The field-space metric in spiral inflation and related models

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The field-space metric in spiral inflation and related models

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Abstract. Multi-field inflation models include a variety of scenarios for how inflation proceeds and ends. Models with the same potential but different kinetic terms are common in the literature. We compare spiral inflation and Dante’s inferno-type models, which differ only in their field-space metric. We justify a single-field effective description in these models and relate the single-field description to a mass-matrix formalism. We note the effects of the nontrivial field-space metric on inflationary observables, and consequently on the viability of these models. We also note a duality between spiral inflation and Dante’s inferno models with different potentials.

Keywords: inflation, axions

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1 Introduction

Models of inflation often treat the inflaton as a linear combination of several scalar fields, with one or more of those fields being a pseudo-Goldstone boson of some spontaneously broken global symmetry in order to maintain the required flatness of the inflaton potential. In the spiral inflation model of ref. [1], a trench in the multi-field potential constrains the dynamics of the scalar fields, and the model is approximated by a single-field chaotic inflation model with nontrivial potential. Isocurvature modes which are dangerous for the phenomenology of generic multi-field models [2–4] are suppressed by the presence of the steep trench in the potential. Curiously, compared with spiral inflation models, the related Dante’s inferno models [5] are described by the same class of multi-field potentials, but due to the different origin of the dynamics in those models they differ in the form of their kinetic terms. In addition to behaving like chaotic inflation models, spiral inflation and Dante’s inferno models can also behave like hybrid inflation models [6], in which inflation ends when the fields reach an instability in the multi-field potential [7]. These models, too, arise with similar potentials but different field-space metrics. Hence, we are led to consider the consequences of the form of the kinetic terms, or the field-space metric, on multi-field inflation models with dynamics constrained as in spiral inflation and Dante’s inferno models.

Nontrivial kinetic terms which modify the field-space metric arise in many ways: from radiative corrections, from a higher-dimensional origin of the fields, or simply from a field re-definition. Supersymmetric models of inflation typically include nontrivial Kahler potentials which modify the field-space metric, as in refs. [8, 9] and many of the models reviewed in ref. [10]. In the models considered here, the field-space metric depends on whether the potential arises from a theory of one or two axions. A covariant approach to analyzing fluctuations in an inflationary setting with nontrivial kinetic terms was developed in ref. [11], and analysis of phenomenological effects of nontrivial kinetic terms in certain inflationary contexts
Figure 1. The potential as a function of $r$ and $\theta$ in Dante’s Inferno with a quadratic shift-symmetry-breaking potential $W(r) = \frac{1}{2}m^2r^2$, as in ref. [5].

appear in several places, for example ref. [12]. In this paper we justify a single-field effective description of spiral inflation models and derive a mass matrix appropriate for calculation of inflationary observables in these models, as in ref. [13]. We analyze several classes of spiral inflation and Dante’s inferno-type models, and focus specifically on the consequences of the difference in field-space metric for these otherwise identical models. We find examples where spiral inflation models are tightly constrained while the corresponding Dante’s inferno-type models are phenomenologically viable.

Although the observation by the BICEP2 collaboration of B-modes in the polarization of microwave radiation [14] can be attributed to scattering off of galactic dust [15, 16] as demonstrated by the Planck experiment [17], current and proposed experiments such as PIPER [18] remain sensitive to signatures of primordial gravitational waves produced during inflation. In slow-roll inflation models, the Lyth bound [19] implies that the inflaton field typically varies over super-Planckian values if sufficiently large power in gravitational waves is produced during inflation. This makes it difficult to describe such an inflationary scenario in terms of an effective field theory valid below the Planck scale. There are several ways to evade the Lyth bound, for example if the slow-roll parameter $\epsilon$ increases for some period during inflation, as happens in certain hybrid inflation models [20, 21], or if the inflaton is embedded in a multi-field model in which one of the fields has a discrete shift symmetry, as in axion-monodromy models [22]. Simplified models of the latter type were developed in refs. [5, 23], and include the Dante’s inferno and spiral inflation models analyzed here.

Inflationary models based on one or more pseudo-Nambu-Goldstone bosons have a long history (for example, refs. [24–31]). The Dante’s inferno model, developed in ref. [5], includes two axion fields which evolve along a trench in the potential during inflation, as in figure 1.

The two axions $r$ and $\theta$ in Dante’s inferno have canonical kinetic terms,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{DI}} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}r)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}\theta)^2 - V(r, \theta).$$

The potential has the form

$$V(r, \theta) = W(r) + \Lambda^4 \left[1 - \cos \left( \frac{r}{f_r} - \frac{\theta}{f_\theta} \right) \right],$$

(1.2)
Figure 2. The potential as a function of $r$ and $\theta$ in a spiral inflation model with a quadratic shift-symmetry-breaking potential $W(r) = \frac{1}{2}m^2 r^2$. The fields $r$ and $\theta$ are represented in polar coordinates.

where the discrete shift symmetry of the axion field $r$ is broken by the term $W(r)$ in the potential. A string-theoretic scenario which gives rise to the Dante’s Inferno model was presented in ref. [5], in which the shift-symmetry-breaking potential $W(r)$ describes the axion on an NS5 brane wrapped on a 2-cycle belonging to a family of homologous 2-cycles which extend into a warped throat geometry.

