Primordial Black Holes in the era of Gravitational Wave Astronomy

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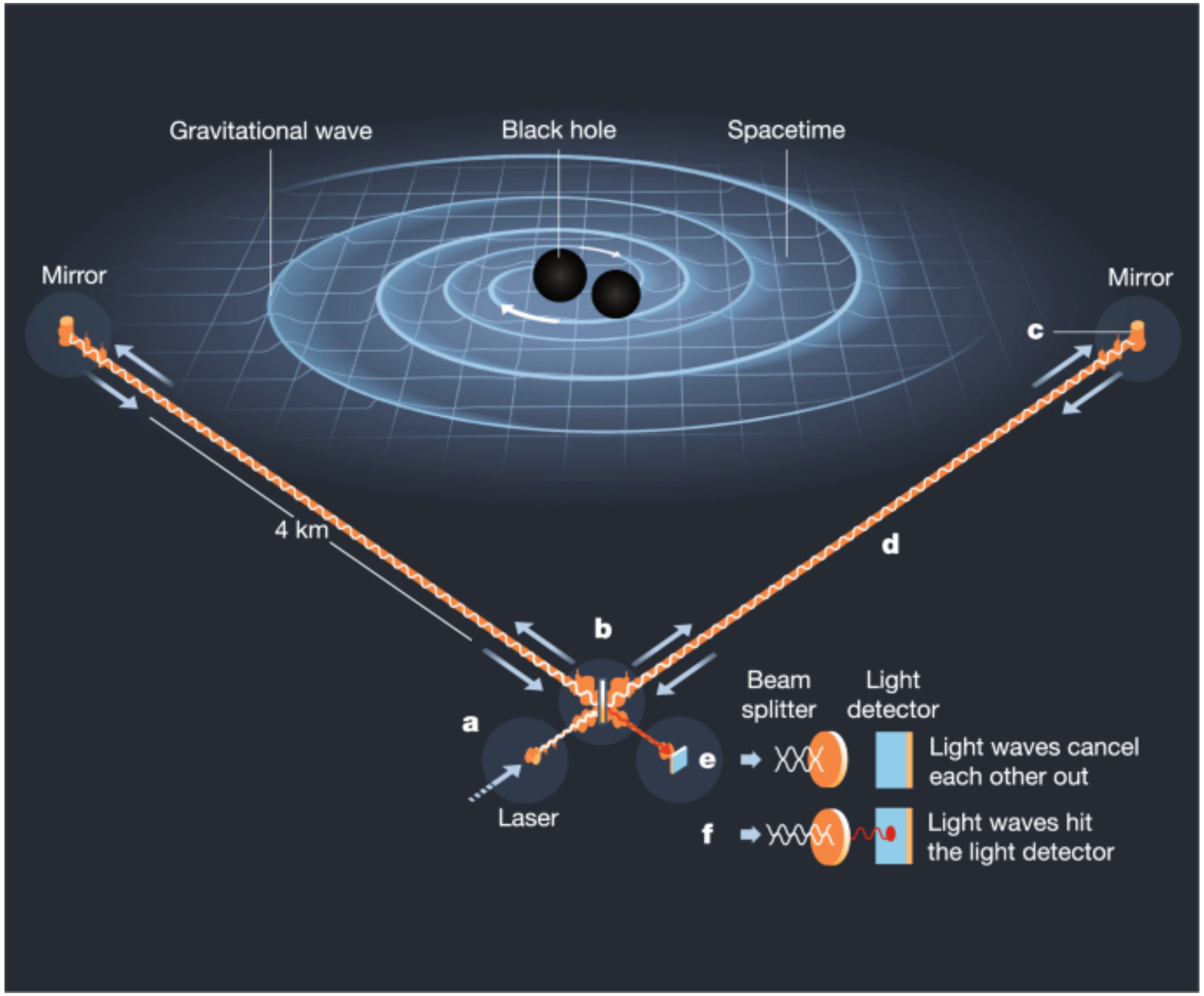
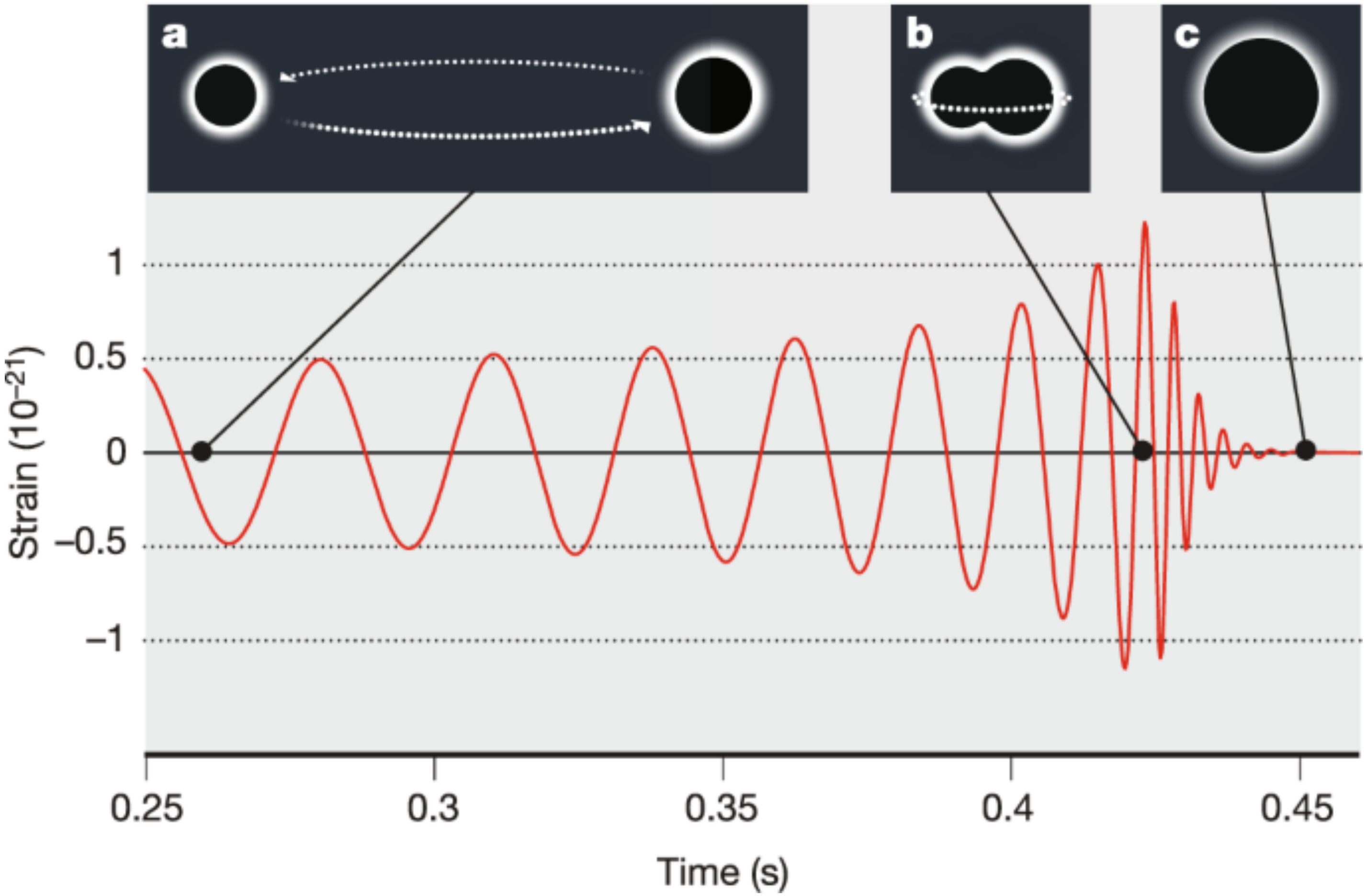
Gravitational waves and Primordial Black Holes are key predictions of General Relativity

Curved spacetime is dynamical

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + (\delta_{ij} + h_{ij})dx^i dx^j$$



