

Inflationary Trispectrum of Gauge Fields from Scalar and Tensor Exchanges

(arXiv:2509.11143)



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Our Model

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- Weak **coherent magnetic fields** in the inter galactic medium ($\vec{B} \sim 10^{-16}G$) : May have **primordial origin**

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$$S[A_\mu] = -\frac{1}{4} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \, \lambda(\phi) F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \quad : \quad F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$$

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- We choose **comoving gauge** : **Only possible interaction** is through **metric fluctuations**
- Using the **ADM decomposition** to next order one can obtain with **scalar fluctuations**

$$H_{\zeta AA} = n \int d^3x \lambda \zeta \left(A_i'^2 - \frac{1}{2} F_{ij}^2 \right) + O(\epsilon)$$

R.K. Jain and M.S. Sloth, Phys. Rev. D 86 (2012) 123528
L. Motta and R.R. Caldwell, Phys. Rev. D 85 (2012) 103532

In-in : Cosmological Diagrams

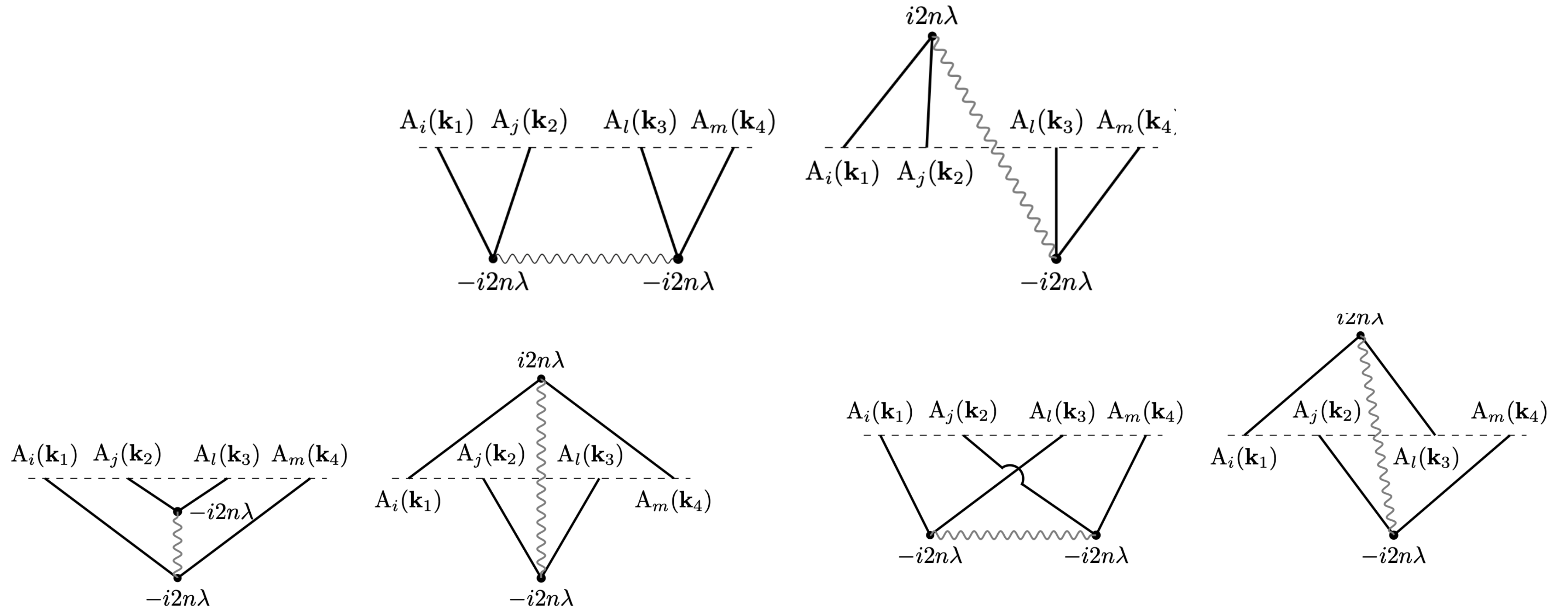
- In-in master formula

$$\langle \Omega | \mathcal{O}(\eta_0) | \Omega \rangle = \langle 0 | \bar{T} \left(e^{i \int_{-\infty}^{\eta_0} d\eta H_{\text{int}}} \right) \mathcal{O}(\eta_0) T \left(e^{-i \int_{-\infty}^{\eta_0} d\eta H_{\text{int}}} \right) | 0 \rangle$$

