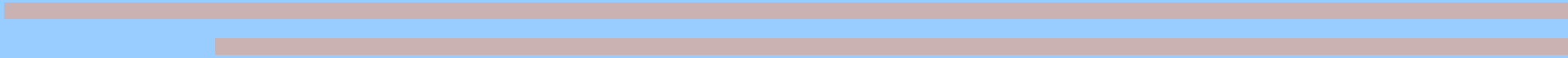


# *Gravity Waves from Preheating*

Kavli Inaugural Symposium (Chicago)  
12 December 2006

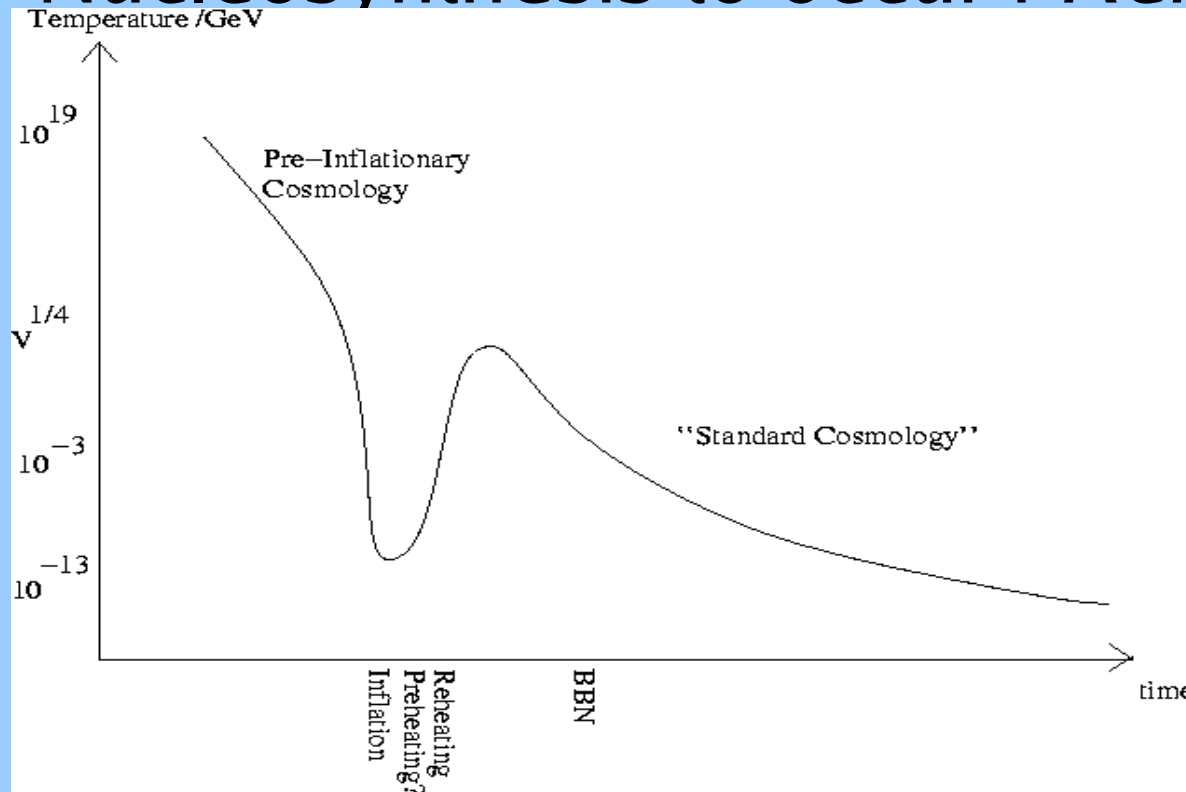
Eugene Lim  
Yale University

with Richard Easter and John Giblin



# End of Inflation : Reheating

- At the bottom of potential, the Inflaton undergoes coherent oscillation and decays.
- Decay products must thermalize for Big Bang Nucleosynthesis to occur : *Reheating*.



Reheat

Temperature :  
 $T_{reheat} < V^{1/4}$

Inflation without  
Reheating doesn't solve  
cosmological problems!

