

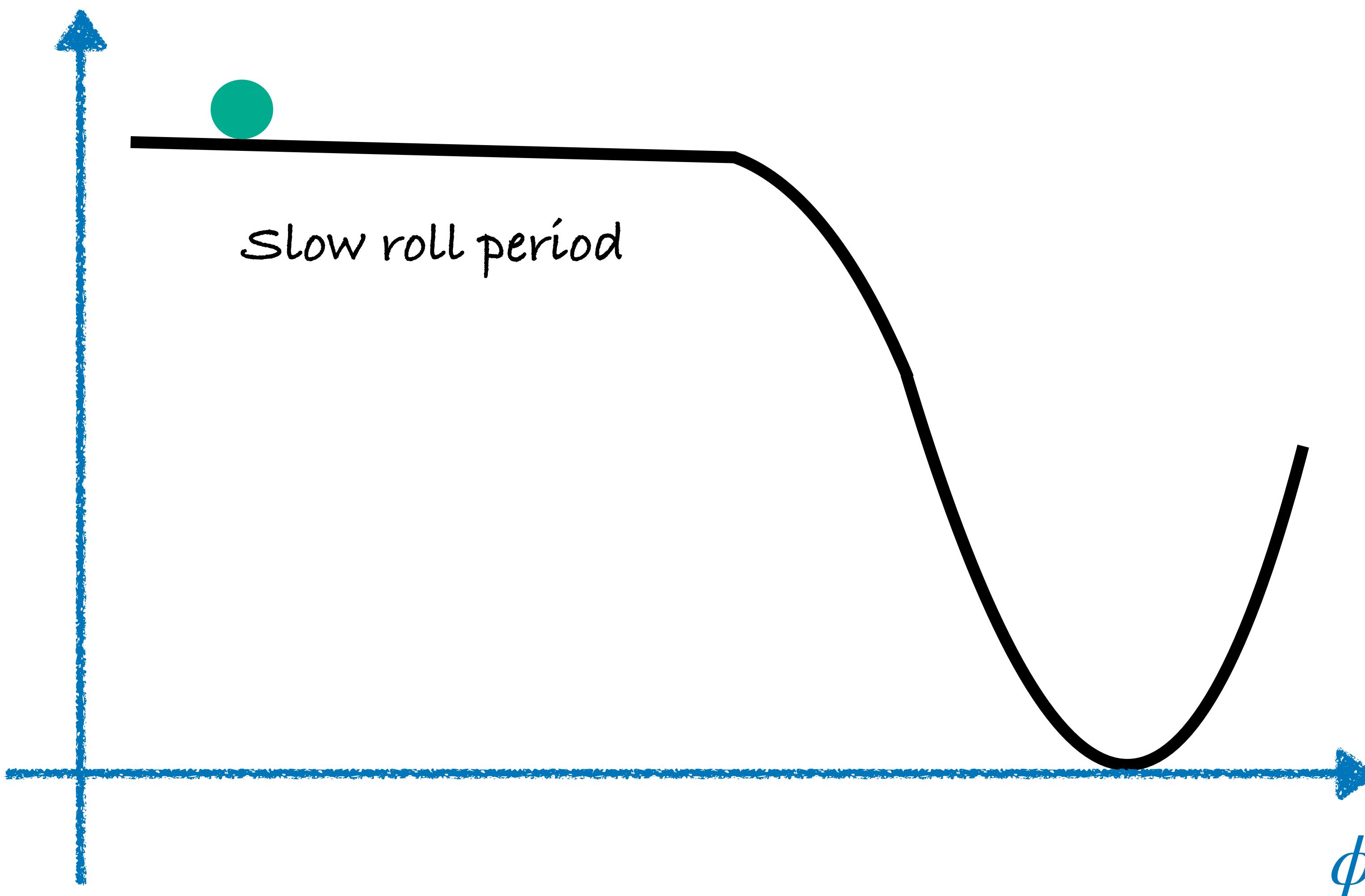
# The Nonlinear Dynamics of Axion Inflation on the Lattice

**Nicolás Loayza Romero**

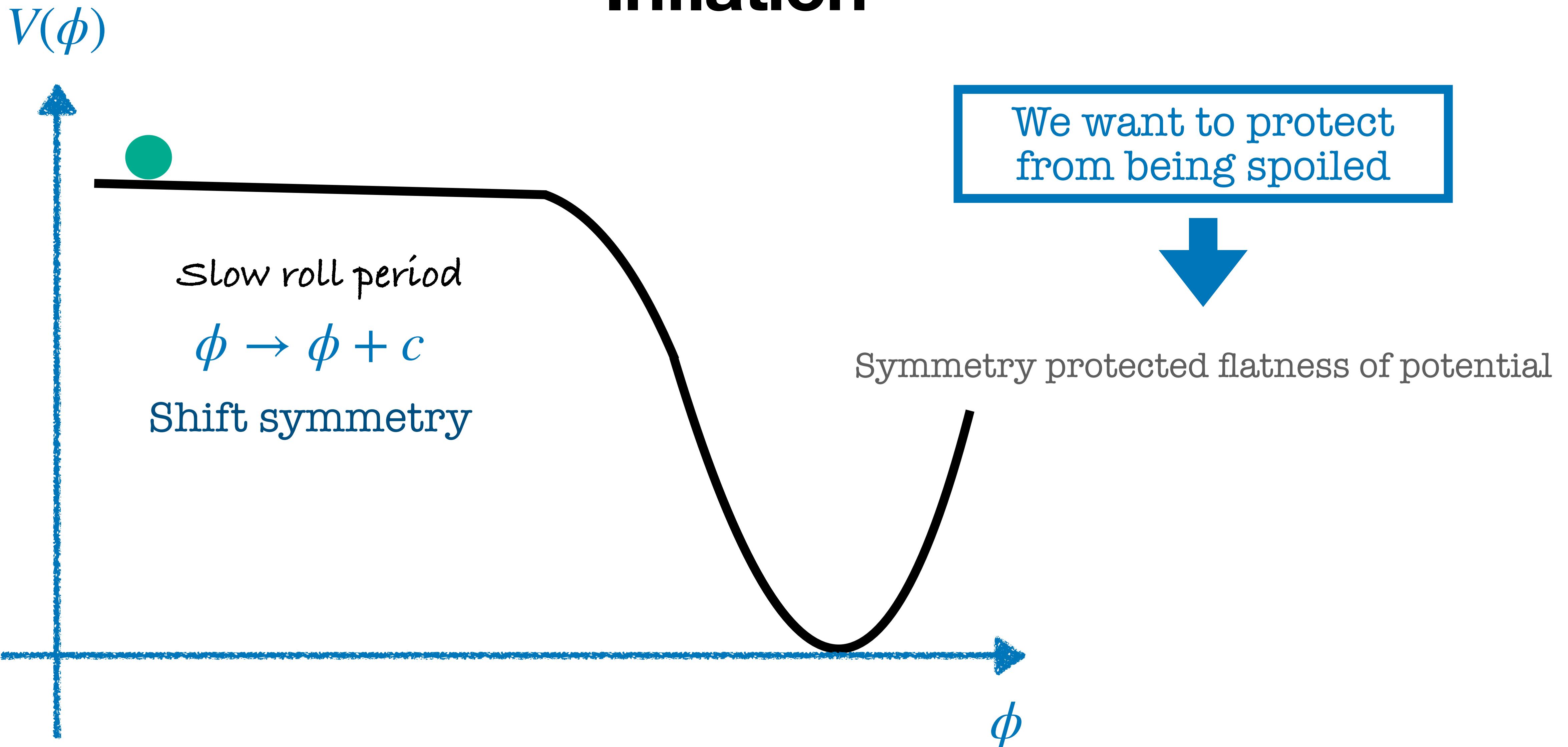
In collaboration with: Daniel G. Figueroa, Joanes Lizarraga, Ander Urió & Jon Urrestilla  
Based on *Phys.Rev.D* 111 (2025) 6 [2411.16368](#) [astro-ph.CO]

$V(\phi)$

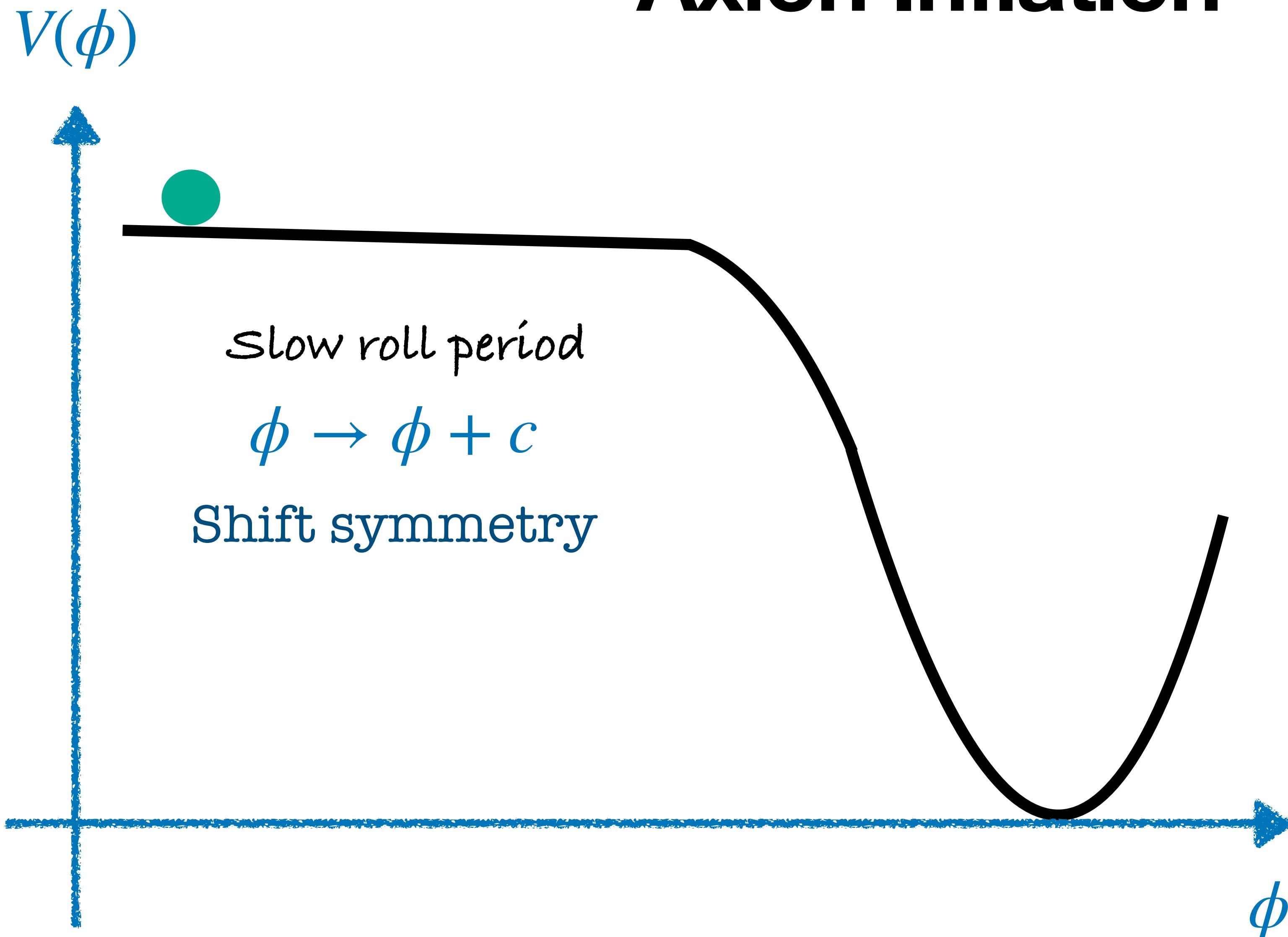
# Inflation



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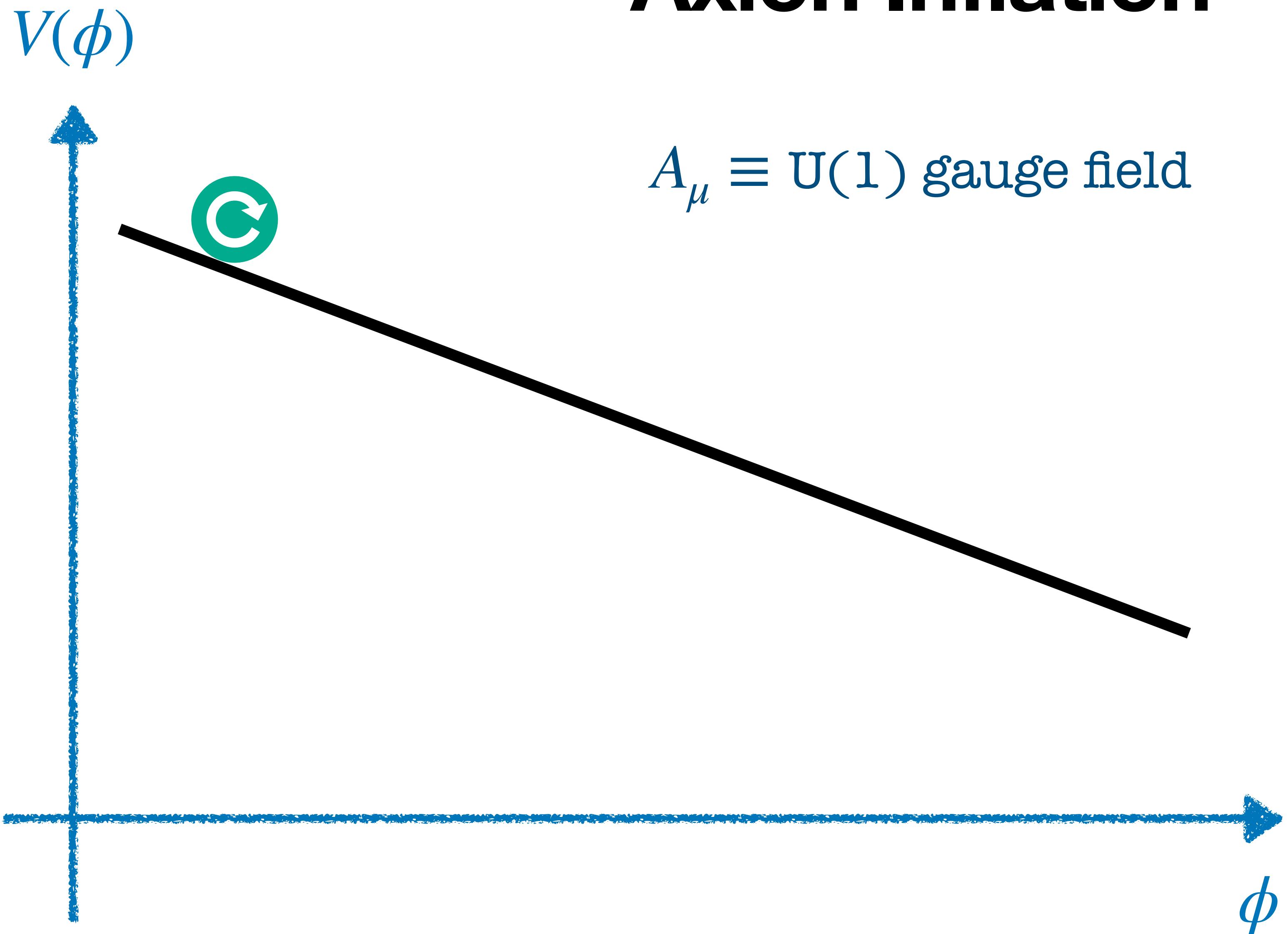
# Axion Inflation



$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{\phi}{\Lambda} F \tilde{F}$$

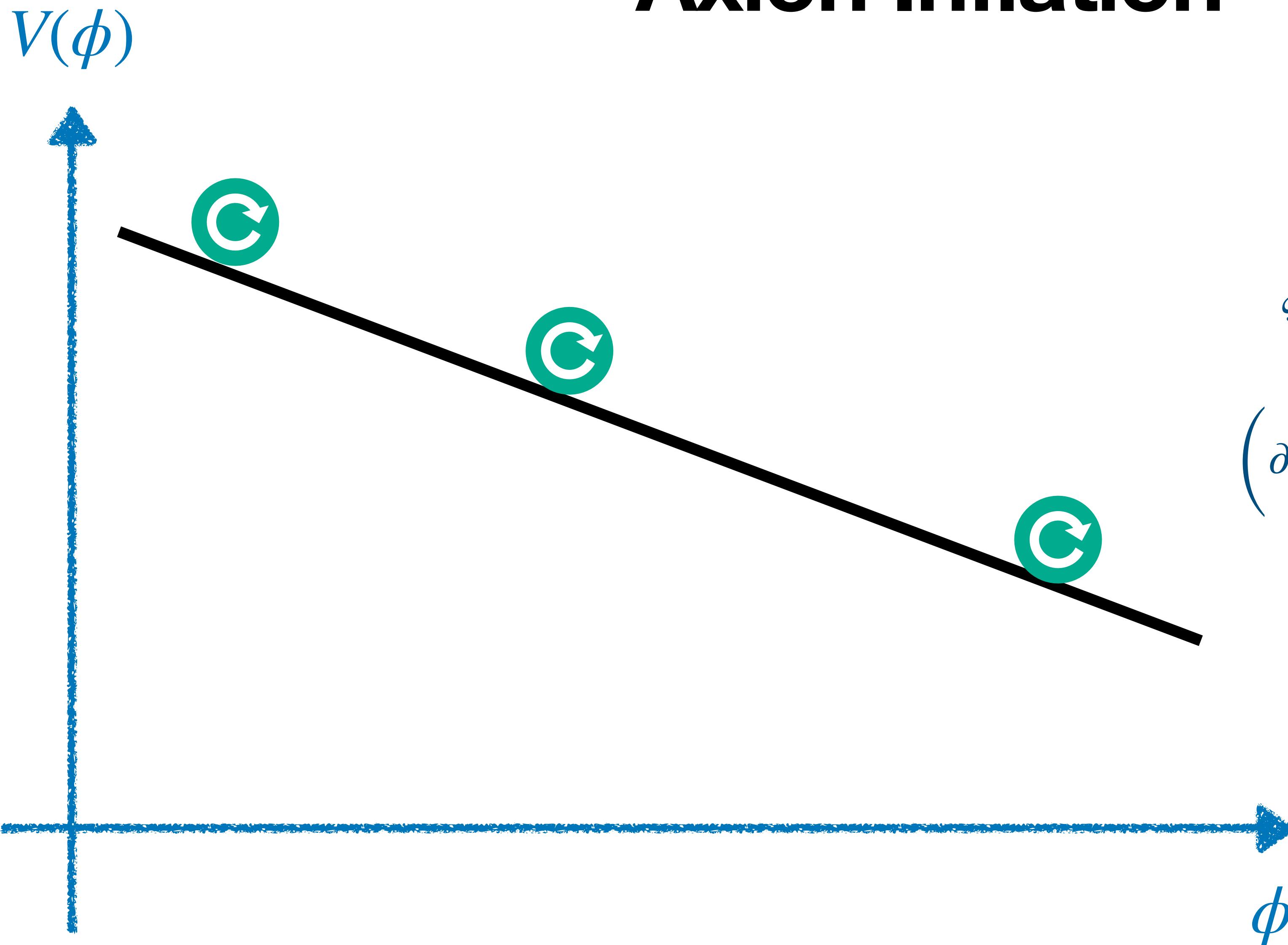
[K. Freese, J. A. Frieman, A. V. Olinto (PRL 65,3233 1990)] ...

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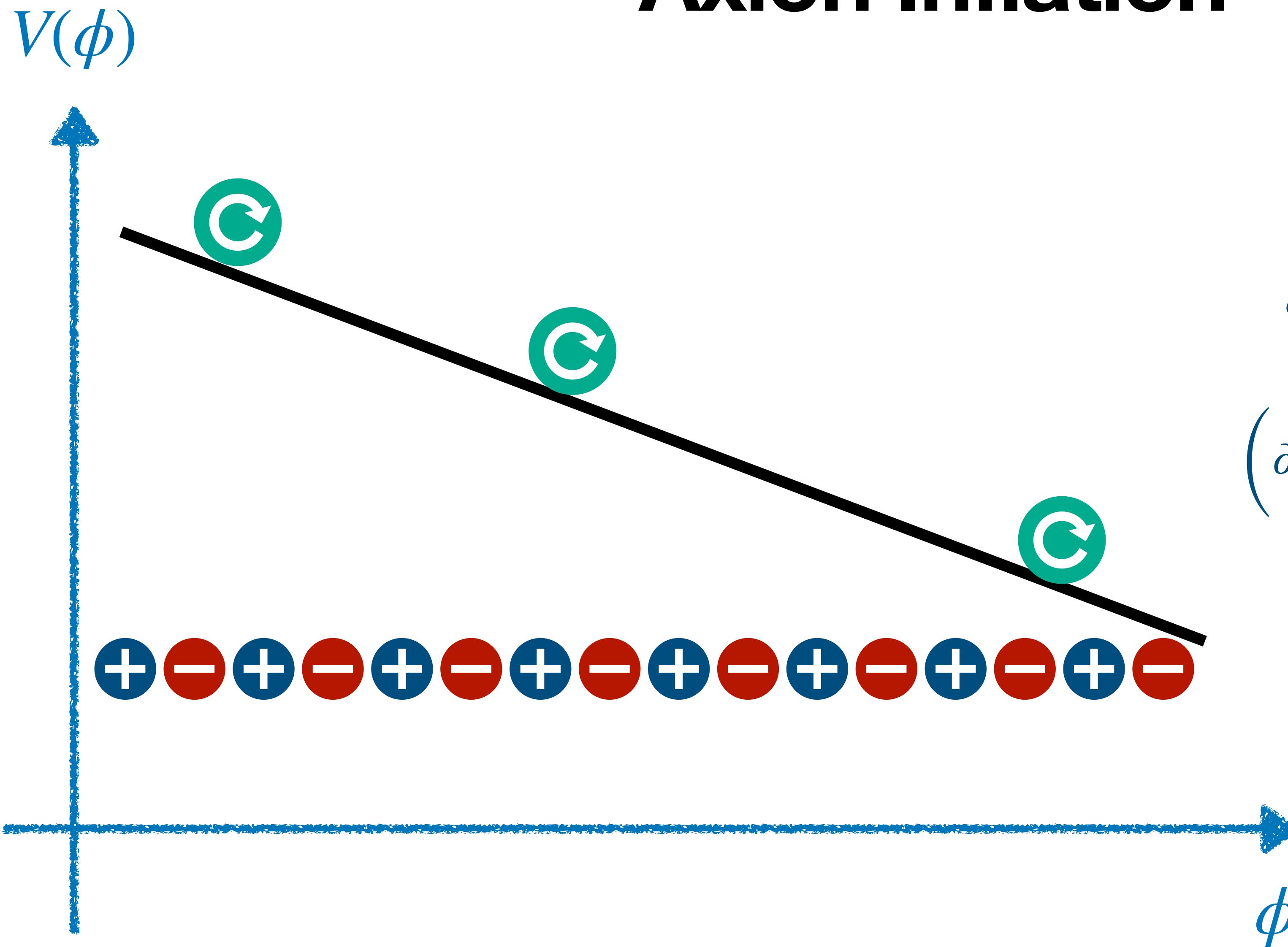
$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{\phi}{\Lambda} F \tilde{F}$$

$$\xi \equiv \frac{|\dot{\phi}|}{2H\Lambda}$$

$$\left( \partial_\tau^2 + k^2 + \text{sign}(\dot{\phi}) \frac{2k\xi}{|\tau|} \right) \mathcal{A}^+(\tau, \mathbf{k}) = 0$$

$\phi$

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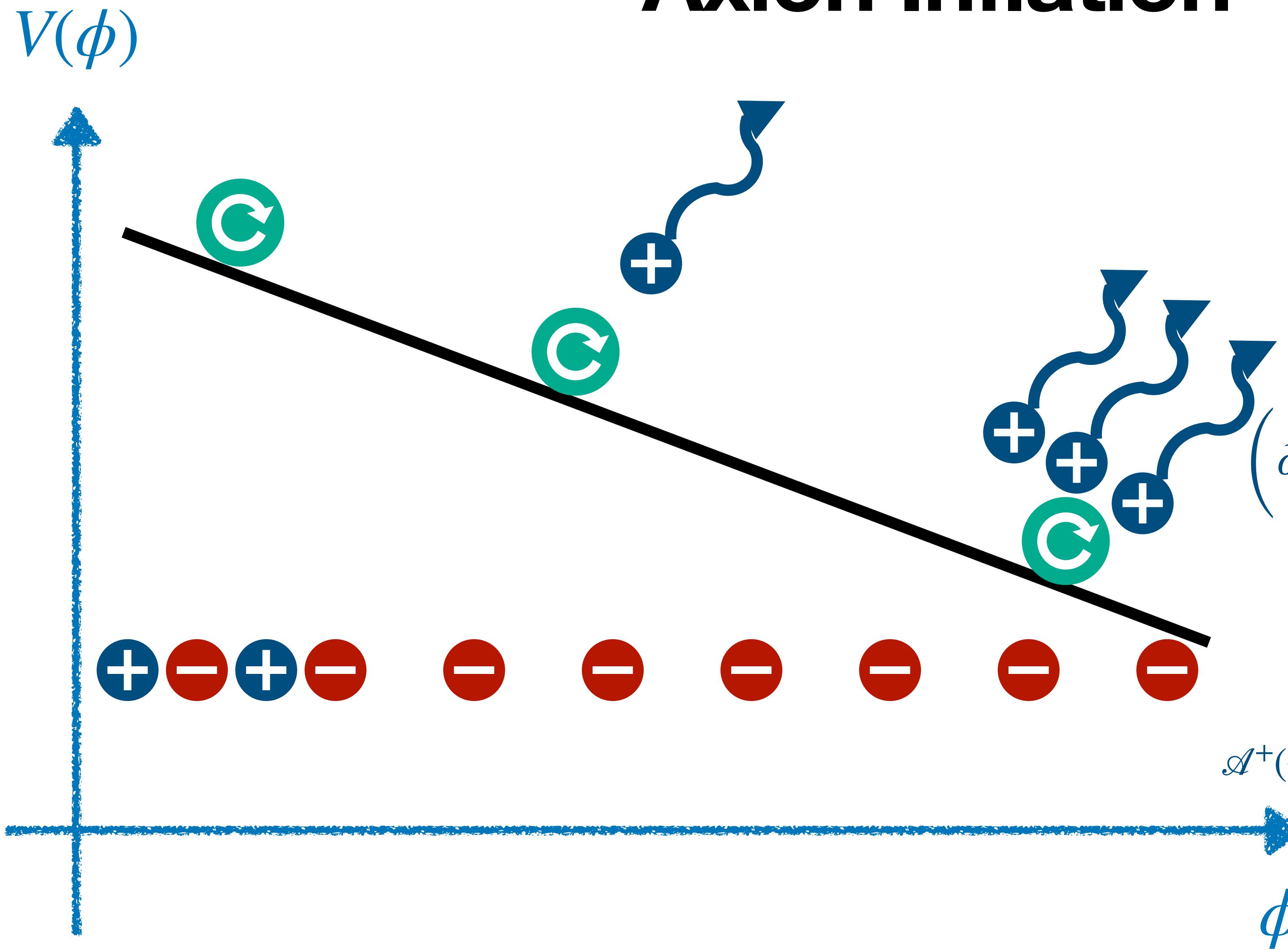


