

Small field models with Significant GW signal



**Ben-Gurion University
of the Negev**



Ira Wolfson

Motivation

The hunt for Primordial Gravitational Waves

- Alternatives to large field models.
- Fundamental Physics?

Ben-Dayan, Brustein JCAP 1009, 007 (2010)

Cabass et. al. PRD 94.023523 (2016)

Outline

I. Recent Results

- The model
- Covering the plane of interest
- Finding the most probable member

II. Discrepancy between predictions and exact calculation

III. Summary and outlook

IW, Brustein arXiv:1607.03740(2016)

And ongoing work

Results

5 Degree polynomial model

$$V(\phi) = V_0 \left(1 + \sum_{p=1}^5 a_p \phi^p \right)$$



$$V(\phi) = V_0 \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{r_0}{8}} \phi + \frac{\eta_0}{2} \phi^2 + \frac{\alpha_0}{3\sqrt{2r_0}} \phi^3 + a_4 \phi^4 + a_5 \phi^5 \right)$$

- I. Recent Results
 - The model
 - Covering the plane of interest
 - Finding the most probable member
- II. Discrepancy between predictions and calculations
- III. Summary and outlook

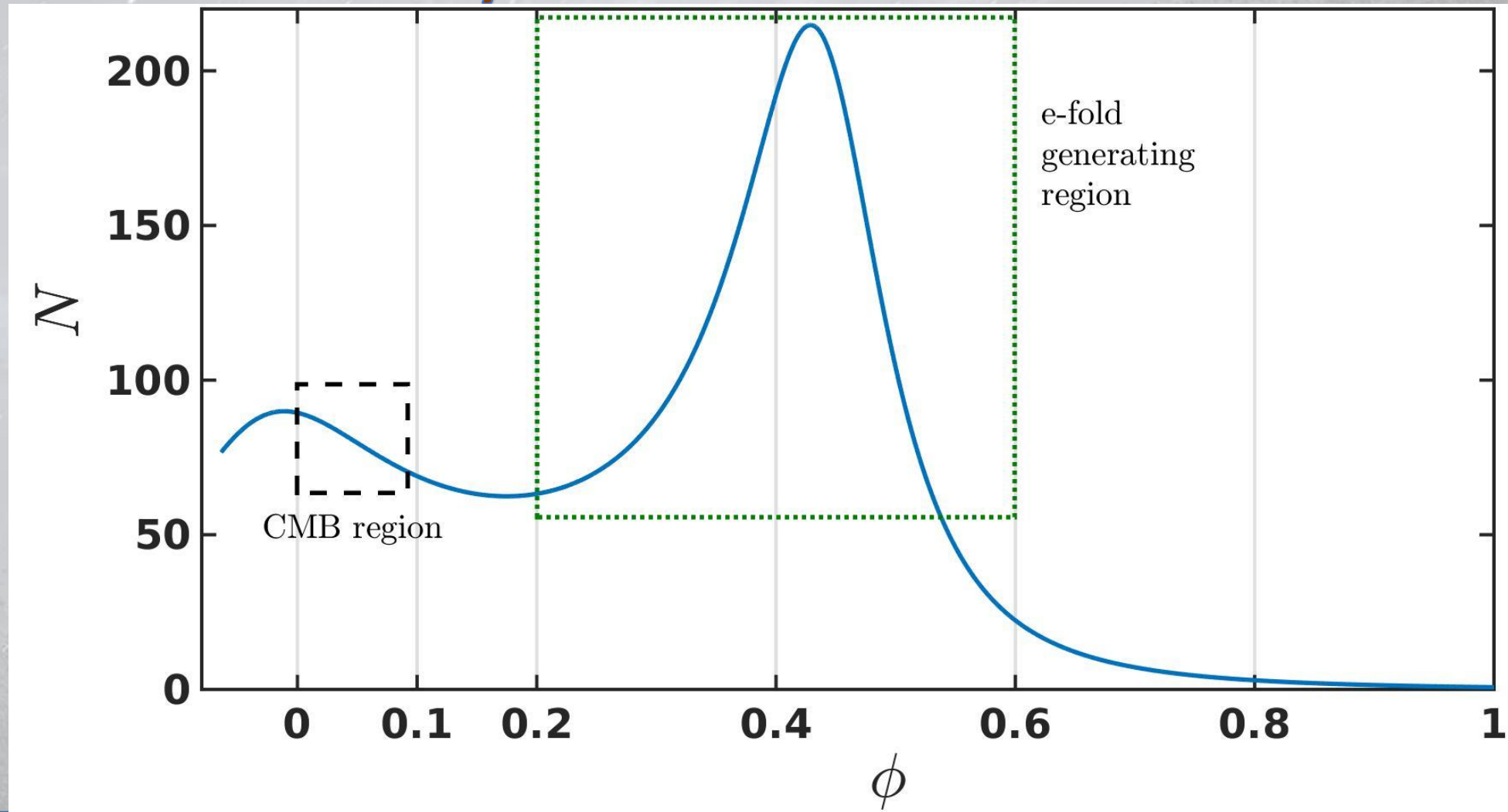
Ben-Dayan & Brustein JCAP 1009, 007 (2010)

