

# Dark Matter Production and Evolution from Primordial Black Holes in the Early Universe (In-progress)

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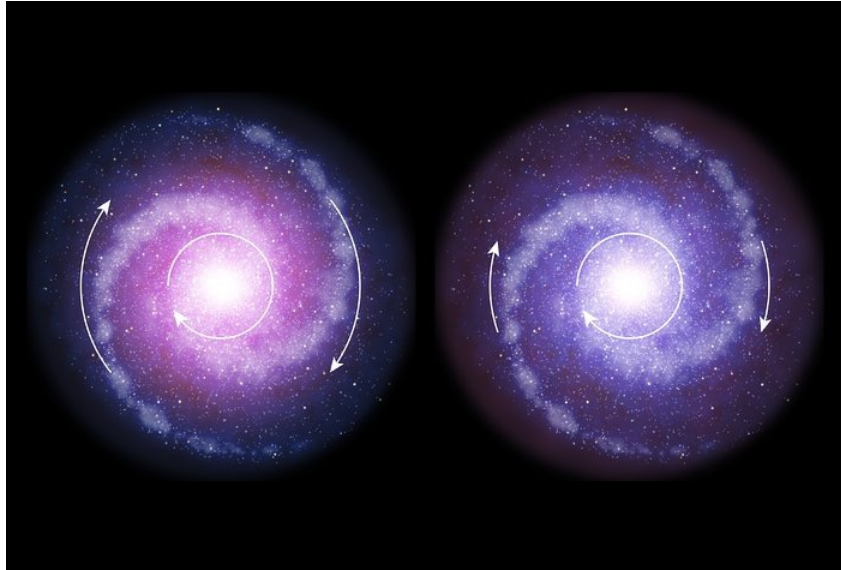


# Introduction

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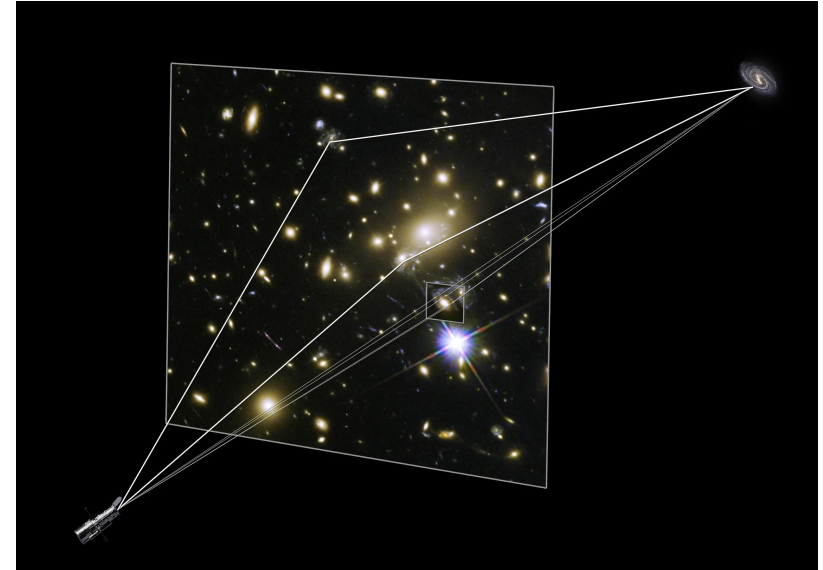
# Dark matter: evidence from gravitational effects



