

PRIMORDIAL BLACK HOLES (PBH)

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GENERAL OUTLINE

- General introduction
- Formation of PBH
- Properties of PBH
- Experimental methods
- PBH as Dark Matter

BRIEF HISTORY OF PBH

- First hypothesized by Zel'dovich & Novikov 1967
- Concrete models proposed early 1970s by Hawking & Carr
 - Constraints due to Hawking radiation
 - Carr: thresholds for formation
- Proposed as a dark matter MACHO candidate (late 90s)
- Experimental searches
 - Resurgence due to grav wave detections

FORMATION OF PBH

- No definite explanation or whether they even exist
- Completely dependent on (cosmological) models
- Originate from inhomogeneities in density
- Can be much smaller than current day BHs
- Can span a big mass range (10^{-8} kg to $10^5 M_{\text{Sun}}$)

SOURCE OF INITIAL INHOMOGENEITIES

- Depends on inflationary models of quantum fluctuations
 - Shortly after reheating
 - Specific peaks in power spectrum (designer inflation)
 - Other types of fluctuation spectra
 - Parametric resonance
 - Spontaneous formation due to phase transition
 - Many more
- Conclusion: origin still unknown

FROM INHOMOGENEITY TO PBH

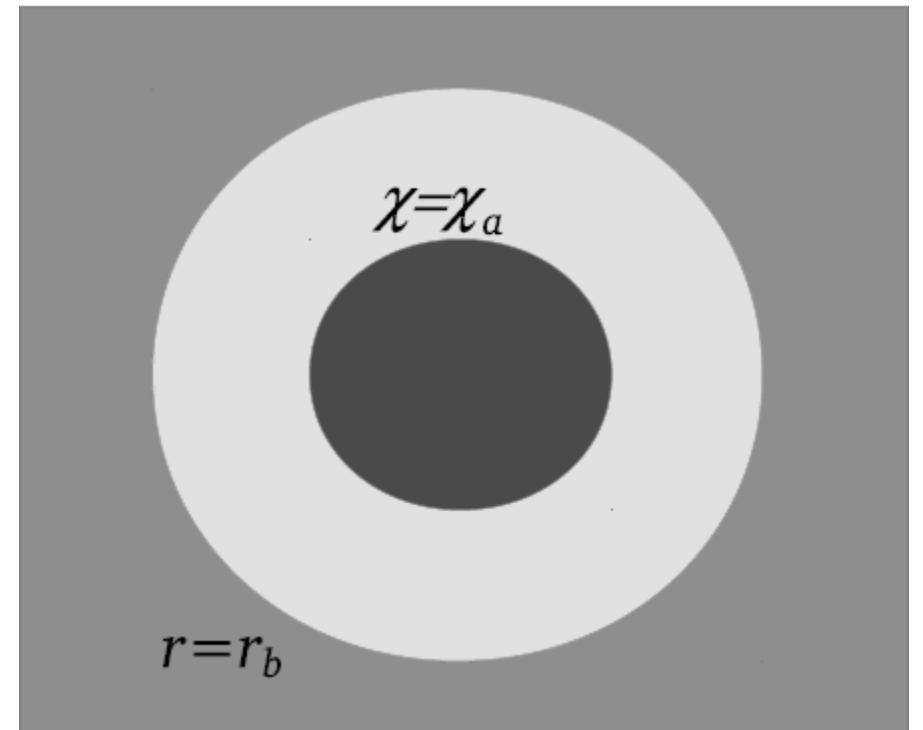
- 1974: Carr's condition: $R_J \leq R_{max} \leq R_{PH}$
- Deeper analytic approach: add perturbation to Friedmann metric

$$ds^2 = -c^2 dt^2 + a^2(t) \left(\frac{dr^2}{1 - Kr^2} + r^2 d\Omega^2 \right) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a} \right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G\rho}{3} - \frac{c^2}{a^2}$$

