

# Probing Axion Physics with LIGO/Virgo

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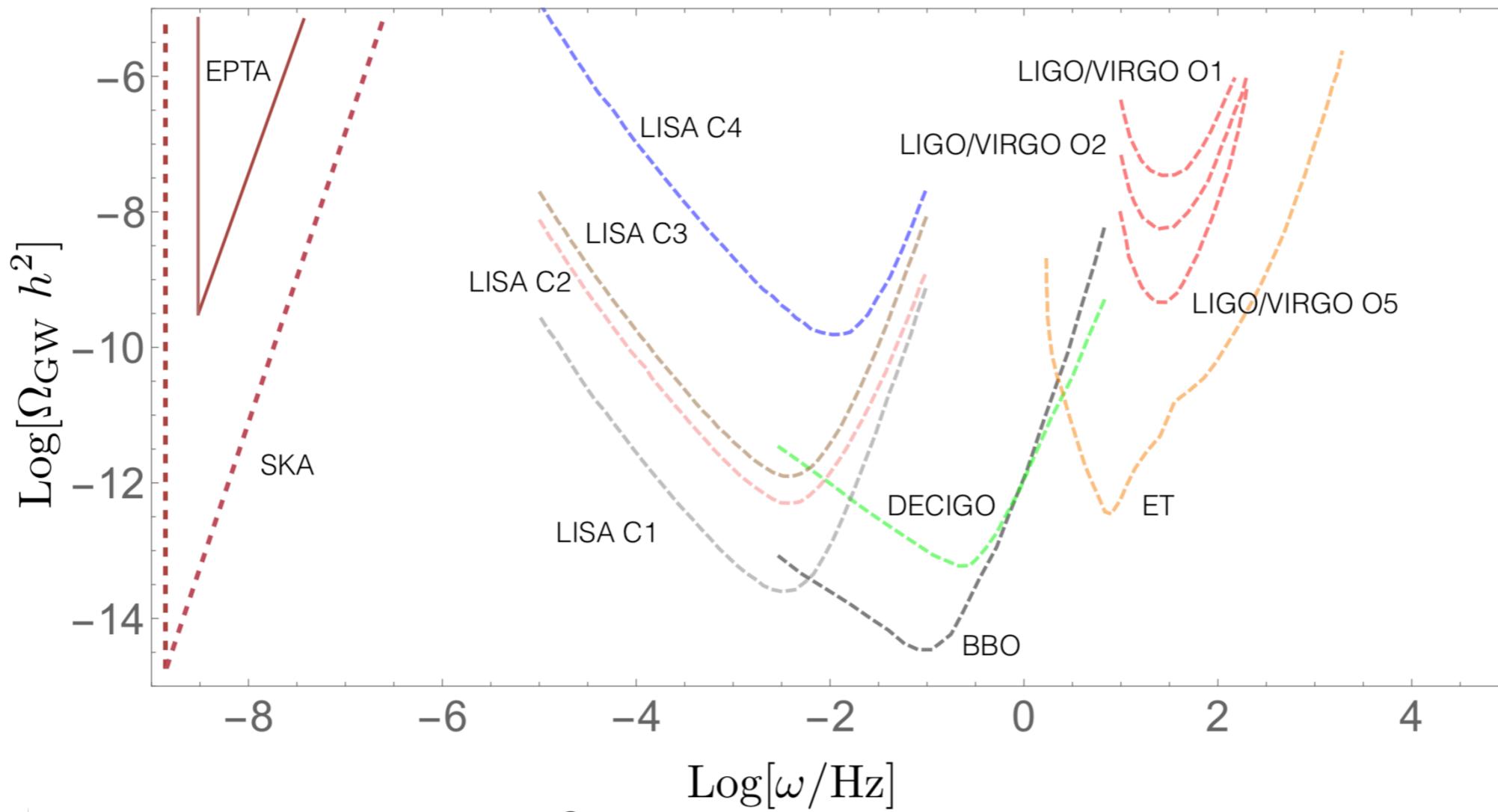
Iberian Gravitational Wave Meeting 2020  
(IGWM2020)

Based on JHEP 04 (2020) 195 arXiv:1912.07587,  
with B von Harling, A Pomarol and F Rompineve

## **Cosmological phase transitions in the early universe**

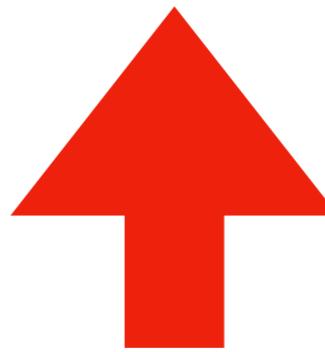
- 1) they are expected**
- 2) If bubbles => they generate a stochastic GW signal  
“first order”  
with peak frequency**

$$f_{peak} \propto T$$



**QCD**

**Electro  
-weak**



**LIGO/Virgo frequency band,**     $f \sim 30 \text{ Hz}$

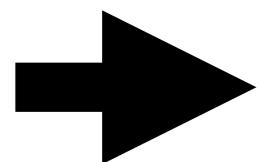
corresponds to ***cosmological phase transition*** at

$$T \sim 10^8 \text{ GeV}$$

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**LIGO/Virgo = High Energy Physics machines**

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corresponds to ***cosmological phase transition*** at

$$T \sim 10^8 \text{ GeV}$$

→ **LIGO/Virgo = High Energy Physics machines**

→  $T \sim 10^8 \text{ GeV}$  is an **interesting hotspot:**  
    ~ Peccei Quinn scale

(post-inflationary)

# AXIONS

**Strong CP problem:**

$$\theta \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}_a^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\theta \lesssim 10^{-10}$$

**Q) why is  $\theta$  so small?**

# AXIONS

**Strong CP problem:**

$$\theta \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}_a^{\mu\nu} \quad \theta \lesssim 10^{-10}$$

**Q) why is  $\theta$  so small?**

**A) Peccei-Quinn Mechanism:**

**Spontaneously broken  $U(1)_{PQ}$  with  $U(1)_{PQ}$ - $SU(3)_c$ - $SU(3)_c$  anomaly**

$$\Phi = e^{i a(x)/F_a} F_a$$

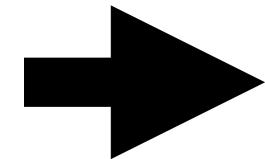
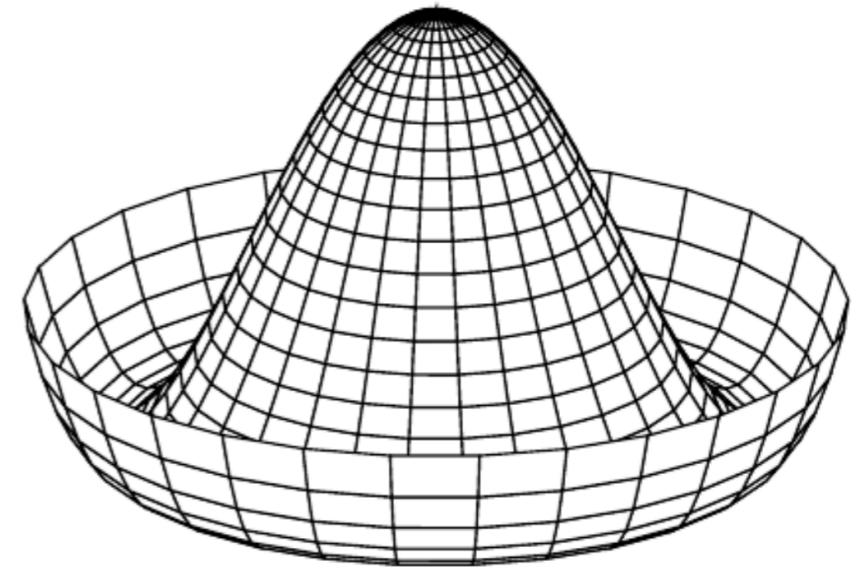
$$\frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \frac{a}{F_a} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

$$QCD \Rightarrow V(a)$$

$$\langle a \rangle = 0$$

$$m_a^2 \simeq \frac{m_u m_d}{(m_u + m_d)^2} \frac{m_\pi^2 F_\pi^2}{F_a^2}$$

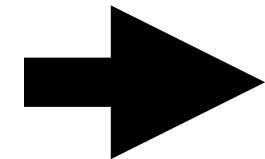
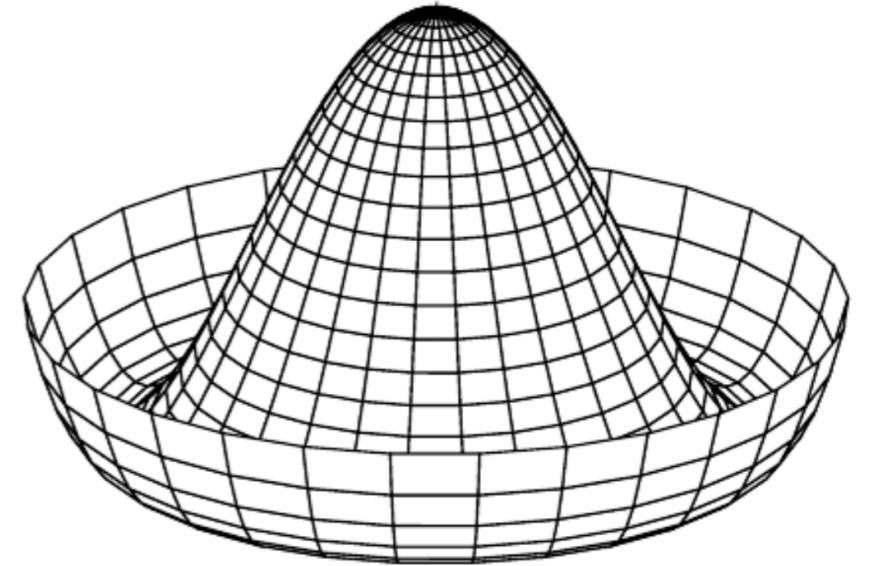
# AXIONS