Galaxy rotation curves

## Gravitational

Credit: ESO/L. Calçada

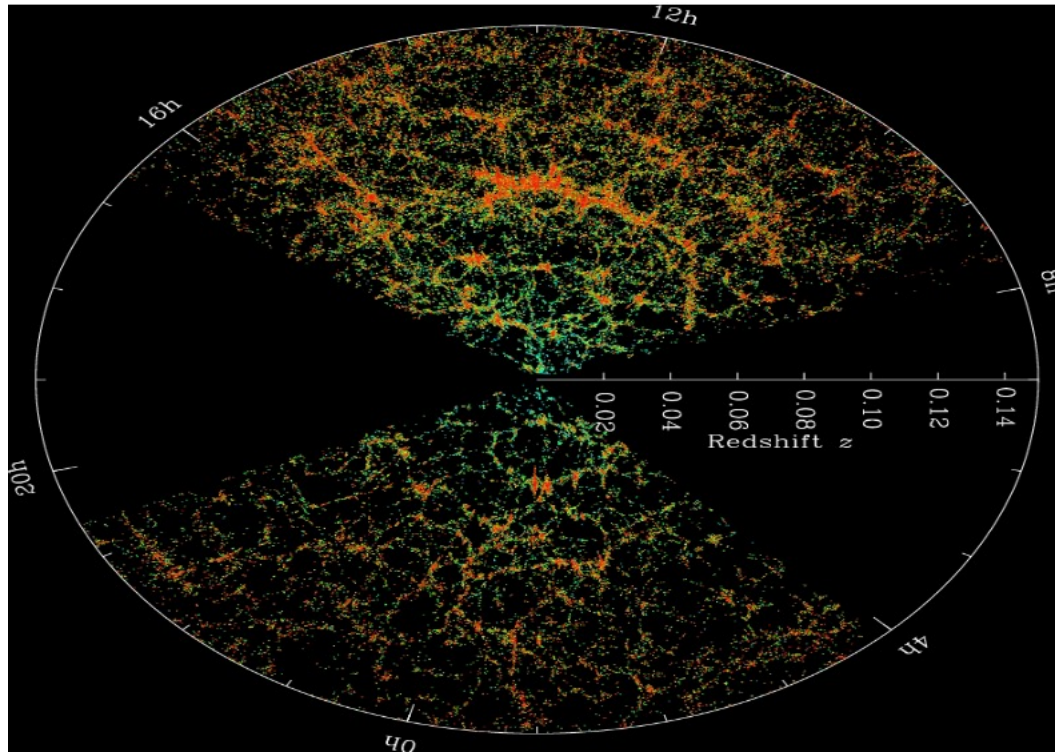


**Gravitational** lensing

NASA & ESA

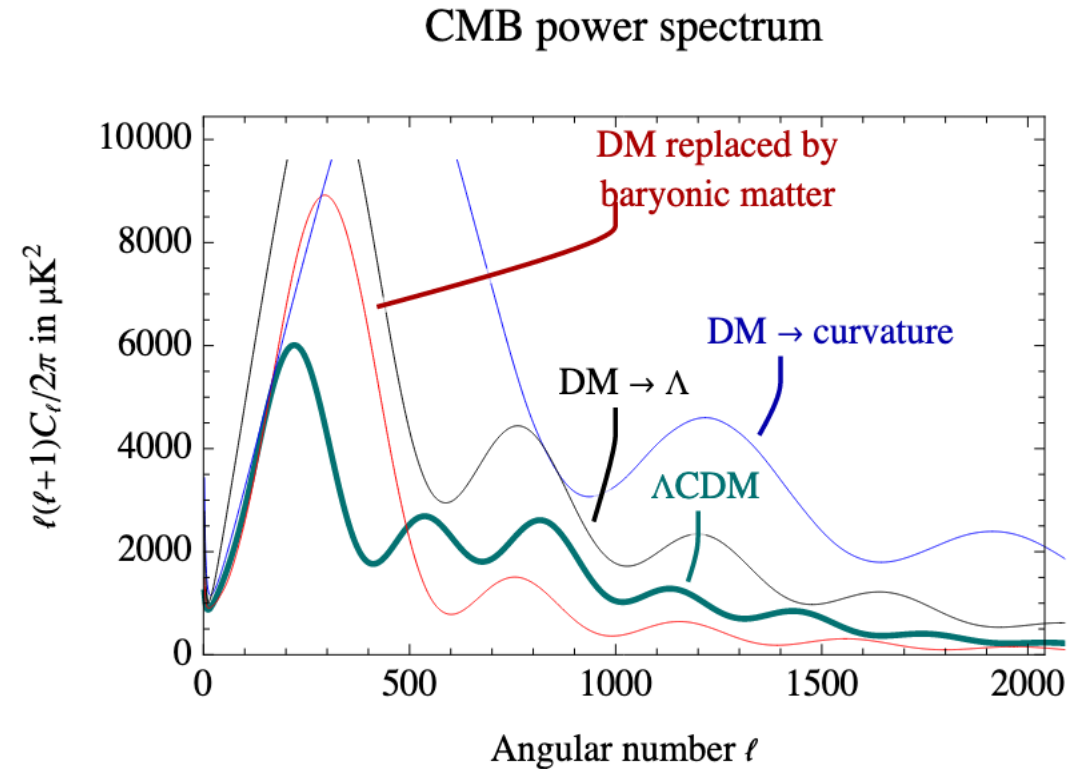


# Dark matter: evidence from gravitational effects



Large-scale structure

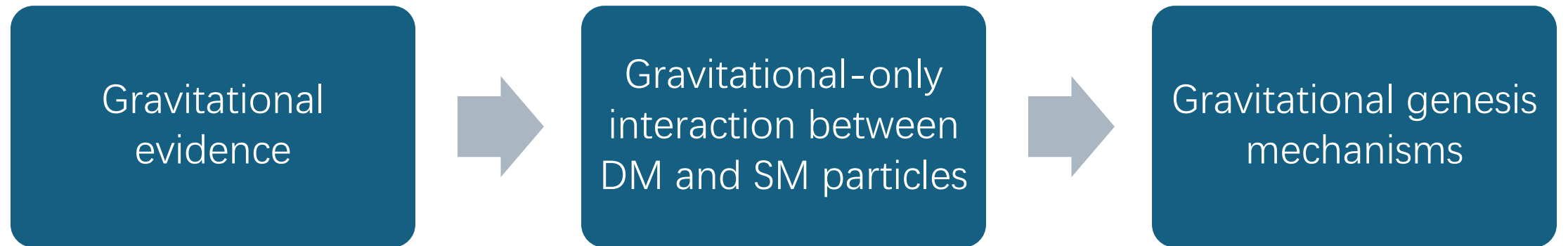
**Gravitational**



CMB acoustic peaks

**Gravitational**

# Motivation for phenomenology

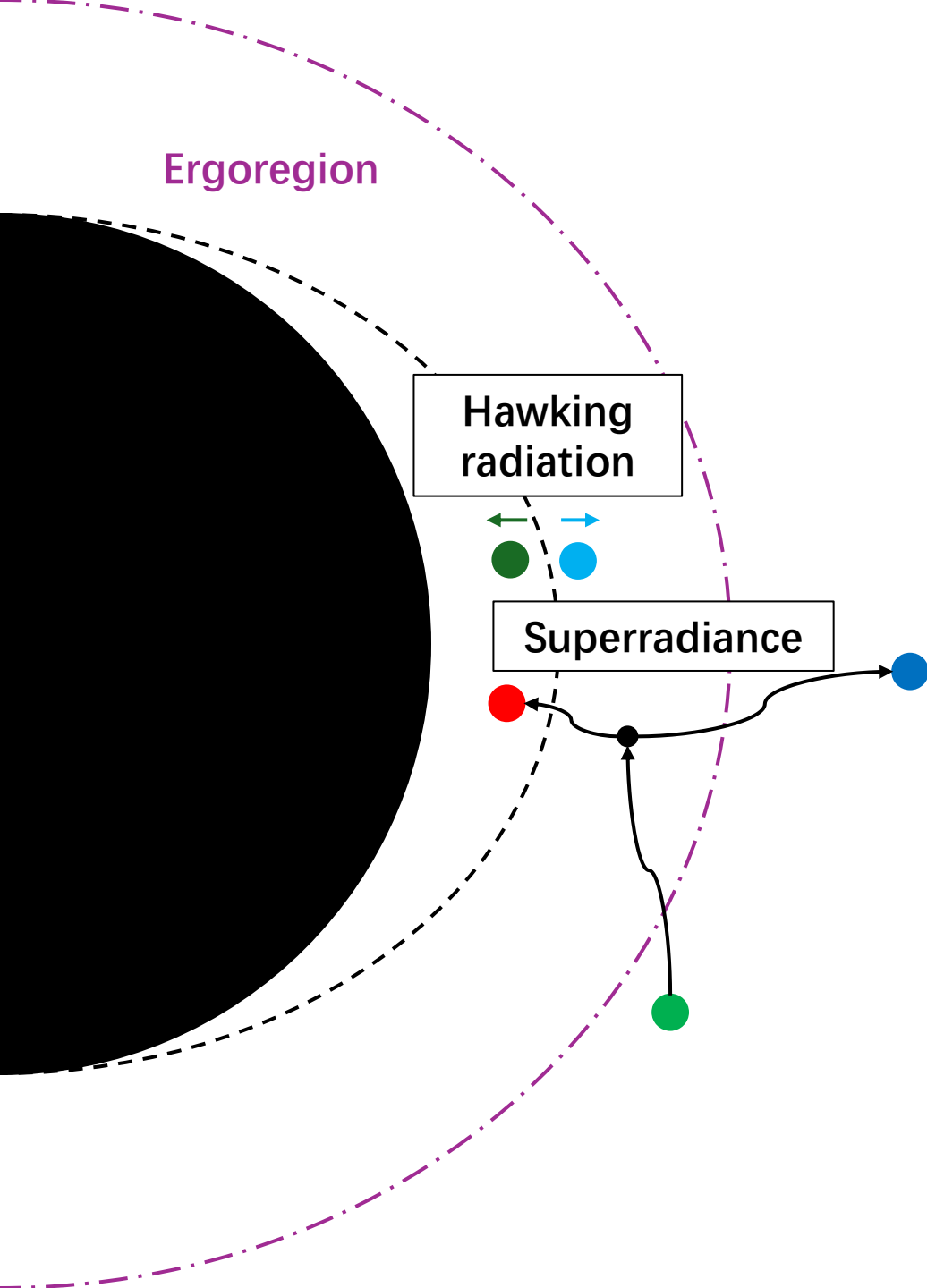




# Settings & Preliminary Results

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Two mechanisms for gravitational DM genesis, both from black holes

