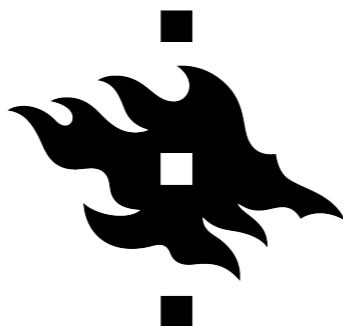


Reconstructing early universe physics from future LISA data

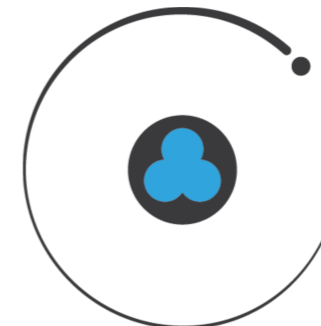
Deanna C. Hooper

(they/them)

*First Nordic
Cosmology Meeting
24th October 2023*



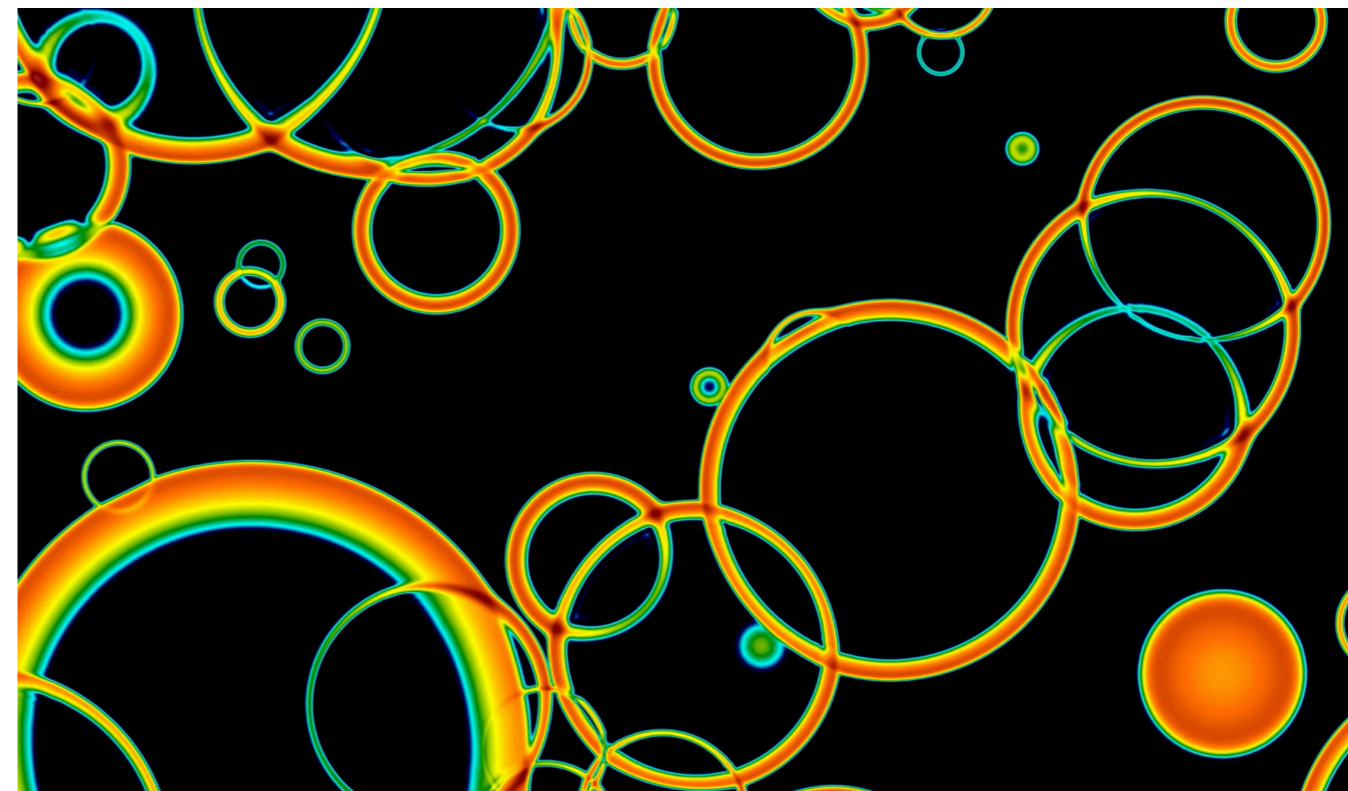
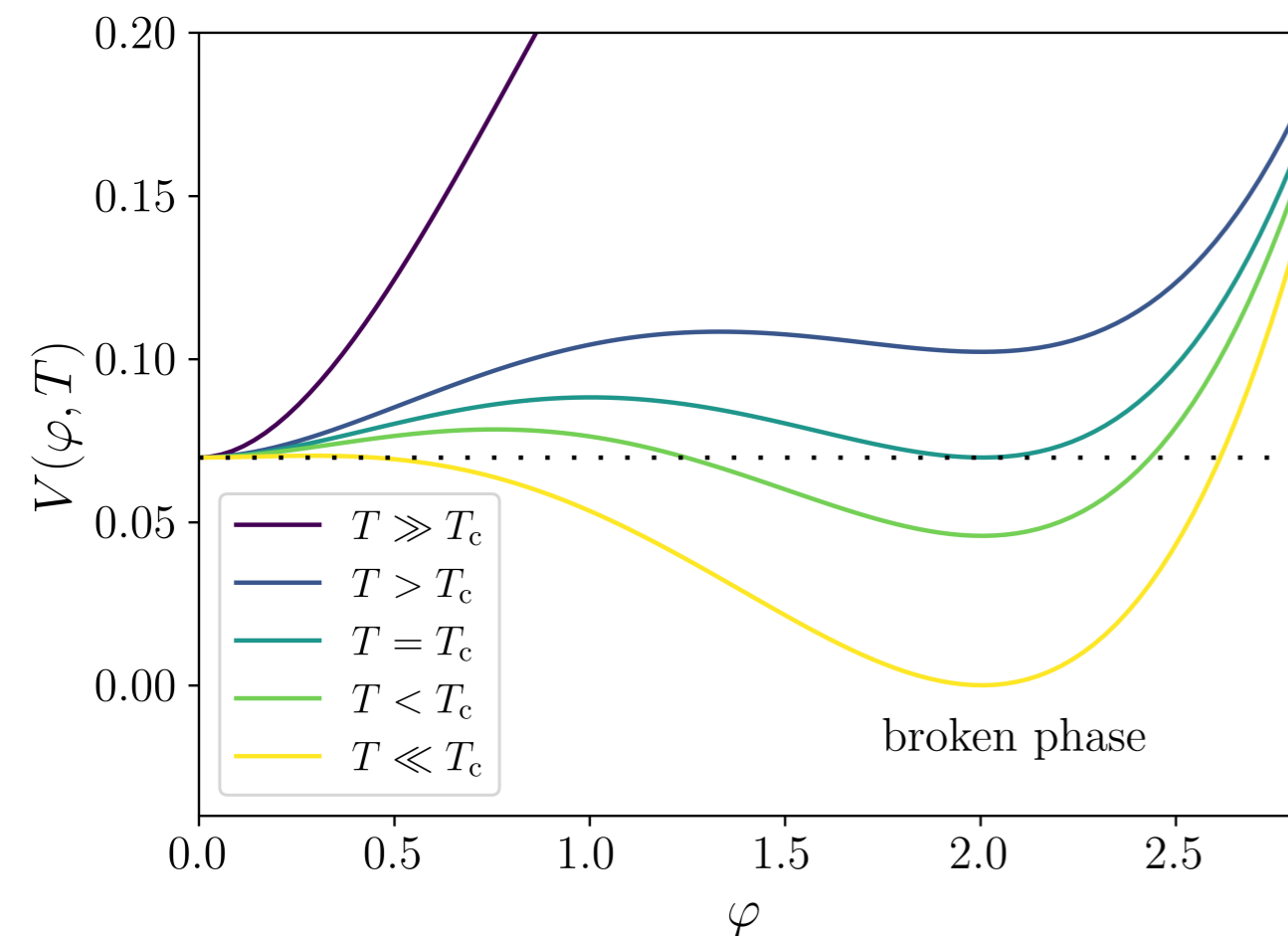
HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO
HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI



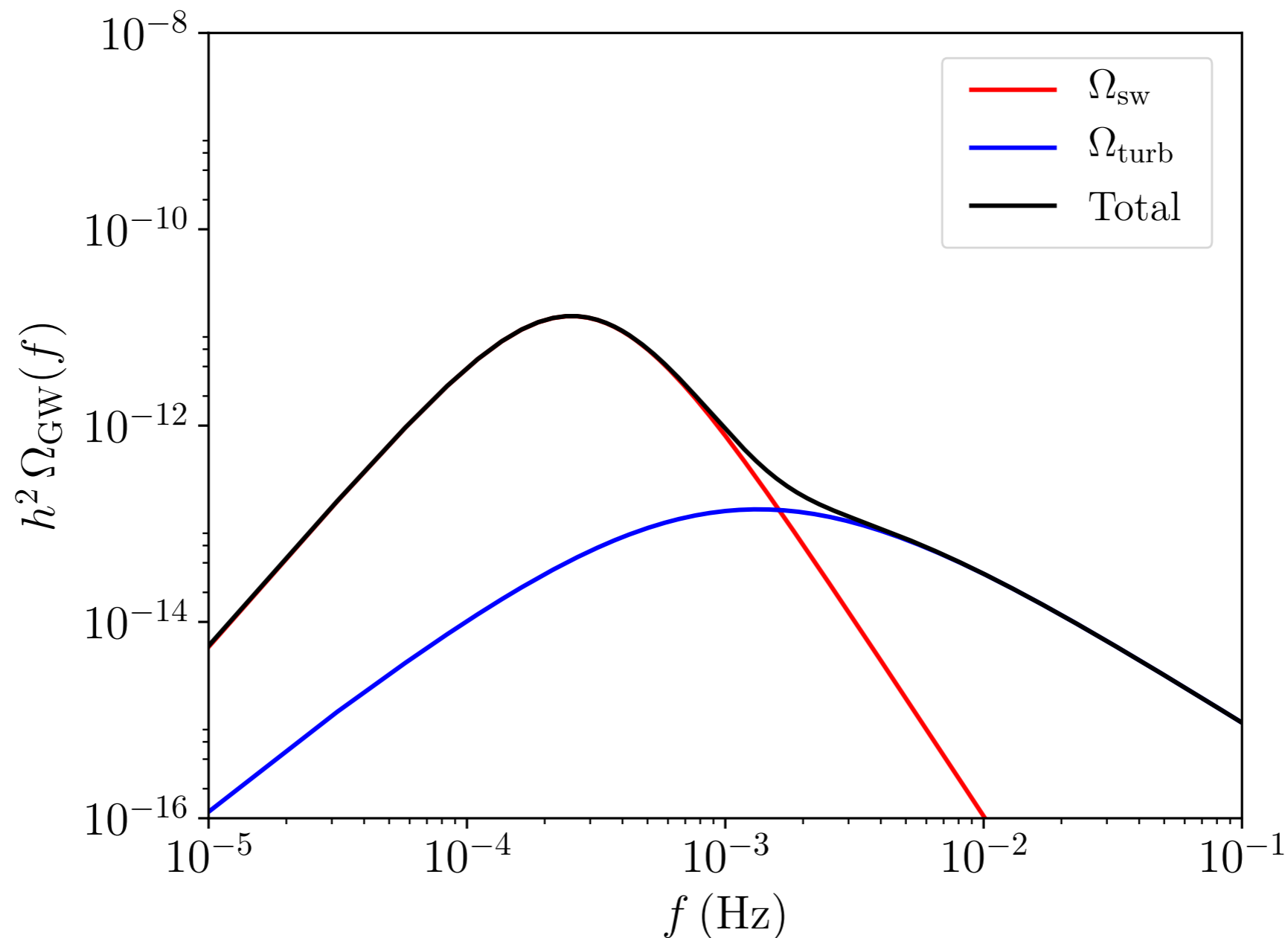
HELSINKI
INSTITUTE OF
PHYSICS

First order phase transitions in the early universe can source gravitational waves

