



宇宙相变引力波和新物理

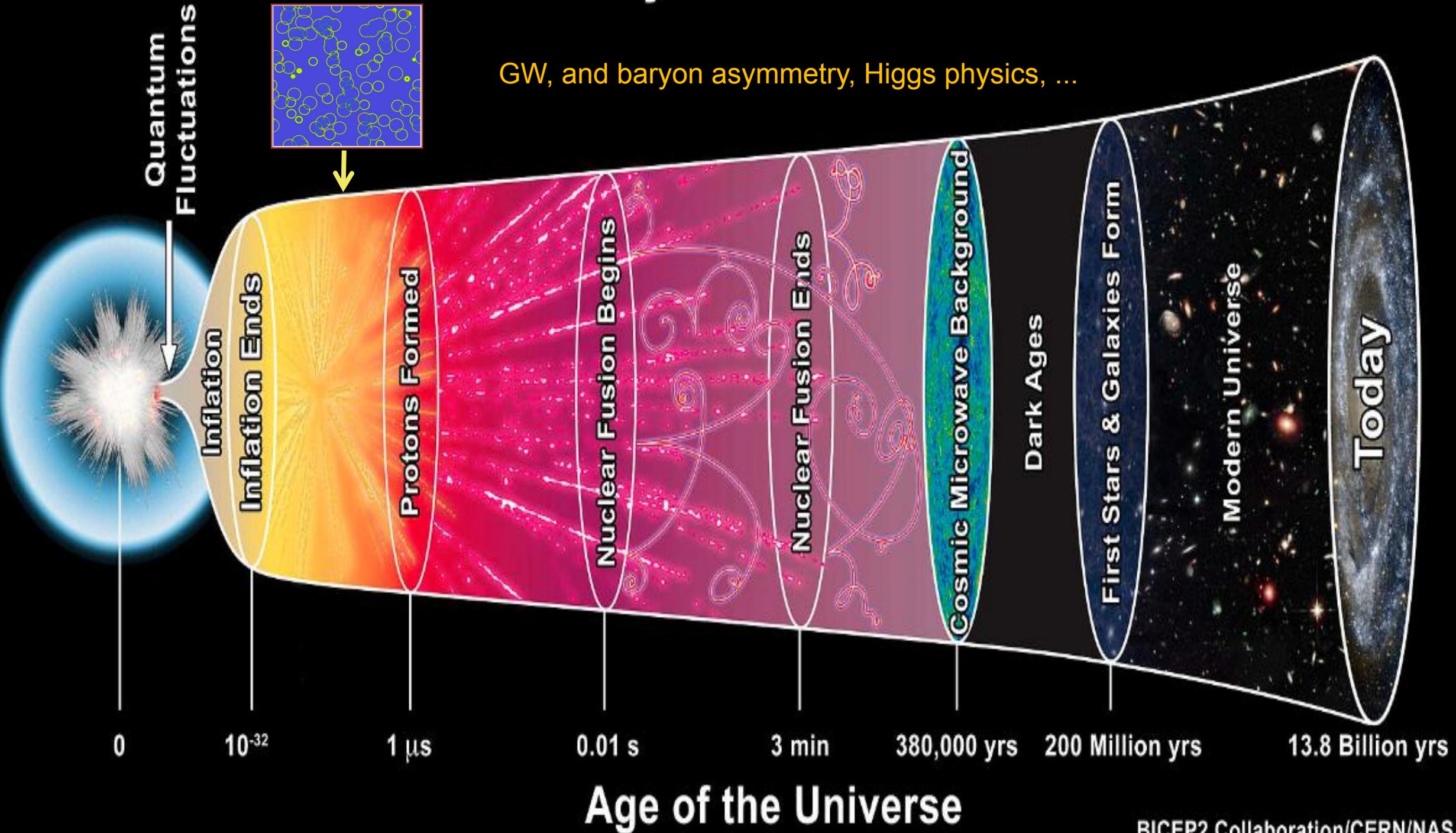
郭怀珂

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2024-8-28

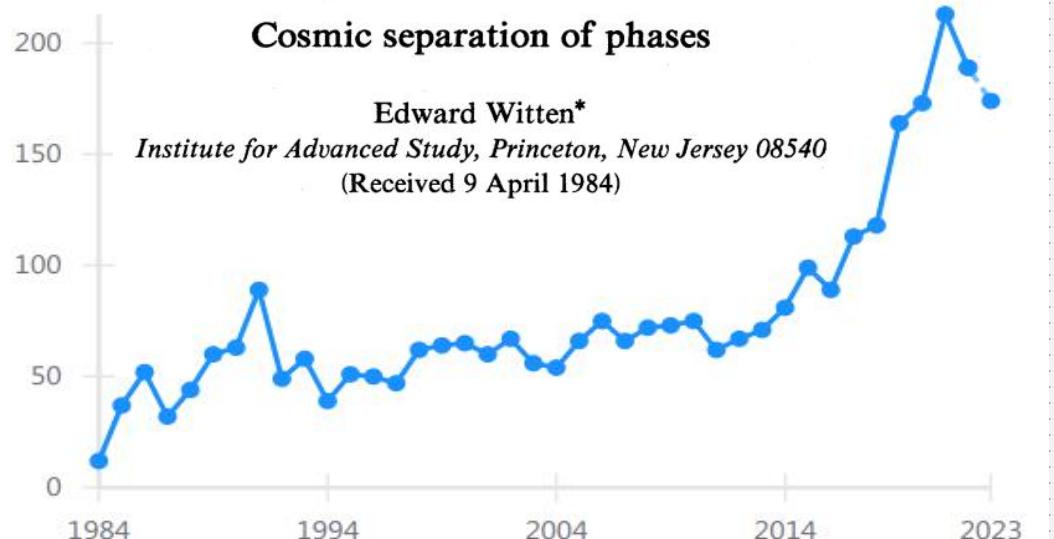
2024年BESIII新物理研讨会

Radius of the Visible Universe



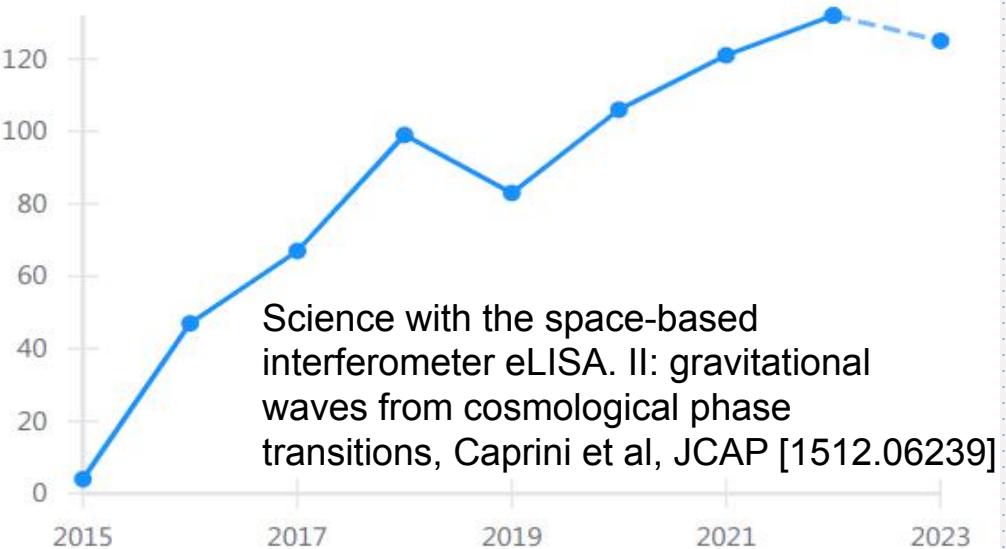
Citations per year

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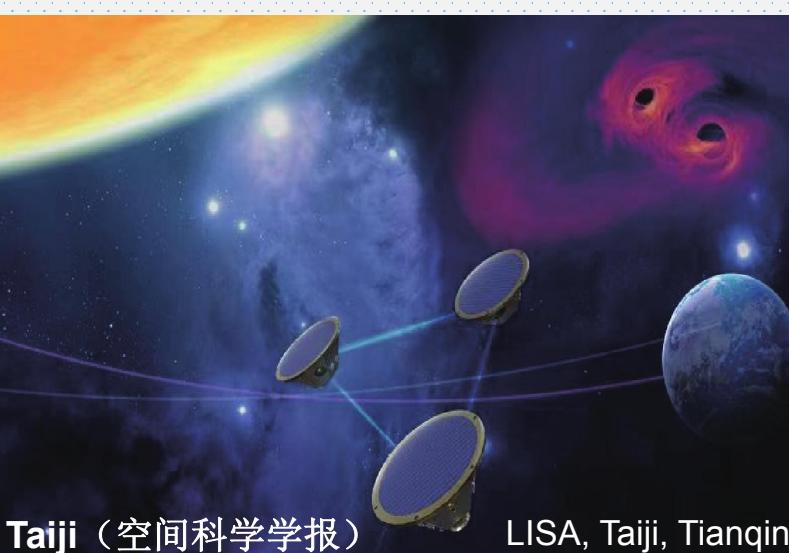


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中国脉冲星测时阵列 (CPTA)



Taiji (空间科学学报)

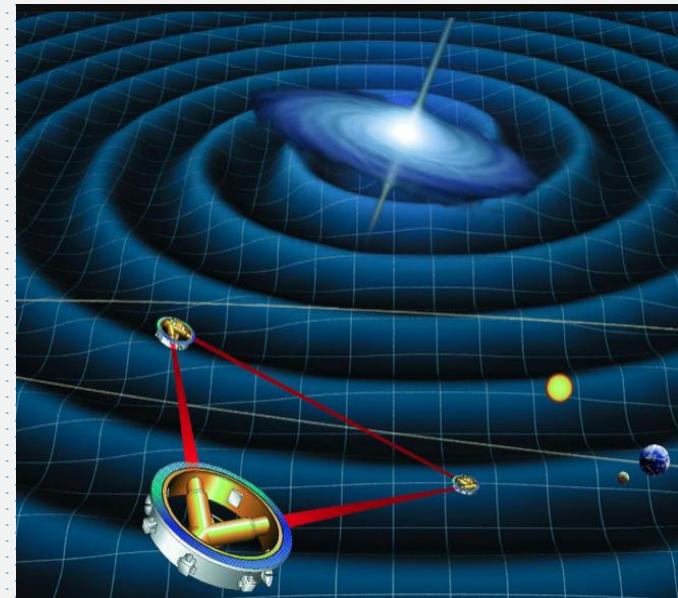
LISA, Taiji, Tianqin



ligo.caltech.edu

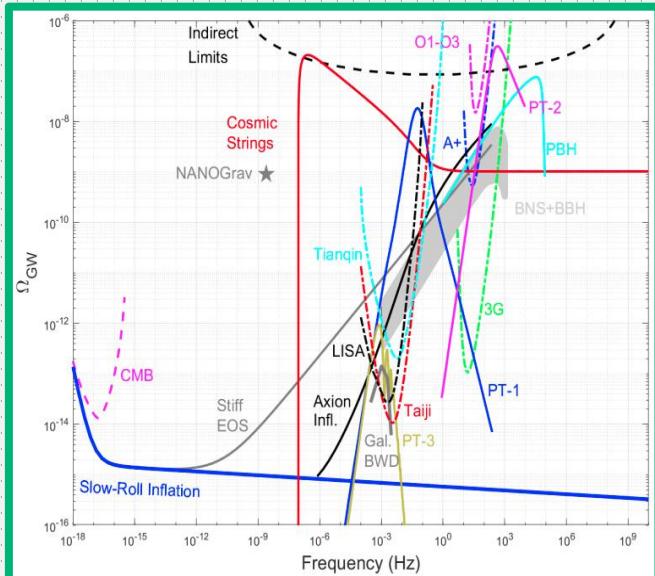
From Theory to Experiment

theorist



LIGO, LISA/Taiji/Tianqin, PTA, ...

3



Gravitational Wave Spectrum

2

α
 β
 v_W
 T_*
 g_s
...