- Harada 2013: three-zone model

FROM INHOMOGENEITY TO PBH

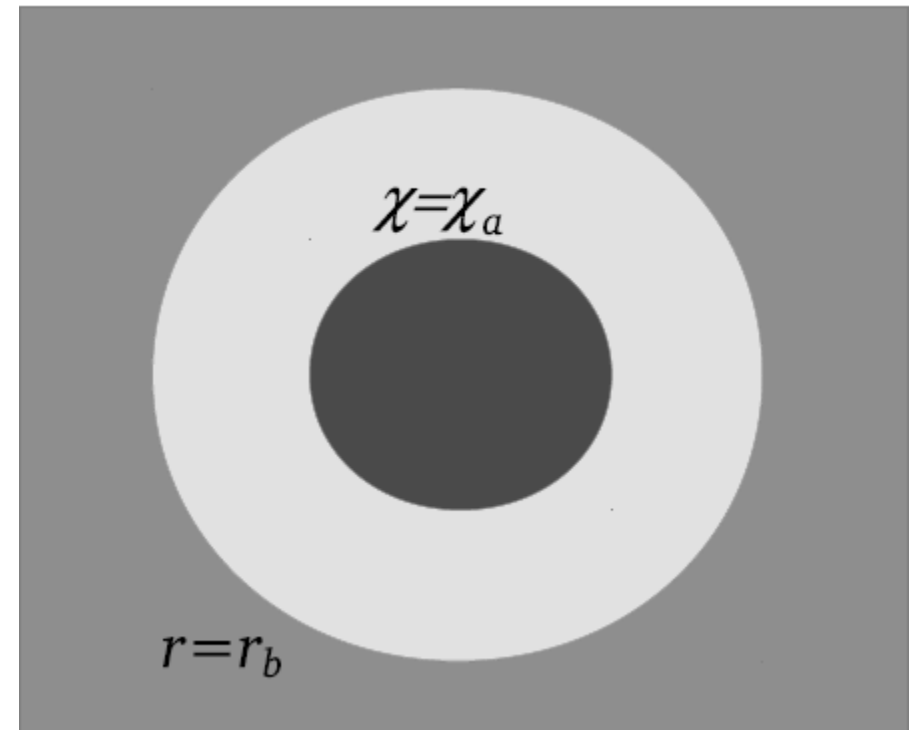
- Three zone model
- Aligns nicely with numerical results
- Same starting point as Carr
- Dependent on spherical symmetry and dust/perfect fluid



Harada, 2013

FROM INHOMOGENEITY TO PBH

- Three zone model
- Gives threshold for overdense region $\delta = \frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho}$
- Result: $\delta_{Hc}^{UH} < \delta_H^{UH} \leq 1$
- Where $\delta_{Hc}^{UH} = \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi\sqrt{w}}{1+3w} \right)$



Harada, 2013

FROM INHOMOGENEITY TO PBH

- We can also use these models to get an estimate of the mass at formation

$$M \sim t \left[1 + \frac{t}{t_1} \left(\frac{t_1}{M_1} - 1 \right) \right]^{-1}$$

Carr 1975

$$M \sim \frac{c^3 t}{G} \sim 10^{12} \left(\frac{t}{10^{-23} \text{s}} \right) \text{kg}$$

Carr 2019

NO HAIR THEOREM

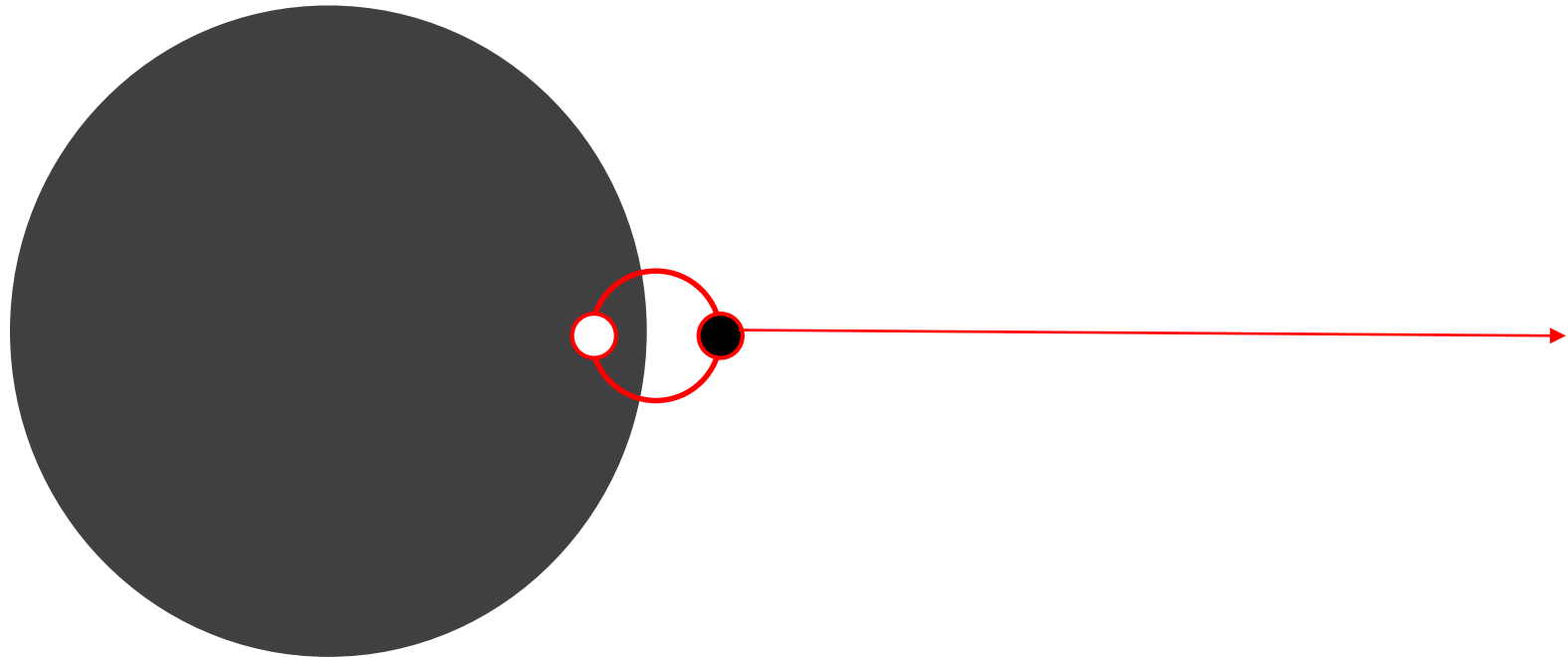
- An isolated black hole is completely determined by its **mass**, **electric charge** and **angular momentum**.



