

Current status of Primordial Black Holes

ICTS, Less Travelled Path DM, 11th Nov 2020

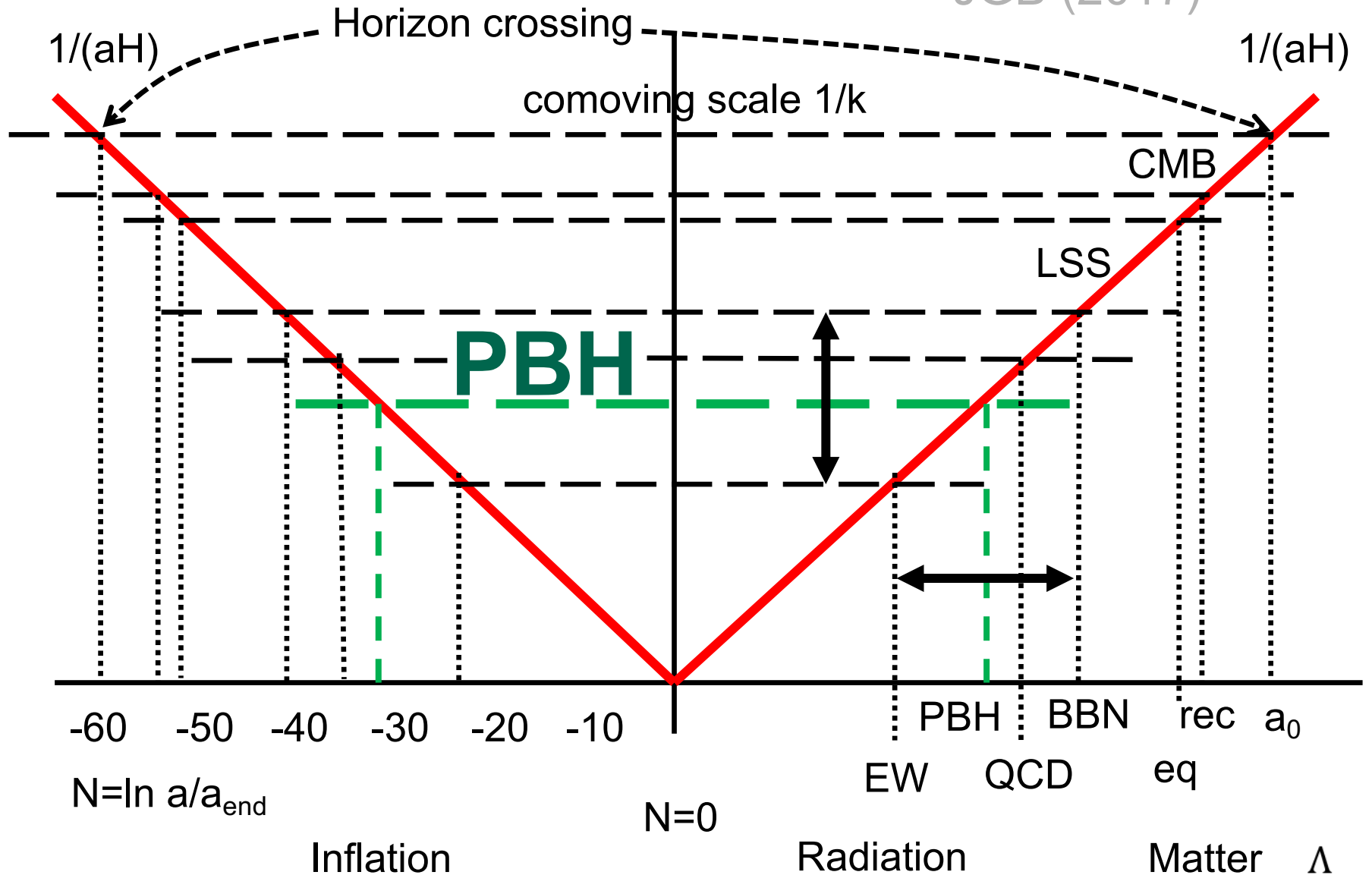
Juan García-Bellido
IFT-UAM/CSIC Madrid

PBH scenario (1996-2020)

- From Quantum Fluctuations during inflation to PBH as all of DM
- Quantum diffusion $\rightarrow$ NG tails $\rightarrow$ PBH inevitable @ small scales
- Gravitational collapse during radiation era: Thermal History
- Origin of matter (baryons) and DM at QCD transition: $\Omega_{\text{DM}} \sim 5\Omega_{\text{B}}$
- Multimodal mass distribution PBH: 10^{-5} , 1, 50, 10^5 Msun
- PNG $\rightarrow$ Clustered PBH: 10^4 Msun evades all “monochromatic”
- Seeds for Large Scale Structure: IMBH and SMBH
- Resolve Small Scale Structure crisis: UFDG, core-cusp, etc.
- Very rich phenomenology: wealth of observational signatures
- Gravitational Lensing probes: strong, weak, micro, etc.
- Gravitational Waves probe: mass, spin, merger rate, clustering
- CMB spectral distortions: mass range, clustering prop. PBH
- Galactic structures: UFDG, rot. curves, MBH(Mhalo), HVS-GAIA
- Bright future: G3 GWO ET & LISA, LSST, Pixie, Theia,

Inflation

JGB (2017)



Critical Higgs Inflation

Standard Model Lagrangian

Ezquiaga, JGB, Ruiz Morales (2017)

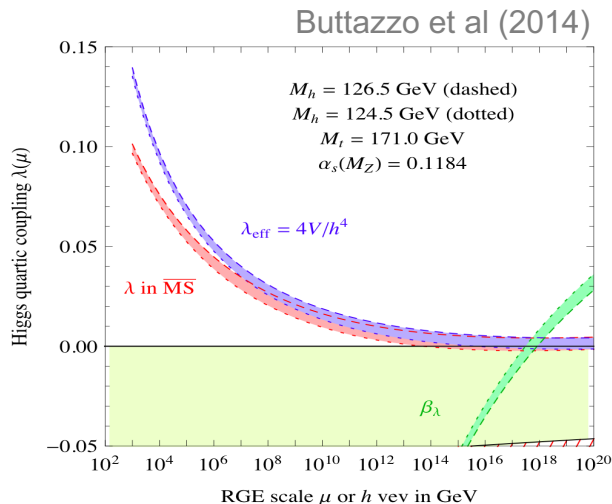
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \\ & + i \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + h.c. \\ & + \bar{\psi}_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + h.c. \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi^2 - V(\phi) \\ & + \frac{\xi}{2} |\phi|^2 R\end{aligned}$$

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2\kappa^2} + \frac{\xi(\phi)}{2} \phi^2 \right) R - \frac{1}{2} (\partial\phi)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda(\phi) \phi^4 \right]$$

$$\lambda(\phi) = \lambda_0 + b_\lambda \ln^2(\phi/\mu),$$

$$\xi(\phi) = \xi_0 + b_\xi \ln(\phi/\mu),$$

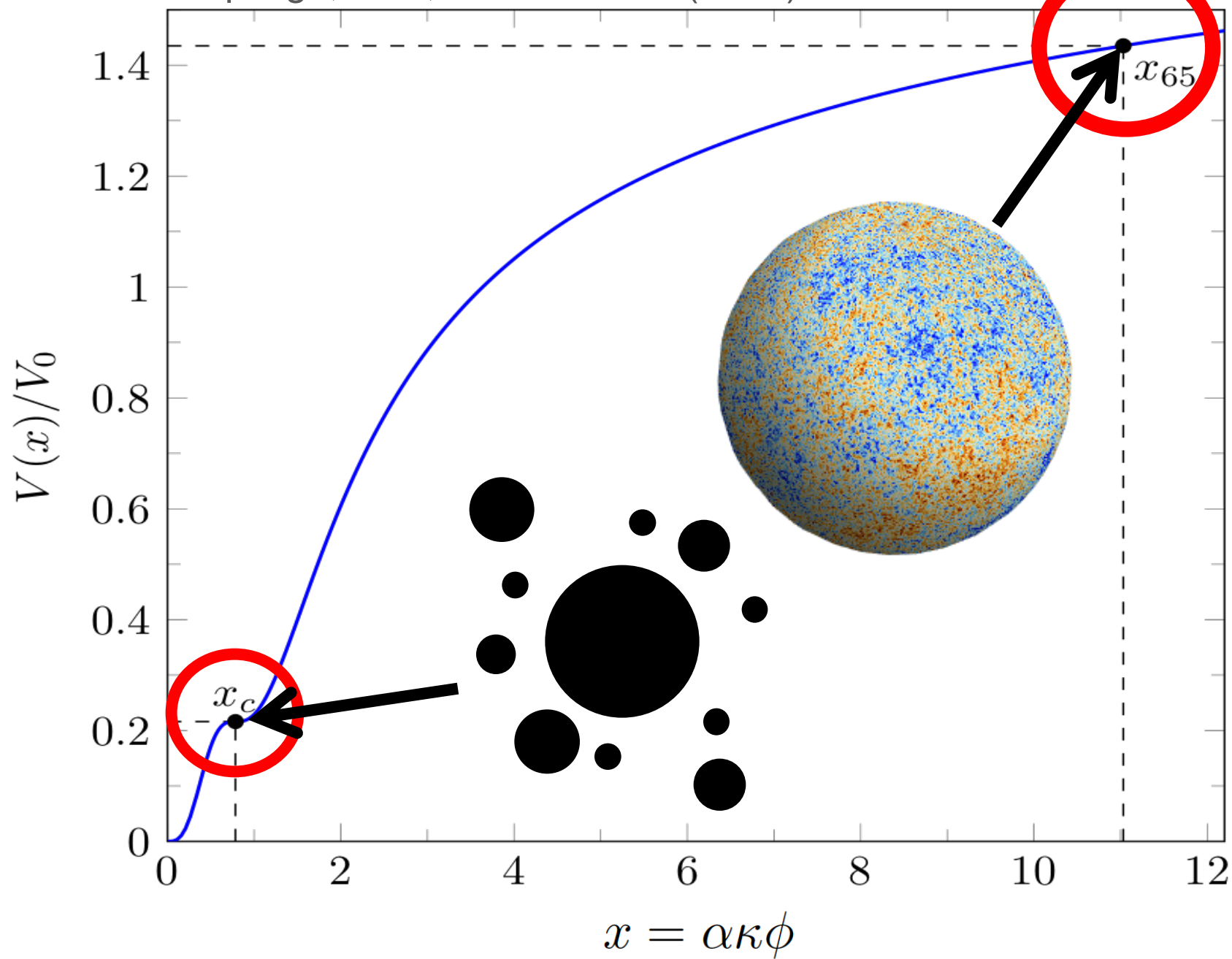
$$\frac{d\phi}{d\varphi} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \xi(\phi) \phi^2 + 6 \phi^2 (\xi(\phi) + \phi \xi'(\phi)/2)^2}}{1 + \xi(\phi) \phi^2}$$



$$V(x) = \frac{V_0 (1 + a \ln^2 x) x^4}{(1 + c (1 + b \ln x) x^2)^2} \quad x = \phi/\mu$$

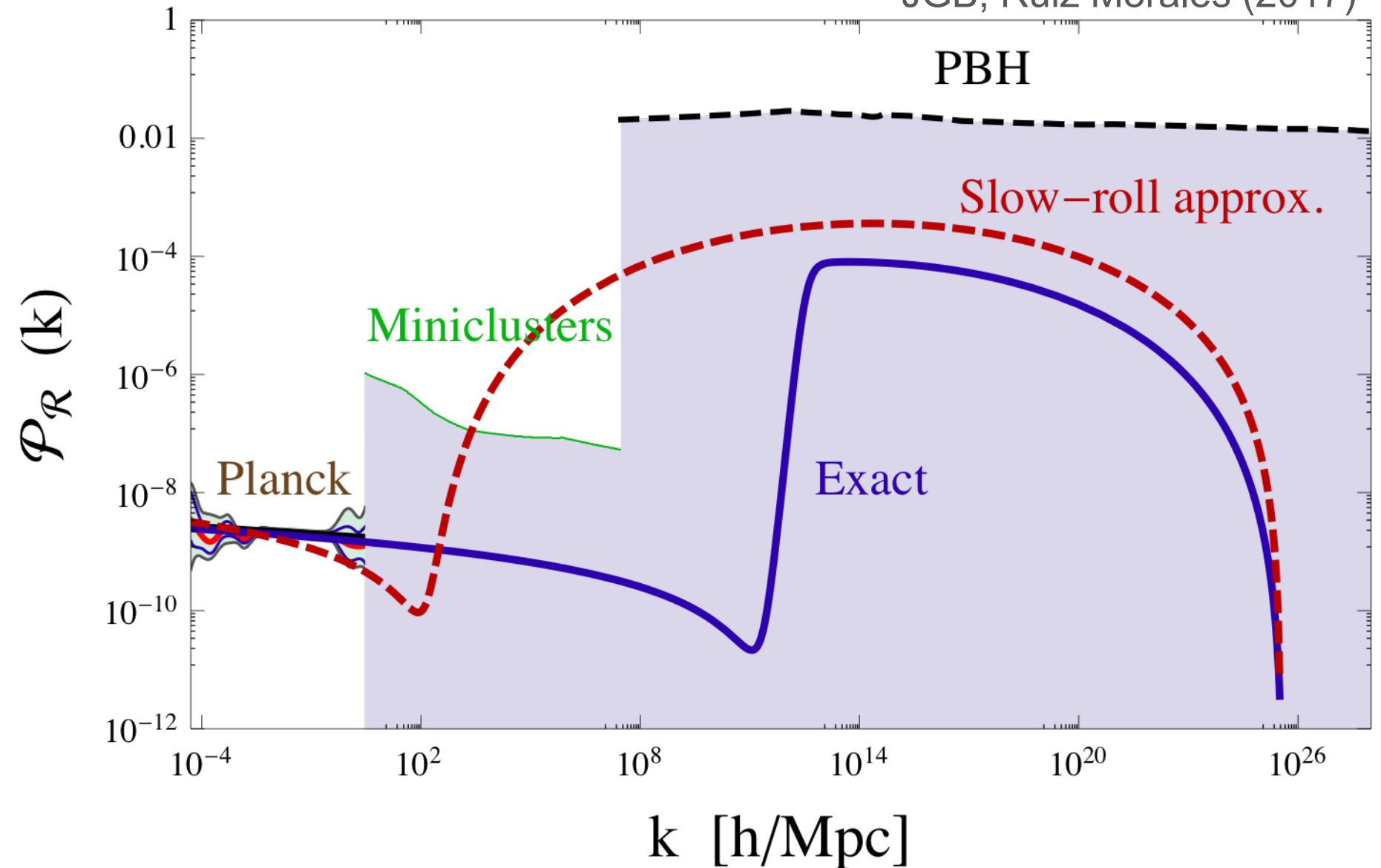
$$V_0 = \lambda_0 \mu^4 / 4, \quad a = b_\lambda / \lambda_0, \quad b = b_\xi / \xi_0 \quad \text{and} \quad c = \xi_0 \kappa^2 \mu^2$$

Ezquiaga, JGB, Ruiz Morales (2017)



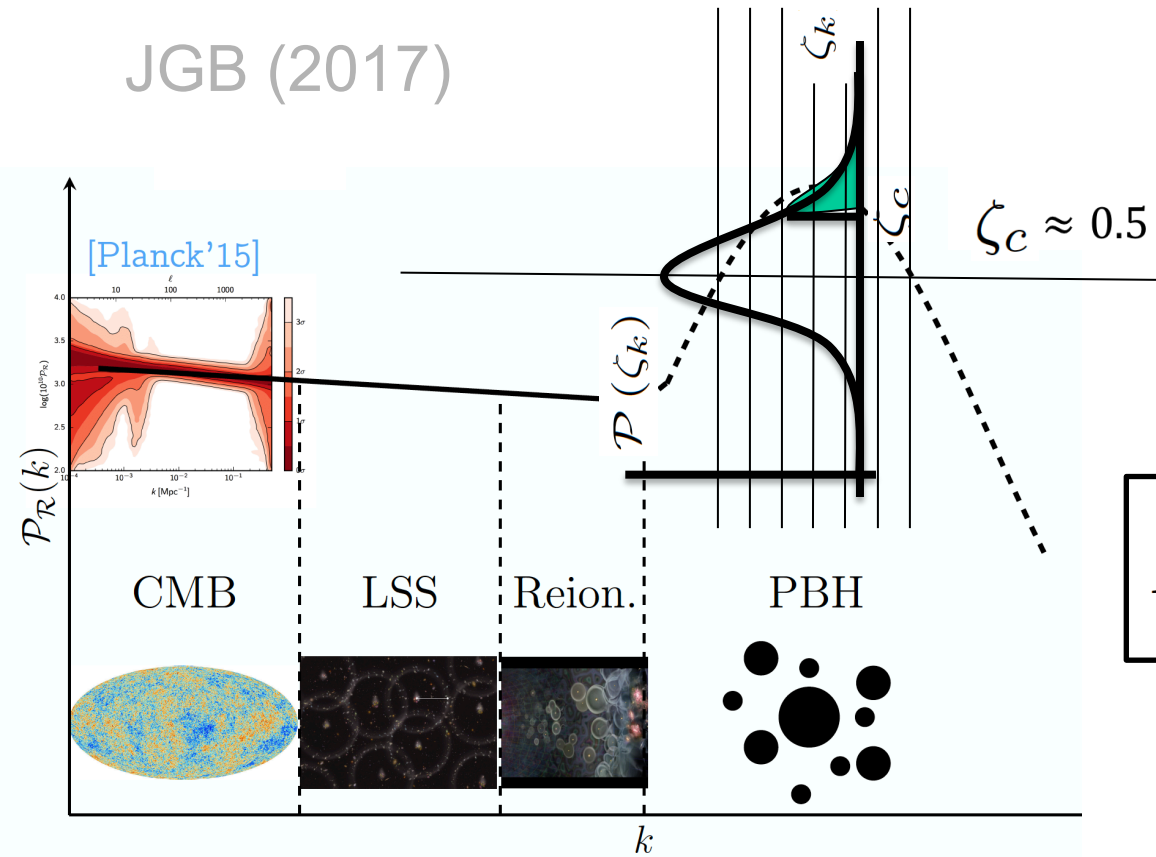
Primordial Spectrum PBH

JGB, Ruiz Morales (2017)



