

Stochastic inflation beyond slow roll

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Abstract. We study the stochastic formalism of inflation beyond the usual slow-roll approximation. We verify that the assumptions on which the stochastic formalism relies still hold even far from the slow-roll attractor. This includes demonstrating the validity of the separate universe approach to evolving long-wavelength scalar field perturbations beyond slow roll. We also explain that, in general, there is a gauge correction to the amplitude of the stochastic noise. This is because the amplitude is usually calculated in the spatially-flat gauge, while the number of e-folds is used as the time variable (hence one works in the uniform- N gauge) in the Langevin equations. We show that these corrections vanish in the slow-roll limit, but we also explain how to calculate them in general. We compute them in difference cases, including ultra-slow roll and the Starobinsky model that interpolates between slow roll and ultra-slow roll, and find the corrections to be negligible in practice. This confirms the validity of the stochastic formalism for studying quantum backreaction effects in the very early universe beyond slow roll.

Keywords: cosmological perturbation theory, inflation

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1 Introduction

The leading paradigm for the very early universe is that of cosmological inflation [1–6], which describes a phase of primordial high-energy accelerated expansion. While inflation was proposed as a solution to the classical problems of the standard hot big bang cosmology, its most impressive achievement is that it provides the seeds for large-scale structure, through quantum vacuum fluctuations that become amplified during inflation [7–12].

As these fluctuations are stretched to cosmological distances, they backreact on the local background expansion rate. This quantum backreaction effect can be modelled through a stochastic formalism known as stochastic inflation [9, 13]. This approach is usually studied in the slow-roll regime, which is an attractor of the classical field dynamics, where the frictional force due to the expansion balances the force coming from the potential gradient. In this

regime, excellent agreement between stochastic inflation and usual quantum field theoretic techniques has been found [14–23].

Recently, situations in which non-slow-roll stochastic effects are at play have been highlighted [24–28]. For instance, if the inflationary potential features a very flat section close to the end of inflation, large curvature perturbations could be produced that later collapse into primordial black holes. If such a flat portion exists, it may be associated with both large stochastic diffusion [29] and deviations from slow-roll, e.g. along the so-called ultra-slow-roll (or “friction dominated”) regime [30, 31], which in some cases can be stable [32]. This explains the need for implementing the stochastic inflation programme beyond slow roll, which is the aim of the present work.

This paper is organised as follows. In section 2, we quickly review the stochastic inflation formalism and identify the three main requirements for the validity of this approach: the quantum-to-classical transition of super-Hubble fluctuations, the validity of the separate universe approach, and the consistent implementation of gauge corrections. The two latter requirements are the non-trivial ones and we examine them in sections 3 and 4 respectively. Although recently questioned [33], we find the separate universe approach to hold beyond slow roll, and we explain how the gauge corrections to the amplitude of the stochastic noise (that vanish in the slow-roll regime if the number of e -folds is used as a time variable) can be derived in general. We then apply this program to three situations of interest: slow roll in section 5, where we recover the usual results, ultra-slow roll in section 6, and the Starobinsky model in section 7, which interpolates between an ultra-slow-roll and a slow-roll phase. In all cases, we find the gauge corrections to be negligible, allowing for the usual stochastic formulation to be employed.

2 Requirements for stochastic inflation

The action describing 4-dimensional gravity in a curved space-time, with metric $g_{\mu\nu}$, minimally coupled to a scalar field ϕ , reads

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[\frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{2} R - \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi - V(\phi) \right]. \quad (2.1)$$

In this work, we consider a single inflaton field ϕ with potential $V(\phi)$ for simplicity, but our results can easily be extended to multiple-field setups. We also restrict our analysis to scalar fluctuations only, and expand the metric about the flat Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker (FLRW) line element,

$$ds^2 = -(1 + 2A)dt^2 + 2a\partial_i B dx^i dt + a^2 [(1 - 2\psi)\delta_{ij} + 2\partial_i \partial_j E] dx^i dx^j, \quad (2.2)$$

where a is the scale factor of the universe.

Away from slow roll, the homogeneous background field ϕ and its conjugate momentum π are two independent dynamical variables and stochastic inflation needs to be formulated in the full phase space (see ref. [34] for a more detailed analysis). This can be done by deriving the Hamiltonian equations from the action (2.1),

$$\frac{\partial \hat{\phi}}{\partial N} = \hat{\pi}, \quad (2.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{\pi}}{\partial N} + (3 - \epsilon_1) \hat{\pi} + \frac{V_{,\phi}(\hat{\phi})}{H^2} = 0, \quad (2.4)$$

where $N = \ln a$ is the number of e -folds, $\epsilon_1 \equiv -\dot{H}/H^2$ is the first slow-roll parameter, $H \equiv \dot{a}/a$ is the Hubble parameter, a dot denotes derivatives with respect to cosmic time t and a subscript $_{,\phi}$ means derivative with respect to the field ϕ . At this stage, $\hat{\phi}$ and $\hat{\pi}$ are quantum operators, as stressed by the hats. The Hubble parameter is related to the field phase-space variables through the Friedmann equation,

$$H^2 = \frac{V + \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{2}}{3M_{\text{Pl}}^2}, \quad (2.5)$$

where M_{Pl} is the reduced Planck mass.

When linear fluctuations are added to the homogenous field and its conjugate momentum, they can be split according to

$$\hat{\phi} = \bar{\phi} + \hat{\phi}_s, \quad (2.6)$$

$$\hat{\pi} = \bar{\pi} + \hat{\pi}_s, \quad (2.7)$$

where $\hat{\phi}_s$ and $\hat{\pi}_s$ are the short-wavelength parts of the fields that can be written as

$$\hat{\phi}_s = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{d\mathbf{k}}{(2k)^{\frac{3}{2}}} W\left(\frac{k}{\sigma a H}\right) \left[e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \phi_{\mathbf{k}}(N) \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}} + e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \phi_{\mathbf{k}}^*(N) \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger \right], \quad (2.8)$$

$$\hat{\pi}_s = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{d\mathbf{k}}{(2k)^{\frac{3}{2}}} W\left(\frac{k}{\sigma a H}\right) \left[e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \pi_{\mathbf{k}}(N) \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}} + e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \pi_{\mathbf{k}}^*(N) \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger \right]. \quad (2.9)$$

In these expressions, $\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger$ and $\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}$ are creation and annihilation operators, and W is a window function that selects out modes such that $k/(\sigma a H) > 1$, where $\sigma \ll 1$ is the coarse-graining parameter. The coarse-grained fields $\bar{\phi}$ and $\bar{\pi}$ thus contain all wavelengths that are much larger than the Hubble radius, $k < \sigma a H$. They stand for the local background values of the fields, that are continuously perturbed by the small wavelength modes, as they emerge from $\hat{\phi}_s$ and $\hat{\pi}_s$ and cross the coarse-graining radius.

Inserting the decompositions (2.6) and (2.7) into the classical equations of motion (2.3) and (2.4), to linear order in the short-wavelength parts of the fields, the equations for the long-wavelength parts become

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\phi}}{\partial N} = \bar{\pi} + \hat{\xi}_\phi(N), \quad (2.10)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\pi}}{\partial N} = -(3 - \epsilon_1) \bar{\pi} - \frac{V_{,\phi}(\bar{\phi})}{H^2} + \hat{\xi}_\pi(N), \quad (2.11)$$

where the source functions $\hat{\xi}_\phi$ and $\hat{\xi}_\pi$ are given by

$$\hat{\xi}_\phi = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{d\mathbf{k}}{(2k)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{dW}{dN} \left(\frac{k}{\sigma a H} \right) \left[e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \phi_{\mathbf{k}}(N) \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}} + e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \phi_{\mathbf{k}}^*(N) \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger \right], \quad (2.12)$$

$$\hat{\xi}_\pi = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{d\mathbf{k}}{(2k)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{dW}{dN} \left(\frac{k}{\sigma a H} \right) \left[e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \pi_{\mathbf{k}}(N) \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}} + e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \pi_{\mathbf{k}}^*(N) \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger \right]. \quad (2.13)$$

If the window function is taken to be a Heaviside function, then the two-point correlation functions of the sources are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle 0 | \hat{\xi}_\phi(N_1) \hat{\xi}_\phi(N_2) | 0 \rangle &= \frac{1}{6\pi^2} \frac{dk_\sigma^3(N)}{dN} \Big|_{N_1} |\phi_{\mathbf{k}_\sigma}(N_1)|^2 \delta(N_1 - N_2), \\
\langle 0 | \hat{\xi}_\pi(N_1) \hat{\xi}_\pi(N_2) | 0 \rangle &= \frac{1}{6\pi^2} \frac{dk_\sigma^3(N)}{dN} \Big|_{N_1} |\pi_{\mathbf{k}_\sigma}(N_1)|^2 \delta(N_1 - N_2), \\
\langle 0 | \hat{\xi}_\phi(N_1) \hat{\xi}_\pi(N_2) | 0 \rangle &= \langle 0 | \hat{\xi}_\pi(N_1) \hat{\xi}_\phi(N_2) | 0 \rangle^* = \frac{1}{6\pi^2} \frac{dk_\sigma^3(N)}{dN} \Big|_{N_1} \phi_{\mathbf{k}_\sigma}(N_1) \pi_{\mathbf{k}_\sigma}^*(N_1) \delta(N_1 - N_2),
\end{aligned} \tag{2.14}$$

where $k_\sigma \equiv \sigma aH$ is the comoving coarse-graining scale. The idea is then to view the source functions as random Gaussian noises rather than quantum operators, correlated according to eqs. (2.14), and to interpret eqs. (2.10) and (2.11) as stochastic Langevin equations for the random field variables $\bar{\phi}$ and $\bar{\pi}$,

