

# Gravity as Portal to (almost) Everything!

Basabendu Barman

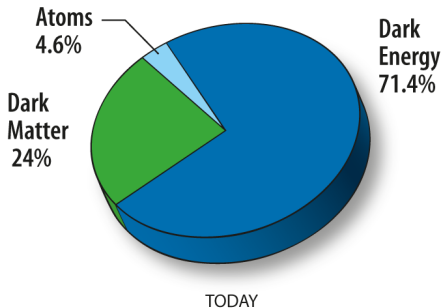
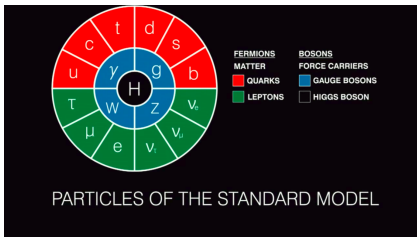
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(based on arxiv: 2210.05716, in collaboration with S.Cléry, R.T.Co, Y.Mambrini & K.A. Olive)

## Plan

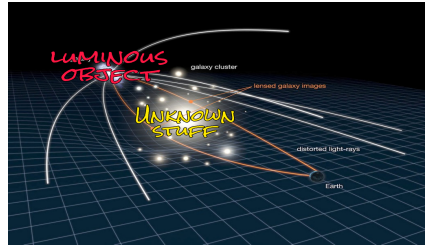
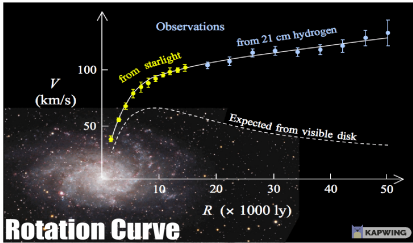
- ▶ A brief introduction
  - Beyond the realms of the SM
- ▶ The Framework
  - The underlying model
  - Gravitational production channels
- ▶ Detectable Primordial Gravitational Wave (PGW)
- ▶ Case of a stable and a decaying Dark Matter (DM)
  - *along with BAU*
  - Explaining IceCube excess
- ▶ Light DM via gravity portal
- ▶ Conclusion

# Why go beyond the Standard Model?

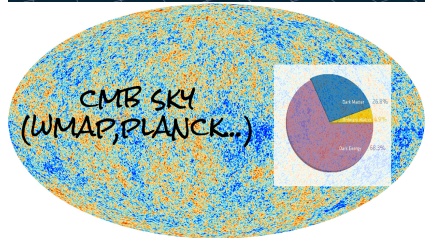


Where is the Antimatter ???

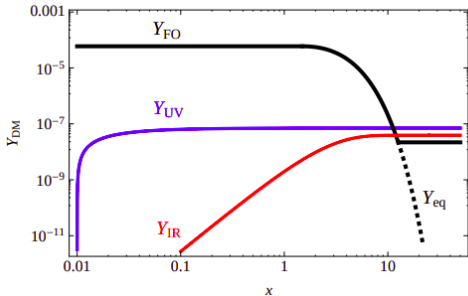
# Here and there be Dark Matter!



- ✓ Couples very weakly to photons
- ✓ Massive
- ✓ Still around today (stable)

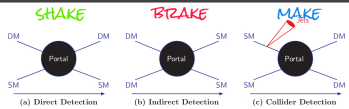
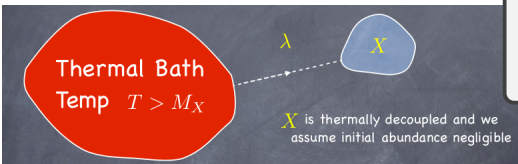


- SM  $\nu$ ?
    - too light to satisfy abundance
    - too hot to form structures
- Motivation to go beyond the SM



- $T \gg m_X$ : DM in thermal equilibrium
- Before  $n_X \rightarrow 0$ , DM is rescued by **freeze-out**  $\Gamma_{int} < H$ .
- Weak scale interaction accounts for DM relic

- Canonical WIMP scenario getting cornered by experiments
  - A possible alternative: **Freeze-in** (0911.1120, 1410.6157...).
- IR:  $\frac{n_{DM}}{s} \equiv Y_{DM} \propto \left(\frac{\lambda}{10^{-10}}\right)^2 \frac{M_P}{T} \Rightarrow$  favors low  $T$
- UV:  $Y_{DM} \propto \frac{M_P T^{2n-1}}{\Lambda^{2n}} \Rightarrow$  favors high  $T$



