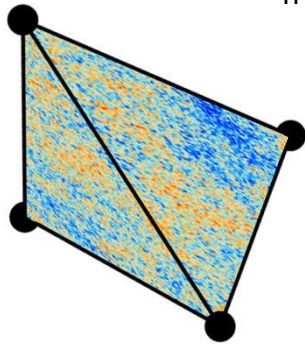
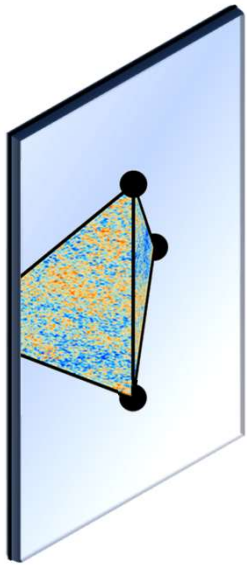


## Cosmological Correlators Through the Looking Glass

Yuhang Zhu (IBS,CTPU-CGA)



In collaboration with: David Stefanyszyn and Xi Tong

Based on 2309.07769

# Outline

## ➤ Introduction

- Parity in Correlators

## ➤ Exact result for Parity Odd (PO) Correlator

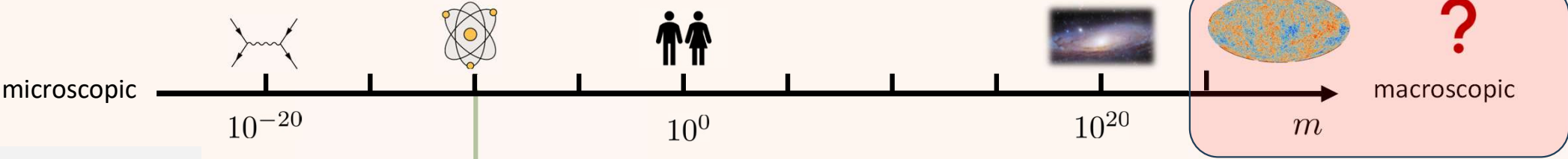
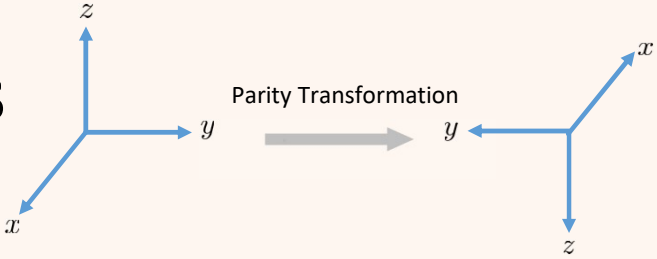
- Parity-odd Factorization Theorem

## ➤ Application

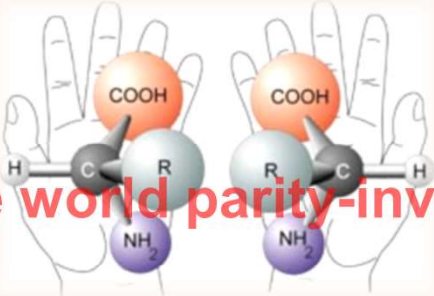
- Trispectrum from exchanging spin-1 and spin-2 particles

## ➤ Conclusion

# Test Parity From Cosmological correlators

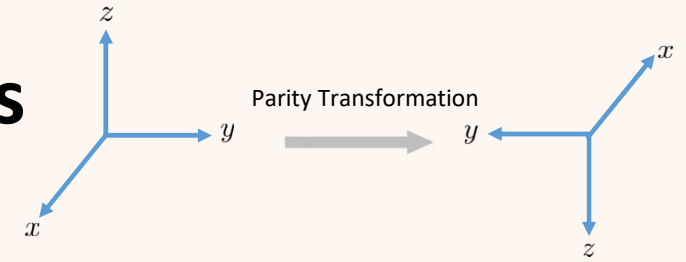


Parity Violation



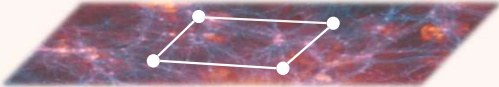
Is the world parity-invariant on cosmological scales?

