

Tensor non-Gaussianities and fundamental physics

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A closer look to vacuum fluctuations

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

Homogeneous differential equation

$$h_k(\tau) = A_k\sqrt{-k\tau}H_\nu^{(1)}(-k\tau) + B_k\sqrt{-k\tau}H_\nu^{(2)}(-k\tau)$$

General solution

$$A_k = 1 \quad B_k = 0$$

Bunch-Davies choice

$$P_{BD}^t = \frac{2H^2}{\pi^2 M_{Pl}^2}$$

Nearly scale
invariant

$$B_k = \frac{\Lambda}{2H} \quad A_k = \sqrt{1 + B_k^2}$$

Cut-off energy scale

$$P_{\alpha\text{-vacua}}^t = \frac{2H^2}{M_{Pl}^2\pi^2} \left[1 + \frac{H}{\Lambda} \sin\left(\frac{2\Lambda}{H}\right) + \dots \right]$$

Alpha-vacua

Danielsson: arxiv 0203198

Broy: arxiv 1609.03570

For recent developments see: Kanno, Sasaki arxiv 2206.03667

Induced degeneracy by a stochastic source

Our set-up

$$h_k'' + 2\mathcal{H}h_k' + k^2h_k = 16\pi G \Pi_k \quad \tau \leq \bar{\tau}(k)$$

$$h_k'' + 2\mathcal{H}h_k' + k^2h_k = 0 \quad \tau > \bar{\tau}(k)$$

$$\tau \leq \bar{\tau}(k)$$

$$\tau > \bar{\tau}(k)$$

$$\bar{\tau}(k) = -\frac{\Lambda}{kH}$$

Source

$$\hat{\Pi}_k^r(\tau) = \Pi_k(\tau)\hat{a}_k^r + \Pi_k^*(\tau)\hat{a}_{-k}^{r\dagger}, \quad \langle \Pi_k(\tau) \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \Pi_k(\tau)\Pi_k^*(\tau') \rangle = \mathcal{N}\delta(\tau - \tau')F(k)$$

Matching

$$\tilde{h}_k(\bar{\tau}_-) = h_k(\bar{\tau}_+)$$

$$\tilde{h}_k'(\bar{\tau}_-) = h_k'(\bar{\tau}_+)$$

$$A_k = \frac{e^{ik\bar{\tau}}[\tilde{h}(\bar{\tau})(-1 + ik\bar{\tau} + k^2\bar{\tau}^2) - \tilde{h}'_k(\bar{\tau})(\bar{\tau} - ik\bar{\tau}^2)]}{\sqrt{2}k^{3/2}\bar{\tau}^2}$$

$$B_k = \frac{e^{-ik\bar{\tau}}[\tilde{h}(\bar{\tau})(-1 - ik\bar{\tau} + k^2\bar{\tau}^2) - \tilde{h}'_k(\bar{\tau})(\bar{\tau} + ik\bar{\tau}^2)]}{\sqrt{2}k^{3/2}\bar{\tau}^2}$$

Phenomenological model for $F(k)$

Power-law: $F(k) = \left(\frac{k}{k_0}\right)^\beta$

Black Hole gas model:

