



The Flavor of the Multiverse

Yotam Soreq

Work in Progress

Based on discussions with Oram Gedalia, Gian Giudice and Gilad Perez

Outline

- Brief intro - the multiverse and the hierarchy problem
- Weakless universe
- Weakful vs. weakless and flavor in the multiverse

The Multiverse

The Multiverse

- The existence of multiverse is predicted by various fundamental theories:

The Multiverse

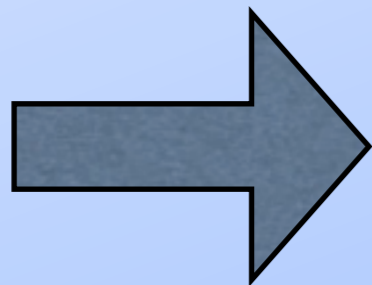
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huge number of universes, each one has its own laws of physics

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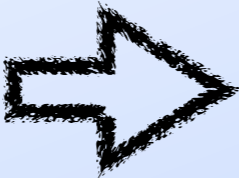
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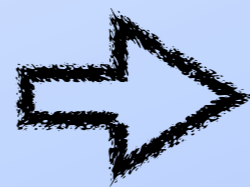
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given the SM parameters
require stable atoms



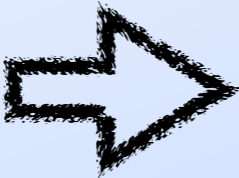
Higgs VEV close
to its measured
SM value

assume fixing all the SM
parameters except the Higgs VEV

Agrawal, Barr,
Donoghue & Seckel
hep-ph/9801253,
hep-ph/9707380

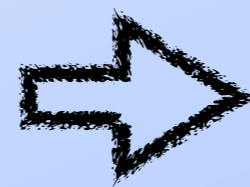
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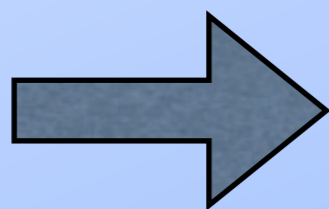
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anthropic solution to the
hierarchy problem

Weakless Universe

Harnik, Kribs & Perez,
hep-ph/0604027

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- Hospitable universe without weak interactions
 - The Higgs VEV take its natural value: $v^* \simeq M_{\text{Pl}}$
 - The same QCD scale as the observed: $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^* = \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^\oplus$
 - 3 light fermions: $y_f^* = y_f^\oplus v^\oplus / v^*$ $f = u, d, e$ Jaffe, Jenkins & Kimchi,
arXiv: 0809.1647
 - All the other fermions are heavy: $m_f^* > \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^*$
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- Stars shine by fusing protons and deuterium.
- Type Ia supernovae can still produce heavy elements.

Weakful vs. Weakless

Weakful vs. Weakless

Scanning over the Higgs VEV and Yukawa in the multiverse

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weakful

$$r \equiv \frac{p_{\text{measured}}(\{\alpha_i^\oplus\})}{p_{\text{measured}}(\{\alpha_i^*\})}$$