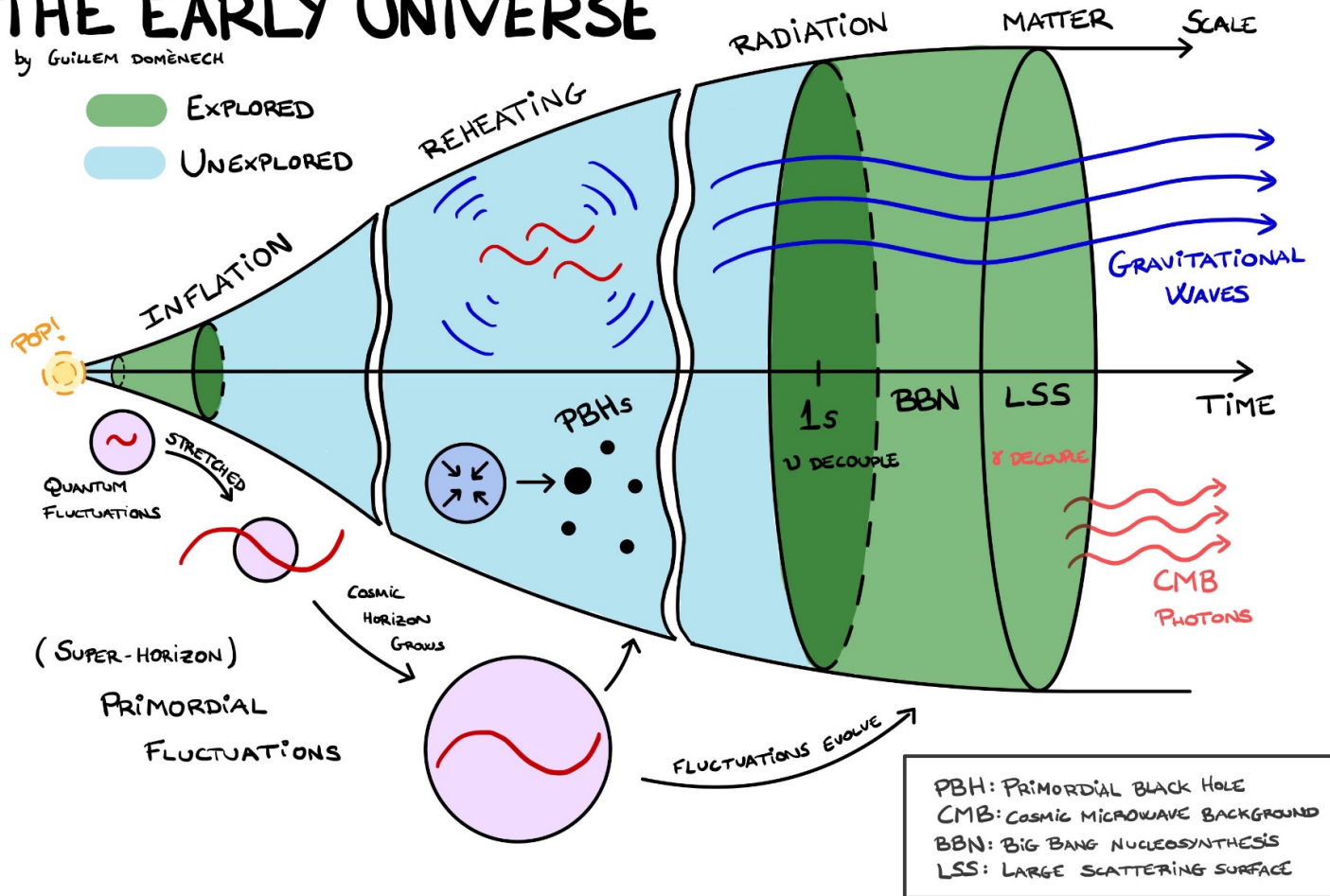
- Hawking radiation
  - Particle creation at the BH horizon
  - Efficiently generates all particles with  $\mu \lesssim T_{\text{BH}}$
- Superradiance
  - Requires ergoregion & superradiance condition
  - Leads to a population of superradiant particles in the ergoregion, which forms a superradiant cloud
  - Efficiently generates particles satisfying superradiance condition for mass coupling

$$M\mu/M_{\text{Planck}}^2 \sim O(0.1)$$

# Genesis of DM from PBHs

## THE EARLY UNIVERSE

by GUILLEM DOMÈNECH



(Domènech, 2023)

