

Latest observational signatures of cosmic strings : gravitational waves and particle emission

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Outline

Introduction to cosmic strings

Probing the gravitational wave background from cosmic strings with LISA

New results on modeling the loop number density and its SBGW

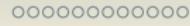
Consequences on the SBGW and particle production from new simulations of Abelian-Higgs strings

Conclusion

Introduction to cosmic strings



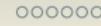
LISA



Modeling



Particle emission



Conclusion



Introduction to cosmic strings

Spontaneous symmetry breaking

The Abelian-Higgs model

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}\mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{F}^{\mu\nu} + (\mathcal{D}_\mu\phi)^*\mathcal{D}^\mu\phi - \frac{\lambda}{4}(|\phi|^2 - \eta^2)$$

- ϕ is a complex scalar field
- The action is $U(1)$ -invariant
- At high temperature, i.e. in the early Universe, the symmetry is preserved
- As the temperature decreases, the symmetry is spontaneously broken

Cosmic strings [Kibble, 1976]

1D topological defects

- After the phase transition the field *falls* into the new vacuum manifold \mathcal{M}
- Strings arise if \mathcal{M} is not simply connected, i.e. \mathcal{M} contains holes around which loops can be trapped
- We expect strings to be formed in most models of spontaneous symmetry breaking

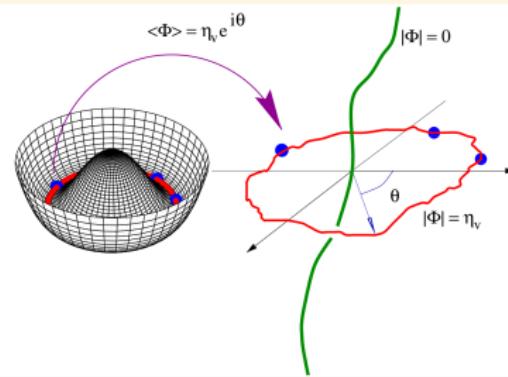


Figure: [Ringeval, 2010]

The one-dimensional limit

Nambu-Goto action

Energy scale	Width	Linear density
GUT : 10^{16} GeV	5×10^{-31} m	$G\mu = 10^{-9}$
EW : 100 GeV	5×10^{-18} m	$G\mu = 10^{-35}$

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$\zeta^a = (t, \zeta)$ and γ_{ab} the induced metric on the string

$$\mathcal{S} = -\mu \int \sqrt{-\det(\gamma)} d^2\zeta$$

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In Minkowski space-time, under appropriate gauge choices

$$\ddot{\vec{X}} - \vec{X}'' = 0$$

Typical properties of cosmic strings

Loop formation and decay

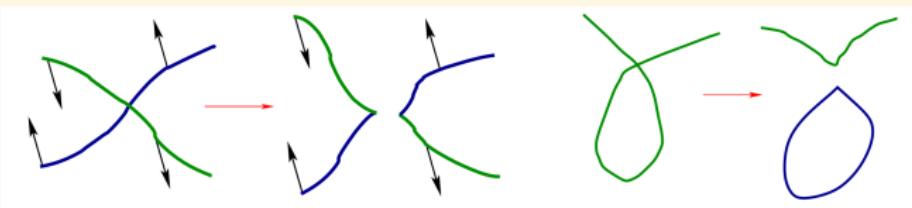


Figure: "As the strings move they will sometimes cross. When they do, they may be apt to change partners" [Kibble, 1976]

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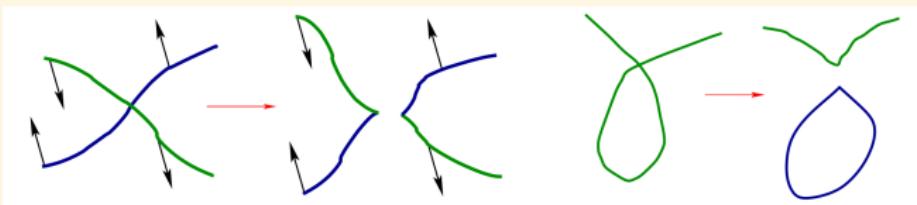


Figure: "As the strings move they will sometimes cross. When they do, they may be apt to change partners" [Kibble, 1976]

Closed loop oscillates with a period $T = \frac{\ell}{2}$. These oscillations lead to gravitational radiation.

$$\dot{E} \propto G \left(\frac{d^3 D}{dt^3} \right)^2 = \Gamma G \mu^2$$

Probing the gravitational wave background from cosmic strings with LISA

P. A. , J. J. Blanco-Pillado , D. G. Figueroa, A. C. Jenkins, M. Lewicki,
M. Sakellariadou, S. Sanidas, L. Sousa, D. A. Steer, J. M. Wachter, S.
Kuroyanagi
arxiv:1909.XXXXXX

The stochastic background of gravitational waves

Method 1 [Blanco-Pillado and Olum, 2017]

- All the energy radiated by loops is converted to gravitational waves
- An effective average power P_m emitted in mode m determined by simulations and/or analytical arguments
- Can include effects of gravitational back-reaction

