

# IPP-SR-8: Frame-dependent effects

James Read<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Philosophy, University of Oxford, UK, OX2 6GG

HT24

# The course

1. Newton's laws
2. Galilean invariance
3. The Michelson-Morley experiment
4. Einstein's 1905 derivation of the Lorentz transformations
5. Spacetime structure
6. General covariance
7. Relativity and conventionality of simultaneity
8. Frame-dependent effects
9. The twin paradox
10. Dynamical and geometrical approaches to relativity
11. Presentism and relativity
12. Acceleration and redshift

# Today

Time dilation

Length contraction

Bell's rockets

The ladder paradox

Assessing frame-dependent effects

Fragmentalism

# Today

Time dilation

Length contraction

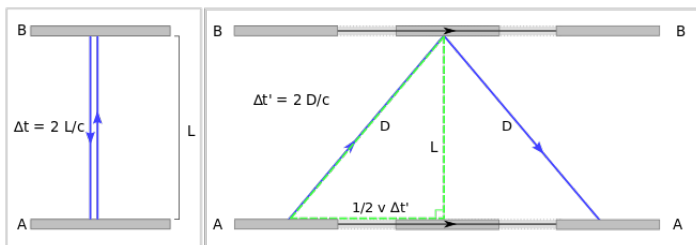
Bell's rockets

The ladder paradox

Assessing frame-dependent effects

Fragmentalism

# Time dilation via Langevin clocks



# Lorentz transformations

$$\begin{pmatrix} c\Delta t' \\ \Delta x' \\ \Delta y' \\ \Delta z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c\Delta t \\ \Delta x \\ \Delta y \\ \Delta z \end{pmatrix}$$

# Lorentz transformations

$$c\Delta t' = \gamma (c\Delta t - \beta \Delta x)$$

$$\Delta x' = \gamma (\Delta x - \beta c\Delta t)$$

$$\Delta y' = \Delta y$$

$$\Delta z' = \Delta z$$

# Time dilation from the Lorentz transformations

- First Lorentz transformation:  $c\Delta t' = \gamma(c\Delta t - \beta\Delta x)$ .



# Time dilation from the Lorentz transformations

- ▶ First Lorentz transformation:  $c\Delta t' = \gamma(c\Delta t - \beta\Delta x)$ .
- ▶ Setting  $\Delta x = 0$ , we have  $\Delta t' = \gamma\Delta t$ .

# Time dilation from the Lorentz transformations

- ▶ First Lorentz transformation:  $c\Delta t' = \gamma(c\Delta t - \beta\Delta x)$ .
- ▶ Setting  $\Delta x = 0$ , we have  $\Delta t' = \gamma\Delta t$ .
- ▶ Thus, given a clock stationary in one frame, that clock will tick more slowly in a Lorentz-boosted frame.

# Conventionality again

Whether or not a clock moving in a given direction runs slow relative to any given frame depends upon how distant clocks are synchronised in that frame.

# Conventionality again

Whether or not a clock moving in a given direction runs slow relative to any given frame depends upon how distant clocks are synchronised in that frame.

Hence, conventionalists about simultaneity should also, for consistency, be conventionalists about time-dilation.

# Mere perspectivalism?

- ▶ Time dilation seems to arise because the time elapsed between ticks on a clock is *frame-relative*.

# Mere perspectivalism?

- ▶ Time dilation seems to arise because the time elapsed between ticks on a clock is *frame-relative*.
- ▶ So it seems that one 'gets a clock to slow down' merely by changing one's own frame of reference; but, in so doing, one clearly does nothing at all to the clock itself.

# Mere perspectivalism?

- ▶ Time dilation seems to arise because the time elapsed between ticks on a clock is *frame-relative*.
- ▶ So it seems that one 'gets a clock to slow down' merely by changing one's own frame of reference; but, in so doing, one clearly does nothing at all to the clock itself.
- ▶ This line of thought seems to suggest that time dilation is not a real *physical* effect, but is a 'merely perspectival' one.

