

Prologue - Epilogue:

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Quantum Fluctuations in EFT of S.R. inflation.

- Slow roll = consistent expansion in $1/N$ $N = \# \text{ of } e\text{-folds} \sim 50$
 - Quantum Corrections from fluctuations $\Rightarrow (H/M_P)^2 \Rightarrow$ EFT valid for $H/M_P \ll 1$ (NOT $\Delta\phi/M_P$) $\Rightarrow$ relief for T/S!
 - "Universality" of slow-roll inf:
$$V(\phi) = M^4 N \mathcal{N} \left(\frac{\phi}{\sqrt{N} M_P} \right); \quad M \sim 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$$

"moduli" - type?
 - Non B.D. initial conditions: constraints from renormalization + Back-Reaction of curvature + G.W. $\Rightarrow$ Transfer function $D(k) \lesssim 1/k^2 \Rightarrow$ S.W. multi. I vi. cond $\Leftrightarrow$ pre-slow roll potential
- $\Rightarrow$ CMB QUADRUPOLE SUPP.

Quantum aspects of EFT of SLOW-ROLL INFLATION 11

De Vega, Sanchez, Boyanovsky

Slow-roll inflation $\Rightarrow$ a succes. "paradigm" consistent with CMB data.

Simple, yet ROBUST: nearly gaussian, nearly scale invariant, adiabatic, superhorizon perturbations.

Basics: $H^2(t) = \frac{\rho(t)}{3M_p^2}$

single (scalar) field ϕ

$$\mathcal{L} = a^3 \left\{ \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{2} - \frac{(\nabla\phi)^2}{2a^2} - V(\phi) \right\}$$

$\Phi \sim \langle \phi \rangle =$ homogeneous CONDENSATE
only depends on t : $\rho(t) = \frac{\dot{\Phi}^2}{2} + V(\Phi)$

Slow roll: "flat" potential $\Rightarrow$ 2
 large number of e-folds, near scale
 invariance

Hierarchy of small dimensionless para-
 meters:

$$\epsilon_v = \frac{M_p^2}{2} \left[\frac{V'(\Phi)}{V(\Phi)} \right]^2 ; \quad \eta_v = M_p^2 \frac{V''(\Phi)}{V(\Phi)}$$

$$\xi_v = M_p^4 \frac{V'(\Phi) V'''(\Phi)}{V^2(\Phi)} \dots$$

$$\epsilon_v \sim \eta_v ; \quad \xi_v \sim \epsilon_v^2 \dots$$

CMB data with slow rolling inflaton

$$\Rightarrow V(\Phi) = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Scale}}}{M^4} \underbrace{V\left(\frac{\Phi}{M_p}\right)}_{\text{dim-less}}$$

$$V[\Phi(t)] = - \frac{1}{M_P^2} \int_{\Phi(t)}^{\Phi_{\text{end}}} V(\Phi) \frac{d\Phi}{dV} d\Phi$$

$$N \sim 50 = - \frac{1}{M_P^2} \int_{\Phi_{\text{so}}}^{\Phi_{\text{end}}} V(\Phi) \frac{d\Phi}{dV} d\Phi$$

$$V(\Phi) + N \Rightarrow$$

Define: $\Phi = \sqrt{N} M_P \chi$
 $\uparrow$ dim-less

$$V(\Phi) = N M^4 \omega(\chi)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = - \int_{\chi_{\text{so}}}^{\chi_{\text{end}}} \frac{\omega(\chi)}{\omega'(\chi)} d\chi$$

$$\frac{N[\chi]}{N} = - \int_{\chi}^{\chi_{\text{end}}} \frac{\omega(\chi)}{\omega'(\chi)} d\chi \leq 1$$

$$\Delta\chi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{\Delta\Phi}{M_P} \Rightarrow \Delta\chi \sim 1 \text{ for } \Delta\Phi \sim \sqrt{N} M_P !!$$

$$\epsilon_v = \frac{1}{2N} \left[\frac{\omega'(\chi)}{\omega(\chi)} \right]^2 ; \eta_v = \frac{1}{N} \frac{\omega''(\chi)}{\omega(\chi)}$$