EVOLVING BH'S

- Growth: **accretion**
- Shrinkage: **Hawking radiation**

HAWKING RADIATION (1/3)



HAWKING RADIATION (2/3)

- Unruh principle + equivalence principle
- Accelerating observer sees thermal bath of particles
 - Different description of states and operators
- Equivalence: gravity = acceleration

HAWKING RADIATION (3/3)

- BH-lifetime (assuming no accretion):
- $\tau \approx 10^{65} \text{ yr} \left(\frac{M}{M_{\text{sun}}} \right)^3 \approx 10^{10} \text{ yr} \left(\frac{M}{10^{12} \text{ kg}} \right)^3$
- Resulting luminosity
- $L \approx 10^{-28} \text{ W} \left(\frac{M_{\text{sun}}}{M} \right)^2 \approx 4 \cdot 10^8 \text{ W} \left(\frac{10^{12} \text{ kg}}{M} \right)^2$

INFORMATION PARADOX

- No hair theorem \rightarrow information loss upon accretion?
- Solution: black hole is maximum entropy state
- Hawking radiation \rightarrow information loss upon evaporation
- Solution: ???

INFORMATION PARADOX

- No hair theorem \rightarrow information loss upon accretion?
- Solution: black hole is maximum entropy state
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- Solution: ??? In Hawking radiation?

Waveform collapses upon accretion?

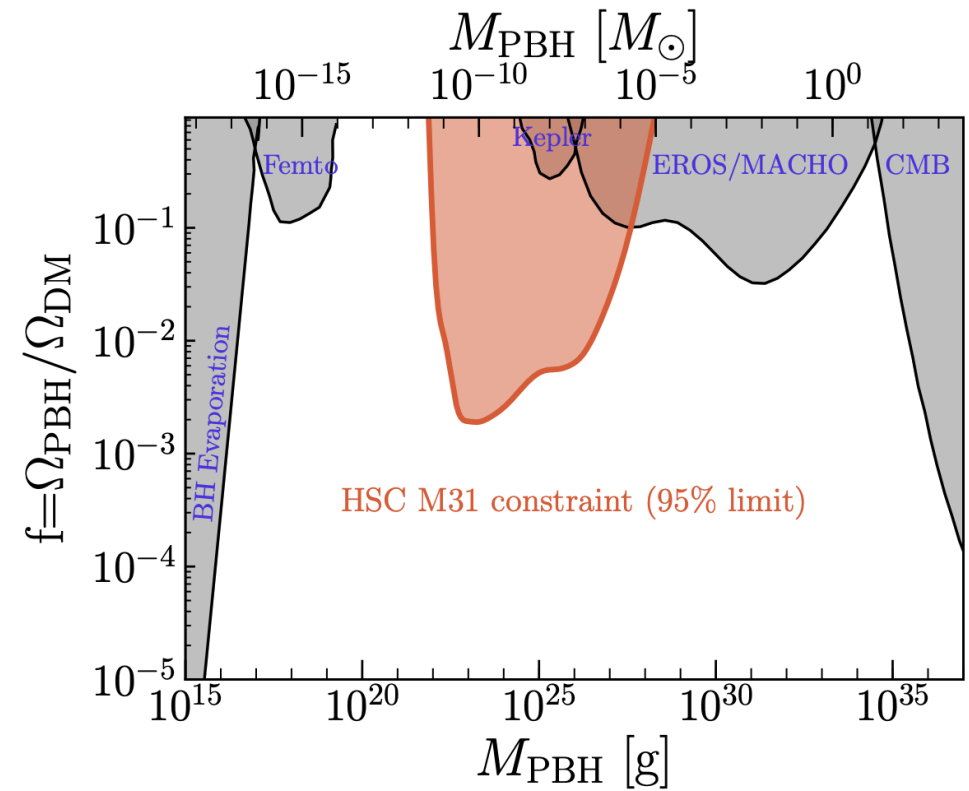
White hole?

Holographic principle?

In small remnant?

EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

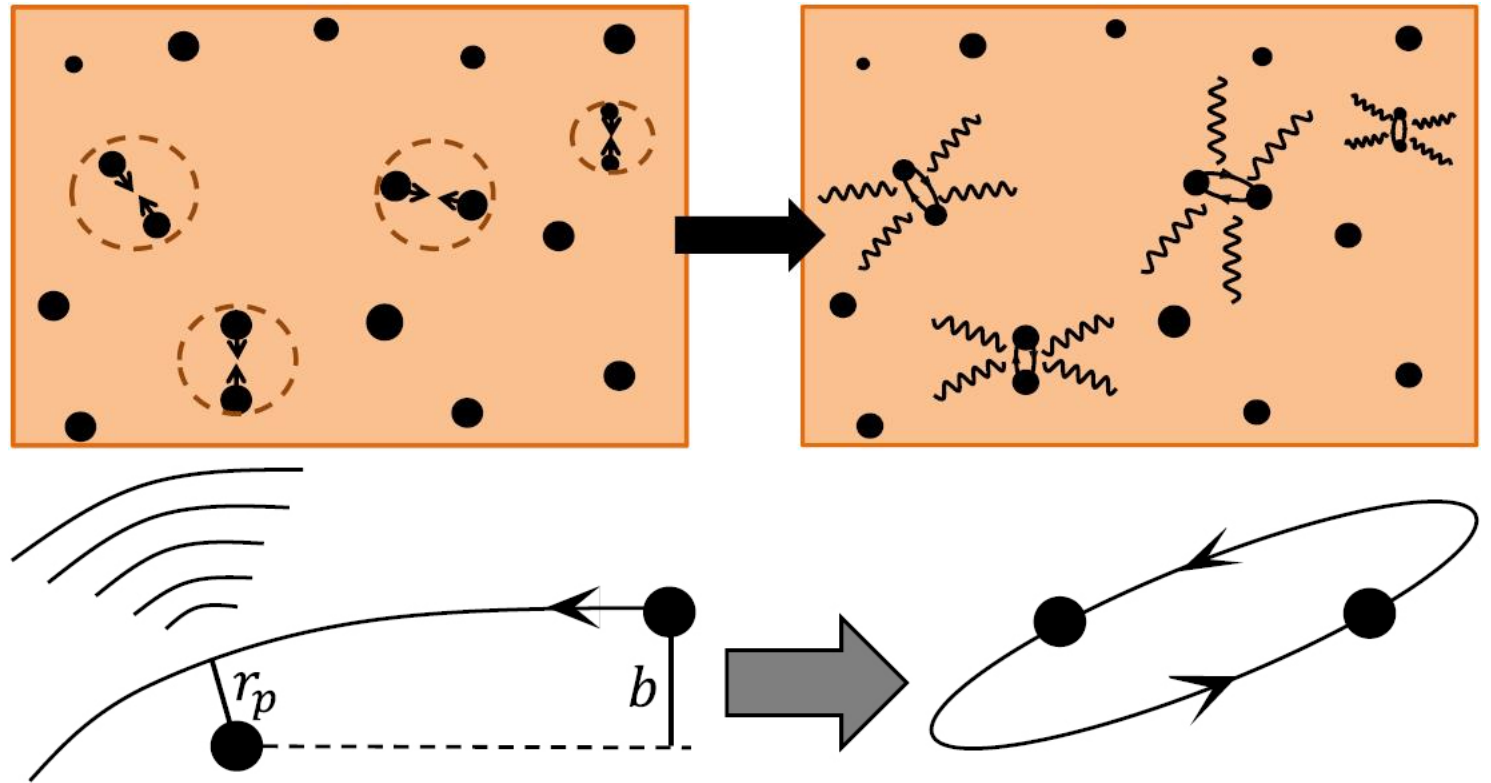
- Gravitational waves (GW), Microlensing and Gravitational slingshot
- Most experimental for other research
- Subaru → Microlensing



Niikura, 2018

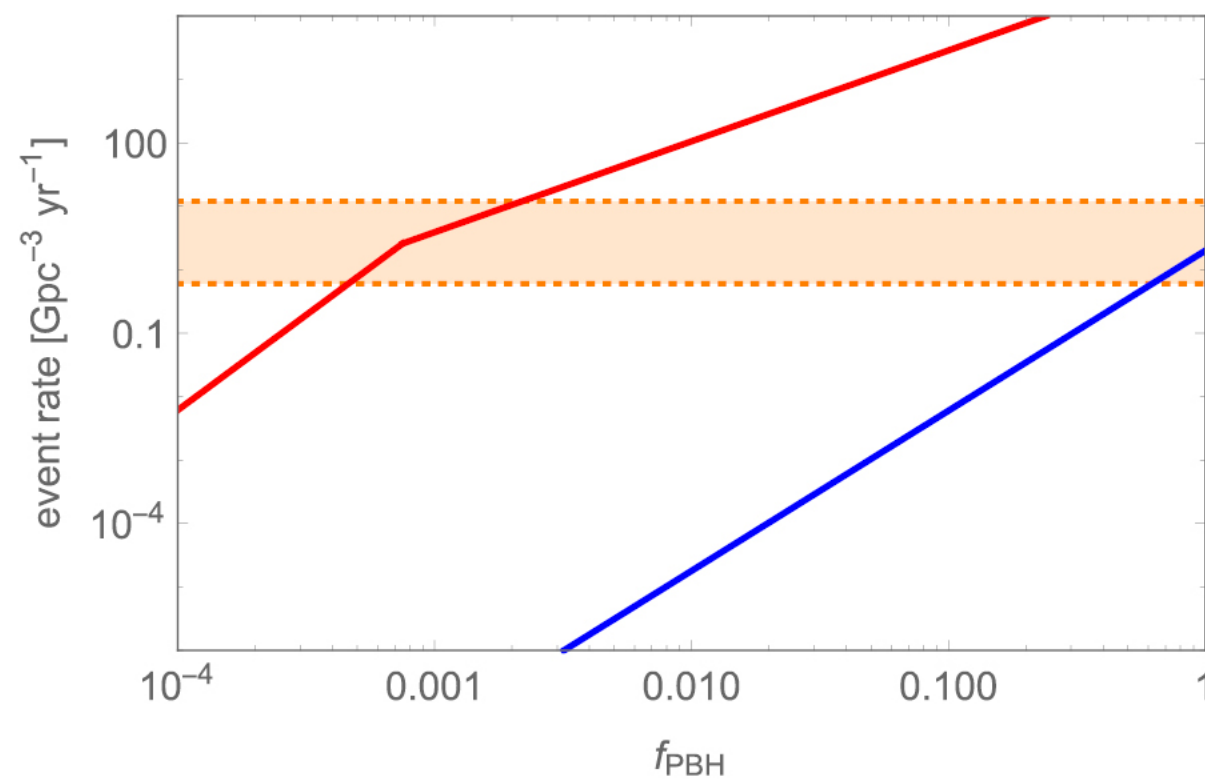
GRAVITATIONAL WAVES (I/2)

