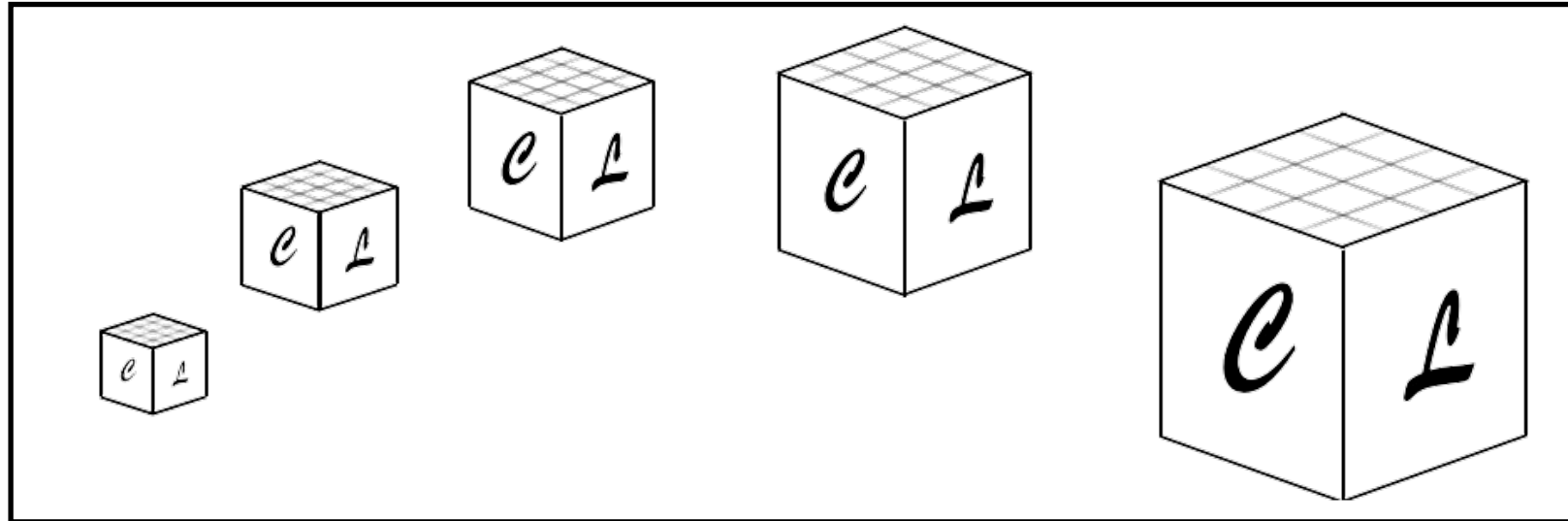




New features of CosmoLattice v2.0

Francisco Torrentí

U. Carlos III, Madrid

Based on slides prepared
by Franz Sattler

Developers



Jorge Baeza-Ballesteros



Daniel G. Figueroa



Adrien Florio



Nicolas Loayza



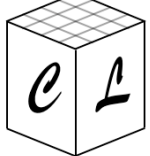
Franz Sattler



Francisco Torrentí



Ander Uribe



CosmoLattice 2.0

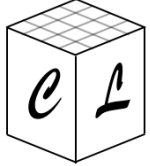
Preliminary “alpha” of **CosmoLattice 2.0** available in GitHub:

git checkout CLV2.0Alpha

- Doesn't include everything planned for the final version.
- It contains bugs → **use at your own discretion!!**
- Undocumented → **please do not write us e-mails**
- If you find a critical error → **let us know!**

