

Constraining primordial tensor features with the CMB

In collaboration with Jan Hamann [arxiv:2209.00827]

DSU Sydney 2022
Ameek Malhotra



UNSW
SYDNEY

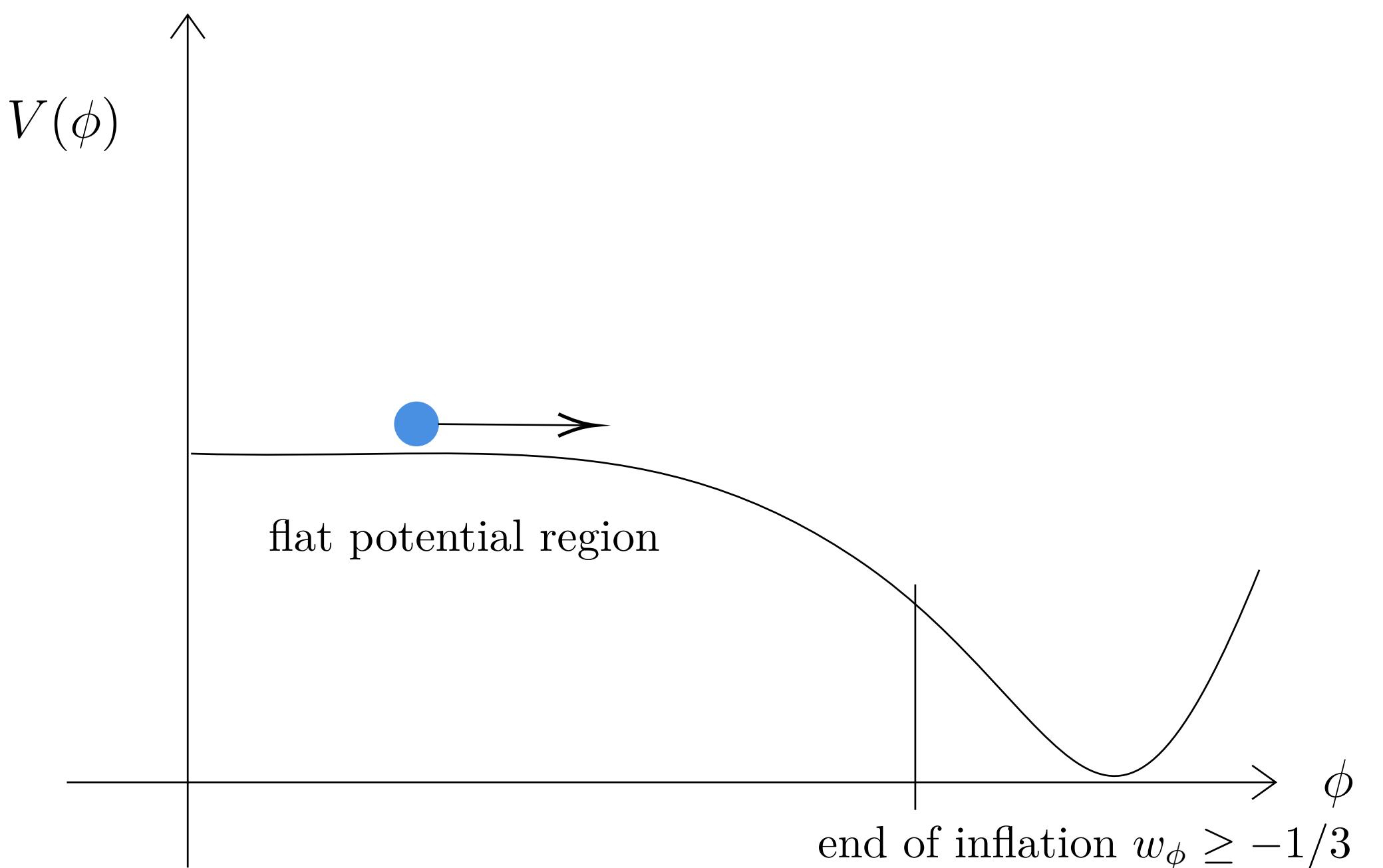
Outline

- ☒ Tensor Modes from Inflation
- ☒ Primordial tensors in the CMB
- ☒ Constraints and Forecasts

Inflation

An epoch of near exponential expansion in the early universe, driven by the constant potential energy of some **unknown field(s)**

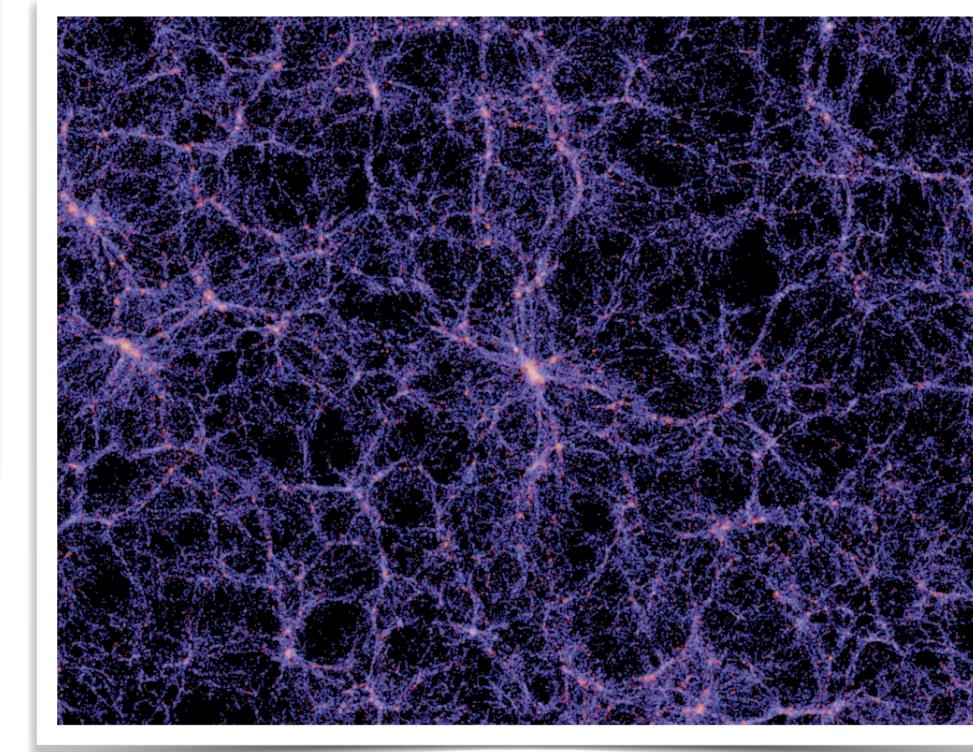
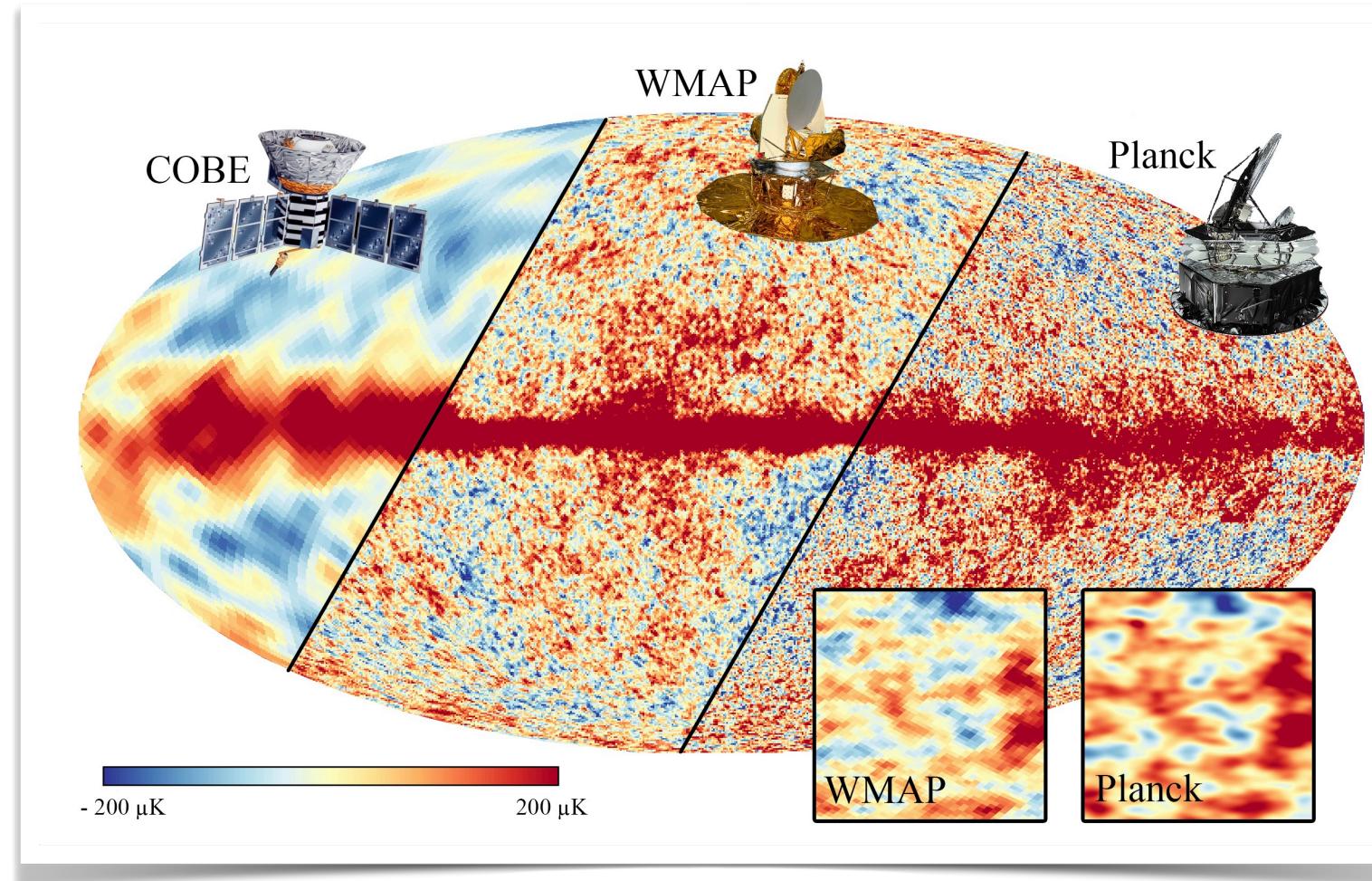
$$a \approx e^{Ht}, \quad H^2 \approx \frac{V(\phi)}{3M_{\text{Pl}}^2}$$