# Matter over anti-matter

- Independent observations from BBN and CMB

$$Y_{\Delta B} \equiv \frac{n_B - n_{\bar{B}}}{s} \sim 8 \times 10^{-11}$$

- Dynamical generation of BAU: Sakharov conditions Sakharov (JETP

Letf.5(1967)24)

→  $\not{B}$ ,  $(\not{C}; C/P)$ , Departure from thermal equilibrium

- ✓  $B$ -number is an *accidental symmetry* in the SM
- ⊗  $C/P \implies$  Jarlskog invariant PRL55:1039,1985  $\sim 10^{-20}$  is *too small*
- ⊗ EWPT is *not strongly 1<sup>st</sup> order* (1206.2942)

- A possible way:

→ Baryogenesis via Leptogenesis (Fukugita, Yanagida

PLB174:45,1986 ,hep-ph/0401240 ,0802.2962) → connects  $\nu$ -mass with BAU

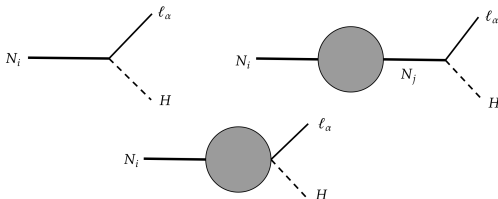
# Matter over anti-matter

- Type-I Seesaw:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2} \overbrace{M_N \bar{N}^c N}^{\text{Majorana mass } (\Delta L=2)}$$

$$- \overbrace{y_N \bar{N} \tilde{H}^\dagger L}^{\text{complex Yukawa}} + \text{h.c. .}$$

- CP-asymmetry: interference between tree- & loop
- Out of equilibrium provided by expansion of the universe
- $Y_L \xrightarrow{\text{"sphaleron"}} Y_B (T \sim \mathcal{O}(10^2 \text{ GeV}))$



- Thermal: produced via scatterings in the thermal bath

- Hierarchical:  $M_1 \ll M_{2,3}$
- Davidson-Ibarra  
([hep-ph/0202239](#))

$$\epsilon \lesssim \frac{M_N m_\nu}{\langle H \rangle^2}$$

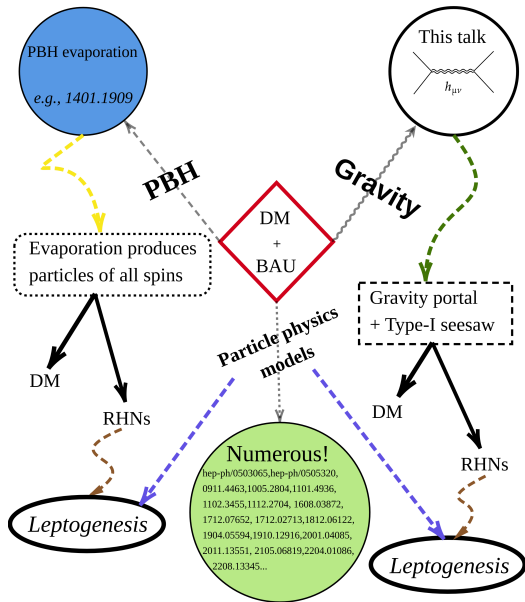
$$T_{\text{th}} > M_N \gtrsim 10^8 - 10^{10} \text{ GeV}$$

→ gravitino overproduction

- Non-thermal:  $M_N > T_{\text{th}}$ 
  - Produced from perturbative inflaton decay  $\phi \rightarrow NN$   
([PLB258\(1991\)305](#))
  - From preheating  
([hep-ph/9905242](#))

$$\epsilon_i = \frac{\Gamma(N_i \rightarrow LH) - \Gamma(N_i \rightarrow \bar{L}H^\dagger)}{\Gamma(N_i \rightarrow LH) + \Gamma(N_i \rightarrow \bar{L}H^\dagger)} \sim \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{\text{Im}[(Y_\nu^\dagger Y_\nu)_{ij}^2] M_i}{(Y_\nu^\dagger Y_\nu)_{ii}} \frac{1}{M_j}; M_i \ll M_j$$

# 2 birds, 1 (non-standard) stone





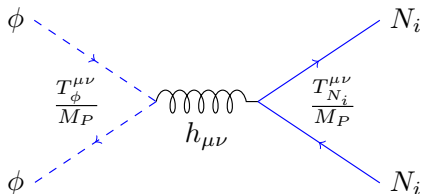
# The Set-up

- SM+3 RHNs (Majorana)+1 scalar (inflaton)
- gravity portal arises from perturbation around flat metric