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$$\xi_v = \frac{1}{N^2} \frac{\omega' \omega'''}{\omega^2}$$

Slow-roll $\equiv$ SYSTEMATIC EXPANSION IN $1/N$

"Stretched" variable:

$$t = \sqrt{N} \frac{M_P}{M^2} \tau$$

$$H = \sqrt{N} \frac{M^2}{M_P} h$$

$$\ddot{\Phi} + 3H\dot{\Phi} + V'(\Phi) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{N} \frac{d^2 \chi}{d\tau^2} + 3h \frac{d\chi}{d\tau} + \omega' = 0$$

All "phenomenology" of slow roll inflation consistent with $\omega(\chi) \sim 1$ during

SLOW-ROLL

$$|\Delta_{\kappa}^{(s)}|^2 = \frac{N^2}{12\pi^2} \left(\frac{M}{M_{Pl}} \right)^4 \frac{\omega^3}{\omega'^2} \sim 5 \times 10^{-5} \quad (\text{WMAP})$$

$$\Rightarrow M \sim 10^{16} \text{ GeV} \quad (\omega, \omega' \sim 1)$$

Couplings: $\lambda \Phi^4 \rightarrow \lambda \sim \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{M}{M_{Pl}} \right)^4 \sim 10^{-12}$

"naturally"

EFT description $\Rightarrow \frac{M}{M_{Pl}} \ll 1$

Small couplings from "see-saw"

$$\frac{H}{M_{Pl}} = \sqrt{N} \left(\frac{M}{M_{Pl}} \right)^2 h \quad h \approx 1$$

EFT $\Rightarrow H/M_{Pl} \ll 1$

NOT $\frac{\Delta\Phi}{M_{Pl}} < 1$:

$\Gamma \sim \left(\frac{\Delta\Phi}{M_{Pl}} \right)^2$ CAN be
 $\sim \frac{1}{N}$ within EFT!

Quantum fluctuations II:

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Inflaton fluctuations: $\phi = \bar{\Phi}(t) + \underbrace{\varphi(\vec{x}, t)}_{\text{fluctuations.}}$

"zero mode" condensate

$$V(\phi) = V(\bar{\Phi}) + V'(\bar{\Phi})\varphi + \frac{1}{2}V''(\bar{\Phi})\varphi^2 + \frac{1}{6}V'''(\bar{\Phi})\varphi^3$$

FRW eqn.

Eqn. of motion of inf.

quadratic (Gaussian) fluctuations.

Non-linear
Non-Gaussian

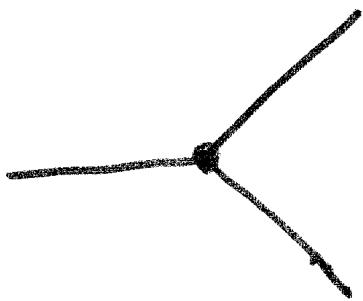
$$\frac{V'''(\bar{\Phi})}{2} \equiv g \equiv H \left[\frac{3\beta v}{2\sqrt{2}\epsilon v} \right] \frac{H}{M_{Pl}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \left(\frac{M}{H_*} \right)^2$$

↑ dimensions (scale)

↓ Slow roll

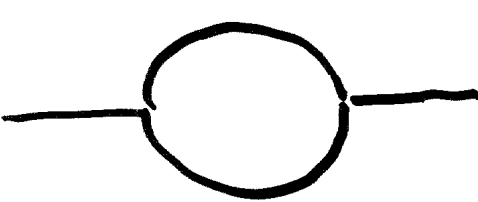
↓ EFT

SELF-INTERACTION $\Rightarrow$ NON-GAUSS.