Hotchkiss, Mazumdar, Nadathur JCAP 1202, 008 (2012)

Results

Why look at these models?

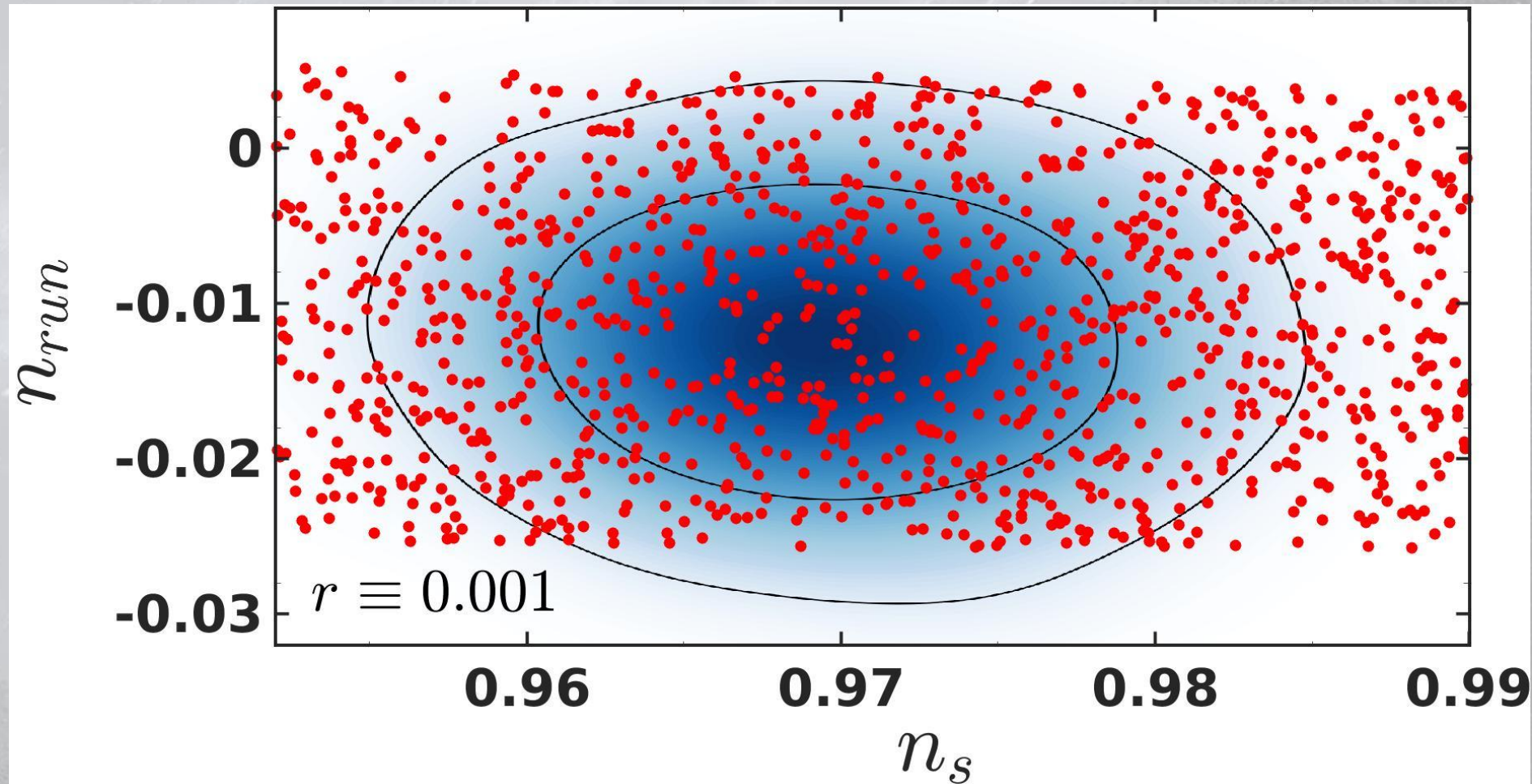
- I. Recent Results
 - The model
 - Covering the plane of interest
 - Finding the most probable member
- II. Discrepancy between predictions and calculations
- III. Summary and outlook



