



Pole N-flation

Marco Scalisi

KU LEUVEN

based on

M. Dias, J. Frazer, A. Retolaza, MS, A. Westphal - [arXiv: 1805.02659]

Supported by

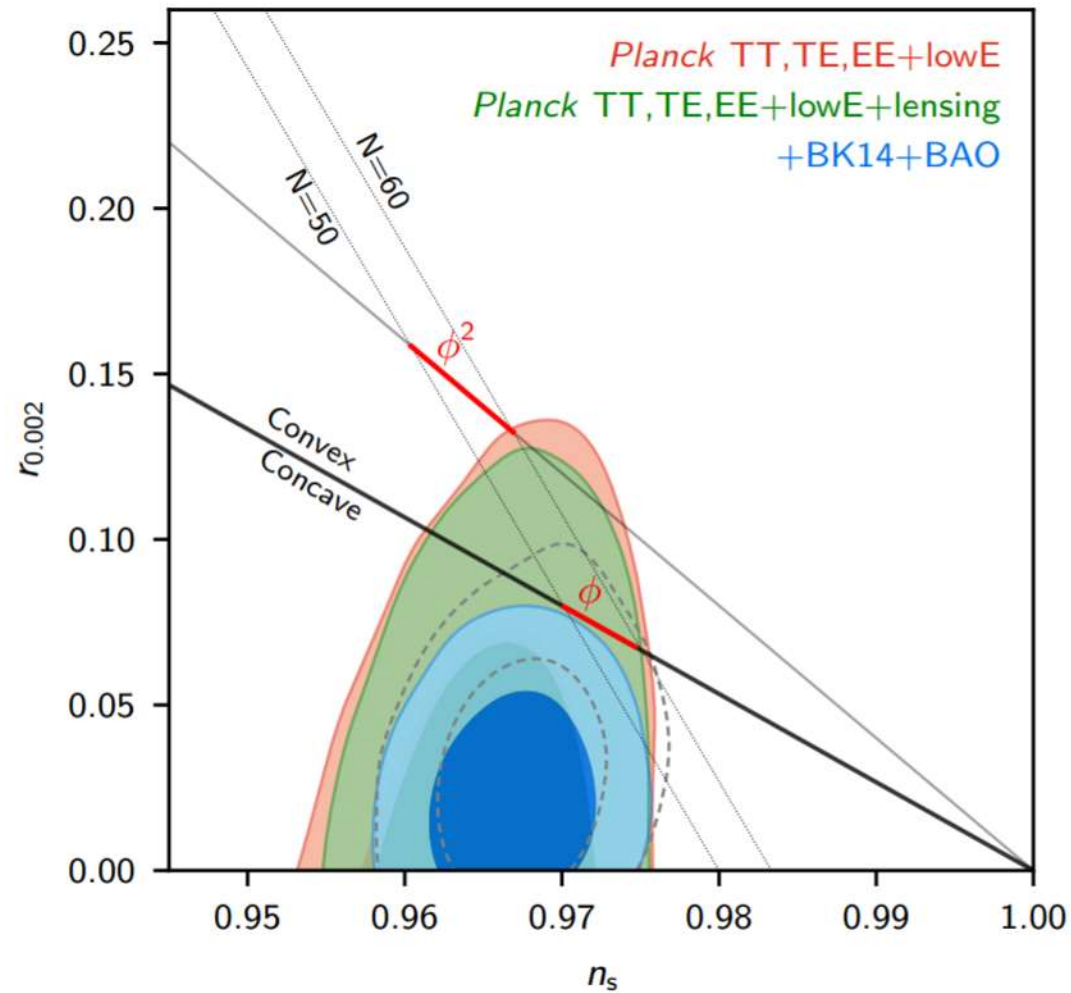
FWO

European Union's Horizon 2020 Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement N. 665501

