

ASA Annual Meeting 2009
July 31-August 3, 2009

Believing in Everything?

Exploring God's World of Endless Wonder
or
Exploring the Wonder of God's Endless
World?

The Canadian
Scientific and
Christian Affiliation



Anything and Everything

A theory of
everything*
is not the same
as a theory of
anything‡

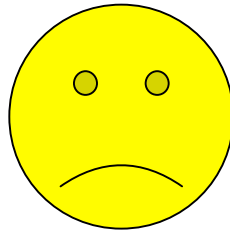
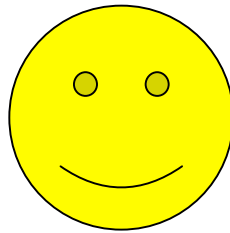
A God who can do
anything*
is not the same
as a god that does
everything‡

Anything and Everything

A theory of
everything^{*}

is not the same

as a theory of
anything[‡]



A God who can do
anything^{*}

is not the same

as a god that does
everything[‡]

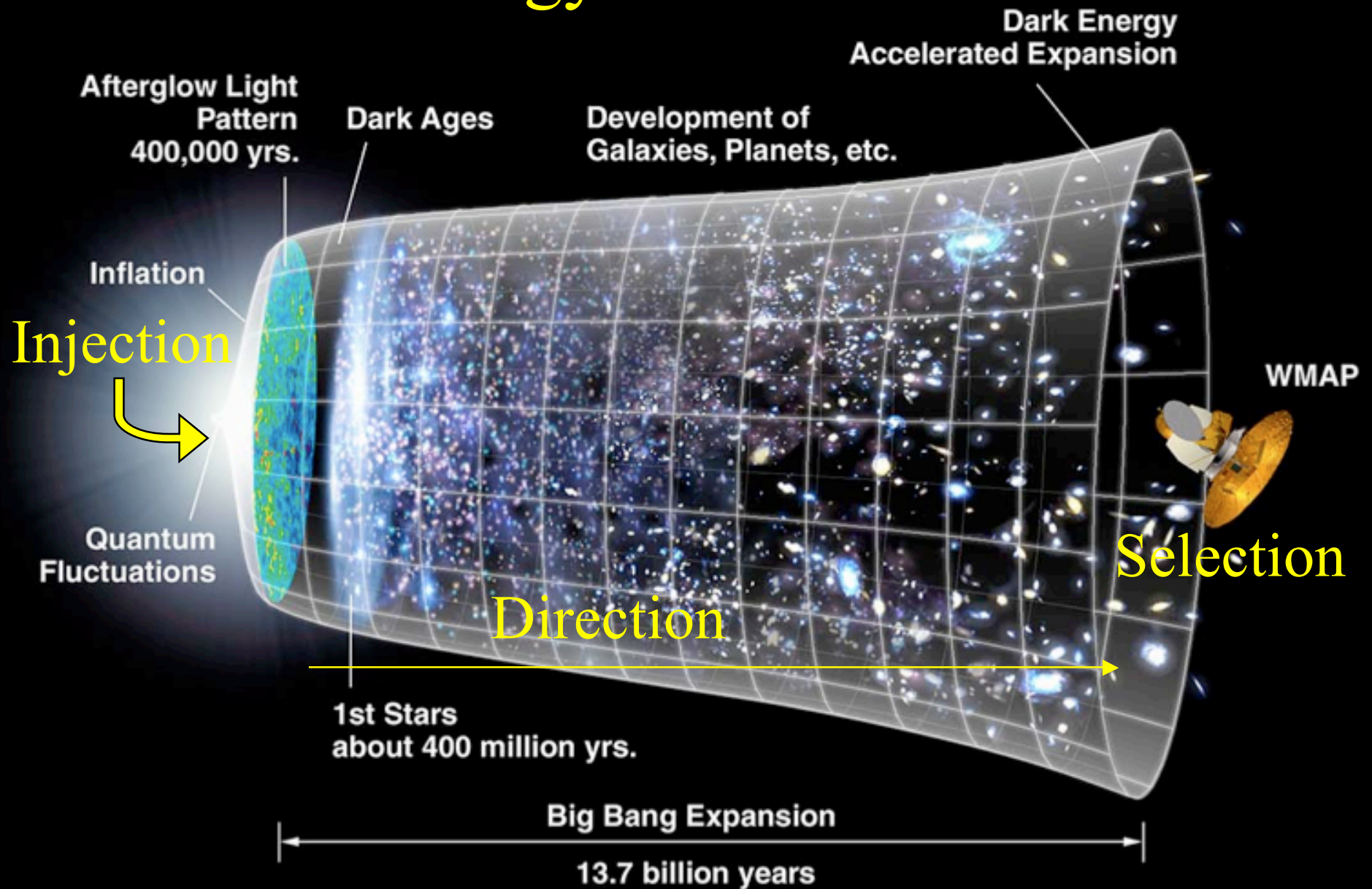
^{*}A (reductionist) description of all that physically does and might exist

[‡] A (reductionist) assertion that all that might exist does physically exist

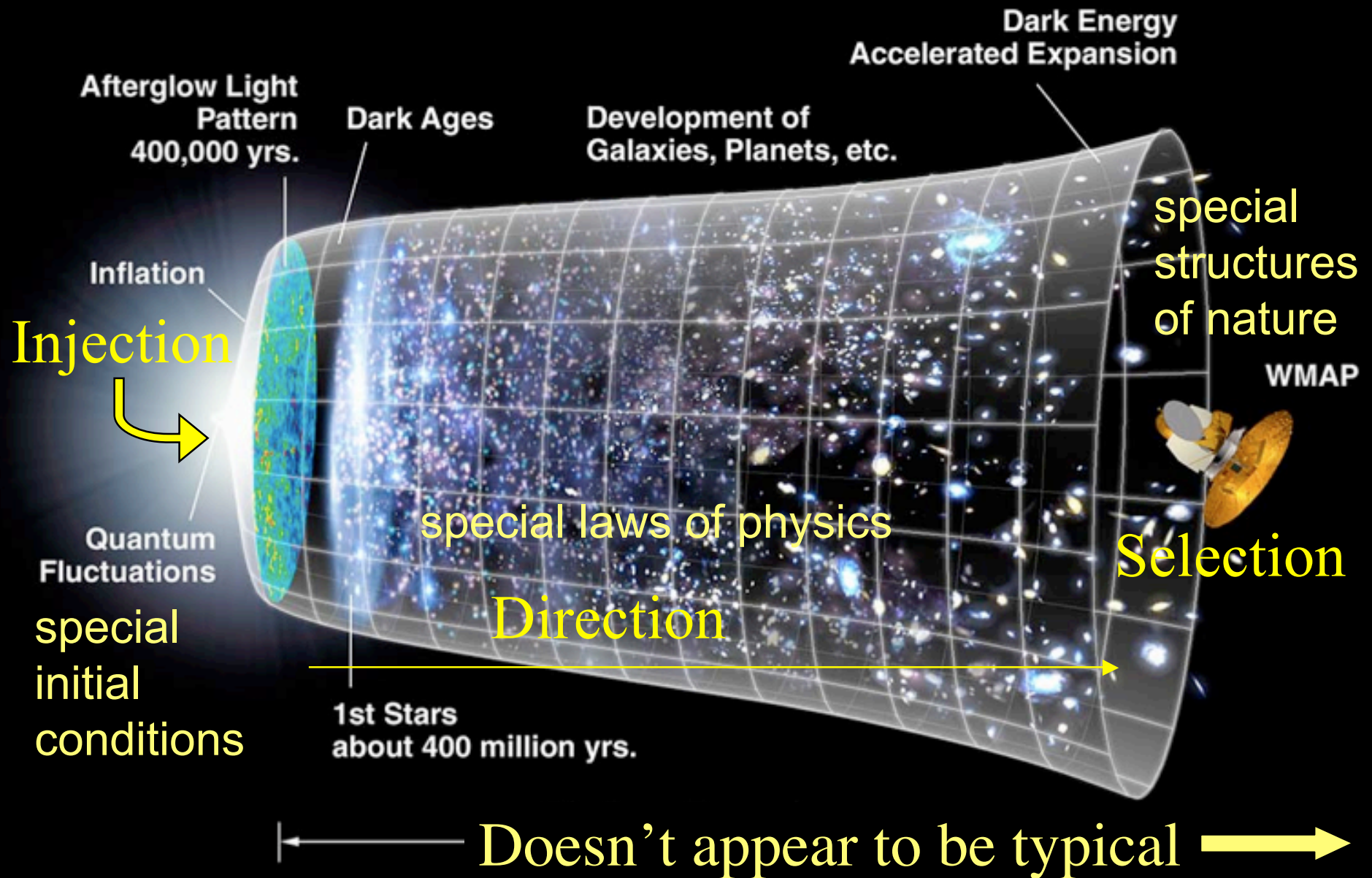
^{*}A creator capable of instantiating any self-consistent reality

[‡] An agent that instantiates all possible self-consistent realities

Cosmic Theology



Is Our Universe Typical?



Anthropic Accolade

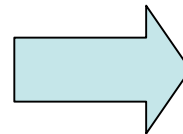
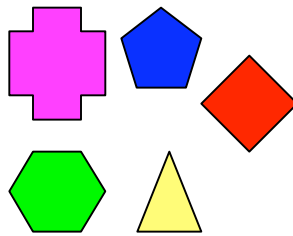
- We can only live in a universe whose
 - Laws (constants of nature) permit our kind of life
 - Structure (planets, water) permits our kind of life
 - Initial conditions (entropy, expansion) allowed our kind of life
 - Obvious when you think about it
- Life needs **SPECIAL PERMISSION**
 - Laws, structure and initial conditions are all **special**
 - Biophilic parameter range is **NARROW**, not broad
 - Not obvious -- discovered over the last 50 years
- Out of all possible universes, ours is **NOT TYPICAL**

WHY?