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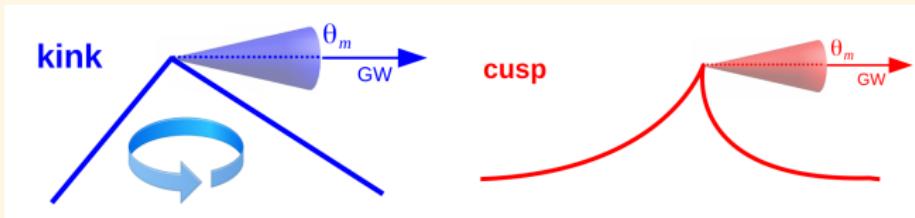
$$\rho_{\text{GW}}(f) = G\mu^2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \textcolor{red}{P}_m C_m(f)$$

$$\Omega_{\text{GW}} = \frac{8\pi G}{3H_0^2} f \rho_{\text{GW}}$$

$$C_m(f) = \frac{2m}{f^2} \int_0^{z_*} \frac{dz}{H(z)(1+z)^6} \frac{dn}{d\ell} \left(\frac{2m}{(1+z)f}, t(z) \right)$$

The stochastic background of gravitational waves

Method 2 [Damour and Vilenkin, 2001]



For a given loop distribution, the idea is to calculate the *GW burst rate*

$$\frac{d^2R}{dzdh}(h, z, f)$$

The stochastic background is the sum of all the unresolvable bursts of GW from the cosmic strings.

Loop number density

Analytical modeling – Nambu-Goto strings

Usually the cosmic strings are divided into two populations

- *Infinite strings* closed loops larger than the horizon. They are mainly stretched by the expansion of the Universe and lose of energy through formation of loops.

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- *Loops* which are smaller than the Hubble horizon. They are produced by the network of infinite strings and decay by gravitational radiation

The two are linked through the loop production function $\mathcal{P}(\ell, t)$.

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Scaling of the infinite strings

Prediction of analytical model and observed in numerical simulations

$$\rho_\infty \propto t^{-2}$$
 and typical length scales are proportional to t

if we assume either radiation or matter-domination. This is not true during the case the transition from radiation to matter.

Analytical modeling

Loops

Boltzmann equation for the evolution of the population of loops

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[a^3 \frac{dn}{d\ell}(\ell, t) \right] = a^3 \mathcal{P}(\ell, t)$$

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Loops decay by radiating gravitational waves $\frac{d\ell}{dt} = -\Gamma G \mu$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(a^3 \frac{dn}{d\ell} \right) - \Gamma G \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial \ell} \left(a^3 \frac{dn}{d\ell} \right) = a^3 \mathcal{P}(\ell, t)$$

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One need to either assume or measure the loop production function to compute the loop number density.

Loop distributions

Model I: Velocity dependent one-scale model [Kibble, 1985, Martins and Shellard, 1996]

The basic idea is to suppose that

- The properties of the network can be described by two parameters, typical separation lengthscale and velocity

$$L \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho_\infty}}, \bar{v}$$

- These parameters obey some non-linear equations, and rapidly fall into the attractor solution
- The loop production function can be normalized by energy conservation arguments
- All the loops are produced with the same size

$$t^5 \mathcal{P}(\ell, t) = C \delta(\ell - L(t))$$

Loop distributions

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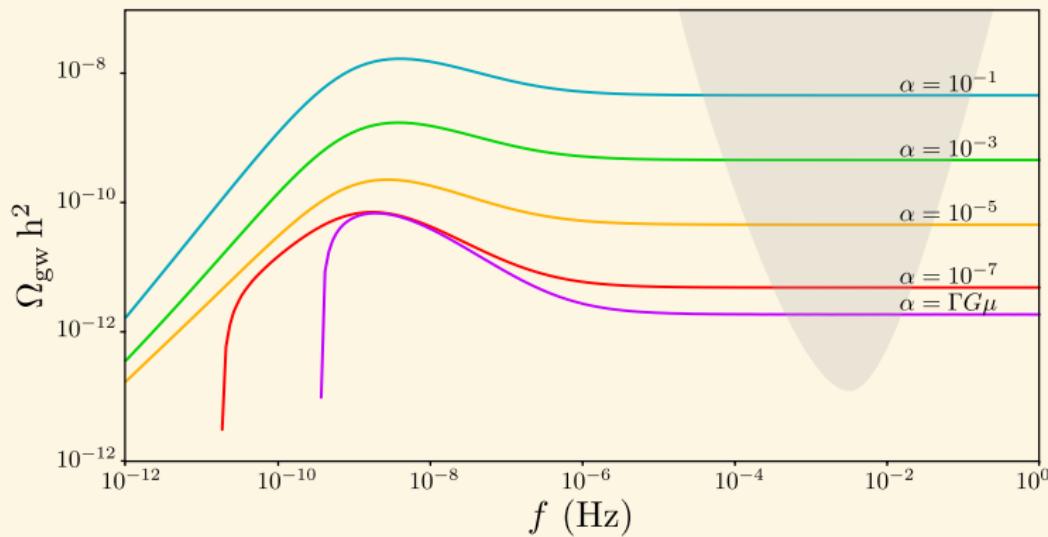