Phase Transition
Parameters

Standard Model of Elementary Particles					
three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / force carriers (bosons)		
I	mass ≈ 2.2 MeV/c ² charge ½ spin ½ u	II	mass ≈ 1.28 GeV/c ² charge ½ spin ½ c	III	mass ≈ 173.1 GeV/c ² charge ½ spin ½ t
	up		charm	top	
				gluon	
				Higgs	
				Bosons	
				Scalar Bosons	
				Gauge Bosons	
QUARKS	d	s	b	γ	
	mass ≈ 4.7 MeV/c ² charge -½ spin ½ down	mass ≈ 96 MeV/c ² charge -½ spin ½ strange	mass ≈ 4.18 GeV/c ² charge -½ spin ½ bottom	mass ≈ 91.19 GeV/c ² charge 0 spin 1 Z boson	
LEPTONS	e	μ	τ	W boson	
	mass ≈ 0.511 MeV/c ² charge -1 spin ½ electron	mass ≈ 105.66 MeV/c ² charge -1 spin ½ muon	mass ≈ 177.68 GeV/c ² charge -1 spin ½ tau	mass ≈ 80.39 GeV/c ² charge ±1 spin 1 W boson	
	v_e	v_μ	v_τ		
	mass < 1.0 eV/c ² charge 0 spin ½ electron neutrino	mass ≈ 0.17 MeV/c ² charge 0 spin ½ muon neutrino	mass ≈ 18.2 MeV/c ² charge 0 spin ½ tau neutrino		

Particle Physics Model

experimentalist

Phenomenological Studies

Detection of early-universe gravitational-wave signatures and fundamental physics

Robert Caldwell, Yanou Cui, Huai-Ke Guo , Vuk Mandic, Alberto Mariotti, Jose Miguel No, Michael J. Ramsey-Musolf, Mairi Sakellariadou , Kuver Sinha, Lian-Tao Wang, Graham White, Yue Zhao, Haipeng An, Ligong Bian, Chiara Caprini, Sebastien Clesse, James M. Cline, Giulia Cusin, Bartosz Fornal, Ryusuke Jinno, Benoit Laurent, Noam Levi, Kun-Feng Lyu, Mario Martinez, Andrew L. Miller, Diego Redigolo, Claudia Scarlata, Alexander Sevrin, Barmak Shams Es Haghi, Jing Shu, Xavier Siemens, Danièle A. Steer, Raman Sundrum, Carlos Tamarit, David J. Weir, Ke-Pan Xie, Feng-Wei Yang & Siyi Zhou

— Show fewer authors

General Relativity and Gravitation 54, Article number: 156 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

arXiv > hep-ph > arXiv:2203.08206

High Energy Physics - Phenomenology

[Submitted on 15 Mar 2022]

Probing the Electroweak Phase Transition with Exotic Higgs Decays

Marcela Carena, Jonathan Kozaczuk, Zhen Liu, Tong Ou, Michael J. Ramsey-Musolf, Jessie Shelton, Yikun Wang, Ke-Pan Xie

Search...
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arXiv > hep-ph > arXiv:2203.10046

High Energy Physics - Phenomenology

[Submitted on 18 Mar 2022]

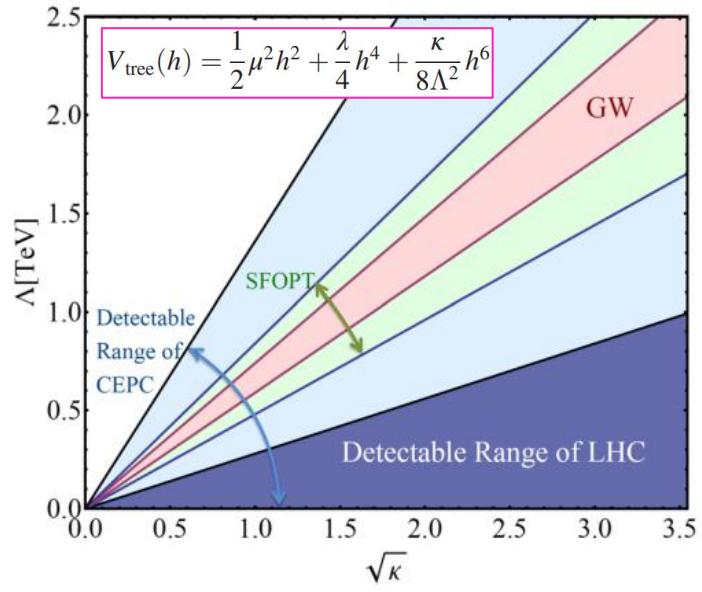
Scalar-mediated dark matter model at colliders and gravitational wave detectors -- A White paper for Snowmass 2021

Jia Liu, Xiao-Ping Wang, Ke-Pan Xie

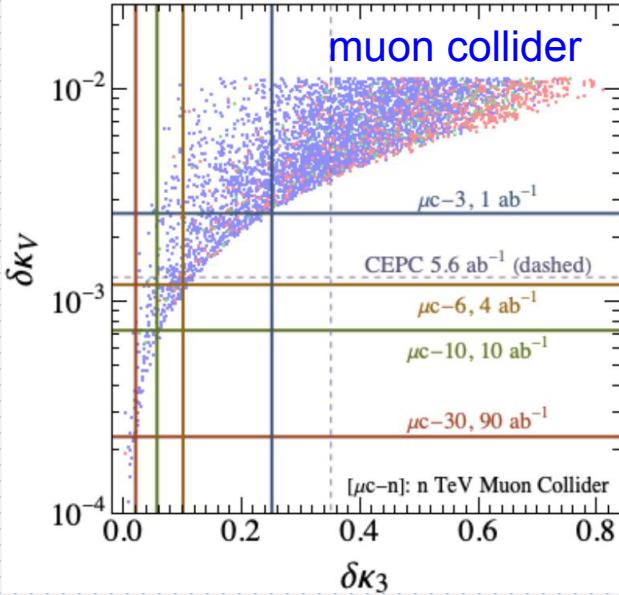
Snowmass 2021 White papers

Models	Strong 1 st order phase transition	GW signal	Cold DM	Dark Radiation and small scale structure
SM charged				
Triplet [20–22]	✓	✓	✓	✗
complex and real Triplet [23] (Georgi-Machacek model)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Multiplet [24]	✓	✓	✓	
2HDM [25–30]	✓	✓		✗
MLRSM [31]	✓	✓	✗	✗
NMSSM [32–36]	✓	✓	✓	✗
SM uncharged				
S_r (xSM) [37–49]	✓	✓	✗	✗
2 S_r 's [50]	✓	✓	✓	✗
S_e (exSM) [49, 51–54]	✓	✓	✓	✗
$U(1)_D$ (no interaction with SM) [55]	✓	✓	✓	✗
$U(1)_D$ (Higgs Portal) [56]	✓	✓	✓	
$U(1)_D$ (Kinetic Mixing) [57]	✓	✓	✓	
Composite $SU(7)/SU(6)$ [58]	✓	✓	✓	
$U(1)_L$ [59]	✓	✓	✓	✗
$SU(2)_D \rightarrow$ global $SO(3)$ by a doublet [60–62]				✓
$SU(2)_D \rightarrow U(1)_D$ by a triplet [63–65]			✓	✓
$SU(2)_D \rightarrow Z_2$ by two triplets [66]			✓	✗
$SU(2)_D \rightarrow Z_3$ by a quadruplet [67, 68]			✓	✗
$SU(2)_D \times U(1)_{B-L} \rightarrow Z_2 \times Z_2$ by a quintuplet and a S_e [69]			✓	✗
$SU(2)_D$ with two dark Higgs doublets [70]	✓	✓	✗	✗
$SU(3)_D \rightarrow Z_2 \times Z_2$ by two triplets [62, 71]			✓	✗
$SU(3)_D$ (dark QCD) (Higgs Portal) [72, 73]	✓	✓	✓	
$G_{SM} \times G_{D,SM} \times Z_2$ [74]	✓	✓	✓	
$G_{SM} \times G_{D,SM} \times G_{D,SM} \dots$ [75]	✓	✓	✓	
Current work				
$SU(2)_D \rightarrow U(1)_D$ (see the text)	✓	✓	✓	✓

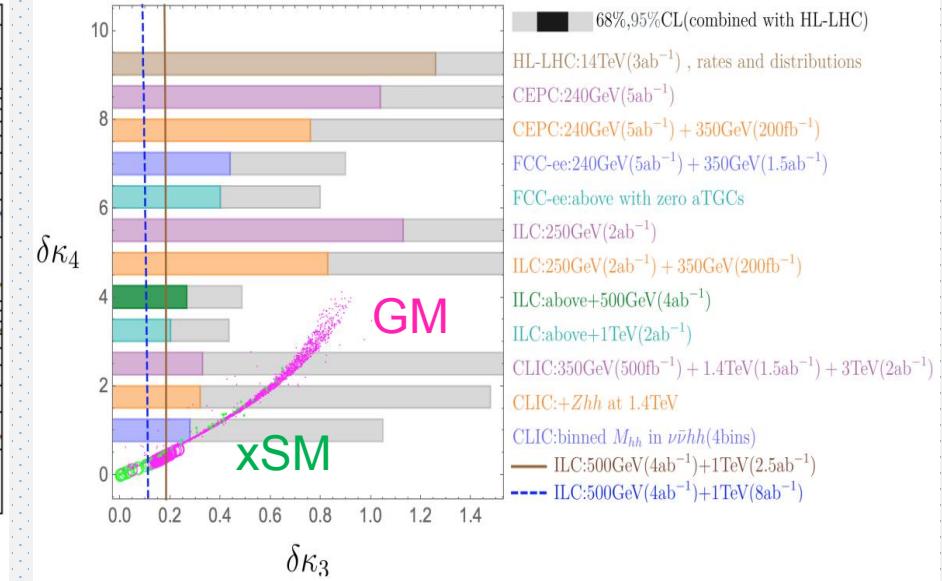
Ghosh, HG, Han, Liu, JHEP [2012.09758]



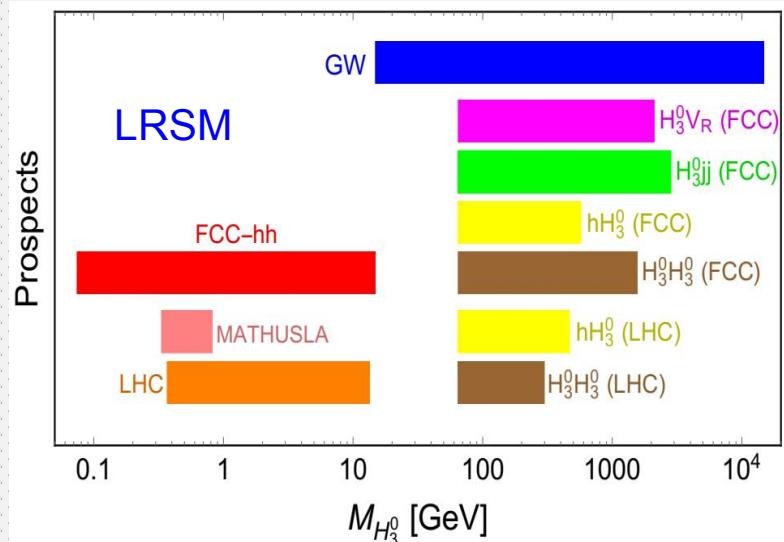
Fapeng Huang, Yi-Fu Cai, Xinmin Zhang, et al, PRD [1601.01640]



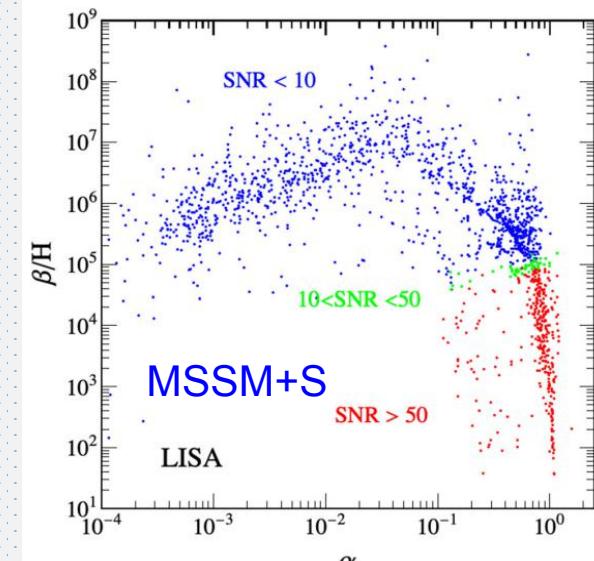
Wei Liu, Ke-Pan Xie, JHEP [2101.10469]



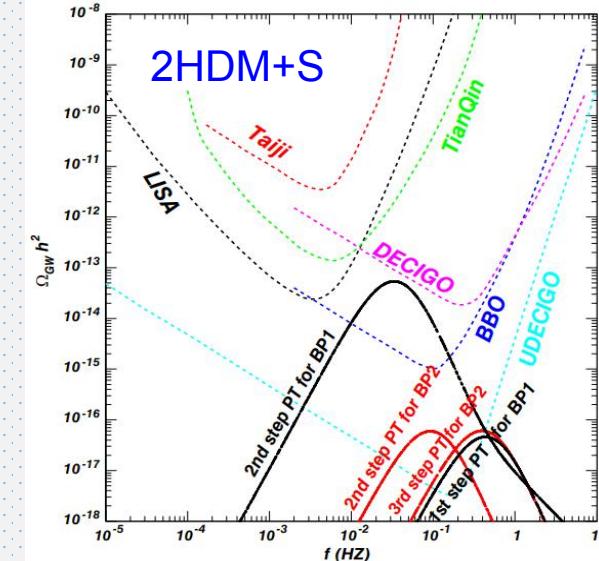
Ligong Bian, HG, Yongcheng Wu, Ruiyu Zhou, PRD [1906.11664]



