

Primordial fluctuations from deformed quantum algebras

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December 9, 2013



Inflation as a probe of quantum gravity

Inflation as a probe of quantum gravity

Quantum gravity effects on perturbations

Deformed quantum algebras

QFT in flat space

Primordial fluctuations

Conclusions

- the size of the Planck mass $M_{\text{Pl}} \sim 10^{19} \text{ GeV}$ makes it hard to test quantum gravity

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- couple of reasons to believe that inflation is the best hope:

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 - only observable phenomena that approaches M_{Pl} is inflation $E_{\text{inf}} \sim 10^{-4} M_{\text{Pl}}$

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 - the spatial distribution of these progenitors are assumed to be fixed by quantum processes during inflation
 - quantum gravity effects should be imprinted on distribution of galaxies in the sky

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- during inflation, perturbative mode wavelengths evolve as

$$\begin{aligned}\text{phys. wavelength} &= \text{comoving wavelength} \times \text{scale factor} \\ &= 2\pi a/k\end{aligned}$$

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- during inflation, perturbative mode wavelengths evolve as
$$\text{phys. wavelength} = \text{comoving wavelength} \times \text{scale factor} = 2\pi a/k$$
- hence if quantum gravity effects manifest themselves distances less than some “exotic physics” length scale M_{\star}^{-1} , one expects modifications of perturbative dynamics when

$$\frac{\text{exotic physics length scale}}{\text{phys. wavelength}} \sim g = \frac{k}{M_{\star} a} \gg 1$$

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- no calculable quantum gravity theories available \Rightarrow consider phenomenological models that alter:

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- no calculable quantum gravity theories available \Rightarrow consider phenomenological models that alter:
 - classical dynamics for large g (via semiclassical effective theories, modified dispersion relations, etc.), or
 - quantum dynamics for large g (e.g. deformed quantum algebras)

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- assume that Heisenberg algebra of quantum operators gets modified at high energy:

$$[\hat{q}, \hat{p}] = i \quad \mapsto \quad [\hat{q}, \hat{p}] = i f(\beta \hat{p})$$

where β is a dimensionful parameter that defines a scale where deformations become important

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- apparently first introduced by Heisenberg in context of nonlinear spinor theory
- want to recover ordinary physics for small momenta \hat{p} and have invariance under $(\hat{q}, \hat{p}) \mapsto (-\hat{q}, -\hat{p})$:

$$f(0) = 1 \quad f(x) = f(-x)$$

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- arXiv:1208.5761 (Husain, Kothwala, SSS): studied effects of DQAs on non-interacting QFT in flat space
- assumed that the commutator of field amplitude and momenta modified in Fourier space:

$$[\hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{\pi}_{\mathbf{k}}] = if(\hat{\pi}_{\mathbf{k}}/M_{\star}^{1/2})$$

