

Induced GW from Warm Inflation

Cold inflation/Warm inflation

Slow-roll warm inflation

Primordial spectrum: PBH & GW

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[arXiv:2105.08045]



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Expanding Universe

Flatness problem

$$\Omega_T = 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \Omega_T(t_{\text{nucl}}) - 1 \approx 10^{-16}$$

Horizon problem

The observable Universe was larger than the **particle horizon** at LSS

Inflation

Early period of accelerated expansion

$$\ddot{a} > 0: \quad P < -\rho/3$$

Primordial spectrum?

Too small sub-horizon
(**causal**) perturbations

Unwanted relics...

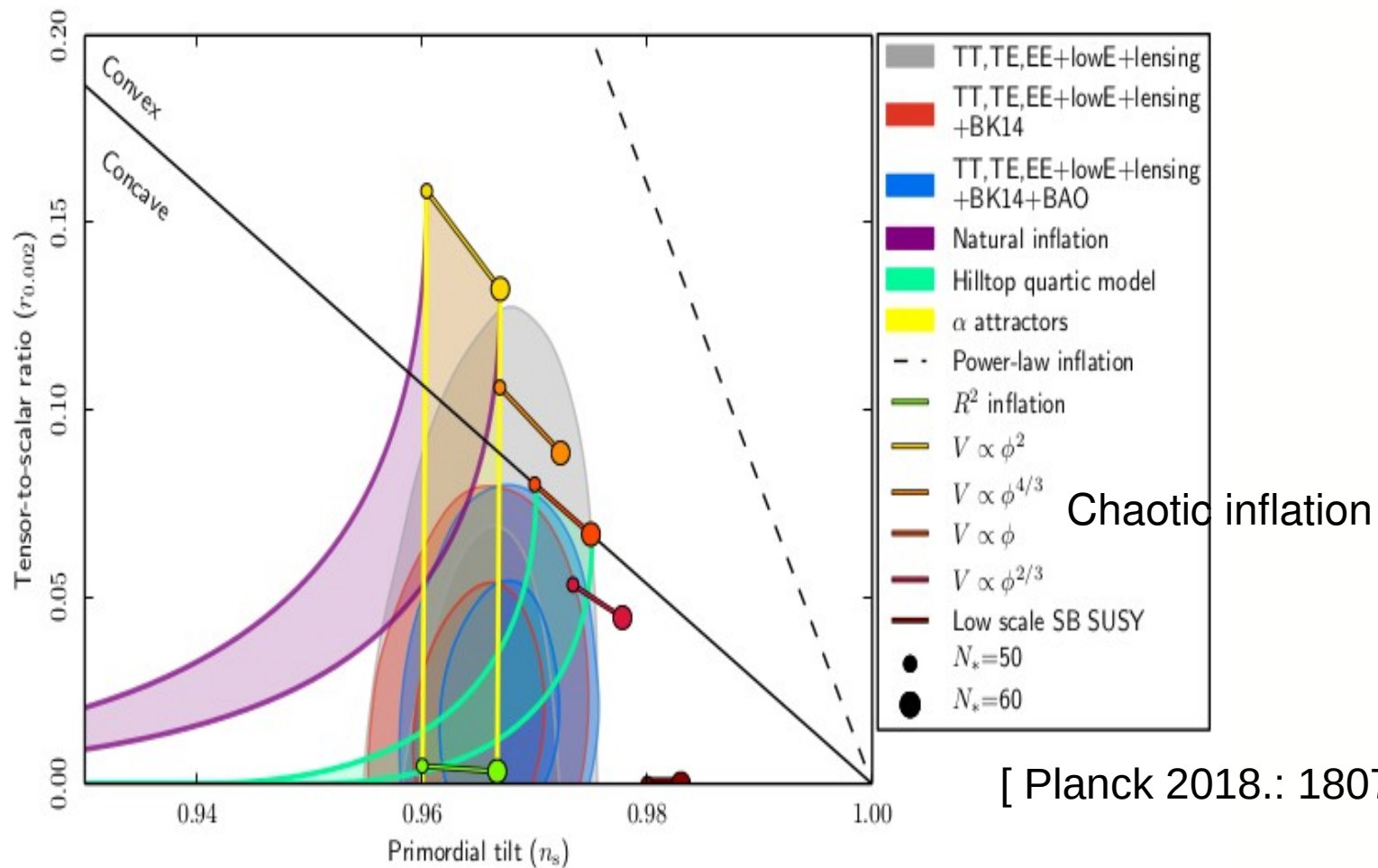
monopoles, moduli, gravitinos,...

Starobinsky '80; Guth '81; Albrecht, Steinhardt '82; Linde 1982

Primordial spectrum: ~adiabatic, ~scale-invariant, gaussian?, tensors?

Primordial spectrum: $P_R = P_R(k_0) (k/k_0)^{n_s-1}$ $k_0 = 0.002 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$

Tensor-to-scalar Ratio: $r = P_T/P_R$ $P_R = 2.2 \times 10^{-9}$

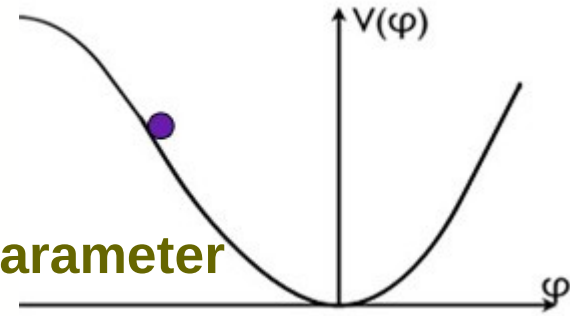


[Planck 2018.: 1807.06211]