Figure: Dependence on the size of the loops

Loop distributions

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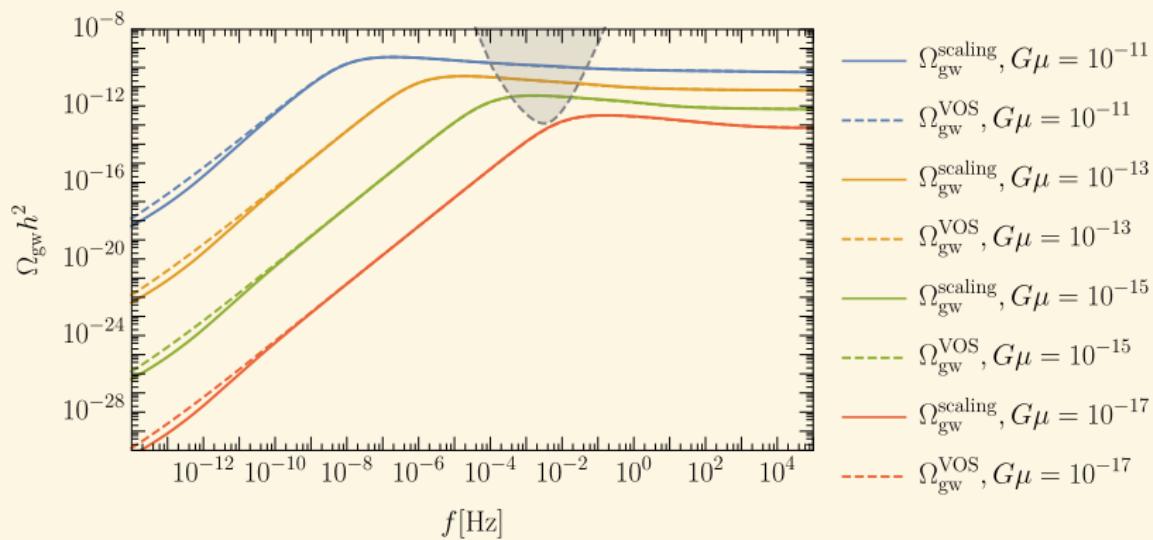


Figure: Dependence on the dynamics of the radiation to matter transition

Loop distributions

Model II: simulation-inferred model of [Blanco-Pillado et al., 2014]

- Authors performed NG simulations of cosmic string networks in the radiation and matter eras
- They obtained the loop production functions for non-self-intersecting loops directly from these simulations
- As NG simulations probe large scales, they supposed the loop production function is cutoff below the gravitational radiation scale.

$$\frac{dn}{d\ell_{\text{rad}}} = \frac{0.18}{t^{3/2}(\ell + \Gamma G \mu t)^{5/2}}$$

$$\frac{dn}{d\ell_{\text{rad,mat}}} = \frac{0.18}{(\ell + \Gamma G \mu t)^{5/2}} (2\sqrt{\Omega_{\text{rad}}})(1+z)^3$$

$$\frac{dn}{d\ell_{\text{mat}}} = \frac{0.27 - 0.45(\ell/t)^{0.31}}{t^2(\ell + \Gamma G \mu t)^2}$$

Loop distributions

Model II: simulation-inferred model of [Blanco-Pillado et al., 2014]