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Scalar Exchange: Magnetic Trispectra

- We focus on the index free trispectra

$$\langle \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{k}_1) \cdot \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{k}_2) \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{k}_3) \cdot \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{k}_4) \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)} \left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^4 \mathbf{k}_\alpha \right) \mathcal{T}_{\zeta B}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_3, \mathbf{k}_4) \quad \text{With} \quad \mathcal{T}_{\zeta B} = \frac{1}{a^8} \left(\frac{\dot{\lambda}}{H\lambda} \right)^2 \sum_{S \in 1,2,3} \sum_{X,Y \in A,A'} Q_{SXY}^{\zeta} I^{SXY}$$

- Polarisation function is

$$Q_{1AA}^{\zeta} = k_1^2 k_2^2 k_3^2 k_4^2 (1 + \cos^2 \theta_{12}) (1 + \cos^2 \theta_{34})$$

$$Q_{1AA'}^{\zeta} = 2k_1^2 k_2^2 k_3 k_4 (1 + \cos^2 \theta_{12}) \cos \theta_{34}$$

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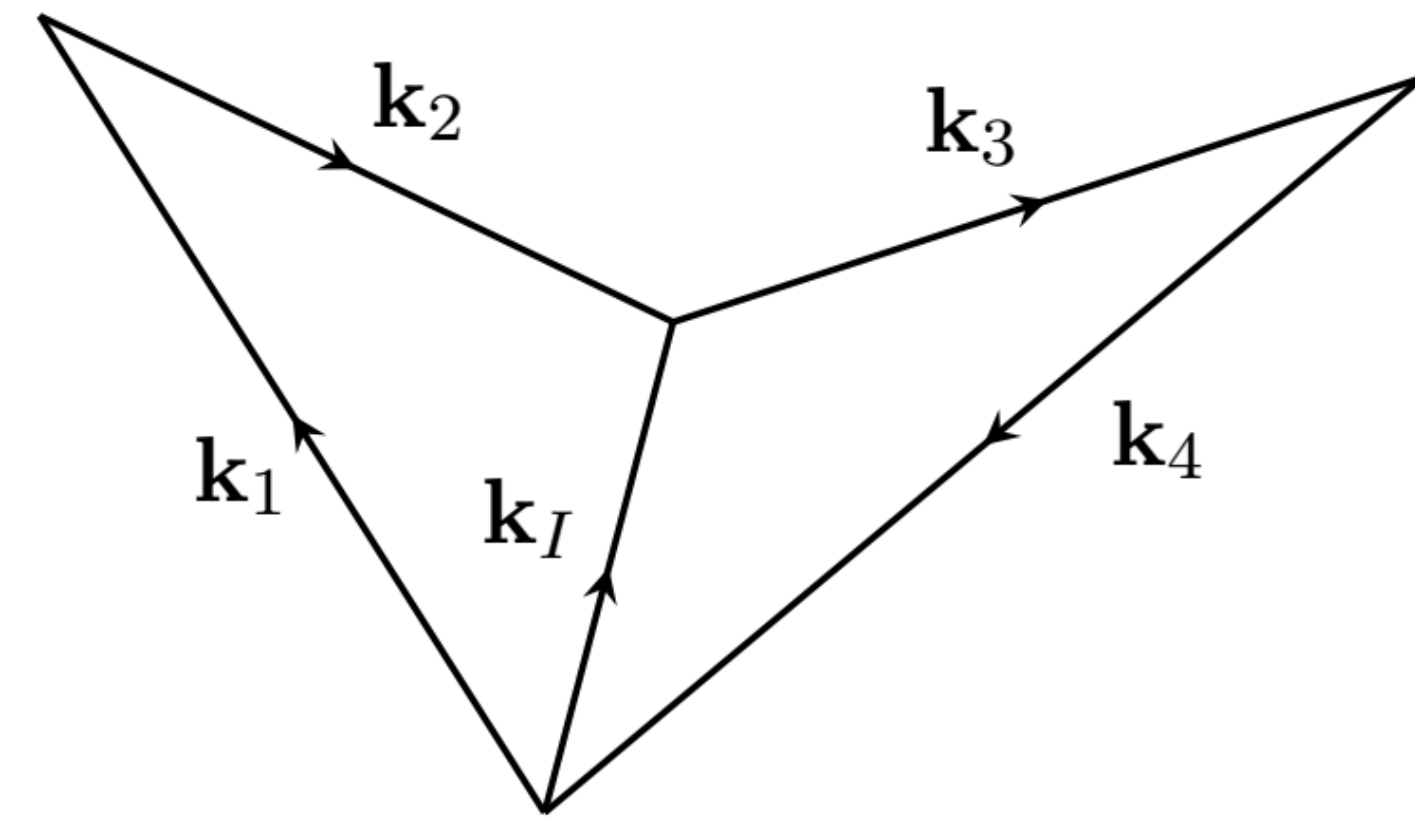
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Momentum Quadrilateral

