Probing the Early Universe with *Gravitational Waves* from Cosmic Strings



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arxiv: 1711.03104 (PRD), 1808.08968 YC with Marek Lewicki, David Morrissey and James Wells *GGI BSM workshop, Sep 13, 2018*

Gravitational Waves: An Unprecedented Window to New Physics?

 LIGO discovery 2016: A new era of observational astronomy (blackholes, neutron stars...)





 New opportunities for probing new particle physics/ early universe cosmology?



BSM Physics and GW

-what we know

- Cosmological sources of GW:
 - Inflation
 - ▶ Preheating
 - 1st order phase transition: EWPT/EWBG
 - Cosmic strings ★: e.g. following a spontaneous
 U(1) symmetry-breaking (at any scale: γ', Z', axion...) or superstring theory
 (arxiv: 1712.01168 by LIGO and Virgo collaboration)
- ☞ Dramatic events in the (pre-BBN) early universe
 - Effects on GW from BH/NS: axions, light bosons (e.g. Dimopoulos et al. 2016; Nelson et al. 2017)

-what we do not "know"



• The horizon of confidence: BBN (~1s-3 min after Big Bang)

 CMB light: a direct window back to ~400k yrs after the Big Bang

-what we do not "know"



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What happened before BBN?

Theory: standard cosmology; many unknowns!

(scale of inflation/reheating? early matter domination (moduli)? early phase transitions? new d.o.f?...)

Pre-BBN Cosmology? - the Primordial Dark Age

The gap amplified on Log scale of temperature $T (\propto a^{-1})!$



The Universe is RD with SM content from T_{eq} all the way back to the end of inflation: up to 24 orders of magnitudes on T scale! — **IS IT**??

-what we do not "know"



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Direct observational probe?

most effort so far: inflation. Thermal history? Mission impossible?

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GW: the window of hope?



• Direct observational probe?

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Cosmic Archaeology with GWs from Cosmic Strings

(arxiv: 1711.03104, 1808.08968, YC with Lewicki, Morrissey and Wells)

- A direct probe of pre-BBN Universe with GWs Outline

- A brief review on cosmic strings
- Stochastic GW spectrum from cosmic strings (standard)
- Test of standard cosmology: The time-frequency correspondence in the CS GW spectrum
- Probe new phases of cosmic evolution (eq. of state)
- Probe new degrees of freedom (beyond LHC, CMB ΔN_{eff} !)
- Conclusion/Outlook

Cosmic Strings 101 (1)

• What are Cosmic strings? Stable one-dimensional topological defect, tension μ

The origins of cosmic strings:

- Predictions from superstring theory: fundamental (F-) string, D-string (*Polchinski 2003-2008*)
- Vortex-like (soliton) solutions of field theory: e.g.
 spontaneous broken U(1) symmetry (gauge or global)

Charged complex scalar: $V = \lambda \left(\Phi^{\dagger} \Phi - \frac{v^2}{2} \right)^2$

Adding gauge field: Abelian Higgs model

$$\mathcal{L} = D_{\mu}\Phi D^{\mu}\Phi^{\dagger} - \frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} - \lambda(\Phi^{\dagger}\Phi - v^2/2)^2$$



Cosmic Strings 101 (2)

• The familiar solution: $\langle \Phi \rangle = v/\sqrt{2}$ everywhere

The string solution to abelian Higgs model

(position dependent, Nielsen and Olesen 1973; vortex in type-II superconductor, Abrikosov 1957)

at
$$r \to \infty$$
 $\Phi \to \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \exp(iN\theta)$
 $\langle \Phi \rangle = 0$ at the origin

The A tube of false vacuum (closed or infinite), string tension (energy per unit length): $\mu \sim v^2$





Formation of Cosmic Strings

- Formation: Kibble mechanism
 - Symmetry restoration at $T > T_c$
 - Spontaneous symmetry breaking at $T_{\sim}T_c$, but $\langle\Phi\rangle$ (phase!) cannot be correlated on scales larger than the finite horizon size $d_H \propto M_p/T^2$!



© Cosmic strings: non-trivial vacuum configuration, necessarily formed at boundaries of causally disconnected domains. — "frozen in"



Evolution of Cosmic Strings

Static string network would redshift as:

 $ho_{\infty} \propto a^{-2}$ - dangerous! dominate universe today!

 Dynamics: strings inter-commute on collision, shed string loops that radiate away



regulate energy density of the string network

 Total energy of the network eventually scales with background energy density (MD or RD) :



"safe" to have stable cosmic strings! (unlike domain walls, monopoles...)

