
Analytic approach to Gravitational waves from phase transitions

Ryusuke Jinno (IBS-CTPU)



Based on arXiv:1605.01403 (PRD95, 024009) & 1703.?????

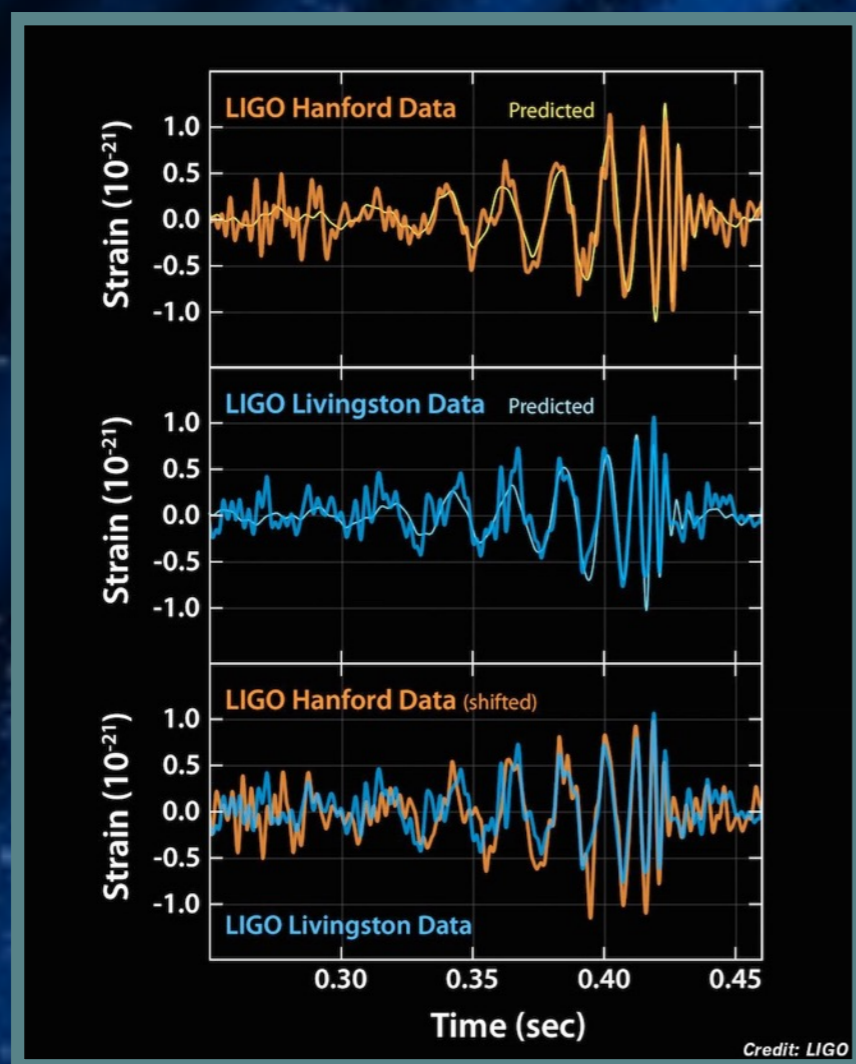
with Masahiro Takimoto (Weizmann Institute)

Mar. 3, HPNP2017

Introduction

ERA OF GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

- Detection of GWs from BH binary → **GW astronomy** has started



[LIGO]

ERA OF GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

- Detection of GWs from BH binary → **GW astronomy** has started

- Next will come **GW cosmology** with space interferometers

e.g. LISA, DECIGO, BBO, ...

- **First-order phase transitions** can be cosmological GW sources

- Electroweak sym. breaking
(w/ extensions)

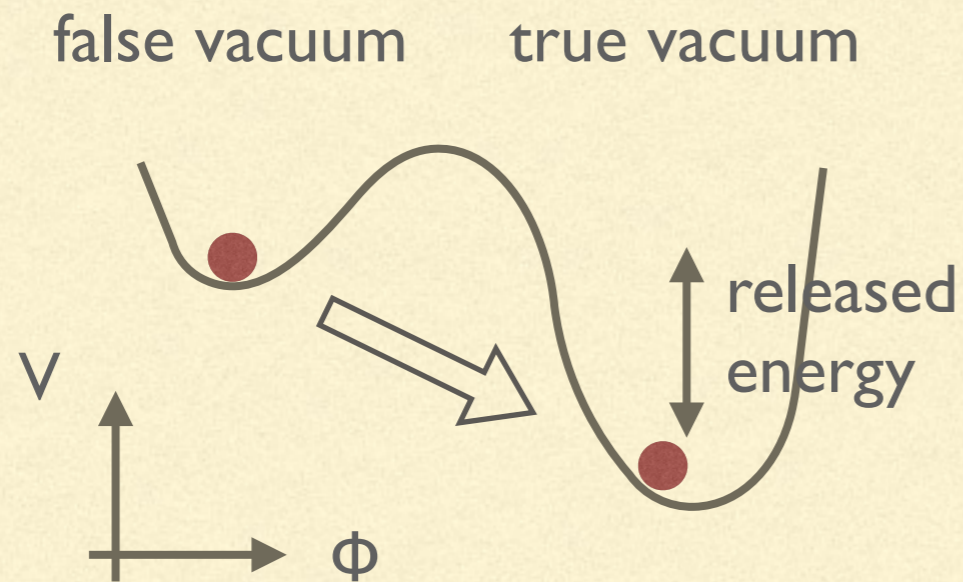
- SUSY breaking

- PQ sym. breaking

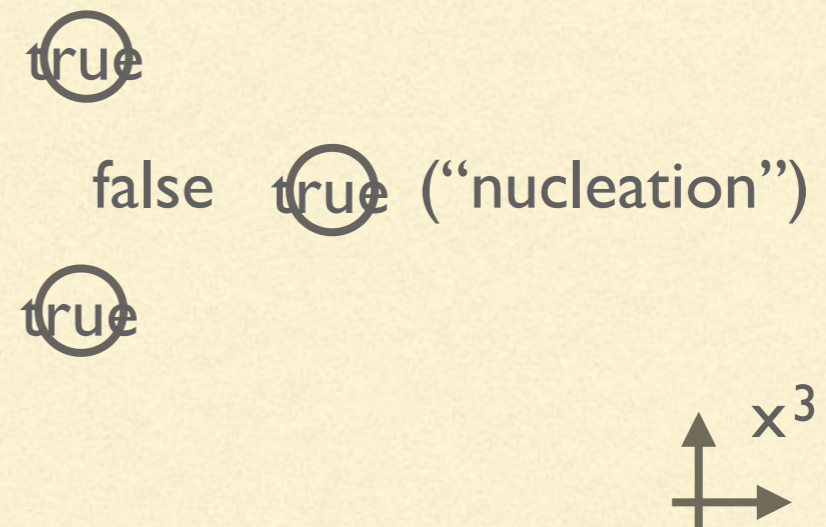
- GUT breaking

GWS AS A PROBE TO PHASE TRANSITION

- How thermal first-order phase transition produces GWs
 - Field space
 - Position space



Quantum tunneling

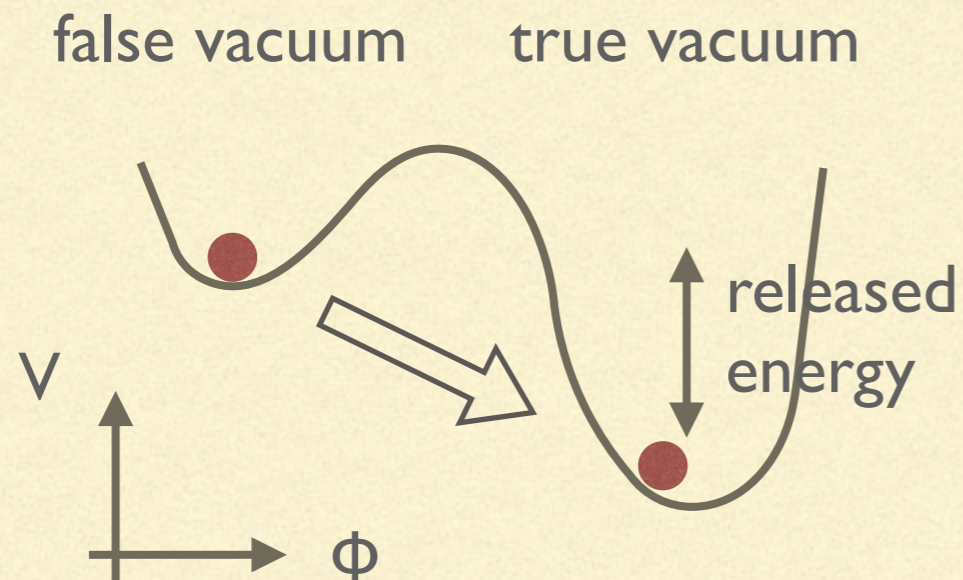


Bubble formation & GW production

GWS AS A PROBE TO PHASE TRANSITION

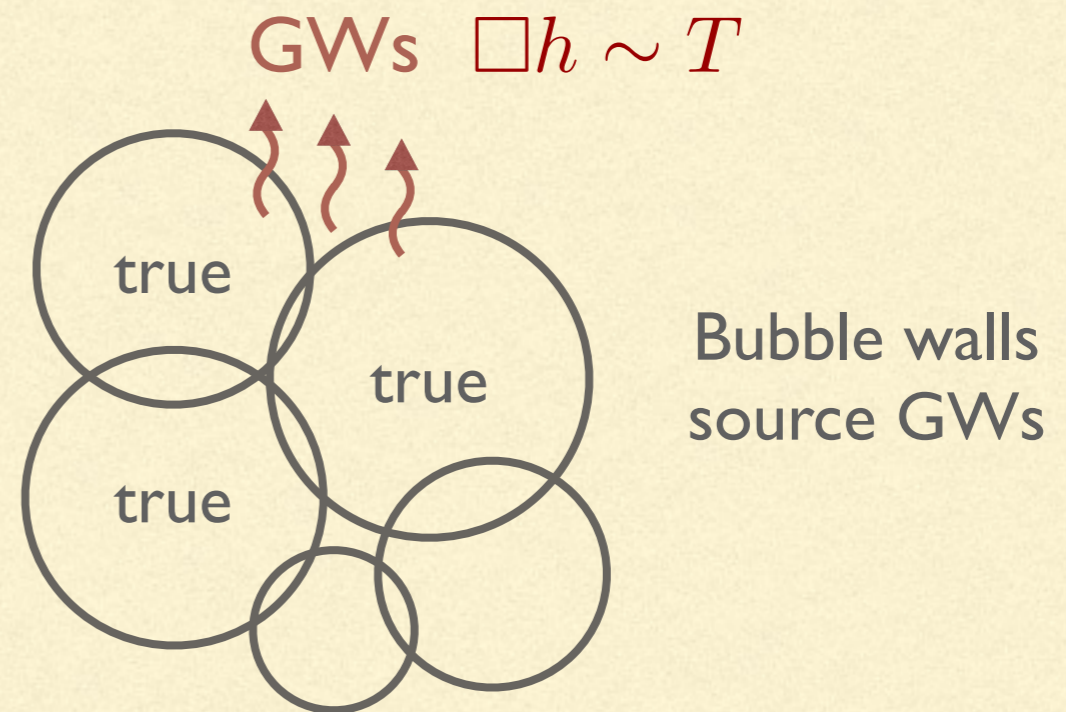
- How thermal first-order phase transition produces GWs

