

New Physics with Primordial Black Holes

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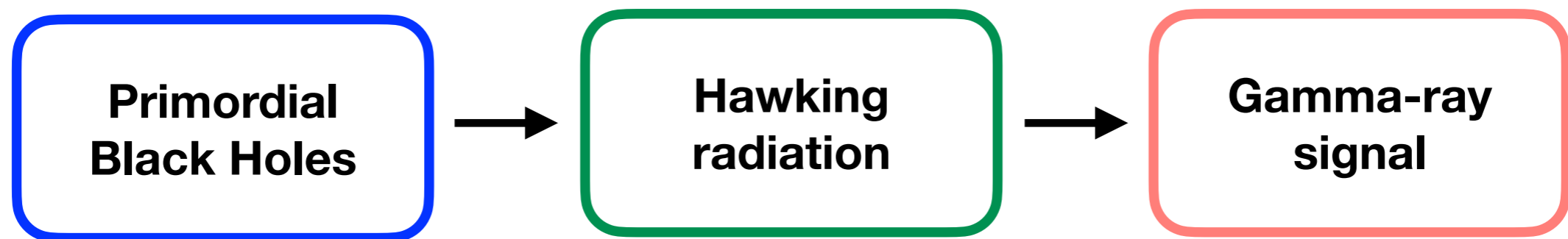
arXiv: 2202.04653, PRD 2022

arXiv: 2212.11980, PRD 2023



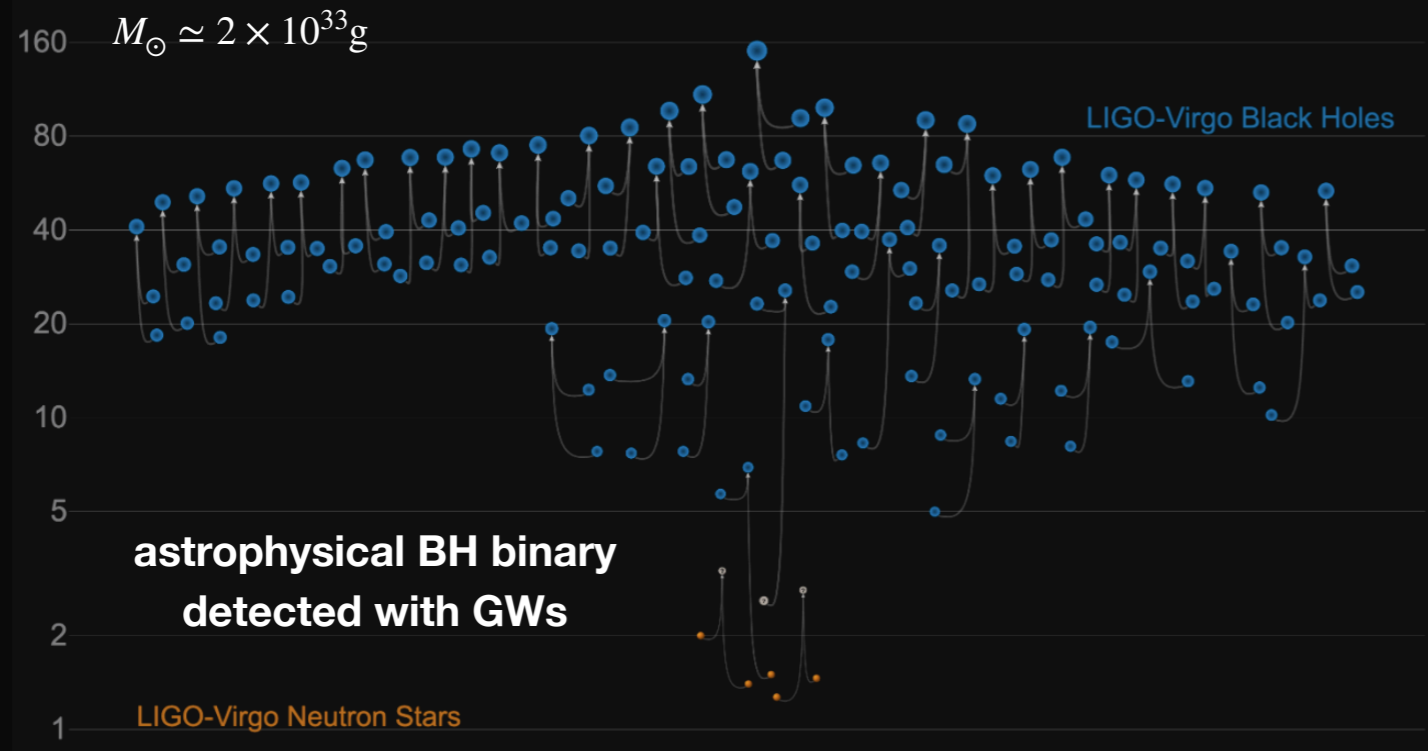
Brookhaven
National Laboratory

- Primordial Black Holes can make up a fraction or all DM.
- PBH produce particles with Hawking radiation.
- We are interested in using gamma-ray searches for BSM particles produced by PBHs.



Primordial Black Holes

Masses in the Stellar Graveyard *in Solar Masses*



supermassive BH in the center of galaxy

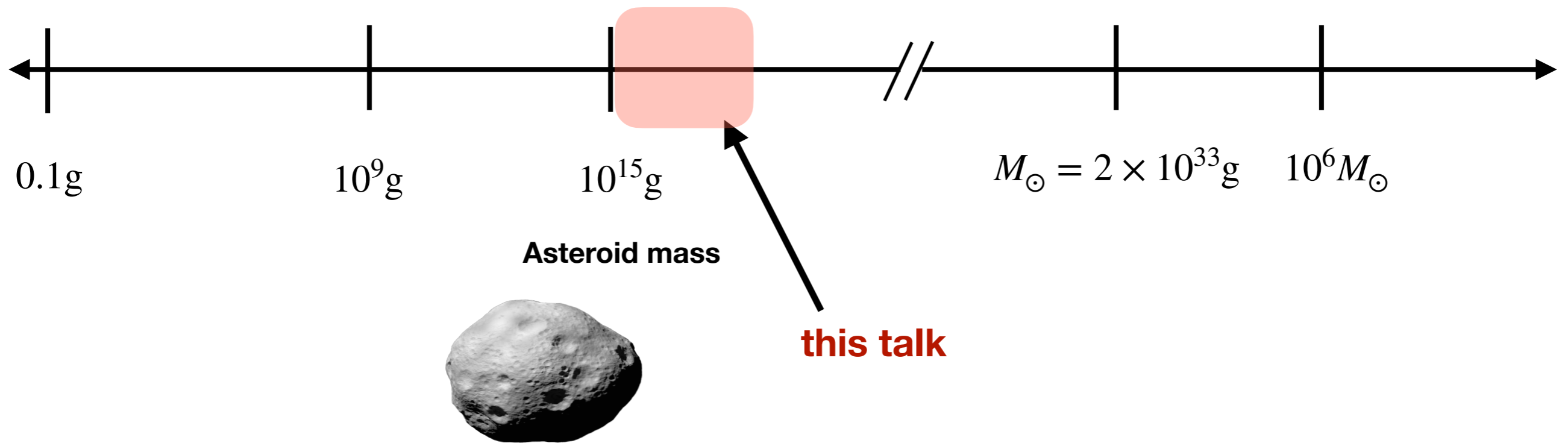


M87*, Event Horizon Telescope

- We are familiar with black holes formed from astrophysical origins. These BHs are studied with various observations of electromagnetic signals and GW signals.
- Black holes can be **light**. They can form in the very early universe.

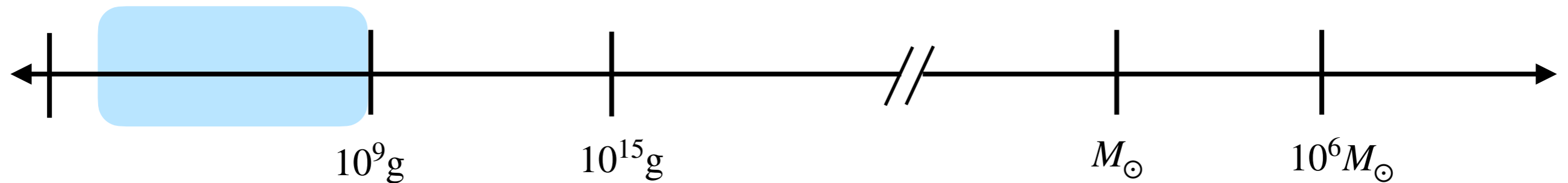
→ **Primordial Black Holes (PBHs)**

PBHs can exist in a wide mass range



- Origin of PBHs related to interesting cosmology models.
- PBHs are heavy dark matter candidates if they are stable.
- Hawking temperature is higher for lighter PBHs.
- Interesting phenomenology of particle production with Hawking radiation.

light PBHs **completely evaporated** in the early universe is difficult to test



Big Bang Nucleosynthesis

Requiring PBH totally evaporate **before** BBN $\tau_{\text{PBH}} < 1 \text{s}$, leads to $M_{\text{PBH}} \lesssim 10^9 \text{g}$

Possible Horizon size

Largest inflationary Hubble parameter $H_I/M_{\text{Pl}} < 2.5 \times 10^{-5}$ means $M_{\text{PBH}} \gtrsim 0.1 \text{g}$