***Peccei-Quinn symmetry is  
Spontaneously broken at  $F_a$***

$$\langle |\Phi| \rangle = F_a$$

# AXIONS



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Spontaneously broken at  $F_a$**

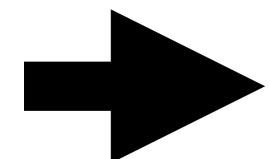
$$\langle |\Phi| \rangle = F_a$$

The **axion** field starts to exist when PQ-symmetry is broken

$$\Phi = e^{i a(x)/F_a} F_a$$

(->  $F_a$  is the scale of the axion ‘birth’ )

# AXIONS



**There are 2 main ways to do this**

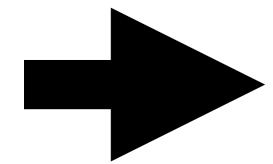
- ***Spontaneously broken  $U(1)_{PQ}$***
- ***$U(1)_{PQ}$ - $SU(3)_c$ - $SU(3)_c$  anomaly***
- ***( $F_a$ = **high energy scale**)***

**1) KSVZ** (Kim, Shifman, Vainshtein, Zakharov)

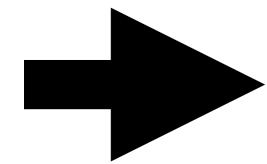
**=> extra heavy quarks with PQ-charge**

**2) DFSZ** (Dine, Fischler, Srednicki, Zhitnitsky)

**=> extra Higgs doublet with PchargeQ-**



**Bonus: axion = good DM candidate**



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$$F_a < T_{reh}$$

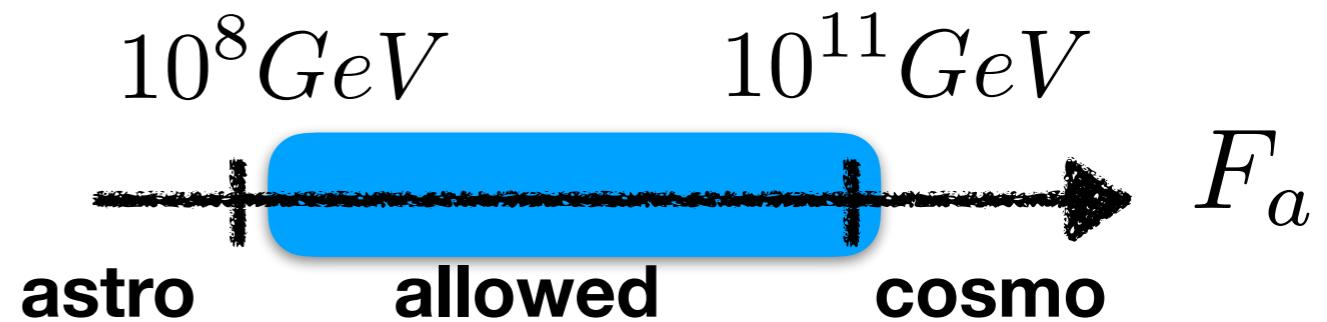
**1) PQ after inflation**

$$F_a > T_{reh}$$

**2) PQ during inflation**

## → Bonus: axion = good DM candidate

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### 1) PQ after inflation

The most constrained scenario:

=> global *cosmic strings* produced at the PQ transition  $T \sim F_a$

=> domain walls produced at QCD epoch  $T \sim \Lambda_{QCD}$

$$F_a > T_{reh}$$

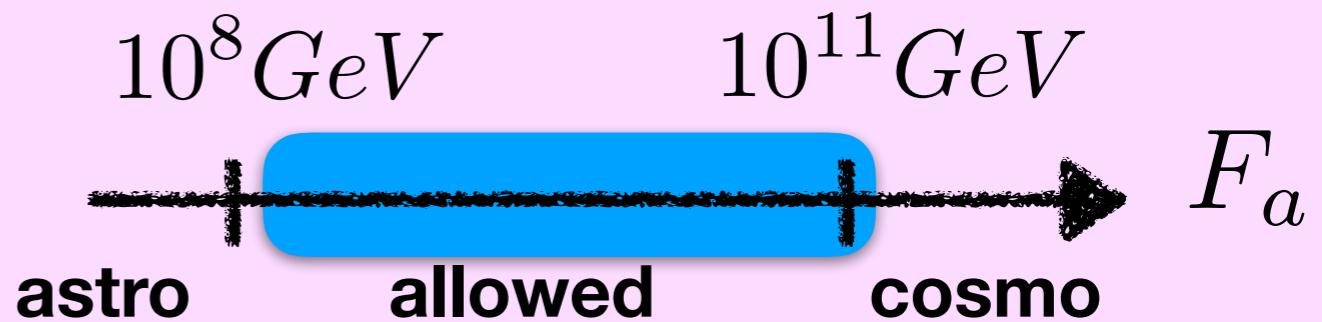
### 2) PQ during inflation

exponential dilution => small misalignment angle is ok

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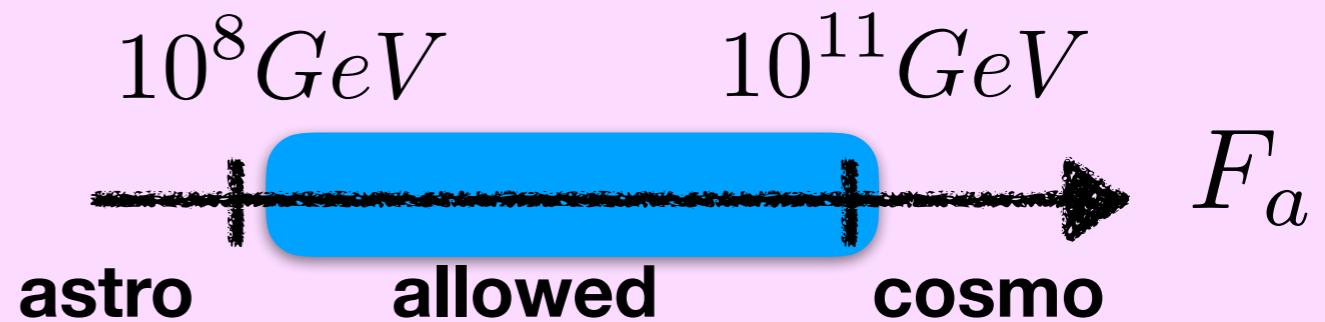
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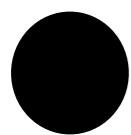
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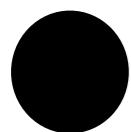
exponential dilution => small misalignment angle is ok

( in this case,  $F_a$  can be much higher, axion lighter  
( => LIGO/Virgo probe axions via superradiance, e.g. arXiv:1604.03958 )