We will consider a generalization of the potential eq. (1.2) of the form,

$$V(r, \theta) = W(r) + \Lambda^4 \left[ 1 - \cos \left( \frac{r^n}{f_r} - \frac{\theta}{f_\theta} \right) \right].$$  \hspace{1cm} (1.3)

This class of potentials appears in models with a complex scalar field and a single anomalous $U(1)$ symmetry, as in the axion inflation model of ref. [1]. In this case, the real fields $r/\sqrt{2}$ and $\theta$ are the magnitude and phase, respectively, of a canonically normalized complex scalar field $\Phi = re^{i\theta}/\sqrt{2}$, in which case we take $f_\theta = 1$. The trench spirals around the potential as in figure 2. The kinetic terms for the real scalars in these spiral inflation models are non-canonical, taking the form

$$\mathcal{L}_{SI} = |\partial_{\mu}\Phi|^2 - V(\Phi) = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}r)^2 + \frac{1}{2}r^2(\partial_{\mu}\theta)^2 - V(r, \theta).$$  \hspace{1cm} (1.4)

In this paper we are interested in whether there are generic phenomenological consequences of the difference in kinetic terms in these models. The additional factor of $r^2$ in the kinetic term for $\theta$ can have important effects, even affecting the phenomenological viability of these models, as we will see. We compare the predictions for a number of two-field models with canonical and non-canonical kinetic terms of the form eq. (1.1) and eq. (1.4). These include models which are effectively either chaotic inflation or hybrid inflation models. Hybrid inflation models of this type include Dante’s waterfall [6] and certain spiral inflation [13, 32, 33] models. In the case of spiral inflation we will take $f_\theta = 1$ so that the potential is periodic in $\theta \rightarrow \theta + 2\pi$, while there is a monodromy in shifts of $r$. The qualitative difference between these models can be described in terms of the trajectories of the fields which evolve during
inflation: in the Dante’s inferno and Dante’s waterfall scenarios the fields evolve along an approximately linear trajectory in the canonically normalized field space, whereas in spiral inflation models the fields evolve along a nearly circular trajectory. In a single-field effective description both Dante’s inferno and spiral inflation are chaotic inflation models, but one must take care in the analysis of models with changing inflaton direction as in spiral inflation.

In section 2 we describe the single-field effective description of these multi-field models, and derive a mass matrix whose smaller eigenvalue has the interpretation of the inflaton mass-squared. This mass matrix may be used in the calculation of inflationary observables. In section 3, we compare the predictions for inflationary observables in a variety of models which differ in their kinetic terms, most of which already appear in the literature. We conclude in section 4.

2 Single-field effective description

In this section we review the single-field description of spiral-inflation models with Lagrangian eq. (1.4), and derive a mass-matrix description relevant for computation of inflationary observables. We first review the role of the field-space metric in the single-field effective description of these models. A more complete analysis of multi-field models requires analysis of the isocurvature fluctuations which in the present models corresponds to fluctuations orthogonal to the inflaton direction, as in refs. [2–4]. However, in the models considered in this paper, the existence of a steep-walled trench in the potential makes those fluctuations massive compared to the Hubble scale so that they are not produced during inflation [1].

2.1 From many fields to one

Consider a model with real scalar fields \( \phi^a \) in a background spacetime described by the metric \( g_{\mu\nu} \). During inflation we assume the spacetime is given by the flat Friedmann-Robertson-Walker (FRW) metric \( g_{00} = 1, g_{ij} = -a^2(t) \delta_{ij} \), where \( i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\} \) and \( t \equiv x^0 \), but for now we allow an arbitrary time-dependent metric. The Lagrangian for the theory is,

\[
\sqrt{|g|} \mathcal{L} = \sqrt{|g|} \frac{1}{2} G_{ab} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi^a \partial_\nu \phi^b - \sqrt{|g|} V(\{\phi^a\}),
\]

(2.1)

where \( G_{ab}(\{\phi^c\}) \) in the kinetic terms defines the field-space metric, which is taken to be symmetric in \( a \leftrightarrow b \). Under a nonlinear field redefinition \( \phi^a \to \tilde{\phi}^a(\{\phi^b\}) \), the Lagrangian transforms as,

\[
\sqrt{|g|} \mathcal{L} = \sqrt{|g|} \frac{1}{2} G_{ab} \frac{\partial \tilde{\phi}^a}{\partial \phi^c} \frac{\partial \tilde{\phi}^b}{\partial \phi^d} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \tilde{\phi}^c \partial_\nu \tilde{\phi}^d - \sqrt{|g|} V(\{\tilde{\phi}^b\})
\]

(2.2)

\[
\equiv \sqrt{|g|} \frac{1}{2} \tilde{G}_{cd} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \tilde{\phi}^c \partial_\nu \tilde{\phi}^d - \sqrt{|g|} V(\{\tilde{\phi}^b\}),
\]

(2.3)

which defines the transformed field-space metric as

\[
\tilde{G}_{cd} = G_{ab} \frac{\partial \tilde{\phi}^a}{\partial \phi^c} \frac{\partial \tilde{\phi}^b}{\partial \phi^d}.
\]

(2.4)

In this sense, the field-space metric transforms as a tensor under field transformations. Locally one can redefine the fields so that the field-space metric is flat, \( \tilde{G}_{cd} = \delta_{cd} \), but this can be done globally only if the field-space metric originally describes a flat field space.
In order to compare with a single-field description we consider the equations of motion. The equations of motion for the fields $\phi^a$ are,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \partial_{\mu} \left( G_{ab}(\{\phi\}) \sqrt{|g|} g^{\mu \nu} \partial_{\nu} \phi^b \right) = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi^a} + \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu \nu} \frac{\partial G_{cb}}{\partial \phi^a} \partial_{\mu} \phi \partial_{\nu} \phi. \quad (2.5)$$

We will be interested in spatially uniform solutions to the equations of motion, so that the fields $\phi^a$ only have dependence on $t$. For these solutions, the equations of motion are

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sqrt{|g|} g^{00} G_{ab} \dot{\phi}^b \right) - \frac{1}{2} g^{00} G_{ab} \frac{\partial G_{cb}}{\partial \phi^a} \dot{\phi}^c \dot{\phi}^b = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi^a}, \quad (2.6)$$

where $\dot{\phi}^a \equiv \frac{d\phi^a}{dt}$.

