

The primordial universe as a quantum lab

Julien Grain

Institut d'Astrophysique Spatiale (CNRS & Univ. Paris-Saclay)

LPSC, Grenoble, 25 January 2023





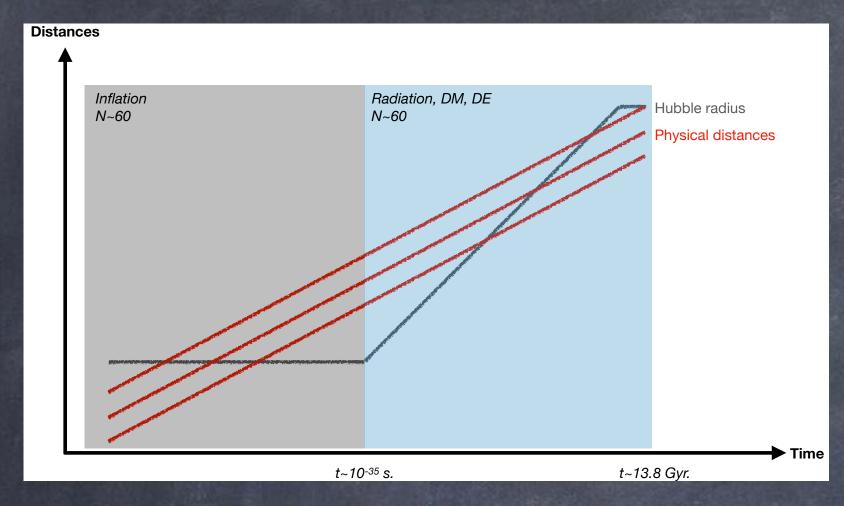


Grain, Vennin, 2020, JCAP, 02,022 Colas, Grain, Vennin, 2022, EPJC, 82, 6 Colas, Grain, Vennin, 2022, EPJC, 82, 1085 Colas, Grain, Vennin, arXiv:2212.09486

Grain, Vennin, 2017, JCAP, 05,045 Grain, Vennin, 2021, EPJC, 81, 132 Artigas, Grain, Vennin, 2022, JCAP, 02, 001

Inflation & the origin of cosmic structures

Accelerated expansion: physical scales grows exponentially faster than Hubble radius



- Observable universe contained in one Hubble patch
 Homogeneity of CMB
- Spatial curvature is 'diluted'–> exponentially suppressed
- High-energetic phenomenon

$$N_{inf} = H_{inf} \times \Delta t \implies H_{inf} \simeq 10^{16} \,\mathrm{km \cdot s^{-1} \cdot Mpc^{-1}} = 10^{10} \,\mathrm{GeV}$$

 $H_0 \simeq 68 \,\mathrm{km \cdot s^{-1} \cdot Mpc^{-1}}$

Inhomogeneities extracted out of the quantum fluctuations of density & gravitational fields

- Linearize Einstein's equation: density waves and gravitational waves
- QFT in an expanding Universe: initial vacuum for fluctuations
- Flat space

 Inflationary background

 Background trajectories

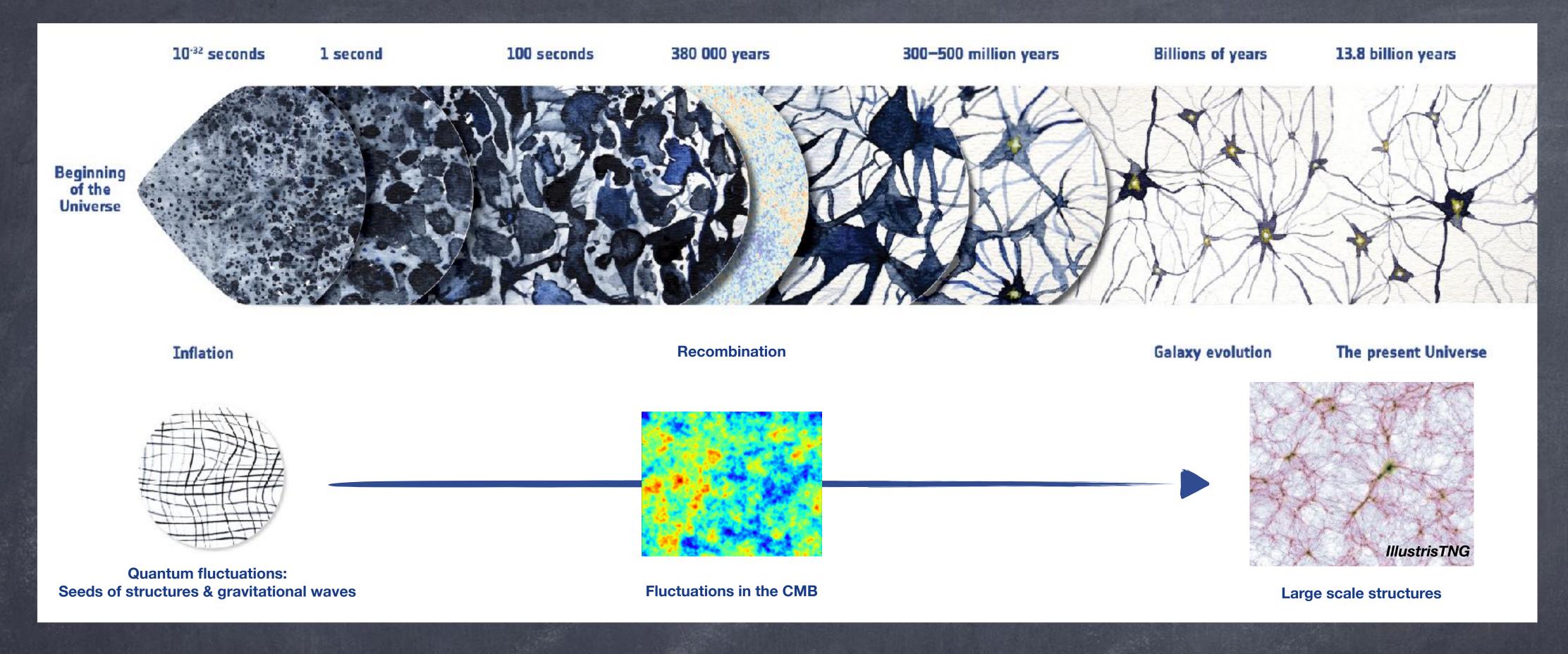
 Credit T. Colas

→ Instability at horizon radius crossing $\omega_k^2(t) \sim k^2/a^2(t) - H^2$

Cosmological observables

- N-pt correlation functions
- Abundance of structures
- Full PDF of cosmic fluctuations

