

Cutting rule for cosmological correlators and its applications

Yohei Ema

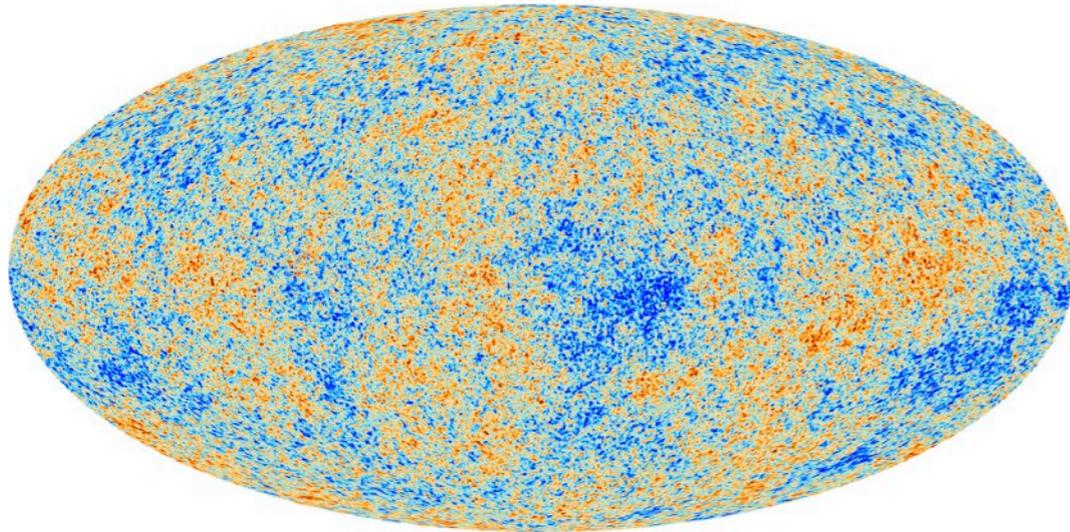
University of Florida

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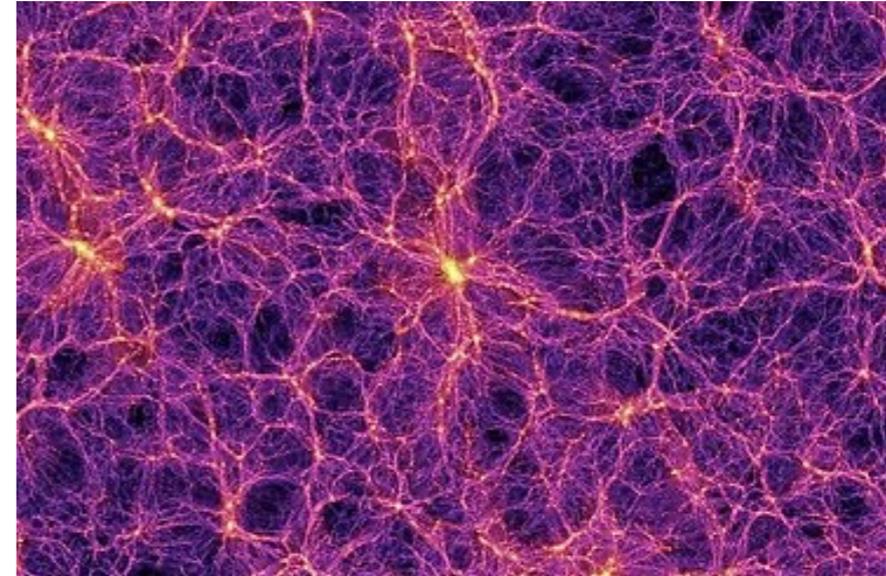
Based on [2409.07521](#), [2506.15780](#), [260x.xxxxx](#)
with Muzi Hong, Ryusuke Jinno, Kyohei Mukaida

Cosmological correlators

- Structures of the universe originate from cosmic inflation.



[Planck collaboration]



[https://wwwmpa.mpa-garching.mpg.de/galform/data_vis/]

- Initial conditions provided by “cosmological correlators”

$$\langle \phi_{\vec{k}_1} \phi_{\vec{k}_2} \cdots \phi_{\vec{k}_n} \rangle : \text{generated during inflation.}$$



Correlators encode: inflaton potential, couplings to other particles, etc.

- No time translation invariance → calculations quite involved in general.



QFT technique to simplify/classify calculations?

Outline

1. In-in formalism and cutting rule
2. Application 1: non-local CC signals
3. Application 2: one-loop correction to soft mode
4. Summary

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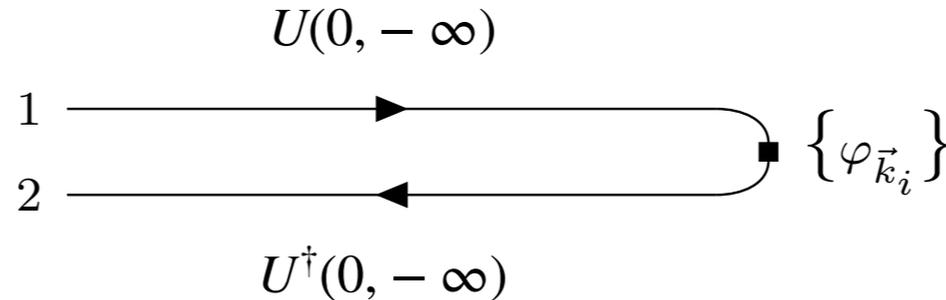
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In-in formalism

- Cosmological correlators: evaluated at end of inflation with initial condition fixed.



“in-in” formalism: $\langle \varphi_{\vec{k}_1} \cdots \varphi_{\vec{k}_n} \rangle = \langle 0 | U^\dagger(0, -\infty) \varphi_{\vec{k}_1} \cdots \varphi_{\vec{k}_n} U(0, -\infty) | 0 \rangle$.



- Two types of fields: $\phi_1(x)$ from $U(0, -\infty)$ and $\phi_2(x)$ from $U^\dagger(0, -\infty)$.