weakless

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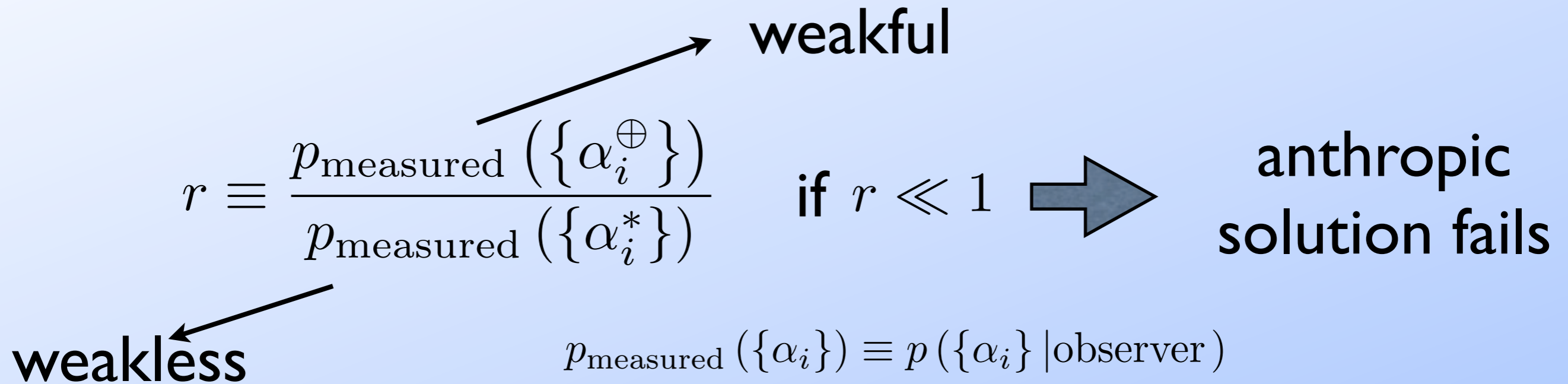
$$r \equiv \frac{p_{\text{measured}}(\{\alpha_i^\oplus\})}{p_{\text{measured}}(\{\alpha_i^*\})}$$

