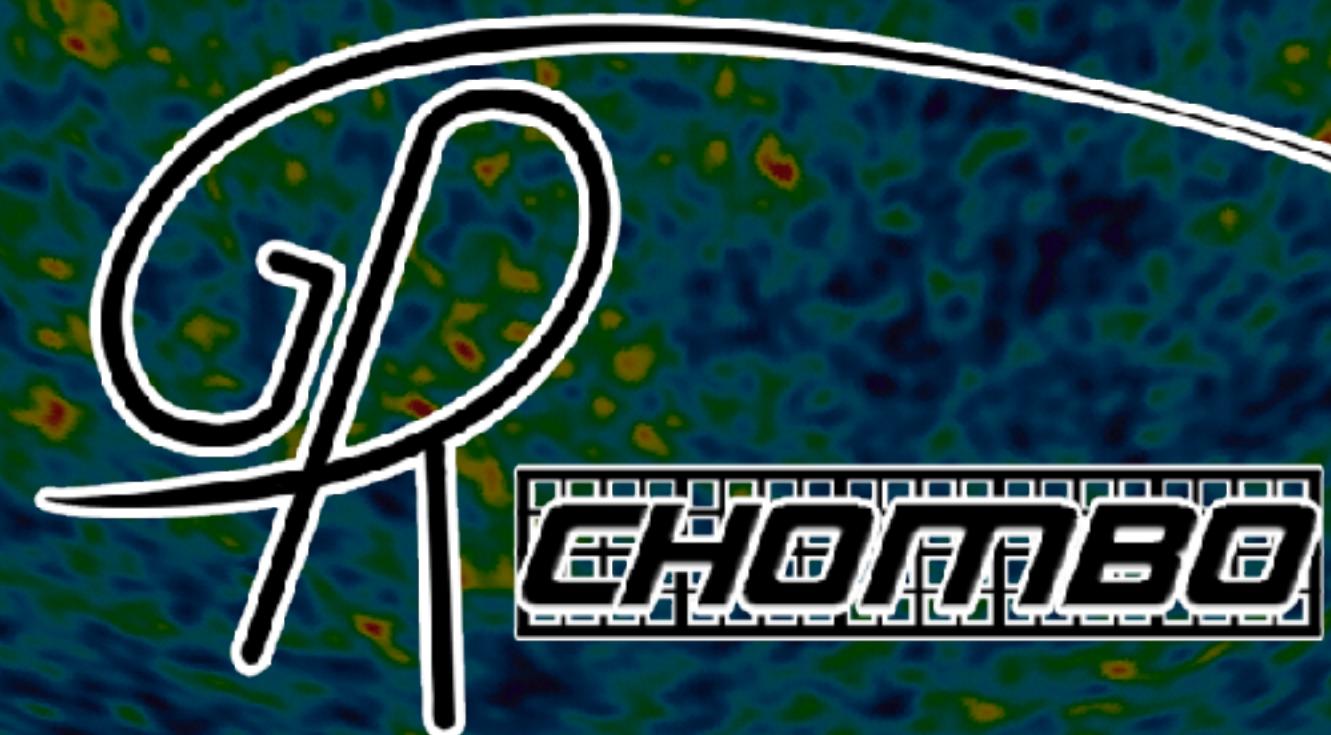
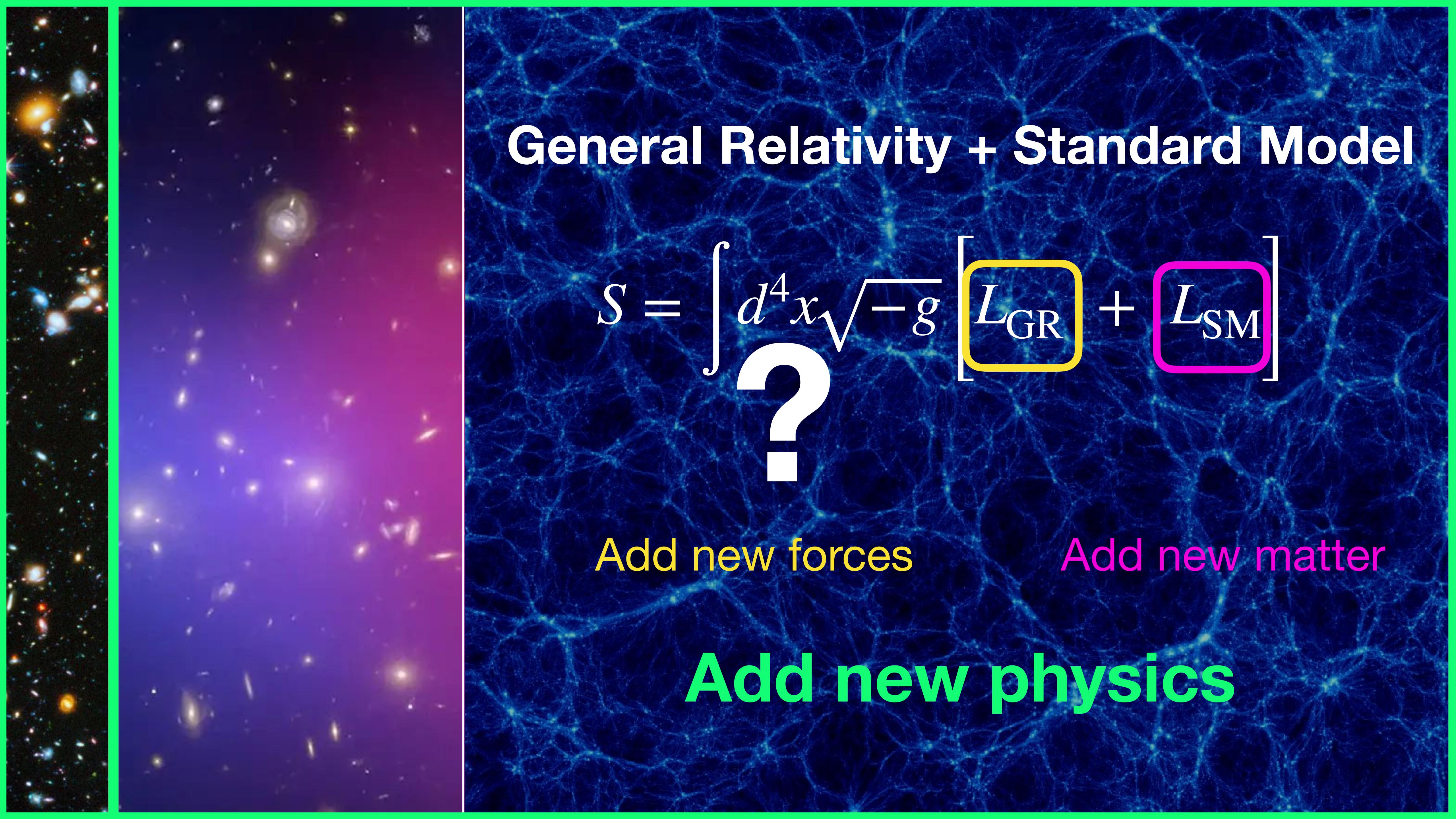


Strong-gravity signatures from relics of the early universe

Josu C. Aurrekoetxea
Beecroft Fellow — Oxford U.
JRF — The Queen's College





General Relativity + Standard Model

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} [L_{\text{GR}} + L_{\text{SM}}]$$

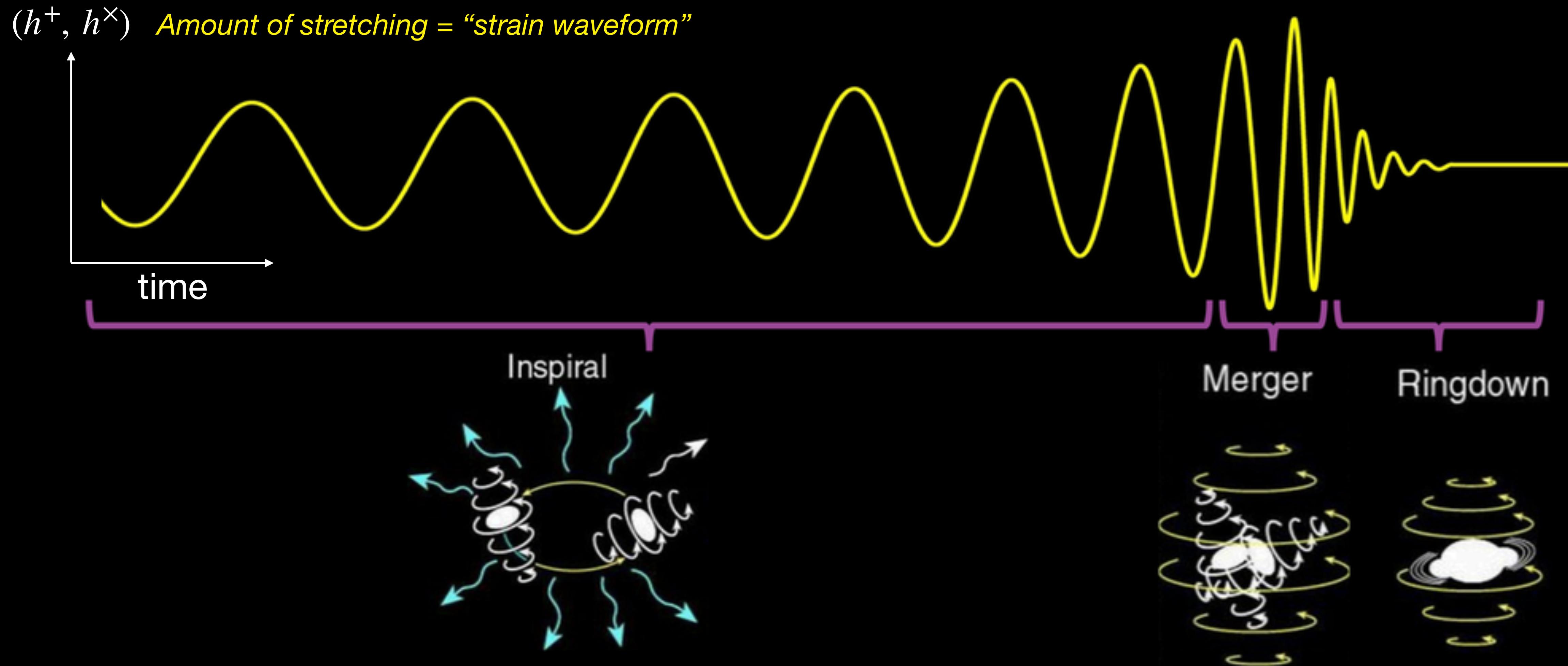


Add new forces

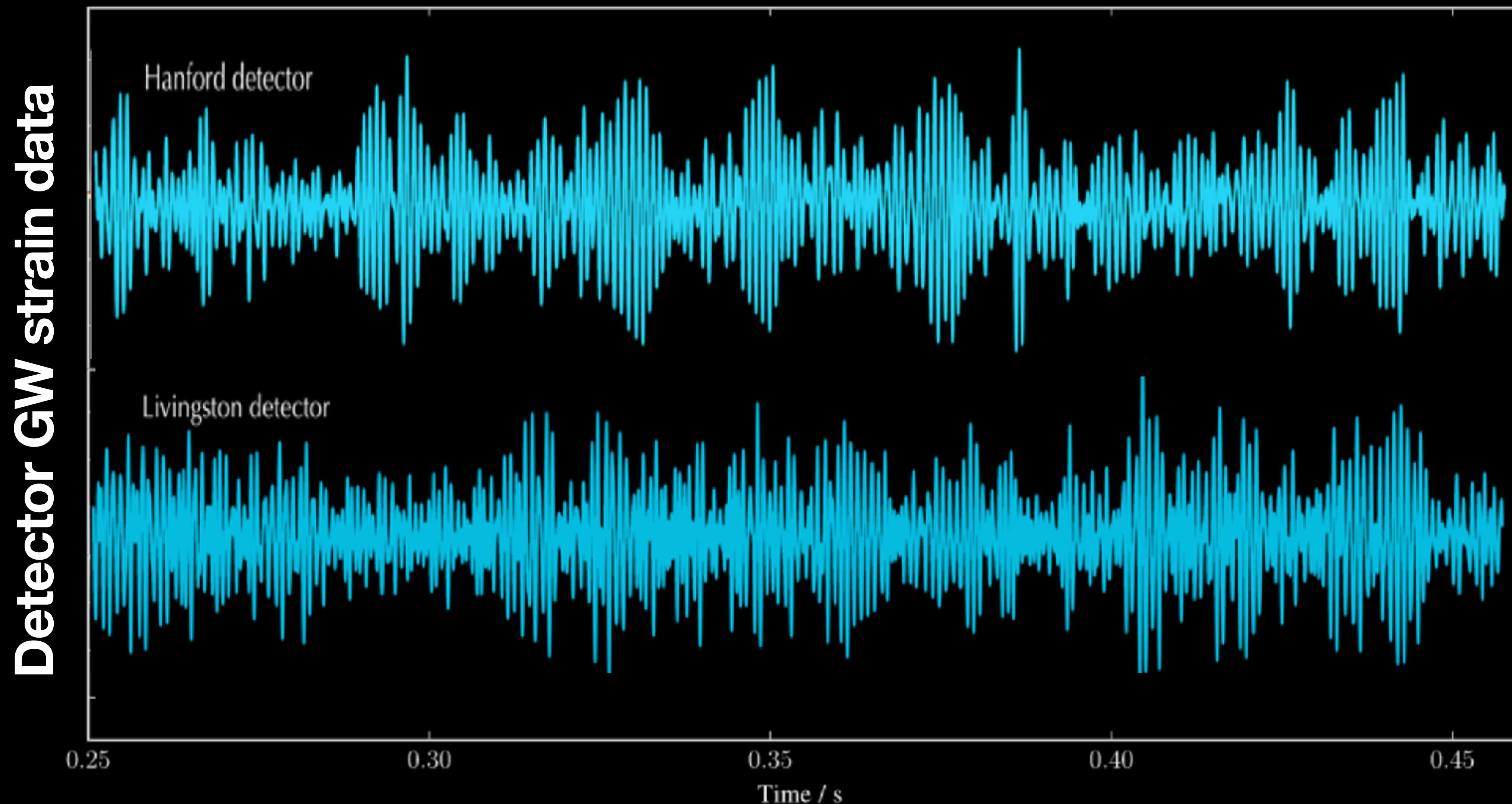
Add new matter

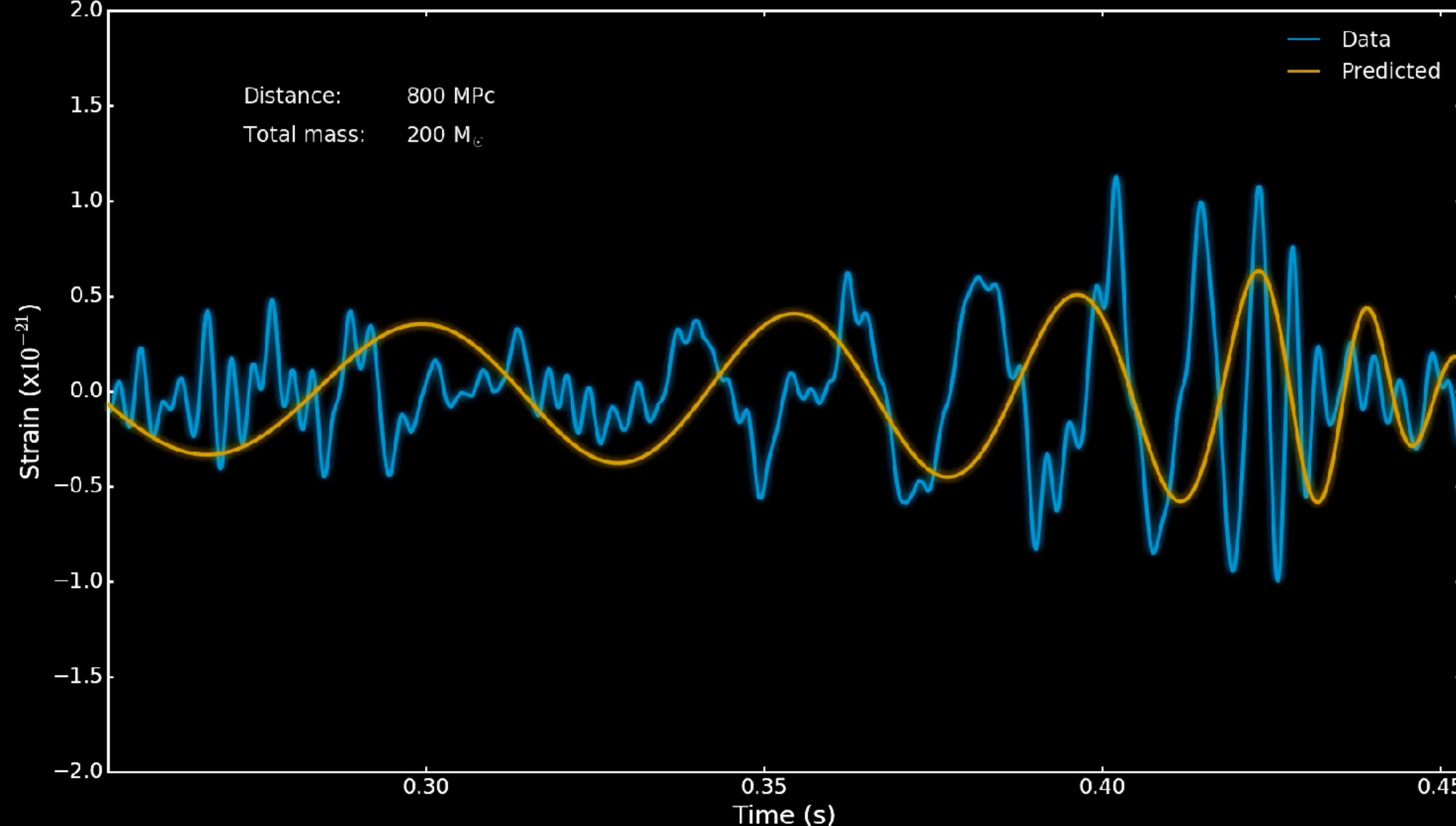
Add new physics

Ingredient 1: Theory

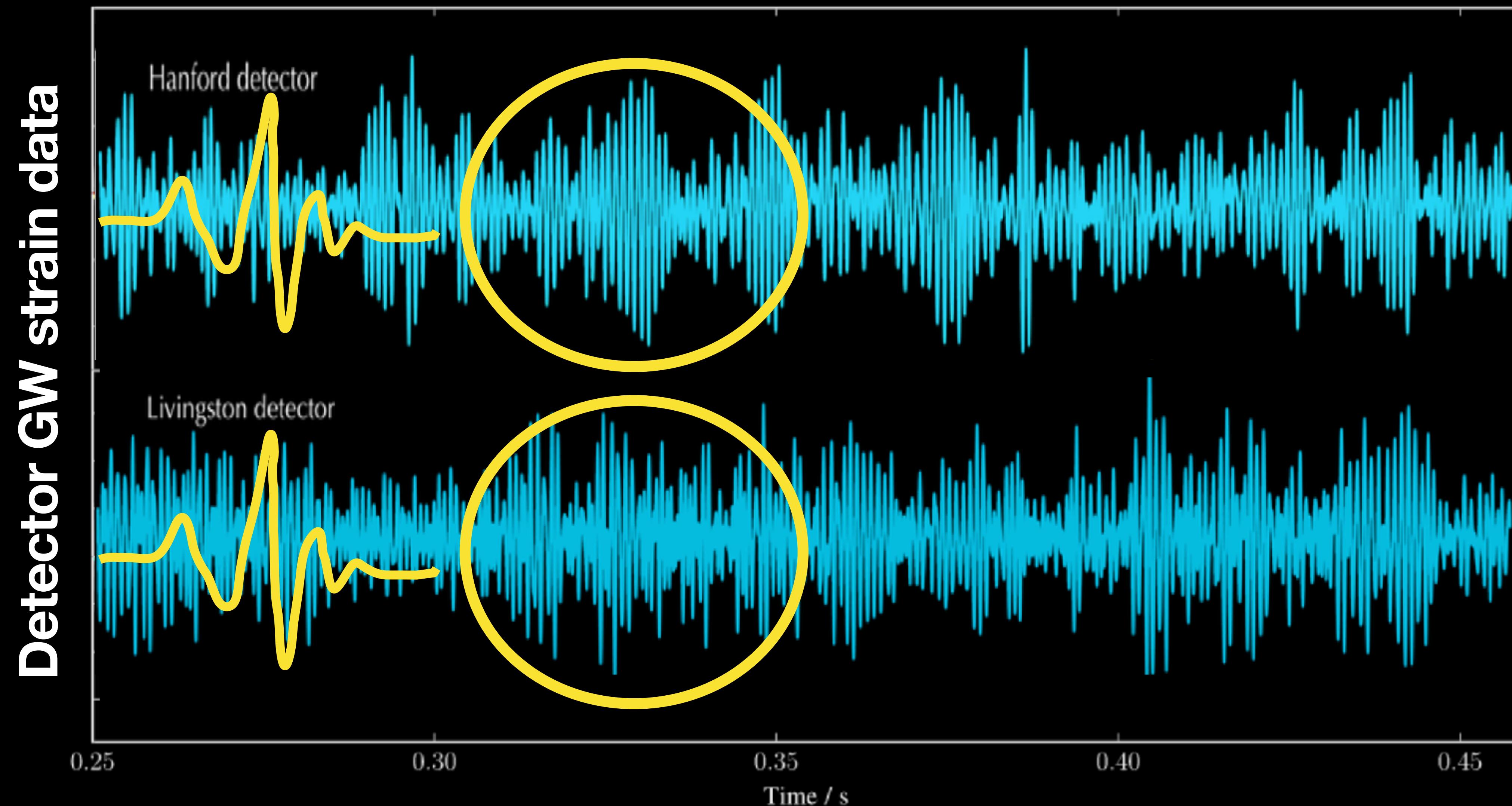


Ingredient 2: Data





New physics!



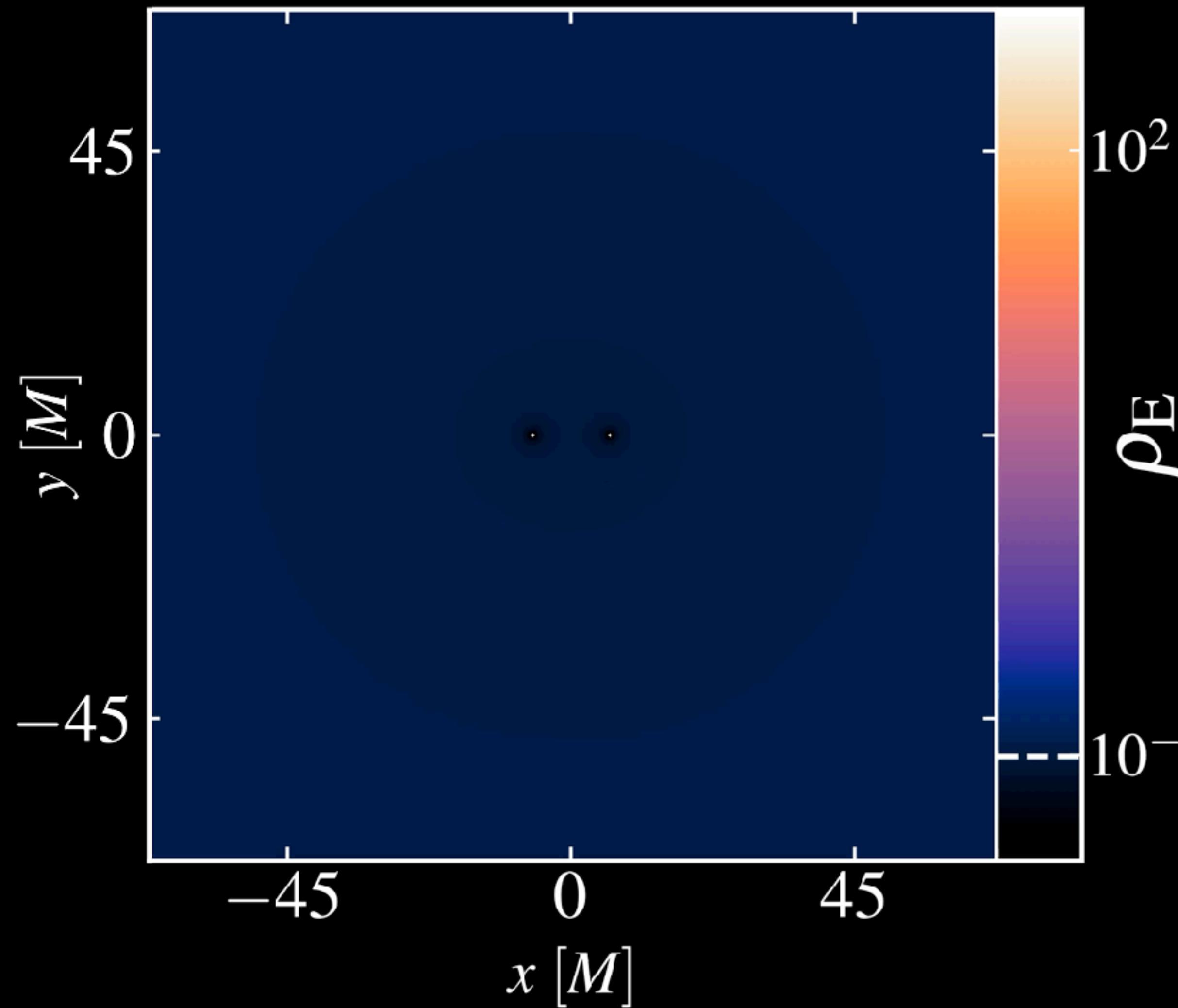


**What are the GW signatures
of new physics?**

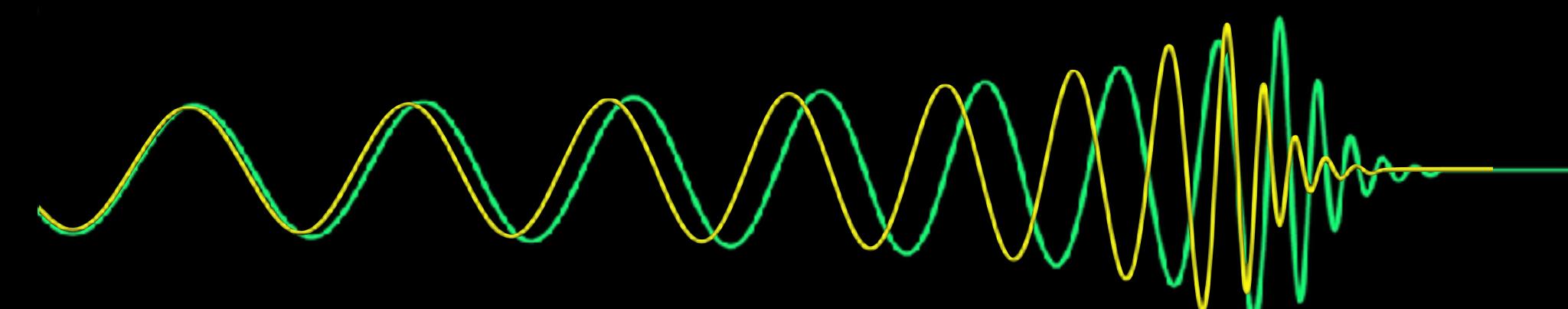
Near black holes

Bamber, **Aurrekoetxea**, Clough, Ferreira (2022)

