

Homogeneous solution: "GWs from vacuum fluctuation"

This is what everyone has been talking about so far

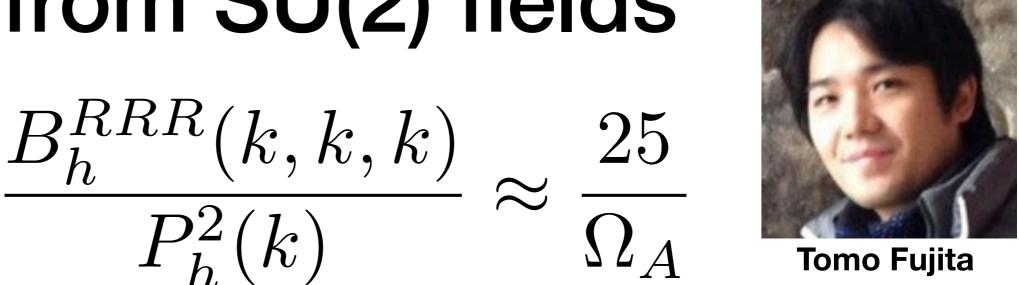
- Inhomogeneous solution: "GWs from sources" New paradigm!
 - Working example: GWs from SU(2) fields during inflation
- We must <u>not</u> assume that detection of gravitational waves (GWs) from inflation immediately implies that GWs are from the vacuum fluctuation in tensor metric perturbation
 - Key tests: scale invariance; non-Gaussianity; parity violation
 Profound implications for physics of inflation and fundamental physics

Agrawal, Fujita & EK, arXiv:1707.03023

Large bispectrum in GW from SU(2) fields



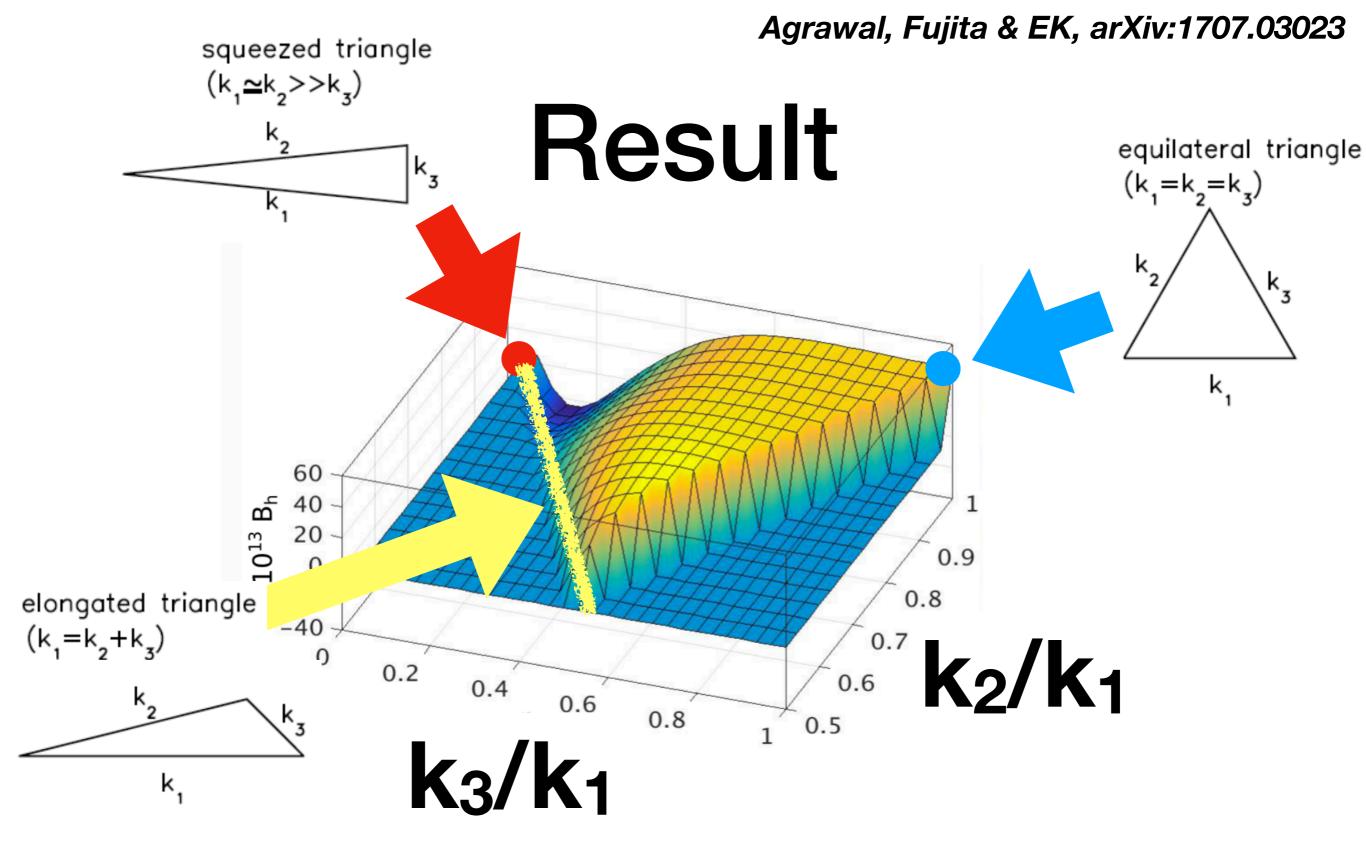
(MPA)



Tomo Fujita (Stanford->Kyoto)

$$\langle \hat{h}_R(\mathbf{k}_1)\hat{h}_R(\mathbf{k}_2)\hat{h}_R(\mathbf{k}_3)\rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \mathbf{k}_i\right) B_h^{RRR}(k_1, k_2, k_3)$$

- $\Omega_A << 1$ is the energy density fraction of the gauge field
- B_h/P_h^2 is of order unity for the vacuum contribution [Maldacena (2003); Maldacena & Pimentel (2011)]
- Gaussianity offers a powerful test of whether the detected GW comes from the vacuum or sources



 This shape is similar to, but not exactly the same as, what was used by the Planck team to look for tensor bispectrum

Agrawal, Fujita & EK, arXiv:1707.03023

SU(2), confronted

• The Planck data constrain tensor non-Gaussianity using

$$f_{\rm NL}^{\rm tens} \approx 0.1 r^2 \frac{B_h}{P_h^2}$$

• The vacuum contribution gives

 $f_{\rm NL}^{\rm tens}({\rm vacuum}) \approx 0.1 r^2$

• The SU(2) model predicts:

$$f_{\rm NL}^{\rm tens} \approx r^2 \frac{2.5}{\Omega_A}$$

The current 68%CL constraint from Planck is

 $f_{\rm NL}^{\rm tens} = 400 \pm 1500$

• LiteBIRD would reach f_{NL}^{tens} ~ 1! (by M. Shiraishi)