

# Did **LIGO** detect dark matter?

**Simeon Bird (UCR)**

I. Cholis, J. Munoz, Y. Ali-Haimoud, M.  
Kamionkowski, E. Kovetz, A. Raccanelli, A. Riess

**arXiv: 1603.00464**  
**PRL 116 201301**

# Collaborators



Ilias Cholis



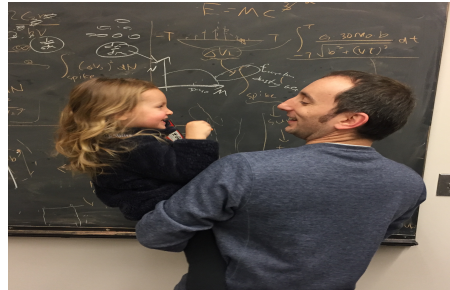
Julian Muñoz



Yacine Ali-Haïmoud



Marc Kamionkowski



Ely Kovetz

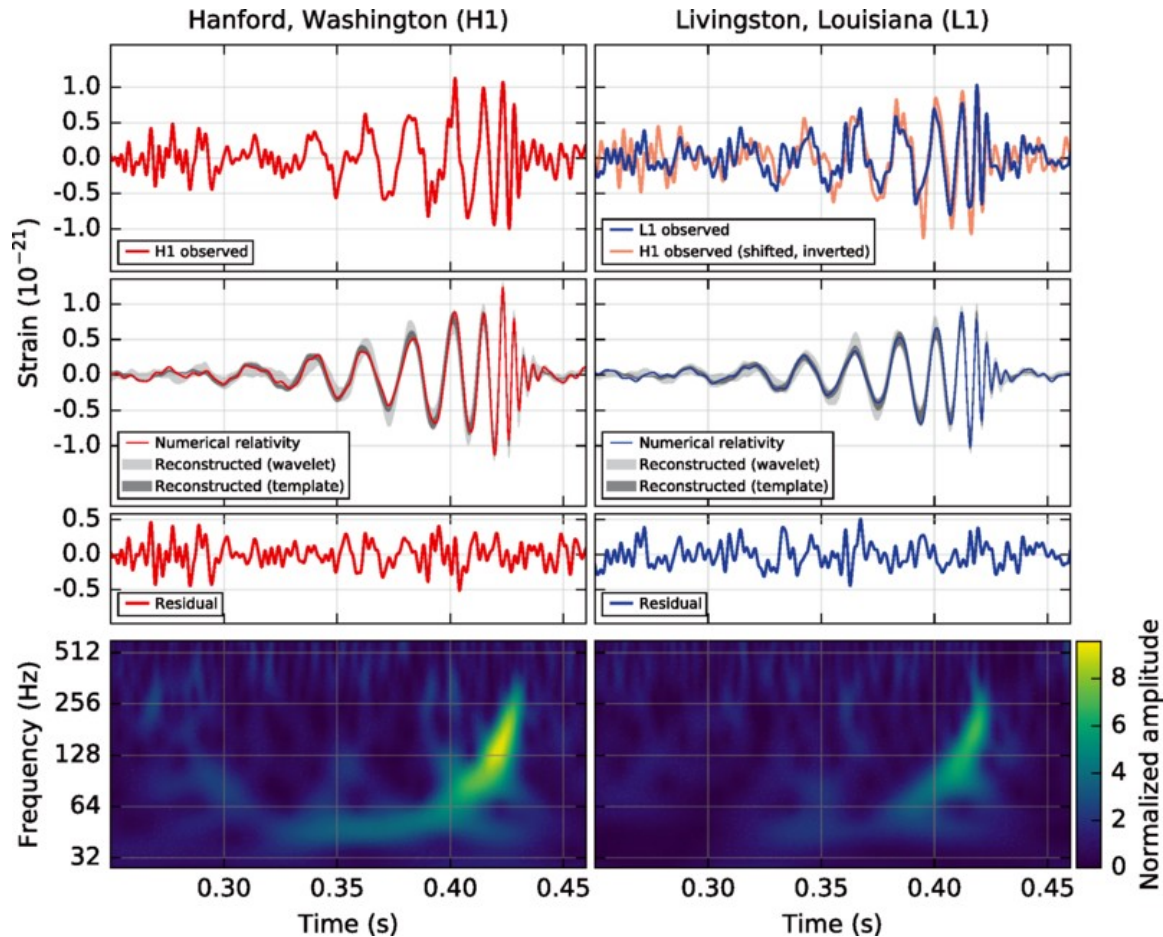


Alvis Raccanelli



Adam Riess

# LIGO detected Gravitational Waves

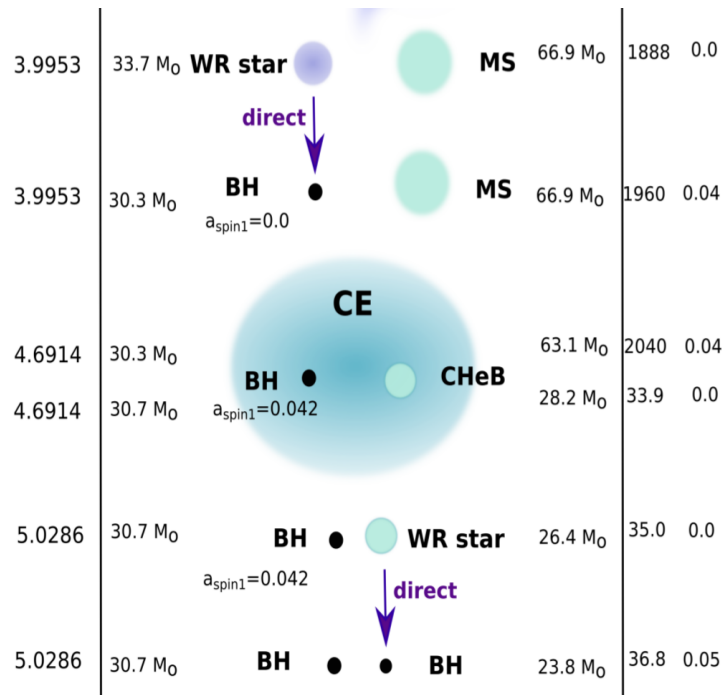


GW signal from two merging 30 solar mass BHs

# How did the Black Holes form?

## End points of stellar evolution

- Need binary with two heavy stars
