

Whereas Carlo Rovelli and Geoff Penington firmly believe that gravity is better described by a quantum theory.

And whereas Jonathan Oppenheim is more sympathetic to other possibilities (i.e. doesn't have a clue),

Oppenheim and Rovelli/Penington accept a wager at 1:5,000 odds

That space-time is described by quantum theory.

This will be determined by any of the following considerations:

- 1. the creation of entanglement mediated by gravity [1-3]*
- 2. a violation of the decoherence vs diffusion-trade off [4]*
- 3. any other mutually acceptable experimental proposal*
- 4. the discovery of a mutually acceptable UV complete and consistent theory of gravity*

The failure to create gravitationally mediated entanglement is to be regarded as evidence that space-time is classical. Absent a convincing mechanism from quantum theory, the direct detection of gravitational diffusion or gravitationally induced decoherence is evidence pointing towards gravity having classical properties.

Should space-time be shown to be quantum, the loser will give to each of the winners, one ITEM* of their choice. If the alternative hypothesis is deemed to be correct, the losers will each give 5,000 ITEMS to the winner.

* ITEM is defined to be a object of the winner's choice, worth no more than 20 British pence on January 21st, 2021. Examples include some crisps, a bazinga ball, a small amount of olive oil, balsamic vinegar, or wine.



Jonathan Oppenheim



Carlo Rovelli



Geoff Penington

Waterloo, Canada, November 2022 (following from
<https://twitter.com/postquantum/status/1352292956385009671>)

- [1] D. Kafri and J. M. Taylor, "A noise inequality for classical forces," (2013), [arXiv:1311.4558](https://arxiv.org/abs/1311.4558)
[2] S. Bose, A. Mazumdar, G. W. Morley, H. Ulbricht, M. Toroš, M. Paternostro, A. A. Geraci, P. F. Barker, M. Kim, and G. Milburn, [Physical Review Letters 119, 240401 \(2017\)](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.119.240401).
[3] [C. Marletto and V. Vedral, Physical Review Letters 119, 240402 \(2017\)](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.119.240402).
[4] JO, Carlo Sparaciari, Z. Weller-Davies, B. Šoda, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.01982>