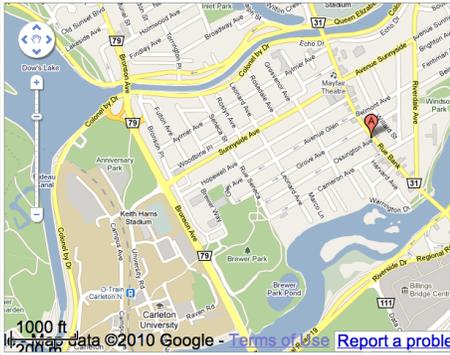


Graduation Ceremony

- After the class in Patty's Pub

A.Patty's Pub
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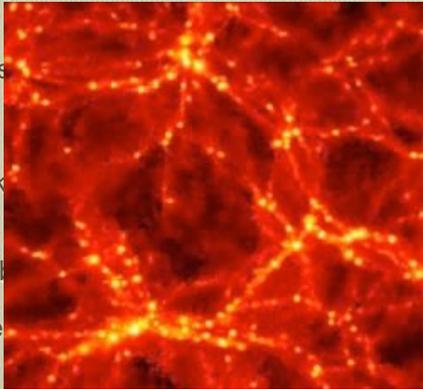
Peter Watson

A walk on the Wild Side



The story so far

- Hubble expansion tells us the universe began ~15 billion years ago
- Future of universe
- $\Omega_{matter} \sim .01$, but
- Microwave background at 400,000 yrs
- Dark Matter problem
- Dark Matter needed



Peter Watson

"Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?"
Alice speaks to Cheshire Cat
"That depends a good deal on where you want to get to," said the Cat.
"I don't much care where--" said Alice.
"Then it doesn't matter which way you go," said the Cat.
"--so long as I get somewhere," Alice added as an explanation.
"Oh, you're sure to do that," said the Cat, "if you only walk long enough."
Alice felt that this could not be denied, so she tried another question. "What sort of people live about here?"
"In that direction," the Cat said, waving its right paw round, "lives a Hatter: and in that direction," waving the other paw, "lives a March Hare. Visit either you like: they're both mad."

Peter Watson

And just when you thought it was safe to go out at night....

- Dark Matter is bad enough, but now dark energy ...



Peter Watson

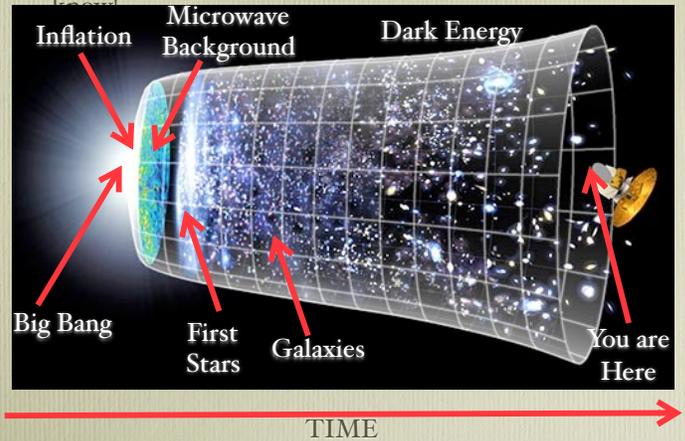
- Obviously the expansion of the universe is slowing down (decelerating).
- Need to look a long way out: Perlmutter & Saul measured distances via Type 1a supernovae
- Now use Canada-France Hawaii Telescope



Peter Watson

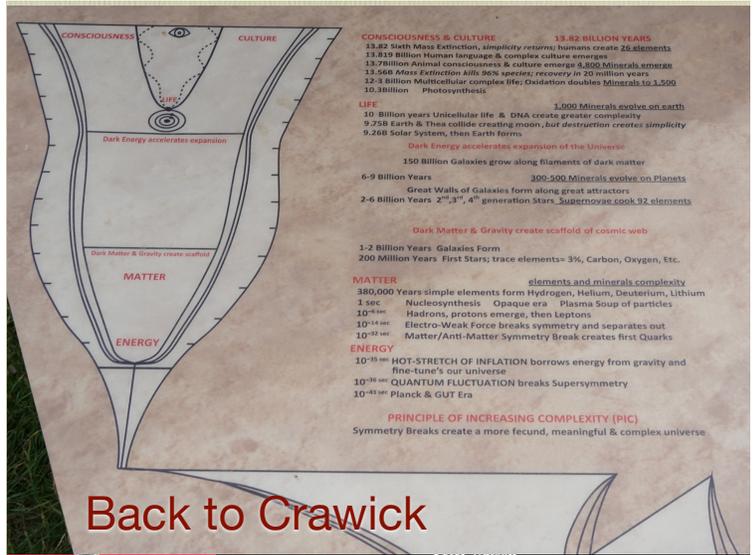
“I can't believe THAT!” said Alice.
 “Can't you?” the Queen said in a pitying tone. “Try again: draw a long breath, and shut your eyes.”
 Alice laughed. “There's not use trying,” she said: “one CAN'T believe impossible things.”
 “I daresay you haven't had much practice,” said the Queen. “When I was your age, I always did it for half-an-hour a day. Why, sometimes I've believed as many as six impossible things before breakfast.”