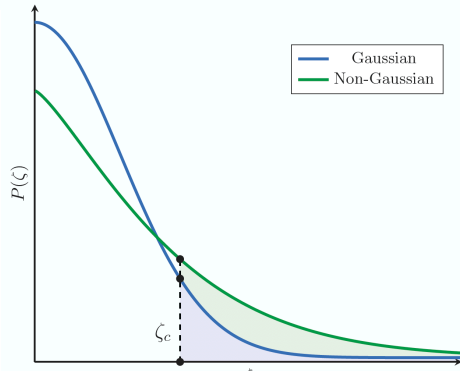
Gravitational Collapse of PBH

JGB (2017)



$$M_{\text{PBH}} \simeq 30 M_{\odot} e^{2(N-36)}$$

$$\beta^{\text{form}}(M_k) = \int_{\zeta_c}^{\infty} \mathcal{P}(\zeta_k) d\zeta_k$$



$$\beta(N) = \begin{cases} \text{Erfc} \left(\frac{\zeta_c}{\sqrt{2P_\zeta(N)}} \right), & \text{Gaussian statistics,} \\ \text{Erfc} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\zeta_c}{\sqrt{2P_\zeta(N)}}} \right), & \chi^2 \text{ statistics} \end{cases}$$

Stochastic δN - formalism

Coarse-grained curvature perturbation

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2(t)e^{2\zeta(t,\mathbf{x})}\delta_{ij}dx^i dx^j \quad \zeta_{\text{cg}}(\mathbf{x}) = \delta N_{\text{cg}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}) - \langle \mathcal{N} \rangle$$

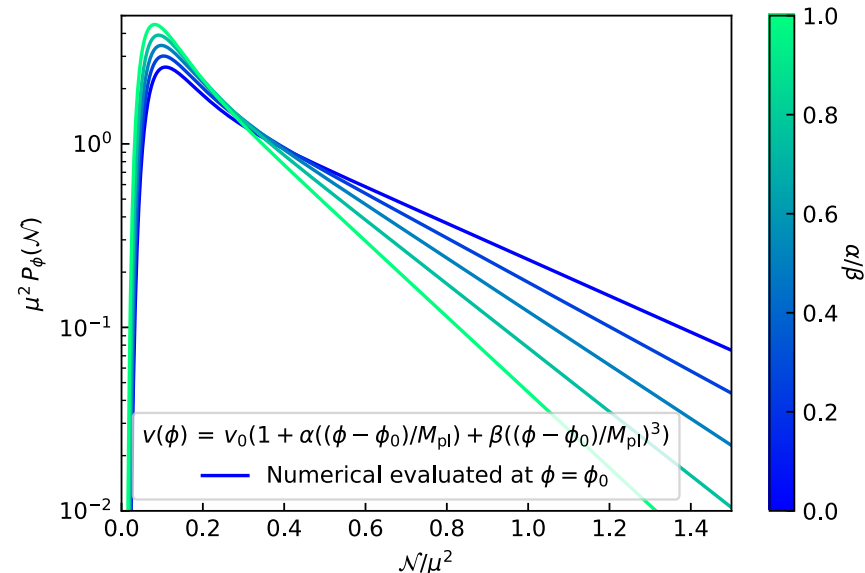
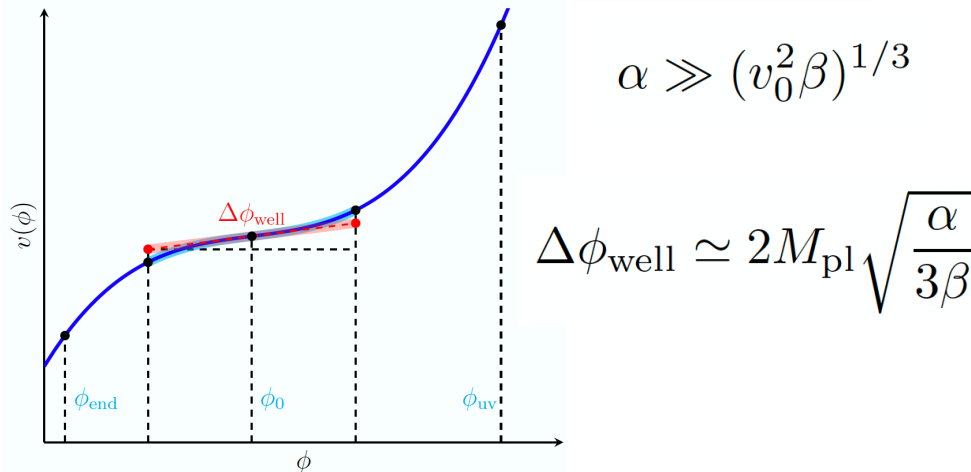
$$\frac{1}{M_{\text{pl}}^2} \frac{d}{d\mathcal{N}} P_{\Phi}(\mathcal{N}) = \left(- \sum_i \frac{v_{\phi_i}}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_i} + v \sum_i \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi_i^2} \right) \cdot P_{\Phi}(\mathcal{N}) \quad \text{Fokker-Planck Diffusion Eq.}$$

Determined by the poles of the characteristic function

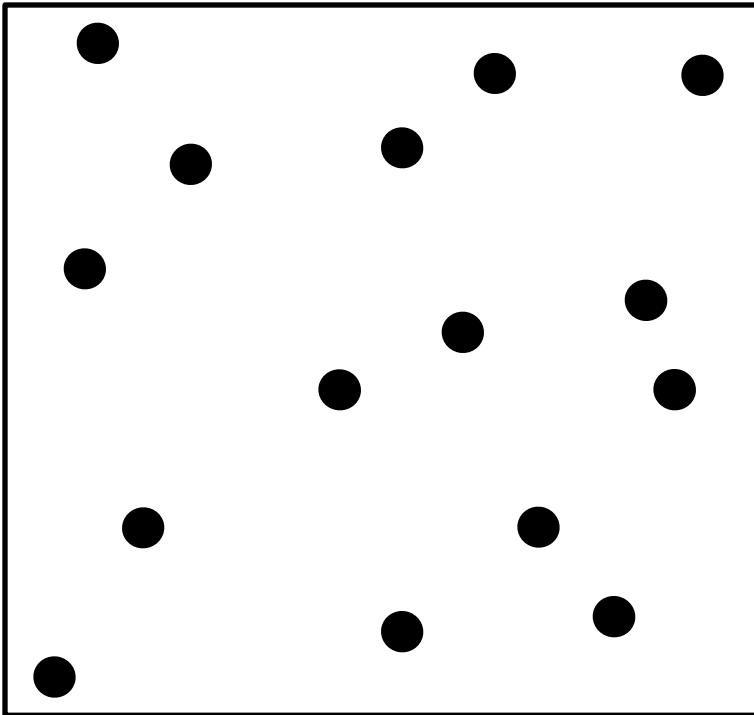
$$P_{\phi}(\mathcal{N}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-it\mathcal{N}} \chi_{\mathcal{N}}(t, \phi) dt = \sum_n a_n(\phi) e^{-\Lambda_n \mathcal{N}}$$

$$\chi_{\mathcal{N}}(t, \phi) = \sum_n \frac{a_n(\phi)}{\Lambda_n - it} + \text{regular func.}$$

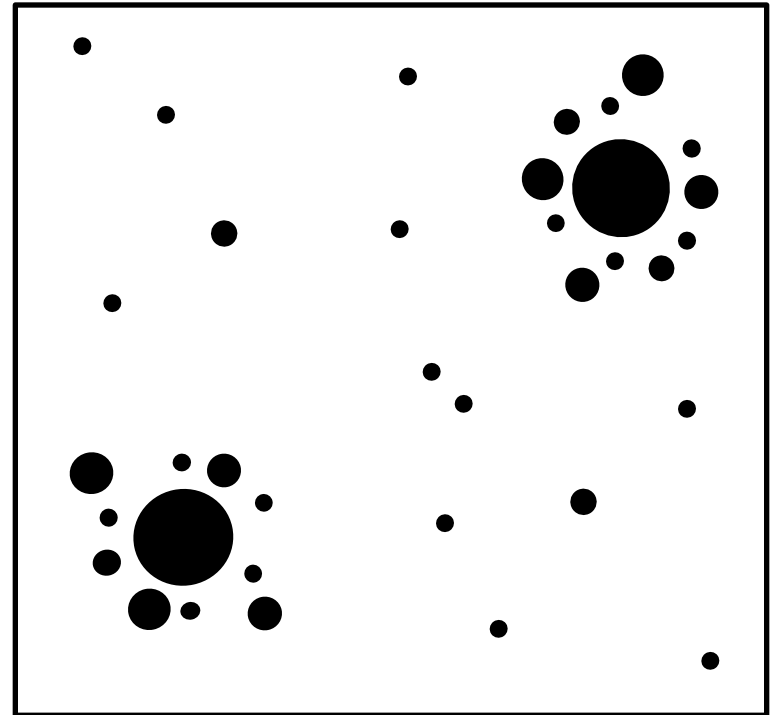
Ezquiaga, JGB, Vennin (2019)



Spatial Distribution PBH



- Monochromatic
- Uniformly distributed



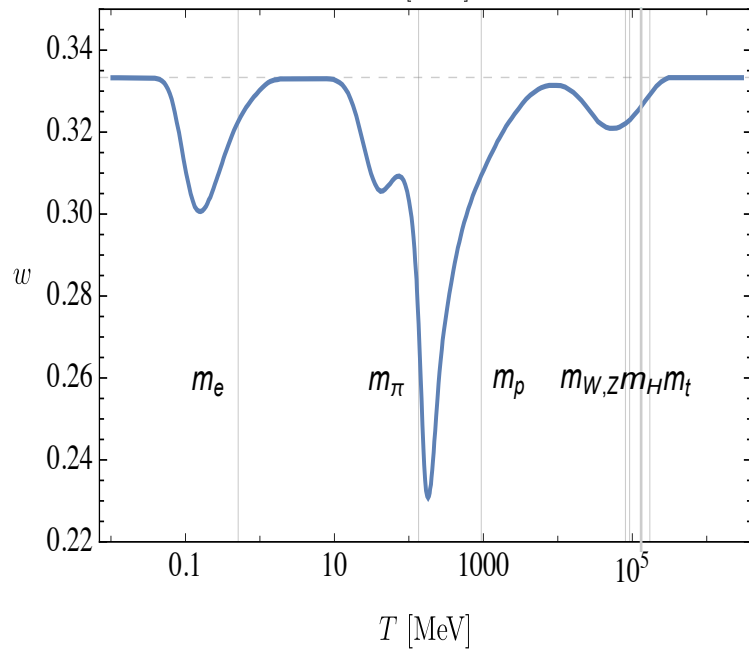
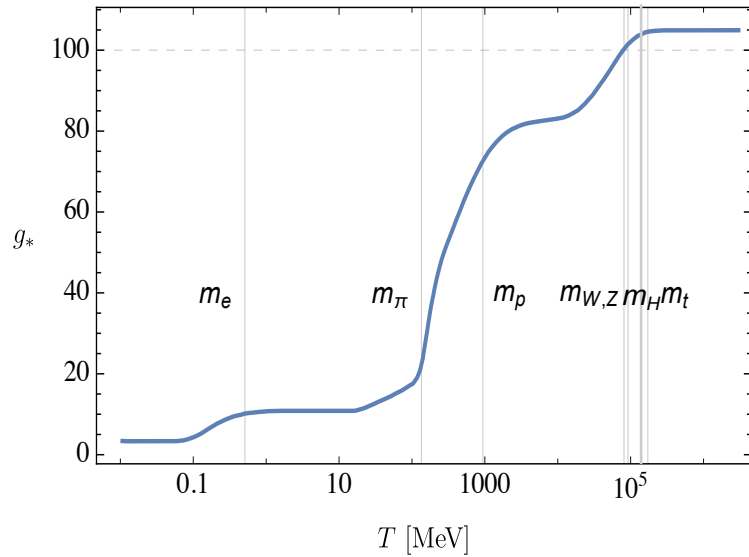
- Broad range masses
- PBH clusters



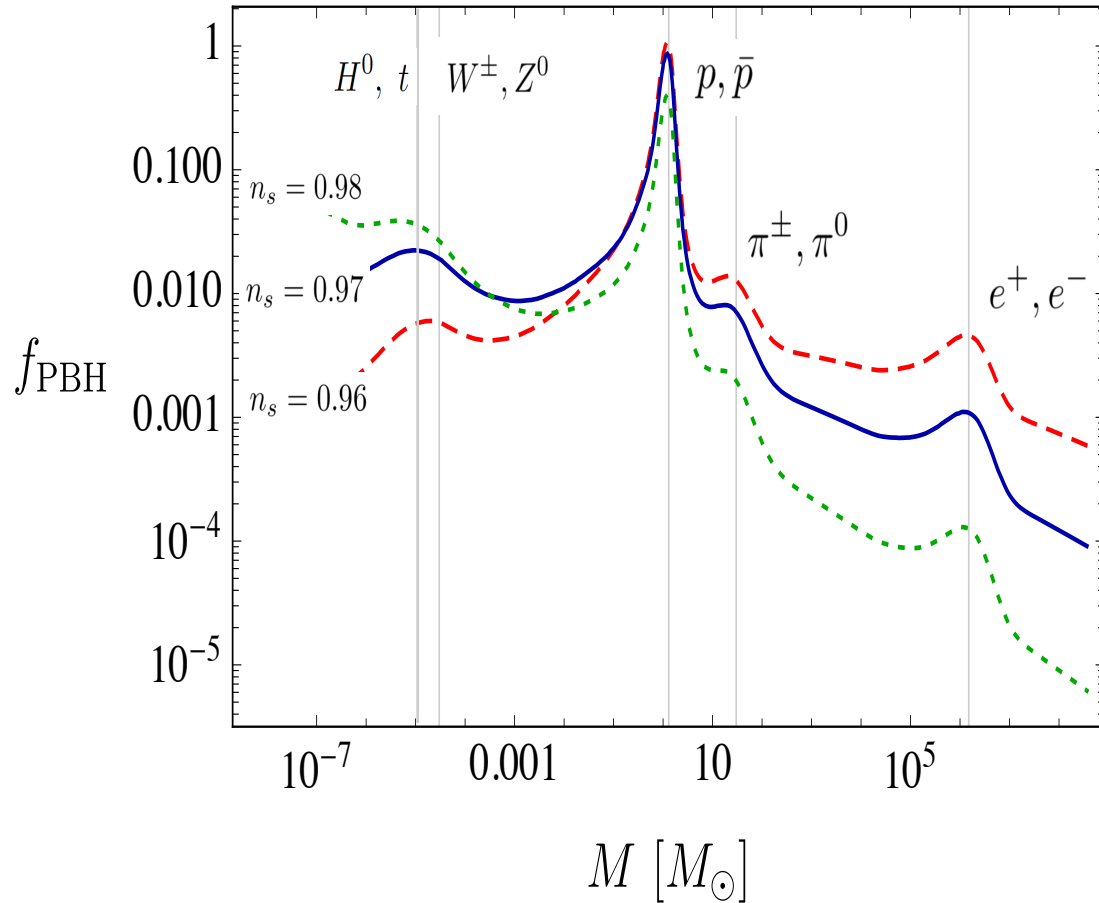
JGB (2017)

Thermal history of the universe

Carr, Clesse, JGB, Kühnel (2019)



