FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICS WITH GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

Winter School on Cosmology

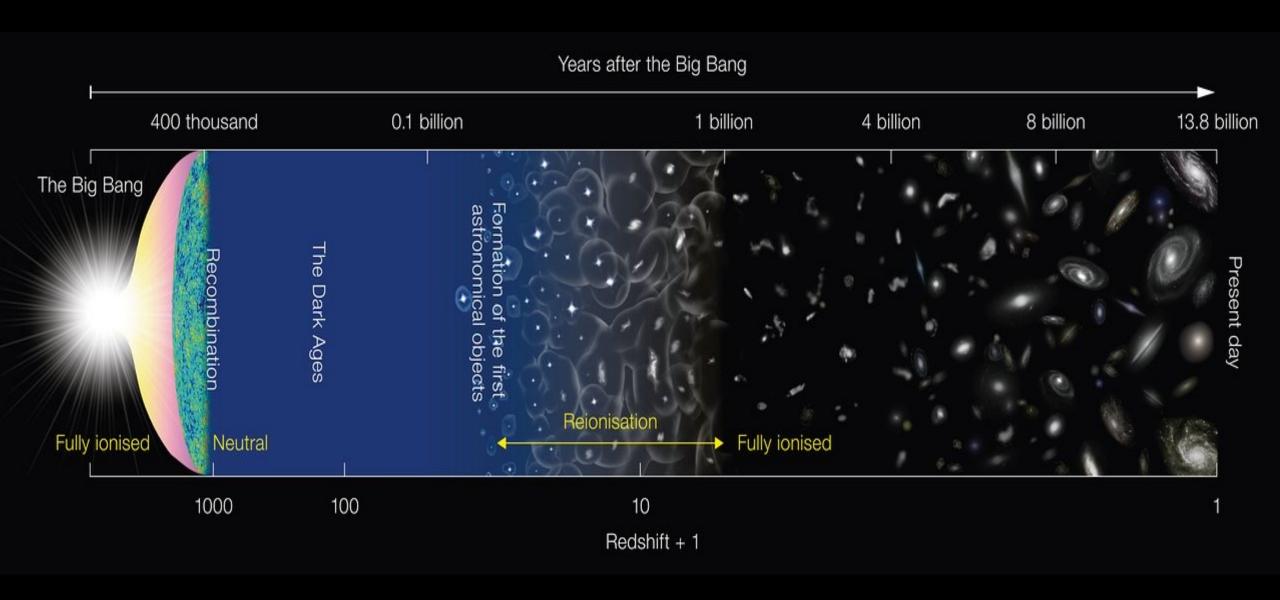
Passo del Tonale

5-10 December 2021 Juan García-Bellido

IFT-UAM/CSIC

Outline

- · Gravitational waves as probes of Fund. Physics
- Use GW as a messenger, a window into the origin and evolution of the Universe
- Information is carried & retrieved in their Generation, Propagation and Detection



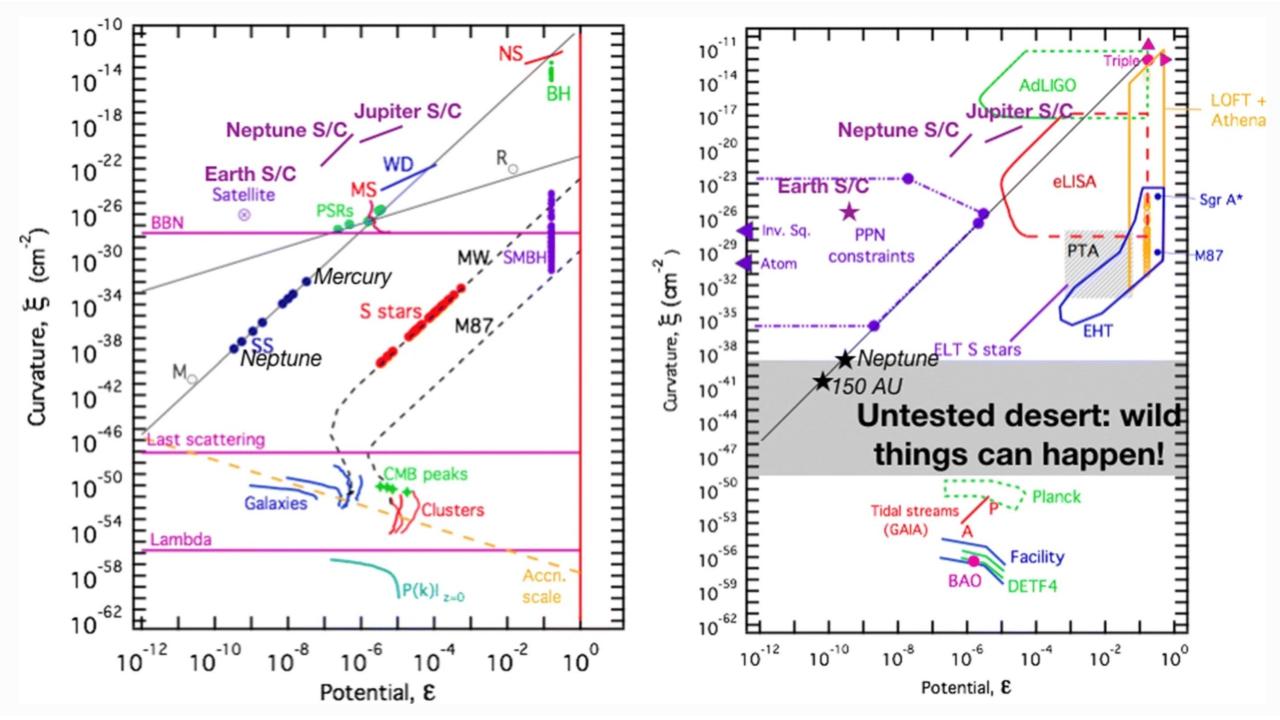
• Gravity much weaker than the other fundamental forces