- Need misaligned black hole spins



Belczynski, K

# How did the Black Holes form?

Black holes from early universe  
over-density

**Primordial Black Hole Dark Matter**



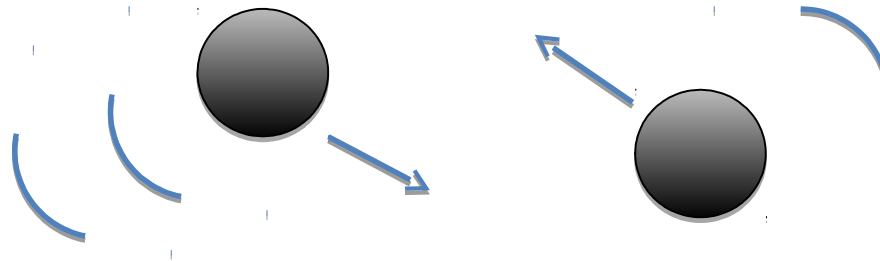
**Don't test this in an accelerator**

# Does the Merger Rate match LIGO?

Black Holes are all the dark matter

Form halos as for CDM

Gravitational wave emission forms binaries



# Cross-Section

$$\sigma = \pi \left( \frac{85\pi}{3} \right)^{2/7} R_s^2 \left( \frac{v_{\text{PBH}}}{c} \right)^{-18/7}$$

(Quinlan & Shapiro 1989)

