

# Potential of *Gaia* to constrain Primordial Black Holes using Astrometric Microlensing

[Based on my work: ArXiv 2208.14460]

**Himanshu Verma**  
IIT Bombay, India  
Ph.D. Supervisor: Prof. Vikram Rentala



25th Microlensing Conference

PC: [Gaia Collaboration](#)

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A small satellite, likely the Gaia observatory, is shown against a dark background of stars. It is emitting two bright, curved light trails: one blue/orange gradient trail curving upwards and another pink/blue gradient trail curving downwards. A thin white line extends from the satellite towards the bottom left.

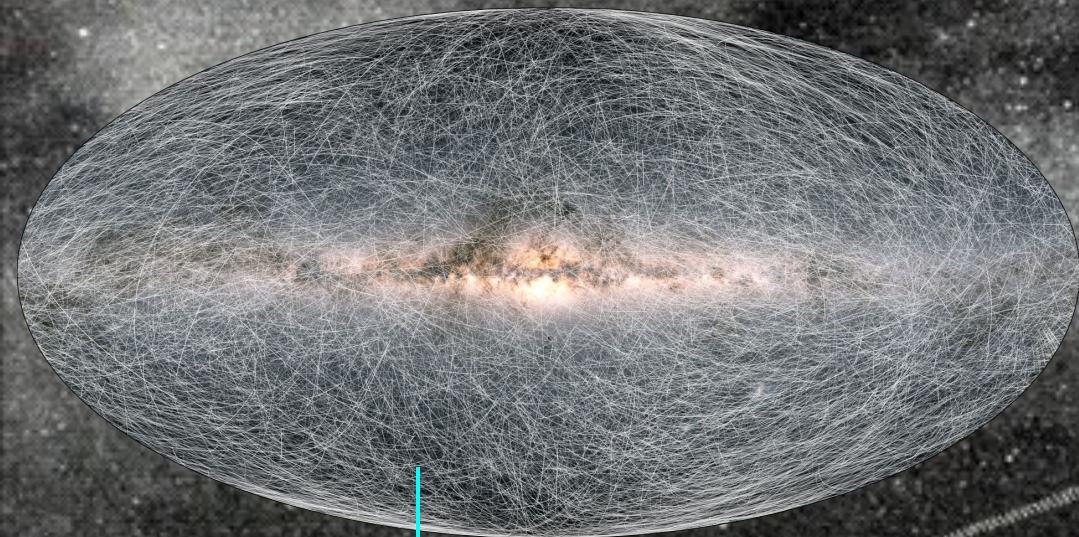
# Introducing The Research Problem



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# Dark Matter



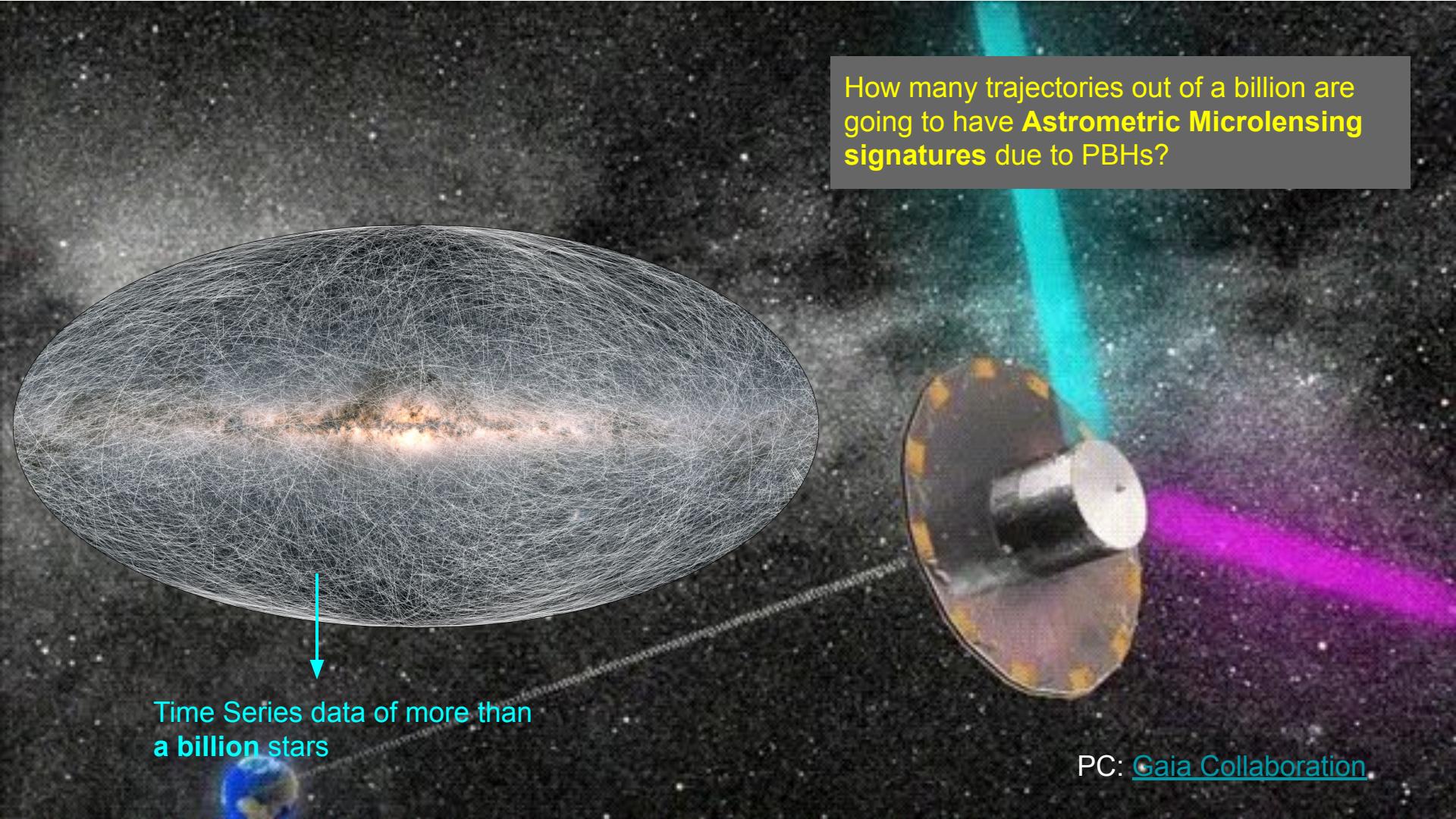
Time Series data of more than  
**a billion stars**

