Exploring the Physics of Cosmic Creation

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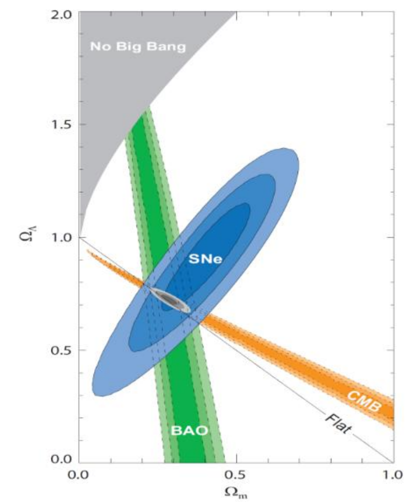
How was our universe created?

Expansion of the Universe is accelerating!

$$\Lambda \neq 0\,!$$



Particle Data Group (2010)

Observationally,

$$\rho_\Lambda \sim (10^{-3}\ \text{eV})^4$$

Its smallness is hard to understand

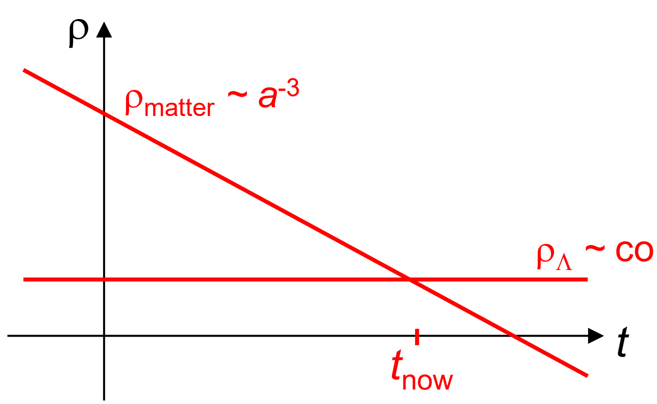
… natural size of $\rho_\Lambda \equiv \Lambda^2 M_{Pl}^2 \sim M_{Pl}^4$ (at the very least ~ TeV^4)

… Naïve estimate is $O(10^{120})$ too large

Moreover

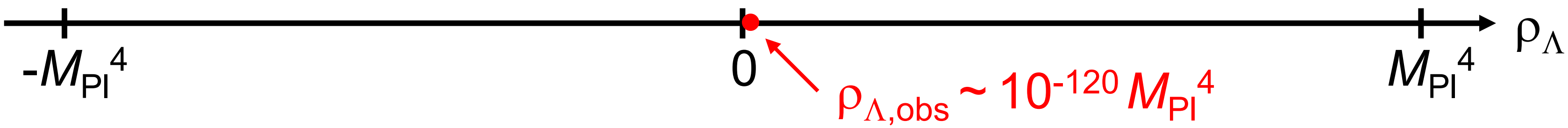
$$\rho_\Lambda \sim \rho_{matter}$$

— Why now?



How can we understand the smallness ρ_Λ?

Natural size for vacuum energy $\rho_\Lambda \sim M_{Pl}^4$



Unnatural (Note: $\rho_\Lambda = 0$ is NOT special from theoretical point of view)

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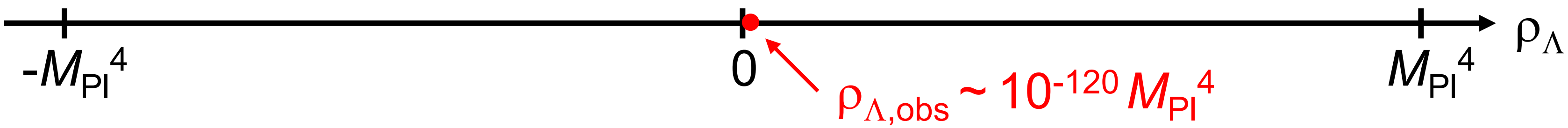
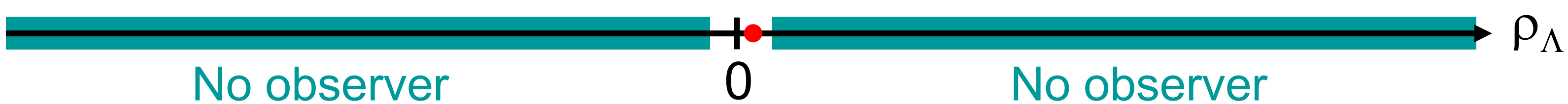


Unnatural (Note: $\rho_\Lambda = 0$ is NOT special from theoretical point of view)

$\Longrightarrow$ Wait!

Is it really unnatural to *observe* this value?



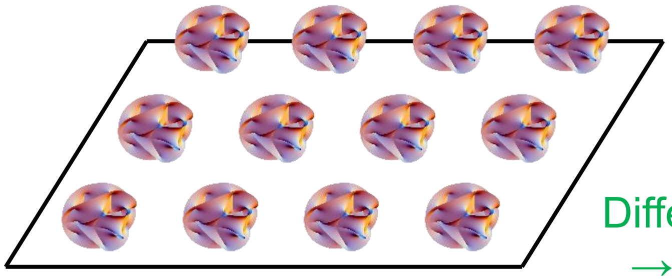
It is natural to observe $\rho_{\Lambda,obs}$,

as long as different values of ρ_Λ are "sampled" …; Weinberg ('87); …

Theory also suggests:

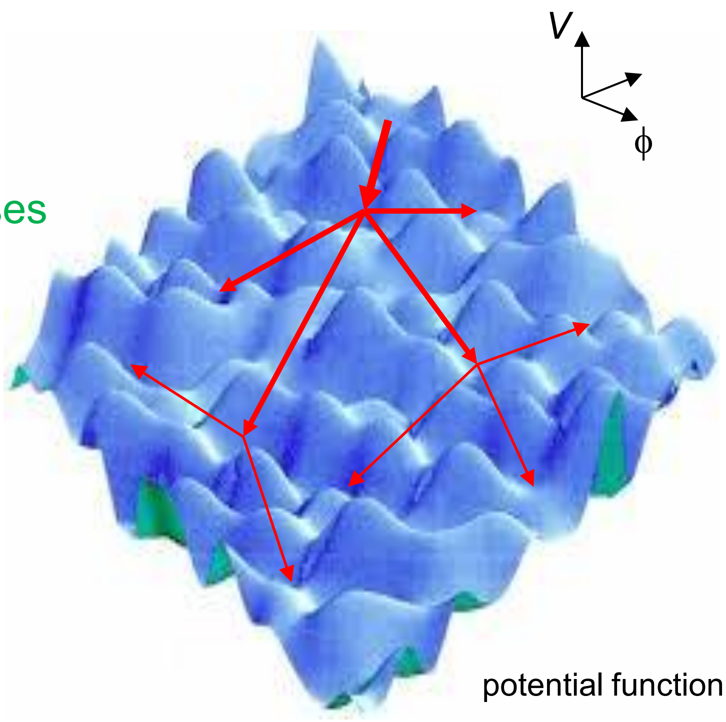
- String theory

  … existence of extra dimensions



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Calabi-Yau-alternate.png

Different solutions
→ Different universes

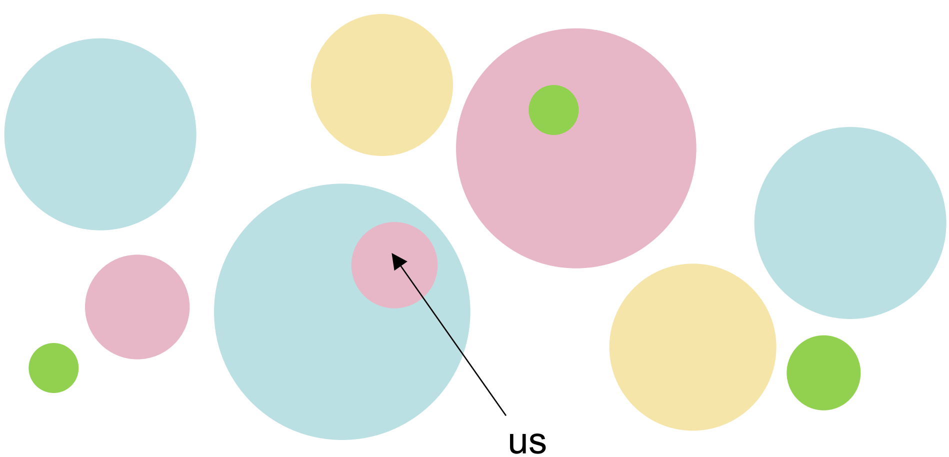


potential function

http://journalofcosmology.com/Multiverse9.html

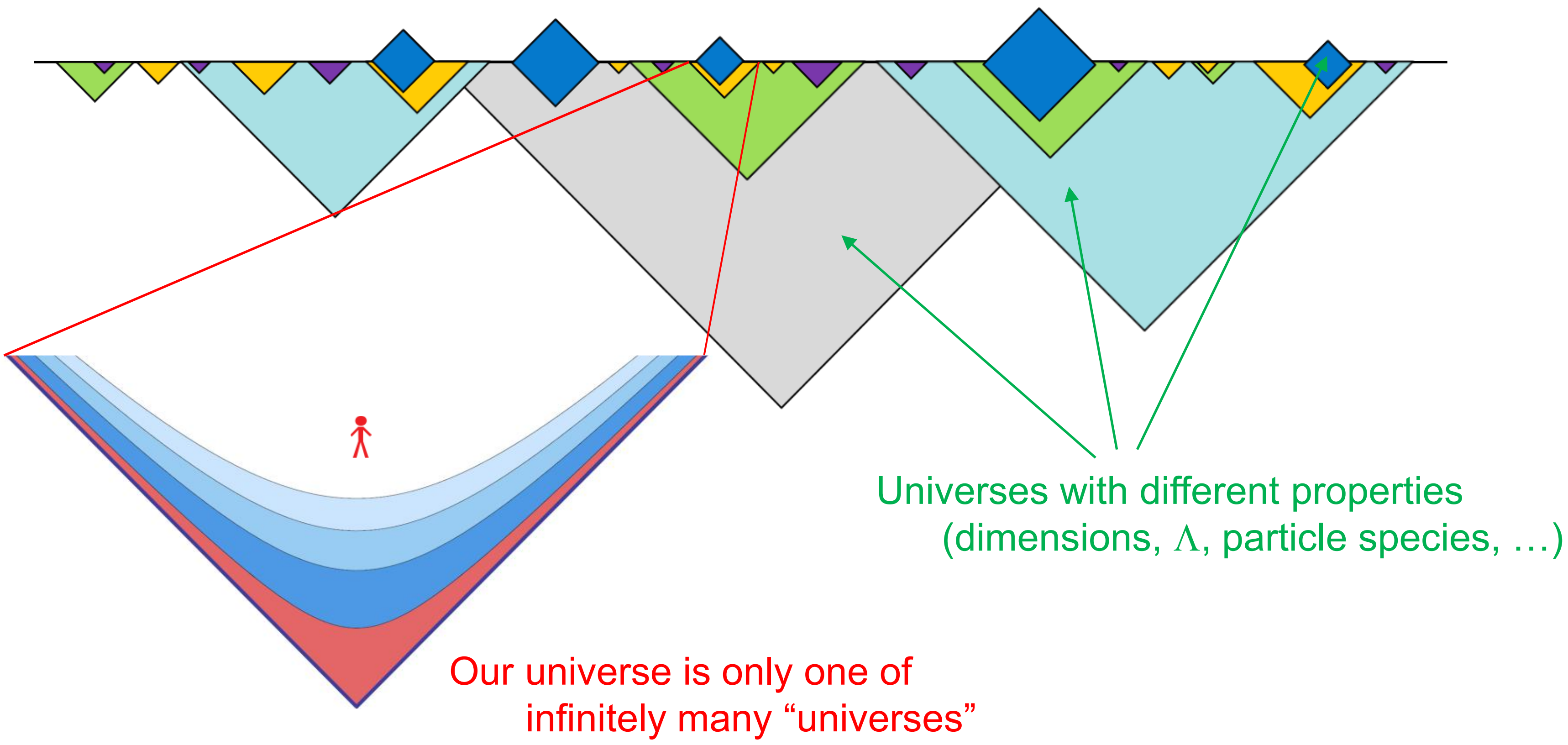
- Eternal inflation

  … eternal to the future



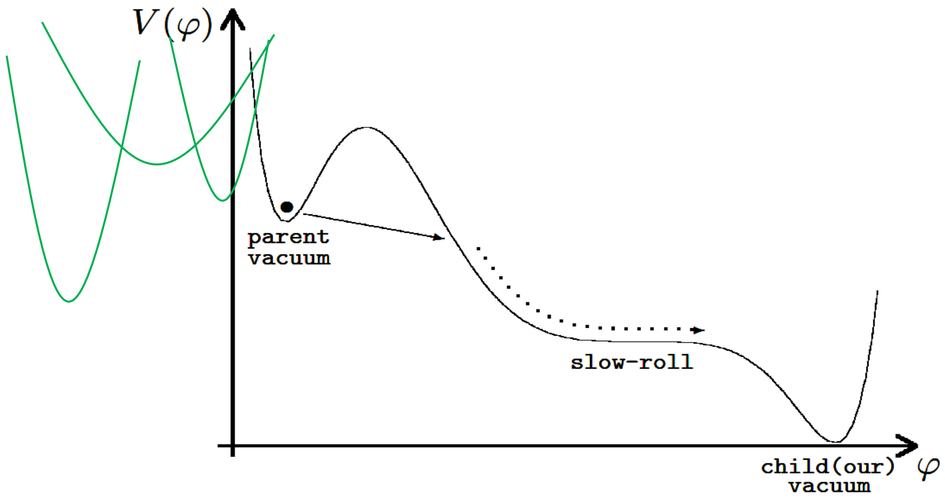
… keep forming new “bubbles”

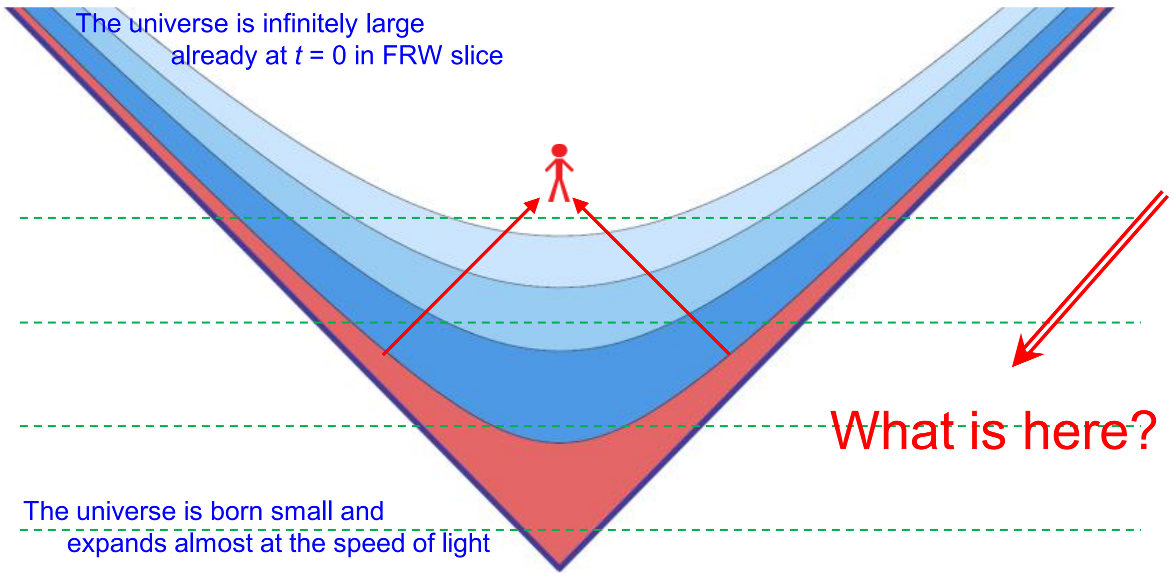
Multiverse!



Many of the quantities we thought fundamental (Λ, particle species, …)
are properties of our "local environment" (universe)!

Our universe is a “bubble” inside a larger structure!

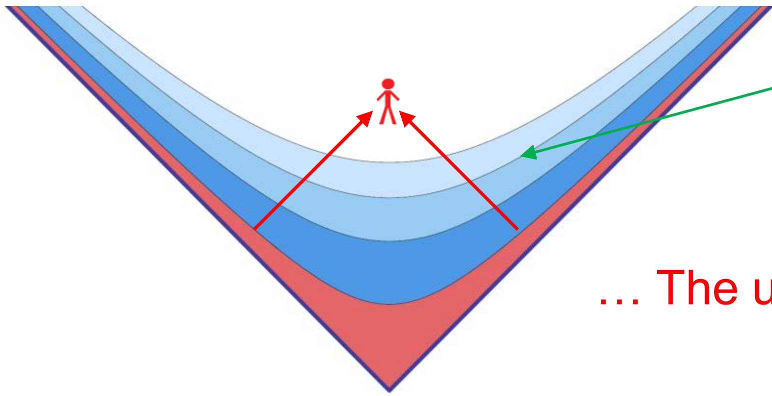




- What’s there before the universe was born?
- What’s there outside the universe?