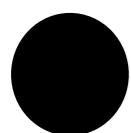


**Axion models with Peccei-Quinn SSB after inflation must contain a cosmological Phase Transition at**

$$T \sim F_a$$

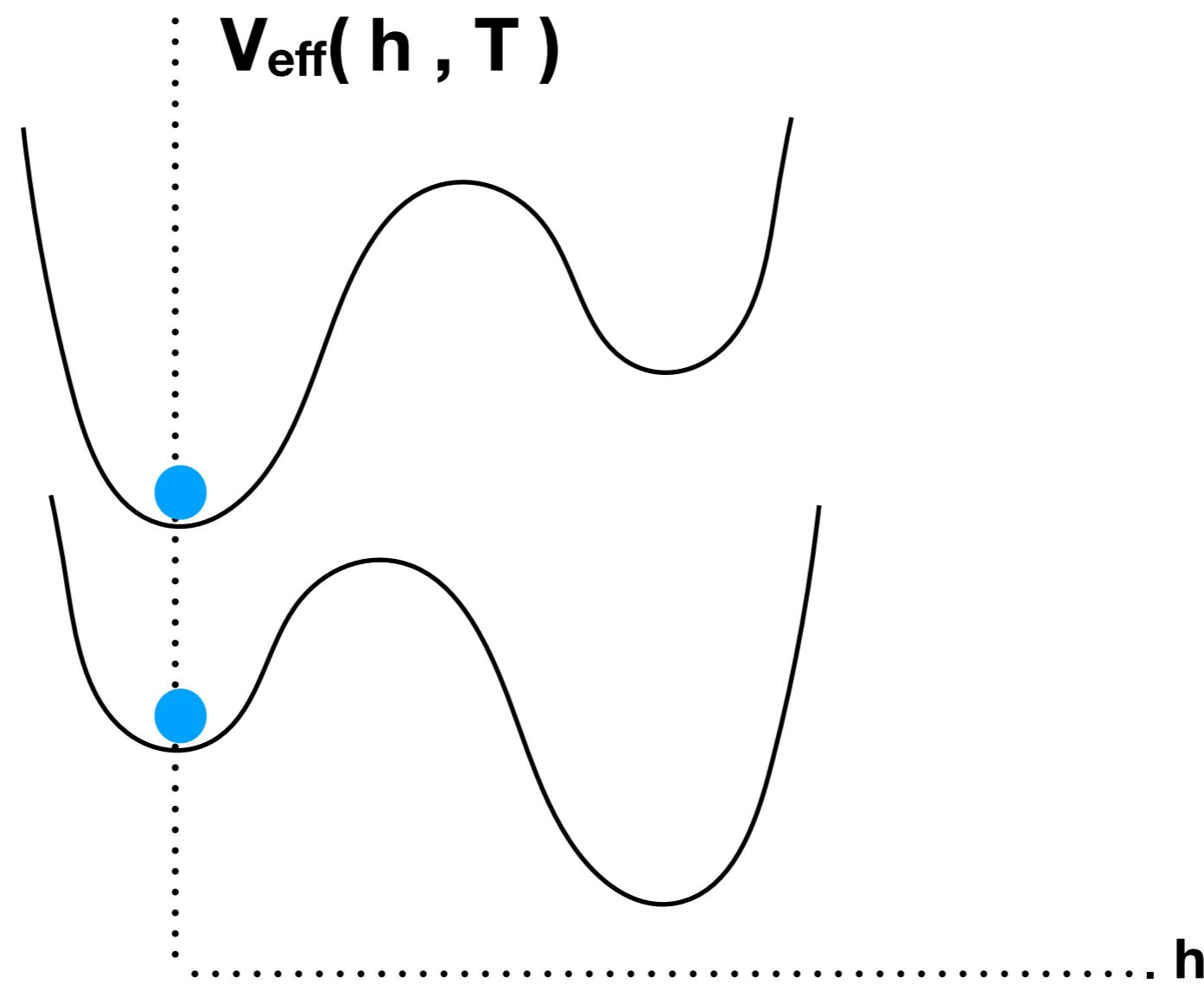


**If the phase transition is of first order, it proceeds by nucleation of bubbles**

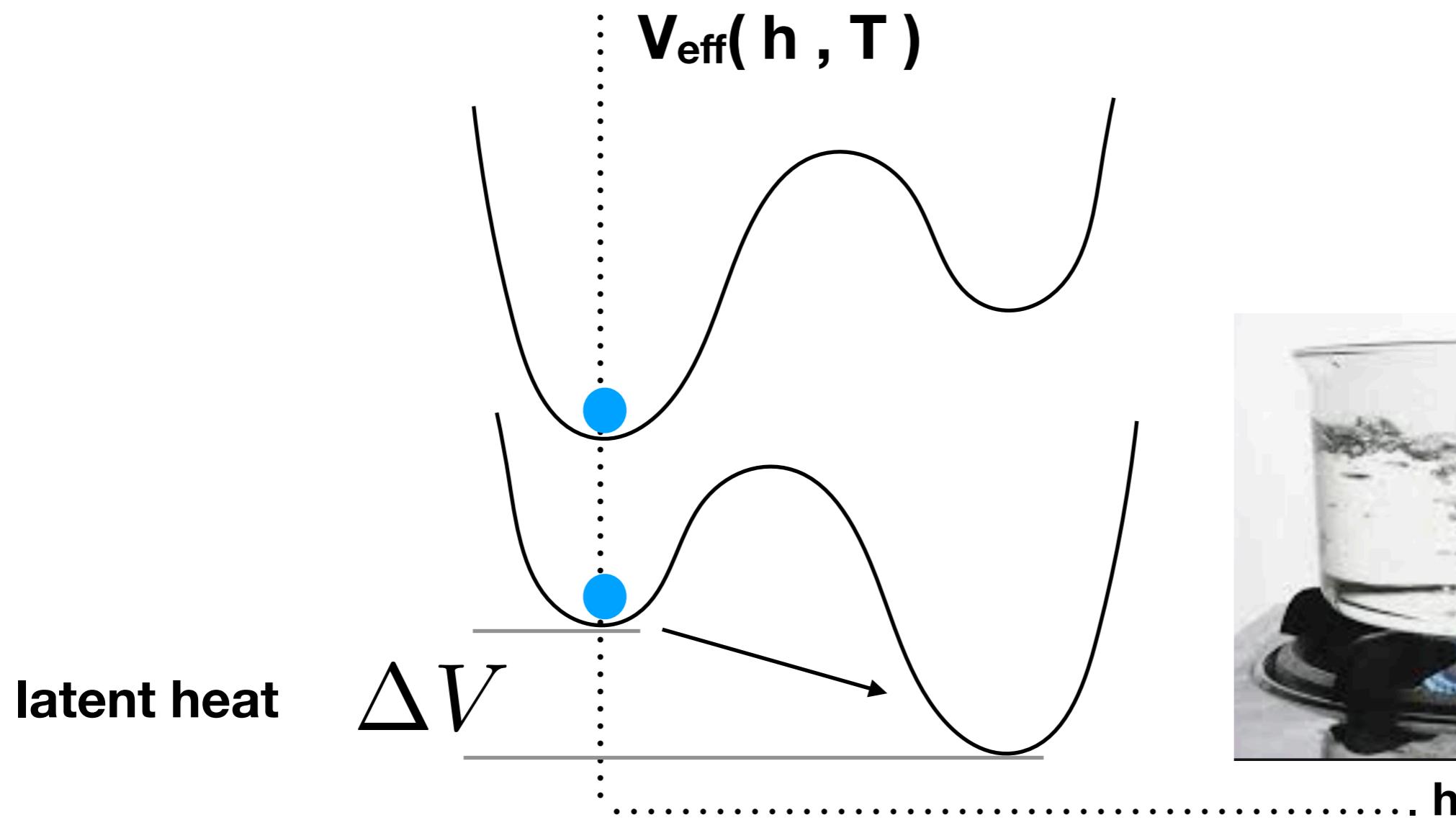


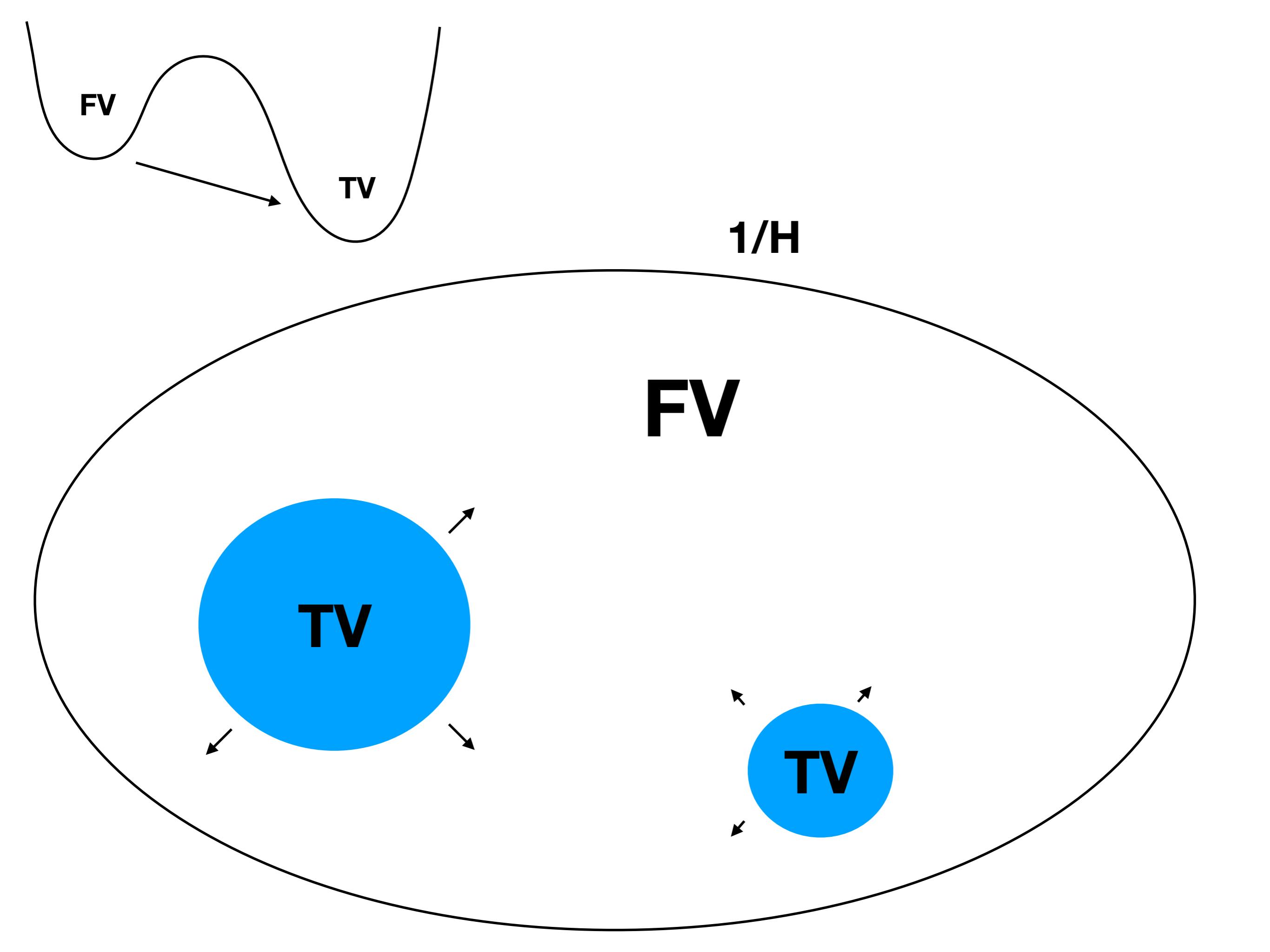
**Bubble collisions are violent events in the primordial plasma, able to generate loud enough GW stochastic background  $\Leftrightarrow$  if the PT is strong enough**

