



SEARCH FOR SCALAR INDUCED GRAVITATIONAL WAVES IN PTAS

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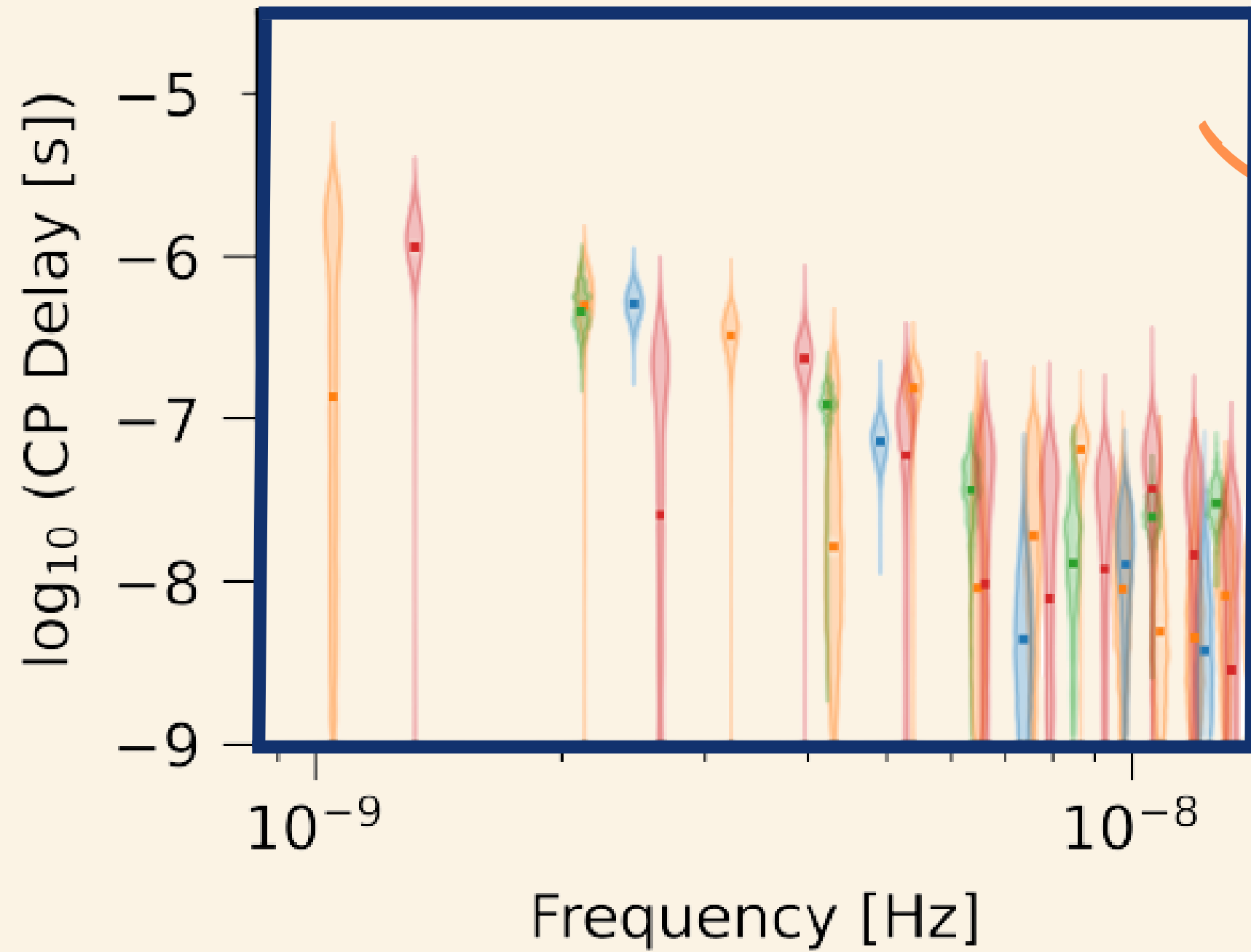
Based on: 2302.07901