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\phi}}{\partial N} = \bar{\pi} + \xi_\phi(N), \tag{2.15}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\pi}}{\partial N} = -(3 - \epsilon_1) \bar{\pi} - \frac{V_{,\phi}(\bar{\phi})}{H^2(\bar{\phi}, \bar{\pi})} + \xi_\pi(N), \tag{2.16}$$

where we have removed the hats to stress that we now work with stochastic quantities rather than quantum operators. The validity of such an approach relies on three main requirements:

- *quantum-to-classical transition*

The replacement of quantum operators by stochastic fields is a non-trivial procedure. For instance, stochastic variables always commute while quantum operators do not. From the last of eqs. (2.14), one can see that this notably implies the imaginary part of $\phi_{\mathbf{k}} \pi_{\mathbf{k}}^*$ to be negligible compared to its real part. During inflation, cosmological perturbations are placed in a two-mode highly squeezed state on large scales and indeed experience such a quantum-to-classical transition [35–37]. The only requirement for this to happen is the dominance of a growing mode over a decaying mode, which is guaranteed as long as perturbations get amplified outside the Hubble radius. This does not rely on slow roll and is therefore not a problem in general.

Furthermore, the importance of this first requirement should be taken with a grain of salt. First, hermitian two-point functions involving the field and its conjugate momentum, or any higher-order correlator involving only one phase-space variable, can be well reproduced by a stochastic description regardless of the amount of quantum squeezing [34, 38]. Second, the amount of squeezing is defined up to a choice of phase-space canonical variables, and can be set to any arbitrary value by performing a suitable canonical transformation [34]. Moreover, the real part of $\phi_{\mathbf{k}} \pi_{\mathbf{k}}^*$ can be set to zero after a suitable rotation in phase space, so the above classical criterion is not invariant under canonical transformations. Third, there are a class of observables called “improper” [39], the expectation values of which can never be reproduced by a stochastic theory, even in the large-squeezing limit (giving rise e.g. to Bell inequality violations [40, 41]).

The quantum-to-classical transition is therefore a delicate concept, which however does not rely on the slow-roll approximation, hence does not hinder the use of a stochastic formalism beyond this regime.

- *separate universe approach*

Since the spatial gradients in the Langevin equations (2.15) and (2.16) are neglected, one assumes that, on super-Hubble scales, each Hubble patch evolves forward in time independently of the other patches, and under a locally FLRW metric. This is the so-called separate universe picture [42–47], or quasi-isotropic [48–51] picture. The validity of this approximation beyond slow roll has recently been questioned in ref. [33], and in section 3, we will show why it is in fact still valid.

- *use of the uniform- N gauge*

In order to derive the Langevin equations (2.15) and (2.16), only the field variables have been perturbed according to eqs. (2.6) and (2.7), and not the entries of the metric. In particular, the lapse function, i.e. A in the notation of eq. (2.2), has been neglected. This implies that the Langevin equations are written in a specific gauge, namely the one where the time coordinate is fixed. Since we work with the number of e -folds as the time variable, this corresponds to the uniform- N gauge. In eqs. (2.14), the field perturbations $\phi_{\mathbf{k}}$ and $\pi_{\mathbf{k}}$ must therefore be calculated in that same gauge. However, it is common to compute the field perturbations in the spatially-flat gauge, since in that gauge, they are directly related to the gauge-invariant curvature perturbation, which is quantised in the Bunch-Davies vacuum. One must therefore compute the correction to the noise amplitude that comes from translating the field fluctuations in the spatially-flat gauge to the uniform- N gauge, and this is what is done in detail in section 4.

Let us note that one could work with a different time coordinate, hence in a different gauge (for instance, working with cosmic time t would imply working in the synchronous gauge). This is not a problem as long as one computes gauge-invariant quantities in the end, such as the curvature perturbation ζ . However, since ζ is related to the fluctuation in the number of e -folds in the so-called “stochastic δN formalism” [18, 52], we find it convenient to work with the number of e -folds as a time variable. Another reason is that, as will be shown in section 4, in the slow-roll regime, the spatially-flat gauge coincides with the uniform- N gauge (but not, say, with the synchronous gauge), which makes the gauge correction identically vanish, and which explains why it is usually recommended [18] (but not compulsory) to work with N as a time variable.

3 Separate universes

The separate universe approach is valid when each causally-disconnected patch of the universe evolves independently, obeying the same field equations locally as in a homogeneous and isotropic (FLRW) cosmology. Combining eqs. (2.3) and (2.4), the Klein-Gordon equation for a homogeneous field in an FLRW cosmology, $\phi(t)$, is given by

$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + V_{,\phi} = 0. \quad (3.1)$$

In this section, we derive the equation of motion for linear fluctuations about a homogeneous scalar field from (i) cosmological perturbation theory, and (ii) perturbations of the background FLRW equations of motion, i.e., the separate universe approach. We show that the two equations of motion match at leading order in a spatial gradient expansion, with or without slow roll.

3.1 Cosmological perturbation theory

At linear order in perturbation theory, the perturbed Klein-Gordon equation in Fourier space, with eq. (2.2), gives [53, 54]

$$\delta\ddot{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}} + 3H\delta\dot{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}} + \left(\frac{k^2}{a^2} + V_{,\phi\phi}\right)\delta\phi_{\mathbf{k}} = -2V_{,\phi}A_{\mathbf{k}} + \dot{\phi}\left[\dot{A}_{\mathbf{k}} + 3\dot{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{k^2}{a^2}(a^2\dot{E}_{\mathbf{k}} - aB_{\mathbf{k}})\right]. \quad (3.2)$$

The metric perturbations that feature in the right-hand side of eq. (3.2) satisfy the Einstein field equations, and in particular the energy and momentum constraints

$$3H\left(\dot{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}} + HA_{\mathbf{k}}\right) + \frac{k^2}{a^2}\left[\psi_{\mathbf{k}} + H\left(a^2\dot{E}_{\mathbf{k}} - aB_{\mathbf{k}}\right)\right] = -\frac{1}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2}\left[\dot{\phi}\left(\delta\dot{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}} - \dot{\phi}A_{\mathbf{k}}\right) + V_{,\phi}\delta\phi_{\mathbf{k}}\right], \quad (3.3)$$

$$\dot{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}} + HA_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{\dot{\phi}}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2}\delta\phi_{\mathbf{k}}. \quad (3.4)$$

Introducing the Sasaki-Mukhanov variable [55, 56]

$$Q_{\mathbf{k}} = \delta\phi_{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{\dot{\phi}}{H}\psi_{\mathbf{k}}, \quad (3.5)$$

and using eqs. (3.3) and (3.4) to eliminate the metric perturbations, eq. (3.2) can be rewritten as

$$\ddot{Q}_{\mathbf{k}} + 3H\dot{Q}_{\mathbf{k}} + \left[\frac{k^2}{a^2} + V_{,\phi\phi} - \frac{1}{a^3M_{\text{Pl}}^2}\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{a^3}{H}\dot{\phi}^2\right)\right]Q_{\mathbf{k}} = 0. \quad (3.6)$$

We now compare this equation with the one coming from perturbing the background equations.

3.2 Perturbed background equations

In order to easily relate the field fluctuation $\delta\phi$ to the Sasaki-Mukhanov variable, one usually chooses to work in the spatially-flat gauge where $\psi = 0$, and hence $Q = \delta\phi$ according to eq. (3.5). In this section, we will show how to perturb the background equations in that gauge (see section 3.2.1), but also in the uniform- N gauge that is used in stochastic inflation (see section 3.2.2).

Let us perturb the quantities appearing in eq. (3.1), according to

$$\phi \rightarrow \phi + \delta\phi, \quad dt \rightarrow (1 + A)dt, \quad (3.7)$$

where $1 + A$ is the lapse function introduced in eq. (2.2). Let us stress that the lapse function needs to be perturbed, otherwise one is implicitly working in a synchronous gauge (where $A = 0$), which in general differs from the spatially-flat and uniform- N gauges, and this leads to inconsistencies [33]. Inserting eq. (3.7) into eq. (3.1) gives rise to

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\ddot{\phi} + \left(3H + \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2H}\right)\delta\dot{\phi} + \left(\frac{\dot{\phi}}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2H}V_{,\phi} + V_{,\phi\phi}\right)\delta\phi \\ - \dot{\phi}\dot{A} - \left(2\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + \frac{\dot{\phi}^3}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2H}\right)A = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

where we have also used

$$\delta H = \frac{V_{,\phi}\delta\phi + \dot{\phi}\delta\dot{\phi} - \dot{\phi}^2A}{6M_{\text{Pl}}^2H} \quad (3.9)$$

that comes from perturbing the Friedmann equation (2.5) under eq. (3.7).

3.2.1 Spatially-flat gauge

In the spatially-flat gauge, the lapse function can readily be rewritten in terms of the field perturbation by imposing the momentum constraint (3.4), which simplifies to

$$A = \frac{\dot{\phi}}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2 H} \delta\phi. \quad (3.10)$$

Substituting this relation into eq. (3.8) gives rise to

$$\delta\ddot{\phi} + 3H\delta\dot{\phi} + \left[V_{,\phi\phi} - \frac{1}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2 a^3} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{a^3}{H} \dot{\phi}^2 \right) \right] \delta\phi = 0. \quad (3.11)$$

Comparing eq. (3.11), obtained from the perturbed background equations, with eq. (3.6), obtained in linear perturbation theory in the spatially-flat gauge where $Q = \delta\phi$, we see that the two are consistent in the super-Hubble limit where $k \ll aH$.