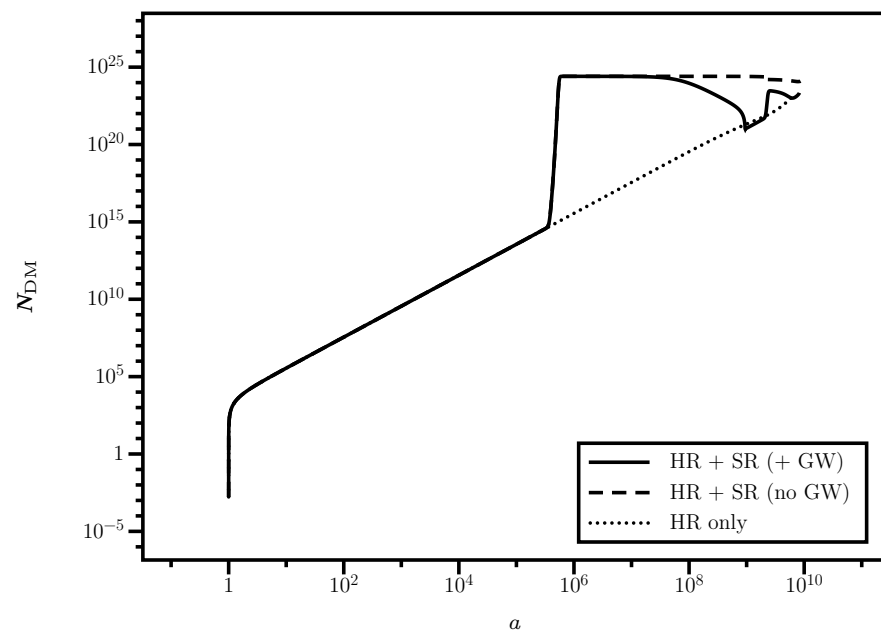
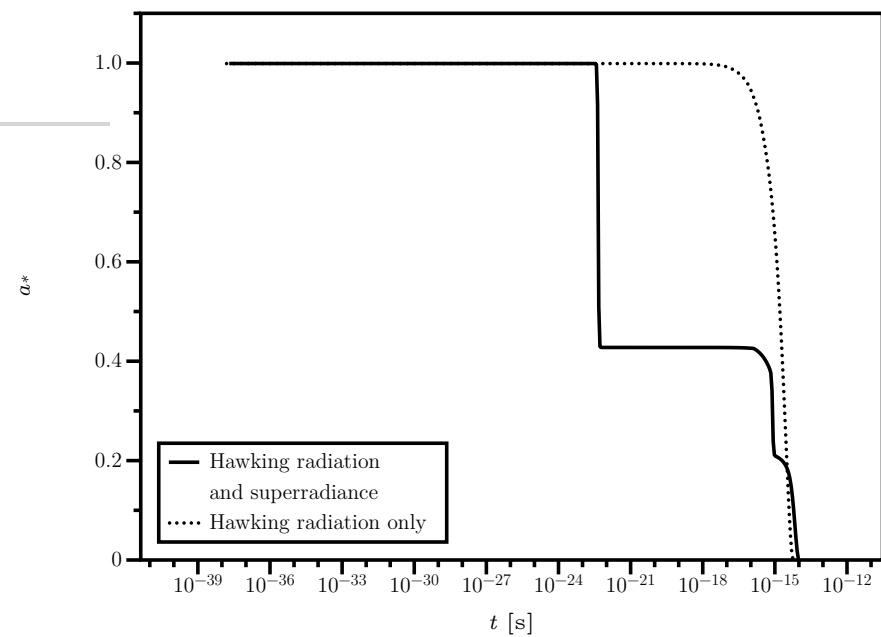
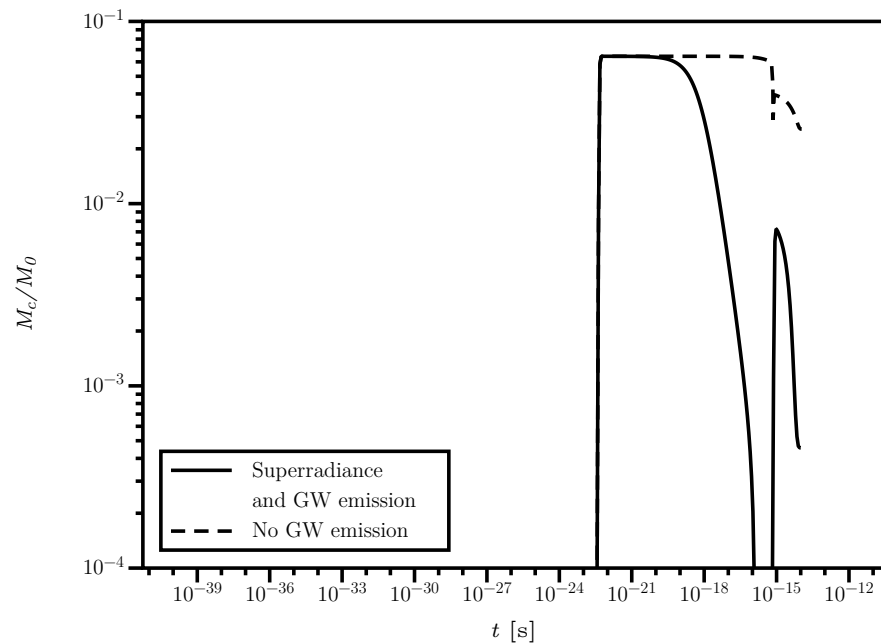
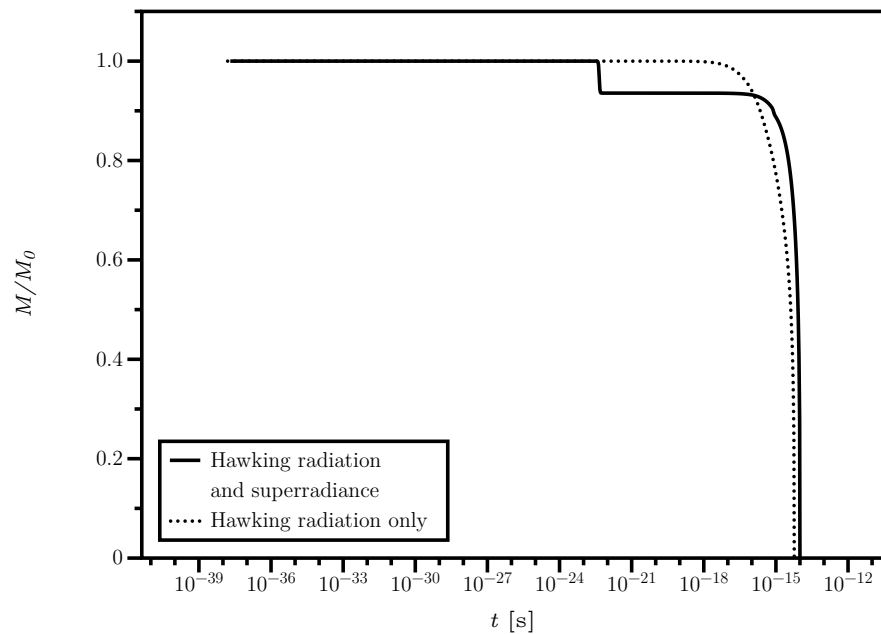
We consider PBHs with ...

