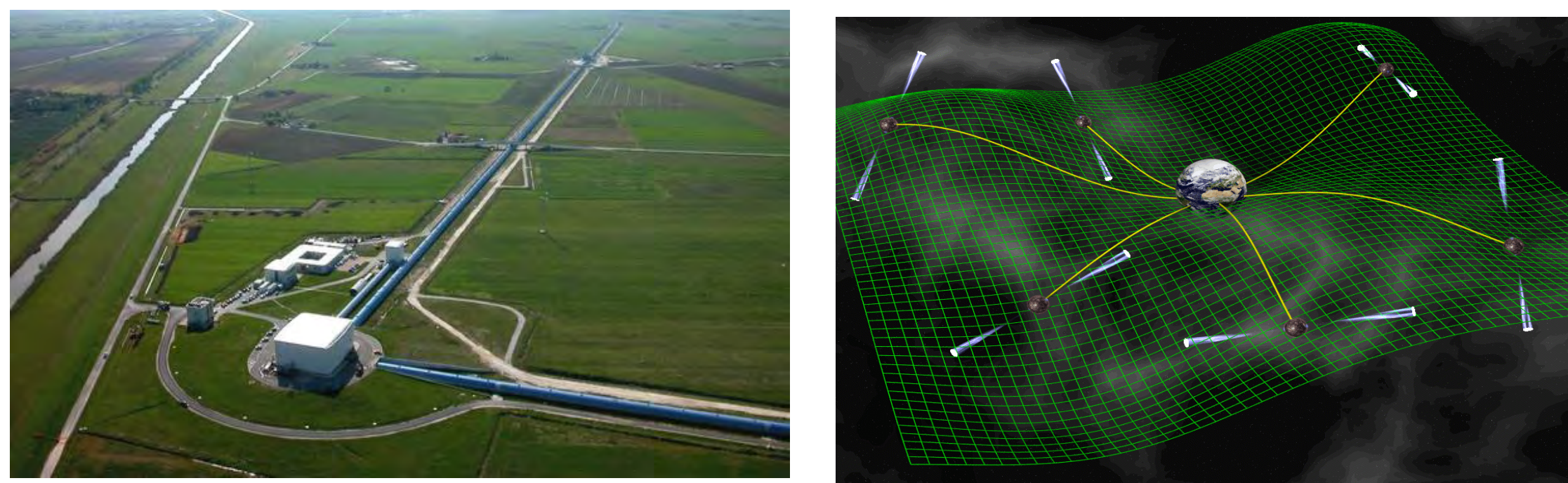


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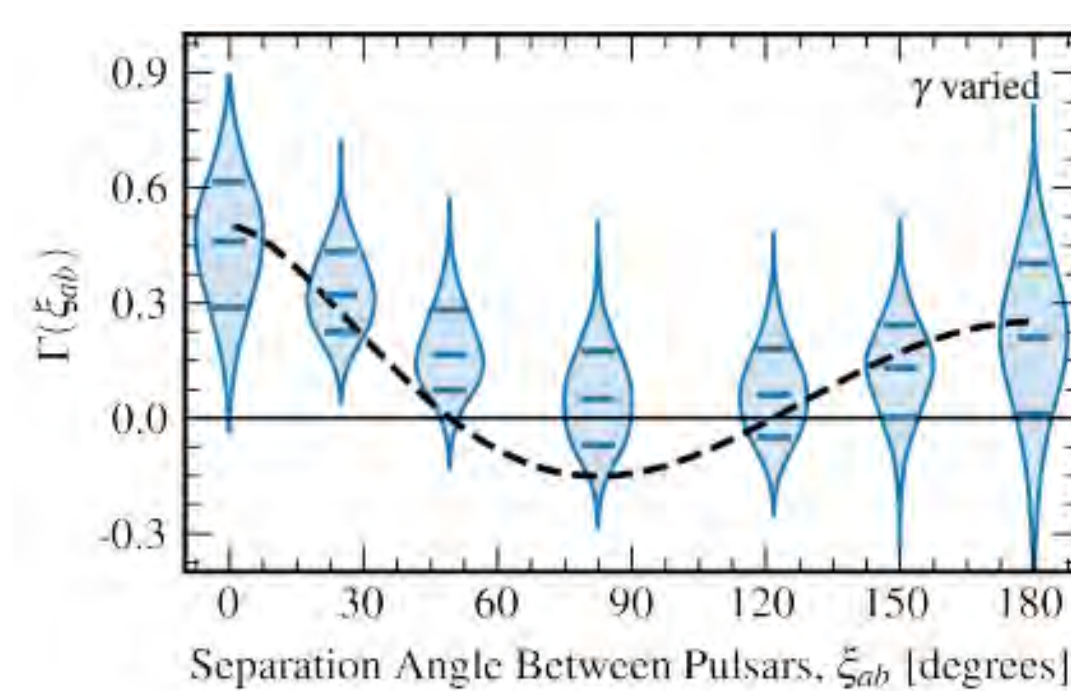
- a) University of California, Berkeley
University of Kentucky, Lexington
- b) University of Wisconsin, Madison