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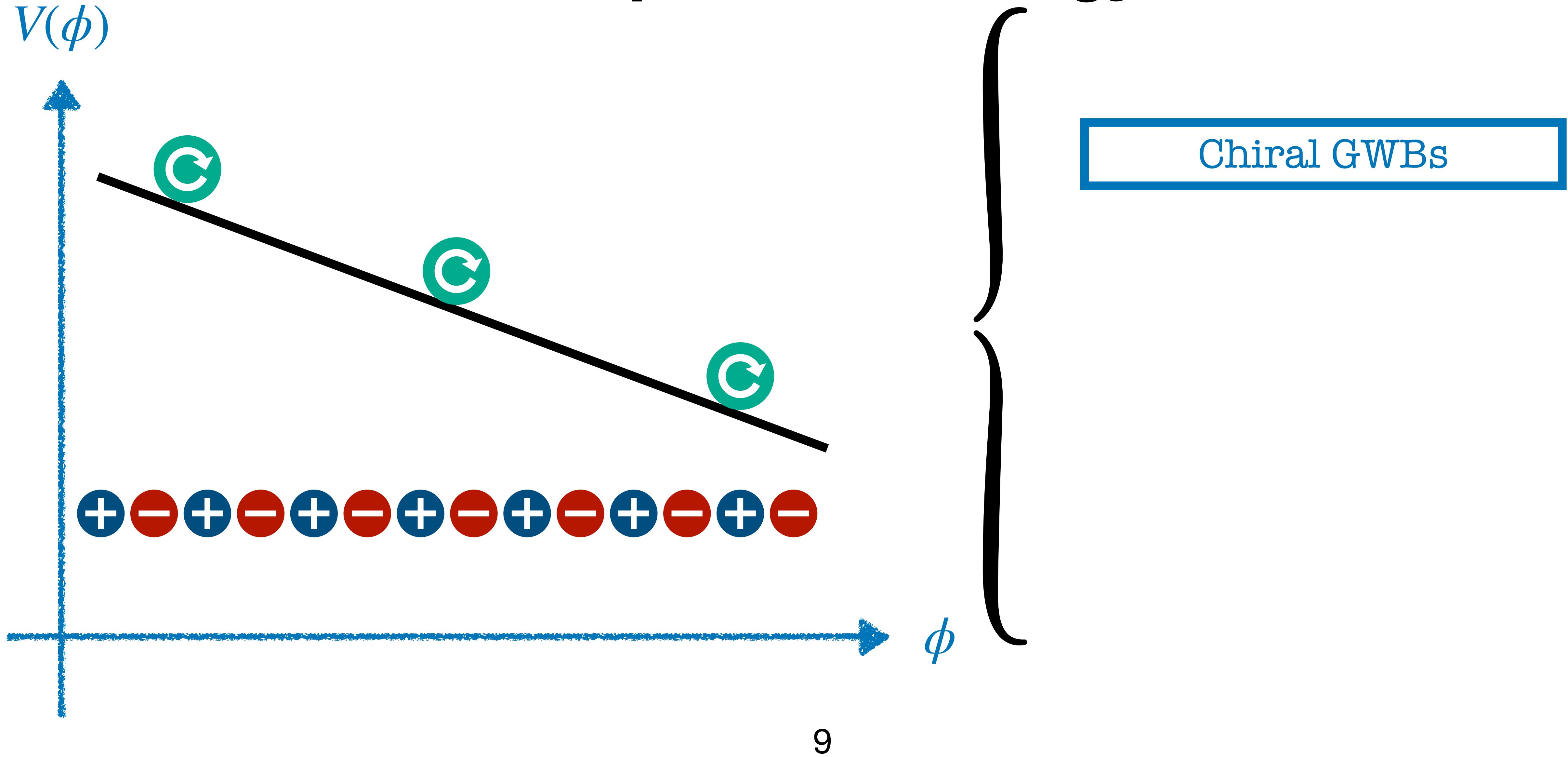
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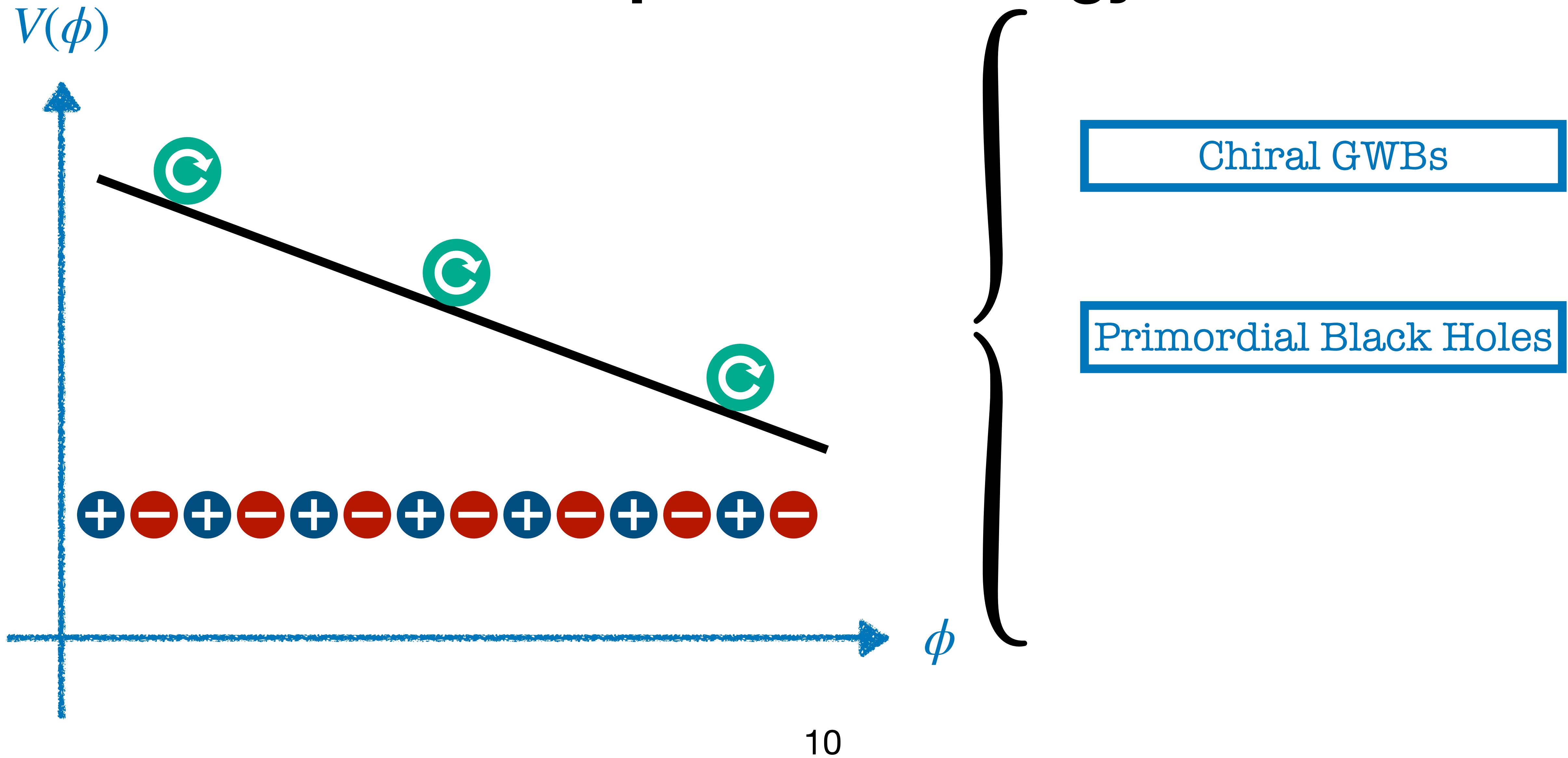
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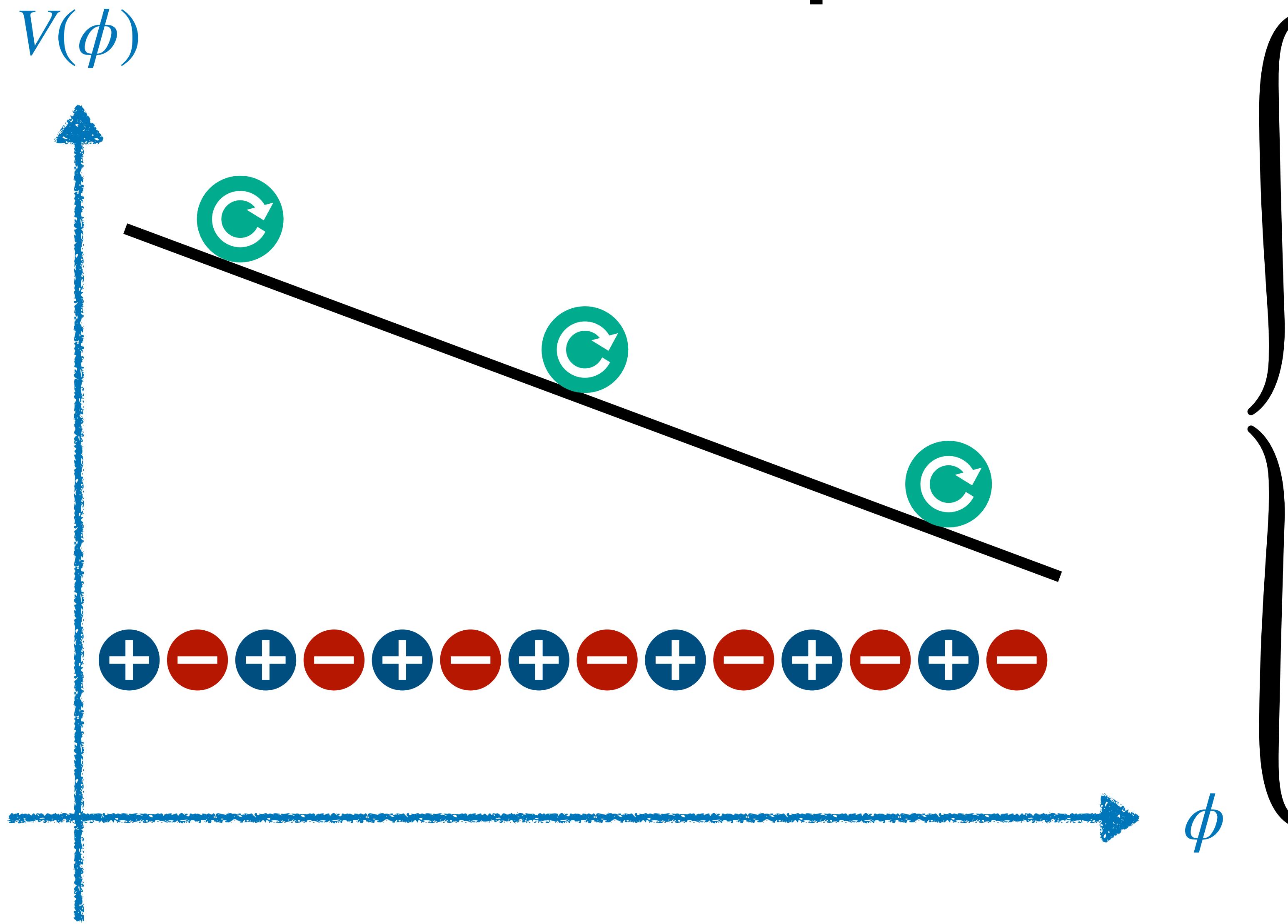
# Axion Inflation phenomenology



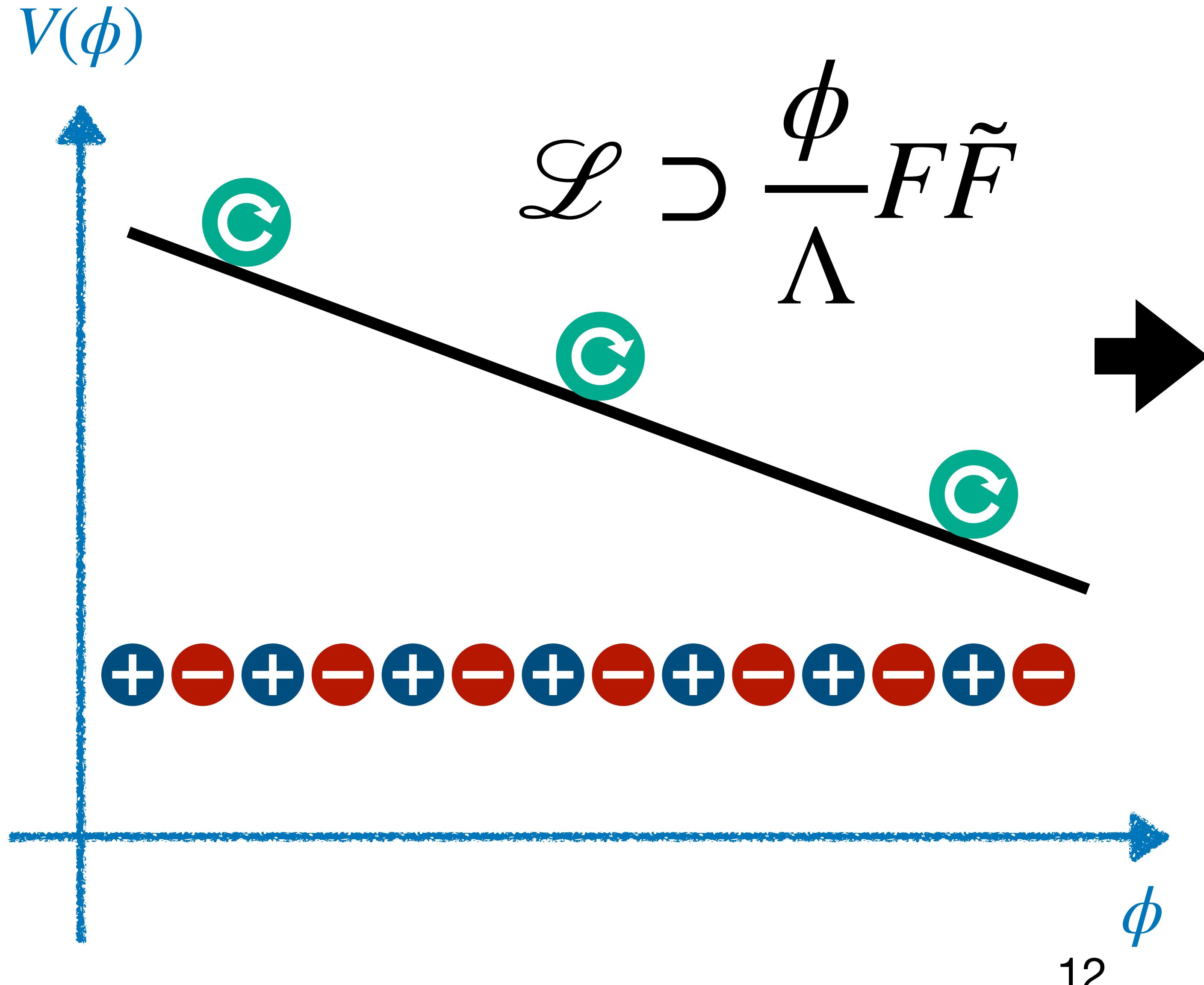
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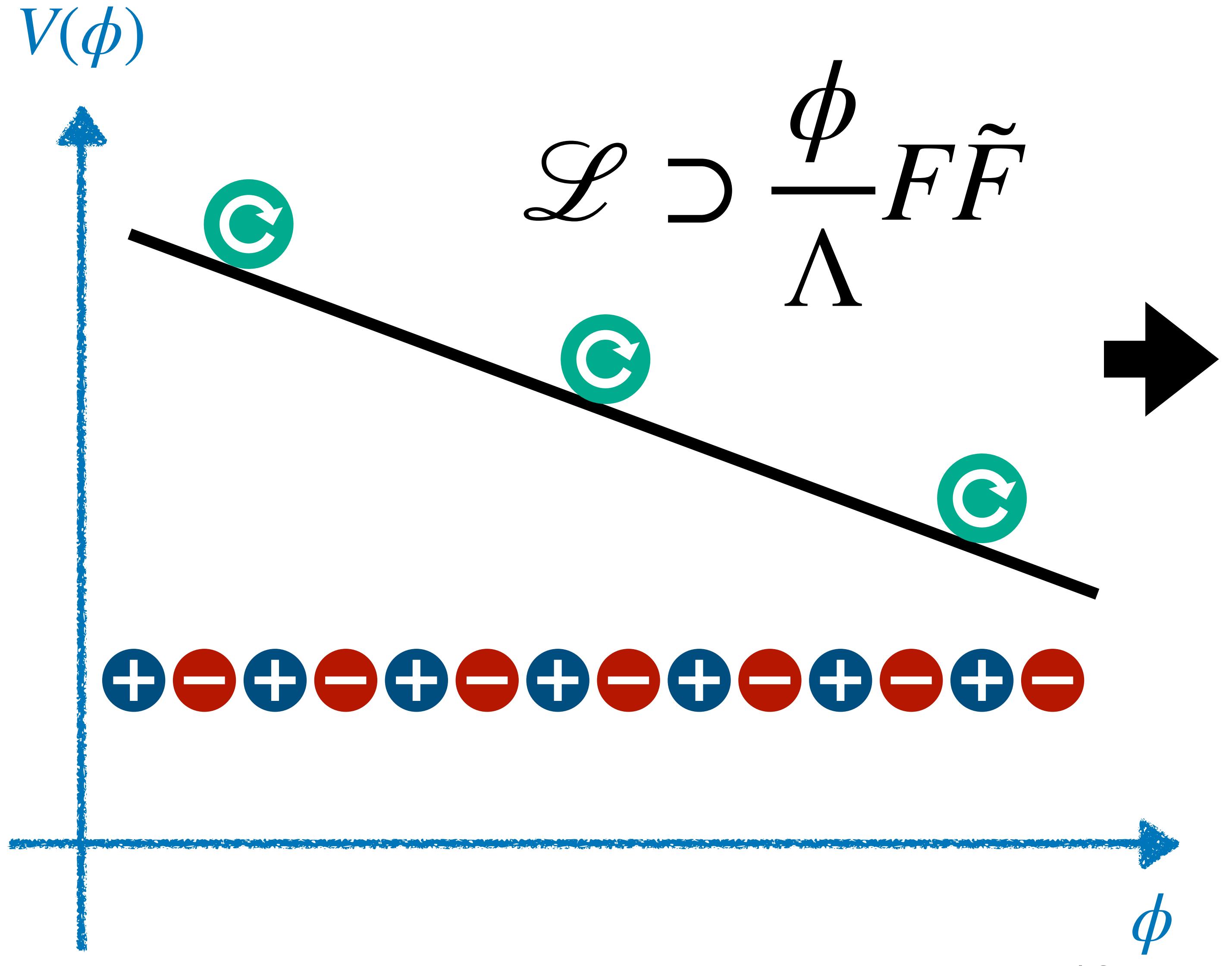
# Axion Inflation



Dynamical equations  
in FLRW

$$\ddot{\phi} = -3H\dot{\phi} + \frac{1}{a^2} \nabla^2 \phi - m^2 \phi + \frac{\alpha_\Lambda}{a^3 m_p} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$$
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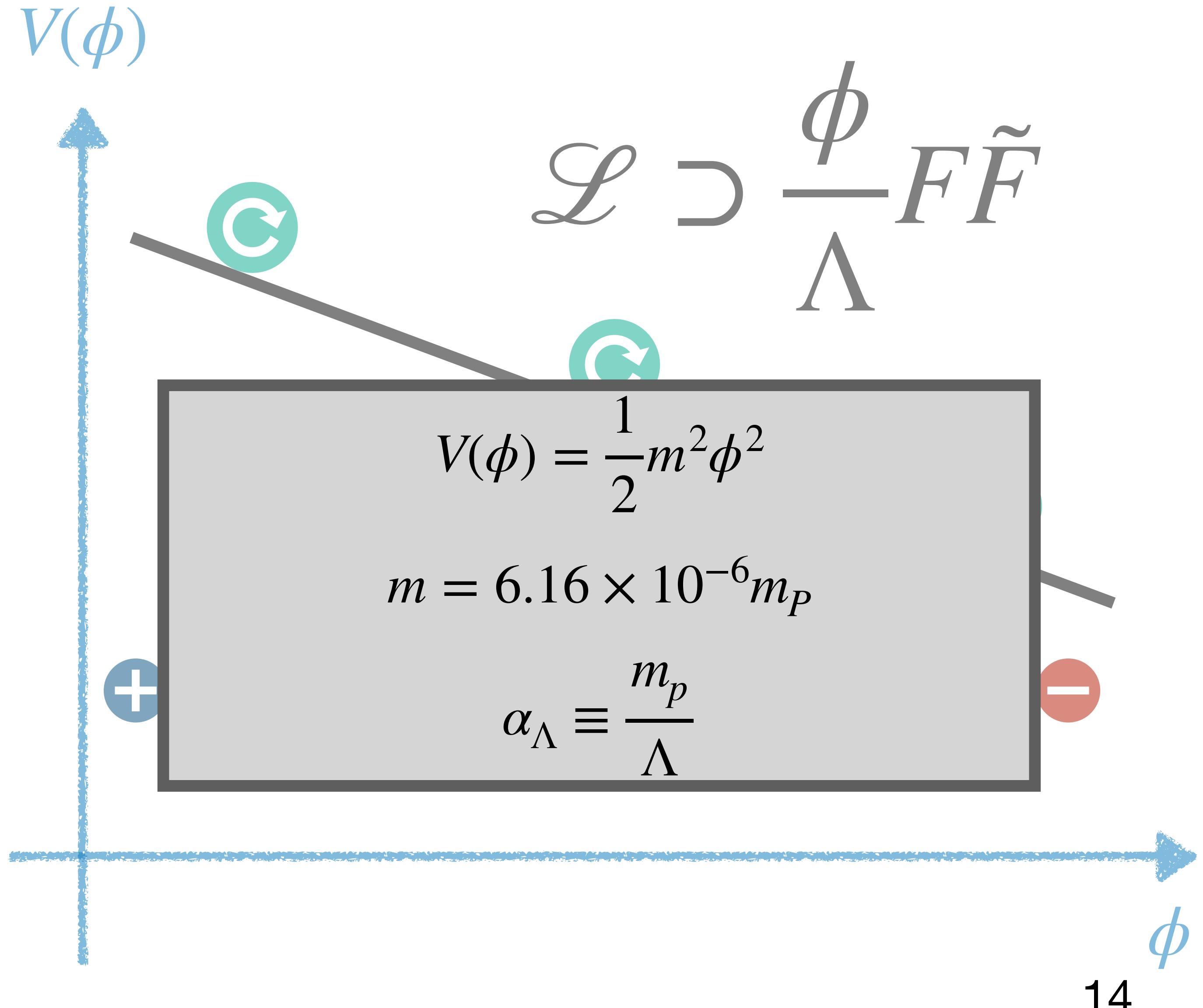
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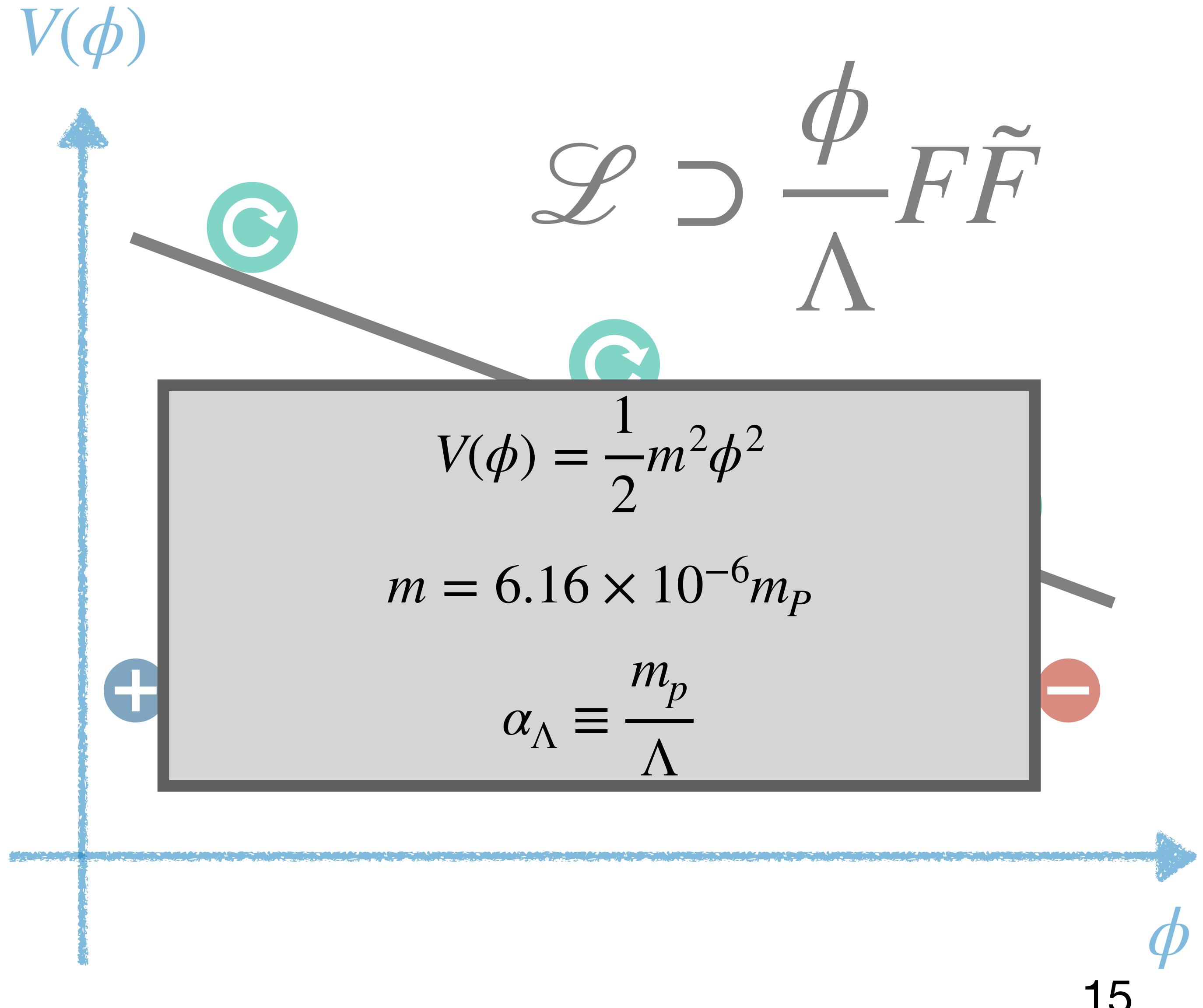
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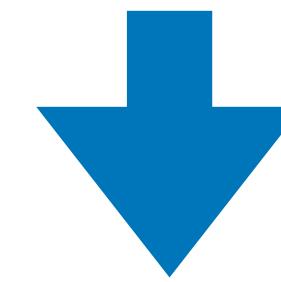
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# Linear Regime

$$\begin{aligned}\ddot{\phi} &= -3H\dot{\phi} + \frac{1}{a^2} \cancel{\nabla^2 \phi} - m^2\phi + \frac{\alpha_\Lambda}{a^3 m_p} \cancel{\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{B}} \\ \dot{\vec{E}} &= -H\vec{E} - \frac{1}{a^2} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} - \frac{\alpha_\Lambda}{am_p} \left( \dot{\phi} \vec{B} - \vec{\nabla} \phi \cdot \vec{E} \right) \\ \ddot{a} &= -\frac{a}{3m_p^2} (2\rho_K - \rho_V + \cancel{\rho_M})\end{aligned}$$

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# Homogeneous Backreaction Regime

$$\ddot{\phi} = -3H\dot{\phi} + \frac{1}{a^2} \cancel{\nabla^2 \phi} - m^2\phi + \frac{\alpha_\Lambda}{a^3 m_p} \langle \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} \rangle$$

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- Integrate  $\langle \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} \rangle$   
every time step

[Cheng, Lee, Ng (1508.00251)]  
 [Notari, Tywoniuk, (1608.06223)]  
 [Dall'Agata, González-Martín, Papageorgiu, Peloso (1912.09950)]  
 [Domcke, Guidetti, Welling, Westphal (2002.02952)] ...

