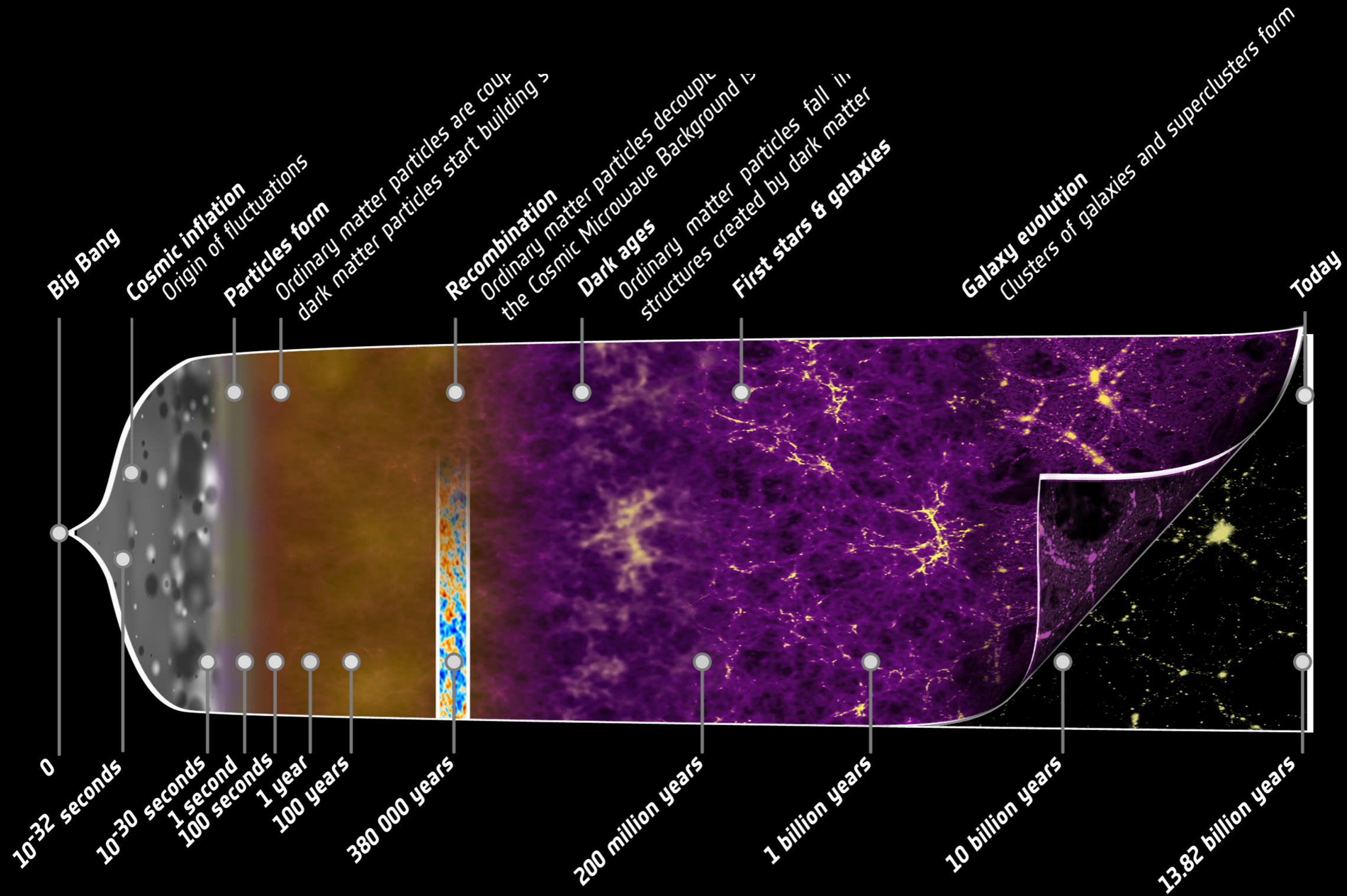


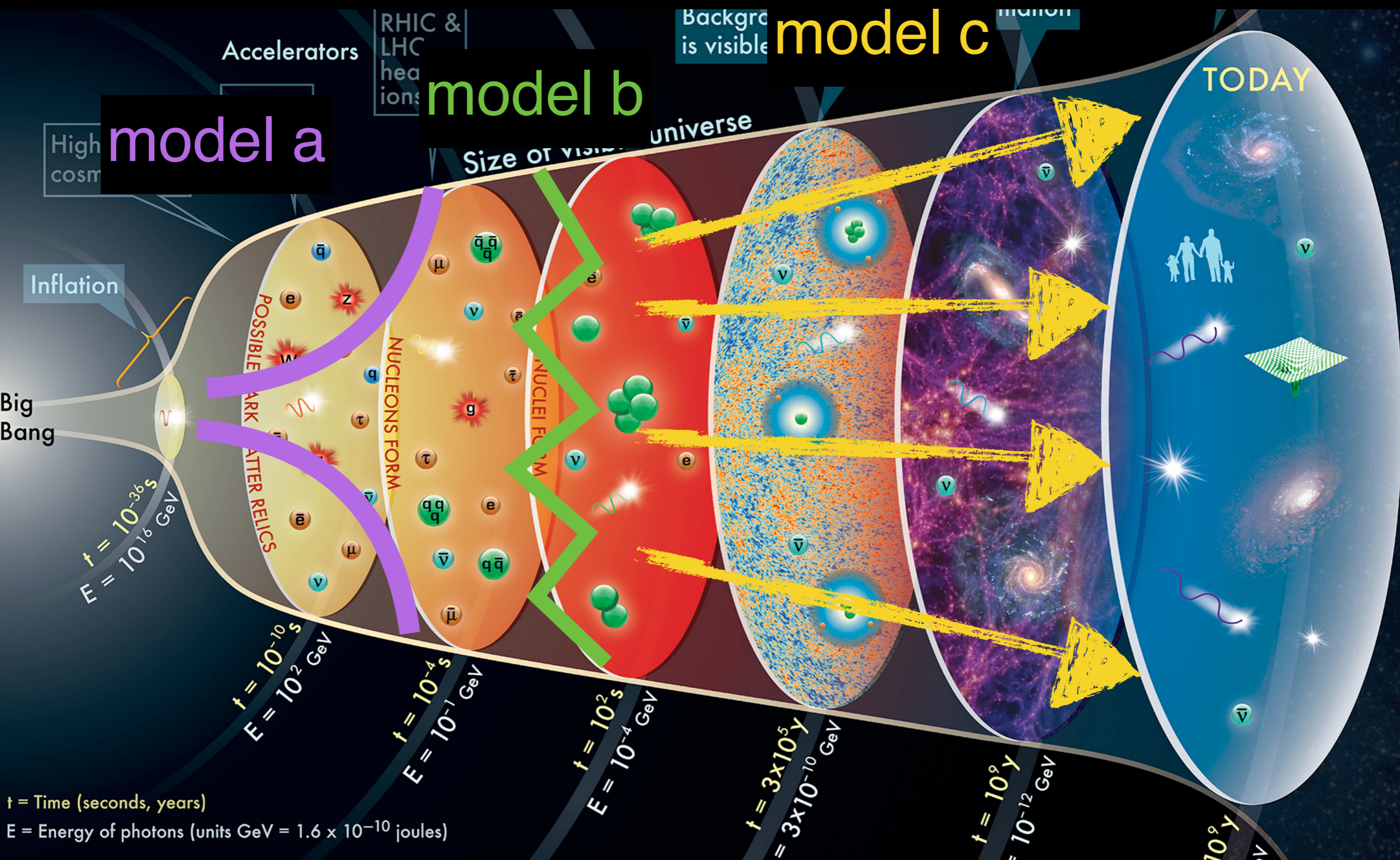
Fundamental Physics from Cosmology

Daniel Green
UC San Diego

The cosmologists' history of the universe is always the same



Model builders have different ideas

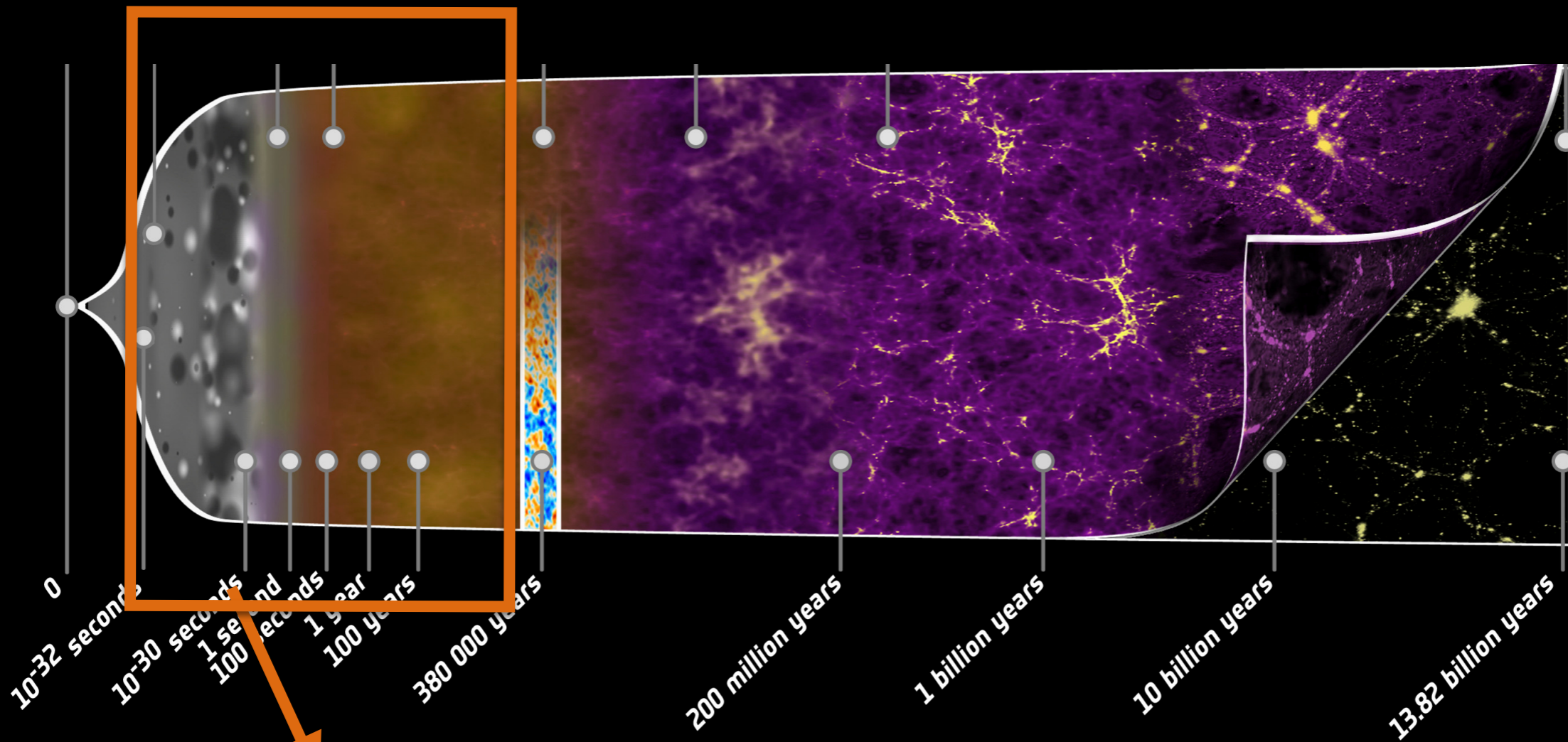


Model Building

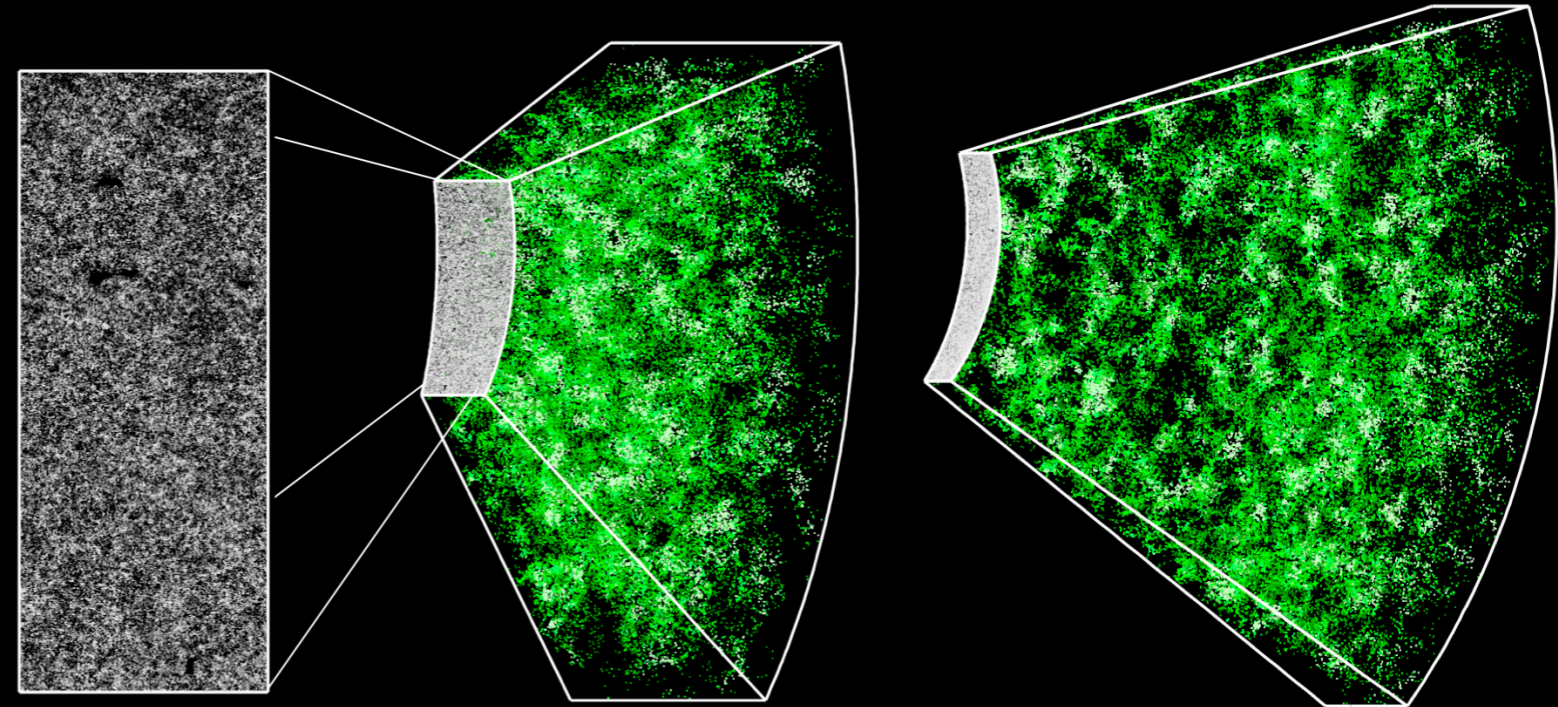
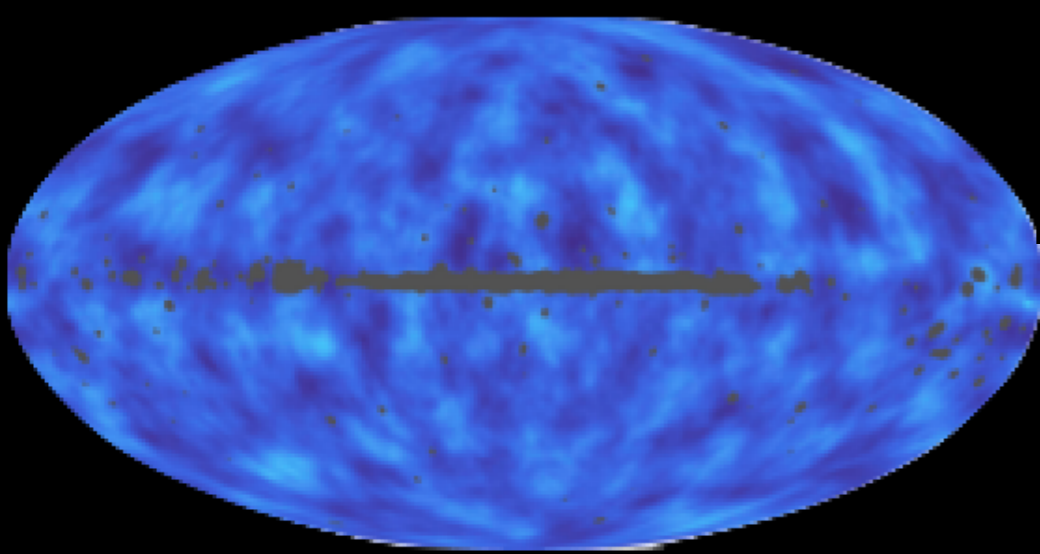
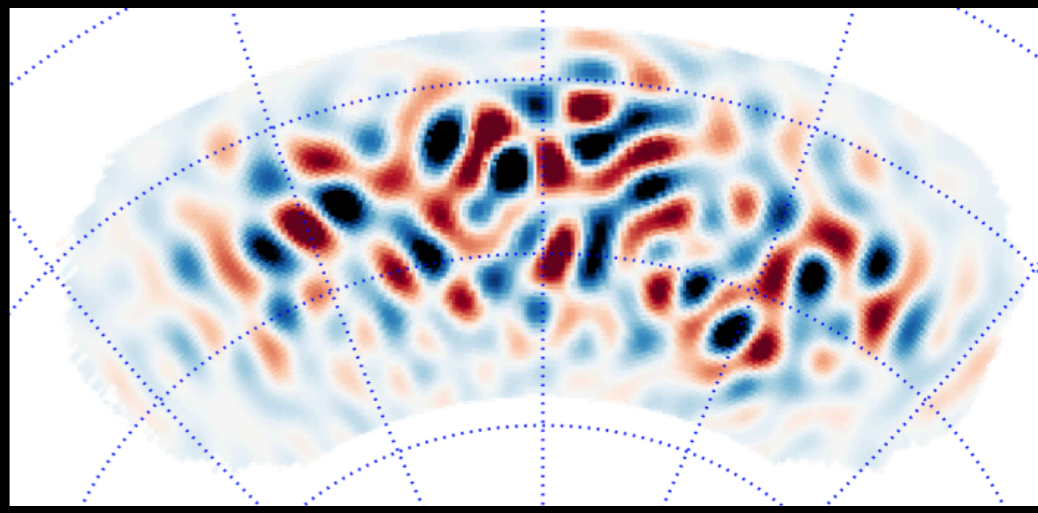
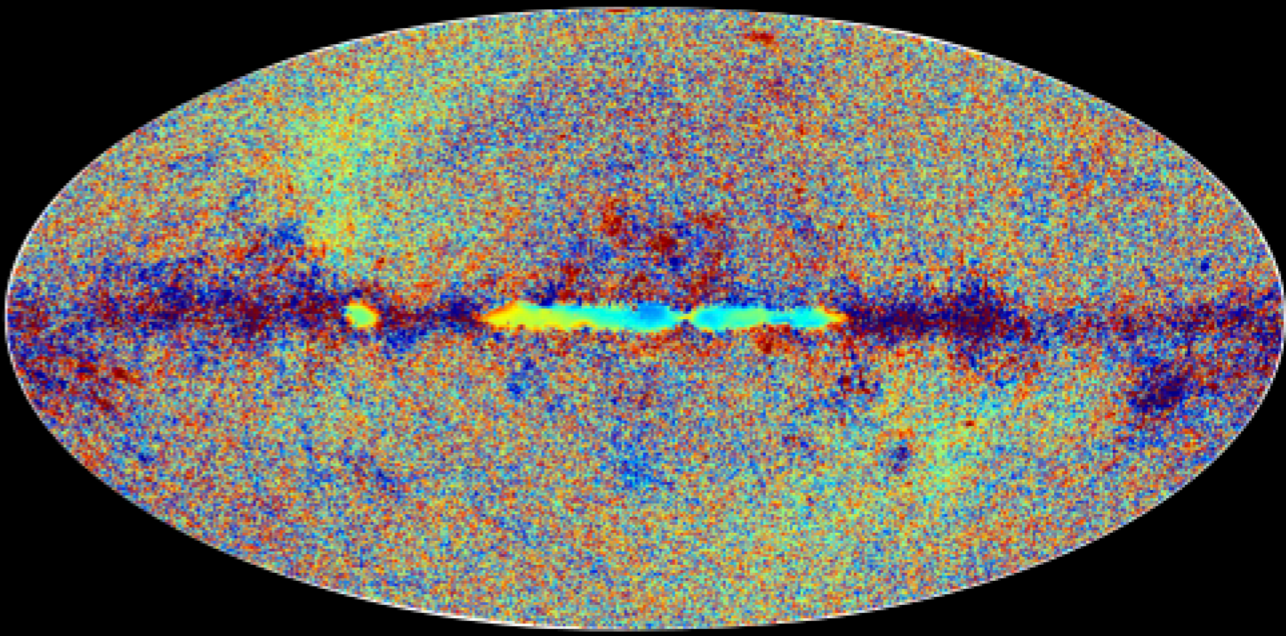
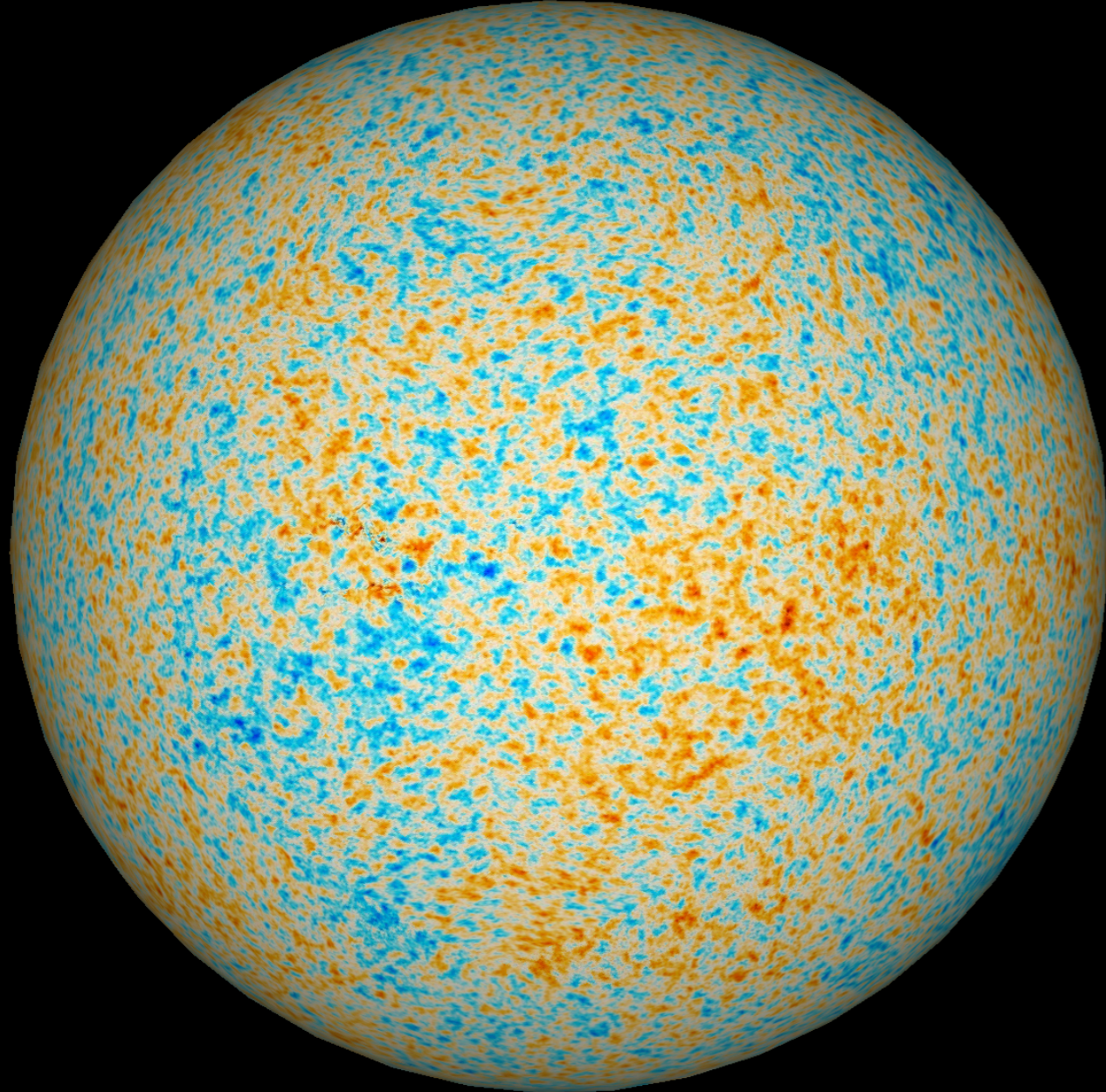
Cosmology fundamentally tied to model building