$$\alpha_s = \frac{g^2}{4\pi\hbar c} \simeq 0.1 \,, \quad \alpha_{em} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\hbar c} = \frac{1}{137} \,,$$

$$\alpha_w = \frac{G_F m_p^2}{\hbar c} \simeq 10^{-11} \,, \quad \alpha_G = \frac{G_N m_p^2}{\hbar c} \simeq 10^{-38}$$

Probing Gravity at all scales 10^{-2} GW Spacetime curvature Ground 10^{-4} **GW** Double Pulsar Shapiro Delay EHT LISA Double Pulsar 10⁻⁸ Orbital Decay Gravity (IR Flare) **LAGEOS** Cassini Lunar Laser Ranging Gravity 10^{-12} Perihelion Precession Pulsar Timing of Mercury 10^{-8} 10⁻¹⁰ 10^{-2} 10^{-6} 10^{-4} 10⁰ $\Phi = M/L$

Potential energy

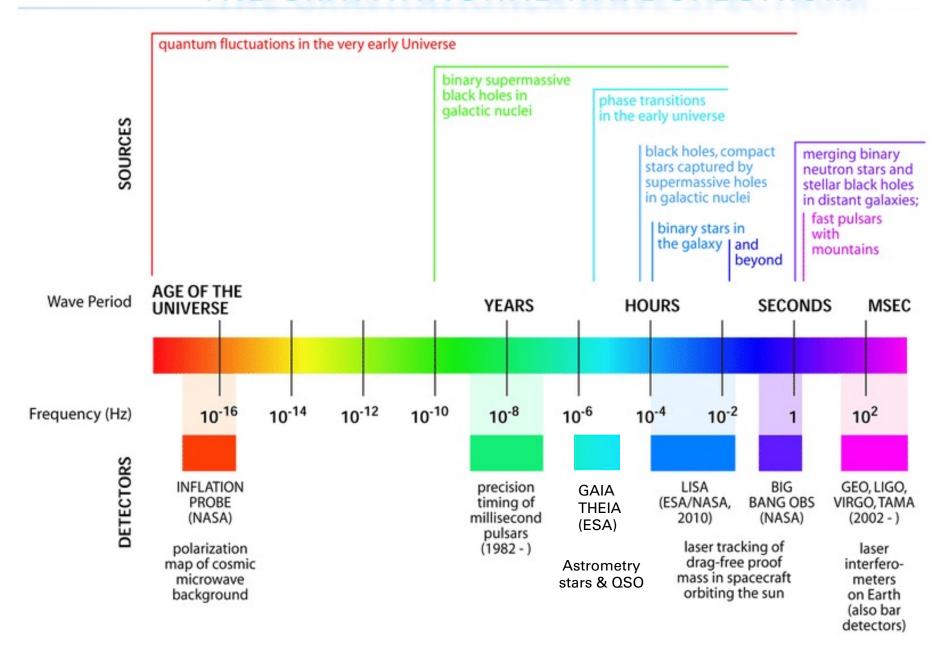


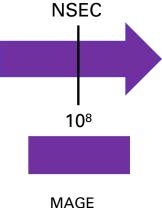
· Broad-band spectrum of GW

From CMB (10-18 Hz) to crystals (100 GHz)