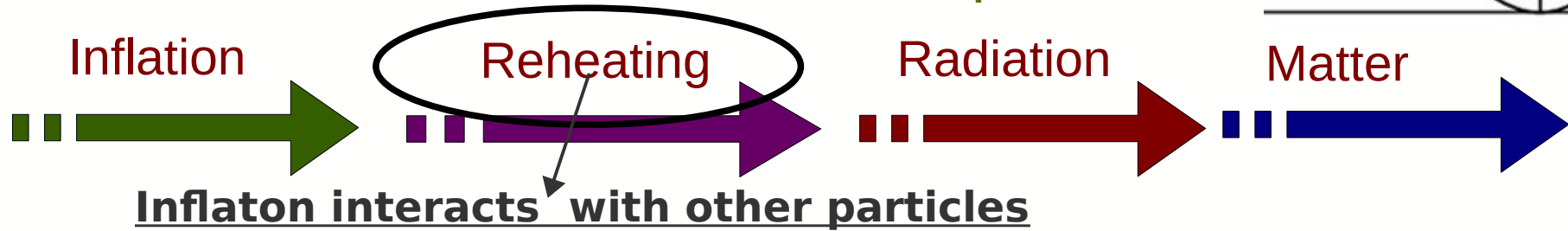
CMB constraints ~10 efolds of inflation....

Slow Roll Inflation

Scalar field rolling down its (flat) potential



Kinetic energy $\ll$ potential energy $H^2 \sim V/3m_p^2$ Hubble parameter



"Cold" inflation: Interactions negligible during Inflation

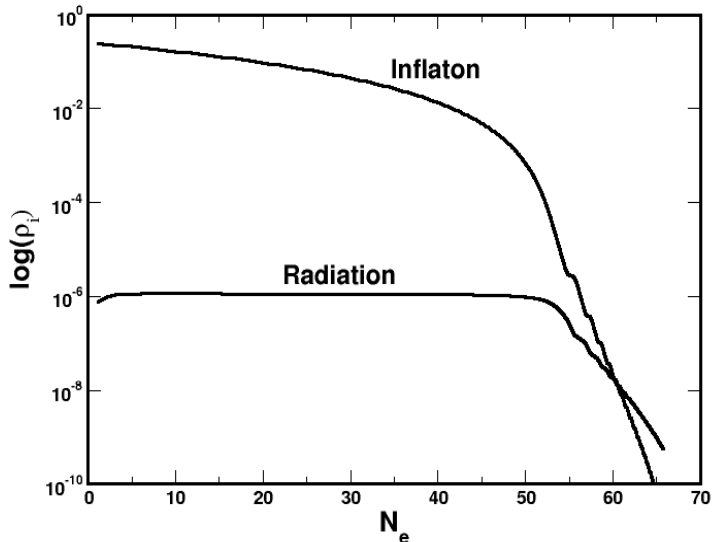
Reheating

Radiation

"Warm" inflation: Inflaton "decay" into light dof

Dissipation

Radiation



A (small) fraction of the vacuum energy is converted into radiation during inflation

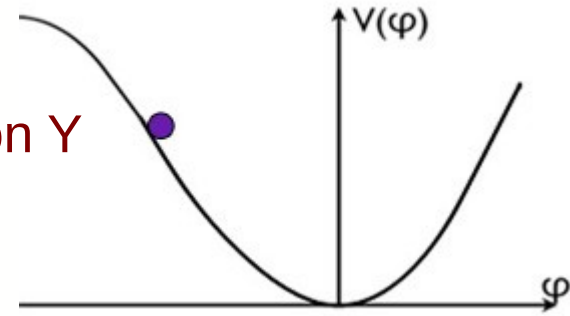
$$\ddot{\phi} + (3H + Y)\dot{\phi} + V_{\phi} = 0$$

$$\dot{\rho}_R + 4H\rho_R = Y\dot{\phi}^2 \quad \text{"Source term"}$$

"Decay" into light dof = dissipation = extra friction

Slow Roll Warm Inflation

Scalar field rolling down its (flat) potential+ dissipation Y



$$Q = Y/3H$$

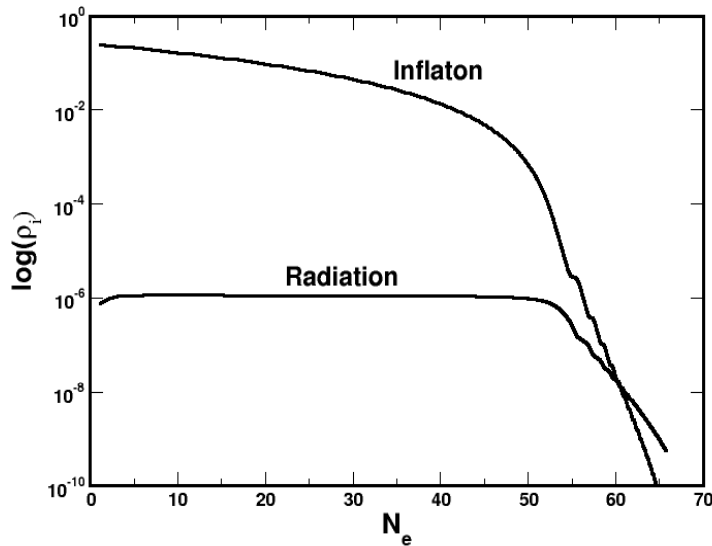
$$3H(1+Q)\dot{\phi} \simeq -V_{\phi}$$

$$4\rho_R \simeq 3Q\dot{\phi}^2$$

$$\epsilon_{\phi} = \frac{m_P^2}{2} \left(\frac{V_{\phi}}{V} \right)^2 \ll 1+Q$$

$$\eta_{\phi} = \frac{V_{\phi\phi}}{3H^2} \ll 1+Q$$

Slow-roll parameters



Inflation lasts longer due to extra friction $\Rightarrow H_{60}^{\text{warm}} < H_{60}^{\text{cold}} \Rightarrow r < 0.1$

Slow-roll parameters can be larger than 1, when $Q > 1$ $\leftarrow$

η problem : inflaton mass can be larger than H (sugra models)

Swampland conjecture: both slow-roll parameters can be larger than one (inflation & string theory)

Fluctuations & primordial spectrum: coupled system

Field EOM:
$$\delta \ddot{\varphi}_k + (3H + Y) \delta \dot{\varphi}_k + \underbrace{\dot{\varphi} \delta Y}_{\text{fluctuation force } \xi} + \left(\frac{k^2}{a^2} + V_{\varphi\varphi} \right) \delta \varphi_k \simeq (2Y\mathcal{T})^{1/2} \hat{\xi}_k$$

(light d. of f.)