## Primordial Black Holes?



How many trajectories out of a billion are going to have **Astrometric Microlensing signatures** due to PBHs?

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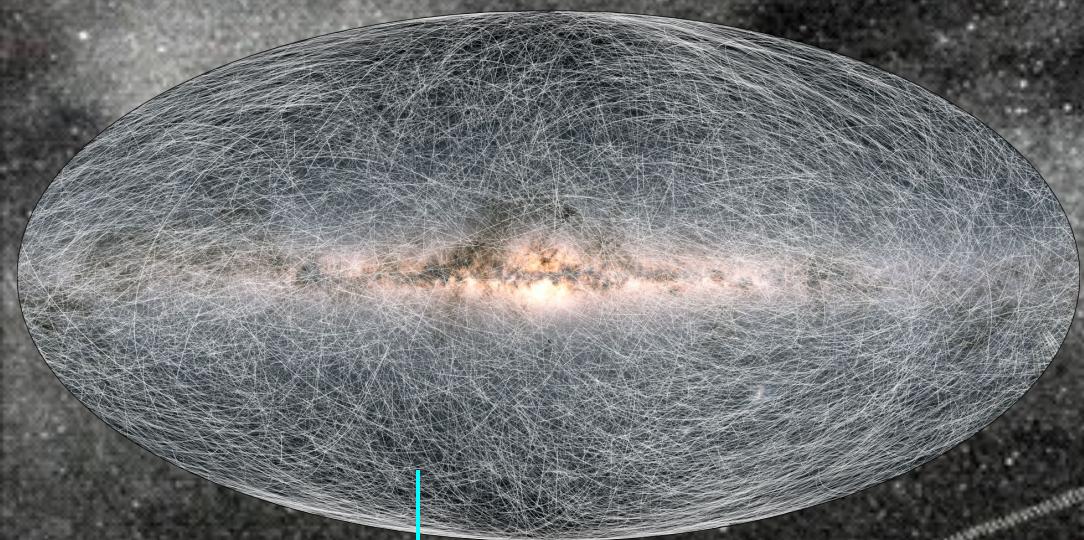