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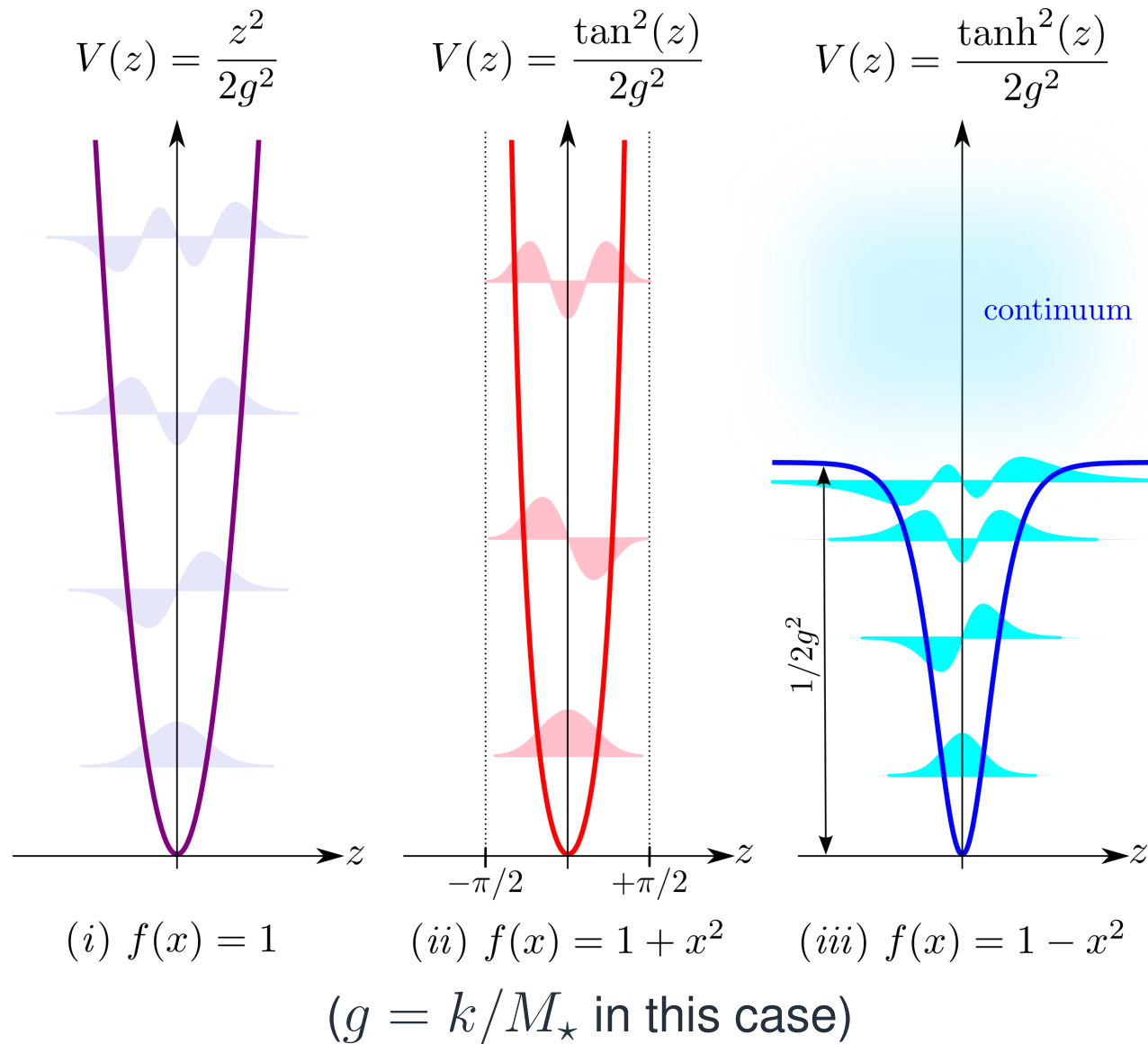
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- number of interesting effects:
 - modified propagator
 - modified dispersion relations
 - field energy no longer quantized in units of $\hbar\omega$, energy levels follow from solution of a 1D Schrödinger bound state problem

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- $\epsilon = \frac{\text{inflationary Hubble parameter}}{\text{exotic physics scale}} = \frac{H}{M_\star}$

- $k_\star =$ comoving wavenumber of a mode with physical wavelength $2\pi/M_\star$ at start of inflation