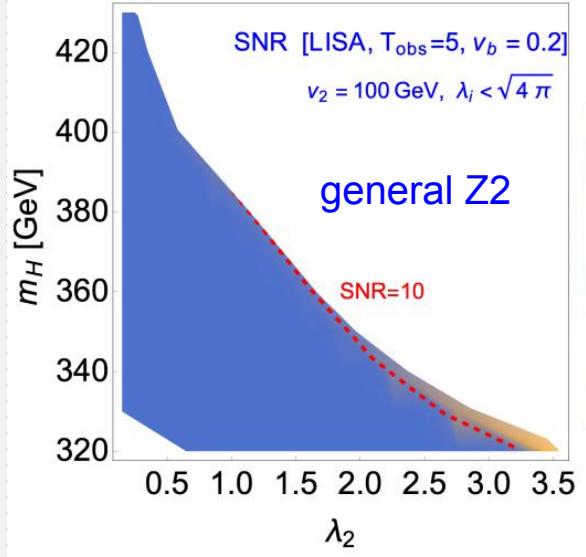
Mingqiu Li, Qi-Shu Yan, Yongchao Zhang, Zhijie Zhao, JHEP [2012.13686]



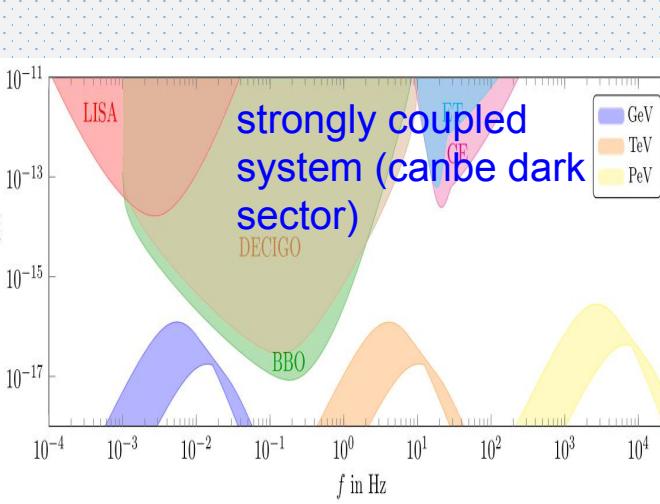
Wenyu Wang, Ke-Pan Xie, Wu-Long Xu, Jin Min Yang, EPJC [2204.01928]



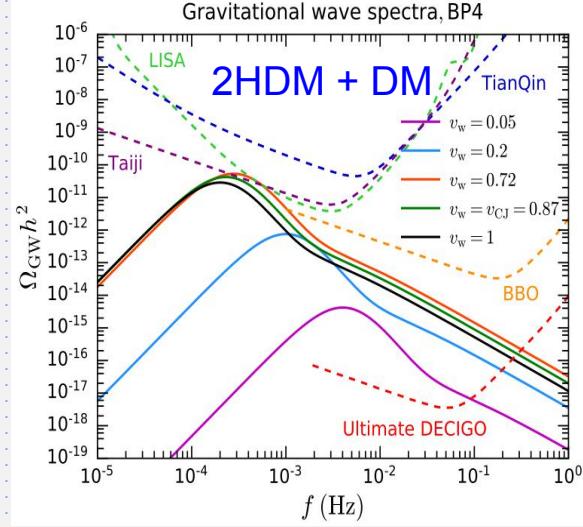
Songtao Liu, Lei Wang, PRD [2302.04639]



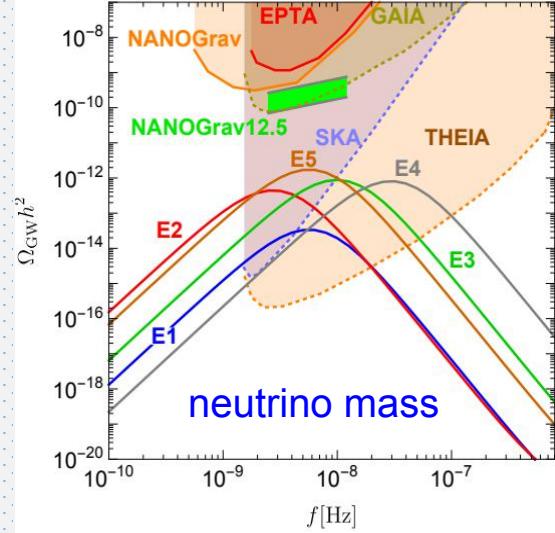
Qing-Hong Cao, Katsuya Hashino, Xu-Xiang Li, Jiang-Hao Yu [2212.07756]



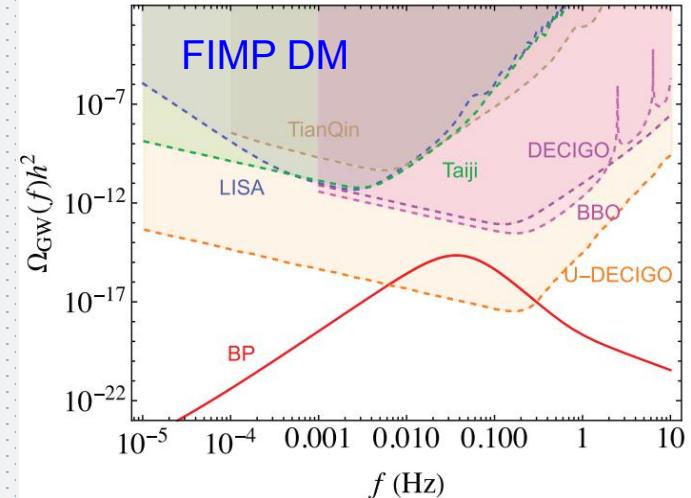
Zhi-Wei Wang, et al, PRD [2012.11614]



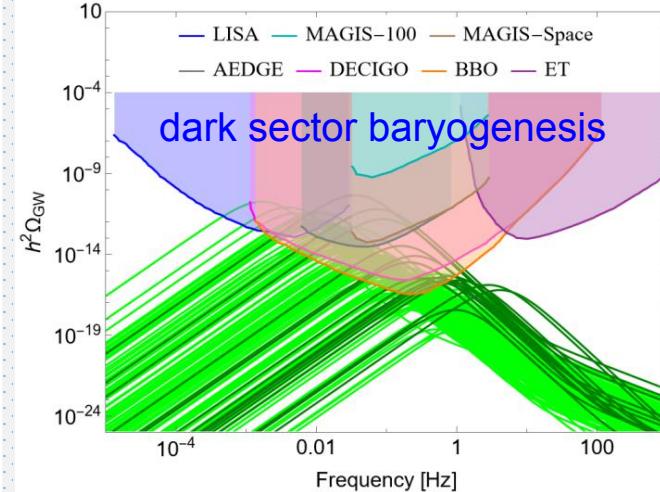
Zhao Zhang, Chengfeng Cai, Xue-Min Jiang, Yi-Lei Tang, Zhao-Huan Yu, and Hong-Hao Zhang, JHEP [2102.01588]



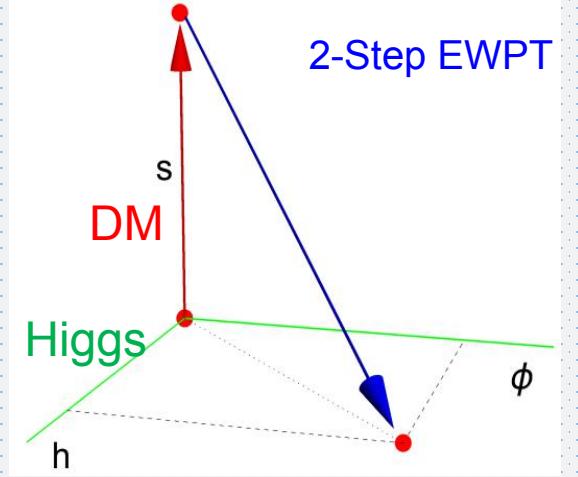
Pasquale Di Bari, Danny Marfatia, Ye-Ling Zhou, JHEP [2106.00025]



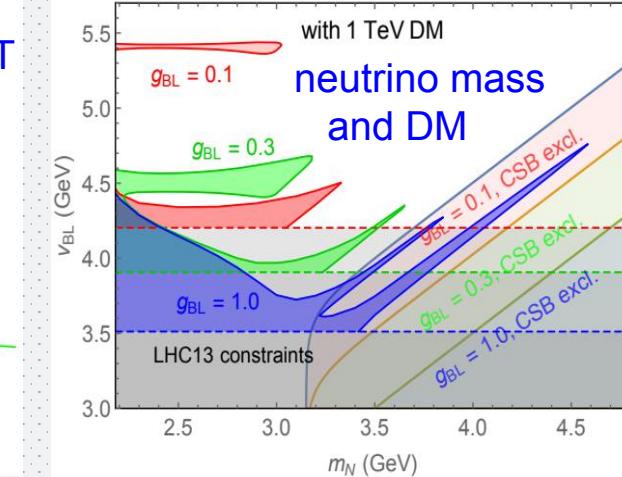
Xuewen Liu, Shu-Yuan Guo, Bin Zhu, Ying Li, Sci.Bull. [2022.06.011]



Marcela Carena, Ying-Ying Li, Tong Ou, Yikun Wang, JHEP [2210.14352]

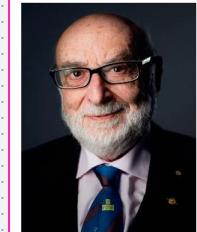


Wei Chao, HG, Jing Shu, JCAP [1702.02698]



Ligong Bian, Wei Cheng, HG, Yongchao Zhang, CPC [1907.13589]

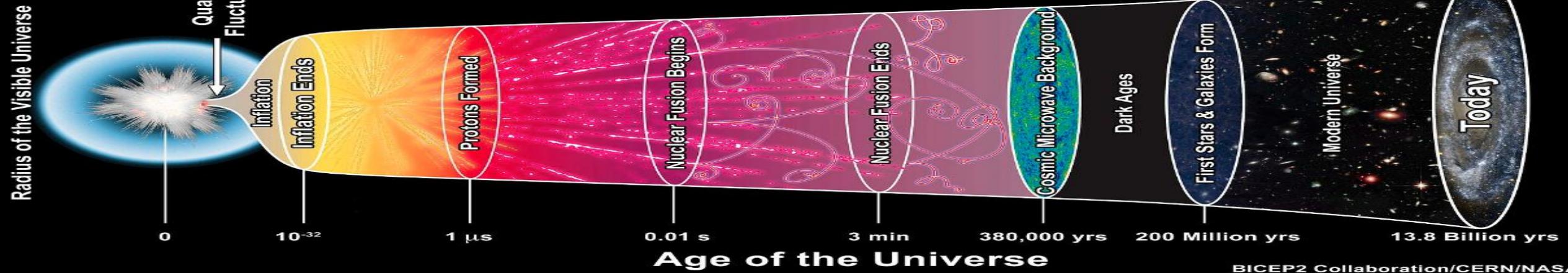
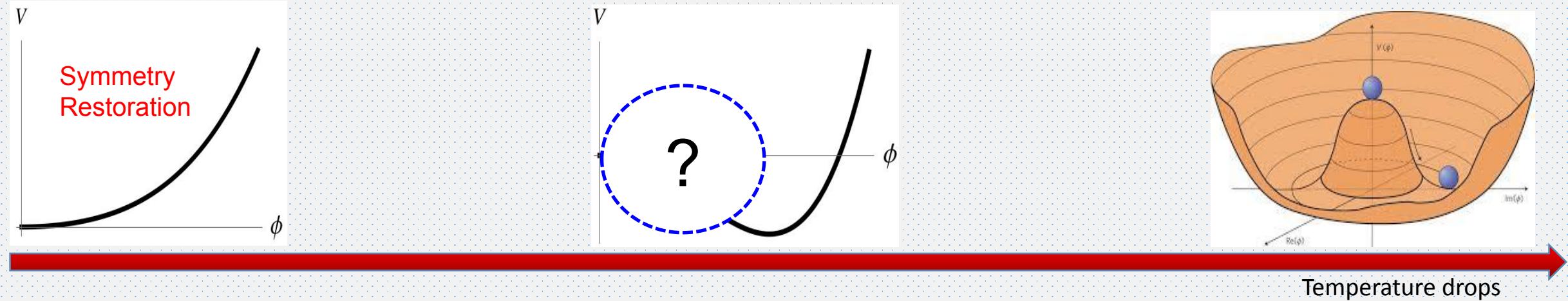
Electroweak Phase Transition