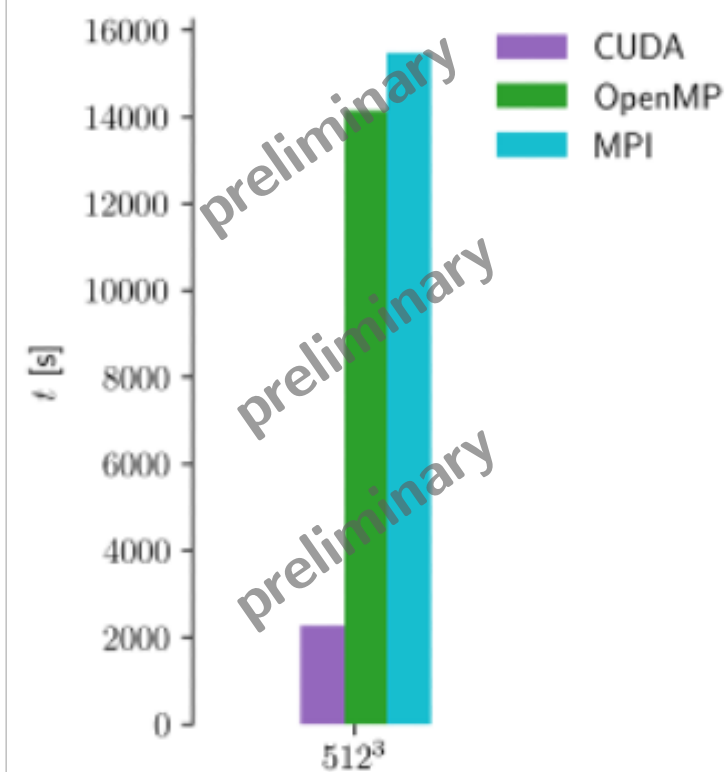
Expected public release in Summer 2026



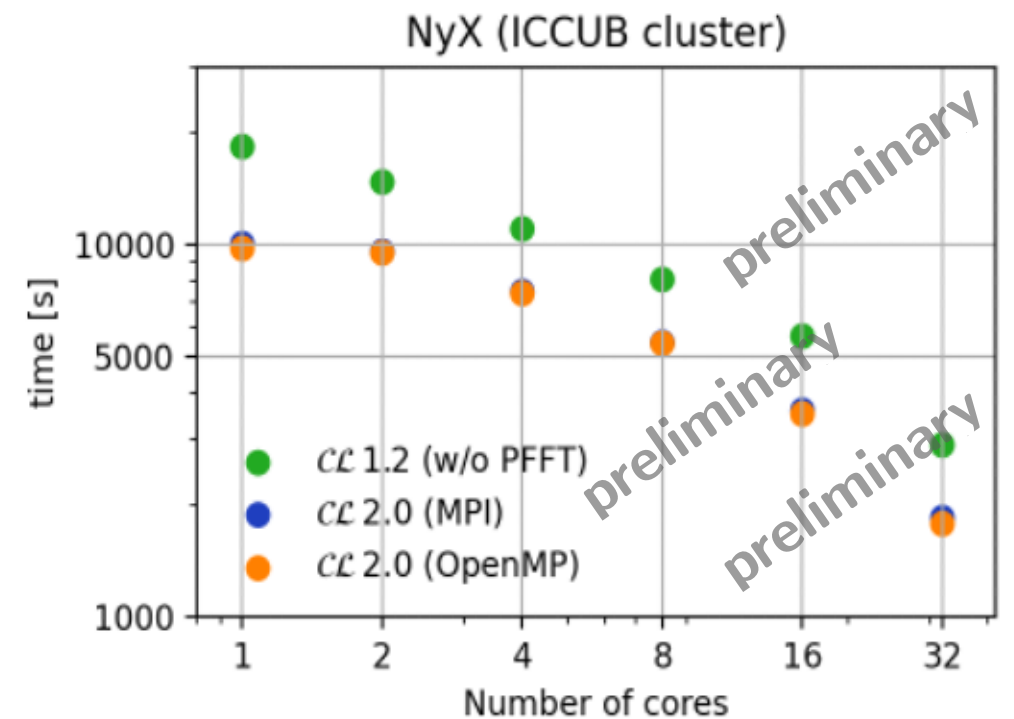


CosmoLattice 2.0 performance

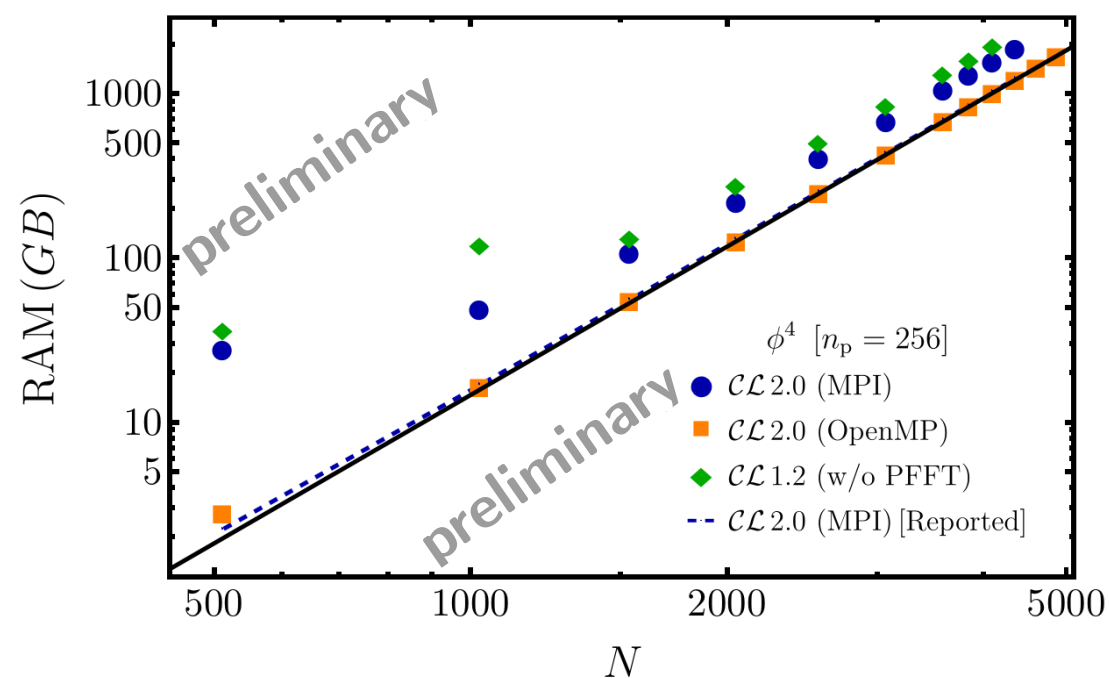
Significant speedups by using GPUs

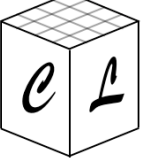


Improved CPU-only performance



Less memory consumption





Axion-gauge interactions

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi + V(\phi) + \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^2 - \boxed{\frac{\alpha_\Lambda}{4} \frac{\phi}{m_{\text{pl}}} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ddot{\phi} &= -3H\dot{\phi} + \frac{1}{a^2} \vec{\nabla}^2 \phi - V_{,\phi} + \frac{\alpha_\Lambda}{a^3 m_p} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}, \\ \dot{\vec{E}} &= -H\vec{E} - \frac{1}{a^2} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} - \frac{\alpha_\Lambda}{a m_p} \left(\dot{\phi} \vec{B} + \vec{\nabla} \phi \cdot \vec{E} \right), \\ \ddot{a} &= -\frac{a}{3m_p^2} (2\rho_K - \rho_V + \rho_{\text{EM}}), \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} &= -\frac{\alpha_\Lambda}{a m_p} \vec{\nabla} \phi \cdot \vec{B}, \quad [\text{Gauss law}] \\ H^2 &= \frac{1}{3m_p^2} (\rho_K + \rho_G + \rho_V + \rho_{\text{EM}}), \quad [\text{Hubble law}] \end{aligned} \right\}$$

On the right:

- 1) Backreaction after end of inflation
- 2) Backreaction during end of slow-roll
- 3) Backreaction during slow-roll

