Finite-size Effects on Cosmic String Breaking

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Backgrounds

Stochastic Gravitational Wave Background (SGWB)

SGWB

- Superposition of gravitational waves from many sources
- Observed by pulsar timing array (PTA) experiments @ nHz band

Recent PTA Results



- Evidenced by many collaborations
- NANOGrav [2306.16213]
- EPTA+InPTA [2306.16214]
- PPTA [2306.16215]

Possible Origin

- Supermassive black holes
- Cosmic strings
- Domain walls
- Phase transitions



• CPTA [2306.16216]



Cosmic Strings as GW sources

Cosmic Strings



 String-shaped object in the Universe

- Predicted by many BSM models
- e.g. Grand Unification
- Oscillation emits GW

Credit: Daniel Dominguez from CERN's Education, Communications & Outreach (ECO) Department.

Decay Rate

- NANOGrav: the strings must be metastable
- Spontaneously cut by
 - monopole-antimonopole pair production
- GW data: $\sqrt{\kappa} \sim 8$ for decay rate $\sim \exp[-\pi\kappa]$ [2306.16219]
- Precise estimate is critical



Conventional Approximation

[Preskill & Vilenkin (1992)]

- Neglects string width & monopole size
- Valid only for $\sqrt{\kappa} \gg 1$
- $\sqrt{\kappa} \propto D/d$
- Cf. $\sqrt{\kappa} \sim 8$ for NANOGrav



Q: Is the conventional approximation OK for the PTA data?

Alternative Evaluation

- Postulate an underlying model
- Symmetry breaking pattern: $SU(2) \rightarrow U(1) \rightarrow 1$
- Construct the static string configuration
- Construct an "easy tunneling path"
- Example \rightarrow
- Calculate κ
- Upper bound on true (optimal) κ



Results

Conclusions

Implications for the PTA regime

VS. Conventional



- Upper bound on κ was calculated numerically (decay rate $\sim \exp[-\pi\kappa]$)
- The string width and monopole size are taken into account
- The conventional approximation may be unsuited to interpret the PTA data