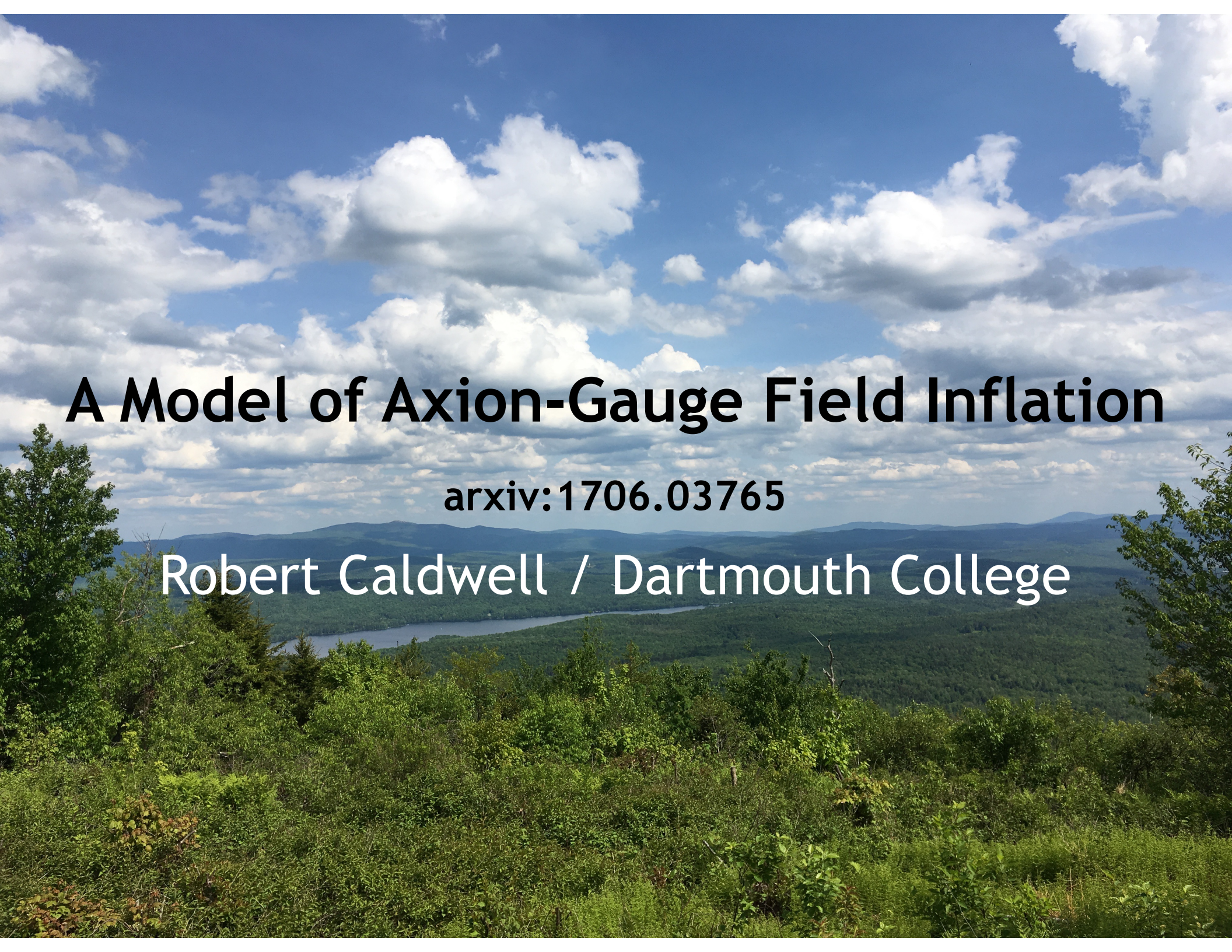


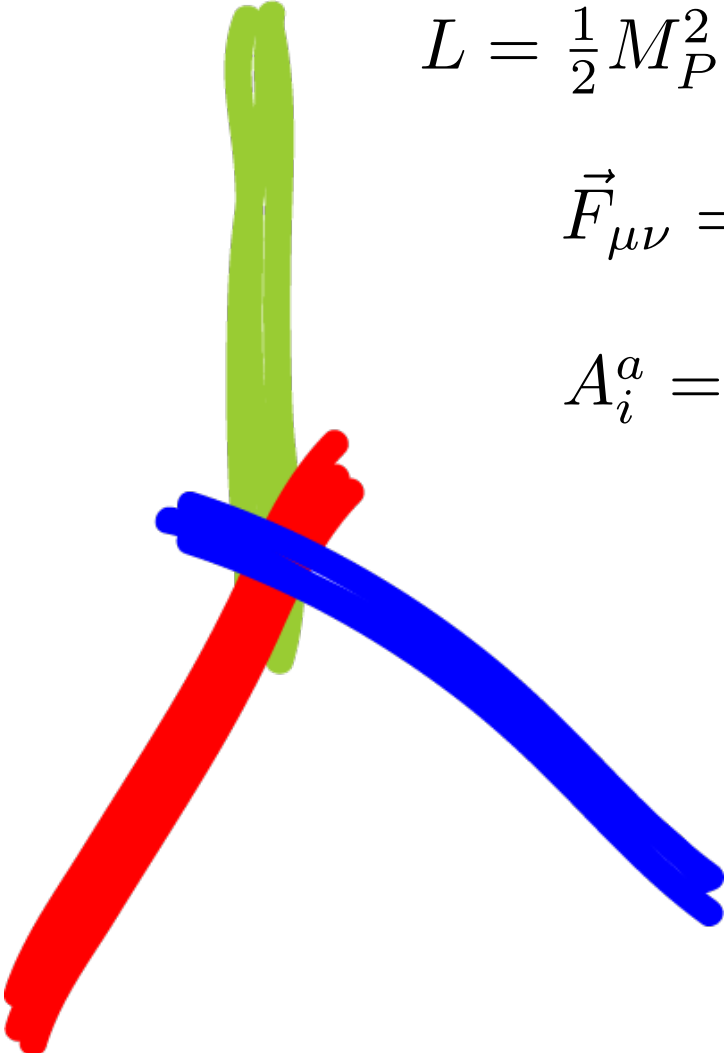
A scenic landscape photograph of a mountain range. In the foreground, there is a dense forest of green trees and shrubs. In the middle ground, a calm lake is visible, surrounded by more forested hills. In the background, a range of blue mountains stretches across the horizon under a bright blue sky filled with large, white, fluffy clouds.

A Model of Axion-Gauge Field Inflation

arxiv:1706.03765

Robert Caldwell / Dartmouth College

Novel Gravitational Behavior


$$L = \frac{1}{2} M_P^2 R - \frac{1}{4} \vec{F}_{\mu\nu} \cdot \vec{F}^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu \vec{A}_\nu - \partial_\nu \vec{A}_\mu - g \vec{A}_\mu \times \vec{A}_\nu \quad \text{SU}(2)$$