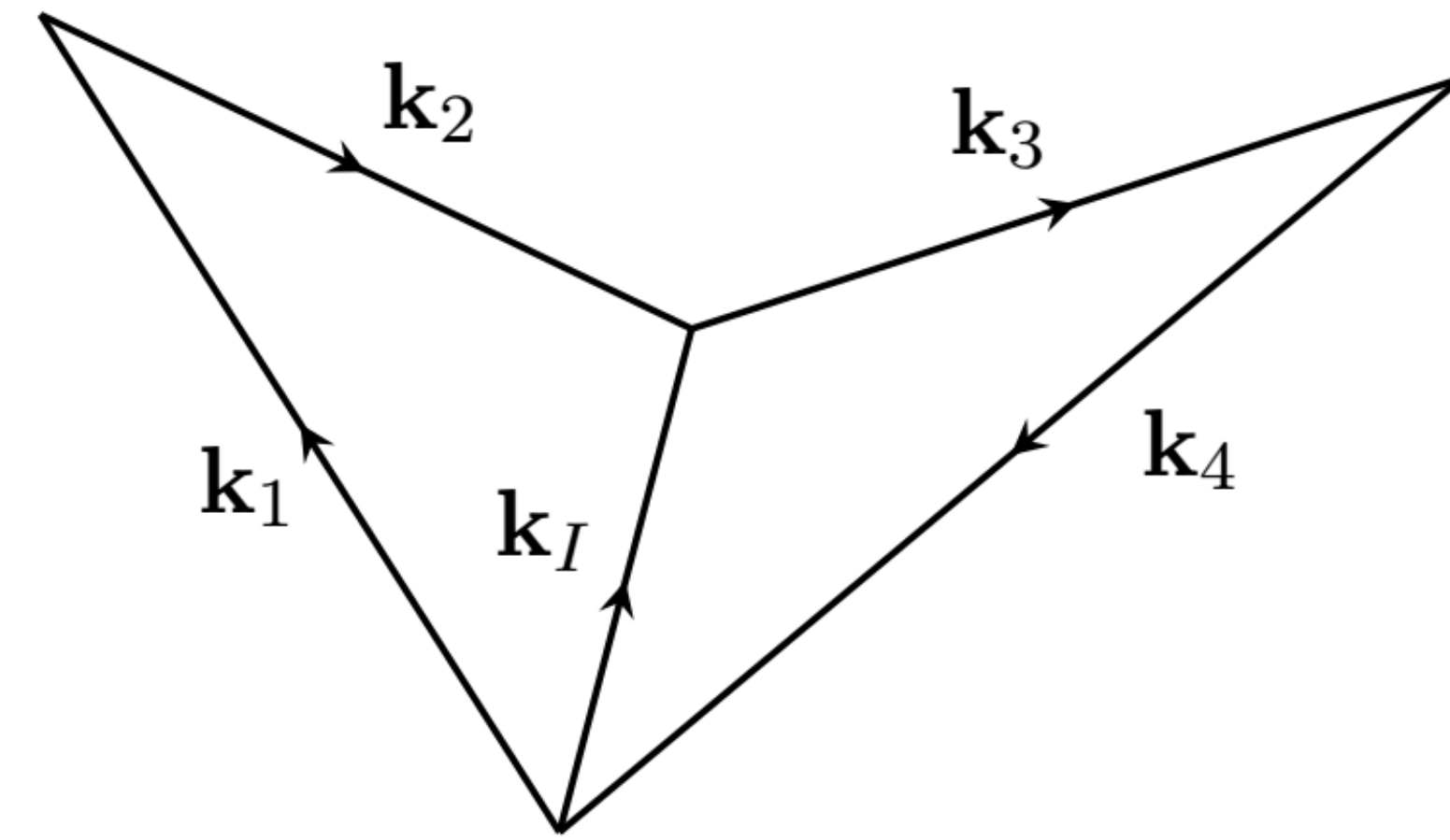
- Momentum conservation \implies closed shapes



