

A numerical analysis of axion-saxion quintessence



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YTF 2025

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Collaborators



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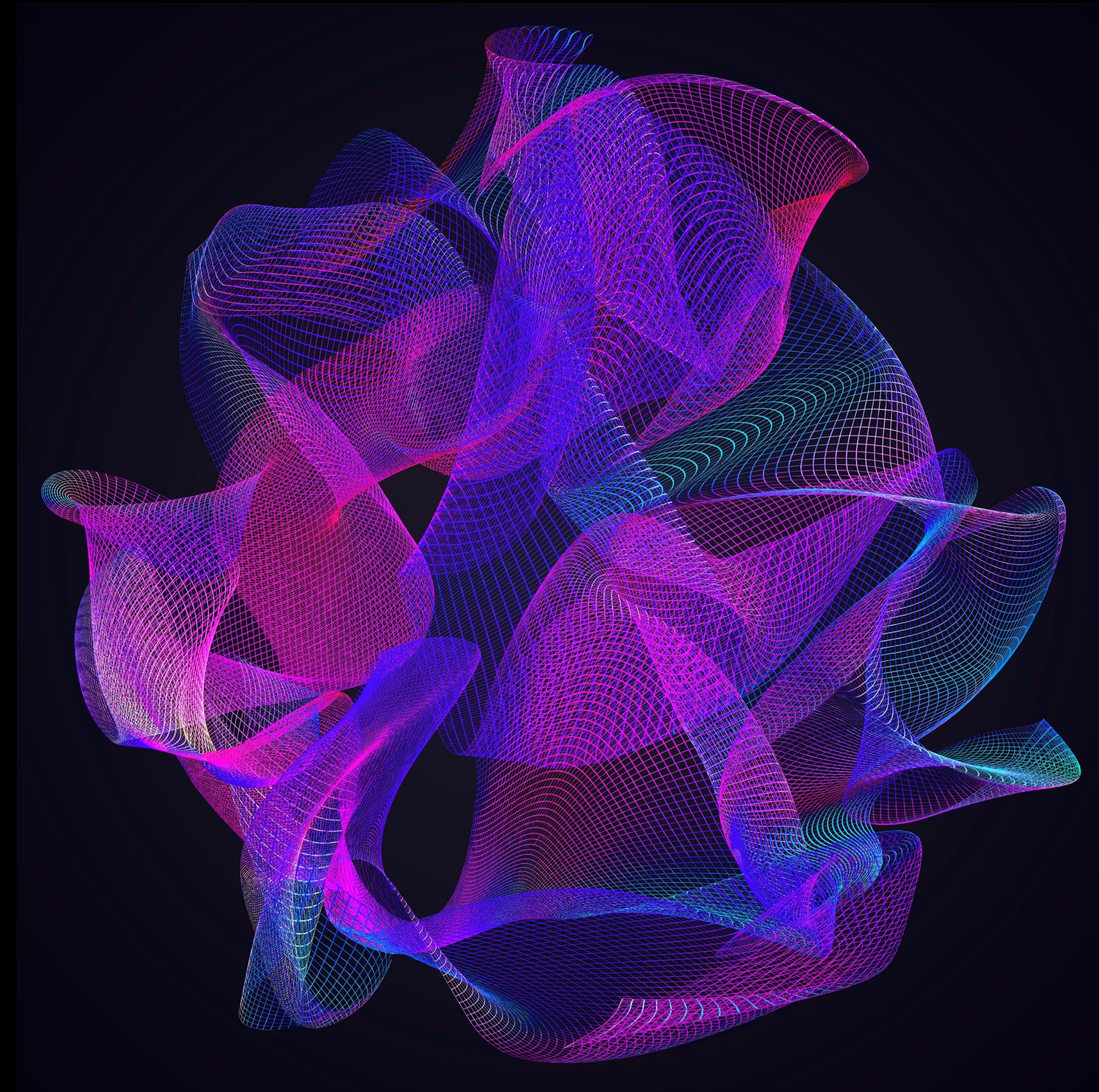


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Outline

- **Motivation**
 - Experimental data
 - Theoretical arguments
- **Review of quintessence**
 - Single field
 - Multi-field
- **Albrecht-Skordis potential**
 - Numerical solutions
- **Conclusions**



Experimental motivation



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We study dynamical dark energy using e.g. the CPL parameterisation:

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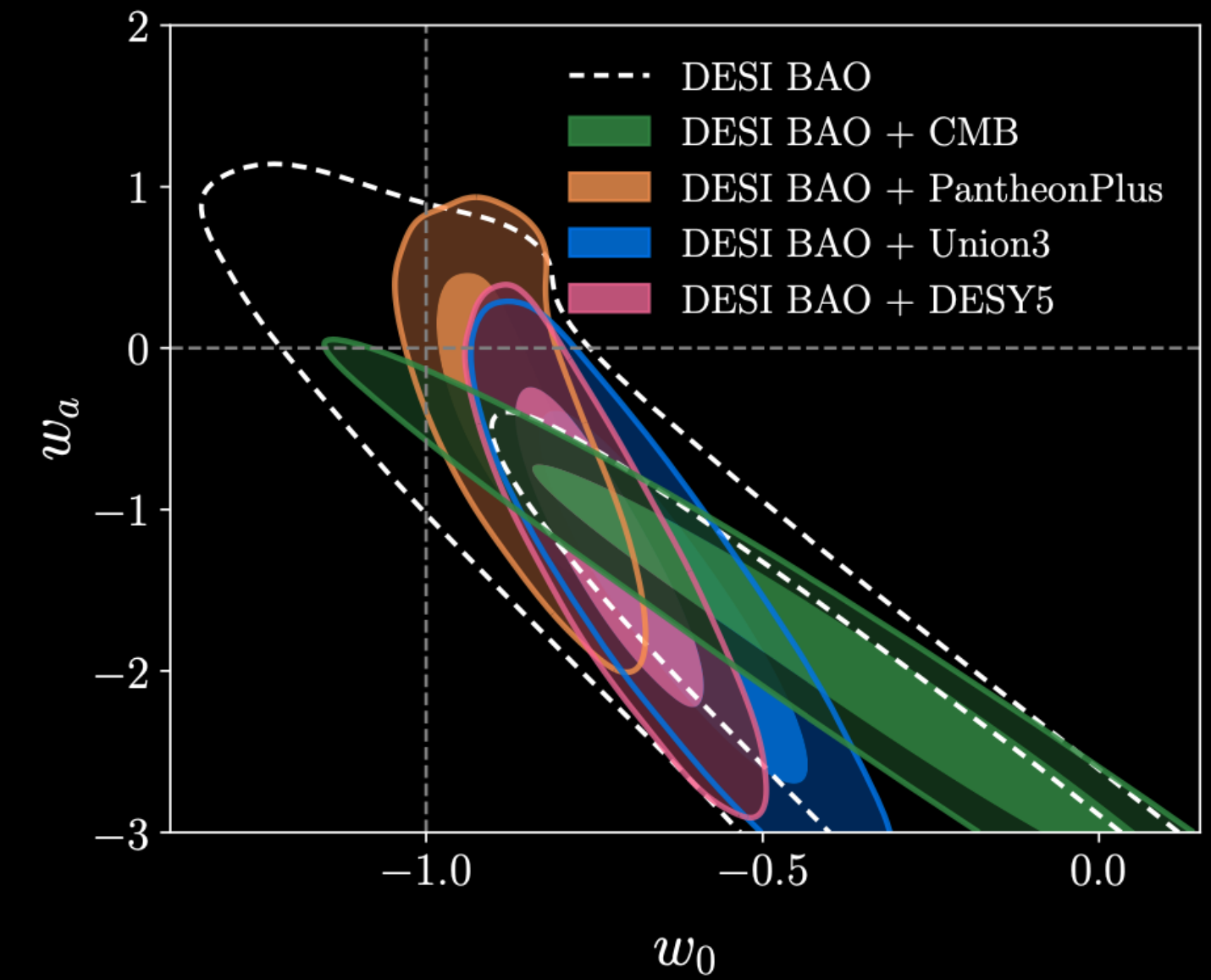
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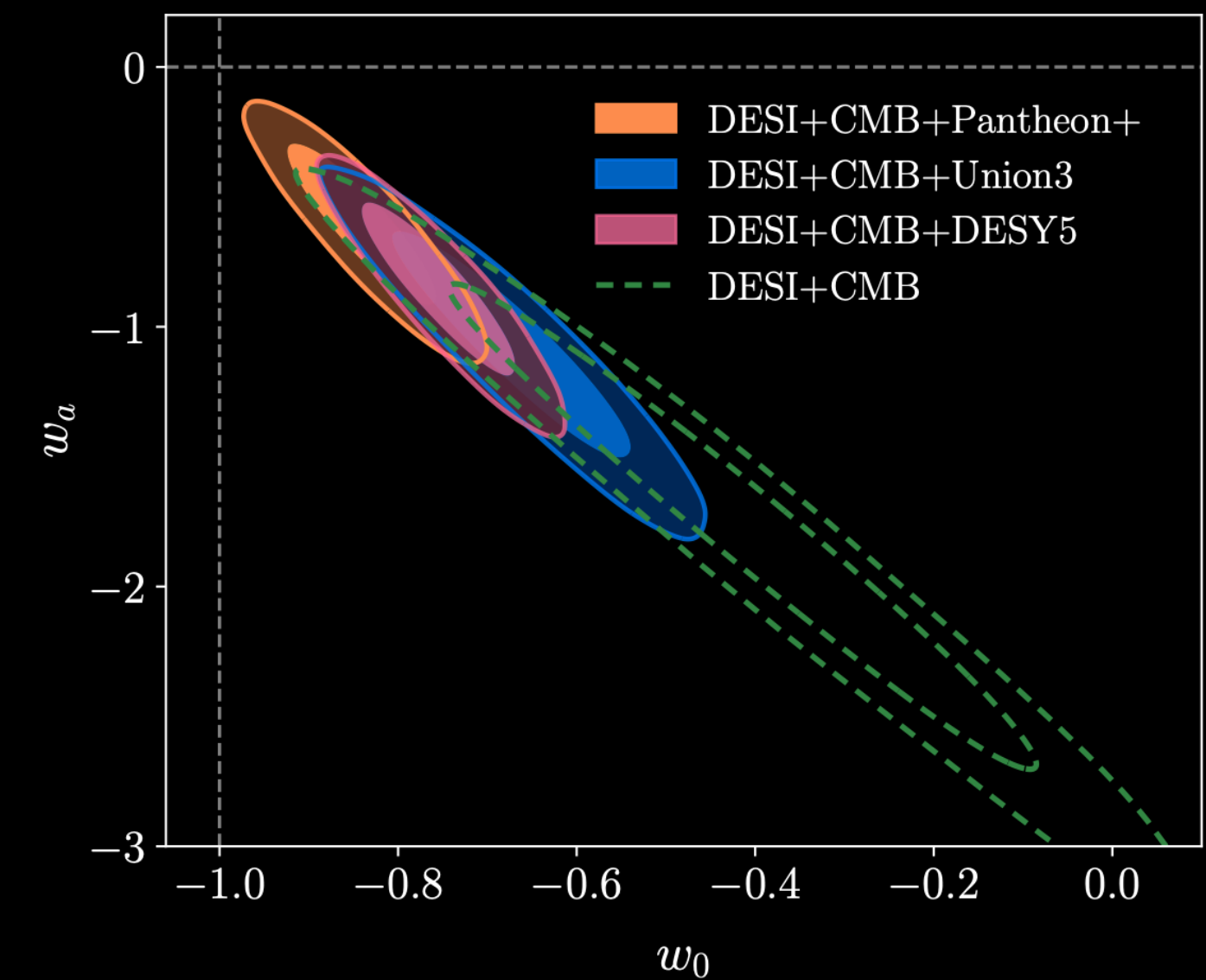
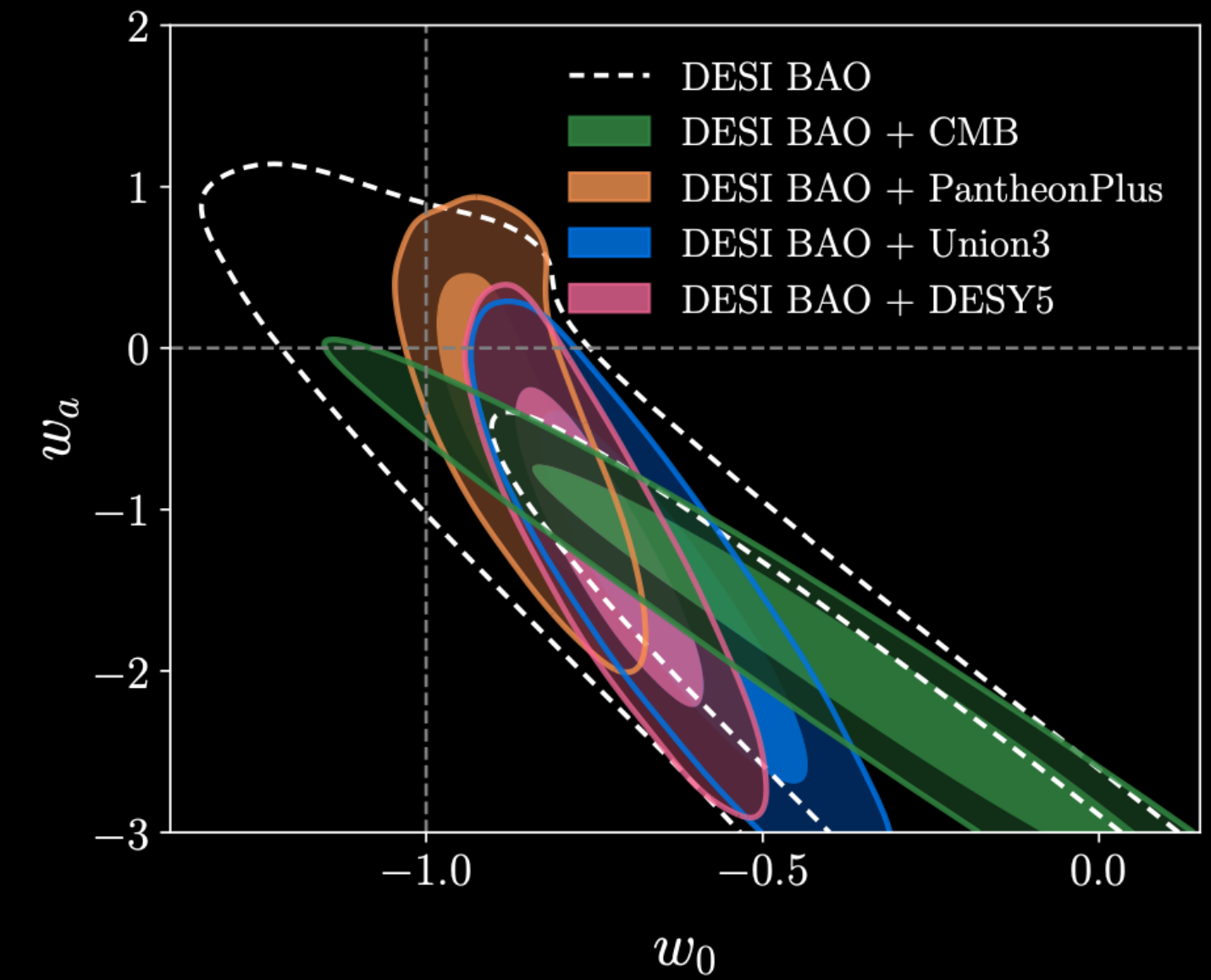
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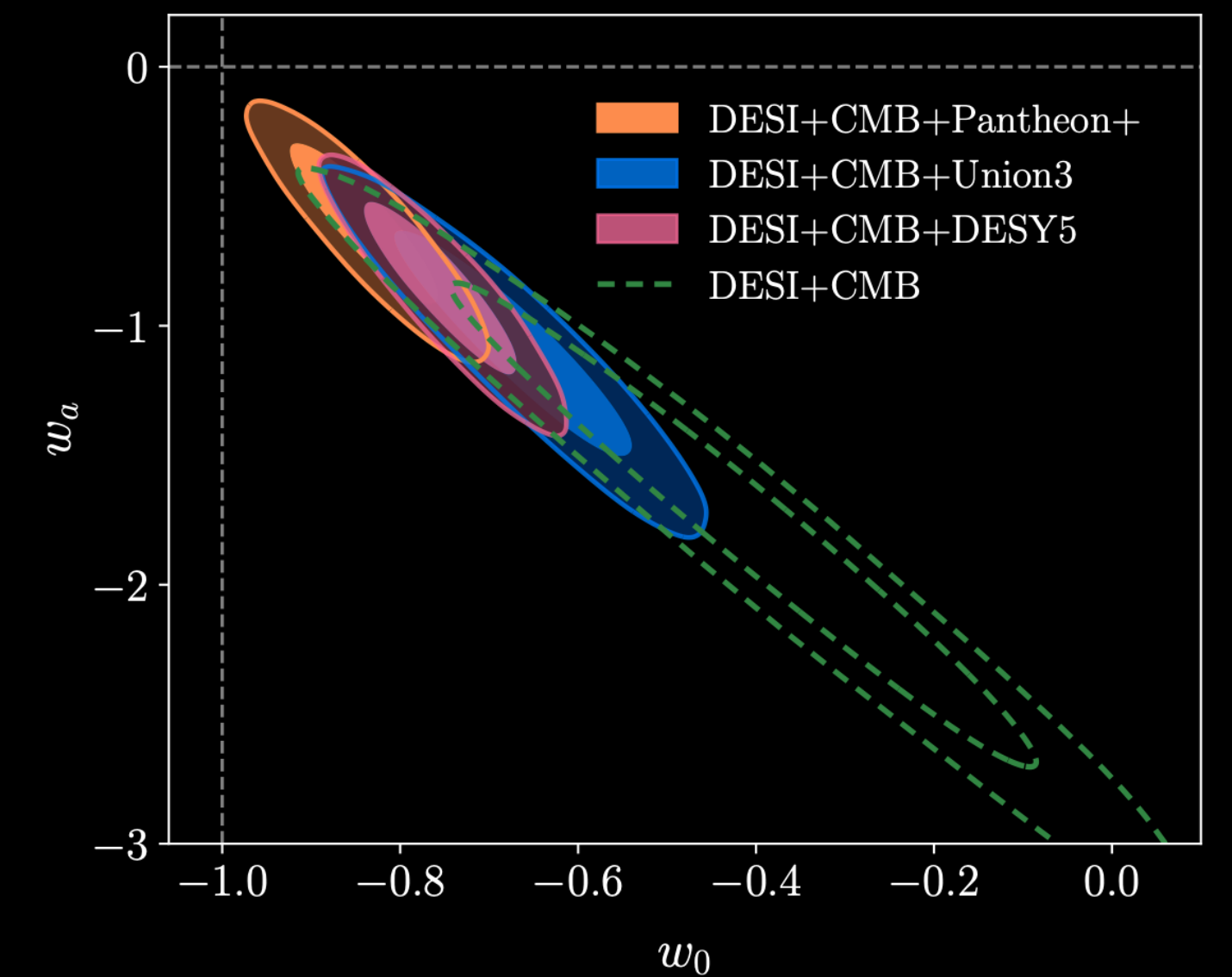
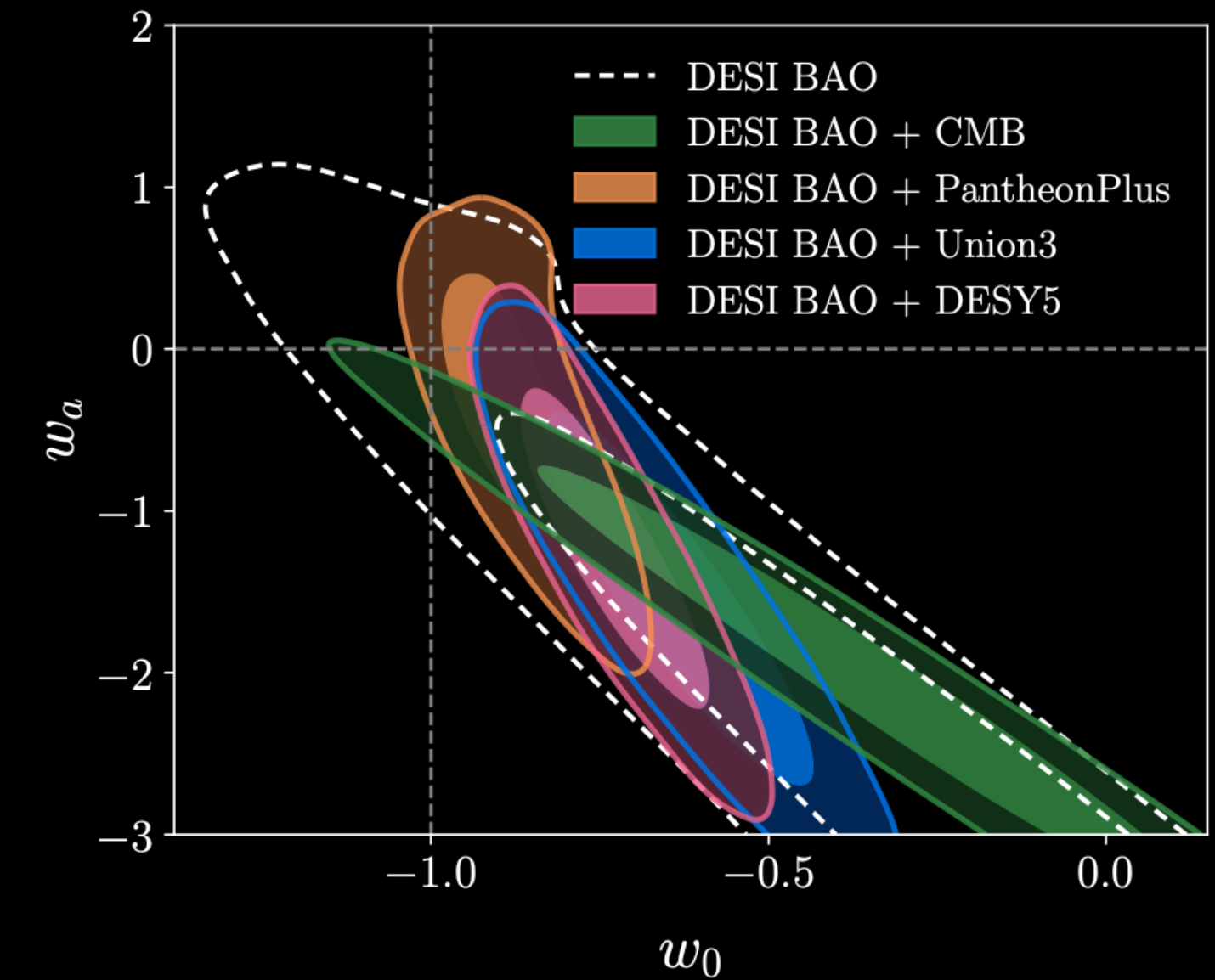
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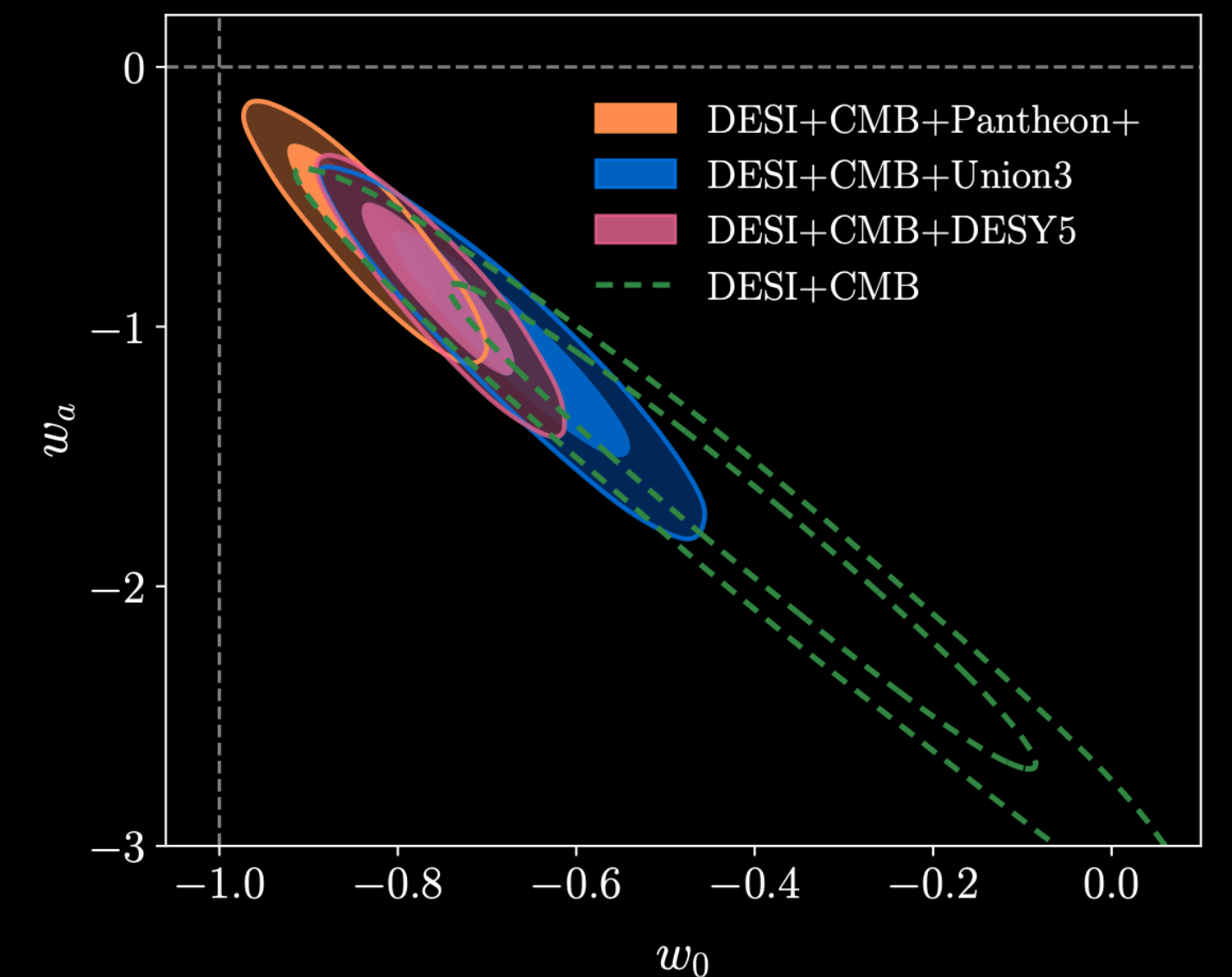
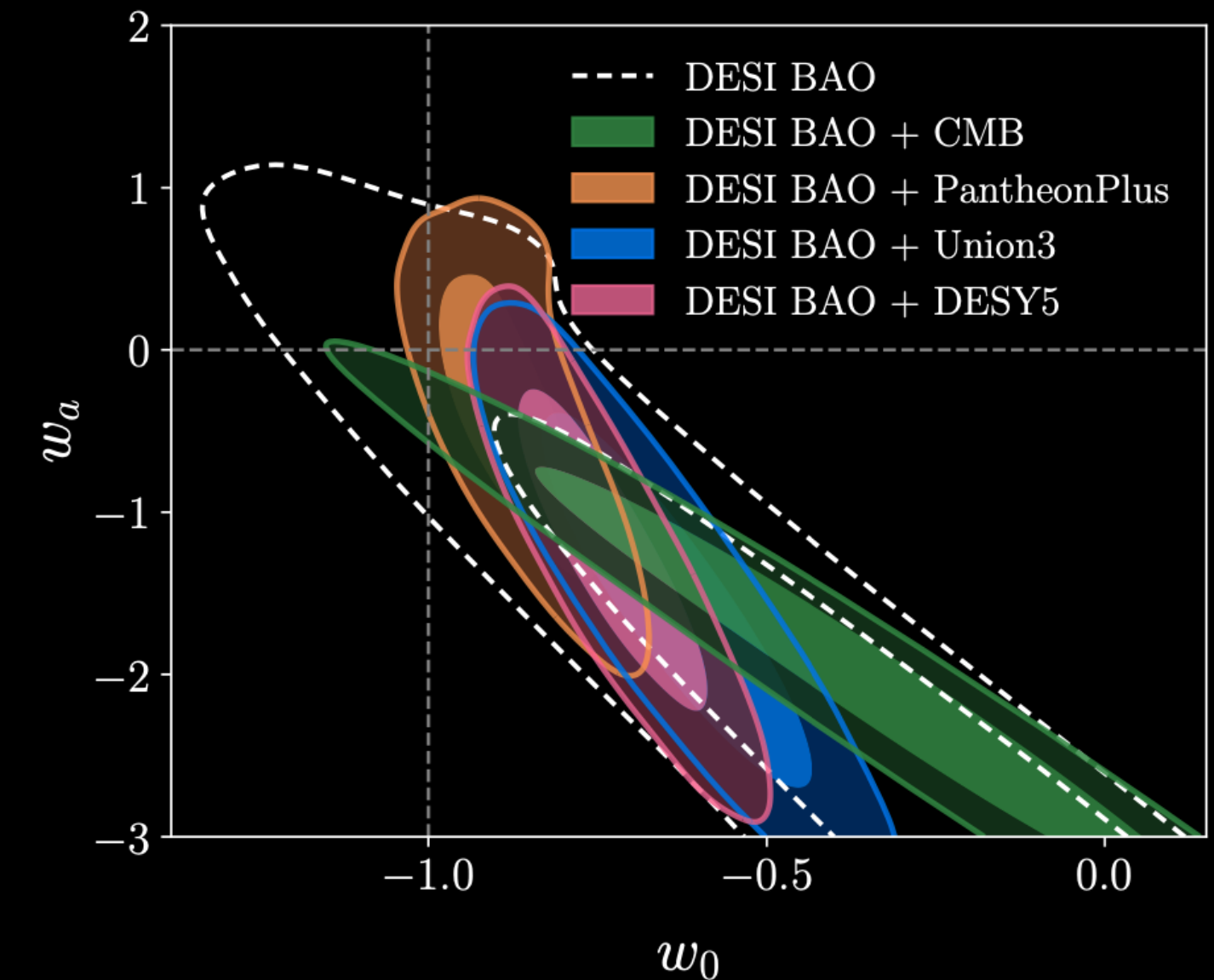
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- DESI BAO data are consistent with Λ CDM on their own.
- Dynamical dark energy is preferred at
 - a) $2 - 3\sigma$ when two of them are combined
 - b) $3 - 4\sigma$ all of them combined

A model of dynamical dark energy is compulsory to explain data.