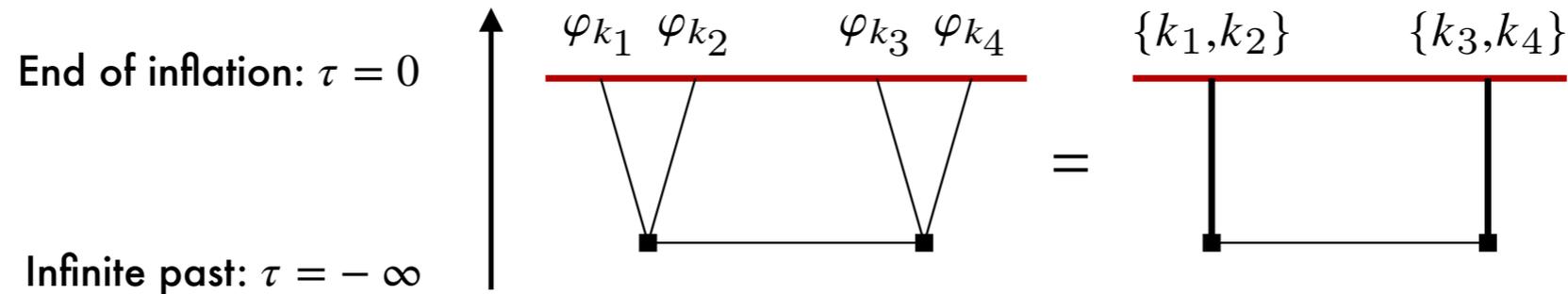
- Keldysh basis : $\phi_r = \frac{1}{2} (\phi_1 + \phi_2)$, $\phi_a = \phi_1 - \phi_2$. [Keldysh 64]

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} G_{rr}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} [G_{>}(x, y) + G_{<}(x, y)] = \begin{array}{c} \phi_r(x) \quad \phi_r(y) \\ \leftarrow \parallel \rightarrow \end{array} \\ G_{ra}(x, y) = \theta(x_0 - y_0) [G_{>}(x, y) - G_{<}(x, y)] = \begin{array}{c} \phi_r(x) \quad \phi_a(y) \\ \leftarrow \leftarrow \end{array} \\ G_{aa}(x, y) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Arrow: causal flow $a \rightarrow r$.

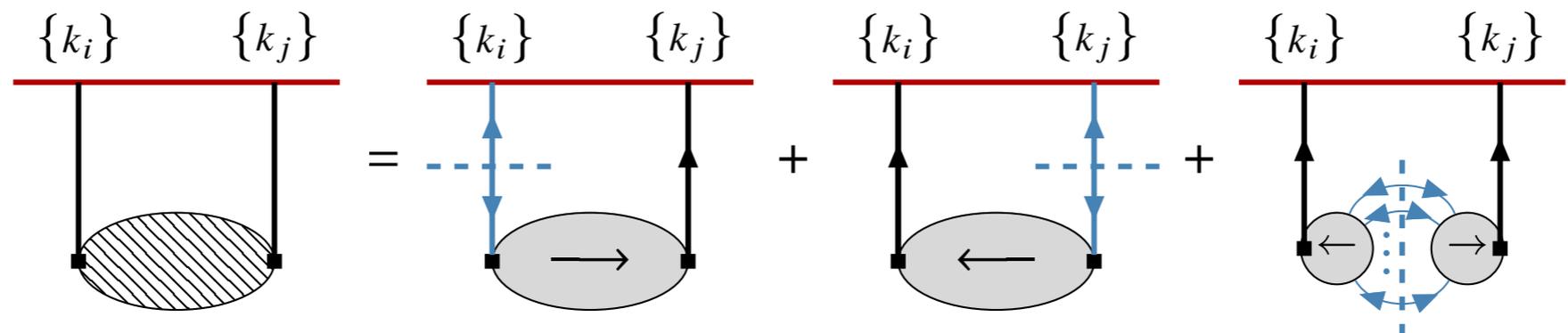
Cutting rule for in-in correlators

- In-in correlators: expressed by "in-in Feynman" diagrams.



- A general cutting rule exists for in-in correlators:

[YE, Mukaida 24]



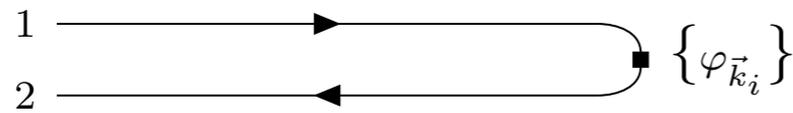
where **blue cut** : average of $G_{>}(x, y)$ and $G_{<}(x, y)$,

$$O_r(x) \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \vdots \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O_a(y_1) \\ \vdots \\ O_a(y_n) \end{array} = \langle O_r(x) O_a(y_1) \cdots O_a(y_n) \rangle : \text{fully retarded function}$$

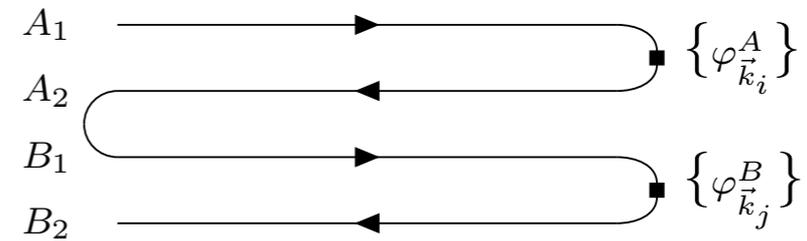
with a straightforward generalization to n -pt bulk correlators.

Sketch of proof

1. Duplicate the in-in contour (See also [Caron-Huot 07]):

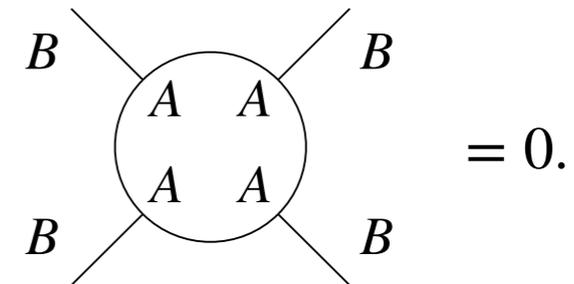


$$\langle 0 | \underbrace{U^\dagger(0, -\infty)}_{\text{"2"}} \varphi_{\vec{k}_1} \cdots \varphi_{\vec{k}_n} \underbrace{U(0, -\infty)}_{\text{"1"}} | 0 \rangle$$



$$\langle 0 | \underbrace{U^\dagger}_{\text{"B}_2"} \varphi_{\vec{k}_1} \cdots \varphi_{\vec{k}_i} \underbrace{UU^\dagger}_{\text{"B}_1 + A_2"} \varphi_{\vec{k}_j} \cdots \varphi_{\vec{k}_n} \underbrace{U}_{\text{"A}_1"} | 0 \rangle$$

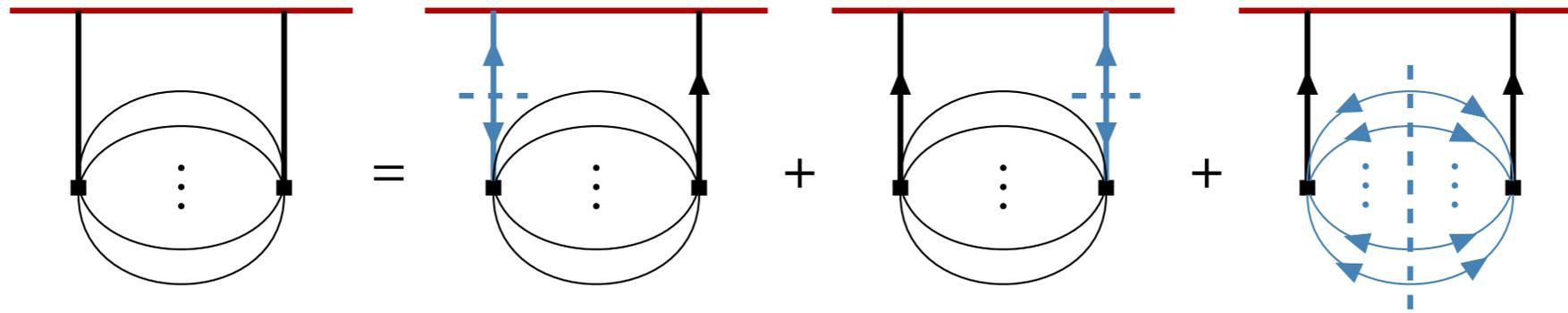
2. Show that "isolated islands" of A/B vertices vanish:



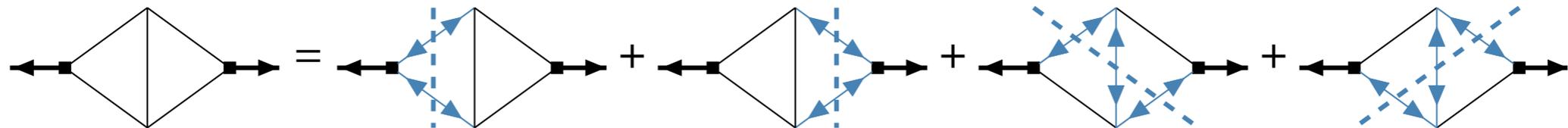
Each diagram has a boundary of A/B regions connected to $\{\varphi_{\vec{k}_i}^{A/B}\} = \text{cut}$.

Cutting rule: examples

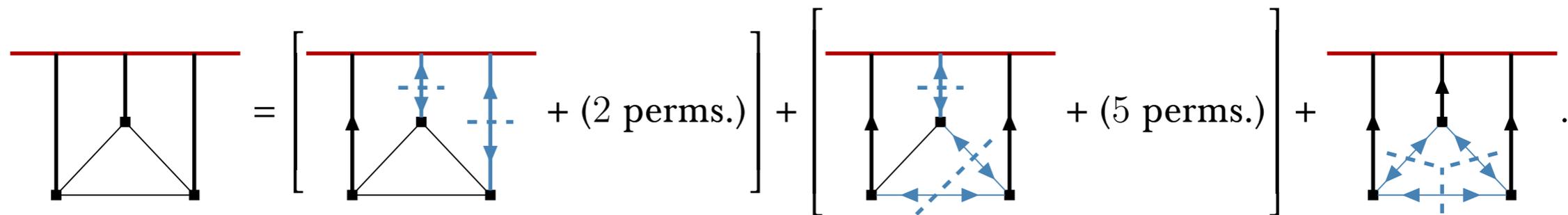
- "Melon" diagrams:



- A two-loop diagram:



- One-loop 3pt diagram:

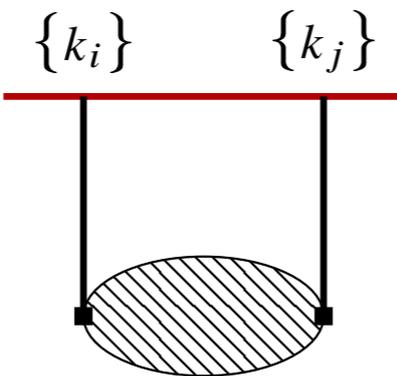


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Cosmological collider

- Cosmological collider (CC) = “particle production” signals

$$\langle \phi_{\vec{k}_1} \phi_{\vec{k}_2} \cdots \phi_{\vec{k}_n} \rangle = \text{diagram} \quad \text{with} \quad \sum_i k_i = k_L, \quad \sum_j k_j = k_R, \quad \left| \sum \vec{k}_i \right| = k_s$$


➔ CC signals: $\langle \phi_{\vec{k}_1} \phi_{\vec{k}_2} \cdots \phi_{\vec{k}_n} \rangle \propto \underbrace{\left[\frac{k_s}{k_{L/R}} \right]^{\pm\nu}}_{\text{“non-local”}}, \underbrace{\left[\frac{k_L}{k_R} \right]^{\pm\nu}}_{\text{“local”}}, \text{ non-analytic in momentum } \left(\nu \sim \frac{im}{H} \right).$

[Chen, Wang 09;...; Arkani-hamed, Maldacena 15; ...]

Non-analytic = particle production

- Higher dimensional operators: analytic in momentum.

$$\mathcal{L} \sim (\partial\phi)^{2n} \sim k^{2n} \phi^{2n} \quad \text{with } n : \text{integer for higher dimensional operators.}$$

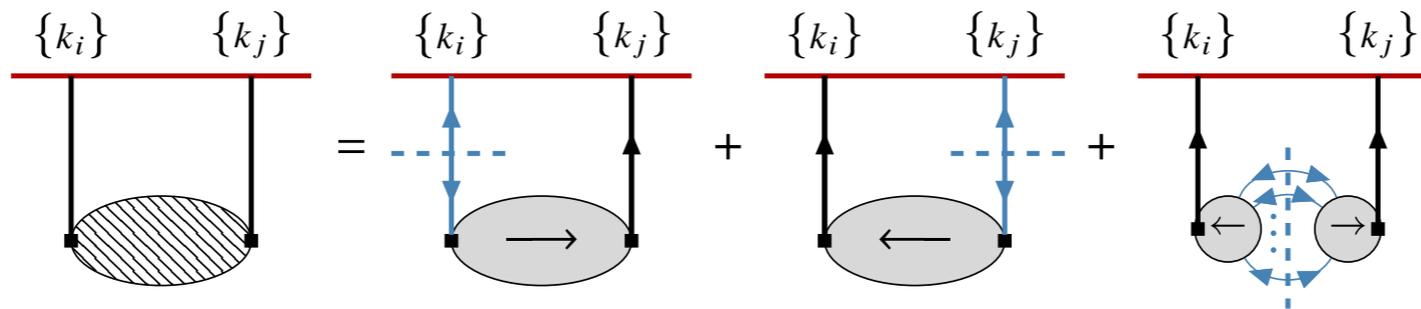
- No time translation invariance → calculations quite involved in general.



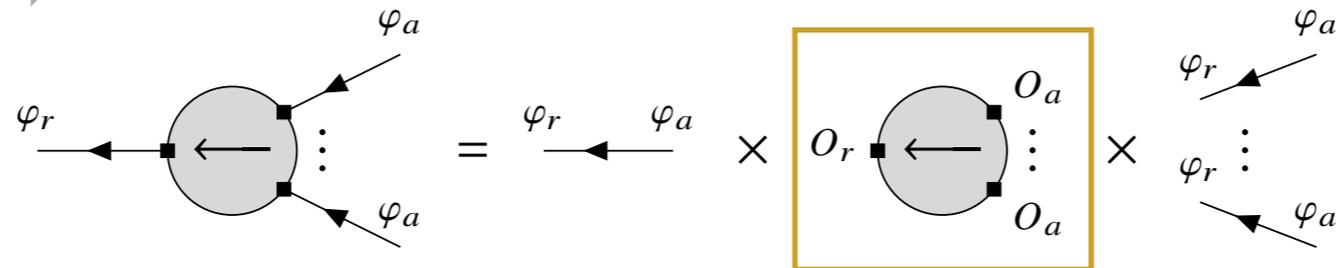
Cutting rules for cosmological correlators simplify?