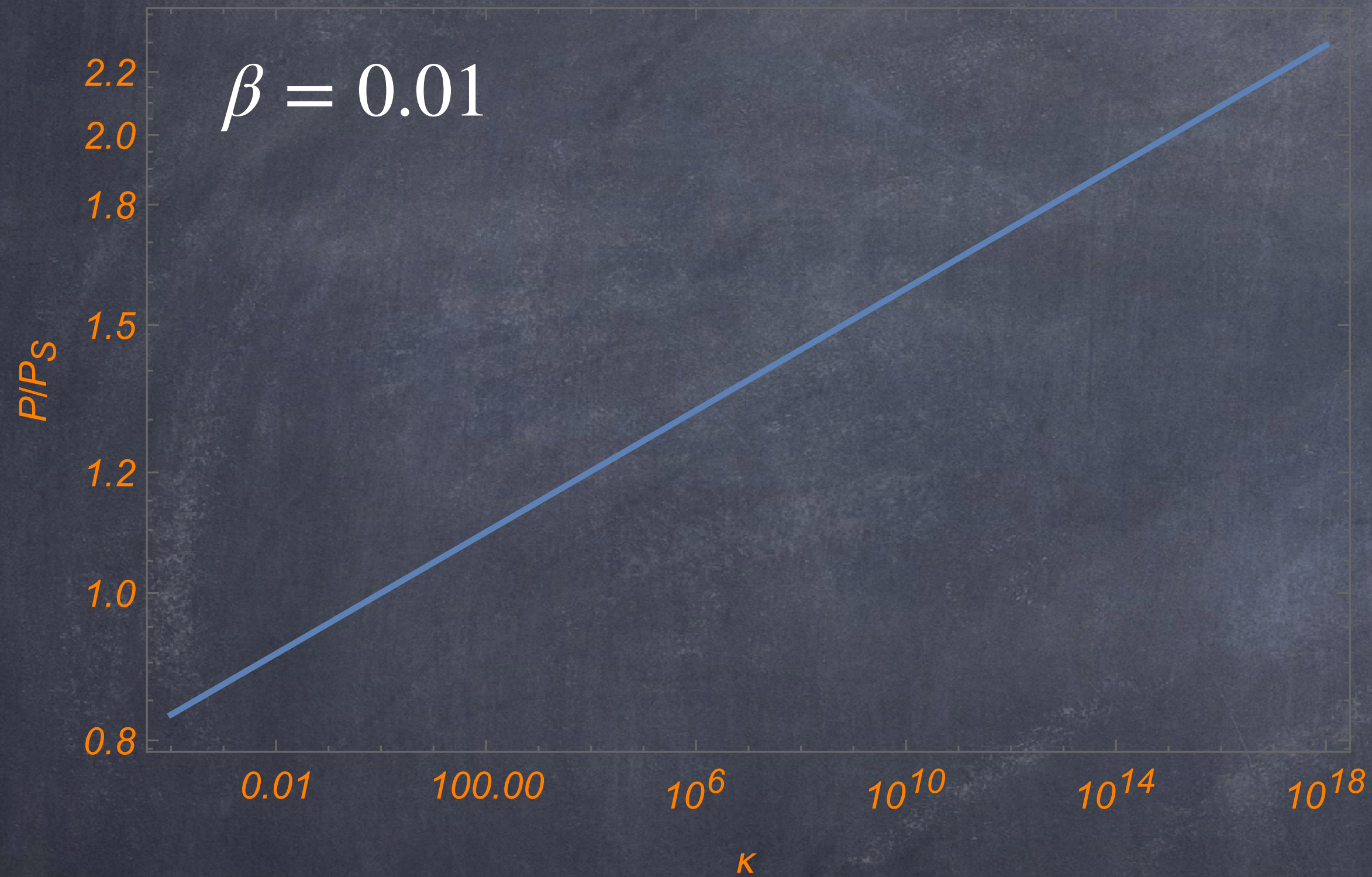
$$F(k) = \int_0^\infty \underbrace{\xi(M)dM}_{\text{M-B distribution for Hawking radiation}} \underbrace{e^{-\frac{k_{phys}}{T_H}}}_{\text{M-B distribution for Hawking radiation}}$$

