Title: Searching for Other Universes

Date: Jul 08, 2013 06:30 PM

URL: http://pirsa.org/13070029

Abstract:

Pirsa: 13070029

Searching for Other Universes

Matthew C. Johnson York University and Perimeter Institute





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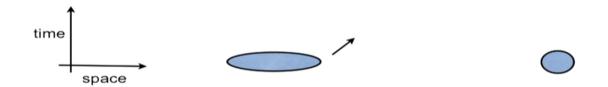
The Universe

Everything.

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Far Out = Far Back in Time

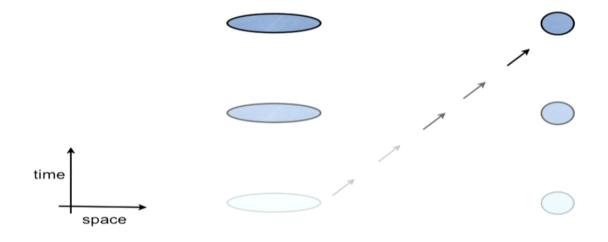
Light has a constant speed. Looking out is looking back in time.



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Far Out = Far Back in Time

Light has a constant speed. Looking out is looking back in time.



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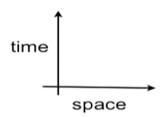
Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) radiation

• The radiation released when neutral atoms were formed.

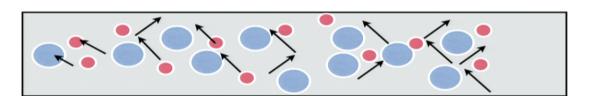
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Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) radiation

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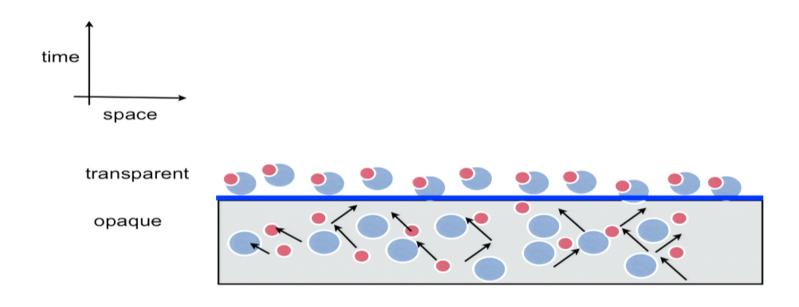
opaque



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Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) radiation

• The radiation released when neutral atoms were formed.



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"Our whole universe was in a hot dense state, then nearly 14 billion years ago expansion started....."

(The big bang theory)

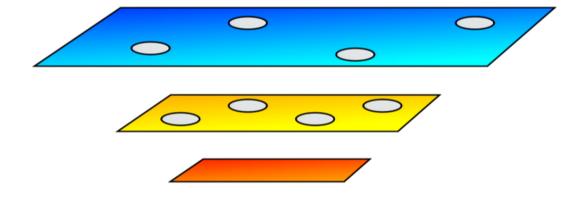
The Big Bang

(a time, not a place)

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"Our whole universe was in a hot dense state, then nearly 14 billion years ago expansion started....."

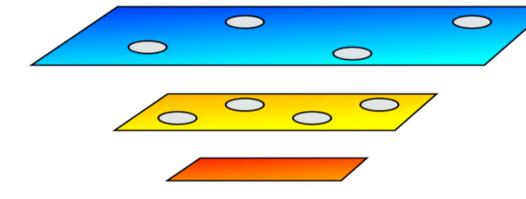
(The big bang theory)



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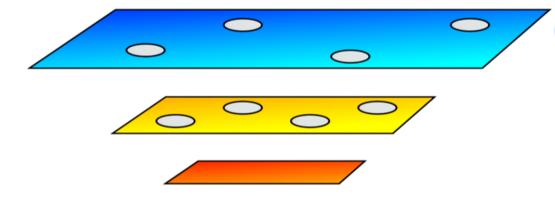
The Observable Universe is nearly homogeneous and isotropic.



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"Our whole universe was in a hot dense state, then nearly 14
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The Observable Universe is nearly homogeneous and isotropic.

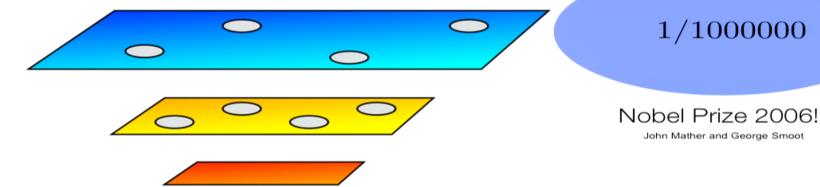


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"Our whole universe was in a hot dense state, then nearly 14 billion years ago expansion started....."

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The Observable Universe is statistically homogeneous and isotropic.

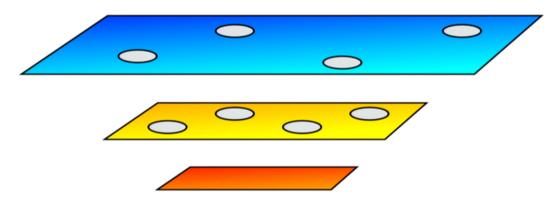


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"Our whole universe was in a hot dense state, then nearly 14 billion years ago expansion started....."

(The big bang theory)

The expansion of the Universe is accelerating!



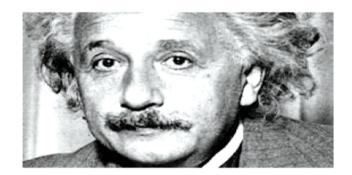


Nobel Prize 2011!