Fully retarded function

- Cutting rule:



“Fully retarded function” is fundamental



$$= \mathcal{V}_{ra\dots a}(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) = \langle \mathcal{O}_r(x) \mathcal{O}_a(y_1) \dots \mathcal{O}_a(y_n) \rangle.$$

- Microcausality: fully retarded functions satisfy

$$\mathcal{V}_{ra\dots a}(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0 \text{ if } y_i \text{ is outside past light-cone of } x.$$

E.g. 2pt: $\mathcal{V}_{ra}(x, y) = \theta(x^0 - y^0) \langle [\mathcal{O}(x), \mathcal{O}(y)] \rangle \rightarrow$ microcausality directly applicable.

Generalizable to multi-pt functions by mathematical induction.

Cutting rule: non-local CC

- Fully retarded function has a finite support in its spatial arguments:

$$\mathcal{V}_{ra\dots a}(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0 \text{ if } |\vec{x} - \vec{y}_i|^2 > (x^0 - y_i^0)^2 : \text{ FT analytic in spatial momentum } \vec{k}_i.$$

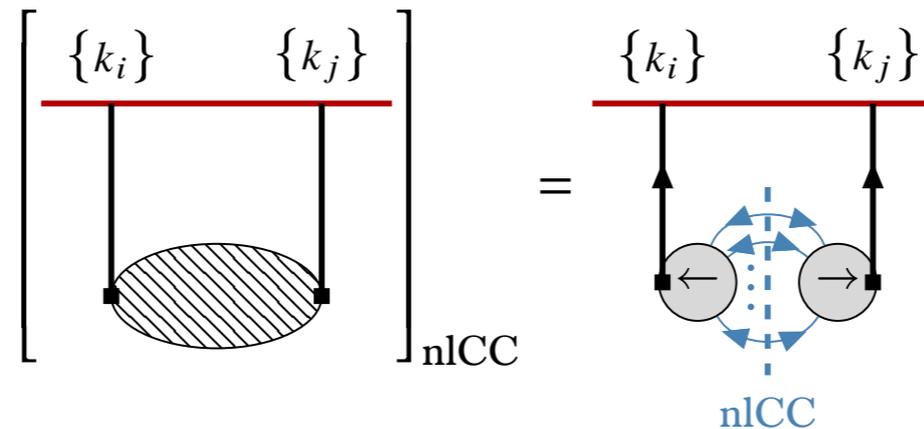
“Paley-Wiener theorem”

- Non-local CC: non-analytic dependence on spatial momentum.



Non-local CC arises solely from cut-propagators

[YE, Mukaida 24]



Time integrals factorized, simplify calculations.

Non-local CC: example

- Consider $\mathcal{L} = \lambda_3 a^2 \varphi'^2 \sigma$ with massless φ and massive σ :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi : \Delta_{>}(k; \tau_1, \tau_2) = \frac{H^2}{2k^3} (1 + ik\tau_1)(1 - ik\tau_2) e^{-ik(\tau_1 - \tau_2)}, \\ \sigma : G_{>}(k; \tau_1, \tau_2) = \frac{\pi}{4Ha_1^{3/2}a_2^{3/2}} H_\nu^{(1)}(-k\tau_1) H_\nu^{(2)}(-k\tau_2), \quad \nu = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{m^2}{H^2}}. \end{array} \right.$$

➔ $G_{ra}(k; \tau_1, \tau_2) = \frac{i\pi\theta(\tau_1 - \tau_2)}{2Ha_1^{3/2}a_2^{3/2}} \left[\frac{J_\nu(-k\tau_1)J_{-\nu}(-k\tau_2)}{\sin(\pi\nu)} + (\nu \rightarrow -\nu) \right]$: analytic in k .

$$J_\nu(e^{2i\pi}z) = e^{2i\pi\nu} J_\nu(z)$$

- Tree-level "s-channel" process:

$$\langle \varphi_{\vec{k}_1} \varphi_{\vec{k}_2} \varphi_{\vec{k}_3} \varphi_{\vec{k}_4} \rangle \Big|_s = \text{[Diagram 1]} + \text{[Diagram 2]} + \text{[Diagram 3]}$$

The diagrams show three s-channel tree-level processes. Each diagram has a red horizontal line at the top representing a massive particle exchange. The external legs are labeled with momenta $\{k_1, k_2\}$ and $\{k_3, k_4\}$. Blue dashed lines with arrows represent massless scalar particles. In the first diagram, the incoming particles are on the left and the outgoing particles are on the right. In the second diagram, the incoming particles are on the right and the outgoing particles are on the left. In the third diagram, the incoming particles are on the left and the outgoing particles are on the right, but the internal massless particle lines are connected differently.

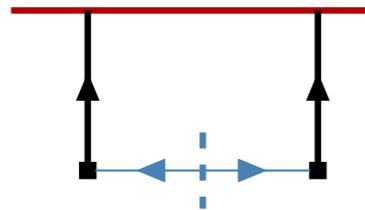
$$\text{[Diagram 1]} = - \frac{\lambda_3^2 H^4}{2k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4} \int_{-\infty}^0 d\tau_L \int_{-\infty}^{\tau_L} d\tau_R \sin(k_{12}\tau_L) \cos(k_{34}\tau_R) G_{ra}(k_s; \tau_L, \tau_R),$$

nested but no non-local CC

where $k_{ij} = k_i + k_j$, and $k_s = |\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2| = |\vec{k}_3 + \vec{k}_4|$.

Non-local CC: example

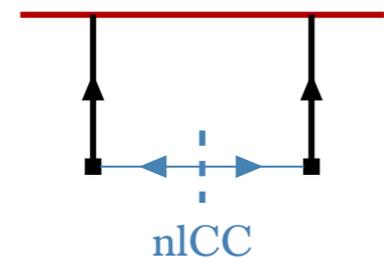
- “Bulk-cut” diagram has factorized time integrals.



$$= \frac{\lambda_3^2 H^4}{2k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4} \int_{-\infty}^0 d\tau_L \int_{-\infty}^0 d\tau_R \sin(k_{12}\tau_L) \sin(k_{34}\tau_R) G_{rr}(k_s; \tau_L, \tau_R),$$

where $G_{rr} \sim J_{\pm\nu}(-k_s\tau_L) J_{\pm\nu}(-k_s\tau_R)$.

