JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Dark Matter Searches in Gravitational Waves

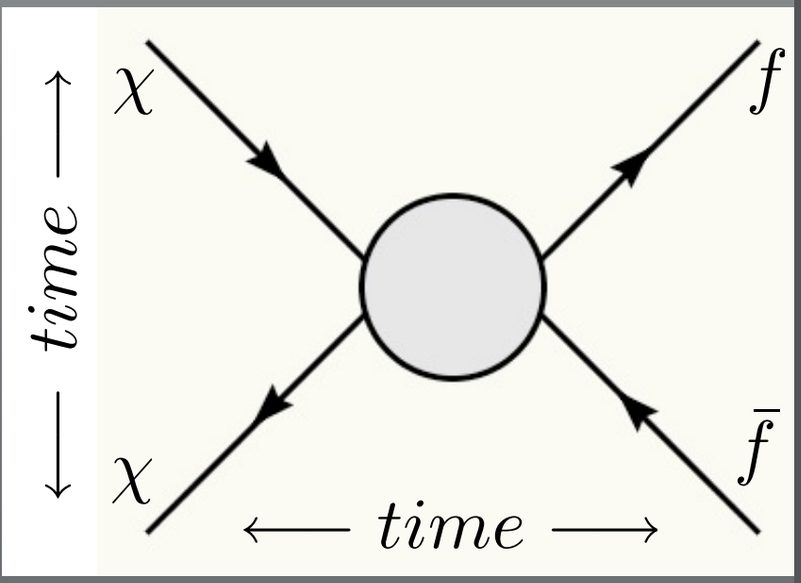
Bird, IC, Munoz, Ali-Haimoud, Kamionkowski, Kovetz, Raccanelli and Riess (JHU) PRL 116.201031,
IC, Kovetz, Ali-Haimoud, Bird, Kamionkowski, Munoz, Raccanelli PRD 94 084013
Raccanelli, Kovetz, Bird, IC, Munoz PRD 94 023516
Mandic, Bird, IC PRL 117.201102, IC JCAP 06 037 2017
Kovetz, IC, Breysse, Kamionkowski PRD 95 103010

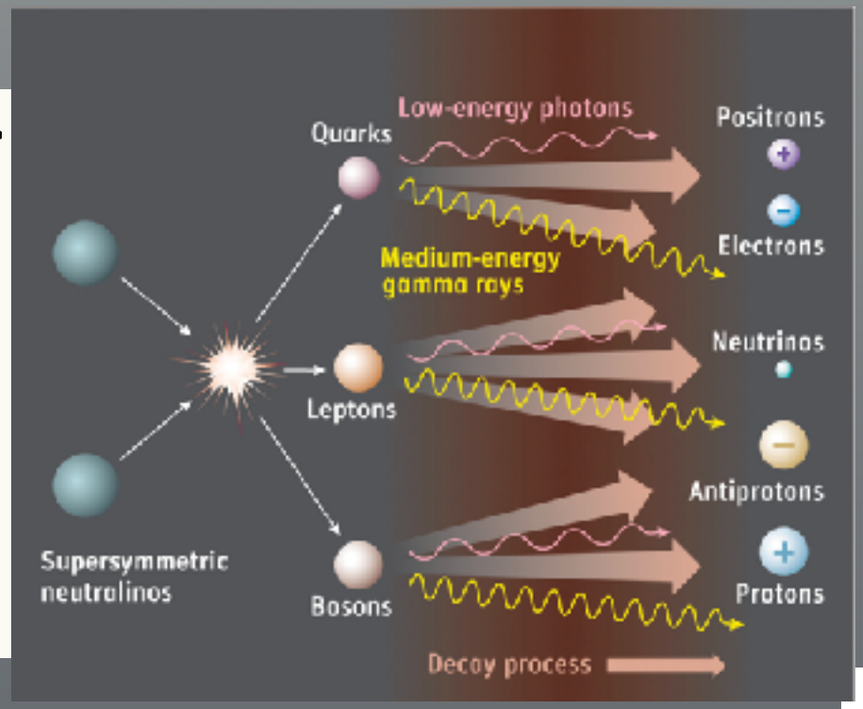
Kovetz, IC, Kamionkowski, Silk
arXiv: 1803.00568