# Mere perspectivalism?

- ▶ Time dilation seems to arise because the time elapsed between ticks on a clock is *frame-relative*.
- ▶ So it seems that one 'gets a clock to slow down' merely by changing one's own frame of reference; but, in so doing, one clearly does nothing at all to the clock itself.
- ▶ This line of thought seems to suggest that time dilation is not a real *physical* effect, but is a 'merely perspectival' one.
- ▶ We will return to this in a moment.



# Today

Time dilation

**Length contraction**

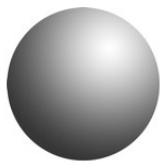
Bell's rockets

The ladder paradox

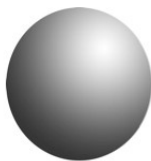
Assessing frame-dependent effects

Fragmentalism

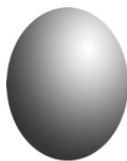
# Length contraction



$$V = 0$$



$$\xrightarrow{\quad} \\ V = 0.3C$$



$$\xrightarrow{\quad} \\ V = 0.6C$$



$$\xrightarrow{\quad} \\ V = 0.9C$$

# Length contraction from the Lorentz transformations

- Our first two Lorentz transformations read

$$c\Delta t' = \gamma (c\Delta t - \beta\Delta x)$$

$$\Delta x' = \gamma (\Delta x - \beta c\Delta t)$$

# Length contraction from the Lorentz transformations

- Our first two Lorentz transformations read

$$c\Delta t' = \gamma (c\Delta t - \beta\Delta x)$$

$$\Delta x' = \gamma (\Delta x - \beta c\Delta t)$$

- Combining these, we have

$$\Delta x' = \gamma\Delta x - \beta c\Delta t' - \beta^2\gamma\Delta x.$$

# Length contraction from the Lorentz transformations

- Our first two Lorentz transformations read

$$c\Delta t' = \gamma(c\Delta t - \beta\Delta x)$$

$$\Delta x' = \gamma(\Delta x - \beta c\Delta t)$$

- Combining these, we have

$$\Delta x' = \gamma\Delta x - \beta c\Delta t' - \beta^2\gamma\Delta x.$$

- Setting  $\Delta t' = 0$ , we have

$$\Delta x' = \gamma\Delta x \left(1 - \beta^2\right).$$

# Length contraction from the Lorentz transformations

- Our first two Lorentz transformations read

$$c\Delta t' = \gamma(c\Delta t - \beta\Delta x)$$

$$\Delta x' = \gamma(\Delta x - \beta c\Delta t)$$

- Combining these, we have

$$\Delta x' = \gamma\Delta x - \beta c\Delta t' - \beta^2\gamma\Delta x.$$

- Setting  $\Delta t' = 0$ , we have

$$\Delta x' = \gamma\Delta x \left(1 - \beta^2\right).$$

- But  $\gamma^{-2} = 1 - \beta^2$ , so

$$\Delta x' = \frac{1}{\gamma}\Delta x.$$

# Length contraction from the Lorentz transformations

$$\Delta x' = \frac{1}{\gamma} \Delta x.$$

So, given a rod stationary in one frame, the distance between the ends of that rod at a given time will be less in a Lorentz-boosted frame.

# Conventionality again (again)

Note that the length of a given object in a give frame depends upon the synchrony scheme for distant clocks in that frame—if (and only if) the object is moving relative to the frame in question.



# Conventionality again (again)

Note that the length of a given object in a give frame depends upon the synchrony scheme for distant clocks in that frame—if (and only if) the object is moving relative to the frame in question.

Hence, conventionalists about simultaneity should also, for consistency, be conventionalists about lengths of moving bodies.

# Mere perspectivalism?

- ▶ Length contraction seems to arise because the length of a rod is *frame-relative*.

# Mere perspectivalism?

- ▶ Length contraction seems to arise because the length of a rod is *frame-relative*.
- ▶ So it seems that one 'gets a rod to contract' merely by changing one's own frame of reference; but, in so doing, one clearly does nothing at all to the rod itself.

# Mere perspectivalism?

- ▶ Length contraction seems to arise because the length of a rod is *frame-relative*.
- ▶ So it seems that one 'gets a rod to contract' merely by changing one's own frame of reference; but, in so doing, one clearly does nothing at all to the rod itself.
- ▶ This line of thought seems to suggest that length contraction is not a real *physical* effect, but is a 'merely perspectival' one.