Black hole merger simulations in wave dark matter environments

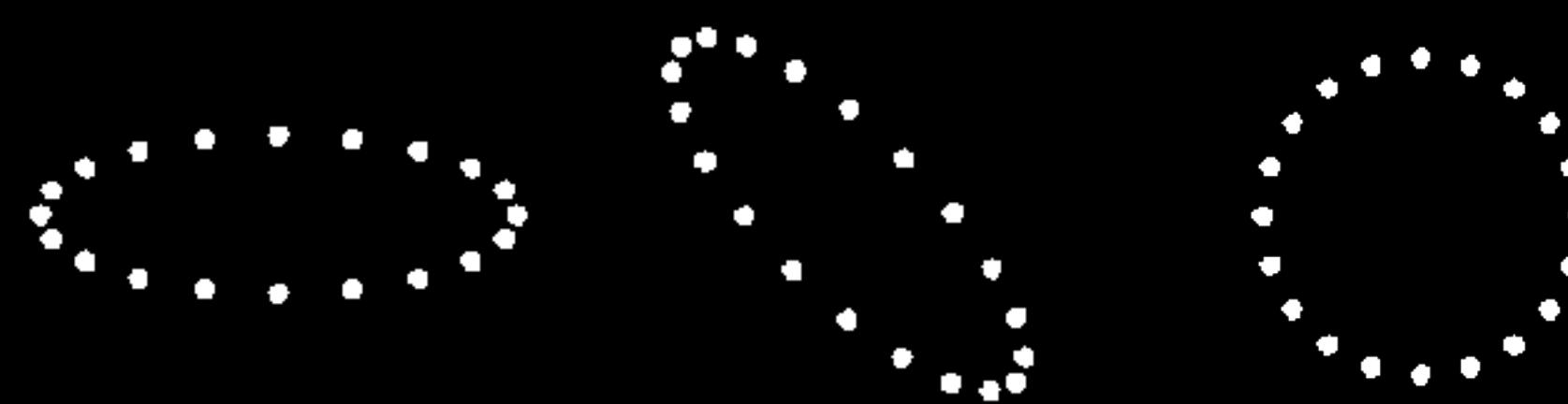


BeyondSM matter around BBH $L_{\text{SM}} \in \phi$



Aurrekoetxea, Bamber; Clough, Ferreira (inprep)
The effect of wave dark matter on binary black hole mergers

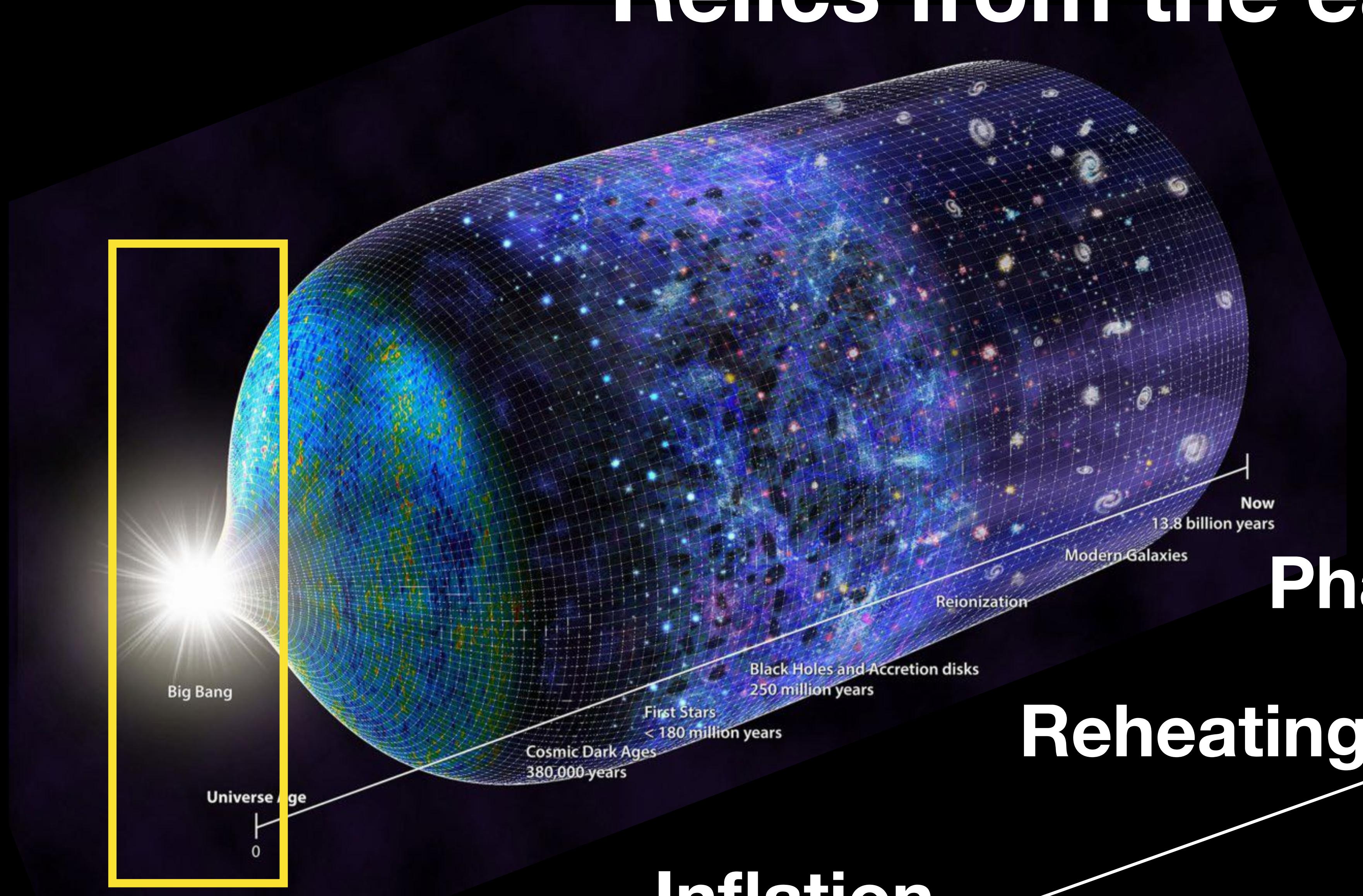
Non-minimal couplings $L_{\text{GR}} \in \phi R$



Aurrekoetxea, Ferreira, Clough, Lim, Tattersal (2022)
Where is the ringdown? Reconstructing QNMs from dispersive waves

Image credit: NSF

Relics from the early universe



Inflation

Reheating

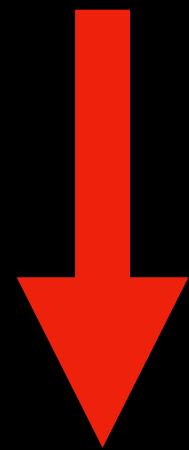
Phase transitions

Ingredient 1:
Solving GR in a computer:

Solving GR in a computer:

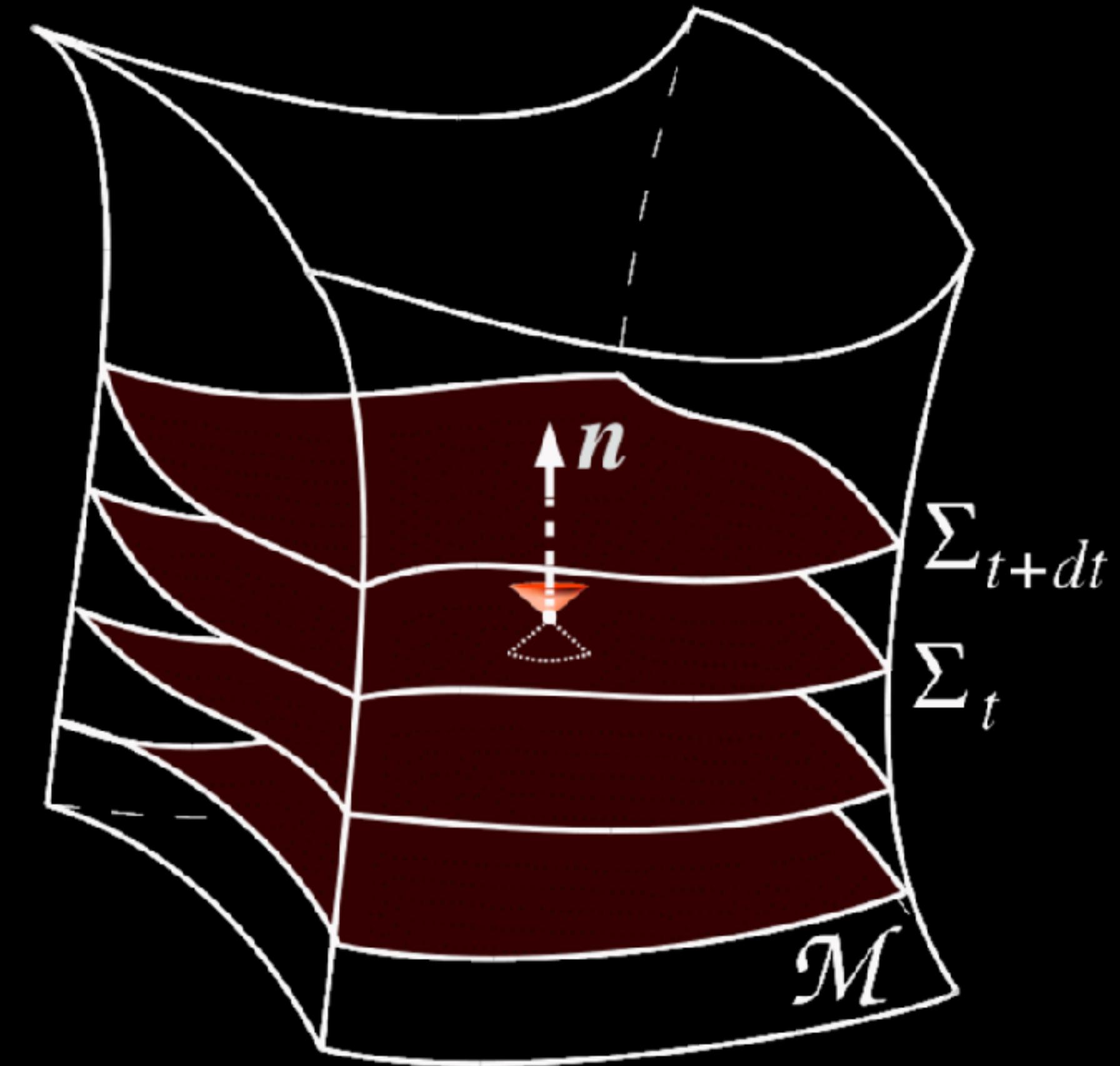
Covariant form

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{R}{2}g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}$$



$$\partial_t g_{\mu\nu} = \dots$$

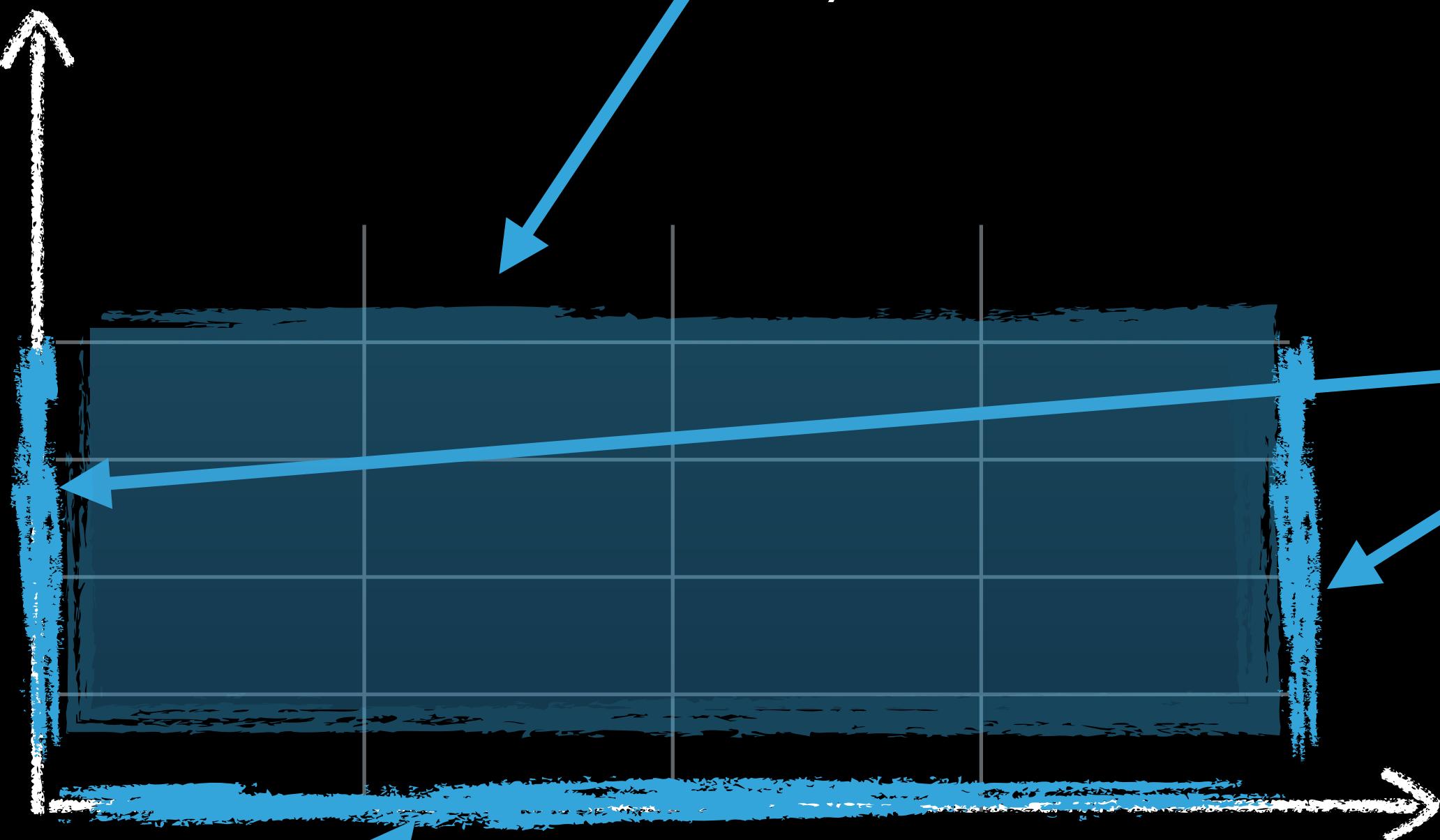
Initial value form



Arnowitt, Deser, Misner
Baumgarte, Shapiro, Shibata, Nakamura

Solving GR in a computer:

“time”



Fill using Einstein equation
$$g_{\mu\nu}(t + dt) = f(\partial_x^2 g_{\mu\nu}, g_{\mu\nu})$$

boundary
conditions
 $(\partial_x^2 g_{\mu\nu}, g_{\mu\nu})$

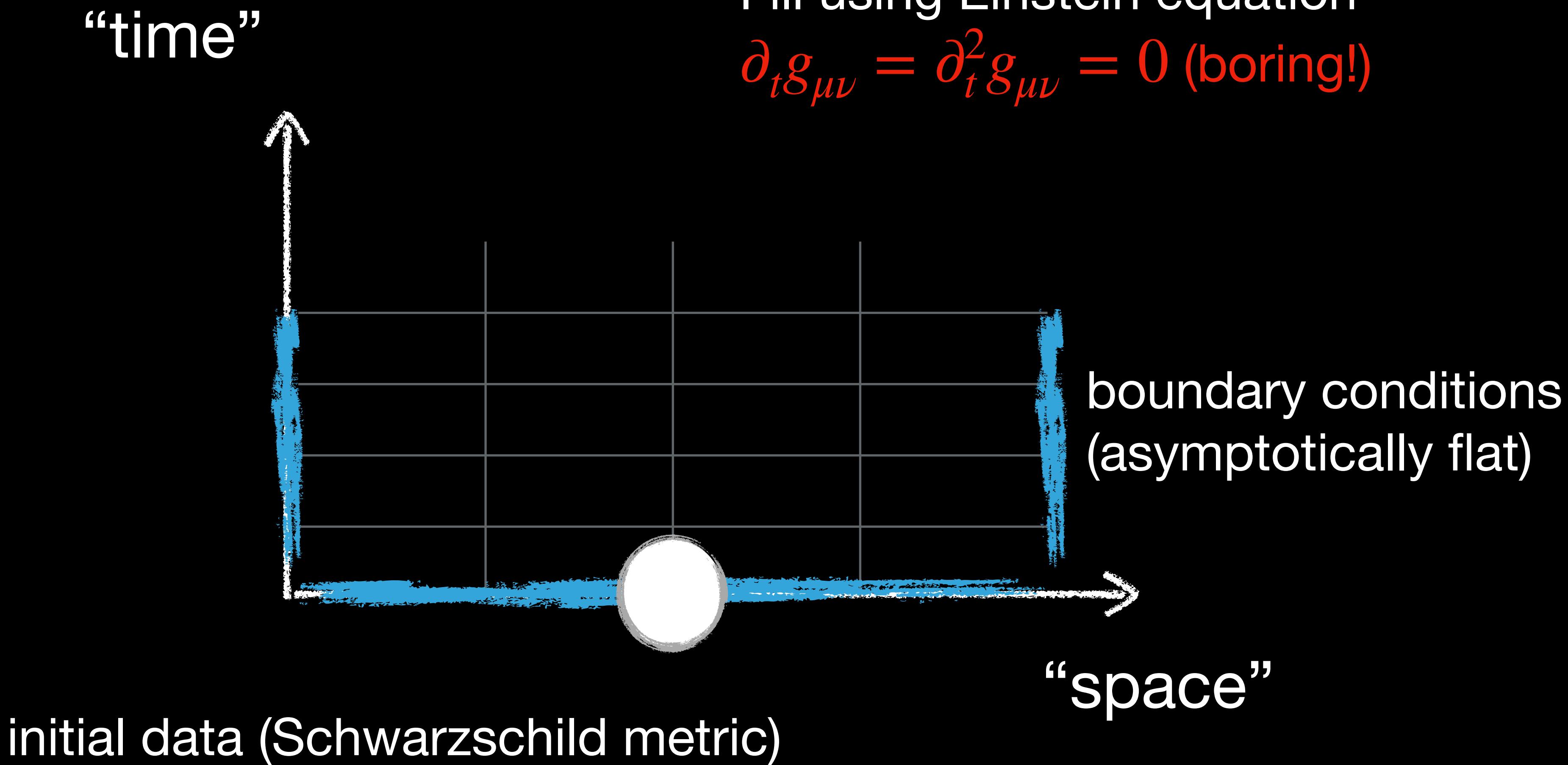
“space”

initial data $(\partial_t g_{\mu\nu}, g_{\mu\nu})$

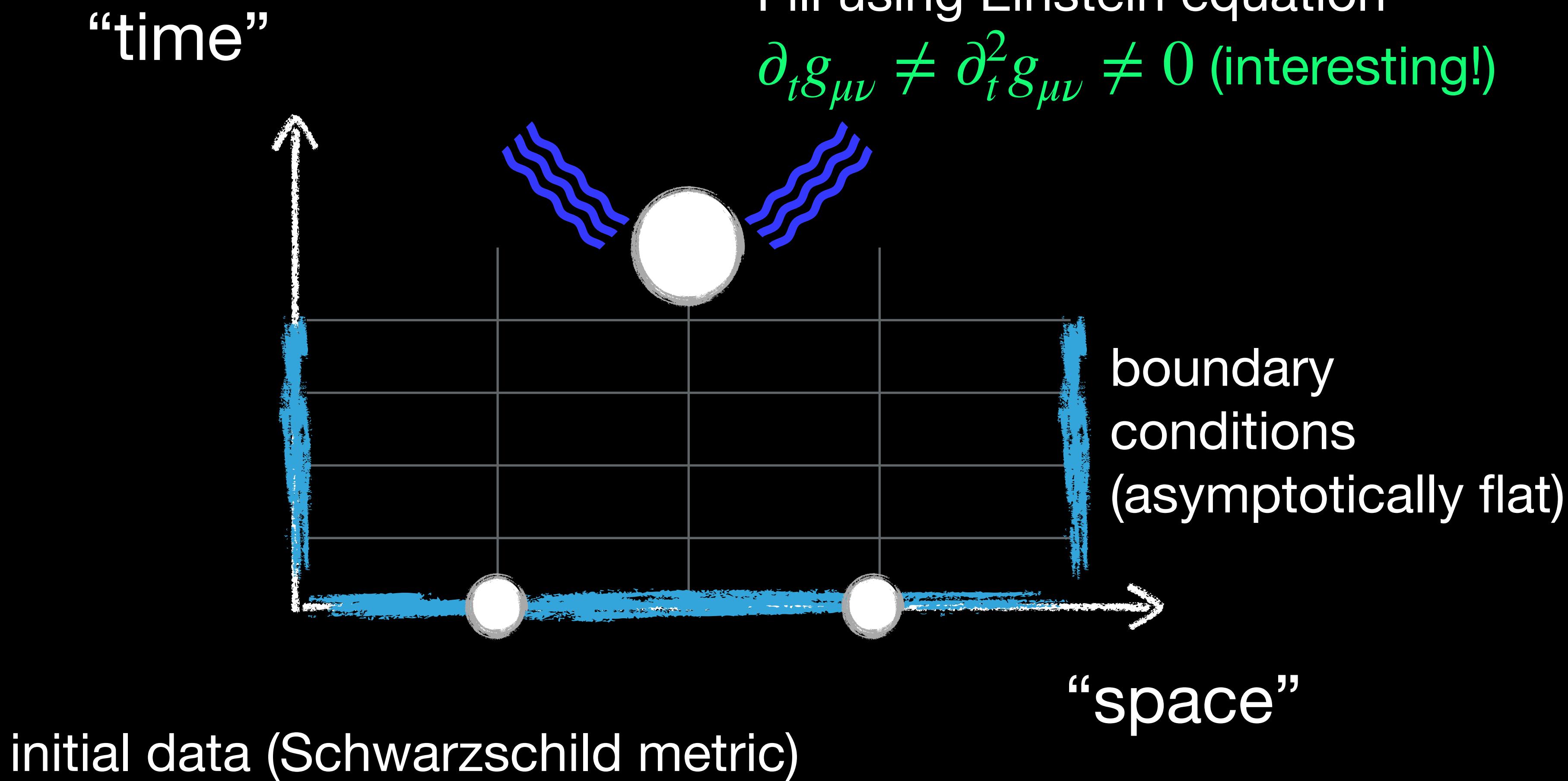
non-trivial!

CTTK: A new method to solve the initial data constraints
Aurrekoetxea, Clough, Lim (2022)

Solving GR in a computer:



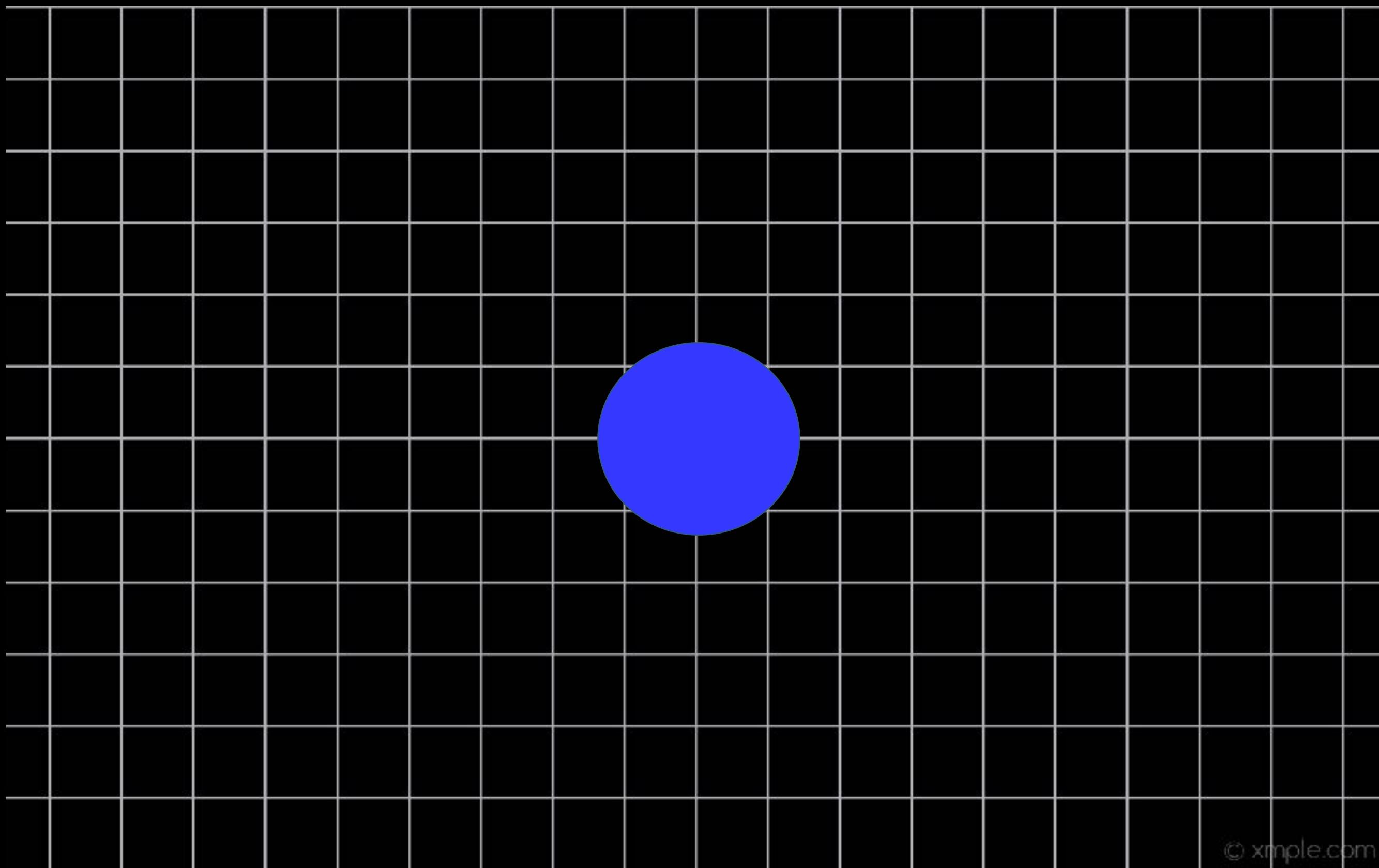
Solving GR in a computer:



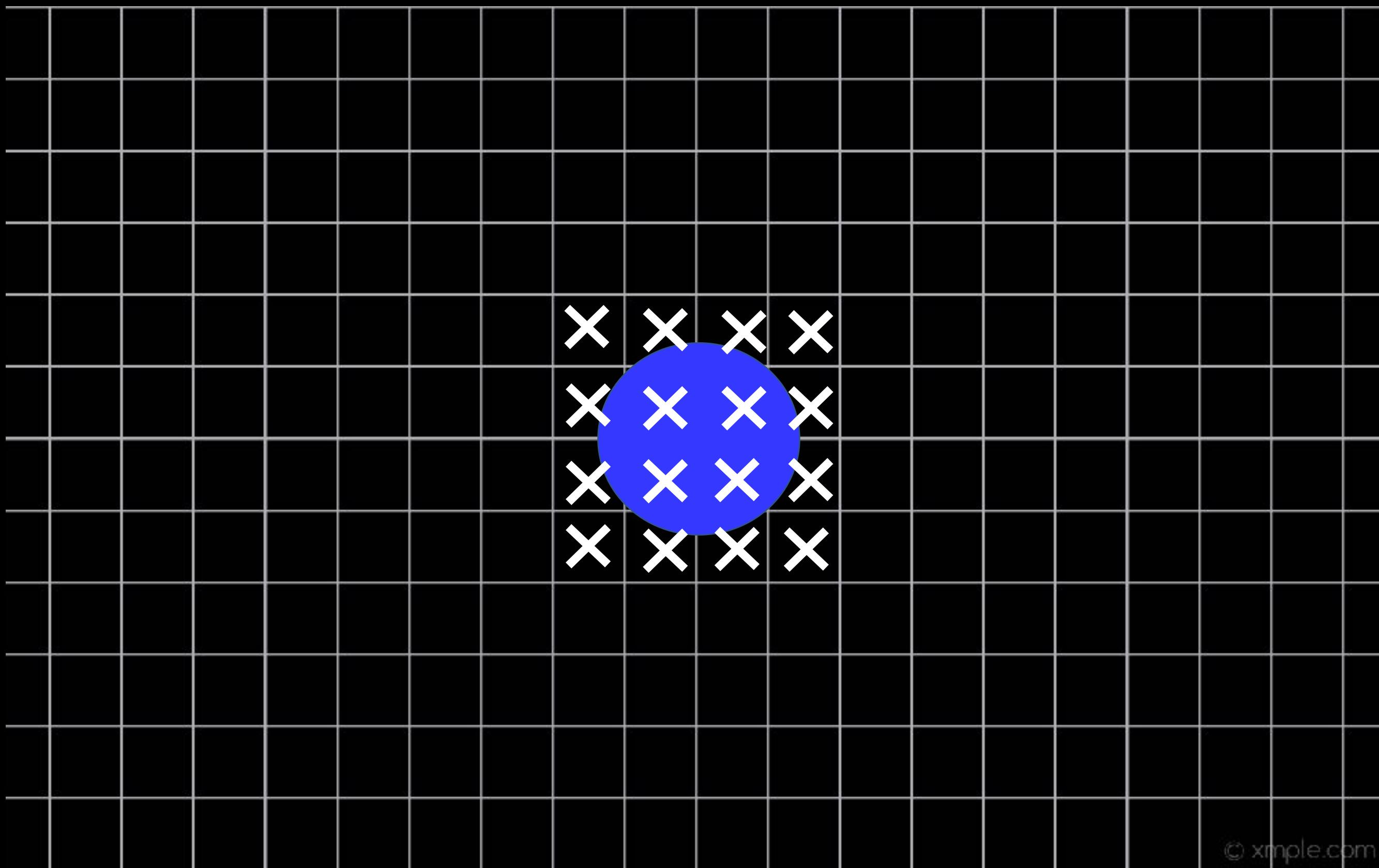
Ingredient 2:

Adaptive Mesh Refinement

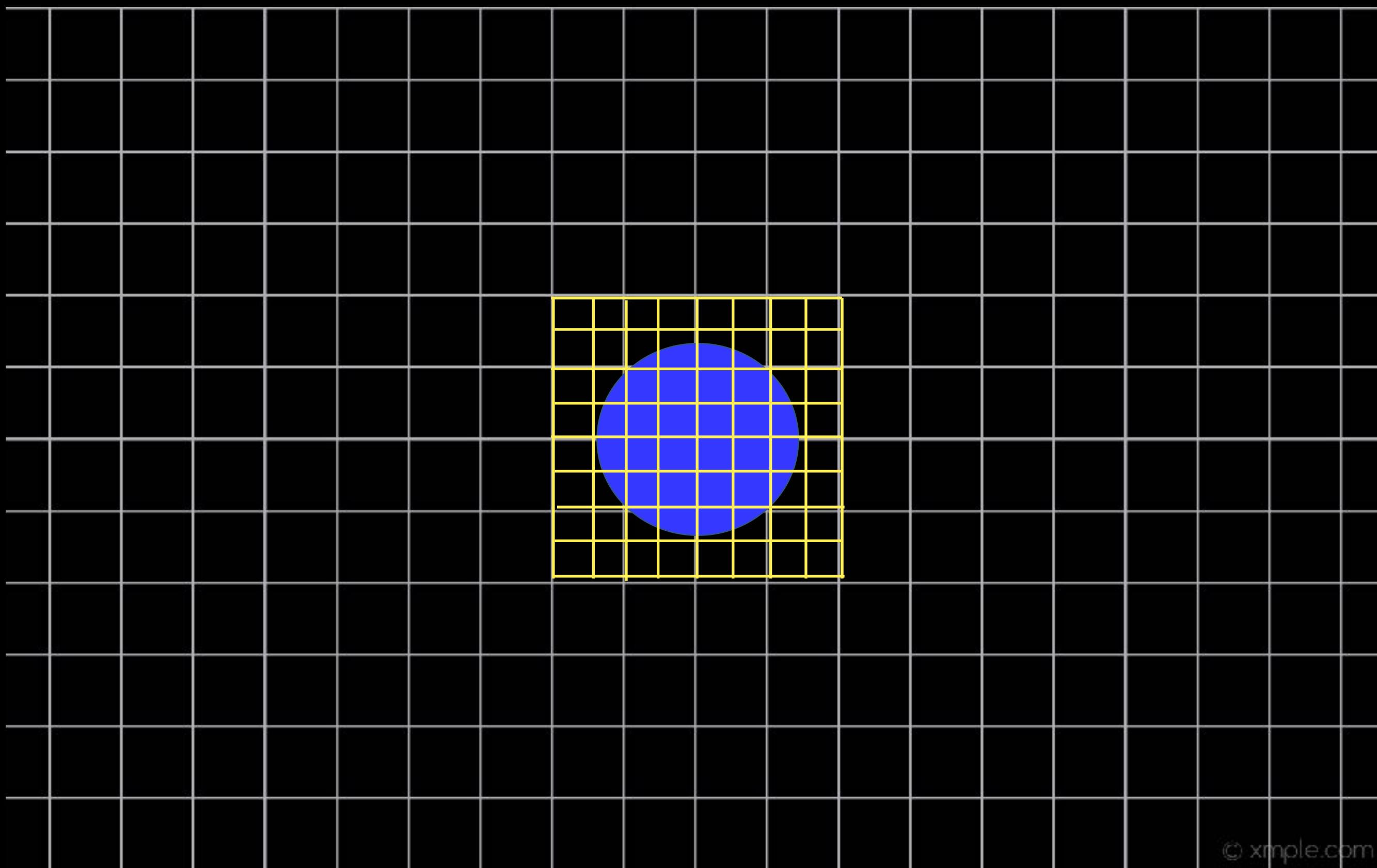
Adaptive Mesh Refinement



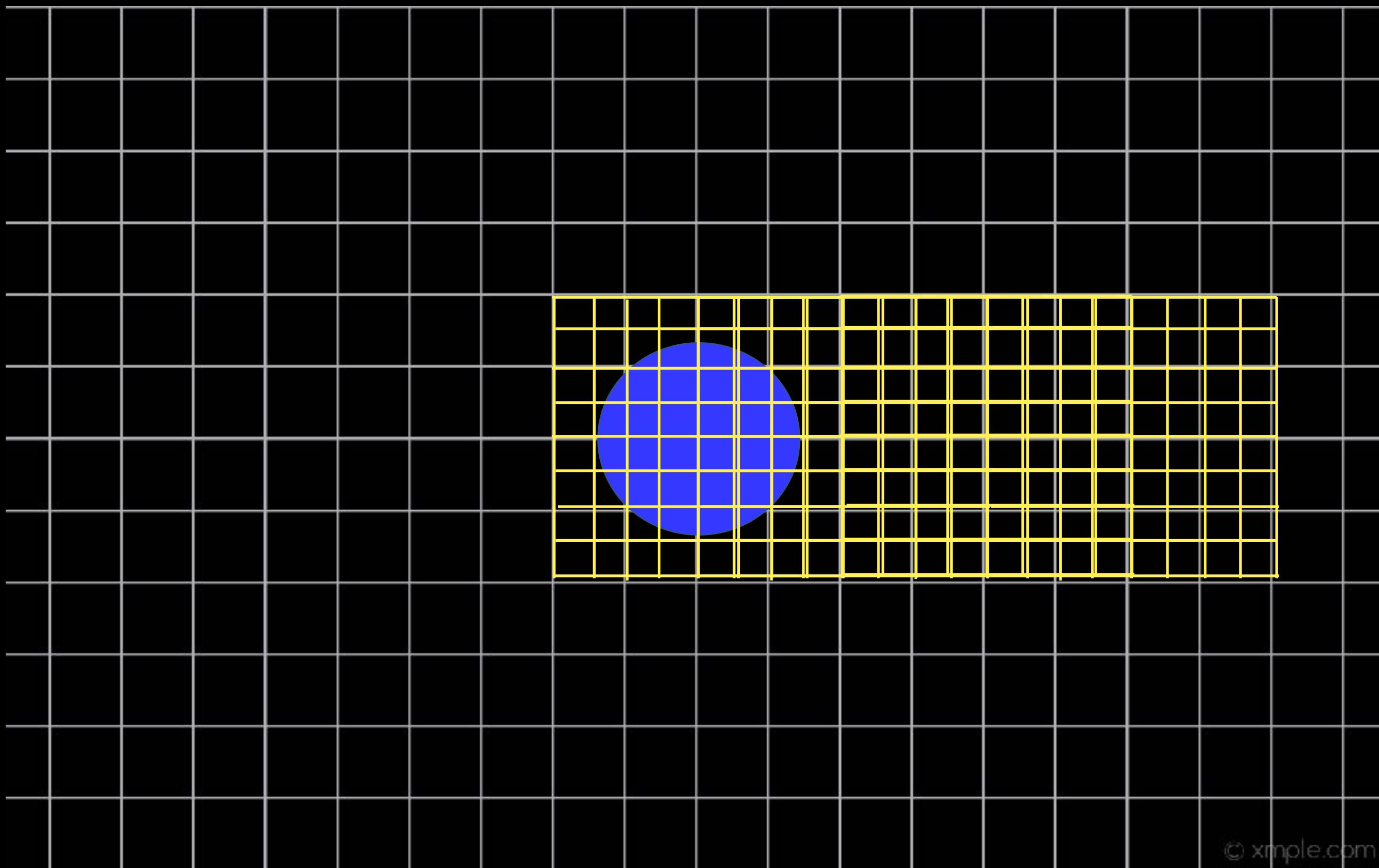
Adaptive Mesh Refinement



Adaptive Mesh Refinement



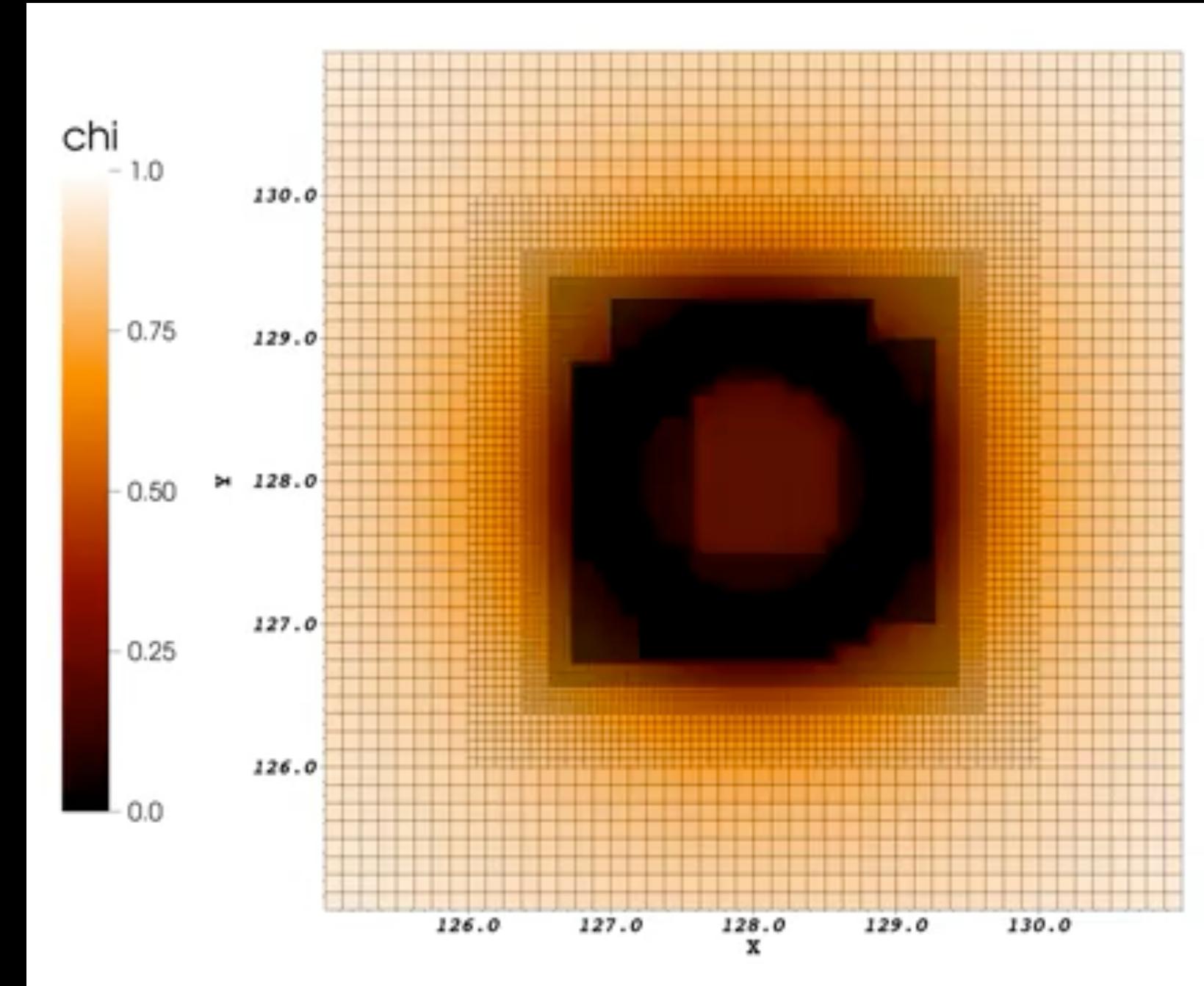
Adaptive Mesh Refinement



Numerical relativity with Adaptive Mesh Refinement



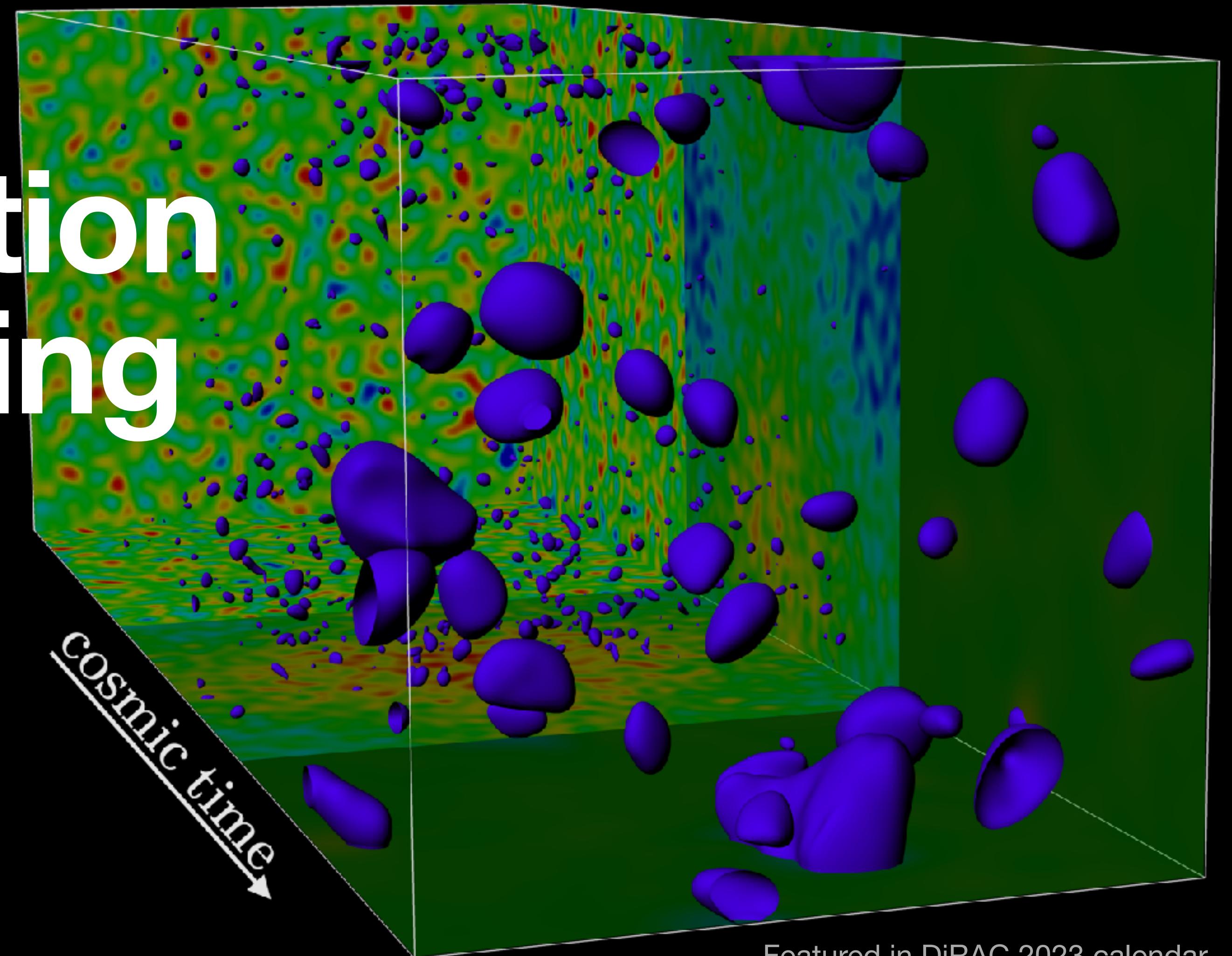
www.grchombo.org



Figueras et al.

Oscillon formation during preheating

Oscillon formation during inflationary
preheating with general relativity
Aurrekoetxea, Clough, Muia (2023)



Featured in DiRAC 2023 calendar

Oscillon formation during preheating

Can PBHs form? What is the spectrum of GWs?

What is the effect of gravity in their formation?

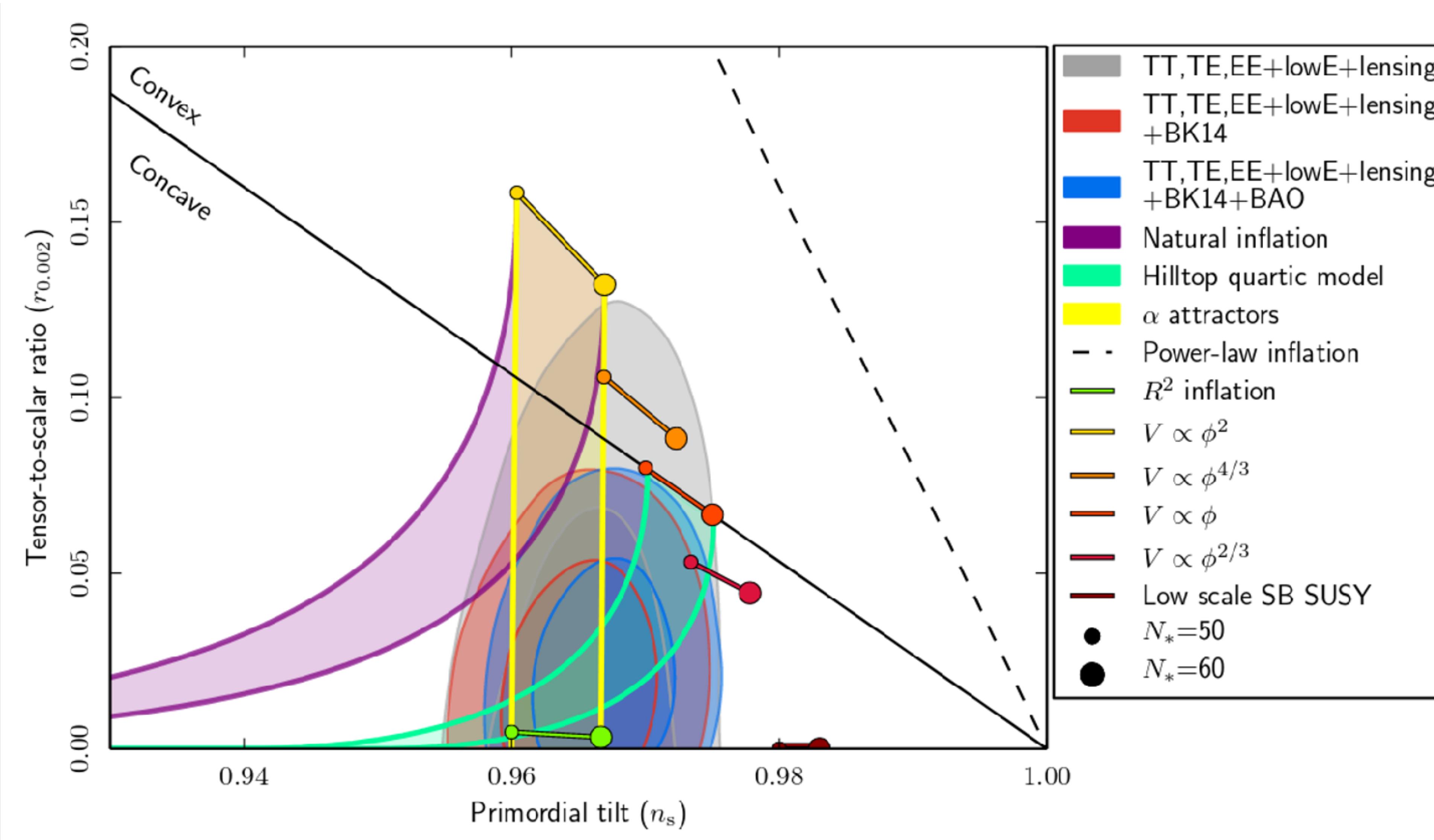
$$C = \frac{GM}{R}$$

Compactness

Amin, Copeland, Easther,
Figueroa, Garcia, Giblin, Guth,
Hertzberg, Kaiser, Kou,
Mertens, Sfakianakis, Tian
+ many others

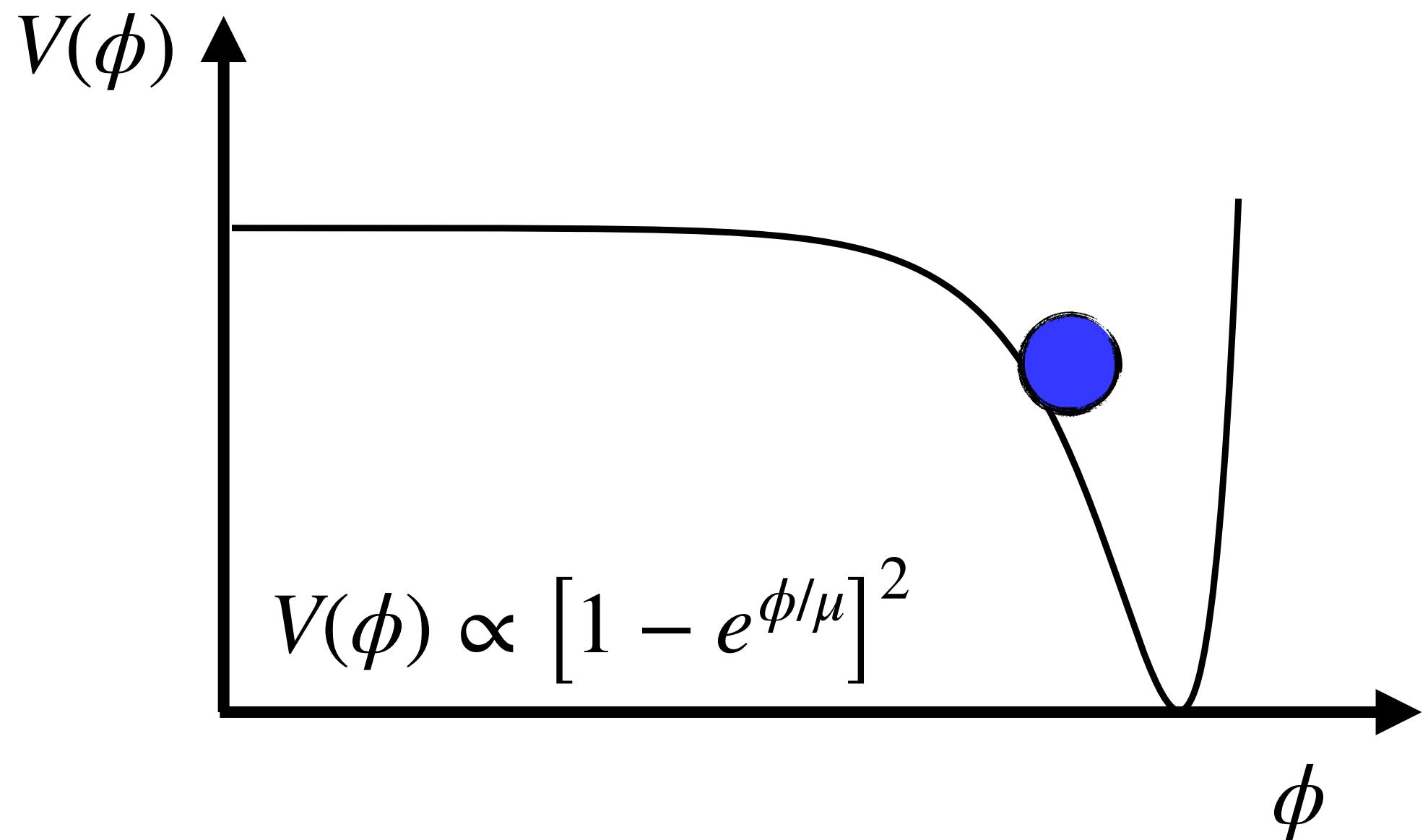
Inflation

- Solves homogeneity and flatness problems
- Mechanism for spectrum of scale invariant fluctuations