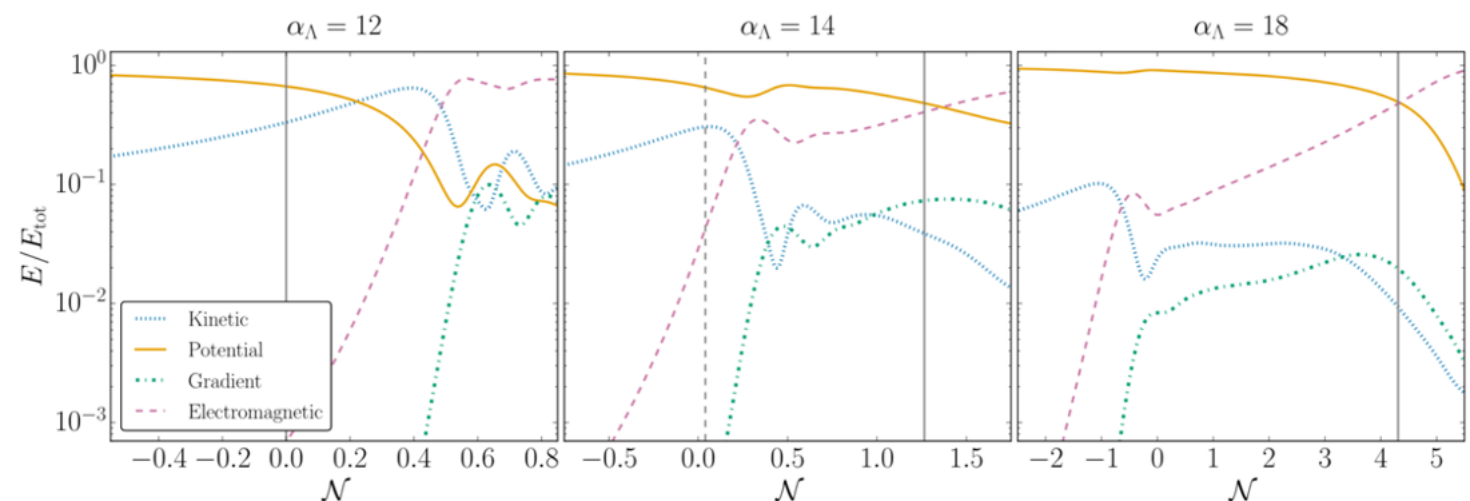
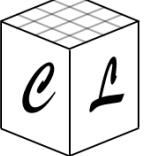


Figure: Figueroa, Lizarraga, Loayza, Urio, Urrestilla; Phys.Rev.D 111 (2025) 6, 063545



Non-minimal couplings to curvature

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{1}{2} m_{\text{pl}}^2 R - \frac{1}{2} \xi R \phi^2 - \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi + \dots \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[Minimally coupled]} & \begin{cases} \varphi'_m = a^{\alpha-3} \pi_{\varphi_m}, \\ \pi'_{\varphi_m} = a^{1+\alpha} \nabla^2 \varphi - a^{3+\alpha} V_{,\varphi_m}, \end{cases} \\ \text{[Non-minimally coupled]} & \begin{cases} \phi' = a^{\alpha-3} \pi_\phi, \\ \pi'_\phi = a^{1+\alpha} \nabla^2 \phi - a^{3+\alpha} (\xi R \phi + V_{,\phi}), \end{cases} \\ \text{[Expanding background]} & \begin{cases} a' = a^{\alpha-1} \pi_a, \\ \pi'_a = \frac{a^{2+\alpha}}{6} R, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

