



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE



The Stephen Hawking
Centre for Theoretical Cosmology

Bootstrapping Multi-Field Inflation:

non-Gaussianities from light scalars revisited

with Guilherme Pimentel, Ana Achúcarro
arXiv: 2212.14035

Dong-Gang Wang (王东刚)

DAMTP Cambridge

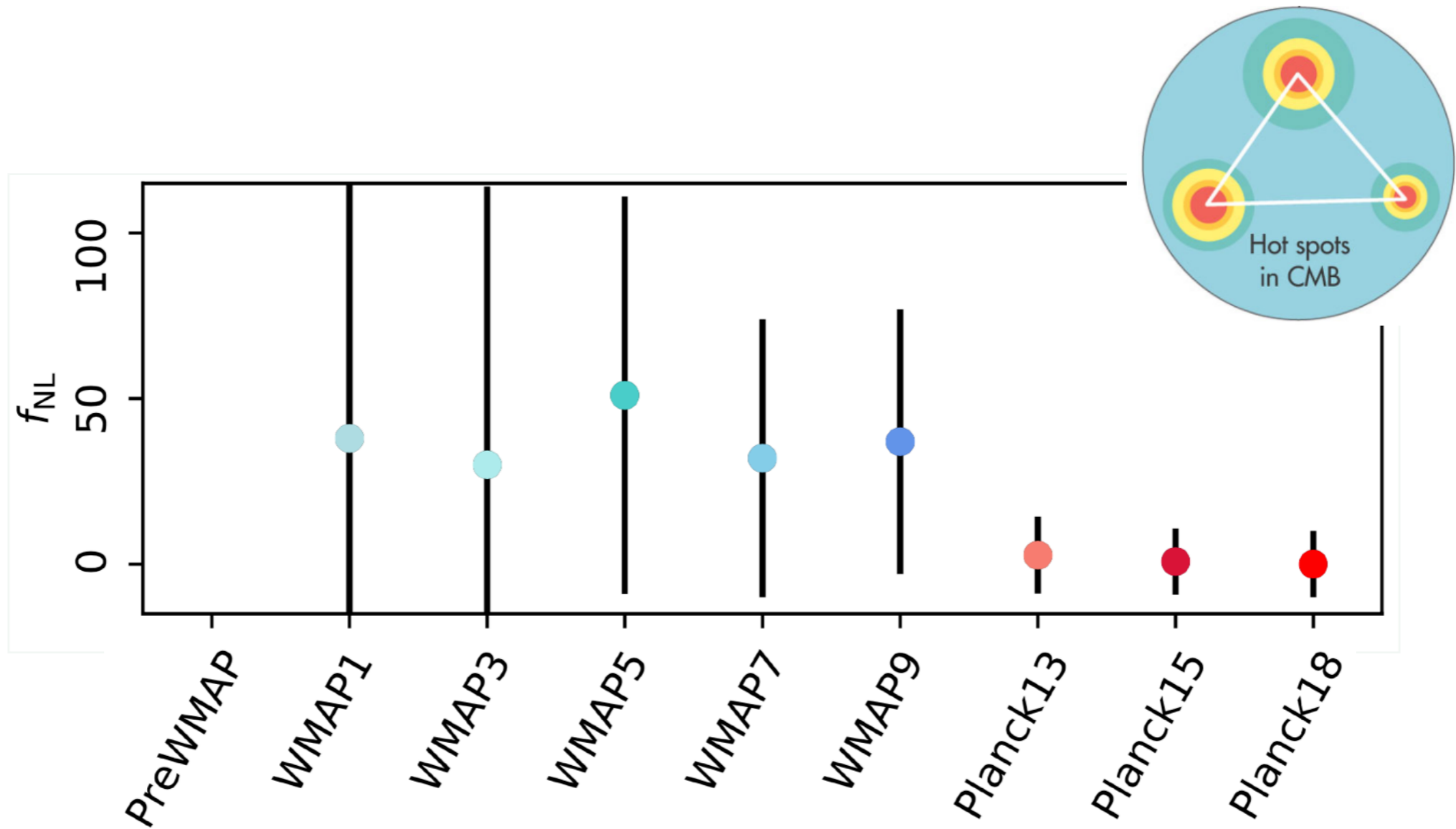
Cosmology From Home 2023

If we enter a data-oriented conference on non-Gaussianity...

$$g^{\text{local}} = \frac{k_1^3 + k_2^3 + k_3^3}{k_1^3 k_2^3 k_3^3}$$

Multi-Field Inflation

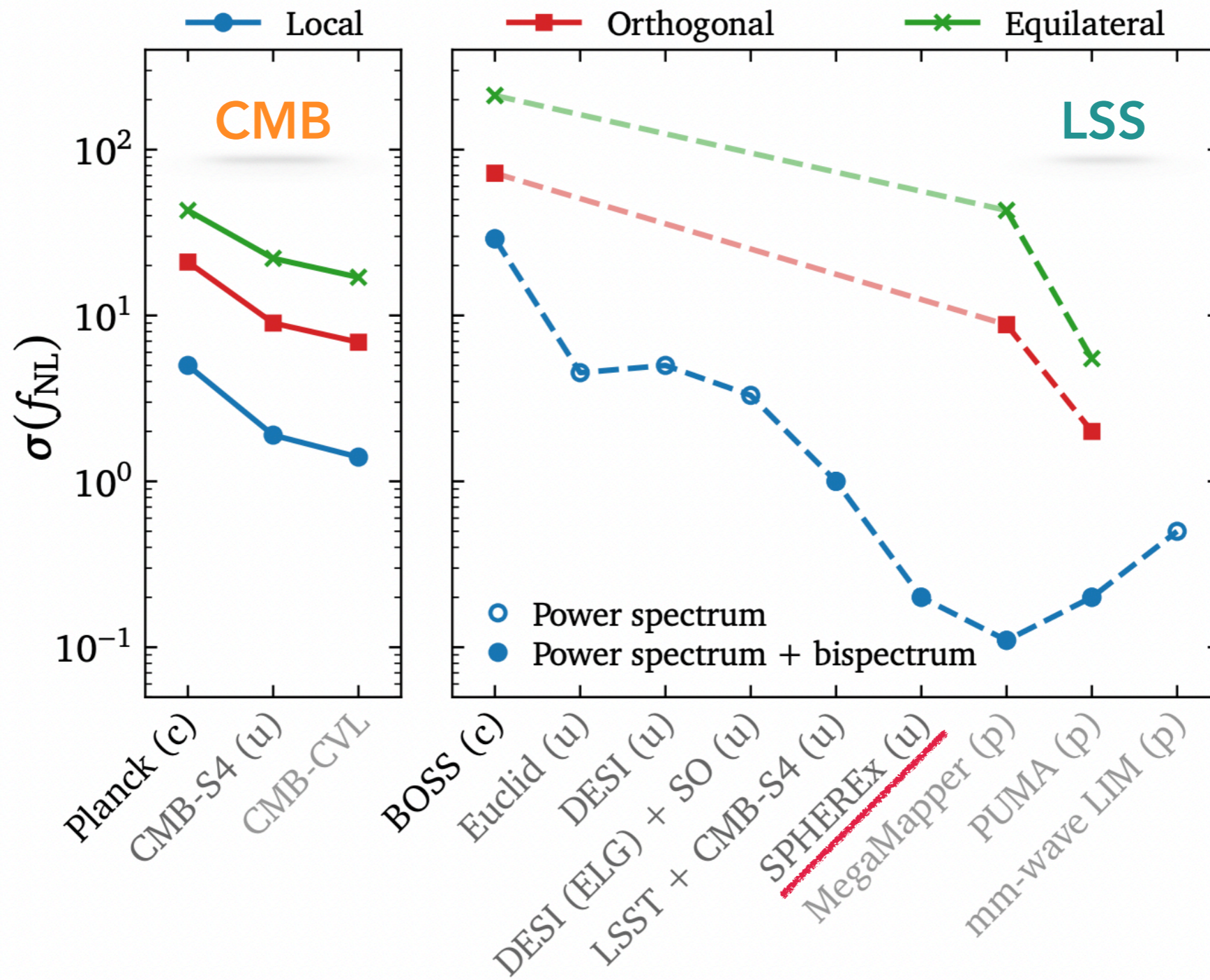
Tracing local non-Gaussianity in CMB



Latest CMB constraint from Planck satellite:

$$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}} = -0.9 \pm 5.1$$

Huge improvements are under way!