Adam Riess, Saul Perlmutter, Brian Schmidt

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- "Our whole universe was in a hot dense state, then nearly 14
 billion years ago expansion started....." (The big bang theory)
- The properties of expansion in a homogeneous and isotropic universe are determined by what the Universe contains.



General Relativity

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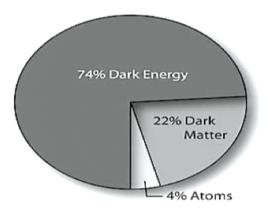
$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R \; g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda \; g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8 \pi \, G}{c^4} \; T_{\mu\nu}$$

Spacetime curvature

Matter & energy

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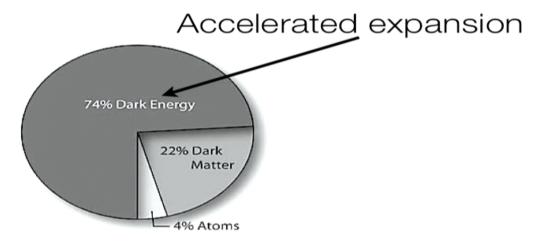
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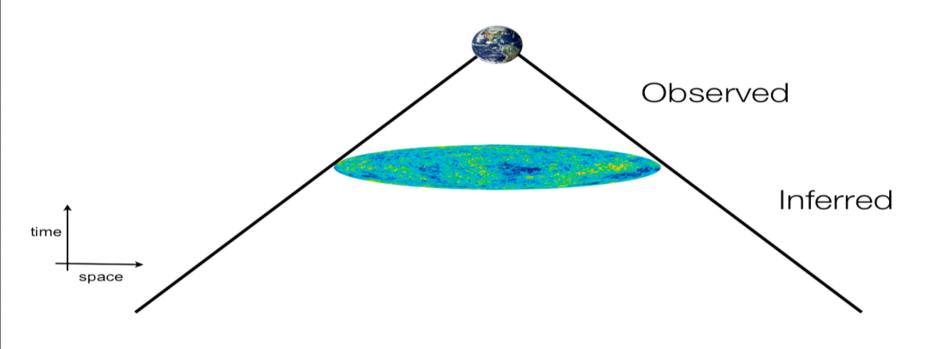
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 ΛCDM

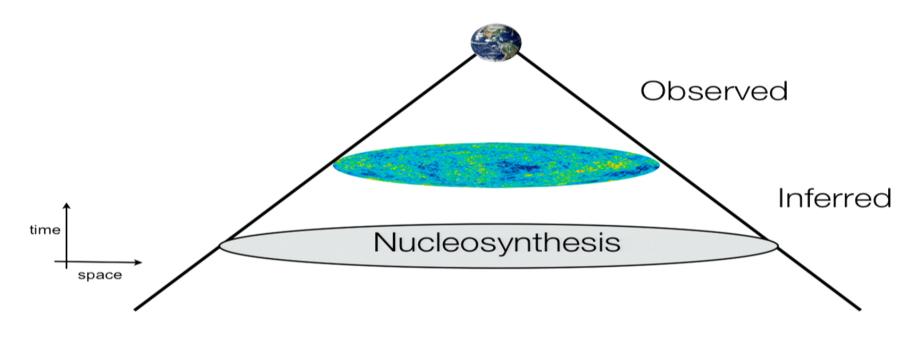
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Everything that we think exists based on theoretical models.



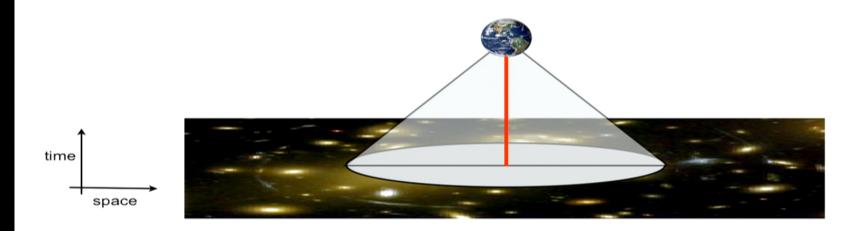
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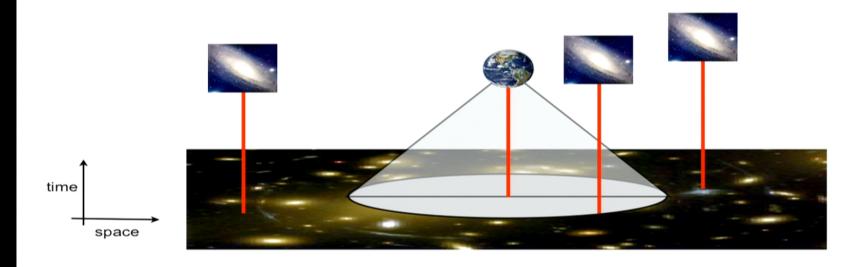
Pirsa: 13070029 Page 23/77

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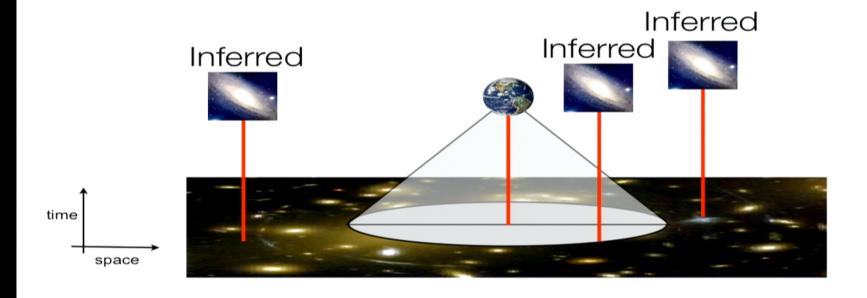
Pirsa: 13070029 Page 24/77

Everything that we think exists based on theoretical models.