Planck 2018

$0.1 \text{g} \lesssim M_{\text{PBH}} \lesssim 10^9 \text{g}$ still allowed

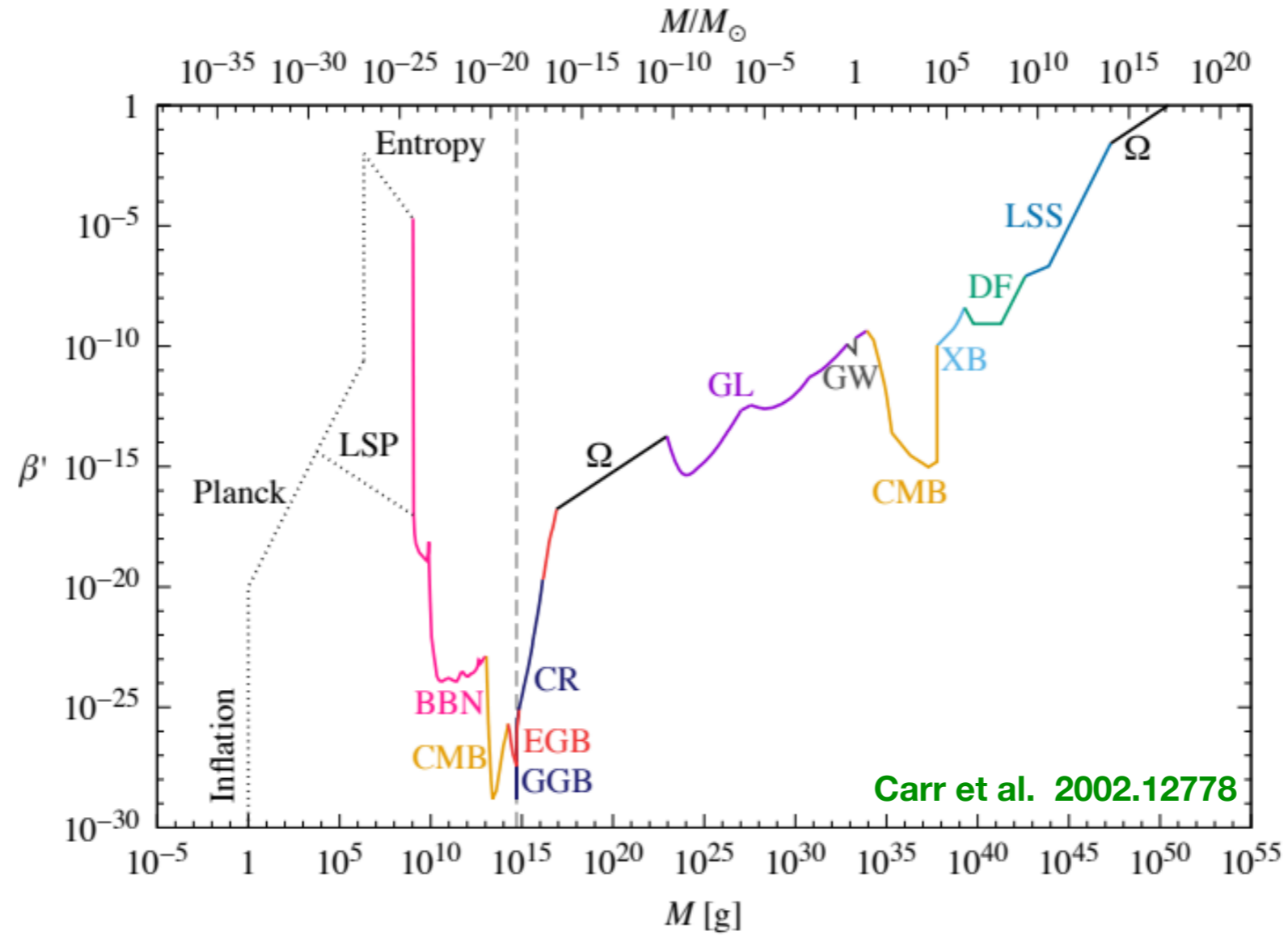
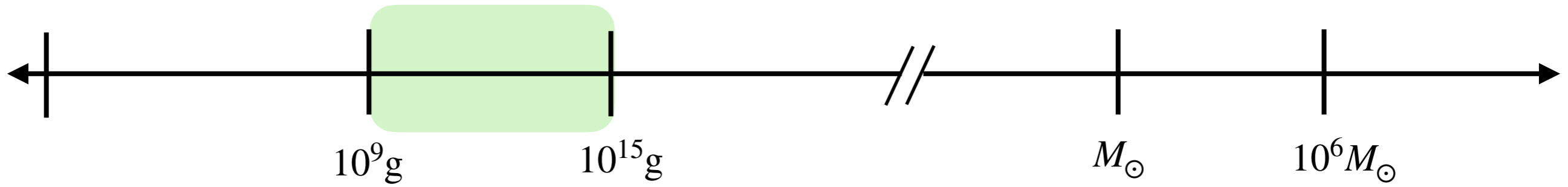
PBHs in this mass window can modify early universe cosmology
with Hawking radiation

T. Gehrman, B. Es Haghi, K. Sinha, TX

PBH+Baryogenesis+HFGWs: 2211.08431, JCAP 2023

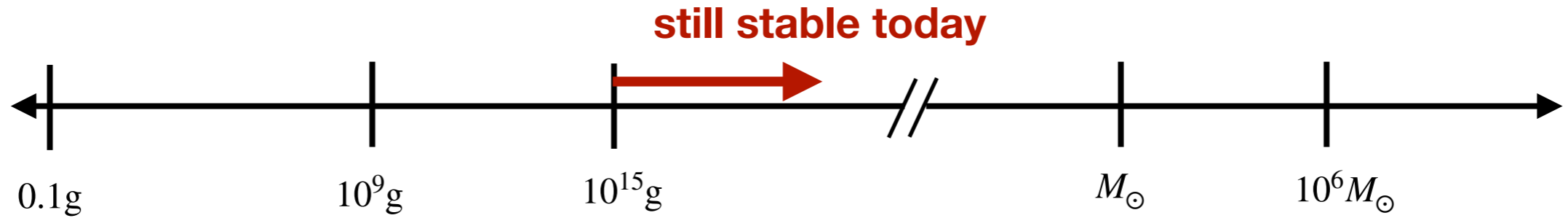
PBH+DM+HFGWs: 2304.09194, JCAP 2023

Primordial Black Holes



For lighter PBHs which have evaporated today, constraints can be set with **BBN**, **CMB** and **gamma-ray observations**.

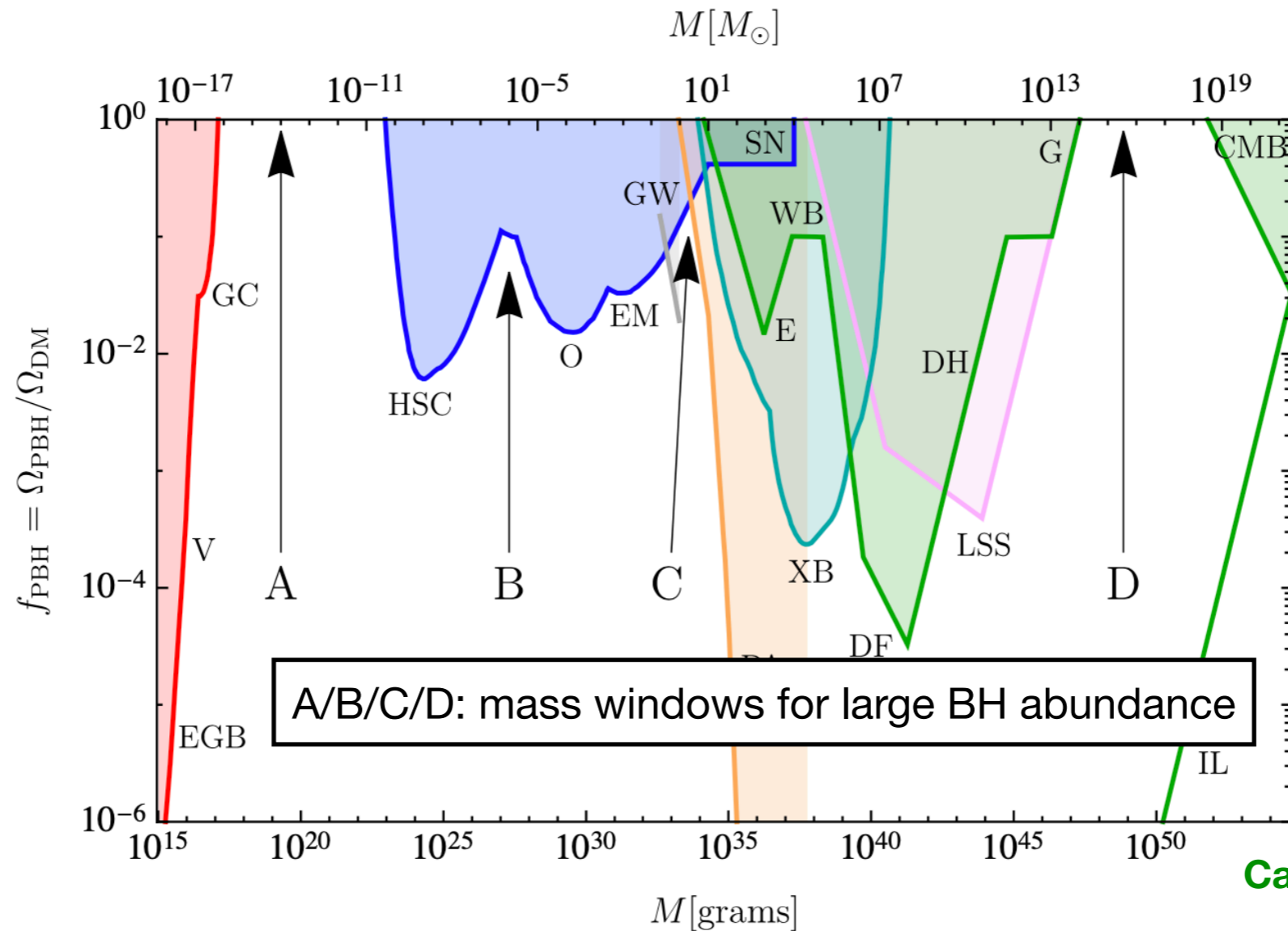
Asteroid-mass PBHs



BH evaporation lifetime: $\tau_{\text{BH}} \simeq 12.7 \times 10^9 \text{ yr} \left(\frac{M_{\text{PBH}}}{10^{15} \text{ g}} \right)^3 \left(\frac{108}{\langle g_\star \rangle} \right)$

fraction of DM
made of PBHs

$$f_{\text{PBH}} = \frac{\Omega_{\text{PBH}}}{\Omega_{\text{DM}}}$$

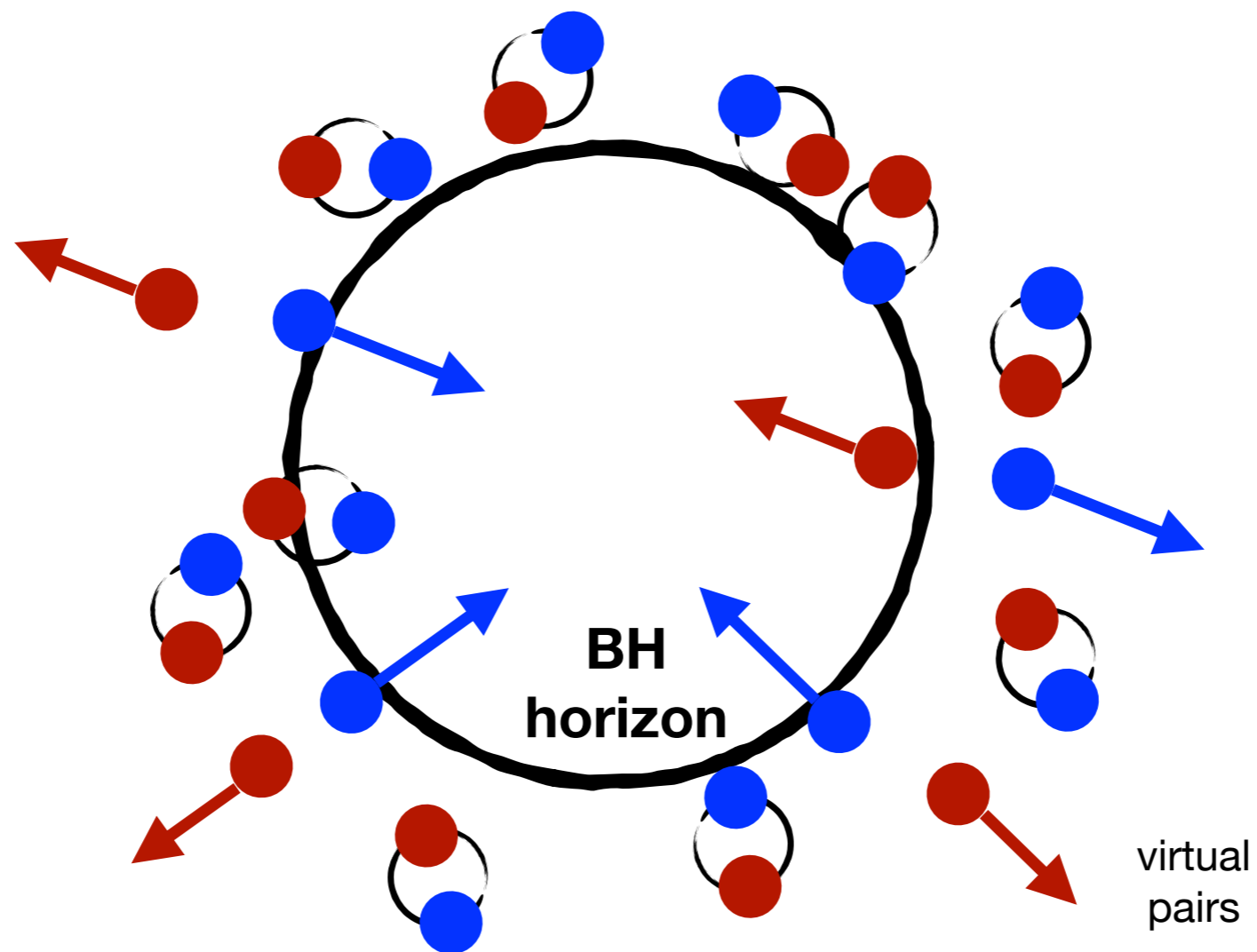


Carr, Kuhnel, 2006.02838

evaporation, lensing, gravitational waves, dynamical effects,
accretion, CMB distortion, large scale structure

