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Scalar-induced gravitational wave as a cosmological phonograph

Yuichiro TADA Nagoya U. IAR

w/ Abe & Ueda 2010.06193

w/ Abe, Inui, Yokoyama 2209.13891

w/ Abe 2307.01653

w/ Escriva & Yoo 2311.17760, + Inui 2404.12591

w/ Franciolini & Veermae in prep

w/ Inui, Kuroyanagi, Makino, Yokoyama in prep

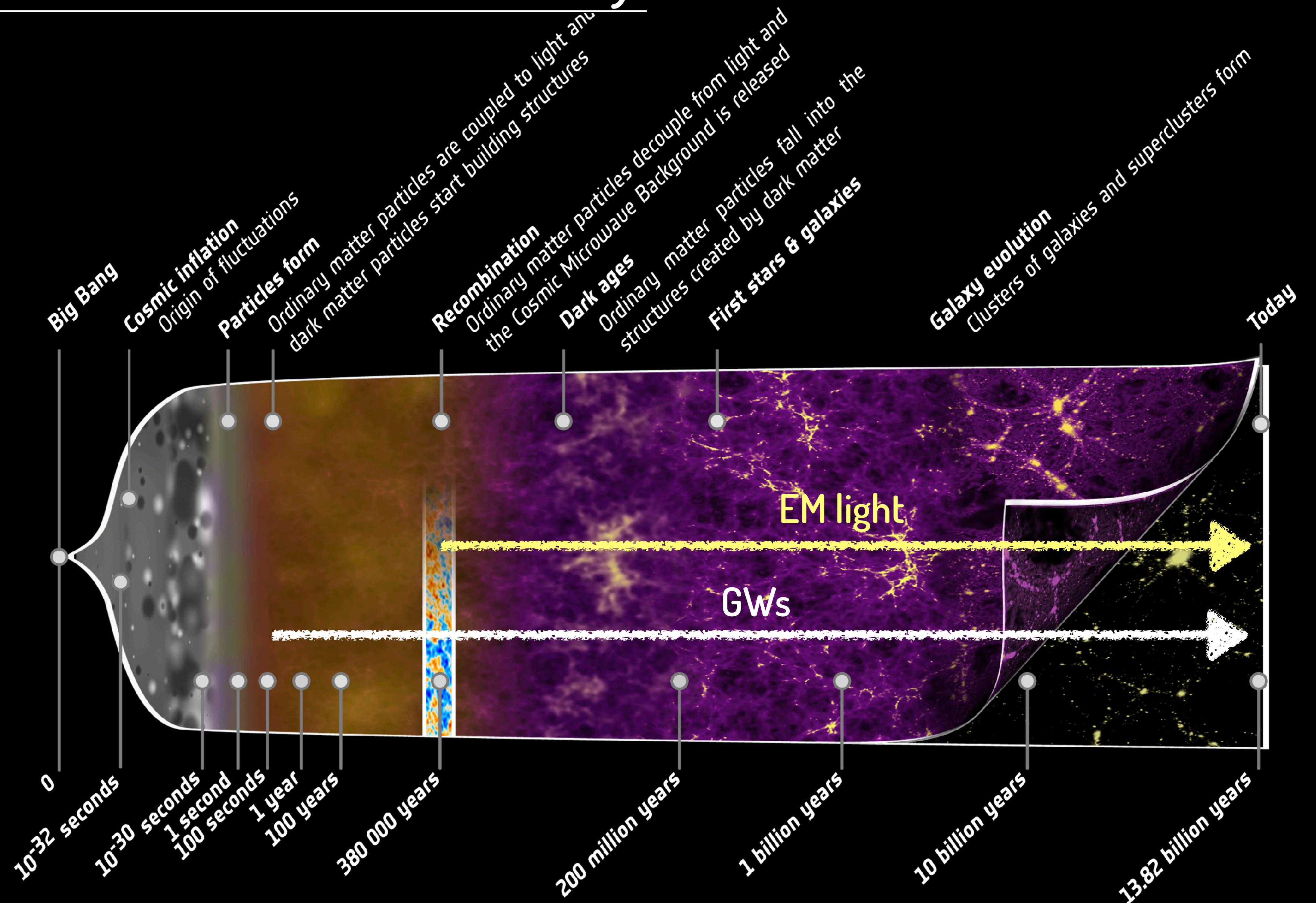
Yuichiro TADA (多田 祐一郎)

- '08-'12 Dept. of Physics, UTokyo
- '12-'17 PhD, UTokyo H. Murayama (IPMU), M. Kawasaki (ICRR)
- '17-'18 PD, IAP S. Renaux-Petel
- '18-'21 JSPS PD, Nagoya U. N. Sugiyama
- '21- YLC assistant prof., Nagoya U. K. Ichiki

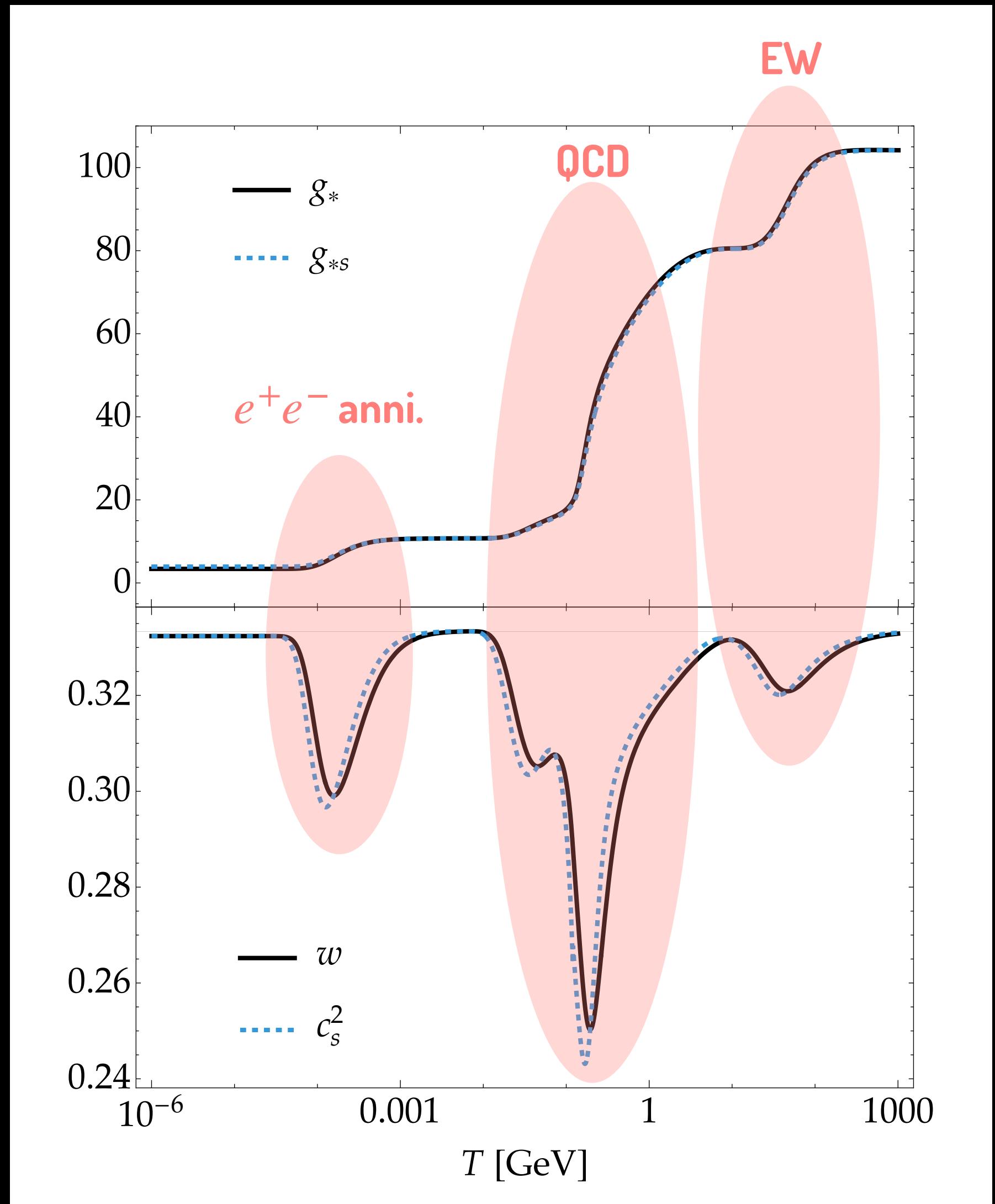
► Theoretical approach to Early Universe
↔ Observation
= Inflation, PBH, GW, ...



Thermal History



3 crossovers



$$\rho(T) = \frac{\pi^2}{30} g_*(T) T^4, \quad s(T) = \frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_{*s}(T) T^3$$

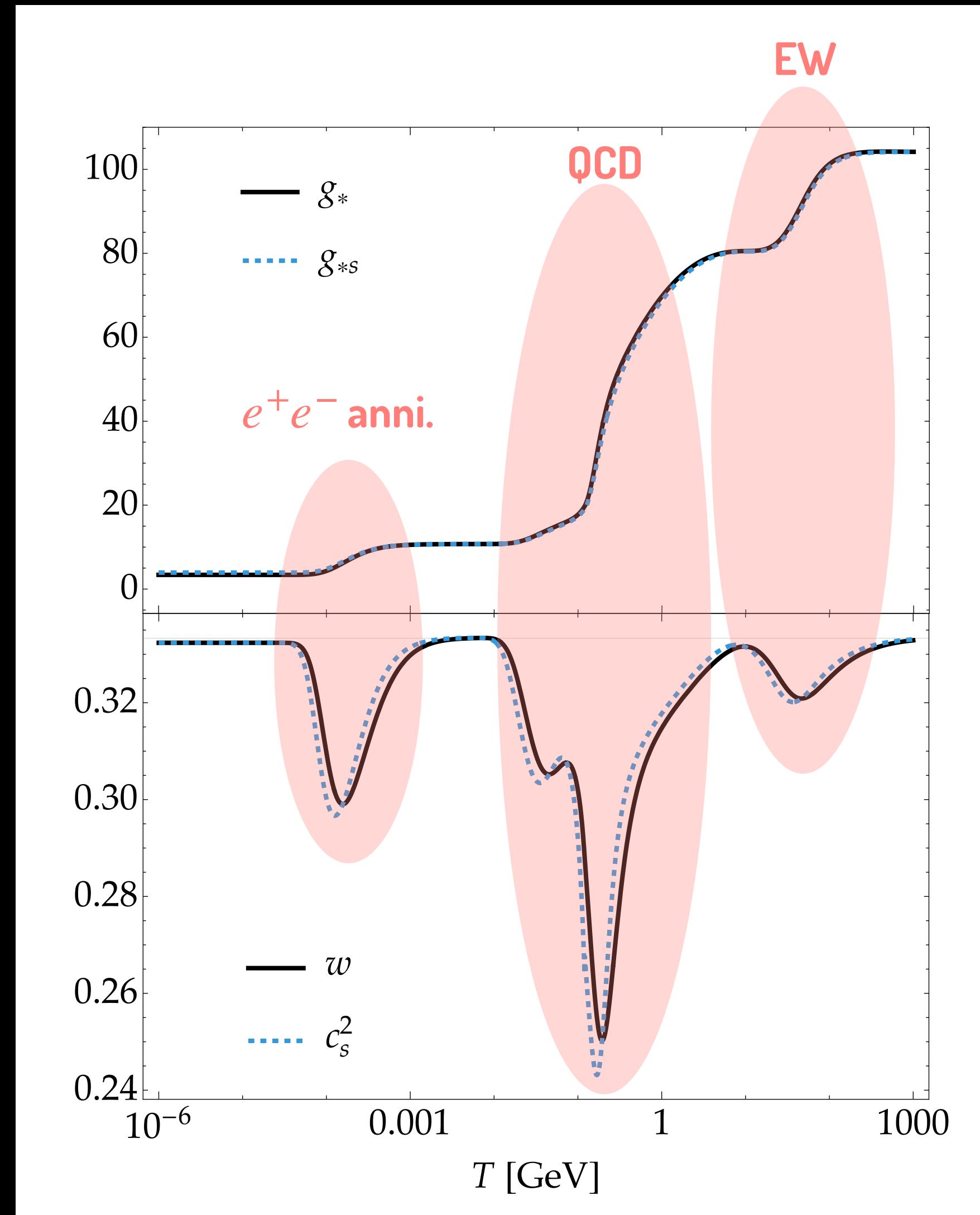
$$w(T) = \frac{p(T)}{\rho(T)}, \quad c_s^2(T) = \frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho}(T) = \frac{p'(T)}{\rho'(T)}$$

$$p(T) = Ts(T) - \rho(T)$$

- n th-order phase transition :
 $\partial_T^n p(T)$ is discontinuous @ T_c
- Crossover :
no discontinuity

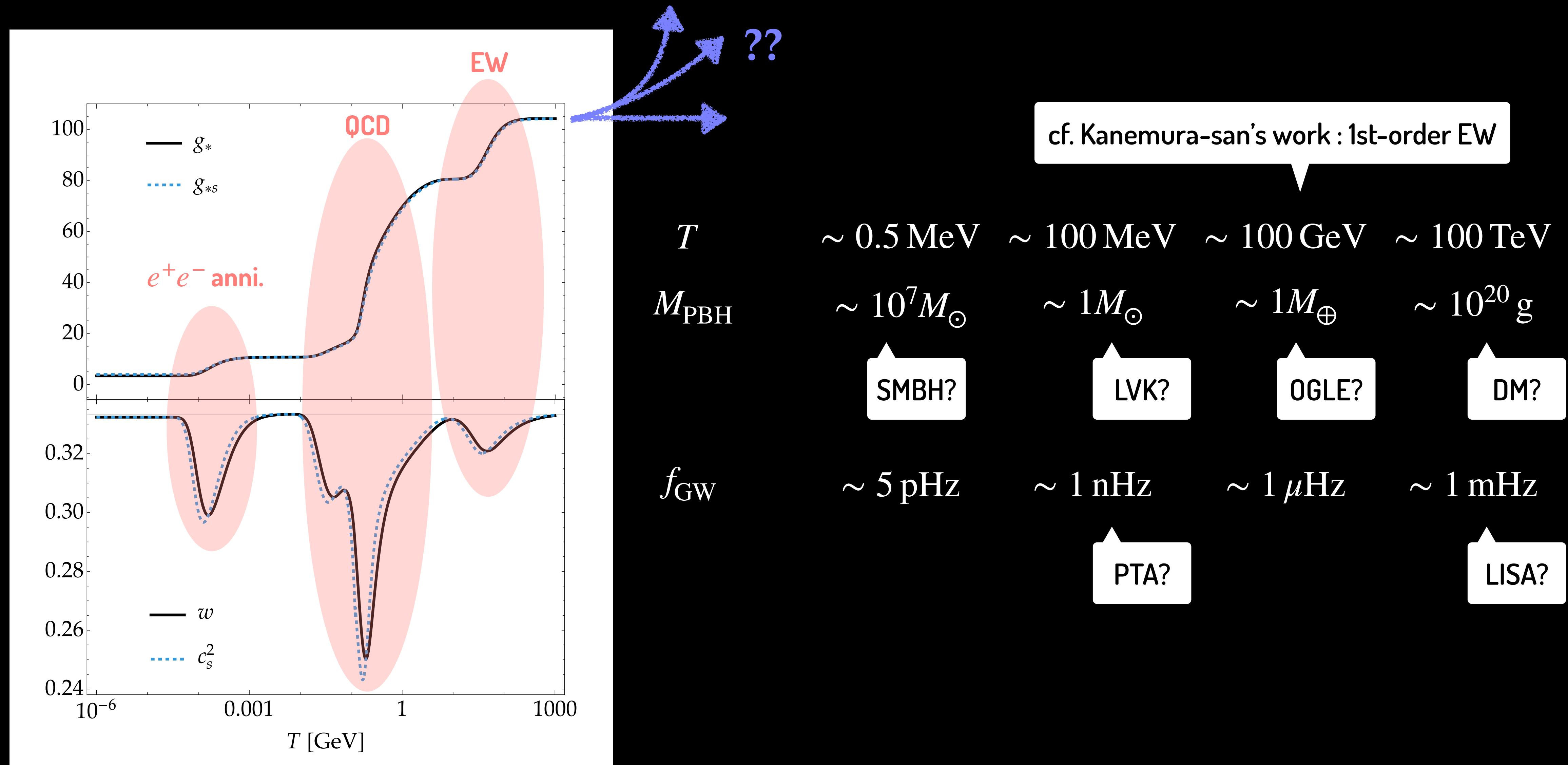
by Hatsuda-san

3 crossovers



- Electroweak crossover ~ 100 GeV :
 $\langle H \rangle \sim m_W \sim m_Z \sim 100$ GeV
Weak interaction becomes “weak”
- Quantum chromodynamics crossover ~ 100 MeV :
 $T > 100$ MeV
 $g_{\text{strong}} < 1$
 $T < 100$ MeV
 $g_{\text{strong}} > 1$
Strong interaction becomes “strong”
- e^+e^- annihilation ~ 0.5 MeV :
 $m_e = 511$ keV. All baryons become non-relativistic