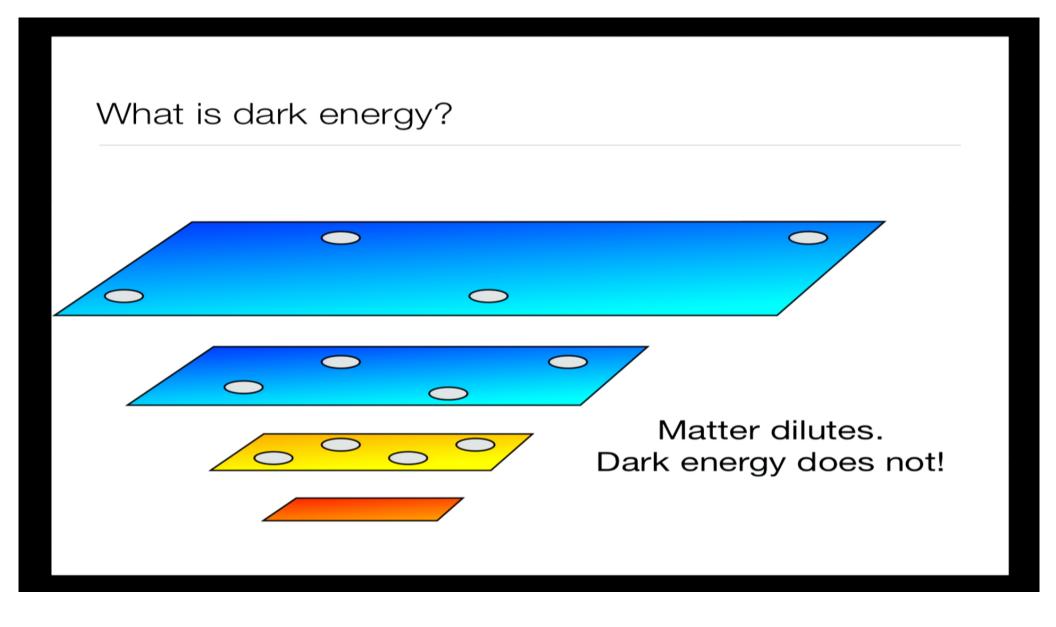


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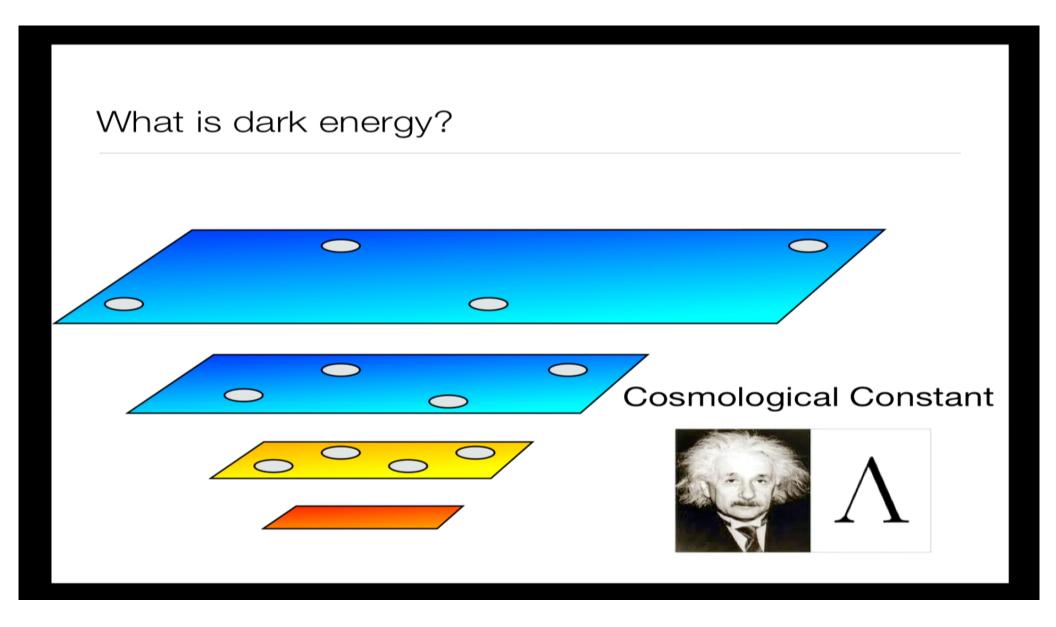
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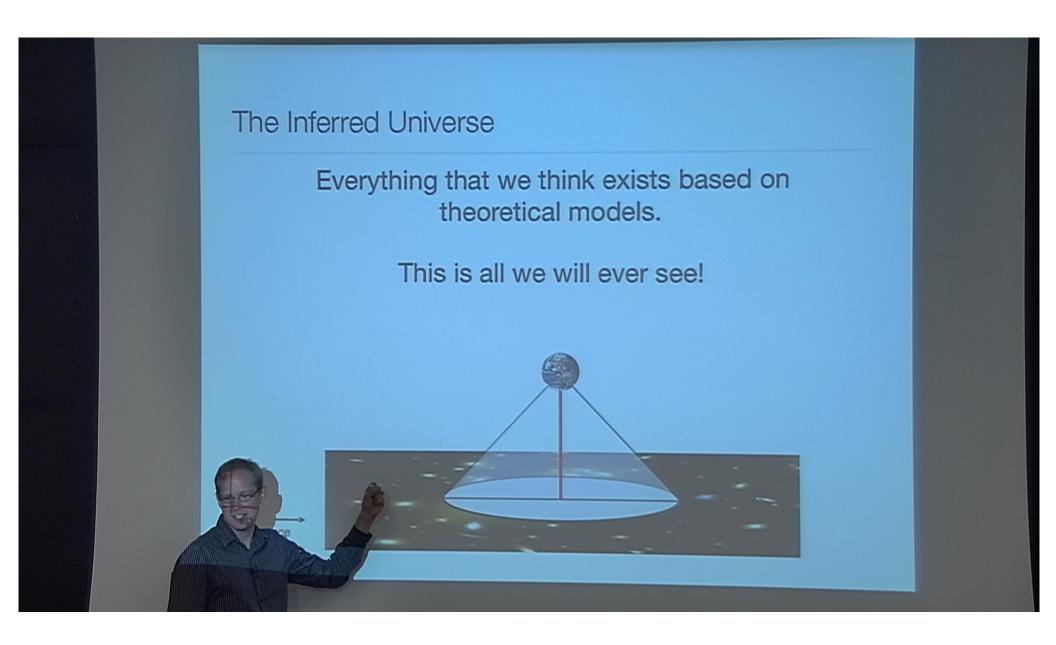
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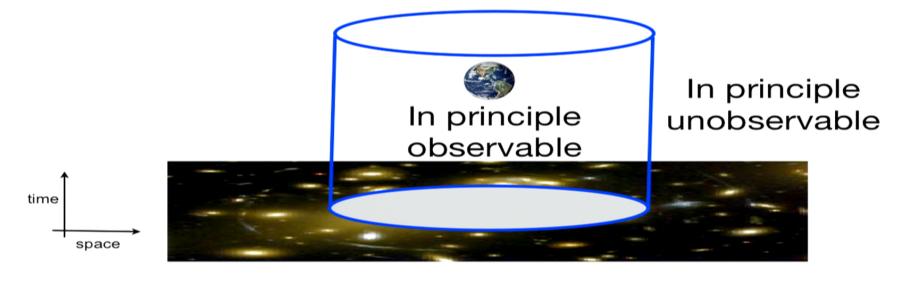
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Everything that we think exists based on what we observe and theoretical models.