PBH mass spectrum



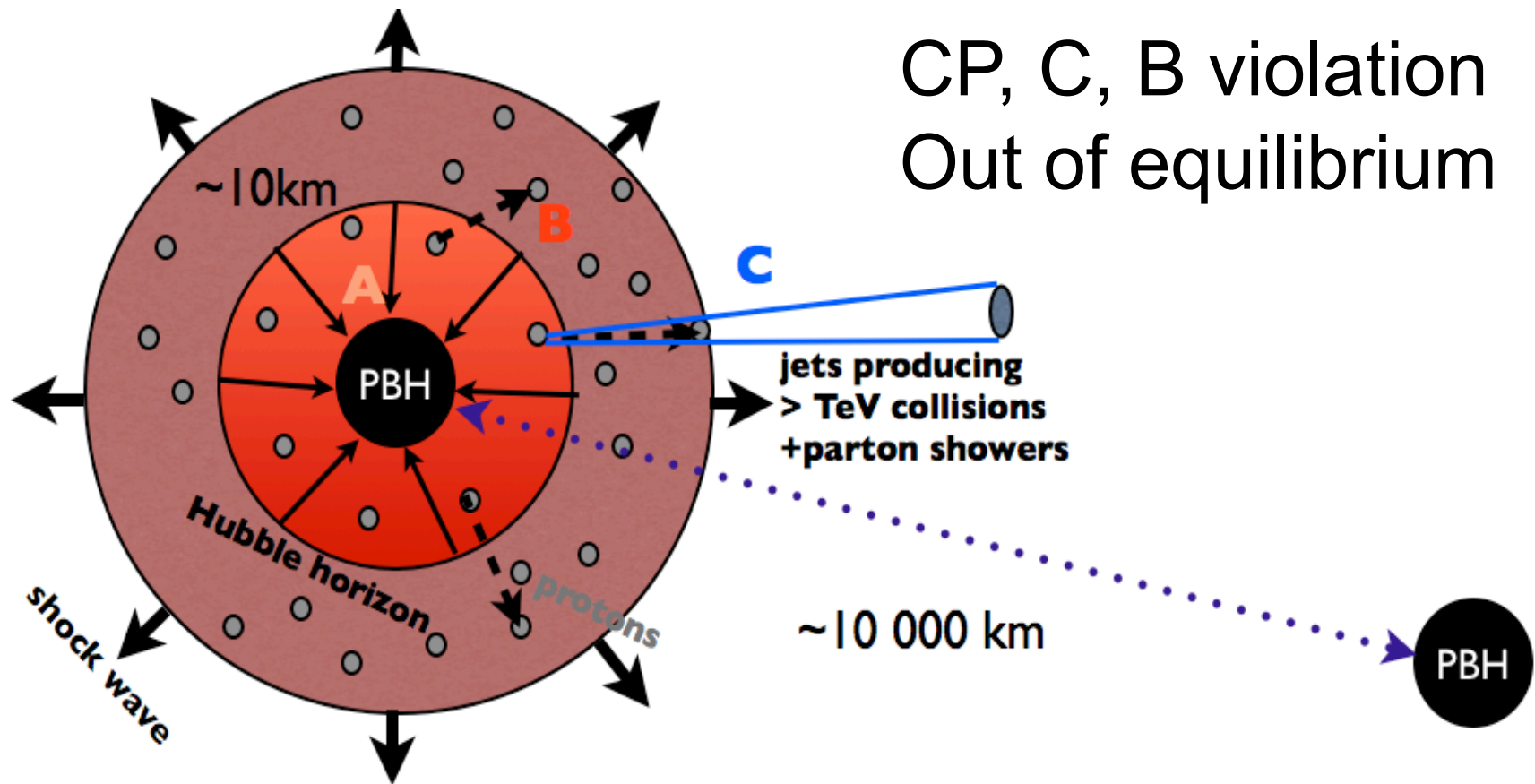
Electroweak baryogenesis @ QCD

“Primordial supernova”

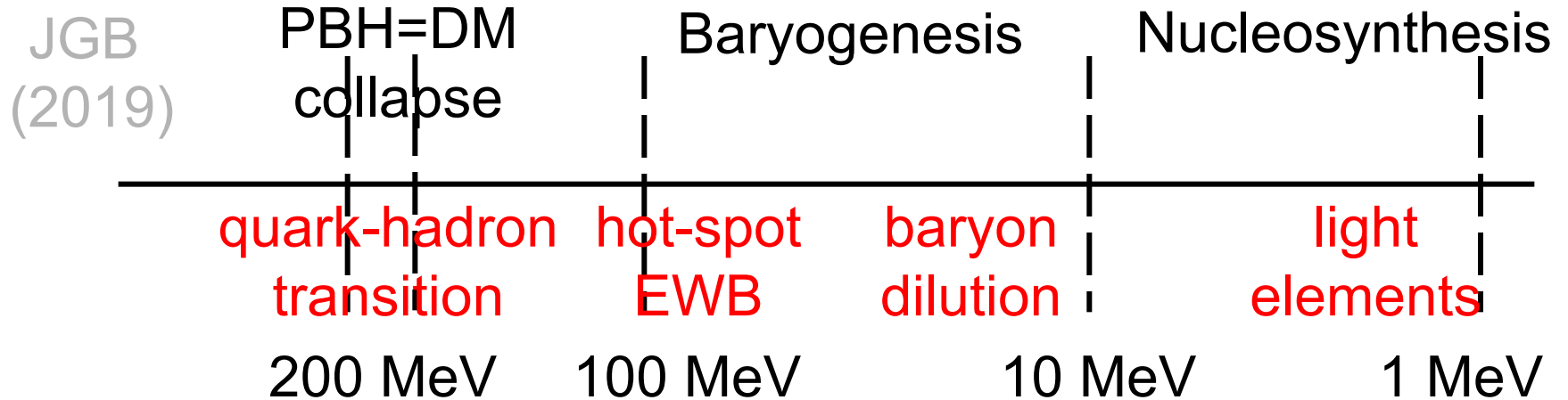
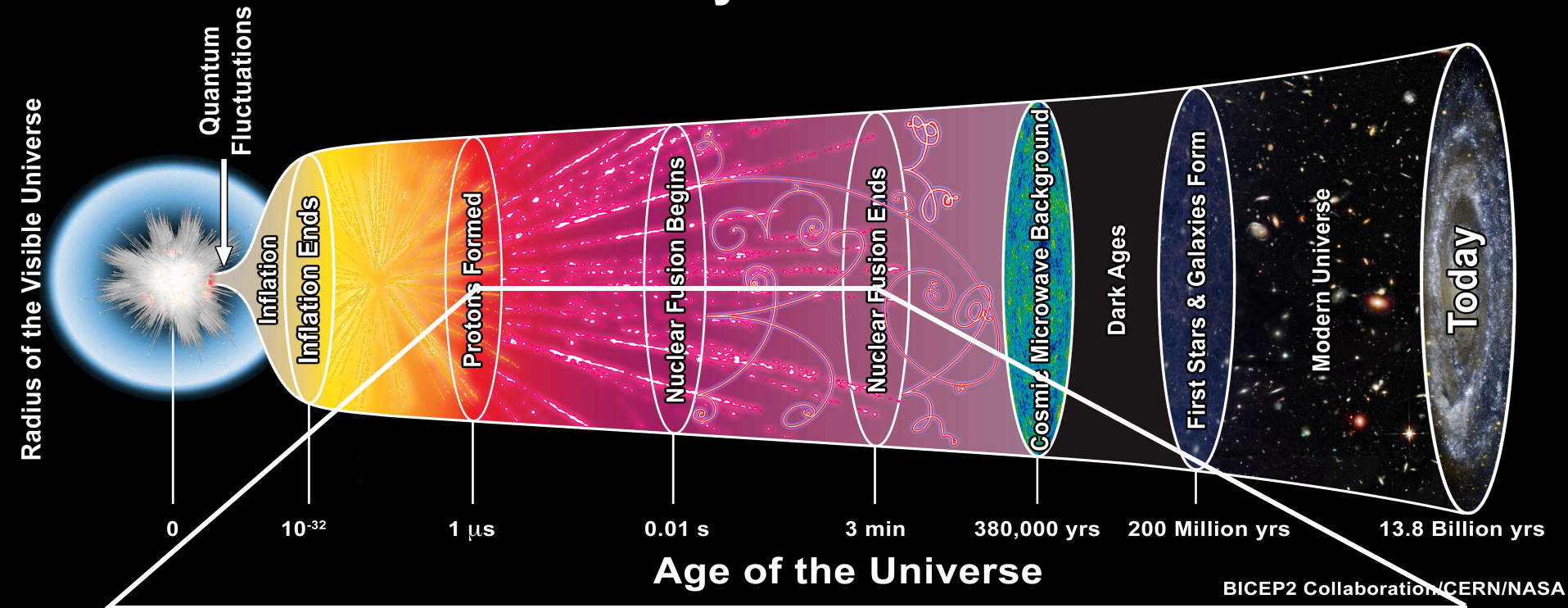
JGB, Carr, Clesse (2019)

Sakharov conditions:

CP, C, B violation
Out of equilibrium



History of the Universe



Cosmic Conundra explained

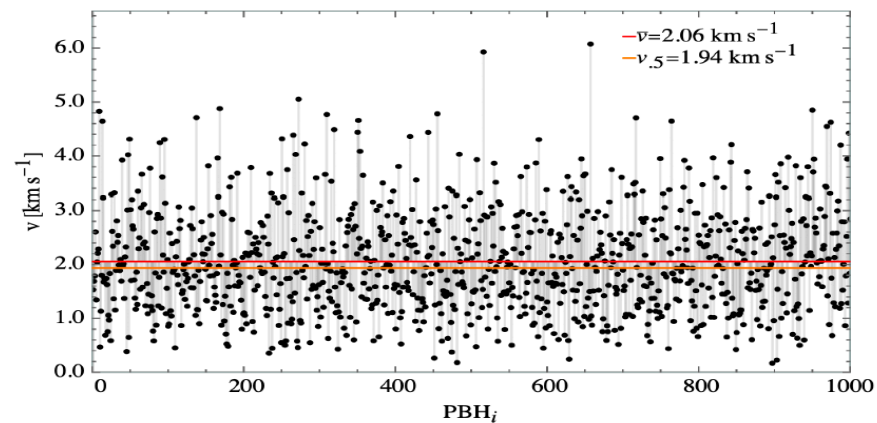
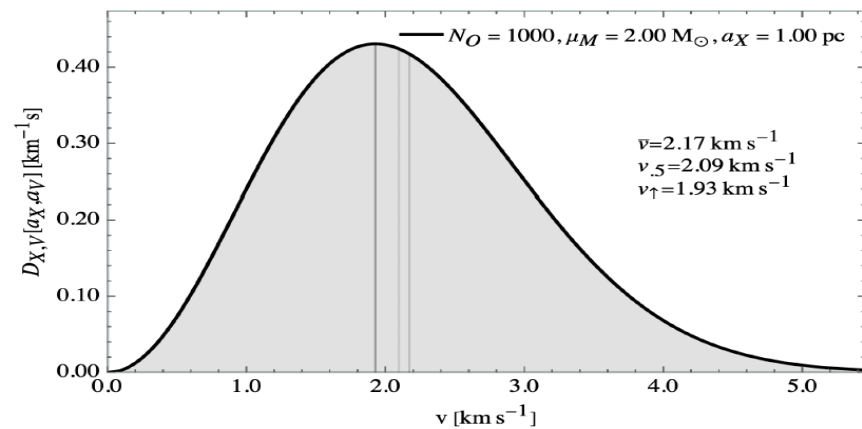
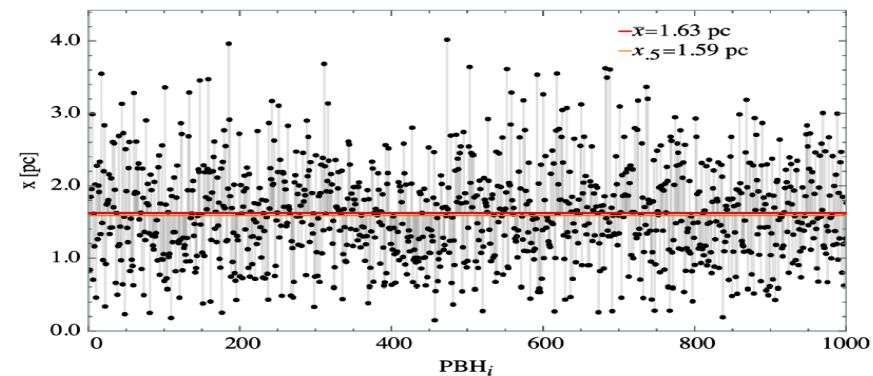
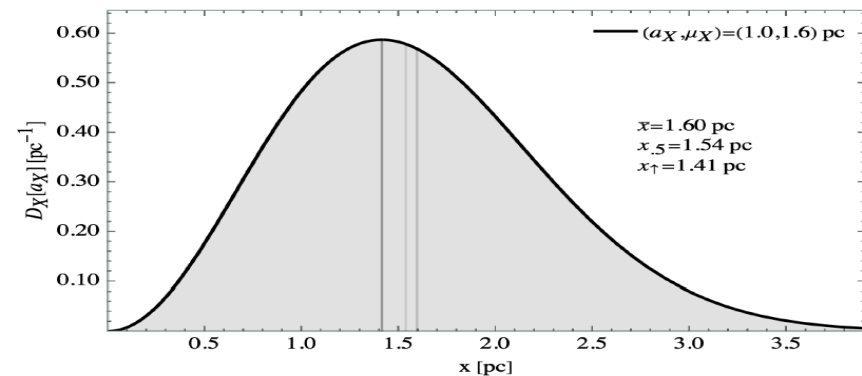
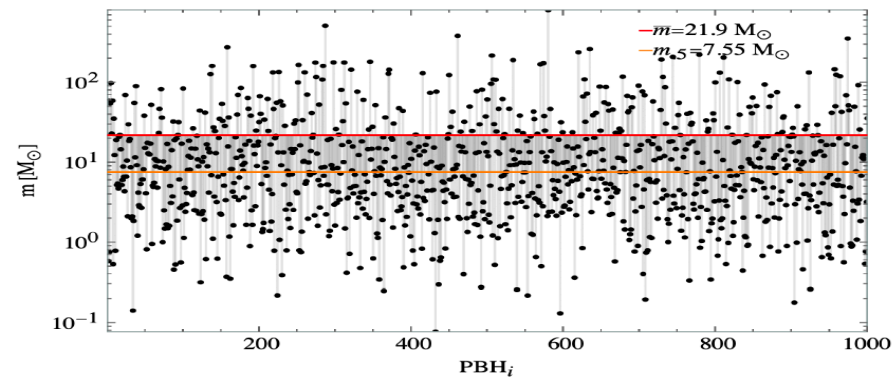
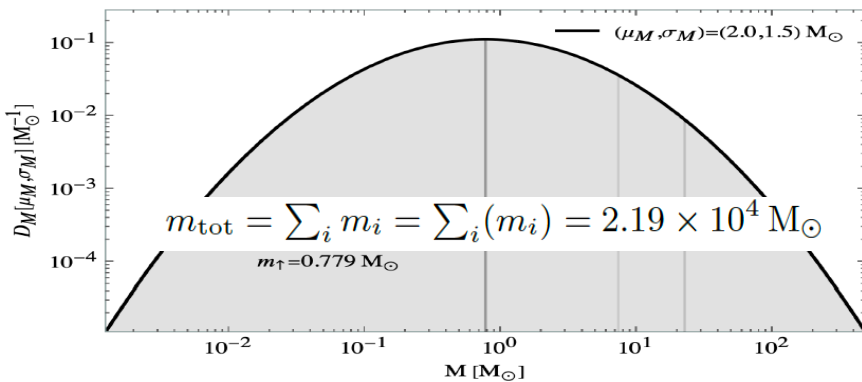
Clesse, JGB (2017)

Carr, Clesse, JGB, Kühnel (2019)

- Planetary-mass microlensing
- Quasar microlensing
- OGLE/GAIA microlensing Gal.Bulge
- CIB/X-ray background
- UFDG substructure large M/L
- IMHB & SMBH seeds for LSS
- Mass, spin & merger rate LVC BBH

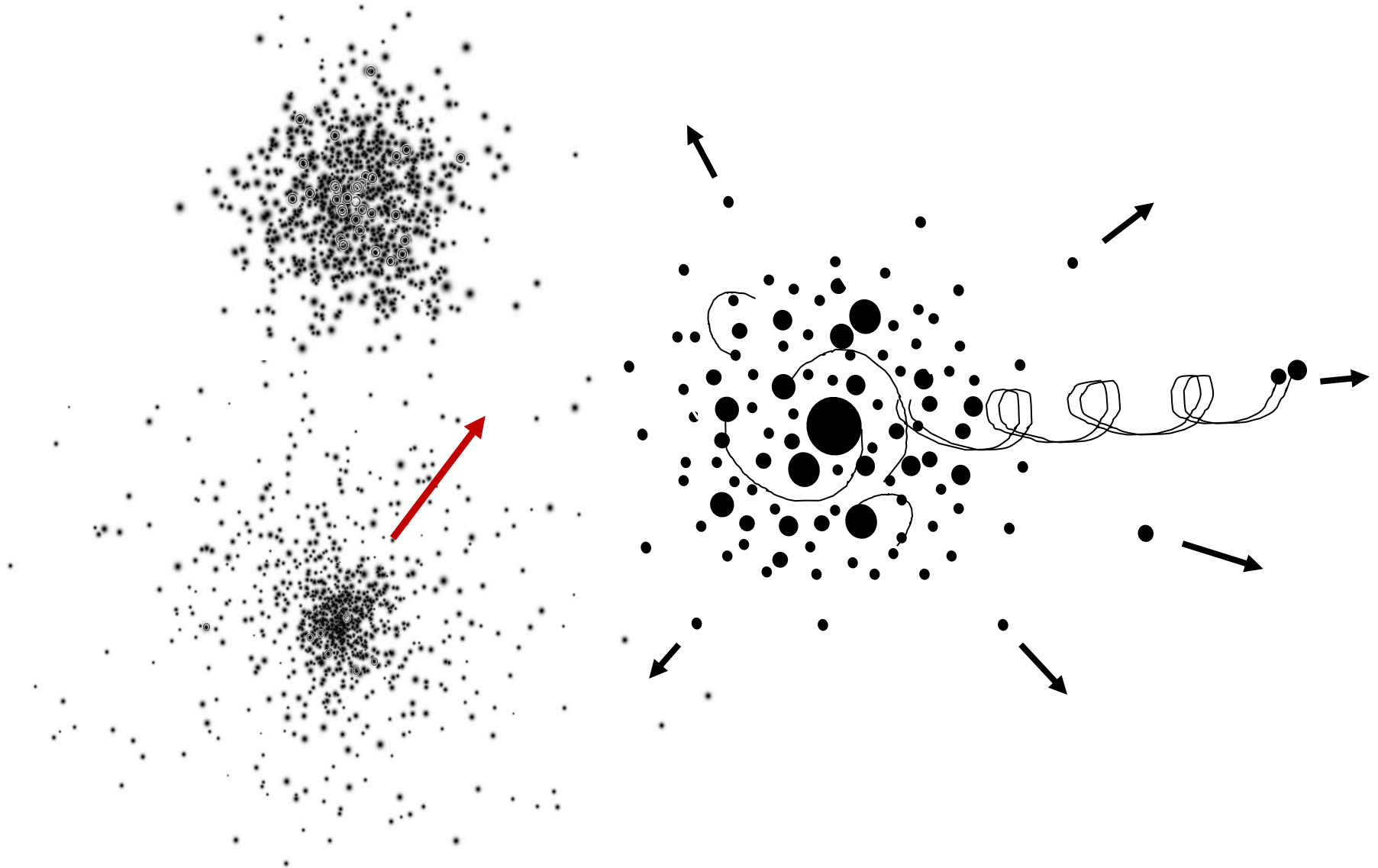
Primordial Black Holes Clusters

Trashorras, JGB, Nesseris (2020)