Credits: D. J. Weir

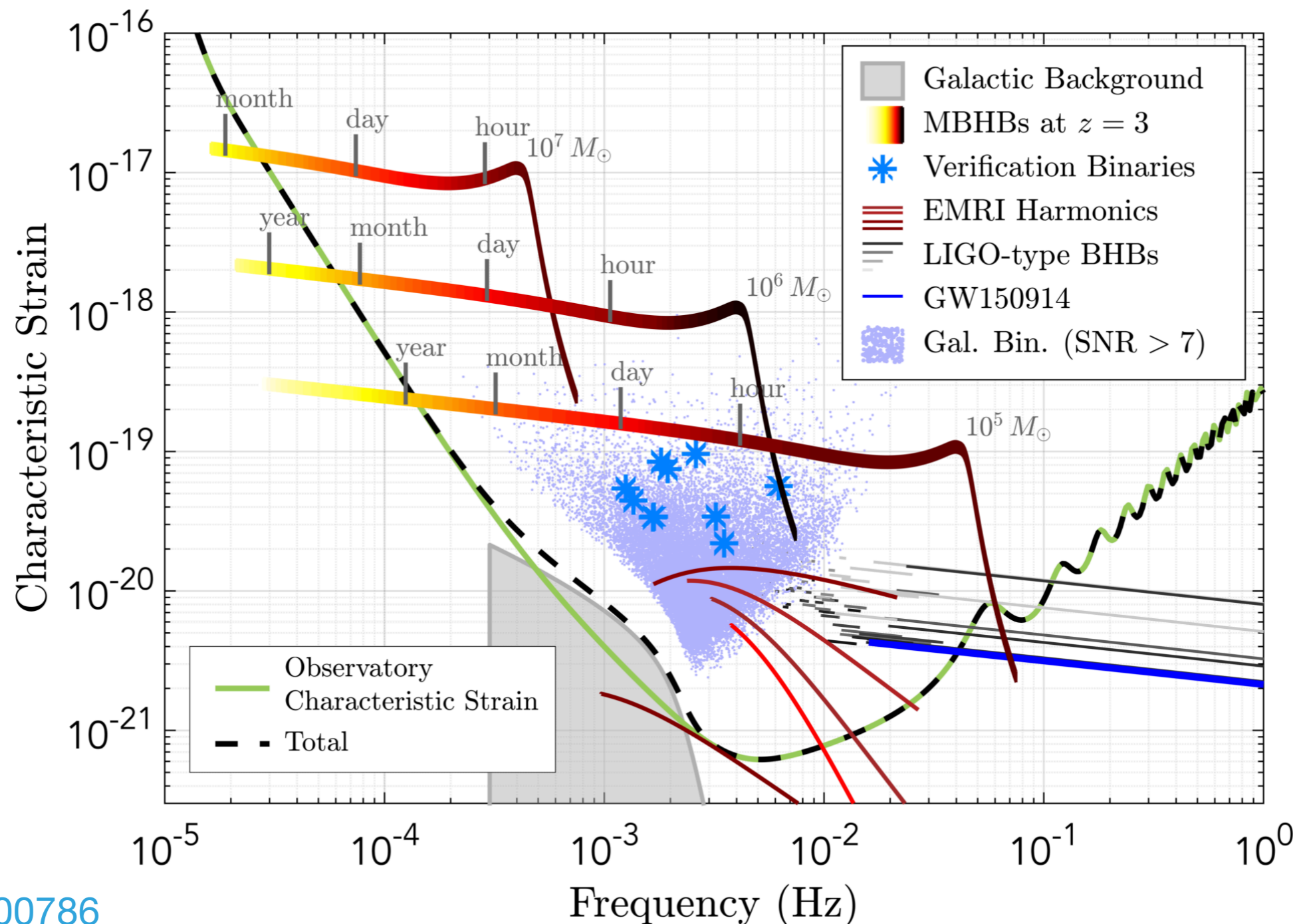


First order phase transitions in the early universe can source gravitational waves



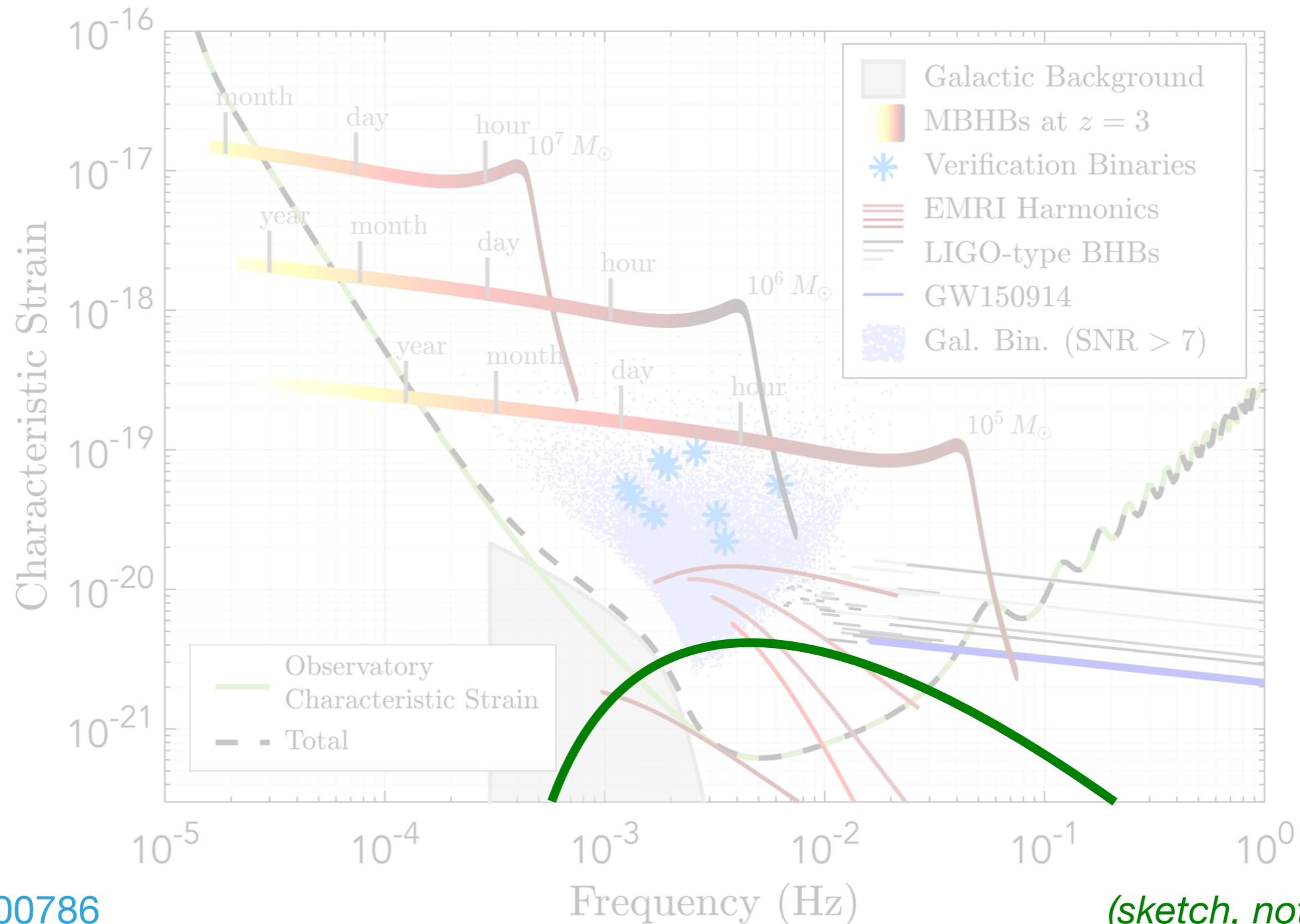
Modified from arXiv: 1705.01783

Finding a SGWB coming from a phase transition in LISA data will be difficult



arXiv:1702.00786

Finding a SGWB coming from a phase transition in LISA data will be difficult



arXiv:1702.00786

(sketch, not a real model)