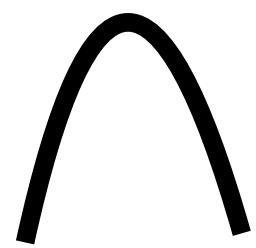
Inflation has to end... Reheating

$$\phi(t, \mathbf{x}) = \bar{\phi}(t) + \delta\phi(t, \mathbf{x})$$

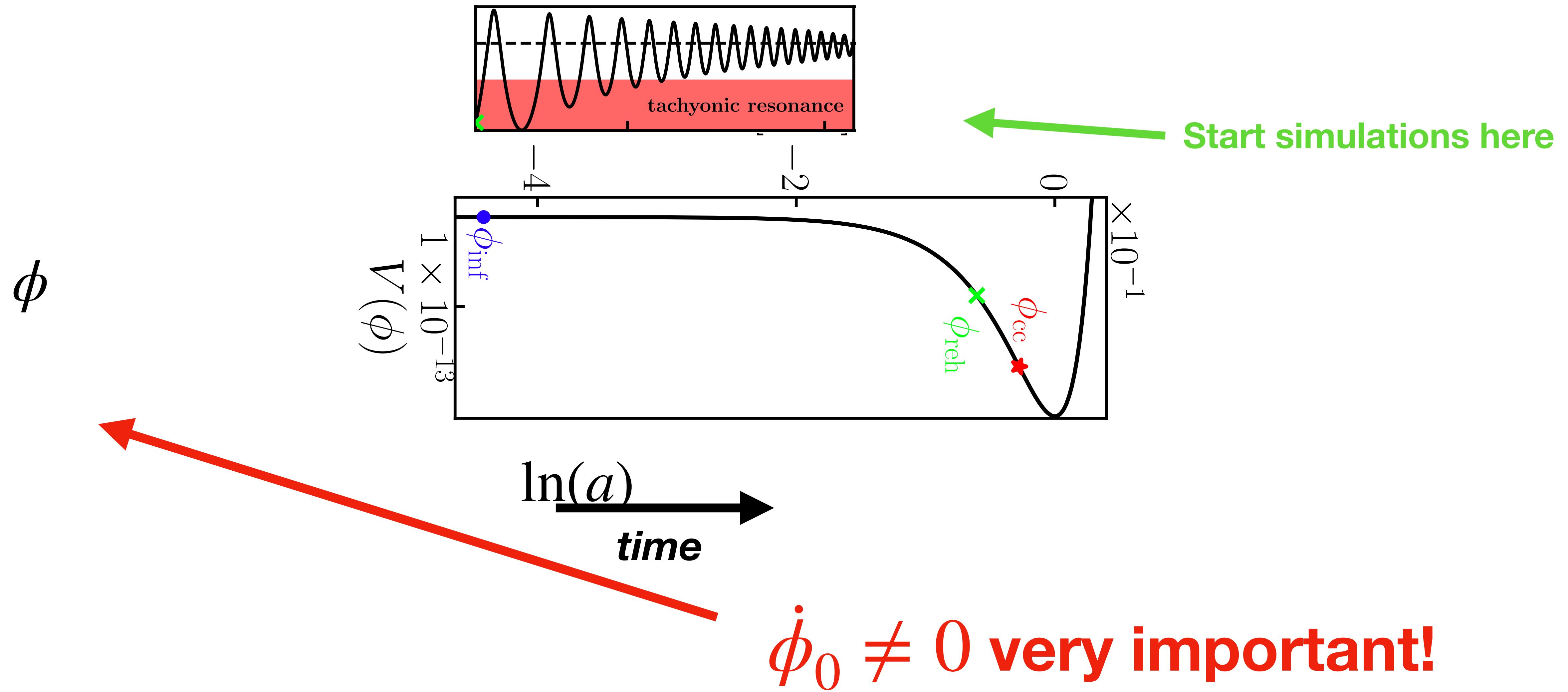


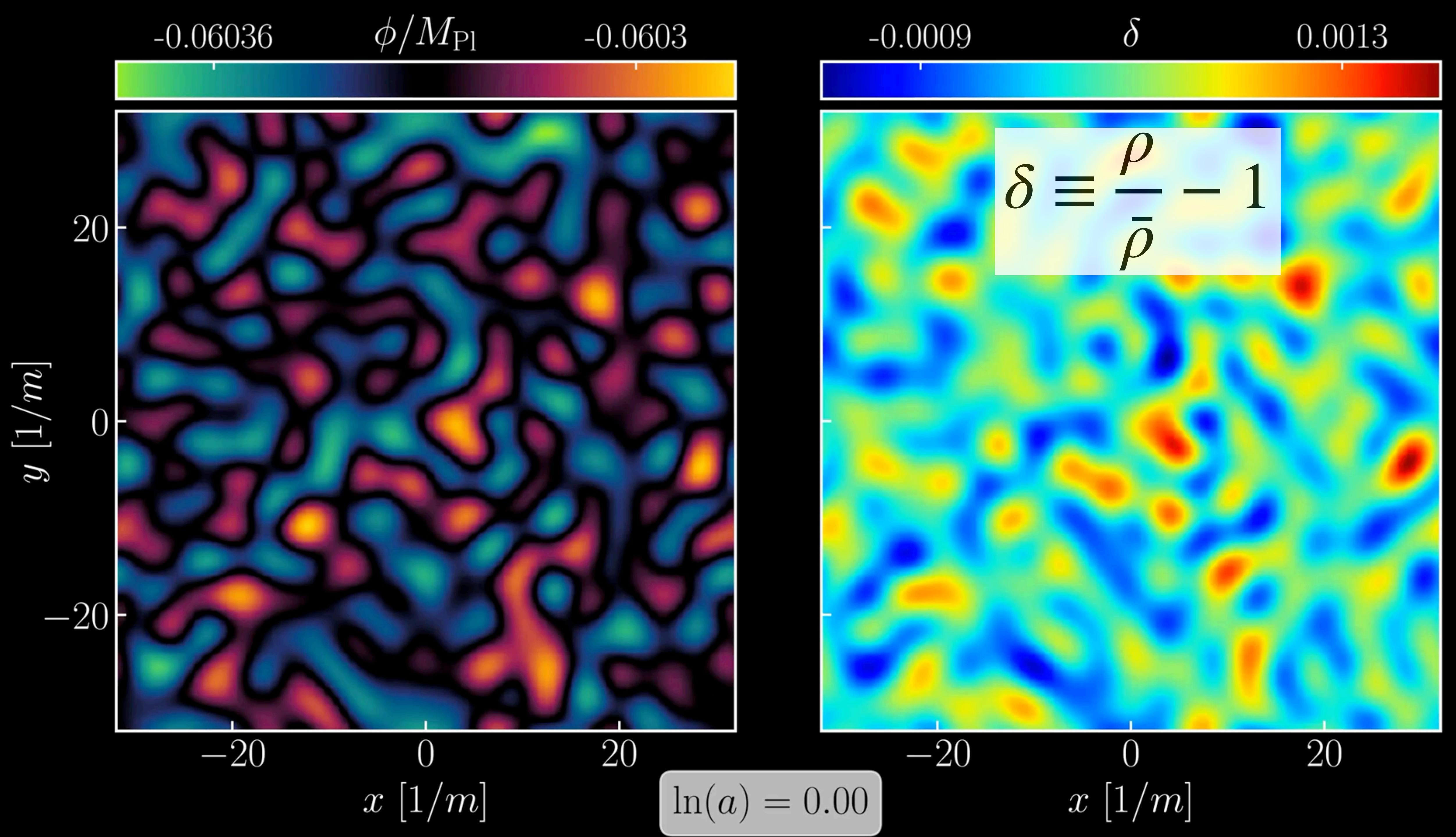
Resonances: $\delta\phi$ grows

- Parametric: if $\bar{\phi}(t)$ periodic
- Tachyonic: if $\bar{\phi}(t)$ probes $V'' < 0$



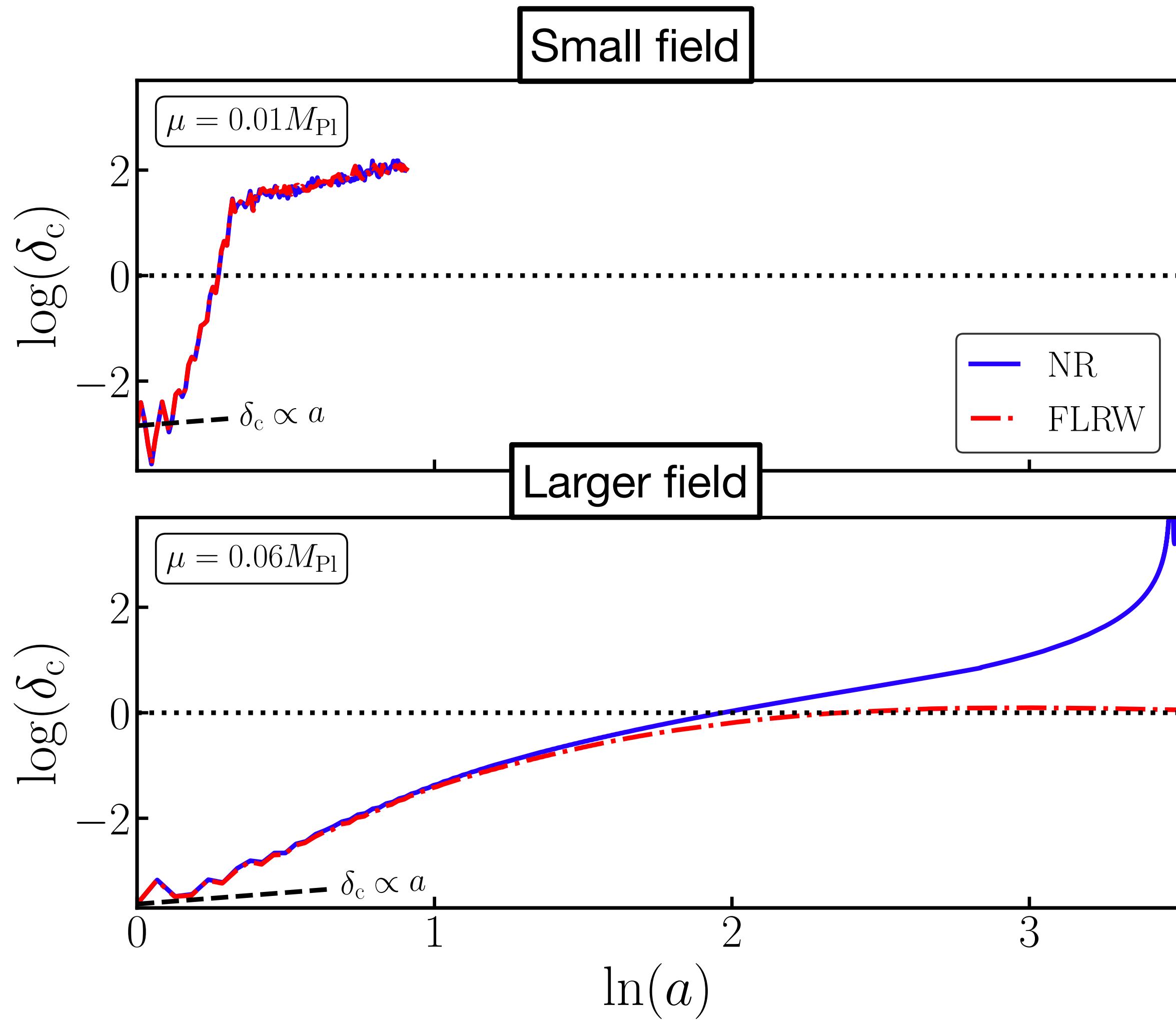
Inflation has to end... Reheating





Why gravity?

$$\nabla^\mu \nabla_\mu \phi = V'(\phi)$$



FLRW:

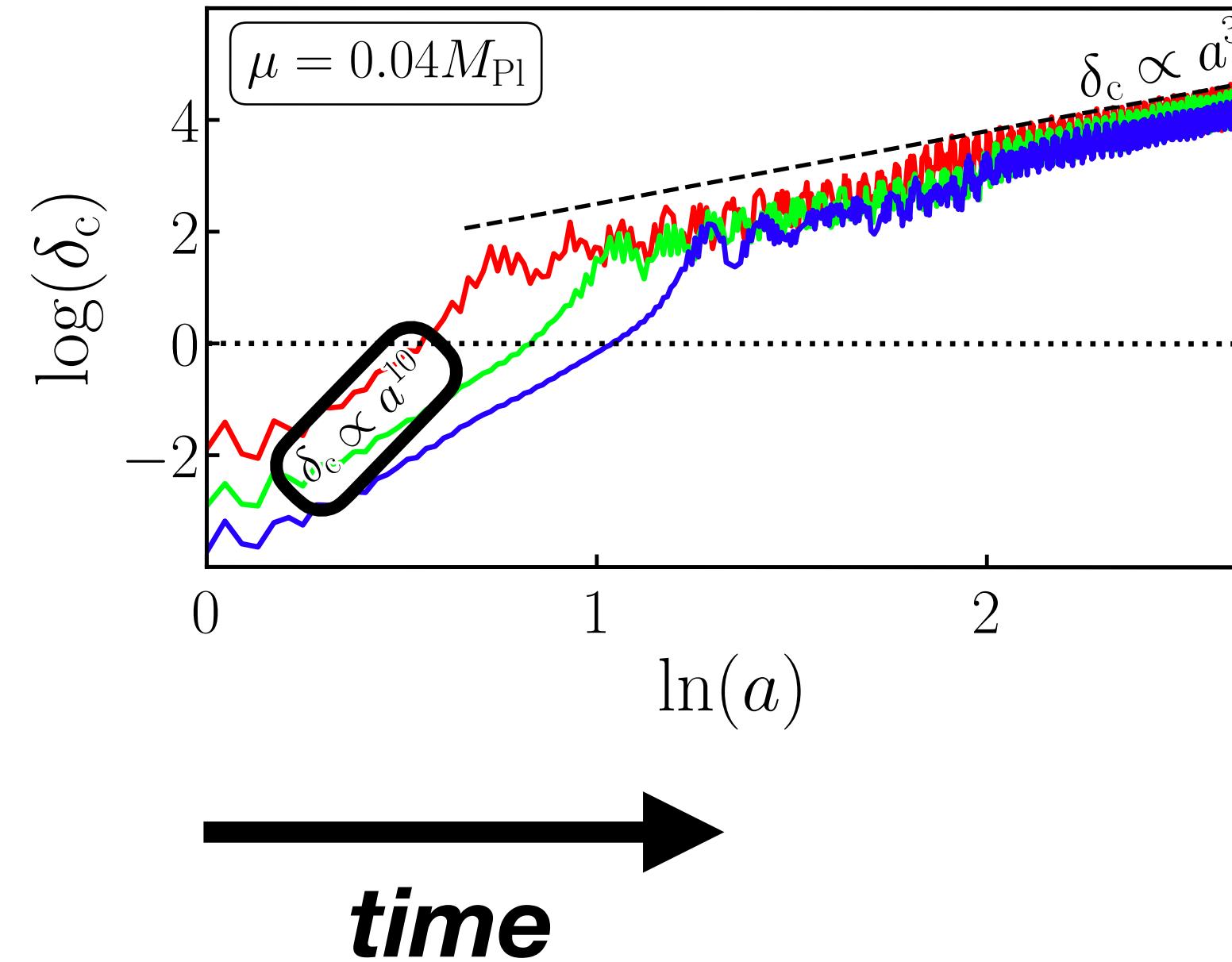
$$\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} = -\frac{\bar{\rho} + 3\bar{p}}{6M_{\text{Pl}}^2}$$

NumRel:

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{R}{2}g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{T_{\mu\nu}}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}$$

Growth of overdensities

$$\delta_c \equiv \frac{\rho_c}{\bar{\rho}} - 1$$



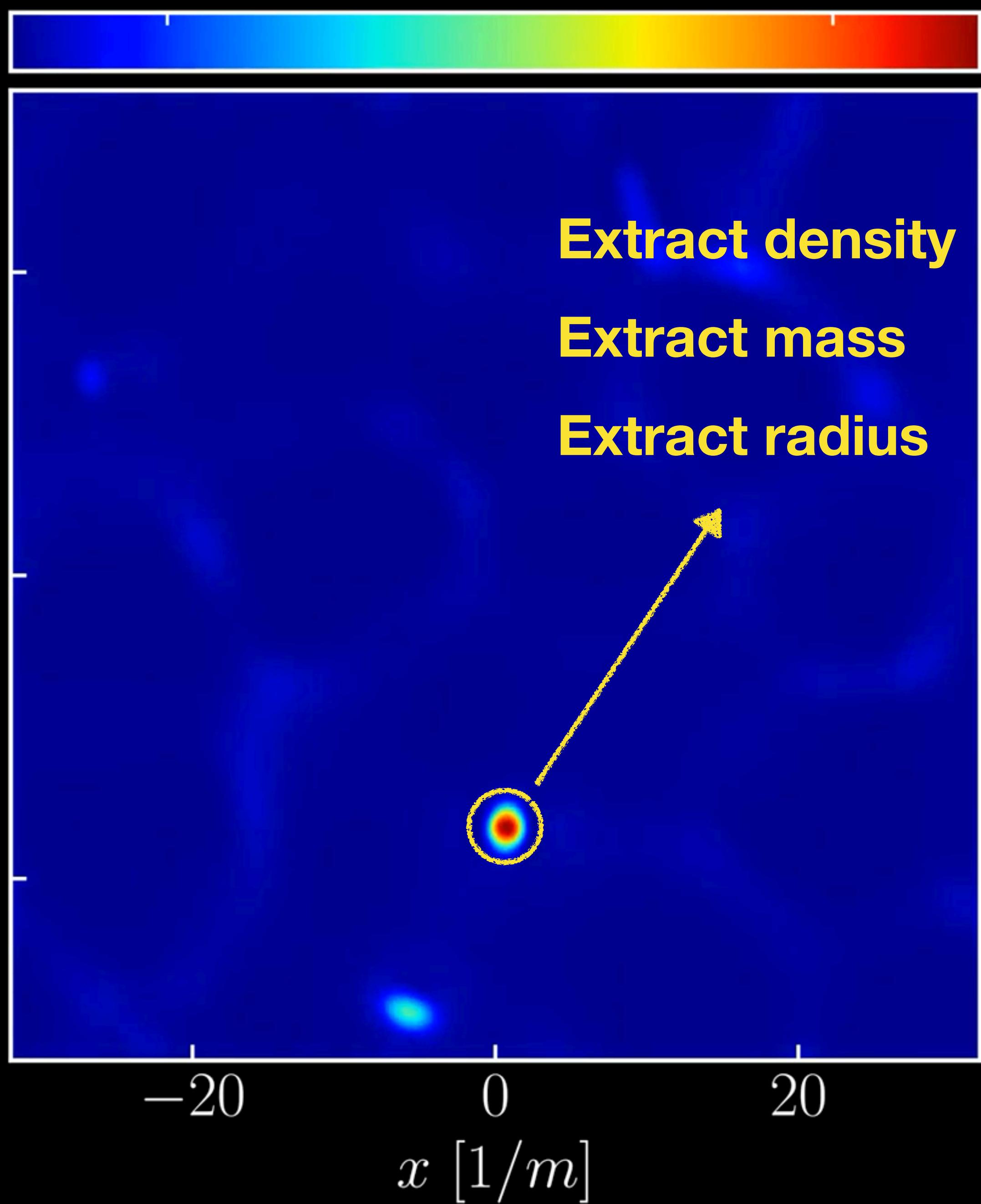
Different initial fluctuations

$$\langle \delta\phi^2 \rangle \quad \langle \delta\phi^2 \rangle \quad \langle \delta\phi^2 \rangle$$

12.1

 δ

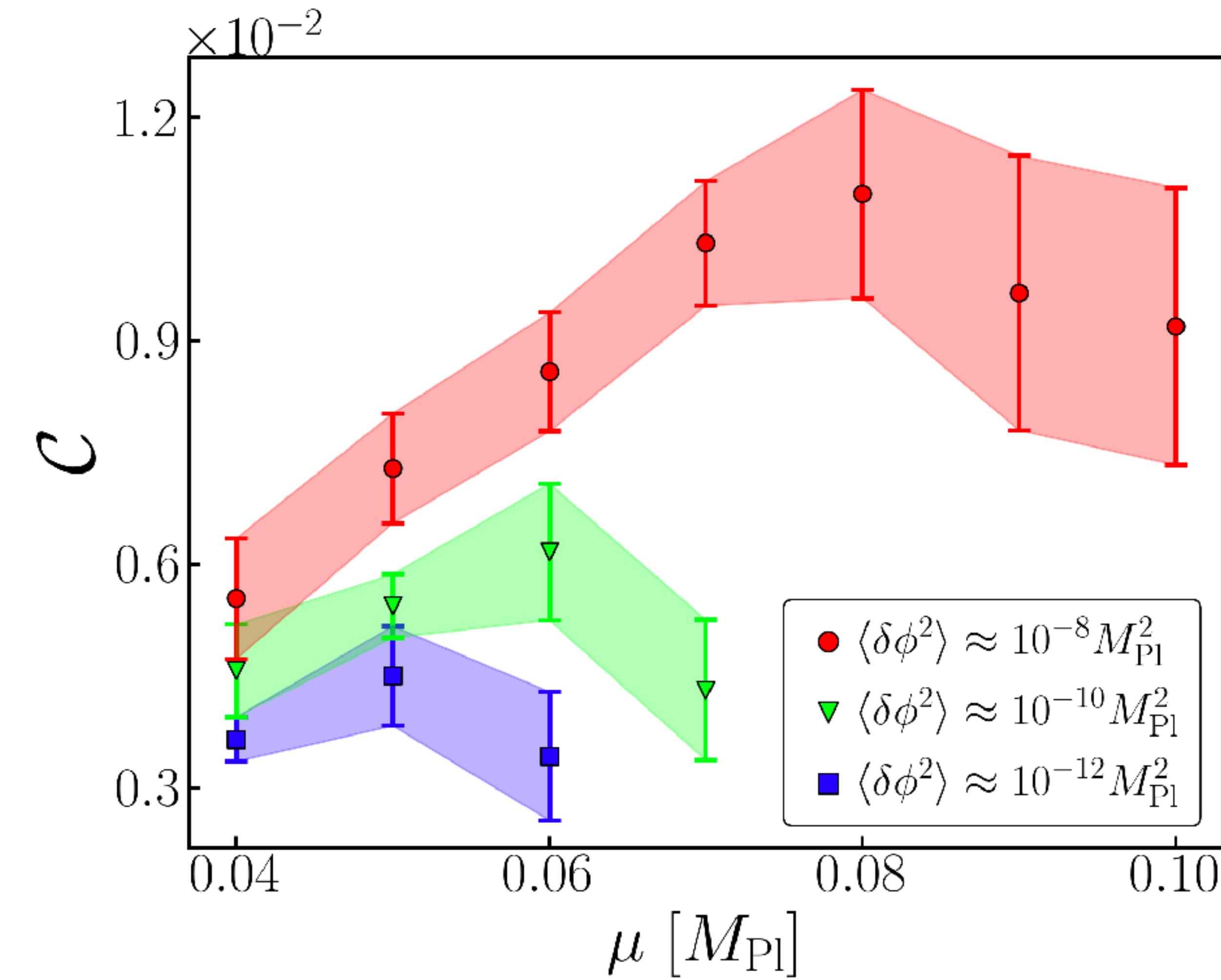
67.5



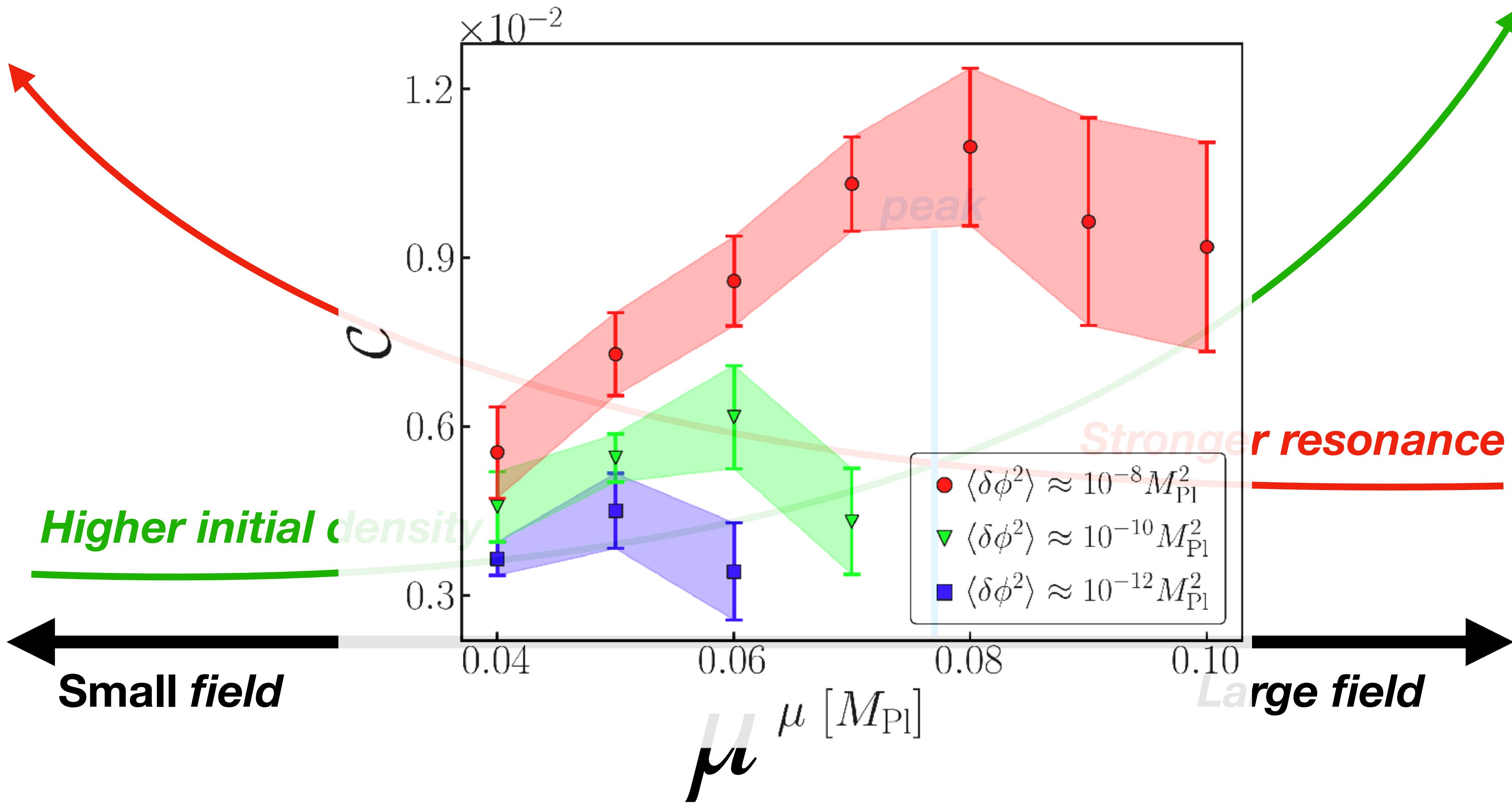
Oscillon properties

$$\mathcal{C} = GM/R$$

Black holes: $\mathcal{C} = 0.5$



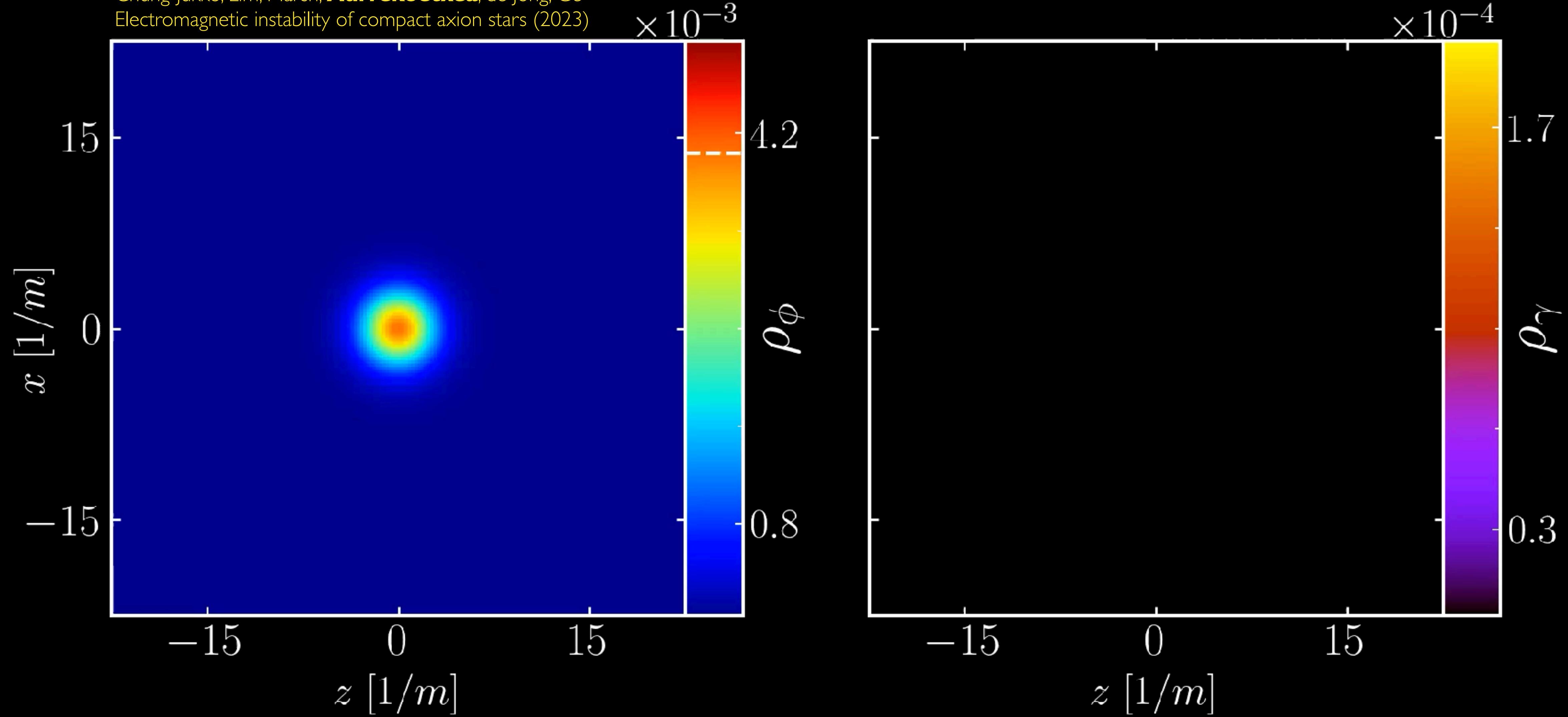
Oscillon properties



$$L \in \frac{g_{a\gamma}}{4} \phi F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$