Asteroid-mass PBHs

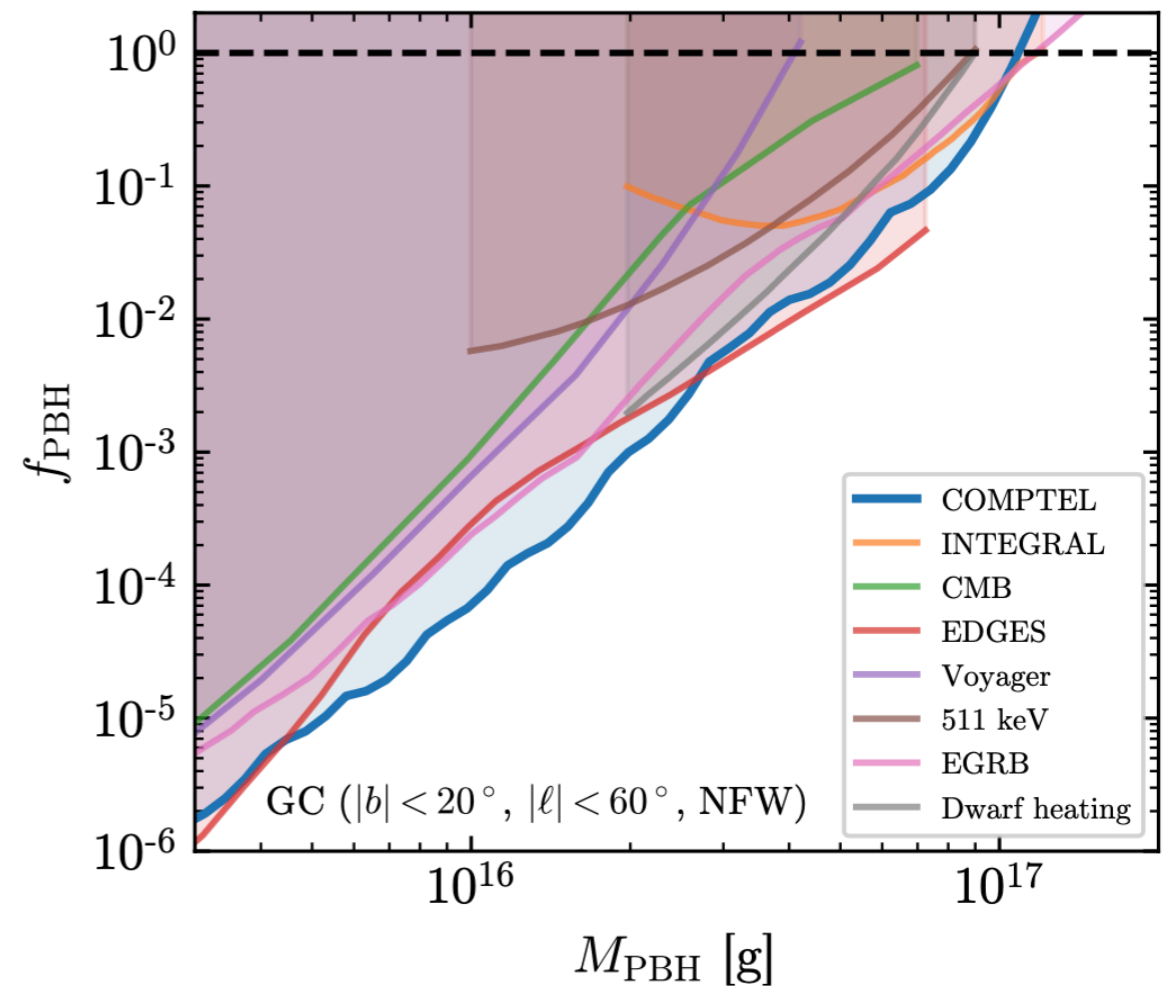
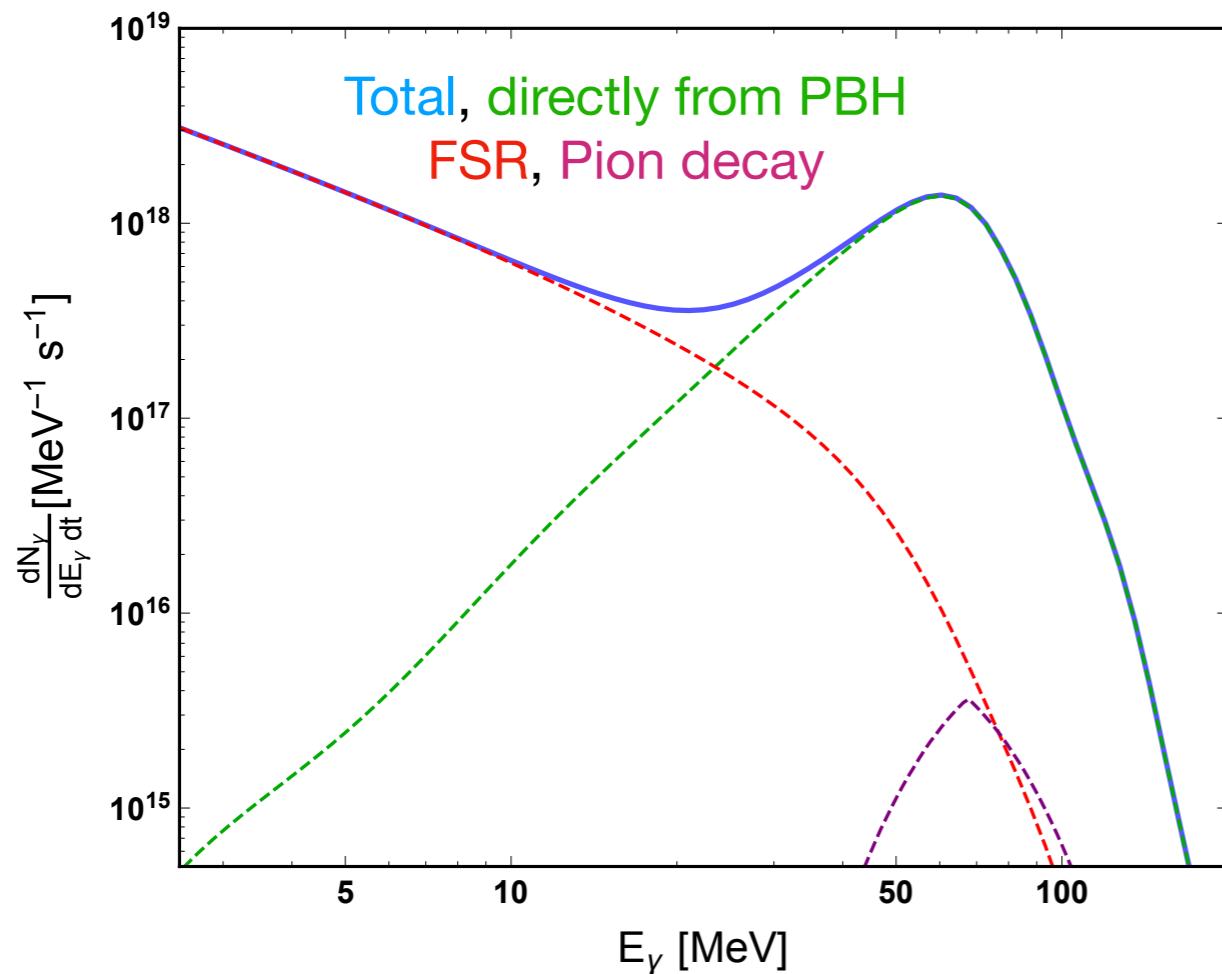
- Hawking radiation at horizon close to blackbody spectrum: $\frac{\partial N_i}{\partial E_i \partial t} = \frac{g_i}{2\pi} \frac{\Gamma_i}{e^{E_i/T_{\text{PBH}}} \pm 1}$
- BH Hawking temperature: $T_{\text{PBH}} = \frac{1}{8\pi G M_{\text{PBH}}} \simeq 10.5 \left(\frac{10^{15} \text{ g}}{M_{\text{PBH}}} \right) \text{ MeV}$
- Asteroid-mass PBHs are Hawking evaporating at $\mathcal{O}(\text{MeV})$ energy.



Asteroid-mass PBHs

We can use gamma-ray to constrain PBHs as (fraction of) DM:

$$\frac{\partial N_{\gamma,\text{tot}}}{\partial E_{\gamma} \partial t} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial N_{\gamma,\text{primary}}}{\partial E_{\gamma} \partial t}}_{\text{primary photon}} + \sum_{i=e^{\pm}, \mu^{\pm}, \pi^{\pm}} \int dE_i \underbrace{\frac{\partial N_{i,\text{primary}}}{\partial E_i \partial t} \frac{dN_{i,\text{FSR}}}{dE_{\gamma}}}_{\text{final-state radiation}} + \sum_{i=\pi^0} \int dE_i 2 \underbrace{\frac{\partial N_{i,\text{primary}}}{\partial E_i \partial t} \frac{dN_{i,\text{decay}}}{dE_{\gamma}}}_{\text{pion decay}}$$



