

Backreaction of axion-SU(2) dynamics during inflation

Oksana Iarygina

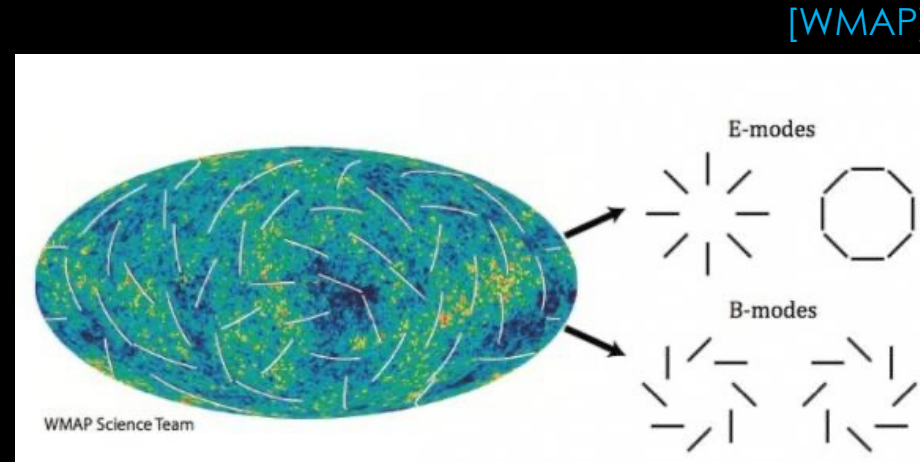
4th EuCAPT Symposium
15 May 2024



Signatures from gauge fields

- Polarization: B-modes + parity odd CMB correlations

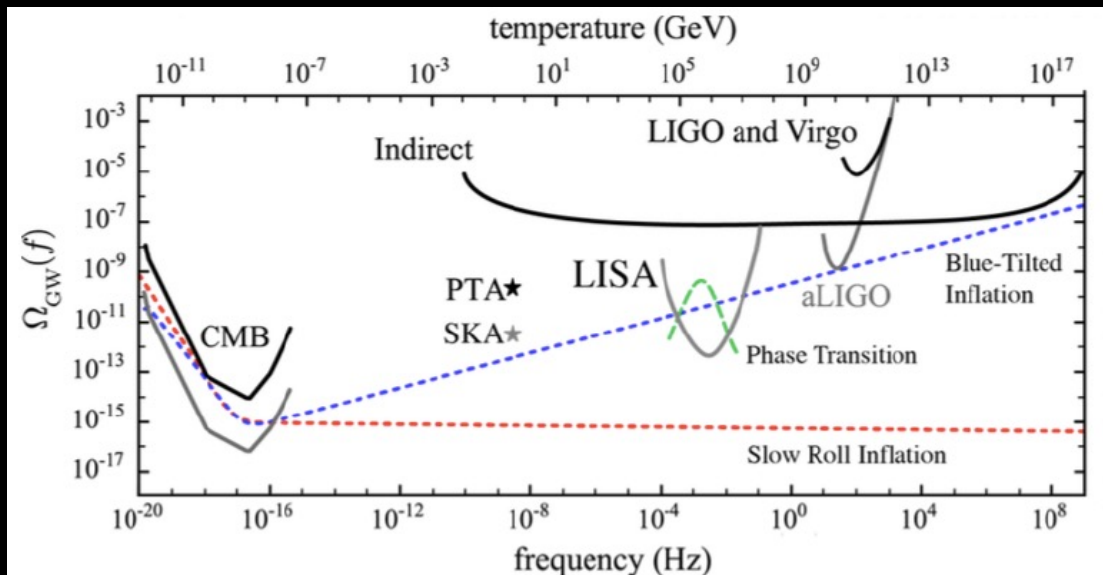
$$TB \neq 0, EB \neq 0$$



[WMAP]

