

# Geometry of Kinematic Flow

Differentiation for Cosmological Correlators

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Harry Goodhew

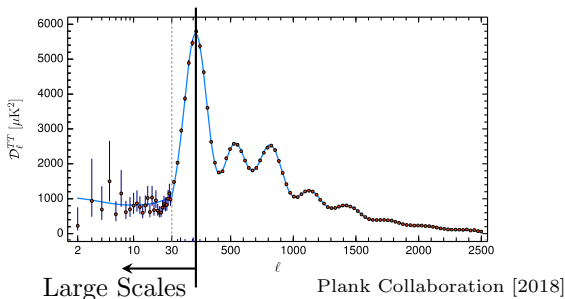
Based on 2504.14890  
with Daniel Baumann, Austin Joyce, Hayden Lee,  
Guilherme Pimentel and Tom Westerdijk

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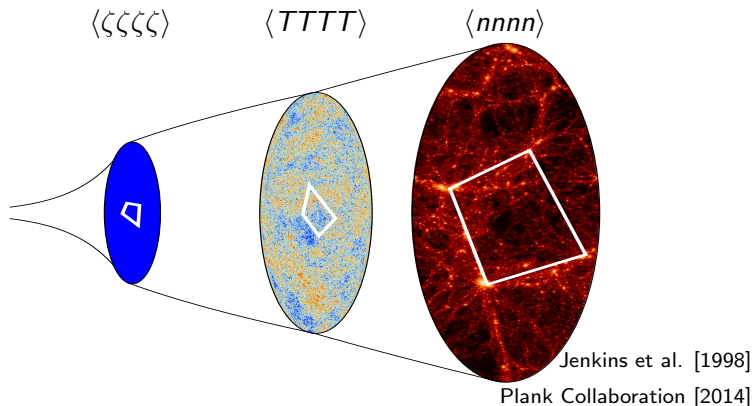
# Why do we care about Inflation?

- We know that physics depends on energy scales
- The universe began much hotter and denser than it is today
- Perturbations in the universe today are primordial



# What do we measure?

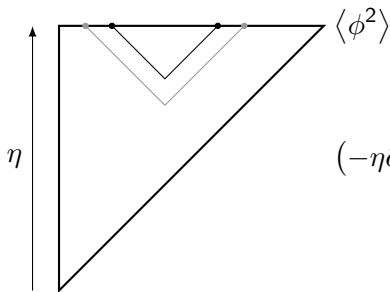
## Correlation Functions



# The Cosmological Bootstrap

Avoiding the time integrals

- We only measure correlation functions at the end of inflation
- The properties in the bulk are encoded through kinematics
- This encoding is the goal of the **cosmological bootstrap**
- We will look for differential equations

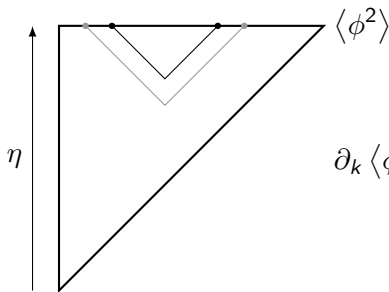


$$(-\eta \partial_\eta + 3 + k^i \partial_{k_i}) \langle \phi^2 \rangle = 0$$

# The Cosmological Bootstrap

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$$\partial_k \langle \phi^2 \rangle = \frac{(2\Delta - 3)}{k} \langle \phi^2 \rangle$$
$$\Rightarrow \langle \phi^2 \rangle \propto k^{2\Delta - 3}$$

# Cosmological Correlators

# Toy Model

Simplification in the pursuit of structure

- We assume a power law FRW background

$$ds^2 = \left( \frac{\eta}{\eta_0} \right)^{-2(1+\epsilon)} (-d\eta^2 + dx_i dx^i)$$

- Plus an interacting conformally coupled scalar

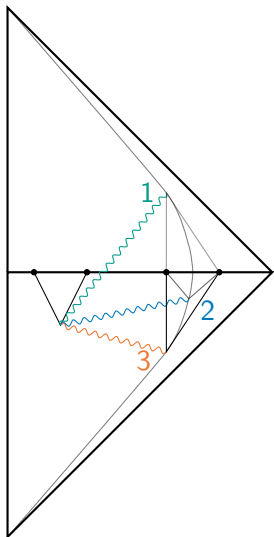
$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{12} R \phi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{3!} \phi^3 \right]$$