- Gradient Expansion  
Formalism

[Sobol, Gorbar, Vilchinskii (1907.10443)]  
 [Gorbar, Schmitz, Sobol, Vilchinskii (2109.01651)]  
 [Durrer, Sobol, Vilchinskii (2303.04583)]  
 [Durrer, von Eckardstein, Garg, Schmitz, Sobol (2404.19694)]

# Non-linear inhomogenous dynamics

$$\ddot{\phi} = -3H\dot{\phi} + \frac{1}{a^2} \nabla^2 \phi - m^2 \phi + \frac{\alpha_\Lambda}{a^3 m_p} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$$
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[Figueroa, Lizarraga, Uri, Urrestilla (2303.17436)]

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- local description of  
 $\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$  and  $\dot{\phi} \vec{B}$

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- Turn on gradients  
 $\nabla^2 \phi$  and  $\vec{\nabla} \phi \times \vec{E}$

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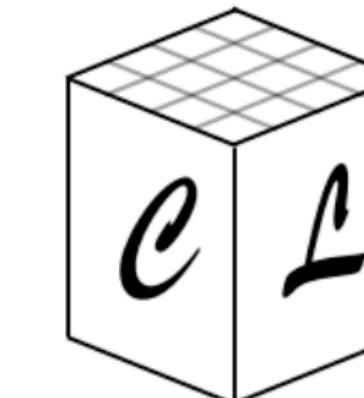
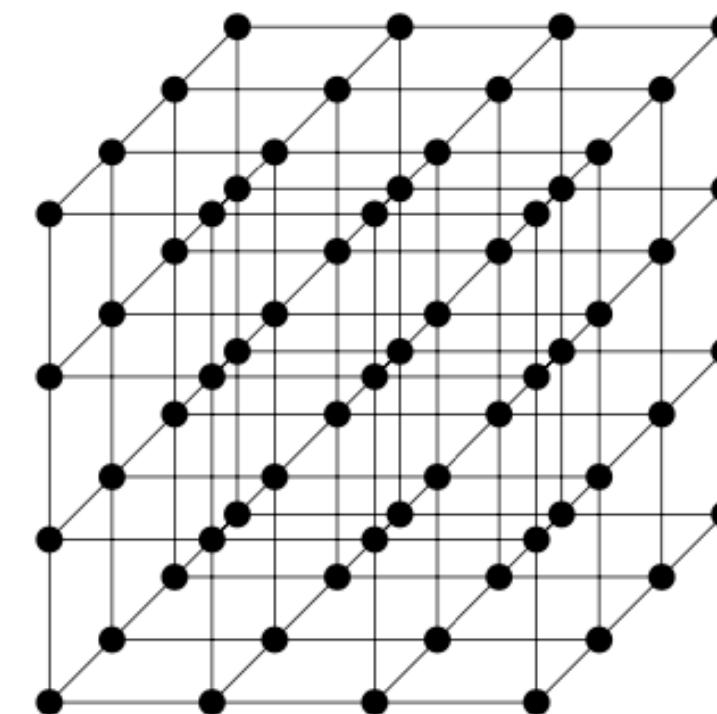
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*CosmoLattice*

[D. G. Figueroa, A. Florio, F. Torrenti & W. Valkenburg (2006.15122)]  
[D. G. Figueroa, A. Florio, F. Torrenti & W. Valkenburg (2102.01031)]

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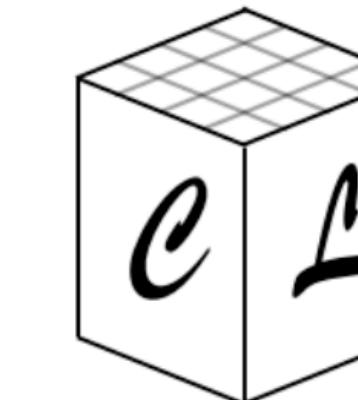
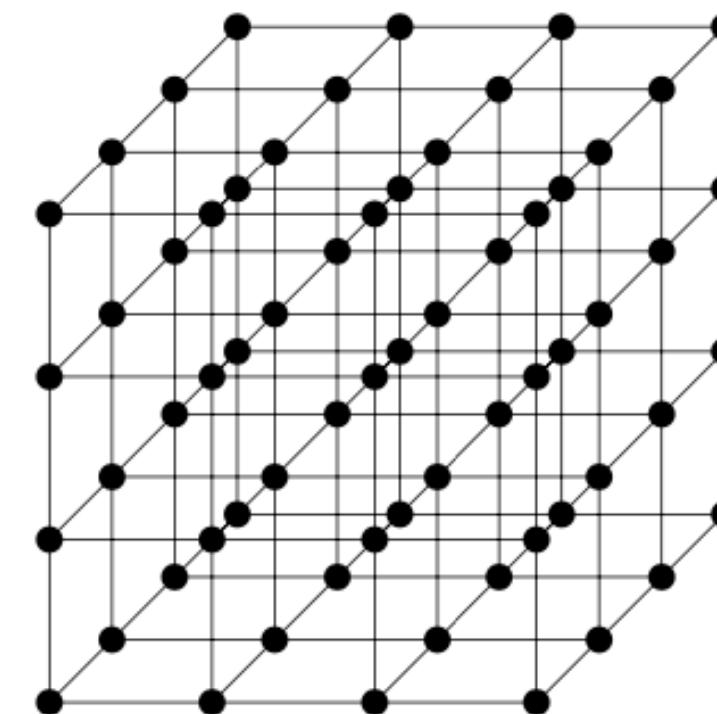
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Alternative lattice descriptions

# Lattice implementation of axion coupling

Continuum

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$$

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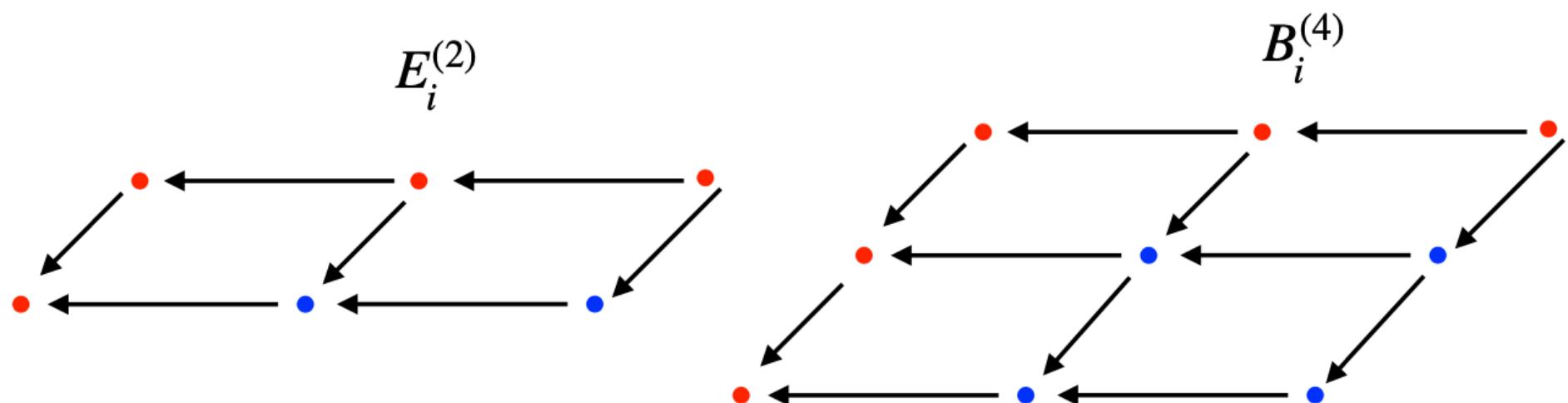
Satisfy all conditions

Lattice

$$\sum_i \frac{\phi}{\Lambda} E_i^{(2)} B_i^{(4)}$$

$$E_i^{(2)}(\mathbf{n}) \equiv \frac{1}{2} (E_i + E_{i,-i})$$

$$B_i^{(4)}(\mathbf{n}) \equiv \frac{1}{4} (B_i + B_{i,-j} + B_{i,-k} + B_{i,-j-k})$$



Satisfies

- Gauge transformations

$$A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu + \partial_\mu \alpha(\mathbf{x})$$

- Bianchi identities

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \dot{\vec{B}} \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

- Topological term as a total derivative

$$F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu K^\mu$$

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Continuum

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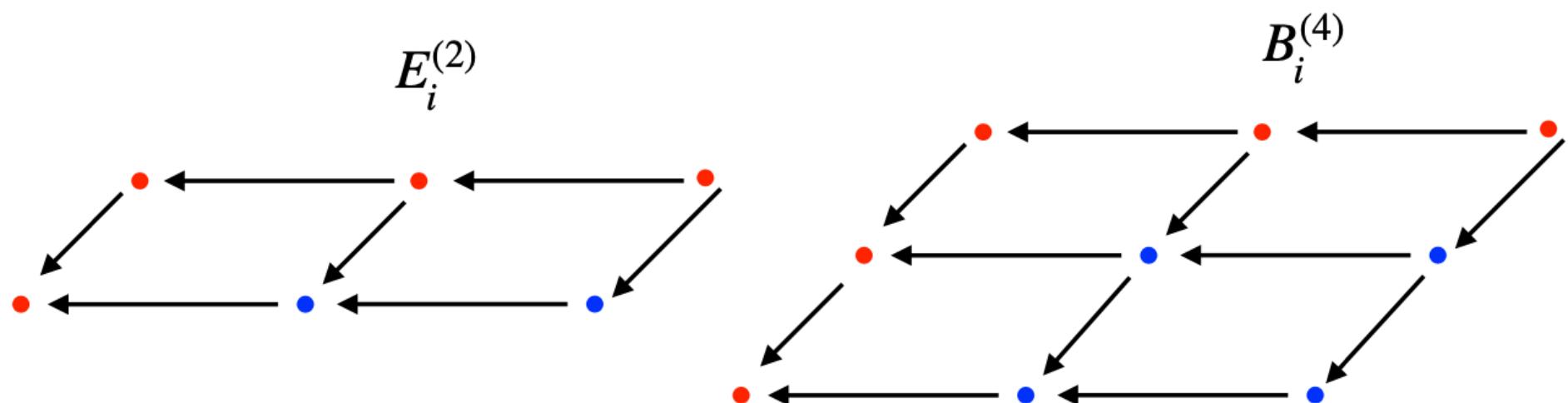
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# Lattice formulation of axion inflation

$$\pi'_\phi = -3\pi_\phi + \frac{1}{H} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} \sum_i \Delta_i^- \Delta_i^+ \phi - m^2 \phi + \frac{\alpha_\Lambda}{a^3 m_p} \sum_i E_i^{(2)} B_i^{(4)} \right)$$

$$E'_i = -E_i - \frac{1}{H} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} \sum_{jk} \epsilon_{ijk} \Delta_j^- B_k + \frac{\alpha_\Lambda}{2am_p} \left( \pi_\phi B_i^{(4)} + \pi_{\phi,+i} B_{i,+i}^{(4)} \right) - \frac{\alpha_\Lambda}{4am_p} \sum_{\pm} \sum_{j,k} \epsilon_{ijk} \left\{ \left[ (\Delta_j^\pm \phi) E_{k,\pm j}^{(2)} \right]_{+i} + \left[ (\Delta_j^\pm \phi) E_{k,\pm j}^{(2)} \right] \right\} \right)$$

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- kernel of  
 $\mathcal{K}_A[a, \dot{a}, \phi, \pi_\phi, A_i, E_i]$

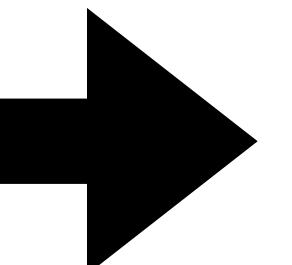
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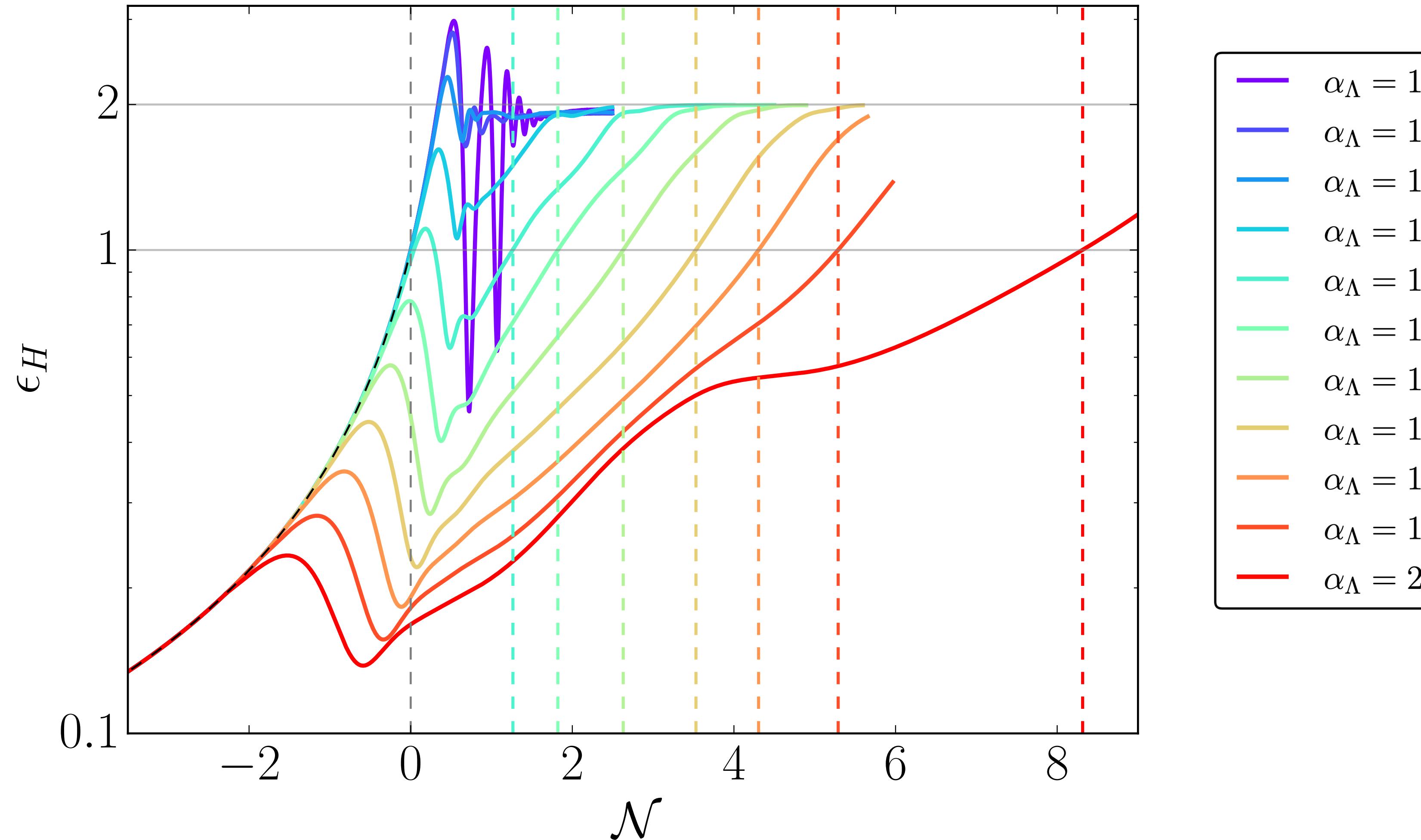
Non-symplectic integrators like  
Runge-Kutta

# Results on level of backreaction

Run simulations until end of inflation  $\epsilon_H = 1$

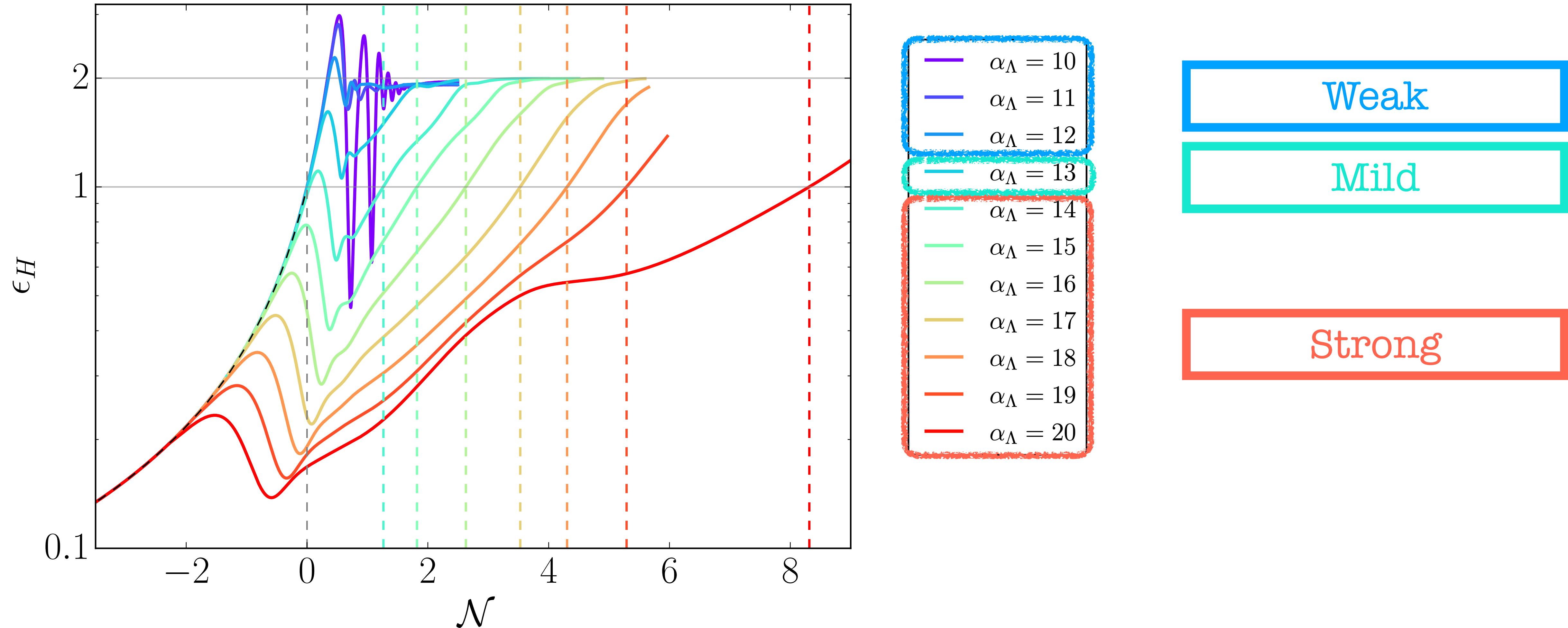
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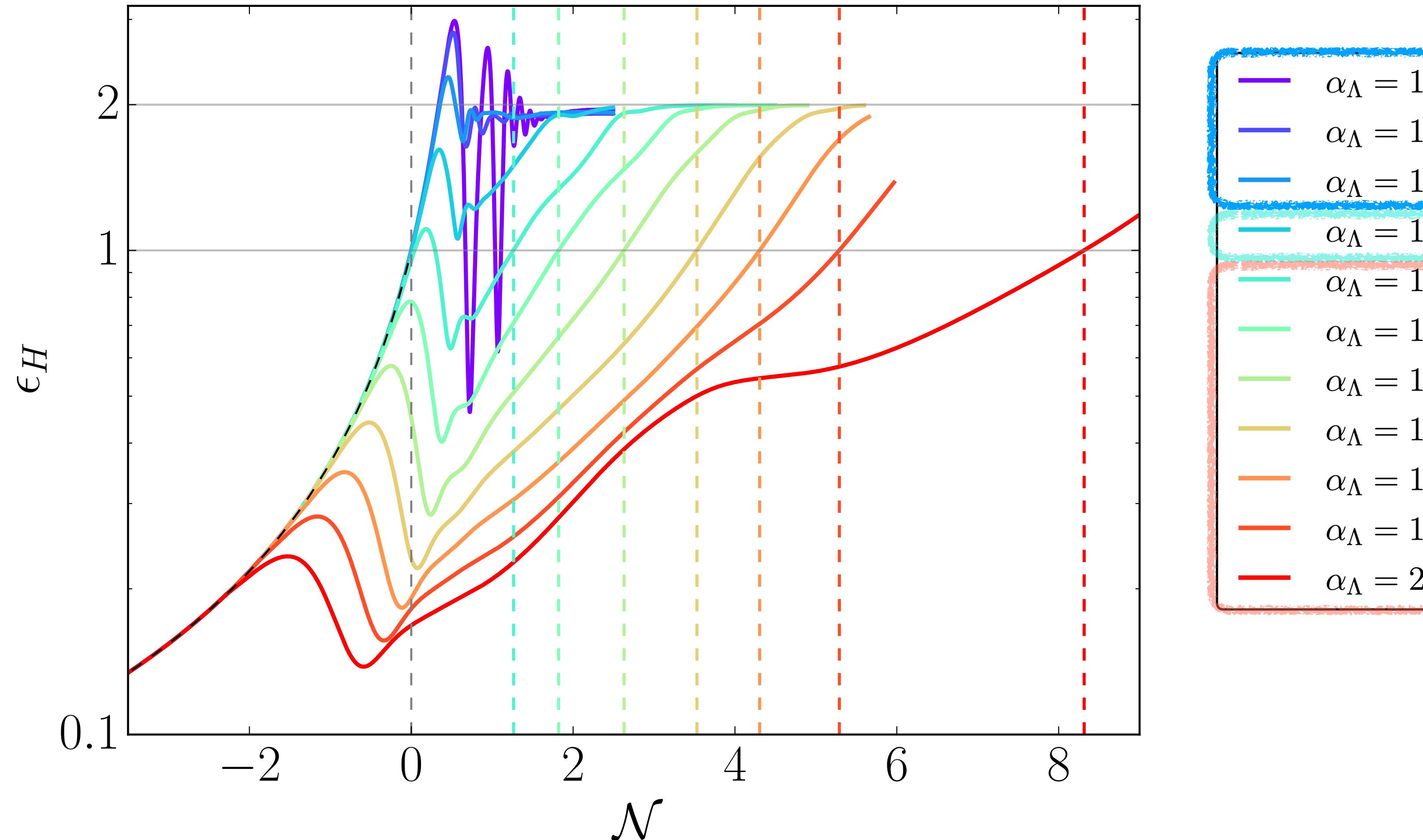
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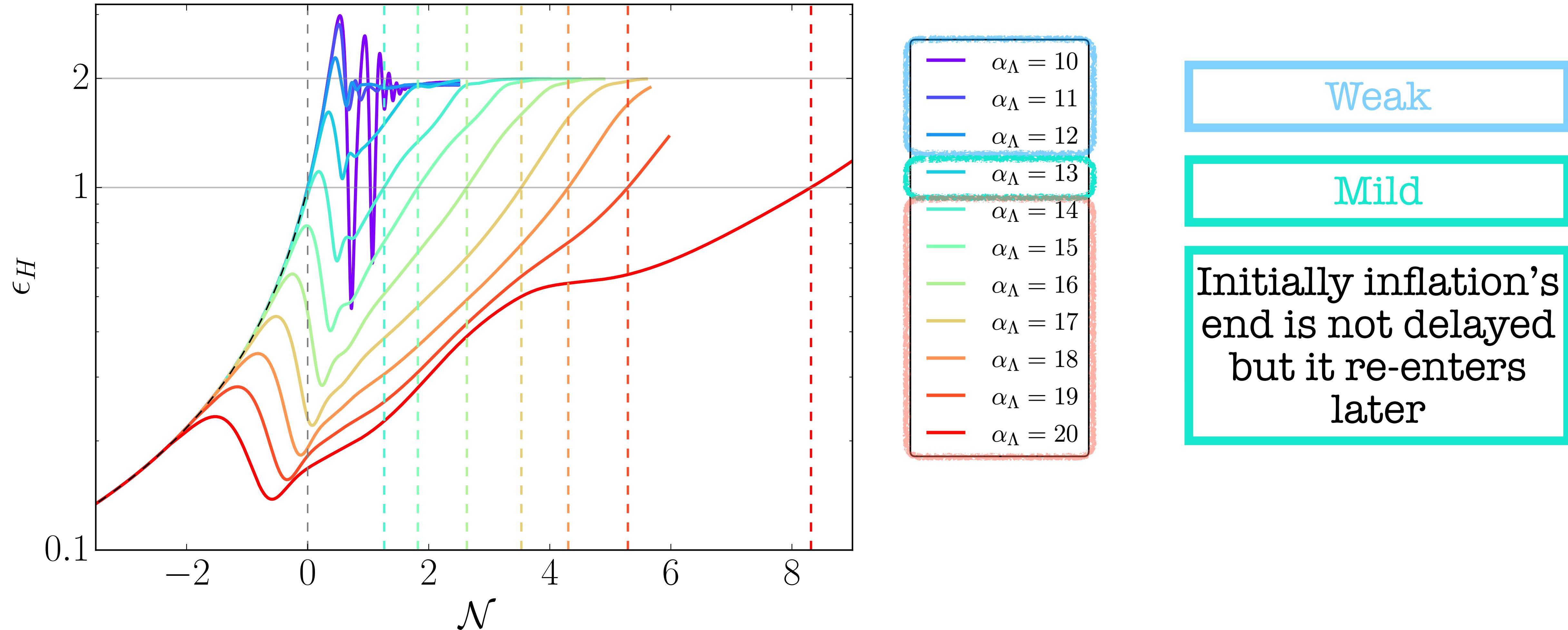


Weak

End of Inflation  
does not get  
delayed, back  
reaction only  
relevant after the  
end.