How does a string network look like

• Per horizon volume:

O(1) horizon size long strings + copious string loops

-requires dedicated numerical simulations



Simulation of a cosmic string network. Long strings are represented in yellow and cosmic string loops are shown in red. © Cambridge cosmology group

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Rich Phenomenology/Complementarity-1

- History: potentially provide primordial density perturbation for structure formation, CMB observation \rightarrow inflation dominates; CMB constraint: $G\mu \lesssim 10^{-7}$
- Gravitational lensing: double image of galaxies

conic space-time around a string: deficit angle $\Delta = 8\pi G\mu$



- **Potentially direct observational evidence:** e.g. 2003 two seemingly identical galaxies very close together, 2005 found to be a pair of similar galaxies; *future observations?...*
- Non-thermal production of matter from string decay: axions, gauge/Higgs fields, dark matter, cosmic ray... (e.g. YC w/Martin, Morrissey, Wells; YC with Morrissey 2008)

Rich Phenomenology/Complementarity-2

- Gravitational waves emitted from oscillating string loops
 - GW bursts from cusps on the loops

• Relic stochastic GW background: <u>continuous</u> emission throughout the string network history ★(c.f. 1st order PT)



Credit: Matt DePies/UW.

 \Rightarrow spectrum spanning a <u>wide</u> frequency range

cosmic string cusp

$$f \propto L^{-1}$$

 $\frac{dE/dt}{(\Gamma \approx 50)}$

Stochastic GW Background from Cosmic Strings

We use a simplified loop size distribution (at formation) justified by recent simulation results:

 $l_i = \alpha t_i, \quad \alpha \approx 0.1$

The loop formation rate per unit V per unit time (t):

$$n(l,t) = \frac{C_{\text{eff}}(t_i)}{\alpha^2 t_i^4} \frac{a^3(t_i)}{a^3(t)}$$

• After its creation, each loop radiates GW energy at a constant rate: $\frac{dE}{dt} = -\Gamma G \mu^2, \quad \Gamma \approx 50$

Stochastic GW Background from Cosmic Strings

Consequently, the loop size decreases as

$$l = \alpha t_i - \Gamma G \mu \left(t - t_i \right)$$

The observed GW frequency today from a loop of size l

$$f = \frac{a(\tilde{t})}{a(t_0)} \frac{2k}{l}$$

k=1 oscillation mode dominates

Stochastic GW Background from Cosmic Strings

Putting things together:

GW density per unit frequency seen today:

$$\Omega_{GW}(f) = \frac{f}{\rho_c} \frac{d\rho_{GW}}{df} = \sum_k \Omega_{GW}^{(k)}(f)$$

$$\begin{split} \Omega_{GW}^{(k)}(f) &= \frac{1}{\rho_c} \frac{2k}{f} \frac{(0.1) \Gamma_k G \mu^2}{\alpha (\alpha + \Gamma G \mu)} \quad \text{expansion parameter} \\ &\times \int_{t_F}^{t_0} d\tilde{t} \ \frac{C_{eff}(t_i)}{t_i^4} \begin{bmatrix} a(\tilde{t}) \\ a(t_0) \end{bmatrix}^5 \begin{bmatrix} a(t_i) \\ a(\tilde{t}) \end{bmatrix}^3 \Theta(t_i - t_F) \end{split}$$

-Evolution of cosmic bkg (state equation) encoded in $a(\tilde{t})$!

A Brief Review of Standard Cosmology

- <u>Standard cosmology</u>:
 - Inflation (?)
 - Radiation domination (RD): primordial reheating (?) till $T_{eq} eV$
 - Matter domination (MD): $T_{eq} \sim eV$ till today (Λ)(well tested \checkmark)



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Testing Standard Cosmology w/GW Spectrum from Cosmic Strings

• An example: $G\mu = 2 \times 10^{-11}$, $\alpha = 0.1$ (in standard cosmology)



The GW Frequency-Time (Temperature) Correspondence

arxiv: 1711.03104, 1808.08968, YC with Lewicki, Morrissey and Wells

Quantify/utilize the *f-T* correspondence

GW frequency \leftrightarrow temperature

GW with a given *f* was dominantly contributed by loops formed at a certain t/T

$$f_{\Delta} \simeq \sqrt{\frac{8}{z_{\rm eq} \alpha \Gamma G \mu}} \left[\frac{g_*(T_{\Delta})}{g_*(T_0)} \right]^{1/4} \left(\frac{T_{\Delta}}{T_0} \right) t_0^{-1}$$

Numerical fit:

$$f_{\Delta} = (8.67 \times 10^{-3} \,\mathrm{Hz}) \,\left(\frac{T_{\Delta}}{\mathrm{GeV}}\right) \left(\frac{0.1 \times 50 \times 10^{-11}}{\alpha \,\mathrm{G}\mu}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{g_*(T_{\Delta})}{g_*(T_0)}\right)^{\frac{8}{6}} \left(\frac{g_{*S}(T_0)}{g_{*S}(T_{\Delta})}\right)^{-\frac{7}{6}}$$

Experimental Detection Prospects (f-T correspondence)



• Fig: f_{Δ} required to test the standard cosmology up to radiation T_{Δ} for a range of G μ , α =0.1. Shaded regions: signal within detection sensitivity by the corresponding GW detector.