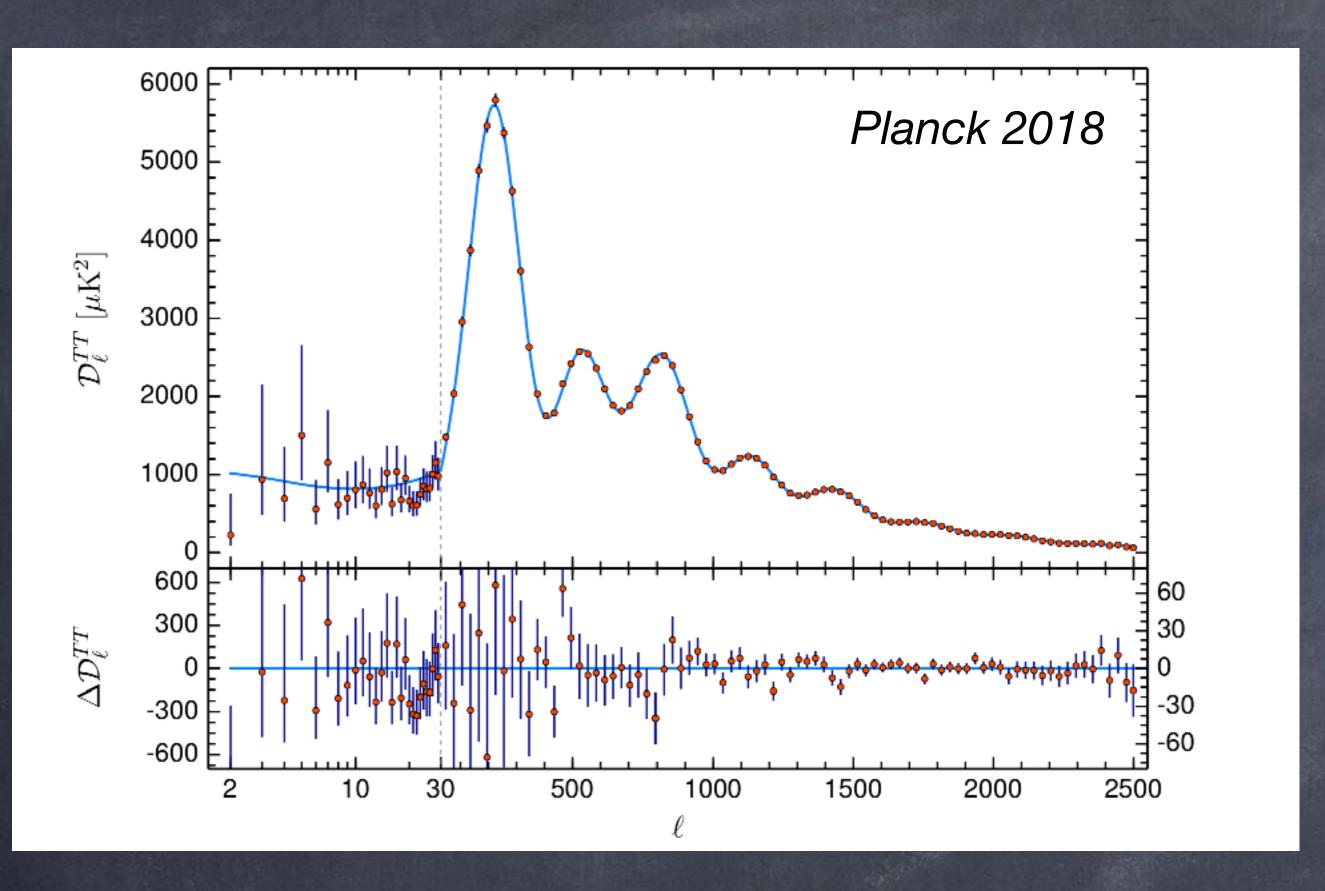
Why studying inflation



- Sets up initial conditions for structure formation: detailed statistics
- High-energy physics beyond SM: number of fields, nature, couplings
- Laboratory for QM: QFT in curved spaces, quantum gravity (linear at least), 'classicalization'

The origin of cosmic structures: what we know

Planck: Aghanim et al. 20 Planck: Akrami et al. 20



Density inhomogeneities:

√ Superhorizon

$$P_{\zeta}(k) \sim (2 \times 10^{-9}) \left(\frac{k}{k_{\star}}\right)$$

✓ Adiabatic

✓ Almost scale-invariant

$$f_{\rm NL}^{\rm local} = -0.9 \pm 5.1$$

√ Gaussian

$$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}} = -26 \pm 47$$
$$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{ortho}} = -38 \pm 68$$

Primordial gravitational waves:

✓ Not yet detected

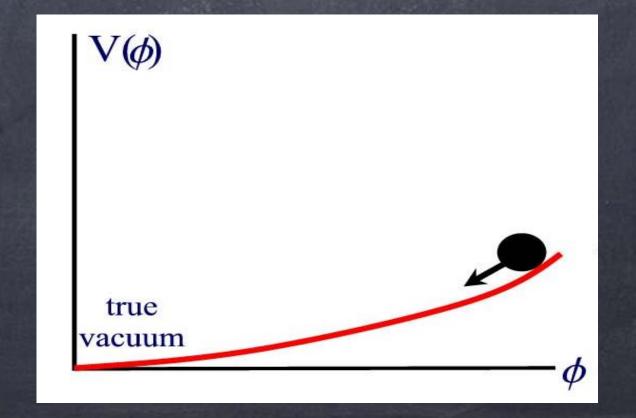
$$P_{GW}(k) \le 10^{-10}$$

√ Upper bound

-> Single-field model in slow-roll

→ Complemented with LSS (SDSS, BOSS, DES)

Eisenstein et al 05
Delubac et al. 15
Colas et al. 19
Doux et al. 22
D'Amico et al. 22
Cabass et al. 22
Riquelme et al. 22



Single-field inflation

Quantum state: 2-mode squeezed state

$$|\Psi(t_f)\rangle = \prod_{\vec{k}} \frac{1}{\cosh r_k} \sum_{n} (-1)^n e^{2in\varphi_k} \tanh^n r_k \left| n_{\vec{k}}, n_{-\vec{k}} \right\rangle$$

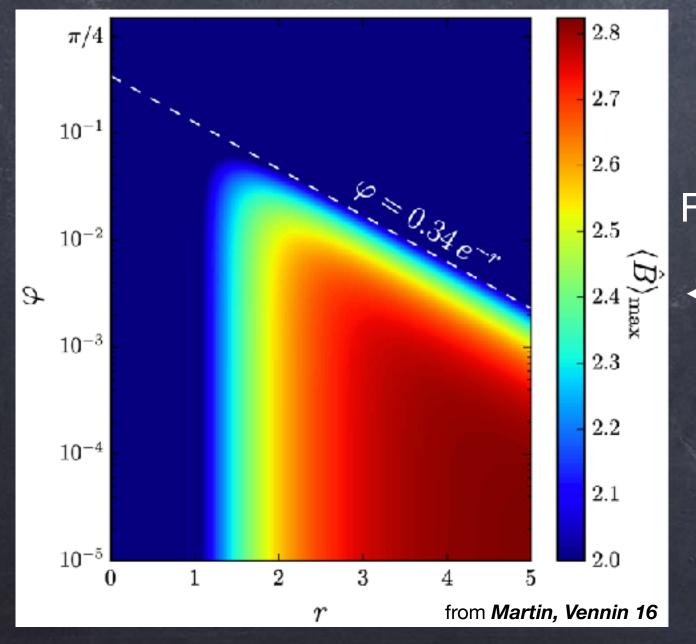
- -Gaussian state
- -Quasiclassical (in a sense)

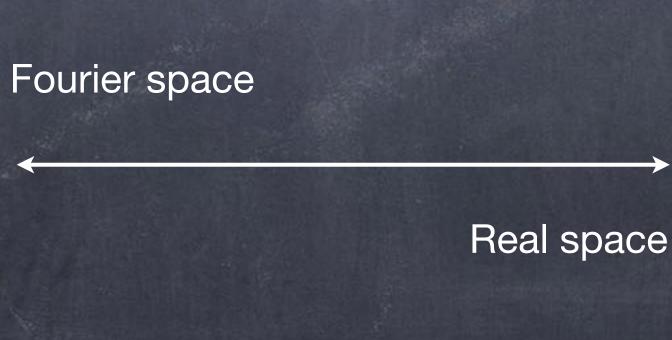
Wigner function follows classical equation