We can go from a particle physics model to an SNR; we want to invert the process

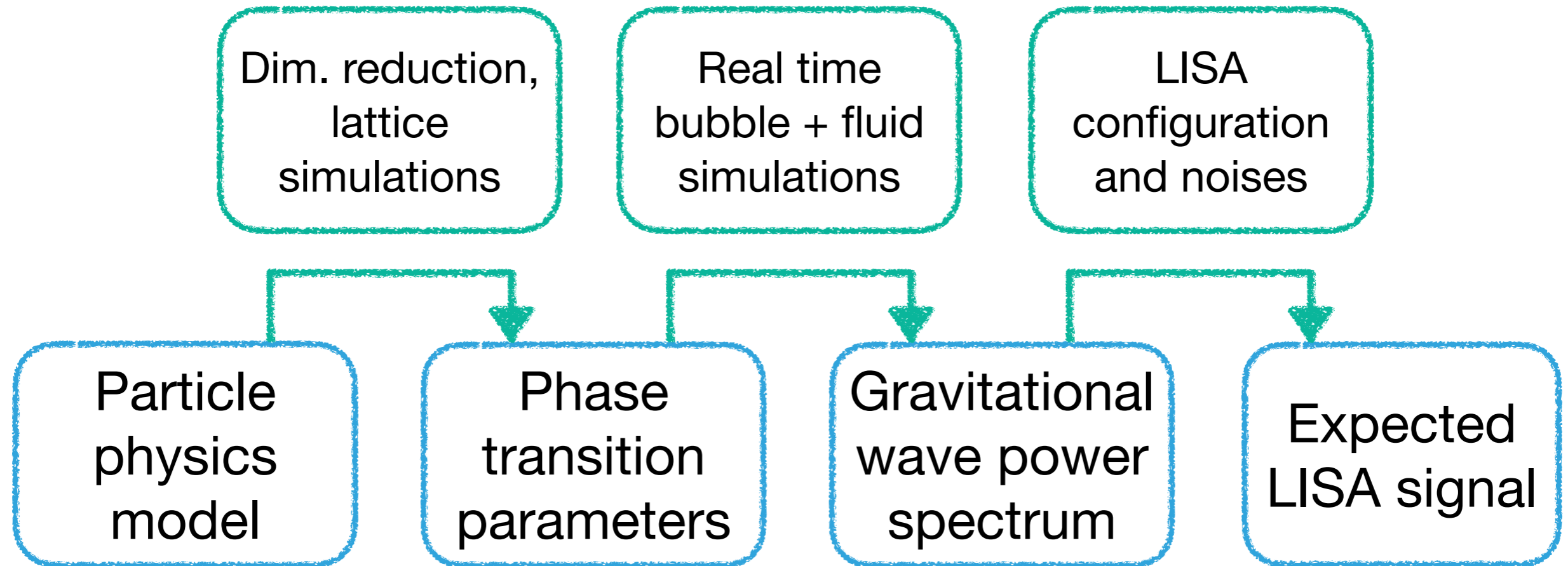
Particle
physics
model

Phase
transition
parameters

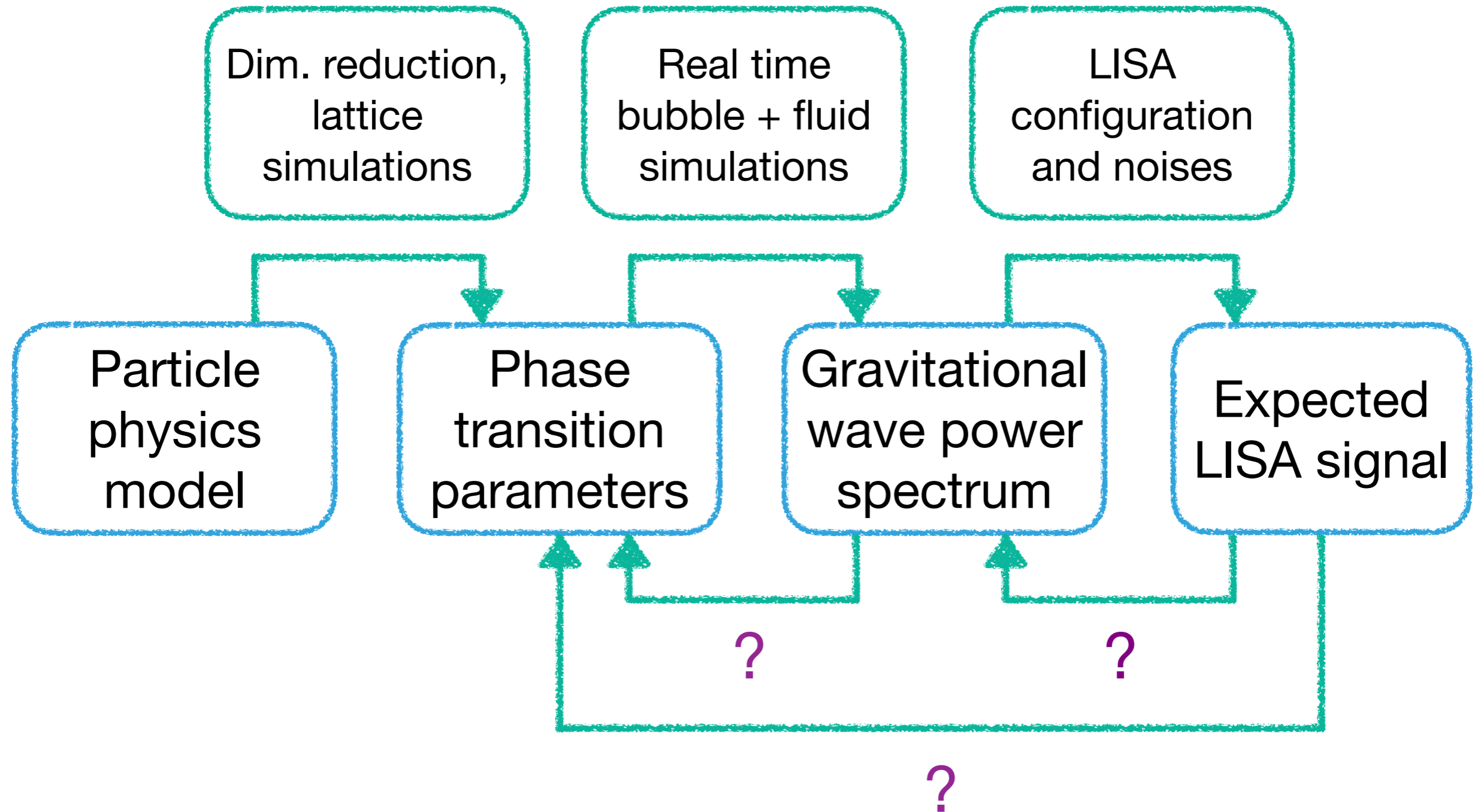
Gravitational
wave power
spectrum

Expected
LISA signal

We can go from a particle physics model to an SNR; we want to invert the process

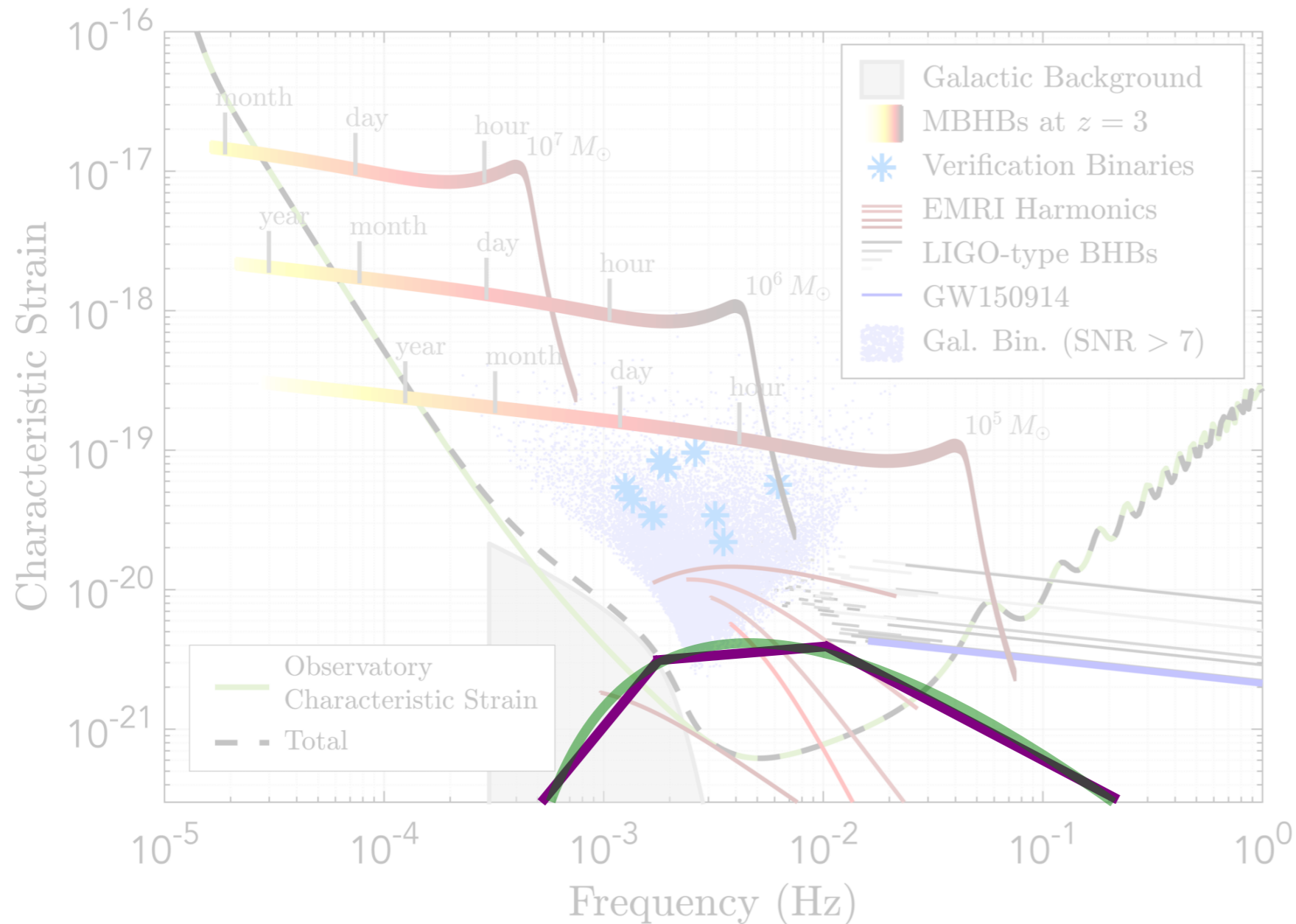


We can go from a particle physics model to an SNR; we want to invert the process



We want to recover the PT parameters from a double broken power law

arXiv: 2209.13551



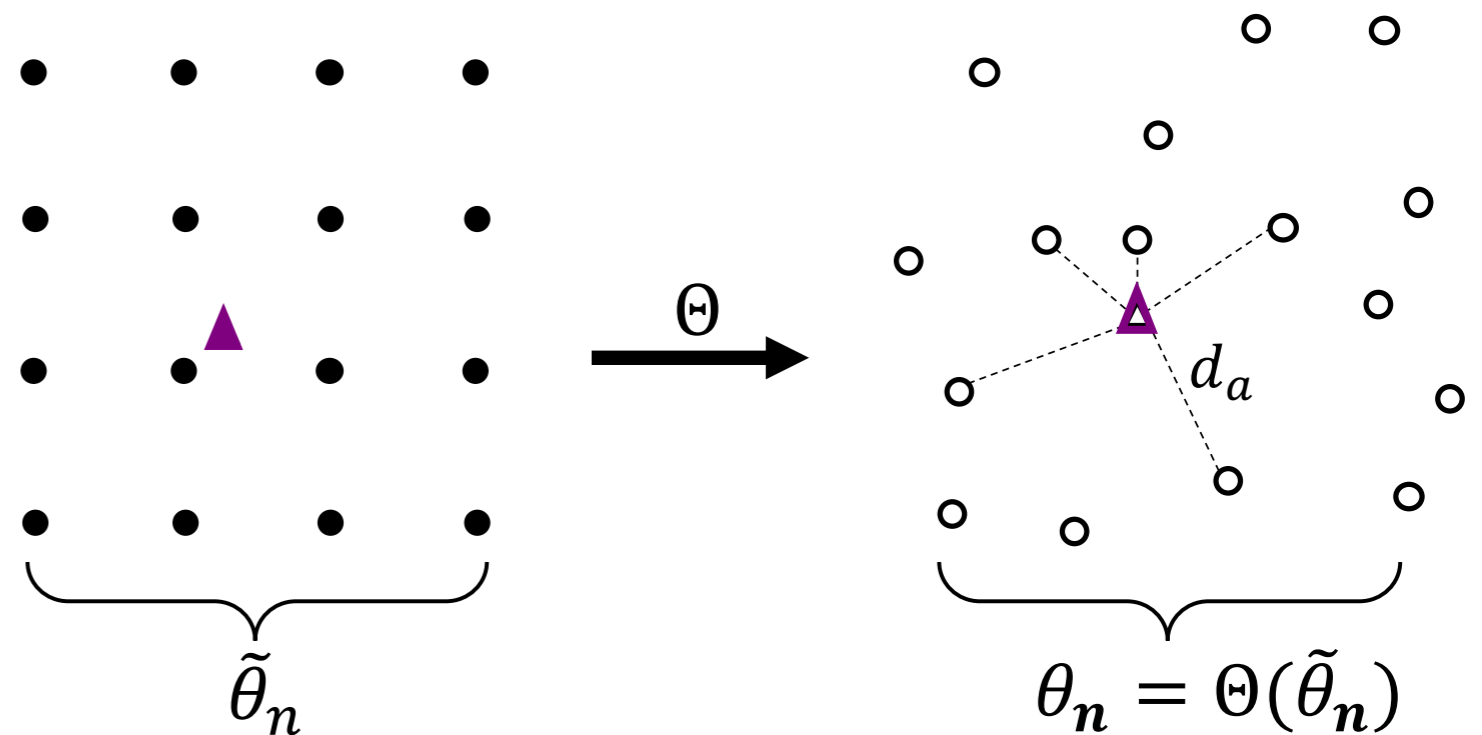