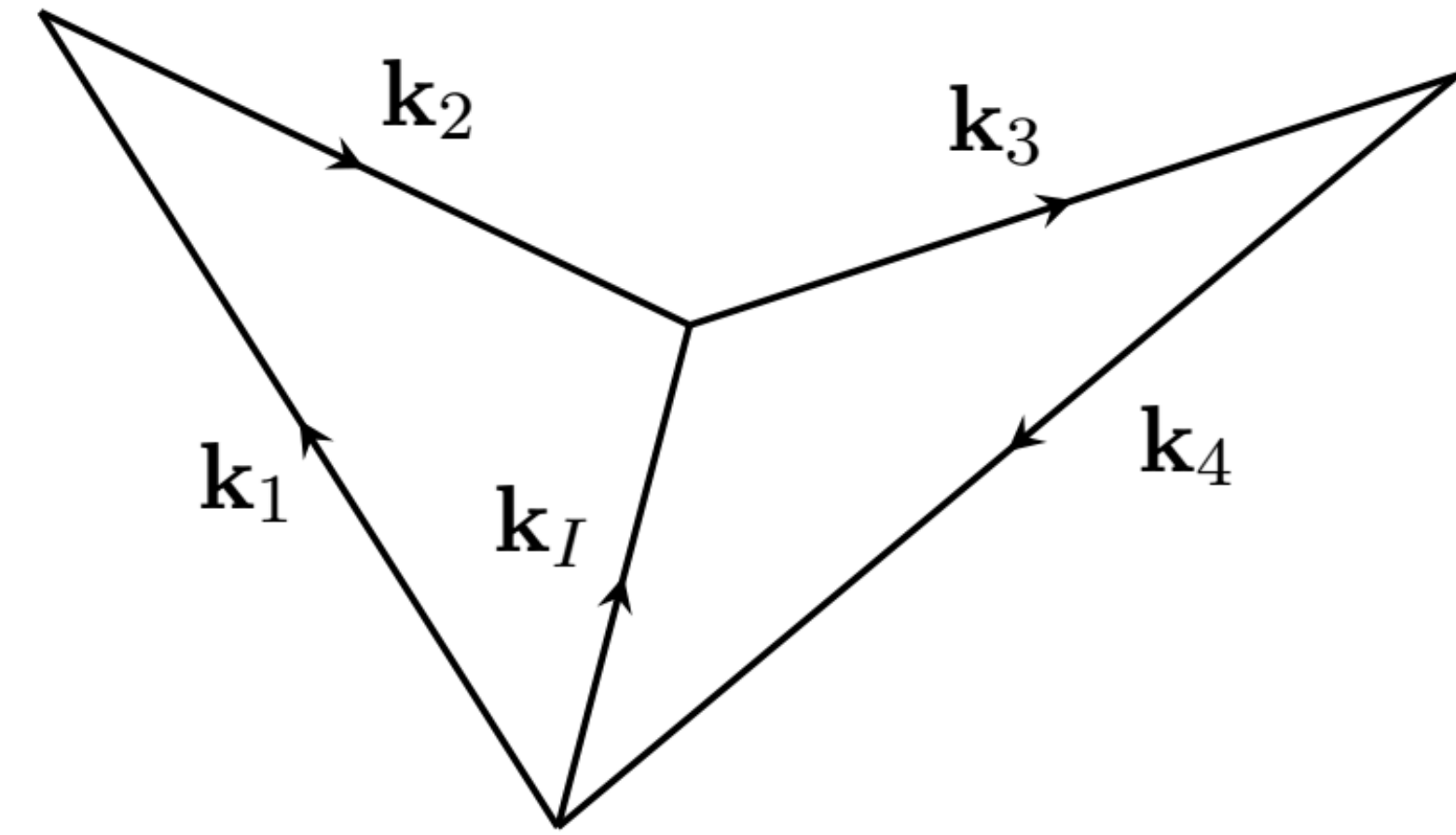
- Shape is **not planar**

Equisided Configurartions

- Equisided configuration: $|\mathbf{k}_1| = |\mathbf{k}_2| = |\mathbf{k}_3| = |\mathbf{k}_4|$
- Removes the directional hierarchies
- Shapes can be analysed using **two characteristic scale**



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- The magnetic trispectrum is

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Contains all the informations of three channels and the nested time integrals