It is important to note that the local proper time in each patch is perturbed with respect to the cosmic time, t , in the background in the presence of a non-zero lapse perturbation, A . As can be seen from eq. (3.10) the perturbation A vanishes in the spatially-flat gauge in the slow-roll limit, $\dot{\phi} \rightarrow 0$, and the local proper time in this limit coincides with the background cosmic time. Beyond slow roll one must consistently account for local variations in the proper time interval in different patches if one wants to relate the separate universe equations to the perturbation equations written in terms of a global (background) cosmic time. This will be the aim of section 4.

3.2.2 Uniform- N gauge

Let us introduce the expansion rate of $t = \text{constant}$ hypersurfaces

$$\theta = n^\mu{}_{;\mu}, \quad (3.12)$$

where n^μ is the unit time-like vector, orthogonal to the constant-time hypersurfaces. It is related to the metric perturbations in eq. (2.2) according to [54]

$$\theta = \frac{3}{a} \left(\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}A - \psi' + \frac{1}{3} \nabla^2 \sigma \right), \quad (3.13)$$

where $\mathcal{H} = a'/a$ is the conformal Hubble parameter, a prime is a derivative with respect to conformal time η defined through $dt = a d\eta$, and $\sigma = E' - B$ is the shear potential. From the perturbed expansion rate θ , one can define a perturbed integrated expansion up to first order in the metric perturbations

$$\tilde{N} = \frac{1}{3} \int \theta(1 + A) dt = N - \psi + \frac{1}{3} \nabla^2 \int \sigma d\eta. \quad (3.14)$$

The last term in the right-hand side can be re-written in terms of $E_B \equiv \int \sigma d\eta$, which corresponds to E in the hypersurface-orthogonal threading where $B = 0$. From now on, we work in such a spatial threading. This gives rise to

$$\delta N = -\psi + \frac{1}{3} \nabla^2 E_B, \quad (3.15)$$

i.e., the perturbation of the trace of the spatial metric on constant-time hypersurfaces. Note, in particular, that in the spatially-flat gauge where $\psi = B = 0$, we have $\delta N|_{\psi=0} = \frac{1}{3}\nabla^2 E_B|_{\psi=0}$.

The uniform- N gauge used in the Langevin equations (2.15) and (2.16) is defined by keeping the integrated expansion unperturbed across all patches of the universe, i.e. $\delta N = 0$. From eq. (3.15), this imposes a direct relationship between ψ and E , namely $\psi = \frac{1}{3}\nabla^2 E_B$. In the uniform- N gauge, we note that the perturbation equation (3.2) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}\delta\ddot{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}} + 3H\delta\dot{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}} + \left(\frac{k^2}{a^2} + V_{,\phi\phi}\right)\delta\phi_{\mathbf{k}} &= \dot{\phi}\dot{A}_{\mathbf{k}} - 2V_{,\phi}A_{\mathbf{k}} \\ &= \dot{\phi}\dot{A}_{\mathbf{k}} + \left(2\ddot{\phi} + 6H\dot{\phi}\right)A_{\mathbf{k}}.\end{aligned}\quad (3.16)$$

This can be recast in a form similar to the perturbed background equation (3.8), namely

$$\begin{aligned}\delta\ddot{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}} + \left(3H + \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2 H}\right)\delta\dot{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}} + \left(\frac{\dot{\phi}}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2 H}V_{,\phi} + V_{,\phi\phi}\right)\delta\phi_{\mathbf{k}} \\ - \dot{\phi}\dot{A}_{\mathbf{k}} - \left(2\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + \frac{\dot{\phi}^3}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2 H}\right)A_{\mathbf{k}} = \Delta_{\mathbf{k}}\end{aligned}\quad (3.17)$$

where the difference between eqs. (3.8) and (3.16) is quantified as

$$\Delta_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{\dot{\phi}}{H} \left\{ \frac{1}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \left[\dot{\phi} \left(\delta\dot{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}} - \dot{\phi}\dot{A}_{\mathbf{k}} \right) + V_{,\phi}\delta\phi_{\mathbf{k}} \right] + 3H^2 A_{\mathbf{k}} \right\} - \frac{k^2}{a^2} \delta\phi_{\mathbf{k}}. \quad (3.18)$$

If we now impose the energy constraint (3.3) in the uniform- N gauge, and recalling that since we choose $B = 0$, $\psi = \frac{1}{3}\nabla^2 E$, one can show that

$$\Delta_{\mathbf{k}} = -\frac{k^2}{a^2} \left(\delta\phi_{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{\dot{\phi}}{H}\psi_{\mathbf{k}} \right) = -\frac{k^2}{a^2} Q_{\mathbf{k}}, \quad (3.19)$$

see eq. (3.5). Hence, since we neglect k^2/a^2 terms in the large-scale limit, the perturbation equations and the perturbed background equations become identical on large scales. We conclude that the separate universe approach, describing the evolution of long-wavelength perturbations about an FLRW background in terms of locally FLRW patches, is valid in both the spatially-flat and uniform- N gauges. This result does not rely on slow roll; we only require that we can neglect gradient terms on super-Hubble scales.

3.3 Arbitrary gauge

Let us finally see how the above arguments can be formulated without fixing a gauge. It is instructive to collect together metric perturbation terms in the Klein-Gordon equation from the full linear perturbation theory, eq. (3.2), which describe the perturbation of the local expansion rate (3.13)

$$\delta\theta_{\mathbf{k}} = -3\dot{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}} - \frac{k^2}{a^2} \left(a^2 \dot{E}_{\mathbf{k}} - aB_{\mathbf{k}} \right) - 3HA_{\mathbf{k}}. \quad (3.20)$$

Re-writing the perturbed Klein-Gordon equation (3.2) in terms of $\delta\theta_{\mathbf{k}}$ we obtain

$$\delta\ddot{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}} + 3H\delta\dot{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}} + \left(\frac{k^2}{a^2} + V_{,\phi\phi}\right)\delta\phi_{\mathbf{k}} = \left(2\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi}\right)A_{\mathbf{k}} + \dot{\phi}\dot{A}_{\mathbf{k}} - \dot{\phi}\delta\theta_{\mathbf{k}}. \quad (3.21)$$

Finally, combining eq. (3.21) with the background equation (3.1) and rewriting the time derivatives in terms of the local proper time rather than the coordinate time, $\partial/\partial\tau \equiv (1 - A)\partial/\partial t$, one obtains

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\tau^2}(\phi + \delta\phi) + \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\tau}(\phi + \delta\phi) + V_{,\phi}(\phi + \delta\phi) = \frac{\nabla^2}{a^2}(\delta\phi). \quad (3.22)$$

Thus we see that the perturbed Klein-Gordon equation (3.2) from cosmological perturbation theory in an arbitrary gauge has exactly the same form, up to first order in the inhomogeneous field and metric perturbations and up to spatial gradient terms of order $\nabla^2\delta\phi$, as the Klein-Gordon equation for a homogeneous scalar field in an FLRW cosmology, eq. (3.1), where we identify the local proper time, τ , with the coordinate time, t , in an FLRW cosmology and the local expansion rate, $\theta/3$, with the Hubble rate, H , in an FLRW cosmology. However to relate these local quantities to a global background coordinate system we need to fix a gauge. This cannot be determined by the local FLRW equations but requires to use additional constraint equations from the cosmological perturbation theory, as demonstrated in the preceding subsections for the spatially-flat and uniform- N gauges.

4 Gauge corrections to the noise

In the previous section, it was explained that the field fluctuations, which determine the noise correlators through eq. (2.14), are usually calculated in the spatially-flat gauge, where the field perturbations coincide with the Sasaki-Mukhanov variable. However, we have seen that the local time in the spatially-flat gauge is in general perturbed with respect to the global time. As stressed in section 2, the Langevin equations (2.15) and (2.16) are written in terms of the number of e -folds, i.e., the integrated expansion, N , is used as a time variable. If we are to use the number of e -folds as a local time coordinate and also as a global coordinate, relating the stochastic distribution of field values in many different patches at a given time, then we need to work in the uniform- N gauge. Thus one needs to gauge transform the field fluctuations calculated in the spatially-flat gauge to the uniform- N gauge before evaluating eq. (2.14), and in this section, we explain how this can be done.