- Cosmological Constant
- Dark Matter / Dark Sectors
- Solution to strong CP problem (axion)
- Cosmological solutions to Hierarchy Problem
- Relics from new symmetries (e.g. gravitino)
- Origin of structure, baryogenesis, B-fields, ...

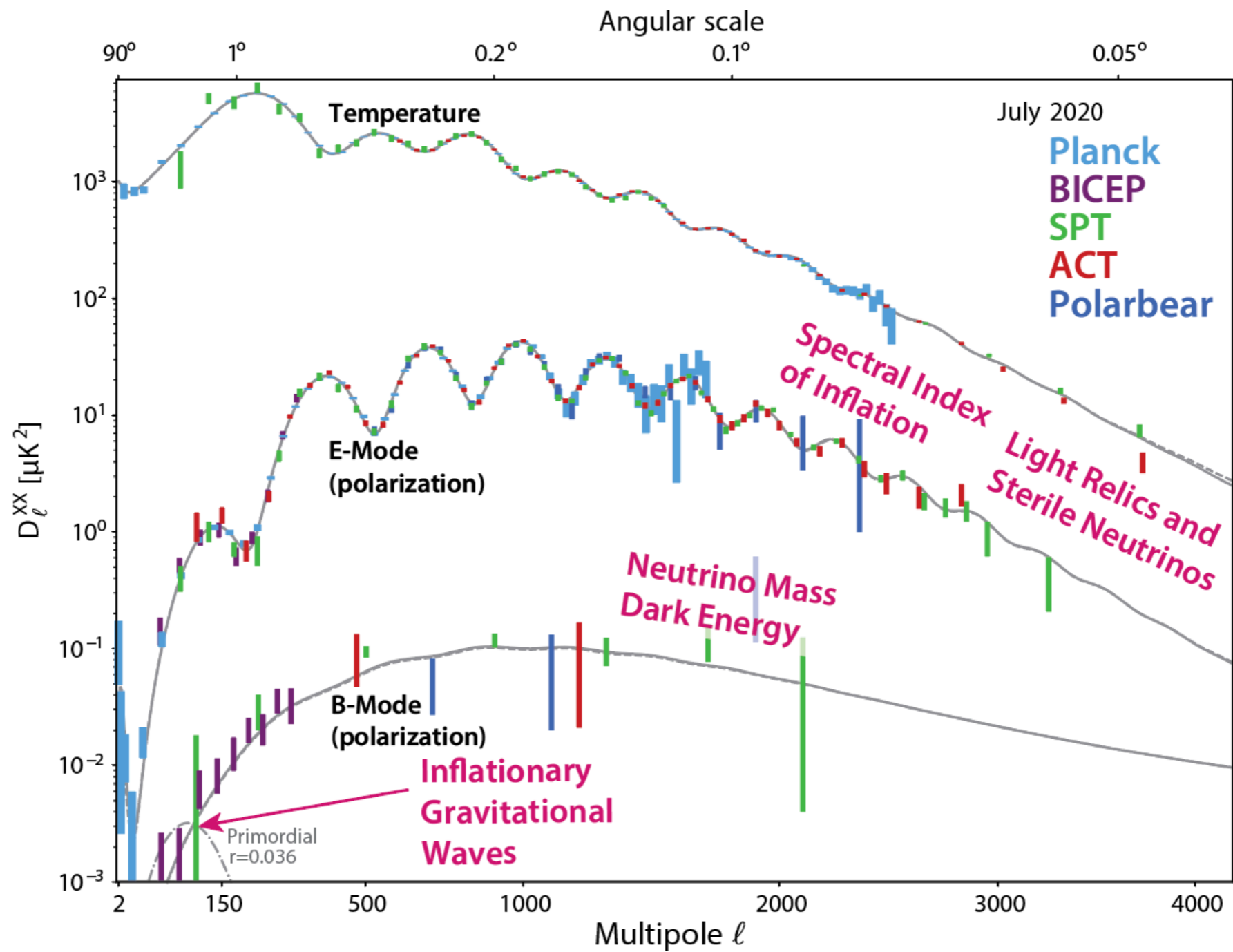
Answers live in the early universe



Unproven(?)



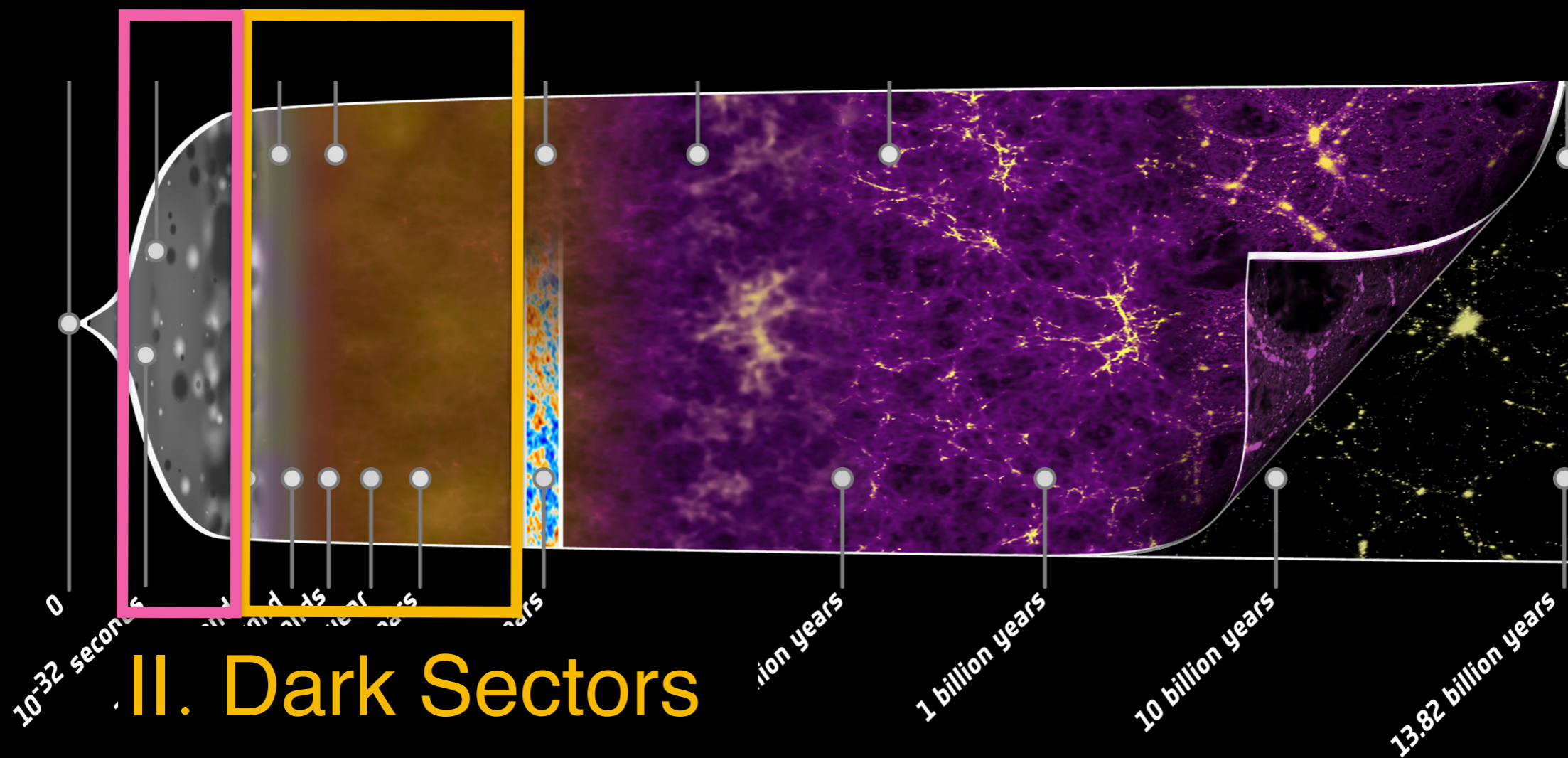
CMB observables



From B. Benson & J. McMahon

Plan for the talk:

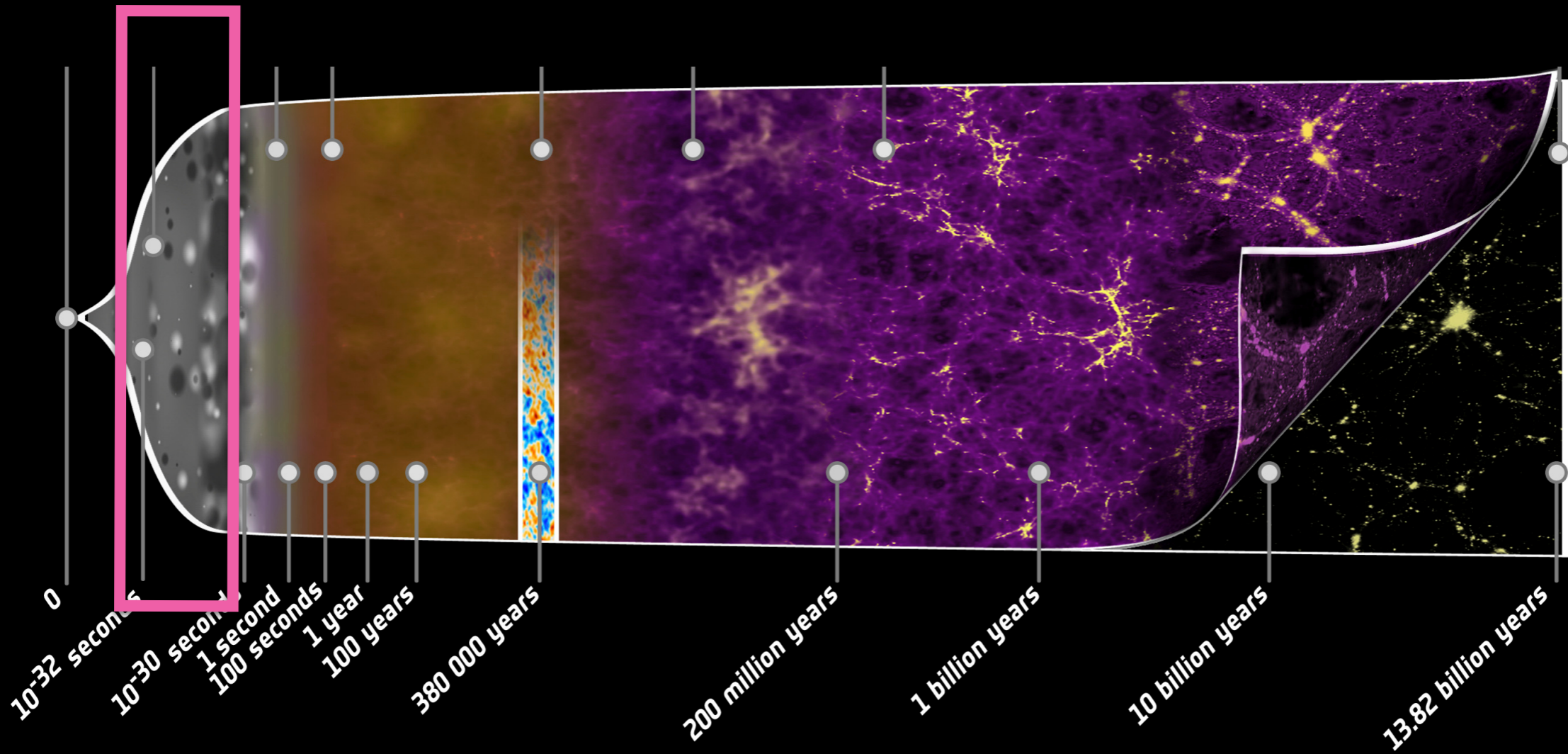
I. Inflation



A vibrant, multi-colored visualization of cosmic inflation. A central bright white and yellow point radiates outwards, creating a fan-like pattern of light rays in shades of purple, blue, green, and orange. The background is dark, filled with numerous small, colorful specks and streaks, suggesting a field of particles or energy. The overall effect is one of rapid expansion and energy release.