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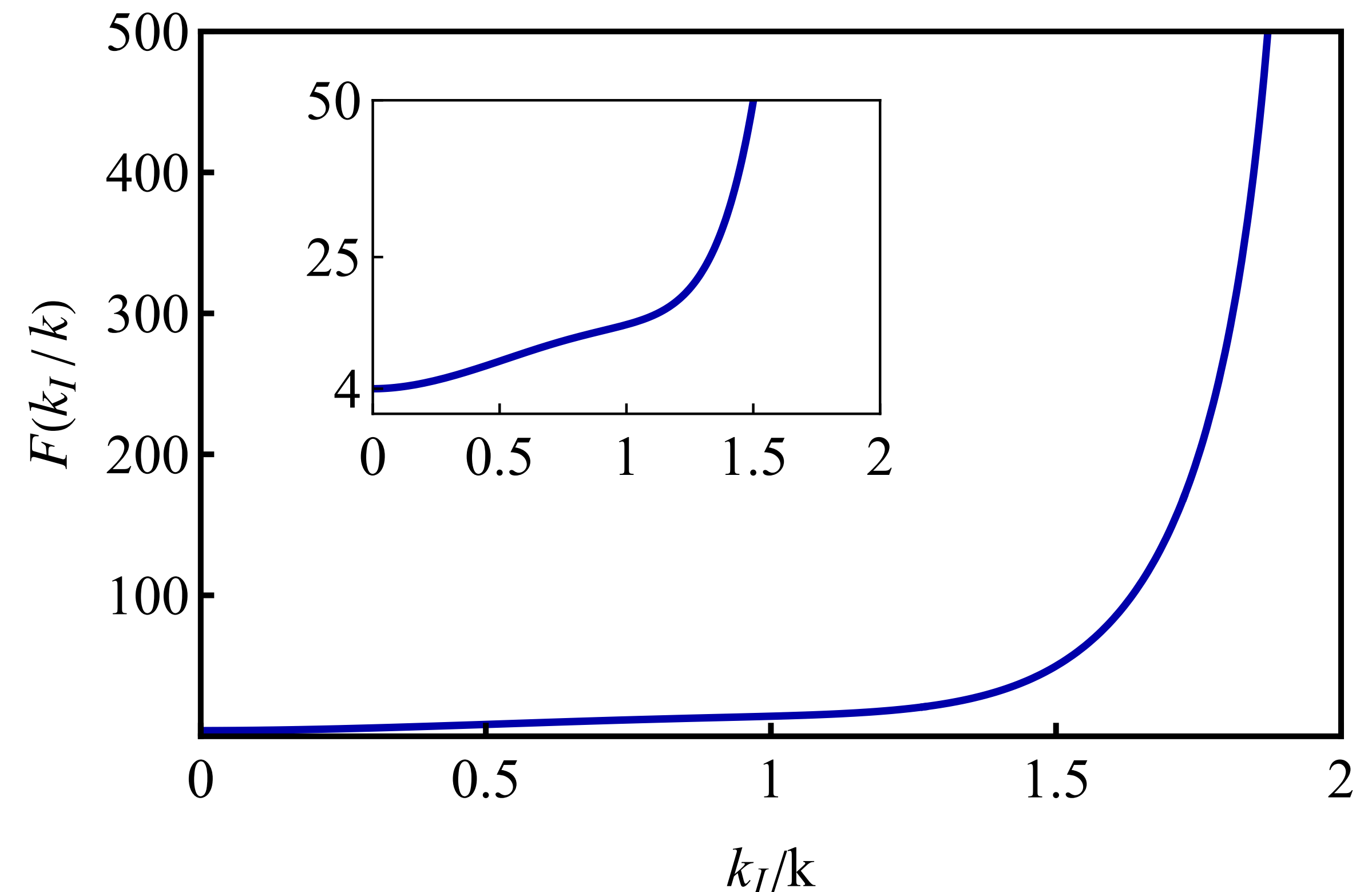
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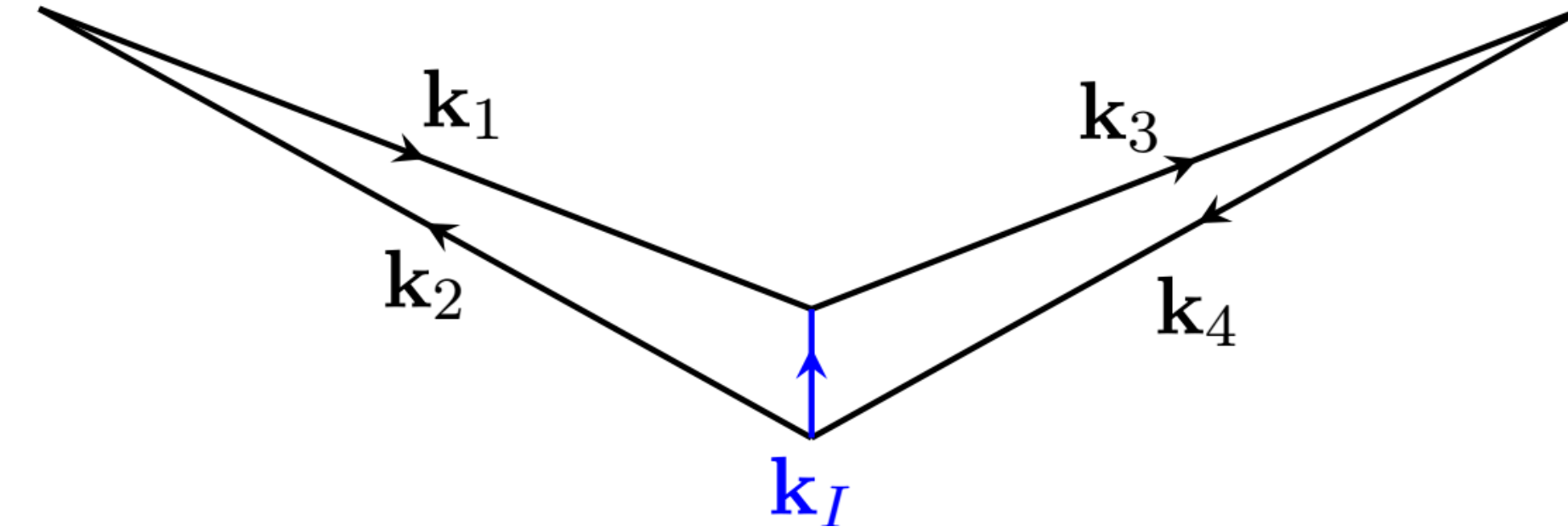
- For $\phi = 0$

- Monotonically increasing function of k_I/k
- Correlation strength $\propto k_I$
- $F(0) \neq 0$, is the counter collinear limit