# Test Parity From Cosmological correlators

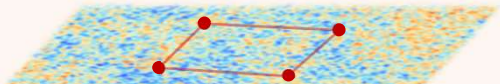


# Test Parity From Cosmological correlators

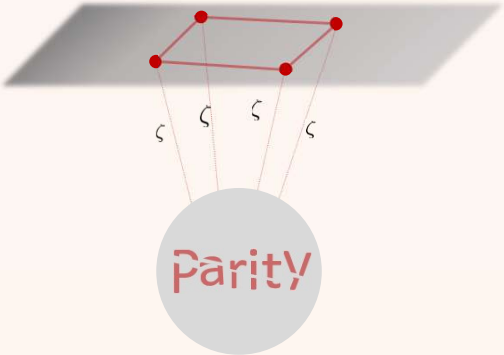
LSS Parity-odd trispectrum:  
Hou et al. 2022  
Philcox 2022



CMB birefringence:  
Minami, Komatsu 2020  
Diego-Palazuelos et al. 2022



End of inflation



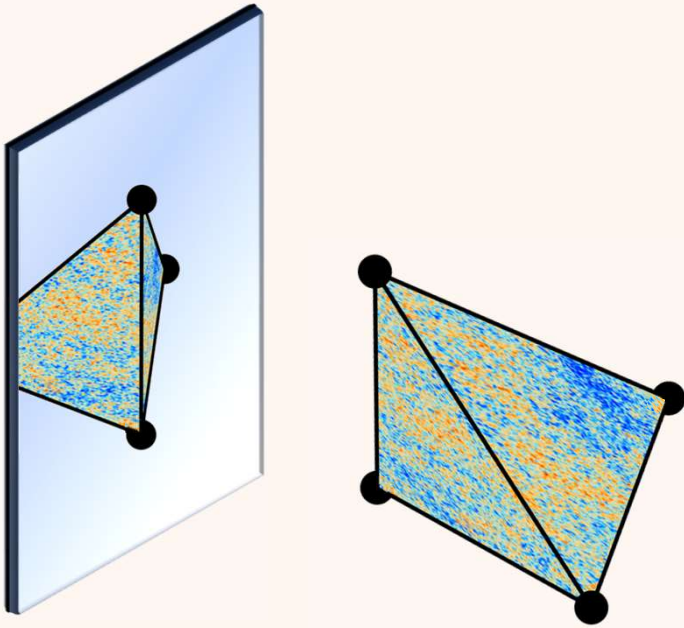
Time ↑



Fluctuations in the CMB and LSS, are believed to be seeded by *microscopic* quantum fluctuations during inflation

➤ It is natural to expect at least some level of parity violation in the primordial universe !

# Cosmological correlators in the Mirror



$$(\text{Parity odd}) \sim i \text{Im} \langle \zeta^n \rangle, \quad n \geq 4$$

➤ Imaginary Part

In Position Space:

$$\zeta(\vec{x}) = \zeta^\dagger(\vec{x})$$



In Momentum Space:

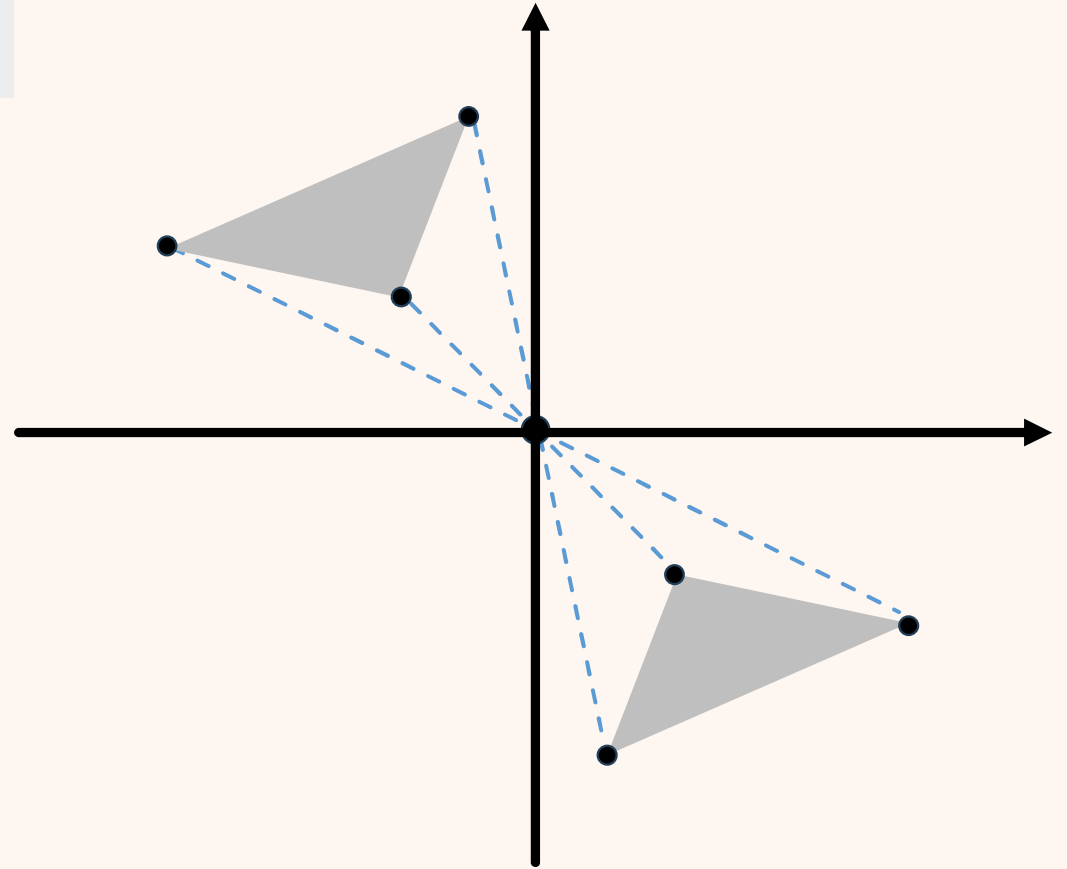
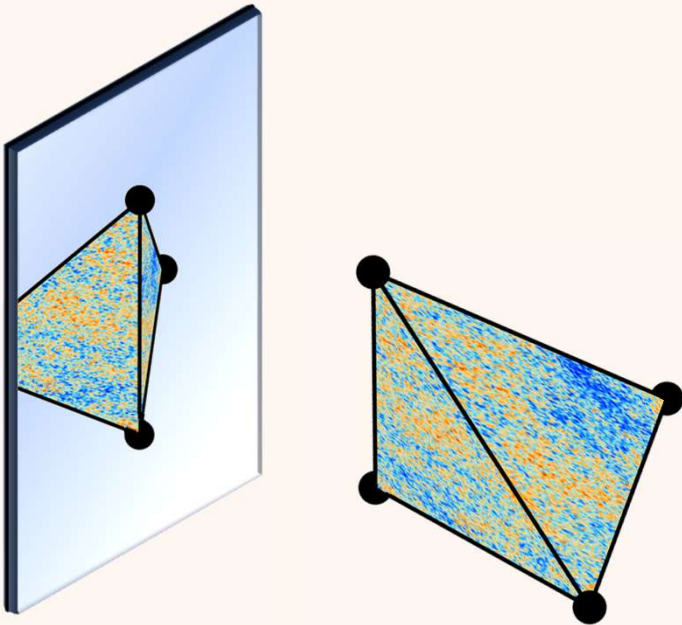
$$\zeta(\vec{k}) = \zeta^\dagger(-\vec{k})$$

$$\langle \zeta^4(\vec{k}_a) \rangle^{\text{PO}} \equiv \frac{\langle \zeta^4(\vec{k}_a) \rangle - \langle \zeta^4(-\vec{k}_a) \rangle}{2} = i \text{Im} \langle \zeta^4 \rangle$$

# Cosmological correlators in the Mirror

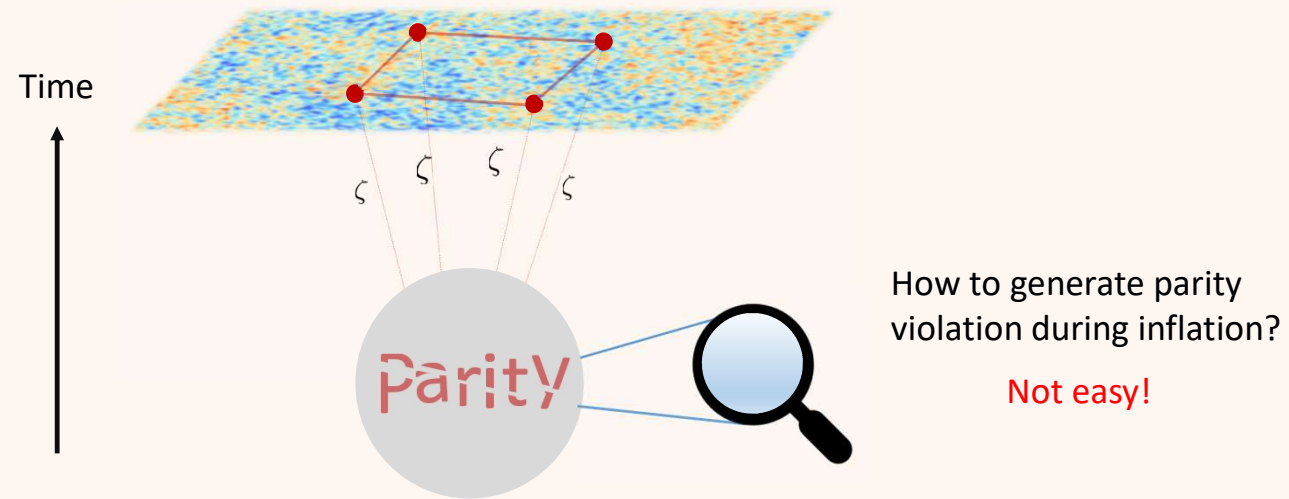
$$\text{(Parity odd)} \sim i \operatorname{Im} \langle \zeta^n \rangle, \quad n \geq 4$$