Minimal scenario: single scalar field slowly rolling down the potential

Inflationary perturbations

$$ds^2 = a^2(\eta) \left[-d\eta^2 + \left(e^{2\zeta} \delta_{ij} + h_{ij} \right) dx^i dx^j \right]$$

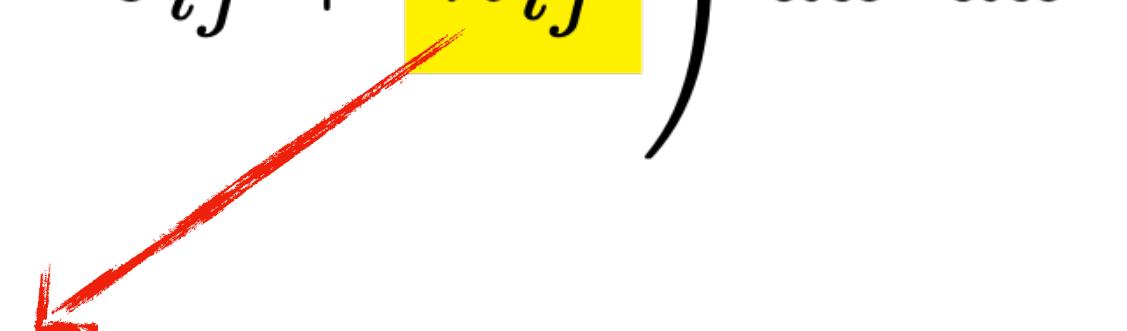


$$\mathcal{P}_\zeta(k) = A_s \left(\frac{k}{k_p} \right)^{n_s - 1}$$

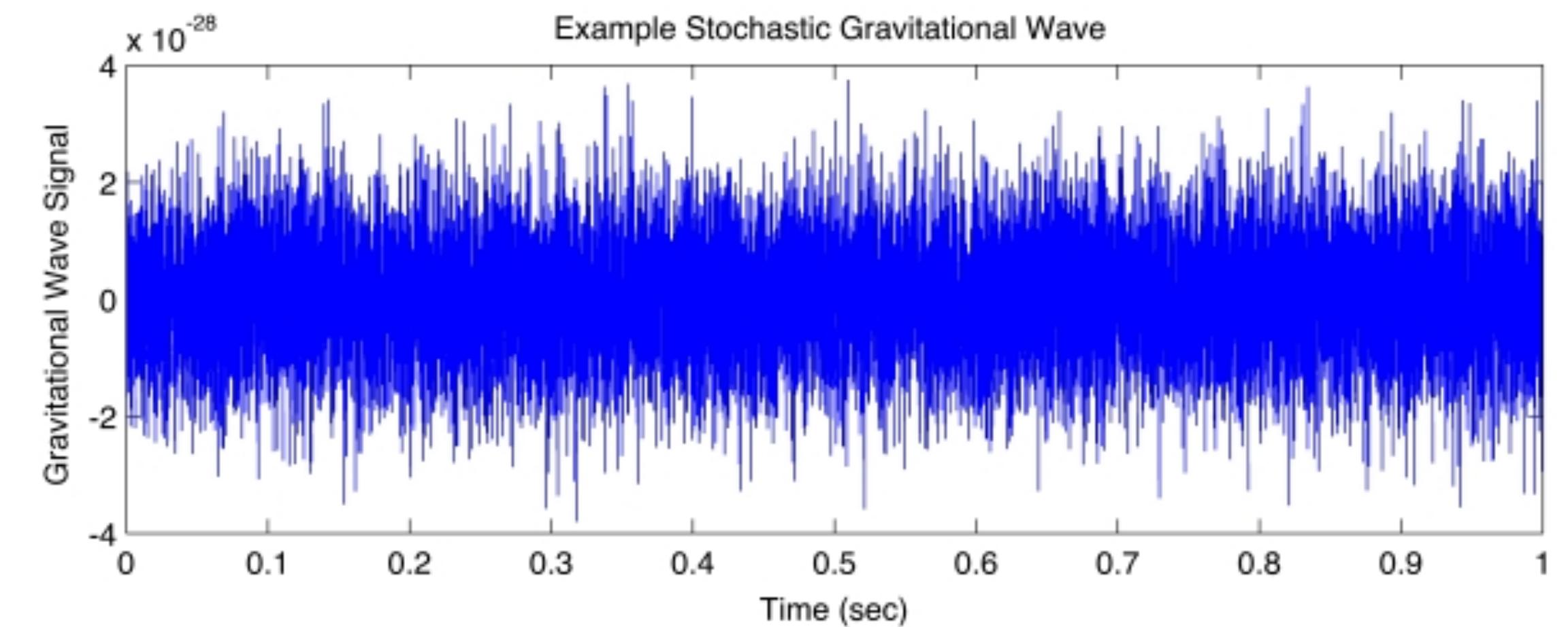
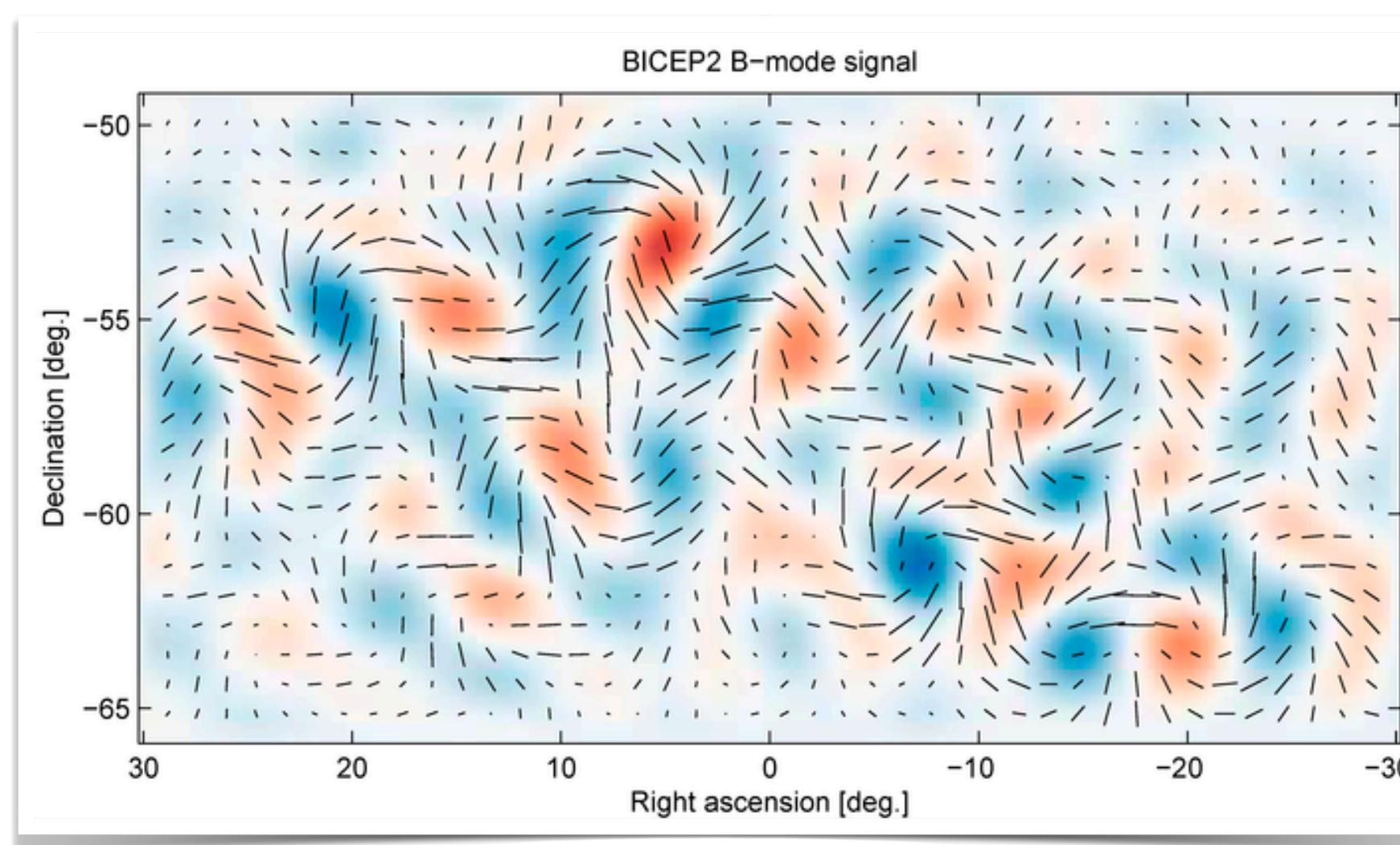
Scalar amplitude and tilt
measured precisely on large
scales

Inflationary perturbations

$$ds^2 = a^2(\eta) \left[-d\eta^2 + \left(e^{2\zeta} \delta_{ij} + h_{ij} \right) dx^i dx^j \right]$$



Yet to be observed...