[DESI Collaboration, 2024 and 2025]



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(Not exhaustive)



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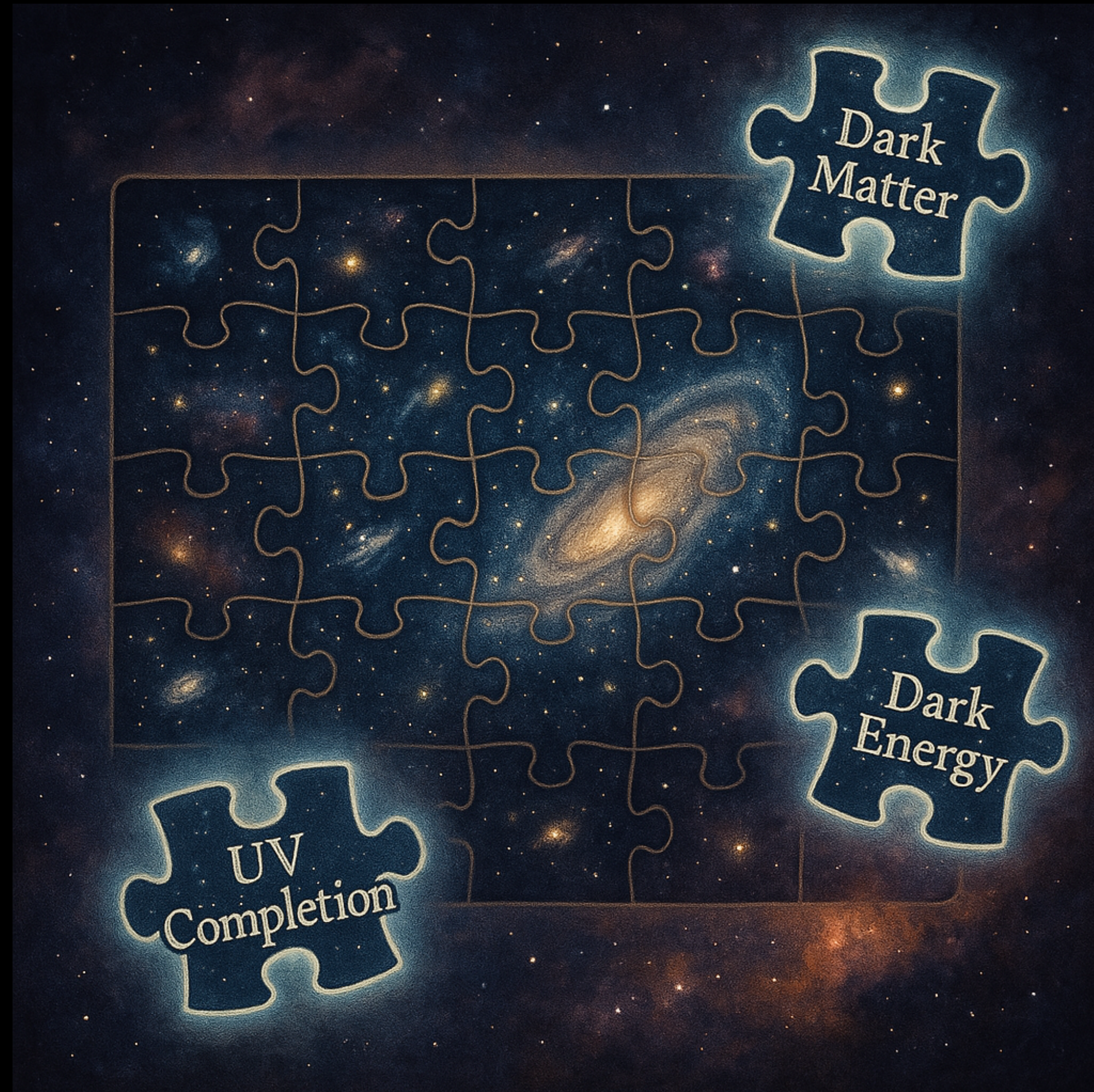


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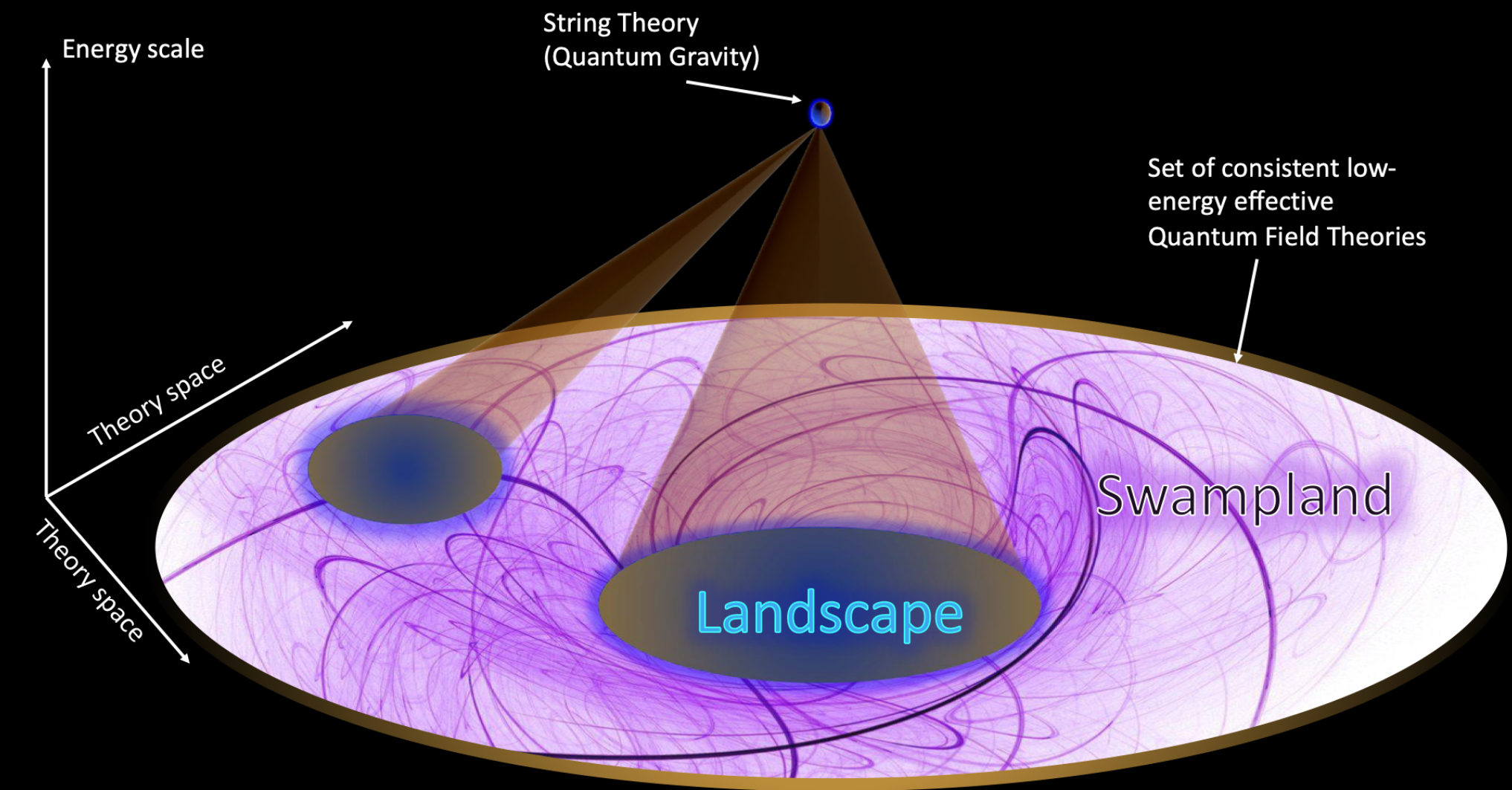
In string compactifications, the **axio-dilaton** couple arises naturally with the target-space metric,

$$\mathcal{G}_{ab}(\phi) \partial_\mu \phi^a \partial^\mu \phi^b = \partial_\mu \varphi \partial^\mu \varphi + W^2(\varphi) \partial_\mu \mathbf{a} \partial^\mu \mathbf{a},$$

where φ and $\mathbf{a}$ are pseudo-Goldstone bosons of and approximate spacetime scaling and internal shift symmetry, respectively. Moreover, the scaling condition entails $W(\varphi) = e^{-\xi\varphi}$.



UV-motivation



[E. Palti, 2019]

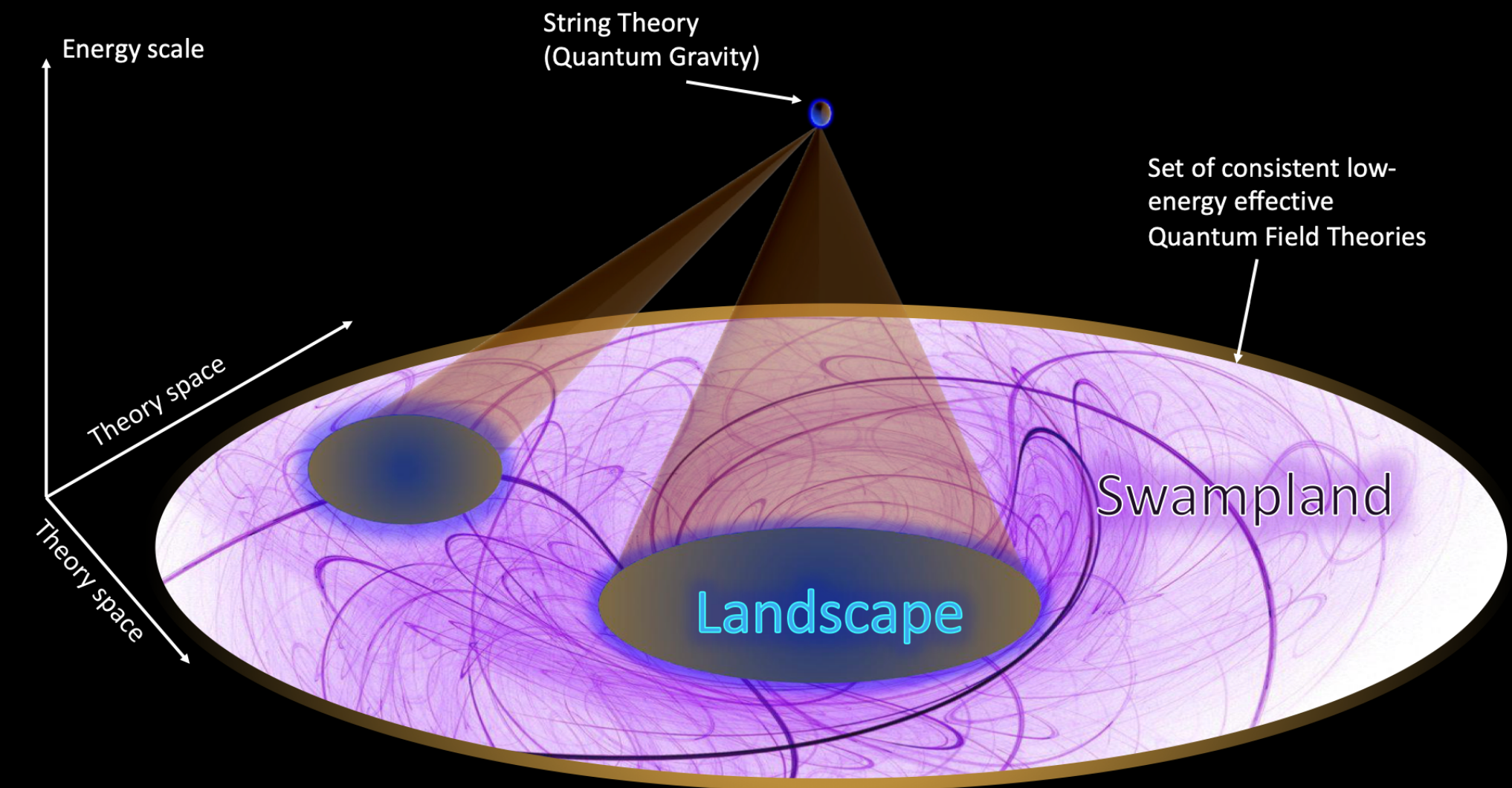


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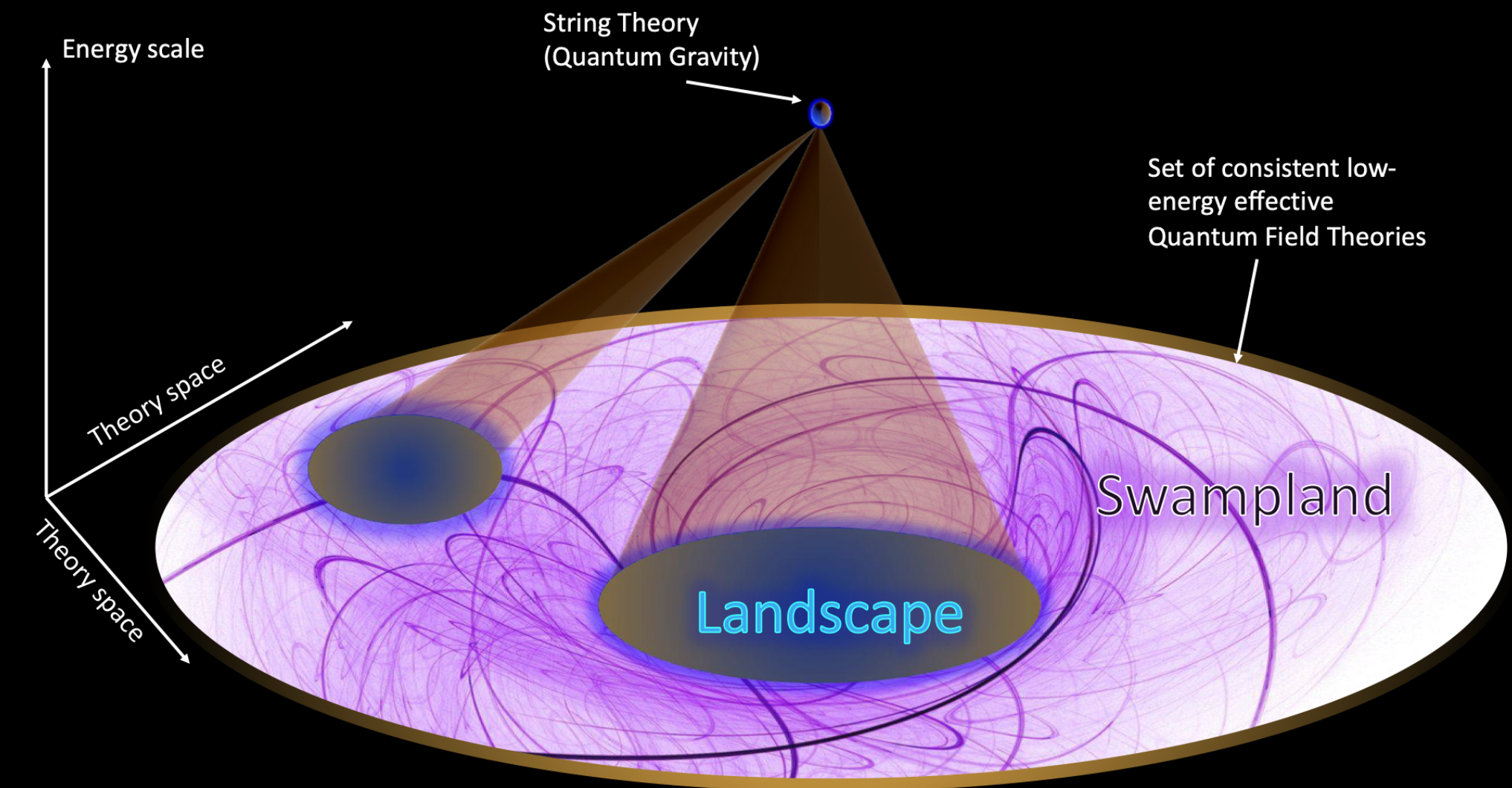


