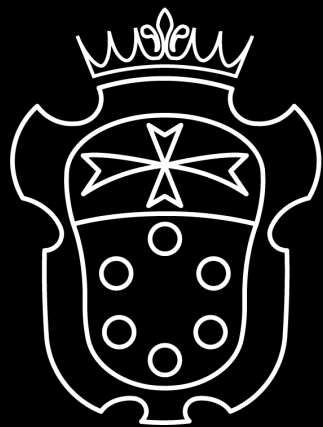


Cosmological Correlators

Guilherme L. Pimentel

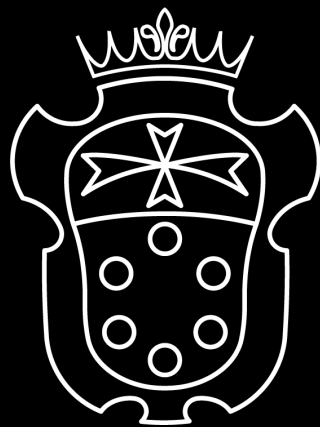


SCUOLA
NORMALE
SUPERIORE



Cosmological Correlators

Guilherme L. Pimentel

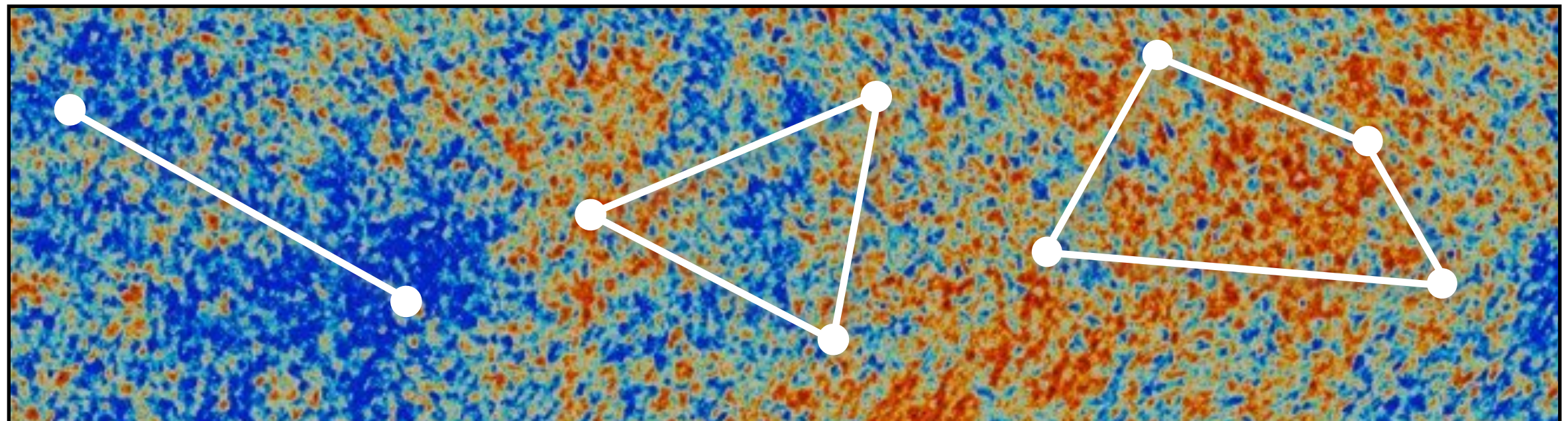
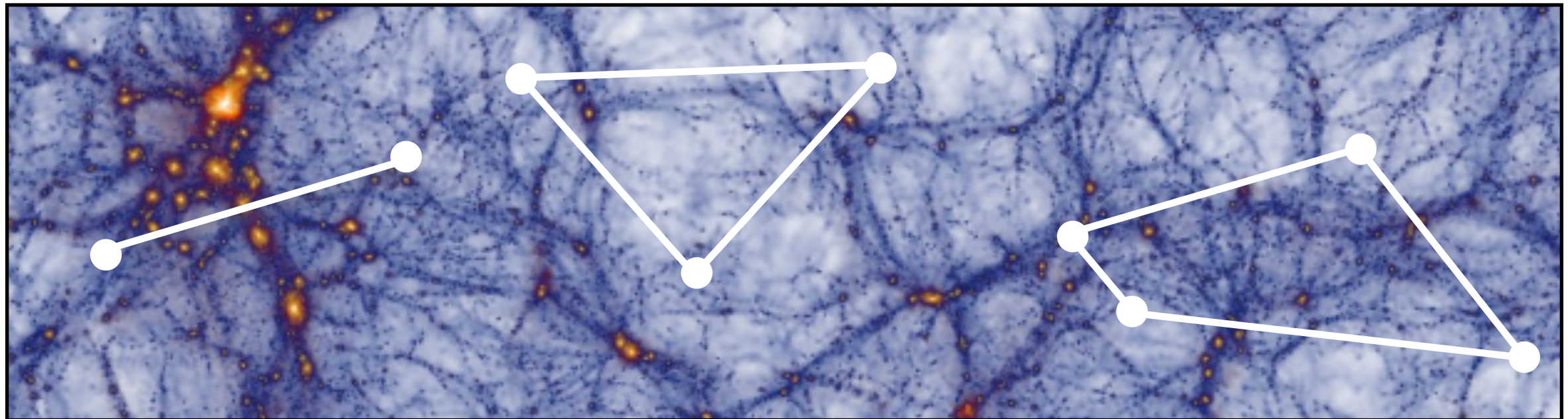


SCUOLA
NORMALE
SUPERIORE



**What is the origin
of structure in the universe?**

Cosmological Correlators

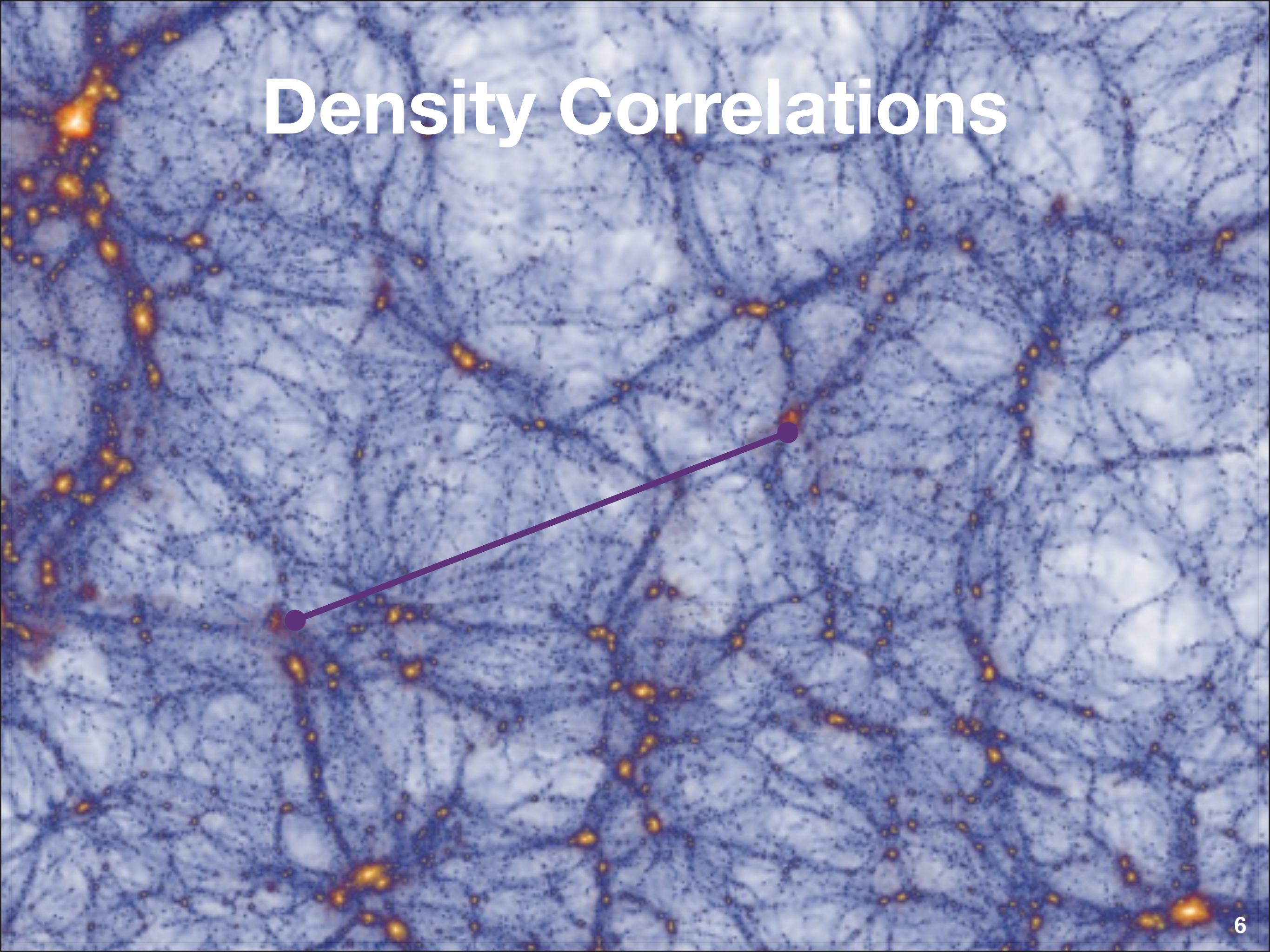


All of the information about the origin of structure and the dynamics of the early universe is encoded in cosmological correlations!

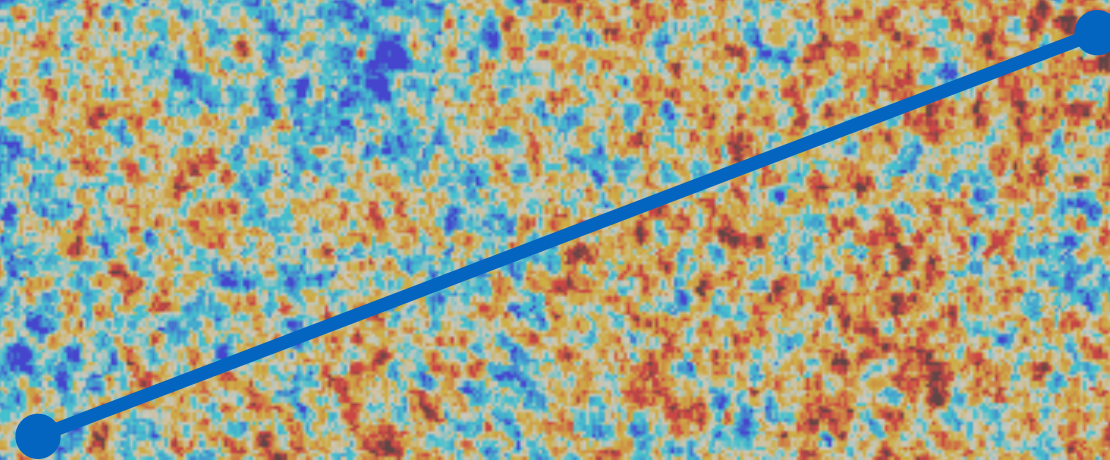
I will show that the early universe is a collider experiment run at enormous energies.

Cosmological correlators are the scattering amplitudes of this experiment.

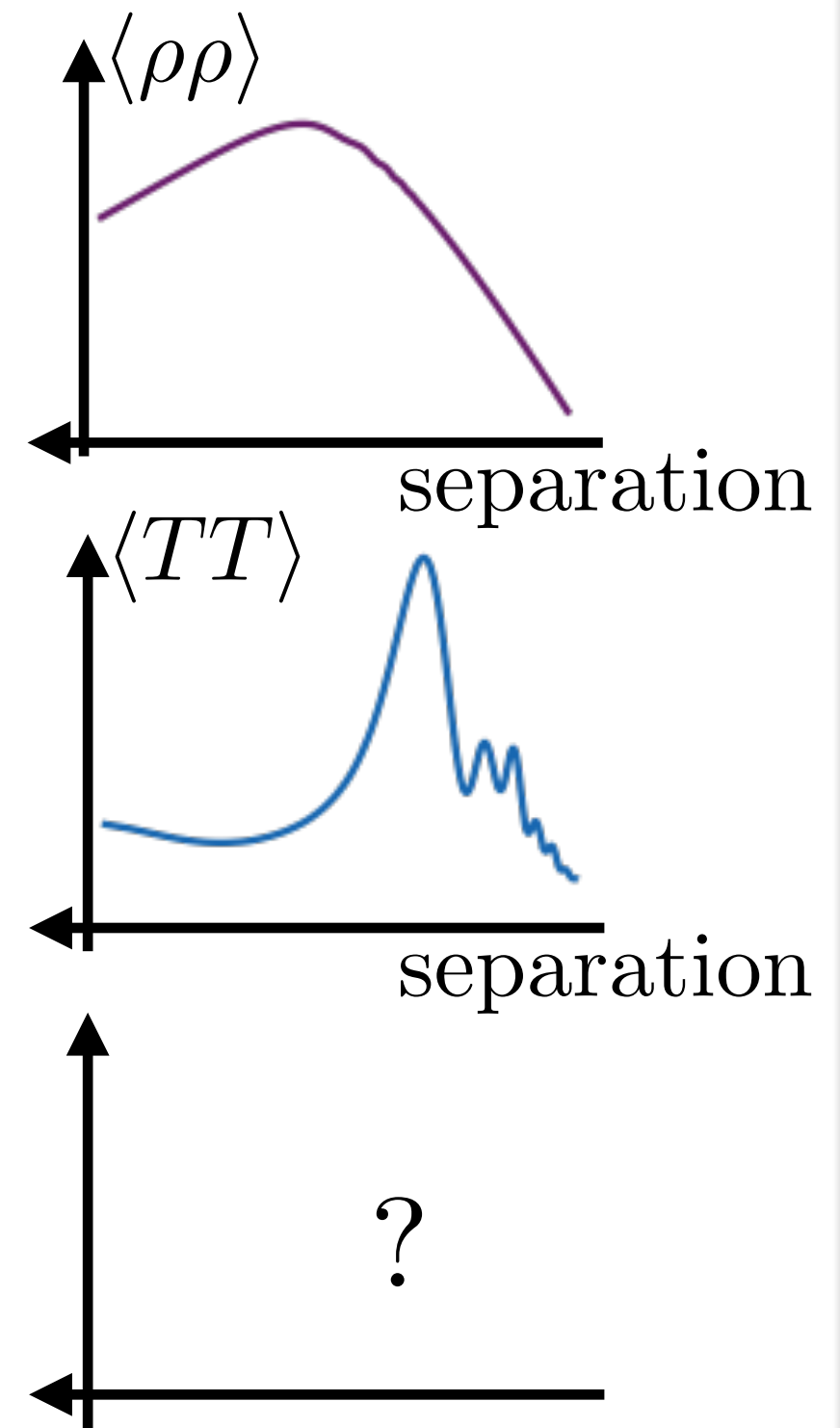
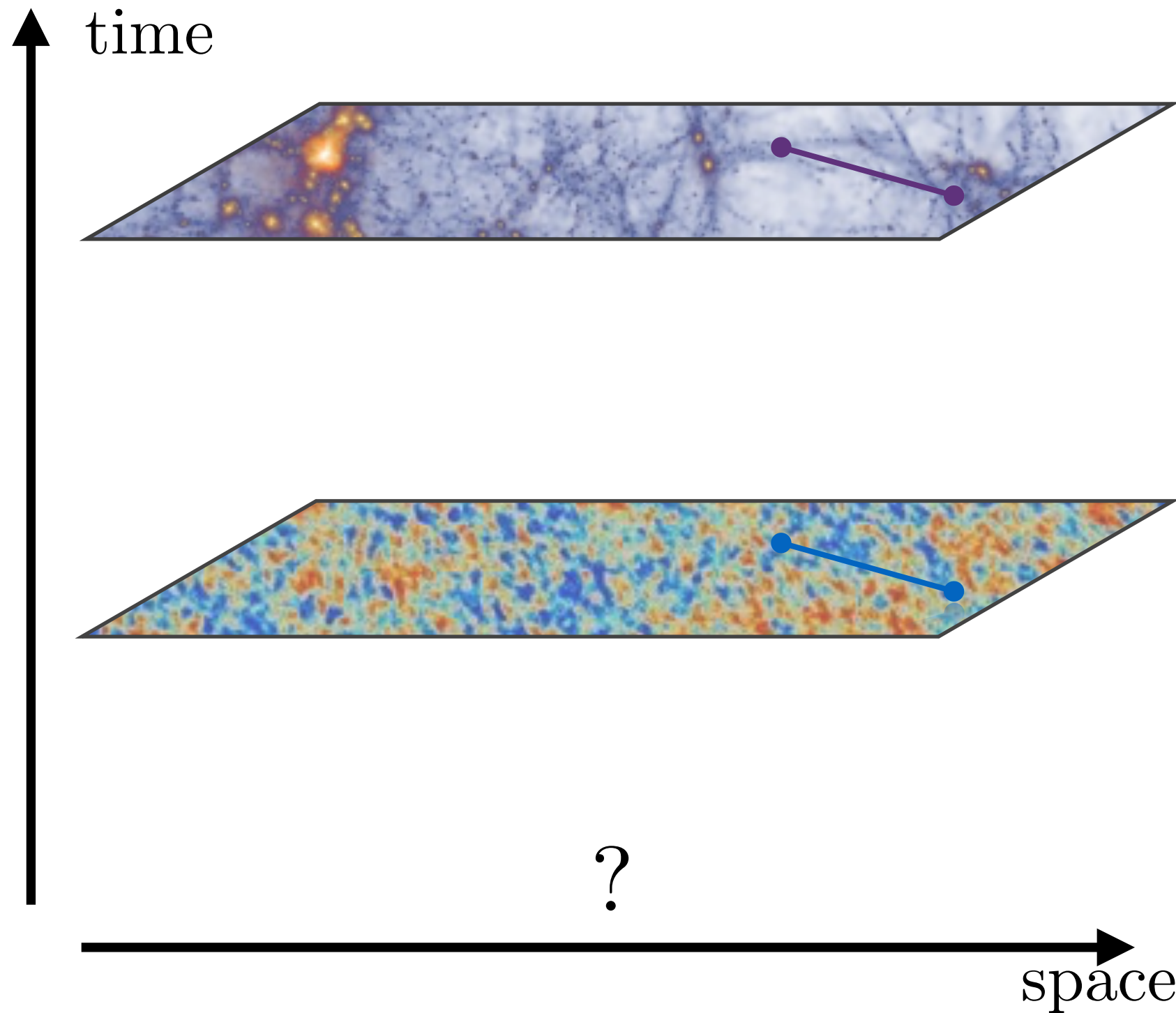
Density Correlations