$$A_i^a = \phi(\tau) \delta_i^a \quad \text{flavor} - \text{space locked}$$

Devulder, Maksimova, RC 2016, 2017
Bielefeld, RC 2015, 2016

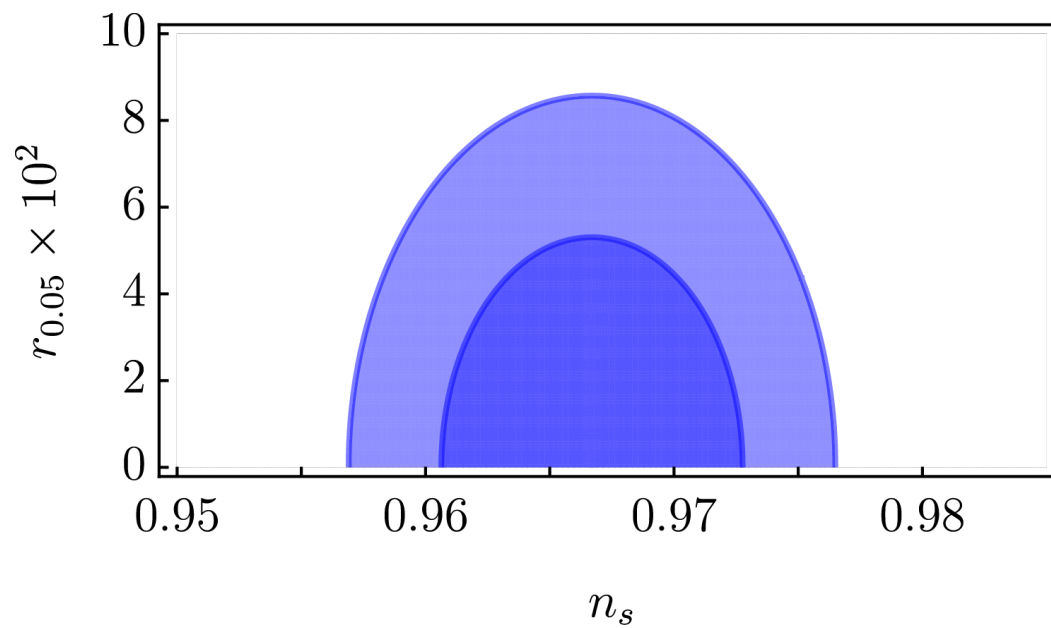
Models of Inflation

Anber & Sorbo 2009;
Maleknejad & Sheikh-Jabbari 2011;
Adshead & Wyman 2012;
Namba, Dimastrogiovanni, Peloso 2013;
Dimastrogiovanni, Fasiello, Fujita 2016;
Adshead, Martinec, Sfakianakis, Wyman 2016...

Models of Inflation

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}M_P^2 R - \frac{1}{2}(\partial\chi)^2 - V(\chi) - \frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^a F_a^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\chi}{M} F_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{F}_a^{\mu\nu}$$

Models of Inflation



$n_s = 0.9667 \pm 0.0040 (1\sigma)$ Planck 2016
 $r < 0.07$ (95% *C.L.*) BKP 2016

New: Toy Model of Inflation

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}M_P^2 R - \frac{1}{2}(\partial\chi)^2 - V(\chi) - \frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^a F_a^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\chi}{M} F_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{F}_a^{\mu\nu}$$