Nature 24/4/2019

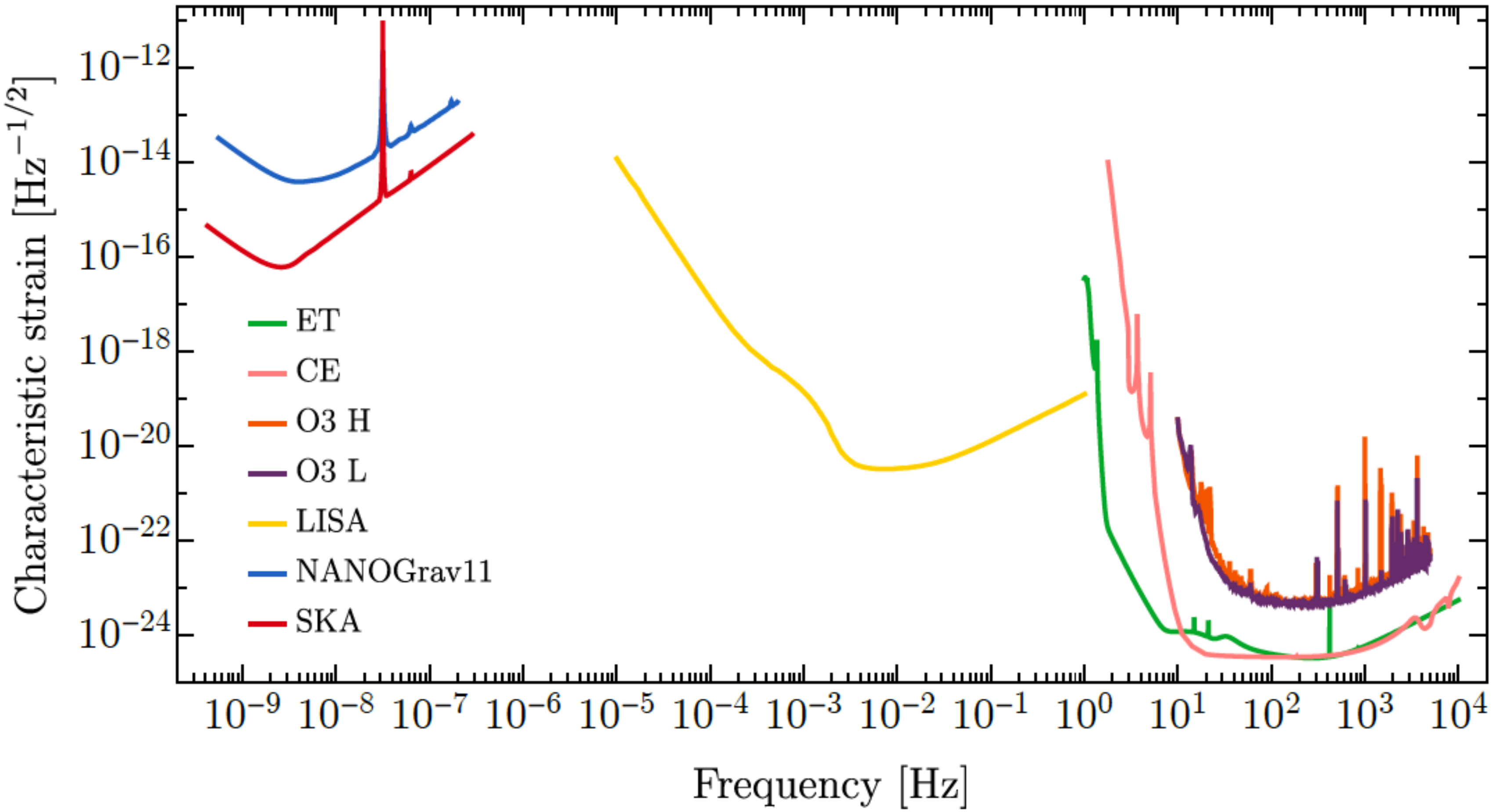


$$\text{Strain} \sim \frac{\delta L}{L} \sim h$$

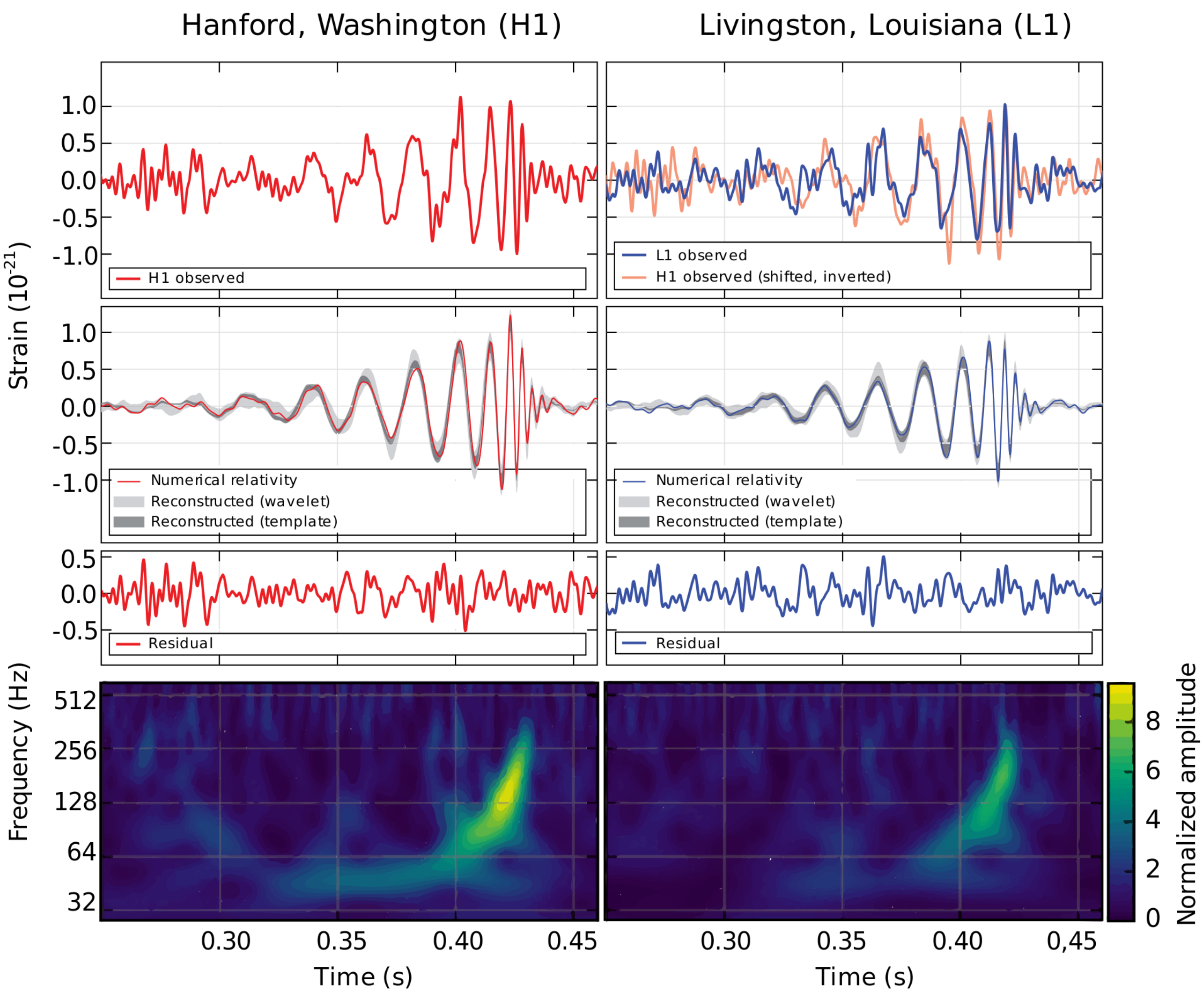
Nature 24/4/2019


LIGO Hanford
Kagra
Virgo
LIGO Livingston

Current and future sensitivities

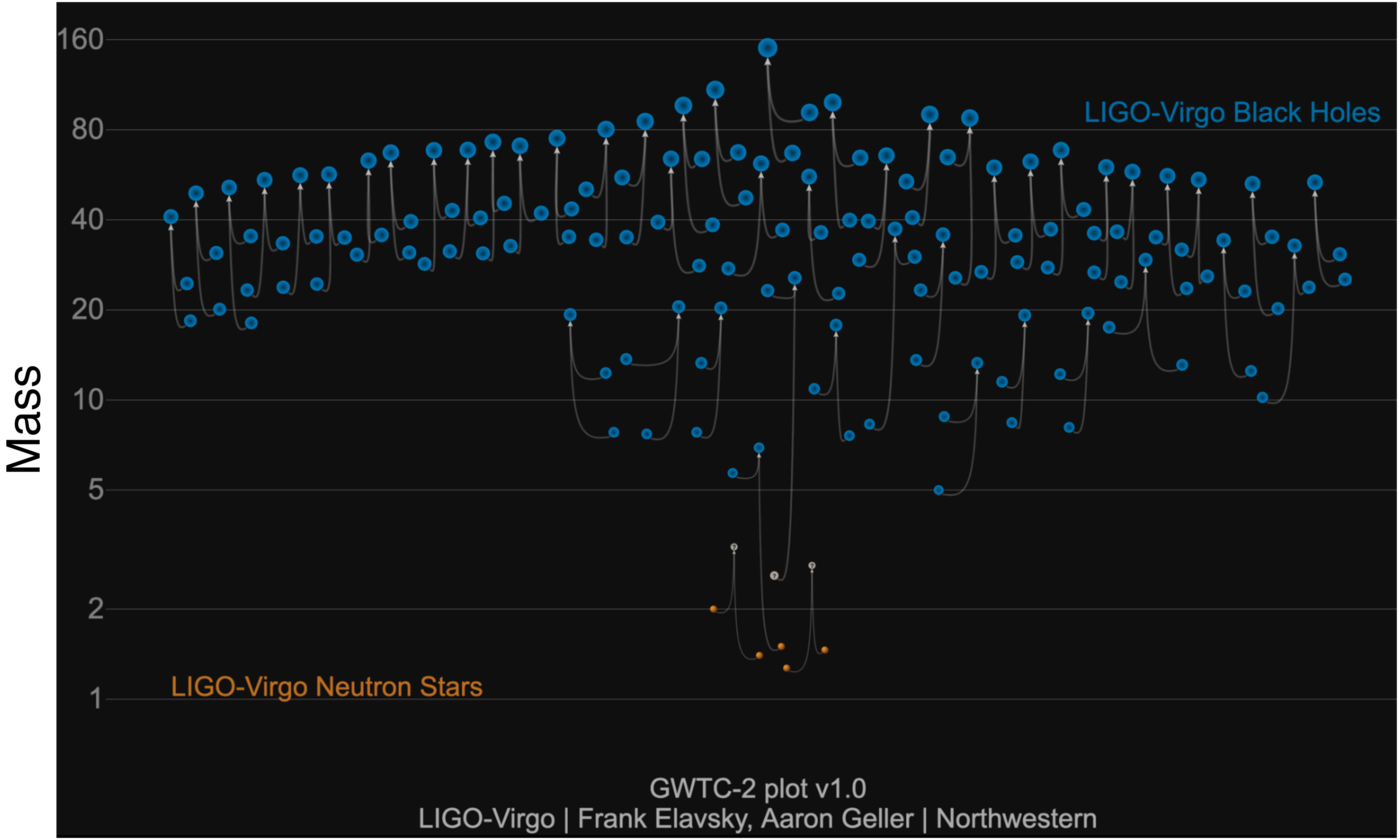


GW150914

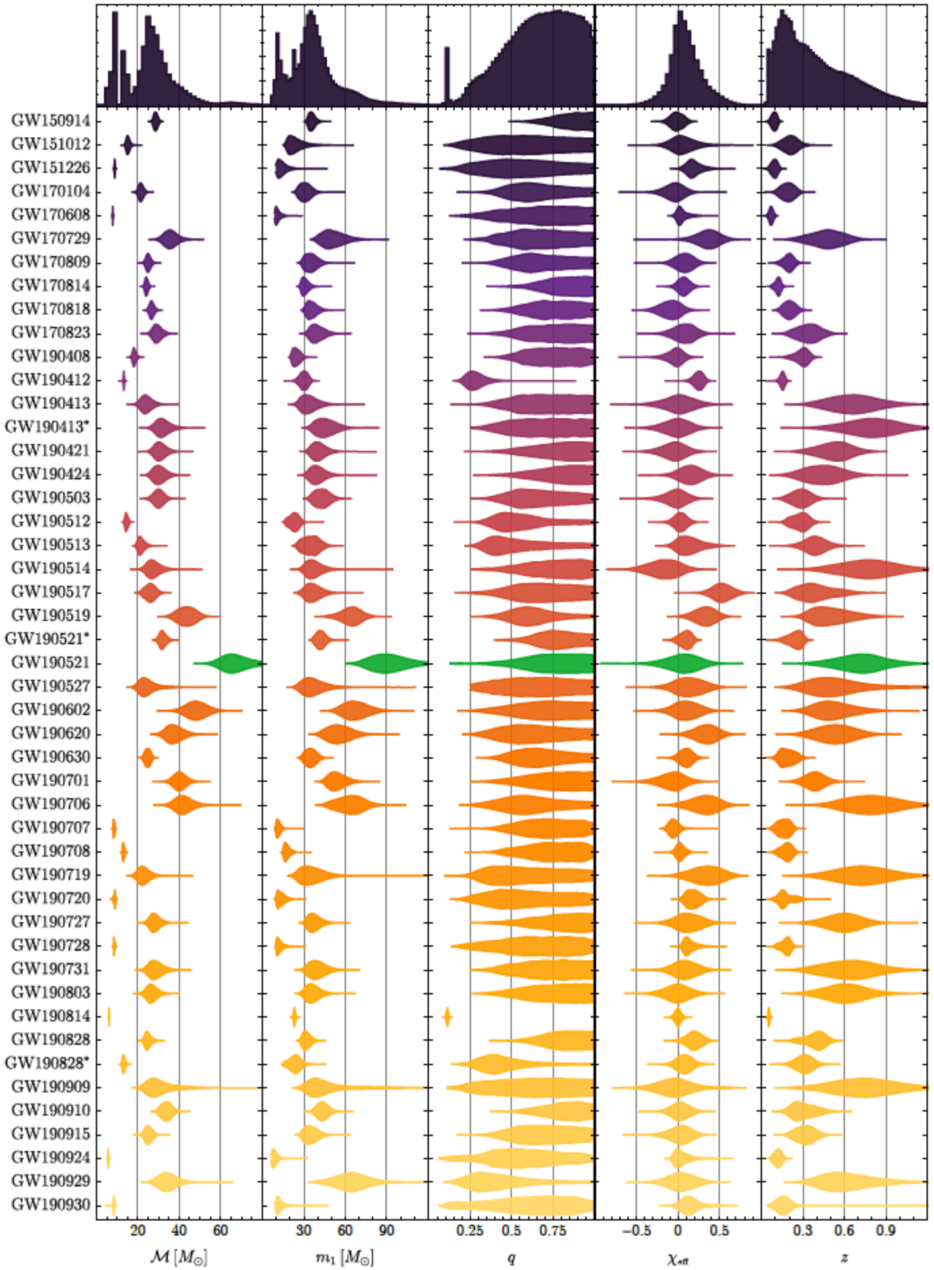


Hanford, Washington (H1)
Livingston, Louisiana (L1)
Strain (10^-21)
1.0
0.5
0.0
-0.5
-1.0
H1 observed
L1 observed
H1 observed (shifted, inverted)
Numerical relativity
Reconstructed (wavelet)
Reconstructed (template)
Residual
Frequency (Hz)
512
256
128
64
32
0.30
0.35
0.40
0.45
0,45
Time (s)
Normalized amplitude
8
6
4
2
0

Era of Gravitational Wave Astronomy



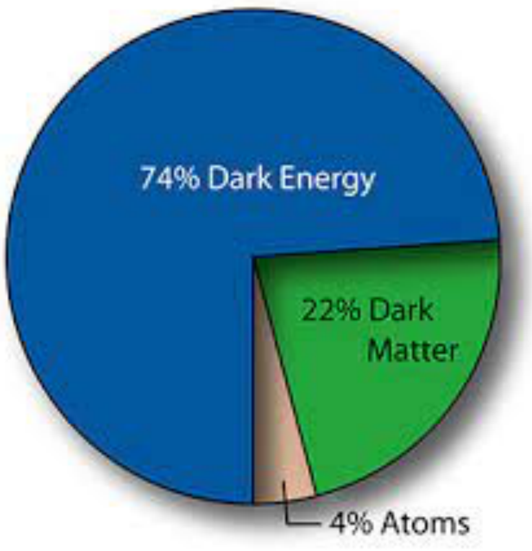
Era of Gravitational Wave Astronomy

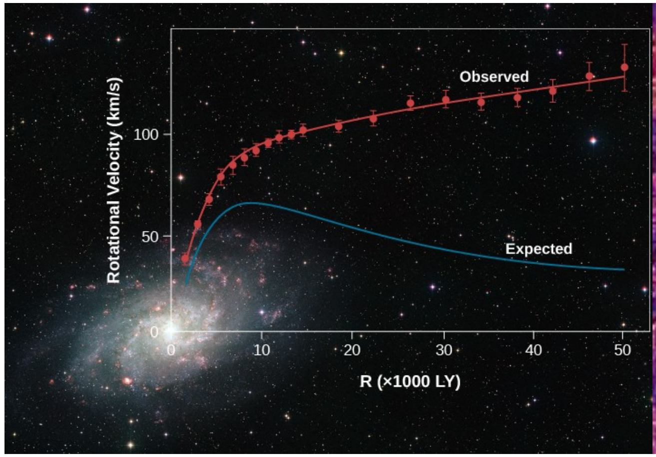


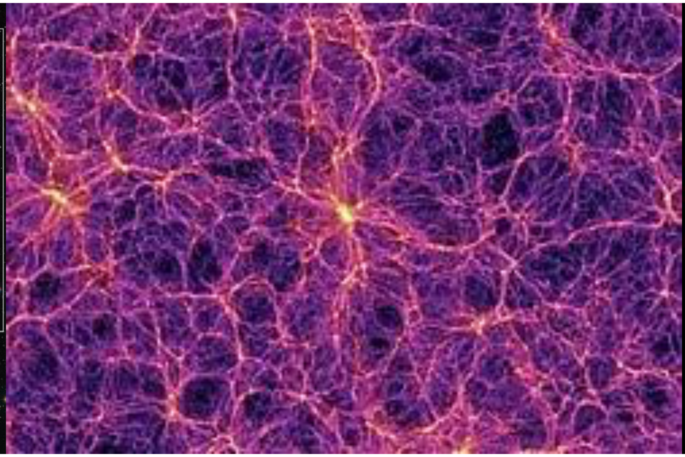
Era of Gravitational Wave Astronomy

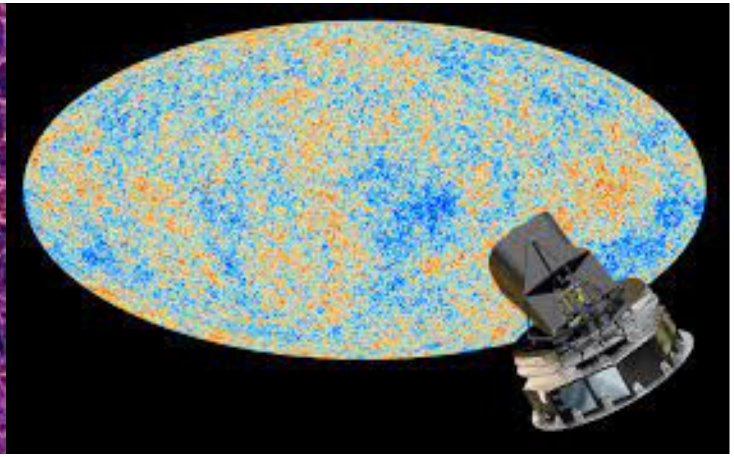
- Astrophysics: black holes, neutron stars, multi-messenger astrophysics, …
- Fundamental physics and cosmology: tests of GR, exotic compact objects, the nature of dark matter and dark energy, towards the Big Bang, …

Dark Matter









Rotation curves

Large-scale structure

CMB anisotropies

Dark Matter: what is it?