Picture from [2203.08128](#) — Snowmass White Paper on Inflation

Bootstrapping *Multi-Field Inflation*

DGW, Pimentel, Achucarro 2022

- The **true** “local” shape from multi-field inflation

What was missed in previous computations?

- Classification of multi-field non-Gaussianities

New shapes!

Plan of the Talk

- **Bootstrap Recap in 2 mins:**

basic ideas & the pheno frontier

- **IR Divergences** in Cosmological Bootstrap

anomalous Conformal Ward Identities

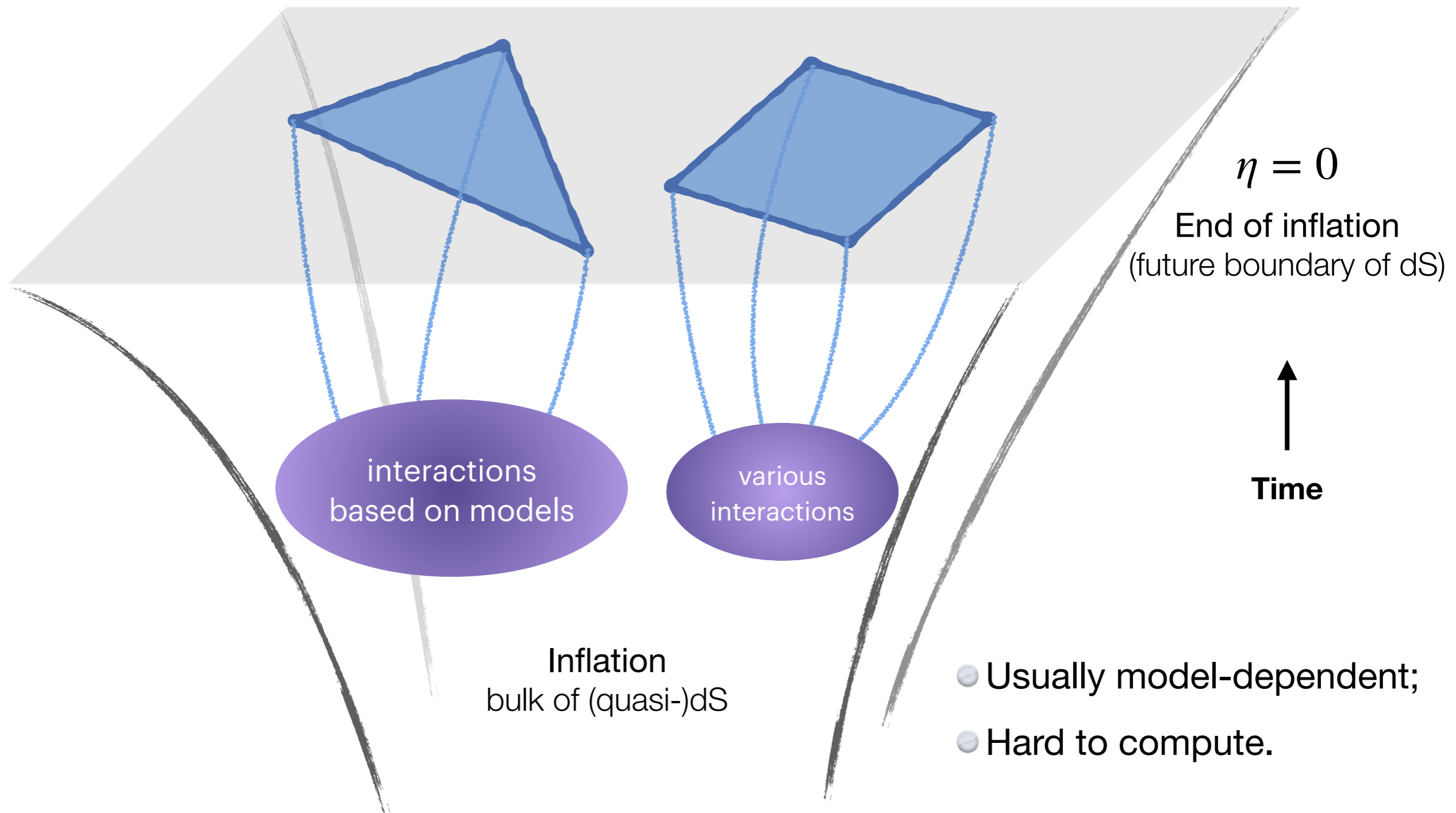
- **Classification of multi-field non-Gaussianities**

true form of the local shape & new pheno

- **Summary & Outlook**

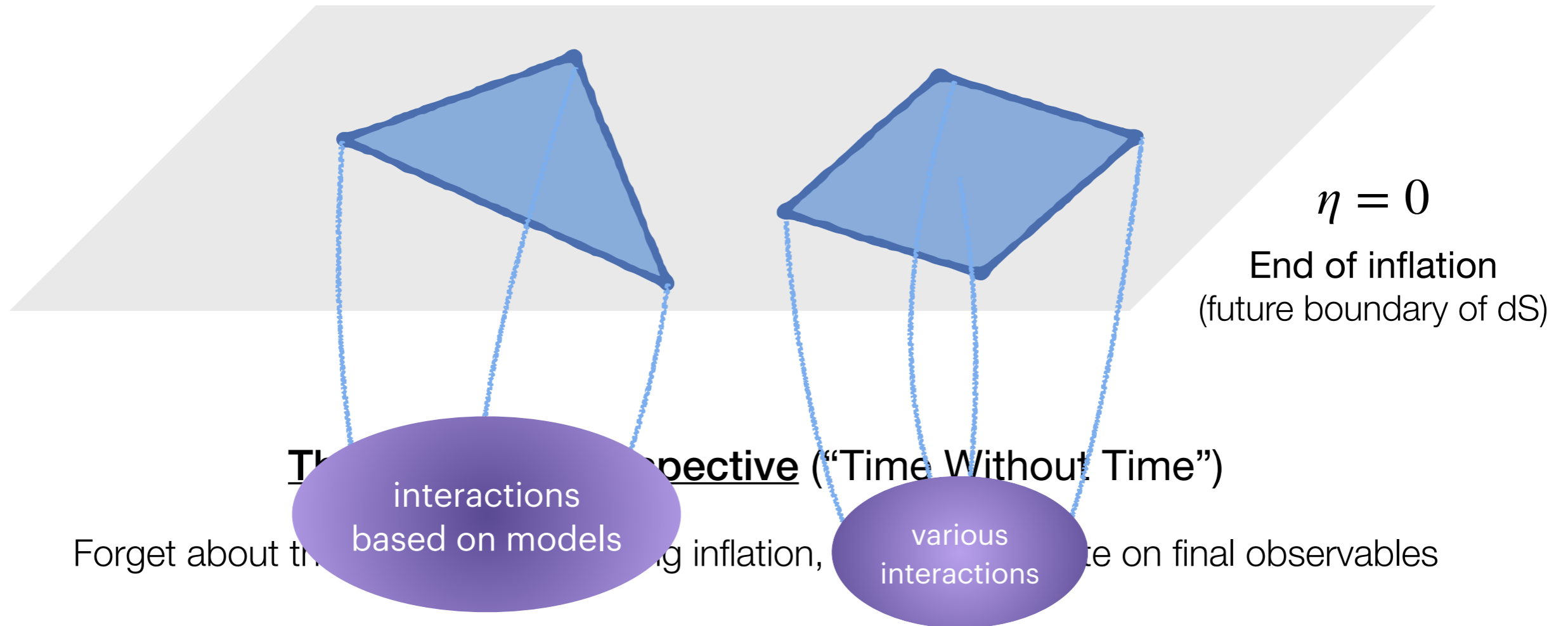
The traditional approaches towards cosmological correlators

(the in-in formalism, δN formalism, transport method, etc)



Cosmological Bootstrap:

Correlators from Symmetries, Locality & Unitarity



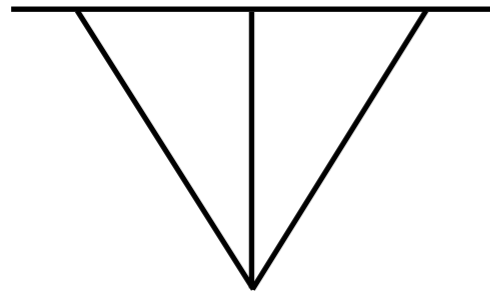
● Model-independent;

● Powerful computational tools.

