No Dark Matter Axion During Minimal Higgs Inflation

Sebastian Zell

Ludwig Maximilian University & Max Planck Institute for Physics, Munich

1

Work¹ with Claire Rigouzzo

27th May 2025

¹ No Dark Matter Axion During Minimal Higgs Inflation, arXiv:2504.02952.

► Observations

▷ Dark matter

Observations

- ▷ Dark matter
- \triangleright Inflation

Observations

- ▷ Dark matter
- \triangleright Inflation
- ▶ What is microscopic nature?

- Observations
 - Dark matter
 - ▷ Inflation
- ▶ What is microscopic nature?
- ► Too many proposed models

- Observations
 - Dark matter
 - ▷ Inflation
- ▶ What is microscopic nature?
- ► Too many proposed models

We need more constraints.

No Dark Matter Axion During Minimal Higgs Inflation

No Dark Matter Axion During Minimal Higgs Inflation



Review & Previous Argument



2 Fundamental Derivation



Outlook 000

The axion

▶ $\bar{\theta}$ -term

 ${\cal L} \supset ar{ heta} \, {
m Tr} \, {\it G}_{\mu
u} { ilde{G}}^{\mu
u}$

Outlook 000

The axion

▶ $\bar{\theta}$ -term

 ${\cal L} \supset ar{ heta} \, {
m Tr} \, {\cal G}_{\mu
u} ilde{ heta}^{\mu
u}$



Outlook 000

The axion

▶ $\bar{\theta}$ -term

$$\mathcal{L} \supset ar{ heta}$$
 Tr $\mathcal{G}_{\mu
u} ilde{\mathcal{G}}^{\mu
u}$

- ► Non-perturbative CP-violation
- ▶ Experiment: $\bar{\theta} \lesssim 10^{-9}$

The axion

▶ $\bar{\theta}$ -term

$${\cal L} \supset ar{ heta}$$
 Tr ${\cal G}_{\mu
u} ilde{{\cal G}}^{\mu
u}$

- ► Non-perturbative CP-violation
- ▶ Experiment: $\bar{\theta} \lesssim 10^{-9}$

• Axion solution:
$$\bar{\theta} \to \theta \equiv a/f_a$$
:²

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -rac{1}{2}\partial_{\mu} a \partial^{\mu} a + \left(ar{ heta} + rac{a}{f_a} c_G
ight) \, {
m Tr} \, {
m G}_{\mu
u} ilde{
m G}^{\mu
u}$$

² R. Peccei, H. Quinn, *CP conservation in the presence of pseudoparticles*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **38** (1977).

The axion

▶ $\bar{\theta}$ -term

$${\cal L} \supset ar{ heta}$$
 Tr ${\cal G}_{\mu
u} ilde{{\cal G}}^{\mu
u}$

- ► Non-perturbative CP-violation
- ▶ Experiment: $\bar{\theta} \lesssim 10^{-9}$

• Axion solution:
$$\bar{\theta} \to \theta \equiv a/f_a$$
:²

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -rac{1}{2}\partial_{\mu} \mathsf{a} \partial^{\mu} \mathsf{a} + \left(ar{ heta} + rac{\mathsf{a}}{f_{\mathsf{a}}} \mathsf{c}_{\mathsf{G}}
ight) \, \mathsf{Tr} \, \mathsf{G}_{\mu
u} ilde{\mathsf{G}}^{\mu
u}$$

► Non-perturbative potential: CP violation vanishes dynamically

² R. Peccei, H. Quinn, *CP conservation in the presence of pseudoparticles*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **38** (1977).