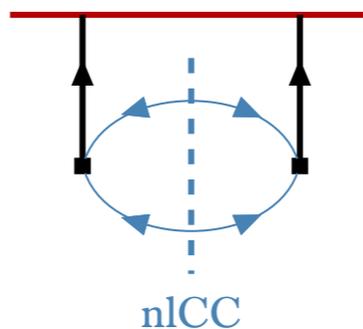
- Factorized time integrals simplify the calculation, in particular



$$\langle \varphi_{\vec{k}_1} \varphi_{\vec{k}_2} \varphi_{\vec{k}_3} \varphi_{\vec{k}_4} \rangle \Big|_{s, \text{nlCC}} =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_3^2 H^6 [1 + \sin(\pi\nu)] \Gamma^2[-\nu] \Gamma^2\left[\frac{5}{2} + \nu\right]}{8\pi k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4 k_{12}^{5/2} k_{34}^{5/2}} \underbrace{\left[\frac{k_s^2}{4k_{12}k_{34}} \right]^\nu}_{\text{non-local CC}} {}_2F_1\left[\begin{matrix} \frac{5+2\nu}{4}, \frac{7+2\nu}{4} \\ 1+\nu \end{matrix}; \frac{k_s^2}{k_{12}^2} \right] {}_2F_1\left[\begin{matrix} \frac{5+2\nu}{4}, \frac{7+2\nu}{4} \\ 1+\nu \end{matrix}; \frac{k_s^2}{k_{34}^2} \right] + (\nu \rightarrow -\nu).$$

- Can be extended to loops:

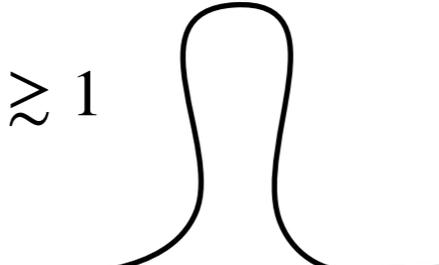


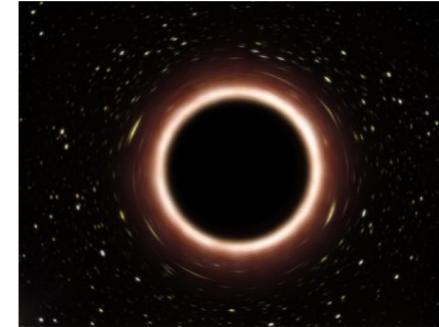
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Motivation

- Enhanced scalar perturbations to produce primordial black holes.

$$\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho} \gtrsim 1$$




Claims on *scale-invariant* corrections to large scale perturbations.

Scalar: [Kristiano, Yokoyama 22,23], tensor: [Ota, Sasaki, Wang 22a, 22b]

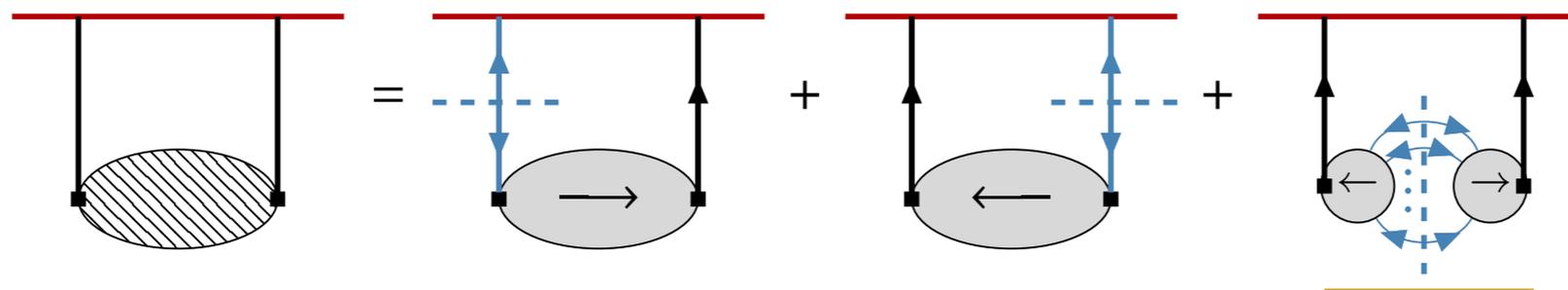
- Inconsistent with expectation from gauge invariance.

e.g. corrections to soft tensor mode \rightarrow no derivative = graviton mass: $h_{\mu\nu}h^{\mu\nu}$.



How to make *symmetry structures* manifest in actual calculations?

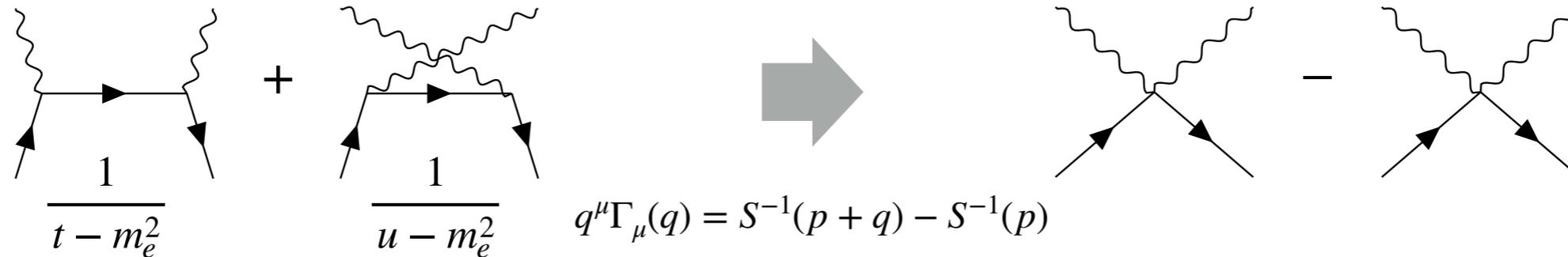
- Cutting-rule classification:



Causal production of GW $\sim k^3$

“Shrinking” structure

- QED example:



- Similar “shrinking” structure for cosmological correlators:

[YE, Hong, Jinno, Mukaida 25]

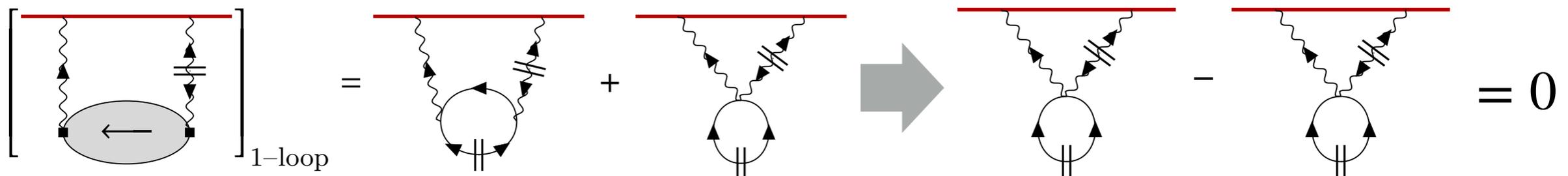
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int d^{d-1}x d\tau f^2(\tau) \left[\left(\frac{d\chi}{d\tau} \right)^2 - c_s^2(\tau)(1 + \epsilon)^2 (\partial_i \chi)^2 - m_\chi^2(\tau) \chi^2 \right]$$