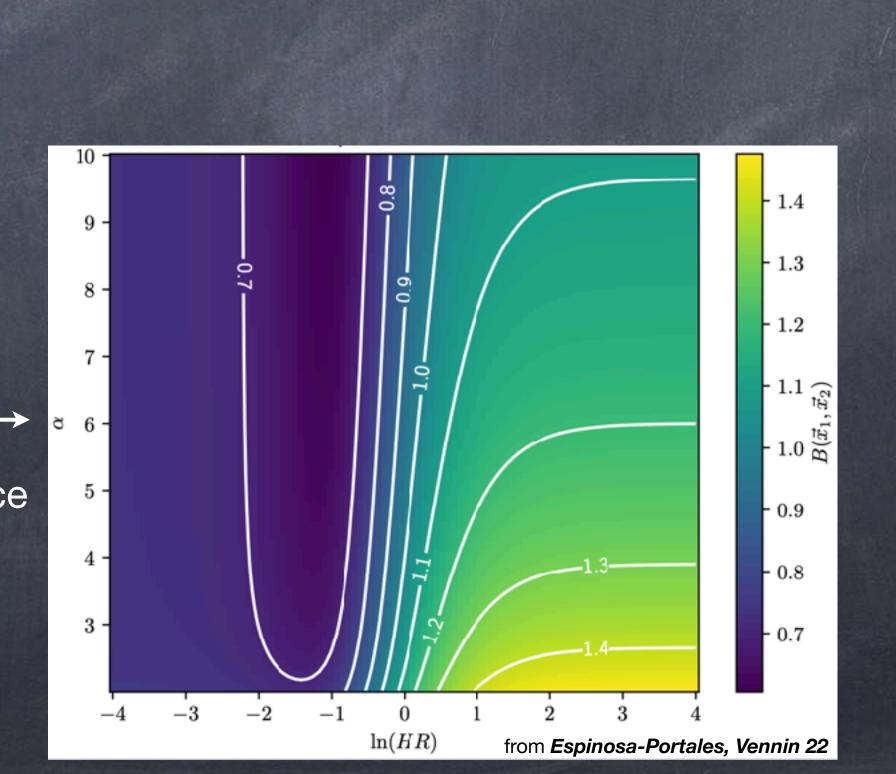
2-point corr.: equivalently described by a classical PDF

N-points corr. : equivalently described by a classical PDF if $r_k >> 1$

-Highly quantum, i.e. Bell's inequalities are violated



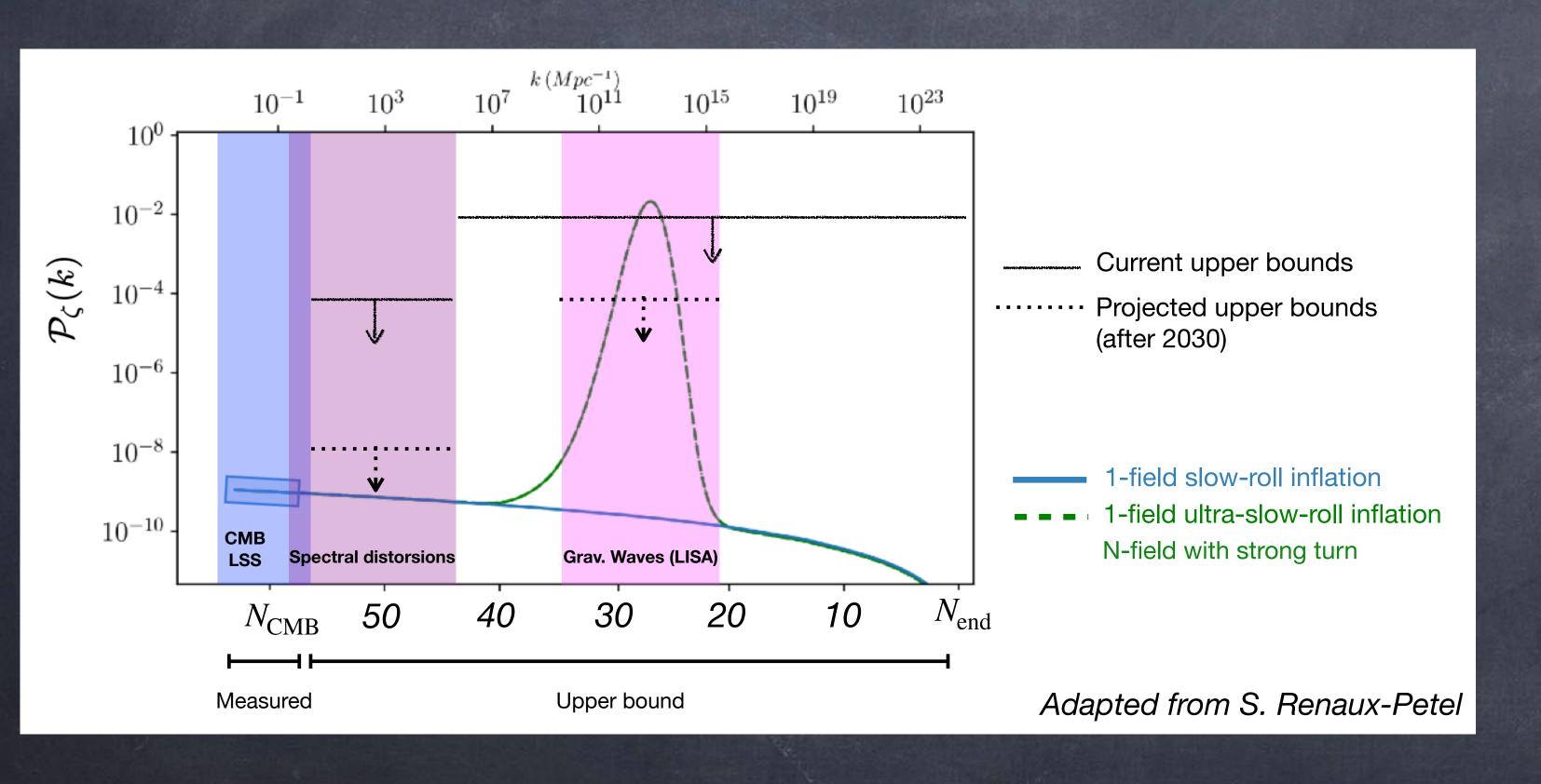




Grishchuk, Sidorov 90 Albrecht, Ferreira, Joyce, Prokopec 94 Polarski, Starobinsky 96 Lesgourgues, Polarski, Starobinsky 97 Martin, Vennin 16a, 16b, 17 Grain, Vennin 20 ...