# The Bulk Calculation

Integration is hard

- Even at tree level we have integrals to do
- These integrals split into three cases
  1. Annihilation to vacuum
  2. Particle decay
  3. Vacuum production

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \int_{-\infty}^{\eta_1} \frac{d\eta_1 d\eta_2}{(\eta_1 \eta_2)^{1+\epsilon}} e^{iY(\eta_2 - \eta_1)} e^{iX_1 \eta_1 + iX_2 \eta_2}$$



# Energy Integrals

## Removing Time

- To eliminate the dependence on time we perform a Fourier transform

$$(-\eta)^{-1-\epsilon} \propto \int d\omega \omega^\epsilon e^{i\omega\eta}$$

- This allows us to perform the time integrals

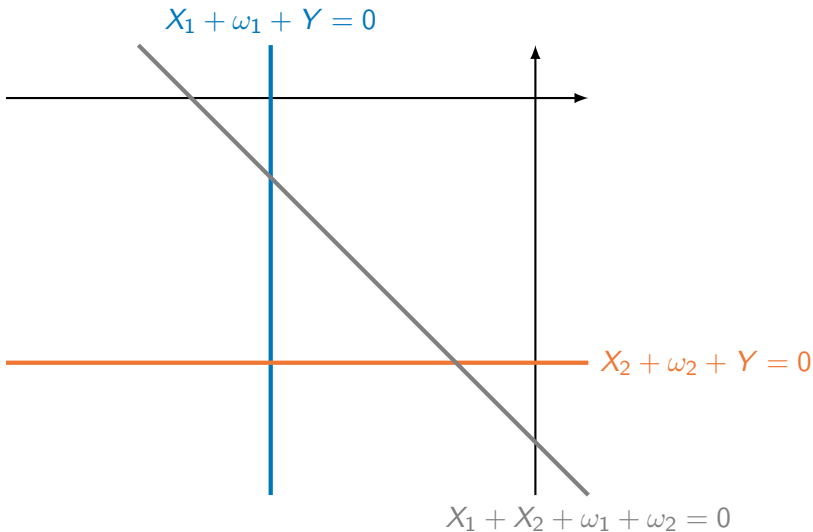
$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi^4 \rangle_3 &= \int d\omega_1 d\omega_2 \omega_1^\epsilon \omega_2^\epsilon \int_{-\infty}^{\eta_1} d\eta_1 d\eta_2 e^{i(X_1 + \omega_1 - Y)\eta_1 + i(X_2 + \omega_2 + Y)\eta_2} \\ &= \int d\omega_1 d\omega_2 \frac{\omega_1^\epsilon \omega_2^\epsilon}{(X_2 + \omega_2 + Y)(X_1 + X_2 + \omega_1 + \omega_2)} \end{aligned}$$

