

Les Houches Lectures on Cosmic Inflation

Four Parts

- 1) Introductory material
- 2) Entropy, Tuning and Equilibrium in Cosmology
- 3) Classical and quantum probabilities in the multiverse
- 4) de Sitter equilibrium cosmology

Andreas Albrecht; UC Davis
Les Houches Lectures; July-Aug 2013

Les Houches Lectures Part 2


Entropy, Tuning and Equilibrium in Cosmology

Andreas Albrecht
UC Davis
Les Houches Lectures
July 2013

Part 2 outline

1. Entropy and tuning
2. Equilibrium (& toy models)

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1. Entropy and tuning 
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Intro

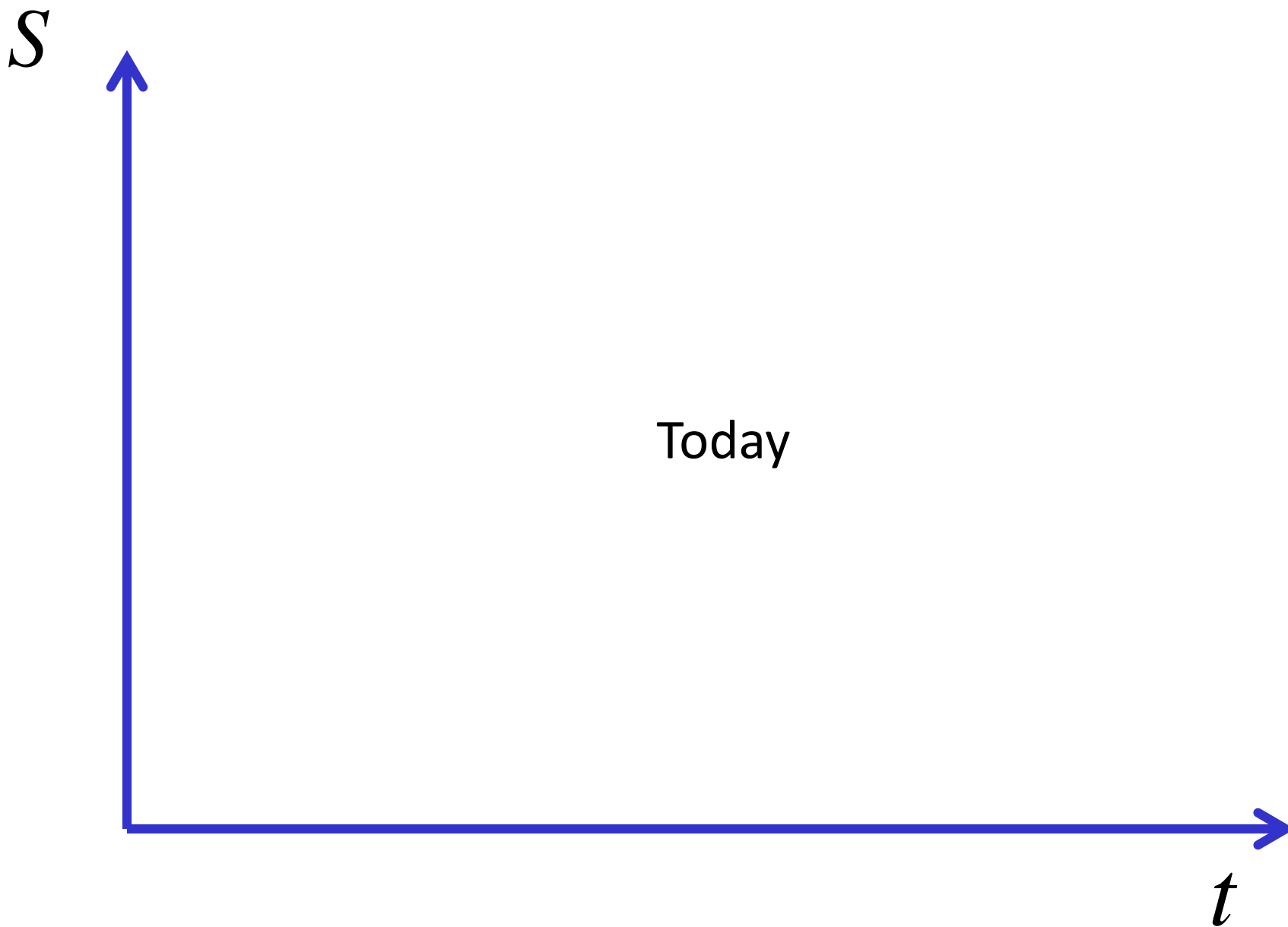
- 2nd law tells us that the early universe was dynamically “unusual” (low entropy, past hypothesis)

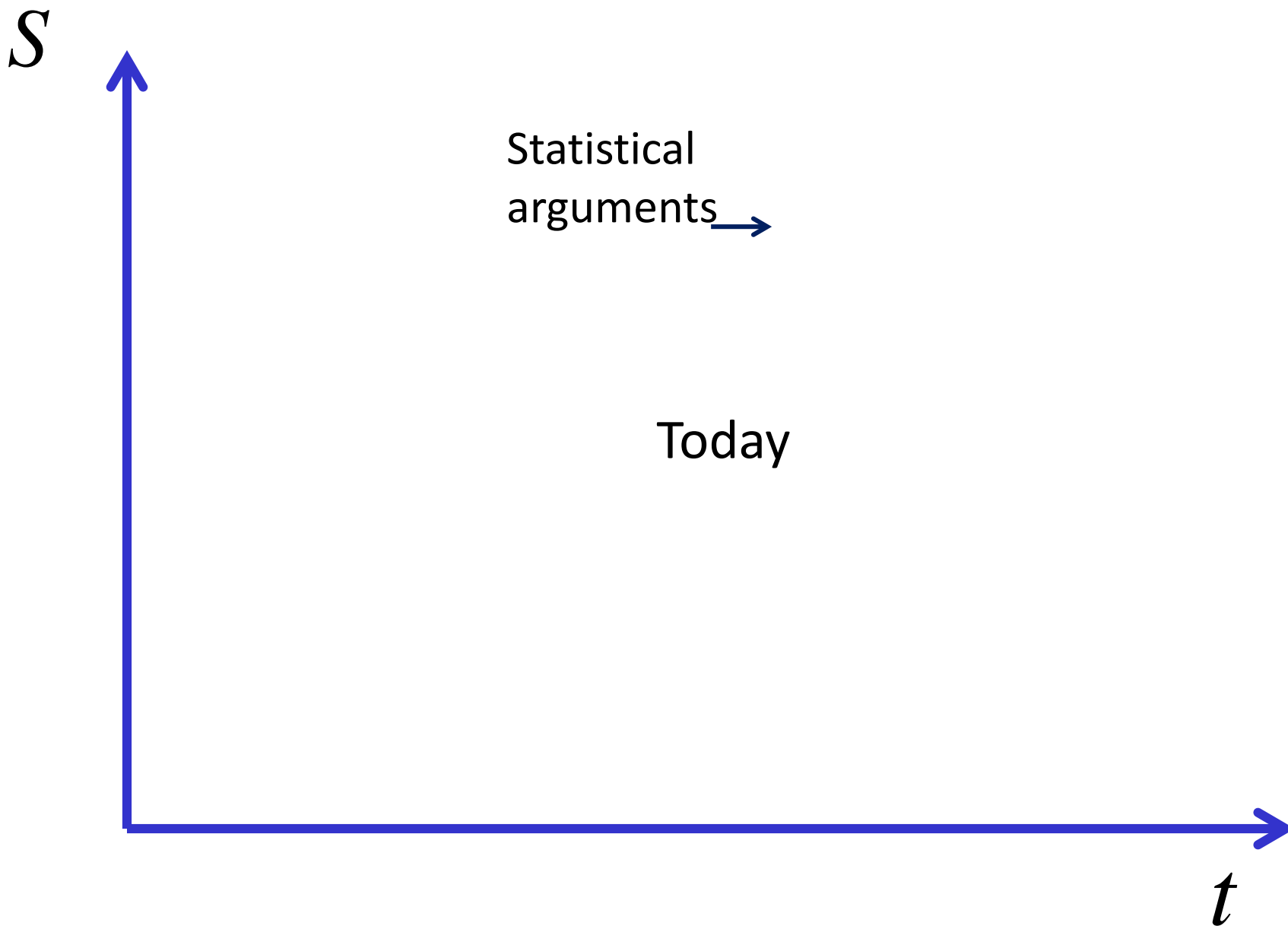
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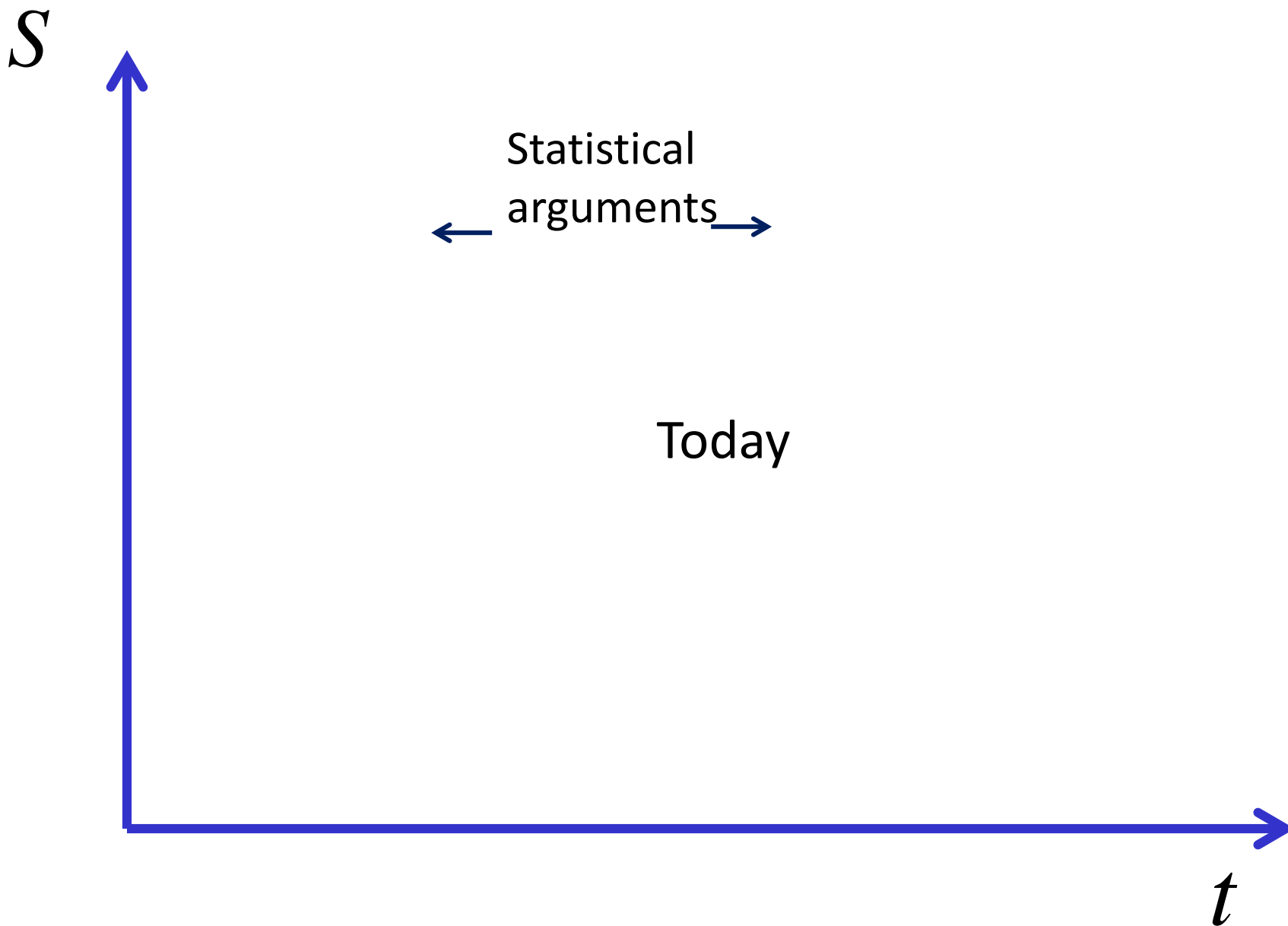
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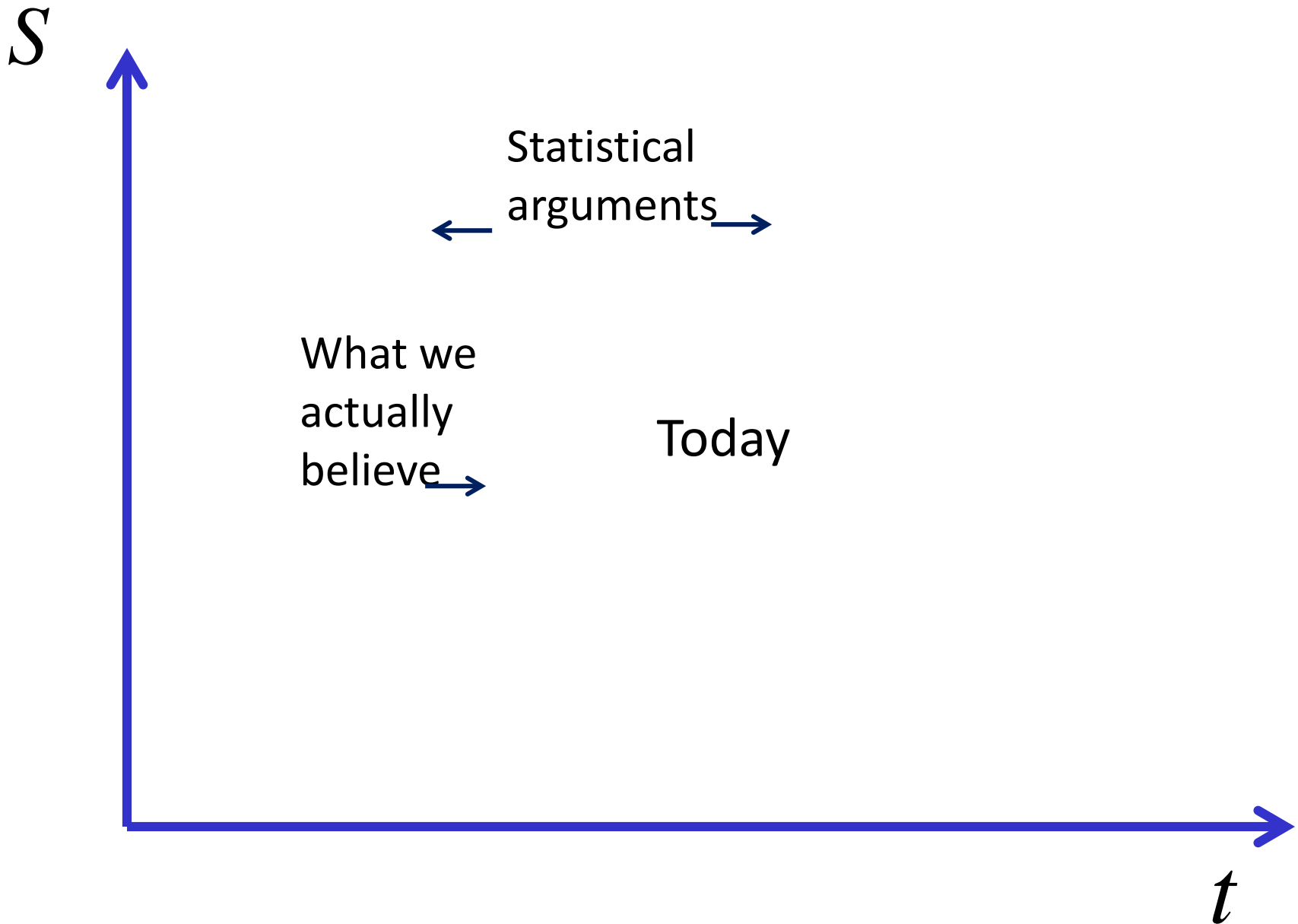
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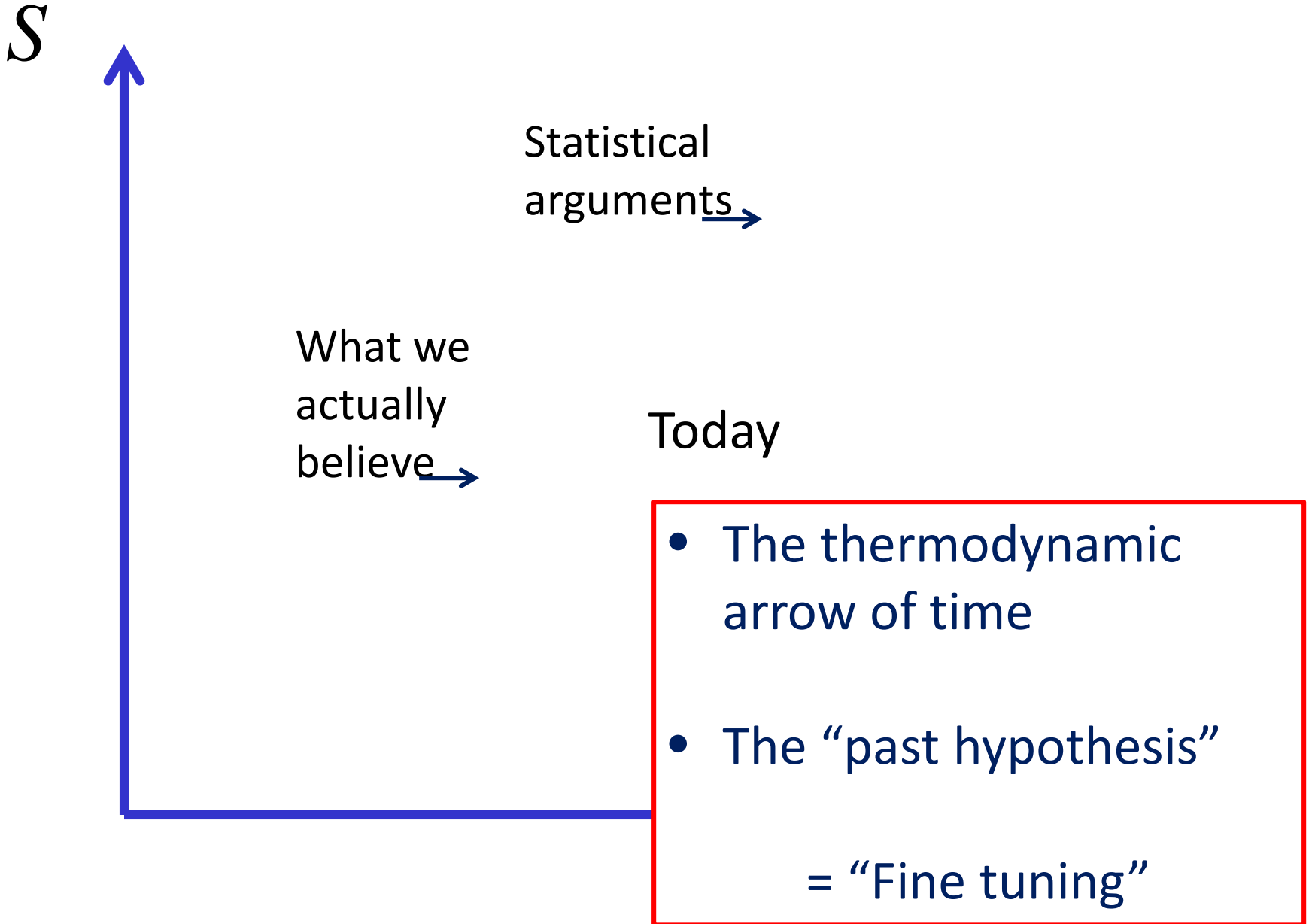
- 2nd law tells us that the early universe was dynamically “unusual” (low entropy, past hypothesis)
- Inflation is supposed to teach us that the early universe was dynamically “typical”