Credit: A. Stuver/LIGO

Tensor modes in SFSR

$$h_{ij}'' + 2\mathcal{H}h_{ij}' + k^2 h_{ij} = 0$$

Free field fluctuations in quasi dS spacetime

$$\mathcal{P}_h(k) \propto \left(\frac{H_{\text{inf}}}{2\pi} \right)^2 \Big|_{k=aH}$$

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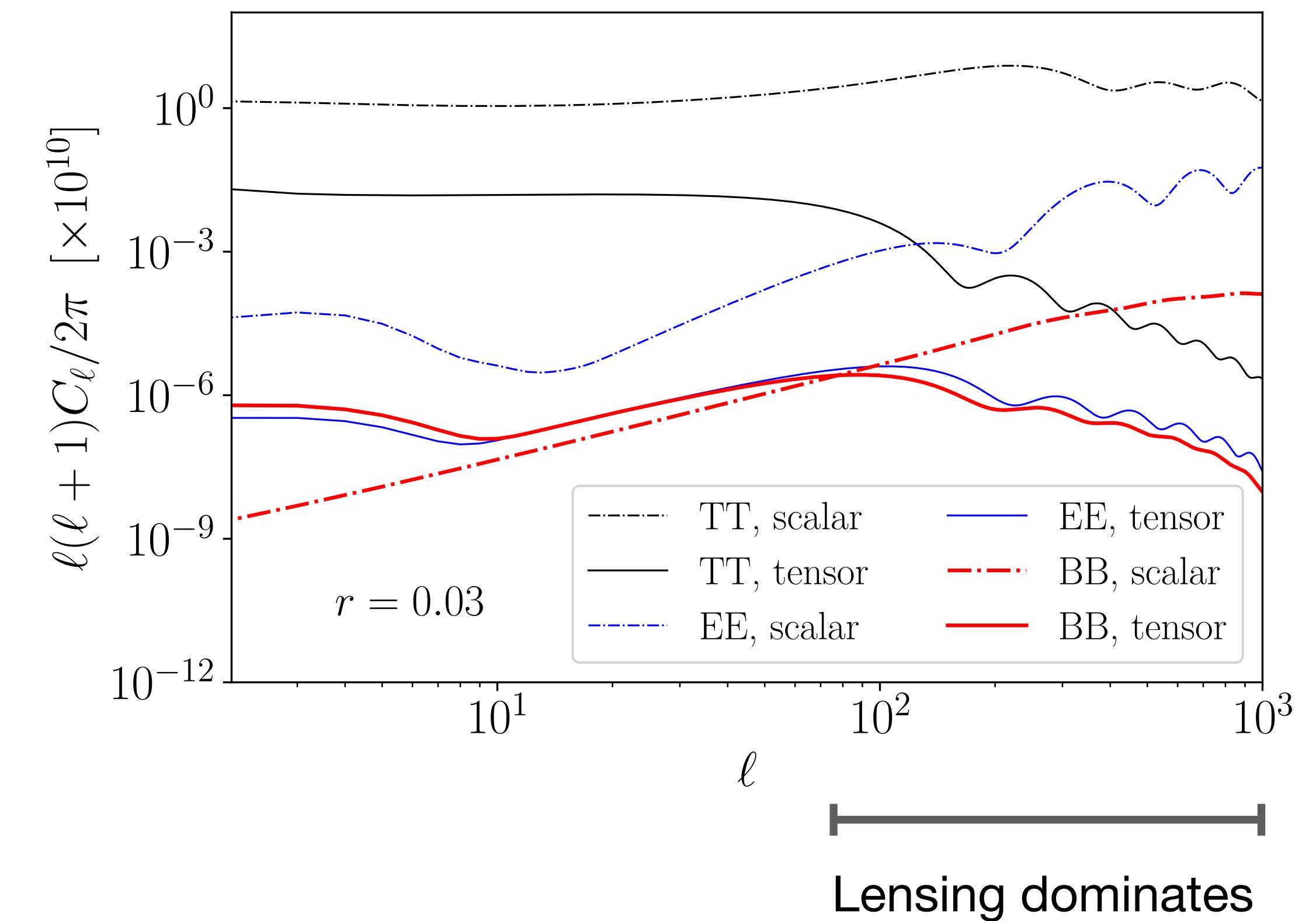
Leads to an unpolarised, Gaussian and nearly scale invariant power spectrum

$$\mathcal{P}_h(k) = r A_s \left(\frac{k}{k_p} \right)^{n_T}, \quad \underbrace{n_T = -r/8}_{\text{SFSR consistency}}, \quad r < 0.032 \text{ at 95\% C.L.}$$

Planck+BK18 [Ade et al. (2021)]

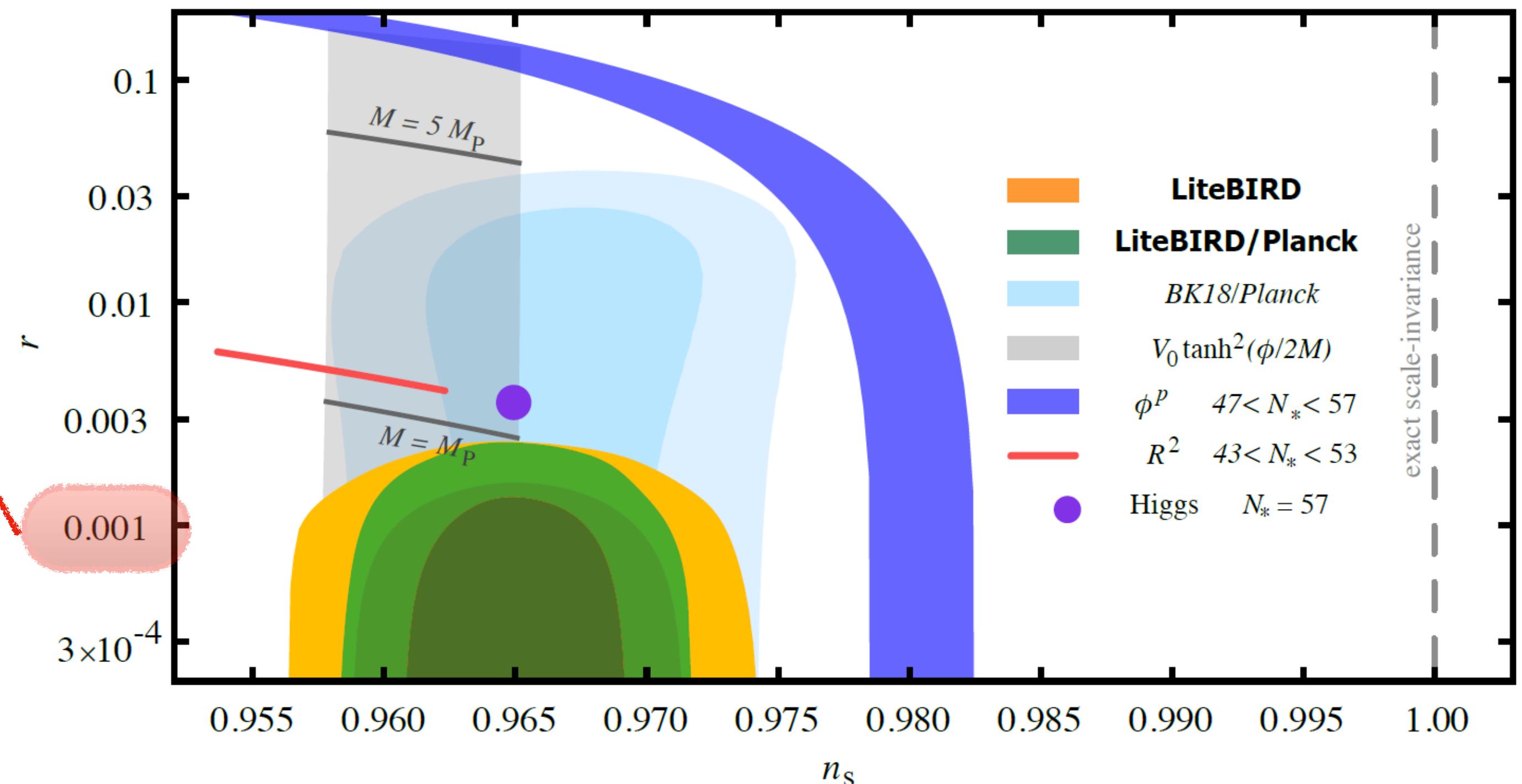
Tensors in the CMB

- ✓ Primordial tensor modes affect temperature and polarisation (both E and B mode) anisotropies
- ✓ At linear order, B-modes only sourced by tensors but not scalars



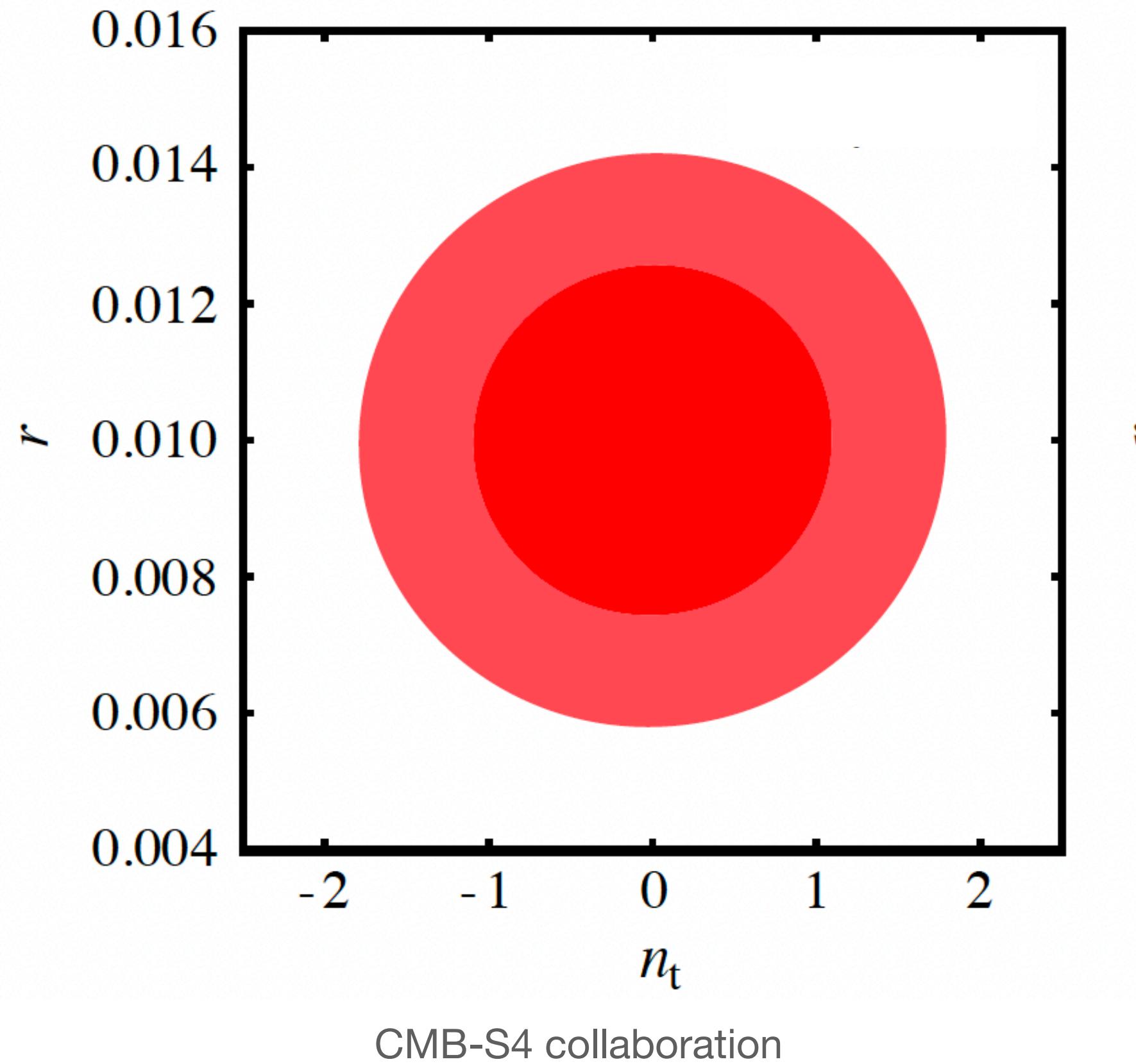
Sensitivity to SFSR

- CMB-S4, LiteBIRD sensitivity
- Some favoured SFSR inflationary models predict r close to above sensitivity, e.g. Starobinsky, Higgs...