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}/M_P$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{M_P} h_{\mu\nu} \left( \overbrace{T_{SM}^{\mu\nu}}^{\text{stress-energy}} + \underbrace{T_{\phi}^{\mu\nu}}_{\text{inflaton}} + \underbrace{T_X^{\mu\nu}}_{\text{DM}} \right)$$

- Consider *massless gravitons* and from  $T_{\mu\nu}$  we can compute the amplitudes for the processes



- Potential for  $\phi$  (T-model (1306.5220))

$$V(\phi) = \lambda M_P^4 \left| \sqrt{6} \tanh \left( \frac{\phi}{\sqrt{6} M_P} \right) \right|^k$$

$$\approx \lambda \phi^k / M_P^{k-4}; \phi \ll M_P$$

- $w \equiv \frac{p_\phi}{\rho_\phi} = \frac{k-2}{k+2}$  is the general inflaton EOS
- CMB measurement at  $k = k_*$

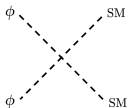
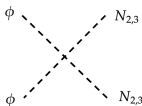
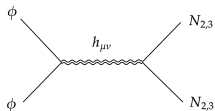
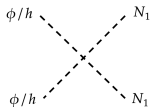
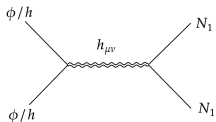
$$n_s \simeq 1 - 6\epsilon_* + 2\eta_*, r \simeq 16\epsilon_*$$

$$A_{S*} \simeq \frac{V_*}{24\pi^2 \epsilon_* M_P^4} \rightarrow \lambda \simeq \frac{18\pi^2 A_{S*}}{6^{k/2} N_*^2}$$

- Only renorm. interaction:  
 $\mathcal{L} \supset -(y_N)_{ij} \bar{N}_i \tilde{H}^\dagger L_j$
- No perturbative decay of  $\phi$  into RHN
- $\phi$  interacts with any other matter field *only* gravitationally
- stable DM:  $(y_N)_{i1} \rightarrow 0$ , decaying DM:  $(y_N)_{i1} \neq 0$

# Gravitational Production

- DM:  $\phi\phi \rightarrow N_1 N_1$ , SSM  $\rightarrow N_1 N_1$
- (Non-thermal) Leptogenesis:  $\phi\phi \rightarrow N_{2,3} N_{2,3}$
- Reheating:  $\phi\phi \rightarrow \text{SM SM}$



- Graviton exchange processes sufficient to reheat for  $k > 9$  (2201.02348, 2205.01689)
- Can be relaxed by adding *non-minimal contribution* to radiation production (but still  $k > 4$  (1905.06823))
- $k > 4 \rightarrow w > 1/3 \Rightarrow$  a stiff epoch

$$\mathcal{L}^J_{\text{non-min}} \supset \left[ -\frac{M_P^2}{2} \Omega^2 \tilde{\mathcal{R}} + \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_\phi + \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_h + \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{N_i} \right]$$

$$\text{with } \Omega^2 \equiv 1 + \frac{\xi_\phi \phi^2}{M_P^2} + \frac{\xi_h |h|^2}{M_P^2}$$

$$|\xi_i| \chi^2 / M_P^2 \ll 1 \text{ (leading order in small-field limit)}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{L}^E_{\text{non-min}} \supset -\sigma_{hN}^\xi |h|^2 N N - \sigma_{\phi N_i}^\xi \phi^2 N N$$

$$\sigma_{\phi N}^\xi = \frac{M_{N_i}}{2M_P^2} \xi_\phi, \quad \sigma_{hN}^\xi = \frac{M_{N_i}}{2M_P^2} \xi_h$$

- small field limit:  $\xi_\phi \ll 1$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(1)(\text{GW}) \lesssim \xi_h \lesssim \mathcal{O}(10^{15})$  (collider [1211.0281])

# Primordial Gravitational Wave

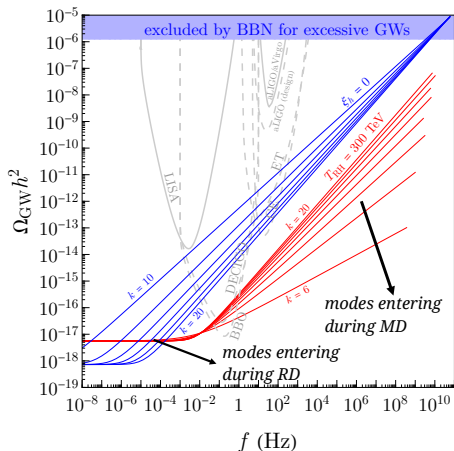
- PGW is a crucial prediction of inflation
- For horizon crossing happening during RD, PGW spectrum is *scale-invariant*
- The spectrum is *blue-tilted* for a stiff equation of state ([gr-qc/0105121,1412.0743](#))

$$\Omega_{\text{GW}} = \frac{1}{\rho_c} \frac{d\rho_{\text{GW}}}{d \log k} \propto a^{3w-1}$$