➤ At least 4-pts correlators (Trispectrum)



For 3pt functions: **Parity Transformation = Translation + Rotation**

# PO in the primordial scalar trispectrum



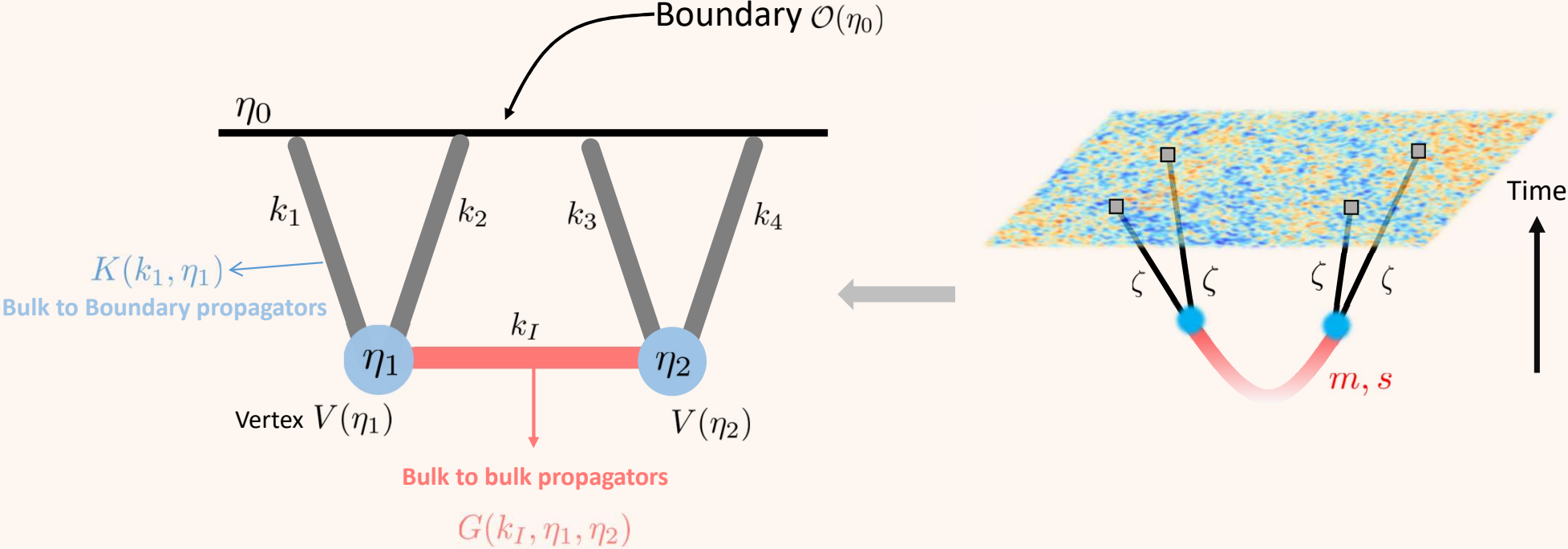
No-go theorem: [Liu et al., 2019]  
[Cabass et al., 2022]

Parity odd is absent in single-field inflation at *tree level*, under the assumption of a *Bunch-Davies vacuum* and *scale invariance* **+ Locality**

[Jazayeri, Renaux-Petel, Tong, Werth and YZ, 2023]



# Analytical Calculation of cosmological correlators



$$\langle \zeta_{k_1} \zeta_{k_2} \zeta_{k_3} \zeta_{k_4} \rangle' = \int d\eta_1 \int d\eta_2 V(\eta_1) V(\eta_2) G(k_I, \eta_1, \eta_2) K(k_1, \eta_1) K(k_2, \eta_1) K(k_3, \eta_2) K(k_4, \eta_2)$$

*Too difficult to solve analytically!*

(1) Nested Time integral

$$G \sim \theta(\eta_1 - \eta_2) v_k(\eta_1) v_k^*(\eta_2) + \theta(\eta_2 - \eta_1) v_k^*(\eta_1) v_k(\eta_2)$$

(2) Mode functions are complicate

$$v_k \sim H_{i\mu} \text{ or } W_{i\kappa, i\mu}$$

# Recent Developments

## dS Cosmological bootstrap

Arkani-Hamed, Baumann, Lee, Pimentel 1811.00024  
Baumann, Pueyo, Joyce, Lee, Pimentel 1910.14051 2203.08121

## AdS-inspired Mellin method

Sleight, Taronna, 1907.01143, 2007.09993, 2106.00366

## Boostless bootstrap

Pimentel, Wang, 2205.00013  
Jazayeri, Renaux-Petel 2205.10340  
.....