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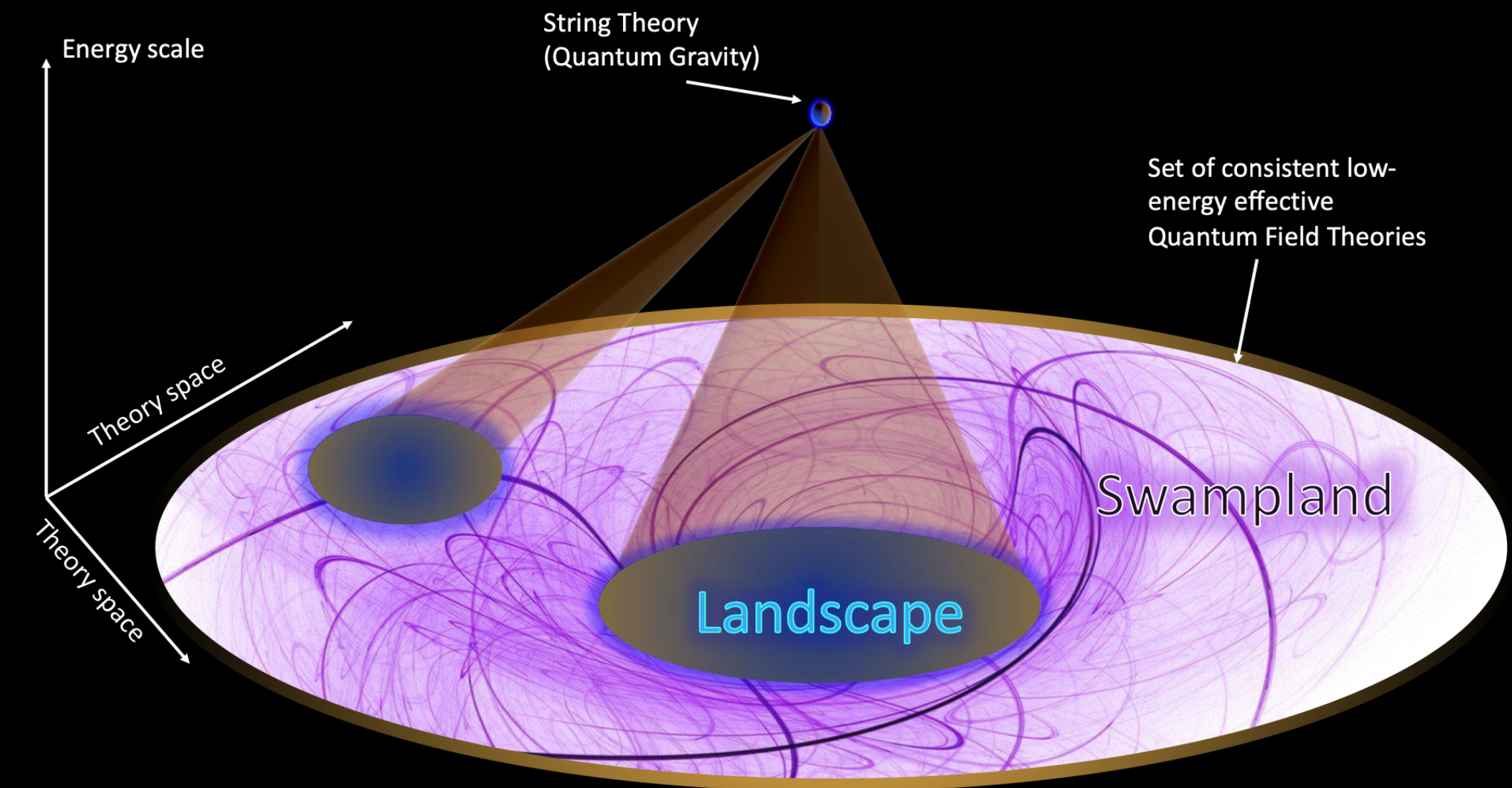
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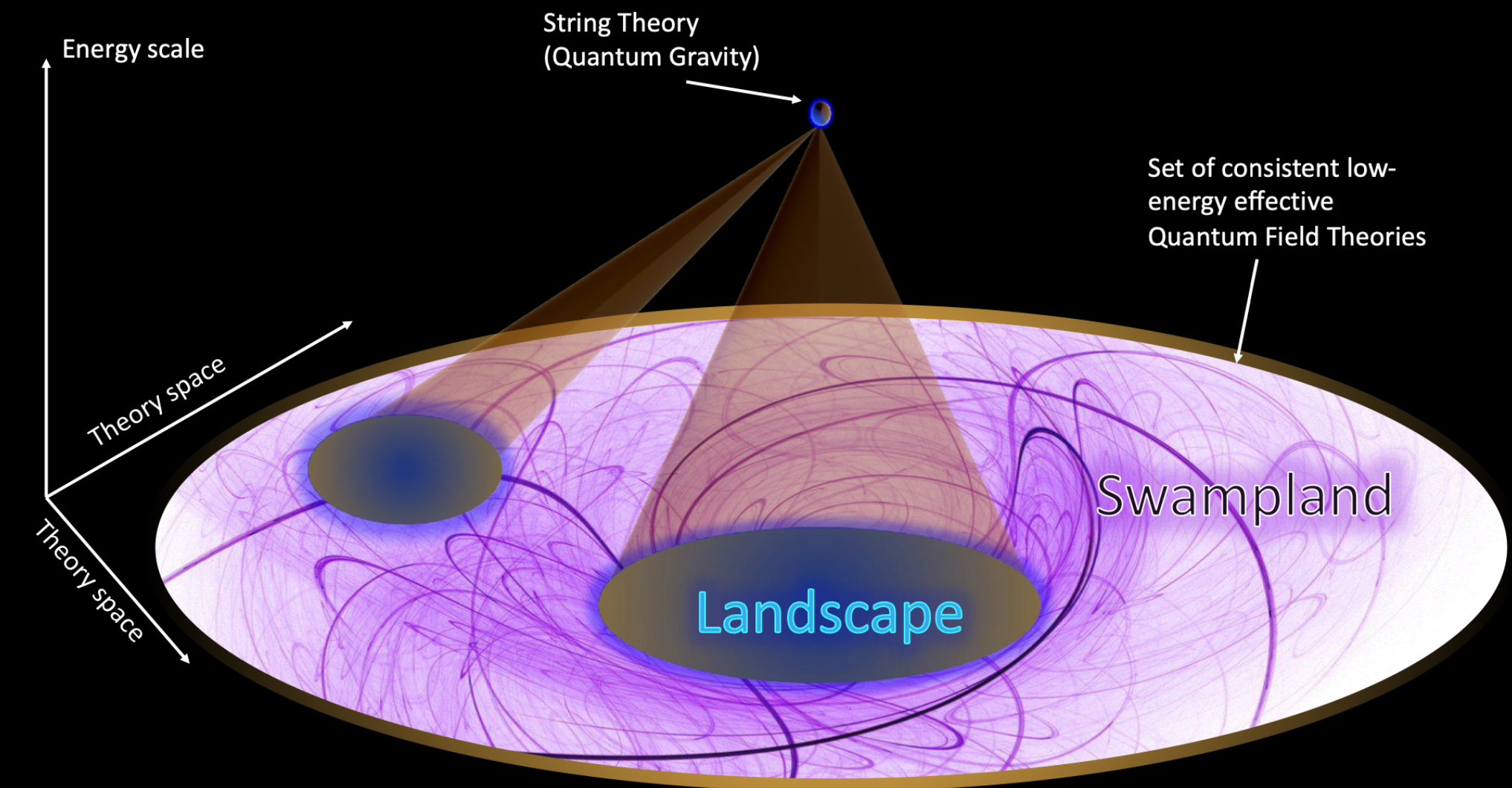
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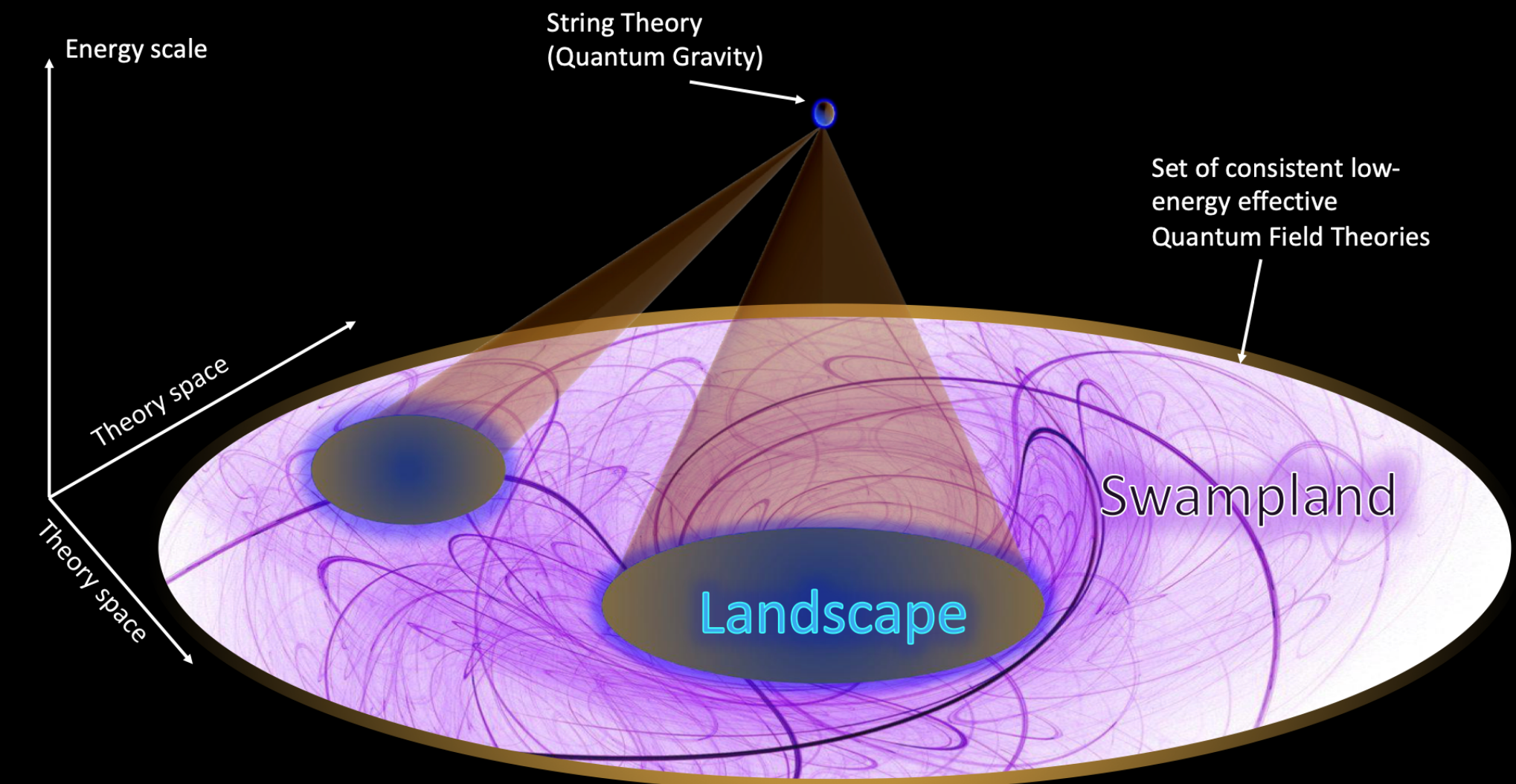