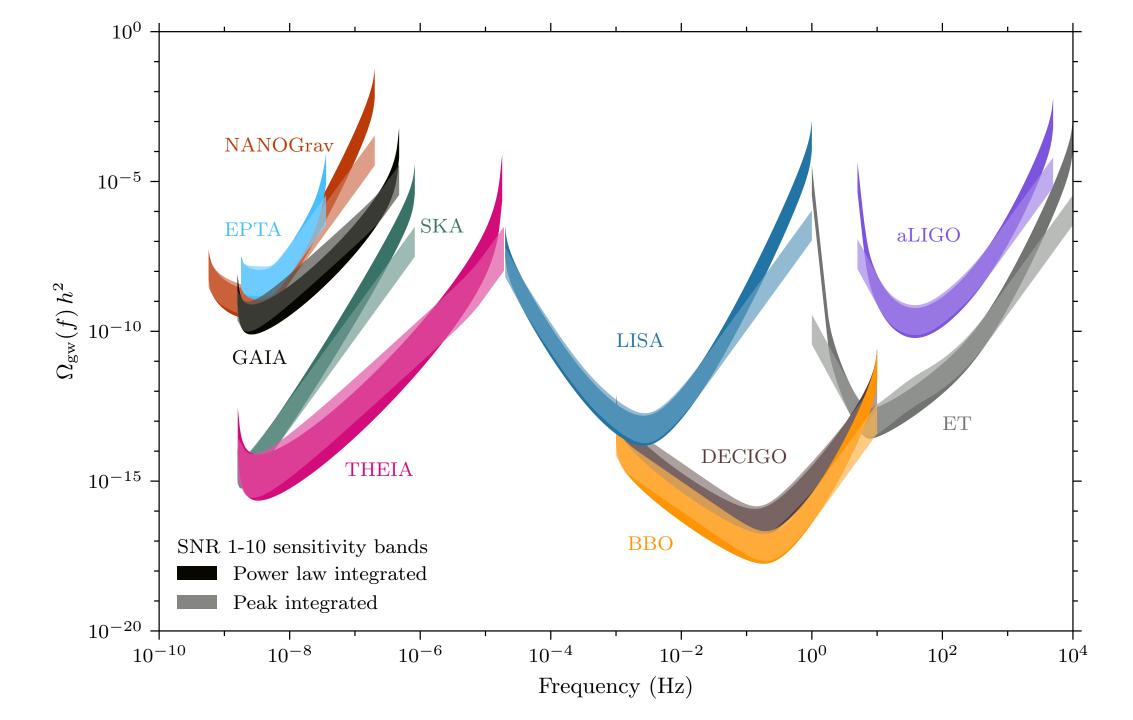
· Can explore deeper and earlier than any carrier