The Puzzle of Potentiality

Standard Paradigm

- Many potentialities



- One actuality



- Physics describes (a) the actual system and (b) the possible things a system can do
- Does NOT mean that all the possible things are actual (materially) existing things/events

What is actualized depends on
a) underlying laws (symmetries, dynamics)
b) boundary conditions (set by agent and/or environment)

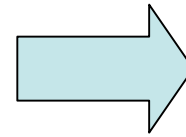
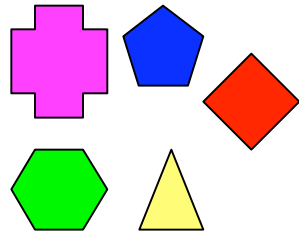
law (gravity)



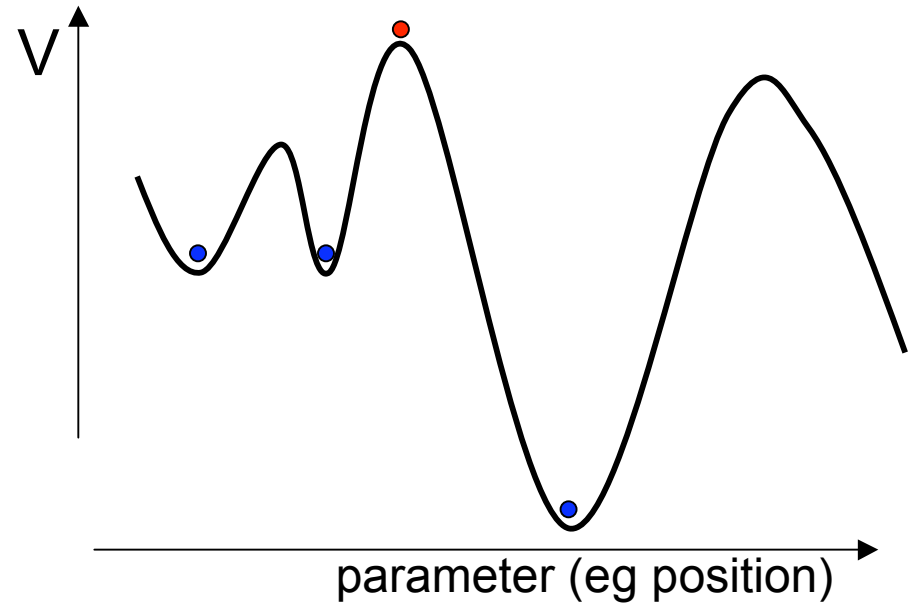
boundary
condition
(from racket)

From the Potential to the Actual

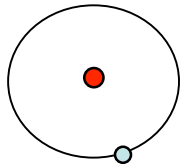
- Many potentialities
- Systems seek out
 - lowest energy
 - largest entropy
 - maximal stability



- One actuality



Hydrogen Atom



$n = 1$

$\ell = 0$

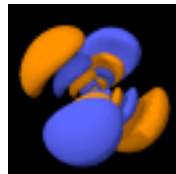
$m = 0$



$n = 2$

$\ell = 1$

$m = 0$



$n = 7$

$\ell = 2$

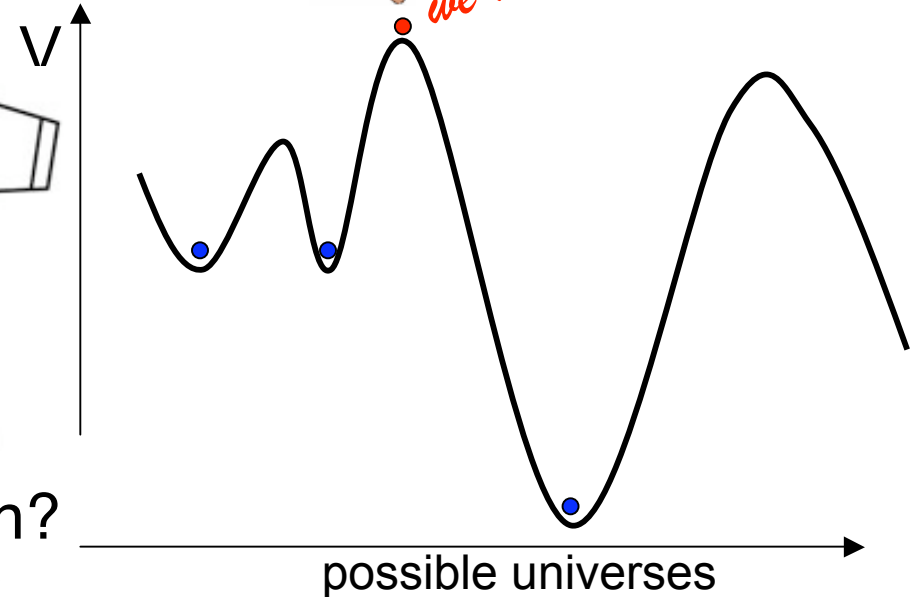
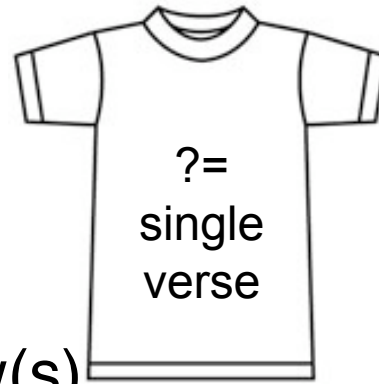
$m = 1$

- Crucial role of agency is tacitly ignored
- Agency used as needed
 - a) In setting up experiments
 - b) In making observations
 - c) In applying the science

Cosmological Actuality

Role of special conditions?

~~Arbitrary
without
reason?~~

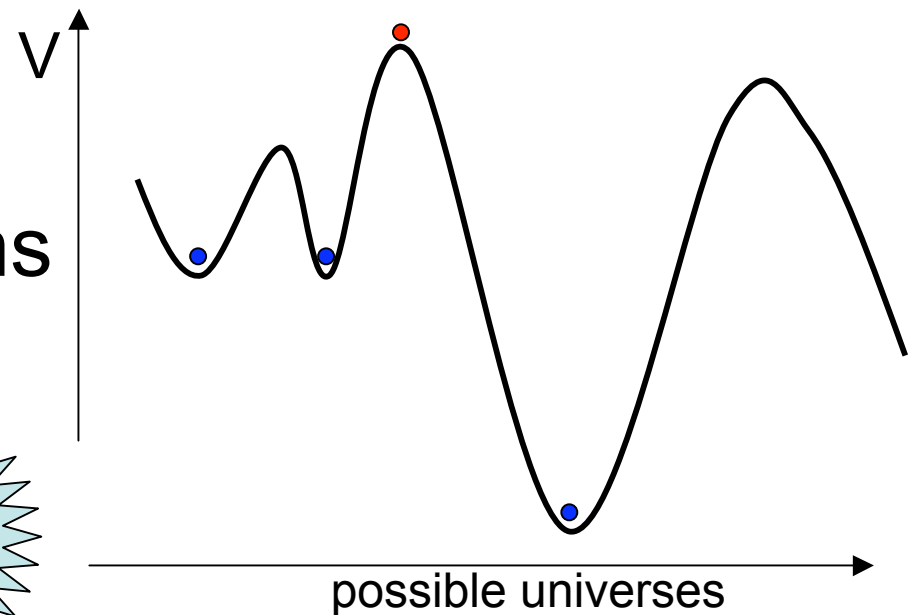
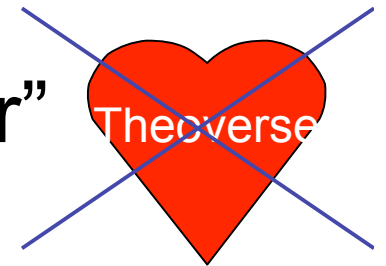
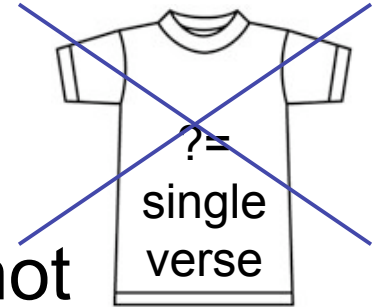


- Result of Natural Law(s)
 - governing dynamical evolution?
 - determining initial conditions?
- Result of Agency?
 - causal link between intention and action?
- Result of Statistics?
 - inevitable due to all possibilities being actualized?
 - typical within observer-permitting universes?



Why a Multiverse?

- Frustration with Standard Science
 - Natural law, symmetry, dynamics are not working as hoped
- Agency viewed as a “science stopper”
- Bottom-Up Evidence
 - Cosmic Fine tuning
 - Biophilic Selection
- Top-Down Mechanisms
 - Cosmic Inflation
 - String Theory



Does Everything Exist?

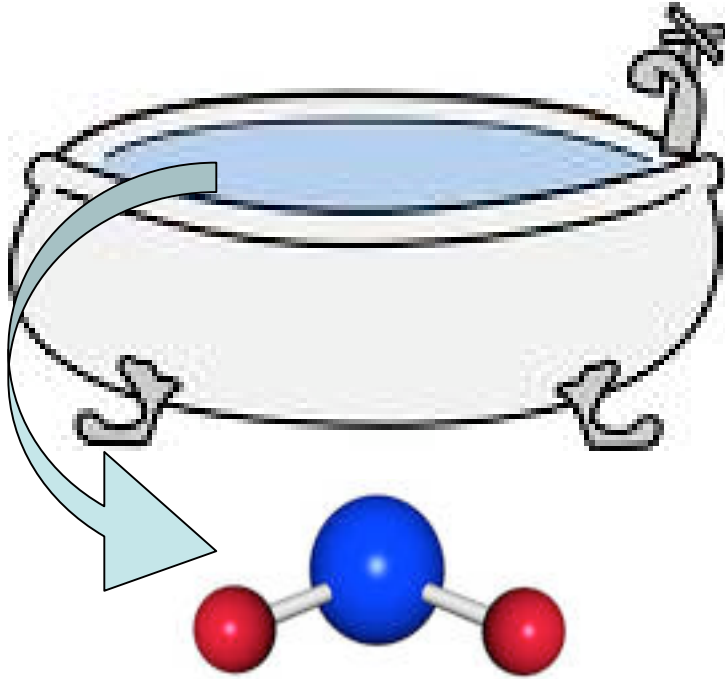


Warning!
Everything means
EVERYTHING!
.....doesn't it?