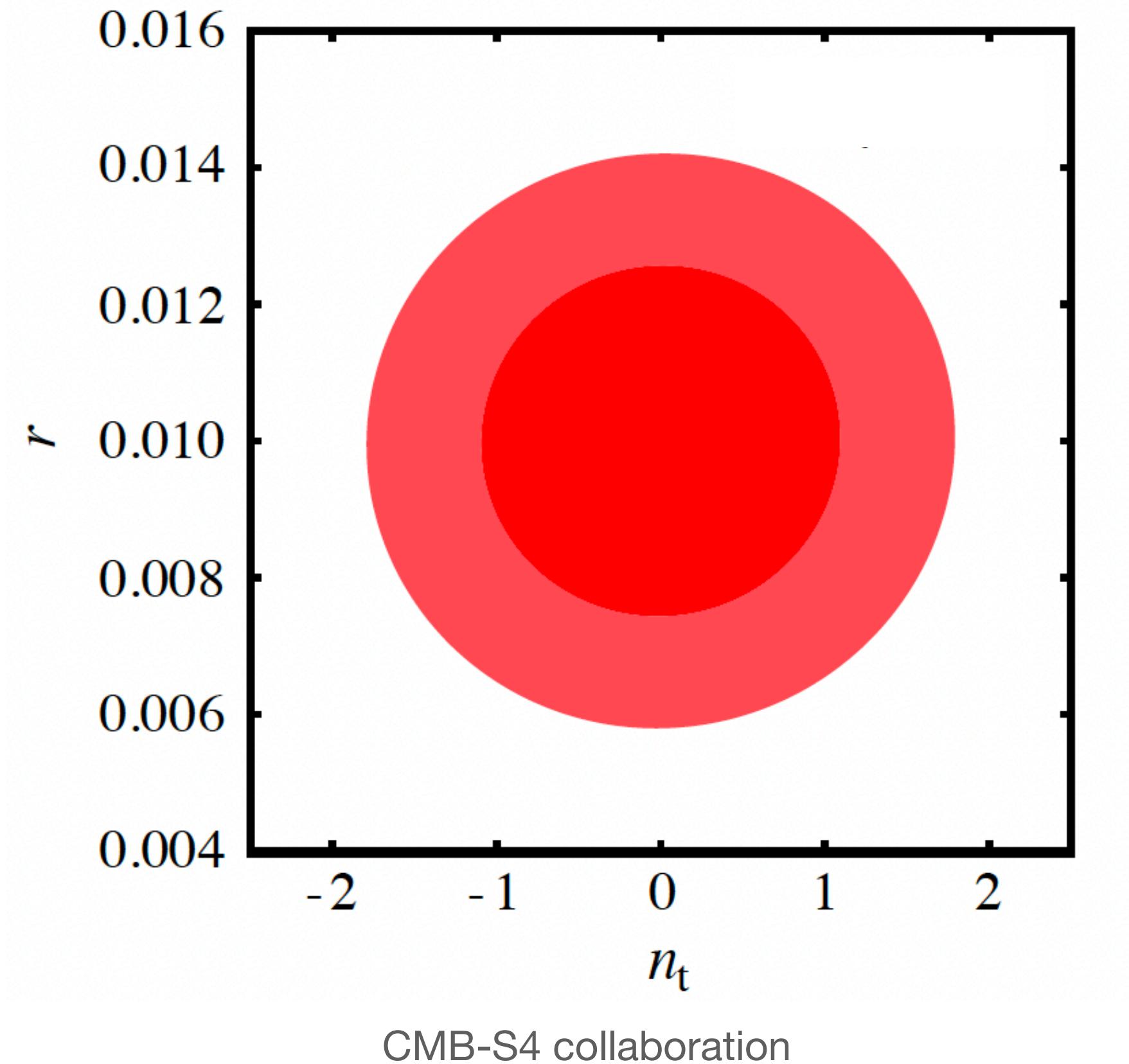


Credit: LiteBIRD collaboration [arxiv:2202.02773]

In the event of a detection can we test $n_T = -r/8$?



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Unlikely that we can confirm SFSR nature from CMB but what about deviations?

Tensor modes beyond SFSR

e.g Sourced by additional fields

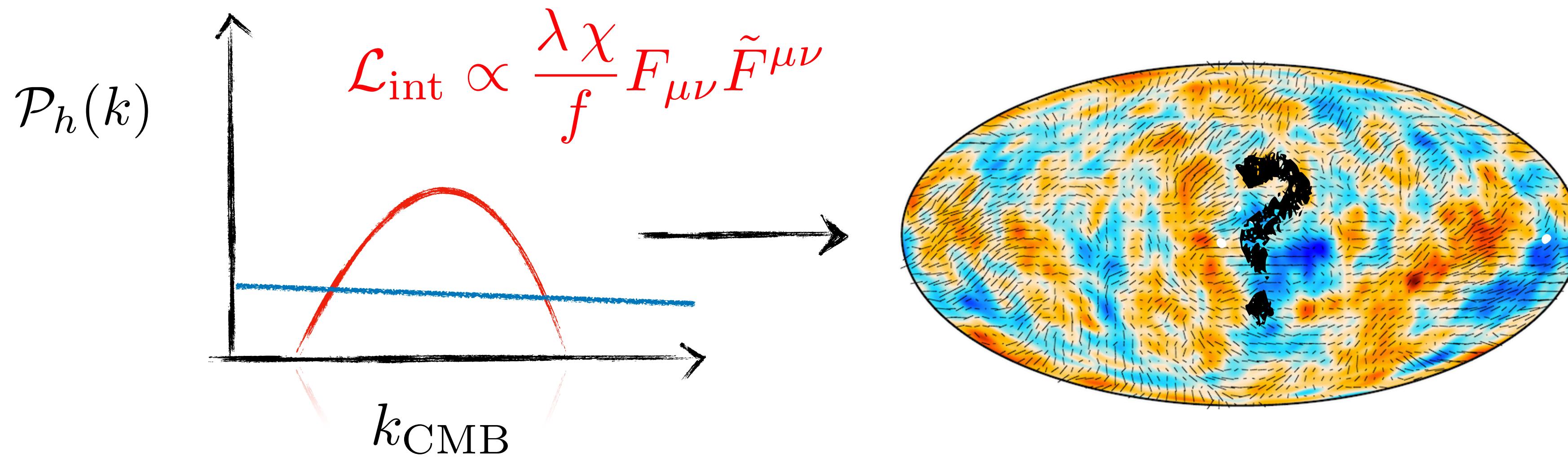
$$h_{ij}'' + 2\mathcal{H}h_{ij}' + k^2 h_{ij} = 16\pi a^2 G \Pi_{ij}^{\text{TT}}$$