4.1 Gauge transformations

Let us denote quantities in the uniform- N gauge with a tilde, i.e. $\widetilde{\delta N} = 0$. The transformations from the spatially-flat to the uniform- N gauge can be written by means of a gauge transformation parameter α (that will be determined below), according to [54]

$$\delta\phi \rightarrow \widetilde{\delta\phi} = \delta\phi + \phi'\alpha, \quad (4.1)$$

$$\psi \rightarrow \widetilde{\psi} = \psi - \mathcal{H}\alpha, \quad (4.2)$$

$$E_B \rightarrow \widetilde{E}_B = E_B + \int \alpha d\eta. \quad (4.3)$$

Combining these transformation rules with eq. (3.15), the perturbed integrated expansion transforms as

$$\delta N \rightarrow \widetilde{\delta N} = \delta N + \mathcal{H}\alpha + \frac{1}{3}\nabla^2 \int \alpha d\eta. \quad (4.4)$$

By definition, $\widetilde{\delta N} = 0$, so one is lead to

$$\delta N \Big|_{\psi=0} + \mathcal{H}\alpha + \frac{1}{3}\nabla^2 \int \alpha d\eta = 0. \quad (4.5)$$

Taking the derivative of this expression with respect to conformal time, one obtains a differential equation for the gauge transformation parameter α , namely

$$3\mathcal{H}\alpha' + (3\mathcal{H}' + \nabla^2)\alpha = S, \quad (4.6)$$

where the source term reads

$$S = -3\delta N' \Big|_{\psi=0} = -\nabla^2 \sigma \Big|_{\psi=0}. \quad (4.7)$$

Two remarks are then in order. First, the source standing on the right-hand side of eq. (4.6) remains to be calculated. In section 4.2, we will show that for a scalar field it is related to the non-adiabatic pressure perturbation, and we will explain how it can be calculated. In section 4.3, we will provide the general solution to eq. (4.6). Second, once α is determined, the field fluctuations in the uniform- N gauge can be obtained from those in the spatially-flat gauge via eq. (4.1). The noise correlators (2.14) also involve the fluctuation in the conjugate momentum, so this needs to be transformed into the uniform- N gauge as well. However, precisely since N is unperturbed in the uniform- N gauge, one simply has

$$\widetilde{\delta\pi} = \frac{d\widetilde{\delta\phi}}{dN}, \quad (4.8)$$

and $\widetilde{\delta\pi}$ can be inferred from $\widetilde{\delta\phi}$ by a straightforward time derivative.

4.2 Non-adiabatic pressure perturbation

Let us now show that the source function, $S(\eta)$ of eq. (4.6), coincides with the non-adiabatic pressure perturbation for a scalar field. This will prove that if inflation proceeds along a phase-space attractor (such as slow roll), where non-adiabatic pressure perturbations vanish, the source function vanishes as well; in this case eq. (4.6) is solved by $\alpha = 0$, and there are no gauge corrections.

Let us start by recalling the expressions for the energy constraint in an arbitrary gauge [54]

$$3\mathcal{H}(\psi' + \mathcal{H}A) - \nabla^2(\psi + \mathcal{H}\sigma) = -\frac{a^2}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2}\delta\rho. \quad (4.9)$$

Combining this with the momentum constraint (3.4) gives

$$\nabla^2(\psi + \mathcal{H}\sigma) = \frac{a^2}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2}\delta\rho_{\text{com}}, \quad (4.10)$$

where the comoving density perturbation for a scalar field is given by

$$\delta\rho_{\text{com}} = \delta\rho - \frac{\rho'}{\phi'}\delta\phi. \quad (4.11)$$

This in turn can be related to the non-adiabatic pressure perturbation [54]

$$\delta P_{\text{nad}} = -\frac{2a^2}{3\mathcal{H}\phi'}V_{,\phi}\delta\rho_{\text{com}}. \quad (4.12)$$

In particular, in the spatially-flat gauge where $\psi = 0$, eq. (4.10) becomes

$$\mathcal{H}\nabla^2\sigma|_{\psi=0} = -\frac{3\mathcal{H}\phi'}{4M_{\text{Pl}}^2 V_{,\phi}}\delta P_{\text{nad}}. \quad (4.13)$$

Thus the source term S on the right-hand side of eq. (4.6) reads

$$S = \frac{3\phi'}{4M_{\text{Pl}}^2 V_{,\phi}}\delta P_{\text{nad}}, \quad (4.14)$$

and it vanishes if the non-adiabatic pressure perturbation is zero, which is the case whenever inflation proceeds along a phase-space attractor, $\phi' = \phi'(\phi)$, such as during slow roll.

In order to find a general expression for $S(\eta)$, one can use the (arbitrary gauge) expression for $\delta\rho$ for a scalar field [54],

$$\delta\rho = \frac{\phi'\delta\phi' - \phi'^2 A}{a^2} + V_{,\phi}\delta\phi, \quad (4.15)$$

and combine it with eq. (4.10) to obtain

$$\nabla^2(\psi + \mathcal{H}\sigma) = \frac{a^2}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \left[(3H\dot{\phi} + V_{,\phi})\delta\phi + \dot{\phi}\delta\dot{\phi} - \dot{\phi}^2 A \right]. \quad (4.16)$$

Hence, in terms of the field fluctuations in the spatially-flat gauge and using eq. (3.10) for the perturbed lapse function, one finds

$$S = -\frac{1}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \mathcal{H}} \left[\left(3\mathcal{H}\phi' + a^2 V_{,\phi} - \frac{\phi'^3}{2M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \mathcal{H}} \right) Q + \phi' Q' \right]. \quad (4.17)$$

Introducing the second slow-roll parameter $\epsilon_2 \equiv d \ln \epsilon_1 / dN$, the source function can be rewritten in the simpler form

$$S = \frac{Q\sqrt{2\epsilon_1}}{2M_{\text{Pl}}} \text{sign}(\dot{\phi}) \left(\mathcal{H} \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} - \frac{Q'}{Q} \right). \quad (4.18)$$

4.3 General solution

When written in Fourier space, the differential equation (4.6) for α_k has the general solution

$$\alpha_k = \frac{1}{3\mathcal{H}} \int_{\eta_0}^{\eta} S_k(\eta') \exp \left[\frac{k^2}{3} \int_{\eta'}^{\eta} \frac{d\eta''}{\mathcal{H}(\eta'')} \right] d\eta'. \quad (4.19)$$

In this expression, η_0 is an integration constant that defines the slicing relative to which the expansion is measured. In what follows, we will consider situations in which an attractor is reached at late times. Since, in such a regime, the gauge correction vanishes (given that the non-adiabatic pressure perturbation does), we will take η_0 in the asymptotic future, i.e. $\eta_0 = 0^-$.

Finally, in eq. (4.18) the Sasaki-Mukhanov variable, Q , needs to be determined, which can be done by solving the Sasaki-Mukhanov equation

$$v_k'' + \left(k^2 - \frac{z''}{z} \right) v_k = 0, \quad (4.20)$$

where $v_k = aQ_k$ and $z \equiv a\sqrt{2\epsilon_1}M_{\text{Pl}}$. One can show that, in full generality $z''/z = \mathcal{H}^2(2 - \epsilon_1 + 3\epsilon_2/2 - \epsilon_1\epsilon_2/2 + \epsilon_2^2/4 + \epsilon_2\epsilon_3/2)$, where we have introduced the third slow-roll parameter $\epsilon_3 \equiv d \ln \epsilon_2 / d \ln N$. For future use however, instead of working with the second and third slow-roll parameters, it will be more convenient to work with the field acceleration parameter

$$f = -\frac{\ddot{\phi}}{3H\dot{\phi}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3H\dot{\phi}} V_{,\phi} \quad (4.21)$$

and the dimensionless mass parameter

$$\mu = \frac{V_{,\phi\phi}}{3H^2}, \quad (4.22)$$

in terms of which

$$\frac{z''}{z} = \mathcal{H}^2 (2 + 5\epsilon_1 - 3\mu - 12f\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_1^2), \quad (4.23)$$

see appendix A.

The following three sections will be devoted to three case studies, for which eq. (4.20) will be solved and eq. (4.19) will be evaluated in order to derive the gauge corrections to the stochastic noise correlators in the uniform- N gauge with respect to those in the spatially-flat gauge. In all cases, we will find that at the order of the coarse-graining parameter at which the stochastic formalism is derived, these gauge corrections can be neglected.

5 Case study 1: slow roll

Let us first apply the programme sketched above to the case of slow-roll inflation. As argued before, the presence of a dynamical attractor in that case makes the non-adiabatic pressure perturbation vanish, hence we should not find any gauge correction to the field fluctuations in the uniform- N gauge and thus to the correlators for the noise. This is therefore a consistency check of our formalism.

At leading order in slow roll, the slow-roll parameters can simply be evaluated at the Hubble-crossing time $\eta_* \simeq -1/k$, since their time dependence is slow-roll suppressed, i.e. $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_{1*} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$, etc. At that order, eq. (4.20) is solved according to

$$v_k = \frac{\sqrt{-\pi\eta}}{2} H_\nu^{(2)}(-k\eta) = aQ_k, \quad (5.1)$$

where $H_\nu^{(2)}$ is the Hankel function of the second kind and $\nu \equiv 3/2 + \epsilon_{1*} + \epsilon_{2*}/2$, see appendix A.4. Since the coarse-graining parameter is such that $\sigma \ll 1$, the mode functions in eq. (2.14) need to be evaluated in the super-Hubble regime, i.e. when $-k\eta \ll 1$. One can therefore make use of the asymptotic behaviour

$$H_\nu^{(2)}(-k\eta) \simeq \frac{i\Gamma(\nu)}{\pi} \left(\frac{2}{-k\eta} \right)^\nu \left[1 + \frac{1}{4(\nu-1)} (-k\eta)^2 + \mathcal{O}(k^4\eta^4) \right]. \quad (5.2)$$

On the other hand, at first order in slow roll, the scale factor can also be expanded, and one finds

$$a = -\frac{1}{H_*\eta} \left[1 + \epsilon_{1*} - \epsilon_{1*} \ln \left(\frac{\eta}{\eta_*} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2) \right], \quad (5.3)$$

where we have used the expression $\mathcal{H} \simeq -\frac{1}{\eta} (1 + \epsilon_{1*})$ derived in appendix A.2. Combining the two previous equations then leads to

$$\frac{Q'_k}{Q_k} \simeq \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon_{1*} - \nu}{\eta} + \frac{\frac{7}{2} - \nu}{4(\nu - 1)} k^2 \eta, \quad (5.4)$$

which is valid at next-to-leading order both in the slow-roll parameters and in $k\eta$. With the expression given above for ν , one can see that $Q'_k/Q_k \simeq -\epsilon_2/(2\eta)$ at leading order in $k\eta$. Since, at leading order, $\mathcal{H} \simeq -1/\eta$, the two terms in the right-hand side of eq. (4.18) exactly cancel, and the source function S_k vanishes. This confirms that the gauge corrections are indeed suppressed in that case.