with

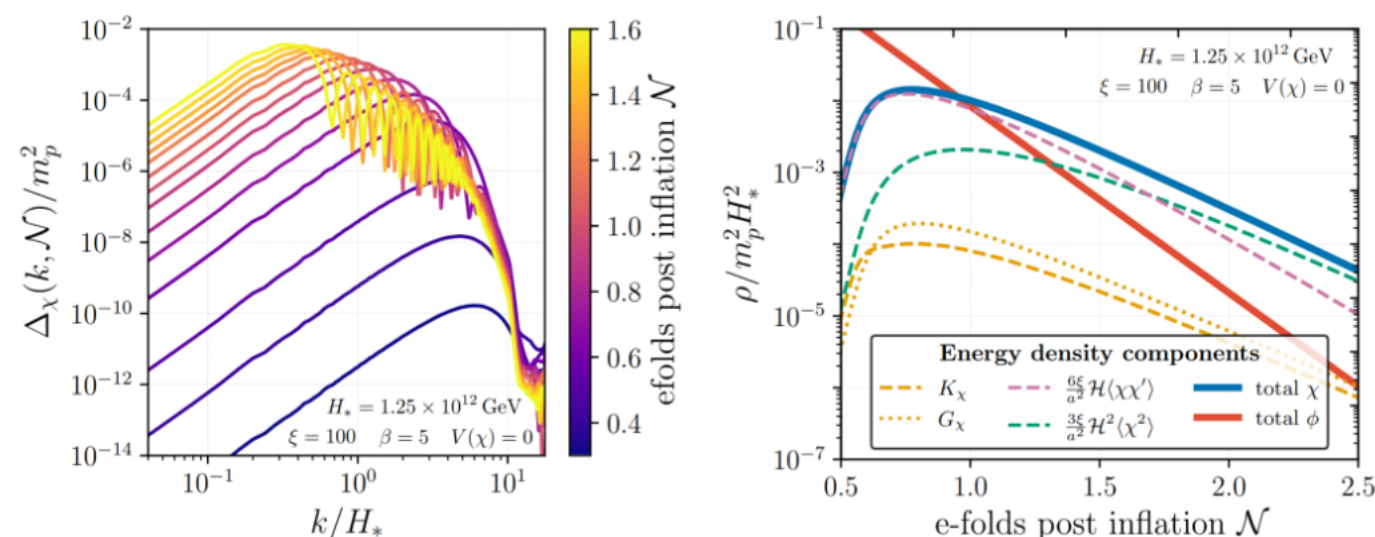
$$R = \frac{1}{m_p^2} \left[\frac{2(1-6\xi)(E_G^\phi - E_K^\phi) + 4\langle V \rangle - 6\xi\langle \phi V_{,\phi} \rangle + (\rho_m - 3p_m)}{1 + (6\xi - 1)\xi\langle \phi^2 \rangle/m_p^2} \right],$$

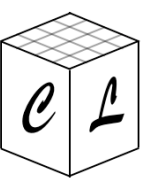
Example: Ricci-Reheating, with

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - V_1(\phi) - \frac{1}{2}(\partial\chi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\xi R\chi^2 - V(\chi)$$

$R < 0 \rightarrow$ Tachyonic instability

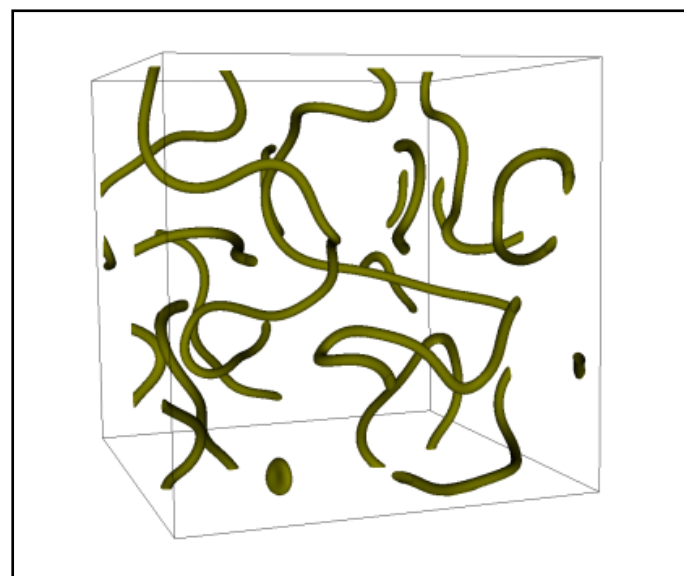
Figure: Baeza-Ballesteros, Figueroa, Florio, Lizarraga, Loayza, Marschall, Opferkuch, Stefaneck, Torrentí, Urio, 2512.1562



