Roulette Inflation hep-th/0612197

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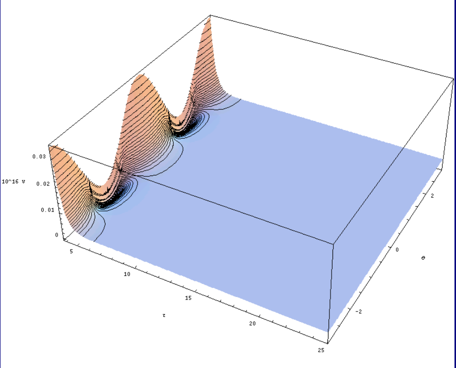
Outline

Introduction



- $W = W_0 + \sum_i A_i e^{-a_i T_i}, \;\; T_i = \tau_i + i\theta_i$
- $K = -2\ln(\mathcal{V} + \frac{\xi}{2}), \; \mathcal{V} = \alpha\left(\tau_1^{3/2} - \sum_{i=2}^{n} \lambda_i \tau_i^{3/2}\right)$

SUGRA

$$V = e^K \left(K^{i\bar{j}} D_i W D_{\bar{j}} \bar{W} - 3|W|^2 \right)$$

- $D_i = \partial_i + K_i,\ K_i = \frac{\partial K}{\partial T^i},\ K_{i\bar{j}} = \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial T^i \partial \bar{T}^{\bar{j}}}$
- pen and paper
- # terms $\propto (\#\text{fields})^2$
- $\Rightarrow$ Mathematica: $\approx$ 1 min for 3 fields
- Here: 3 complex fields $(T_1, T_2) \Leftrightarrow (\mathcal{V}, T_2)$

⇒ Resulting potential

$$V(T_1, ..., T_n) =$$

$$\frac{12 W_0^2 \xi}{(4\mathcal{V} - \xi)(2\mathcal{V} + \xi)^2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{12 e^{-2a_i\tau_i} \xi A_i^2}{(4\mathcal{V} - \xi)(2\mathcal{V} + \xi)^2} + \frac{16(a_i A_i)^2 \sqrt{\tau_i} e^{-2a_i\tau_i}}{3\alpha\lambda_2(2\mathcal{V} + \xi)}$$

$$+ \frac{32 e^{-2a_i\tau_i} a_i A_i^2 \tau_i (1 + a_i\tau_i)}{(4\mathcal{V} - \xi)(2\mathcal{V} + \xi)} + \frac{8 W_0 A_i e^{-a_i\tau_i} \cos(a_i\theta_i)}{(4\mathcal{V} - \xi)(2\mathcal{V} + \xi)} \left(\frac{3\xi}{(2\mathcal{V} + \xi)} + 4a_i\tau_i \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{i,j=2 \\ i<j}}^{n} \frac{A_i A_j \cos(a_i\theta_i - a_j\theta_j)}{(4\mathcal{V} - \xi)(2\mathcal{V} + \xi)^2} e^{-(a_i\tau_i + a_j\tau_j)} \left[32(2\mathcal{V} + \xi)(a_i\tau_i + a_j\tau_j \right.$$

$$\left. + 2a_i a_j \tau_i \tau_j) + 24\xi \right]$$

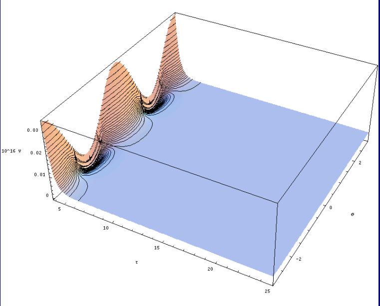
Stabilization and Uplift

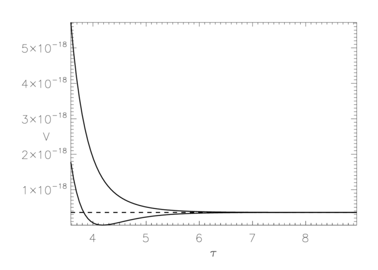
- inflaton T_2
- $\mathcal{V}$ stabilized by extra fields $T_3 \ldots T_n$: $\sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{\lambda_i}{a_i^{3/2}} \gg \frac{\lambda_2}{a_2^{3/2}}$
- assume $V = V(\mathcal{V}, T_3, \beta)$
- $V_{\mathrm{m}} < 0$
  - Need uplift $V_{\mathrm{up}} = \frac{\beta}{\mathcal{V}^{\alpha}}$
  - self-consistent uplift procedure:

    solve $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} V(\mathcal{V}, T_3, \beta) = \min \\ V(\mathcal{V}, T_3, \beta) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow V(T_2) \equiv V(\mathcal{V}_m, T_{3,m}, \beta, T_2)$
- inflaton $T_2 \equiv \tau + i\theta$

$$V(\tau, \theta) = \frac{8(a_2 A_2)^2 \sqrt{\tau} e^{-2a_2\tau}}{3\alpha\lambda_2\mathcal{V}_m} - \frac{4W_0 a_2 A_2 \tau e^{-a_2\tau} \cos(a_2\theta)}{\mathcal{V}_m^2} + \Delta V$$