The axion

▶ $\bar{\theta}$ -term

$${\cal L} \supset ar{ heta}$$
 Tr ${\cal G}_{\mu
u} ilde{{\cal G}}^{\mu
u}$

- ► Non-perturbative CP-violation
- ▶ Experiment: $\bar{\theta} \lesssim 10^{-9}$

• Axion solution:
$$\bar{\theta} \to \theta \equiv a/f_a$$
:²

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -rac{1}{2}\partial_{\mu} \mathsf{a} \partial^{\mu} \mathsf{a} + \left(ar{ heta} + rac{\mathsf{a}}{f_{\mathsf{a}}} \mathsf{c}_{\mathsf{G}}
ight) \, \mathsf{Tr} \, \mathsf{G}_{\mu
u} ilde{\mathsf{G}}^{\mu
u}$$

- ► Non-perturbative potential: CP violation vanishes dynamically
- ► Axion: solution to strong CP problem and dark matter³
- ² R. Peccei, H. Quinn, *CP conservation in the presence of pseudoparticles*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **38** (1977).
- ³ Review: L. Di Luzio, M. Giannotti, E. Nardi, L. Visinelli, *The landscape of QCD axion models*, arXiv:2003.01100.

Outlook 000

Isocurvature bounds on axions

► Axion during inflation: isocurvature perturbations

 $\Delta_{a} \sim \mathcal{F}^{a}_{\mathsf{DM}} \sigma_{\theta} / \theta$

Outlook 000

Isocurvature bounds on axions

► Axion during inflation: isocurvature perturbations

$$\Delta_{a} \sim \mathcal{F}^{a}_{\mathsf{DM}} \sigma_{ heta} / heta \sim \mathcal{F}^{a}_{\mathsf{DM}} rac{\mathcal{H}_{\mathsf{inf}}}{f_{a} heta}$$

Outlook 000

Isocurvature bounds on axions

► Axion during inflation: isocurvature perturbations

$$\Delta_{a} \sim \mathcal{F}^{a}_{\mathsf{DM}} \sigma_{ heta} / heta \sim \mathcal{F}^{a}_{\mathsf{DM}} rac{\mathcal{H}_{\mathsf{inf}}}{f_{a} heta}$$

CMB observations

$$\Delta_{a} \lesssim 10^{-5}$$

Outlook 000

Isocurvature bounds on axions

► Axion during inflation: isocurvature perturbations

$$\Delta_{a} \sim \mathcal{F}_{\mathsf{DM}}^{a} \sigma_{\theta} / \theta \sim \mathcal{F}_{\mathsf{DM}}^{a} rac{H_{\mathsf{inf}}}{f_{a} \theta}$$

$$\Delta_a \lesssim 10^{-5}$$

▶ Upper bound on inflationary Hubble scale

$$H_{
m inf} \lesssim 10^{-5} f_a rac{ heta}{{\cal F}^a_{
m DM}}$$

Outlook 000

Isocurvature bounds on axions

► Axion during inflation: isocurvature perturbations

$$\Delta_{a} \sim \mathcal{F}_{\mathsf{DM}}^{a} \sigma_{\theta} / \theta \sim \mathcal{F}_{\mathsf{DM}}^{a} rac{H_{\mathsf{inf}}}{f_{a} \theta}$$

$$\Delta_a \lesssim 10^{-5}$$

Upper bound on inflationary Hubble scale

$$H_{\rm inf} \lesssim 10^{-5} f_a rac{ heta}{\mathcal{F}_{\rm DM}^a} \sim 10^{-6} f_a rac{1}{\mathcal{F}_{\rm DM}^{a\,1/2}} \left(rac{10^{14} {
m GeV}}{f_a}
ight)^{7/12}$$

Outlook 000

Isocurvature bounds on axions

► Axion during inflation: isocurvature perturbations

$$\Delta_{a} \sim \mathcal{F}_{\mathsf{DM}}^{a} \sigma_{\theta} / \theta \sim \mathcal{F}_{\mathsf{DM}}^{a} rac{H_{\mathsf{inf}}}{f_{a} \theta}$$

$$\Delta_a \lesssim 10^{-5}$$

Upper bound on inflationary Hubble scale

$$H_{\rm inf} \lesssim 10^{-5} f_a rac{ heta}{\mathcal{F}_{\rm DM}^a} \sim 10^{-6} f_a rac{1}{\mathcal{F}_{\rm DM}^{a\,1/2}} \left(rac{10^{14} {
m GeV}}{f_a}
ight)^{7/12}$$