PBH velocity  $\sim$  halo velocity dispersion

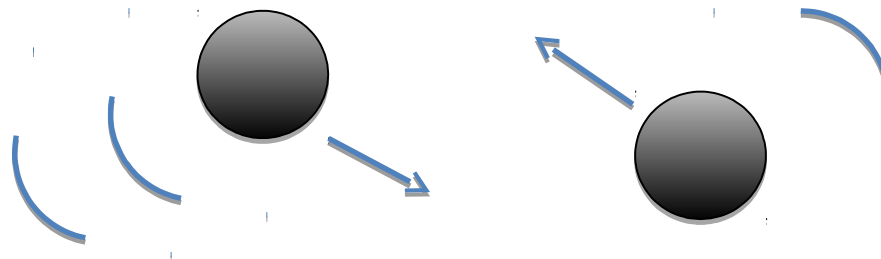
**Most mergers in smallest halos**

At  $M \sim 400M_\odot$  binaries wide enough that timescale is Hubble time

# Does the Merger Rate match LIGO?

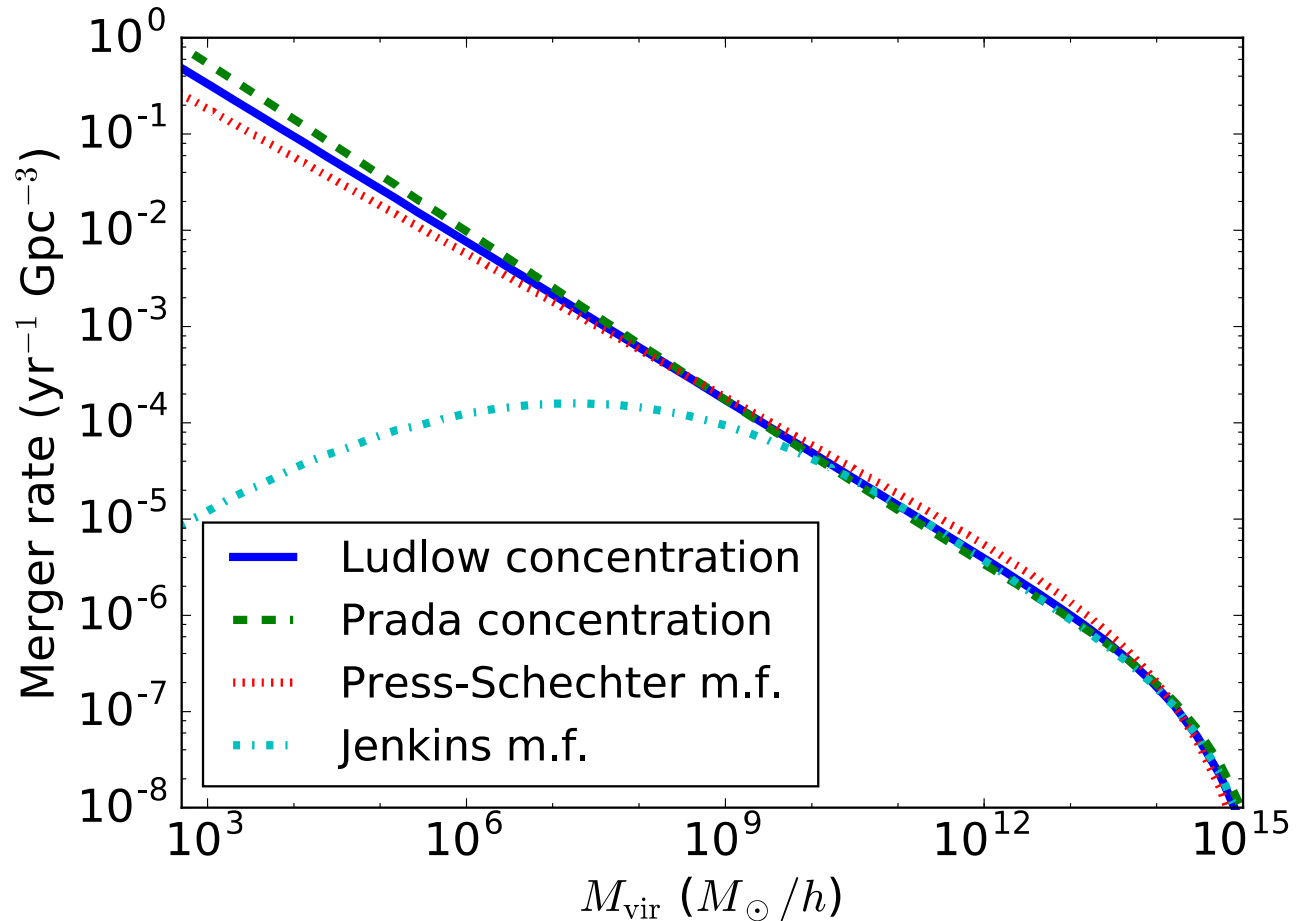
Binary formation is slow, mergers are fast