- Field space



Quantum tunneling

- Position space



Bubble formation & GW production

TALK PLAN

✓ 0. Introduction

1. GW sourcing in phase transitions

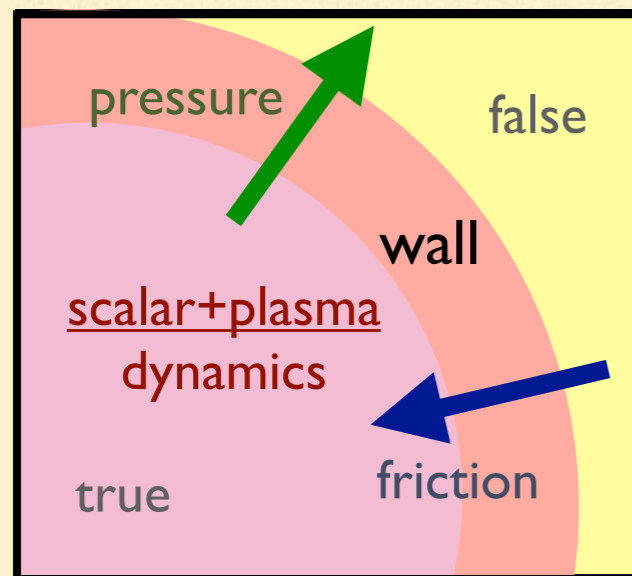
2. Analytic approach

3. Conclusion

I. GW sourcing in phase transitions

CURRENT UNDERSTANDING

- Two main players in the game : **scalar field & plasma**



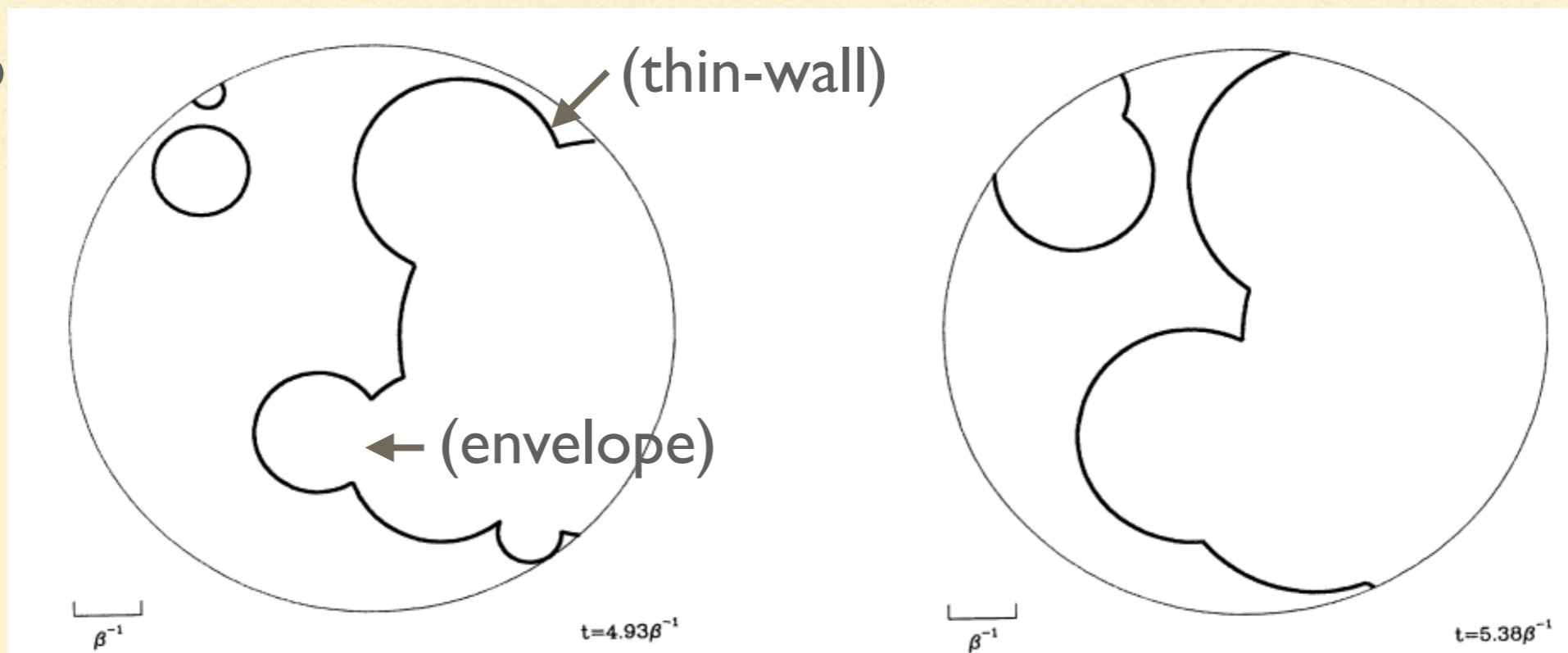
- Walls (where the scalar field value changes) want to expand (“pressure”)
- Walls are pushed back by plasma (“friction”)

- Three main sources for GWs [Caprini et al. '16]

Bubble collision / Sound wave / Turbulence
(scalar field contribution) (plasma contribution)

CURRENT UNDERSTANDING

- Two



changes)

“friction”)

[Kosowski et al. '93]

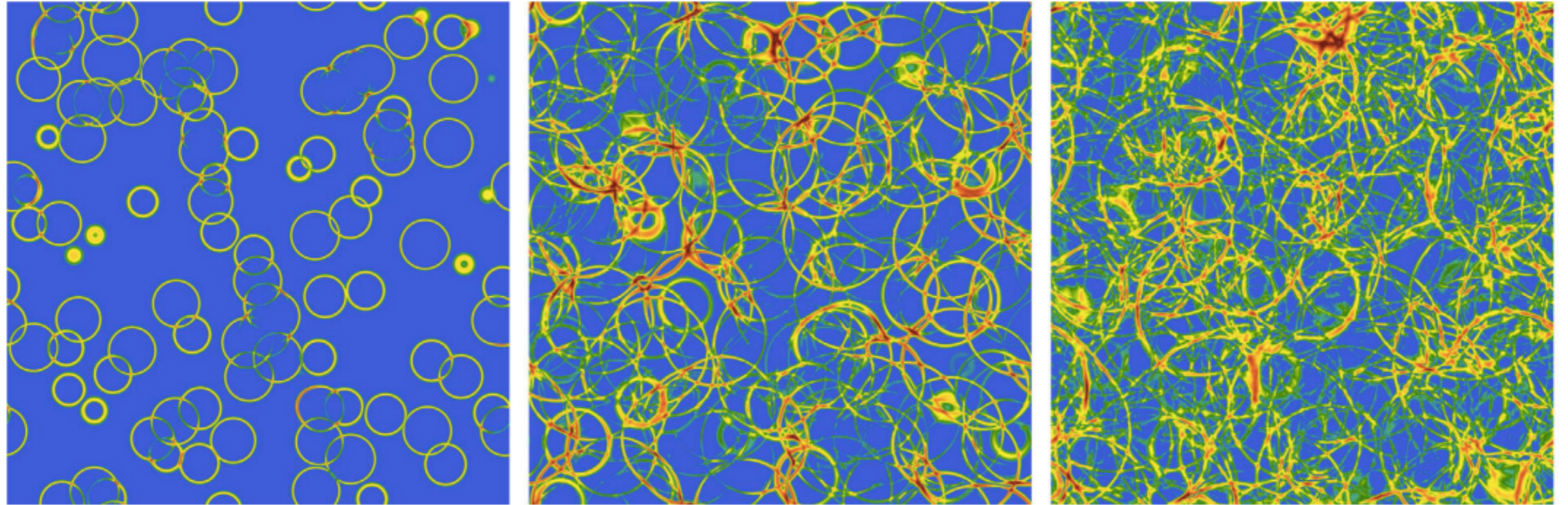
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Bubble collision / Sound wave / Turbulence

(scalar field contribution)

(plasma contribution)

CURRENT UNDERSTANDING



- Three main sources for GWs [Caprini et al. '16]

[Hindmarsh et al. '15]

Bubble collision / **Sound wave** / Turbulence
(scalar field contribution) (plasma contribution)

NECESSITY OF ANALYTIC APPROACH

- Current understanding mainly comes from developments in

Numerical simulations

- However, we need



(Compare the situation w/ e.g. CMB, Lattice QCD etc.)

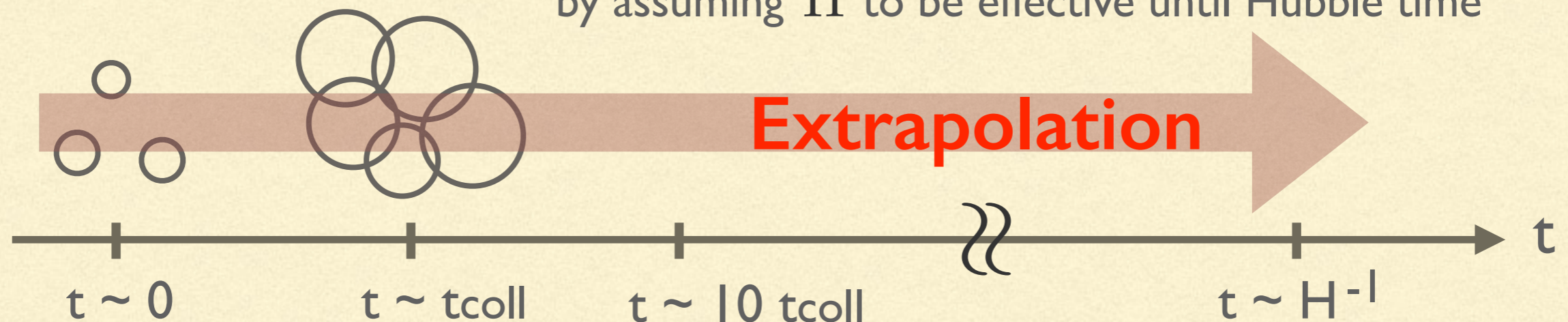
NECESSITY OF ANALYTIC APPROACH: EXAMPLE

- “Sound-wave” enhancement of GWs in numerical simulations [Hindmarsh et al. ‘14]

- GW spectrum $\Omega_{\text{GW}}(k) \sim \int dt_x \int dt_y \Pi(t_x, t_y, k) \cos(k(t_x - t_y))$

“source correlator” $\sim \text{F.T.} \langle T_{ij}(t_x, \mathbf{x}) T_{kl}(t_y, \mathbf{y}) \rangle$

- Simulation result (until $\sim 10 \times$ collision time) is extrapolated to Hubble time by assuming Π to be effective until Hubble time

