

Probing Reheating with Graviton Bremsstrahlung

Yong Xu (MITP, JGU Mainz)

[2301.11345](#) [2305.16388](#) [2311.12694](#)

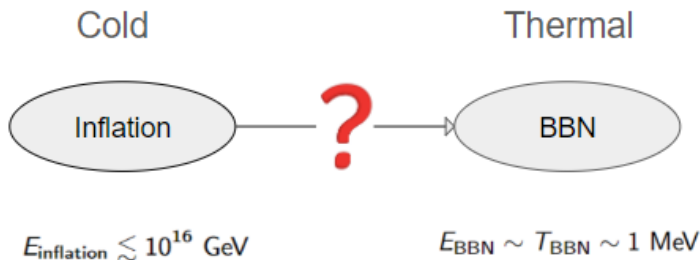
B. Barman, N. Bernal, S. Cléry, Y. Mambrini, **YX** and Ó. Zapata

04.06.2024 @ Planck24, Lisbon



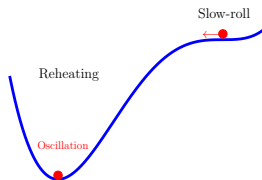
Observations

- Universe is flat and isotropic at large scale \implies flatness and horizon problems
 - Need inflation, which is driven by vacuum energy $E_{\text{inflation}}$
 - After inflation: the Universe is **empty and cold**
- Big Bang Nucleosynthesis needs a **Thermal** background



Reheating

- A theory describing how inflaton ϕ energy \implies thermal background



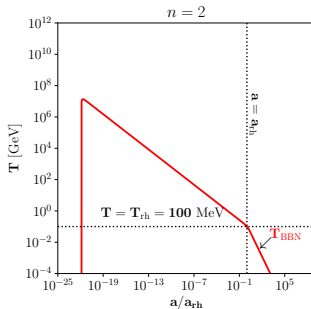
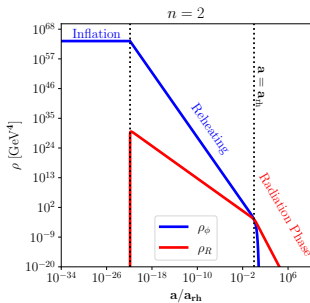
- Basic ingredients:
 - Couplings $\mu \phi h^2$, $\lambda \phi^2 h^2$, $y \phi \bar{\psi} \psi$
 - Oscillating $\phi \implies$ particles production \implies interaction \implies thermal bath
 - Complex with non-perturbative phenomena [talks by Piani, Loayza, Marschall]
- Reheating \implies thermal background. **Temperature is important:**
DM production, Baryogenesis, Phase Transition, GW...

Evolution of Background

- Shape of inflaton potential around minimum $V(\phi) \sim \phi^n$
- Couplings $\mu \phi h^2, y \phi \bar{\psi} \psi \implies \Gamma_\phi$

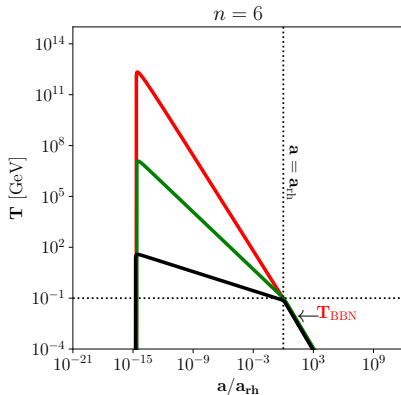
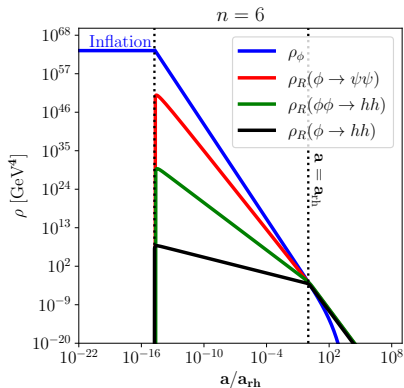
$$\frac{d\rho_\phi}{dt} + 3(1+w)H\rho_\phi = -(1+w)\Gamma_\phi\rho_\phi$$

$$\frac{d\rho_R}{dt} + 4H\rho_R = +(1+w)\Gamma_\phi\rho_\phi$$



[YX 2308.15322]

Evolution of Background

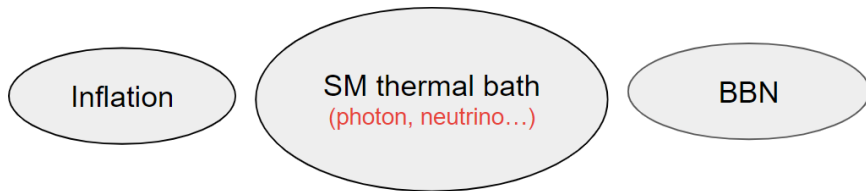


- Fermionic decay: $\Gamma_\phi \sim \frac{y^2 m_\phi}{8\pi}$ with $m_\phi \propto V'' \propto \phi^{n-2}$
- Annihilation: $\Gamma_\phi \sim \frac{\lambda^2 \rho_\phi}{16\pi m_\phi^3}$ Bosonic decay: $\Gamma_\phi \sim \frac{\mu^2}{8\pi m_\phi}$

n and type inflaton-matter couplings \implies background evolution

How To Probe Reheating?