▶ Tension with many inflationary models

Outlook 000

Higgs inflation³

Standard Model coupled to gravity

$$\mathcal{L} = rac{M_P^2}{2}R - rac{1}{2}\partial_lpha h\partial^lpha h - rac{\lambda}{4}h^4$$

Outlook 000

Higgs inflation³

Standard Model coupled to gravity

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \underbrace{\left(1 + \xi h^2\right)}_{\Omega^2} R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha h \partial^\alpha h - \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4$$

Outlook 000

Higgs inflation³

Standard Model coupled to gravity

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \underbrace{\left(1 + \xi h^2\right)}_{\Omega^2} R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha h \partial^\alpha h - \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4$$

Is the connection $\Gamma^{\mu}_{\alpha\nu}$ dynamical?

Outlook 000

Higgs inflation³

Standard Model coupled to gravity



Outlook 000

Higgs inflation³

Standard Model coupled to gravity



Outlook 000

Higgs inflation³

Standard Model coupled to gravity



▶ Higgs inflation sensitive to formulation of GR⁴

- ³ F. Bezrukov and M. Shaposhnikov, The Standard Model Higgs boson as the inflaton, arXiv:0710.3755. F. Bauer and D. Demir, Inflation with Non-Minimal Coupling: Metric versus Palatini Formulations, arXiv:0803.2664.
- ⁴ Review: C. Rigouzzo, S. Z., *Coupling metric-affine gravity to the standard model and dark matter fermions*, arXiv:2306.13134.

Outlook 000

Higgs inflation³

Standard Model coupled to gravity



▶ Higgs inflation sensitive to formulation of GR⁴

Match CMB amplitude

metric: $\xi \sim 10^4$ Palatini: $\xi \sim 10^8$

³ F. Bezrukov and M. Shaposhnikov, The Standard Model Higgs boson as the inflaton, arXiv:0710.3755. F. Bauer and D. Demir, Inflation with Non-Minimal Coupling: Metric versus Palatini Formulations, arXiv:0803.2664.

⁴ Review: C. Rigouzzo, S. Z., *Coupling metric-affine gravity to the standard model and dark matter fermions*, arXiv:2306.13134.

Outlook 000

Dark matter axions during Palatini Higgs inflation

Low Hubble scale

$$H_{
m inf} \sim \sqrt{\lambda} rac{M_P}{\xi}$$

Outlook 000

Dark matter axions during Palatini Higgs inflation

► Low Hubble scale

$$H_{\rm inf} \sim \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{M_P}{\xi}$$

▶ Palatini Higgs inflation obeys isocurvature constraint⁵

 $H_{\rm inf} \sim 10^8 {
m GeV}$

⁵T. Tenkanen, L. Visinelli, Axion dark matter from Higgs inflation with an intermediate H_{\star} , arXiv:1906.11837.

Outlook 000

Dark matter axions during Palatini Higgs inflation

Low Hubble scale

$$H_{\rm inf} \sim \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{M_P}{\xi}$$

▶ Palatini Higgs inflation obeys isocurvature constraint⁵

 $H_{
m inf} \sim 10^8 {
m GeV} \lesssim 10^{-6} f_a ~~{
m for}~ f_a \gtrsim 10^{14} {
m GeV}$

⁵T. Tenkanen, L. Visinelli, Axion dark matter from Higgs inflation with an intermediate H_{\star} , arXiv:1906.11837.

Outlook 000

Dark matter axions during Palatini Higgs inflation

► Low Hubble scale

$$H_{\rm inf} \sim \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{M_P}{\xi}$$

• Palatini Higgs inflation obeys isocurvature constraint⁵ $H_{inf} \sim 10^8 \text{GeV} \lesssim 10^{-6} f_a$ for $f_a \gtrsim 10^{14} \text{GeV}$

⁵T. Tenkanen, L. Visinelli, Axion dark matter from Higgs inflation with an intermediate H_{\star} , arXiv:1906.11837.