$\propto$ (slow roll) $\otimes$ EFT

Consequences: Self energy [7]



$$\propto \left| \text{---} \text{---} \right|^2$$

$$\approx \left(\frac{H}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \right)^2 * (\text{slow roll})$$

→ QUANTUM CORRECTIONS TO:

V_{eff} , $\epsilon_{\text{eff}}, \eta_{\text{eff}}$, $\frac{V_{\text{eff}}}{\text{scaling of superhorizon fluctuations.}}$

All of $\mathcal{O} \left(\left(\frac{H}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \right)^2 * \text{slow-roll} \right) !$

EFT: validity $\Leftrightarrow \frac{H}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \ll 1 \Rightarrow \text{small quantum fluctuations!}$

Quantum Fluctuations II: (8)

Back reaction from: CURVATURE (R) +
TENSOR (GW) + LIGHT SCALARS + LIGHT
FERMIONS

LIGHT: $M_p^2/H^2 \ll 1$

Q: Why only light?

A: Heavy fields integrate out to EFT.

$$\delta V[\Phi] = \underbrace{\langle T_{R0}^0[\Phi] \rangle}_{\text{curv.}} + \underbrace{\langle T_{h0}^0[\Phi] \rangle}_{\text{G.W.}} + \underbrace{\langle T_{\phi0}^0[\Phi] \rangle}_{\text{light scal.}}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\langle T_{\psi0}^0[\Phi] \rangle}_{\text{fermions}}$$

$\langle \dots \rangle$ IN "BD vacuum"

$$V_{\text{eff}}[\Phi] = V[\Phi] + \delta V[\Phi]$$

$$\delta V[\Phi] = V[\Phi] \left[\frac{H}{M_p} \right]^2 \left[\frac{\text{slow roll}}{\text{slow roll}} + \text{conformal anomaly} \right]$$

$\Downarrow$
EFT!

$\Downarrow$
I.R.
 ~ 1

$\Downarrow$
U.V.
 ~ 20

Quantum Corrections to Physical Observables: 8-a

$$|\Delta_{\text{eff}}^{(S)}|^2 = |\Delta^{(S)}|^2 \left\{ 1 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{H}{4\pi M_P} \right)^2 * \left[1 + \frac{\frac{3}{8} r(u_S - 1) + 2 \frac{du_S}{d \ln k}}{(u_S - 1)^2} + \frac{2903}{40} \right] \right\}$$

↑ cont. Anomaly

$$|\Delta_{\text{eff}}^{(T)}|^2 = |\Delta^{(T)}|^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{H}{4\pi M_P} \right)^2 \left[-1 + \frac{1}{8} \frac{r}{u_S - 1} + \frac{2903}{20} \right] \right\}$$

↑
cont. anomaly

$$r_{\text{eff}} = r \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{H}{4\pi M_P} \right)^2 \left[1 + \frac{\frac{3}{8} r(u_S - 1) + \frac{du_S}{d \ln k}}{(u_S - 1)^2} + \frac{8709}{20} \right] \right\}$$

$$H = V \left[1 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{H}{4\pi M_P} \right)^2 \left(\frac{u_V - 4\epsilon_V}{u_V - 3\epsilon_V} + \frac{3u_\sigma}{u_\sigma - \epsilon_\sigma} + \mathbb{Z} \right) \right]$$

↑
cont. anomaly
= - 145.15

Quantum Fluctuations III: [9]

Initial Conditions: beyond B. D.

Initial Conditions $\leftrightarrow$ Back-reaction
of gauge-invariant fluc'ts: CURVATURE
+ G. W.

$$ds^2 = C^2(\eta) [ds^2 - d\vec{x}^2]$$

$$\Psi_K(\eta) = \frac{1}{C(\eta)} [\alpha_K S_\psi(K, \eta) + \alpha_{-K}^+ S_\psi^*(K, \eta)]$$

G. W.:

$$\epsilon_{ij}(\vec{k}, \eta) = \frac{1}{C(\eta) M_P \sqrt{2}} \sum_{\lambda = \pm} \epsilon_{ij}(\lambda, \vec{k}) [\alpha_K S_h(K, \eta) + h.c.]$$