3 crossovers

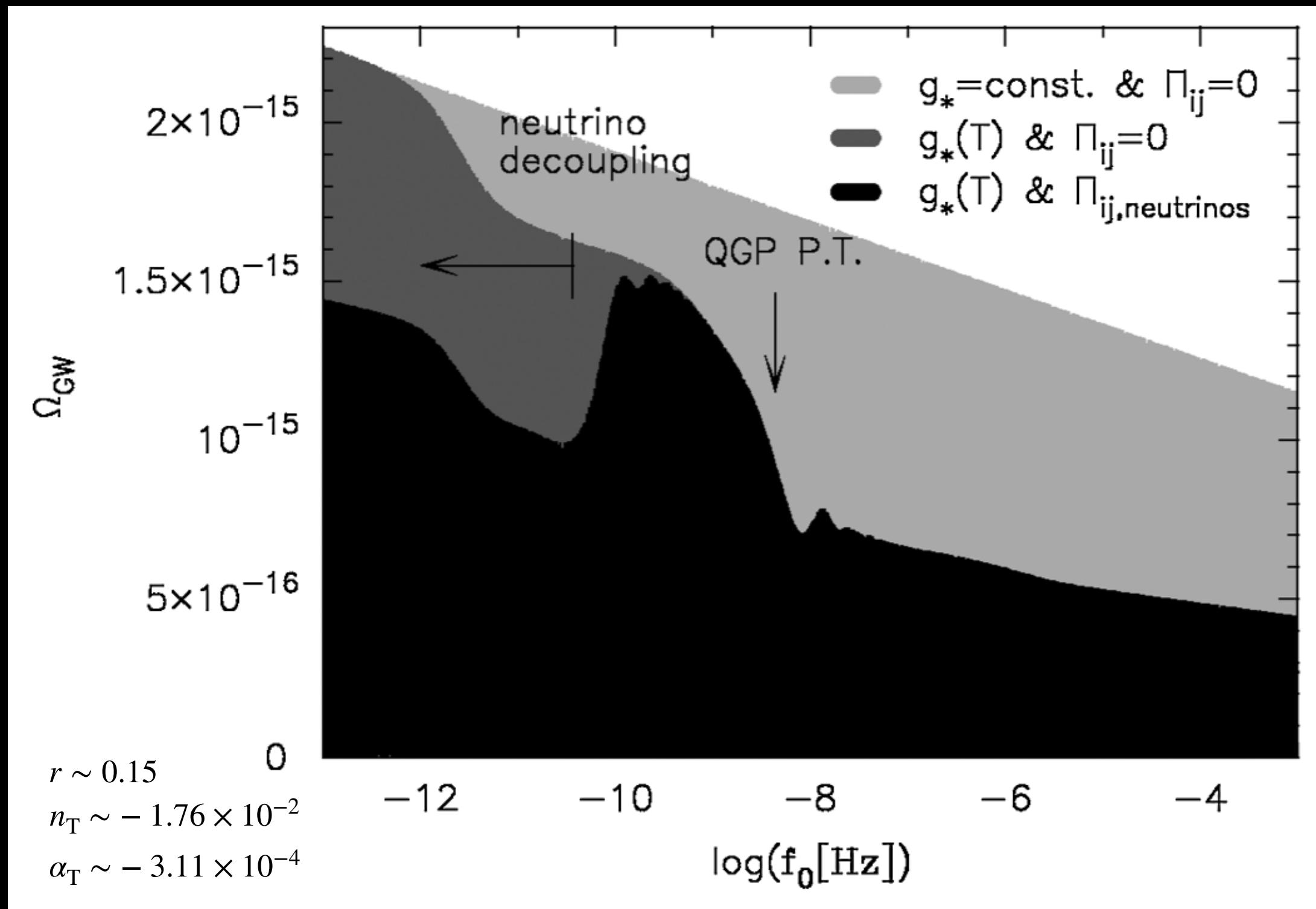


Linear Gws

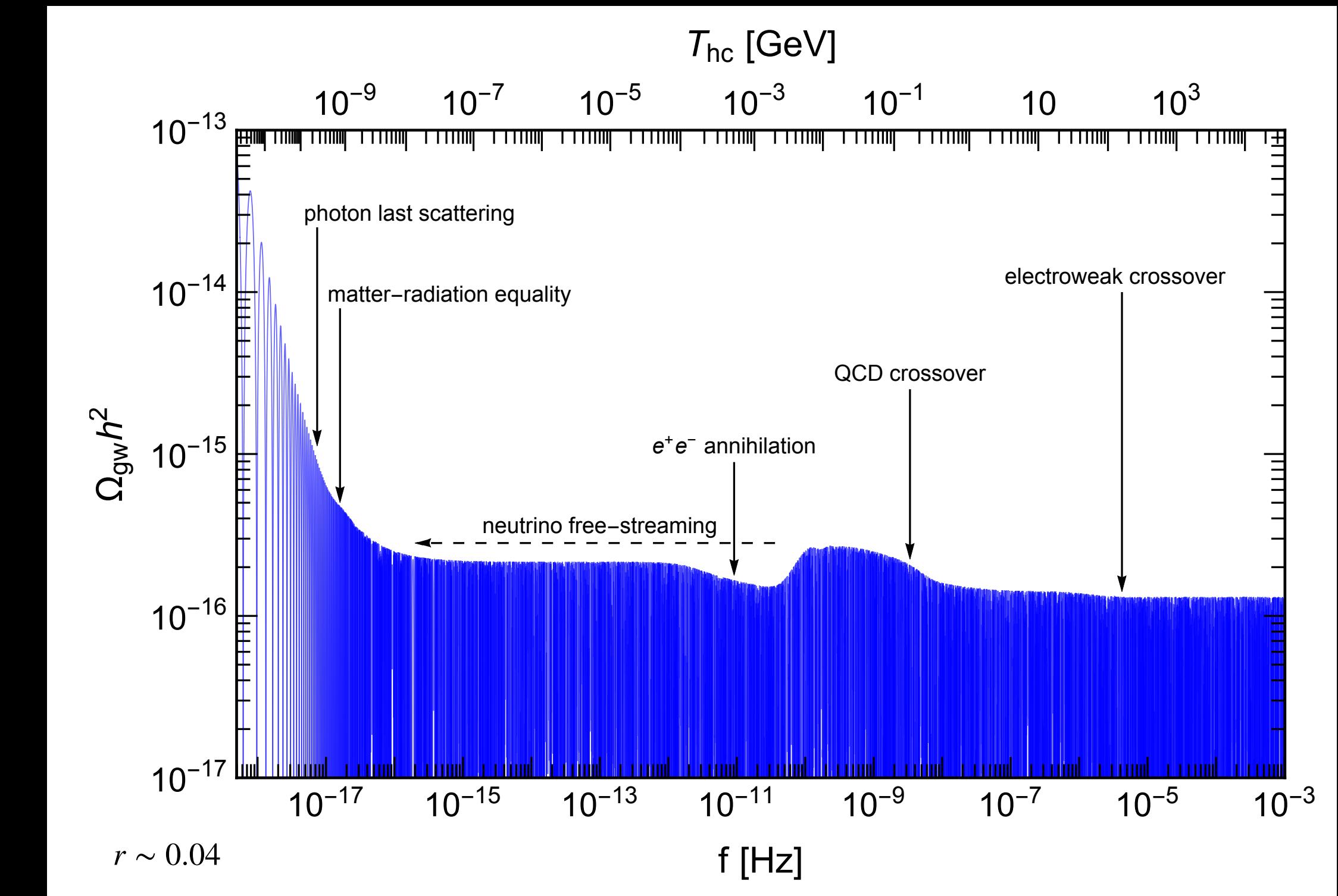
Primordial GW bg can be produced by inflation as well as density contrast

$$\rho_{\text{GW}} \propto a^{-4}, \quad \rho_{\text{bg}} \propto a^{-3(1+w)} > -4$$

cf. Saga, Ichiki, Sugiyama '14



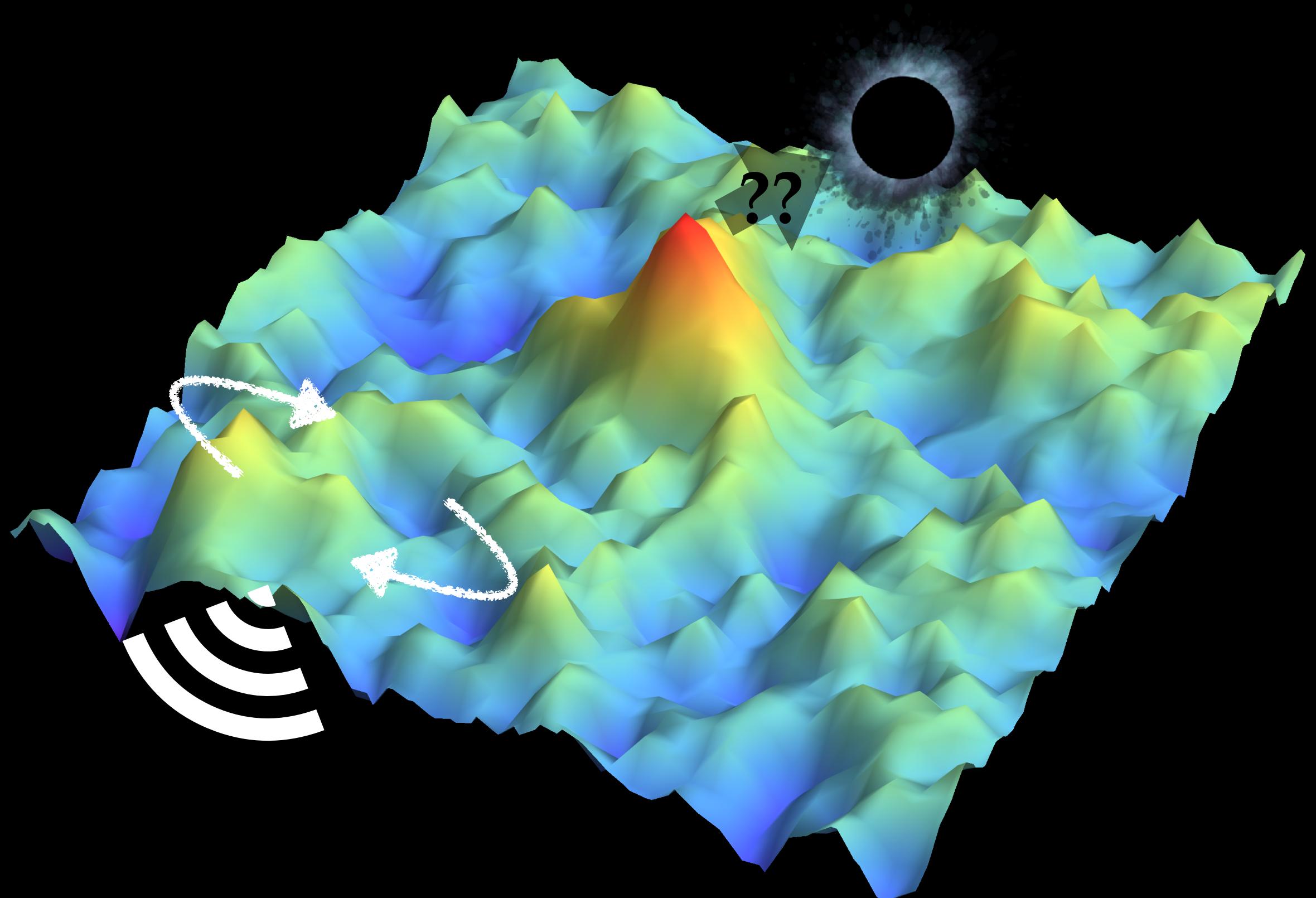
Kuroyanagi, Chiba, Sugiyama '08



Saikawa & Shirai '18

Scalar-induced GWs

Tomita '67, Baumann, Steinhardt, Takahashi, Ichiki '07, ...
Domenech '21 (review)



GW bg from oscillation of density contrast

- induced tensor

$$\left[\partial_\eta^2 + k^2 - \frac{1 - 3w}{2} \mathcal{H}^2 \right] (ah_{\mathbf{k}}) = 4aS_{\mathbf{k}}$$

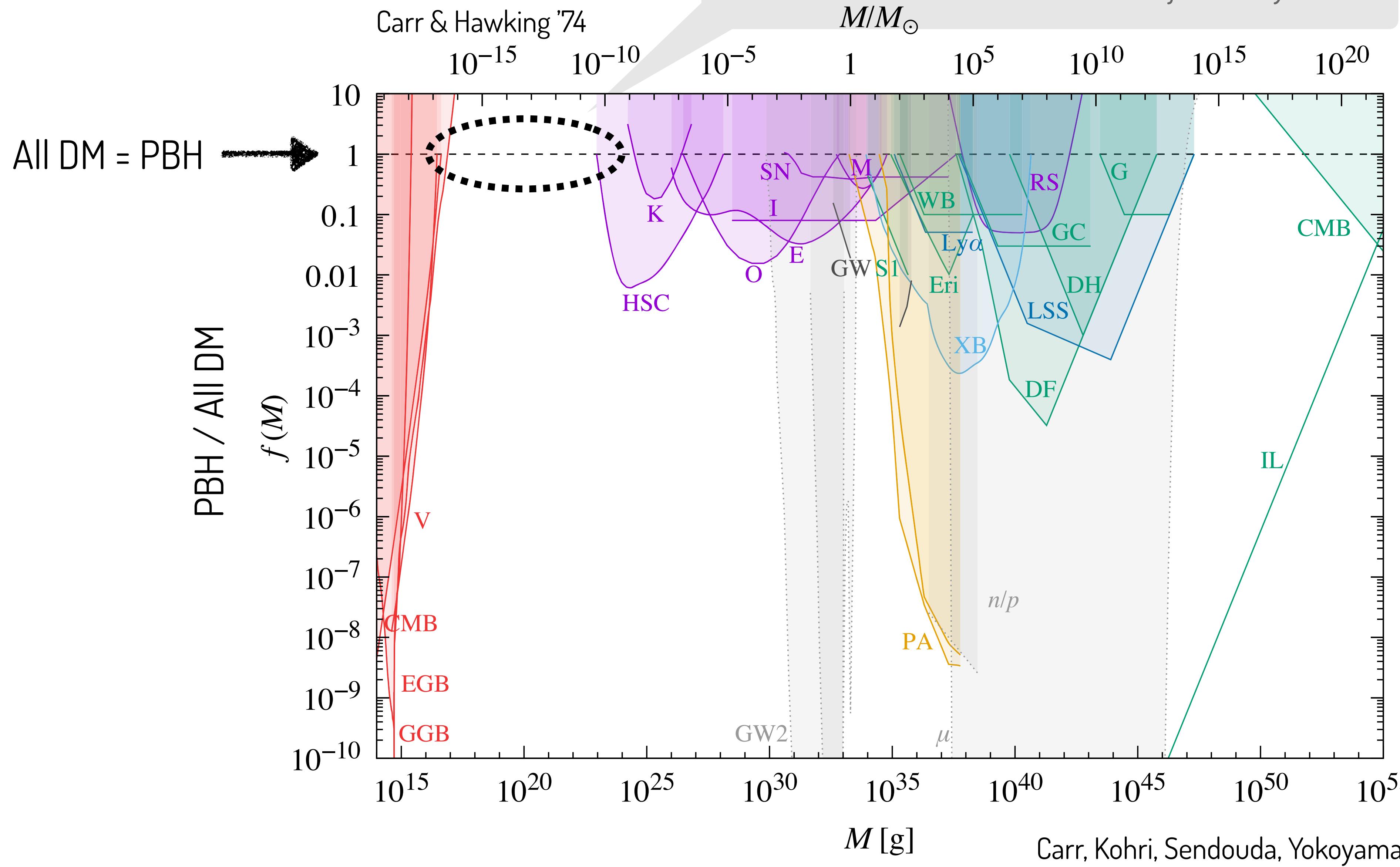
$$S_{\mathbf{k}} = \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^3} e_{ij}(\mathbf{k}) q^i q^j \left[2\Phi_{\mathbf{q}} \Phi_{\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q}} + \frac{4}{3(1+w)} \left(\Phi_{\mathbf{q}} + \frac{\Phi'_{\mathbf{q}}}{\mathcal{H}} \right) \left(\Phi_{\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q}} + \frac{\Phi'_{\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q}}}{\mathcal{H}} \right) \right]$$