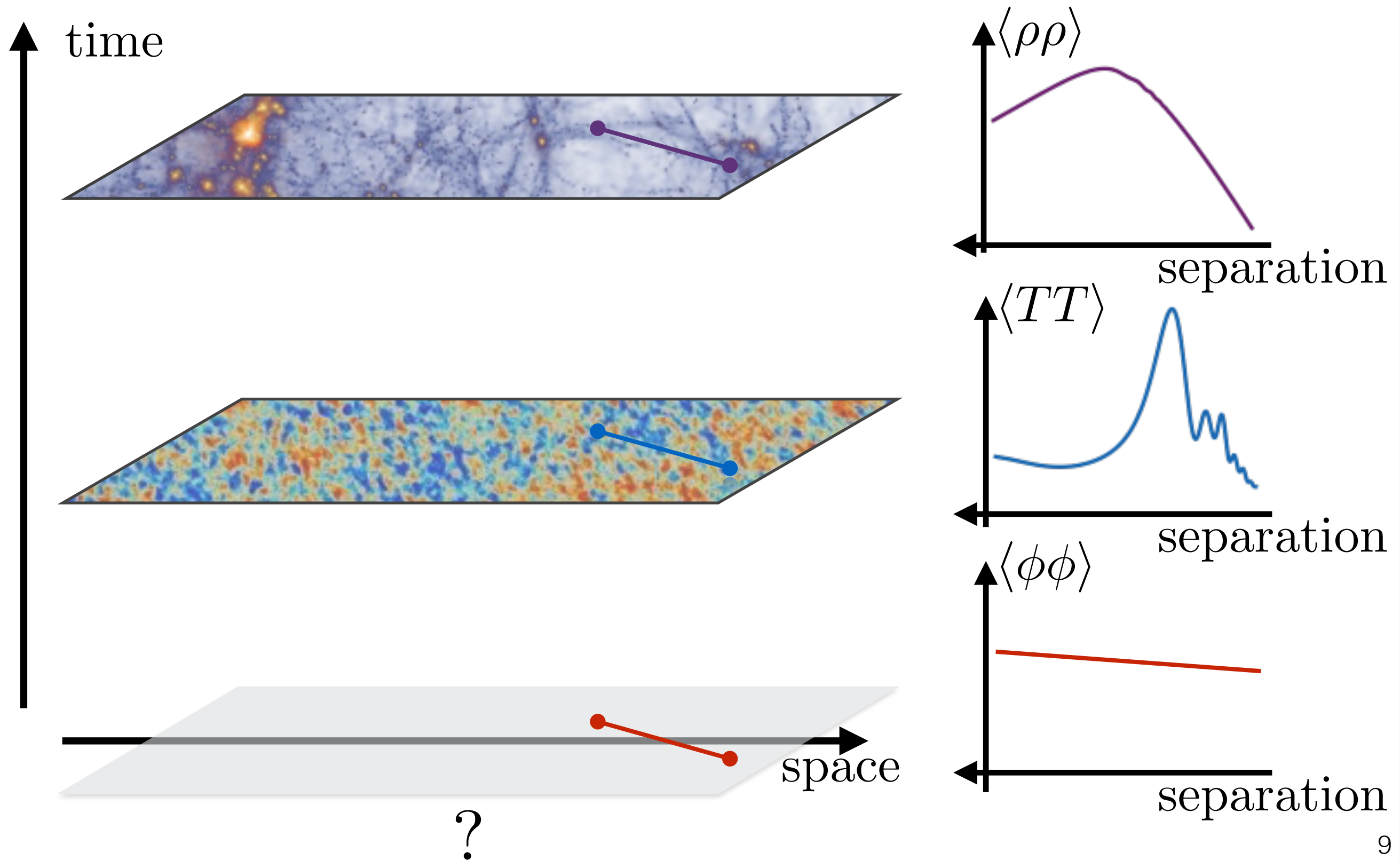
Temperature Correlations



Inference



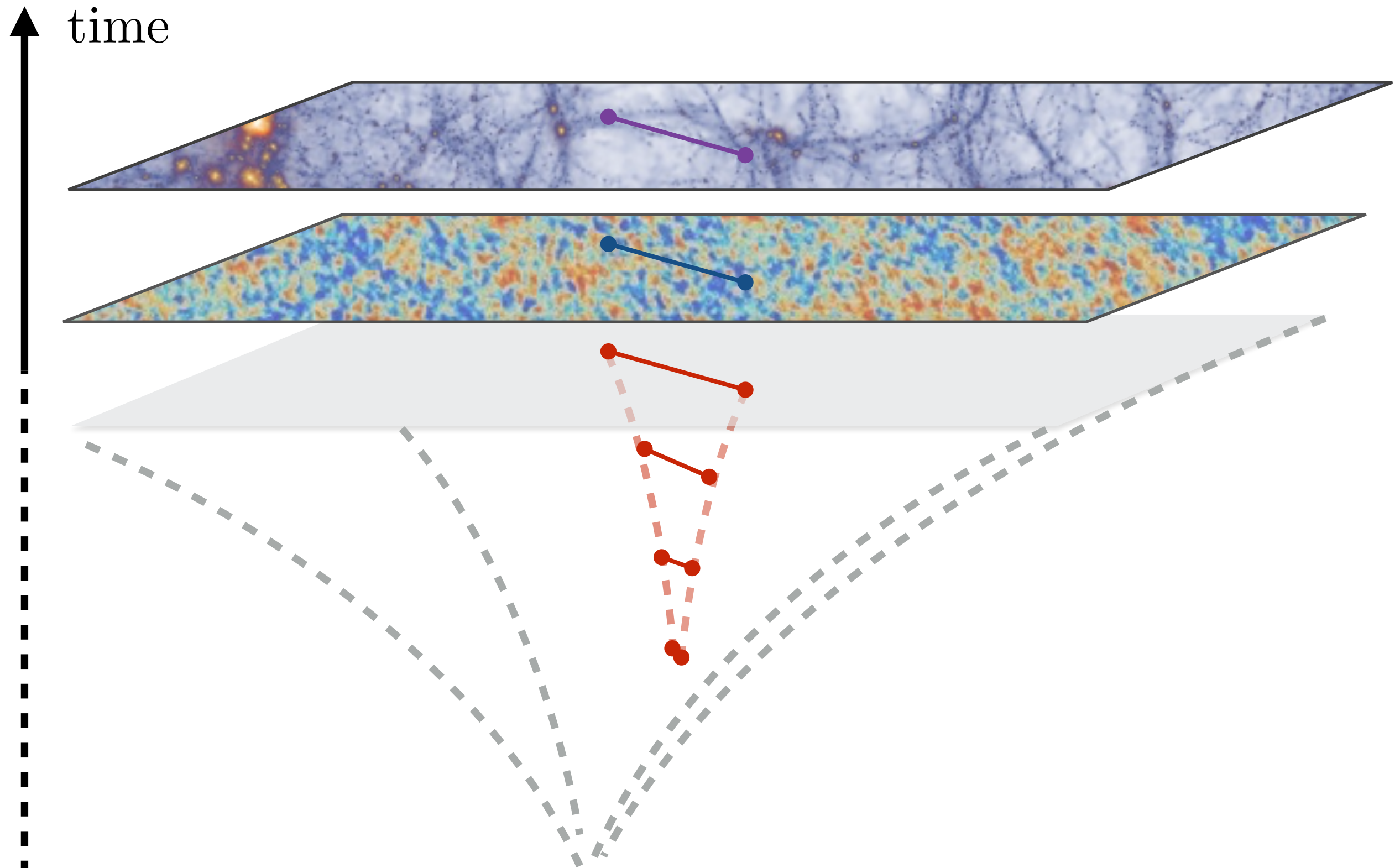
Primordial Fluctuations



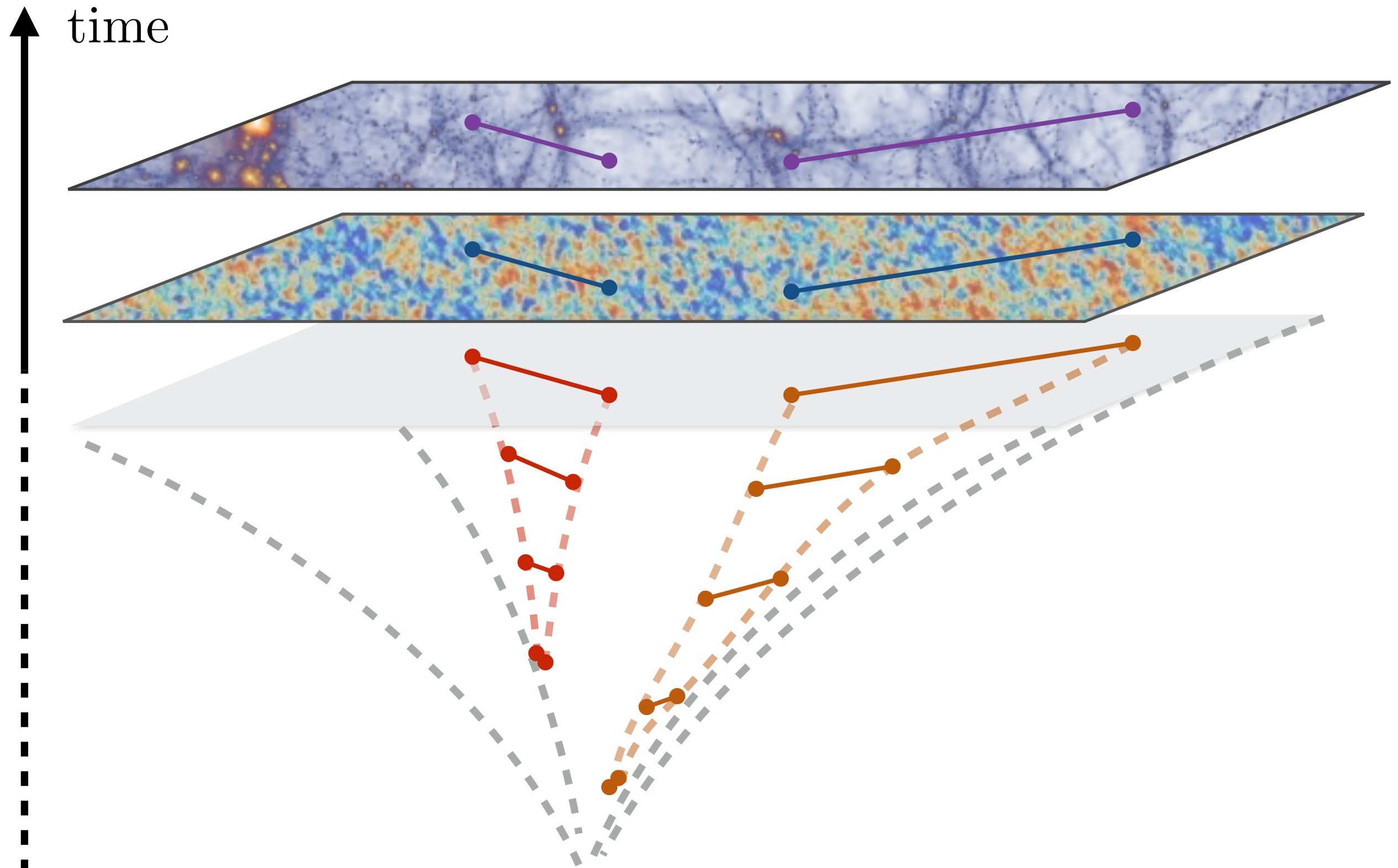
Superhorizon Fluctuations

- How did fluctuations become correlated over superhorizon distances? ○

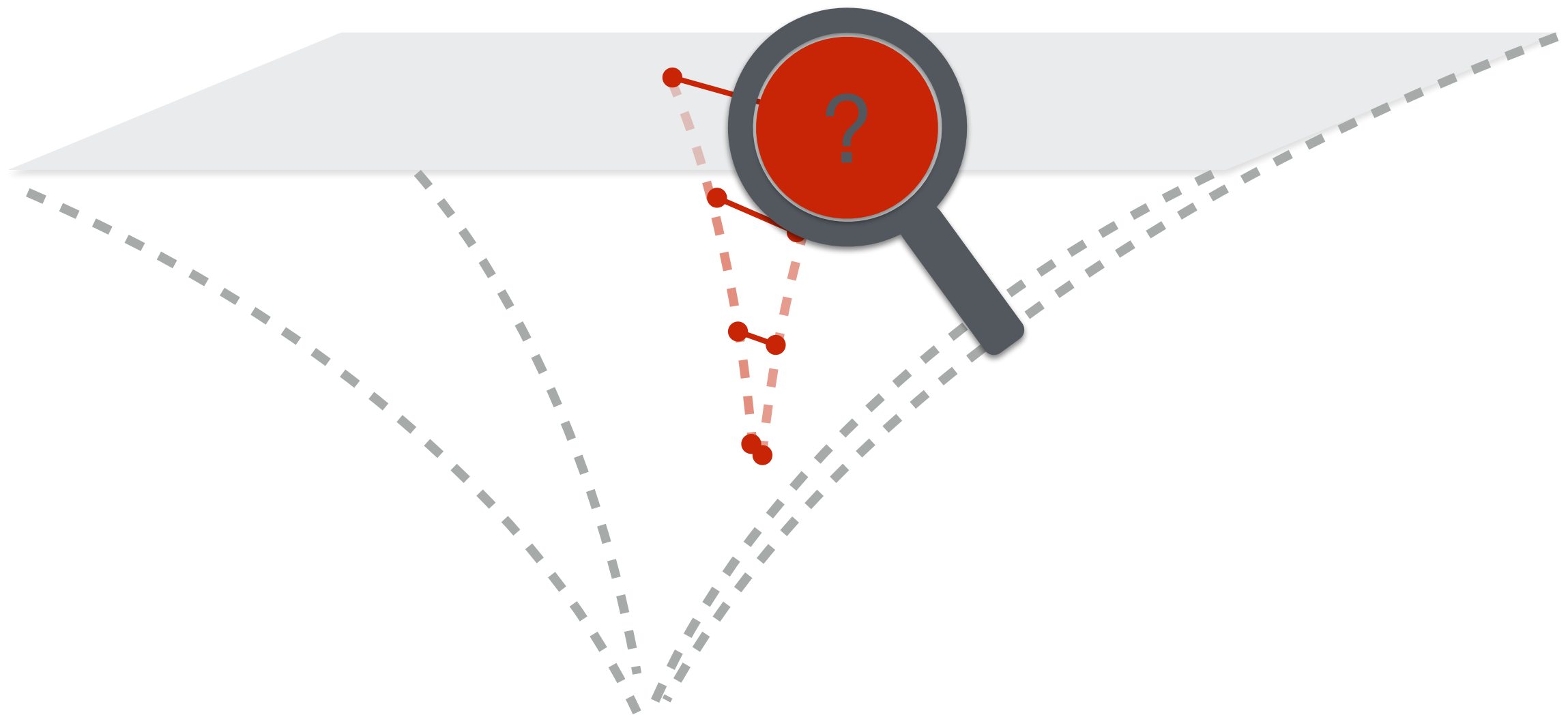
Inflation