Can break the consistency relation — different spectral shape at CMB scales

Deviations from SFSR consistency

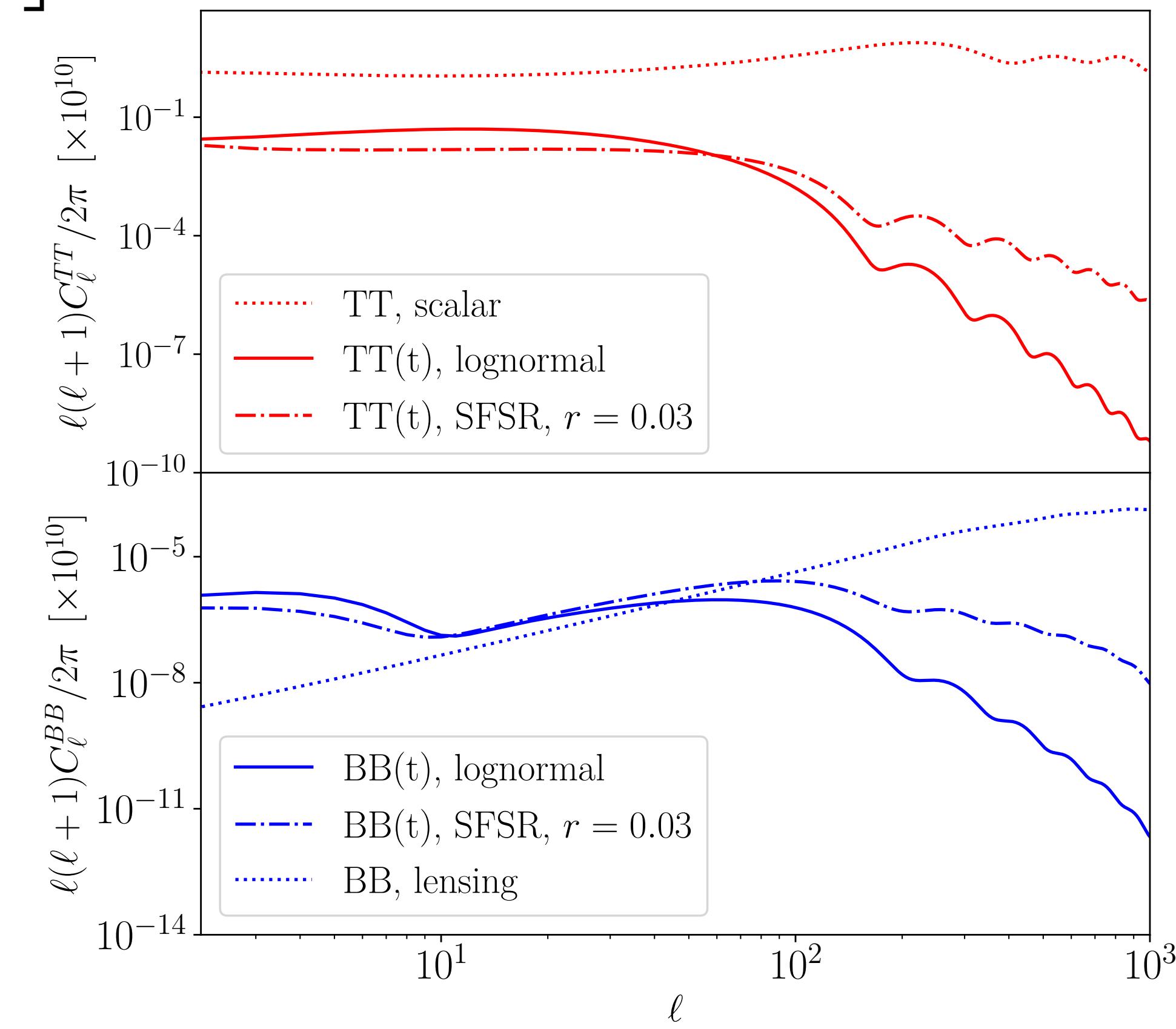
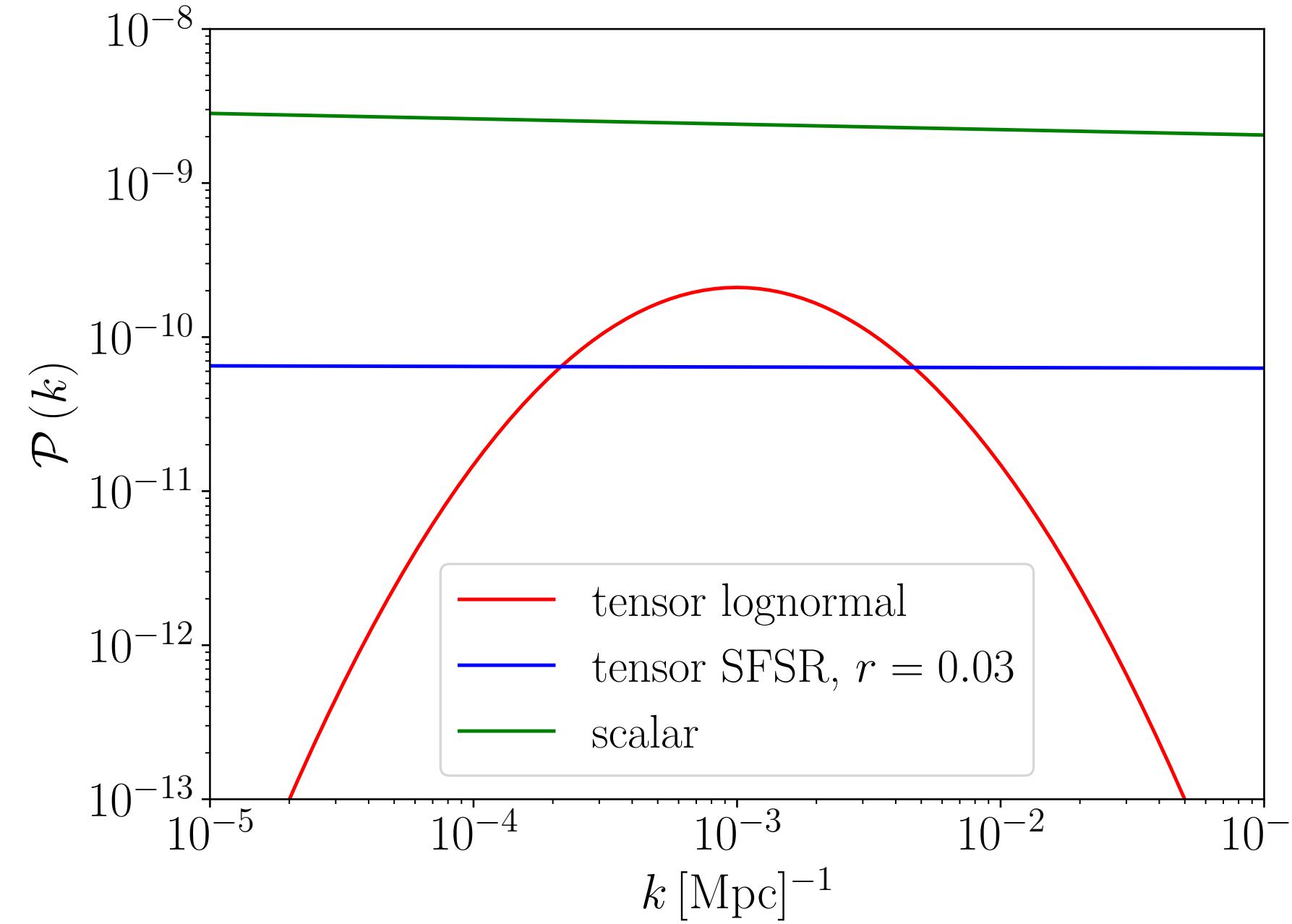
Example — from axion gauge field models

[Dimastrogiovanni et al. 2016, Thorne et al. 2017 + more]



CMB Anisotropies from bump feature

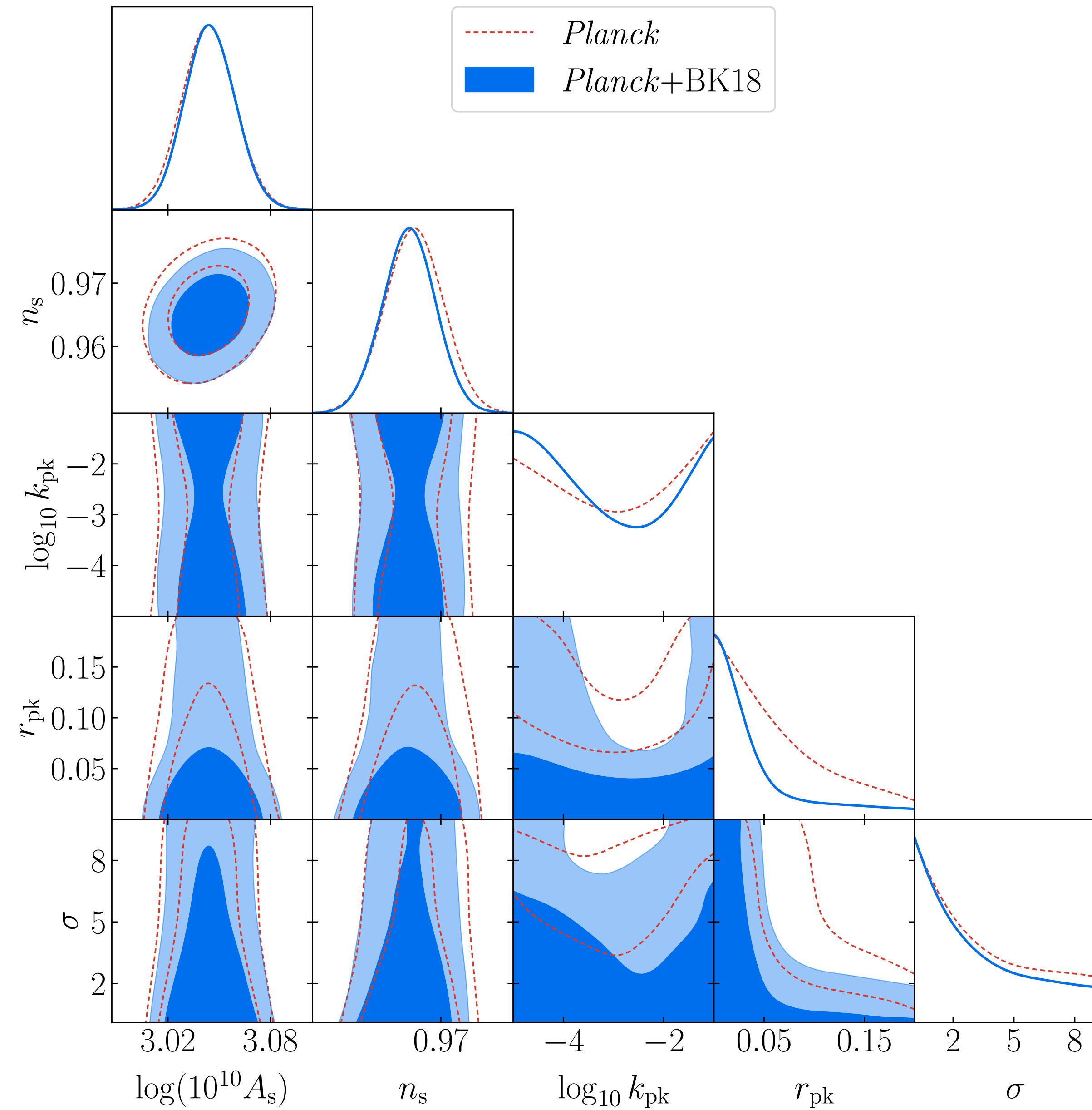
$$\mathcal{P}_h = r_{\text{pk}} A_s \exp \left[-\frac{\ln(k/k_{\text{pk}})^2}{2\sigma^2} \right] \longrightarrow C_\ell$$