- These integrals can be analysed using **twisted cohomology**

# Planes and Tubes

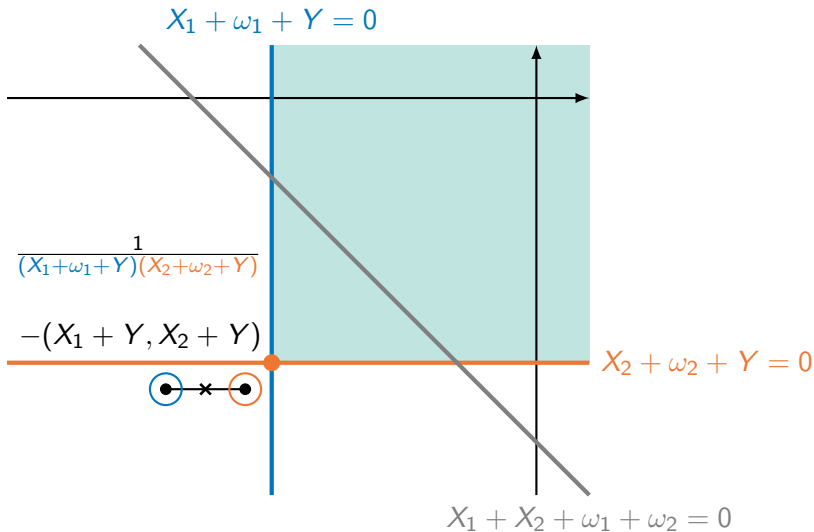
# Energy Planes

Unbounded Canonical Forms



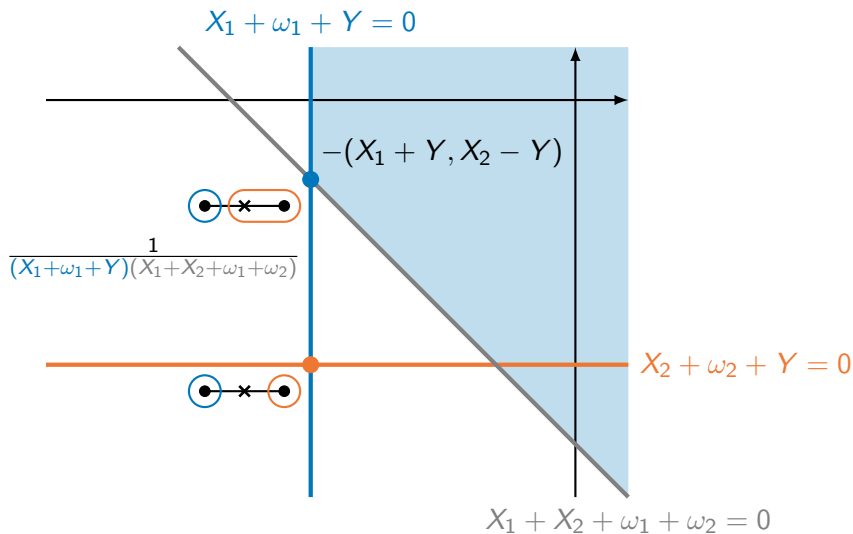
# Energy Planes

## Unbounded Canonical Forms



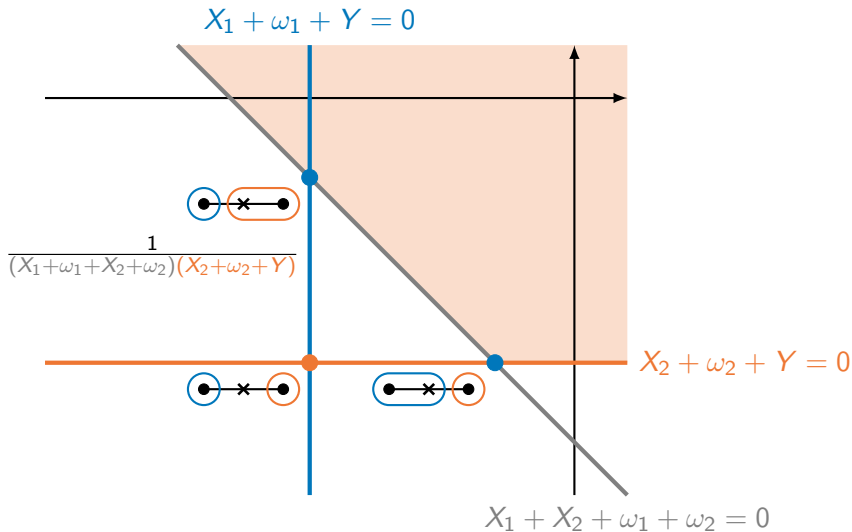
# Energy Planes

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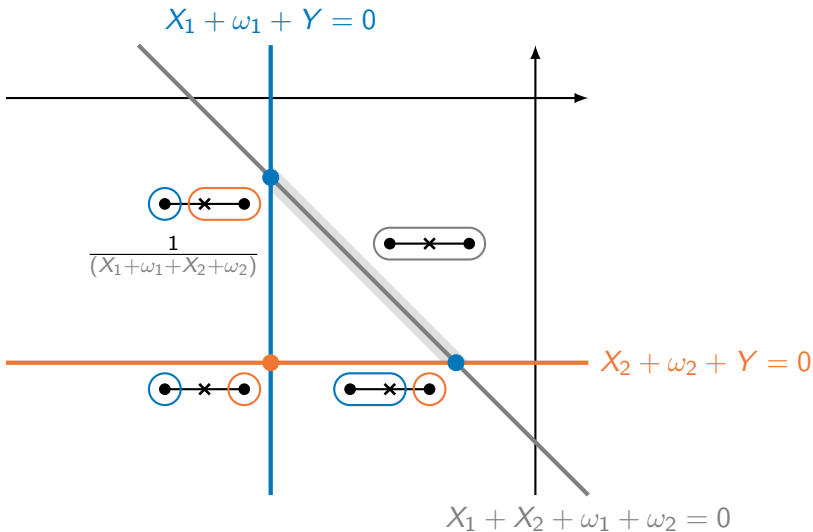
# Energy Planes