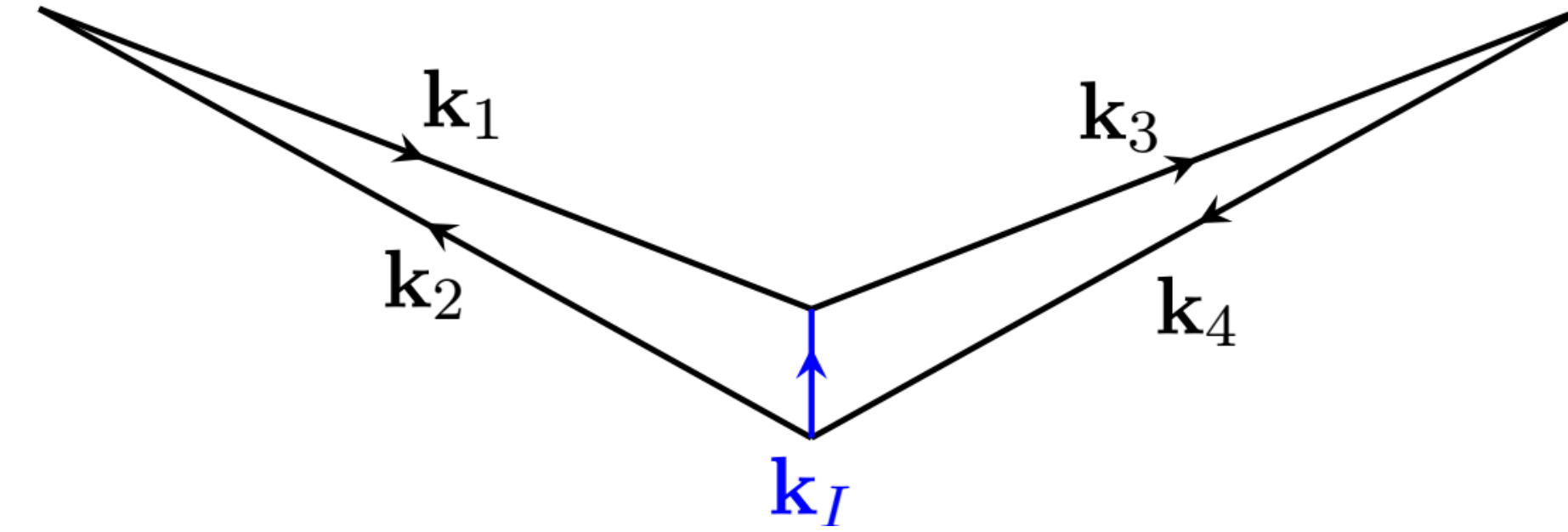
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- **Novel consistency relation** similar to **Suyama-Yamaguchi relation**



$$\beta_{NL}^{\zeta} = \left(\frac{\dot{\lambda}}{H\lambda} \right)^2 = \left(b_{NL}^{\zeta} \right)^2$$

T. Suyama and M. Yamaguchi, Phys.Rev. D 77 (2008) 023505 [0709.2545]

- The equality is a lower bound, in general $\beta_{NL}^{\zeta} \geq \left(b_{NL}^{\zeta} \right)^2$
 - The presence of γ exchange validate this inequality

V. Assassi, D. Baumann and D. JCAP 11 (2012) 047 [1204.4207]

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- Correlating the azimuthal orientation of k_I with k
- Higher order angular functions

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- The exchange mode is a **spin 2 graviton** γ_{ij} : helicity
- Tensor exchange trispectrum is **suppressed by tensor to scalar ratio**
- Correlating the **azimuthal orientation** of k_I with k
- **Higher order angular functions**
- In **counter collinear limit** : enhanced correlation along k_I
- **Equisided configuration** : oscillatory angular dependence (**spin -2 nature**)

Summary and conclusion

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- We did the systematic computation of **four point autocorrelation** function of $U(1)$ gauge field with full in-in formalism **upto cubic order interation** with both **tensor and scalar perturbation**.
- From the auxiliary gauge field we also obtain the **trispectrum for B and E** , in the contracted form which contributes to energy density.
- In the **equisided configurations** the non-Gaussian signal is **monotonically increasing** as the shape approaches the **flattened configurations**.
- In the **counter collinear limit**, we showed that the magnetic field trispectrum follows a **novel consistency relation**.

$$\beta_{NL}^{\zeta} = \left(b_{NL}^{\zeta} \right)^2$$

- Magnetic trispectrum **sourced by tensor exchange**, inherits a **richer angular dependence** leads to distinctive signatures. But suppressed by tensor to scale ratio

Thank You

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