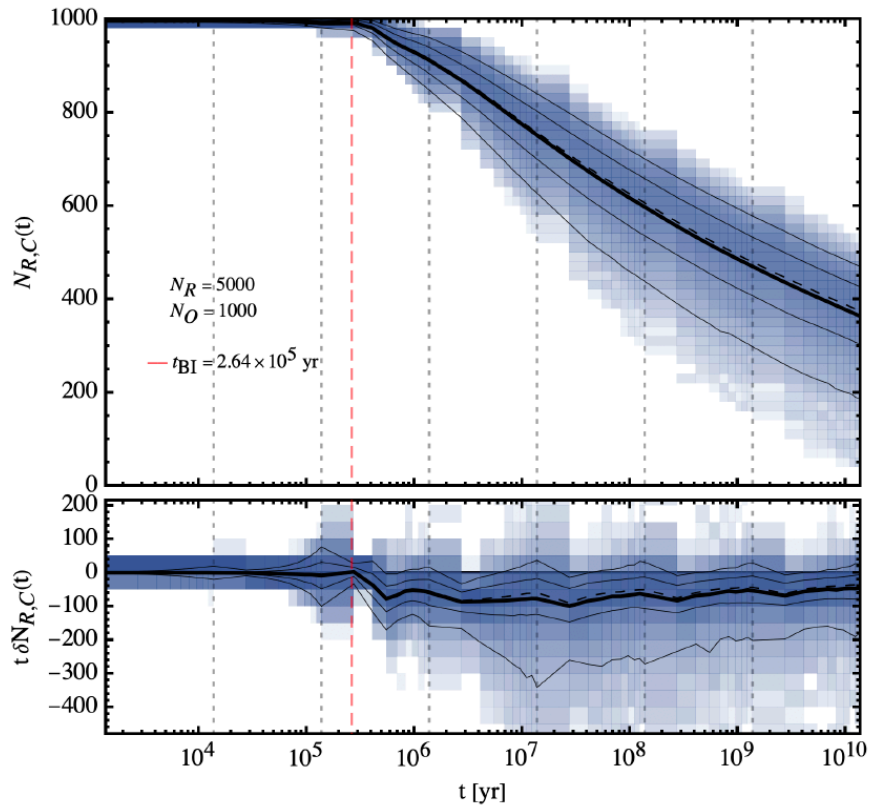
PBH clusters

Trashorras , JGB, Nesseris (2020)

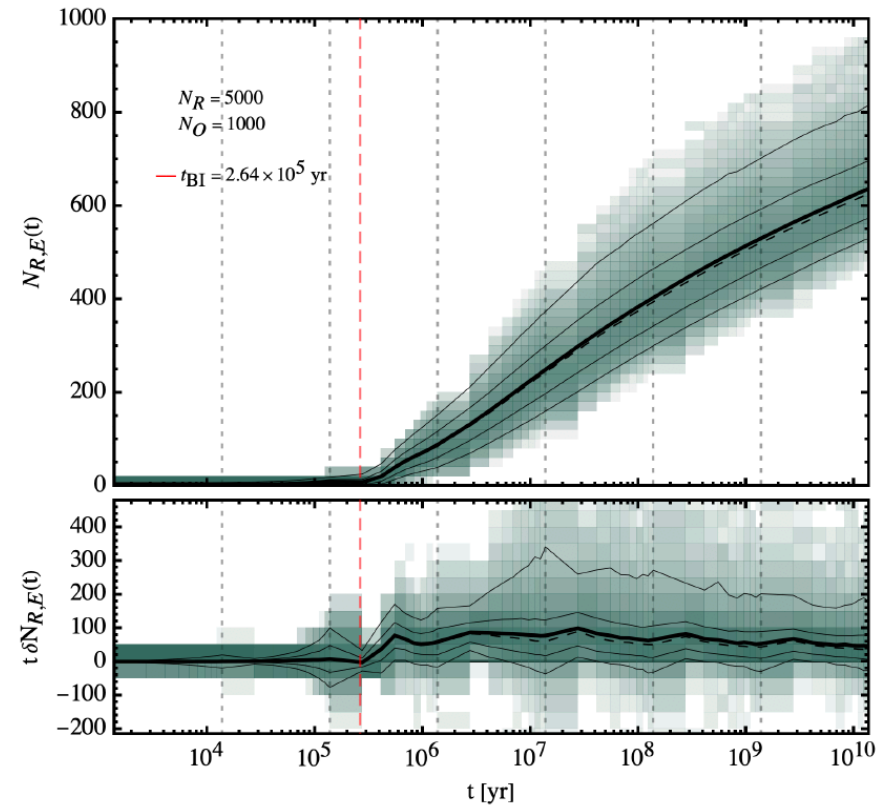


Primordial Black Holes Clusters

Trashorras, JGB, Nesseris (2020)



(a) Remaining cluster population of objects, $N_{R,C}(t)$.

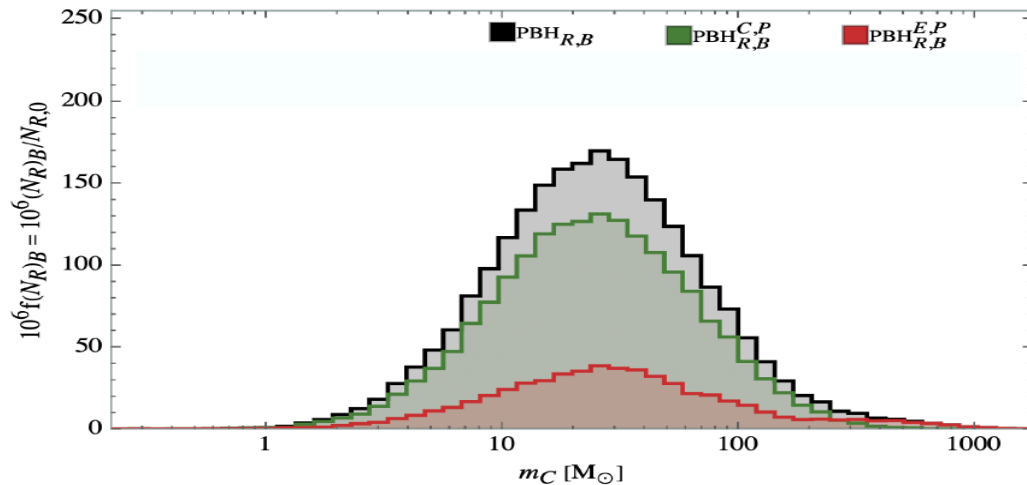


(b) Remaining ejecta population of objects, $N_{R,E}(t)$.

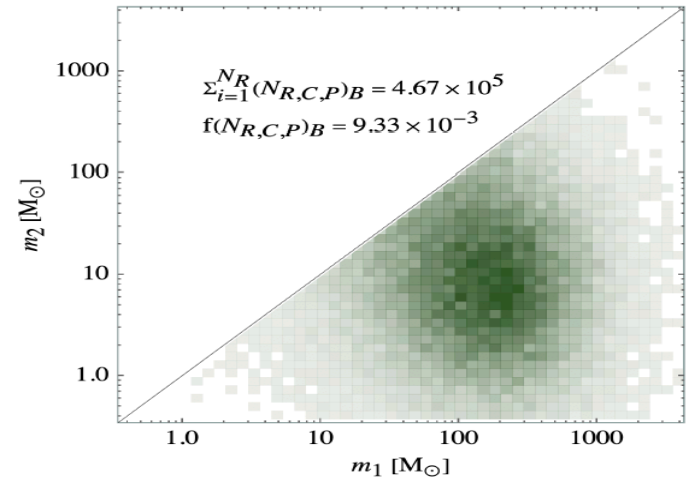
Clusters slingshot light components

PBH binaries in/out of Clusters

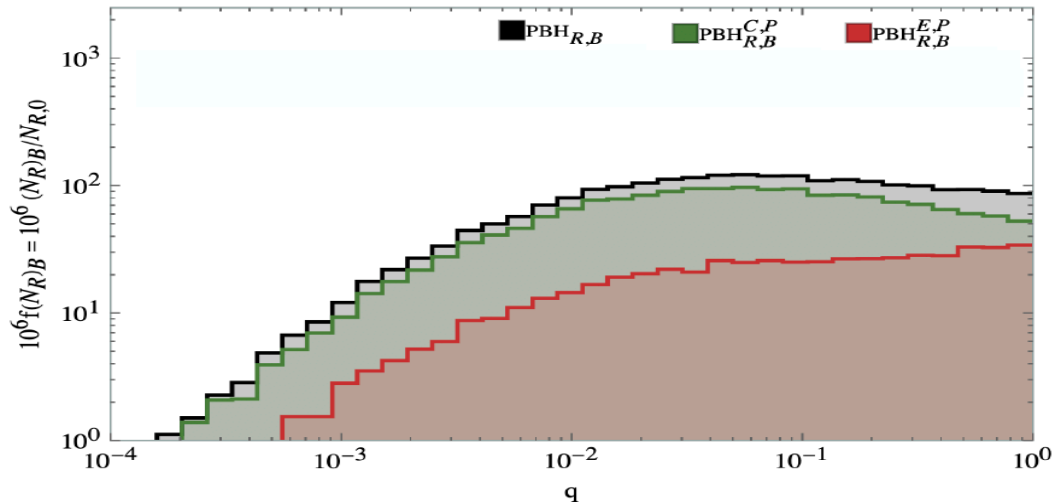
Trashorras, JGB, Nesseris (2020)