Now suppose that the trajectory describing a solution to the equations of motion is known, parametrized by a parameter $I$ along the trajectory, so that along the given solution we have $\phi^a(I)$. For such a solution, the equations of motion determine the time dependence of $I$. Multiplying eq. (2.6) by $\phi^a(I)\dot{\phi}^b(I)$ gives,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \phi^a(I) \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sqrt{|g|} g^{00} G_{ab} \dot{\phi}^b \right) - \frac{1}{2} g^{00} G_{ab} \frac{\partial G_{cb}}{\partial \phi^a} \dot{\phi}^c \dot{\phi}^b = - V'(I). \quad (2.7)$$

Now choose $I$ to satisfy the field-space condition

$$G_{ab} \phi^a(I) \phi^b(I) = 1. \quad (2.8)$$

This condition makes the parameter $I$ analogous to the invariant length, but in field space, and will give $I$ the interpretation of a canonically normalized inflaton field, with kinetic term $\frac{1}{2} I^2$. A derivative of eq. (2.8) with respect to $I$ gives,

$$G_{ab} \phi^a(I) \phi^b(I) + 2 G_{ab} \phi^{a''}(I) \phi^b = 0. \quad (2.9)$$

Multiplying by $I^2$, we have

$$\frac{1}{2} G_{ab} \phi^a(I) \phi^b = - G_{ab} \phi^{a''}(I) \phi^b. \quad (2.10)$$

Using eq. (2.10), the equations of motion eq. (2.7) become,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \phi^a(I) \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sqrt{|g|} g^{00} G_{ab} \dot{\phi}^b \right) + g^{00} G_{ab} \phi^{a''}(I) \dot{\phi}^b I = - V'(I). \quad (2.11)$$

The first two terms in eq. (2.11) combine to give a time derivative,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sqrt{|g|} g^{00} G_{ab} \dot{\phi}^a(I) \phi^b(I) \dot{I} \right) = - V'(I), \quad (2.12)$$

or using eq. (2.8),

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sqrt{|g|} g^{00} \dot{I} \right) = - V'(I). \quad (2.13)$$

Together with the trajectory $\phi^a(I)$ that solves the equations of motion, a solution to eq. (2.13) then determines the time dependence of that trajectory. Consequently, eq. (2.13) provides
enough information to determine inflationary observables, as long as the fluctuations in the direction orthogonal to the trajectory are massive compared to $H$ so that those fluctuations (isocurvature fluctuations) are not produced during inflation.

The field-space parameter $I$ above plays the role of the inflaton in the single-field description of any model with Lagrangian of the form eq. (2.1). The analysis above supposed that we knew the trajectory along a solution to the equations of motion. Now suppose that we had instead imposed as a constraint that the fields lie on the trajectory $\phi^a(I)$. In Dante’s inferno and spiral inflation models, the trajectory is approximately known due to the presence of a steep-walled trench in the potential. This is a holonomic constraint, as can be made explicit by inverting the expression for one of the fields, say $\phi^1(I)$ to give $I(\phi^1)$. We assume that this inverse exists throughout the field trajectory. Then the remaining constraints are of the form $\phi^a - \phi^a (I(\phi^1)) = 0$. Such constraints can be imposed either by Lagrange multipliers in the Lagrangian, or by simply replacing $\phi^a$ by $\phi^a(I)$ in the Lagrangian. We are left with a description of the theory in terms of the single field $I$.

If we again choose $I$ to satisfy the condition eq. (2.8), then the Lagrangian eq. (2.1) constrained to a field-space trajectory takes the canonical form,

$$\sqrt{|g|} L_I = \sqrt{|g|} \left( \frac{1}{2} g^{00} \dot{I}^2 - V(I) \right).$$

(2.14)

The equations of motion that follow from this single-field effective description are the same as eq. (2.13), which was derived in the multi-field description. This justifies the interpretation of the field $I$ as the canonical inflaton in these models.

### 2.2 Spiral inflation models and a mass matrix

At this stage we will focus on spiral inflation models, for which $G_{rr} = 1$, $G_{\theta\theta} = r^2$, and $G_{r\theta} = G_{\theta r} = 0$. The condition eq. (2.8) defining the canonical inflaton field can be written

$$dI^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2.$$  

(2.15)

We suppose that the trajectory $r(\theta)$, approximately determined by the shape of the trench in the potential, is known. At a given time, the inflaton direction in field space is specified by the unit vector

$$\hat{e}_I = c_r \hat{e}_r + c_\theta \hat{e}_\theta,$$

(2.16)

where

$$c_r = \frac{d r}{d I} = \frac{r'(\theta)}{\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2}}, \quad c_\theta = \frac{d \theta}{d I} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2}},$$

(2.17)

and the unit vectors $\hat{e}_r$ and $\hat{e}_\theta$ are the usual basis vectors in polar coordinates, which in a Cartesian coordinate system with $x = r \cos \theta, \ y = r \sin \theta$ have components $\hat{e}_r = \cos \theta \hat{e}_x + \sin \theta \hat{e}_y, \ \hat{e}_\theta = -\sin \theta \hat{e}_x + \cos \theta \hat{e}_y$. In spiral inflation models the field evolution is mostly in the $\hat{e}_\theta$ direction. In order to compare with a mass matrix description, as in ref. [32], we make the approximation that the trajectory is nearly circular, and set to zero $c_r'(\theta), \ c_\theta'(\theta)$, which is a good approximation for typical parameter choices in these models as we will confirm numerically in section 3.