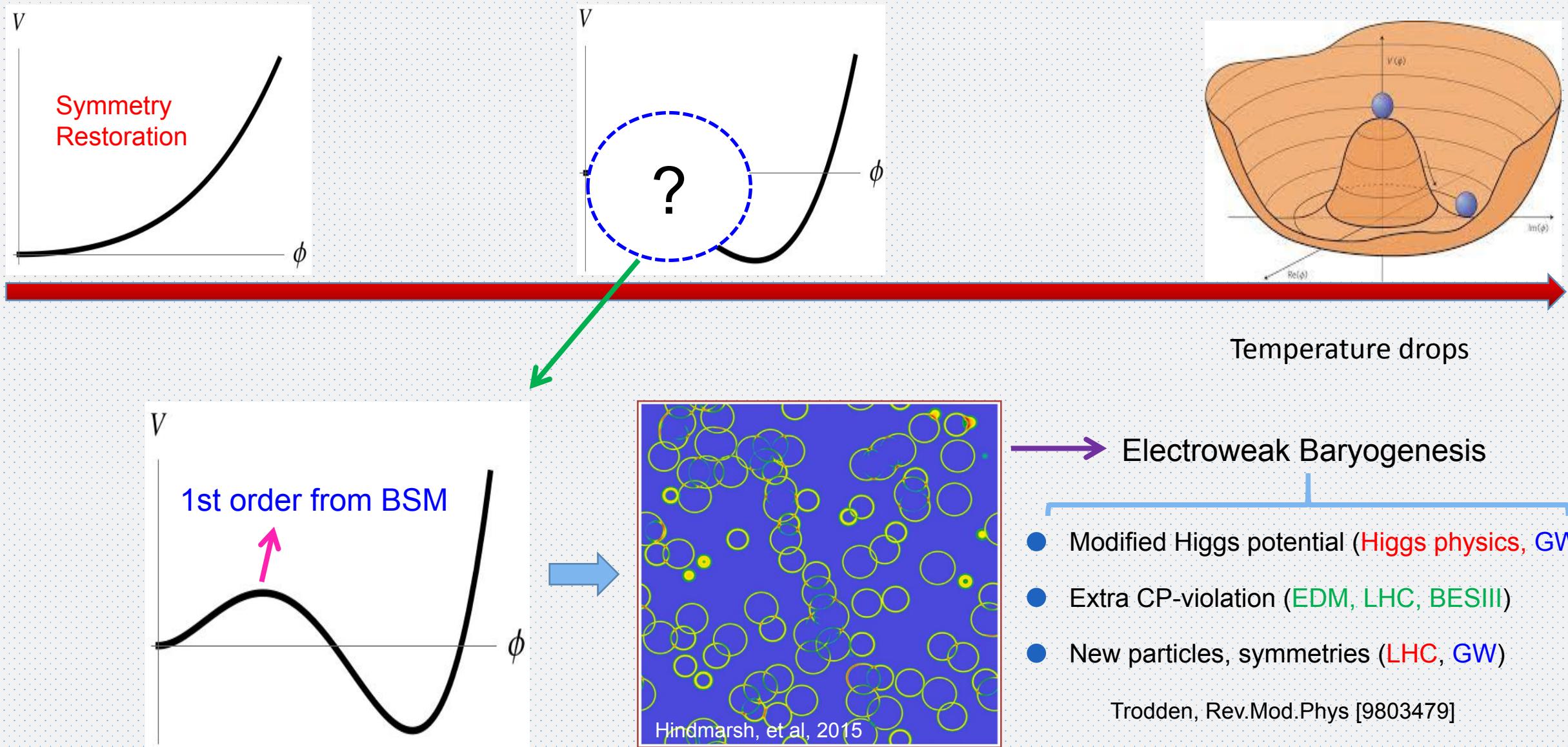
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$$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \rightarrow SU(3)_C \times U(1)_{\text{EM}}$$



Electroweak Phase Transition



Collider and GW Complementarity

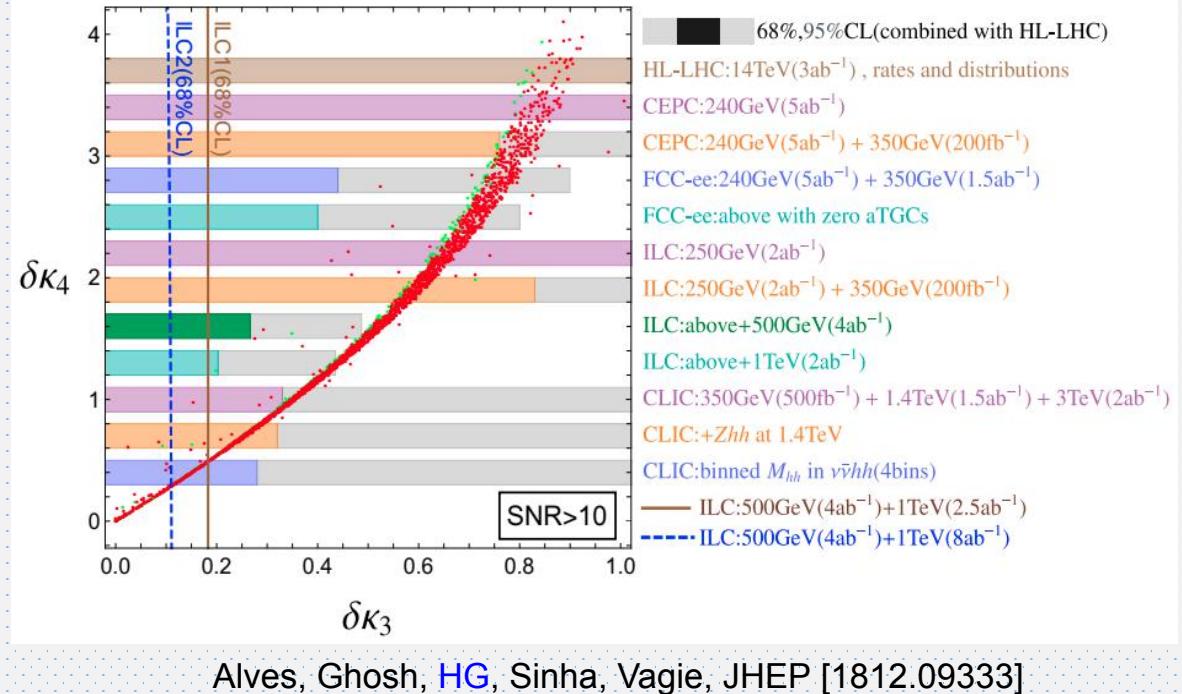
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Snowmass 2021 Whitepaper, GRG [2203.07972]

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Simplest model: xSM (SM + S)

$$\Delta\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{m_{h_1}^2}{v}(1 + \delta\kappa_3)h_1^3 - \frac{1}{8}\frac{m_{h_1}^2}{v^2}(1 + \delta\kappa_4)h_1^4$$

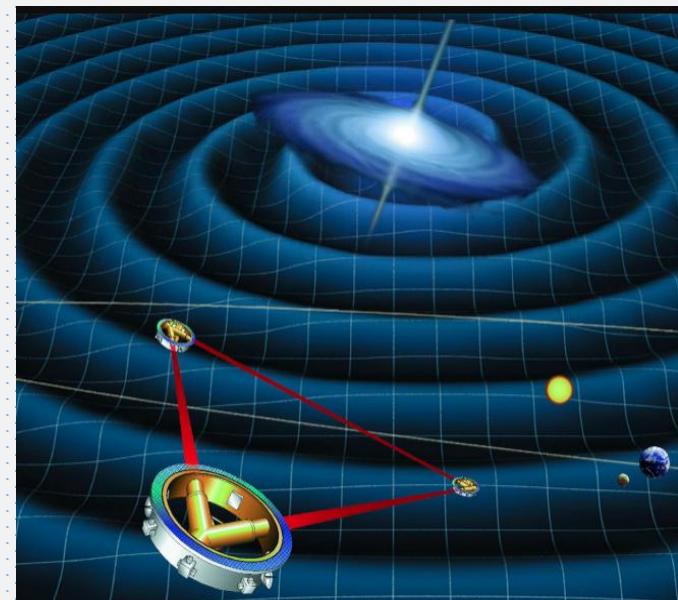


Collider and Gravitational Wave Complementarity in Exploring the Singlet Extension of the Standard Model

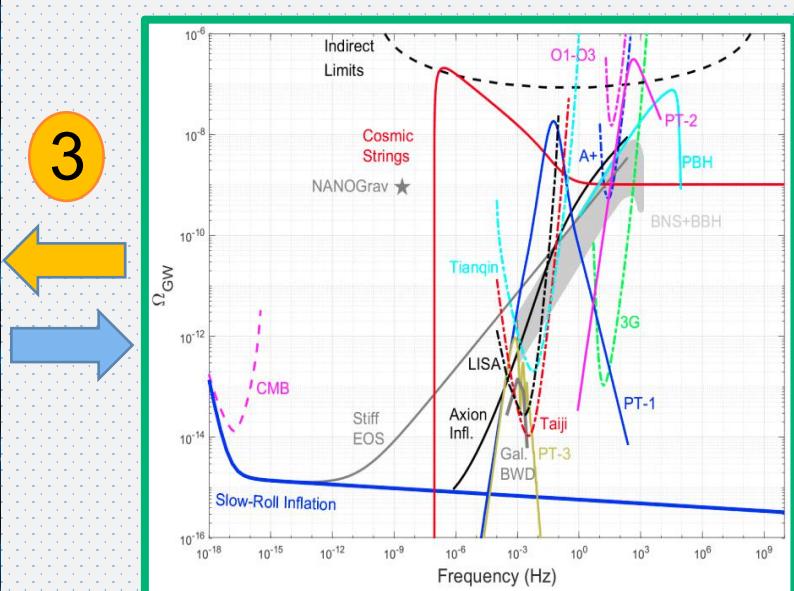
Alexandre Alves (Diadema, Sao Paulo Fed. U.), Tathagata Ghosh (Hawaii U.), Huai-Ke Guo (Oklahoma U.), Kuver Sinha (Oklahoma U.), Daniel Vagie (Oklahoma U.) (Dec 21, 2018)
Published in: JHEP 04 (2019) 052 • e-Print: 1812.09333 [hep-ph]

Recent Developments

theorist



LIGO, LISA/Taiji/Tianqin, PTA, ...



Gravitational Wave Spectrum

Phase Transition
Parameters

$$\alpha, \beta, v_W, T_*, g_s, \dots$$

Standard Model of Elementary Particles	
three generations of matter (fermions)	interactions / force carriers (bosons)
I	
mass charge spin	$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
u up	c charm
d down	t top
e electron	g gluon
v_e electron neutrino	H higgs
II	
$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
s strange	
μ muon	
ν_μ muon neutrino	
III	
$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
b bottom	
τ tau	
ν_τ tau neutrino	
Z Z boson	
$\approx 91.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 0 1	
W W boson	
LEPTONS	SCALAR BOSONS GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS

Particle Physics Model

experimentalist

Bubble Nucleation Rate

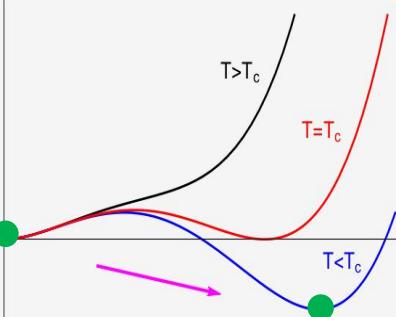
How fast the bubbles are generated?