In fact, the first contribution to the gauge correction comes from the decaying mode, and for completeness we now derive its value. Plugging the previous expressions into eq. (4.18) leads to

$$S_k = \frac{i}{2} \frac{H_*}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \sqrt{k\epsilon_{1*}} \eta (-k\eta)^{-\epsilon_{1*} - \frac{\epsilon_{2*}}{2}} \text{sign}(\dot{\phi}). \quad (5.5)$$

One can then insert eq. (5.5), along with $\mathcal{H} = -(1 + \epsilon_{1*})/\eta$, into eq. (4.19), and derive the gauge transformation parameter from the spatially-flat gauge to the uniform- N gauge in the large-scale and slow-roll limit,

$$\alpha_k = \frac{iH_*\sqrt{\epsilon_{1*}}}{12M_{\text{Pl}}} k^{-\frac{5}{2}} (-k\eta)^{3-\epsilon_{1*} - \frac{\epsilon_{2*}}{2}} \text{sign}(\dot{\phi}). \quad (5.6)$$

In the uniform- N gauge, according to eq. (4.1), the field fluctuation thus reads

$$\widetilde{\delta\phi}_k = Q_k \left[1 - \frac{\epsilon_{1*}}{6} (-k\eta)^2 \right], \quad (5.7)$$

and its deviation from Q is therefore both slow-roll suppressed and controlled by the amplitude of the decaying mode. Since it needs to be evaluated at the coarse-graining scale $k_\sigma = \sigma aH$ in eq. (2.14), the relative gauge correction to the correlations of the noises scales as $\epsilon_1 \sigma^2$, which can be neglected since the stochastic formalism assumes $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

6 Case study 2: ultra-slow roll

Let us now consider the case of ultra-slow-roll (USR) inflation [30–32], where the dynamics of ϕ is friction dominated and the gradient of the potential can be neglected in the Klein-Gordon equation (3.1), which becomes

$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} \simeq 0. \quad (6.1)$$

This gives rise to $\dot{\phi}_{\text{USR}} \propto e^{-3N}$, hence $\dot{\phi} = \dot{\phi}_{\text{in}} + 3H(\phi_{\text{in}} - \phi)$. The phase-space trajectory thus carries a dependence on initial conditions that is not present in slow roll, which explains why ultra-slow roll is not a dynamical attractor while slow roll is. We therefore expect the non-adiabatic pressure perturbation not to vanish in ultra-slow roll, which may lead to some non-trivial gauge corrections. In ultra-slow roll, the field acceleration parameter f introduced in eq. (4.21) is close to one (while it is close to zero in slow roll), so $\delta \equiv 1 - f$ quantifies how deep in the ultra-slow-roll regime one is. In the limit where $\delta = 0$, $\dot{\phi}_{\text{USR}} \propto e^{-3N}$ gives rise to $\epsilon_1^{\text{USR}} \propto e^{-6N}/H^2$, hence

$$\epsilon_n^{\text{USR}} = \begin{cases} -6 + 2\epsilon_1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ 2\epsilon_1 & \text{if } n > 1 \text{ is odd.} \end{cases} \quad (6.2)$$

The even slow-roll parameters are therefore large in ultra-slow roll. When δ does not strictly vanish, these expressions can be corrected, and for the second and the third slow-roll parameters, one finds

$$\epsilon_2 = -6 + 2\epsilon_1 + 6\delta, \quad (6.3)$$

$$\epsilon_3 = 2\epsilon_1 - \frac{d\delta}{dN} \frac{6}{6 - 2\epsilon_1 - 6\delta}, \quad (6.4)$$

which are exact formulas. One can then calculate

$$\frac{d\delta}{dN} = -\mu + 3\delta - 3\delta^2 + \delta\epsilon_1, \quad (6.5)$$

where μ is the dimensionless mass parameter defined in eq. (4.22). For small δ and ϵ_1 , one then has

$$\epsilon_3^{\text{USR}} \simeq 2\epsilon_1 + \mu - 3\delta + \mu \left(\frac{2\epsilon_1 + 6\delta}{6} \right). \quad (6.6)$$

There is no reason, *a priori*, that μ needs to be small, and hence these corrections can be large for models with $V_{,\phi\phi} \neq 0$. Note also that eq. (6.5) provides a criterion for the stability of ultra-slow roll, which is stable when the right-hand side of this equation is negative, in agreement with the results of ref. [32].

Let us now derive the gauge corrections in ultra-slow roll. We perform a calculation at leading order in ϵ_1 , δ and μ , but in appendix B the calculation is extended to next-to-leading order in ϵ_1 , and it is shown that the result derived below is indeed valid. At leading order, one simply has $z''/z \simeq 2\mathcal{H}^2$, hence eq. (4.20) is solved according to

$$v_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k}} e^{-ik\eta} \left(1 - \frac{i}{k\eta} \right). \quad (6.7)$$

Since $a = -1/(H_*\eta)$ at leading order, this gives rise to

$$\frac{Q'_k}{Q_k} = \frac{-ik^2\eta}{k\eta - i}, \quad (6.8)$$

and the source function (4.18) reads

$$S_k = \frac{H_*}{2M_{\text{Pl}}} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{k}} e^{-ik\eta} \left(3 - \frac{3i}{k\eta} + ik\eta \right) \text{sign}(\dot{\phi}). \quad (6.9)$$

Since $\epsilon_1 \simeq \epsilon_{1*}(a/a_*)^{-6}$, the gauge transformation parameter α can be obtained from eq. (4.19) and is given by

$$\alpha_k = \frac{iH_*\sqrt{\epsilon_{1*}}}{6M_{\text{Pl}}} k^{-\frac{5}{2}} (k\eta)^4 \text{sign}(\dot{\phi}) [1 + \mathcal{O}(k\eta)^2]. \quad (6.10)$$

Comparing this expression with eq. (5.6), one can see that the gauge correction decays even faster than in the slow-roll regime, hence is even more suppressed. This is because, although slow roll is a dynamical attractor while ultra-slow roll is not, the field velocity (hence the conjugate momentum) decays very quickly in ultra-slow roll, and this also damps away one of the two dynamical degrees of freedom. Finally, the gauge transformation (4.1) gives rise to

$$\widetilde{\delta\phi_k} = Q_k \left[1 + \frac{\epsilon_{1*}}{3} (-k\eta)^6 \right]. \quad (6.11)$$

The relative corrections to the noises correlators scale as $\epsilon_{1*}\sigma^6$ and can therefore be neglected, even more accurately than in slow roll.

7 Case study 3: Starobinsky model

In the two previous sections, we have shown that the gauge corrections to the noise correlators are negligible both in slow-roll and in ultra-slow-roll inflation. In this section, we consider a model that interpolates between these two limits, namely the Starobinsky model [57]. This allows us to study a regime that is neither slow roll nor ultra-slow roll, but for which the early-time (ultra-slow roll) and the late-time (slow roll) limits are under control.

The Starobinsky model is based on a potential made up of two linear parts with different gradients defined by the dimensionless parameters $a_+ \gg a_- > 0$:

$$V(\phi) = \begin{cases} V_0 \left(1 + a_+ \frac{\phi}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \right) & \text{for } \phi > 0 \\ V_0 \left(1 + a_- \frac{\phi}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \right) & \text{for } \phi < 0 \end{cases}. \quad (7.1)$$

In order to ensure both parts of the potential are able to support slow-roll inflation, we require $a_{\pm} \ll 1$.

The dynamics of the inflaton, as it evolves across the discontinuity in the potential gradient at $\phi = 0$, can be split into three phases. The first phase, which we label SR_+ , is a slow-roll phase for $\phi > 0$ and $\dot{\phi} < 0$. When the inflaton crosses $\phi = 0$, it then starts down the $\phi < 0$ part of the potential with an initial velocity inherited from the first slow-roll phase SR_+ that is much larger than the slow-roll velocity for $\phi < 0$. The second phase thus starts in an ultra-slow-roll regime and is denoted USR. It corresponds to the field range $\phi_{\text{USR} \rightarrow \text{SR}} < \phi < 0$. Finally, the inflaton relaxes back to slow roll for $\phi < \phi_{\text{USR} \rightarrow \text{SR}}$, and we call this third phase SR_- .