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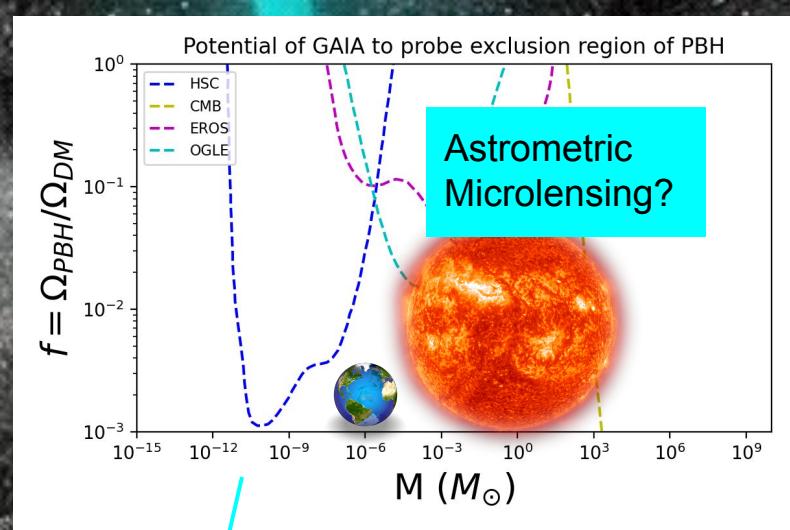
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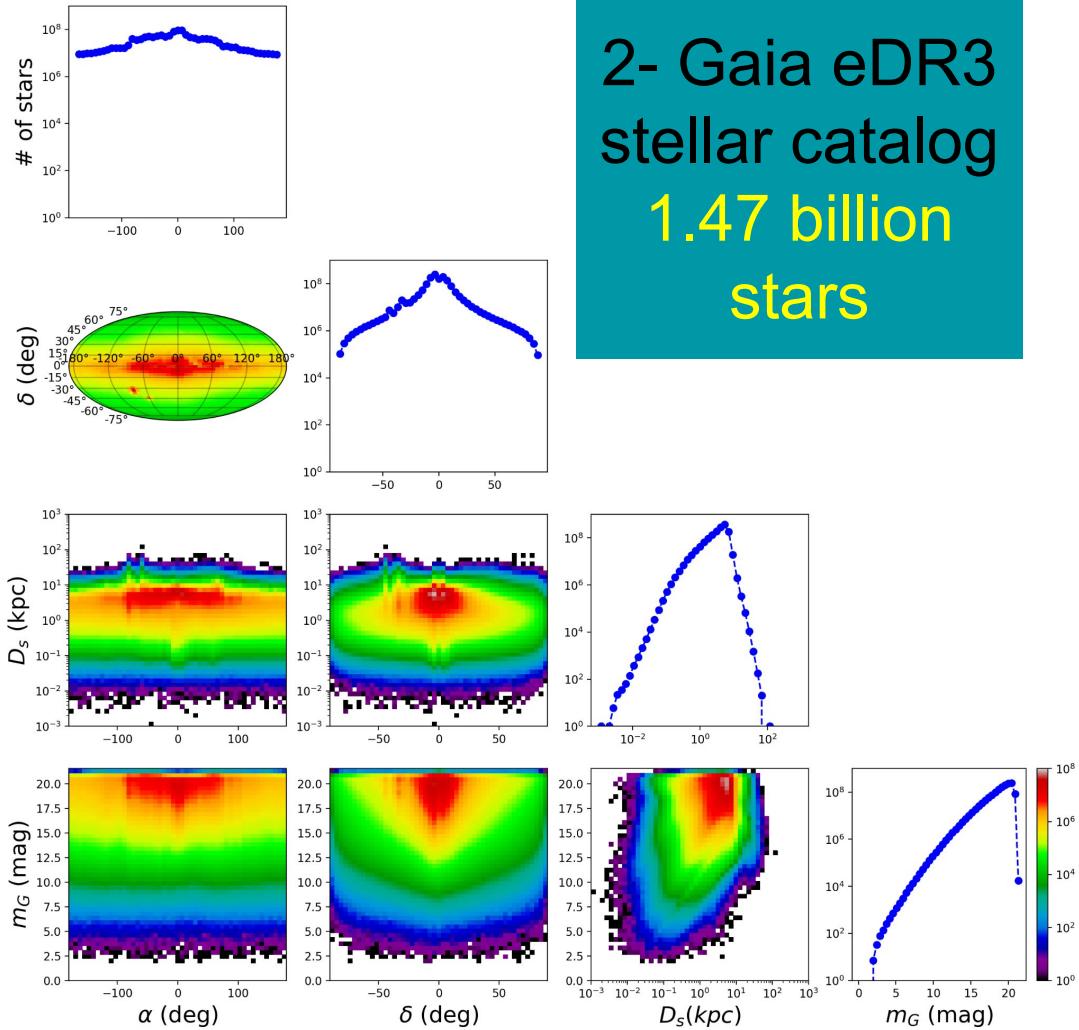
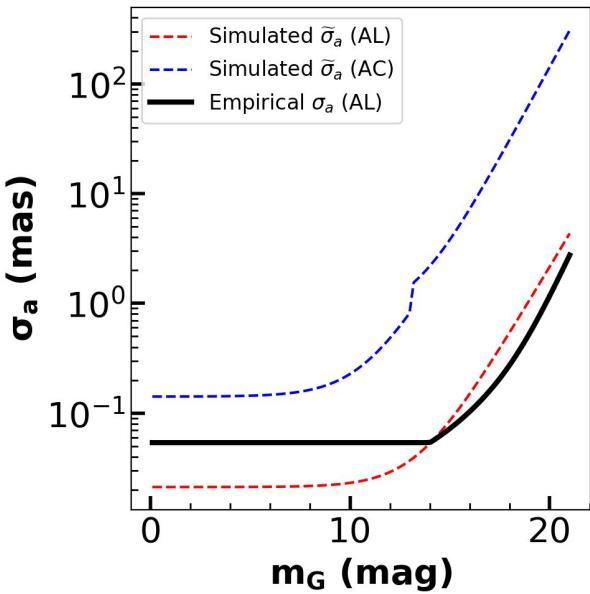
Time Series data of more than  
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Monochromatic mass  
function of PBHs

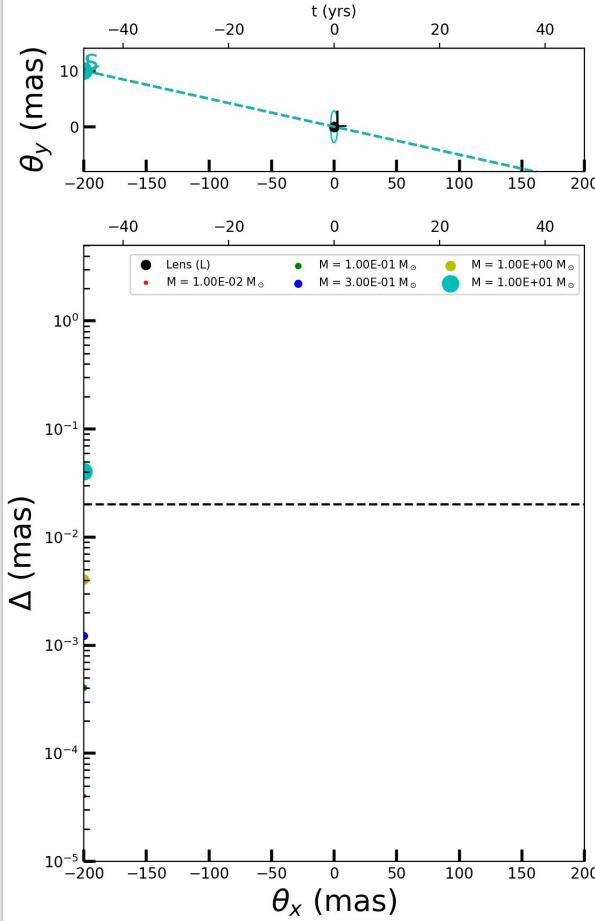
# 1- Gaia Uncertainty Model

$$t_s = 5 \text{ years} / 35 = 52.2 \text{ days}$$



# Astrometric Microlensing due to PBHs

$D_l = 5 \text{ kpc}$ ,  $\theta_0 = 10 \text{ mas}$ ,  $D_s = 10 \text{ kpc}$ ,  $v = 200 \text{ km/s}$