See talk videos on **CfH 21** by G. Pimentel; and on **CfH 22** by H. Goodhew, G. Lee, S. Renaux-Petel&S. Jazayeri, A. Thavanesen, and DGW

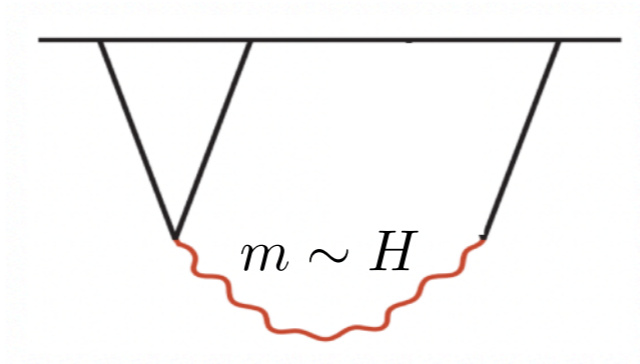
Classification of Primordial Non-Gaussianities

single field inflation



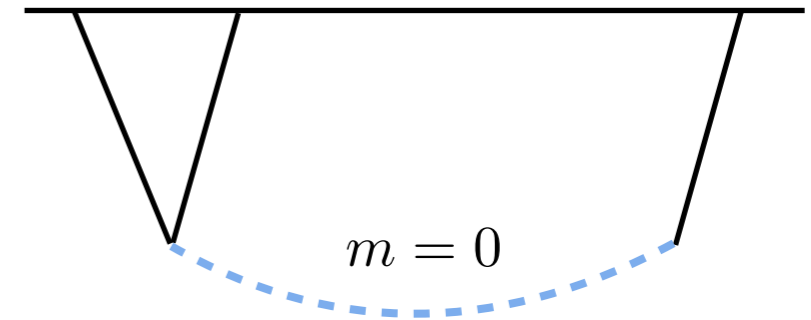
contact

cosmological collider



massive exchange

multi-field inflation



additional light scalars

Assuming:

- 1) (nearly) scale-invariance;
- 2) weakly coupled (tree-level LO).

Primordial bispectrum: the Fourier transf. of the 3-point correlation function

$$\langle \zeta_{\mathbf{k}_1} \zeta_{\mathbf{k}_2} \zeta_{\mathbf{k}_3} \rangle \sim f_{\text{NL}} S(k_1, k_2, k_3) P_\zeta^2$$

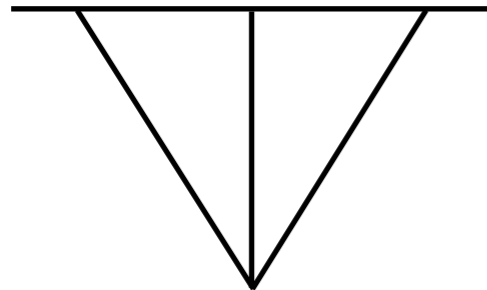
How easy/hard
to be detected

size

shape

Pheno Frontier of the Bootstrap Program

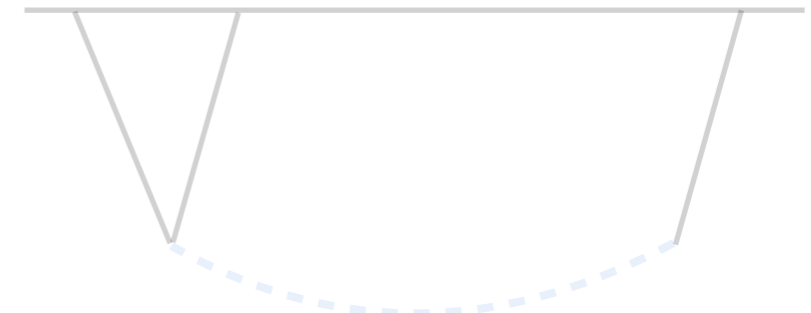
Contact



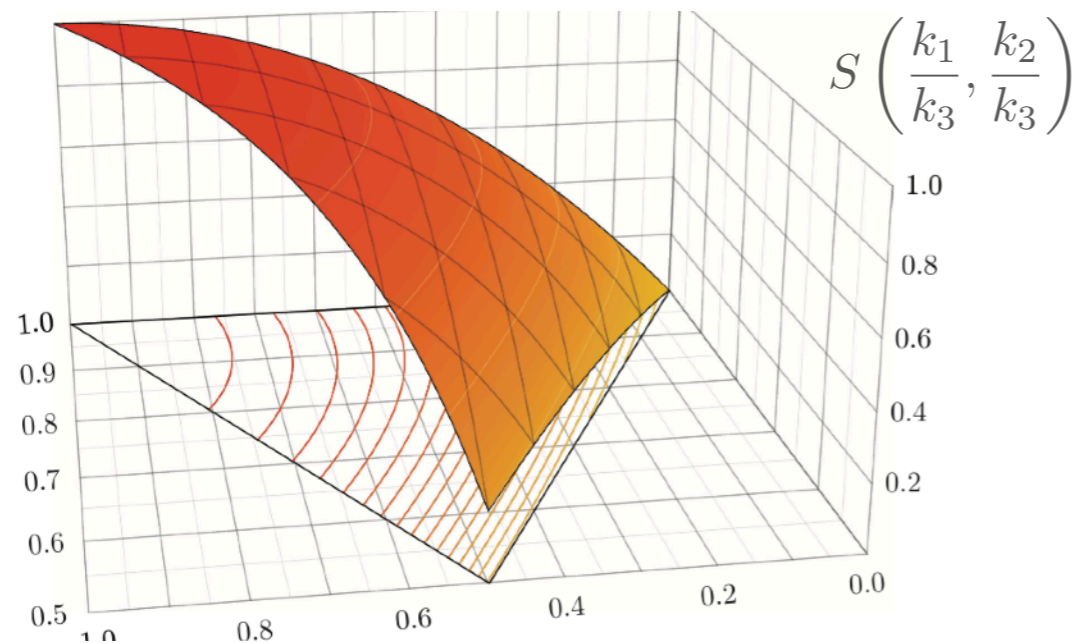
Massive Exchange



Massless Exchange



Equilateral non-Gaussianity



Single Field Inflation

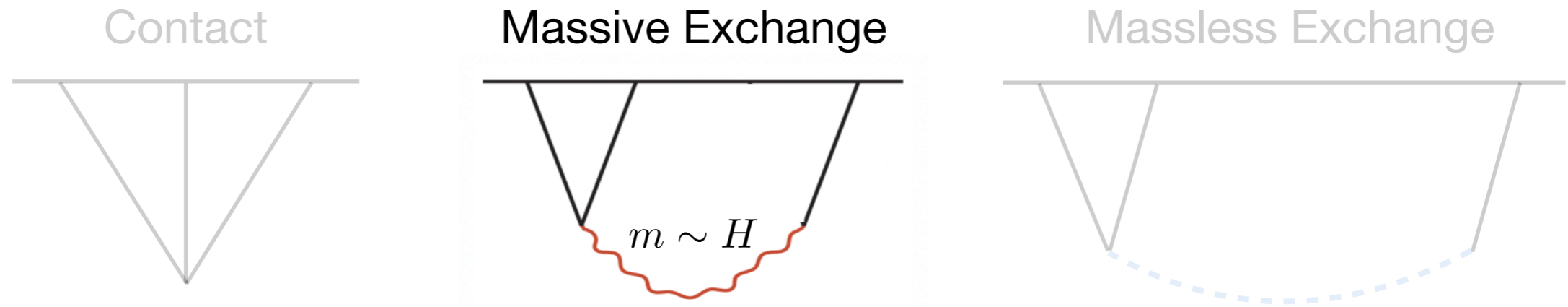
Boostless Bootstrap

Pajer, Stefanyszyn, Supel 2020; Pajer 2020
 Jazayeri, Pajer, Stefanyszyn 2021
 Bonifacio, Pajer, DGW 2021;