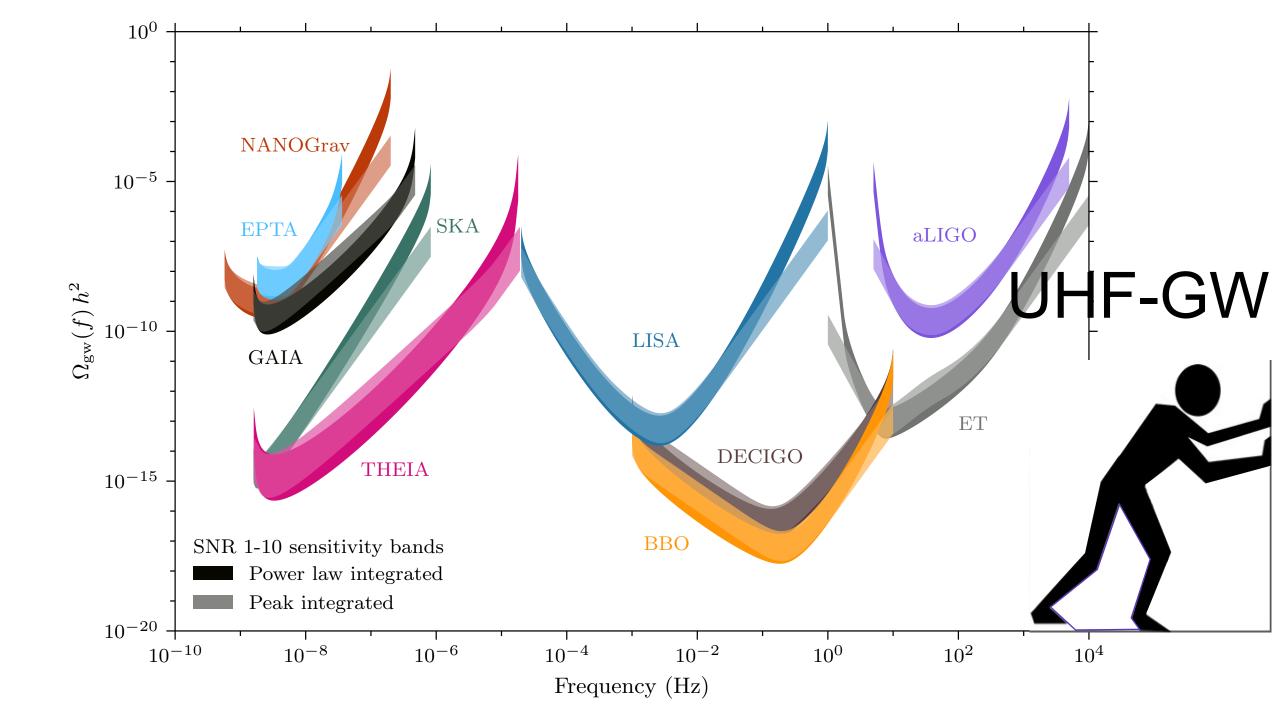
THE GRAVITATIONAL WAVE SPECTRUM





microwave & acoustic resonant cavities



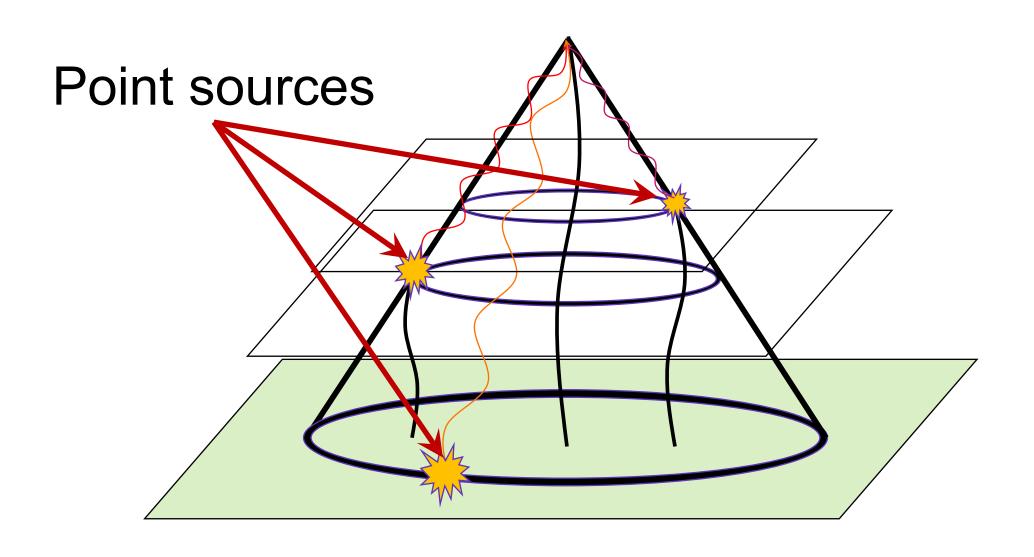


· Causal origin of sources (lightcones)