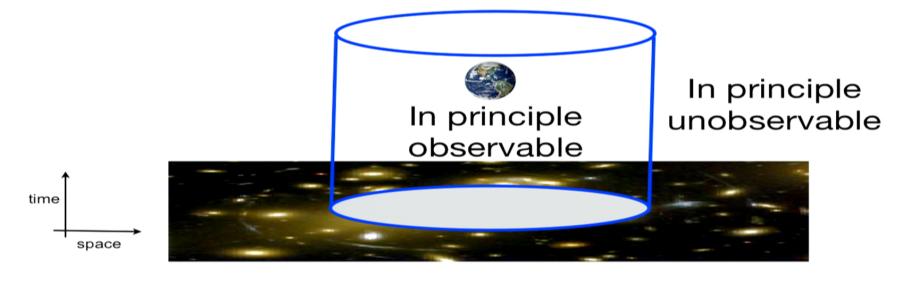
This is all we will ever see!



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Everything that we think exists based on what we observe and theoretical models.

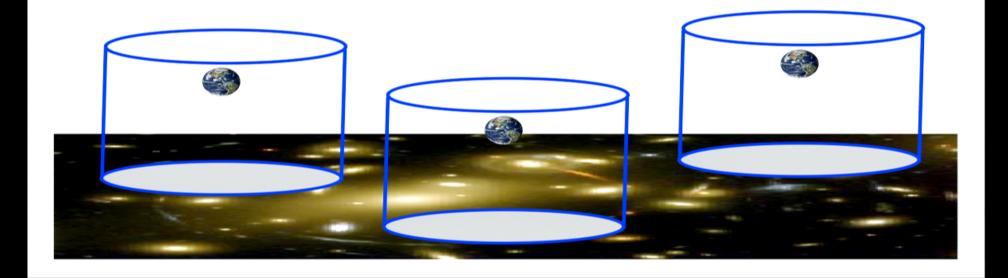
This is all we will ever see!



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The Multiverse

A set of Observable Universes.

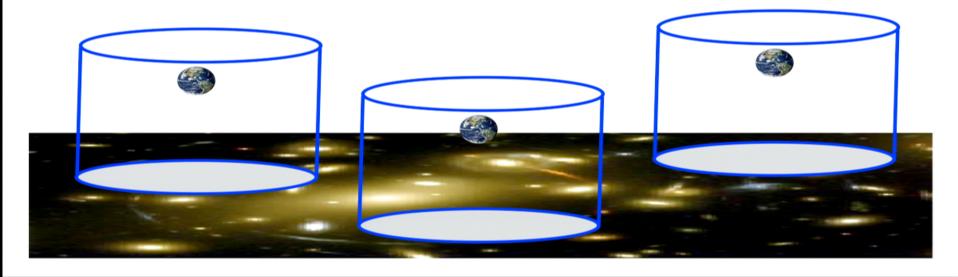


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The Multiverse

A set of Observable Universes.

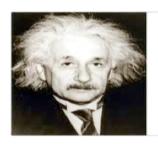
What can be different in the different Observable Universes?
Which one do we inhabit?



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What is dark energy?

Cosmological Constant





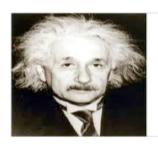
Prediction from Quantum Field Theory

(zero-point energy)

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What is dark energy?

Cosmological Constant





Prediction from Quantum Field Theory

(zero-point energy)



Nobel Prize 2011!

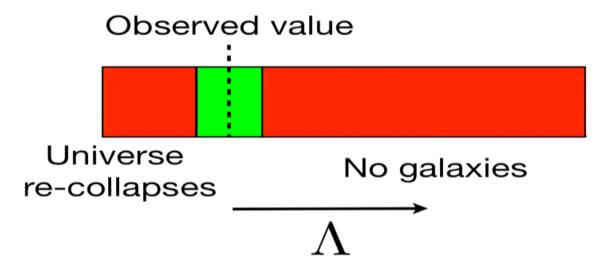
Adam Riess, Saul Perlmutter, Brian Schmidt

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Weinberg's Prediction of Λ



What if the cosmological constant varies between Observable Universes?