# Preheating

- Reheating is very model dependent : decay product, decay channels/couplings etc.
- Coherent oscillation of Inflaton : *parametric resonance* (“Preheating”)
  - Linde, Kofman, Starobinsky (1994)
  - Traaschen, Brandenberger (1993)
- Consider decay into massless scalar particles

$$\begin{aligned}
 &: \quad m_p^2 \frac{R}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \Phi)^2 - V(\Phi) - \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \chi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} g^2 \Phi^2 \chi^2 \\
 &\quad S = \int dx^4 \sqrt{g} \mathcal{L}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\chi_k'' + [A(k) - 2q \cos(2m_{eff} t)] m_{eff}^2 \chi_k = 0$$

$$A(k) = \frac{k^2}{m_{eff}^2 a^2} + 2q \quad q = g^2 \frac{|\phi|^2}{4 m_{eff}^2} \quad \text{resonance parameter}$$

Harmonic oscillator with periodic forcing function!

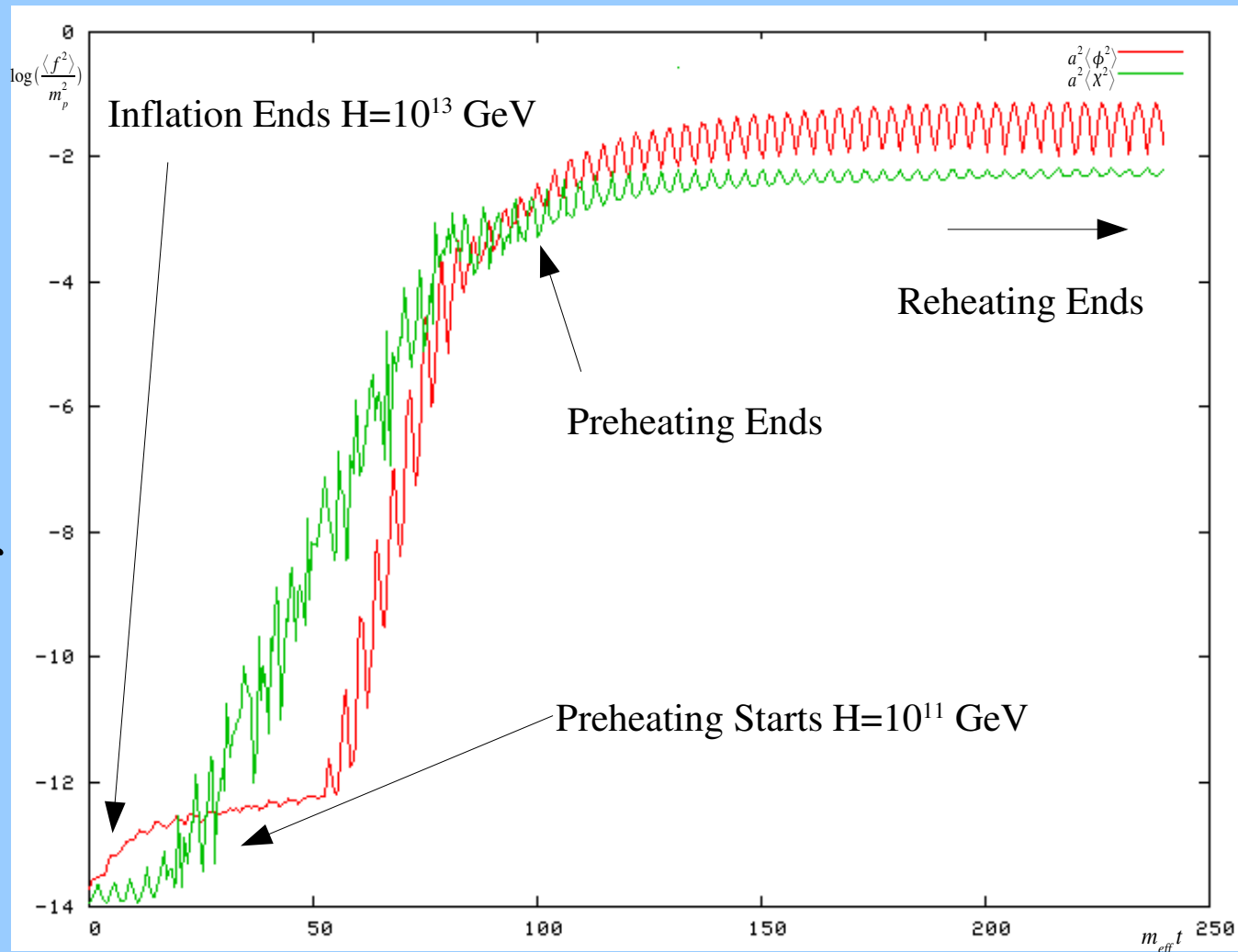
# *Preheating Features*

- As long as the Inflaton is coupled to some field, preheating is likely to occur.
  - Preheating selectively excite long wavelength modes : *non-thermal*.
  - Very efficient and very short : most energy is dumped into these modes within a Hubble time.
- 
-