- Initial mass
  - $M_0 \lesssim 10^9 \text{g}$  to avoid spoiling BBN
  - $M_0 \gtrsim 0.1 \text{g}$  from inflation scale,  $H_I \lesssim 10^{14} \text{GeV}$
- Initial abundance
  - $\beta \lesssim 1.1 \times 10^{-6} \left( \frac{M_0}{10^4 \text{g}} \right)^{-17/24}$  from GWs during BBN,  $\Omega_{\text{GW, BBN}} \lesssim 0.05$
  - $\beta \gtrsim 6.4 \times 10^{-10} \left( \frac{M_0}{10^4 \text{g}} \right)^{-1}$  to allow the early matter-dominated era to exist
- Initial spin satisfying superradiance condition



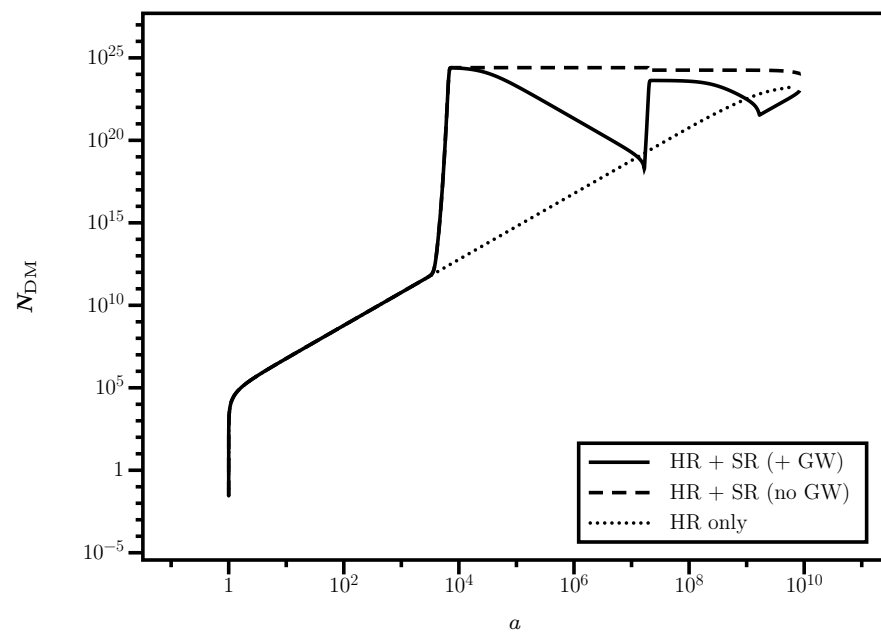
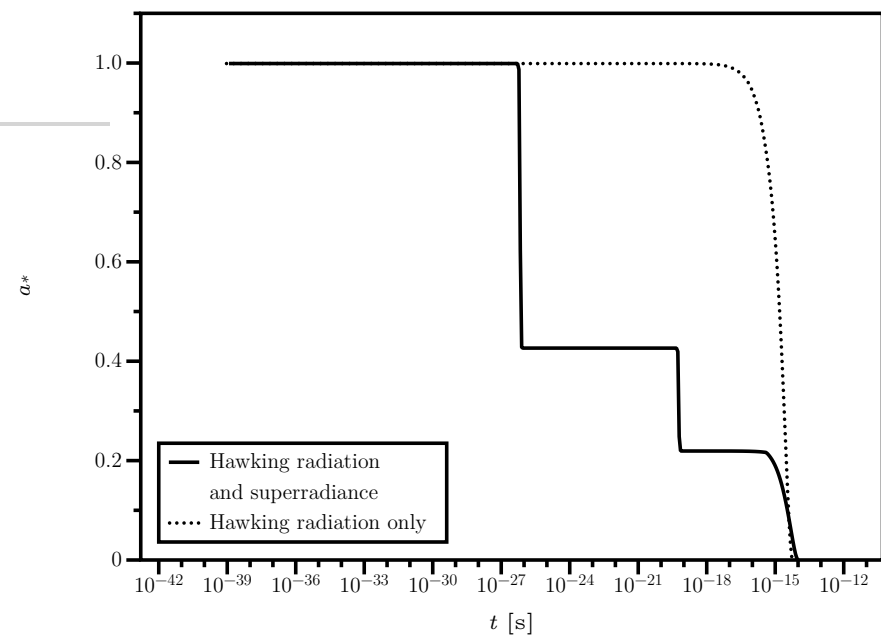
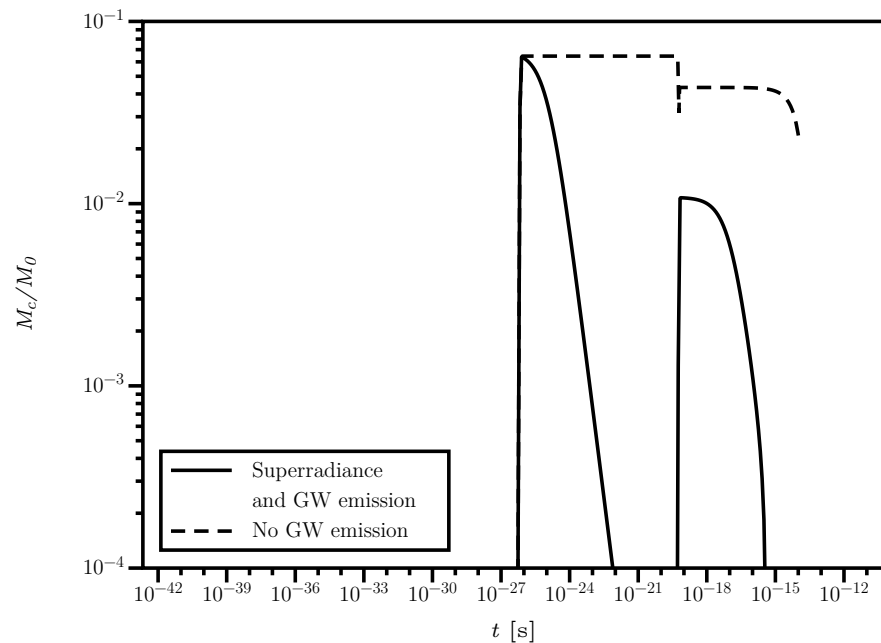
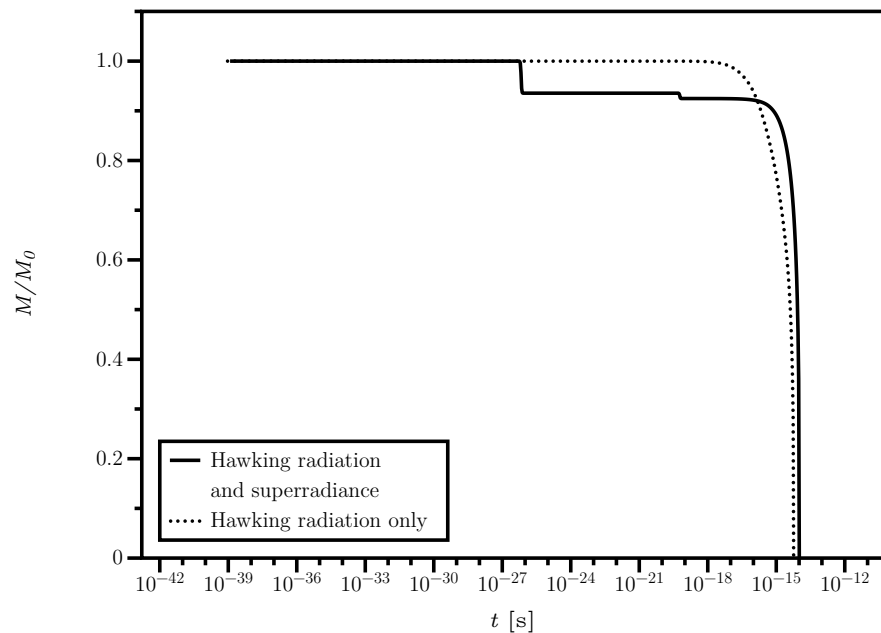