MOTIVATION



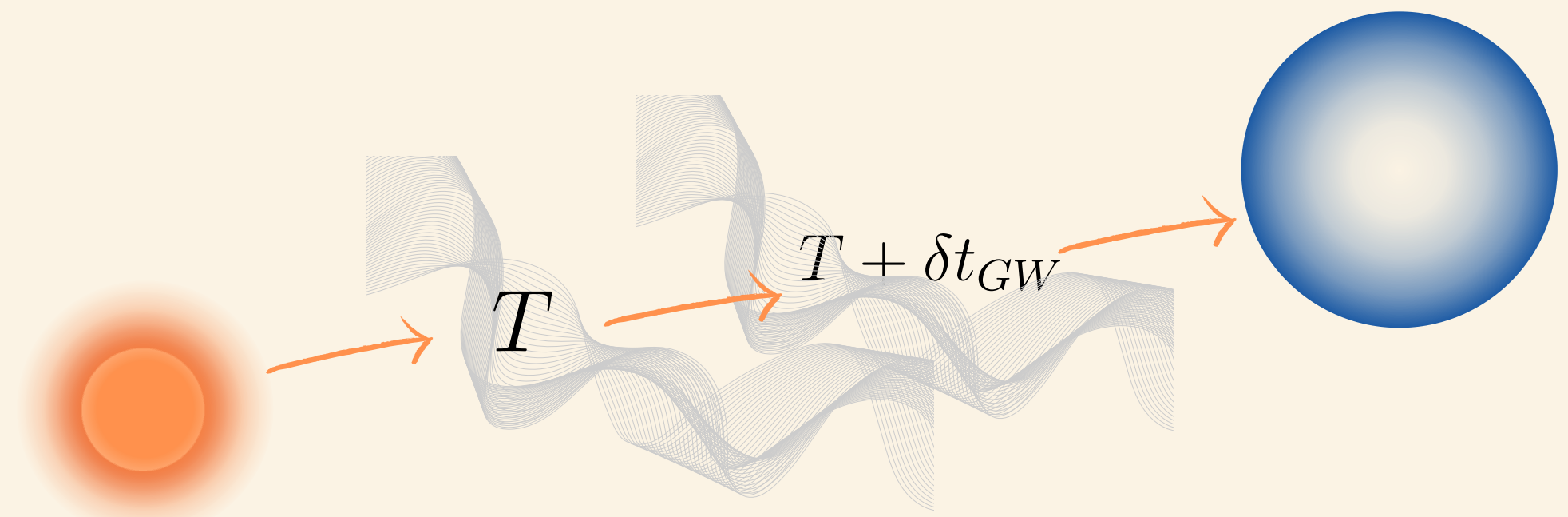
POTENTIAL GW SIGNAL IN PTA

Delays observed in PTAs



Potential signal from a nHZ frequency GW background observed in all PTAs