- Effects on expected rate
- Origin of binary's
 - Radiation dominated
 - Present Universe



GRAVITATIONAL WAVES (2/2)

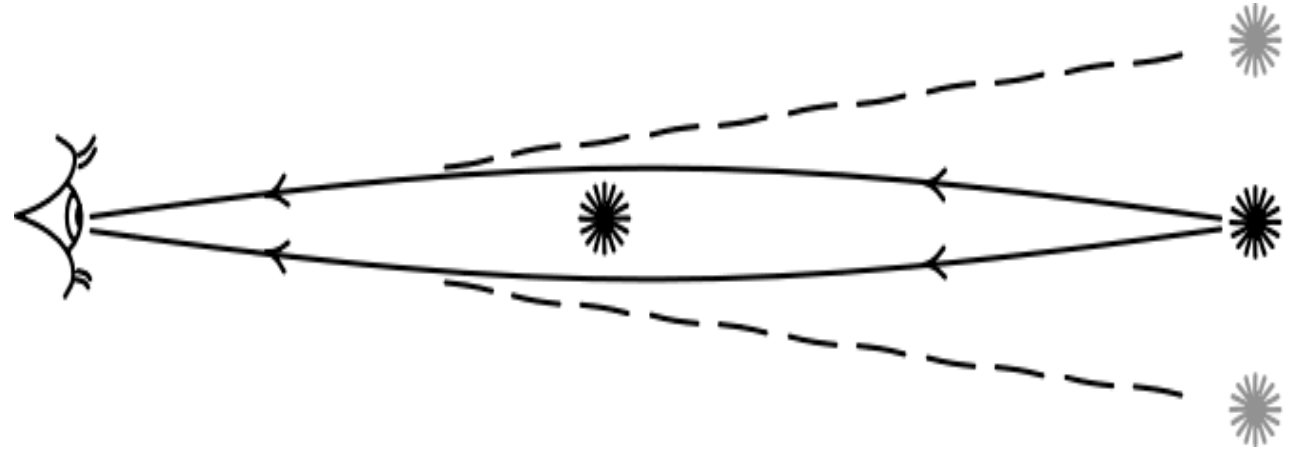
- Radiation dominated rate to high
- Present universe only a fraction



Sasaki, 2018

MICROLENSING

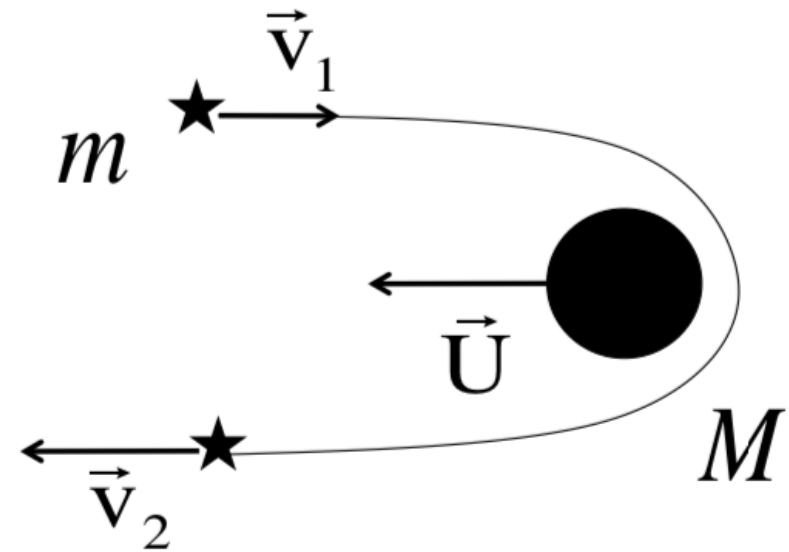
- Bending of the light
- Characteristic Schwarzschild radius
- $10^{-11} M_{Sun} \rightarrow 300 \text{ nm}$
- Wave effect
- Oscillations in the light curve