A. Coogan, L. Morrison, S. Profumo, 2010.04797

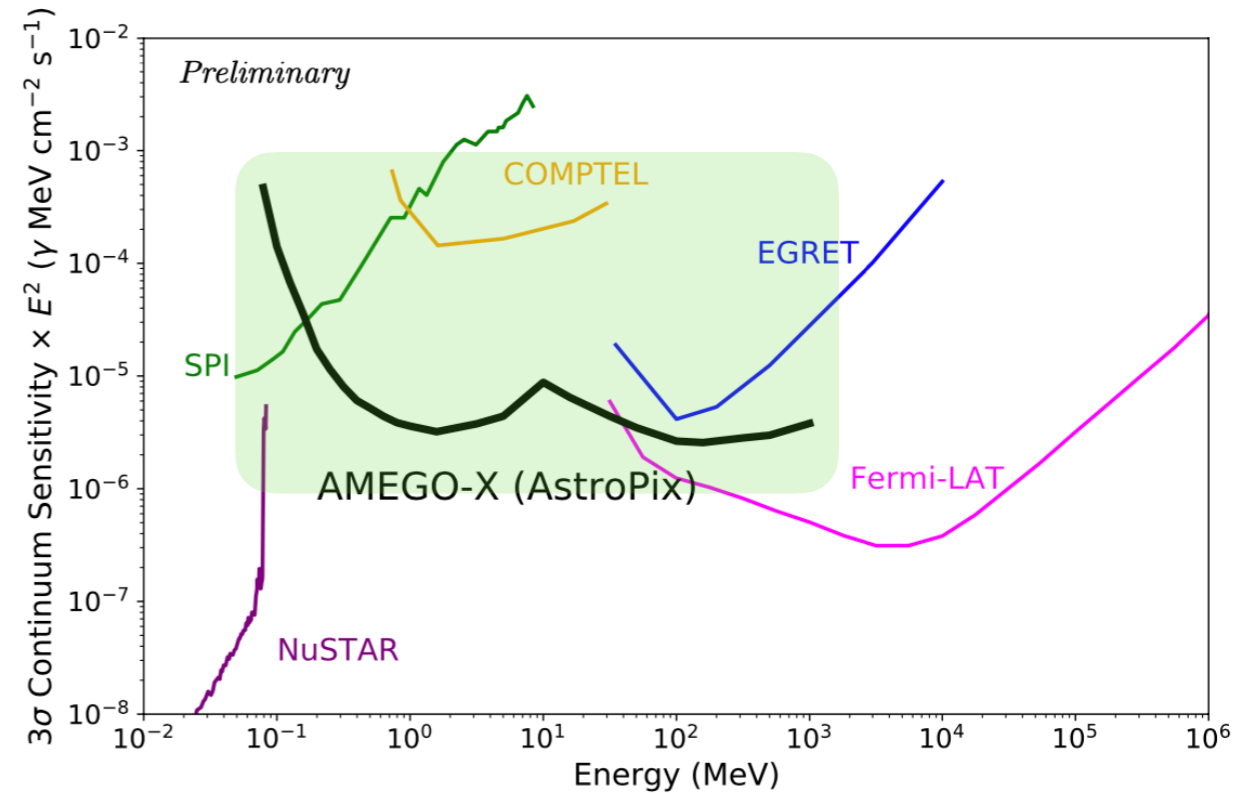
Future MeV gamma-ray searches including AMEGO, ASTROGAM, APT and more

- Covers gamma-ray energy

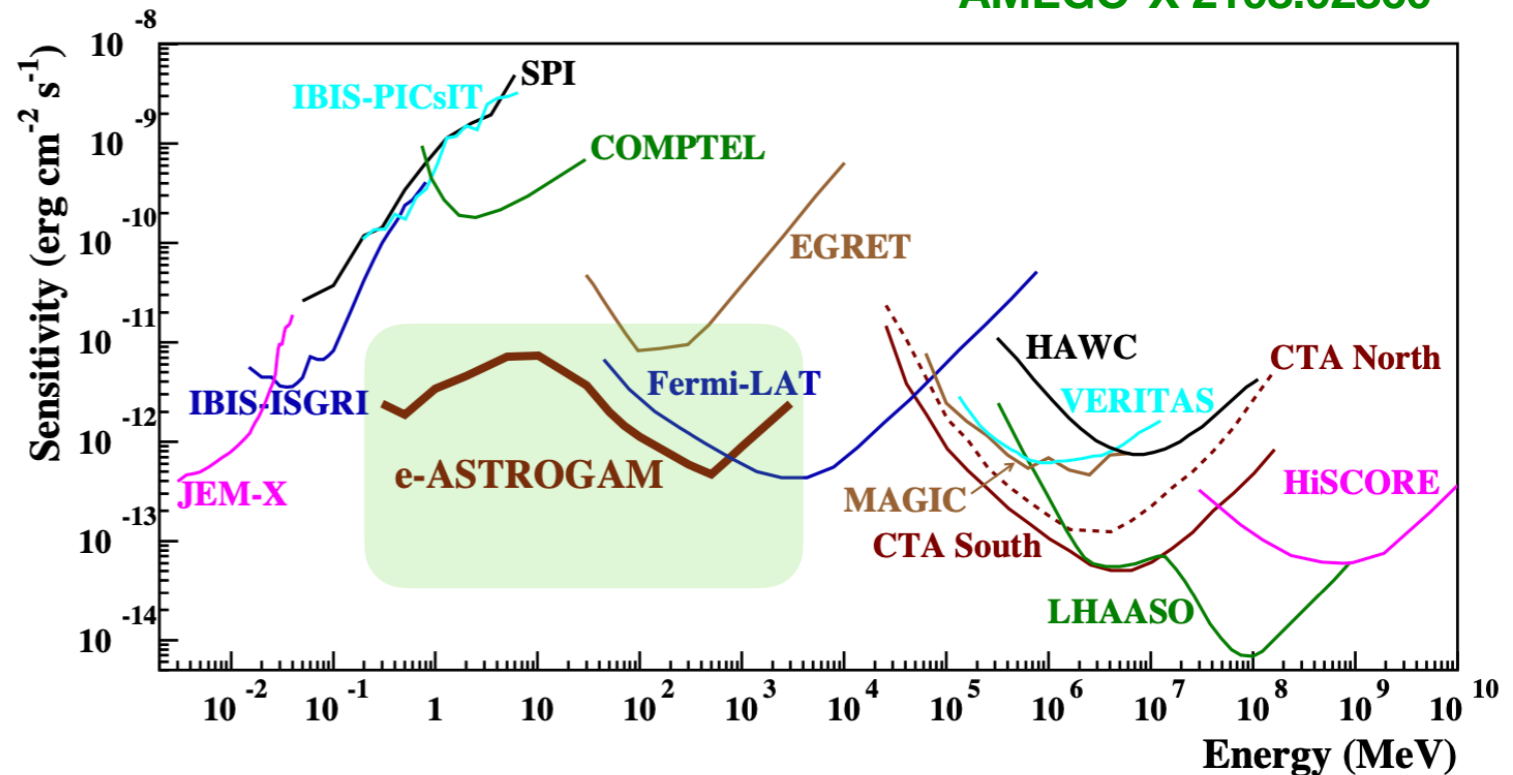
$$0.1 \text{ MeV} \lesssim E_\gamma \lesssim 100 \text{ MeV}$$