# Scalar DM





# Vector DM





# Mechanisms

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# Hawking radiation

- Horizon temperature
- Schwarzschild:  $T_{\text{BH}} = 1/(8\pi M_{\text{BH}})$
- Kerr:  $T_{\text{BH}} = \sqrt{1 - a_*^2}/(4\pi r_+)$

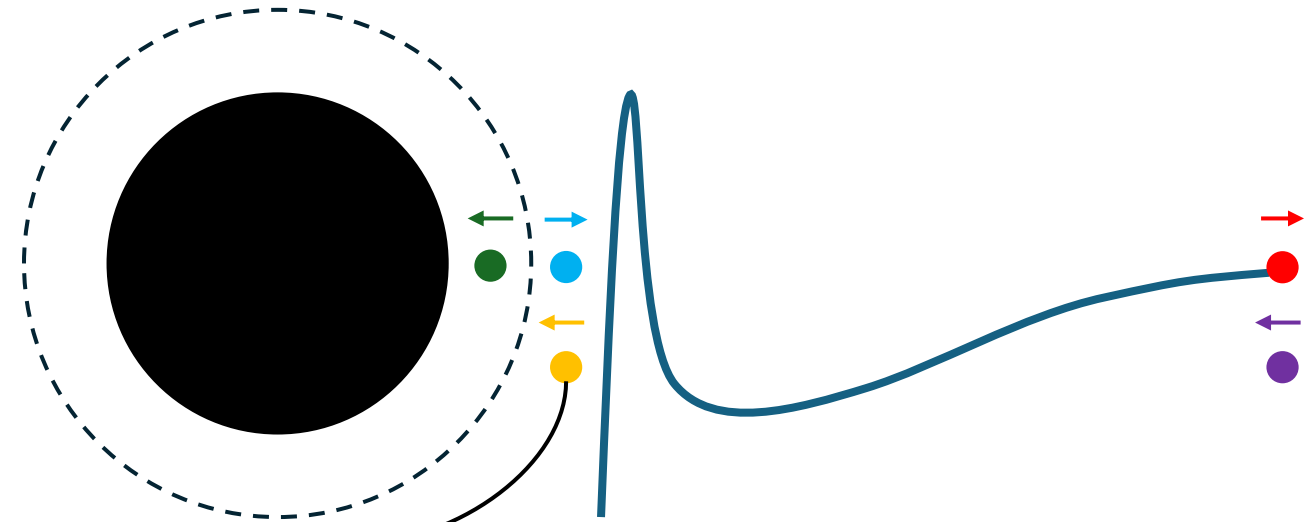
Production rate

- Schwarzschild:

$$\frac{d^2 N_i}{dE dt} = \frac{g_i}{2\pi} \frac{\Gamma_{s_i}(M_{\text{BH}}, E)}{\exp(E/T_{\text{BH}}) - (-1)^{2s_i}}$$

- Kerr: **The Greybody factor**

$$\frac{d^2 N_{i,lm}}{dE dt} = \frac{\Gamma_{s_i}^{lm}(M_{\text{BH}}, E, a_*)}{\exp[(E - m\Omega_{\text{H}})/T_{\text{BH}}] - (-1)^{2s_i}}$$



Absorption probability for particle-BH scattering

$$\Gamma = \sigma p^2 / \pi$$

Absorption cross section  $\sigma \approx 27\pi G^2 M^2$  for a Schwarzschild BH and massless particles with high energy (The geometrical-optics limit)



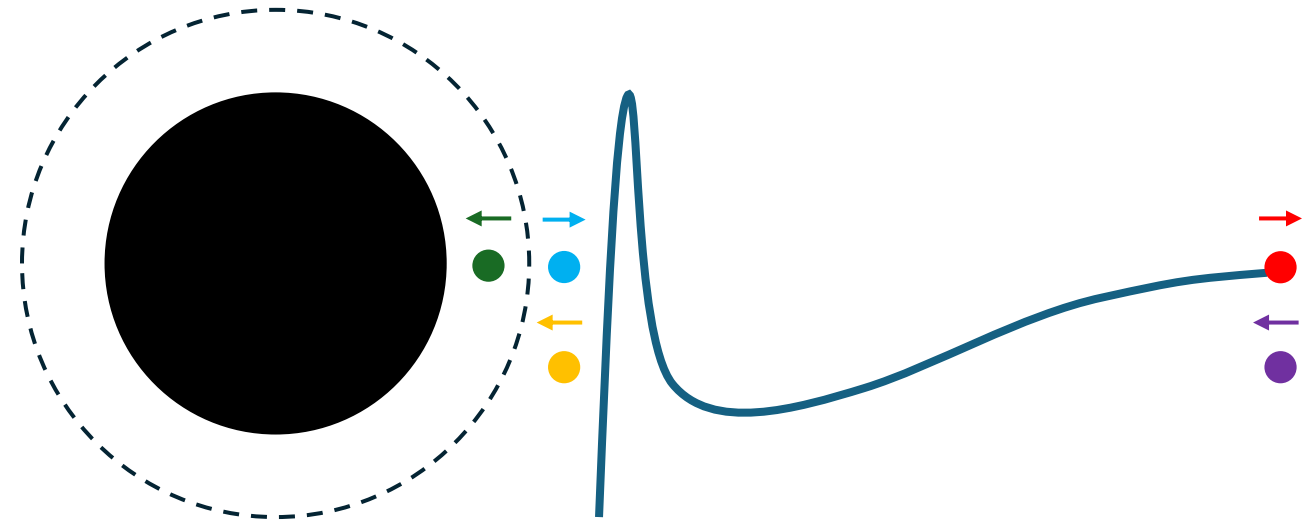
# Hawking radiation

- Energy loss rate

$$\begin{aligned} f(M, a_*) &\equiv -M^2 \frac{dM}{dt} \\ &= M^2 \int_0^{+\infty} E \sum_i \frac{d^2 N_i}{dE dt} dE \end{aligned}$$

- Angular momentum loss rate

$$\begin{aligned} g(M, a_*) &\equiv -\frac{M}{a_*} \frac{dJ}{dt} \\ &= -\frac{M}{a_*} \int_0^{+\infty} \sum_i g_i \sum_{l,m} \frac{d^2 N_{i,lm}}{dE dt} dE \end{aligned}$$