Norton, 2015

GRAVITATIONAL SLINGSHOT

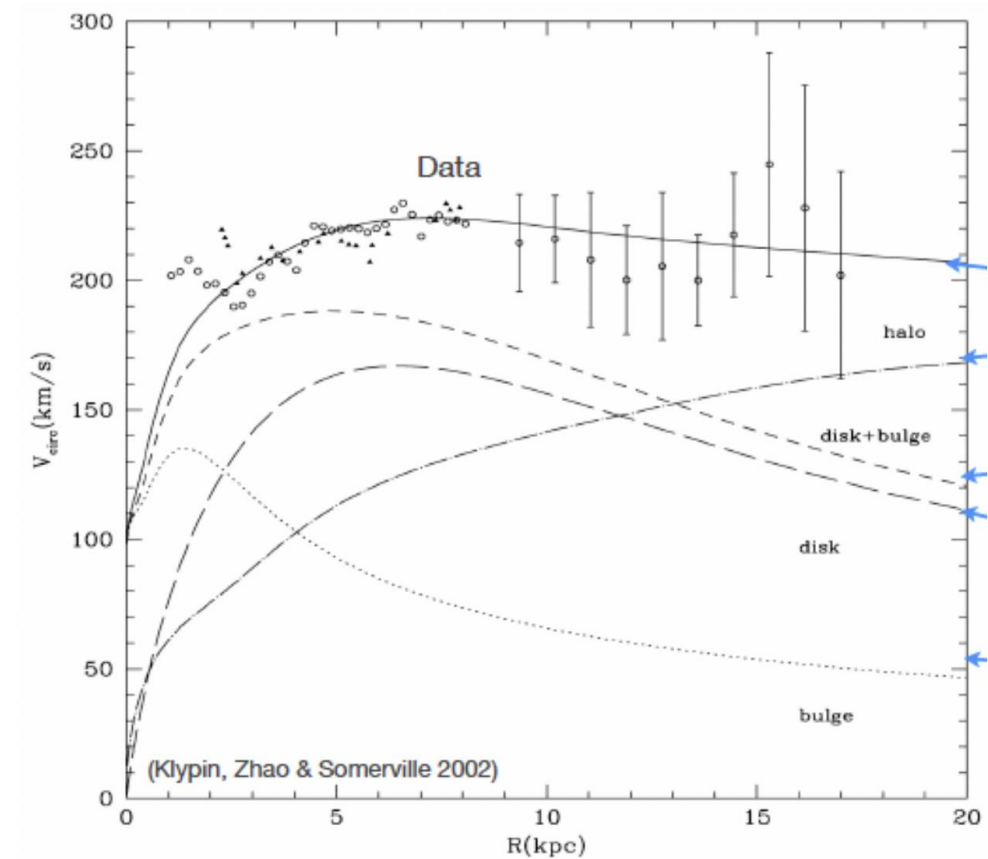
- GAIA
- Few in 10^5 interact with PBH
- 1 in 10^5 right feature



García-Bellido, 2017

PROPERTIES OF DARK MATTER (1/4)

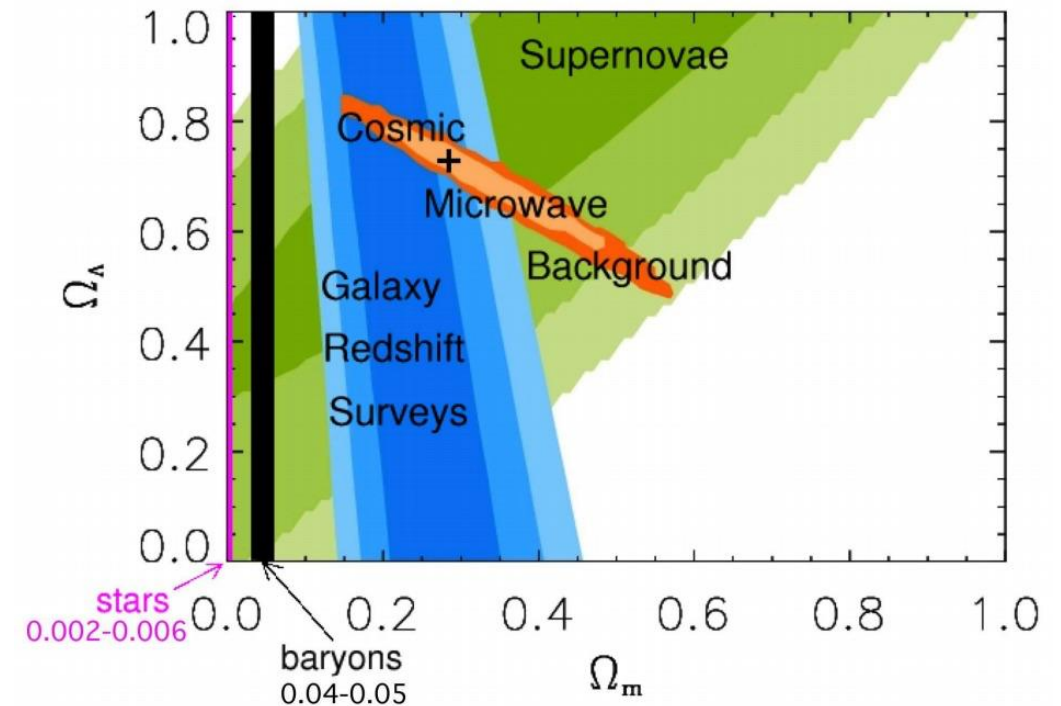
- DM should have a mass
- PBHs do!
 - $10^{-8}kg < M_{PBH} < 10^5 M_{Sun}$