Create a mapping between PT and shape parameters - only needs to be done once!

Mapping done by building a grid and interpolating with nearest neighbours

arXiv: 2209.13551

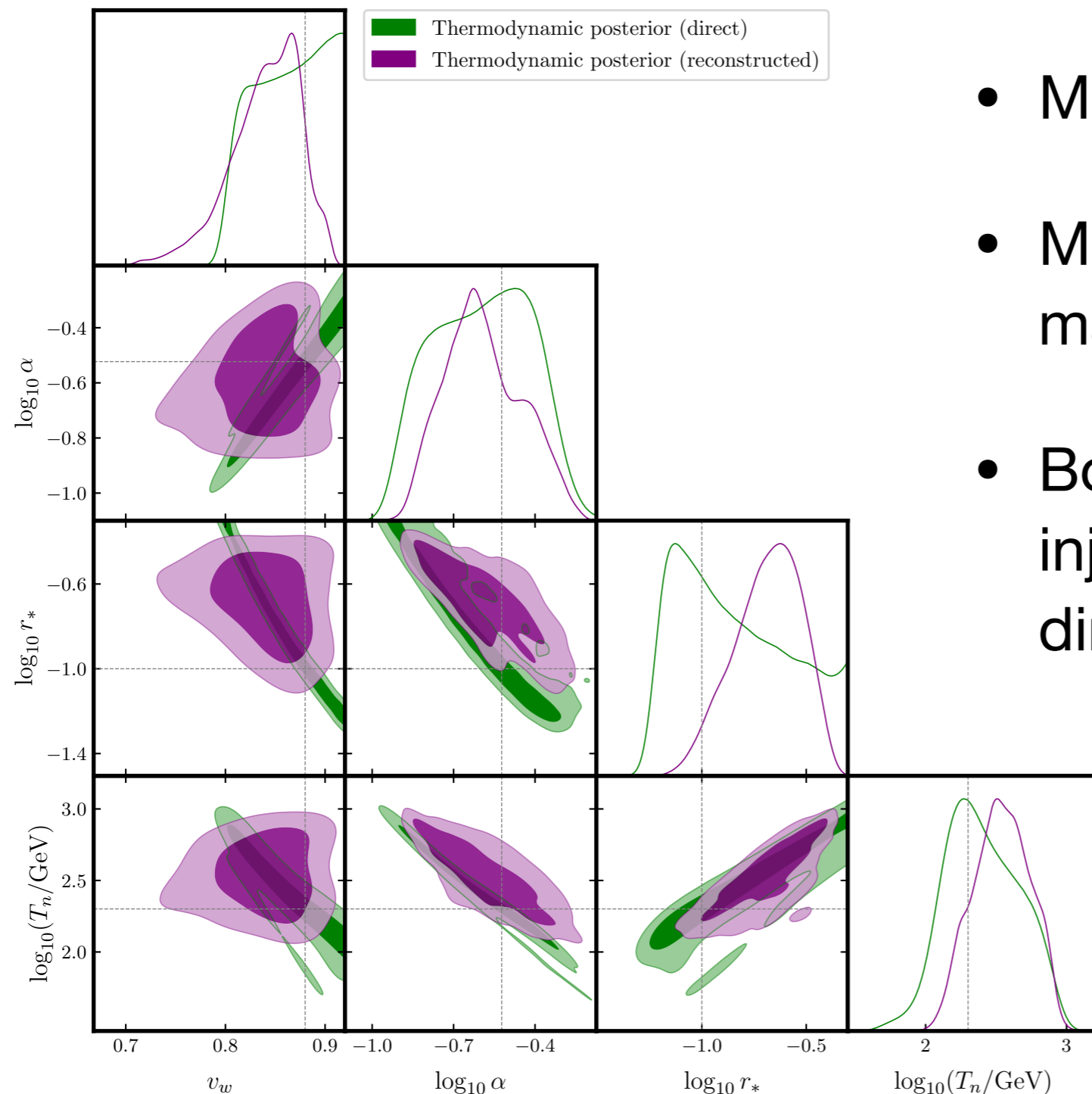
1. Build grid of PT parameters

2. Find corresponding shape parameters



3. For a point in shape parameter space, use a weighted interpolation in grid to reconstruct PT parameters

Direct sampling and reconstruction give similar results, latter is $\mathcal{O}(10^3)$ faster



- MCMC on PT parameters (green)
- MCMC on shape parameters, map to PT parameters (purple)
- Both approaches recover injected signal (dashed lines), direct is more precise