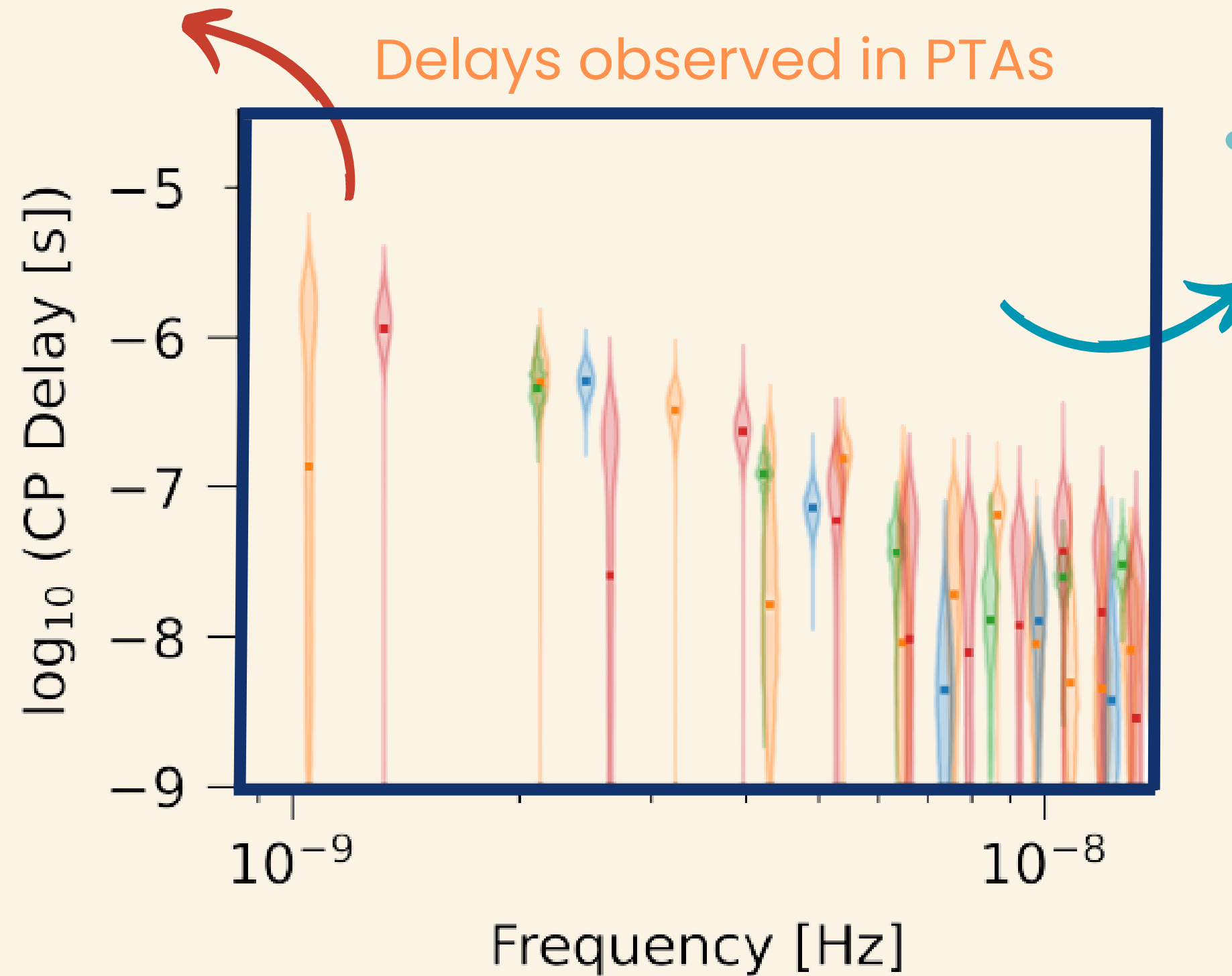
[2201.03980]



ORIGIN OF THE SIGNAL

Astrophysical source:

- Super massive black holes



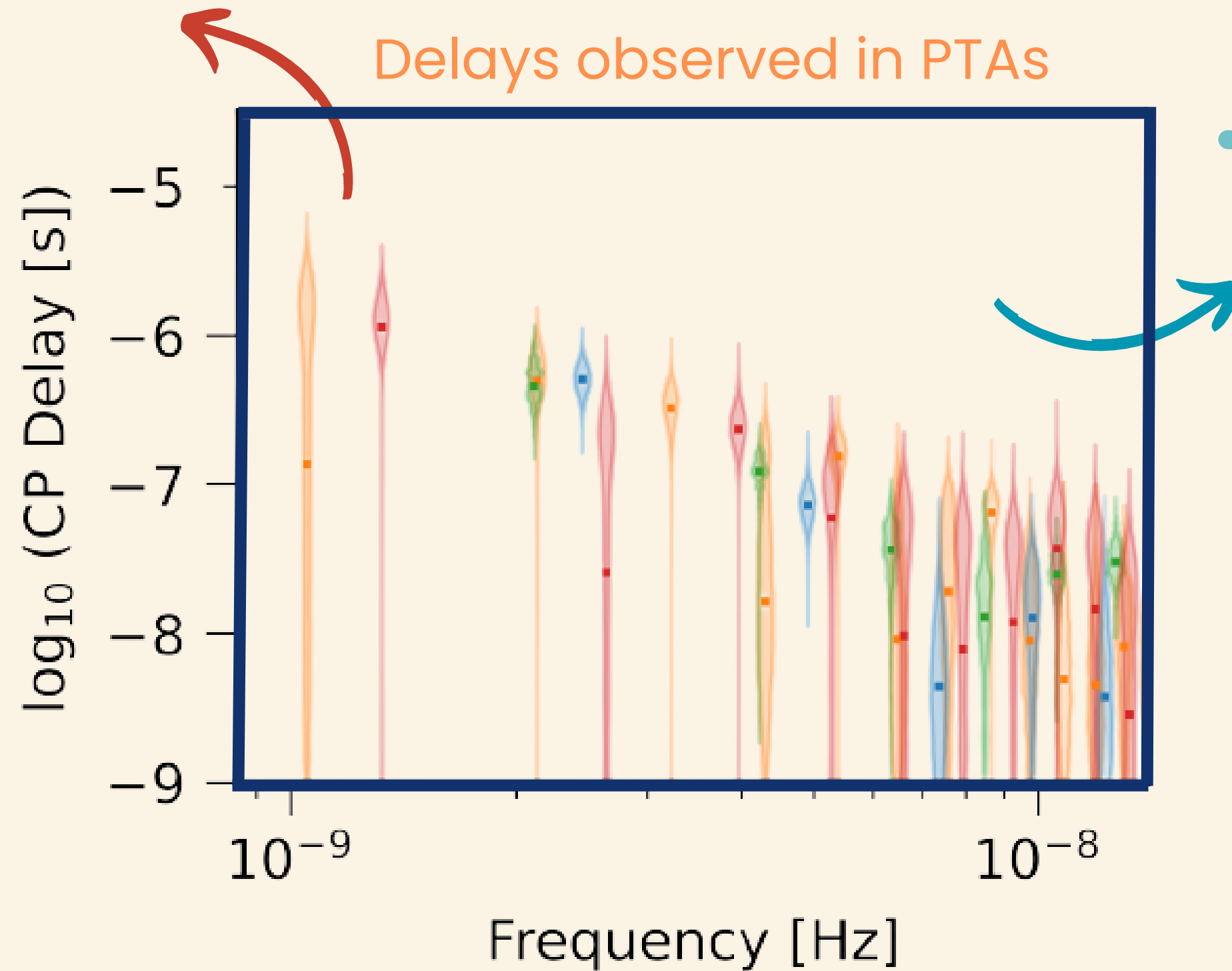
Cosmological sources:

- Phase transition
- Inflation
- cosmic strings
- Scalar induced GWs

ORIGIN OF THE SIGNAL

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WHAT ARE THE SIGWS?



SCALAR INDUCED GWS

- Primordial metric perturbations are decomposed into scalar and tensor perturbations

$$ds^2 = a^2(\eta) \left[-(1 + 2\Psi)d\eta^2 + ((1 + 2\Phi)\delta_{ij} + h_{ij})dx^i dx^j \right]$$

Scalar
perturbations

Negligible at
linear order



No GWs produced at linear order
in perturbation theory/for small
perturbations

SCALAR INDUCED GWS

- Metric perturbations are decomposed into scalar and tensor perturbations

$$ds^2 = a^2(\eta) \left[-(1 + 2\Psi)d\eta^2 + ((1 + 2\Phi)\delta_{ij} + h_{ij}) dx^i dx^j \right]$$

Sourced by the scalar perturbations at non-linear order

Negligible at linear order



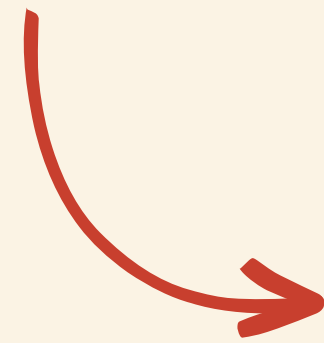
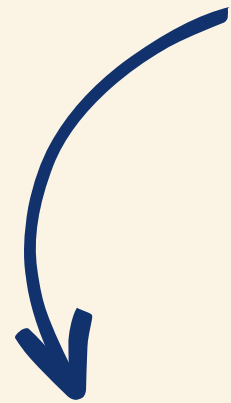
Gravitational waves produced if large primordial perturbations!

CAN THE SIGWS EXPLAIN THE PTA SIGNAL ?



- CMB constrains the amplitude of the scalar perturbations at large scales

$$P_\zeta \approx \mathcal{O}(10^{-9}) \text{ at scales } k \approx \mathcal{O}(1\text{Mpc}^{-1}) \quad [1807.06211]$$



Too small to induce any detectable
GWs...

Almost no constraints on the
perturbation amplitude at small
scales !