The origin of cosmic structures: what we don't know

- ✓ *Type:* Gravitational waves not detected yet
- √ Scales: ~4 observed over ~26 predicted
- √ <u>Amplitude</u>: large-fluctuation regime not explored
- √ Character: quantumness not tested yet





Large-scale structures:

Prim. NG

Parity-odd N-pt



CMB:
B-mode
Spectral distorsions



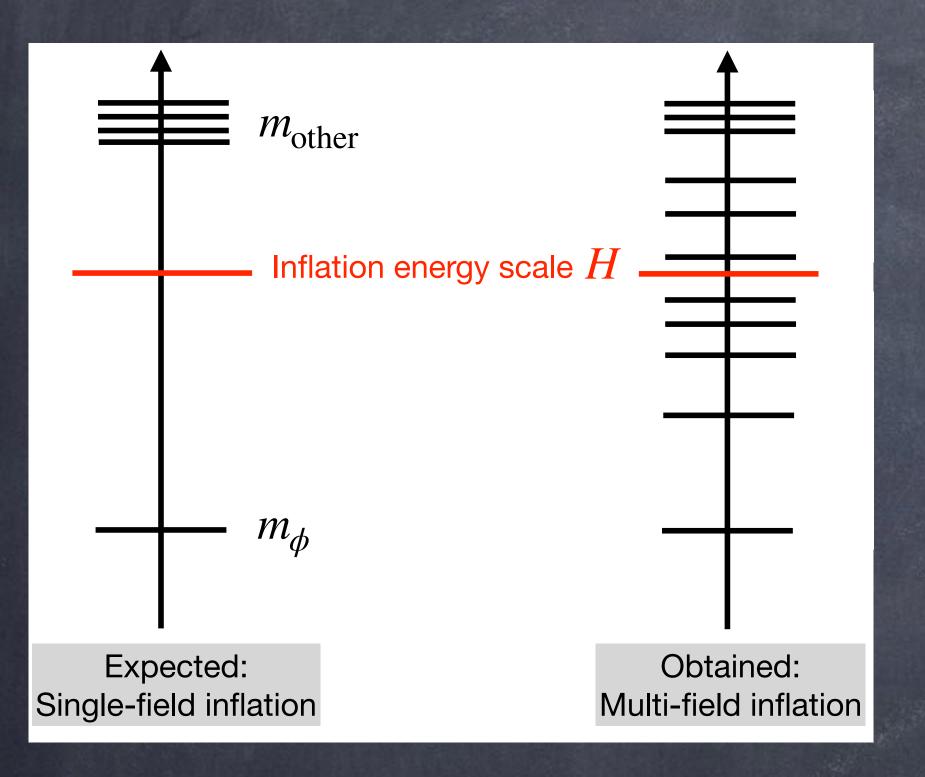
Gravitational waves: Stochastic background Search for PBHs

Multiple degrees of freedom in inflation

Planck: 1-field inflation

High-energetic building: N fields, large couplings

Baumann, McAllister 14



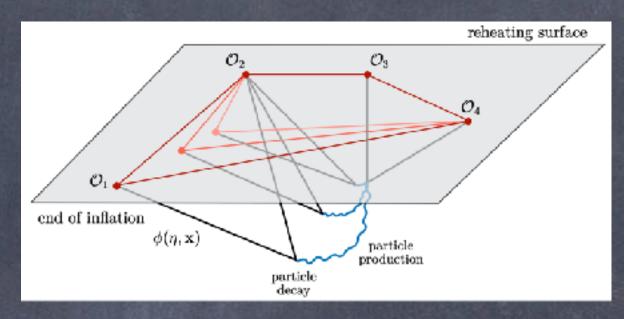
Curved-field space:

$$S_{mat} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[-G_{IJ}(\phi^K) g^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} \phi^I \partial_{\nu} \phi^J - V(\phi^I) \right]$$

Covers a large class of HE constructions
Use to explore the rich phenomenology of multi-field inflation

Renaux-Petel, Turzynski 16
Fumagalli et al. 19
Garcia-Saenz, Pinol, Renaux-Petel 20
Fumagali, Renaux-Petel et al. 20, 21a, 21b, 22
Pinol 20
Pinol, Aoki, et al. 21 ...

Cosmological collider & bootstraps:



$$\lim_{k_L \to 0} \left\langle \zeta_{k_L} \zeta_{k_S} \zeta_{k_S} \right\rangle \propto \left(\frac{k_L}{k_S} \right)^{3/2} \cos \left[\frac{M}{H} \ln \left(\frac{k_L}{k_S} \right) + \delta \right] P_s(\cos \theta)$$

Chen, Wang 09
Baumann, Green 11
Arkani-Hamed, Maldacena 15
Lee, Baumann, Pimentel 16
Pimentel 18
Goodhew, Jazayeri, Pajer 20
Jazayeri, Renaux-Petel 21 ...

Single-field effective theory:

Heavy *d.o.f.*'s integrated out Effective speed of sound

Achucarro et al. 10, 12 Cespedes at al. 12 Assassi et al. 13 Tong et al. 17 ...

Non-linearities: many mode-couplings

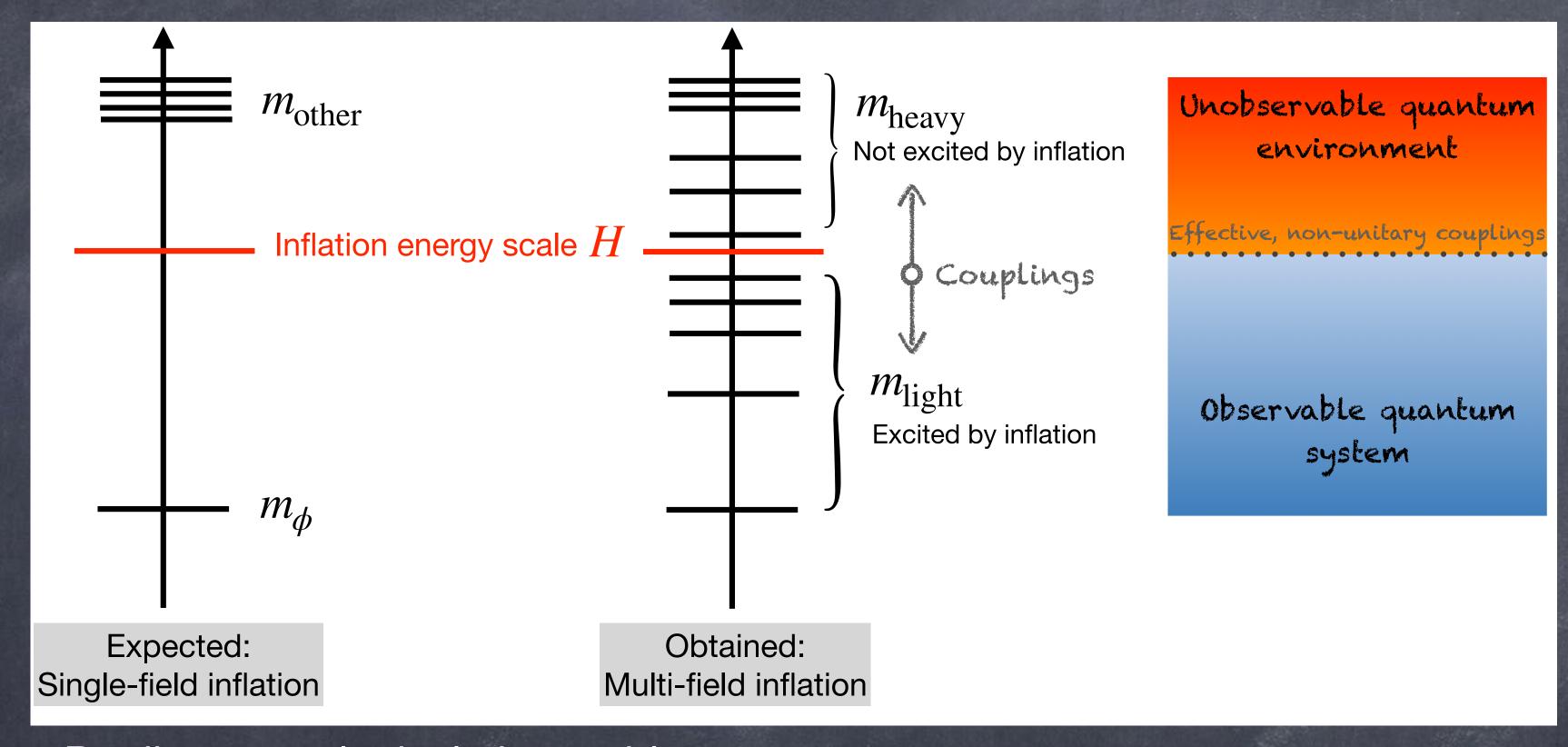
General relativity (CPT at next orders): $S_3 = \int d^4x f(\eta) (\partial \zeta)^2 \zeta$

