and end point QSES that identifies the thermodynamic arrow
 - It is the fact that the process is the ice cube melting (a fundamentally non-equilibrium process) that identifies the direction of the thermodynamic arrow
- If the temporal experience of a causal agent can be defined *solely* in terms of the agent being in a sequence of QSES, then its asymmetry *cannot* be thermodynamic in origin.



Correlations with the world



Consider a system, with states {A}, gathering information about another system, with states {B}, in an environment, {E}.

$$A_0 \otimes \cup_i B_i \otimes E_0 \rightarrow . \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i \subseteq . \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f$$

$$E_f = . \cup_i E_i$$

$$\mu(A_0 \otimes \cup_i B_i \otimes E_0) = \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \leq \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f)$$

$$\mu(A_0) \Big(\sum_{i} \mu(B_i) \Big) \mu(E_0) = \sum_{i} \mu(A_i) \mu(B_i) \mu(E_i) \leq \Big(\sum_{i} \mu(A_i) \mu(B_i) \Big) \mu(E_f)$$

Coarse grained entropy increase.

$$B_i \cap B_j = A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset \ (i \neq j)$$

But now consider system {A}, initially possessing information about {B}, and "anti-gathering" it:

$$. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{0} ' \rightarrow A_{0} \otimes \cup_{i} B_{i} \otimes E_{i} ' \subseteq A_{0} \otimes \cup_{i} B_{i} \otimes E_{f} '$$

$$E_f' = . \cup_i E_i'$$

$$\mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_0') = \mu(A_0 \otimes \cup_i B_i \otimes E_i') \leq \mu(A_0 \otimes \cup_i B_i \otimes E_f)$$

$$\left(\sum_{i} \mu(A_{i}) \mu(B_{i})\right) \mu(E_{0}') = \mu(A_{\cdot}) \left(\sum_{i} \mu(B_{i}) \mu(E_{i}')\right) \leq \mu(A_{0}) \left(\sum_{i} \mu(B_{i})\right) \mu(E_{f}')$$

Still a coarse grained entropy increase.



(De-)Correlations with the world



How does the entropy increase appear?

$$. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{i} \subseteq . \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{f} \qquad \qquad \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{i}) \leqslant \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{f})$$

$$\sum_{i} (A_{i} \otimes A_{i} \otimes A_{i$$

$$\sum_{i} \mu(A_{i}) \mu(B_{i}) \mu(E_{i}) \leq \left(\sum_{i} \mu(A_{i}) \mu(B_{i}) \right) \left(\sum_{j} \mu(E_{j}) \right) \qquad E_{f} = . \cup_{i} E_{i}$$

Inaccessibility of microscopic correlations with the environment.

Coarse grained decorrelation.

$$. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \subseteq . \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes \cup_{j} B_{j} \qquad \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i}) \leqslant \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes \cup_{j} B_{j})$$

$$\sum_{i} \mu(A_{i}) \mu(B_{i}) \leq \left(\sum_{i} \mu(A_{i}) \right) \left(\sum_{j} \mu(B_{j}) \right)$$

But it is precisely the *accessibility* of macroscopic correlations that makes information gathering of value. Coarse grained decorrelation of information does not occur (at least, on the timescales relevant).

$$A_0 \otimes \cup_i B_i \rightarrow . \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \rightarrow . \cup_i A_i \otimes \cup_j B_j$$

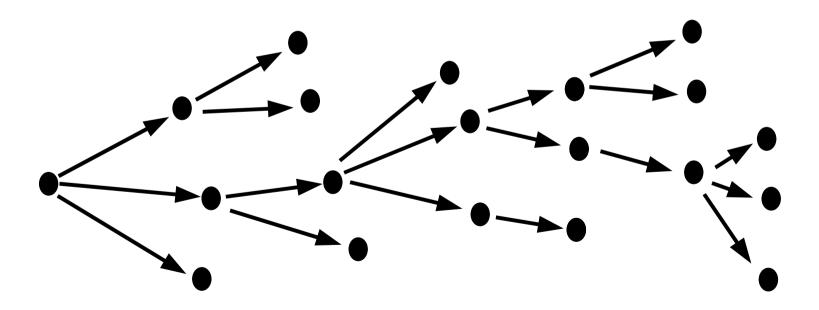
$$. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i {\rightarrow} A_0 \otimes \cup_i B_i {\rightarrow} . \cup_j A_j \otimes \cup_i B_i$$