The slow-roll parameters, and consequently inflationary observables, depend on derivatives of the potential with respect to the canonically normalized inflaton field. In multi-field
models this is a directional derivative (which for comparison with the previous section is simply the chain rule with eq. (2.17)):

\[
\frac{dV}{dI} = (\mathbf{e}_I \cdot \nabla)V = c_r \partial_r V + c_\theta/r \partial_\theta V, \tag{2.18}
\]

where \( \nabla V \) is the gradient in polar coordinates, \( \nabla V = \partial_r V \mathbf{e}_r + 1/r \partial_\theta V \mathbf{e}_\theta \). The derivative \( dV/dI \) determines the slow-roll parameter \( \epsilon \) defined by

\[
\epsilon = \frac{M_\ast^2}{2} \left( \frac{V'(I)}{V} \right)^2, \tag{2.19}
\]

where \( M_\ast = 2.4 \times 10^{18} \) GeV is the reduced Planck mass. Noting that \( d(\mathbf{e}_r d\theta) = \mathbf{e}_\theta, d(\mathbf{e}_\theta d\theta) = -\mathbf{e}_r \), \( d\mathbf{e}_r = \mathbf{e}_\theta, d\mathbf{e}_\theta = -\mathbf{e}_r \),

we have

\[
\frac{d^2V}{dI^2} = \frac{d}{dI} \left( \mathbf{e}_I \cdot \nabla \right) V \tag{2.21}
\]

\[
= \frac{d\mathbf{e}_I}{dI} \cdot \nabla V + \mathbf{e}_I \cdot \frac{d}{dI} (\nabla V)
\]

\[
= \frac{d\theta}{dI} (c_r \mathbf{e}_\theta - c_\theta \mathbf{e}_r) \cdot \left( \partial_r V \mathbf{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \partial_\theta V \mathbf{e}_\theta \right)
\]

\[
+ \mathbf{e}_I \cdot \left[ (\mathbf{e}_I \cdot \nabla) \partial_r V \mathbf{e}_r + \left( (\mathbf{e}_I \cdot \nabla) \frac{1}{r} \partial_\theta V \right) \mathbf{e}_\theta \right] \tag{2.23}
\]

\[
+ \mathbf{e}_I \cdot \left[ \partial_r V \frac{d \mathbf{e}_r}{dI} + \frac{1}{r} \partial_\theta V \frac{d \mathbf{e}_\theta}{dI} \right]
\]

Eq. (2.23) can be simplified using

\[
\frac{d\theta}{dI} = \frac{c_\theta}{r}, \tag{2.24}
\]

yielding

\[
\frac{d^2V}{dI^2} = c_r^2 \partial_r^2 V + 2 \frac{c_r c_\theta}{r} \partial_r \partial_\theta V + \frac{c_\theta^2}{r^2} \partial_\theta^2 V - \frac{c_r c_\theta}{r^2} \partial_\theta V \tag{2.25}
\]

\[
= (c_r, c_\theta) \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1}{r} \partial_r \partial_\theta V - \frac{1}{2r^2} \partial_\theta^2 V \\
\frac{1}{r} \partial_r \partial_\theta V - \frac{1}{2r^2} \partial_\theta^2 V
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
c_r \\
c_\theta
\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.26}
\]

We can now identify the mass matrix appropriate for calculation of inflationary observables,

\[
M_{r\theta}^2 = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1}{r} \partial_r \partial_\theta V - \frac{1}{2r^2} \partial_\theta^2 V \\
\frac{1}{r} \partial_r \partial_\theta V - \frac{1}{2r^2} \partial_\theta^2 V
\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.27}
\]

In particular, the slow-roll parameter \( \eta \) is defined as,

\[
\eta = M_\ast^2 \frac{V''(I)}{V}, \tag{2.28}
\]

which may be calculated directly in the single-field effective description, or else (to good approximation) as the smaller eigenvalue of the mass matrix \( M_{r\theta}^2 \).
We can compare the matrix $M_{r\theta}^2$ to mass matrices whose eigenvalues are not directly related to derivatives with respect to the inflaton in the single-field description, but have a simpler geometric origin. To that effect we will introduce some well motivated straw-man mass matrices in spiral inflation models, and describe their physical interpretation in relation to the inflaton dynamics.

Rather than begin with the field-space variables $r$ and $\theta$ in spiral inflation models, which have noncanonical kinetic terms, one might have instead considered beginning with field-space variables $x^1 \equiv r \cos \theta, x^2 \equiv r \sin \theta$, in which case the kinetic terms are canonical and one can define the mass matrix $(M_{\text{Cartesian}}^2)_{ij} = \partial_i \partial_j V[r(x, y), \theta(x, y)]$, where $\partial_i = \partial / \partial x^i$. This mass matrix, evaluated at a point in field space, determines the quadratic terms in a Taylor expansion of the potential about that point. Then transforming to the polar variables in the neighborhood of that point, $(dx, dy)^T \rightarrow (dr, r d\theta)^T = R(\theta)(dx, dy)^T$, where $R(\theta)$ is the $2 \times 2$ rotation matrix with angle $\theta$, gives the mass matrix $\tilde{M}_{\text{Cartesian}}^2$, where

$$\tilde{M}_{\text{Cartesian}}^2 = R(\theta)M^2R^{-1}(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_r^2 V & \frac{1}{r} \partial_r \partial_{\theta} V - \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_{\theta} V \\ \frac{1}{r} \partial_r \partial_{\theta} V - \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_{\theta} V & \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_{\theta}^2 V + \frac{1}{r} \partial_{\theta} V \end{pmatrix},$$

so that a Taylor expansion of the potential in Cartesian coordinates about a point $(r_0, \theta_0)$ has quadratic part,

$$V(r, \theta) = \cdots + \left( dr, r d\theta \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} \partial_r^2 V & \frac{1}{r} \partial_r \partial_{\theta} V - \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_{\theta} V \\ \frac{1}{r} \partial_r \partial_{\theta} V - \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_{\theta} V & \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_{\theta}^2 V + \frac{1}{r} \partial_{\theta} V \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} dr \\ r d\theta \end{array} \right) + \cdots,$$

where $dr = (r - r_0), d\theta = (\theta - \theta_0)$. The matrix $\tilde{M}_{\text{Cartesian}}^2$ is also closely related to the matrix of covariant derivatives in polar coordinates,

$$M_{\text{cov}}^2 = D_a D_b V = \partial_a \partial_b V - \Gamma^c_{ab} \partial_c V,$$

except that $\theta$ components have been rescaled by $1/r$ in $\tilde{M}_{\text{Cartesian}}^2$ to transform to the basis $(dr, r d\theta)$ from $(dr, d\theta)$. Here, $\Gamma_{ab}^c$ is the Christoffel symbol in field space, with nonvanishing components,

$$\Gamma^r_{\theta \theta} = -r, \quad \Gamma^r_{r \theta} = \Gamma^\theta_{r \theta} = 1/r.$$

The eigenvectors of the various mass matrices described above are numerically similar along the trench defined by $\partial_r V = 0$ in the models considered in this paper. The eigenvalues of the mass matrices, however are quite different. This is illustrated in figure 4 in a numerical example of section 3.