Perturbative Method

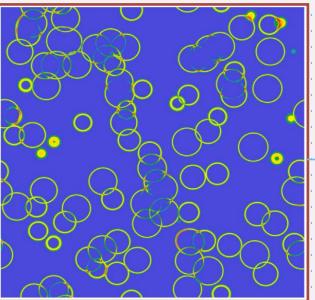
$$V_T = V_{\text{tree}} + V_{\text{CW}} + \frac{T^2}{24} \sum_i c_i M_i^2(\phi) - \frac{T}{12\pi} \sum_j d_j [M_j^2(\phi)]^{3/2}$$

$$V(\phi, T) = D(T^2 - T_0^2)\phi^2 - ET\phi^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4}\phi^4$$

v

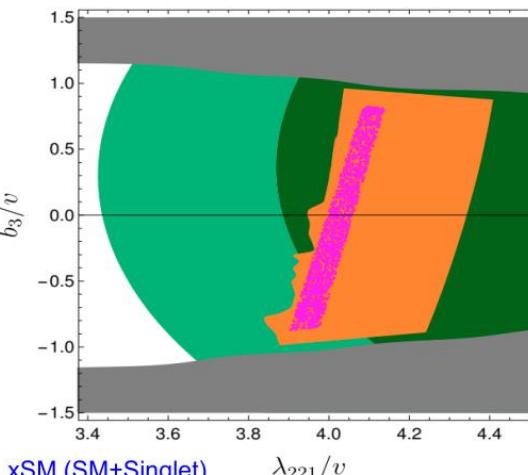


- Infrared problem (Linde, 1980)
 - Gauge invariance (ok for high-T expansion)
- possible solution: Löfgren, Ramsey-Musolf, et al, PRL [2112.05472], JHEP [2112.08912]



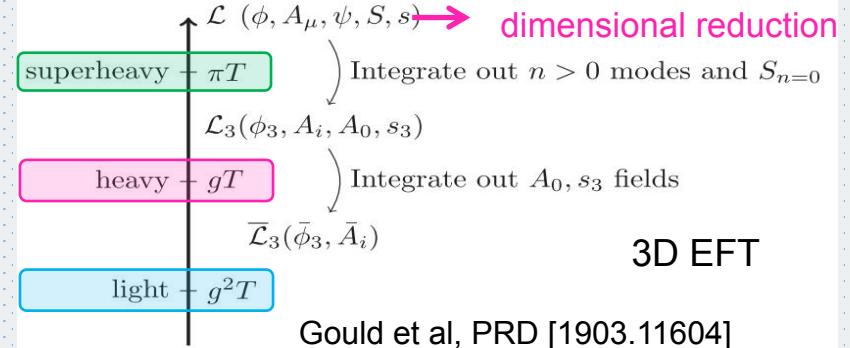
perturbative vs non-perturbative

$m_{h_2} = 400\text{GeV}, b_4 = 0.25, \sin \theta = -0.05$



Alves, Goncalves, Ghosh, HG, Sinha, JHEP [1909.05268]

Nonperturbative Method

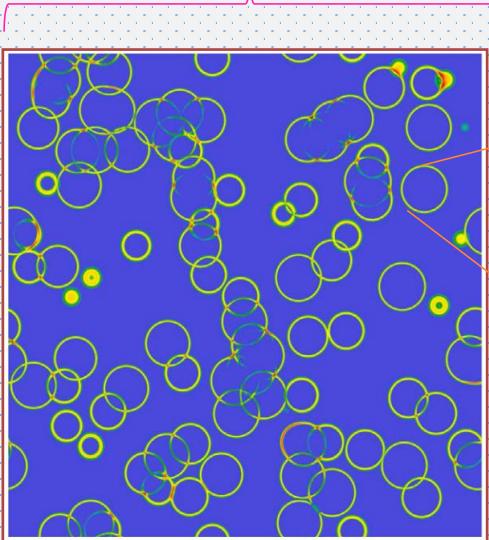


Dimensional Reduction (Status)

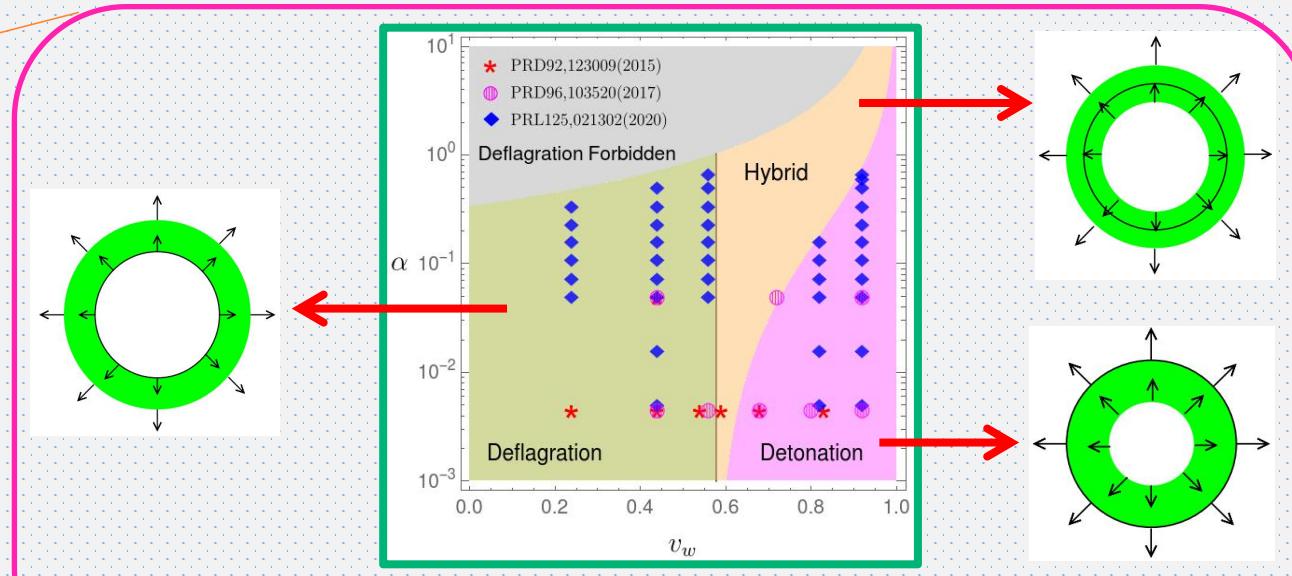
SM	✓	Farakos, Kajantie, Rummukainen, Shaposhnikov (1994)
MSSM	✓	Cline, Kainulainen (1996), Losada (1996), Laine (1996)
xSM (SM + Singlet)	✓	Brauner, Tenkanen, Tranberg, Vuorinen, Weir, JHEP [1609.06230]
ΣSM (SM + Triplet)	✓	Niemi, Patel, Ramsey-Musolf, Tenkanen, Weir, PRD [1802.10500]
2HDM	✓	Gorda, Helset, Niemi, Tenkanen, Weir, JHEP [1802.05056]

Better Understand the Picture

- How fast the wall expands?
- How the energy is distributed?
- Are there new phenomena?
- ...



Hindmarsh et al, 2015



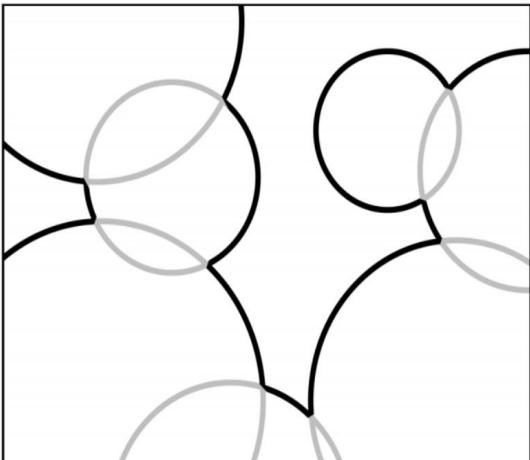
Espinosa,Konstandin,No,Servant JCAP [1004.4187]

Gravitational Wave Production

The current understanding:

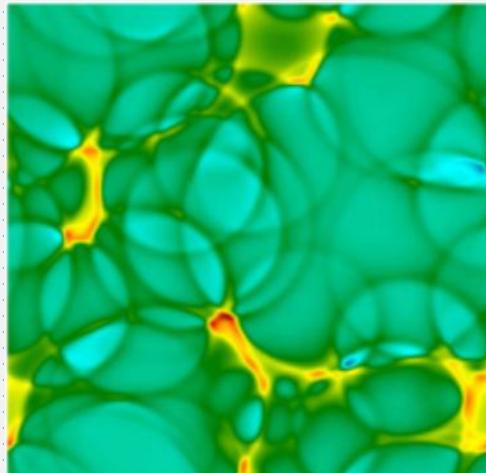
$$\square \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{16\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

energy near the wall



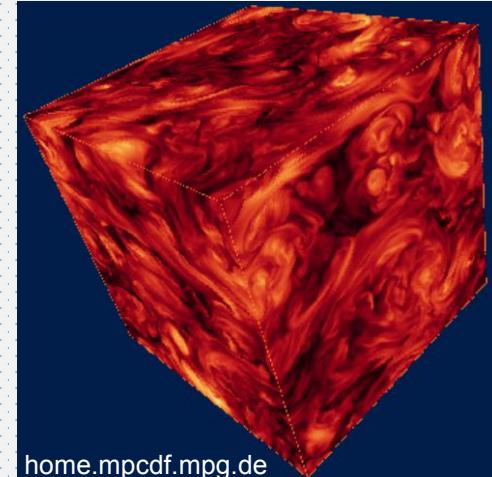
Bubble Collisions

fluid kinetic energy



Sound Waves

turbulent fluid + magnetic field

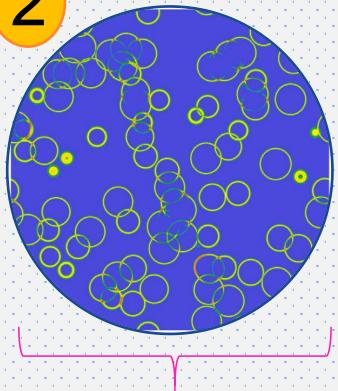


Magnetohydrodynamic Turbulence

Observable:

$$\Omega_{\text{GW}}(f) = \frac{d\rho_{\text{GW}}}{\rho_c d \log f}$$

2

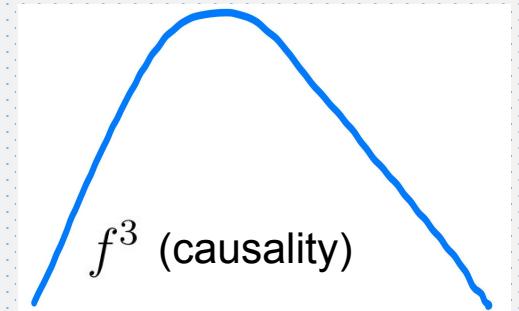


Hubble size: $1/H^*$

Basic Properties

$$f_{\text{now}} = 1.65 \times 10^{-5} \left(\frac{f_{\text{PT}}}{\beta} \right) \left(\frac{\beta}{H_*} \right) \left(\frac{T_*}{100\text{GeV}} \right) \left(\frac{g_*}{100} \right)^{1/6} \text{Hz}$$

$\sim 100\text{-}1000$



Cai, Pi, Sasak, PRD [1909.13728]

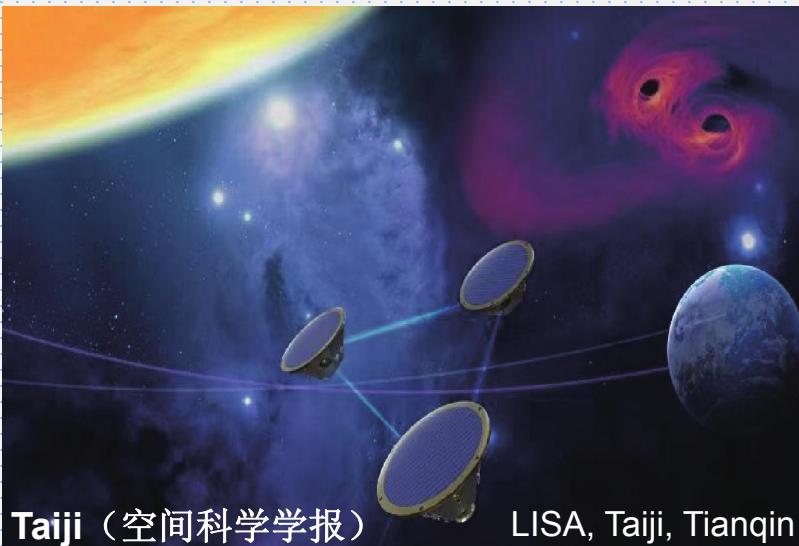
nHz ($\sim 100\text{MeV}$) QCD scale



中国脉冲星测时阵列 (CPTA)



$\sim \text{mHz}$: ($\sim 100\text{GeV}$) weak scale



$\sim 100\text{Hz}$ ($\sim \text{PeV - EeV}$) high scale

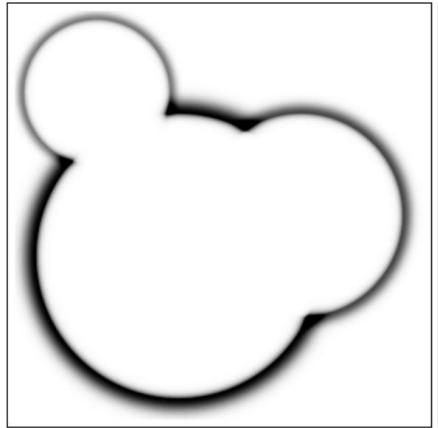


Bubble Collisions

Envelope approximation:

Kosowsky, Turner, Watkins, Kamionkowski,
PRL69,2026(1992), PRD45,4514(1992), PRD47,4372(1993), PRD [9310044]

$$h^2 \Omega_{\text{BC}}(f) = 1.67 \times 10^{-5} \left(\frac{100}{g_*} \right)^{1/3} \Delta(v_w) \left(\frac{H_n}{\beta} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\kappa_\phi \alpha}{1 + \alpha} \right)^2 S_{\text{env}}(f)$$



simulation

analytical

thin shell of uncollided walls

$$\Delta = \frac{0.11 v_w^3}{0.42 + v_w^2},$$

$$\frac{f_*}{\beta} = \frac{0.62}{1.8 - 0.1 v_w + v_w^2},$$

$$S_{\text{env}} = \left[\frac{3.8(f/f_{\text{env}})^{2.8}}{1 + 2.8(f/f_{\text{env}})^{3.8}} \right]$$

Huber, Konstandin, JCAP [0806.1828]

Chiara Caprini et al JCAP [1512.06239]

$$\Delta = \frac{0.48 v_w^3}{1 + 5.3 v_w^2 + 5 v_w^4},$$

$$\frac{f_*}{\beta} = \frac{0.35}{1 + 0.069 v_w + 0.69 v_w^4},$$

$$S_{\text{env}} = \left[c_l \left(\frac{f}{f_{\text{env}}} \right)^{-3} + (1 - c_l - c_h) \left(\frac{f}{f_{\text{env}}} \right)^{-1} + c_h \left(\frac{f}{f_{\text{env}}} \right) \right]^{-1}$$

$$(c_l = 0.064, \quad c_h = 0.48)$$

Jinno, Takimoto, PRD [1605.01403]

Bubble Collisions: Recent Development

- Wall thickness (probe effective potential)

Cutting et al, PRD [2005.13537], Gould et al, PRD [2107.05657], Mégevand,Membela, JCAP [2302.13349]

- Duration and Expanding Universe

Zhong, Gong, Qiu, JHEP [2107.01845]

A schematic diagram showing two bubbles in a bulk flow model. The bubbles are represented by black outlines on a white background. One bubble is larger and positioned below and to the right of the other. A thick black arrow points from the top bubble towards the bottom one, indicating the direction of bulk flow.