S

Statistical
arguments →

What we
actually
believe →

Adding reheating and
inflation seems to
make all this worse

Today

- The thermodynamic arrow of time
- The “past hypothesis”

= “Fine tuning”

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The thermodynamic arrow of time originates with the very special initial conditions of the cosmos:

The early universe is very homogeneous on scales $l > l_{Jeans}$

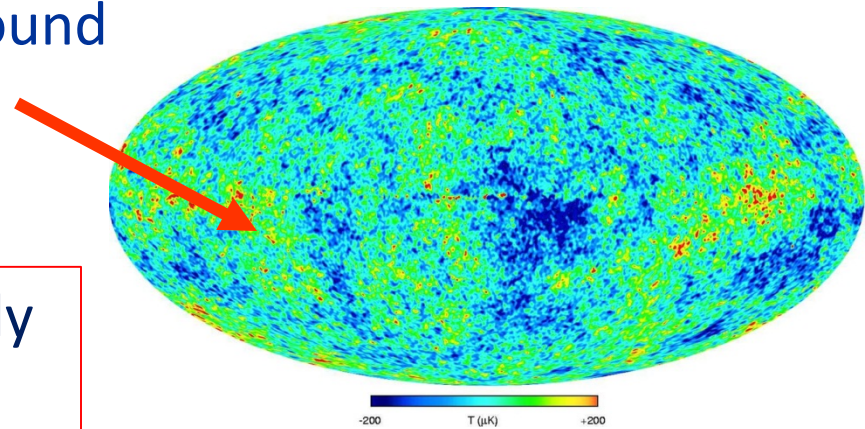
→ very far from Eqm. (= black hole)

