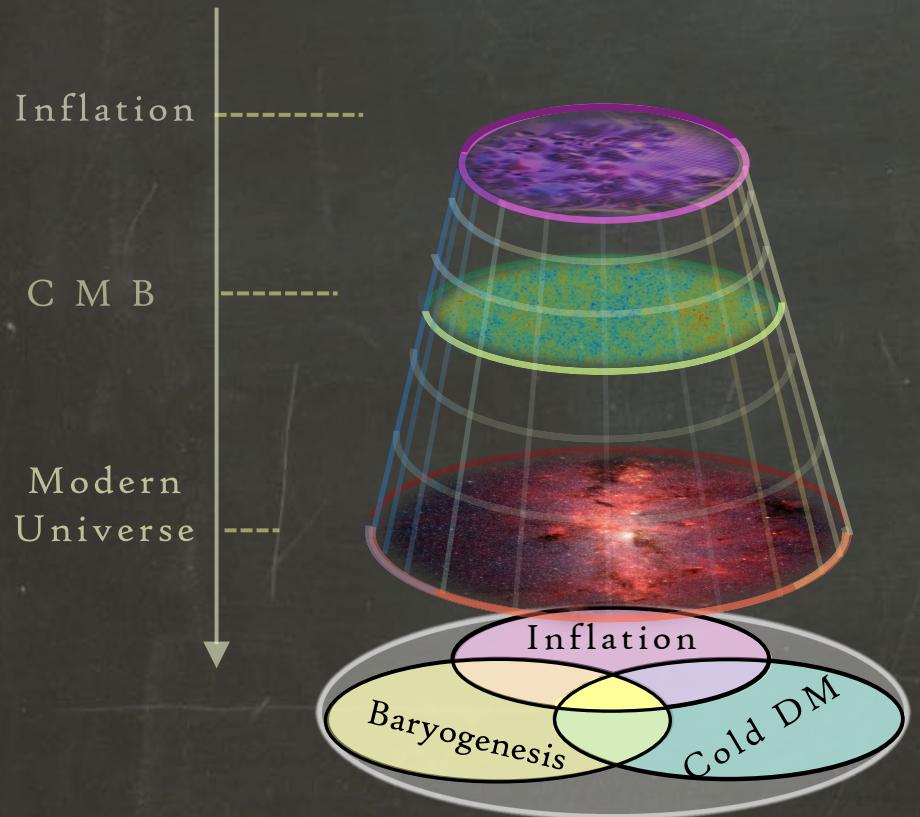


(Non-Abelian) Gauge Fields in the Sky?



Azadeh Malek-Nejad
CERN

My Research

Early Universe

- ➡ Cosmic Inflation Model Building
- ➡ QFT in (quasi) de Sitter
- ➡ Origin of Matter Asymmetry

A Theorem in GR

➡ Inflation anisotropic hair

Late Universe

- ➡ Dark Matter Model Building (Composite DM)
- ➡ Dark Energy & Large-Scale Structure

My Research

Early Universe



Cosmic Inflation Model Building

Introduced a new class of inflation models based on Non-Abelian gauge theories



QFT in (quasi) de Sitter

Particle production in inflation



Origin of Matter Asymmetry

Global gravitational and chiral anomaly in inflation



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Early Universe

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A Theorem in GR



Inflation anisotropic hair

Disproving Hawking's cosmic no-hair conjecture!

Late Universe

- ➔ Dark Matter Model Building (Composite DM)
- ➔ Dark Energy & Large-Scale Structure

My Research

Early Universe

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Late Universe

- ➡ Dark Matter Model Building (Composite DM)
Admixture of light pions & heavy baryons
- ➡ Dark Energy & Large-Scale Structure

My Research

Early Universe



Cosmic Inflation Model Building

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QFT in (quasi) de Sitter

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Global gravitational and chiral anomaly in inflation



The Story of
(Non-Abelian) Gauge Fields in the Sky!

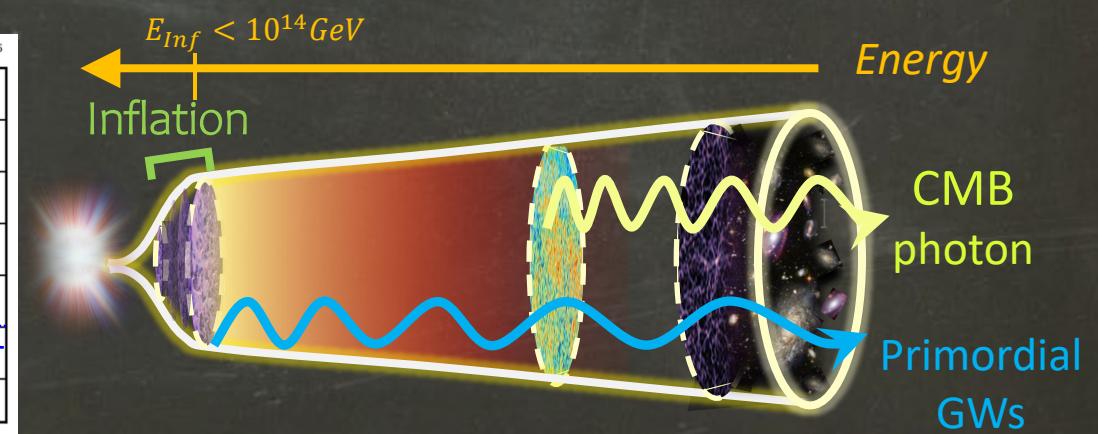
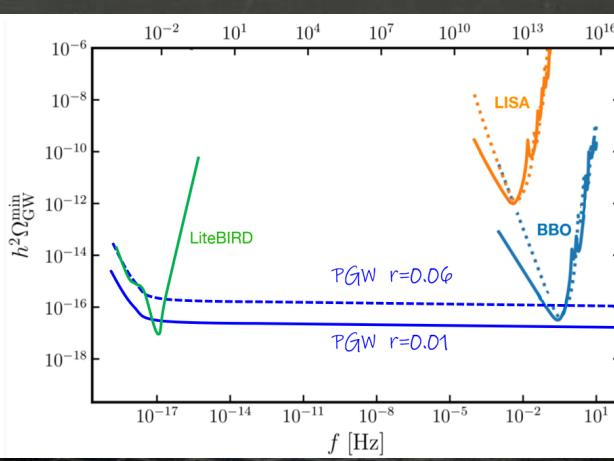
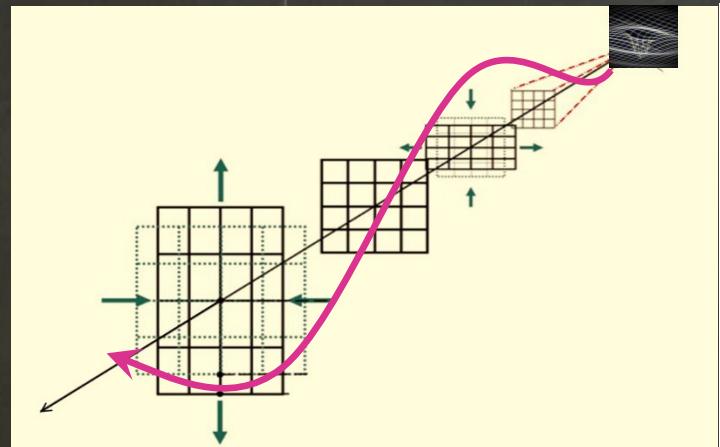
As Yet

- Observations are in perfect agreement with Inflation.
- The Particle Physics of Inflation is still unknown.
- The Standard models of inflation are based on Scalars.

Inflation Particle Physics: a scalar field beyond the SM.

- Primordial Gravitational Waves (PGW):

Vacuum fluctuations: unpolarized, red-tilted, and nearly Gaussian.

