

Embedding primordial black holes in the early universe: theory and phenomenological applications of cosmological metrics to PBH dark matter binary abundance constraints and evaporation limits on asteroid-mass candidates

Dunking PBHs in Cosmological Baths

(PRANK GONE WRONG!)

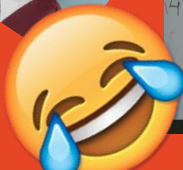
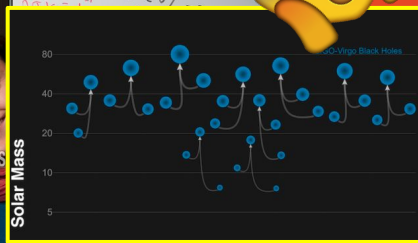
Zachary "S.C." Picker



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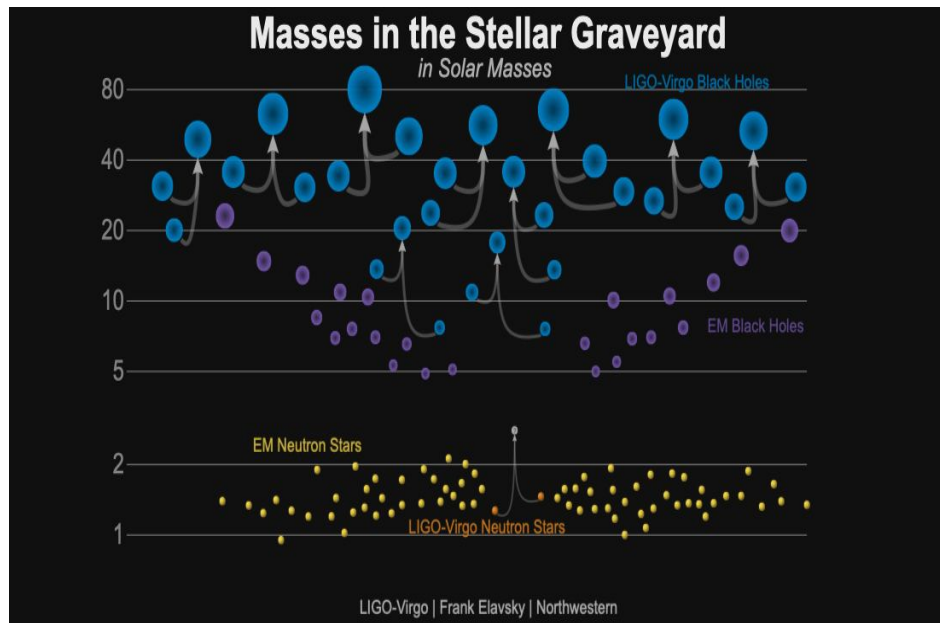
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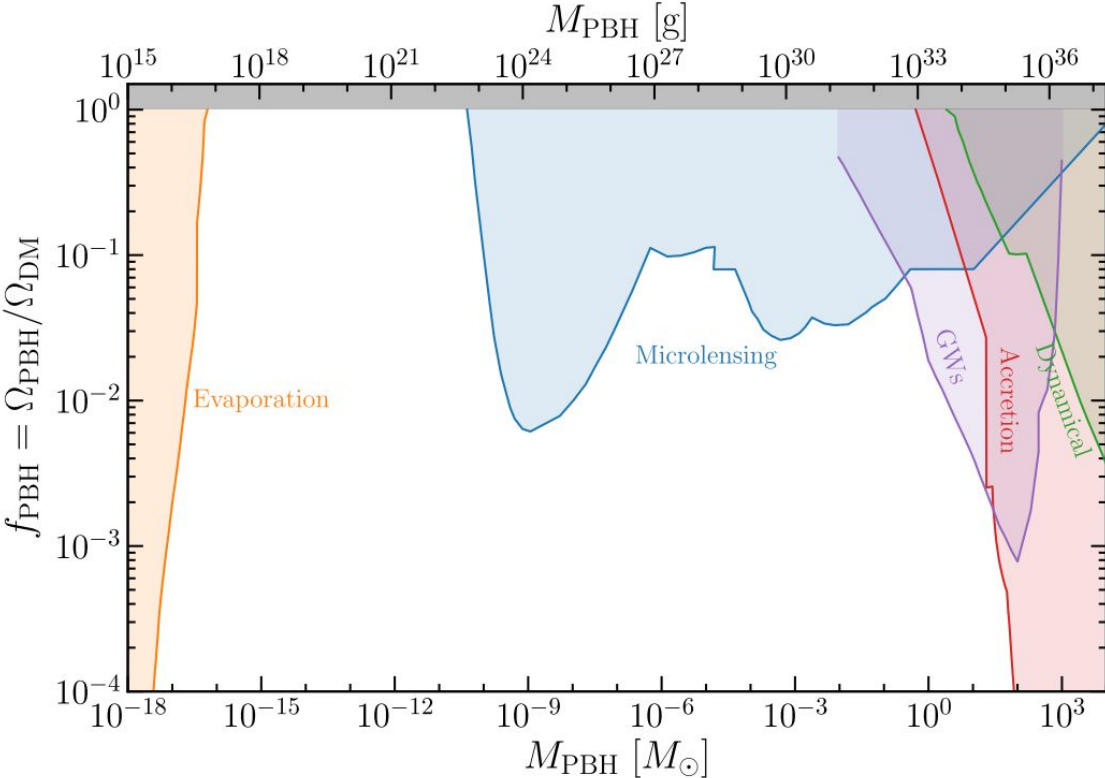