- Bardeen potential (scalar)

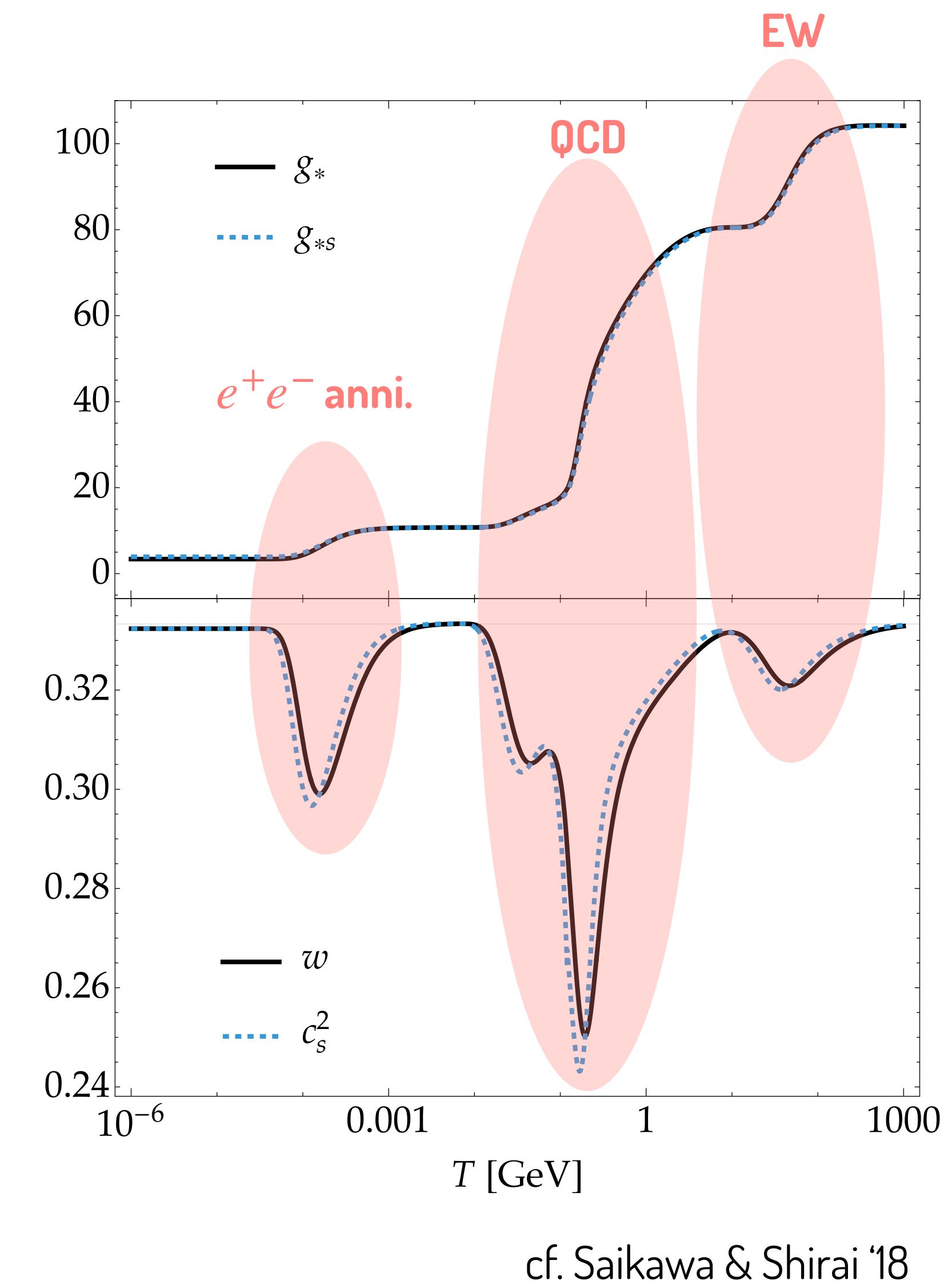
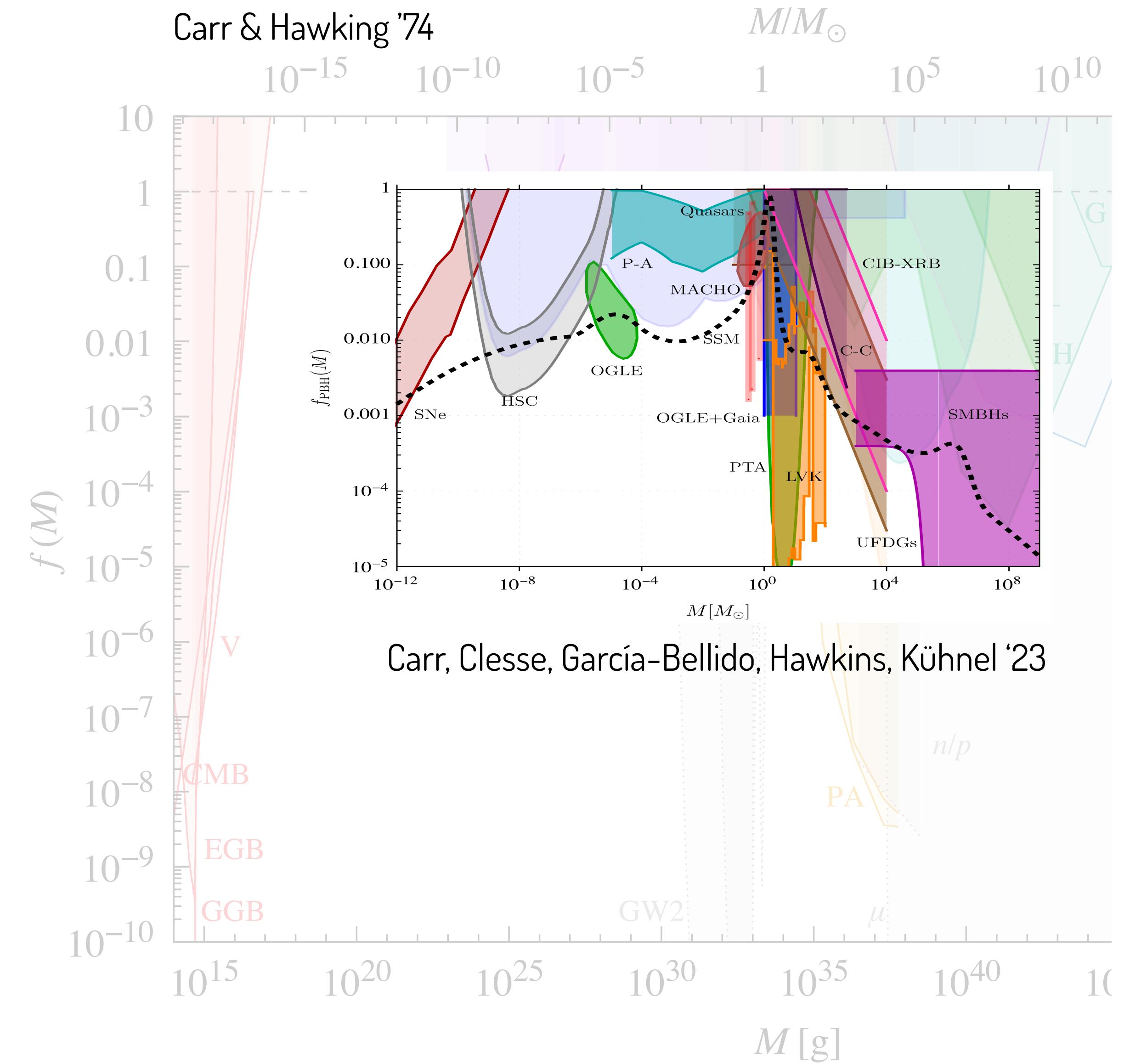
$$\Phi''_{\mathbf{k}} + 3\mathcal{H}(1 + c_s^2)\Phi'_{\mathbf{k}} + [c_s^2 k^2 + 3\mathcal{H}^2(c_s^2 - w)] \Phi_{\mathbf{k}} = 0$$

Primordial BHs

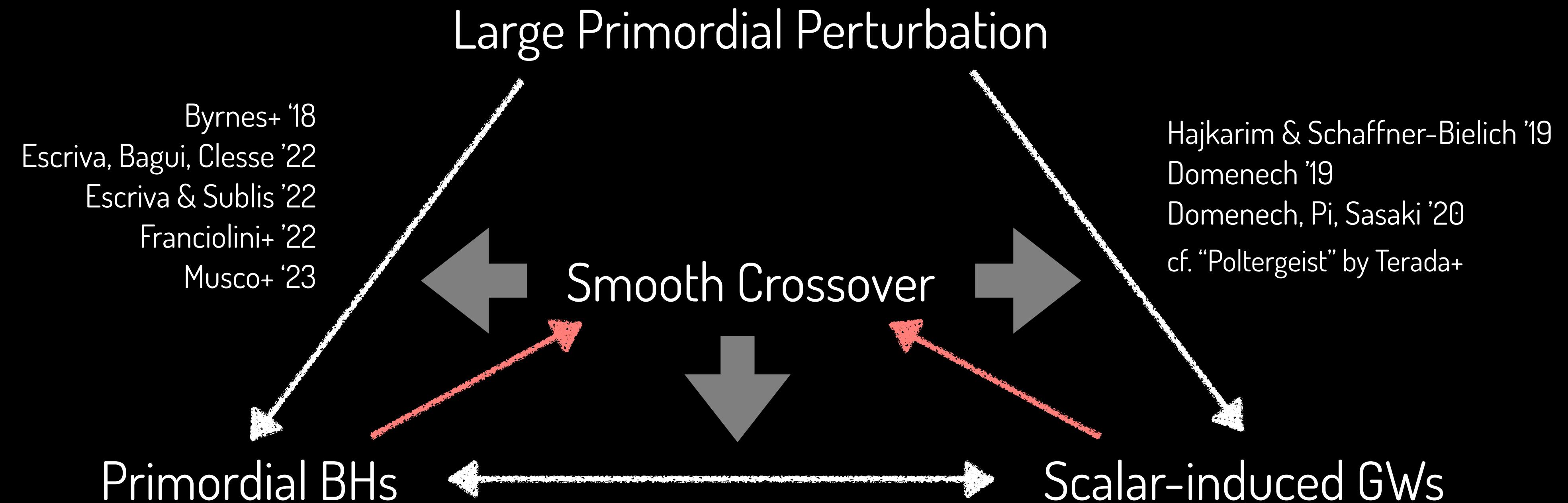
Stellar Mass Function in Ultra-Faint Dwarfs...?
Esser, Rijcke, Tinyakov '23



Positivist Perspective?