# Mere perspectivalism?

- ▶ Length contraction seems to arise because the length of a rod is *frame-relative*.
- ▶ So it seems that one ‘gets a rod to contract’ merely by changing one’s own frame of reference; but, in so doing, one clearly does nothing at all to the rod itself.
- ▶ This line of thought seems to suggest that length contraction is not a real *physical* effect, but is a ‘merely perspectival’ one.
- ▶ Again, we will return to this in a moment.

# Today

Time dilation

Length contraction

**Bell's rockets**

The ladder paradox

Assessing frame-dependent effects

Fragmentalism



# Bell's rockets

*Three small spaceships, A, B and C, drift freely in a region of space remote from other matter, without rotation and relative motion, with B and C equidistant from A.*

*On reception of a signal from A, the motors of B and C are ignited and they accelerate gently.*

*Let the ships B and C be identical, and have identical acceleration programmes. Then (as reckoned by the observer in A) they will have at every moment the same velocity, and so remain displaced one from the other by a fixed distance. Suppose that a fragile thread is tied initially between projections from B and C[, and that] it is just long enough to span the required distance initially. (Bell 1976, p. 67)*



# Question

Will the string break?

# The answer

*If [the rope] is just long enough to span the required distance initially, then as the rockets speed up, it will become too short, because of its need to Fitzgerald contract, and must finally break. It must break when, at a sufficiently high velocity, the artificial prevention of the natural contraction imposes intolerable stress.*

# The answer

*If [the rope] is just long enough to span the required distance initially, then as the rockets speed up, it will become too short, because of its need to Fitzgerald contract, and must finally break. It must break when, at a sufficiently high velocity, the artificial prevention of the natural contraction imposes intolerable stress.*

*Is it really so? This old problem came up for discussion once in the CERN canteen. A distinguished experimental physicist refused to accept that the thread would break, and regarded my assertion, that indeed it would, as a personal misinterpretation of special relativity. We decided to appeal to the CERN Theory Division for arbitration, and made a (not very systematic) canvas of opinion in it. There emerged a clear consensus that the thread would **not** break! (Bell 1976, pp. 67-68)*

# Bell's rockets—diagram

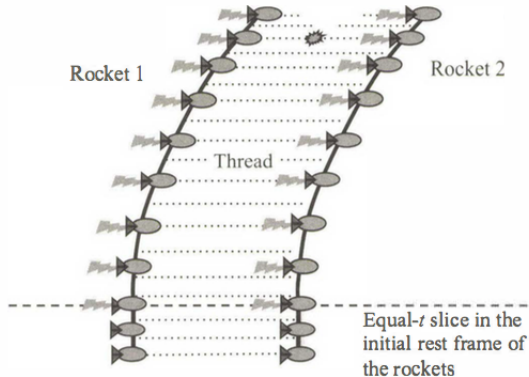


Fig. 20

(Maudlin 2012, p. 113)

# Explanations for the snap: $A$ , $B$ , and $C$

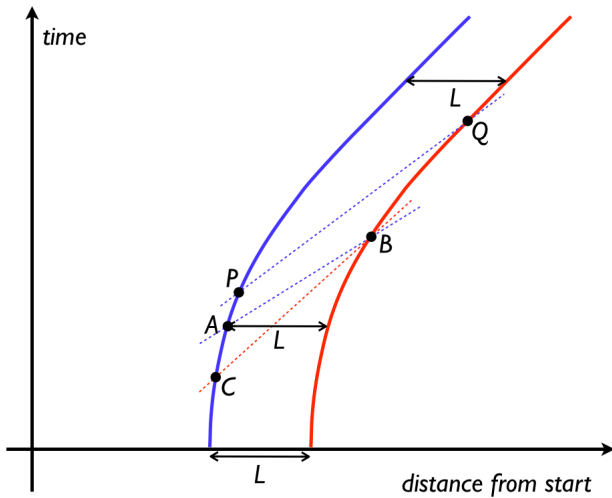
- From the point of view of the control tower  $A$ , the breakage happens as a result of length contraction.

