

# Lattice simulations of gravitational waves from cosmic domain walls

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#### arXiv: 2102.01031





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#### The Art of Simulating the Early Universe

A dissertation on lattice techniques for the simulation of scalar and gauge field dynamics in an expanding Universe

Monographic review: JCAP 04 (2021) 035











Publicly released in February 2021

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- ► It simulates scalars, U(1) and SU(2) gauge fields.
- ► It also simulates **gravitational waves** sourced from scalar fields.



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- Written in C++, with a modular structure separating physics and technical details.
- ► Parallellized with **MPI** in multiple spatial dimensions.
- ► Includes several numerical symplectic evolution algorithms, with accuracy ranging from  $\delta O(\delta t^2) \delta O(\delta t^{10})$



$$S = -\int d^{4}x \sqrt{-g} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\mu} \phi \partial^{\mu} \phi + (D^{A}_{\mu} \varphi)^{*} (D^{\mu}_{A} \varphi) + \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + (D_{\mu} \Phi)^{\dagger} (D^{\mu} \Phi) + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} \{ G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} \} + V(\phi, |\varphi|, |\Phi|) \right\}$$





# C A

#### **Cosmo***L***attice: Field theory**



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# C 1

### **Cosmo***L***attice: Field theory**



Matter content:



#### ► Metric:

$$ds^{2} = -a^{2\alpha}(\eta)d\eta^{2} + a^{2}(\eta)\delta_{ij}dx^{i}dx^{j}$$

Matter content:  $\succ$ 



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Self-consistent expansion (Friedmann equations)

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$$ds^{2} = -a^{2\alpha}(\eta)d\eta^{2} + a^{2}(\eta)\delta_{ij}dx^{i}dx^{j}$$

- Self-consistent expansion (Friedmann equations)
   Fixed power-law background a(t) ~ t<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3(1+w)</sub>

Matter content:



► GWs (version 1.1 - released in may 2022):

[Baeza-Ballesteros, Figueroa, Florio, Loayza]

$$\ddot{h}_{ij} + 3H\dot{h}_{ij} - \frac{\nabla^2}{a^2}h_{ij} = \frac{2}{m_p^2 a^2}\Pi_{ij}^{\text{TT}} \qquad \Pi_{ij}^{\text{TT}} = (\partial_i \phi \partial_j \phi)^{\text{TT}}$$



Equations are written as a set of coupled first-order differential equations, which are solved with a Hamiltonian scheme:

Example: scalar field			
$\phi'' - \frac{1}{a^2} \nabla^2 \phi + \frac{3}{a} \phi$	$\frac{da}{dt}\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi}$		



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► Scalar fields and momenta are defined in the **lattice sites**:



- N: number of points/dimension
- $L = N \cdot \delta x$  : length side

 $\delta t$ : time step

Minimum and maximum momenta:  

$$k_{\min} = \frac{2\pi}{L}$$
 $k_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}Nk_{\min}$ 



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Gauge fields introduced via links and plaquettes (like in lattice-QCD)





Three kinds of output

#### **Cosmo***L***attice: Output**



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#### **Cosmo***L***attice 2.0**

2.0 C

Baeza, Figueroa, Florio, Loayza, F.T., & Urio







Baeza, Figueroa, Florio, Loayza, F.T., & Urio

- Axion gauge interactions  $\phi F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$
- Non-minimal gravitational coupling  $\xi \phi^2 R$
- Cosmic defects
- Simulations in d+1 dimensions
- New technical features (visualization, initial conditions...)
- ...





[Figueroa, Lizarraga, Urio, Urrestilla, (2023)]

[Figueroa, Florio, Opferkuch, Stefanek (2023)]



#### So you want to CosmoLattice?

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  - Valencia, 5-8 Sept 2022
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**3rd Cosmo**£attice School: 22th - 26th September 2025 IBS, Daejeon, Korea



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**Recorded lectures:** 

https://www.youtube.com/@CosmoLattice





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$$V(\phi) = \frac{\lambda}{4}(\phi^2 - v^2)^2$$



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  - Width:  $m \equiv \sqrt{2\lambda}v$
  - Tension:  $\sigma \equiv 2\sqrt{2\lambda}v^3/3$

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Energy density: 
$$ho_{\rm dw}=2\mathscr{A}\sigma H$$

$$\mathscr{A} \equiv \frac{A}{V} \frac{1}{2aH} \simeq \text{const}$$

#### Area parameter

(energy/area)





#### DW network evolution (scaling regime)



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$$h_{ij}'' - \nabla^2 h_{ij} + 2\mathscr{H} h_{ij}' = \frac{2}{m_p^2} (\partial_i \phi \partial_j \phi)^{\mathrm{TT}}$$



$$h_{ij}^{\prime\prime} - \nabla^2 h_{ij} + 2\mathcal{H}_{ij} = \frac{2}{m_p^2} (\partial_i \phi \partial_j \phi)^{\text{TT}} \longrightarrow \rho_{\text{gw}} \simeq \frac{m_p^2}{4a^2} \langle h_{ij}^{\prime} h_{ij}^{\prime} \rangle_V; \quad \left[ \frac{d\rho_{\text{gw}}}{d \log k} = \frac{m_p^2 k^3}{8\pi^2 a^2 V} \int \frac{d\Omega_k}{4\pi} h_{ij}^{\prime}(\mathbf{k}, \eta) h_{ij}^{\prime*}(\mathbf{k}, \eta) \right]$$



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#### **THANK YOU!**