Might it be some non-exotic matter?

In principle yes: Primordial Black Holes (PBHs)

Black Holes

- Astrophysical BHs forms from the gravitational collapse of a star. We know they exist. Their mass must be above the Chandrasekhar limit,

$$M > \mathcal{O}(1)\, M_\odot$$

- PBHs are formed in the early universe. Their mass can be small and they can still be around as long as they do not evaporate within the age of the universe

$$M > 10^{-18}\, M_\odot$$

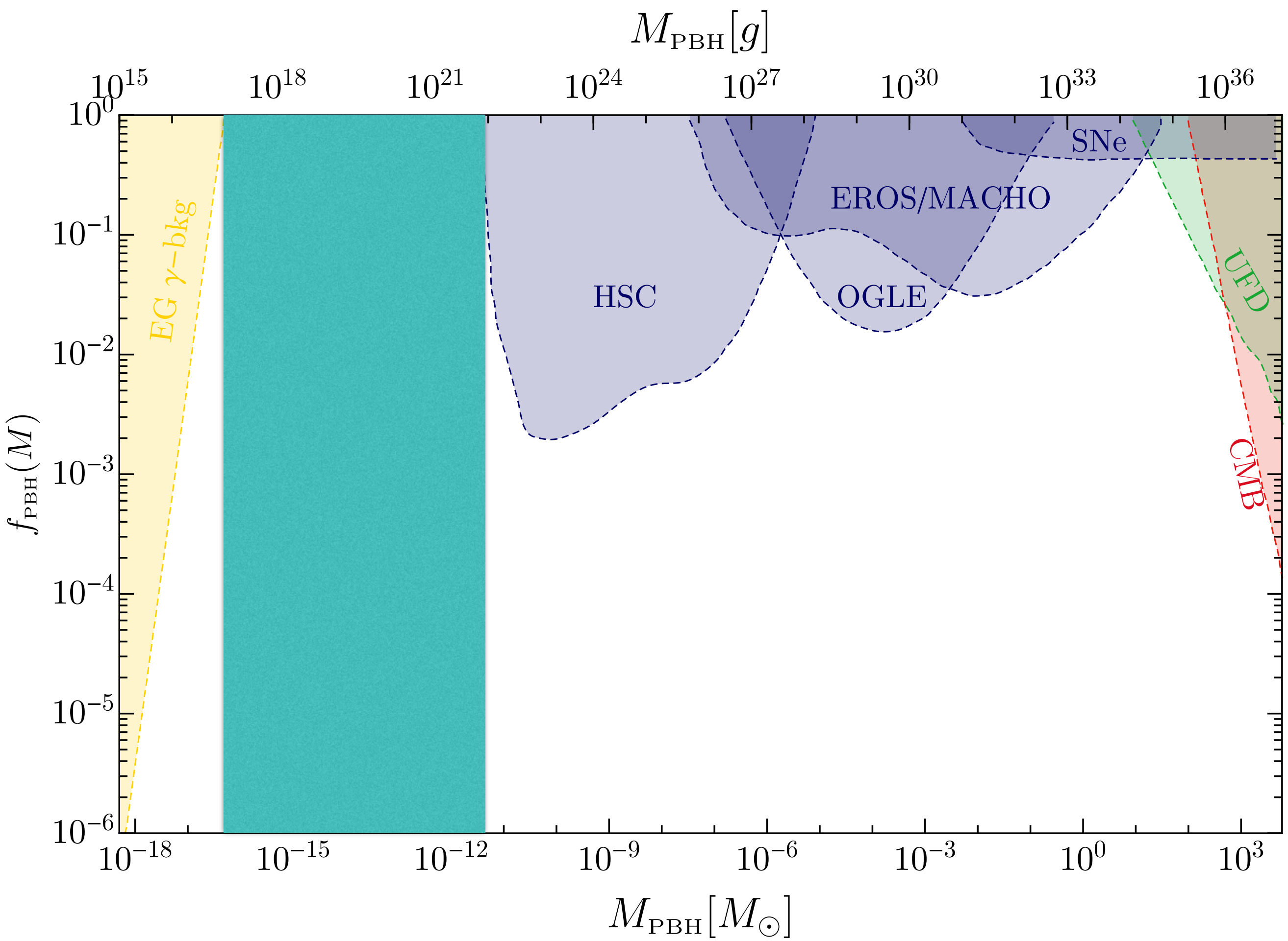
Key Questions on PBHs in the GW era

- Do PBHs contribute to current and future GW signals?
- What are the smoking-gun evidences for PBHs and how to distinguish them from astrophysical sources?
- Can PBHs account for all the dark matter in the universe?

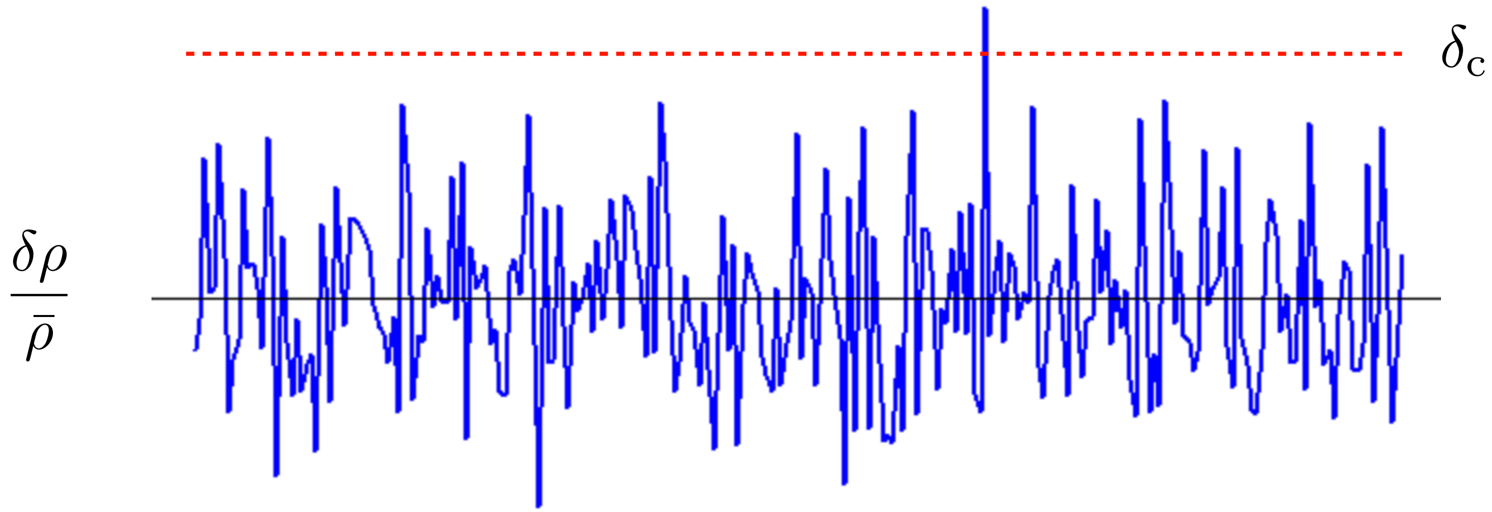
PBHs

Primordial black holes can compose all the dark matter (or a fraction of it)

$$f_{\mathrm{PBH}} = \Omega_{\mathrm{PBH}}/\Omega_{\mathrm{DM}}$$



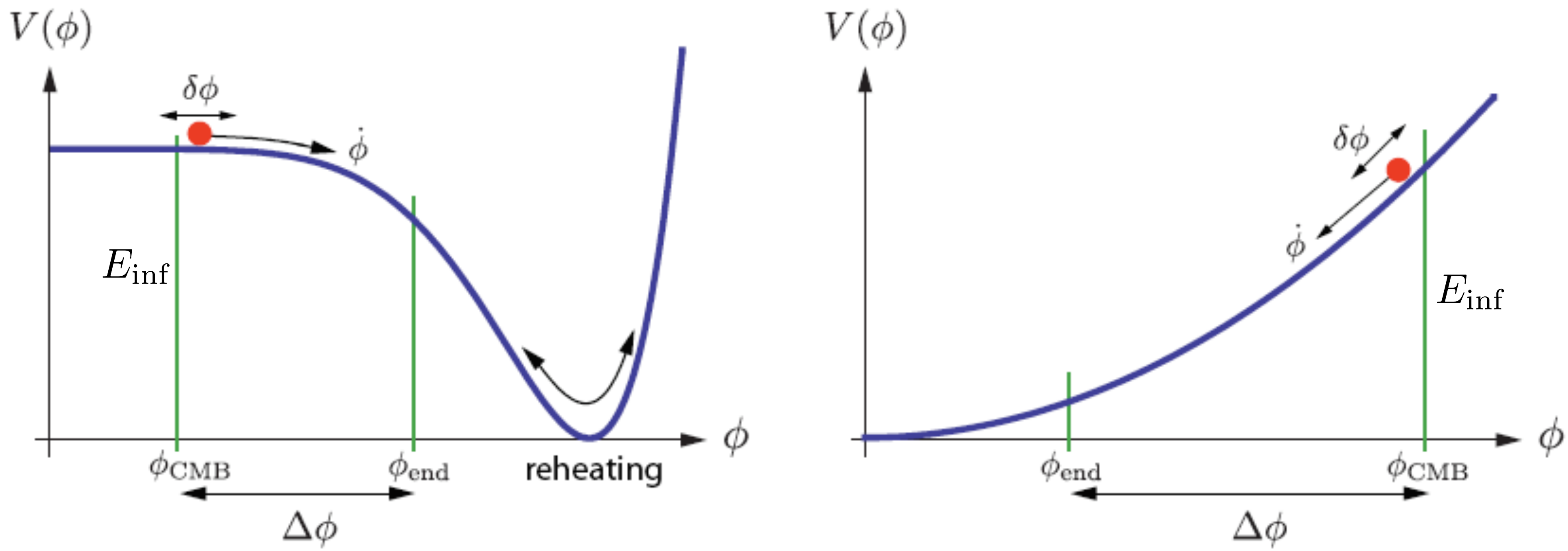
PBHs may be originated from peaks of the density perturbations generated in the early universe



PBHs are rare events, tail of the distribution

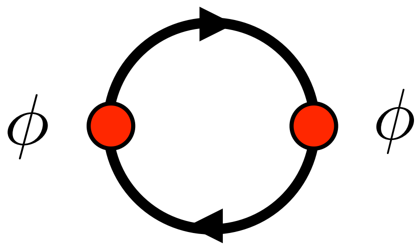
One possible mechanism: large fluctuations from inflation

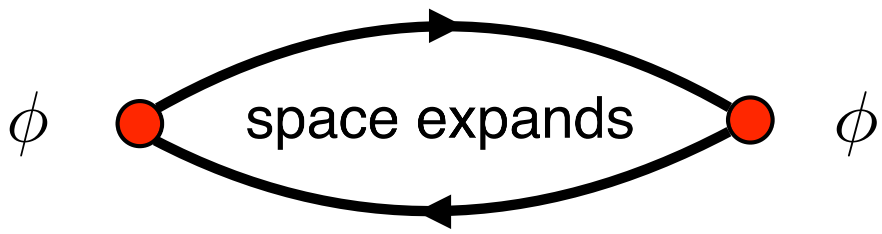
Inflation



$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = H^2 = \frac{\rho}{3M_{\text{Pl}}^2} = \frac{E_{\text{inf}}^4}{3M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \Rightarrow a(t) \sim e^{Ht}$$

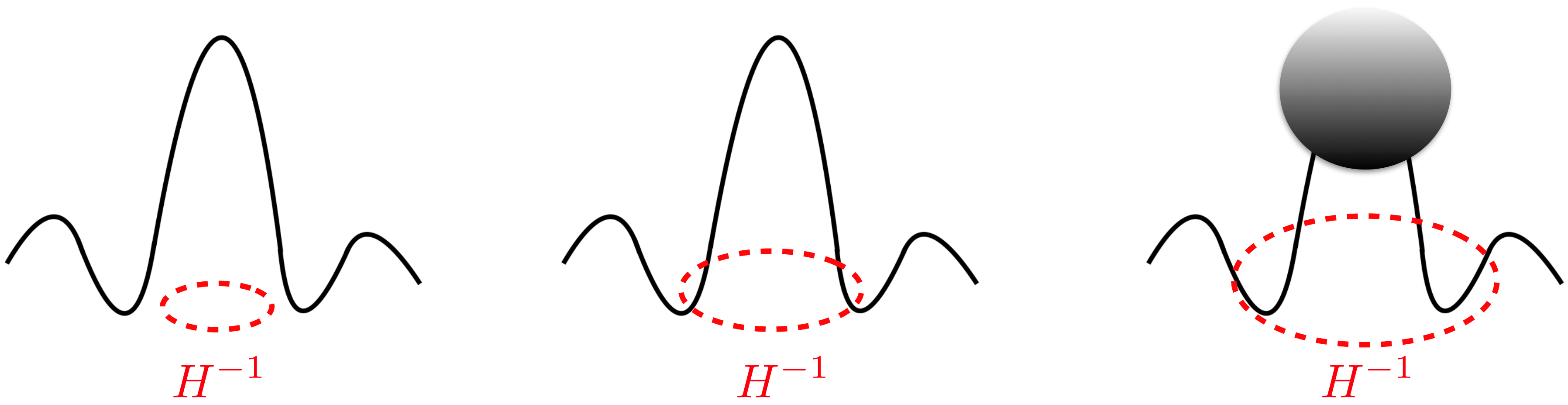
Heuristic argument for the inflationary perturbations





Where the PBHs may come from?

$$\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho} \gtrsim \delta_{\rm c}$$



$$M_{\rm PBH} \sim M_{\rm H}$$

Properties of PBHs at formation

The PBH mass function at formation

Mass distribution dependent on the overdensity perturbation spectrum and statistical properties

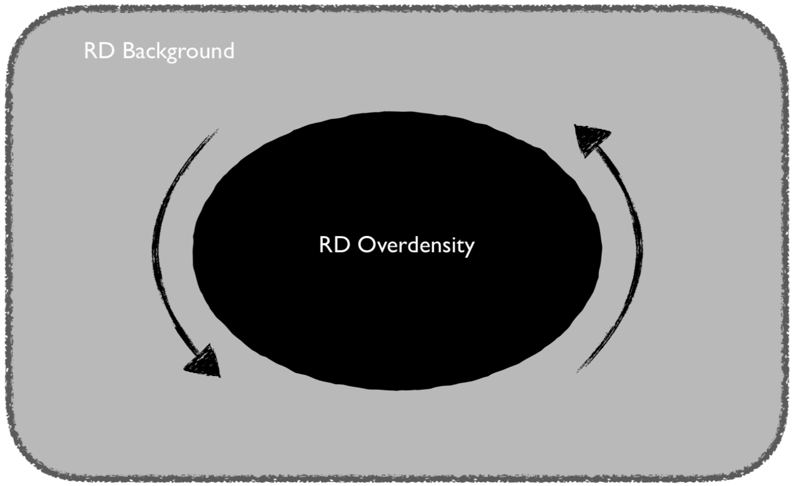
Standard parametrisation

$$\psi(M_{\rm PBH}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} M_{\rm PBH}} \exp\left(-\frac{\ln^2(M_{\rm PBH}/M_c)}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

The spin of PBHs at formation is small

- PBHs originate from peaks, that is from *maxima* of the local density contrast.