$Y \sim T^c$

→

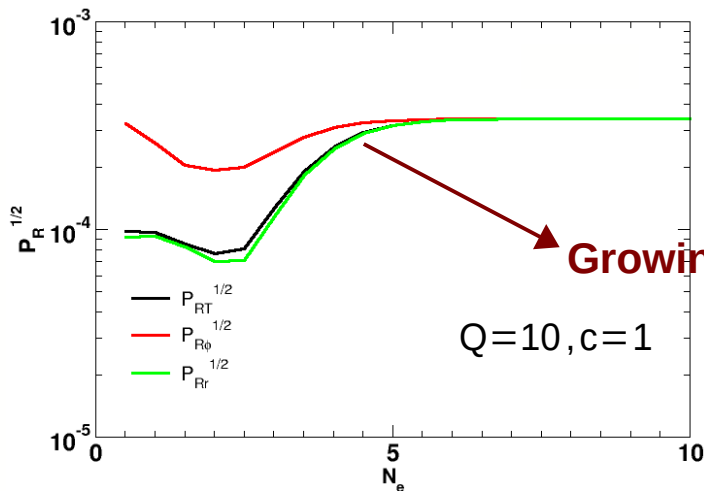
$\frac{\delta Y^{\text{GI}}}{Y} = c \frac{\delta T}{T}$

→

Coupled system
inflation-radiation

[Ramos, da Silva, 1302.3544; BG, Berera, Moss & Ramos, 1401.1149]

[R is constant after horizon crossing (freeze-out)]



$$P_R = \frac{h_\varphi}{h_T} P_{R_\varphi} + \frac{h_r}{h_T} P_{R_r} \simeq P_{R_r} \simeq P_{R_\varphi}, \quad (h_i = \rho_i + p_i)$$

When $c > 0$, $G[Q] \sim Q^\alpha$

Blue tilted spectrum
**Amplification of the
primordial spectrum**

We want to have $Y \sim 1/T$ at CMB scales to avoid the effect on the spectral index of the “growing mode”, but to allow $Y \sim T^c$ later on to amplify the primordial spectrum

[Green & Liddle PRD56 '97]

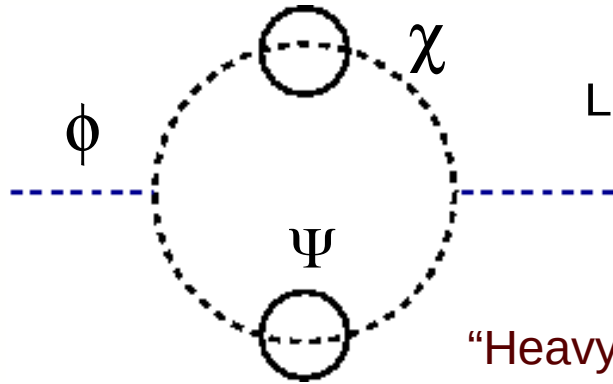
PBHs??

[R. Arya 1910.05238]

Second order source of primordial tensors??

[Mollerach, Harari, Matarrese PRD69 '04; Ananda, Clarkson, Wands PRD75 '07]

Interactions & (T-dependent) Dissipative coefficient



$$L = \dots - \frac{1}{2} m_\varphi^2 \varphi^2 - \frac{g^2}{2} \varphi^2 \chi^2 + h \chi \psi \bar{\psi} + \dots$$

light fermions, scalars

mediator

[BG, Berera, Ramos & Rosa 2012]

“Heavy” ($m > T$) mediator: $Y \simeq C_\varphi \frac{T^3}{\varphi^2}$ [low-T regime]

Thermal corrections under control (inflaton coupled to heavy fields), but may require large no. of mediator fields

“Light” ($m < T$) mediator: $Y \simeq C_\varphi T, C_\varphi/T$ [high-T regime]

Thermal corrections may spoil inflation! $\Delta V_T = -\frac{\pi^2}{90} g_R T^4 + \frac{g^2 \varphi^2}{12} T^2 + \dots$

Berera, Gleiser & Ramos PRD'98; Yokoyama & Linde PRD '98

Solution: use symmetries to protect the inflaton mass

Inflaton a PNGB of a broken U(1) symmetry + pair of scalars + exchange sym.

[BG, Berera, Ramos & Rosa 2016]

[BG, Berera, Ramos & Rosa 2019]