weakless

$$p_{\text{measured}}(\{\alpha_i\}) \equiv p(\{\alpha_i\} | \text{observer})$$

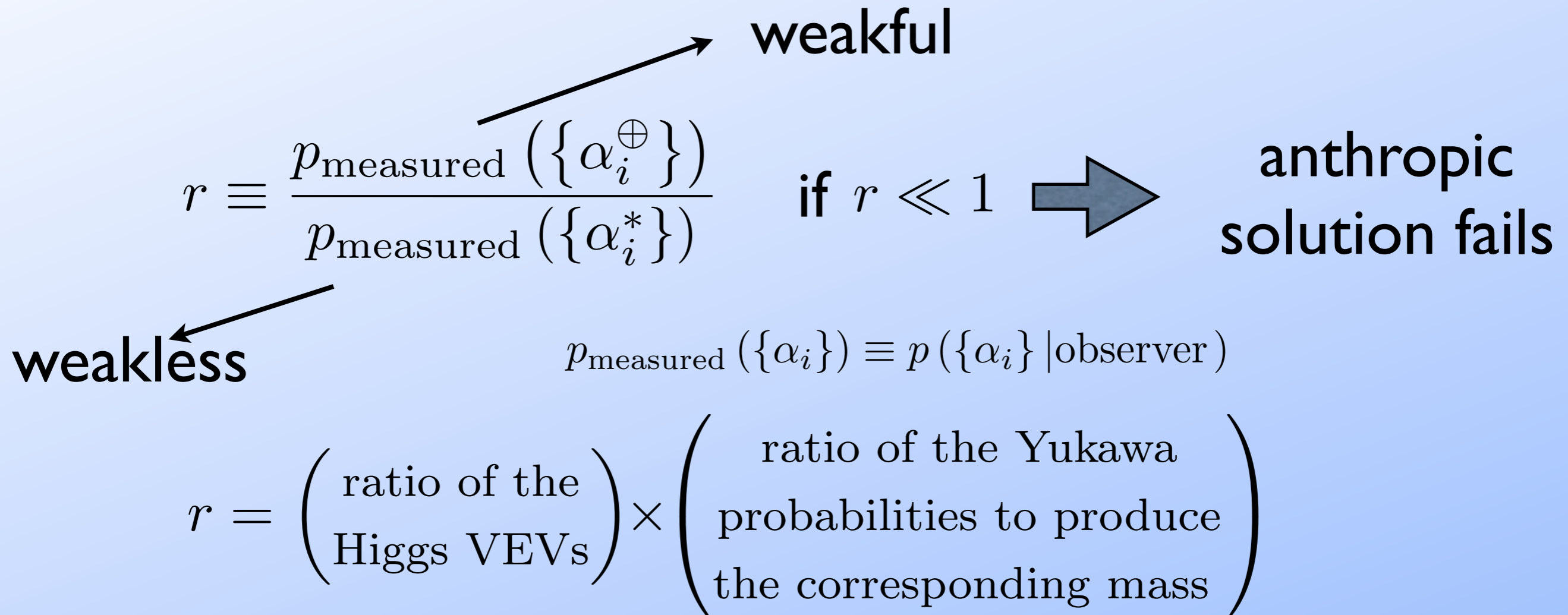
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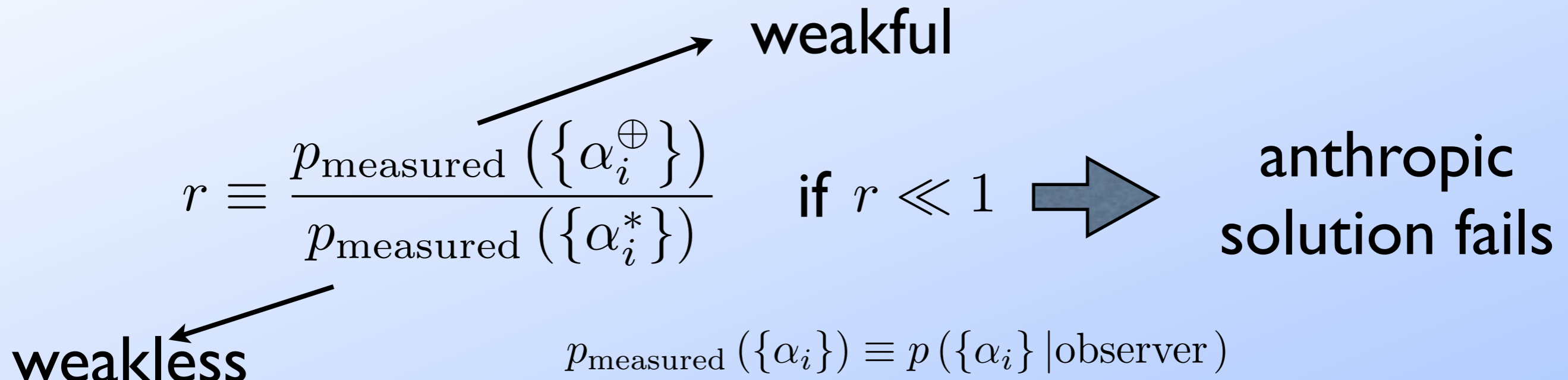
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$$r = \left(\text{ratio of the Higgs VEVs} \right) \times \left(\text{ratio of the Yukawa probabilities to produce the corresponding mass} \right)$$

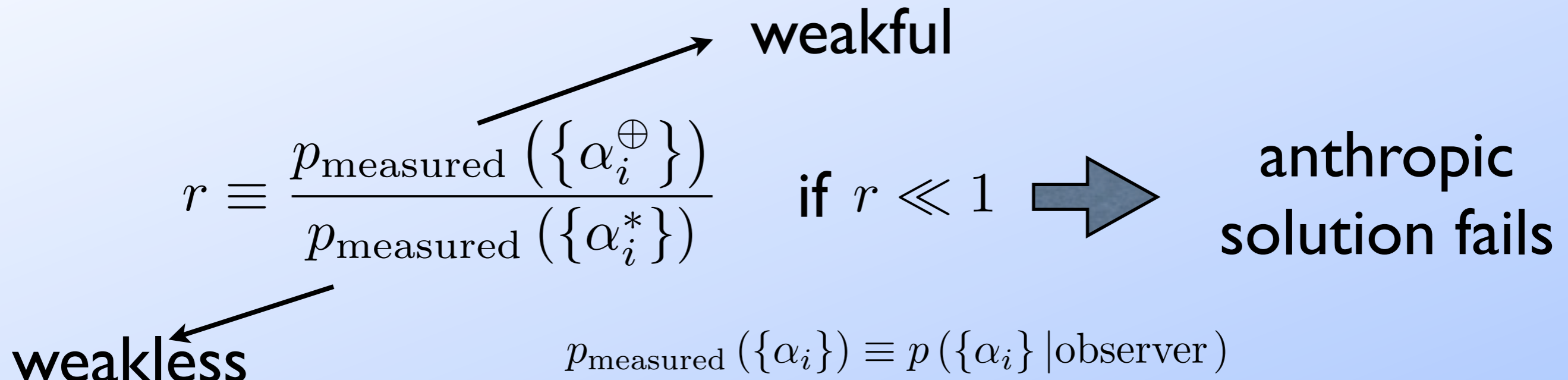
$$p_v(v) \sim \frac{v^2}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}$$