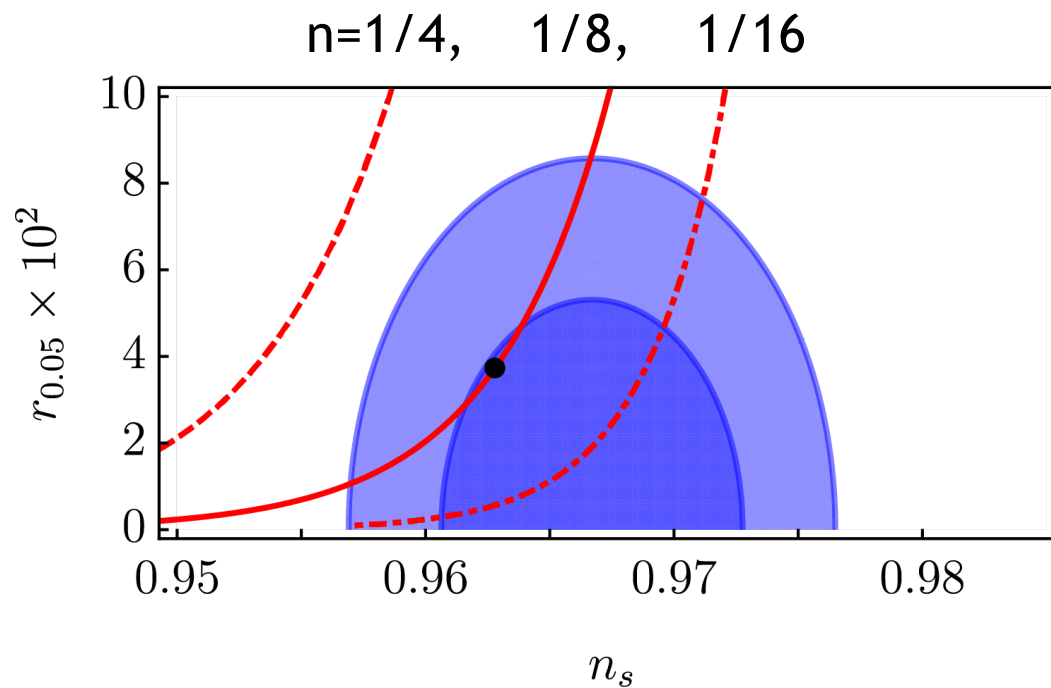
$$V = \frac{1}{n}m^4(\chi/m)^n$$

Parameters: n, m, M, g

Constraints: $\Delta_\zeta^2, r(n_s)$

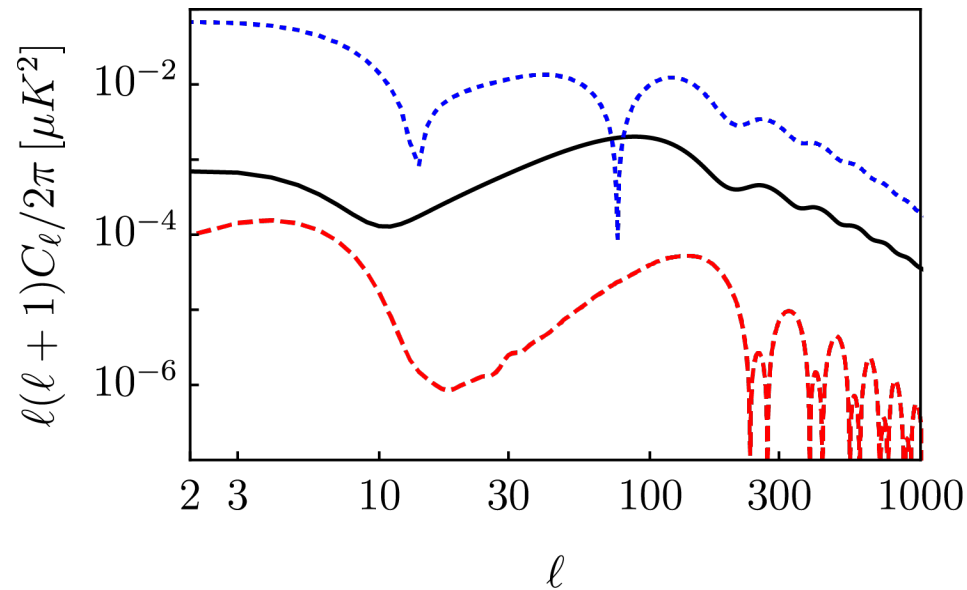
Devulder & RC 2017
arxiv:1706.03765

New: Toy Model of Inflation



$$n_s = 0.9667 \pm 0.0040 (1\sigma) \quad \text{Planck 2016}$$
$$r < 0.07 (95\% C.L.) \quad \text{BKP 2016}$$

