



The Anthropic Principle: Is Our Universe Special?

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What is (not) the Anthropic Principle?

Copernican Principle: Man has no privileged position in the Universe

- **Weak Anthropic Principle (WAP):** ‘Our location in the Universe is *necessarily* privileged to the extent of being compatible with our existence as observers’ (B. Carter, 1974, similarly R.H. Dicke, 1957).
Novel touch to confirmation theory: observers are included in data
- **Strong Anthropic Principle (SAP):** The structure of the (present) Universe (including Laws of Nature) *follows* from this compatibility condition, *reverses the explanatory arrow, adds uniqueness claim*
Introduced “what if” history into physics (“without Jupiter ...”)
- **Theistic Anthropic Principle (TAP):** Universe was created with the emergence of observers (Man) among its goals. *Design (Fifth Way)*

Stronger Anthropic claims rely on “fine-tuning for life”

Fine-tuning: The Beryllium Bottleneck (Hoyle)

- (H-C-N-O) life (as we know it) requires both Carbon and Oxygen, $C/O \approx 1/2$
- C and O are produced in stars (Big Bang Nucleosynthesis stops at ${}^7\text{Li}$):
 1. $\alpha + \alpha \rightarrow {}^8\text{Be}$ ($\alpha = {}^4\text{He}^{++}$), which lives 10^{-16} s, long enough for step 2:
 2. ${}^8\text{Be} + \alpha \rightarrow {}^{12}\text{C}$, requires excited state of ${}^{12}\text{C}$ at energy $E_H = 7.68$ MeV, just above ${}^8\text{Be} + \alpha$ energy, *predicted by Hoyle in 1951, discovered in 1955*
 3. ${}^{12}\text{C} + \alpha \rightarrow {}^{16}\text{O}$, requires *non-existence* of similar resonance in ${}^{16}\text{O}$

E_H bigger: too much O, E_H smaller: too little O (Hoyle: Fine-tuned $\approx 1\%$)

Fine-tuning of E_H : 1% (Hoyle), 25% (Weinberg), 10^{-5} (Ekström et al, 2010)

H
He
Li
Be
B
C
N
O

Would other (non H-C-N-O) forms of life be possible without this reaction?

Some other cases of “fine-tuning for life”

- neutron-proton (d-u) mass difference: *wrong sign* \Rightarrow *unstable proton* \Rightarrow no chemistry as we know it; *right sign but too big by $> 10\%$* \Rightarrow *no nuclear fusion in stars* (unstable Deuteron, so pp-reaction $p + p \rightarrow D + e + \nu$ changes direction)
- Inhomogeneities (“ripples”) in CMB @ 400.000y: $R \approx 1/10.000$ (Martin Rees) *too small* \Rightarrow *no galaxies*, *too big* \Rightarrow *only black holes*, must lie within $10^{-4} - 10^{-6}$
- Matter density of Universe: $\Omega \approx \Omega_c$: *too small* \Rightarrow *expansion too fast*
too big \Rightarrow *quick recollapse* (Big Crunch), includes Cosmological constant $\Lambda \approx 0$
Both Ω and Λ fine-tuned to 10^{-55} (NB Inflation requires even more fine-tuning!)
- Entropy of early Universe: fine-tuned (at low value) to $1/10^{10^{123}}$ (Roger Penrose)