# (First Order-) Cosmological Phase Transitions



# (First Order-) Cosmological Phase Transitions





**FV**

**TV**

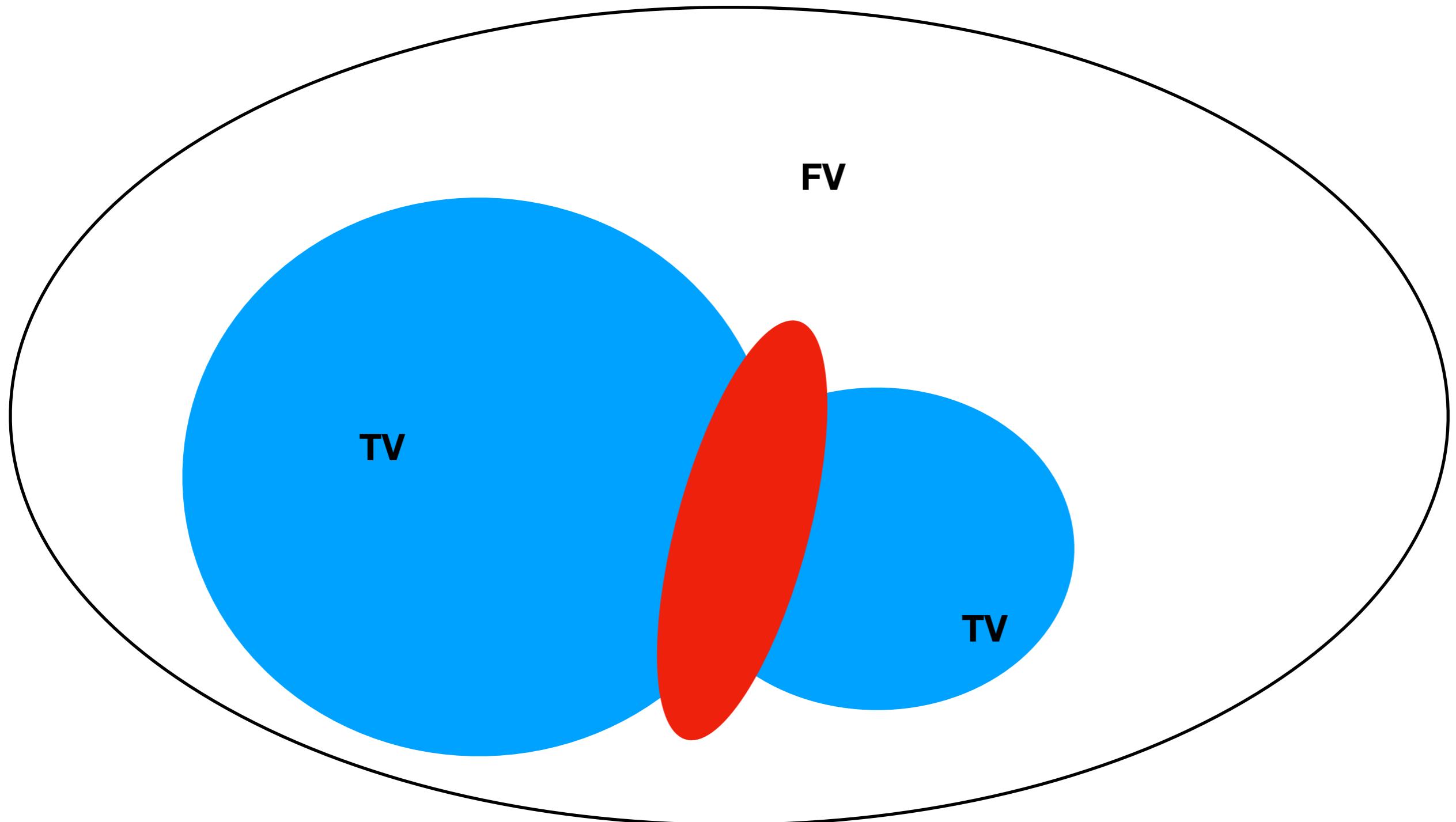
**1/H**

**FV**

**TV**

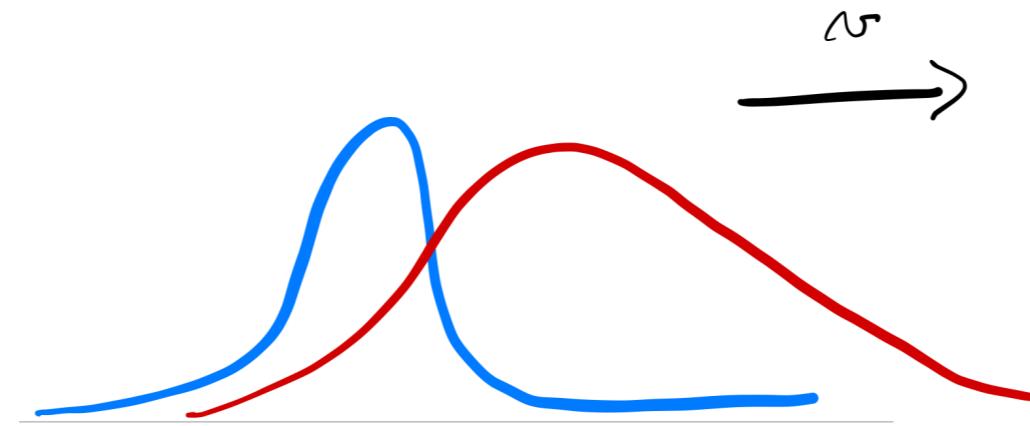
**TV**

**Bubble collisions are violent events,  
enough to produce sizeable GWs**



# Very rich & interesting problem!

expanding **scalar wall**    coupled to    surrounding **plasma**



**scalar wall motion**  
**fluid motion**  
**turbulence**  
**heat transfer**  
**friction**

...

**all in a relativistic regime**  
**and the most interesting case is the most violent one**

# “ABC” of (1st order) cosmological phase transitions

$\alpha = \frac{\Delta V}{\rho_\gamma(T_n)}$	<b>latent heat</b>
$\beta = \frac{\dot{\Gamma}}{\Gamma} \Big _{T_n}$	<b>inverse duration</b>
$\Gamma = \mathcal{A} e^{-S_B}$	<b>nucleation rate</b>
$T_n$	<b>nucleation temperature</b>
$T_*$	<b>transition completed</b>

$$\Omega_{\text{GW}}(f) = \frac{1}{\rho_c} \frac{d \rho_{\text{GW}}}{d \ln f}$$

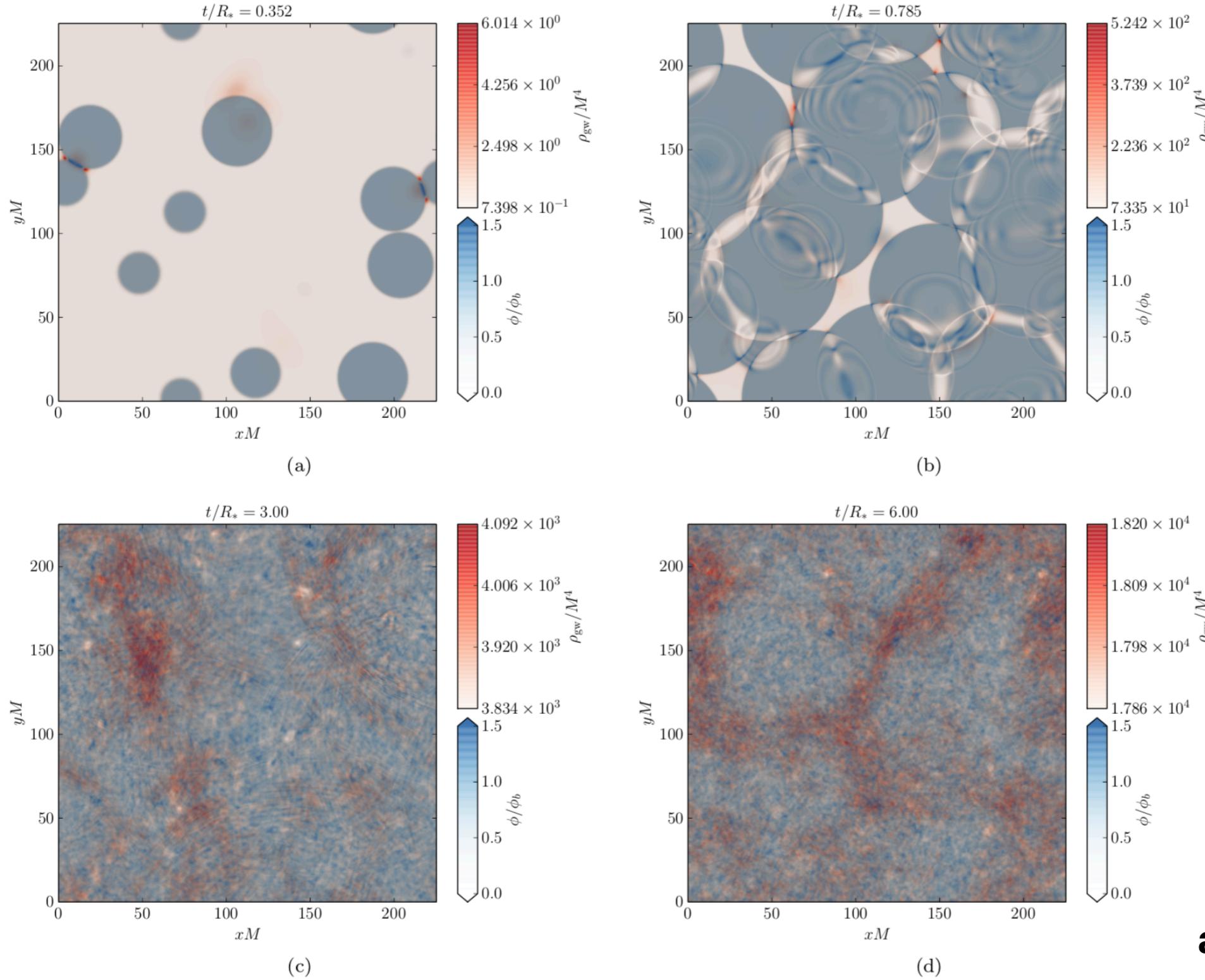
$$\Omega_{\text{GW}} = \Omega_\phi + \Omega_{sw} + \Omega_t$$