PBHs as dark matter

PBHs as dark matter

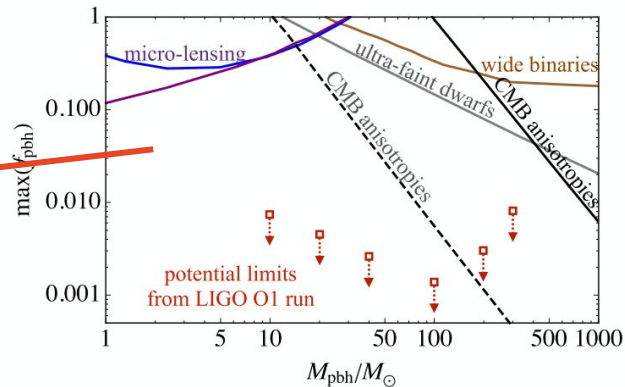
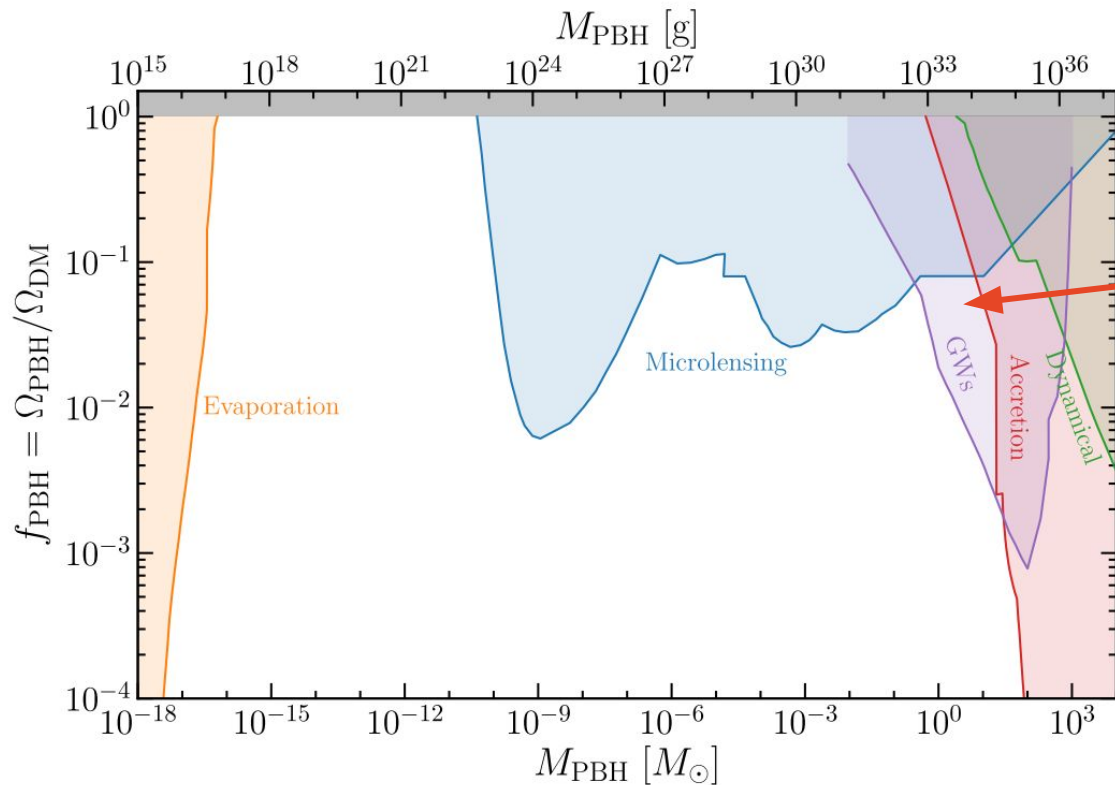