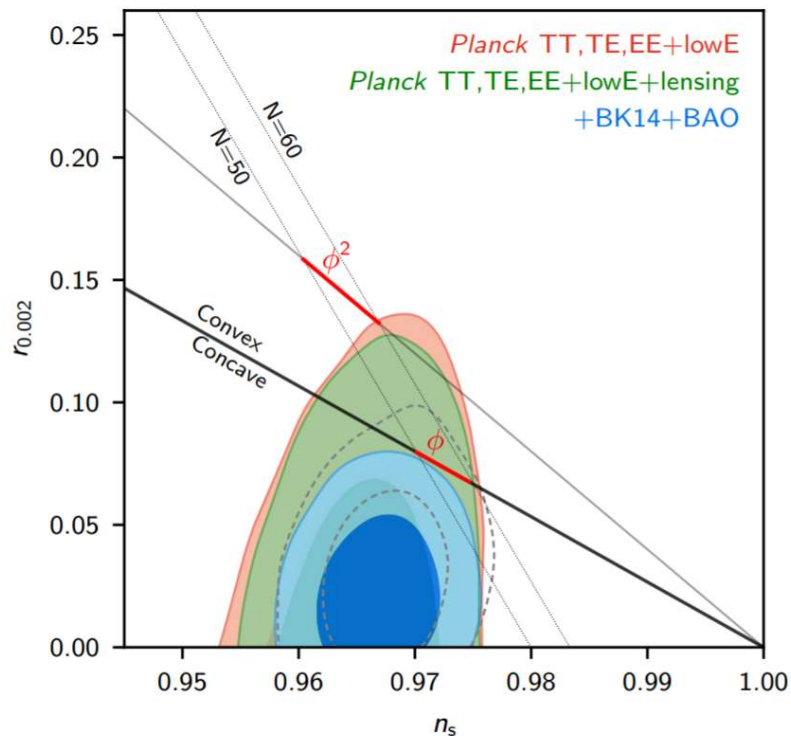


August 30th, 2018 – COSMO18 – IBS, Daejeon

LATEST PLANCK DATA [1807.06209]

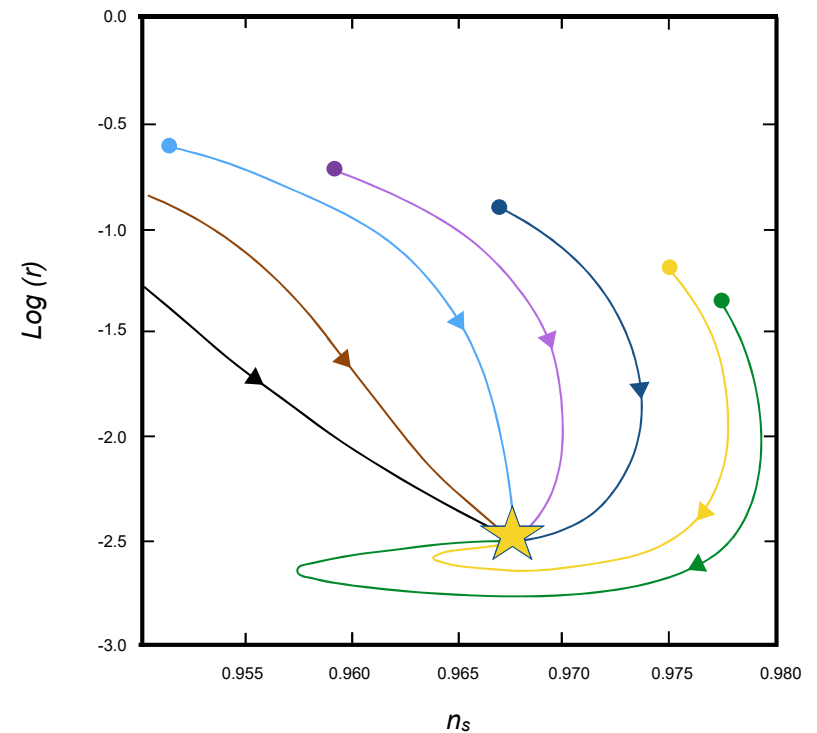
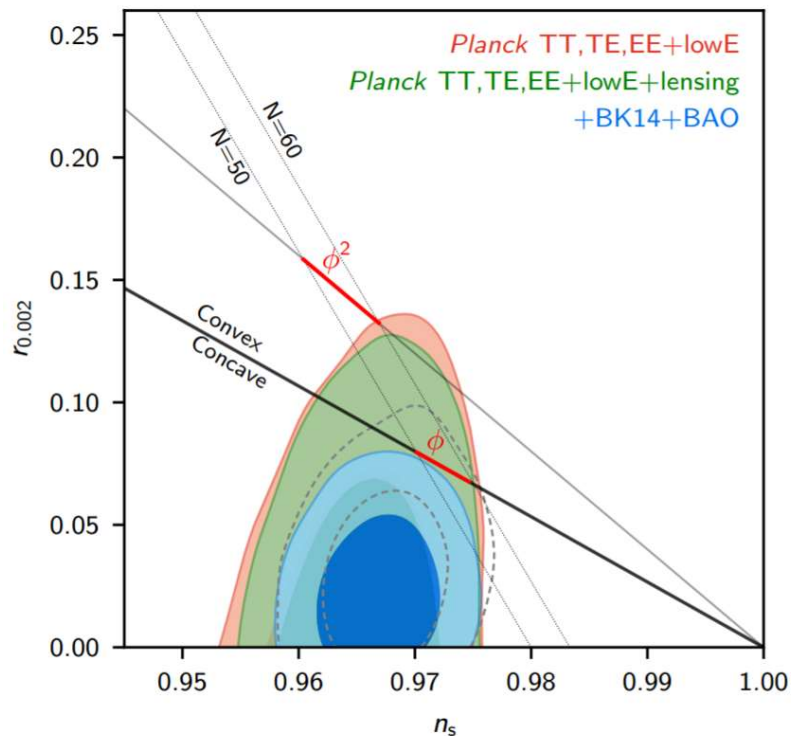