Motivation

- Era of GW astronomy with ground-based detectors (Hz-KHz) and pulsar timing array (PTA) experiments (nHZ – 100 nHZ).

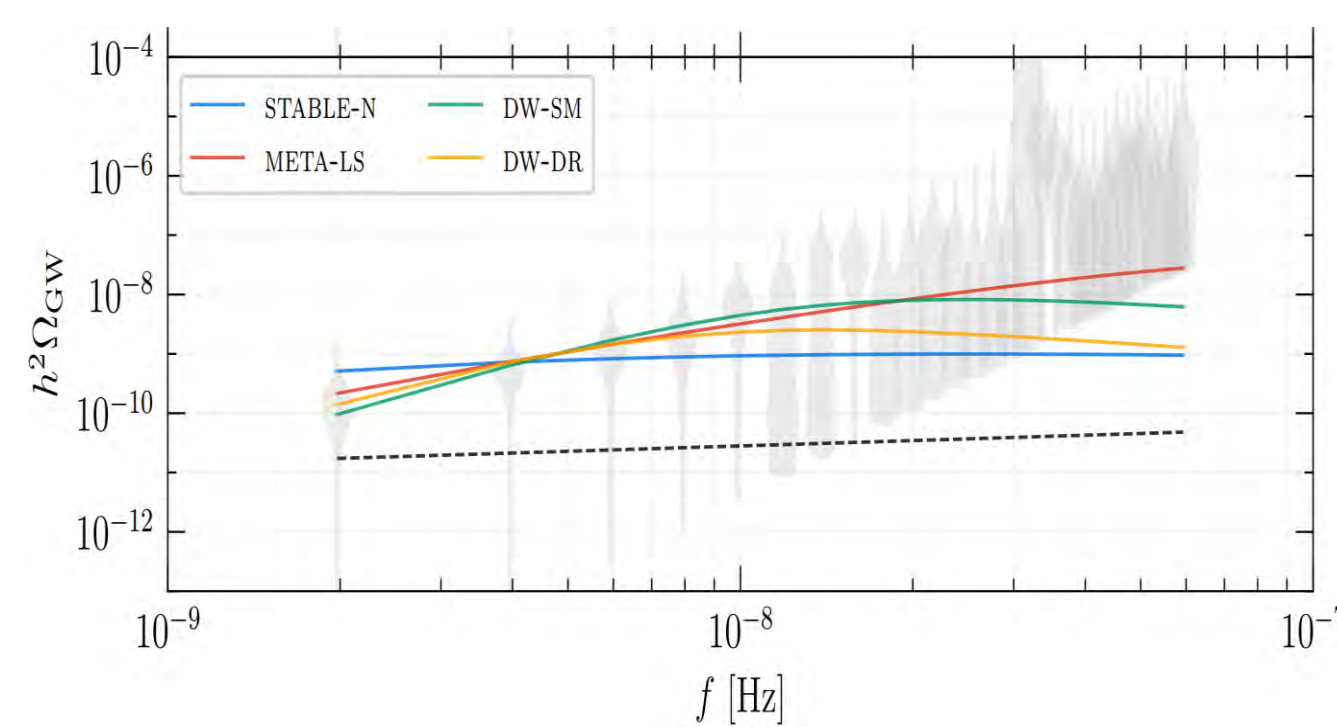


- PTA detect Stochastic GW Background (SGWB) which result in Hellings-Downs correlation observed at around 3 to 4-sigma by NANOGrav, EPTA, PPTA, CPTA, InPTA.



