

Gravitational wave background from vacuum and thermal fluctuations during Axion-like inflation

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Workshop on Particle Production in the Early Universe

arXiv:2210.11710

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Gravitational waves constrain Axion-like inflation

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \varphi \partial^\mu \varphi - V_0(\varphi) - G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} - \frac{\varphi}{f_a} \chi \quad \chi = \frac{\alpha_s}{16\pi} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}$$

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What about non-Abelian case?

Non-Abelian gauge bosons can thermalize

- Efficient $\phi \rightarrow gg$ decays can sustain non-diluting heat bath
- Thermalizing gauge bosons \Rightarrow Warm inflation:

$$\begin{aligned}\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + V_\phi &= -\Gamma\dot{\phi} \\ \dot{e} + 3H(e + p) &= \underbrace{+\Gamma\dot{\phi}^2}_{\phi \rightarrow gg \text{ friction}} \quad \underbrace{+T(\partial_t + 3H)V_T}_{\text{thermal potential}}\end{aligned}$$

$\Gamma =$ inflaton friction / $H =$ Hubble rate / $V_T = \partial_T V$ / $V_\phi = \partial_\phi V$

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No preheating \Rightarrow qualitatively different GW background

Master formula for warm inflation GW production

Primordial tensor perturbation power spectrum:

$$P_T(k) = \underbrace{32G \frac{H_*^2}{2\pi}}_{\text{vacuum fluctuations}} + \underbrace{(32G)^2 k^3 \int_{-\infty}^{t_e} dt' \Delta_k^2(t_e, t') \Pi_k(T(t'))}_{\text{thermal fluctuations}}$$

$H_*(k)$ = Hubble rate at Horizon exit / t_e = inflation end time / G = Newton const.

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Our work:

- We derive formula combining vacuum with thermal fluctuations
- We show universal $\propto f^3$ scaling of modes that exit horizon (including LISA frequencies $f < 10^{-1}$ Hz)

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 \Rightarrow Known + strong T dependence (*cf.* arXiv:2201.02317)

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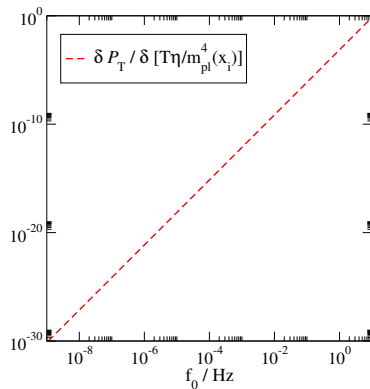
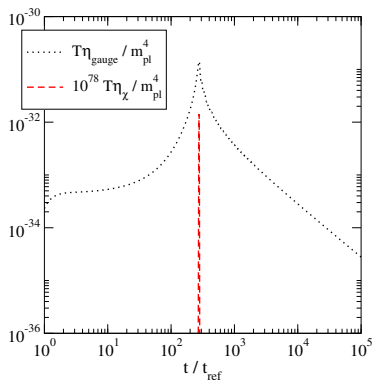
We fix T evolution in minimal setup:

- QCD-like gauge group, no fermions
- Cosine potential $V_T = (m_0^2 + m_T^2) f_a^2 (1 - \cos \phi/f_a)$

\Rightarrow CMB constrains benchmark point:

$$f_a = 1.25 m_{\text{pl}} \quad m = 1.09 \cdot 10^{-6} m_{\text{pl}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_{\text{max}}^{g_*=17} \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-9} m_{\text{pl}}$$

Small T_{\max} implies no GW overproduction



- $m_{\text{ALP}} \gg T_{\max} \Rightarrow$ Gauge bosons dominate shear viscosity
- Higher temperatures possible in non-minimal Axion-like models
(cf. arXiv:2303.17973 / arXiv:2406.10345)

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- Warm inflation GWBs exhibit universal $\propto f^3$ scaling
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- We identified benchmark point for minimal axion-like warm inflation:

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$$\Rightarrow \text{Realistic estimate } T_{\max} \stackrel{g_* = 17}{\approx} 5 \cdot 10^{-9} m_{\text{pl}}$$

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- **Future project:** Out-of-equilibrium fluctuations

Thank you for your attention!

Backup slides