- The spin results from the action of the torques generated by the gravitational tidal forces upon horizon crossing



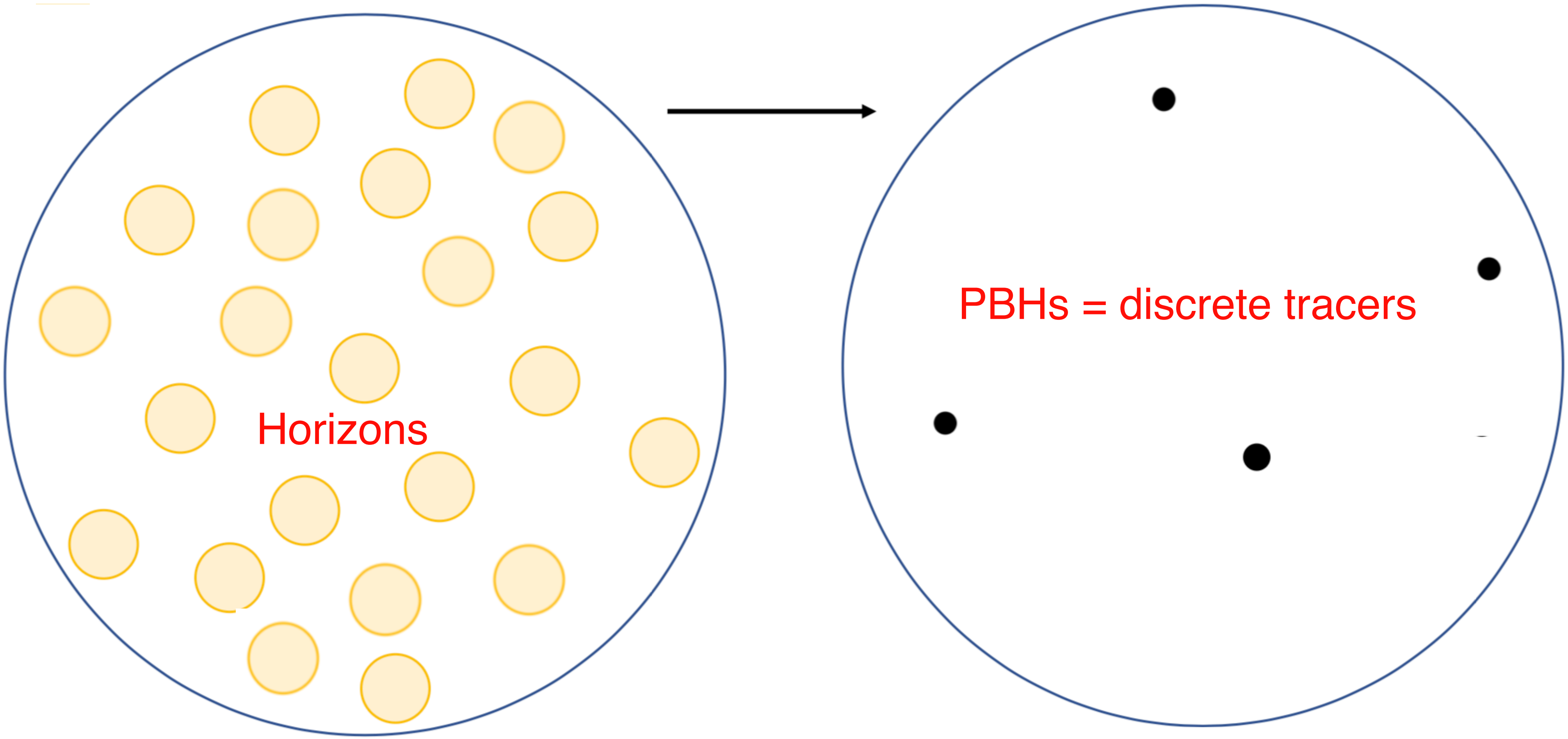
$$\vec{\chi} = \vec{S}/G_N M^2_{\rm PBH}$$

$$\chi_{\rm i} \sim 10^{-2}\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}$$

Shape of the density power spectrum

De Luca et al. (2018)

PBHs are not clustered at formation



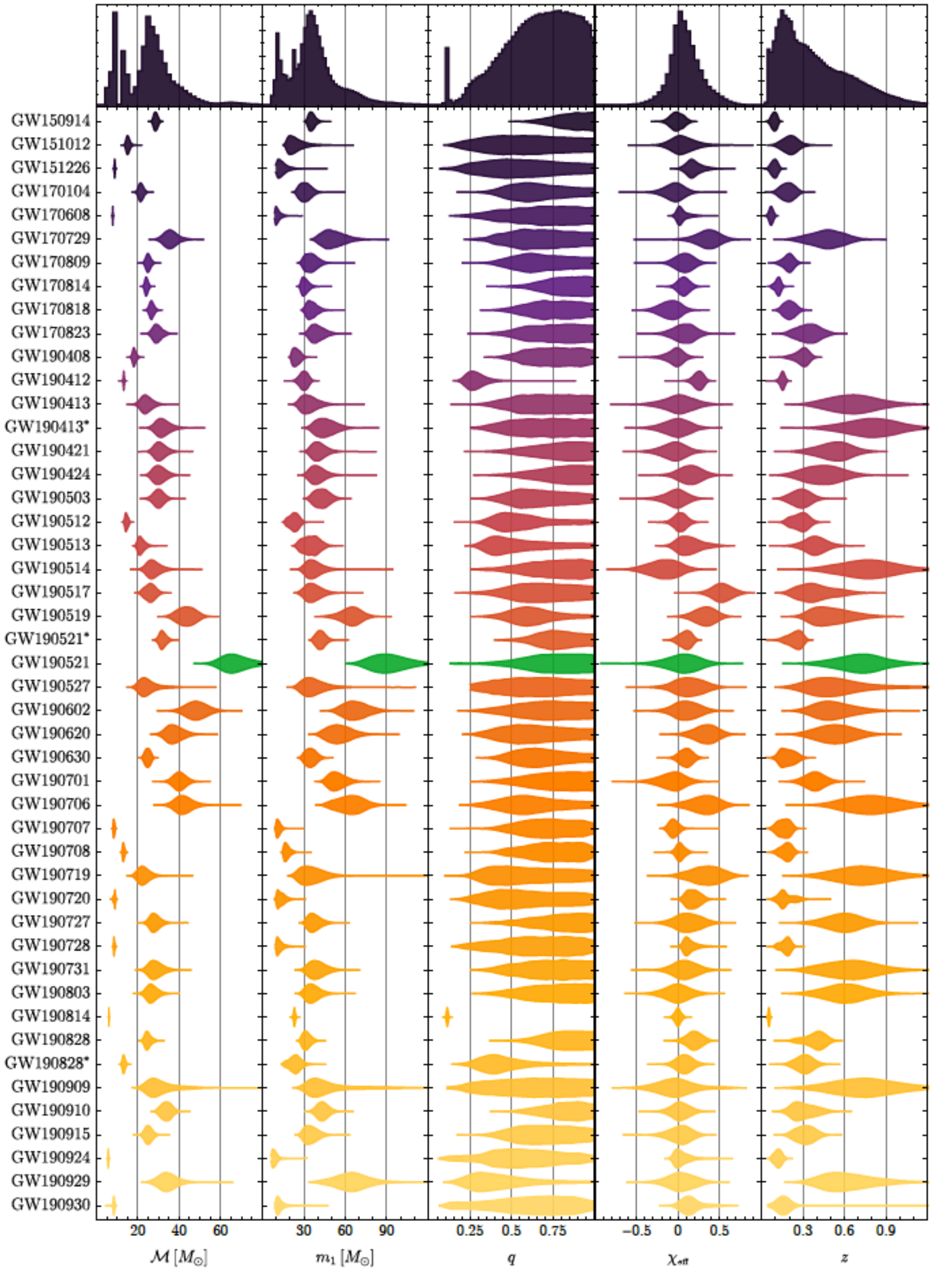
$$\left\langle \frac{\delta\rho_{\rm PBH}(\vec{x},z)}{\bar{\rho}_{\rm DM}} \frac{\delta\rho_{\rm PBH}(0,z)}{\bar{\rho}_{\rm DM}} \right\rangle = \frac{f^2_{\rm PBH}}{n_{\rm PBH}} \delta_{\rm D}(\vec{x}) + \xi(x,z)$$

with Desjaques (2018)

Key Questions on PBHs in the GW era

- Do PBHs contribute to current and future GW signals?
- What are the smoking-gun evidences for PBHs and how to distinguish them from astrophysical sources?
- Can PBHs account for all the dark matter in the universe?

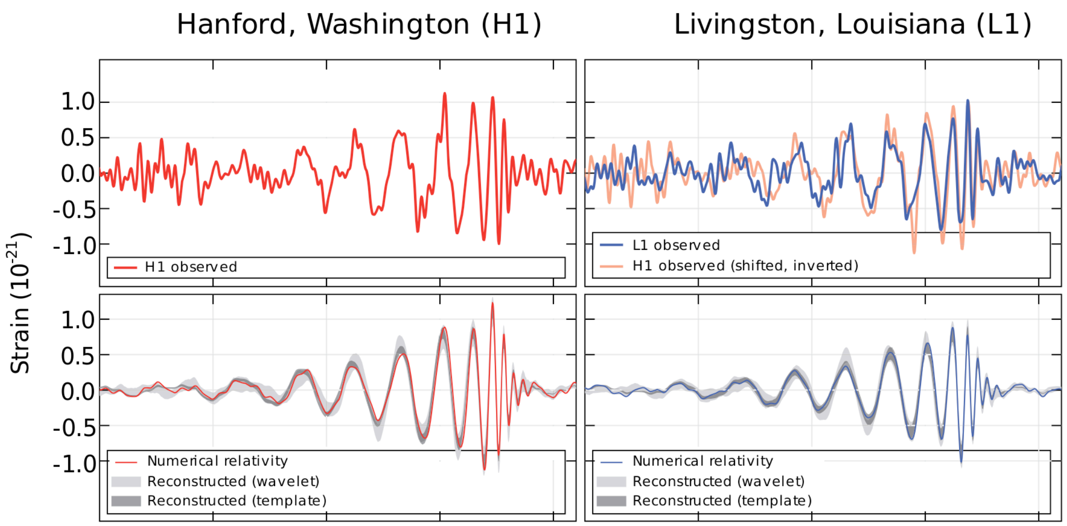
GWTC-2 catalogue



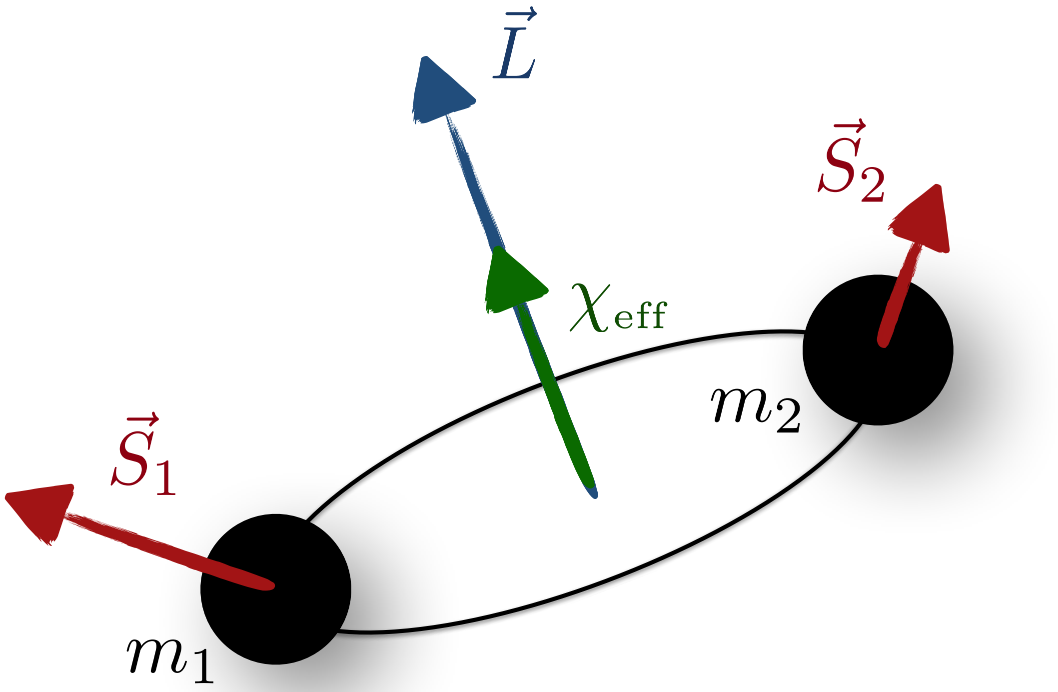
Most events consistent with equal masses