Results

6 Degree polynomial model

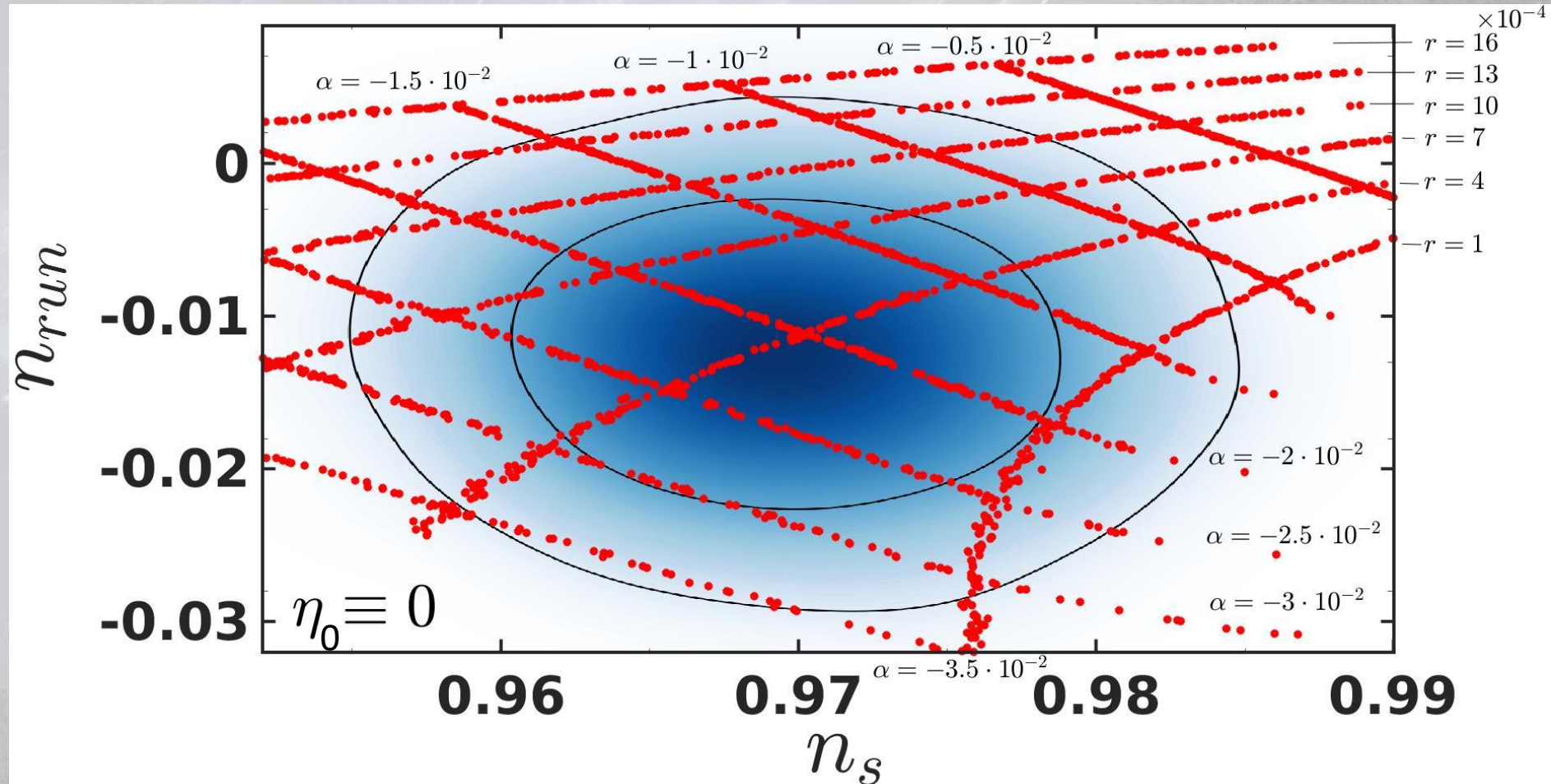
- I. Recent Results
 - The model
 - **Covering the plane of interest**
 - Finding the most probable member
- II. Discrepancy between predictions and calculations
- III. Summary and outlook