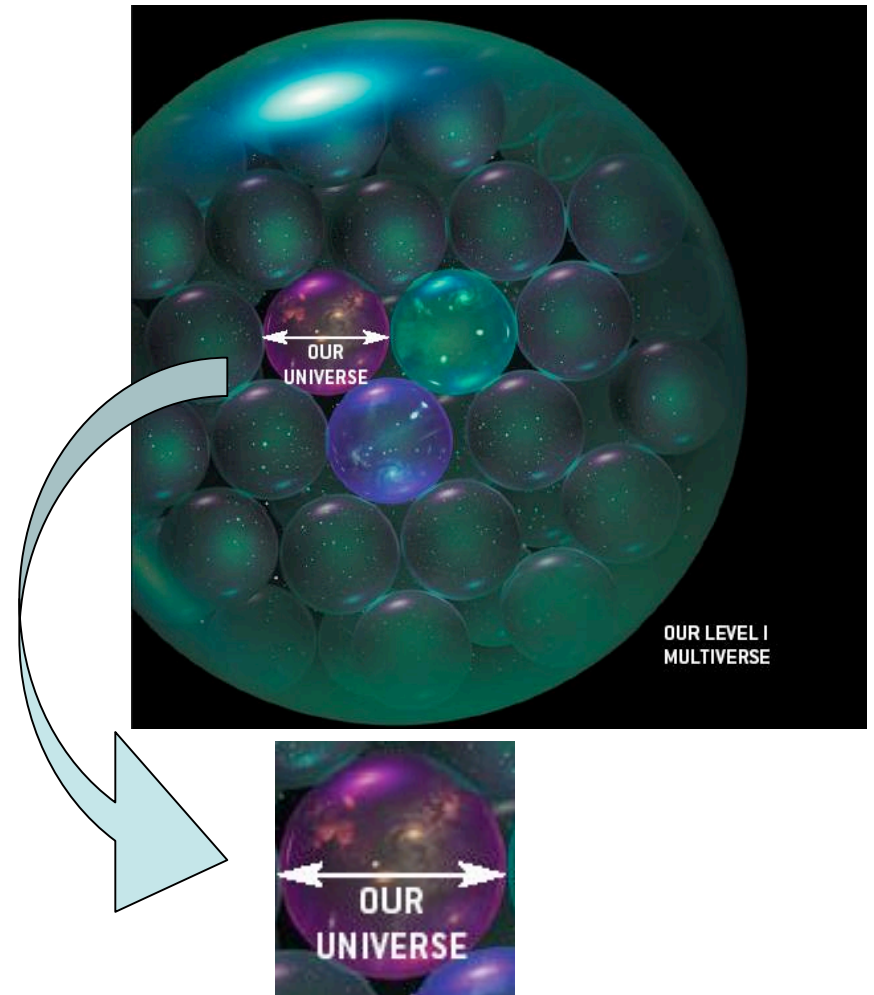
Science in the Multiverse

- Framework
 - What principles guide its construction?
- Counting
 - What counts as a universe? How are universes counted?
- Typicality
 - What is a typical universe? How and why?

What's the Framework?



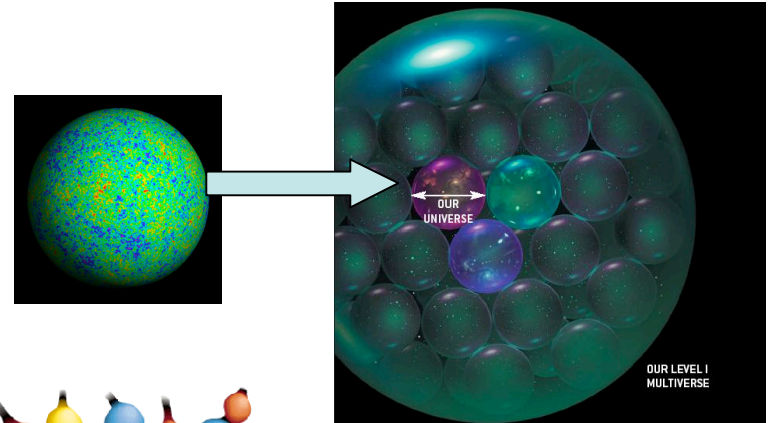
- All allowed properties of liquid water molecules realized
- Randomly selected molecule should exhibit typical properties



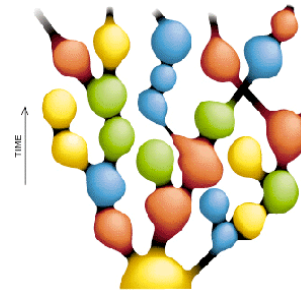
- All allowed properties of universes realized
- Randomly selected universe should exhibit typical properties

5 Levels of Multiverse

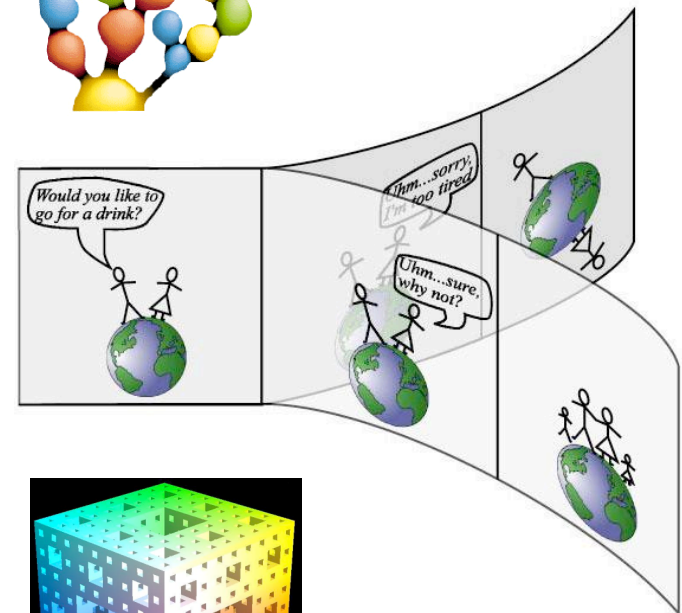
Level 1: All possible initial conditions
(inflation)



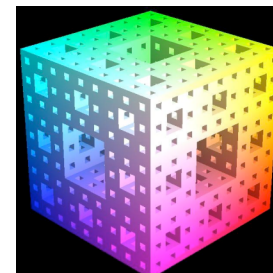
Level 2: All possible laws of physics
(string theory)



Level 3: All possible outcomes
(quantum mechanics)



Level 4: All possible logical
structures
(mathematics)