# Preheating Features

1. Very short but very efficient.
2. Very non-linear, inhomogeneities are large :  
*classical stochastic gravity waves!*

**Can we see them?**  
**Amplitude and frequency today?**



# What frequency today?

- Given a physical mode  $k$  during preheating with Hubble parameter  $H$ , the corresponding physical wavelength *today* is

$$l_0 \approx 0.5 \frac{\sqrt{m_p H}}{k} \text{ cm}$$

Larger  $H$ , universe expands  
*more*  $\Rightarrow$  longer wavelength  
 today

Wavelength is inverse to wave  
 vector amplitude

For the longest excitable wavelength  $k = H$ , then

$$l_0 \approx 0.5 \sqrt{\frac{m_p}{H}} \text{ cm} = 10^4 \sim 10^5 \text{ cm} \text{ for } H \approx 10^6 \sim 10^7 \text{ GeV} \text{ if } V^{1/4} \approx 10^{15} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \approx 10^5 \sim 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

**Point : If  $V$  is lower, then quantum grav waves amplitude is reduced. But here the classical grav waves peak location is reddened : pushing it towards the next generation observatories.**

# Amplitude of Gravitational Waves

- An analytical estimate (Khlebnikov + Tkachev, 1997)

$$\Omega_{gw} h^2 = \frac{h^2}{\rho_{total}} \frac{d\rho_{gw}}{d\ln\omega} \approx 10^{-4} \frac{\bar{m}^2}{g^2} \frac{1}{m_p^2} \frac{k}{H}$$

oscillation scale      Inflation scale

compare :  $\Omega_{gw,inf} = 10^{-4} \frac{H^2}{m_p^2}$

Fixing  $g^2 \approx 10^{-6}$  we get :

Chaotic:  $\bar{m} \approx H$        $H_{inf} = 10^{13} GeV \Rightarrow \Omega_{gw} h^2 \approx 10^{-12}$  at  $f = 10^7 Hz$  ( $\Omega_{gw,inf} = 10^{-16}$ )