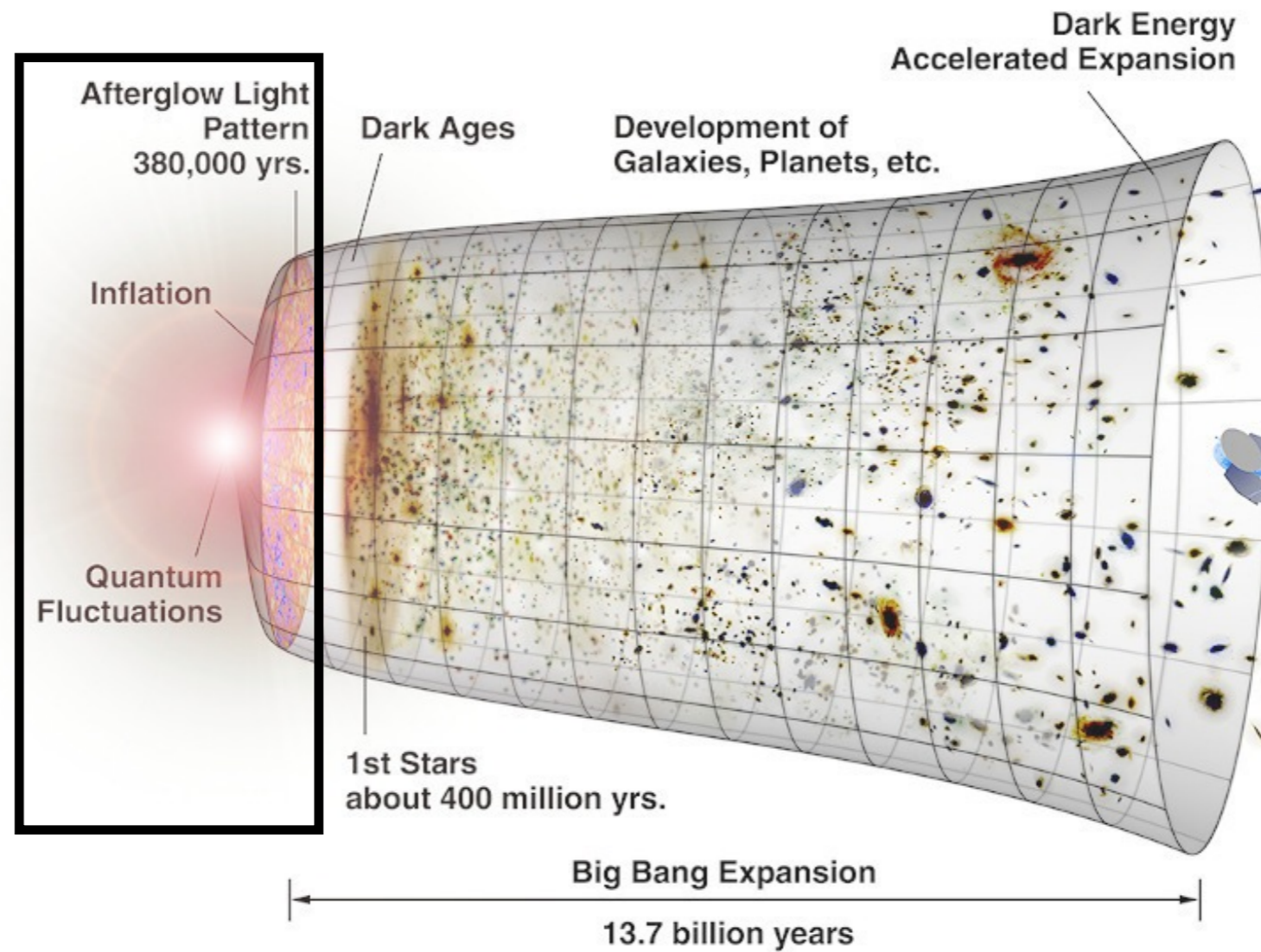
Inflation

I. Inflation



The Nature of Inflation

The story of inflation is often told in one way

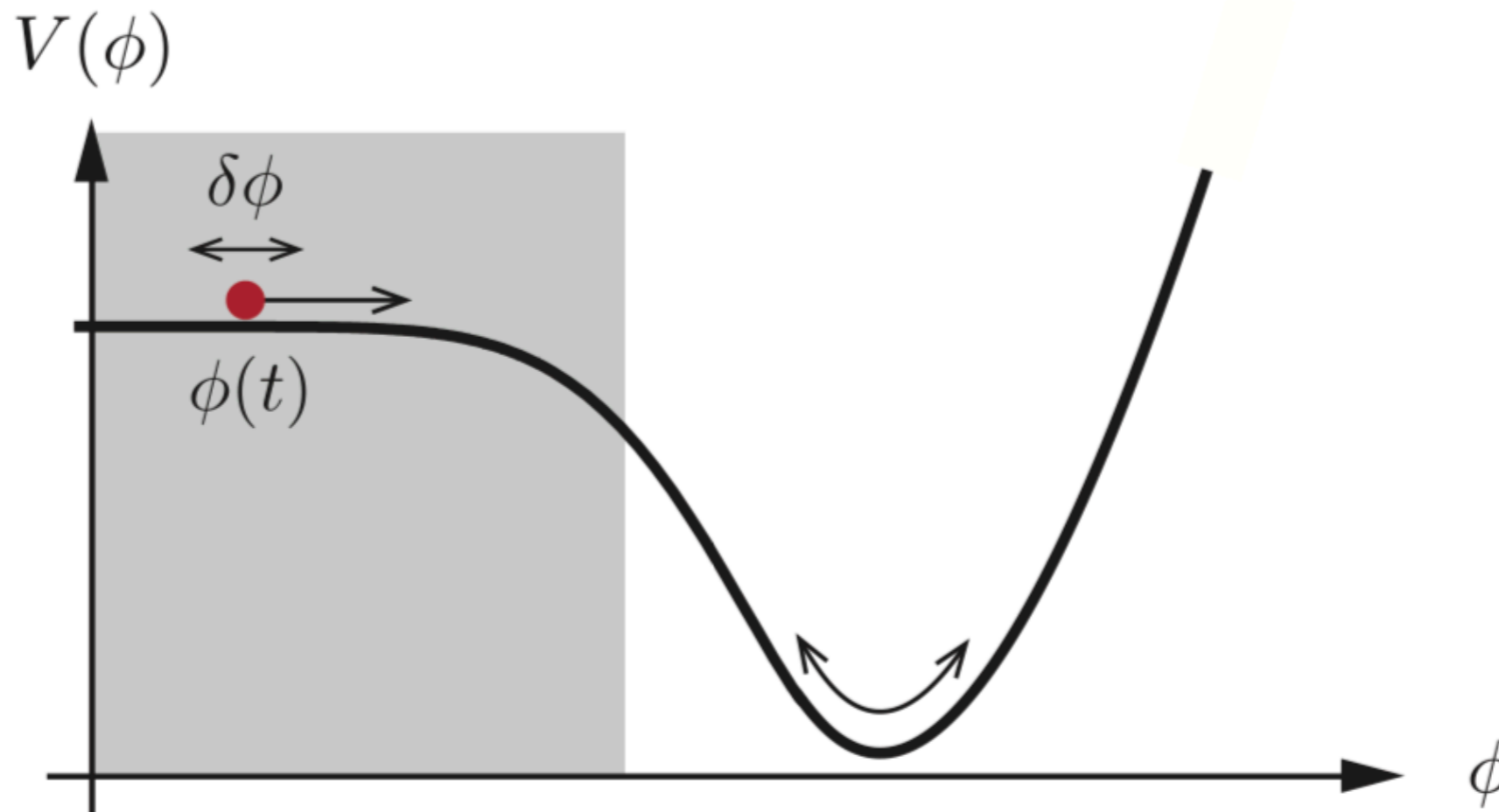


Period of exponential expansion

From WMAP

The Nature of Inflation

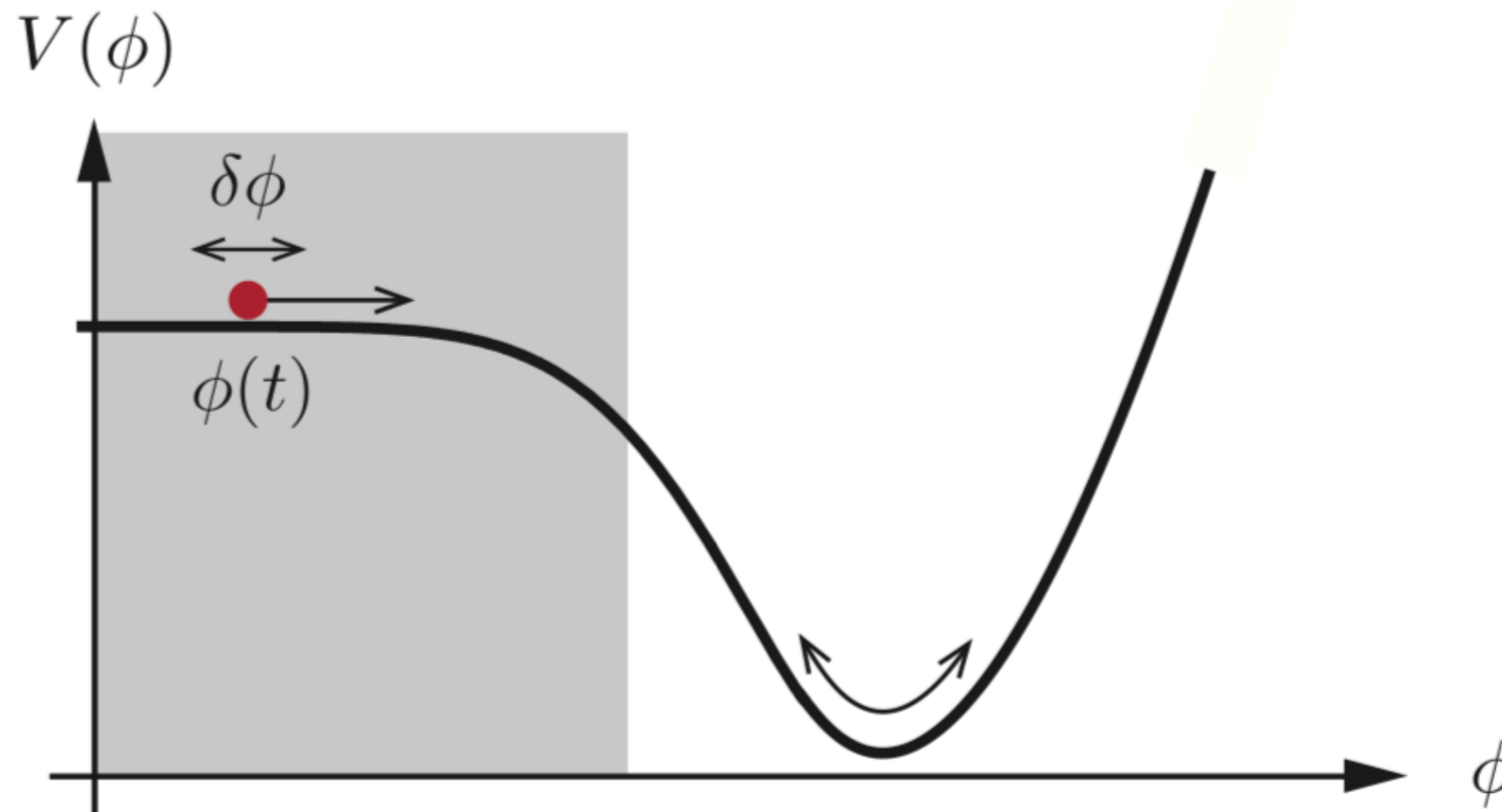
The story of inflation is often told in one way



Driven by a slowly rolling scalar field

The Nature of Inflation

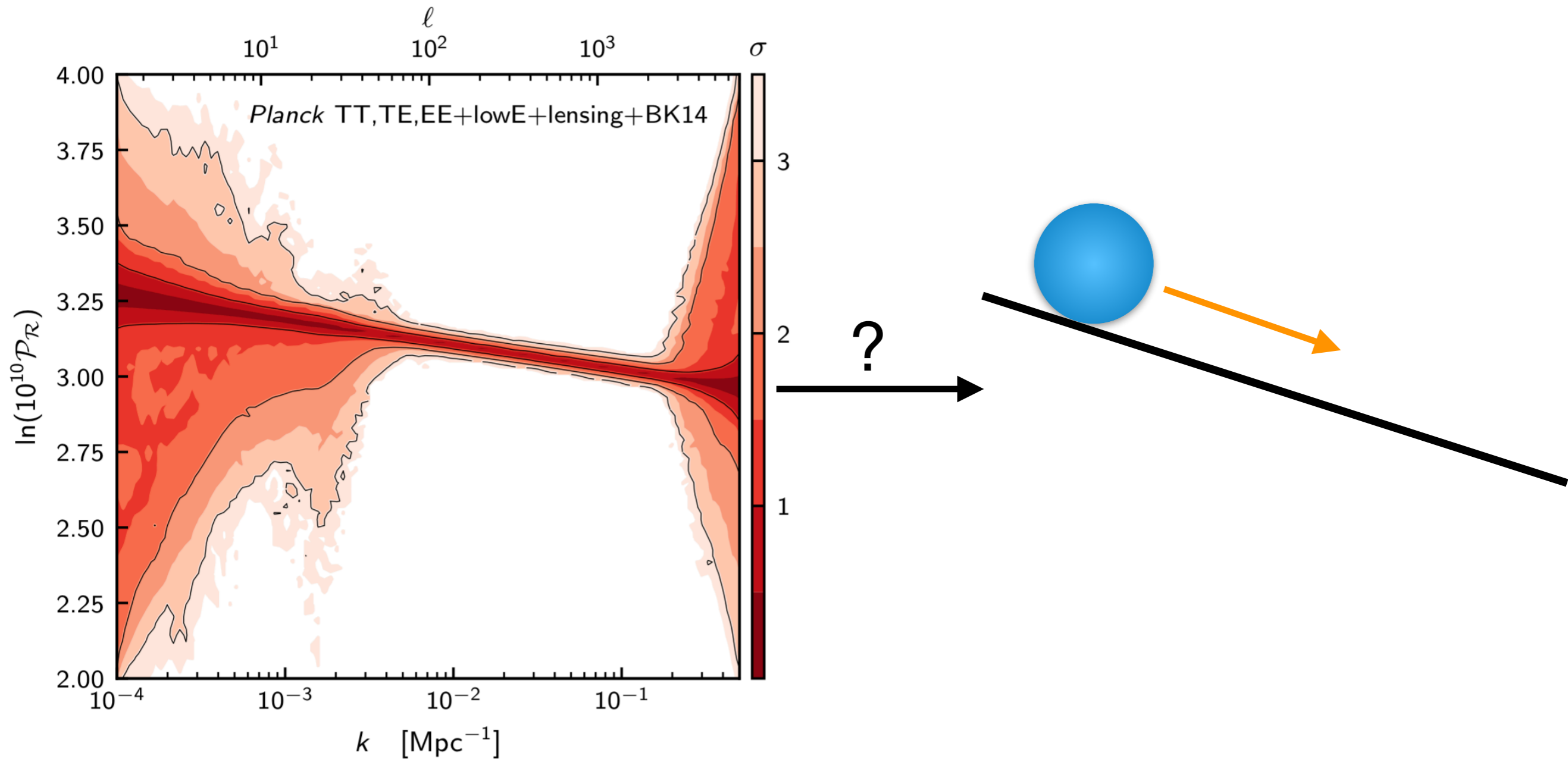
The story of inflation is often told in one way



Quantum fluctuations of this field = initial conditions

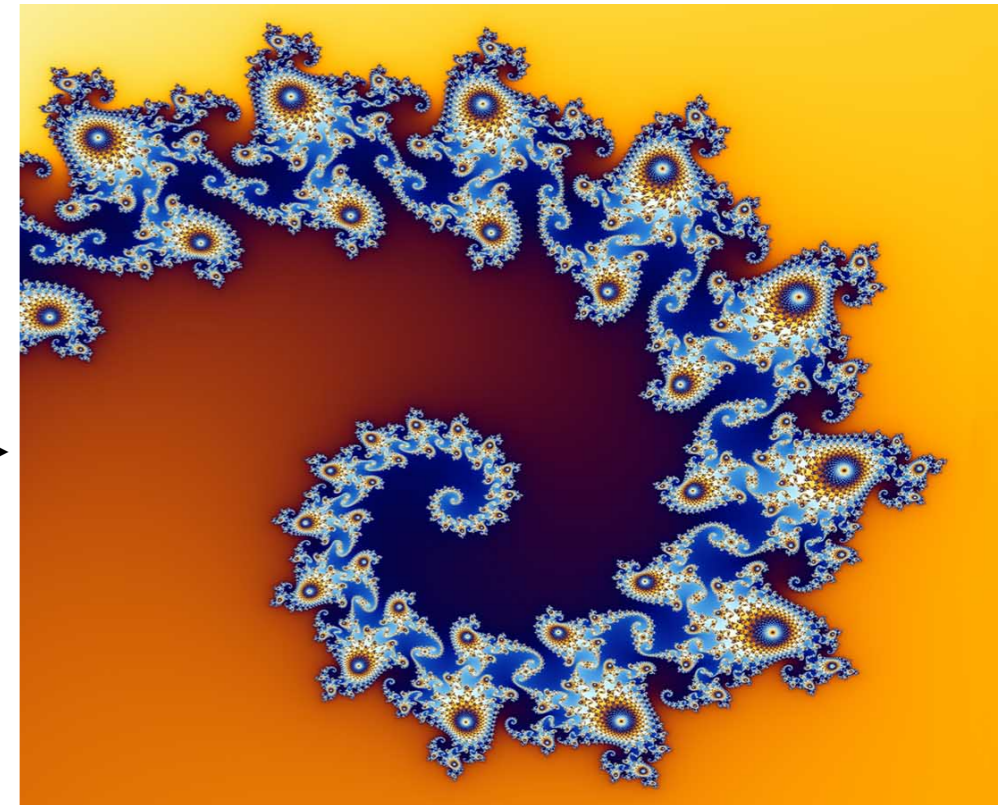
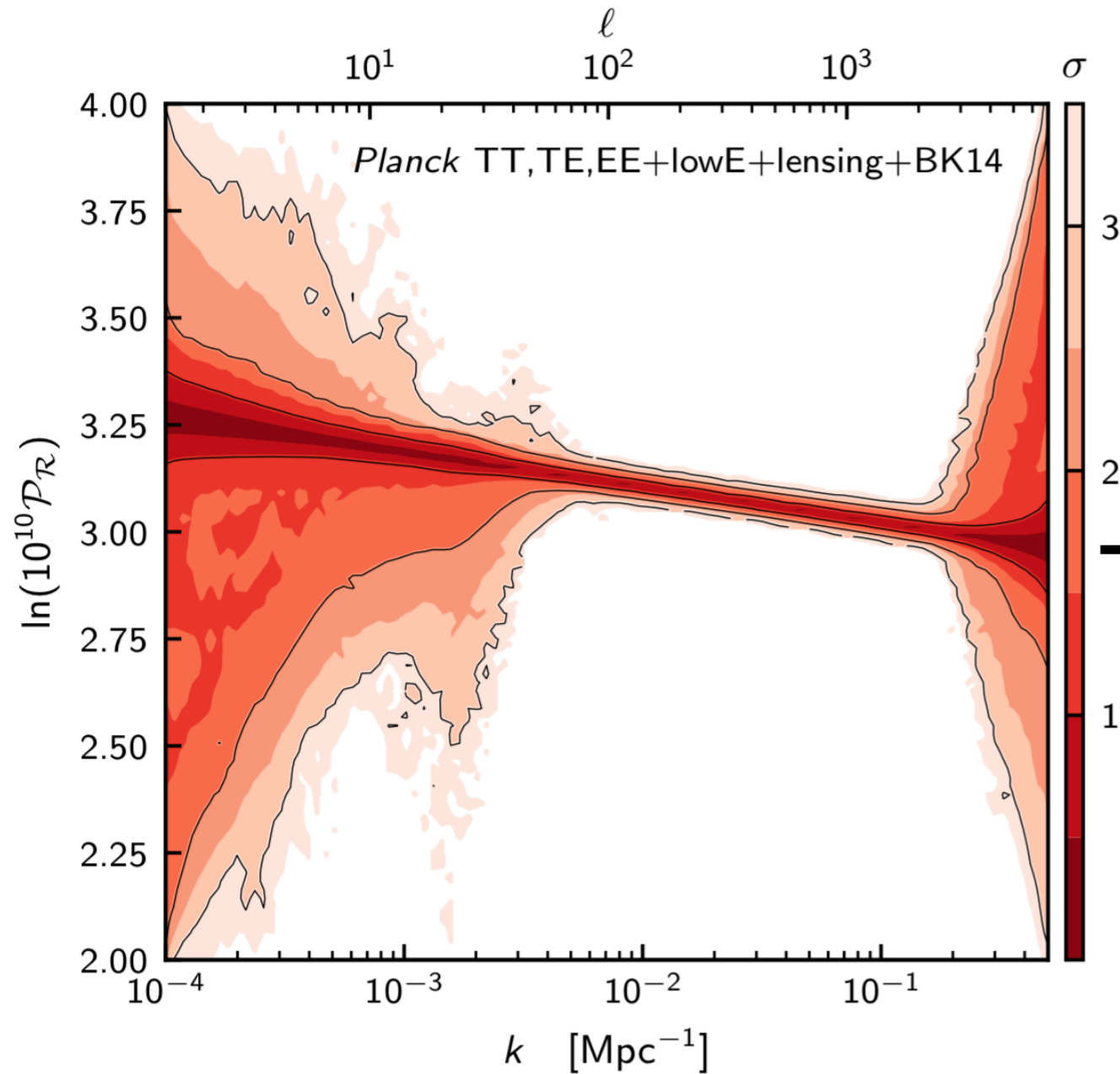
The Nature of Inflation

This picture is consistent with observations



The Nature of Inflation

But is it necessary ?



The Nature of Inflation

Inflation: A definition

(1) A period of quasi-de Sitter expansion

$$H \equiv \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \quad \dot{H}(t) \ll H^2 \quad a(t) \approx e^{Ht}$$

(2) Inflation ends: requires a physical clock

In slow roll inflation – we set our clocks to $\phi(t) \approx \dot{\phi} t$

The Nature of Inflation

Defines two kinds of questions about inflation

(A) Do we know the geometry? Is it really inflation?

Strategy: primordial gravitational waves (CMB B-modes)

GW see the true geometry of spacetime

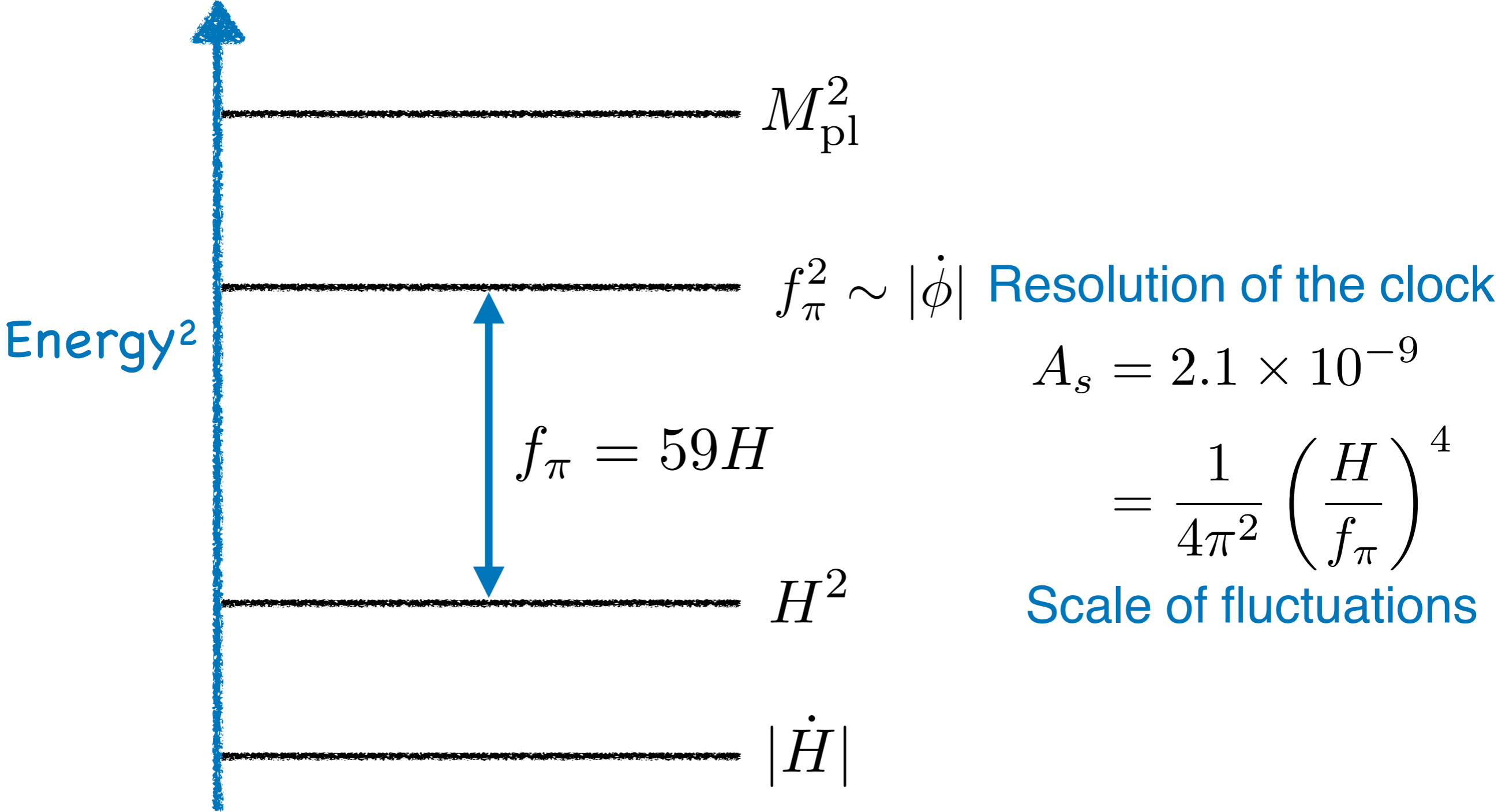
(B) What is the clock?