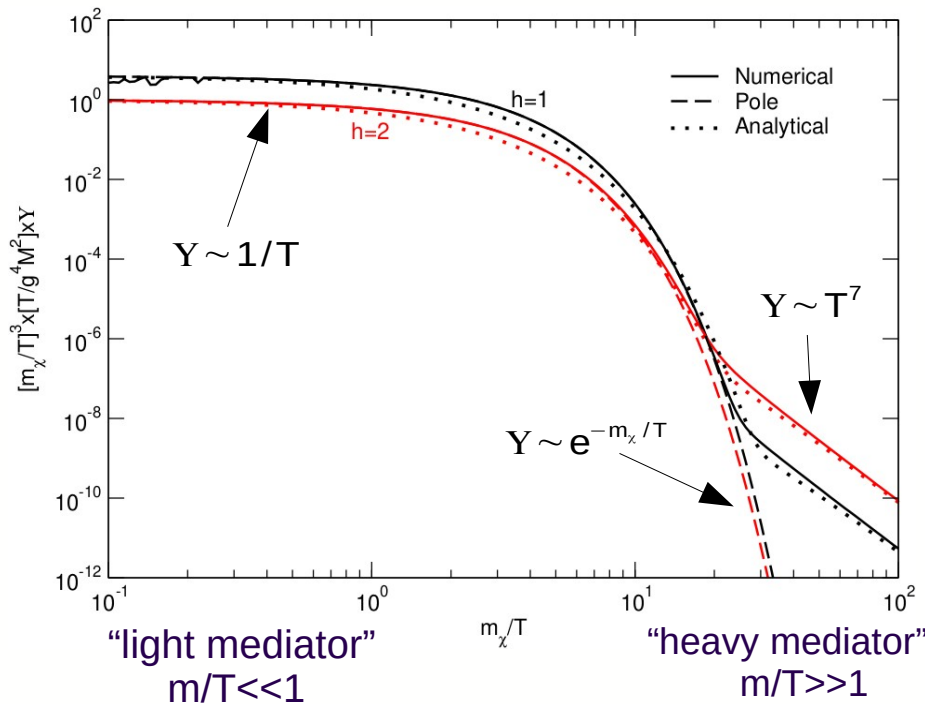
Scalar Little Inflaton Model

$$L = \dots - g^2 M^2 \cos^2(\varphi/M) \chi_1^2 + g^2 M^2 \sin^2(\varphi/M) \chi_2^2 + h \sigma \sum_{i=1,2} \chi_i \bar{\psi}_j \psi_k + \dots$$

No thermal mass for the inflaton: $\Delta V_T = -\frac{\pi^2}{90} g_R T^4 + \underbrace{\frac{g^2 M^2}{12} T^2 + \frac{g^4(\varphi) M^4}{16\pi^2} \left(\log \frac{\mu^2}{T^2} - c_s\right)}_{\text{no inflaton thermal mass}}$

[M = symmetry breaking scale]

Dissipative coefficient:



$$Y \simeq \frac{4g^2}{h^2} \frac{g^2 M^2}{T} F[m_\chi/T] \begin{cases} M^2/T & \text{"High-T"} \\ T^7/M^6 & \text{"Low-T"} \end{cases}$$

During inflation T always decreases:

$$gM/T \ll 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad gM/T \gg 1$$

"High-T"

"Low-T"

"No growing mode"

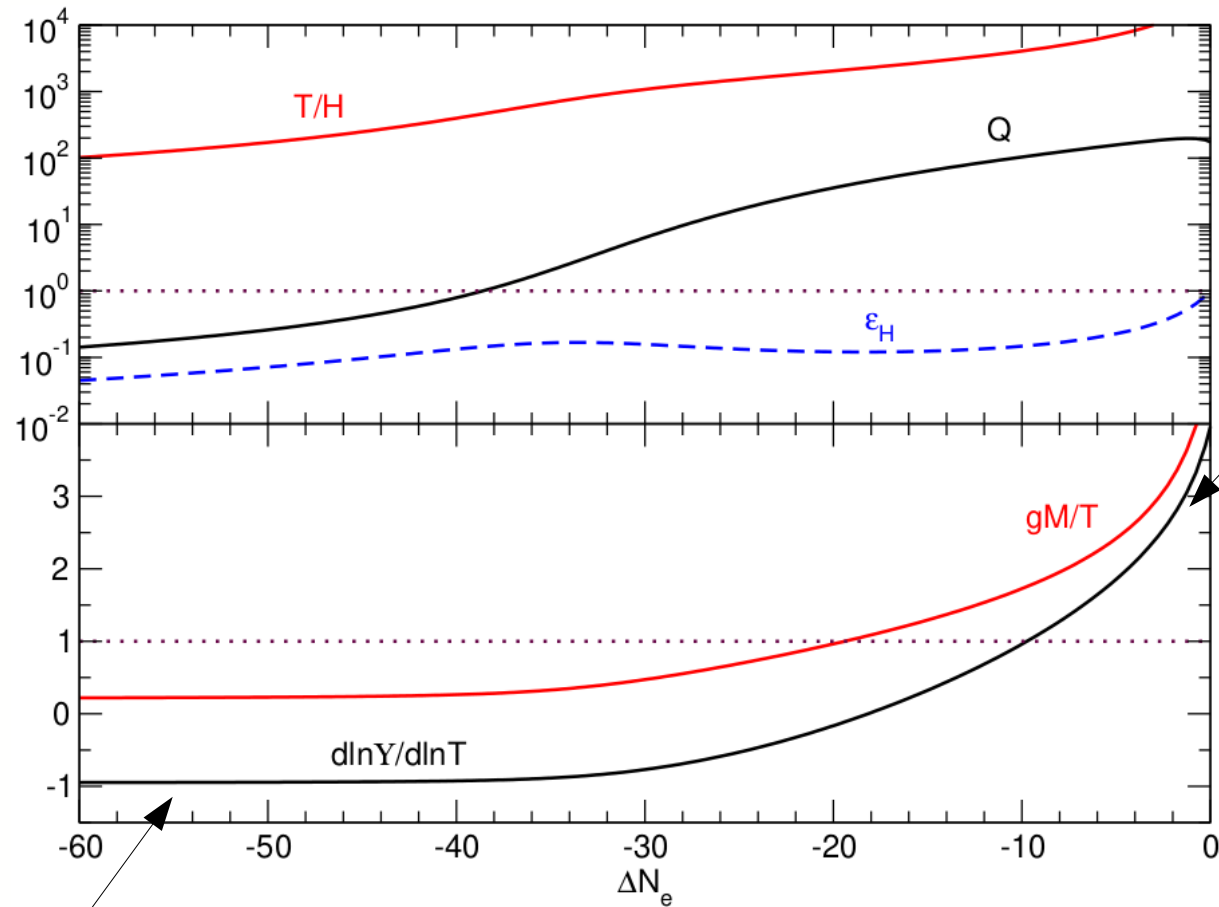
"growing mode"