**Scalar**

**plasma  
sound  
waves**

**Turbulence**

# Bubble collisions – numerics



arXiv:1802.05712

$$\Omega_{\phi}(f)$$

$$h^2 \Omega_\phi(f) = 1.66 \cdot 10^{-5} \left(\frac{H_*}{\beta}\right)^2 \frac{\kappa_\phi^2 \, \alpha^2}{(1+\alpha)^2} \left(\frac{100}{g_*(T_*)}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{v_w^3}{1+2.4 \, v_w^2} \, \frac{(f/f_\phi)^{2.8}}{1+2.8 \, (f/f_\phi)^{3.8}}$$

$$f_\phi=56.8\,\mathrm{Hz}\times\left(\frac{\beta/H_*}{10}\right)\left(\frac{T_*}{10^8\,\mathrm{GeV}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{1-0.05v_w+0.55\,v_w^2}\right)\left(\frac{g_*(T_*)}{100}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$\textbf{arXiv:1801.04268}$$

$$\Omega_{sw}(f)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i \partial \dot{x}_j} \right)_{\text{eq}} \dot{x}_i \dot{x}_j + \frac{1}{2} m_i \omega_i^2 x_i^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_i \omega_i^2 x_i^2 = 0$$

$$h^2\Omega_{sw}(f)=1.88\cdot10^{-5}\left(\frac{H_*}{\beta}\right)\frac{\kappa_{sw}^2\,\alpha^2}{(1+\alpha)^2}\left(\frac{100}{g_*(T_*)}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}v_w\,\frac{(f/f_{sw})^3}{[1+0.75\,(f/f_{sw})^2]^{7/2}}$$

$$f_{sw}=19\,{\rm Hz}\times\frac{1}{v_w}\left(\frac{\beta/H_*}{10}\right)\left(\frac{T_*}{10^7\,{\rm GeV}}\right)\left(\frac{g_*(T_*)}{100}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

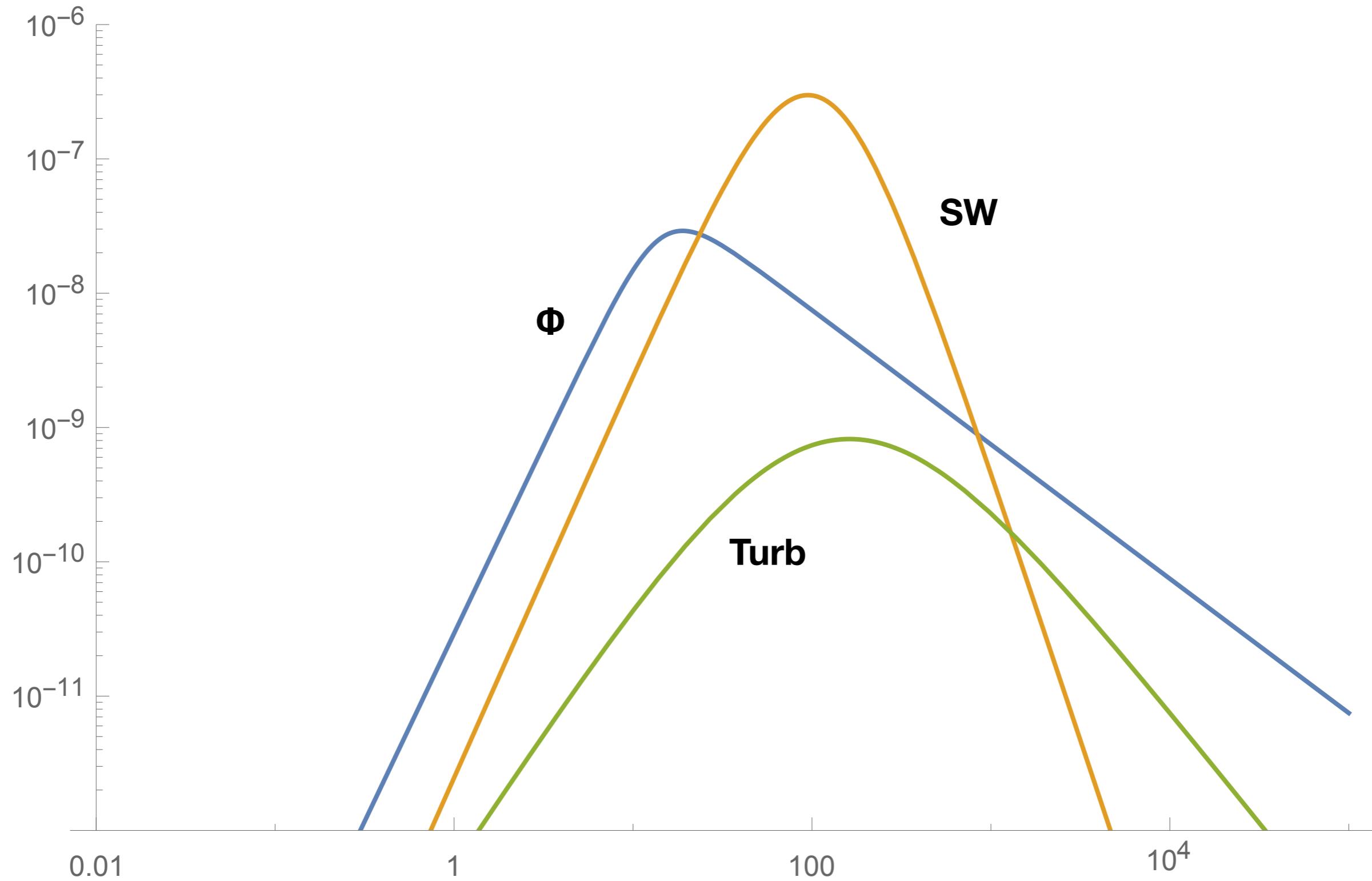
$$\mathbf{arXiv:1801.04268}$$

$$\Omega_t(f)$$

$$h^2\Omega_{\rm turb}(f)=3.35\times10^{-4}\,\left(\frac{H_*}{\beta}\right)\left(\frac{\kappa_{\rm turb}\,\alpha}{1+\alpha}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\left(\frac{100}{g_*(T_*)}\right)^{1/3}v_w\\ \times\frac{(f/f_{\rm turb})^3}{[1+(f/f_{\rm turb})]^{\frac{11}{3}}\,(1+8\pi f/h_*)}$$

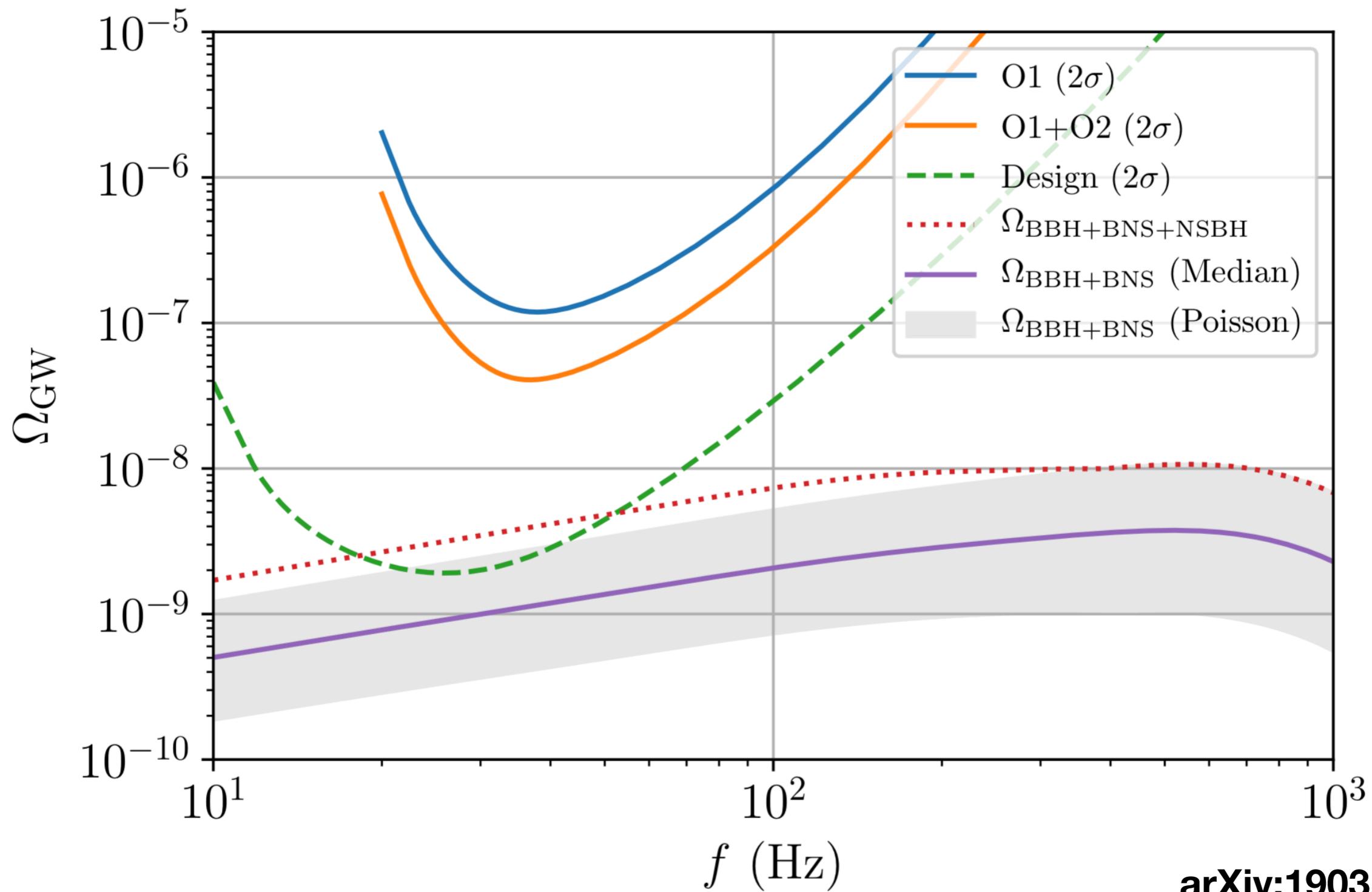
$$f_{\rm turb}=2.7\times10^{-2}\,{\rm mHz}\,\frac{1}{v_w}\left(\frac{\beta}{H_*}\right)\left(\frac{T_*}{100\,{\rm GeV}}\right)\left(\frac{g_*(T_*)}{100}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