Real world clocks aren't fundamental scalars

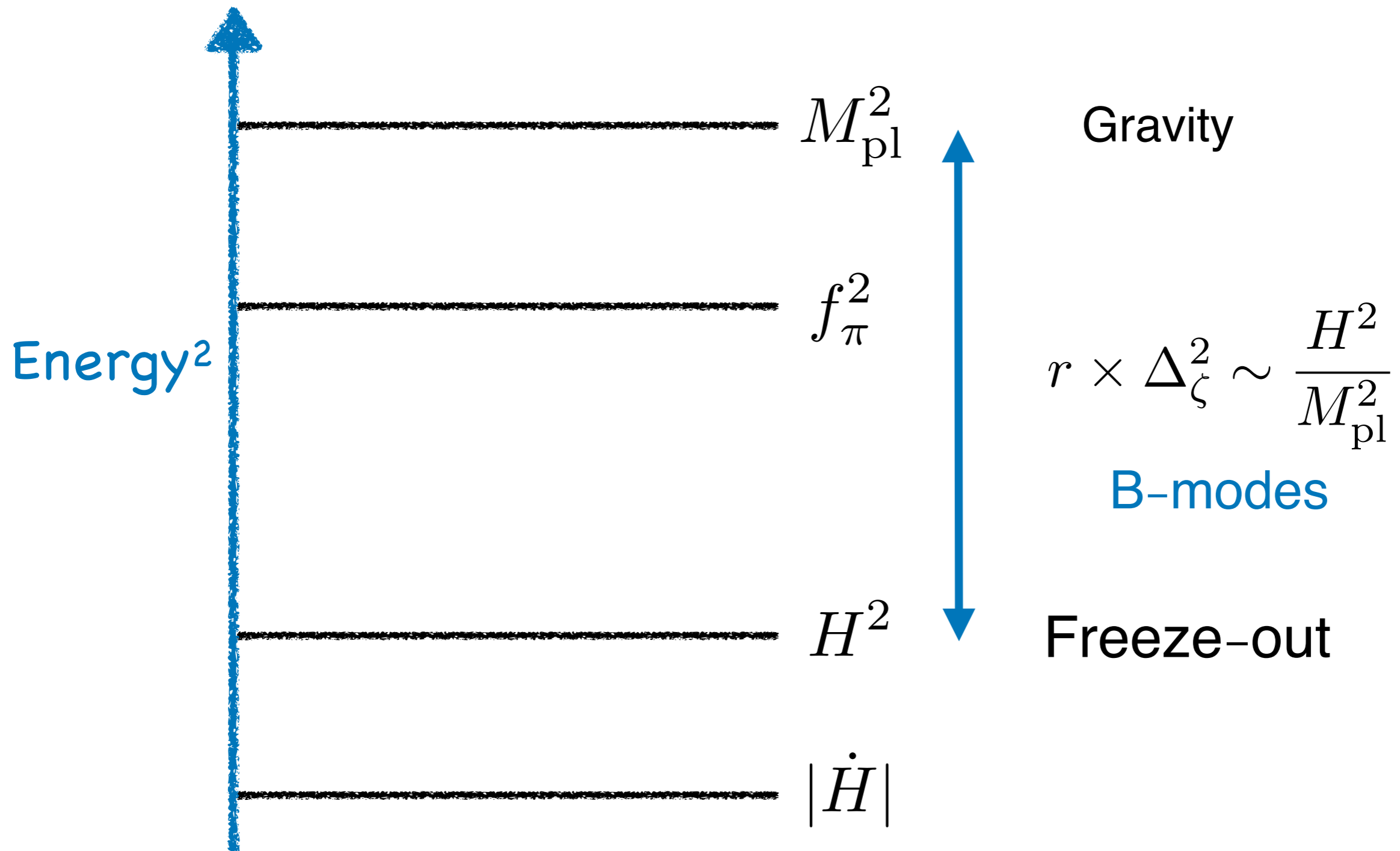
Strategy: Non-trivial dynamics affects statistics

Scales

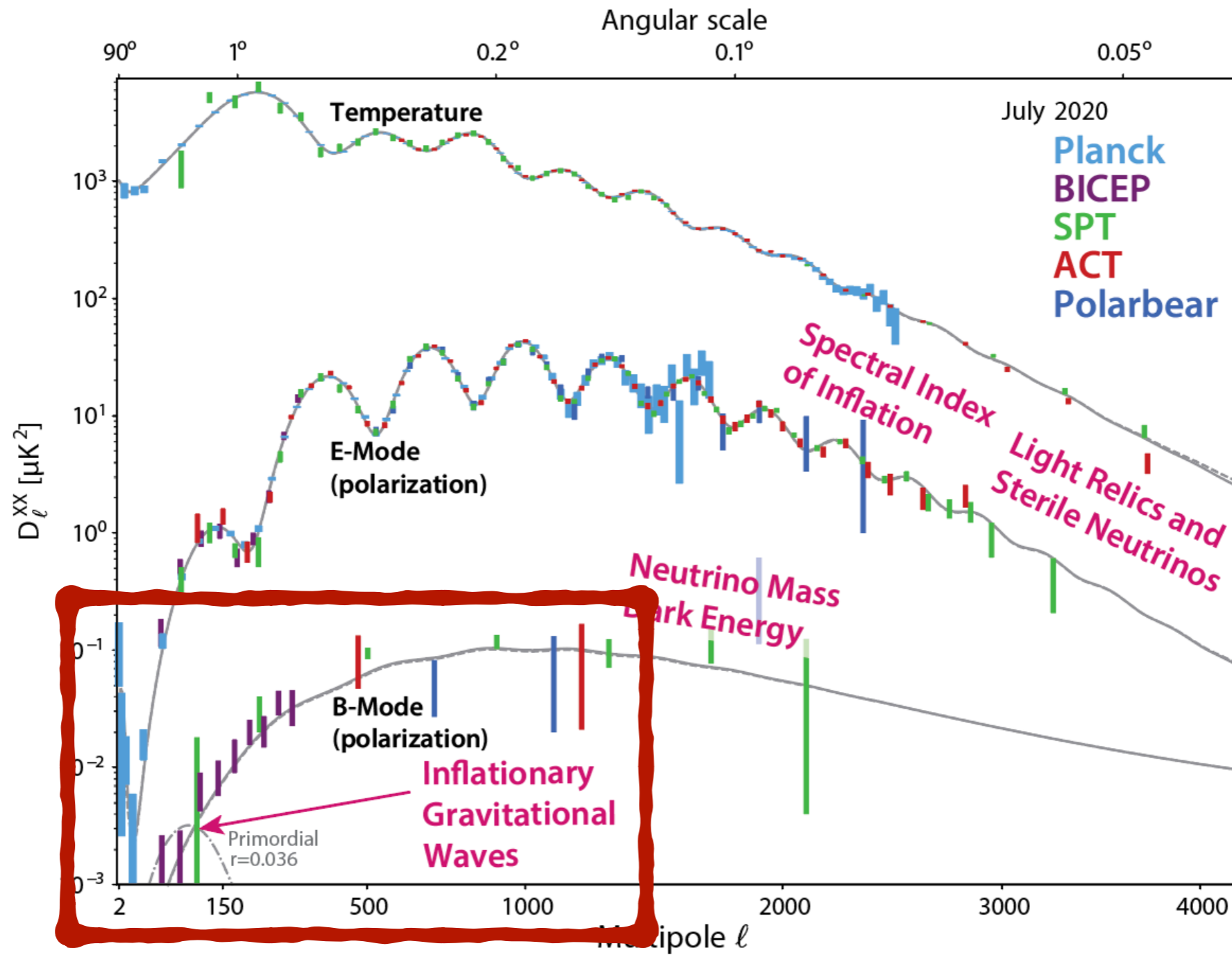
What do we know from data?



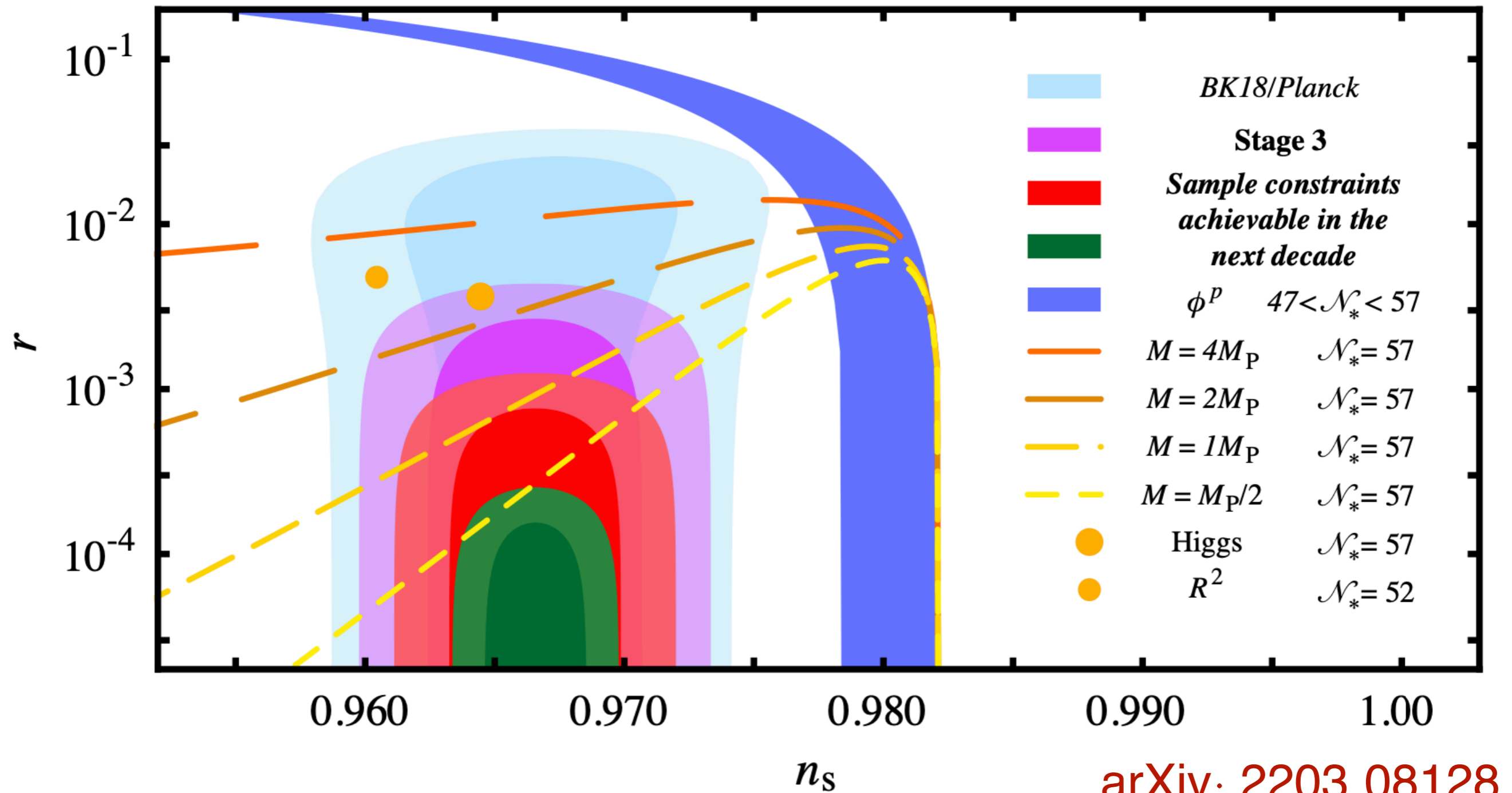
Gravitational Waves



B-modes



B-modes



arXiv: 2203.08128

Gravitational Waves

Lots of reasons to prefer models that produce observable GW

Not seeing GWs would exclude entire classes of (good) ideas

Detection of primordial GW would be profoundly important

Is a direct window into the geometry of spacetime

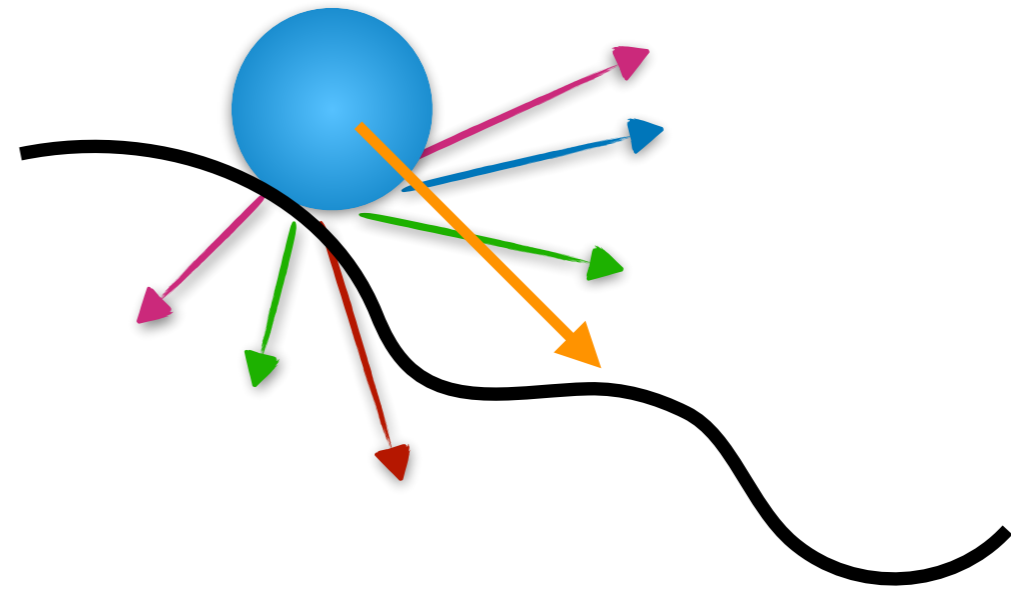
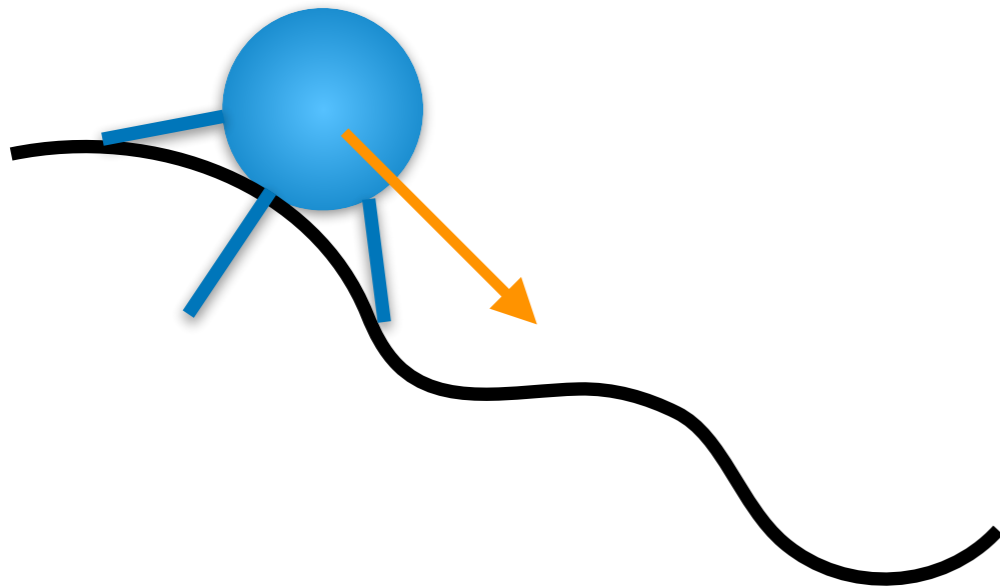
Determines the energy scale of inflation was very high

Implications for particle spectrum / interactions at GUT scale

What is the clock?

Theoretically, making a flat enough potential is hard

Dynamics may resolve a number of theoretical challenges

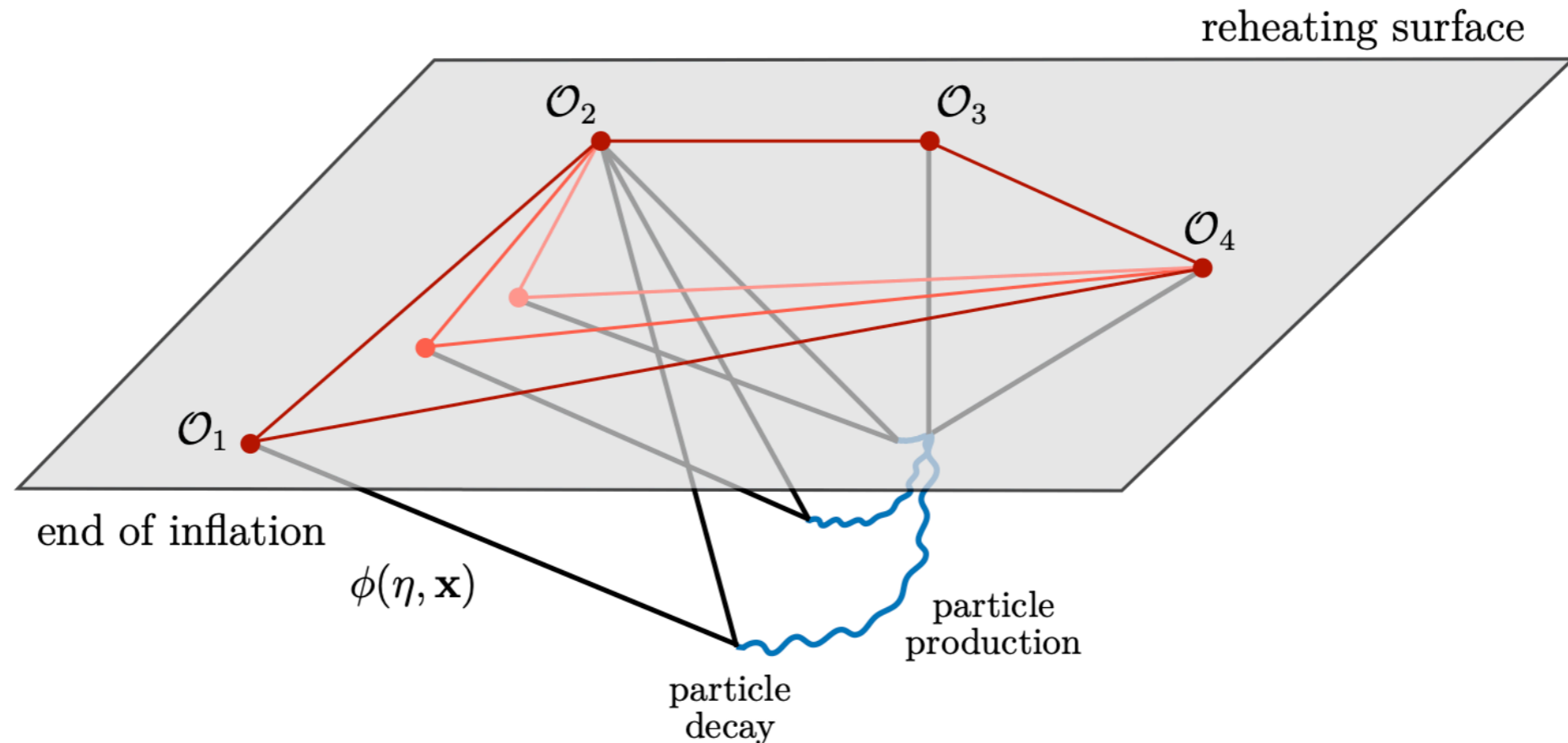


e.g. self-interactions or particle-production

Leads to measurable non-Gaussianity and/or features

The Cosmological Collider

Primordial Statistics is particle physics at the scale of inflation



Masses and spins of new states are observable

For high-scale inflation, probes Planck suppressed couplings

arXiv: 2203.08121

Cosmic Signals

New Particles

Self-Interactions

Primordial Features

Parameter:

$$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}}$$

$$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equilateral}}$$

$$A_{\text{lin}}$$

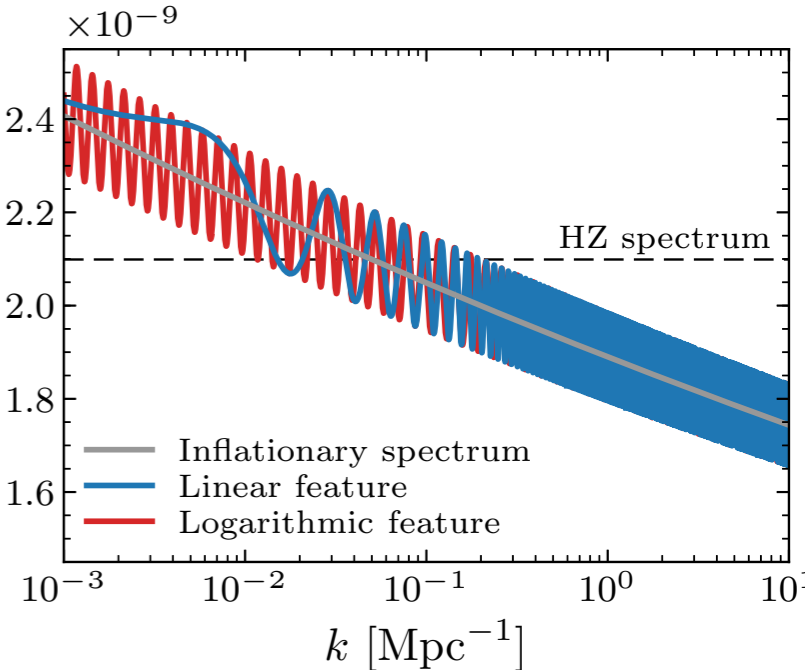
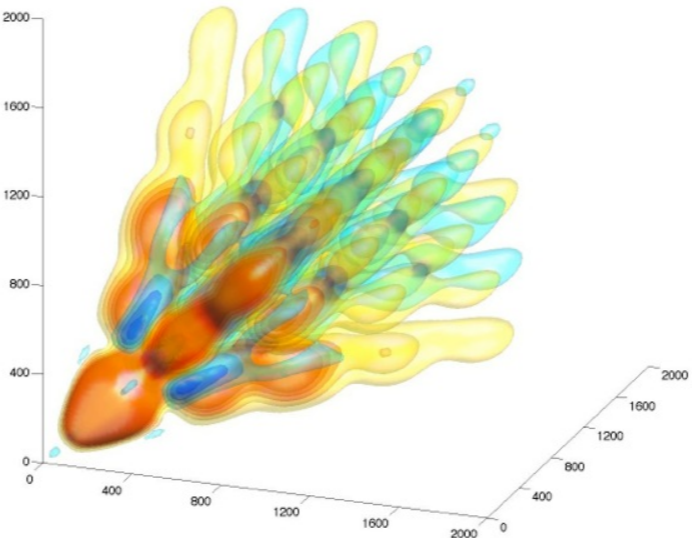
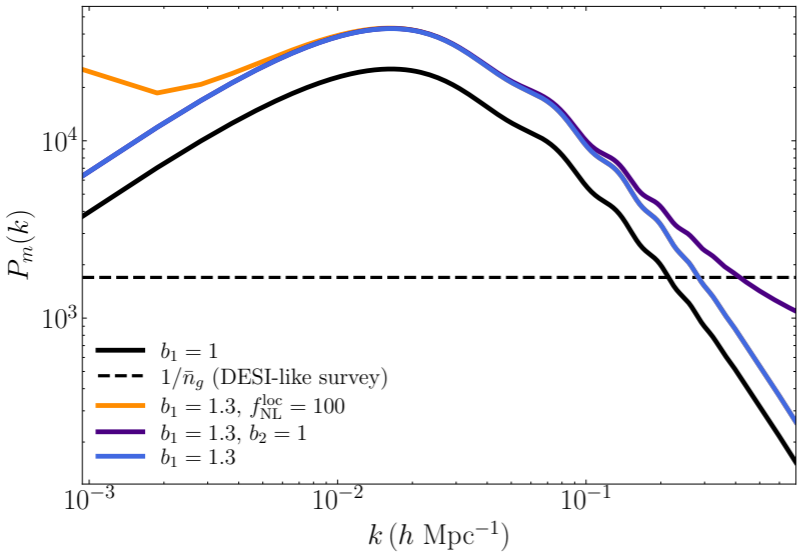
Observable:

CMB+LSS+
Cross-Correlation

CMB/LSS
Bispectrum

CMB (frequency range)
LSS (sensitivity)

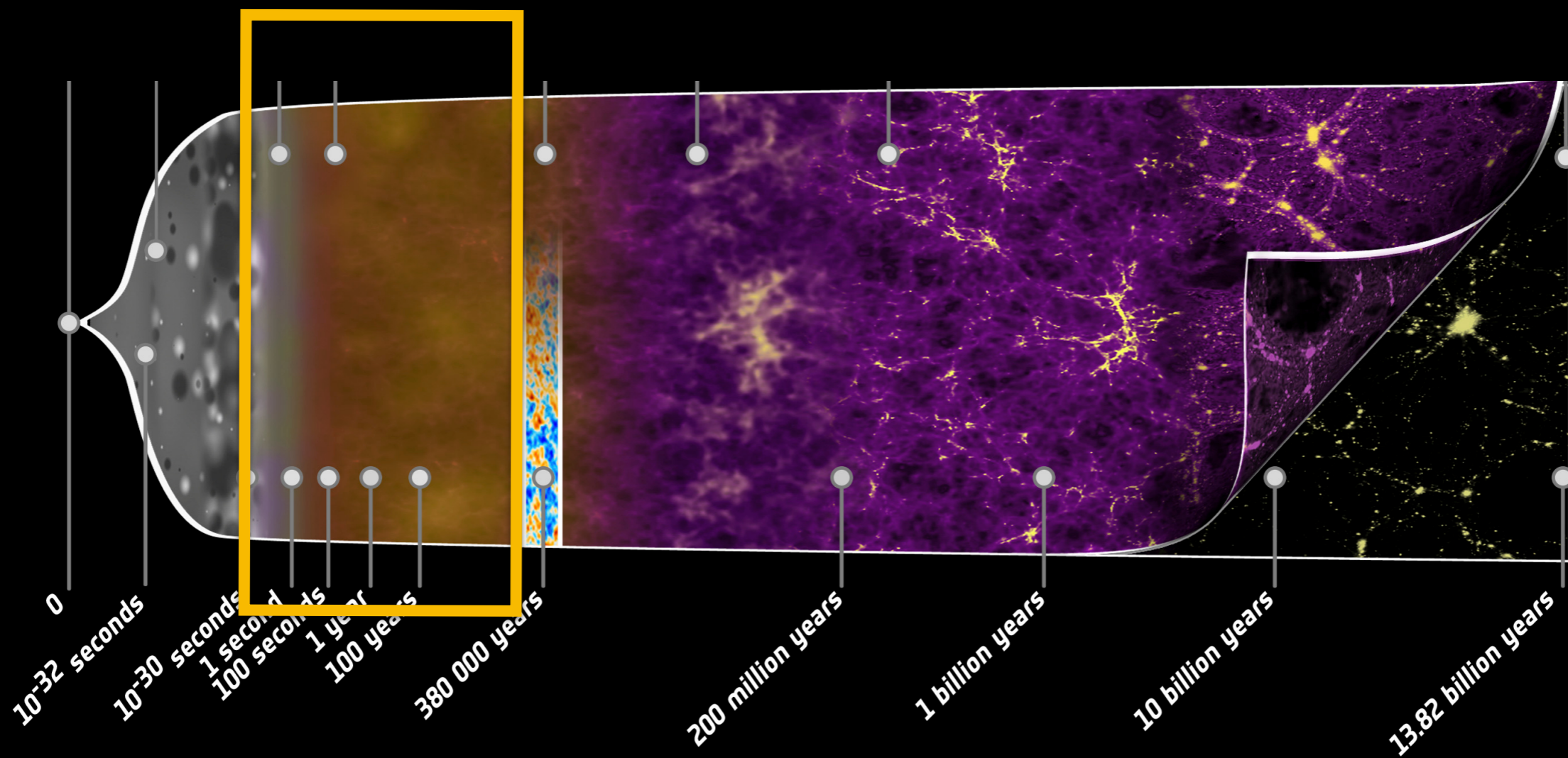
Signal:



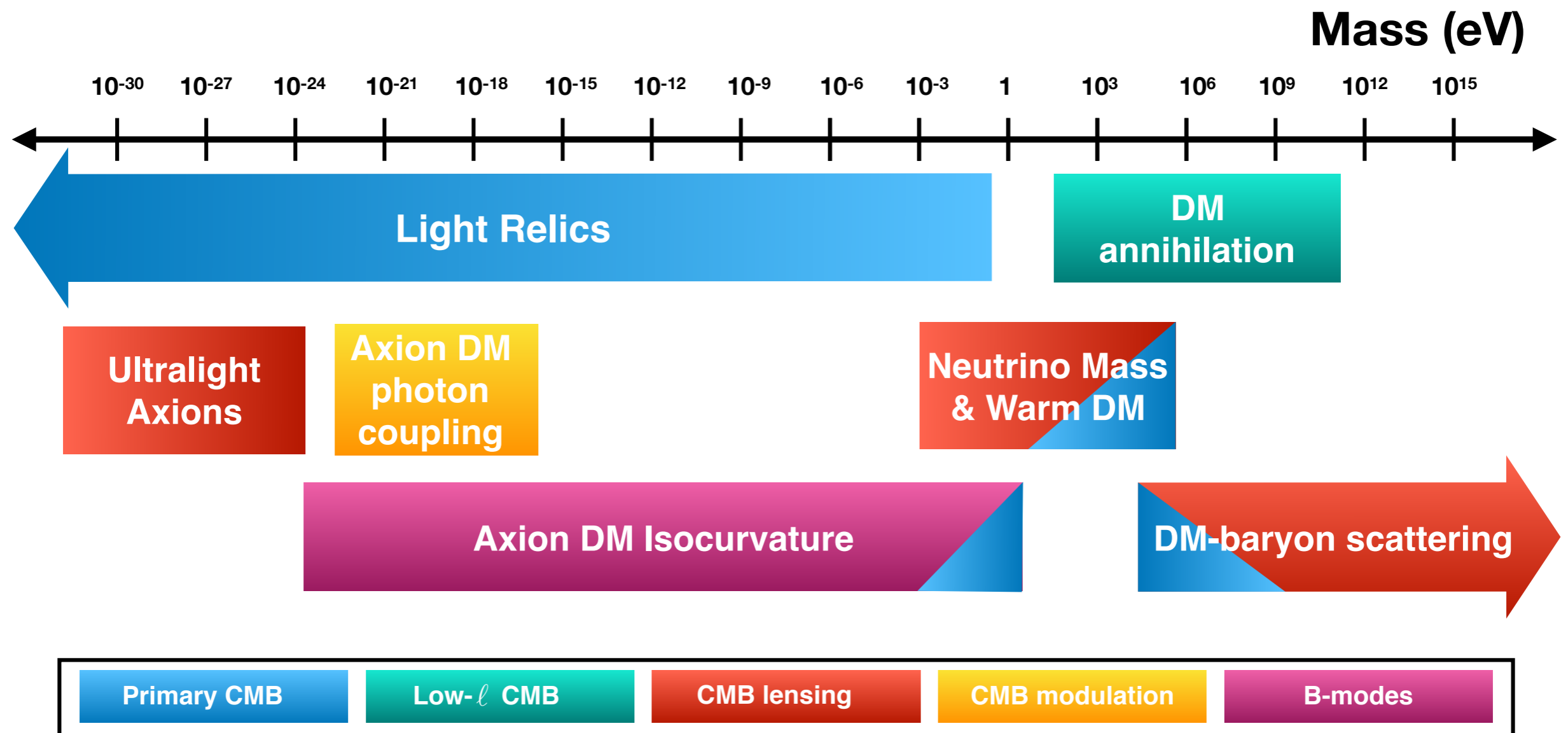
A vibrant, multi-colored light burst emanating from a central white Apple logo, set against a dark background with streaks of light. The light rays are primarily purple, blue, and yellow, creating a starburst effect. The Apple logo is positioned in the center, slightly above the text.

Dark Sectors

Dark Sectors



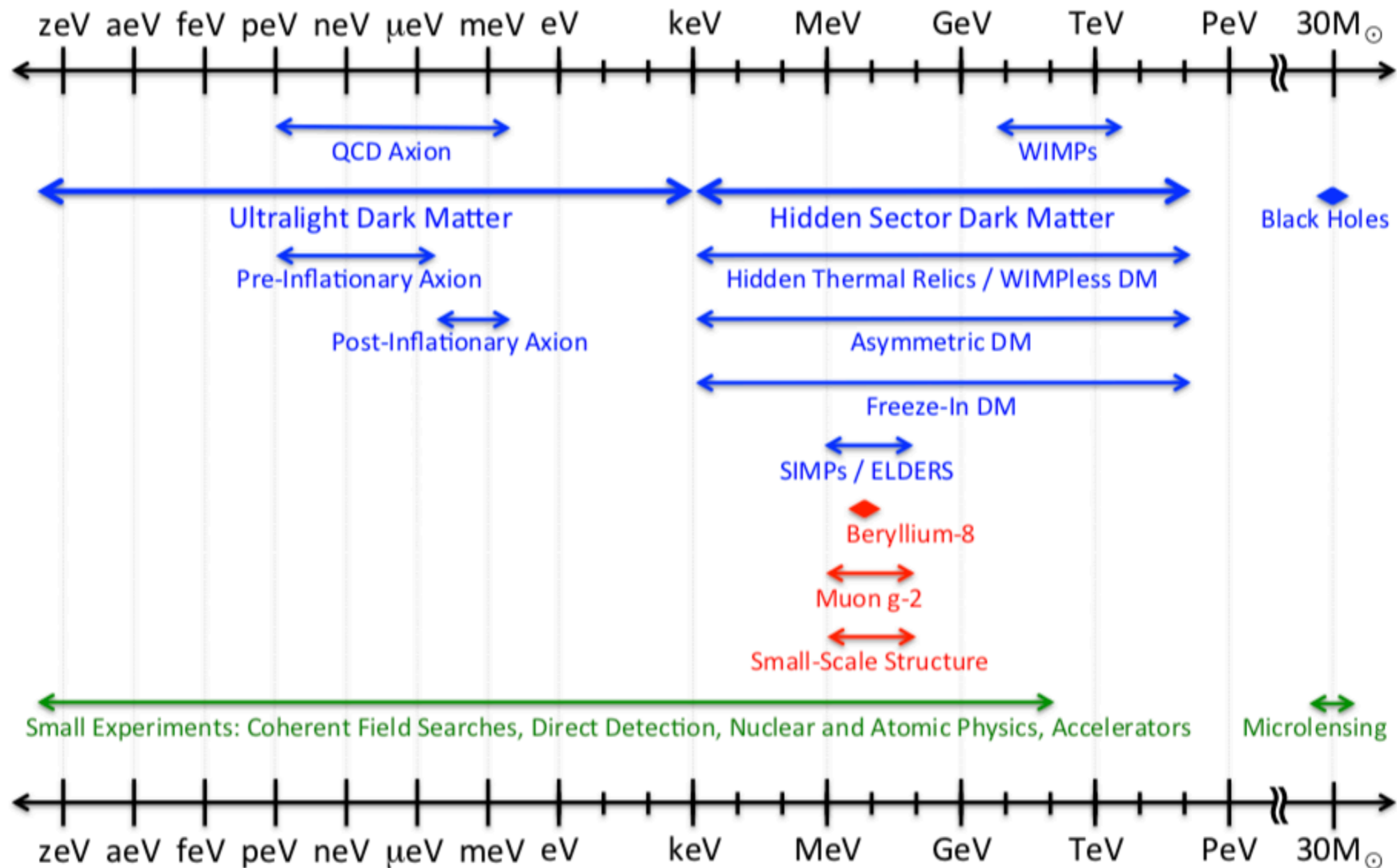
Dark Sectors & the CMB



arXiv: 1907.04473

Dark Sector Experiments

Dark Sector Candidates, Anomalies, and Search Techniques



arXiv: 1707.04591

Dark Sectors

Cosmology competes head to head with the lab

- Detect dark matter at 120σ
- Detect cosmic neutrino background at 30σ

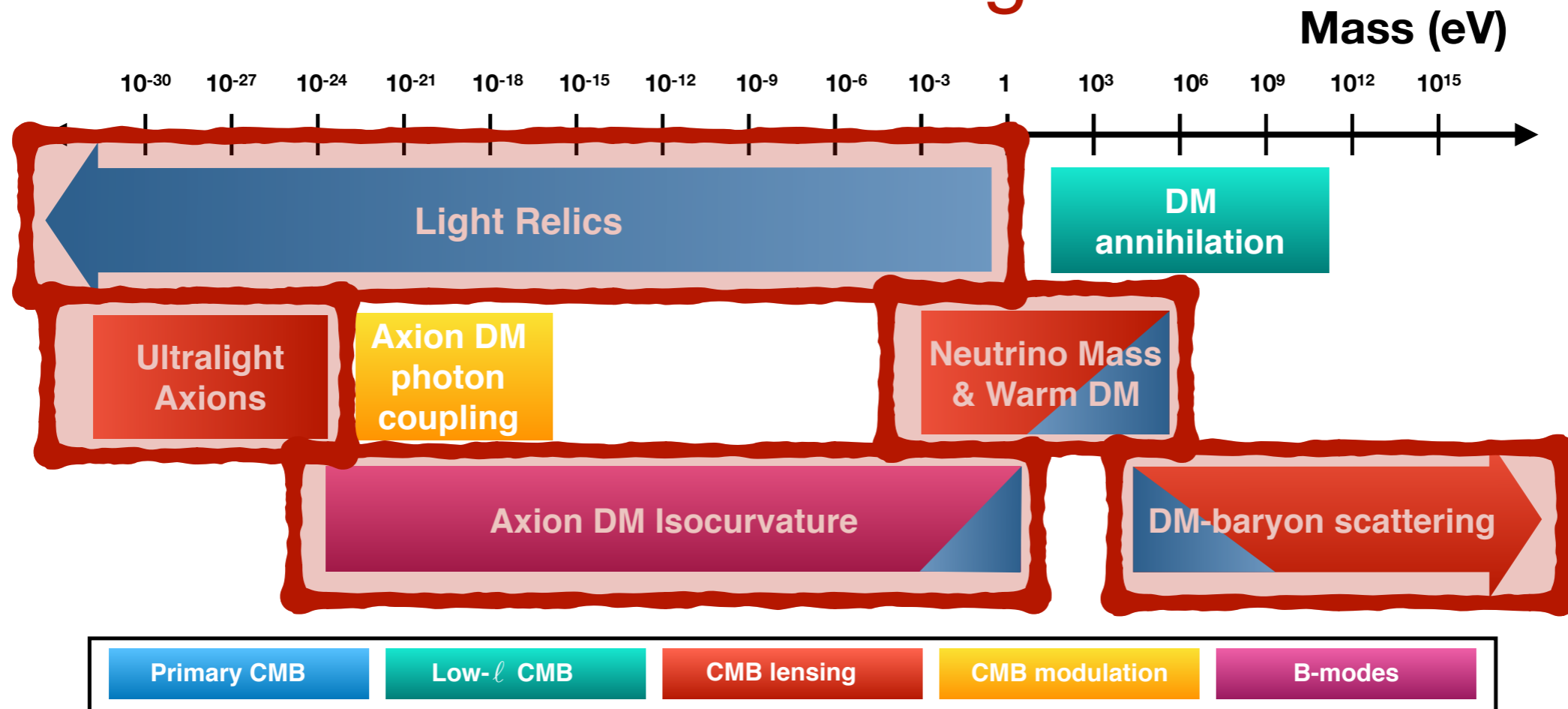
Neither has been seen in the lab

Superior sensitivity arises because of

- (1) high T / number density in early universe
 - (2) large gravitational influence at recombination
-