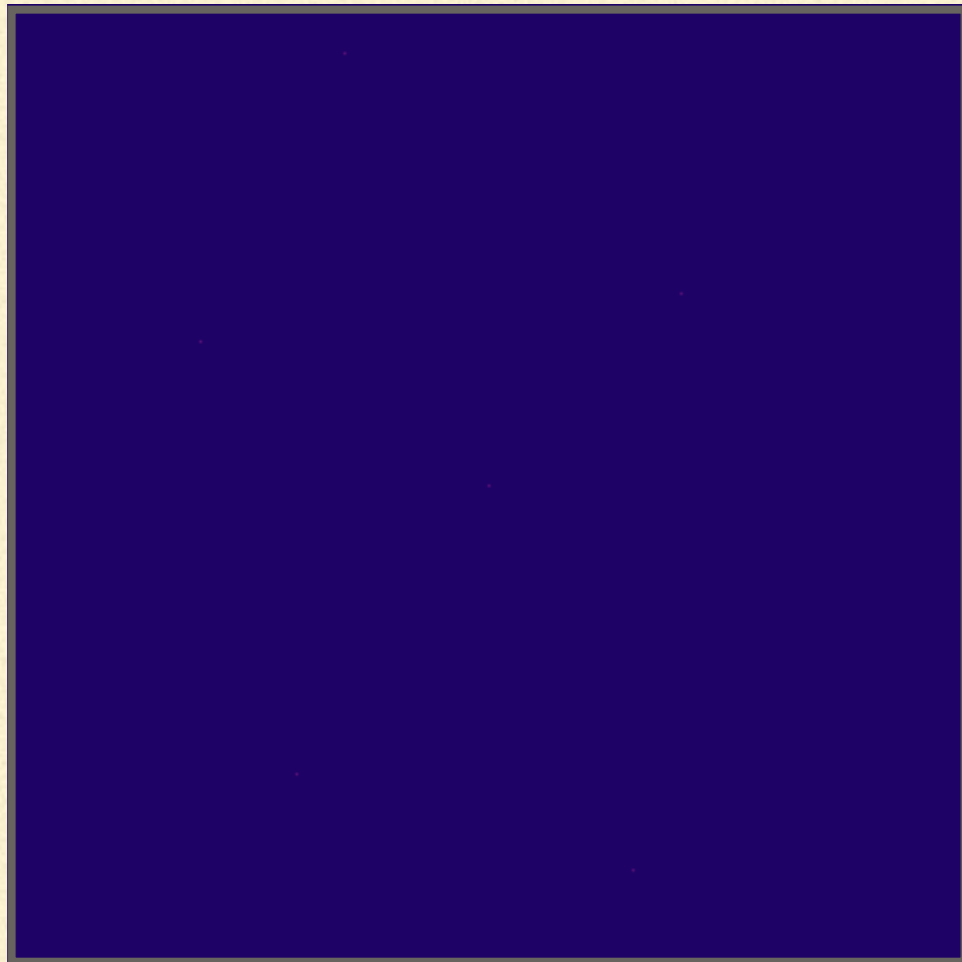


- We pose some questions to this assumption, using analytic approach

2. Analytic approach

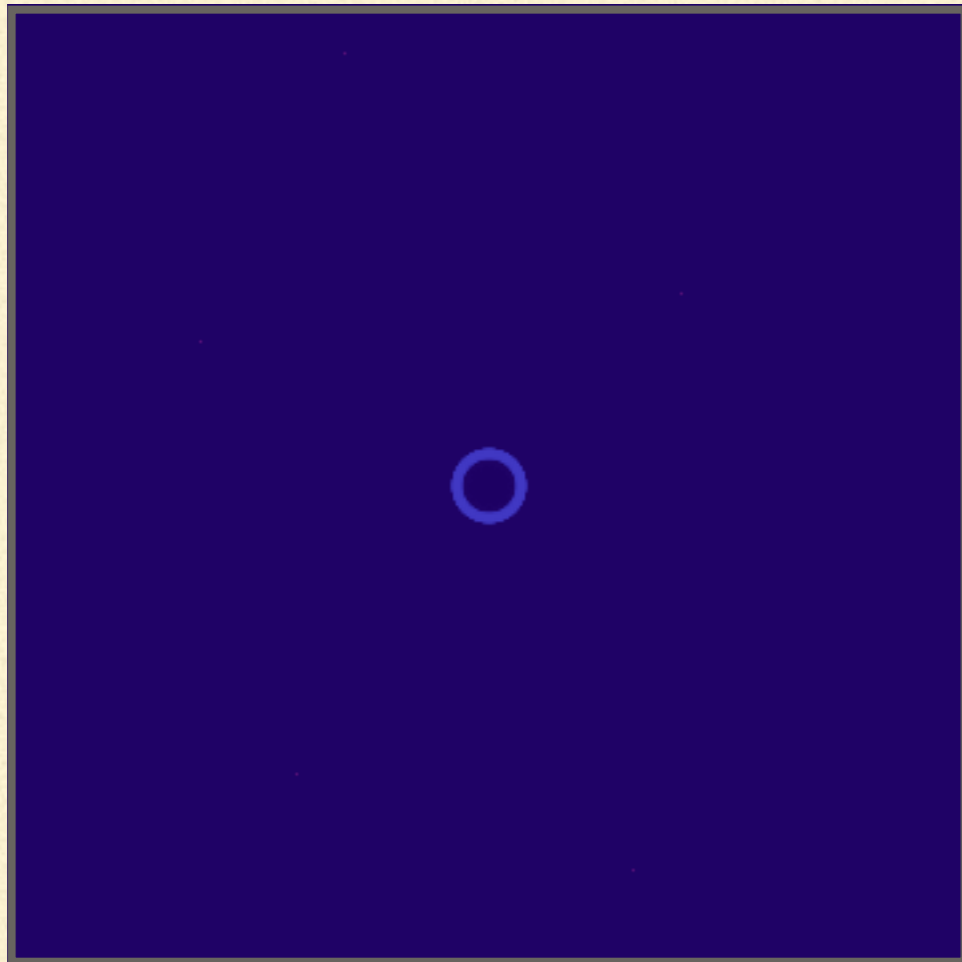
THE SYSTEM WE WANT TO UNDERSTAND

- Following system will capture the physics



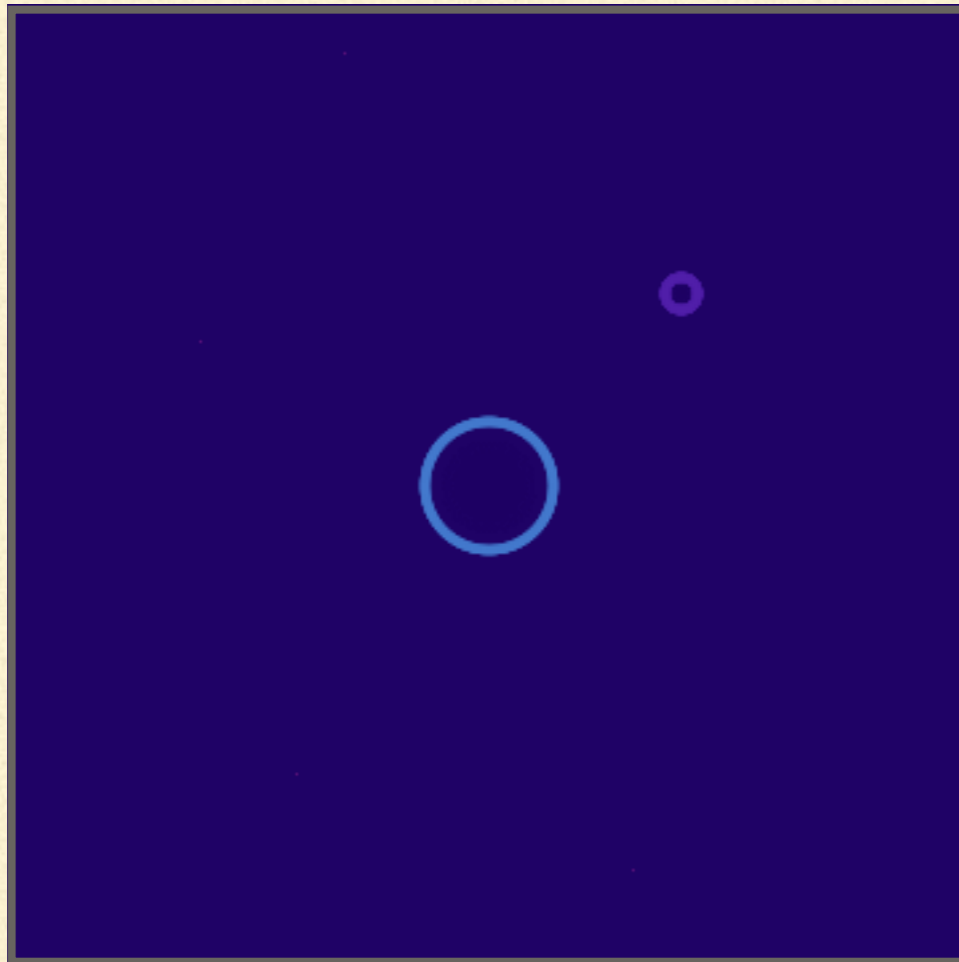
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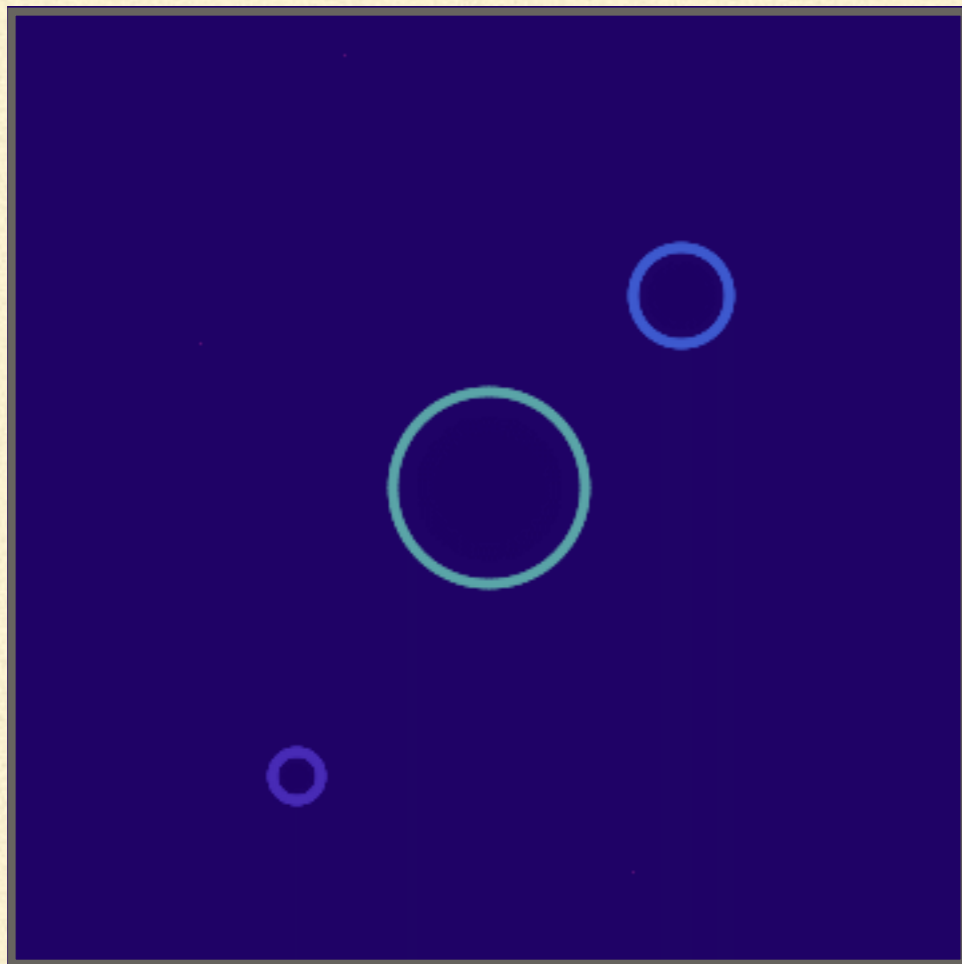
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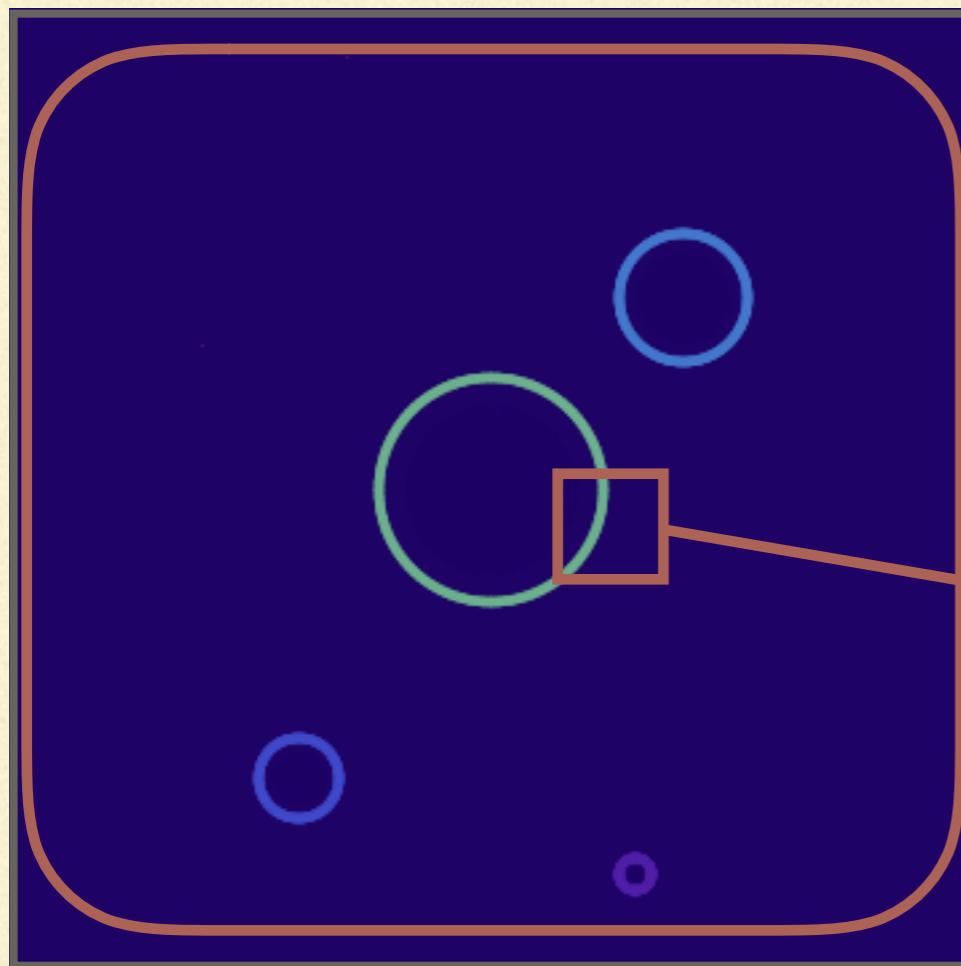
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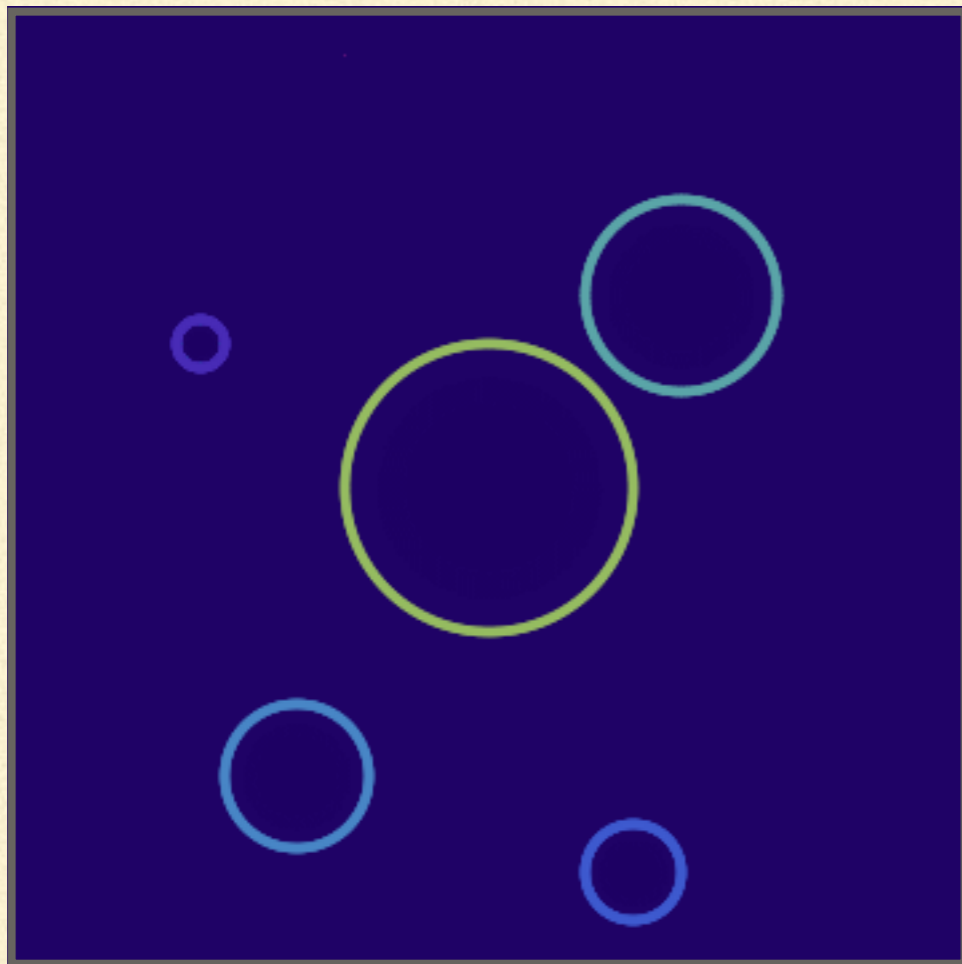
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- Bubbles nucleate with rate Γ
(Typically $\Gamma \sim e^{\beta t}$ in thermal PTs)
- Walls are approximated to be thin