PBHs as dark matter



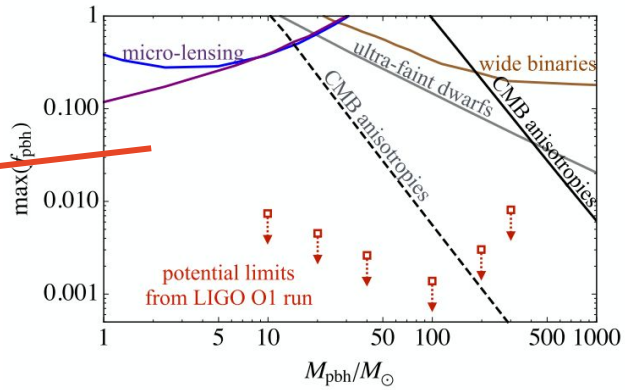
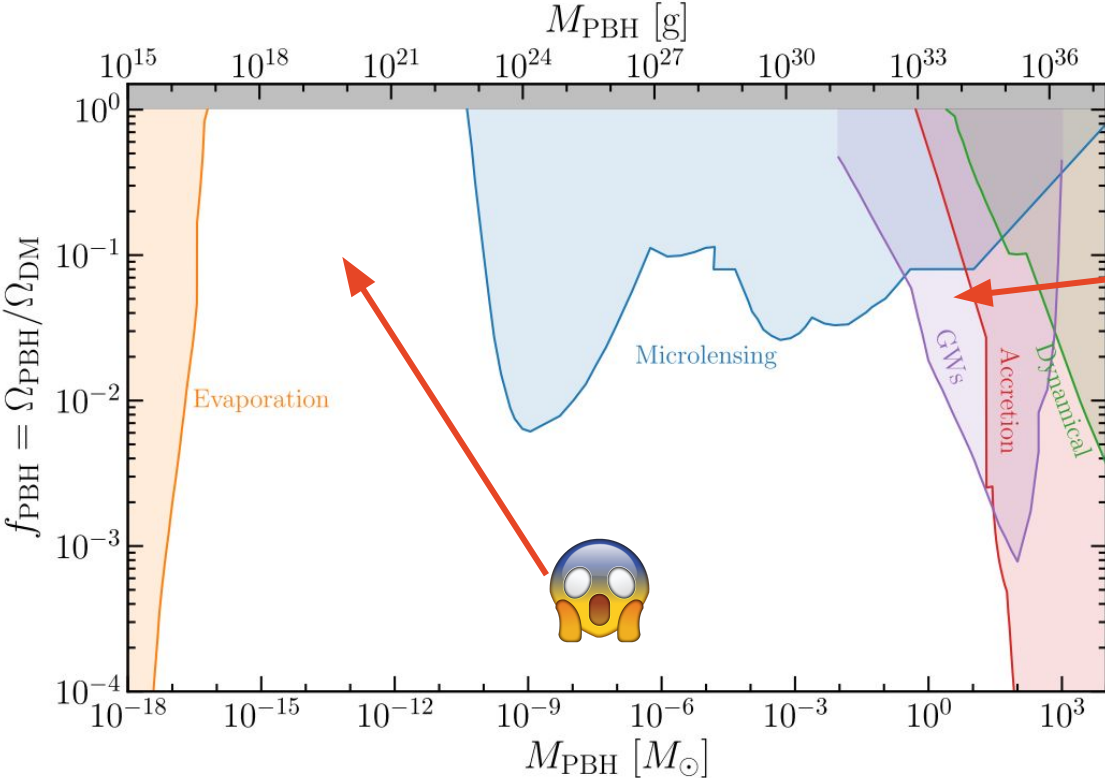
Green & Kavanaugh, 2020