Ilias Cholis 04/11/2018

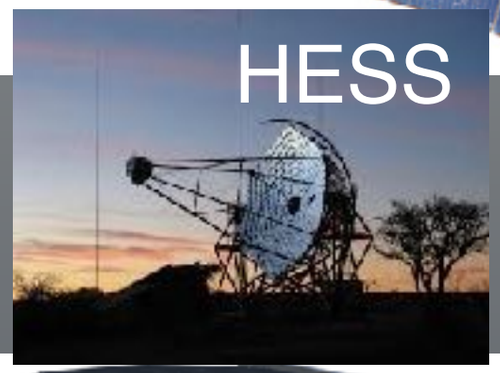
Searches for Particle Dark Matter

Direct Detection scattering off normal matter, Xe, Ar, Ge, Si:

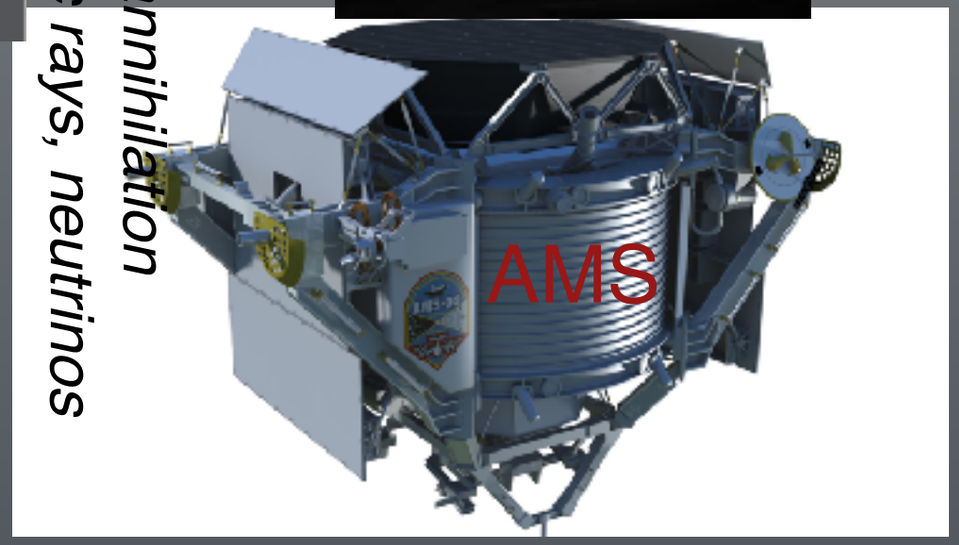




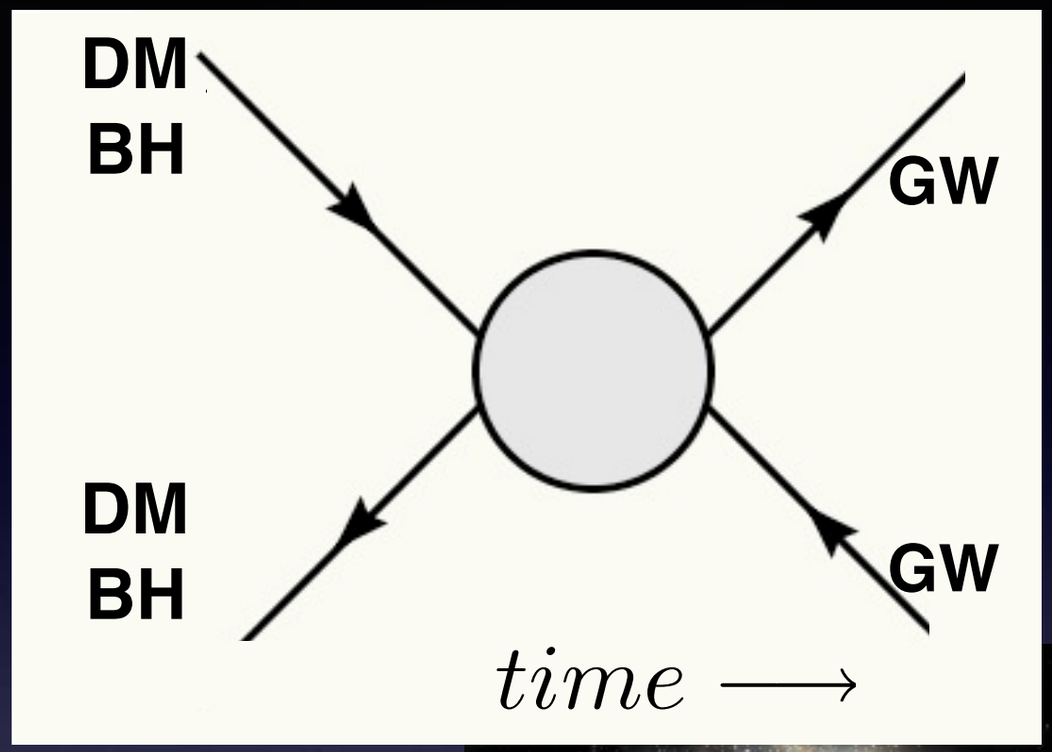
Indirect detection: annihilation into gamma-rays, cosmic rays, neutrinos