N-field: $S \sim \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\partial \phi \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\partial \sigma \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \sigma^2 - \mu \sigma^3 + \rho \dot{\phi} \sigma \right]$

Multiple degrees of freedom in inflation

Many approches: explicit models, cosmological collider & bootstraps, 1-field effective theory

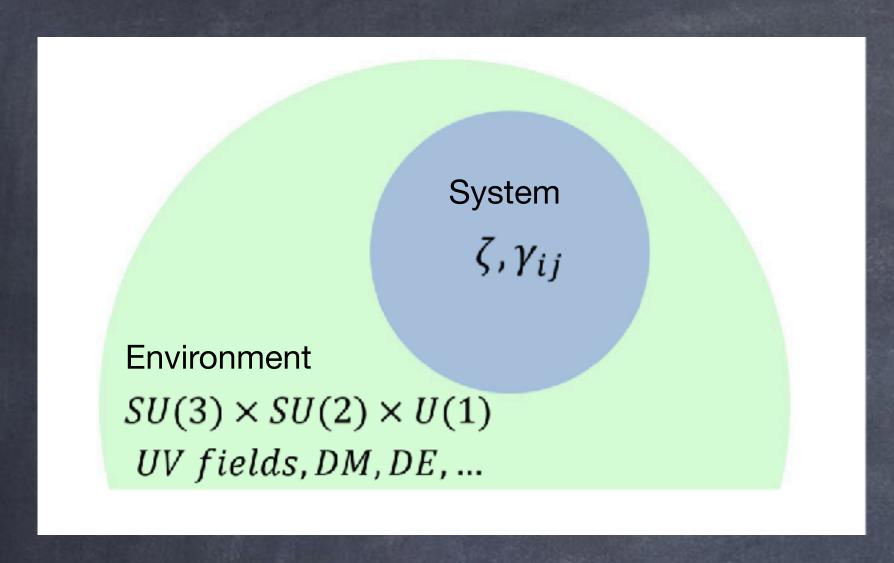
→Open quantum system techniques



Boyanovsky 15
Martin, Vennin 18a, 18b
Colas, Grain, Vennin, 21, 22a, 22b
Martin, Micheli, Vennin 22
Burgess et al. 22
Bartolo, Daddi Hamou 22
Brahma, Berera, Calderon-Figueroa 22 ...

- Predict cosmological observables
- -Resum secular effects
- Keep track of quantum properties
- Explore decoherence channels
- → Promising theoretical tool: cosmological observables & quantum properties

Cosmological open quantum systems

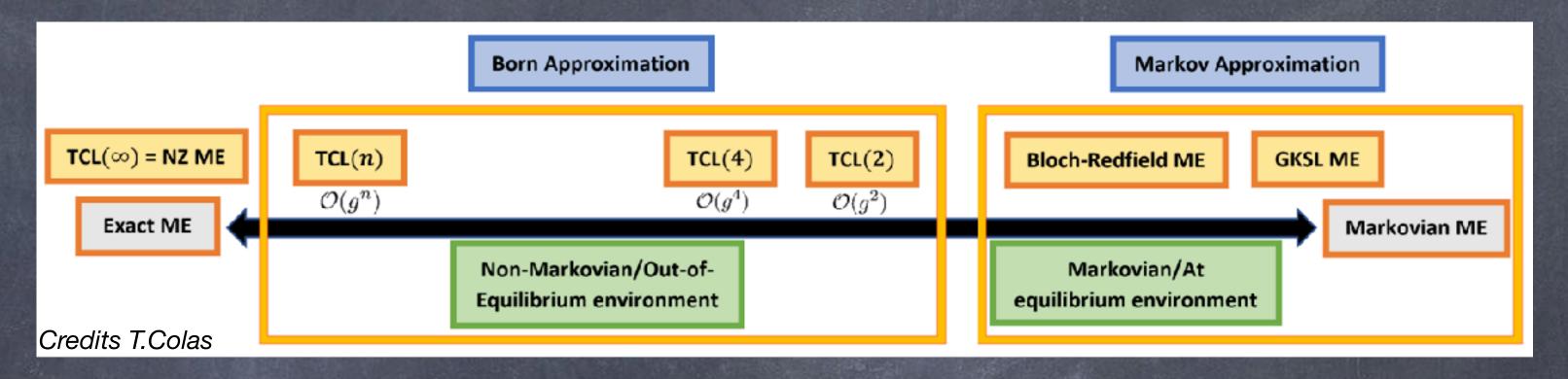


Effective master <u>dynamical</u> equation for the reduced density matrix $\hat{
ho}_{ ext{red}}$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\rho}_{\mathrm{red}}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \mathcal{L}\left[\hat{\rho}_{\mathrm{red}}\right]$$

Whole bestiary of master equations

Breuer, Petruccione 02



Earth-based experiments

Environment is thermal bath: Lindblad equation

- Equilibrium & infinitely many d.o.f.'s (continuous spectrum of frequencies)
- Non-unitary evolution
- Markovian evolution

Cosmological context

Dynamical background spacetime

Environment is:

- Out-of-equilibrium & small number of d.o.f.'s
- Driven dynamics (pairs constantly pumped out of the vacuum)
- *Non-Markovian* evolution
- **→** What ME equation in cosmology?

Compare ME predictions against exactly solvable model: 2-field with quadratic action

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3k \left[\vec{z}_S^{\dagger} \boldsymbol{H}_S(t) \vec{z}_S + \vec{z}_E^{\dagger} \boldsymbol{H}_E(t) \vec{z}_E + \vec{z}_S^{\dagger} \boldsymbol{V}(t) \vec{z}_E + c.c. \right]$$

with phase-space variables $\vec{z}_i = (\phi_i, \pi_i)^T$

Encompasses

- 2 test scalar fields
- 2-field inflation w. adiabatic vs. entropic mode
- Effective N-field inflation

'Free' dynamics

$$\mathcal{H}_i \propto f_i(t) \left[\hat{a}_{i,\vec{k}}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{i,\vec{k}} + \hat{a}_{i,-\vec{k}}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{i,-\vec{k}} + 1 \right] + \left[g_i(t) \, \hat{a}_{i,\vec{k}}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{i,-\vec{k}}^{\dagger} + \text{h.c.} \right]$$