PBHs as dark matter



Y. Ali-Haïmoud, E. D. Kovetz, and M. Kamionkowski, *Phys. Rev. D* **96**, 123523 (2017), arXiv:1709.06576 [astro-ph.CO].

PBHs as dark matter

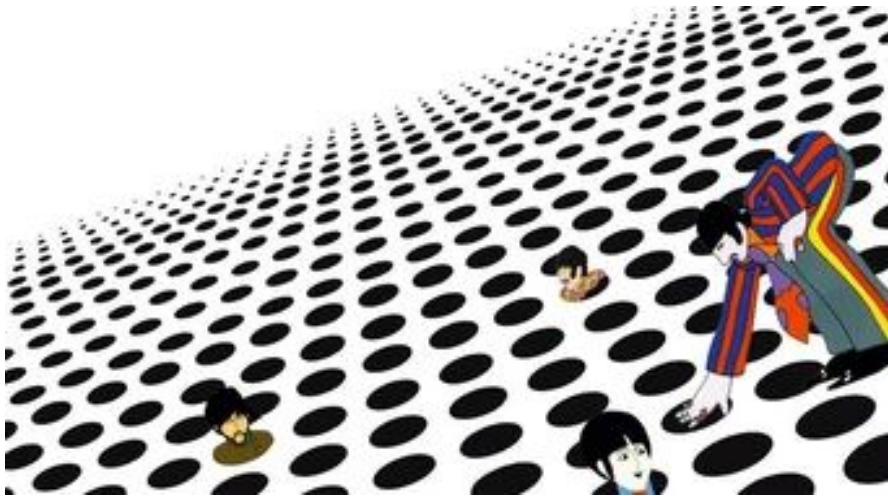


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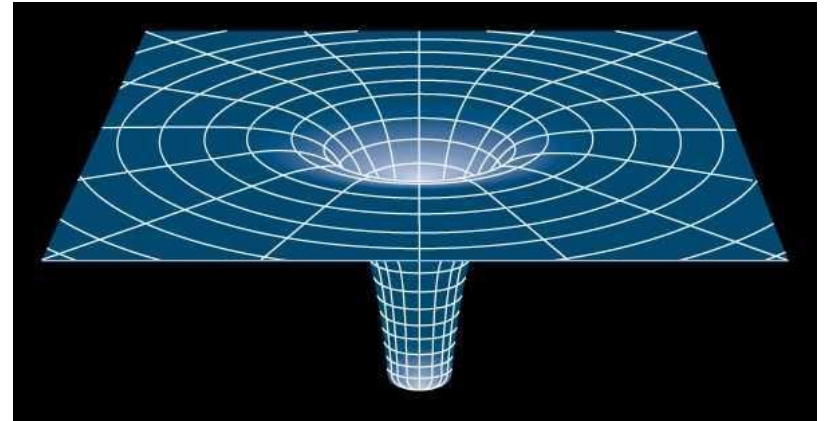
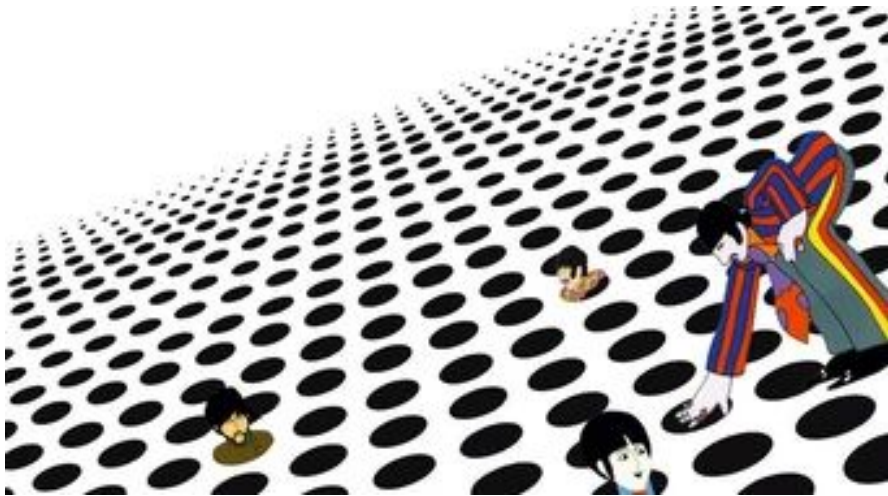
Green & Kavanaugh, 2020

Schwarzschild metric?

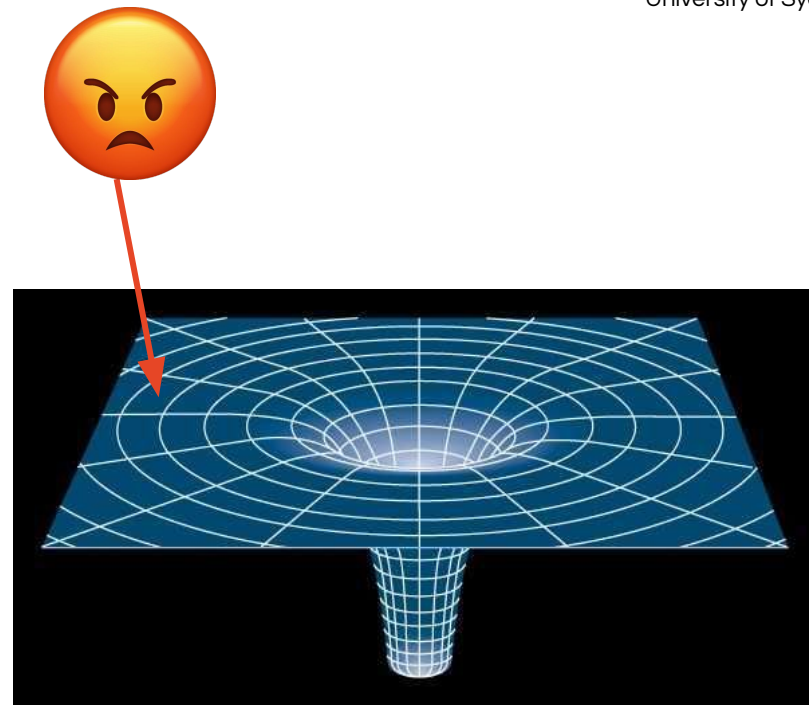
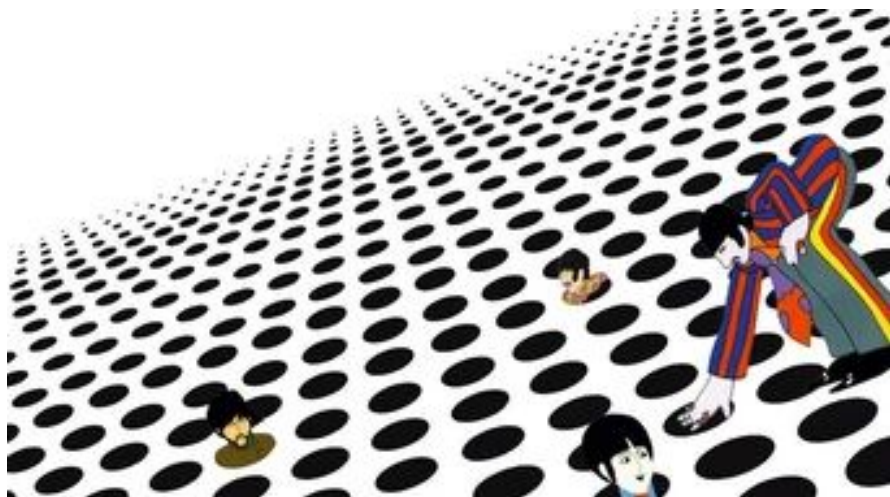
Schwarzschild metric?



