The question of the origin hides the origin of the question.

François Jacqmin

Primeval Atom 2.0

Thomas Hertog



	Extract from
	Nature London
Dat	e - 9 MAY 1981

SIR ARTHUR EDDINGTON 1 states that, philosophically, the notion of a beginning of the present order of Nature is repugnant to him. I would rather be inclined to think that the present state of quantum theory suggests a beginning of the world very different from the present order of Nature. Thermodynamical principles from the point of view of quantum theory may be stated as follows : (1) Energy of constant total amount is distributed in discrete quanta. (2) The number of distinct quanta is ever increasing. If we go back in the course of time we must find fewer and fewer quanta, until we find all the energy of the universe packed in a few or even in a unique quantum.

Now, in atomic processes, the notions of space and time are no more than statistical notions; they fade out when applied to individual phenomena involving but a small number of quanta. If the world has begun with a single quantum, the notions of space and time would altogether fail to have any meaning at the beginning; they would only begin to have a sensible meaning when the original quantum had been divided into a sufficient number of quanta. If this suggestion is correct, the beginning of the world happened a little before the beginning of space and time. I think that such a beginning of the world is far enough from the present order of Nature to be not at all repugnant.

It may be difficult to follow up the idea in detail as we are not yet able to count the quantum packets in every case. For example, it may be that an atomic nucleus must be counted as a unique quantum, the atomic number acting as a kind of quantum number. If the future development of quantum theory happens to turn in that direction, we could conceive the beginning of the universe in the form of a unique atom, the atomic weight of which is the total mass of the universe. This highly unstable atom would divide in smaller and smaller atoms by a kind of super-radioactive process. Some remnant of this process might, according to Sir James Jeans's idea, foster the heat of the stars until our low atomic number atoms allowed life to be possible.

Clearly the initial quantum could not conceal in itself the whole course of evolution ; but, according to the principle of indeterminacy, that is not necessary. Our world is now understood to be a world where something really happens; the whole story of the world need not have been written down in the first quantum like a song on the disc of a phonograph. The whole matter of the world must have been present at the beginning, but the story it has to tell may be written step by step. G. LEMAÎTRE. 40 rue de Namur,

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1 NATURE, Mar. 21, p. 447, 1976, 01 1986



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1 NATURE, Mar. 21, p. 447, man. 0)



Holy Ghost College, Leuven, EPS historical site

International Press-Cutting B 51, Red Lion St., London, V

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1 NATURE, Mar. 21, p. 447, 1970

The End of the World: from the Standpoint of Mathematical Physics.*

By Sir Arthur S. Eddington, F.R.S.

THE world—or space-time—is a four-dimensional continuum, and consequently offers a choice of a great many directions in which we might start off to look for an end; and it is by no ahead of us is lengthening. It is like trying to run a race in which the finishing-tape is moving ahead faster than the runners. We can picture the stars and galaxies as embedded in the surface of a rubber

Date

The Beginning of the World from the Point of View of Quantum Theory.

SIR ARTHUR EDDINGTON¹ states that, philosophically, the notion of a beginning of the present order of Nature is repugnant to him. I would rather be inclined to think that the present state of quantum theory suggests a beginning of the world very different from the present order of Nature. Thermodynamical



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1 NATURE, Mar. 21, p. 447, cond. o.)

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View of Quantum Theory.

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I think that every one who believes in a supreme being supporting avery being and overy acting, believes also that God as ensentially hidden and may be glad to see how present physics provides a veil hiding the preation.



Wie gaat nadenken over het probleem--



Around 1930 the Abbé Lemaitre visited Combridge and gave a lecture at the Hapitza Club. There was much discussion about the indeterminecy of quantum mechanics. Lemaitre emphasized his opinion that he did not believe God influenced directly the course of atomic events.

a member of the audience made this drawing to commemorate this discussion. I do not remember who the artist was. It is quite a good likeness of Lemaitre.