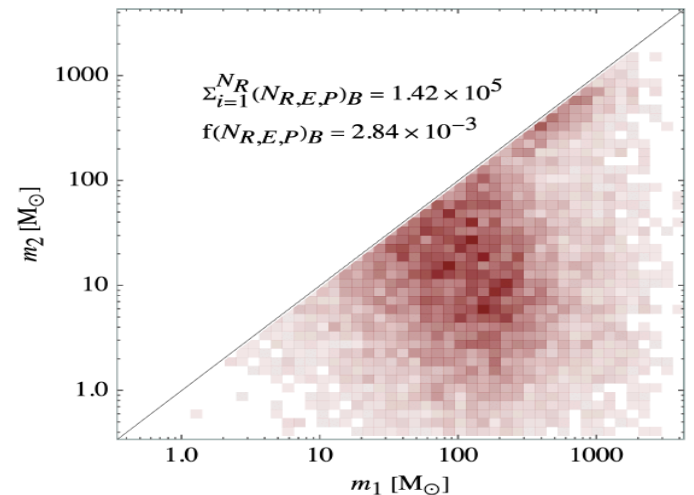
Chirp masses



Cluster binaries

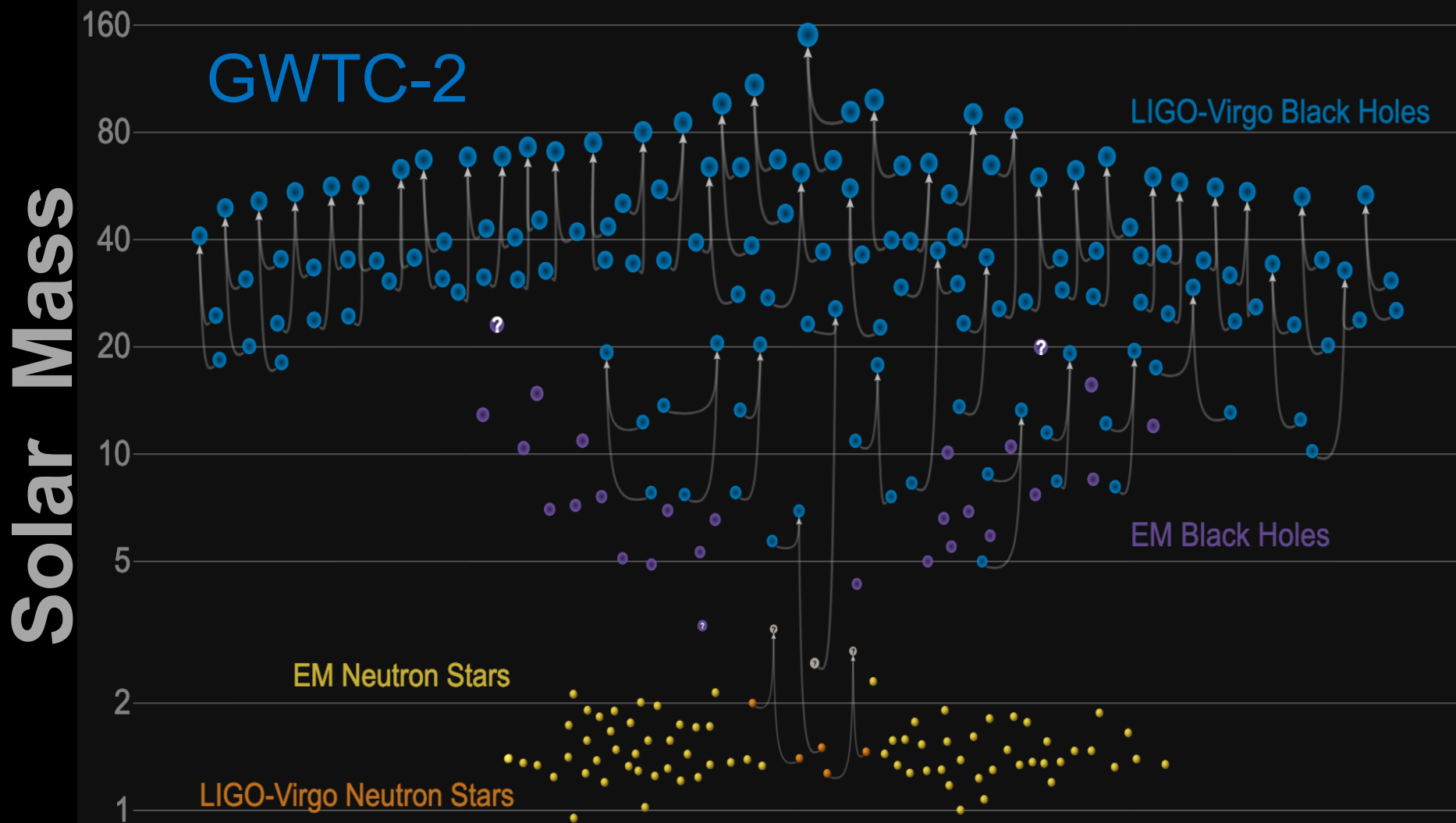


Mass ratios



Ejected binaries

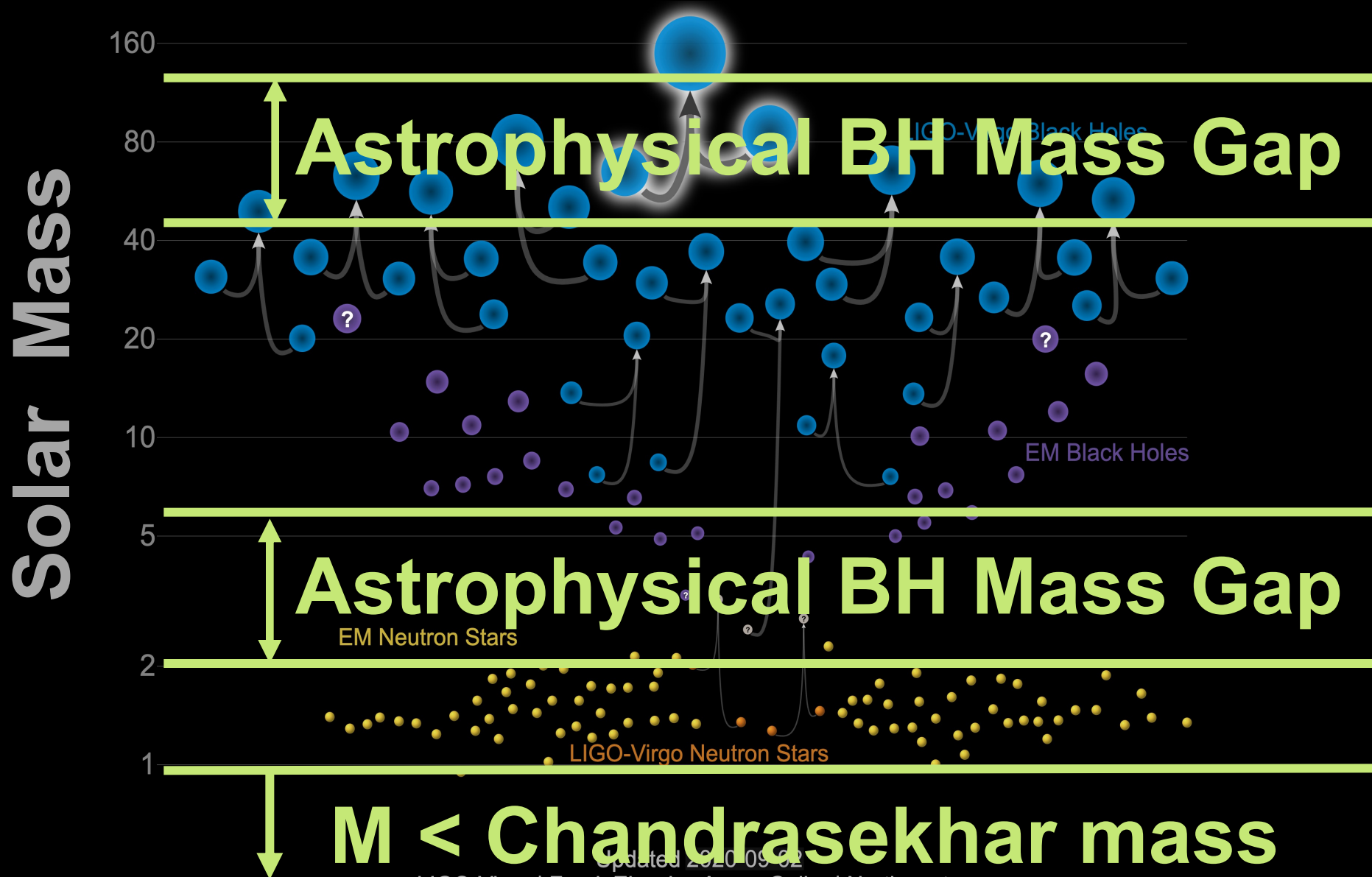
Black Holes and Neutron Stars



GWTC-2 plot v1.0

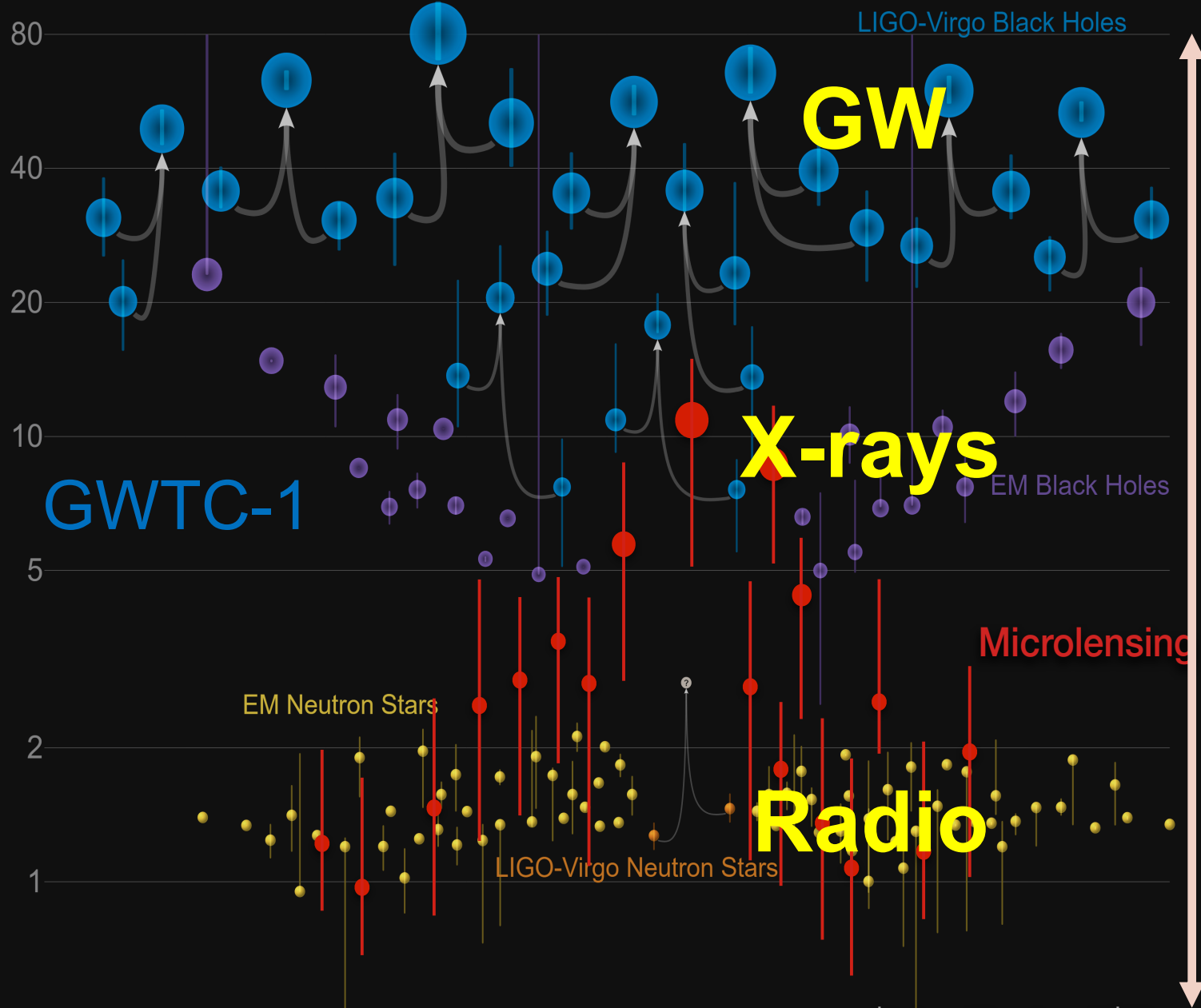
LIGO-Virgo | Frank Elavsky, Aaron Geller | Northwestern

Black Holes and Neutron Stars



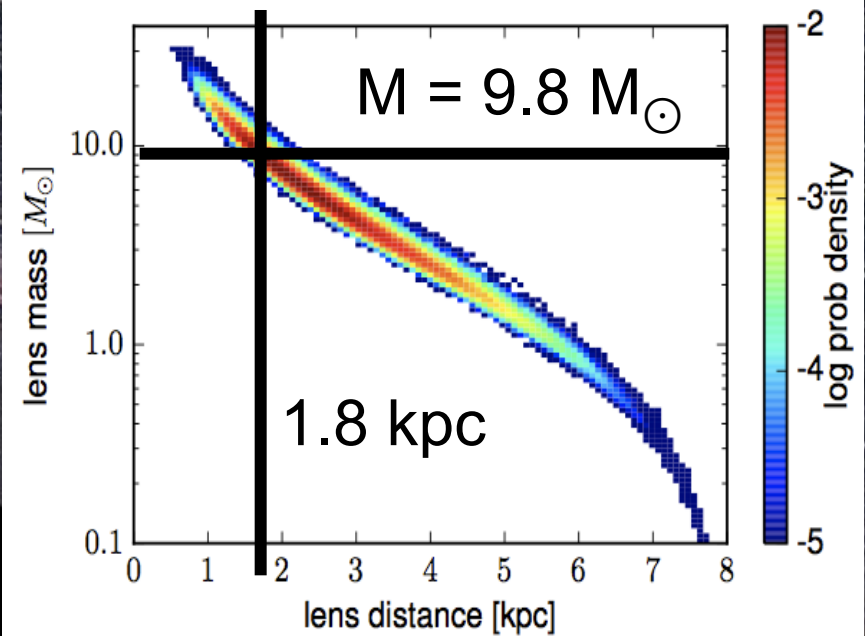
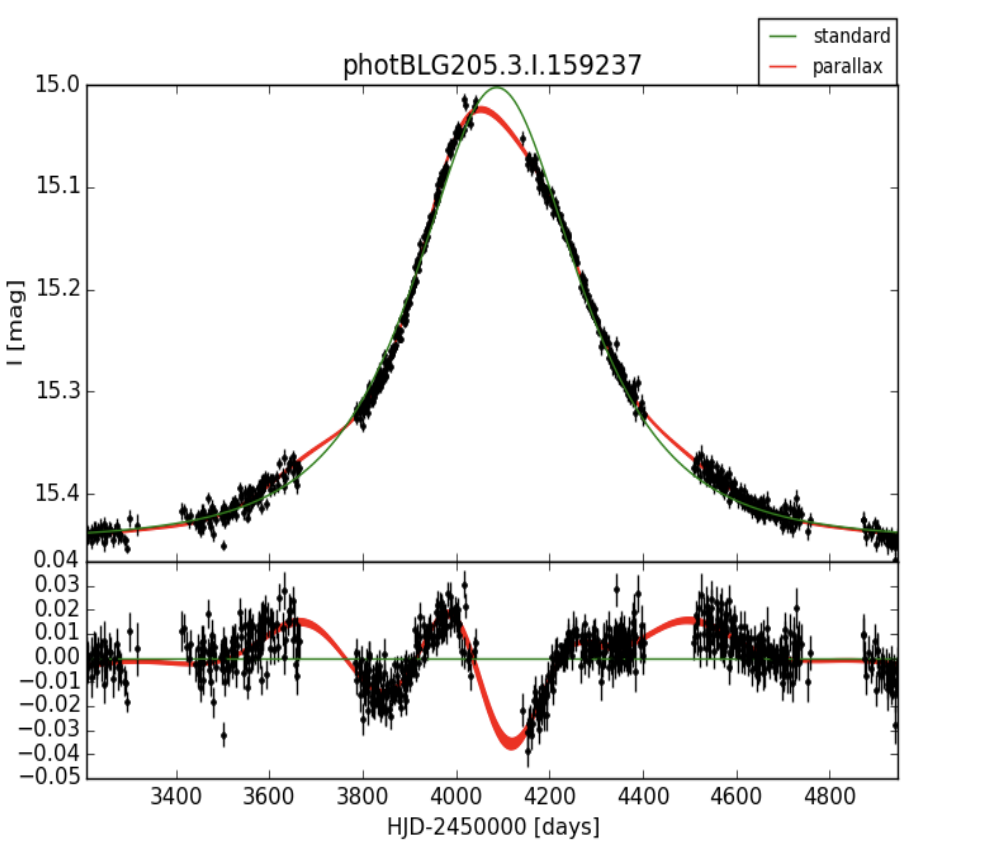
Black Holes and Neutron Stars

Solar Mass



OGLE3-UL-PAR-02 - candidate BH

Wyrzykowski (2016)



$$\overline{Dt} = \frac{r_E}{v} = \frac{\sqrt{4GM_Dd}}{v}$$

OGLE photometry
from 2001-2008
and microlensing model


Mass, Distance (degenerated estimate)

MASS FUNCTION

Wyrzykowski, Mandel (2019)

Probability density

$N(\text{Mass})$

Mass [$M_{\odot}$]