Initial Condition Constraint

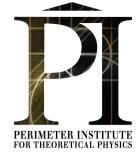


- Causal handles (Albert, Kutach, Loewer)
 - The imposition of an initial condition hypothesis, but no final condition hypothesis, constrains counterfactual reasoning. Minor perturbations in the microstate now can have unconstrained future consequences but cannot have unconstrained past consequences. Criticisms (Frisch, Price & Weslake)

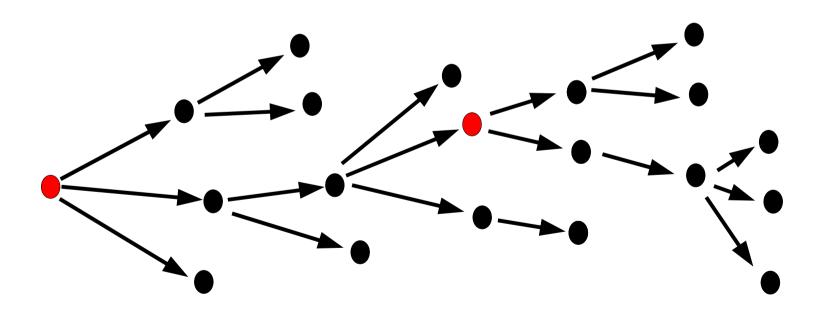




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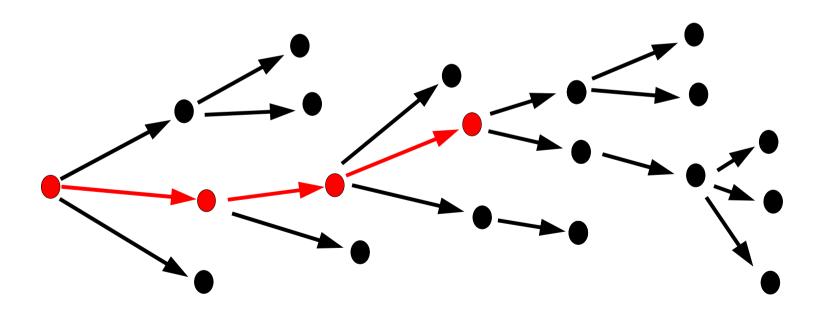




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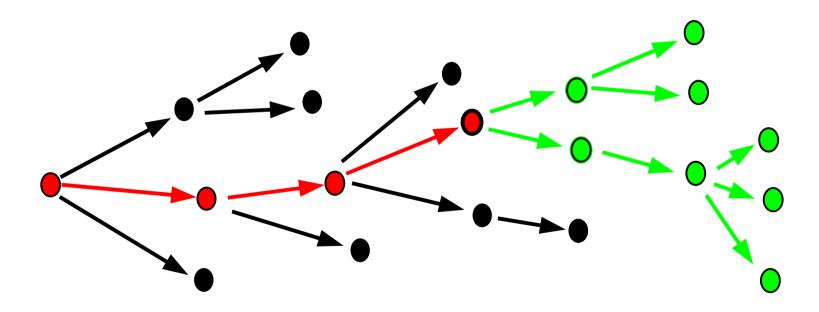