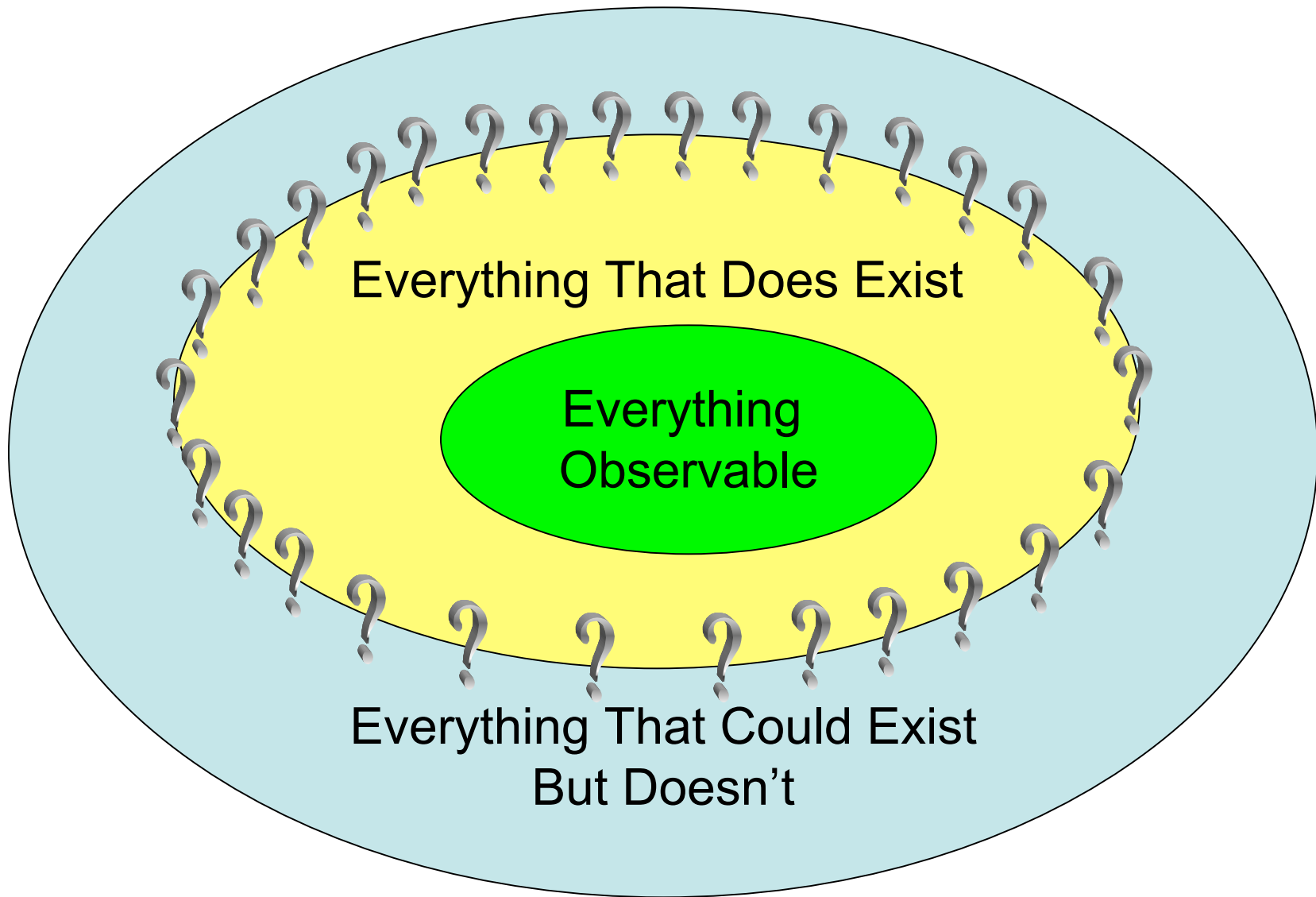


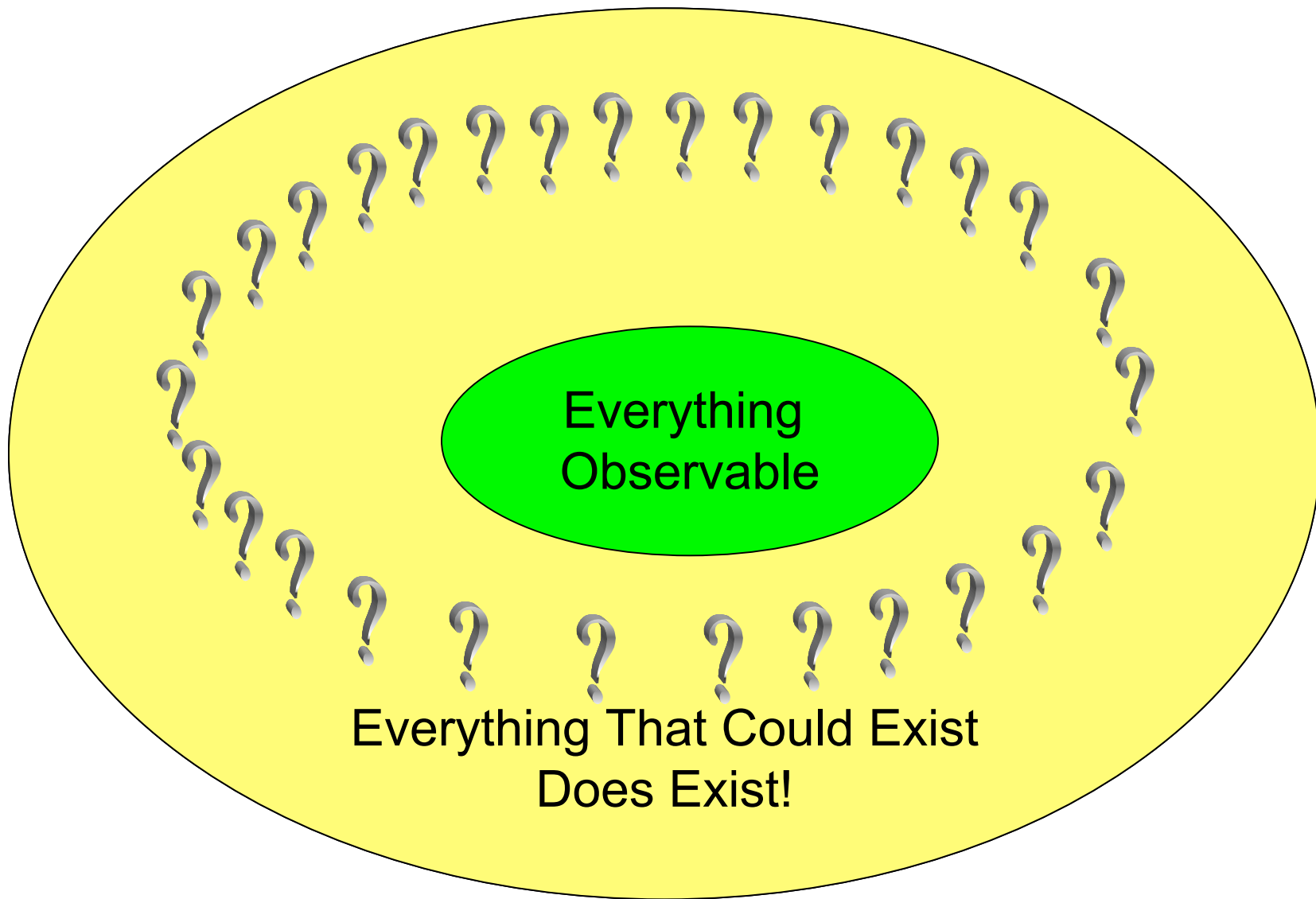
Level 5: Computer simulation (oops!)