Colijn, 2015

PROPERTIES OF DARK MATTER (2/4)

- Non baryonic
 - Microlensing experiments constrain mass
 - Baryonic mass in this unconstrained region should be observable
- PBHs formed during radiation dominated era



Gondolo, 2002

PROPERTIES OF DARK MATTER (3/4)

- Long lifetime

- $\tau \approx 10^{65} yr \left(\frac{M}{M_{sun}} \right)^3 \approx 10^{10} yr \left(\frac{M}{10^{12} kg} \right)^3$

- So $M > 10^{12} kg$ is sufficient



PROPERTIES OF DARK MATTER (4/4)

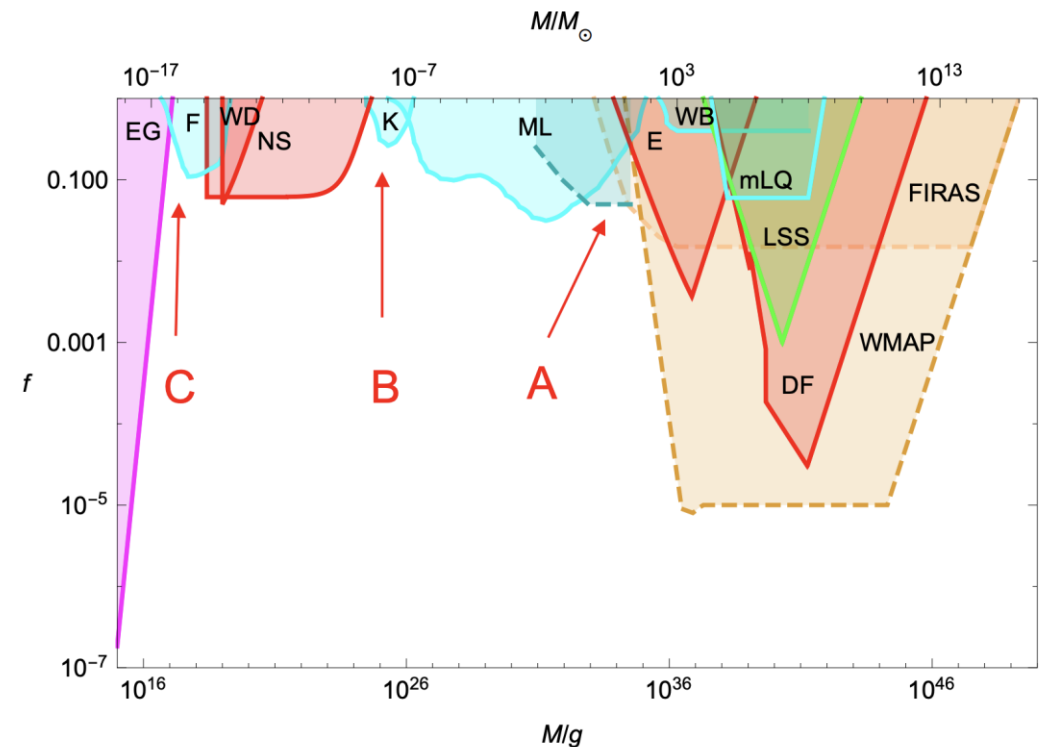
- 'Dark'
- The event horizon does not allow emission of light

MOTIVATION FOR PBHS AS DARK MATTER

- PBHs seem to meet the requirements
- Could be probed via gravitational lensing, Hawking radiation and gravitational waves
- Bonus feature: no introduction of new particles
 - WIMPS, sterile neutrinos, QCD axions, SUSY particles, ...