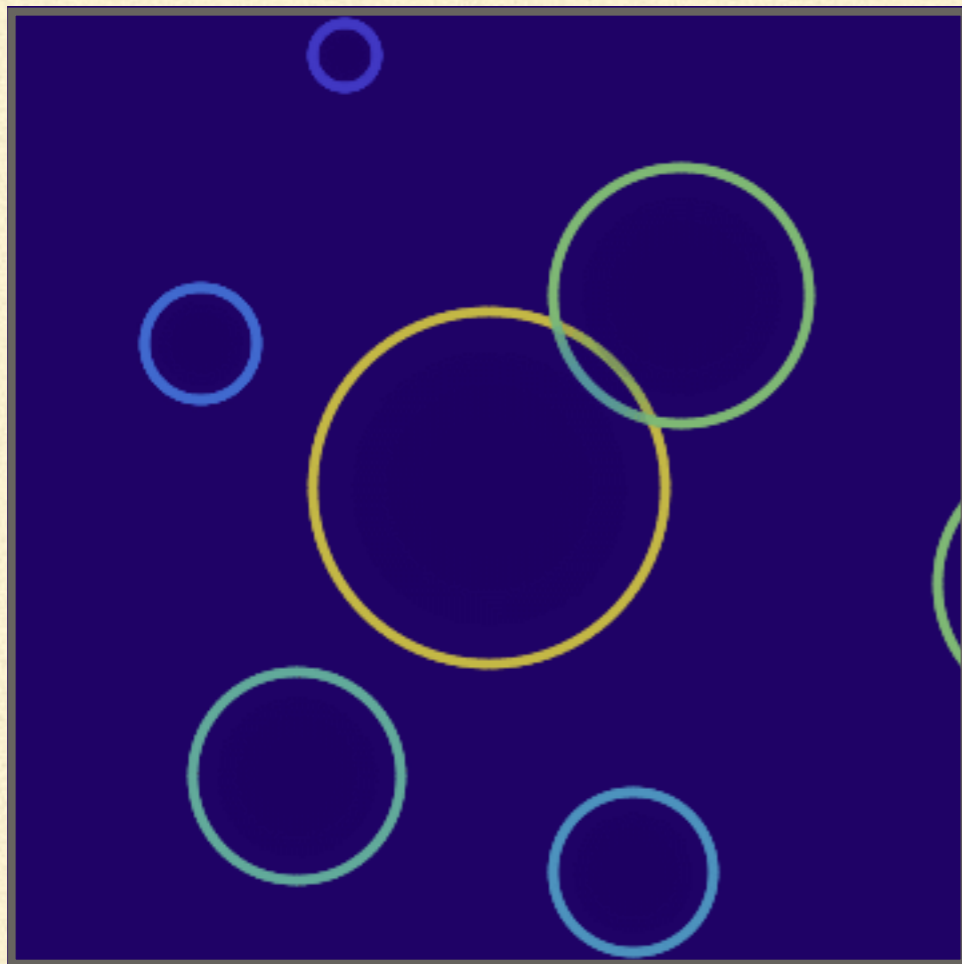
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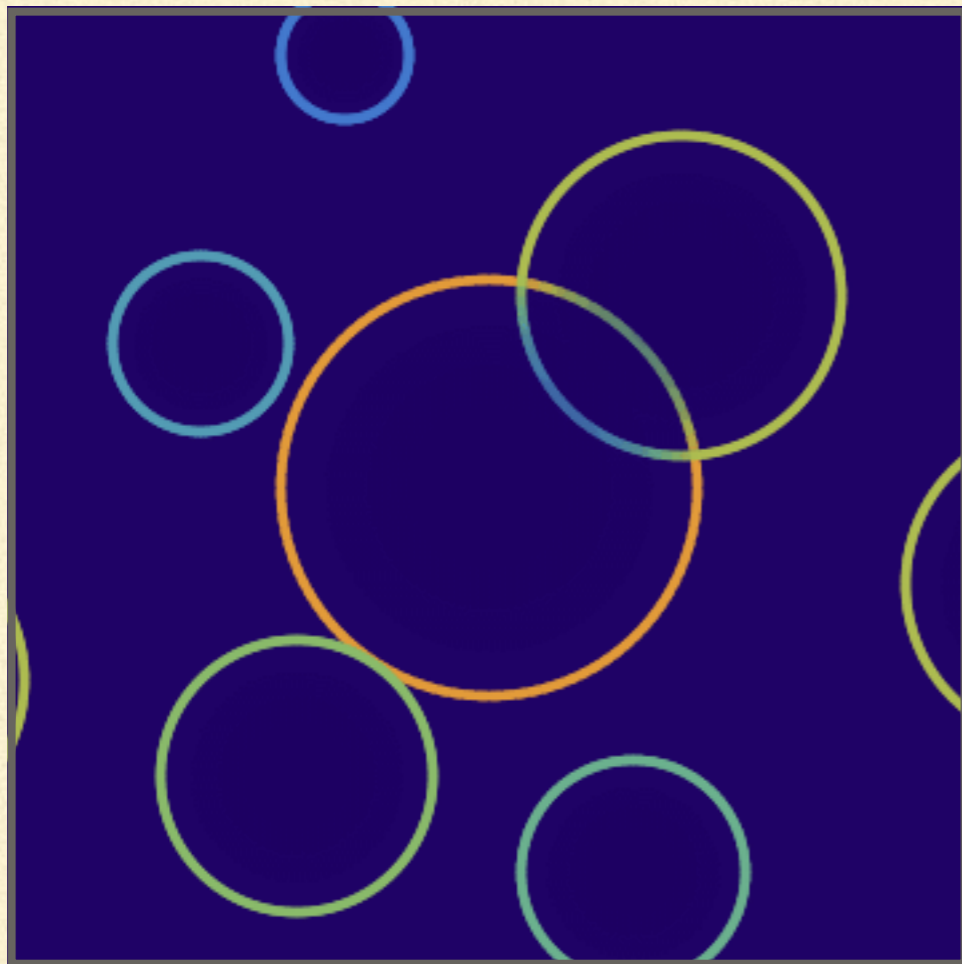
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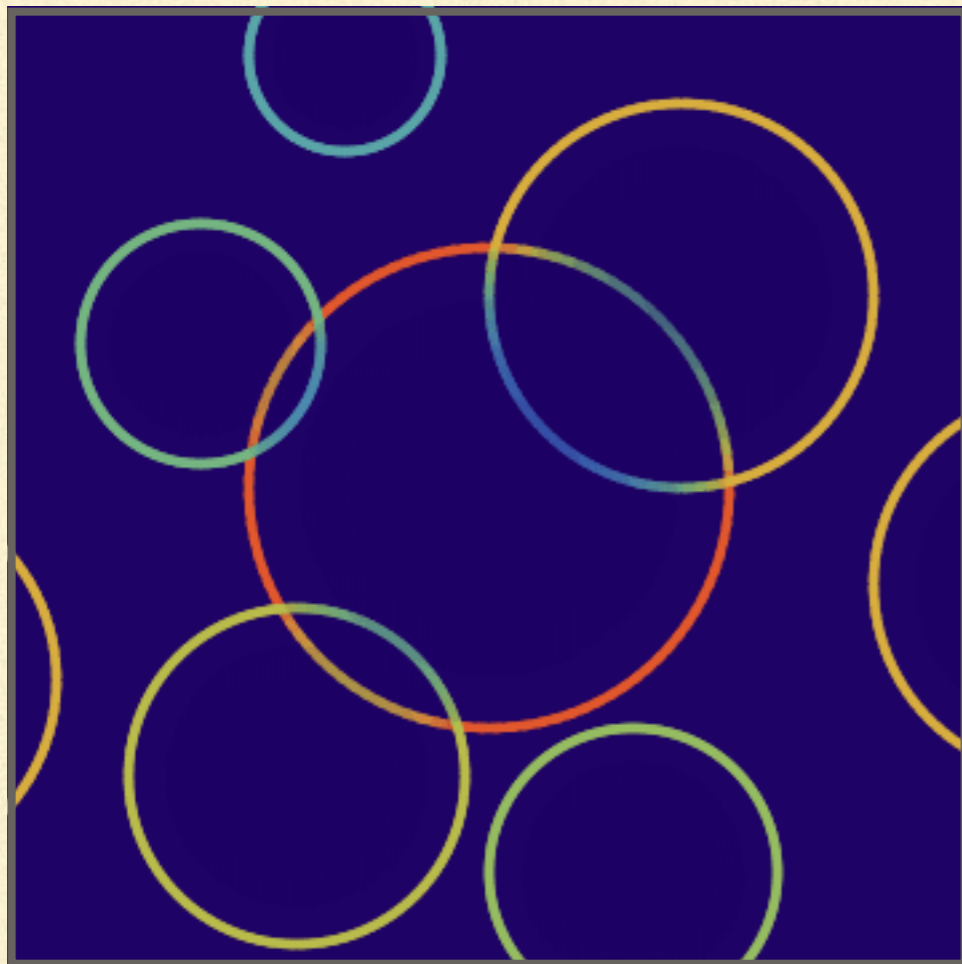
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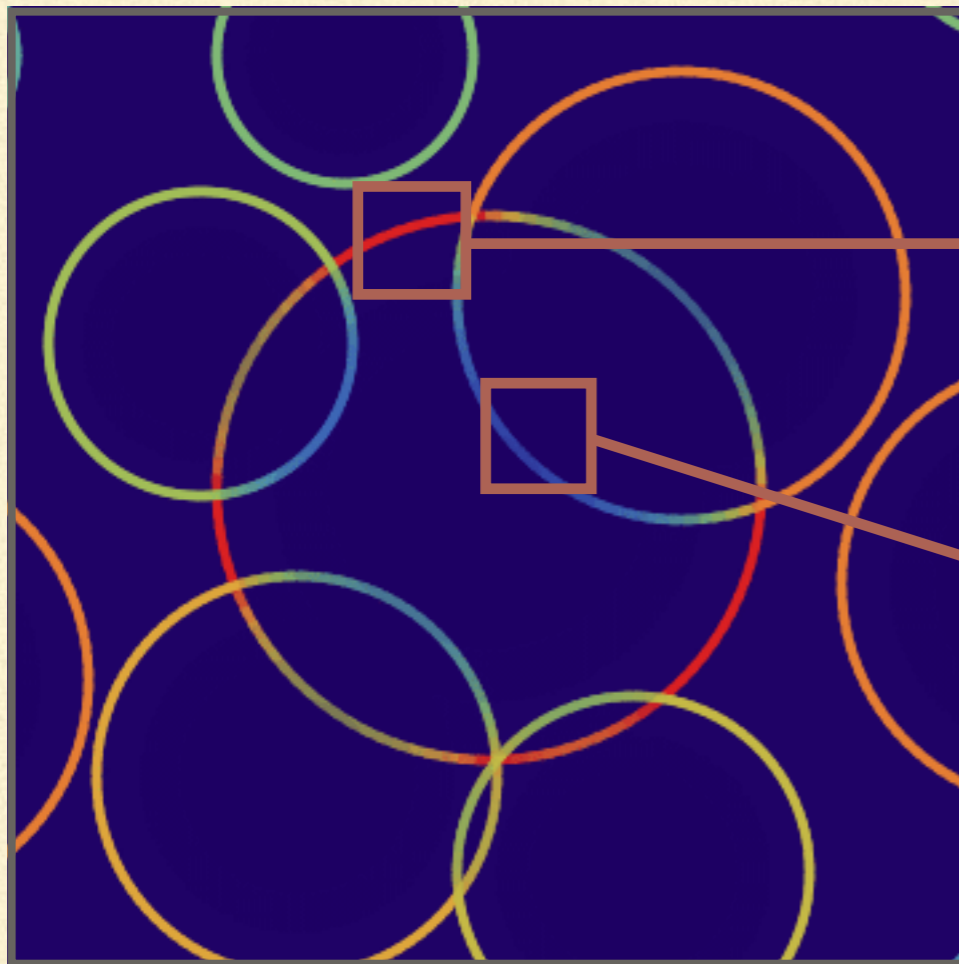
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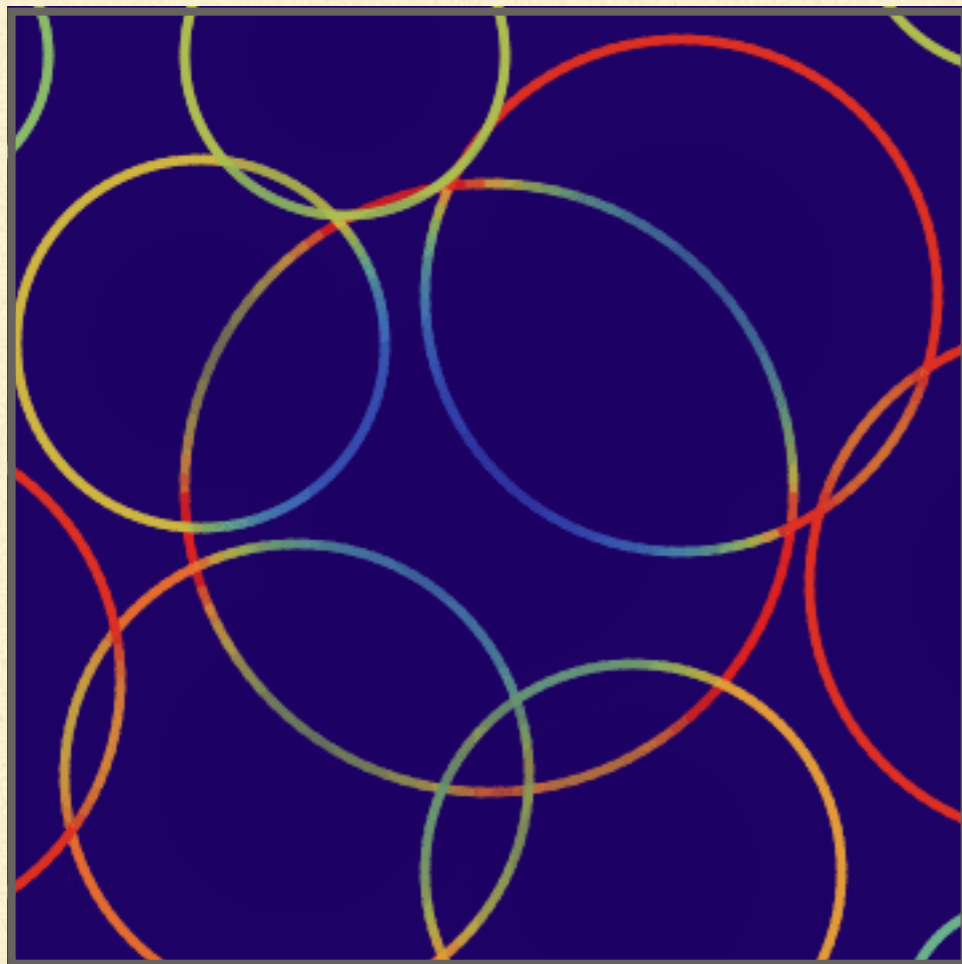


- Walls become more and more energetic
(typically $T_{ij} \propto$ (bubble radius))

- They lose energy after first collision
($T_{ij} \propto$ (bubble radius)⁻² \times (damping func. D))