DO WE HAVE ANY SOLID THEORETICAL UNDERPINNING
TO EXPLAINING WHY THE OBSERVABLES n_s AND r
TAKE ON THE VALUE THEY DO?



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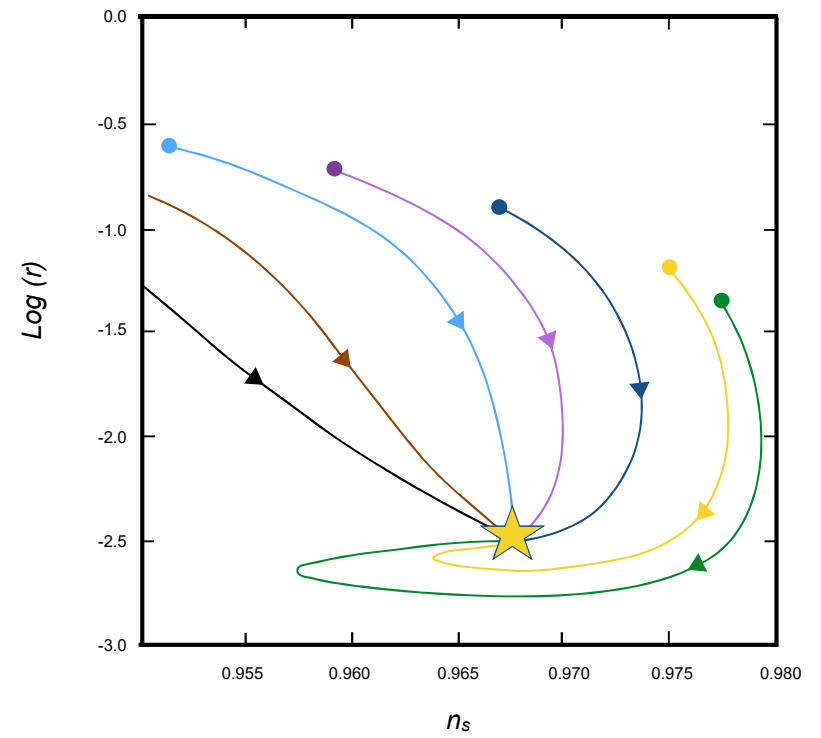
ATTRACTOR MECHANISM