P_n from simulation using Model II

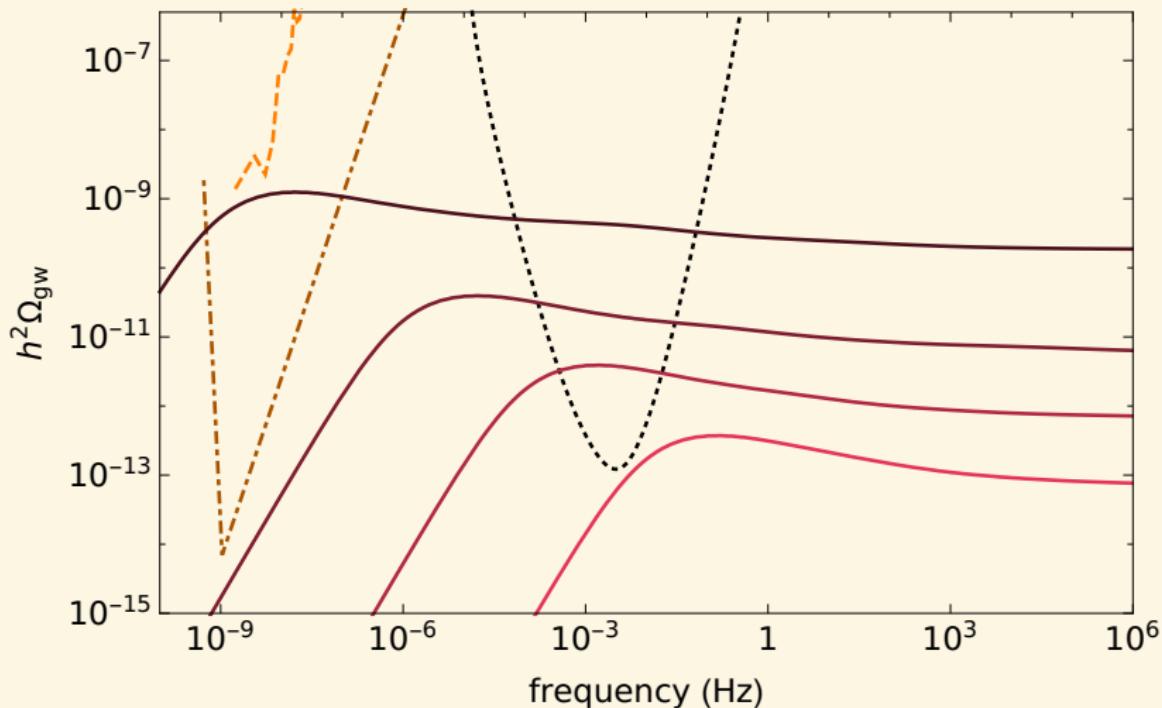


Figure: Cosmic string SBGW for various values of $G\mu$

Loop distributions

Model III: simulation-inferred model of [Ringeval et al., 2007, Lorenz et al., 2010]

Based on analytical work by [Polchinski and Rocha, 2006]

$$t^5 \mathcal{P}(\ell, t) = c \left(\frac{\ell}{t} \right)^{2\chi-3}, \quad \chi_{\text{rad}} = 0.2, \chi_{\text{mat}} = 0.295$$

The Boltzmann equation can be solved analytically and NG simulations used to fit the loop number density.

- χ is a parameter set by the numerical simulations
- A cutoff has to be taken on small scales γ_c . For instance $\gamma_c \sim (G\mu)^{1+2\chi}$
- For similar large-scale behavior, an extra population of small-loops can be present

Loop distributions

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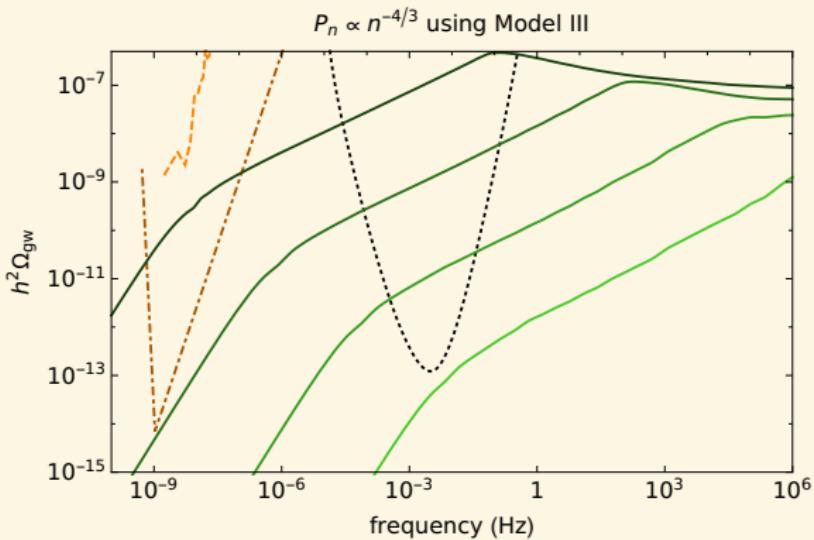


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Projected constraints on the string tension

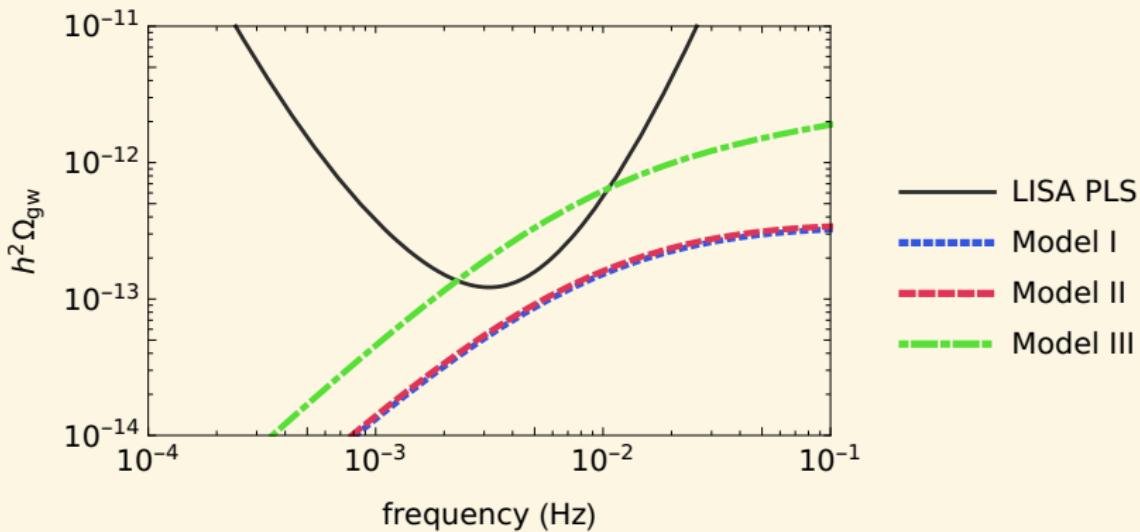


Figure: A comparison of the LISA sensitivity curve to the SBGW predicted by all three models using $G\mu = 10^{-17}$, $P_m \propto n^{-4/3}$. LISA could only constrain string tensions higher than $G\mu = 10^{-17}$