Current constraints

from Planck temperature +
polarisation and BK18 polarisation

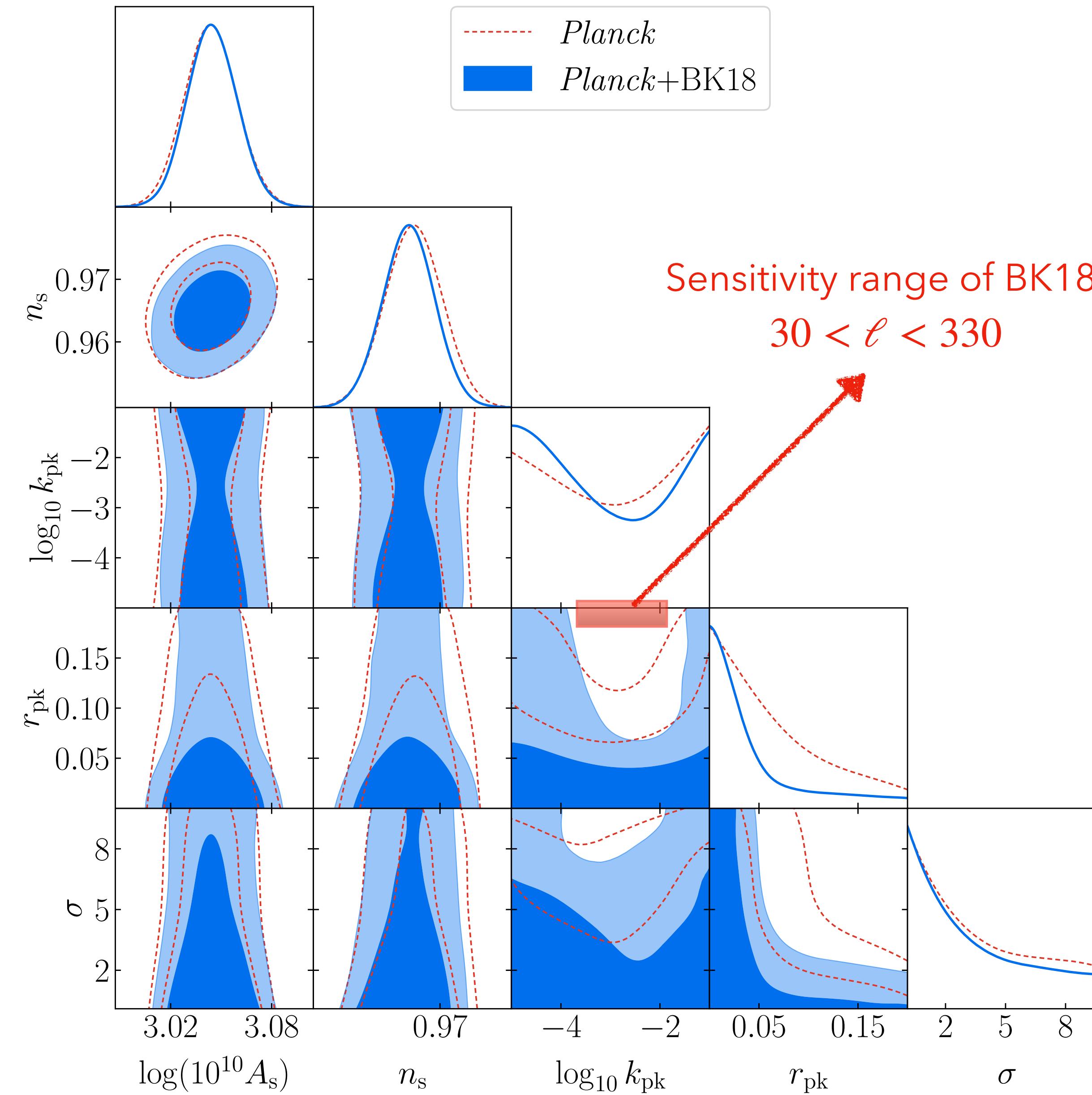
Parameter	68% limit
σ	< 4.83
r_{pk}	< 0.0460



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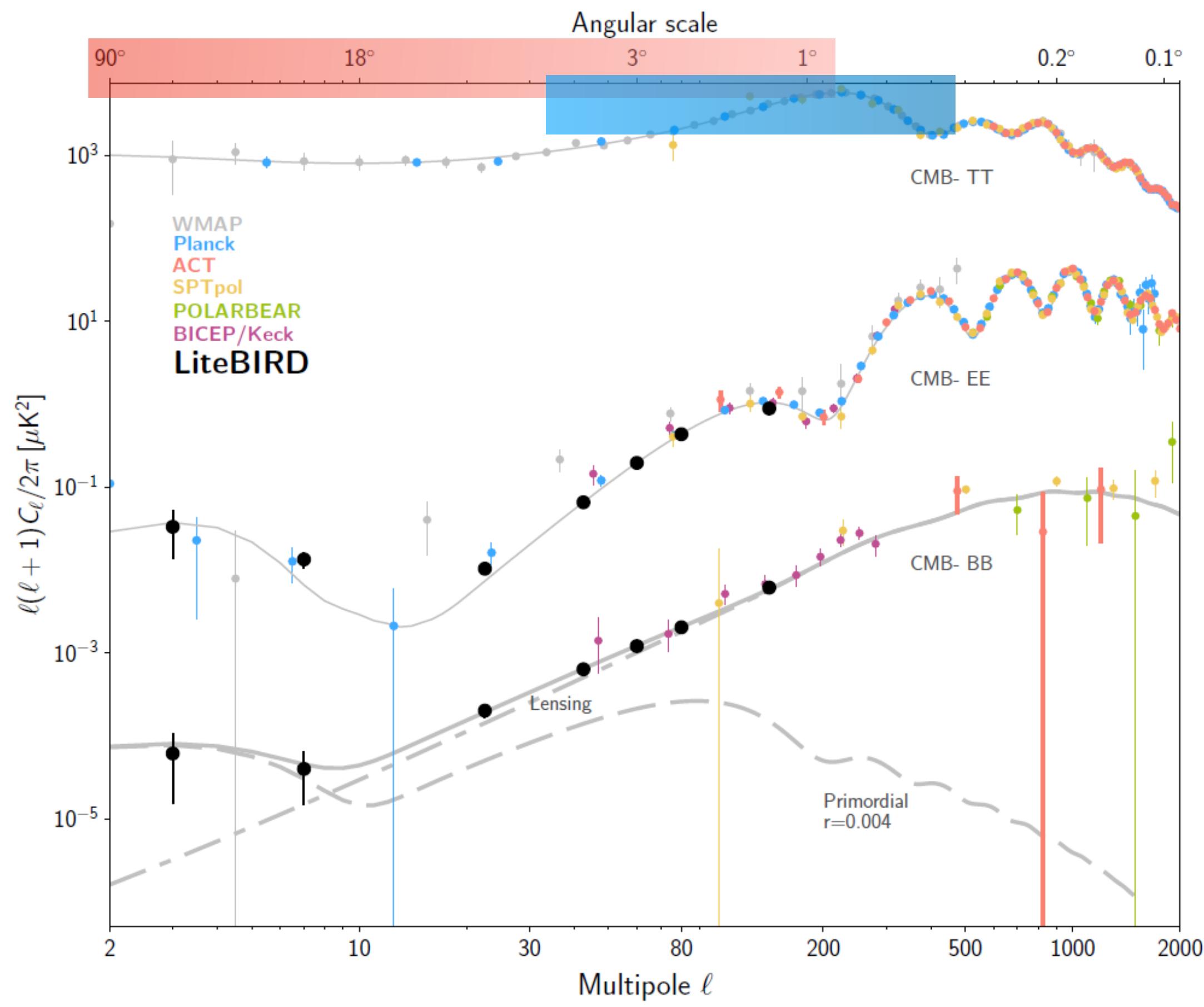
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Forecasts with LiteBIRD + CMB-S4