About 10 events with large spins

BH binary



GW150914, LIGO (2016)



Waveforms dependent
on the binary event parameters

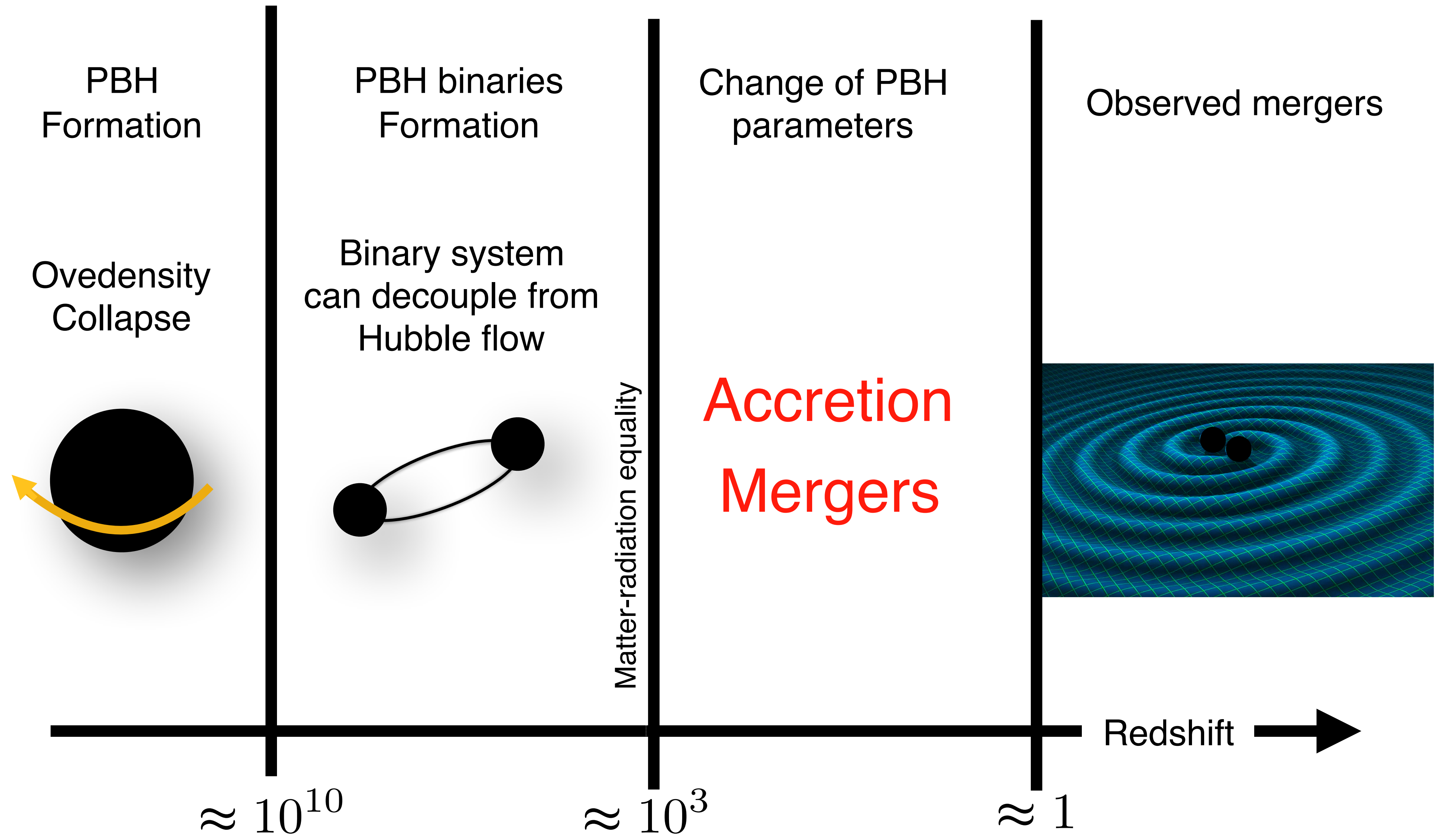
$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{(m_1 m_2)^{3/5}}{(m_1 + m_2)^{1/5}}$$

$$q = m_2/m_1$$

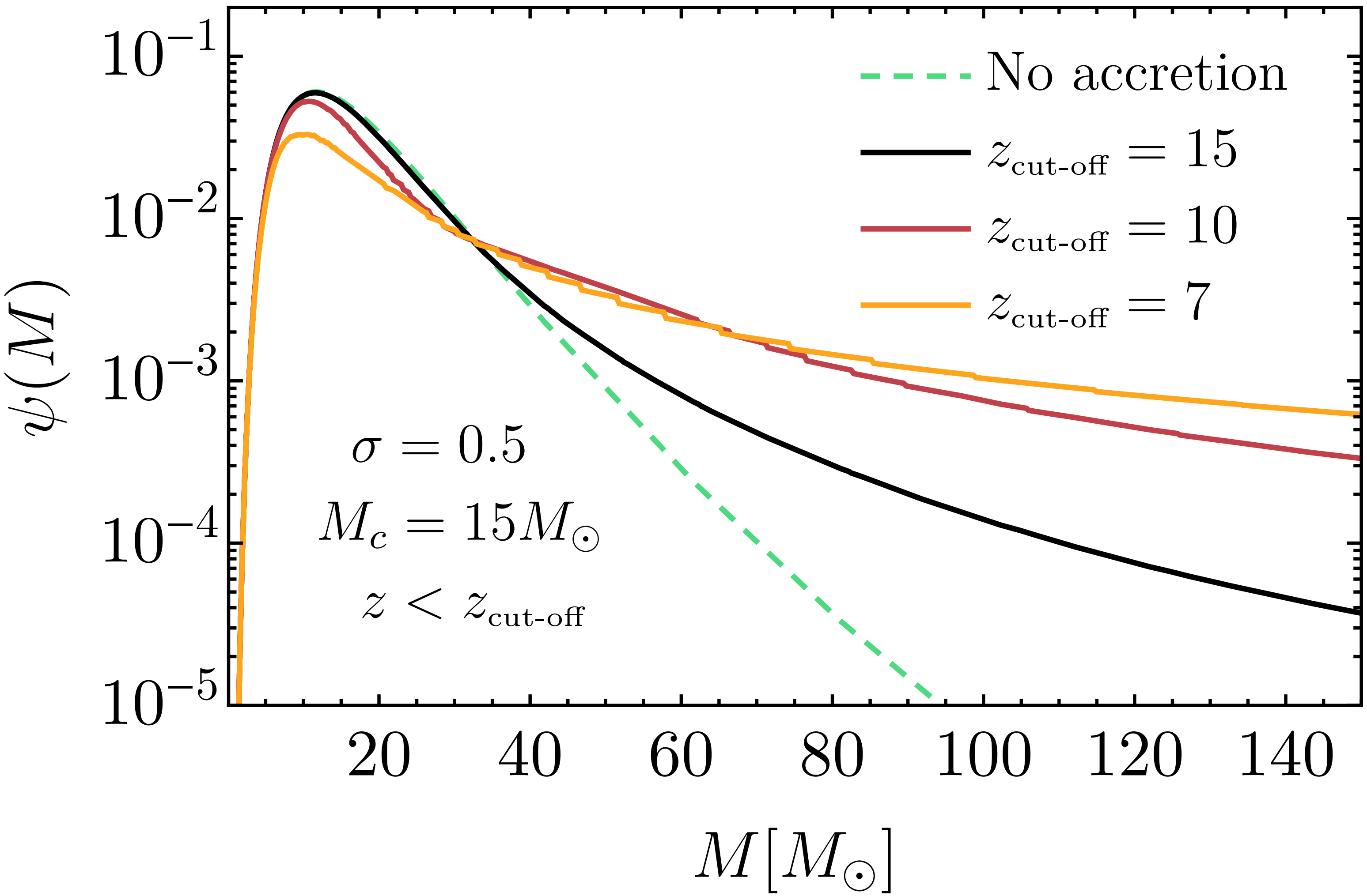
$$\chi_{\rm eff} = \frac{\vec{S}_1/m_1 + \vec{S}_2/m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot \hat{L}$$

$$\cdots$$

PBH evolution



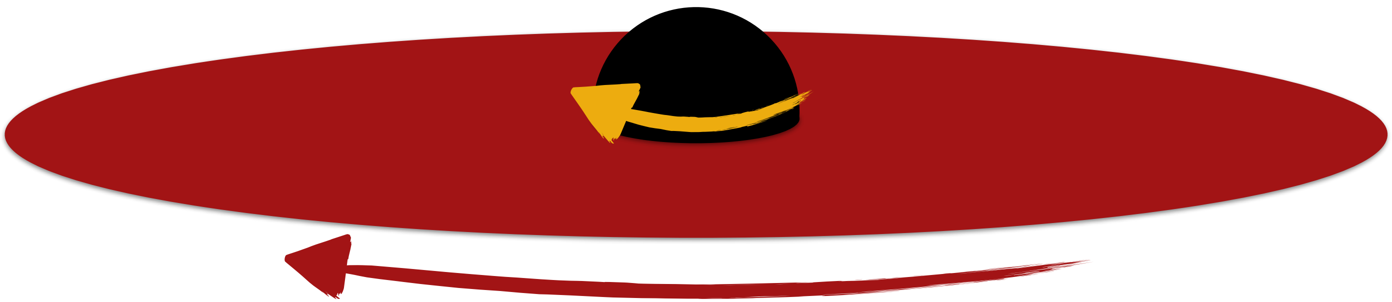
PBH mass function evolution



Non-linear mass evolution enhances large-mass tails

PBH spin evolution

If matter angular momentum is
large enough, an accreting disk forms,
leading to a spin growth



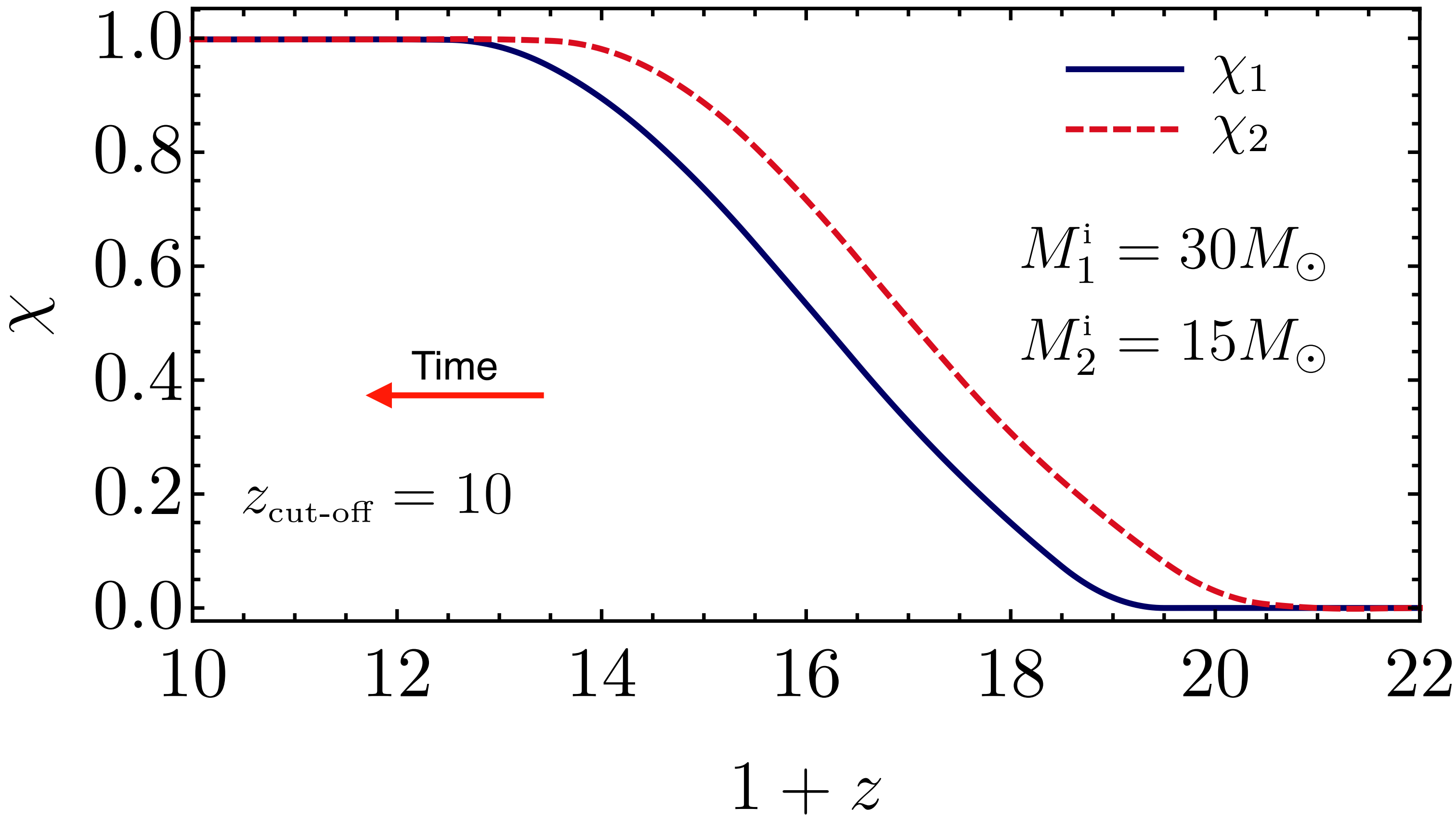
Angular momentum transfer
between gas and PBH

$$\dot{\chi} = g(\chi)\frac{\dot{M}}{M}$$

by solving the geodesic model of disk accretion

Bardeen et al. (1972)