## Partial Mellin-Barnes method

Qin, Xianyu 2205.01692, 2208.13790,  
2211.03810, 2304.13295  
.....

## Unitarity cutting rules

Goodhew, Jazayeri, Lee, Pajer, 2205.00013  
Melville, Pajer 2103.09832  
Baumann et al., 2021  
.....

## Cosmological polytope

Arkani-Hamed, Benincasa, Postnikov 1709.02813  
Benincasa 1909.02517  
.....

## Causality cutting rules

Tong, Wang, Zhu 2112.03448  
Agui-Salcedo, Melville 2308.00680

## Kinematic flow

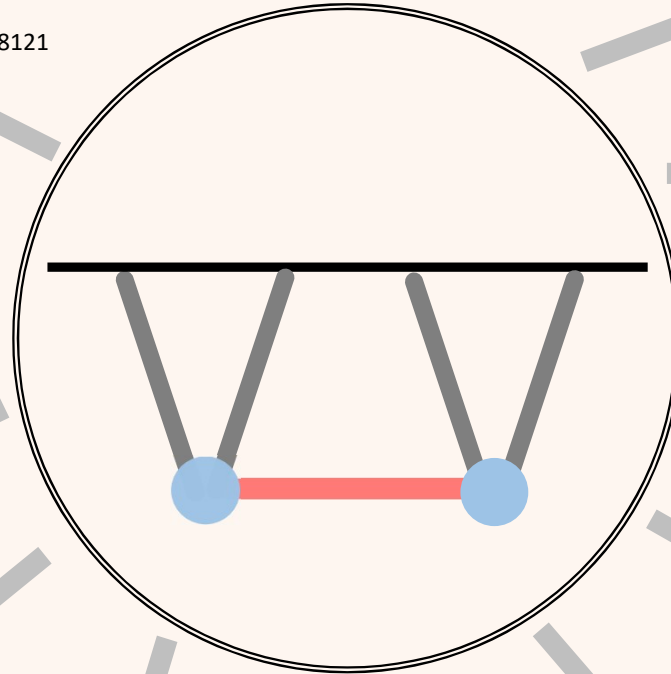
Arkani-Hamed, Baumann, Himan, Joyce, Lee, Pimentel  
2312.05300 .....

## Bulk locality

Jazayeri, Pajer, Stefanyszyn 2103.08649  
.....

## Cosmo flow

Pinol, Renaux-Petel, Werth  
2302.00655, 2312.06559



$$\langle \zeta_{k_1} \zeta_{k_2} \zeta_{k_3} \zeta_{k_4} \rangle' = \text{Re} \langle \zeta^4 \rangle + i \text{Im} \langle \zeta^4 \rangle$$

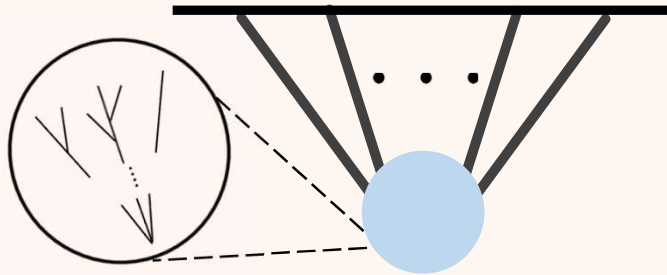
*Too difficult to solve analytically!*

Parity-odd part

Parity violation is hidden in the imaginary part,  
we don't need to include all components!

For Parity-odd correlators, we can find exact results easily

# General diagram



Parity odd interactions

$$\mathcal{L}_N^{\text{PO}} = \lambda a^{1-2m-n} \epsilon^{(3)} \partial_i^{3+2m} \partial_\eta^n \zeta^M \sigma^{N-M}$$