SCALAR INDUCED GWS

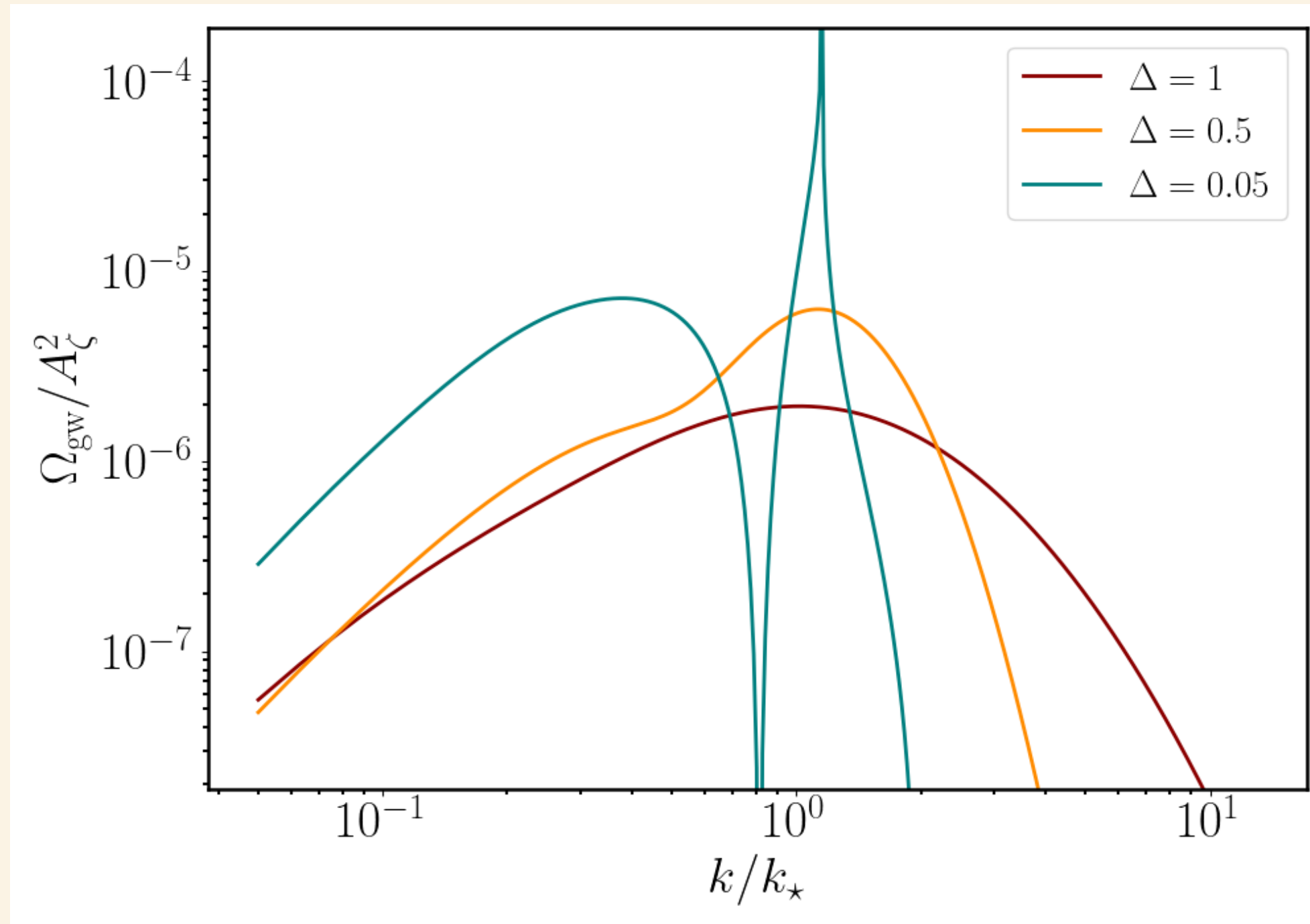
- CMB constrains the amplitude of the scalar perturbations at large scales

$P_\zeta \approx \mathcal{O}(10^{-9})$ at scales $k \approx \mathcal{O}(1\text{Mpc}^{-1})$



- Parametrize the power spectrum at small scales with a log-normal shape

$$P_\zeta(k) = \frac{A_\zeta}{\sqrt{2\pi}\Delta} \text{Exp} \left(-\frac{\log^2(k/k_*)}{2\Delta^2} \right)$$