10^0
 10^{-1}
 10^{-2}

0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0

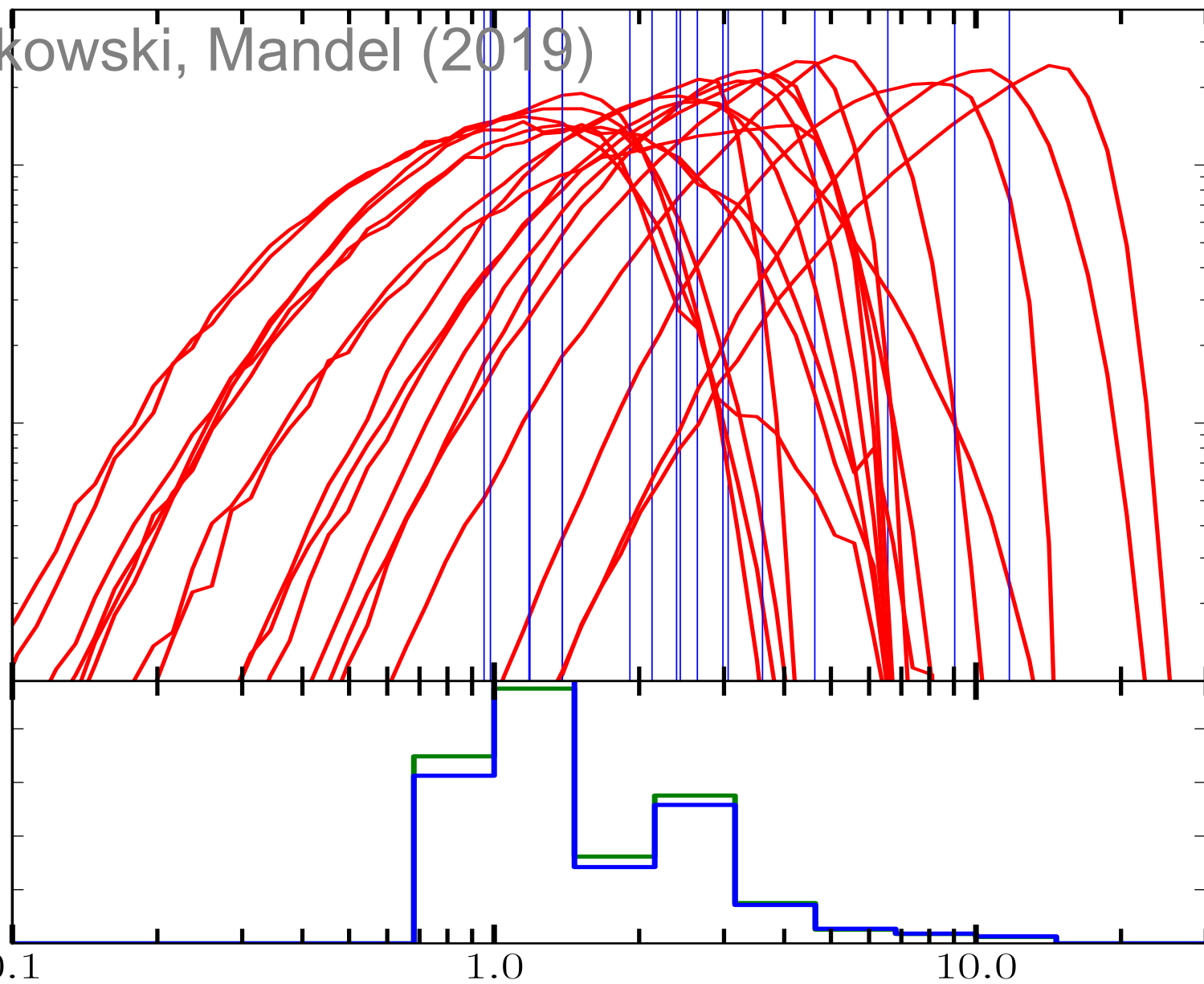
1.0

10.0

- u
- c
- r

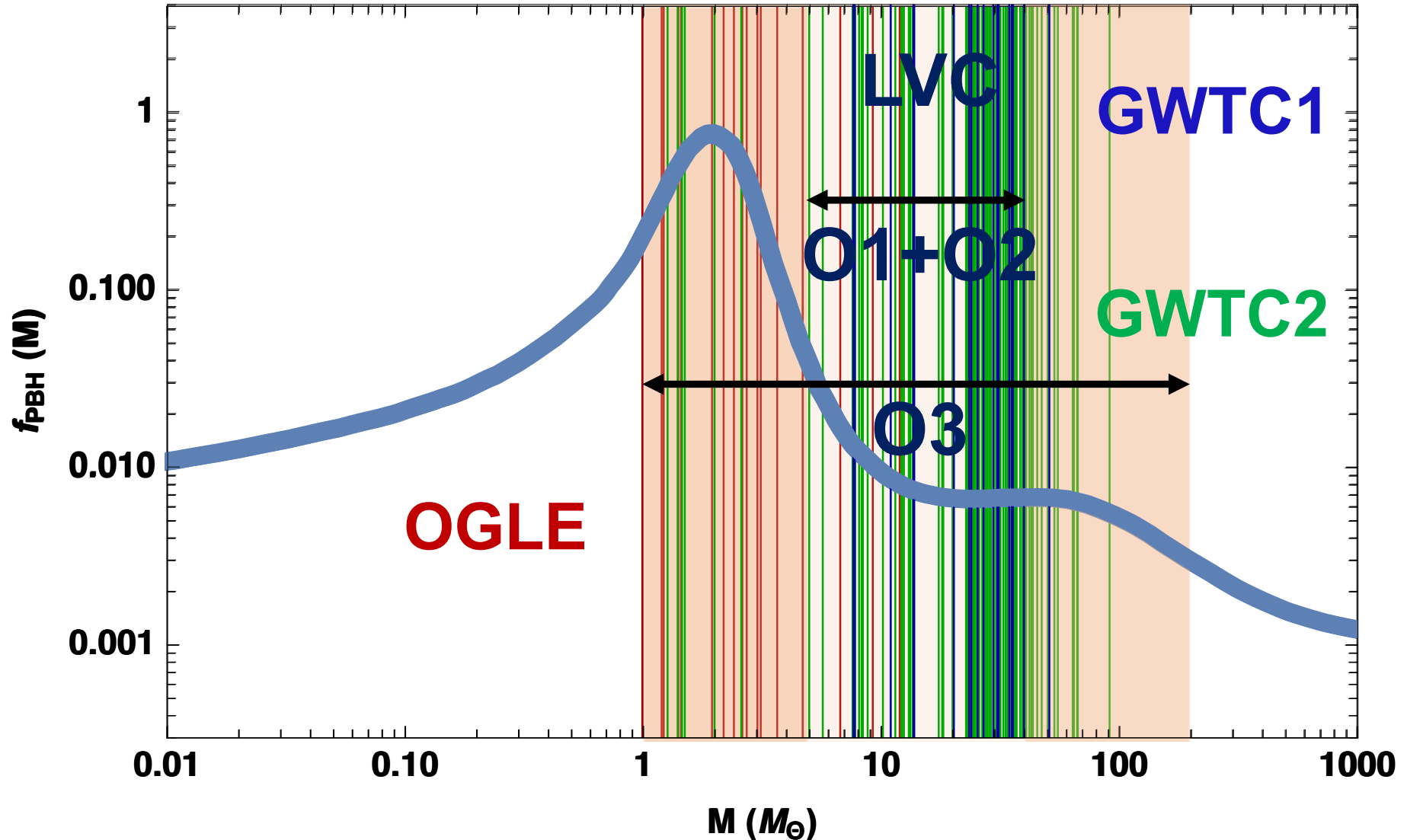
W

owski

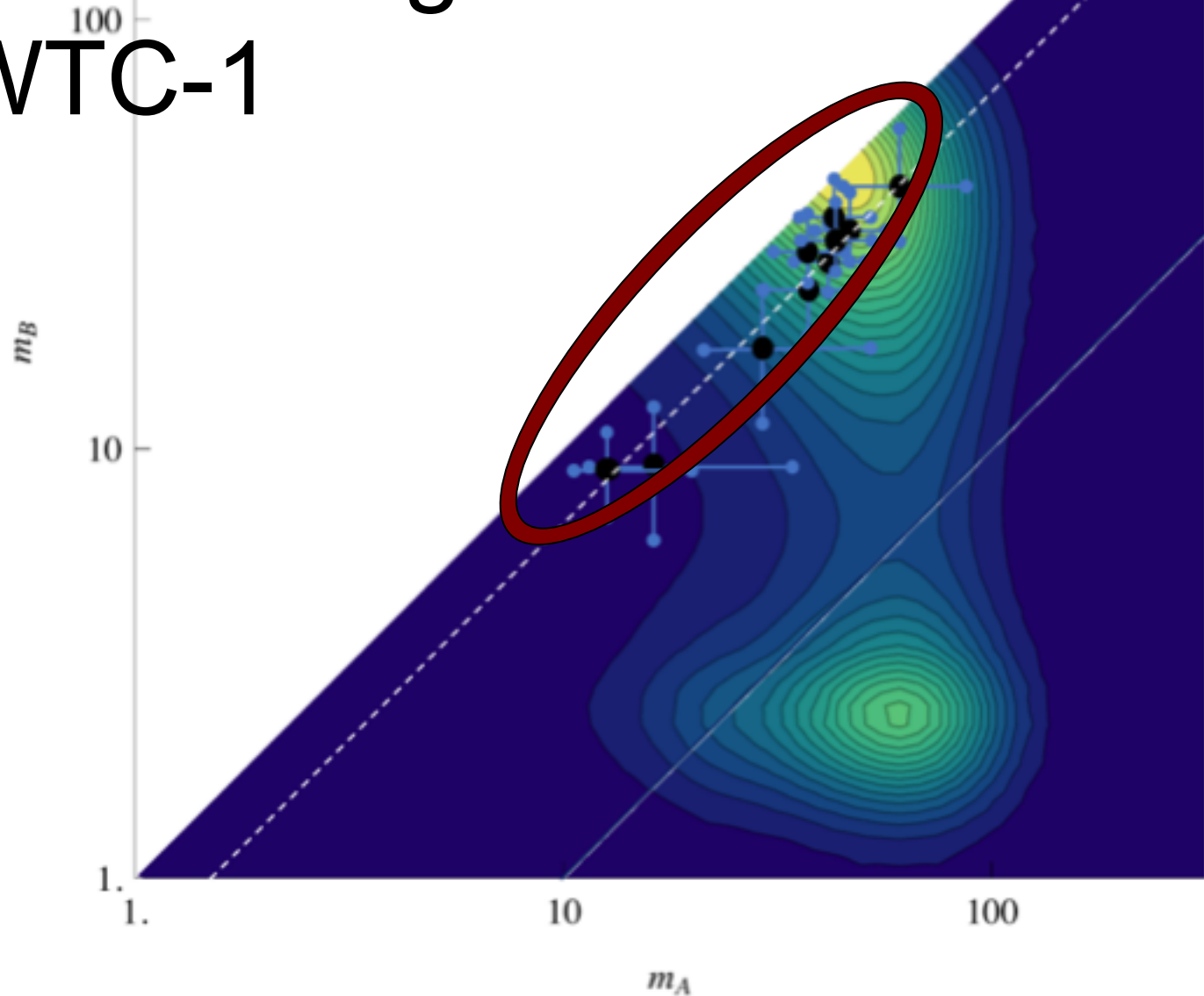


Model prediction: mass spectrum

JGB, Clesse (2020)

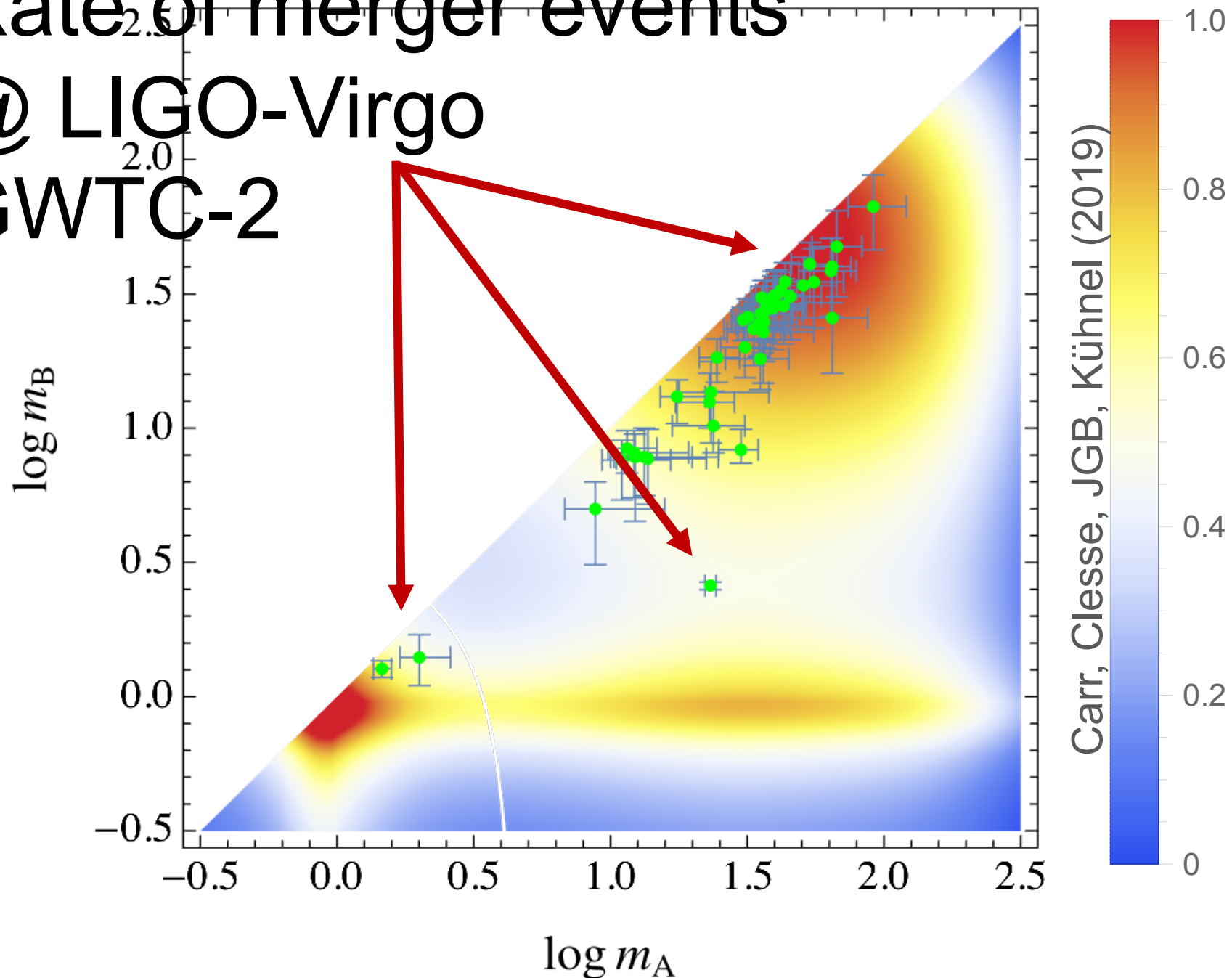


Rate of merger events @ LIGO-Virgo GWTC-1



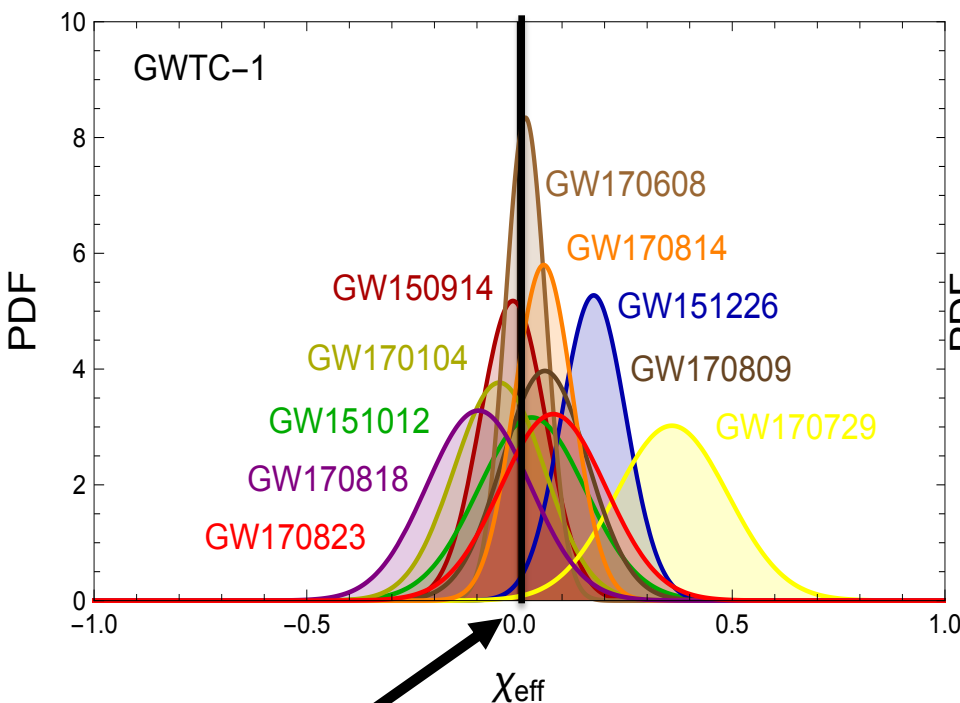
Carr, Clesse, JGB, Kühnel (2019)

Rate of merger events @ LIGO-Virgo GWTC-2

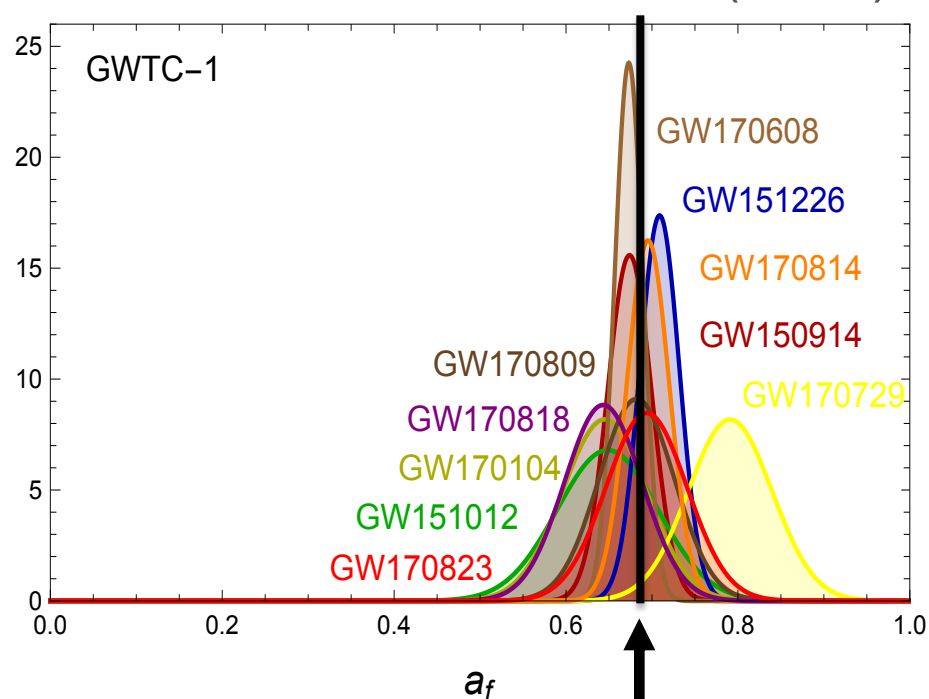


Effective & Final Spin

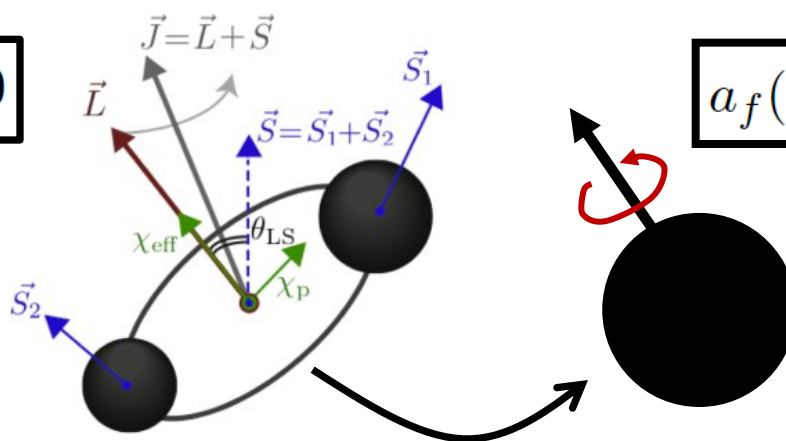
JGB (2019)