- Corresponds to the Hawking temperature of PBHs

$$10^{14} \text{ g} \lesssim M_{\text{PBH}} \lesssim 10^{17} \text{ g}$$

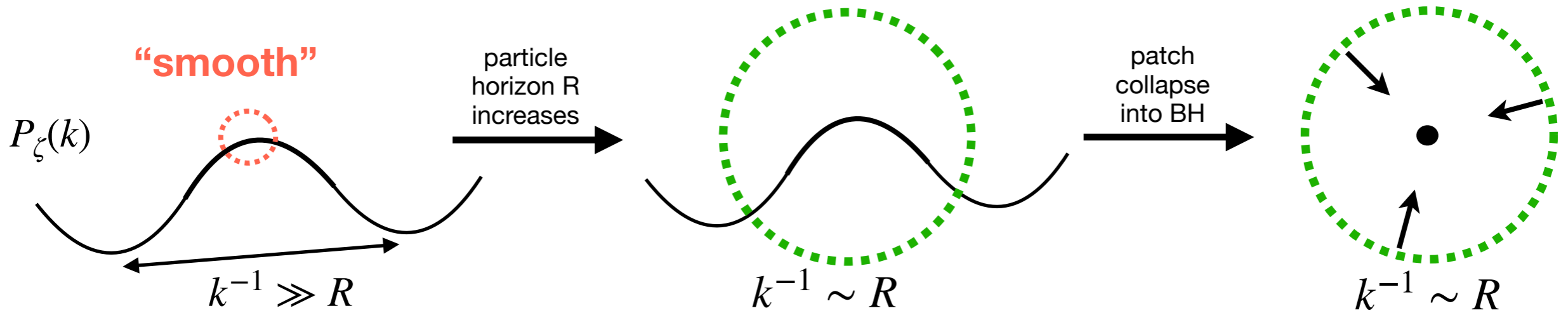


AMEGO-X 2108.02860

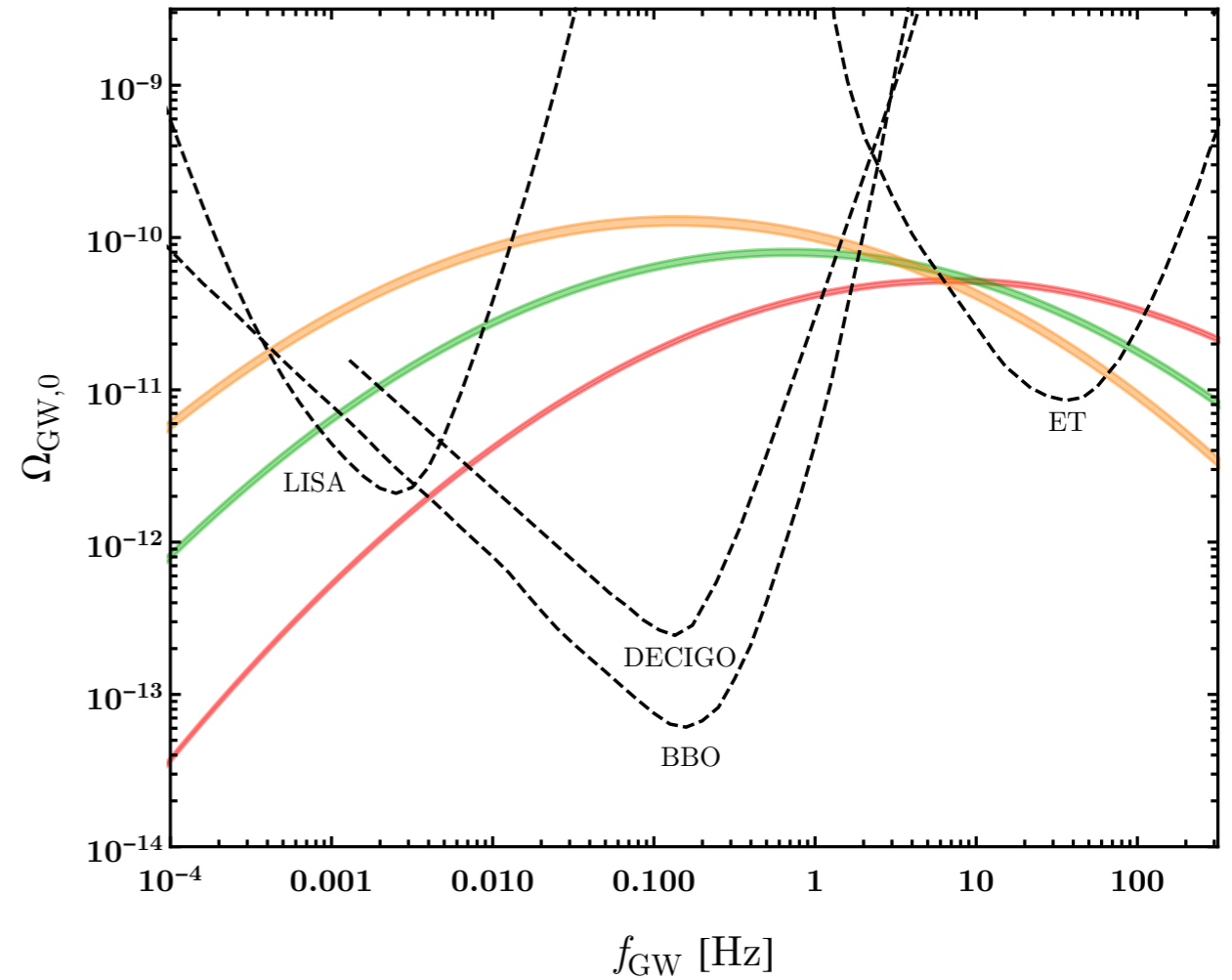
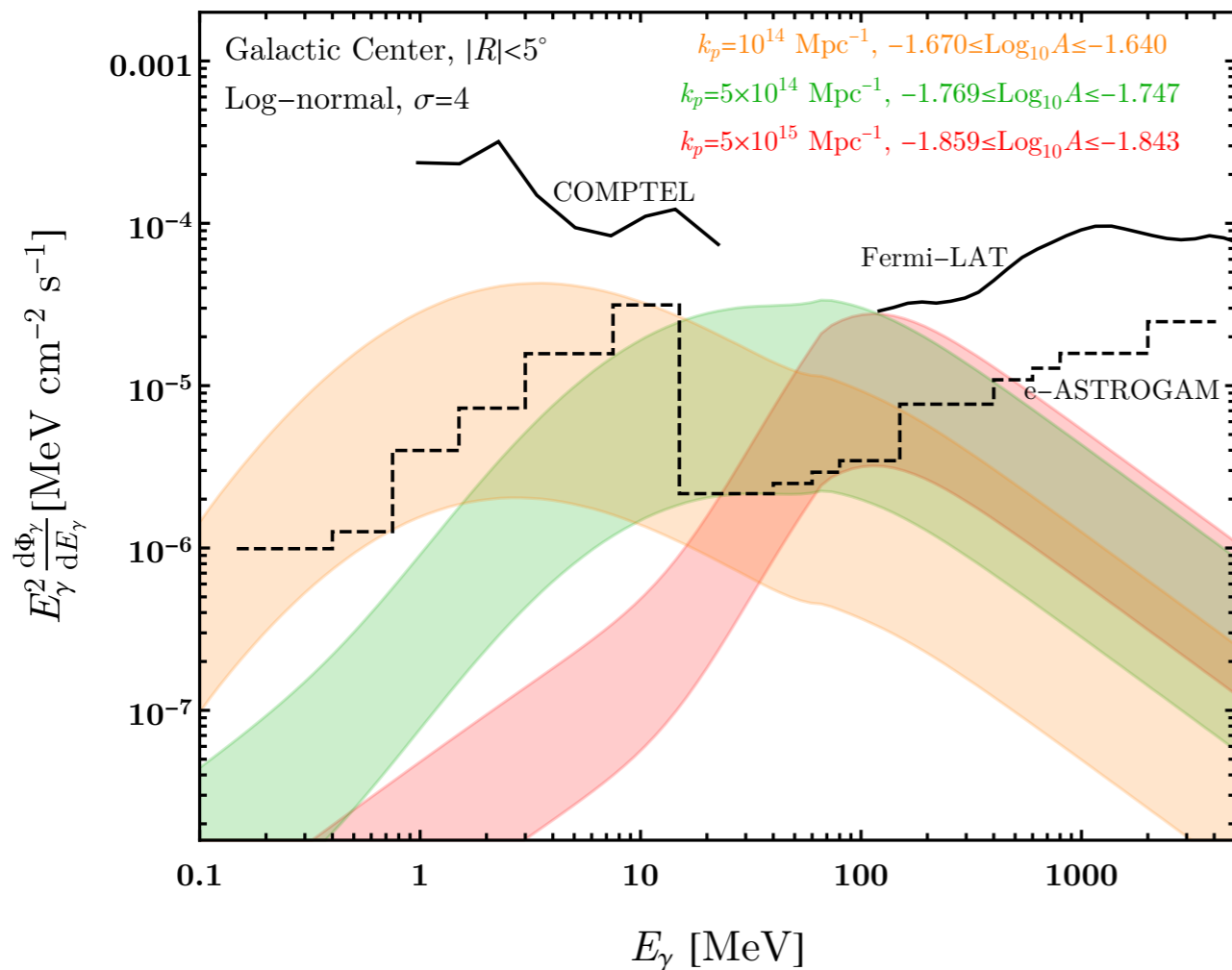


e-Astrogam 1611.02232

Gamma-ray and GWs



Multi-messenger observations of **gamma-ray** and **GWs** to study asteroid-mass PBHs.

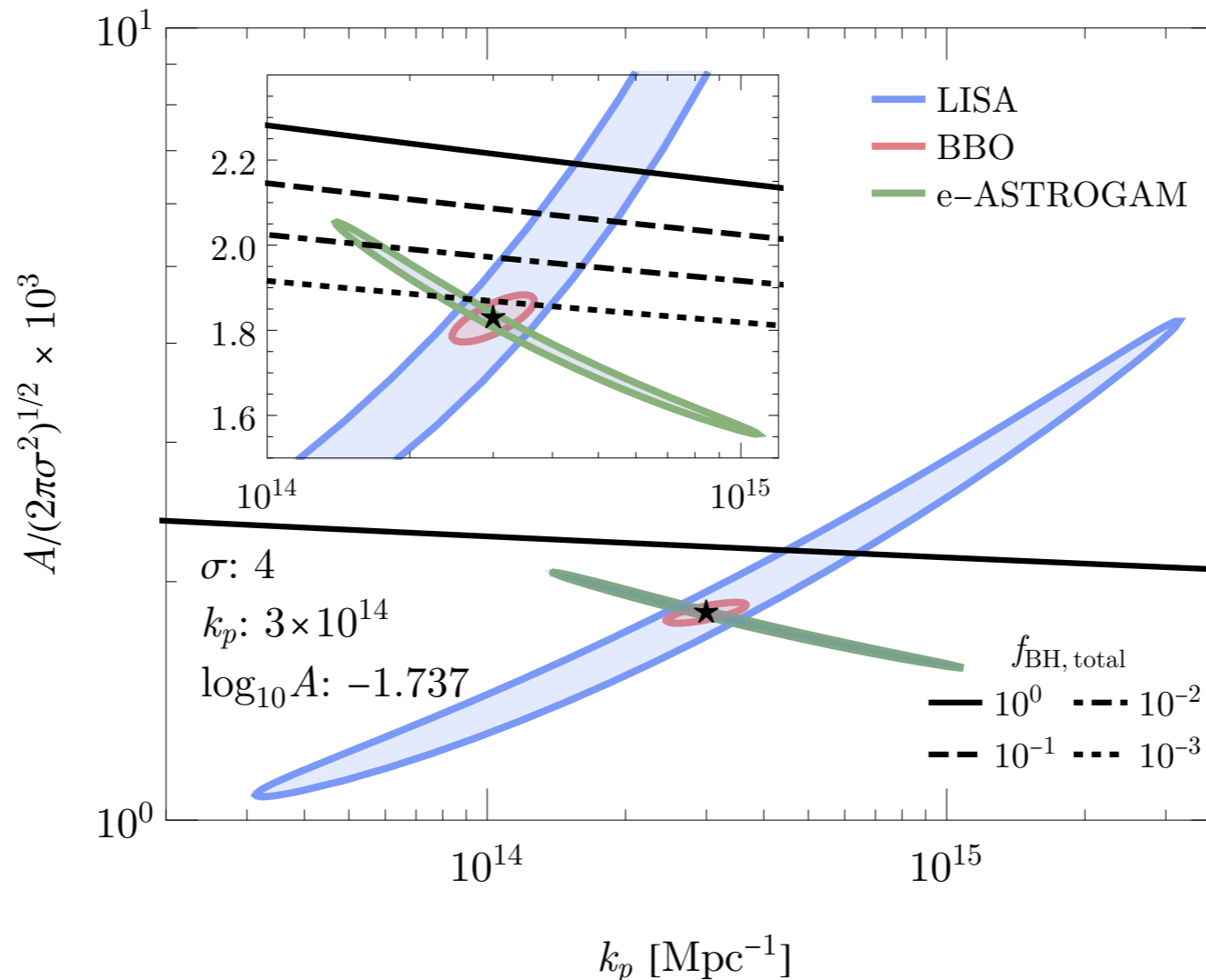


K. Agashe, J.H. Chang, S.J. Clarks, B. Dutta, Y. Tsai, [TX](#)

2202.04653

parameter fit to the curvature perturbations responsible for PBH formation

$$P_\zeta(k) = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log k - \log k_p)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$



Multi-messenger observation can test PBH DM **abundance** and **cosmic origin**

K. Agashe, J.H. Chang, S.J. Clarks, B. Dutta, Y. Tsai, [TX](#)

2202.04653

Hawking radiation rate of particle i from a non-rotating BH:

$$\frac{\partial N_i}{\partial E_i \partial t} = \frac{g_i}{2\pi} \frac{\Gamma_i}{e^{E_i/T_{\text{PBH}}} \pm 1}$$

- production via gravity only depends on **degree of freedom** g_i , not coupling

Hawking radiation is another channel to produce new particles in the spectrum

- particle mass **kinematically allowed** $m_i \lesssim E_i \lesssim T_{\text{PBH}}$

Asteroid-mass PBHs can produce MeV or lighter BSM particles

- can we use PBH DM as a **particle factory**?

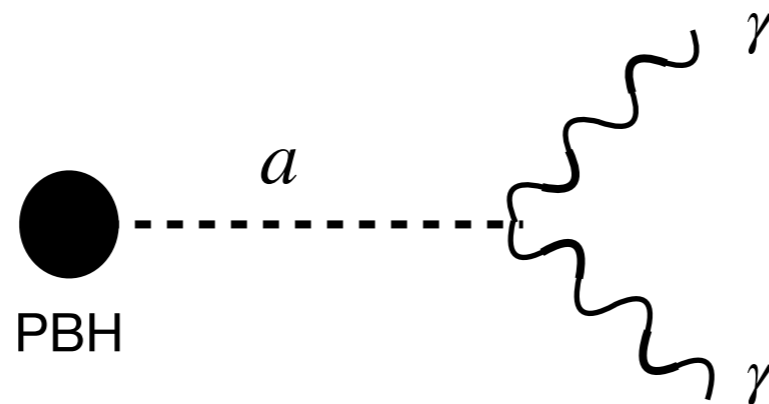
- “built” in the early Universe
- energy scale determined by Hawking temperature
- large BSM particle production rate, even if non-gravitational interaction is feeble
- clear SM “background” spectrum from Hawking radiation calculation

ALP from PBHs

- If exists an **Axion-Like-Particle** in the particle spectrum

$$\mathcal{L}_{a\gamma\gamma} \supset \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu a \partial^\mu a - \frac{1}{2} m_a^2 a^2 + \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{4} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$

light pseudoscalar
couples to photons



$$\Gamma_{a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma} = \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 m_a^3}{64\pi}$$