- This explains the WMAP picture: it is our “concordance model” and agrees with everything we know



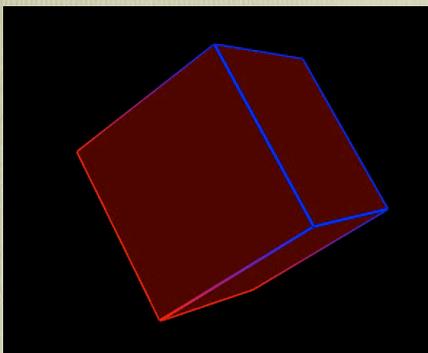
Back to Crawick

- The multiverse



Back to Crawick

- After 500,000 years universe was cool and dark and uniform
- What happened next?
- First stars created “holes”
- Galaxies took - billion years to form
- Next generation of telescopes (James Webb?) will look at this



- We have now understood (?) most of the basic ideas:
- however there are a number of very speculative ideas which may be confirmed over the next few years.....
- This is a sampling....
- **Warning: for the rest of this course, you are on the hairy edge of science!**

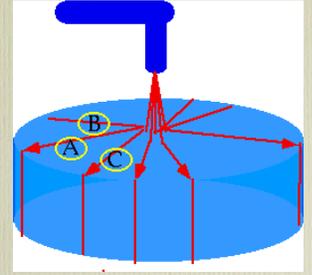
But

- There are other theories which have been tried
- E.g. Dark energy might rip the universe apart
- or

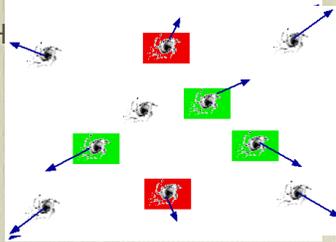


Steady state theory of Bondi, Hoyle, Gold

- Basic assumption is that universe is not only isotropic in space, but also in time: i.e. No beginning, so it always looked much the same.
- How can this be squared with expansion?
- Imagine a stream of water falling into full bucket:
- (A) will see (B) and (C) receding even though the situation does not really change.



- Requires creation of new Matter.
- approx. 10^{-35} gm $\text{cm}^{-3}/\text{sec}$ averaged over space, or 1 H atom/c.c. every 10,000 yr., which is undetectable.
- Does not conserve energy (in usual sense).
- Also predicts expansion should be accelerating.



- Doesn't work in detail.



Anthropic Principle

6) Fortunately there is a special place for us

- And God said " Let us make man in our own image, after Our likeness, and let them have dominion....over all the earth Genesis 1.26



Not only is this the **best** of all possible worlds, it is the **only** (observable) of all possible universes.

- Build your-own universe kit depends on very few numbers



G	Grav. const
c	Speed of Light
α	Electric Force
m_e	Electron mass
m_p	Proton mass
m_n	Neutron mass
H_0	Hubble's Constant
T_{CMBR}	Microwave background temp
Ω	Total Density
Ω_B	Matter Density
Ω_Λ	Vacuum Energy



Anthropic Principle:

- We've missed a few constants, but there are enough here so you can design a "Build Your own Universe" kit
- Where do these constants come from?
- Weak Anthropic Principle: We see the universe the way we do because locally it is suitable for our existence
- Strong Anthropic Principle: The laws of the universe are such that it can become self-aware



- Teleological Anthropic Principle (Barrow and Tipler) ..the universe is habitable SO THAT intelligent life can evolve. i.e., habitability is the goal of the universe.
- Extremely Strong Anthropic Principle
- The universe exists to produce
- ...PHYSICISTS!



e.g. How old is the universe?