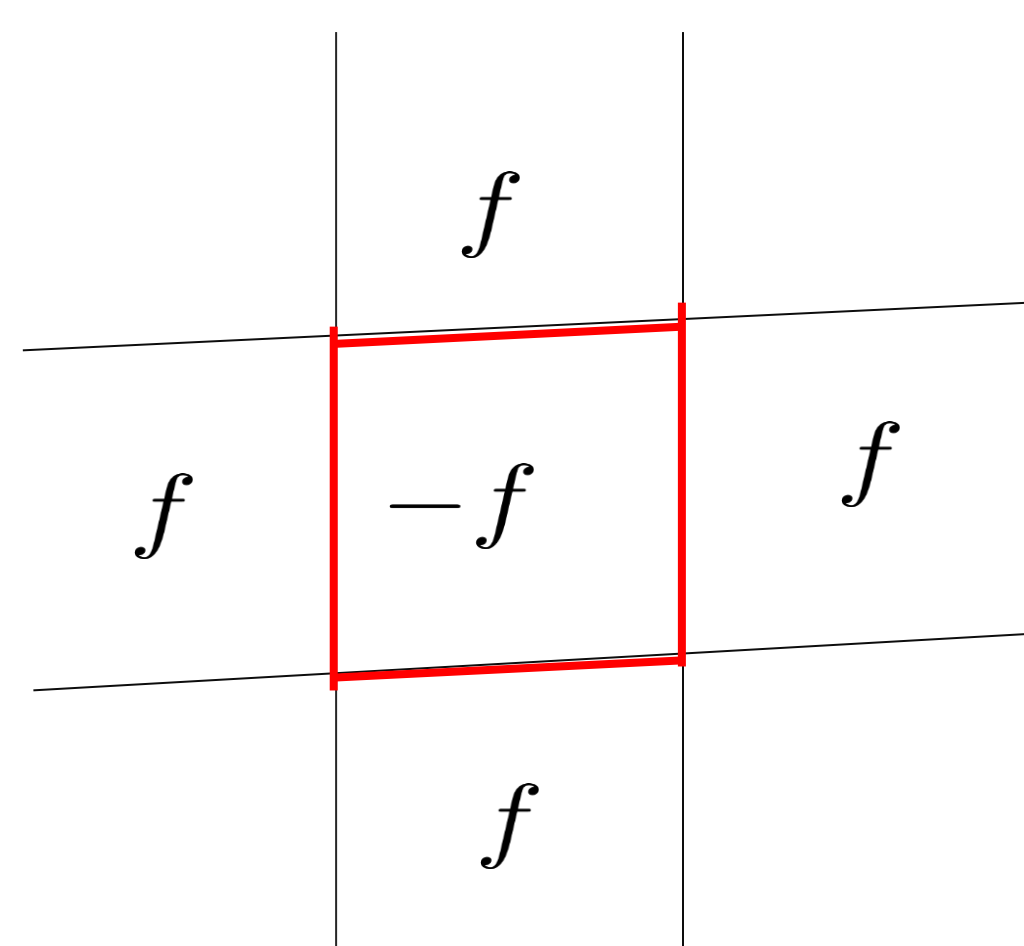
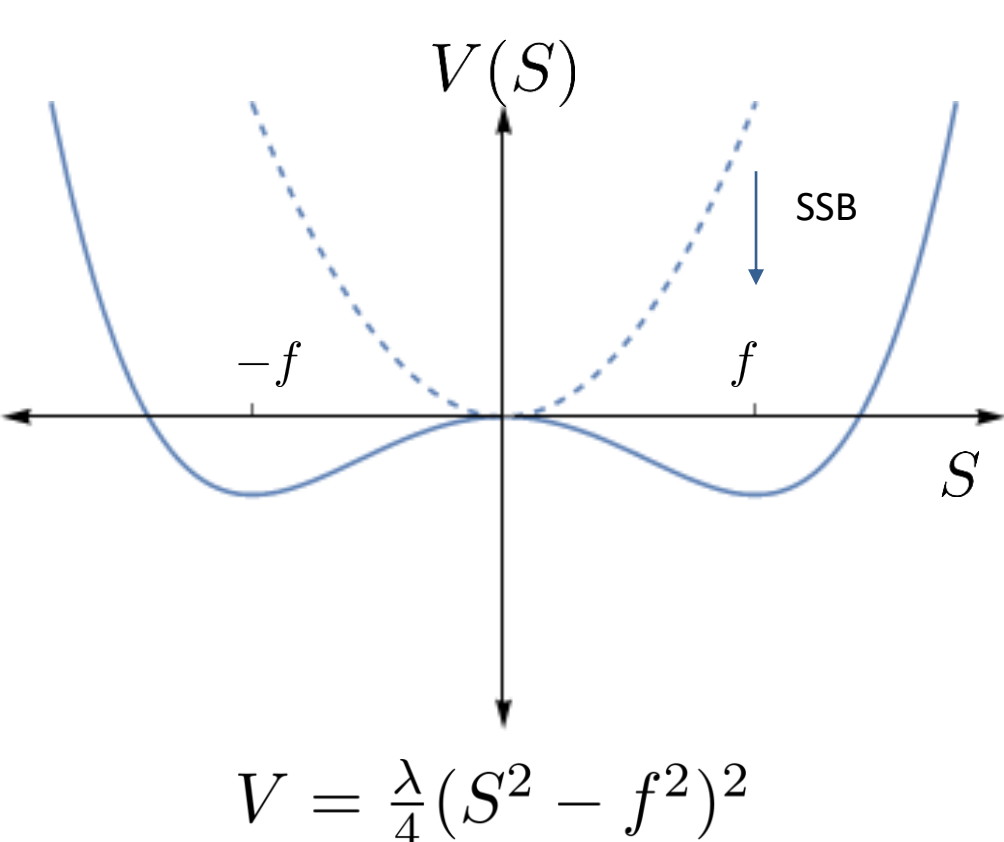
- Q: What is the source of this SGWB?