non-canonical kinetic term



ATTRACTOR MECHANISM



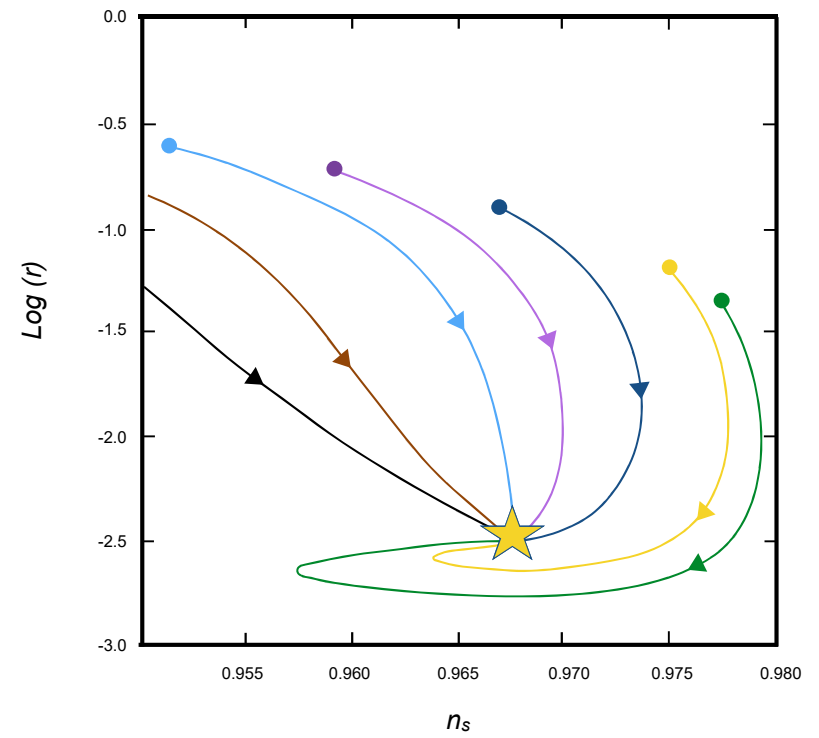
non-minimal coupling
to gravity



non-canonical kinetic term

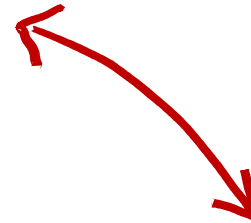
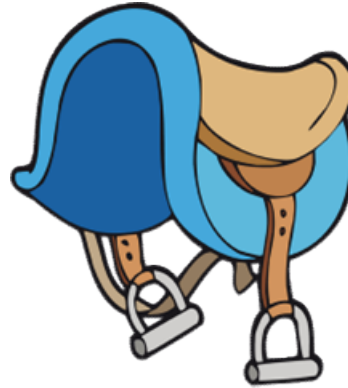


ATTRACTOR MECHANISM



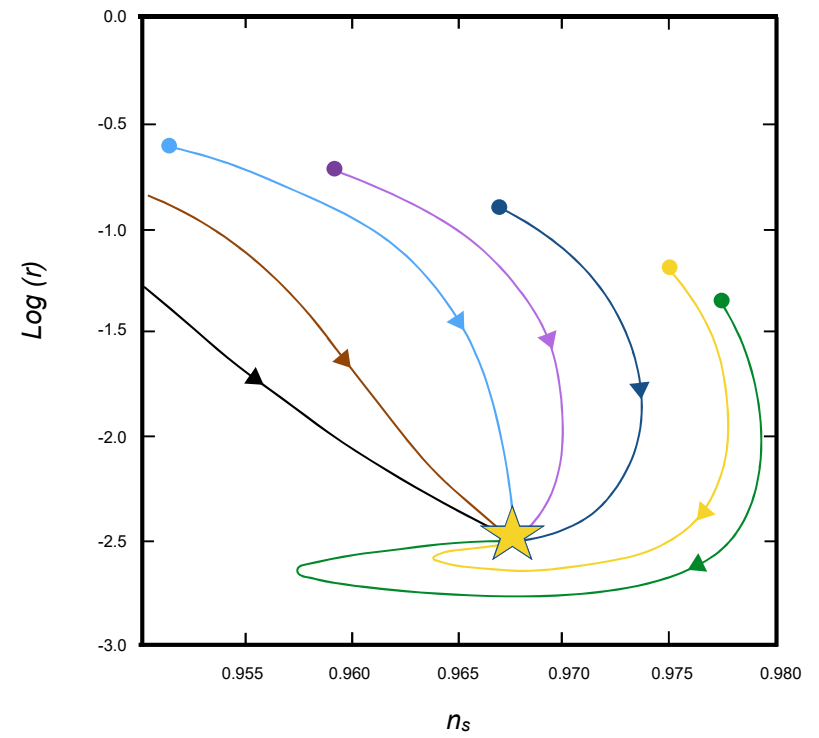
hyperbolic scalar manifold

non-minimal coupling
to gravity



ATTRACTOR MECHANISM

non-canonical kinetic term



COMMON ORIGIN

ÇALANTE, KALLOSH, LINDE, ROEST 2014

"POLE INFLATION"

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} = - \frac{3\alpha}{4\phi^2} (\partial\phi)^2$$

POLE IN THE KINETIC TERM AS $\phi \rightarrow 0$

$$V = V_0 - V_1 \phi + \mathcal{O}(\phi^2)$$

└┐

REGULAR POTENTIAL

COMMON ORIGIN

"POLE INFLATION"