$2 < \ell < 200$

$30 < \ell < 330$

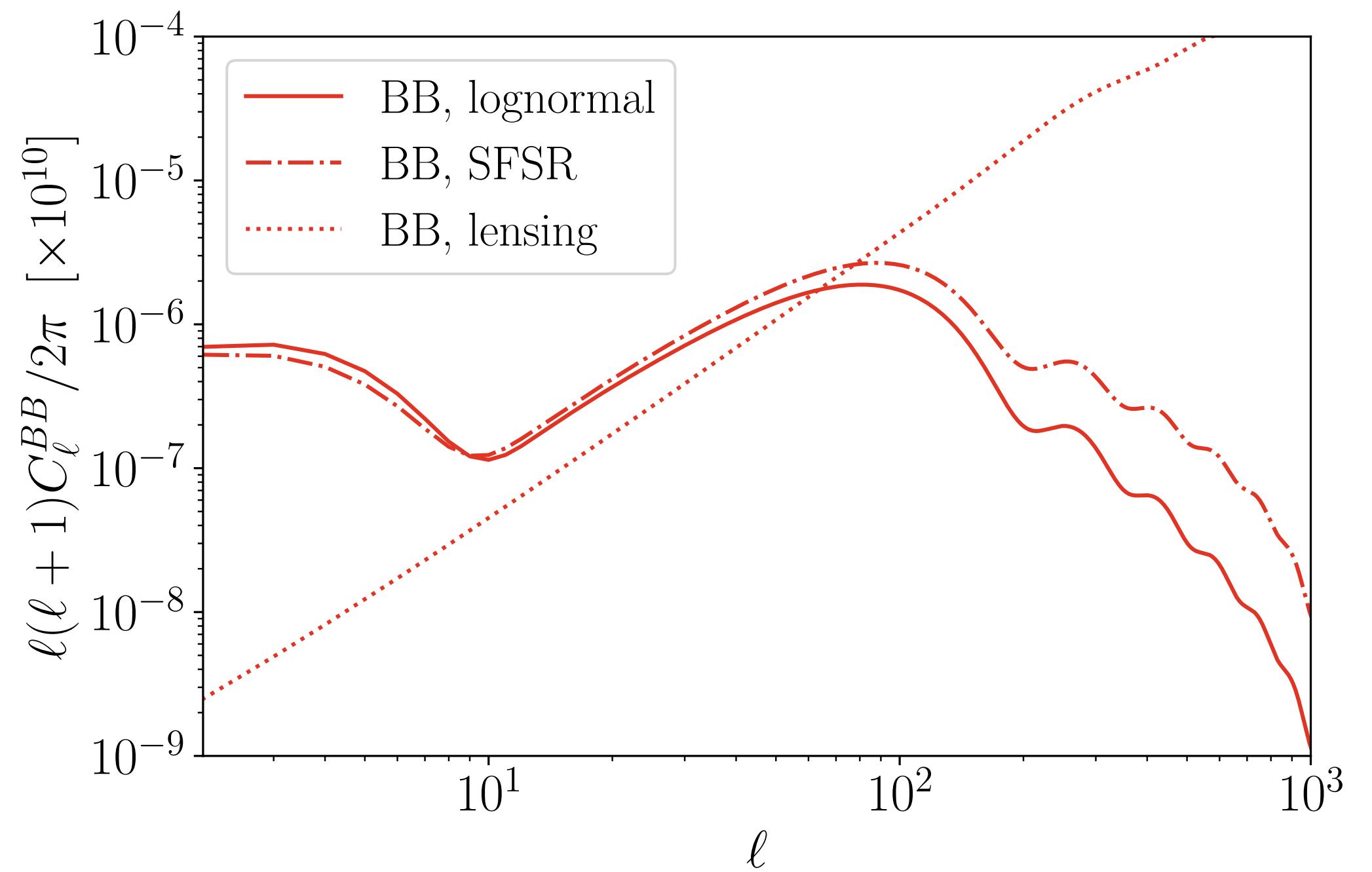


Credit: LiteBIRD collaboration



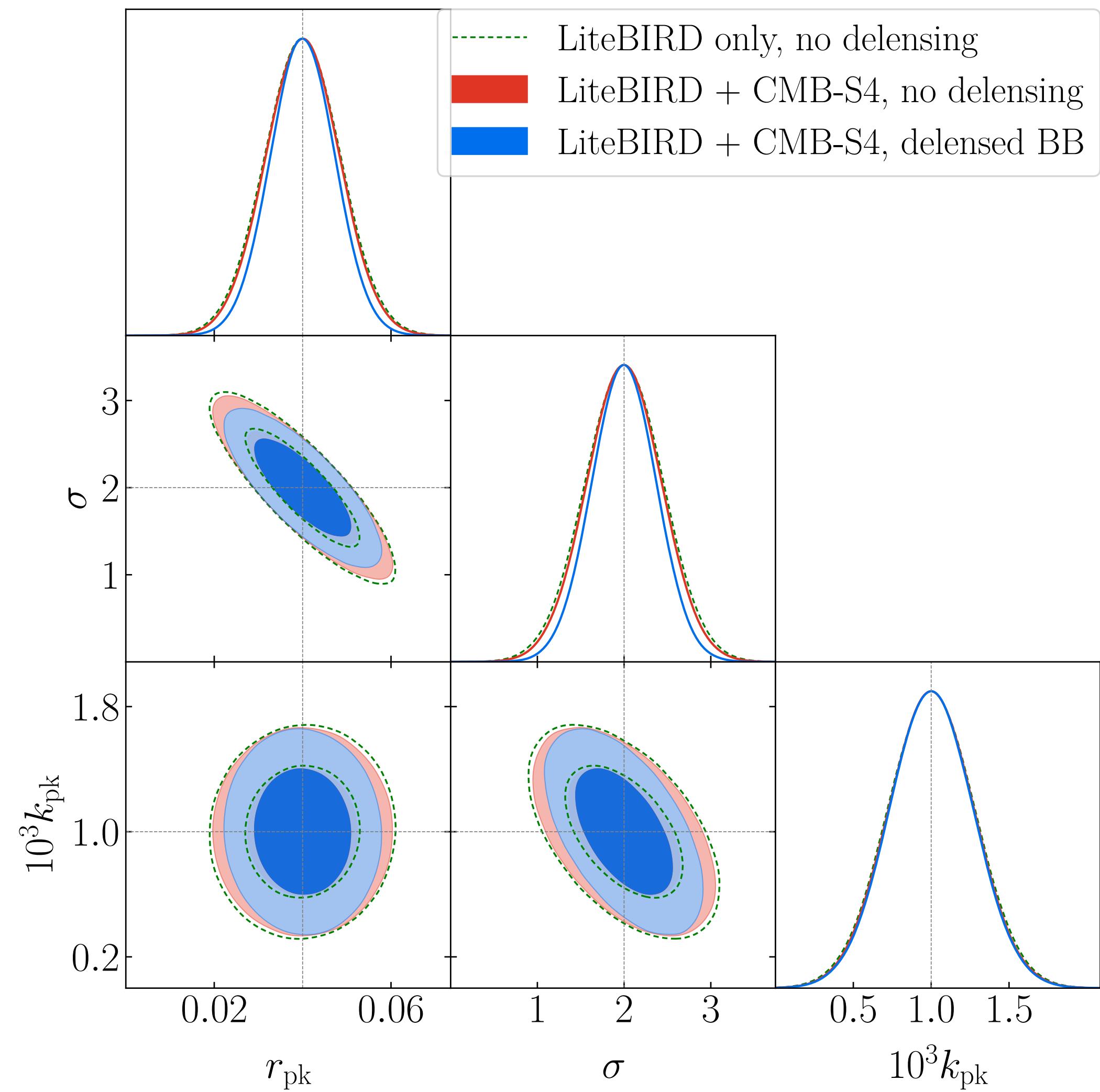
Large scale feature

$$r_{\text{pk}} = 0.04, \sigma = 2, k_{\text{pk}} = 10^{-3}$$



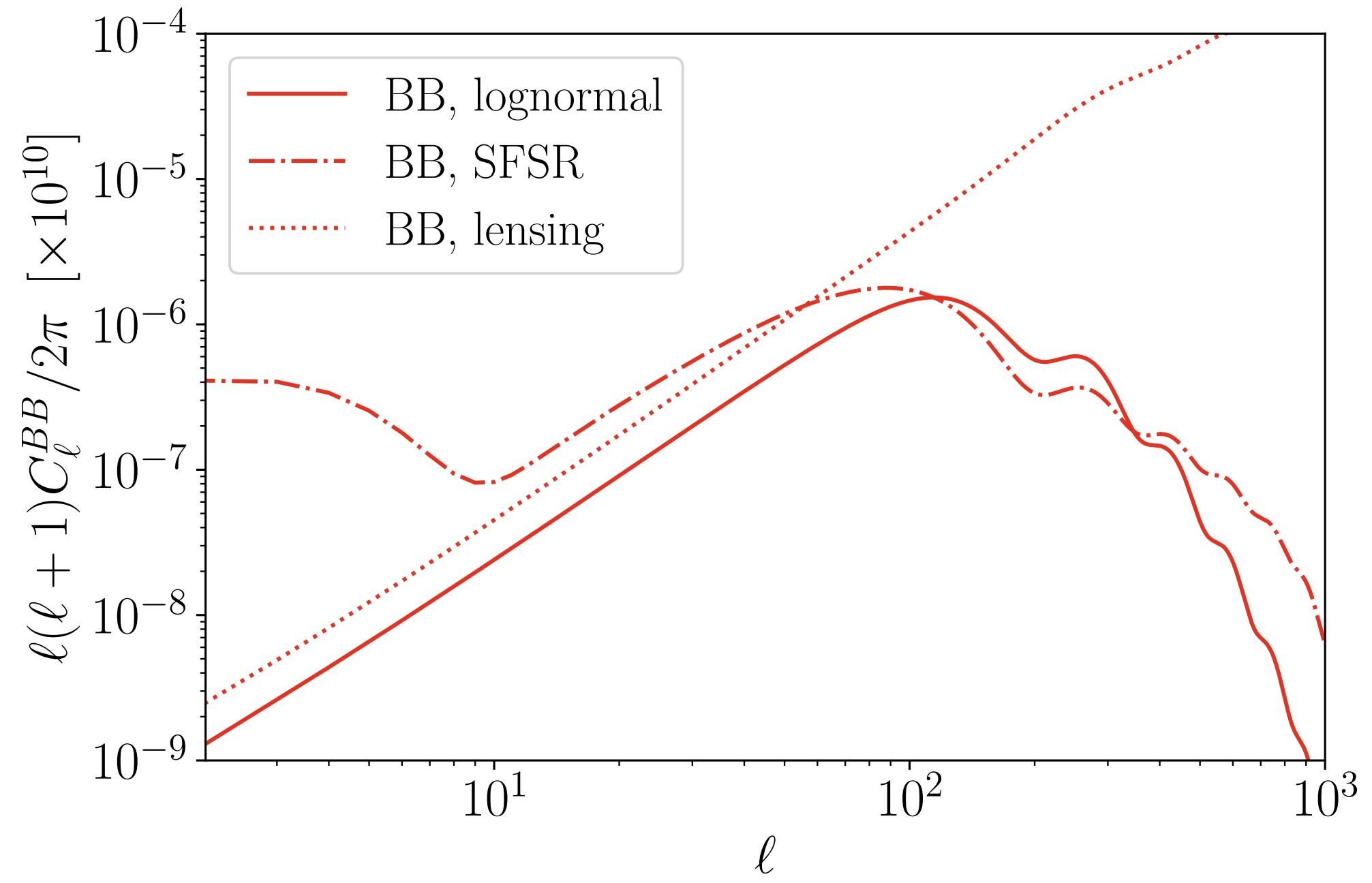
$$\ell(\ell+1)C_\ell^{BB}/2\pi [\times 10^{10}]$$