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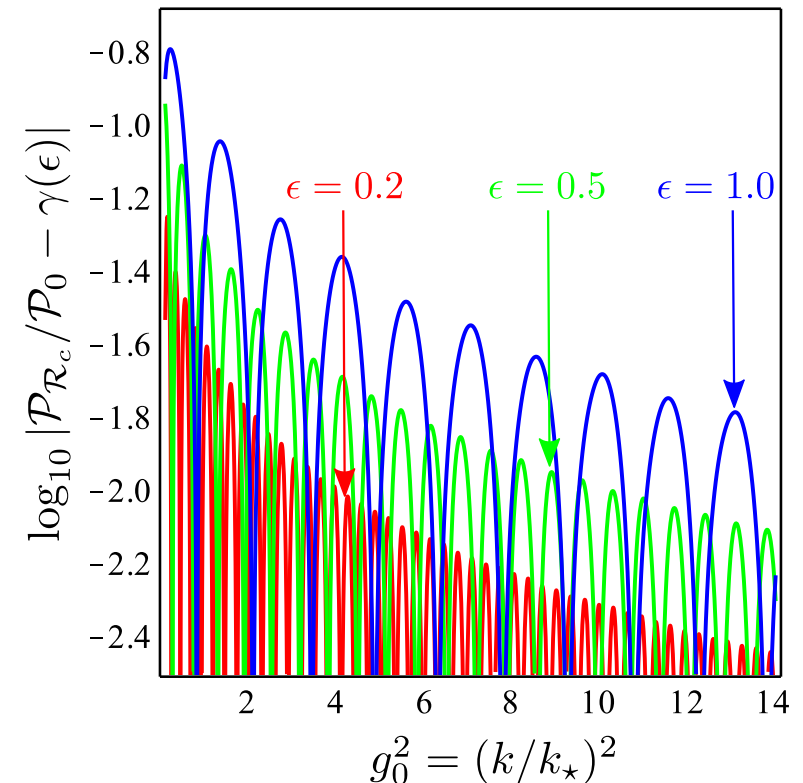
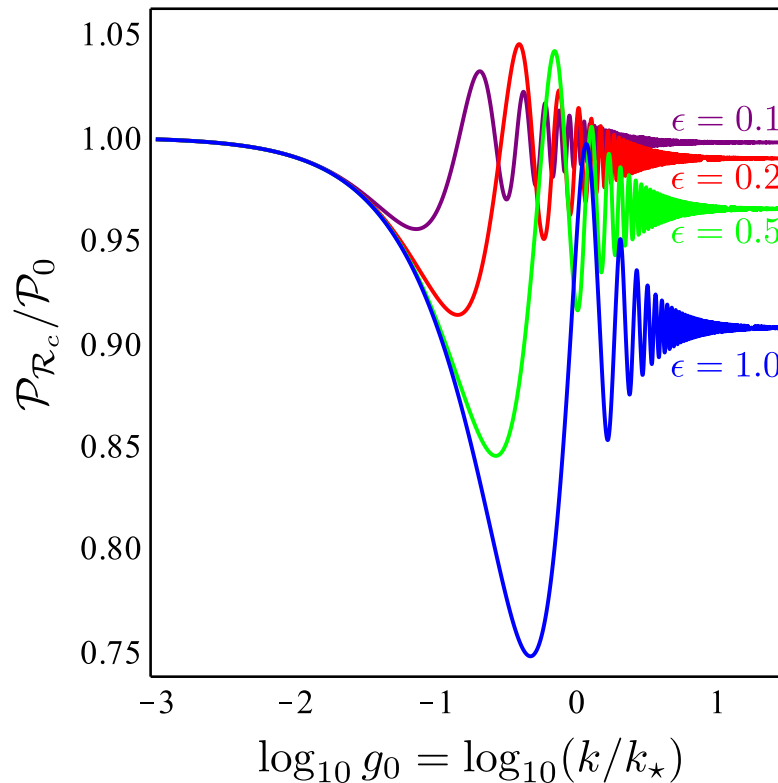
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$$k_\star \sim \frac{6 \times 10^{-6}}{\text{Mpc}} \epsilon^{-1} \left(\frac{E_{\text{inf}}}{10^{16} \text{ GeV}} \right) \left(\frac{e^{65}}{e^N} \right) \left(\frac{100}{\mathcal{G}} \right)^{1/12}$$