During the USR phase the Hubble parameter can be taken as approximately constant, $H \simeq H_0 = \sqrt{V_0/(3M_{\text{Pl}}^2)}$; the consistency of that assumption will be checked below. The Klein-Gordon equation (3.1) then becomes $\ddot{\phi} + 3H_0\dot{\phi} + V_0 a_-/M_{\text{Pl}} = 0$, and can be solved to give

$$\frac{\phi(t)}{M_{\text{Pl}}} = \frac{a_+ - a_-}{3} (e^{-3H_0 t} - 1) - a_- H_0 t, \quad (7.2)$$

where we choose $t = 0$ to denote the time when $\phi = 0$, and the initial velocity is set such that its value at the transition point is given by its slow-roll counterpart in the $\phi > 0$ branch of the potential, i.e. $\dot{\phi}(\phi = 0^-) = \dot{\phi}(\phi = 0^+) = -H_0 a_+$. The acceleration parameter defined in eq. (4.21) is then given by

$$f(t) = 1 - \frac{a_-}{a_- + (a_+ - a_-)e^{-3H_0 t}}. \quad (7.3)$$

At the transition time, it reads $f(t = 0) = 1 - \frac{a_-}{a_+}$, so if $a_-/a_+ \ll 1$, $f \simeq 1$ and ultra-slow roll takes place. At late time, however, f is damped so that the system relaxes back to a phase of slow-roll inflation. Note that the solution (7.2) can be inverted,

$$H_0 t(\phi) = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{a_+}{a_-} \right) - \frac{\phi}{M_{\text{Pl}} a_-} + \frac{1}{3} W_0 \left[\frac{a_+ - a_-}{a_-} \exp \left(\frac{a_+}{a_-} - 1 + 3 \frac{\phi}{M_{\text{Pl}} a_-} \right) \right], \quad (7.4)$$

where $W_0(x)$ is the 0-branch of the Lambert function, which leads to the phase-space trajectory

$$\dot{\phi}(\phi) = -\frac{M_{\text{Pl}}}{H} H_0^2 a_- \left\{ 1 + W_0 \left[\frac{a_+ - a_-}{a_-} \exp \left(\frac{a_+}{a_-} - 1 + 3 \frac{\phi}{M_{\text{Pl}} a_-} \right) \right] \right\}. \quad (7.5)$$

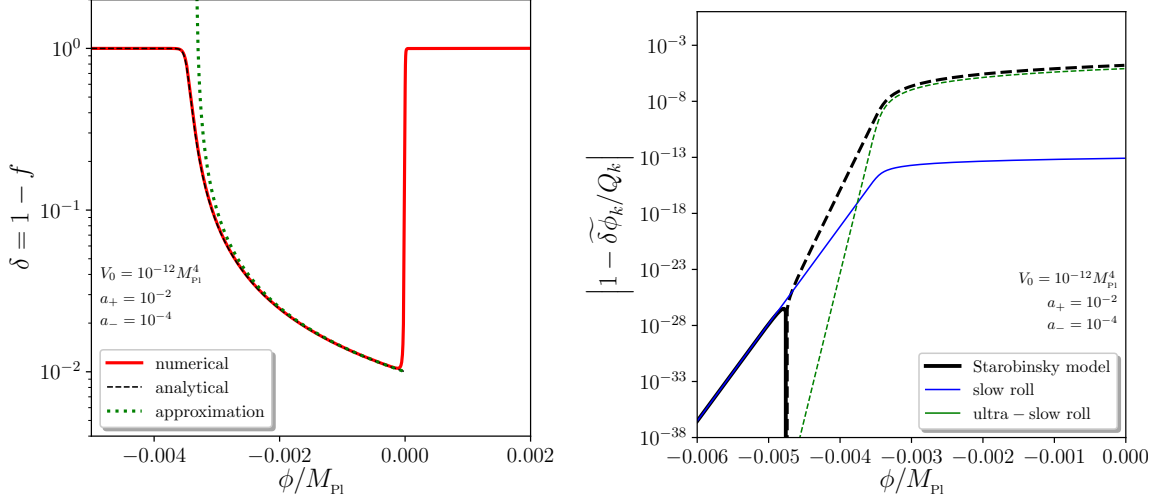


Figure 1. Left panel: field acceleration parameter, f defined in (4.21), in the Starobinsky model. The red curve corresponds to a numerical integration of the Klein-Gordon equation (3.1), the dashed black curve corresponds to the analytical solution (7.6), while the dotted green line stands for the approximation (7.7). Right panel: fractional gauge correction to the field perturbation in the uniform- N gauge in the Starobinsky model, for a mode such that $k/aH = 10^{-2}$ at the transition time $t = 0$. The black line corresponds to the full result (7.15), the blue line stands for the slow-roll result (5.7), and the green line is the ultra-slow-roll result (6.11). Solid lines are such that $1 - \widetilde{\delta\phi_k}/Q_k > 0$ and dashed lines are such that $1 - \widetilde{\delta\phi_k}/Q_k < 0$.

In the denominator of the first term in the right-hand side, H is left to vary [58], in such a way that at late time, i.e. when ϕ goes to $-\infty$, one recovers the slow-roll result $\dot{\phi} = -M_{\text{Pl}} H_0^2 a_- / H$. Plugging eq. (7.4) into eq. (7.3) also leads to

$$f(\phi) = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + W_0 \left[\frac{a_+ - a_-}{a_-} \exp \left(\frac{a_+}{a_-} - 1 + 3 \frac{\phi}{M_{\text{Pl}} a_-} \right) \right]}, \quad (7.6)$$

which is shown in figure 1 with the dashed black line and compared to a numerical solution of the Klein-Gordon equation displayed with the solid red line. One can check that f starts from a value close to one at early time and approaches zero at late time. If one expands eq. (7.6) around $\phi = 0$, one obtains

$$f \simeq 1 - \frac{a_-}{a_+ + 3 \frac{\phi}{M_{\text{Pl}}}}, \quad (7.7)$$

which matches eq. (4.3) of ref. [32]. This approximation is also shown in figure 1, with the dotted green line.

From eq. (7.6), the transition time between USR and SR $_{-}$, defined as the time when $f = 1/2$, is found to be

$$t_{\text{USR} \rightarrow \text{SR}} = \frac{1}{3H_0} \ln \left(\frac{a_+ - a_-}{a_-} \right), \quad (7.8)$$

which is consistent with eq. (4.5) of ref. [32]. Making use of eq. (7.2), the field value at which this happens is given by

$$\phi_{\text{USR} \rightarrow \text{SR}} = -\frac{M_{\text{Pl}}}{3} \left[a_+ - 2a_- + a_- \ln \left(\frac{a_+ - a_-}{a_-} \right) \right] \simeq -\frac{a_+}{3} M_{\text{Pl}}, \quad (7.9)$$

where the last expression is derived in the limit $a_-/a_+ \ll 1$ and agrees with eq. (4.4) of ref. [32]. This allows us to test the assumption made above that the potential, hence the Hubble parameter, does not vary much during the USR phase. The relative shift in the potential value between $\phi = 0$ and $\phi_{\text{USR} \rightarrow \text{SR}}$ is indeed given by

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = \frac{a_-(a_+ - a_-)}{3} \ll 1, \quad (7.10)$$

which justifies the above assumption.

Let us now calculate the gauge transformation from the spatially-flat to uniform- N gauge in this model. As explained above, combining eq. (7.5) and (7.2) leads to

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = \frac{H_0^2 M_{\text{Pl}}}{H} [(a_- - a_+)e^{-3H_0 t} - a_-], \quad (7.11)$$

that allows us to both describe the USR and the SR₋ phases, as well as the transition between the two. Making use of the relation $\epsilon_1 = \dot{\phi}^2/(2M_{\text{Pl}}^2 H^2)$, one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_1(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{H_0}{H} \right)^4 [a_- - (a_- - a_+)e^{-3H_0 t}]^2 \\ \epsilon_2(t) &= -\frac{6(a_- - a_+)e^{-3H_0 t}}{(a_- - a_+)e^{-3H_0 t} - a_-} + 4\epsilon_1(t). \end{aligned} \quad (7.12)$$

One can check that, at late times, one recovers $\epsilon_2 = 4\epsilon_1$, which is indeed satisfied in slow roll for linear potentials, see eqs. (A.14) and (A.15).

Since $\mu = 0$ in this model, the fact that ϵ_1 remains small implies that eq. (4.23) is close to its de-Sitter limit. Moreover, one can check that, at early times, the term Q'_k/Q_k in eq. (4.18) provides a subdominant contribution, hence it is sufficient to evaluate Q'_k/Q_k at late time and use the result of eq. (5.4), $Q'_k/Q_k \simeq -\epsilon_{2*}/(2\eta) + k^2\eta = a_-^2/\eta + k^2\eta$. One then obtains

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{iH_0}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \frac{\text{sign}(\dot{\phi})}{(2k)^{\frac{3}{2}}\eta} \left\{ 3(a_- - a_+)e^{-3H_0 t} \left(1 + \frac{a_-^2}{3} \right) - a_-^3 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + [a_- + (a_+ - a_-)e^{-3H_0 t}]^3 - k^2\eta^2 [(a_- - a_+)e^{-3H_0 t} - a_-] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.13)$$

From eq. (4.19), we then find the gauge transformation parameter to be

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &\simeq \frac{-i\eta H_0}{3(2k)^{\frac{3}{2}} M_{\text{Pl}}} \text{sign}(\dot{\phi}) \left[\frac{(k\eta)^2}{2} a_- + (a_- - a_+)e^{-3H_0 t} \left(1 + \frac{a_-^3}{2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + a_-^2 (a_+ - a_-)e^{-3H_0 t} + \frac{a_- (a_+ - a_-)^2}{2} e^{-6H_0 t} + \frac{(a_+ - a_-)^3}{9} e^{-9H_0 t} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (7.14)$$

where only the $(k\eta)^2$ -suppressed term that becomes dominant at late times has been kept, i.e. there are other $(k\eta)^2$ terms that have been dropped for consistency since they always provide sub-dominant contributions. One can check that at early time, i.e. when $t \rightarrow 0$, the ultra-slow-roll expression (6.10) is recovered if $a_-/a_+ \ll 1$, while at late time, i.e. when