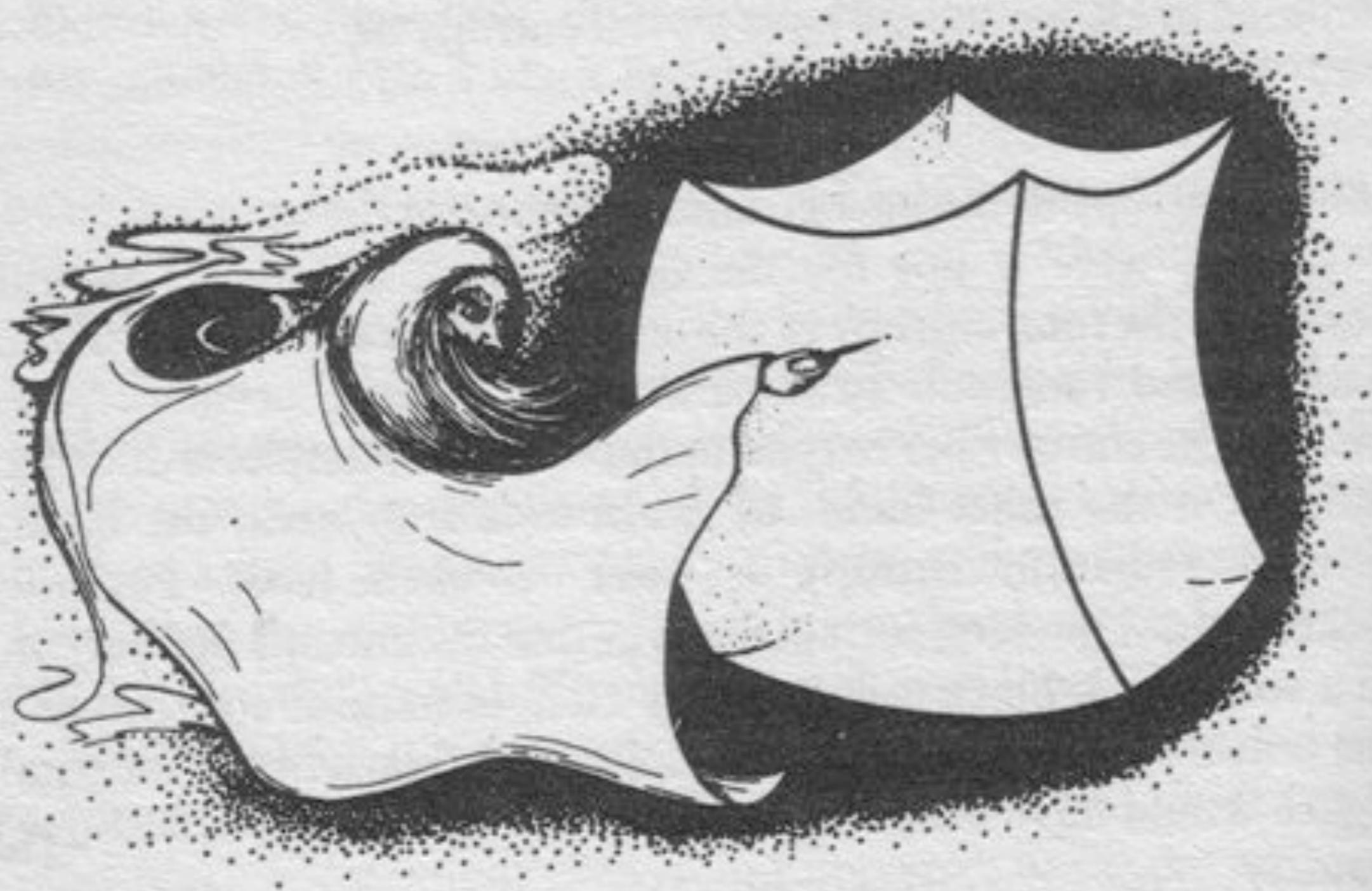


Fig. 7.19. In order to produce a universe resembling the one in which we live, the Creator would have to aim for an absurdly tiny volume of the phase space of possible universes – about $1/10^{10^{123}}$ of the entire volume, for the situation under consideration. (The pin, and the spot aimed for, are not drawn to scale!)

Sober view on fine-tuning: Extreme sensitivity

Phenomenology of Standard Model (of particle physics + hot big bang cosmology) turns out to be *extremely sensitive* to most parameter values

Even Glashow (one of the creators of the Standard Model of PP) got this wrong!