Coleman, De Luccia (’80)

The curvature of our universe

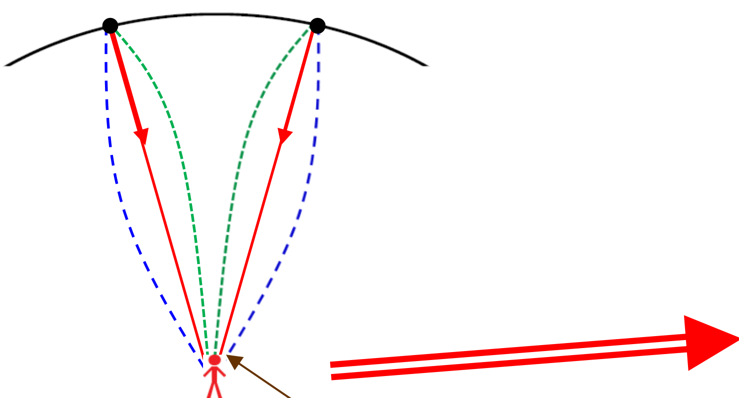


equal time for interior observers (FRW)

… The universe appears as "negatively curved"!

(though can't predict how much)

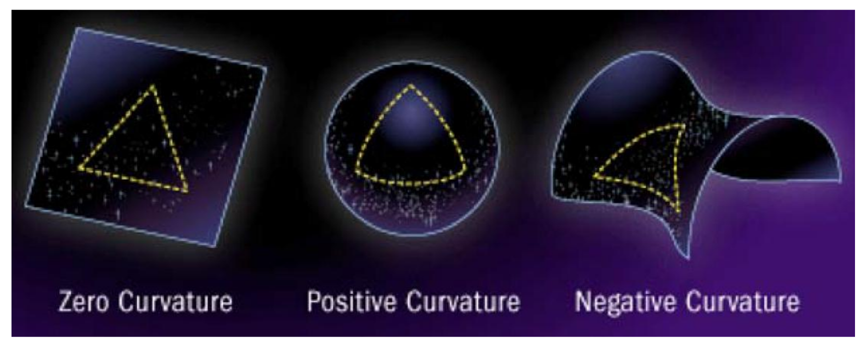
It can be measured



measure the angle

curvature

LD © 2008 HowStuffWorks



− X O

This would **exclude** the framework !

Guth, Y.N., ('12); Kleban, Schillo ('12); …

Far-reaching implications

… The multiverse is "infinitely large"!

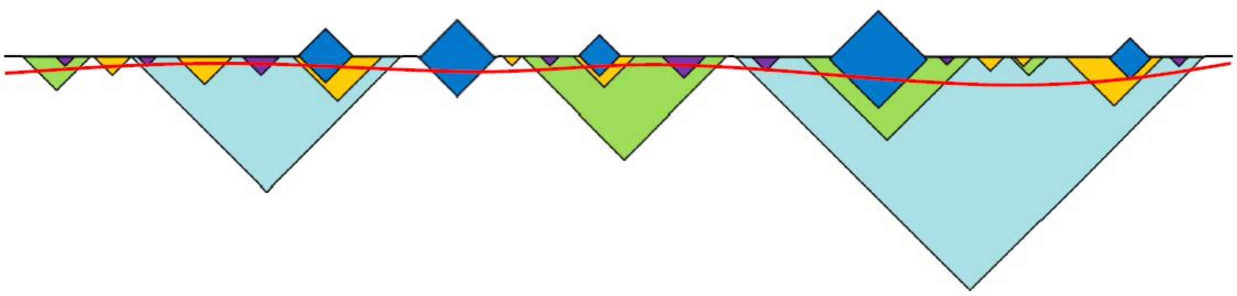
Predictivity crisis!

In an eternally inflating universe, anything that can happen will happen; in fact, it will happen an infinite number of times. Guth ('00)

ex. Relative probability of events A and B

$$P = \frac{N_A}{N_B} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \;!!$$

Why don't we just "regulate" spacetime at $t = t_c$ ($\to \infty$)



… highly sensitive to regularization!! (The measure problem)

Multiverse = Quantum Many Worlds

Y.N., "Physical theories, eternal inflation, and the quantum universe," JHEP **11**, 063 ('11) [arXiv:1104.2324]

(see also Bousso, Susskind, PRD **85**, 045007 ('12) [arXiv:1105.3796])

— in what sense?

Quantum mechanics is **essential**

The basic assumption:

The basic structure of quantum mechanics persists when an appropriate description of physics is adopted

→ Quantum mechanics plays an important role even at largest distances:

$\boxed{\text{The multiverse lives (only) in probability space}}$

Probability in cosmology has the same origin as the quantum mechanical probability

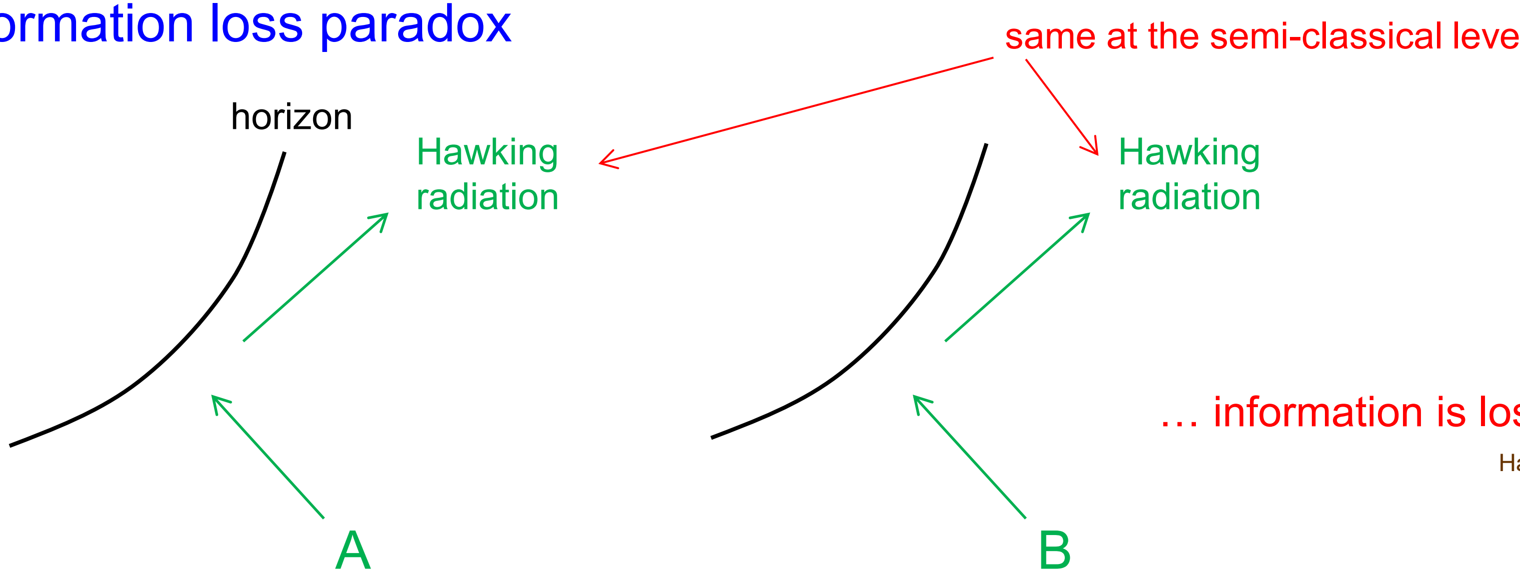
… provide simple regularization

(Anything that can happen will happen *but not with equal probability*.)

Quantum mechanics in a system with gravity

Black Hole

Information loss paradox



… information is lost ??

Hawking ('76)

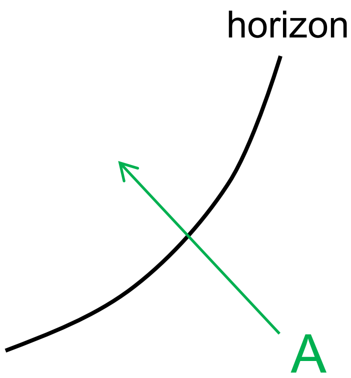
⟹ No

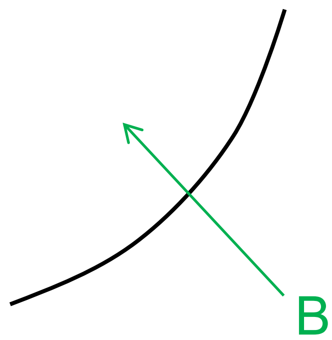
… Quantum mechanically different final states

The whole information is sent back in Hawking radiation (in a form of quantum correlations)

cf. AdS/CFT, classical "burning" of stuffs, …

From a falling observer's viewpoint:





… Objects simply fall in

cf. equivalence principle

- **Distant observer:**

  Information will be *out*side at late times.