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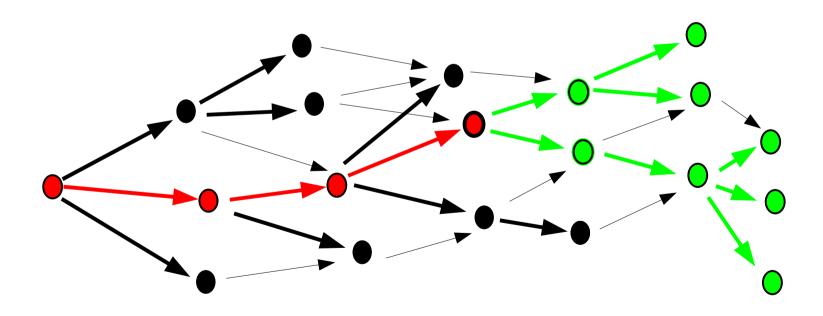
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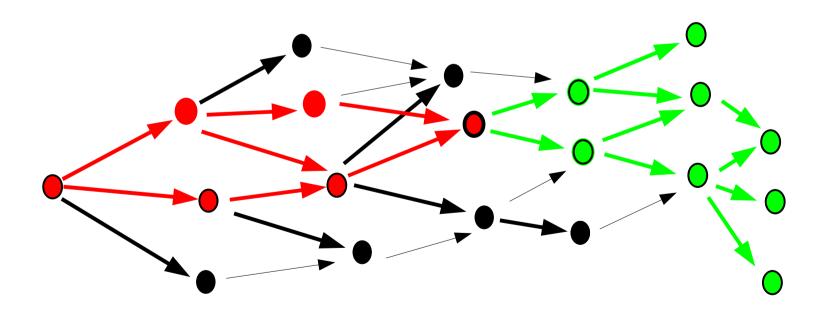
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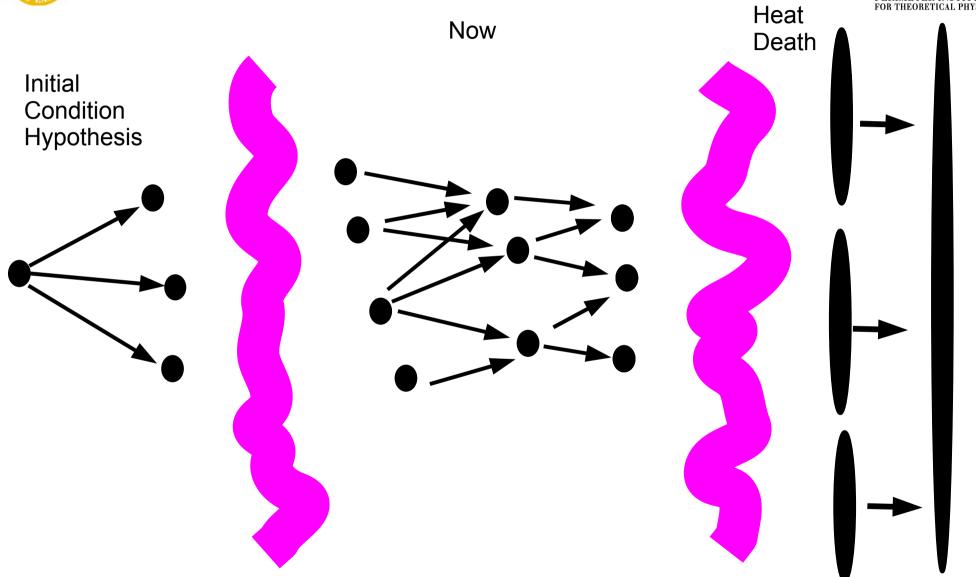