$$[m_\chi^2 = \frac{g^2 M^2}{2} + \frac{h^2 T^2}{12} + \frac{h_s^2 T^2}{12}]$$

Scalar Little Inflaton Model + quartic chaotic

$$V = \lambda \varphi^4 / 4$$

$$[M = 10^{-4} m_p, \quad g = 1, \quad h = 2.5, \quad \lambda = 10^{-14}]$$



End of inflation:
amplification of the
primordial spectrum

$$Y \simeq T^3 / M^2$$

CMB scales: no growing mode

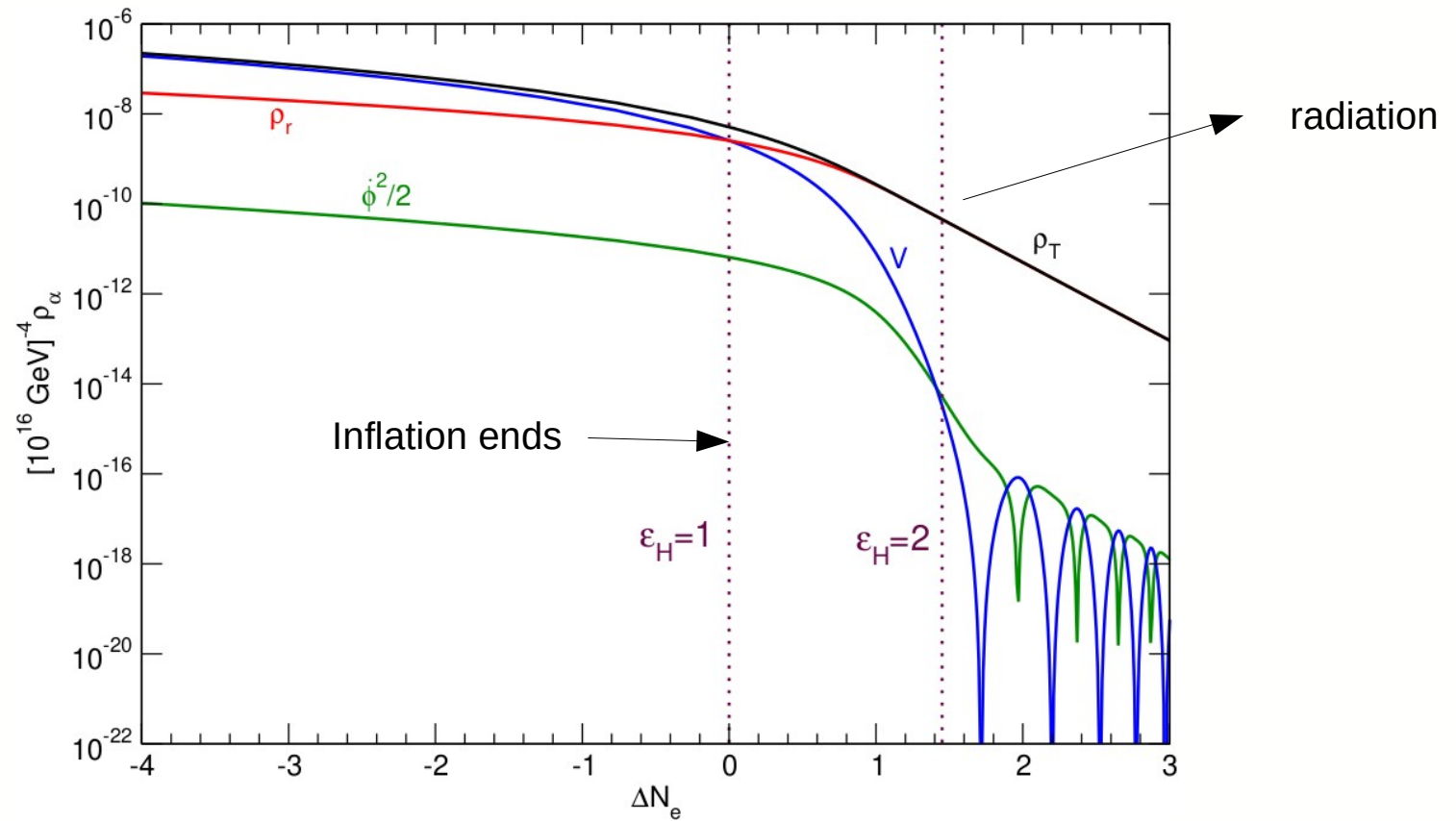
$$Y \simeq M^2 / T$$

Scalar Little Inflaton Model + quartic chaotic

$$V = \lambda \varphi^4 / 4$$

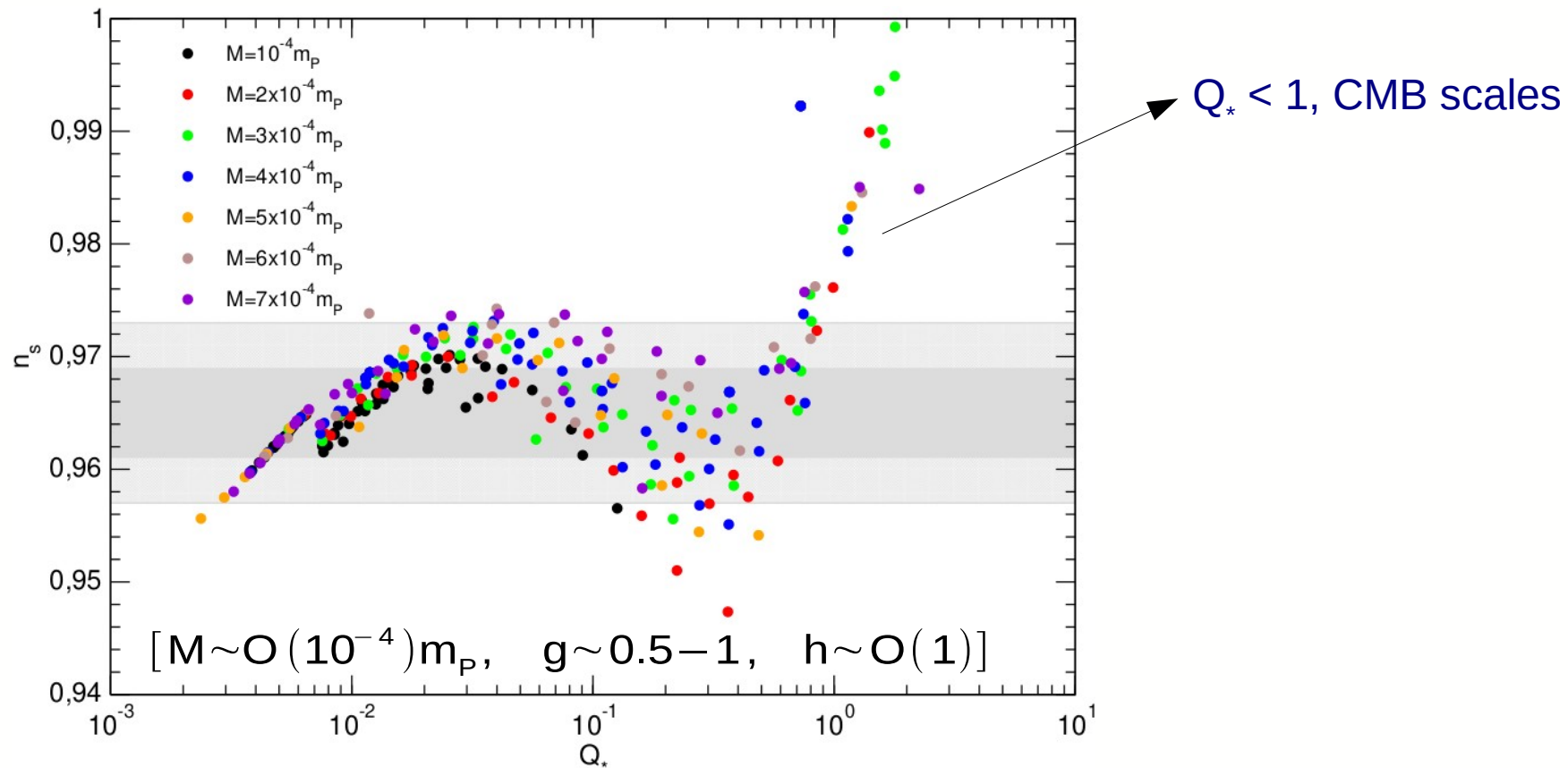
$$[M = 10^{-4} m_p, \quad g = 1, \quad h = 2.5, \quad \lambda = 10^{-14}]$$

Energy densities



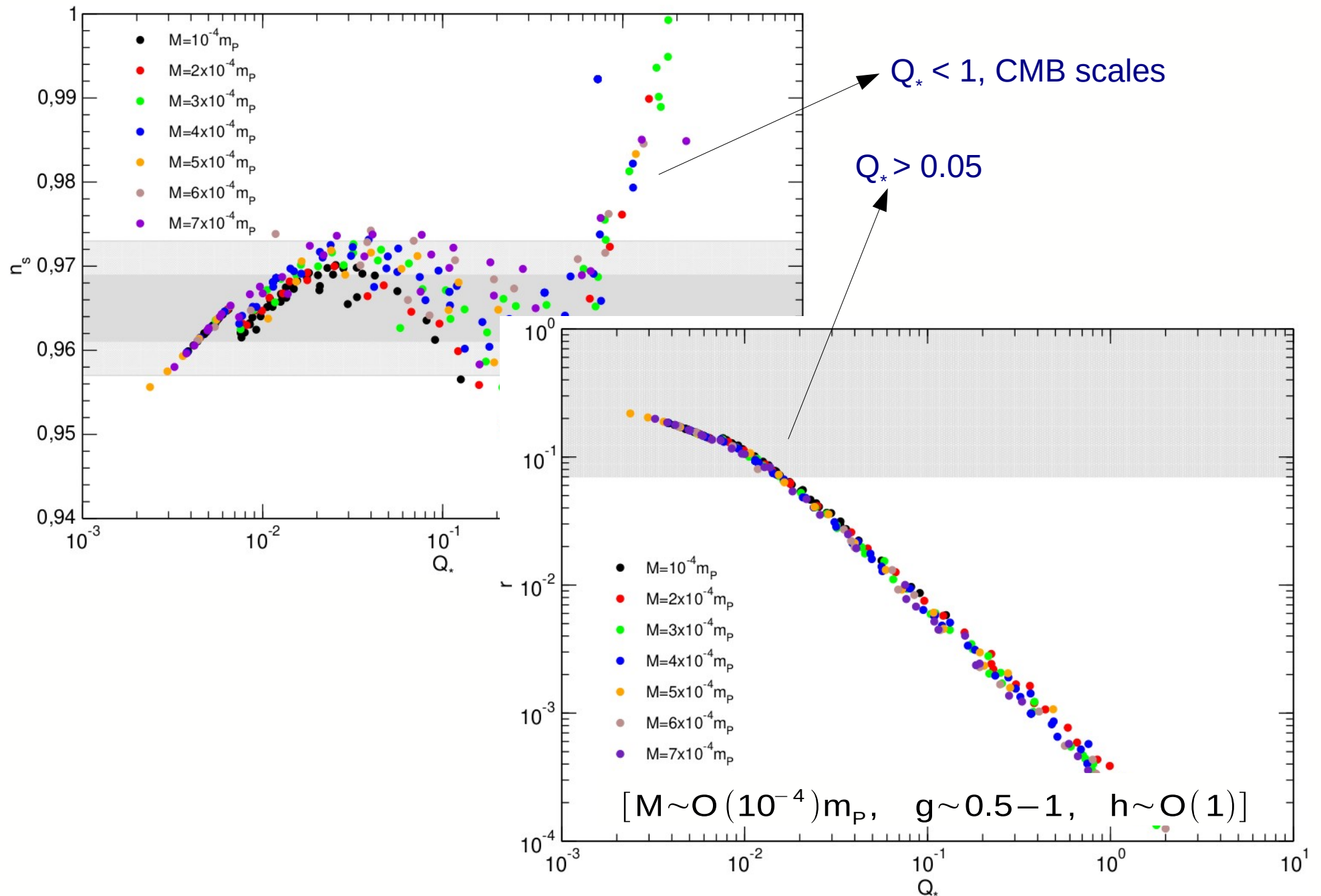
Smooth transition from inflation to radiation