  (sent back in Hawking radiation)

- **Falling observer:**

  Information will be *in*side at late times.

  (carried with him/her)

Which is correct?

Note: Quantum mechanics prohibits faithful copy of information (no-cloning theorem)

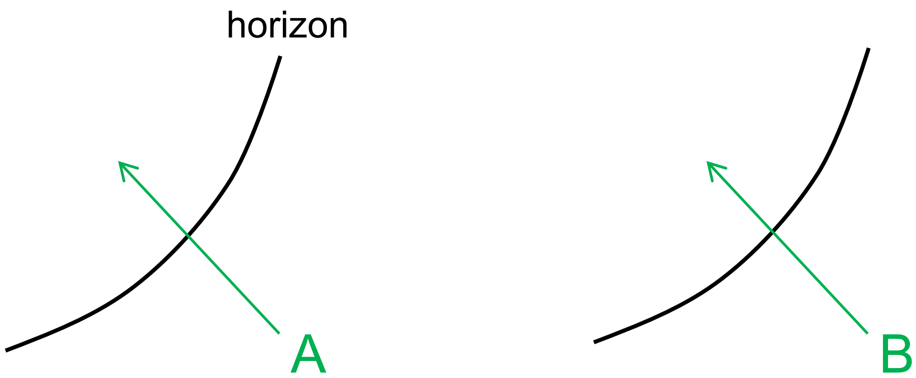
$$|\uparrow\rangle \rightarrow |\uparrow\rangle|\uparrow\rangle$$

$$|\downarrow\rangle \rightarrow |\downarrow\rangle|\downarrow\rangle$$

$$|\uparrow\rangle+|\downarrow\rangle \rightarrow |\uparrow\rangle|\uparrow\rangle+|\downarrow\rangle|\downarrow\rangle$$ (superposition principle)

$$\neq (|\uparrow\rangle+|\downarrow\rangle)(|\uparrow\rangle+|\downarrow\rangle)$$

From a falling observer's viewpoint:



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- Falling observer:

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Which is correct?

$\Longrightarrow$ **Both are correct !**

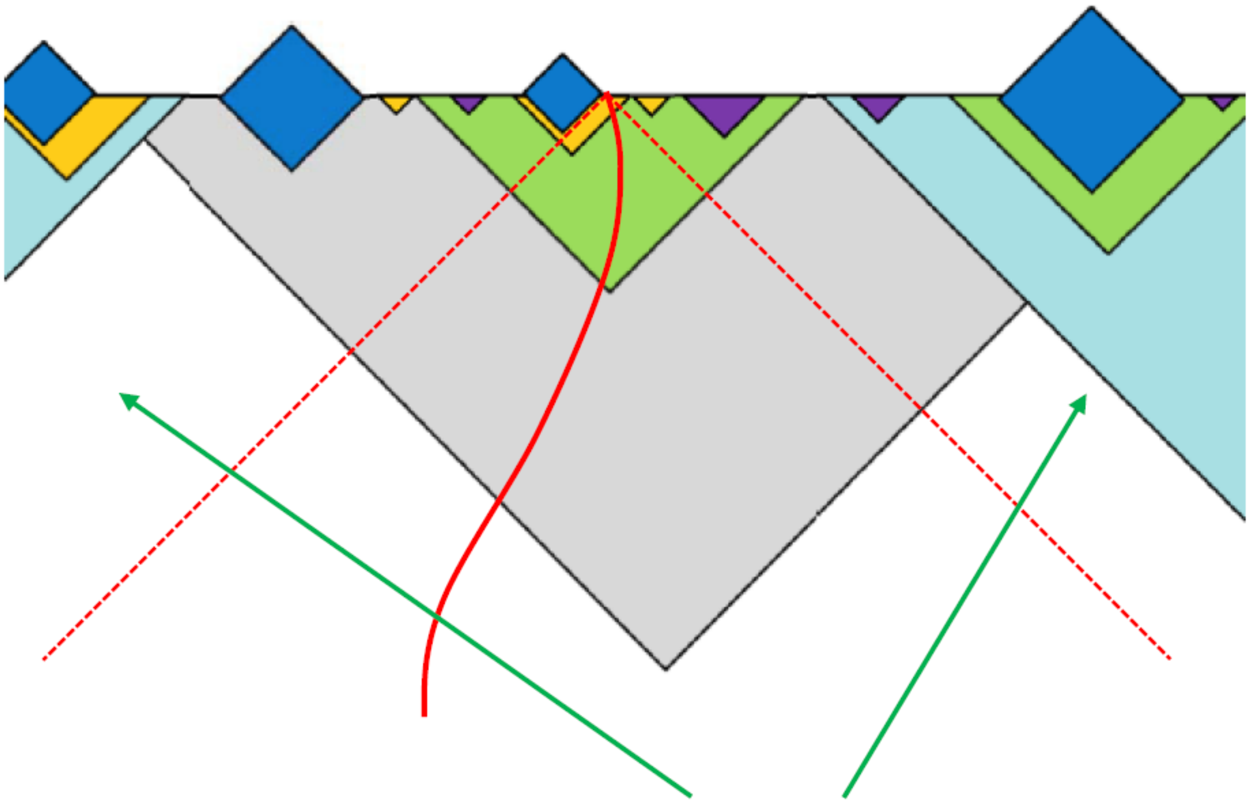
No contradiction !

One cannot be *both* distant and falling observers *at the same time*.

… "Black hole complementarity" Susskind, Thorlacius, Uglum ('93); Stephens, 't Hooft, Whiting ('93)

A Lesson:

Including both Hawking radiation and
interior spacetime in a single description is **overcounting**!



Does this region “exist”?

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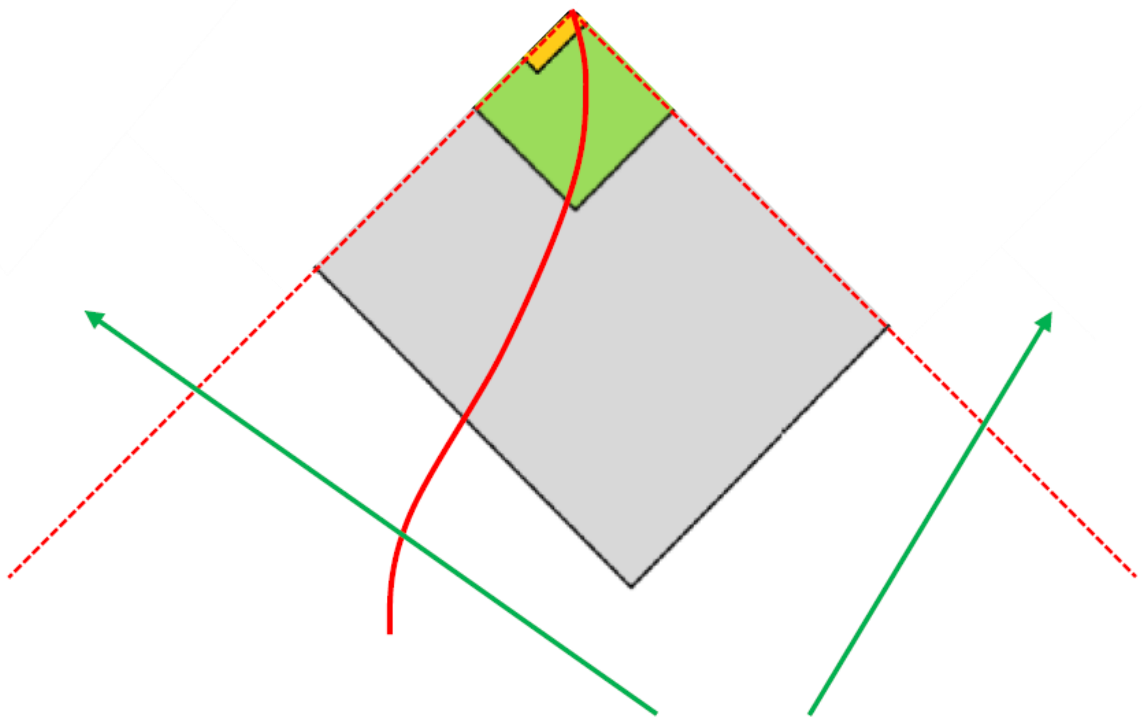
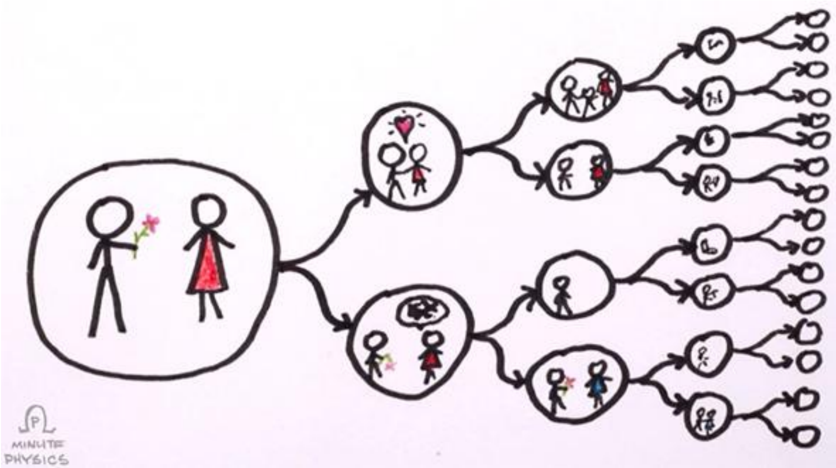