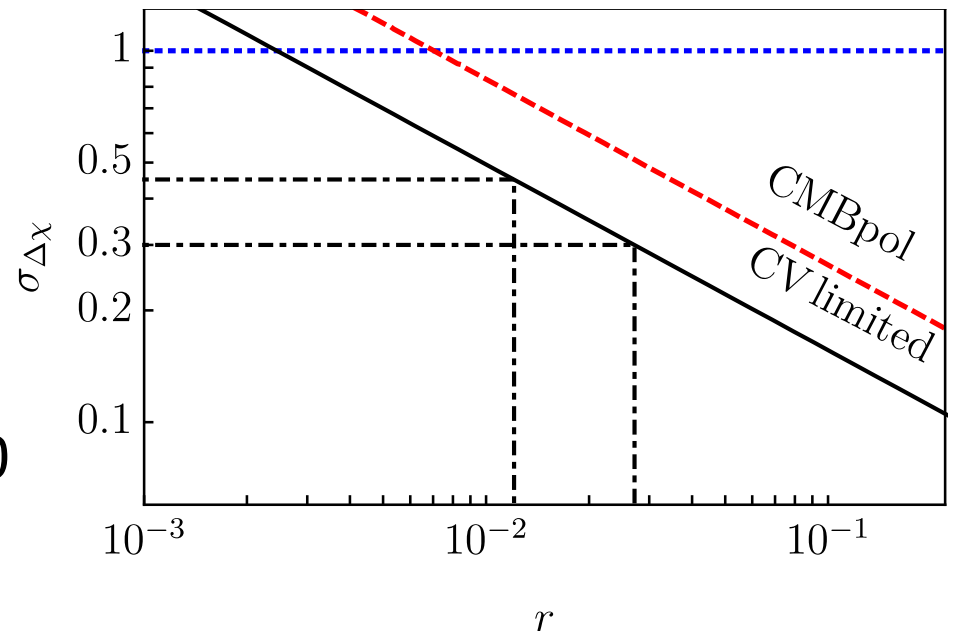
Chiral Gravitational Waves



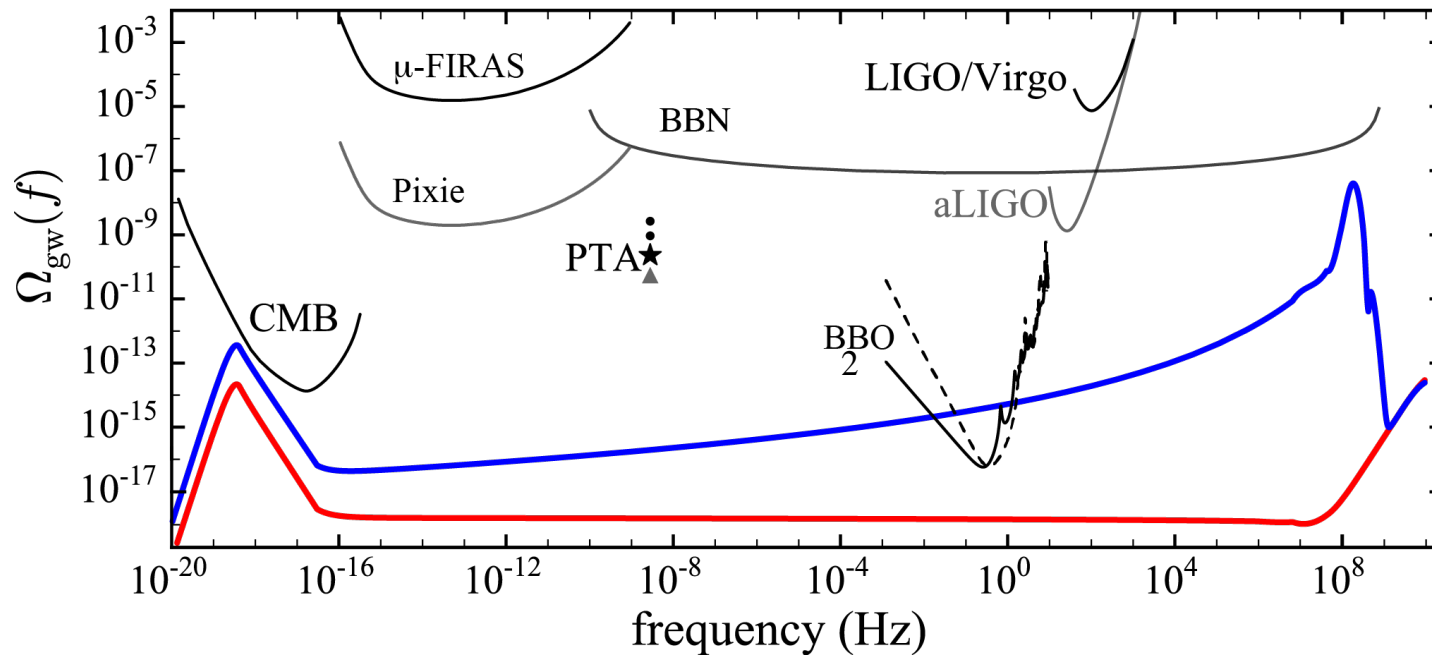
This model predicts
 $(L-R)/(L+R) \quad \Delta\chi \simeq 0.9$

