Journey into the axiverse:

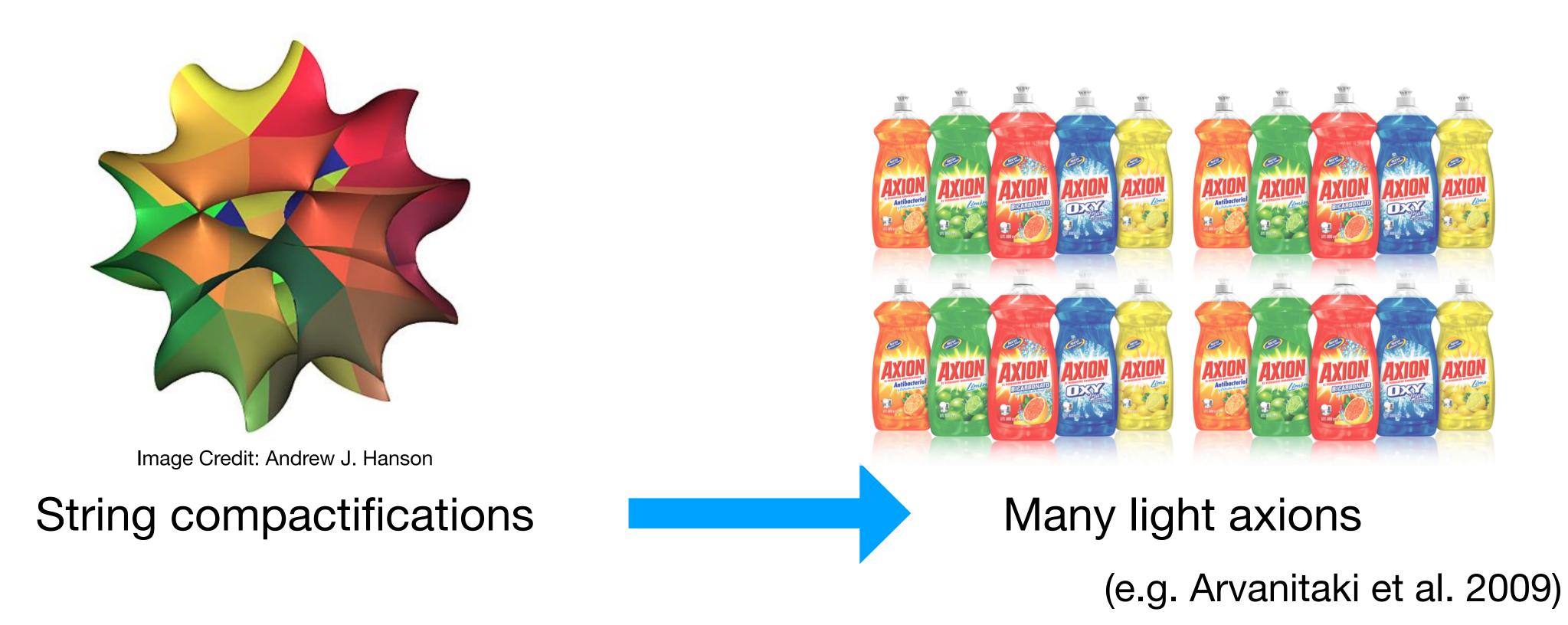
Understanding the effect of multi-axion interactions on observables

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Cargèse BSM Summer School 2025

The String Axiverse



Would like to understand how many axions and their interactions affect observables