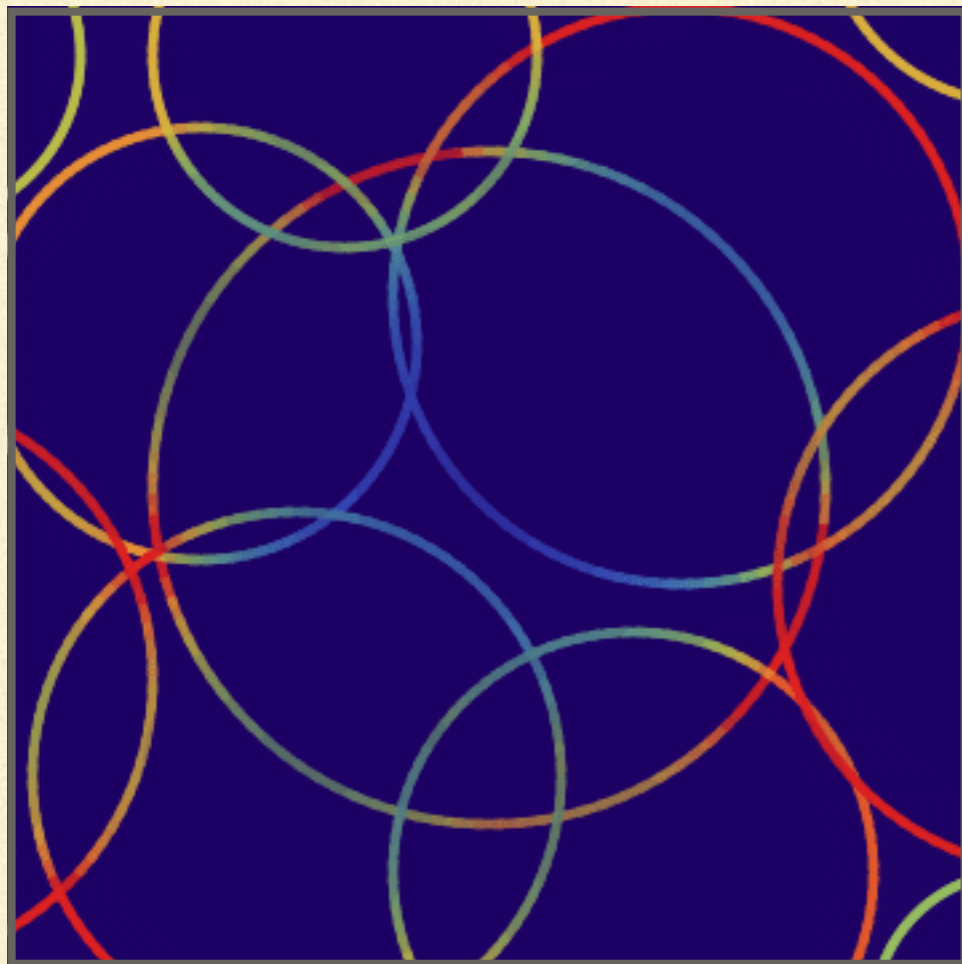
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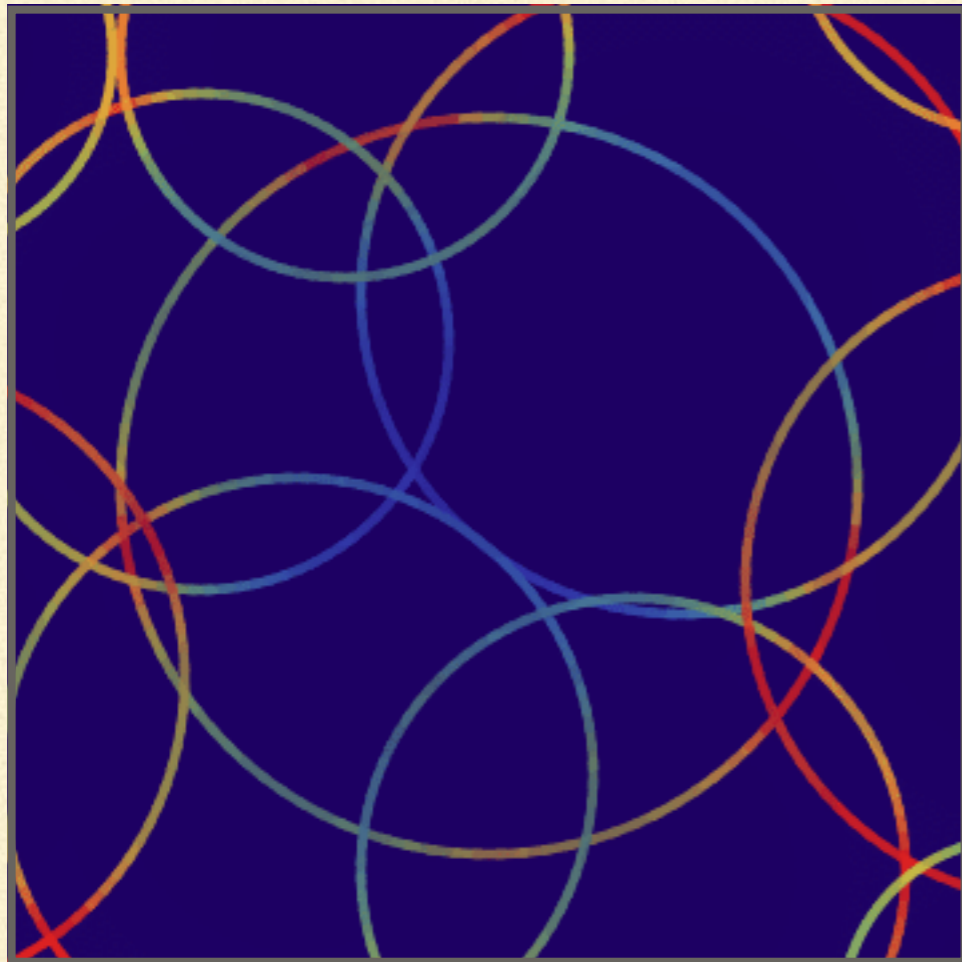
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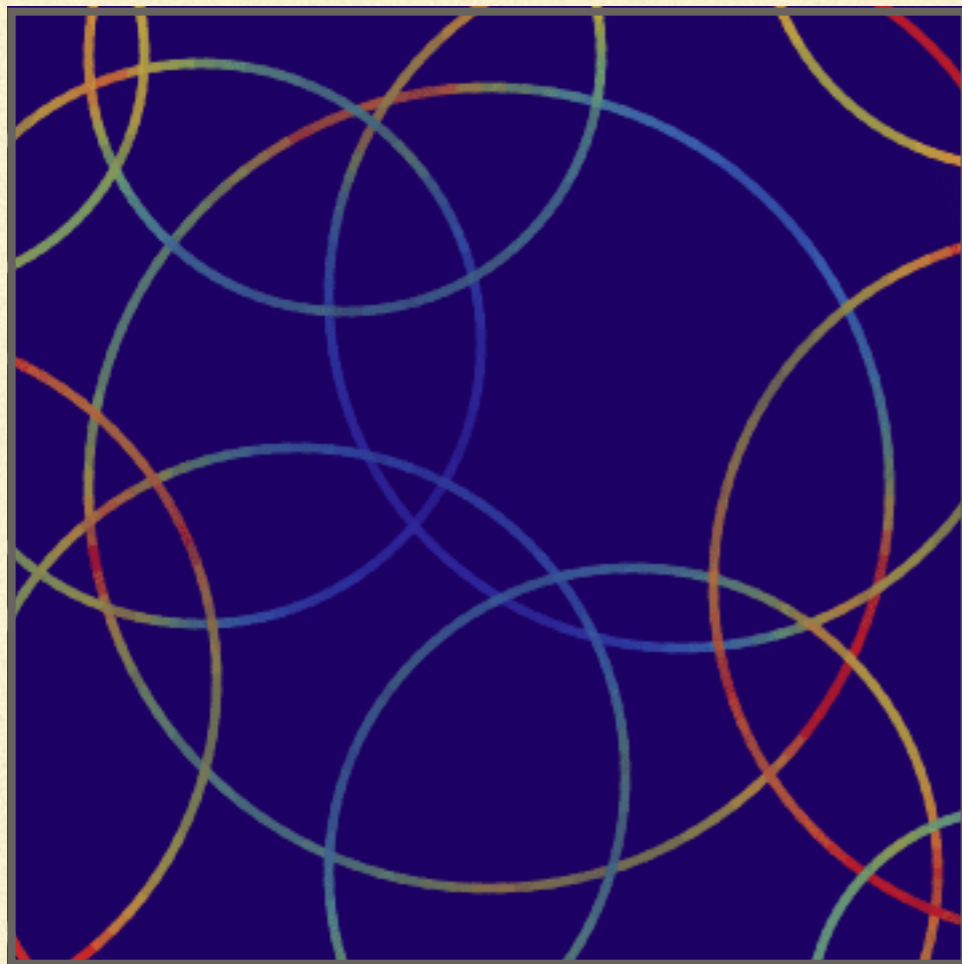
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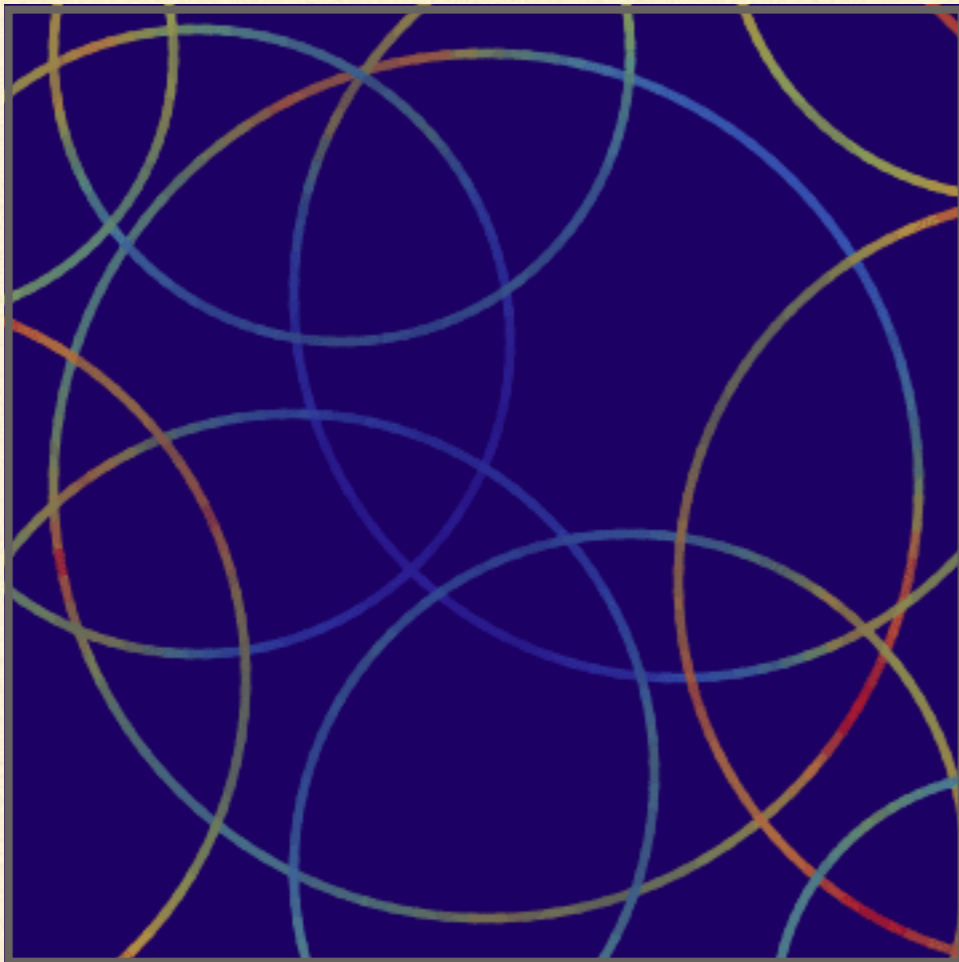
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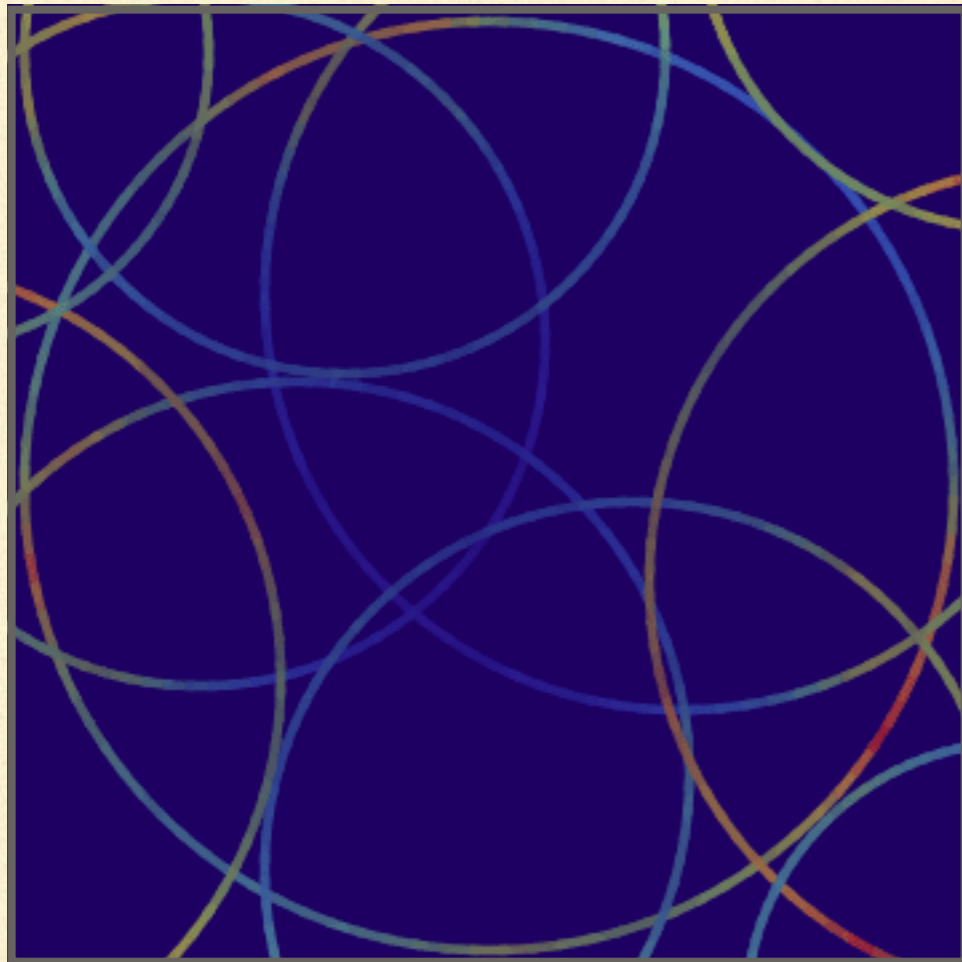
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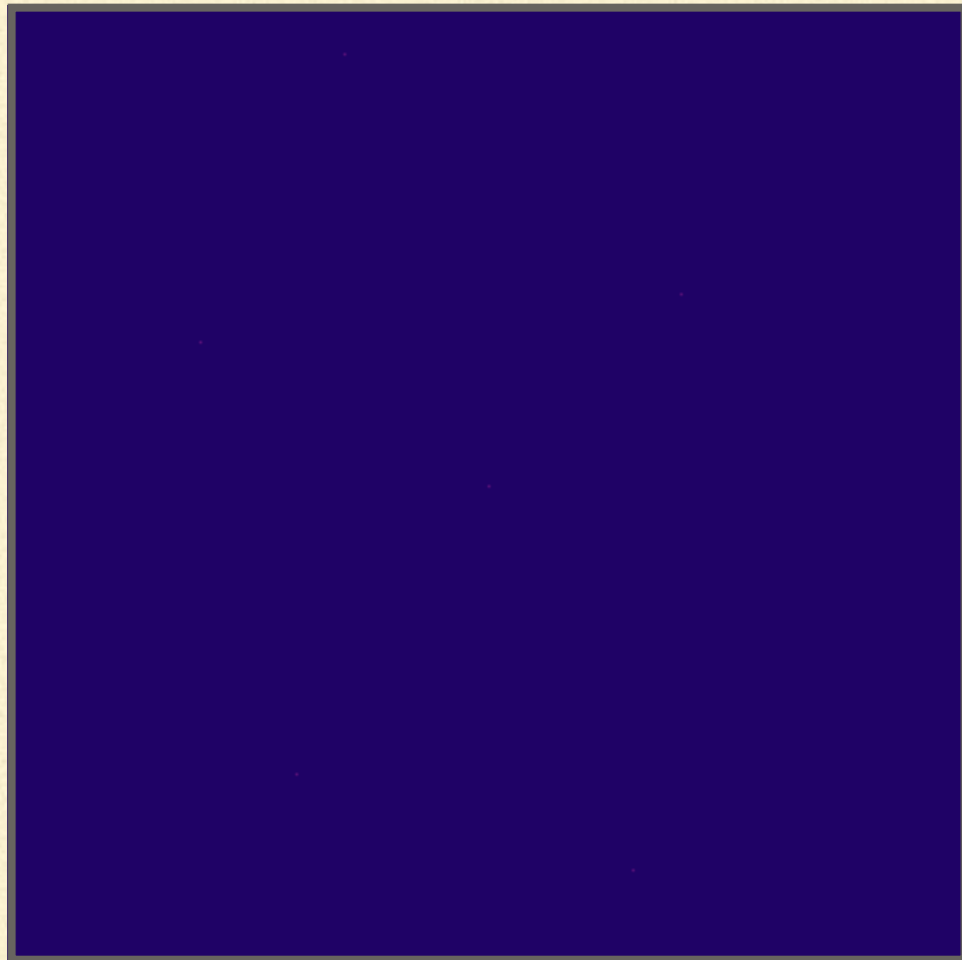
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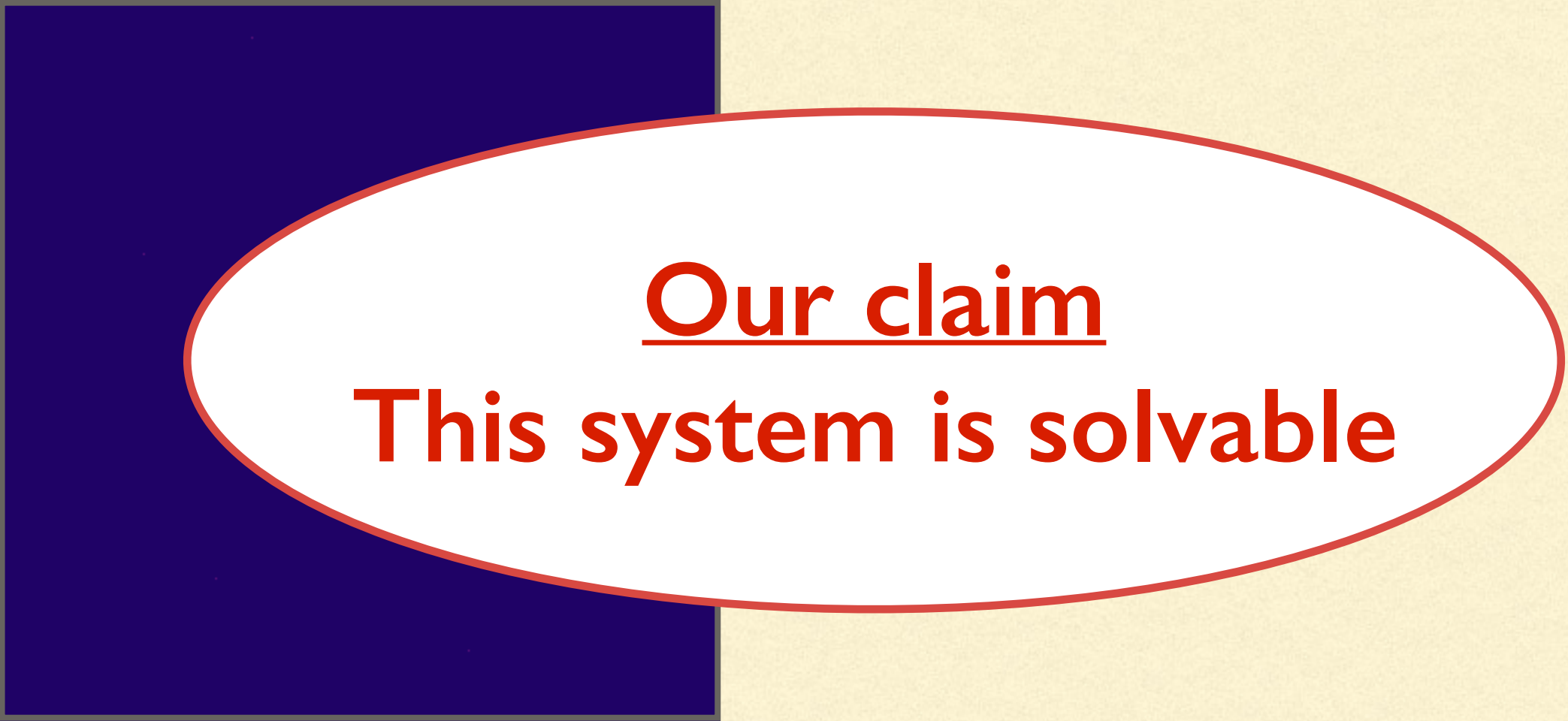
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Our claim
This system is solvable