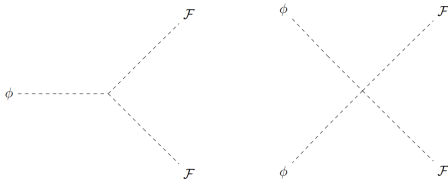
Reheating



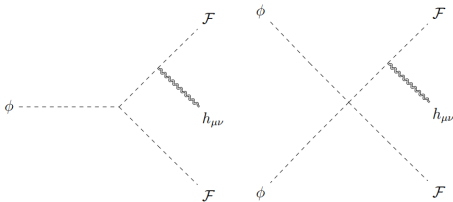
transparent to GW

Graviton Bremsstrahlung during Reheating

- Reheating: via $\phi\mathcal{F}\mathcal{F}$ (decay) or $\phi^2\mathcal{F}\mathcal{F}$ (annihilation)



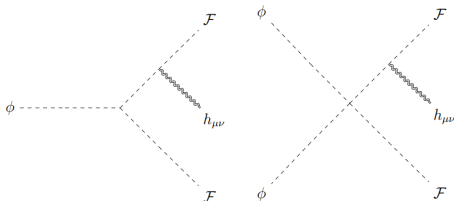
- Graviton Production: $T^{\mu\nu}g_{\mu\nu}$ with $g_{\mu\nu} \simeq \eta_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{M_P}h_{\mu\nu} \implies \frac{1}{M_P}T^{\mu\nu}h_{\mu\nu}$



gravitons emission \implies propagation \implies SGWB

[Nakayama, Tang 1810.04975]
[Bernal, Cléry, Mambrini, YX 2311.12694]

Graviton Production Rate



$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dE_g} \simeq \begin{cases} \frac{y^2}{64\pi^3} \left(\frac{m_\phi}{M_P}\right)^2 \frac{(1-2x)[2x(x-1)+1]}{x} & \text{fermionic decay} \\ \frac{1}{64\pi^3} \left(\frac{\mu}{M_P}\right)^2 \frac{(1-2x)^2}{x} & \text{bosonic decay} \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{8\pi^3} \frac{\rho_\phi}{m_\phi^2 M_P^2} \frac{(1-x)^2}{x} & \text{bosonic annihilation} \end{cases}$$

- $x = \frac{E_g}{m_\phi}$; when $x \rightarrow 0 \implies$ soft divergence [Weinberg '65] [Barker, Gupta and Kaskas '69]

[Barman, Bernal, YX, Zapata [2301.11345](#)]

[Barman, Bernal, YX, Zapata [2305.16388](#)]

[Bernal, Cléry, Mambrini, YX [2311.12694](#)]

- GW amplitude:

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega_{\text{GW}}(f) &= \frac{1}{\rho_c} \frac{d\rho_{\text{GW}}}{d \ln f} = \Omega_\gamma^0 \frac{d(\rho_{\text{GW}}/\rho_R)}{d \ln f} \\ &\sim \Omega_\gamma^0 \frac{d(\rho_{\text{GW}}/\rho_R)}{d \ln E_g}\end{aligned}$$

- Differential spectrum

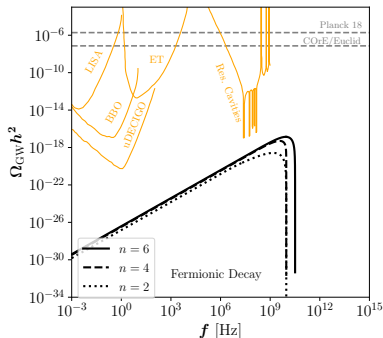
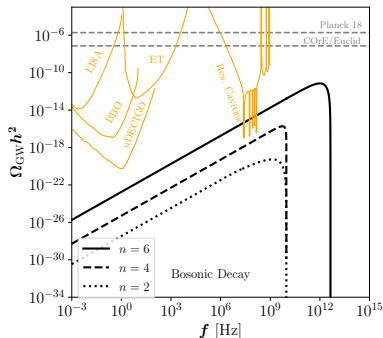
$$\frac{d(\rho_{\text{GW}}/\rho_R)}{dE_g} \propto \left(\frac{d\Gamma}{dE_g} \frac{1}{\Gamma_\phi} \right) \times \left(\frac{E_g}{m_\phi} \right) \times \text{dilution}$$