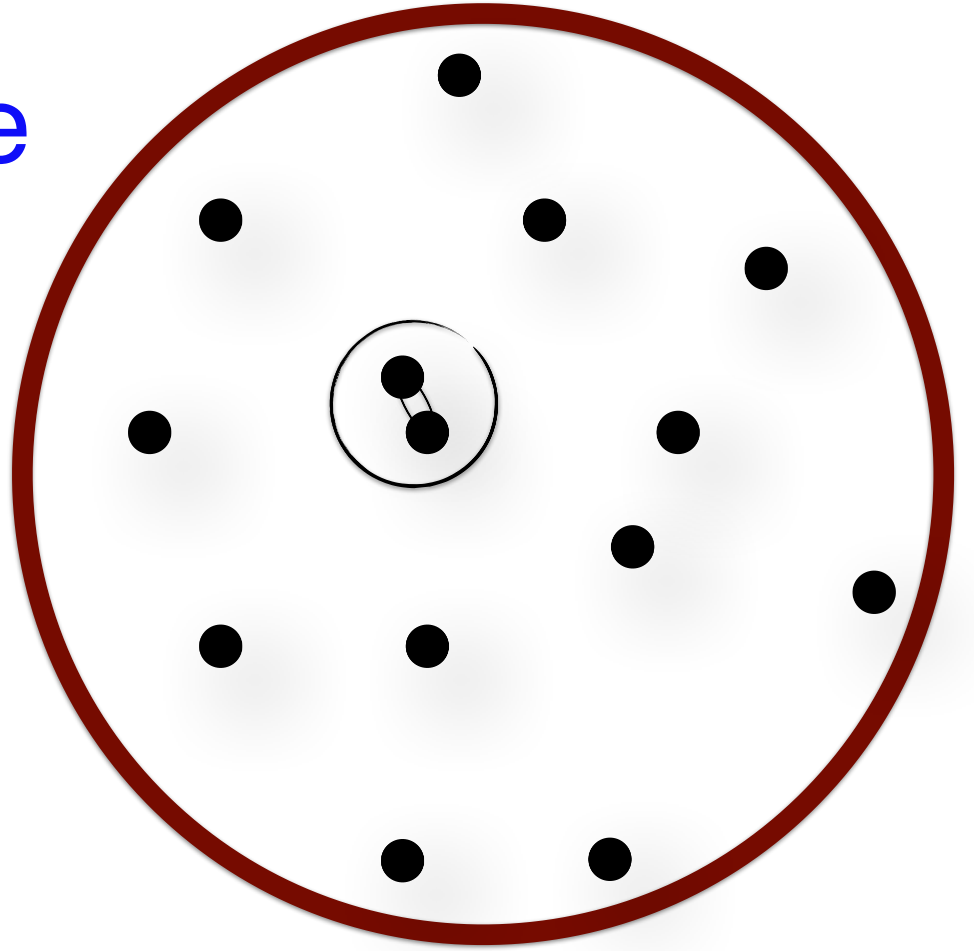
Spins pushed towards extremality



- Uncorrelated spin orientation
- Effective spin spreads around zero
- Accretion: low/large mass - low/large spin correlation

De Luca et al. (2020)

Merger rate



- Initial spatial Poisson distribution
- Random decoupling of binary systems

Compute probability of decoupling and the binary initial geometry

- Semi-major axis
- Eccentricity

Raidal et al (2018)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}R}{\mathrm{d}m_1\mathrm{d}m_2} = \frac{1.6\times 10^6}{\mathrm{Gpc}^3\,\mathrm{yr}} f_{\mathrm{PBH}}^{\frac{53}{37}} \eta^{-\frac{34}{37}} \left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right)^{-\frac{34}{37}} \left(\frac{M_{\mathrm{tot}}}{M_\odot}\right)^{-\frac{32}{37}} S\left(M_{\mathrm{tot}}, f_{\mathrm{PBH}}\right) \mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{acc}}(m_j)\psi(m_1)\psi(m_2)$$

- Accretion hardens the binaries
- Larger masses leads to shorter mergers

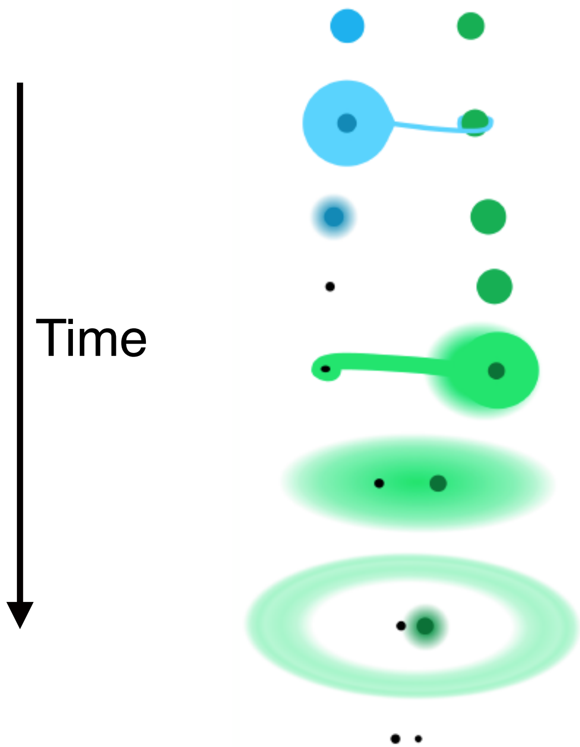
De Luca et al. (2020)

Astrophysical populations

Zevin et al. (2021)

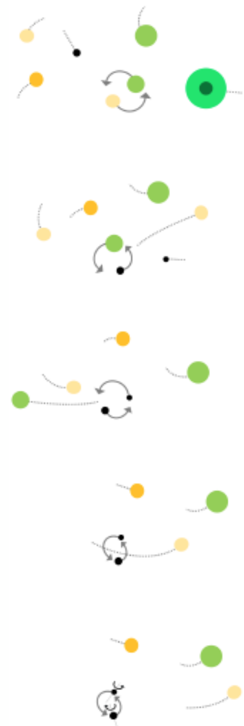
Isolated formation

Binary formation in galactic fields
through a Stable Mass Transfer (SMT)
or Common-Envelope (CE) phase



Dynamical formation

Binary formation in Globular Cluster (GC)
or Nuclear Star Clusters (NCS)
through encounters and GW captures



For a review, Mandel and Farmer (2018)

Bayesian evidence in GWTC-2

Event parameters $\vec{\theta}$

m_1 m_2 $\chi_{\rm eff}$ z

Population Hyperparameters $\vec{\lambda}$

M_c σ $f_{\rm PBH}$ $z_{\text{cut-off}}$

$\alpha_{\rm CE}$ χ_b $N_{\rm CE}$ $N_{\rm GC}$ $N_{\rm NSC}$

$$p(\vec{\lambda}|\vec{d}) \propto p(\vec{\lambda}) \int \mathrm{d}\vec{\theta}\, p(\vec{d}|\vec{\theta}) p_{\rm pop}(\vec{\theta}|\vec{\lambda})$$

Posterior distribution

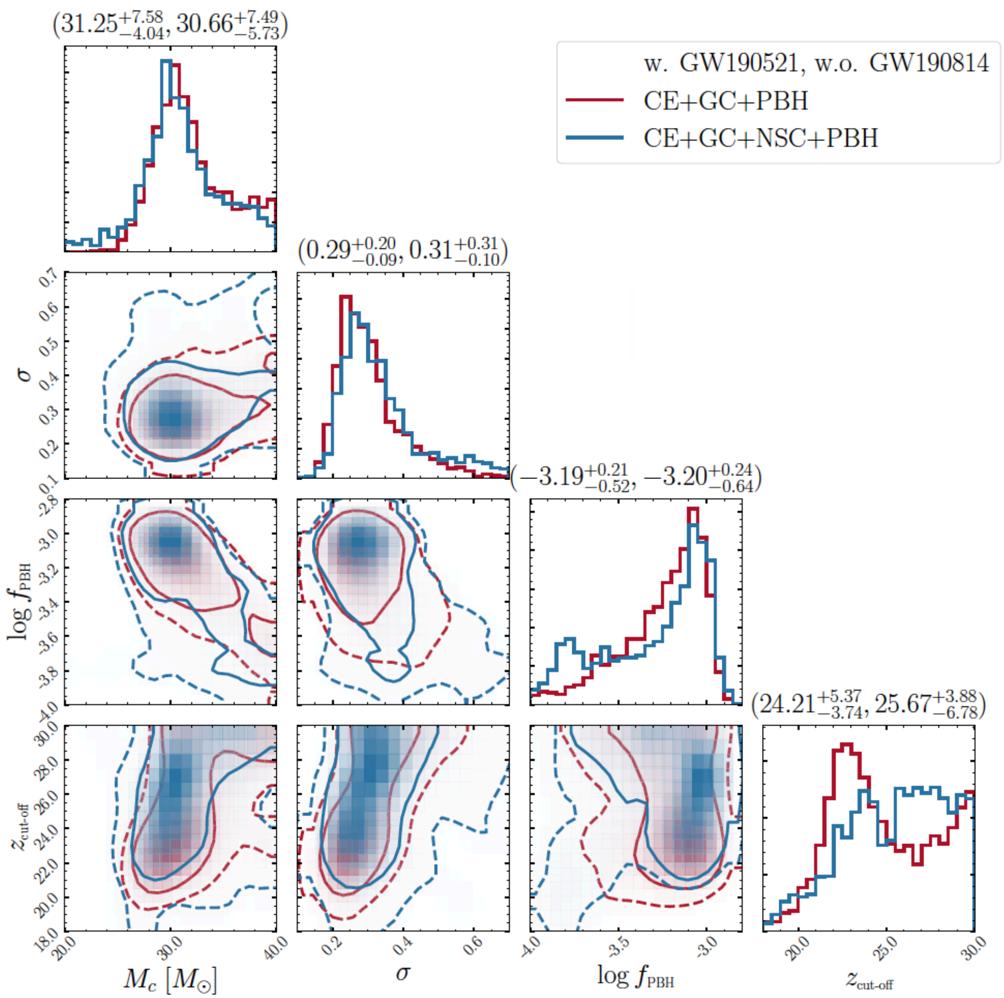
Hyperparameter prior

Single event likelihood

Population likelihood (ML)

De Luca et al. (2021)

Population posterior distributions



$$M_c \simeq 30 M_\odot$$

$$\sigma \simeq 0.3$$

$$f_{\rm PBH} \simeq 6 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$z_{\rm cut\text{-}off} \simeq 25$$

PBH not the dark matter

Moderate accretion

Franciolini et al. (2021)

Key Questions on PBHs in the GW era

- Do PBHs contribute to current and future GW signals?
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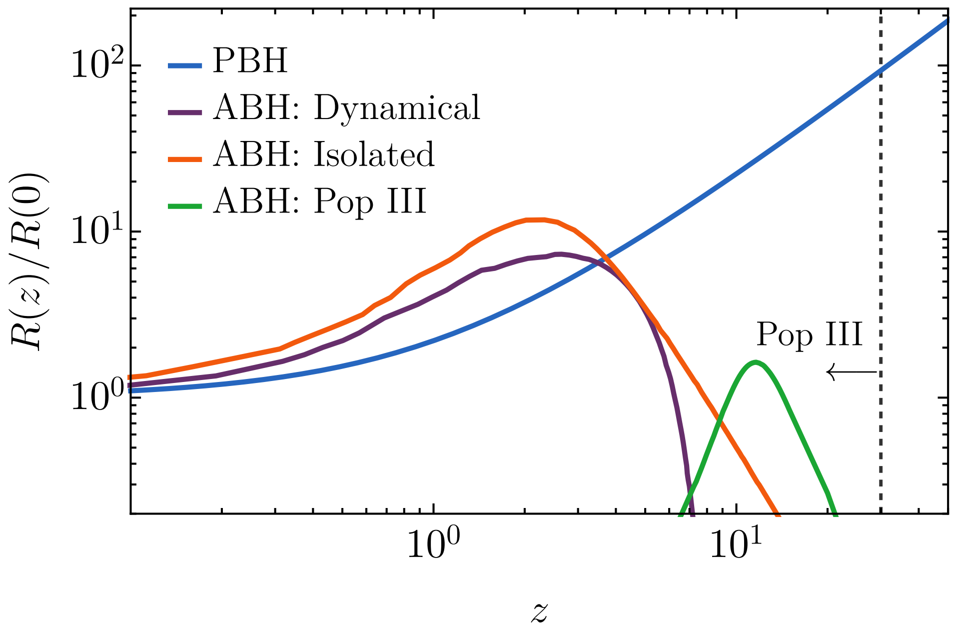
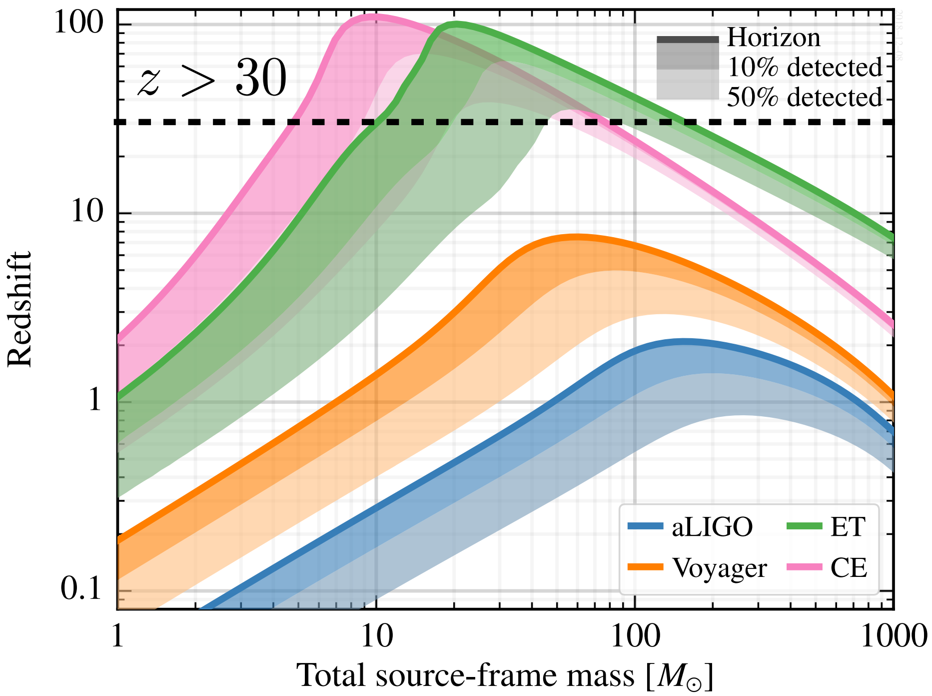
Smoking-gun evidences for PBHs