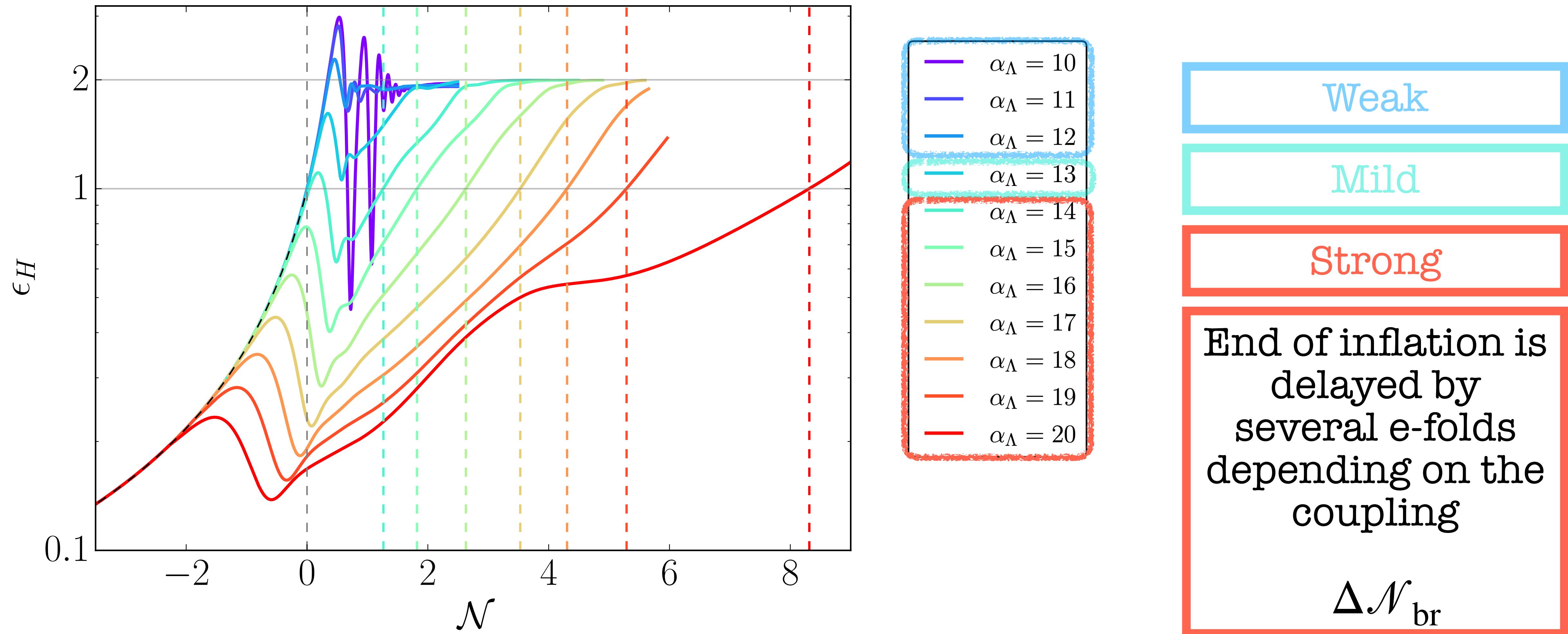
# Results on level of backreaction

Run simulations until end of inflation  $\epsilon_H = 1$

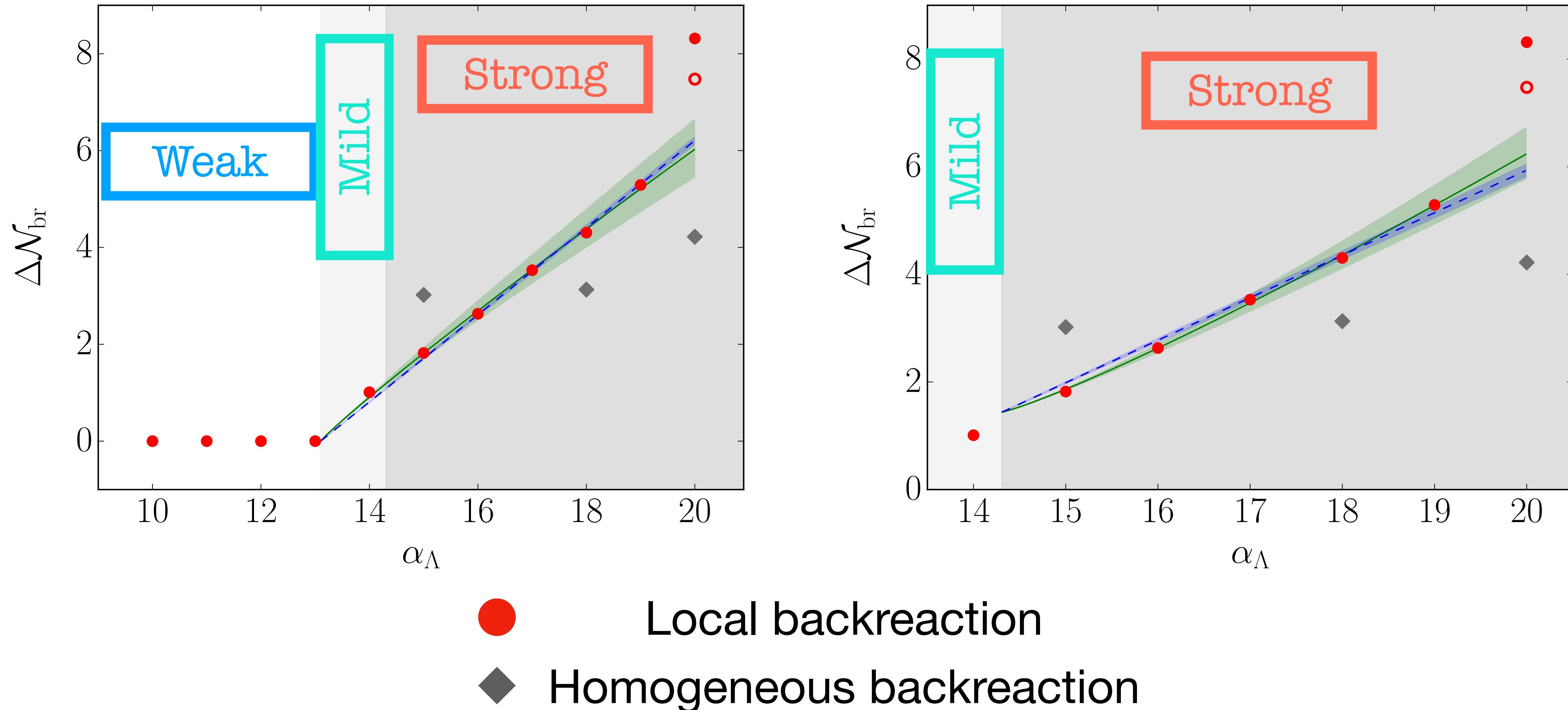


# Results on level of backreaction

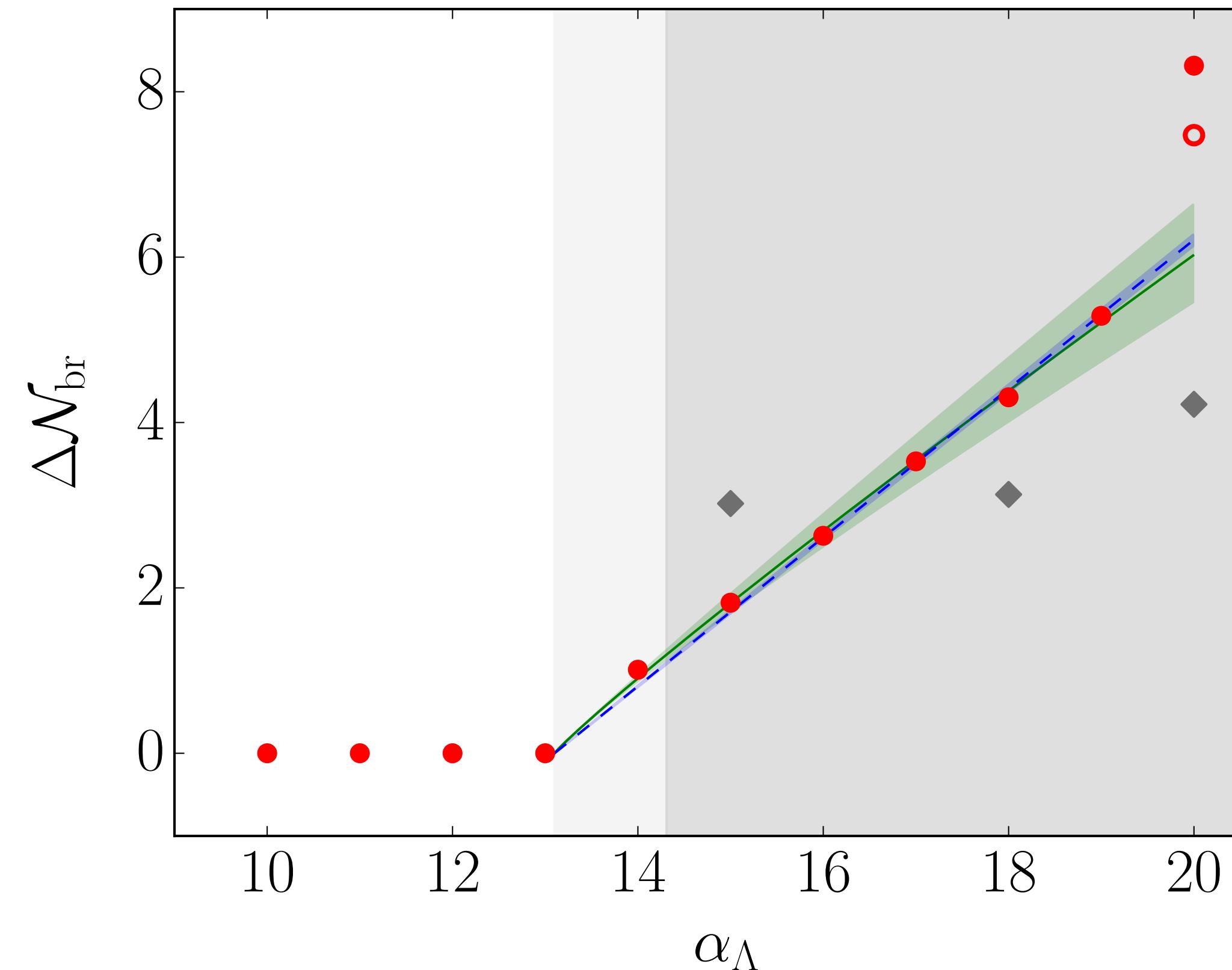
Run simulations until end of inflation  $\epsilon_H = 1$



# Results on level of backreaction



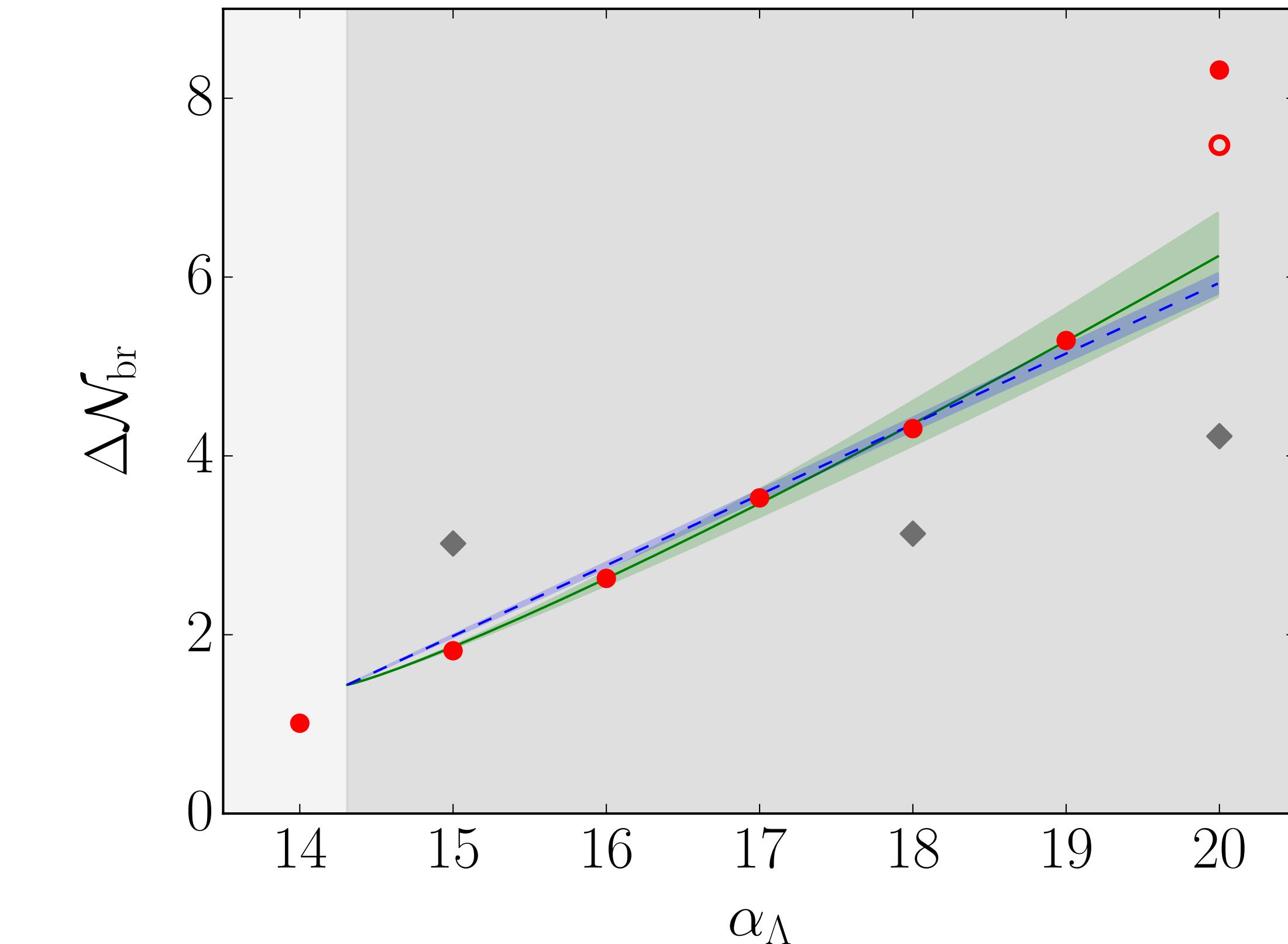
# Results on level of backreaction



Parametrize  $\Delta \mathcal{N}_{\text{br}}$

$$\Delta \mathcal{N}_{\text{br}} = m_2(\alpha_{\Lambda} - 14.31) + 1.44$$

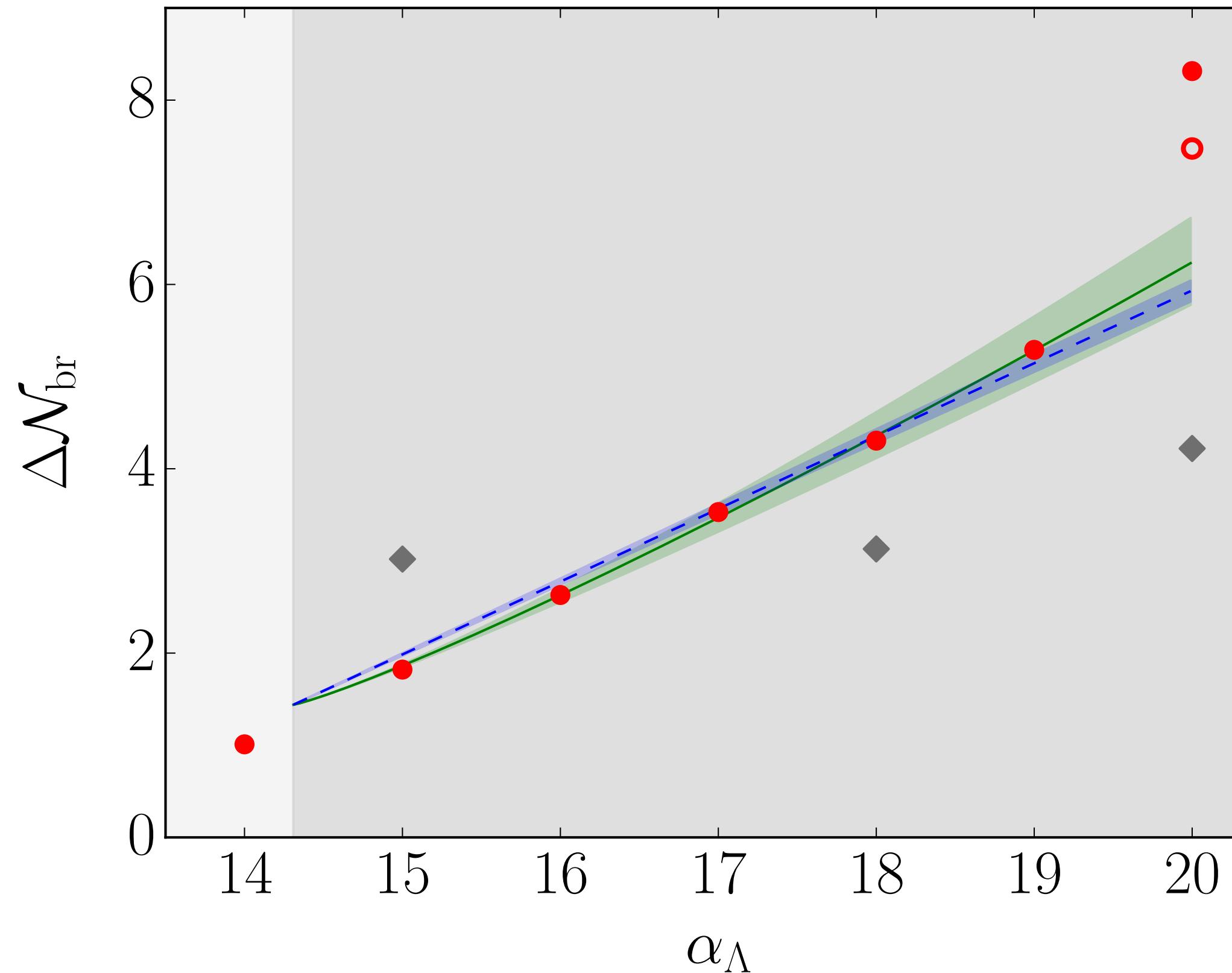
$$\Delta \mathcal{N}_{\text{br}} = b_2(\alpha_{\Lambda} - 14.31)^{a_2} + 1.44$$



$$m_2 = 0.79 \pm 0.02$$

$$a_2 = 1.15 \pm 0.03 \quad b_2 = 0.65 \pm 0.03$$

# Results on level of backreaction



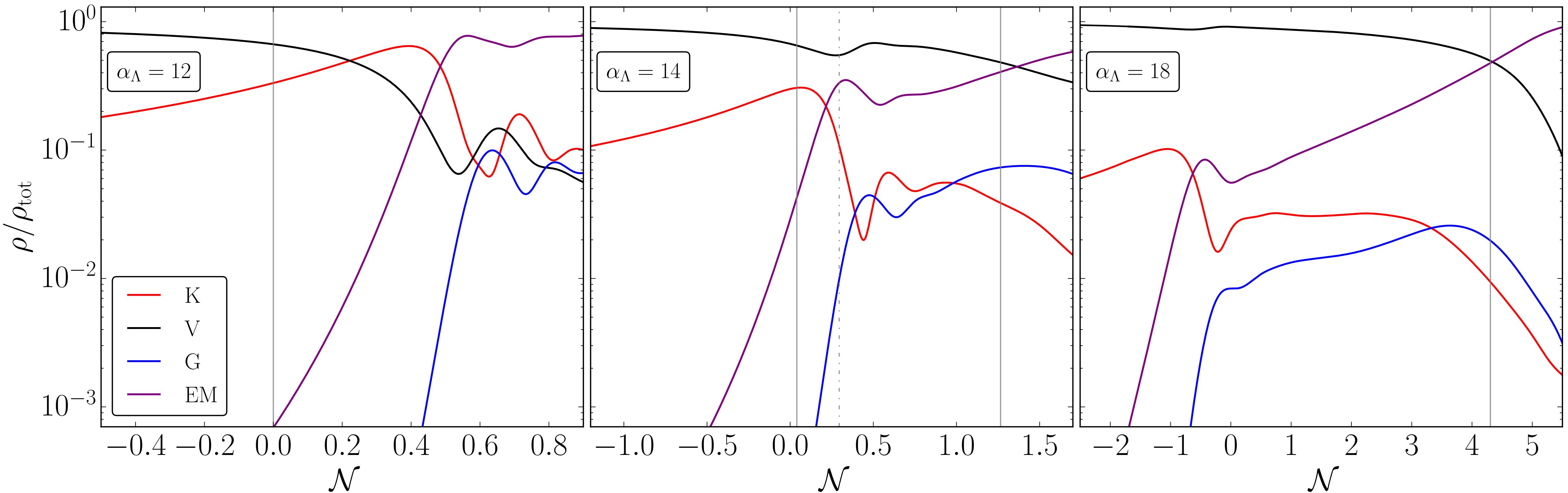
## Extrapolations

$\alpha_\Lambda = 25 \rightarrow \Delta \mathcal{N}_{\text{br}} \sim 10 - 12$

$\alpha_\Lambda = 30 \rightarrow \Delta \mathcal{N}_{\text{br}} \sim 15 - 18$

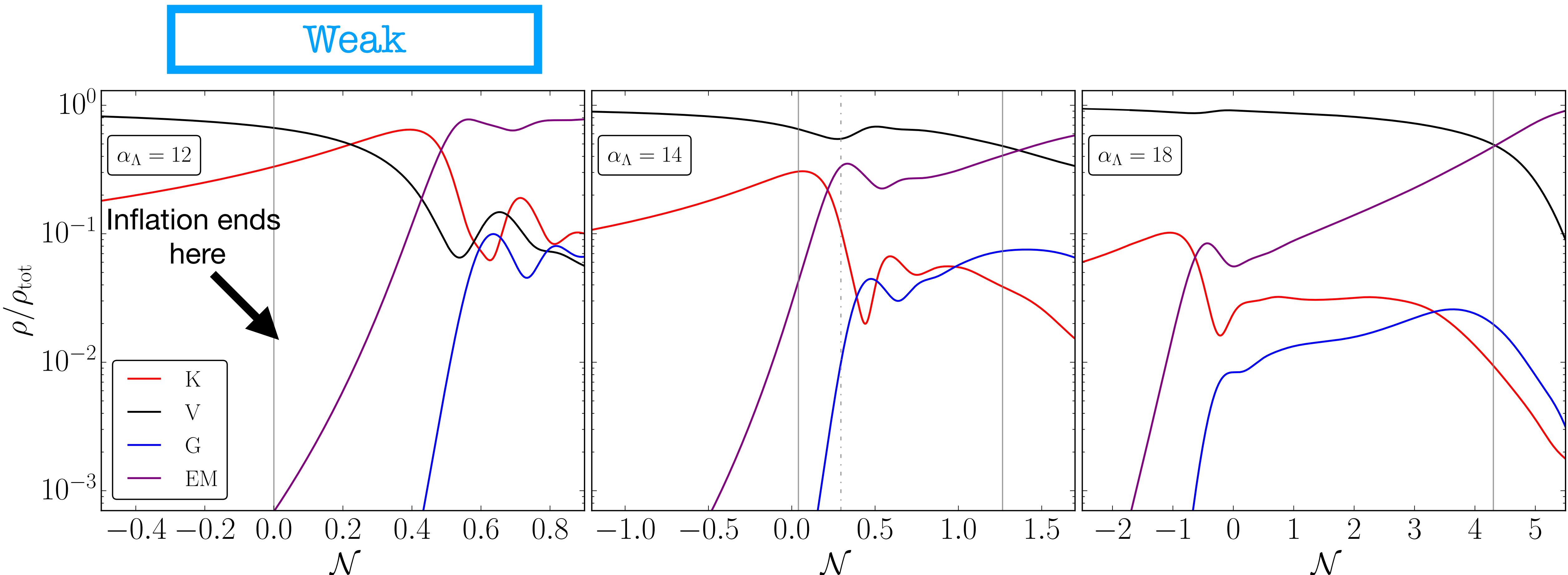
$\alpha_\Lambda = 35 \rightarrow \Delta \mathcal{N}_{\text{br}} \sim 18 - 25$

# General features



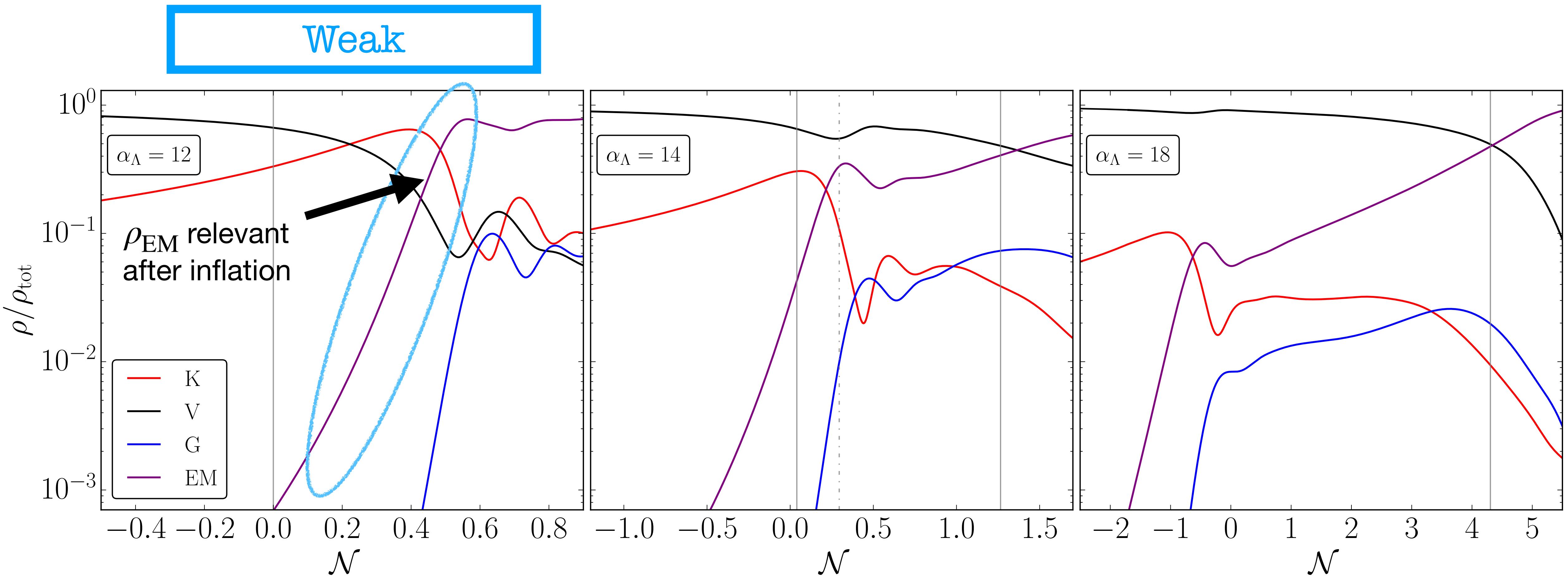
$$\epsilon_H = 1 + \frac{2\rho_K + \rho_{\text{EM}} - \rho_V}{\rho_{\text{tot}}}$$

# General features



$$\epsilon_H = 1 + \frac{2\rho_K + \rho_{\text{EM}} - \rho_V}{\rho_{\text{tot}}}$$

