GRAVITATIONAL WAVES AS PROBES OF NEW PHYSICS

Pedro Schwaller Mainz University



Pushing the limits of theoretical physics 10 years MITP

JGU Mainz

May 9, 2023

My first MITP participation

Probing the TeV scale and beyond

Organizers: Paul Langacker (Princeton Univ.), Zygmunt Lalak, Stefan Pokorski (Warsaw Univ.), James Wells (CERN)

June 30 - July 25, 2014, JGU Campus Mainz

$$\frac{dN_{s}}{dt} = \Gamma(v_{a} \Rightarrow v_{s}) - \Gamma(v_{s} \Rightarrow v_{a})$$

$$= \int d^{2}p_{a} P(v_{a} \Rightarrow v_{s}) f(\vec{p}_{a})$$

$$\Gamma = \Gamma(v_{a} \Rightarrow v_{s}, T_{a}, T_{s})$$

$$P = \sin^{2} \log_{eg} \sin^{2} \frac{Dv_{eg}}{Zp}$$



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 $\left(U_{a} \Rightarrow U_{s} \right)$ $P(v_a \rightarrow v_s) f(\vec{p}_a)$ $C = P(v_a \Rightarrow v_s, T_a, T_s)$ 2 20 eff sin 2 Durg 2 ZP





First time organiser

The TeV Scale: A Threshold to New Physics?

Organizers: Csaba Csaki (Cornell Univ.), Christophe Grojean (DESY), Pedro Schwaller (DESY) and Andreas Weiler (TU Munich)

June 12 - July 7, 2017, JGU Campus Mainz







4th LISA Cosmology Working Group Workshop

Organizers: Chiara Caprini (APC Paris), Valerie Domcke (APC Paris), Germano Nardini (Bern Univ.), Pedro Schwaller (JGU Mainz)

October 16 - 20, 2017, JGU Campus Mainz



4th LISA Cosmology Working Group Workshop

Organizers: Chiara Caprini (APC Paris), Valerie Domcke (APC Paris), Germano Nardini (Bern Univ.), Pedro Schwaller (JGU Mainz)

October 16 - 20, 2017, JGU Campus Mainz

| June 4 - 15, 2018 | The Sound of Spacetime: The Dawn of Gravitational Wave Science |
|--------------------|--|
| June 18 - 29, 2018 | Probing Baryogenesis via LHC and Gravitational Wave Signatures |



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|--------------------|--|
| June 18 - 29, 2018 | Probing Baryogenesis via LHC and Gravitational Wave Signatures |

| May 20 - June 7, 2019 | The Mysterious Universe: Dark | The Mysterious Universe: Dark Matter – Dark Energy – Cosmic Magnetic | | | |
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| July 22 - August 9, 2019 | Non-perturbative Phenomena and the E | arly | | | A BAR |
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Thermal history and particle physics





Thermal history and particle physics

Early universe holds the key to many fundamental open questions in particle physics

- What is dark matter, and how is it made
- What is the origin of matter
- What is the dynamics of inflation and reheating



Gravitational waves as messengers from the early Universe

- Travel undisturbed from earliest times
- Only produced by violent, non-equilibrium physics
 - Stochastic GWbackground



Relevant scale: Hubble radius ↔ GW wavelength

GW frequency

 $f_{\rm GW} \sim T_*$

Age of Universe





 \mathbf{C} PRiSMA⁺



O PRISMA+

Example: Gravitational waves from phase transitions

Broken symmetries are restored at high T

Symmetry breaking phase transitions

- Cross-over in SM
- First order possible in BSM

FOPT source GWs

Cosmological GW background observable today!







Gravitational waves from phase transitions

Hard work to get precise predictions

- ► Finite T QFT to high orders
- Simulations of bubble collisions
- Bubble wall dynamics