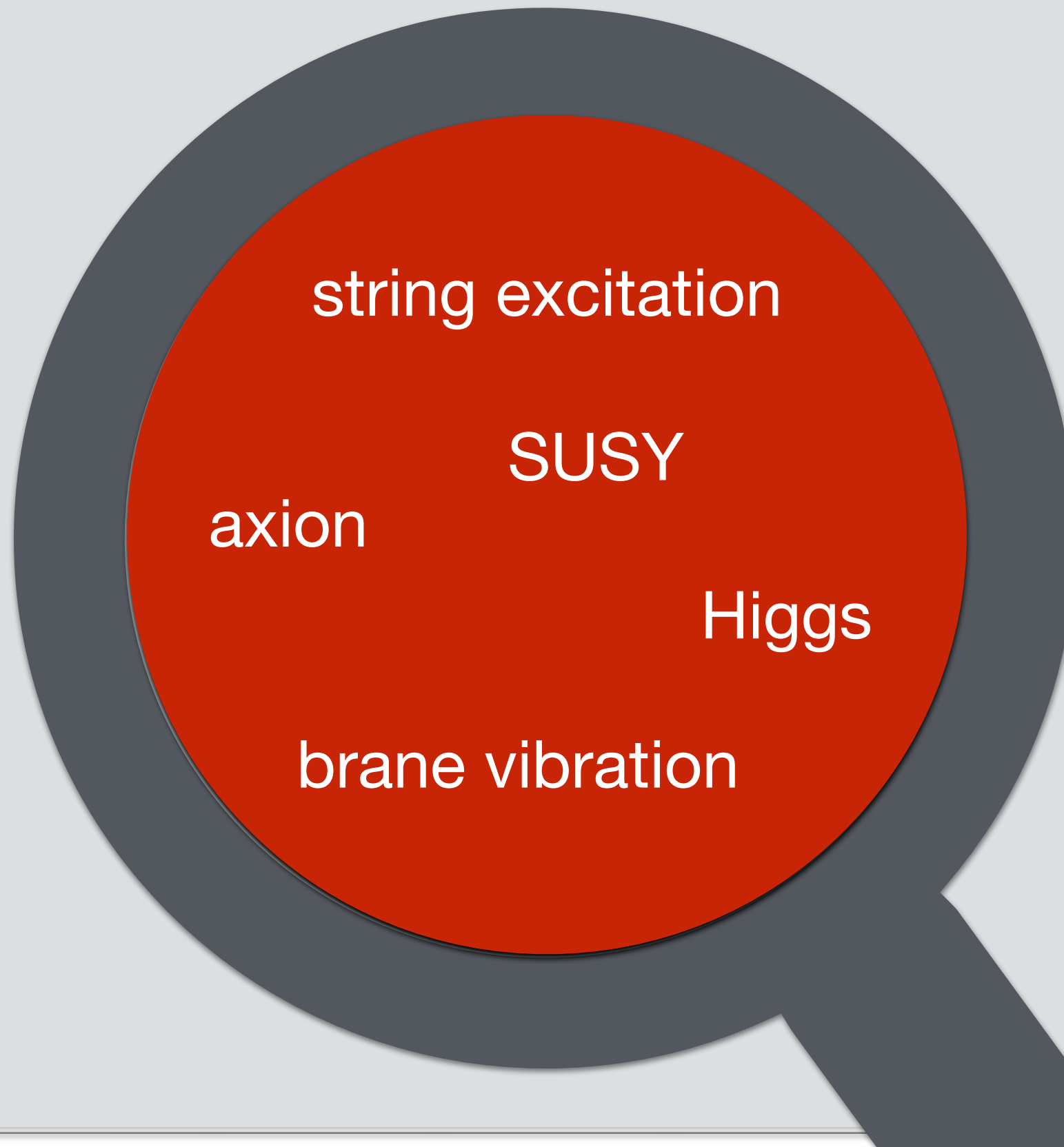
Time without Time



Inflaton ?

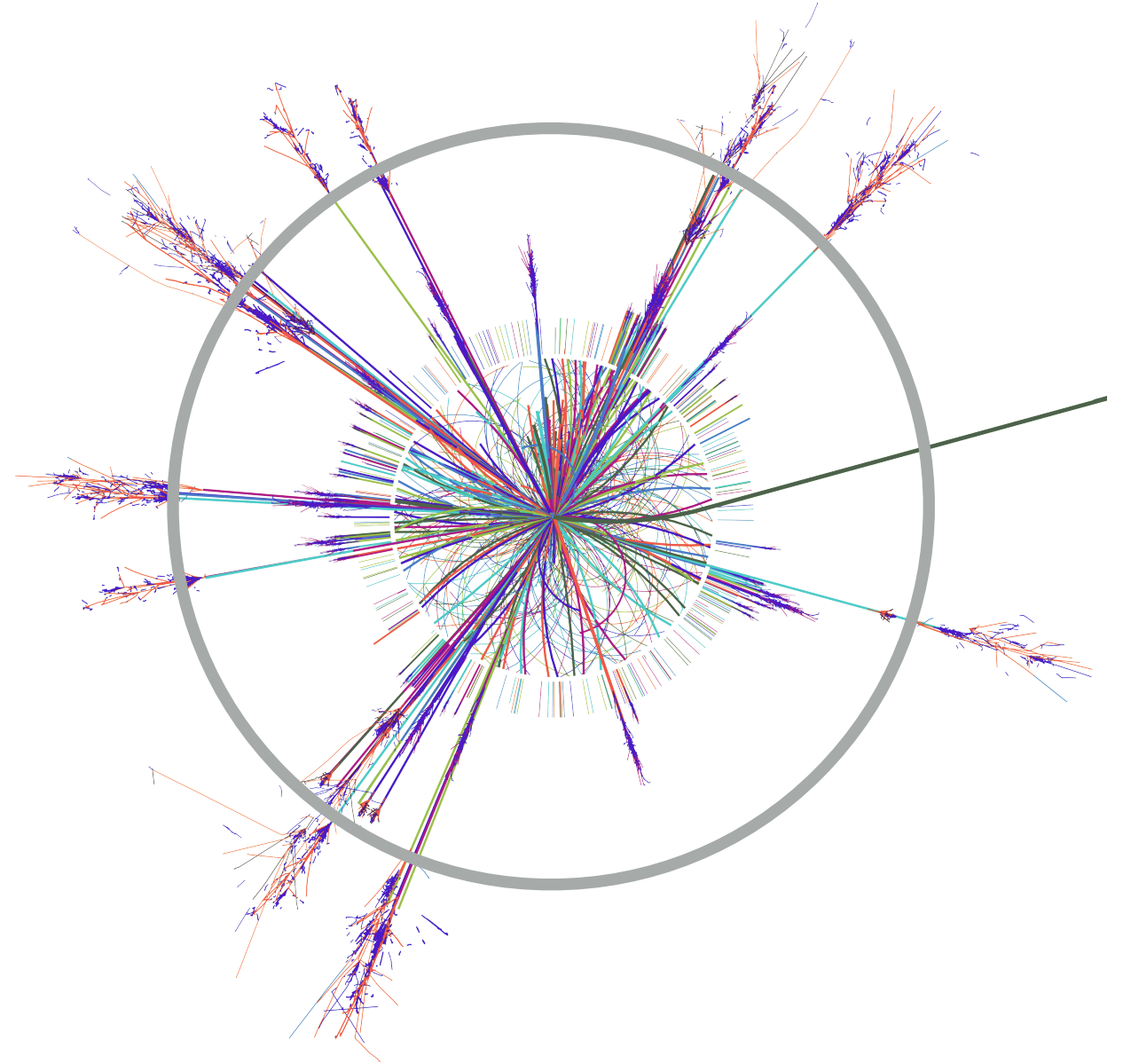
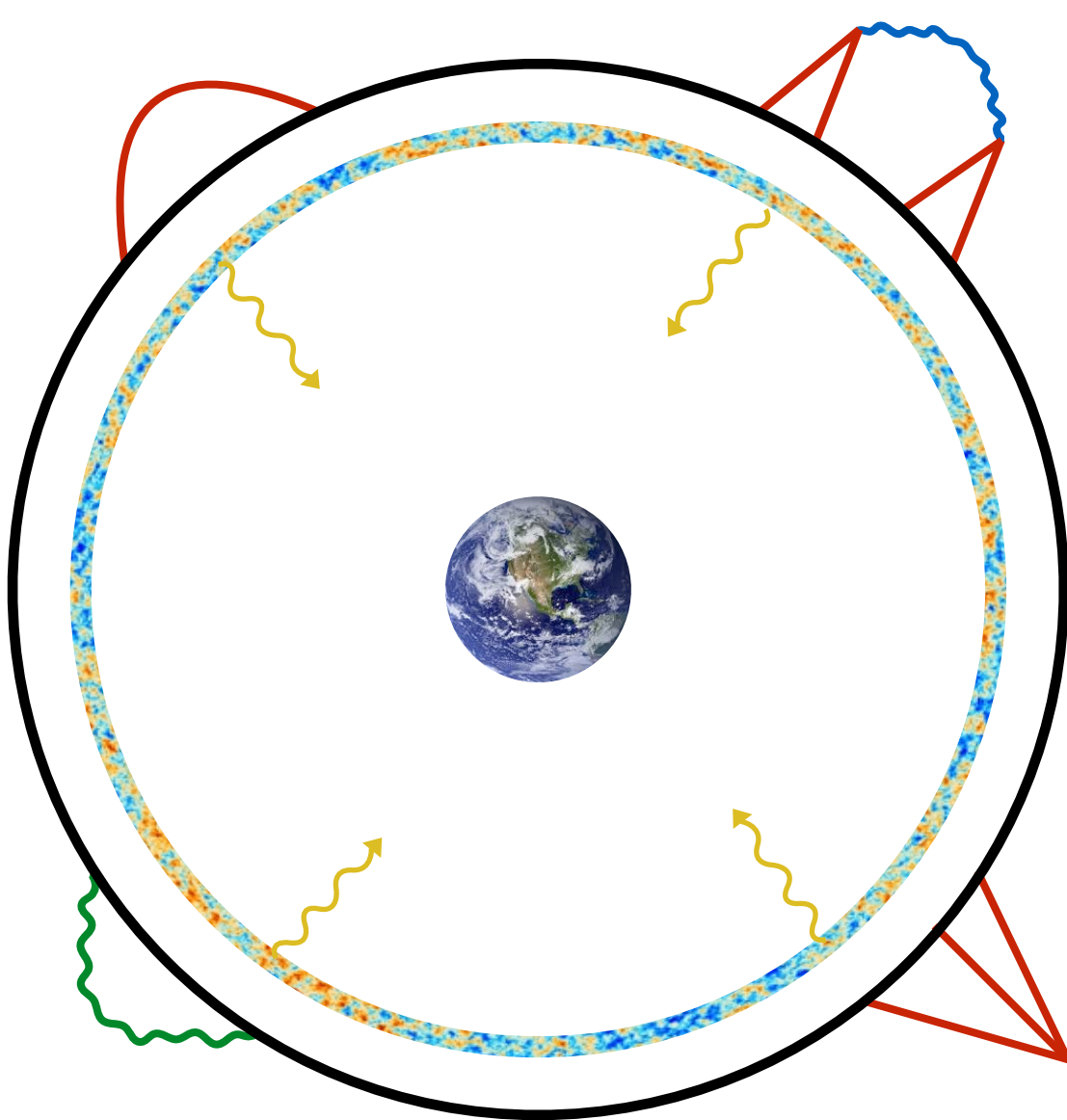


Inflationary Microscopy



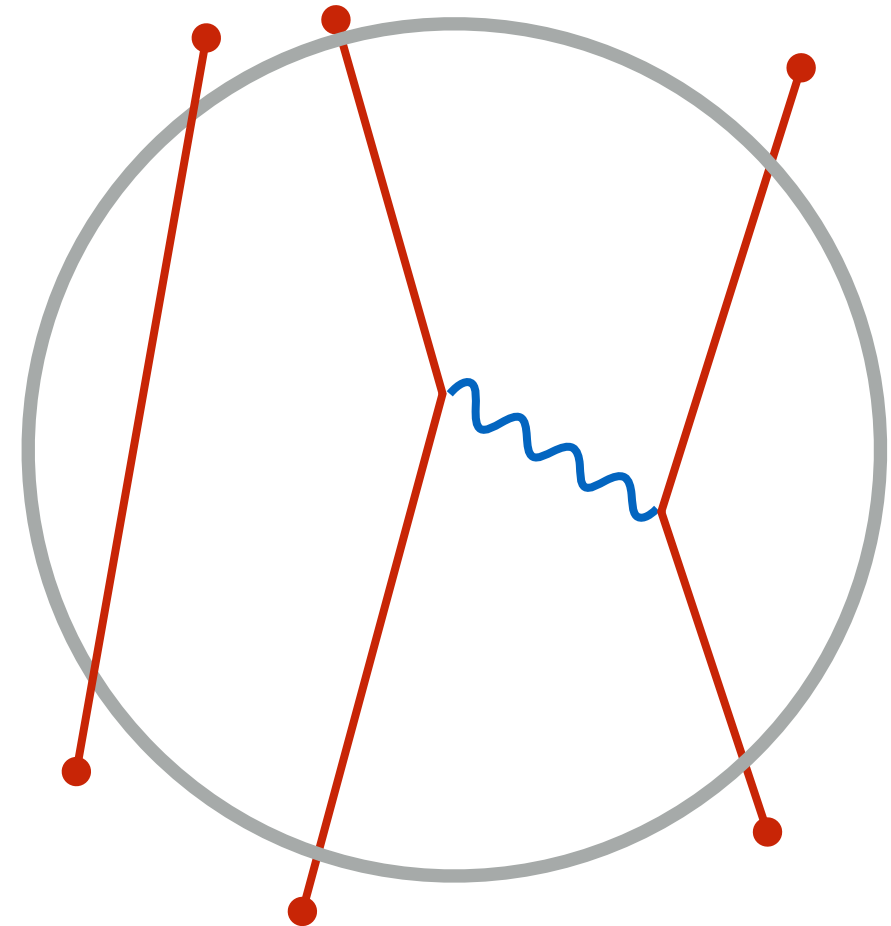
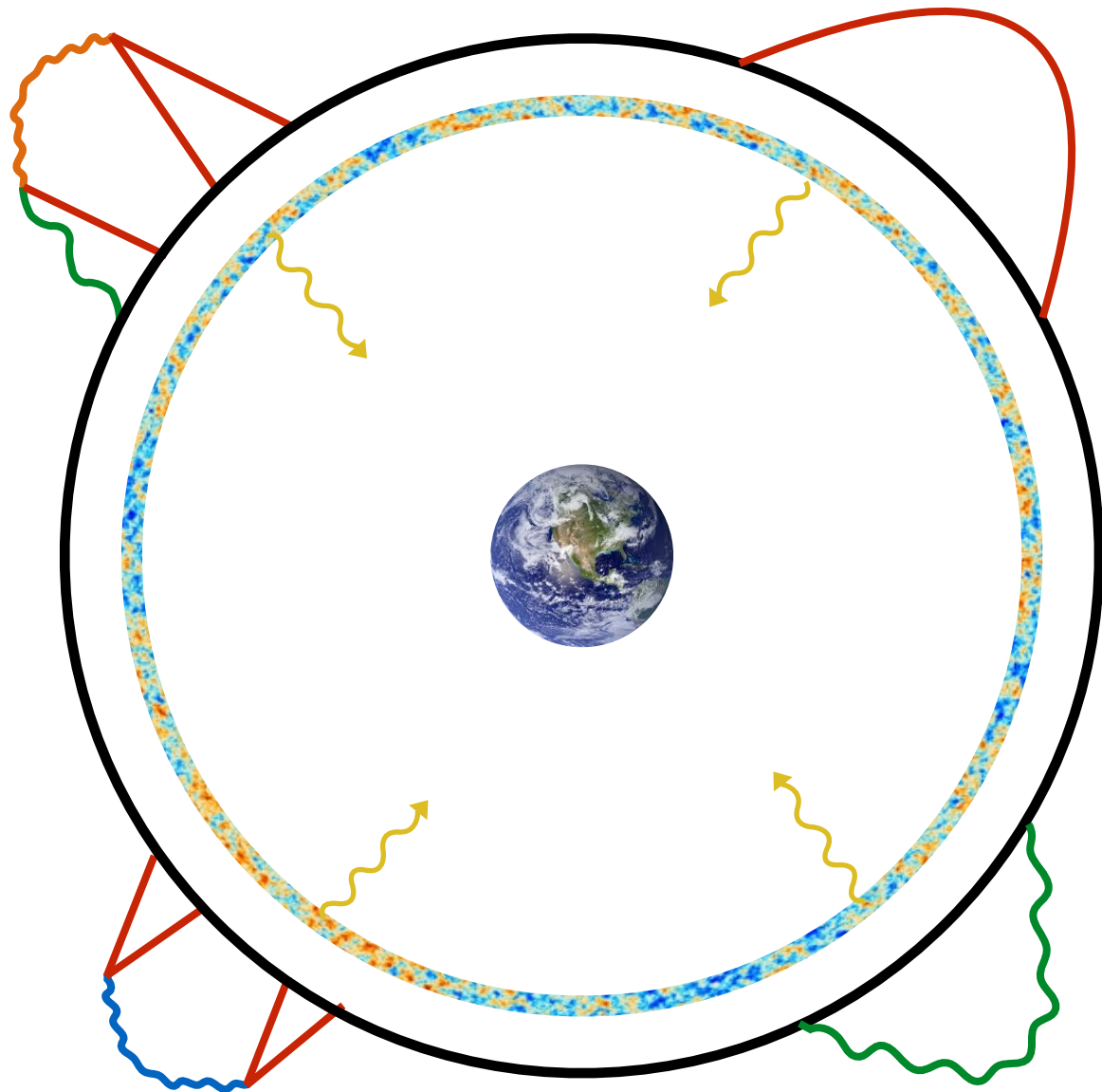
Inflation as a Collider

Inflation is most energetic event in nature, perhaps (LHC x billions)!