TB
 BB
 EB

Detect Chirality:
 Gluscevic & Kamionkowski 2010



Chiral Gravitational Waves



$$\Omega_{\delta A} \ll 1$$

$$|\delta A| \ll |A|$$

Lasky et al 2016;
Smith & RC 2017

see also Seto 2006,
Crowder et al 2013,
Thorne et al 2017.

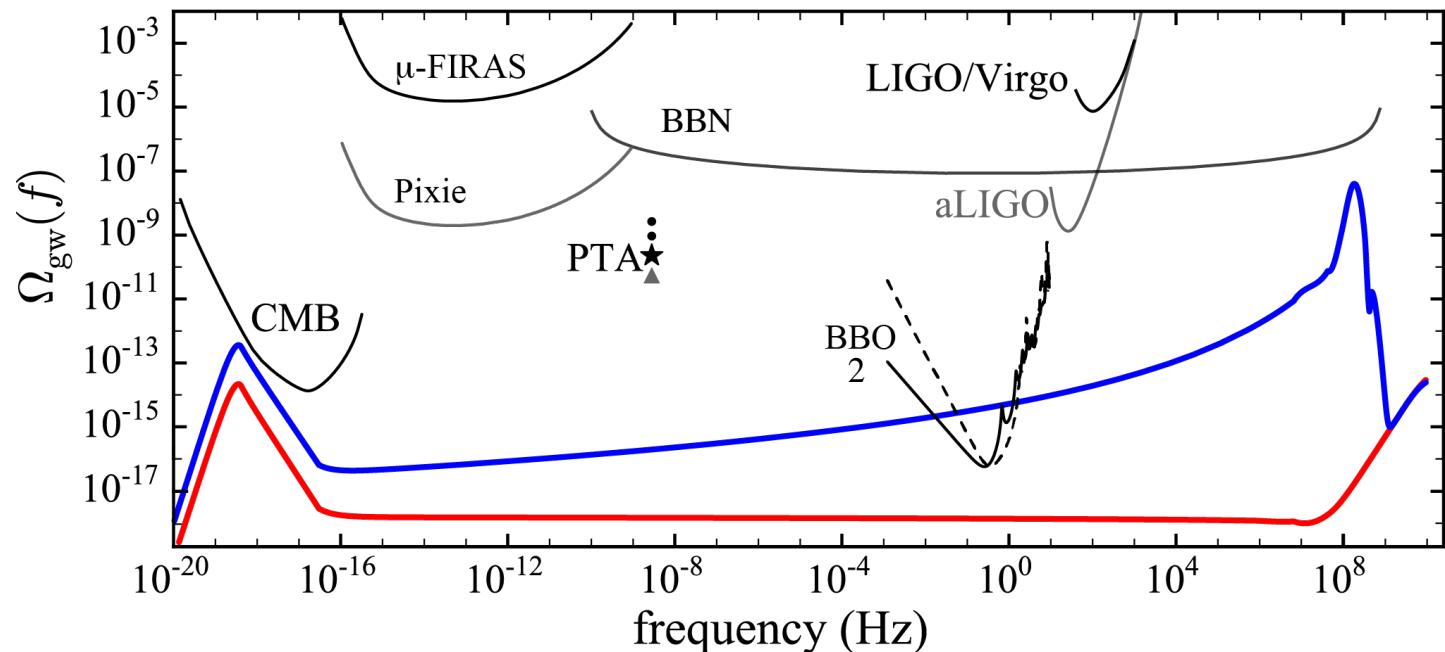
Leptogenesis

cosmological fermion number non-conservation

$$N_R - N_L = \frac{1}{24(16\pi^2)} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} R \tilde{R}$$

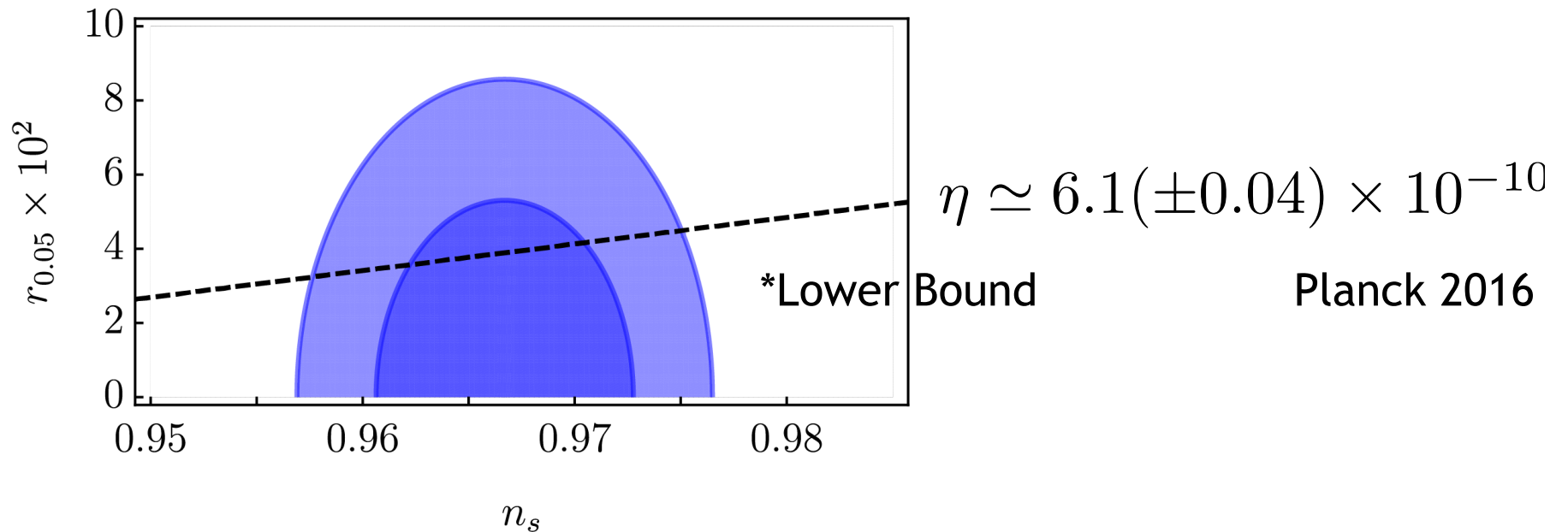
Eguchi, Gilkey, Hanson (1980)

create lepton asymmetry from chiral gravitational waves



Leptogenesis

$$\eta = \frac{n_B}{n_\gamma} = \frac{n_B}{n_\ell} \frac{n_\ell}{s} \frac{s}{n_\gamma}$$



*Model variations reduce the lepton asymmetry, thereby requiring higher $r=t/s$ to explain baryon excess.

Summary

Axion-Gauge Field Inflation

Viable scalar, tensor spectra

Unique imprint: chiral asymmetric GWB

Leptogenesis: lower bound for B modes

arxiv:1706.03765