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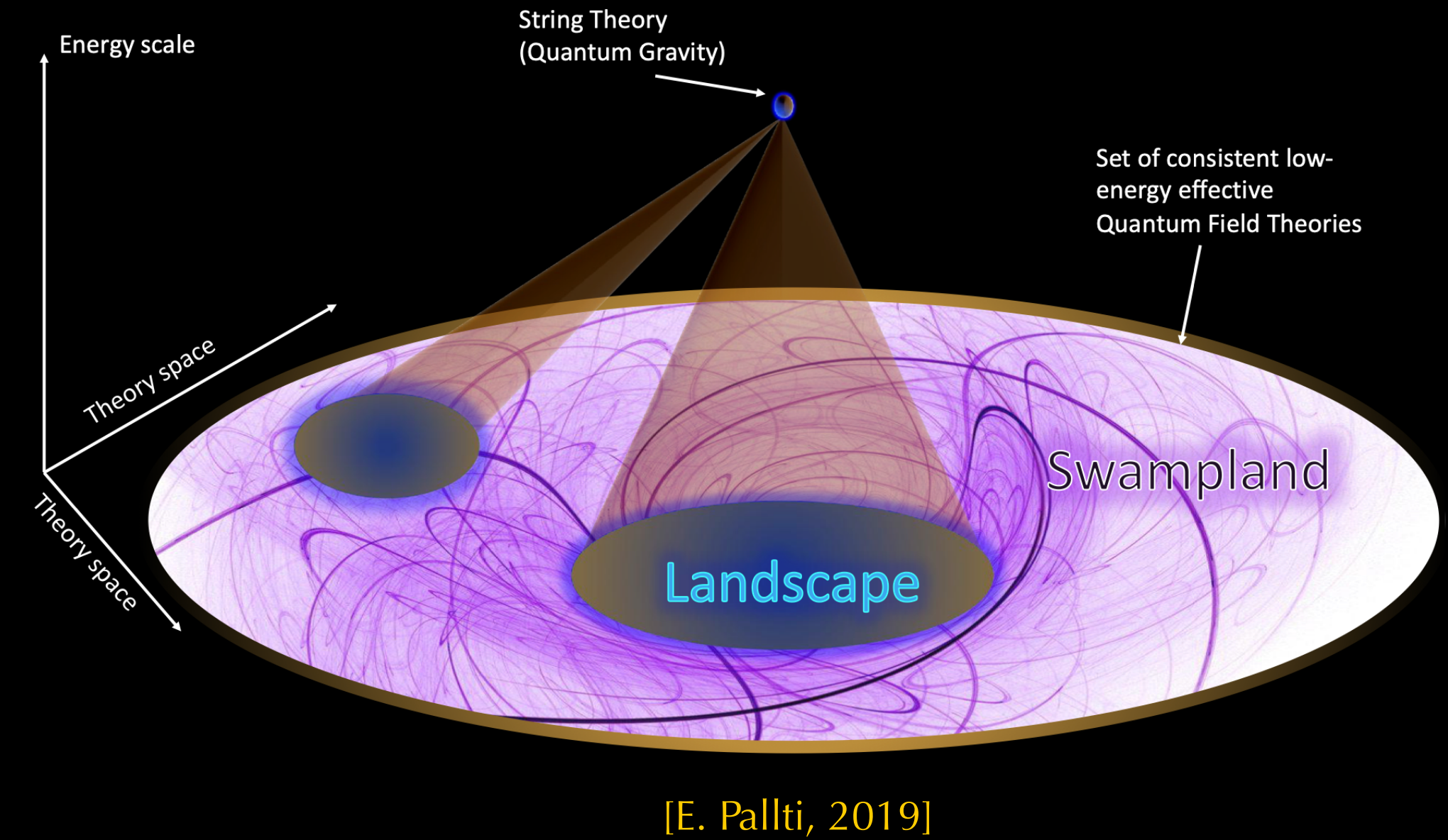
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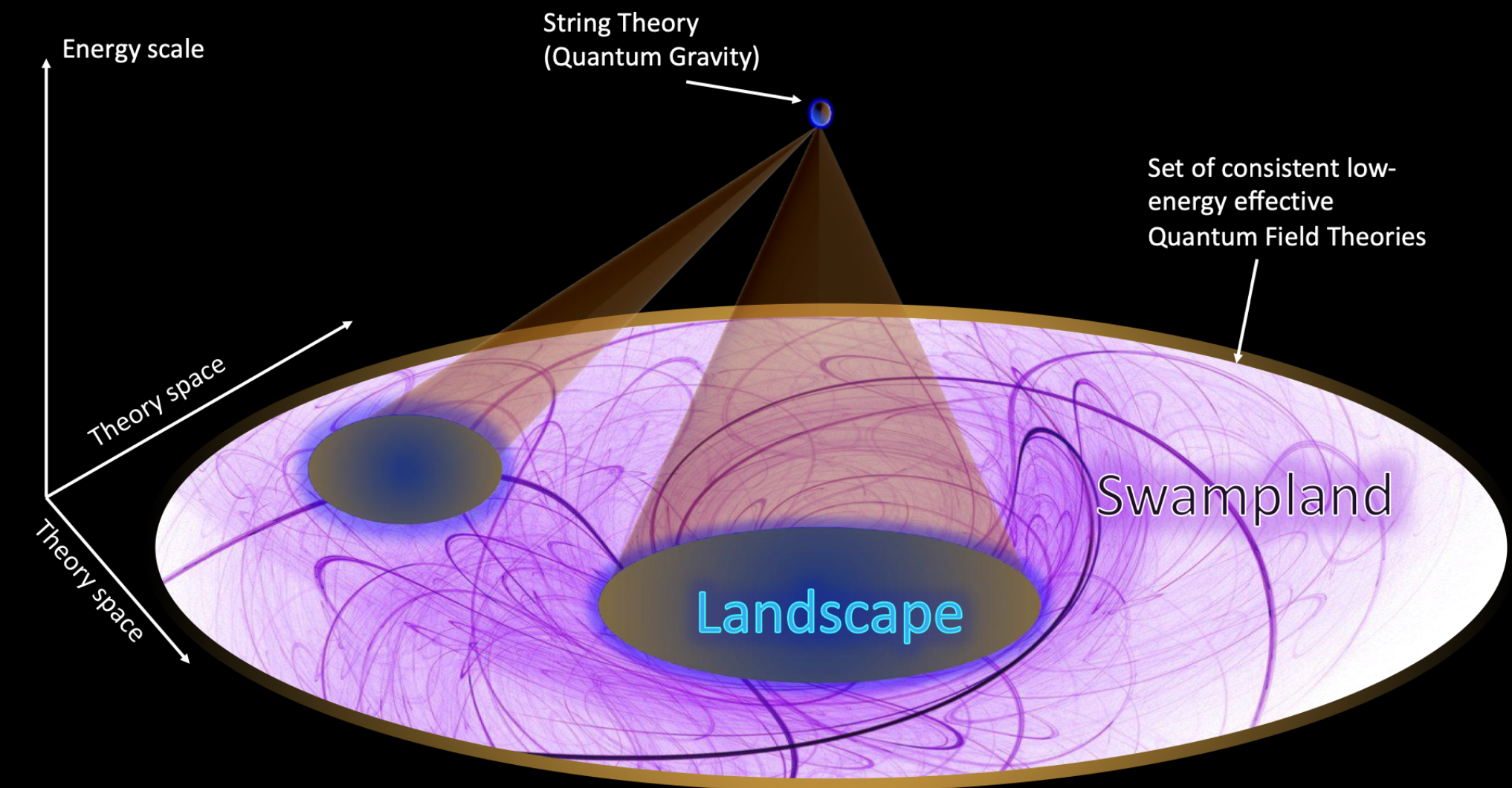
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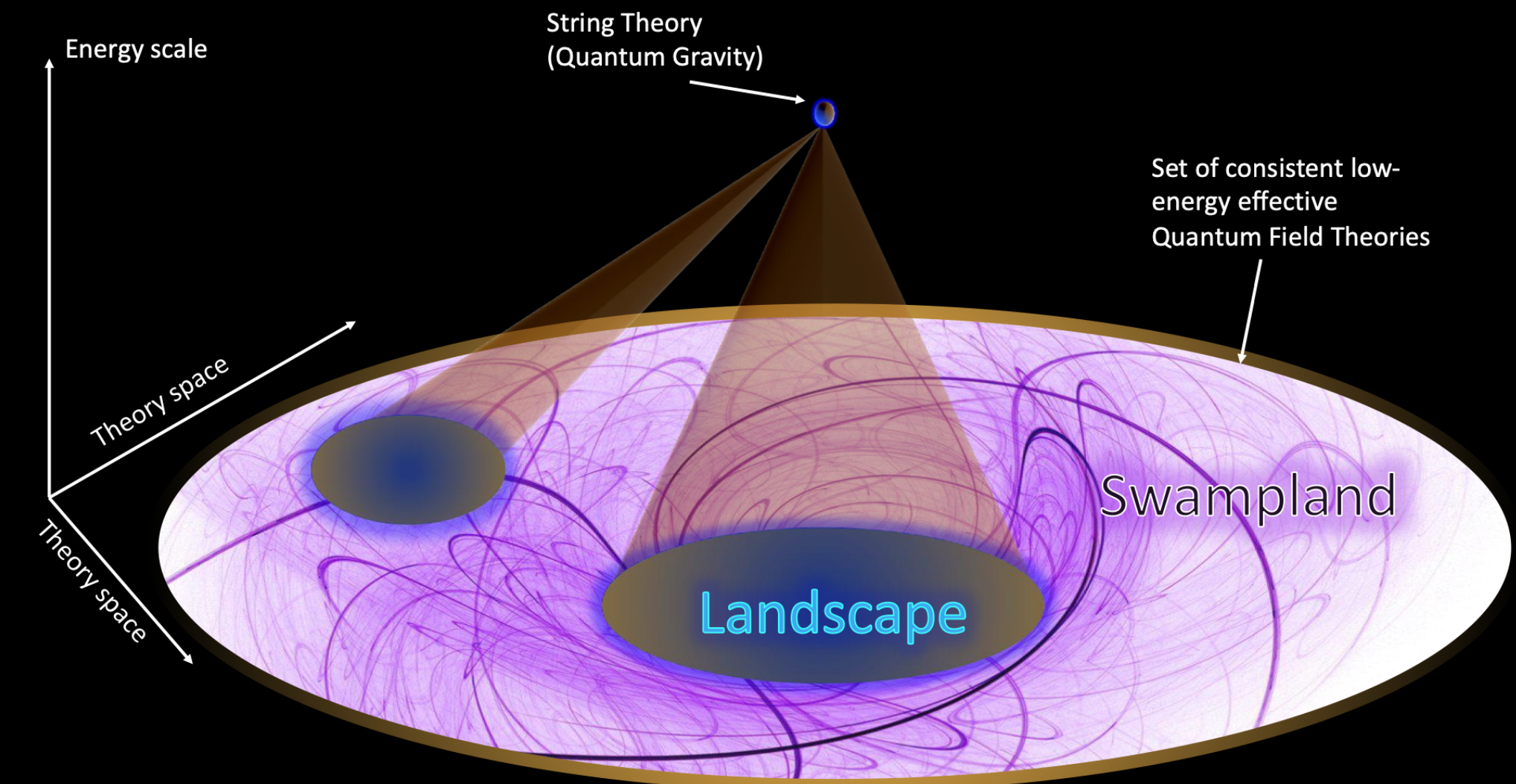
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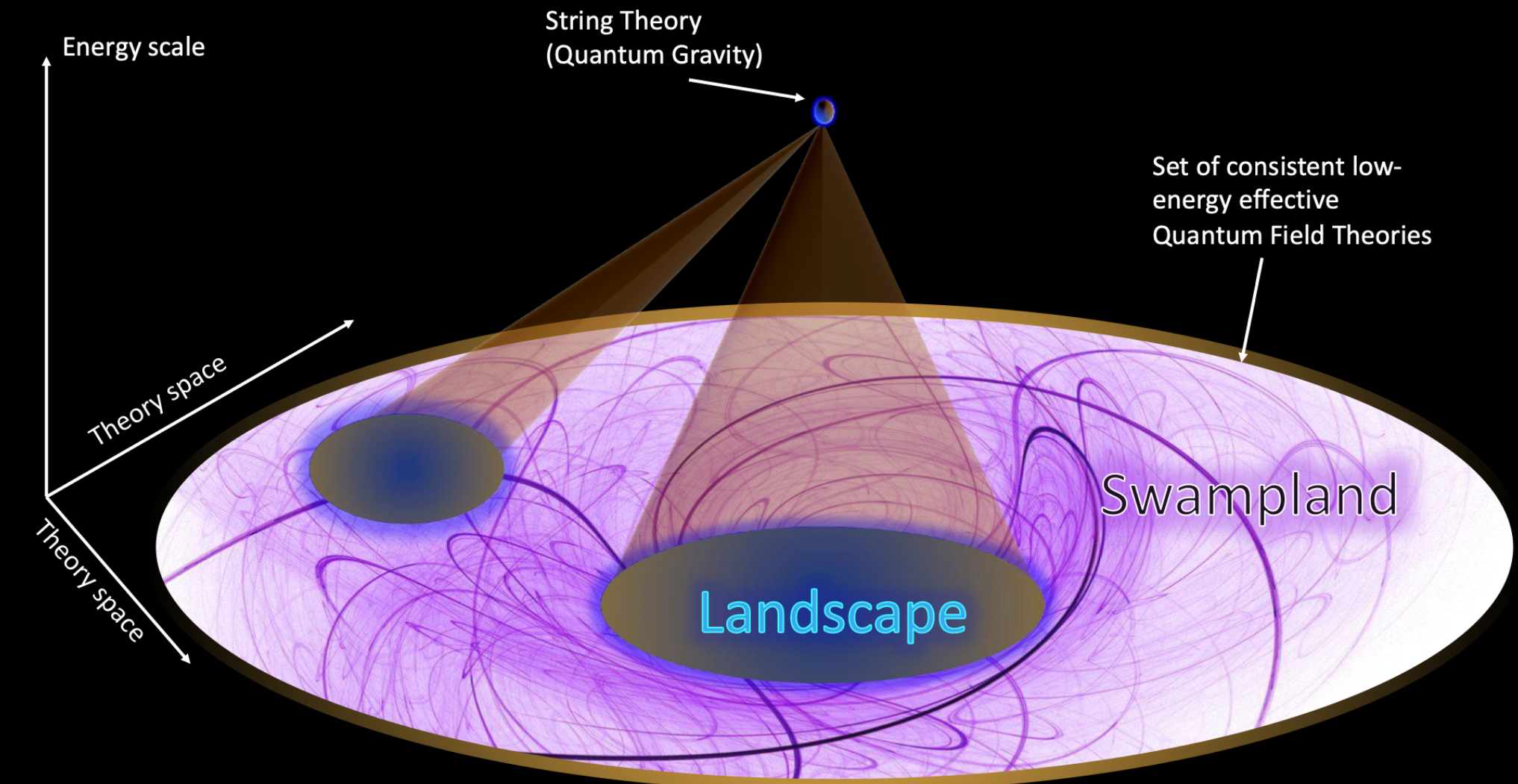
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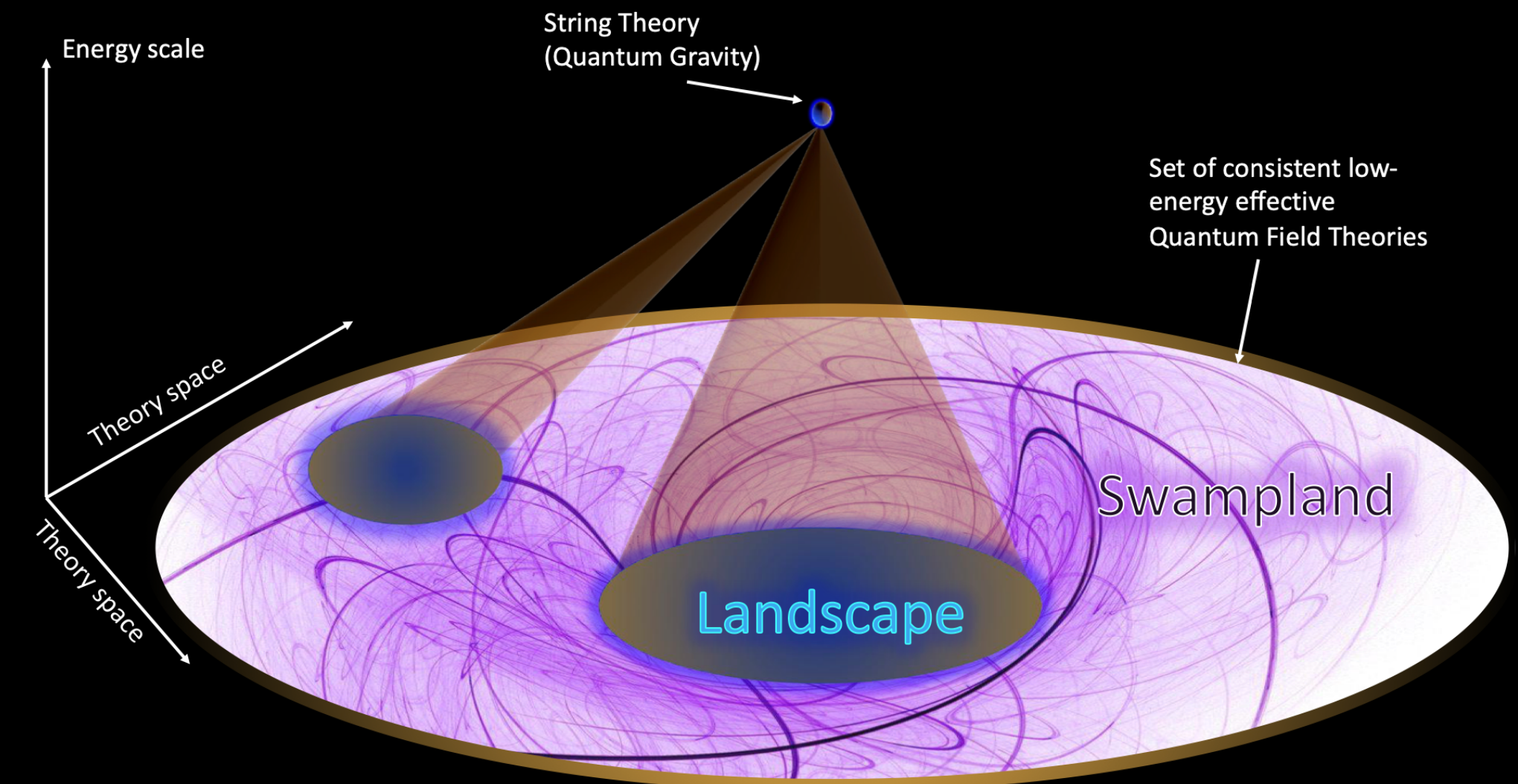
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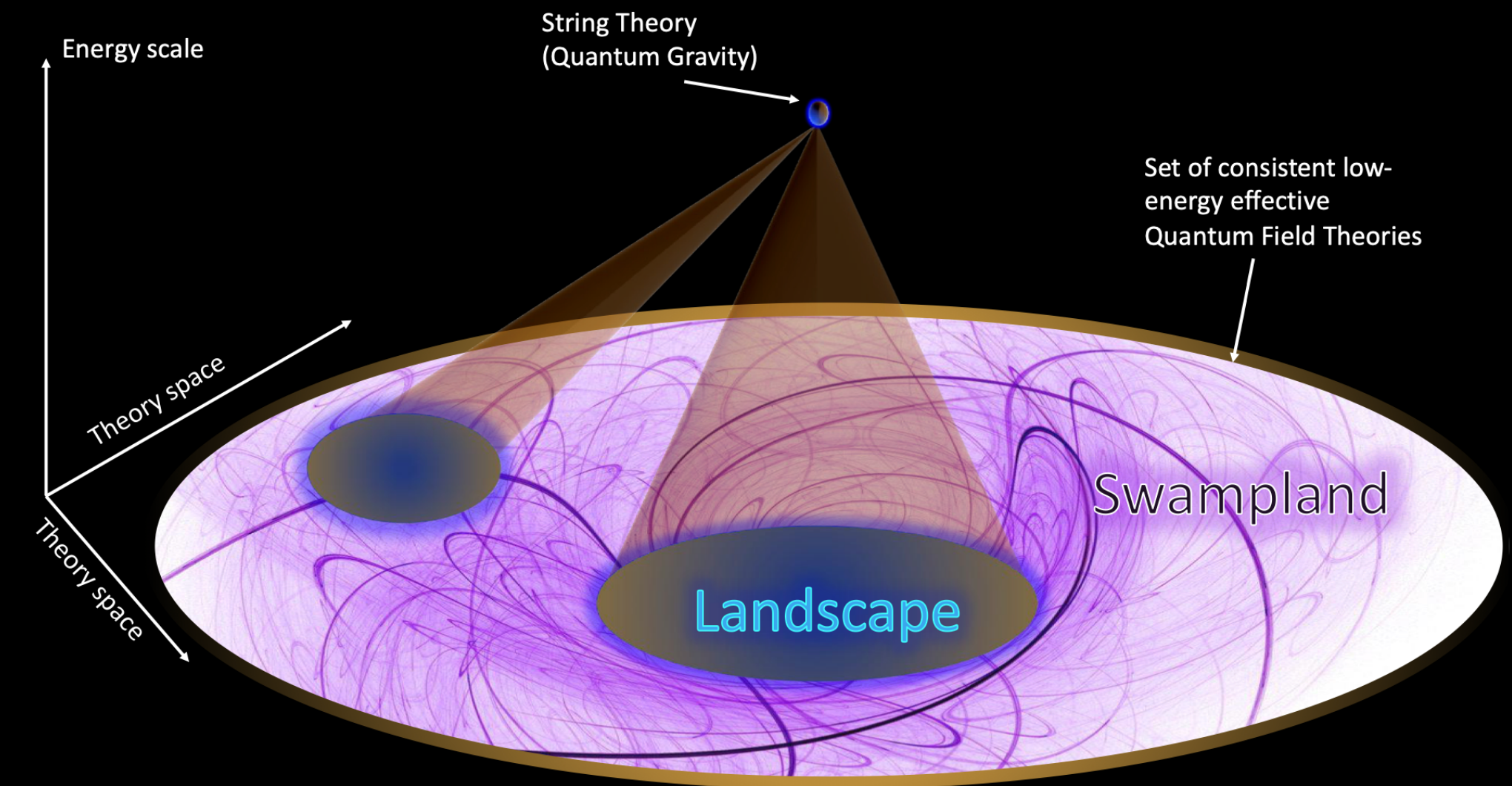
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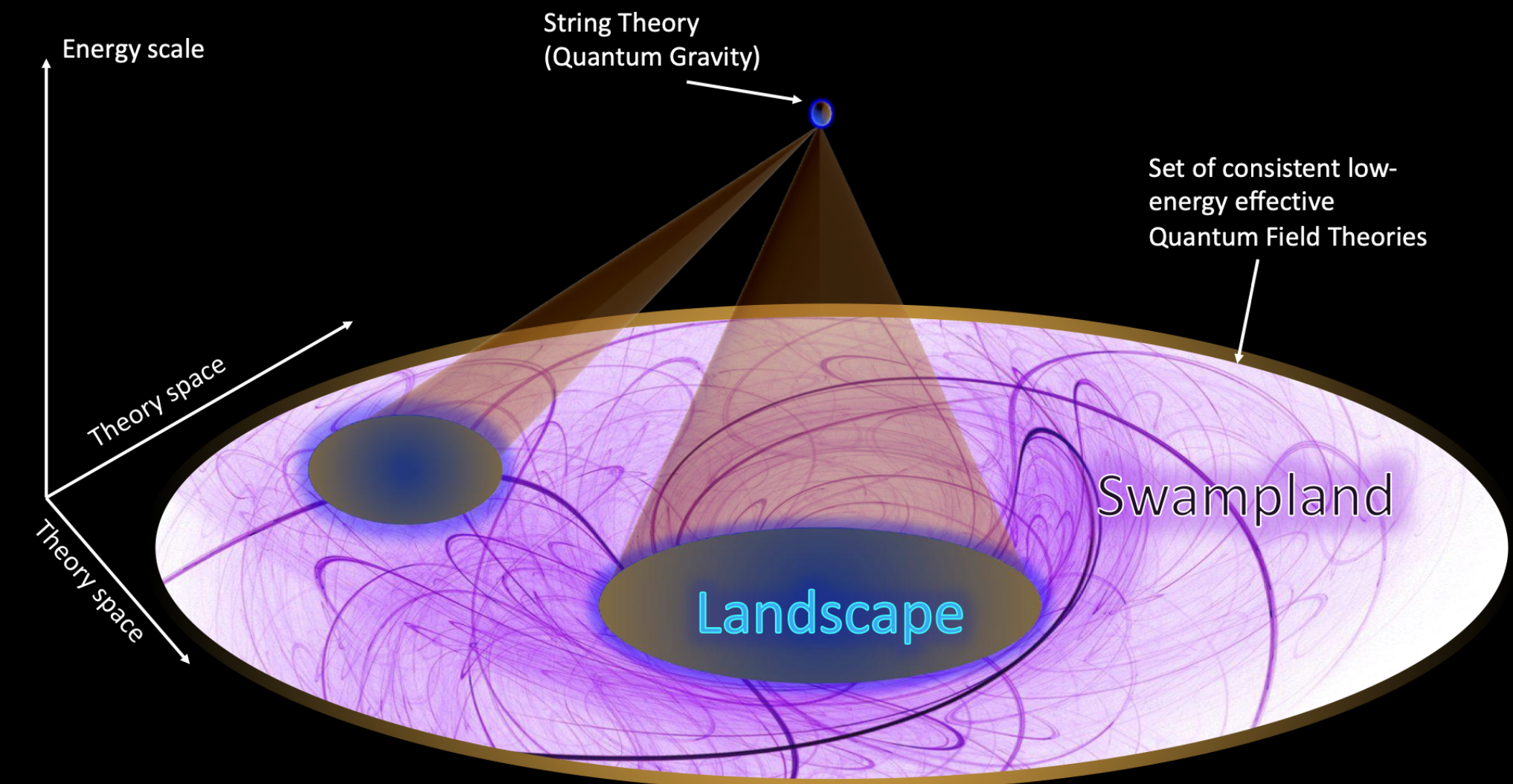
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If the conjectures were correct, not only would dS vacua be absent in our theory of quantum gravity, but also effectively single-field slow-roll quintessence models.