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(Graviton: particle associated with gravity)

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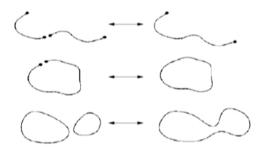
(Graviton: particle associated with gravity)



The theory of gravitons does not work! (not a good quantum theory of gravity)

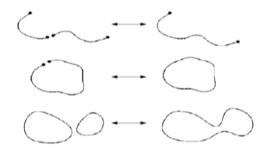


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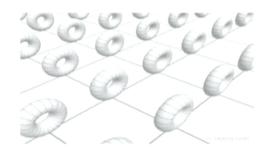


- String theory: A good theory of quantum gravity!
- Unifies all forces and fundamental particles!

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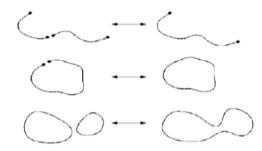


- String theory: A good theory of quantum gravity!
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- This only works if there are 9 dimensions of space!

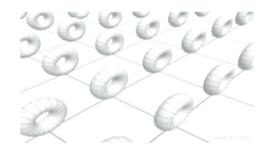


The solution: make the extra dimensions small!

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- String theory: A good theory of quantum gravity!
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The solution: make the extra dimensions small!

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To keep the extra dimensions small, need to add energy.



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To keep the extra dimensions small, need to add energy.



 Λ : energy stored in the extra dimensions.

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To keep the extra dimensions small, need to add energy.



 Λ : energy stored in the extra dimensions.

• The extra dimensions can assume many configurations:



Many possible values of Λ !

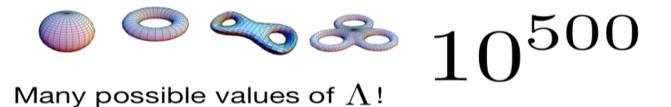
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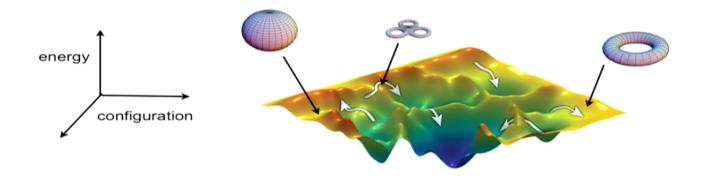
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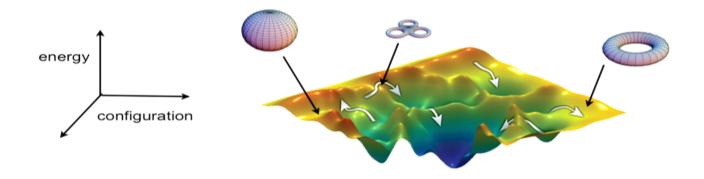
The String Theory Landscape



- Configurations can be deformed into one another.
- Can each of these configurations be physically realized?

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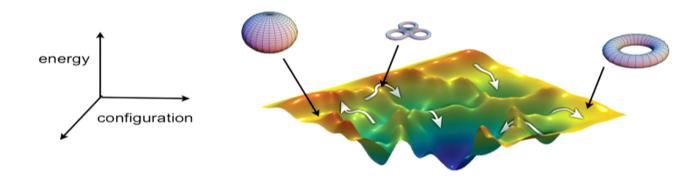
The String Theory Landscape



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The String Theory Landscape



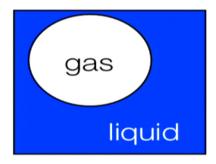
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Many possible values of Λ !

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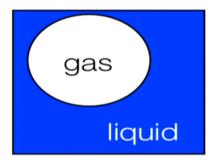
Liquid water goes to steam by the formation of bubbles.