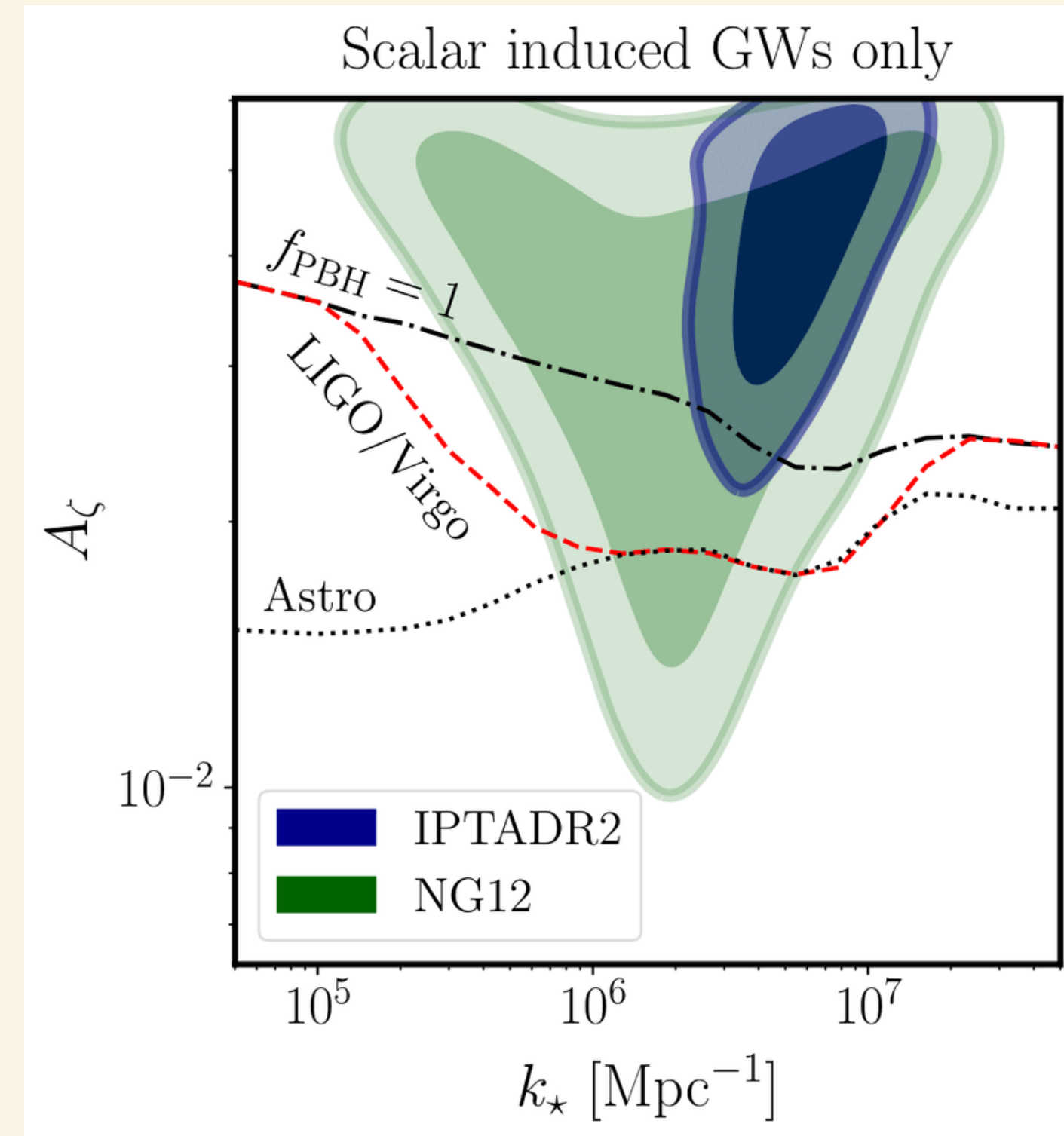
- Parametrize the power spectrum at small scales with a log-normal function

$$P_{\zeta}(k) = \frac{A_{\zeta}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\Delta} \text{Exp} \left(-\frac{\log^2(k/k_*)}{2\Delta^2} \right)$$