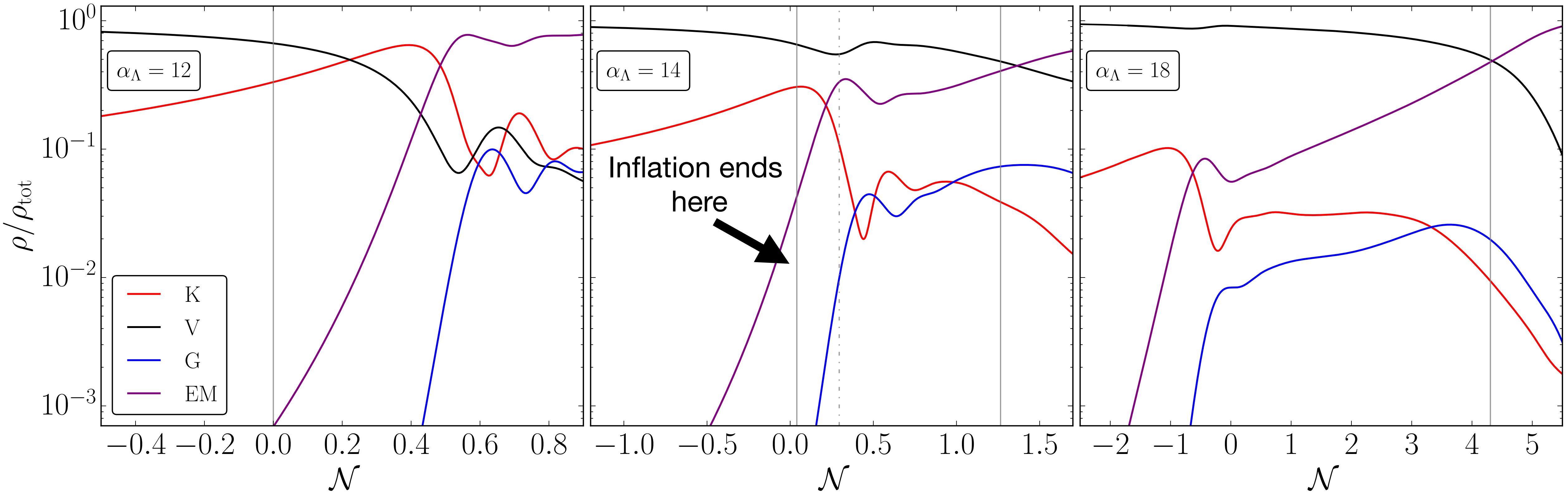
# General features



$$\epsilon_H = 1 + \frac{2\rho_K + \rho_{\text{EM}} - \rho_V}{\rho_{\text{tot}}}$$

# General features

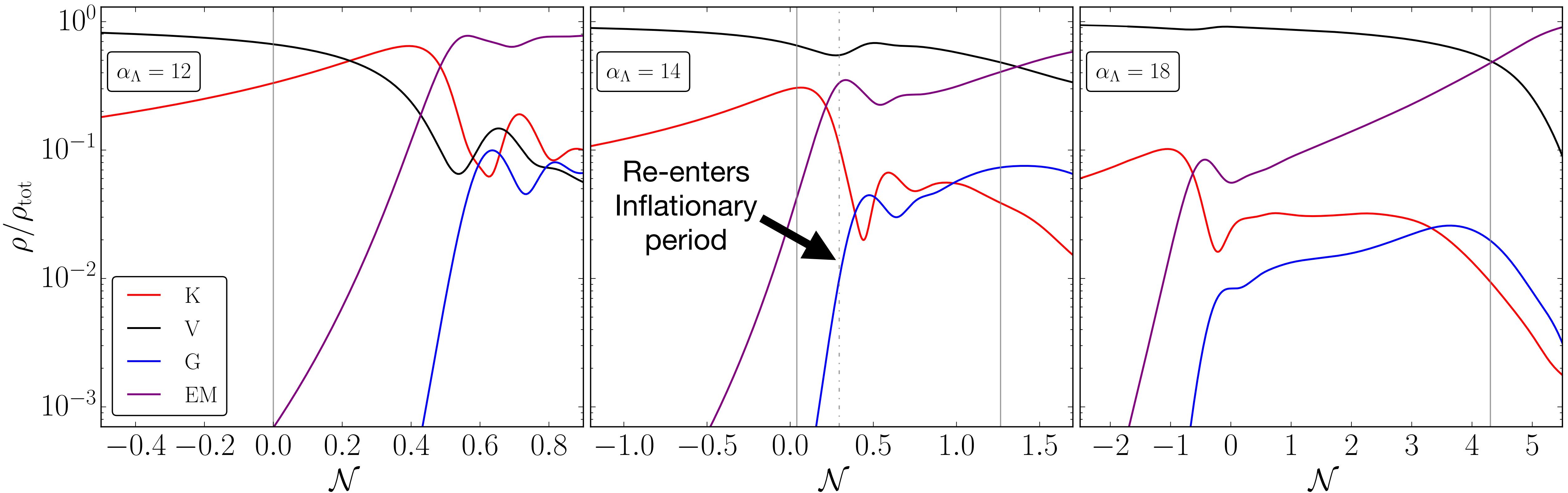
Mild



$$\epsilon_H = 1 + \frac{2\rho_K + \rho_{\text{EM}} - \rho_V}{\rho_{\text{tot}}}$$

# General features

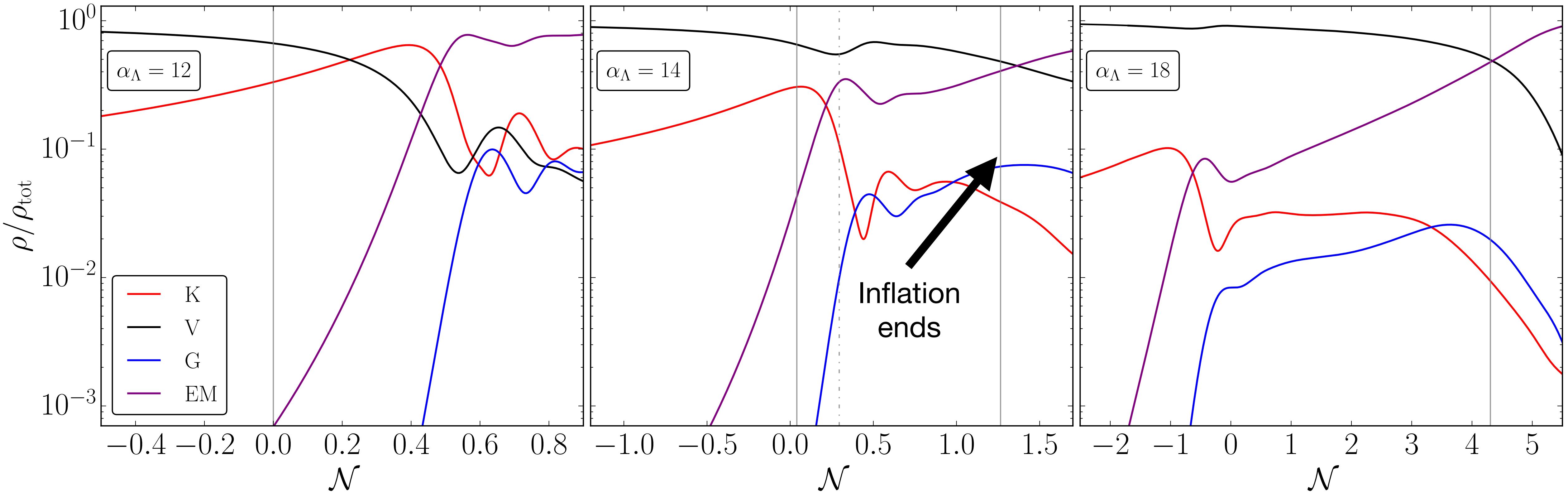
Mild



$$\epsilon_H = 1 + \frac{2\rho_K + \rho_{EM} - \rho_V}{\rho_{tot}}$$

# General features

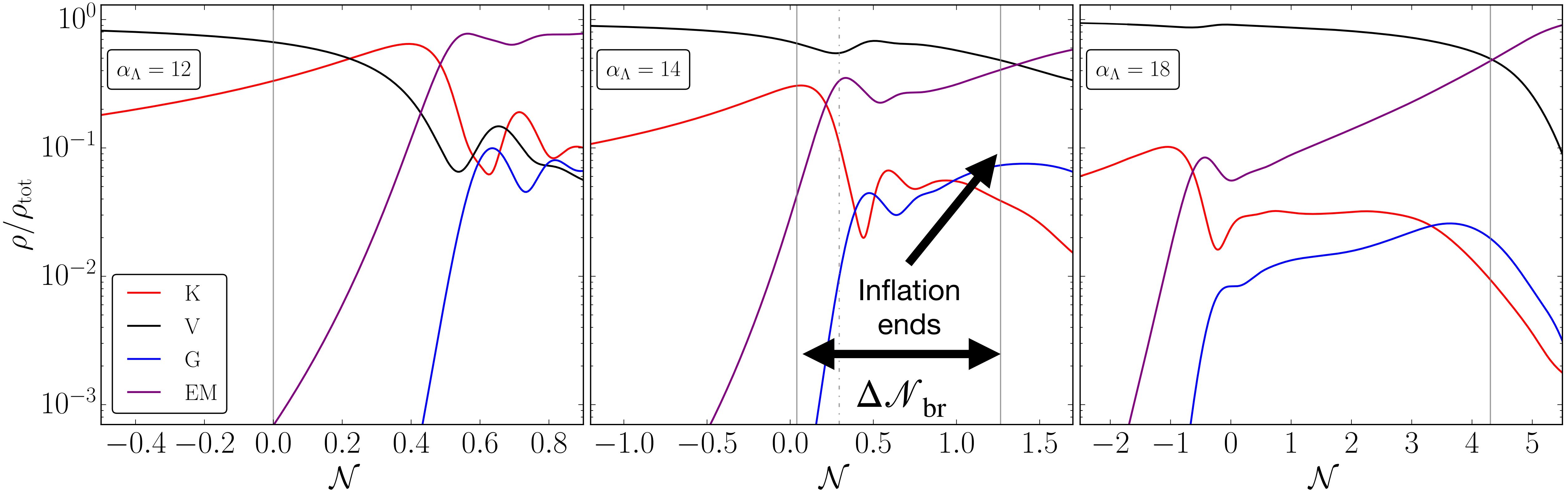
Mild



$$\epsilon_H = 1 + \frac{2\rho_K + \rho_{\text{EM}} - \rho_V}{\rho_{\text{tot}}}$$

# General features

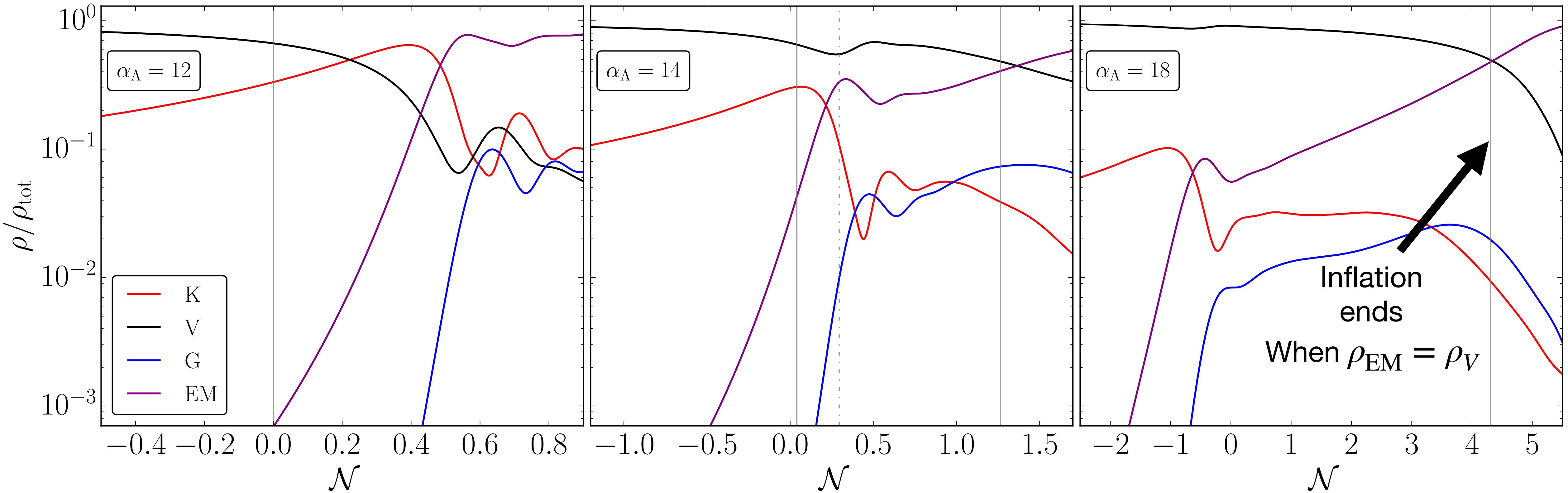
Mild



$$\epsilon_H = 1 + \frac{2\rho_K + \rho_{\text{EM}} - \rho_V}{\rho_{\text{tot}}}$$

# General features

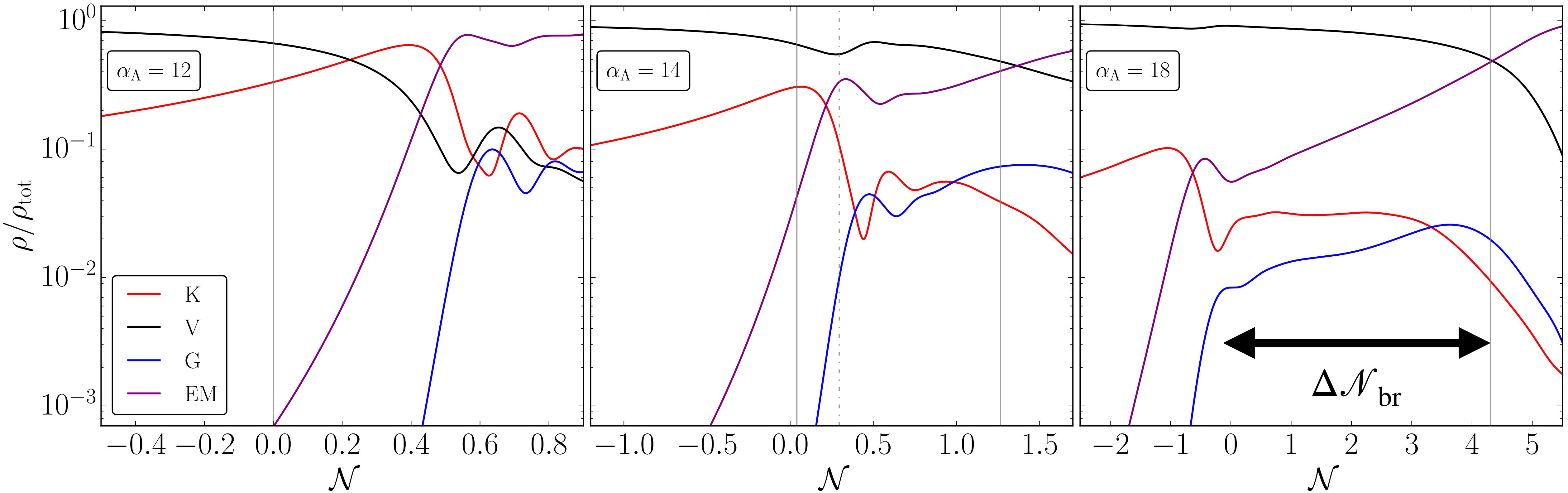
Strong



$$\epsilon_H = 1 + \frac{2\rho_K + \rho_{\text{EM}} - \rho_V}{\rho_{\text{tot}}}$$

# General features

Strong

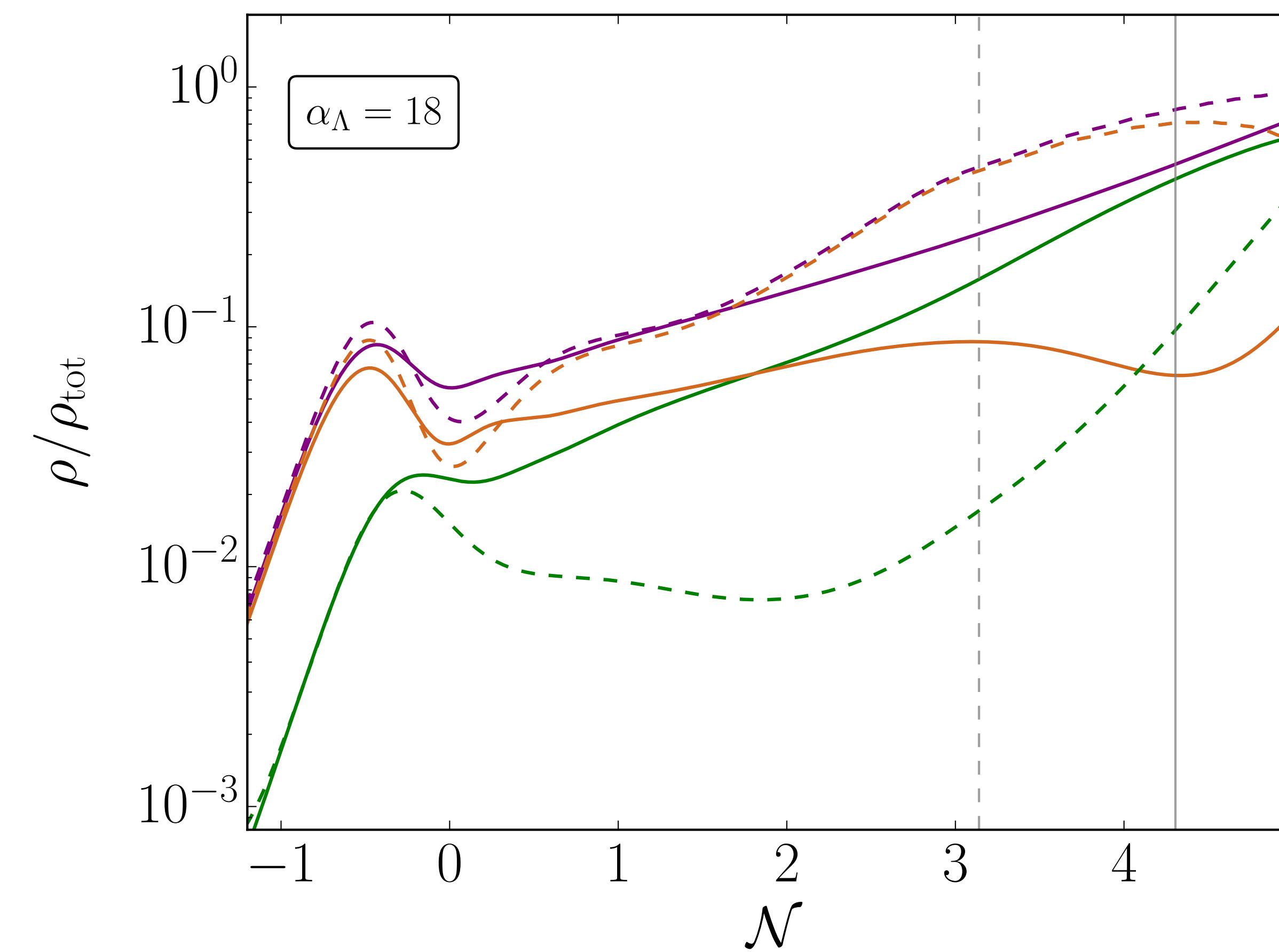


$$\epsilon_H = 1 + \frac{2\rho_K + \rho_{\text{EM}} - \rho_V}{\rho_{\text{tot}}}$$

# (Electro)Magnetic Slow Roll

— Local

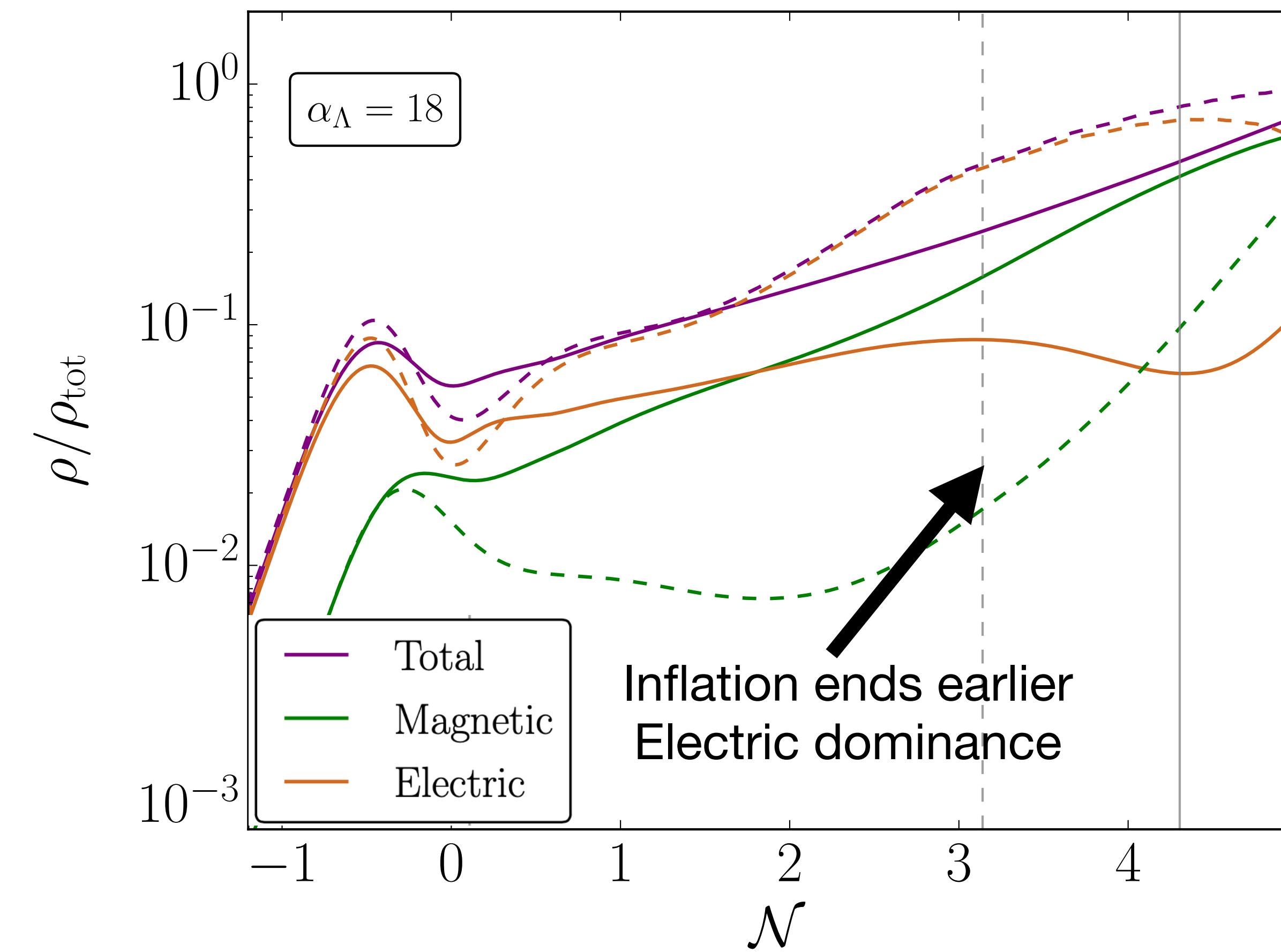
- - - Homogeneous



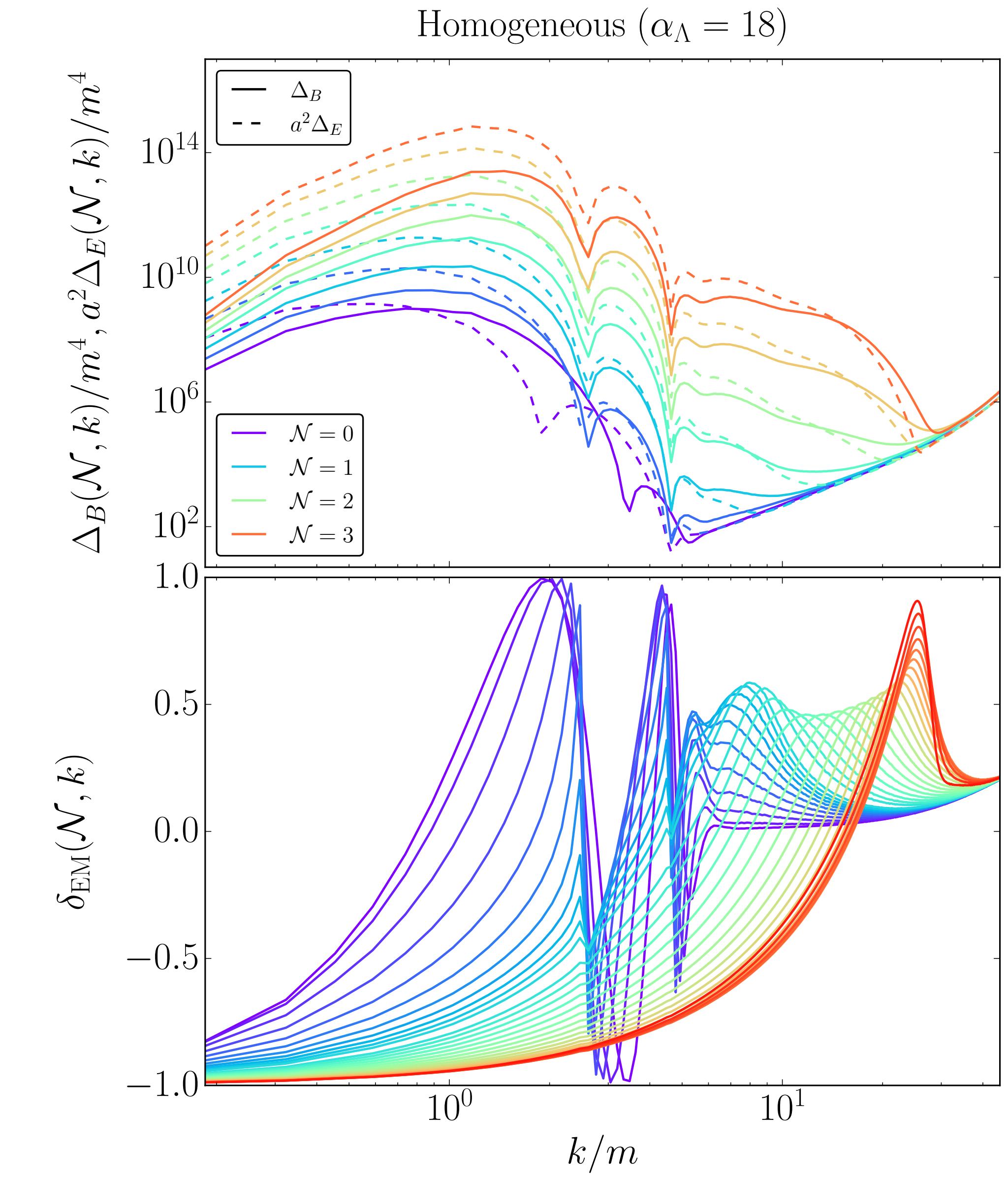
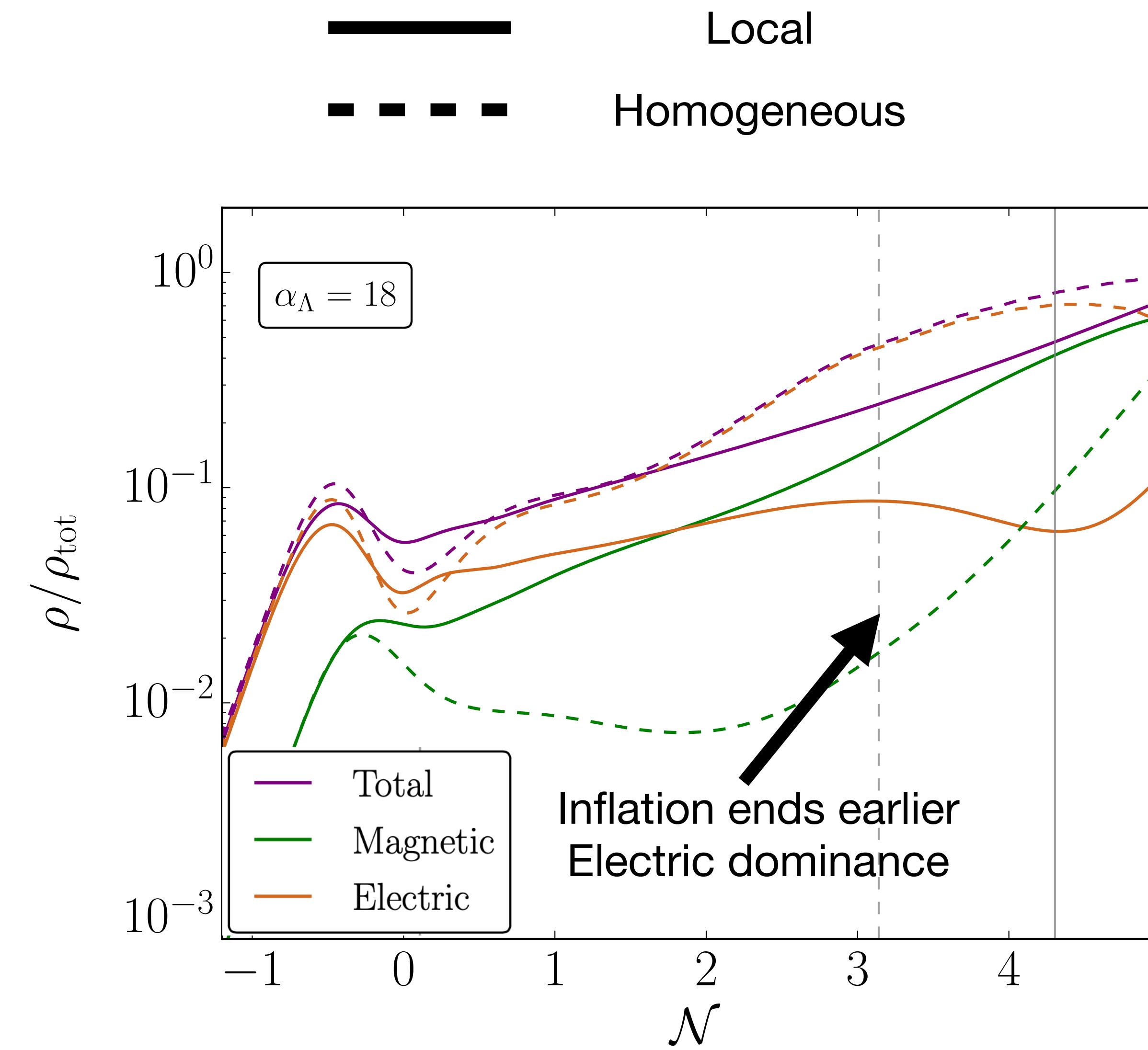
# (Electro)Magnetic Slow Roll