$$\chi_{\text{eff}}(S_1 = S_2 = 0) = 0$$

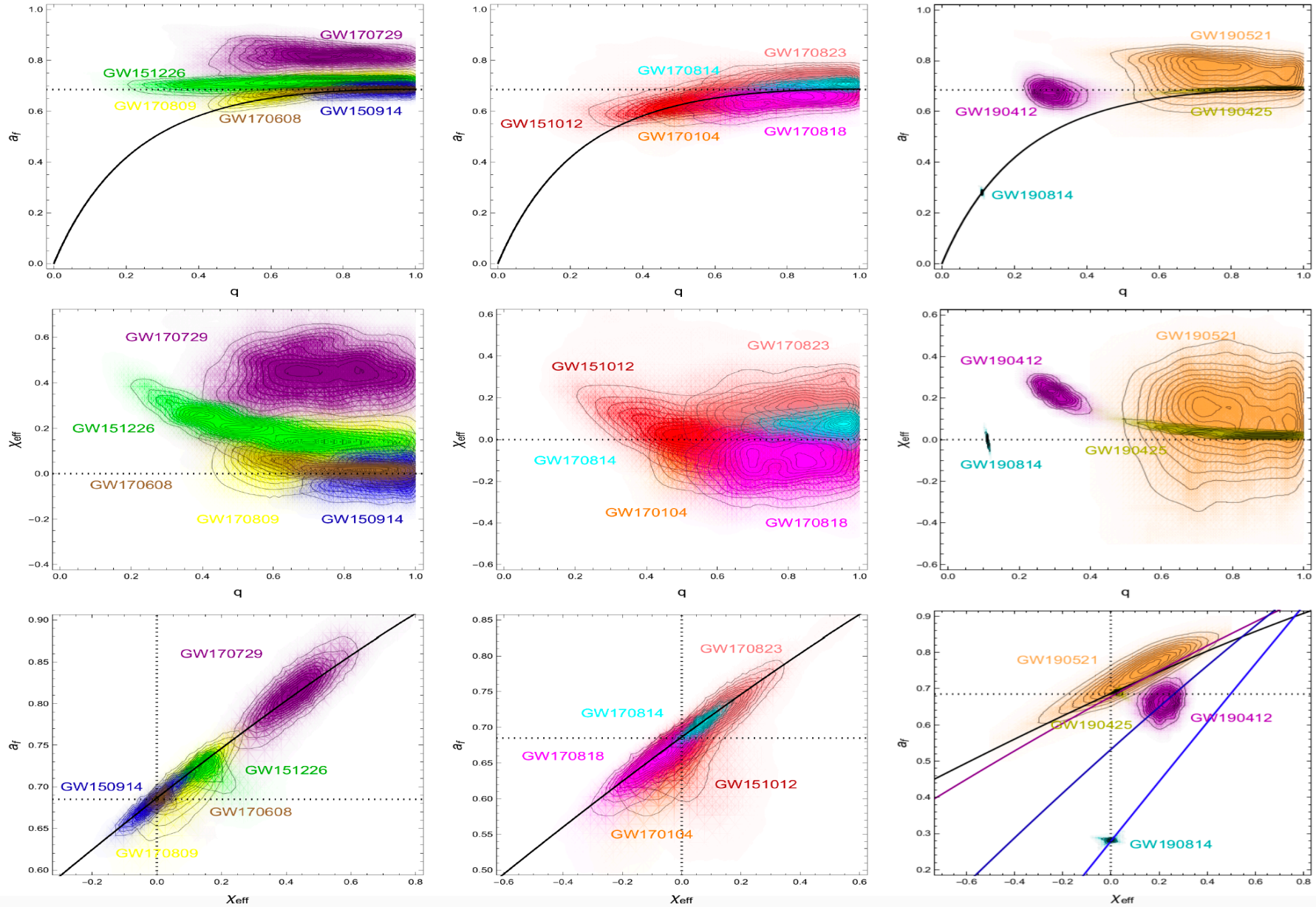


$$a_f(S_1 = S_2 = 0) = 0.686$$



Effective & Final Spin

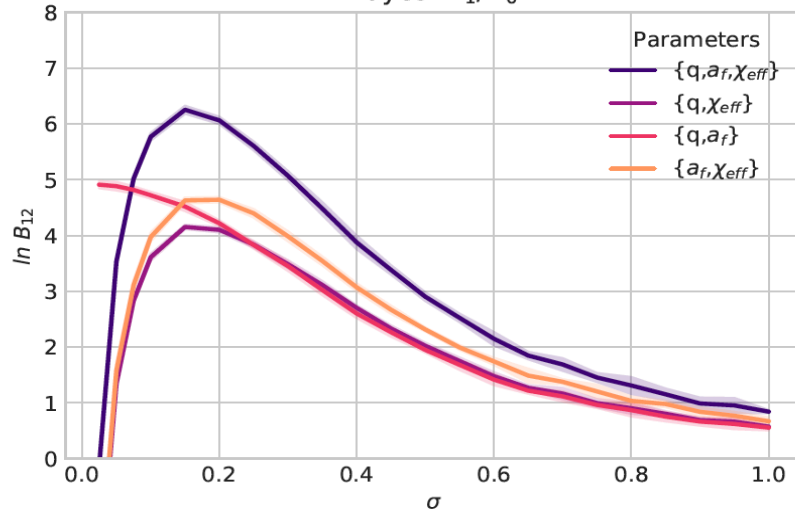
JGB, Nuño Siles, Ruiz Morales (2020)



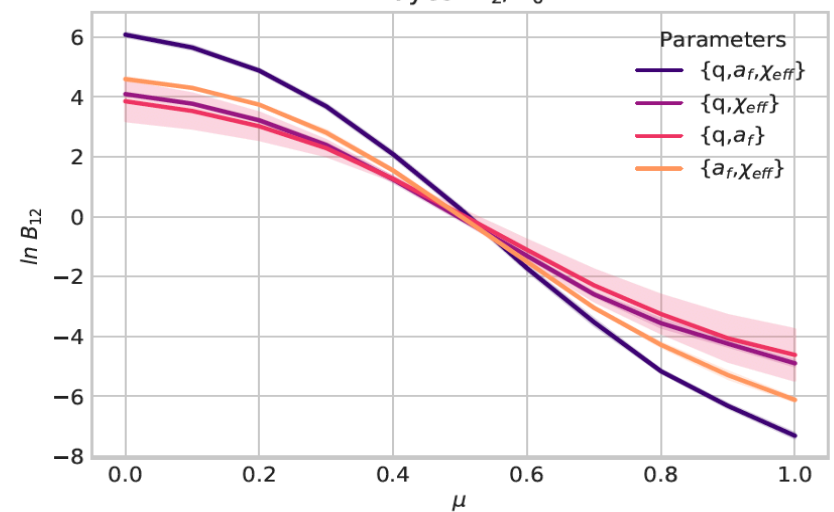
Effective & Final Spin

JGB, Nuño Siles, Ruiz Morales (2020)

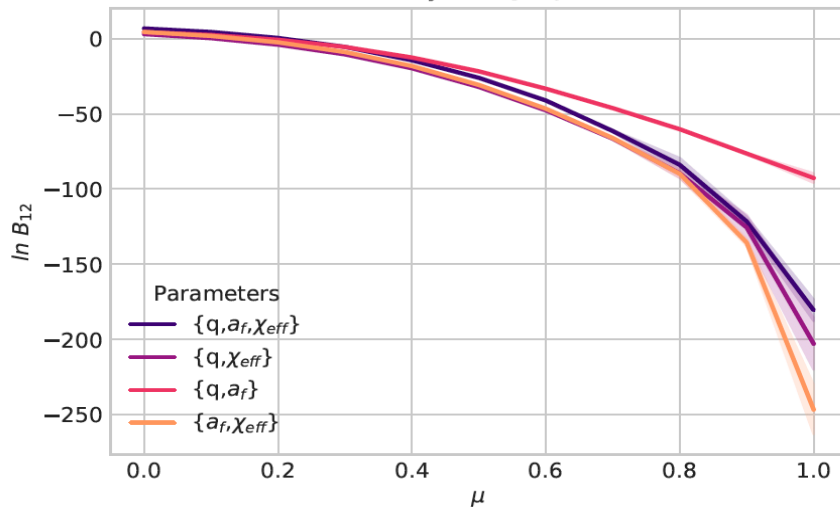
Bayes H_1/H_0



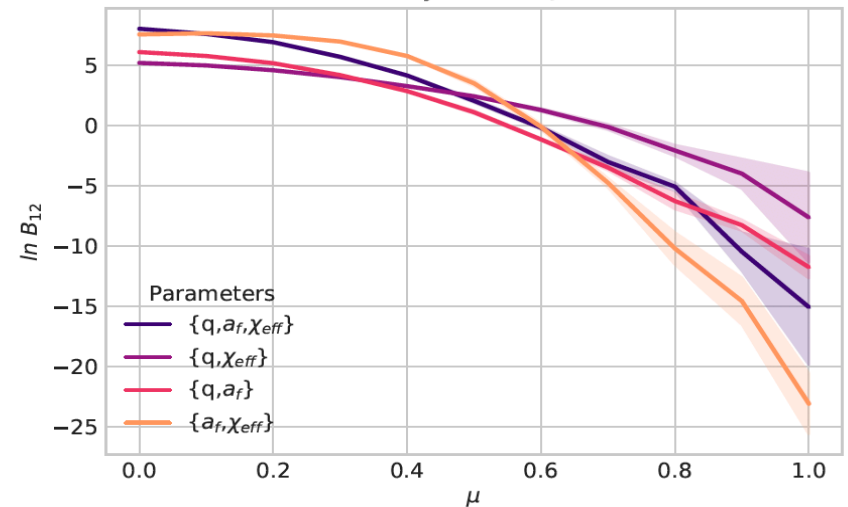
Bayes H_2/H_0



Bayes H_3/H_0

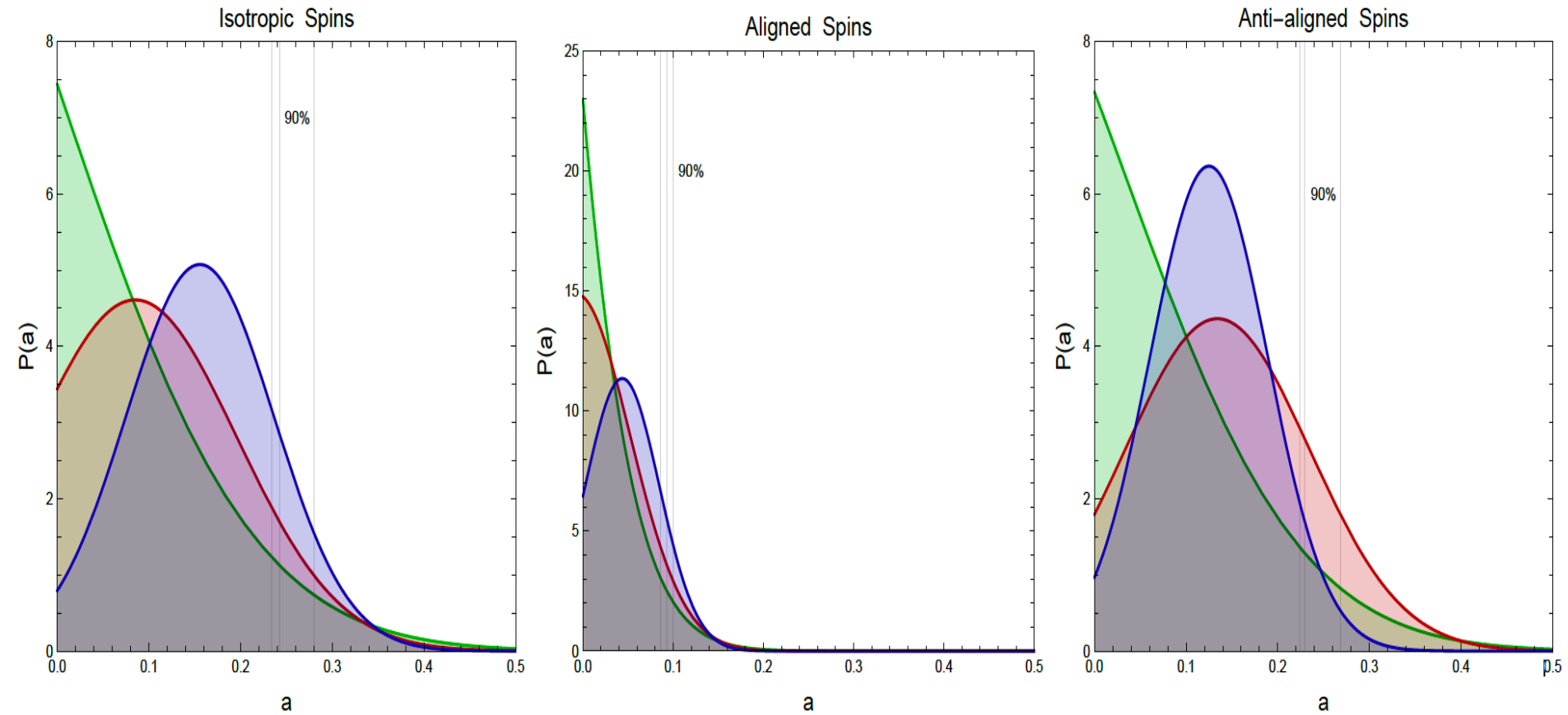


Bayes H_4/H_0



Spin magnitude posteriors

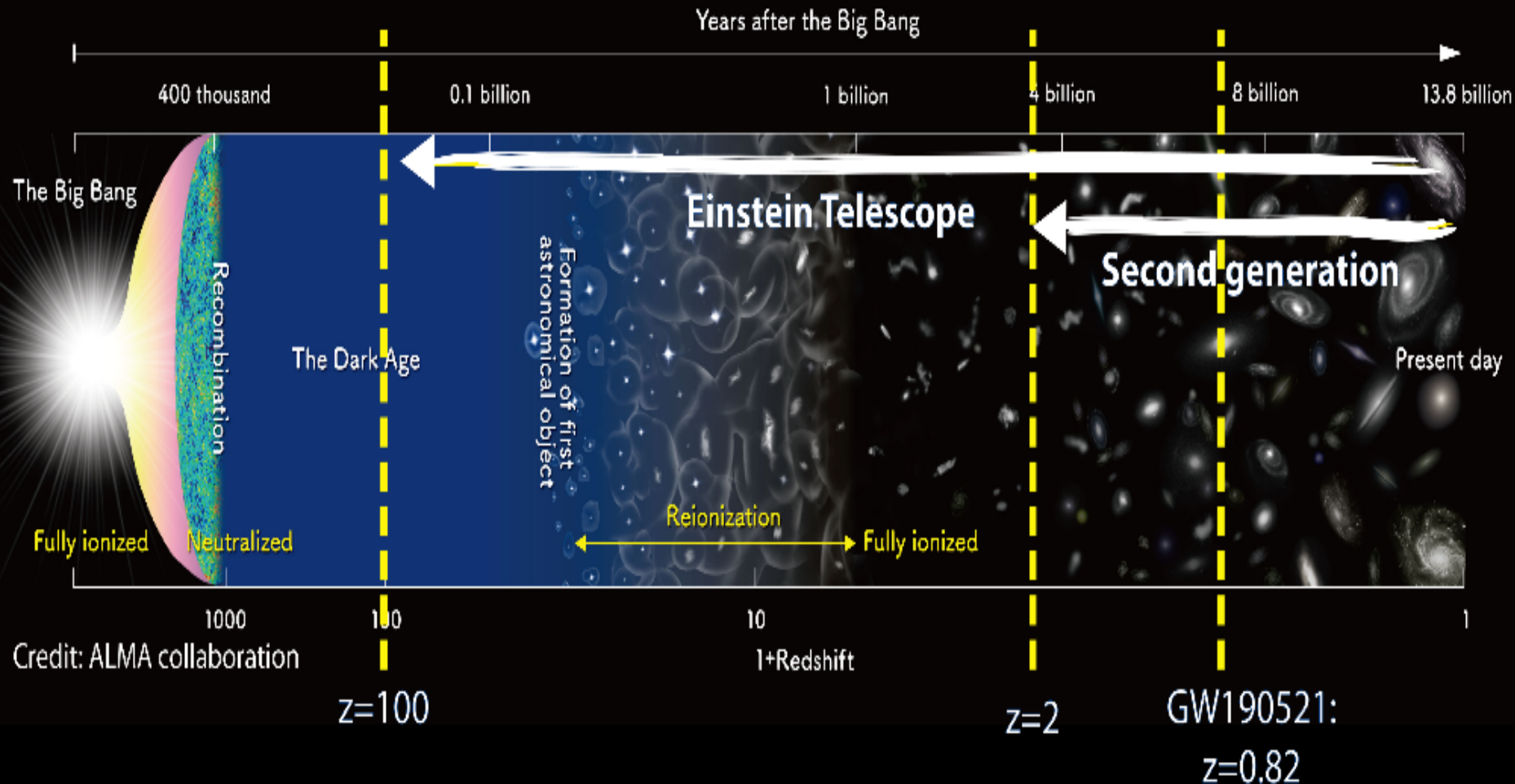
JGB, Nuño Siles, Ruiz Morales (2020)



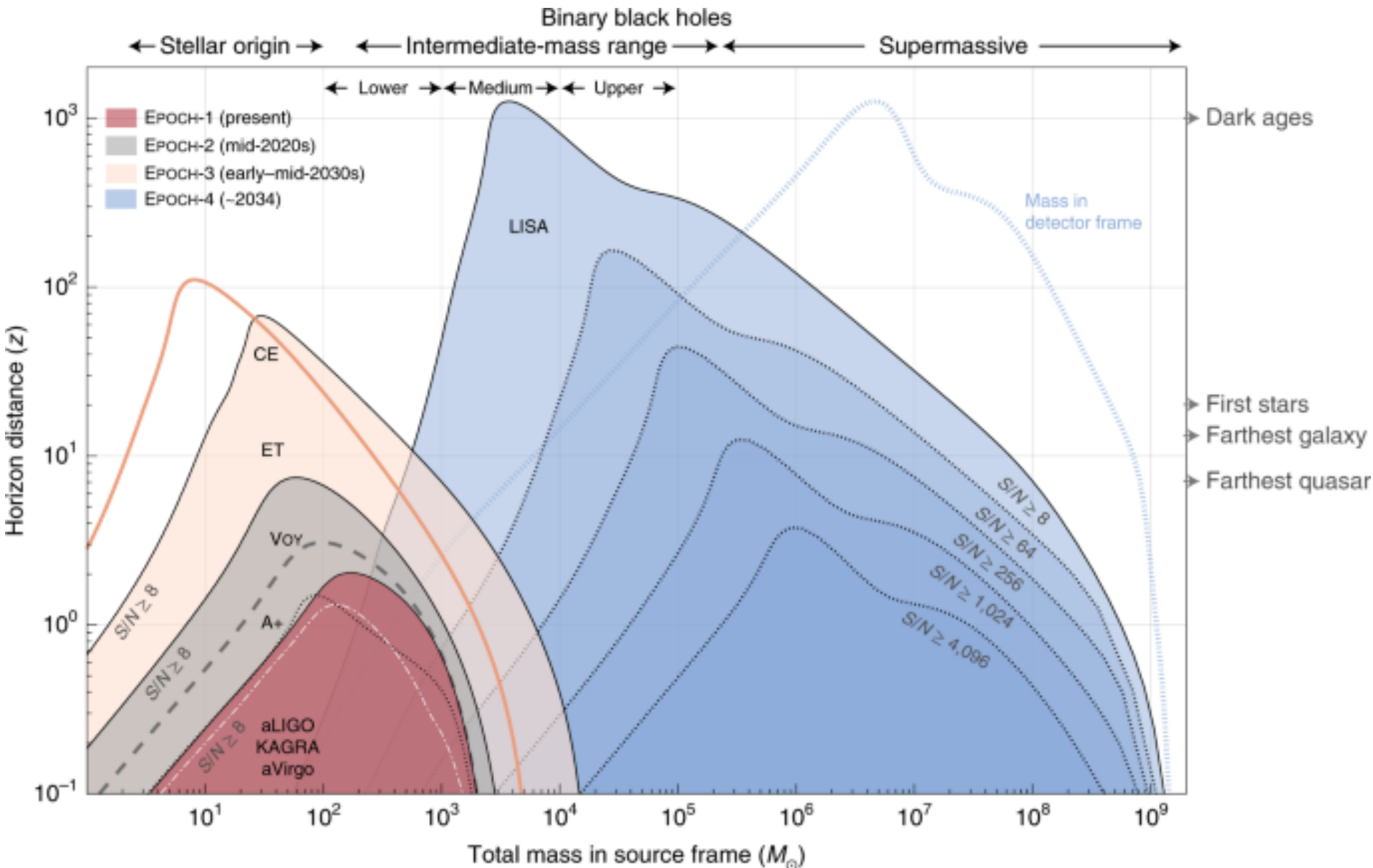
GWTC-1 (2018) + runO3a (2020)