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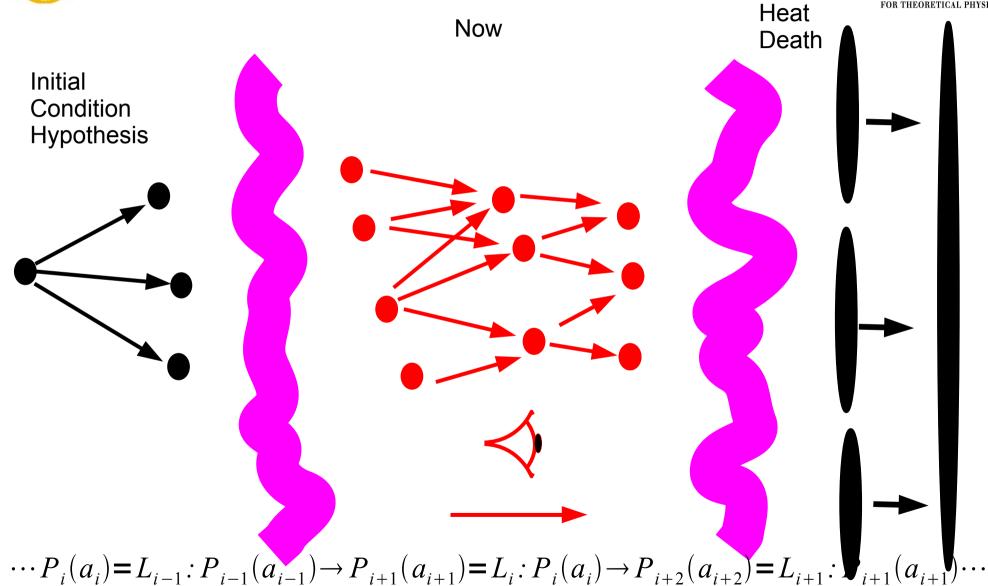