- A: 1) SM BH binary merger
2) FOPT
3) Inflation
4) Cosmic Stings
5) Domain Walls



Domain Walls

- Cosmic defects produced from SSB of discrete symmetry \mathbb{Z}_2

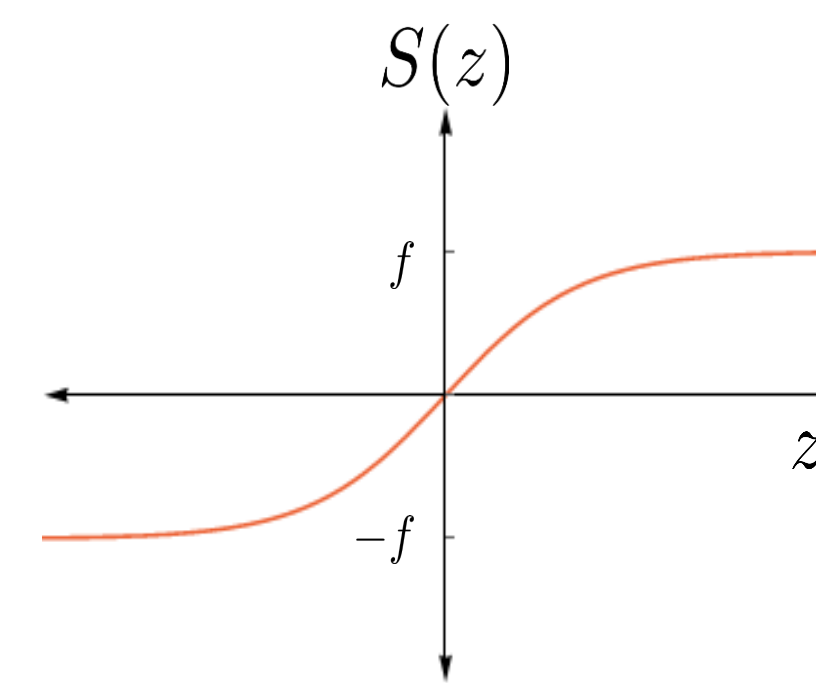


- Energy density of domain walls

$$\rho_{\text{DW}} = \sigma/L$$

$$\sigma \approx \sqrt{\lambda} f^3 \text{ (surface tension)}$$

$L = \text{domain size}$



- Evolution of DW:

$$\text{Scaling Solution} \quad \rho_{\text{DW}} = \sigma/L = \mathcal{A}\sigma/t$$

$$L = L_0 t, v = v_0$$

$$\mathcal{A} \approx 0.4N$$

- DW are problematic as they dominate energy density of the universe, as $\rho_R \sim T^4 \propto 1/t^2$

$$T_{\text{dom}} \approx 45 \text{ MeV} \left(\frac{\mathcal{A}}{0.8}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{\sigma}{10^{16} \text{ GeV}^3}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{g_*(T_{\text{dom}})}{10}\right)^{-1/4}$$

- Q: How do we get rid of DWs in early universe?
A: Break the discrete symmetry to create a bias between degenerate vacua

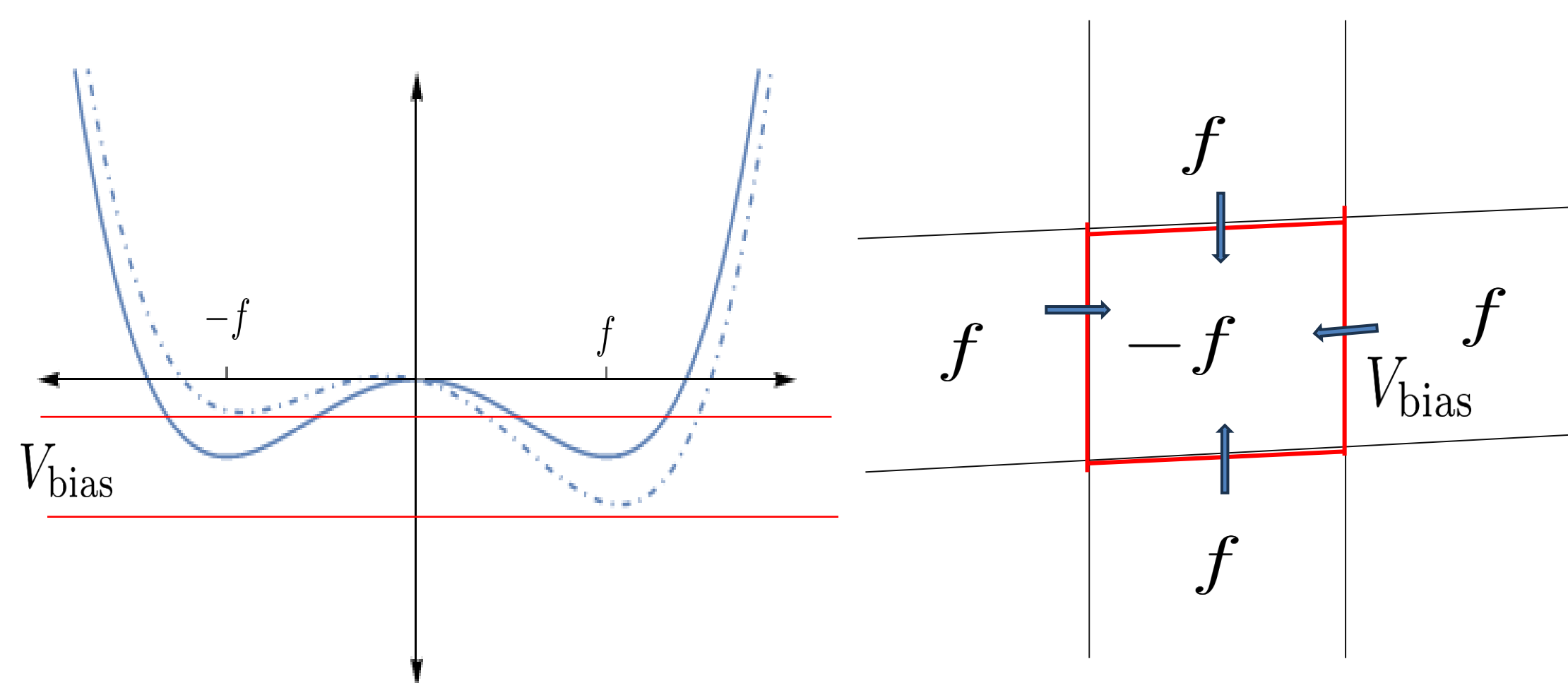
Domain Wall Collapse and GWs

- Make discrete symmetry anomalous under QCD

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}} = y S \bar{Q}_L Q_R \quad \text{Q vector like quarks } (3,1,0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_\theta = -\frac{\theta}{32\pi^2} G_{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu} \quad \text{where } \theta = \arg(S)$$

$$V_{\text{bias}}(\theta) = -m_\pi^2 f_\pi^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_u m_d}{(m_u + m_d)^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$$