The future of GW (G3)

Detection horizon for black-hole binaries



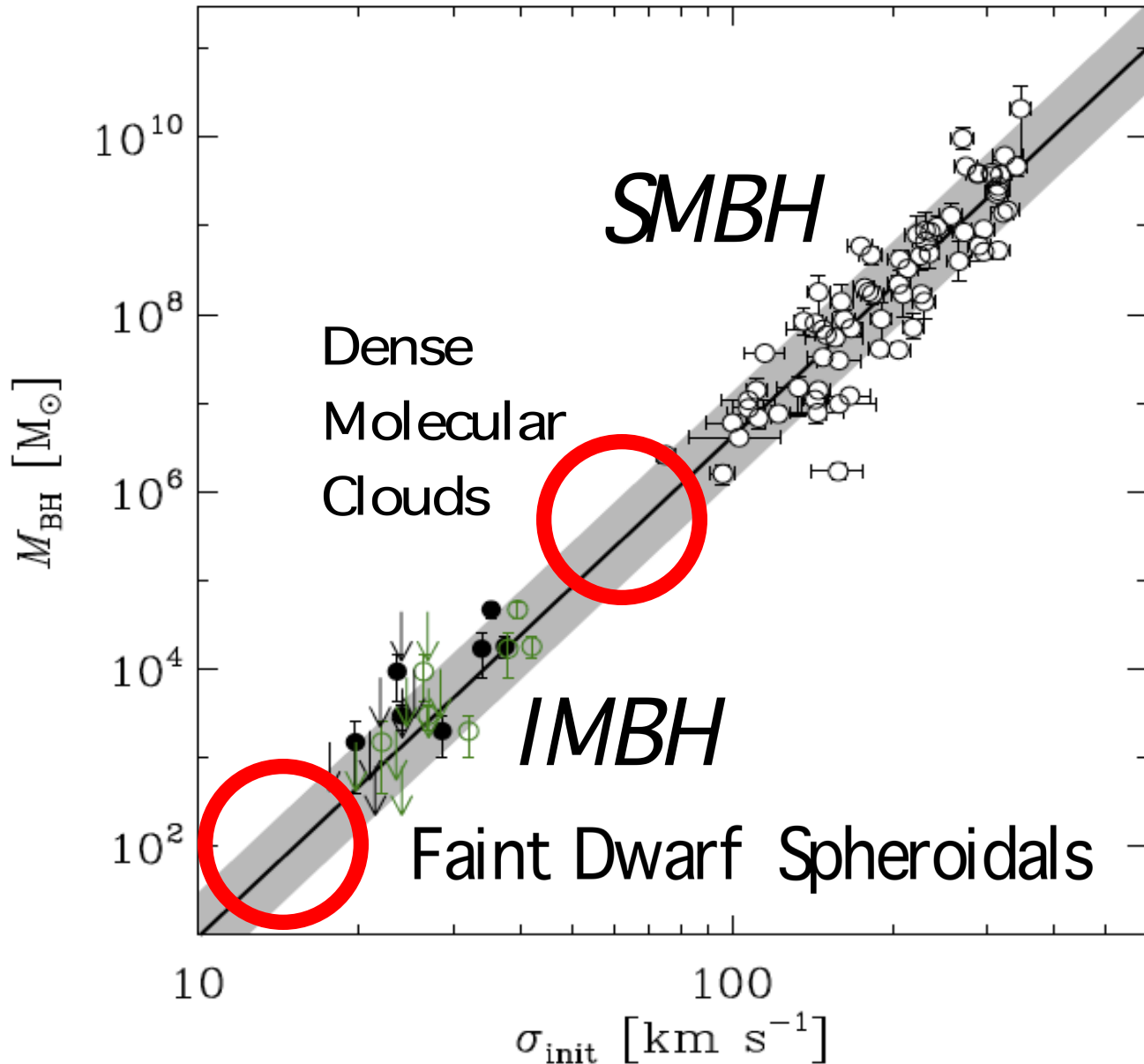
BBH sensitivity in future G3 GW



Conclusions

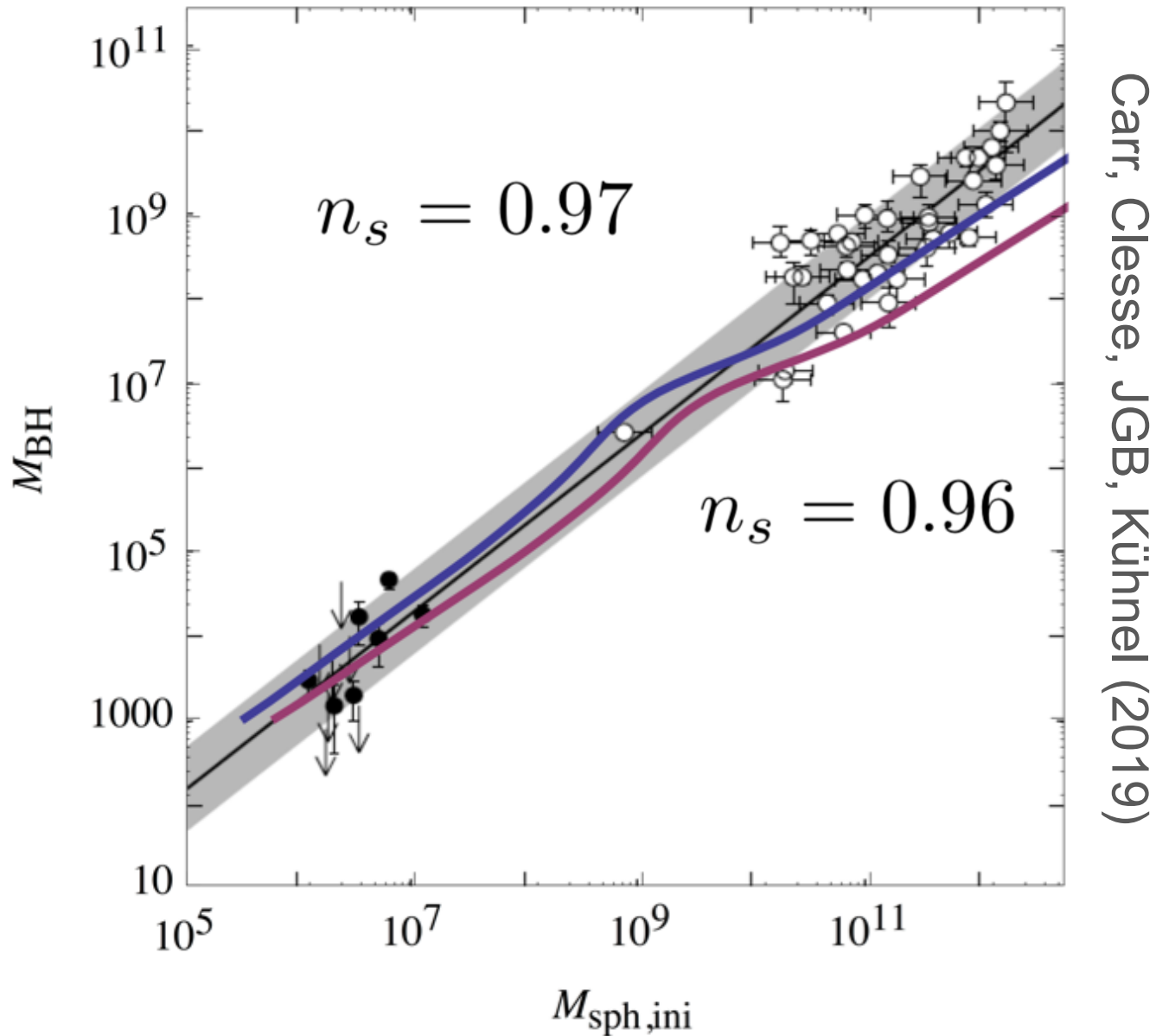
- Quantum diffusion inevitably generates PBH
- Thermal history predicts PBH have multimodal mass distribution $\sim 10^{-5}, 1, 100, 10^5 \text{ Msun}$ (10^{-10} also?)
- The predicted PBH spin and mass distribution has been measured by LIGO/Virgo + OGLE around 1-100 Msun (features: peak+plateau)
- Other peaks could be explored with microlensing
- PBH scenario can explain various cosmic conundra
- Paradigm shift in Structure Formation of Universe
- Very rich phenomenology: multiscale, multiepoch, multiprobe => Future G3 detectors (ET, LISA, GAIA)

SMBH correlation with Halo Mass



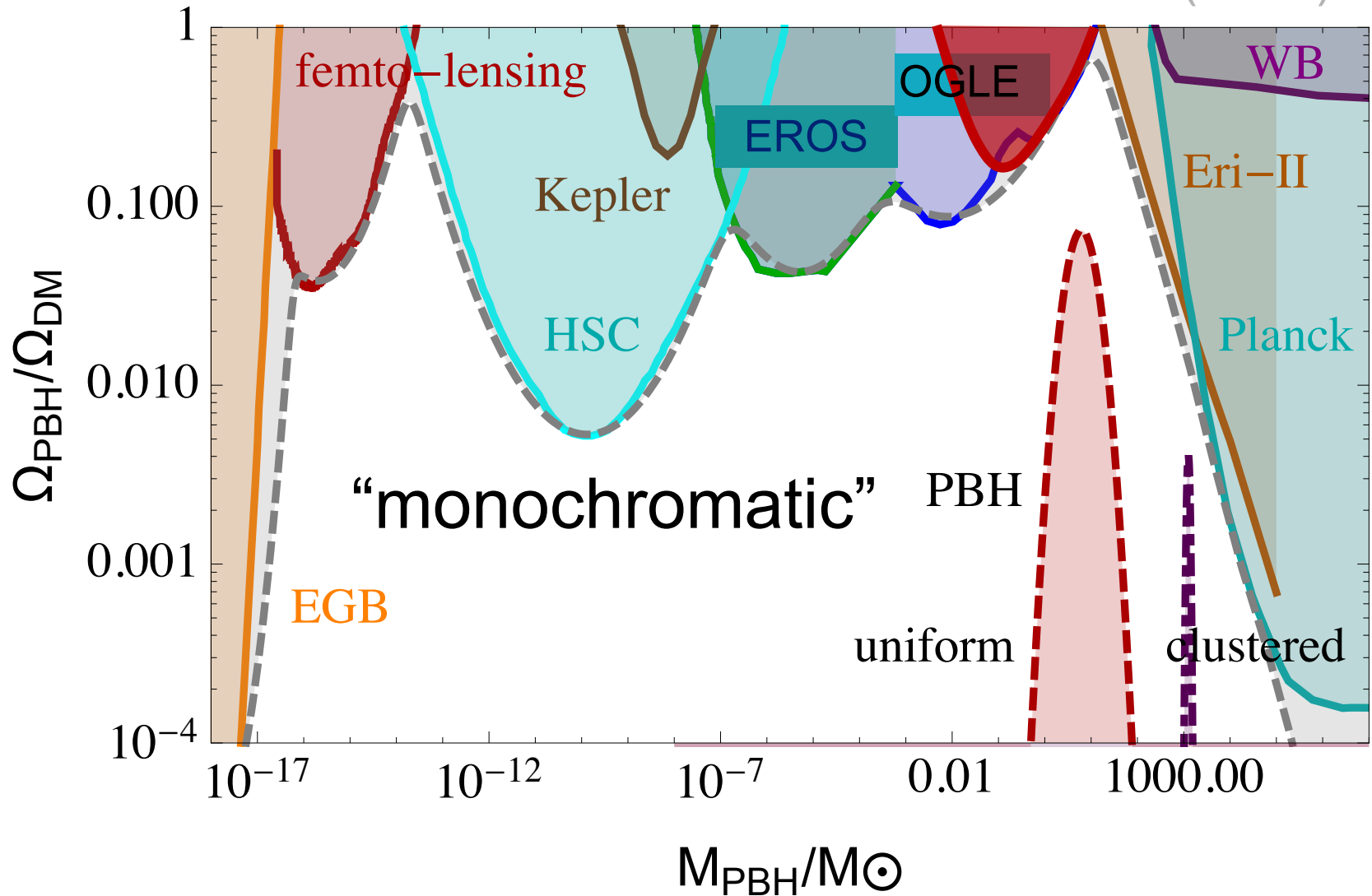
Krujissen et al. (2013)

SMBH correlation with Halo Mass

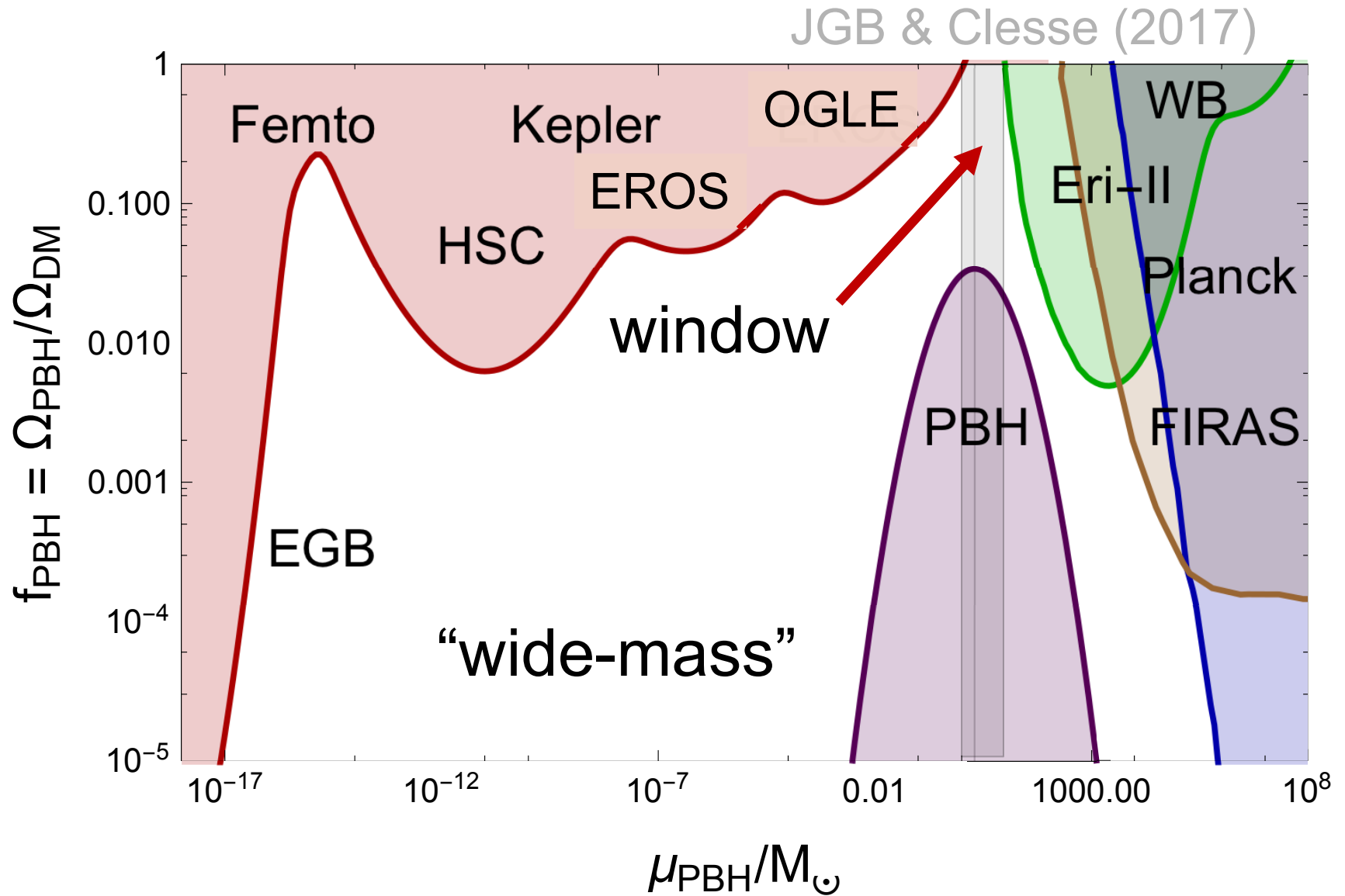


PBH constraints

JGB & Clesse (2017)



PBH constraints



PBH constraints