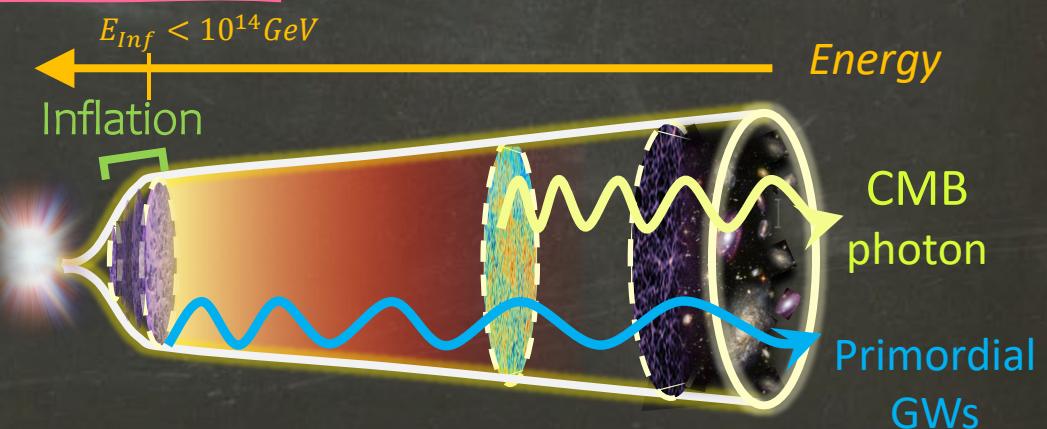


As Yet

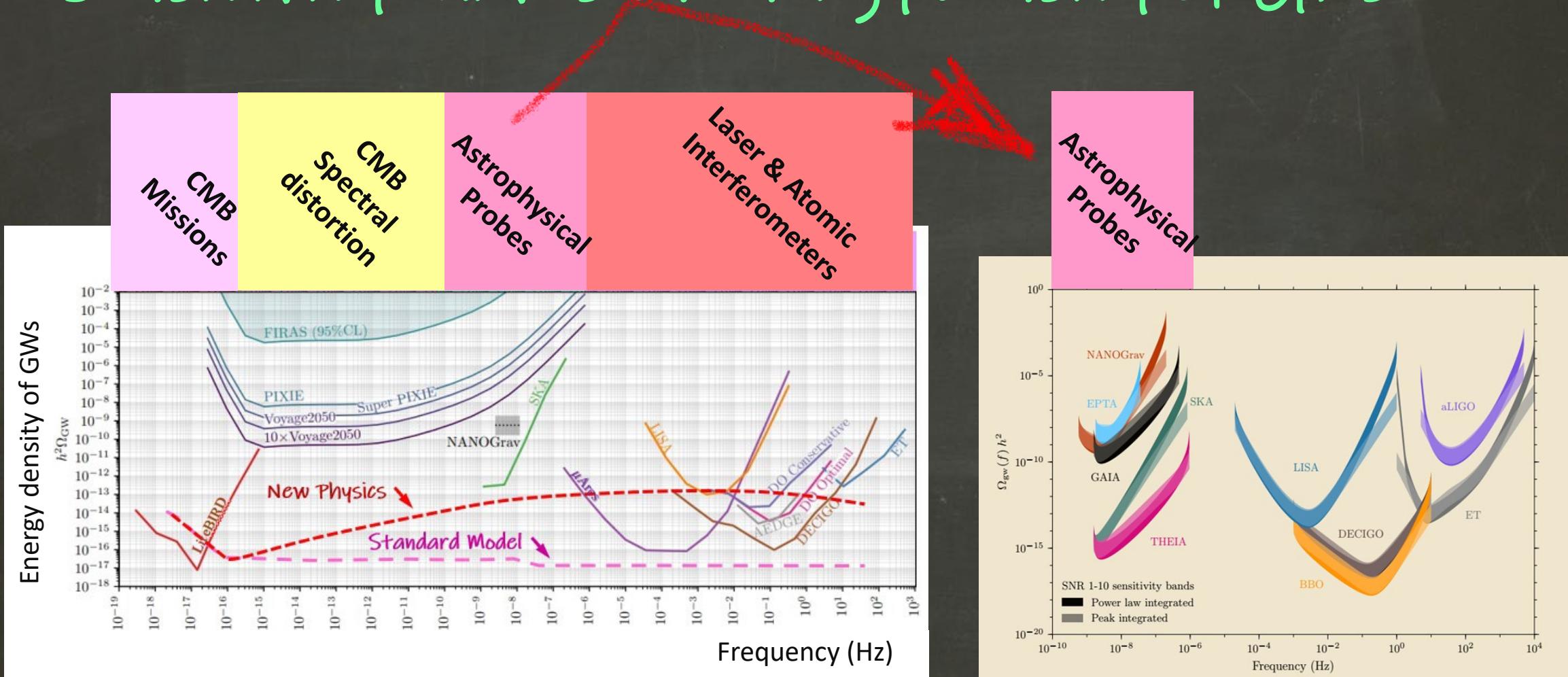
- Observations are in perfect agreement with Inflation.
- The Particle Physics of Inflation is still unknown.
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What about Gauge Fields?!

- Inflation happened at highest energy scales observable!
- They are building blocks of particle physics, SM & beyond.
- What do they do in inflation?!



Sensitivity curves on energy density of GWs



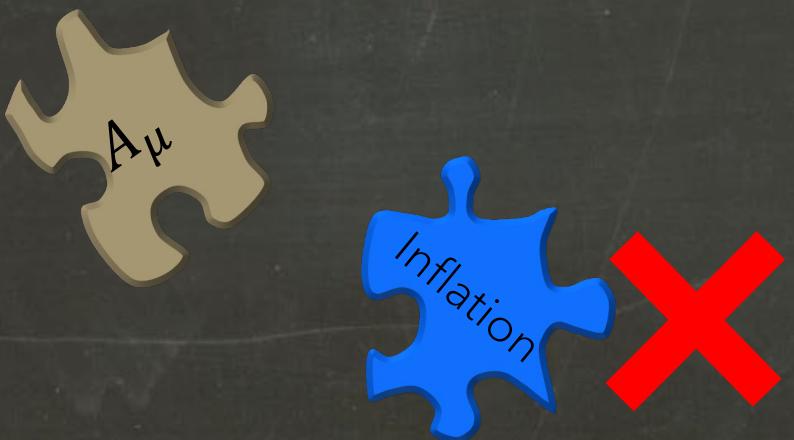
P. Campeti, E. Komatsu, D. Poletti, C. Baccigalupi 2021

J. Garcia-Bellido, H. Murayama, and G. White 2021

Challenges:

Gauge fields given by Yang-Mills

dilutes like radiation $A_\mu \sim 1/a$



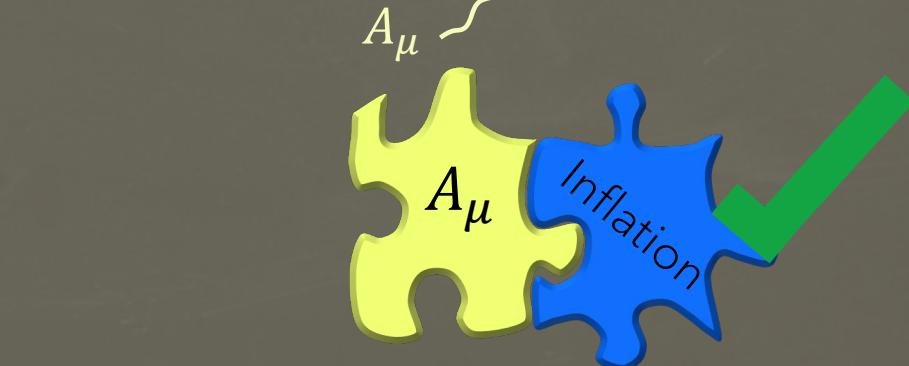
Gauge fields coupled to inflaton
are generated in inflation.

$$\frac{\lambda}{8f} F \tilde{F} \varphi$$

Axion

(Axion fields are naturally
coupled to gauge fields.)

Gauge field A_μ
(active in inflation)



Challenges:

Gauge fields given by Yang-Mills

dilutes like radiation $A_\mu \sim 1/a$

Spatial isotropy & homogeneity

U(1) vacuum A_μ

$$A_i = Q(t) \delta_i^3$$



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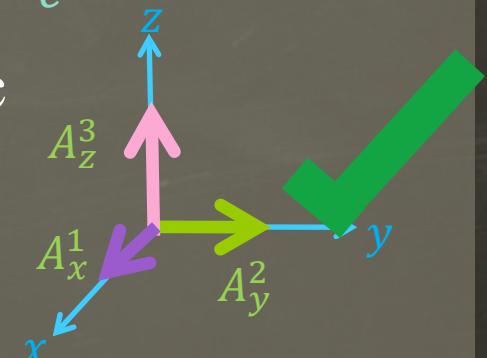
A.M. & Sheikh-Jabbari, 2011

$$\text{SU}(2) \text{ vacuum } A_\mu = A_\mu^a T_a$$

$$[T_a, T_b] = i \epsilon^{abc} T_c$$

Spatially isotropic

$$A_i^a = Q(t) \delta_i^a$$



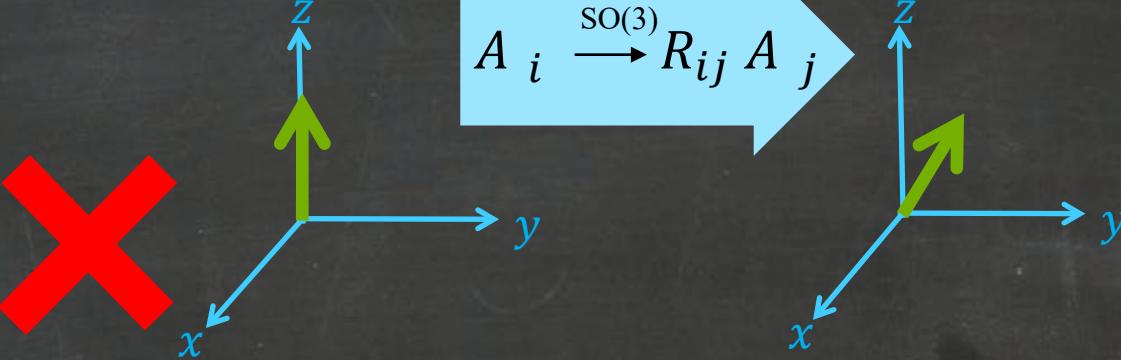
so(3) & su(2) are isomorphic

How $SU(2)$ restores isotropy?

Let us work in temporal gauge, $A_0 = 0$.