Pairs of *i*-particle

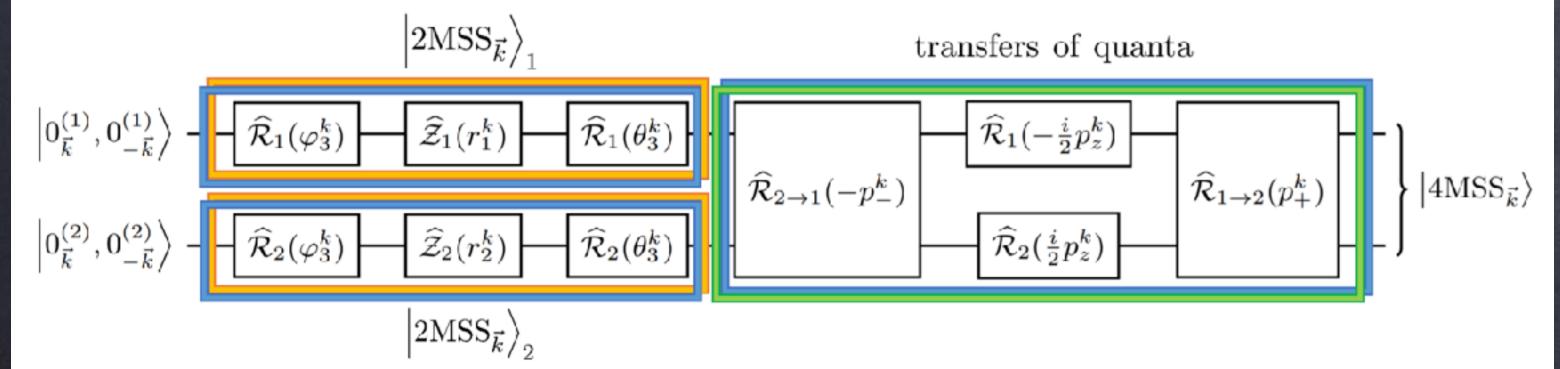
Interaction

$$\mathcal{V} \propto f(t) \left[\hat{a}_{S,\vec{k}}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{E,\vec{k}} + \hat{a}_{S,-\vec{k}}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{E,-\vec{k}} + 1 \right] + g(t) \left[\hat{a}_{S,\vec{k}}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{E,-\vec{k}}^{\dagger} + \hat{a}_{E,\vec{k}}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{S,-\vec{k}}^{\dagger} \right] + \text{h.c.}$$

Transfer of quanta

Entangled pairs

Evolution operator in Sp(4,R): 4-mode squeezed state



- Most generic state in 2-field inflation
- Exact expression: sum over num. exchanged particles
- Scales as $\propto \left[\lambda(t)\right]^n$
- Gaussian state -> tracing over E by marginalization

Curved-space 'Caldeira-Leggett' model

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} \phi \partial_{\nu} \phi + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} \chi \partial_{\nu} \chi + \frac{1}{2} M^2 \chi^2 \right) + \left(\lambda^2 \phi \chi \right)$$

Light system & heavy environment: $m \ll H \ll M$ De Sitter space: $a(\eta) = -1/(H\eta)$

System

Environment

Interaction

→ Fully integrable model: Gaussian state

Covariance matrix $oldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\phi\phi}$

Quantum information properties $\gamma = \text{Tr}\left[\hat{\rho}_{\text{red}}^2\right] = \det\left(\mathbf{\Sigma}_{\phi\phi}\right)^{-1}/4$

ME equation at 2nd order in Born -i.e. Time-ConvolutionLess at $\mathcal{O}(\lambda^4)$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\rho}_{\mathrm{red}}}{\mathrm{d}\eta} = -i\left[\hat{H}_{\phi}(\eta) + \hat{H}_{\mathrm{LS}}(\eta), \hat{\rho}_{\mathrm{red}}\right] + \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} \mathcal{D}_{ij}(\eta) \left[\hat{z}_{i}\hat{\rho}_{\mathrm{red}}\hat{z}_{j} - \frac{1}{2}\left\{\hat{z}_{j}\hat{z}_{i}, \hat{\rho}_{\mathrm{red}}\right\}\right]$$
 Lamb-Shift rescaling of energy levels Diffusion & dissipation Non-Markovian for \mathcal{D} non-positive semidefinite

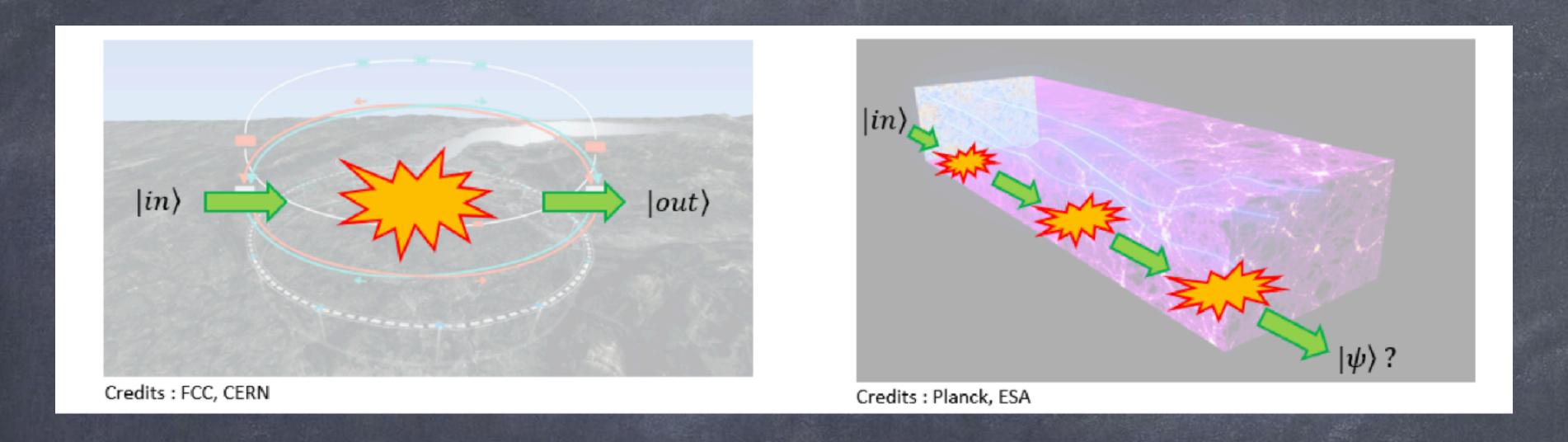
with \hat{H}_{LS} and \mathscr{D}_{ij} at order $\mathscr{O}(\lambda^4)$

Benchmarking cosmological master equations

Curved-space 'Caldeira-Leggett' model

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} \phi \partial_{\nu} \phi + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 + \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} \chi \partial_{\nu} \chi + \frac{1}{2} M^2 \chi^2 + \lambda^2 \phi \chi \right)$$

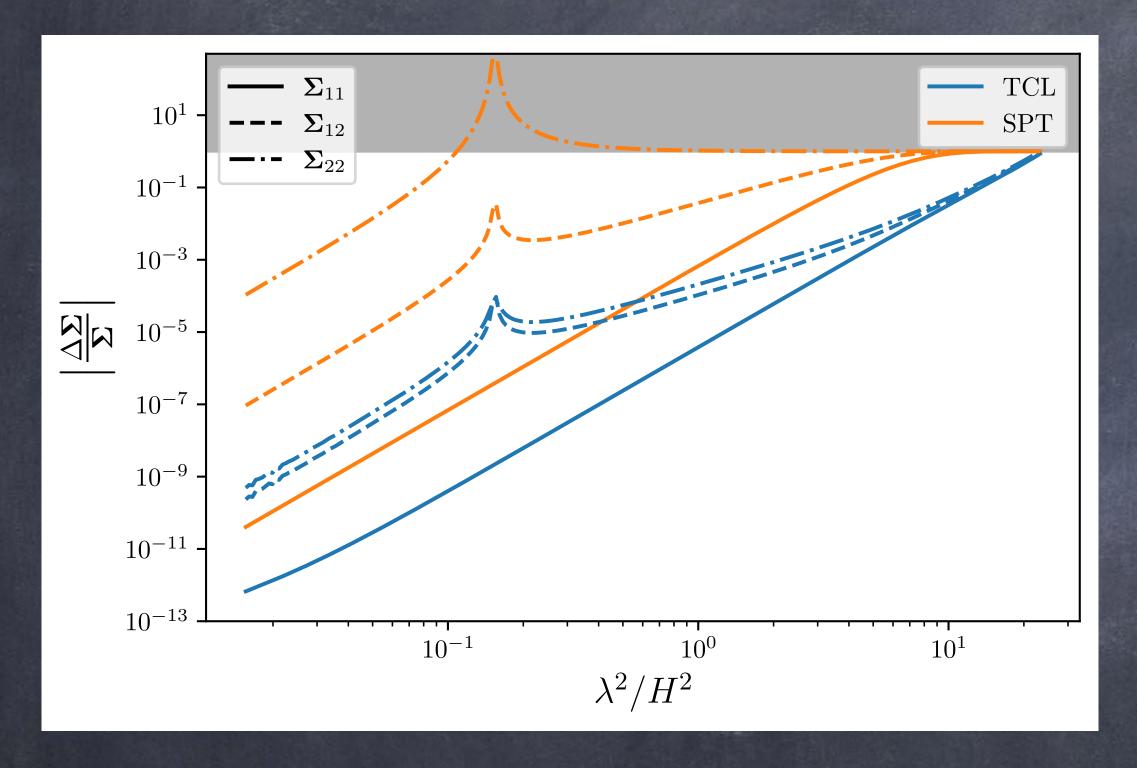
Light system & heavy environment: $m \ll H \ll M$ De Sitter space: $a(\eta) = -1/(H\eta)$