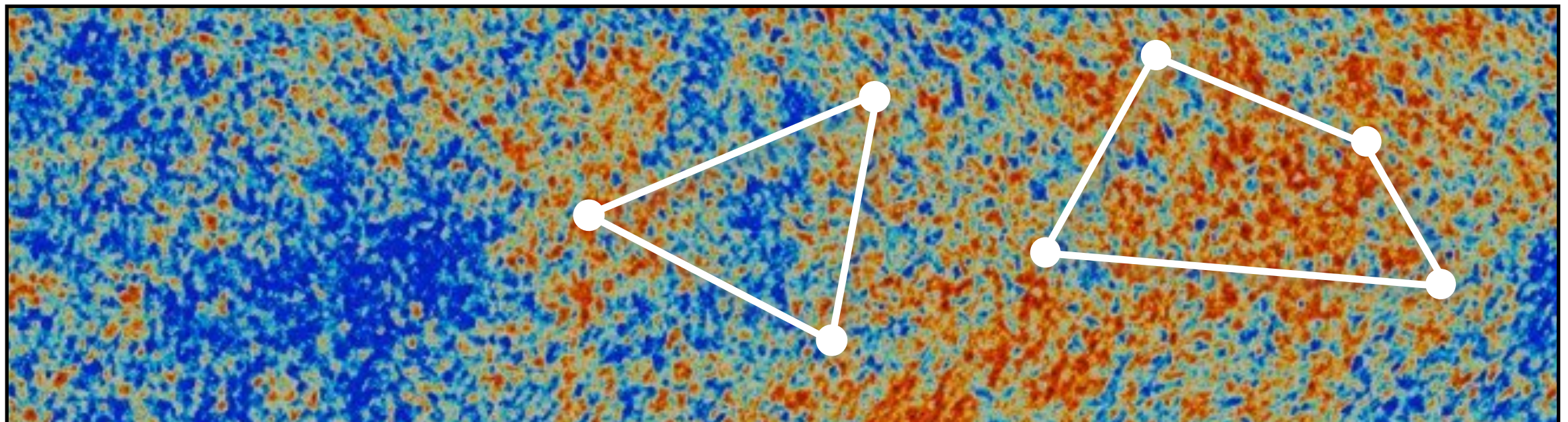
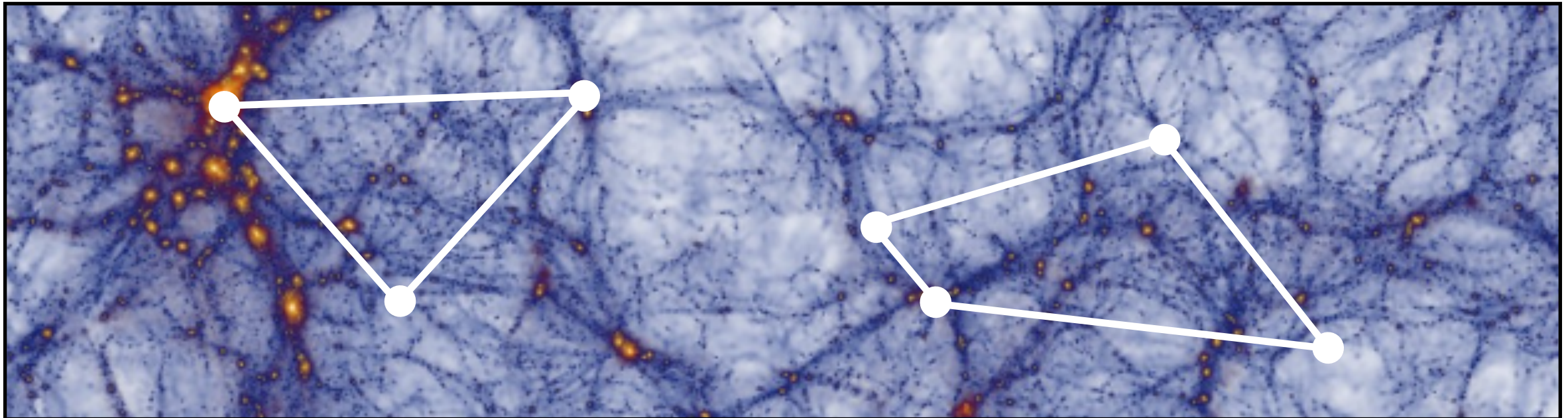
The early universe acts as a particle accelerator!

What collides? How?



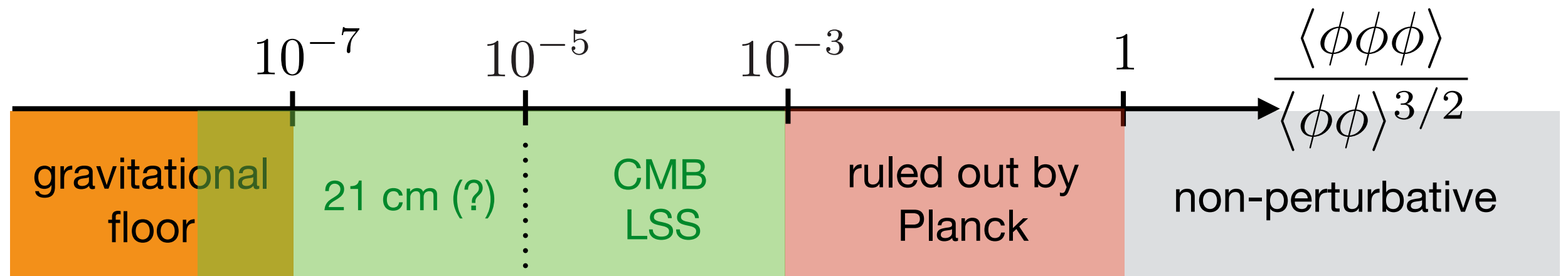
What — large two-point functions!
How — Higher-point functions!
The dynamics is encoded in those correlations.

Cosmological Correlators



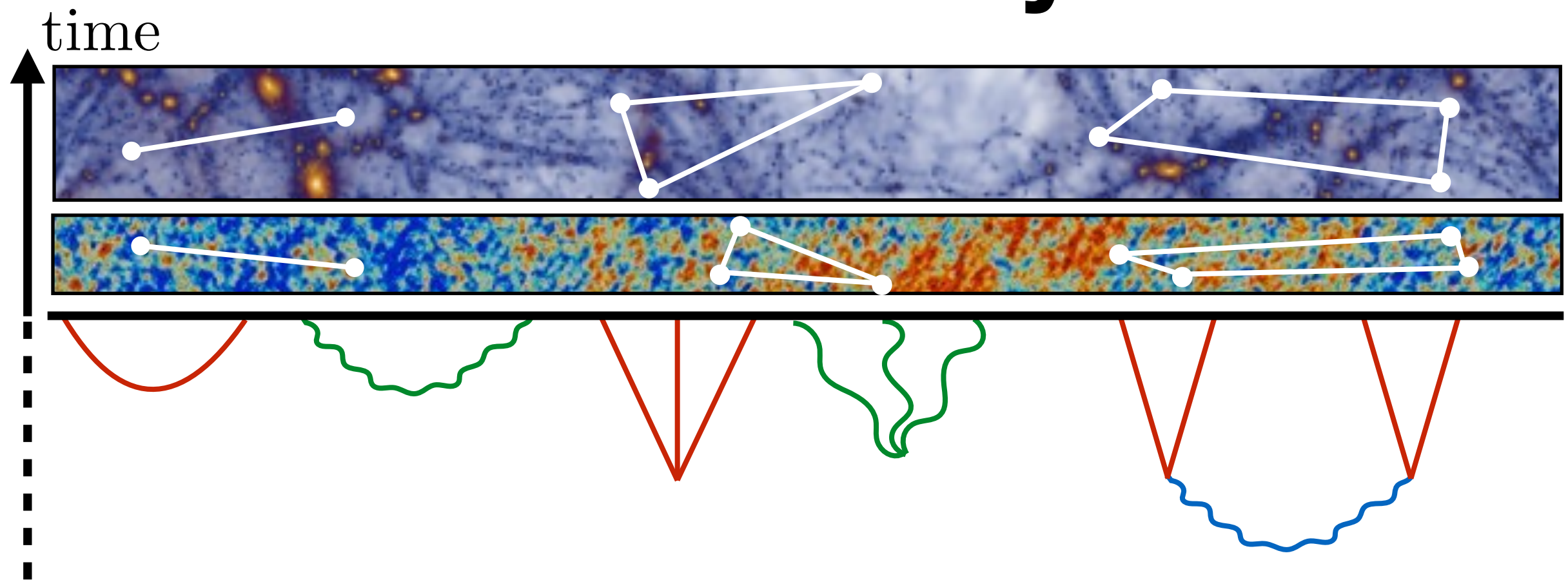
Scattering amplitudes in the sky!

How big is the signal?



We need precise measurements
& precise theoretical predictions!

Take Away

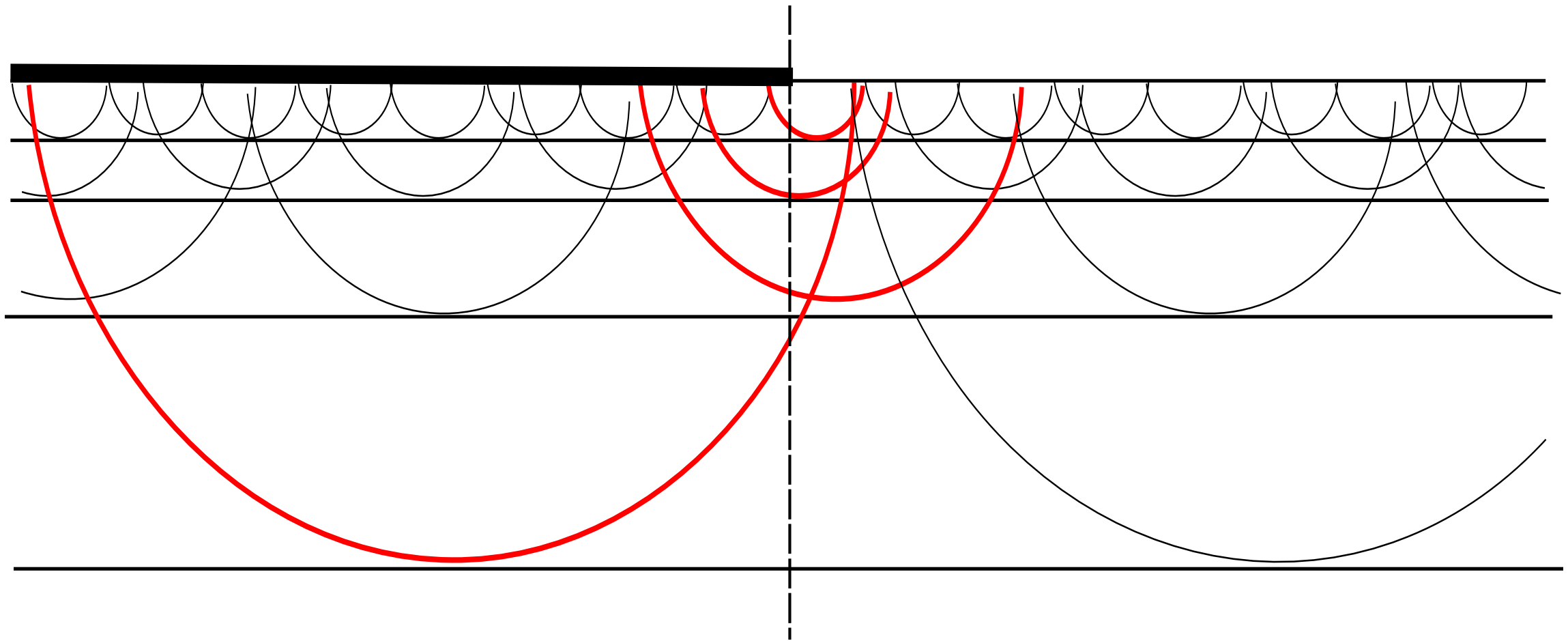


Fossils from the early universe
can be used as a unique particle detector.

These particles produce cosmological correlators
which encode the dynamics of the early universe.

Interlude

Entanglement



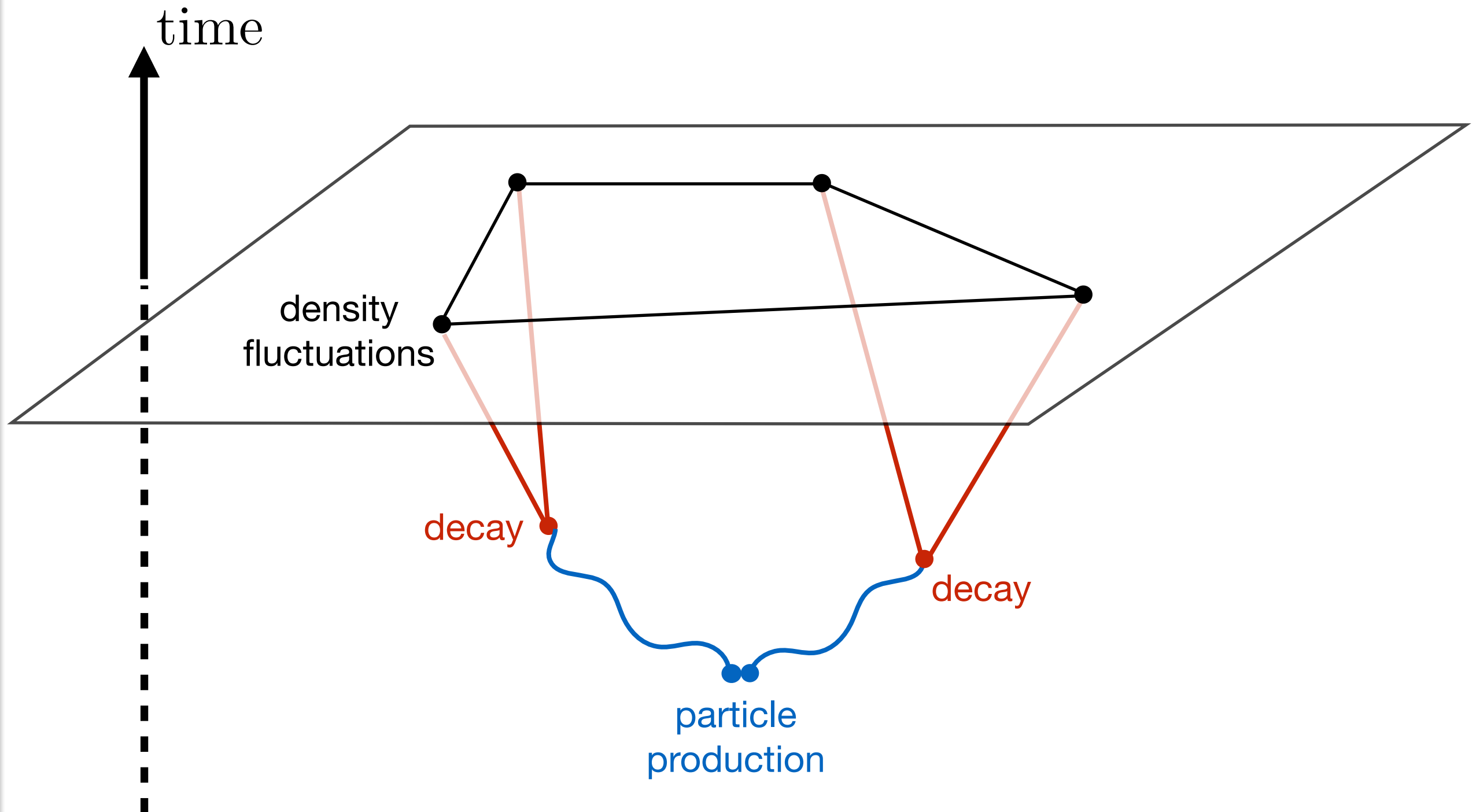
Neither thermal, nor like flat space vacuum.
I don't know how to probe it experimentally...