$$S_{Univ} \approx 10^{-35} S_{bh-Max} = 10^{-35} 4\pi M_{Univ}^2$$

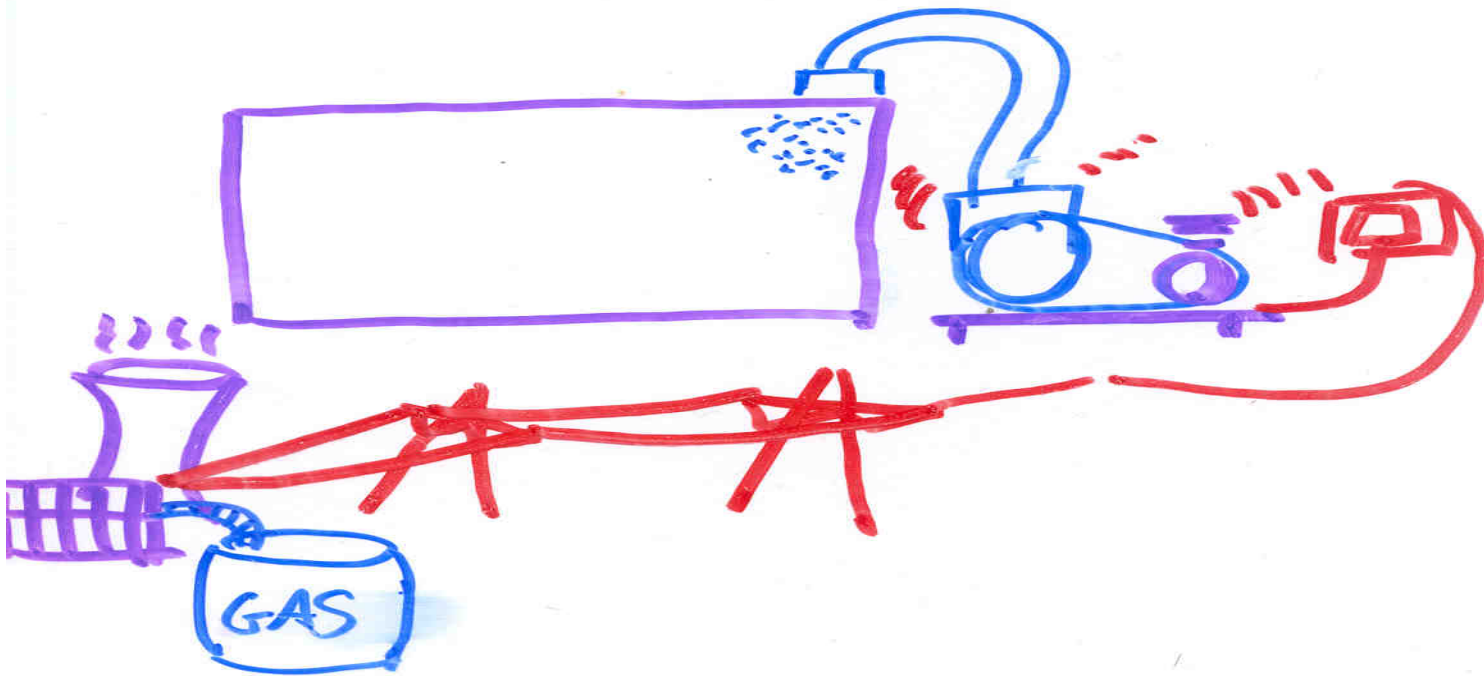
Penrose

Cosmic Microwave Background
uniform to one part in 10^5

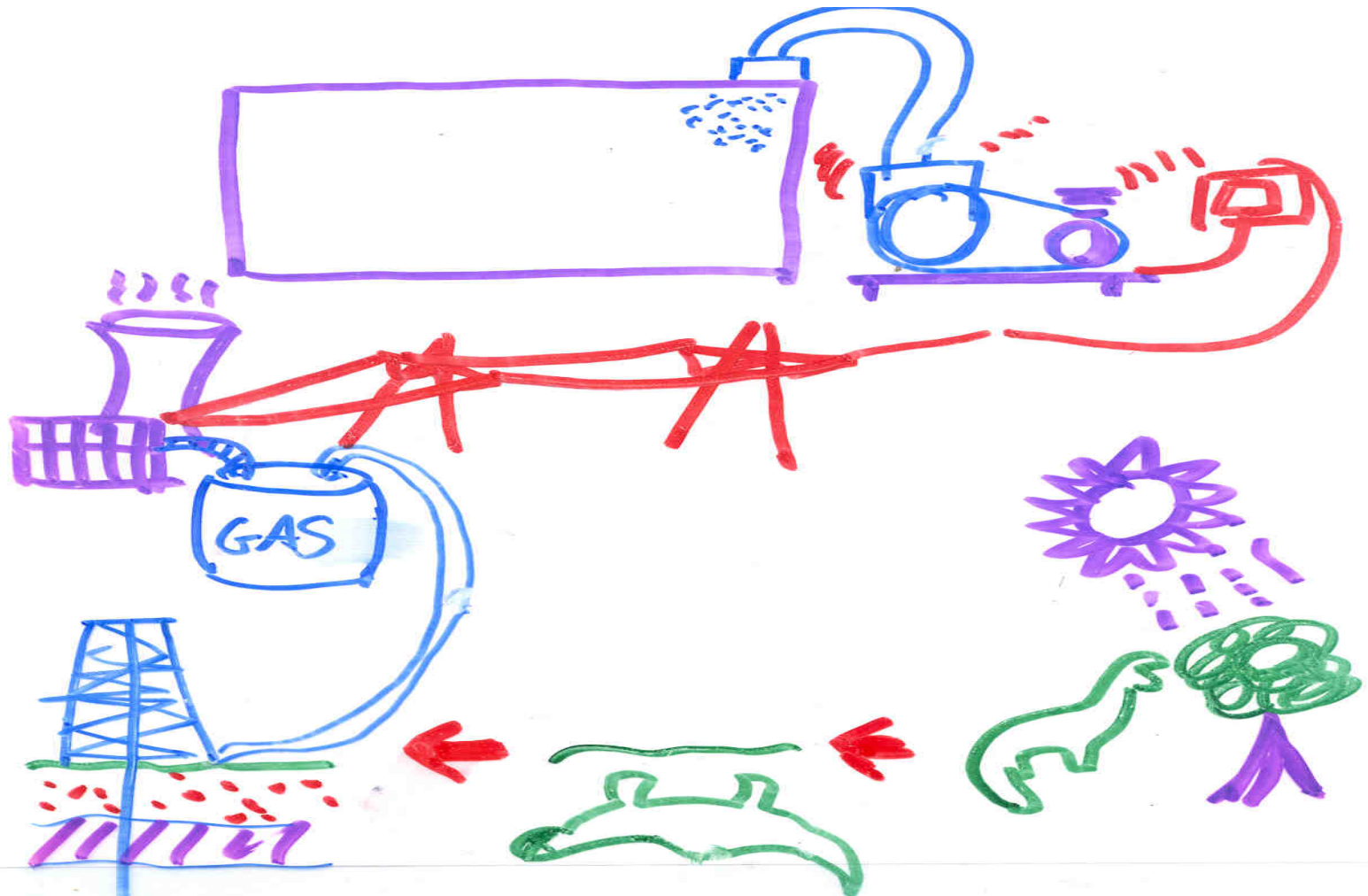
Entropy increase is realized mainly
through gravitational collapse
(destruction of homogeneity)



- The everyday link to gravitational collapse



The everyday link to gravitational collapse



Beware “temporal provincialism*”:

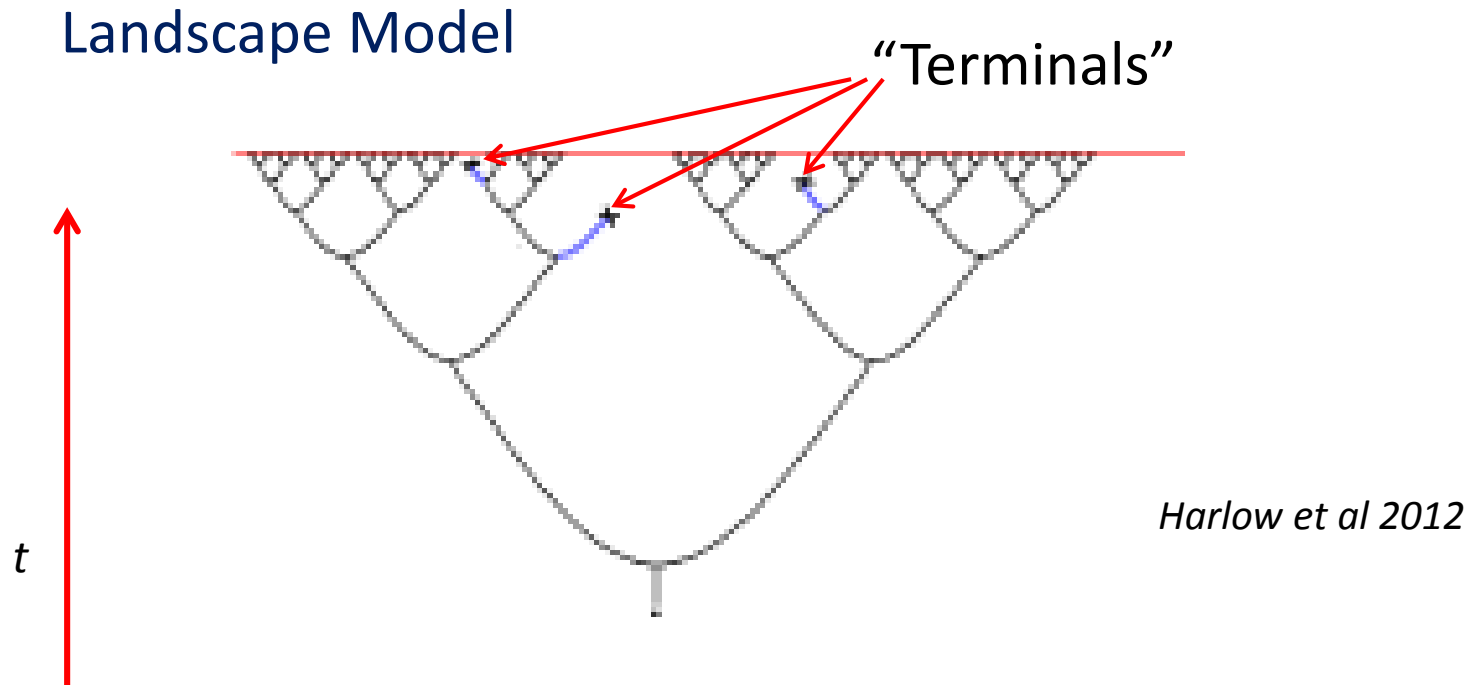
The tendency to slip in assumptions about $\dot{S} > 0$
(and thus tunings of initial conditions)
without even realizing it

Related issues:

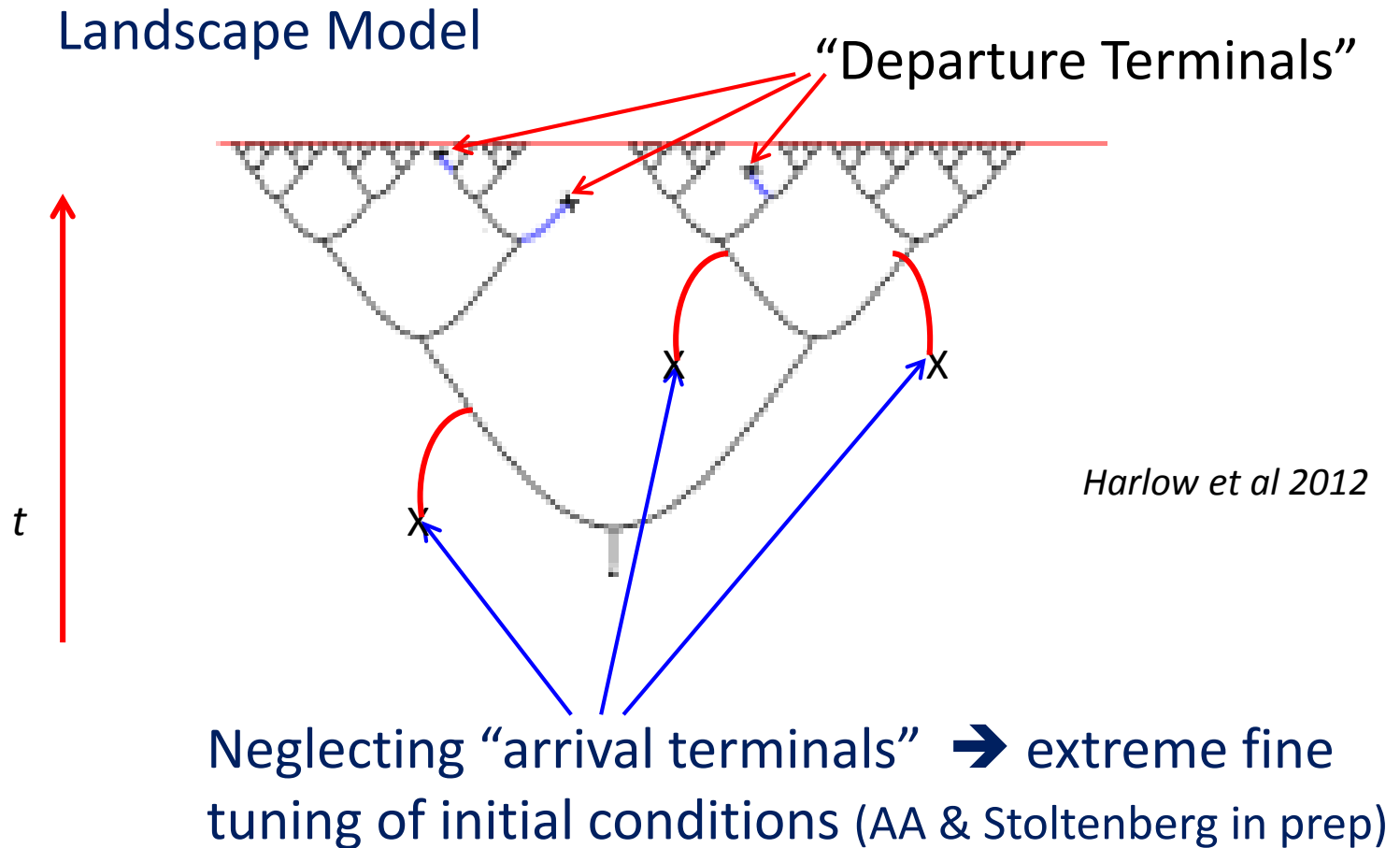
- Arrival Terminals

* L. Susskind

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Hernley, AA & Dray
2013

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Carroll & Tam

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cyclic models:

$$\dot{S} > 0$$

“but it’s
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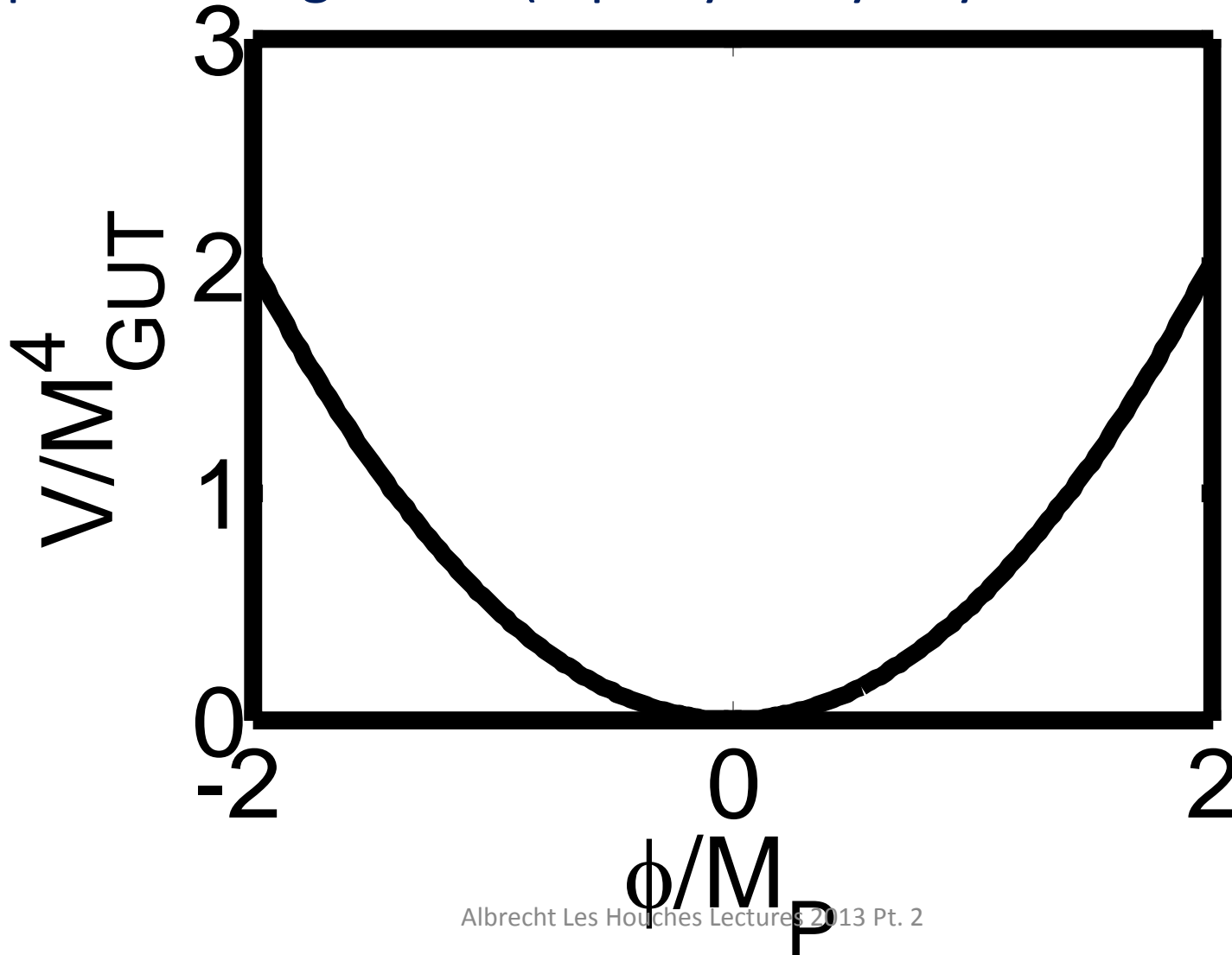
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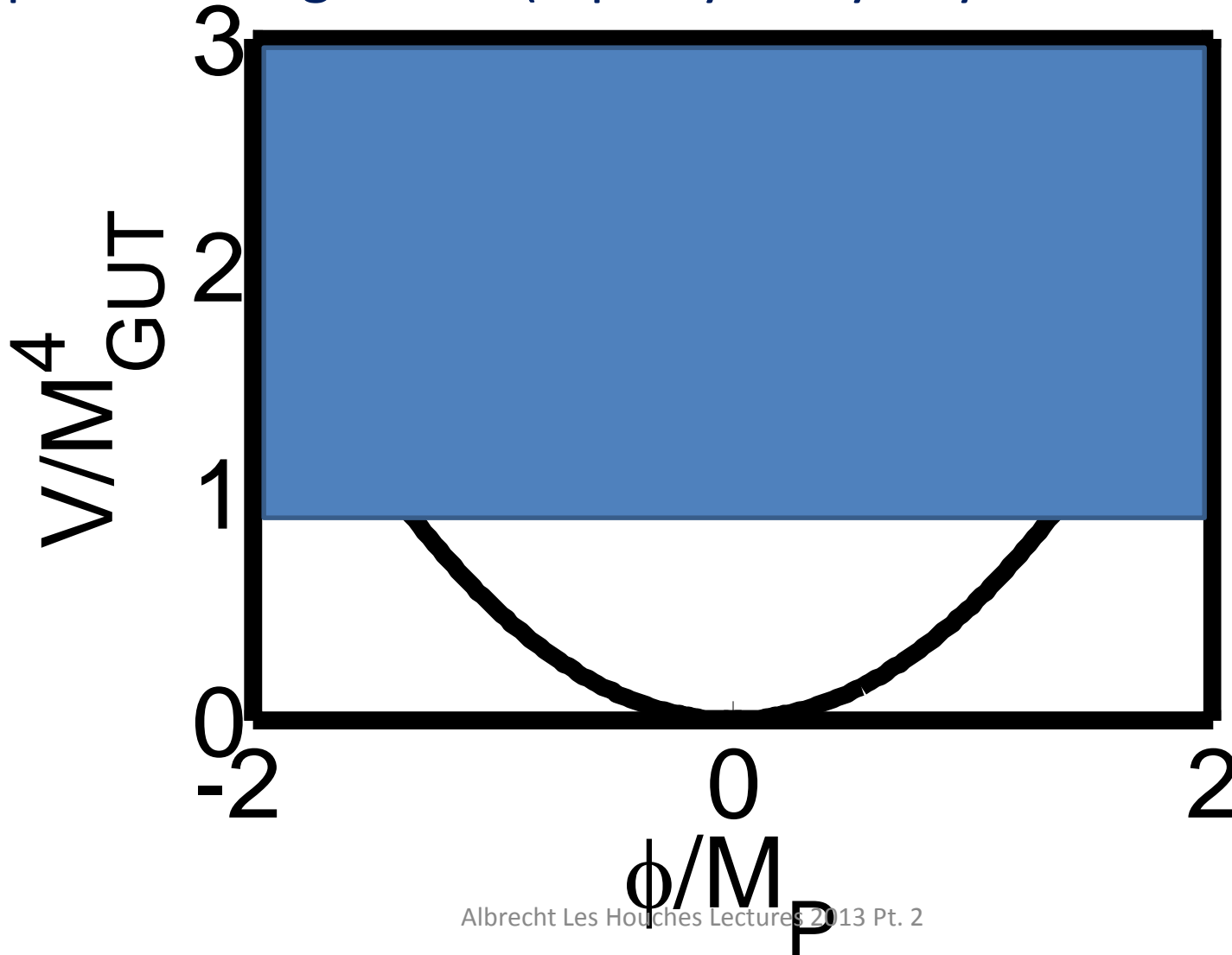
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Equipartition argument (equally likely anywhere on potential)



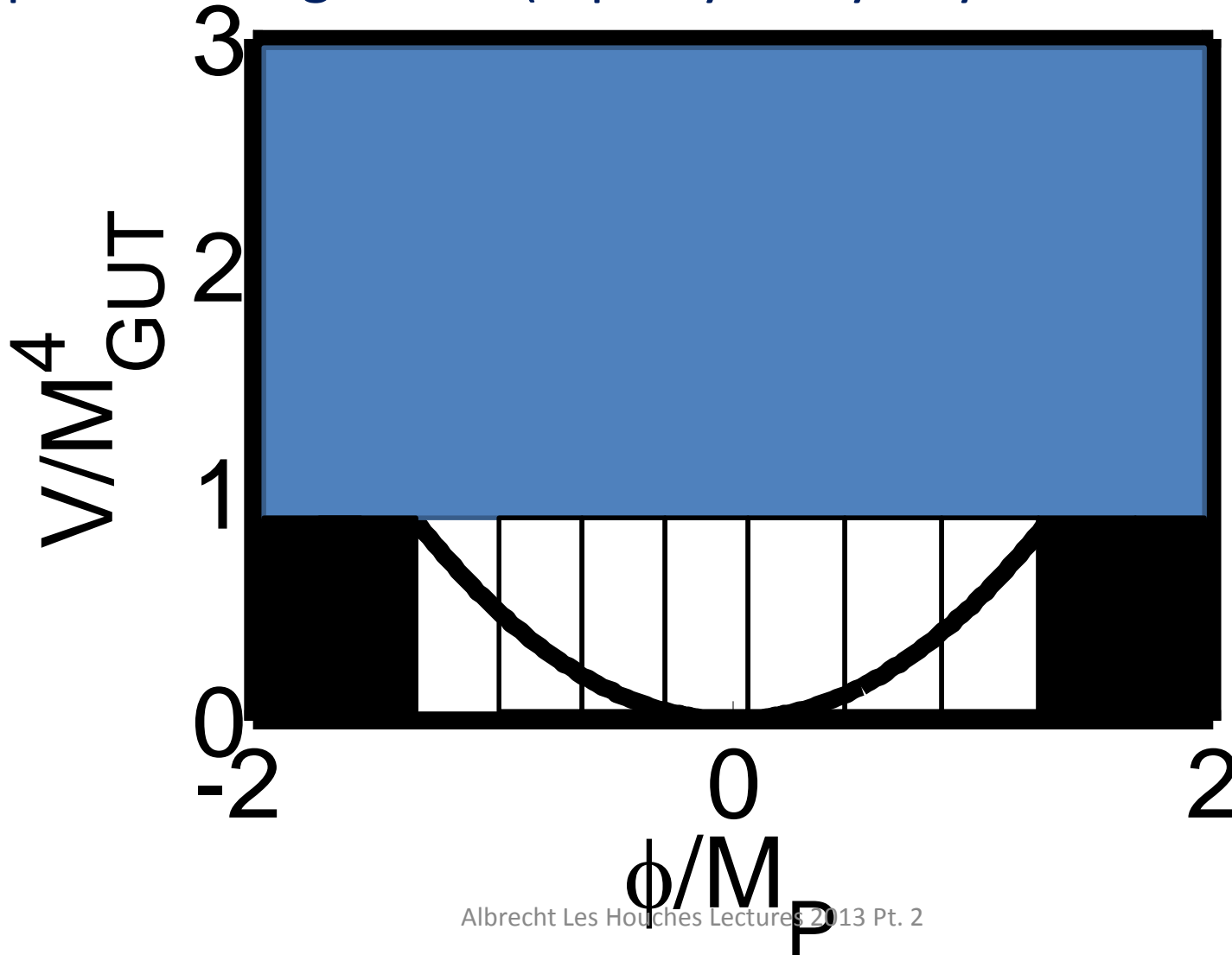
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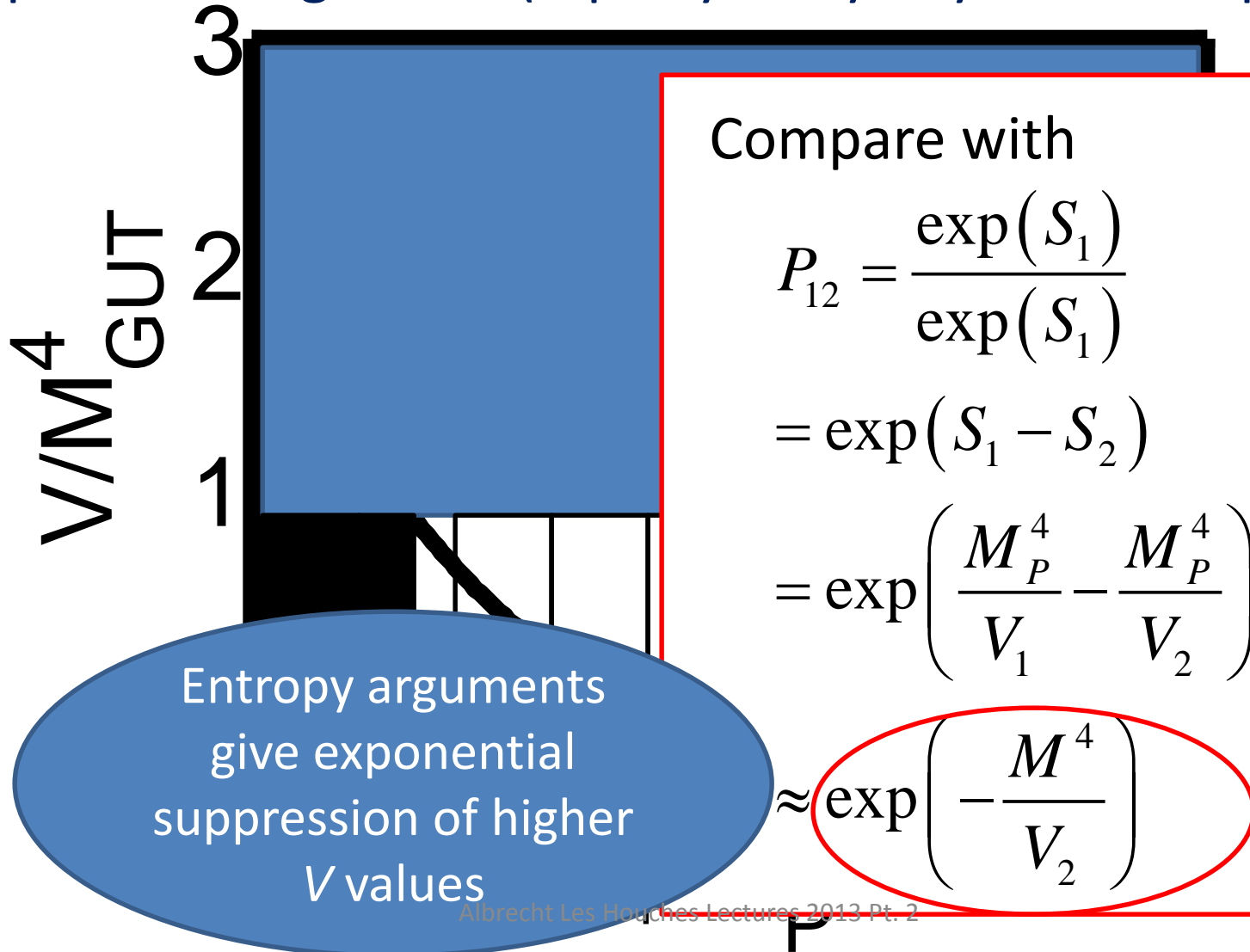
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“Why would you want to start with high entropy? You should end with that”

Entropy arguments give exponential suppression of higher V values

Compare with

$$P_{12} = \frac{\exp(S_1)}{\exp(S_1)}$$

$$= \exp(S_1 - S_2)$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{M_P^4}{V_1} - \frac{M_P^4}{V_2}\right)$$