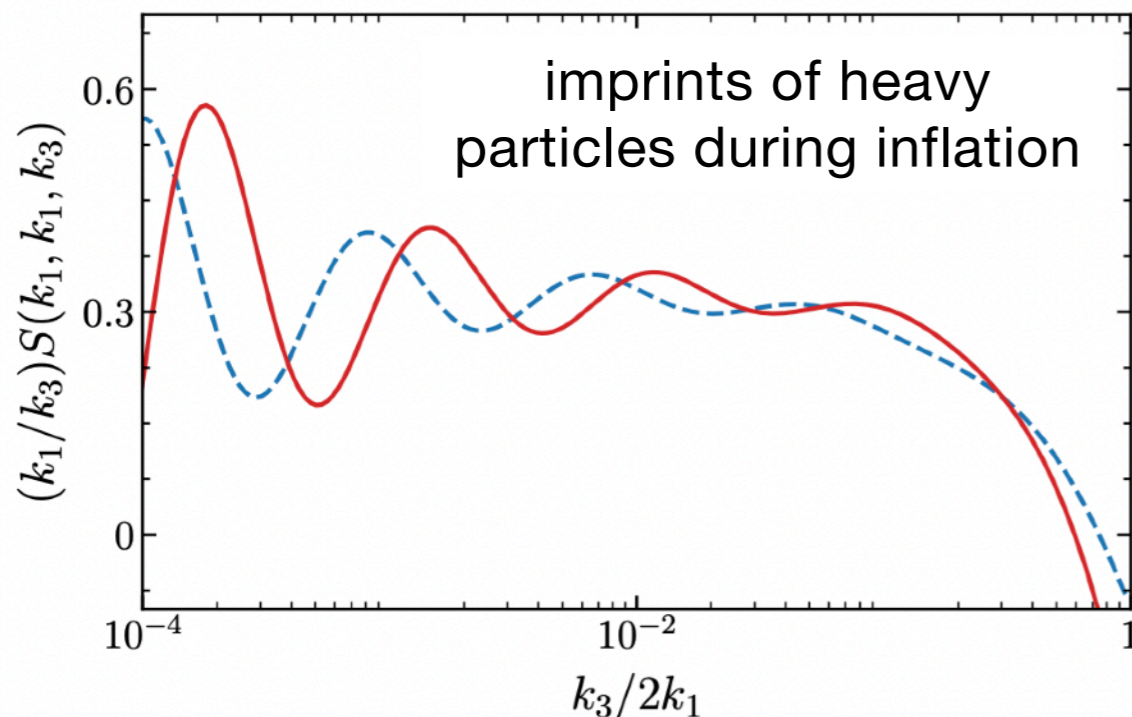
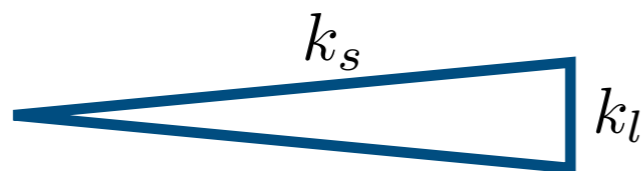
captures models such as P(X), DBI
 inflation with **small sound speed**

- boost-breaking => large signals
- a complete menu of scalar bispectra from single field inflation

Pheno Frontier of the Bootstrap Program



Cosmological Colliders



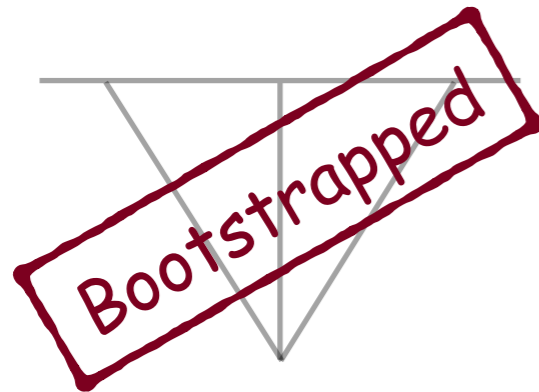
Boostless Cosmological Collider Bootstrap

Pimentel, DGW 2022

- full analytical shapes of **cosmo collider** bispectra for *any* mass, spin, interactions
 - new pheno: *the equilateral collider shape*
- [See more in my last years' talk on CfH 22 and also the talk by Renaux-Petel&Jazayeri]

Pheno Frontier of the Bootstrap Program

Single Field Inflation



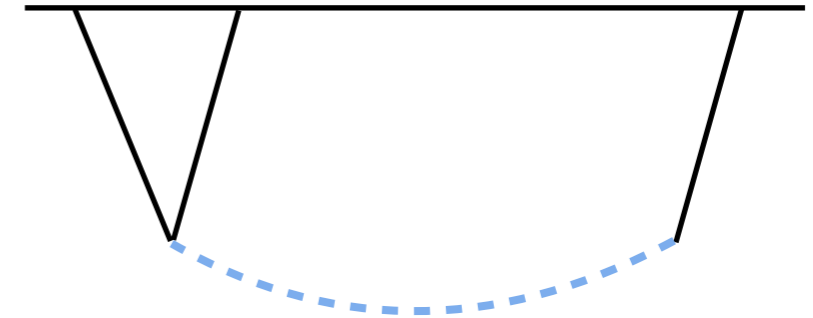
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Cosmological Collider



Massive Exchange

Multi-Field Inflation



Massless Exchange

Traditional approach:

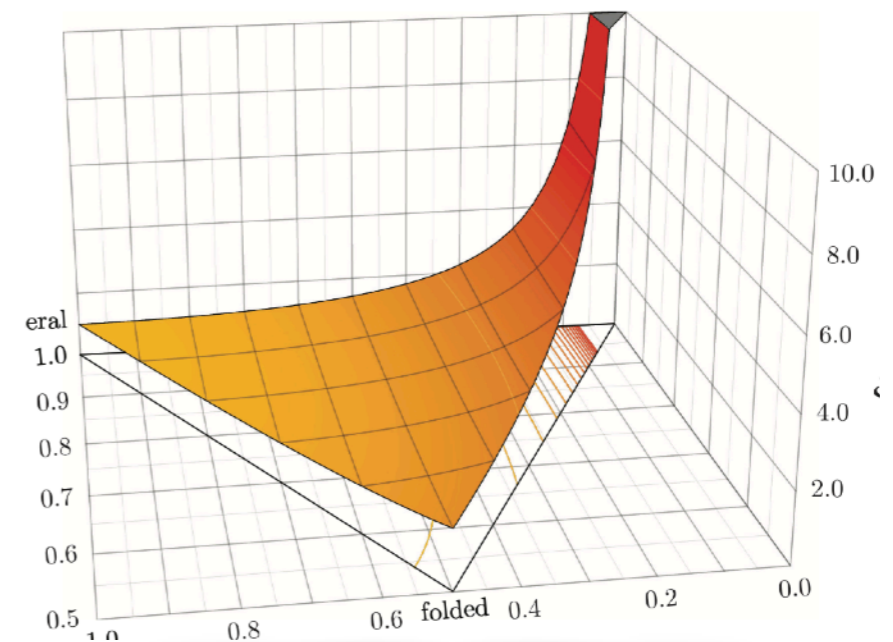
separate universe approximation

(δN formalism)