— Local

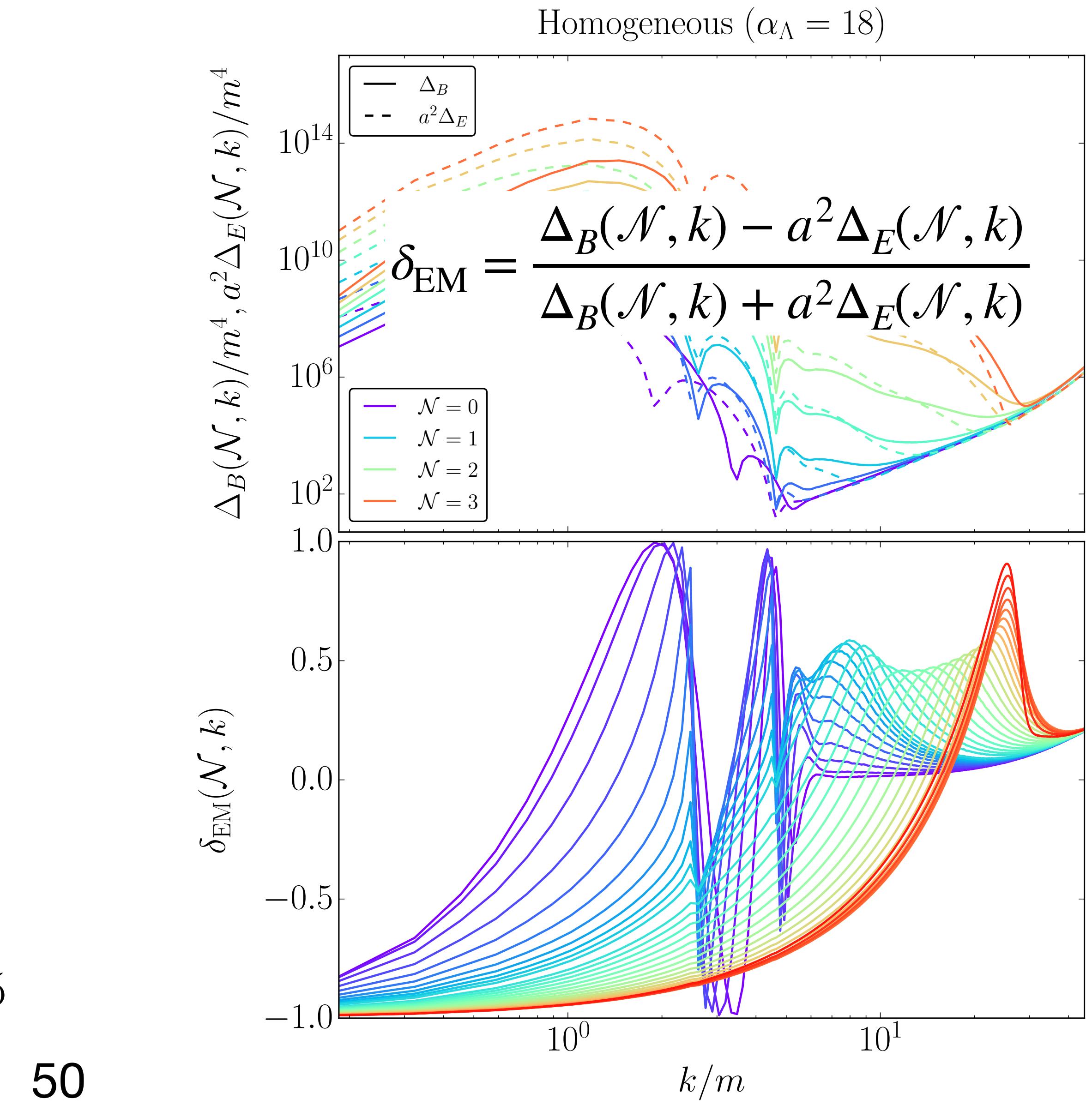
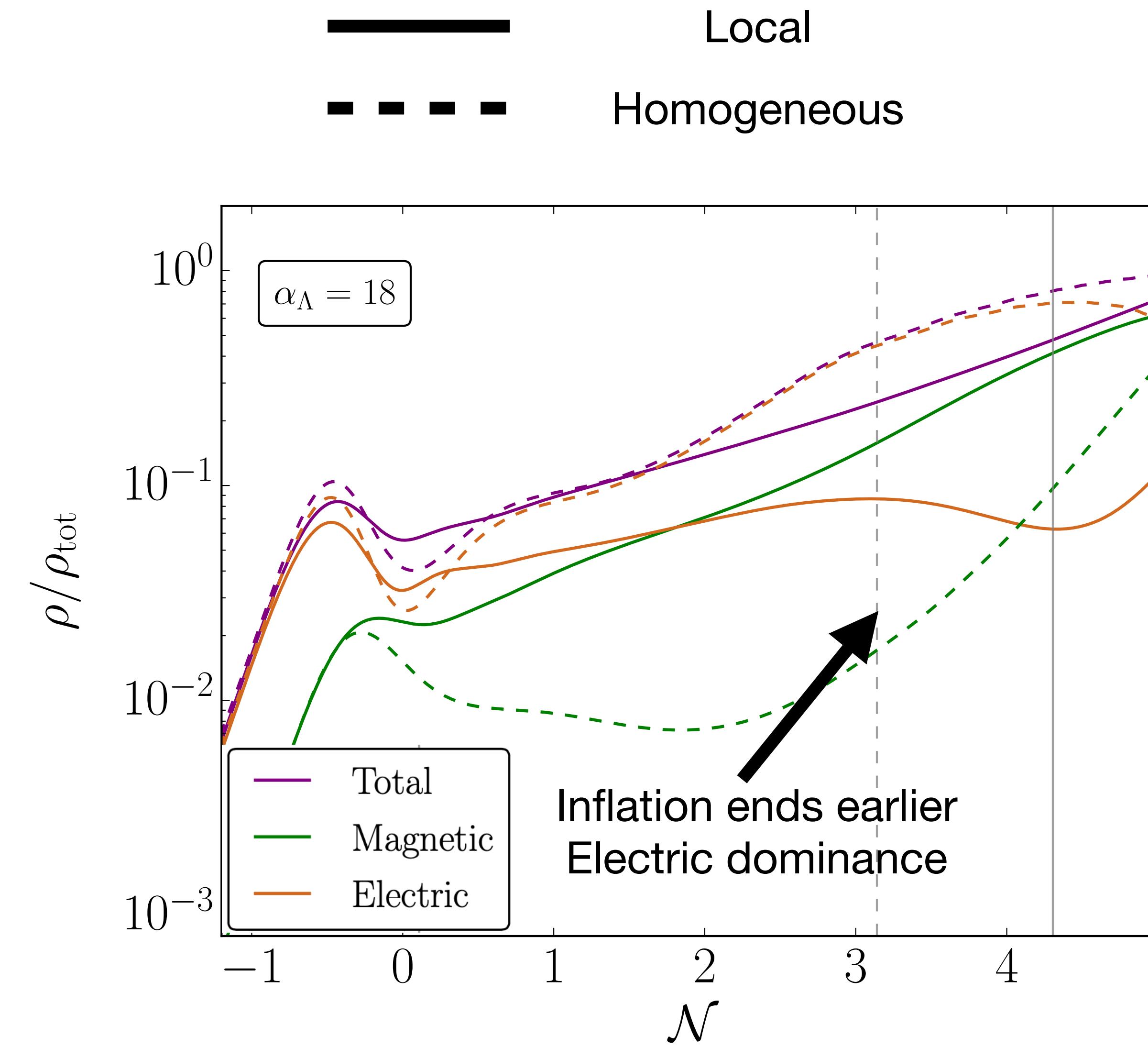
- - - Homogeneous



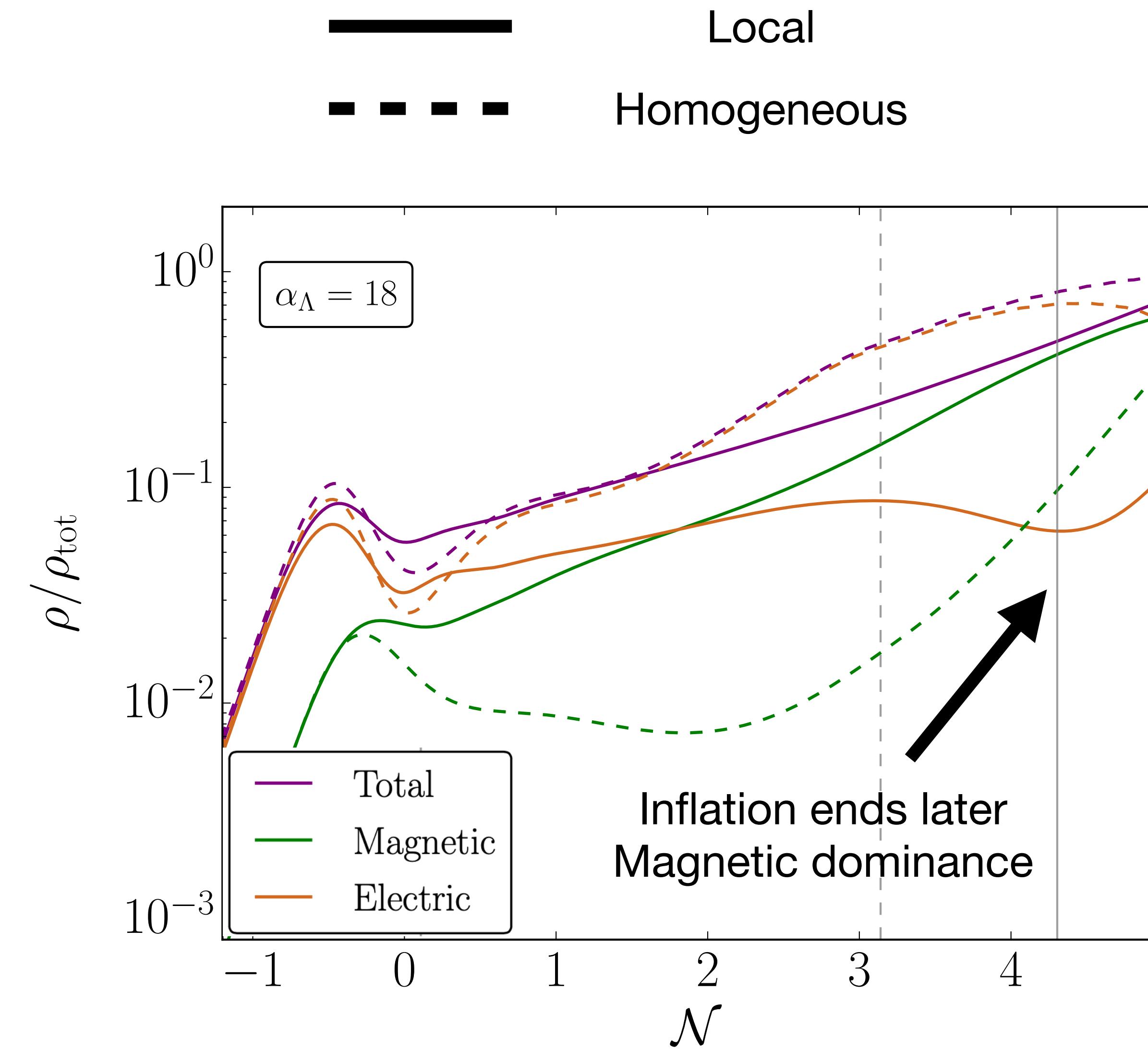
# (Electro)Magnetic Slow Roll



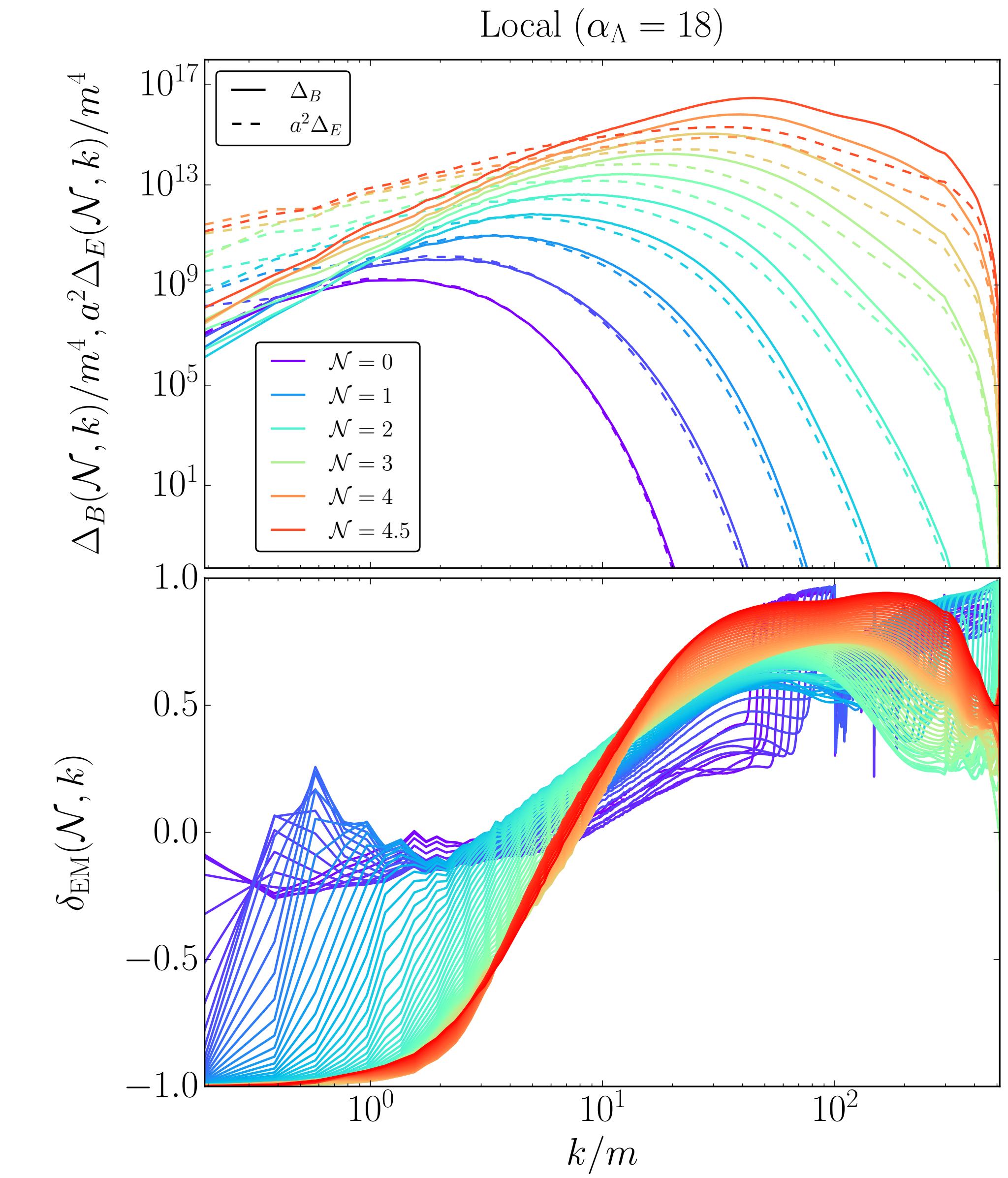
# (Electro)Magnetic Slow Roll



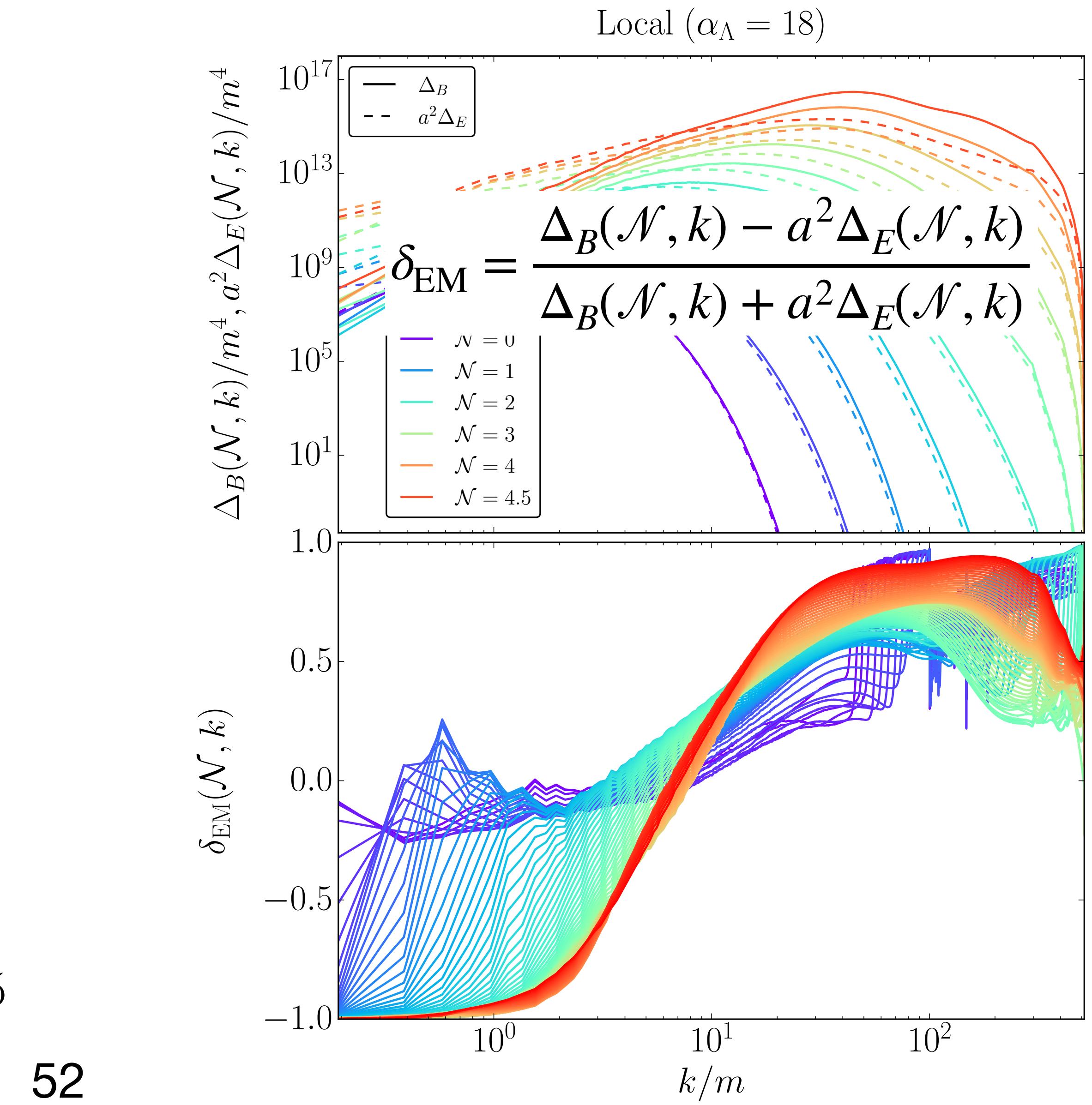
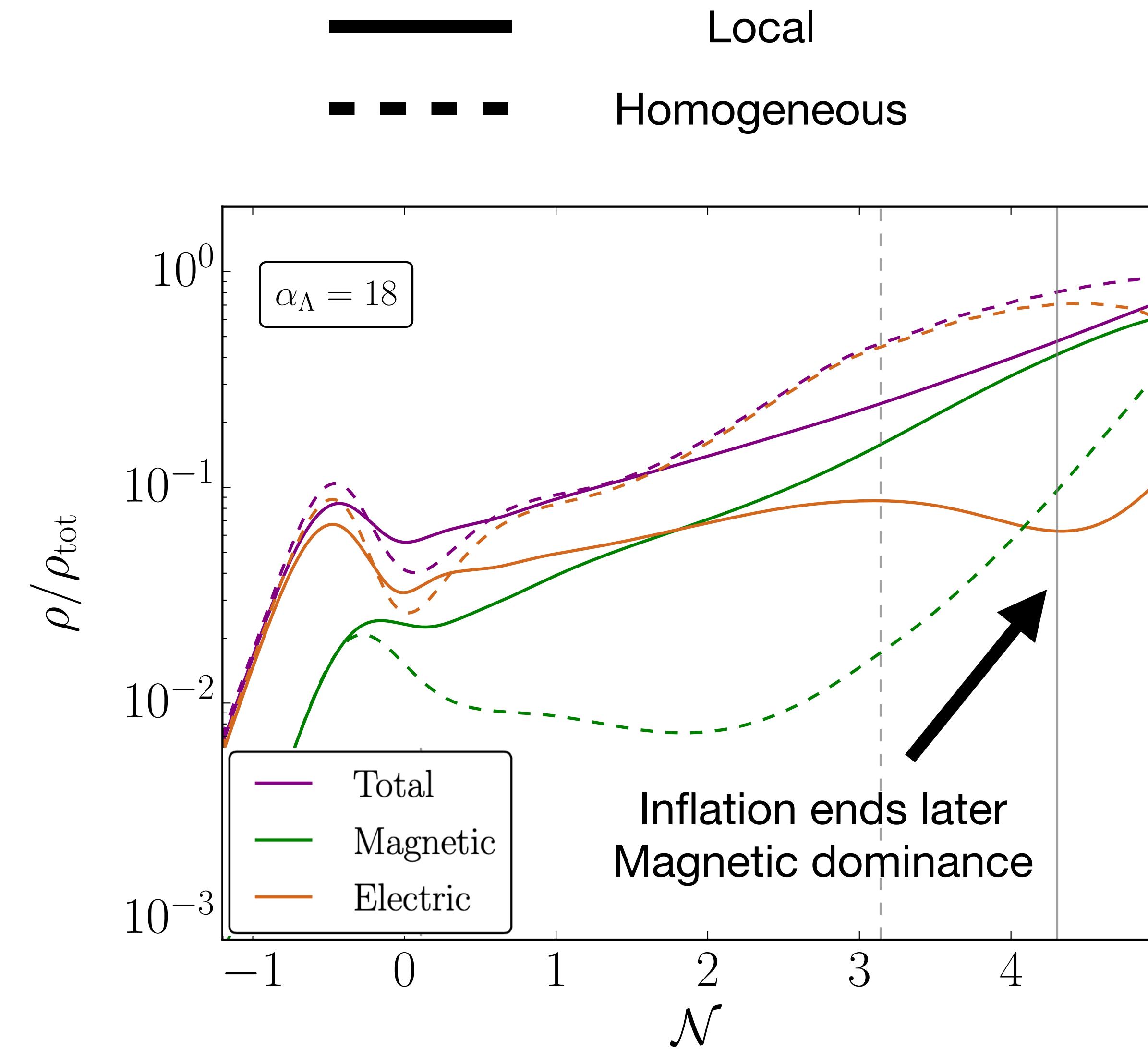
# (Electro)Magnetic Slow Roll