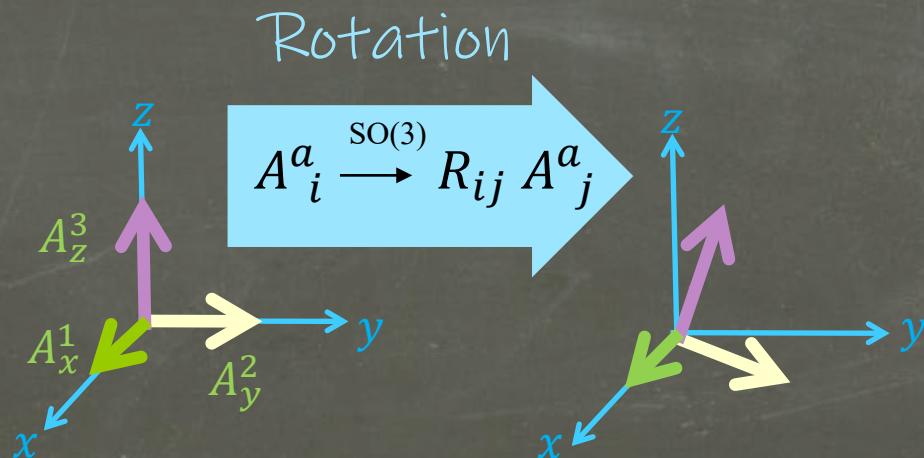
U(1) vacuum A_μ

$$A_i = Q(t)\delta_i^3$$



$SU(2)$ VEV, $A_\mu = A_\mu^a T_a$

$$A_i^a = Q(t)\delta_i^a$$

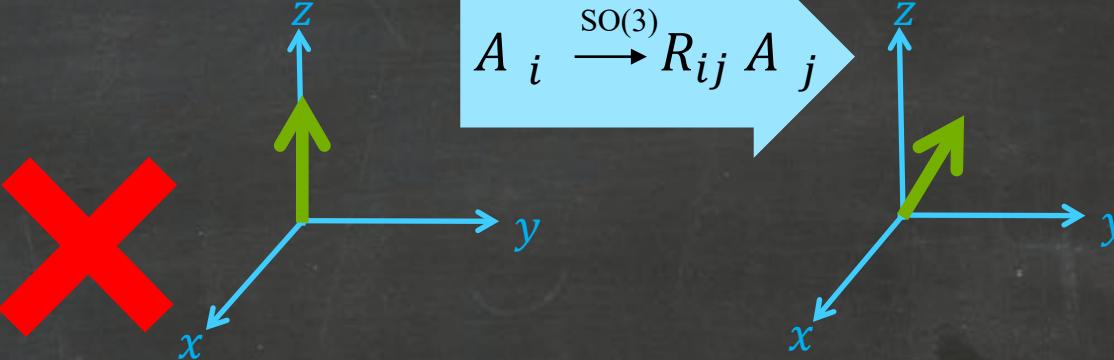


How $SU(2)$ restores isotropy?

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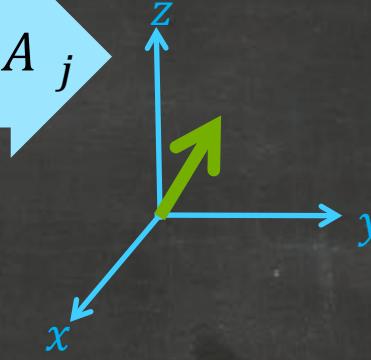
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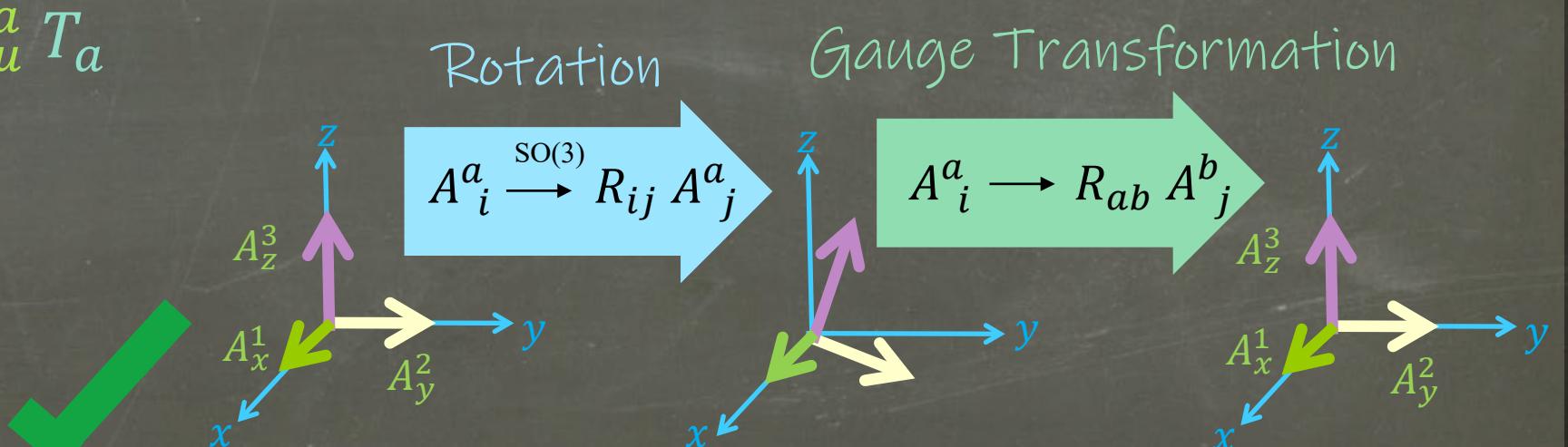
Rotation

$$A_i \xrightarrow{\text{SO}(3)} R_{ij} A_j$$



$SU(2)$ VEV, $A_\mu = A_\mu^a T_a$

$$A_i^a = Q(t)\delta_i^a$$

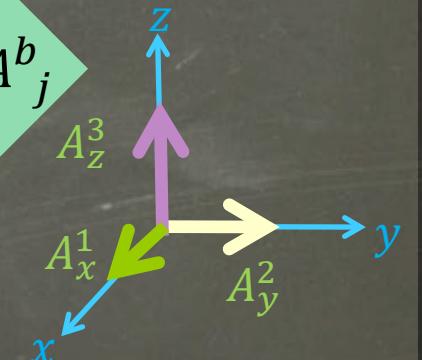


Rotation

$$A_i^a \xrightarrow{\text{SO}(3)} R_{ij} A_j^a$$

Gauge Transformation

$$A_i^a \rightarrow R_{ab} A_j^b$$



SU(2) Gauge fields and Initial Anisotropies

- SU(2) gauge fields are **FRW friendly**: (respect isotropy & homogeneity)

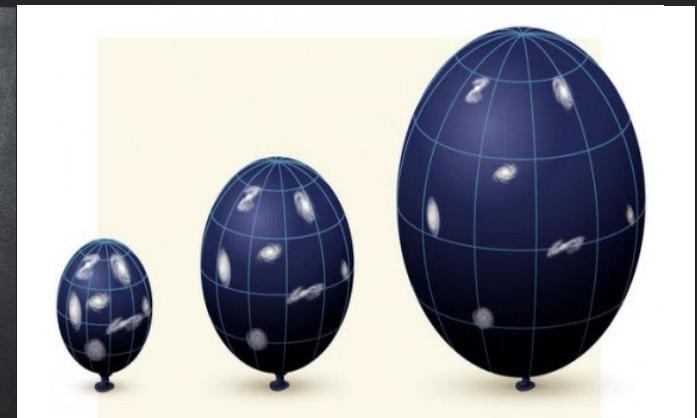
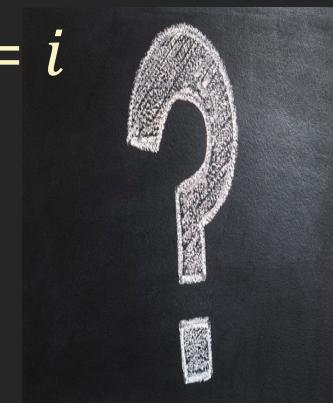
$$A_\mu^a(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \mu = 0 \\ Q(t)a(t)\delta_i^a & \mu = i \end{cases}$$



- How stable is the isotropic ansatz against initial anisotropies, i.e. Bianchi

$$A_\mu^a(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \mu = 0 \\ Q(t)a(t)\delta_j^a e^{\lambda_{ij}(t)} & \mu = i \end{cases}$$

Anisotropies in gauge field $\text{Tr}[\lambda_{ij}(t)] = 0$



Isotropic Background Anisotropic Background

SU(2) Gauge fields and Initial Anisotropies

- SU(2) gauge fields are **FRW friendly**: (respect isotropy & homogeneity)

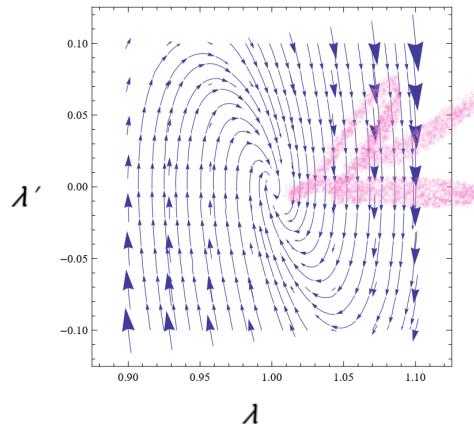
$$A_\mu^a(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \mu = 0 \\ Q(t)a(t)\delta_i^a & \mu = i \end{cases}$$



- How stable is the isotropic ansatz against **initial anisotropies**, i.e. Bianchi

I. Wolfson, A. M., T. Murata, E. Komatsu, T. Kobayashi arXiv:2105.06259

Axion is only coupled to the isotropic part of the gauge field,



Anisotropic part decays like radiation and

 Isotropic Solution is the Attractor!