- Gamma-ray spectrum is modified by ALPs

$$\frac{\partial N_{\gamma,\text{tot}}}{\partial E_\gamma \partial t} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial N_{\gamma,\text{primary}}}{\partial E_\gamma \partial t}}_{\text{primary photon}} + \sum_{i=e^\pm, \mu^\pm, \pi^\pm} \int dE_i \underbrace{\frac{\partial N_{i,\text{primary}}}{\partial E_i \partial t} \frac{dN_{i,\text{FSR}}}{dE_\gamma}}_{\text{final-state radiation}} + \sum_{i=\pi^0} \int dE_i 2 \underbrace{\frac{\partial N_{i,\text{primary}}}{\partial E_i \partial t} \frac{dN_{i,\text{decay}}}{dE_\gamma}}_{\text{pion decay}}$$

add new physics contributions

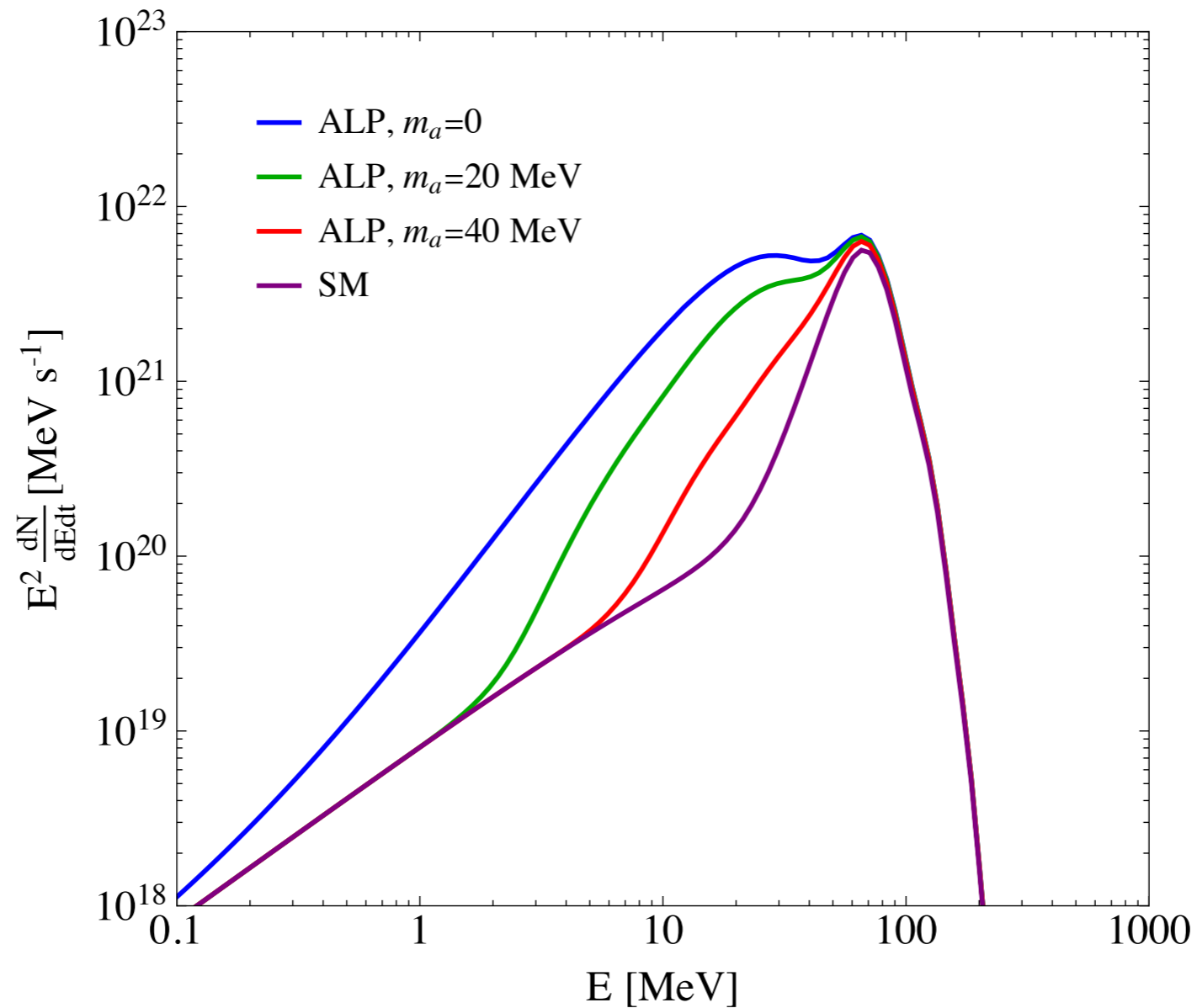
$$+ \int dE_a 2 \frac{\partial N_{a,\text{primary}}}{\partial E_a \partial t} \frac{dN_{a,\text{decay}}}{dE_\gamma}$$

ALP decay

Gamma-ray spectrum (SM+ALP)

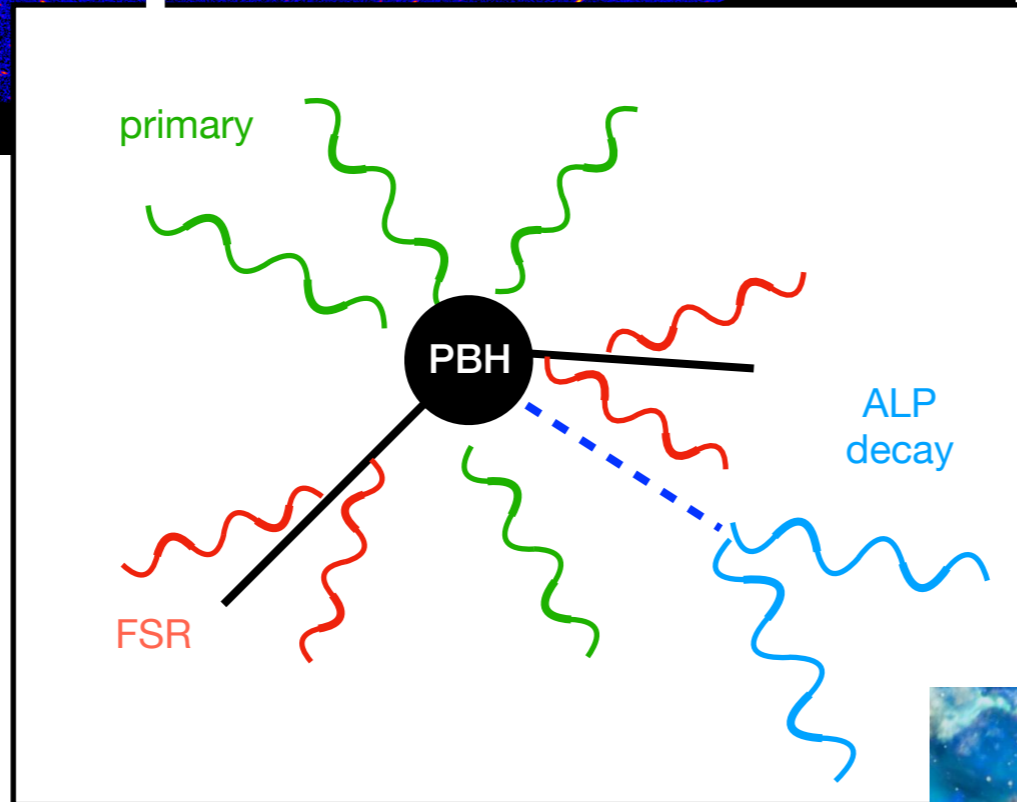
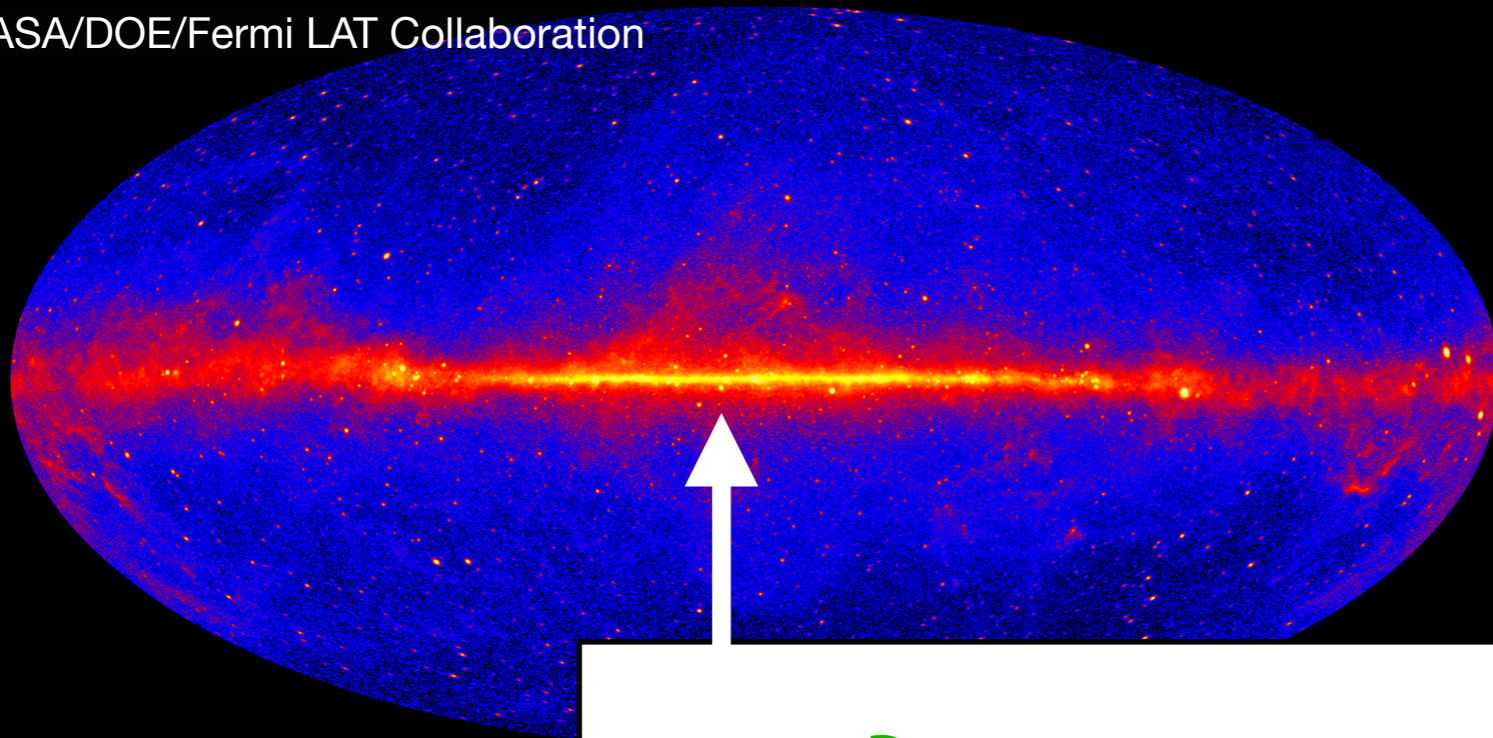
Gamma-ray spectrum, **SM** (purple) vs. **SM+ALP** (red, green, blue).

the $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decay generates a **double-peak** feature to search for



