# Are 3-point Correlations of ζ Constant Outside the Horizon ? [Yes, but read on for more]

Namit Mahajan and Raghavan Rangarajan Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, India (nmahajan,raghavan@prl.res.in)

### **NON-GAUSSIANITIES IN SINGLE FIELD INFLATION**

NON-GAUSSIANITIES IN THE CURVATURE PERTURBATION ζ CAN ARISE FROM 1) SELF INTERACTIONS OF THE INFLATON, AND 2) NON-LINEARITIES IN COSMOLOGICAL PERTURBATION THEORY.

USUALLY THE SELF INTERACTION CONTRIBUTION IS IGNORED. FOR EXAMPLE, CONSIDER CUBIC SELF INTERACTIONS,  $\mu \phi^3$ .

THE SELF INTERACTION CONTRIBUTION TO <  $\zeta^3$  > IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE SLOW ROLL PARAMETER  $\xi \sim V^{"}$ , AND SO IS IGNORED COMPARED TO TERMS PROPORTIONAL TO SLOW ROLL PARAMETERS  $\epsilon \sim V^2$  AND  $\eta \sim V^{"}$ . BUT

1. FOR MANY MODELS (NEW INFLATION, SMALL FIELD NATURAL INFLATION AND RUNNING MASS INFLATION),  $\xi >> \epsilon$ .

2. THE SELF INTERACTION CONTRIBUTION IS ACTUALLY ~  $\xi N_e$ , WHICH IS COMPARABLE TO  $\eta$ .

N<sub>e</sub> = THE NUMBER OF E-FOLDINGS SINCE HORIZON EXIT, AND IS 60 FOR OUR CURRENT HORIZON.

### **DO SELF INTERACTIONS IMPLY GROWTH OUTSIDE THE HORIZON ?**

BUT  $<\zeta(k)^3 > ~ N_e$  IMPLIES THAT THE 3-POINT FUNCTION IS GROWING AFTER HORIZON EXIT ! THIS IS CONTRARY TO ONE'S EXPECTATIONS.

IS THE CALCULATION OF THE INFLATON SELF INTERACTION CONTRIBUTION TO  $<\zeta^3$  > INCORRECT?

IT HAS BEEN DONE INDEPENDENTLY BY FALK ET AL (1993), ZALDARRIAGA (2004), BERNARDEAU ET AL (2004) AND SEERY ET AL (2008) IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS.

THEN LET US RE-EXAMINE THE ARGUMENT THAT CORRELATIONS OF THE CURVATURE PERTURBATION  $\zeta(k)$  ARE CONSTANT OUTSIDE THE HORIZON. IN THE LITERATURE,  $\zeta(k)$  IS SHOWN TO BE CONSTANT OUTSIDE THE HORIZON. BUT THIS ONLY IMPLIES THAT THE 2-POINT FUNCTION,  $\langle \zeta(k_1) \zeta(k_2) \rangle = (2\pi)^3 |\zeta(k_1)|^3 \delta^3 (\mathbf{k_1} - \mathbf{k_2})$  IS CONSTANT AFTER HORIZON EXIT.

WHAT ABOUT HIGHER POINT FUNCTIONS ?

# **CONSTANCY CONDITION FOR ζ(k) 3-POINT FUNCTION**

$$\left\langle \hat{\zeta}(t)^{3} \right\rangle = i \int_{t_{0}}^{t} dt' \left\langle \left[ \hat{H}_{I}(t'), \hat{\zeta}_{I}(t)^{3} \right] \right\rangle$$

(OPERATORS ON THE RHS ARE IN THE INTERACTION PICTURE)

FOR  $< \zeta(t)^3 > TO BE CONSTANT OUTSIDE THE HORIZON THE CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTEGRAL FOR t AFTER HORIZON EXIT SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED.$ 

WEINBERG (2008) SHOWED THIS WAS SO, BUT FOR GAUSSIAN INFLATON FLUCTUATIONS, I.E., IGNORING SELF INTERACTIONS OF THE INFLATON.