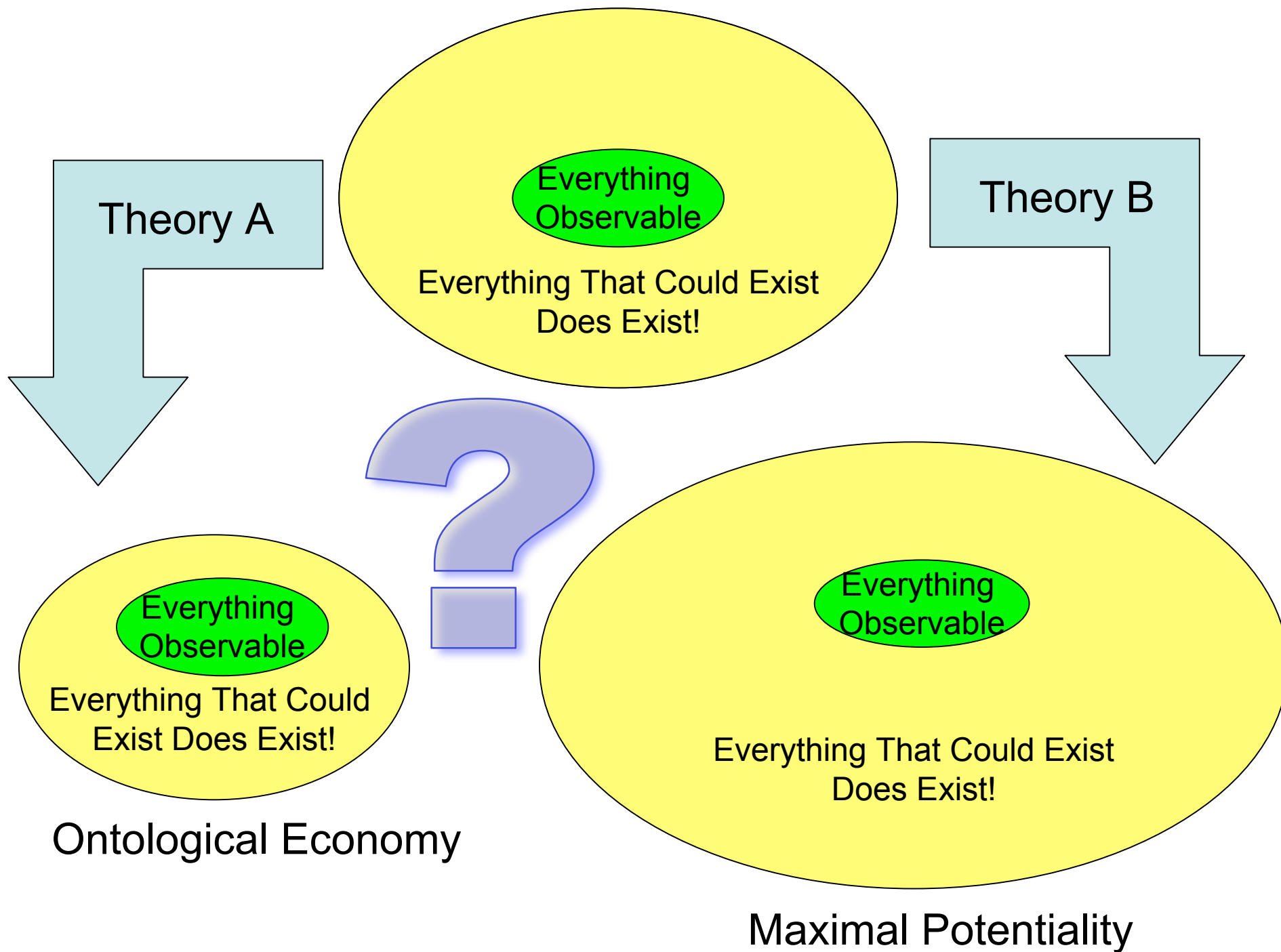


Max
Tegmark

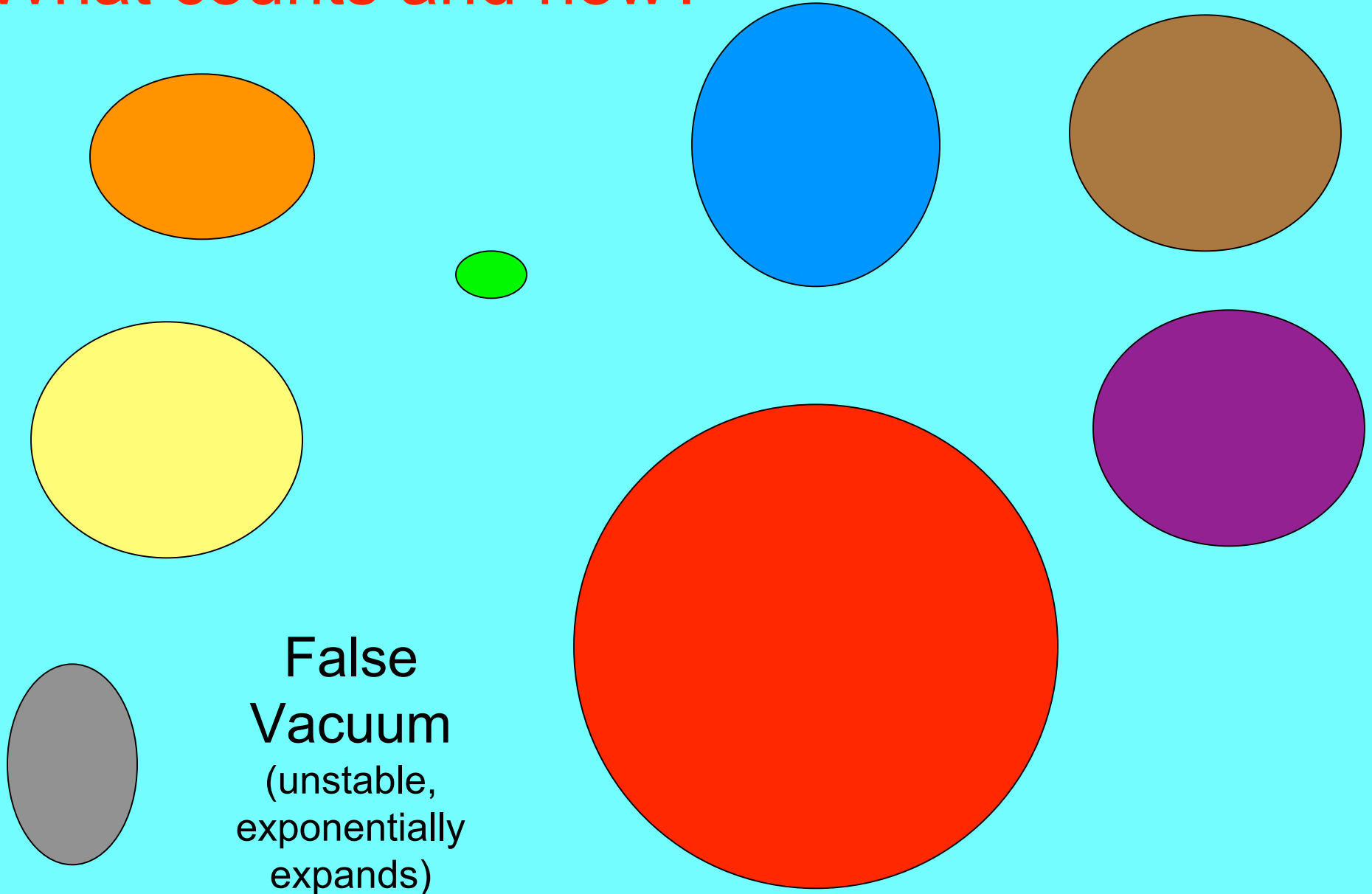
Framework Foibles





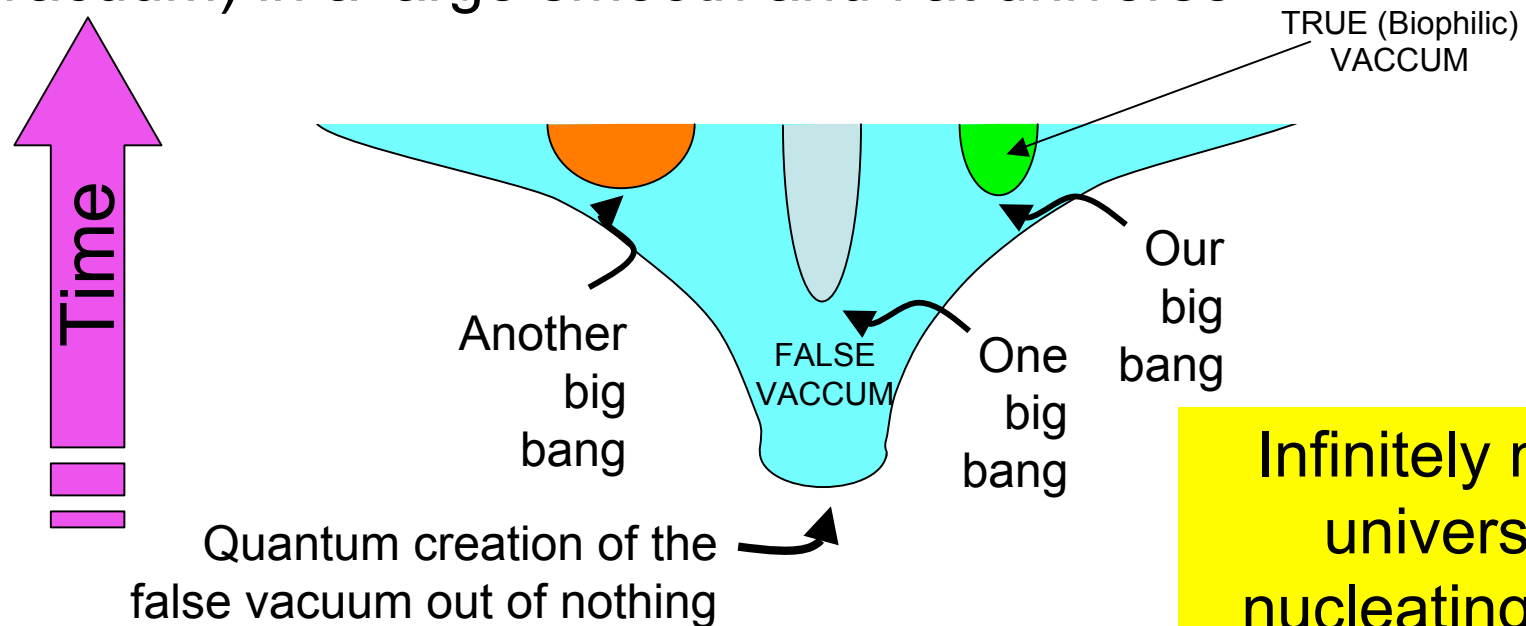


What counts and how?



Cosmic Inflation

- Basic idea: the universe begins in a false vacuum
- This generates a period of extremely rapid (exponential) expansion of the universe
- Universe doubles in size every 10^{-34} sec
- This can turn a small smooth patch of spacetime (true vacuum) in a large smooth and flat universe



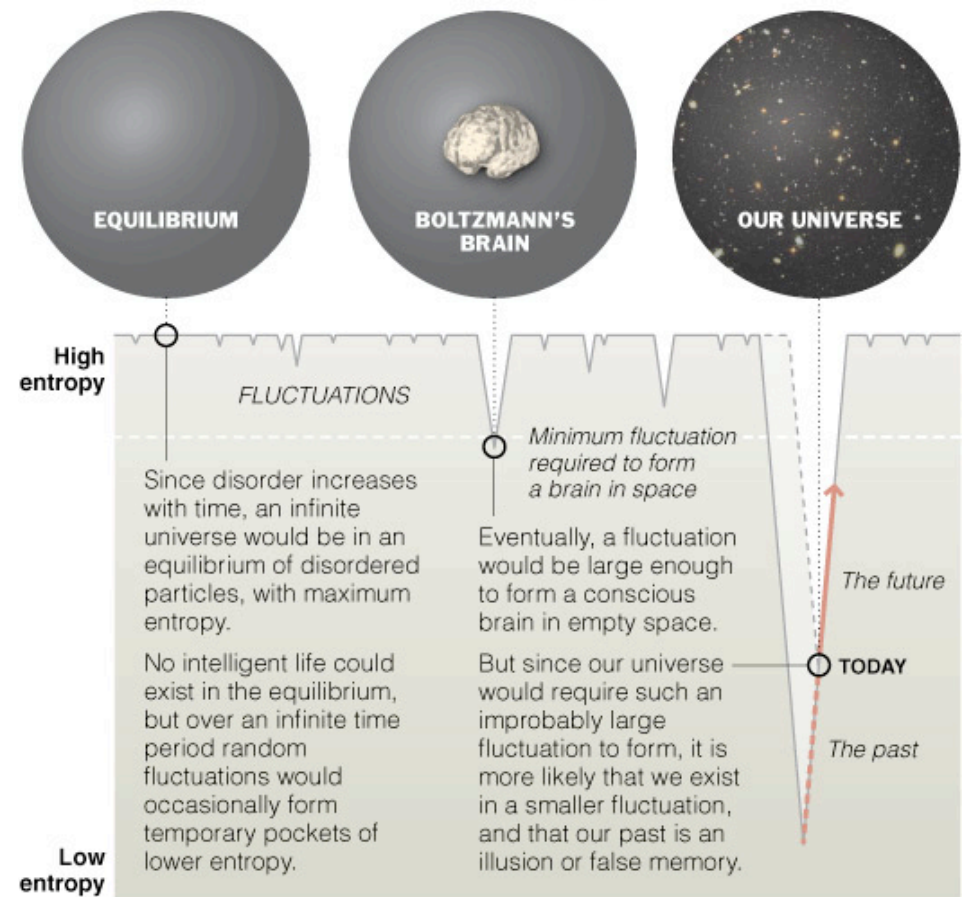
Infinitely many
universes
nucleating from
the false vacuum
of the multiverse

Measurement Misery

(Bousso/Freivogel/Yang)

- Counting Universes
 - Faster expanding universes should count more
 - Youngness paradox: False vacuum expands fastest, so many more young universes than old ones (Linde; Guth)

- Counting Observers
 - All observers (or perceptions?) should be treated equally
 - Boltzmann brains: Freak observers far more likely than bio-observers (Page)