Form of the potential



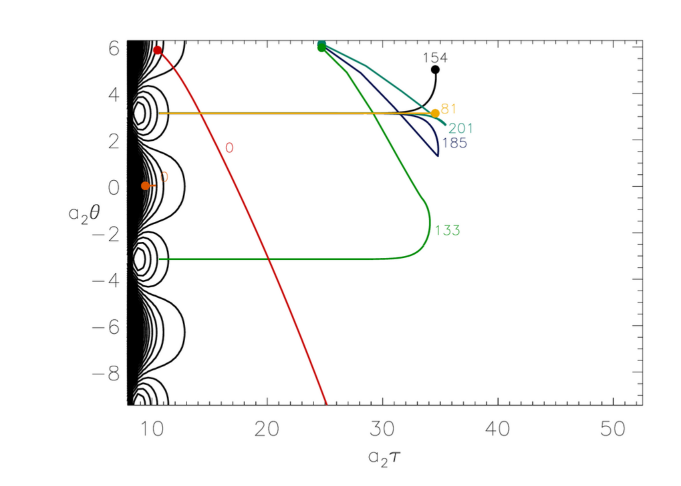


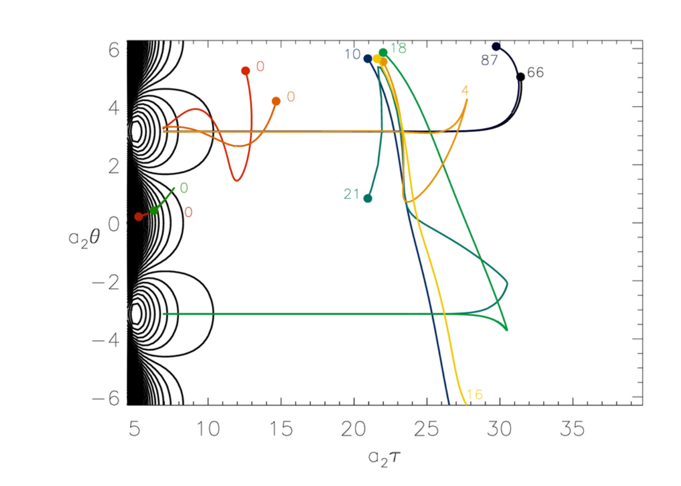
Equations of Motion

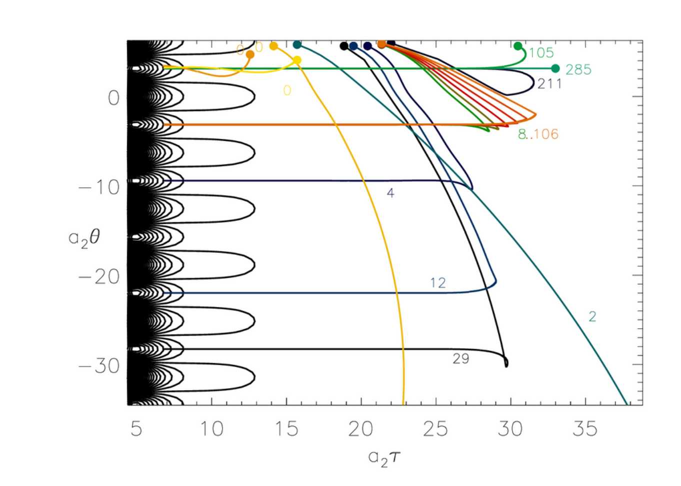
Parameter	W_0	a_2	A_2	λ_2	α	ξ	g_s	$\mathcal{V}$	$\Delta\varphi/M_p$
Parameter set 1	300	$2\pi/3$	0.1	1	$1/9\sqrt{2}$	0.5	1/10	10^6	2×10^{-3}
Parameter set 2	6×10^4	$2\pi/30$	0.1	1	$1/9\sqrt{2}$	0.5	1/10	10^8	1×10^{-3}
Parameter set 3	4×10^5	$\pi/100$	1	1	$1/9\sqrt{2}$	0.5	1/10	10^9	1.4×10^{-3}
Parameter set 4	200	π	0.1	1	$1/9\sqrt{2}$	0.5	1/10	10^6	1.5×10^{-3}
Parameter set 5	100	$2\pi/3$	0.1	1	$1/9\sqrt{2}$	0.5	1/10	10^6	1.9×10^{-3}
Parameter set 6	75	$2\pi/6$	1	1	$1/9\sqrt{2}$	0.5	1/10	10^8	4×10^{-4}