Spectral index & tensor-to-scalar ratio

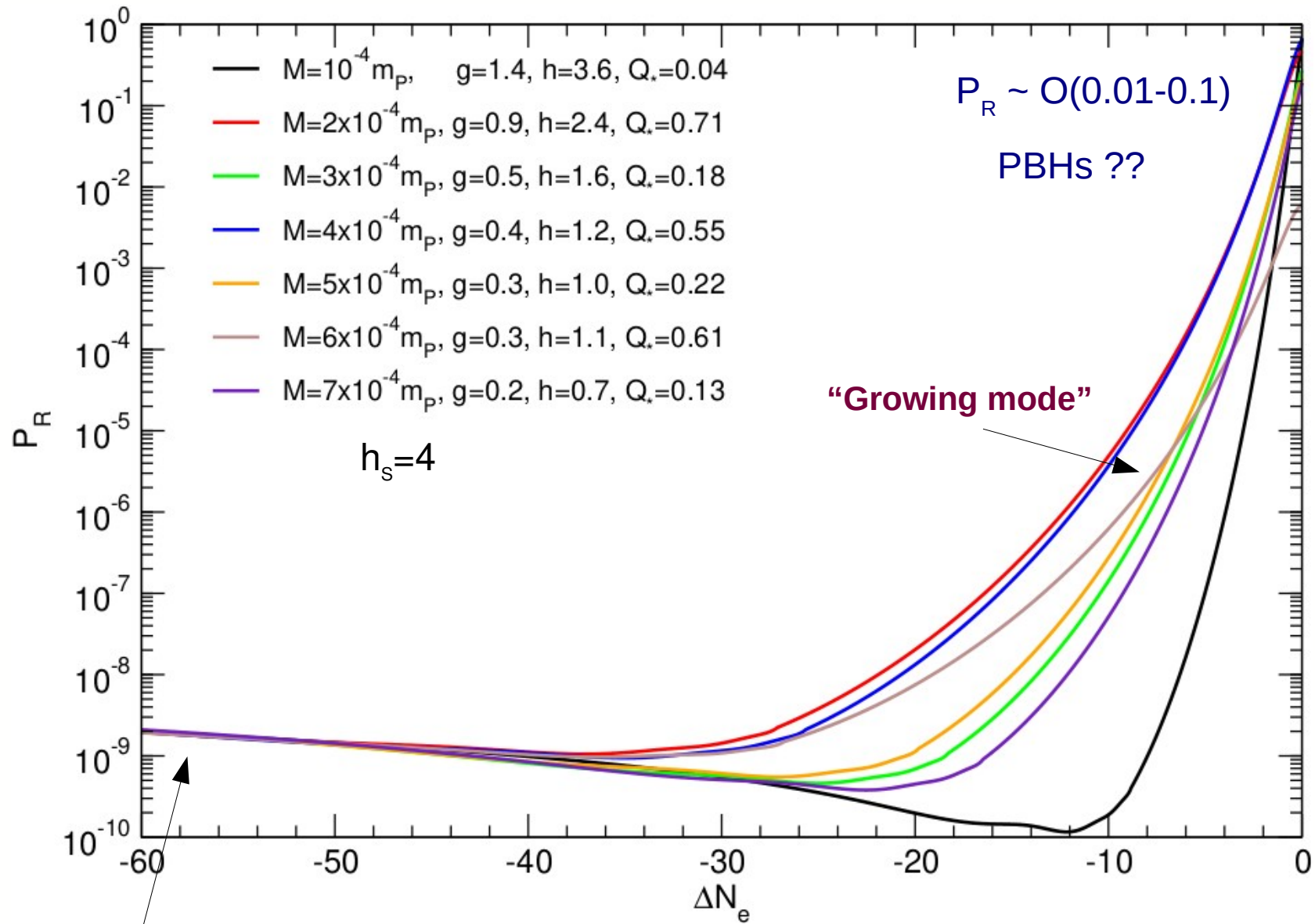


[λ fixed using Planck normalization of the primordial spectrum]

Spectral index & tensor-to-scalar ratio



Primordial scalar spectrum



The spectrum is amplified around the last 10-20 efolds of inflation

CMB scales

Primordial Black Holes

$P_R \sim O(0.01-0.1)$ will lead to PBH formation on re-entry

$$M_{\text{PBH}}(k) \sim \frac{4 \pi m_P^2}{H_M} \quad \rightarrow \quad H \text{ on re-entry, close to the end of inflation}$$

$$M_{\text{PBH}} \sim [5 \times 10^4 \text{ g}, 10^6 \text{ g}] \quad \text{Light, evaporating black hole}$$

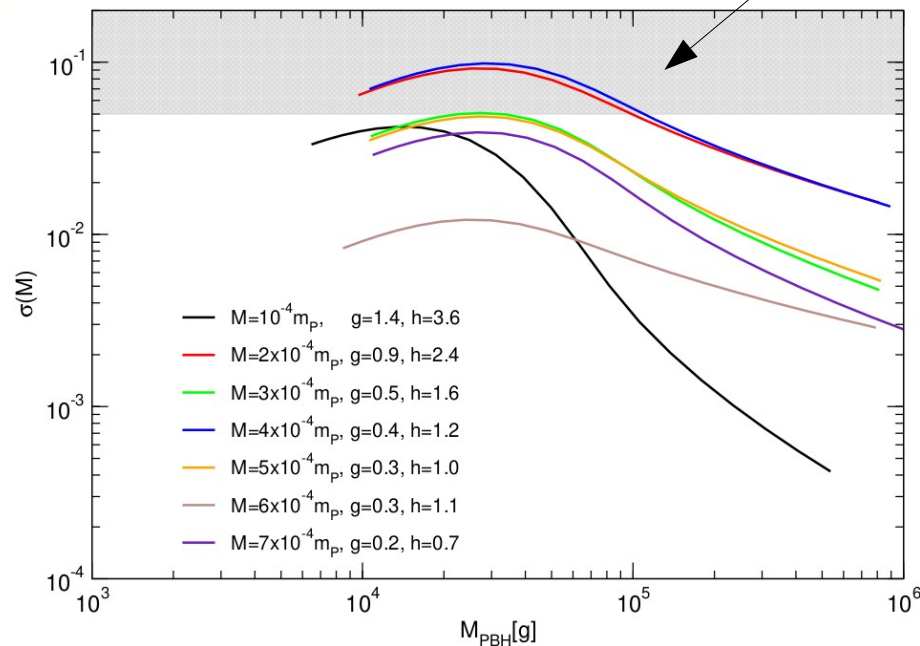
Planck relics may be produced during their evaporation