Dark Sectors

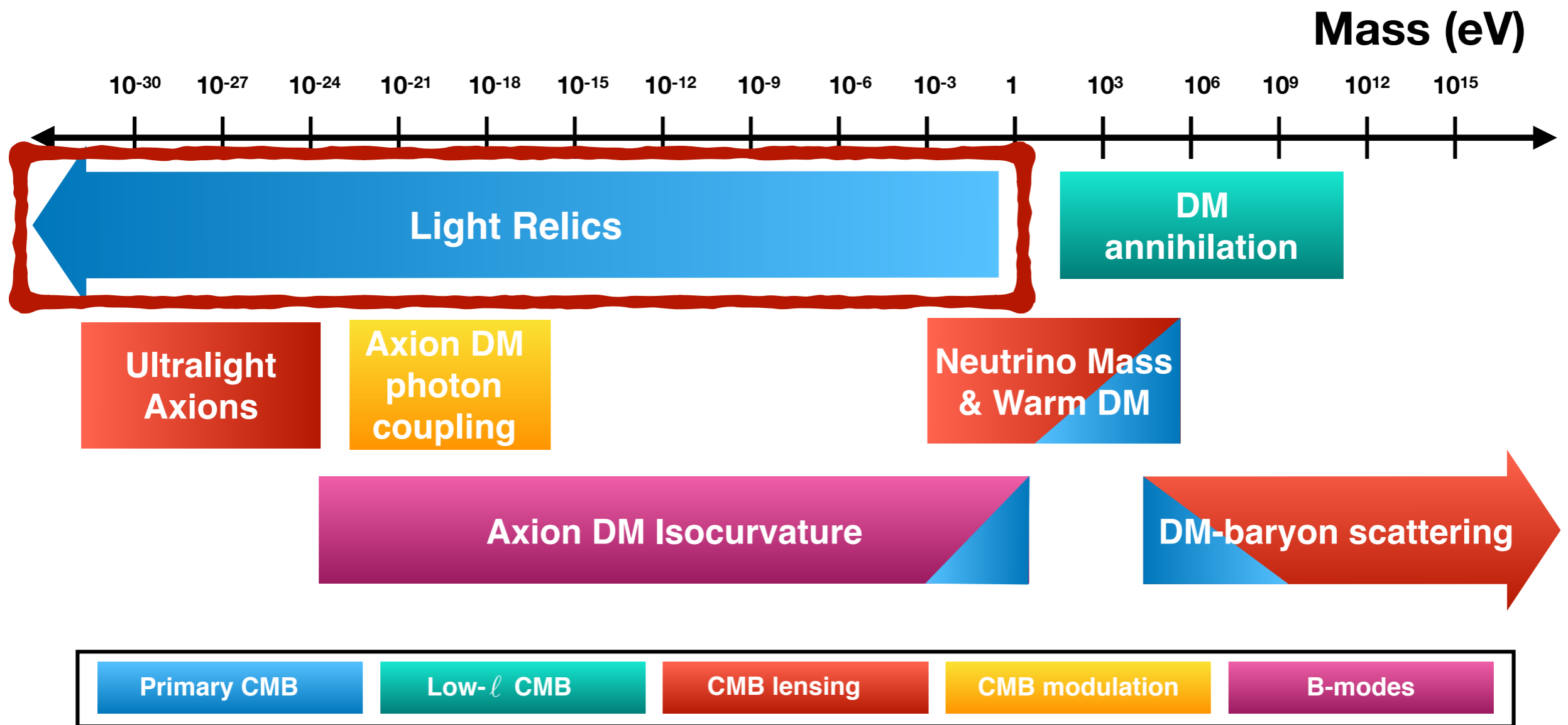
Gravitational Signatures



We see these dark sectors through gravity

Can't hide the signature by changing the coupling

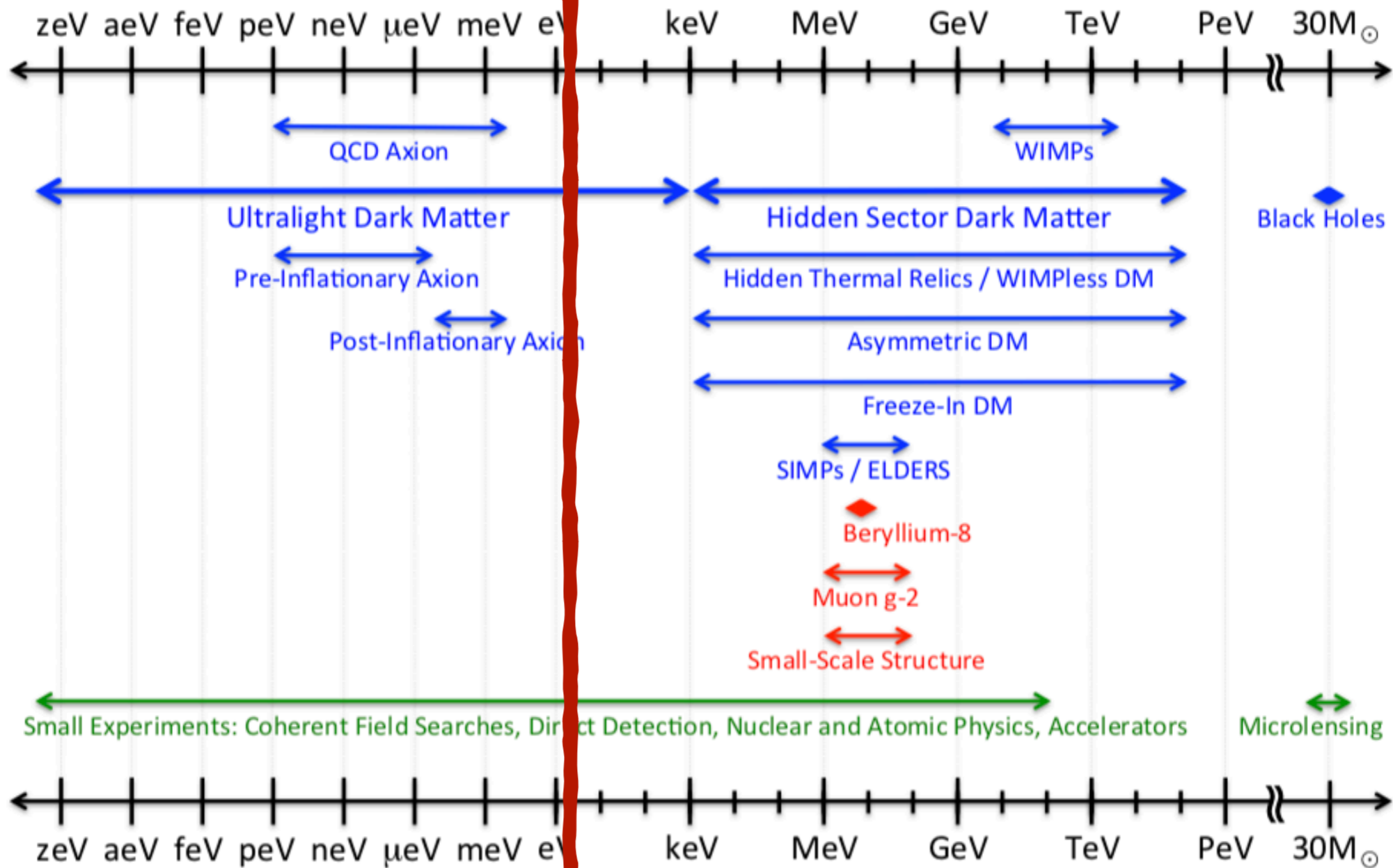
Dark Sectors



arXiv: 1907.04473

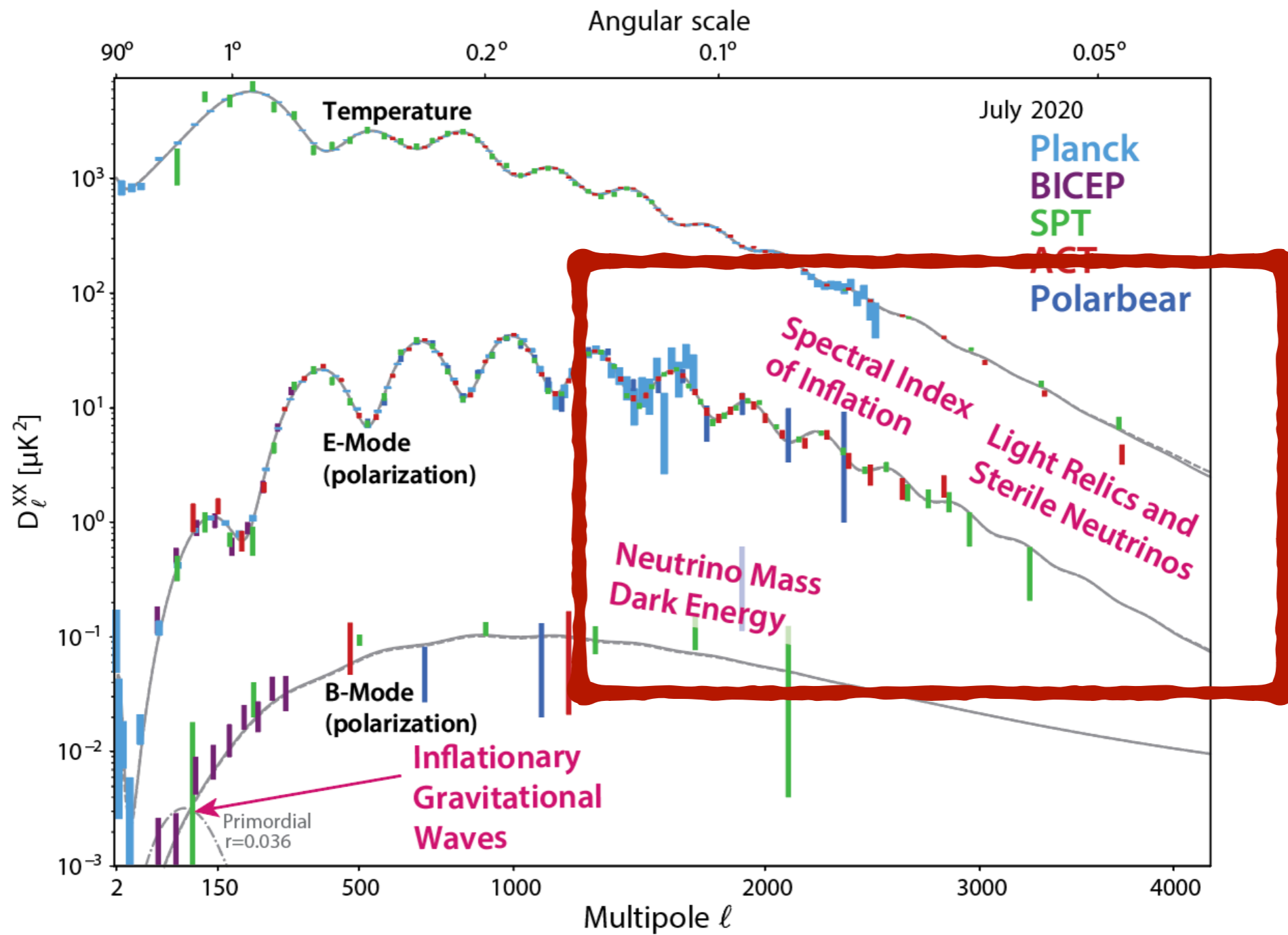
Light Relics

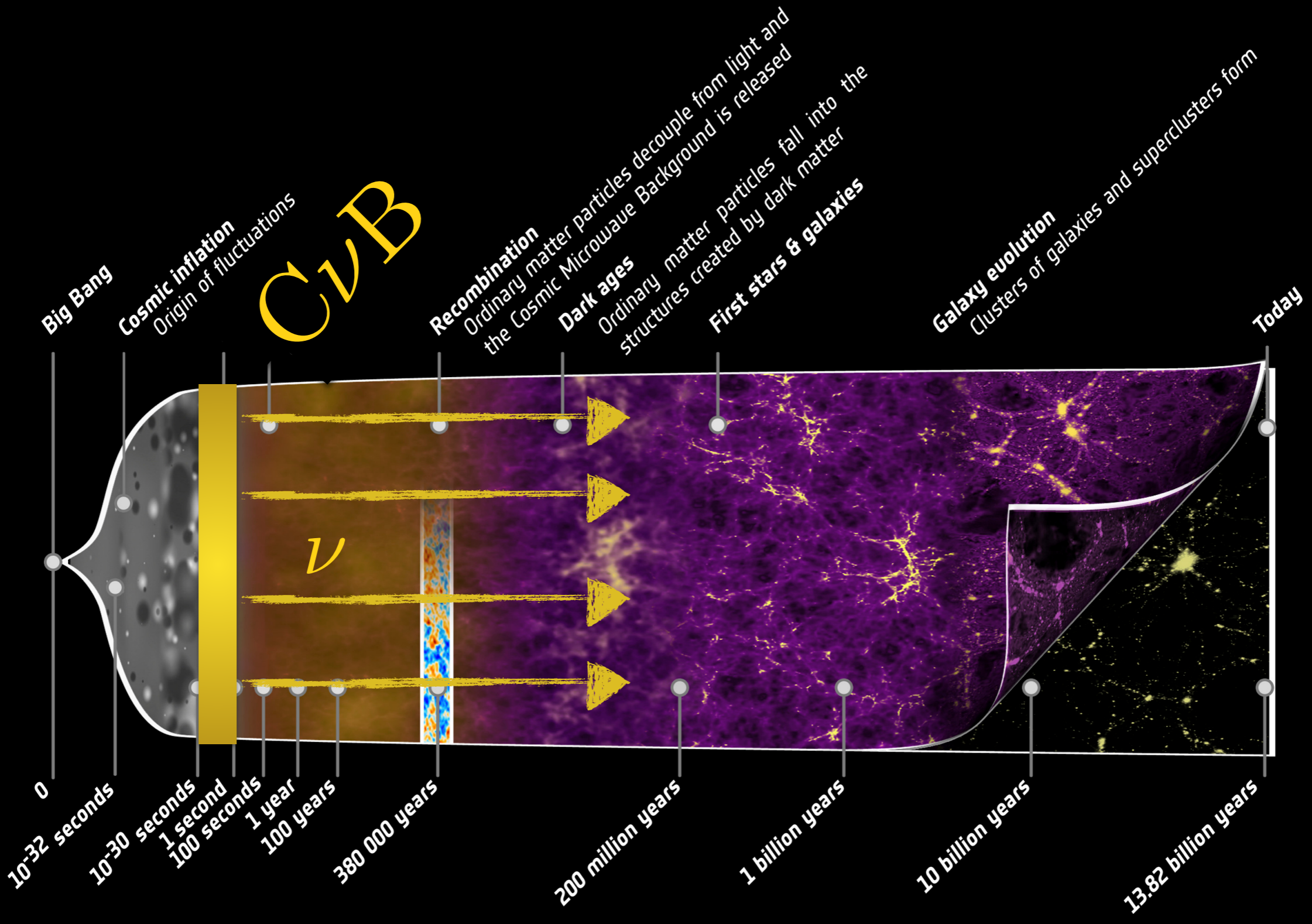
Light Relics



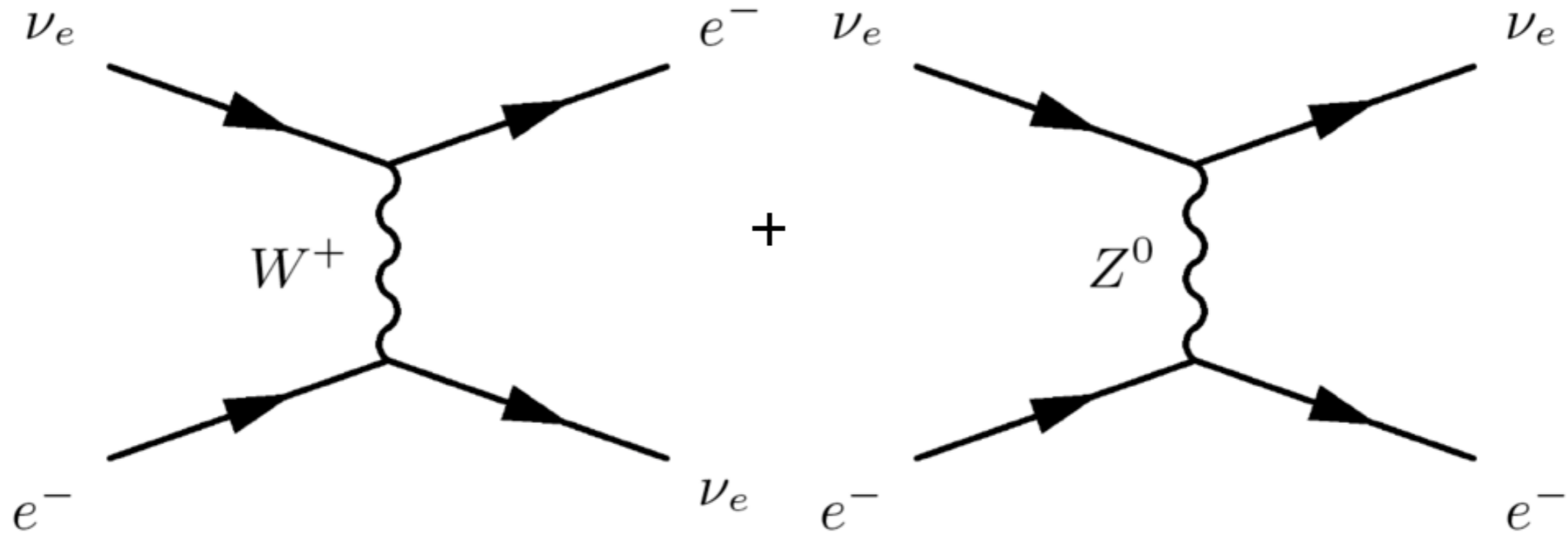
arXiv: 1707.04591

Damping Tail





Cosmic Neutrino Background

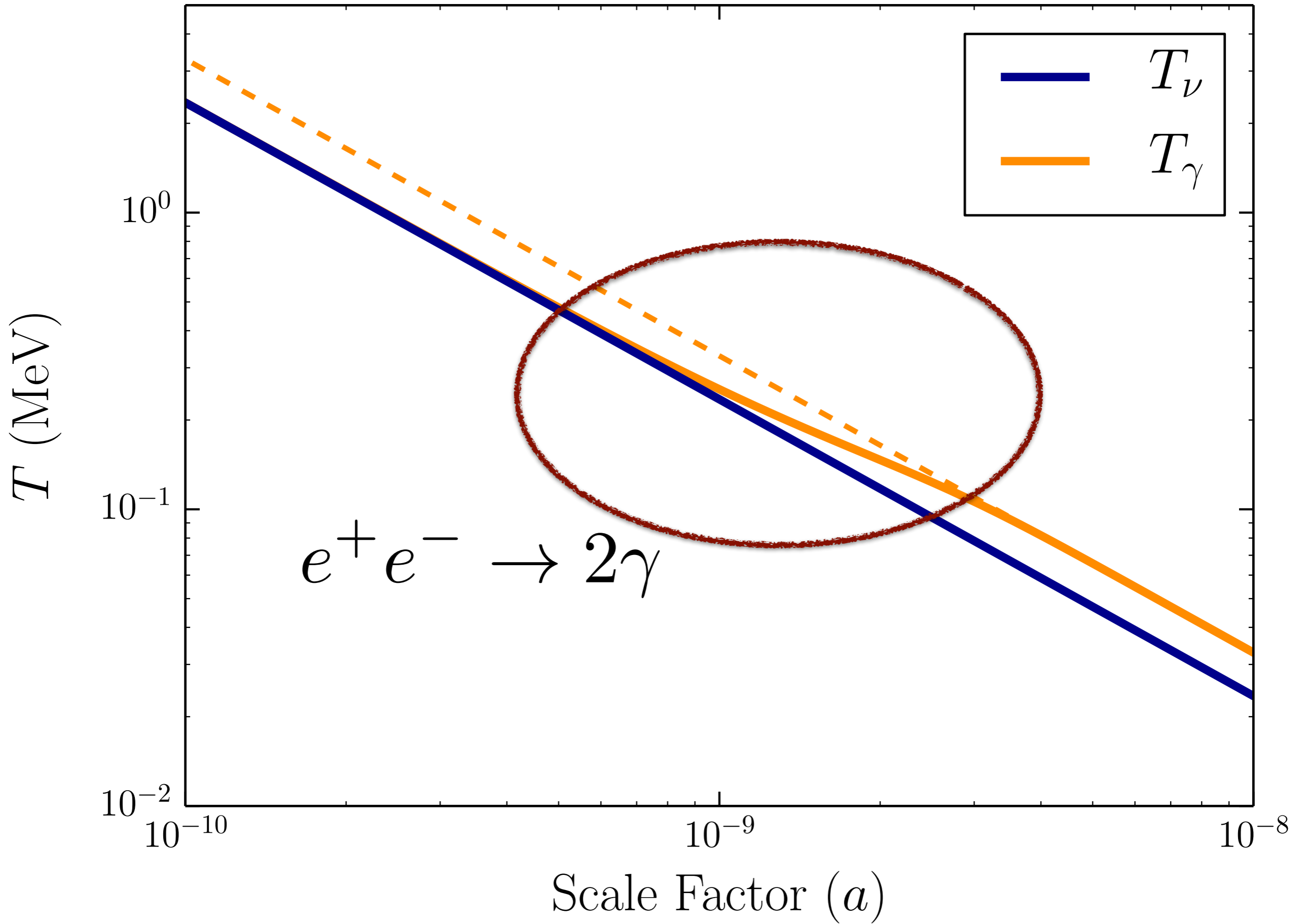


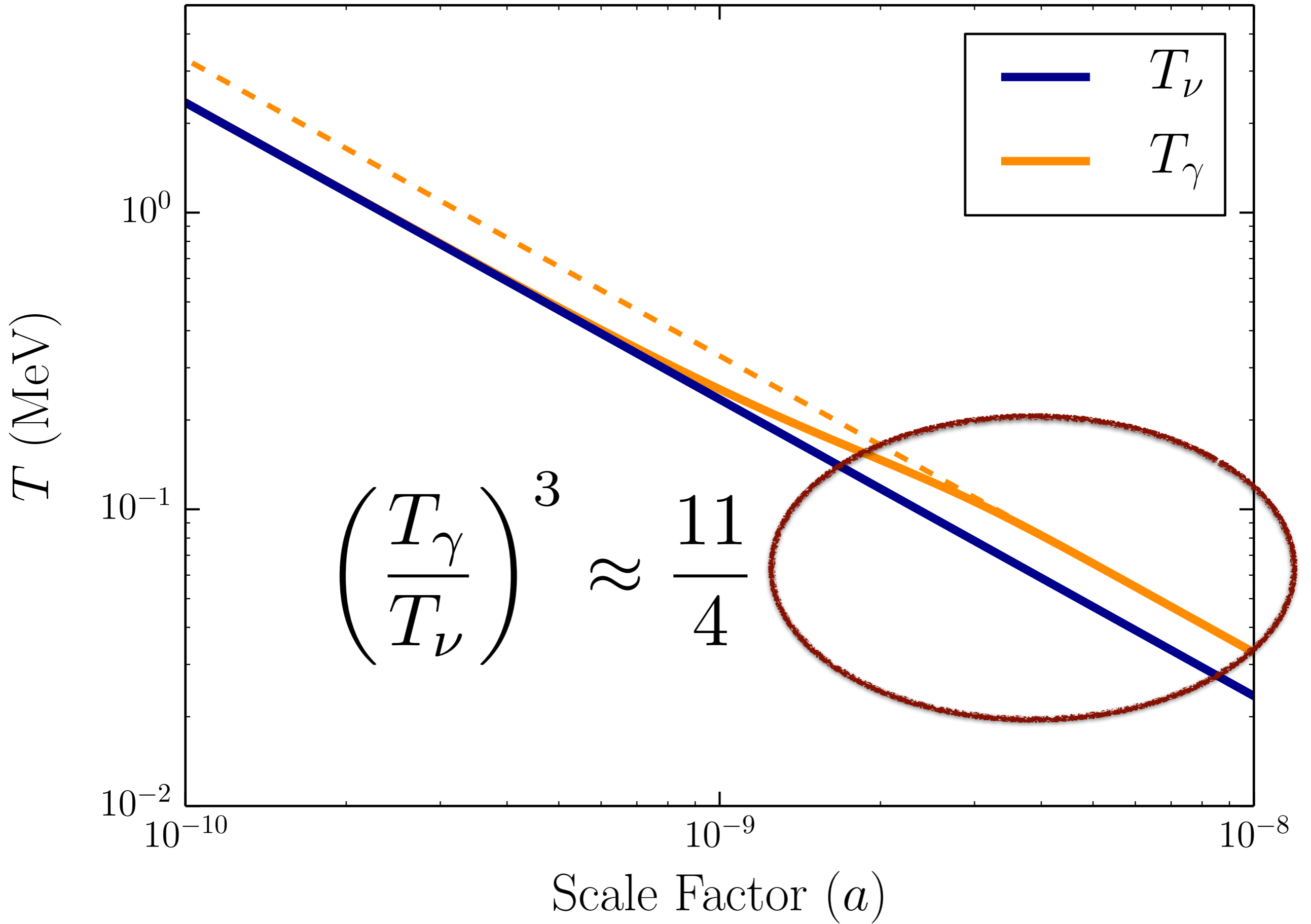
Equilibrium :