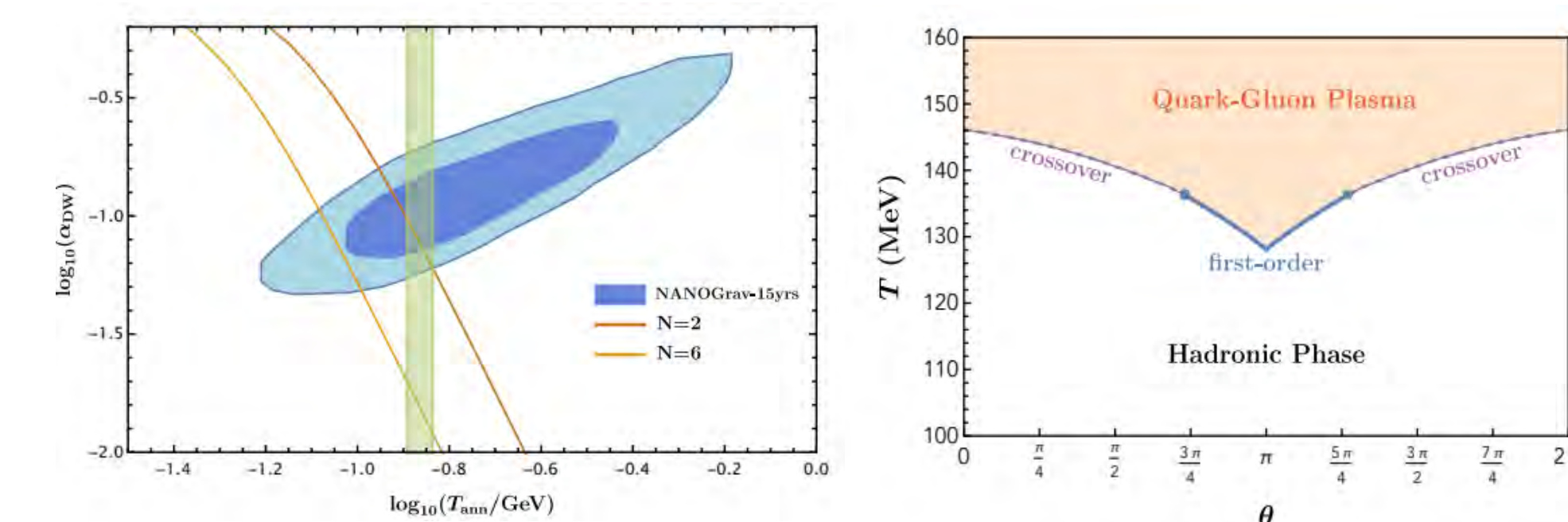
- Biased potential cause DW collapse

$$T_{\text{ann}} \approx 120 \text{ MeV} \left(\frac{V_{\text{bias}}}{(100 \text{ MeV})^4}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{\sigma}{10^{16} \text{ GeV}^3}\right)^{-1/2}$$

- DW collapse generate GWs

$$f_{\text{peak}} \approx 1.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Hz} \left(\frac{T_{\text{ann}}}{100 \text{ MeV}}\right)$$