Jinno, Konstandin, Rubira, 2021

Many new results discussed at MITP workshops





Gravitational waves from phase transitions

4th CosWG @ MITP Mainz

Review status every few years





Gravitational waves from phase transitions

Review status every few years

| Detecting gravitational waves from cosmological phase transitions with LISA: an update#3Chiara Caprini (APC, Paris), Mikael Chala (Durham U., IPPP and CAFPE, Granada and Granada U., Theor. Phys. Astrophys.), Glauber C. Dorsch (Caltech and Espirito Santo U.), Mark Hindmarsh (Helsinki Inst. of Phys. and Sussex U.), Stephan J. Huber (Sussex U.) et al. (Oct 29, 2019)Published in: JCAP 03 (2020) 024 • e-Print: 1910.13125 [astro-ph.CO] | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 🔓 pdf 🕜 DOI 🖃 cite 🕞 claim | ☐ reference search → 401 citations | | | | |
| PTPIOT: Plot a single parameter point Plot the gravitational wave power spectrum for a single parameter point, against a calculate the SNR for the chosen sensitivity curve and mission profile. | C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C | | | | |
| Wall velocity $v_{\rm w}$: 1 \odot | $10^{-16} - \frac{10^{-16} - \frac{10^{-3}}{10^{-3}} - \frac{10^{-3}}{10^{-3}$ | | | | |
| Phase transition strength α_{θ} : 0.2 | | | | | |
| Mission profile: Science Requirements Document (3 years) | Wed Sep 25 16-38-49 2019 | | | | |
| Transition temperature T_\star : 200 \odot GeV | | | | | |
| Degrees of freedom g_{\star} : 100 \odot | H ^H H 10-2 | | | | |
| submit by D. Weir | 10-3 10-3 10-3 10-3 10-3 10-3 10-3 10-3 | | | | |



Pushing the limits

(aka some recent results)

GWs from QCD like dark sectors

Nonabelian SU(N) dark sector, confinement scale Λ_d

n_f light/massless **dark** quarks $n_{f} > 0$ $n_{f} = 0$ Glueball DM Dark Baryons or Dark Pions PT from center Chiral Symmetry Breaking symmetry restoration First order for $n_f \geq 3$ First order



Quantitative predictions?

Neither lattice nor holography alone suitable $\lambda \to \infty$

- $= \frac{12}{\ell^2} (Ve Use Himpleroved) holographic QCD = Voter 1324, 0707 (1929, 0812.0792, 0903.2859, ...)$
 - Confinement in IR ($\lambda \rightarrow \infty$)
 - Yang Mills beta function in UV ($\lambda \rightarrow 0$)

$$V(\lambda) = \frac{12}{\ell^2} \left\{ 1 + V_0 \lambda + V_1 \lambda^{4/3} [\log(1 + V_2 \lambda^{4/3} + V_3 \lambda^2)]^{1/2} \right\}$$

Fix parameters:

 $V_{0}W_{2} \text{ tb}_{1} \text{ tb}_{2}^{1/2} \text{ roduce 2 loop YM} V_{1} 0.4 \\ \text{reprint by by } \text{ fit to lat } 0.3 \\ V_{1}, V_{3} \text{ fit to reproduce SU(3)} \text{ fit to reproduce SU(3)} V_{1} 0.4 \\ \text{fit to lat } 0.3 \\ \text{fit to lat } 0.3 \\ \text{fit to lat } 0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ \text{fit to lat } 0.4 \\ \text{fit to lat } 0.3 \\ \text{fit to lat } 0.4 \\ \text{fit to lat } 0.3 \\ \text{fit to lat } 0.4 \\ \text{fit to lat } 0.4 \\ \text{fit to lat } 0.3 \\ \text{fit to lat } 0.4 \\$

0.6

0.5

0.0

1.0

1.2

1.4

1.6

1.8

 $\frac{T}{T_c}$

lattice thermodynamics in IR

2.0

2.2

2.4

1.2

The phase transition in ihQCD



Interpolate between big and small BH solutions

- ► Do some hard work...
- ► Win :)



Effective potential and GW spectrum

0.10

0.00

Morgante, Ramberg, PS, 2210.11821

Bounce action

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{S}_{\text{eff}} &= \frac{4\pi}{T} \int d\rho \rho^2 \begin{bmatrix} c \frac{N_c^2}{16\pi^2} (\partial_r \lambda_h(r))^2 + V_{\text{eff}}(\lambda_h(r)) \end{bmatrix} \\ \mathcal{S}_{\text{eff}} &= \frac{4\pi}{T} \int d\rho \rho^2 \begin{bmatrix} c \frac{N_c^2}{16\pi^2} (\partial_r \lambda_h(r))^2 + V_{\text{eff}}(\lambda_h(r)) \end{bmatrix} \\ c \frac{16\pi^2}{16\pi^2} (\partial_r \lambda_h(r))^2 + V_{\text{eff}}(\lambda_h(r)) \end{bmatrix} \\ & \mathbf{Tunneling} \text{ rate} \\ \Gamma &= T^4 \left(\frac{\mathcal{S}_B}{2\pi}\right)^{3/2} e^{-\mathcal{S}_B} \end{split}$$
 $\Gamma = T^4 \left(\frac{\mathcal{S}_B}{2\pi}\right)^{3/2} e^{-\mathcal{S}_B}$ $\Gamma \approx \dots$

Allows us to compute GW $\Gamma \approx H^4$ parameters

• So far: $N_c = 3$, $n_f = 0$

Agrees with estimates based on effective theories and lattice data (e.g. Halverson+ 2012.04071, Huang+ 2012.11614, March-Russell+ 1505.07109)





Pushing the limits

(and some recent hints)

NEWS & EVENTS

NANOGrav Finds Possible 'First Hints' of Low-Frequency Gravitational Wave Background

arXiv:2009.04496



or simple power law signals

Strong preference over BG only hypothesis (Bayes factor > 10'000)

 $\gamma = 3 - 2\alpha$

GWs are quadrupole radiation



Angular correlation in pulsar response (Helling Downs)



No conclusive evidence for HD correlation (yet)



arXiv:2009.04496







Fit with Phase Transition



Generic PT parameterisation, best fit with PT at temperatures in few MeV range

A dark sector at the few MeV scale? X17?!? Neutrino masses?