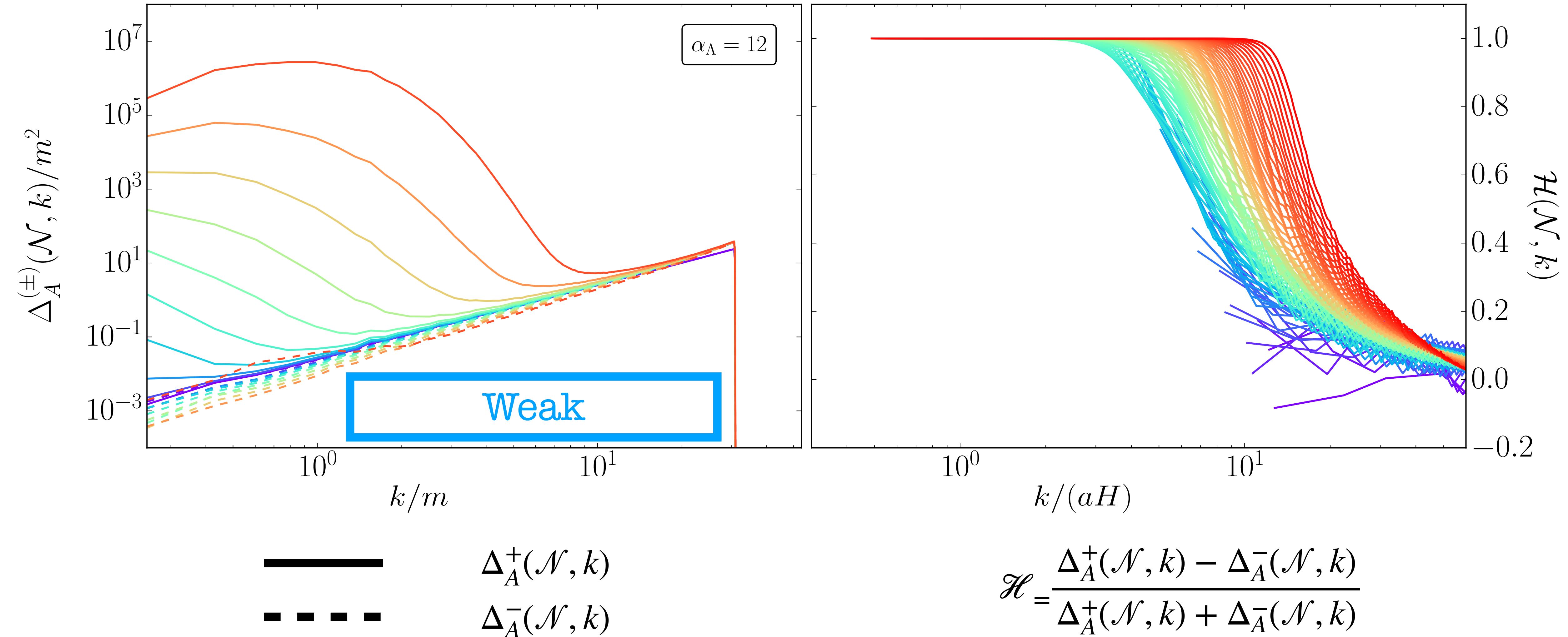
51



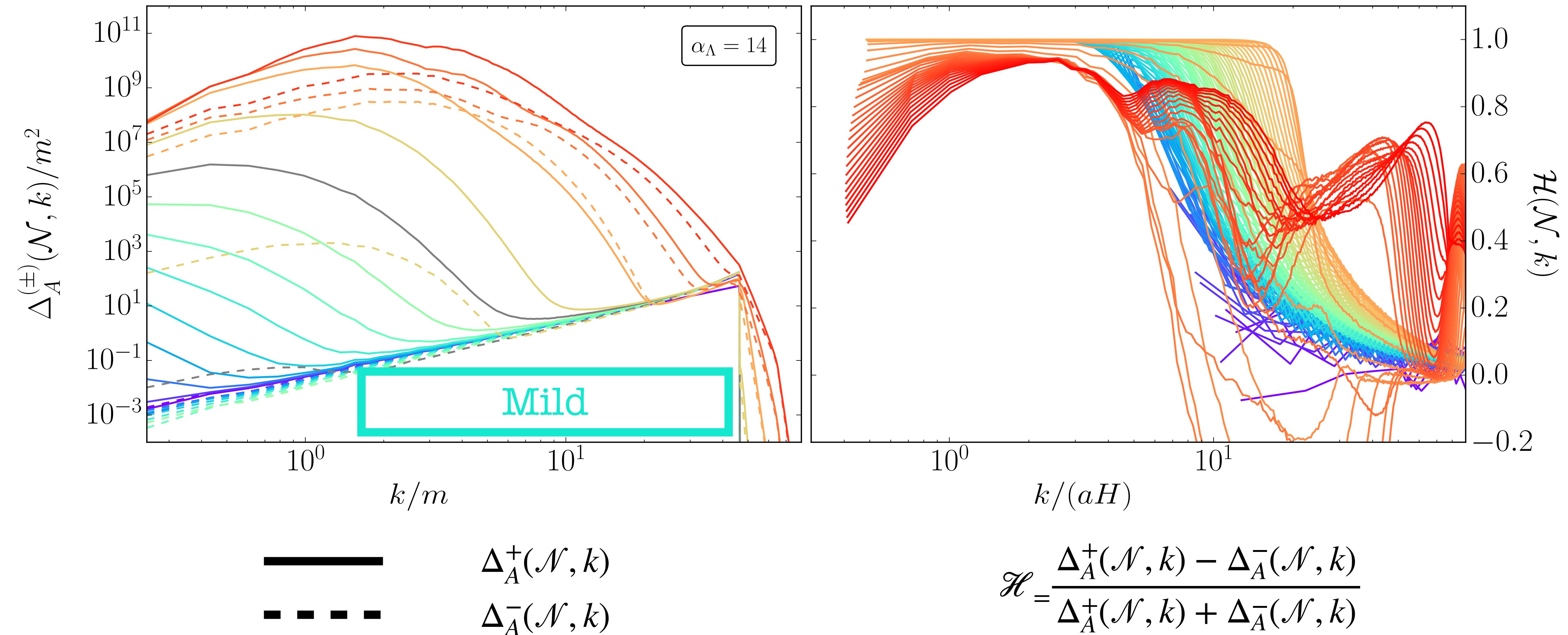
# (Electro)Magnetic Slow Roll



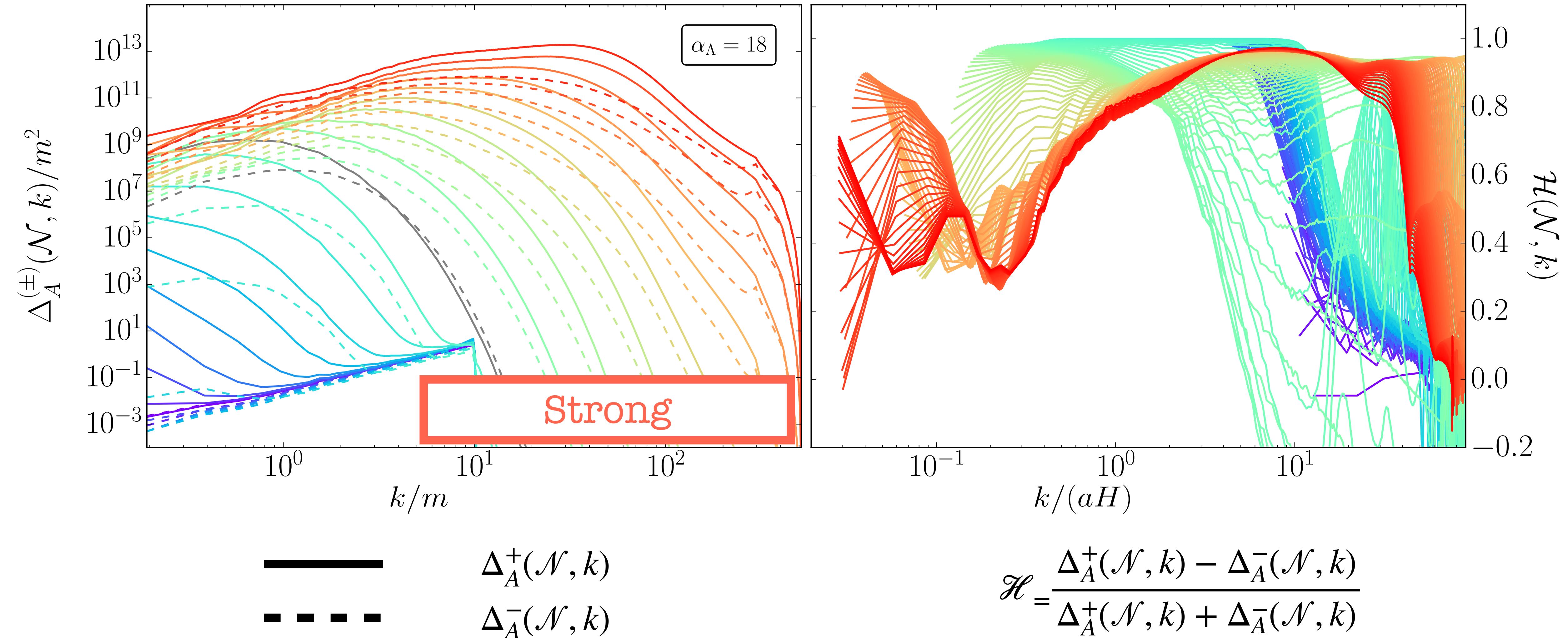
# Chirality of $A_\mu$ power spectrum



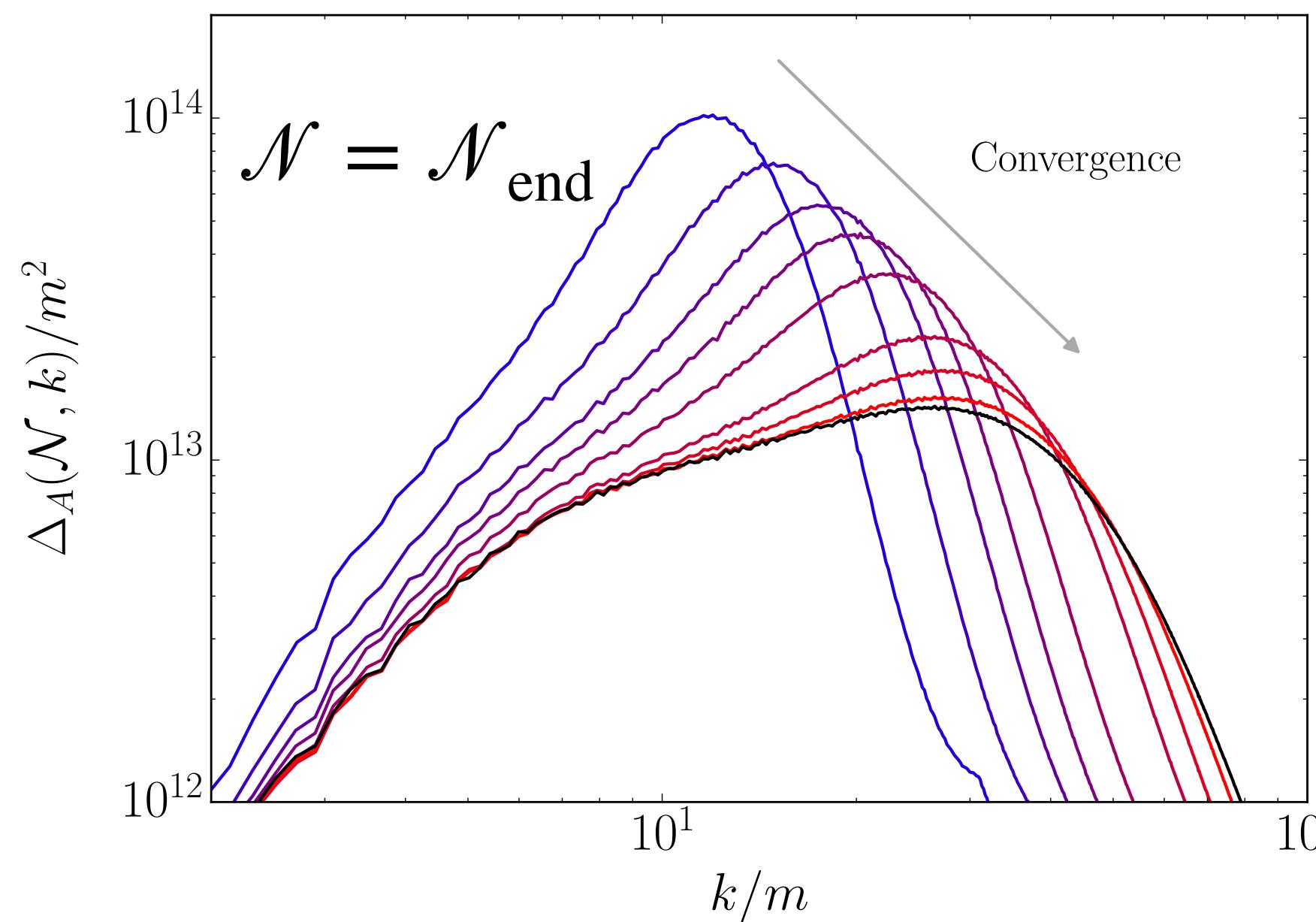
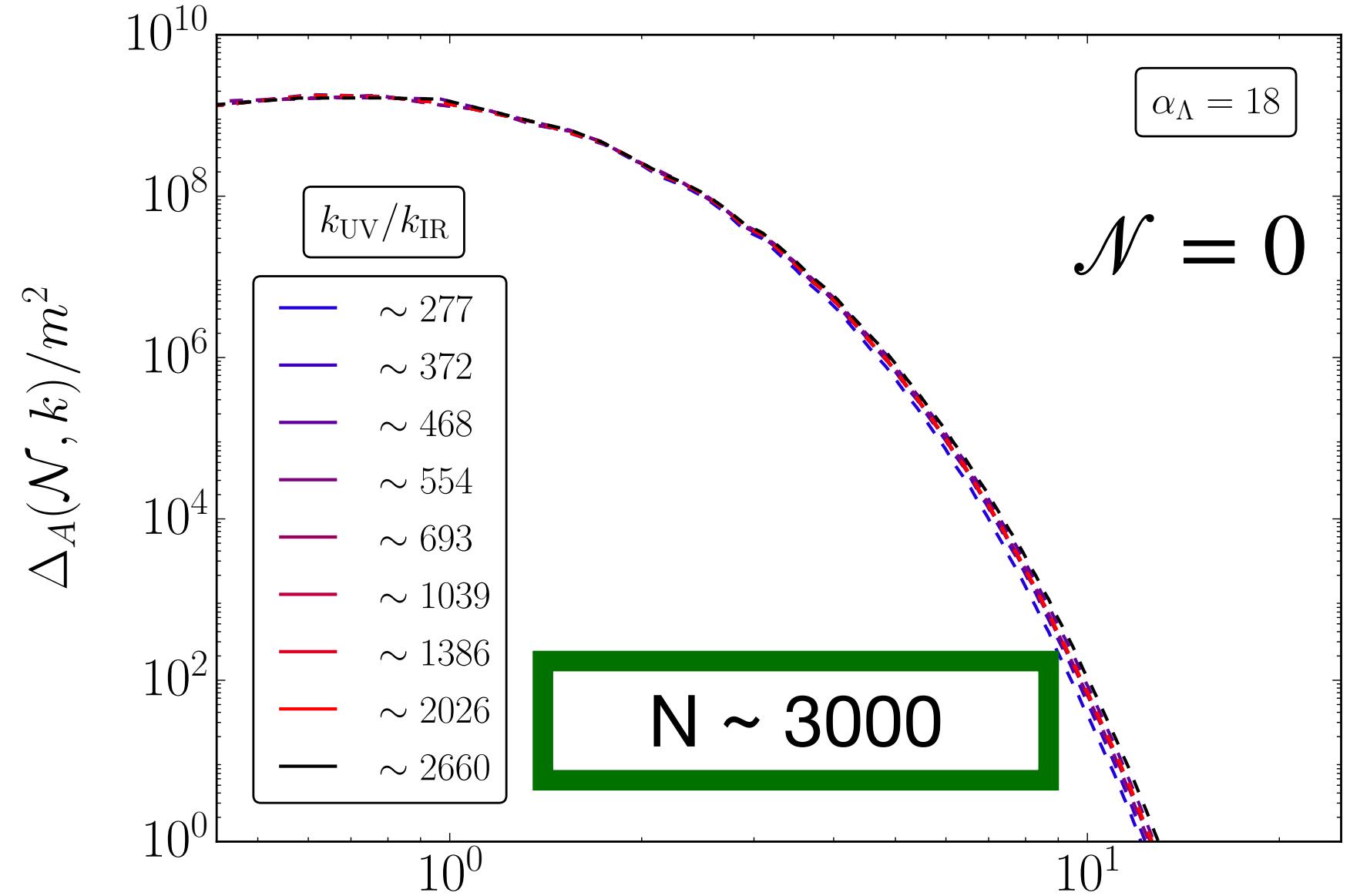
# Chirality of $A_\mu$ power spectrum



# Chirality of $A_\mu$ power spectrum



# UV sensitivity and convergence



UV

sensitivity

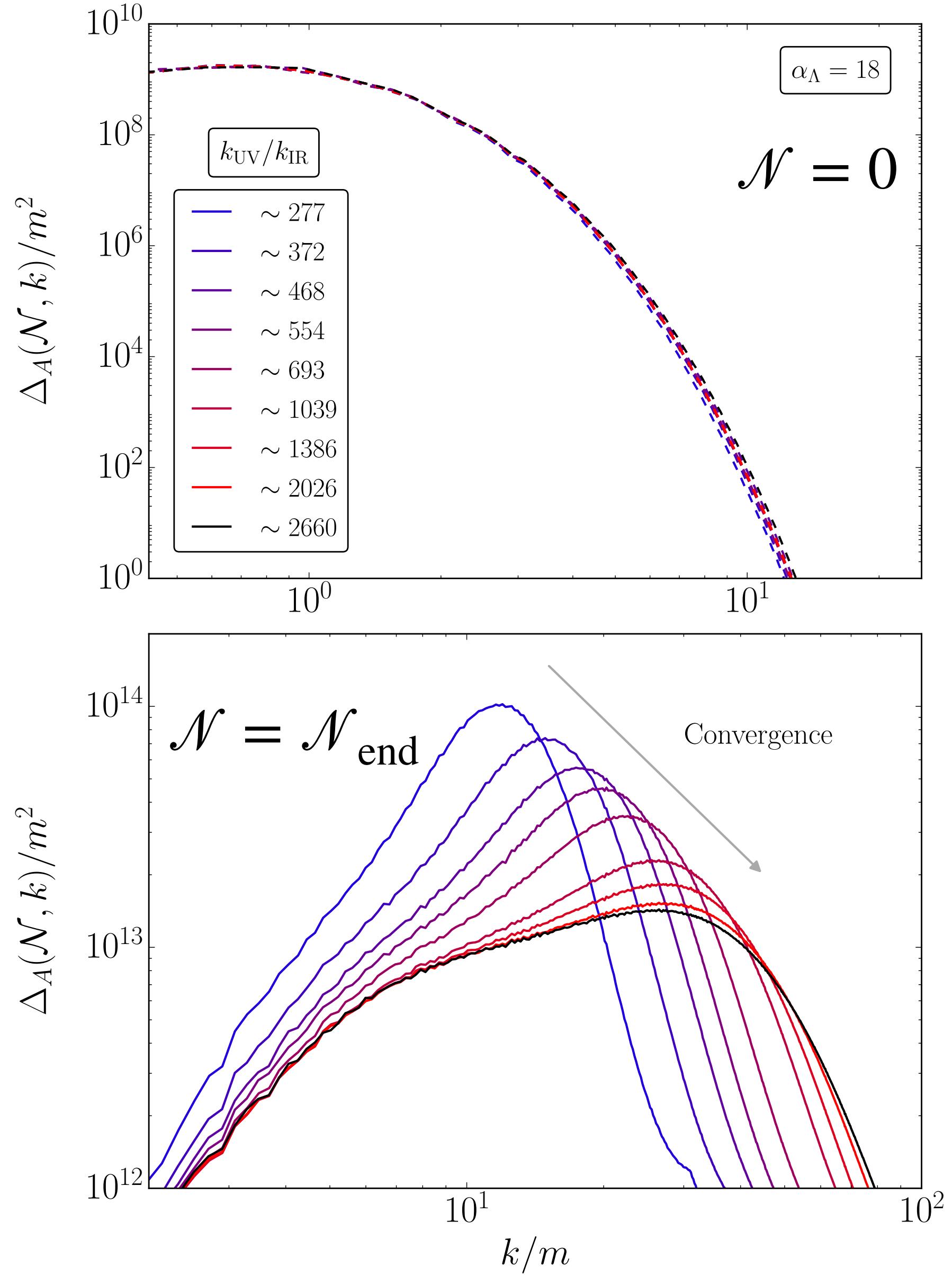
and

convergence

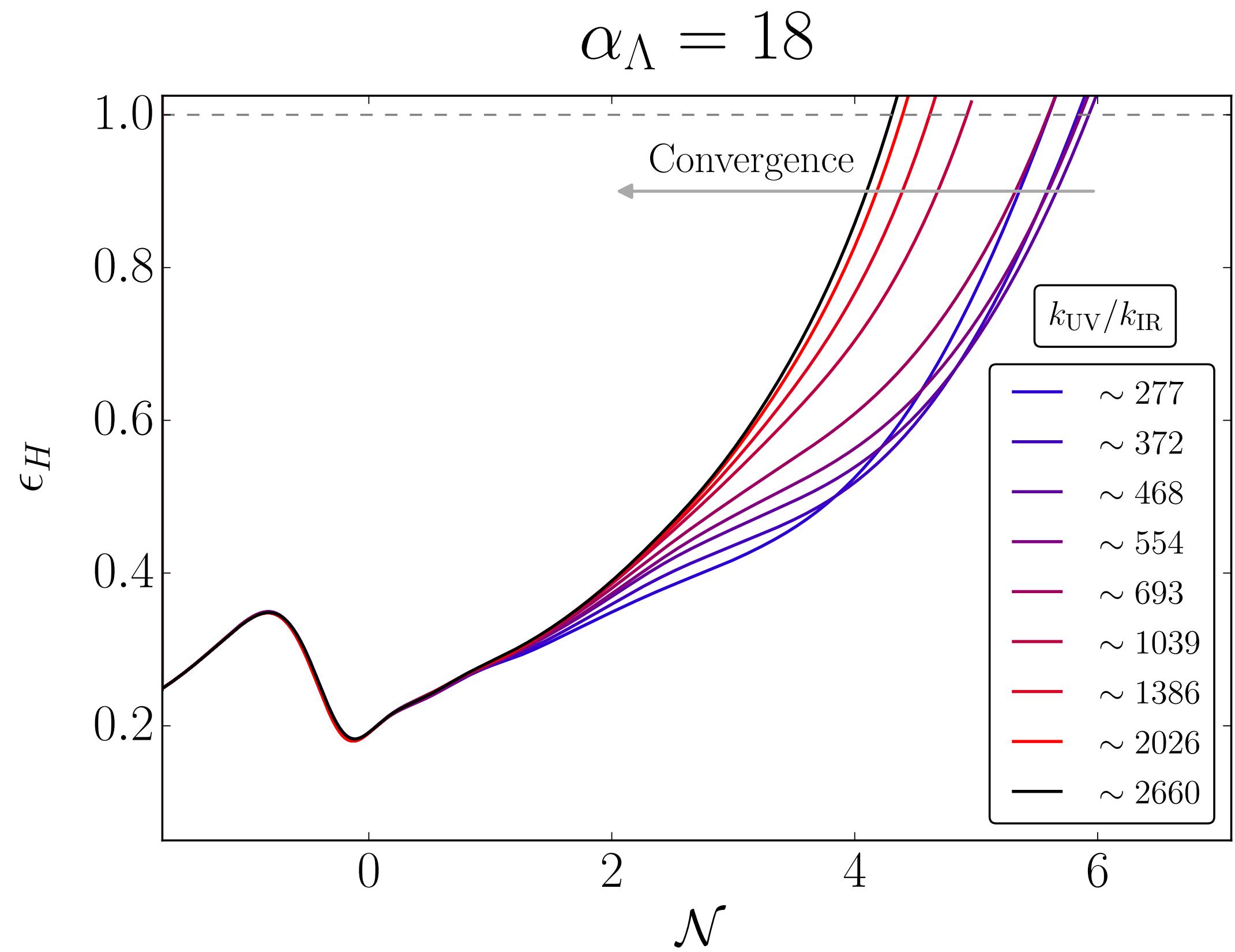
Evolve equally

During strong backreaction,  
Different UV resolution affects evolution

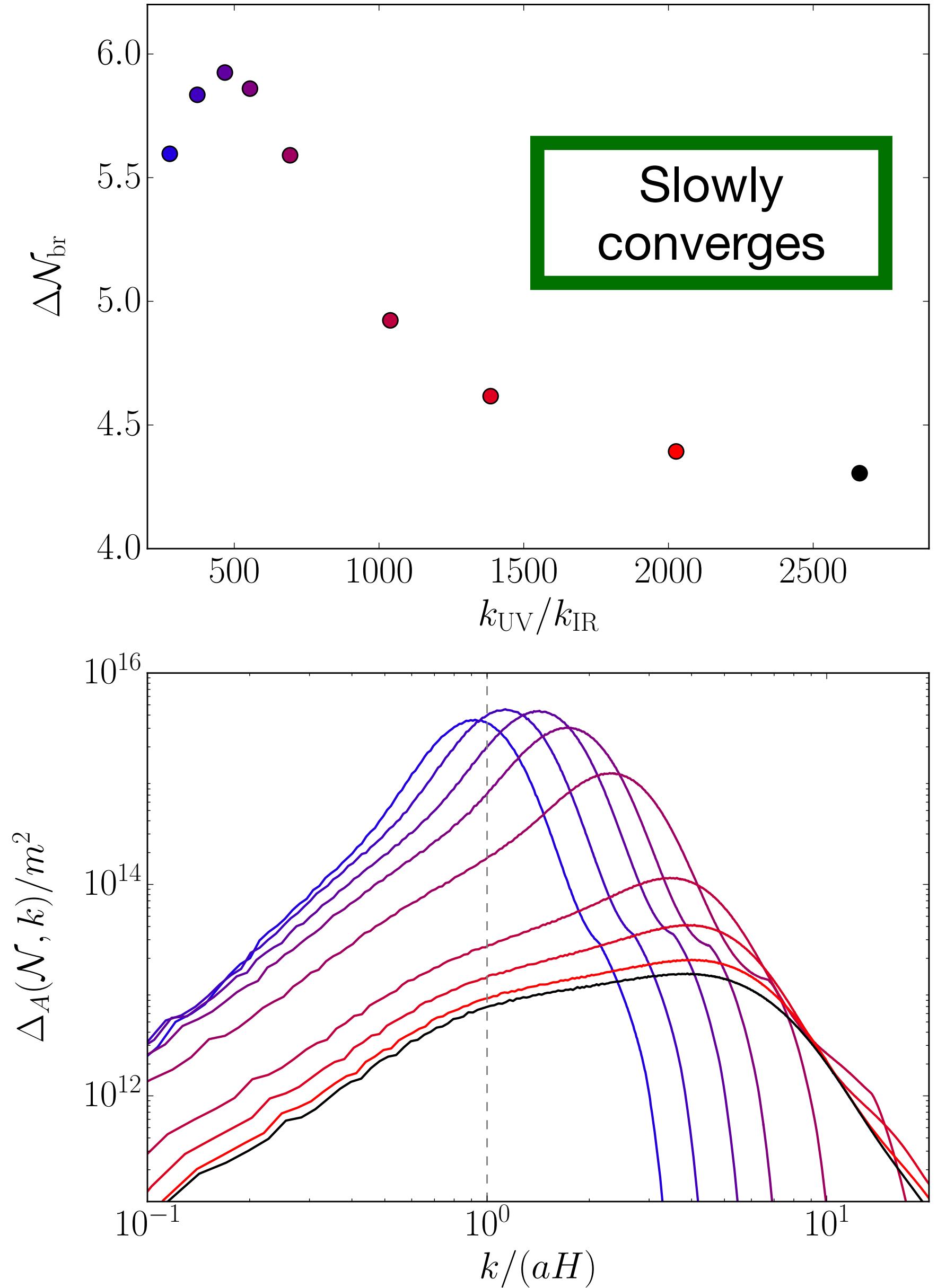
# UV sensitivity and convergence



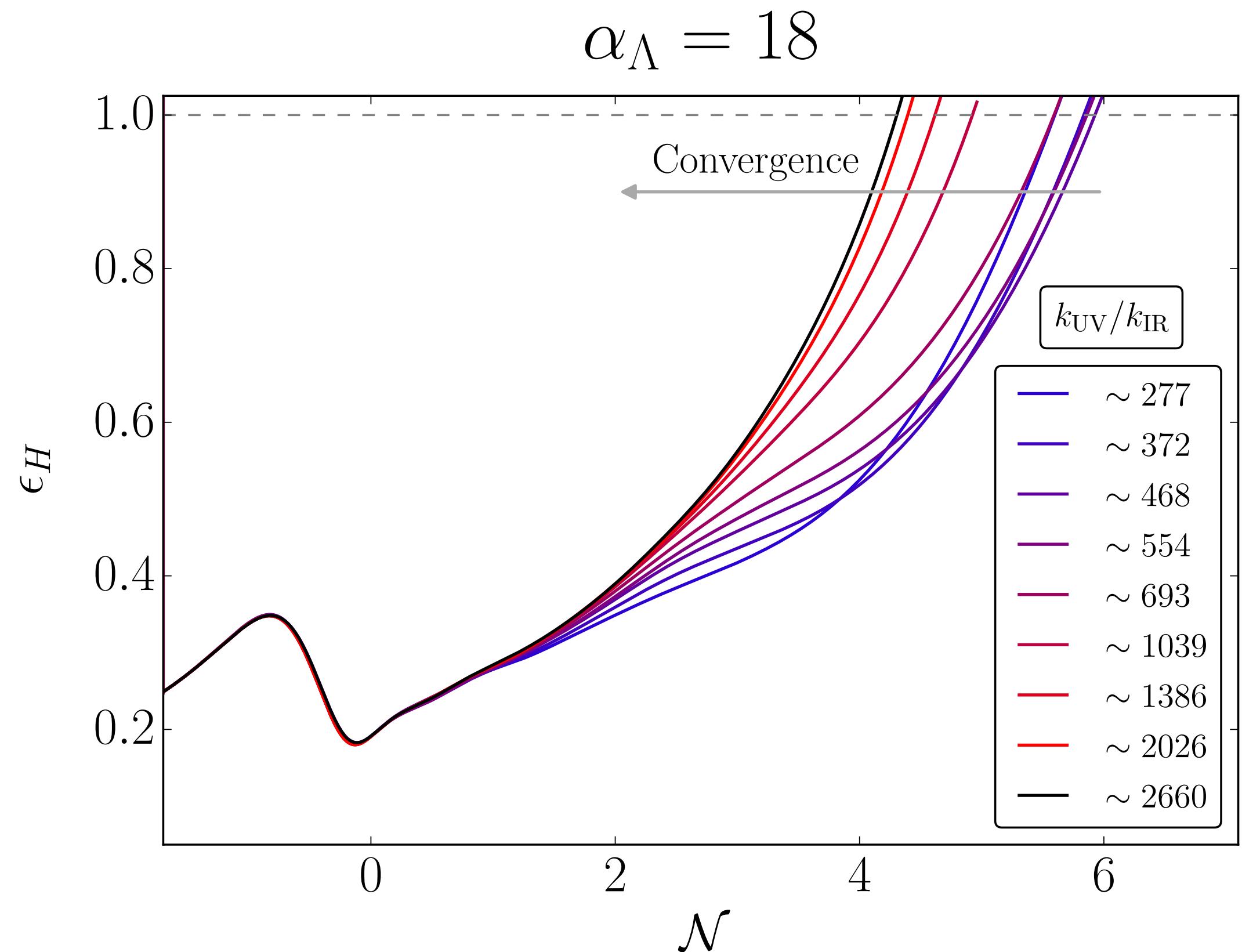
UV resolution affects the evolution  
of the self consistent background