**In agreement with a
landsapce toy model**

Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos
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hep-th/0501082

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$p_v(v) \sim \frac{v^2}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}$
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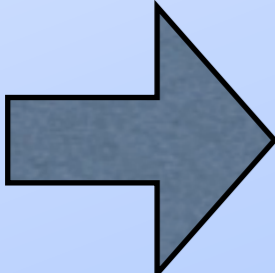
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$$p_y(y) \propto \int d\epsilon dQ p_\epsilon(\epsilon) p_Q(Q) \delta(y - \epsilon^Q) \propto \frac{\log^n y}{y}$$

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$$\frac{\int_0^{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/v^\oplus} p_y(y) dy}{\int_0^{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/M_{\text{Pl}}} p_y(y) dy} \approx \begin{cases} 6.7^{-n-1} & n < -1 \\ 1 & n \geq -1 \end{cases}$$

Gedalia, Jenkins & Perez,
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Weakful vs. Weakless

$$r < \left(\frac{v^\oplus}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \right)^2 \times \begin{cases} 6.7^{-2n-2} & n < -1 \\ 1 & n \geq -1 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow r \ll 1$ for $n > -21$

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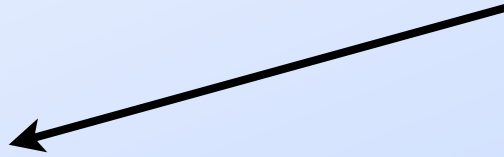
$$p_y (y_1, y_2, y_3) \propto (y_1^2 - y_2^2)^2 (y_2^2 - y_3^2)^2 (y_3^2 - y_1^2)^2 y_1 y_2 y_3$$

Haba & Murayama,
hep-ph/0009174

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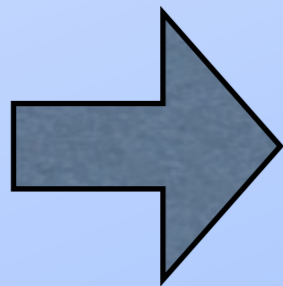
$$\left(\frac{\int_0^{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/v^\oplus} dy_1 \int_{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/v^\oplus}^{y_{\text{max}}} dy_2 dy_3 p_{y_1, y_2, y_3}(y_1, y_2, y_3)}{\int_0^{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/M_{\text{Pl}}} dy_1 \int_{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/M_{\text{Pl}}}^{y_{\text{max}}} dy_2 dy_3 p_{y_1, y_2, y_3}(y_1, y_2, y_3)} \right)^2 \sim \left(\frac{M_{\text{Pl}}}{v^\oplus} \right)^4$$