Projected constraints on the string tension

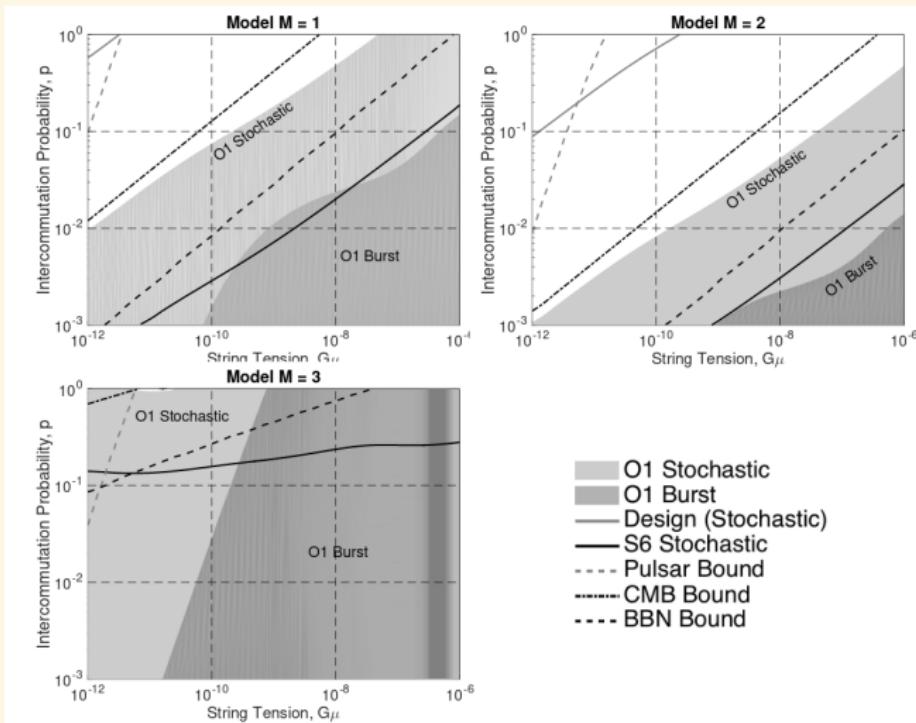


Figure: [Abbott et al., 2018]

New results on modeling the loop number density and its SBGW

P.A., C. Ringeval, M. Sakellariadou, D.A. Steer
arXiv: 1903.06685 [Auclair et al., 2019]
Under preparation

New results on modeling the loop number density

Promoting χ to a free parameter in model III [Auclair et al., 2019]

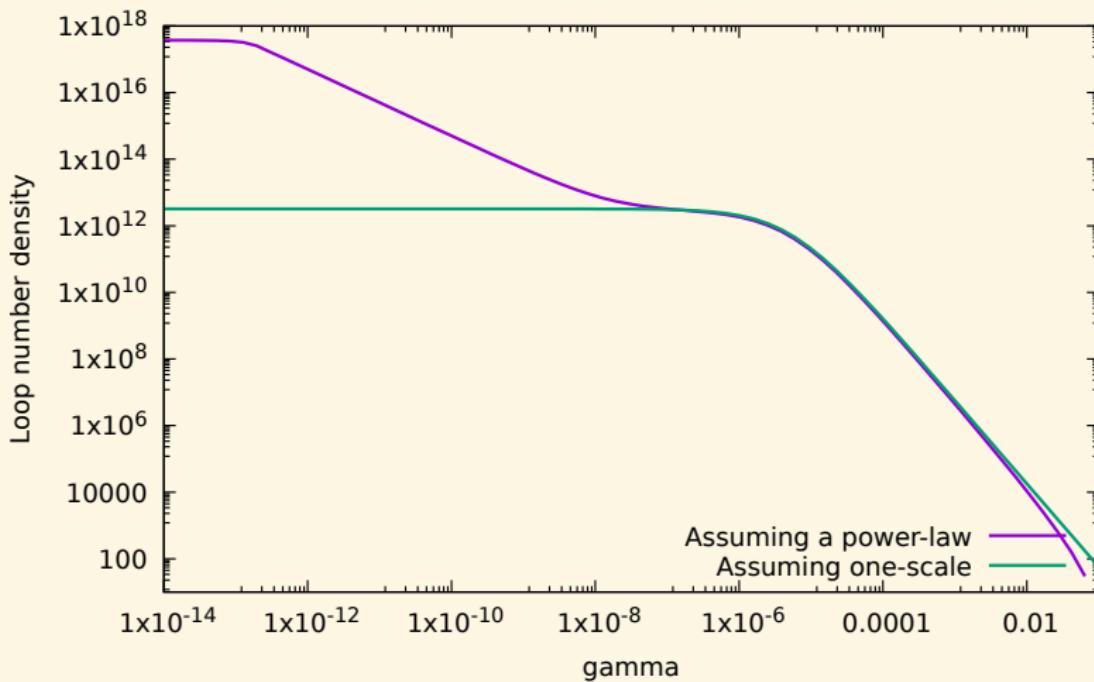
Model III solves the Boltzmann equation assuming the loop production function is a power-law with fixed values for $\chi_{\text{rad}} < 1/4$ and $\chi_{\text{mat}} < 1/2$

$$t^5 \mathcal{P}(\ell, t) = c \left(\frac{\ell}{t} \right)^{2\chi-3}$$

- The model can be generalized for higher values of χ
- Model II is a point $\chi_{\text{rad}}, \chi_{\text{mat}}$
- One can explore this parameter space and obtain more understanding

