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Nonperturbative production of axions in string inflation

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Work in progress with Jacob Leedom, Margherita Putti and Alexander Westphal

Padova, String Phenomenology 2024

THE SEARCH FOR AXIONS



[O'Hare Website AxionLimits]

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How to Produce an Axion Population



model dependent

model independent

AXION-SAXION COUPLING

$$T = \tau + i\theta \qquad \begin{cases} \qquad \mathscr{L}_{kin} \supset \frac{1}{\tau^2} (\partial \tau)^2 + \frac{1}{\tau^2} (\partial \theta)^2 \\ \\ \qquad V \supset \Lambda e^{-a\tau} \left(1 + \cos(a\theta) \right) \end{cases}$$

AXION-SAXION COUPLING

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 \Rightarrow Very simple, but generic!





$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2}m_{\phi}^2\phi^2 - g\phi^2\chi^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_{\chi}^2\chi^2$$

$$m_{\chi,eff}^2(\phi) = m_{\chi}^2 + 2g\phi^2$$

$$\phi(t) = \langle \phi \rangle + \frac{\Delta \phi}{t} \cos(m_{\phi} t)$$

$$\chi(t, \vec{x}) = \langle \chi \rangle + \delta \chi_k(t, \vec{x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ Apply Floquet theory}$$



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 $\ddot{\chi}_k + \left(k^2 + qF(t)\right)\chi_k = 0$

Hill equation



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$$\ddot{\chi}_{k} + \left(k^{2} + qF(t)\right)\chi_{k} = 0 \qquad \xrightarrow{} \qquad \chi_{k} \sim e^{\mu_{k}m_{\phi}t}$$

Hill equation
$$\lambda_{k} = \frac{m_{\phi}}{2} \pm q$$



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PARAMETRIC RESONANCE IN STRING INFLATION

[Leedom, Putti, NR, Westphal to appear]



$$V \supset \Lambda e^{-a\tau} \left(1 + \cos(a\theta) \right)$$

 $m_{\theta}^2 \sim \Lambda \, e^{-a \langle \tau \rangle}$

$$m_{\theta,eff}^2 = m_{\theta}^2 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta \tau}{\langle \tau \rangle} \frac{2}{m_{\tau} t} \right) e^{-\frac{2a\Delta \tau}{m_{\tau} t} \cos(m_{\tau} t)}$$

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$$\ddot{\chi}_{k} - 2\beta \frac{\Delta \tau}{\langle \tau \rangle} \dot{\chi}_{k} \sin(m_{\tau} t) + \left(k^{2} + \Lambda a e^{-a\langle \tau \rangle} \left(\langle \tau \rangle + \Delta \tau \cos(m_{\tau} t)\right) e^{-a\Delta \tau \cos(m_{\tau} t)}\right) \chi_{k} = 0$$

resonance parameter *q*

$$q = 4a\Delta\tau \frac{m_{\theta}^2}{m_{\tau}^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{a\langle\tau\rangle}\right)$$

PARAMETRIC RESONANCE: OBSERVABLES

$$q = 4a\Delta\tau \frac{m_{\theta}^2}{m_{\tau}^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{a\langle\tau\rangle}\right)$$

• dark radiation: $m_a \lesssim 10^{-31} M_P \implies$ contribute to N_{eff} as ΔN_{eff}

• dark matter
$$\Omega_{\theta} = \frac{m_{\theta} n_{\theta}(a_0)}{\rho_c}$$

PARAMETRIC RESONANCE: OBSERVABLES

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• dark radiation: $m_a \lesssim 10^{-31} M_P \Rightarrow \text{contribute to } N_{eff} \text{ as } \Delta N_{eff}$ • dark matter $\Omega_{\theta} = \frac{m_{\theta} n_{\theta}(a_0)}{\rho_c}$





PARAMETRIC RESONANCE: OBSERVABLES

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dark radiation: m_a ≤ 10⁻³¹M_P ⇒ contribute to N_{eff} as ΔN_{eff}
 dark matter Ω_θ = m_θ n_θ(a₀) / ρ_c



PARAMETRIC RESONANCE: CONSEQUENCES

 $q = 4a\Delta\tau \frac{m_{\theta}^2}{m_{\tau}^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{a\langle\tau\rangle}\right)$

Application: fibre inflation

• dark radiation: no appreciable contribution $\Delta N_{eff} \sim 10^{-6}$

• dark matter
$$\frac{\Omega_{\theta}h^2}{0.12} \gg 1$$



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- great production of heavy dark matter
- very poor production of dark radiation

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Thank you!