Slow-roll: Mode functions

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} + K^2 - \frac{(v^2 - 1/4)}{\eta^2} \right] S(K, \eta) = 0$$

$$S(k, \eta) = A(k) g_v(k, \eta) + B(k) g_v^*(k, \eta) \quad (10)$$

$$g_v(k; \eta) = \frac{i^{v+1/2}}{2} \sqrt{-\pi \eta} H_v^{(1)}(-k\eta)$$

$$\xrightarrow{|k\eta| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-ik\eta}}{\sqrt{2k}} \quad \text{B.D.}$$

$$\text{C.C.R} \Rightarrow |A(k)|^2 - |B(k)|^2 = 1$$

$$|B(k)|^2 = N(k) = \text{number of B.D. particles in vacuum state with}$$

NON-BD b.c. $\quad \text{B.D} \Rightarrow N_k = 0$

Power spectra: $\frac{P(k)}{P^{\text{BD}}(k)} = 1 + D(k)$

$D(k) =$ Transfer function for initial condit.

$$= 2 |B(k)|^2 - 2 \text{Re}[A(k) B^*(k)]$$

Back-reaction: $S = \langle 0 | T^0_0 | 0 \rangle$

EFT: RENORMALIZED NOT necessarily renormalizable!: Finite Velt by counter terms, insensitive to U.V. divs. constraints on Short Distance $N(k)$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Rightarrow N(k) \rightarrow N_\mu \left(\frac{\mu}{k} \right)^{4+\delta}$$

Small back-reaction: $\langle 0 | T_0^0 | 0 \rangle \ll H^2 M_P^2$
 $\Rightarrow$ At large k $N(k) \ll 1! \Rightarrow$

$$D(k) \simeq -2\sqrt{N(k)}$$

Both curvature & TENSOR!

Large k -suppression $\Rightarrow$ influence
 GREATEST in low k ! $\Rightarrow$ SACHS-WOLFE plateau.

$$C_\ell = C_\ell^{BD} + \Delta C_\ell$$

$$\frac{\Delta C_\ell}{C_\ell} = \frac{\int_0^\infty dx f_\ell(x) D(kx)}{\int_0^\infty dx f_\ell(x)}$$