- Exact solution
- Standard perturbation theory: perturbative solution of ME at $\mathcal{O}(\lambda^4)$ exactly SPT
- Non-perturbative solution of ME: **Partial resummation** $TCL_n \text{ all the terms at order } (\lambda^2)^n \text{ and some of } (\lambda^2)^{m>n}$ Breaks some order-by-order cancellations

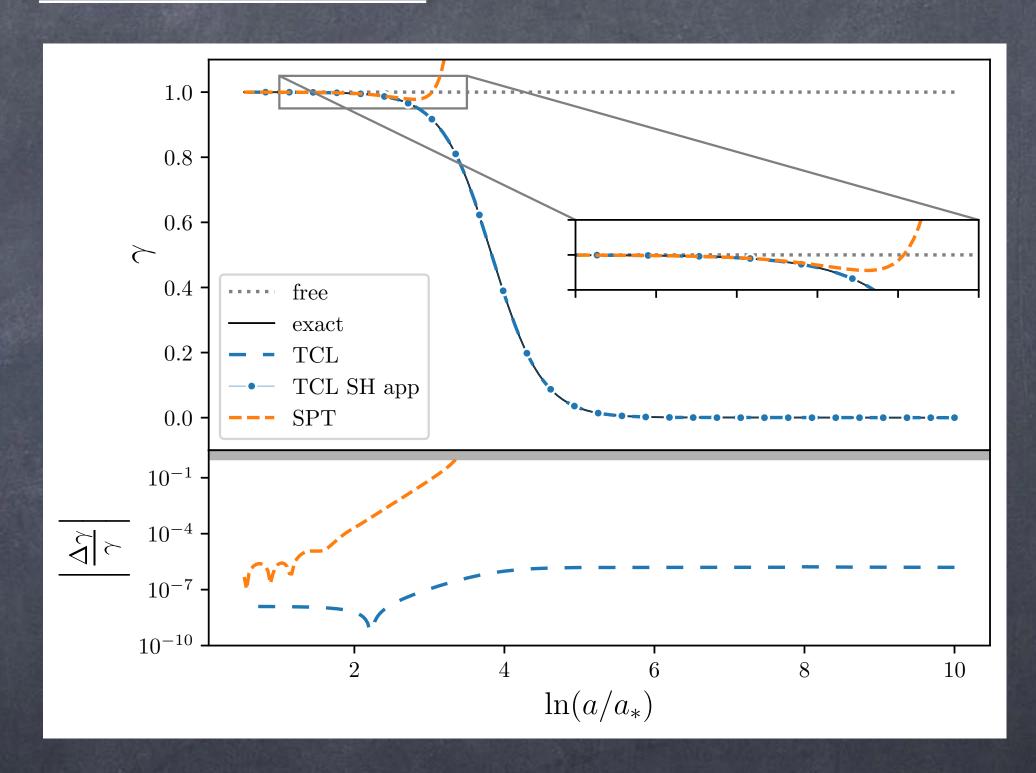
Curved-space 'Caldeira-Leggett' model

Power spectra



- ME systematically performs better
- Performs amazingly well (given that 1 d.o.f. in environment)
- SPT already performs well

Self-coherence

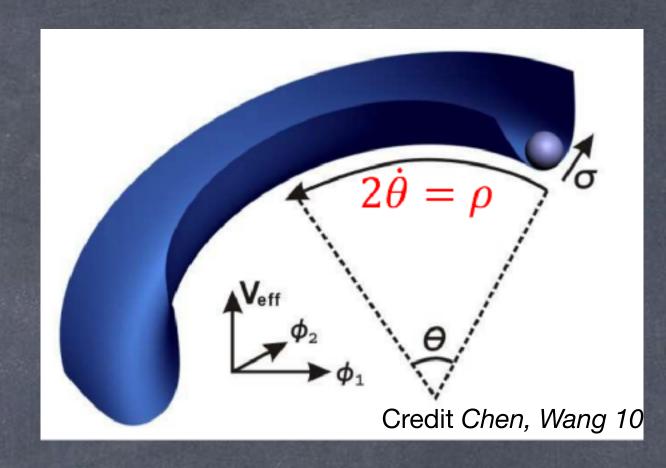


- SPT rapidly fails systematically performs better
- ME still performs very well
- → Partial resumation necessary for purity

Most general setup for curvature pert. coupled to entropic mode

- Massless curvature pert.: $S_{\zeta} = \int \mathrm{d}^4 x \varepsilon a^2 M_{Pl}^2 \left[\zeta'^2 (\partial_i \zeta)^2 \right]$
- Massive entropic pert.: $S_{\mathcal{F}} = \int \mathrm{d}^4 x \frac{a^2}{2} \left[\mathcal{F}'^2 (\partial_i \mathcal{F})^2 m^2 a^2 \mathcal{F}^2 \right]$
- Interaction via momentum: $S_{\rm int} = \int {\rm d}^4 x \rho a^3 \sqrt{2\varepsilon} M_{Pl} \zeta' \mathcal{F}$

Chen, Wang 09, 10 Baumann, Green 11 Assassi et al. 13 Pinol 18 ...