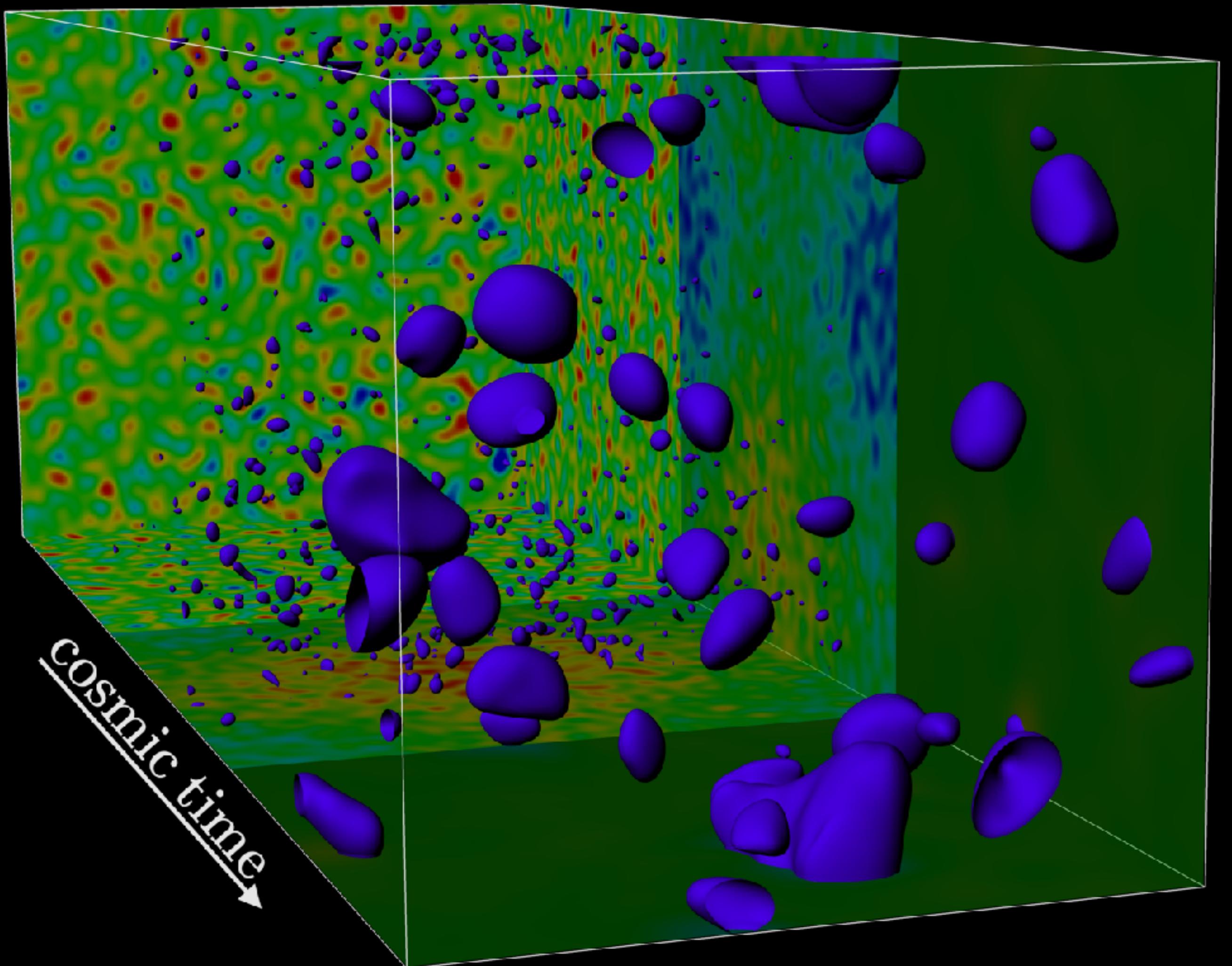
$$t = 000 \text{ } m^{-1}$$

Chung-Jukko, Lim, Marsh, **Aurrekoetxea**, de Jong, Ge
Electromagnetic instability of compact axion stars (2023)



Summary:

- Compactness of order $C = 10^{-3} - 10^{-2}$
- No black hole formation
- $\dot{\phi}_0$ important



Gravitational waves from cosmic strings



Coherent GW waveforms and memory from cosmic string loops

Aurrekoetxea, Helfer, Lim (2020)

Revisiting the cosmic string origin of GW190521

Aurrekoetxea, Hoy, Hannam, Helfer, Lim (inprep)

Gravitational waves from cosmic strings

What are the GR waveforms of cosmic strings?

Can we search (and find) them in data?

Damour, Vilenkin

Garfinkle, Vachaspati

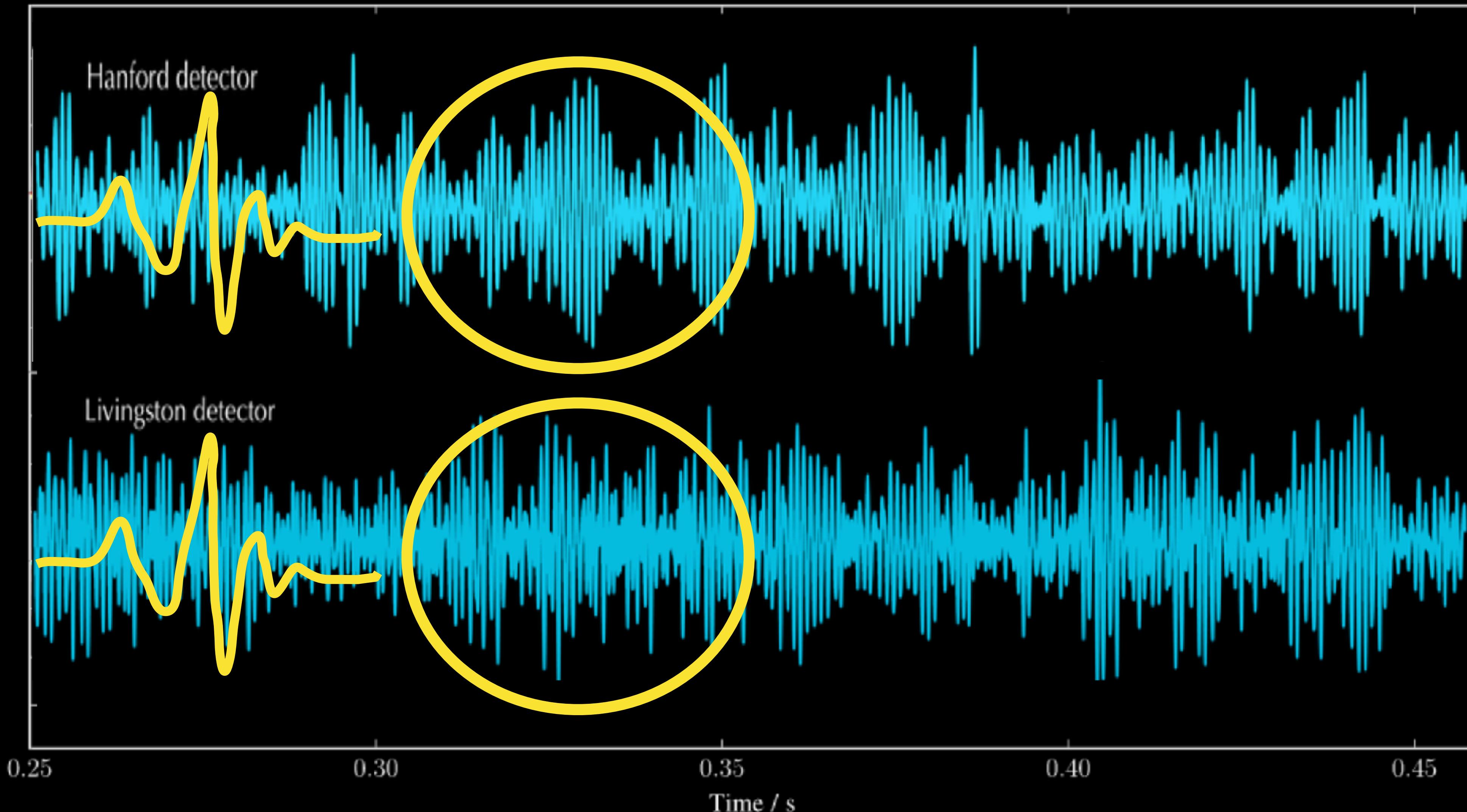
Laguna, Matzner

Blanco-Pillado, Olum, Wachter

Chernoff, Flanagan, Wardell

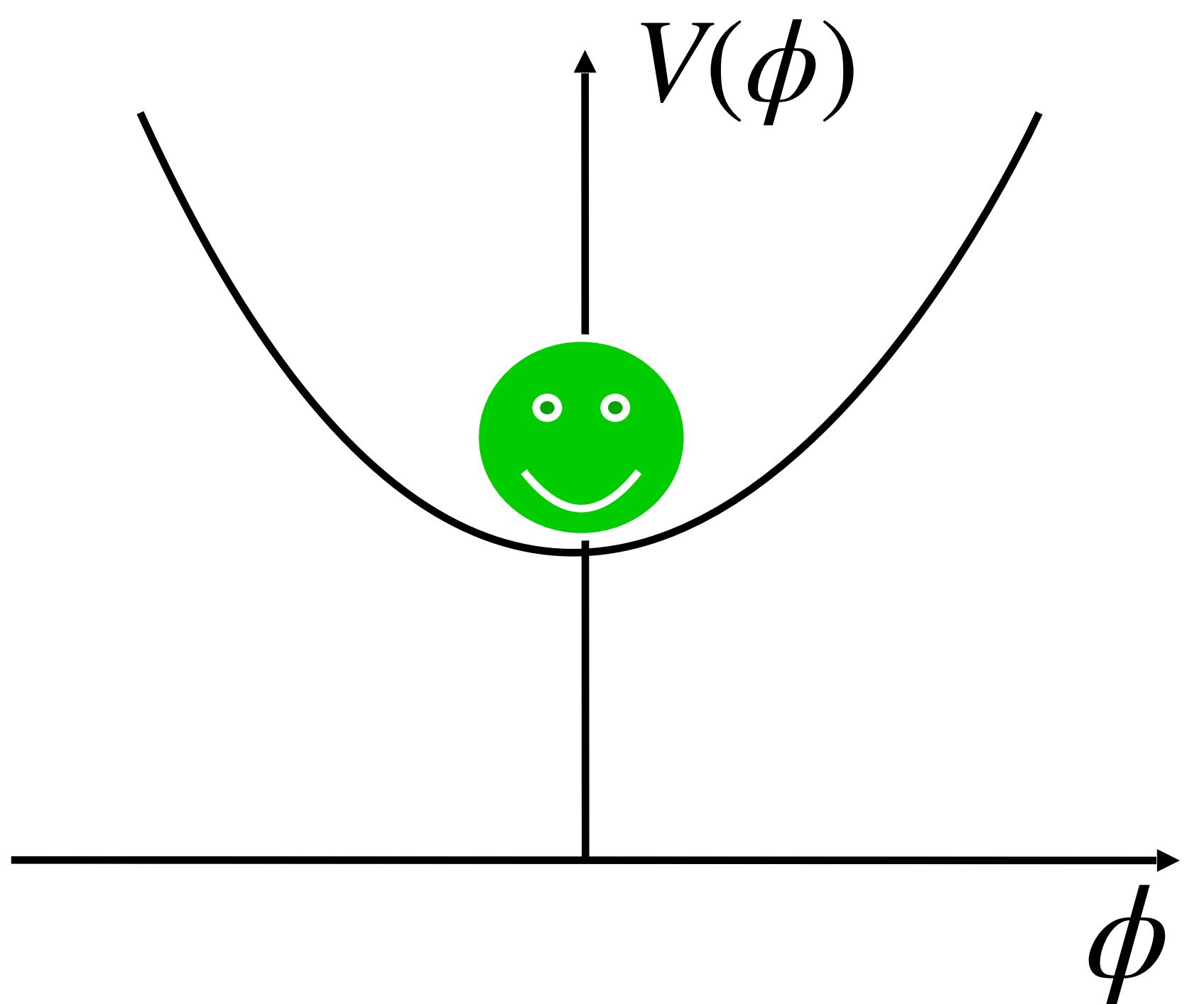
Cosmic string!

Detector GW Strain data

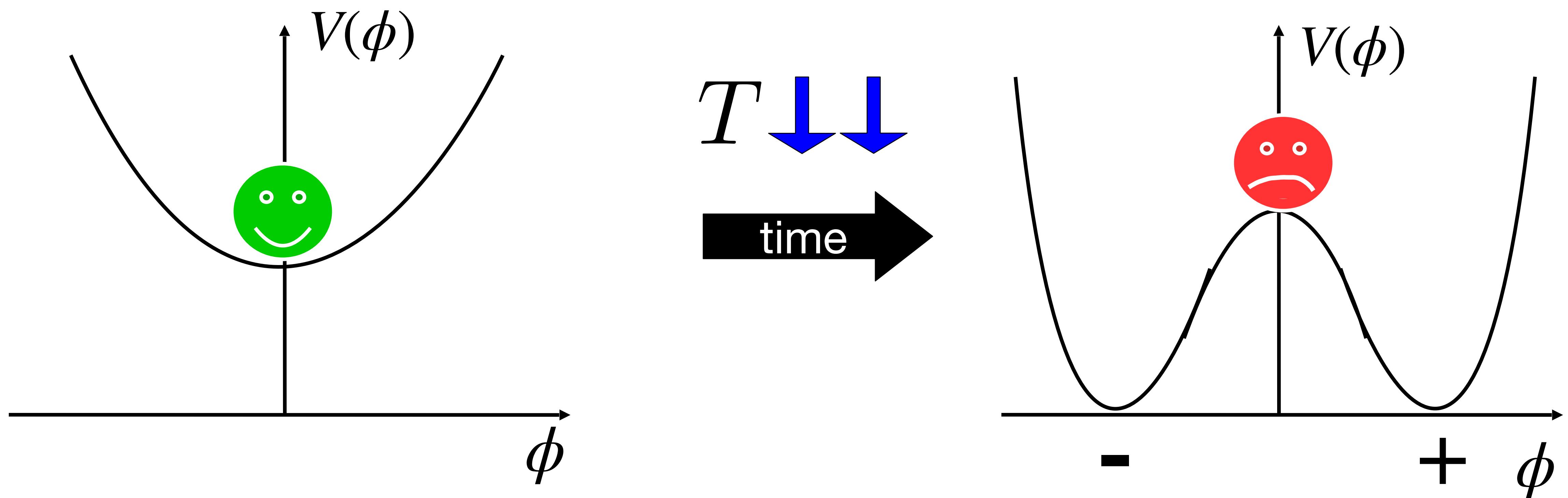


What are cosmic strings?

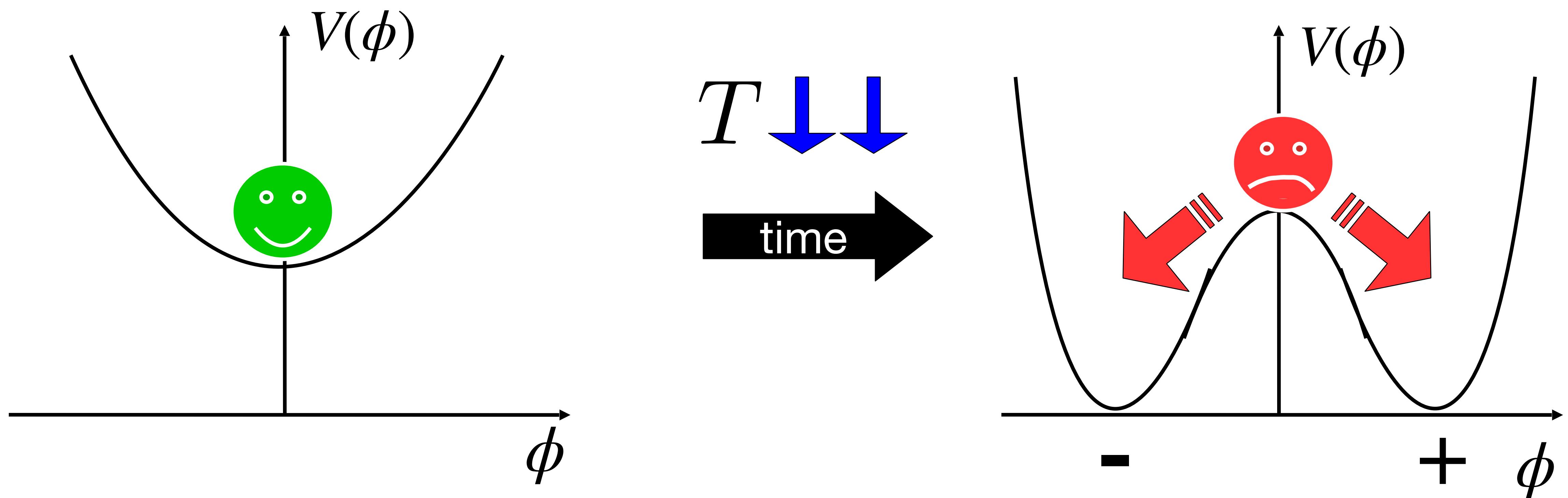
Domain walls (2D)



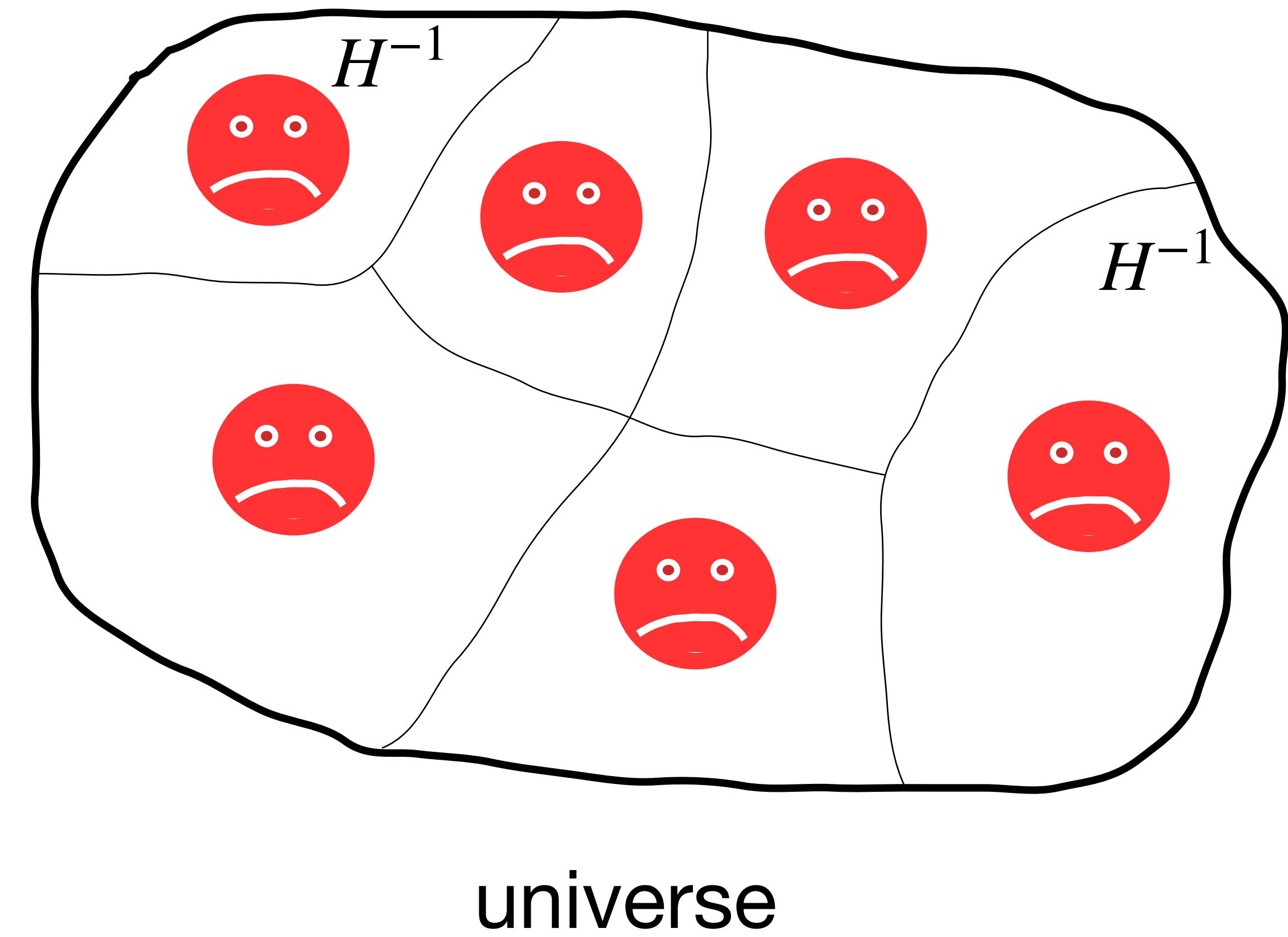
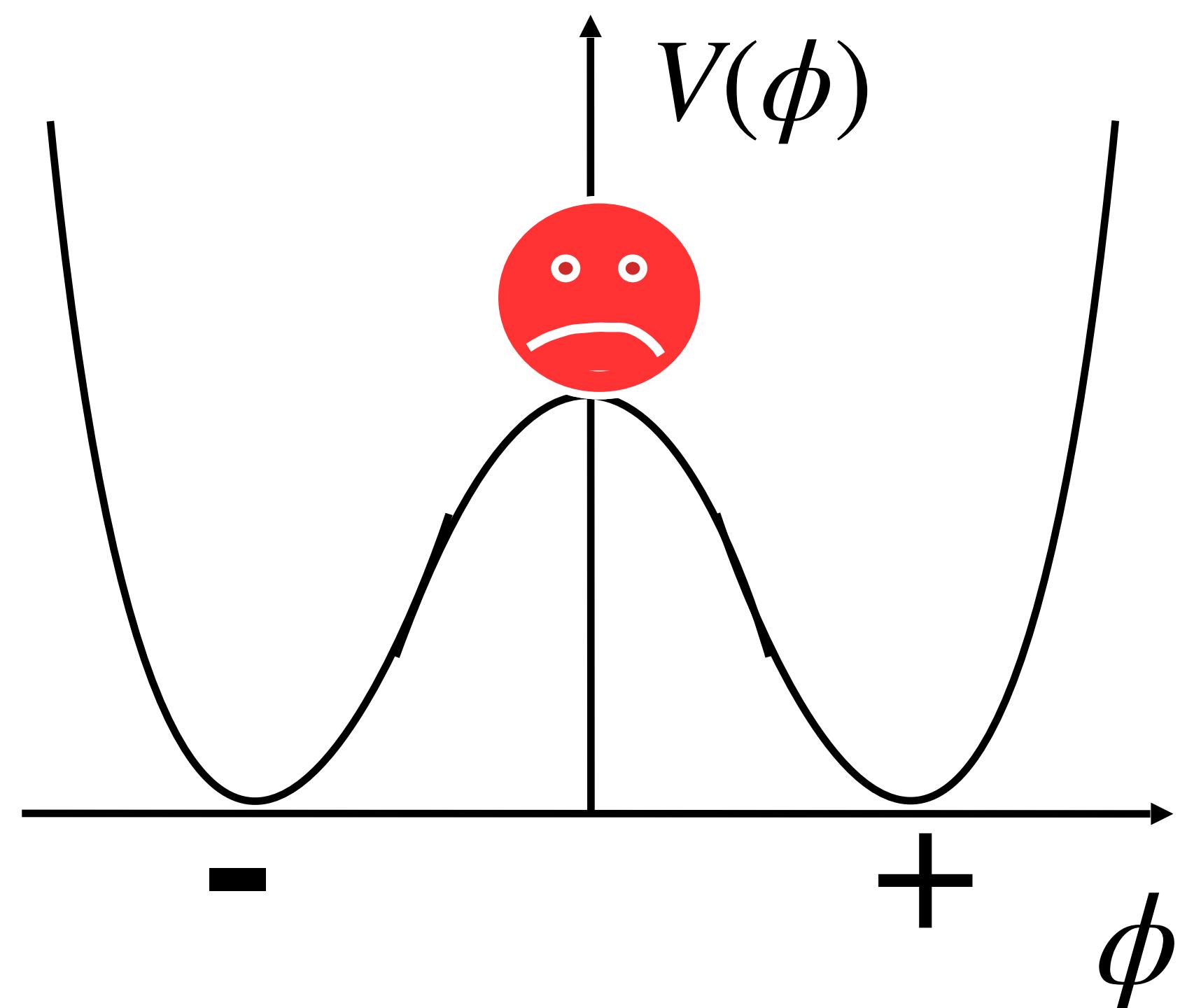
Domain walls (2D)