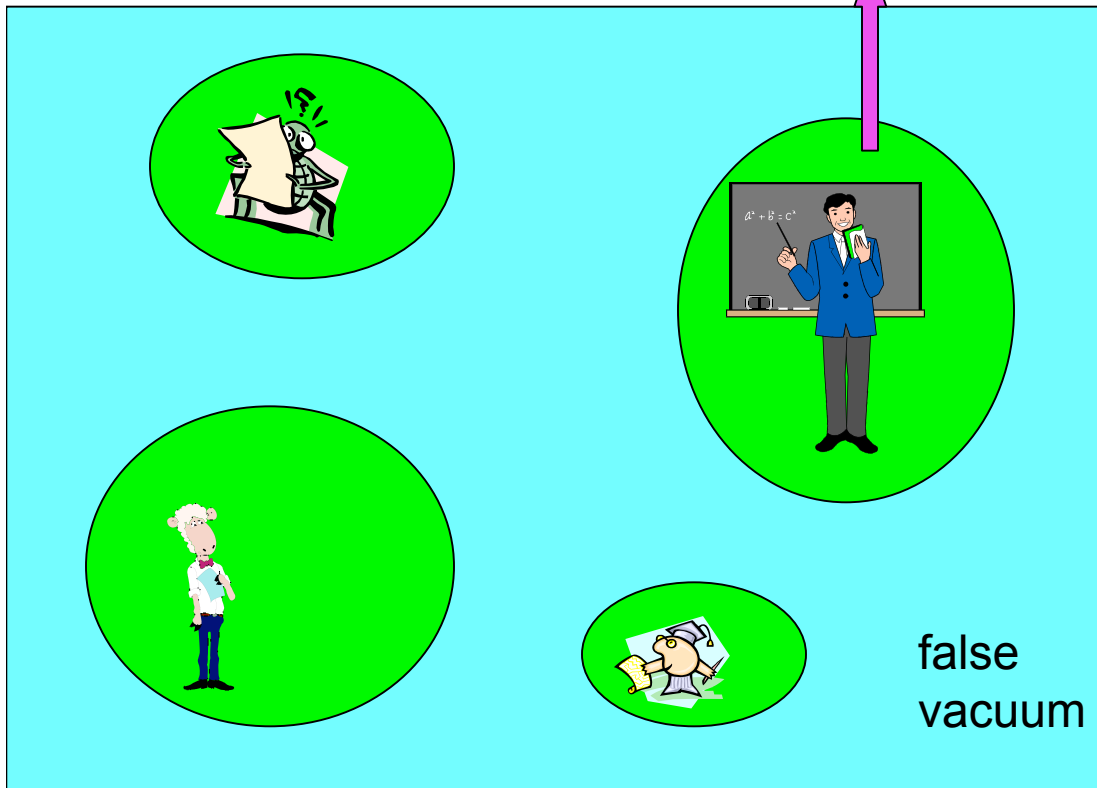


Source: Sean Carroll, California Institute of Technology

JONATHAN CORUM/THE NEW YORK TIMES

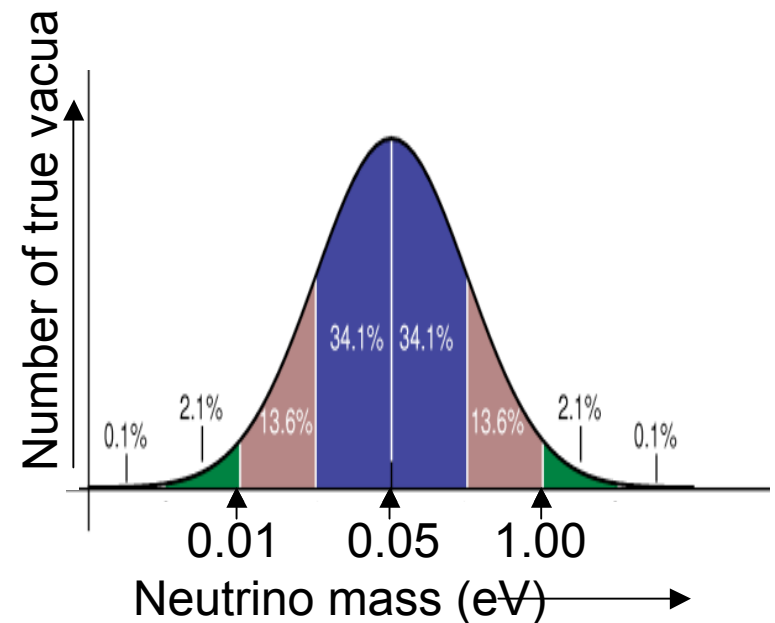
What's typical? Are we?

Pick a random
observer from the
multiverse



 = biophilic universe

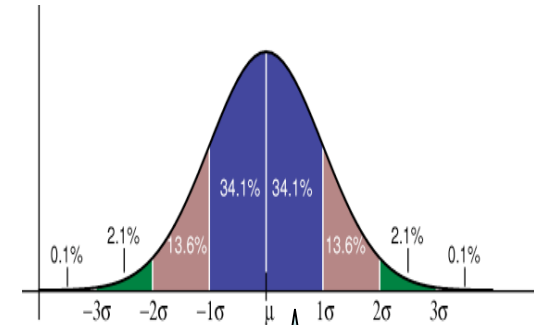
If this observer is in a typical
region of the multiverse, then
the physical constants in that
region that he/she measures
can be predicted from a
statistical distribution



If you were picked at random
from the multiverse, you would
expect to measure a neutrino
mass somewhere in the middle!

Mediocrity Strategy

- Consider constants of nature that are bio-irrelevant
- Do these fall within 1σ of the mean of a normal distribution?
- If most do -- multiverse?

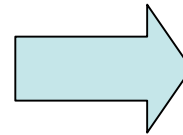
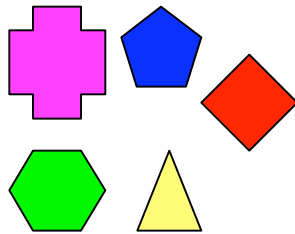


Parameter	Meaning	Definition	Measured value
g	Weak coupling constant		0.6425
θ_W	Weinberg angle		0.4908
g_s	Strong coupling constant		≈ 1.2
μ^2	Quadratic Higgs coefficient	$V(\Phi) = \mu^2 \Phi ^2 + \lambda \Phi ^4$	$\sim -10^{-33}$
λ	Quartic Higgs coefficient		$\sim 1?$
G_e	Electron Yukawa coupling		2.94×10^{-6}
G_μ	Muon Yukawa coupling		0.000607
G_τ	Tauon Yukawa coupling		0.0102156233
m_u	Up quark Yukawa coupling		0.000016 ± 0.000007
m_d	Down quark Yukawa coupling		0.00003 ± 0.00002
m_c	Charm quark Yukawa coupling		0.0072 ± 0.0006
m_s	Strange quark Yukawa coupling		0.0006 ± 0.0002
m_t	Top quark Yukawa coupling		1.002 ± 0.029
m_b	Bottom quark Yukawa coupling		0.026 ± 0.003
$\sin\theta_{12}$	Quark CKM matrix angle		0.2243 ± 0.0016
$\sin\theta_{23}$	Quark CKM matrix angle		0.0413 ± 0.0015
$\sin\theta_{13}$	Quark CKM matrix angle		0.0037 ± 0.0005
δ_{13}	Quark CKM matrix phase		1.05 ± 0.24
θ_{qed}	CP-violating QCD vacuum phase		$< 10^{-9}$

?

Typicality Trouble?

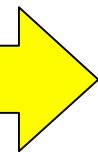
- Many potentialities



- One actuality

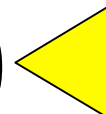


Given the data,
what's the theory?



$$P(T_K | D) = \frac{P(D | T_K)}{\sum_L P(D | T_L)}$$

Given the theory,
what's the data?



T_1



$$P(\text{pentagon} | T_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(\text{diamond} | T_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(\text{cross or triangle or hexagon} | T_1) = 0$$

$$P(T_1 | \text{pentagon}) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + 0} = \frac{1}{3}$$

T_2

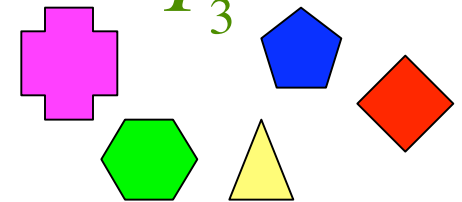


$$P(\text{pentagon} | T_2) = 1$$

$$P(\text{cross or triangle or hexagon or diamond} | T_2) = 0$$

$$P(T_2 | \text{pentagon}) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + 0} = \frac{2}{3}$$

T_3



$$P(\text{pentagon} | T_3) = 0$$

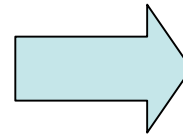
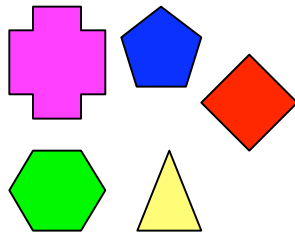
$$P(\text{diamond} | T_3) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(\text{cross or triangle or hexagon} | T_3) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(T_3 | \text{pentagon}) = \frac{0}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + 0} = 0$$

Typicality Trouble?

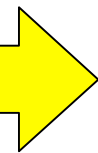
- Many potentialities



- One actuality

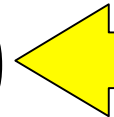


Given the data,
what's the theory?



$$P(T_K | D) = \frac{P(D | T_K)}{\sum_L P(D | T_L)}$$

Given the theory,
what's the data?



T_1



$$P(\text{blue pentagon} | T_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(\text{red diamond} | T_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(\text{pink cross or yellow triangle or green hexagon} | T_1) = 0$$

$$P(T_1 | \text{blue pentagon}) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1000}}$$

$$\simeq 1/3$$

T_2



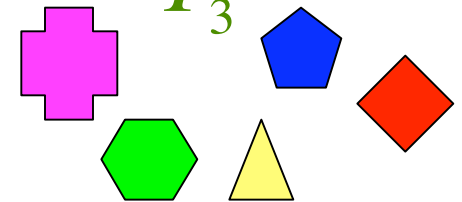
$$P(\text{blue pentagon} | T_2) = 1$$

$$P(\text{pink cross or yellow triangle or green hexagon or red diamond} | T_2) = 0$$

$$P(T_2 | \text{blue pentagon}) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1000}}$$

$$\simeq 2/3$$

T_3



$$P(\text{blue pentagon} | T_3) = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$P(\text{red diamond} | T_3) = \frac{599}{1000}$$

$$P(\text{pink cross or yellow triangle or green hexagon} | T_3) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(T_3 | \text{blue pentagon}) = \frac{\frac{1}{1000}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1000}}$$

$$= 1/1501$$

Given the data,
what's the theory?

Given the theory,
what's the data?

$$P(T_K|D) = \frac{P(D|T_K)P(T_K)}{\sum_L P(D|T_L)P(T_L)}$$

What's the chance
the theory is correct?