Lyth, Seery, Wands, Sasaki,
Komatsu,... 2003/2004

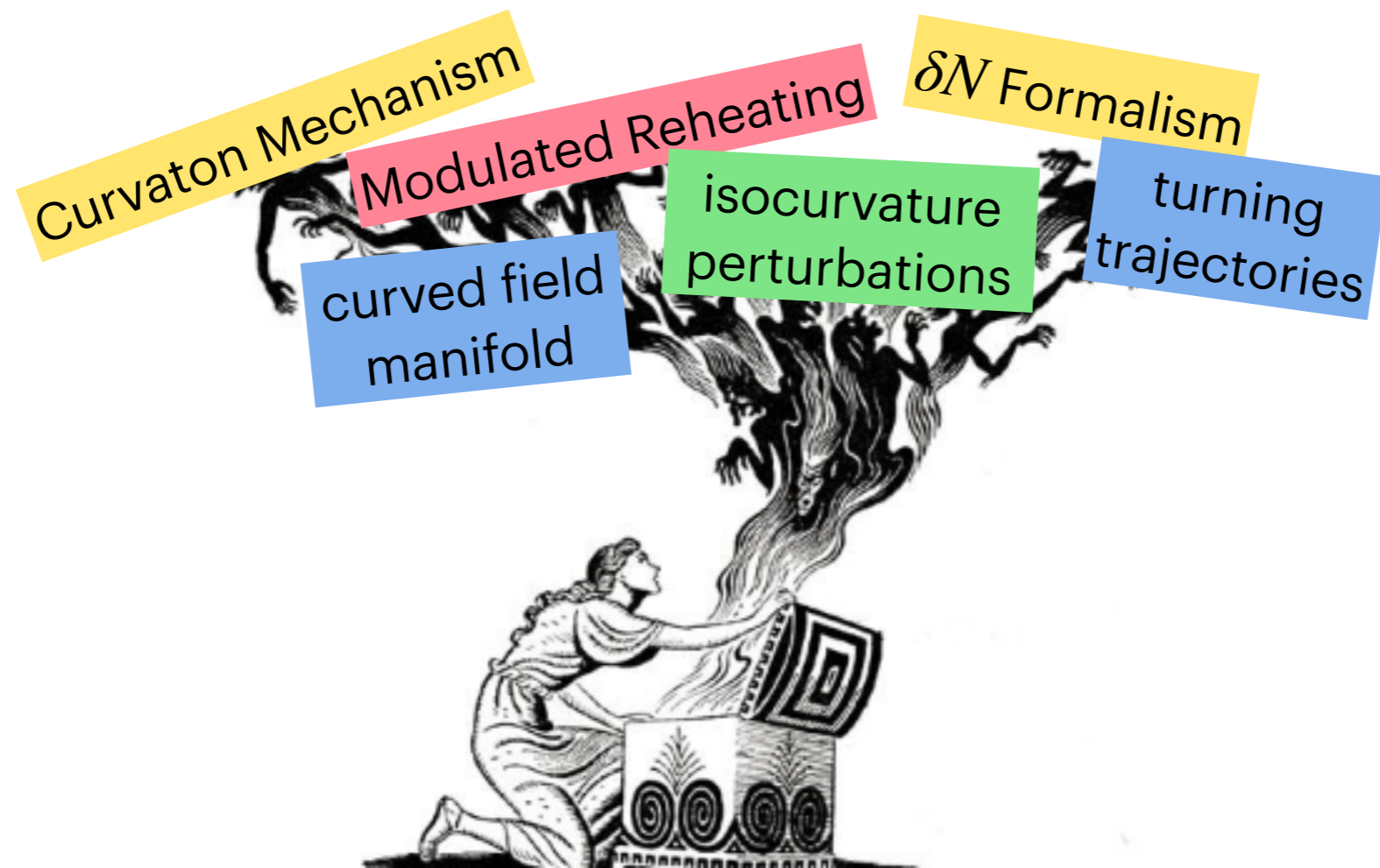
Is this computation

complete?



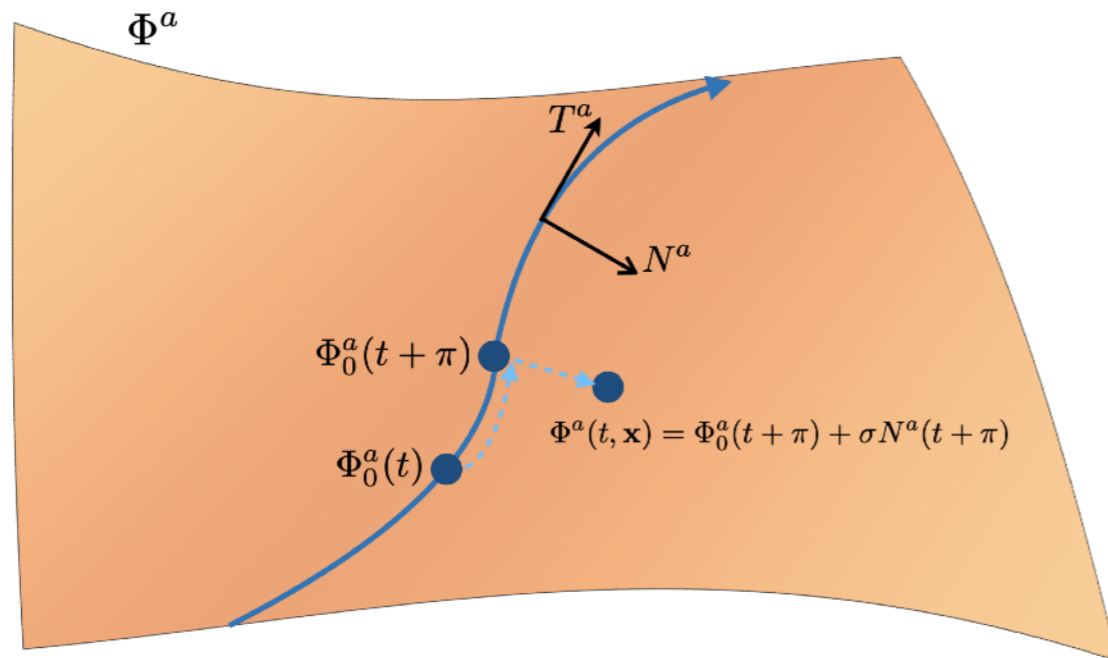
Local non-Gaussianity

When we talk about multi-field inflation...



- Too many possibilities explored in the past 30 years;
- Normally model dependent;
- Lacking a unifying theme... :(

Multi-Field Conversion = IR Divergences



$$\mathcal{L}^{\text{int}} = -\lambda \dot{\phi} \sigma - g(\partial_\mu \phi)^2 \sigma$$

Conversion from Interactions

adiabatic modes:

ϕ

the inflaton fluctuations

isocurvature modes:

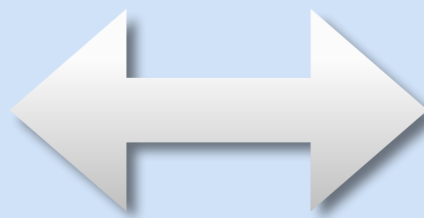
σ

the additional light scalars $m \ll H$

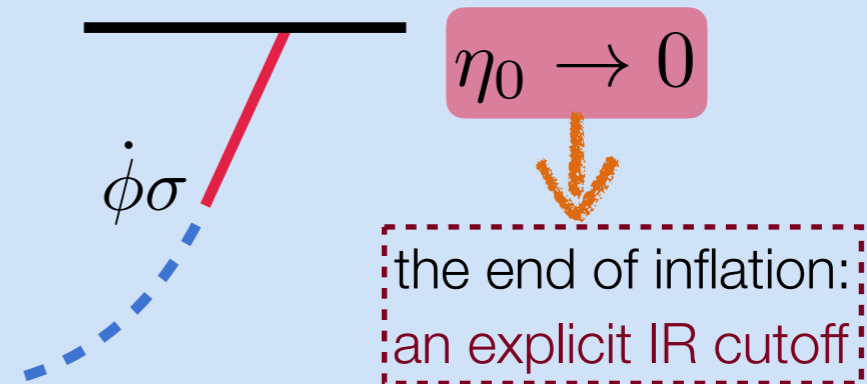
Superhorizon Conversion $\dot{\zeta} \propto \lambda \sigma$

super-horizon growth of ζ by the multi-field conversion

$$\zeta \propto Ht$$



IR singular behaviour $\mathcal{K} \propto \log(k\eta_0)$



IR Divergences in Cosmological Bootstrap

Three-Point Scalar Seed

$\langle \varphi_{k_1} \varphi_{k_2} \phi_{k_3} \rangle \sim \hat{\mathcal{I}}(u, \eta_0)$