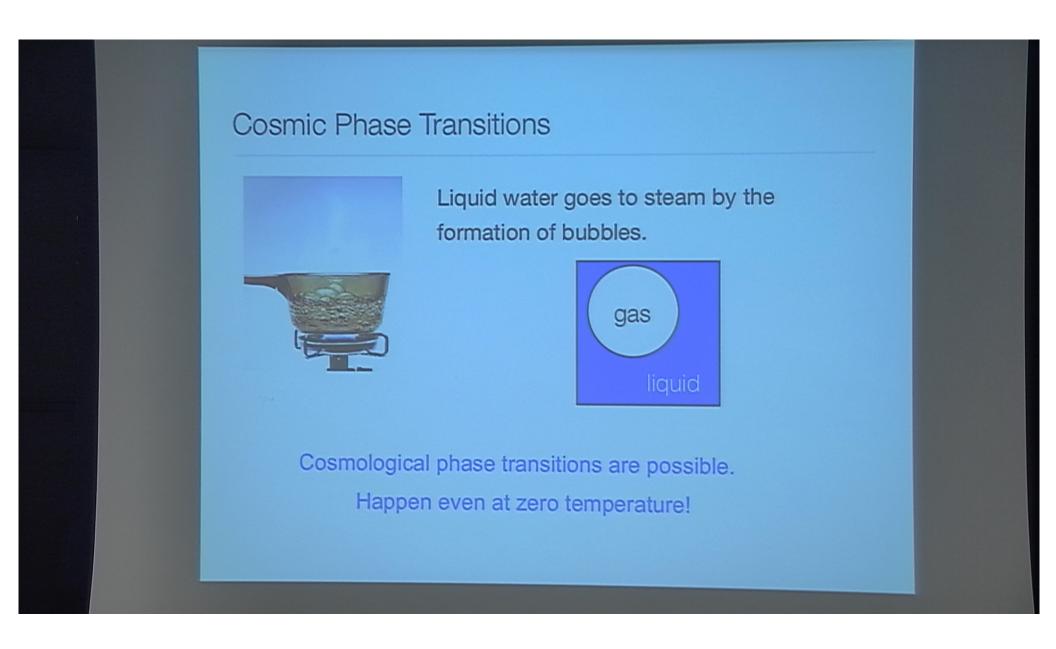
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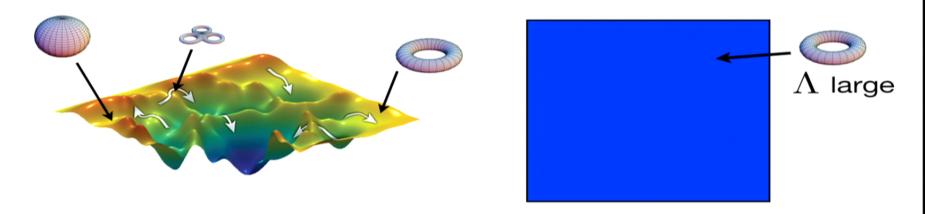
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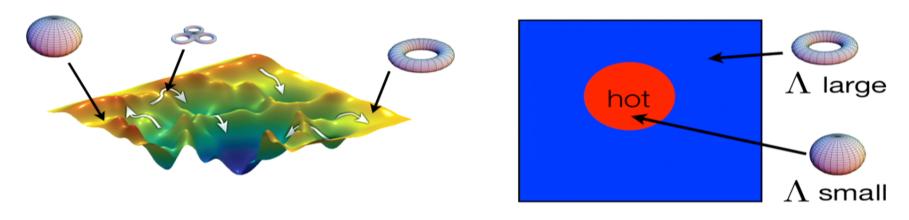


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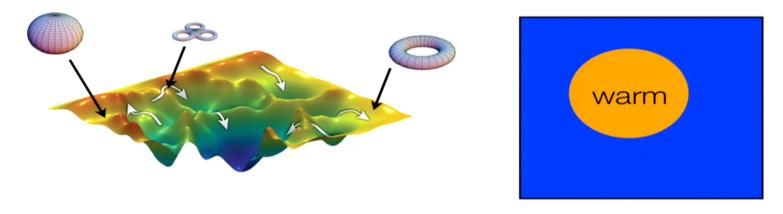
- The configuration of the extra dimensions can undergo phase transitions!
- ullet This means Λ changes as well!

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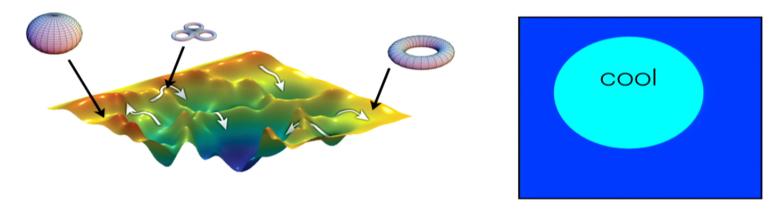
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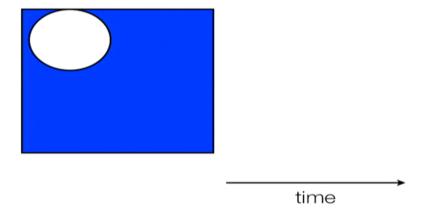
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- The configuration of the extra dimensions can undergo phase transitions!
- ullet This means Λ changes as well!
- Our Observable Universe is contained in a bubble.

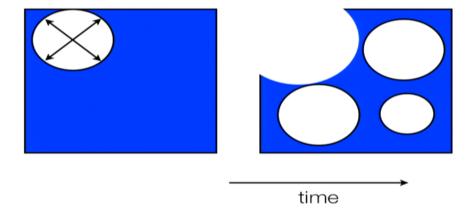
Pirsa: 13070029 Page 55/77

• In a static or decelerating universe:



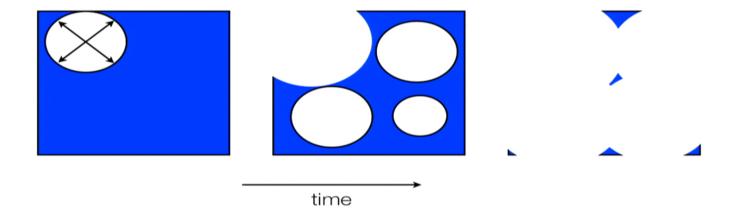
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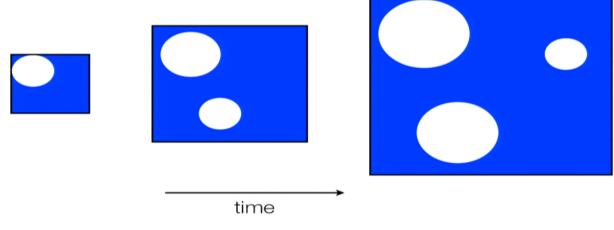
Pirsa: 13070029 Page 57/77

• In a static or decelerating universe:



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In an accelerating universe:

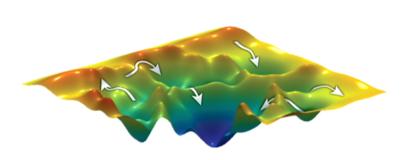


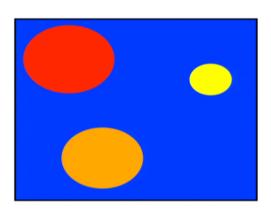
Eternal Inflation

When the rate of bubble formation is lower than the rate of expansion, accelerated expansion doesn't end everywhere!