$t \rightarrow \infty$, the slow-roll expression (5.6) is recovered. This gives rise to the gauge correction

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\delta\phi}_k/Q_k = 1 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{H_0}{H} \right)^3 & \left[(a_- - a_+) e^{-3H_0 t} - a_- \right] \left[\frac{(k\eta)^2}{2} a_- + (a_- - a_+) e^{-3H_0 t} \left(1 + \frac{a_-^2}{3} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + a_-^2 (a_+ - a_-) e^{-3H_0 t} + \frac{a_- (a_+ - a_-)^2}{2} e^{-6H_0 t} + \frac{(a_+ - a_-)^3}{9} e^{-9H_0 t} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (7.15)$$

which is displayed in the right panel of figure 1 for a mode such that $k/aH = 10^{-2}$ at the transition time $t = 0$. Right after the transition point, one can check that the ultra-slow-roll result (6.11) is recovered (the slight discrepancy is due to the finite value of a_-/a_+ , i.e. the finite initial value of δ , we work with in figure 1), and at late time, the slow-roll result (5.7) is obtained. In between, the gauge correction to the noise correlators remains tiny and can therefore be safely neglected.

8 Conclusions

In this paper we have discussed the challenges associated with using the stochastic formalism for inflation beyond the usual slow-roll approximation. One of the main pillars that stochastic inflation rests on is the separate universe approach, which pictures the universe on super-Hubble scales as causally disconnected regions that evolve under local FLRW dynamics. By showing that the dynamics of super-Hubble fluctuations can be recovered by perturbing the background FLRW equations of motion, we have demonstrated that this approach is valid and does not require slow roll.

Subtleties however arise regarding the gauge in which the stochastic equations are written. The time variable we use in the Langevin equation is the logarithmic expansion, i.e. the number of e -folds N , and this variable is left unperturbed, which means we are implicitly working in a gauge in which the expansion is uniform. However, the field fluctuations, which determine the correlations of the noises, are usually quantised in the spatially-flat gauge, where they coincide with the gauge-invariant Sasaki-Mukhanov scalar field perturbations, Q . One therefore has to perform a gauge transformation from the spatially-flat to the uniform- N gauge before evaluating the stochastic noise due to quantum field fluctuations. We have calculated this transformation and shown that it is proportional to the non-adiabatic pressure perturbation. Since this vanishes on large scales in the presence of a dynamical attractor, such as in slow roll, the gauge transformation becomes trivial in that case (i.e. the two gauges coincide on super-Hubble scales). We have also examined the case of ultra-slow roll, where we have found that the gauge transformation is also trivial, although ultra-slow roll is not a dynamical attractor in field space. Finally, we have studied the Starobinsky model, where the dynamics interpolates between a phase of ultra-slow-roll and slow-roll inflation, and have found that the same conclusions apply.

We conclude that in all three cases, the gauge transformation that is required prior to evaluating the noise correlators in stochastic inflation, turns out to be trivial on super-Hubble scales, and stochastic inflation as usually formulated can be applied without further refinements. This does not preclude the existence of situations where these gauge effects might be significant, but in such cases, eqs. (4.1), (4.8), (4.18) and (4.19) provide the key formulas to compute them. This result has important consequences for the production of primordial black holes, whose formation is likely to require regimes of inflation that both violate slow roll and undergo large stochastic diffusion.

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A Sasaki-Mukhanov equation

In this appendix, we derive the general expression (4.23) for z''/z in the Sasaki-Mukhanov equation and discuss both the slow-roll and the ultra-slow-roll limits.

A.1 Deriving the general expression

We start with the Sasaki-Mukhanov variable

$$v_k = z\zeta_k, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where

$$z = a\sqrt{2\epsilon_1}M_{\text{Pl}}, \quad (\text{A.2})$$

and v_k obeys the Sasaki-Mukhanov equation

$$v_k'' + \left(k^2 - \frac{z''}{z}\right)v_k = 0. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

Note that in the spatially flat gauge, we have $v_k = a\delta\phi_k = aQ_k$. Let us also reiterate the notation we use: $\dot{} = \frac{d}{dt}$ (t is proper time) and $' = \frac{d}{d\eta}$ (η is conformal time), so $\frac{d}{d\eta} = a\frac{d}{dt}$. Combining

$$\epsilon_1 = -\frac{\dot{H}}{H^2} = 1 - \frac{\mathcal{H}'}{\mathcal{H}^2} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

with the Friedmann equation (2.5), one obtains $\epsilon_1 = \dot{\phi}^2/(2M_{\text{Pl}}^2 H^2)$, and z can be rewritten as

$$z = \frac{a\dot{\phi}}{H}. \quad (\text{A.5})$$

This allows us to calculate

$$\frac{z'}{z} = \frac{a}{z}\dot{z} = a\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a} + \frac{\ddot{\phi}}{\dot{\phi}} - \frac{\dot{H}}{H}\right). \quad (\text{A.6})$$

In terms of the slow-roll parameter ϵ_1 and the relative acceleration parameter f defined in eq. (4.21), this reads

$$\frac{z'}{z} = aH(1 - 3f + \epsilon_1). \quad (\text{A.7})$$

In order to calculate z''/z , notice that

$$\left(\frac{z'}{z}\right)' = \frac{z''}{z} - \frac{z'^2}{z^2}, \quad (\text{A.8})$$

where the left-hand side can be derived from eq. (A.7),

$$\left(\frac{z'}{z}\right)' = a \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{z'}{z}\right) = a^2 H (1 - 3f + \epsilon_1) \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a} + \frac{\dot{H}}{H} + \frac{\dot{\epsilon}_1 - 3\dot{f}}{1 - 3f + \epsilon_1}\right). \quad (\text{A.9})$$

Derivating $\epsilon_1 = \dot{\phi}^2/(2M_{\text{Pl}}^2 H^2)$ with respect to time, and making use of the Klein-Gordon equation (3.1), we have

$$\dot{\epsilon}_1 = 2H\epsilon_1(\epsilon_1 - 3f), \quad (\text{A.10})$$

and from eq. (4.21) we can calculate

$$\frac{\dot{f}}{H} = \mu + (f - 1)(\epsilon_1 + 3f). \quad (\text{A.11})$$

where the dimensionless mass parameter μ is defined in eq. (4.22). Thus we can evaluate eq. (A.9) as

$$\left(\frac{z'}{z}\right)' = a^2 H^2 (1 + 6f + 3\epsilon_1 - 3\mu + \epsilon_1^2 - 9f^2 - 6f\epsilon_1). \quad (\text{A.12})$$

Combining this with eqs. (A.7) and (A.8), we find

$$\frac{z''}{z} = a^2 H^2 (2 + 5\epsilon_1 - 3\mu - 12f\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_1^2), \quad (\text{A.13})$$

which is an exact expression that makes no approximations.

A.2 Slow-roll limit

In the slow-roll regime,

$$\epsilon_1 \simeq \epsilon_1^V \equiv \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{2} \left(\frac{V_{,\phi}}{V}\right)^2, \quad (\text{A.14})$$

$$\epsilon_2 \simeq \epsilon_2^V \equiv 2M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \left[\left(\frac{V_{,\phi}}{V}\right)^2 - \frac{V_{,\phi\phi}}{V} \right], \quad (\text{A.15})$$

$$H^2 \simeq \frac{V}{3M_{\text{Pl}}^2}, \quad (\text{A.16})$$

and hence

$$\mu \simeq M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \frac{V_{,\phi\phi}}{V} \quad (\text{A.17})$$

$$\epsilon_2 \simeq 4\epsilon_1 - 2\mu. \quad (\text{A.18})$$

At leading order in the slow-roll parameters, we therefore see that (A.13) reduces to

$$\frac{z''}{z} \simeq a^2 H^2 \left[2 - \epsilon_1 + \frac{3}{2}\epsilon_2 + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2) \right], \quad (\text{A.19})$$

where we note that, since $f = \frac{2\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2}{6}$ [32], terms of order $\mathcal{O}(f\epsilon_1)$ are neglected at first order. In order to write (A.13) as an explicit function of conformal time, note that

$$\eta = \int \frac{dt}{a} = \int \frac{da}{a^2 H(a)} = -\frac{1}{aH} + \int \frac{\epsilon_1 da}{a^2 H}, \quad (\text{A.20})$$

where we have integrated by parts to get the last equality. From eq. (A.10), we have

$$\frac{\dot{\epsilon}_1}{\epsilon_1} = 2H(\epsilon_1 - 3f) , \quad (\text{A.21})$$

and thus we can again integrate by parts to find

$$\int \frac{\epsilon_1 da}{a^2 H} = -\frac{\epsilon_1}{aH} + \int \frac{da}{a^2 H} \frac{\dot{\epsilon}_1}{\epsilon_1} \frac{\epsilon_1}{H} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon_1^2) = -\frac{\epsilon_1}{aH} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon_1^2, f\epsilon_1) . \quad (\text{A.22})$$

Therefore, from eq. (A.20),

$$\eta \simeq -\frac{1}{aH} (1 + \epsilon_1) \quad (\text{A.23})$$

at first order in slow roll, and eq. (A.13) becomes

$$\frac{z''}{z} \simeq \frac{2}{\eta^2} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2}\epsilon_1 + \frac{3}{4}\epsilon_2 \right) , \quad (\text{A.24})$$

in agreement with the well-known, leading-order slow-roll result.