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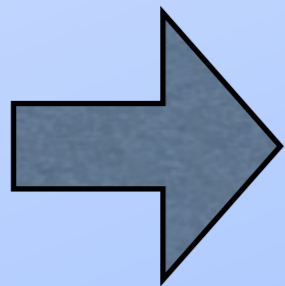
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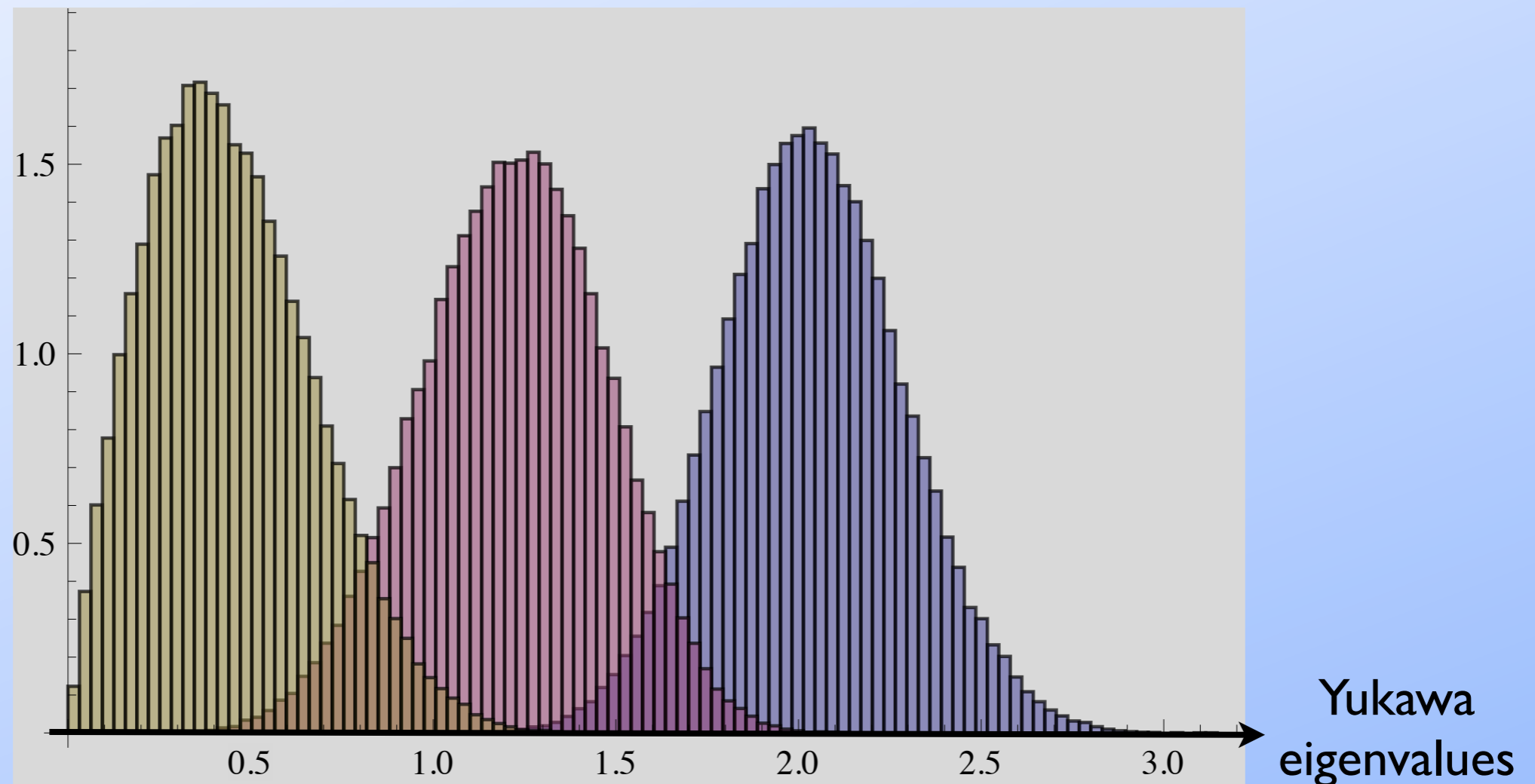
The weakful wins!