Black holes binaries form **today**, distributed as in dark matter halos



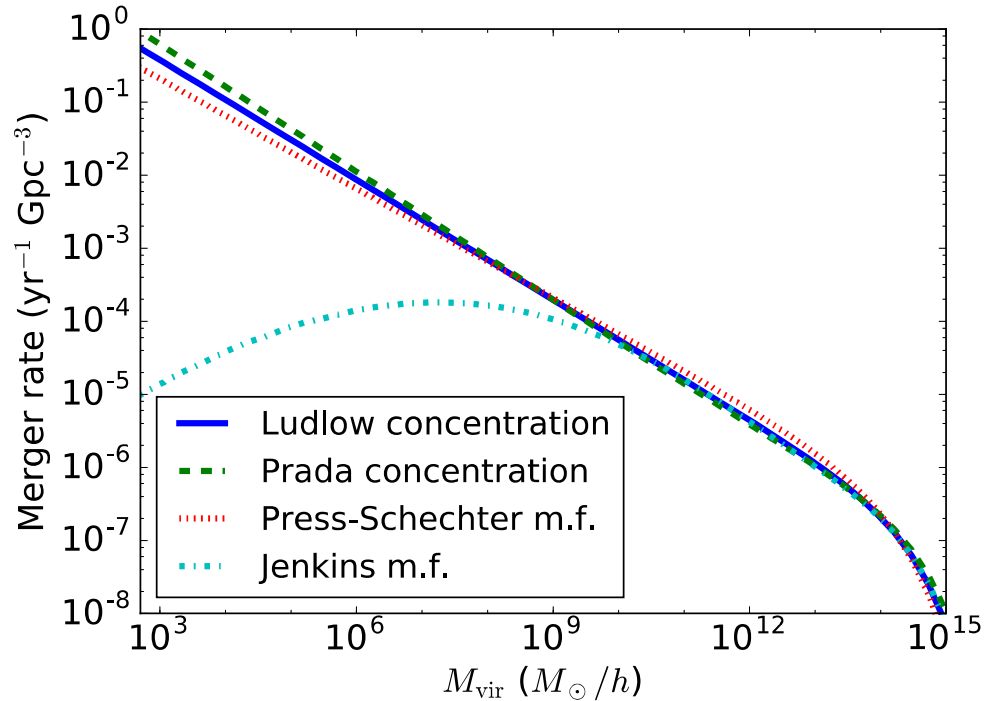


# Total Merger Rate



Lines show different dark matter models

# Merger Rate



- Integrated:  $2 \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{Gpc}^{-3}$
- LIGO:  ~~$2 - 53 \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{Gpc}^{-3}$~~   
 $0.5 - 12 \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{Gpc}^{-3}$

# Merger Rate

- Total mergers:  $2 \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{ Gpc}^{-3}$   
Very uncertain

This number could have been  $10^{\pm 10}$

**INTERESTING**

**Did LIGO Detect Dark Matter?**

Possibly.

# Are PBHs ruled out?

*All masses are ruled out except for 20-80 solar*

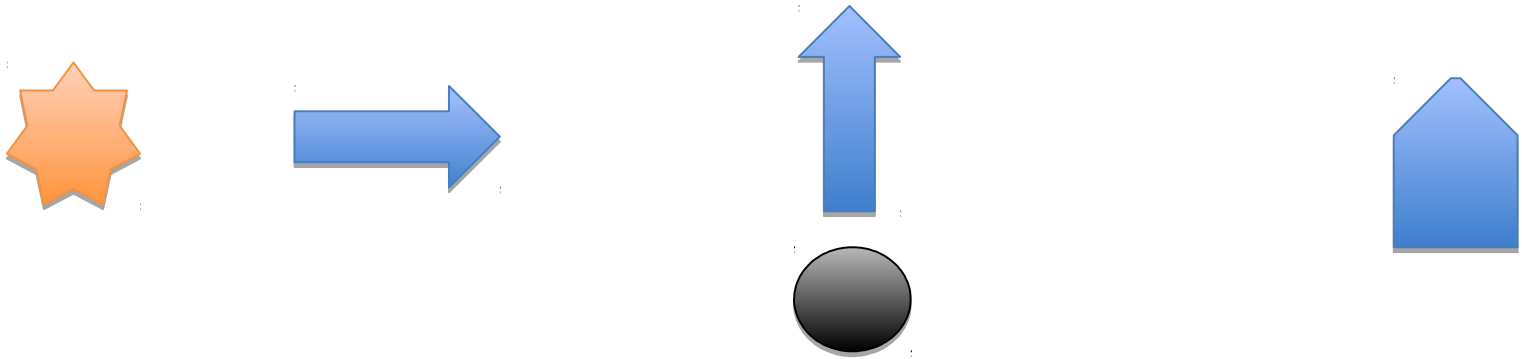
Larger: ruled out by disruption of structures