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Eternal Inflation







Many values of Λ are realized!

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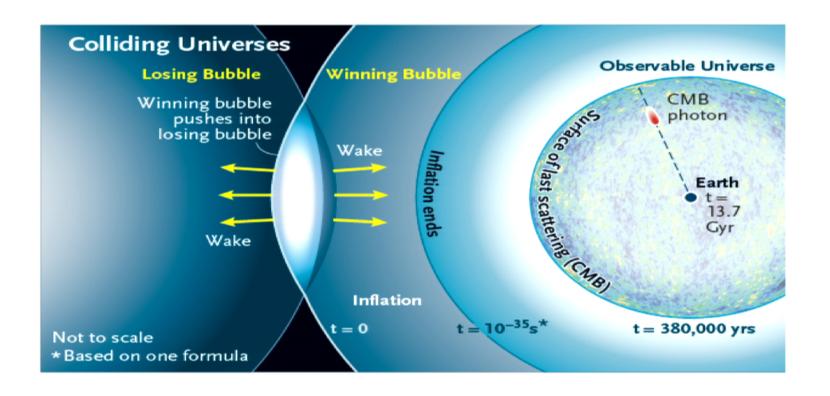
• But is eternal inflation experimentally verifiable?

Our bubble does not evolve in complete isolation....



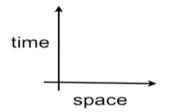
The collision of our bubble with others provides an observational test of the multiverse.

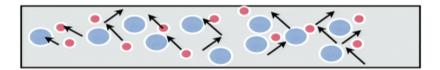
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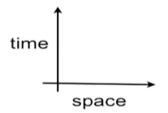
Temperature anisotropies encode density perturbations.

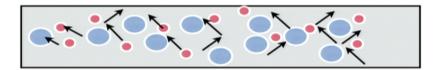




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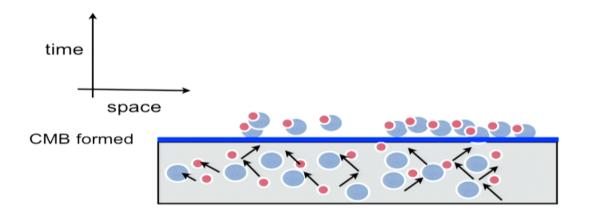
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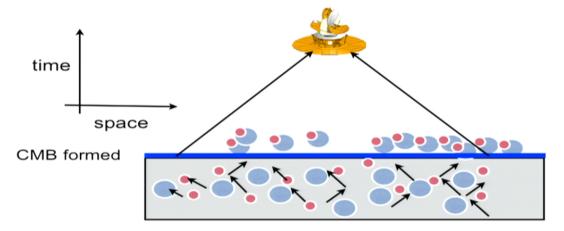
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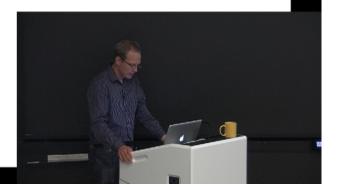
Temperature anisotropies encode density perturbations.



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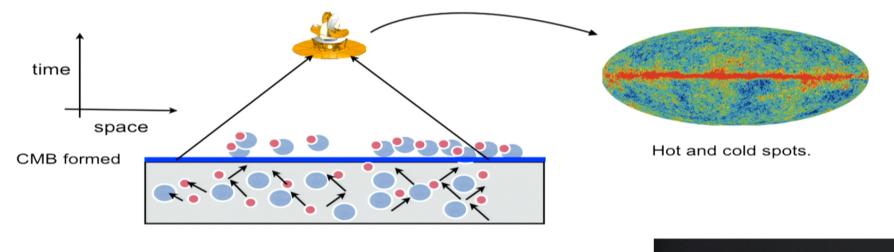
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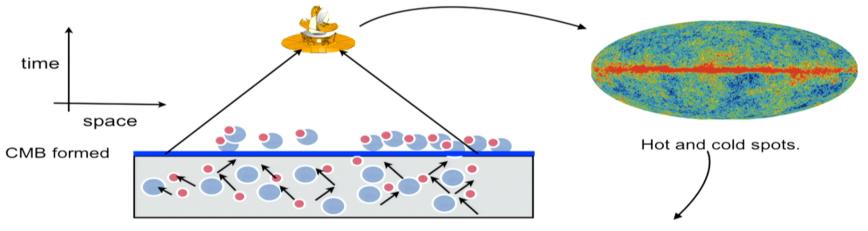
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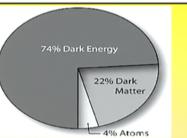




Temperature anisotropies encode density perturbations.

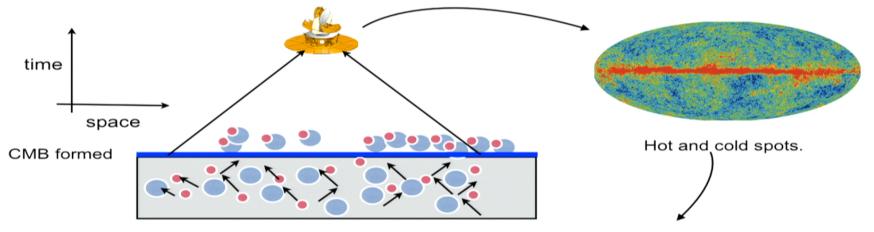


 We live in a nearly flat, accelerating universe, composed almost entirely of dark energy and dark matter.

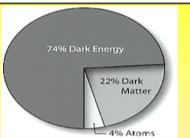


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Temperature anisotropies encode density perturbations.