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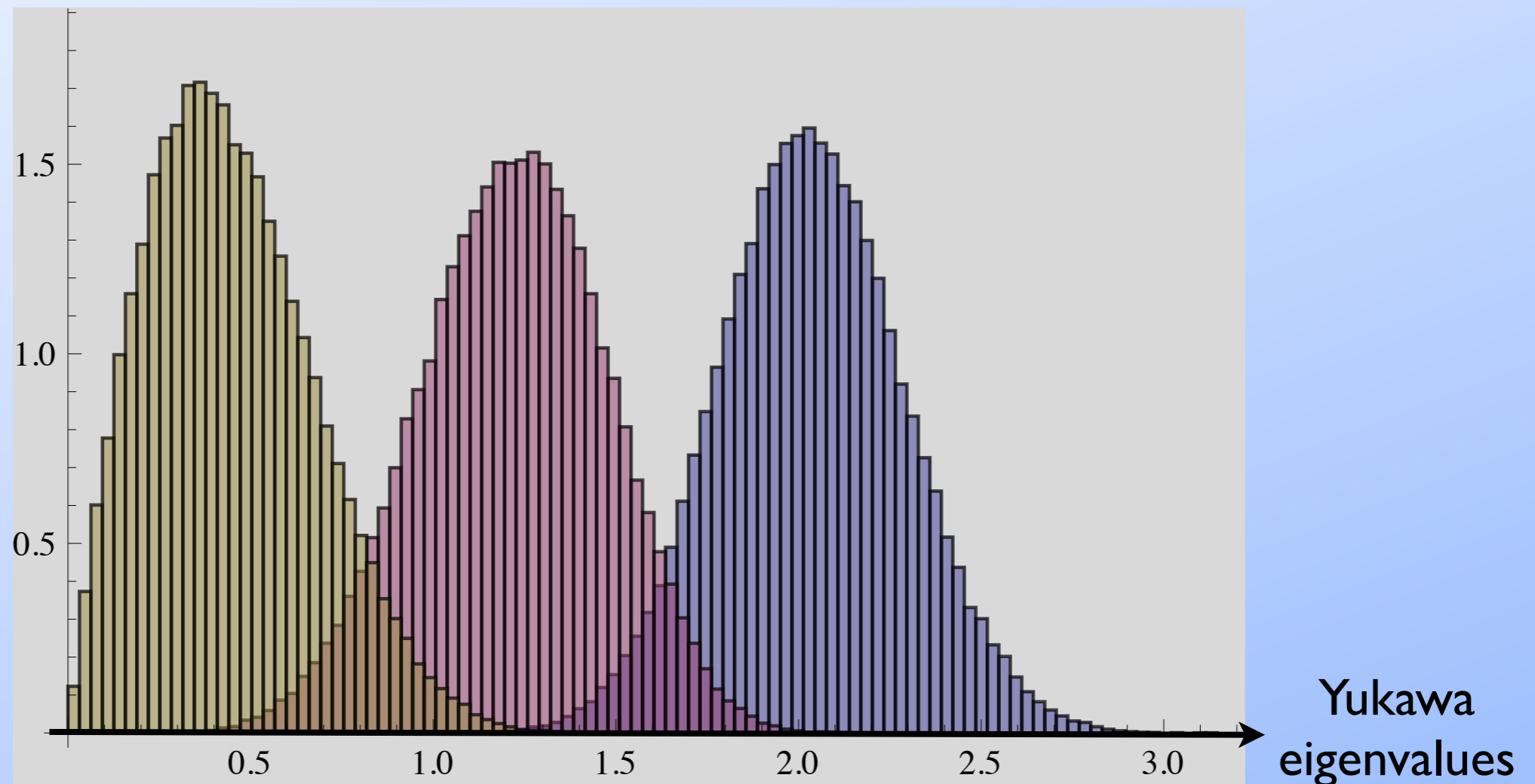
smallest e-val.

middle e-val.

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Flavor in the Multiverse

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smallest e-val.
middle e-val.
largest e-val.

but not enough

Outlook

- Still work in progress

Backup