A.3 Near ultra-slow-roll limit

In the ultra-slow-roll regime, the field acceleration parameter is close to one and it is convenient to parameterise

$$f = 1 - \delta , \quad (\text{A.25})$$

where $|\delta| \ll 1$. In terms of δ , eq. (A.13) becomes

$$\frac{z''}{z} = a^2 H^2 (2 - 7\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_1^2 + 12\delta\epsilon_1 - 3\mu) . \quad (\text{A.26})$$

In order to derive an explicit expression in terms of the conformal η using eq. (A.20), we note from eq. (A.10) that we have

$$\frac{\dot{\epsilon}_1}{\epsilon_1} = 2H(\epsilon_1 - 3f) = -6H \left(1 - \delta - \frac{\epsilon_1}{3} \right) . \quad (\text{A.27})$$

This allows us to again integrate by parts in eq. (A.20) and find

$$\int \frac{\epsilon_1 da}{a^2 H} = -\frac{1}{7} \frac{\epsilon_1}{aH} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon_1 \delta, \epsilon_1^2) , \quad (\text{A.28})$$

and hence

$$\eta = -\frac{1}{aH} \left(1 + \frac{1}{7}\epsilon_1 \right) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon_1 \delta, \epsilon_1^2) . \quad (\text{A.29})$$

Thus, in ultra-slow roll, eq. (A.13) becomes

$$\frac{z''}{z} = \frac{1}{\eta^2} \left[2 - 3\mu - \frac{3}{7}\epsilon_1 (15 + 2\mu) \right] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon_1 \delta, \epsilon_1^2) . \quad (\text{A.30})$$

If the effective mass parameter μ is small, the leading-order behaviour is the same as in conventional slow roll, but it differs if μ is of order one or larger.

A.4 Solution in the slow-roll limit

Let us start with eq. (A.24), and rewrite this as

$$\frac{z''}{z} \equiv \frac{\nu^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\eta^2}, \quad (\text{A.31})$$

where $\nu^2 = 9/4 + 3\epsilon_{1*} + 3\epsilon_{2*}/2$ can be taken as constant at leading order in slow roll. At that order, the Sasaki-Mukhanov equation has the generic solution

$$\begin{aligned} v_k(\eta) &= \sqrt{-\eta} [AJ_\nu(-k\eta) + BY_\nu(-k\eta)] \\ &= \sqrt{-\eta} [\alpha H_\nu^{(1)}(-k\eta) + \beta H_\nu^{(2)}(-k\eta)], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.32})$$

where conformal time η runs from $-\infty$ to 0 during inflation. In eq. (A.32), J_ν is the Bessel function of the first kind, Y_ν is the Bessel function of the second kind, A , B , α and β are constants, and the second line follows from

$$H_\nu^{(1)} = J_\nu + iY_\nu, \quad (\text{A.33})$$

$$H_\nu^{(2)} = J_\nu - iY_\nu, \quad (\text{A.34})$$

where $H_\nu^{(1)}$ is the Hankel function of the first kind, and $H_\nu^{(2)}$ is the Hankel function of the second kind.

In order to fix the constants A and B , or α and β , we set our initial conditions in the Bunch-Davies vacuum

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow -\infty} v_k(\eta) = \frac{e^{-ik\eta}}{\sqrt{2k}}. \quad (\text{A.35})$$

We implement this initial condition by making use of the following asymptotic behaviour for the Hankel functions

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{k\eta \rightarrow -\infty} H_\nu^{(1)}(-k\eta) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{-k\eta}} e^{ik\eta} e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}(\nu+\frac{1}{2})} \\ \lim_{k\eta \rightarrow -\infty} H_\nu^{(2)}(-k\eta) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{-k\eta}} e^{-ik\eta} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}(\nu+\frac{1}{2})}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.36})$$

Thus

$$\lim_{k\eta \rightarrow -\infty} v_k(\eta) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi k}} \left[\alpha e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}(\nu+\frac{1}{2})} e^{ik\eta} + \beta e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}(\nu+\frac{1}{2})} e^{-ik\eta} \right] = \frac{e^{-ik\eta}}{\sqrt{2k}}. \quad (\text{A.37})$$

By comparing these two expressions, we conclude that $\alpha = 0$ and $\beta = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ (where the irrelevant phase factor $e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}(\nu+\frac{1}{2})}$ is dropped). Thus the Bunch-Davies modes at first order in slow roll are

$$v_k(\eta) = \frac{\sqrt{-\pi\eta}}{2} H_\nu^{(2)}(-k\eta). \quad (\text{A.38})$$

B First slow-roll correction in ultra-slow roll

In this section, we solve eq. (4.20) perturbatively in ϵ_{1*} , in order to check that the leading-order solutions given in section 6 are indeed consistent. We still consider the case of an exactly flat potential, so that $\delta = \mu = 0$, and eq. (A.30) reads

$$\frac{z''}{z} = \frac{1}{\eta^2} \left(2 - \frac{45}{7} \epsilon_1 \right) = \frac{1}{\eta^2} \left[2 - \frac{45}{7} \epsilon_{1*} \left(\frac{\eta}{\eta_*} \right)^6 \right]. \quad (\text{B.1})$$

At first order in ϵ_{1*} , the comoving Hubble parameter is given by eq. (A.29), namely

$$\mathcal{H} = -\frac{1}{\eta} \left[1 + \frac{1}{7} \epsilon_1 + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon_1^2) \right]. \quad (\text{B.2})$$

Unlike the slow-roll case, this cannot be integrated to find $a(\eta)$, but we can instead perform an expansion in powers of ϵ_{1*} to find

$$a(\eta) = -\frac{1}{H_* \eta} \left[1 - \frac{1}{42} (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_{1*}) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon_1^2) \right]. \quad (\text{B.3})$$

In order to solve eq. (4.20) perturbatively, we first note that the leading order solution is simply the $\nu = \frac{3}{2}$ solution already given in eq. (6.7). To find the first correction to this, we introduce

$$v_k = \frac{e^{-ik\eta}}{\sqrt{2k}} \left(1 - \frac{i}{k\eta} \right) [1 + \epsilon_{1*} f_k(\eta)]. \quad (\text{B.4})$$

If we substitute eq. (B.4) back into eq. (4.20) and solve the resultant differential equation for $f(\eta)$, we find that

$$f'_k(\eta) = -\frac{45}{28} \frac{1}{k^3} \frac{\eta^2}{\eta_*^6} \frac{e^{2ik\eta}}{(k\eta - i)^2} \left[e^{-2ik\eta} (7i - 14k\eta - 14ik^2\eta^2 + 8k^3\eta^3 + 2ik^4\eta^4) - e^{-2ik\eta_{\text{start}}} (7i - 14k\eta_{\text{start}} - 14ik^2\eta_{\text{start}}^2 + 8k^3\eta_{\text{start}}^3 + 2ik^4\eta_{\text{start}}^4) \right], \quad (\text{B.5})$$

where the integration constant η_{start} must be chosen such that

$$\epsilon_{1\text{start}} = \epsilon_{1*} \left(\frac{\eta_{\text{start}}}{\eta_*} \right)^6 < 1. \quad (\text{B.6})$$

Combining eqs. (B.3) and (B.4) at leading order in ϵ_{1*} , recalling that $v_k = aQ_k$, we can then calculate

$$\frac{Q'_k}{Q_k} = -\frac{ik\eta}{\eta - \frac{i}{k}} + \epsilon_{1*} \left[\frac{1}{7\eta} \left(\frac{\eta}{\eta_*} \right)^6 - f'_k \right], \quad (\text{B.7})$$

where f' is given by eq. (B.5). Note that at leading order in ϵ_{1*} , this reduces to eq. (6.8), as expected. We also see that the source function (4.18) becomes

$$S_k = -\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{2}} \frac{Q_k}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \left\{ \frac{3}{\eta} - \frac{ik\eta}{\eta - \frac{i}{k}} - \epsilon_{1*} \left[\frac{3}{7\eta} \left(\frac{\eta}{\eta_*} \right)^6 - f'_k \right] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon_{1*}^2) \right\}. \quad (\text{B.8})$$

This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} Q_k &= -\frac{H_*}{\sqrt{2k}} e^{-ik\eta} \left[\eta - \frac{i}{k} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon_{1*}) \right] \\ S_k &= -\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{1*}}{2}} \frac{Q}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \left(\frac{\eta}{\eta_*} \right)^3 \left[\frac{3}{\eta} - \frac{ik\eta}{\eta - \frac{i}{k}} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon_{1*}) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.9})$$

Making use of eq. (4.19), we thus find

$$\alpha_k \simeq -\frac{iH_*\sqrt{\epsilon_{1*}}}{6M_{\text{Pl}}} k^{-\frac{5}{2}} (k\eta)^4 [1 + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon_{1*})], \quad (\text{B.10})$$

of which eq. (6.10) indeed captures the leading order. The situation is therefore different than in slow roll where the leading order result vanishes and the dominant contribution comes from the decaying mode. This is because, as stressed above, the presence of a dynamical attractor in slow roll makes the non-adiabatic pressure perturbation vanish, which is not the case in ultra-slow roll.

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