Include ϵ to full order v.s. treat ϵ perturbatively

$$\text{Diagram with double lines} = \text{Diagram with double lines and cross} + \text{Diagram with cross and double lines} + \dots$$

$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \log l} G_{rr} \sim G_{ra} \times G_{rr}$: reduce number of propagators = “shrinking”

- As a result, one-loop correction to soft tensor mode cancels out:



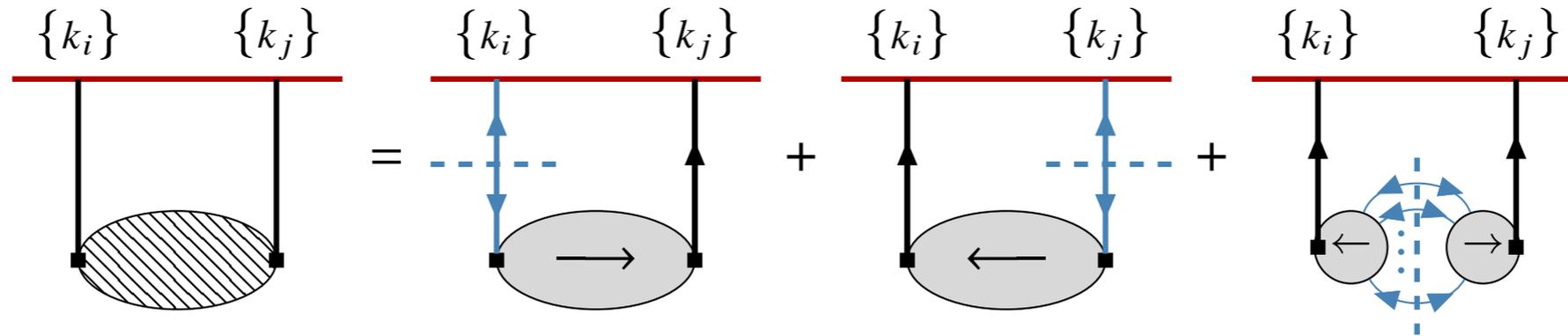
[Ota, Sasaki, Wang 22a, 22b] didn't solve the mode equation with a given background consistently.

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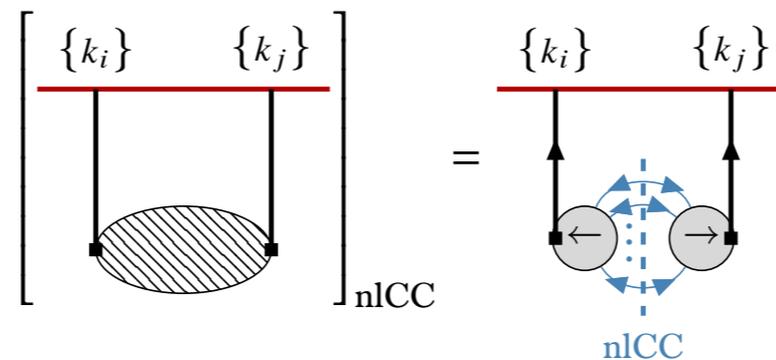
Summary

- A general cutting rule exists for in-in correlators:

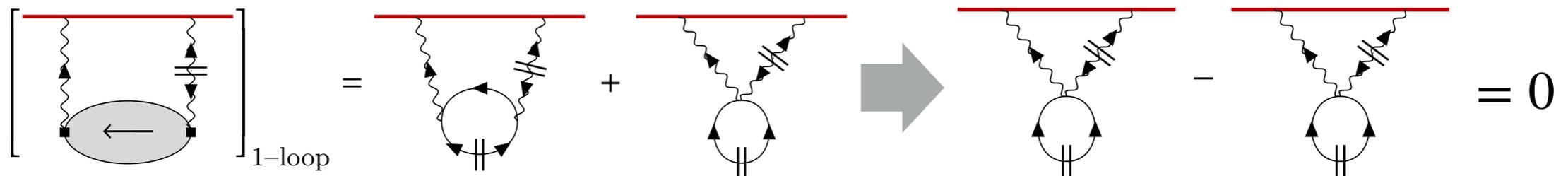


- Several applications to classify/simplify calculations:

1. Factorization of non-local cosmo-collider signal:



2. Cancellation of one-loop correction to large scale perturbations:



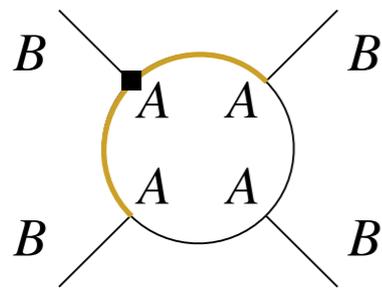
Back up

Proof of cutting rule: 2nd step

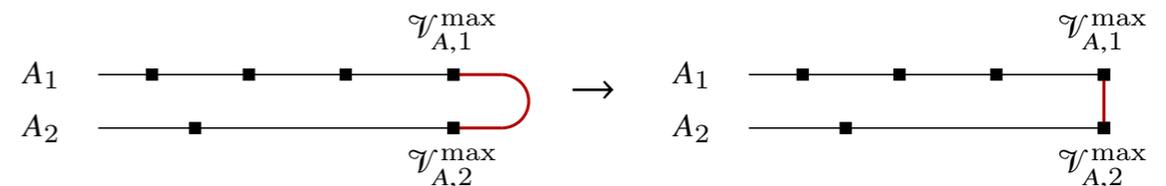
- Show that "isolated islands" of A/B vertices vanish:

$$= 0.$$

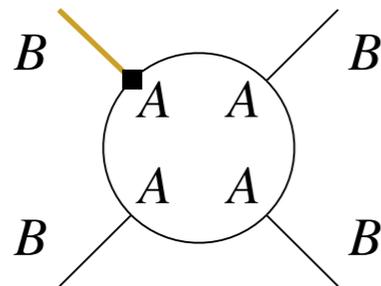
- Propagators connected to \mathcal{V}_A^{\max} with the largest time argument independent of $1/2$.



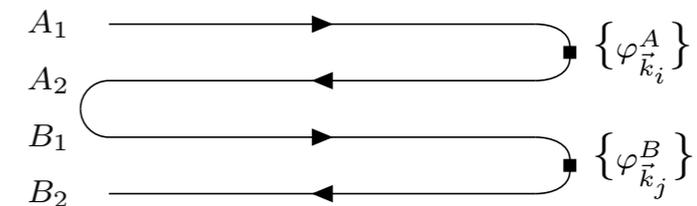
Ordering independent of $1/2$:



- Propagators connecting \mathcal{V}_A^{\max} to external B vertices independent of $1/2$.



" B " always comes later than " A ":



- Vertices have " \pm " due to $S[\phi_1] - S[\phi_2] \rightarrow$ cancellation after summing 1, 2.