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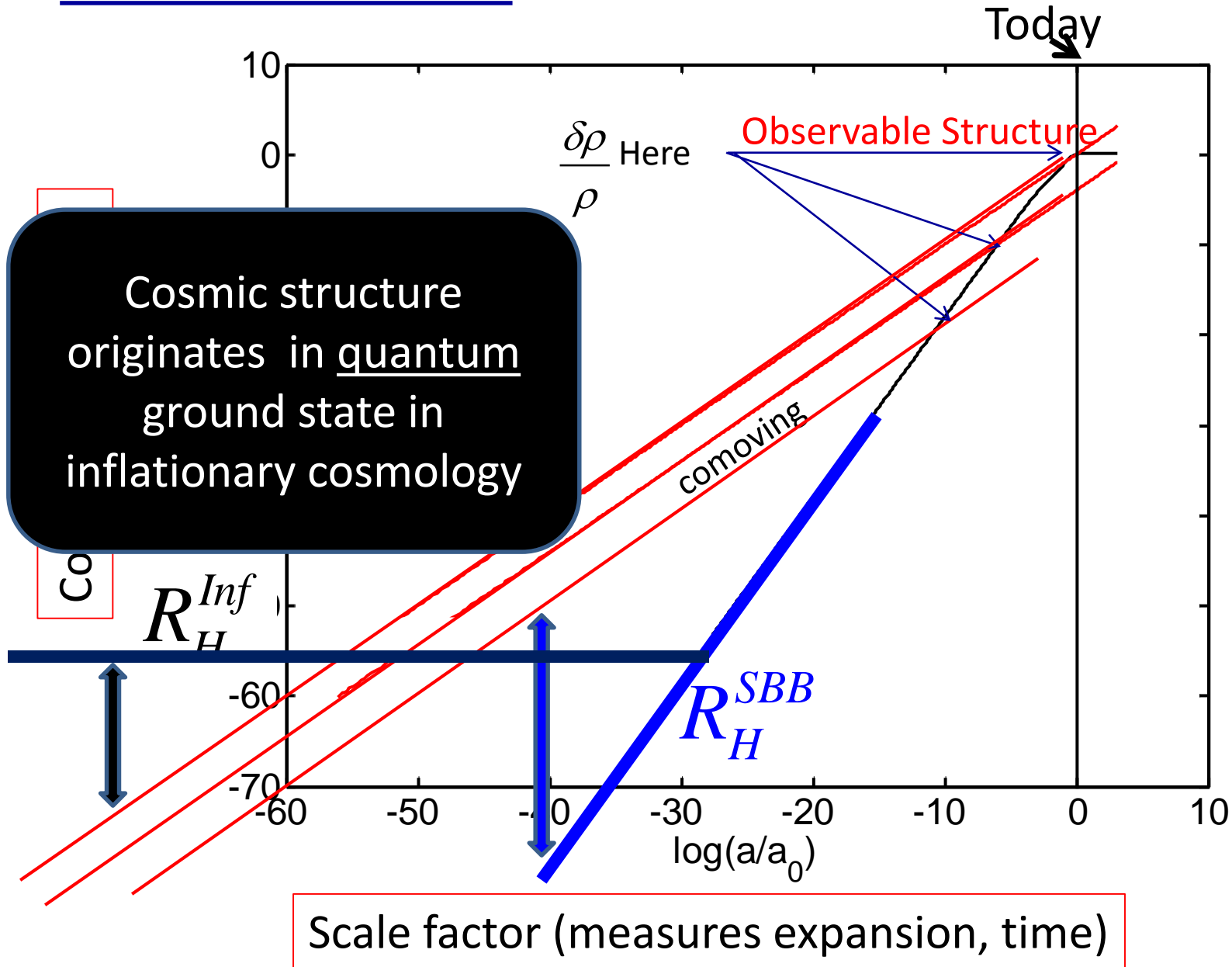
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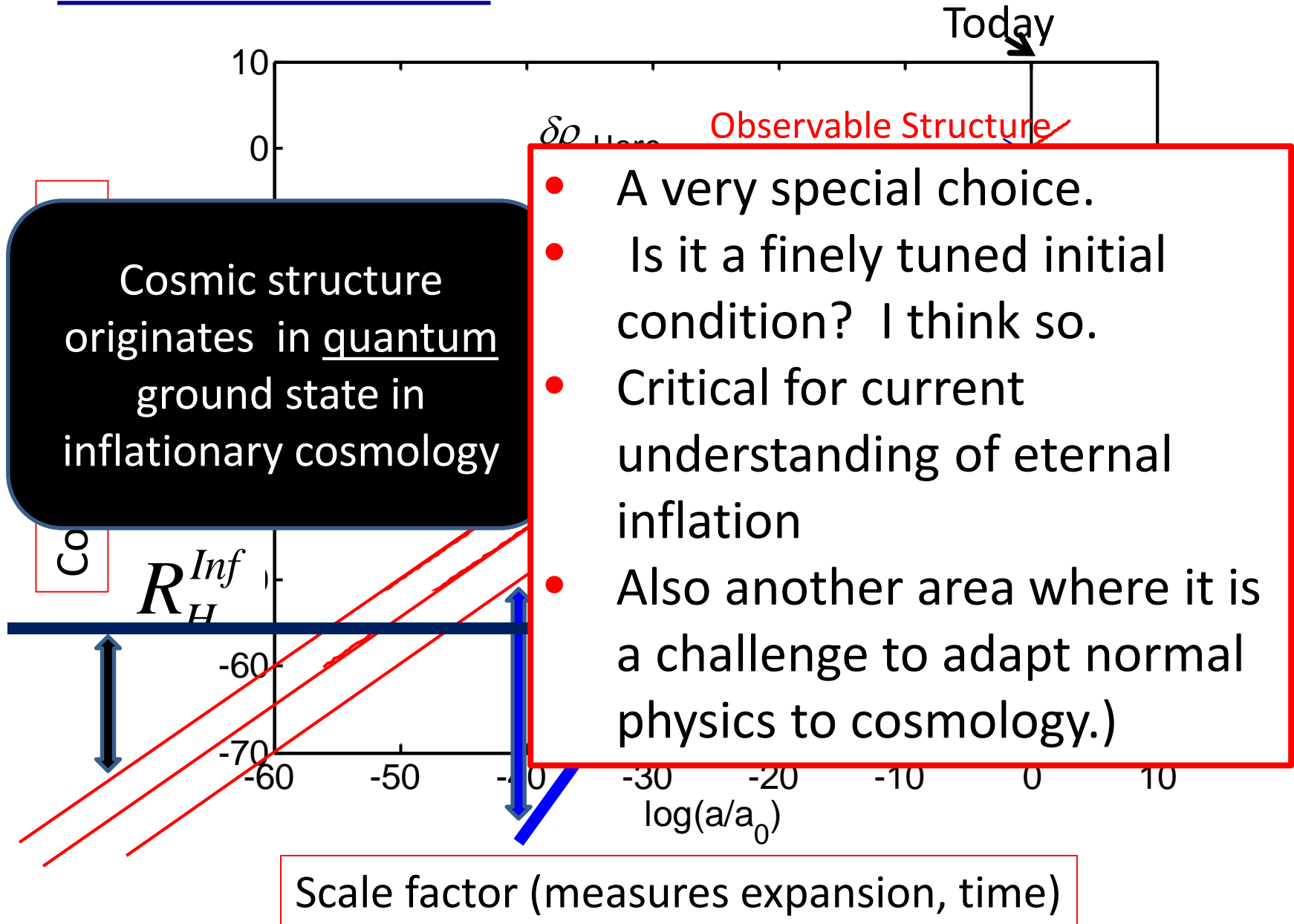
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- And what about those short wavelength modes in their ground states?

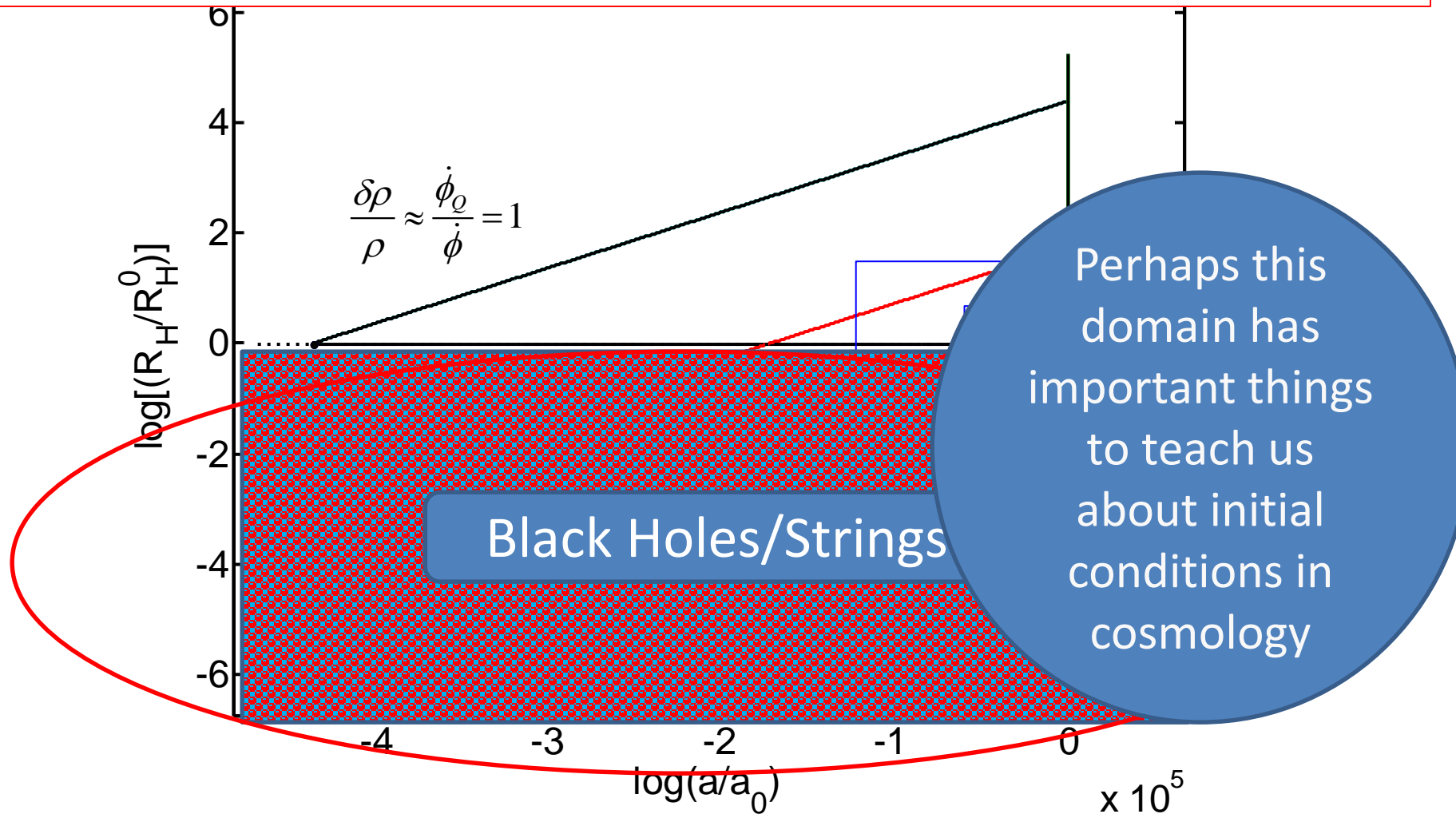
Cosmic structure



Cosmic structure



At end of self-reproduction our observable length scales were exponentially “below the Plank length” (and much smaller than that *during* self-reproduction)!



Start of day 2

Comment on Linde comment on anthropic selection of physical laws.

I have work that takes such an approach, and which actually makes some interesting predictions, such as Lorentz symmetry

<http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1003.2566>

S



Statistical
arguments

What we
actually
believe

Today

For recap/clarification at start of 2nd day: This discussion is just to point out that believing in the 2nd law involves believing that the universe is in a special state today (vs all possible microstates consistent with what we see).

- The thermodynamic arrow of time
- The “past hypothesis”
= “Fine tuning”

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Statistical
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The specialness of this state is directly equivalent to the homogeneity of the universe that Guth sought to explain (which is the origin of the thermodynamic arrow of time).

a special state today (vs all possible microstates consistent with what we see).