α : Phase transition strength

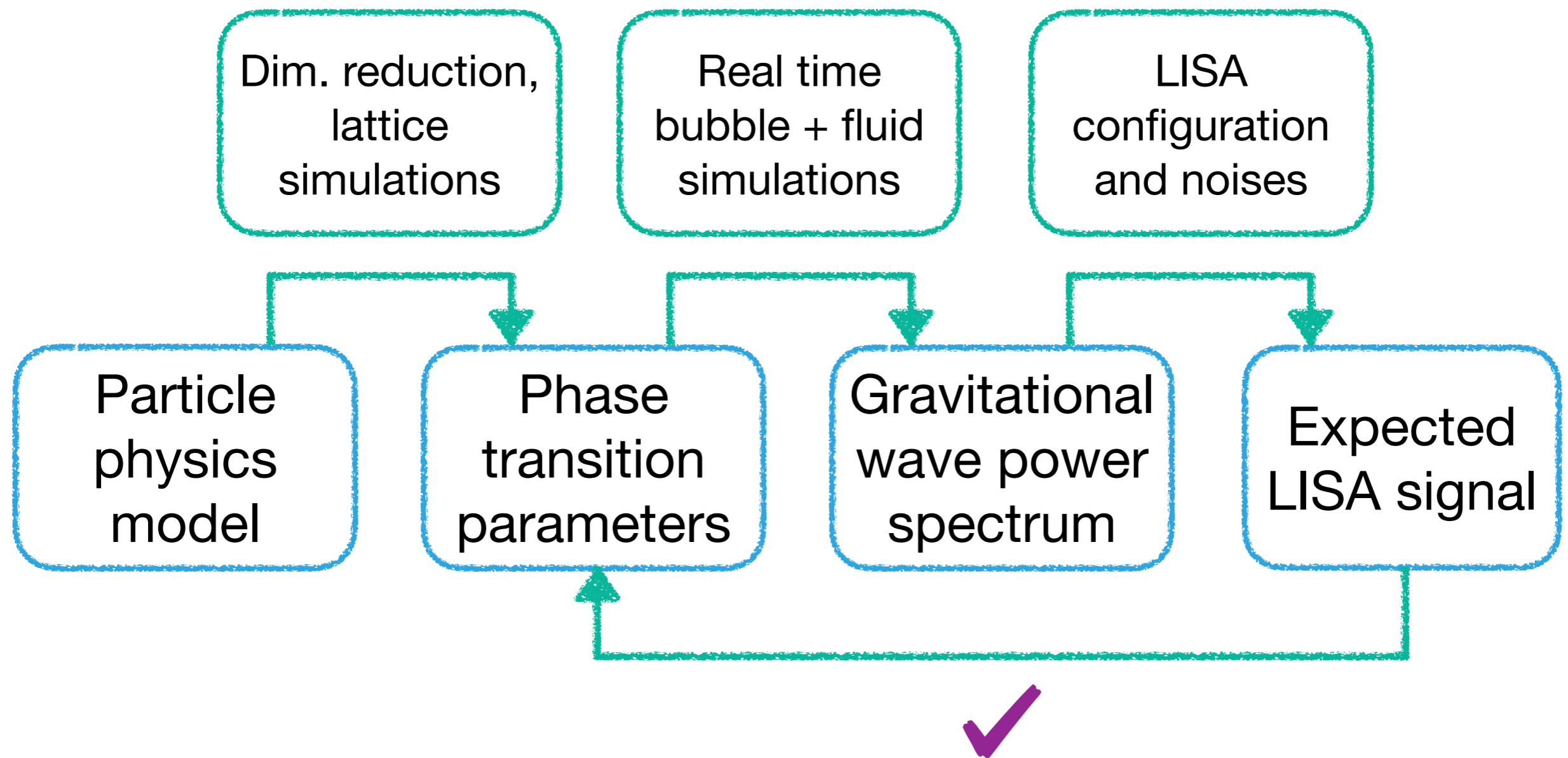
r_* : Hubble-scaled mean bubble spacing

T_n : Bubble nucleation temperature

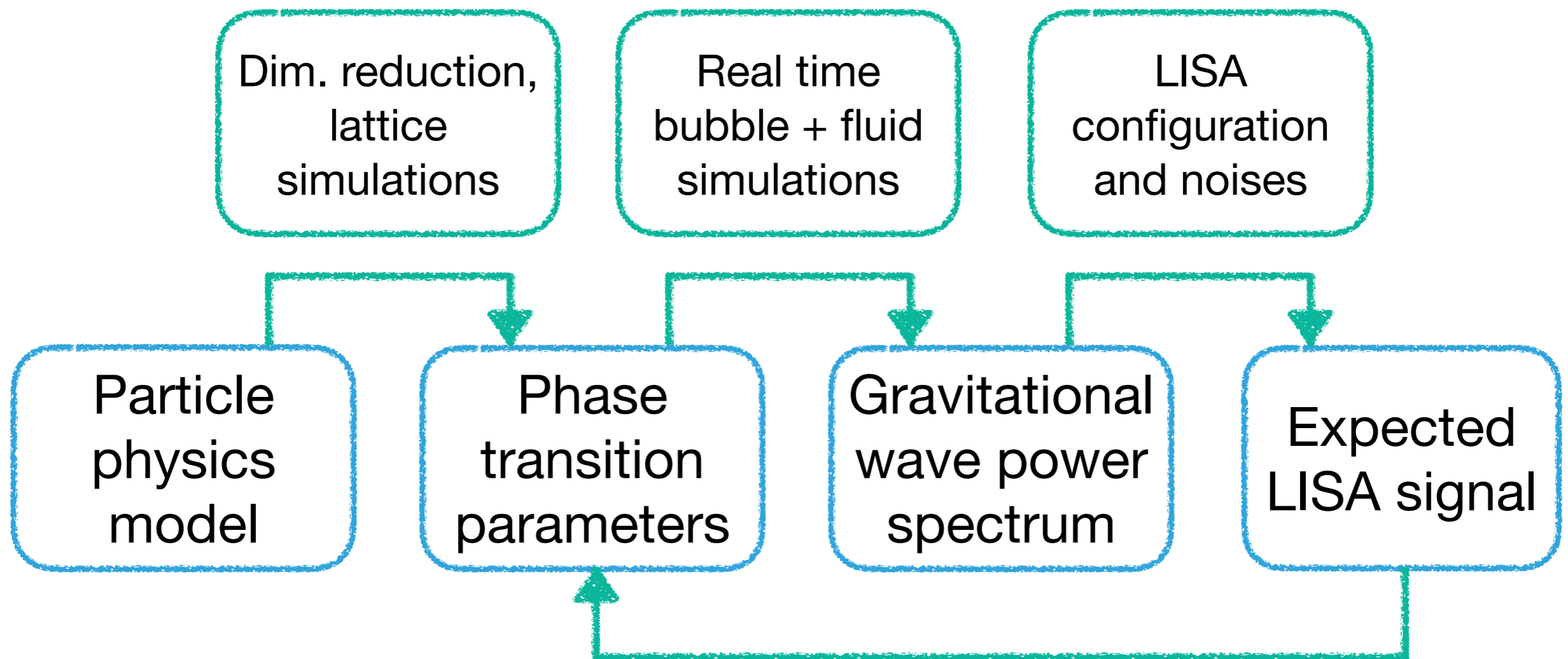
v_w : Wall velocity

[arXiv: 2209.13551](https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.13551)

We can get PT parameters from GW spectrum. Can we get a SGWB spectrum from LISA?

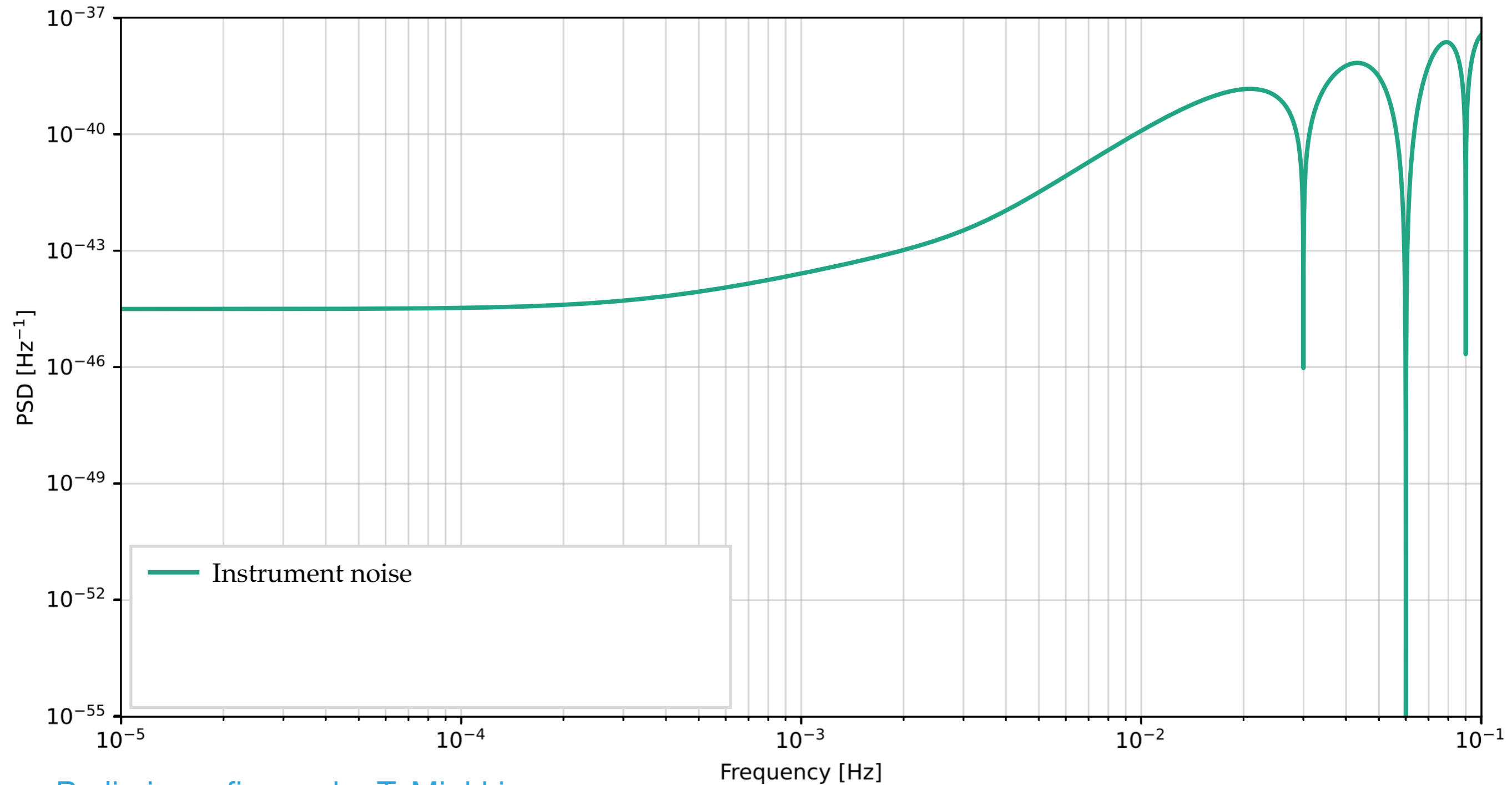


We can get PT parameters from GW spectrum. Can we get a SGWB spectrum from LISA?



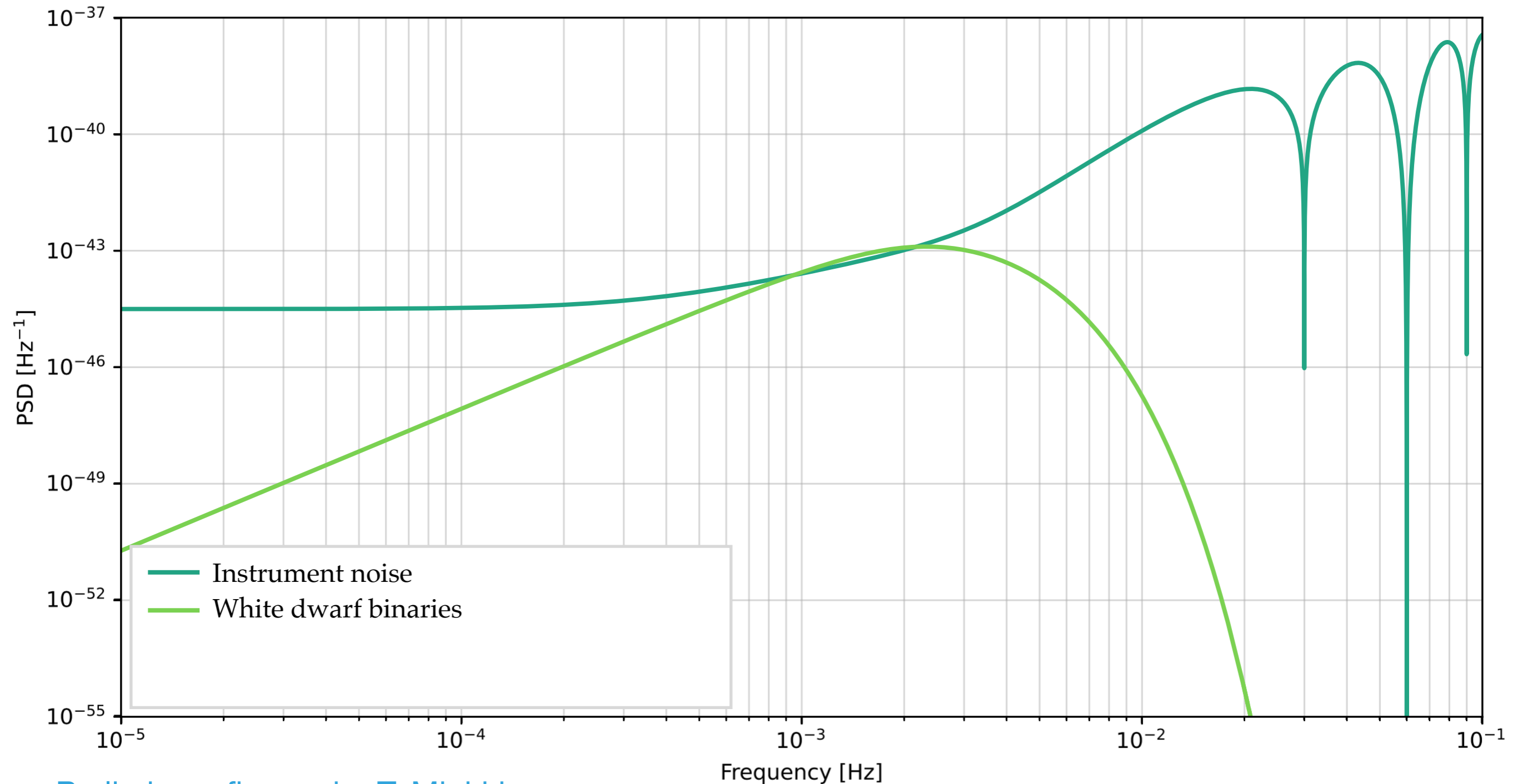
What if we add more realistic noise?