GC Gamma-ray search

NASA/DOE/Fermi LAT Collaboration



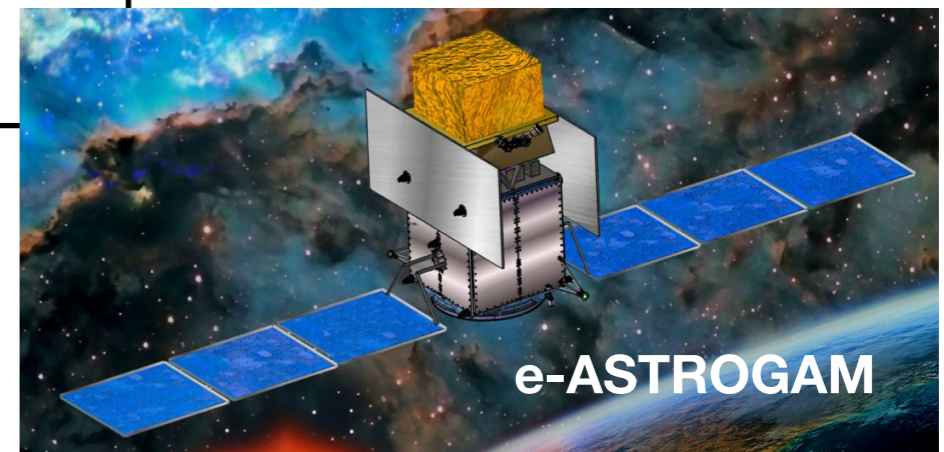
Gamma-ray source
 Target: Galactic Center (GC)
 Angular extent: $R < 5^\circ$

Background
 forecasted by Astrogam

Model to test
 SM: only SM particles
 ALP: SM particles + ALP

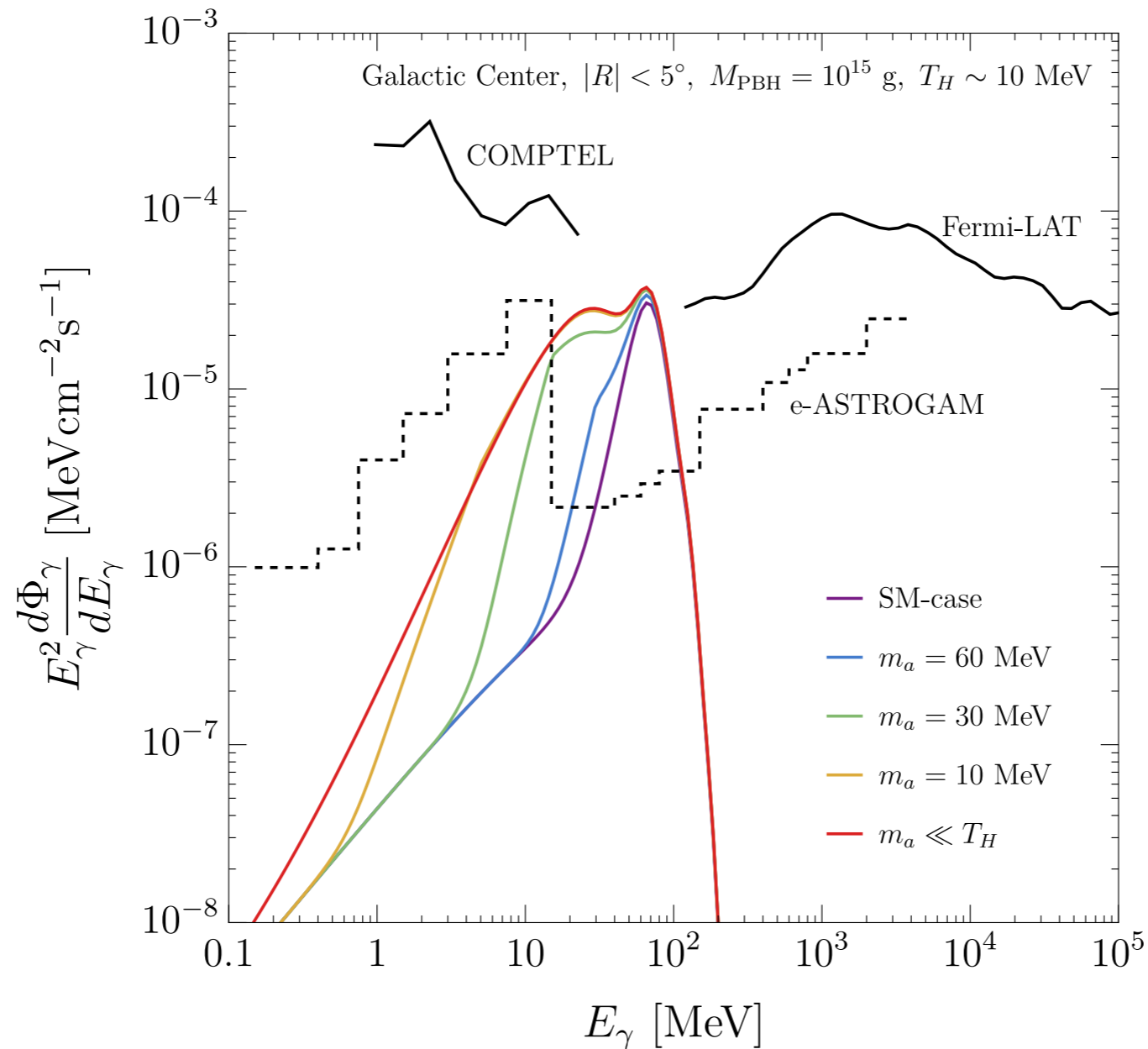
Assume PBHs make up f_{PBH} of DM

$$\frac{d\Phi_\gamma}{dE_\gamma} = \bar{J}_D \frac{\Delta\Omega}{4\pi} \int dM \frac{f_{\text{PBH}}(M)}{M} \frac{\partial N_{\gamma,tot}}{\partial E_\gamma \partial t}$$



Galactic gamma-ray search

Example gamma-ray spectrum from galactic center,
PBH mass and abundance $M_{\text{PBH}} = 10^{15}$ g, $f_{\text{PBH}} = 10^{-8}$.

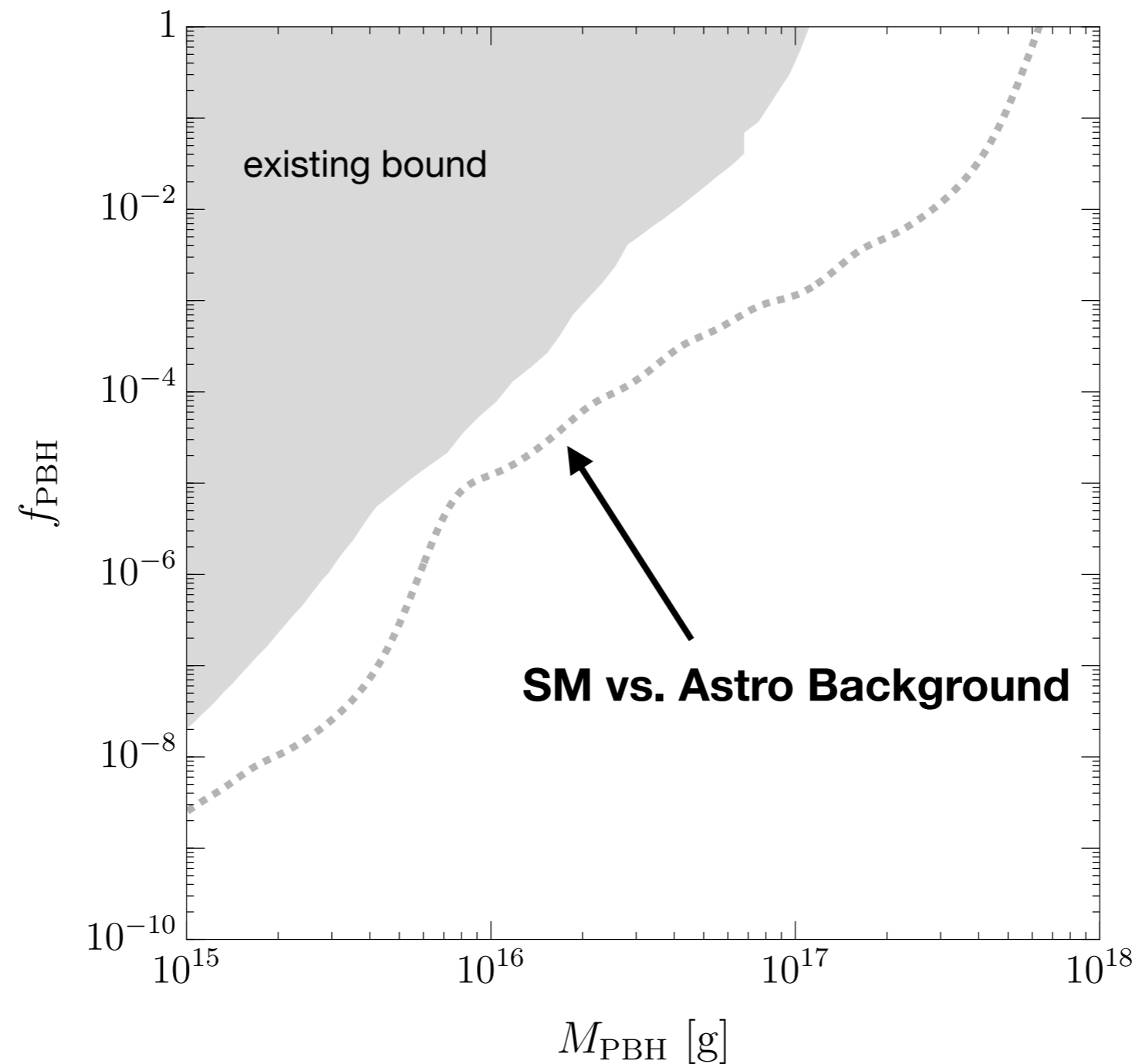


We can perform spectrum analysis with number of photons in the energy bins.

Discovery of PBHs

PBH constraint depends on **theory assumptions** of Hawking radiation spectrum.