## Short Duration Lensing Event

$$\langle t_e \rangle < t_s = 52.2 \text{ days}$$

No observable lensing signal for SDLE

## Intermediate Duration Lensing Event

$$t_s < \langle t_e \rangle < t_{\text{obs}} = 5 \text{ years}$$

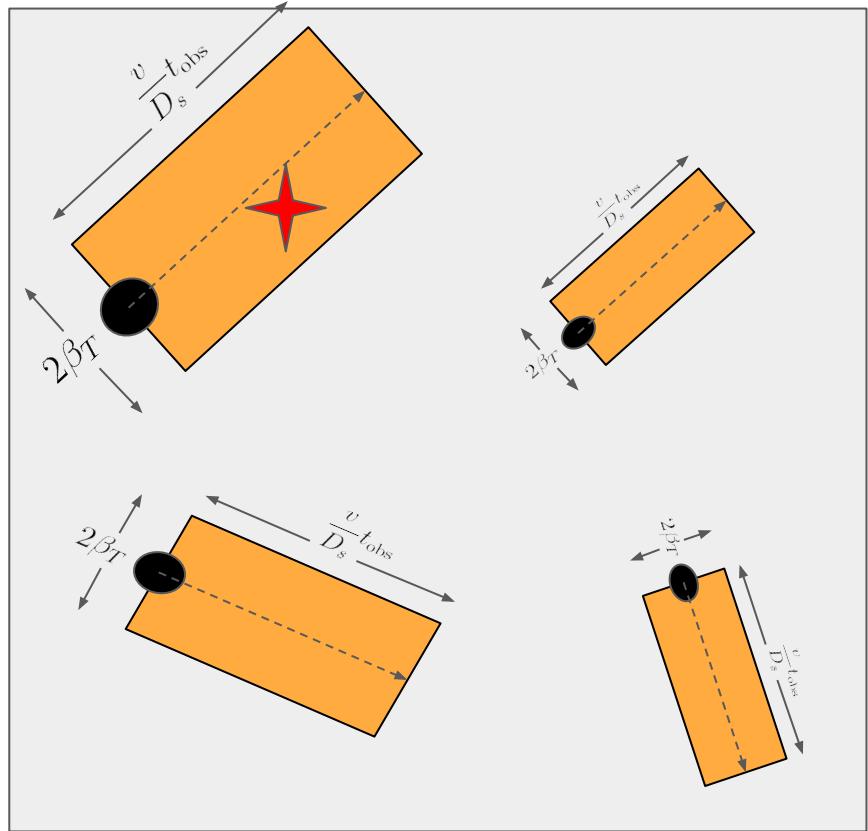
IDLE observable:  $\langle (\delta\theta)_{\text{max}} \rangle = \langle \Delta_{\text{max}} \rangle$

## Long Duration Lensing Event

$$t_{\text{obs}} < \langle t_e \rangle$$

LDLE observable:  $\langle \Delta_{\text{LDLE}} \rangle = \langle \Delta_{\text{out}} - \Delta_{\text{in}} \rangle$

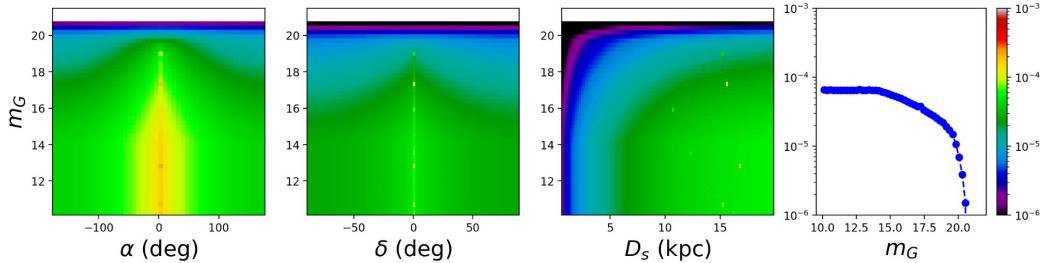
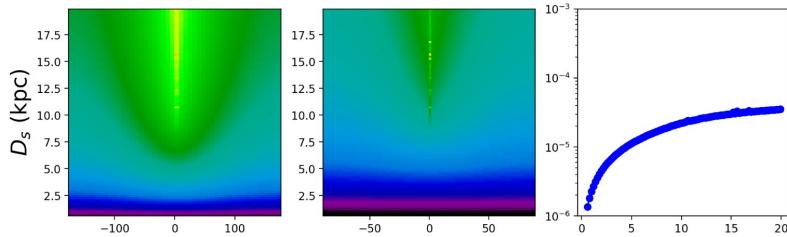
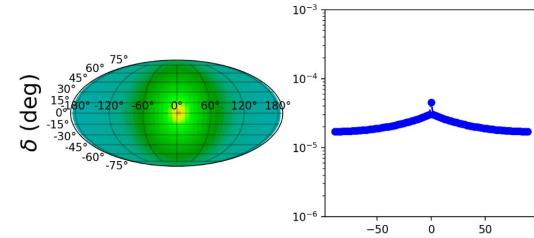
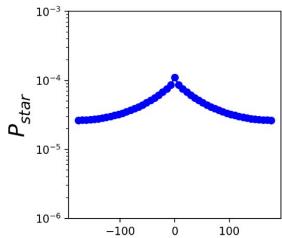
# Probability of Gaia detecting lensing signal from a given star

