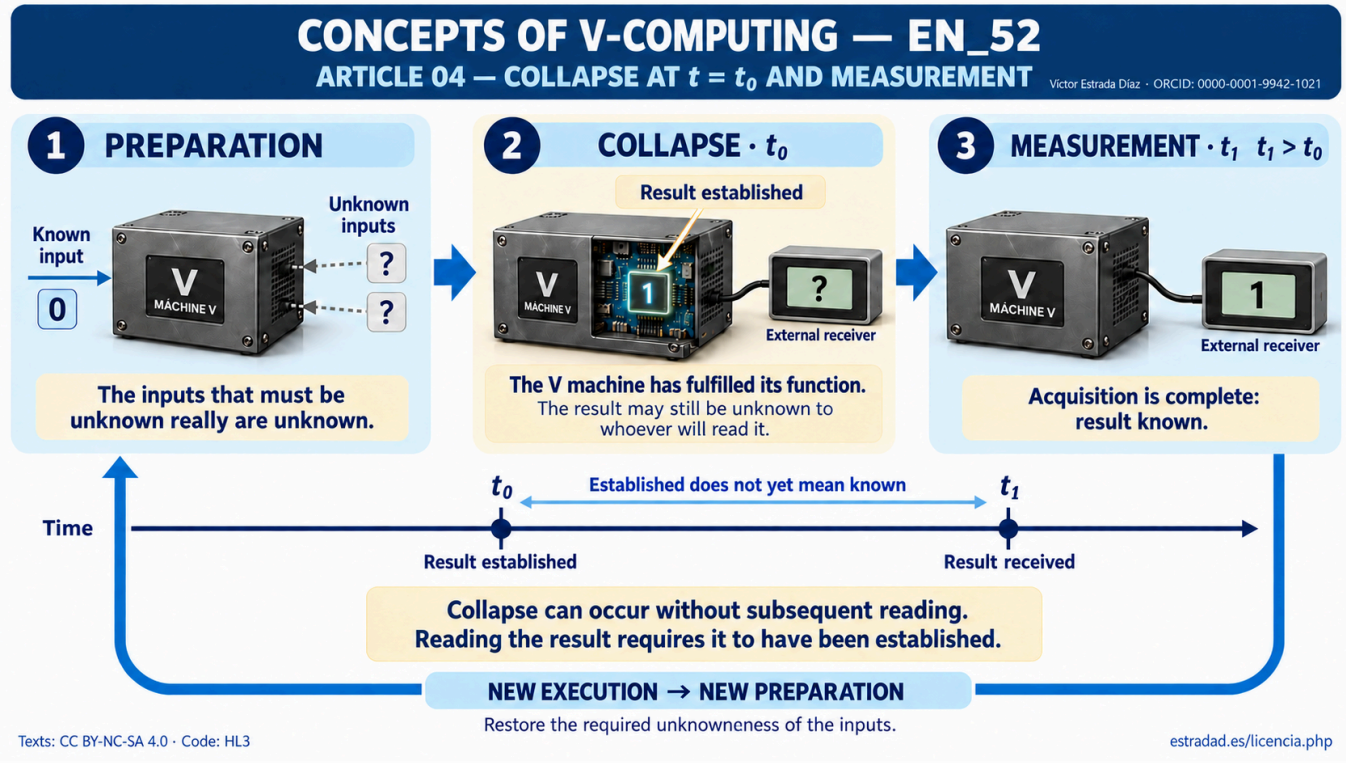
# CONCEPTS OF V-COMPUTING — EN_52

ARTICLE 04 — COLLAPSE AT t = to AND MEASUREMENT




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## 1. PURPOSE

This article distinguishes preparation, collapse and measurement in an execution of the V machine.

Collapse establishes the execution's result. Measurement allows it to be obtained and known.

The recipient of the result may be a person or another machine.

## 2. PREPARATION

V execution begins with preparation.

The inputs that must be unknown must really be unknown to whoever will perform readout.

Lack of knowledge forms part of this V machine's preparation conditions.

## 3. COLLAPSE AT t = to

We denote the instant when collapse occurs by $t_o$.

In the definition of V used here, collapse establishes the execution's result and resolves the uncertainties corresponding to that result.

Once collapse has occurred, the V machine has fulfilled its function in that execution.

The fact that the result has been established does not mean it is already known to whoever will read it.

At $t_o$ it may remain unknown to that person or machine.

Collapse does not require subsequent readout to take place.

## 4. MEASUREMENT AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE RESULT

Measurement encompasses the process needed to obtain the result. It does not require a person's intervention: another machine may perform measurement and receive it.

We denote the instant when acquisition of the result is completed and it becomes known to its recipient by $t_1$.

If readout is completed after collapse:

$t_1 > t_o$

The result is established at $t_o$ and knowledge of it is completed at $t_1$.

Subsequent readout obtains that execution's result; it does not retrospectively change what was established at collapse.

## 5. COLLAPSING AND MEASURING

Collapse and measurement designate different aspects of the described process.

Collapse may occur without the result being read afterwards.

In this definition of V, obtaining an execution's result through measurement requires that result to have been established by collapse.

For example, an experiment may be arranged in which collapse occurs at 2 o'clock and readout of the result is completed at 4 o'clock.

Between these times, the result is already established, even though its recipient still does not know it.

## 6. REUSING THE V MACHINE

The V machine can be reused for a new execution.

To do so, it must go through all preparation phases again.

In particular, inputs that must be unknown must really be unknown in the new execution.

Reading the previous result again does not constitute a new V execution.

A readout that dispenses with the required preparation and collapse does not correspond to the V-machine process defined in this article.

## 7. RELATION TO Q

To compare Q and V, we distinguish establishing a result from subsequently acquiring or consulting it.

In Q, a result can also be recorded and consulted later. In usual quantum terminology, the interaction producing that record already forms part of measurement.

The temporal distinction allows us to describe when the result is recorded and when another person or machine receives it. It does not, by itself, identify the physical mechanisms of Q and V.

## 8. CONCLUSION

Preparation establishes the conditions of a V execution, including the required unknownness of the inputs.

Collapse at $t = t_o$ establishes the result and completes the machine's function in that execution.

Measurement allows that result to be obtained. Knowledge of it is completed at $t_1$, which may be later than $t_o$.

A new execution requires new preparation.

## 9. RELATION TO THE SERIES

Previous articles:

EN_52_01 — To exist is not to be observed.

EN_52_02 — The box and Schrödinger’s cat.

EN_52_03 — The $Q_\beta$ bit and the $Q_v$ bit.

Next article:

EN_52_05 — The internal function f(t).

END OF ARTICLE 04