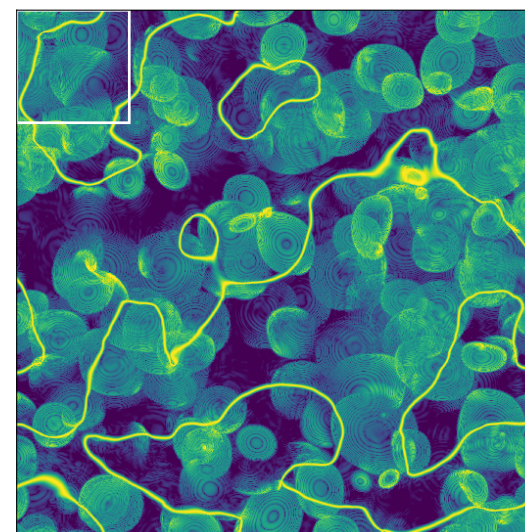


Topological defects

Figure: Baeza-Ballesteros,
Copeland, Figueroa,
Lizarraga, PRD
110, 043522 (2024)



String Networks



Domain walls (2D slices)

Figure: Notari,
Rompineve & F.T,
JCAP 07 (2025) 049

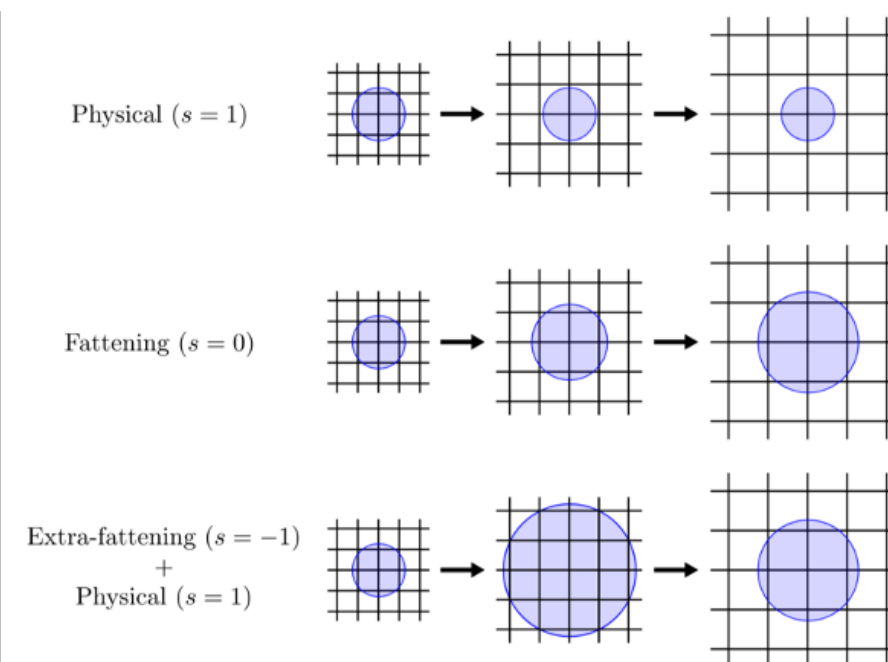
- Topological defects can be **generated dynamically** in CosmoLattice 1.X.

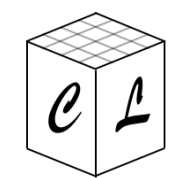
- **Challenges:**

- Loss of resolution at late times.
- Slow approach to scaling.

- **In CosmoLattice 2.0:**

- Fattening/extra-fattening (PRS method)
- Initialization routines (e.g. diffusion)
- Specific observables (e.g. string width, DW area)





Magneto Hydro-dynamics (MHD)

$$T^{\mu\nu} = (p + \rho)U^\mu U^\nu - pg^{\mu\nu}$$

$$D_\nu T^{\mu\nu} = \partial_\nu T^{\mu\nu} + \Gamma_{\sigma\nu}^\mu T^{\sigma\nu} + \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^\nu T^{\mu\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_\nu (\sqrt{-g} T^{\mu\nu}) = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_\eta \tilde{T}^{00} + \partial_i \tilde{T}^{0i} &= \tilde{S}^0[\phi, A_k, \{\tilde{T}_{lk}\}], \\ \partial_\eta \tilde{T}^{0i} + \partial_j \tilde{T}^{ij} &= \tilde{S}^i[\phi, A_k, \{\tilde{T}_{lk}\}],\end{aligned}$$