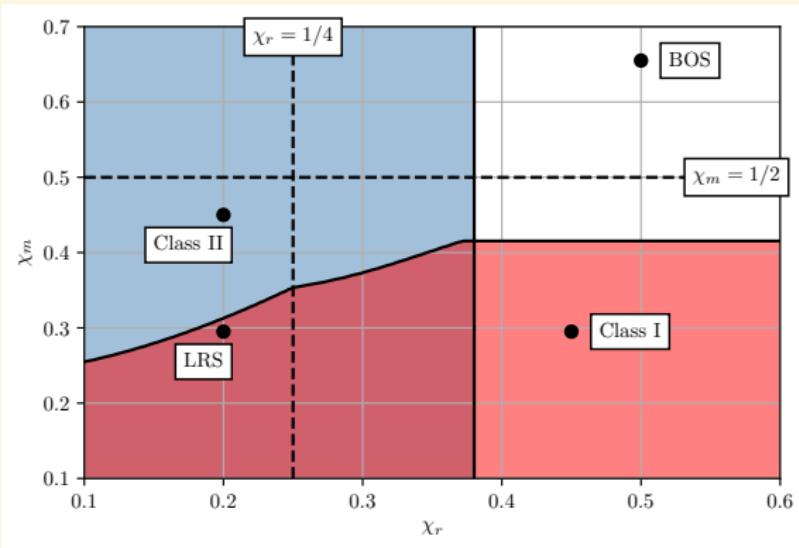
Preliminary results

The extra population of small loops



Preliminary results

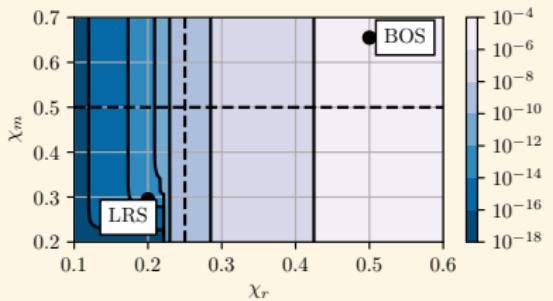
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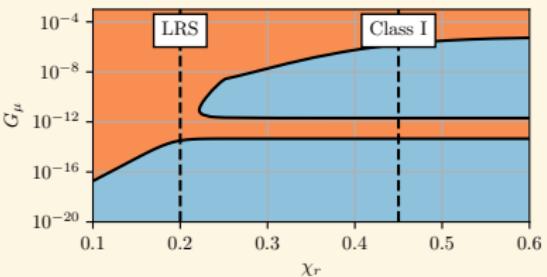
Preliminary results

Constraints on the string tension in the parameter space

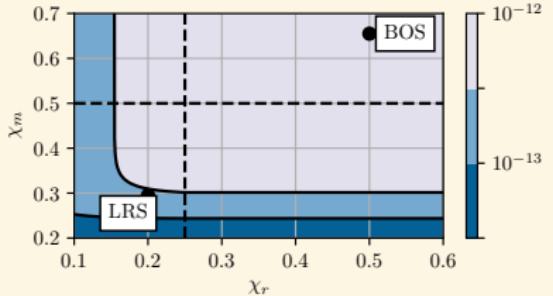
(a) LIGO/Virgo, $\Omega_{\text{gw}} = 10^{-7}$, $f = 20 \text{ Hz}$



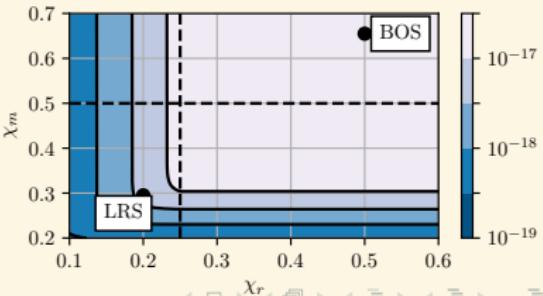
(b) LIGO/Virgo at $\chi_m = 0.295$.