Unbounded Canonical Forms



# Energy Planes

## Unbounded Canonical Forms



# Kinematic Flow

# Rule 1: Activation

Each tube in the tubing gets “activated” and becomes a letter in the differential equation.

$$d \text{ (blue circle) } \times \text{ (orange circle) } = \epsilon \left( d \log \text{ (blue circle) } \times \bullet + d \log \bullet \times \text{ (orange circle) } \right) \text{ (blue circle) } \times \text{ (orange circle) }$$

## Rule 2: Merger

Each tube containing a cross merges with adjacent tubes and the resulting tubing appears as a source

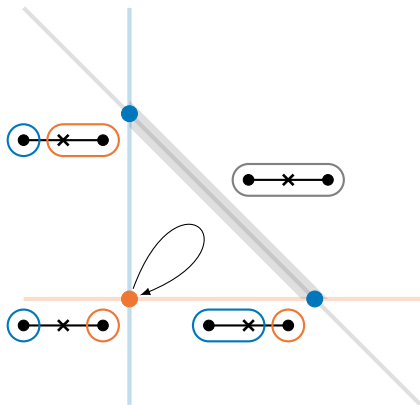
$$d \left( \text{blue circle} \text{---} \text{cross} \text{---} \text{orange circle} \right) = \epsilon \left( d \log \left( \text{blue circle} \text{---} \text{cross} \text{---} \text{black circle} \right) + d \log \left( \text{black circle} \text{---} \text{cross} \text{---} \text{orange circle} \right) \right) \left( \text{blue circle} \text{---} \text{cross} \text{---} \text{orange circle} \right) \\ + \left( -d \log \left( \text{blue circle} \text{---} \text{cross} \text{---} \text{black circle} \right) + d \log \left( \text{black circle} \text{---} \text{cross} \text{---} \text{orange circle} \right) \right) \left( \text{black circle} \text{---} \text{cross} \text{---} \text{black circle} \right)$$

This new function permits no further mergers so the system must close

# Geometric Structure

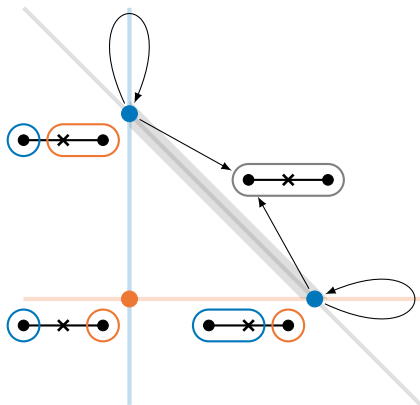
# The Geometric Picture

Derivatives from planes



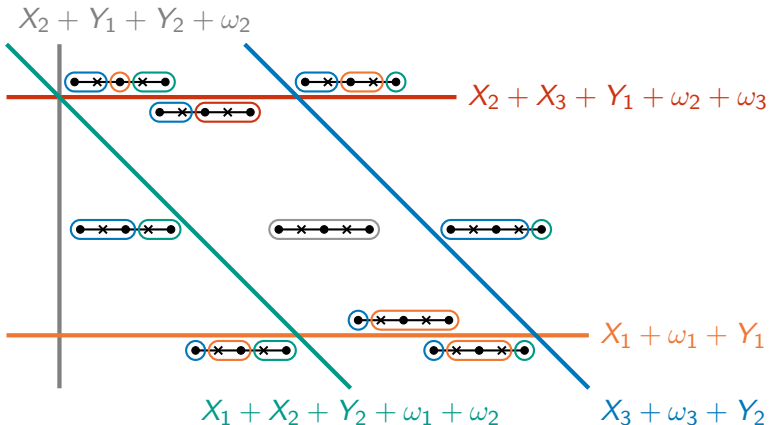
# The Geometric Picture

Derivatives from planes



# More Complex Graphs

5-point function



# Summary

- There is a simple set of rules that describe the kinematic dependence of cosmological correlators
- These rules arrange the correlators into simple subsystems with a recursive structure
- This structure becomes clear when we consider the arrangement of hyperplanes in the energy space
- There is much to explore at both a fundamental and technical level:
  - Massive Fields
  - Loops
  - Spin
  - Connecting together diagrams

**Thank you for listening**

**Harry Goodhew**

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