$$\xi(M)dM = \frac{e^{-M/\Lambda}}{\Lambda} dM$$

M-B distribution for Hawking radiation

Power Spectra

Power Law: $\frac{P_{\text{Source}}}{P_{\text{Standard vacuum}}}$ vs k

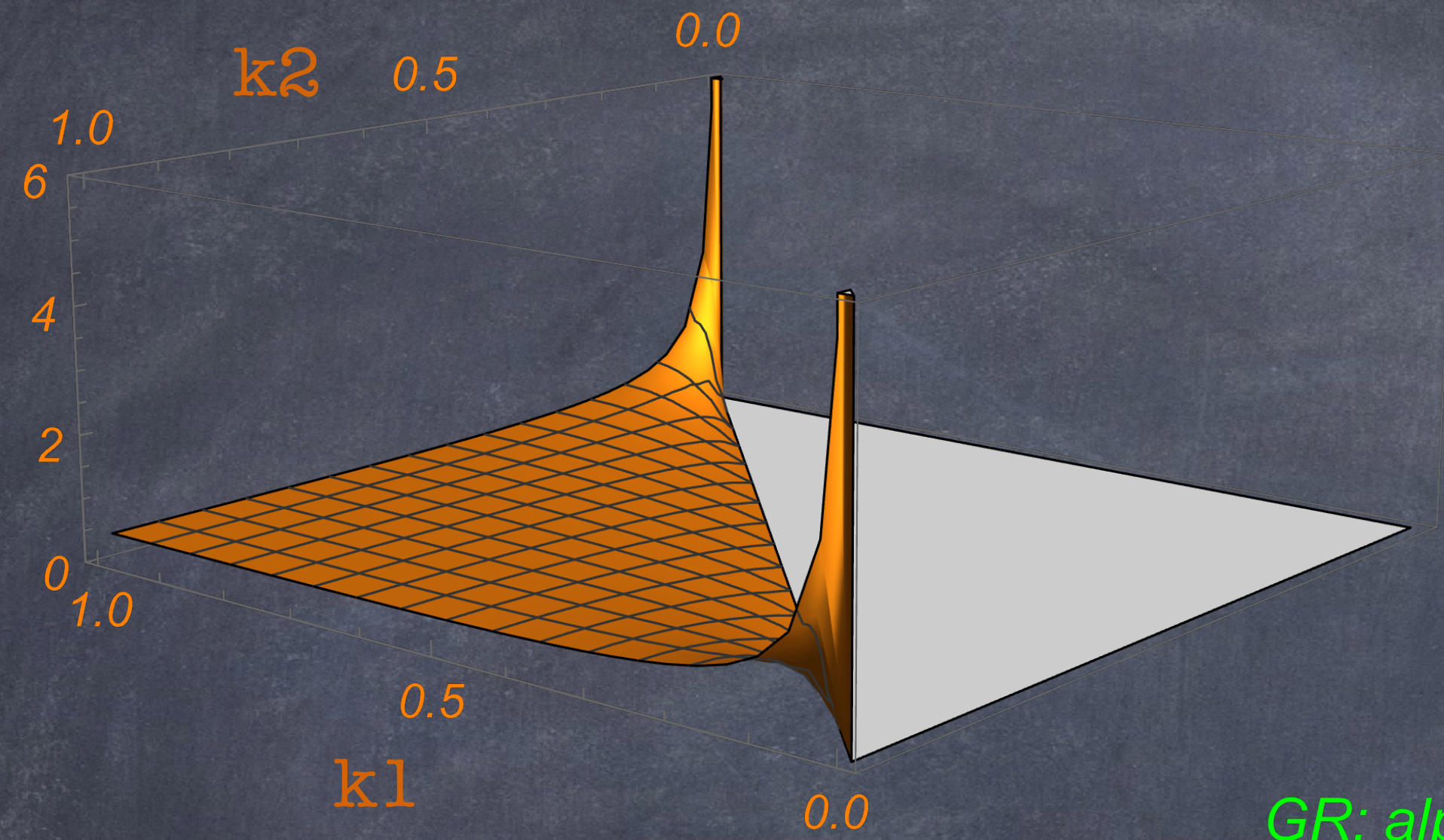


BH gas model: $\frac{P_{\text{Source}}}{P_{\text{Standard vacuum}}}$ vs k

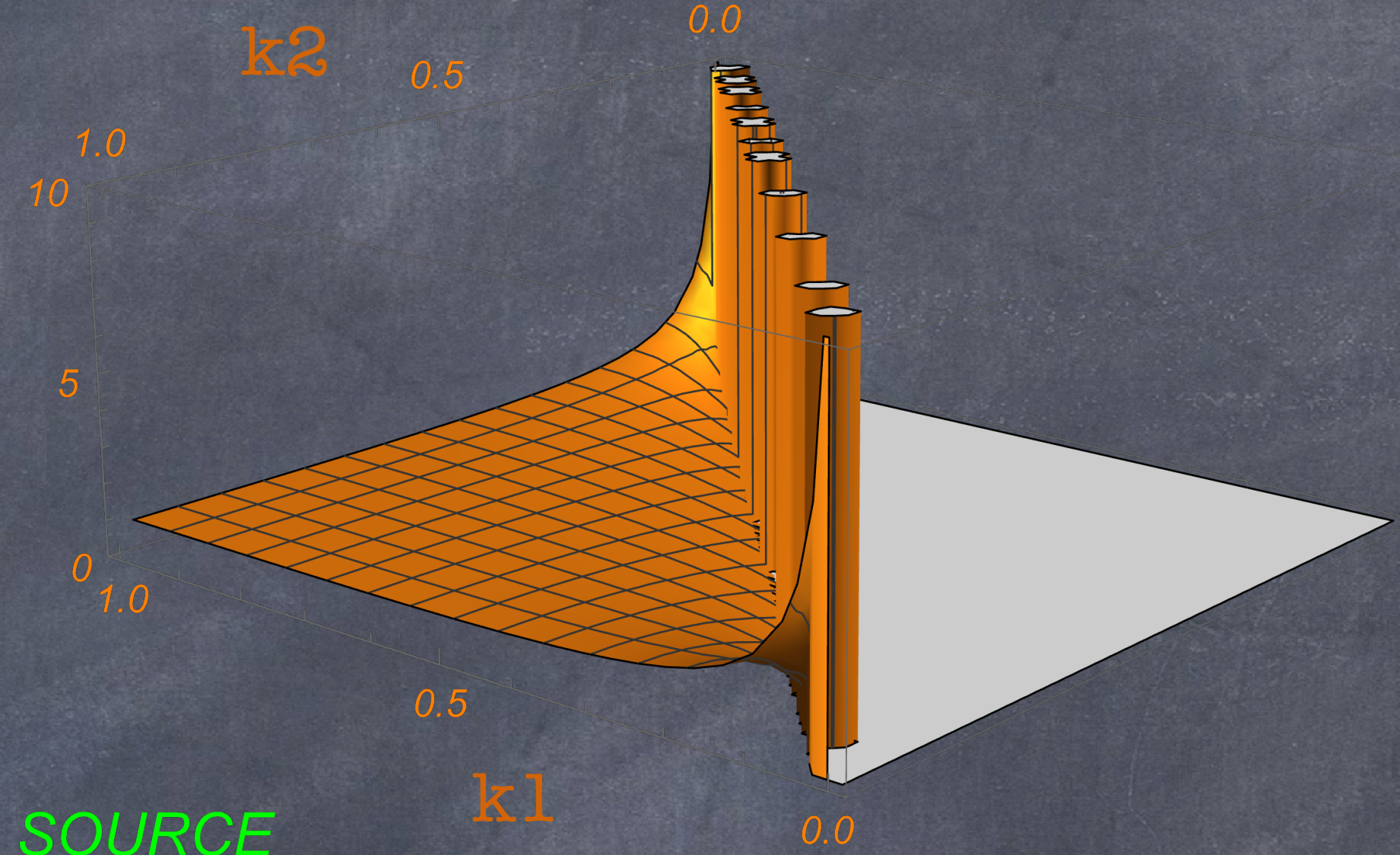