Results

5 Degree polynomial model

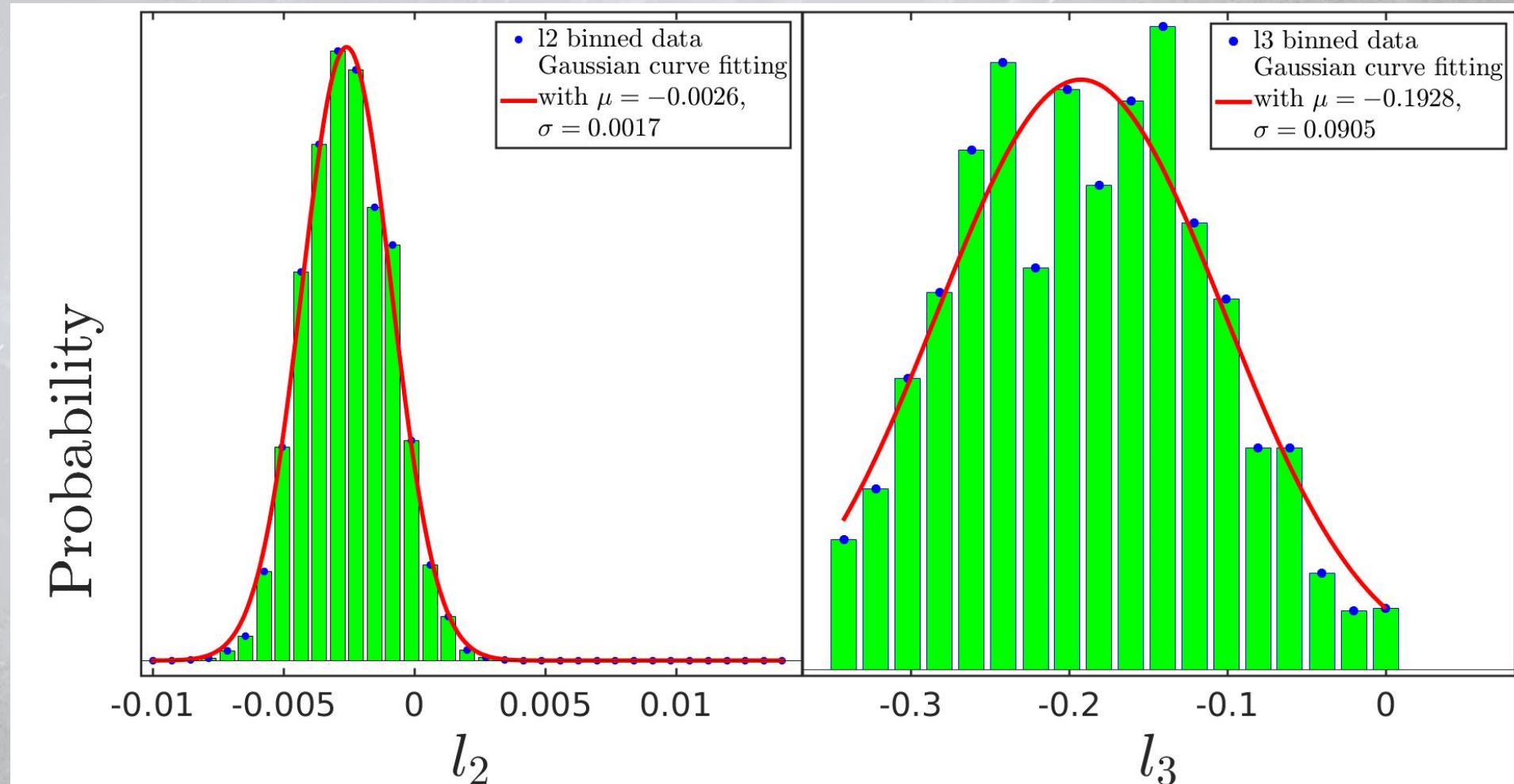
- I. Recent Results
 - The model
 - **Covering the plane of interest**
 - Finding the most probable member
- II. Discrepancy between predictions and calculations
- III. Summary and outlook