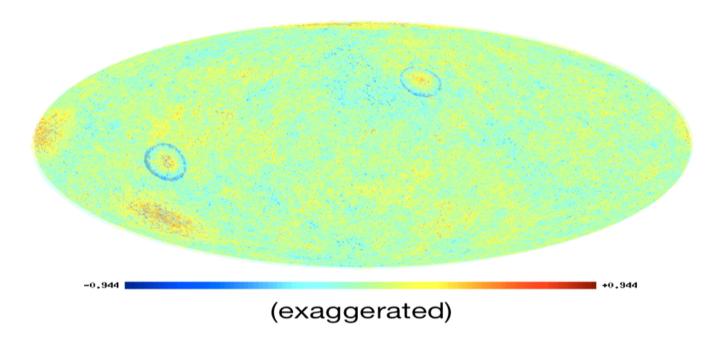
 We live in a nearly flat, accelerating universe, composed almost entirely of dark energy and dark matter.



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Bubble Collisions

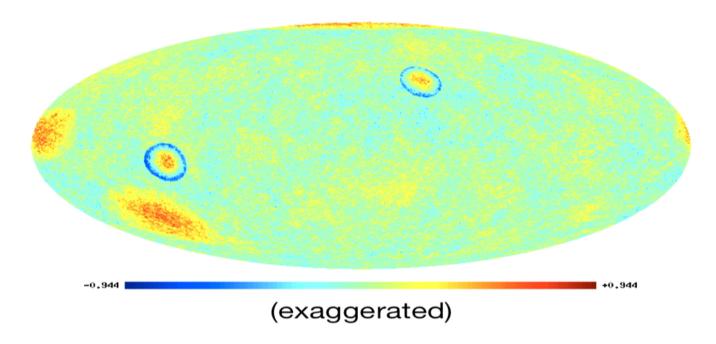
• Bubble collisions induce extra features in the CMB:



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Bubble Collisions

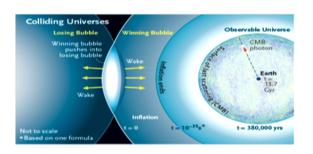
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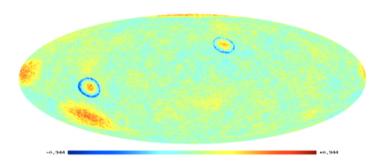


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Bubble collisions model

• The model:





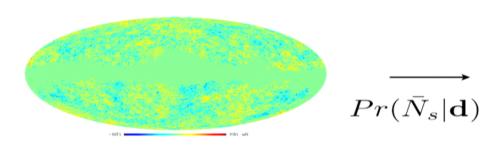
 $ar{N}_s$ expected number of collisions

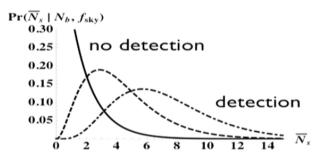
m parameters characterizing each collision

 $\Pr(N_s, \mathbf{m})$ How many of each type do I expect to find?

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Searching for collisions

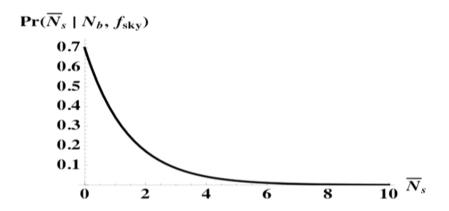




- To calculate this, need to test for:
 - Arbitrary number of collisions
 - Arbitrary position on the sky
 - ullet Arbitrary amplitude, shape, and size (lying within prior $\Pr(N_s, \mathbf{m})$)

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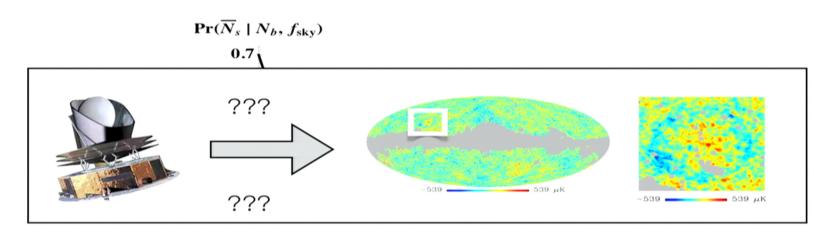
Results using data from the WMAP satellite



 $\bar{N}_{s} < 1.6 \text{ at } 68\% \text{ CL}$

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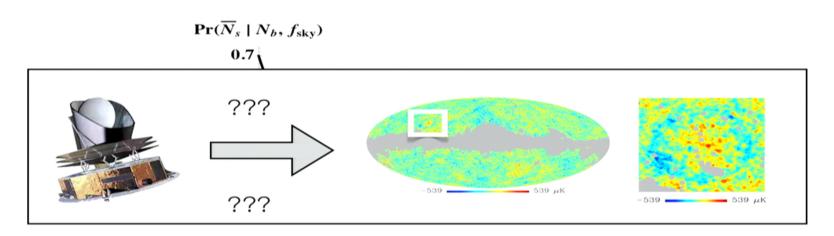
Results using data from the WMAP satellite



$$\bar{N}_s < 1.6$$
 at 68% CL

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Results using data from the WMAP satellite

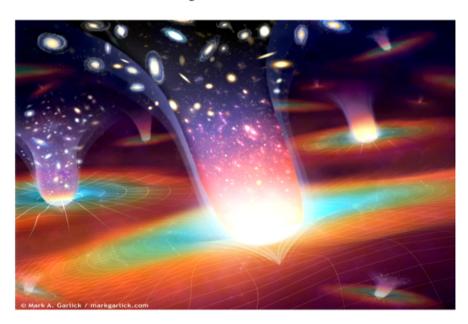


$$\bar{N}_s < 1.6$$
 at 68% CL

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Conclusions

We may inhabit a Multiverse. We may know soon!



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