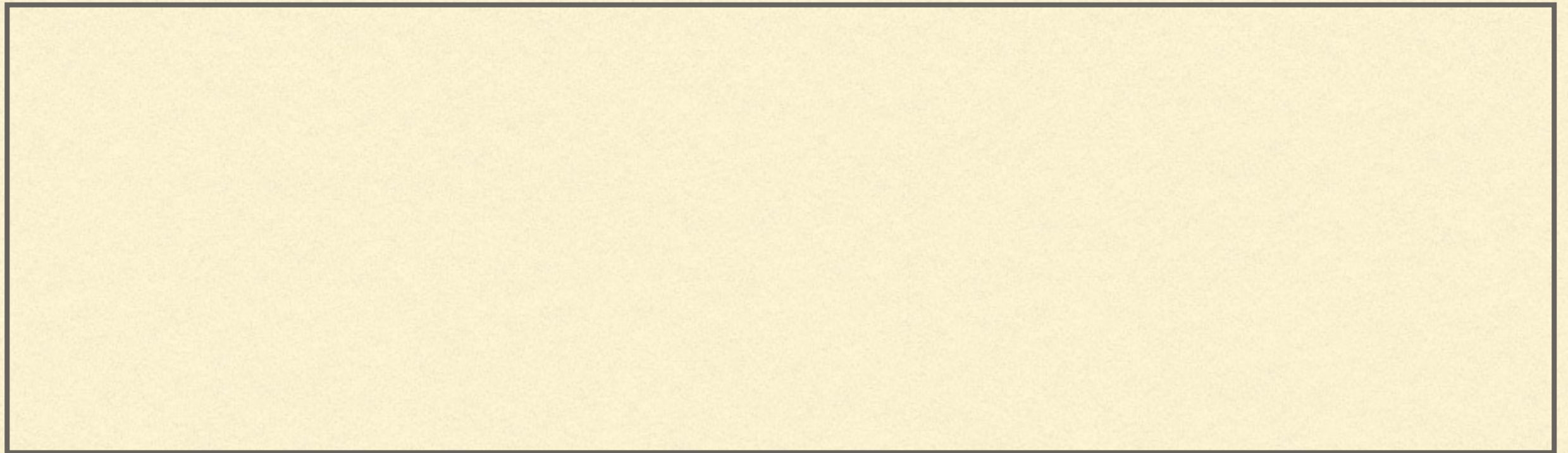
SOLVABLE ?

- Solvable means ...
 - We can write down the resulting GW spectrum **ANALYTICALLY**
essentially only by causality arguments
- Full derivation needs an $O(1)$ -hr talk
 - Here we show only the results

FULL EXPRESSIONS

- Full expression reduces to only ~ 10 -dim. integration [Preliminary]

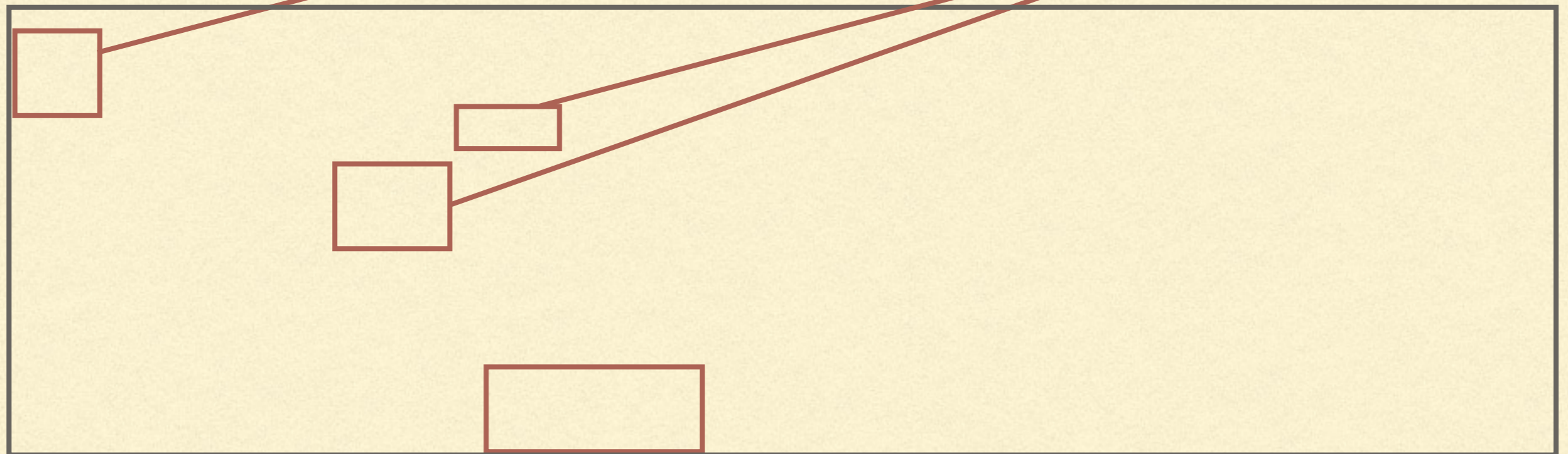
1. single-bubble + 2. double-bubble



FULL EXPRESSIONS

- Full expression reduces to only ~10-dim. integration [Preliminary]

① single-bubble GW spectrum (properly normalized) General nucleation rate & wall velocity



General “damping” function after wall collision

$$T_{ij} \propto (\text{bubble radius})^{-2} \times D$$

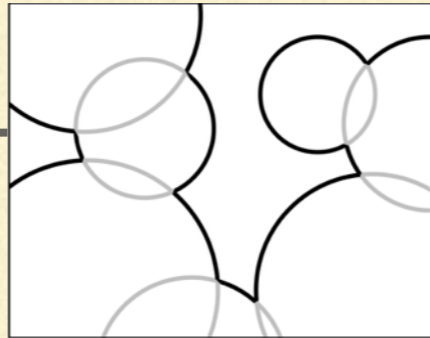
FULL EXPRESSIONS

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1. single-bubble + 2. double-bubble

NUMERICAL RESULT

■ Single-bubble

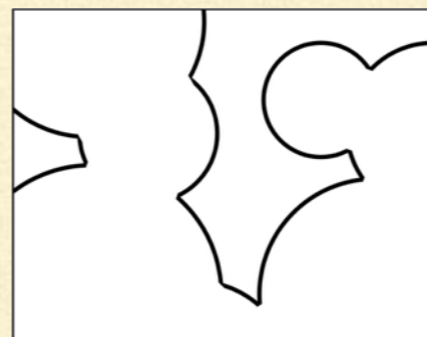


Long duration

Damping func.

$$D \sim e^{-t/\tau}$$

after collision



Instant disappearance
(envelope) [Jinno&Takimoto '17]
Coincide with [Huber&Konstandin '08]
within factor 2

[Preliminary]

NUMERICAL RESULT

- Double-bubble



[Preliminary]

SUMMARY & FUTURE PROSPECTS

- GW spectrum w/ thin-wall has been derived **ANALYTICALLY**
 - General nucleation rate & wall velocity & damping of wall energy
- Tension with common understanding on “sound wave” ?
 - The origin of this tension must be identified
- Various effects can be implemented
 - Cosmic expansion / Nucl. rate dependence / Wall thickness (w/ truncation)
 - will deepen our understanding on GW sourcing

Back up

GW SPECTRUM IS 2-POINT ENSEMBLE AVE.