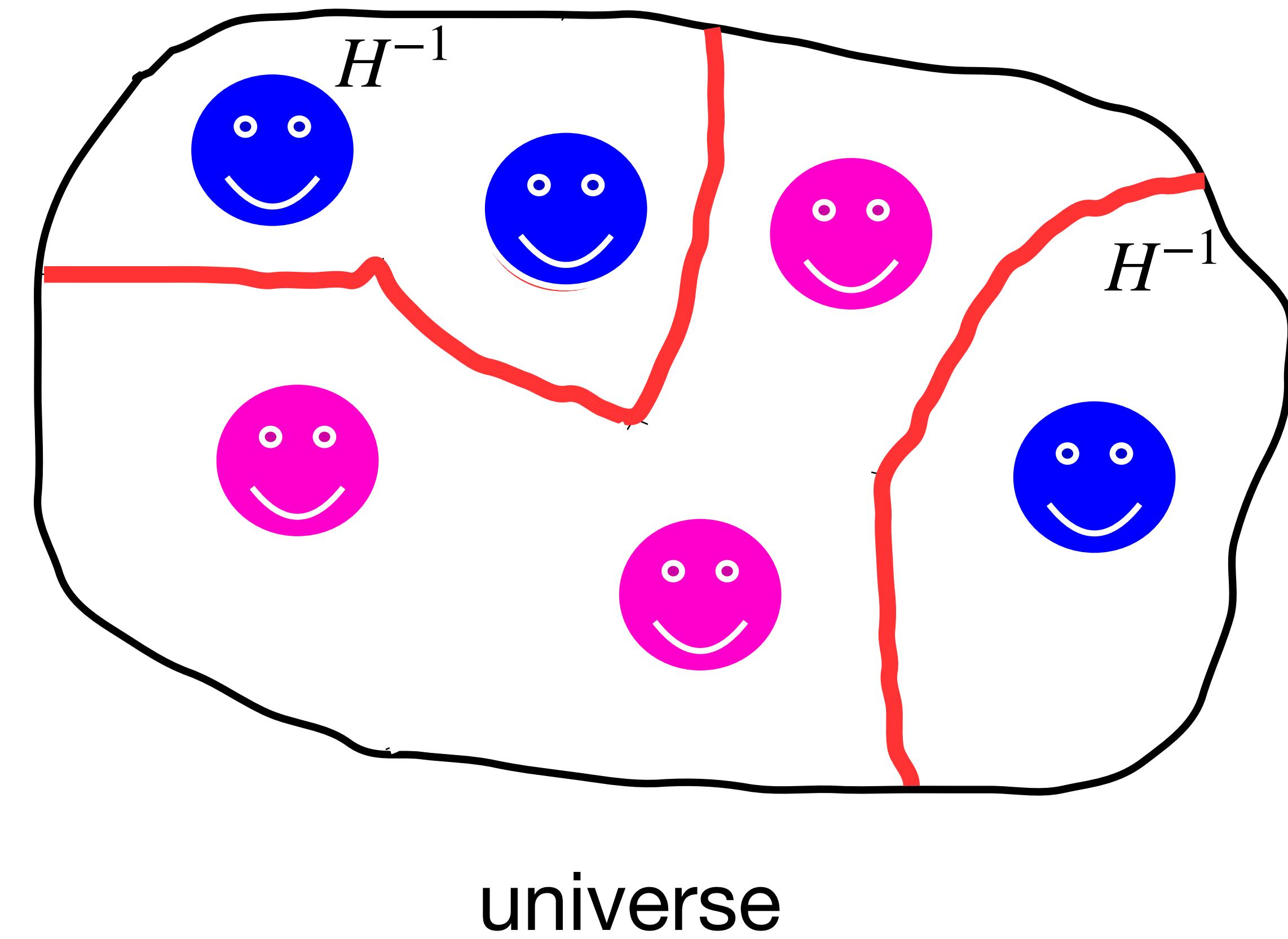
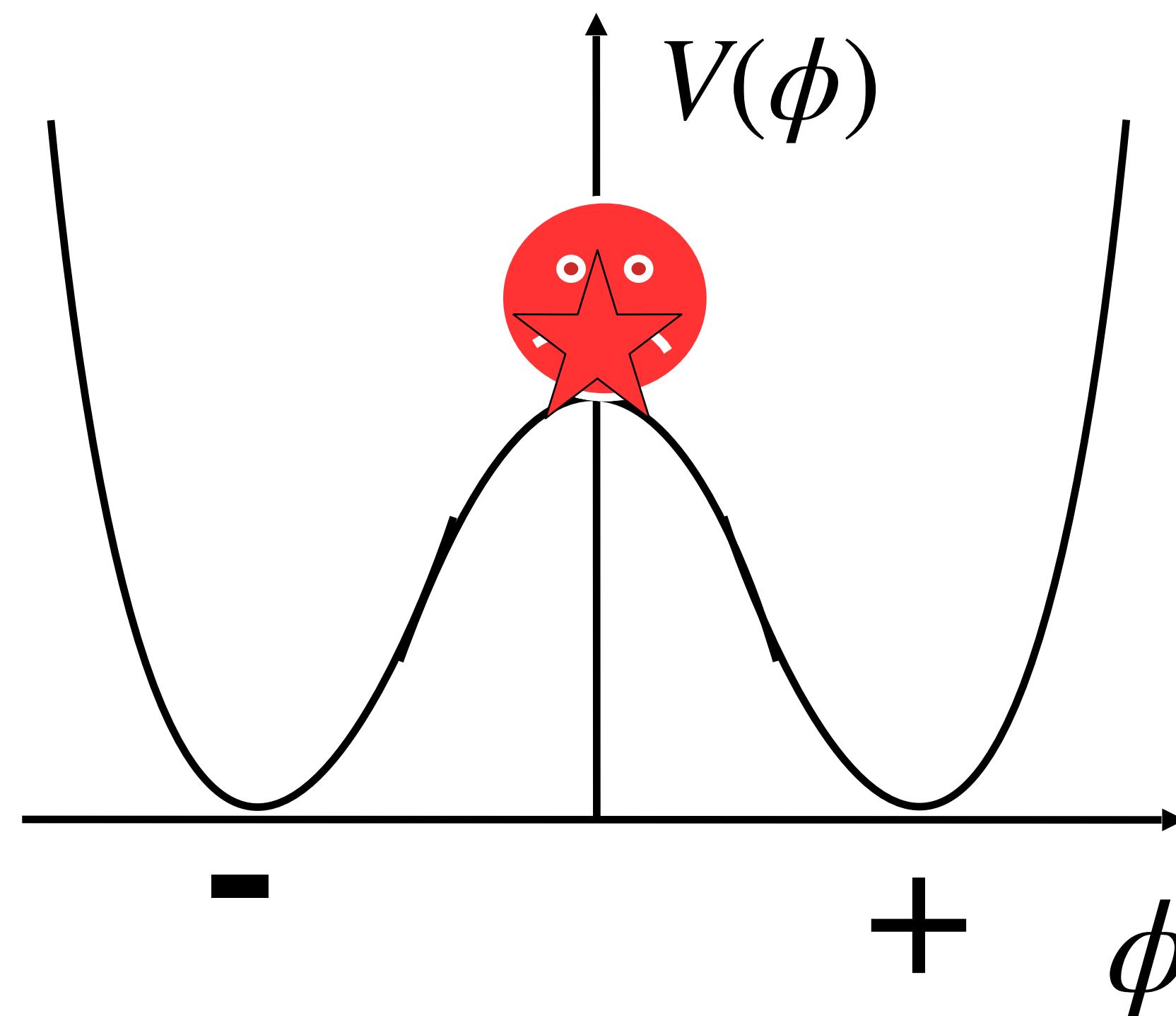
Domain walls (2D)



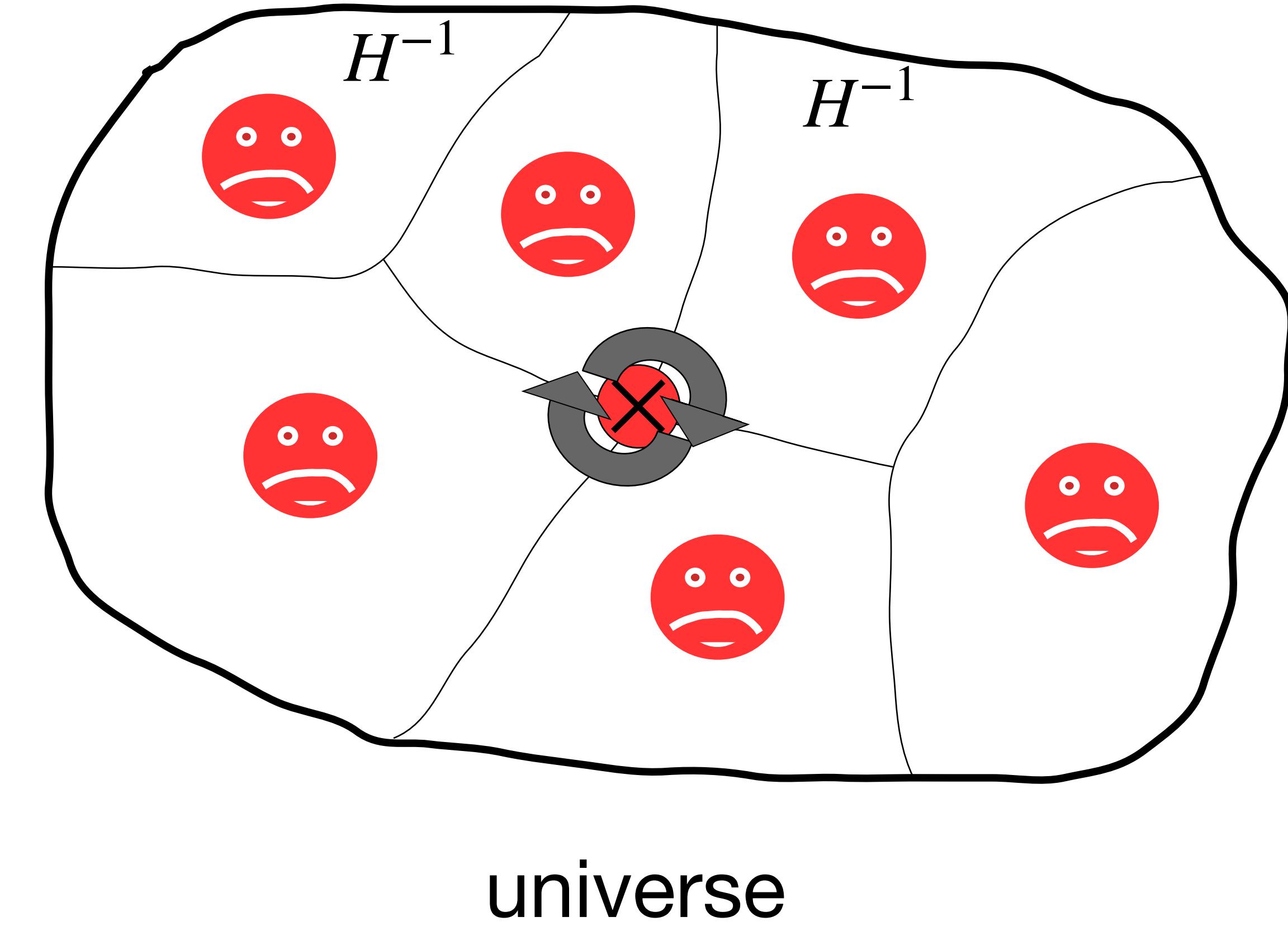
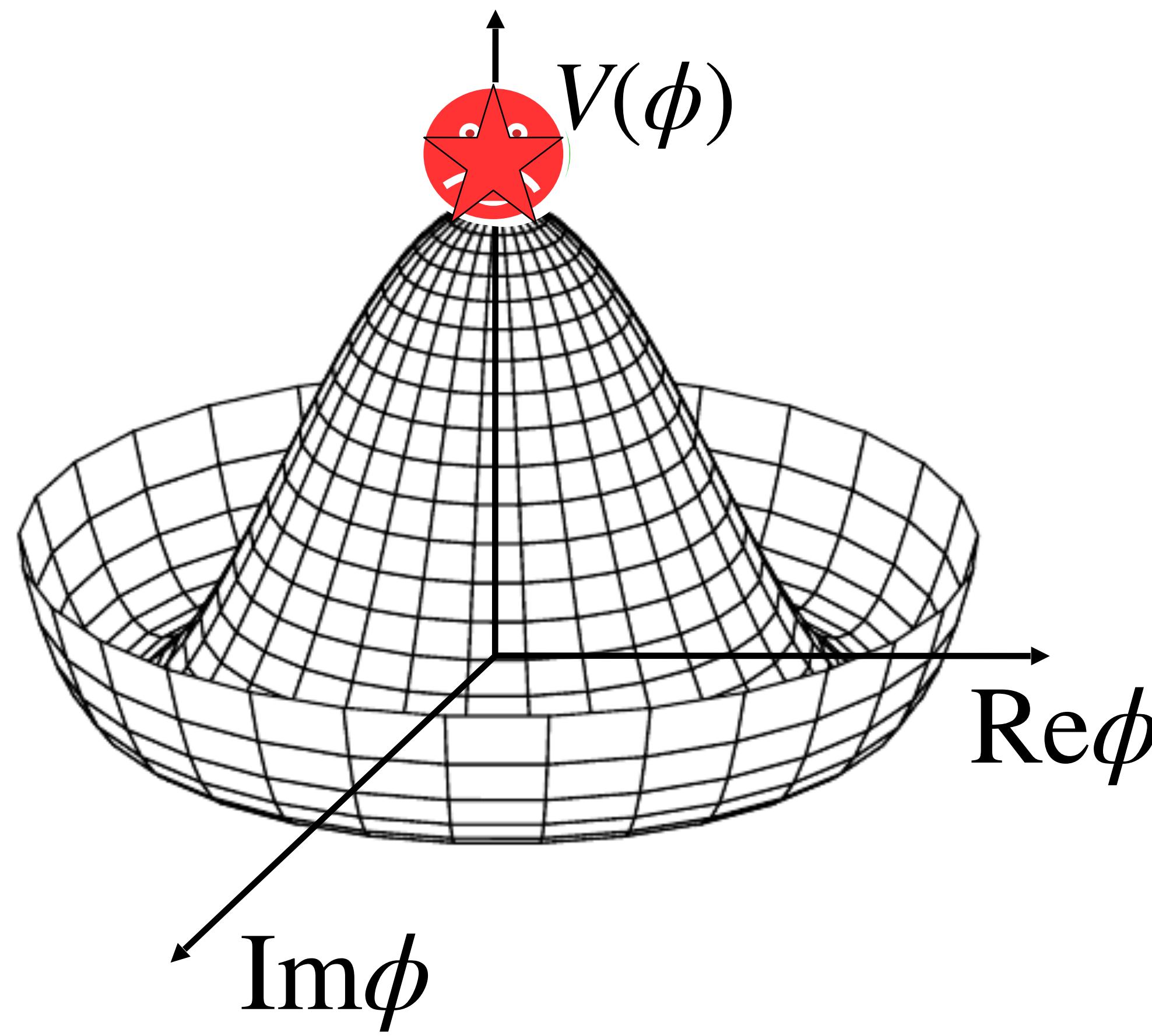
Domain walls (2D)



Domain walls (2D)

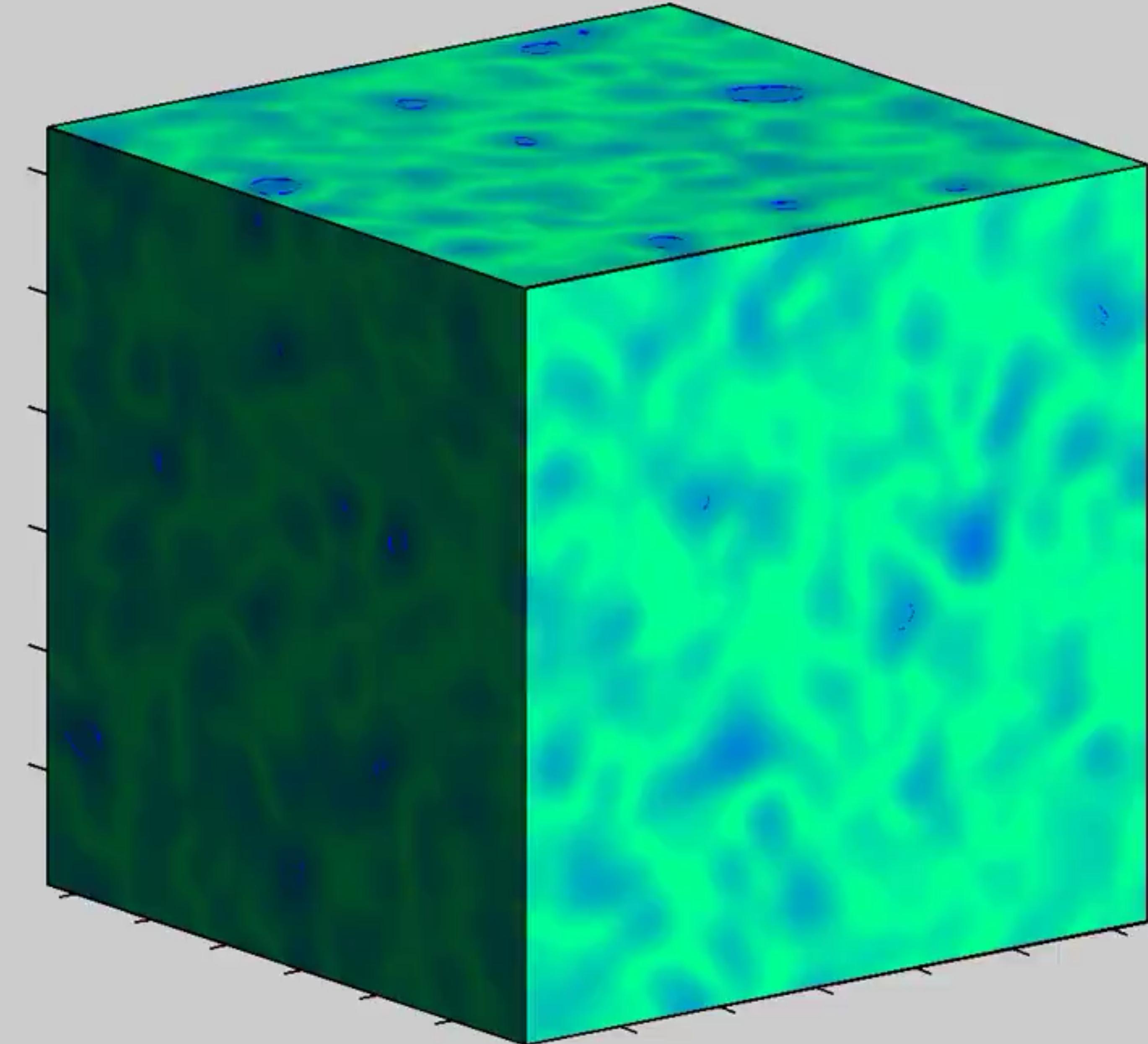


Cosmic strings (1D)