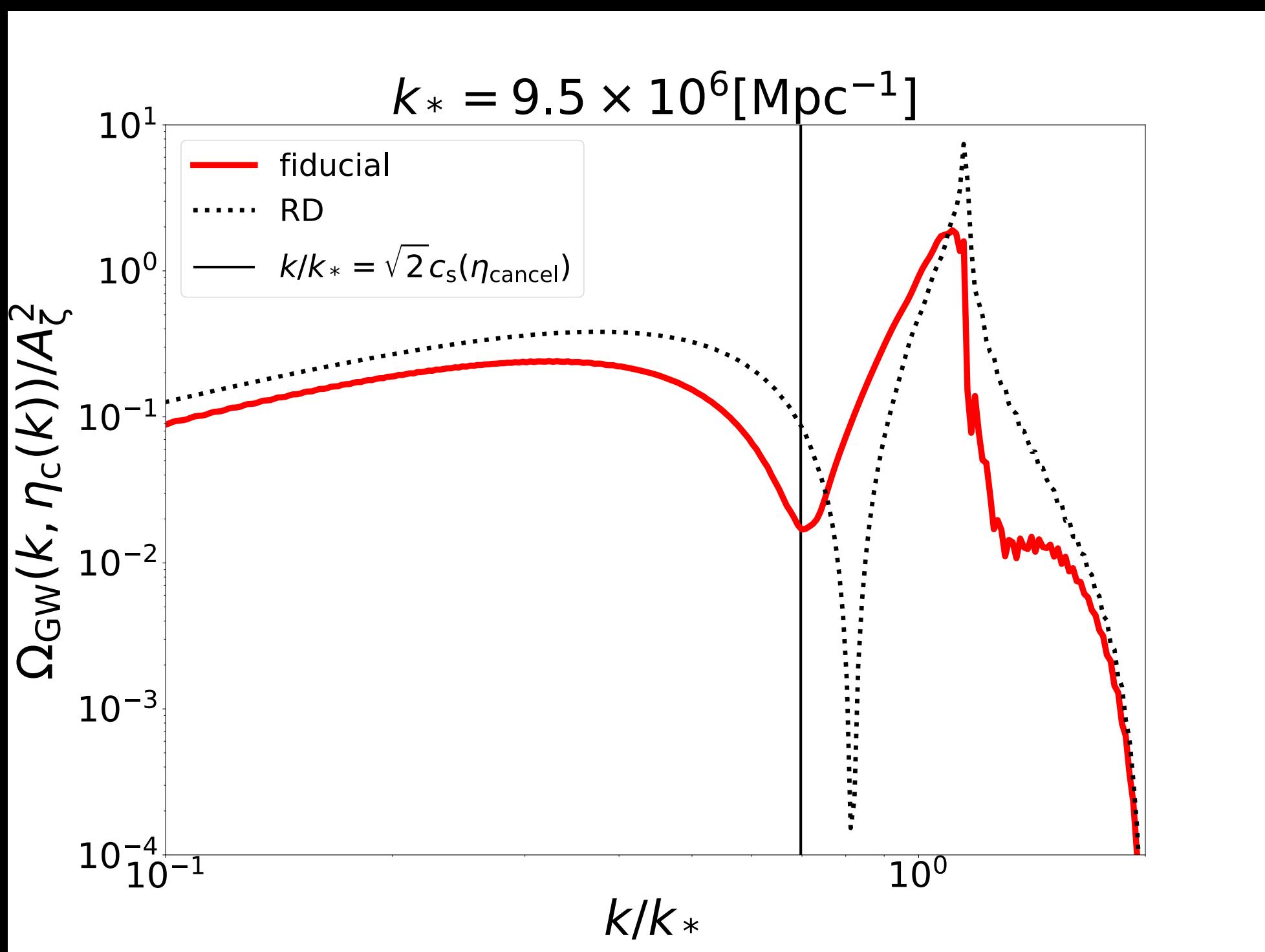
Perspectives



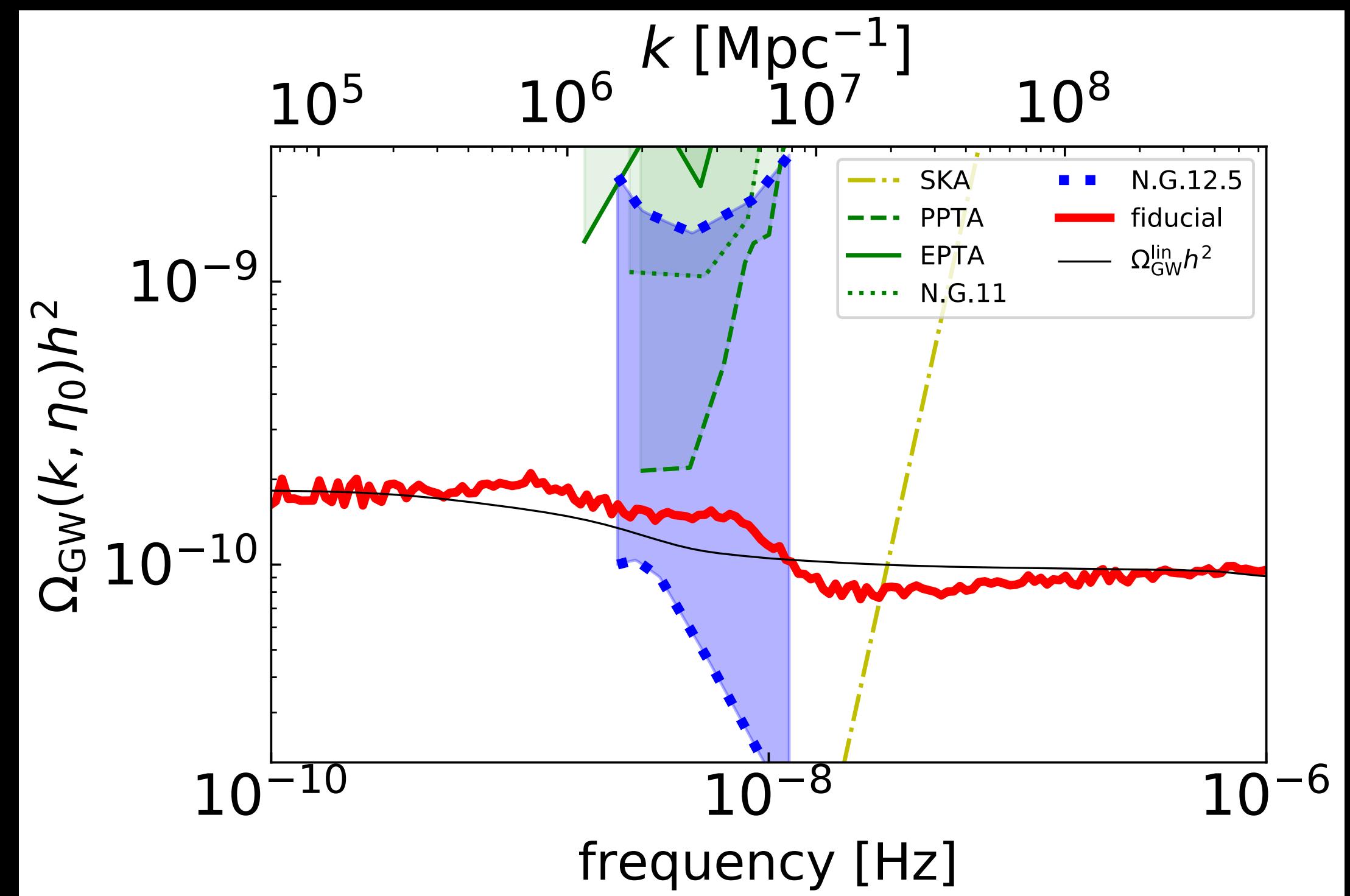
QCD on SIGWs

Abe, YT, Ueda '20

$$\mathcal{P}_\zeta(k) = A_\zeta \delta(\ln k - \ln k_*)$$



$$\mathcal{P}_\zeta(k) = A_\zeta (= \sqrt{7} \times 10^{-3})$$

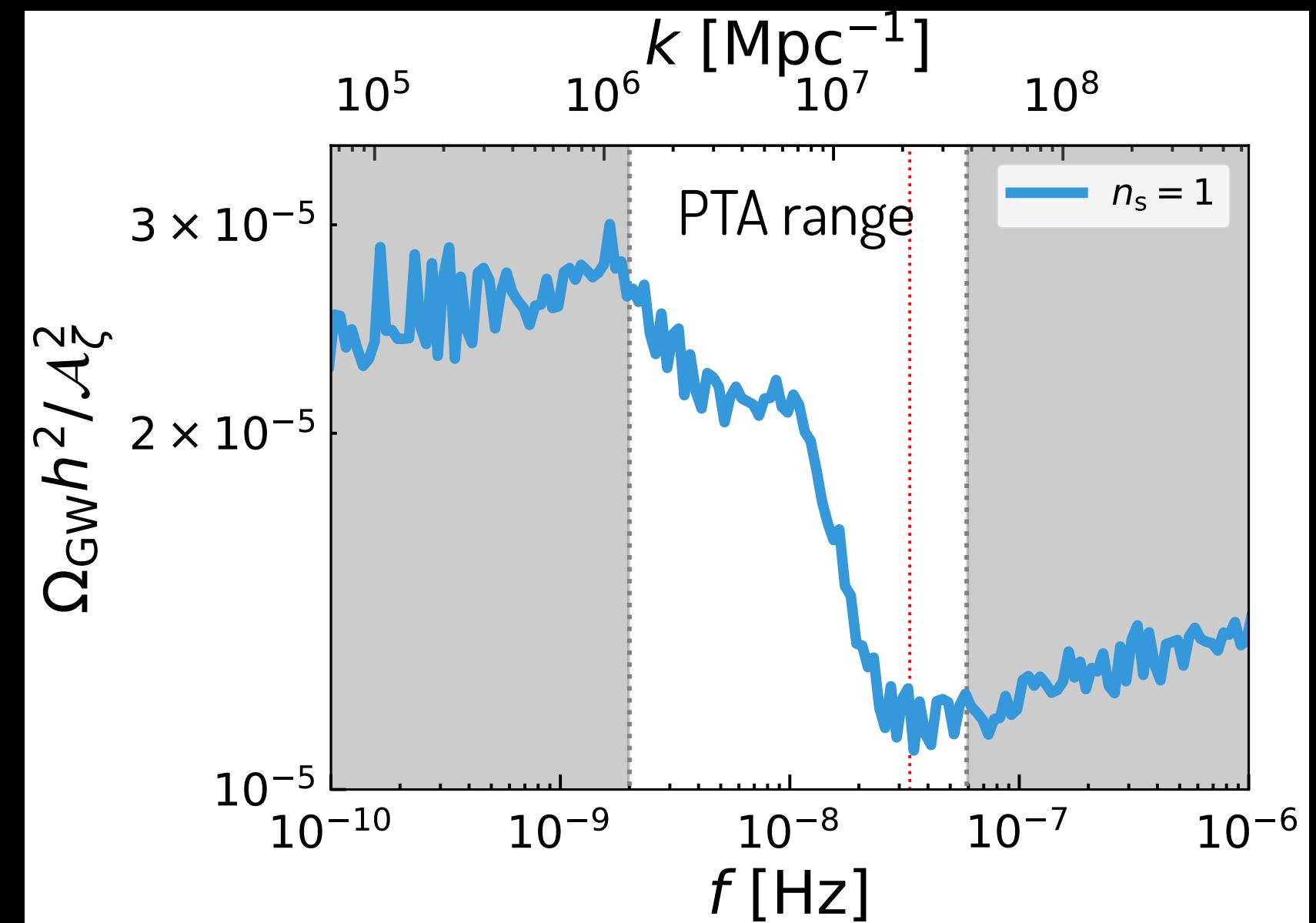
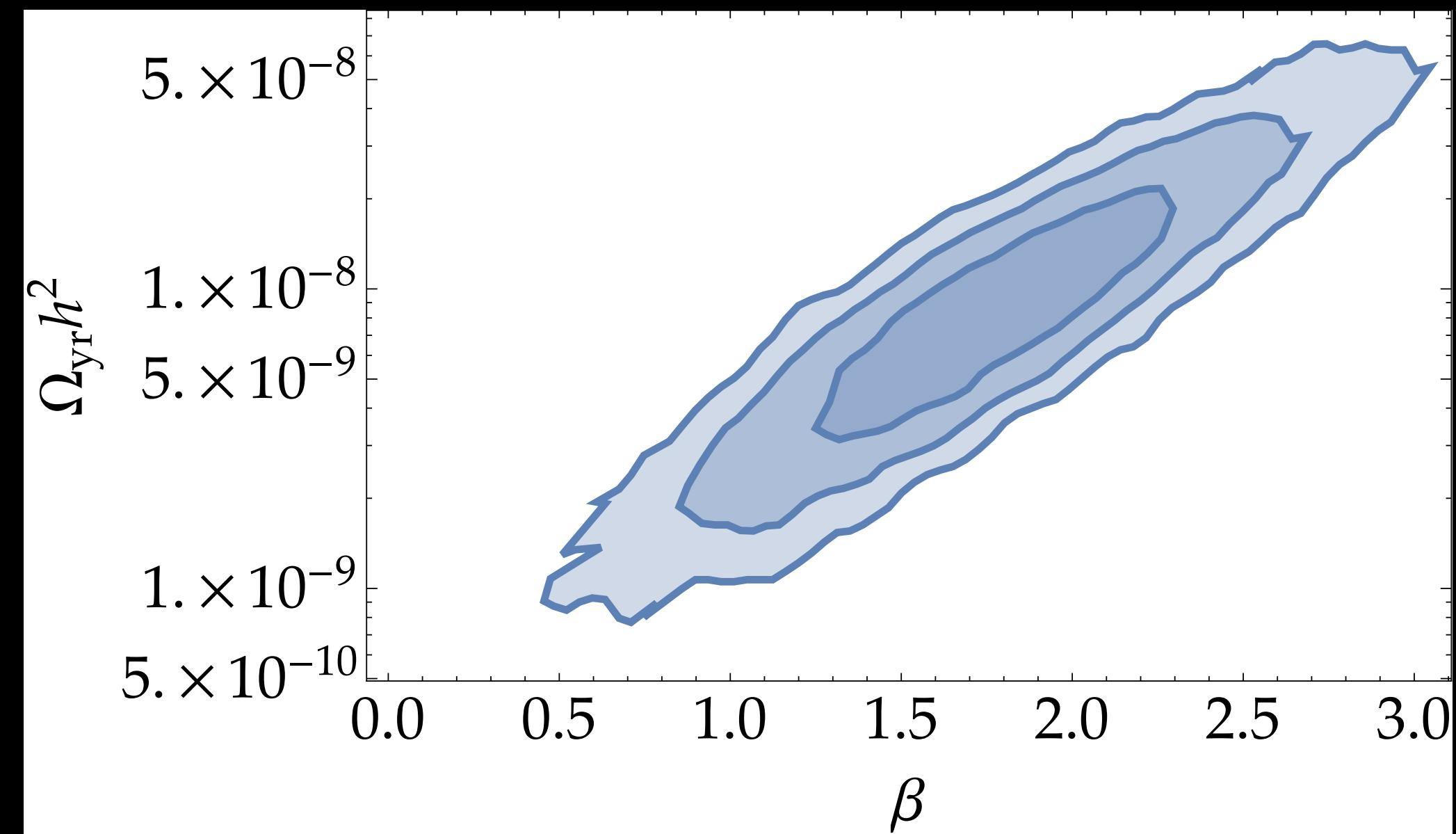


QCD on SIGWs

Abe & YT '23

NANOGrav's detection of GW bg : $\Omega_{\text{GW}} h^2(f) = \Omega_{\text{yr}} h^2 \left(\frac{f}{1 \text{ yr}^{-1}} \right)^\beta$

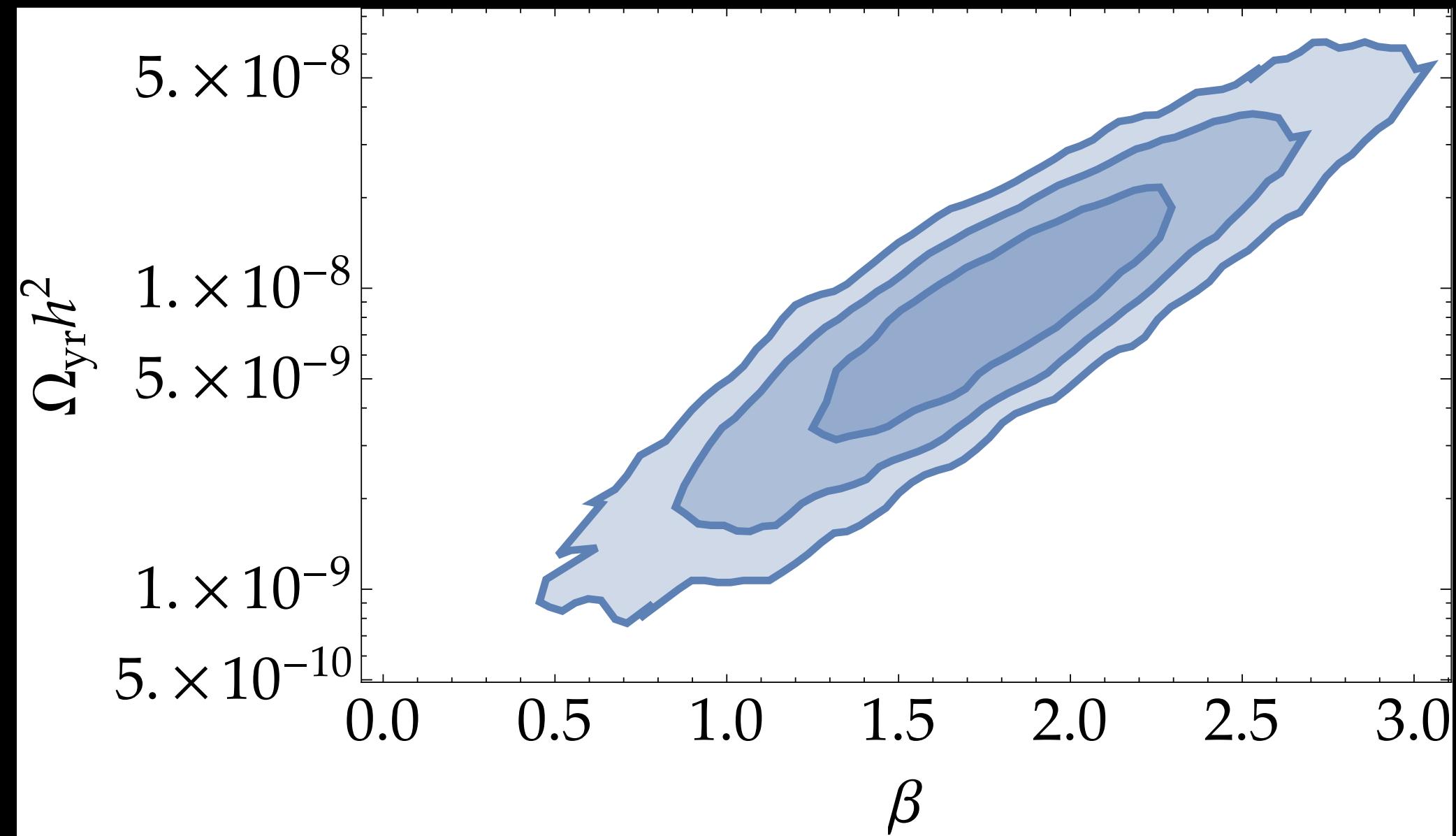
NANOGrav '23 (cf. EPTA, PPTA, CPTA)