ÇALANTE, KALLOSH, LINDE, ROEST 2014

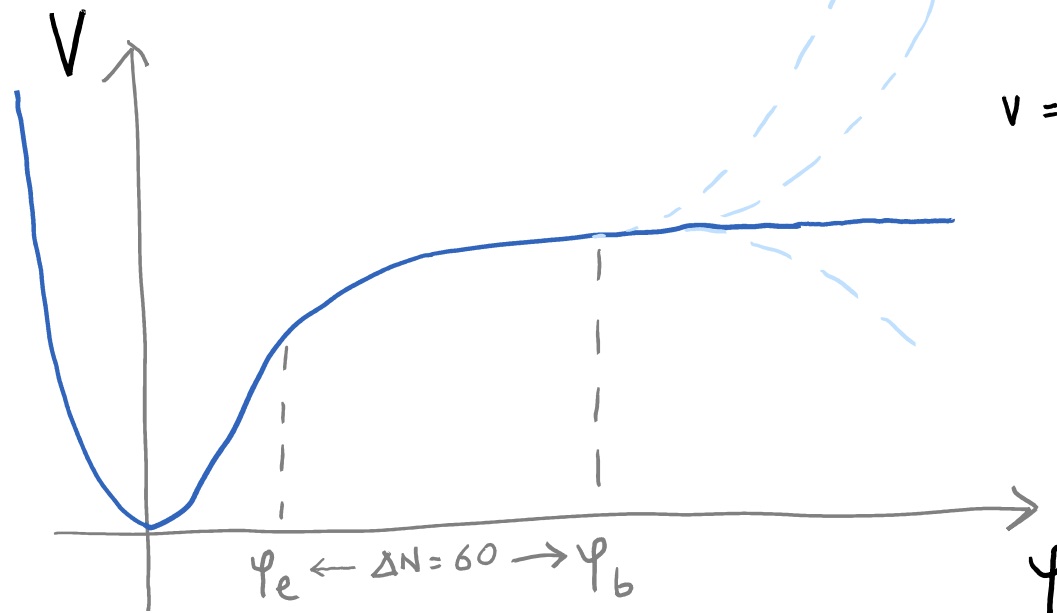
$$\varphi = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3\alpha}} \ln \phi$$

e.g.

FIBER INFLATION

CICOLI, BURGES, QUEVEDO '08

$$V = V_0 + \sum_n V_n \phi^n + \sum_m V_m \frac{1}{\phi^m}$$



4D N=1 SUPERGRAVITY

HALF PLANE COORDINATES $\tau + \bar{\tau} > 0$

$$K = -3\alpha \ln(\tau + \bar{\tau}) \quad \longrightarrow \quad K_{\tau\bar{\tau}} = \frac{3\alpha}{(\tau + \bar{\tau})^2}$$

or

UNIT DISK COORDINATES $\phi \bar{\phi} < 1$

$$K = -3\alpha \ln(1 - \phi \bar{\phi}) \quad \longrightarrow \quad K_{\phi\bar{\phi}} = \frac{3\alpha}{(1 - \phi \bar{\phi})^2}$$

4D N=1 SUPERGRAVITY

HALF PLANE COORDINATES $T + \bar{T} > 0$

$$K = -3\alpha \ln(T + \bar{T}) \quad \longrightarrow \quad K_{T\bar{T}} = \frac{3\alpha}{(T + \bar{T})^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} = -\frac{3\alpha}{(T + \bar{T})^2} \partial T \partial \bar{T} = -\frac{3\alpha}{4\phi^2} \left((\partial\phi)^2 + (\partial\chi)^2 \right)$$

$\uparrow$
|
|
 $T = \phi + i\chi$

QUANTUM GRAVITY



4D EFTs



SWAMPLAND

SEE REECE'S TALK

e.g.

* NATURAL INFLATION

decay constant $f \gtrsim 5 M_P$



WGC $f \leq M_P$

e.g.

* NATURAL INFLATION

decay constant $f \gtrsim 5 M_P$



WGC $f \leq M_P$



→ AXION MONODROMY

MCALLISTER, SILVERSTEIN, WESTPHAL

→ AXION ALIGNMENT

KIM, NILLES, PELOSO

* N-FLATION

$\Delta\phi_i \sim f_i \lesssim M_P$ $\Delta\varphi \sim \sqrt{N} \Delta\phi_i$

DIMOPOULOS, KACHRU, MCGRATH, WACKER

e.g.

* NATURAL INFLATION

decay constant $f \gtrsim 5 M_P$



WGC $f \leq M_P$



* N-FLATION

$\Delta\phi_i \sim f_i \leq M_P$

$\Delta\varphi \sim \sqrt{N} \Delta\phi_i$

DIMOPOULOS, KACHRU, MCGRATH, WACKER

QG CONSTRAINTS ON POLE INFLATION?

* INFLATION $\approx$ NEAR KINETIC POLE $\approx$ NEAR BOUNDARY MODULI SPACE



dangerous quantum corrections

* WGC CONSTRAINTS ON POLE INFLATION?