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Axion-saxion quintessence



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Additionally, let $\Omega_b = \rho_b/(3H^2 M_p^2)$, we can write $\Omega_b = 1 - \Omega_\phi$, then the physical parameter space corresponds to



Dynamical system [S. Bahamonde et al, 2018]

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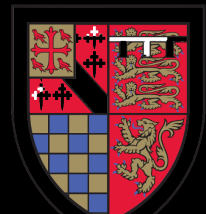
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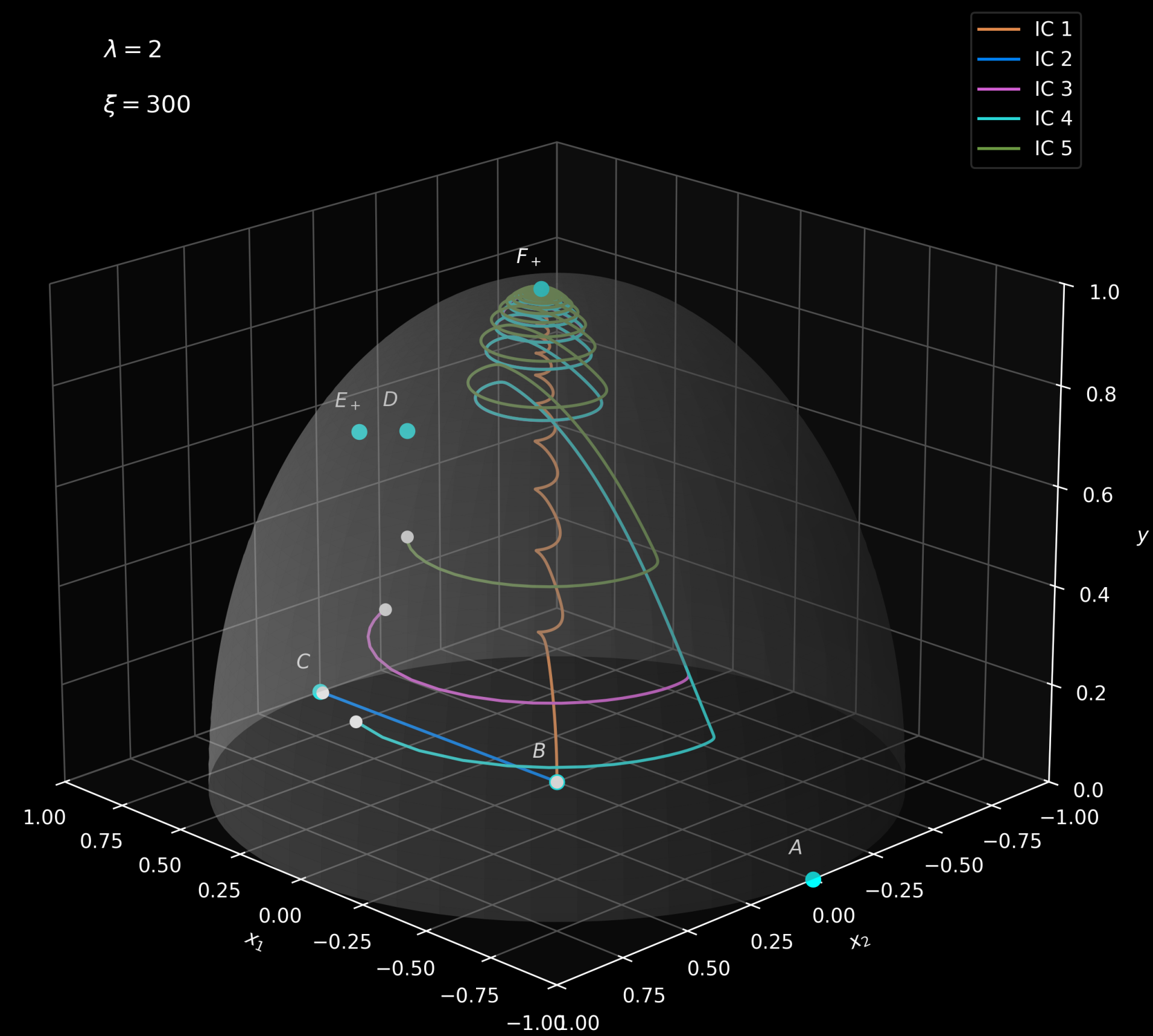
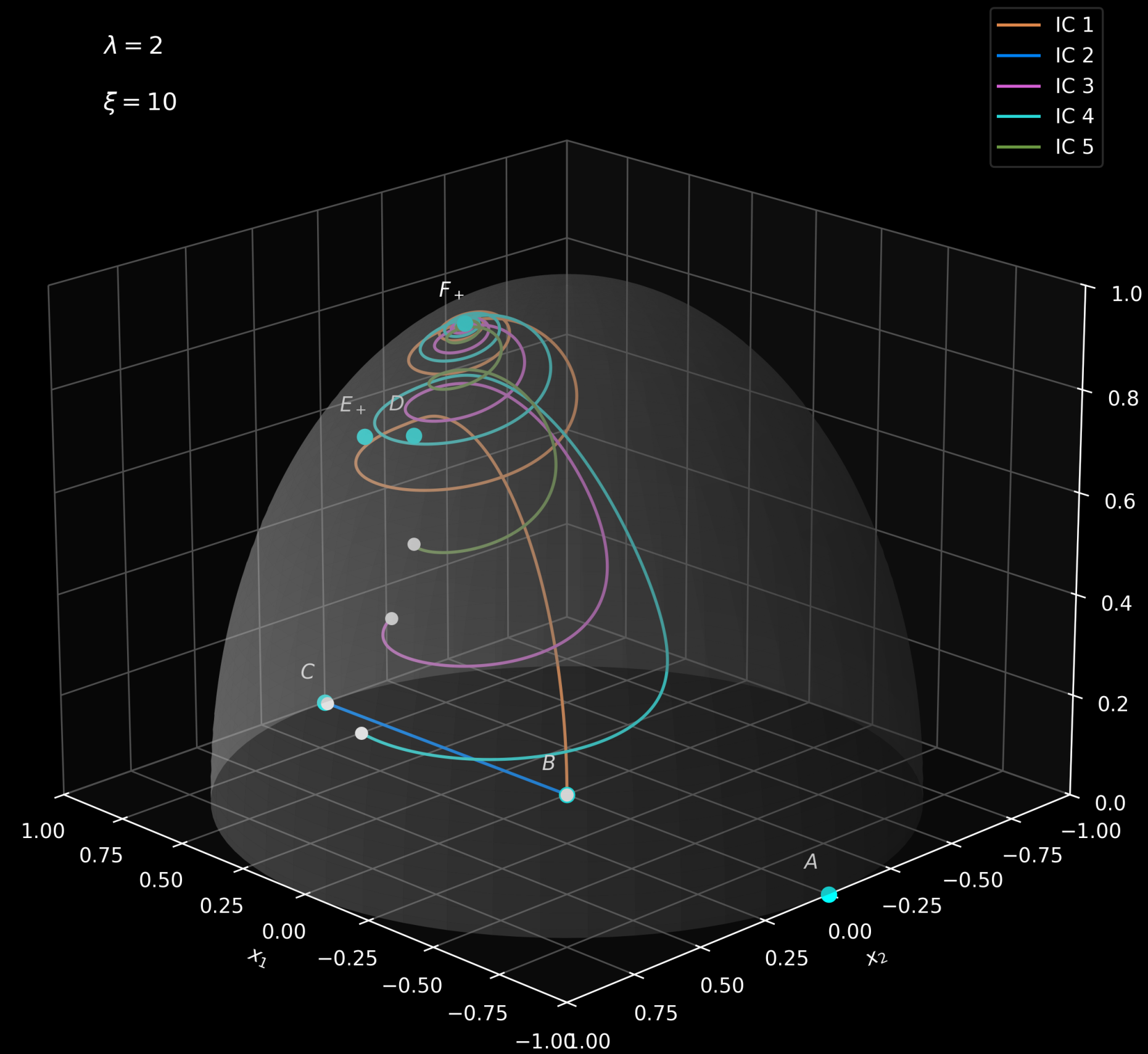
Dynamical system

Point	x_1	x_2	y	Ω_ϕ	ω_ϕ	Additional conditions
A	-1	0	0	1	1	None
B	0	0	0	0	indeterminate	None
C	1	0	0	1	1	None
D	$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\gamma}{\lambda}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\gamma(2-\gamma)}{\lambda}$	$\frac{3\gamma}{\lambda^2}$	$-1+\gamma$	$(0 < \lambda < \sqrt{6} \wedge 0 < \gamma \leq \frac{\lambda^2}{3}) \vee (\lambda \geq \sqrt{6})$
E ₋	$\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{6}}$	0	$-\sqrt{1-\frac{\lambda^2}{6}}$	1	$-1+\frac{\lambda^2}{3}$	$\lambda = \sqrt{6}$
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Physical fixed points of the two-field dynamical system with a barotropic fluid.