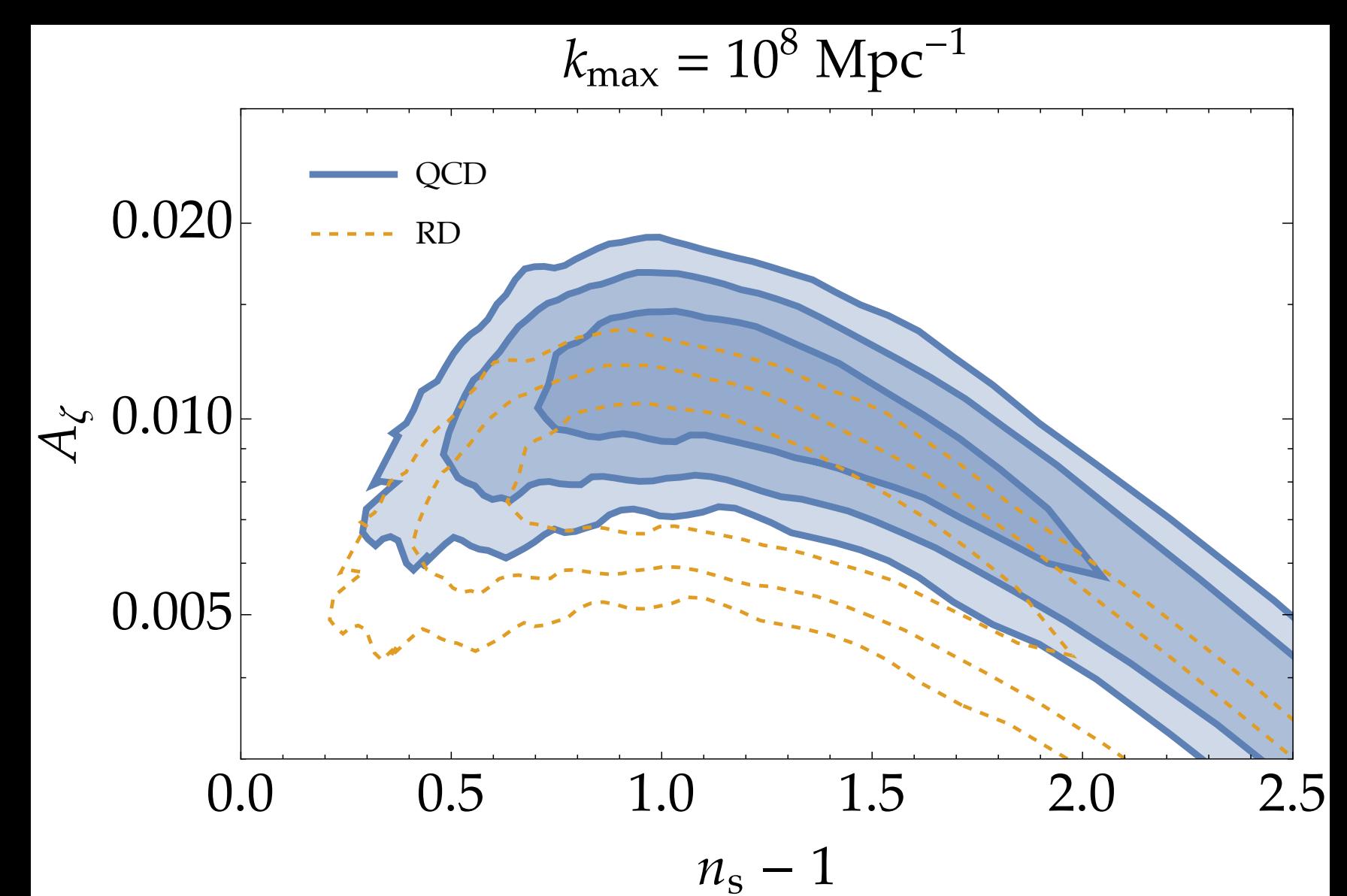
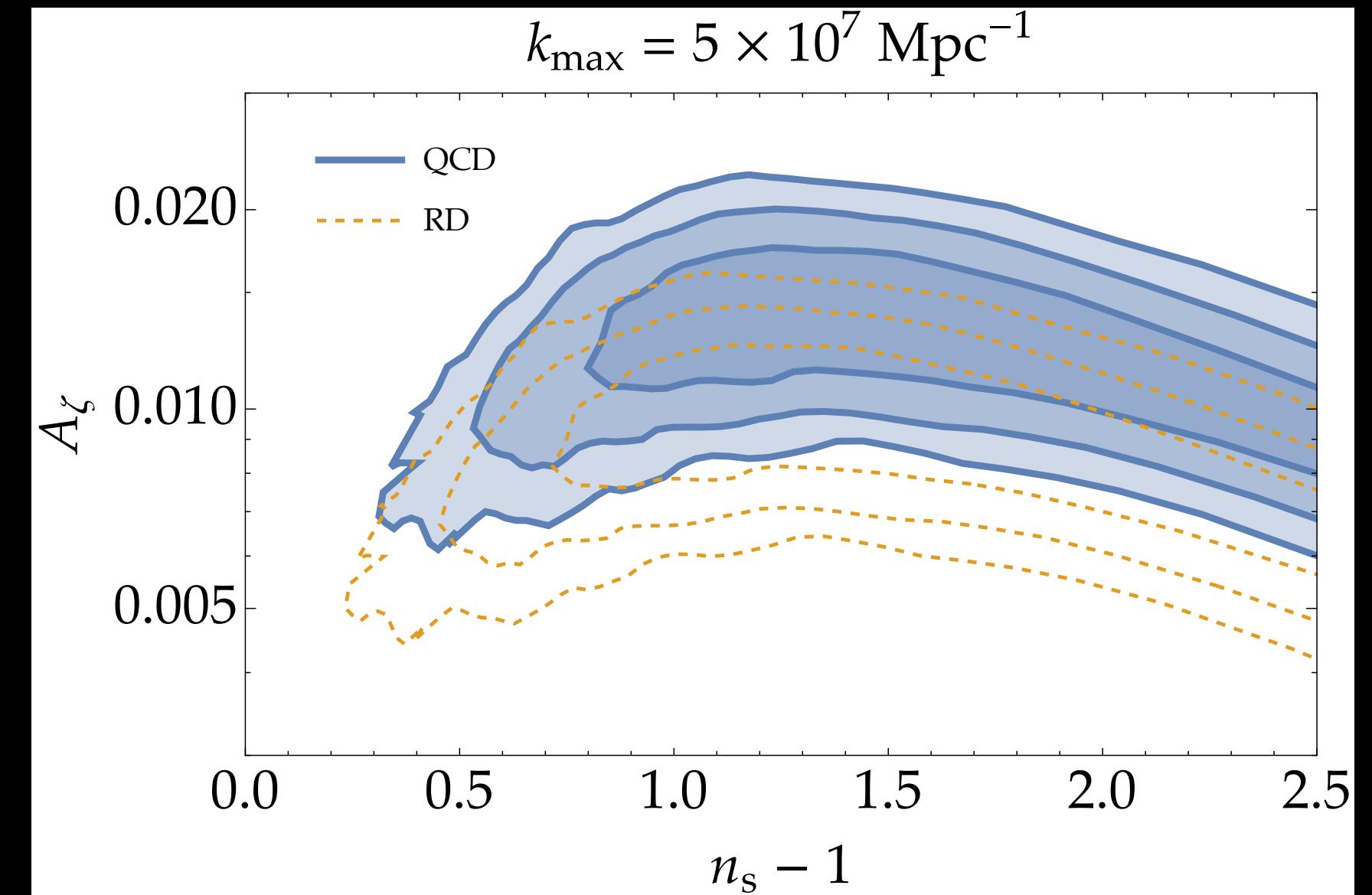
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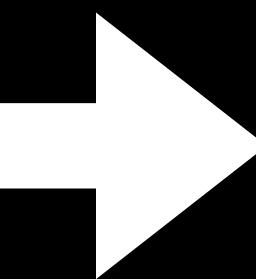
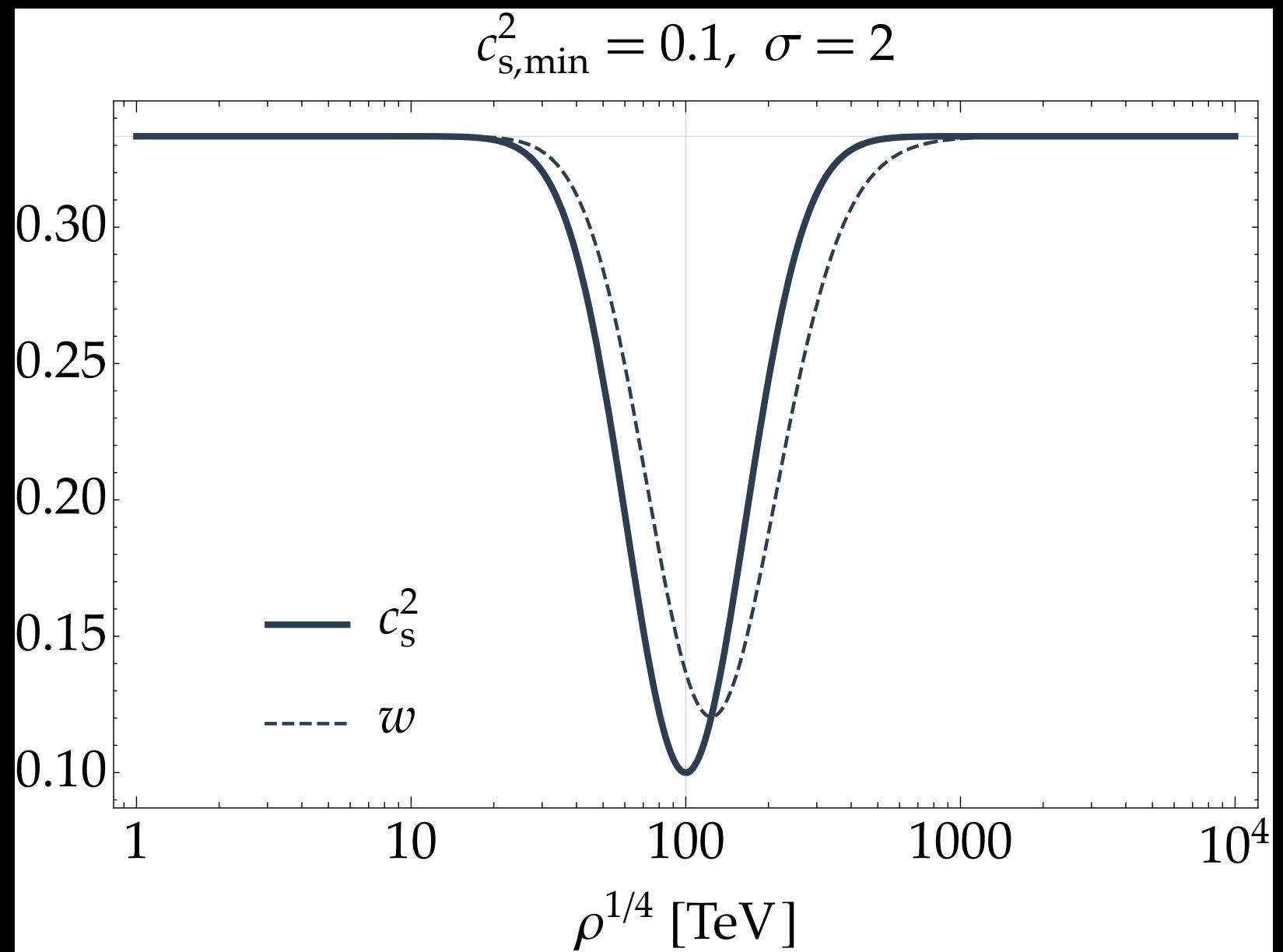
$$\mathcal{P}_\zeta(k) = A_\zeta \left(\frac{k}{1 \text{ yr}^{-2}} \right)^{n_s - 1} \Theta(k_{\text{max}} - k)$$



SIGWs probe Crossover

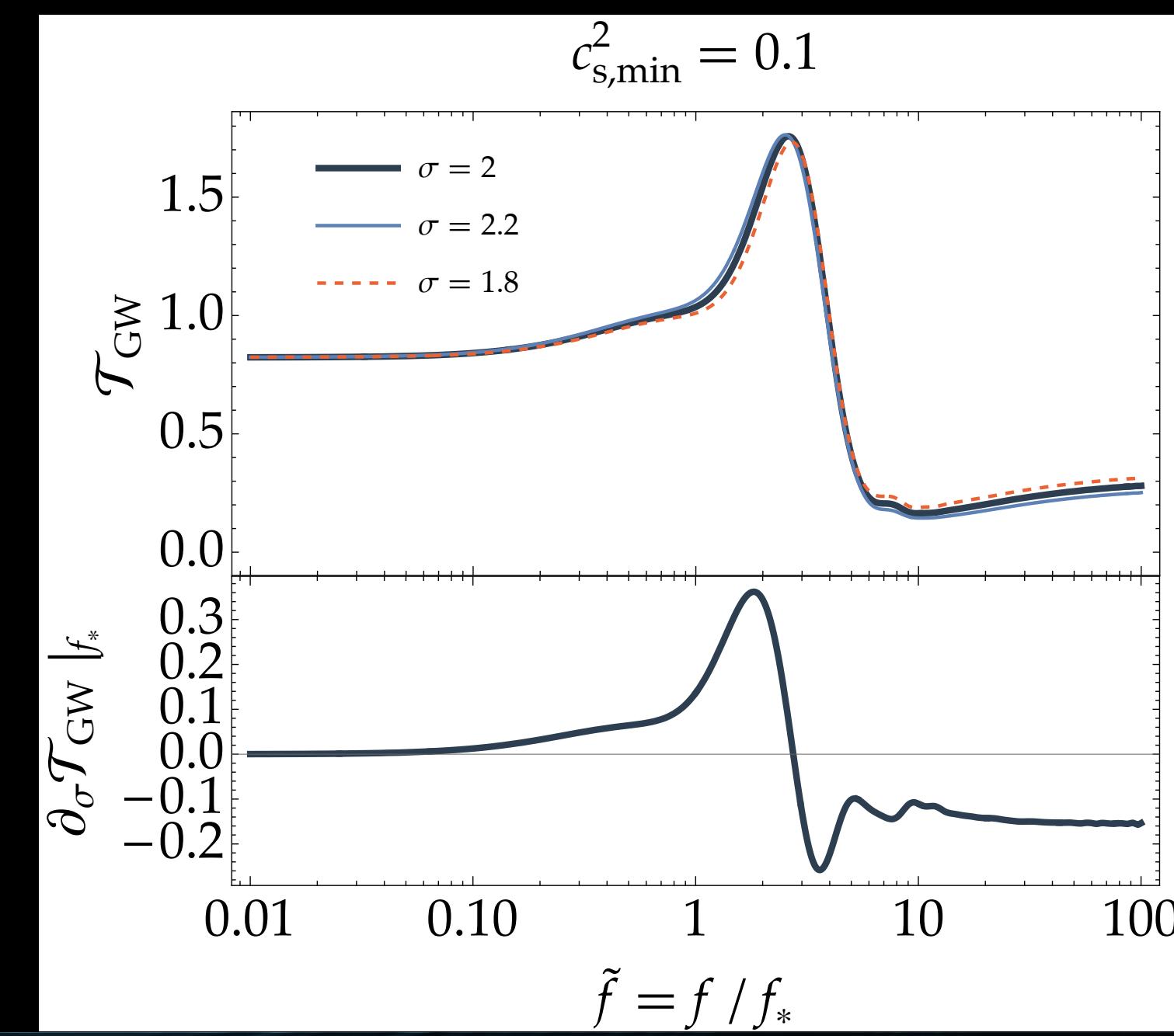
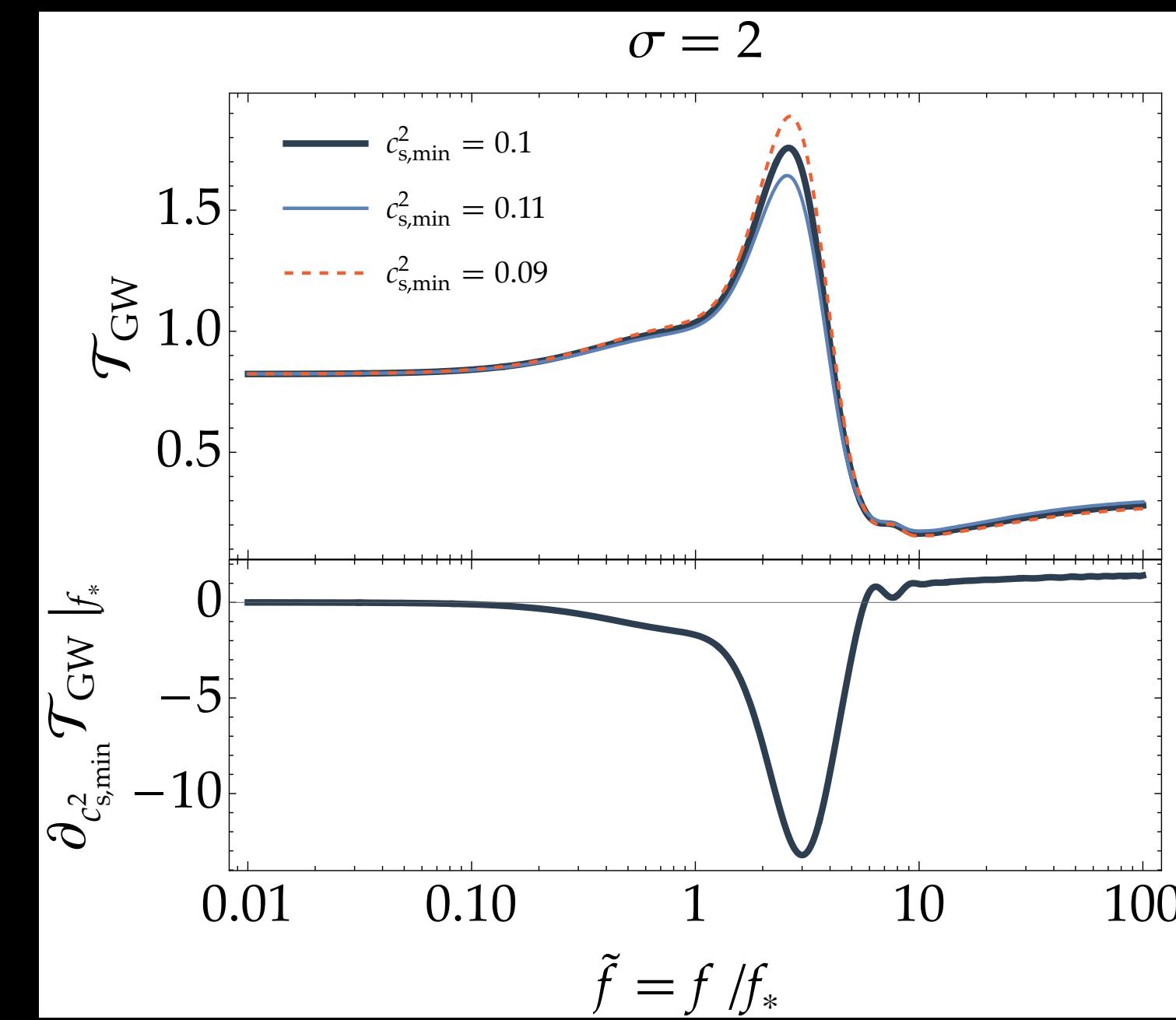
Escriva, Inui, YT, Yoo '24

$$c_s^2(\rho) = \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{3} - c_{s,\min}^2 \right) \exp \left[-\frac{\ln^2 \rho / \rho_*}{2\sigma^2} \right]$$