H

J



Which observer is typical?

$$P(\text{human}) = \frac{H}{H+J}$$

$$P(\text{jovian}) = \frac{J}{H+J}$$

$$P(D, H|T_K) = \sum_J \frac{H}{H+J} P(D, H, J|T_K)$$

$$J = 0 \text{ or } \alpha H$$

$$P(D, H|T_K) = P(D, H, 0|T_K) + \frac{1}{1+\alpha} P(D, H, \alpha H|T_K)$$

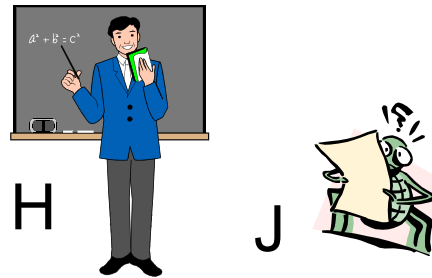
$$\simeq P(D, H, 0|T_K) \quad \text{if } \alpha \text{ is large}$$

Theories predicting atypical
humans (lots of J's)
are DISFAVOURED

**Selection
Fallacy!**

Copernican Conundrum

- Test theories using all possible data (from H and J)
- Reason as though you are a randomly selected (bio)-observer in the multiverse



- Test theories using OUR data (H only)
- Reason as though you are a physical system within the observed universe

Which observer is typical?

$$P(\text{human}) = \frac{H}{H + J}$$

Humans typical



$$P(\text{human}) = \frac{1}{N}$$

Humans atypical

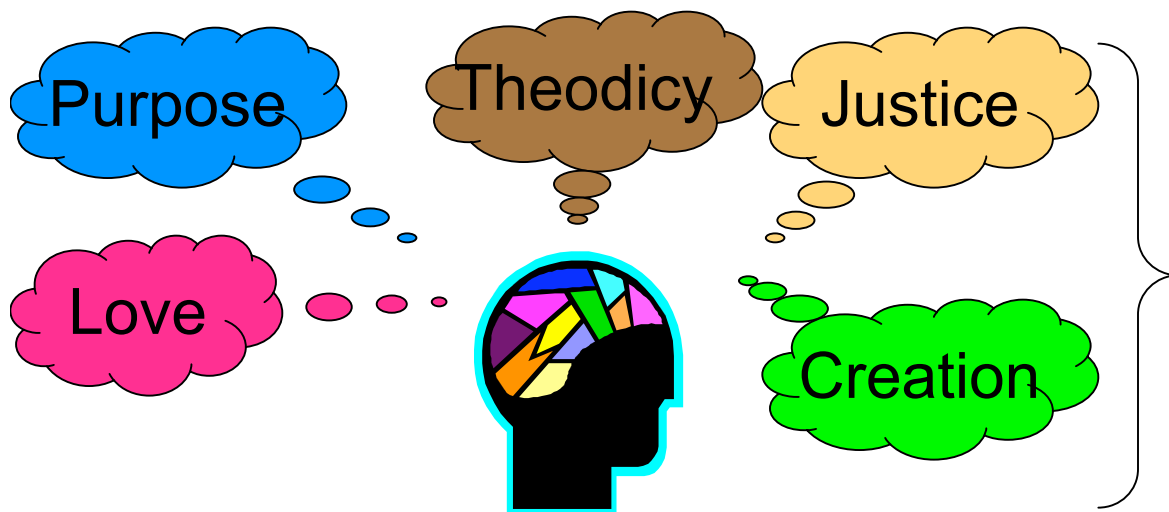
Theology of the Multiverse

Why is there
something
instead of
nothing?

Creatio ex Nihilo

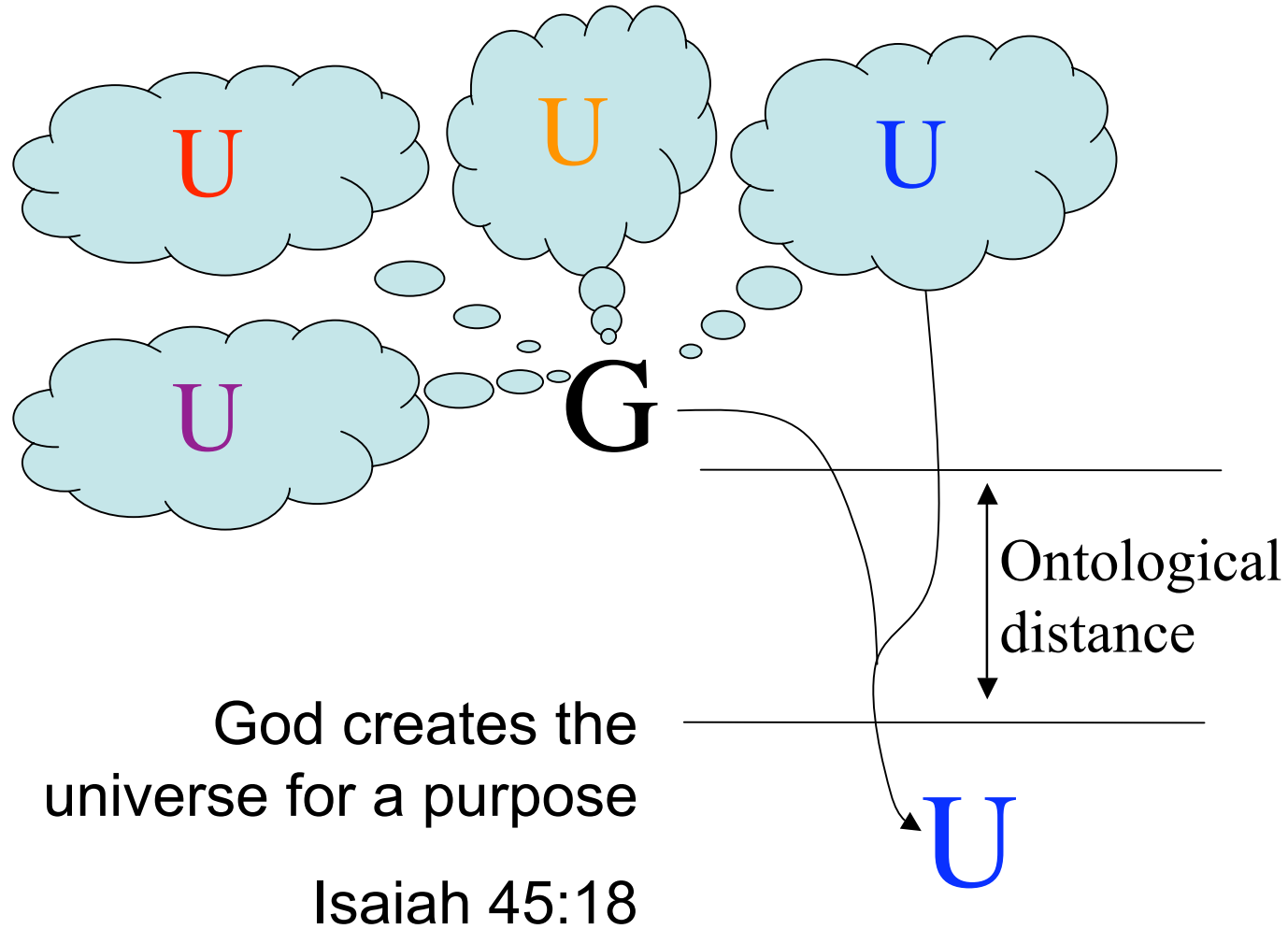
Why is there
something
instead of
everything?

Creatio ex Omnia

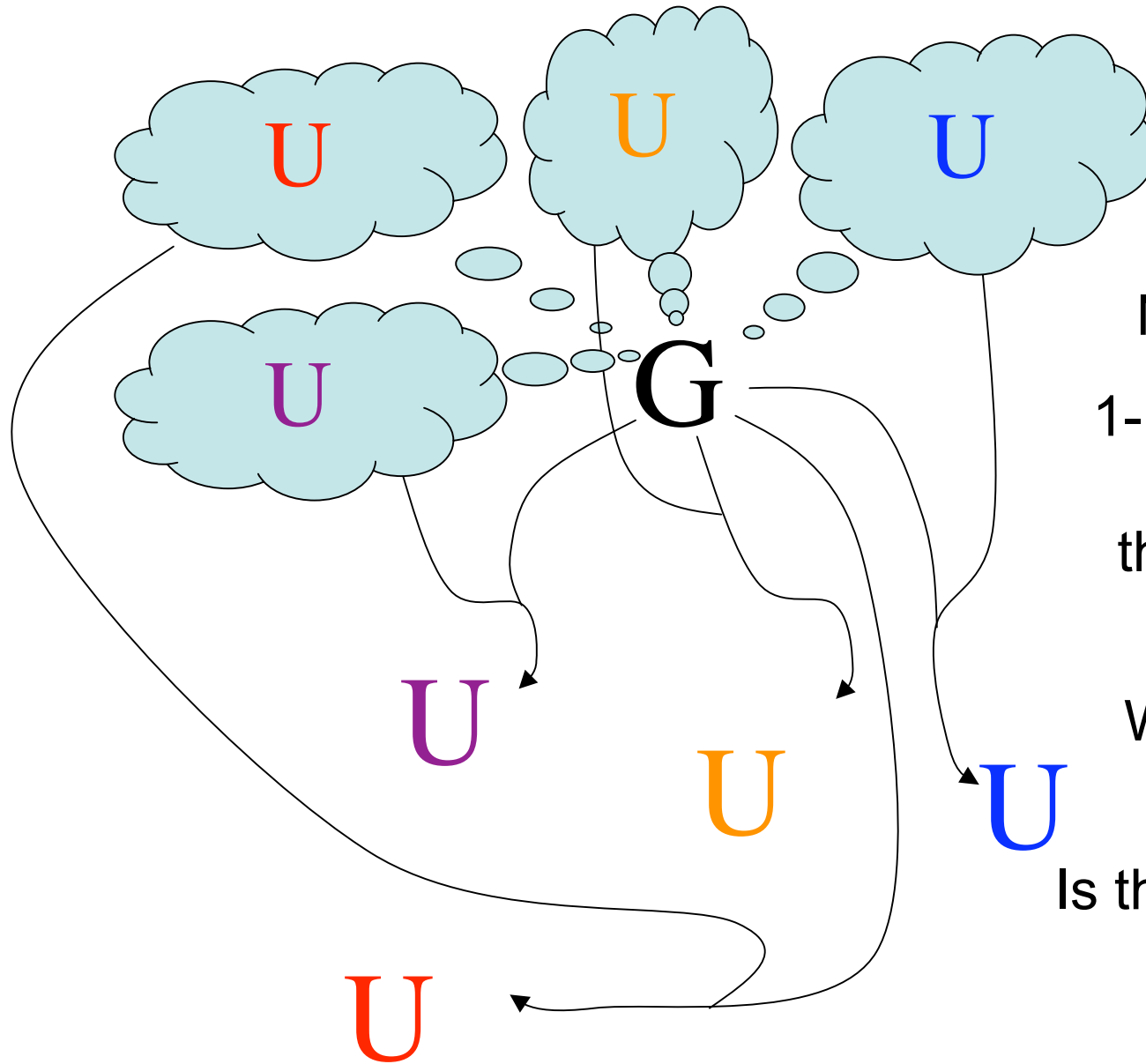


What do these
mean in a
multiverse?