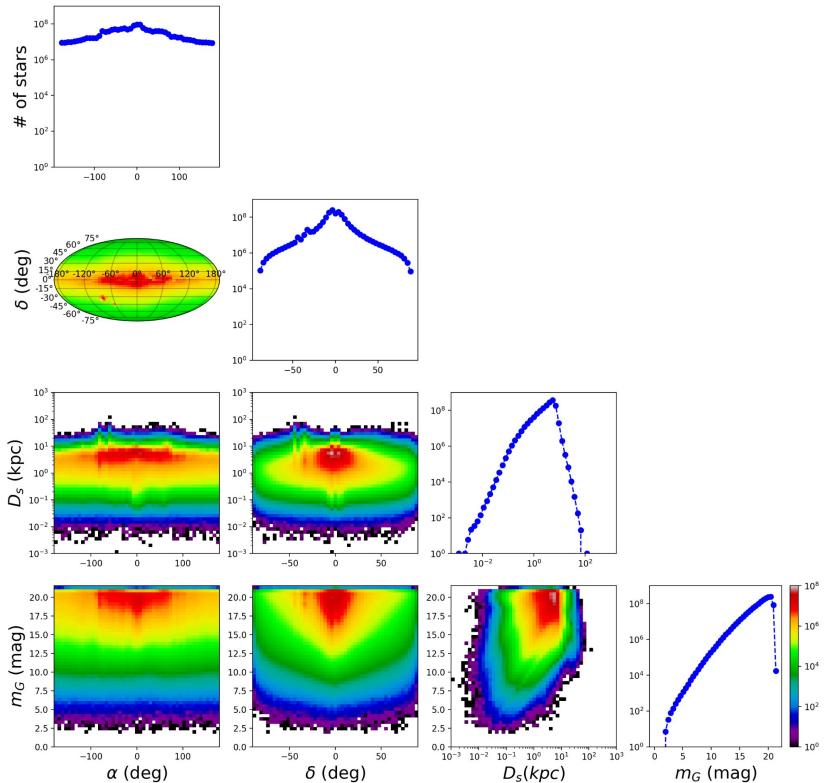
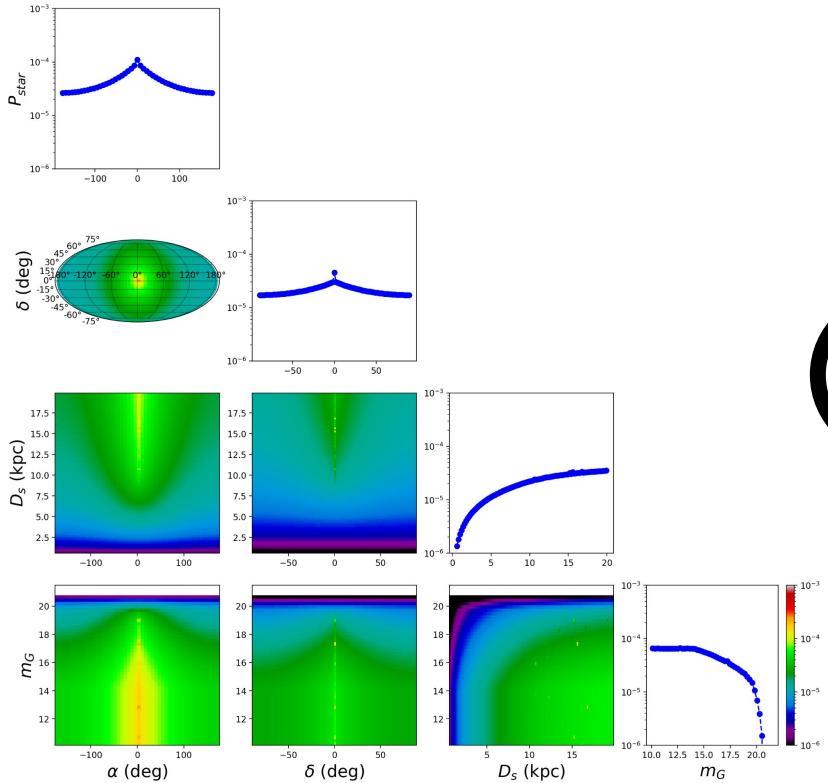


$$P_{\text{star}} = \int_0^{D_s} D_l^2 dD_l \Delta\Omega \frac{f}{M} \rho_{\text{DM}}(D_l, \alpha, \delta) p_{\text{lensing}}^c$$