Does this region “exist”? → No!

… What happened to the multiverse?

We live in a quantum mechanical world!



Bubble nucleation … probabilistic processes

usual QFT: $\Psi(t=-\infty) = \left|e^+e^-\right\rangle \quad \rightarrow \quad \Psi(t=+\infty) = c_e\left|e^+e^-\right\rangle + c_\mu\left|\mu^+\mu^-\right\rangle + \cdots$

multiverse: $\Psi(t=t_0) = |\Sigma\rangle \quad \rightarrow \quad \Psi(t) = \cdots + c\left|\begin{smallmatrix}321\\ \rho_\Lambda\end{smallmatrix}\right\rangle + c'\left|\begin{smallmatrix}321\\ \rho'_\Lambda\end{smallmatrix}\right\rangle + \cdots + d\left|41\right\rangle + \cdots$

eternally inflating

each term representing only the causally accessible region

… provides natural and effective "regularization"

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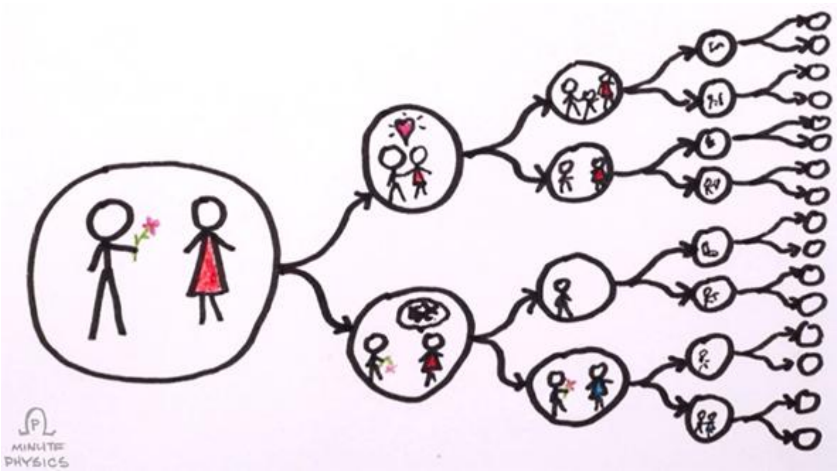

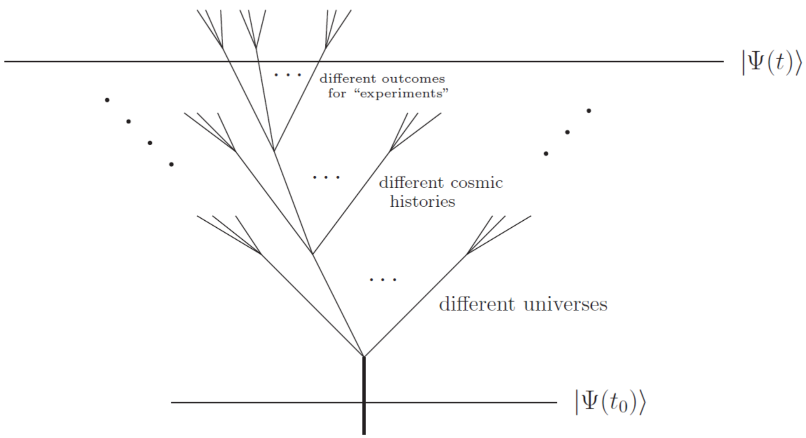

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eternally inflating

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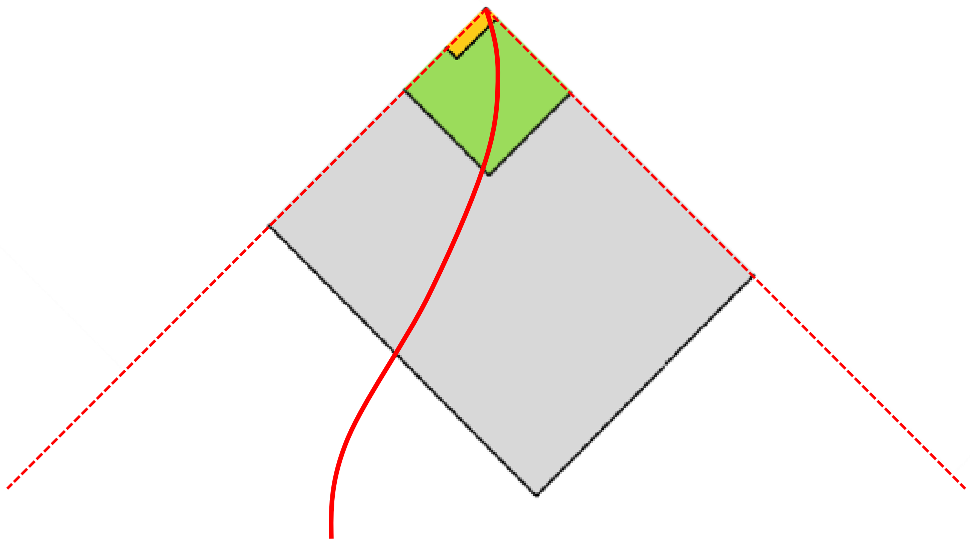
Multiverse = Quantum many worlds

… The multiverse lives (only) in probability space !

Global spacetime of general relativity
is an emergent (and "redundant") concept!



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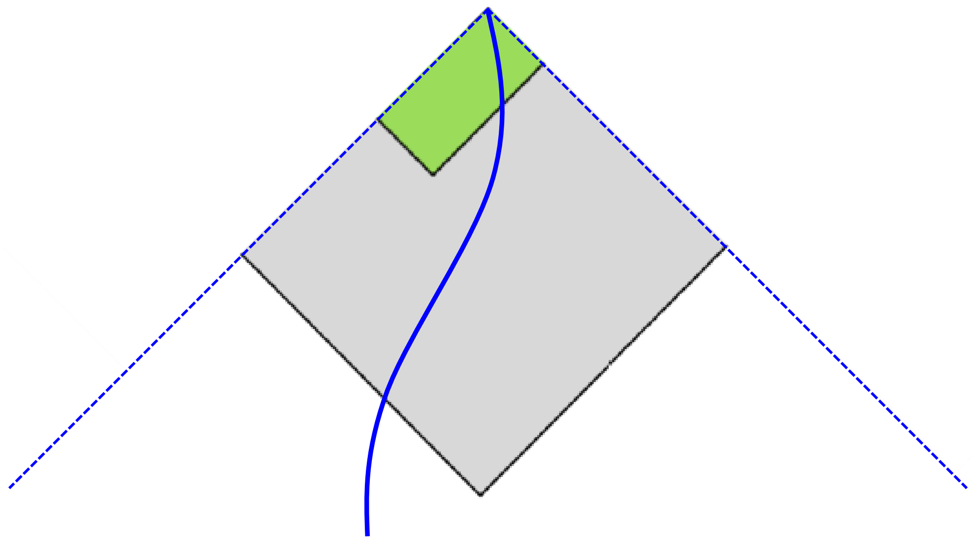