The Cosmological Bootstrap

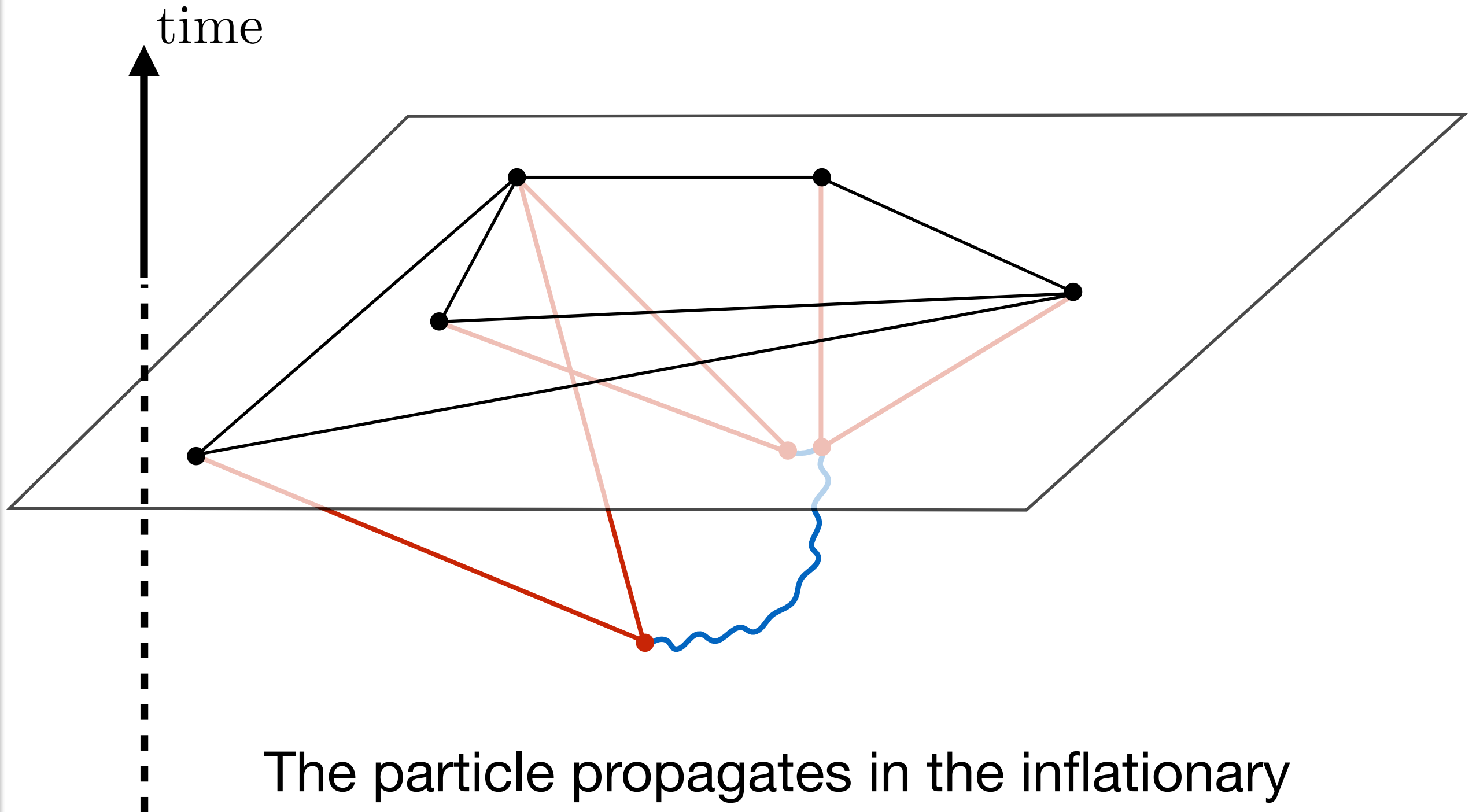
**What are all the possible
correlators?**

Structure of Correlator



Inferring which **particles** are created will tell us about the microphysics of inflation.

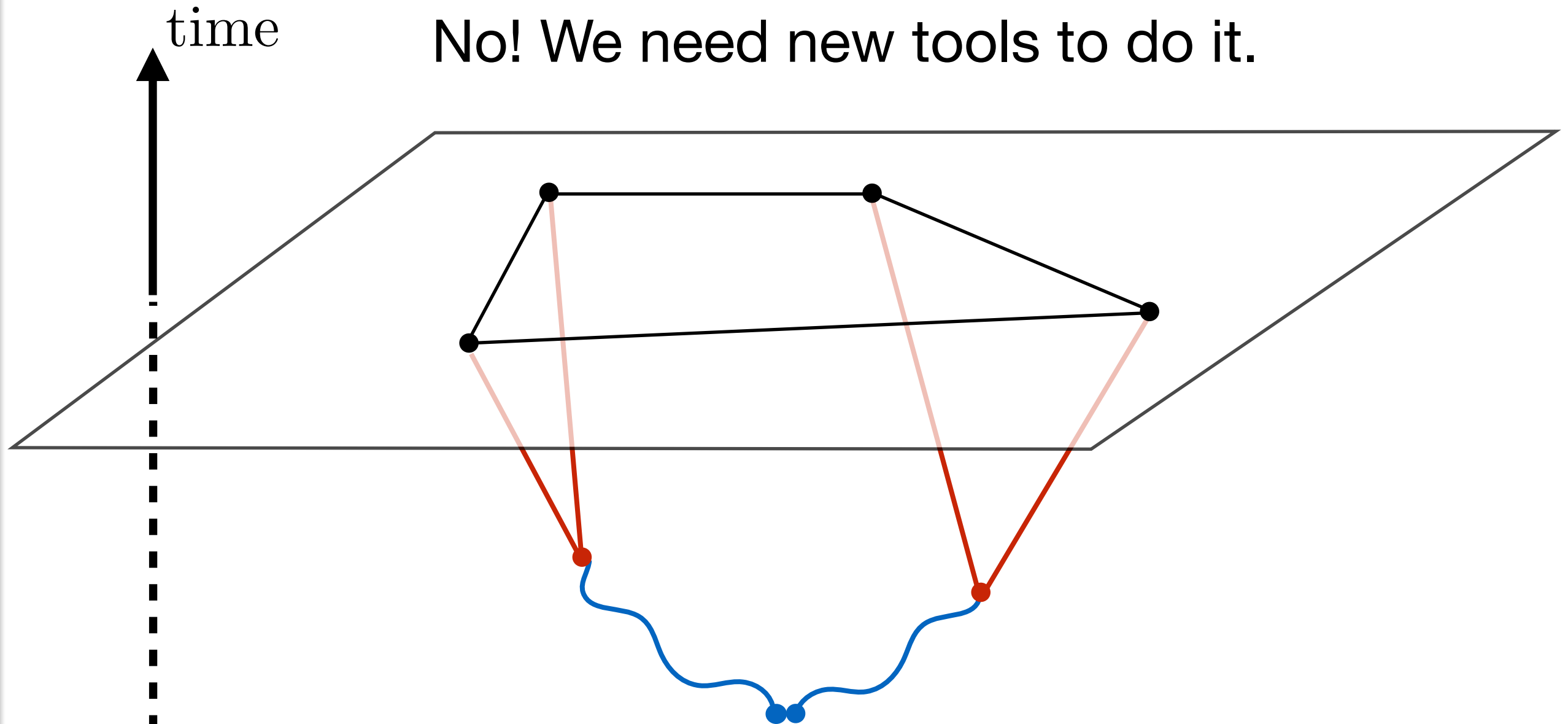
Particles as Tracers



The particle propagates in the inflationary background, tracing and imprinting it in the correlator, as we change the shape in the sky.

Easy to Calculate?

No! We need new tools to do it.

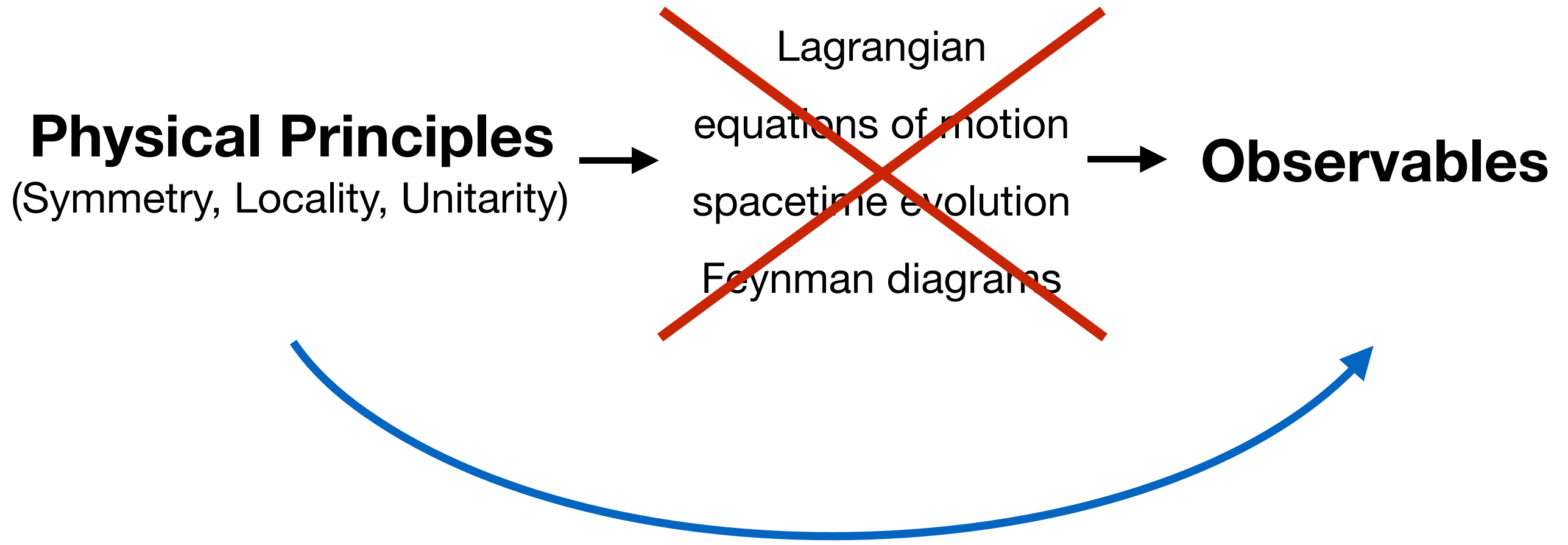


$$\int dt dt' e^{i(k_1+k_2)t} e^{i(k_3+k_4)t'} G(|k_1+k_2|, t, t')$$

External
Mode Functions

Lots of special
(Hankel) functions

Bootstrap



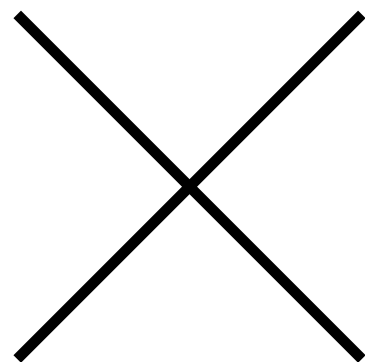
Bootstrap

- Scattering amplitudes,
- Conformal field theories,
- Cosmological correlators?

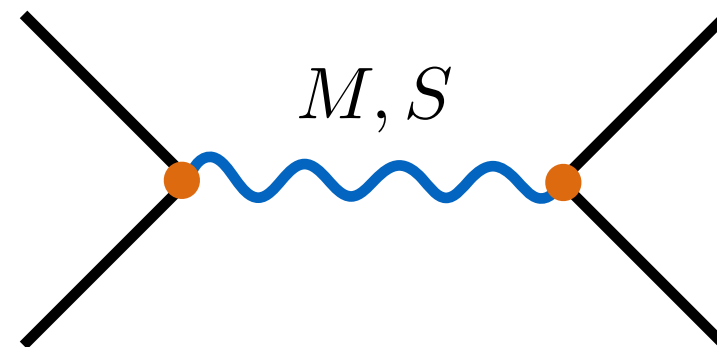
The S-matrix Bootstrap

Weakly coupled four-particle amplitude:

$$A(\textcolor{red}{s}, \textcolor{red}{t}) = \sum a_{nm} s^n t^m + \frac{\textcolor{brown}{g}^2}{\textcolor{blue}{s} - \textcolor{blue}{M}^2} P_S \left(1 + \frac{2t}{M^2} \right)$$



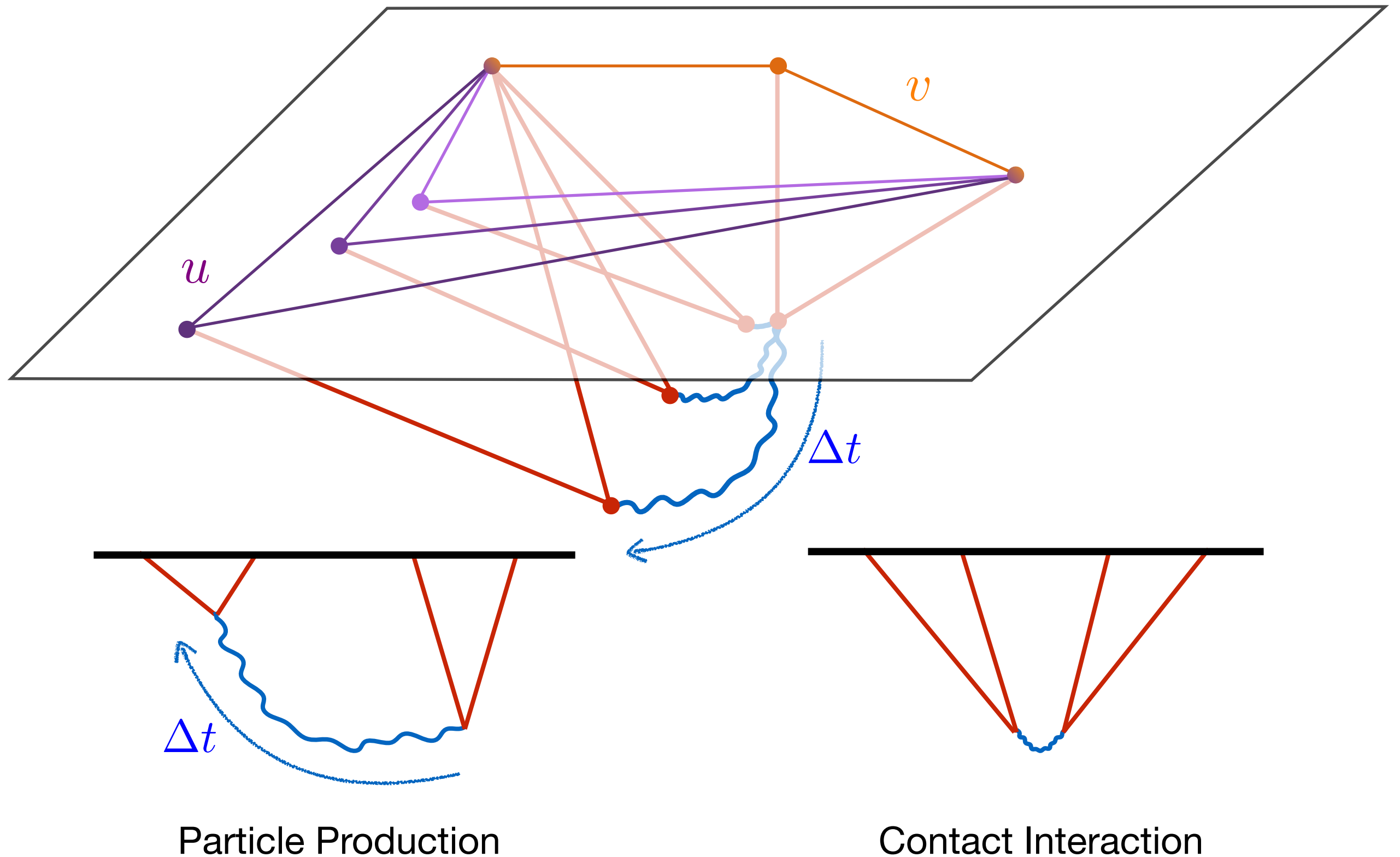
*contact
interactions*



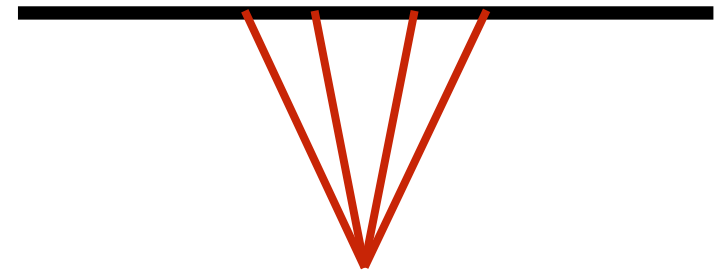
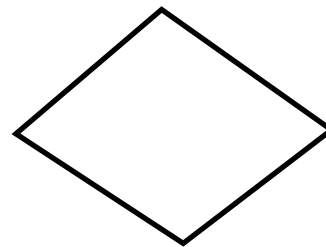
*exchange
interactions*

No Lagrangian or Feynman diagrams.
Basic principles (**symmetry**, **locality**, **unitarity**)
allow only a small menu of possibilities.