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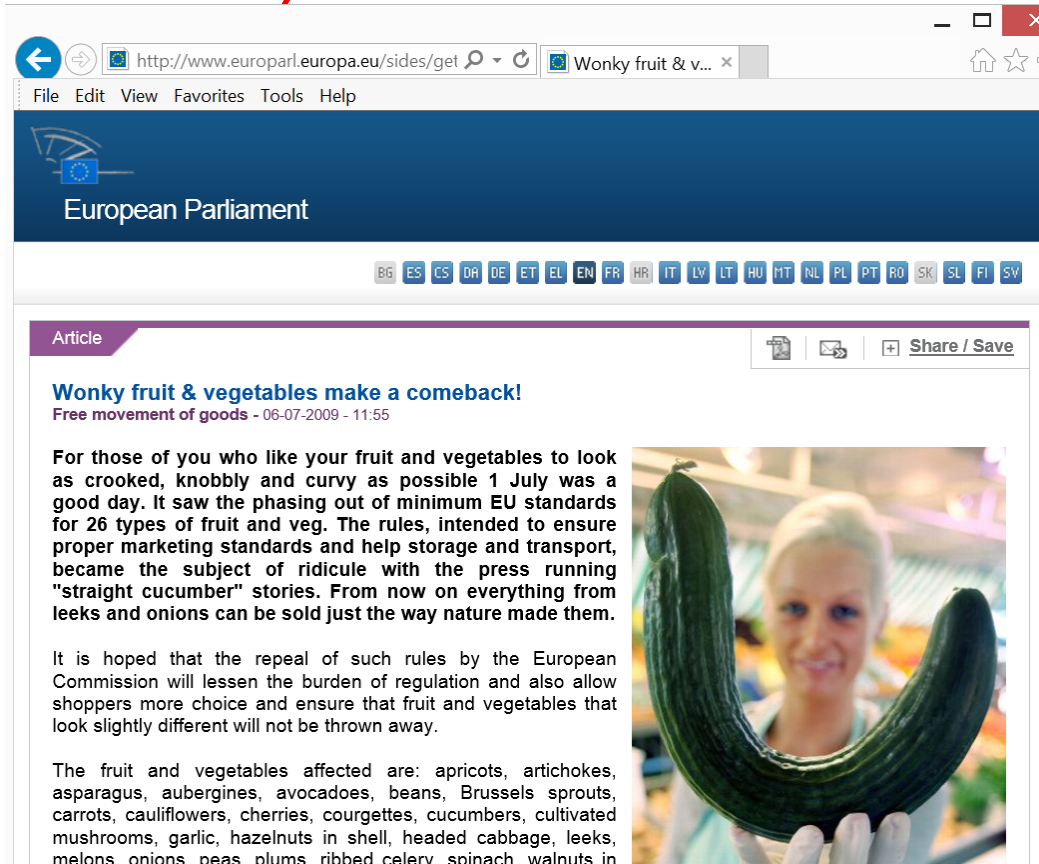
Relate

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- Tun
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- For this discussion “Entropy” has just helped us assess tuning in phase space
- Could always embrace tuning (e.g. “wavefunction of the universe” or whatever just gives the initial state)
- These issues get much more serious if your model actually is in equilibrium. Then Entropy concrete physical facts about the universe

0

Beware “temporal provincialism”:



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Why consider an eqm system?

- I like finite: Better shot at controlling measures, more physical (we will never measure infinity).
- Finite systems are at risk of being eqm systems long-term.
- I **like** eqm because of its independence of initial conditions

But: Issues related to Boltzmann Brains seem problematic

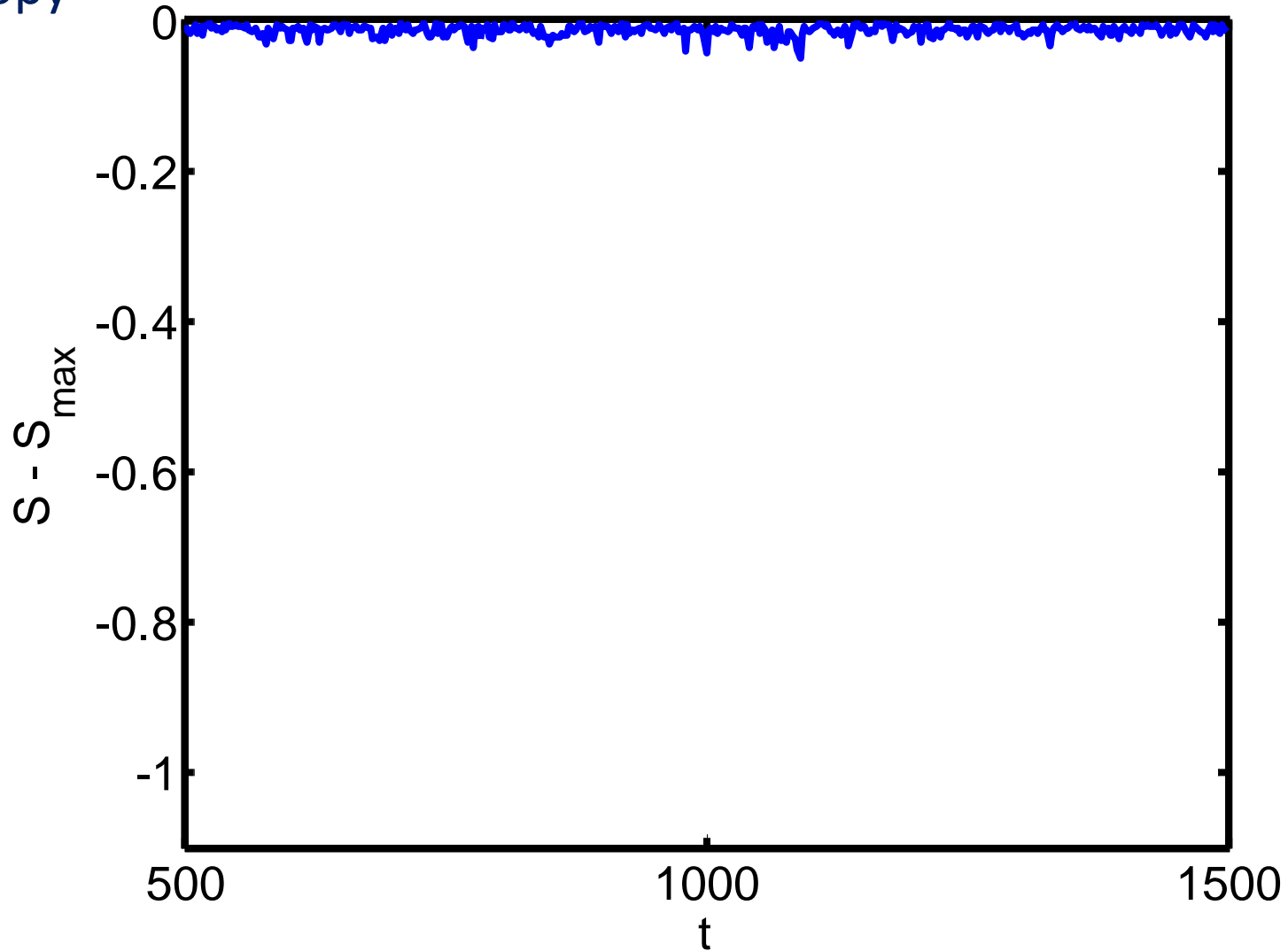
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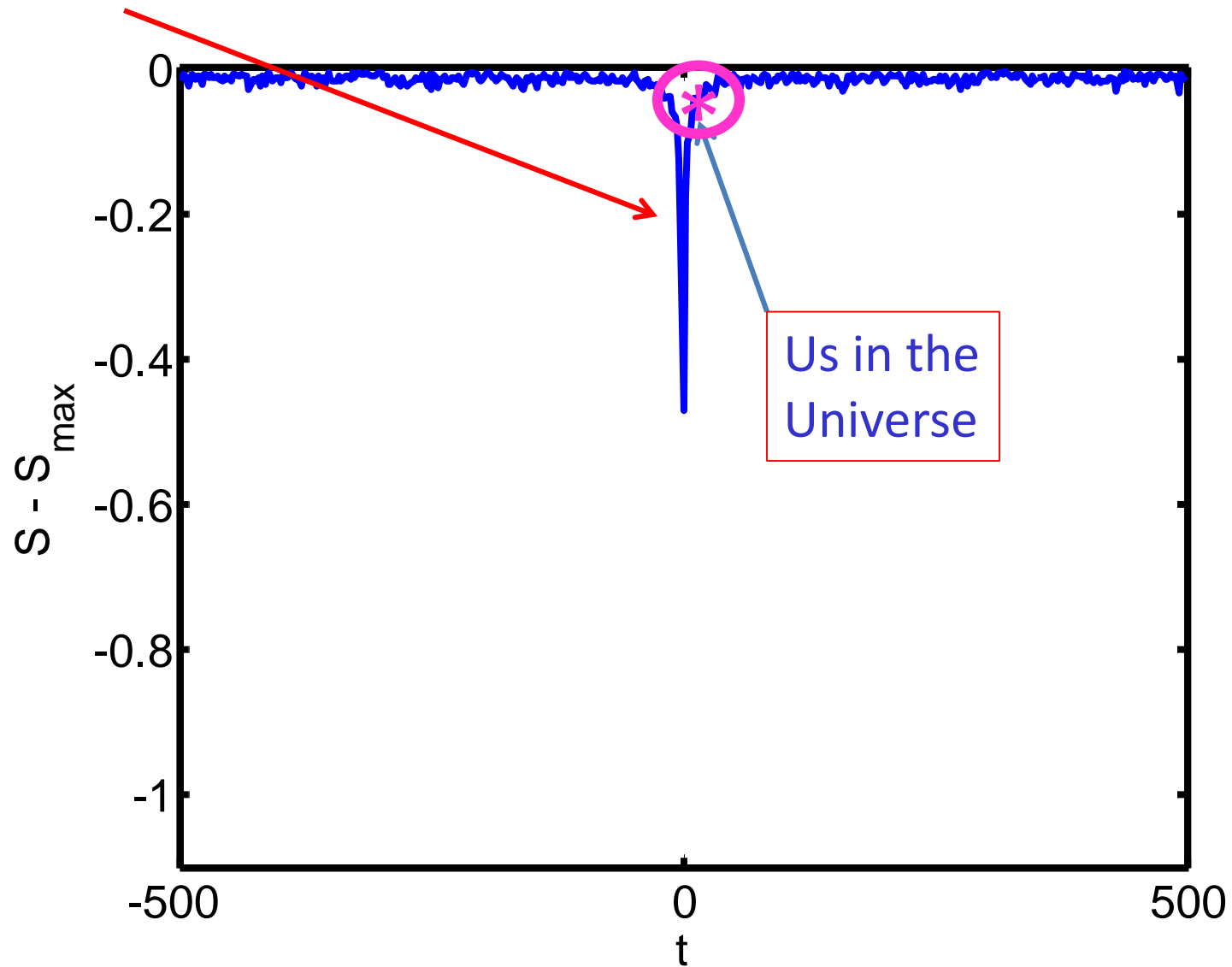
Essentially all the zillions of inflation models out there have unresolved measure problems..