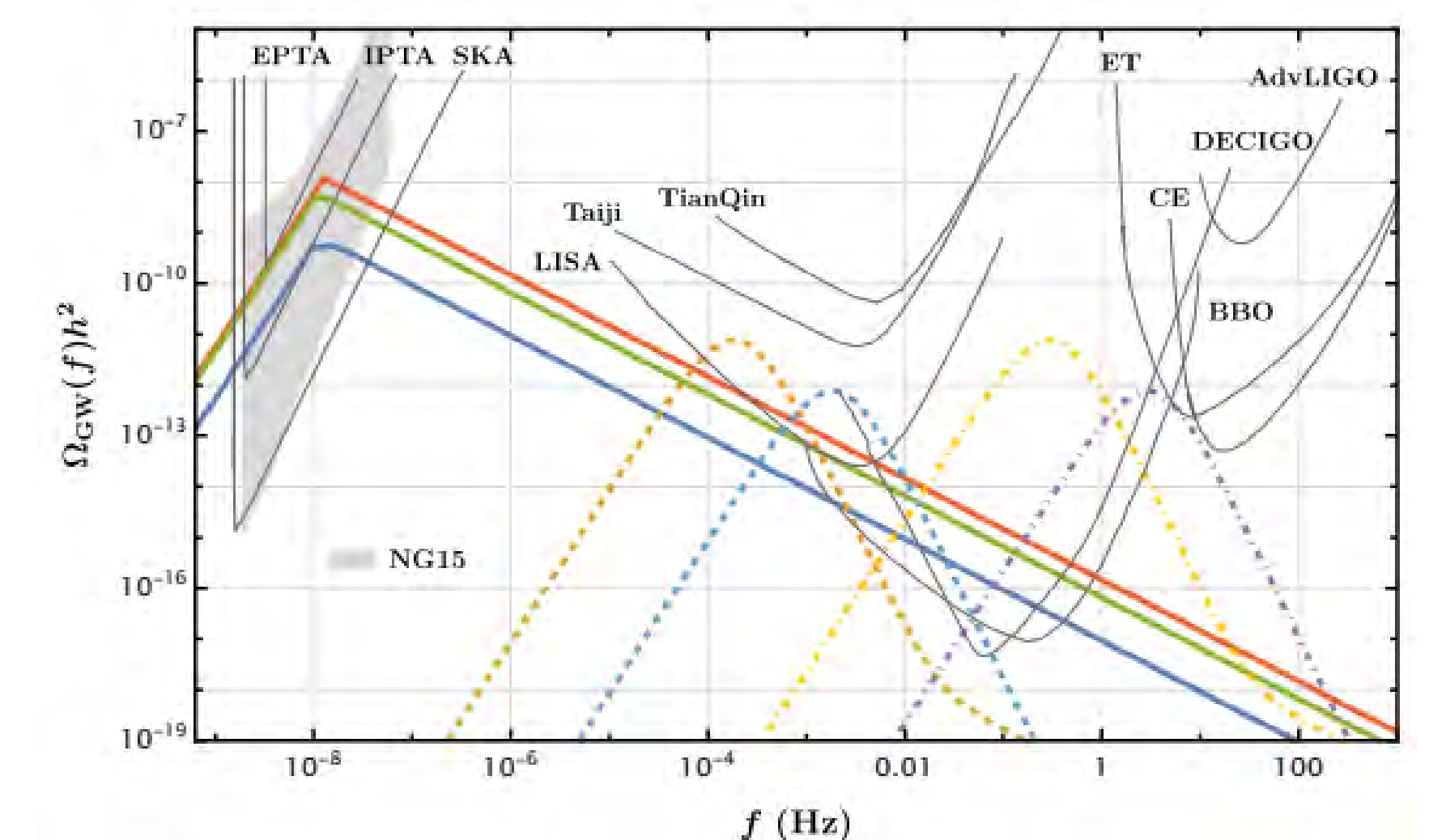
$$\Omega_{\text{GW}h^2(t_0)}|_{\text{peak}} \approx 3 \times 10^{-8} \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{GW}}}{0.7}\right) \left(\frac{\sigma}{10^{16} \text{ GeV}^3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{T_{\text{ann}}}{100 \text{ MeV}}\right)^{-4}$$



- We get QCD FOPT in the region with non-zero theta values. Obtained using LSMq. This gives new GW signature in LISA

GW Spectroscopy

- Three different sources of GW expected



References

1. YB, MK, TC'23 – 2306.17160
2. NANOGrav Collab.'23 – 2306.16213/16219
3. Pisarski'96 – hep-ph/9601316
4. Saikawa'17 – 1703.02576
5. Preskill et al.'91, Vecchia et al.'80