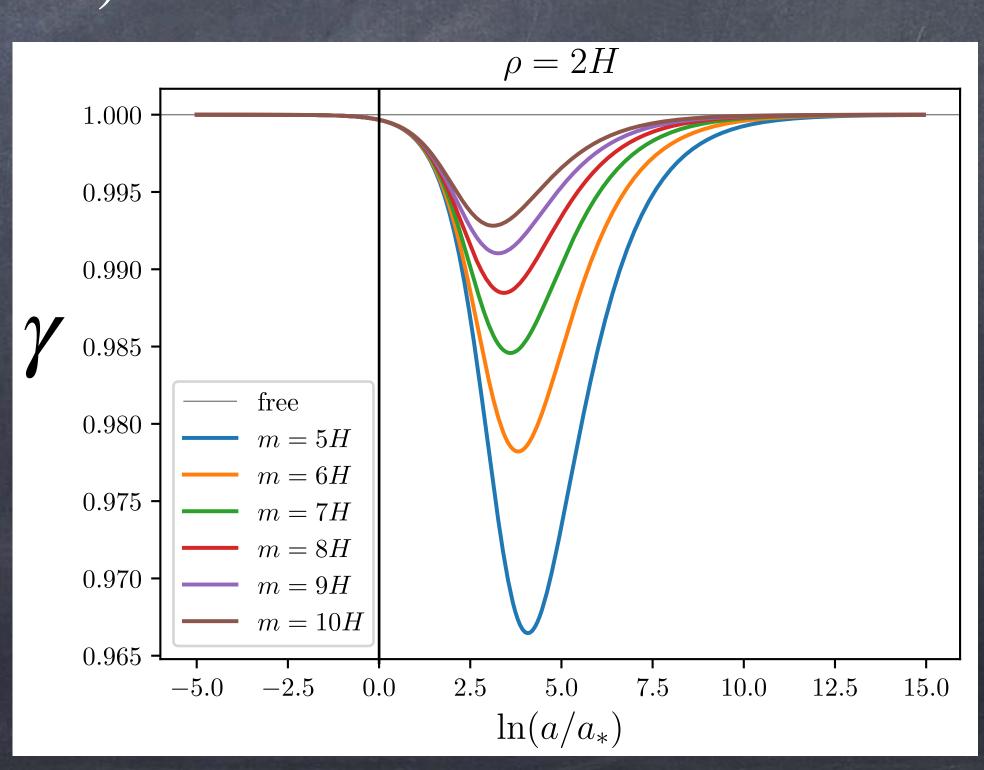


Power spectrum: effective speed of sound $c_s^2 = 1 - (\rho/m)^2$

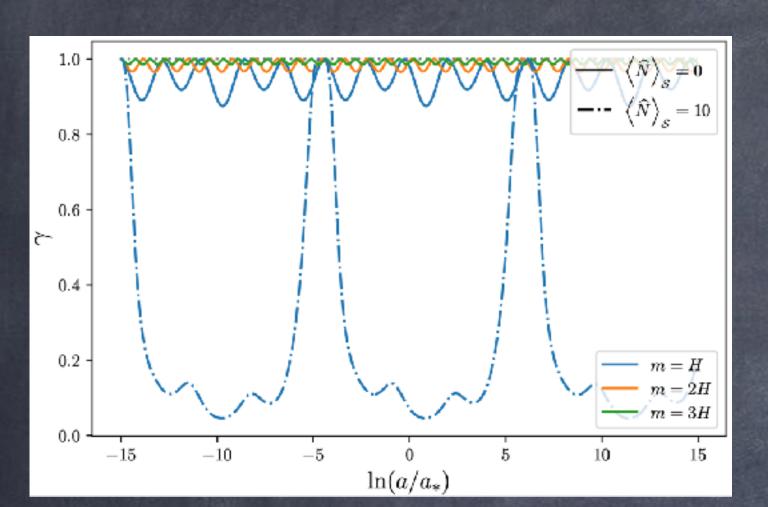
$$\mathscr{P}_{\zeta} = \mathscr{P}_{\zeta}^{(0)} \left[1 + \rho^2 / \left(2m^2 \right) \right]$$

→No dramatic resummations

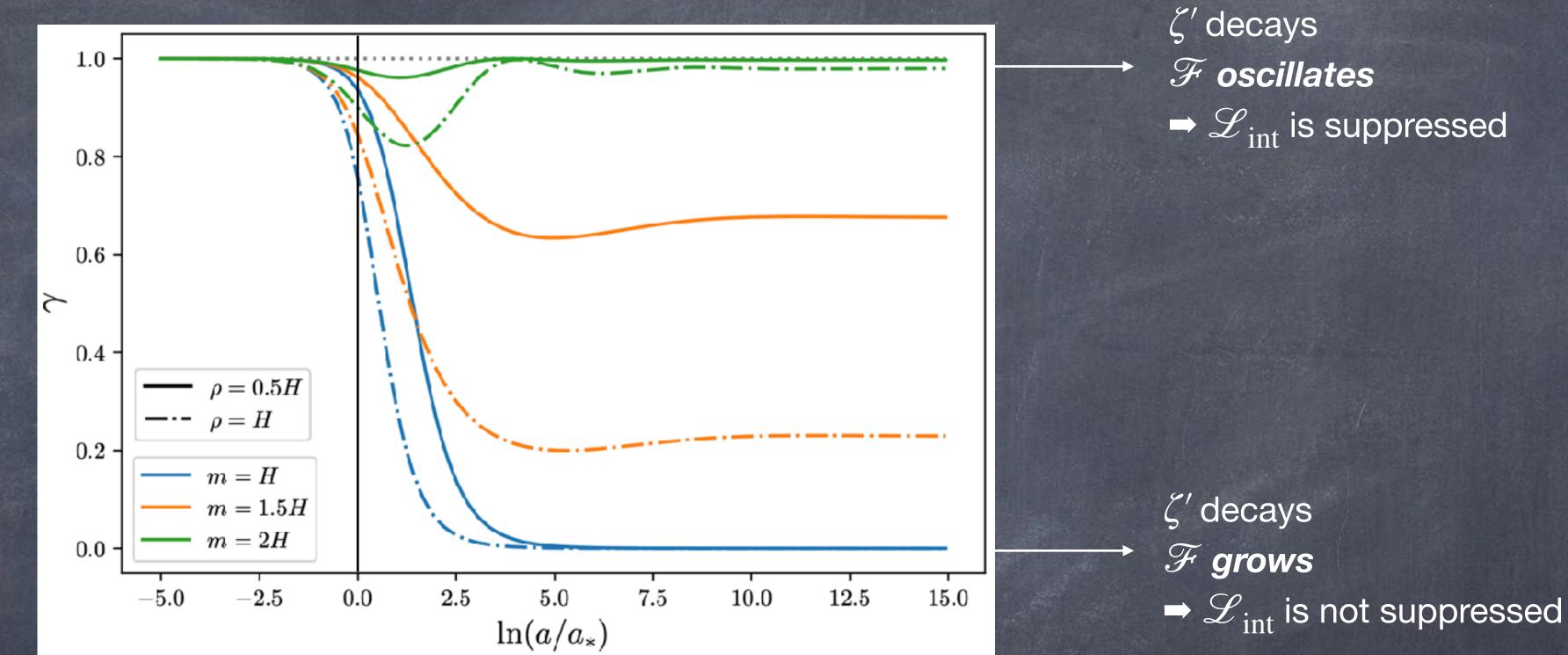
Quantum information properties: recoherence



Flat space analog (2 H.O.'s)



Heavy vs. light environment $\mathcal{L}_{int} = \rho a^3 \sqrt{2\varepsilon} M_{Pl} \zeta' \mathcal{F}$



Heavy entropic mode: interaction effectively shuts down

- → Decoupling both for cosmological observables and quantum properties
- → Recoherence: Non-markovian process which can't be captured with Lindblad

Conclusion

- Quantum properties remain elusive to our observations
- Single field inflation: serious obstructions to e.g. Bell's inequalities tests

 Leggett-Garg inequalities Martin, Vennin 16

 Analytic properties of higher-order statistics Green, Porto 20
- Many extra d.o.f.'s in inflation: Cosmological open quantum system programme
 Cosmological observables with (partial) non-perturbative resumation
 Tracks the quantum information properties w. decoherence channels
 - → Environment: out-of-equilibrium & small; driven dynamics
 - → Non-Markovian evolution: recoherence process
- Further developments

Formal: link with EFT and stochastic inflation, Born vs. Markovian expansion Markovianity with N-fields: is decoherence inevitable? Non-linearities: higher-order statistics (TCL₃), markovianity regained