To summarize this section, with knowledge of the trajectory describing the evolution of fields constrained to follow a steep-walled trench during inflation, one can define a single-field effective description with a potential $V(I)$ in terms of a canonically normalized inflaton field $I$. The single-field description allows for straightforward computation of inflationary observables, and is the usual procedure for calculation of observables in multi-field models constrained to a trajectory in field space as in spiral inflation models. A mass matrix relating the single-field and multi-field descriptions may be constructed, and as we will check in the next section gives numerical predictions in agreement with the single-field effective description of these models.
3 Results

We consider models with both canonical and non-canonical kinetic terms in this section. We use units of the reduced Planck mass \( M_* = 2.4 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV} \) throughout. Respectively, the Lagrangians are of the form eq. (1.1) and eq. (1.4), where \( V(r, \theta) = W(r) + \Lambda^4 \left[ 1 - \cos \left( \frac{r}{\theta} \right) \right] \). The inflaton field is defined so that along a trajectory \((r(t), \theta(t))\) the field is canonically normalized. Recall that in the Dante’s inferno-type model the fields \( r \) and \( \theta \) are canonically normalized, and in spiral inflation models the fields are non-canonically normalized. In these cases, respectively, the inflaton field \( I(t) \) satisfies

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{dI_C}{dr} &= \frac{\dot{r}}{\sqrt{\dot{r}^2 + \dot{\theta}^2}} + \frac{\dot{\theta}}{\sqrt{\dot{r}^2 + \dot{\theta}^2}} \frac{dr}{d\theta}, \\
\frac{dI_{NC}}{dr} &= \frac{\dot{r}}{\sqrt{\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2}} + \frac{r \dot{\theta}}{\sqrt{\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2}} r \frac{dr}{d\theta}.
\end{align*}
\]

In both cases, the trajectory closely follows the bottom of the trench defined by \( \partial V(r, \theta)/\partial r = 0 \), or

\[
\sin \left( \left( \frac{r}{\theta} \right)^n - \theta \right) = -\frac{f_n}{n \Lambda^4 W'(r) r^{1-n}}.
\]

We denote the trajectory by \( r(\theta) \). Eq. (3.1) can be restated as

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{dI_C}{dr} &= \frac{\dot{r}}{\sqrt{\dot{r}^2 + 1}} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} = \sqrt{\dot{r}^2 + 1} d\theta, \\
\frac{dI_{NC}}{dr} &= \frac{\dot{r}}{\sqrt{\dot{r}^2 + r^2}} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} = \sqrt{\dot{r}^2 + r^2} d\theta.
\end{align*}
\]

The derivative of \( V \) with respect to \( I \) becomes

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{dV}{dI_C} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{r'(\theta)^2 + 1}} \frac{dV(r(\theta), \theta)}{d\theta}, \\
\frac{dV}{dI_{NC}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{r'(\theta)^2 + r(\theta)^2}} \frac{dV(r(\theta), \theta)}{d\theta}.
\end{align*}
\]

We normally work in the region where \( r'(\theta) \ll 1 \) in the canonical case, and \( r'(\theta) \ll r \) in the non-canonical case. Then, eq. (3.4) can be approximated by

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{dV}{dI_C} &\approx \frac{dV(r(\theta), \theta)}{d\theta}, \\
\frac{dV}{dI_{NC}} &\approx \frac{1}{r(\theta)} \frac{dV(r(\theta), \theta)}{d\theta}.
\end{align*}
\]

The slow-roll parameters can now be calculated by

\[
\epsilon \equiv \frac{M_*^2}{2} \left( \frac{V'(I)}{V} \right)^2, \quad \eta \equiv M_*^2 \frac{V''(I)}{V}, \quad \gamma \equiv M_*^4 \frac{V'(I) V''(I)}{V^2}.
\]

The inflationary observables are then given by

\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{r} &= [16 \epsilon]_{I=I_i}, \quad n_s = [1 + 2 \eta - 6 \epsilon]_{I=I_i}, \quad \Delta^2_R = \left[ \frac{V}{24 \pi^2 \epsilon} \right]_{I=I_i}, \\
n_r &= [16 \epsilon \eta - 24 \epsilon^2 - 2 \gamma]_{I=I_i},
\end{align*}
\]
where $I_i$ is the value of the inflaton field at the time when the observed inflationary perturbations were created, which in most models is 50-60 $e$-folds before the end of inflation, but is sensitive to the details of reheating after inflation. The observable $\tilde{r}$ is the ratio of the tensor to scalar amplitude, where we use the unconventional tilde over $r$ to distinguish the observable from the field $r$ in these models. The other observables are the scalar tilt $n_s$; the scalar amplitude $\Delta^2_R$, also denoted $A_s$; and the running of the scalar tilt $n_r$. Definitions in terms of the CMB spectrum are available in many places, for example in the Planck 2015 results [34].

The number of $e$-folds is given by

$$N_e = \int_{I_i}^{I_f} \frac{V}{V'(I)} dI.$$  \hfill (3.8)

In our numerical analysis we take the attitude that the window of inflation between the time that inflationary perturbations observable on current cosmological scales and the time at which inflation ended is sensitive to details of the post-inflationary dynamics, and we assume that the “initial” point of inflation, i.e. the time at which fluctuations on today’s cosmological scales were created, is such that $n_s = 0.96$ and $\Delta^2_R = 2.2 \times 10^{-9}$, close to the values measured by the Planck experiment [34], $n_s = 0.9655 \pm 0.0062$, $\ln(10^{10} \Delta^2_R) = 3.089 \pm 0.036$. The current experimental constraint on $n_r$ is based on the Planck measurement, $n_r = -0.003 \pm 0.015$ [34].