**shapes:**



# Searches

## Power-law sensitivity curves



[see also JHEP 04 (2020) 025]

# Peccei-Quinn Phase Transition at LIGO

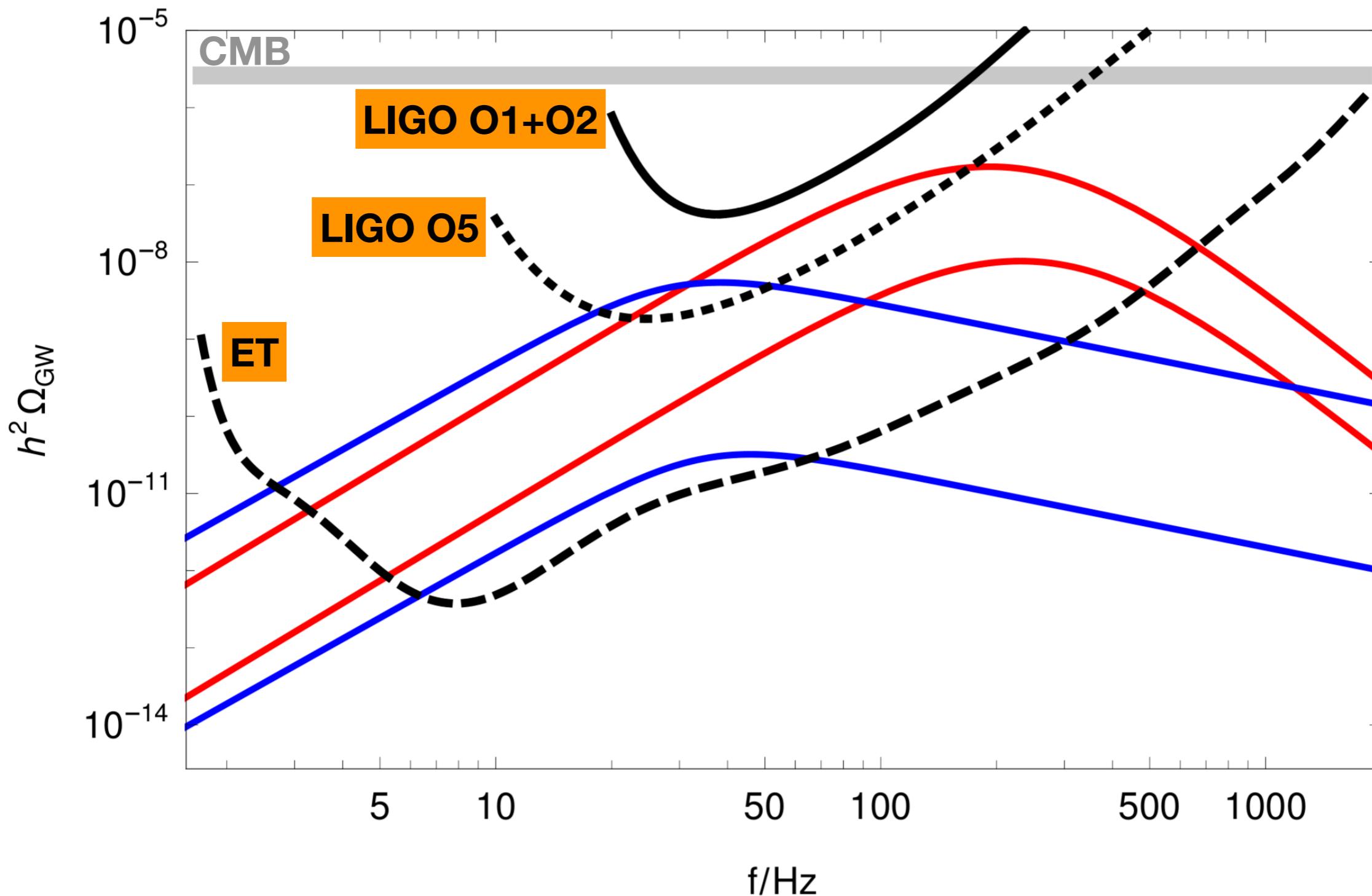
Benedict von Harling<sup>a</sup>, Alex Pomarol<sup>a,b</sup>, Oriol Pujolàs<sup>a</sup>

and Fabrizio Rompineve<sup>c</sup>

**arXiv:1912.07587**  
**JHEP 04 (2020) 195**

- 1) sensitivity reach to cosm. PT's**
- 2) identifying models with strong PT's**