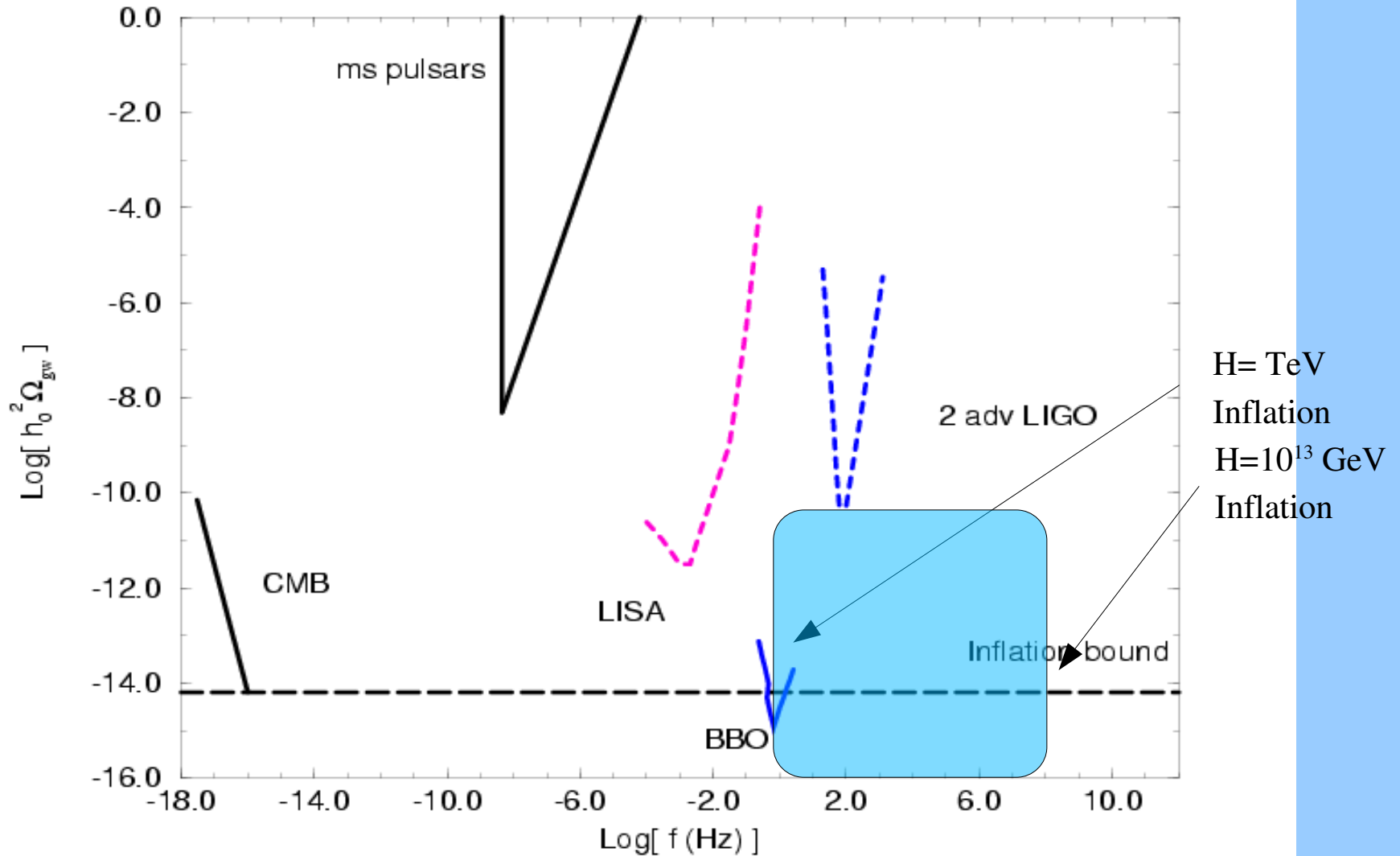
Hybrid:  $\bar{m} \approx 10^6 H$        $H_{inf} = 10^2 TeV \Rightarrow \Omega_{gw} h^2 \approx 10^{-10}$  at  $f = 10^2 Hz$  ( $\Omega_{gw,inf} = 10^{-32}$ )

(Garcia-Bellido, 1998)

- Good : Low Inflation Scale, Large Oscillation Scale!**

# What can we see?

Based on Maggiore (2000)