~ differential BR \times energy fraction \times dilution

- Expect

$$\Omega_{\text{GW}}(f) \propto f$$

GW Spectrum: Bosonic decay vs Fermionic decay

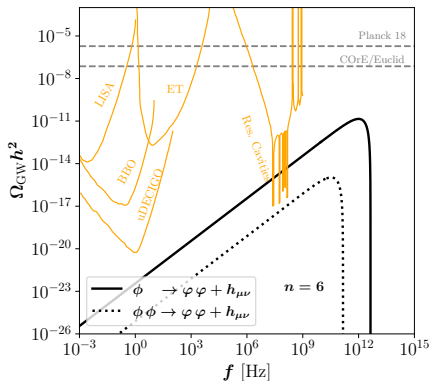
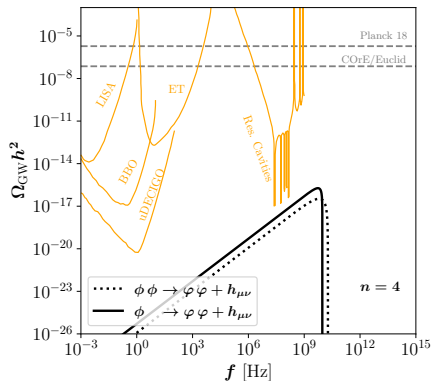


- GW amplitude **larger in bosonic decay** for $n > 2$ with $V(\phi) \sim \phi^n$
- The distinction in GW \implies a novel channel to probe reheating

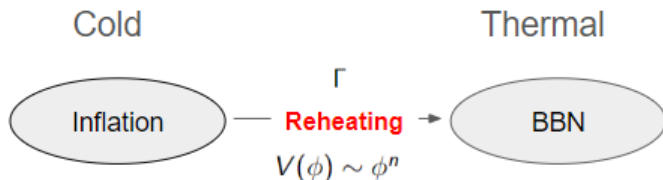
[Barman, Bernal, YX, Zapata [2301.11345](#)]

[Barman, Bernal, YX, Zapata [2305.16388](#)]

GW Spectrum: Bosonic Decay vs Bosonic Annihilation

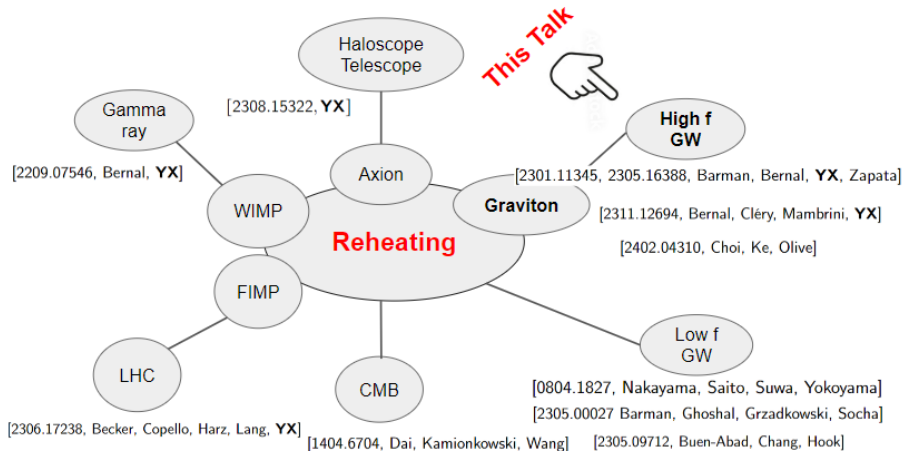


[Bernal, Cléry, Mambrini, **YX** 2311.12694]



- **Reheating** explains Cold \rightarrow Thermal
- The dynamics and background temperature evolution controlled by:
 - 1 **inflaton potential shape (n)**
 - 2 **type of inflaton-matter coupling (Γ)**
- There is an unavoidable SGWB from **Graviton Bremsstrahlung**
- Future GW experiments could potentially **probe reheating**

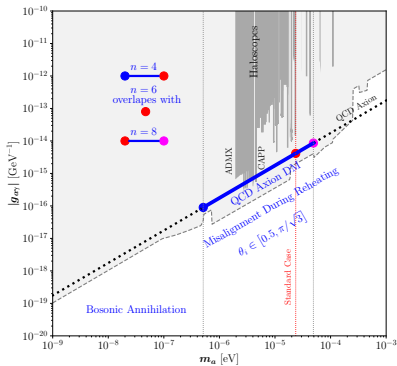
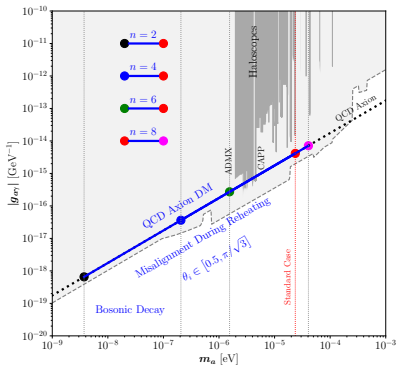
Probing Reheating: Astro-Cosmo-Collider Synergy



This Talk

Thanks for your attention!