We create mock data with instrument noise, galactic binaries and PT signal



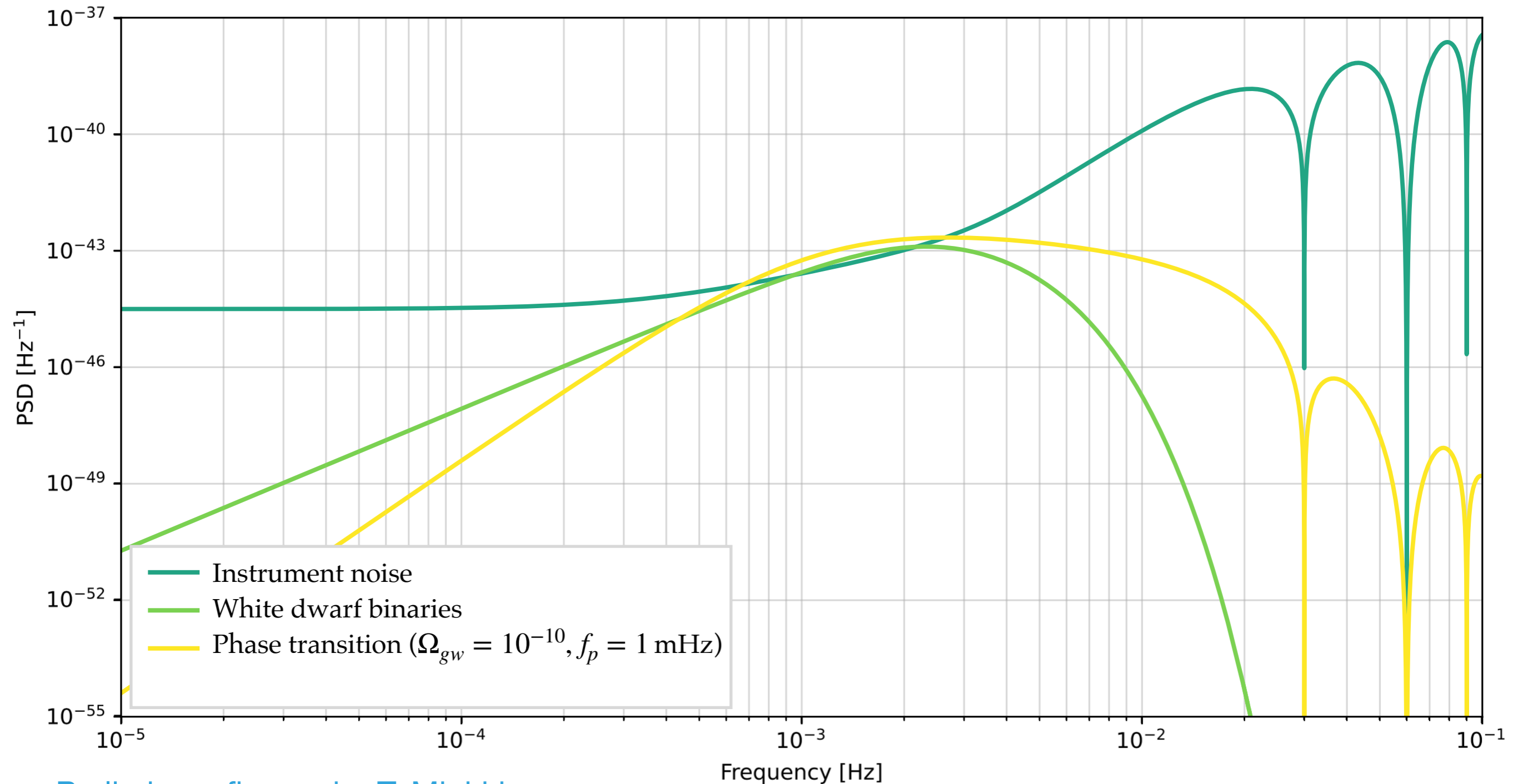
Preliminary figures by T. Minkkinen

We create mock data with instrument noise, galactic binaries and PT signal



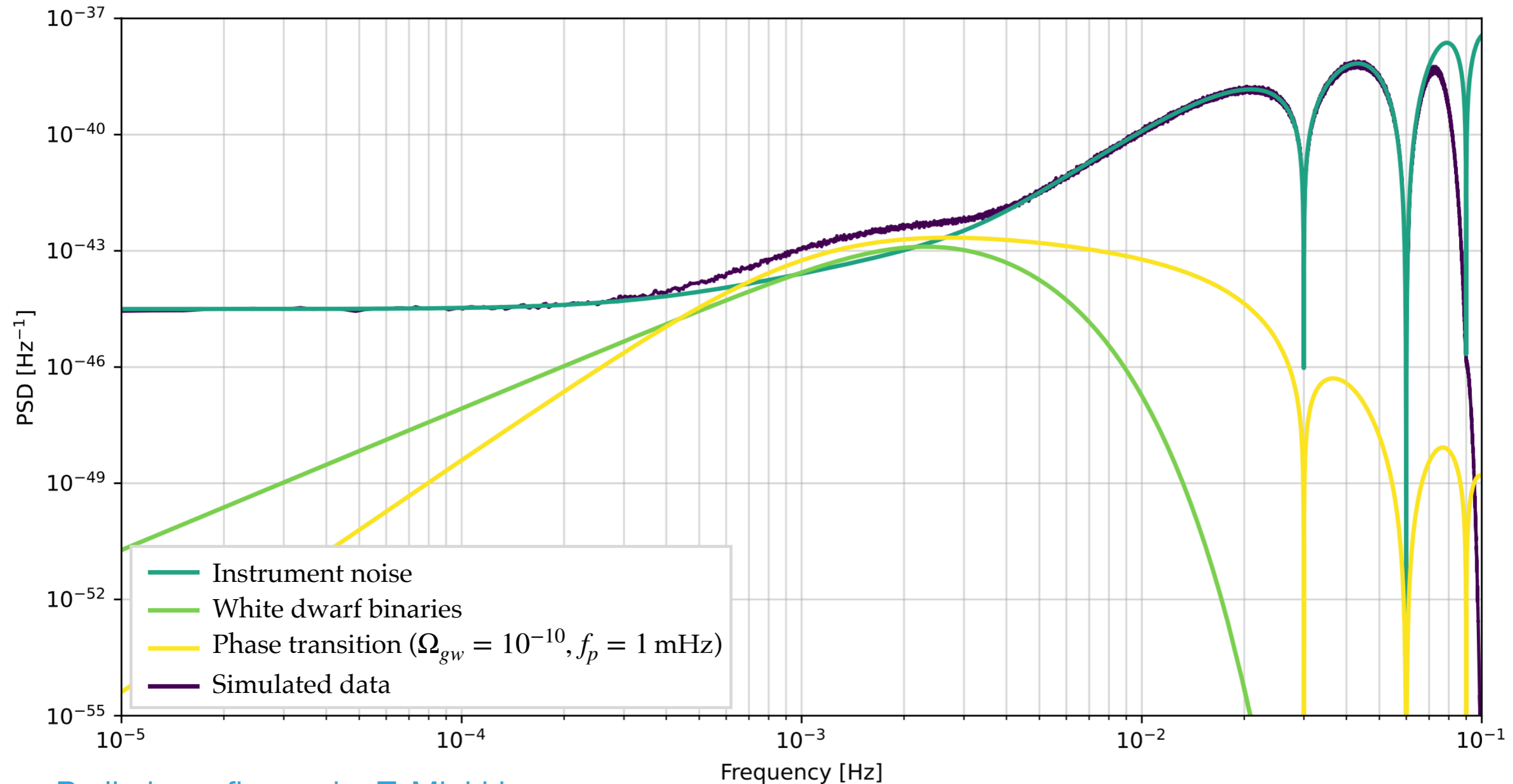
Preliminary figures by T. Minkkinen

We create mock data with instrument noise, galactic binaries and PT signal



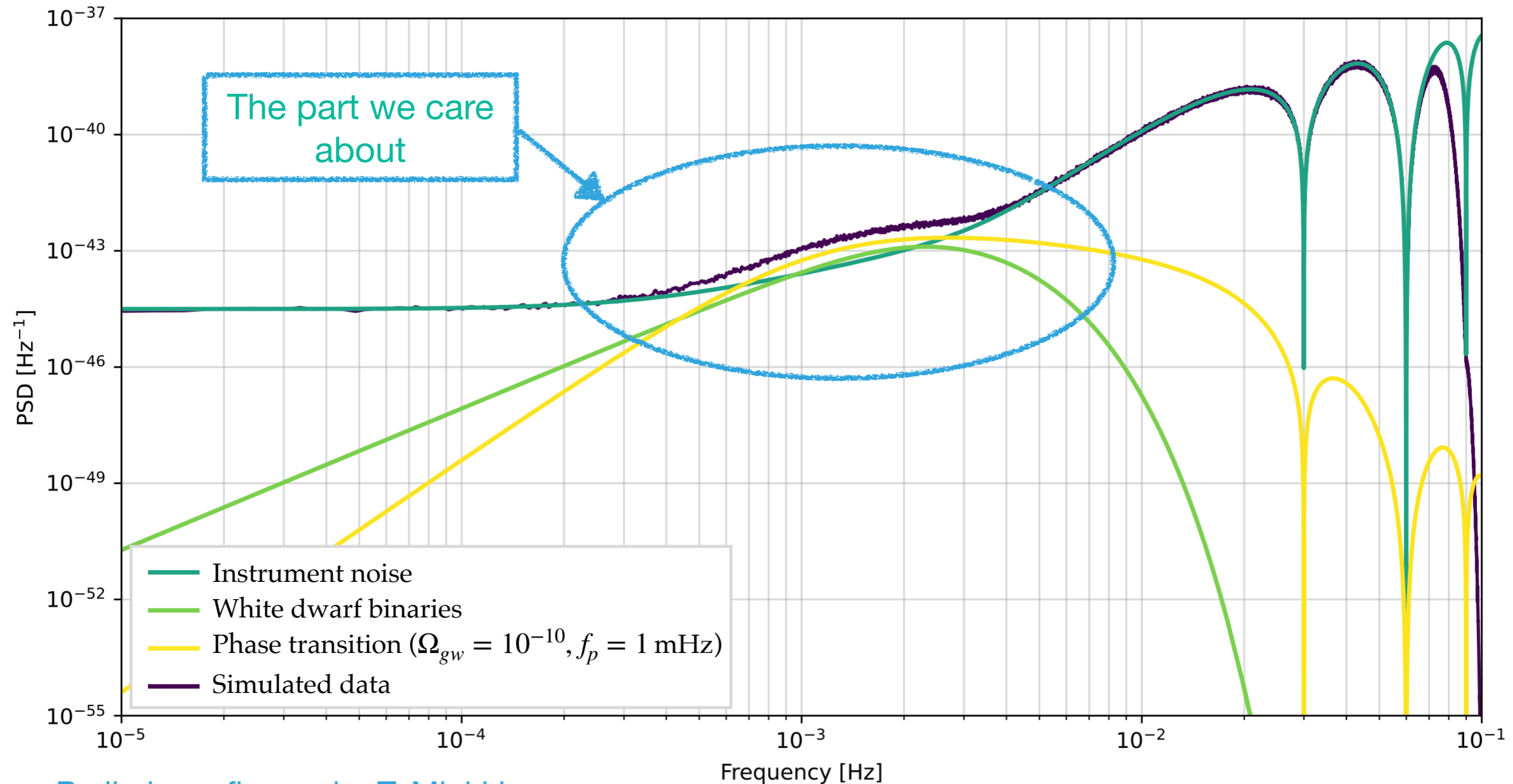