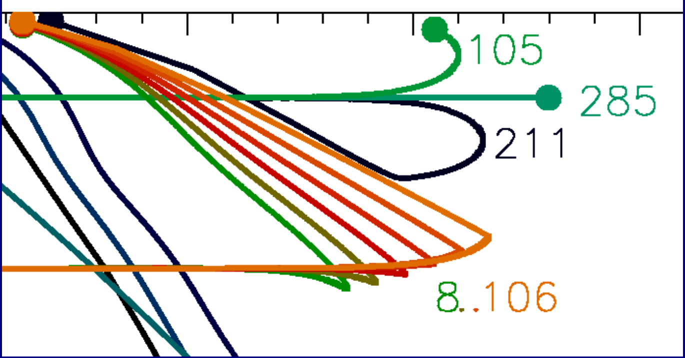
Solve until $\epsilon = 1$:

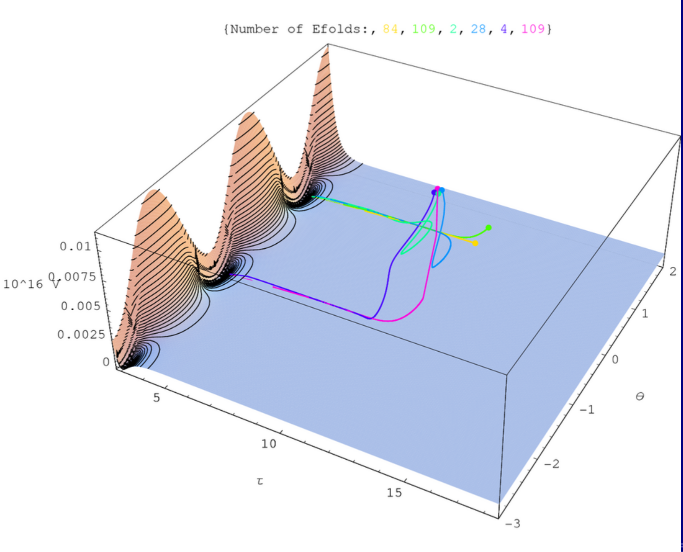
$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{\phi}^i &= \frac{1}{2a^3} G^{ij} P_j, \\
\dot{P}_i &= -\frac{1}{4a^3} \frac{\partial G^{kl}}{\partial \phi^i} P_k P_l - a^3 \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi^i}, \\
\dot{a} &= aH, \\
\dot{H} &= -\frac{1}{4a^3} G^{ij} P_i P_j,
\end{aligned}$$


6
4
2
0
−2
−4
−6
−8
$a_2\theta$
10
20
30
40
50
$a_2\tau$
154
81
201
185
0
133


6
4
2
0
−2
−4
−6
$a_2\theta$
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
$a_2\tau$
0
0
0
0
10
18
87
66
4
21
16


0
0
0
105
285
211
8..106
4
12
2
29
0
−10
−20
−30
$a_2\theta$
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
$a_2\tau$