$$\Gamma \sim G_F^2 T^5 > H \sim \frac{T^2}{M_{\text{pl}}}$$

Decoupling:

$$T^3 \sim G_F^{-2} / M_{\text{pl}} = \mathcal{O}(1 \text{ MeV})$$





Cosmic Neutrino Background

Cosmology sensitive to the neutrino energy density

Conventional to define

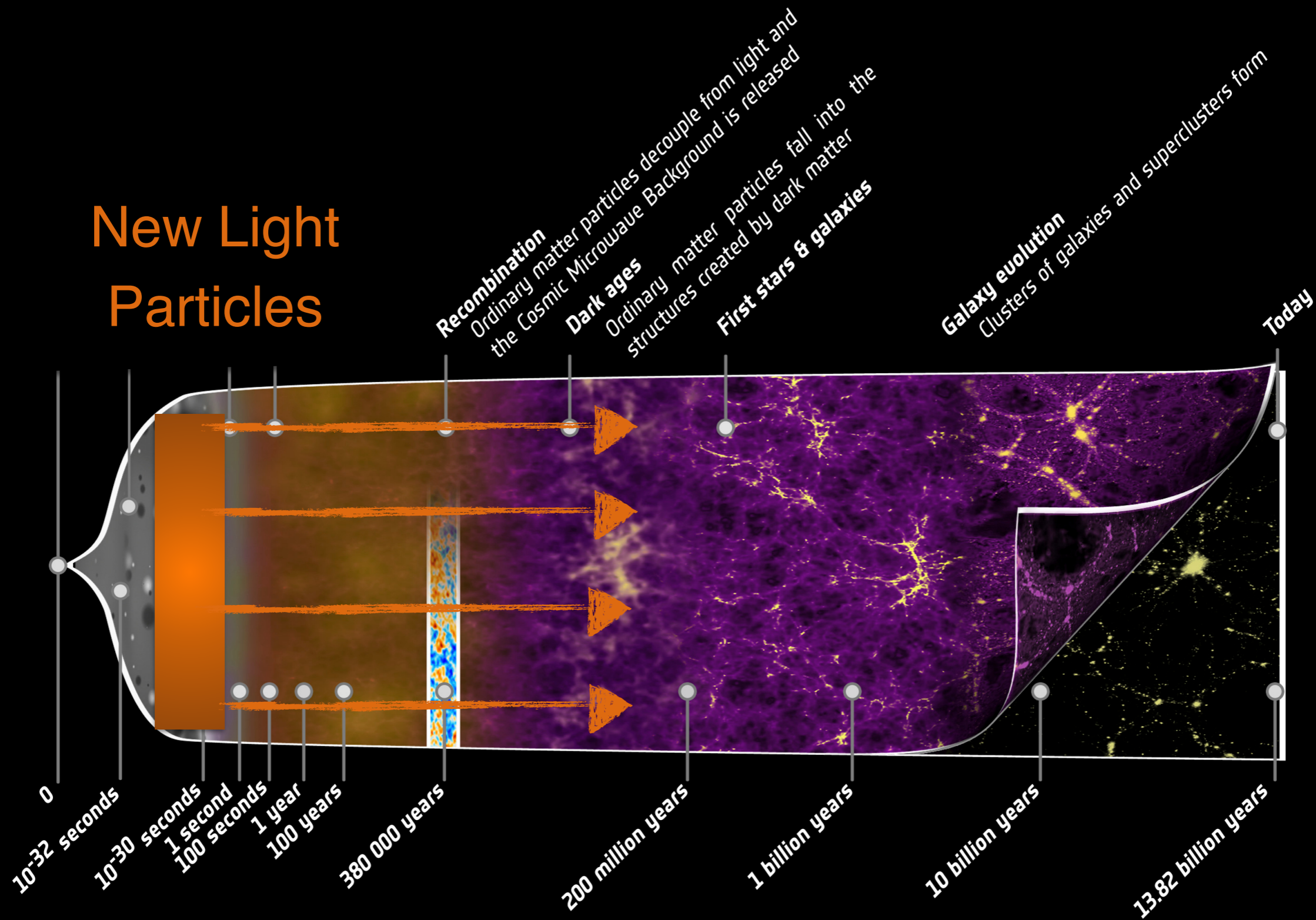
$$N_{\text{eff}} \equiv \frac{8}{7} \left(\frac{11}{4} \right)^{4/3} \frac{\rho_\nu}{\rho_\gamma}$$

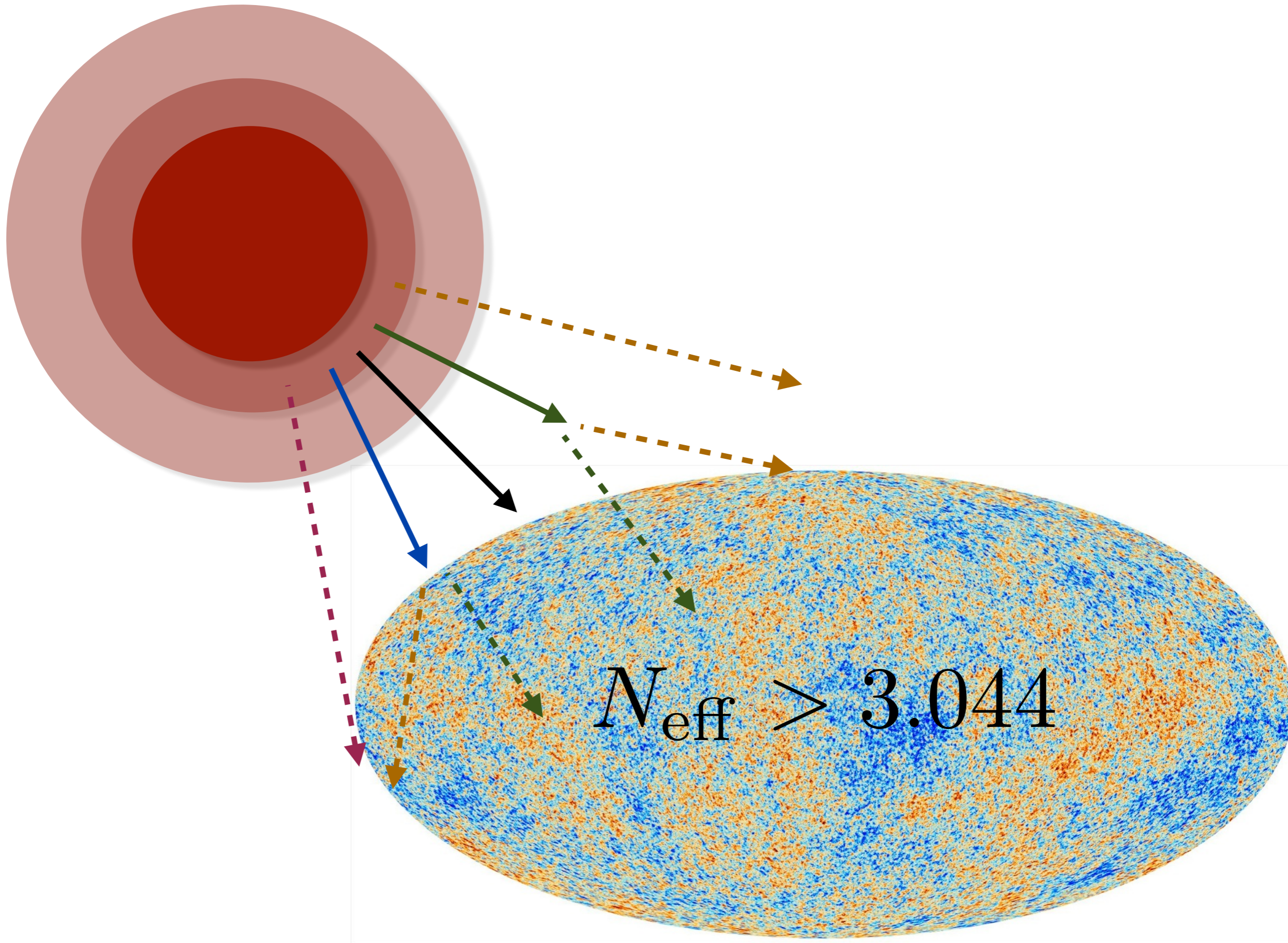
Perfect decoupling : $N_{\text{eff}} = 3.$

Imperfect decoupling + QED : $N_{\text{eff}} = 3.0440 \pm 0.0002$

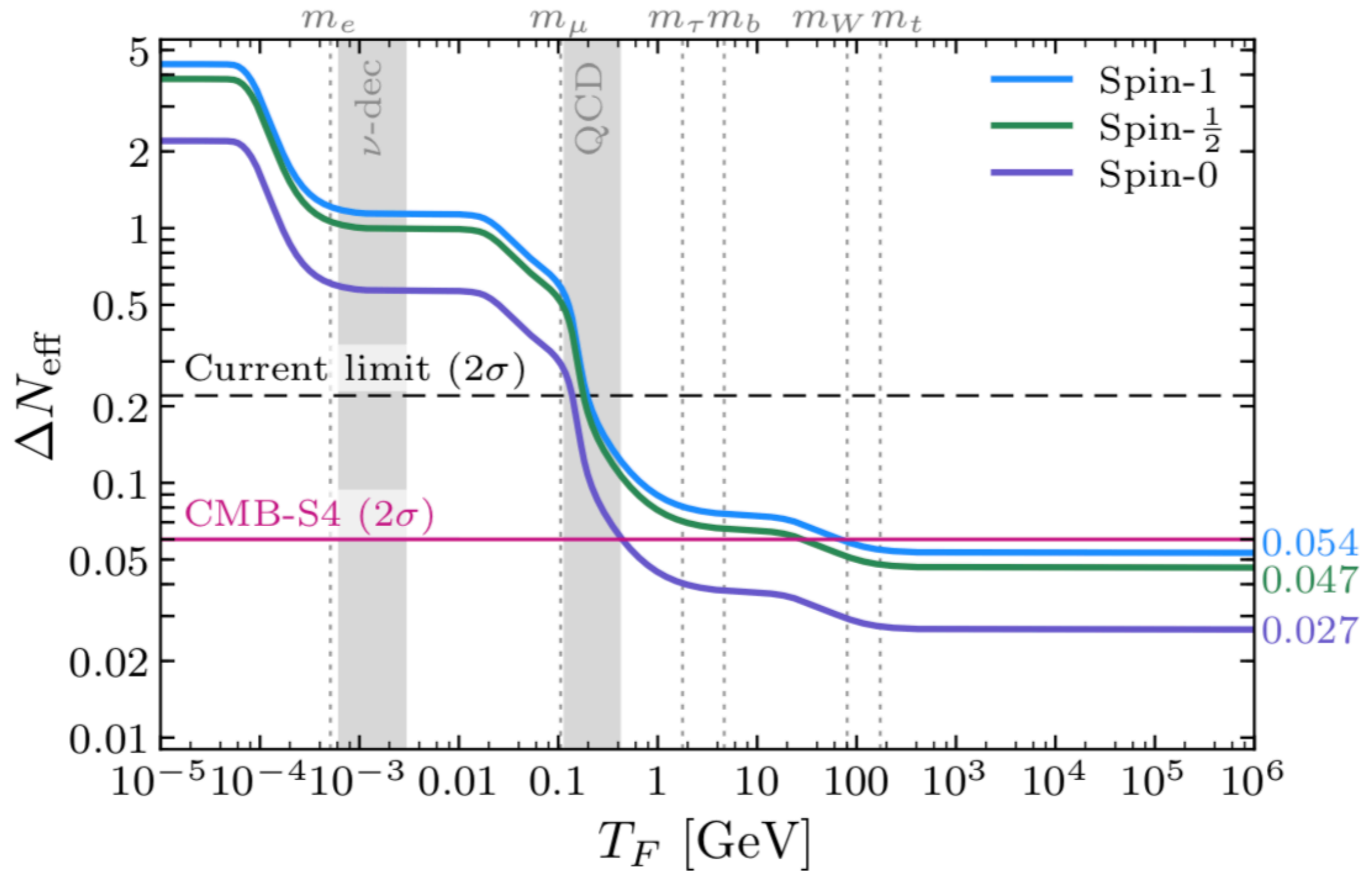
Bennett et al. (2020)

New Light Particles



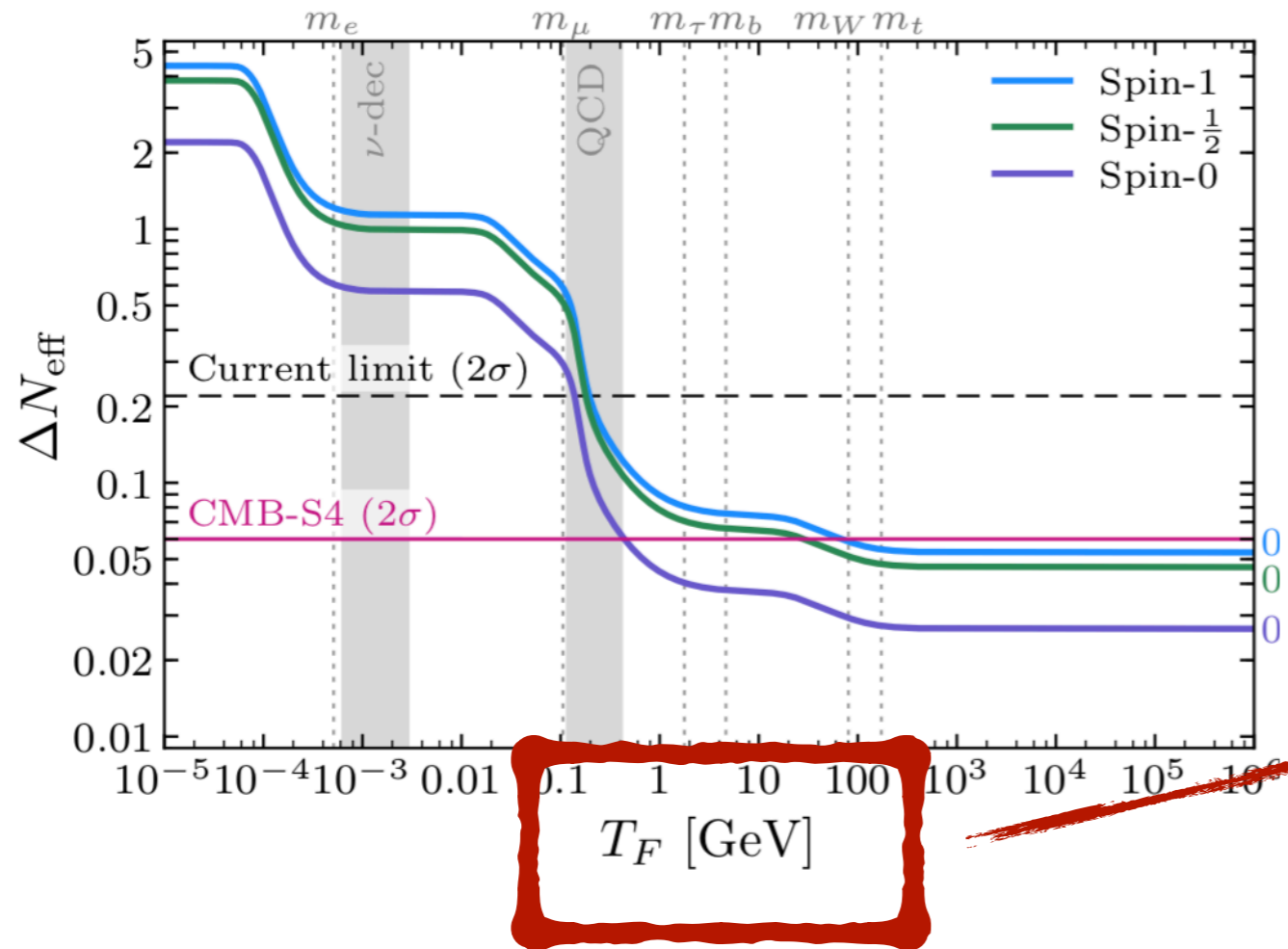


Light Relics



arXiv:2203.07943.

Light Relics

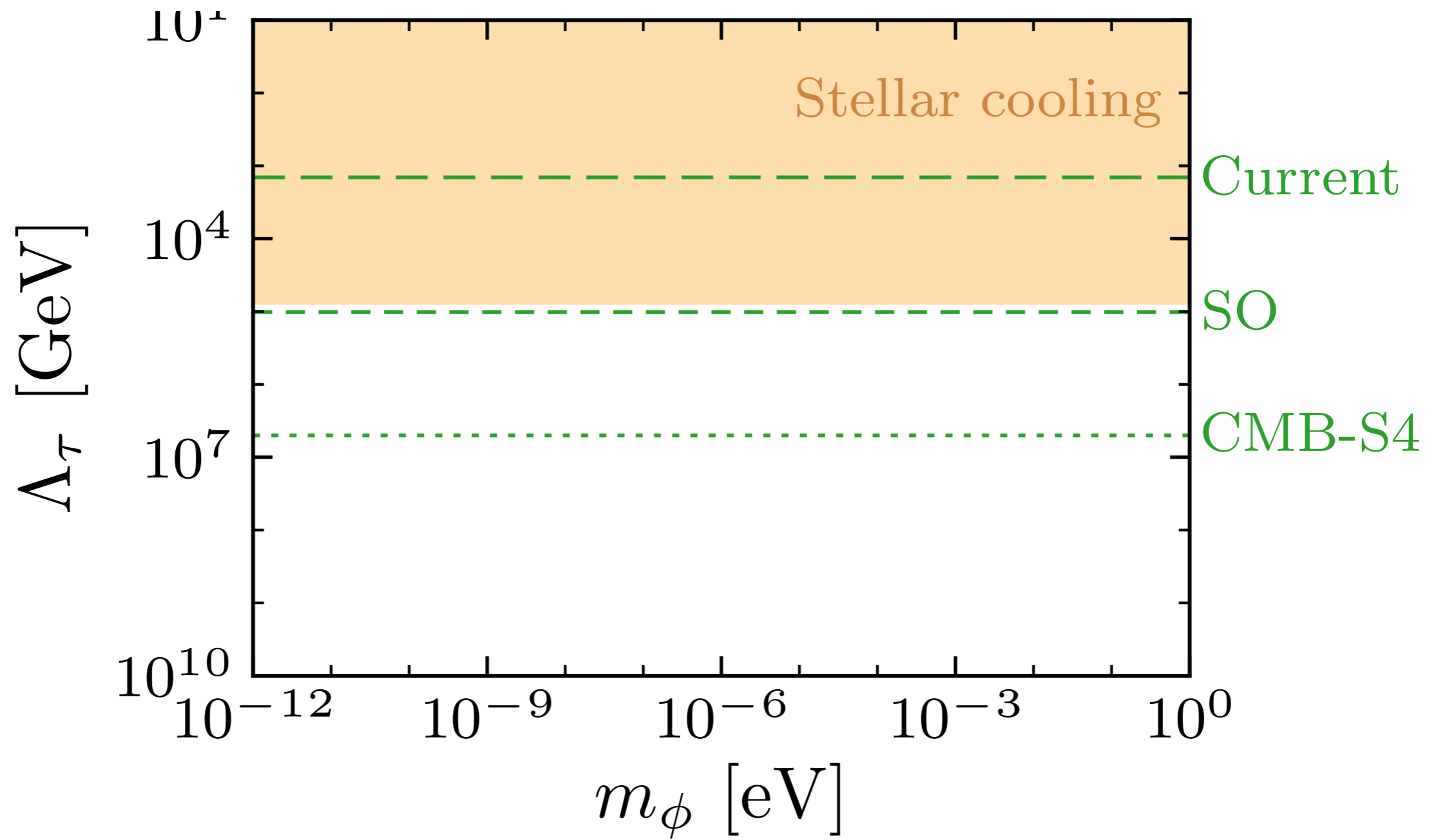


Coupling	Current Constraints		Future CMB Constraints		
	Bound [GeV]	Origin	Freeze-Out [GeV]	Freeze-In [GeV]	$\Delta\tilde{N}_{\text{eff}}$
Λ_{ee}	1.2×10^{10}	White dwarfs	6.0×10^7	2.7×10^6	1.3
$\Lambda_{\mu\mu}$	2.0×10^6	Stellar cooling	1.2×10^{10}	3.4×10^7	0.5
$\Lambda_{\tau\tau}$	2.5×10^4	Stellar cooling	2.1×10^{11}	9.5×10^7	0.05
Λ_{bb}	6.1×10^5	Stellar cooling	9.5×10^{11}	–	0.04
Λ_{tt}	1.2×10^9	Stellar cooling	3.5×10^{13}	–	0.03
$\Lambda_{\mu e}^V$	5.5×10^9	$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \phi$	6.2×10^9	4.8×10^7	0.5
$\Lambda_{\mu e}$	3.1×10^9	$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \phi \gamma$	6.2×10^9	4.8×10^7	0.5
$\Lambda_{\tau e}$	4.4×10^6	$\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \phi$	1.0×10^{11}	1.3×10^8	0.05
$\Lambda_{\tau \mu}$	3.2×10^6	$\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \phi$	1.0×10^{11}	1.3×10^8	0.05
Λ_{cu}^A	6.9×10^5	$D^0 - \bar{D}^0$	1.3×10^{11}	2.0×10^8	0.05
Λ_{bd}^A	6.4×10^5	$B^0 - \bar{B}^0$	4.8×10^{11}	3.7×10^8	0.04
Λ_{bs}	6.1×10^5	$b \rightarrow s \phi$	4.8×10^{11}	3.7×10^8	0.04
Λ_{ta}	6.6×10^9	Mixing	1.8×10^{13}	2.1×10^9	0.03
Λ_{tc}	2.2×10^9	Mixing	1.8×10^{13}	2.1×10^9	0.03