Outline

No Dark Matter Axion During Minimal Higgs Inflation







Axion coupled to Palatini Higgs inflation

► Fundamental theory

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \Omega^2 R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha h \partial^\alpha h - \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4$$

Axion coupled to Palatini Higgs inflation

► Fundamental theory

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \Omega^2 R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha h \partial^\alpha h - \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4 - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha a \partial^\alpha a - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{a}{f_a} c_G \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

Axion coupled to Palatini Higgs inflation

Fundamental theory

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \Omega^2 R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha h \partial^\alpha h - \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4 - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha a \partial^\alpha a - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{a}{f_a} c_G \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

• Conformal transformation $g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \Omega^{-2} g_{\mu\nu}$

$$\mathcal{L} = rac{M_P^2}{2} \dot{R} - rac{1}{2\Omega^2} \partial_lpha h \partial^lpha h - rac{\lambda}{4\Omega^4} h^4$$

Axion coupled to Palatini Higgs inflation

Fundamental theory

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \Omega^2 R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha h \partial^\alpha h - \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4 - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha a \partial^\alpha a - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{a}{f_a} c_G \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

• Conformal transformation $g_{\mu\nu}
ightarrow \Omega^{-2} g_{\mu\nu}$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \mathring{R} - \frac{1}{2\Omega^2} \partial_\alpha h \partial^\alpha h - \frac{\lambda}{4\Omega^4} h^4 - \frac{1}{2\Omega^2} \partial_\alpha a \partial^\alpha a - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{a}{f_a} c_G \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

Axion coupled to Palatini Higgs inflation

Fundamental theory

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \Omega^2 R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha h \partial^\alpha h - \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4 - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha a \partial^\alpha a - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{a}{f_a} c_G \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

• Conformal transformation $g_{\mu
u}
ightarrow \Omega^{-2} g_{\mu
u}$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \ddot{R} - \frac{1}{2\Omega^2} \partial_\alpha h \partial^\alpha h - \frac{\lambda}{4\Omega^4} h^4 - \frac{1}{2\Omega^2} \partial_\alpha a \partial^\alpha a - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{a}{f_a} c_G \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

 \blacktriangleright Canonical inflaton χ

$$h = \frac{M_P}{\sqrt{\xi}} \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\xi}\chi}{M_P}\right)$$

Axion coupled to Palatini Higgs inflation

Fundamental theory

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \Omega^2 R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha h \partial^\alpha h - \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4 - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha a \partial^\alpha a - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{a}{f_a} c_G \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

• Conformal transformation $g_{\mu
u}
ightarrow \Omega^{-2} g_{\mu
u}$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \dot{R} - \frac{1}{2\Omega^2} \partial_\alpha h \partial^\alpha h - \frac{\lambda}{4\Omega^4} h^4 - \frac{1}{2\Omega^2} \partial_\alpha a \partial^\alpha a - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{a}{f_a} c_G \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

• Canonical inflaton χ

$$h = \frac{M_P}{\sqrt{\xi}} \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\xi}\chi}{M_P}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad U = \frac{\lambda}{\Omega^4} h^4 = \frac{\lambda M_P^4}{\xi^2} \tanh^4\left(\frac{\sqrt{\xi}\chi}{M_P}\right)$$

Axion coupled to Palatini Higgs inflation

Fundamental theory

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \Omega^2 R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha h \partial^\alpha h - \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4 - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha a \partial^\alpha a - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{a}{f_a} c_G \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

• Conformal transformation $g_{\mu
u}
ightarrow \Omega^{-2} g_{\mu
u}$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \mathring{R} - \frac{1}{2\Omega^2} \partial_\alpha h \partial^\alpha h - \frac{\lambda}{4\Omega^4} h^4 - \frac{1}{2\Omega^2} \partial_\alpha a \partial^\alpha a - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{a}{f_a} c_G \operatorname{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} \widetilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

• Canonical inflaton χ

$$h = \frac{M_P}{\sqrt{\xi}} \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\xi}\chi}{M_P}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad U = \frac{\lambda}{\Omega^4} h^4 = \frac{\lambda M_P^4}{\xi^2} \tanh^4\left(\frac{\sqrt{\xi}\chi}{M_P}\right)$$