- Excessive blue-tilting is BBN forbidden: *rules out*  $\xi_h = 0$  ([1811.04093,1905.06823](#))
- This is relaxed for non-minimal coupling
- PGW spectrum today

$$\Omega_{\text{GW}}^{(0)} \propto \Omega_{\gamma}^{(0)} \begin{cases} 1, & f < f_{\text{MD}} \\ f^{\frac{2(3w-1)}{(1+3w)}}, & f_{\text{MD}} \leq f \leq f_e \\ 0, & f > f_e \end{cases}$$

- Slope of the spectrum can probe shape of the inflaton potential



# Case of a stable DM: $(y_N)_{i1} \rightarrow 0$

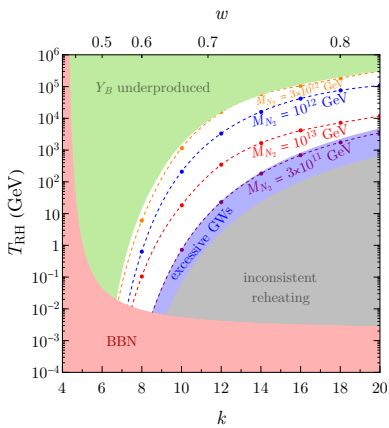
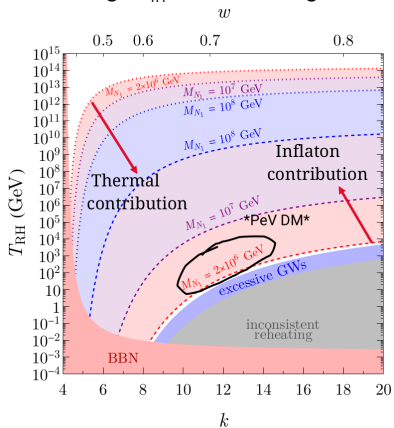
Fields	$Z_2$
$N_1$	-
$N_{2,3}$	+
SM	+

$$\Omega_{N_1} h^2 = \left( \Omega_{N_1}^T + \Omega_{N_1}^\phi \right) h^2 \sim 0.1$$

- $(y_N)_{i1} \rightarrow 0$  : e.g.,  $Z_2$ -odd
- Relic is satisfied twice:
  - Low  $T_{\text{rh}}$ :  $\phi$  scattering dominates
  - High  $T_{\text{rh}}$ : SM scattering dominates

$$Y_B \propto \epsilon_{\Delta L} n_{N_2}^\phi(T_{\text{rh}})/s(T_{\text{rh}}) \sim 10^{-11}$$

- Non-thermal leptogenesis:  $N_2$  produced *only* during reheating
- kinematical suppression:  $M_{N_2} \rightarrow m_\phi$



# Case of a decaying DM: $(y_N)_{i1} \neq 0$

- “PeV excess” @ IceCube: 1.04, 1.14, 2.2 PeV (1304.5356)

- Maximum energy observed @ IceCube  $E_\nu^{\max} \approx m_{\text{DM}}/2$  can be explained by decaying DM

(1308.1105,1311.5864,1410.5979,1607.05283...)

- DM lifetime with simplest Yukawa  $y_{N_1} \bar{L} H N_1$

$$\tau \simeq 10^{28} \text{ s} \left( \frac{4 \times 10^{-29}}{y_{N_1}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1 \text{ PeV}}{M_{N_1}} \right)$$

- Freeze-in production via same needs

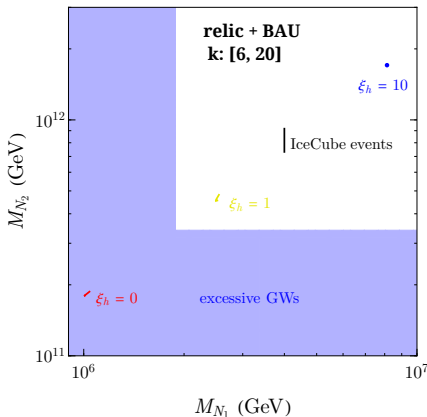
$$\Omega_{N_1} h^2 \simeq 0.12 \left( \frac{y_{N_1}}{1.2 \times 10^{-12}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{M_{N_1}}{1 \text{ PeV}} \right)$$

- minimal  $d = 4$  operator is insufficient

(alternatives:1606.04517,1607.05283,2206.12910...)