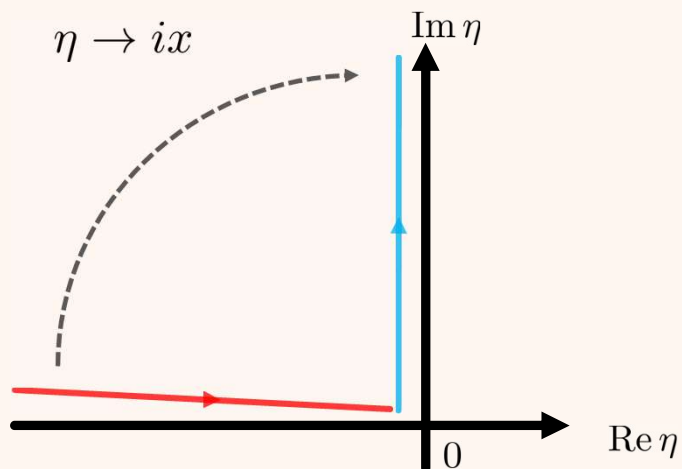
Scale invariance  $a = -\frac{1}{H\eta}$

Then the integral of the general diagram is given schematically as:

$$\mathcal{I} = \int_{-\infty(1-i\epsilon)}^0 \left[ \prod_{v=1}^V d\eta_v i\lambda_v D_v \right] \left[ \prod_{e=1}^n K_e \right] \left[ \prod_{e'=1}^I G_{e'} \right]$$

Vertex
Bulk-Boundary
Bulk-Bulk

# Wick Rotation



$$\mathcal{I} = \int_{-\infty(1-i\epsilon)}^0 \left[ \prod_{v=1}^V d\eta_v i\lambda_v D_v \right] \left[ \prod_{e=1}^n K_e \right] \left[ \prod_{e'=1}^I G_{e'} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_N = \lambda a^{1-2m-n} \epsilon^{(3)} \partial_i^{3+2m} \partial_\eta^n \zeta^M \sigma^{N-M}$$

Bulk to boundary propagators:  
(Curvature field  $\zeta$ )

BD vacuum

$$K = \frac{H^2}{2k^3} (1 - ik\eta) e^{ik\eta} \longrightarrow \frac{H^2}{2k^3} (1 + kx) e^{-kx} \in \mathbb{R}$$

Vertex:

Scale invariant + Unitarity

$$D \sim \epsilon^{(3)} \eta^{n+2m-1} (ik)^{3+2m} \partial_\eta^n \longrightarrow i^{n+2m-1} i^{3+2m} i^n \in \mathbb{R}$$

Bulk to bulk propagators:

$$G \sim \theta(\eta_1 - \eta_2) v_k(\eta_1) v_k^*(\eta_2) + \theta(\eta_2 - \eta_1) v_k^*(\eta_1) v_k(\eta_2)$$

$$v_k \sim \text{Hankel, Whittaker}$$

$\notin \mathbb{R}$

Only need the imaginary part !

# Separation of bulk-bulk propagators

$$G \sim \theta(\eta_1 - \eta_2)v_k(\eta_1)v_k^*(\eta_2) + \theta(\eta_2 - \eta_1)v_k^*(\eta_1)v_k(\eta_2)$$

$$G \text{ (wavy)} = C \text{ (double line)} + F \text{ (dashed line with vertical bars)}$$

$$\text{====} C(\eta_1, \eta_2, k) = \theta(\eta_1 - \eta_2)v(\eta_1, k)v^*(\eta_2, k) + (\eta_1 \leftrightarrow \eta_2) + \mathcal{A}v^*(\eta_1, k)v^*(\eta_2, k) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{---||---} F(\eta_1, \eta_2, k) = -\mathcal{A}v^*(\eta_1, k)v^*(\eta_2, k)$$

For the simplest case:  $\mathcal{A} \sim i \cosh \pi\mu \in \mathbb{C}$

All contribution of Parity-odd

- Why must the separation exist?

$$\left( \eta_1^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta_1^2} - 2\eta_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_1} + c_{h,S}^2 \eta_1^2 k^2 + \frac{m^2}{H^2} \right) G_\sigma^{(h)}(\eta_1, \eta_2, k) = -iH^2 \eta_1^2 \eta_2^2 \delta(\eta_1 - \eta_2)$$

After Wick rotation, **real** coefficients differential equation

➡  $\exists$  Real solution

# Separation of bulk-bulk propagators

**Theorem 4.3. (Parity-odd factorisation)** *The parity-odd part of any tree-level correlator of massless scalar fields is factorised and admits a Taylor expansion around  $k_T = 0$ , in theories containing an arbitrary number of fields of any mass, spin, coupling, sound speed and chemical potential, under the assumptions of locality, unitarity, scale invariance, IR convergence and a Bunch-Davies vacuum.*

For Trispectrum:

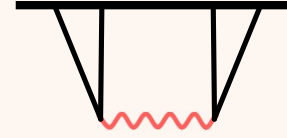
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diagram } B_{4,s} &= \left[ \text{Diagram with wavy red line} \right] \\
 &= \left[ \text{Diagram with solid red line} \right] + \left[ \text{Diagram with dashed red lines} \right] \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\in \mathbb{R}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Factorization:  $\left[ \text{Diagram} \right]_{\text{PO}} = \sum_{e'} \text{Diagram } e' \times \text{Diagram } e'$

$$B_4^{\text{PO}} = \text{constants} \times \text{kinematics} \times {}_2F_1(L) \times {}_2F_1(R)$$

(Any spin, mass, etc.)