# *Primordial vs Preheat Grav. Waves*

## Primordial

Quantum Source

Scale Invariant

Low  $H$  : Low amplitude

Probes Inflation scale

Amplitude lower bound

small  $\Omega_{gw, inf} h^2 < 10^{-14}$

## Preheating

Classical Source

Peaked near  
observable range

Low  $H$  : redder peak

Probes oscillation scale

Amplitude probably

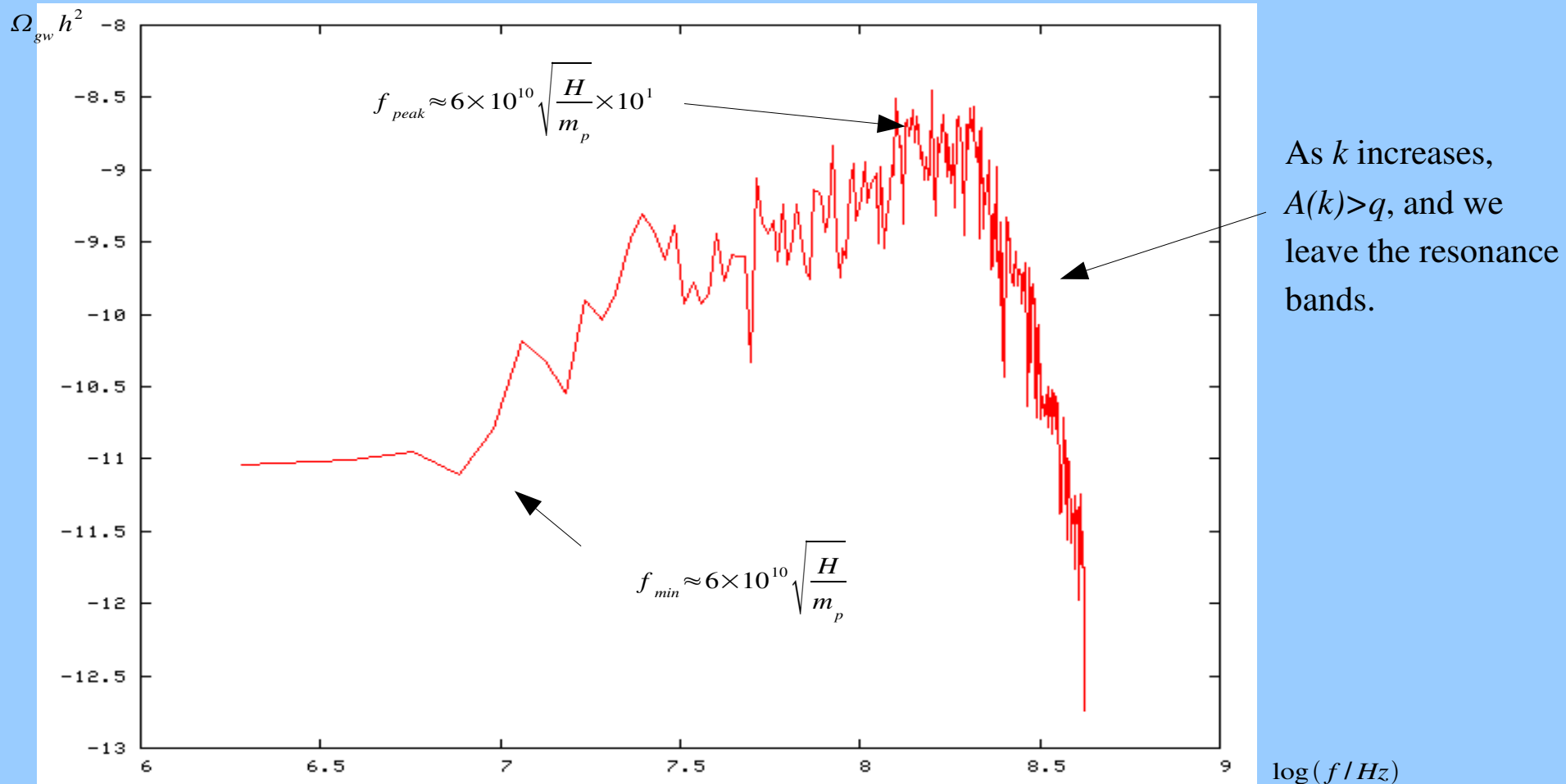
large  $\Omega_{gw} h^2 \approx 10^{-13} \sim 10^{-10}$

# Numerical Simulations

- Lattice Simulation : LATTICEEASY to evolve fields.(Tkachev and Felder).
- We extended the code to compute gravitational waves.
- Reproduced the simulation results of Tkachev and Khlebnikov (1997) for  $-\phi^4 + g^2 \phi^2 \chi^2$
- New results for Chaotic Models  $\frac{1}{2}m^2 \phi^2 + g^2 \phi^2 \chi^2$
- Hybrid Models (In progress)