Results

5 Degree polynomial model

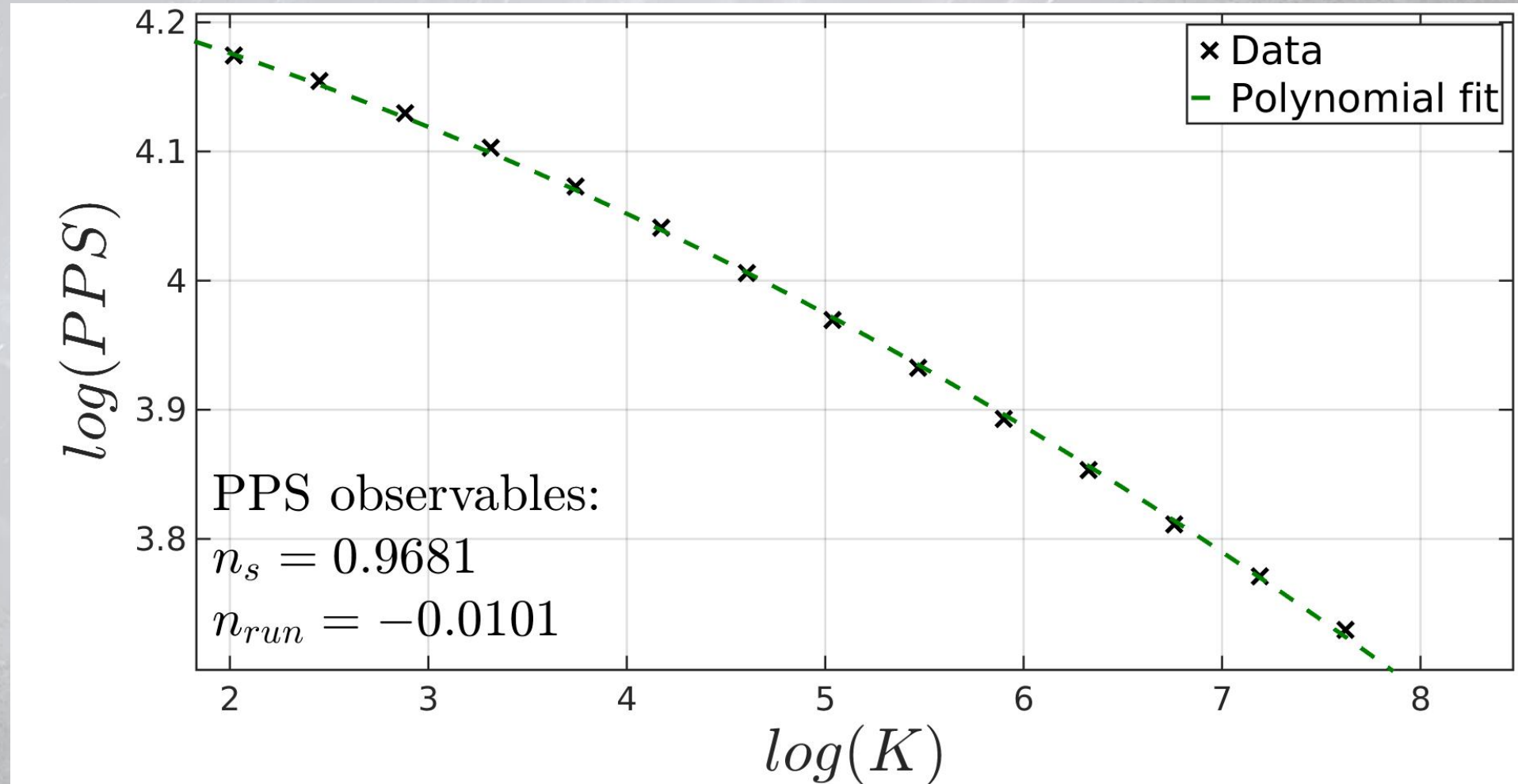
- I. Recent Results
 - The model
 - Covering the plane of interest
 - Finding the most probable member
- II. Discrepancy between predictions and calculations
- III. Summary and outlook