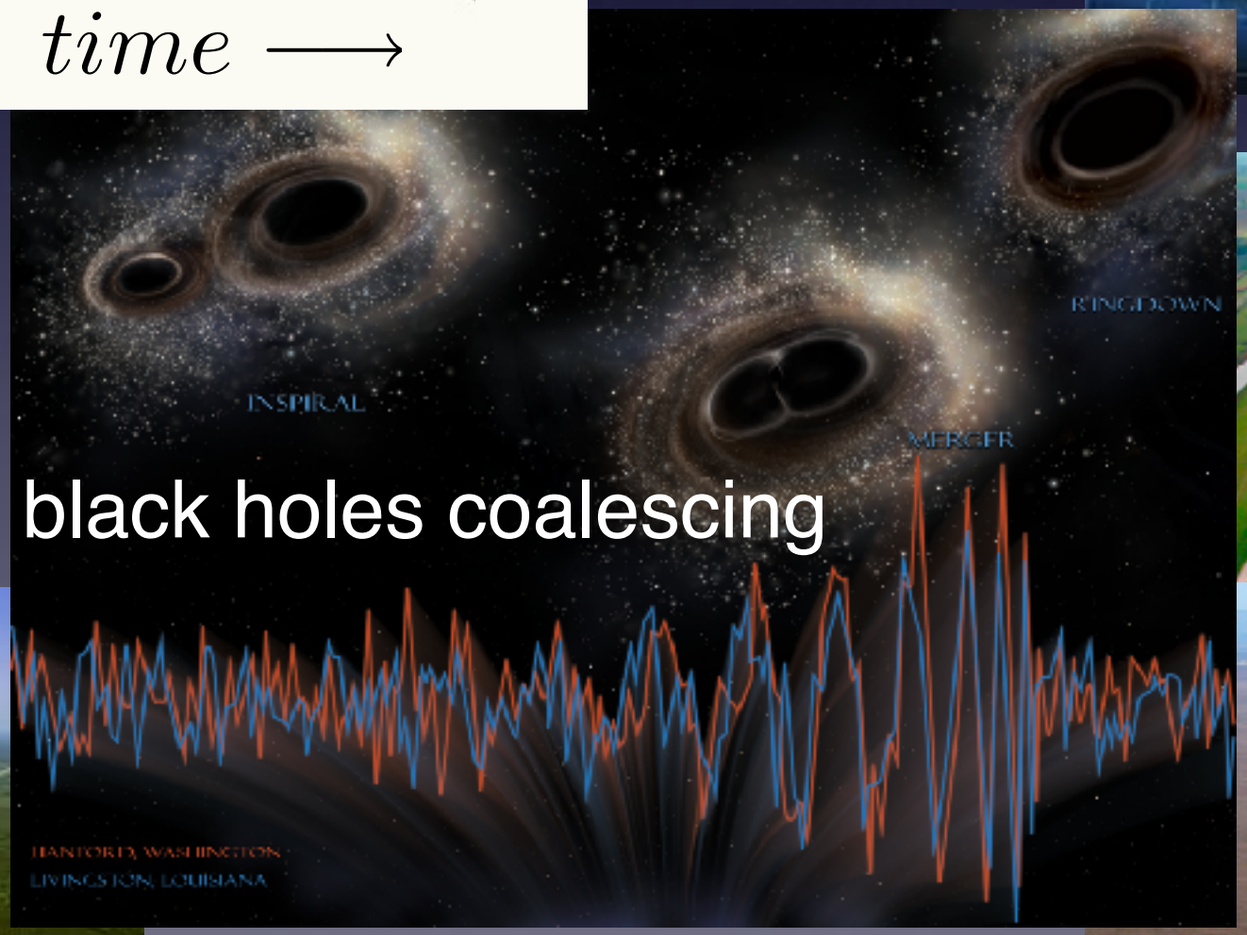


Dark matter production at colliders

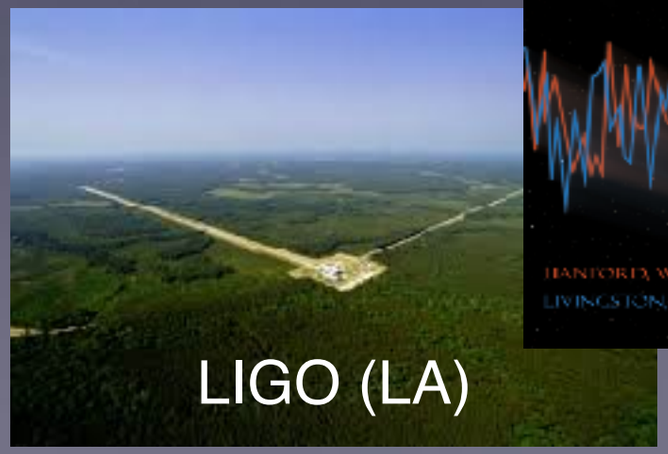


What about Gravitational Waves?