Schwarzschild metric?



Schwarzschild metric?



Cosmological metrics

Cosmological metrics

Einstein-Strauss (“Swiss Cheese Vacuole”)



Cosmological metrics

Einstein-Strauss (“Swiss Cheese Vacuole”)



McVittie metric

Cosmological metrics

Einstein-Strauss (“Swiss Cheese Vacuole”)



McVittie metric

Generalized McVittie metrics



Thakurta metric

- Attractor solution

Thakurta metric

- Attractor solution
- Simple + elegant:

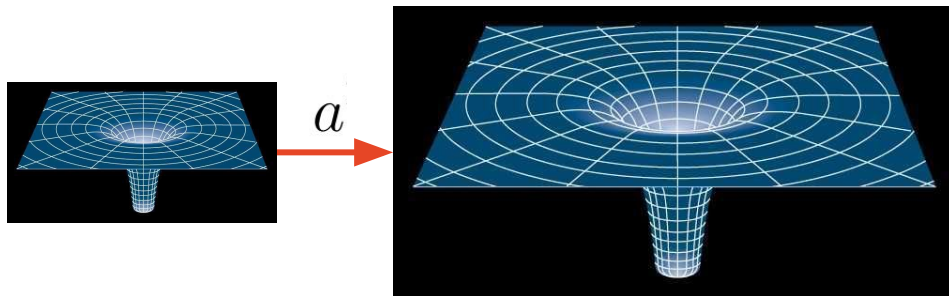
$$ds^2 = a^2 ds_{schw}^2.$$

Thakurta metric

- Attractor solution
- Simple + elegant:

$$ds^2 = a^2 ds_{schw}^2.$$

- Local effective mass/ apparent horizon:



Binary abundance constraints

PREPARED FOR SUBMISSION TO JCAP

CPPC-2020-05

Eliminating the LIGO bounds on primordial black hole dark matter

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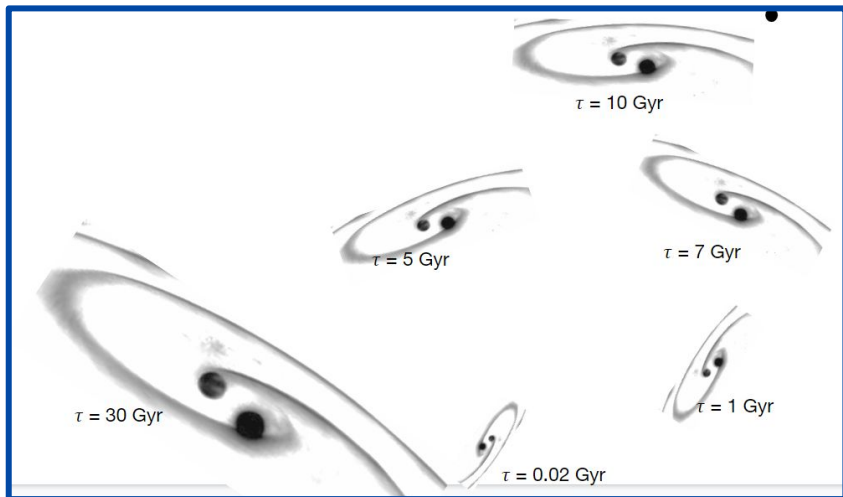
Abstract. Primordial black holes (PBHs) in the mass range (30–100) M_{\odot} are interesting candidates for dark matter but are tightly constrained by the LIGO merger rate. In deriving these constraints, PBHs were treated as *constant* Schwarzschild masses. A careful analysis of cosmological black holes however leads to a time-dependent effective mass. This implies stricter conditions for binary formation, so that the binaries formed merge well before LIGO's observations. The observed binaries are those coalescing within galactic halos, at a rate consistent with LIGO data. This reopens the possibility of LIGO mass PBH dark matter.