Results

5 Degree polynomial model

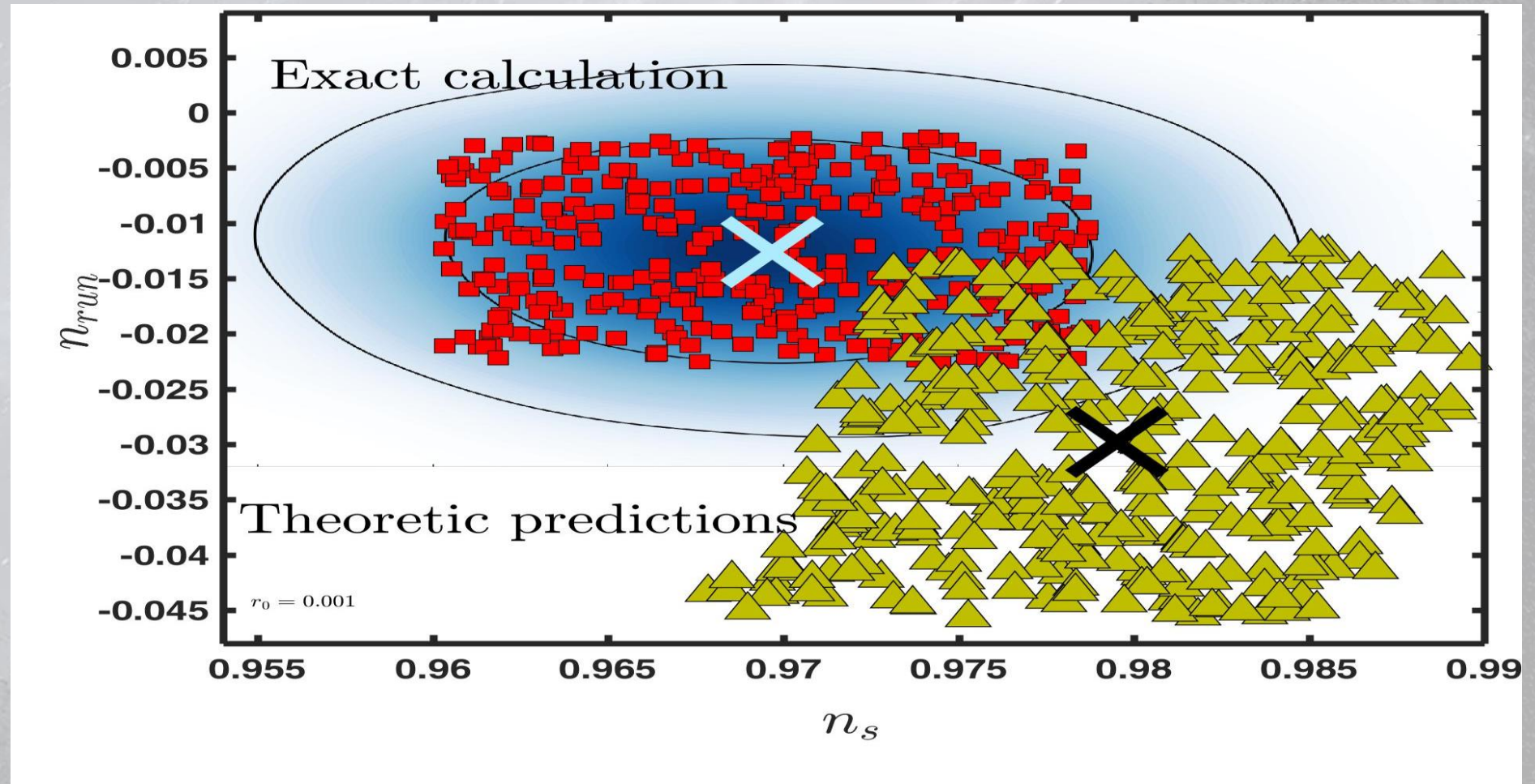
- I. Recent Results
 - The model
 - Covering the plane of interest
 - Finding the most probable member
- II. Discrepancy between predictions and calculations
- III. Summary and outlook