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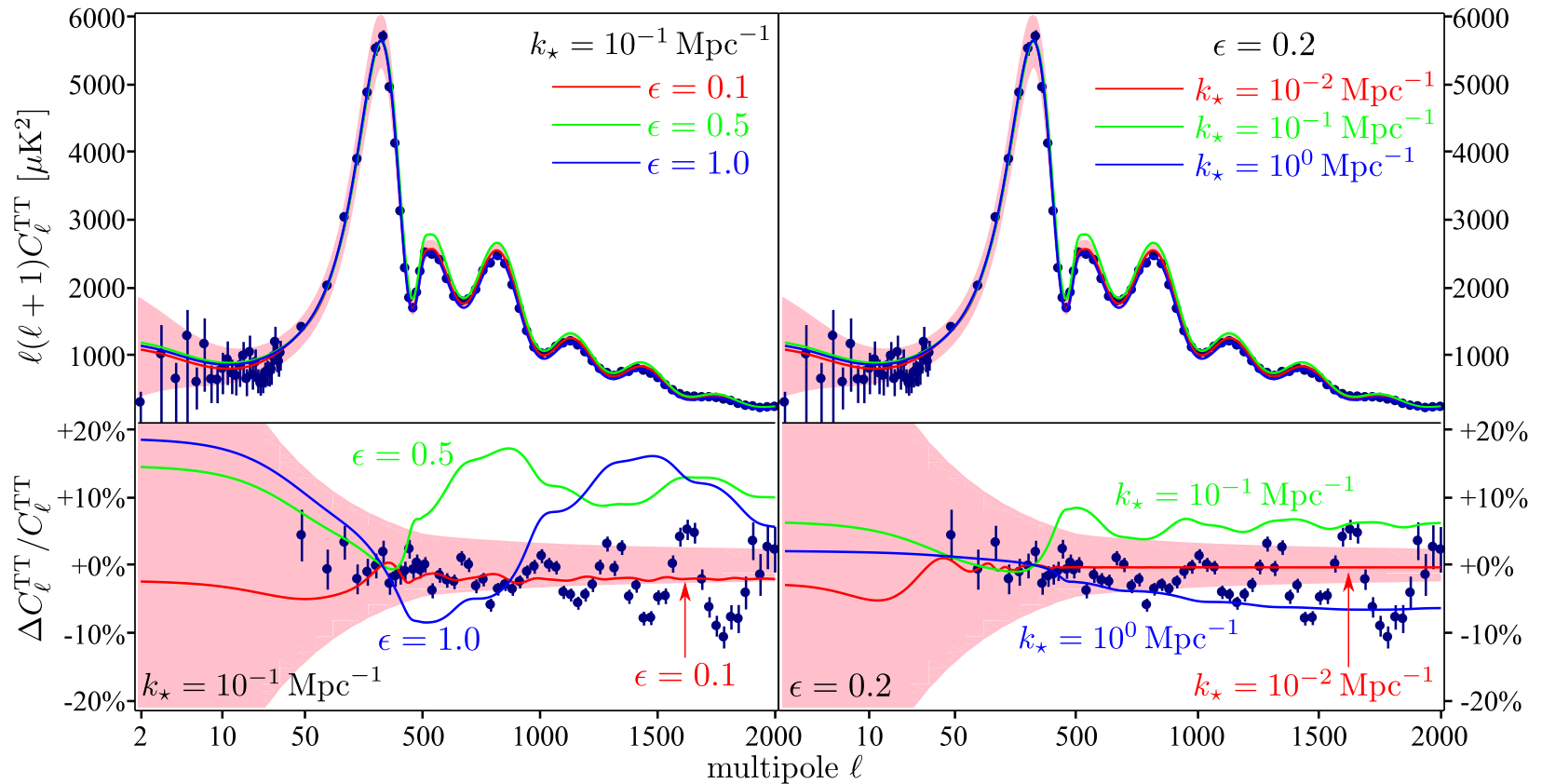
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- comoving curvature perturbation results for $f(x) = 1 + x^2$
- \mathcal{P}_0 is ordinary slow-roll result—recovered for small k
- DQA effects $\propto \epsilon^2 = H^2/M_\star^2$