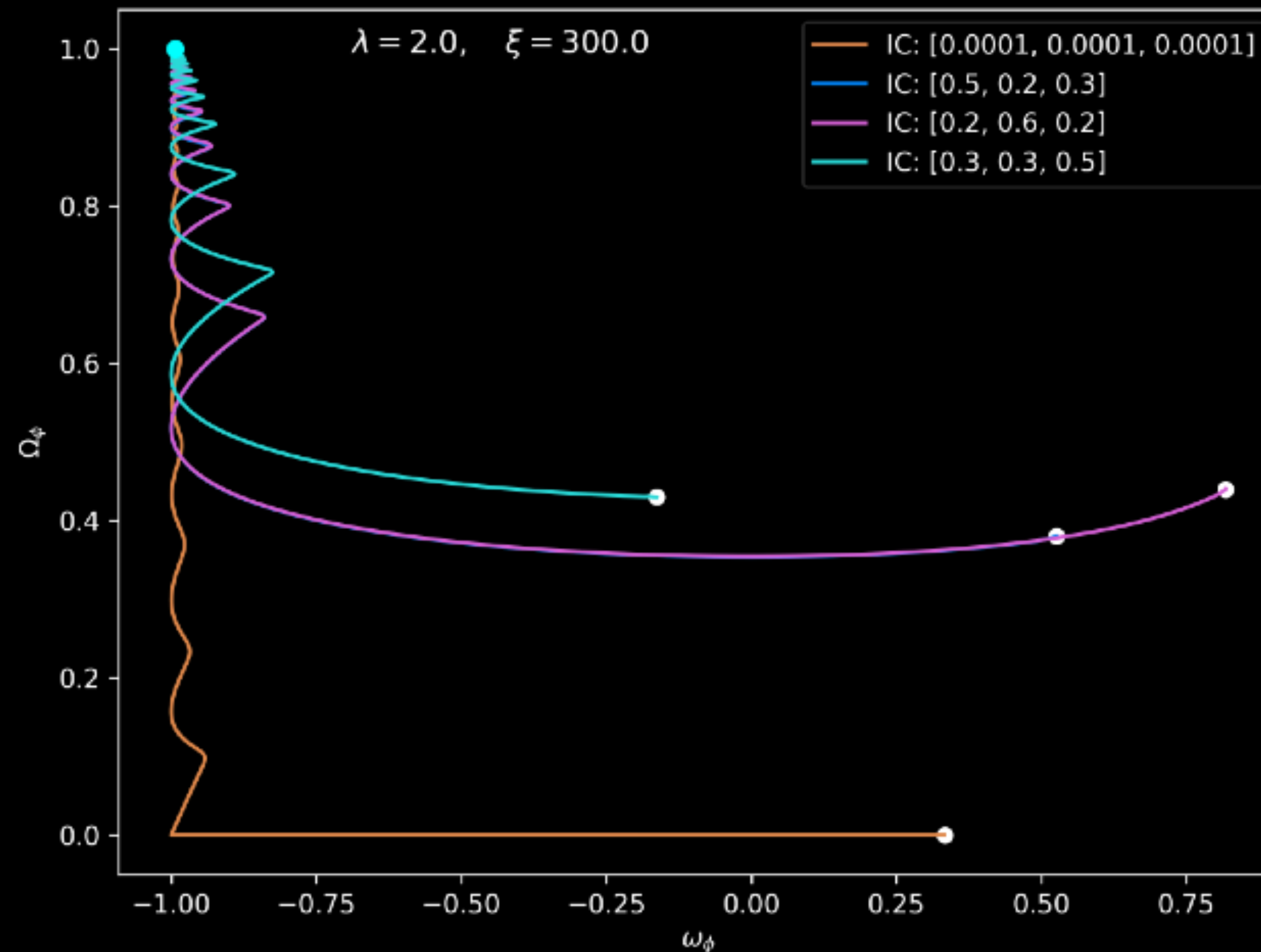
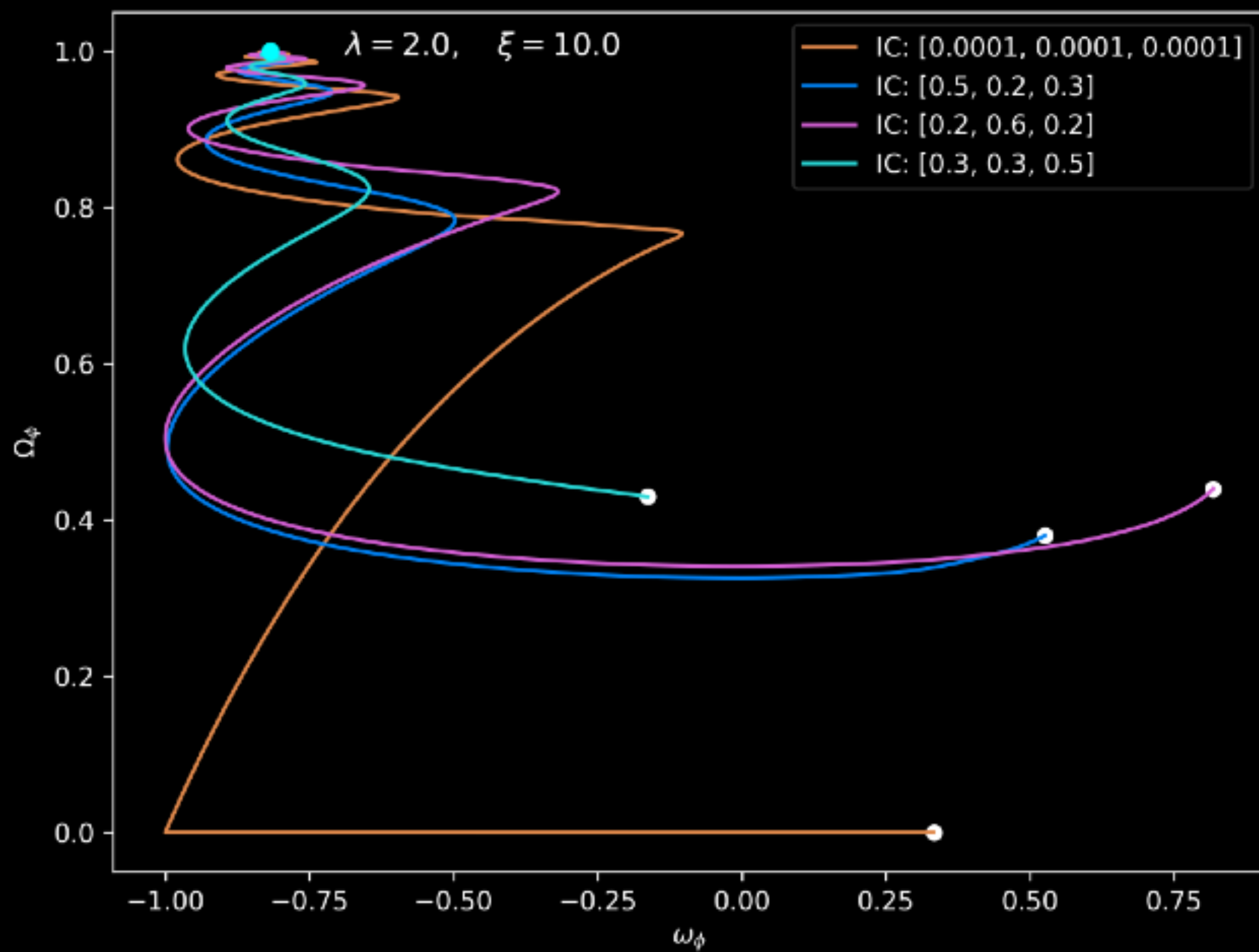
Dynamical system



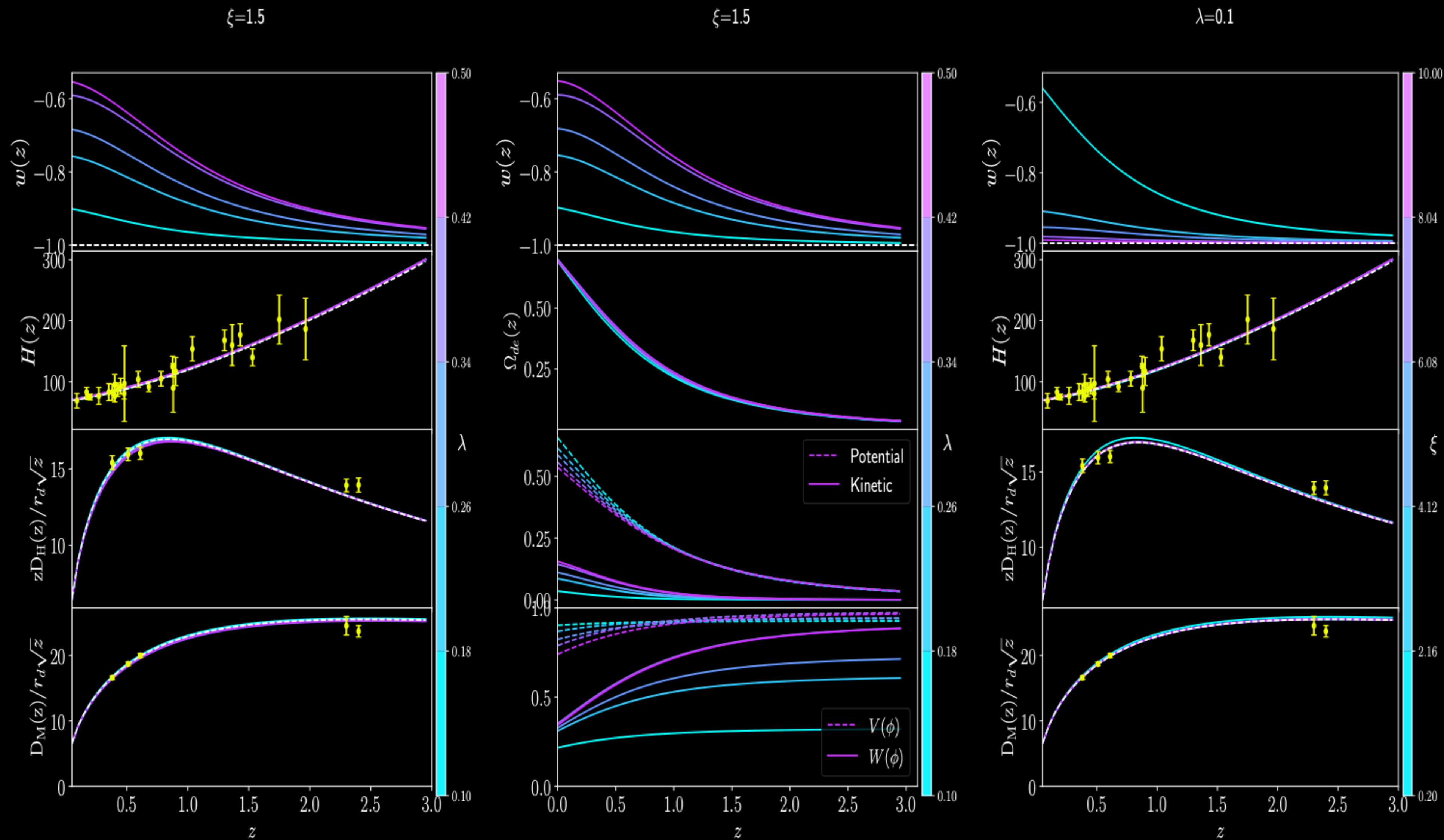
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Dynamical system