# Explanations for the snap: $A$ , $B$ , and $C$

- ▶ From the point of view of the control tower  $A$ , the breakage happens as a result of length contraction.
- ▶ From the point of view of the first rocket  $B$ , the breakage happens as the second rocket moves progressively further away (due to the relativity of simultaneity—draw a spacetime diagram!).

# Explanations for the snap: $A$ , $B$ , and $C$

- ▶ From the point of view of the control tower  $A$ , the breakage happens as a result of length contraction.
- ▶ From the point of view of the first rocket  $B$ , the breakage happens as the second rocket moves progressively further away (due to the relativity of simultaneity—draw a spacetime diagram!).
- ▶ From the point of view of the second rocket  $C$ , the breakage happens as the first rocket lags further behind (due to the relativity of simultaneity—draw a spacetime diagram!).



(Weiss 2017)



# The peculiarity of Bell's setup

- ▶ The Bell rocket scenario is peculiar, in the following sense.

# The peculiarity of Bell's setup

- ▶ The Bell rocket scenario is peculiar, in the following sense.
- ▶ If one were to begin with two rockets stationary with respect to one another, and boost to a uniformly accelerating frame in special relativity (a 'Rindler frame'), one would find that the rockets do *not* have the same accelerations in this frame, at any given time.

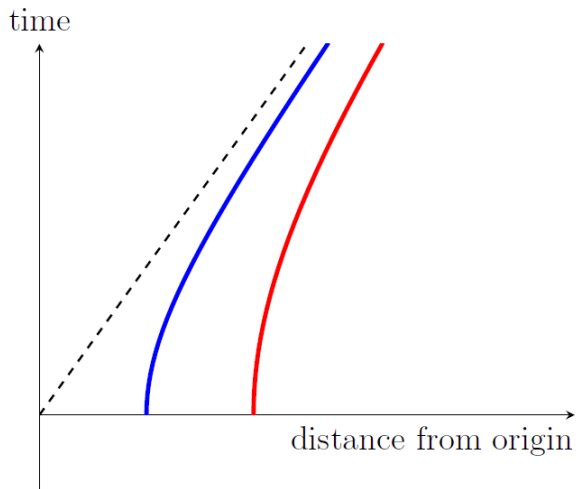
# The peculiarity of Bell's setup

- ▶ The Bell rocket scenario is peculiar, in the following sense.
- ▶ If one were to begin with two rockets stationary with respect to one another, and boost to a uniformly accelerating frame in special relativity (a 'Rindler frame'), one would find that the rockets do *not* have the same accelerations in this frame, at any given time.
- ▶ This difference in accelerations would mean that the rockets move closer to one another as they accelerate, thereby implementing the length contraction effects.

# The peculiarity of Bell's setup

- ▶ The Bell rocket scenario is peculiar, in the following sense.
- ▶ If one were to begin with two rockets stationary with respect to one another, and boost to a uniformly accelerating frame in special relativity (a 'Rindler frame'), one would find that the rockets do *not* have the same accelerations in this frame, at any given time.
- ▶ This difference in accelerations would mean that the rockets move closer to one another as they accelerate, thereby implementing the length contraction effects.
- ▶ This does *not* happen in the Bell rocket scenario—so the rest frame of  $A$  is *not* a Rindler frame.

# Rindler frames



(Weiss 2017)

# The role of the string

- ▶ In Bell's scenario, the string connecting the rockets is weak: it breaks under only a small applied force, and is unable to keep the rockets together.

# The role of the string

- ▶ In Bell's scenario, the string connecting the rockets is weak: it breaks under only a small applied force, and is unable to keep the rockets together.
- ▶ Suppose instead that the string were *infinitely strong*.

# The role of the string

- ▶ In Bell's scenario, the string connecting the rockets is weak: it breaks under only a small applied force, and is unable to keep the rockets together.
- ▶ Suppose instead that the string were *infinitely strong*.
- ▶ In that case, the string would contract as the rockets accelerate, and the rockets would be pulled together: they would form a *Rindler pair*.