A. M. and M.M. Sheikh-Jabbari, J. Soda, 2012
A. M. and E. Erfani, 2013



Background
Isotropic

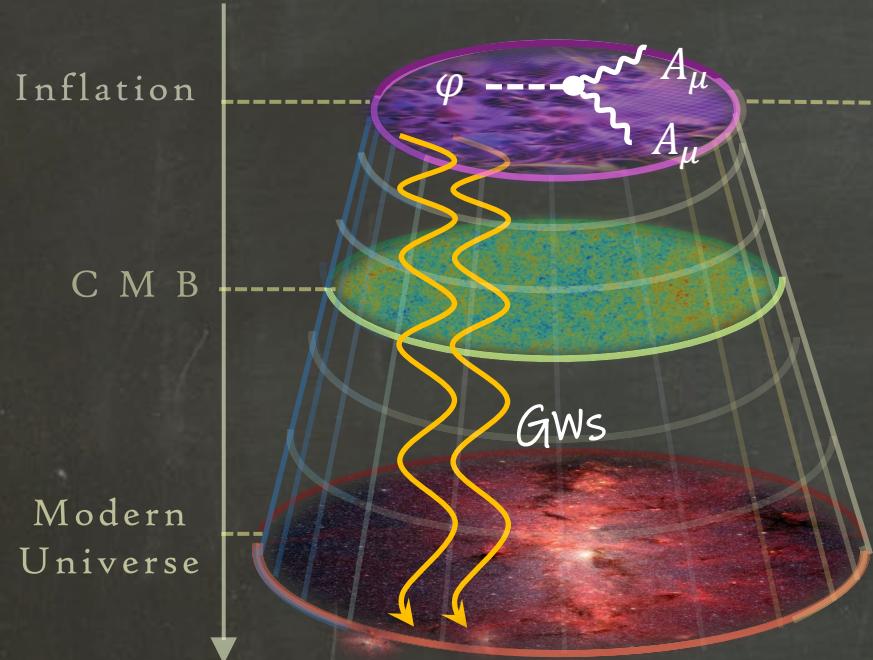
Background
Anisotropic

An incomplete list of Different Realizations of the SU(2)-Axion Inflation:

1. **A. M.** and M. M. Sheikh-Jabbari, Phys. Rev. D 84:043515, 2011 [[arXiv:1102.1513](#)]
2. P. Adshead, M. Wyman, Phys. Rev. Lett.(2012) [[arXiv:1202.2366](#)]
3. **A. M.** JHEP 07 (2016) 104 [[arXiv:1604.03327](#)]
4. C. M. Nieto and Y. Rodriguez Mod. Phys. Lett. A31 (2016) [[arXiv:1602.07197](#)]
5. E. Dimastrogiovanni, M. Fasiello, and T. Fujita JCAP 1701 (2017) [[arXiv:1608.04216](#)]
6. P. Adshead, E. Martinec, E. I. Sfakianakis, and M. Wyman JHEP 12 (2016) 137 [[arXiv:1609.04025](#)]
7. P. Adshead and E. I. Sfakianakis JHEP 08 (2017) 130 [[arXiv:1705.03024](#)]
8. R. R. Caldwell and C. Devulder Phys. Rev. D97 (2018) [[arXiv:1706.03765](#)]
9. E. McDonough, S. Alexander, JCAP11 (2018) 030 [[arXiv:1806.05684](#)]
10. L. Mirzagholi, E. Komatsu, K. D. Lozanov, and Y. Watanabe, [[arXiv:2003.04350](#)]
11. Y. Watanabe, E. Komatsu, [[arXiv:2004.04350](#)]
12. J. Holland, I. Zavala, G. Tasinato, [[arXiv:2009.00653](#)]
13. **A. M.** **SU(2)R –axion inflation** [[arXiv:2012.11516](#)]
14. Oksana larygina, Evangelos I. Sfakianakis, [[arXiv:2105.06972](#)]
15. T. Fujita, Nakatsuka, K. Mukaida, & K. Murai [[arXiv:2110.03228](#)]

A New Class of Inflation Models

(closer to Particle Physics)



Axion-inflation and gauge fields (non-Abelian)

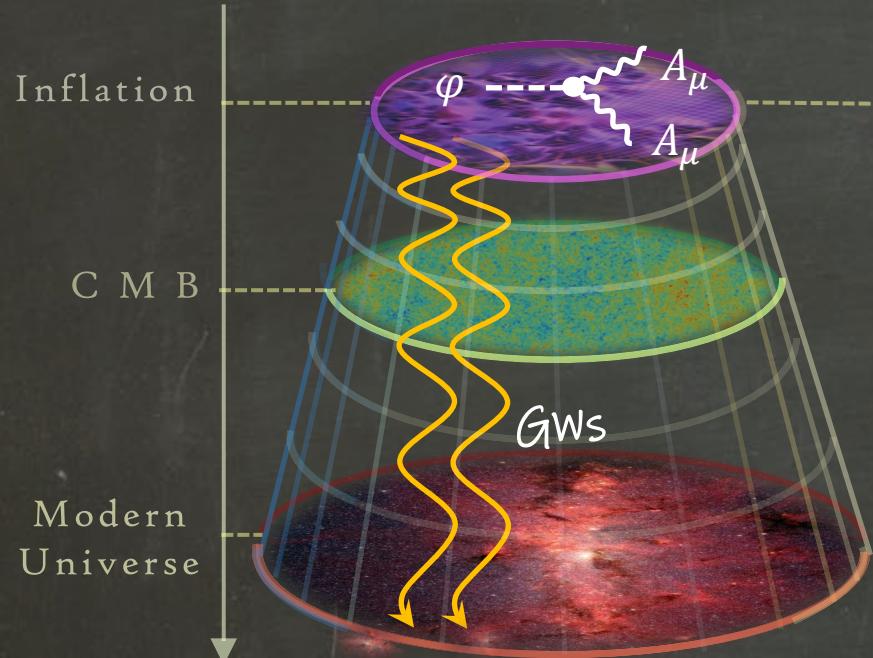
Particle Production
In Axion-Inflation



$$\varphi \otimes \cdots \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ A_\mu \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ A_\mu \end{array}$$

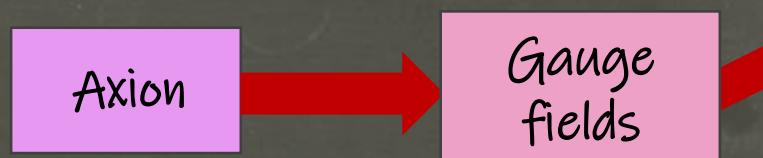
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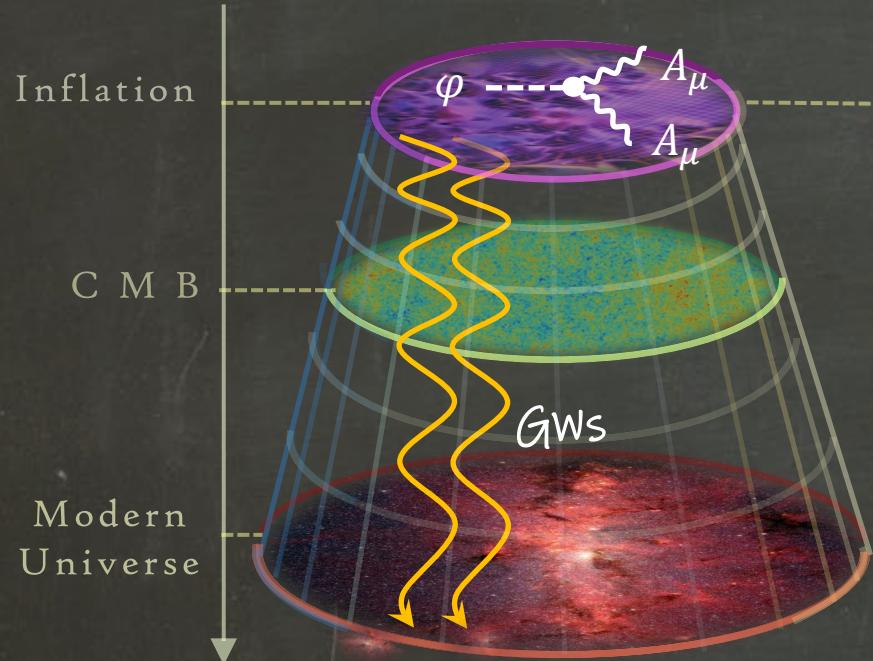
$$A_\mu \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \psi \\ \searrow \psi \end{array}$$

A. M., & Sheikh-Jabbari, 2011
P. Adshead, M. Wyman, 2012

A.M., 2019
Mirzagholi, A.M., Lozanov 2019

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$$\varphi \otimes \begin{array}{c} A_\mu \\ \text{---} \\ A_\mu \end{array}$$

$$A_\mu \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \psi \quad \psi \end{array}$$

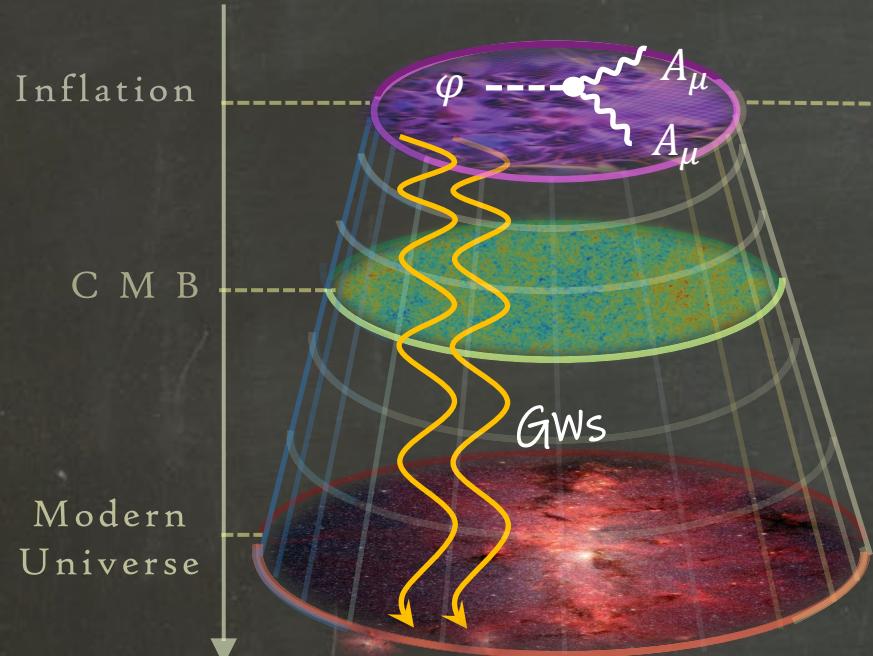
A new mechanism
for Fermion Production in
Inflation!