Binary abundance constraints

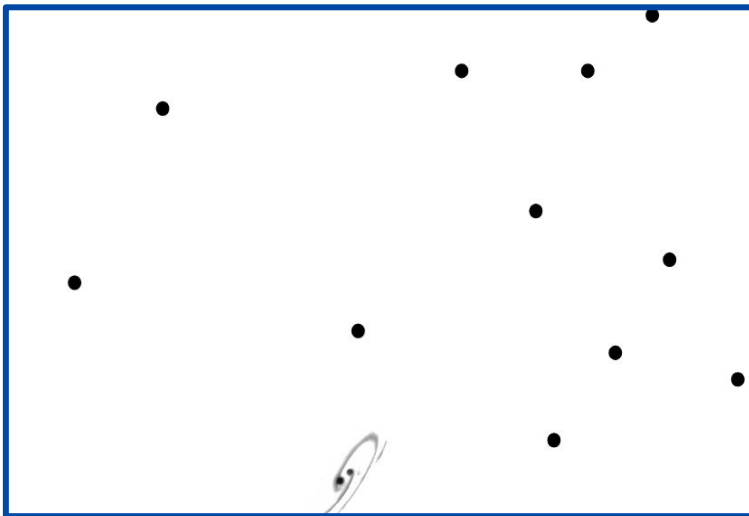
Previously

At matter-radiation equality:

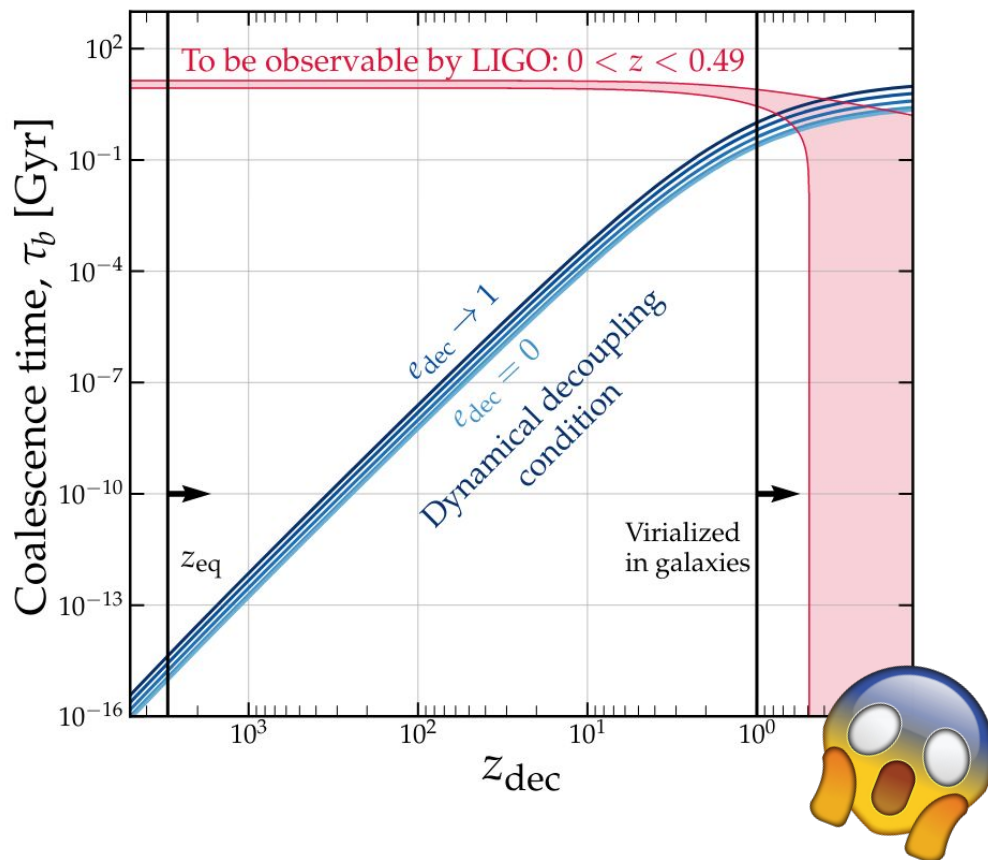


Thakurta PBHs

At matter-radiation equality:

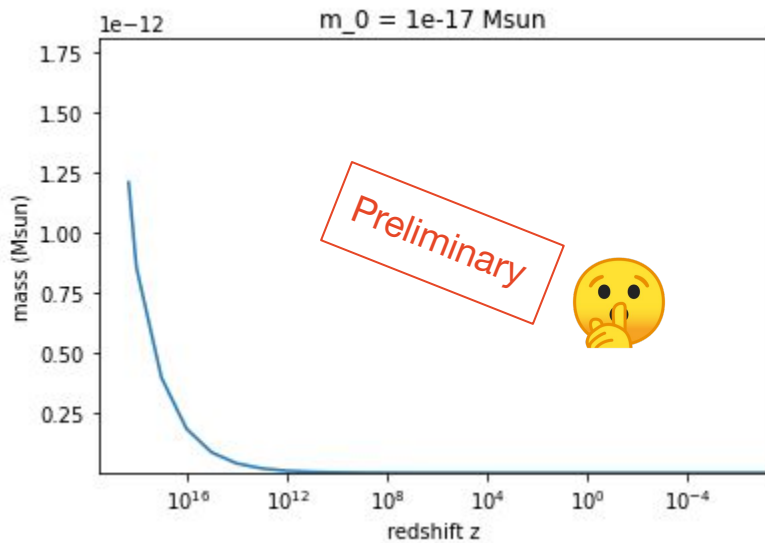


Binary abundance constraints

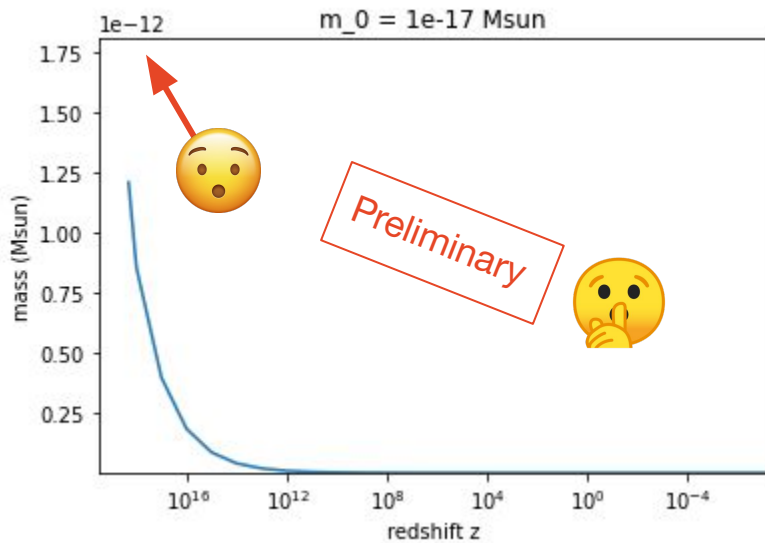


Hawking radiation?

Hawking radiation?

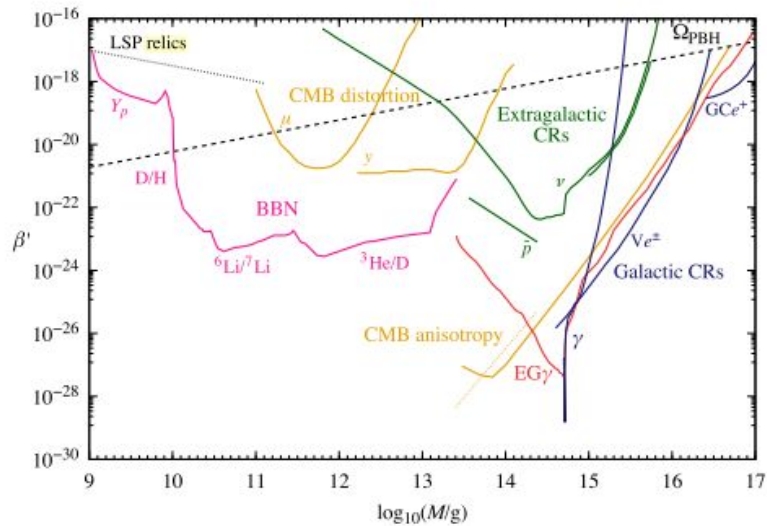
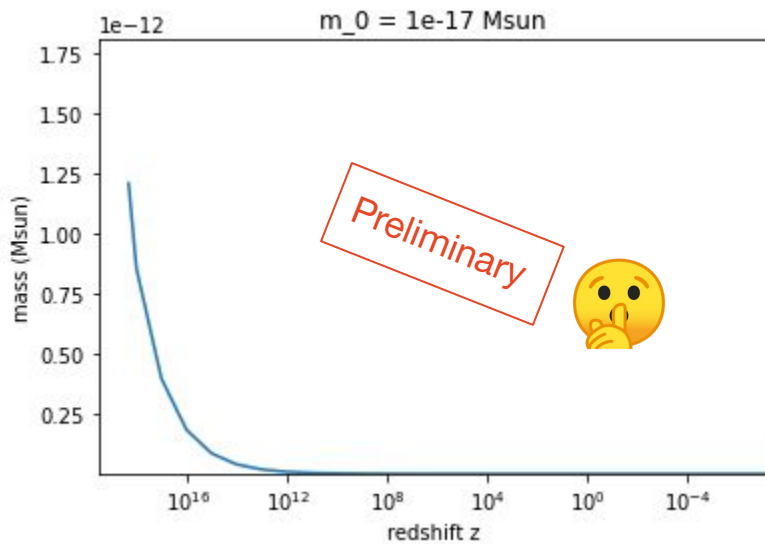


Hawking radiation?