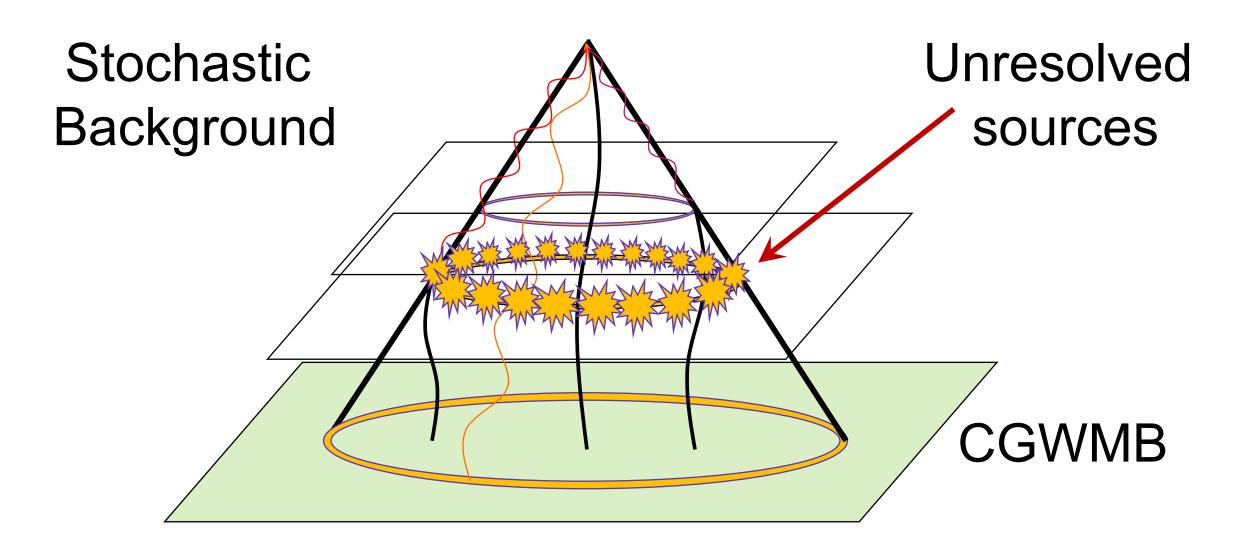
(We cannot generate them appreciably on Earth)