A. M., & Sheikh-Jabbari, 2011
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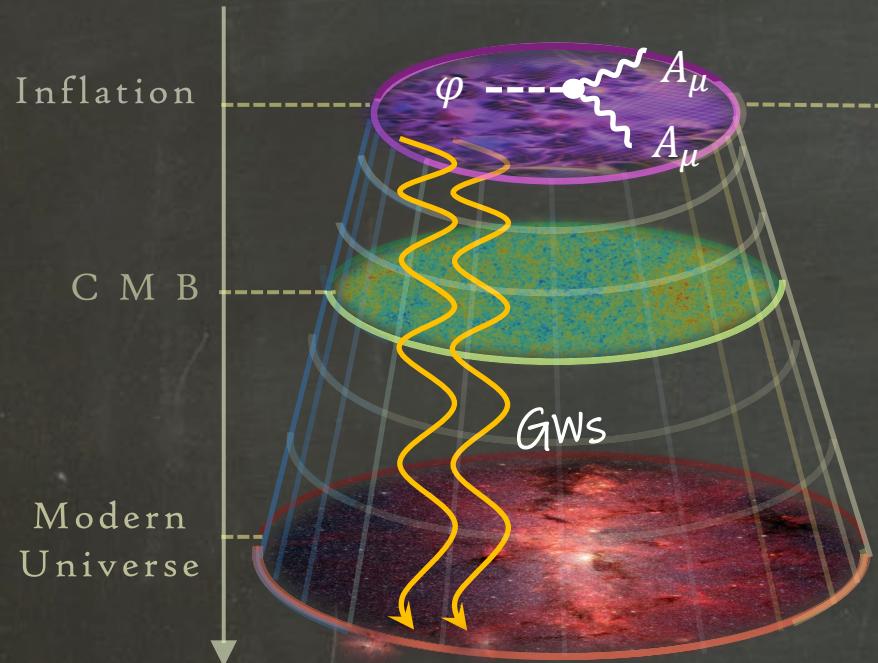


A. M., & Sheikh-Jabbari, 2011
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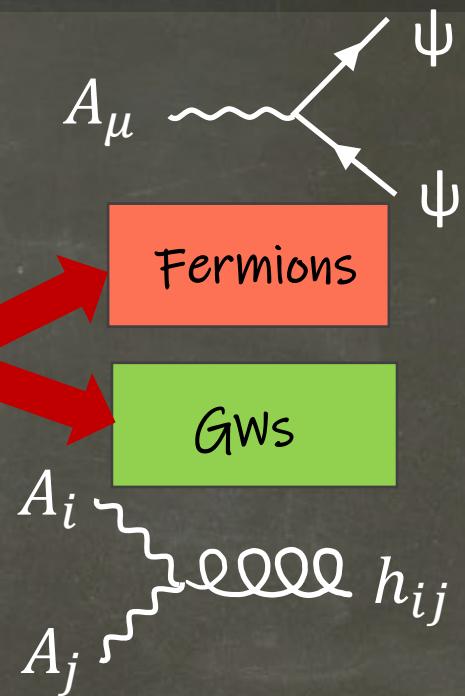
A New Class of Inflation Models

(closer to Particle Physics)



Axion-inflation and gauge fields (non-Abelian)

Particle Production
In Axion-Inflation



Sourced GWS:
Chiral & non-Gaussian

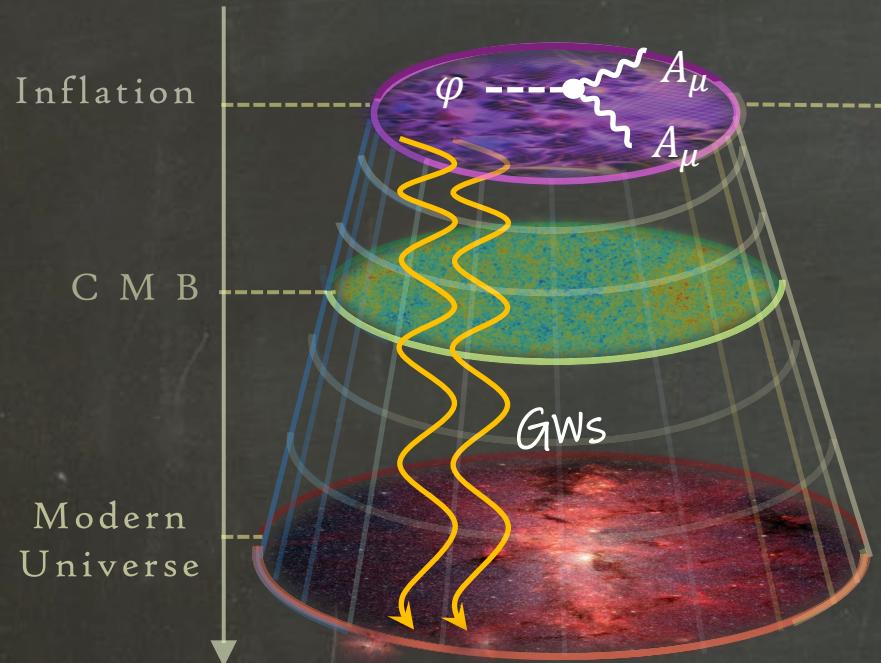
A. M., & Sheikh-Jabbari, 2011
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A. M. et. al. 2011 & 2013
Dimastrogiovanni et. al 2013
P. Adshead et. al, 2013

A New Class of Inflation Models

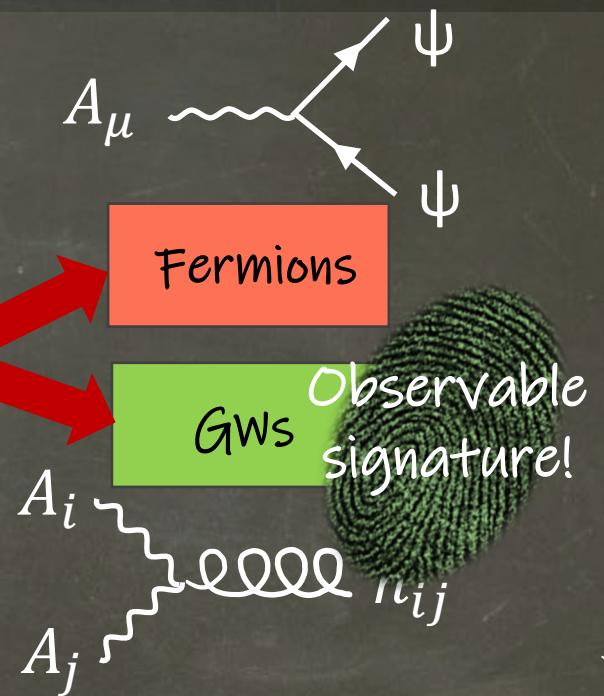
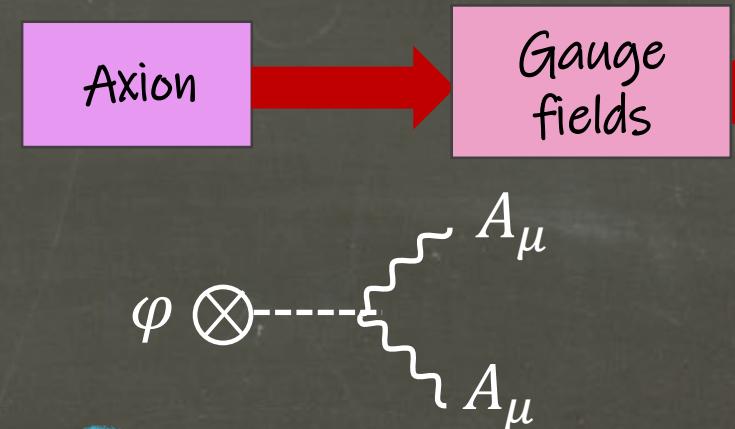
(closer to Particle Physics)



Vacuum Gws:
Unpolarized & Gaussian

Axion-inflation and gauge fields (non-Abelian)