- Gravity portal naturally provides PeV-scale DM

$k = 8$			
$\xi_h$	$T_{\text{rh}}$	$\frac{M_{N_1}}{\text{PeV}}$	$\frac{M_{N_2}}{\text{GeV}} \times 10^{11}$
1	0.0084 (excluded)	-	-
2.5	0.11	4.0*	7.3
10	8.1	8.1	17



# A second avatar

- Strong dependence on RHN mass can be overcome considering an intermediate state

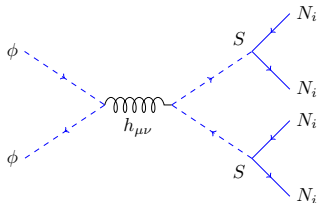
$$\mathcal{L} \supset -y_R^i S \overline{N}_i^c N_i + \text{h.c.}$$

- Each  $S$  decaying into 2 RHNs with branching

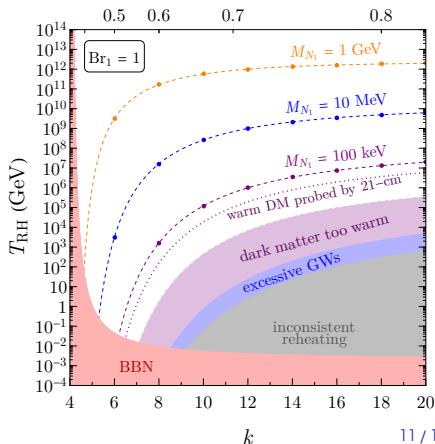
$$\text{Br}_i = \frac{M_{N_i}^2}{M_{N_1}^2 + M_{N_2}^2 + M_{N_3}^2}$$

$$\rightarrow R_{N_1}^{\phi S} / R_{N_1}^{\phi} \sim \text{Br}_1 m_\phi^2 / M_{N_1}^2$$

$\rightarrow$  DM mass is much lower if Br is large



- DM could be  $\sim \mathcal{O}$  (keV) such that *warm* DM limit applies  
 $\rightarrow$  e.g.,  $m_{\text{DM}} \gtrsim 4$  keV for thermal relic (1512.01981 ,2209.14220)



# A second avatar

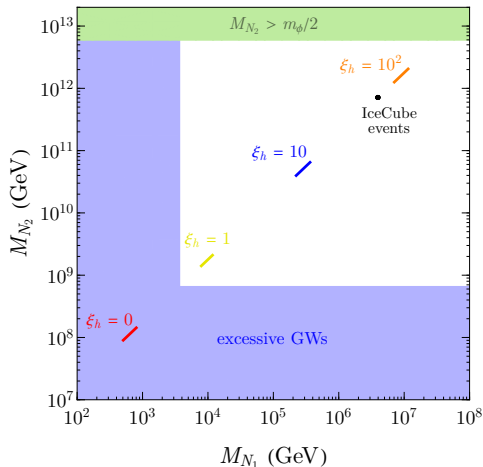
$k = 8$			
$\xi_h$	$T_{\text{th}}$	$M_{N_1}$	$M_{N_2} \times 10^{11}$
1	0.0084 (excluded)	-	-
10	8.1	220 TeV	0.4
68	$2.6 \times 10^3$	4.0*	7.1
100	$8.1 \times 10^3$	7.1 PeV	13

- Inflaton contribution dominates over *thermal* for **spin-0** production (2112.14668, 2112.15214)

$$R_0^{\phi^k} / R_0^T \Big|_{a=a_{\text{max}}} \sim (\rho_e / \rho_{\text{RH}})^{2/k} \gg 1$$

$$\left[ \text{for spin } 1/2 \sim (M_N / m_\phi)^2 (\rho_e / \rho_{\text{RH}})^{2/k} \right]$$

- Kinematically:  $2m_\phi > 4M_N$
- Opens up lower mass and larger  $\xi_h$



## Remarks

- A pure gravitational origin of DM+BAU+(gravitational) reheating
- GW overproduction rules out minimal coupling demanding non-minimality
- Possible explanation to IceCube high energy neutrino events via decaying DM
- Testable in future GW detectors because of blue-tilted PGW spectrum



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**Thank you for your attention!**

## Backup Slides

# Production Rates

Generic solution to inflaton EoM

$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + V_{,\phi}(\phi) = 0$$
$$\rightarrow \phi(t) = \varphi(t) \cdot \mathcal{P}(t)$$