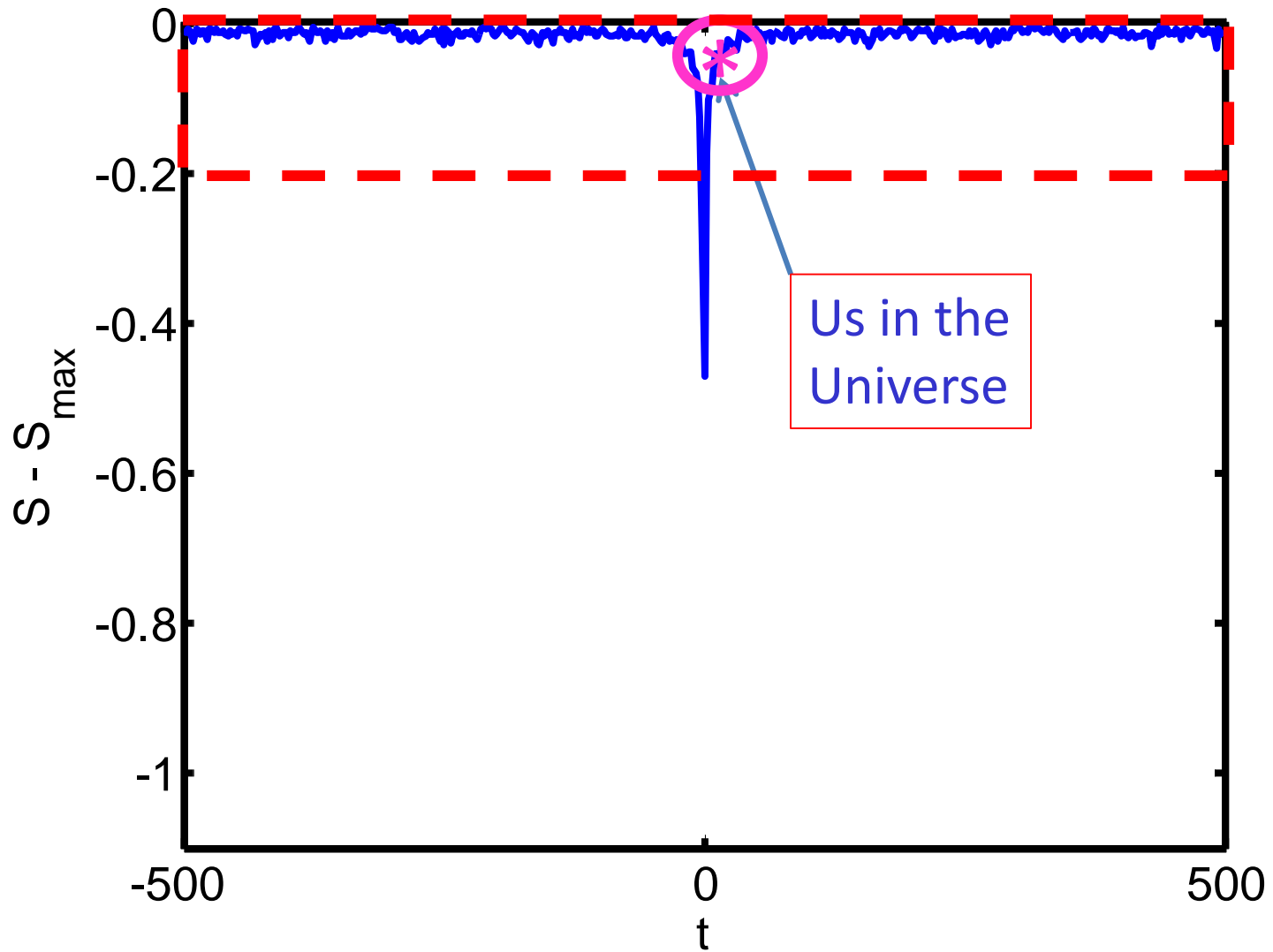
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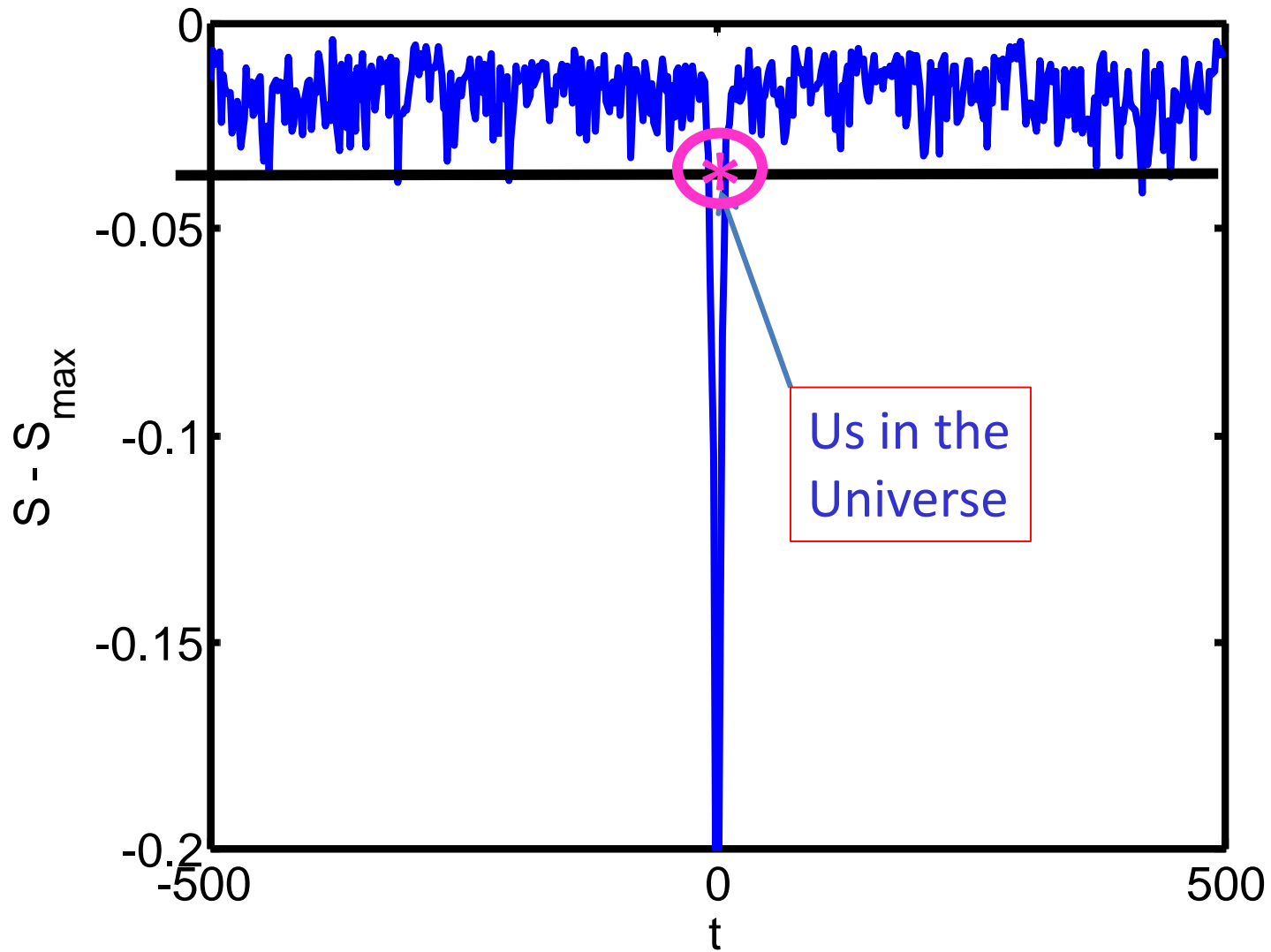
Eqm system with fluctuating entropy