# Maudlin on Bell's rockets

Let's return to our three frame-dependent accounts of why the string breaks, in Bell's original scenario. Maudlin repudiates such explanations:

*The surface contradiction between these three account of why the thread breaks illustrates that frame-dependent narrations of events in Relativity can be misleading. There is one set of events, governed by laws that are indifferent to which coordinate system might be used to describe a situation. In each frame-dependent account, the interatomic forces in the thread play a role in determining exactly when the thread breaks. But how that role is described in a particular reference frame depends critically on which frame is chosen. (Maudlin 2012, p. 120)*

# Maudlin on Bell's rockets

Let's return to our three frame-dependent accounts of why the string breaks, in Bell's original scenario. Maudlin repudiates such explanations:

*The surface contradiction between these three account of why the thread breaks illustrates that frame-dependent narrations of events in Relativity can be misleading. There is one set of events, governed by laws that are indifferent to which coordinate system might be used to describe a situation. In each frame-dependent account, the interatomic forces in the thread play a role in determining exactly when the thread breaks. But how that role is described in a particular reference frame depends critically on which frame is chosen. (Maudlin 2012, p. 120)*

**Question:** What, exactly, is misleading about frame-dependent accounts of phenomena?

# Today

Time dilation

Length contraction

Bell's rockets

**The ladder paradox**

Assessing frame-dependent effects

Fragmentalism

# The ladder paradox

- Consider a garage with a front and back door which are open, and a ladder which, when at rest with respect to the garage, is too long to fit inside.

# The ladder paradox

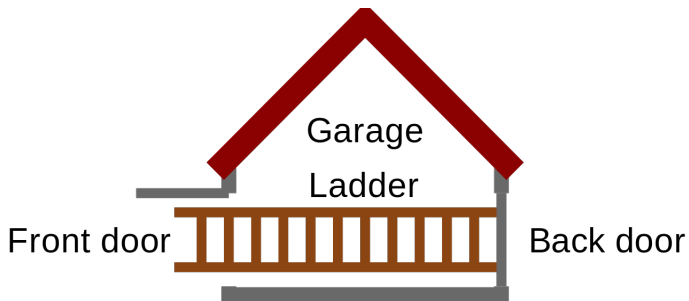
- ▶ Consider a garage with a front and back door which are open, and a ladder which, when at rest with respect to the garage, is too long to fit inside.
- ▶ Now move the ladder at a high horizontal velocity through the stationary garage.

# The ladder paradox

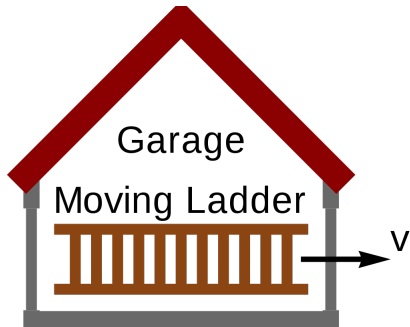
- ▶ Consider a garage with a front and back door which are open, and a ladder which, when at rest with respect to the garage, is too long to fit inside.
- ▶ Now move the ladder at a high horizontal velocity through the stationary garage.
- ▶ The ladder undergoes length contraction, meaning that it can fit inside the garage, at a particular time.

# The ladder paradox

- ▶ Consider a garage with a front and back door which are open, and a ladder which, when at rest with respect to the garage, is too long to fit inside.
- ▶ Now move the ladder at a high horizontal velocity through the stationary garage.
- ▶ The ladder undergoes length contraction, meaning that it can fit inside the garage, at a particular time.
- ▶ We could, if we liked, simultaneously close both doors for a brief time, to demonstrate that the ladder fits.







# The ladder paradox

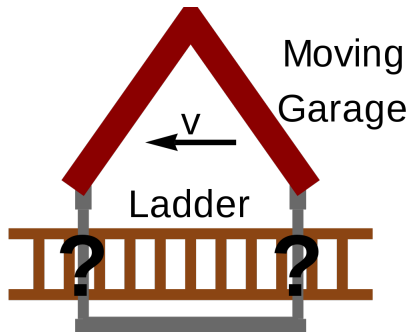
- Now consider an observer co-moving with the ladder.

# The ladder paradox

- ▶ Now consider an observer co-moving with the ladder.
- ▶ From this perspective, the ladder is stationary, and the garage is moving at high velocity.