Particle Production
In Axion-Inflation



Sourced Gws:
Chiral & non-Gaussian

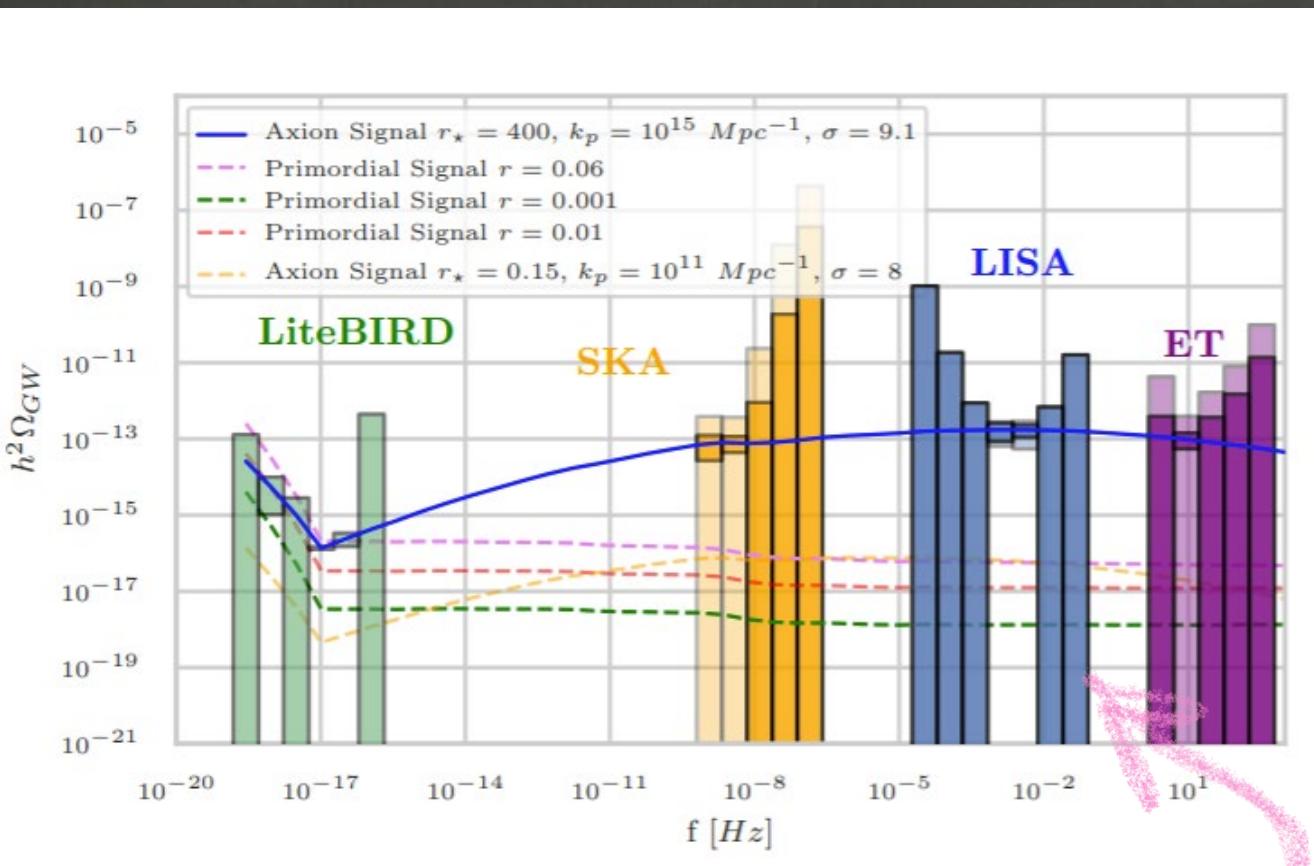
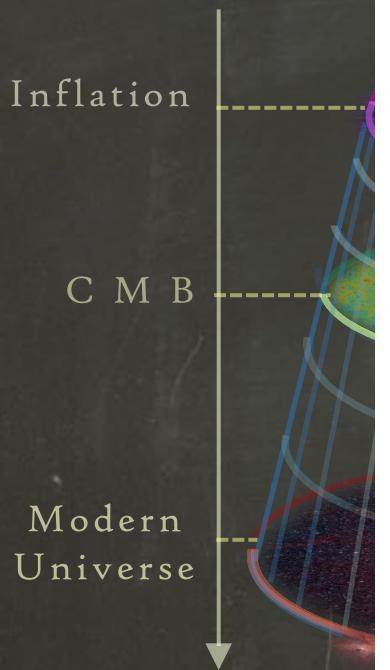
A.M., 2019
Mirzagholi, A.M., Lozanov 2019

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P. Adshead et. al, 2013

A. M., & Sheikh-Jabbari, 2011
P. Adshead, M. Wyman, 2012

A New Class of Inflation Models

(closer to P)



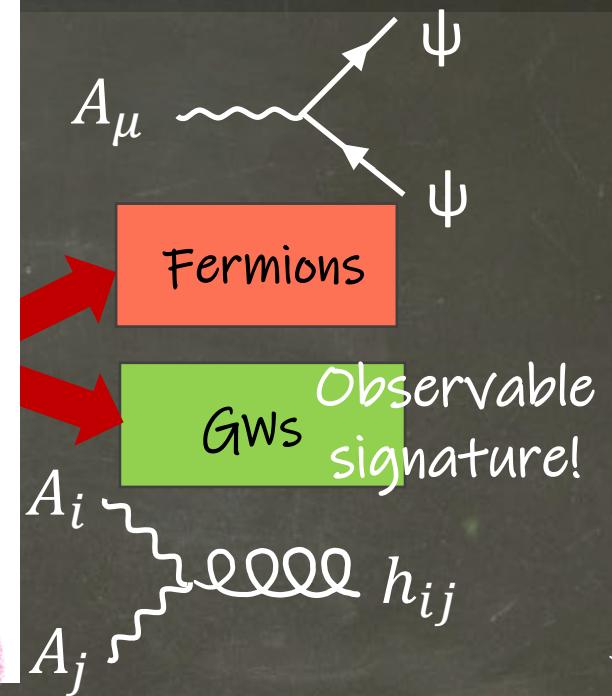
P. Campeti, E. Komatsu, D. Poletti, C. Baccigalupi 2020

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Mirzagholi, A.M., Lozanov 2019

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Dimastrogiovanni et. al 2013
P. Adshead et. al, 2013

Novel Observable Signature: CMB

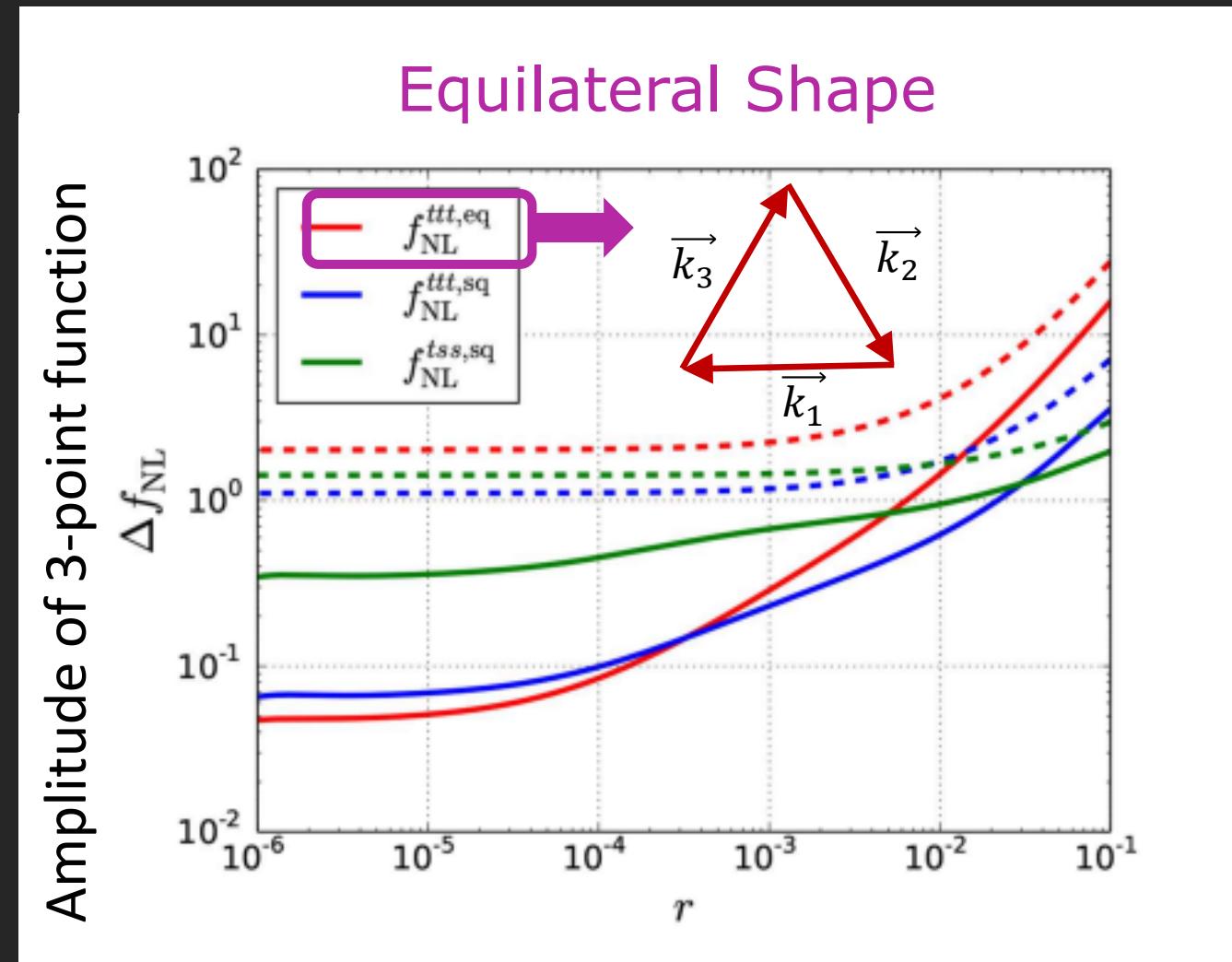
- The sourced tensor modes is Highly non-Gaussian.

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu - ig [A_\mu, A_\nu]$$

Self-interaction

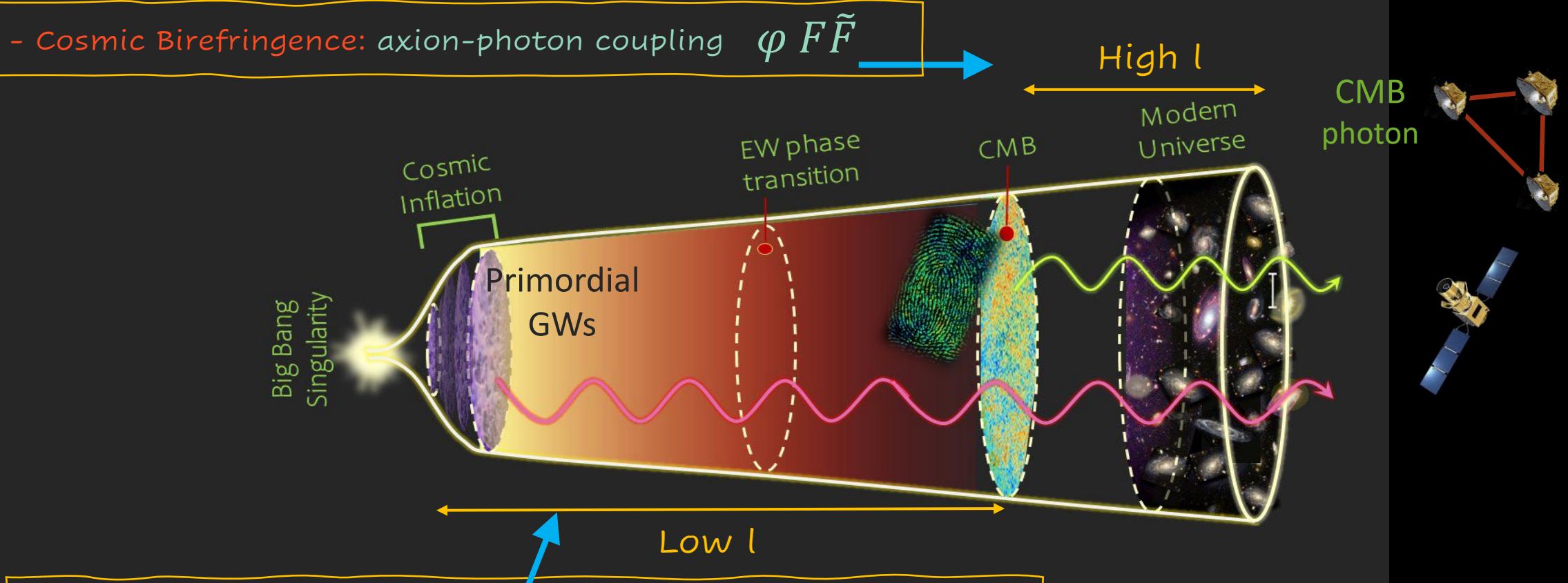
Agrawal, Fujita, Komatsu 2018

- That can be probe with future CMB missions., e.g. *Litebird* and *CMB-S4*!