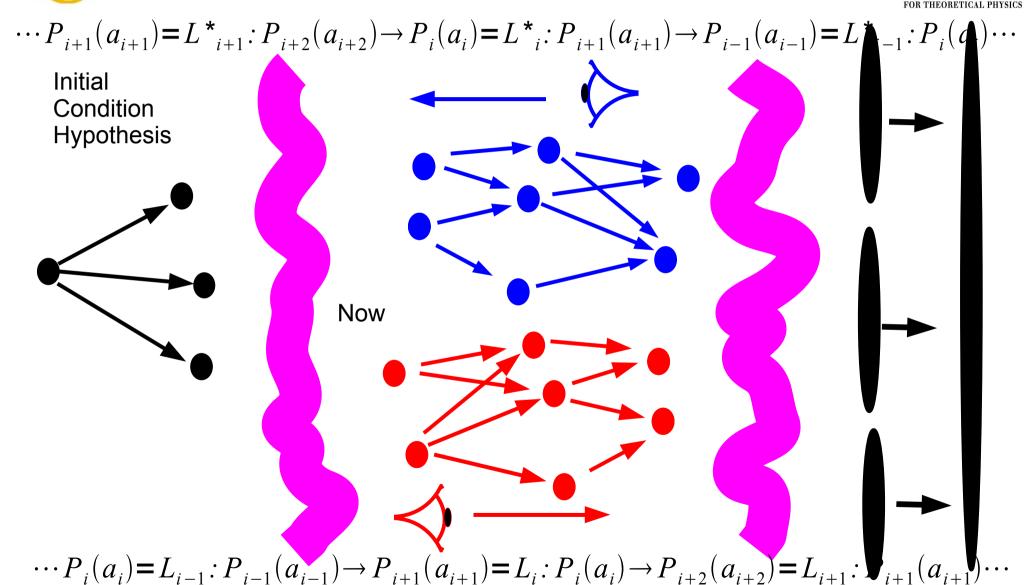
Agents and Arrows

January 2009, Sydney



Heat Death





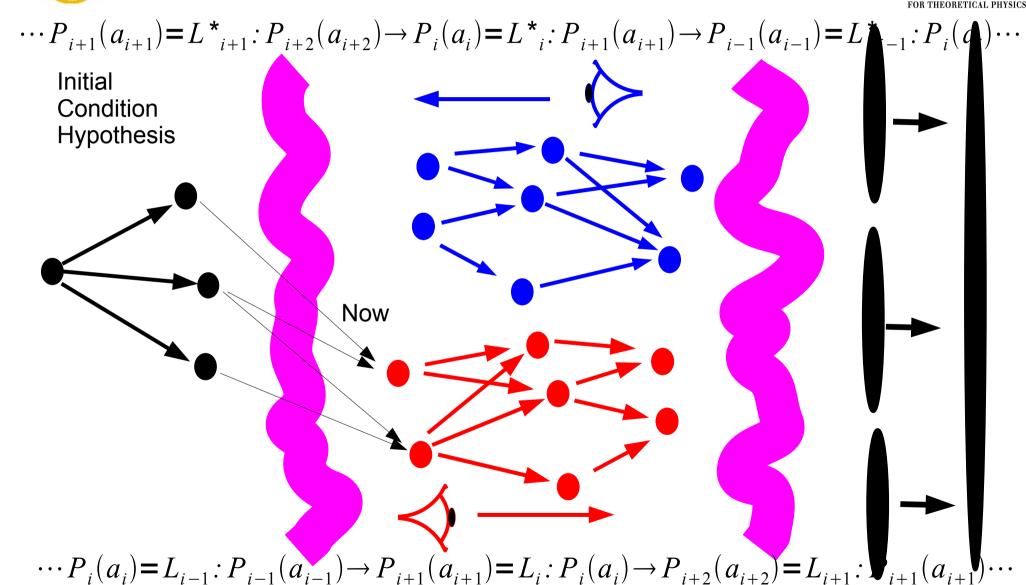
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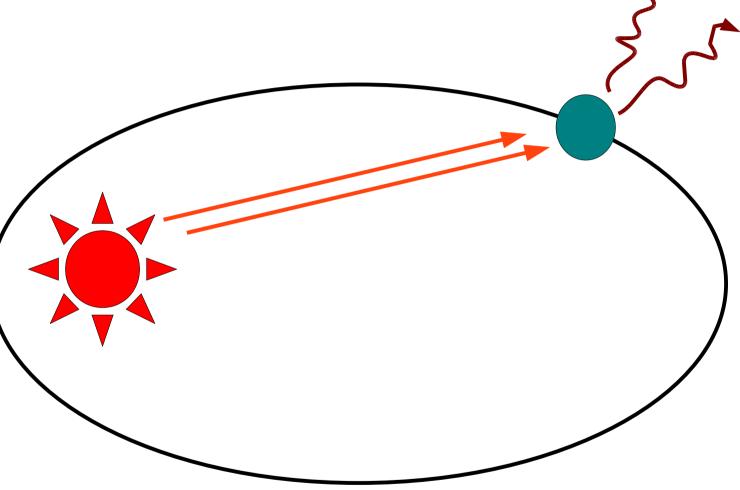
Agents and Arrows