- Scalar + Gauge

Di, Wang, Zhou, Bian, Cai, Liu, PRL [2012.15625], Yang, Bian, PRD [2102.01398], Lewicki, Vaskonen, EPJC [2007.04967]

Jinno,Takimoto, JCAP [1707.03111], Konstandin, JCAP [1712.06869]

A log-log plot showing the ratio $\frac{d\Omega_{\text{sw}}}{(H_* R_* \Omega_{\text{vac}})^2 d\ln(k)} / k$ on the y-axis (ranging from 10^{-6} to 10^{-2}) versus kR_* on the x-axis (ranging from 10^{-1} to 10^3). The plot displays four curves corresponding to different values of $\bar{\lambda}$ and N_b :

- $\bar{\lambda} = 0.845 N_b = 512$ (blue)
- $\bar{\lambda} = 0.501 N_b = 512$ (orange)
- $\bar{\lambda} = 0.184 N_b = 4096$ (green)
- $\bar{\lambda} = 0.069 N_b = 512$ (red)

The curves show a peak around $kR_* \approx 10$, followed by a decay. Vertical dashed lines indicate specific values of kR_* for each curve. A blue arrow points to the right, indicating the direction of increasing kR_* .

A heatmap showing the scalar field ϕ/ϕ_b in the $(x/D, t/D)$ plane. The x-axis ranges from -1.00 to 1.00, and the y-axis ranges from 0.0 to 1.0. The color scale on the right indicates the value of ϕ/ϕ_b , ranging from -0.25 (dark blue) to 1.25 (dark red). The plot shows a central region of high positive values (red/orange) surrounded by a region of lower values (blue). A yellow dashed circle highlights a specific region near the center where the field value is approximately 0.5.

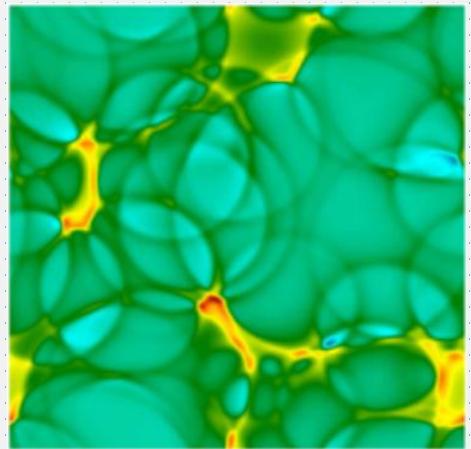
17

Sound Waves

Hindmarsh, Huber, Rummukainen, Weir, PRL [1304.2433]

$$T^{ij} \propto (p + e)v^i v^j$$

$$h^2 \Omega_{\text{sw}}(f) = 2.65 \times 10^{-6} \left(\frac{100}{g_*} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{H_*}{\beta} \right) \left(\frac{\kappa_{\text{sw}} \alpha}{1 + \alpha} \right)^2 v_w S_{\text{sw}}(f) \Upsilon(\tau_{\text{sw}})$$



$$\Upsilon = 1 - (1 + 2\tau_{\text{sw}} H_{\text{pt}})^{-1/2} \quad (\text{RD})$$

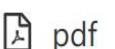
[HG](#), Sinha, Vagie, White, JCAP [2007.08537]

Widely adopted, including LIGO, NANOGrav, ...

Phase Transitions in an Expanding Universe: Stochastic Gravitational Waves in Standard and Non-Standard Histories

Huai-Ke Guo (Oklahoma U.), Kuver Sinha (Oklahoma U.), Daniel Vagie (Oklahoma U.), Graham White (TRIUMF) (Jul 16, 2020)

Published in: *JCAP* 01 (2021) 001 • e-Print: [2007.08537](#) [hep-ph]



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reference search



189 citations

Sound Waves: Recent Development

Analytical Modelling

- Refine the sound shell model
- Synergy with simulations

Sound Shell Model

Hindmarsh, PRL [1608.04735]

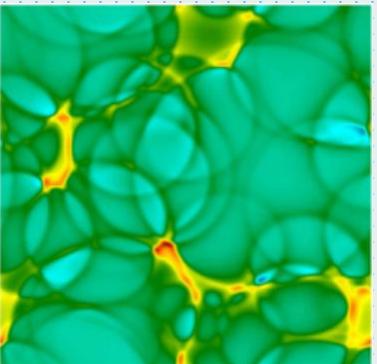
Hindmarsh, Hijazi, JCAP [1909.10040]

HG, Sinha, Vagie, White, JCAP [2007.08537]

Cai, Wang, Yuwen, PRD Letter [2305.00074]

Pol, Procacci, Caprini [2308.12943]

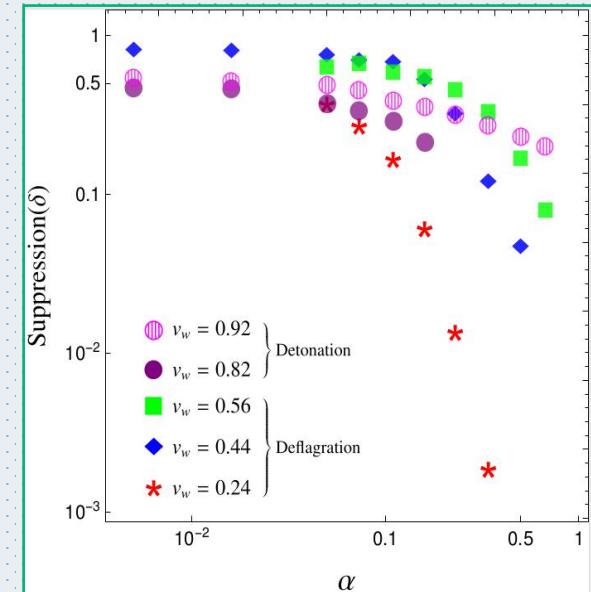
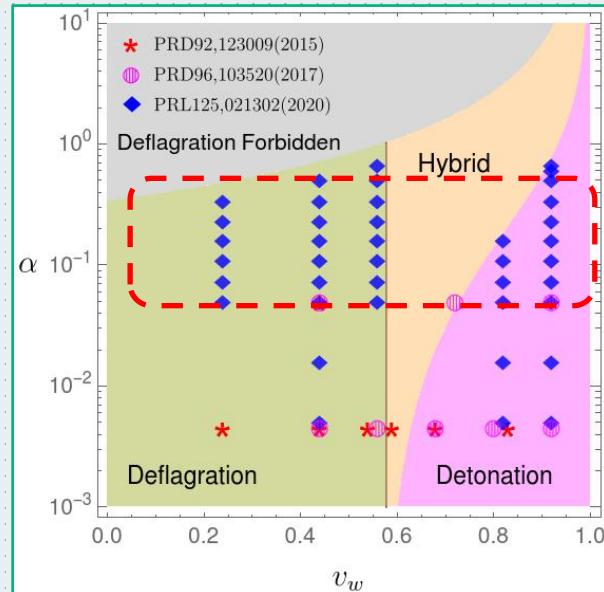
$$v_{\mathbf{q}}^i = \sum_{n=1}^{N_b} v_{\mathbf{q}}^{i(n)}$$



Numerical Simulation

- Suppression found for strong transitions with small v_w
- Need to cover more parameter space (very strong PT)

$$h^2 \Omega_{\text{sw}}(f) = 2.65 \times 10^{-6} \left(\frac{100}{g_*} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{H_*}{\beta} \right) \left(\frac{\kappa_{\text{sw}} \alpha}{1 + \alpha} \right)^2 v_w S_{\text{sw}}(f) \Upsilon(\tau_{\text{sw}})$$



Cutting, Hindmarsh, Weir, PRL [1906.00480]

Magnetohydrodynamic Turbulence

Earlier studies based on Kolmogorov spectrum:

Kamionkowski,Kosowsky,Turner, PRD [9310044]

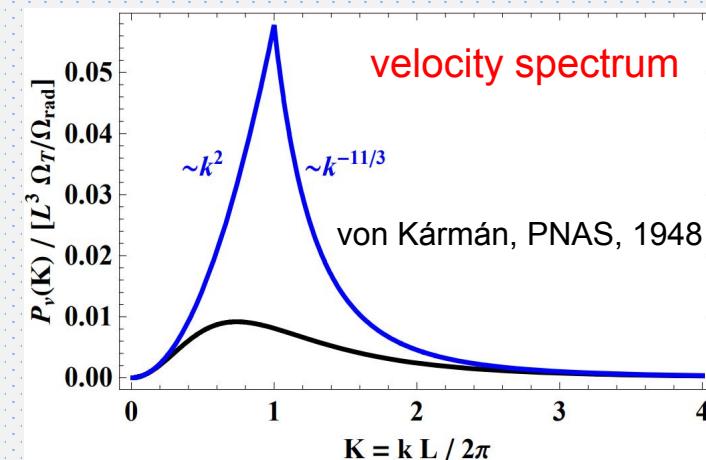
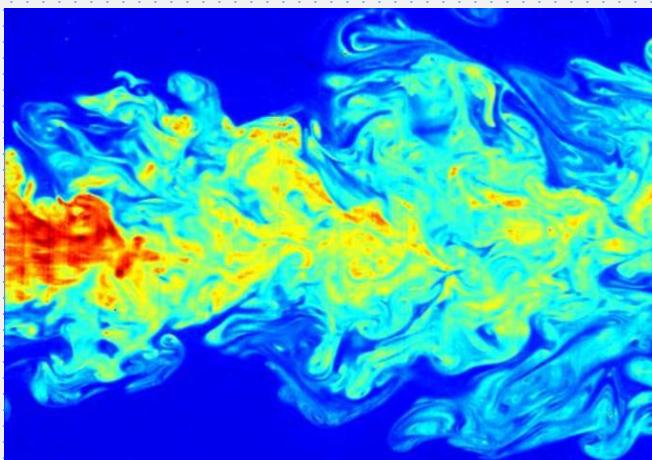
Kosowsky,Mack,Kahniashvili, PRD [0111483]

Gogoberidze,Kahniashvili,Kosowsky, PRD [0705.1733]

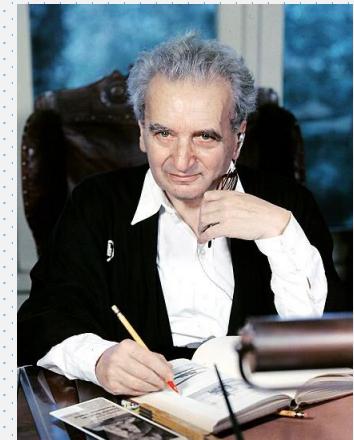
$$T^{ij} \sim (p + e)v^i v^j - B_i B_j$$

$$h^2 \Omega_{\text{turb}}(f) = 3.35 \times 10^{-4} \left(\frac{H_*}{\beta} \right) \left(\frac{\kappa_{\text{turb}} \alpha}{1 + \alpha} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{100}{g_*} \right)^{1/3} v_w S_{\text{turb}}(f)$$

Caprini,Durrer,Servant, JCAP [0909.0622] (used von Kármán's spectrum)



Andrey Nikolaevich Kolmogorov

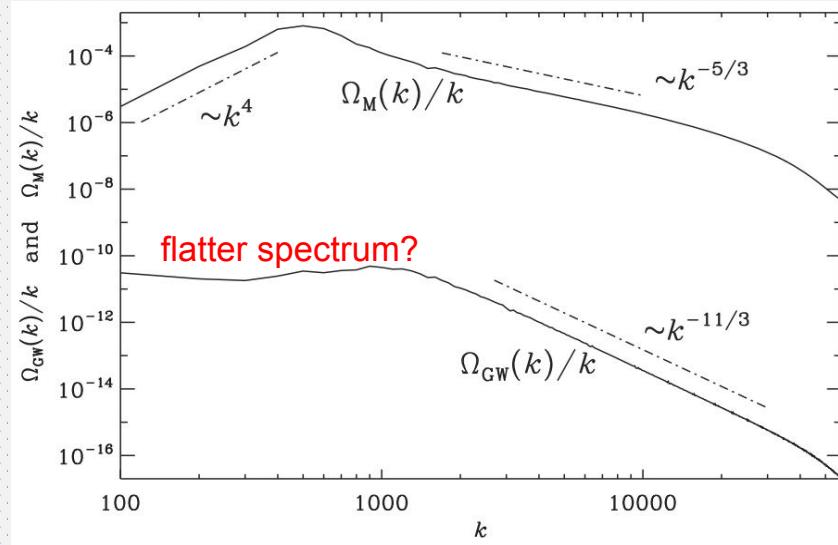


Theodore von Kármán

Magnetohydrodynamic Turbulence: Recent Development

Progress on numerical simulations, and analytical modellings

- Strong dependence on initial conditions
- Flatter spectrum at low frequency (violate causality?)