Formation

Key parameter:
string tension $G\mu$

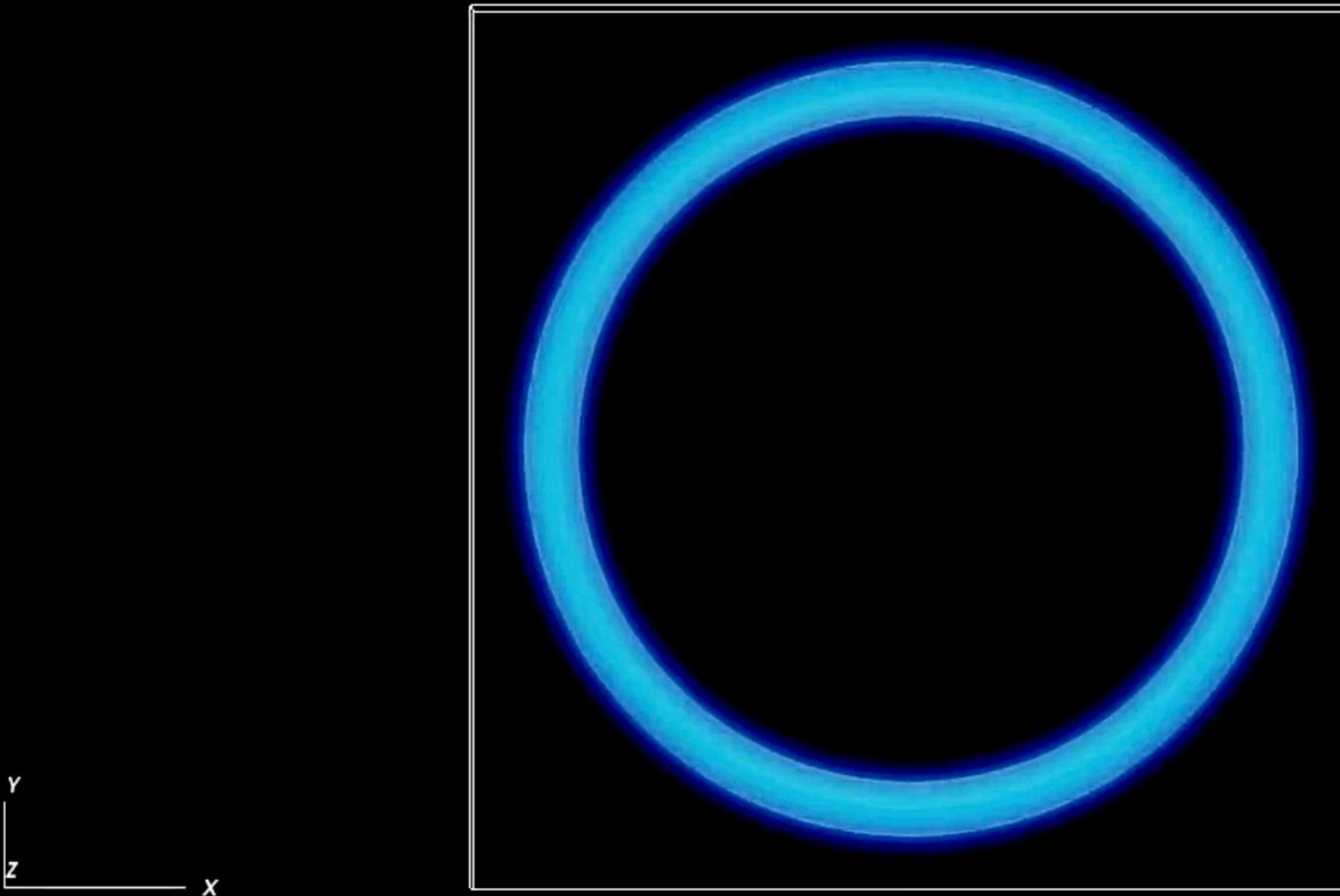


Cosmic string formation

Credit:
Ciaran O'Hare

Abelian Higgs + GR

$$M_0 = 2\pi\mu R_0$$

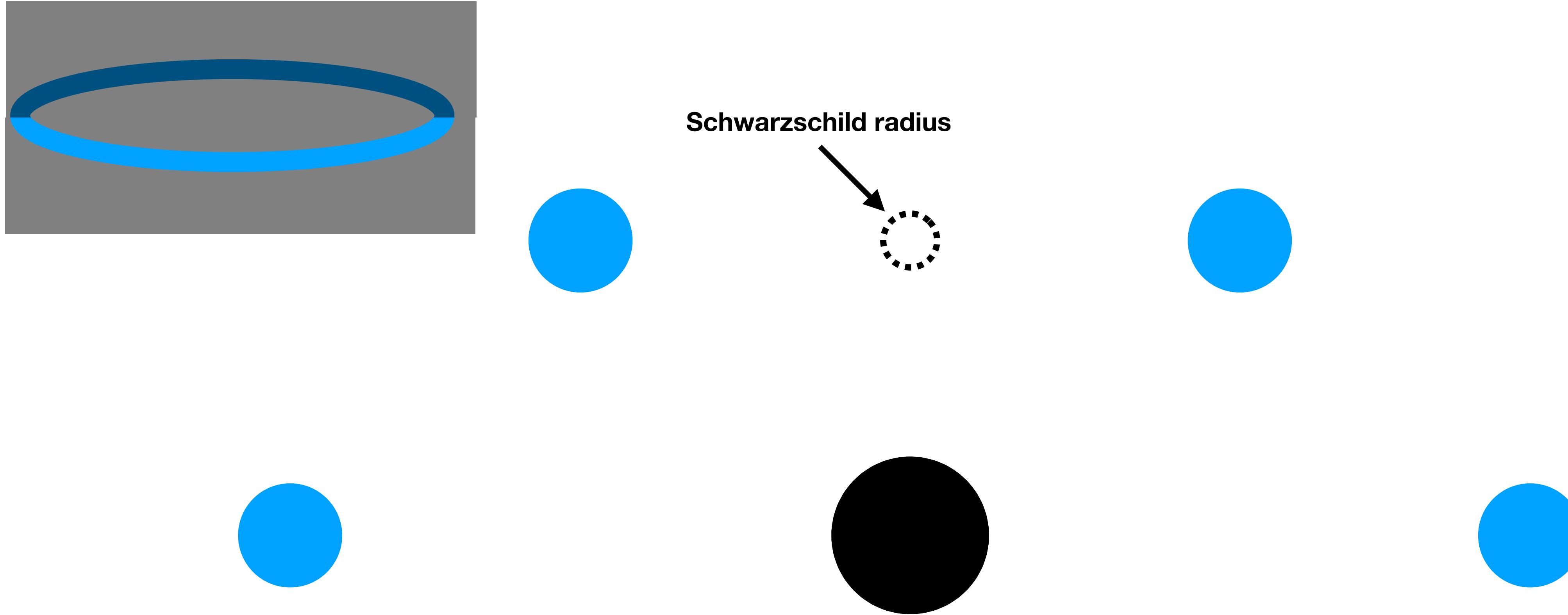


$$G\mu \approx 10^{-8}$$

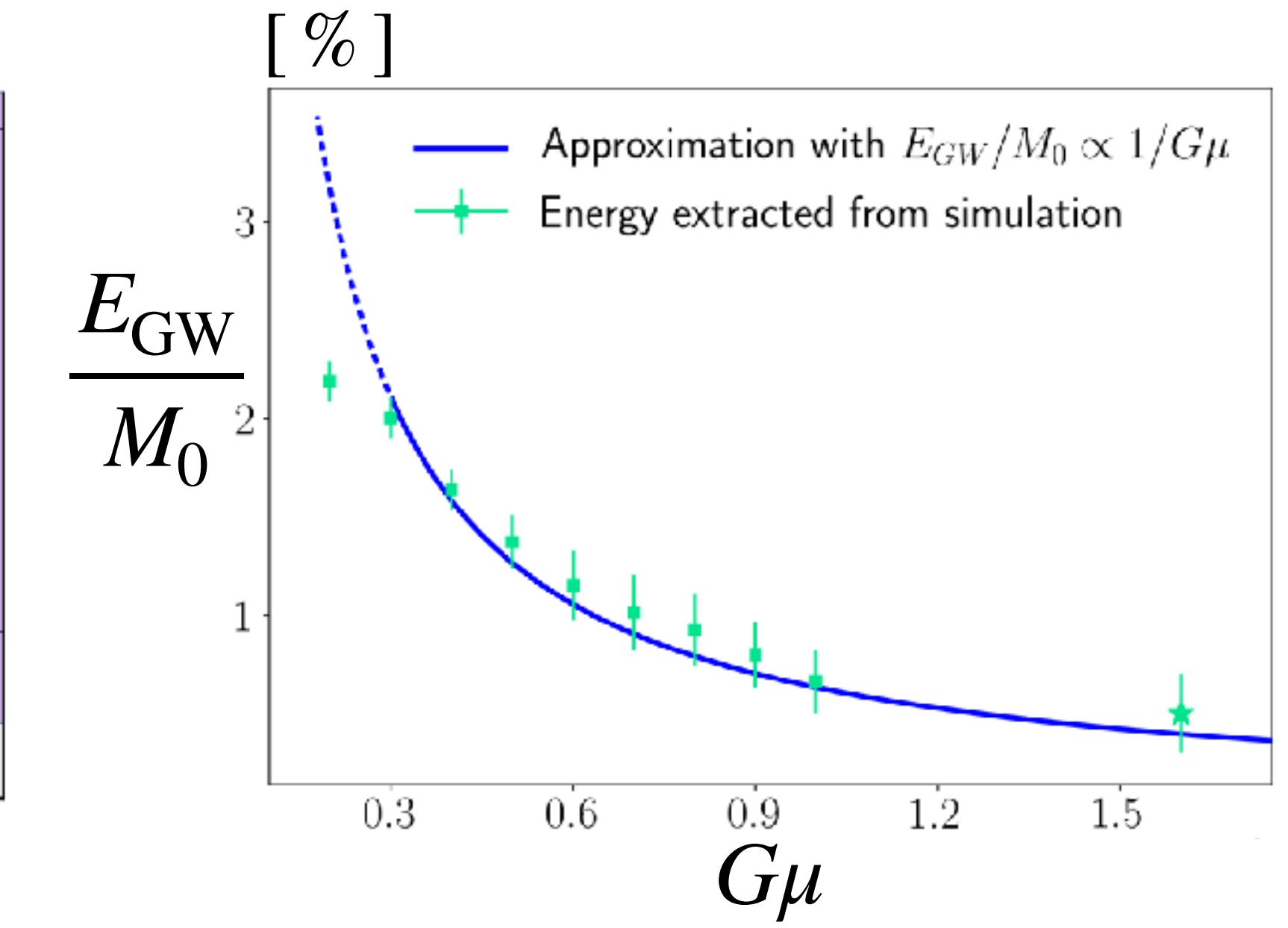
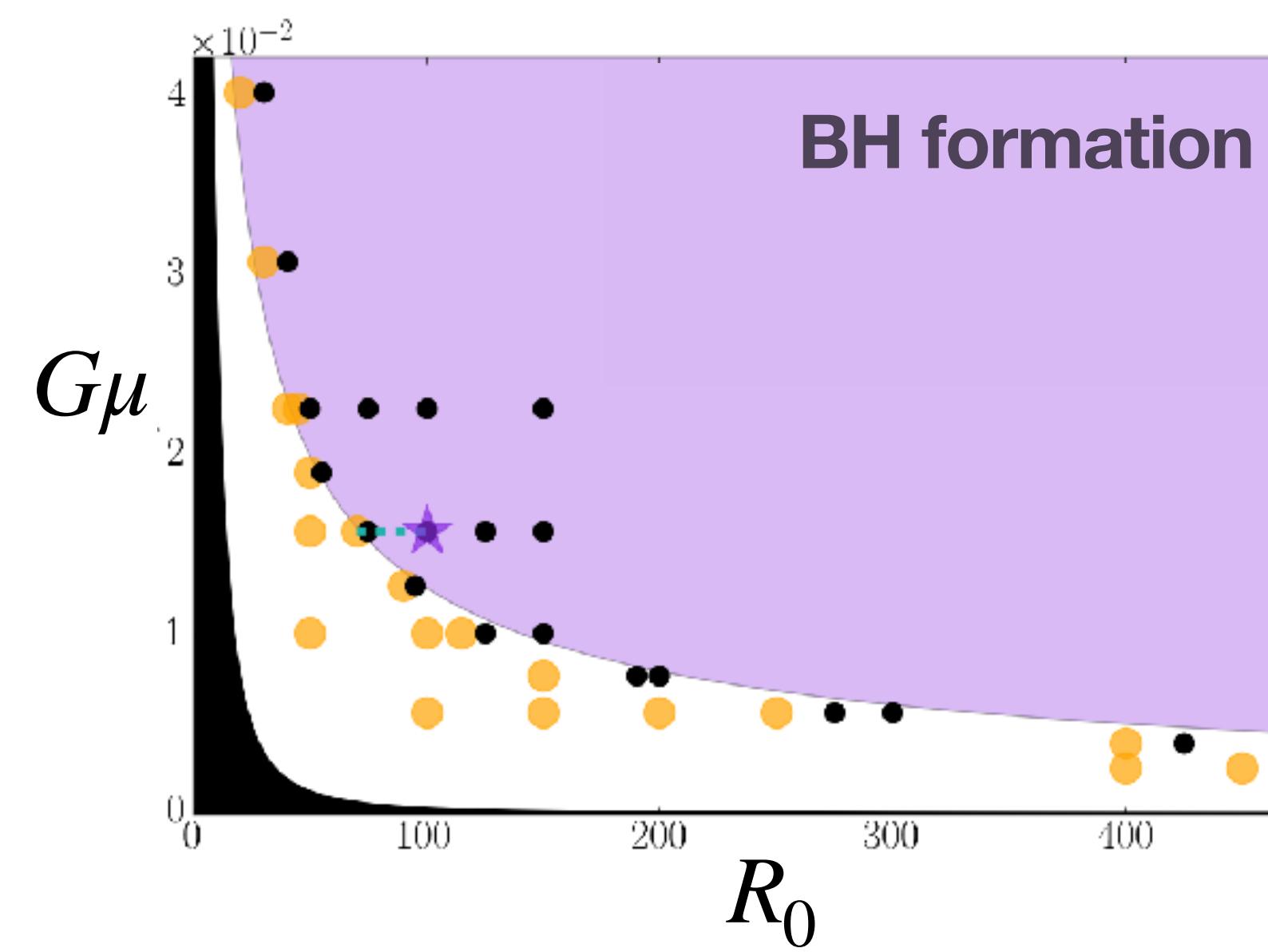
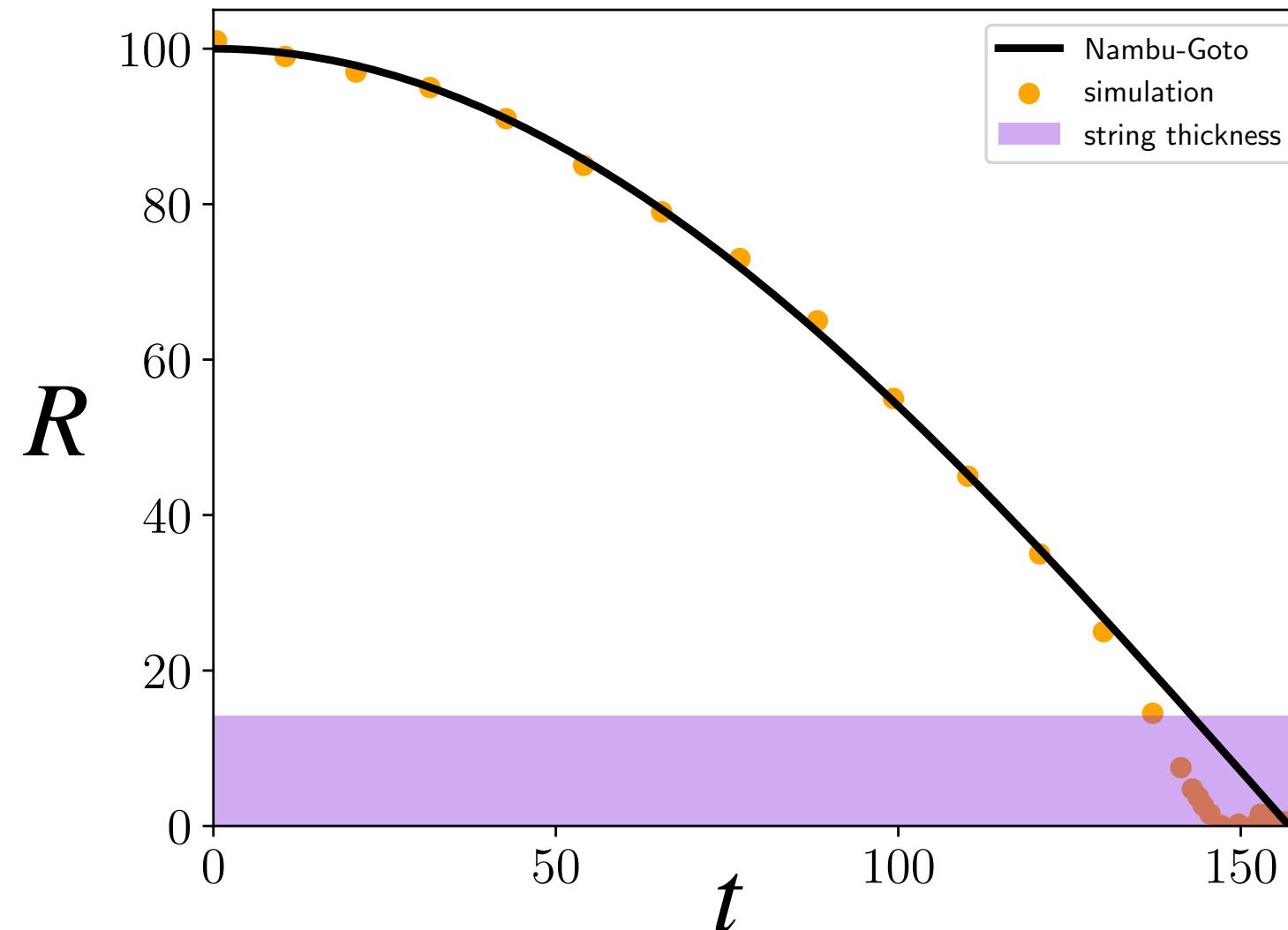
$$R \approx 100 \text{ a.u.}$$

$$M \approx 100 M_\odot$$

“Hoop conjecture”



String loop dynamics



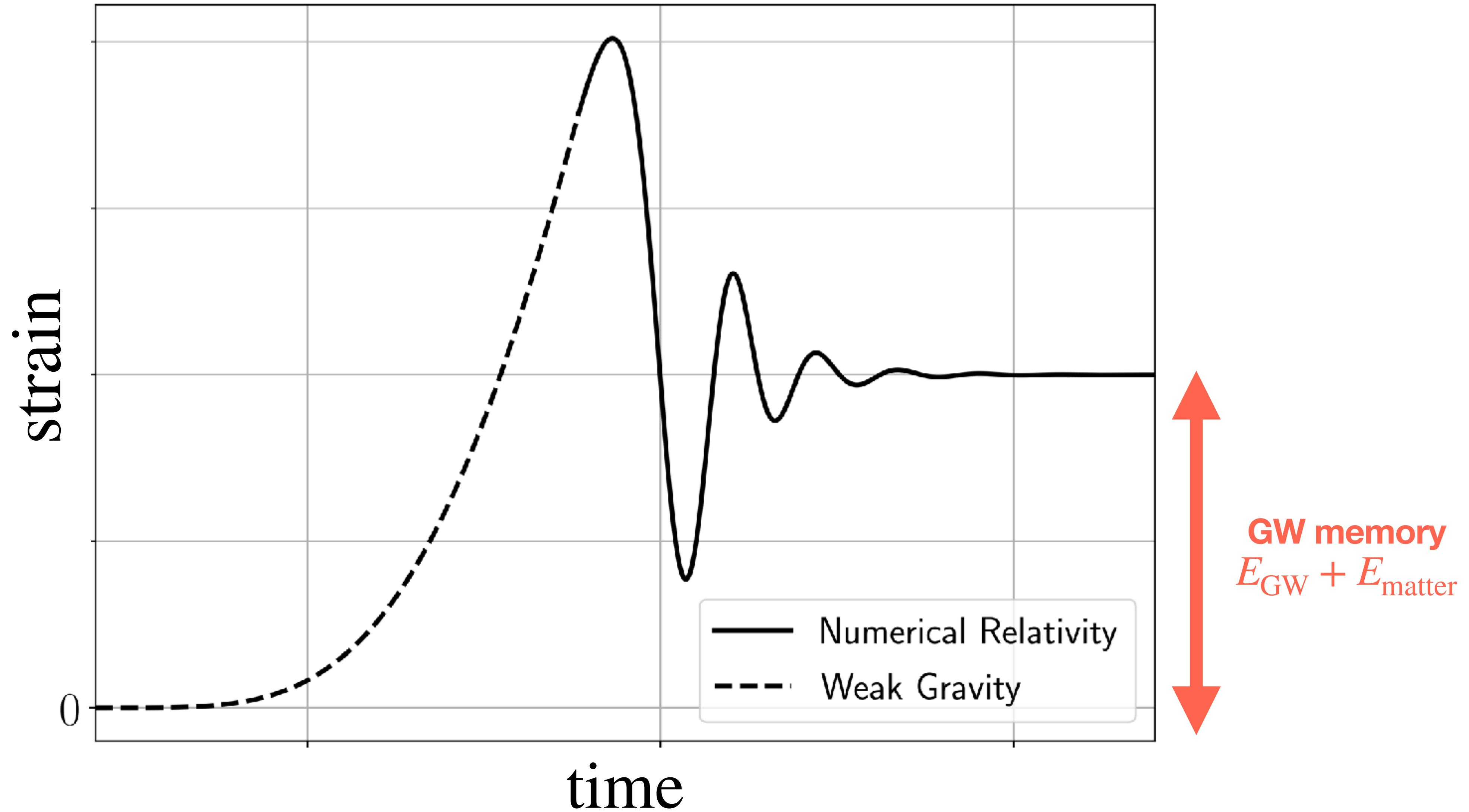
$$R = R_0 \cos(t/R_0)$$

$$\frac{R_0}{l_{\text{Pl}}} \gtrsim (G\mu)^{-3/2}$$

Ask me more later!

$$E_{\text{GW}} \uparrow \text{ as } G\mu \downarrow$$

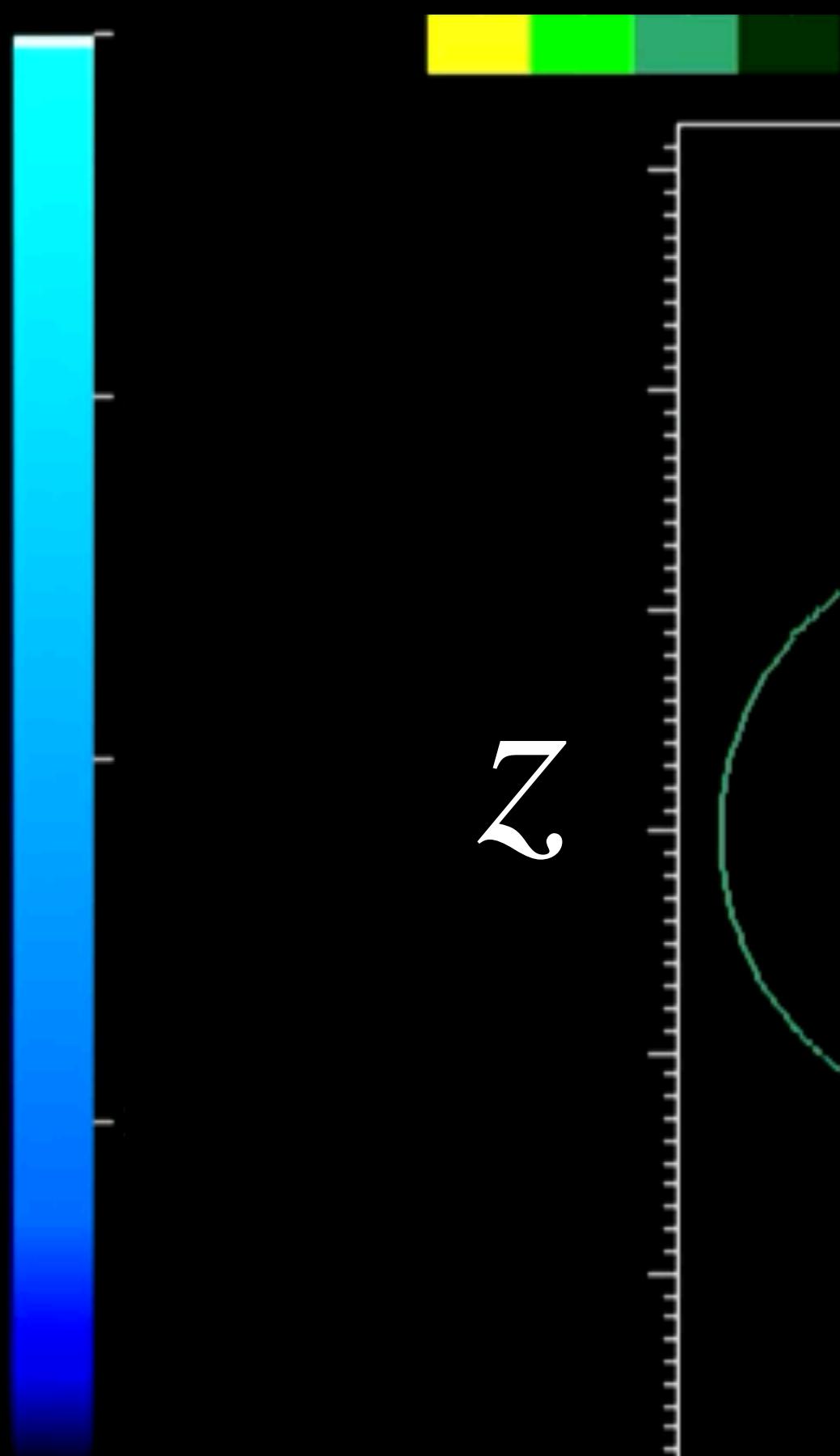
Ask me more later!



Radiation in jets

ρ

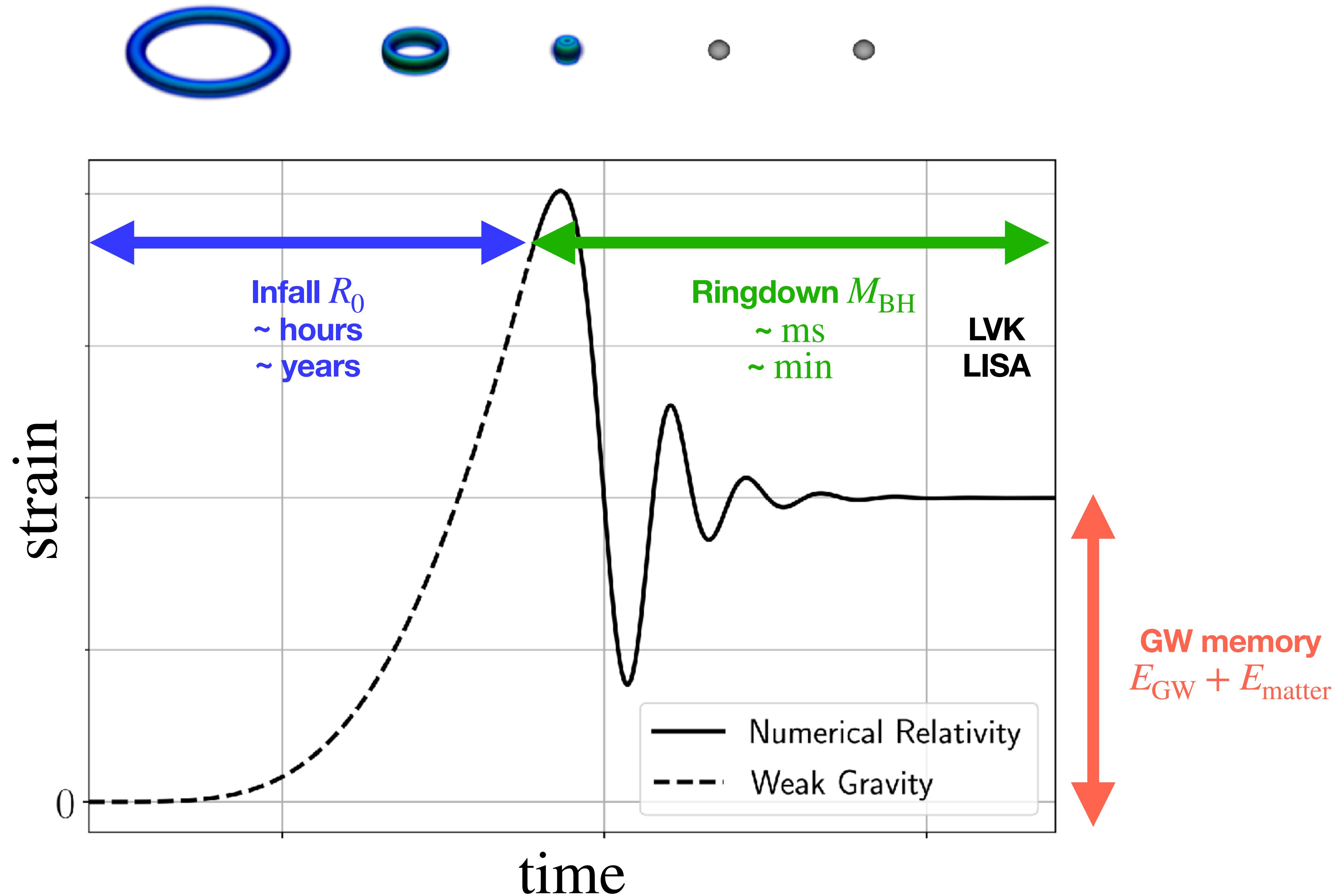
Gravit. Pot.