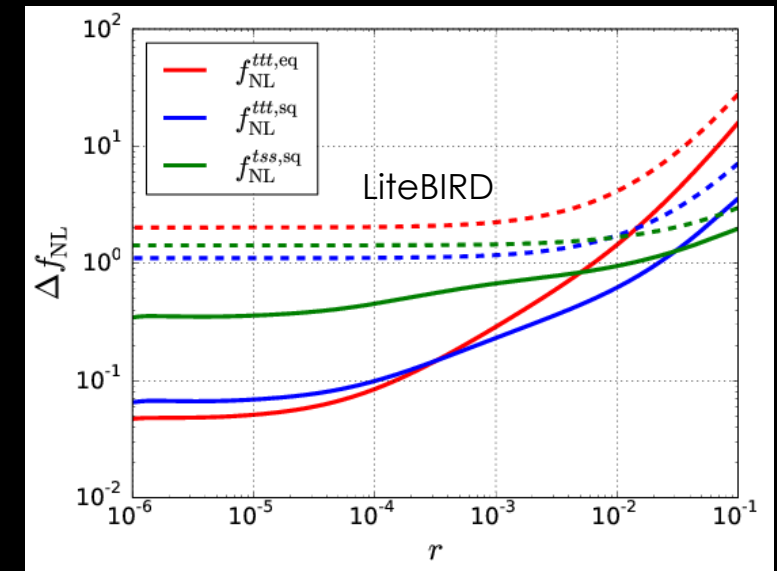


- Enhanced amplitude of GWs



[J. Garcia-Bellido]

- Non-zero tensor non-Gaussianity



[M. Shiraishi]

Spectator axion-SU(2) inflation

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[P. Adshead , M. Wyman, 2012]

[E. Dimastrogiovanni, M. Fasiello, T. Fujita, 2017]

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-\det(g_{\mu\nu})} \left[\frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{2} R - \frac{1}{2} (\partial\phi)^2 - V(\phi) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{2} \left((\partial\chi)^2 - \mu^4 \left(1 + \cos\left(\frac{\chi}{f}\right) \right) \right) - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\mu\nu} + \frac{\chi}{8f} \lambda F_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{F}^{a\mu\nu} \right]$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a - g\epsilon^{abc} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c$$

Spectator axion-SU(2) inflation

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Isotropic solution for the background:

$$A_0^a = 0,$$

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

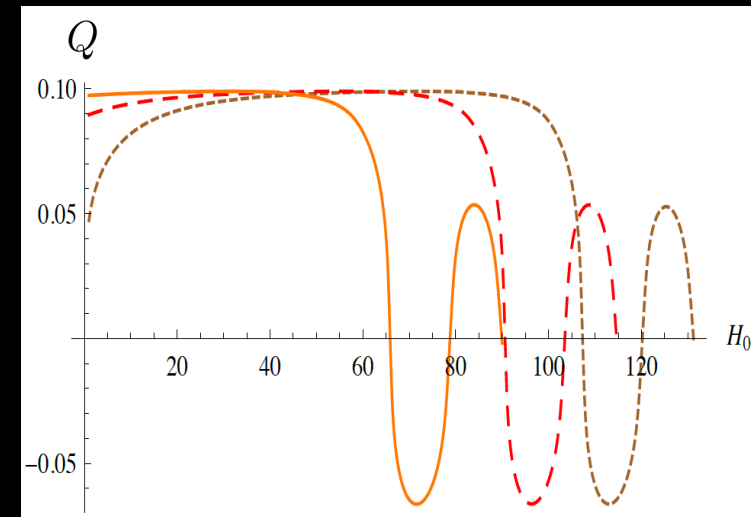
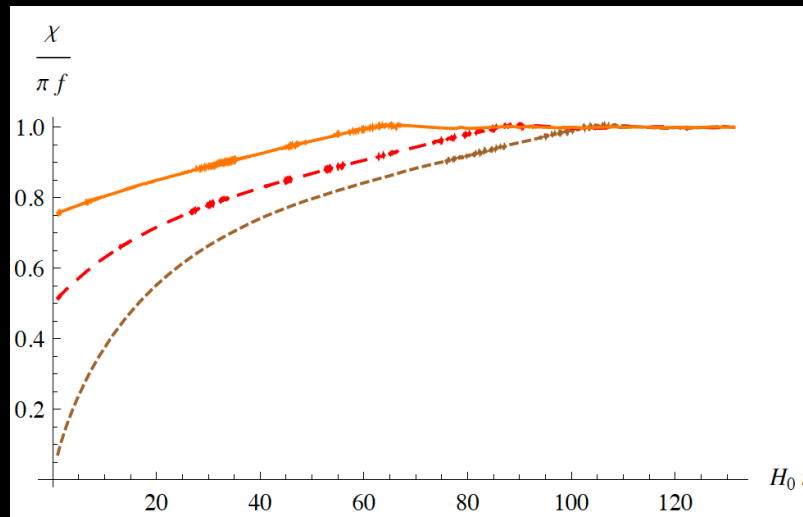
Spectator axion-SU(2) inflation

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[A. Maleknejad, M.M. Sheikh-Jabbari, J. Soda]