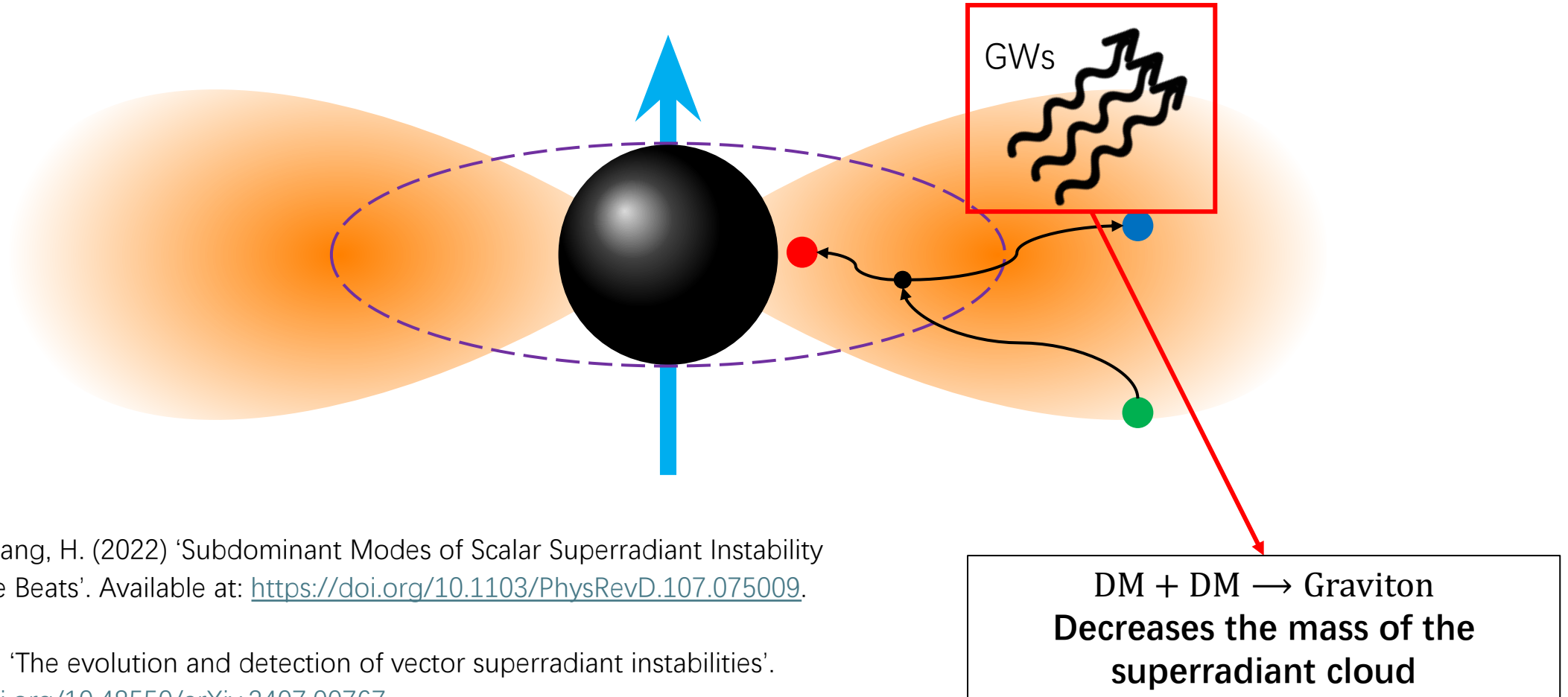
BH lifetime and number of particles emitted

$$\tau_{\text{BH}} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{27}{4} \frac{106.75 + 2 + g_{\text{dm}}}{30720\pi} \right)^{-1} M_0^3$$

$$\approx 2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ s} \left( \frac{M_0}{1 \text{ kg}} \right)^3$$

$$N_{\text{dm,S}}^{\text{hr}} \approx 8.95 \times 10^{13} \left( \frac{M_0}{1 \text{ kg}} \right)^2$$

# Superradiance



See

Guo, Y., Bao, S. and Zhang, H. (2022) 'Subdominant Modes of Scalar Superradiant Instability and Gravitational Wave Beats'. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.107.075009>.

&

Guo, Y.-D. *et al.* (2024) 'The evolution and detection of vector superradiant instabilities'. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2407.00767>.

for detailed discussions.

# Superradiance

Dominant scalar mode

$$\Gamma_S^{\text{sr}} = \frac{1}{24} (a_* - 2r_+ \mu_S) (M \mu_S)^9$$

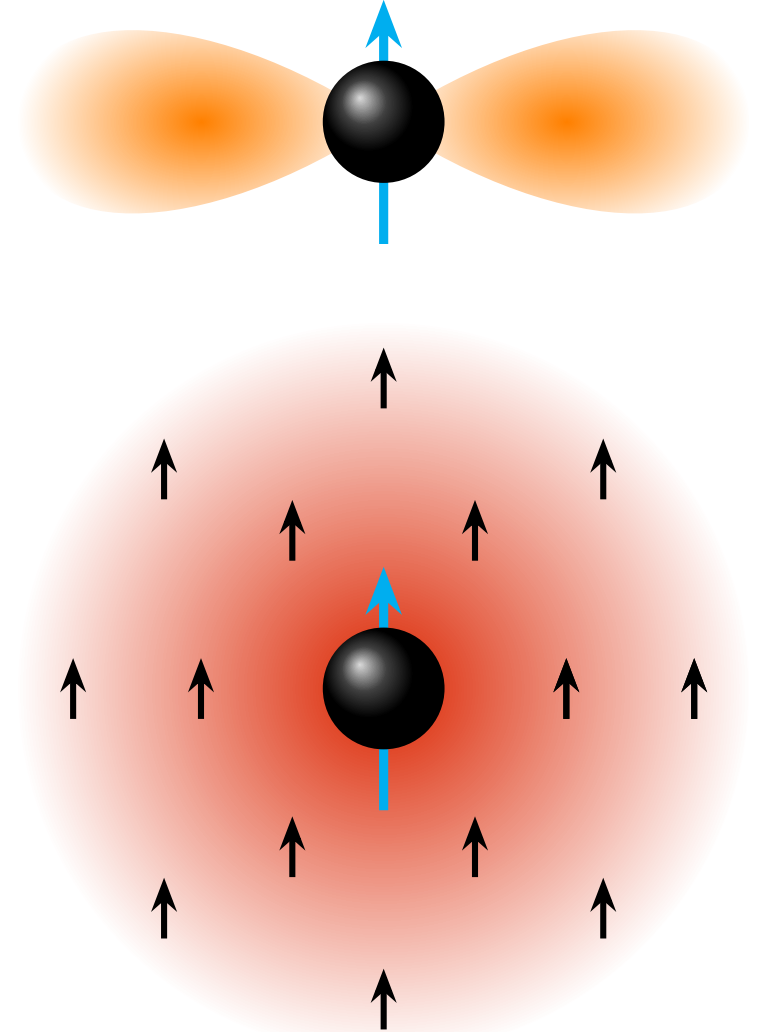
$$\tau_S^{\text{sr}} \approx 5.94 \times 10^{-26} \text{ s} \left( \frac{M}{1 \text{ kg}} \right) \left( \frac{0.1}{M \mu_S} \right)^9 \frac{1}{a_*}$$