OOPS!... Something's wrong

Discrepancy between predictions and calculations

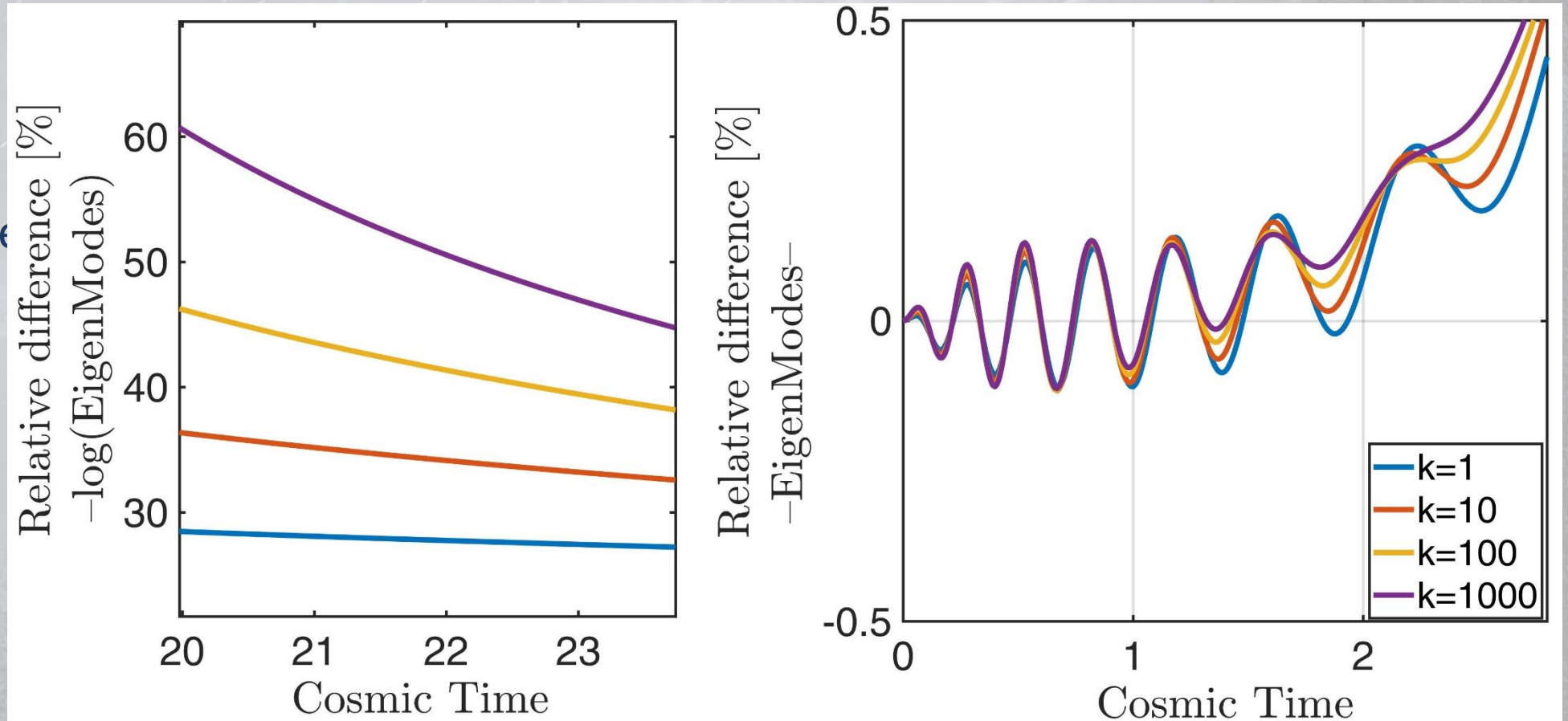
- I. Recent Results
 - The model
 - Covering the plane of interest
 - Finding the most probable member
- II. Discrepancy between predictions and calculations
- III. Summary and outlook



OOPS!... Something's wrong

Discrepancy between predictions and calculations

- I. Recent Results
 - The model
 - Covering the plane of interest
 - Finding the most probable member
- II. Discrepancy between predictions and calculations
- III. Summary and outlook



Dodelson & Stewart PRD 65(2002)

IW, Brustein arXiv:1607.03740 (2016)

Summary and outlook

What to take away from all of this?

- I. Recent Results
 - The model
 - Covering the plane of interest
 - Finding the most probable member
- II. Discrepancy between predictions and calculations
- III. Summary and outlook

- Small field models can produce GW.
- There is much more in a potential than the first derivative.
- It ain't over 'till it's over.