Tensor perturbations source chiral gravitational waves

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$$\psi''_{R,L} + \left(k^2 - \frac{2}{\eta^2} \right) \psi_{R,L} = f_1(T_{R,L}, m_Q, \dot{Q}, k, \eta)$$

$$T''_{R,L} + \left\{ k^2 + \frac{2}{\eta^2} [m_Q \xi \pm k \eta (m_Q + \xi)] \right\} T_{R,L} = f_2(\psi_{R,L}, m_Q, \dot{Q}, k, \eta)$$

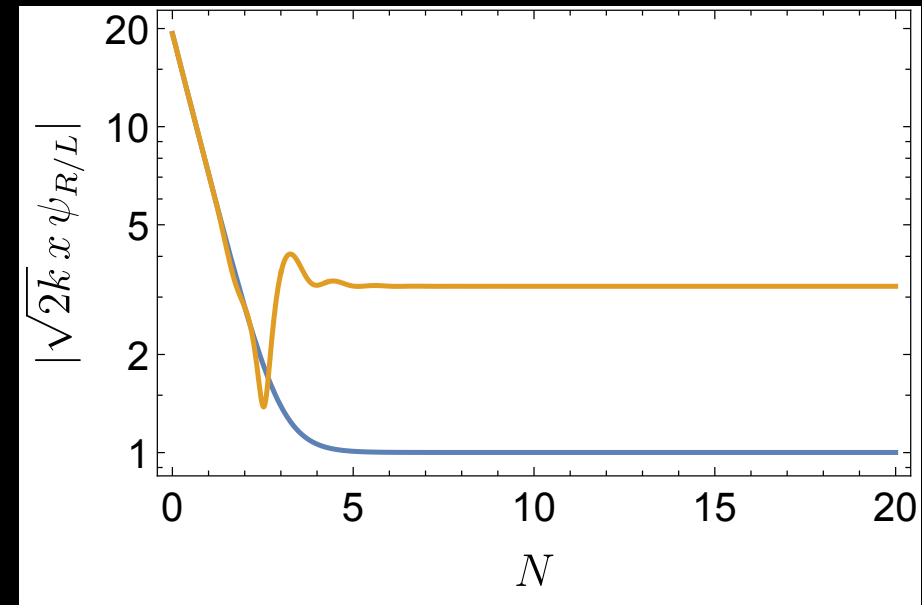
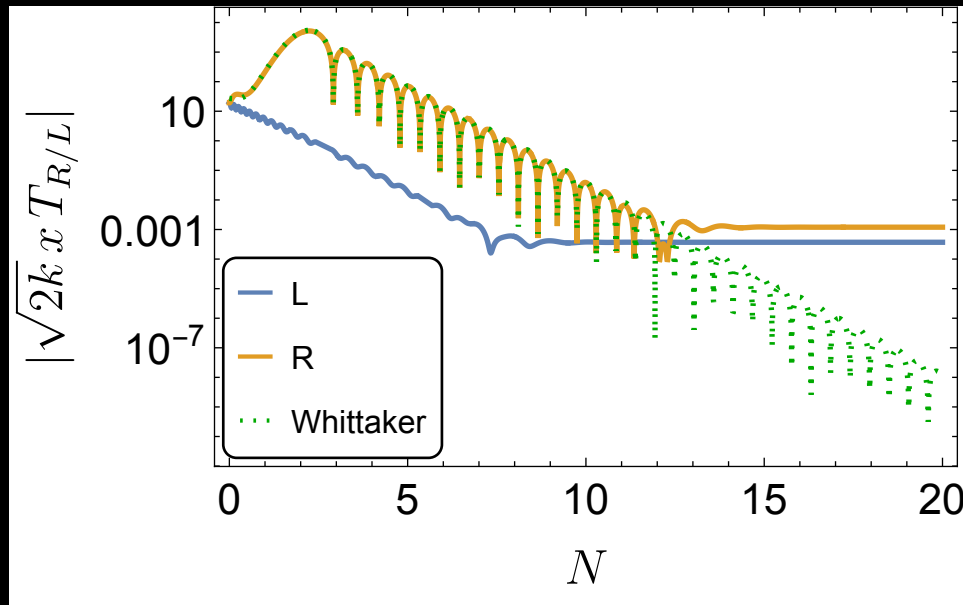
$$T_R \neq T_L \longrightarrow \psi_R \neq \psi_L$$