POLE N-FLATION

- * ASSISTANCE EFFECT OF MANY FIELDS
- * EACH FIELD IS INDIVIDUALLY FURTHER AWAY FROM THE BOUNDARY BY A FACTOR OF $\sqrt{N}$

$$K = -3\alpha \ln \left(T + \bar{T} - \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \Phi_i \bar{\Phi}_i \right)$$

Kähler modulus

open string moduli
e.g. D3-brane positions

POLE N-FLATION

* ASSISTANCE EFFECT OF MANY FIELDS

* EACH FIELD IS INDIVIDUALLY FURTHER AWAY FROM THE BOUNDARY BY A FACTOR OF $\sqrt{N}$

$$K = -3\alpha \ln \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \Phi_i \bar{\Phi}_i \right)$$

pole at $R^2 \equiv \sum_k A_k \Phi_k \bar{\Phi}_k = 1$

$N=2$ and Φ_i not complex
SEE
E. SFAKIANAKIS' TALK

POLE N-FLATION

$$\phi_i = \frac{R}{\sqrt{A_i}} \underbrace{\Omega_i(\psi_\beta)}_{\text{SPHERICAL ANGULAR ELEMENT}} e^{i\vartheta_i}$$

ϑ_i AXIONIC VARIABLES

$$\sum_i \Omega_i^2(\psi_\beta) = 1, \quad \beta = 1, \dots, N-1$$

1

POLE N-FLATION

$$\phi_i = \frac{R}{\sqrt{A_i}} \underbrace{\Omega_i(\psi_\beta)}_{\text{SPHERICAL ANGULAR ELEMENT}} e^{i\vartheta_i}$$

ϑ_i AXIONIC VARIABLES

SPHERICAL ANGULAR ELEMENT

$$\sum_i \Omega_i^2(\psi_\beta) = 1, \quad \beta = 1, \dots, N-1$$

KINETIC TERM

$$-3\alpha \left[\frac{\partial R \partial R}{(1-R^2)^2} + \frac{R^2}{1-R^2} \sum_i (\partial_\beta \Omega_i)^2 \partial \psi_\beta \partial \psi^\beta + \sum_{ij} \zeta_{ij} \partial \vartheta_i \partial \vartheta_j \right]$$

* INDEPENDENT OF ϑ_i

* DIAGONAL IN R AND ψ_β

$$\zeta_{ij} = \frac{R^4}{(1-R^2)^2} \Omega_i^2 \Omega_j^2 + \frac{R^2}{1-R^2} \delta_{ij} \Omega_i^2$$

POLE N-FLATION

$$-3\alpha \left[\frac{\partial R \partial R}{(1-R^2)^2} + \frac{R^2}{1-R^2} \sum_i (\partial_\beta \Omega_i)^2 \partial \psi_\beta \partial \psi^\beta + \sum_{ij} \zeta_{ij} \partial \Omega_i \partial \Omega_j \right]$$

$$R = \tanh \frac{\varphi}{\sqrt{6\alpha}} \quad \text{with } \varphi \text{ CANONICAL VARIABLE}$$

$$V = \sum_{i,j,p \geq 1} b_{ijp} (\phi_i \bar{\phi}_j + cc)^p$$

POLE N-FLATION

$$-3\alpha \left[\frac{\partial R \partial R}{(1-R^2)^2} + \frac{R^2}{1-R^2} \sum_i (\partial_\beta \Omega_i)^2 \partial \psi_\beta \partial \psi^\beta + \sum_{ij} \zeta_{ij} \partial \Omega_i \partial \Omega_j \right]$$

