Testing cosmic parity violation with CMB 2, 3, 4-point correlators

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$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2} (\partial \phi)^2 - V(\phi) - \frac{1}{4} F^2 - \frac{\alpha}{4f} \phi F \tilde{F}$$

inflaton = axion

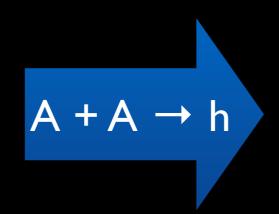
e.g., Sorbo: 1101.1525, Barnaby +: 1210.3257

$$A_{\lambda}^{\prime\prime} + k^2 A_{\lambda} = 0$$

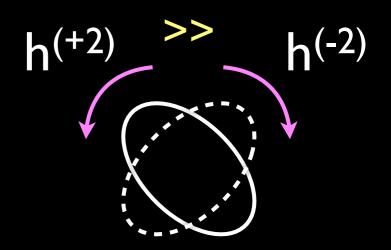
unpolarized, i.e., $A_+ = A_-$

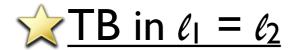
$$+2\lambda\xi\frac{k}{\tau}A_{\lambda}$$

A+ enhanced exponentially, so $A_+ >> A_-$



parity violation

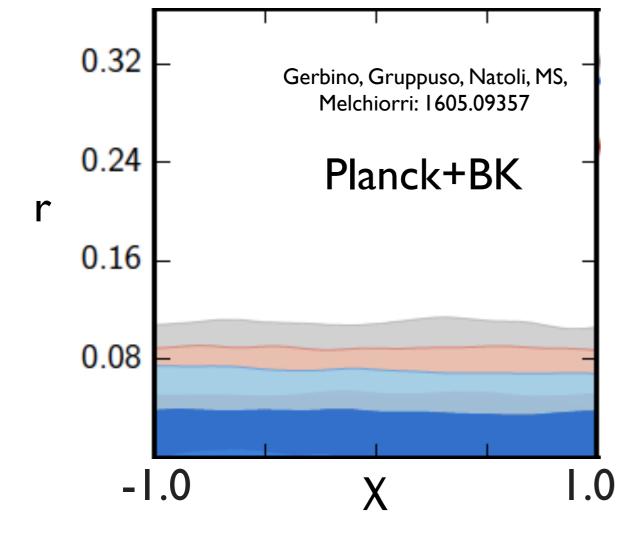




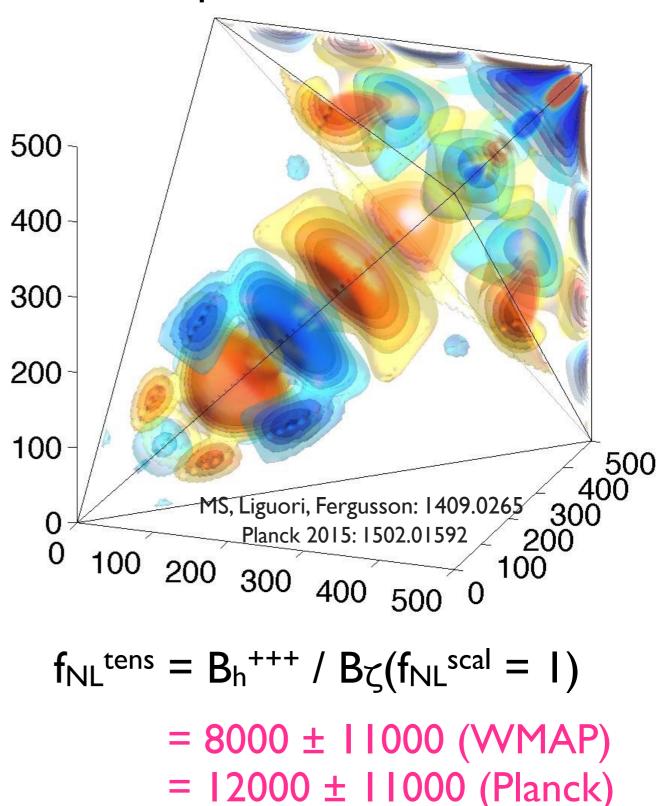
$$C_{\ell}^{BB} \sim P_{h}^{(+)} + P_{h}^{(-)} \sim r P_{\zeta}$$
 $C_{\ell}^{TB} \sim P_{h}^{(+)} - P_{h}^{(-)} \sim r \chi P_{\zeta}$

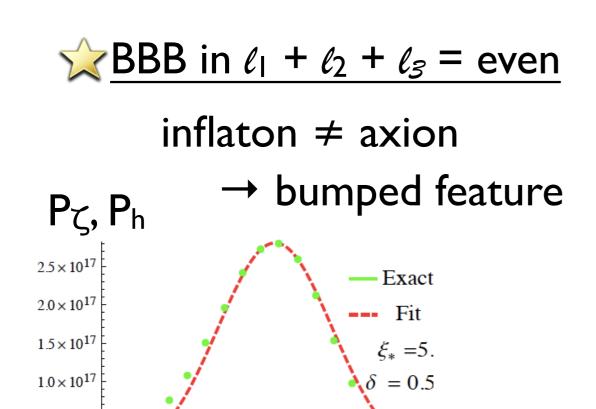
$$\left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_{TB}^{2} = \sum_{\ell} (2\ell + 1) \frac{(C_{\ell}^{TB})^{2}}{C_{\ell}^{TT} C_{\ell}^{BB}}$$

unconstrained since C_{ℓ}^{TT} is huge



bisp from obs data







 5.0×10^{16}

Namba, Peloso, MS, Sorbo, Unal: 1509.07521

 $Log_{10}\left[\frac{k}{k}\right]$

restriction of rotational invariance

$$<\zeta^2>,<\zeta^3>\in \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \Sigma \ell_n = \text{even}$$

$$<\zeta^4> \in \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \Sigma \ell_n = \text{even} + \text{odd}$$

trisp is required for measuring parity violation in scalar sector!