WE INVESTIGATE WHETHER THE 3-POINT FUNCTION IS CONSTANT OUTSIDE THE HORIZON, IN LIGHT OF THE TIME DEPENDENT CONTRIBUTION PROPORTIONAL TO N<sub>e</sub> FROM INFLATON SELF INTERACTIONS,

#### CALCULATION OF THE 3-POINT FUNCTION OF $\zeta(k)$ AND $f_{NL}$

WE CALCULATE <  $(\delta \phi)^3$  > IN THE  $\delta \phi \neq 0$  GAUGE, USING THE CANONICAL FORMALISM FOR CUBIC NEW INFLATION  $V(\phi) = V_0 - \mu \phi^3$ . WE THEN RELATE  $\zeta(k,t)$  TO  $\delta \phi(k,t)$ . AND CALCULATE <  $\zeta^3$  >, AND THE NON-GAUSSIANITY PARAMETER  $f_{NL}$ . BELOW t IS ARBITRARY, UNLIKE IN THE  $\delta N$  FORMALISM WHERE t ~ TIME OF HORIZON EXIT.

$$\begin{split} \hat{\zeta}(\mathbf{k},t) &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\epsilon}} \hat{\delta\phi}(\mathbf{k},t) + \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{\eta}{2\epsilon} \right) \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \, \hat{\delta\phi}(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{q},t) \hat{\delta\phi}(\mathbf{q},t) + \cdots \\ & \langle \hat{\zeta}(\mathbf{k}_1,t) \hat{\zeta}(\mathbf{k}_2,t) \hat{\zeta}(\mathbf{k}_3,t) \rangle \equiv (2\pi)^3 \delta(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_3) \frac{6}{5} f_{NL} \sum_{i < j} P_{\zeta}(k_i) P_{\zeta}(k_j) \\ & i, j = 1, 2, 3, \, k_i = |\mathbf{k}_i| \\ \frac{6}{5} f_{\rm NL}(k_1,k_2,k_3,t) = \underline{\xi} \left[ \frac{1}{3} + \gamma - \underline{\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{e}}} + \frac{3}{\sum_i k_i^3} \left( k_t \sum_{i < j} k_i k_j - \frac{4}{9} k_t^3 \right) \right] + \frac{3}{2} \epsilon - \underline{\eta} + \frac{\epsilon}{\sum_i k_i^3} \left( \frac{4}{k_t} \sum_{i < j} k_i^2 k_j^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} k_i k_j^2 \right) \\ & k_t = \sum_i k_i \,, \, \mathbf{k}_i \text{APPROX. EQUAL}$$

#### THUS THE 3-POINT FUNCTION OF $\zeta$ DOES NOT GROW OUTSIDE THE HORIZON.

#### TIME EVOLUTION OF f<sub>NL</sub> DUE TO SELF INTERACTIONS IS CANCELLED BY CONTRIBUTION OF OTHER TERMS FROM COSM. PERT. THEORY.

$$df_{\rm NL}/dt \approx (5/6) d[-\xi N_e - \eta]/dt = (5/6) [-\xi H + \xi H] = 0$$

 $f_{\text{NL}} \text{ IS A FUNCTION OF } \epsilon(t), \eta(t), \xi(t) \text{ AND } N_{\text{e}} = \text{H} (t - t_{\text{exit}}). \text{ NOW } d\epsilon/dt \simeq \left[ 4\epsilon^2 - 2\eta\epsilon \right] H, \ d\eta/dt \simeq \left[ 2\epsilon\eta - \xi \right] H, \ d\xi/dt \simeq \left[ 4\epsilon\xi - \eta\xi \right] H$ 

# **CONCLUSION:** $d f_{NL}/dt = 0$

FOR  $n_s = 0.96$ ,  $\eta = -0.02$ ,  $\xi = 0.5 \eta^2$ ,  $\epsilon << \xi$ .  $\xi N_e = 0.012$ . SO THE SELF INTERACTION CONTRIBUTION ~  $\xi$  SHOULD NOT BE IGNORED OUTRIGHT.