# The ladder paradox

- ▶ Now consider an observer co-moving with the ladder.
- ▶ From this perspective, the ladder is stationary, and the garage is moving at high velocity.
- ▶ So the garage is now length contracted—so how can the ladder fit inside the garage, and how can the doors close to contain the ladder???



# A resolution

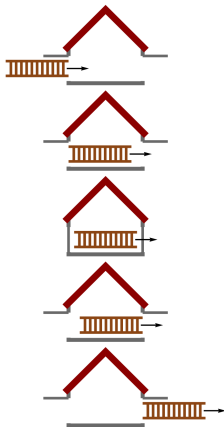
We need to properly take into account the relativity of simultaneity in the ladder's rest frame: the doors of the garage no longer close at the same time!

# A resolution

We need to properly take into account the relativity of simultaneity in the ladder's rest frame: the doors of the garage no longer close at the same time!

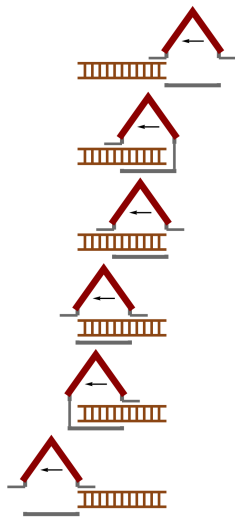
This can be brought out by considering again the situation in the barn rest frame versus ladder rest frame.

# Scenario: Garage rest frame





# Scenario: Ladder rest frame



# Back to Maudlin

- ▶ Presumably, Maudlin would deride these frame-dependent explanations of the ladder paradox.

# Back to Maudlin

- ▶ Presumably, Maudlin would deride these frame-dependent explanations of the ladder paradox.
- ▶ But don't they seem perfectly legitimate, and physically illuminating?

# Back to Maudlin

- ▶ Presumably, Maudlin would deride these frame-dependent explanations of the ladder paradox.
- ▶ But don't they seem perfectly legitimate, and physically illuminating?
- ▶ What kind of explanation would satisfy Maudlin here? And is it as physically insightful as these frame-dependent explanations?

# Today

Time dilation

Length contraction

Bell's rockets

The ladder paradox

**Assessing frame-dependent effects**

Fragmentalism

# Two questions

1. Are frame-dependent explanations of physical phenomena legitimate?

# Two questions

1. Are frame-dependent explanations of physical phenomena legitimate?
2. Are frame-dependent effects—e.g., length contraction and time dilation—‘physical’?

# The legitimacy of frame-dependent explanations

- ▶ As we have seen, Maudlin disavows frame-dependent explanations (of e.g. the Bell rocket result), for one has a different explanation in each frame.



# The legitimacy of frame-dependent explanations

- ▶ As we have seen, Maudlin disavows frame-dependent explanations (of e.g. the Bell rocket result), for one has a different explanation in each frame.
- ▶ But what exactly is wrong with this? Why does a lack of univocity imply illegitimacy?

# The legitimacy of frame-dependent explanations

- ▶ As we have seen, Maudlin disavows frame-dependent explanations (of e.g. the Bell rocket result), for one has a different explanation in each frame.
- ▶ But what exactly is wrong with this? Why does a lack of univocity imply illegitimacy?
- ▶ Maudlin instead prefers *geometrical* explanations...

# Maudlin on geometrical explanations

*The presentation of space-time theory found here has slowly evolved over many classes. At first I followed standard presentations, making extensive use of coordinates and coordinate transformations. Bit by bit, class after class, reference to coordinates dropped away, leaving the fundamental geometry open to inspection. (Maudlin 2012, p. ix)*

# Maudlin on geometrical explanations

*The presentation of space-time theory found here has slowly evolved over many classes. At first I followed standard presentations, making extensive use of coordinates and coordinate transformations. Bit by bit, class after class, reference to coordinates dropped away, leaving the fundamental geometry open to inspection. (Maudlin 2012, p. ix)*

Maudlin is here:

1. Committing to a geometrical understanding of special relativity.
2. Disavowing frame-dependent explanations.

# Maudlin on geometrical explanations

- The thought is that only invariant structures—e.g. the structure of Minkowski spacetime in special relativity—should feature in genuine explanations.