$$k = \frac{a_0 H_0}{3.3}$$

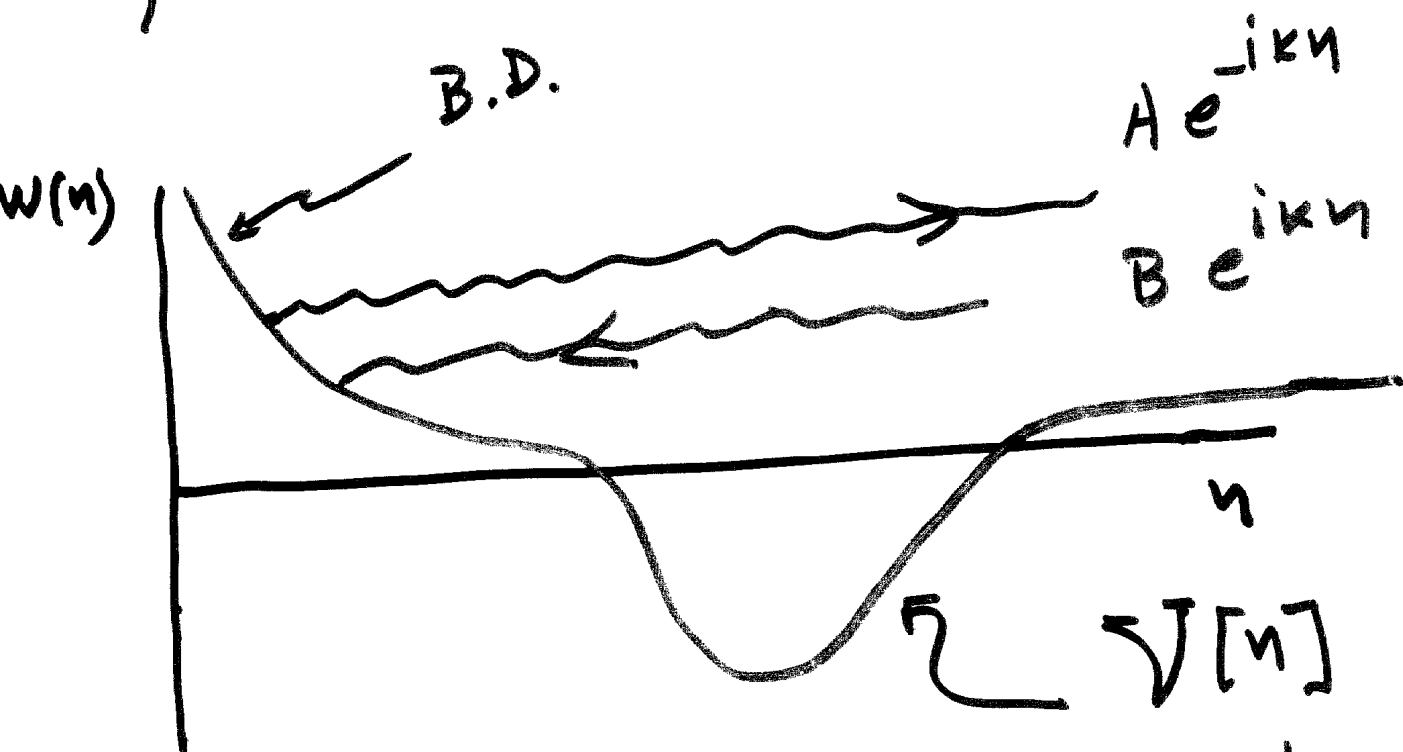
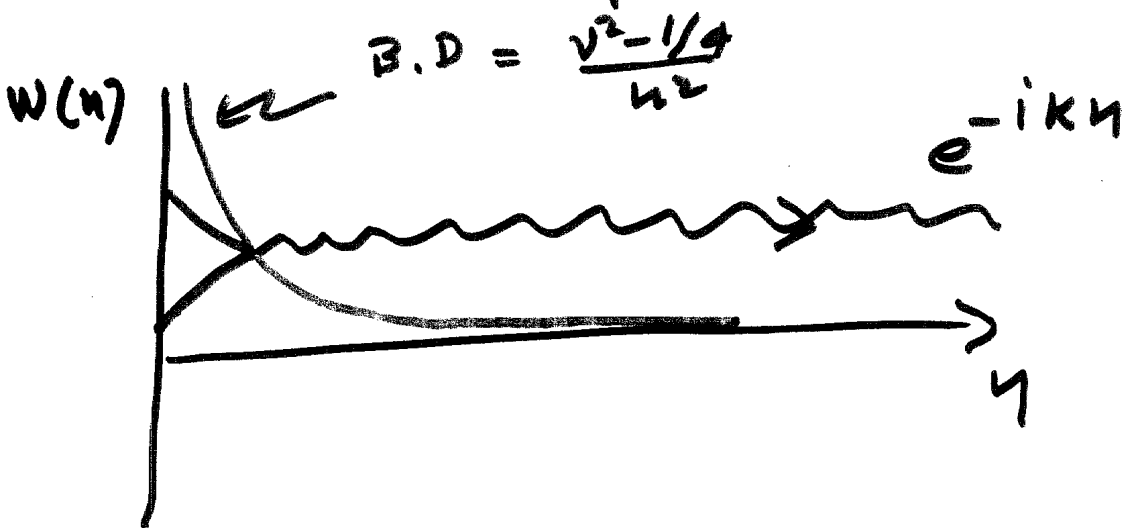
$f_\ell \sim$ Bessels

Initial conditions from Potentials [12]

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{dn^2} + k^2 - \frac{(v^2 - 1/4)}{n^2} - \frac{V(n)}{n} \right] S$$

0 for B.D.

— "potential" = $-W[n]$



Ini. cond $\iff$ Scatt. by potential.

