

# Contents

<b>1 Individual paper notes</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Afterglow response from adiabatic blob expansion - '21 . . . . .	1
1.2 Blandford '77: Spectrum radiopulse from EBH . . . . .	1
1.3 Cutchin '15: Constrain rate of PBH explosion using low-freq radio . .	2
1.4 Rees '77 Nature . . . . .	2

## 1 Individual paper notes

### 1.1 Afterglow response from adiabatic blob expansion - '21

- Afterglow peak for blazars occurs weeks to years after the initial jet (GeV 'leads' the radio) – observed 40 days for Mrk421, longest 140 days in another
- Applies 'convolution' of gamma-ray lightcurves into afterglow response
- This afterglow from the jet is a bit of a blob of ejecta expanding – would the same shaped curve occur with a presumably spherical shell of ejecta centered on the PBH itself? Could the PBH produce an asymmetrical shell due to rotation, charge, etc.?

### 1.2 Blandford '77: Spectrum radiopulse from EBH

- $e^-$ ,  $e^+$  pairs + "typical" interstellar  $\vec{B}$  field: KE of pairs  $\rightarrow$  radio waves
- 50% rest mass  $\rightarrow e^-, e^+$  pairs of  $100(m/1e11kg)^{-1}MeV$
- Pairs behave EM like a relativistically expanding conductor  $\rightarrow$  virtual photons boosted by  $\gamma^2$
- Characteristic frequency:  $\gamma^2 c/R_c$
- Total radiated energy is dominated by frequency  $\nu$   $1GHz = 4e-6$  eV

Lmao this is a Jackson problem. Current creates angularly radiated field.

- critical frequency  $1.1\gamma_{f5}^{8/3b^{2/3}E_{25}^{1/3}}$  GHz
- given most energy will emerge  $v$   $v_c$ , spectral indices are  $v \ll v_c:0.57$ ,  $v \gg v_c:4$

$$P_{em} = 1e23 \times (\gamma_{f5}^2 b^2 t^2 [W/ster])$$

$$LAT \ 0.5m^2 < A_{eff} < 1m^2$$

$$at \ d, 1 \ ster \rightarrow d^2$$

(1)

$$P_{em}[\frac{W}{ster}] = (E[W])(\frac{d^2}{A_{eff}}[\frac{m^2}{m^2}])$$

### 1.3 Cutchin '15: Constrain rate of PBH explosion using low-freq radio

- radio transient from EBH "could be signature of a extraspatial dimension"
- Eight-meter-wavelength Transient Array (ETA) no signal in 4hrs of data
- observational upper-limit of  $2.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ pc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- They use Rees model stated in Blandford and not on Carr 91
- $\gamma_f = \frac{1/2 \times kT}{m_e c^2} \approx 1e5 (\frac{1e11 g}{M})$
- $\gamma_{f5} = \gamma_f / 1e5$ ,  $\nu_{01} = \nu / 0.01$ ,  $E_{23} = E / 1e23 J \approx \nu_{01} \gamma_{f5}^{-1}$
- $M c^2 = \frac{\hbar c^3}{16\pi G m_e} \gamma_f^{-1}$

### 1.4 Rees '77 Nature

- Better detected by an antenna ( $1e4 \text{ pc}$ ) than a detector of  $A_{eff} .1 m^2$  ( $1e-2 \text{ pc}$ )
- "Linearly polarized radio-freq pulses (rather than  $\gamma$ -ray ... most conspicuous)"