Relic abundance from misalignment mechanism

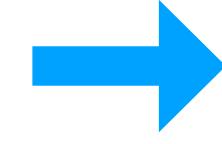
EoM

$$\ddot{\theta} + 3H\dot{\theta} + m^2 \sin \theta = 0$$

Inflationary initial Conditions

$$\theta_0 \sim \text{Unif}(-\pi, \pi)$$

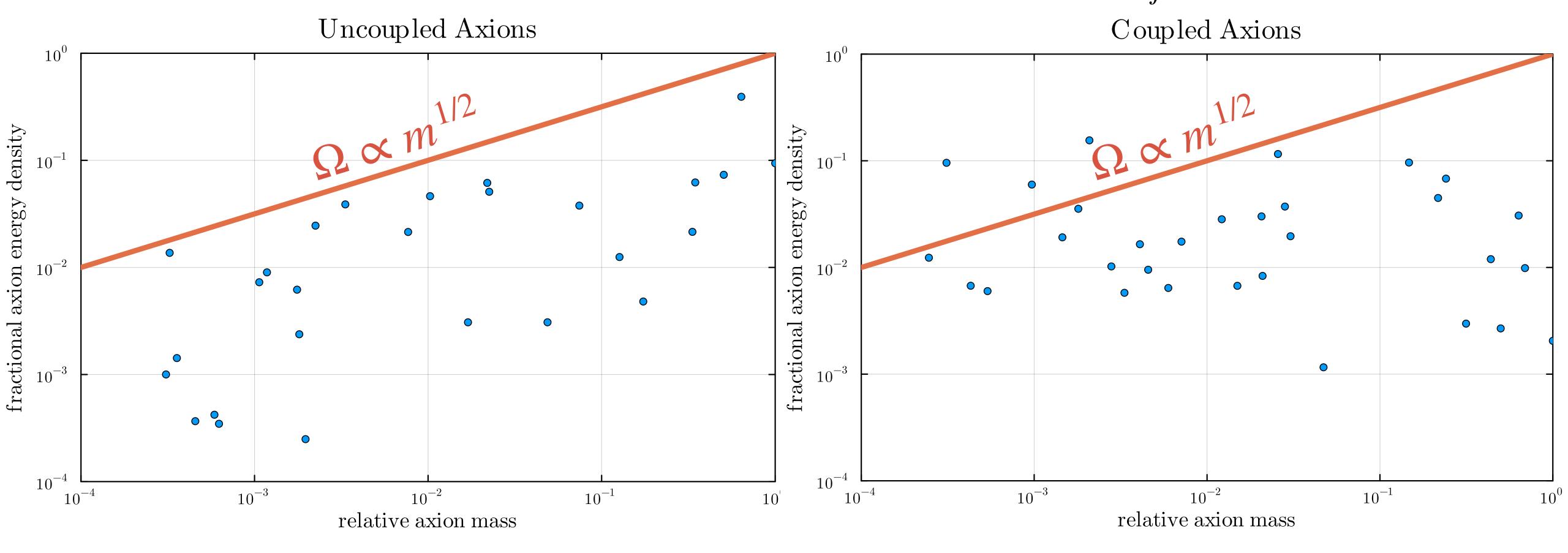
$$\dot{\theta}_0 = 0$$



$$\Omega_a \sim (m/H_{eq})^{1/2} (\theta_0 f/M_{pl})^2$$

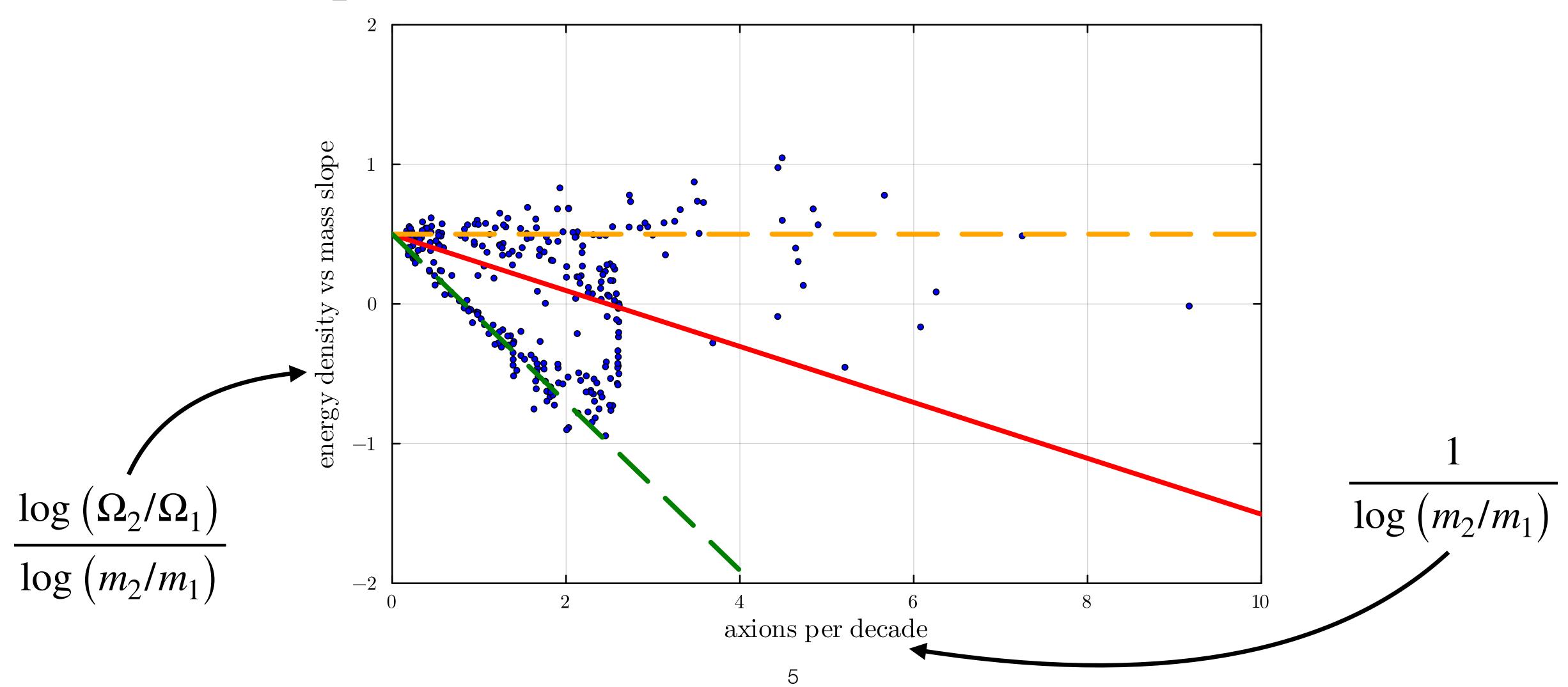
Energy densities of many axions

In the axiverse:
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} k_{ij} \partial_{\mu} \theta_i \partial^{\mu} \theta_j - \sum_{i=1}^N \Lambda_i^4 \big(1 - \cos \big(\sum_j n_{ij} \theta_j \big) \big)$$