Potential Scattering $\Rightarrow D(k)$

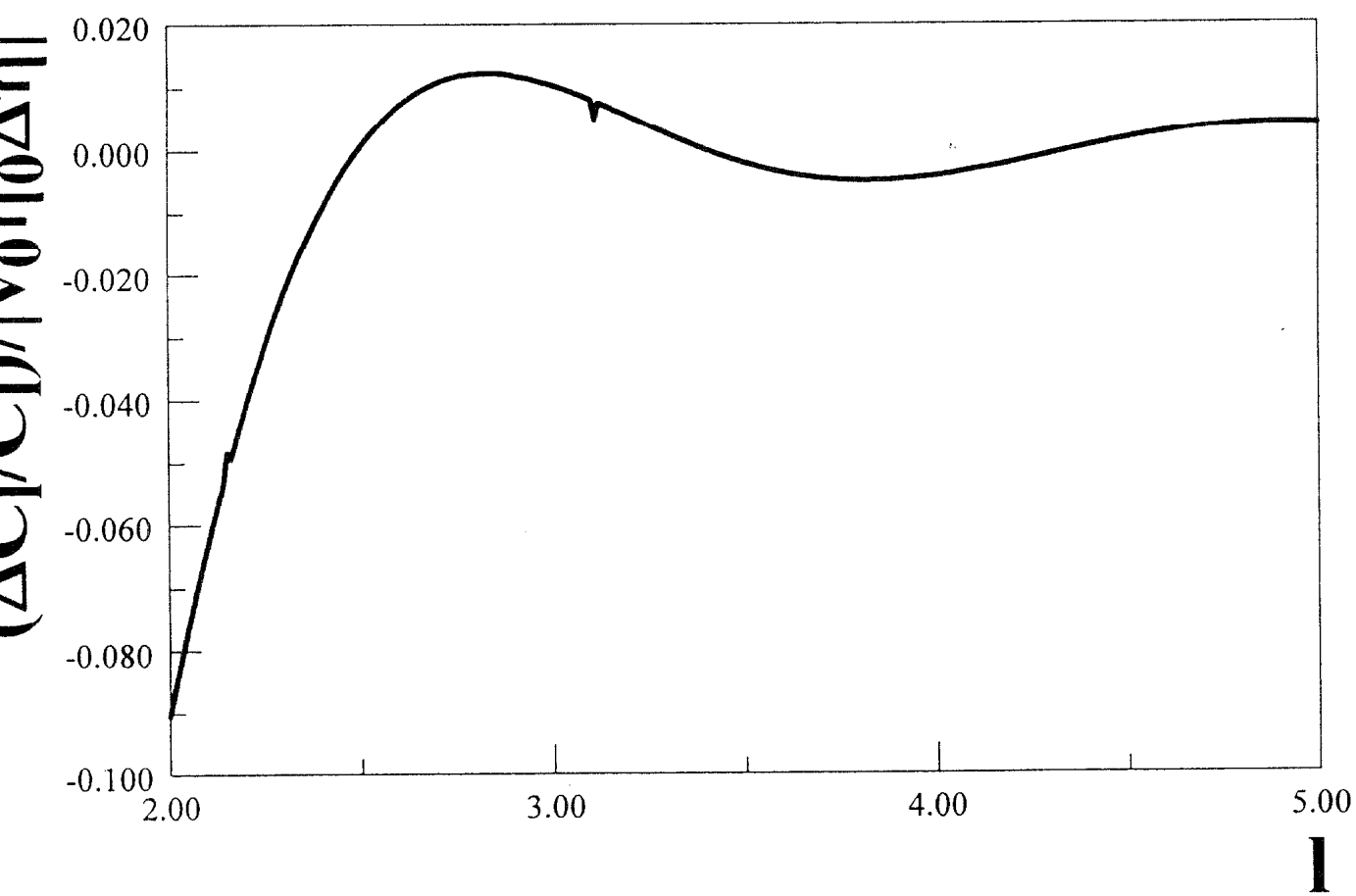
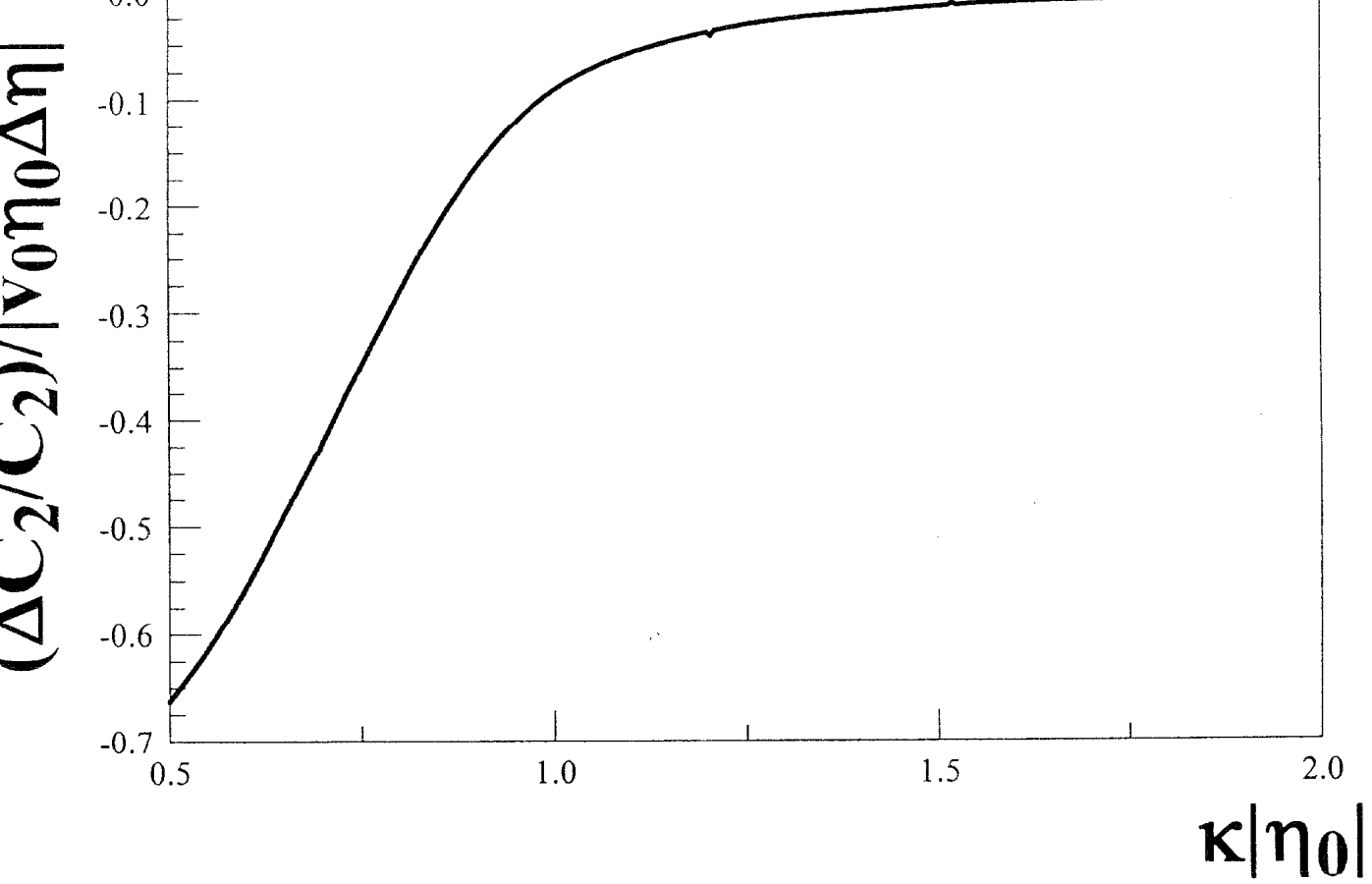
- Narrow ATTRACTIVE potentials localized before last ~ 55 e-folds consistent with slow roll $\Rightarrow$ Quadrupole Suppression

- Height of potential $\sim H^2 \Rightarrow$
CMB QUAD suppression $\sim 10-20\%$.

- Narrow + $\mathcal{V}_0 \sim H^2 \Rightarrow N(k) \ll \frac{H^2 M_P^2}{k^4}$
negligible back-reaction!

- $N(k) \lesssim 1/k^4$ at large k !

- Where is $\mathcal{V}(n)$ coming from? (TBA..)



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 $\Rightarrow$ CMB QUADRUPOLE SUPP.