Dominant vector mode

$$\Gamma_V^{\text{sr}} = 4 (a_* - 2r_+ \mu_V) (M \mu_V)^7$$

$$\tau_V^{\text{sr}} \approx 6.19 \times 10^{-30} \text{ s} \left( \frac{M}{1 \text{ kg}} \right) \left( \frac{0.1}{M \mu_V} \right)^7 \frac{1}{a_*}$$

$$N_{\text{max}}^{\text{sr}} \approx 2.11 \times 10^{15} \left( \frac{M}{1 \text{ kg}} \right)^2 \left( a_{*0} - 0.4 \frac{M \mu}{0.1} \right)$$



# GW emission of the cloud

Power

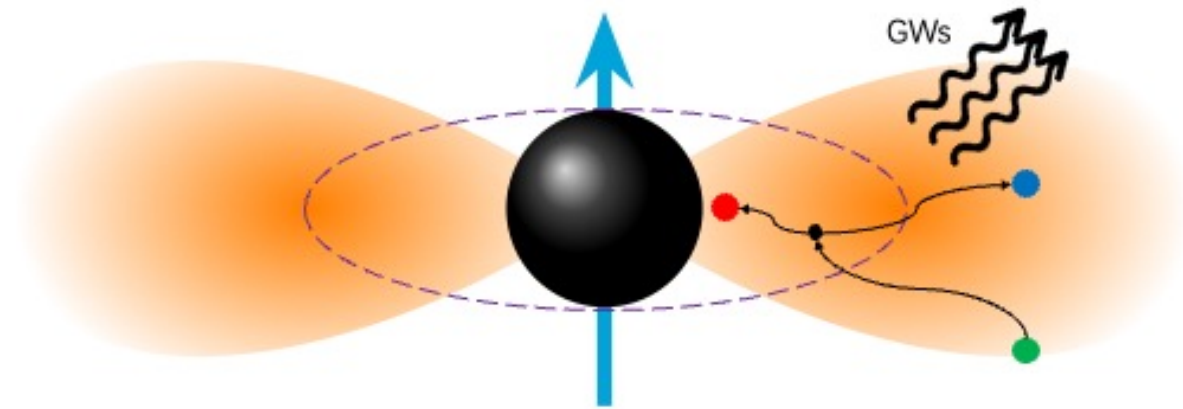
$$P_S^{\text{GW}} \approx \frac{484 + 9\pi^2}{23040} \left( \frac{M_S}{M} \right)^2 (M\mu_S)^{14}$$

$$P_V^{\text{GW}} \approx 60 \left( \frac{M_V}{M} \right)^2 (M\mu_V)^{10}$$

Duration

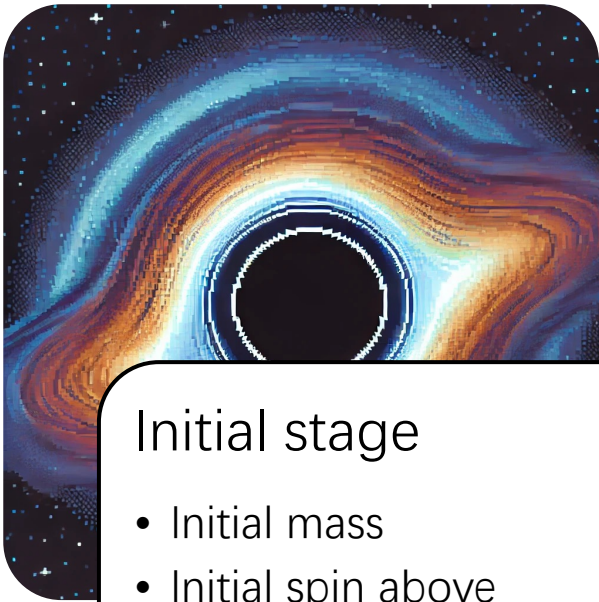
$$\tau_S^{\text{GW}} \approx 1.03 \times 10^{-19} \text{ s} \left( \frac{M}{1 \text{ kg}} \right) \left( \frac{0.1}{M\mu_S} \right)^{15} \frac{1}{a_*}$$

$$\tau_V^{\text{GW}} \approx 4.34 \times 10^{-27} \text{ s} \left( \frac{M}{1 \text{ kg}} \right) \left( \frac{0.1}{M\mu_S} \right)^{11} \frac{1}{a_*}$$



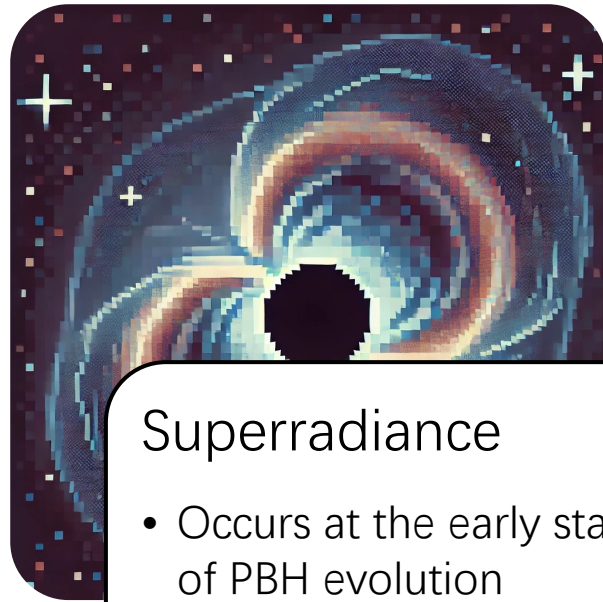


# A sketch of the evolution



## Initial stage

- Initial mass
- Initial spin above superradiance threshold
- Initial abundance



## Superradiance

- Occurs at the early stage of PBH evolution
- A maximum DM occupation number is reached
- The cloud is dissipated by GW emission



## Final stage

- Hawking radiation becomes explosive
- PBH fully evaporates
- Superradiant DM particles in cloud, if any, become free



THANK YOU!