- Merger rate time evolution at high redshifts
- Spin of PBHs (zero spins for large masses)
- Stochastic GW background from PBHs at high redshifts

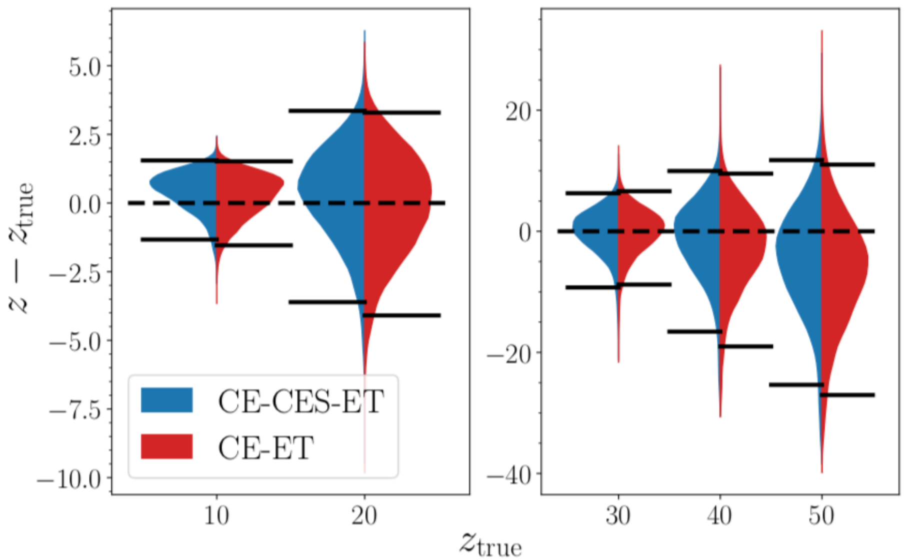
K. Ng et al. (2020)

$\sim t^{-34/37}(z)$





K. Ng et al. (2021)

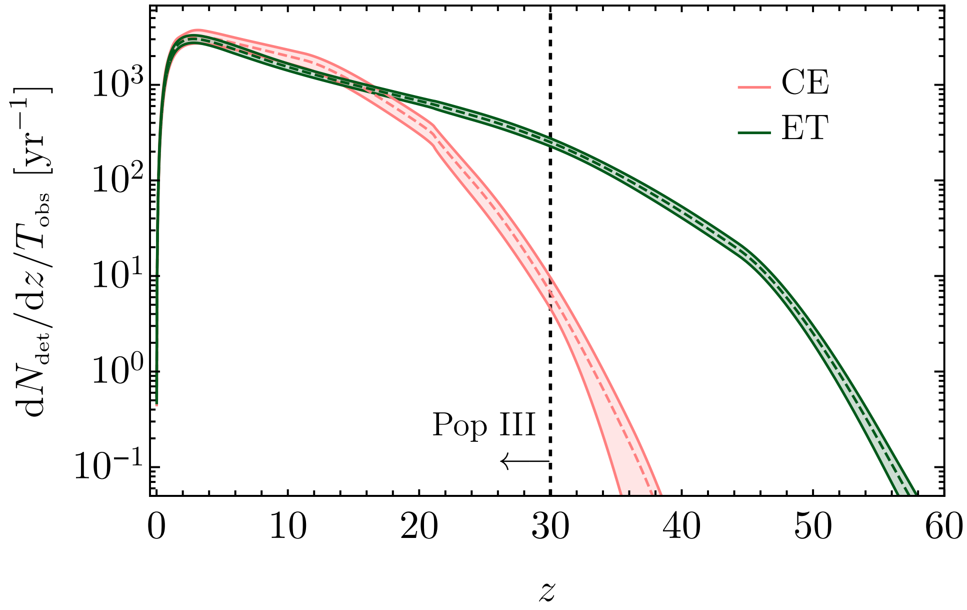


- The PBH population would imply high-redshift observations:

$$N_{\text{det}}^{\text{ET}}(z > 30) = 1315^{+305}_{-168}\ /\text{yr}$$

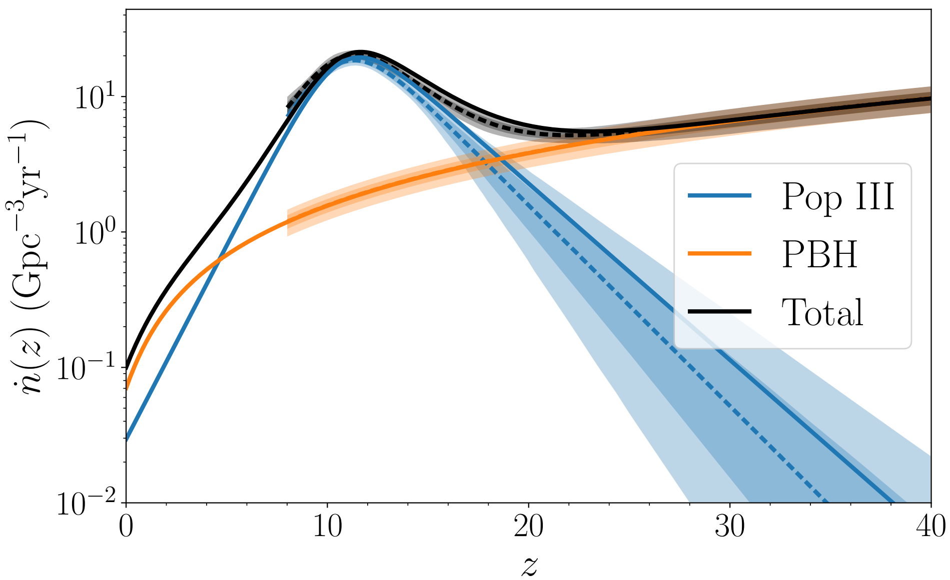
No astrophysical contamination

V. De Luca et al. (2021)



- Reconstruction of the source redshift

Courtesy of K. Ng



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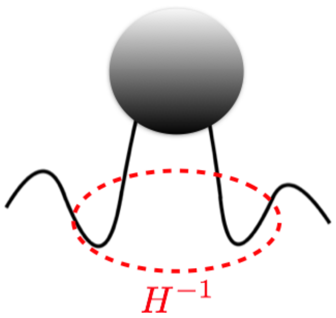
PBHs and the stochastic background of GWs

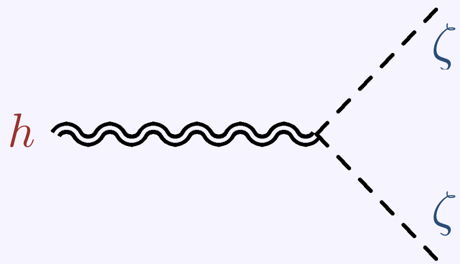
GWs from PBHs

The same curvature perturbations giving rise to PBHs are unavoidably a source for GWs at *second-order* in perturbation theory

$$\frac{\delta\rho}{\bar{\rho}} \sim \frac{\nabla^2\zeta}{a^2H^2}$$

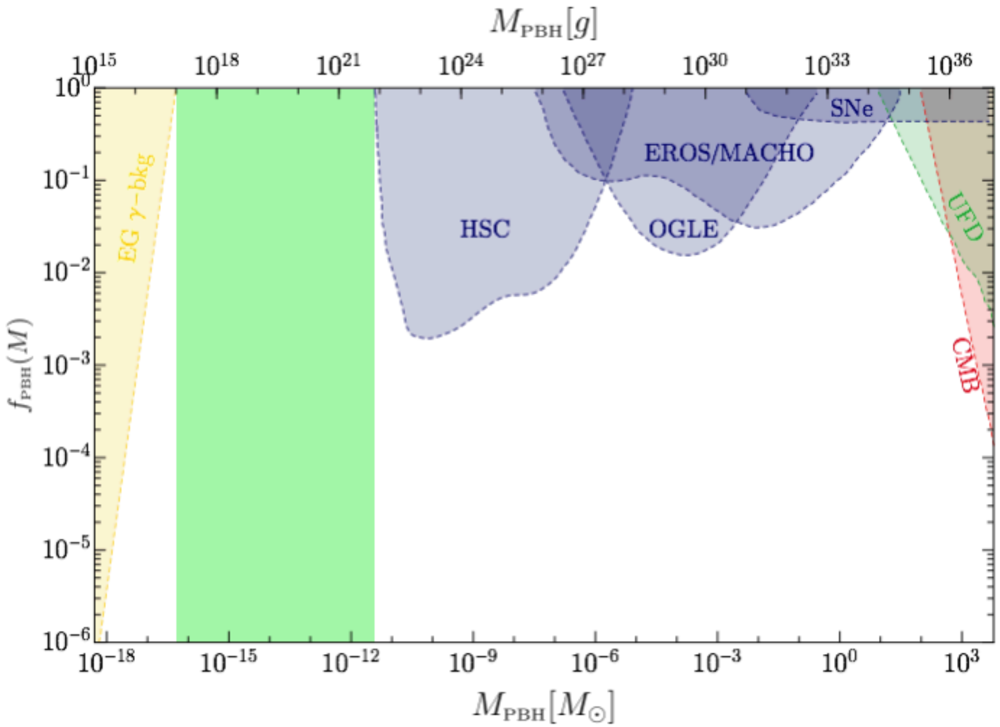


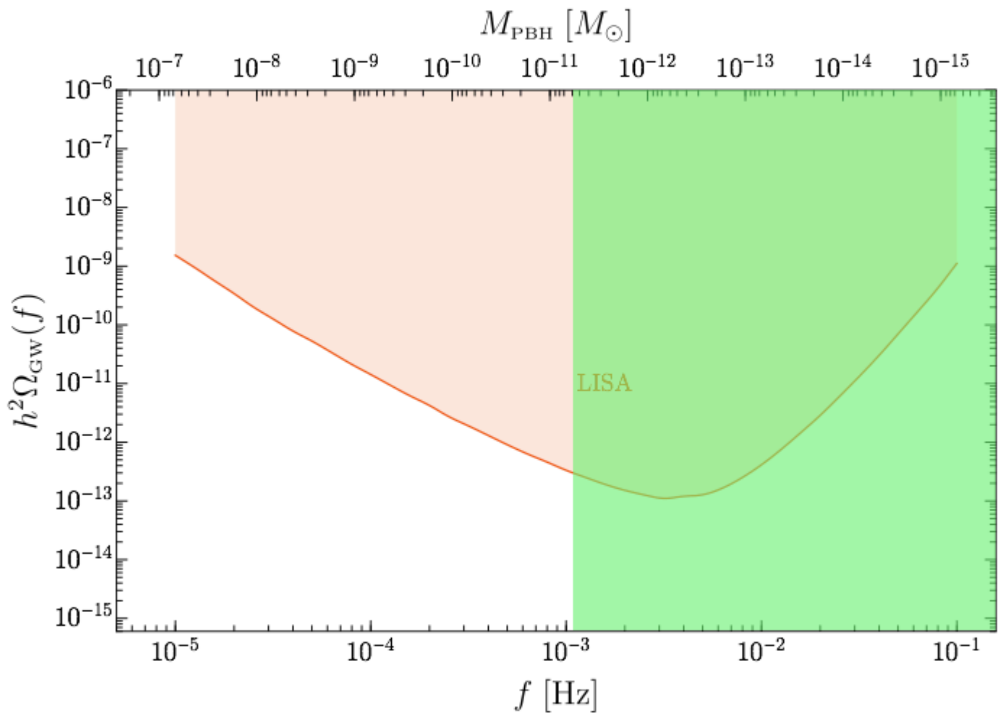
$$h''_{ij} + 2\mathcal{H}h''_{ij} - \nabla^2 h_{ij} = \mathcal{O}(\partial_i\zeta\partial_j\zeta)$$