· Point sources & Stochastic GW backgrounds

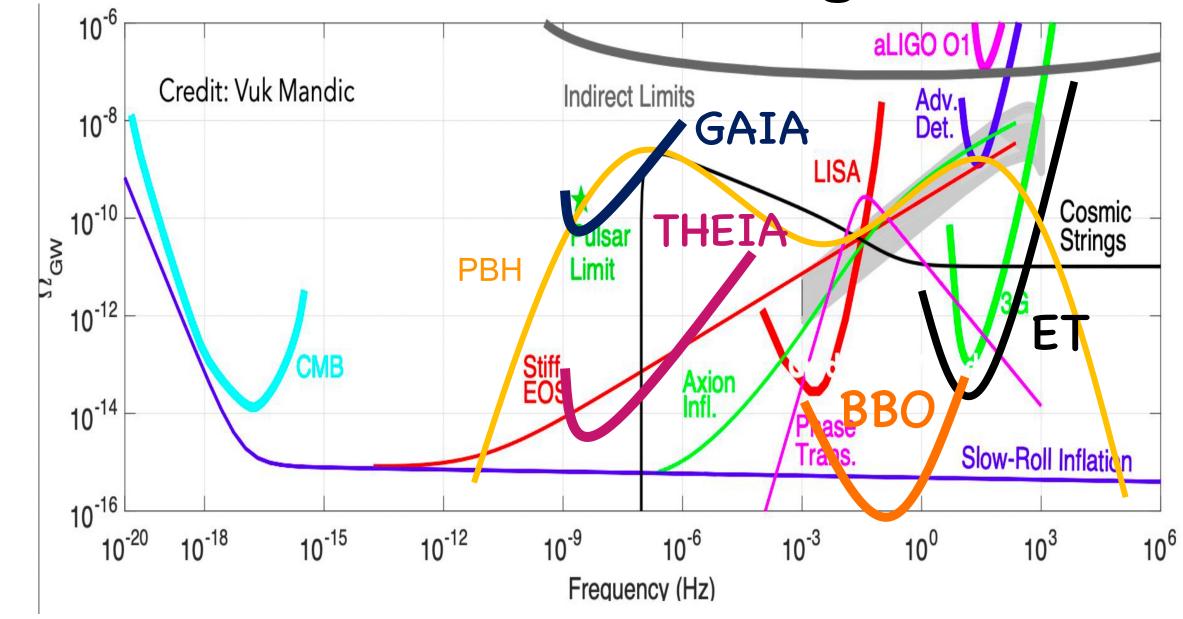
Past lightcone



Past lightcone

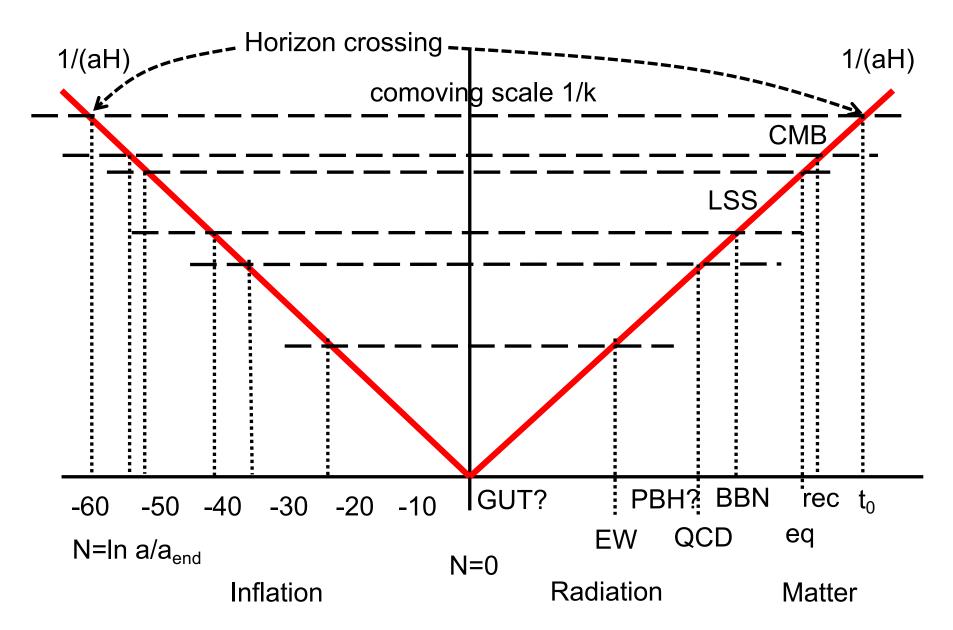


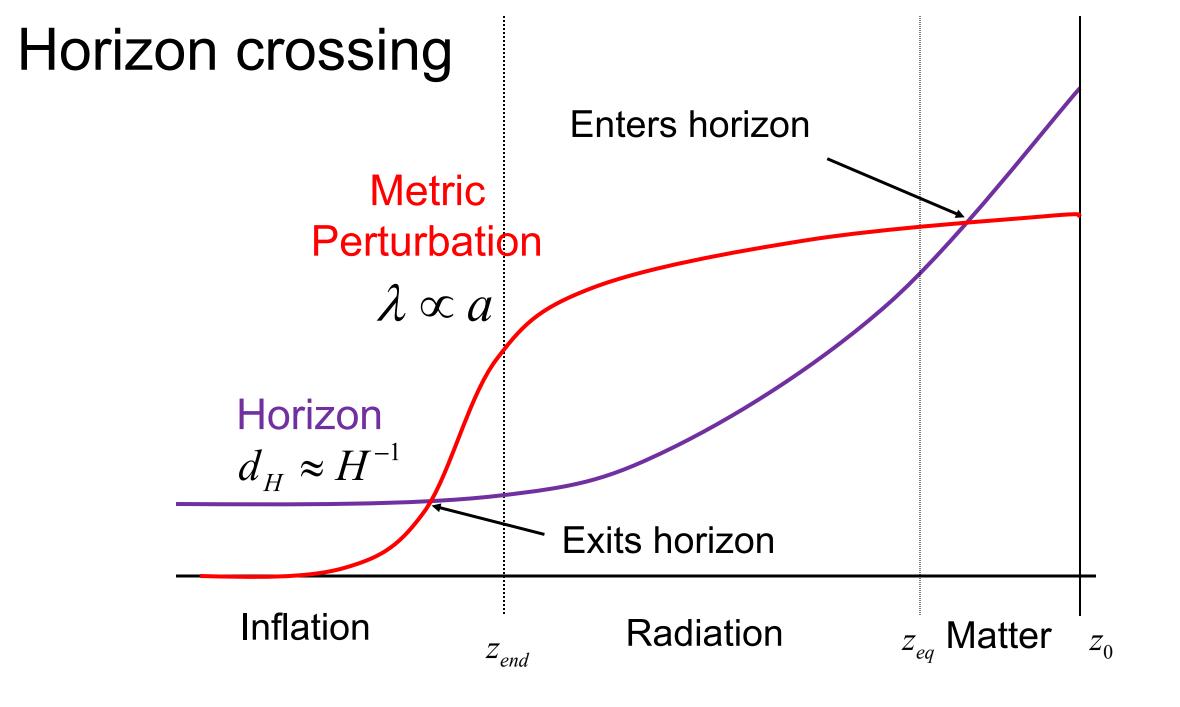
Stochastic GW Background



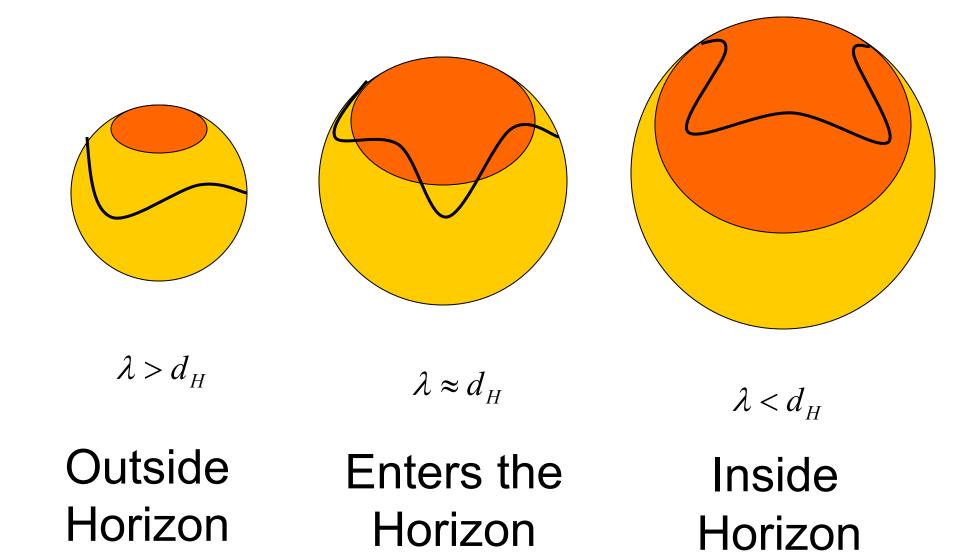
- Causal structure of spacetime
 (origin of scales within inflation)
- · Point sources & Stochastic GW backgrounds

Physical scales





After Inflation



- Generation
- Propagation
- Detection

Generation GW

Generation of GW in the Early Universe

- Inflation (Vacuum QM)
- · Preheating after inflation (Resonant QM)
- Phase transitions (turbulence classical)
- · Cosmic strings and other (non-)topological defects
- · Second order scalar perturbations at reentry
- · Gravitational collapse of inhomogeneities (classical)
- Thermal plasma from rel. particle momenta (QFT)
- BBN bound (rate of expansion)

Generation GW

Generation of GW in the Late Universe

- · Generic violent astrophysical phenomena
- · Asymmetric Supernova explosions
- Black Hole scattering and collisions (mergers)
- · Neutron star collisions (Kilonovas)
- Pulsars
- EWRIS
- Formation and accretion of SMBH of 109 Mo

Propagation GW

Propagation of GW

- Early Universe Depends on matter content (EOS w = 1, 1/3, 0)
- Late Universe
 Extra fields, e.g. Horndeski or massive gravity
 (introduced to account for DE)
 Weak, Strong and Microlensing of GW

Detection GW

Detection of GW

- CMB polarization anisotropies (10-18 Hz). indirect
 Pulsar timing array (nHz)
- Astrometry (uHz)
- Time delay interferometers (mHz).
 direct

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- Laser Interferometers (kHz)
- · Crystals, microwave cavities (MHZ)
- · BEC, atomic interferometry (GHZ)

