#### Not so Hidden Fields in Cosmology

#### Subodh P. Patil

Hidden Fields and Cosmology

The Effective Strength of Gravity

Bounds on the Hidden Universe

Effective 3-pt nteractions

### Not so Hidden Fields in Cosmology

Subodh P. Patil

University of Geneva

DESY, Hamburg October 19<sup>th</sup> 2015

Based on:

I. Antoniadis, S.P.Patil; arXiv:1410.8845

I. Antoniadis, S.P.Patil; arXiv:1510.xxxxx

I. Antoniadis, R. Durrer, S.P.Patil; in preparation

Hidden fields, by definition do not couple at all to the visible sector (i.e. us). However they still gravitate.

 Therefore hidden fields still interact with the visible sector, but with highly (Planck) suppressed interactions. Not so Hidden Fields in Cosmology

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- In 'large' numbers, can consistently generate distinct signatures whose absence can bound the hidden field content of the Universe. (Pt II)

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For any given momentum transfer, gravitational interactions have a strength set by a characteristic scale  $M_*$ .

Antoniadis, Patil, arXiv:1410.8845

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- Scatter a test particle off a very heavy point mass; when  $\Delta x \sim M^{-1}$ , virtual pairs of these particles are created.

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- Positive/negative energy solution attracted/ repulsed from source, effectively anti-screening it. Gravity appears to have gotten 'stronger'.
- N.B. There are many subtleties and caveat emptors when dealing with running quantities in EFT of gravity. (cf. Anber, Donoghue, arXiv:1111.2875; Bjerrum-Bohr et al, arXiv:1505.04974 )

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More concretely, *every* massive species contributes to lowering the scale at which strong gravitational effects become important.



•  $M_{**} \sim M_{pl}/\sqrt{N}$ 

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On a Minkowski background: Dvali, Redi, arXiv:0710.4344

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• In the limit  $p^2 \gg M^2$ , theory becomes conformal;

$$\langle T(-p)T(p)\rangle \sim rac{c}{16\pi^2}p^4\lograc{p^2}{\mu^2}$$

▶  $c := N = \frac{4}{3}N_{\phi} + 8N_{\psi} + 16N_V$  Duff, Nucl. Phys. B 125, 334 (1977)

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- ► Comparison with the free propagator  $1/(p^2 M_{pl}^2)$  implies that the perturbative expansion fails at  $p = M_{**}$  where  $M_{**} \sim \frac{M_{pl}}{\sqrt{N}}$ .

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Generalized to curved backgrounds, places bounds on maximum allowed curvature.

- $S = \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} R + \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ c_1 R^2 + c_2 R^{\mu\nu} R_{\mu\nu} \right] + \dots$
- ► c<sub>1</sub>, c<sub>2</sub> is a weighted index counting spins and the numbers of species c<sub>1</sub>, c<sub>2</sub> ~ N

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- From leading term:

$$\mathcal{S} = rac{M_{
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... but also get contributions from higher curvature terms s.t.

$$M_{pl}^2 
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- Expansion breaks down when  $H^2 \sim M_{pl}^2/N$ .
- Corollary: it is not possible to consistently *infer* a scale of inflation *H* greater than  $M_{pl}/\sqrt{N}$ .

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The *strength* of gravity  $M_*$  is an independent quantity<sup>1</sup>. Provided we are below  $M_{**}$ , any universally coupled species will also affect the *effective strength* of gravity depending on the process in question (equivalence principle, in general violated).

▶ KK gravitons do so universally for all conserved sources.



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Can be  $M_{pl}$  all the way up  $M_{**}$  cf. Gasperini, arXiv:1508.06100

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 Anything that couples to the trace of the energy momentum tensor (e.g. non-minimally coupled scalars and U(1) vectors) does so process dependently.

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- Anything that couples to the trace of the energy momentum tensor (e.g. non-minimally coupled scalars and U(1) vectors) does so process dependently.
- ►  $M_*^2 = M_{pl}^2/N_*$ ,  $N_*$  counts the number of species with masses below the momentum transfer of the process in question.

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► For KK gravitons with mass *M* , we have tree level exchange:

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► In the regime  $M^2 \ll p^2 \ll M_{pl}^2/N$ , strength of gravity is modified immediately above p = M as:

$$\frac{1}{M_{\rho l}^2 \rho^2} + \frac{n}{M_{\rho l}^2 \rho^2 (1 + M^2 / \rho^2)} \to \frac{n + 1}{M_{\rho l}^2 \rho^2}$$

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► Universally coupled species, e.g. Higgs (w/ D = 6 interactions)  $\Delta \mathcal{L}_{eff} \sim c_1 \frac{H^{\dagger} H}{M_{\rho l}^2} \partial_{\mu} \varphi \partial^{\mu} \varphi + c_2 \frac{H^{\dagger} H}{M_{\rho l}^2} \overline{\psi} \partial \psi \sim c_{\{1,2\}} \frac{H^{\dagger} H}{M_{\rho l}^2} T^{\mu}_{\mu}$ 



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Non-minimal couplings do the same. M<sub>\*</sub> = M<sub>pl</sub>/N<sub>\*</sub>, N<sub>\*</sub> a (process dependent) weighted index.