(c) PTA, $\Omega_{\text{gw}} = 10^{-12}$, $f = 2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ Hz}$



(d) LISA, $\Omega_{\text{gw}} = 10^{-13}$, $f = 10^{-2} \text{ Hz}$



Consequences on the SBGW and particle production from new simulations of Abelian-Higgs strings

P.A, D.A. Steer, T. Vachaspati
In preparation

New FT simulations of individual loops

Formation, evolution and decay [Matsunami et al., 2019]

- Throwing 4 straight strings at each other, they were able to follow a loop from its formation to its decay
- The dominant channel for energy loss is the collision of kinks
- ℓ_0 is a new lengthscale for the energy loss

$$\ell_0 = \frac{\nu\sqrt{\mu}}{\Gamma G \mu}$$

$$\frac{d\ell}{dt} = -\Gamma G \mu \frac{\ell_0}{\ell}$$

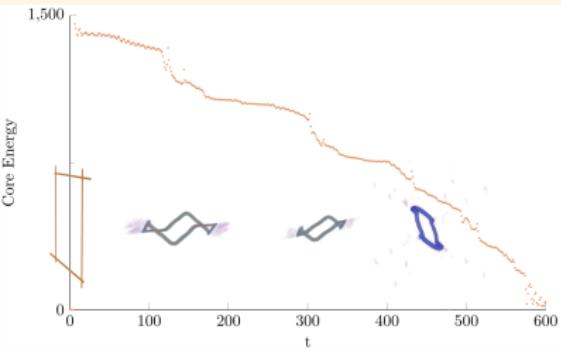


Figure: Energy of a loop with the initial size of 390 lattice spacings plotted vs time.
[Matsunami et al., 2019]

Consequences on the number of loops

Modeling the loop number density with both GW and particle emission

Considering both gravitational radiation and particle emission

$$\frac{d\ell}{dt} = -\Gamma G \mu \left(1 + \frac{\ell_0}{\ell} \right)$$

The Boltzmann equation can be rewritten to take both effects into account

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(a^3 \frac{dn}{d\ell} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(a^3 \frac{d\ell}{dt} \frac{dn}{d\ell} \right) = a^3 \mathcal{P}(\ell, t)$$

And can be solved analytically for simple loop production functions

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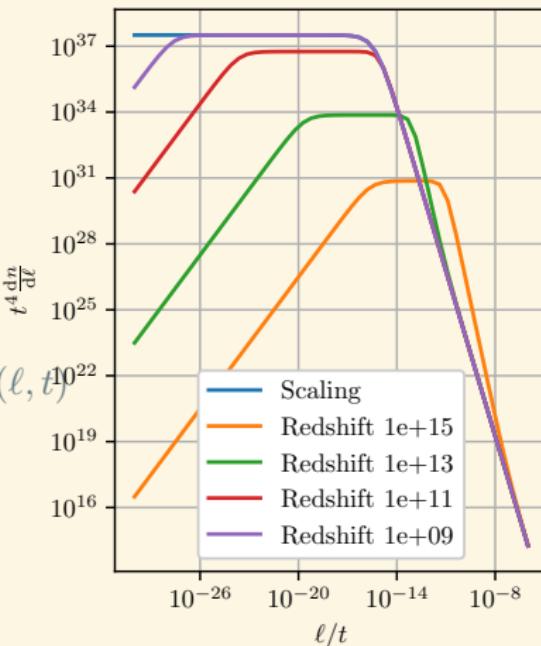


Figure: $G\mu = 10^{-17}$

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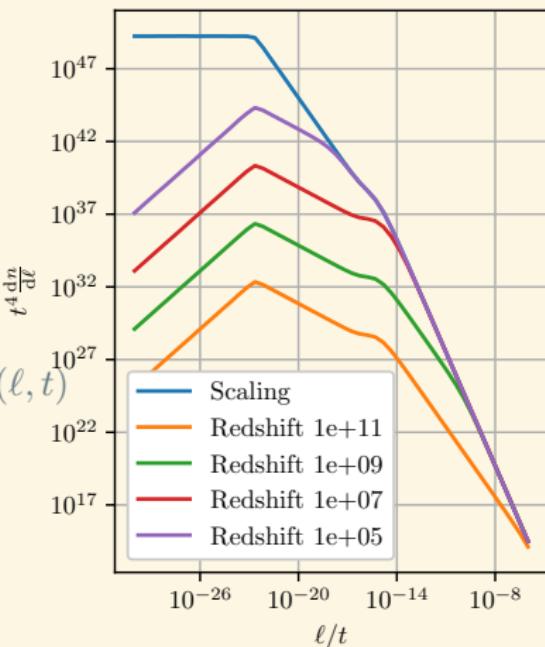