The end of inflation occurs when either

$$\left[\epsilon\right]_{I=I_f} = 1,$$  \hfill (3.9)

or when the potential reaches a hybrid-inflation-type instability as in the Dante’s waterfall model. Two types of $W(r)$ are studied in the following sections and their corresponding single-field approximations are compared with the full theory.

### 3.1 $\lambda r^p$

We first consider $W(r) = \lambda r^p$. The trench equation eq. (3.2) becomes

$$\sin \left( \left( \frac{r}{f} \right)^n - \theta \right) = -\frac{p\lambda f^n}{nA^4} r^{p-n}.$$  \hfill (3.10)

We consider the case that during inflation the magnitude of the right-hand side of eq. (3.10) is $\ll 1$, corresponding to a steep-walled trench, so that eq. (3.10) can be solved by

$$\theta = \frac{r^n}{f^n} + \frac{p\lambda f^n}{nA^4} r^{p-n}$$  \hfill (3.11)

up to a constant phase. If we choose parameters so that the second term on the right-hand side is negligible, eq. (3.11) reduces to $r = f\theta^{\frac{p}{n}}$, and away from the global minimum of the potential we have $V(r(\theta), \theta) \approx W(r(\theta)) = \lambda f^p \theta^{\frac{p}{n}}$. From eq. (3.3), we have

$$dI_C \approx d\theta,$$

$$dI_{NC} \approx f\theta^{\frac{p}{n}} d\theta.$$  \hfill (3.12)

The single-field description of the potential in this approximation is therefore given by the potential,

$$V_C(I) \sim I^{\frac{p}{n}},$$

$$V_{NC}(I) \sim I^{\frac{p}{n+1}}.$$  \hfill (3.13)

We work through the $(p = 4, n = 1, 2)$ case for illustration.
eq. (2.27) compared to the Hubble parameter along the inflaton trajectory to demonstrate as earlier. For (p, n) eqs. (3.5)–(3.9), we analyze theories with both canonical and non-canonical kinetic terms, first we show the predictions of the observables from the single-field approximation. Using 3.1.1 p = 4, n = 1

First we show the predictions of the observables from the single-field approximation. Using eqs. (3.5)–(3.9), we analyze theories with both canonical and non-canonical kinetic terms, as earlier. For (p, n) = (4, 1), eq. (3.11) is now \( \theta = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{4\Lambda f^4}{N^3} \). Assuming the second term on the right-hand-side is negligible, we get that the trench follows \( r(\theta) \approx f \theta \) thus \( V(r(\theta), \theta) \approx W(r(\theta)) = \lambda f^4 \theta^4 \). We determine the initial and final point of inflation in field space by fixing \( n_s = 0.96 \) and \( [\epsilon]_{\theta=\theta_f} = 1 \). Note that \( n_s \) and \( \epsilon \) are not sensitive to the overall scale in the potential while \( \Delta^2_{\text{vis}} \) is, so \( \Delta^2_{\text{vis}} \) can be controlled by rescaling the potential. Fixing observables this way, the model then predicts the number of \( e \)-folds during inflation and the ratio of tensor to scalar amplitudes \( \tilde{r} \). The results are given in table 1.

In a more precise analysis, rather than assume that the trajectory is given by an approximation to the shape of the trench, we solve the field equations for the time dependence of the inflaton trajectory and use that trajectory to determine the effective single-field description of the model as described in section 2. We find for this model, in units \( M_\ast = 1 \), the following examples of parameter sets and the corresponding predictions for observables and the number of \( e \)-folds in the inflationary window as defined earlier: with \( (\lambda, \Lambda^4, f)_C = (0.02025, 1.377 \times 10^{-9}, 0.001) \) and \( (\lambda, \Lambda^4, f)_{\text{NC}} = (6.525 \times 10^{-6}, 1.68 \times 10^{-10}, 0.001) \), we get that \( (\tilde{r}, n_s, n_r, \Delta^2_{\text{vis}}, N_e)_C = (0.2012, 0.96, -4.88 \times 10^{-4}, 2.2 \times 10^{-9}, 73.87) \) and \( (\tilde{r}, n_s, n_r, \Delta^2_{\text{vis}}, N_e)_{\text{NC}} = (0.1593, 0.96, -7.97 \times 10^{-4}, 2.2 \times 10^{-9}, 49.52) \). The results match well with those from table 1, derived from the single-field approximation. The dynamical solutions to the equations of motion eq. (2.6) are plotted in figure 3. In order to test the sensitivity to changes in the presumed window of inflation, we checked that with the same parameters assuming 60 \( e \)-folds of inflation we would obtain \( n_s = 0.951 \) in the canonical case and \( n_s = 0.967 \) in the noncanonical case. The latter would still be phenomenologically viable, but the former is likely ruled out.

Note that the nontrivial field-space metric in the non-canonical case has the consequence of reducing both the number of \( e \)-folds and \( \tilde{r} \). However, this model is ruled out by the large values of \( \tilde{r} > 0.11 \)[34] and \( N_e > 60 \) in the canonical case, and the large value of \( \tilde{r} \) in the non-canonical case.

For the non-canonical case, the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the three different matrices discussed in section 2.2 are shown in figure 4. Note that the eigenvalues are similar for all three mass matrices, but the eigenvalues disagree. The solid blue line corresponds to the mass matrix of eq. (2.27), and the smaller eigenvalue of this matrix agrees with the second derivative of the potential along the inflaton direction. Hence, diagonalizing this mass matrix allows for calculation of observables that depend on that second derivative, although it is simpler to work with the single-field effective description.