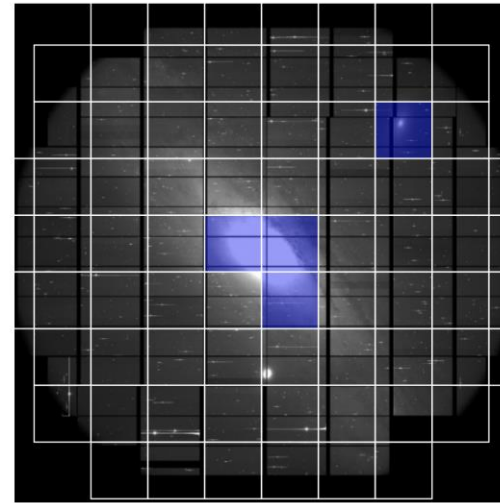
CONSTRAINTS

- Extragalactic gamma-rays from evaporation (EG), white-dwarf explosions (WD), Micro-lensing (ML), etc...
- Permitted mass windows for $f \sim 1$ are:
 - A) intermediate $(10 - 10^3)M_{Sun}$
 - B) sublunar mass range $(10^{-5} - 10^{-7})M_{Sun}$
 - C) asteroid mass range $(10^{-15} - 10^{-19})M_{Sun}$



SUBARU/HSC CAMERA

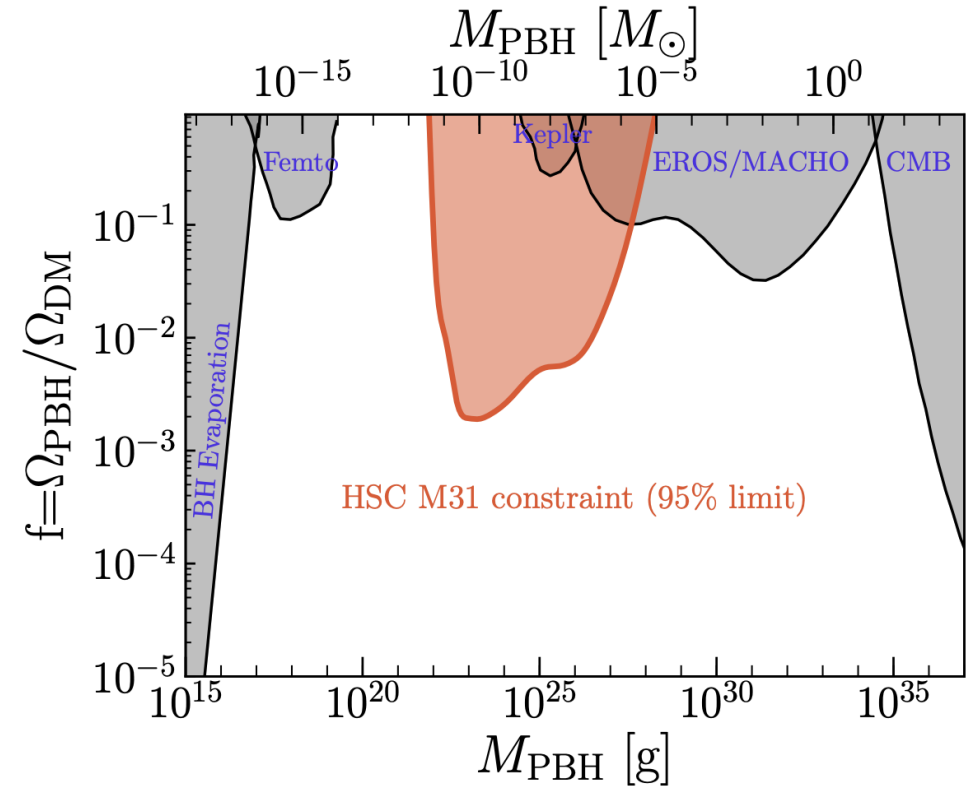
- Look at Andromeda Galaxy (M31) stars
- Several advantages
- Expect many microlensing effects, but...



Niikura, 2018

FURTHER CONSTRAINTS...

- New constraints from 2019 in mass-range of $10^{-11} - 10^{-4} M_{Sun}$
- **Excludes sublunar range (B)**
- Gravitational microlensing




Niikura, 2018



CONCLUSION

- Formation is still largely unknown, but several models exist
- Hawking radiation
- Difficult to measure experimentally
- PBHs are not expected to make up a dominant fraction of DM

- <http://inspirehep.net/record/107085/>, <https://doi.org/10.1086/153853> Carr 1975
- <https://arxiv.org/abs/1812.01930>, Raidal et al 2019
- <https://arxiv.org/abs/0912.5297>, Carr et al 2010
- <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1974MNRAS.168..399C>, Hawking and Carr 1974, Mon. Not. R. astr. Soc. (1974), 168, 399-415.
- <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1971MNRAS.152...75H>, Hawking 1971, Mon. Not. R. astr. Soc. (1971) 152, 75-78.
- <https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.04087>, Germani and Musco 2019
- <https://arxiv.org/abs/1309.4201v4>, Harada et al 2013
- <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1967SvA....10..602Z>, Zel'dovich and Novikov 1967
- <https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/9812342v1>, Taruya 1998
- <https://arxiv.org/abs/1901.07803>, Carr 2019

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- <https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.05235>, Sasaki et al, 2019
 - <https://arxiv.org/abs/1702.08275>, Garcia-Bellido, 2017
 - <https://arxiv.org/abs/1102.5564>, Singleton, 2011
 - <https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-th/9508151v1>, Giddings, 1995
 - <https://www.nature.com/articles/353807a0>, Halzen et al, Nature 353, 807-815 (1991)
 - <https://www.nature.com/articles/248030a0>, Hawking, Nature 248, 30-31 (1974)