- Rapid oscillations of  $\mathcal{P}(t)$  are damped by decreasing envelope  $\varphi(t)$  due to redshift
- Period of oscillation

$$T = 2\pi/\omega, \omega = m_\phi \sqrt{\frac{\pi k}{2(k-1)}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{k}\right) / \Gamma(1/k)$$

- Each Fourier mode contributes to scattering amplitude with energy  $E_n = n \cdot \omega$
- Thermal rate

$$R_j^T = \beta_j \frac{T^8}{M_P^4}, \text{ for spin 'j' final states}$$

- Inflaton rate

$$R_\phi^0 = \frac{\rho_\phi^2}{256\pi M_P^4} \sum_n \left(1 + 2 \frac{m_X^2}{E_n^2}\right)^2 |(\mathcal{P}^k)_n|^2 \left[1 - \frac{4m_X^2}{E_n^2}\right]^{1/2}$$

$$R_\phi^{1/2} = \frac{\rho_\phi^2}{256\pi M_P^4} \sum_n \frac{m_X^2}{E_n^2} |(\mathcal{P}^k)_n|^2 \left[1 - \frac{4m_X^2}{E_n^2}\right]^{3/2}$$

## BEQs

EoM of  $\phi$

$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + V'(\phi) = 0$$

Averaging over oscillation leads to

$$\langle \dot{\phi}^2 \rangle \simeq \langle \phi V'(\phi) \rangle$$

$$\implies \rho_\phi \simeq \frac{1}{2} \langle \dot{\phi}^2 \rangle + \langle V(\phi) \rangle \simeq \frac{k+2}{2} \langle V(\phi) \rangle = V(\varphi)$$

$$\& \quad p_\phi \simeq \frac{1}{2} \langle \dot{\phi}^2 \rangle - \langle V(\phi) \rangle \simeq \frac{k-2}{2} \langle V(\phi) \rangle = \frac{k-2}{k+2} V(\varphi)$$

EOS:  $w = p/\rho = (k-2)/(k+2)$

$$\dot{\rho}_\phi + 3H(1+w_\phi)\rho_\phi \simeq -\Gamma_\phi(1+w_\phi)\rho_\phi$$

$$\dot{\rho}_R + 4H\rho_R \simeq +(1+w_\phi)\Gamma_\phi\rho_\phi$$

## Energy-momentum tensors

$$T_0^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu S \partial_\nu S - g^{\mu\nu} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \partial^\alpha S \partial_\alpha S - V(S) \right]$$

$$T_{1/2}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{8} \left[ \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \overleftrightarrow{\partial}^\nu \chi + \bar{\chi} \gamma^\nu \overleftrightarrow{\partial}^\mu \chi \right] - g^{\mu\nu} \left[ \frac{i}{4} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\alpha \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\alpha \chi - \frac{m_\chi}{2} \bar{\chi} \chi \right]$$

Graviton propagator

$$\Pi^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}(p) = \frac{\eta^{\rho\nu} \eta^{\sigma\mu} + \eta^{\rho\mu} \eta^{\sigma\nu} - \eta^{\rho\sigma} \eta^{\mu\nu}}{2p^2},$$

in harmonic (de Donder) gauge where  $\partial^\mu h_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\nu \text{Tr}(h_{\mu\nu})$

# Number densities

- Minimal gravitational production of RHN

$$\text{Thermal: } n_{N_i}^T(a_{\text{RH}}) \simeq \frac{\beta_{1/2} (k+2) \rho_{\text{RH}}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{12 \sqrt{3} M_P^3 c_*^2} \frac{2(7-4k)^2}{(k+5)(k-1)(5k-2)} (a_{\text{RH}}/a_e)^{\frac{10+2k}{k+2}}$$

$$\text{Inflaton: } n_{N_i}^{\phi^k}(a_{\text{RH}}) \simeq \frac{M_{N_1}^2 \sqrt{3} (k+2) \rho_{\text{RH}}^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{k}}}{24 \pi k (k-1) \lambda^{\frac{2}{k}} M_P^{1 + \frac{8}{k}}} \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{end}}}{\rho_{\text{RH}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \Sigma_{1/2}^k$$