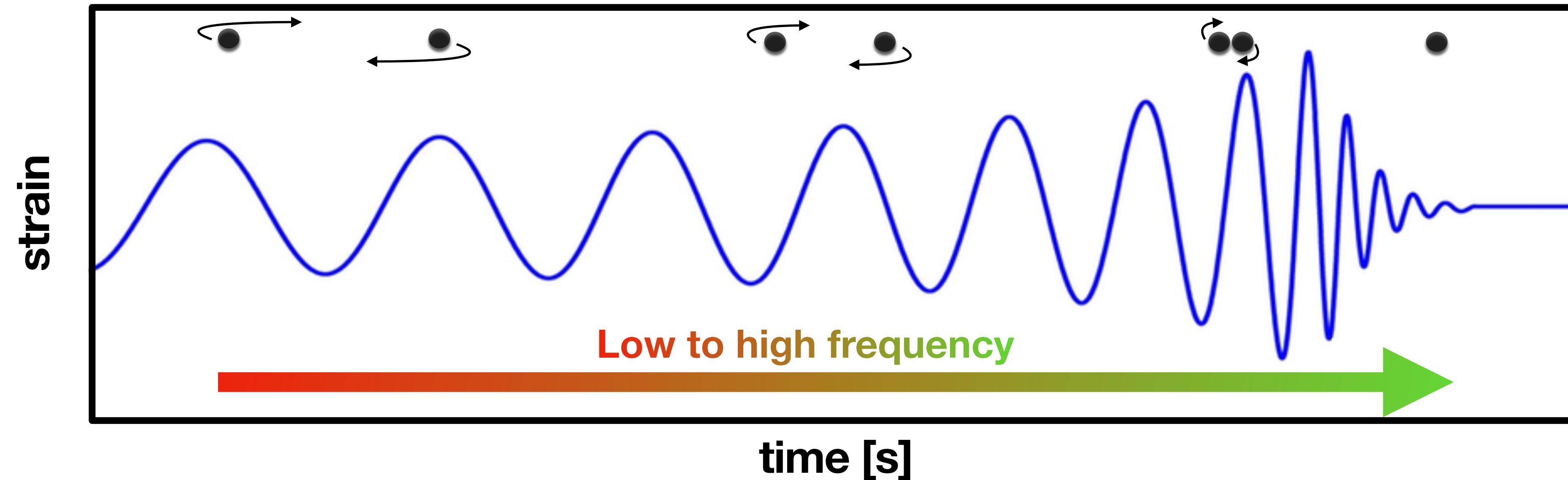
z

x

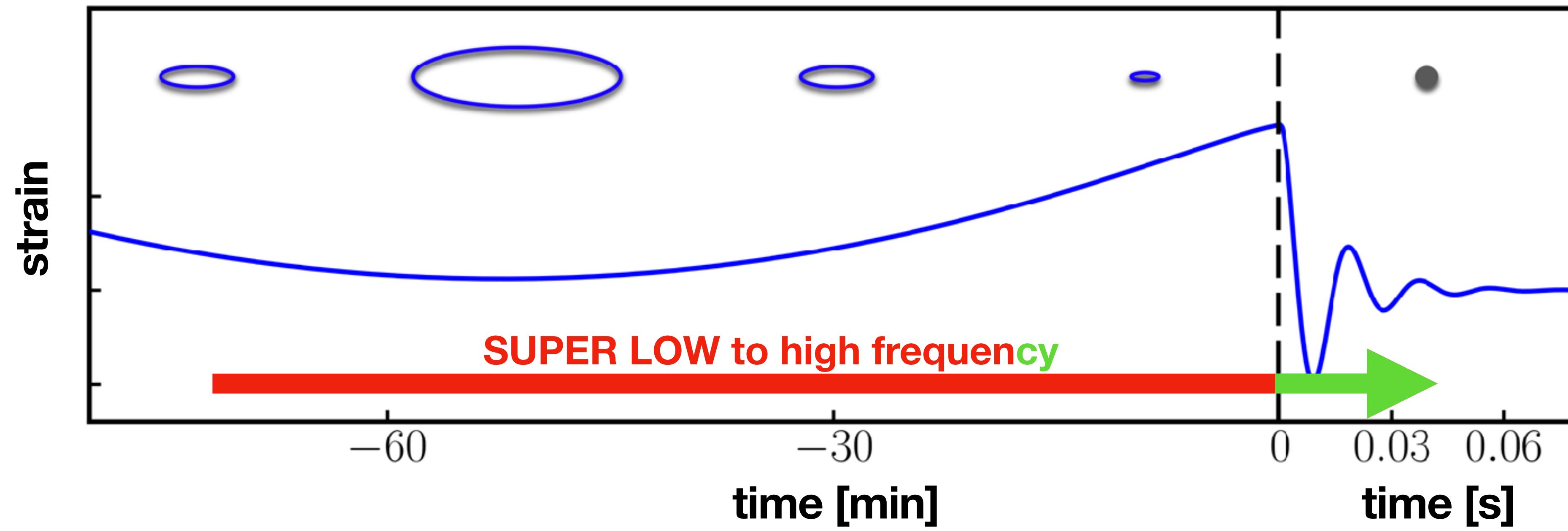




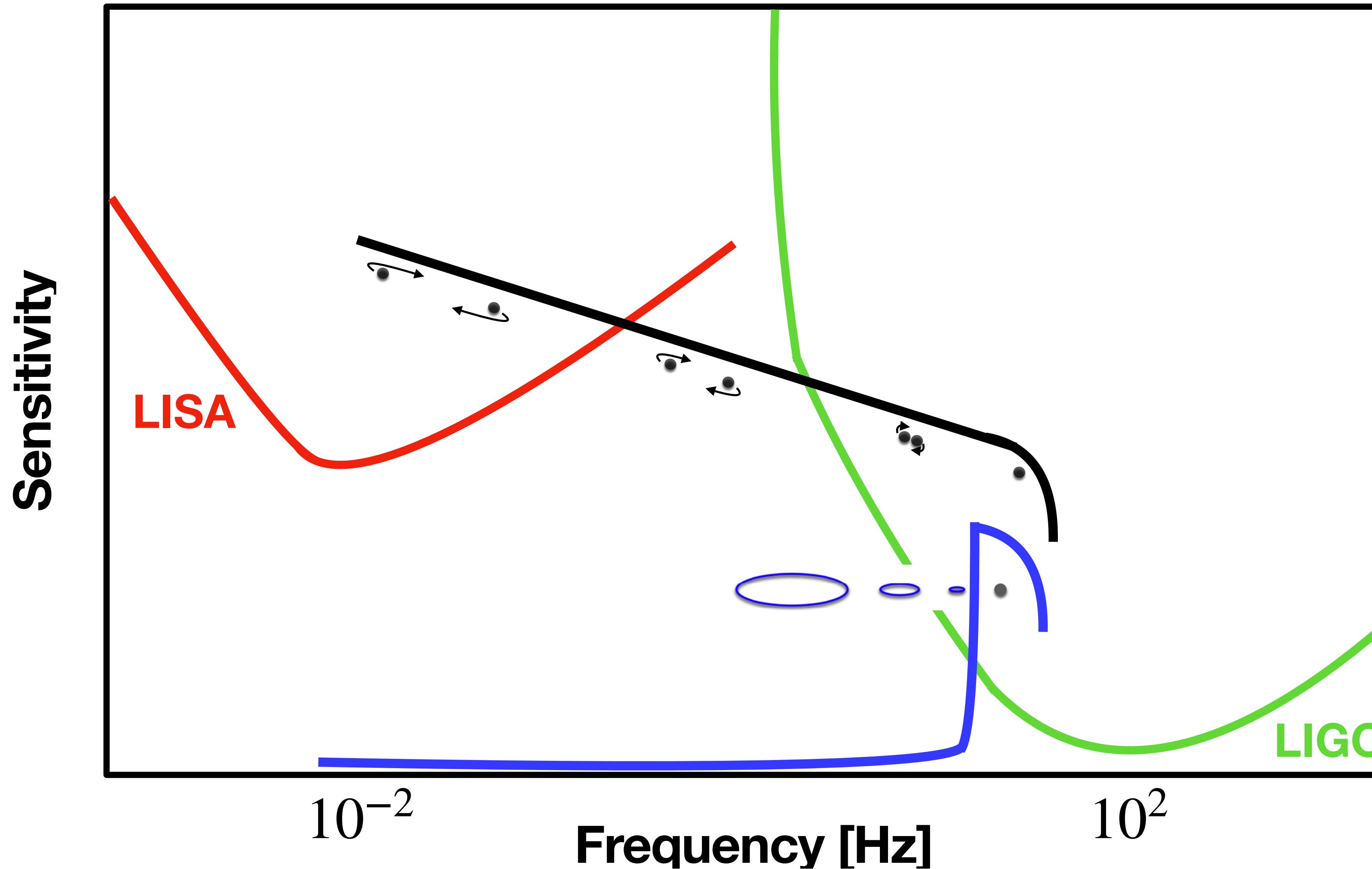
BBH



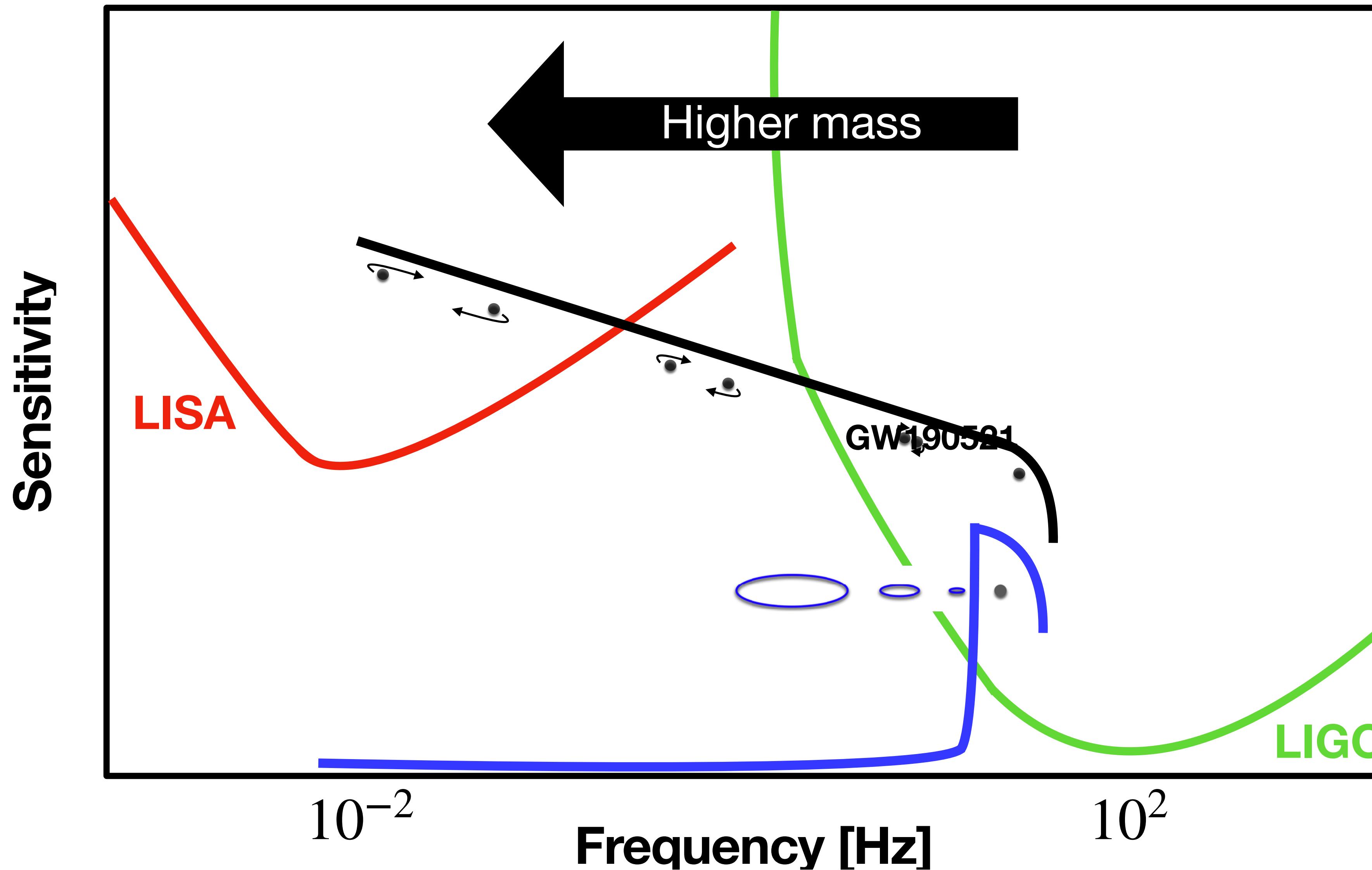
String loop



LISA and LIGO sensitivity



LISA and LIGO sensitivity



Example: GW190521

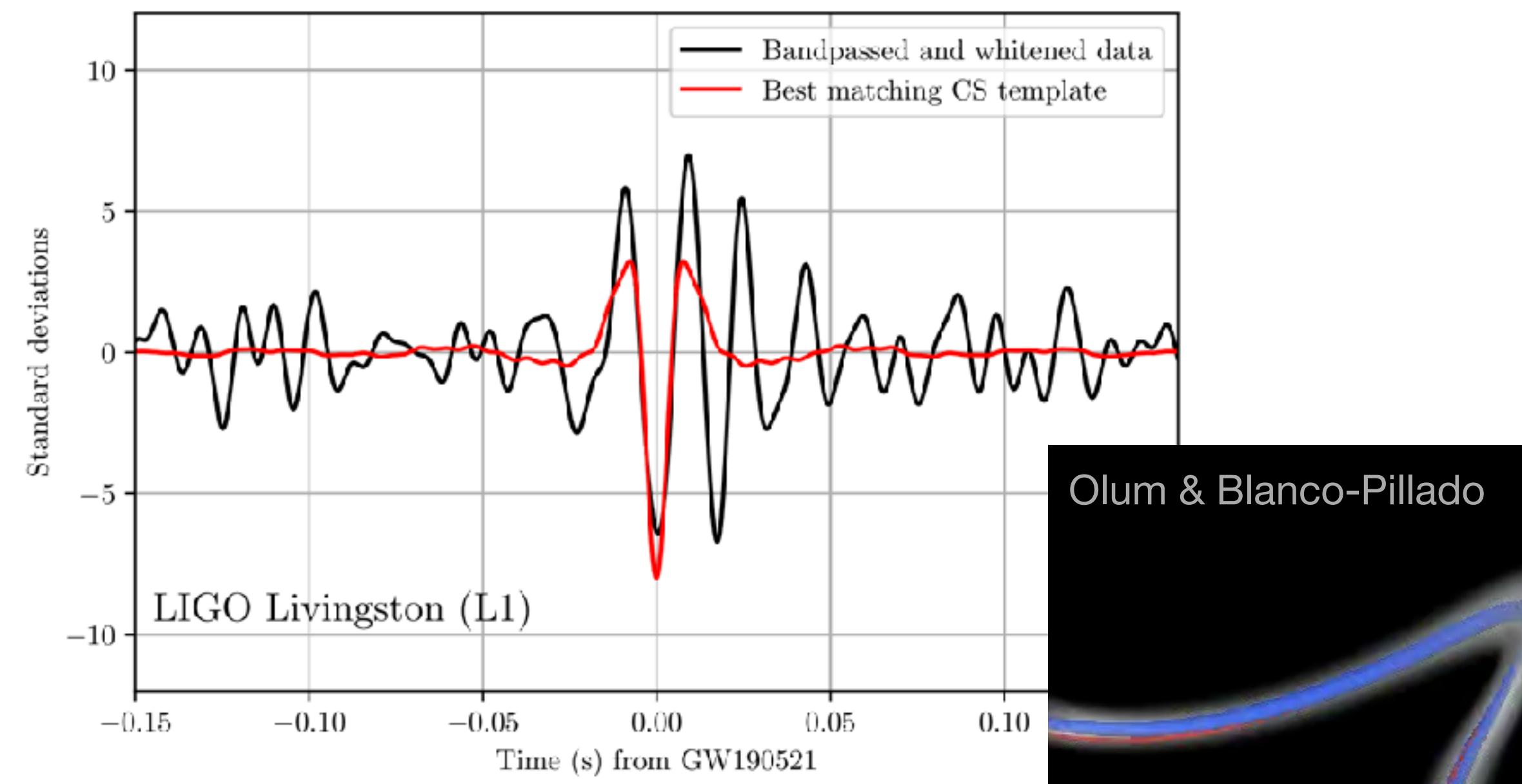
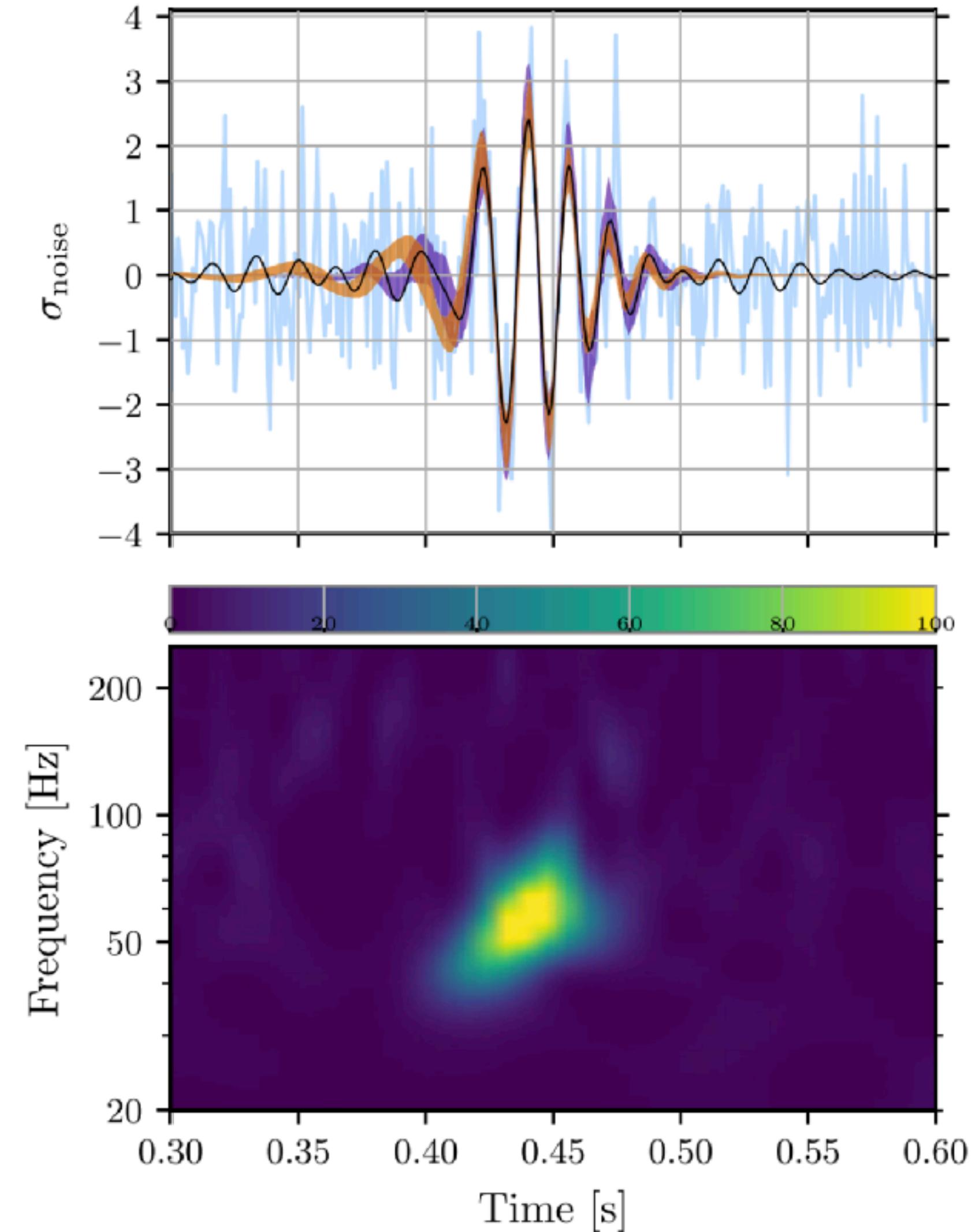
(in preparation)

with Charlie Hoy, Hannam, Helfer, Lim

[2009.01190]

Properties and Astrophysical Implications of the $150M_{\odot}$ Binary Black Hole Merger GW190521

GW190521 is identified by the cosmic string matched filter search pipeline (Aasi et al. 2014b; Abbott et al. 2018b); however, the maximum S/Ns in this search (~ 6 and ~ 8 in LIGO Hanford and Livingston, respectively) are much lower than for modeled BBH search templates, best-fit binary merger waveform models, or unmodeled reconstructions, suggesting that the data strongly prefer a binary merger model to a cosmic string or cusp.



Example: GW190521

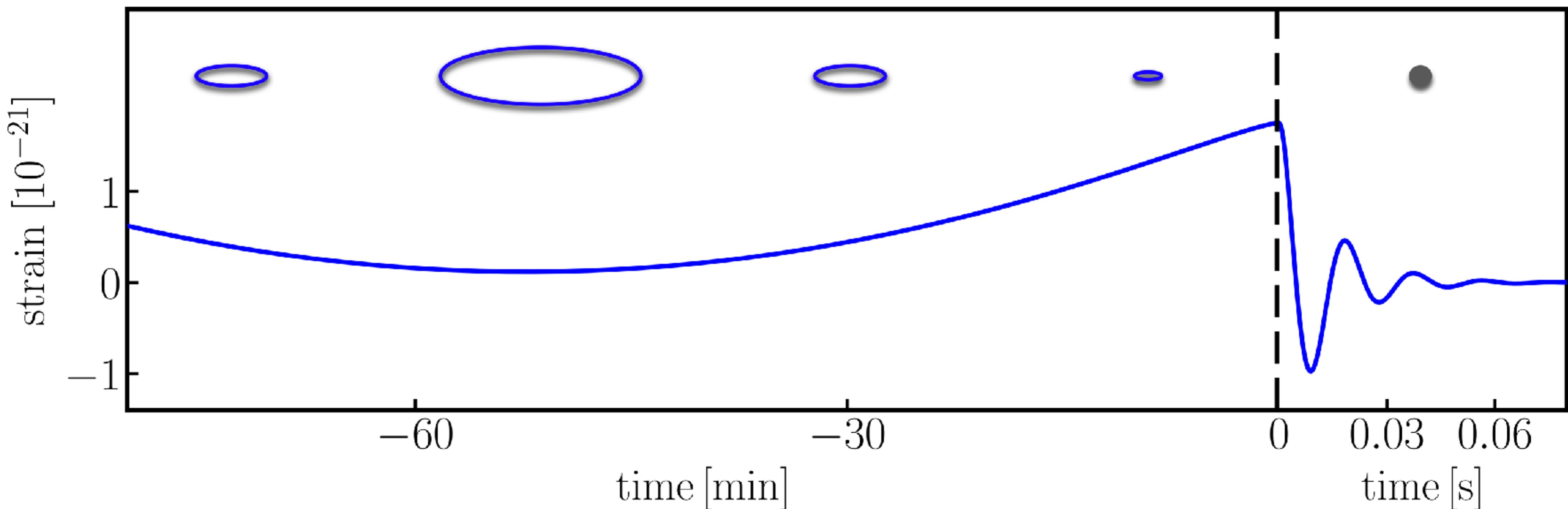
(in preparation)

with Charlie Hoy, Hannam, Helfer, Lim

$$G\mu \approx 10^{-7}$$

$$R_0 \approx 4 \text{ AU}$$

$$d_L \approx 3 \text{ Gpc}$$

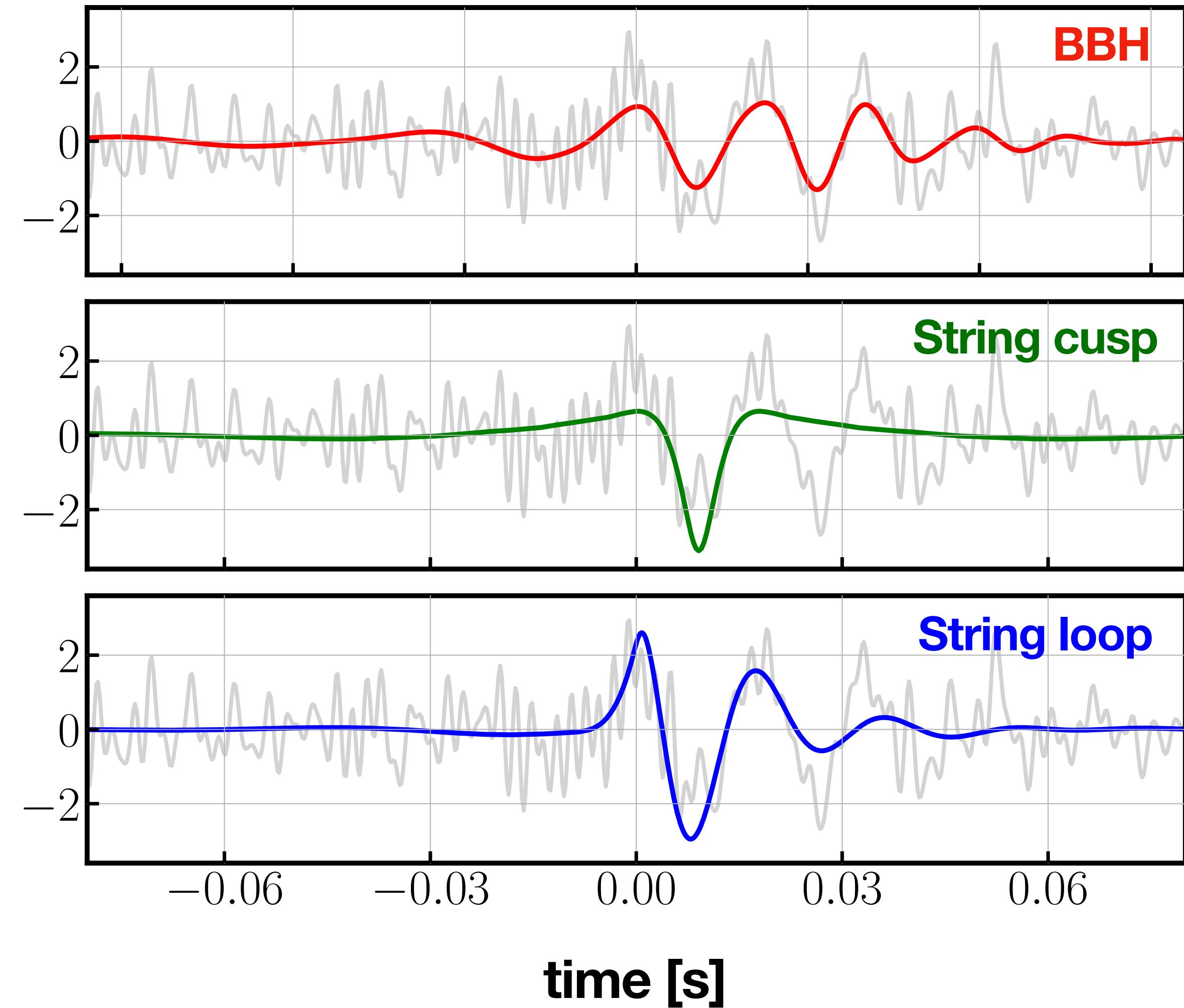


Example: GW190521

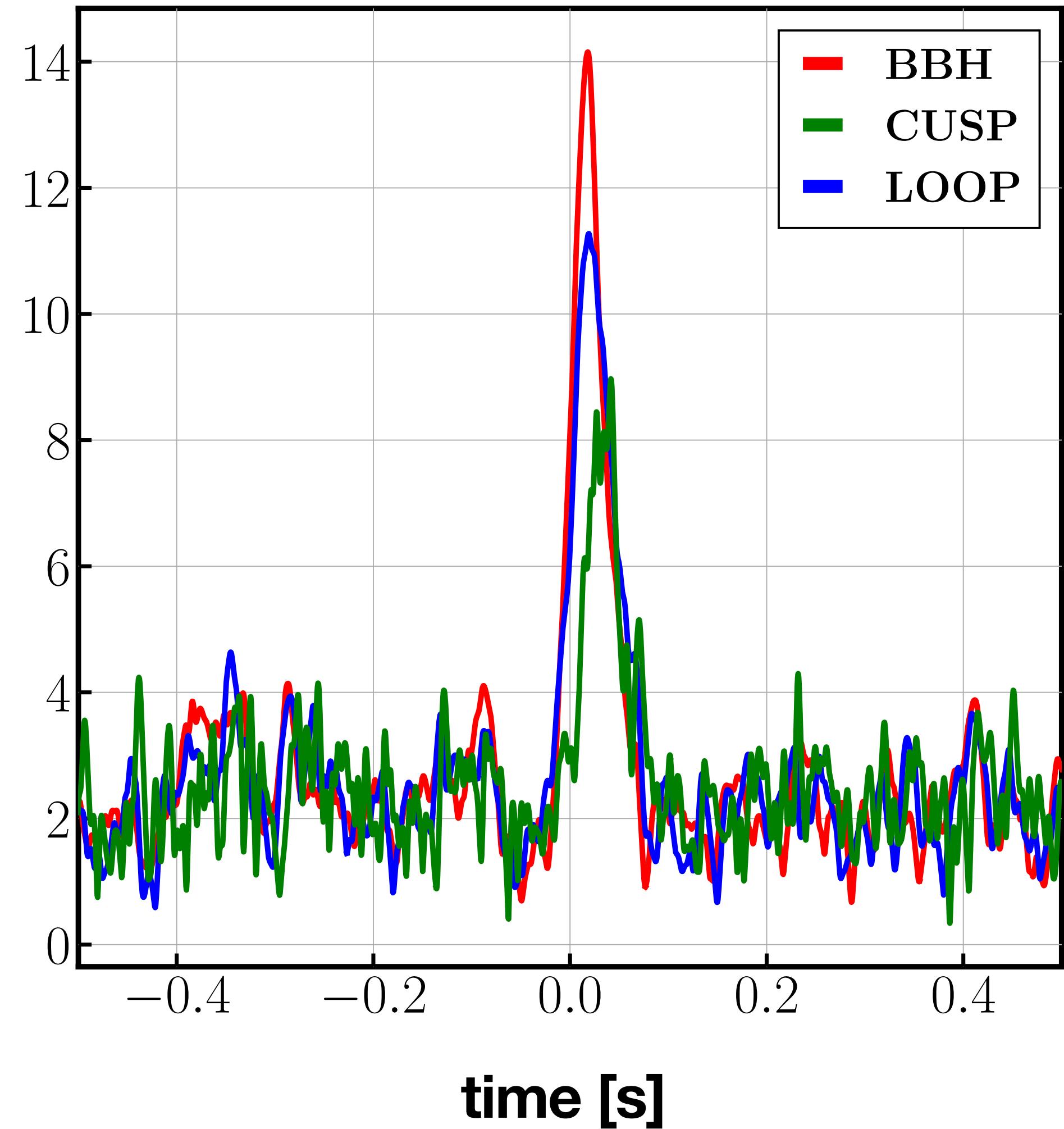
with Charlie Hoy, Hannam, Helfer, Lim

(in preparation)

Whitened strain data



Signal-to-noise ratio



Summary:

josu.aurrekoetxea@physics.ox.ac.uk

Oscillons during preheating:

- Gravity can play an important role
- Compactness $C \approx 10^{-2} - 10^{-3}$
- Not enough for PBH

GWs from cosmic strings:

- First GR waveforms of strings
- Louder events for lighter strings
- Searches: GW190521?

Strong-field gravity interesting for early Universe