A/B regions should be connected to boundary fields $\{\varphi_{\vec{k}_i}^{A/B}\}$.

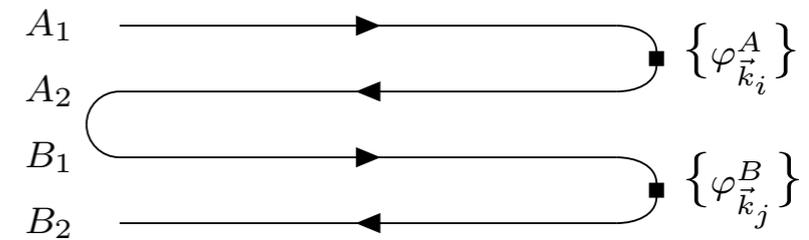
(Similar argument holds for Cutkosky rule in Veltman's largest time equation.)

Proof of cutting rule: cont'd

- Step 1+2: internal A/B region should be connected to external A/B fields.

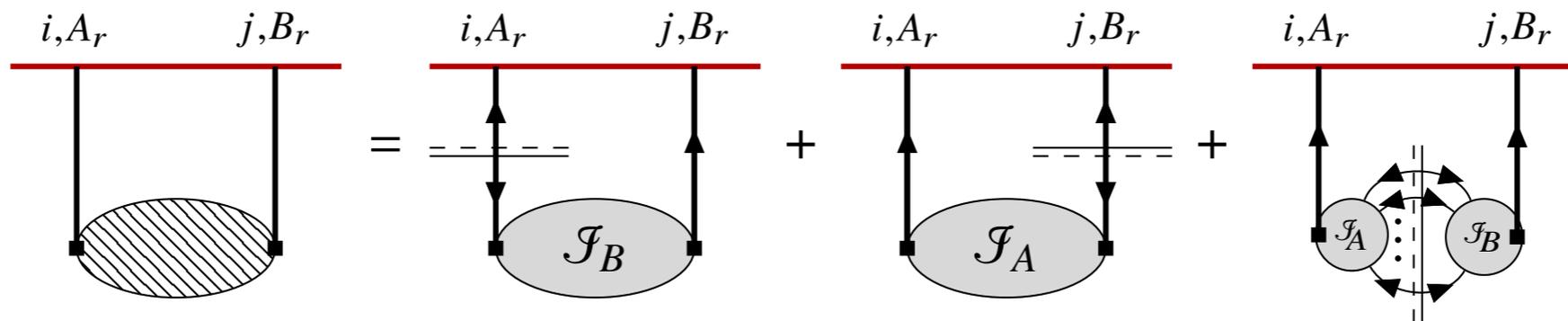
➔ Each diagram has a boundary of A/B vertices = cut.

- Ordering of A/B fields independent of 1/2.



➔ {

- Propagator is Wightman function $G_{>/<}(x, y)$, without time ordering.
- Fields consumed are $1 + 2 = "r"$ → time arrow flowing into vertex.

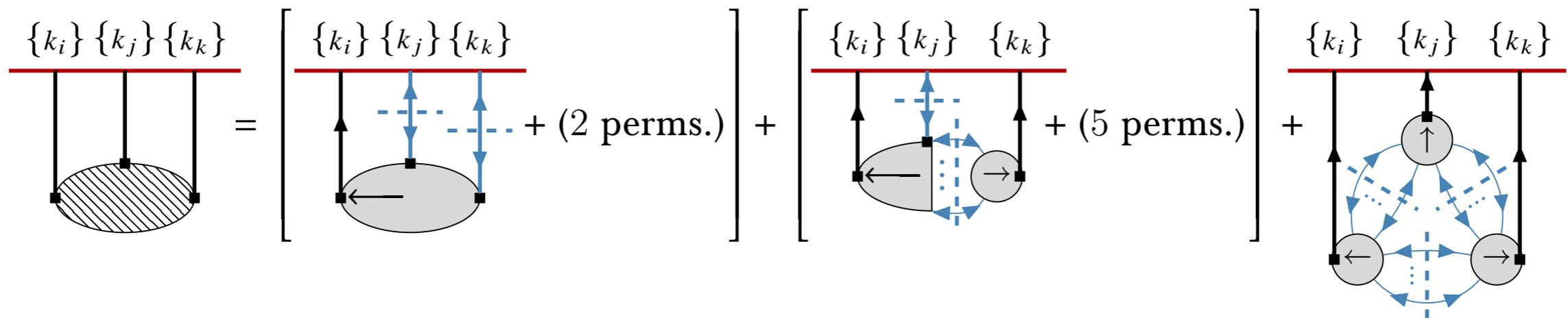


- Symmetrizing A/B assignments gives the desired result.

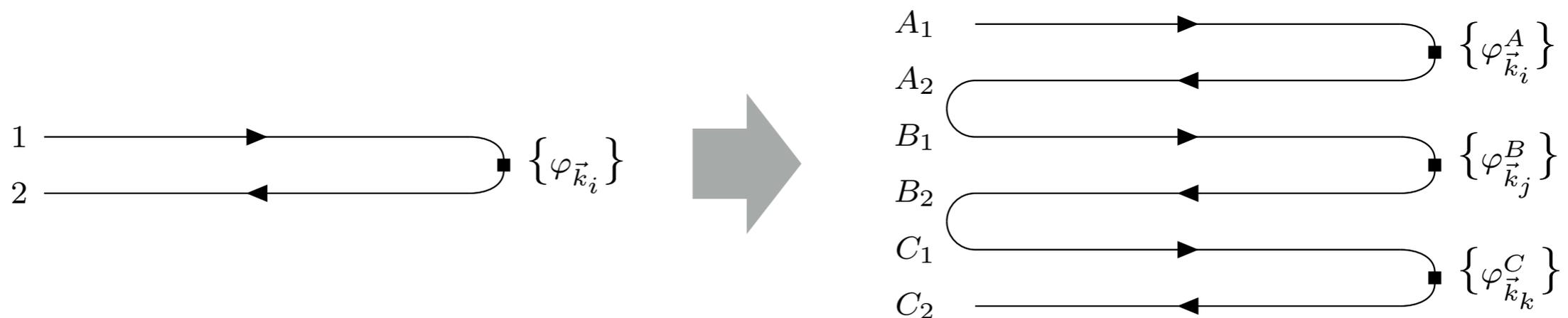
Cutting rule for higher-pt correlator

- Cutting rule can be generalized to higher-pt bulk correlators.

ex. 3pt bulk correlator



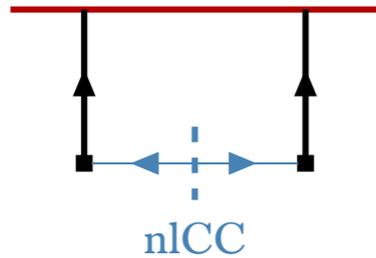
- Proof: further duplicate the contours.