- Physicists are made of carbon,
- Carbon is not made in the big bang.
- The universe cannot become self-aware until the first stars have completed their life-cycle.
- Age of Universe > 1 Billion years



e.g. Could the forces in nature be any different?

- Nuclei exist because of subtle balances between
 - (1) Repulsive Electric Force
 - (2) Attractive Nuclear Force
- For heavy nuclei, (1) overwhelms (2), so they are unstable

If the electromagnetic force were 10% stronger

Then no nuclei except hydrogen would exist,

- so no chemistry
- so no biology
- so ...NO

PHYSICISTS!



e.g. Could the forces in nature be any different?

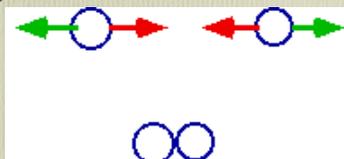
- If the electromagnetic force were 10% weaker

- Then the "di-proton" would exist

- hydrogen would have been destroyed in the Big Bang

- so no water
- so no biology

- so ...NO PHYSICISTS!



e.g. How Dense is the Universe?

- i.e. what is Ω ?
- Low Density e.g., $\Omega < 0.9999999999999999$
- Universe Expands too fast
- no Galaxies
- no stars
- no planets
- ...NO PHYSICISTS!



e.g How Dense is the Universe?

- High Density e.g.,
 $\Omega > 1.0000000000000001$
- Universe clumps very early
- but only lasts a few minutes
- **...NO PHYSICISTS!**



Peter Watson

e.g How Dense is the Universe?

- Goldilocks universe
 $\Omega = 1.0000000000000000$
- Universe just lumpy enough to make galaxies after one million years
- and stars
- and lasts forever
- **...PHYSICISTS!**



Peter Watson

Is this a reasonable scientific theory?

- The anthropic principle gives no room for making testable predictions
- Can we construct other universes that “work”: i.e. allow for life
- Maybe: Aguirre has constructed a universe with no radio-activity.
- Stars still work, carbon is still created so we can have biology
- Or is it an idea that just depends on lack of imagination?



Peter Watson

Thank you, Arnold Campbell



But is it really that simple?

- We've assumed the universe is open, flat or closed, but there are other possibilities.



Peter Watson

- Our balloon analogy tells us the topology of the universe is “simple”
- What is a topologist?
- Someone who cannot tell the difference between a doughnut and a coffee cup
- We can create finite versions of an unbounded universe:



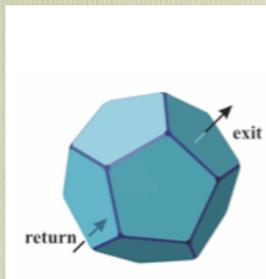
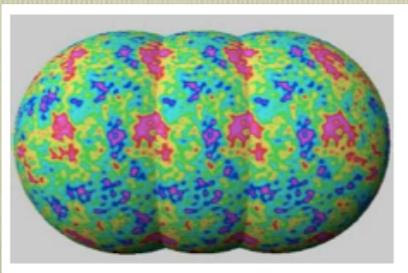
M.C. Escher

<http://www.mcescher.com/>



Peter Watson

- Could have a universe which folds in on itself
- Might see this as repeated pattern in the sky



Peter Watson

7. So what happened before?

Then was not non-existent nor existent
 There was no realm of air, no sky beyond,
 What covered in and where? and what gave shelter?
 Who verily knows and who can here declare it
 Whence it was born and whence came this creation
 He, the first origin of creation, whether he formed it
 all or did not form it.
 He verily knows it, or perhaps he knows not.

The Rig Veda X.129 (Hindu)

Peter Watson

What happened before the Big Bang?

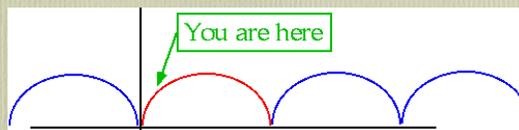
Don't Ask

There is a special hell reserved for people who ask that question.