Tensor perturbations source chiral gravitational waves

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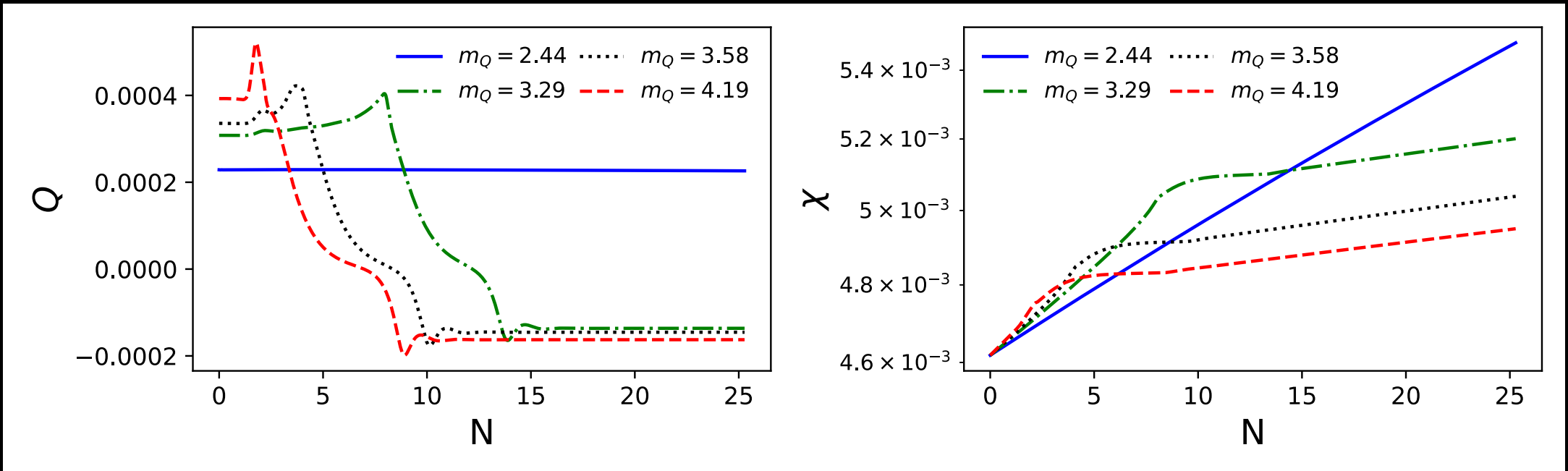
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$$\mathcal{P}_h^{\text{tot}}(k) = \mathcal{P}_h^{(s)}(k) + \mathcal{P}_h^{(v)}(k)$$

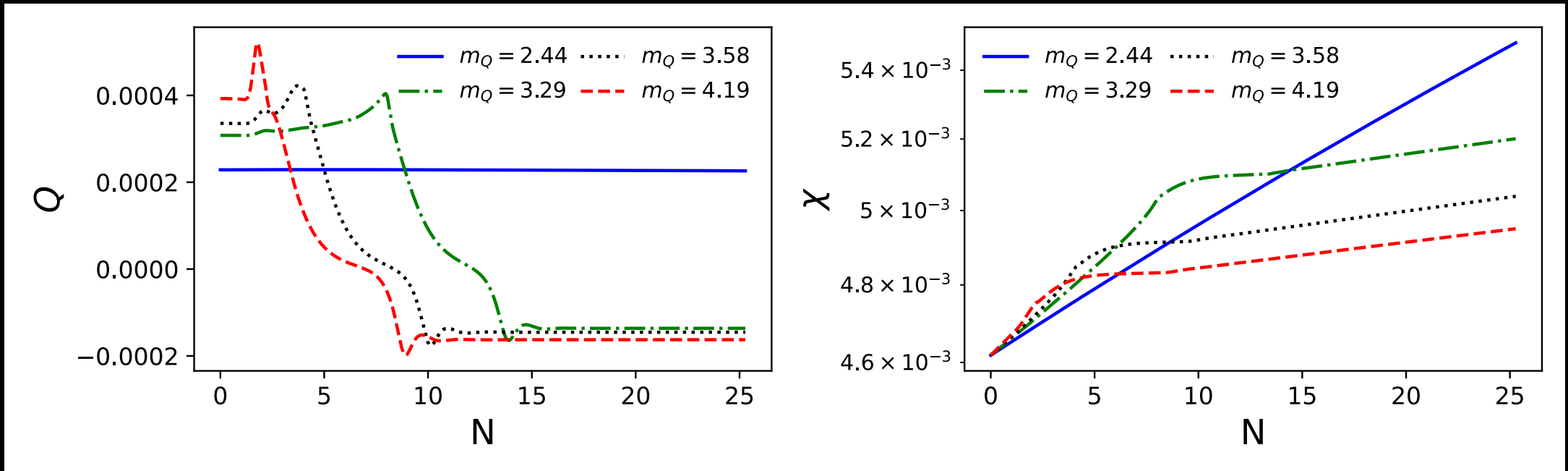
New dynamical attractor solution in the backreaction regime

