

**FROM SHARP TO UNSHARP QUANTUM LOGIC:  
A NEW LOOK AT THE EFFECTS OF A HILBERT SPACE**

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The starting point of the unsharp approach to quantum mechanics (QM) ([2]) is deeply connected with a general problem that naturally arises in the framework of Hilbert space quantum theory. Let us consider an event-state system  $(\Pi(\mathcal{H}), \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{H}))$ , where  $\Pi(\mathcal{H})$  is the set of **projections**, while  $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{H})$  is the set of all **density operators** of the Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$  (associated to the physical system under investigation). Do the sets  $\Pi(\mathcal{H})$  and  $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{H})$  correspond to an *optimal* possible choice of adequate mathematical representatives for the intuitive notions of *event* and of *state*, respectively? Once  $\Pi(\mathcal{H})$  is fixed, Gleason's Theorem guarantees that  $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{H})$  corresponds to an *optimal* notion of state: for, any probability measure defined on  $\Pi(\mathcal{H})$  is determined by a density operator of  $\mathcal{H}$  (provided the dimension of  $\mathcal{H}$  is greater than or equal to 3). On the contrary,  $\Pi(\mathcal{H})$  does not represent the largest set of operators assigned a probability-value since there are bounded linear operators  $E$  of  $\mathcal{H}$  that are not projections and that satisfy the *Born's rule*: for any density operator  $\rho$ ,  $\text{Tr}(\rho E) \in [0, 1]$ . In the unsharp approach to QM, the notion of *quantum event* is liberalized and the set  $\Pi(\mathcal{H})$  is replaced by the set of all *effects* of  $\mathcal{H}$  (denoted by  $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{H})$ ), where an effect of  $\mathcal{H}$  is a bounded linear operator  $E$  that satisfies the following condition, for any density operator  $\rho$ :  $\text{Tr}(\rho E) \in [0, 1]$ . Clearly,  $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{H})$  properly includes  $\Pi(\mathcal{H})$ .

The set  $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{H})$  can be naturally structured ([1],[2]) as a *Brouwer-Zadeh poset* (BZ-poset)  $\langle \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{H}), \leq, ', \sim, \mathbb{O}, \mathbb{I} \rangle$ , where

- (i)  $E \leq F$  iff for any density operator  $\rho \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{H})$ :  $\text{Tr}(\rho E) \leq \text{Tr}(\rho F)$ ;
- (ii)  $E' = \mathbb{I} - E$  (where  $-$  is the standard operator difference);
- (iii)  $E \sim = P_{\text{Ker}(E)}$ , where  $P_{\text{Ker}(E)}$  is the projection associated to the kernel of  $E$ ;
- (iv)  $\mathbb{O}$  and  $\mathbb{I}$  are the null and the identity projections, respectively.

The BZ-poset  $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{H})$  turns out to be properly fuzzy since the noncontradiction principle is violated ( $E \wedge E' \neq \mathbb{O}$ ). Further, the BZ-poset  $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{H})$  fails to be a lattice ([2]). In a quite neglected paper, however, Olson ([4]) proved that  $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{H})$  can be equipped with a natural partial order  $\leq_s$  (called *spectral order*) in such a way that  $\langle \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{H}), \leq_s \rangle$  turns out to be a *complete lattice*. In this paper, we will investigate the algebraic properties of the structure  $\langle \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{H}), \leq_s, ', \sim, \mathbb{O}, \mathbb{I} \rangle$  and we will introduce a new class of BZ-lattices (called *BZ\*-lattices*) that represents a quite faithful abstraction of the concrete model based on  $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{H})$  (see also [3]). Interestingly enough, in the framework of BZ\*-lattices different abstract notions of "unsharpness" collapse into the one and the same concept, similarly to what happens in the concrete BZ\*-lattices of all effects.

## REFERENCES

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