Wolfram Ratzinger & PS, 2009.11875



Phase transitions revisited



Madge, Morgante, Puchades, Ramberg, Ratzinger, Schenk, PS, in preparation

Waiting for next data release



And we will hopefully be able to discuss the implications at the next GW themed MITP workshop





Looking forward to the next 10 years! And many more nice memories Thank you Matthias!!!







Stuff :)

Broken power laws: PTs and axions



Wolfram Ratzinger & PS, 2009.11875

GW source discrimination

Many possible sources of primordial GWs

Phase transitions, cosmic strings, audible axions, inflation,...

Cosmological probes

- \blacktriangleright Many sources contribute to $N_{\rm eff}$, should not upset BBN
- Requires concrete models

CMB spectral distortions Ramberg, Ratzinger & PS, 2209.14313

- Strong GW sources imply large anisotropies "somewhere"
- Anisotropies couple at least gravitationally to SM plasma
- ► If close to CMB decoupling → spectral distortions



Example GW source: Annihilating domain walls



Spectral distortions already probe parameter space

Complementary to GW probes, can break degeneracy

Multi-messenger cosmology



Probing sub-MeV phase transitions

Can also directly probe the scalar (density) fluctuations induced by PTs in a dark or visible sector



More sensitive! Multi-messenger cosmology!

Ramberg, Ratzinger & PS, 2209.14313



International PTA

Combination of data, but using older data

Again strong evidence for "something", but no conclusive evidence for quadrupole correlation

| Model comparison | $\log_{10}\mathrm{BF}$ | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| HD vs CP | 0.3111(6) | | |
| CP vs Pulsar Noise | 8.2^{*} | | |
| CP vs Monopole | 4.67(2) | | |
| CP vs Dipole | 2.28(3) | | |



arXiv:2201.03980

Not an anomaly?

There is an expected background from supermassive black hole binaries (SMBHB)!

Expected slope of $\gamma = 13/3$, but can vary in practice Amplitude a bit high for pure Astro signal



Room for new physics contribution!



Simple power laws: Inflation or cosmic strings

Strings work better though!





Blasi, Brdar, Schmitz, 2009.06607

Ellis, Lewicki, 2009.06555



More BHs?

Signal from mergers "stupendously" large primordial BH? Atal, Sanglas, Triantafyllou, 2012.14721

Only possible with large clustering!

Depta, Schmidt-Hoberg, PS, Tasillo, in preparation



Example: Audible Axion



Parameter reconstruction already possible

Non-trivial constraints from cosmology (N_{eff})



NANOGrav search for GWs from PTs

Fit to full timing data, including all PT parameters

Assuming either sound wave (blue) or bubble collision(red) source

NANOGrav collaboration, 2104.13930



GWs from Phase Transitions

QFT at finite temperature → symmetry restoration





GWs from Phase Transitions

First order PT \rightarrow Bubbles nucleate, expand

Bubble collisions → Gravitational Waves







PT signal

PT characterised by few parameters:

- Latent heat $\alpha \approx \frac{\Omega_{\text{vacuum}}}{\Omega_{\text{vacuum}}}$
- Bubble wall velocity v
- Bubble nucleation rate β
- PT temperature T_*

Three physical contributions

- Bubble wall collisions
- Turbulence
- Sound waves



Signal properties





Primordial sources of GWs

First order phase transitions (symmetry breaking)



from Hindmarsh et al

Inflation/Reheating

Cosmic strings





Opferkuch, PS, Stefanek, 2019



Strongly coupled PTs are also difficult

Computed thermal effective potential in improved holographic QCD

 Fit to reproduce finite T lattice data

First prediction for GW spectra of QCD-like dark sectors from holography

Enrico Morgante, Nicklas Ramberg, PS, in preparation

except for the wall velocity...





JGU

Probing sub-MeV phase transitions

Very low frequency GWs induce CMB spectral distortions



Probe sources that give peaked GW spectra (like PTs)



Gravitational waves as messengers from the early Universe

Travel undisturbed from earliest times

Only produced by violent, non-equilibrium physics

Stochastic GW background

Or with very very (very!) high temperatures





f [Hz]

From Ringwald, Schütte-Engel, Tamarit, 2020

original computation: Ghilieri & Laine 2015

Thermal History