- Non-minimal gravitational production of RHN

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Thermal: } n_{N_i}^{T(\xi_h \neq 0)} &= \left( \frac{\sqrt{3} N_h \zeta(3)^2 \xi_h^2}{32 \pi^5 c_*^3} \frac{M_{N_i}^2 \rho_{\text{RH}}}{M_P^3} \right) \frac{(k+2) \left( 1 - \left( \frac{\rho_e}{\rho_{\text{RH}}} \right)^{\frac{7}{3k} - \frac{4}{3}} \right)^{-3/2}}{72 (5-4k) \Gamma \left( \frac{29-20k}{14-8k} \right)} \\ &\times \left[ 9\sqrt{\pi} (5-4k) \left( \frac{\rho_e}{\rho_{\text{RH}}} \right)^{1/k} \Gamma \left( \frac{4k-4}{4k-7} \right) + 4 \left( \frac{\rho_e}{\rho_{\text{RH}}} \right)^{\frac{16k^2+4k+169}{21k-12k^2}} \Gamma \left( \frac{29-20k}{14-8k} \right) \mathcal{G} \right] \end{aligned}$$

- Gravitational production of scalar

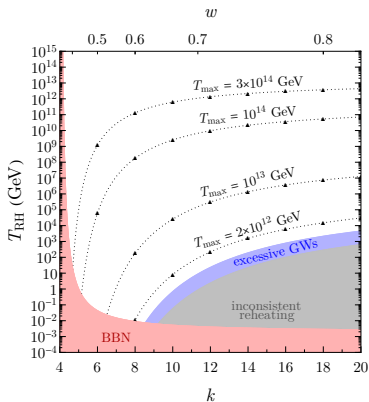
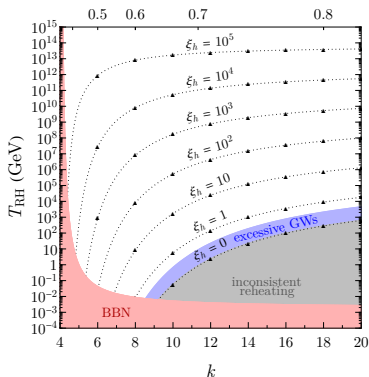
$$\text{Inflaton: } n_{N_i}^{S\phi^k}(a_{\text{RH}}) \simeq \text{Br}_i \times \frac{\sqrt{3} \rho_{\text{RH}}^{3/2}}{4\pi M_P^3} \frac{k+2}{6k-6} \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{end}}}{\rho_{\text{RH}}} \right)^{1 - \frac{1}{k}} \Sigma_0^k$$

# BBN bound on reheating temperature

$$\rho_\phi = \rho_R \text{ at } T = T_{\text{rh}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \left. \frac{\rho_\phi}{\rho_R} \right|_{T_{\text{rh}}} = \left. \frac{\rho_\phi}{\rho_R} \right|_{T_{\text{BBN}}} \frac{(a_{\text{BBN}}/a_{\text{rh}})^{\frac{6k}{k+2}}}{(T_{\text{rh}}/T_{\text{BBN}})^4}$$

$$\rho_\phi(T_{\text{BBN}}) = \frac{7}{8} \left( \frac{4}{11} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} \underbrace{\Delta N_\nu}_{< 0.226} \frac{\pi^2}{30} T_{\text{BBN}}^4$$



# Interactions

$$S_J = \int d^4x \sqrt{-\tilde{g}} \left[ -\frac{M_P^2}{2} \Omega^2 \tilde{\mathcal{R}} + \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_\phi + \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_h + \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{N_i} \right]$$

where

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_\phi = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi - V(\phi)$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_h = \partial_\mu h \partial^\mu h^\dagger - V(hh^\dagger)$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{N_i} = \frac{i}{2} \overline{N_i} \overleftrightarrow{\nabla} N_i - \frac{1}{2} M_{N_i} \overline{(N)^c}_i N_i + \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{\text{yuk}}$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{\text{yuk}} = -y_{N_i} \overline{N_i} \widetilde{h^\dagger} L + \text{h.c.}$$

- Conformal transformation:  $\Omega^2 \equiv 1 + \frac{\xi_\phi \phi^2}{M_P^2} + \frac{\xi_h |h|^2}{M_P^2} \implies g_{\mu\nu} = \Omega^2 \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$

$$S_E = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ -\frac{M_P^2}{2} \mathcal{R} + \frac{K^{ab}}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu S_a \partial_\nu S_b + \frac{i}{2\Omega^3} \overline{N_i} \overleftrightarrow{\nabla} N_i - \frac{1}{\Omega^4} \left( \frac{M_{N_i}}{2} \overline{N_i^c} N_i + \mathcal{L}_{\text{yuk}} \right) - \frac{3i}{4\Omega^4} \overline{N_i} \left( \overleftrightarrow{\not{\partial}} \Omega \right) N_i - \frac{1}{\Omega^4} (V_\phi + V_h) \right],$$