Probing New Phases in Cosmological Evolution

Probing New Phases in Cosmological Evolution

• Standard cosmology: the Universe is RD from T_{eq} all the way back to the end of inflation—IS IT??

— often taken for granted, but no direct observational support for pre-BBN era! <u>Important to test: re-assure or surprise</u>...

- New cosmology are well motivated: *e.g.*
 - Early matter-domination (ends with a reheating phase): a long-lived massive particle, oscillation of a scalar field in ϕ^2 potential (moduli); e.g. SUSY, baryogenesis, the end of inflation...
 - A "kination" period: n > 4 in $H^2 \propto a^{-n}$, redshifts faster than radiation! e.g. oscillation of a scalar field in a non-renormalizable potential-quintessence models for DE/inflation, axion model... $V(\phi) \propto \phi^N$, n = 6N/(N+2)

Rising interest recently: effects of EMD/kination on DM physics...

Probing New Phases in Cosmic History with Cosmic String GWs

 Consider a general cosmology: we assume the Universe dominated by a single component

 $H^{2} \propto a^{-n} \qquad a(\tilde{t}) \propto \tilde{t}^{\frac{2}{n}} \quad \text{se parametrized by } n$ $\Re \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Omega_{GW}(f) \propto \begin{cases} f^{\frac{8-2n}{2-n}} & n > 10/3 \\ f^{-1} & n \le 10/3 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} n=4: \text{RD flatness explained!} \end{cases} \right\}$

• GW spectrum with a departure from RD at t_{Δ} ? Model the transition:

$$\rho(t) = \begin{cases} \rho_{st}(t) & ; t \ge t_{\Delta} \\ \rho_{st}(t_{\Delta}) \left[\frac{a(t_{\Delta})}{a(t)}\right]^n & ; t < t_{\Delta} \end{cases}$$

Probing New Phases in Cosmic History with Cosmic String GWs



Probing New (Massive) Degrees of Freedom

- Additional d.o.f's: <u>ubiquitous</u> in BSM theories, maybe hundreds of them!(DM, SUSY, RS, hidden valley, twin Higgs, clockwork, NNaturalness...)
- Massive d.o.f's: in form of radiation in the early Universe (g_*), beyond the reach of CMB (ΔN_{eff}) or LHC

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Discussion: Confronting Detection Challenges

Astrophysical background

(With assumptions) LIGO expect to detect stochastic GW bkg from unresolved binary mergers (peak: $\Omega \sim 10^{-9}$ at $f \sim 10^{3}$ Hz), possibly overwhelm primordial signals...

<u>Solutions</u>:

- Optimized statistical strategy to identify/subtract astro bkg
 @ LIGO (arXiv:1712.00688)
- Improved angular/direction resolution to resolve/remove astro bkg with future detectors (@ ET/CE, BBO) → down to Ω~10⁻¹³ or even better
 - Important newly developing research area!
 - (Analogy: CMB foreground removal, DM indirect detection)

Discussion: Confronting Detection Challenges

- Distinguish from other primordial GW sources
 - Characteristic flat plateau at high *f*, difficult to mimic by most other sources (e.g. GW from 1st order PT has peaky structure—split power law)
 - Exception: GW from minimal inflation has a RD flat plateau, BUT much smaller amplitude, rising at low f

Conclusion

- **Cosmic strings:** generically motivated (U(1) breaking, superstring...); a strong, well-understood source of GWs that can serve as a "standard candle" for probing very early Universe
 - a unique and powerful tool for reconstructing a timeline
 for pre-BBN cosmic history
- Any departure from the flat RD GW spectrum of a cosmic string network can be traced back to the corresponding cosmic temperature/time: the *f*-*T* correspondence
- In principle we could probe the expansion rate of the Universe even above $T \sim 10^4 \text{ GeV}$ using GW from cosmic strings!
 - Probe new phases (eq. of state) of early Universe
 - Probe (massive) BSM d.o.f's using GW (beyond CMB, LHC)

Outlook

Beyond cosmic strings:

An inspirational benchmark for exploiting the full potential of GW as a new tool for probing particle physics and cosmology beyond the horizon of our current knowing

The history of CMB physics



How far can GW take us?





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2016 LIGO discovery

Future GW experiments in sight: LISA, BBO, DECIGO, ET, CE, Taiji...

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KITP Program Jan 6-Mar 13 2020: From Inflation to the Hot Big Bang



Coordinators: Peter Adshead, Yanou Cui, Raphael Flauger, and Scott Watson **Scientific Advisors:** Robert Brandenberger, Andrei Linde, and Raman Sundrum

https://www.kitp.ucsb.edu/activities/inflation20, application deadline Oct 21 2018



Santa Barbara, California

Thank you!