George Gamow

Peter Watson

Maybe the Universe Bounces

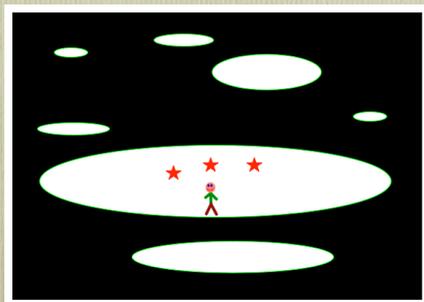


- We can create models in which the universe bounces
- But they don't work very well

Peter Watson

But much more fun: The universe is a quantum fluctuation

- Implies we can get daughter universes, each with their own big bang



Peter Watson

- Implies you can create universe *ex nihilo!*
- Why does the universe get created?
- **Universes tend to happen from time to time!**
- **But are they always the same?**

Peter Watson

Sakharov (1985)

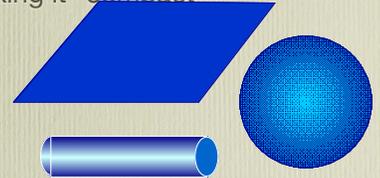
- suggested that the rules of physics need not be the same in going from one universe to the next:
- i.e. the parameters could be set arbitrarily in the first billion-billion-billionth of a second

4-Space 2-Time	3-Space 1-Time $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}$ $\alpha = 1$	5-Space 2-Time
3-Space 1-Time $G = 10^{-15}$ $\alpha = 1/137$	3-Space 1-Time $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}$ $\alpha = 1/137$	3-Space 1-Time $G = 10^{-5}$ $\alpha = 1/137$
4-Space 1-Time	3-Space 1-Time $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}$ $\alpha = .001$	6-Space 1-Time
	4-Space 0-Time	

Peter Watson

Which takes us to... Superstrings and the like:

- Gravity curves space: means going to a larger number of dimensions.
- Kalusza-Klein showed that electricity can be put with gravity by adding a fifth dimension, but making it "compact"



Peter Watson

- To include all the other forces in nature (strong and weak) we need to go to a 10-dimensional space.
- You hadn't noticed that the universe is 10-D? tsk-tsk.....
- 6 of the dimensions are compact ($R < 1$ billionth size of nucleus)
- All particles (quarks, photons, electrons.....) are 2-D strings in this 10-D space.

Peter Watson

For the first fraction of a second the universe contained....

Nothing! No forces, no particles! Nada!

Then the extra dimensions curled up and became compact

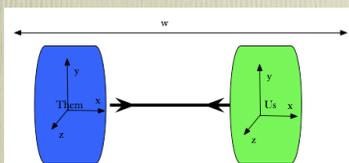
=> Forces => Particles => Atoms =>

...PHYSICISTS!

Peter Watson

Ekpyrotic Universe

- If we take the idea of extra dimensions seriously
- Ordinary particles (forces and matter) live in 3-D mem**brane**
- If we have two branes these would attract gravitationally in 5th dimension.
- Big bang is brane collision: "large" universe is created: allows inflation to be dropped.



Peter Watson

Like this

- from Paul Steinhardt



Peter Watson

So do we have some sort of executive summary?

Does our Big Bang Model work	Yes
What is Dark Matter?	Probably WIMPs (2015)
What is Dark Energy?	Vacuum?????? (2025)
Do we understand Gravity?	Not in any fundamental way (2020)
Do we understand why the Big Bang model works?	No: same level as Kepler's laws.
Are there alternatives?	Yes: too many!
Is Inflation correct?	Only game in town
Is the multiverse idea correct?	Maybe



Peter Watson

And so finally 8) What a beautiful story!

In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth.

And the earth was without form, and void; and God realised that this was not a very good way to start, so God said, Let there be a reinitialisation, and because God was God, he was able to start over.



Peter Watson

In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

And God said, Let there be light,

But God had forgotten to create electromagnetic interactions, so there was no light, so God said, Let there be a reinitialisation, and because God was God, he was able to start over.



Peter Watson

In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth.

And the earth was without form, and void;

But this time God decided to leave himself plenty of room for manoeuvre, so he created the heaven and the earth to have ten dimensions.

But then God realised that this was a very complicated way to run a universe, so God said, Let there be a reinitialisation, and because God was God, he was able to sta.....

But God had forgotten *shlosa hefsaydim v'ato bachutz*, which being translated means "Three strikes and you are out", so God was stuck with the Universe.



Peter Watson

So the Spirit of God moved through the heaven and on the earth and commanded that the extra dimensions should curl up on themselves, and become compact.

And God looked upon it, and saw that while it was not actually good, it was better than it might have been, because at least he had light.

The First book of Moses, called Genesis, (erratum)



Peter Watson

- Sources: most pics from
- APOD (Astronomy Picture of the Day)
- NASA
- European Space Observatory
- Notes will be posted at www.physics.carleton.ca/~watson/



Peter Watson