- “Stochastic” GWs is essentially $\langle T_{ij}(t_x, \mathbf{x}) T_{kl}(t_y, \mathbf{y}) \rangle_{\text{ens}}$ [Caprini et al. '08]

- Derivation : 1. GW EOM $\square h \sim T \rightarrow h \sim \int^t dt' \text{Green}(t, t') T(t')$

2. Then $\Omega_{\text{GW}} \sim \langle \dot{h}^2 \rangle_{\text{ens}} \sim \int \int \langle TT \rangle_{\text{ens}}$

- So, everything is done if we obtain

$$\langle T(x) T(y) \rangle_{\text{ens}}$$

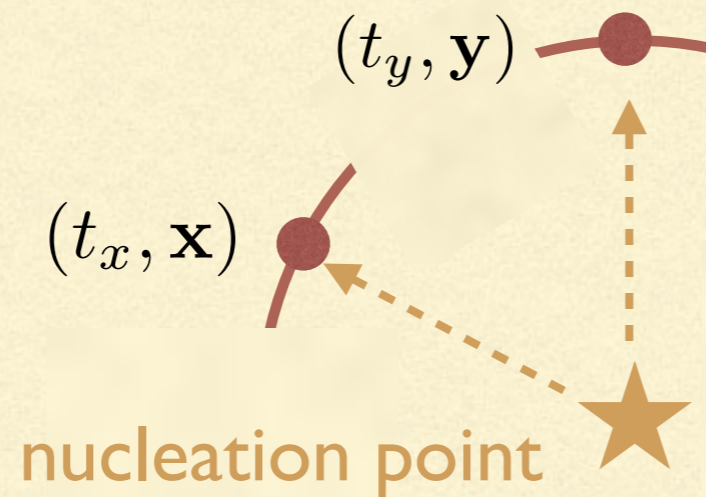
- This is just an expectation value

1. Fix spacetime points x & y 2. Sum up $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(prob. for } T(x)T(y) \neq 0) \\ \times \\ \text{(value of } T(x)T(y)) \end{array} \right.$

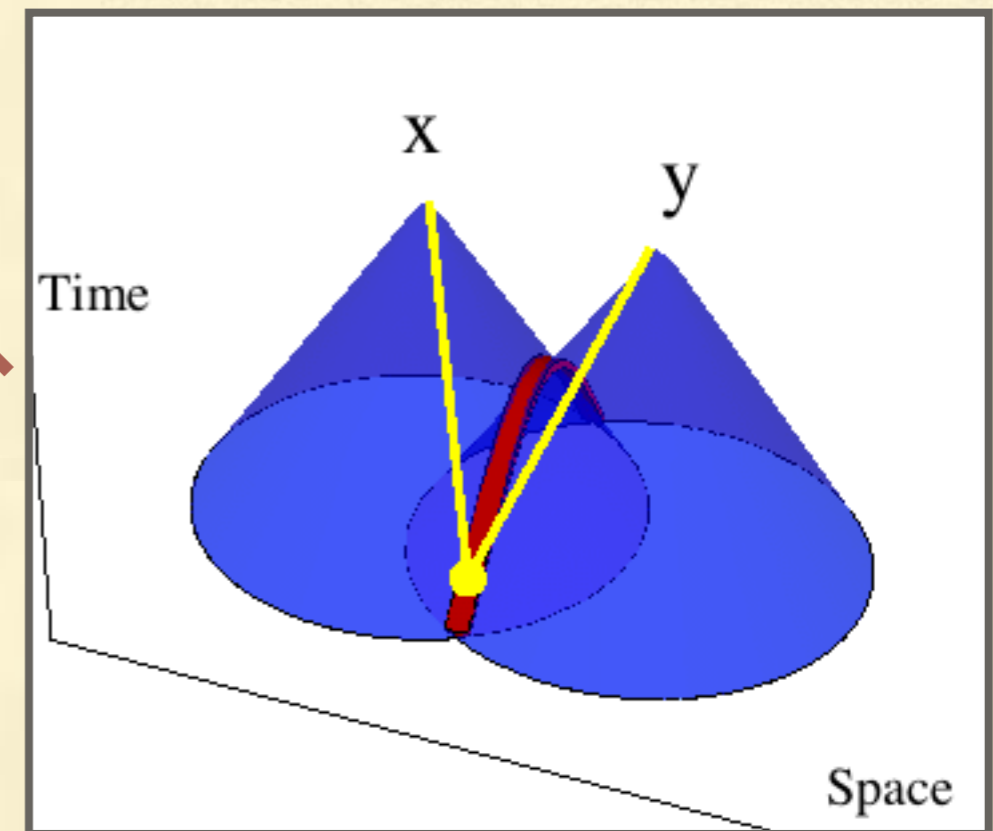
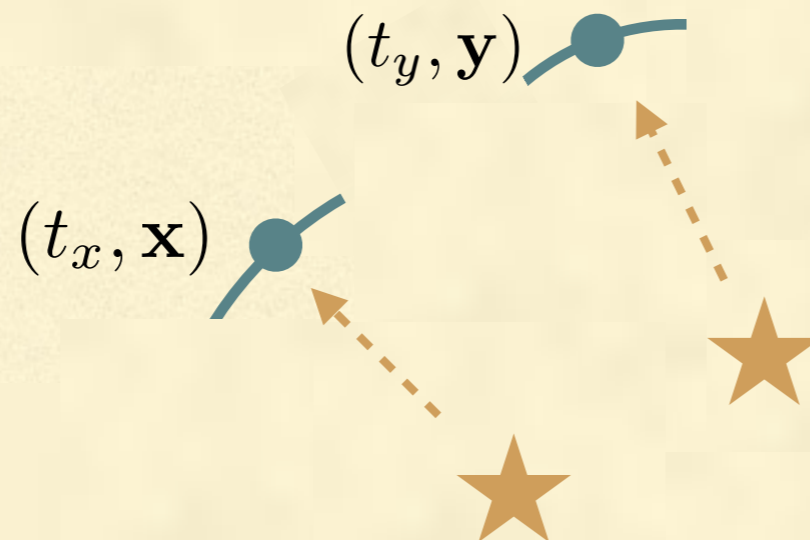
ONLY TWO CASES

- Following two exhaust $T(x)T(y) \neq 0$ possibilities [Jinno & Takimoto '17]

1. single-bubble



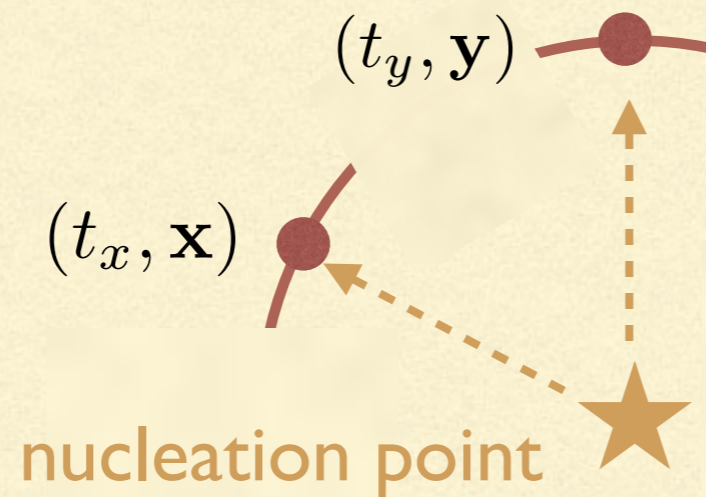
2. double-bubble



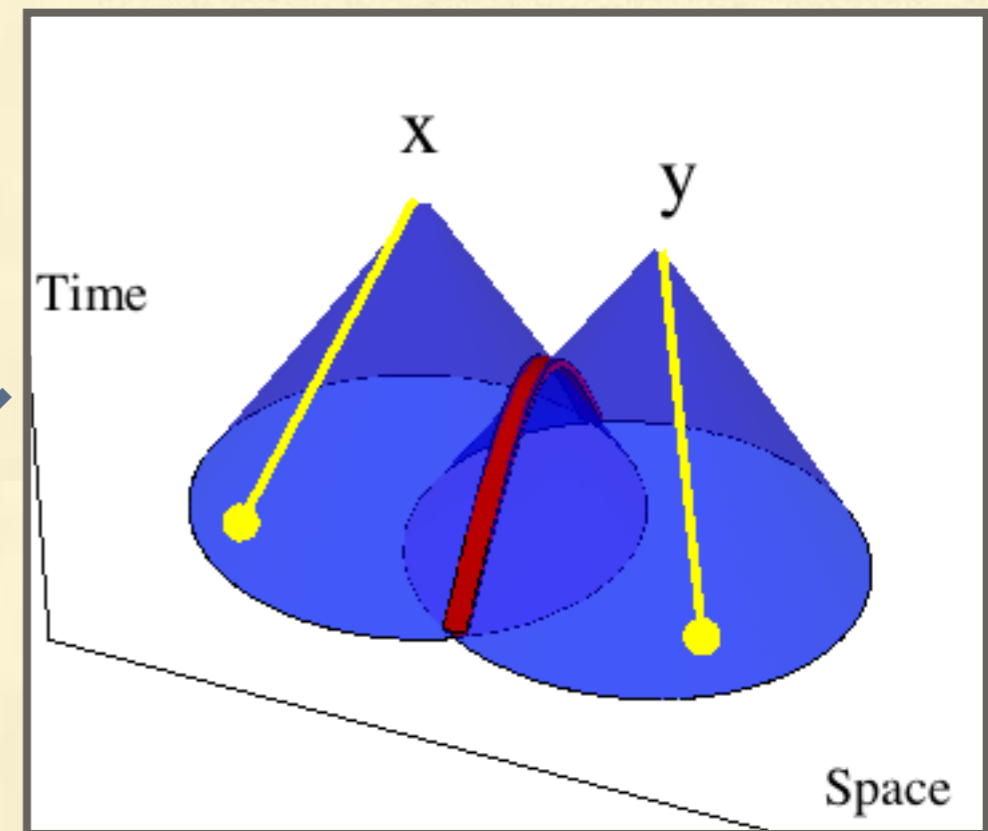
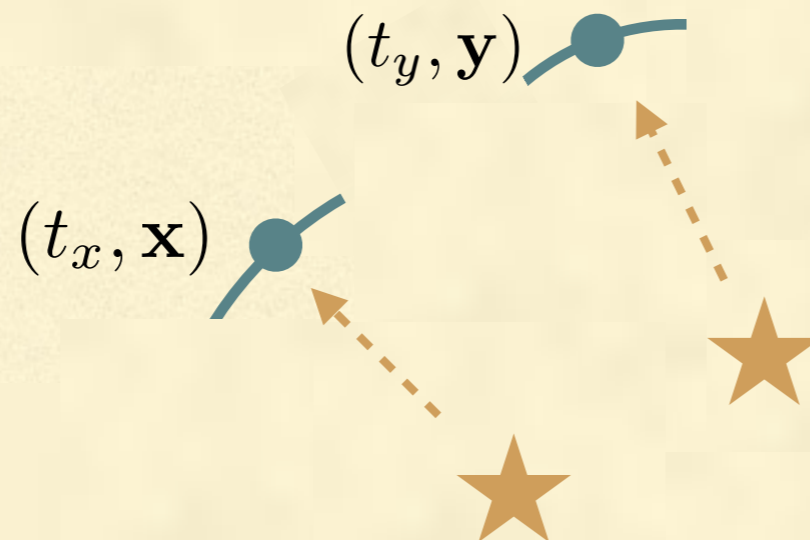
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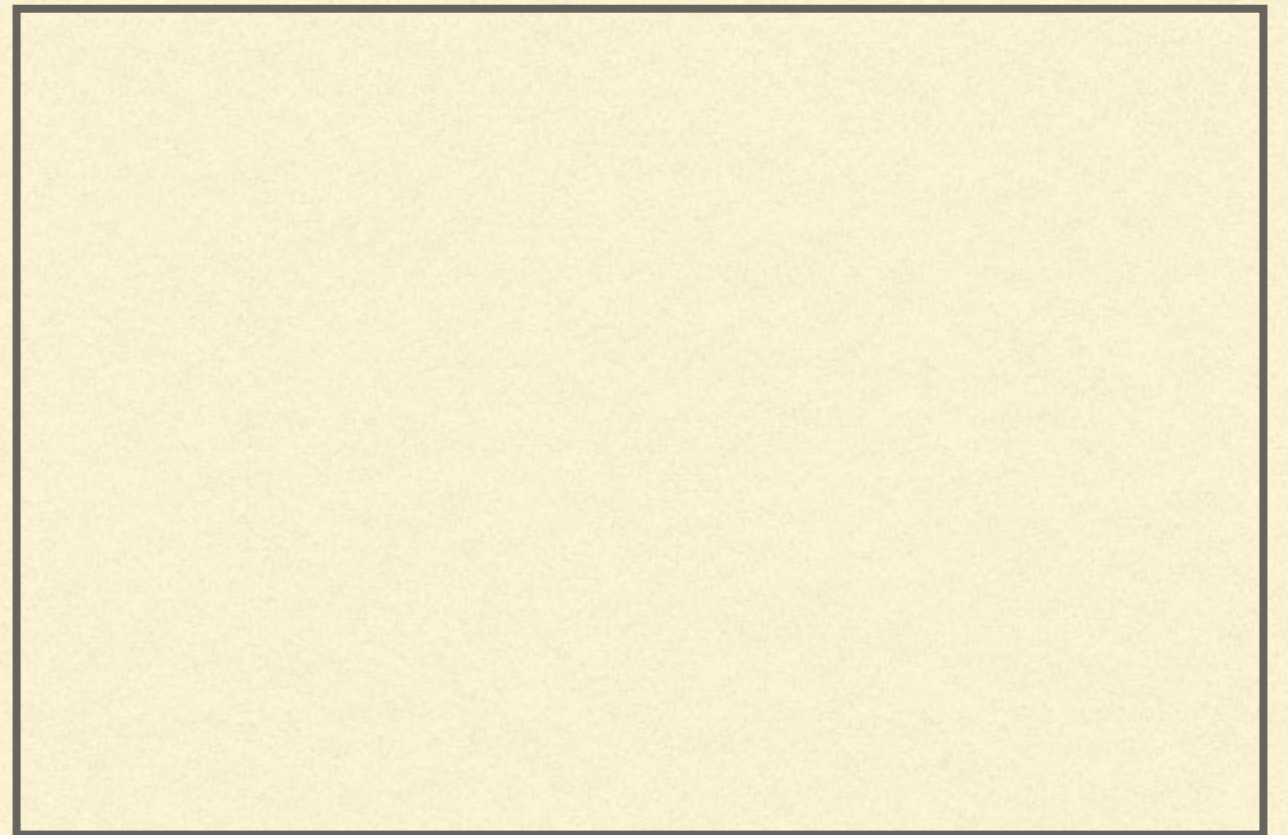
NUMERICAL RESULT

- GW sourcing as a function of time

- Single



- Double



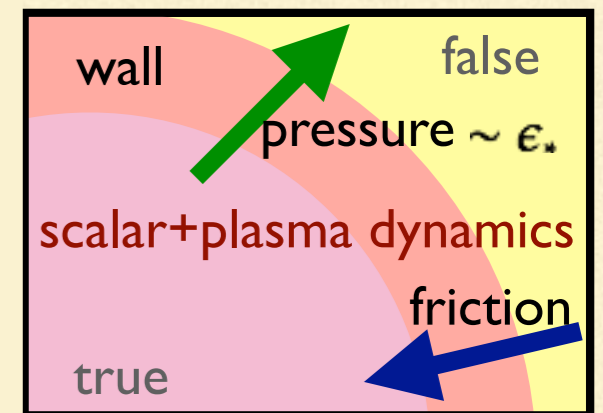
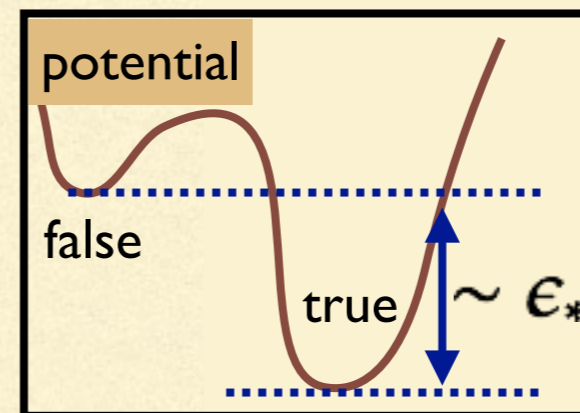
CLASSIFICATION OF WALL DYNAMICS

- How good are thin-wall & envelope approximations ?