# 1) sensitivity reach to PTs

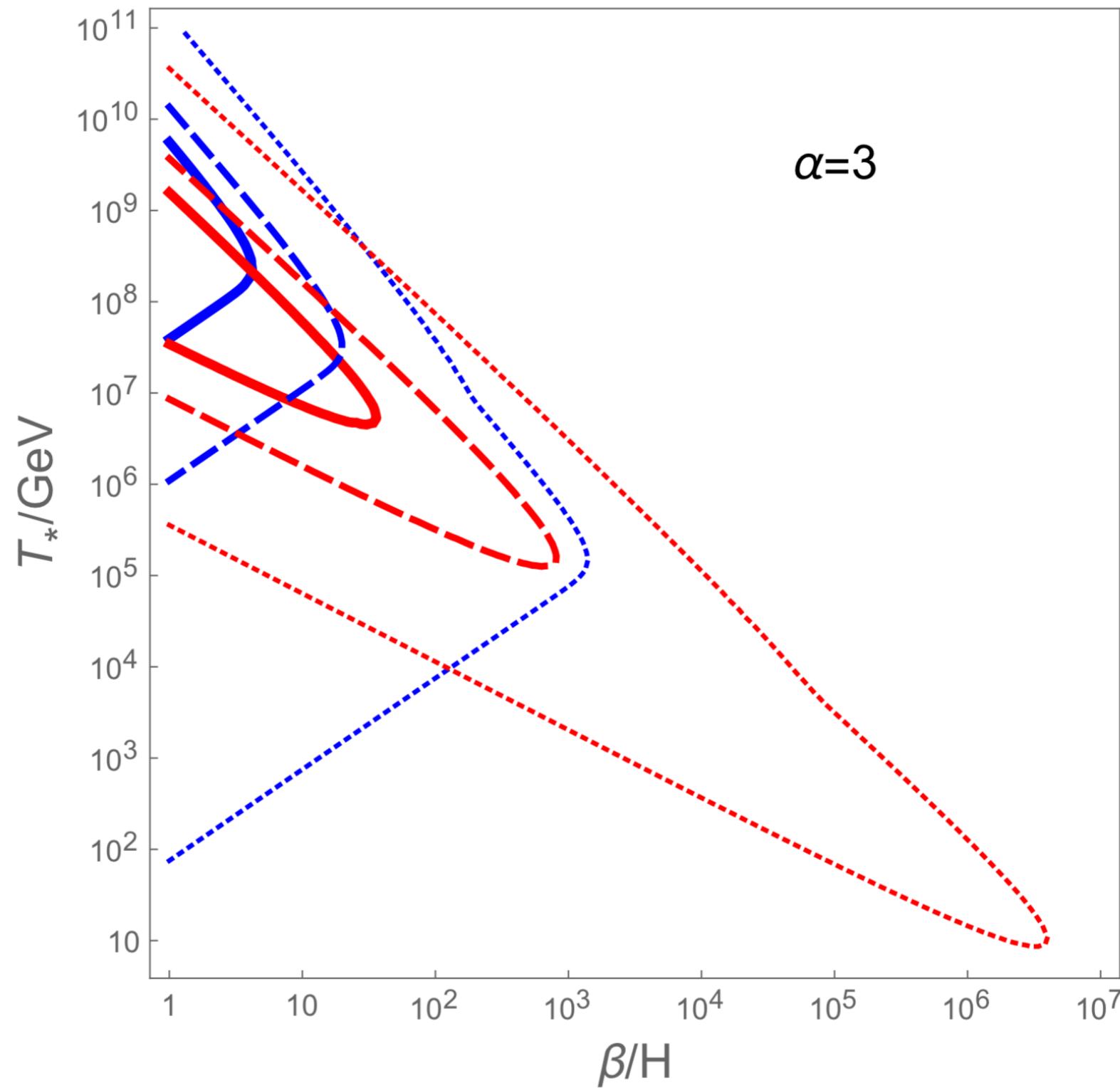


$F_a = 10^8 \text{ GeV}$  with  $\alpha \approx 3.5$

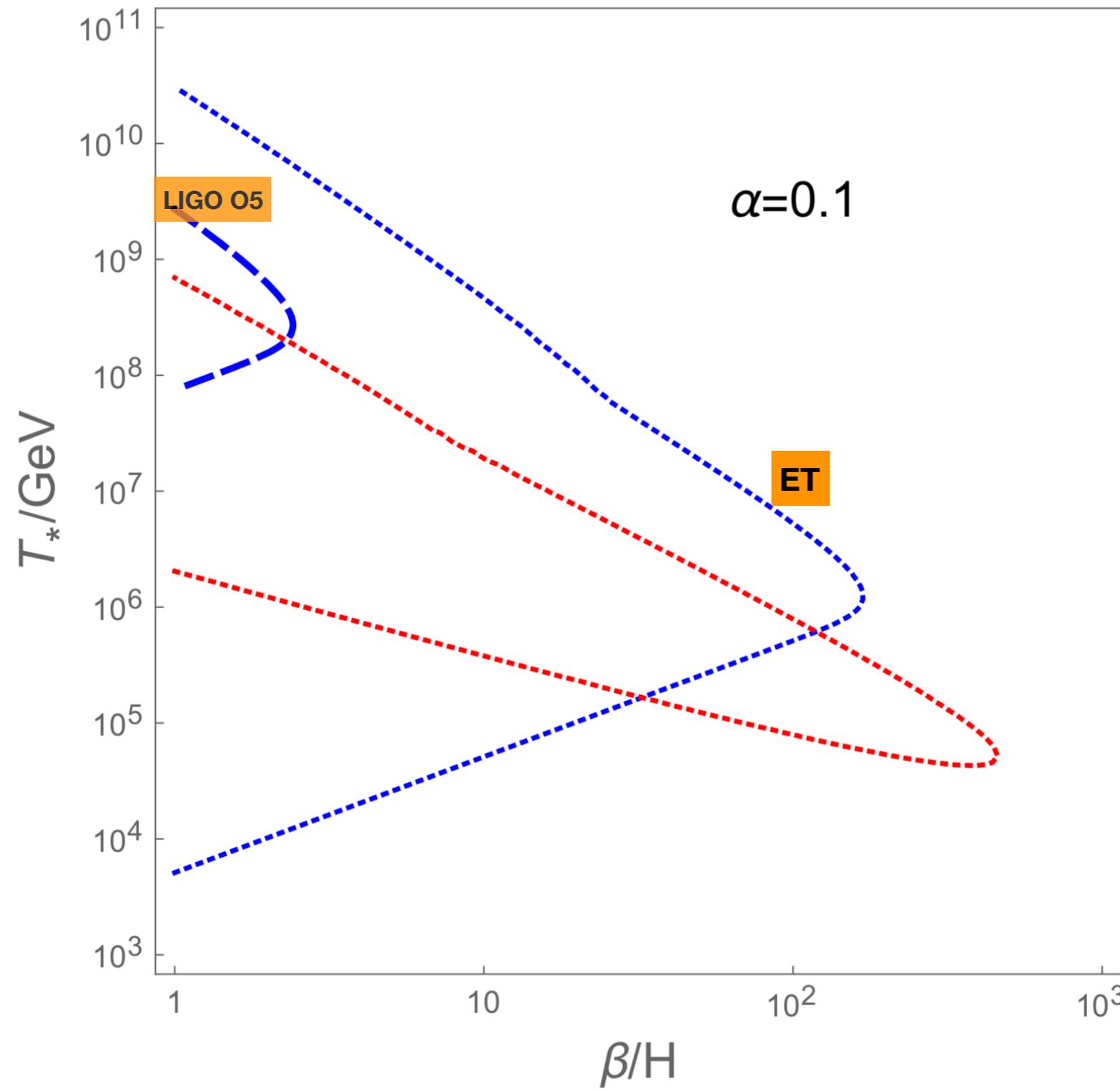
$F_a = 10^9 \text{ GeV}$  with  $\alpha \sim 10^6$

# 1) sensitivity reach to PTs

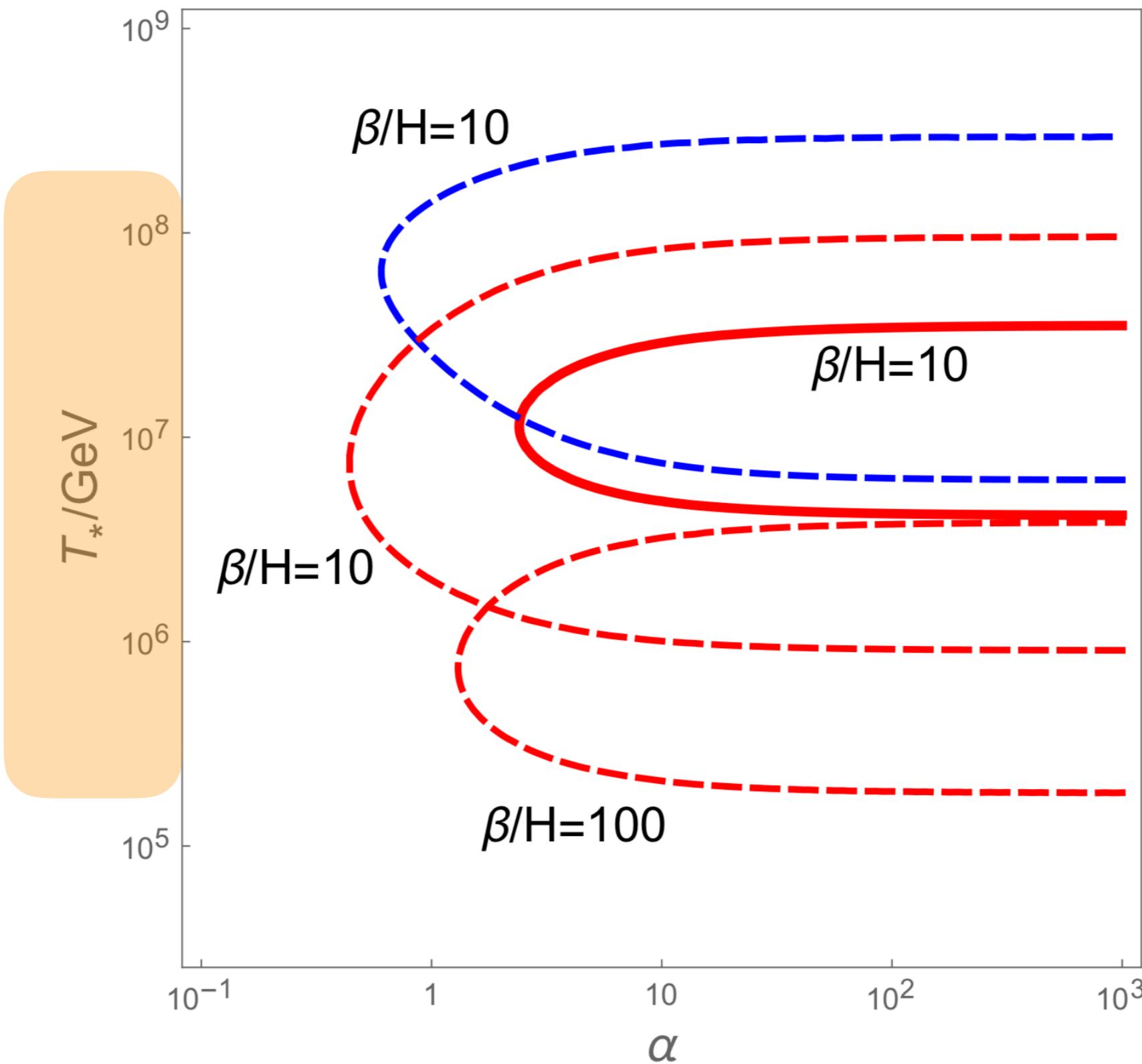
already  
ruling-out  
some  
parameter  
space!  
(solid lines)



# 1) sensitivity reach to PTs



# 1) sensitivity reach to PTs



## 2) Axion models with strong PT

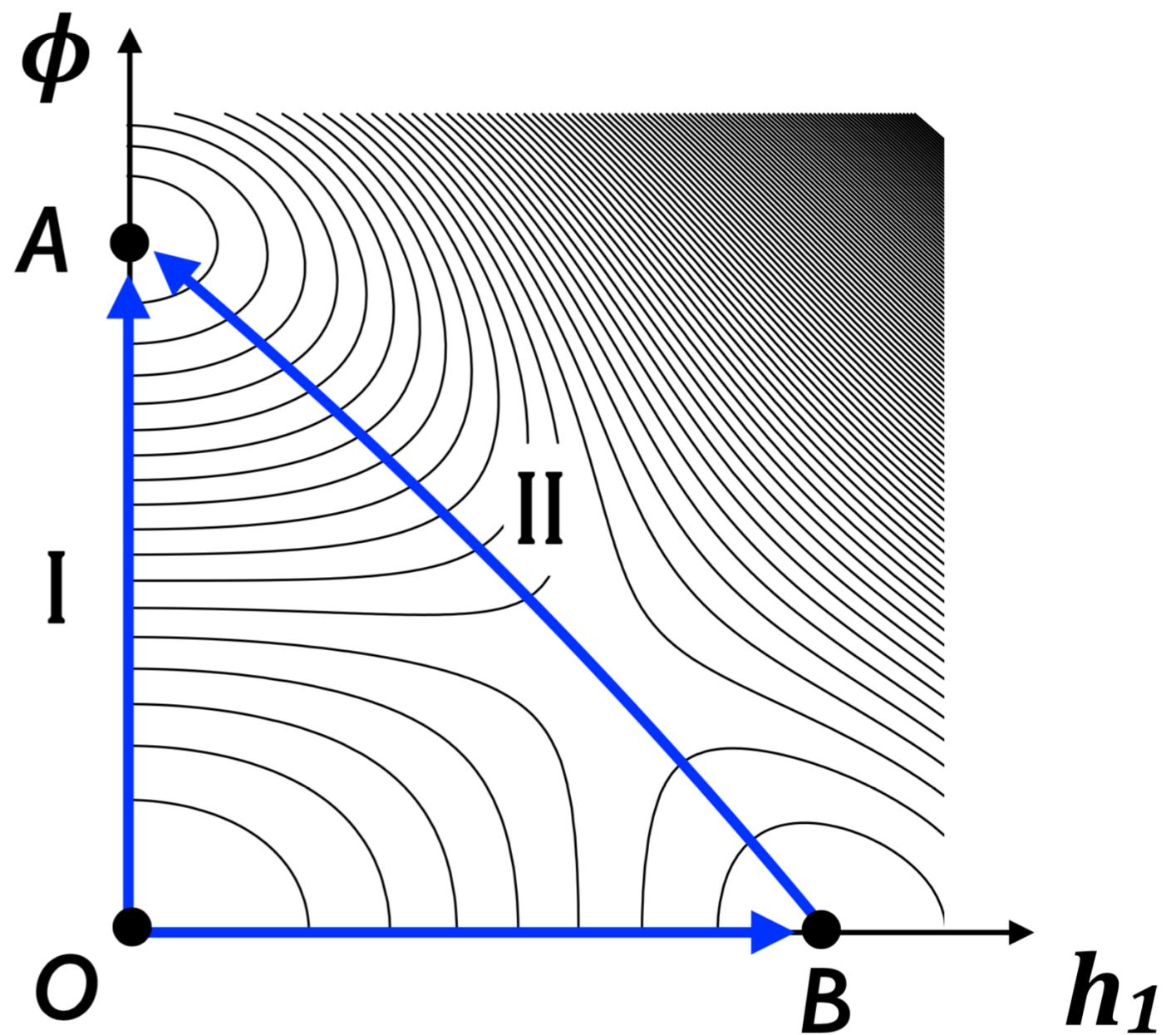
Compute  $V_{\text{eff}}(\Phi, T) \Rightarrow \alpha, \beta, \dots$