# Maudlin on geometrical explanations

- ▶ The thought is that only invariant structures—e.g. the structure of Minkowski spacetime in special relativity—should feature in genuine explanations.
- ▶ Whatever one makes of this, it is clear that it is going to be anathema to e.g. Brown, for whom such invariant spacetime structures are just a codification of the symmetry properties of the dynamical equations governing matter, written in coordinate bases. (See lecture 10.)

# The physicality of coordinate effects

- Phenomena such as length contraction and time dilation are associated with certain coordinate transformations.

# The physicality of coordinate effects

- ▶ Phenomena such as length contraction and time dilation are associated with certain coordinate transformations.
- ▶ Are they, therefore, ‘physical’ phenomena?



# Physicality

Let us provisionally say that a phenomenon associated with a coordinate transformation is *physical* if and only if that transformation relates physically distinct states of affairs. So:

# Physicality

Let us provisionally say that a phenomenon associated with a coordinate transformation is *physical* if and only if that transformation relates physically distinct states of affairs. So:

- ▶ Global Galilean boosts are physical in Newtonian spacetime.

# Physicality

Let us provisionally say that a phenomenon associated with a coordinate transformation is *physical* if and only if that transformation relates physically distinct states of affairs. So:

- ▶ Global Galilean boosts are physical in Newtonian spacetime.
- ▶ Global Galilean boosts are not physical in Galilean spacetime.

# Physicality

Let us provisionally say that a phenomenon associated with a coordinate transformation is *physical* if and only if that transformation relates physically distinct states of affairs. So:

- ▶ Global Galilean boosts are physical in Newtonian spacetime.
- ▶ Global Galilean boosts are not physical in Galilean spacetime.
- ▶ Global Lorentz boosts are not physical in Minkowski spacetime. (Recall: Minkowski spacetime has no standard of rest.)

# Physicality

Let us provisionally say that a phenomenon associated with a coordinate transformation is *physical* if and only if that transformation relates physically distinct states of affairs. So:

- ▶ Global Galilean boosts are physical in Newtonian spacetime.
- ▶ Global Galilean boosts are not physical in Galilean spacetime.
- ▶ Global Lorentz boosts are not physical in Minkowski spacetime. (Recall: Minkowski spacetime has no standard of rest.)
- ▶ *Local* Galilean boosts are physical in Galilean spacetime. (Consider Galileo's ship.)

# Physicality

Let us provisionally say that a phenomenon associated with a coordinate transformation is *physical* if and only if that transformation relates physically distinct states of affairs. So:

- ▶ Global Galilean boosts are physical in Newtonian spacetime.
- ▶ Global Galilean boosts are not physical in Galilean spacetime.
- ▶ Global Lorentz boosts are not physical in Minkowski spacetime. (Recall: Minkowski spacetime has no standard of rest.)
- ▶ *Local* Galilean boosts are physical in Galilean spacetime. (Consider Galileo's ship.)
- ▶ *Local* Lorentz boosts are physical in Minkowski spacetime. (Consider a constant-velocity-transformation version of Bell's rockets—this is what Maudlin calls 'physical length contraction'.)

# Moral

The physicality of a coordinate effect (by the preceding definition of 'physicality') is crucially dependent upon

# Moral

The physicality of a coordinate effect (by the preceding definition of 'physicality') is crucially dependent upon

(a) the amount of spacetime structure presupposed, and



# Moral

The physicality of a coordinate effect (by the preceding definition of 'physicality') is crucially dependent upon

- (a) the amount of spacetime structure presupposed, and
- (b) whether the associated coordinate transformations are applied globally (i.e., to the whole universe) or locally (i.e., to subsystems of the universe).

# Moral

The physicality of a coordinate effect (by the preceding definition of ‘physicality’) is crucially dependent upon

- (a) the amount of spacetime structure presupposed, and
- (b) whether the associated coordinate transformations are applied globally (i.e., to the whole universe) or locally (i.e., to subsystems of the universe).

Local transformations can effect genuine physical change, even if the particular *mode of description* of that change is frame-dependent (cf. again Bell’s rockets, or the ladder).