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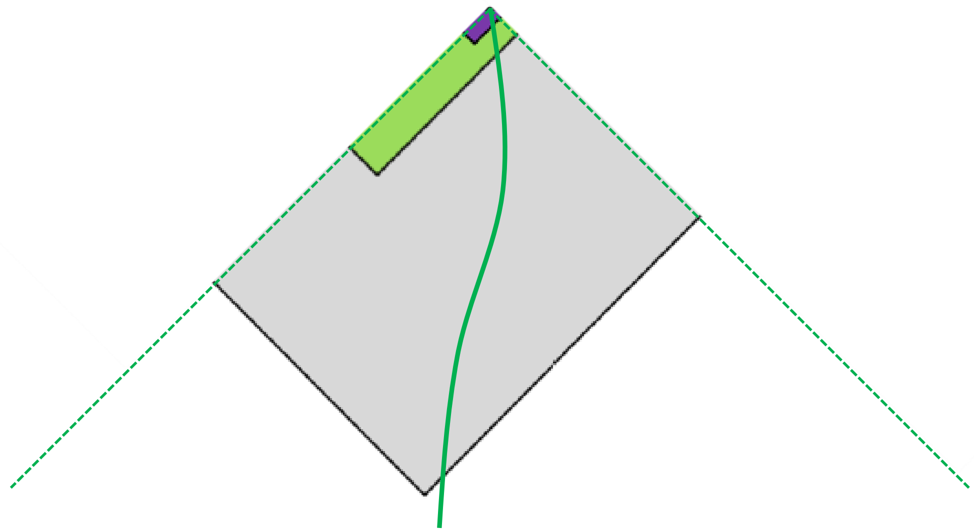

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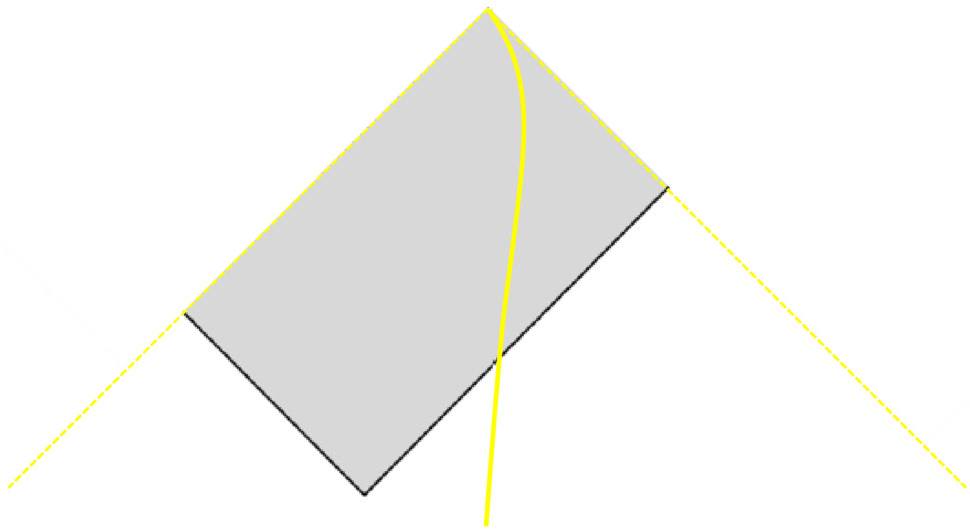

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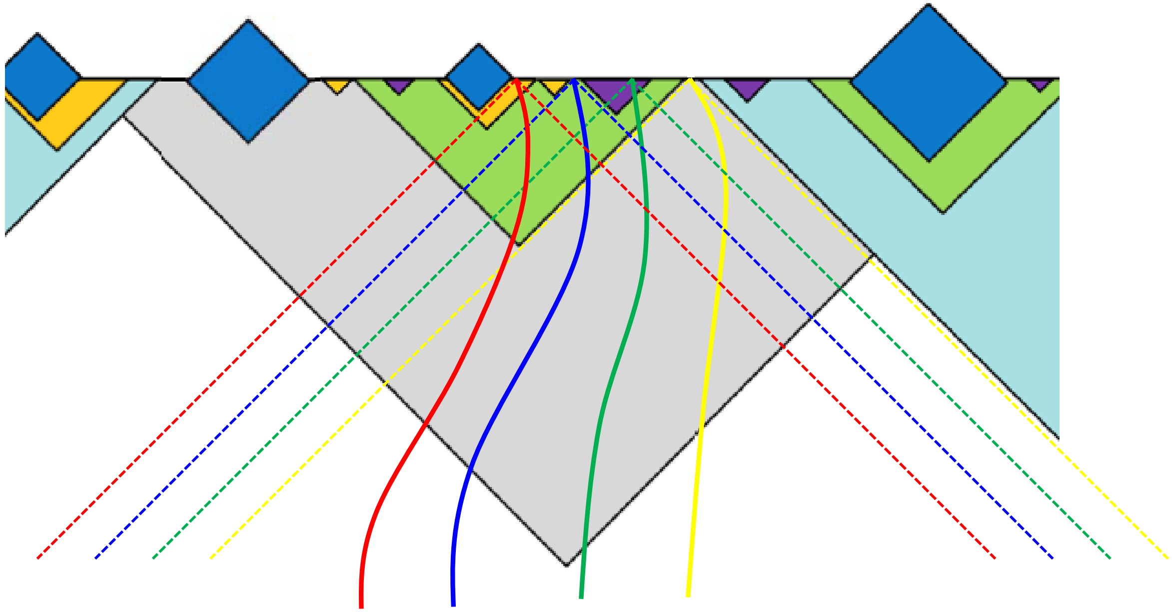

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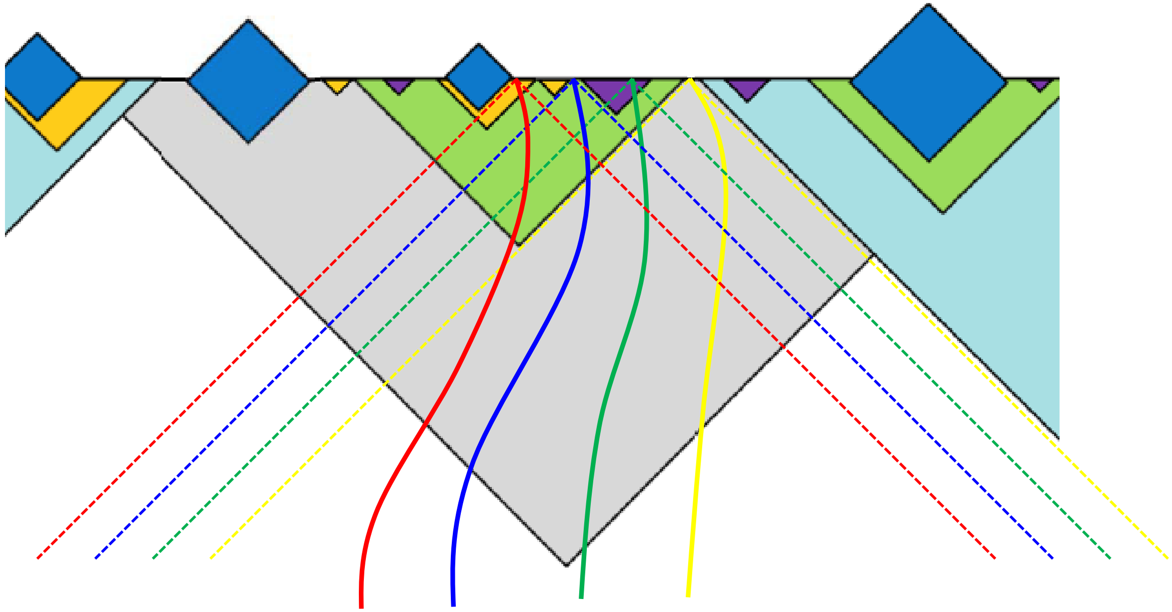


… probability is more fundamental

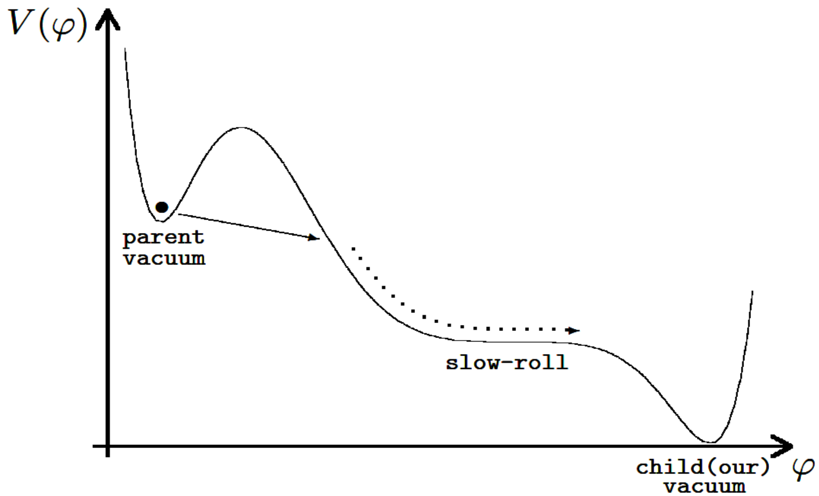
— counting observers (with equal weight) vastly overcounts d.o.f.s