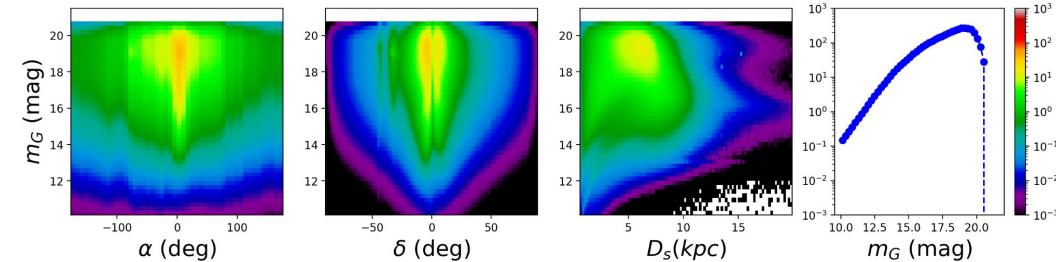
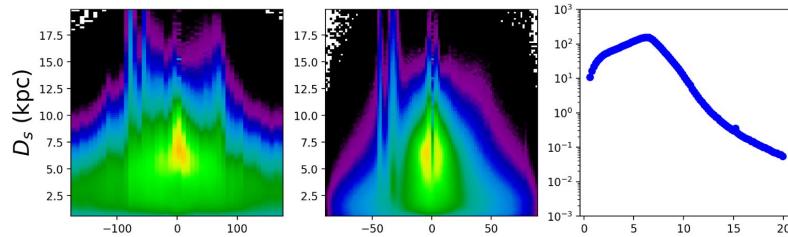
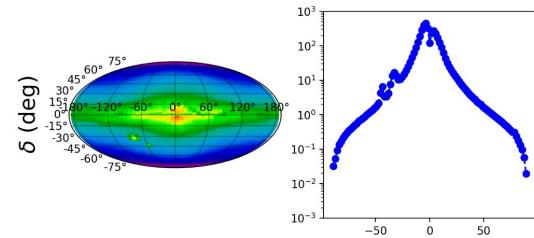
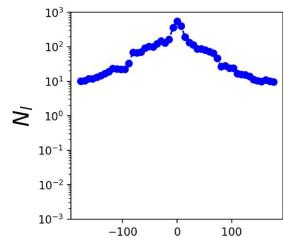
$$p_{\text{lensing}}^c = \begin{cases} 0 & ; \langle t_e \rangle < t_s, \\ \frac{2}{\Delta\Omega} \left( \frac{\theta_E}{\sigma_a(m_G)} + \sqrt{\frac{\theta_E^2}{\sigma_a(m_G)^2} - 8} \right) \theta_E \mu t_{\text{obs}} & ; t_s < \langle t_e \rangle < t_{\text{obs}}, \\ \frac{2}{\Delta\Omega} \sqrt{\frac{t_{\text{obs}} v}{D_l} \frac{1}{\sigma_a(m_G)}} \theta_E \mu t_{\text{obs}} & ; t_{\text{obs}} < \langle t_e \rangle. \end{cases}$$

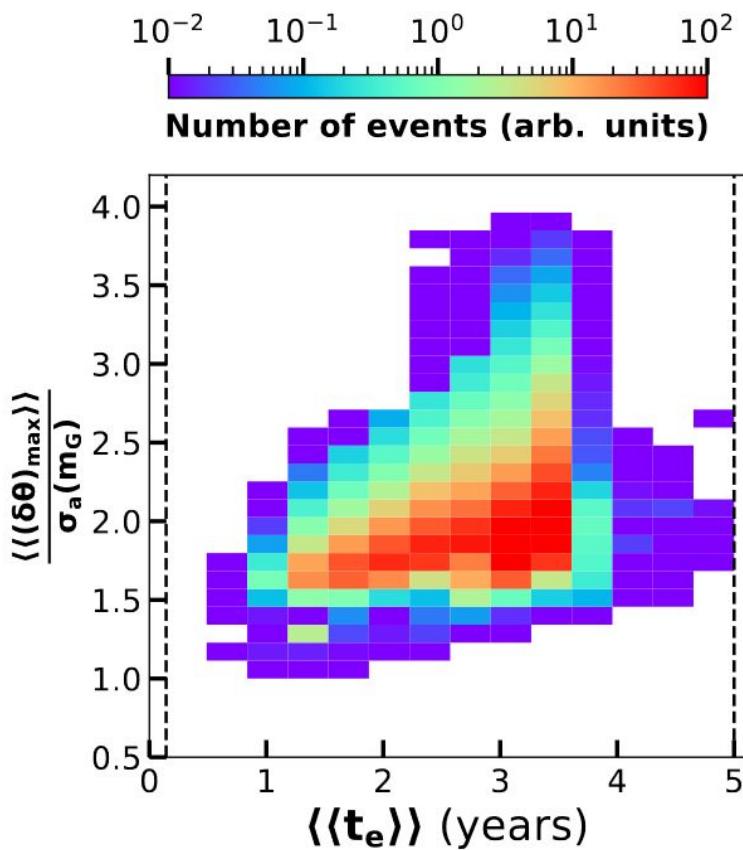
# Probability of the AML signal expected to be observed by Gaia ( $f=1$ , $M=14$ Msun)