Creatio Ex Nihilo



Creatio Ex Omnia



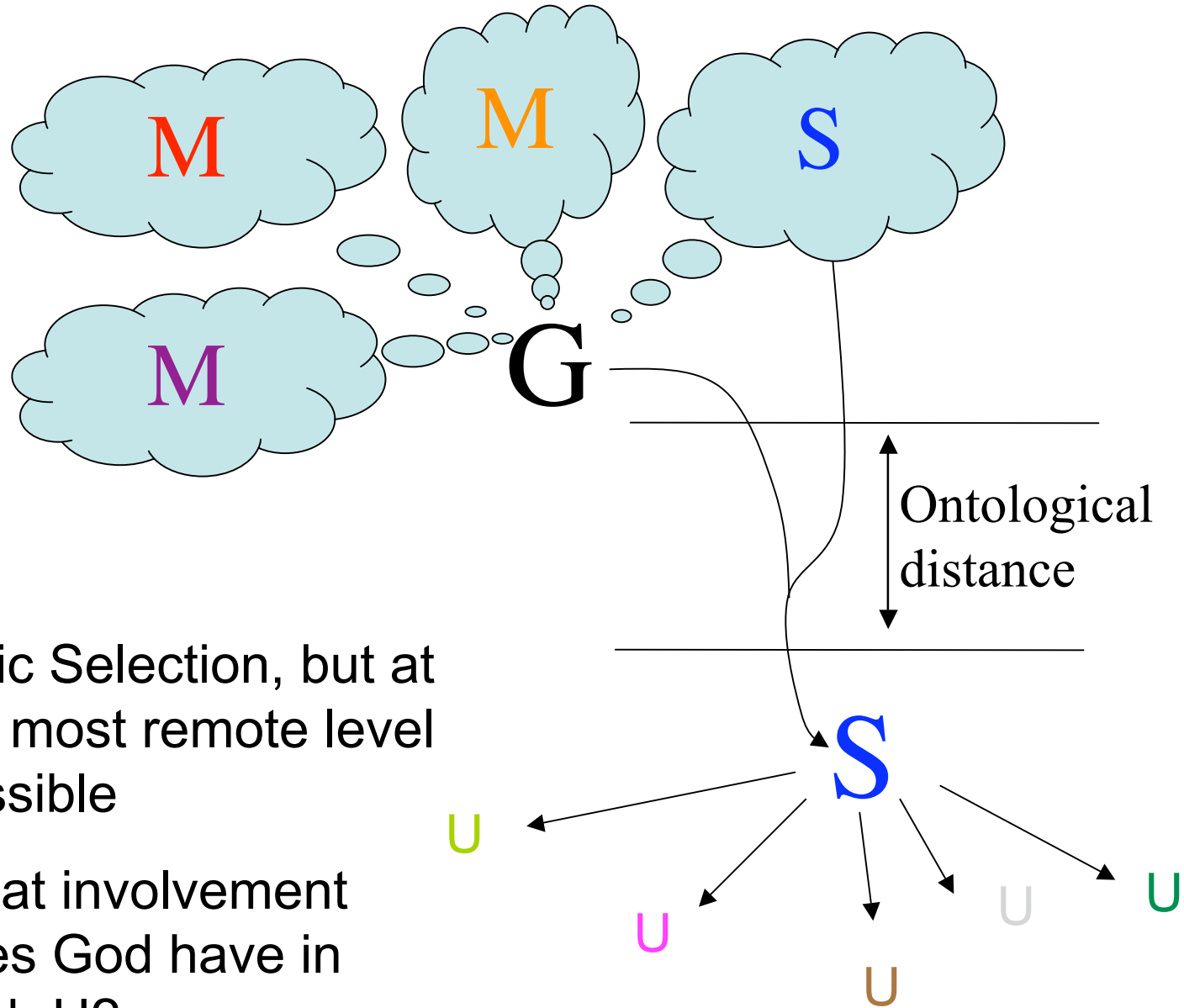
No Telic Selection!

1-1 Correspondence
between God's
thoughts and God's
actions

What function does
God serve?

Is there an ontological
argument for the
existence of the
multiverse?

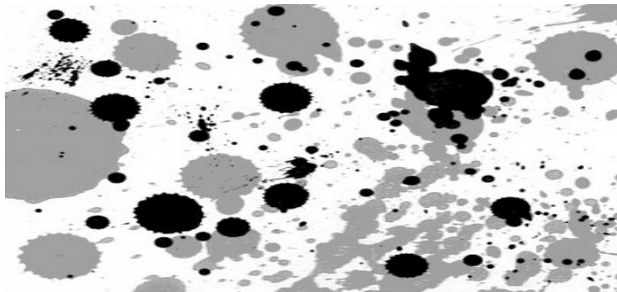
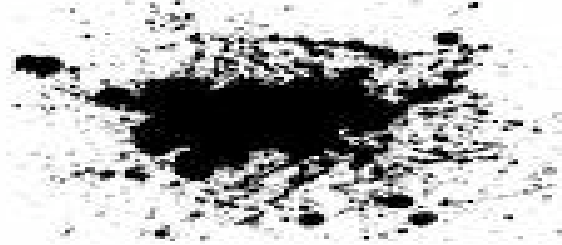
Creatio Ex Nihilo+Omnia



Telic Selection, but at
the most remote level
possible

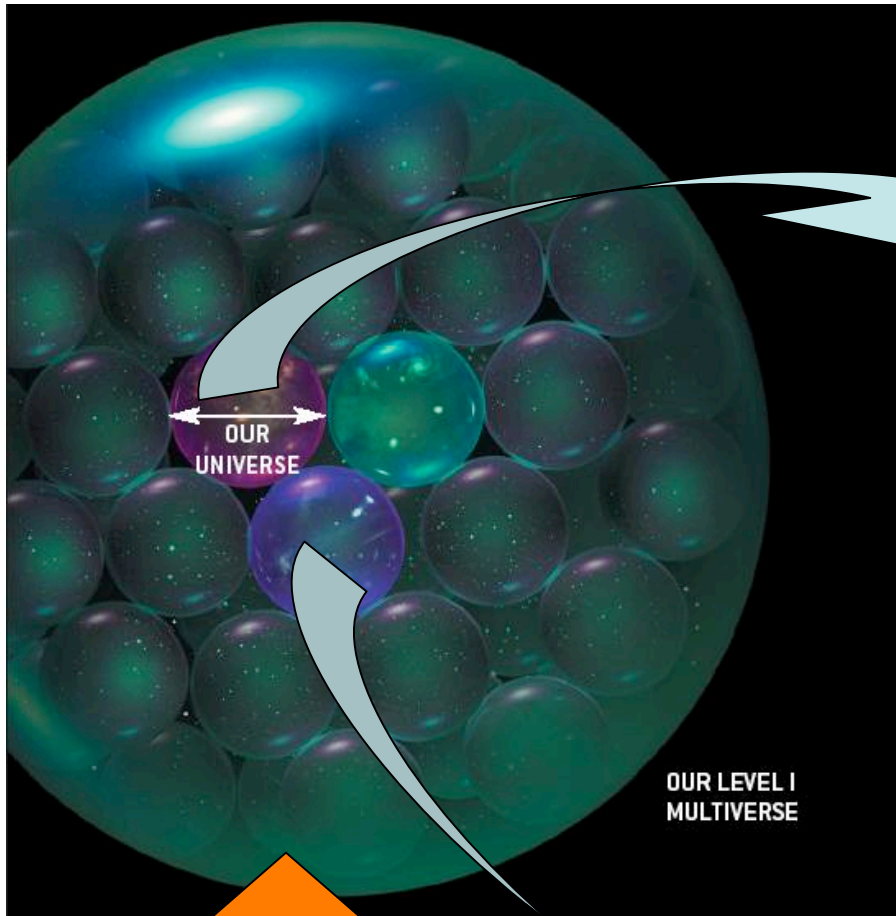
What involvement
does God have in
each U?

Creativity or Chaos?



Creativity from (mindless) repetition?

Christology Conundrum



Warning!
Also a SETI
Problem



Jesus
Dies on
The Cross



Jesus
Rejects
Cross

Belief in Everything?

A theory of
everything*
is not the same
as a theory of
anything‡

A God who can do
anything*
is not the same
as a god that does
everything‡

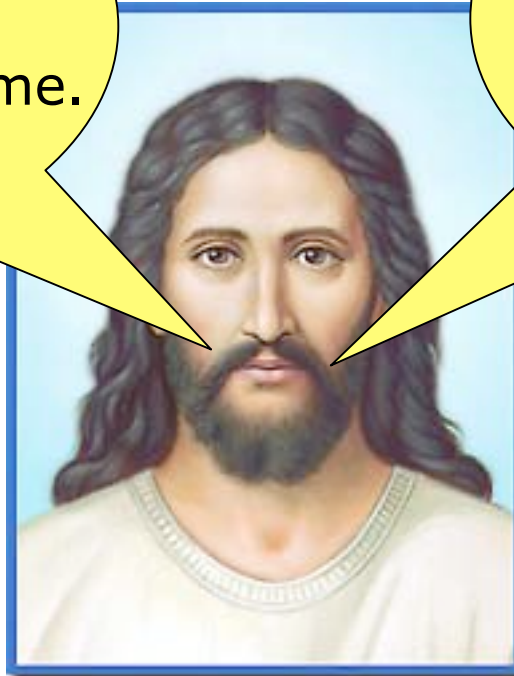
Is the atypicality of our biophilic universe
telling us something?

Where Next?

I am the way and the truth and the life.
No one comes to the Father except through me.

John 14:6

Jesus affirms a single universe



In my Father's house
are many rooms;
if it were not so,
I would have told you.

John 14:2

Jesus affirms a multiverse

Ingredients for a Theistic Cosmos