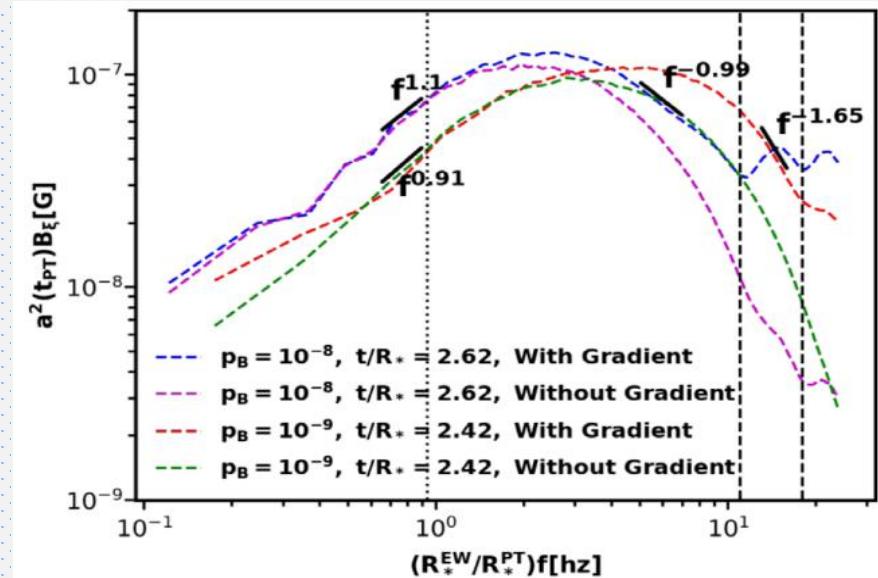


Pol et al, PRD [1903.08585]

Modelling: Sharma, Brandenburg, PRD [2206.00055]
 Time decorrelation: Auclair et al, JCAP [2205.02588]
 Decay, viscosity: Dahl et al, PRD [2112.12013]
 Polarization: Pol et al, JCAP [2107.05356]

as initial conditions?

Magnetic Field Generation (simulation)



Di,Wang,Zhou,Bian,Cai, PRL [2012.15625]
 Yang,Bian,PRD [2102.01398]

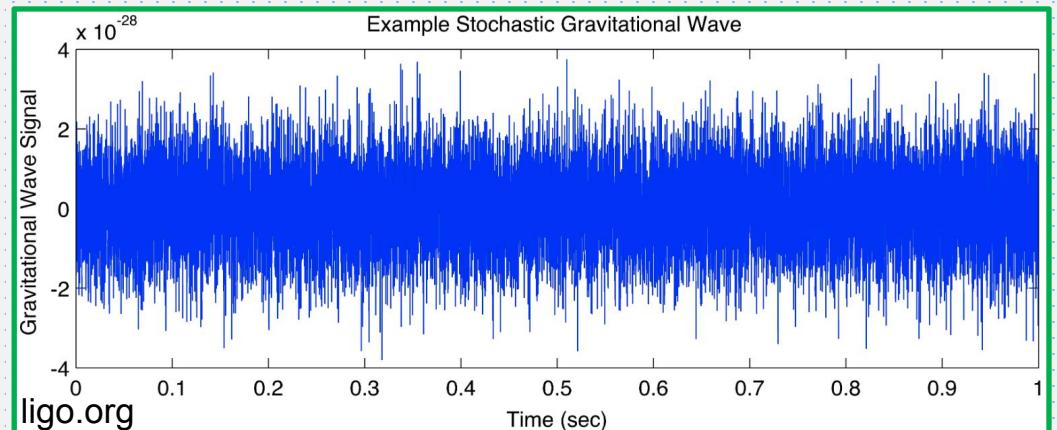
Detection at LIGO

Romero, Martinovic, Callister, HG, Martínez, Sakellariadou, Yang, Zhao, PRL [2102.01714]

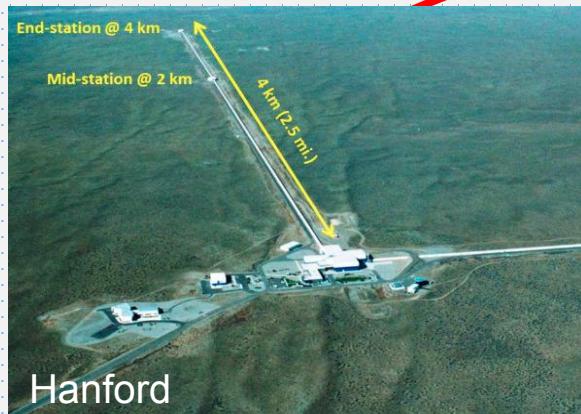
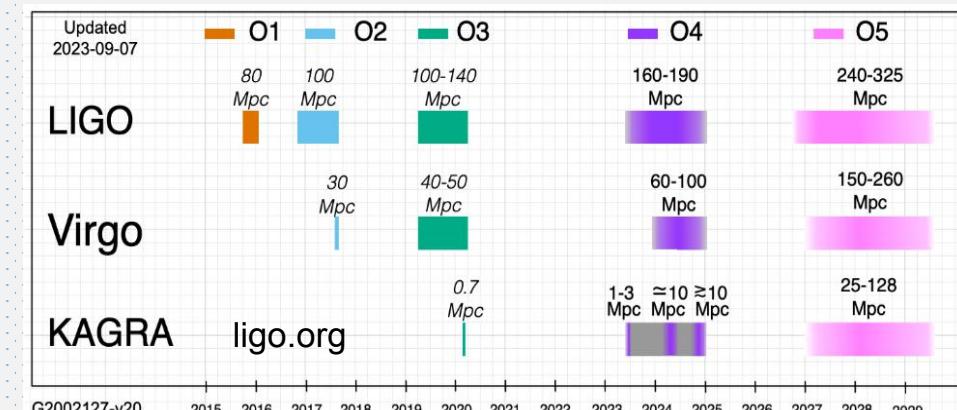
- No Evidence for Broken Power Law Signal
- No Evidence for Bubble Collision Domination Signal
- No Evidence for Sound Waves Domination Signal

See also: Jiang, Huang, JCAP [2203.11781], Yu, Wang, PRD [2211.13111]

stochastic GWs: noise-like



O1+O2+O3@LIGO (H1, L1), Virgo



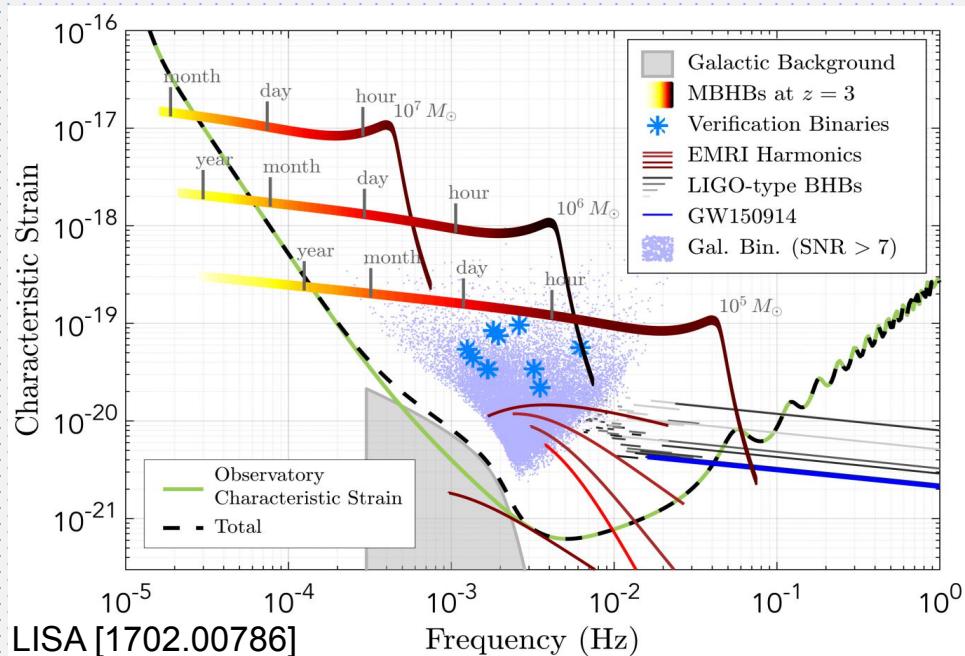
solution:
cross-correlation



Detection at LISA/Taiji/Tianqin

Detection with a single detector

- Complicated, and correlated noise
- Complications from time-delay interferometry
- Solution: null channel method, or with a network

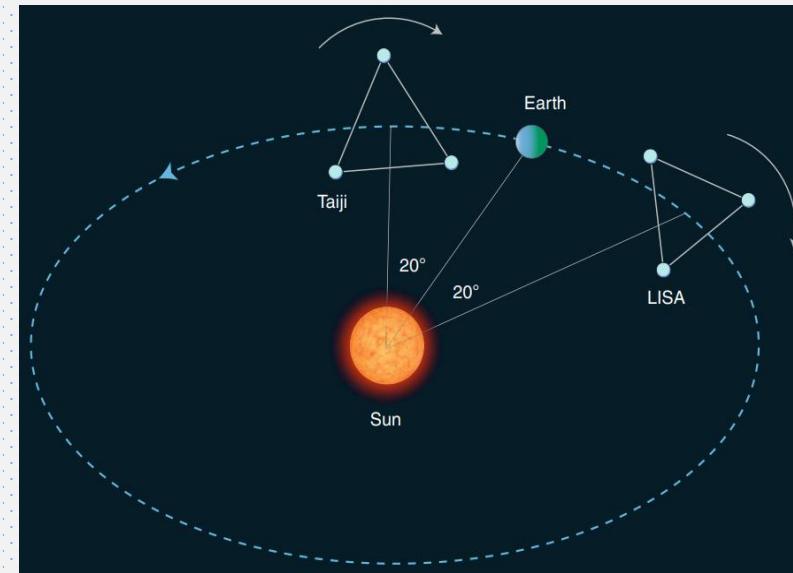


galactic foreground + astro background + cosmic background

SGWB detectable down to $\Omega_{GW} \sim O(10^{-13})$

Boileau et al, MNRAS [2105.04283]