$$\mathcal{P}_\zeta(k) = A_\zeta$$

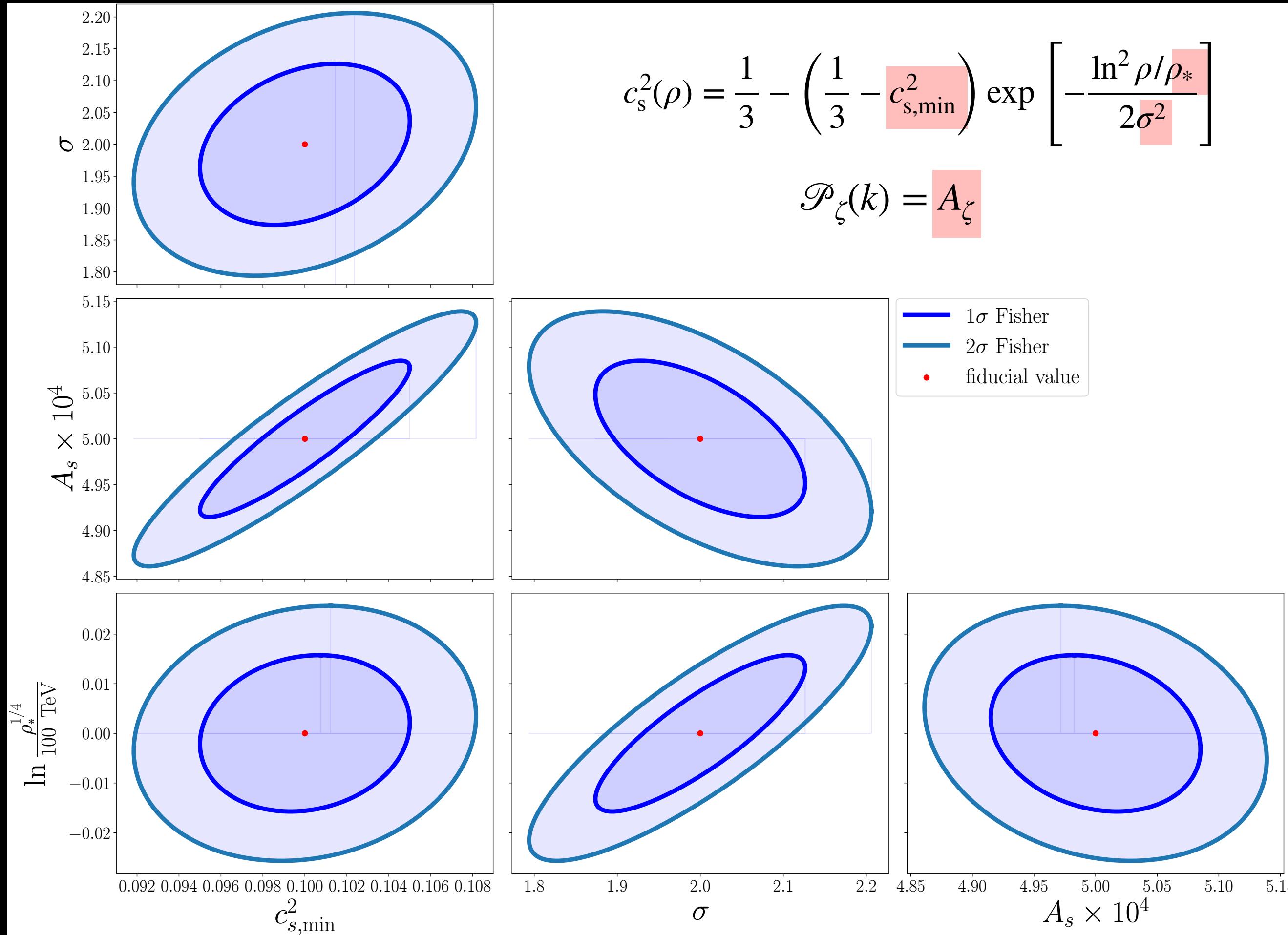
$$\Omega_{\text{GW}}(f) h^2 = \Omega_r h^2 A_s^2 \mathcal{T}_{\text{GW}}(f)$$



SIGWs probe Crossover

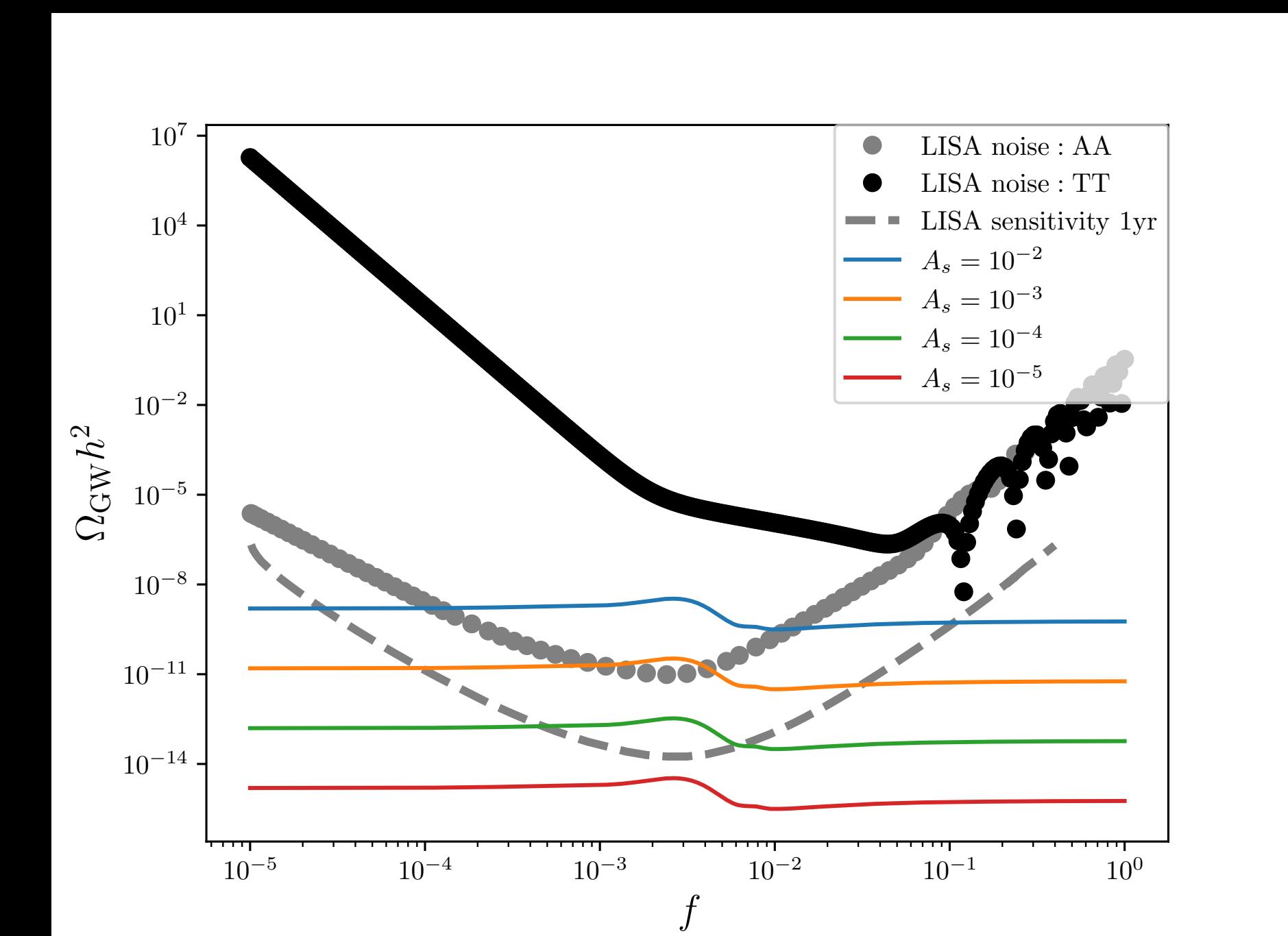
Escriva, Inui, YT, Yoo '24

LISA 1-yr decidability



$$c_s^2(\rho) = \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{3} - c_{s,\min}^2 \right) \exp \left[-\frac{\ln^2 \rho / \rho_*}{2\sigma^2} \right]$$

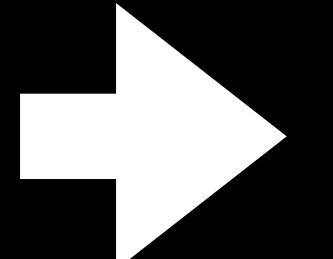
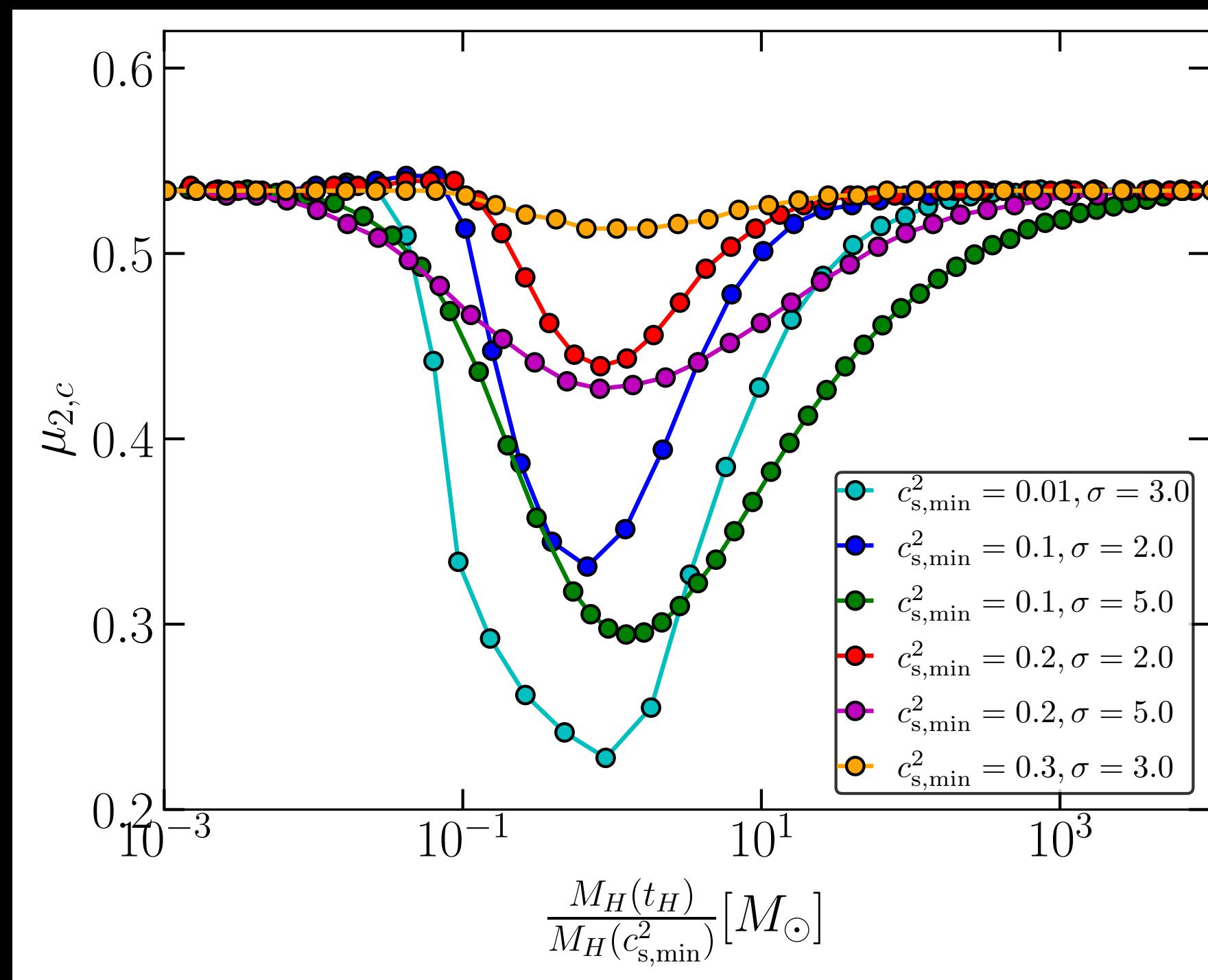
$$\mathcal{P}_\zeta(k) = A_\zeta$$