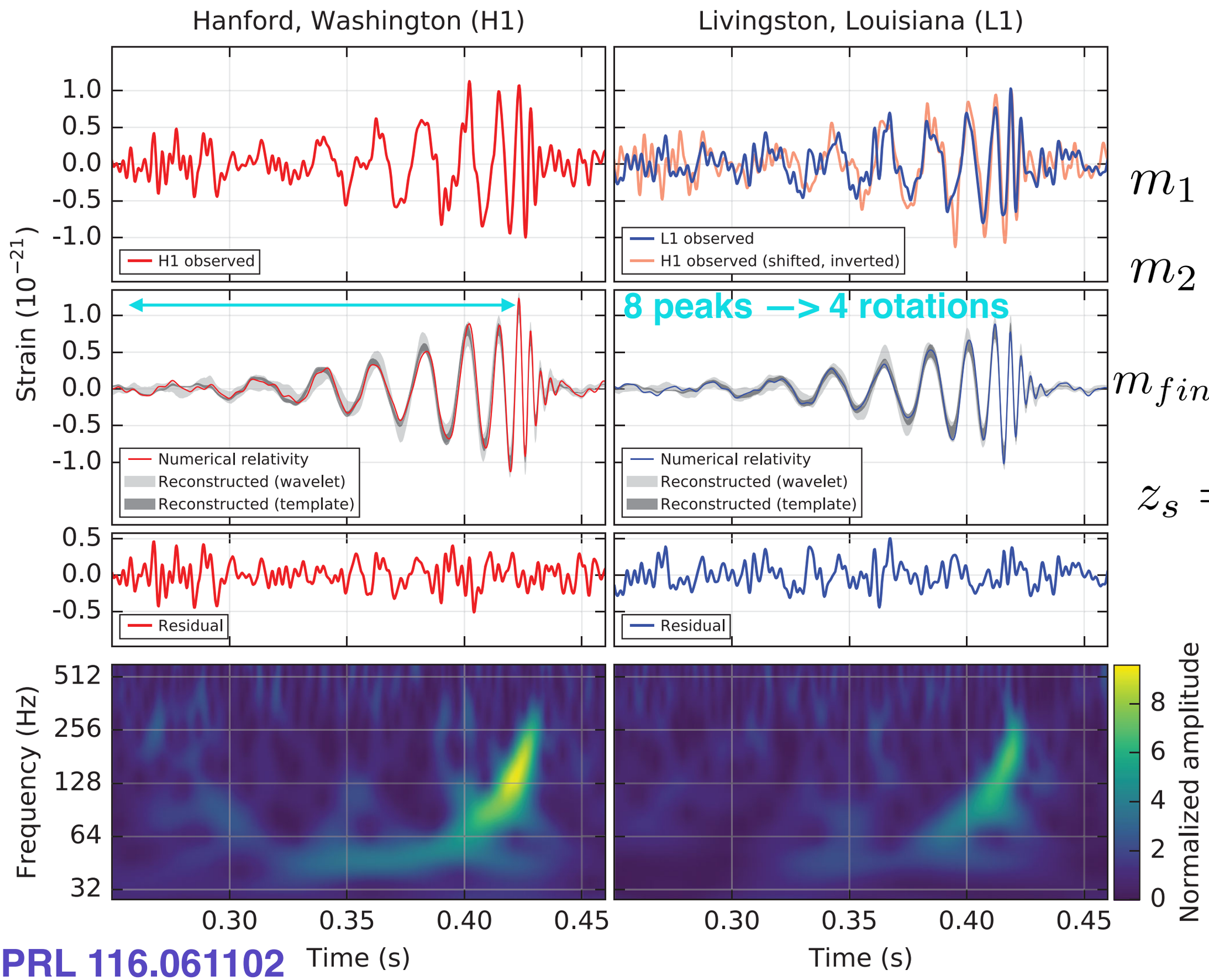




Two black holes coalescing



The GW150914 event



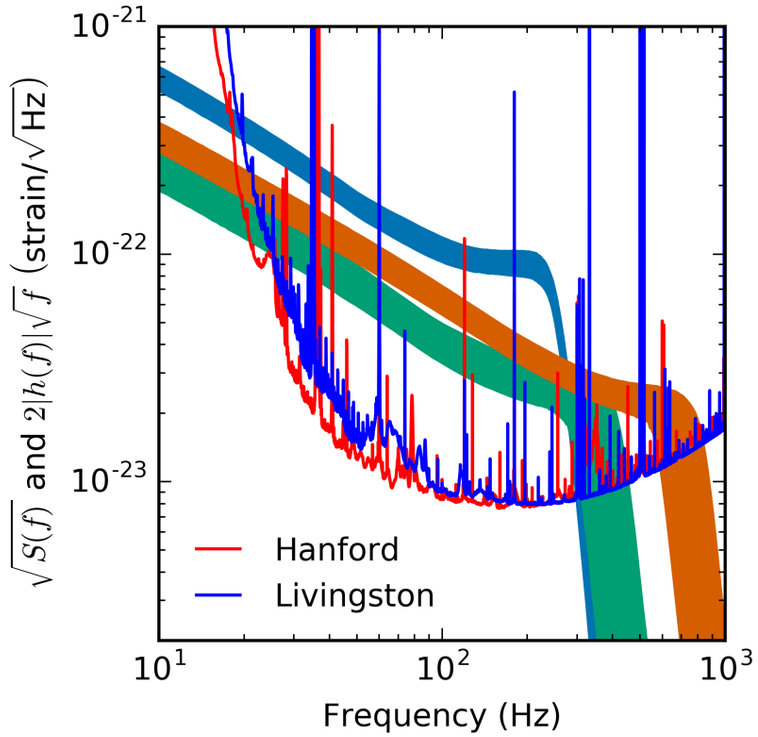