Parity Odd CMB Correlations: $TB \neq 0$ & $EB \neq 0$

Sources of Parity violation on CMB:

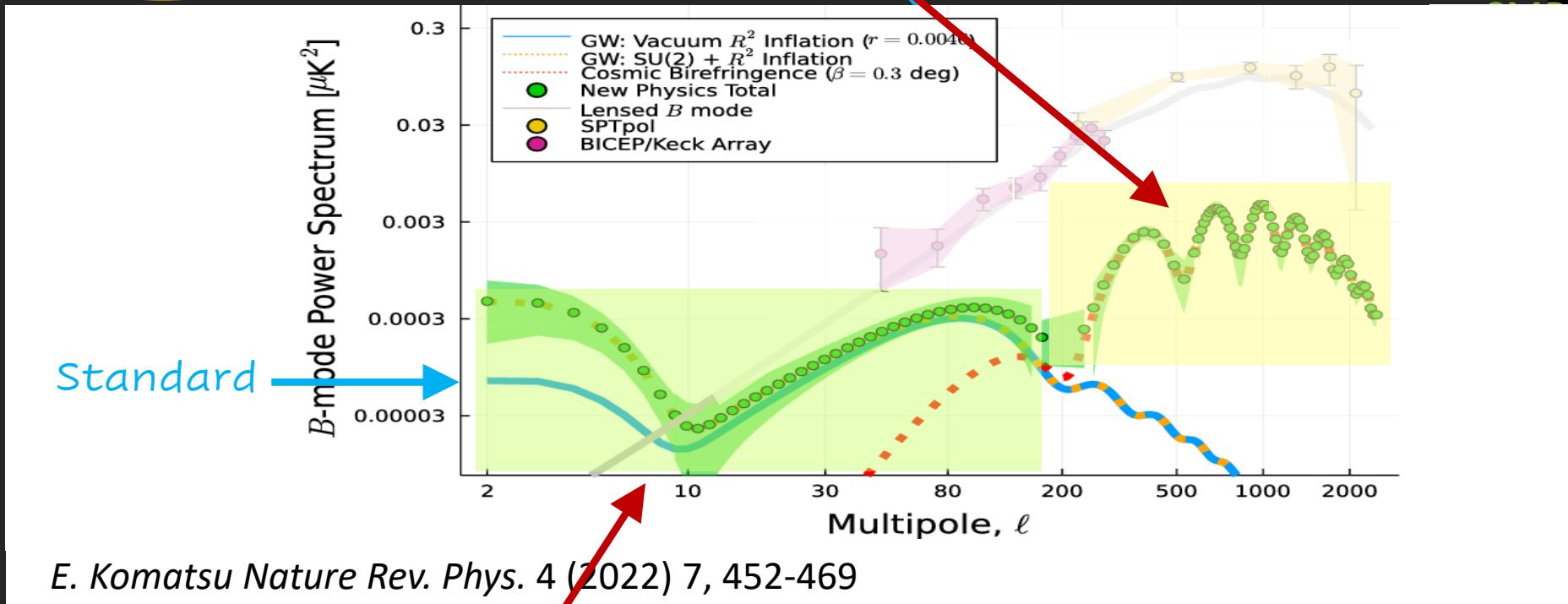


- Cosmic Birefringence: axion-photon coupling $\varphi F\tilde{F}$
- SU(2)-axion Inflation: SU(2) field-Graviton coupling
- Gravitational Chern-Simons: axion-graviton coupling $\varphi R\tilde{R}$