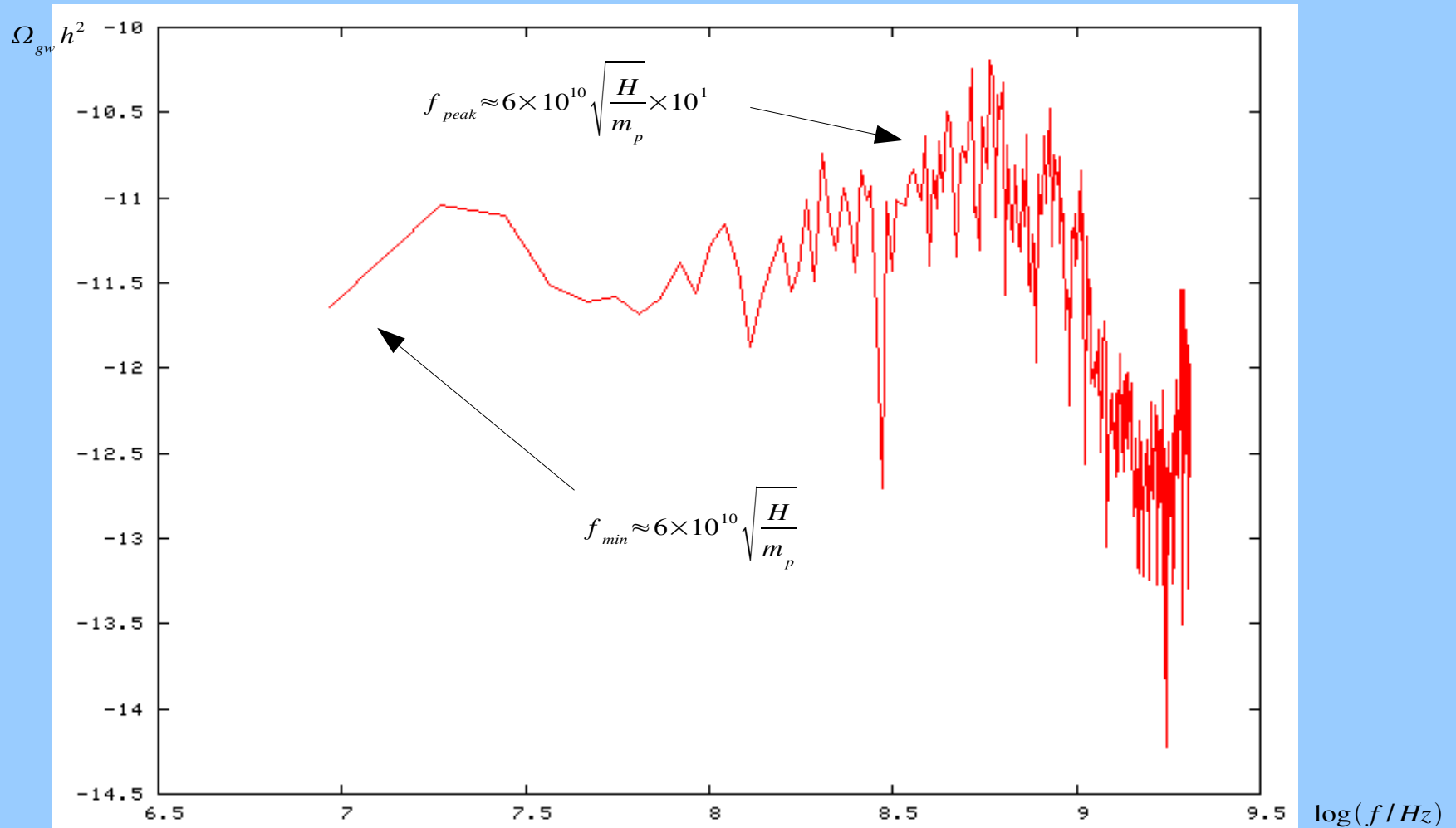
# Quartic Inflation

$$\frac{\lambda}{4} \phi^4 + \frac{1}{2} g^2 \phi^2 \chi^2, \lambda = 10^{-14}, \frac{g^2}{\lambda} = 120 \quad \text{Khlebnikov + Tkachev 1997}$$



# Chaotic Inflation

$$\frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2 + \frac{1}{2}g^2\phi^2\chi^2, m \approx 10^{13} \text{ GeV}, g^2 = 10^{-6}$$



# *Summary*

- Preheating/Reheating is a generic process.
  - Large Inhomogeneities : gravitational wave production.
  - Numerical Coincidence : peak wavelength is within range of future observatories
  - Gravitational Wave amplitude 3 to 4 orders of magnitude more than primordial spectrum
  - Low Inflation Scale : bad for observing primordial spectrum, but good for preheating spectrum!
  - A new window into Inflation?
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# Primordial vs Preheat Grav. Waves

## Primordial

Quantum Source

Scale Invariant

Low  $H$  : Low amplitude

Probes Inflation scale

Amplitude lower bound

small  $\Omega_{gw, inf} h^2 < 10^{-14}$

## Preheating

Classical Source

Peaked near  
observable range

Low  $H$  : redder peak

Probes oscillation scale

Amplitude probably

large  $\Omega_{gw} h^2 \approx 10^{-13} \sim 10^{-10}$