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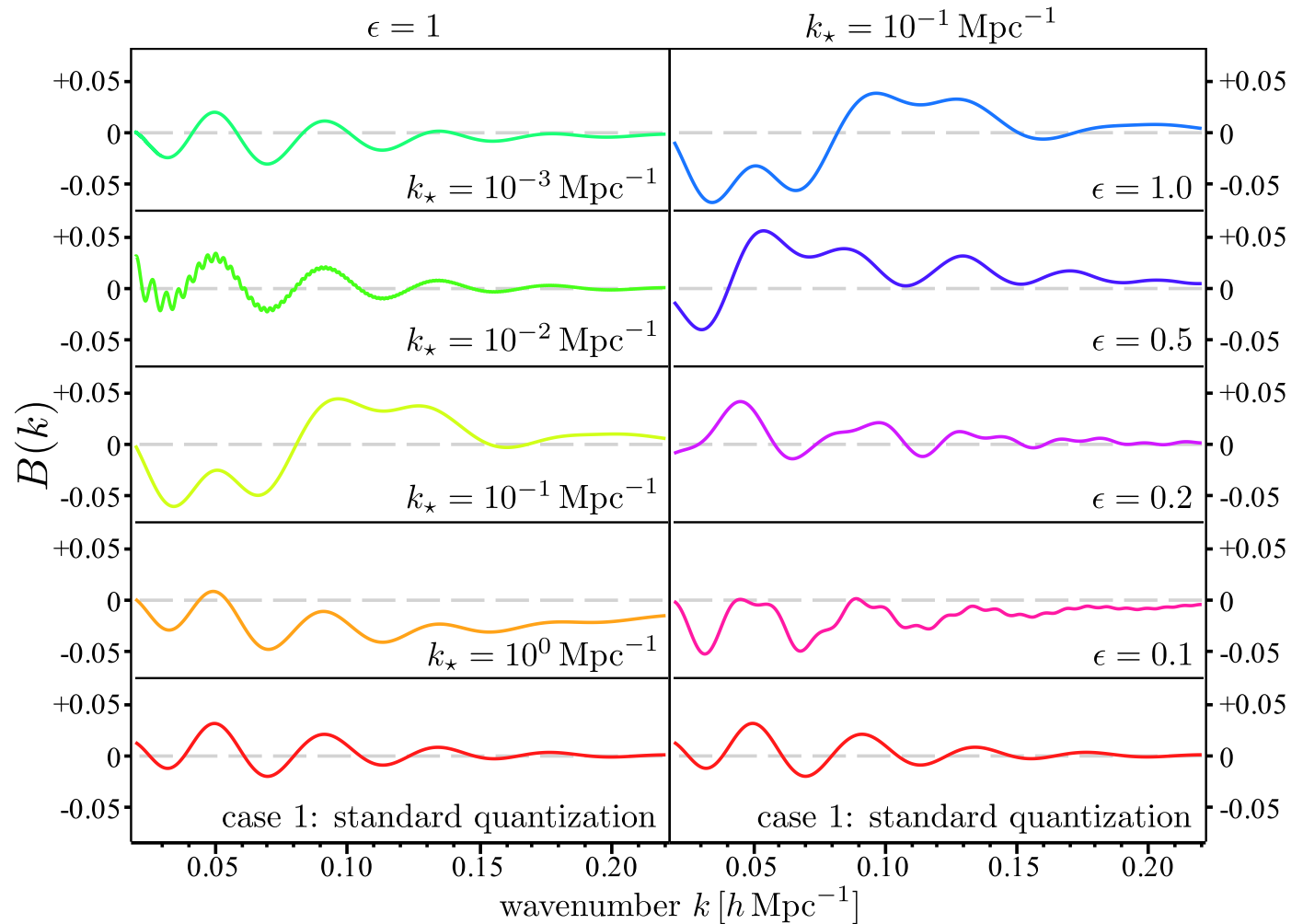
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- CMB power spectrum results for $f(x) = 1 + x^2$
- high multipoles can distinguish between various values of $\epsilon = H/M_*$

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- Baryon acoustic oscillations (BAOs) for $f(x) = 1 + x^2$

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- looked at the effects of deforming the quantum algebra between the inflaton's amplitude and momentum on the primordial spectrum

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- **still to do:** parameter estimation/limits on ϵ and k_\star