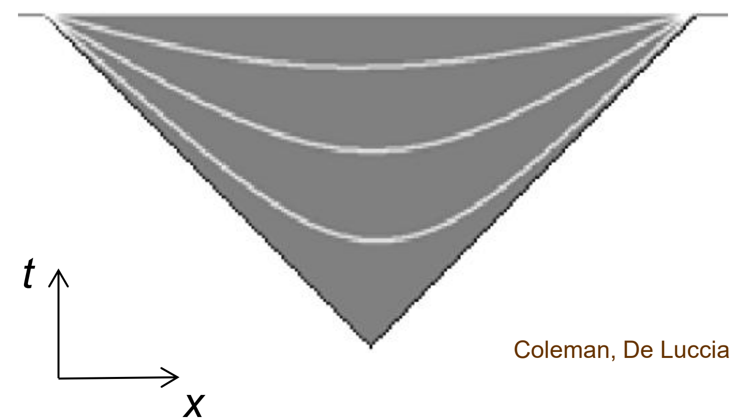
The picture of infinitely large multiverse arises
only after patching different branch worlds artificially.

(at the cost of overcounting the true quantum mechanical d.o.f.s)

The universe in the multiverse

Our universe is a bubble formed in a parent vacuum:





Coleman, De Luccia ('80)

… Infinite open universe

(negative curvature: $\Omega_{curvature} > 1$)

- Finding $\Omega_{curvature} < 0$ will **exclude** the framework !

… The eternally inflating multiverse **is** falsifiable

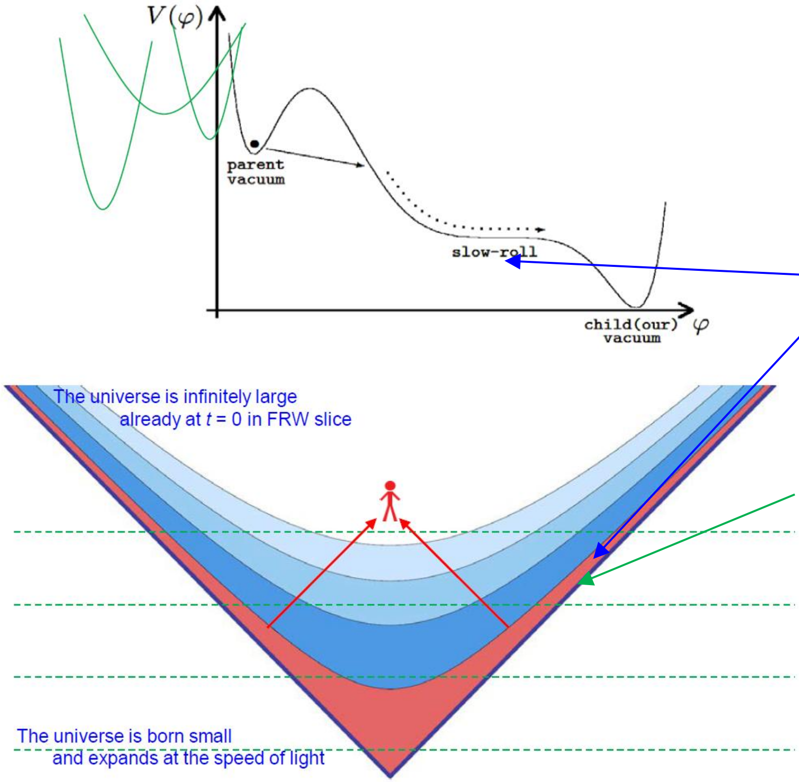
Guth, Y.N., Phys. Rev. **D86** (2012) 023534
See also Kleban, Schillo ('12)

- Finding $\Omega_{curvature} > 0$ will be **suggestive**

… Can we expect?

A modern view of cosmic creation

Guth, Kaiser, Y.N., Phys. Lett. **B733** (2014) 112



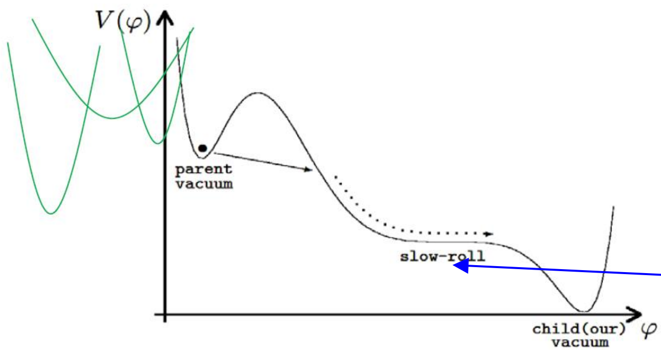
Observable (slow-roll) inflation

Why did this need to happen?

Bubble nucleation may provide a special initial condition of our universe e.g. homogeneity

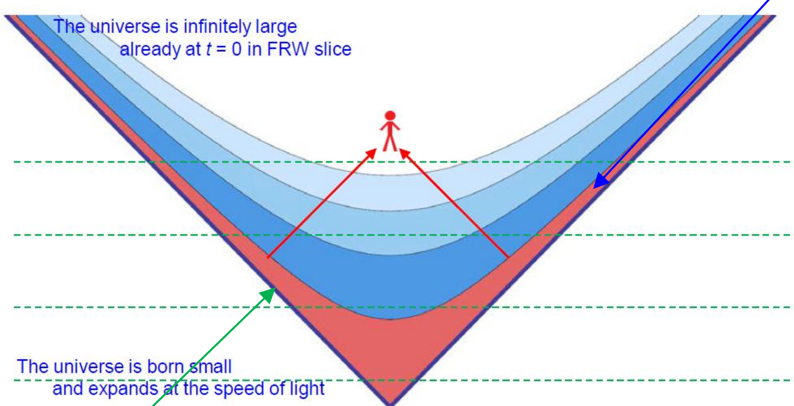
A modern view of cosmic creation

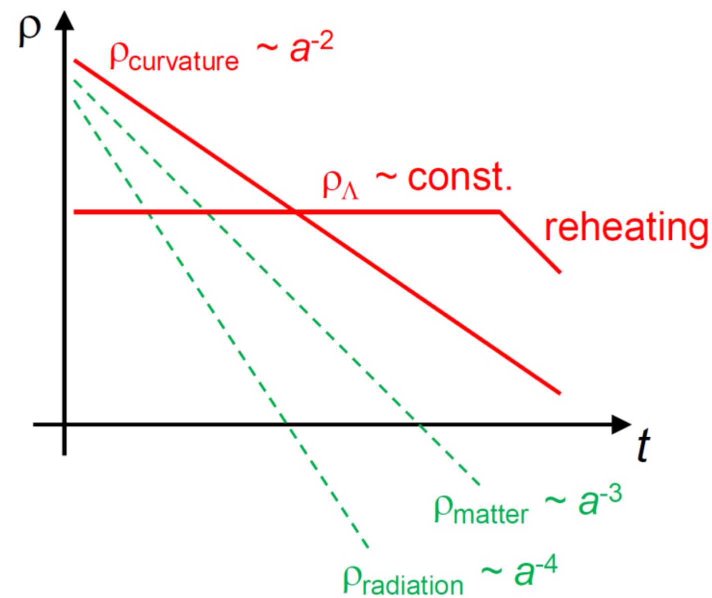
Guth, Kaiser, Y.N., Phys. Lett. **B733** (2014) 112



Observable (slow-roll) inflation

… **needed** to dilute curvature





Bubble nucleation

$|\nabla\phi|^2 \to 0$ … symmetric instanton (homogeneity by tunneling)

$|\dot{\phi}|^2 \to 0$ … early curvature domination (damping effect)

… may provide an initial condition **for observable inflation**

Origin of structure (fluctuation)

$\rightarrow$ **our universe**

A possible scenario

Why is **our** universe so flat?