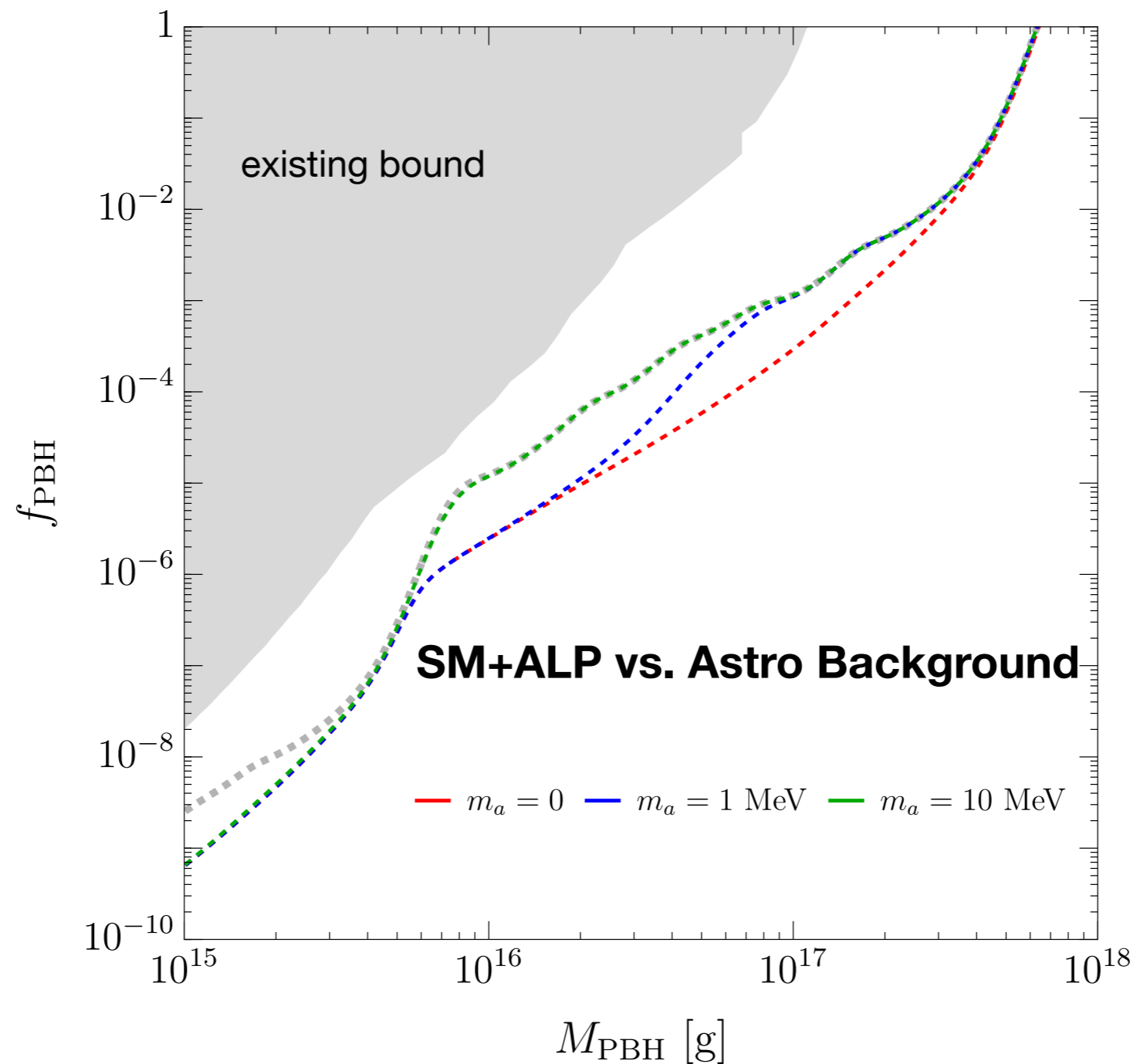
Previous sensitivity assumes **only SM particles** are produced and contribute to photons.



Discovery of PBHs

When ALPs are produced together with SM particles, the gamma-ray flux is enhanced.

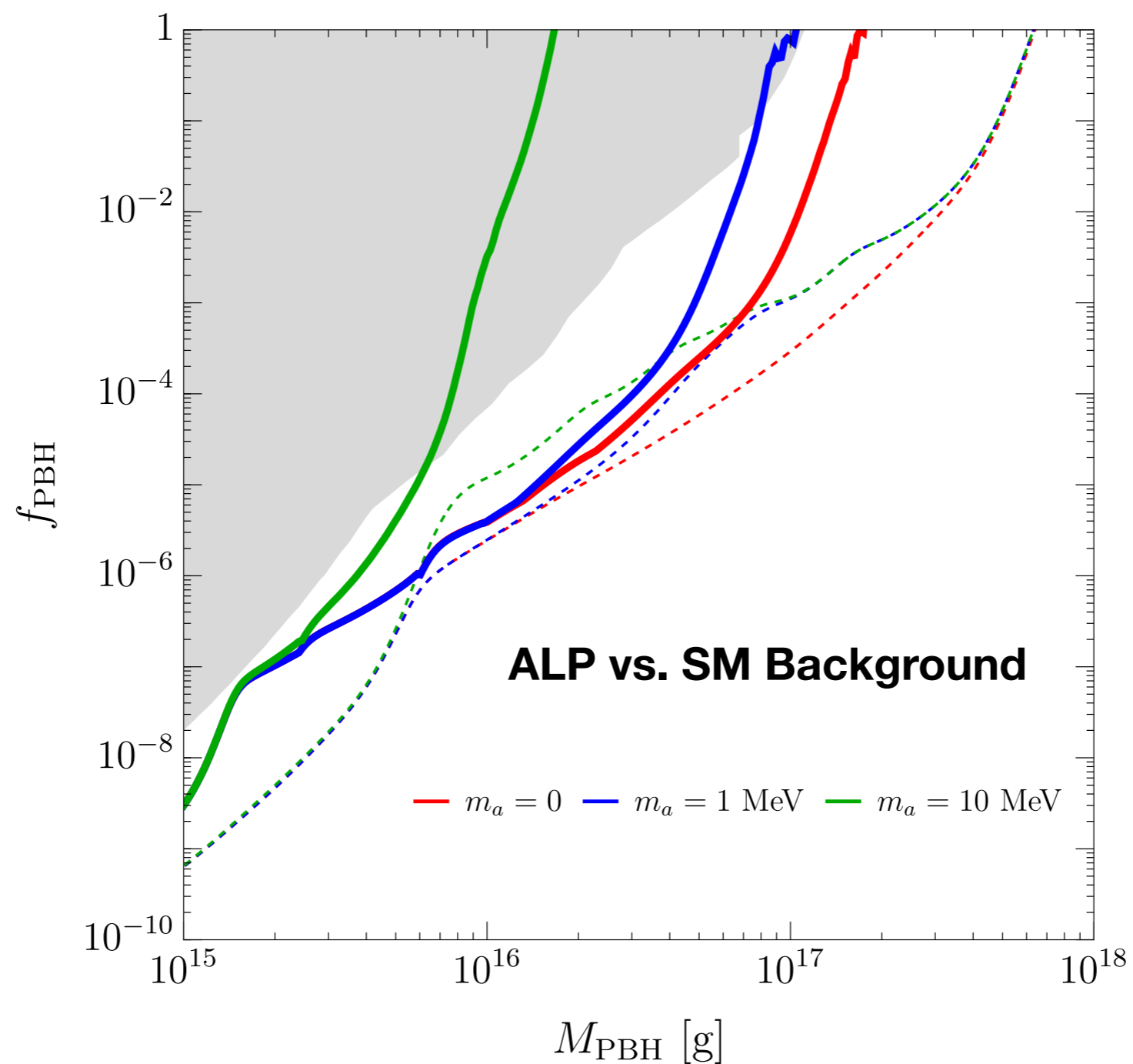
PBH constraints are **stronger if ALP exists.**



Identification of ALPs

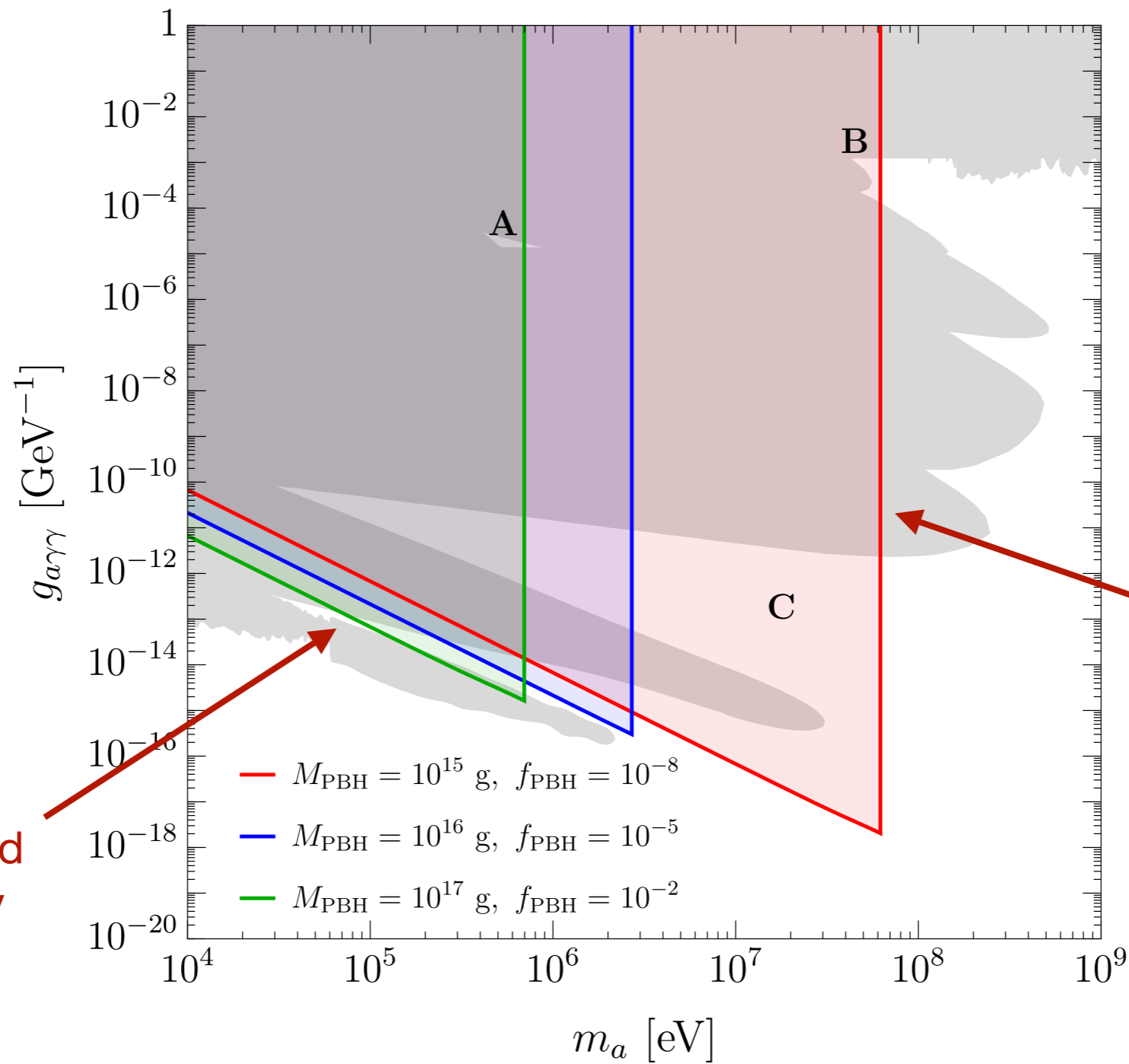
If f_{PBH} is larger than the detection limit, enough statistics to **distinguish** the ALP.

We will be able to know if ALP exists from the shape of gamma-ray spectrum.



ALP parameter space

ALP parameter space that can be probed with PBHs.



Statistics suppressed
by long-lived decay

ALP production
suppressed when
 $m_a \gg T_{\text{PBH}}$

Summary

- Asteroid-mass PBHs can make up (fraction of) DM. The gamma-ray signals from Hawking radiation process can be used to probe PBHs. Multi-messenger observation with GWs provides more information about PBHs.

[arXiv: 2202.04653](#)

- Hawking radiation is via gravity. PBHs can produce new particles efficiently as long as the new particles are not too heavier than the Hawking temperature.

- We use ALP to show that Hawking radiation spectrum analysis can be used to detect new particles produced by PBHs.

[arXiv: 2212.11980](#)

If we do detect Hawking radiation in the future, we can use the radiation spectrum to test both PBHs and BSM degrees of freedom that could have been produced via Hawking radiation.

Thank you!