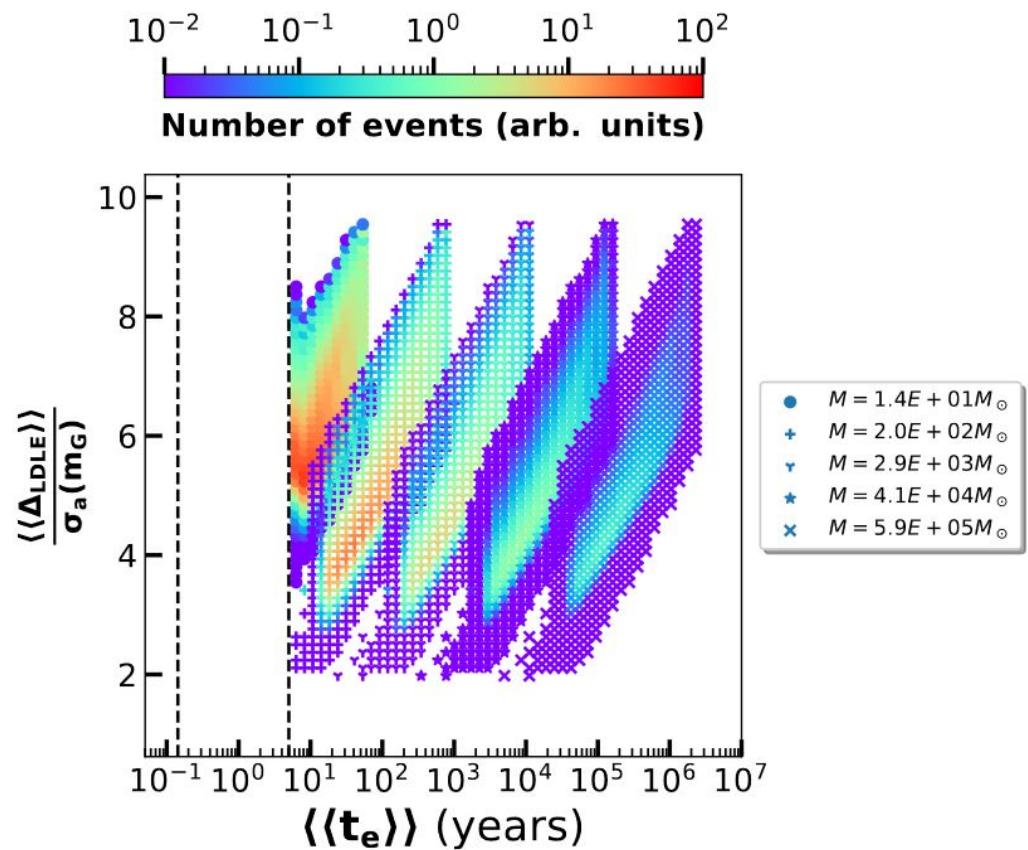


# The Distribution of Lensing Events ( $f=1$ , $M=14$ Msun)



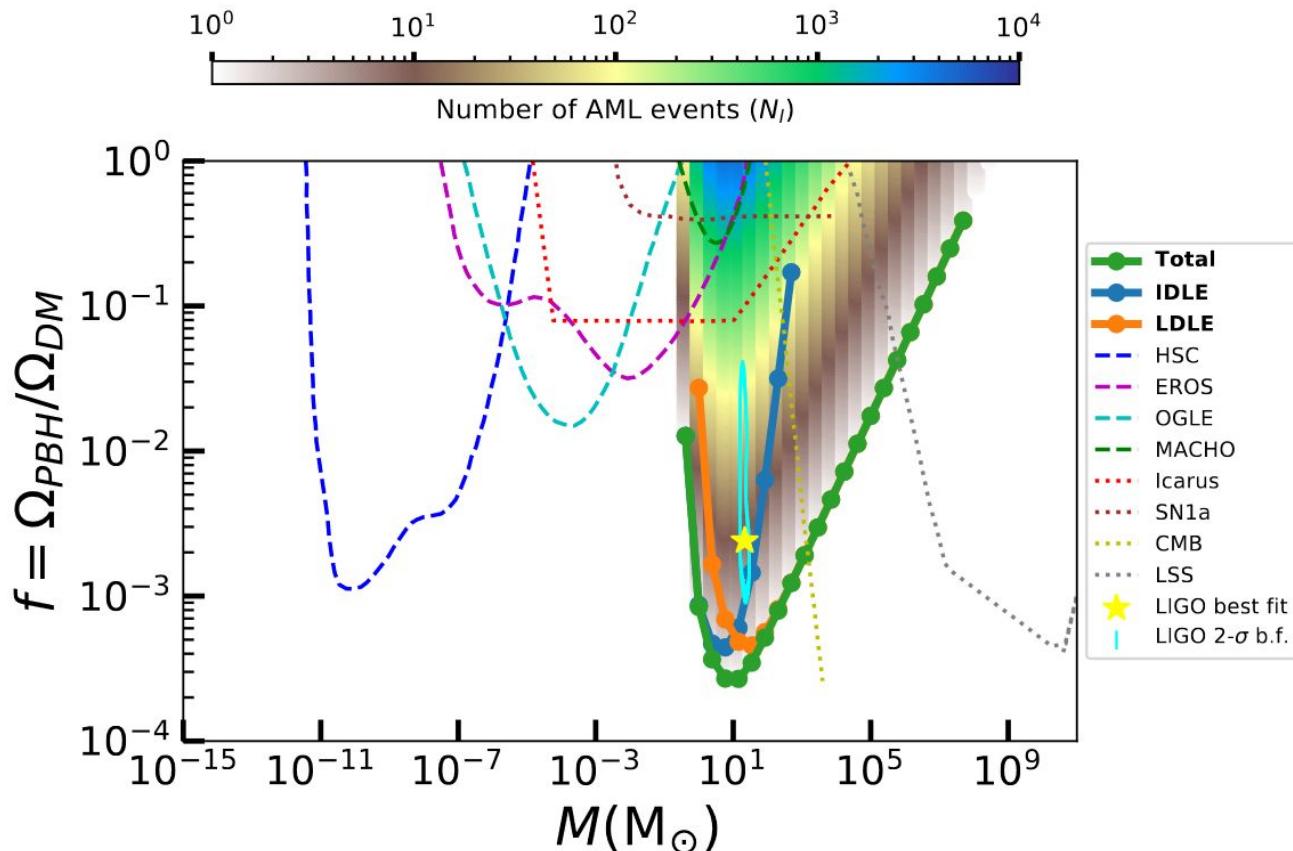


(a) IDLE observables

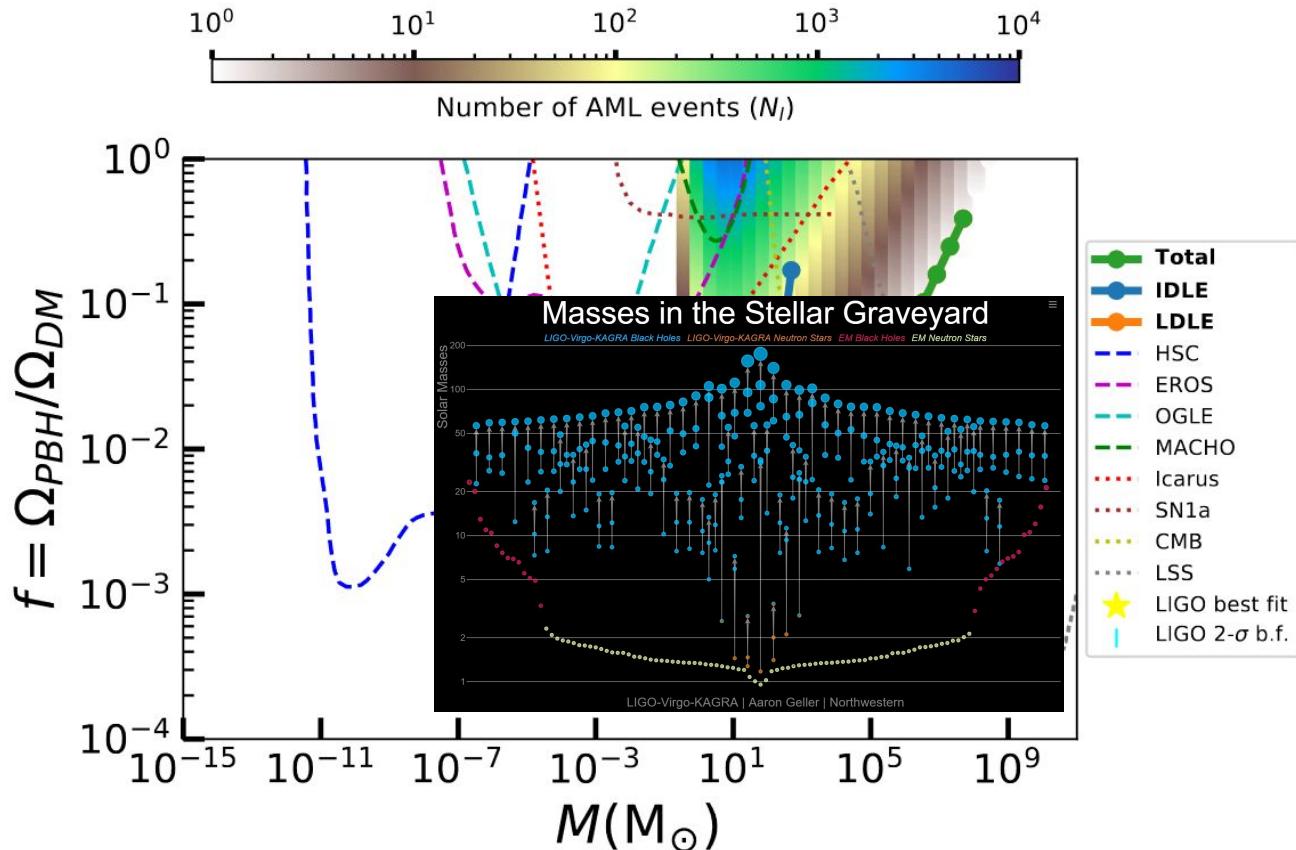


(b) LDLE observables

# The Expected Exclusion by Gaia

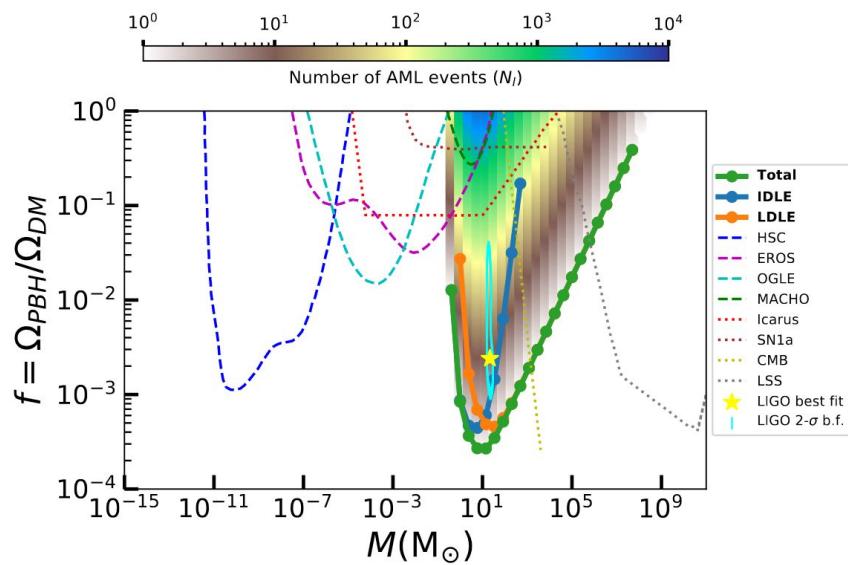


# The Expected Exclusion by Gaia



# Summary

- Prediction for the expected sensitivity of Gaia to the PBH parameter space ( $f$ ,  $M$ )
- Two different classes of detectable lensing events, IDLEs and LDLEs.
- Expected AML event observable distributions from PBH induced astrometric microlensing.
- Gaia is sensitive to PBHs with mass between  $0.4 M_{\odot}$  to  $5 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$  with peak sensitivity to PBH masses of  $10 M_{\odot}$  with fraction  $f = 3 \times 10^{-4}$



# Future Prospects

- 1) **We are actually simulating trajectory of each star in the Gaia catalog and add PBH Dark Matter in the Galaxy with certain velocity distribution.**
- 2) Once time-series data is publicly available we can search for the PBHs by fitting the actual trajectory data provided by Gaia.
- 3) Using the distribution of the lensing observables we can detect the presence of PBHs statistically.
- 4) The same analysis can be done for extended lenses eg. axion miniclusters and the substructures of the DM in our Milky Way.



# Thank You



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