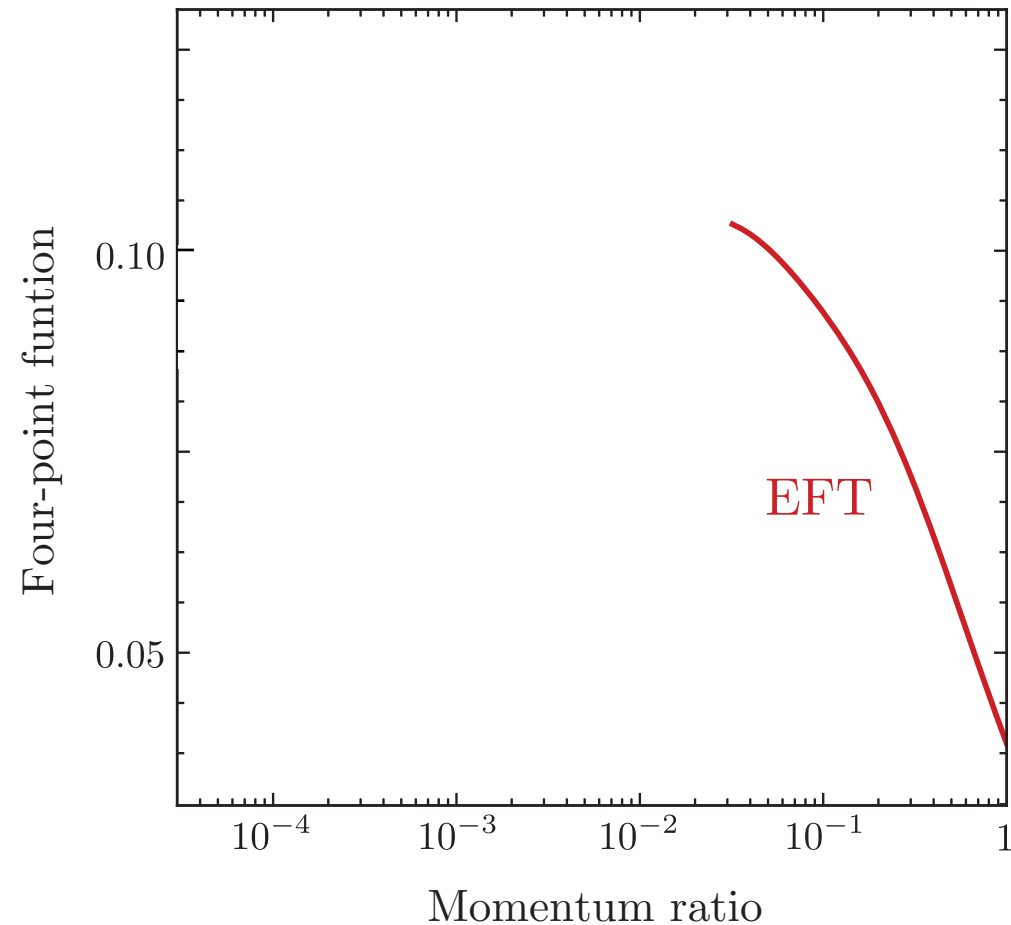
Time without Time



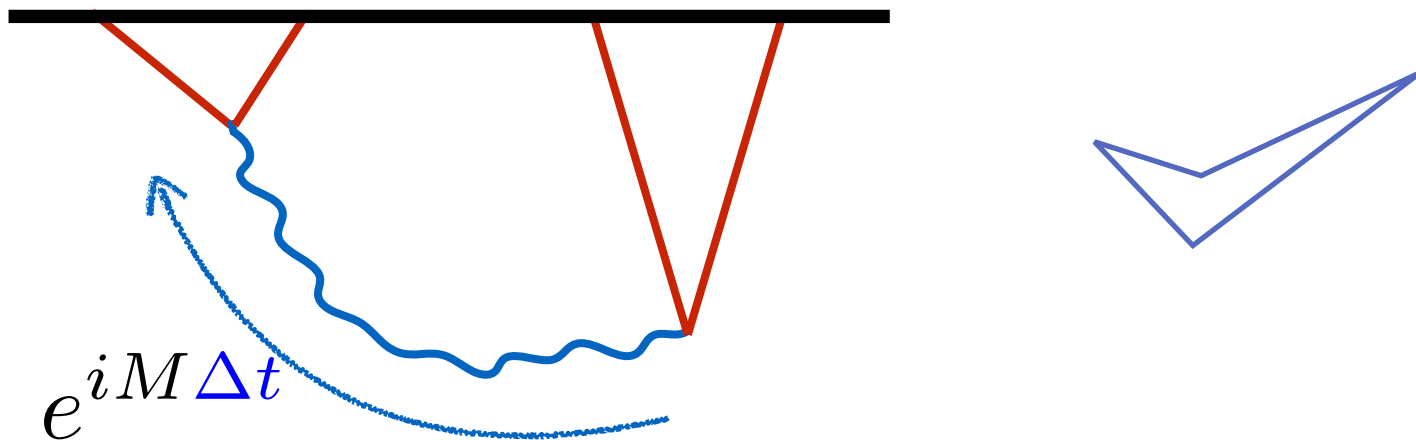
Cosmological Collider Physics



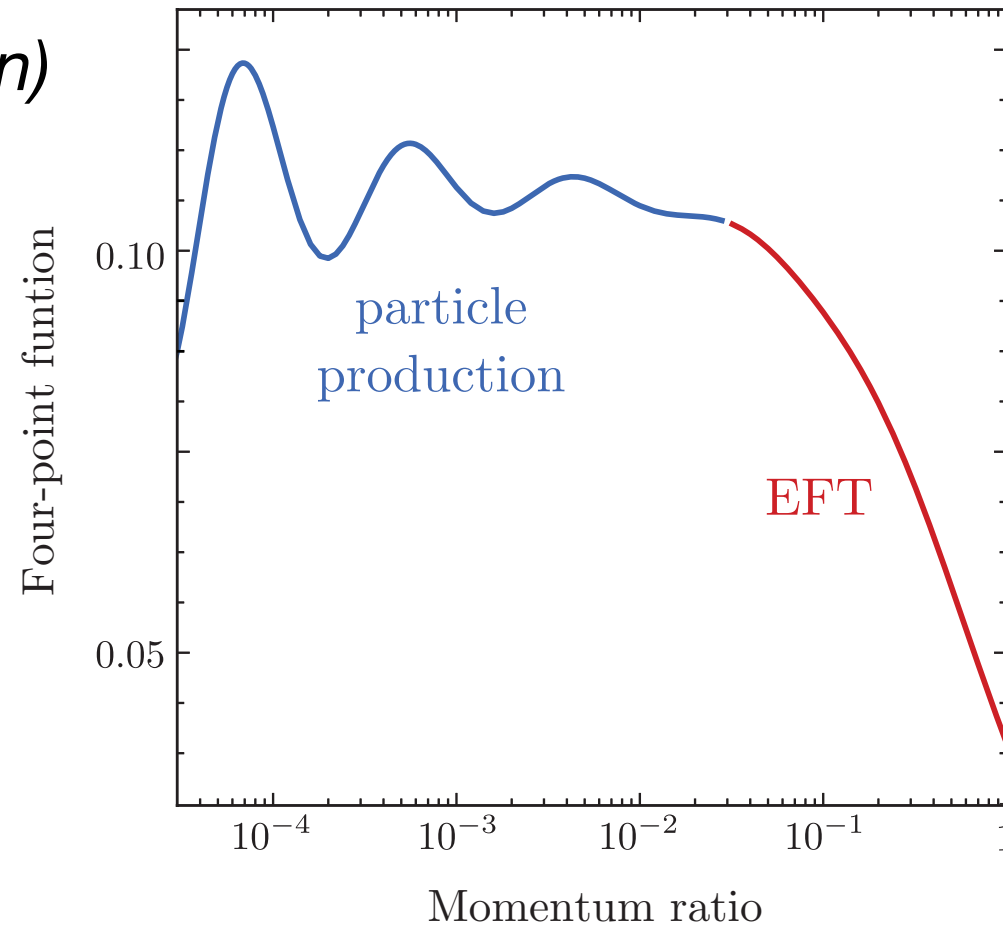
*Equilateral
(EFT)*



Cosmological Collider Physics



*Collapsed
(particle production)*



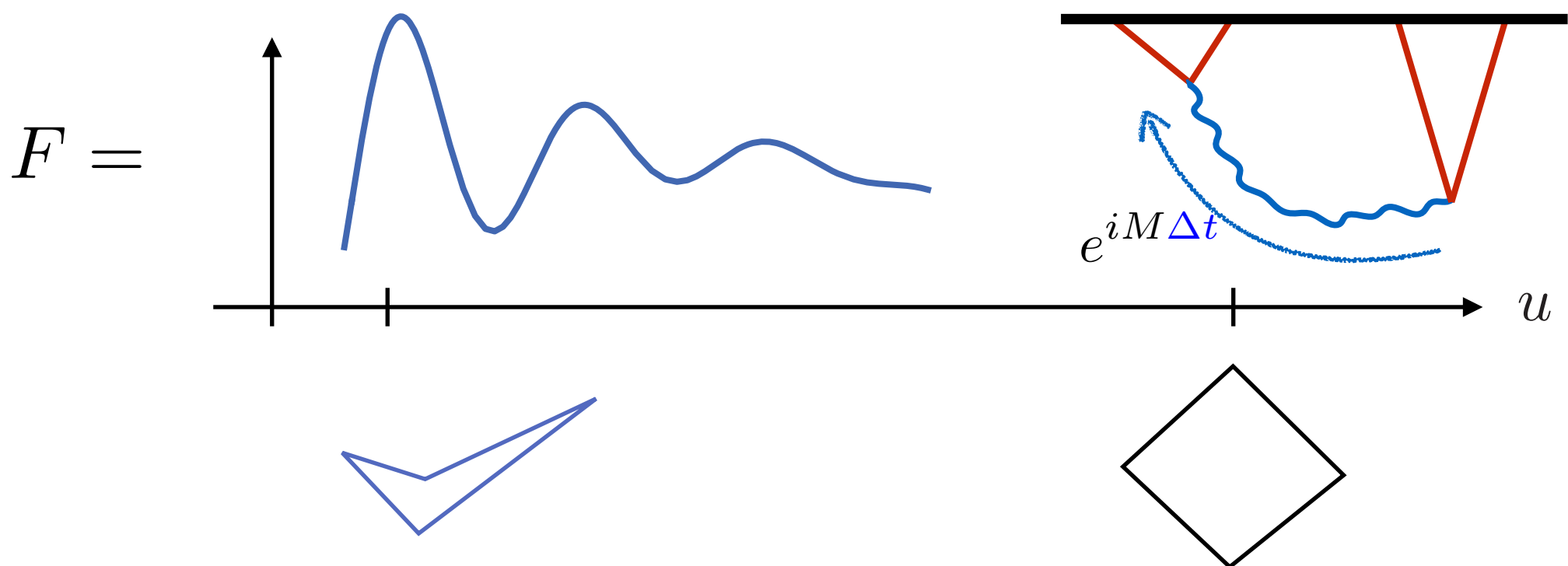
Particle Production

In the collapsed limit, dependence in spatial momenta is the same as time evolution of a harmonic oscillator

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + M^2 \right] f = \frac{1}{2 \cosh(\frac{1}{2}t)}$$

$$e^t \equiv \frac{u}{v}$$

$$f \equiv (uv)^{-1/2} F$$



Concrete Answer

$$(uv)^{\frac{1}{2} \pm iM} {}_2F_1 \left[\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{4} \pm iM, \frac{3}{4} \pm iM \\ 1 \pm iM \end{matrix} \middle| u^2 \right] {}_2F_1 \left[\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{4} \pm iM, \frac{3}{4} \pm iM \\ 1 \pm iM \end{matrix} \middle| v^2 \right]$$

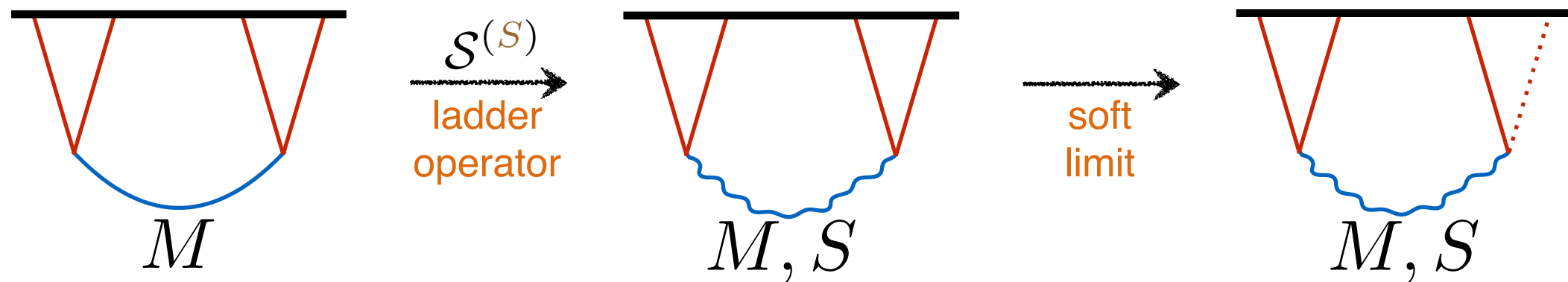
particle
production

$$F = \sum_{m,n} c_{mn}(M) u^{2m+1} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right)^n + \frac{\pi}{\cosh(\pi M)} g(u, v)$$

EFT

$$F_{2|0|1}^{2|1|3} \left[\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2}, 1 \\ \frac{5+2iM}{4}, \frac{5-2iM}{4} \end{matrix} \middle| 1 \middle| \begin{matrix} \frac{5+2iM}{4}, \frac{5-2iM}{4}, \frac{1}{2} + iM \\ \frac{3}{2} + iM \end{matrix} \middle| u^2, \frac{u^2}{v^2} \right]$$

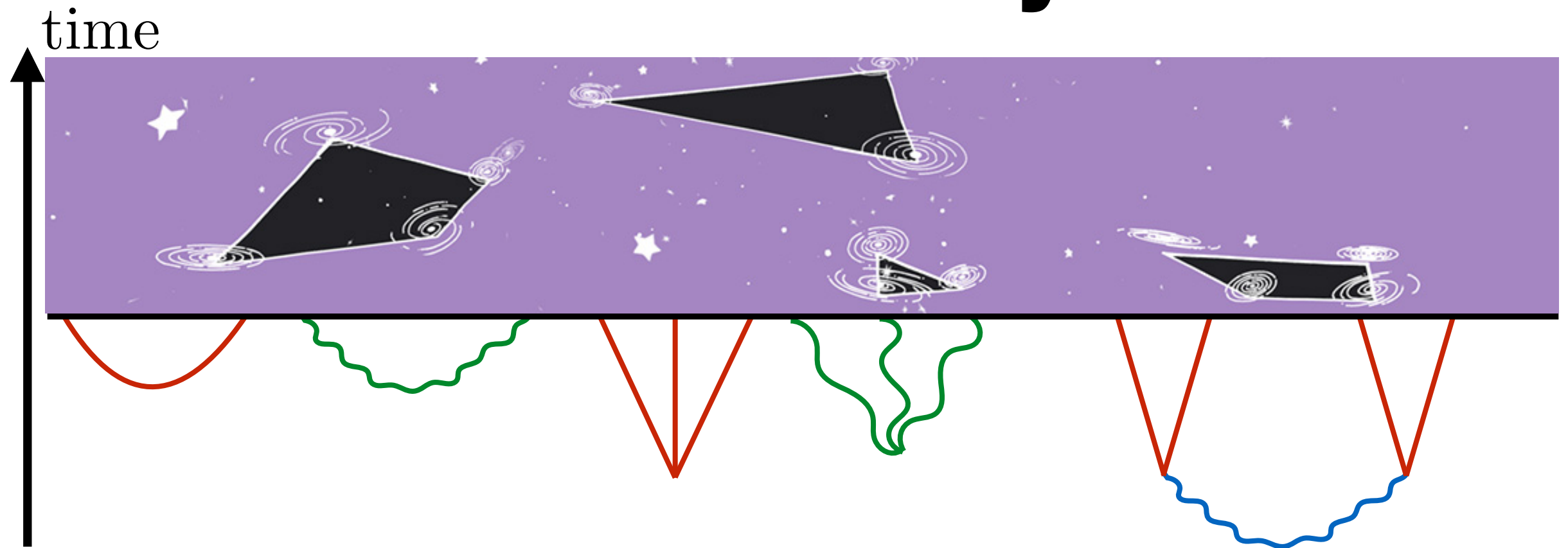
General Result



$$F_{M,S,g} = g^2 \mathcal{S}^{(S)} F_{M,0}$$

Parametrized by **mass**, **spin**, & **coupling**.