Kenneth MARSCHALL

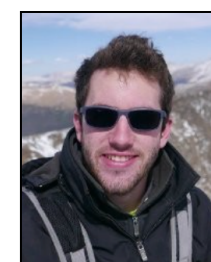


Daniel FIGUEROA

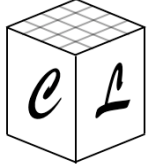
Later public release
Theory review in **Summer 2026**



Antonino S. MIDIRI



Alberto
ROPER POL



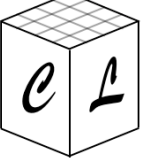
Other new features

Runge-Kutta Solvers

Necessary for non-symplectic EoMs, e.g. axion couplings or non-minimal couplings. We provide low-storage Runge-Kutta of orders 2 and 4.

2+1D and 1+1D support

Simulations with reduced dimensionality, to capture the late-time evolution.



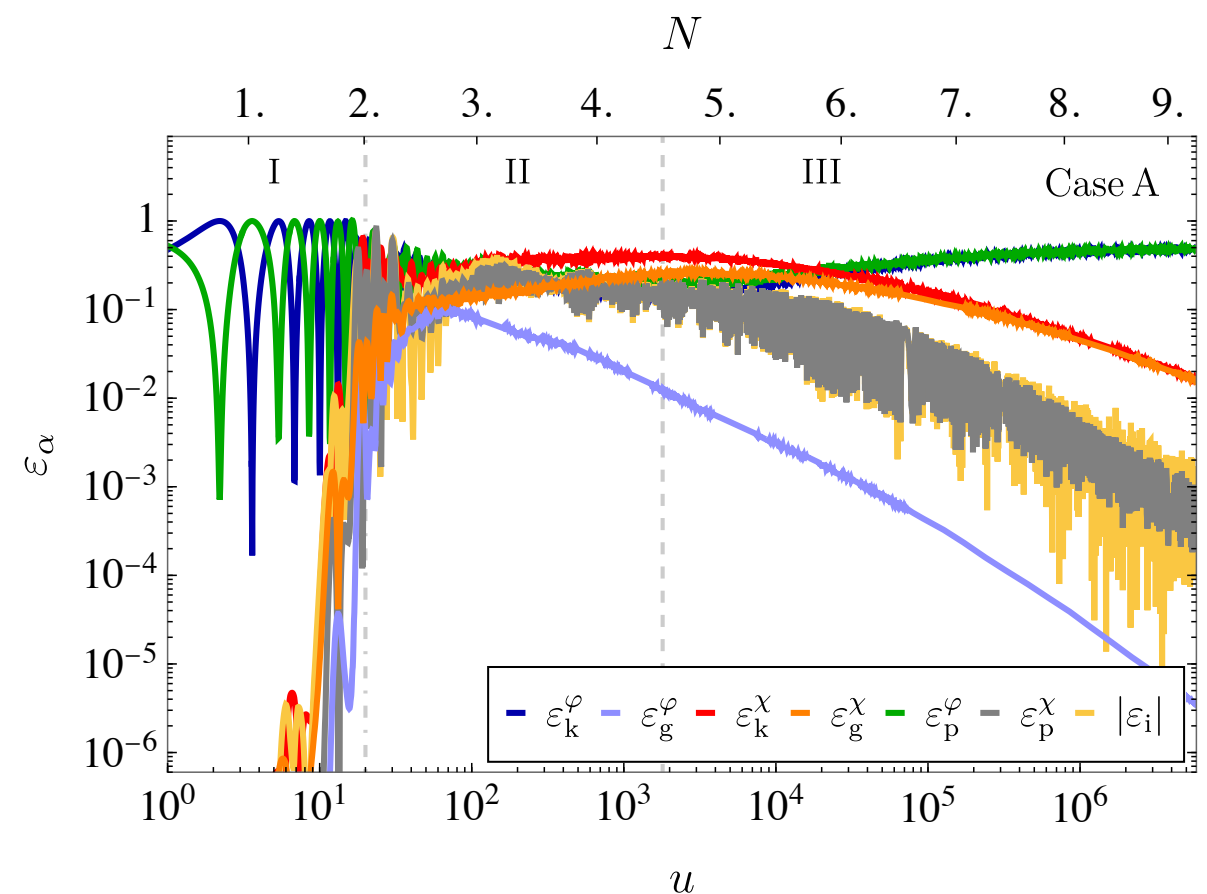
Other new features

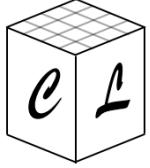
Runge-Kutta Solvers

Necessary for non-symplectic EoMs, e.g. axion couplings or non-minimal couplings. We provide low-storage Runge-Kutta of orders 2 and 4.

2+1D and 1+1D support

Simulations with reduced dimensionality, to capture the late-time evolution.





Other new features

Runge-Kutta Solvers

Necessary for non-symplectic EoMs, e.g. axion couplings or non-minimal couplings. We provide low-storage Runge-Kutta of orders 2 and 4.

2+1D and 1+1D support

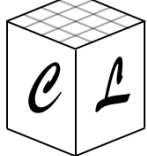
Simulations with reduced dimensionality, to capture the late-time evolution.

External initial spectra

Feed in arbitrary power spectra for scalar fields, and for $U(1)$ fields via chirality decomposition.

Single precision support

For simulation with very large number of points



Other new features

Runge-Kutta Solvers

Necessary for non-symplectic EoMs, e.g. axion couplings or non-minimal couplings. We provide low-storage Runge-Kutta of orders 2 and 4.

2+1D and 1+1D support

Simulations with reduced dimensionality, to capture the late-time evolution.