$u \equiv \frac{k_3}{k_1 + k_2}$

► σ is massive



IR-finite correlator

Arkani-Hamed, Baumann,
Lee, Pimentel 2018
Pimentel, DGW 2022

Conformal Ward
Identities

$$\left(\Delta_u - 2 + \frac{m^2}{H^2} \right) \hat{\mathcal{I}} = \frac{u}{1+u}$$

with $\Delta_u \equiv u^2(1-u^2)\partial_u^2 - 2u^3\partial_u$

► σ is massless



IR-divergent correlator

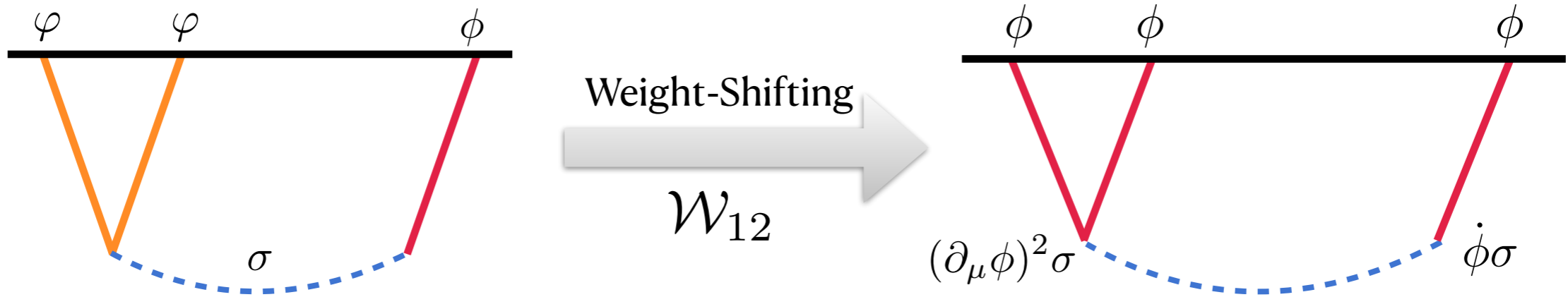
DGW, Pimentel, Achucarro 2022

Anomalous Conformal
Ward Identities

$$(\Delta_u - 2)\hat{\mathcal{I}}(u, \eta_0) = \frac{u}{1+u} + \frac{6}{u}\hat{\mathcal{K}}(k\eta_0)$$

an extra source term
caused by the IR cutoff

The true "local" shape from dS bootstrap



Here is the full shape:

logarithmic k_t -pole:
from the cubic vertex

massless exchange:
the minimal setup for
multi-field inflation

$$S(k_1, k_2, k_3) \propto \frac{1}{k_1^3 k_2^3 k_3^3} \left[(\gamma_E - 3 - \log(-k_t \eta_0)) (k_1^3 + k_2^3 + k_3^3) + k_t e_2 - 4e_3 \right. \\ \left. + (k_2^3 + k_3^3) \log(-2k_1 \eta_0) + (k_1^3 + k_3^3) \log(-2k_2 \eta_0) + (k_1^3 + k_2^3) \log(-2k_3 \eta_0) \right]$$

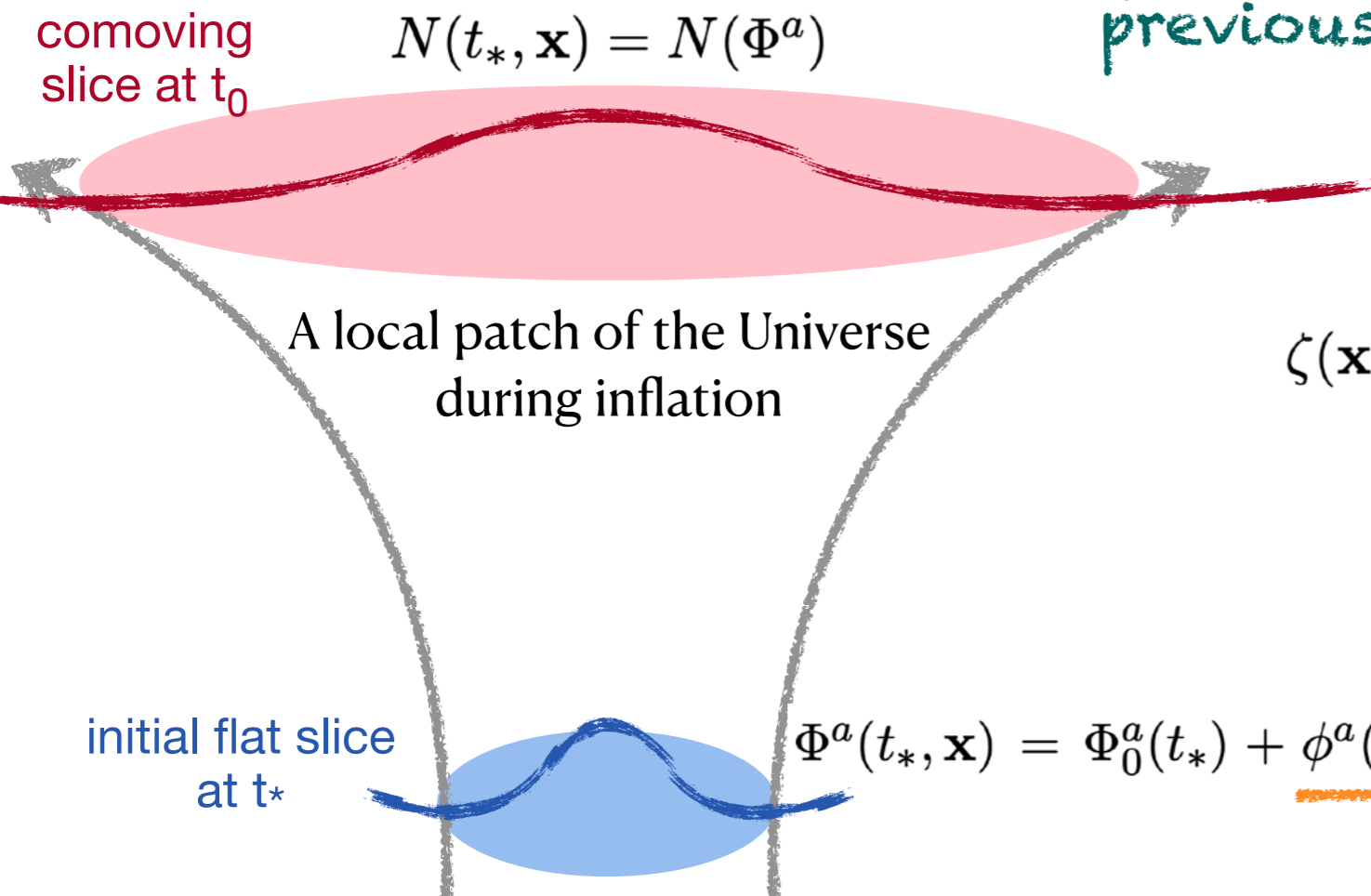
$$S^{\text{local}} = \frac{k_1^3 + k_2^3 + k_3^3}{k_1^3 k_2^3 k_3^3}$$

logarithmic k_n -pole: from the linear mixing

$$k_t \equiv k_1 + k_2 + k_3 \quad e_2 = k_1 k_2 + k_1 k_3 + k_2 k_3 \quad \text{and} \quad e_3 = k_1 k_2 k_3$$

What was missed in the δN / transport approach?

previous



Curvature Perturbation as the differences in the local e-folds

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(\mathbf{x}) &= N(\Phi_0^a + \phi^a) - N(\Phi_0^a) \\ &= \underline{N_a \phi^a} + \frac{1}{2} \underline{N_{ab} \phi^a \phi^b} + \frac{1}{6} \underline{N_{abc} \phi^a \phi^b \phi^c} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Initial field fluctuations are defined at t_* right after horizon exit

Are they just **free** scalars? Actually **not** in multi-field inflation!