Numerical analysis



Albrecht-Skordis potential



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Albrecht-Skordis potential

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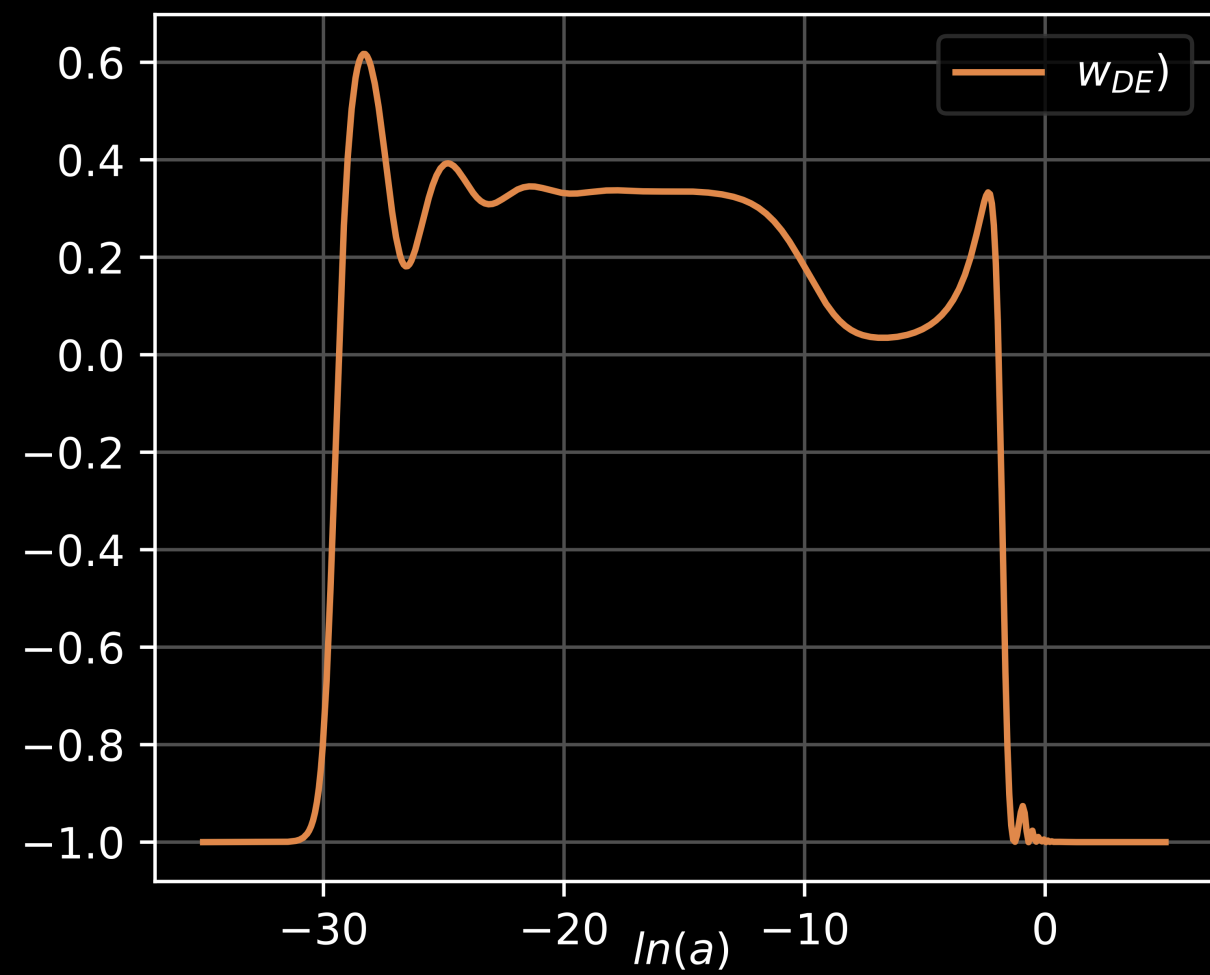
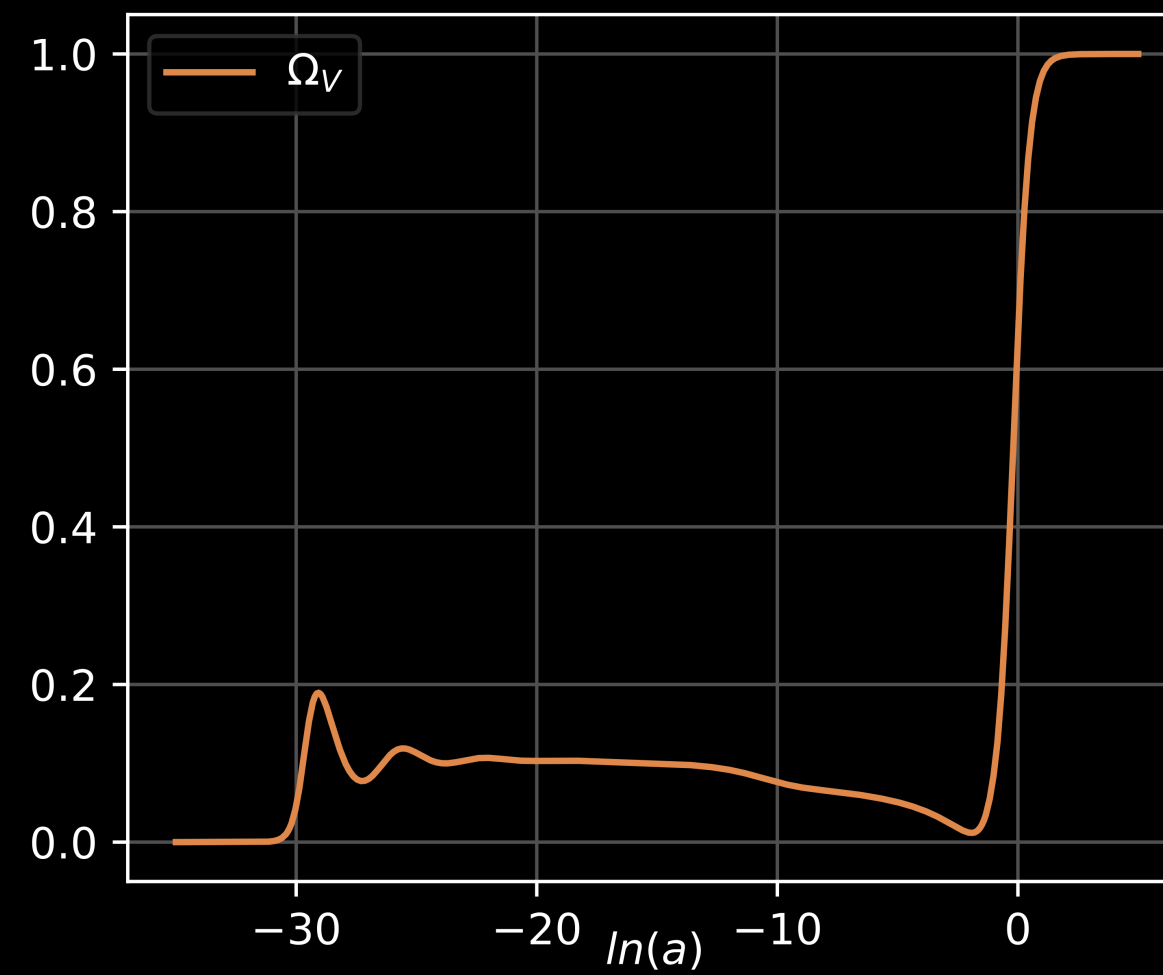
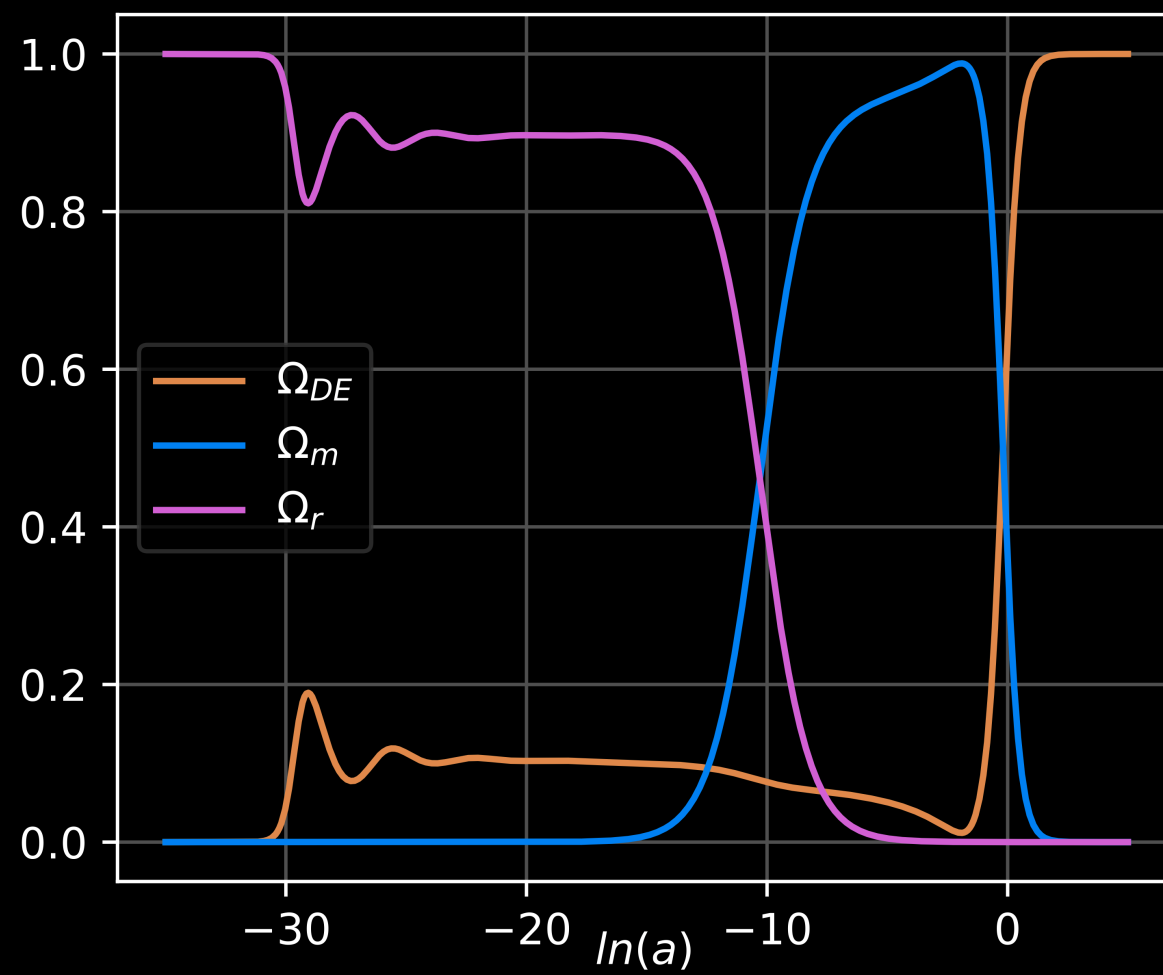
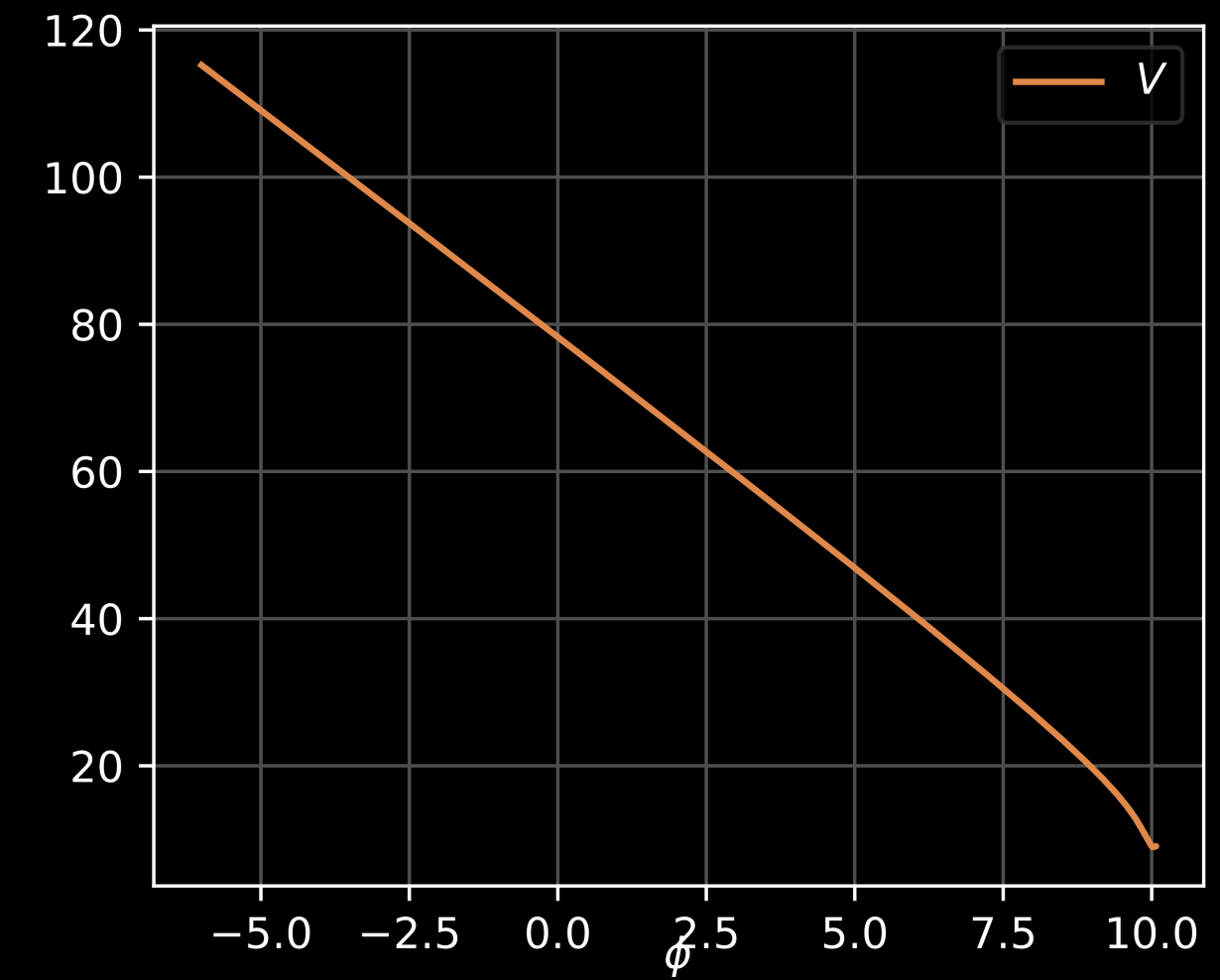
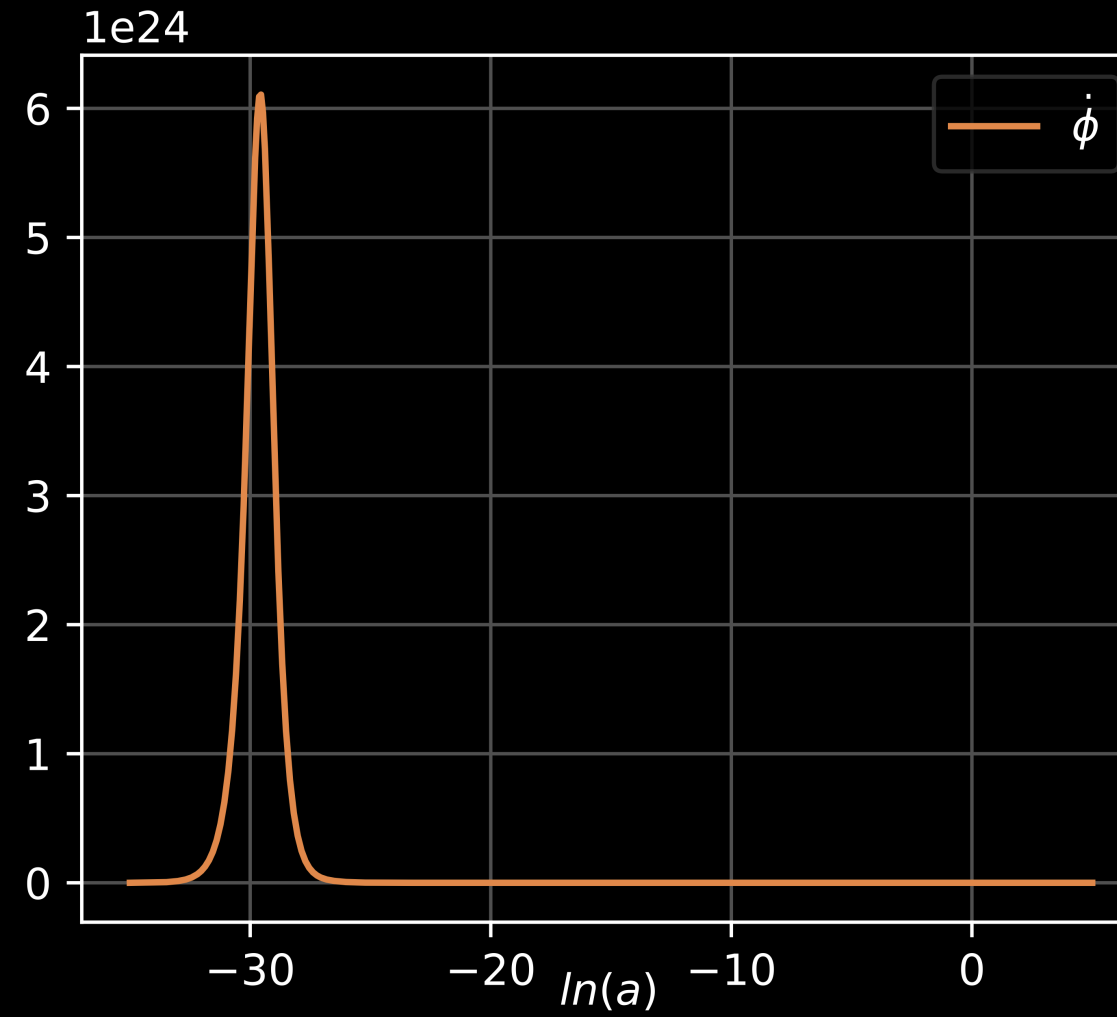
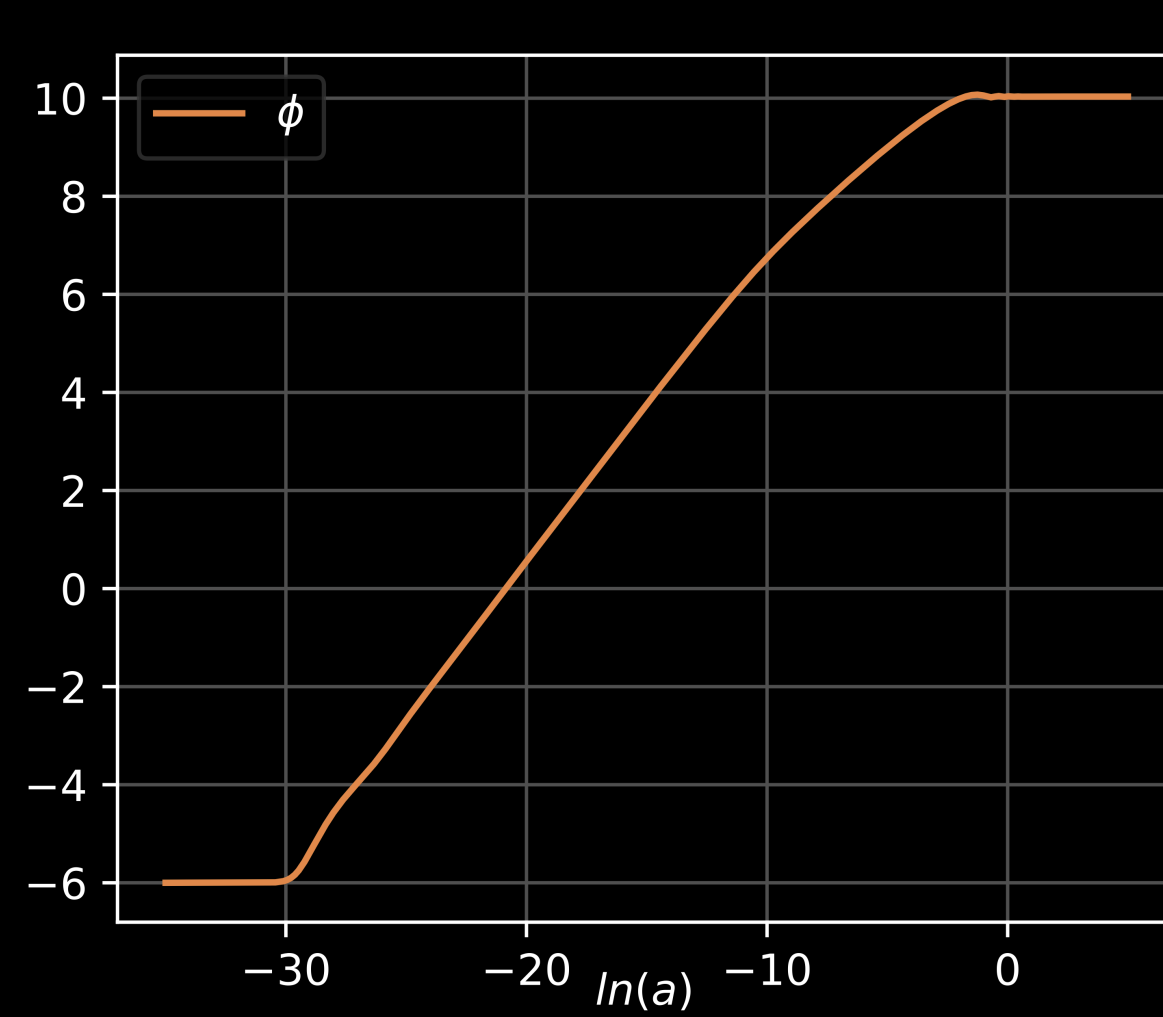
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Numerical results



Conclusions

- **Multifield quintessence with exponential potential $V = e^{-\lambda\phi_1}$ and KC $W = e^{\xi\phi_1}$**
 - Dynamical system analysis
 - Numerical analysis
 - In agreement with observations and swampland constraints.
- **Multifield quintessence with AS potential $V \sim \left[A + (\phi_1/M_p - B)^2 \right] e^{-\lambda\phi_1/M_p}$, and KC $W = e^{\xi\phi_1}$**
 - Numerical analysis
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Work in progress

- **Dynamical system analysis of the system with AS potential.**
- **Bayesian analysis**
 - Comparison of the exponential and AS potential to observations
 - Estimate what model is statistically preferred by experimental data.
- **Explanation of the crossing of the $w < -1$ line.**





Thank you

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