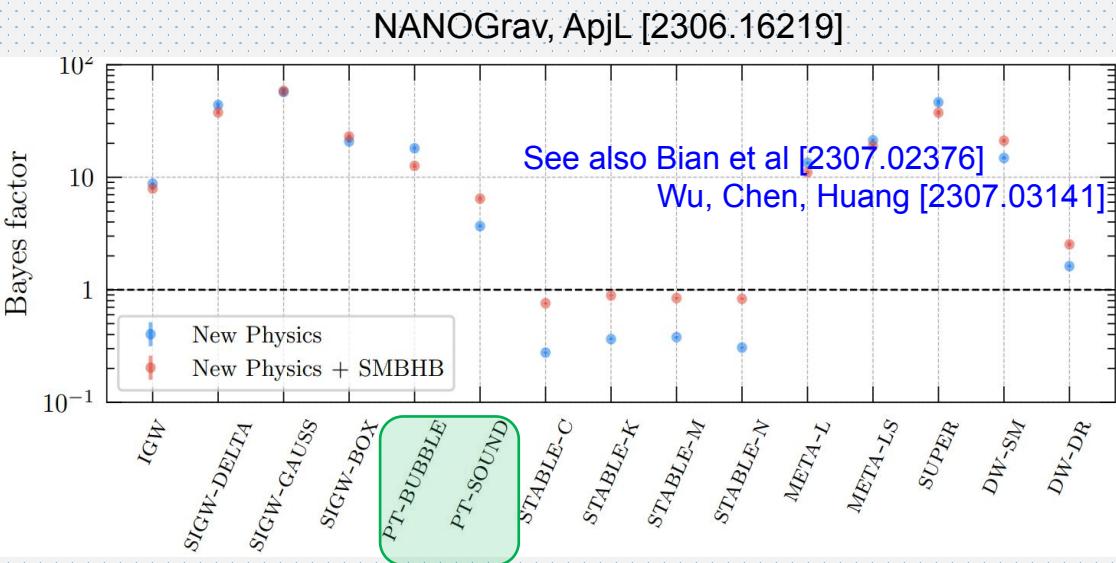
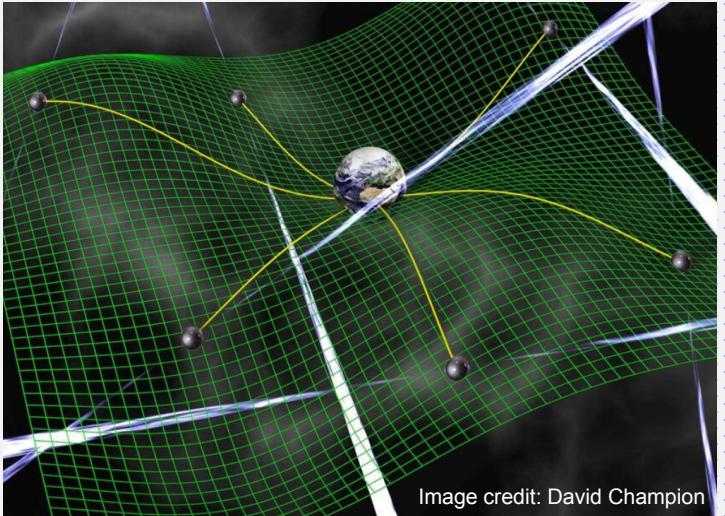
The LISA–Taiji network



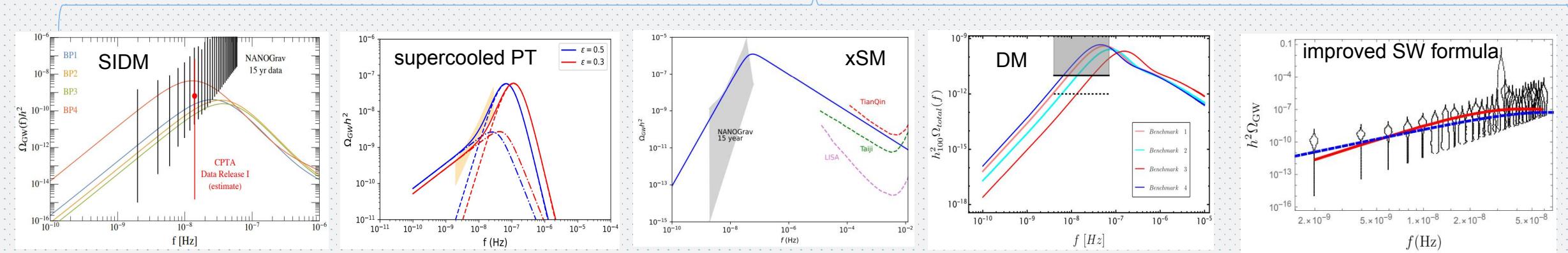
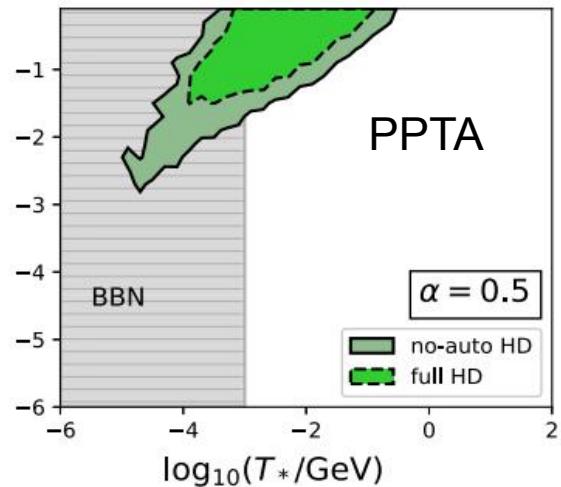
Ruan, Liu, Guo, Wu, Cai, Nature Astron [2002.03603]

Cai et al [2305.04551]

PTA



Xue,Bian,Shu,Yuan,Zhu, et al,
PRL [2110.03096]



Han,Xie,Yang,Zhang [2306.16966]

Zu,Zhang,Li,Gu,Tsai,Fan [2306.17239]

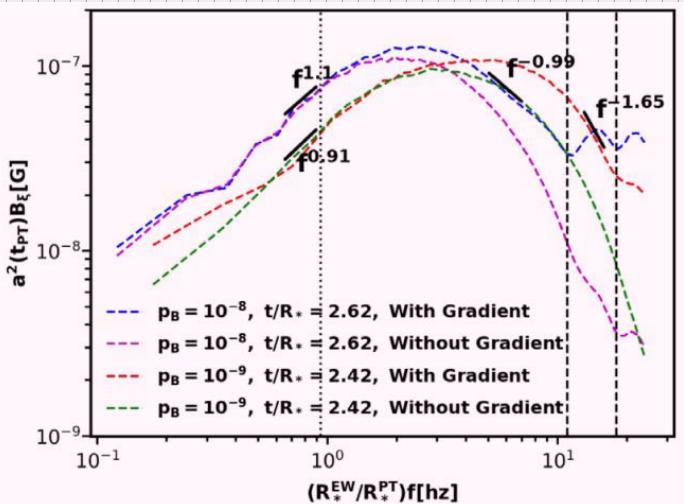
Xiao,Yang,Zhang [2307.01072]

Yang,Ma,Jiang,Huang [2306.17827]

Ghosh, Ghoshal, HG, ... [2307.02259]

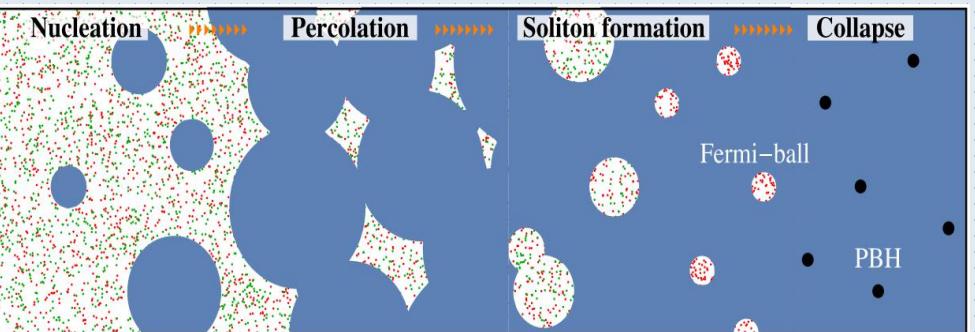
New Observables

Primordial magnetic field



Di,Wang,Zhou,Bian,Cai, PRL [2012.15625]
 Yang,Bian,PRD [2102.01398], ...

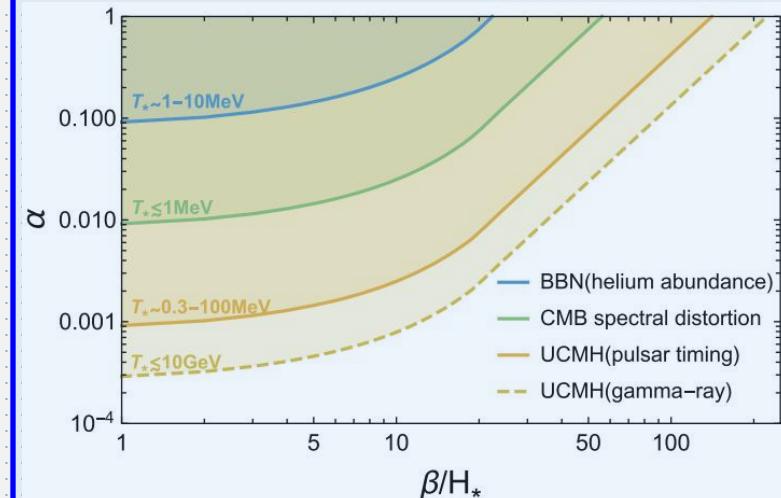
Primordial black holes and Solitons



Hong, Jung, Xie, PRD [2008.04430]
 Kawana,Xie,PLB [2106.00111]
 Lu,Kawana,Xie, PRD [2202.03439]
 Liu,Bian,Cai,Guo,Wang, PRD [2106.05637]

and more...

Curvature perturbations



Liu,Bian,Cai,Guo,Wang,PRL[2208.14086]
 Jiang,Liu,Sun,Wang, PLB [1512.07538]

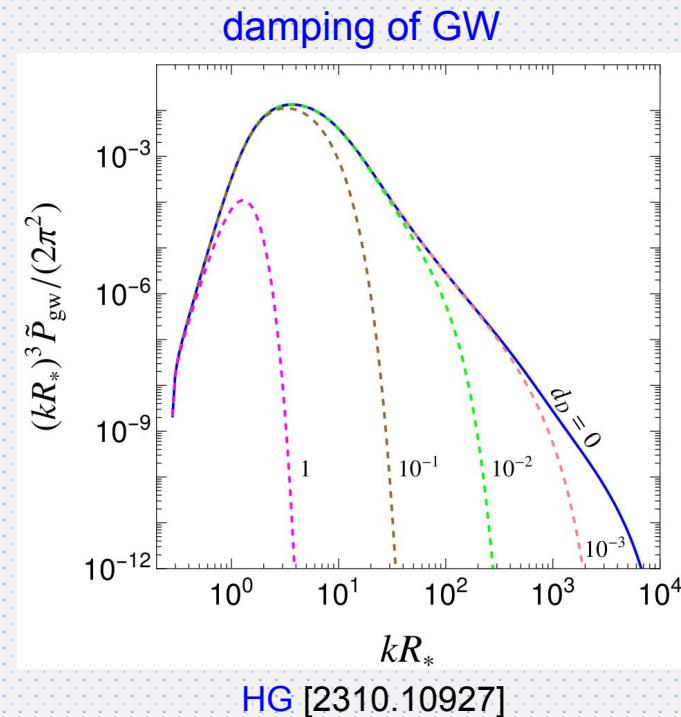
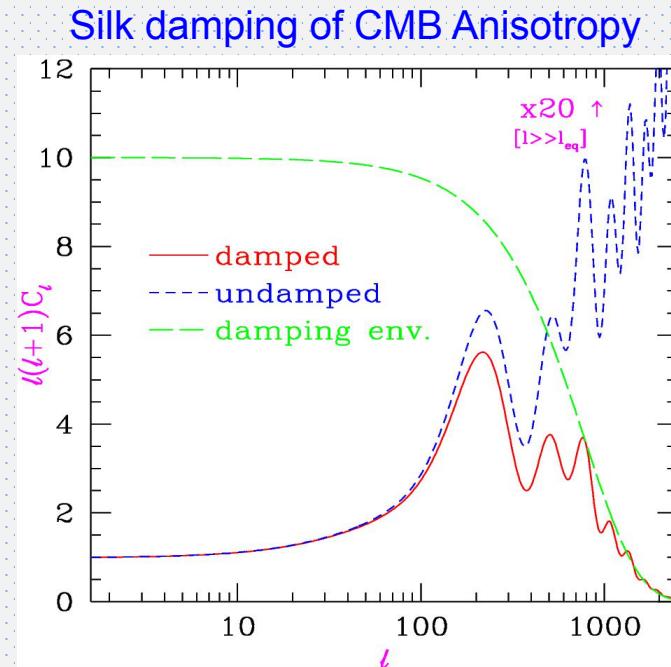
GW Anisotropy: Geller, Hook, Sundrum, Yuhsin Tsai, PRL [1803.10780]
 Li, Huang, Wang, Zhang, PRD [2112.01409]
 Li, Yan, Huang, PRD [2211.03368]

Dissipative Effects as New Observables

- Going beyond the perfect fluid approximation (viscosity, heat conduction)
- Particle physics origin of dissipations (very weak interactions)
- Can be searched for at LIGO, PTA, LISA/Taiji/Tianqin ...

Weinberg, ApJ, 1971

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta T^{ij} &= -\eta \left(\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial U_j}{\partial x^i} - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{U} \right) - \zeta \delta_{ij} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{U}, \\ \Delta T^{i0} &= -\chi \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x^i} + T \dot{U}_i \right).\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$



Summary

- Comprehensive phenomenological studies
- Significant advances in PT and GW calculations
- Significant advances in experimental detections (LIGO, PTA, etc)
- Future: more precise predictions, and measurements

Thanks!