Approximately canonical axion

$$A = \frac{a}{\Omega}$$

Approximately canonical axion

$$A = \frac{a}{\Omega}$$

► Final theory

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2} \partial_{\alpha} A \partial^{\alpha} A - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{\Omega A}{f_{a}} c_{G} \text{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

Approximately canonical axion

$$A = \frac{a}{\Omega}$$

► Final theory

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2} \partial_{\alpha} A \partial^{\alpha} A - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{\Omega A}{f_{a}} c_{G} \text{Tr} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

Approximately canonical axion

$$A = \frac{a}{\Omega}$$

► Final theory

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2}\partial_{\alpha}A\partial^{\alpha}A - \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{Tr}G^{\mu\nu}G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{\Omega A}{f_{a}}c_{G}\mathrm{Tr}G^{\mu\nu}\tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

► Field-dependent decay constant

$$f_{a,\inf} = \frac{f_a}{\Omega}$$

Approximately canonical axion

$$A = \frac{a}{\Omega}$$

► Final theory

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2}\partial_{\alpha}A\partial^{\alpha}A - \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{Tr}G^{\mu\nu}G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{\Omega A}{f_{a}}c_{G}\mathrm{Tr}G^{\mu\nu}\tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

► Field-dependent decay constant

$$f_{a, {
m inf}} = rac{f_a}{\Omega} \sim 10^{-5} f_a$$

Approximately canonical axion

$$A = \frac{a}{\Omega}$$

► Final theory

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2}\partial_{\alpha}A\partial^{\alpha}A - \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{Tr}G^{\mu\nu}G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{\Omega A}{f_{a}}c_{G}\mathrm{Tr}G^{\mu\nu}\tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

Field-dependent decay constant

$$f_{a, {
m inf}} = rac{f_a}{\Omega} \sim 10^{-5} f_a$$

▶ Isocurvature perturbations $\sigma_{\theta} \sim H_{inf}/f_{a,inf}$ enhanced⁶

⁶ Opposite case: M. Fairbairn, R. Hogan, D. Marsh, Unifying inflation and dark matter with the Peccei-Quinn field: observable axions and observable tensors, arXiv:1410.1752.
G. Ballesteros, J. Redondo, A. Ringwald, C. Tamarit, Standard Model-axion-seesaw-Higgs portal inflation. Five problems of particle physics and cosmology solved in one stroke, arXiv:1610.01639.

Outlook 000

Field-dependent decay constant



Outlook 000

Field-dependent decay constant



Outlook 000

Field-dependent decay constant



Outlook 000

Impact on isocurvature bound

$$H_{
m inf} \lesssim 10^{-6} f_{a} rac{1}{\mathcal{F}_{
m DM}^{a\,1/2}} \left(rac{10^{14} {
m GeV}}{f_{a}}
ight)^{7/12}$$

Outlook 000

Impact on isocurvature bound

$$H_{
m inf} \lesssim 10^{-6} f_{a,
m inf} rac{1}{\mathcal{F}_{
m DM}^{a\,1/2}} \left(rac{10^{14} {
m GeV}}{f_a}
ight)^{7/12}$$

Outlook 000

Impact on isocurvature bound

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{H}_{\inf} &\lesssim 10^{-6} f_{a,\inf} \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}_{\mathsf{DM}}^{a\,1/2}} \left(\frac{10^{14} \text{GeV}}{f_{a}} \right)^{7/12} \\ &\lesssim 10^{-11} f_{a} \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}_{\mathsf{DM}}^{a\,1/2}} \left(\frac{10^{14} \text{GeV}}{f_{a}} \right)^{7/12} \end{split}$$

Outlook 000

Impact on isocurvature bound

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{H}_{\rm inf} &\lesssim 10^{-6} f_{a, \rm inf} \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}_{\rm DM}^{a\,1/2}} \left(\frac{10^{14} {\rm GeV}}{f_{a}}\right)^{7/12} \\ &\lesssim 10^{-11} f_{a} \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}_{\rm DM}^{a\,1/2}} \left(\frac{10^{14} {\rm GeV}}{f_{a}}\right)^{7/12} \end{split}$$