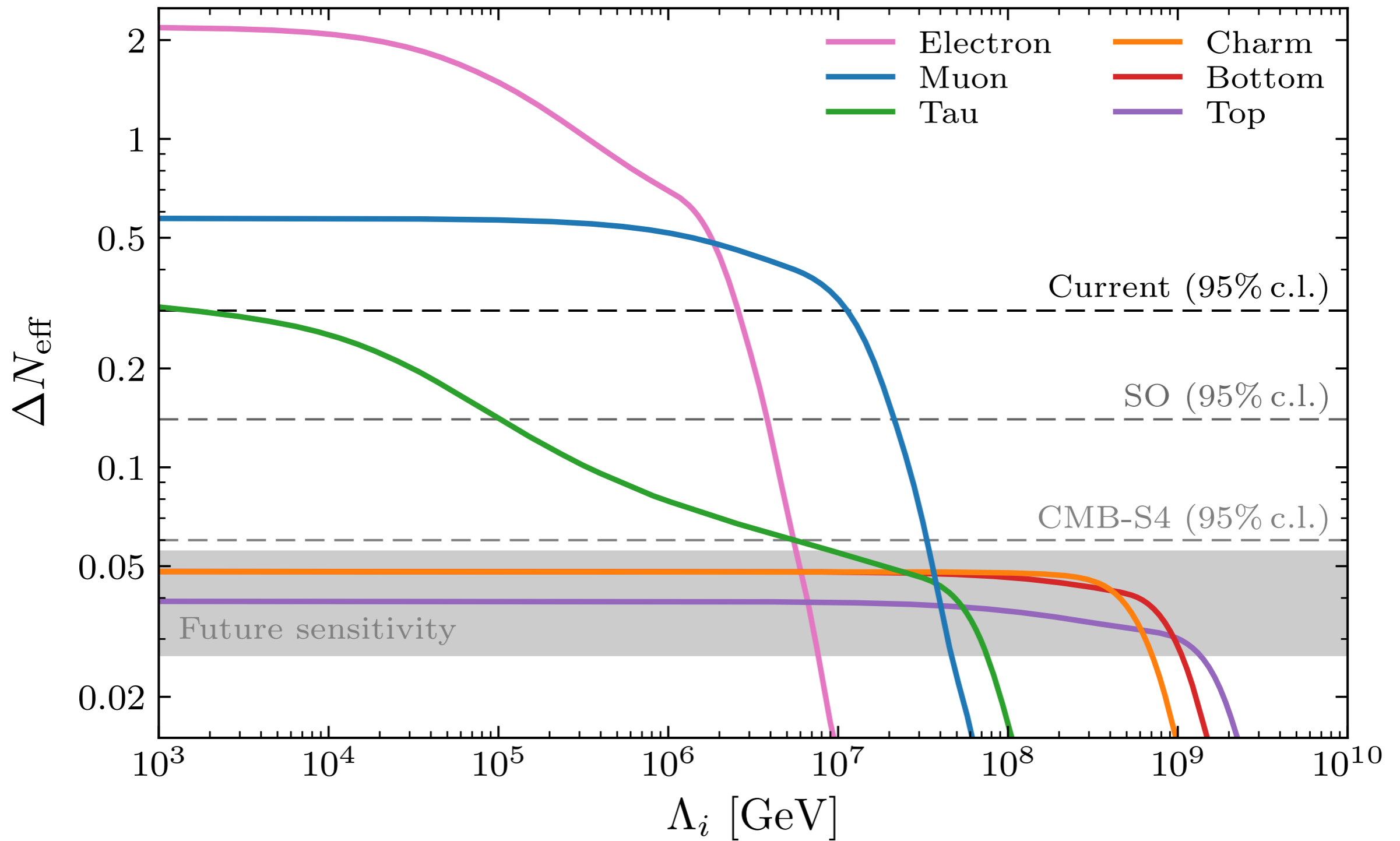
E.g. T_F is sensitive to any standard model coupling

N_{eff} constrains many couplings simultaneously

Axions Coupled to Matter

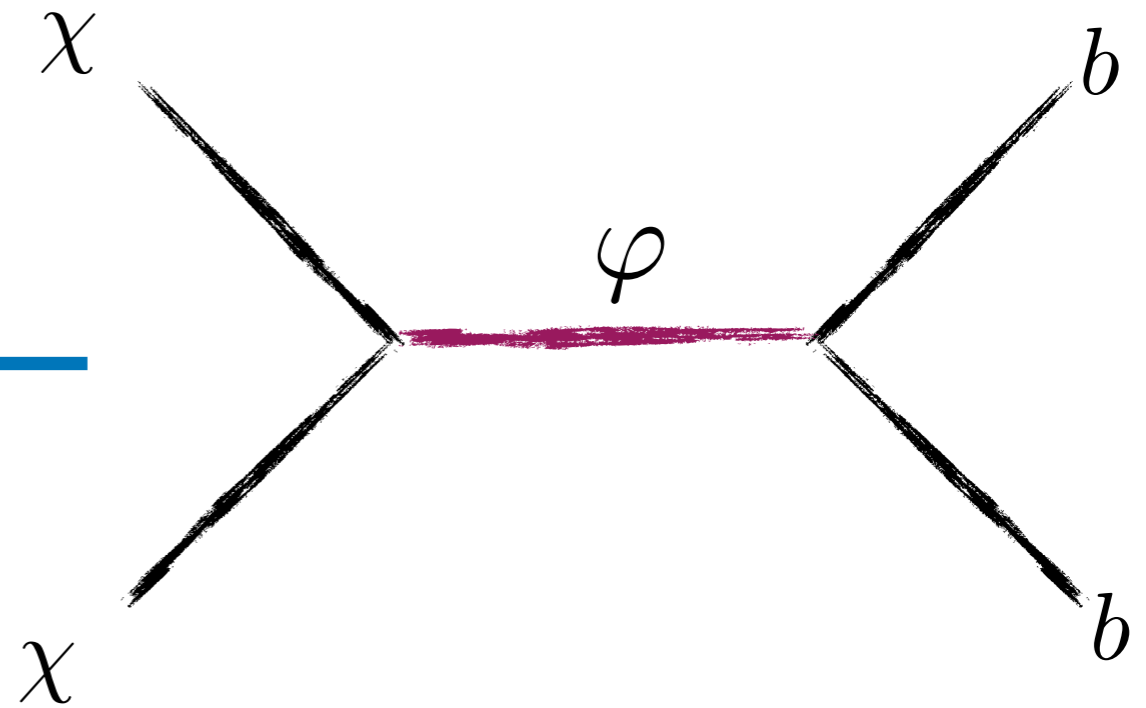
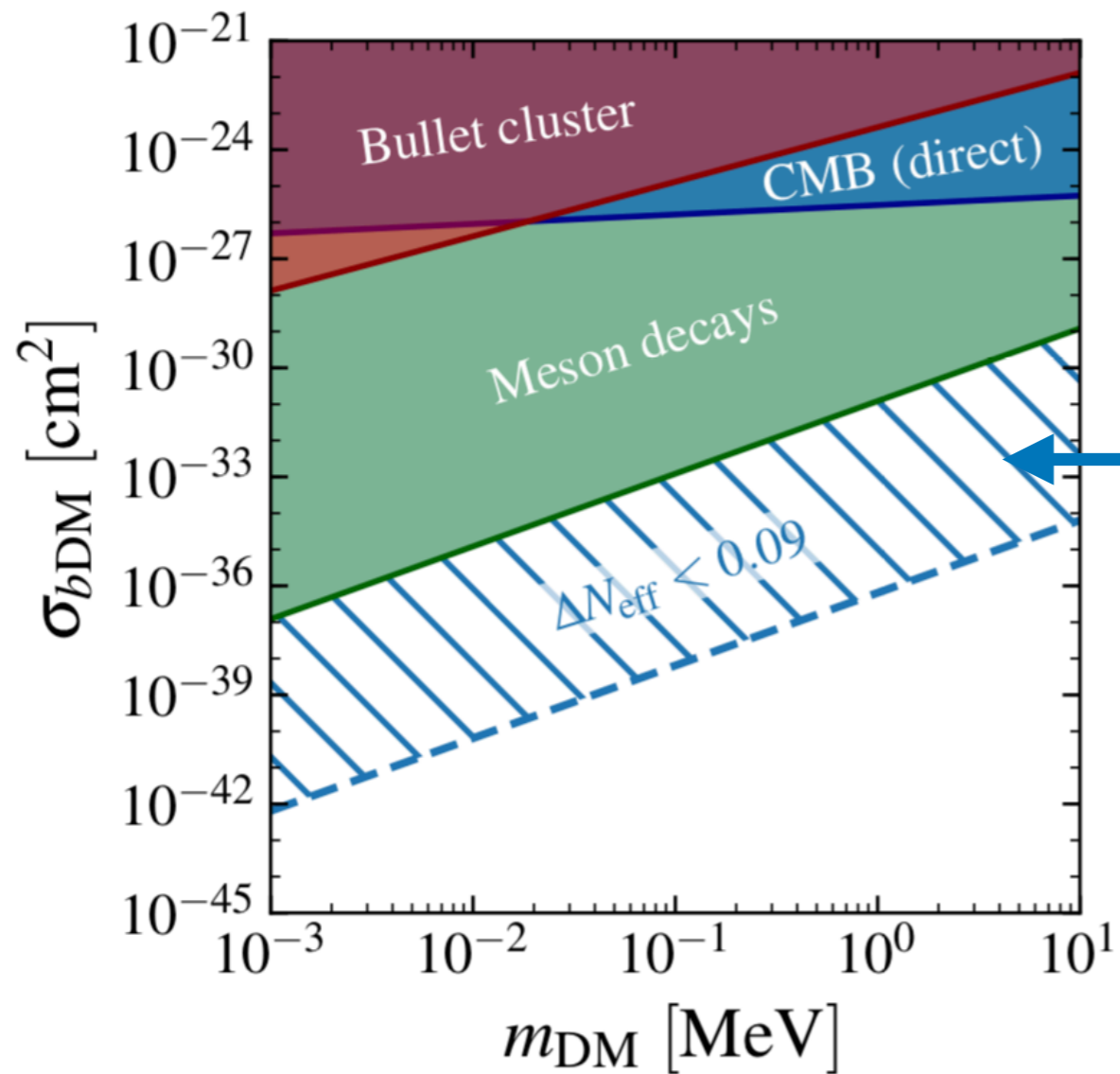


Axions Coupled to Matter



Dark-Matter Baryon Interactions

Mediators of dark forces = light relics



Constraint on mediator often stronger than direct limits

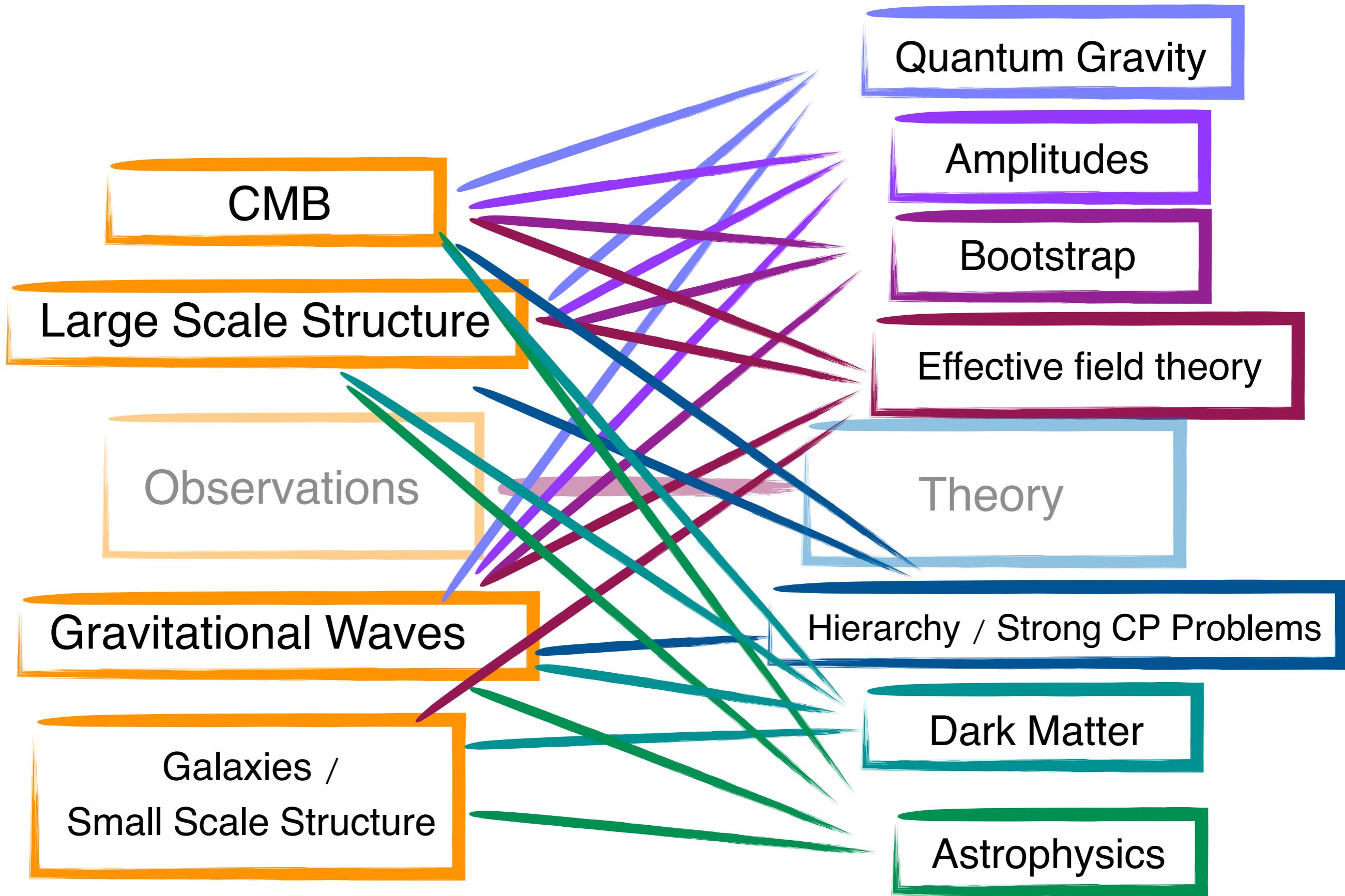
A glowing Apple logo is positioned at the center of a starburst of light. The light rays radiate outwards in various colors, including purple, blue, green, yellow, and orange. The background is dark, making the bright light rays stand out. The overall effect is that of a bright, multi-colored explosion or a burst of energy emanating from the Apple logo.

Theory Aside

Cosmology blurs the line between theory and experiment



Connections are essential for understanding data

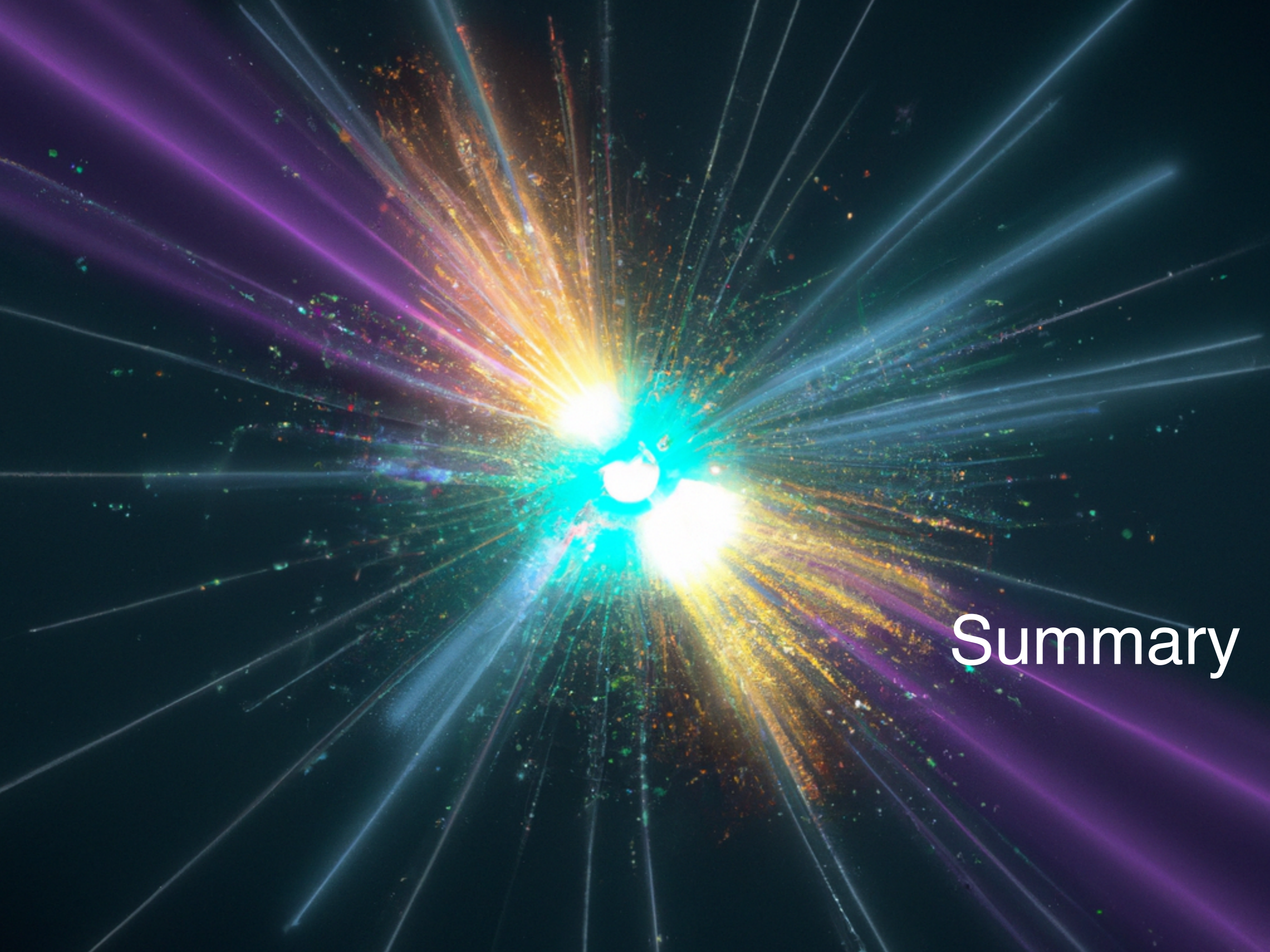


Theory

Theorists are essential to this progress

1. New analyses of existing and future data
2. Directly working on projects (likelihoods, pipeline)
3. Simulations / theory that impacts data analysis
4. Defining theoretically interesting targets
5. Pure theory (e.g. formal aspects of inflation)

ALL of this work needs to be supported



Summary

Summary

The early universe is the frontier

- Key targets for inflation are within reach
- Gravitational waves directly probe geometry
- Statistics are a window into particle physics of inflaton
- Cosmic probes of dark sectors competitive with lab
- Sensitivity to individual species produced at reheating



Thank you