Smaller: ruled out by micro-lensing

LIGO detection in sole allowed gap

# Supernovae Microlensing

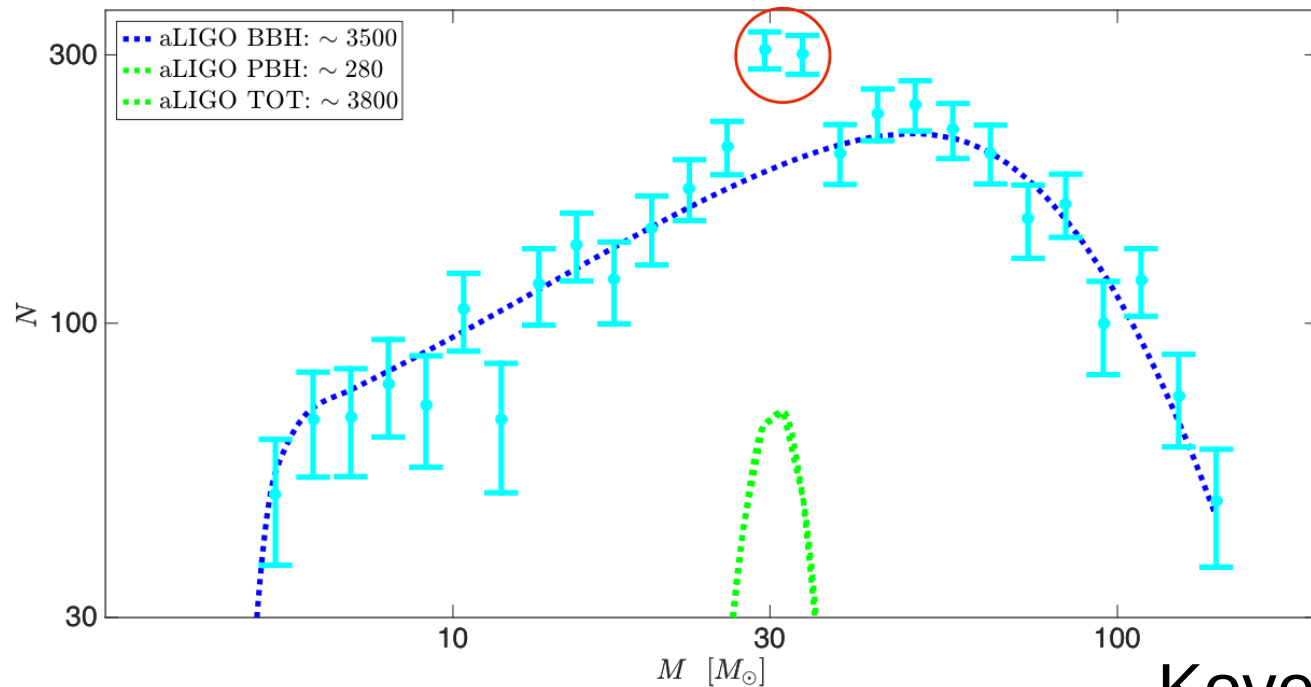
- Non-detection of lensed supernovae (Zumalacarregui & Seljak): 'No LIGO MACHO'