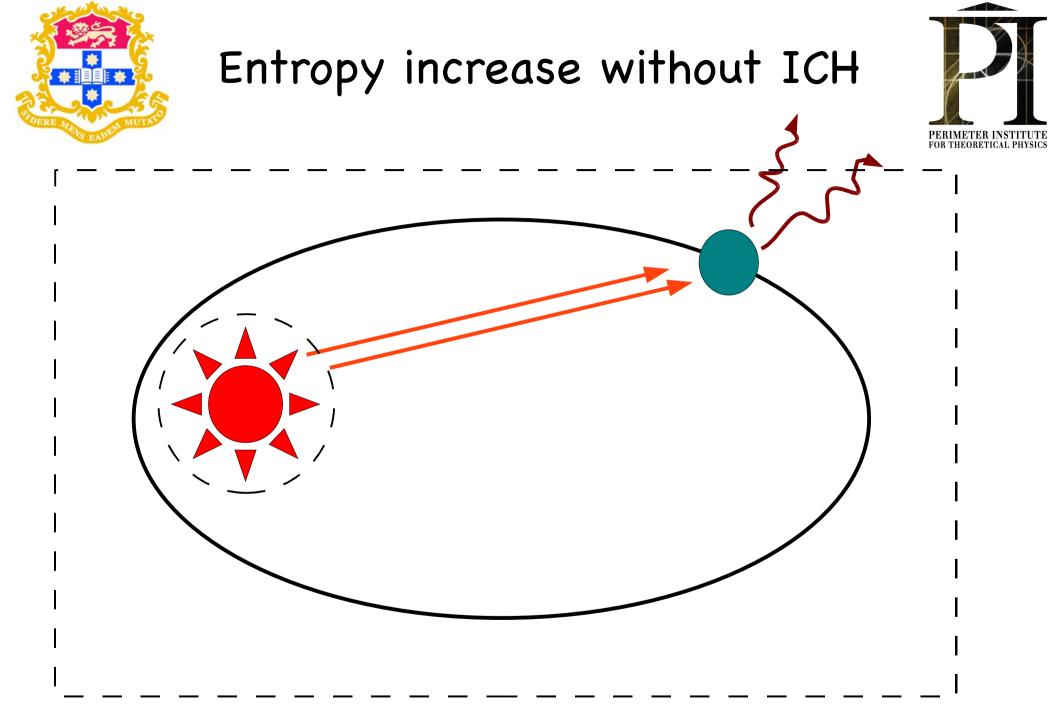
January 2009, Sydney



Entropy increase without ICH



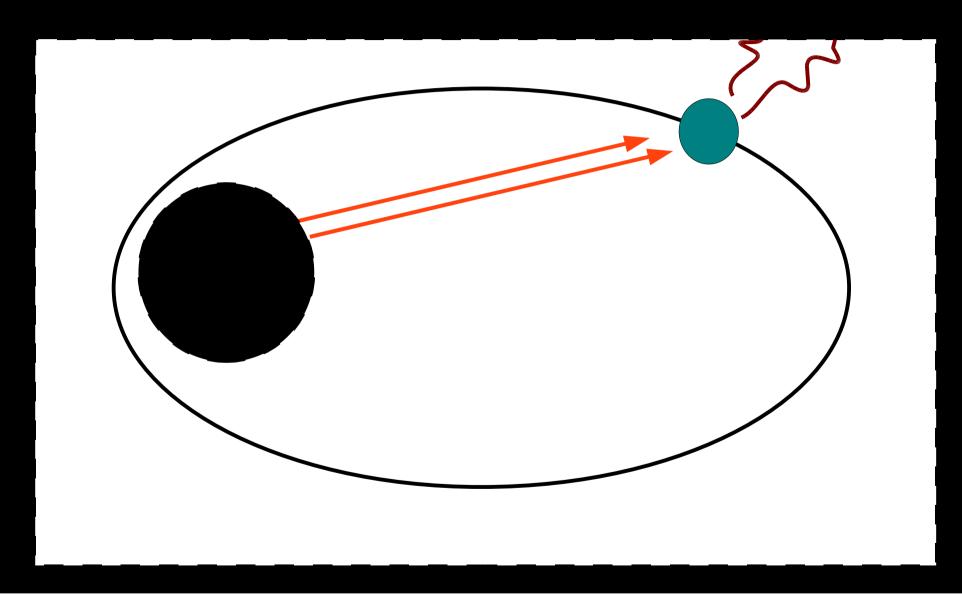






Entropy increase without ICH







Conclusion



- Information processing does *not* have an intrinsic alignment to the thermodynamic arrows
 - The logical reverse of any computational process may be constructed in an entropy increasing universe. From a reverse time direction, this looks like the original computational process in an entropy decreasing universe.
 - The same goes for any type of process that can be instantiated solely in terms of sequences of quasi-static equilibrium states.
- The initial condition hypothesis seems too remote in the past to adequately constrain the actions of causal agents in the present
 - It would need to constrain actions in a way that is not screened off by the local entropy gradient
- This does not mean that the asymmetry of temporal experience is definitely not a consequence of the statistical mechanical asymmetry
 - There may be more evolutionary advantage to the development of IGUS which utilise information that has been gathered, in an entropy increasing, rather than decreasing, universe. (Entropy increasing universes have a macroscopic predictability, entropy decreasing universes have an unpredictability)
- Or just an additional condition?
 - Causal agents agree on the direction of the causal arrow (for self consistency) but the fact that
 it is entropy increasing, not decreasing, may be just a contingent fact about this universe, and it
 could have been otherwise.