12 a m Dirac 1st Sept 1971

The new cosmology may turn out to be philosophically even more revolutionary than relativity or the quantum theory...

I find the separation between laws and initial conditions unsatisfactory philosophically, as it goes against all ideas of the unity of Nature..."

What, then, becomes of the initial conditions [in cosmology]? Plainly there cannot be any, or they must be trivial.

Quantum mechanics enables us to ascribe the complexity of the universe not to the complexity of initial conditions but to quantum jumps along the way...

Paul Dirac, Scott lecture, 1939



- An expanding universe
- with a cosmological constant
- emerging from the disintegration of a 'primeval atom',
- representing a natural quantum origin, part of science yet inaccessible in its simplicity,
- that comes with relic radiation.

"Standing on a cooled cinder, we see the slow fadings of the suns, and we try to reconstruct the vanished brilliance of the origin of the worlds."

Primeval Atom 2.0



Wave function of the Universe

J. B. Hartle

Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637 and Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106

S. W. Hawking

Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, Silver Street, Cambridge, England and Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106



A Quantum Universe

If the universe is a quantum mechanical system it has a quantum state. What is it?

That is the problem of **Quantum Cosmology**.



© Hartle

A theory of the quantum state of the universe is as much a part of a final theory as a theory of dynamics.

© Hartle

CLASSICAL

QUANTUM





- An expanding universe
- with an early phase of inflation,
- emerging from a quantum origin,
- with fluctuations initially in their ground state
- leading to an arrow of time.



- An expanding universe
- with an early phase of inflation,
- emerging from a quantum origin,
- with fluctuations initially in their ground state
- leading to an arrow of time.

"By the path integral over compact metrics, one eliminates one of the two parts of physics, the boundary conditions.

There ought to be something very special about the boundary conditions of the universe and what can be more special than that there no boundary."

S.W. Hawking, Proc. Pontifical Academy, 1981



What if we let go of the Archimedean standpoint ``from outside"?

What if we let go of the Archimedean standpoint ``from outside"?

What if we turn cosmology inside out?

What if we let go of the Archimedean standpoint ``from outside"?



What if we turn cosmology inside out?

No-Boundary Measure of the Universe 2.0

James B. Hartle,¹ S. W. Hawking,² and Thomas Hertog³

¹Department of Physics, University of California, Santa Barbara, 93106, USA ²DAMTP, CMS, Wilberforce Road, CB3 0WA Cambridge, United Kingdom ³Laboratoire APC, Université Paris 7, 10 rue A.Domon et L.Duquet, 75205 Paris, France and International Solvay Institutes, Boulevard du Triomphe, ULB-C.P. 231, 1050 Brussels, Belgium (Received 8 February 2008; published 23 May 2008)

We consider the no-boundary proposal for homogeneous isotropic closed universes with a cosmological constant and a scalar field with a quadratic potential. In the semiclassical limit, it predicts classical behavior at late times if the scalar field is large enough. The classical histories may be singular in the past or bounce at a finite radius. This probability measure selects inflationary histories but is biased towards small numbers of *e*-foldings *N*. However, to obtain the probability of our observations in our past light cone these probabilities should be multiplied by exp(3N). This volume weighting is similar to that in eternal inflation. In a landscape potential, it would predict that the Universe underwent a large amount of inflation and could have always been semiclassical.



No-boundary measure

No-boundary measure 2.0



no-boundary measure 2.0

 $|\Psi|^2$

$$P(N|D^{\geq 1}) \sim \left(1 - [1 - p_H(D)]^{N_H(N)}\right) \exp[3\pi/m^2 N]$$

This distribution exhibits a Page-like transition:

- No data or few data D \rightarrow low N saddle dominates
- Lots of data D \rightarrow large N saddle dominates



no-boundary measure 2.0





HOLOGRAPHIC COSMOLOGY



In holography [in AdS], what defines the theory are the boundary conditions.

So maybe in our world what defines the theory is the question we are asking.