[OI, E. I. Sfakianakis, R. Sharma, A. Brandenburg, 2023]



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new solution:

$$\frac{\lambda}{af} \chi' \simeq -\frac{2H^2}{gQ}$$

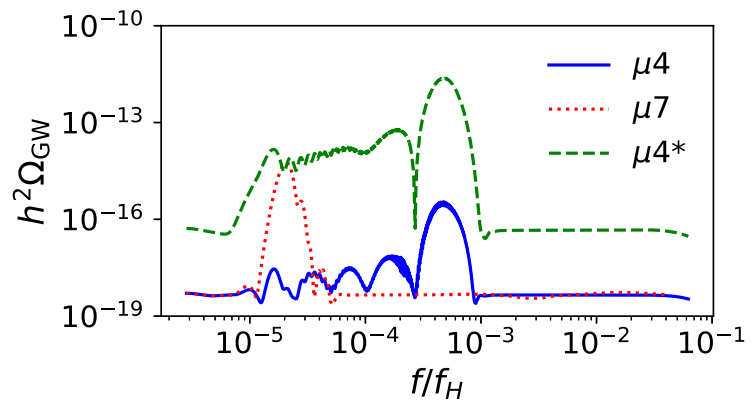
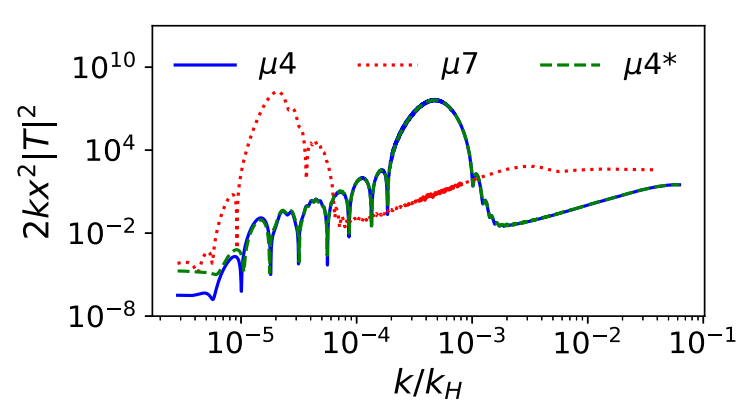
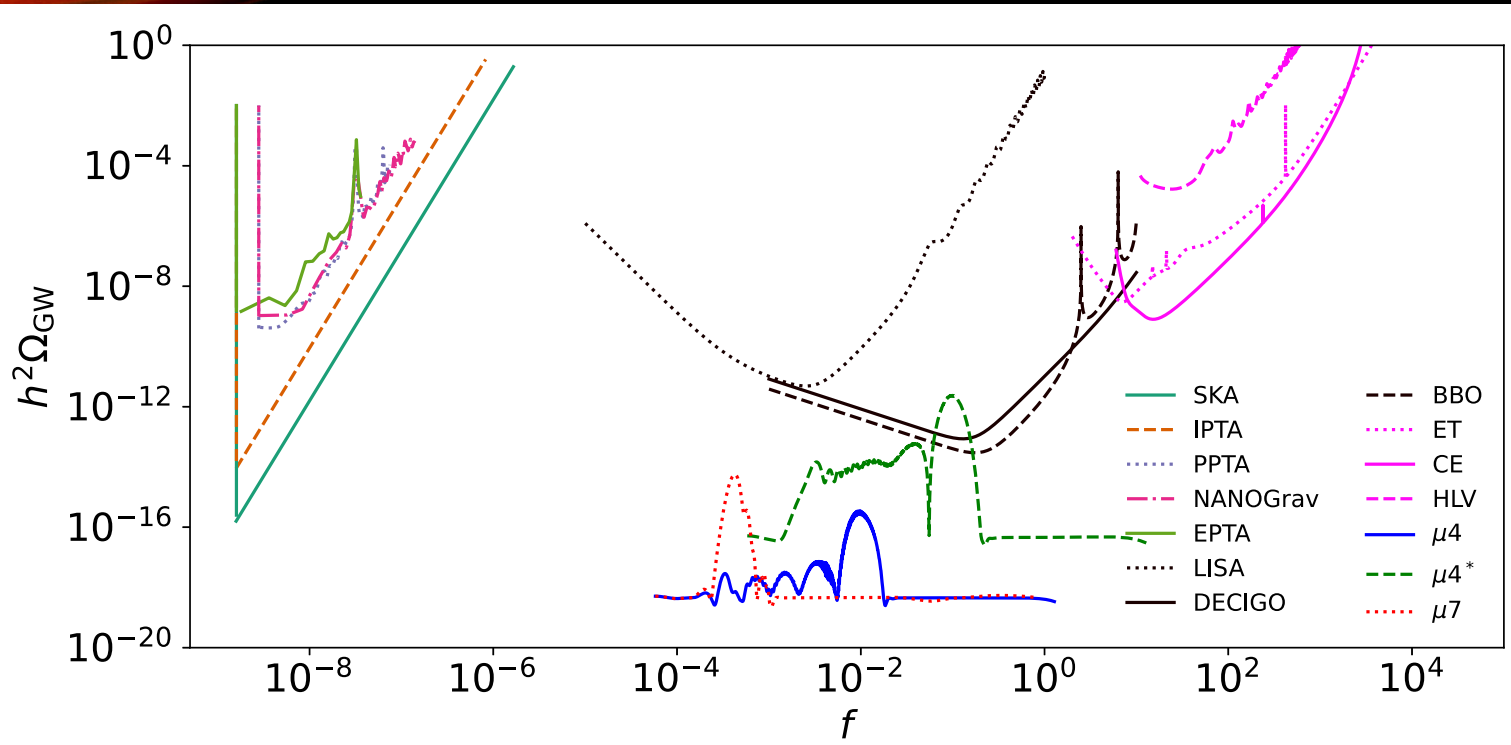
$$U_\chi = -\frac{3g\lambda}{f} H Q^3 + \frac{1}{\alpha} (4H^2 Q + 2g^2 Q^3)$$