$$m_1 = 36^{+5}_{-4} M_\odot$$

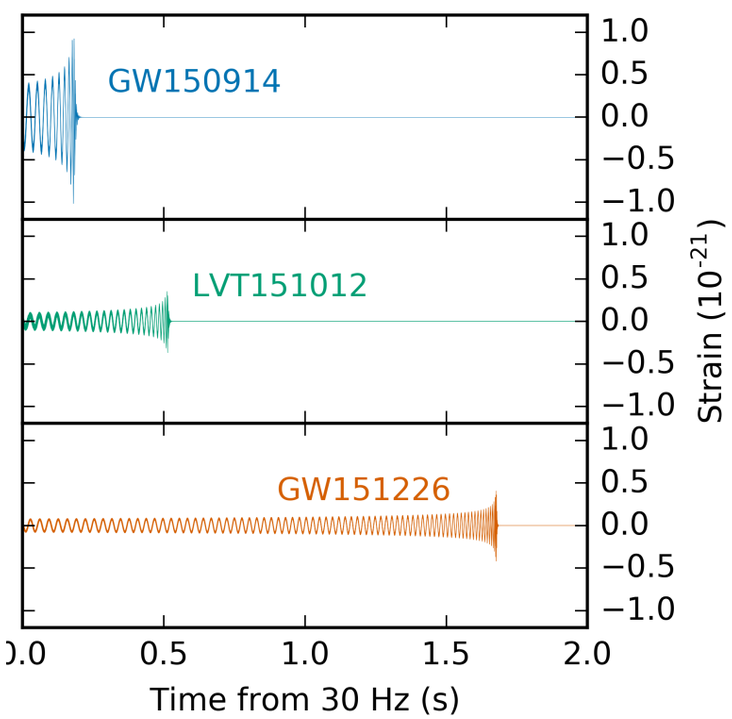
$$m_2 = 29^{+4}_{-4} M_\odot$$

$$m_{final} = 62^{+4}_{-4} M_\odot$$