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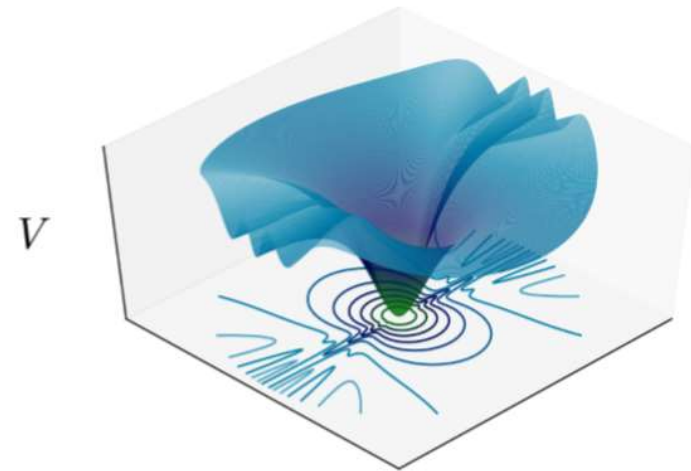
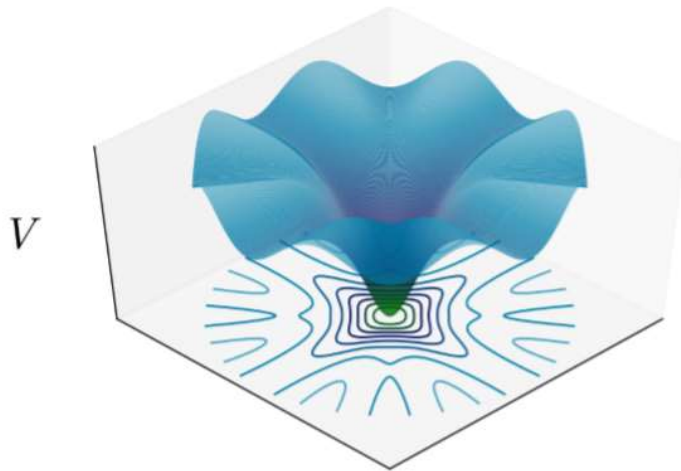
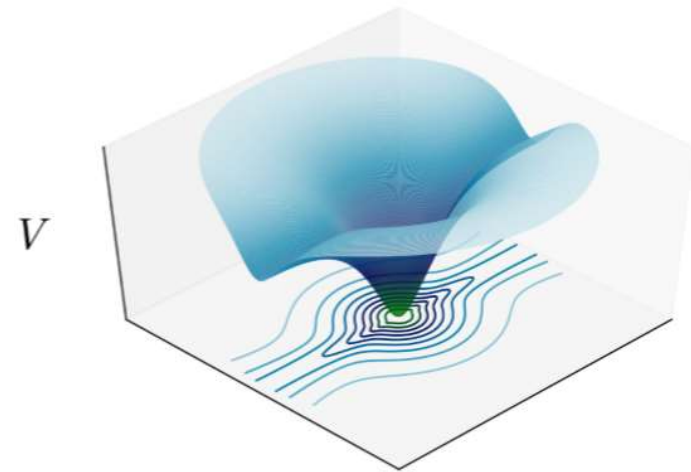
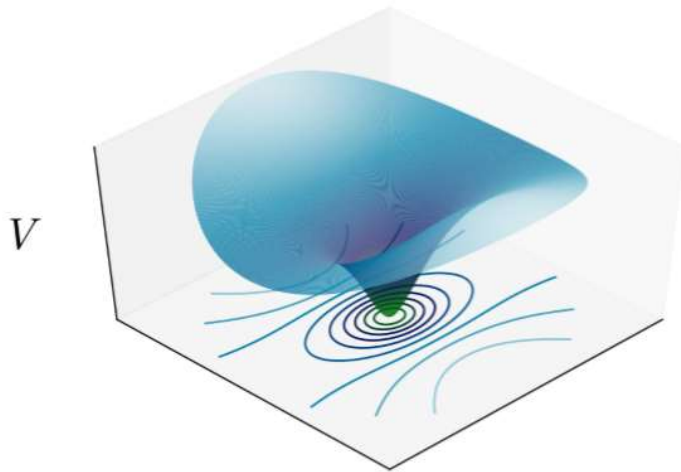
$$V = \sum_{i,j,p \geq 1} b_{ij,p} (\phi_i \bar{\phi}_j + cc)^p$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_s &= 1 - \frac{2}{N} \\ r &= \frac{12\alpha}{N^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = V_0(\Omega_i, \psi_\beta) - e^{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3\alpha}} \varphi} V_1(\Omega_i, \psi_\beta) + \dots$$