# Example I: Exchange Massive spin-1



$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^2 - \frac{m^2}{2} A_\mu^2 + \frac{\kappa t}{4} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} \right]$$

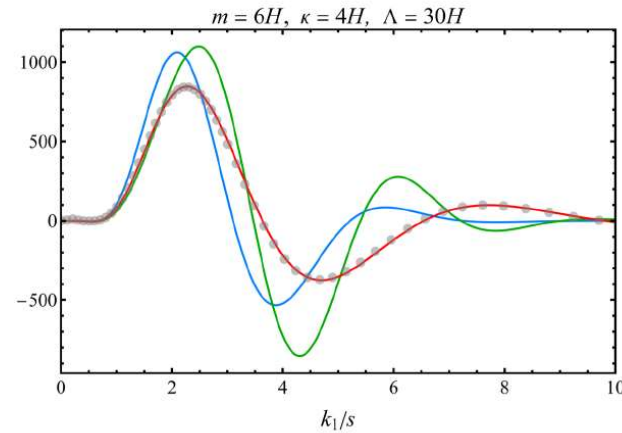
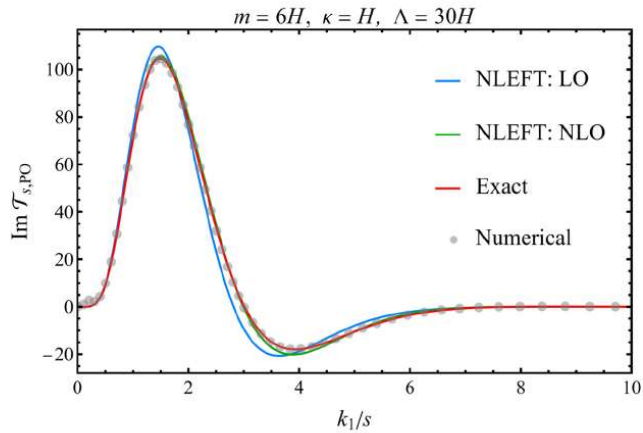
$$\text{EoM: } A_{\pm 1}'' + (k^2 \pm 2a\kappa k + a^2 m^2) A_{\pm 1} = 0$$

$$\text{Mode function: } A_h(\eta, k) = \frac{e^{-\pi\tilde{\kappa}/2}}{\sqrt{2k}} W_{i\tilde{\kappa}, \nu}(2ik\eta)$$

**Exact solution:**

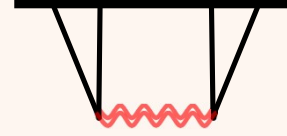
$$\text{with } \mathcal{I}_n^h(a, b, \nu) \sim {}_2\tilde{F}_1 \left[ \begin{matrix} \frac{3}{2} + n - \nu, \frac{3}{2} + n + \nu \\ 2 + n + i\tilde{\kappa} \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{1}{2} - \frac{b}{2a} \right]$$

$$B_4^{\zeta, \text{PO}} = i \left( \frac{H}{\Lambda} \right)^6 \frac{\pi^4 \Delta_\zeta^4}{2c_s^2} \frac{(\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{k}_2)(\mathbf{k}_3 \cdot \mathbf{k}_4) \mathbf{s} \cdot (\mathbf{k}_1 \times \mathbf{k}_3)}{k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4 k_1^2 k_3^2 s^8} \left( 1 - k_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial k_1} \right) \left( 1 - k_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial k_3} \right) \\ \times \left\{ \frac{\pi i}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2} - i\tilde{\kappa} + \nu) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2} - i\tilde{\kappa} - \nu)} \mathcal{I}_2^{(+1)}(s, c_s k_{12}, \nu) \mathcal{I}_2^{(+1)}(s, c_s k_{34}, \nu) \right. \\ \left. + e^{\pi\tilde{\kappa}} \text{Re} \left[ \mathcal{I}_2^{(+1)}(s, c_s k_{12}, \nu) \mathcal{I}_2^{(-1)}(s, c_s k_{34}, \nu) \right] - (\tilde{\kappa} \rightarrow -\tilde{\kappa}) \right\} + 3 \text{ perms} \\ + (t\text{-channel}) + (u\text{-channel}),$$