- Roughly speaking,

$$\alpha \equiv \epsilon_* / \rho_{\text{radiation}}$$

determines bubble-wall behavior

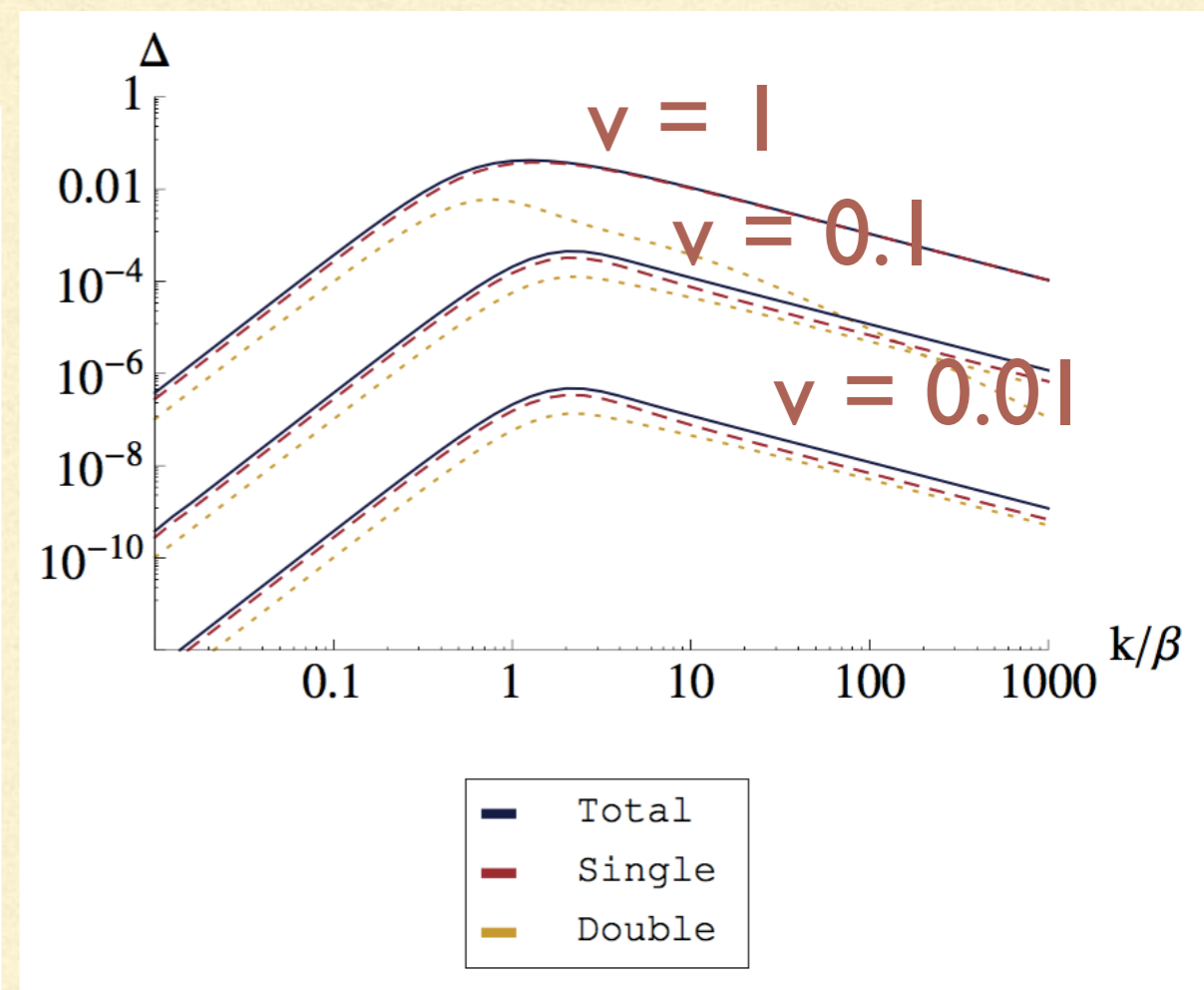
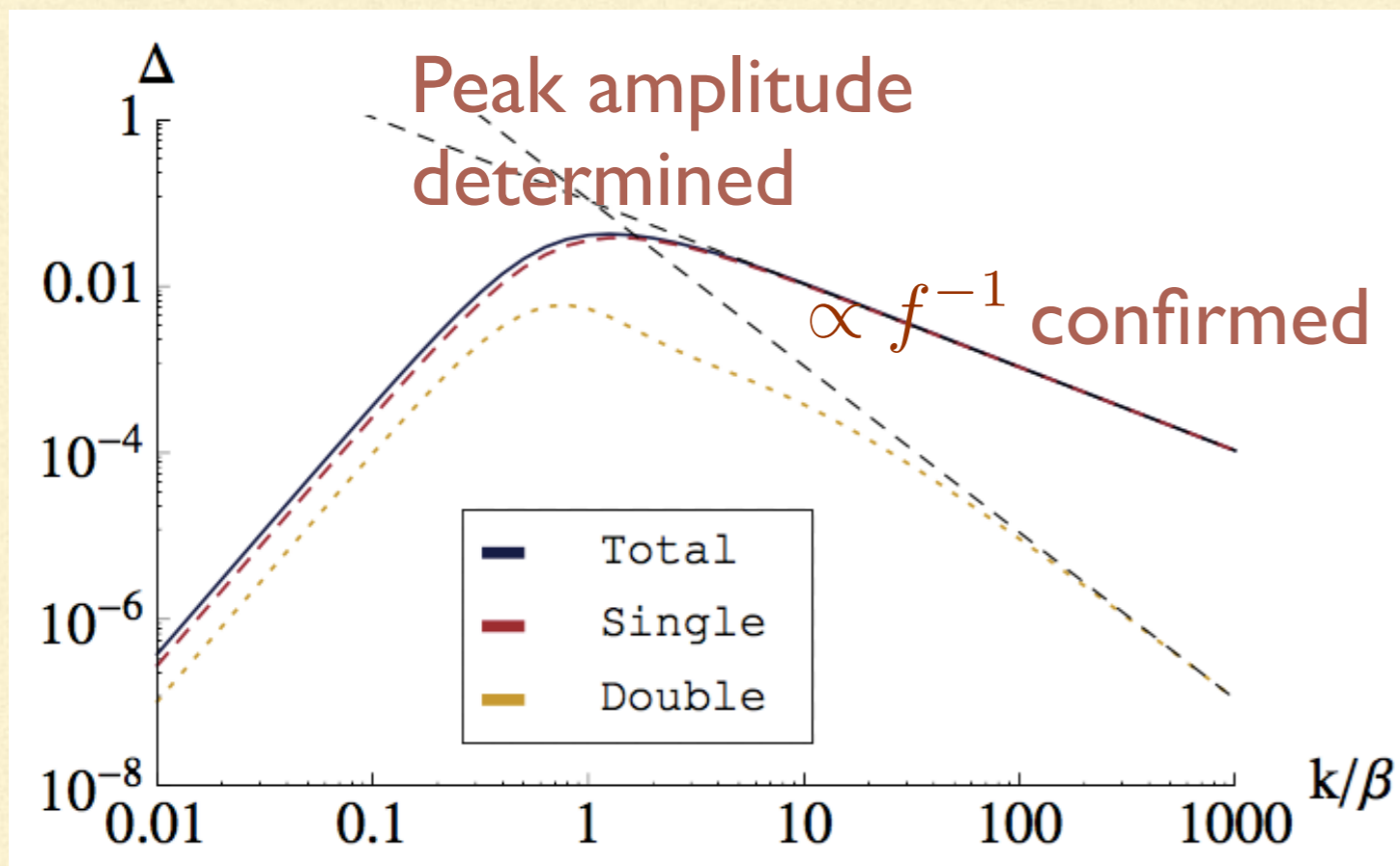


	Wall velocity approaches	Energy dominated by
(R) Runaway case $\alpha \gtrsim O(1)$	speed of light (c)	<u>scalar</u> motion (wall itself)
(T) Terminal velocity case $\alpha \lesssim O(1)$	terminal velocity (< c)	<u>plasma</u> around walls

GW SPECTRUM WITH ENVELOPE

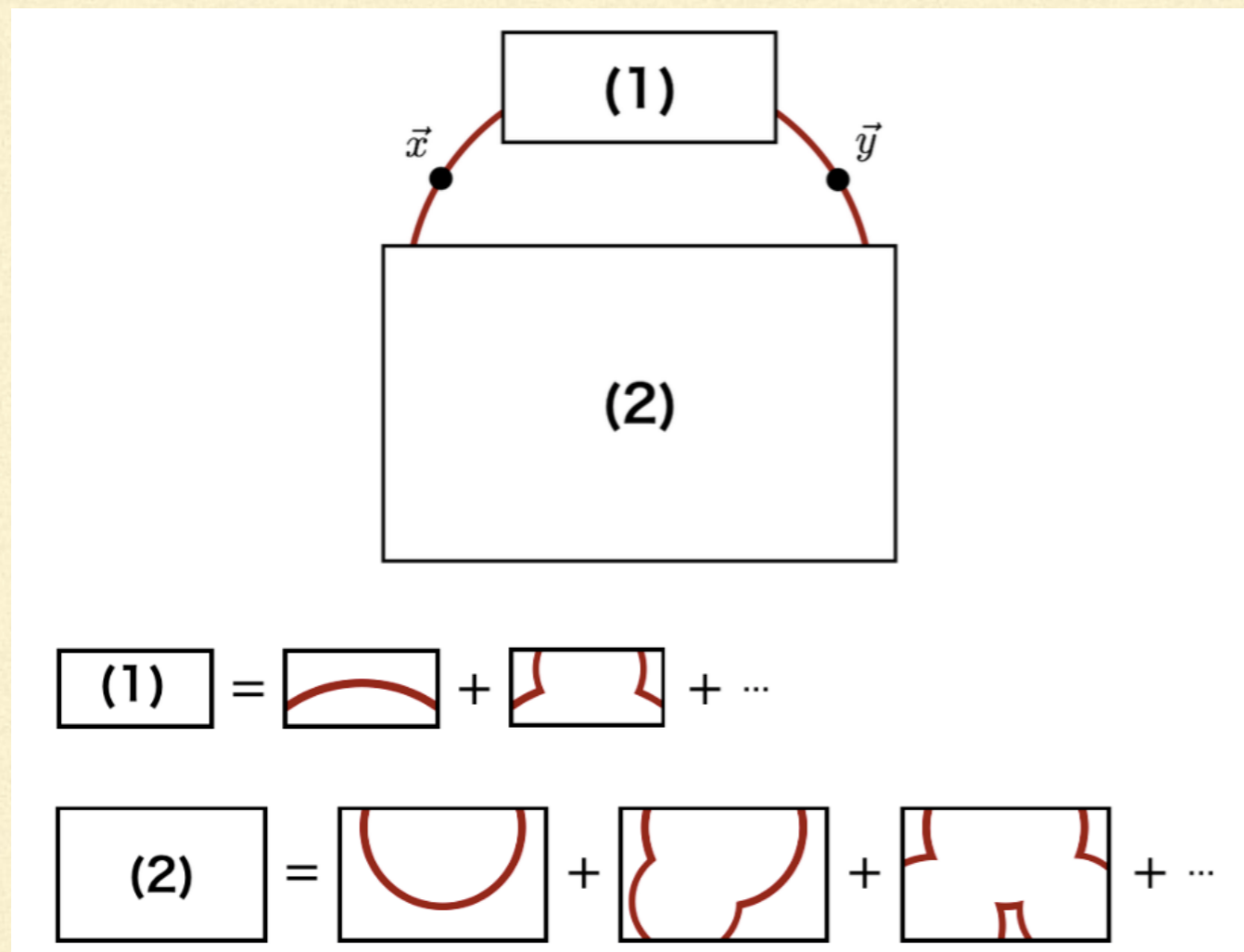
■ Result

- Coincide with numerical simulation within factor ~ 2



WHY SINGLE-BUBBLE MATTERS

- Illustration with envelope



- Two bubble-wall fragments must remain uncollided until they reach x and y
- Other parts of the bubble might have collided already
- In this sense, breaking of spherical sym. is automatically taken into account