Summary and outlook

In the works

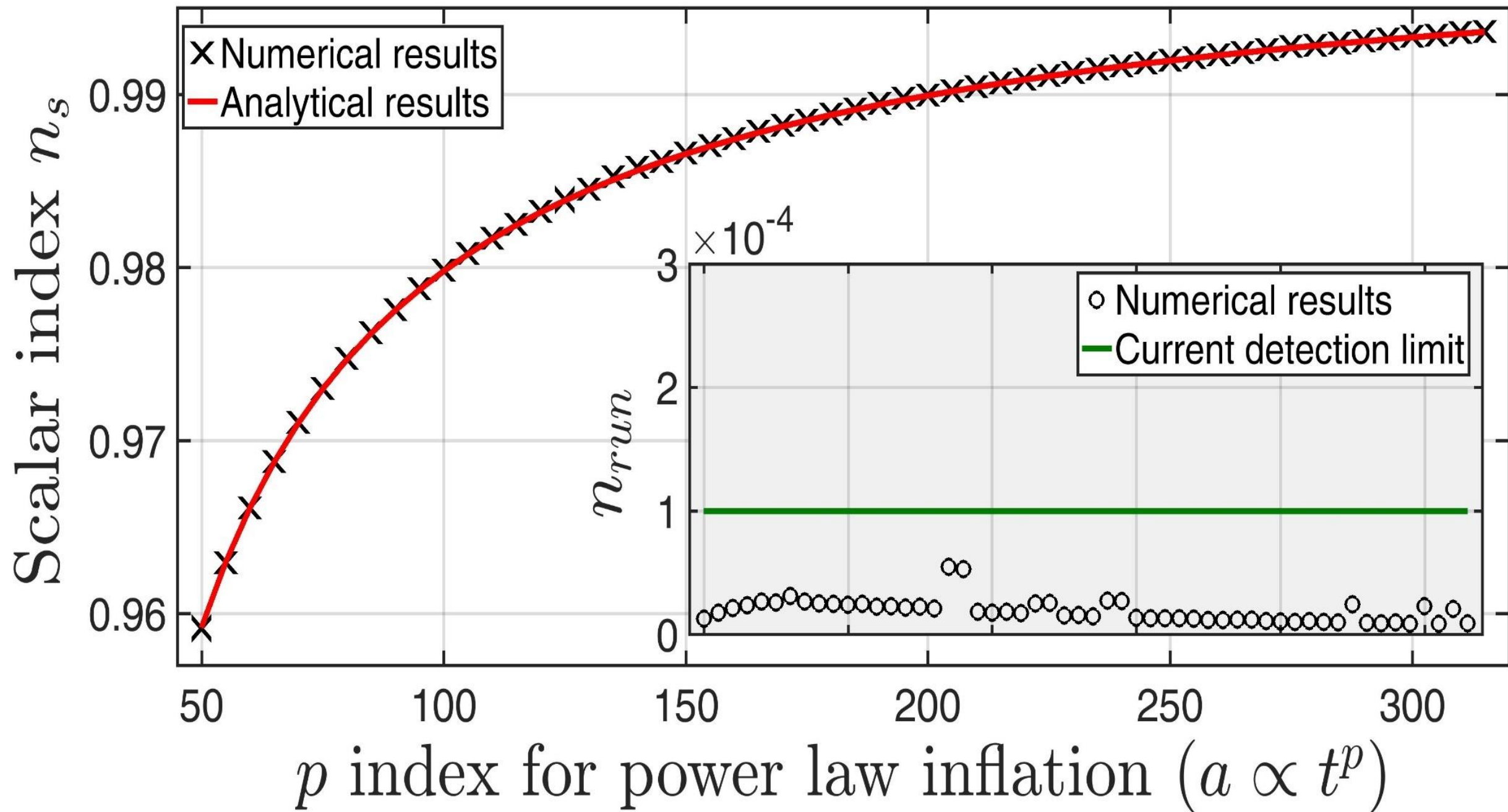
- I. Recent Results
 - The model
 - Covering the plane of interest
 - Finding the most probable member
- II. Discrepancy between analytics and numerics
- III. Summary and outlook

- Find a better analytic expression from first principles.
- Complete work on $r=0.05$ small field models.
- Other checks on small field models viability.

Questions?

Thank you!





Some Theory

Observables – in theory

- Observables in potential derivative language

$$n_s \simeq 1 - 6\varepsilon_{V,0} + 2\eta_{V,0}$$

$$+ 2 \left[\frac{\eta_{V,0}^2}{3} - \left(\frac{5}{3} - 12b \right) \varepsilon_{V,0}^2 \right.$$

$$\left. - (8b + 1) \varepsilon_{V,0} \eta_{V,0} + \left(b + \frac{1}{3} \right) \xi_{V,0}^2 \right],$$

$$n_{run} \simeq 16\varepsilon_{V,0} \eta_{V,0} - 24\varepsilon_{V,0}^2 - 2\xi_{V,0}^2$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{V'}{V} \right)^2$$

$$\eta = \frac{V''}{V}$$

$$\xi^2 = \frac{V'V'''}{V^2}$$