## **2) Axion models with strong PT**

**KSVZ can't do it, but ...**

## 2) Axion models with strong PT

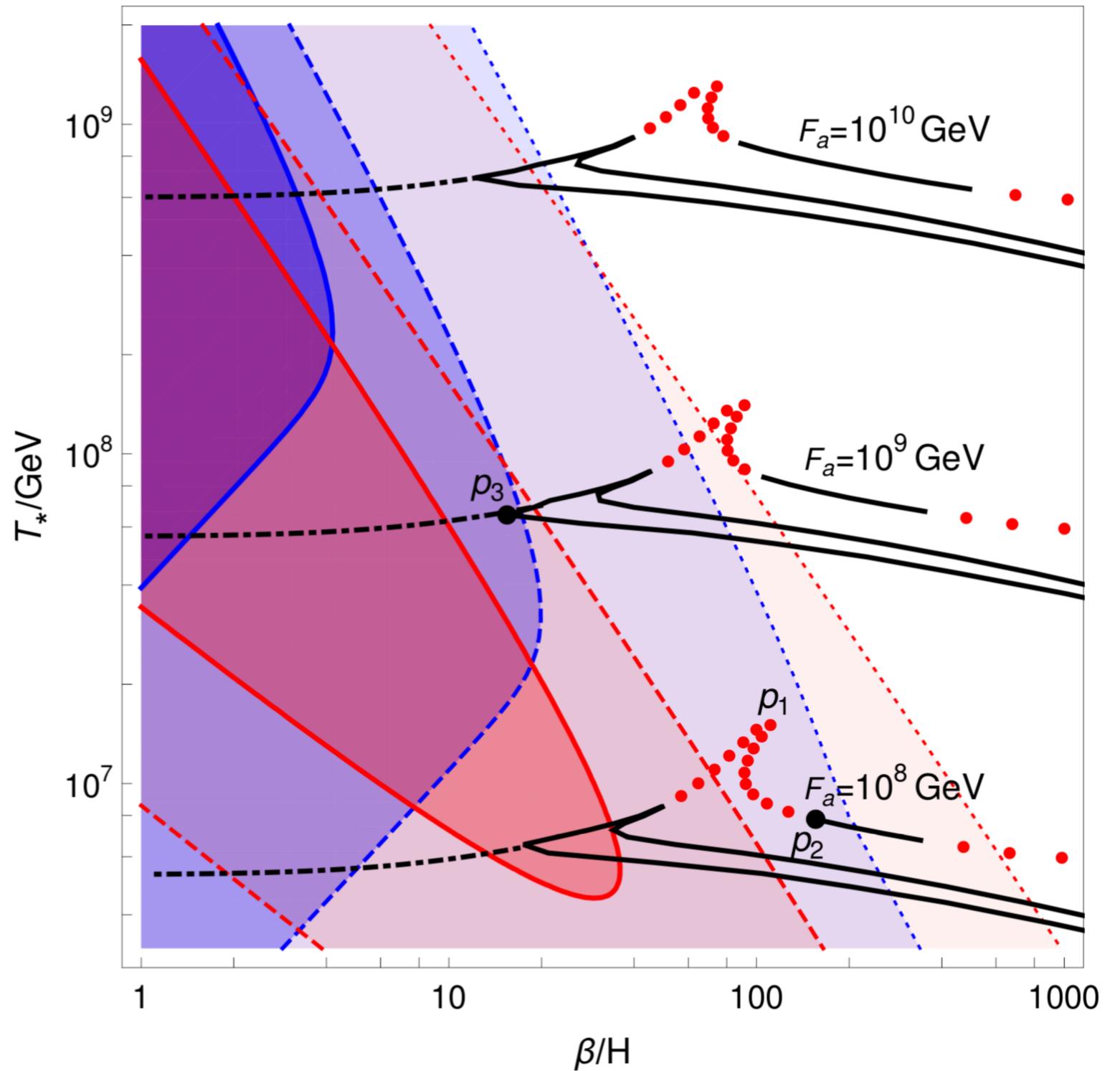
DFSZ can do it !



## 2) Axion models with strong PT

**DFSZ can do it !**

$T_*$  is ~ 1 order of magnitude below  $F_a$

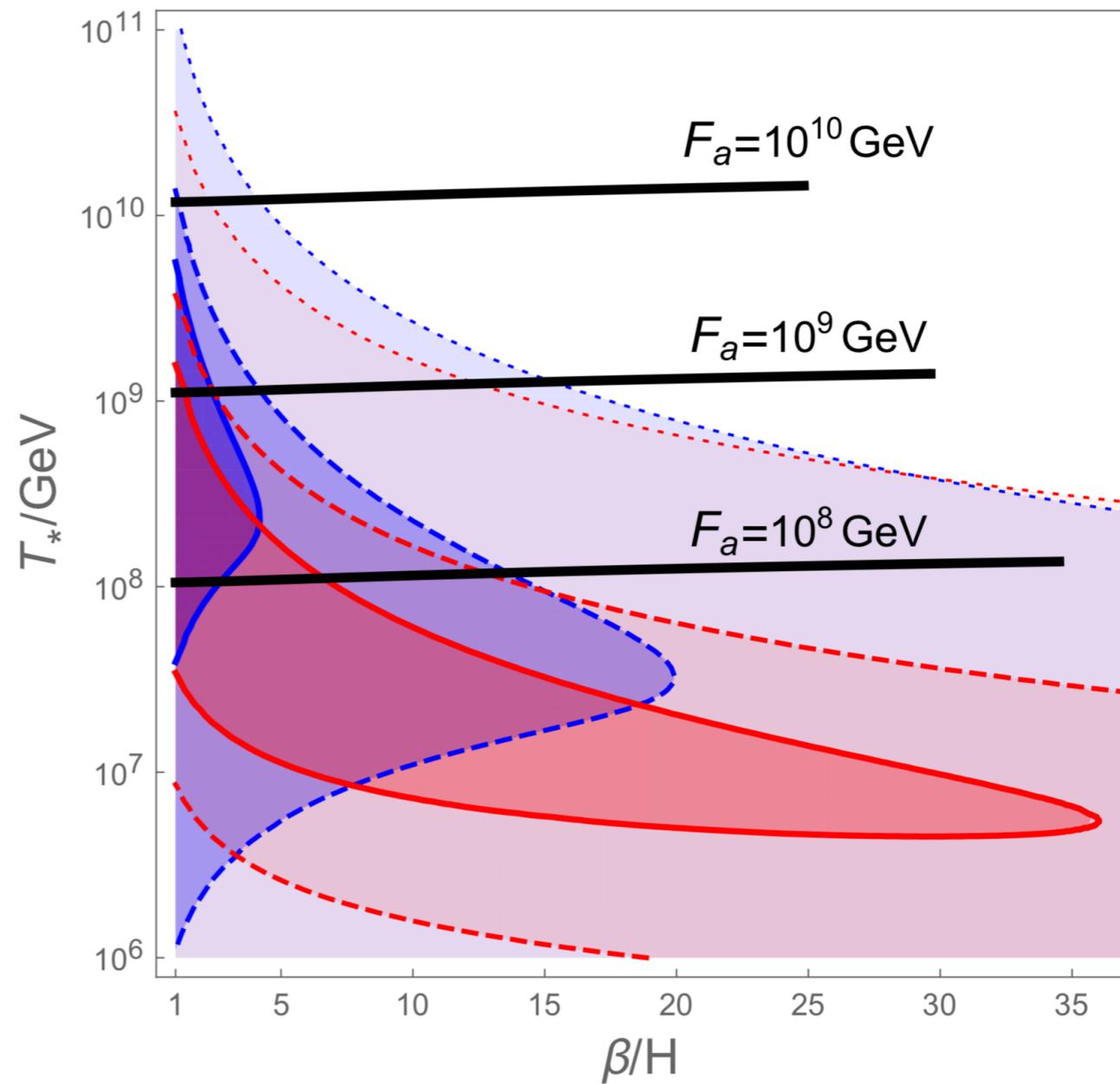


## 2) Axion models with strong PT

**KSVZ/DFSZ can be embedded in larger new physics sectors**

- SUSY version of KSVZ also works

- Strong dynamics also



# Conclusions

- LIGO/Virgo are sensitive to phase transitions in the early universe at around  $10^8 \text{ GeV}$  – H.E.P. !
- Detectable signals arise if *supercooling*,  $\alpha \gtrsim 1$
- Prospects for the ET are very good
- Very relevant for axion physics: PQ phase transition  
 $T \sim 10^8 - 10^{12} \text{ GeV}$
- Detectable PQ models: DFSZ, strong dynamics, SUSY...
- Very interesting probe of new physics beyond the SM!
- Complementary to axion tests from superradiance (smaller  $m_a$ )

**Thank you!**