It is widely understood that any detection of primordial tensor modes in the CMB determines the scale of inflation. Or does it?

In foliation were inflaton fluctuations are gauged away (comoving/ unitary gauge):

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Can compute two point correlators of *R*, *γ<sub>ij</sub>*. Useful quantity is the so called dimensionless power spectrum

 $2\pi^2\delta^3(ec{k}+ec{q})\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k):=k^3\langle 0|\widehat{\mathcal{R}}_{ec{k}}\widehat{\mathcal{R}}_{ec{q}}|0
angle|_{ ext{in in}}$ 

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}:=\frac{H_*^2}{8\pi^2 M_{*s}^2\epsilon_*}=\mathcal{A}\times 10^{-10};\quad \epsilon_*:=-\dot{H}_*/H_*^2$$

Amplitude *fixed* by observations.

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Hidden Fields and Cosmology

The Effective Strength of Gravity

Bounds on the Hidden Jniverse

It is widely understood that any detection of primordial tensor modes in the CMB determines the scale of inflation. Or does it?

In foliation were inflaton fluctuations are gauged away (comoving/ unitary gauge):

 $h_{ij}(t,x) = a^2(t)e^{2\mathcal{R}(t,x)}\hat{h}_{ij}; \quad \hat{h}_{ij} := \exp[\gamma_{ij}], \quad \partial_i\gamma_{ij} = \gamma_{ii} = 0$ 

Can compute two point correlators of *R*, *γ<sub>ij</sub>*. Useful quantity is the so called dimensionless power spectrum

 $2\pi^2\delta^3(ec{k}+ec{q})\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k):=k^3\langle 0|\widehat{\mathcal{R}}_{ec{k}}\widehat{\mathcal{R}}_{ec{q}}|0
angle|_{ ext{in in}}$ 

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}:=\tfrac{H^2_*}{8\pi^2M^2_{*s}\epsilon_*}=\mathcal{A}\times 10^{-10};\quad \epsilon_*:=-\dot{H}_*/H^2_*$$

Amplitude *fixed* by observations.

Similarly for tensor perturbations:

$$\mathcal{P}_{\gamma} := 2 \frac{H_*^2}{\pi^2 M_{*t}^2}; \quad r_* := \frac{\mathcal{P}_{\gamma}}{\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}} = 16\epsilon_* \left(\frac{M_{*s}^2}{M_{*t}^2}\right)$$

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• Any positive detection (i.e. determination of  $r_*$ ) implies

 $V_*^{1/4} = rac{M_{
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▶ e.g.  $r_* = 0.1$  implies  $V_*^{1/4} = 7.6 \times 10^{-3} M_{pl} / \sqrt{N_*}$ . Uncertain up to unknown  $N_*$ .

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The *inferred* energy scale of inflation depends on the hidden field content of the universe.

Extra species from compactification below the scale of inflation can complicate inference of its scale. Not so Hidden Fields in Cosmology

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- For putatively low scale inflationary models, extra species can bring down the scale of inflation even further. Collider constraints?

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- ► Given  $M_* \le M_{pl}$  and that  $M_{**} = M_{pl}/N$ , N being total no of species, can infer the absolute bound  $N \le \frac{9.15}{r_c} \times 10^7$

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- ► Can you really have KK gravitons with masses less than  $H^2$ ? Higuchi's bound?  $m_{KK}^2 \ge 2H^2$ , else a ghost propagates. Kleban, Mirbabayi, Porrati, arXiv:1508.01527
- One would have a new no go theorem for compactifications were Higuchi's bound to apply to KK gravitons. Explicit constructions show it doesn't (higher dimensional Einstein gravity is a healthy theory.)

Antoniadis, Patil, arXiv:1510.xxxxx

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## A Maximally Boring Universe?

Lets say as per the standard picture  $M_* = M_{pl}$  all the way up to  $M_{**}$ . LHC Run II turns up nothing new. DM is completely non-interacting. We see nothing beyond what is consistent with Gaussian, scale invariant perturbations...

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We may also convert the non-observation of primordial non-Gaussianity in to constraints on the hidden field content of the universe. In preparation, w/ I.Antoniadis and R.Durrer

 During inflation, all fields with masses less than H will be QM'ly excited. Not so Hidden Fields in Cosmology

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- If there are a large number of them, can overcome Planck suppression of interactions, and generate a non-trivial 3-pt function if one were very subleading in the first place...
- ... the non-observation of which could bound the field content of the hidden universe.

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Effective 3-pt interactions

Some of the material covered in the second part of the seminar is as of yet unpublished, and so is omitted here. Once published, these slides will be updated....

Each of these diagrams contribute to the same order. One finds that these generate a contribution to the three point function, such that

•  $\Delta f_{NL} \sim \epsilon^2 N/(16\pi^2)$ 

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- Nothing is something!

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