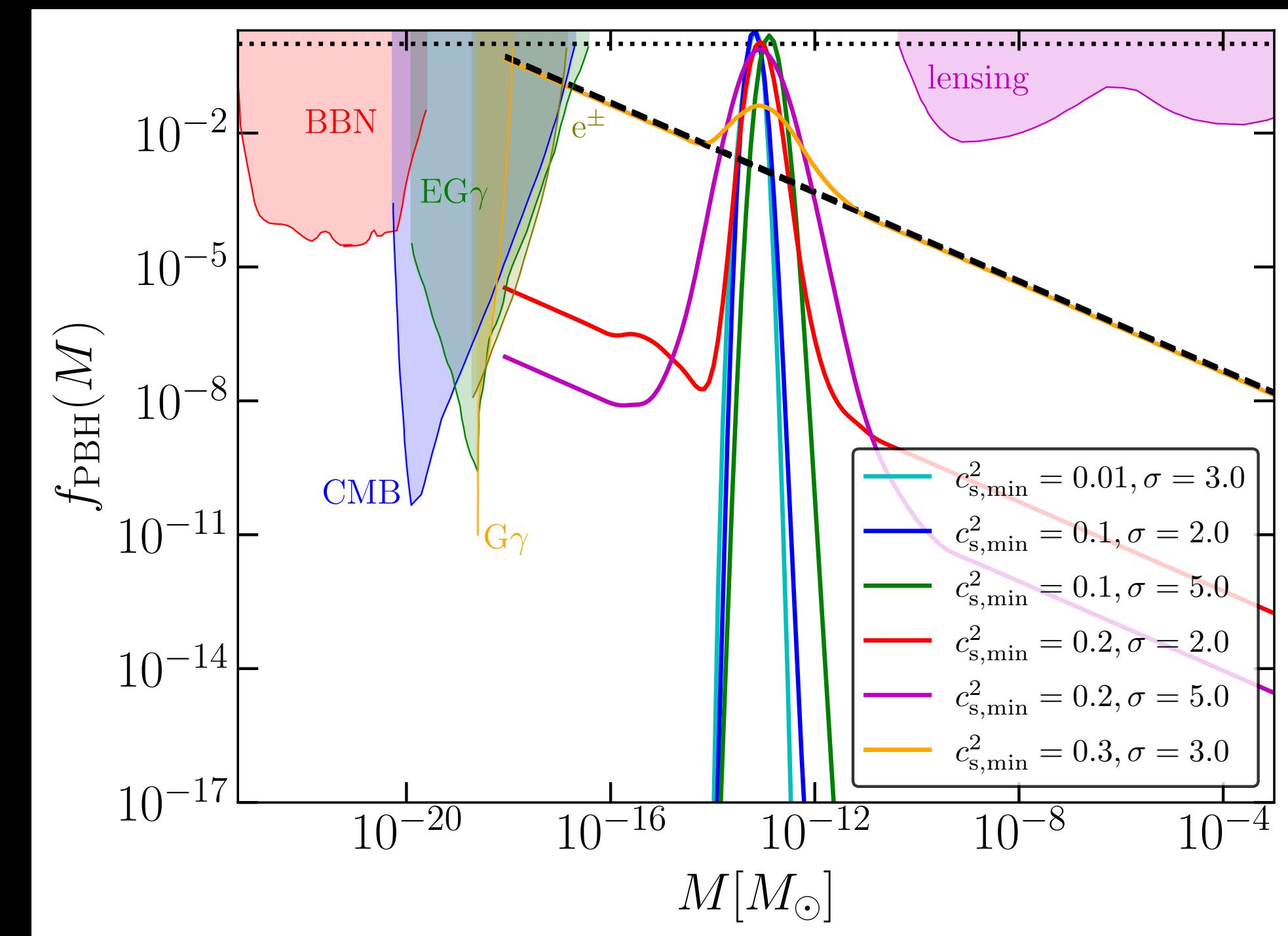
100 TeV SC for DM PBH

Escriva, YT, Yoo '23

num. rel. for threshold reduction



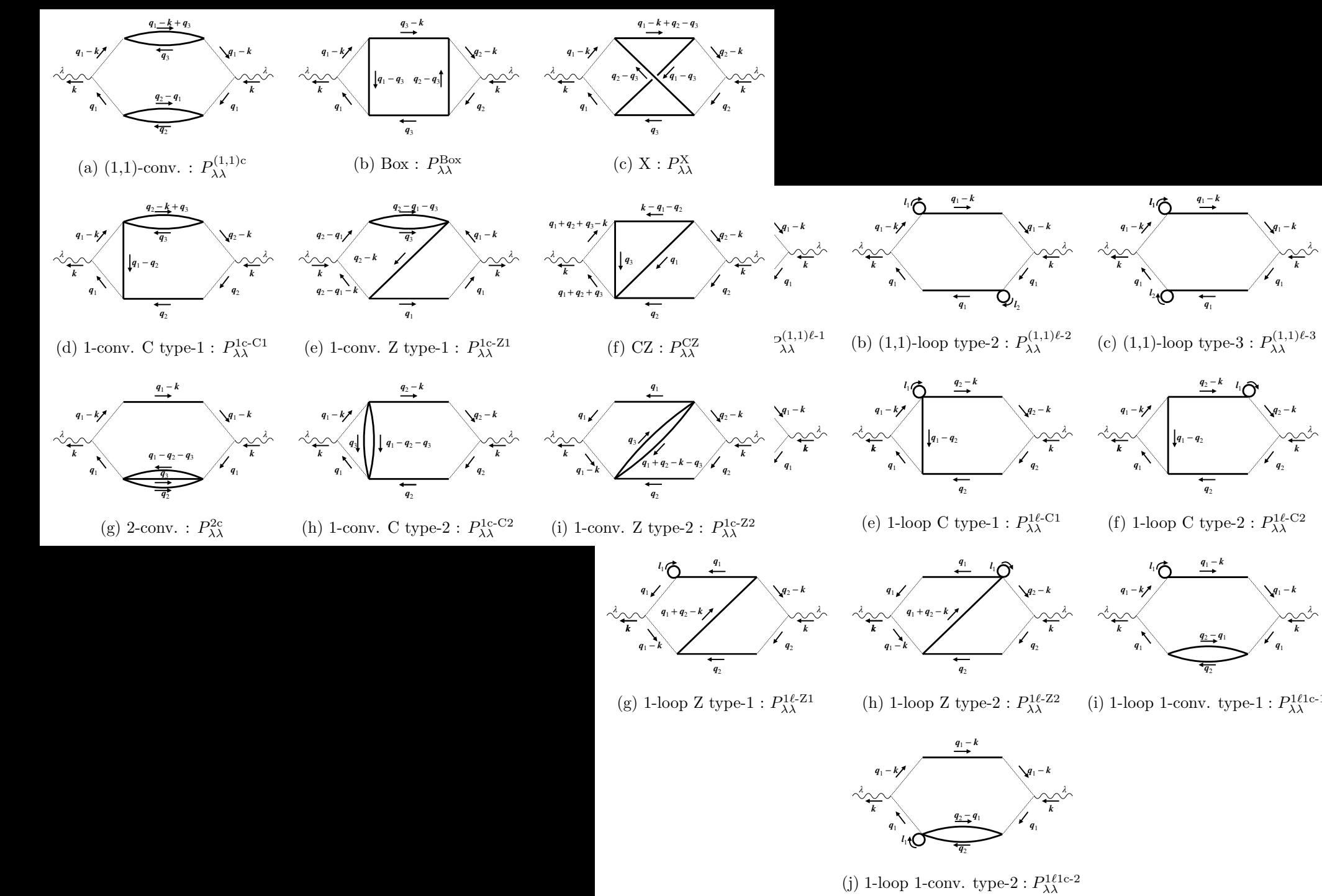
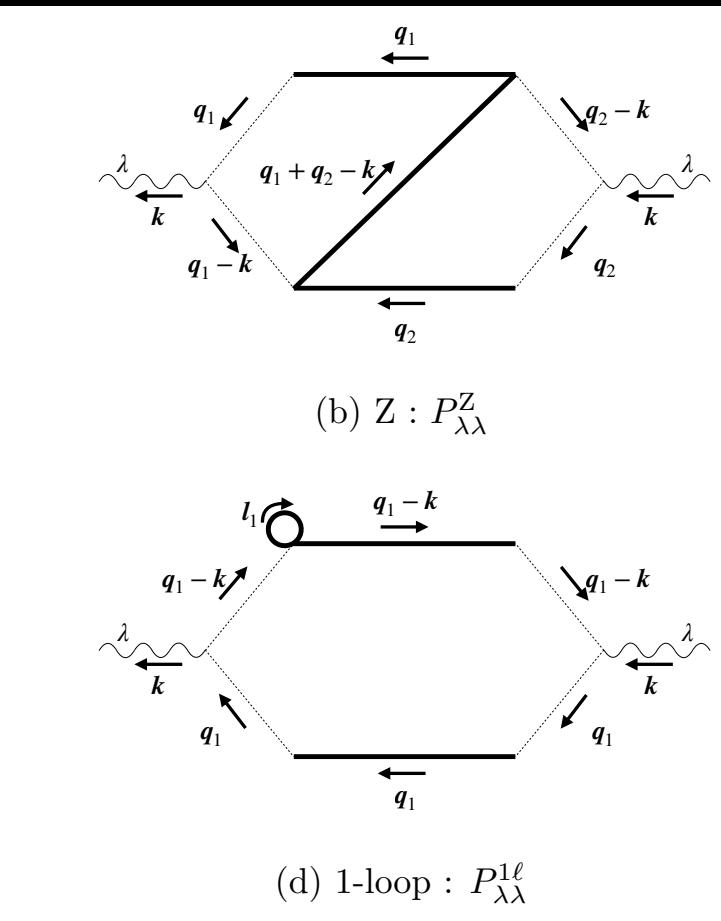
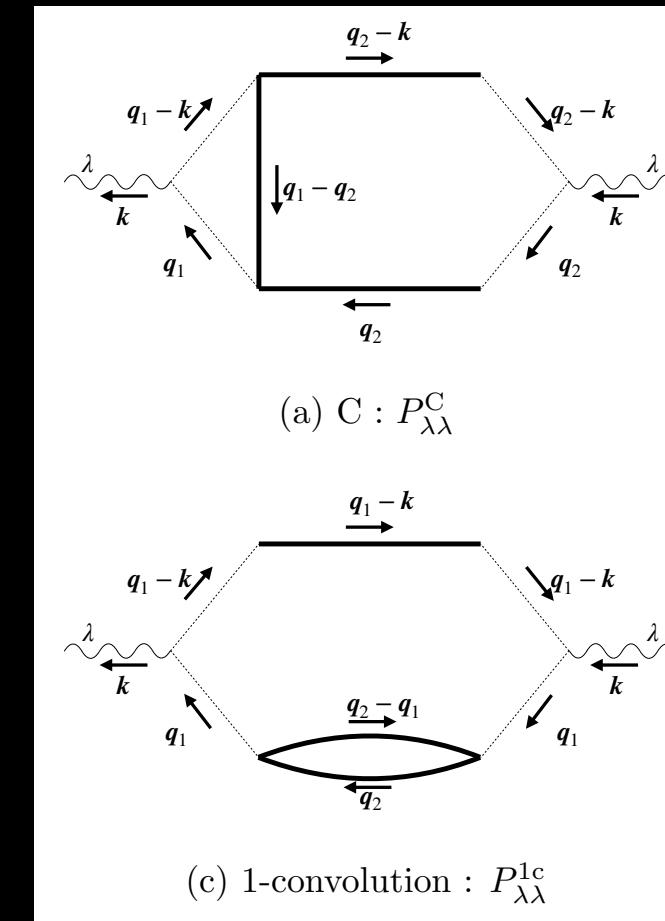
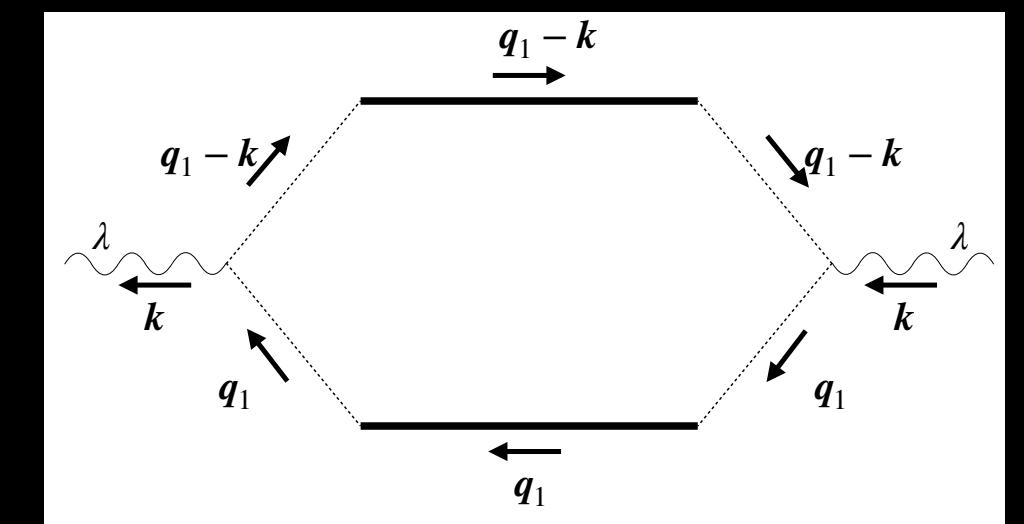
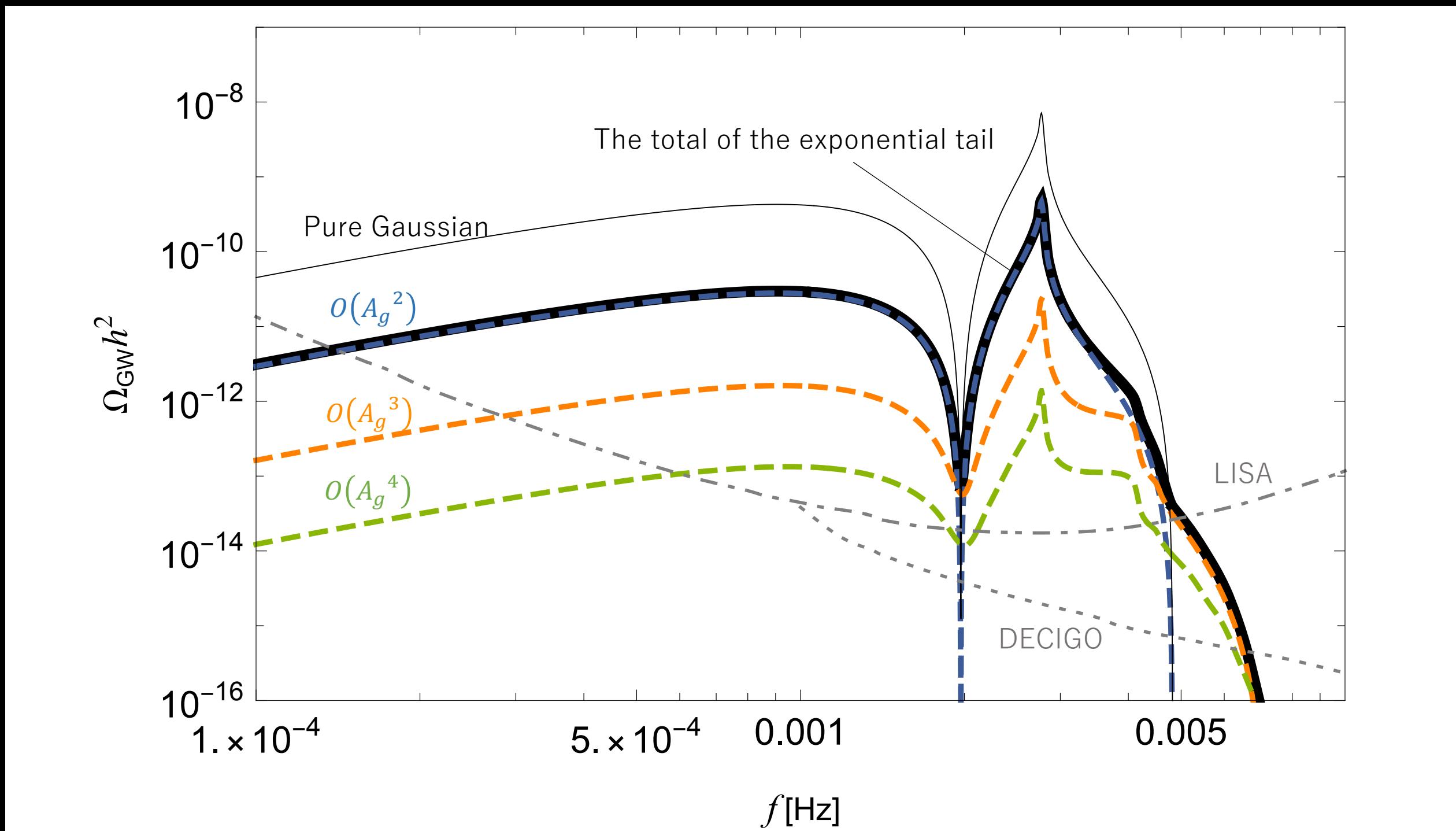
$$\mathcal{P}_\zeta(k) = A_\zeta$$



Non-Gaussianity on SIGWs

Abe, Inui, YT, Yokoyama '22

$$\zeta(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{x}) + F_{\text{NL}}g^2(\mathbf{x}) + G_{\text{NL}}g^3(\mathbf{x}) + \dots$$



Kernel data? – QCD on SIGWs

Franciolini, YT, Veermae in prep

$$\mathcal{P}_h(\eta, k) = 2 \int_0^\infty dt \int_{-1}^1 ds \left[\frac{t(2+t)(s^2-1)}{(1-s+t)(1+s+t)} \right]^2 I^2(s, t, \eta, k) \mathcal{P}_\zeta(uk) \mathcal{P}_\zeta(vk)$$
$$u = (t+s+1)/2 \quad \quad v = (t-s+1)/2$$

All crossover info!

$$\begin{cases} I(s, t, \eta, k) = g_{1k}(\eta) I_2(s, t, \eta, k) - g_{2k}(\eta) I_1(s, t, \eta, k) \\ I_i(s, t, \eta, k) = \frac{4}{9} \frac{k^2}{a(\eta)} \int_0^\eta d\tilde{\eta} g_{ik}(\tilde{\eta}) a(\tilde{\eta}) S_{\mathbf{k}}(\tilde{\eta}) \end{cases}$$