Non-Gaussianities

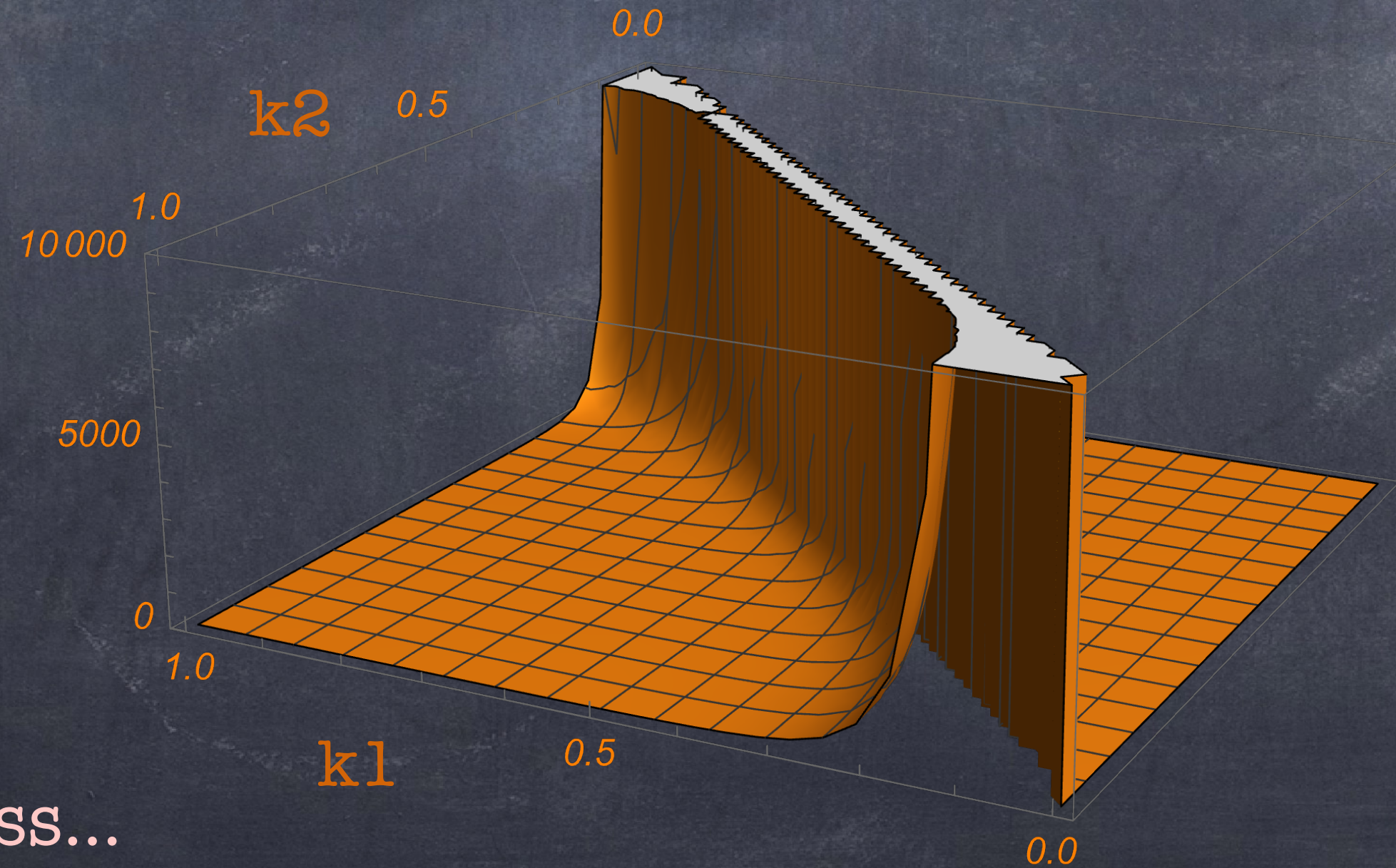
GR: B-D initial conditions



GR: alpha vacua initial conditions



GR: alpha vacua + SOURCE



Thank you!