- Use IPTA and NANOGrav data to find what parameter space fits the signal

$$A_{\zeta} \sim 10^{-2}$$

$$k_* \sim 10^6 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

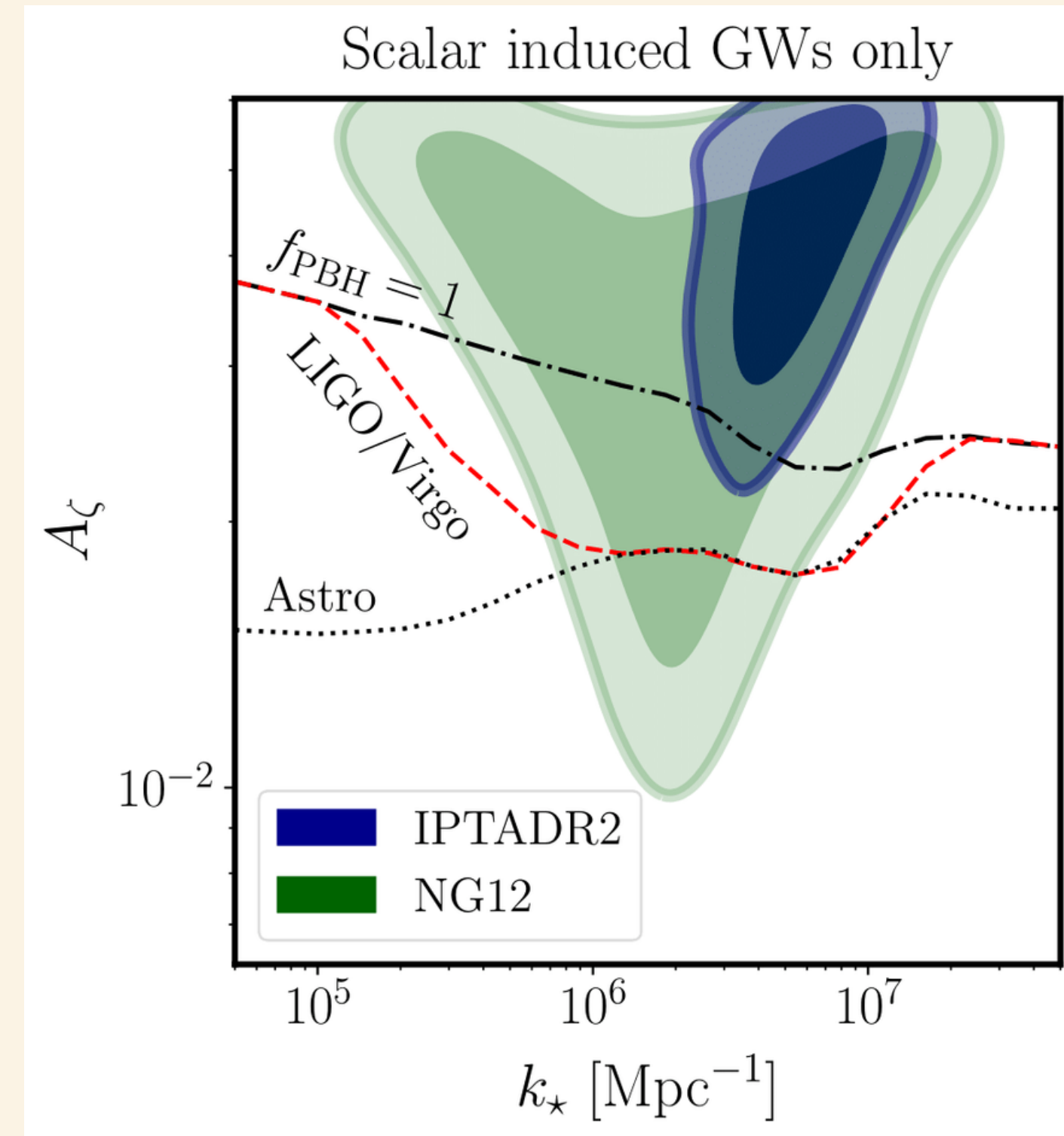


$$A_\zeta \sim 10^{-2}$$

That large amplitudes of fluctuations also produce primordial black holes...

- The PBH abundance is a function of the parameters (A_ζ, k_*, Δ)

The parameter space that can explain the signal is also in conflict with PBH overproduction constraints



THANK YOU!