… required by anthropic

If it is curved a bit more, no structure/observer

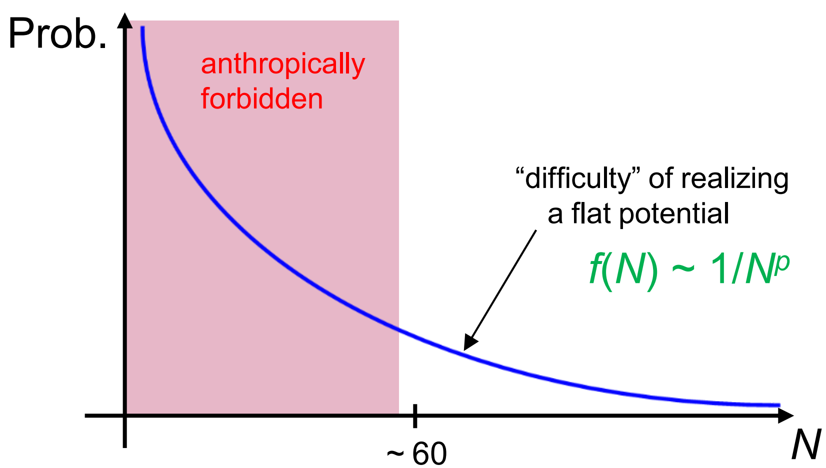
Does this mean there is no slow-roll inflation? ⟹ No!

What is the "cheapest" way to realize the required flatness?

– Fine-tuning initial conditions **or**

– Having (accidentally) a flat portion in the potential → observable inflation

⟹ The flatness will not be (much) beyond needed!

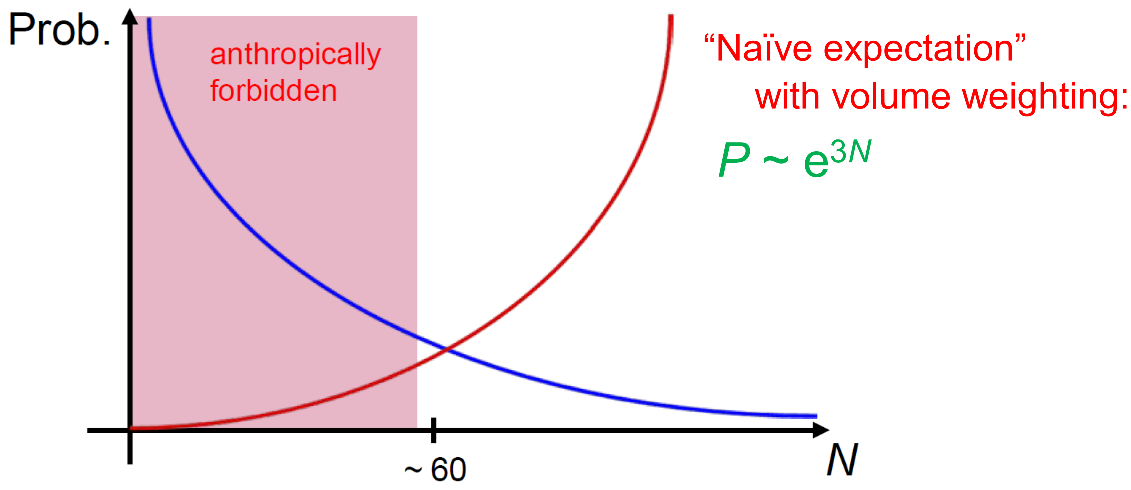


Slow-roll inflation may be "just-so"

$\Omega_{\rm curvature} > 0$ may be seen

Freivogel, Kleban, Rodriguez Martinez, Susskind ('05)
….
Guth, Y.N. ('12)
….

Things are not as simple as one might think



What can we learn if $\Omega_{\mathrm{curvature}} > 0$ is found? Guth, Y.N., Phys. Rev. **D86** (2012) 023534

– Our universe begins with bubble nucleation

– Slow-roll inflation occurs "accidentally"

(without, e.g., a shift symmetry over a wide field range)

– No volume weighting in probability

(→ Global spacetime in general relativity is an "artifact")

… nontrivial connections between cosmology and fundamental theory

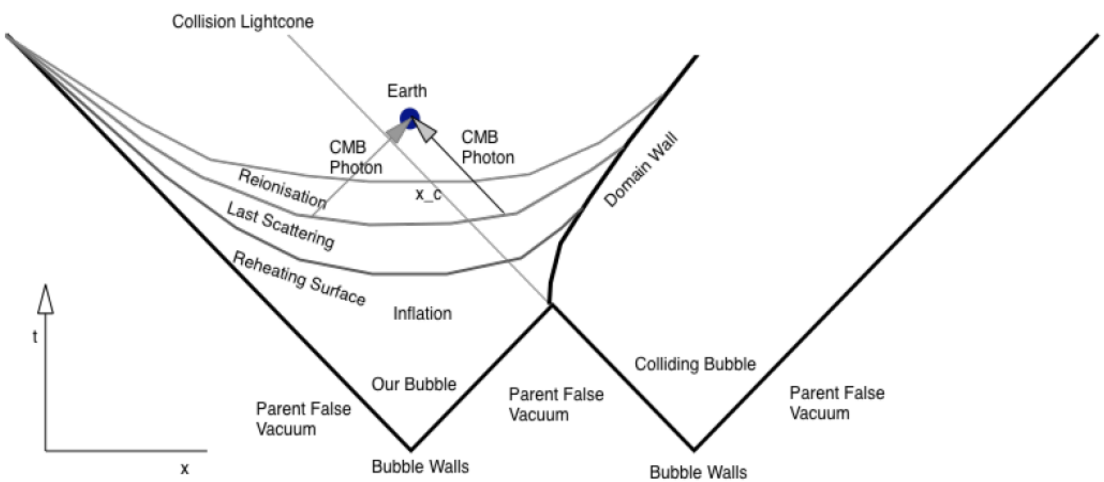
A variety of possible signatures

… opens the possibility of many signatures

- Nonzero spacetime curvature

  e.g. 21 cm might probe down to $\Omega_{curv} \sim 10^{-4}$

- Cosmic bubble collisions e.g. Kleban, arXiv:1107.2593



Note: the number of relevant collisions ~ e^{-N}

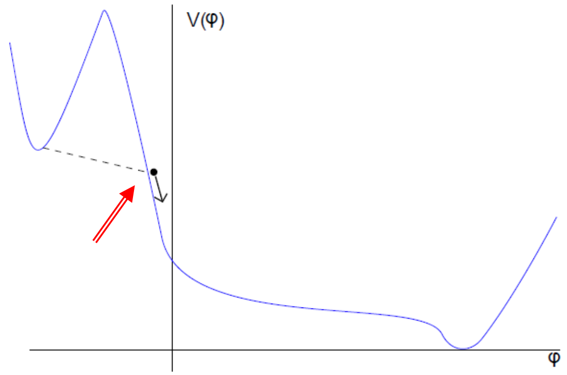
… may leave signals in CMB and large scale structure

- Tunneling from a lower dimensional vacuum Graham, Harnik, Rajendran ('10)

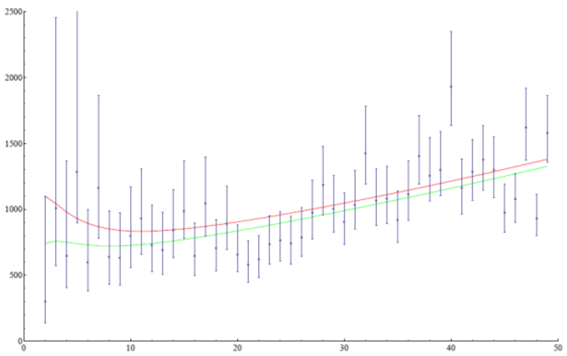
  … may lead to signals in CMB through anisotropic curvature

• Suppressions of low ℓ Freivogel, Kleban, Rodriguez Martinez, Susskind ('05, '14); Bousso, Harlow, Senatore, ('13, '14); …

… may be able to probe a faster-roll phase during the onset of inflation



In PLANCK data?



• Remnants of the pre-inflationary history

ex. Peccei-Quinn phase transition before inflation

→ may lead to a tilt between the rest frames of CMB and matter

D.B. Kaplan, Nelson, ('08)

Detection of any of these signals would be suggestive of
the multiverse & give us information about the structure of spacetime

New data may challenge the picture
e.g., possible evolution of dark energy (though possible to accommodate), …

Summary

The revolutionary change of our view in the 21st century

Our universe is a part of the multiverse

(cosmological constant, string landscape, …)

Quantum mechanics + General relativity

→ surprising, quantum natures of spacetime and gravity

(black hole physics, eternal inflation, …)

Wide range of implications

cosmology, particle physics (naturalness), …

A possible observational window into fundamental physics

ex. spatial curvature ("just-so" inflation), …

Further theoretical explorations: the holographic description of cosmological spacetime, …