$$z_s = 0.09^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$$

PRL 116.061102



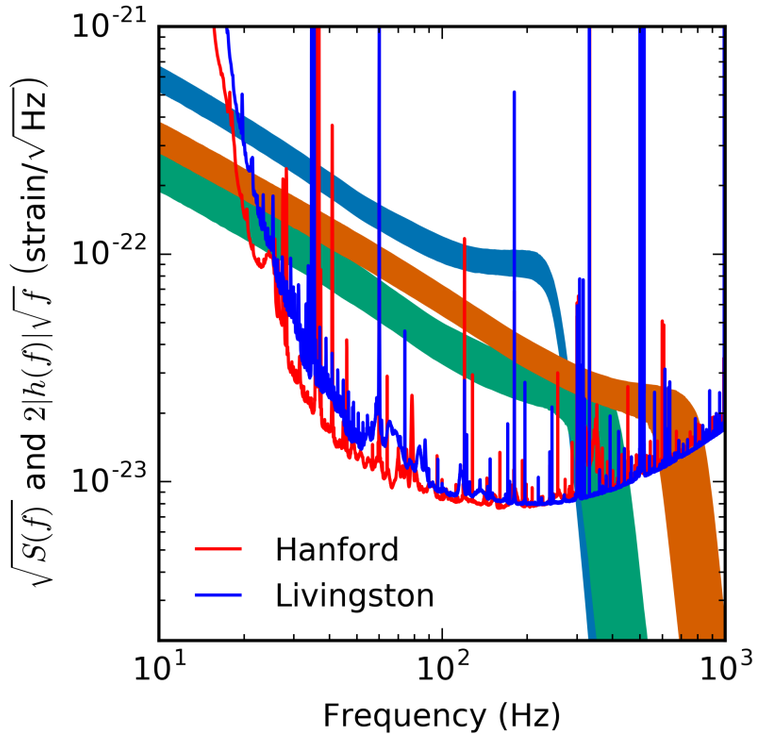


LIGO's full O1 (2015-16) run:

Mass distribution	$R/(\text{Gpc}^{-3}\text{yr}^{-1})$		
	PyCBC	GstLAL	Combined
	Event based		
GW150914	$3.2^{+8.3}_{-2.7}$	$3.6^{+9.1}_{-3.0}$	$3.4^{+8.6}_{-2.8}$
LVT151012	$9.2^{+30.3}_{-8.5}$	$9.2^{+31.4}_{-8.5}$	$9.4^{+30.4}_{-8.7}$
GW151226	35^{+92}_{-29}	37^{+94}_{-31}	37^{+92}_{-31}
All	53^{+100}_{-40}	56^{+105}_{-42}	55^{+99}_{-41}
	Astrophysical		
Flat in log mass	31^{+43}_{-21}	30^{+43}_{-21}	30^{+43}_{-21}
Power Law (−2.35)	100^{+136}_{-69}	95^{+138}_{-67}	99^{+138}_{-70}

TABLE II. Rates of BBH mergers based on populations with masses matching the observed events, and astrophysically motivated mass distributions. Rates inferred from the PyCBC and GstLAL analyses independently as well as combined rates are shown. The table shows median values with 90% credible intervals.

Different estimates on the coalescence rates come from different astrophysical assumptions



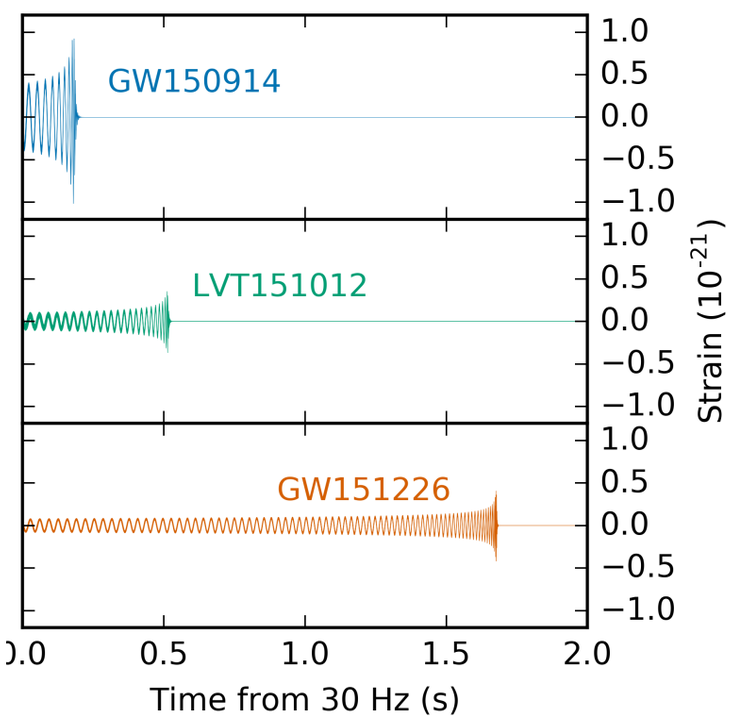


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TABLE II. Rates of BBH mergers based on populations with masses matching the observed events, and astrophysically motivated mass distributions. Rates inferred from the PyCBC and GstLAL analyses independently as well as combined rates are shown. The table shows median values with 90% credible intervals.

DM?