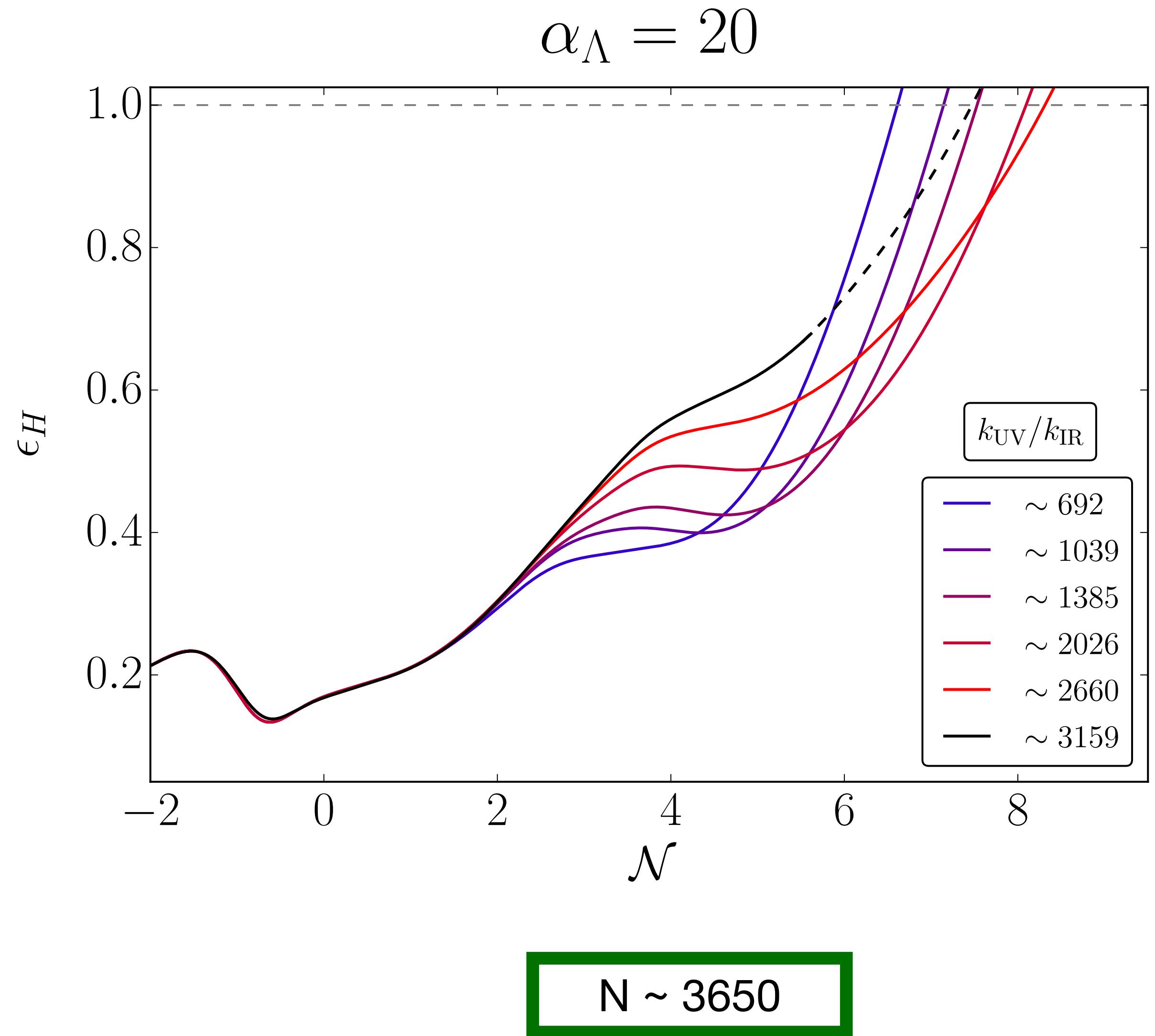
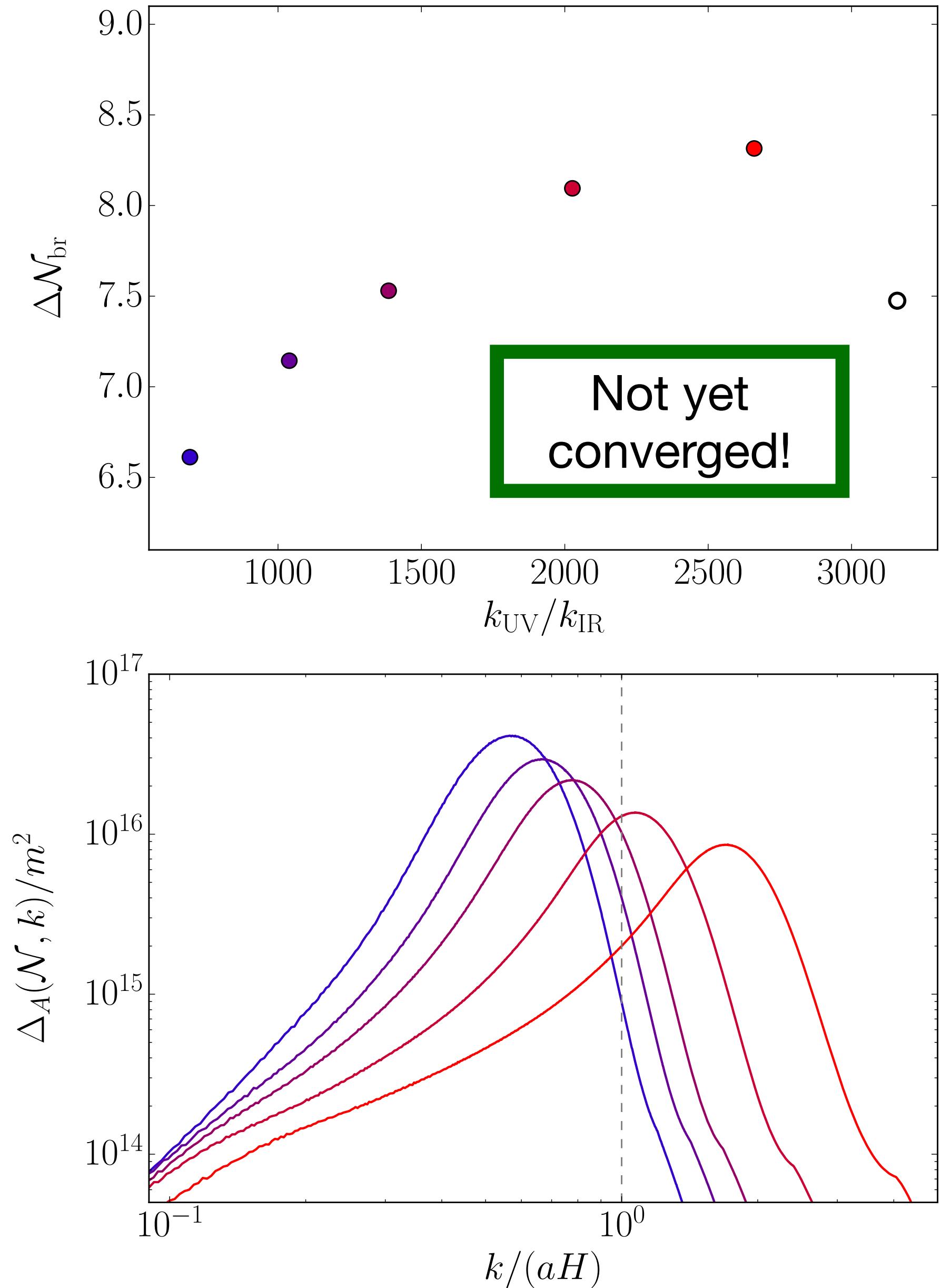
# UV sensitivity and convergence



UV resolution affects the evolution  
of the self consistent background



# UV sensitivity and convergence

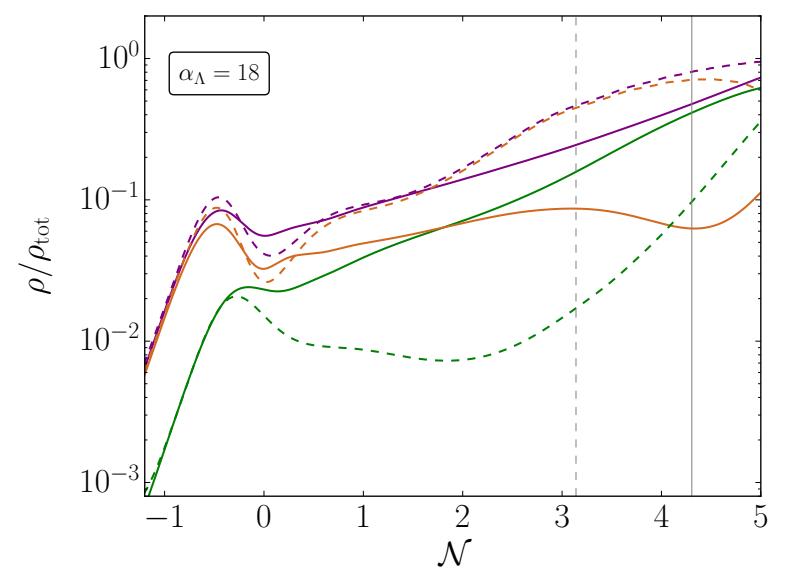
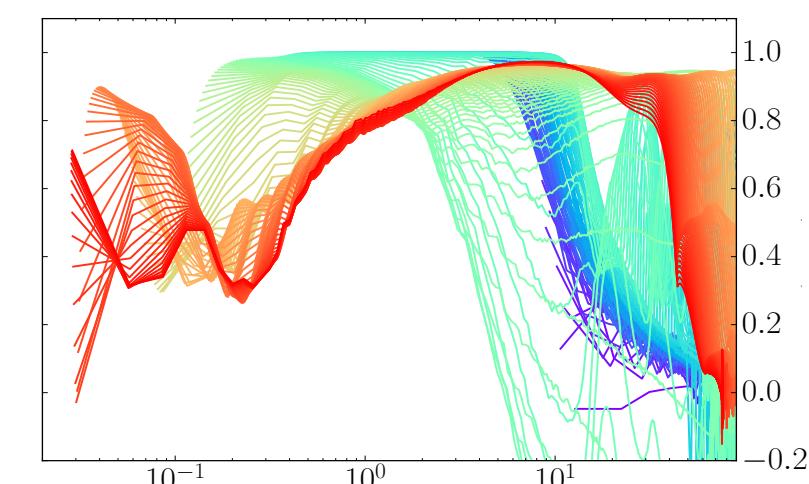
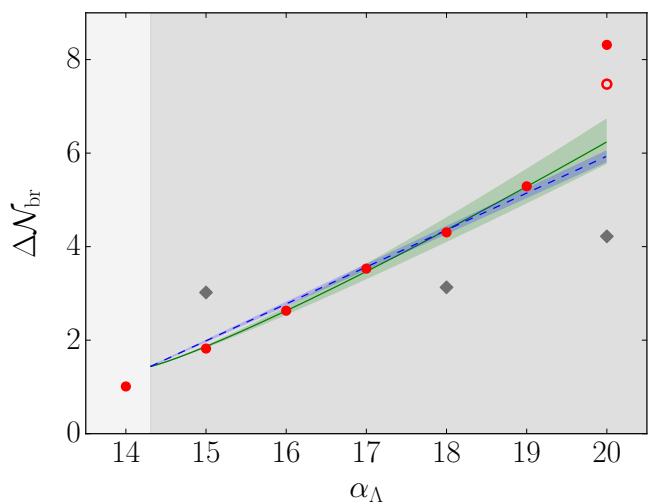


# Conclusions

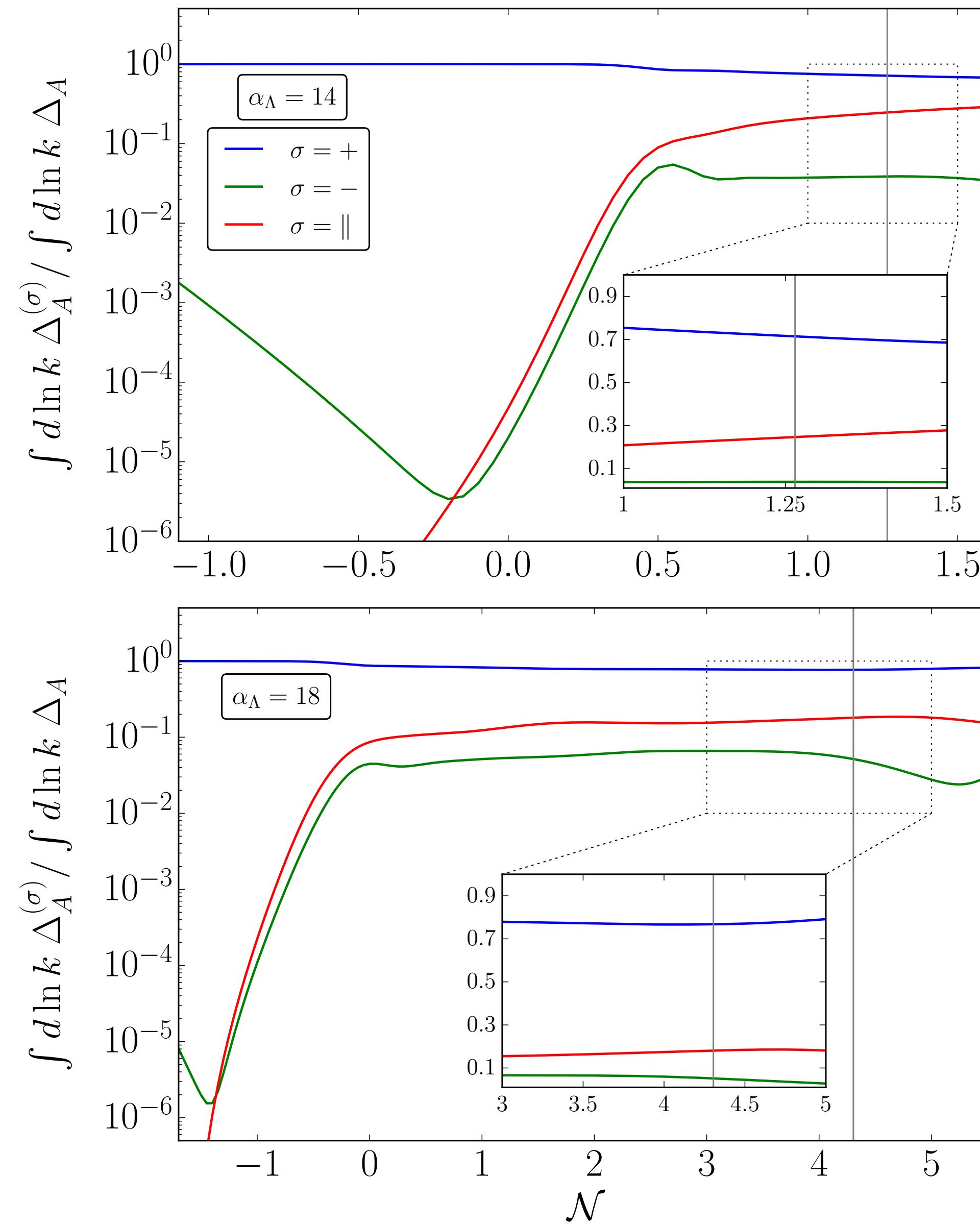
- Local backreaction is crucial.
- Inflation is delayed several e-folds.
- Dominance of magnetic energy during the last stage of inflation.
- Scale dependent chirality.

$$\sum_i \frac{\phi}{\Lambda} E_i^{(2)} B_i^{(4)}$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{N}_{\text{br}} = b_2(\alpha_\Lambda - 14.31)^{a_2} + 1.44$$



# Excitation of longitudinal and negative $A_\mu$ modes

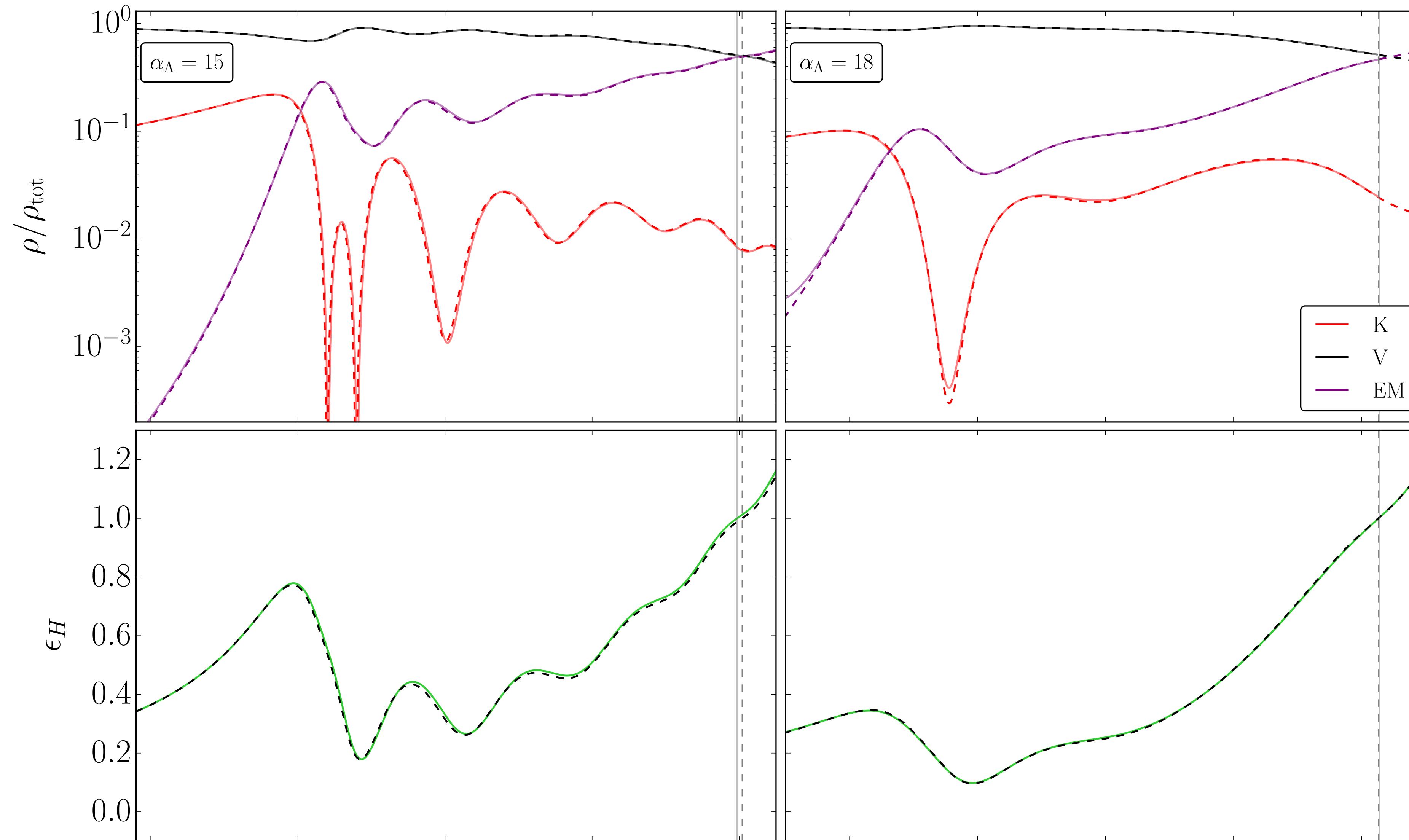


$$(\pi_\phi \vec{B})_{\vec{k}} = -i \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \lambda \int^3 q \dot{\phi}_{(\vec{k}-\vec{q})}^* q A_{\vec{q}}^\lambda \vec{\epsilon}_{\vec{q}}^\lambda$$

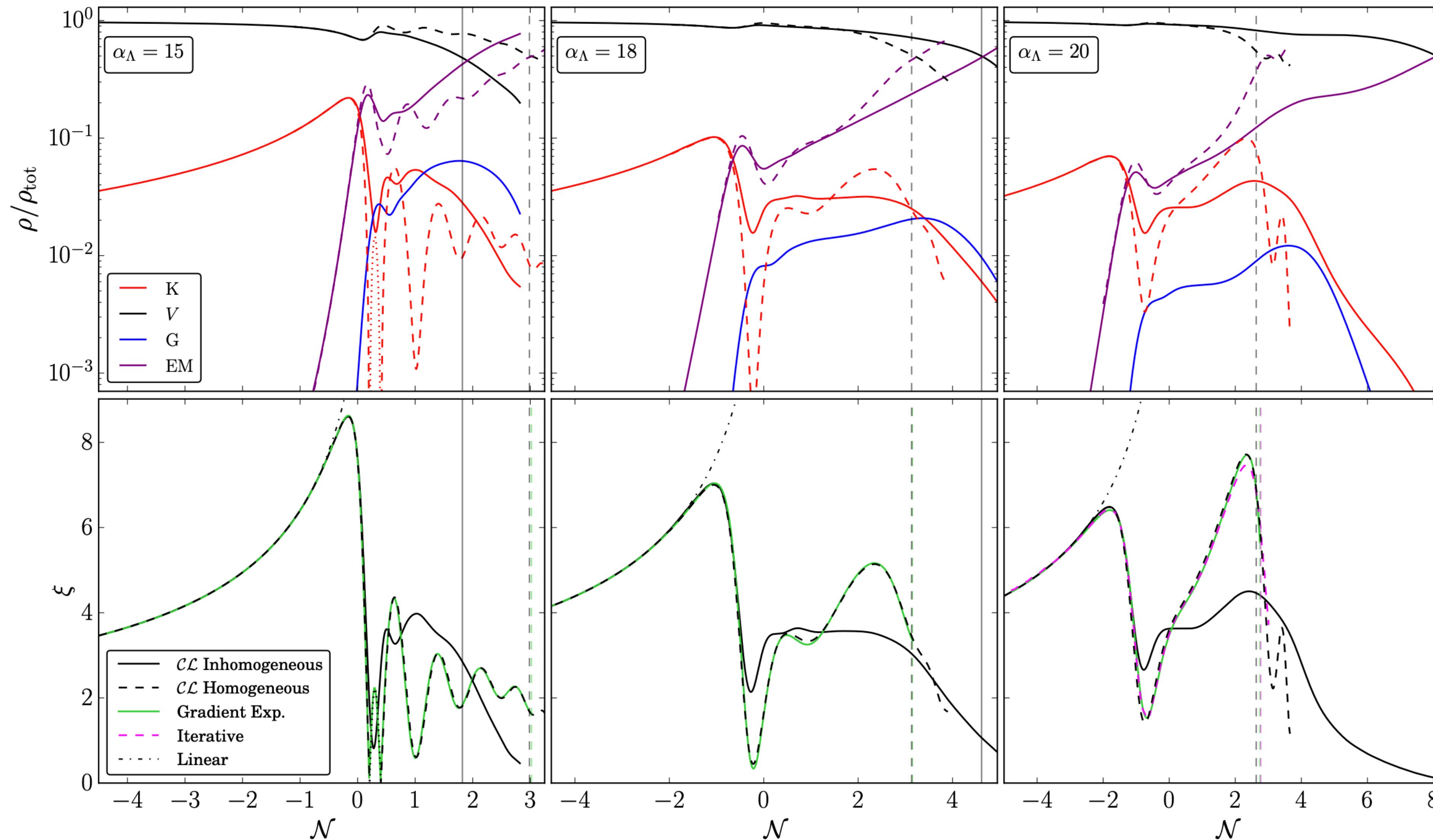
$$(\pi_\phi \vec{B})_{\vec{k}}^- \equiv -i \int d^3 \vec{q} \dot{\phi}_{(\vec{k}-\vec{q})}^* q (A_{\vec{q}}^+ (\vec{\epsilon}_{\vec{k}}^+ \cdot \vec{\epsilon}_{\vec{q}}^+) - A_{\vec{q}}^- (\vec{\epsilon}_{\vec{k}}^+ \cdot \vec{\epsilon}_{\vec{q}}^-))$$

$$\approx -\frac{i}{2} \int d^2 \hat{q} dq q^3 \dot{\phi}_{(\vec{k}-\vec{q})}^* (1 - \cos \theta) A_{\vec{q}}^+$$

# Comparison with Homogeneous backreaction



# Comparison with Homogeneous backreaction



# Power spectrum of homogeneous back reaction