'Imagine a television set with lots of knobs: for focus, brightness, tint, contrast, bass, treble, and so on. The show seems much the same whatever the adjustments, within a large range. The Standard Model is a lot like that. Who would care if the tau lepton mass were doubled or the Cabibbo angle halved? The standard model has about 19 knobs. They are not really adjustable: they have been adjusted at the factory. Why they have their values are 19 of the most baffling meta-questions associated with particle physics.' (S.L. Glashow, 1999)



Actual values do seem “fine-tuned for life” (*but this does not imply that other values would not lead to other “special” features of the Universe*)

Responses to “fine-tuning for life”

Regard fine-tuning as a **Coincidence**: “a surprising concurrence of events, perceived as meaningfully related, with no apparent causal connection” (Diaconis & Mosteller, 1989)

Blind Chance: Universe really *is* a meaningless coincidence, with two further options:

- **Multiverse** plus Weak Anthropic Principle (no other Universe would have us)
“*The Improbability Principle*” (Hand) = “*The Law of truly large numbers*” (Diaconis & Mosteller):
“*Rare events occur with high frequency in the presence of large numbers of events*”
- **Single Universe**: accepting meaninglessness, this is as good as a Multiverse!

Common Cause: lack of causal connection between coinciding events is only *apparent*:

- **Unique Universe**: Yet unknown physical principles fix all constants and conditions at their actual (*seemingly* random) values (Renormalization group fixed points? Quantum gravity?)
“*God would have been unable to make things in a different way or in a different order*”
(Spinoza, *Ethica*)

Using Bayesian probabilistic hypothesis testing, Fine-Tuning does not prefer any of these options (i.e. Multiverse, Single Random Universe, Meaningless or Designed Unique Universe)

Problems with the Multiverse

- Proposed physical mechanisms are unconvincing:
 - Inflation* requires even more fine-tuning than life
(“*Cane Toad Fallacy*”: In 1935 Australia imported 102 cane toads to eat cane beetles affecting sugar cane crop and now has 200M cane toads poisoning all life)
 - String theory* (“*Landscape*”) confuses the inability to predict anything with the ability to predict everything
- Multiverse hypothesis gives same (Bayesian) probabilistic support to fine-tuning as single Universe hypothesis

Problems with the Argument from Design

- Deriving Design from Fine-Tuning is ultimately *circular*: to get it going, life must *already* be considered meaningful
- (Bayesian) probabilistic support for Design hypothesis is even *weakened* by fine-tuning (Halvorson vs Swinburne):

$$P(D) = P(D, L) + P(D, \text{not-L}) \leq 2P(D, L) \leq 2 P(L)$$

since $P(D, \text{not-L}) \leq P(D, L)$ by assumption, so the *a priori* probability $P(D)$ of Design gets *smaller* the more precise the fine-tuning for life—and hence the smaller $P(L)$ —is

Indeed, why would God walk a tightrope creating life?