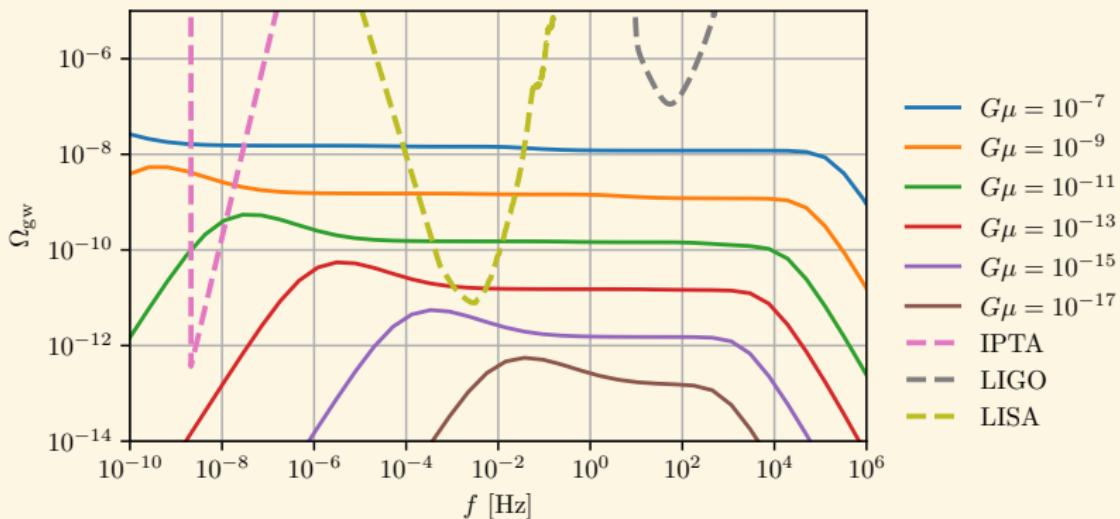
Figure: $G\mu = 10^{-17}$

Impact on the SBGW

Breaking of the high frequency plateau (preliminary results)

A consequence of the introduction of ℓ_0 is that the high frequency plateau is cutoff at

$$f = \sqrt{\frac{2H_r c}{\ell_0 \Gamma G \mu}} \propto (G \mu)^{1/4}$$



Particle emission bounds

Injected energy by cosmic strings and updated bounds on $G\mu$
[Mota and Hindmarsh, 2015, Vachaspati, 2010]

The energy density injected by cosmic strings produced per unit of time

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_H(t) &= \int_0^{\alpha t} \left(-\frac{d\ell}{dt}(\ell') \mu \right)_{\text{particle}} \frac{dn}{d\ell} d\ell' \\ &= \Gamma G \mu^2 \ell_0 \int_0^{\alpha t} \frac{dn}{d\ell} \frac{d\ell'}{\ell'}\end{aligned}$$

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From this quantity you can calculate

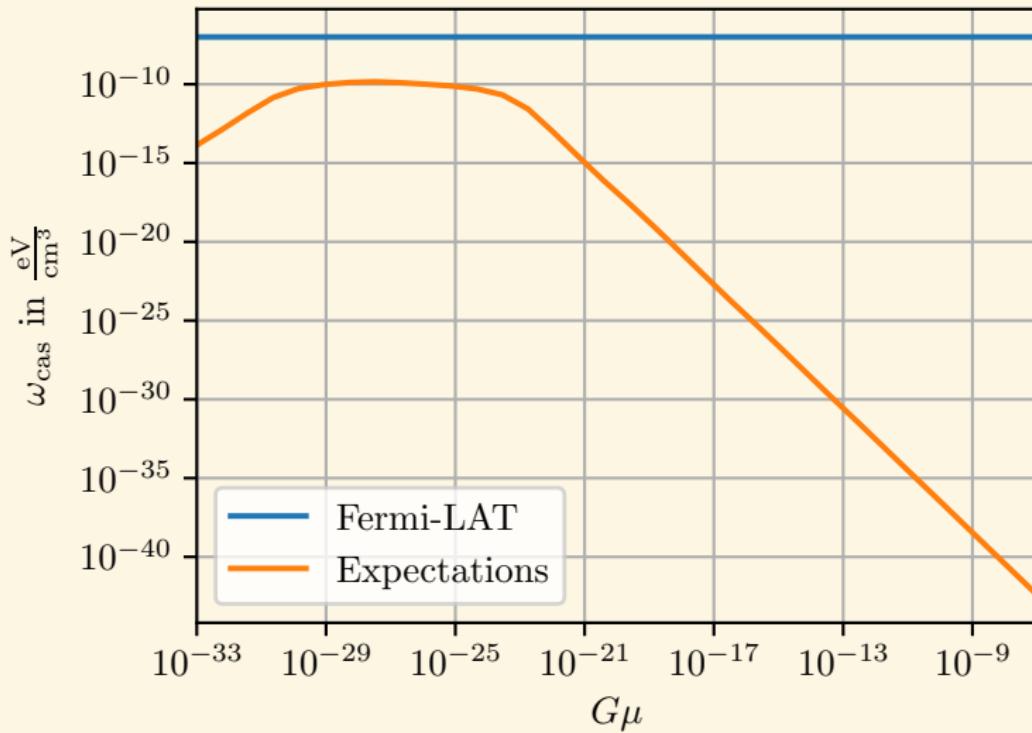
- the Diffuse Gamma Ray Background contribution from Fermi-LAT

$$\omega_{\text{DGRB}} = f_{\text{eff}} \int_{t_c}^{t_0} \frac{\Phi_H(t)}{(1+z)^4} dt$$

- energy injected into visible states during BBN

Preliminary result

Diffuse Gamma Ray Background



Conclusion

- LISA will be able to probe cosmic strings with $G\mu \geq 10^{-17}$. A result that does not depend on which model/method you use (if you believe in NG strings)
- One can study different models continuously in a given parameter space and test the robustness of the predictions of the different GW detectors
- Low-frequency detectors are the most robust and LISA will probe lower values of the string tension
- Introducing latest results from [Matsunami et al., 2019] does not modify theoretical expectations for the SBGW
- One can estimate jointly the bounds on $G\mu$ from particle and GW emission

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- 
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