For completeness, in figure 5, we plot the larger eigenvalue \( m_{\perp} \) of the mass matrix eq. (2.27) compared to the Hubble parameter along the inflaton trajectory to demonstrate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \theta_i )</th>
<th>( \theta_f )</th>
<th>( \tilde{r} )</th>
<th>( N_e )</th>
<th>( V(I) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>10\sqrt{6}</td>
<td>2\sqrt{2}</td>
<td>0.2133</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>( \left( \frac{800}{\sqrt{77}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} )</td>
<td>( \left( \frac{8}{\sqrt{77}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} )</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Observables from the single-field approximation for the \((p, n) = (4, 1)\) model, fixing \( n_s = 0.96 \) and \([\epsilon]_{\theta=\theta_f} = 1\).
Figure 3. Contour plot of the potential for $p = 4$, $n = 1$. The canonical case is plotted on the left, the non-canonical case is plotted on the right. The red line indicates the bottom of the trench. The inflationary trajectory is shown by the green line.

Figure 4. The solid blue line, dotted black line, and dashed red line correspond to our mass matrix eq. (2.27), the Cartesian mass matrix eq. (2.29), and the mass matrix of eq. (2.27) without the off-diagonal $1/2r^2 \partial_\theta V$ terms, respectively. The lower eigenvalue of each matrix, indicated as $m_\parallel^2$ in units of $d^2V/dI^2$, is plotted along the trench in the left graph. The corresponding eigenvector’s slope is shown on the right, compared to that of the trench. Despite the similarity in the eigenvectors of the three matrices, the smaller mass eigenvalue, corresponding to the inflaton mass, differs substantially in the three cases.

that $m_\perp/H \gg 1$ as required for the absence of isocurvature modes produced during inflation. This requirement is generally satisfied in the models considered in this paper, and we provide plots for this example and later (in figure 7) for the Dante’s waterfall model with noncanonical kinetic term.
Figure 5. The larger eigenvalue $m_{\perp}$ of the mass matrix eq. (2.27) compared to the Hubble parameter along the inflaton trajectory in spiral inflation with $p = 4, n = 1$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\theta_i$</th>
<th>$\theta_f$</th>
<th>$\bar{r}$</th>
<th>$N_e$</th>
<th>$V(I)$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C$</td>
<td>$10\sqrt{2}$</td>
<td>$\sqrt{2}$</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$NC$</td>
<td>$(\frac{250}{\alpha^2})^{\frac{1}{4}}$</td>
<td>$(\frac{2}{\alpha^2})^{\frac{1}{4}}$</td>
<td>0.128</td>
<td>41.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Observables from the single-field approximation for the $(p, n) = (4, 2)$ model, fixing $n_s = 0.96$ and $|\epsilon|_{\theta=\theta_f} = 1$.

3.1.2 $p = 4, n = 2$

For $(p, n) = (4, 2)$, eq. (3.11) gives $r = \alpha \sqrt{\theta}$, where $\alpha = \left(\frac{1}{f^2} + \frac{4\lambda I^2}{2\Lambda^4}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. Thus $V(r(\theta), \theta) \approx W(r(\theta)) = \lambda \alpha^4 \theta^2$. Following the analysis of the previous section, the results are given in table 2.

Numerical results of the complete two-field models follow. With $(\lambda, \Lambda^4, f)_C = (27.5, 8.8 \times 10^{-10}, 0.001)$ and $(\lambda, \Lambda^4, f)_NC = (0.0105, 2.1 \times 10^{-11}, 0.001)$, we get that $(\bar{r}, n_s, n_r, \Delta_R^2, N_e)_C = (0.1578, 0.96, -7.83 \times 10^{-4}, 2.2 \times 10^{-9}, 49.71)$ and $(\bar{r}, n_s, n_r, \Delta_R^2, N_e)_NC = (0.128, 0.96, -9.6 \times 10^{-4}, 2.2 \times 10^{-9}, 41.33)$. Note that in the canonical case the coupling $\lambda$ is driven to be nonperturbative and the perturbative analysis is not valid, but for the purpose of comparison with the single-field description we treat this case classically. The results match relatively well with those from single-field approximations. Note that, again, the non-canonical kinetic term leads to a reduced $\bar{r}$ and $N_e$.

We also notice that the $(4, 2)_C$ model gives similar numerical predictions to the $(4, 2)_NC$ model. More generally, from eq. (3.13) we see that the $(p, n+1)_C$ model and $(p, n)_NC$ model have the same single-field approximation. This is a type of duality between inflation models. The dynamical solutions are plotted in figure 6.

3.1.3 $\lambda I^p$ effective single-field potential

We see from the above that the viability of these models is sensitive only to the power $p$ in the single-field effective description, as long as the single-field description is valid. Here we assume a simple potential $V(I) = \lambda I^p$ in the single-field description and work out the value of $p$ that would reproduce desired observables with the inflation process spanning 60 $e$-folds. Using eqs. (3.6)–(3.9) and fixing $n_s = 0.96$, one gets $N_e = \frac{49}{4}p + 25$. Imposing $N_e = 60$, we
Figure 6. Contour plot of the potential for $p = 4$, $n = 2$. The canonical case is plotted on the left, the non-canonical case is plotted on the right. The red line indicates the bottom of the trench. The inflationary trajectory is shown by the green line.

have $p = 20/7$. $\tilde{r}$ is then calculated to be 0.188. As noted earlier, such a large value of $\tilde{r}$ is ruled out by the Planck experiment [34]. Other observables may be calculated or fixed as in the earlier analysis.

3.2 $-\frac{1}{2}m^2r^2 + \frac{1}{4}r^4 + \frac{m^4}{4\Lambda^4}$

Now we consider the potential $W(r) = -\frac{1}{2}m^2r^2 + \frac{1}{4}r^4 + \frac{m^4}{4\Lambda^4}$ as in Dante’s waterfall. Eq. (3.2) becomes

$$\sin \left( \left( \frac{r}{f} \right)^n - \theta \right) = \frac{f^n}{n\Lambda^4} \left( m^2r^{2-n} - \lambda r^{4-n} \right).$$

We again consider the $n = 1, 2$ cases for this potential and assume that the inflationary system starts near the origin where $-\frac{1}{2}m^2r^2$ dominates over $\frac{1}{4}r^4$.