1% of the literature

J. Barrow & F. Tipler, *The Anthropic Cosmological Principle* (OUP, 1986)

R. Breuer, *The Anthropic Principle* (Springer, 1991)

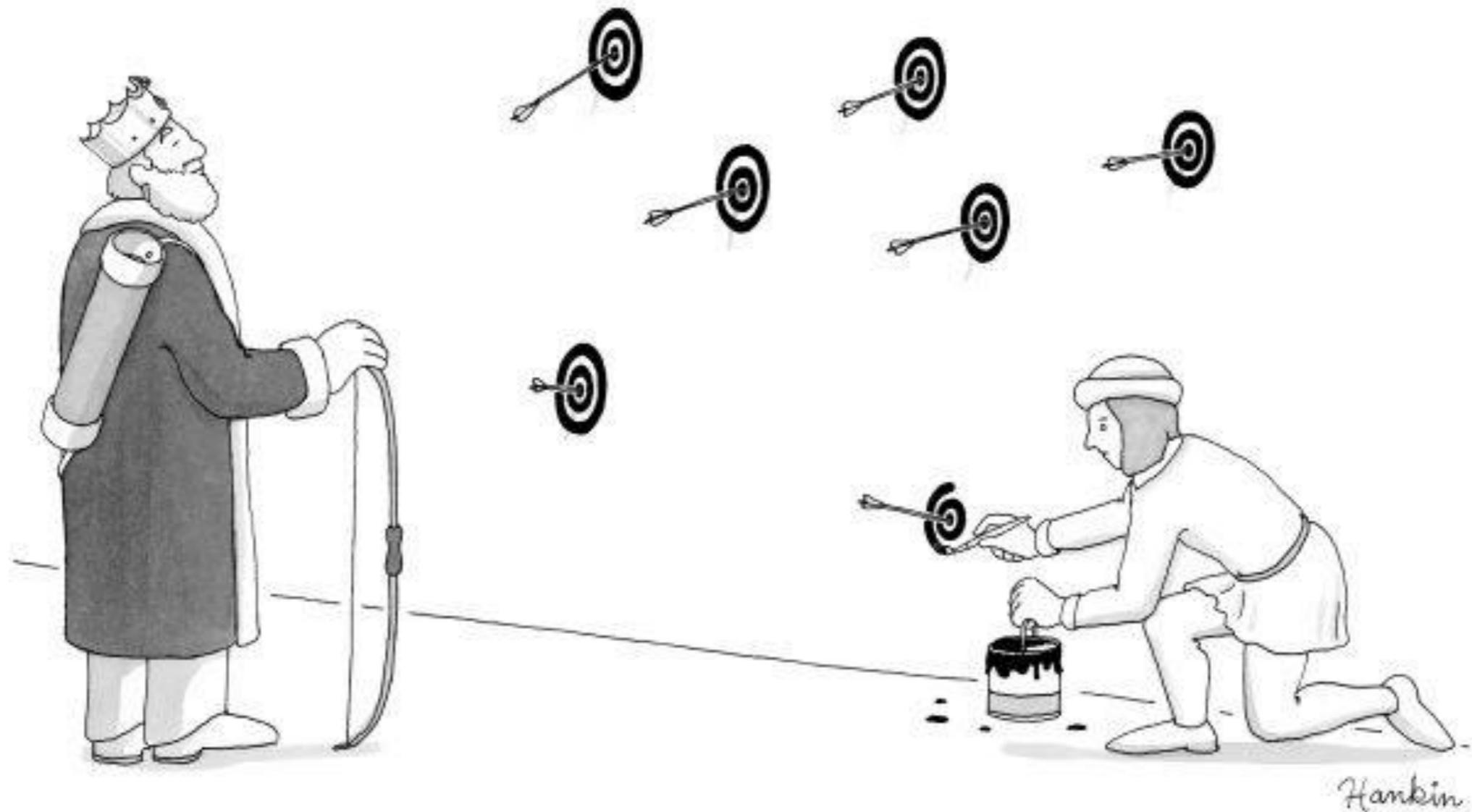
P.D. Ward & D. Brownlee, *Rare Earth* (Copernicus Books, 2000)

C.J. Hogan, Why the Universe is just so, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* (2000)

N. Bostrom, *Anthropic Bias* (Routledge, 2002)

M. Tegmark, A. Aguirre, M. Rees, F. Wilczek, Dimensionless constants, cosmology, and other dark matters, *Phys. Rev. D* 73, 023505 (2006)

N.P. Landsman, The fine-tuning argument (*The Challenge of Chance*, 2016)



‘A mild form of satire may be the appropriate antidote. Imagine, if you will, the wonderment of a species of mud worms who discover that if the constant of thermometric conductivity of mud were different by a small percentage they would not be able to survive.’ (John Earman, 1987)