Take Away



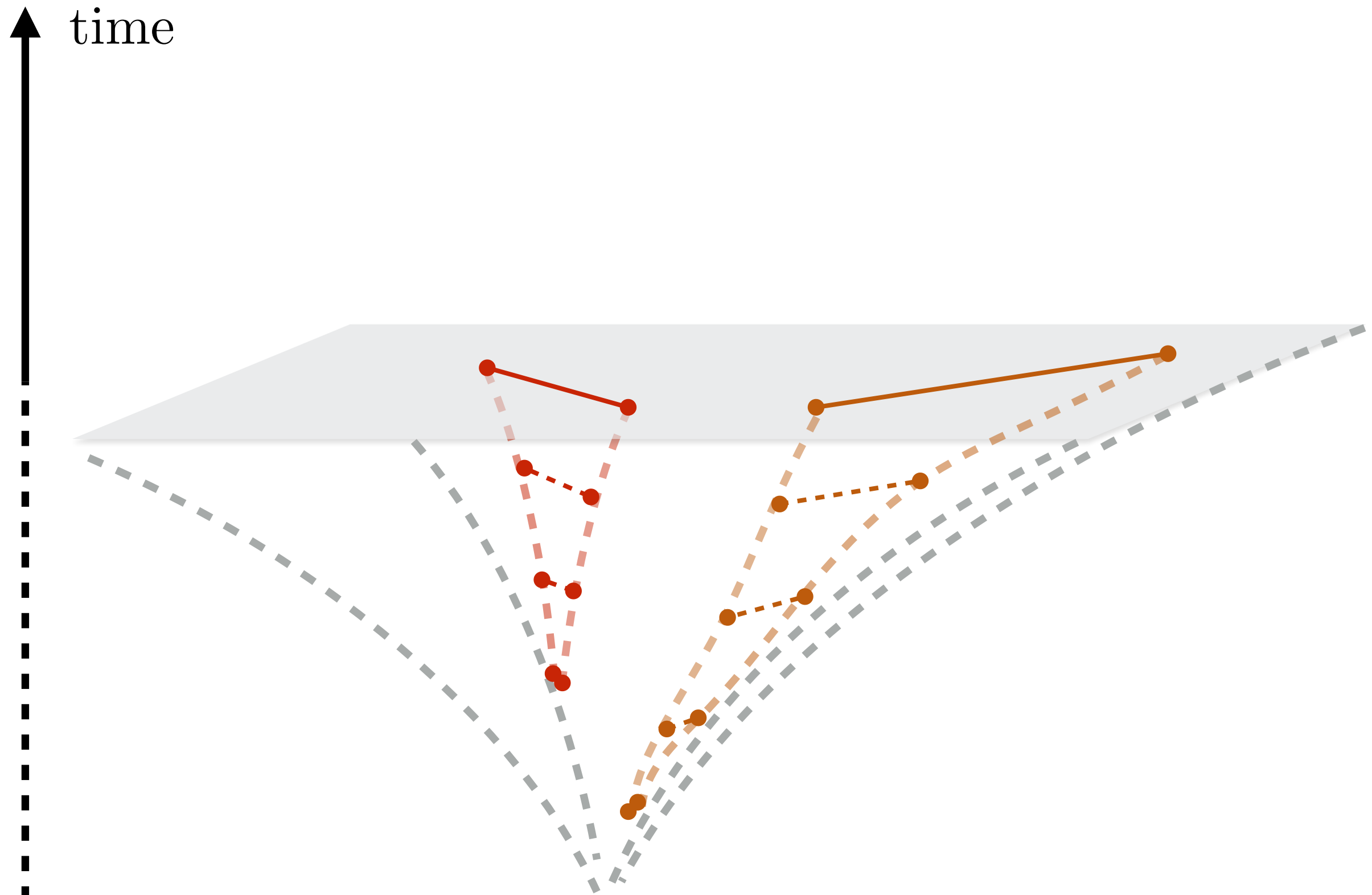
Small menu of cosmological correlators! Amazingly, highly constrained by locality, unitarity and symmetry.

The shapes are computed using new methods!

This will have profound implications for understanding fundamental physics and the universe at the earliest times.

Emergent Time

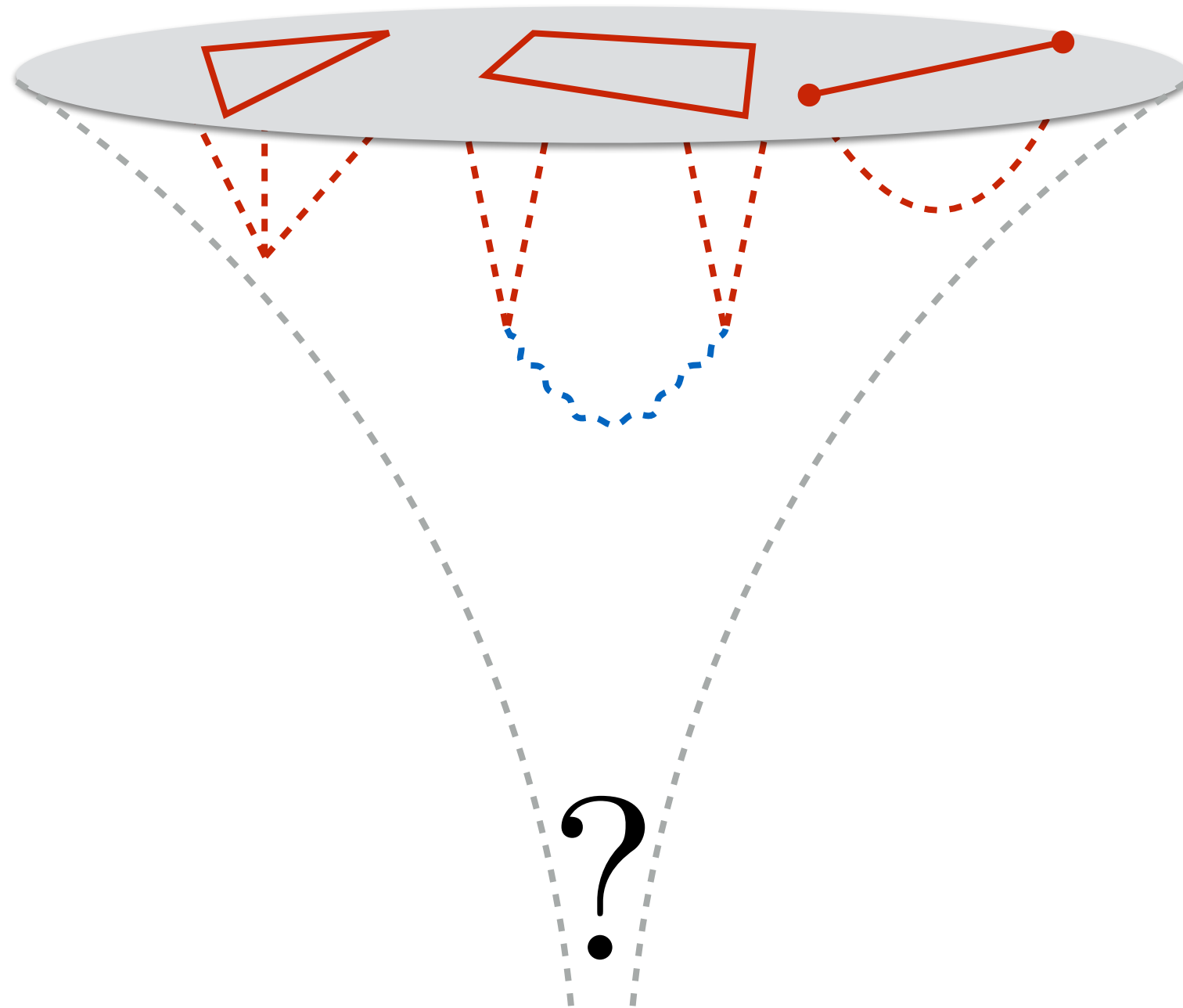
Time without Time



Hypothesis

Time evolution emerges from
static differential equations

Cosmology & Holography



In quantum gravity, boundary observables are well-defined.

Cosmology & Scattering

$$X_1 + X_2 = E \quad \longleftarrow \text{“Total Energy”}$$

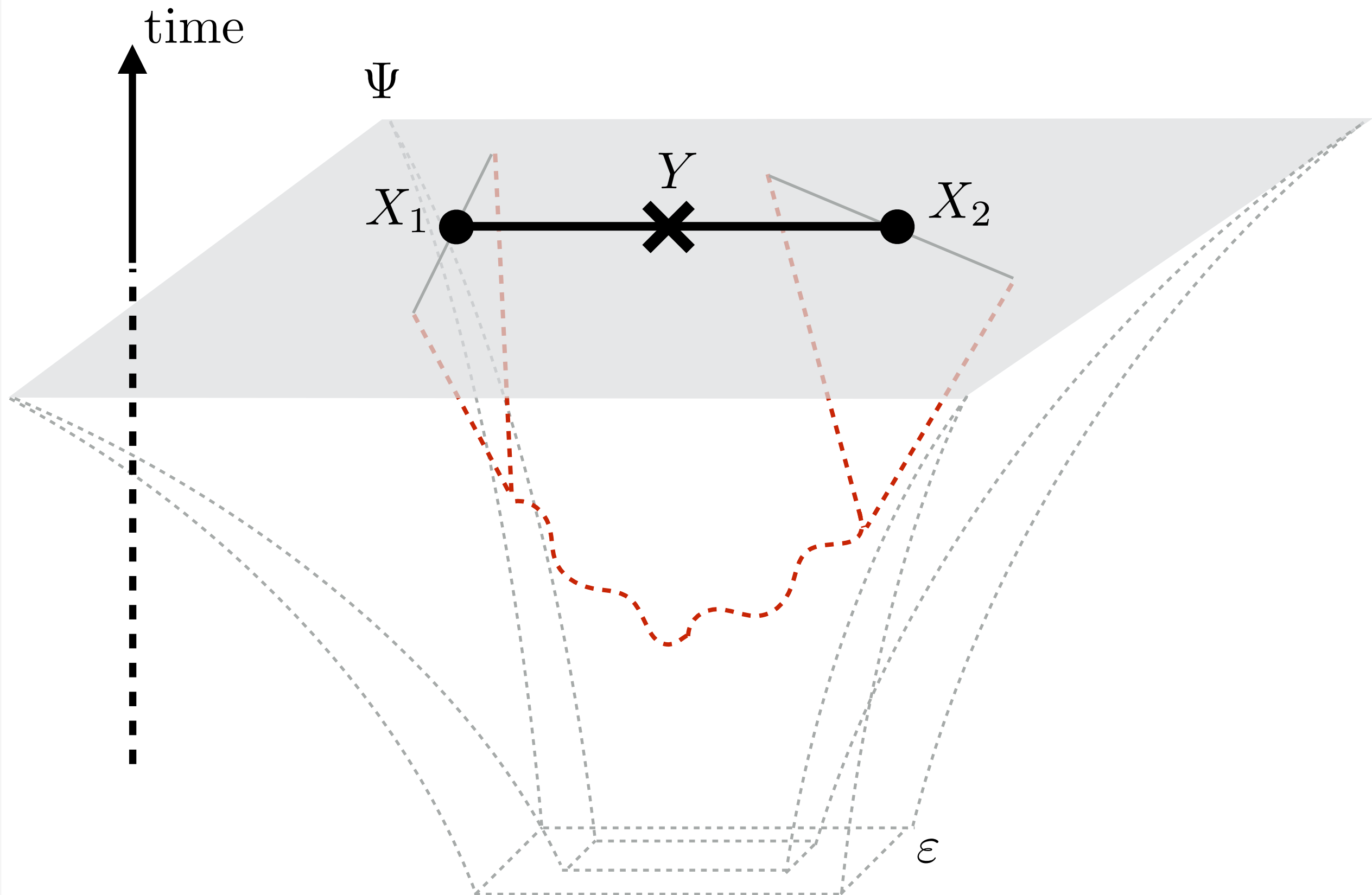
$$\lim_{E \rightarrow 0} \left[\text{Diagram 1} \right] = \frac{1}{E^\#} \left[\text{Diagram 2} \right]$$

Diagram 1: A rectangular box with a dashed blue line forming a U-shape at the bottom. Above the box, two dashed red lines extend upwards and outwards, meeting a horizontal grey line.

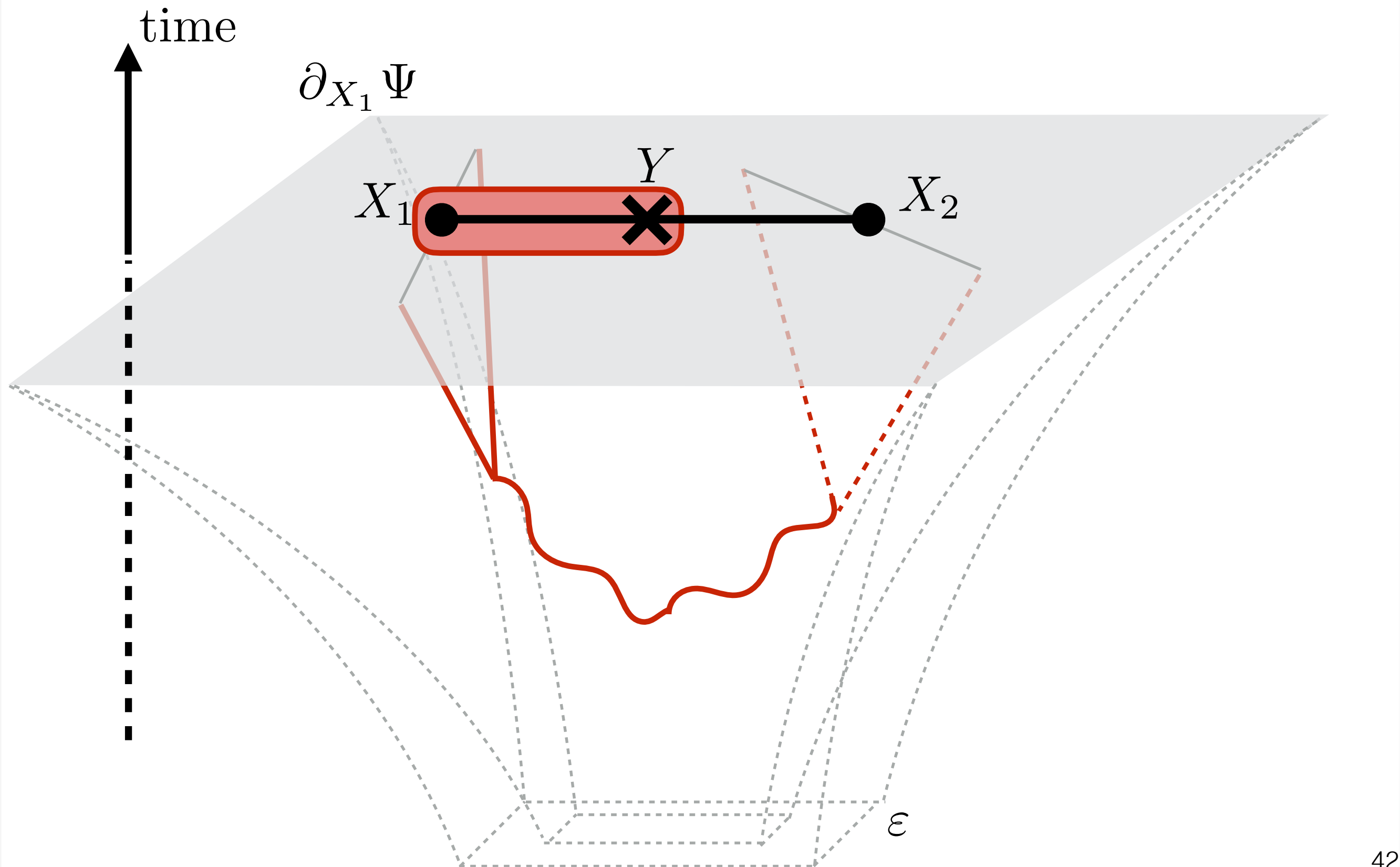
Diagram 2: A circle with four red dots on its circumference. Two solid red lines connect the left dots to a central wavy blue line, and two solid red lines connect the right dots to the same wavy blue line.