Preliminary figures by T. Minkkinen

We create mock data with instrument noise, galactic binaries and PT signal



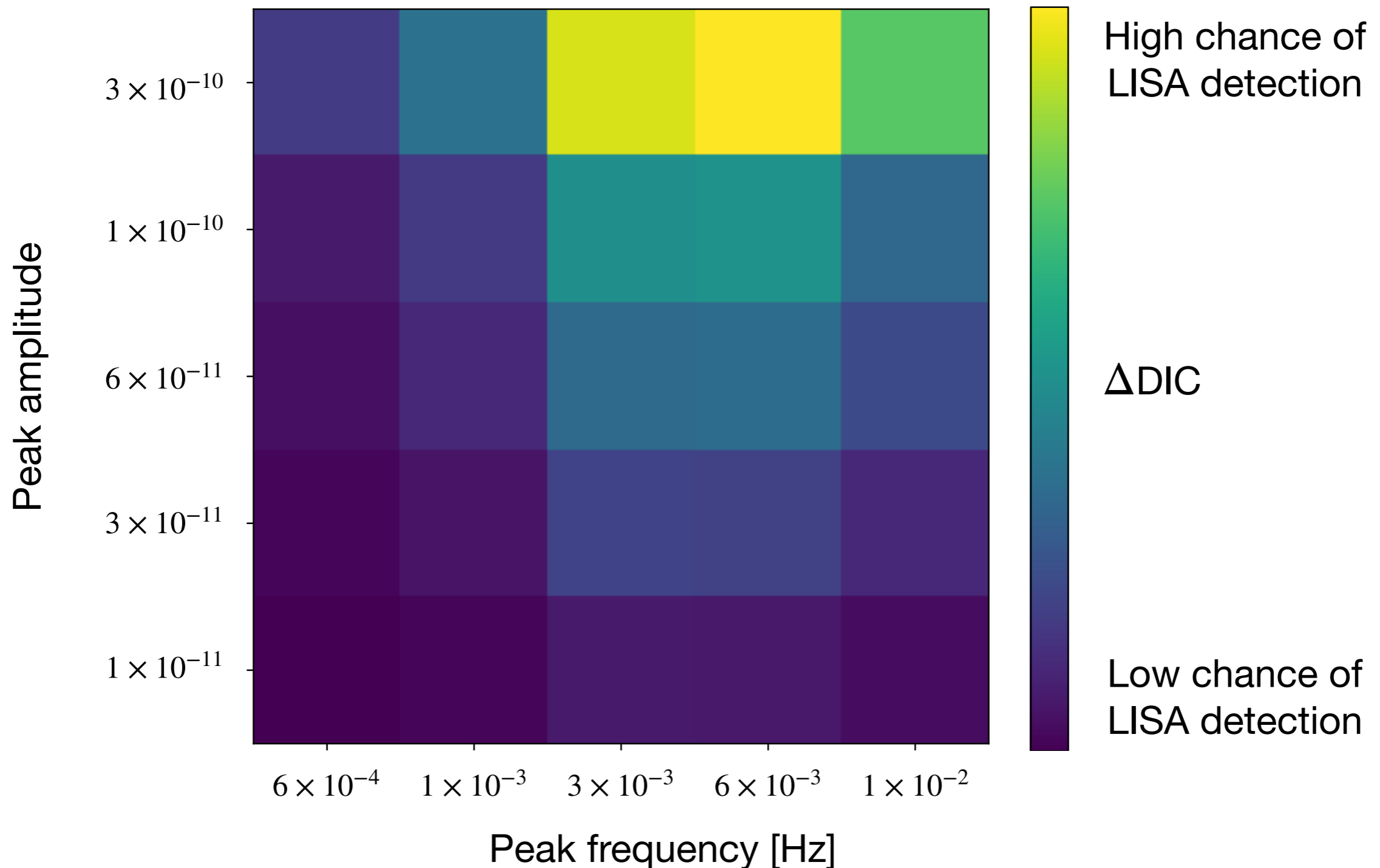
Preliminary figures by T. Minkkinen

We create mock data with instrument noise, galactic binaries and PT signal

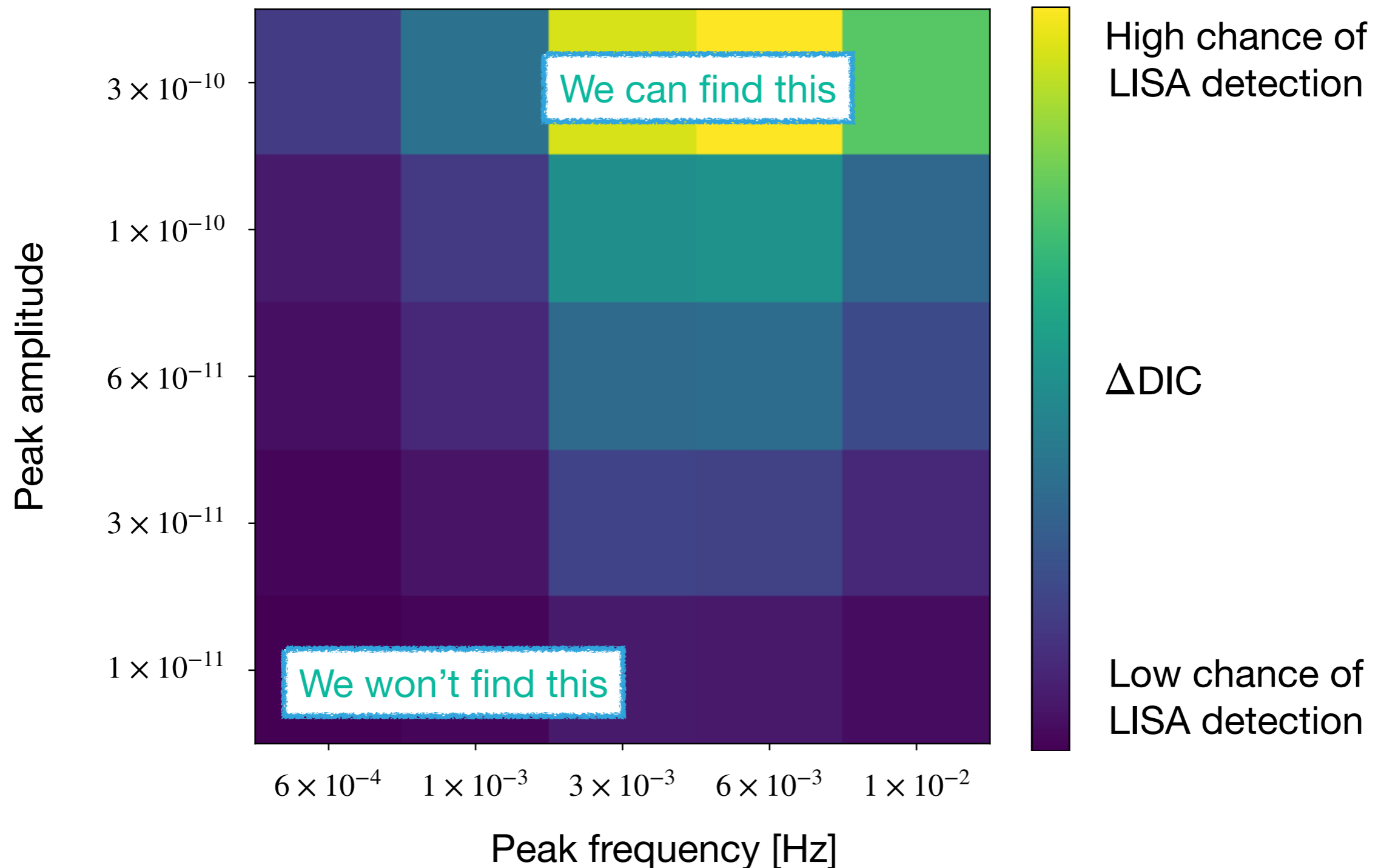


Preliminary figures by T. Minkkinen

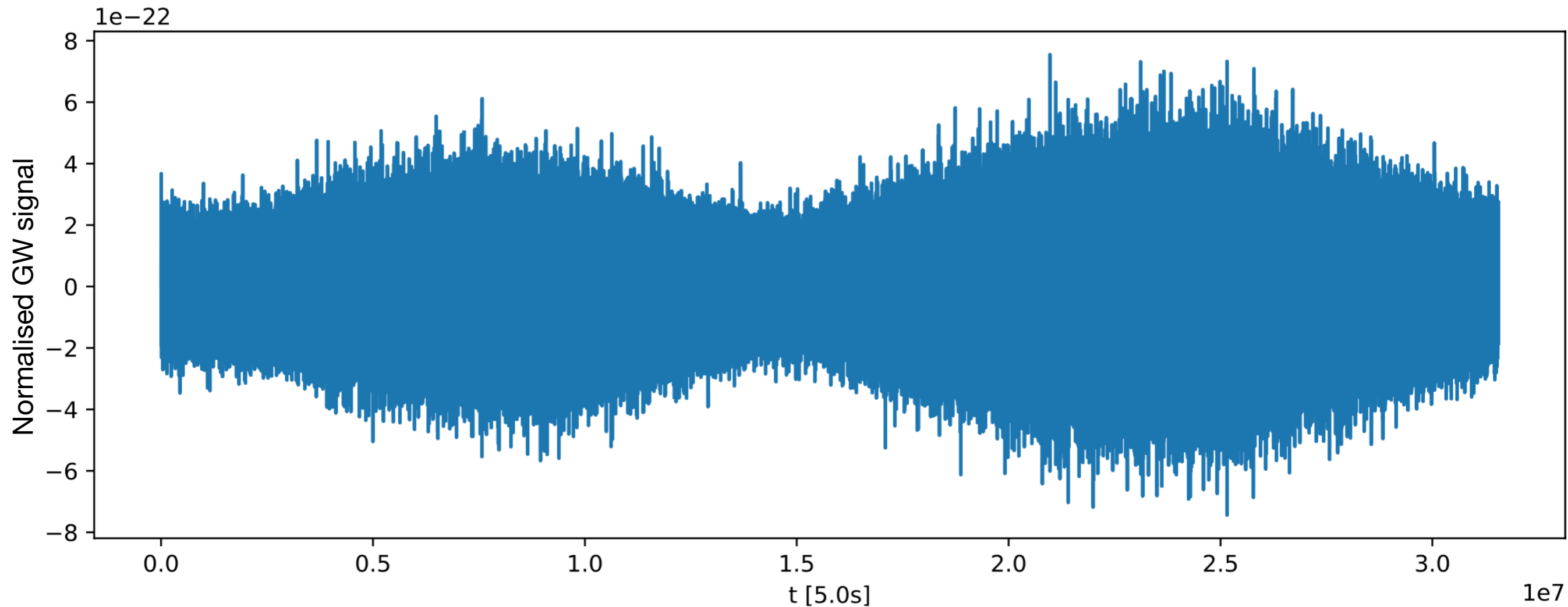
How strong does a PT signal need to be in LISA so that we can recover it?