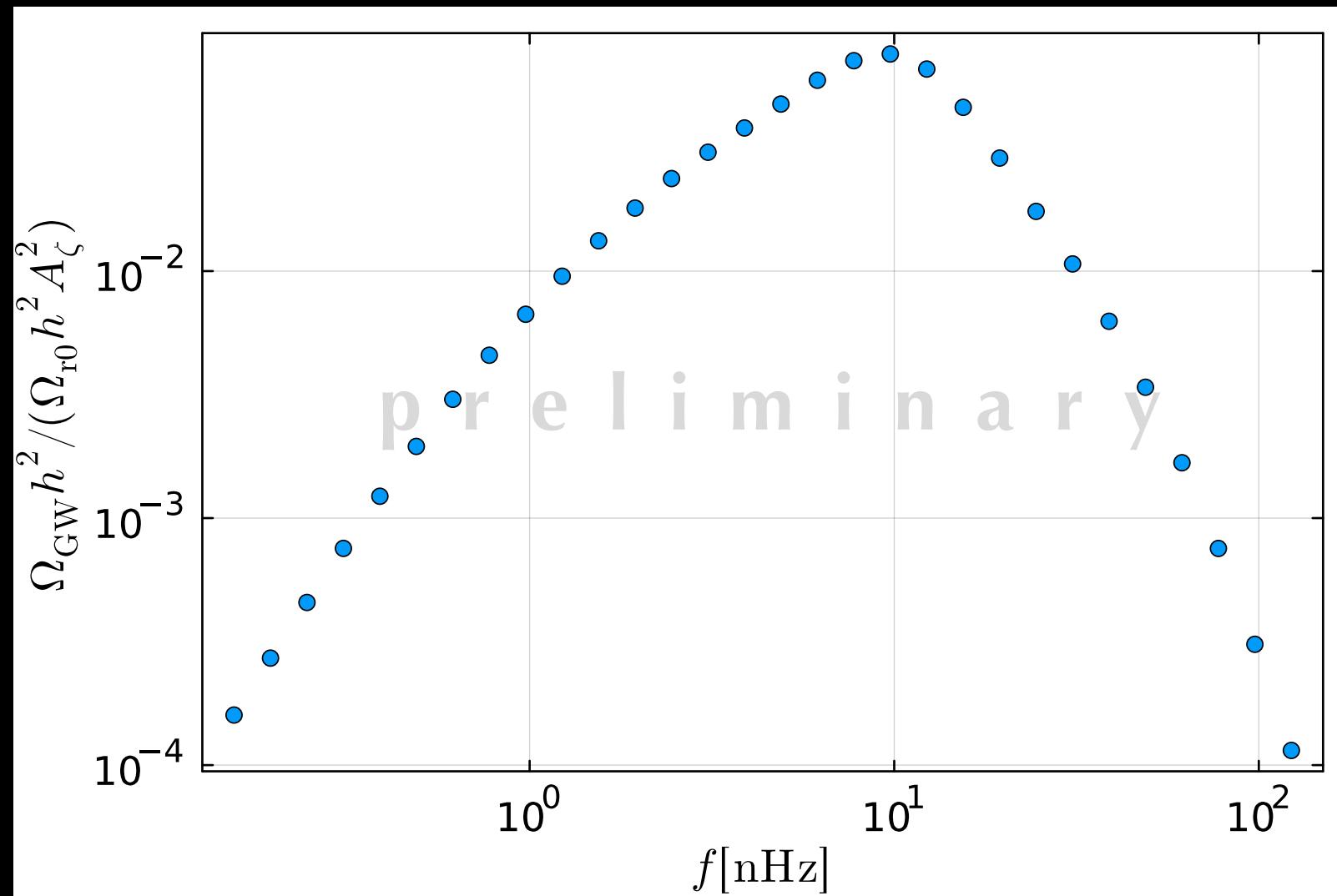
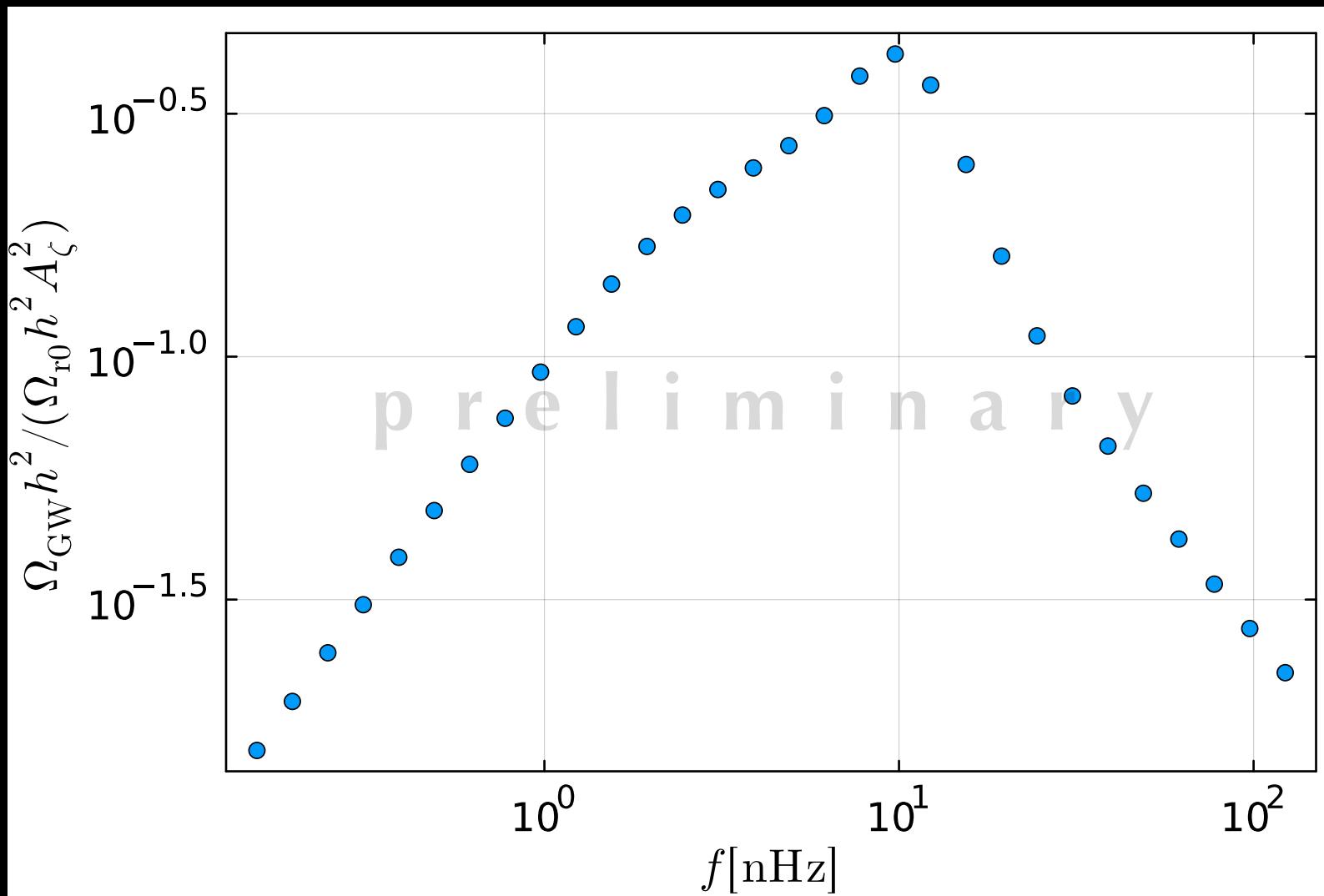
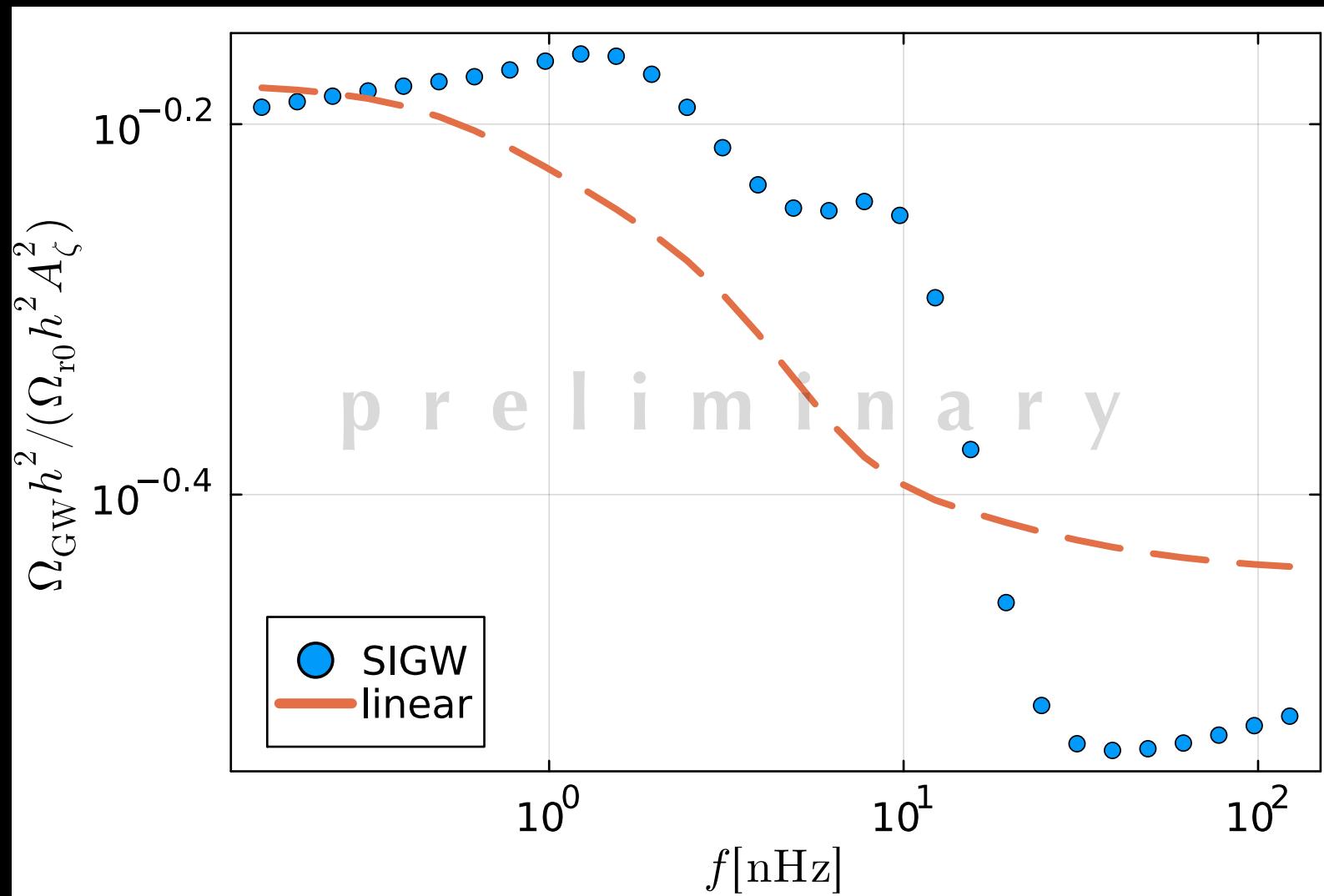
Kernel data? – QCD on SIGWs

Franciolini, YT, Veermae in prep

$$\mathcal{P}_\zeta(k) = A_\zeta$$

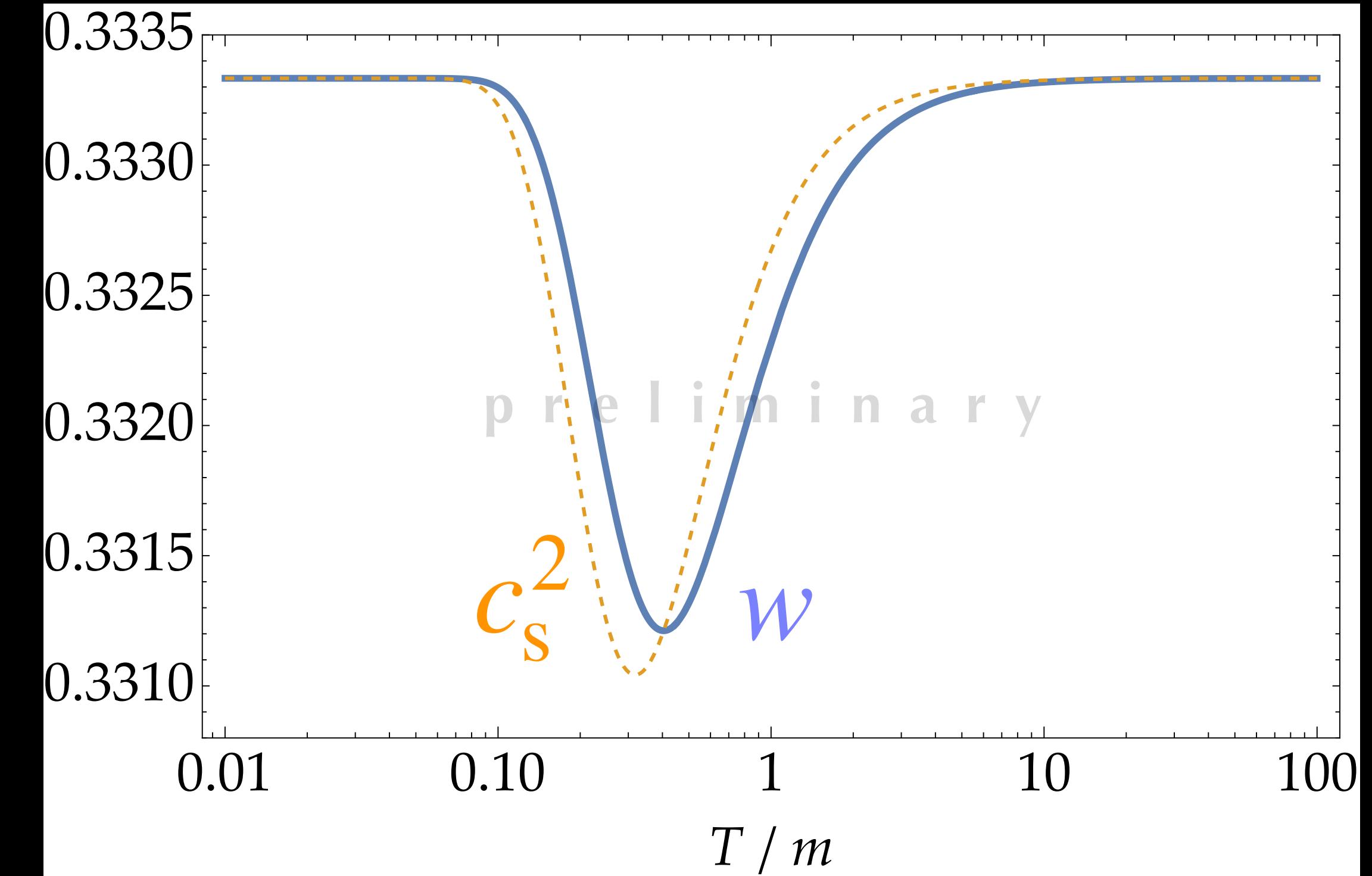
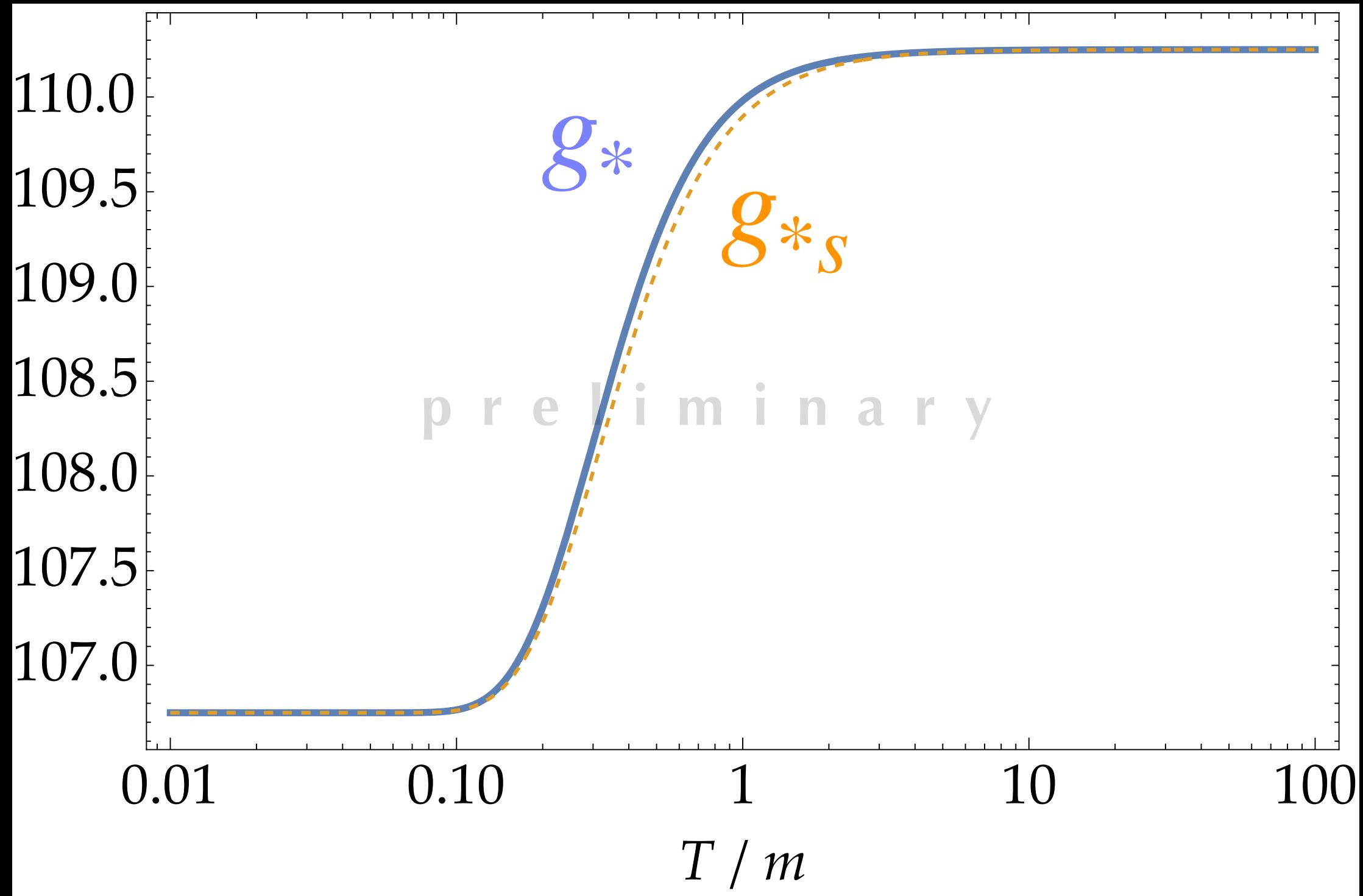
$$\mathcal{P}_\zeta(k) = A_\zeta \times \begin{cases} \left(\frac{k}{10 \text{ nHz}}\right)^{0.5} & \text{for } k < 10 \text{ nHz} \\ \left(\frac{k}{10 \text{ nHz}}\right)^{-0.5} & \text{for } k > 10 \text{ nHz} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_\zeta(k) = \frac{A_\zeta}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{\ln^2 k/(10 \text{ nHz})}{2}\right)$$



Thermal WIMP?

Inui, Kuroyanagi, Makino, YT, Yokoyama in prep



Summary

- Crossover affects SIGWs and PBHs
- SIGWs and PBHs can probe Crossover
- 100 TeV crossover is an interesting target of LISA & PBH-DM
- QCD effect can be included into Kernel in advance for PTA analysis