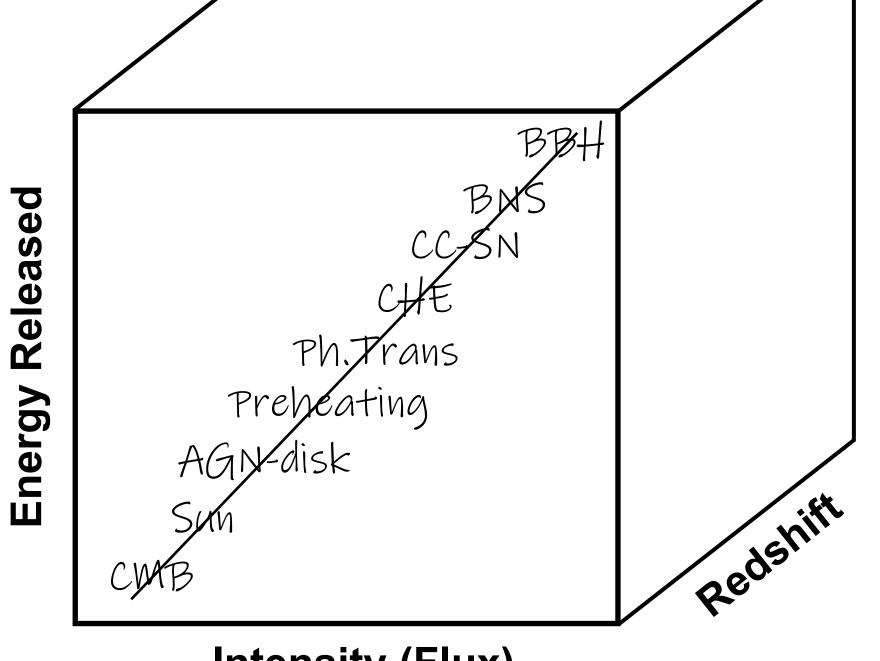
- · Need a mathematical formalism based on GR
- Derive rigorously (gauge choices) GW equations in multiple contexts (Mink. / FLRW / Schw.)
- Origin, propagation and detection opens
 a door into fundamental physics (GR, QM, TD)

Formalism

- · Linear perturbation of Einstein Eas.
- · Expansion around arbitrary background (M, FRW)
- Wave equation quadrupolar formula energy loss
- · Production during inflation (Bogoliubov transf.)
- · Production during preheating (QM resonant)
- · Second order scalar pert. as source upon reentry
- · Non-topological defects as source upon reentry

Formalism

- Phase transitions + cosmic defects (loops & cusps)
- · Thermal plasma stirring (SGWB)
- · Pulsar emission as standard clock
- BBH (inspiral + merger + ringdown)
- · Primordial vs Astrophysical BH (source confusion?)
- · Standard and Dark Sirens (Cosmology)
- Freefall and detectors (gauge coord dependence)
- · Gravitational memory effect (linear & non-linear)



Intensity (Flux)

· Sources of Information

· Photons versus Gravitons

Sources of information

- Scientific method is similar to that of Cosmology,
 and different from particle physics
- · Make hypothesis & contrast with observations
- · Cannot make GW experiment (e.g. Hertz in EM)
- Multimessengers (e.g. NS, SNe, accretion disks)

Sources of information

- · We measure on Earth (orbit), far from the source
- Inference depends on environment (like Aristotle)
- · Astrophysics complicates our inference
- · How to calibrate detectors? (e.g. binary pulsar)
- Can we reach precision physics with GW?
 (e.g. masses and spins of BH)

Example: BNS = Kilonova

- · Stiffness of NS under deformations/accelerations
- · Equation of state of nuclear matter
- · Multilayer structure of inner neutron star
- · Velocity propagation of GW = c (light)
- Rate of expansion of the Universe (Ho)
- · Rates of r-processes nuclear matter high energy
- · Abundance rare elements of periodic table
- · Matter-energy content of Universe from source

Example: Detection methods

- · CMB polarization (B modes)
- · Astrometry (coherent motion stars in sky)
- Time arrival radio pulses from PSR (PTA)
- Time arrival laser pulses satellites (LISA)
- · Laser interferometry (LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA)
- · Atomic interferometry
- · Resonant bar detectors (crystals) + EM cavities
- · BEC suspended inside Fabri-Perot interferometer

Example: GW as tests of GR

- · Speed propagation (GW170817)
- Energy loss system (PSR1913+16)
- · Structure ST around Kerr BH (EMRI)
- Exotic compact objects (Boson stars)
- Superradiance
- ST inside BH = wormhole?
- · Nature of DM (PBH)
- · Horndeski/massive gravity in propagation GW

Photons versus gravitons

Generation

- EM waves from accelerated charges only Photon is neutral
- GW from accelerated asymmetric masses GW also carry energy, thus non-linear

Photons versus gravitons

Propagation

- · SZE: γ interacts with e in clusters
- GKZ: p+ interacts with γ in IGM
- ISW: γ interacts with Φ in voids
- Gravitational lensing of both γ and GW
- · Redshifting and Shapiro time delay of both
- · GW mix with grav. d.o.f. in Horndeski
- · Event Horizon Telescope and EMRIS

Photons versus gravitons

Detection

- At same energy, γ interacts with matter much more strongly than GW
- · Need huge energies and luminosities GW
- · GW low frequency act as background for matter
- Angular resolution point sources (marcsec, deg)
- · SGWB of unresolved sources