Bad questions give zero.. all good questions have some answer..

J. Maldacena, Proceedings 25th Conseil Solvay, 2011



Holographic no-boundary measure

[Hartle,TH; Maldacena;Harlow, Stanford; Anninos et al.;...]

$$\Psi_{HH} = \mathcal{A}_{sp} e^{iS}$$



Holographic no-boundary measure

[Hartle,TH; Maldacena;Harlow, Stanford; Anninos et al.;...]

$$\Psi_{HH} = \mathcal{A}_{sp} e^{iS} \qquad \log \mathcal{A}_{sp} = I_{as \text{EAdS}}^{\text{reg}}$$



Holographic no-boundary measure

[also: Maldacena; Harlow, Stanford]

$$\Psi_{HH} = \mathcal{A}_{sp} e^{iS}$$

$$\log \mathcal{A}_{sp} = I_{as \text{EAdS}}^{\text{reg}}$$



de Sitter entropy

[Bobev, TH, Hong, Karlsson, Reys]

$$\Psi^* \Psi \sim e^{-I_{EdS}} \qquad I_{EdS} = -2 I_{EAdS}^{reg}$$



de Sitter entropy

[Bobev, TH, Hong, Karlsson, Reys]

$$\Psi^*\Psi \sim e^{-I_{EdS}}$$

$$I_{EdS} = -2 I_{EAdS}^{reg}$$



de Sitter entropy

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$$\Psi^*\Psi \sim e^{-I_{EdS}}$$

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de Sitter entropy: microscopics

$$EAdS_4 \times S^7 / \mathbb{Z}_k$$
$$S_{dS} = -I_{EdS} = 2I_{EAdS}^{reg} = -2 \log Z_{S^3}^{ABJM}$$

[Marino, Putrov; Fuji, Hirano, Moriyama; many others...]

$$S_{\rm dS} = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{2k}}{3} N^{3/2} - \frac{\pi(k^2 + 8)}{12\sqrt{2k}} N^{1/2} + \frac{1}{2}\log N + \mathcal{O}(N^0)$$

- Leading term: matches Gibbons-Hawking entropy
- Subleading term: higher-derivative terms in sugra [Bobev, Charles, Hristov, Reys '21]
- Log correction: matches one-loop determinant [Bhattacharyya, Grassi, Marino, Sen]







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R. STOOPS Editeur 76-78, COUDENBERG, BRUXELLES, BELGIQUE — 1958

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R. STOOPS Editeur 76-78, COUDENBERG, BRUXELLES, BELGIQUE — 1958 "the splitting of the Atom can have occurred in many different ways"—Everett's branching

"there would be little interest to know their relative probabilities"— no typicality

"Deductive cosmology cannot begin before the splitting has proceeded far enough" -- decohere

"Any information on the state of matter at this point must be inferred from the condition that the actual universe has been able to evolve from it"— top- down view

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"These considerations, besides providing a natural beginning, supply what can be called an inaccessible beginning... it stands just before Physics.

It is an inaccessible ground of Physics", an epistemic limit.





de Sitter entropy: microscopics

- Consider 11d Euclidean SUGRA on $-S^4 imes S^7/\mathbb{Z}_k$
- One-loop determinants generate log corrections to the free energy
- Odd dimensions: only zero modes contribute
- Massless 11d fields: metric, gravitino and three-form
- Ghosts are important!
- Metric and gravitino have no zero mode because S⁴ is compact.
- Logarithmic correction due to a p-form:

$$\Delta F = \sum_{j} (-1)^{j} \left(\beta_{p-j} - j - 1 \right) n_{\Delta_{p-j}}^{0} \log L/l_{P}, \qquad \beta_{k} = \frac{D - 2k}{2}$$

• $\rightarrow \Delta S_{dS} = 3 \log L/l_P$ $S_{dS} \stackrel{\mathbf{v}}{=} -2 \log Z_{S^3}^{ABJM}$