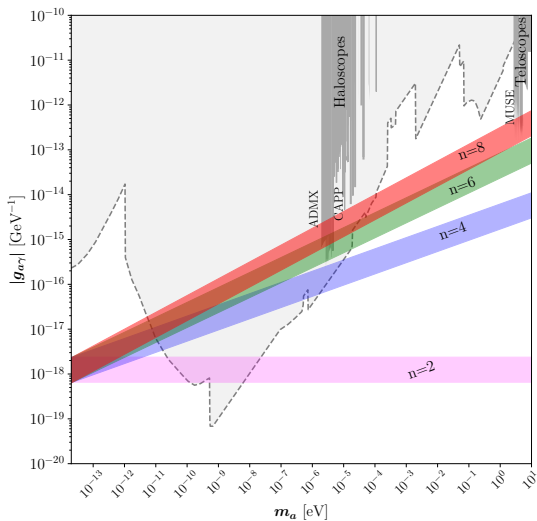
Probing Reheating via Axion Experiments



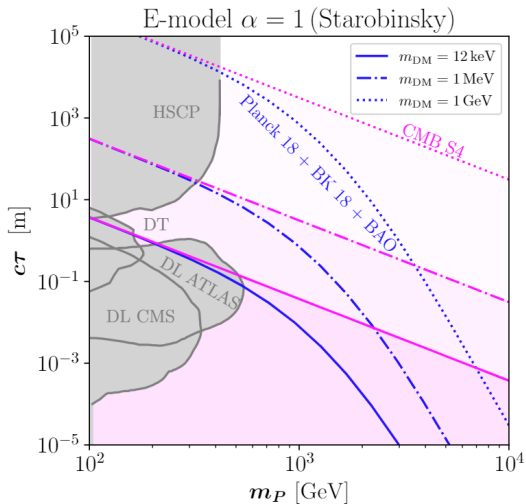
- Assume QCD axion makes up all DM. If a positive signal with

$$4 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ eV} \lesssim m_a \lesssim 5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ eV}$$

⇒ **bosonic annihilation less likely**



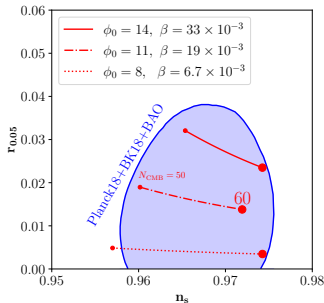
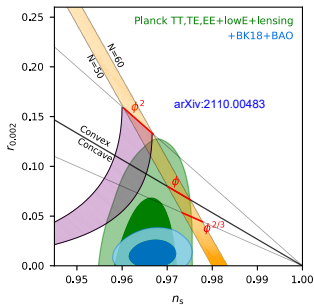
Probing Reheating with LLP Searches in the LHC



Polynomial Inflation

- Monomial Chaotic Inflation $V(\phi) \sim \phi^p$ has been ruled out
- A General and Renormalizable Potential

$$V(\phi) \sim b\phi^2 + c\phi^3 + d\phi^4$$

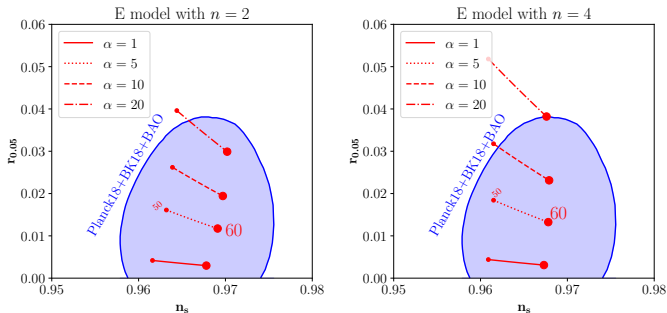


- During reheating: $V(\phi) \sim \phi^2$

Alpha Attractor Inflation

- The E model [Kallosh and Linde '13]

$$V(\phi) = \lambda M_P^4 \left(1 - e^{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3\alpha}} \frac{\phi}{M_P}} \right)^n$$



- During reheating, i.e. $\phi \ll M_P \implies V(\phi) \sim \phi^n$