

How a gravitational wave background affects particle processes

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In one of his final papers, Steven Weinberg, together with Raphael Flauger, asked whether gravitational waves (GWs) can be attenuated through their interactions with matter. They argued that no attenuation occurs, owing to a cancellation between graviton absorption and stimulated emission, as inferred from leading-order soft-graviton arguments.

In this talk, I revisit this reasoning and show that it fails for the converse problem: the influence of a gravitational-wave background on matter. For unstable particles, real graviton emission and absorption appear to enhance decay rates. However, these apparent effects are a mirage, arising from an overreliance on leading-order perturbation theory.

To resolve this issue, we formulate a new version of Weinberg's soft graviton theorem that properly accounts for the presence of a graviton medium. We find that the mutual transparency of matter and gravitational radiation is preserved in general cases. However, we also identify an extreme regime where a new IR effect might emerge.

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