Did LIGO Detect Primordial Black Holes? Constraints from Cosmology

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What are Primordial Black Holes?

Formed from early density perturbations Have approx horizon mass at formation

$$M_{pbh} \sim rac{c^3 t}{G}$$

30 solar mass ~ 10⁻⁴ seconds

Carr, Hawking (1974)

Why Primordial Black Holes?

- LIGO inferred rate (2-50 events per Gpc³ per year) is very high in this mass range
- We haven't found WIMPS yet
- Super massive black holes (10⁹ solar mass) cannot form easily from early collapsed stars

Quick Outline

- Expected Merger Rate of PBH Dark Matter
- Existing Constraints on PBH DM
- PBH Effect on CMB:
 - 1. Accretion
 - 2. Ionization
 - 3. CMB Anisotropy
- Constraints and Questions moving forward

Simple Exercise:

Inspiral Merger Rate per halo assuming: all PBHs are same mass, compose all DM, live in halos of uniform density

$$N \simeq (1/2) V (\rho/M_{\rm pbh})^2 \sigma v$$

$$\simeq 3.10 \times 10^{-12} M_{12} \rho_{0.002} v_{\rm pbh-200}^{-11/7} \, {\rm yr}^{-1}$$

Simple Exercise:

\sim 1 for Milky Way $\Gamma \simeq 1.1 \times 10^{-4} \rho_{0.002} v_{\rm pbh-200}^{-11/7} \, {\rm Gpc}^{-3} \, {\rm yr}^{-1}$

<< 2 detections per Gpc³ per year

Simple Exercise:

$$\sim$$
 1 for Milky Way
$$\Gamma \simeq 1.1 \times 10^{-4} \rho_{0.002} v_{\rm pbh-200}^{-11/7} \, {\rm Gpc}^{-3} \, {\rm yr}^{-1}$$

<< 2 detections per Gpc³ per year

If everything was in dense protohalos...

 $v \simeq 0.2 \text{ km sec}^{-1}$ $\rho \simeq 0.24 M_{\odot} \text{ pc}^{-3}$

$$\Gamma \simeq 700 \, {\rm Gpc}^{-3} \, {\rm yr}^{-1}$$

Full Model



Is this mass range already excluded?



Brandt (2016)

Horowitz (2017)

Dynamic Friction may be less energetic than predicted Park, Bogdanović (2017) 🔪



Additional Constraint... Cosmic Microwave Background

Two Main Effects:

1) (Partially) ionize universe: Effect CMB power spectra

2) Distort CMB Spectrum

Ricotti et al. (2008)

Additional Constraint... Cosmic Microwave Background

Two Main Effects:

1) (Partially) ionize universe: Effect CMB power spectra

2) Distort CMB Spectrum Too subdominant... Maybe with next generation experiments (PIXIE/PRISM)

Ricotti et al. (2008)

Re-ionization

Re-ionization changes optical depth to recombination: Tau

By z=6, fully ionized



Re-scatters light from CMB, suppressing small scale anisotropies

Ionization Bump in CMB Corresponds to horizon size at reionization 0.080 0.120.075 0.100.070 0.065 0.060 0.055 0.050 0.02 0.045 0.00^L2 0.040 50 10 Multipole ℓ

Model

Accretion









Ionization

Spherical (Bondi) Accretion
mass infall as fraction of Eddington Mass

$$L = 0.011 \dot{m}^2 L_{Ed}$$

Depends on relative velocity
between baryons and DM
 $\dot{m} = (1.8 \times 10^{-3} \lambda) \left(\frac{1+z}{1000}\right)^3 \left(\frac{M_{pbh}}{1M_{\odot}}\right) \left(\frac{v_{eff}}{5.74 \text{ km s}^{-1}}\right)^{-3}$

Eddington Rates (for reference):

Shapiro (1973) Mack et al (2007)

$$L_{Ed} \equiv 1.3 \times 10^{38} (\dot{M}_{pbh}/M_{\odot}) \text{ erg s}^{-1},$$

 $M_{Ed} \equiv L_{Ed}/c^2 = 1.44 \times 10^{17} (M_{pbh}/M_{\odot}) \text{ g s}^{-2}$

Effect on Ionization History



Effect on CMB (uncompensated)



Effect on CMB (uncompensated)



Final Constraint



New Accretion Model that might be less efficient?

 $L = 0.011 m^2 L_{Ed}$ Not constant!
Depends on ionization
fraction of the accretion
zone!?



Ali-Haïmoud, Kamionkowski (2016)

Questions going forward...

- Accretion model is fairly rudimentary and conservative; how would a more realistic accretion model improve the constraint bounds?
- What are the interesting bounds from the standpoint of seeding SMBHs?
- Are there other ways to distinguish between astrophysical black holes and PBHs from their GW signal? Eccentricity of orbits? (Cholis et al. (2016))
- New CMB data might significantly increase this constraint!

THANKS!

Other Constraints on PBHs



Schutz, Liu (2016)

Extended Function (Log-Normal)