$$\ell$$

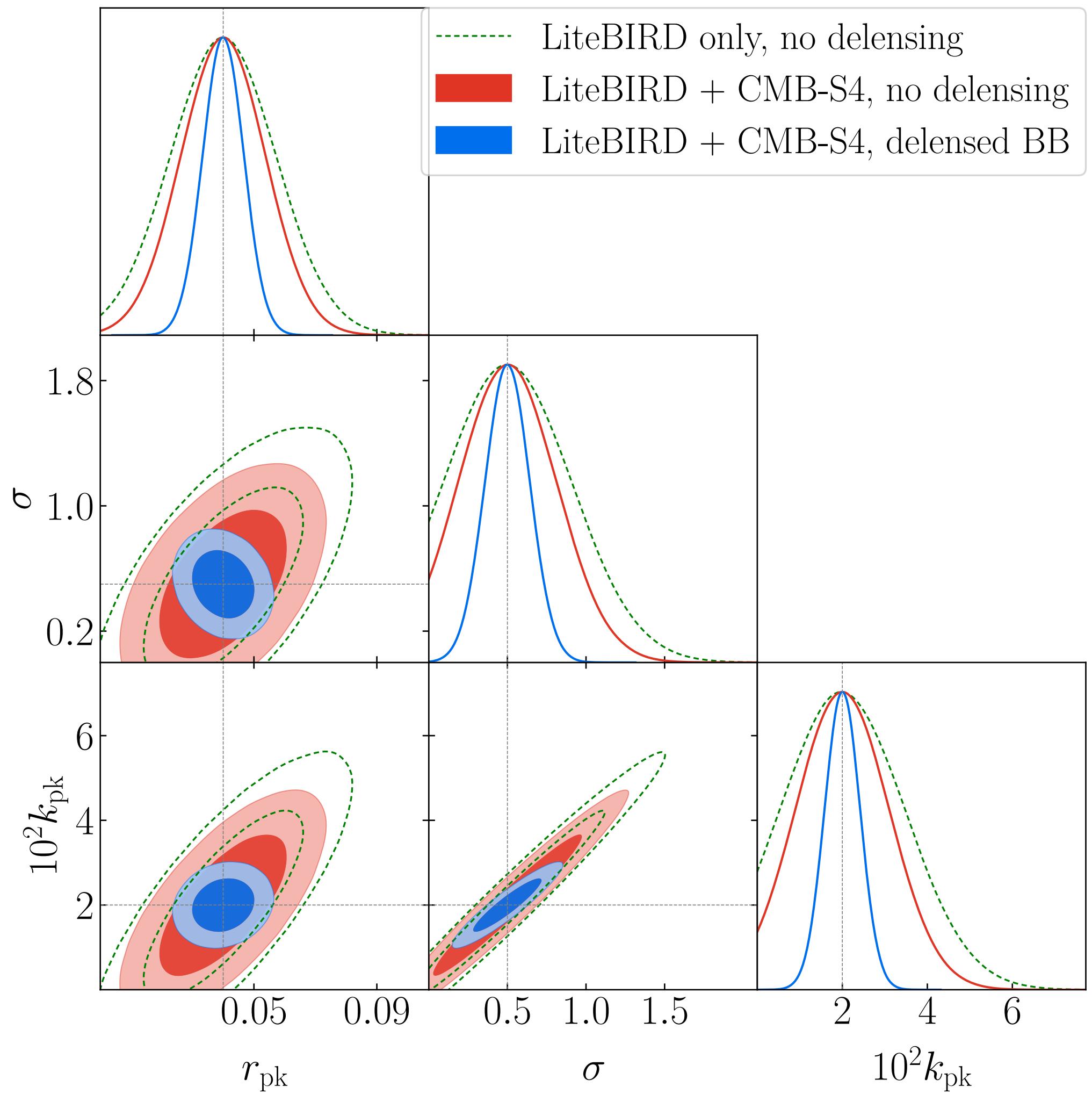


Small scale feature

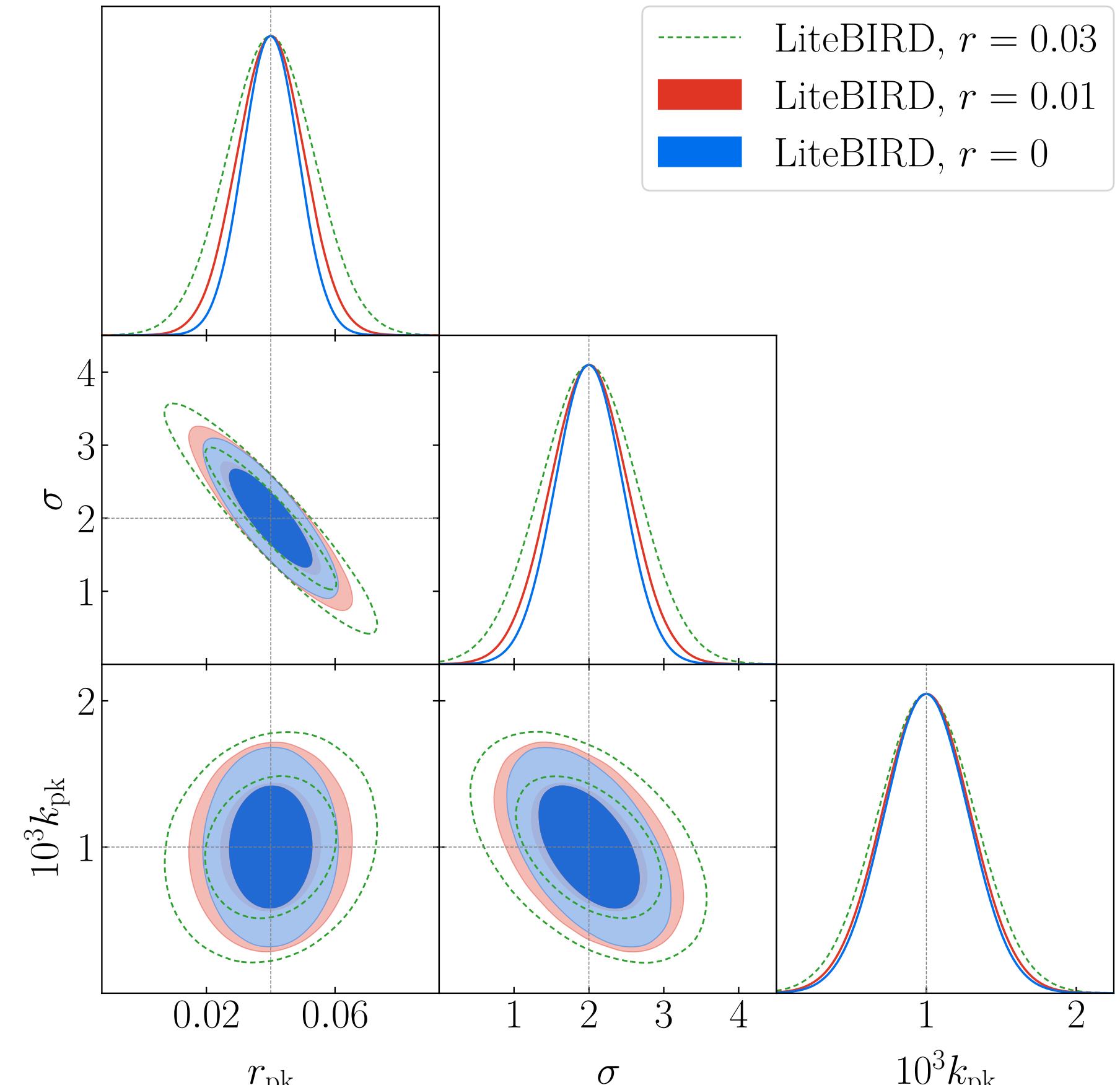
$$r_{\text{pk}} = 0.04, \sigma = 0.5, k_{\text{pk}} = 2 \times 10^{-2}$$



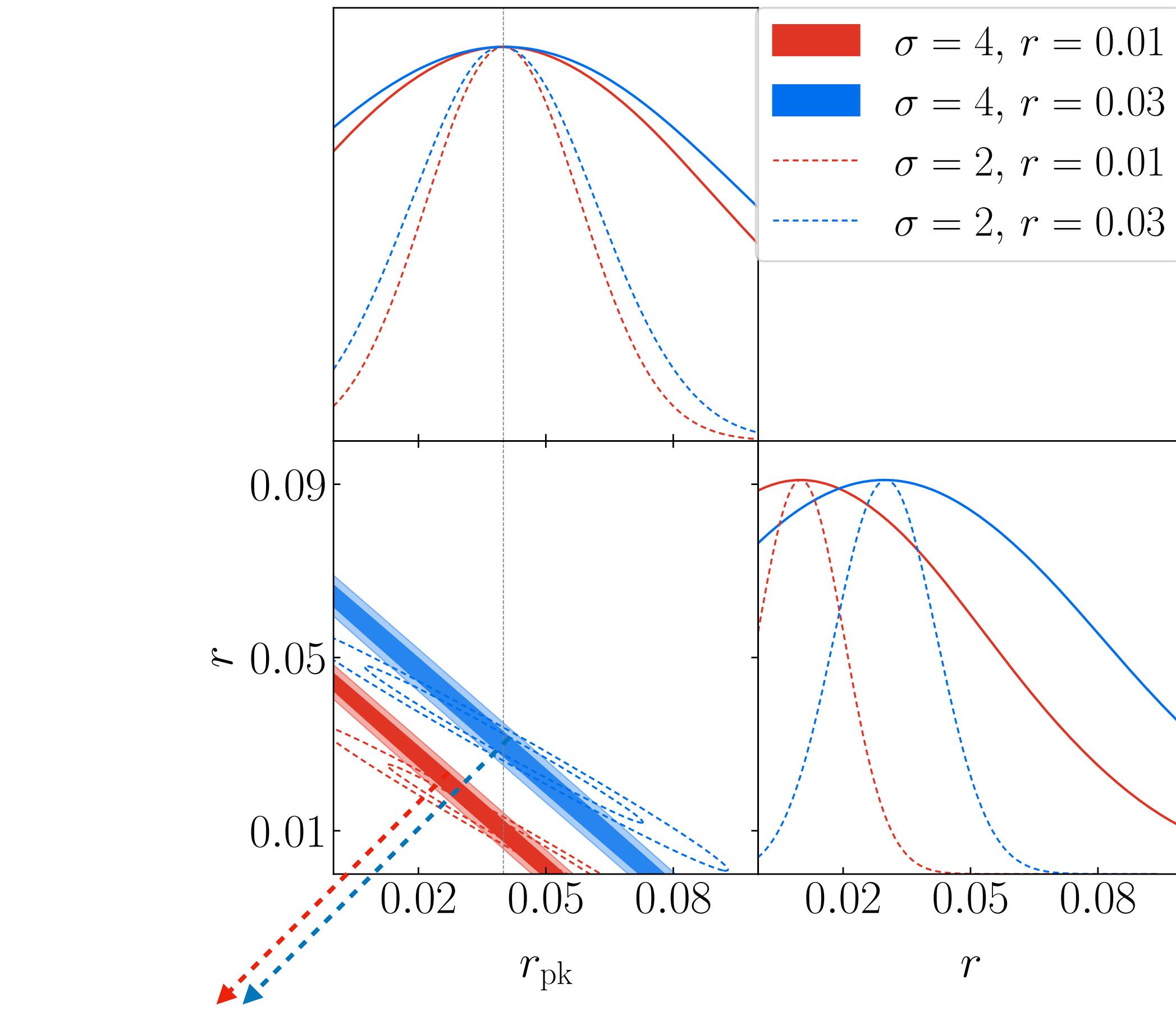
Delensing important for small scale features



Detecting vacuum + sourced GW



$$r_{\text{pk}} = 0.04, \sigma = 2, k_{\text{pk}} = 10^{-3}$$



$$r_{\text{pk}} + r \approx \text{constant}$$

Summary

- ☒ Possibility of features in power spectra — deviations from SFSR dynamics
- ☒ Promising prospects for testing such features with next generation CMB experiments — hints to nature of inflationary interactions

Thank you!