To avoid the overclosure of the universe:

$$\sigma(M) < 0.05$$

Variance of the density fluctuations

[Carr et al. PRD81 '10]



$$P_R \leq 0.1$$

Induced 2nd order GW

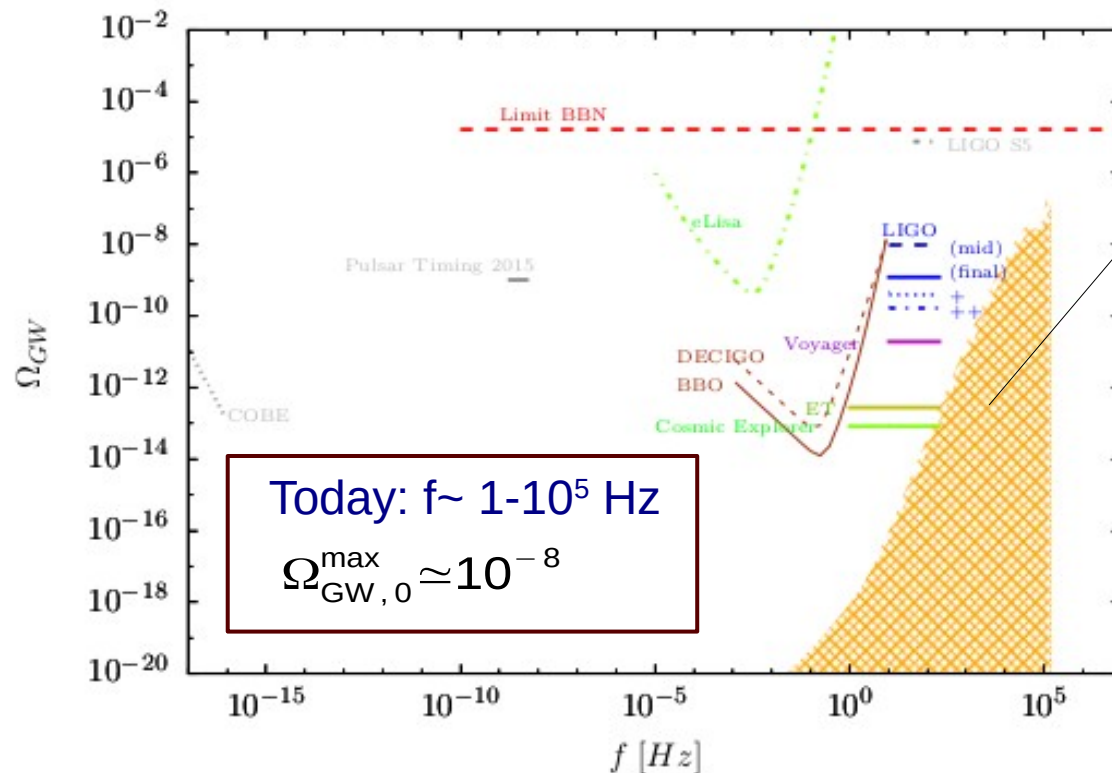
Although at linear order scalar, vector and tensor perturbations decouple,
large scalar fluctuations source tensors at second order

$$\ddot{h}_k + 3H\dot{h}_k + \frac{k^2}{a^2} h_k = S_k[\Phi_k]$$

Primordial spectrum

Gravitational potential: $\Phi_k = T[k, \tau] \phi_k, \quad \langle \phi_k \phi_q \rangle = \delta(\vec{k} + \vec{q}) \frac{2\pi^2}{k^3} \left(\frac{3+3w}{5+3w} \right)^2 P_\zeta(k) \quad [w=1/3 \text{ radiation}]$

GW spectral density: $\Omega_{\text{GW},0}(k) \simeq 0.4 \Omega_{r,0} \times \frac{1}{24} \left(\frac{k}{aH} \right)^2 P_h(k, \tau_c) \quad [\text{Kohri \& Terada 1804.08577}]$



Consistent with all
constraints (CMB, PBHs)

Summary

- Dissipative effects due to decaying fields can be relevant during inflation, and modify the inflationary predictions

- For a T dependent dissipative coefficient, the field and radiation perturbation EOM form a coupled system: field fluctuations are amplified before freeze-out

- “High T ” regime at CMB scales, compatible with observations: $Y = C_T / T$

Inflaton a PNGB of a broken $U(1)$ symmetry + pair of scalars + exchange sym.

Light scalars: $gM < T$ + thermal corrections under control + minimal matter content

$\lambda\phi^4$ compatible with data, $Q_* \sim 0.01-1$, $r \sim 0.1-10^{-4}$

- “Low T ” regime before the end of inflation: $Y = C_T T^c$ $\longrightarrow$ amplification of the primordial spectrum $P_R \sim O(0.01-0.1)$ (last 10-20 efolds)

- On re-entry:

- Light, evaporating PBHs: $M_{PBH} \sim O(10^4-10^6) g$

- Primordial GW: $f \sim O(1-10^5) Hz$, $\Omega_{GW,0}^{max} \simeq 10^{-8}$