# Today

Time dilation

Length contraction

Bell's rockets

The ladder paradox

Assessing frame-dependent effects

**Fragmentalism**

# Fragmentalism

- ▶ There is an approach to metaphysics known as 'fragmentalism' (Fine 2005) which purports to be able to account for the reality of frame-dependent effects in special relativity.

# Fragmentalism

- ▶ There is an approach to metaphysics known as ‘fragmentalism’ (Fine 2005) which purports to be able to account for the reality of frame-dependent effects in special relativity.
- ▶ According to this view, “the world is inherently perspectival”, and “the overall collection of facts, ‘über reality’, includes pairs of mutually incompatible facts” (Lipman 2020, p. 23).

# Fragmentalism

- ▶ There is an approach to metaphysics known as ‘fragmentalism’ (Fine 2005) which purports to be able to account for the reality of frame-dependent effects in special relativity.
- ▶ According to this view, “the world is inherently perspectival”, and “the overall collection of facts, ‘über reality’, includes pairs of mutually incompatible facts” (Lipman 2020, p. 23).
- ▶ So, on this view in the context of special relativity, the totality of facts about the universe includes frame-dependent facts about (e.g.) lengths of rods and periods of clocks, which are mutually inconsistent.

# Fragmentalism and Minkowski invariantism

*The importance is that of marking a metaphysical realism about those variant matters. The relevant question is whether realism or antirealism is true about the frame-relative facts, that is, whether consideration of the special theory of relativity removes all frame-relative facts from one's metaphysical conception of reality: the Minkowskian answers yes, the fragmentalist answers no. (Lipman 2020, p. 31)*

# Questions for the fragmentalist

1. How to make sense of a 'disunified reality', according to which 'the totality of facts is incoherent'?



# Questions for the fragmentalist

1. How to make sense of a 'disunified reality', according to which 'the totality of facts is incoherent'?
2. What does fragmentalism add to the considerations of physicality and subsystem-environment decompositions introduced previously?

# Summary

In this lecture, we have:

# Summary

In this lecture, we have:

1. Introduced frame-dependent phenomena (time dilation, length contraction) and explanations of phenomena (as in the Bell rocket case and the ladder paradox).

# Summary

In this lecture, we have:

1. Introduced frame-dependent phenomena (time dilation, length contraction) and explanations of phenomena (as in the Bell rocket case and the ladder paradox).
2. Presented different takes on the legitimacy of frame-dependent explanations.

# Summary

In this lecture, we have:







1. Introduced frame-dependent phenomena (time dilation, length contraction) and explanations of phenomena (as in the Bell rocket case and the ladder paradox).
2. Presented different takes on the legitimacy of frame-dependent explanations.
3. Considered senses in which effects related to coordinate transformations—again, e.g. length contraction and time dilation—are ‘physical’.

# Summary

In this lecture, we have:

1. Introduced frame-dependent phenomena (time dilation, length contraction) and explanations of phenomena (as in the Bell rocket case and the ladder paradox).
2. Presented different takes on the legitimacy of frame-dependent explanations.
3. Considered senses in which effects related to coordinate transformations—again, e.g. length contraction and time dilation—are ‘physical’.
4. Introduced the fragmentalist approach to frame-dependent effects.

# References

-  John S. Bell, “How to Teach Special Relativity”, in *Speakable and Unspeakable in Quantum Mechanics*, second edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 67-80, 2004.
-  Harvey R. Brown, *Physical Relativity: Spacetime Structure from a Dynamical Perspective*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005.
-  Kit Fine, “Tense and Reality”, in *Modality and Tense: Philosophical Papers*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005.
-  Martin A. Lipman, “On the Fragmentalist Interpretation of Special Relativity”, *Philosophical Studies* 117, pp. 21-37, 2020.
-  Tim Maudlin, *Philosophy of Physics: Space and Time*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2012.
-  Michael Weiss, “Bell’s Spaceship Paradox”. Available at: [http://math.ucr.edu/home/baez/physics/Relativity/SR/BellSpaceships/spaceship\\_puzzle.html](http://math.ucr.edu/home/baez/physics/Relativity/SR/BellSpaceships/spaceship_puzzle.html).