- $\text{PBH} < 30\%$  of dark matter at 2-sigma

# Can we test this?

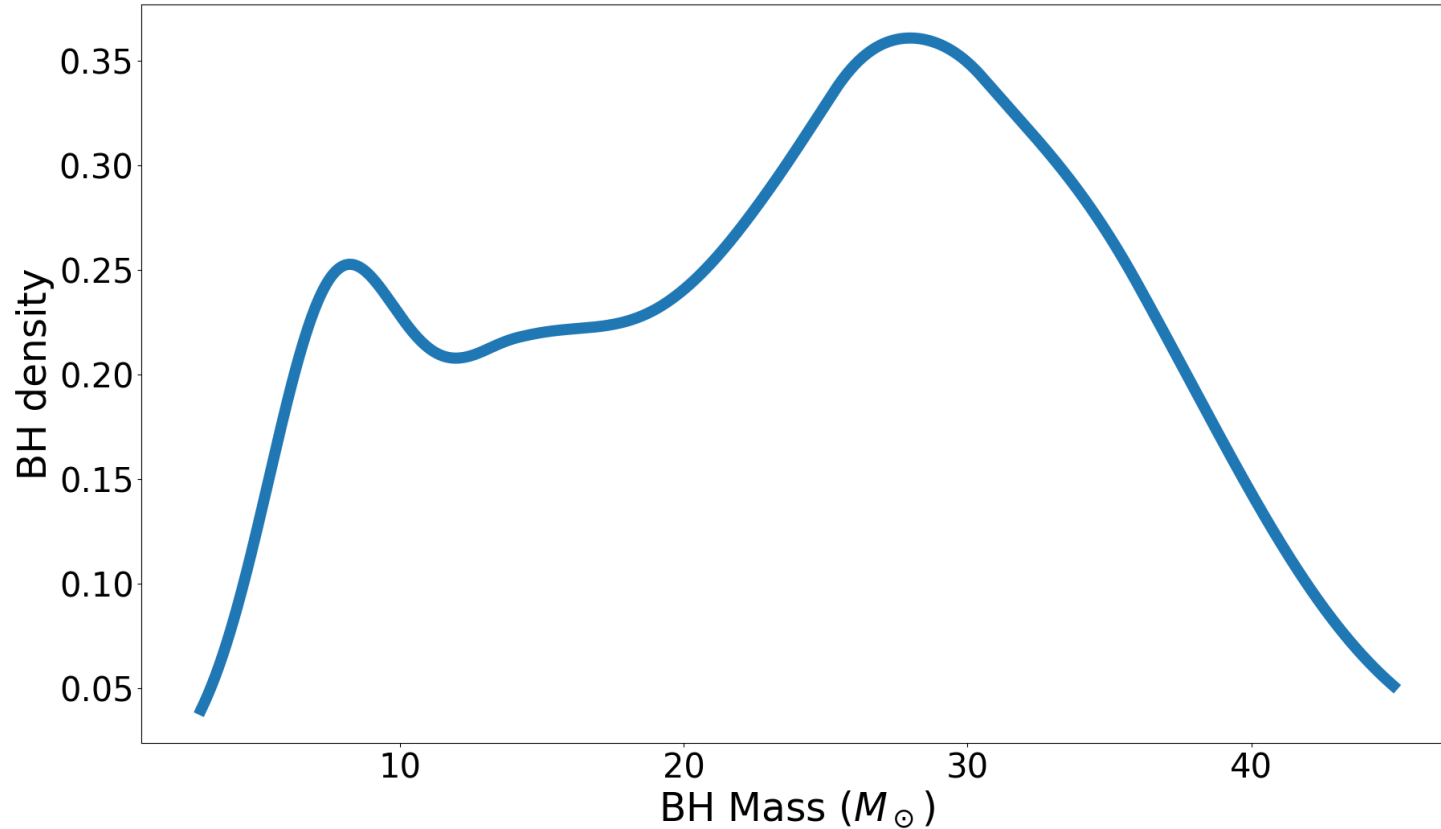
Two populations  $\rightarrow$  mass function bump



Kovetz 2017

No hair theorem means no extra work

# Current LIGO BH Mass Function



10% of DM in 30 Solar Mass PBH  
POSSIBLE

Wait for more events!



# Can We Test This?

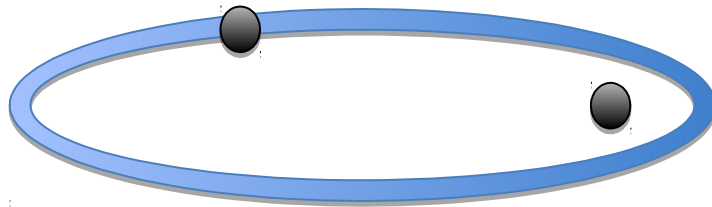
## Mergers happen in small halos with no stars

- No EM counterparts
  - But we don't expect them anyway
- Localized away from galaxy
  - But LIGO's angular resolution isn't enough

# Can We Test This?

## Initially Eccentric Binaries:

- Stellar binary orbits are circular
- Dark matter orbits are elliptical
- Our binaries are initially eccentric



# Can We Test This?

## Initially Eccentric Binaries:

- GW wave emission circularizes quickly:
- 1 in Advanced LIGO, 10 for Einstein Telescope where this doesn't happen