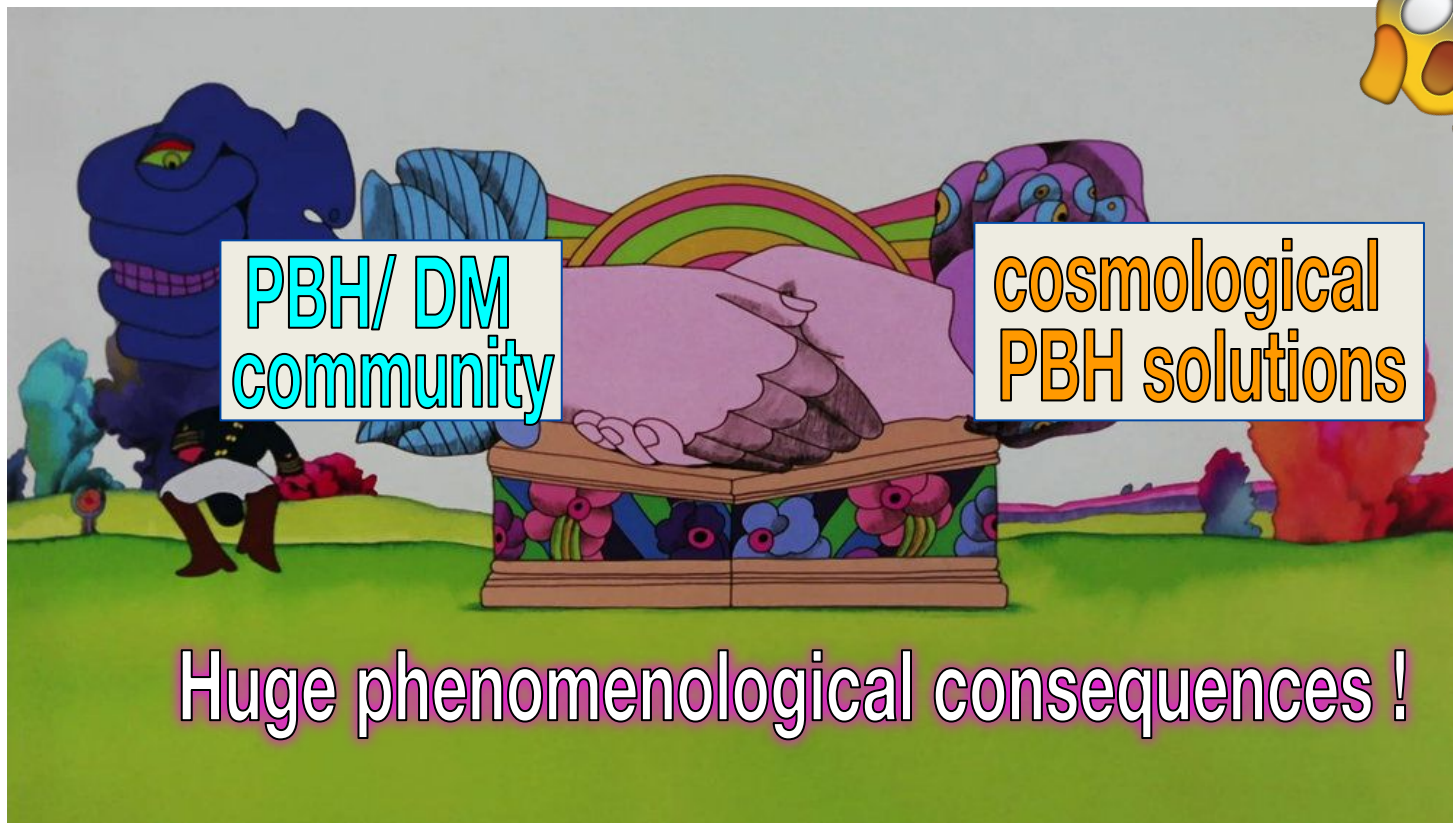
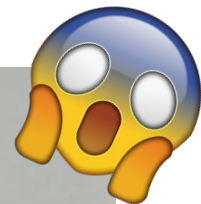
Carr et al, 2010

Hawking radiation?



Carr et al, 2010

Morals and takeaways



Morals and takeaways



Actual physics: Thakurta metric

$$ds^2 = f(R) \left(1 - \frac{H^2 R^2}{f^2(R)} \right) dt^2 + \frac{2HR}{f(R)} dt dR - \frac{dR^2}{f(R)} - R^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2)$$



t -> new Kodama time t

$$ds^2 = \left(1 - \frac{2m(r, t)}{r} \right) dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{1 - 2m(r, t)/r} + r^2 \{d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2\}$$

Misner-Sharp mass: $m(r, t) = ma(t) + \frac{H^2 R^3}{2Gf(R)}$

Actual physics: decoupling conditions

Previous:

Thakurta PBH:

$$\ddot{R} = \frac{\ddot{a}}{a}R - \frac{Gm}{R^2}$$

↓

$$\frac{m}{V} \gtrsim \rho$$

$$\ddot{R} = -\frac{Gma}{R^2} + \frac{\ddot{a}}{a}R$$

↓

$$\frac{ma(t)}{V} \gtrsim \rho$$

and $E = -GM\mu a^2 / (2R)$

↓

$$\dot{R}/R = -\dot{E}/E + 2H$$

↓

$\dot{E}/E > 2H$

$$(1 + z_{\text{dec}})^3 H(z_{\text{dec}}) < \frac{1}{\tau_b} \frac{96}{425} \left(1 + \frac{73}{24} e_{\text{dec}}^2 + \frac{37}{96} e_{\text{dec}}^4 \right)$$

Actual physics: hawking radiation