How strong does a PT signal need to be in LISA so that we can recover it?



Some of the astrophysical signals will be modulated, we want to exploit this



We think the annual modulation of galactic binaries will help disentangle this from a PT signal

LISA will help shed light on early universe physics

Summary

- We can reconstruct (strong) PT signals using parametrised templates
- We are looking for PT signals in realistic mock data

Our goal

How small can we make the injected signal and how well do we need to know the astrophysical noises?

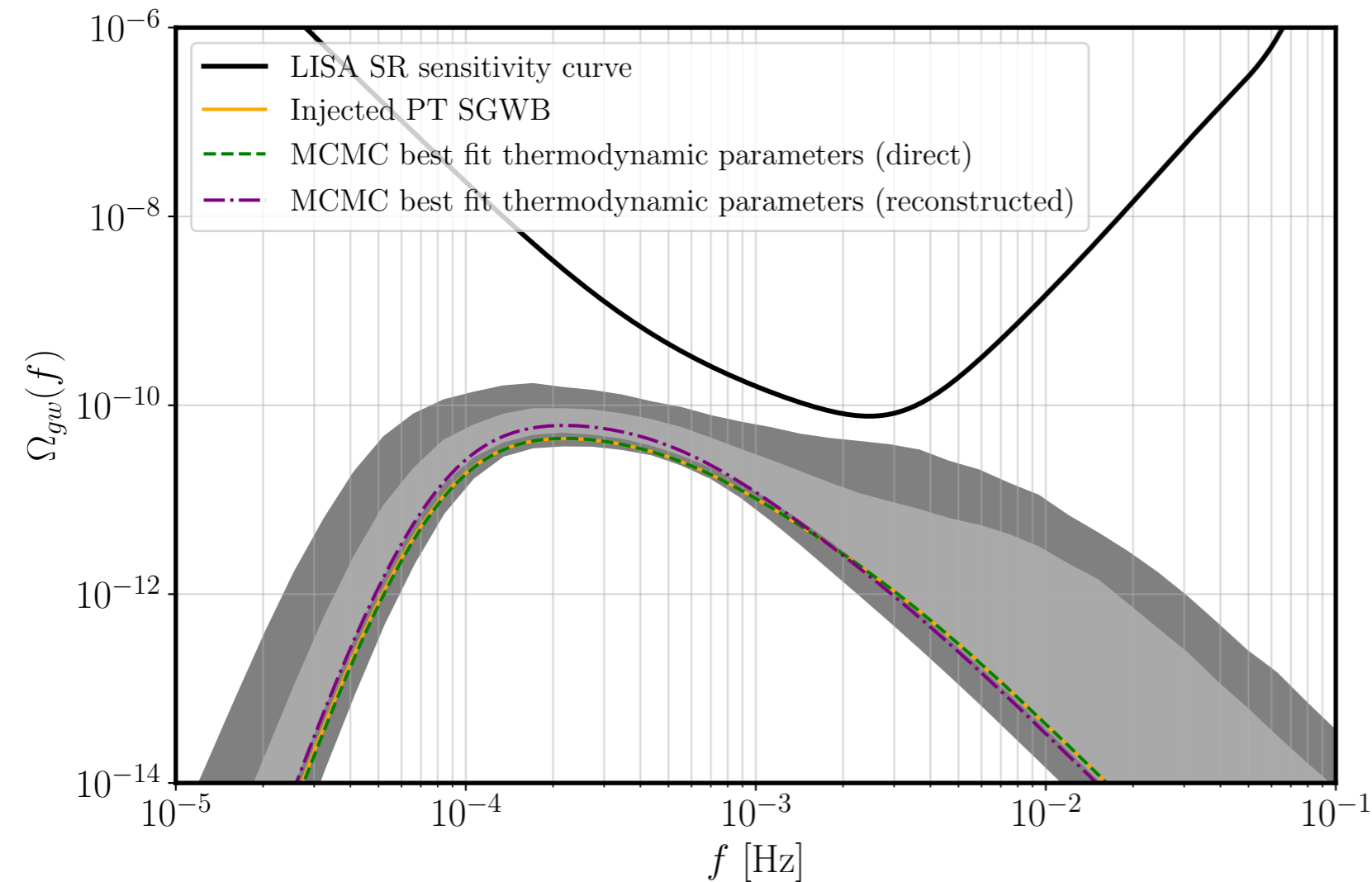
Thanks for listening!

Get in touch!

Email: deanna.hooper@helsinki.fi

Two approaches to MCMC: sample on PT or spectral parameters

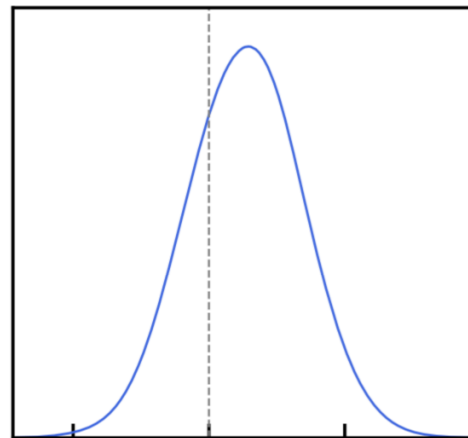
arXiv: 2209.13551



1. Run MCMC directly on PT parameters
2. Run MCMC on spectral parameters, use mapping to recover PT parameters

We run MCMCs to see if we can recover the injected PT parameters

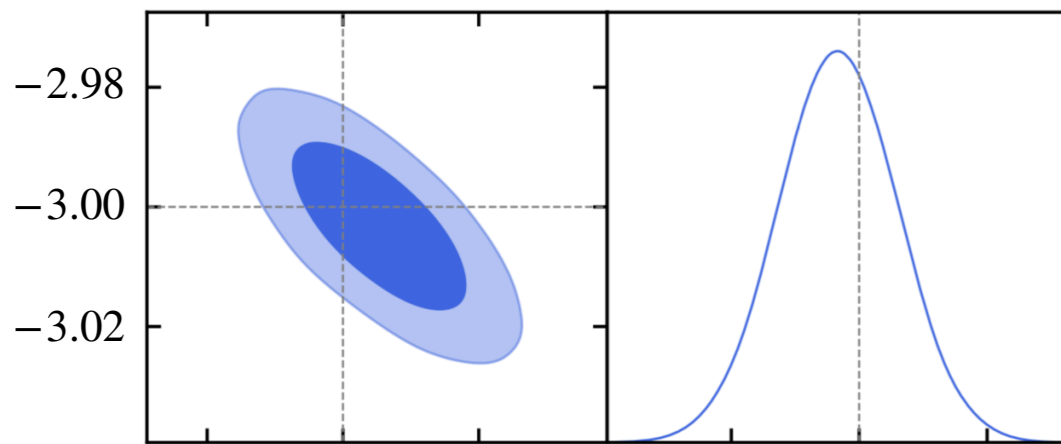
Bestfit -9.987 ± 0.021



PT,
instrument
noise

Bestfit -3.0033 ± 0.0093

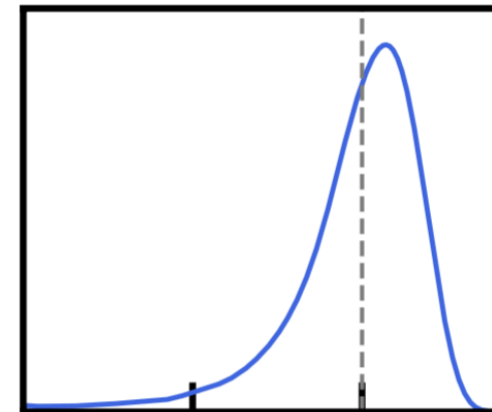
Log peak frequency



Log peak amplitude Log peak frequency

+2 parameters for instrument noise

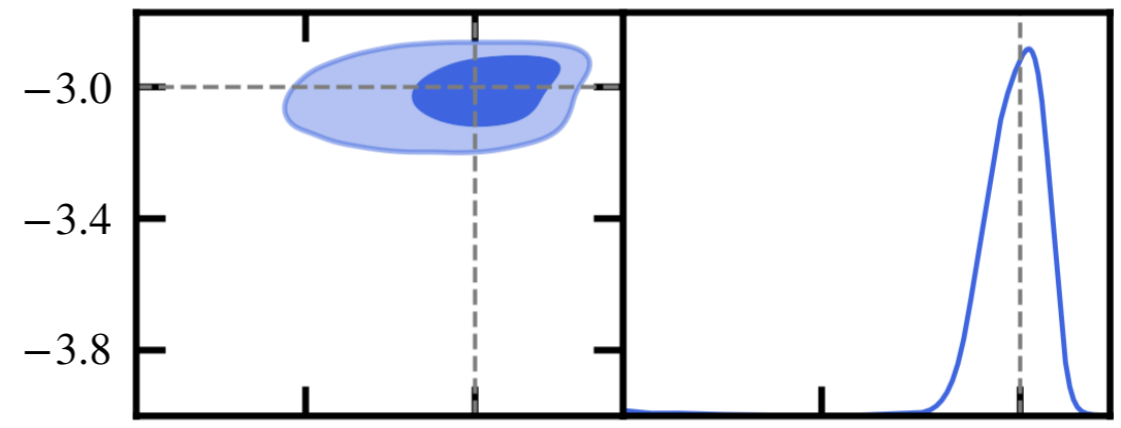
Bestfit $-10.02^{+0.21}_{-0.087}$



PT,
instrument
noise, WDs

Bestfit $-3.024^{+0.095}_{-0.049}$

Log peak frequency



Log peak amplitude Log peak frequency

+2 parameters for instrument noise,
+4 parameters for white dwarf binaries