No Dark Matter Axion During Minimal Higgs Inflation

Outline

No Dark Matter Axion During Minimal Higgs Inflation

Review & Previous Argument

Fundamental Derivation



► Include:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\zeta f_{a} \partial_{\alpha} a T^{\alpha} \qquad \left(\begin{array}{c} T^{\alpha} = g_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\alpha\nu} \ , \quad 2 T^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\nu} \equiv \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\nu} - \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \nu\alpha} \right)$$

► Include:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\zeta f_{a} \partial_{\alpha} a T^{\alpha} \qquad \left(T^{\alpha} = g_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\alpha\nu} , \quad 2T^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\nu} \equiv \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\nu} - \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \nu\alpha} \right)$$

▶ Integrate out torsion⁶

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -rac{1}{2\Omega^2}\left(1-rac{3\zeta^2 f_a^2}{2M_P^2\Omega^2}
ight)\partial_lpha$$
a ∂^lpha a

► Include:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\zeta f_{a} \partial_{\alpha} a T^{\alpha} \qquad \left(T^{\alpha} = g_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\alpha\nu} , \quad 2 T^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\nu} \equiv \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\nu} - \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \nu\alpha} \right)$$

▶ Integrate out torsion⁶

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -rac{1}{2\Omega^2}\left(1-rac{3\zeta^2 f_{a}^2}{2M_P^2\Omega^2}
ight)\partial_lpha$$
a ∂^lpha a

Low-energy modification of decay constant

$$f_a
ightarrow f_{a,\mathrm{IR}}(f_a) = \sqrt{1 - rac{3\zeta^2 f_a^2}{2M_P^2}} f_a$$

► Include:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\zeta f_{a} \partial_{\alpha} a T^{\alpha} \qquad \left(T^{\alpha} = g_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\alpha\nu} , \quad 2 T^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\nu} \equiv \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\nu} - \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \nu\alpha} \right)$$

▶ Integrate out torsion⁶

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -rac{1}{2\Omega^2}\left(1-rac{3\zeta^2 f_{a}^2}{2M_P^2\Omega^2}
ight)\partial_lpha$$
a ∂^lpha a

Low-energy modification of decay constant

$$f_a
ightarrow f_{a,\mathrm{IR}}(f_a) = \sqrt{1 - rac{3\zeta^2 f_a^2}{2M_P^2}} f_a$$

▶ Isocurvature bound lifted if $f_{a,\text{IR}} \lesssim f_{a,\text{inf}}$

► Include:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\zeta f_{a} \partial_{\alpha} a T^{\alpha} \qquad \left(T^{\alpha} = g_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\alpha\nu} , \quad 2 T^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\nu} \equiv \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\nu} - \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \nu\alpha} \right)$$

▶ Integrate out torsion⁶

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -rac{1}{2\Omega^2} \left(1 - rac{3\zeta^2 f_a^2}{2M_P^2\Omega^2}
ight) \partial_lpha$$
a ∂^lpha a

Low-energy modification of decay constant

$$f_a
ightarrow f_{a,\mathrm{IR}}(f_a) = \sqrt{1 - rac{3\zeta^2 f_a^2}{2M_P^2}} f_a$$

▶ Isocurvature bound lifted if $f_{a,IR} \lesssim f_{a,inf}$: strong finetuning



▶ More constraints on inflation and dark matter needed



- ▶ More constraints on inflation and dark matter needed
- ▶ No dark matter axion during minimal Higgs inflation



- ▶ More constraints on inflation and dark matter needed
- ▶ No dark matter axion during minimal Higgs inflation
- ▶ Way out from non-minimal coupling to torsion, ...



- ▶ More constraints on inflation and dark matter needed
- ▶ No dark matter axion during minimal Higgs inflation
- ▶ Way out from non-minimal coupling to torsion, ...

Constraint for all inflationary models with non-minimal coupling