Non-local CC: example

$$\mathcal{L} = \lambda_3 a^2 \varphi'^2 \sigma + \frac{\lambda_4}{4} a^2 \varphi'^2 \sigma^2$$

• Tree-level:

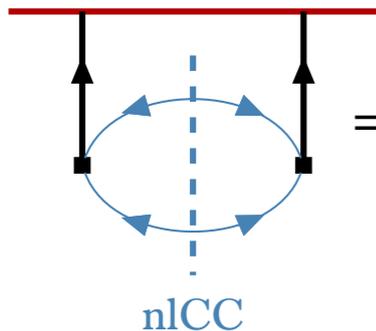


$$= \frac{\lambda_3^2 H^6 [1 + \sin(\pi\nu)] \Gamma^2[-\nu] \Gamma^2\left[\frac{5}{2} + \nu\right]}{8\pi k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4 k_{12}^{5/2} k_{34}^{5/2}} \left[\frac{k_s^2}{4k_{12}k_{34}} \right]^\nu {}_2F_1\left[\frac{5+2\nu}{4}, \frac{7+2\nu}{4}; \frac{k_s^2}{k_{12}^2} \right] {}_2F_1\left[\frac{5+2\nu}{4}, \frac{7+2\nu}{4}; \frac{k_s^2}{k_{34}^2} \right] + (\nu \rightarrow -\nu),$$

non-local CC

where $\nu = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{m^2}{H^2}}$, $k_{ij} = k_i + k_j$, and $k_s = |\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2| = |\vec{k}_3 + \vec{k}_4|$.

• One-loop:



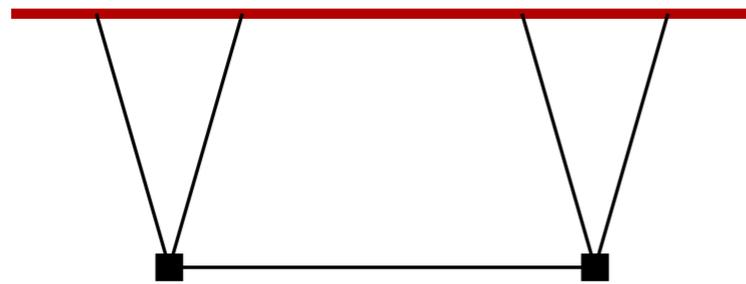
$$= \frac{\lambda_4^2 H^8 (2\nu + 3) \sin^2(\pi\nu) \Gamma^2[-\nu] \Gamma[2\nu + 4] \Gamma^2[\nu + 3/2] \Gamma[-2\nu - 3/2]}{128\pi^{7/2} k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4 k_{12}^{5/2} k_{34}^{5/2}} \left[\frac{k_s^2}{4k_{12}k_{34}} \right]^{3/2+2\nu} + \dots$$

non-local CC

Correlators and amplitude

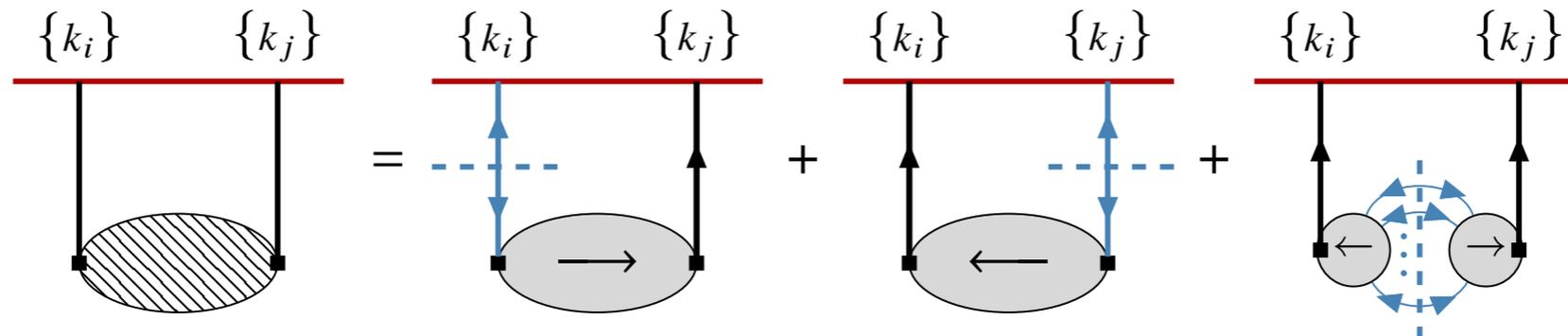
- Indication that correlators reduce to amplitudes at “energy poles”

[Maldacena, Pimentel 11; Raju 12; ...]



$$\sim \frac{A_4}{k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4} + \dots$$

- Cutting rule decomposes diagrams into fully retarded functions



➔ Fully retarded functions encode amplitudes??

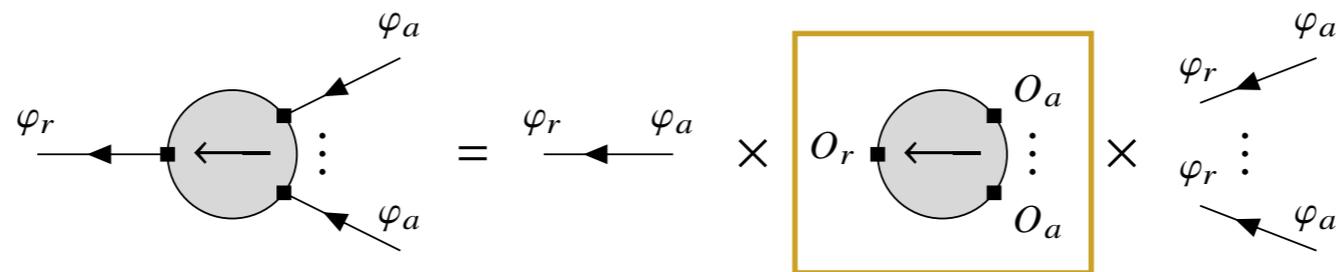
- Established at tree-level → how about loops??

Future directions

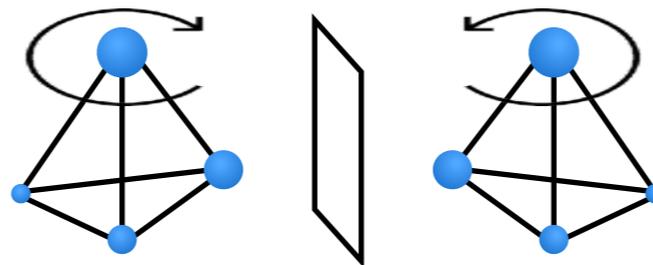
- Understanding “local CC signals” and “background”?



- Analytic property of fully retarded functions: “energy singularities”



- Factorization of parity-odd 4pt signals?



Parity-odd signal: $\text{Im}\langle\varphi_{\vec{k}_1}\varphi_{\vec{k}_2}\varphi_{\vec{k}_3}\varphi_{\vec{k}_4}\rangle$, “Im” \rightarrow cutting rule?

- Relation to cutting rule on wavefunction of the universe?