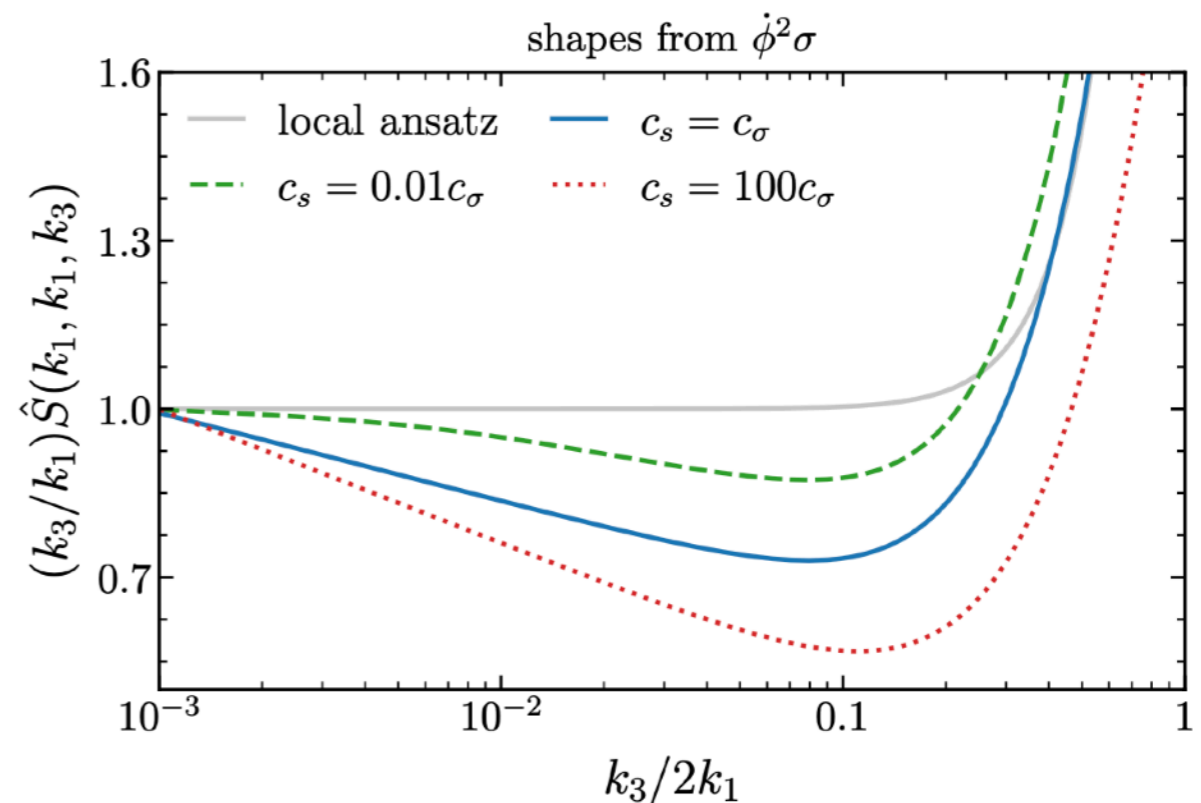
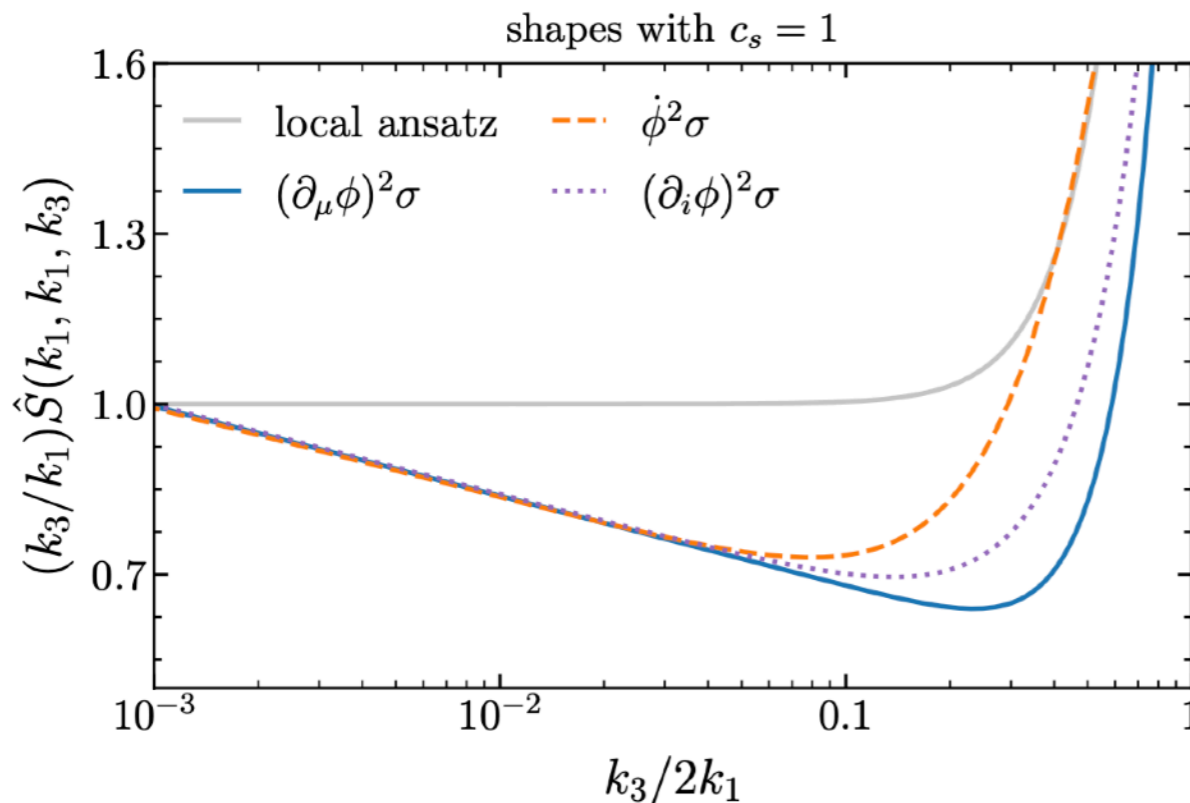
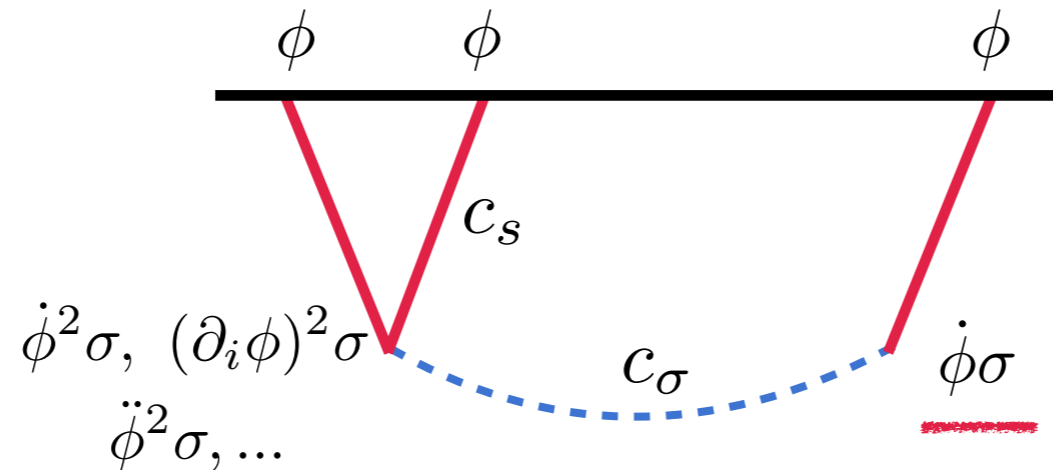
As an example, even *before* horizon-exit, the $\dot{\phi}\sigma$ interaction already deformed the Bunch-Davies mode function

$$\text{for } -k\eta > 1, \quad \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \eta e^{ik\eta} \log(-k\eta)$$

one concrete example for comparison: Achucarro, Copeland, Iarygina, Palma, DGW, Welling 2019

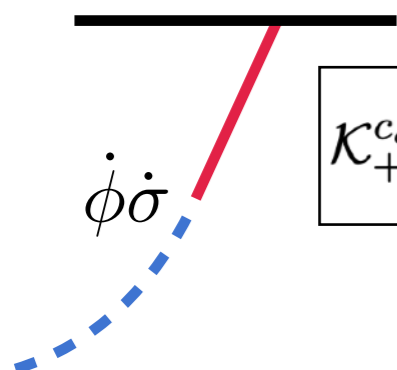
IR divergence => local-type non-Gaussianity

massless exchange with arbitrary interactions:



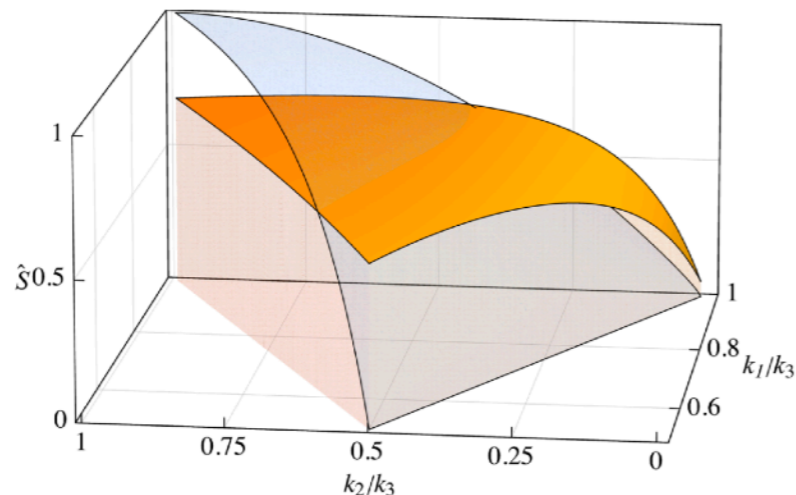
New Pheno: *Multi-Speed Non-Gaussianity*

Linear mixing with higher derivatives $\ddot{\phi}\sigma, \dot{\phi}\partial_i^2\sigma, \text{ etc.}$ \rightarrow **IR-finite correlators**

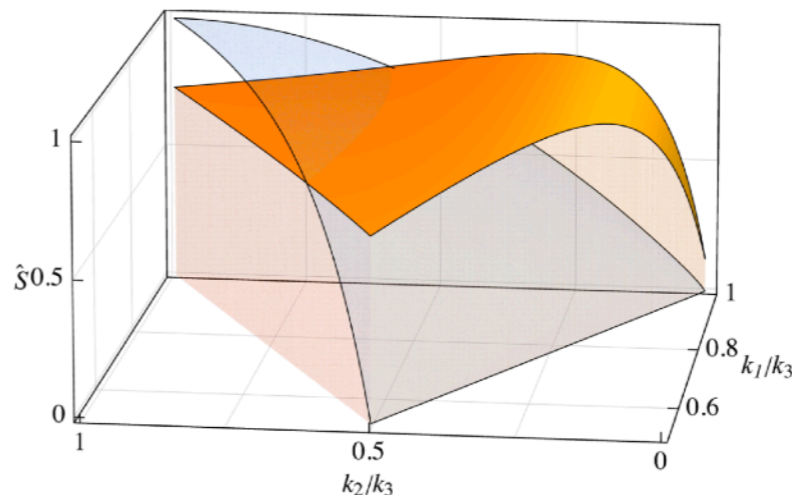


$$\mathcal{K}_+^{c_\sigma}(c_\sigma k, \eta) = \frac{H^2 \eta}{2c_\sigma k} e^{ic_\sigma k \eta}$$

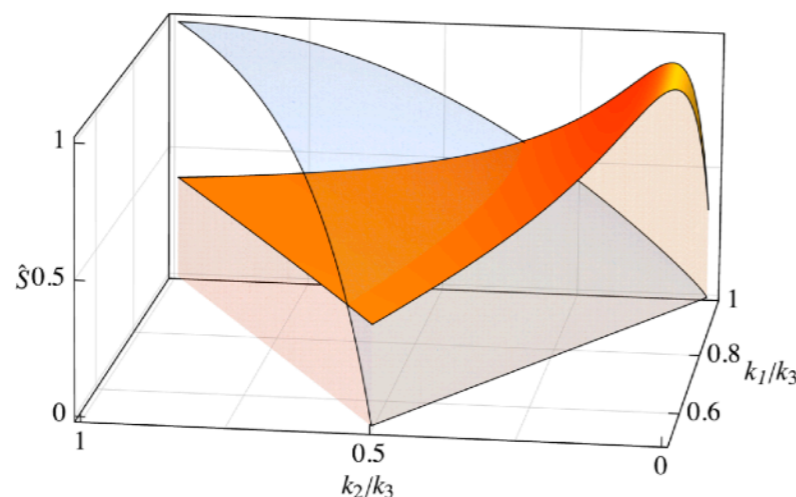
$$\hat{\mathcal{S}}^{\text{multi-}c_s}(k_1, k_2, k_3) = \frac{k_1 k_2 k_3}{(c_1 k_1 + c_2 k_2 + c_3 k_3)^3} + 5 \text{ perms}$$



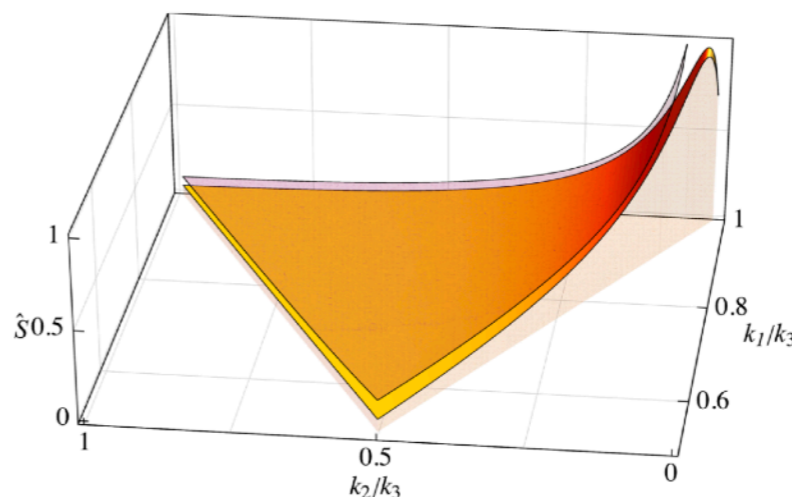
(a) $c_1 = c_2 = 0.8, c_3 = 1$



(b) $c_1 = 0.3, c_2 = 0.4, c_3 = 1$



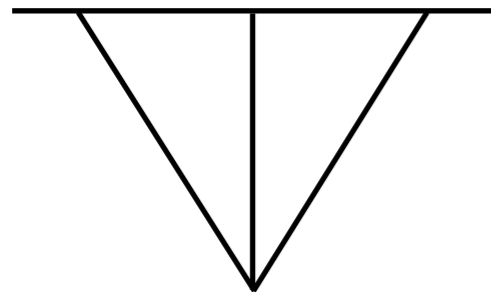
(c) $c_1 = 0.5, c_2 = 0.2, c_3 = 1$



(d) $c_1 = c_2 = 0.05, c_3 = 1$

Bootstrap our way towards inflationary new physics

Contact

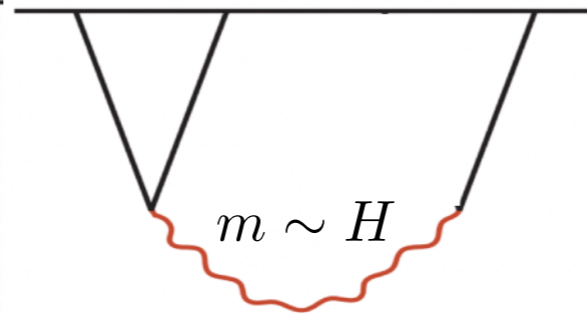


self-interaction of the inflaton

Boostless Bootstrap

- ✓ all the possible **equilateral-type** non-Gaussianity from single field inflation

Massive Exchange

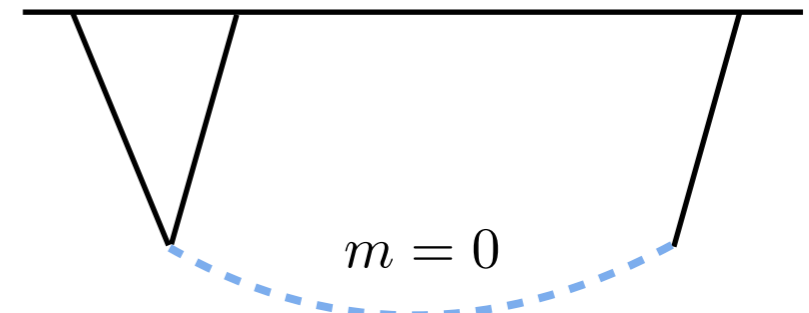


intermediate massive particles

Boostless Cosmological Collider Bootstrap

- ✓ a complete set of **cosmo collider** bispectra with full analytic shapes
- ✓ new pheno: *the equilateral collider shape*

Massless Exchange



additional light scalars

multi-field Bootstrap

- ✓ the full “**local**” shapes from multi-field inflation and more
- ✓ new pheno: *the multi-speed non-Gaussianity*

Exciting Progresses. Stay tuned!