resembles CNI solution:

$$\frac{\lambda}{af} \chi' = \cancel{2gQ} + \frac{2H^2}{gQ}$$

$$\cancel{\dot{Q}} = -HQ + \frac{f}{3g\lambda} \frac{U_\chi}{Q^2}$$

Oscillatory features in gravitational waves



$m_Q = 3.78, 5.15$

Summary

- A new dynamical attractor solution for the axion field and the vacuum expectation value of the gauge field, where the latter has an opposite sign with respect to the chromo-natural inflation solution.
- Phenomenology: redefining parts of the viable parameter space.
- Characteristic oscillatory features in the primordial gravitational wave background that are potentially detectable with upcoming gravitational wave detectors.

Summary

- A new dynamical attractor solution for the axion field and the vacuum expectation value of the gauge field, where the latter has an opposite sign with respect to the chromo-natural inflation solution.
- Phenomenology: redefining parts of the viable parameter space.
- Characteristic oscillatory features in the primordial gravitational wave background that are potentially detectable with upcoming gravitational wave detectors.

Thank you!

Back up slides

Homogeneous backreaction in axion-SU(2) inflation

[E. Dimastrogiovanni, M. Fasiello and T. Fujita, 2017]

[T. Fujita, R. Namba and Y. Tada, 2018]

$$Q'' + 2\mathcal{H}Q' + (\mathcal{H}' + \mathcal{H}^2)Q + 2g^2a^2Q^3 - \frac{g\lambda}{f}a\chi'Q^2 + a^2\mathcal{T}_{\text{BR}}^Q = 0,$$

$$\chi'' + 2\mathcal{H}\chi' + a^2U_\chi(\chi) + \frac{3g\lambda}{f}aQ^2(Q' + \mathcal{H}Q) + a^2\mathcal{T}_{\text{BR}}^\chi = 0,$$

$$\mathcal{T}_{\text{BR}}^Q = \frac{g}{3a^2} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \left(\xi H - \frac{k}{a} \right) |T_R|^2,$$

$$\mathcal{T}_{\text{BR}}^\chi = -\frac{\lambda}{2a^4 f} \frac{d}{d\eta} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} (a m_Q H - k) |T_R|^2$$

- Homogeneous backreaction
- Assumption $\dot{H} = 0$



The Pencil Code

a high-order finite-difference code for compressible MHD

[A. Brandenburg, A. Johansen, P. Bourdin, W. Dobler, W. Lyra et al.]