Potentially observable at current and future GW observatories

The PBH dark matter-LISA serendipity





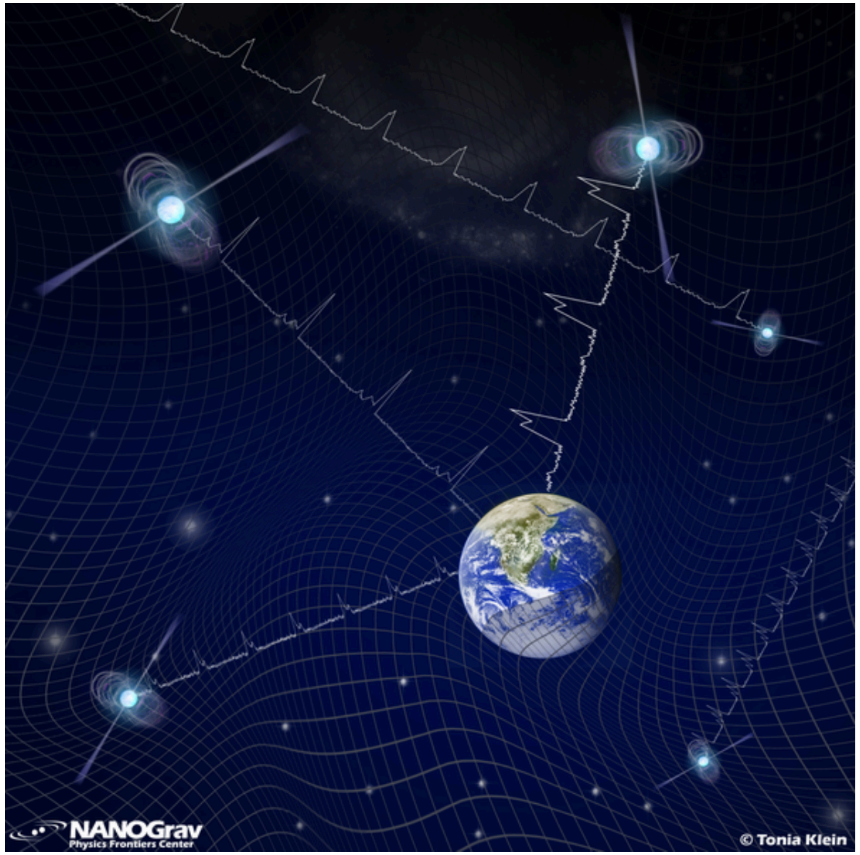
$$M \simeq 10^{-12} M_\odot \left(\frac{f_{\rm LISA}}{f}\right)^2$$

$$f_{\rm LISA} = 3.4 \text{ mHz}$$

$$M \approx 10^{-12} M_\odot$$

Bartolo et al. PRL (2019)

Nano-Grav 12.5 year



Millisecond pulsars whose signal sensitive to the stochastic GW background

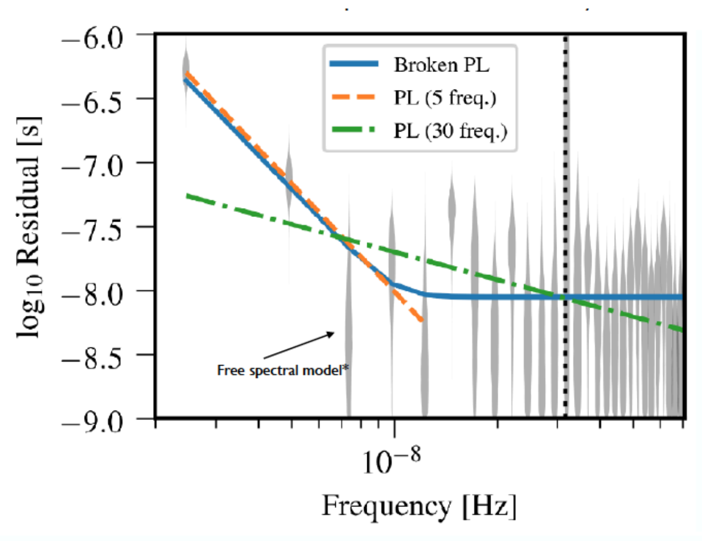
Cross-correlation of timing residuals

$$S_{ab} = \Gamma_{ab} \frac{h_c^2}{12\pi^2 f^3}$$

Nano-Grav 12.5 year

Strong evidence for a stochastic common process across 45 pulsars

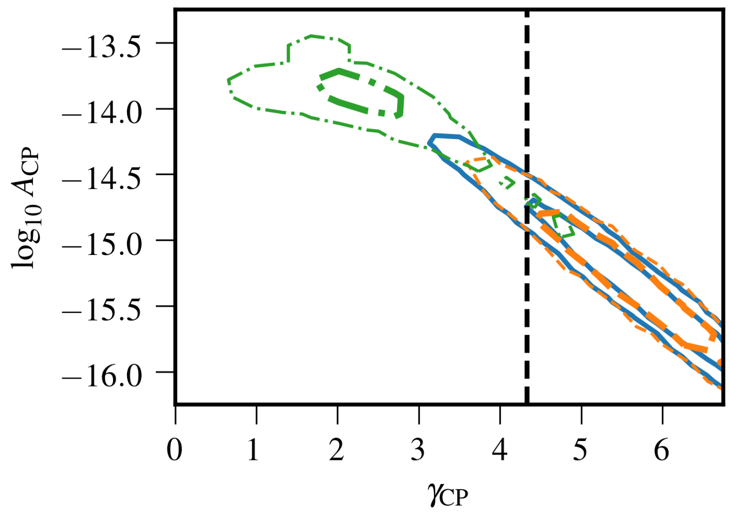
$$\Omega(f) = \frac{2\pi^2}{3H_0^2} A^2 f_{\rm yr}^2 \left(\frac{f}{f_{\rm yr}}\right)^{5-\gamma}$$



Possible flat spectrum with amplitude $\Omega(f) \sim 5 \cdot 10^{-10}$

Nano-Grav 12.5 year

Strong evidence for a stochastic common process across 45 pulsars



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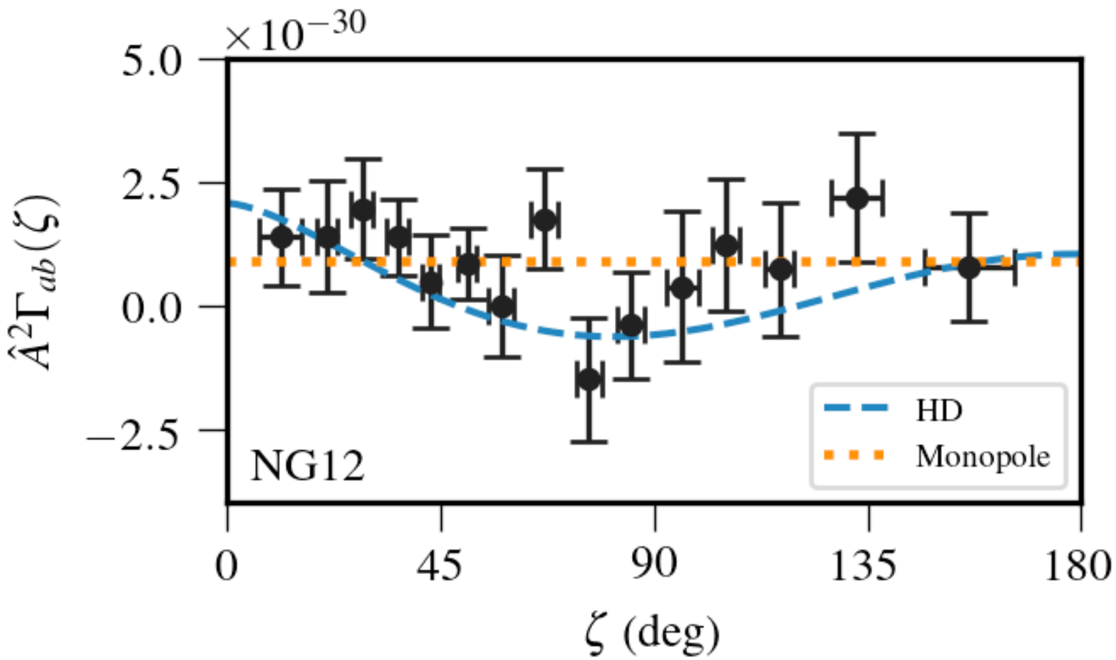
Possible flat spectrum with amplitude $\Omega(f) \sim 5 \cdot 10^{-10}$

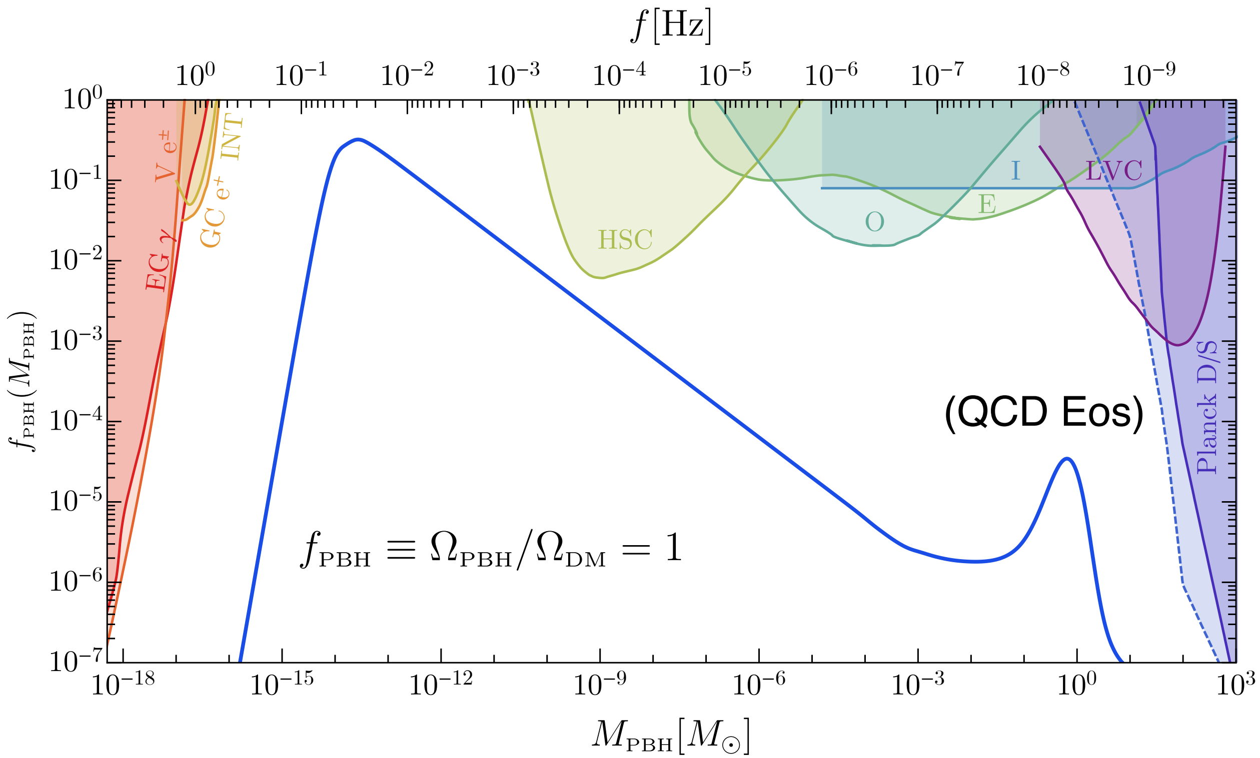
Nano-Grav 12.5 year

Non-conclusive evidence for quadrupolar Hellings-Downs (HD) correlation pattern (GW footprint)



Need to wait for more data (two years on)

Can be consistent with a PBH = DM scenario

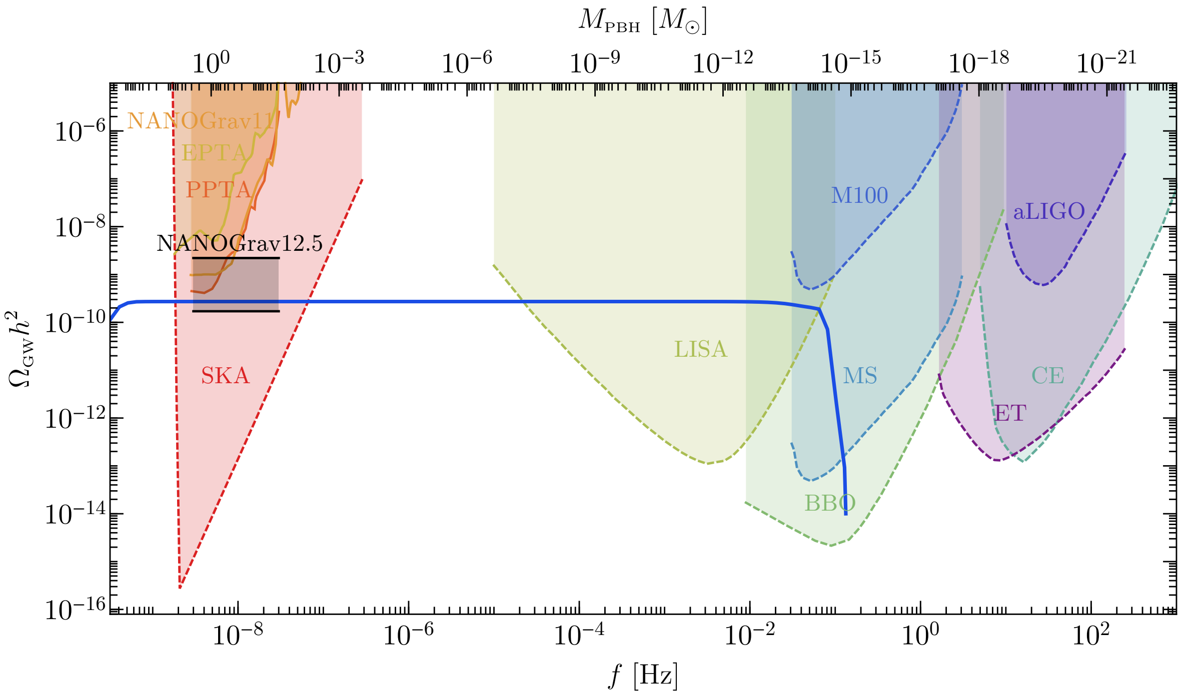


From flat curvature power spectrum

$$\mathcal{P}_\zeta(k) = A_\zeta \Theta(k_s - k)\Theta(k - k_l) \quad k_s \gg k_l$$

De Luca et al. PRL (2021)

Can be consistent with a PBH = DM scenario



May be confirmed by LISA

Conclusions

- The era of gravitational wave astronomy has begun opening a new window into fundamental physics and cosmology

- PBHs may exist and comprise the totality of the dark matter, future data will tell us