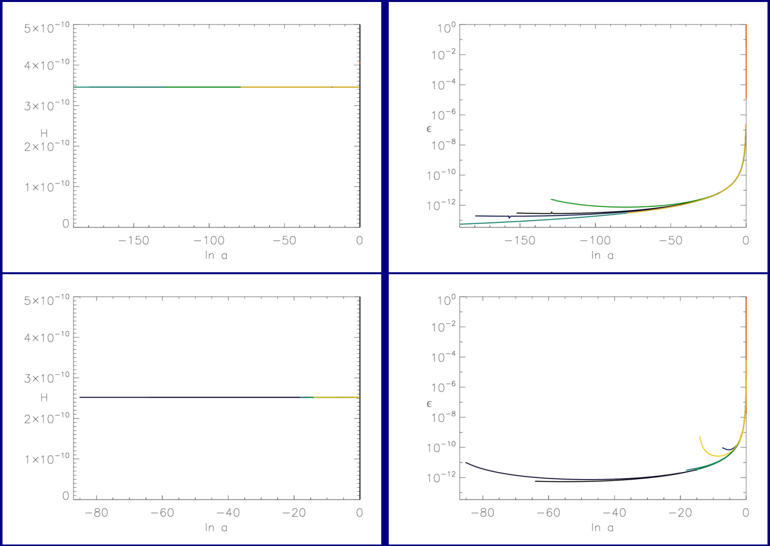

105
285
211
8..106

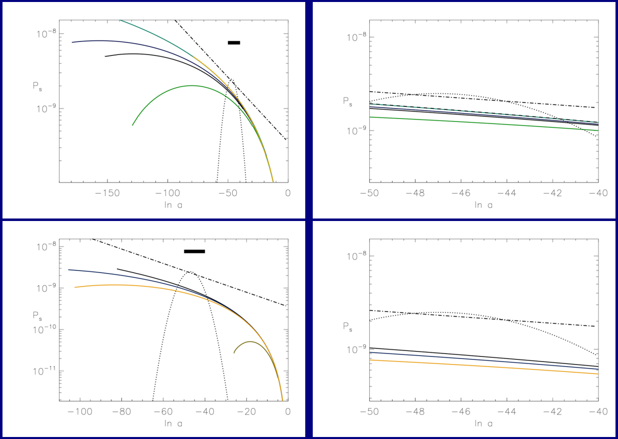

{Number of Efolds:, 84, 109, 2, 28, 4, 109}
0.01
0.0075
10^16 V
0.005
0.0025
0
5
10
τ
15
2
1
0
θ
-1
-2
-3

Features

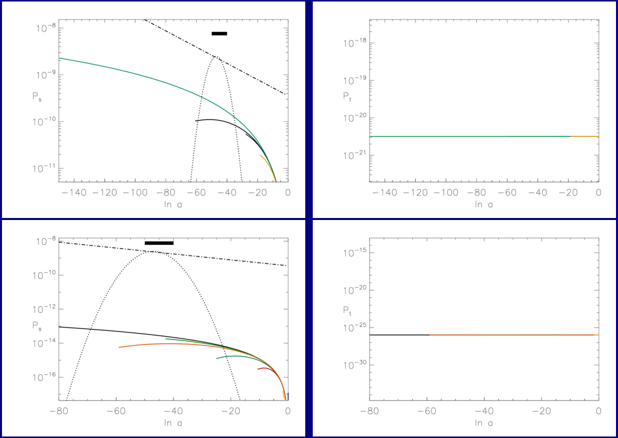
- axionic direction
- dependence on initial conditions
- bifurcation points
- lots of efolds
- isocurvature perturbations
- $N = 40 \ldots 50$

(from $N(k) = 62 - \ln \frac{k}{6.96 \times 10^{-5}\,\mathrm{Mpc}^{-1}} + \Delta$, with $\Delta = -\ln \frac{10^{16}\mathrm{GeV}}{V_k^{1/4}} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{V_k}{V_{\mathrm{end}}} - \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{V_{\mathrm{end}}^{1/4}}{\rho_{\mathrm{reh}}^{1/4}}$)


5×10^{-10}
4×10^{-10}
3×10^{-10}
H
2×10^{-10}
1×10^{-10}
0
−150 −100 −50 0
ln a
10^{0}
10^{-2}
10^{-4}
10^{-6}
ϵ
10^{-8}
10^{-10}
10^{-12}
−150 −100 −50 0
ln a
−80 −60 −40 −20 0
ln a
−80 −60 −40 −20 0
ln a



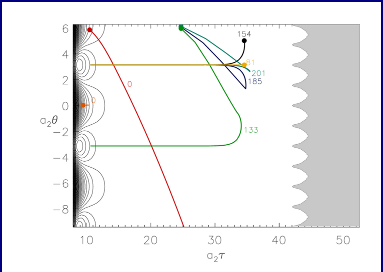
Template $P_S \propto k^{n_s - 1}$ with a) dash-dot: $n_s = 0.95,\ n_{\rm run} = 0$ b) dotted: $n_s = 0.95,\ n_{\rm run} = -0.055$, pivot point $N = 45$



Parameter sets with wrong amplitude of fluctuation

Initial conditions

- Stabilization from 3rd ... n^{th} field $T_3 \dots T_n$
- $\Rightarrow$ uniform (?) distribution of initial values of (τ, θ)
- maybe existence of region of eternal inflation? $\Rightarrow$ YES!



Conclusions

- rich structure
  - axionic direction
  - bifurcation points
  - lots of efolds
- stochastic regime