Slow Roll Relations

Recall the equation of motion for the unperturbed scalar field

$$\ddot{\phi}_0 + 2\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\dot{\phi}_0 + a^2V' = 0\,, (1)$$

the definitions of the slow-roll parameters

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \left(\frac{V'}{V}\right)^2, \tag{2}$$

$$\delta = \epsilon - \frac{1}{8\pi G} \frac{V''}{V}, \tag{3}$$

where primes are derivatives with repect to the argument, ϕ for $V(\phi)$, and the formulae for the curvature and gravity wave power spectra

$$\Delta_{\zeta}^{2} = \left(\frac{H}{m_{\rm pl}}\right)^{2} \frac{1}{\pi \epsilon}, \tag{4}$$

$$\Delta_h^2 = \left(\frac{H}{m_{\rm pl}}\right)^2 \frac{4}{\pi} \,. \tag{5}$$

where $m_{\rm pl} = G^{-1/2}$.

1. Chaotic Inflation

Consider polynomial chaotic inflation where $V = m^2 \phi^2/2$.

- Write down ϵ and δ . Inflation will occur if the initial field $\phi_0(0) = \phi_i$ meets what conditions?
- Write down the slow roll equation in coordinate time $(d^2\phi_0/dt^2=0; \delta\ll 1)$ with $H(\phi)$ ($\epsilon\ll 1$) evaluated with the Friedmann equation.
- Solve for $\phi_0(t)$.
- Solve for a(t) using the $H(\phi)$ relation and assume $a(t=0)=a_i$.
- Take $\epsilon = 1$ to define the end of inflation. Show that the number of efoldings of inflation can be written as

$$N = \ln(a_{\rm end}/a_i) = 2\pi \frac{\phi_i^2}{m_{\rm pl}^2} - \frac{1}{2}$$
 (6)

what is the condition on ϕ_i such that sufficient inflation occurs (N > 70). Is it compatible with the slow roll conditions?

• Write down the curvature power spectrum Δ_{ζ}^2 and gravity wave power spectrum Δ_h^2 for this model in terms of ϕ . Taking $\phi = \phi_i$ defined now as N = 70 above, what is the condition on m such that the rms is $\Delta_{\zeta} = 10^{-5}$. What is tensor-scalar ratio $\Delta_h^2/\Delta_{\zeta}^2$ for such a model?

The inflation final project will be to solve for the background evolution and scalar field fluctuation numerically using the general (non slow-roll) expressions. Test the code against these analytic results.