- Field re-definitions:  $L \rightarrow \Omega^{3/2} L, N \rightarrow \Omega^{3/2} N$

$$S_E = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ -\frac{M_P^2}{2} \mathcal{R} + \underbrace{\frac{K^{ab}}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu S_a \partial_\nu S_b}_{\text{non-canonical kinetic term}} - \frac{1}{\Omega^4} (V_\phi + V_h) + \frac{i}{2} \overline{N_i} \overleftrightarrow{\nabla} N_i + \frac{1}{\Omega} \mathcal{L}_{\text{yuk}} \right]$$



# Interactions

- Inflaton mass

$$m_\phi^2(k) \equiv \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \phi^2} = \lambda^{2/k} k(k-1) M_P^2 \left( \frac{\rho_\phi}{M_P^4} \right)^{1-\frac{2}{k}}$$
$$m_\phi^2|_{a_e} \propto \left( \frac{\rho_e}{M_P^4} \right)^{1-\frac{2}{k}}, \rho_e \simeq V(\phi_e) \text{ with } \phi_{\text{end}} \simeq \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} M_P \ln \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{3} \left( k + \sqrt{k^2 + 3} \right) \right]$$

- Reheating temperature

$$T_{\text{RH}}^4 = \frac{30}{\pi^2 g_{\text{RH}}} M_P^4 \left( \frac{\rho_e}{M_P^4} \right)^{\frac{4k-7}{k-4}} \left( \frac{\alpha_k(\xi) \sqrt{3} (k+2)}{8k-14} \right)^{\frac{3k}{k-4}}$$

- Maximum temperature

$$\rho_{\text{max}} \simeq \sqrt{3} \alpha_k(\xi) M_P^4 \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{end}}}{M_P^4} \right)^{\frac{2k-1}{k}} \frac{k+2}{12k-16} \left( \frac{2k+4}{6k-3} \right)^{\frac{2k+4}{4k-7}} \equiv c_* T_{\text{max}}^4$$

# Derivation of $\Omega_{\text{GW}}$

- Assuming “hc” occurs during inflaton-domination

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Omega_{\text{GW}}(\tau, k) &= \frac{1}{12a(\tau)^2 H(\tau)^2} \mathcal{P}_T(k) [\chi(\tau, k)']^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{12a(\tau)^2 H(\tau)^2} \mathcal{P}_T(k) \frac{k_{gw}^2}{2} \left( \frac{a_{\text{hc}}}{a_0} \right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{\Omega_\gamma h^2}{3} \frac{\rho_\phi}{\rho_{\text{RH}}} \left[ \frac{g_{\star\rho, rh}}{2} \left( \frac{g_{\star\rho, rh}}{g_{\star s, dec}} \right)^{-\frac{4}{3}} \left( \frac{a_{\text{hc}}}{a_{\text{rh}}} \right)^4 \right] \left( \frac{H_{\text{end}}}{2\pi M_P} \right)^2 \\
 f &= \frac{k_{\text{hc}}}{2\pi a_0} = \frac{a_{\text{hc}} H_{\text{hc}}}{2\pi a_0} = \frac{a_{\text{hc}}}{a_0} \frac{1}{2\pi} H_{rh} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\text{hc}}}{\rho_{\text{RH}}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_{\text{RH}}}}{2\pi\sqrt{3} M_P} \frac{a_{\text{hc}}}{a_0} \left( \frac{a_{\text{rh}}}{a_{\text{hc}}} \right)^{3k/(k+2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\Omega_{\text{GW}} h^2 = \frac{\Omega_\gamma h^2}{3} \frac{g_{\star\rho, rh}}{2} \left( \frac{g_{\star\rho, rh}}{g_{\star s, dec}} \right)^{-\frac{4}{3}} \left( \frac{H_{\text{end}}}{2\pi M_P} \right)^2 \left( \frac{a_0}{a_{\text{rh}}} \right)^{\frac{k-4}{k-1}} \left( \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3} M_P}{\sqrt{\rho_{\text{RH}}}} f \right)^{\frac{k-4}{k-1}}$$

- Assuming “hc” occurs during RD

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Omega_{\text{GW}} h^2 &= \frac{\Omega_\gamma h^2}{3} \frac{g_{\star\rho, rh}}{2} \left( \frac{g_{\star\rho, rh}}{g_{\star s, dec}} \right)^{-\frac{4}{3}} \left( \frac{H_{\text{end}}}{2\pi M_P} \right)^2 \\
 \implies \Omega_{\text{GW}} h^2 &\simeq \Omega_{\text{GW}} h^2 \Big|_{\text{RD}} \times \mathcal{W}(f, w)
 \end{aligned}$$