2 interacting axions

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\mu} \theta_{i} \partial^{\mu} \theta_{i} - \left[\Lambda_{1}^{4} \left(1 - \cos(n_{11} \theta_{1} + n_{12} \theta_{2}) \right) + \Lambda_{2}^{4} \left(1 - \cos(n_{21} \theta_{1} + n_{22} \theta_{2}) \right) \right]$$



Conclusions



- Cosmological axion production is affected by the presence of many axions
 - When N > 1, lighter axions seem to be favored
 - For N=2 with large mass separation and interactions, a change in the effective f of the heavy and light fields explains the change Ω_2/Ω_1
- **Next Steps:** regimes where dynamical energy transfer is relevant; generalized potentials; effects on observables including direct detection / astrophysical; large N
- Other Work: astrophysical tests of ultralight scalars and dark photons, axion-induced patchy screening of quasars, BH superradiance...

Back up

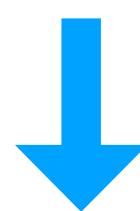
Relic abundance from misalignment mechanism

EoM: $\ddot{\theta} + 3H\dot{\theta} + m^2\sin\theta = 0$

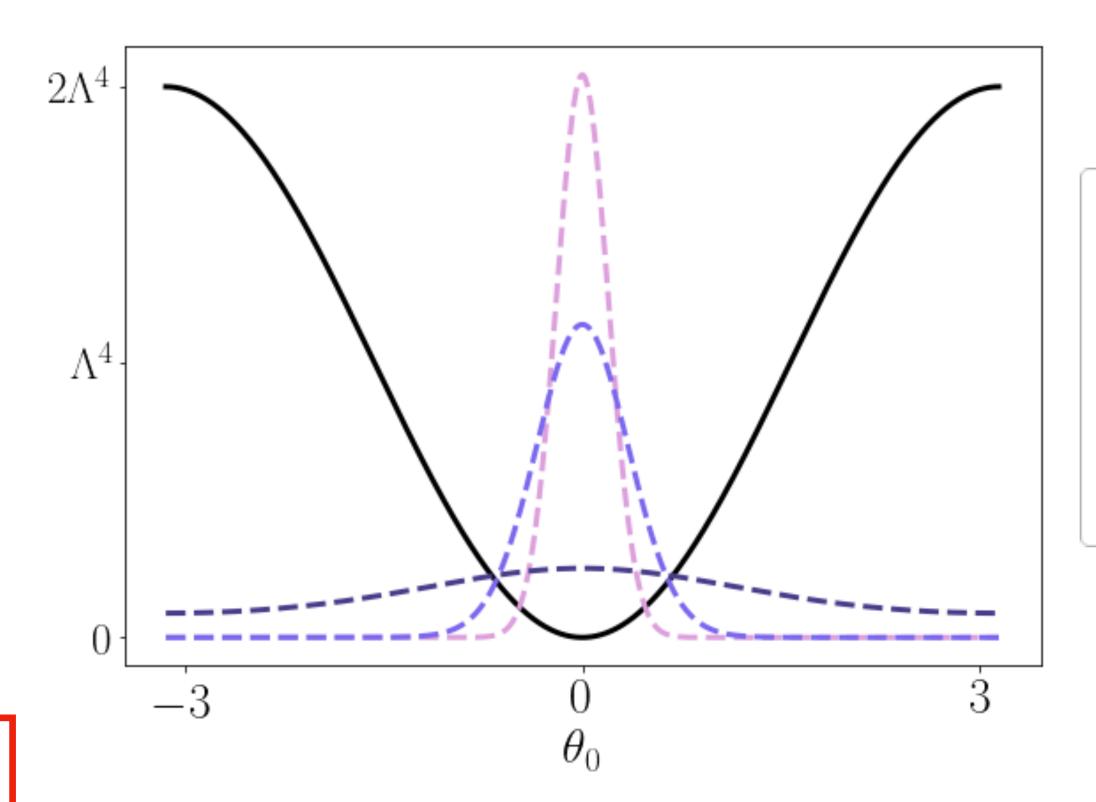


Initial Conditions: (e.g. Graham et al. 2018)

$$p(\theta_0) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{8\pi^2 V(\theta_0)}{3H_I^4}\right)$$



$$\Omega_a \sim (m/H_{eq})^{1/2} (\theta_0 f/M_{pl})^2$$



$$V = \Lambda^4 (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$--- p(\theta_0), H_I = 0.75\Lambda$$

$$--- p(\theta_0), H_I = \Lambda$$

$$--- p(\theta_0), H_I = 2\Lambda$$