Strong Mixing at the Cosmological Collider: A glimpse of quantum particle production in

cosmological data

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Outline

• Inflation can probe the physics at high energies.

• Cosmological Collider Phenomenon: quantum particle production.

Cosmological Collider at Strong Mixing

Cosmology: History of the Universe

- Universe is approximately homogeneous and isotropic.
- Inflation: accelerated phase of expansion after the big bang.
- Study of density fluctuations: seeded by inflation.





Inflation As Origine of Structure



Energy Scales

• Inflation = Very High energy scales.



- **PLANCK** constraints: $H \lesssim 10^{14} \text{GeV}$
- Energy Conservation: we cannot produce on-shell particles heavier than 10⁴GeV at the LHC.
- **High-energy theories:** often rely on the existence of very massive particles.

Idea: Use Inflation as a Cosmological Collider

High Energy Physics on Earth

- New physics at high energy usually means new massive particles.
- Collider Resonance: mass/lifetime of exchanged particles.



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 - « Observable Surface »



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- Characterised by the two-point correlations.

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- We predict their distribution $\mathbb{P}(\delta \rho_k)$
- The physics we want = encoded in the higher point correlators:

The Non-Gaussianities.

Particle Physics In Inflation

• We can build a general theory of inflationary fluctuation:

Density fluctuations = massless particle

- We can build the most generic interaction with some massive particle.
- Here is the list of ALL the possible interactions:



• Sign of new physics: exchange of massive particles.

Particle Colliders

Cosmological Collider

Observable = Scattering Amplitudes





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Inflationary 3-Points Function



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- Lack of analytic understanding: goal of my current project !
- Can be computed numerically:



Python Package for Cosmological Correlators



Cosmological Collider Signal

• Exchange of massive particles leads to oscillating behavior in the squeezed limit:

$$B(k_1, k_2, k_3) \sim \left(\frac{k_3}{k_2}\right)^{1/2} e^{-\pi m/H} \cos(m/H\log(k_3/k_1) + \varphi)$$



• Oscillation in $\log(k_3/k_1)$.

- Frequency = mass of the new particle.
- Amplitude suppressed by the mass \implies Small signal

What about observations?

- Amplitude of three-point function $B \sim f_{NL}$.
- Current constraints, PLANCK 2018: $f_{NL} \leq O(10)$



• Need for analytical templates for strong mixing.

Conclusion

- Particles of mass $m \gg E_{LHC}$ can be produced on-shell in inflation.
- Exchange of massive particles leave distinctive imprints in nongaussianities: Cosmological Collider Signal.



- **Strong Mixing** leads to a larger signal: needs to be understood!
- Very promising way of probing high-energy physics!