External initial spectra

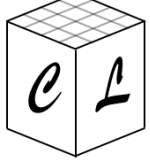
Feed in arbitrary power spectra for scalar fields, and for U(1) fields via chirality decomposition.

Single precision support

For simulation with very large number of points

Required RAM

Scalar+GWs	Double	Single
N=2000	0.7 TB	0.35 TB
N=4000	5.6 TB	2.8 TB
N=8000	45 TB	22 TB
N=16000	360 TB	180 TB



Other new features

Runge-Kutta Solvers

Necessary for non-symplectic EoMs, e.g. axion couplings or non-minimal couplings. We provide low-storage Runge-Kutta of orders 2 and 4.

2+1D and 1+1D support

Simulations with reduced dimensionality, to capture the late-time evolution.

External initial spectra

Feed in arbitrary power spectra for scalar fields, and for U(1) fields via chirality decomposition.

Single precision support

For simulation with very large number of points

Improved snapshots

Allows to plot small regions of the lattice and/or to skip points.

SIMULATING THE EARLY UNIVERSE

A Hands-On **CosmoLattice** Workshop

Nonlinear dynamics
Gauge fields

Reheating
Gravitational waves

— Speakers —

N. Loayza · K. Marshall · J. Rubio · F. Torrenti

7-8 May 2026
Madrid

REGISTER NOW!

Fundación
BBVA



UNIVERSIDAD
COMPLUTENSE
MADRID





SIMULATING THE EARLY UNIVERSE

A Hands-On **CosmoLattice** Workshop

Nonlinear dynamics
Gauge fields

Reheating
Gravitational waves

— Speakers —

N. Loayza · K. Marshall · J. Rubio · F. Torrenti

THANK YOU!

7-8 May 2026
Madrid

REGISTER NOW!

Fundación
BBVA



UNIVERSIDAD
COMPLUTENSE
MADRID



Thank you!

Investigación cofinanciada por la Comunidad de Madrid en el marco de la convocatoria correspondiente al año 2025 de las ayudas a la atracción de talento investigador "César Nombela" (2025-T1/COM-36104).