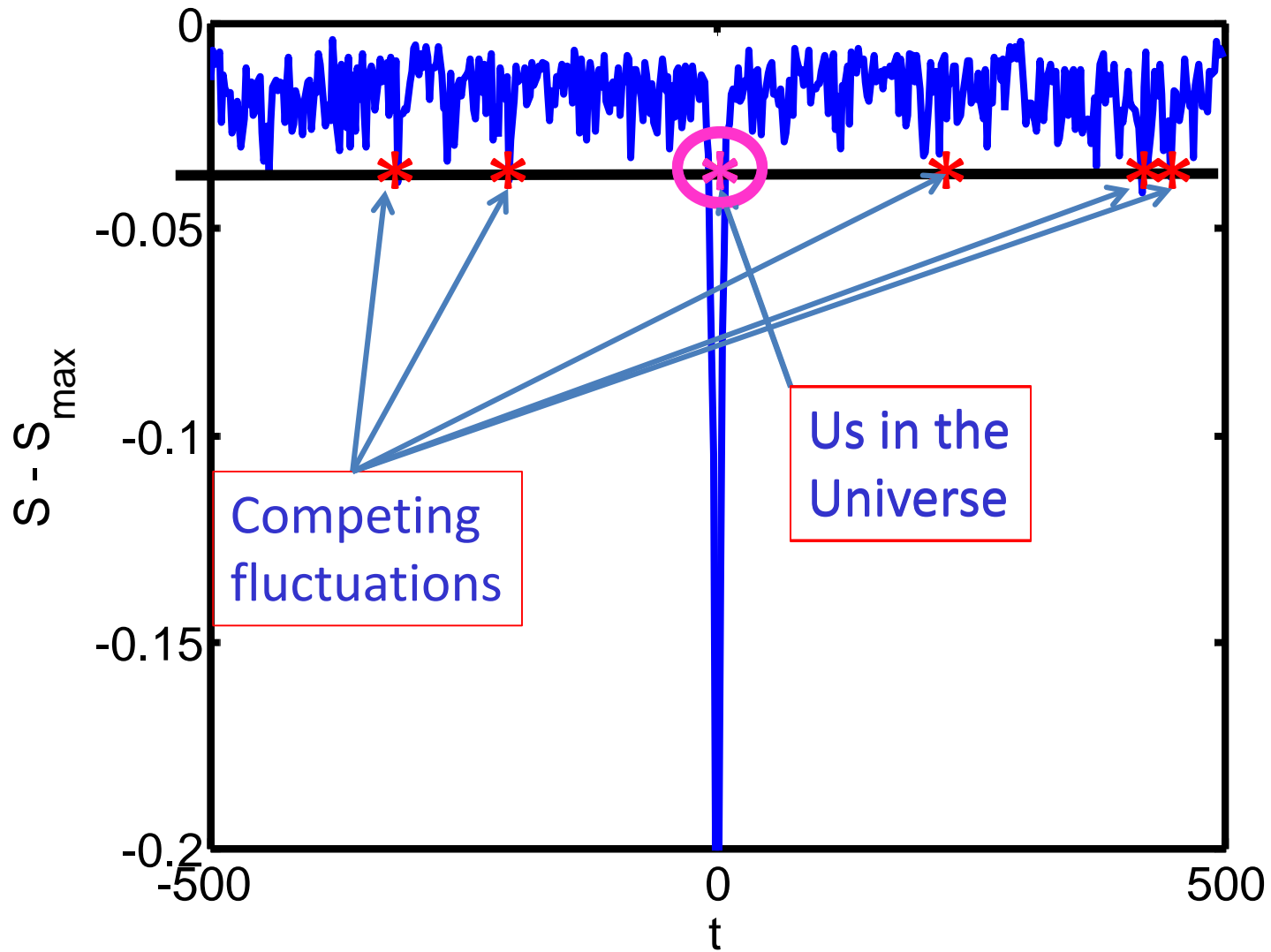


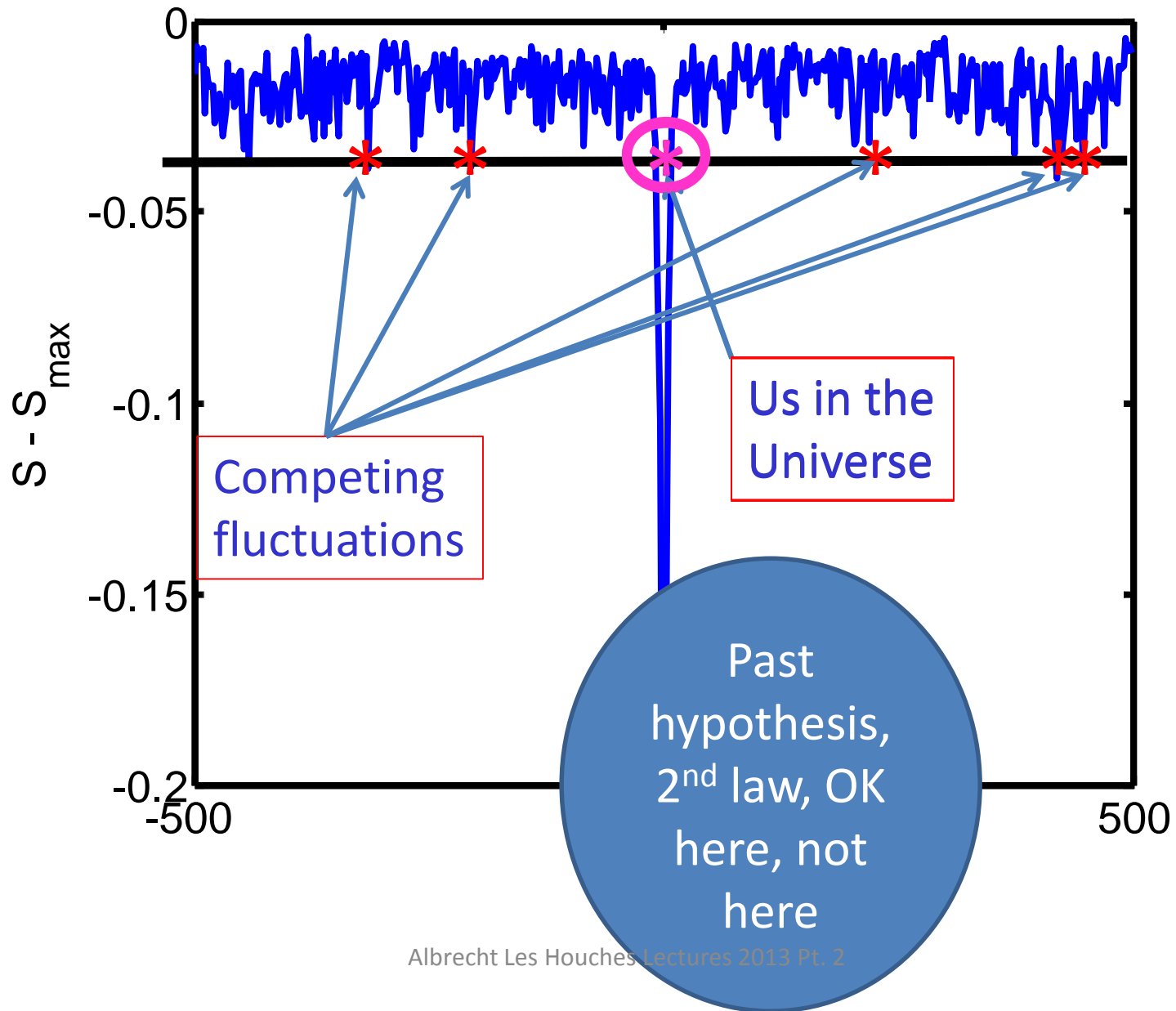
Very rare fluctuation

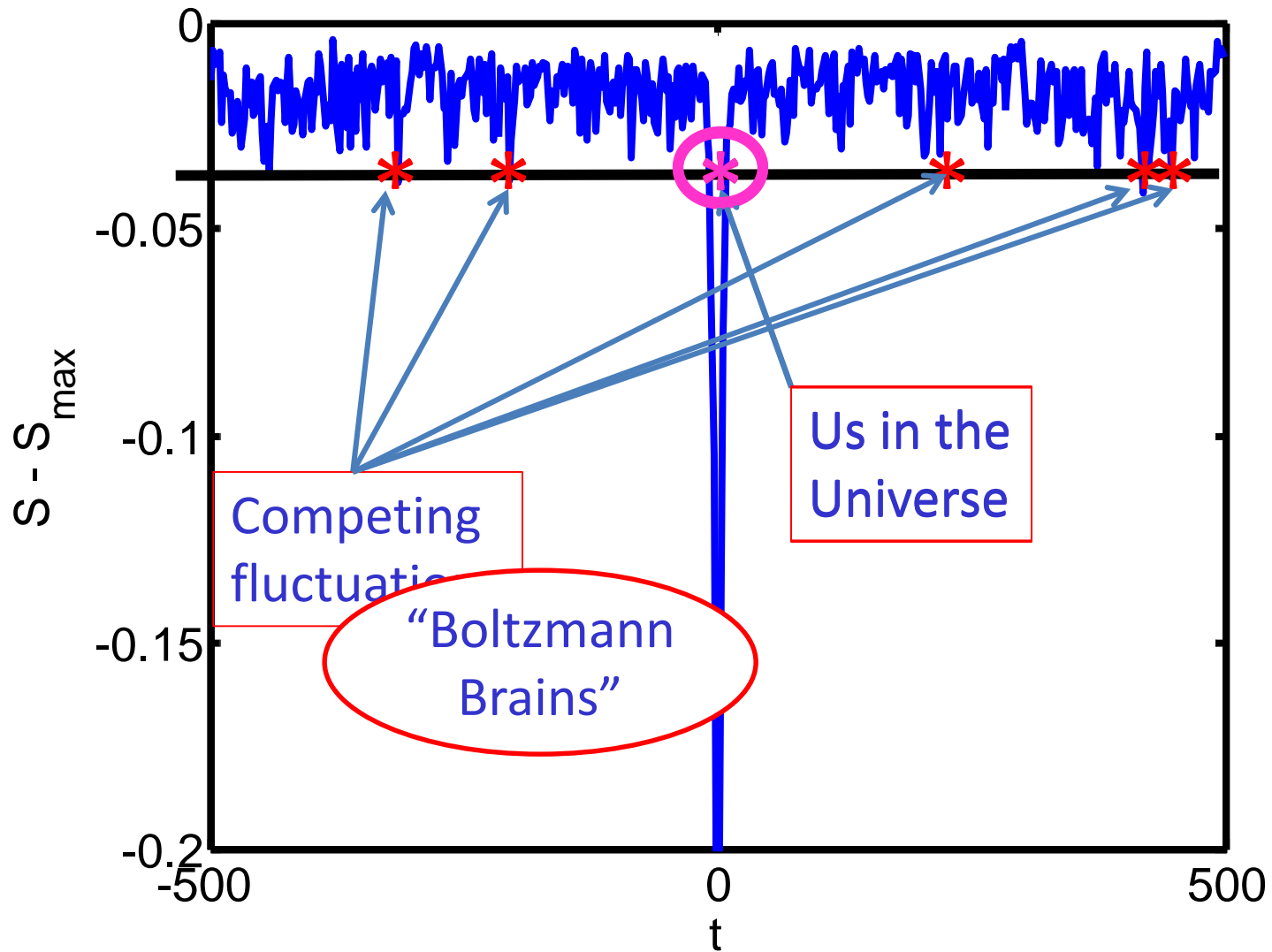


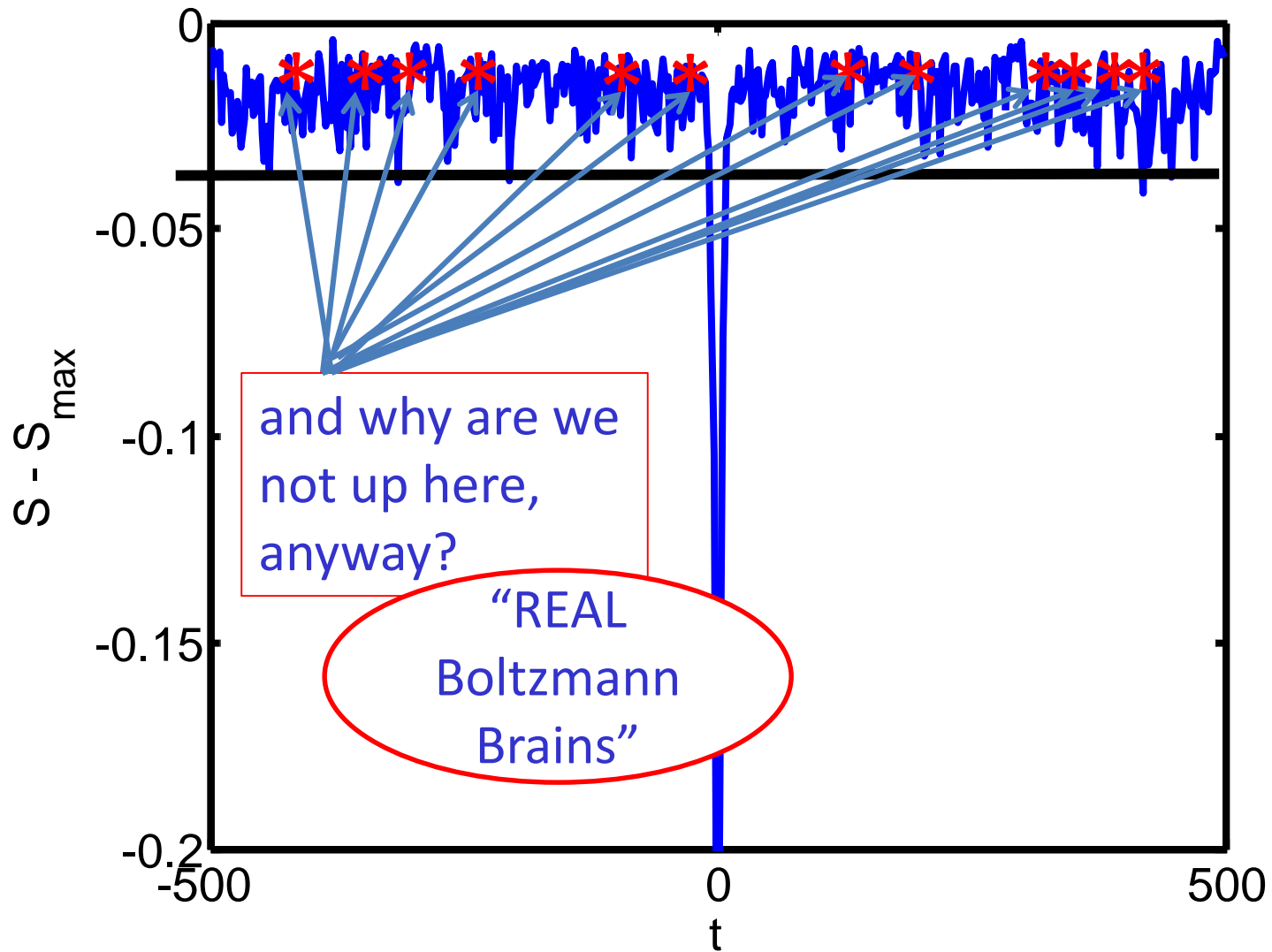


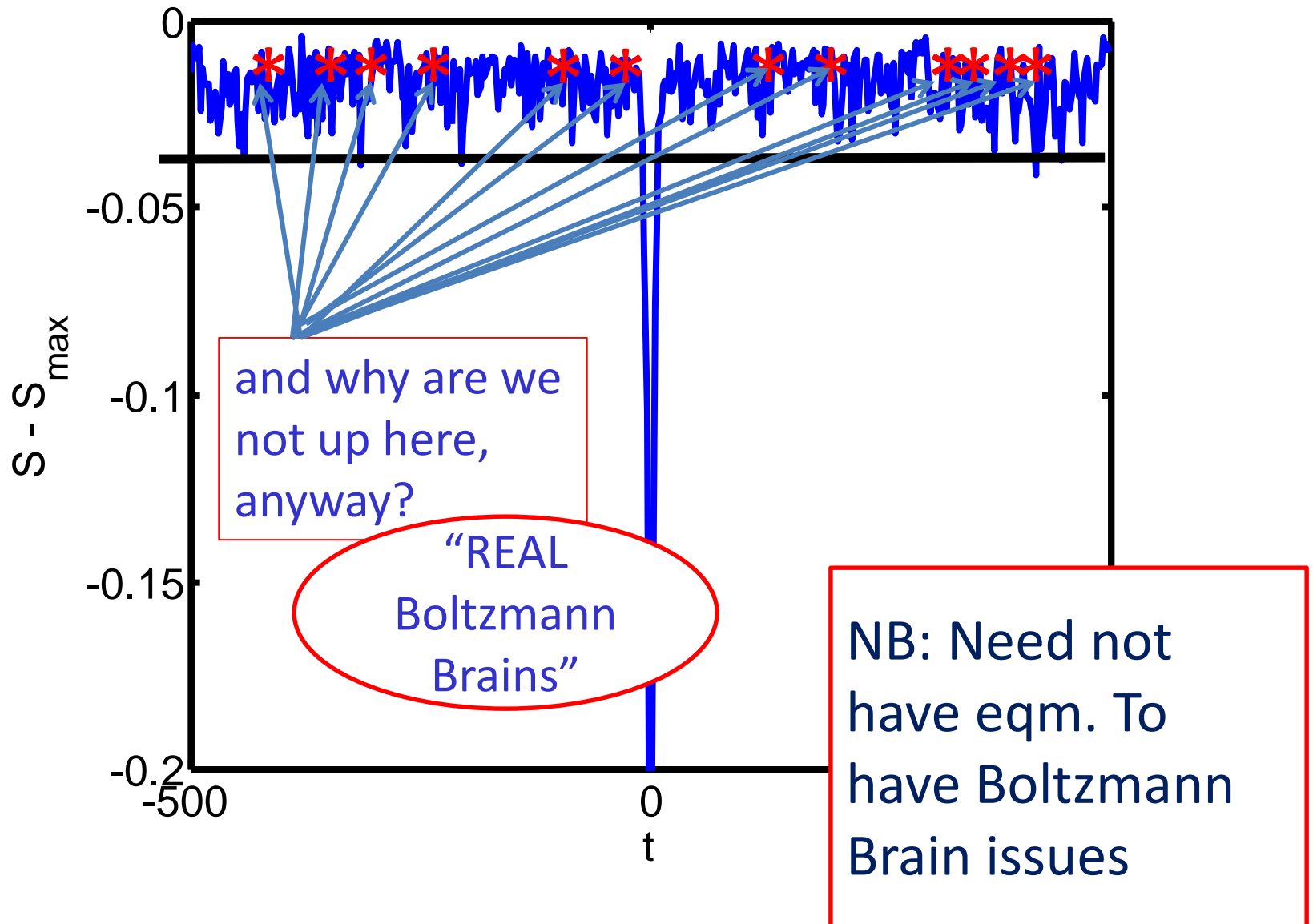












Where I stand:

- Still inspired by Guth idea of dynamics creating non-tuned picture
- Despite going up against the 2nd law
- Most arguments made so far for non-tuned scenarios are suspect in my view (seem to depend too much on assumptions to do with arrow of time, wave function of the universe vs inflation dynamics)
- Suspicious of infinite systems (hidden tunings)
- I like the way eqm. liberates you from issues with initial conditions
- Need to face BB problem etc. of finite eqm. systems

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Next: Address these issues in a toy model

Toy model A:

- Eqm state machine with “normal” behavior
- Small fluctuations more likely than large ones
- As a cosmological model, would have Boltzmann Brains, no 2nd law.

Toy model B:

- Egm state machine with proper cosmological behavior
- Small fluctuations less likely than large ones
- As a cosmological model, would have suppressed Boltzmann Brains,
- 2nd law, past hypothesis OK
- Achieved by introducing additional “trans-micro” degrees of freedom, which are the ones in eqm, and which course grain up to cosmologically correct behavior. (“familiar” Micro states are *not* in eqm.)

Part 2 Conclusions

1. Temporal provincialism is everywhere!
2. Rule of thumb: Find tuning by asking “why is the time reverse of this process not present?” (ie arrival terminals)
3. Should we accept tuning?
4. Eqm. cosmology possible in principle (can avoid Boltzmann Brains, have 2nd law).
But in practice?

Part 2 Conclusions

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