Parity Odd CMB Correlations: TB & $EB \neq 0$

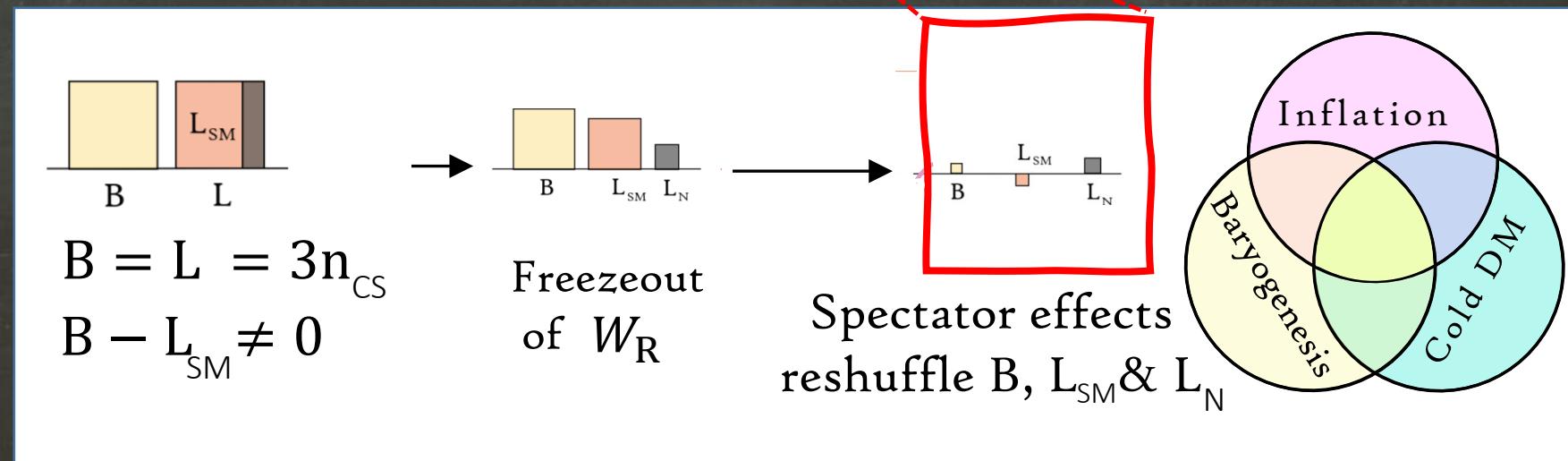
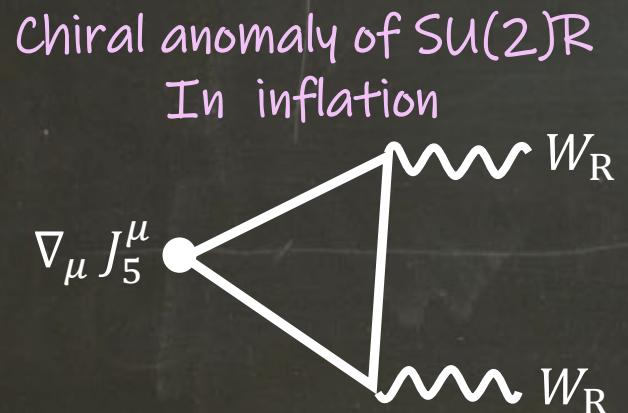
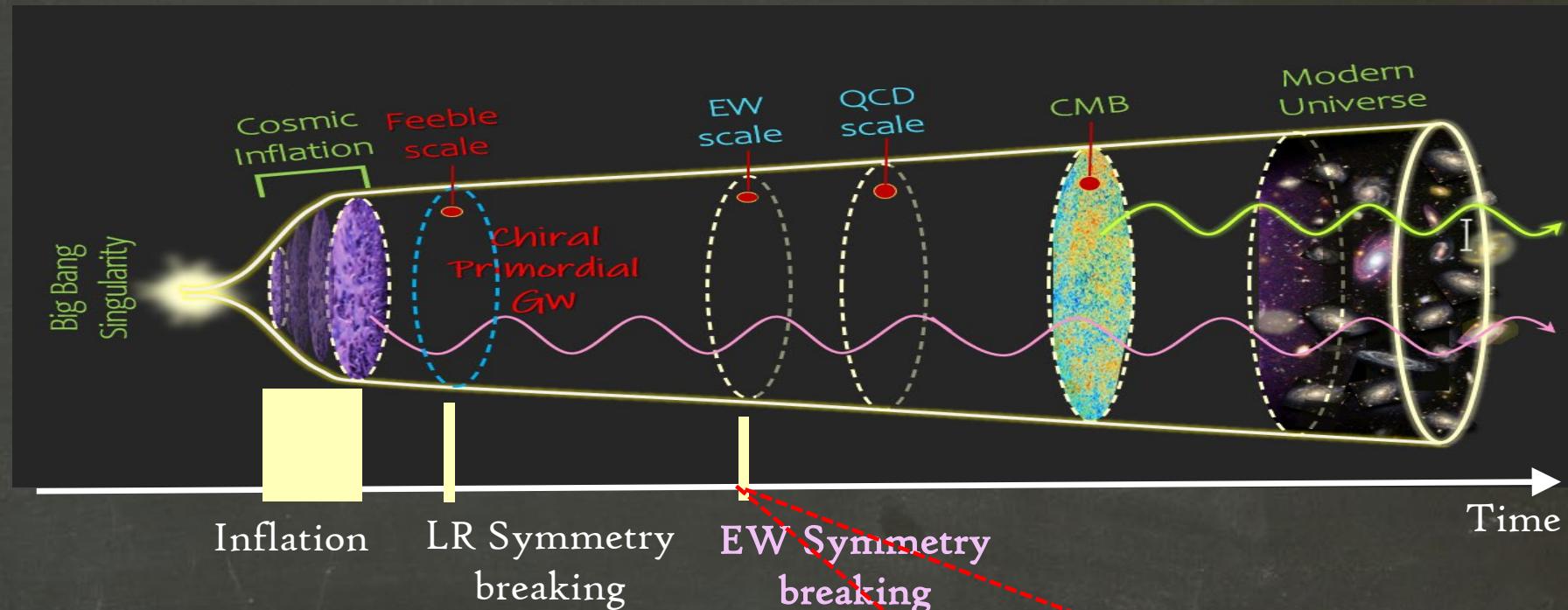
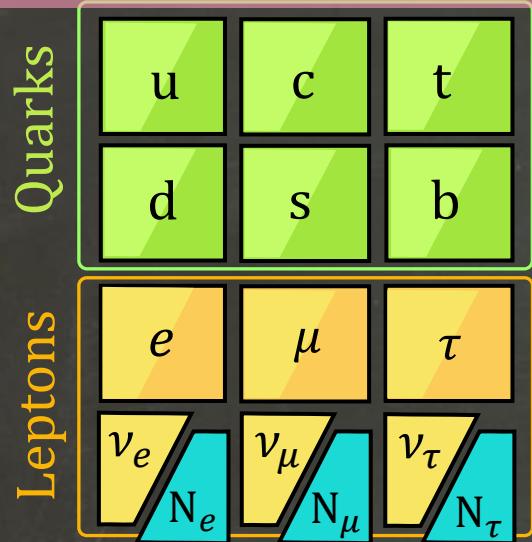
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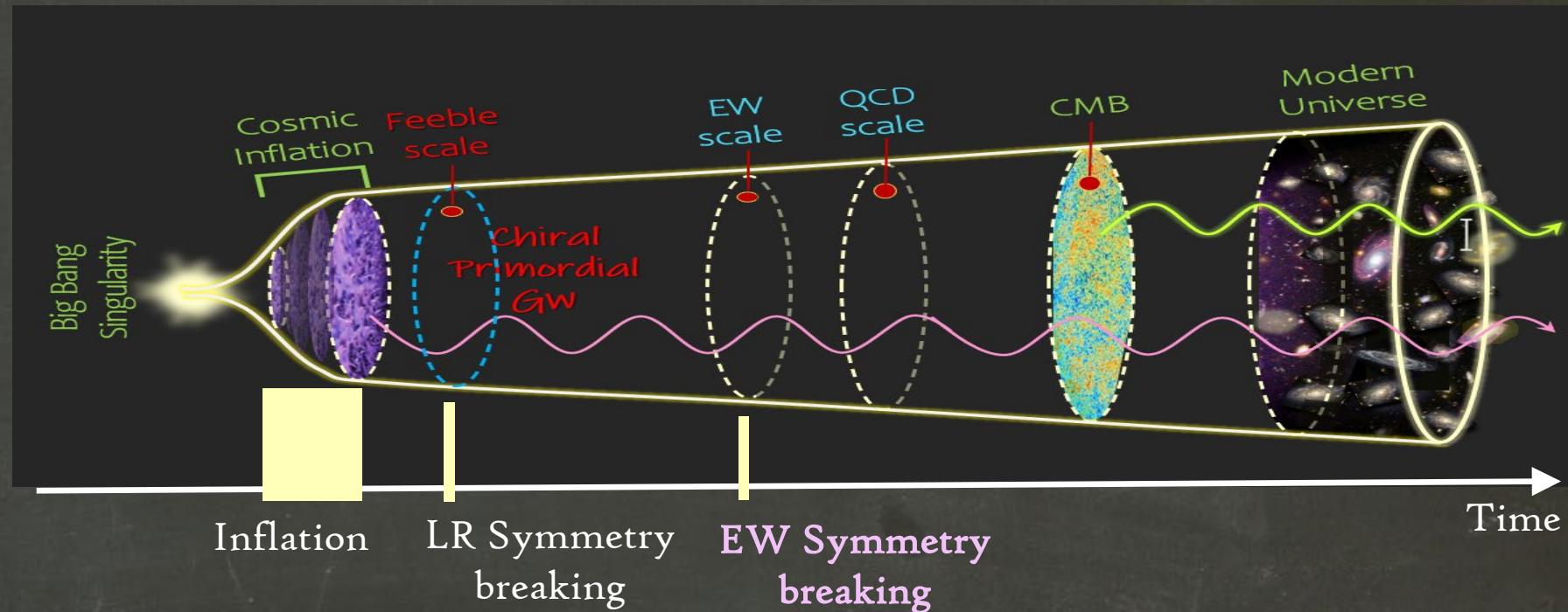
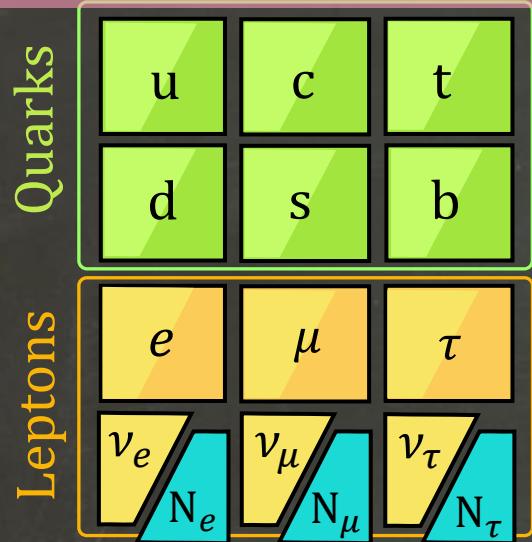
- $SU(2)$ -axion Inflation: $SU(2)$ field-Graviton coupling
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Summary of the Inflationary Baryogenesis mechanism:

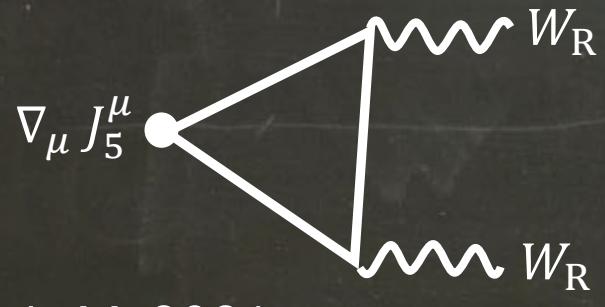


A. M. 2021

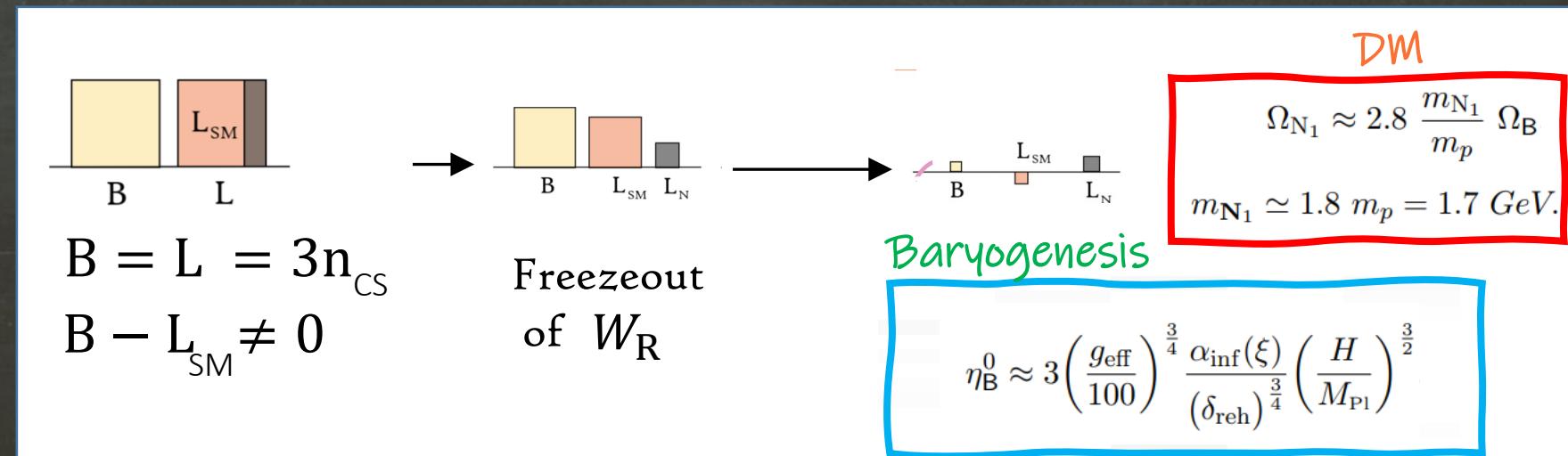
Summary of the Inflationary Baryogenesis mechanism:



Chiral anomaly of $SU(2)_R$
In inflation



A. M. 2021



Gauge fields are expected to contribute in physics of axion inflation.

Compelling Consequences:

Puzzles of Particle Cosmology

This Set-up is a **complete BSM** that can solve I-IV:

- I) Particle physics of Inflation
- II) Origin of matter asymmetry
- III) Origin of Neutrino mass
- IV) Particle nature of DM

It provides a deep connection between **inflation**, **baryogenesis** & **DM**,

So naturally explains cosmological coincidences $\eta_B \simeq 0.3 P_\zeta$ and $\Omega_{DM} \simeq 5\Omega_B$!

It comes with a cosmological smoking gun on **Primordial Gws**.