POLE N-FLATION

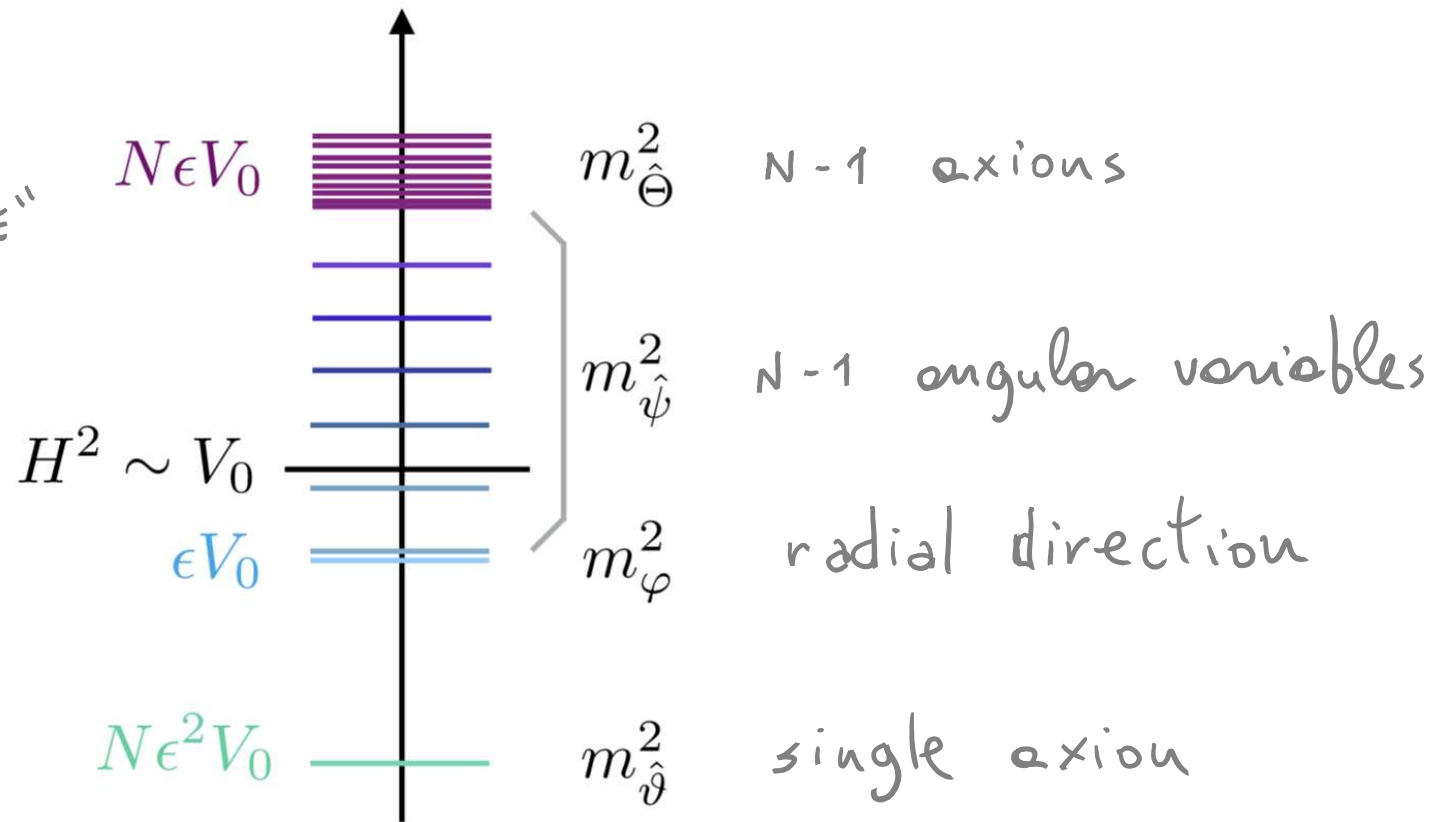
$$N = 2 \quad \{\psi, \varphi\}$$



POLE N-FLATION - MASSES HIERARCHY

$$R \equiv 1 - \epsilon$$

"PROXIMITY TO THE POLE"



"ROLLING ON
THE RIDGE"

ACHÚCARRO, KALLOSH, LINDE, WANG, WELTIN 2017

WGC CONSTRAINTS

$$N \approx 1$$

decay constant of the axion $f^2(\phi) = \frac{6\alpha\phi^2}{(1-\phi^2)^2}$

first slow-roll parameter $\epsilon \approx \frac{(1-\phi^2)^2}{3\alpha\phi^2} < \underline{1}$ DURING INFLATION

$$\Rightarrow f^2(\phi) \gtrsim \mathcal{O}(1) \quad \text{!}$$

NOT ENOUGH INFLATION!

WGC CONSTRAINTS

POLE N-FLATION

$$\sum_i f_i = \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{6\kappa R^2}{(1-R^2)^2} - \frac{6\kappa R^2}{(1-R^2)} \right) + \frac{6\kappa R^2}{1-R^2} > 1$$

at large N

JUST THIS PIECE IS SUPPRESSED

TO HAVE
ENOUGH
INFLATION

CONCLUSIONS

- * POLE INFLATION / α -ATTRACTORS GIVES
A GREAT MATCH WITH COSMOLOGICAL DATA
- * POLE N-FLATION ALLEVIATES THE EXPECTED
PROBLEMS WITH QUANTUM CORRECTIONS
- * POLE N-FLATION MIGHT FURNISH GREAT MULTIFIELD
PHENOMENOLOGY --- $\rightarrow$ MASS HIERARCHY
- * WGC CONSTRAINS BOTH POLE INFLATION / N-FLATION

CONCLUSIONS

Thanks!
감사합니다

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