The S-matrix is contained in the analytic structure of Cosmological Correlators!

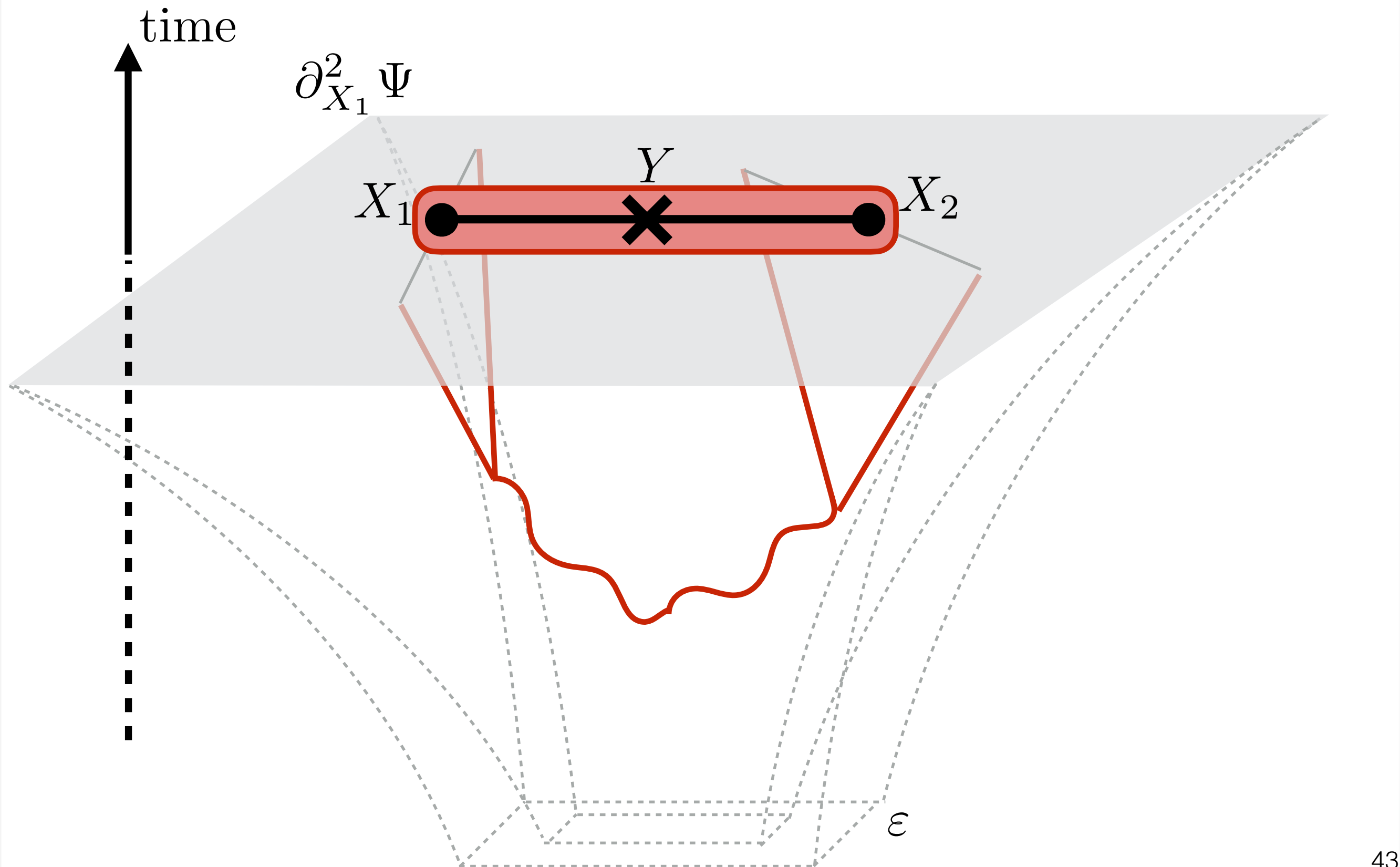
Kinematic Flow



Kinematic Flow



Kinematic Flow



Kinematic Flow

$$d\psi = \varepsilon \left[(\psi - F) \text{ (red circle)} \text{---} \times \text{---} \bullet + F \text{ (red oval)} \text{---} \times \text{---} \bullet + (\psi - \tilde{F}) \bullet \text{---} \times \text{---} \text{ (blue circle)} + \tilde{F} \bullet \text{---} \times \text{---} \text{ (blue oval)} \right]$$

$$dF = \varepsilon \left[F \text{ (red oval)} \text{---} \times \text{---} \bullet + (F - Z) \bullet \text{---} \times \text{---} \text{ (blue circle)} + Z \text{ (blue oval)} \text{---} \times \text{---} \bullet \right]$$

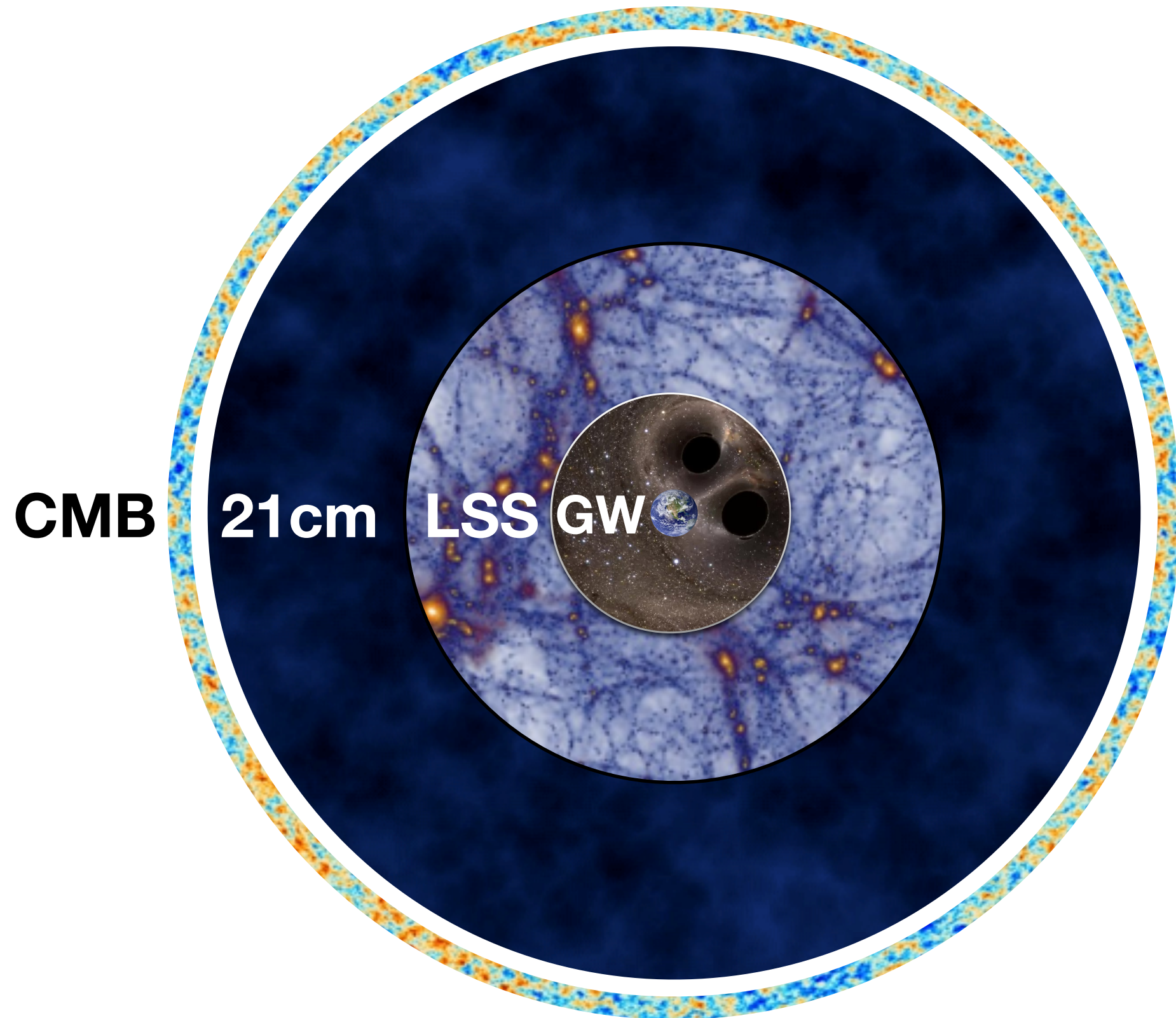
$$d\tilde{F} = \varepsilon \left[\tilde{F} \bullet \text{---} \times \text{---} \text{ (blue oval)} + (\tilde{F} - Z) \text{ (red circle)} \text{---} \times \text{---} \bullet + Z \text{ (red oval)} \text{---} \times \text{---} \bullet \right]$$

$$dZ = 2\varepsilon Z \text{ (grey oval)} \text{---} \times \text{---} \bullet$$

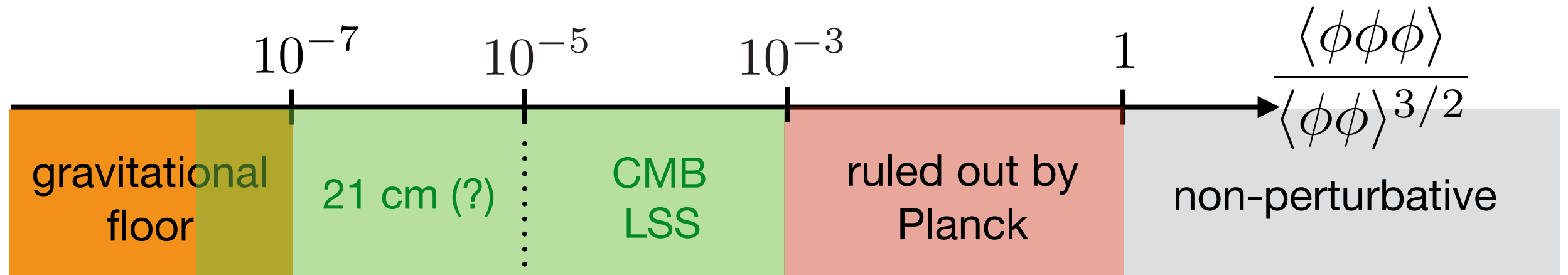
$$\begin{aligned} \text{ (red circle)} \text{---} \times \text{---} \bullet &\equiv d \log(X_1 + Y), & \text{ (red oval)} \text{---} \times \text{---} \bullet &\equiv d \log(X_1 - Y), \\ \bullet \text{---} \times \text{---} \text{ (blue circle)} &\equiv d \log(X_2 + Y), & \bullet \text{---} \times \text{---} \text{ (blue oval)} &\equiv d \log(X_2 - Y), \\ \text{ (grey oval)} \text{---} \times \text{---} \bullet &\equiv d \log(X_1 + X_2). \end{aligned}$$

Future

Observational Landscape

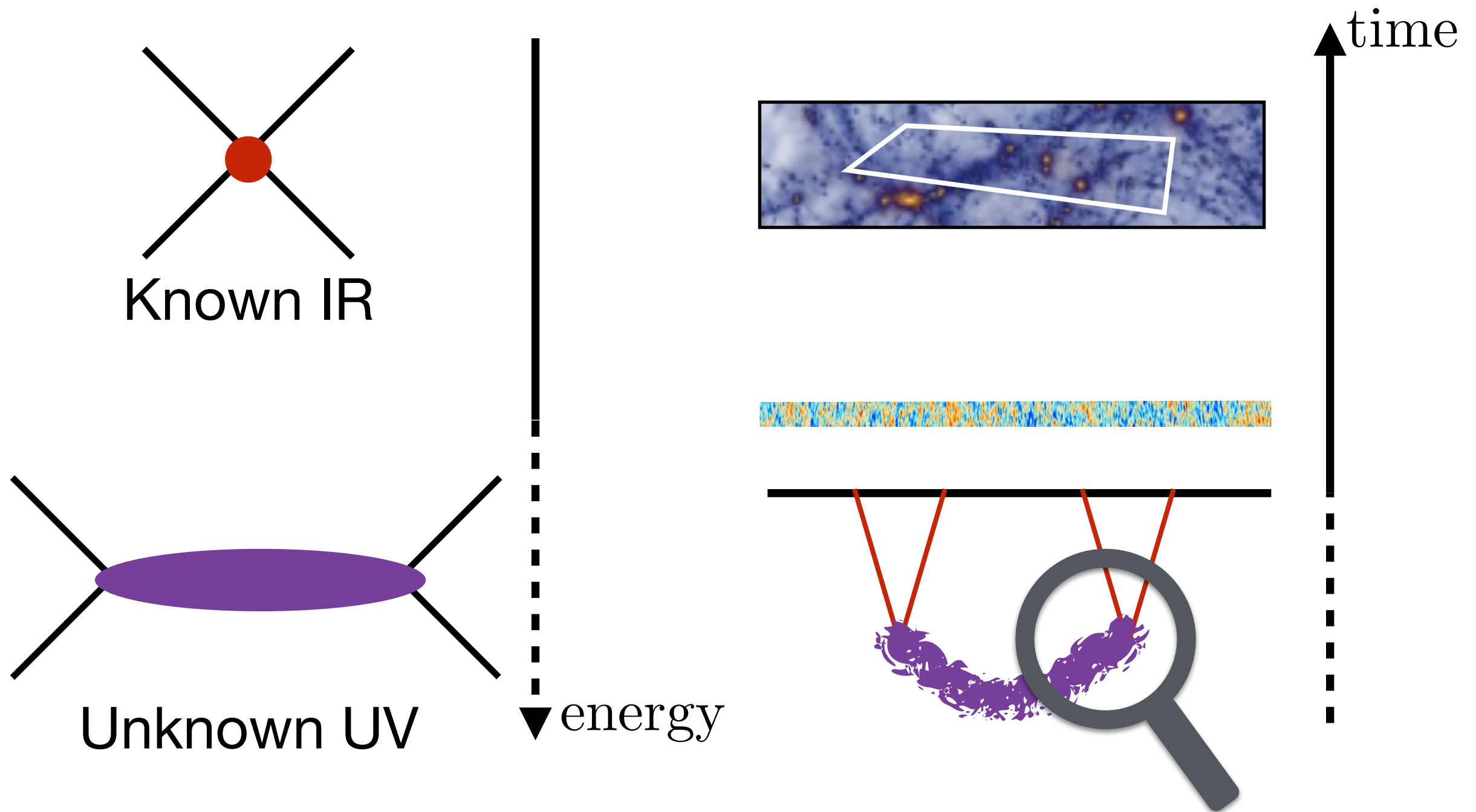


Targets

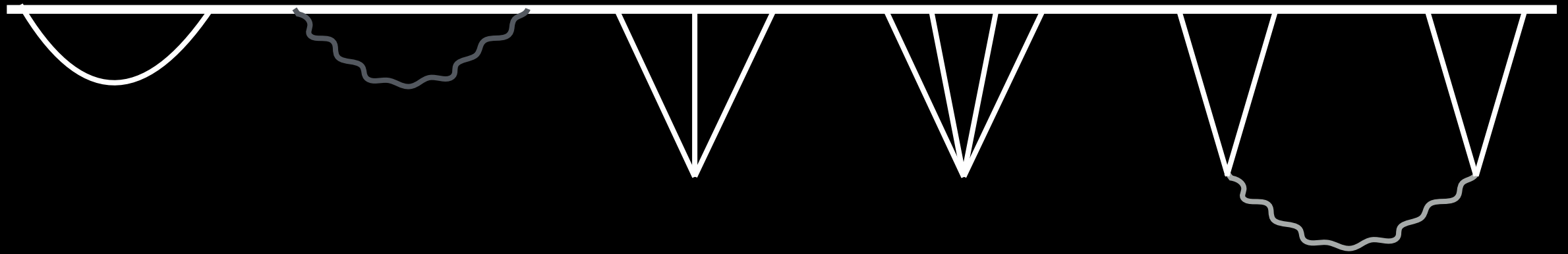


Probe	Modes
CMB	10 ⁶
LSS	10 ⁸
21 cm, ground	10 ⁹
21 cm, moon	10 ¹²

Microscopics



A detailed theoretical understanding of microscopic dynamics constrains possible observations



Cosmological correlators probe particle collisions in the sky at ultra high energies!

Bootstrap gives new perspective on cosmological correlators.

Time evolution is encoded in spatial patterns.

Differential equations decode these patterns.

We might be seeing glimpses of a timeless description of cosmology.