## Example 2: Exchange spin-2



$$S_{\text{int}} = \int d^3x d\eta \left( \frac{a}{\Lambda_1^2} \pi'_c \partial_i \partial_j \pi_c \sigma_{ij} + \frac{1}{\Lambda_2^3} \epsilon_{ijk} \partial_i \pi'_c \partial_j \partial_l \pi_c \sigma_{kl} \right)$$

### Exact solution:

$$B_{4,h=\pm 1}^{\zeta, \text{PO}} = 2i\pi^4 \Delta_\zeta^4 \cos(\pi\nu) \left( \frac{H}{\Lambda_1} \right)^2 \left( \frac{H}{\Lambda_2} \right)^3 \frac{(\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{s})(\mathbf{k}_4 \cdot \mathbf{s}) [\mathbf{s} \cdot (\mathbf{k}_1 \times \mathbf{k}_3)]}{k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4 c_{1,2} k_2^2 k_4^2 s^8}$$

$$\times \left( 1 - k_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial k_2} \right) \left( 1 - k_4 \frac{\partial}{\partial k_4} \right) \mathcal{I}_1^0(c_{1,2}s, k_{12}, \nu) \mathcal{I}_2^0(c_{1,2}s, k_{34}, \nu) + 7 \text{ perms}$$

$$+ (t\text{-channel}) + (u\text{-channel}).$$

$$B_{4,h=\pm 2}^{\zeta, \text{PO}} = 2i\pi^4 \Delta_\zeta^4 \cos(\pi\nu) \left( \frac{H}{\Lambda_1} \right)^2 \left( \frac{H}{\Lambda_2} \right)^3 \frac{[s^2 (\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{k}_4) - (\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{s})(\mathbf{k}_4 \cdot \mathbf{s})] [\mathbf{s} \cdot (\mathbf{k}_1 \times \mathbf{k}_3)]}{k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4 c_{2,2} k_2^2 k_4^2 s^8}$$

$$\times \left( 1 - k_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial k_2} \right) \left( 1 - k_4 \frac{\partial}{\partial k_4} \right) \mathcal{I}_1^0(c_{2,2}s, k_{12}, \nu) \mathcal{I}_2^0(c_{2,2}s, k_{34}, \nu) + 7 \text{ perms}$$

$$+ (t\text{-channel}) + (u\text{-channel}).$$

$$B_{4,h=\pm 1}^{\zeta, \text{PO}} = 2i\pi^4 \Delta_\zeta^4 \cos(\pi\nu) \left( \frac{H}{\Lambda_1} \right)^2 \left( \frac{H}{\Lambda_2} \right)^3 \frac{(\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{s})(\mathbf{k}_4 \cdot \mathbf{s}) [\mathbf{s} \cdot (\mathbf{k}_1 \times \mathbf{k}_3)]}{k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4 c_{1,2} k_2^2 k_4^2 s^8}$$

$$\times \left( 1 - k_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial k_2} \right) \left( 1 - k_4 \frac{\partial}{\partial k_4} \right) \mathcal{I}_1^0(c_{1,2}s, k_{12}, \nu) \mathcal{I}_2^0(c_{1,2}s, k_{34}, \nu) + 7 \text{ perms}$$

$$+ (t\text{-channel}) + (u\text{-channel}).$$

$$B_{4,h=\pm 2}^{\zeta, \text{PO}} = 2i\pi^4 \Delta_\zeta^4 \cos(\pi\nu) \left( \frac{H}{\Lambda_1} \right)^2 \left( \frac{H}{\Lambda_2} \right)^3 \frac{[s^2 (\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{k}_4) - (\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{s})(\mathbf{k}_4 \cdot \mathbf{s})] [\mathbf{s} \cdot (\mathbf{k}_1 \times \mathbf{k}_3)]}{k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4 c_{2,2} k_2^2 k_4^2 s^8}$$

$$\times \left( 1 - k_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial k_2} \right) \left( 1 - k_4 \frac{\partial}{\partial k_4} \right) \mathcal{I}_1^0(c_{2,2}s, k_{12}, \nu) \mathcal{I}_2^0(c_{2,2}s, k_{34}, \nu) + 7 \text{ perms}$$

$$+ (t\text{-channel}) + (u\text{-channel}).$$

# Conclusion & outlooks

Unitarity  
+  
Scale invariance  
+  
Bunch-Davies

Factorization:

$$\left[ \text{Diagram} \right]_{\text{PO}} = \sum_{e'} \text{Diagram} \times \text{Diagram}$$

- Moving on to loops?
- Kramers-Kronig for correlators?
- EAdS perspective?
- Construct template for matching?

# Thanks!