3.2.1 $n = 1$

With $n = 1$, eq. (3.14) reduces to $r = \alpha \theta$ if we neglect the $\lambda$ term, where $\alpha = \left( \frac{1}{f} - \frac{fm^2}{\Lambda^4} \right)^{-1}$. For a stable trench to exist, the trench equation eq. (3.14) should be solvable; however, over a range of $r$ a solution might not exist, depending on the model parameters [6, 32]. The canonical case is analyzed in ref. [6], where a viable parameter space is found with inflation ending as in hybrid inflation. For the non-canonical case, with $(m, \lambda, \Lambda^4, f) = (8.88 \times 10^{-4}, 33.5 m^2, 7.2 \times 10^{-5} m^2, 0.001)$, we have $(\tilde{r}, n_s, n_r, \Delta_{R}^2, N_e) = (0.1608, 0.96, -7.55 \times 10^{-4}, 2.2 \times 10^{-9}, 49.77)$. The end of inflation happens when $[\epsilon]_{\theta_f} = 1$ in this example. Alternatively, if we change the $\Lambda^4$ to be $6.65 \times 10^{-5} m^2$ in the above example, this model becomes a hybrid model as Dante’s waterfall and inflation ends when the trench loses stability. The observables become $(\tilde{r}, n_s, n_r, \Delta_{R}^2, N_e) = (0.1610, 0.96, -7.52 \times 10^{-4}, 2.2 \times 10^{-9}, 21.22)$.

We check the condition $m_{\perp}/H \gg 1$ for the absence of isocurvature perturbations produced during inflation in figure 7.
Figure 7. The larger eigenvalue $m_\perp$ of the mass matrix eq. (2.27) compared to the Hubble parameter along the inflaton trajectory in the Dante’s waterfall scenario with $n = 1$ and noncanonical kinetic term.

We note that in the Dante’s waterfall model the ratio of tensor to scalar amplitudes $\tilde{r}$ was found to be typically small with $\tilde{r} < 0.03$. The noncanonical kinetic term in the spiral inflation models above would predict larger values of $\tilde{r}$ but smaller $N_e$ than in the Dante’s waterfall model, and it is challenging to find a viable parameter space in this class of spiral inflation models.

3.2.2 $n = 2$

With $n = 2$, eq. (3.14) leads to $r = \alpha \sqrt{\theta + \beta}$, where $\alpha = \left(\frac{1}{f^2} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2M^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ and $\beta = \frac{f^2 m^2}{2M^2}$. We define a new field $\theta' \equiv \theta + \beta$, thus $V(r(\theta')) \approx -\frac{1}{2} m^2 \alpha^2 \theta' + V_0$. Using eq. (3.12), the canonical and non-canonical cases should be effectively described by $V_C(I) = -I + V_0$ and $V_{NC}(I) = -I \frac{2}{3}.5 + V_0$, respectively. For the canonical case, we have the same prediction as the non-canonical $n = 1$ case discussed above with $\tilde{r} = 0.1067$, $N_e = 37.5$. The numerical results for the non-canonical case are presented below.

With $(m, \lambda, \Lambda^4, f)_C = (0.457, 500 m^2, 1 \times 10^{-6} m^2, 0.001)$ and $(m, \lambda, \Lambda^4, f)_NC = (0.0677, 150 m^2, 5 \times 10^{-7} m^2, 0.001)$, we find $(\tilde{r}, n_s, n_r, \Delta^2 R, N_e)_C = (0.16, 0.96, -8 \times 10^{-4}, 2.2 \times 10^{-9}, 49.5)$ and $(\tilde{r}, n_s, n_r, \Delta^2 R, N_e)_NC = (0.1611, 0.96, -7.97 \times 10^{-4}, 2.2 \times 10^{-9}, 49.61)$. It is noticeable that the numerical results of all three models with $W(r) = -\frac{1}{2} m^2 r^2 + \frac{3}{4} r^4 + \frac{m^4}{4 \lambda}$ considered in this paper coincide with the prediction of a $V(I) \sim I^2$ model.

4 Conclusions

We have analyzed and compared a variety of two-field inflation models with one or two axions, in particular Dante’s inferno/waterfall-type models and spiral inflation models. These models include a trench in the two-field potential that constrains the trajectory of the fields during inflation and justifies a single-field description. Dante’s inferno and spiral inflation models are described by equivalent potentials, but differ in the kinetic terms for the fields, or equivalently the field-space metric. We have found that, not surprisingly, the field-space metric plays an important role in predictions for inflationary observables, with spiral inflation models generally requiring a smaller number of $e$-folds $N_e$ during inflation and predicting a smaller tensor-to-scalar ratio $\tilde{r}$ than the Dante’s inferno model with the same potential. Whereas the Dante’s waterfall scenario yields a phenomenologically viable parameter space, we find that the corresponding spiral inflation model appears to face tight phenomenological constraints.
We have argued that, despite the large excursion of the scalar fields during inflation, a single-field description which maps these models into either chaotic inflation or hybrid inflation models is valid until the end of inflation, at which point the multi-field nature of the models becomes important. We constructed the mass matrix relevant for comparison with the single-field description. The geometric approach taken here can be generalized to other multi-field models, but is simplified in spiral-inflation models by their nearly circular field-space trajectories.

The single-field description relates observables in Dante’s inferno-type models to those in spiral inflation models with related potentials, which is a type of duality between inflation models. Finally, we note that both the Dante’s inferno and spiral inflation models have a flat field space, albeit in different parametrizations. It would be worthwhile to classify the effects of field-space curvature on inflation models with potential trenches, generalizing the models analyzed here.

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