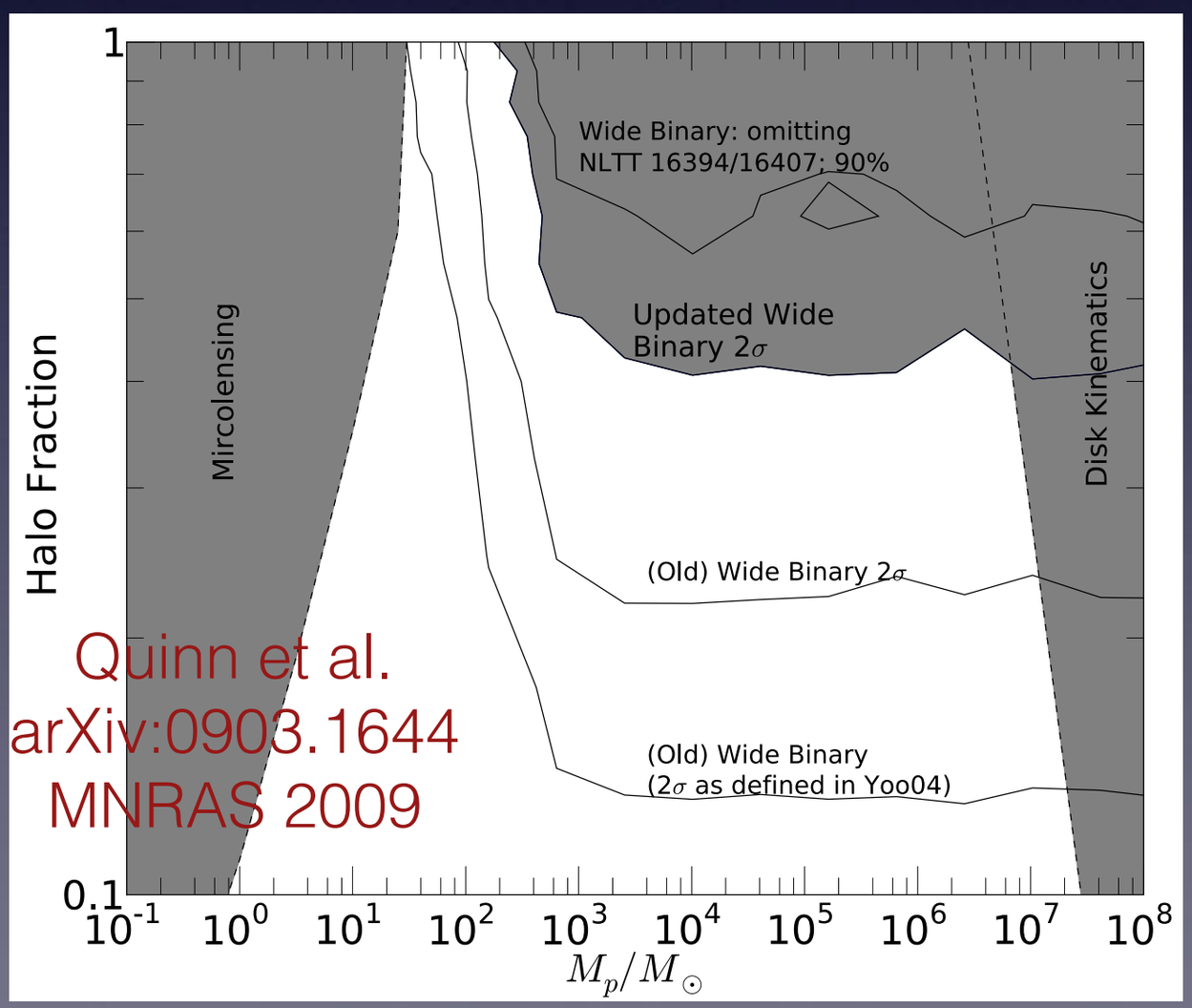
Different estimates on the coalescence rates come from different astrophysical assumptions

Making a connection with DM

Bird, IC, Munoz, Ali-Haimoud, Kamionkowski, Kovetz, Raccanelli and Riess (JHU) PRL 116.201031

Assuming Dark Matter is composed by Primordial BHs.

There is some allowed parameter space around ~20-70 $M_\odot$



Quinn et al.
arXiv:0903.1644
MNRAS 2009

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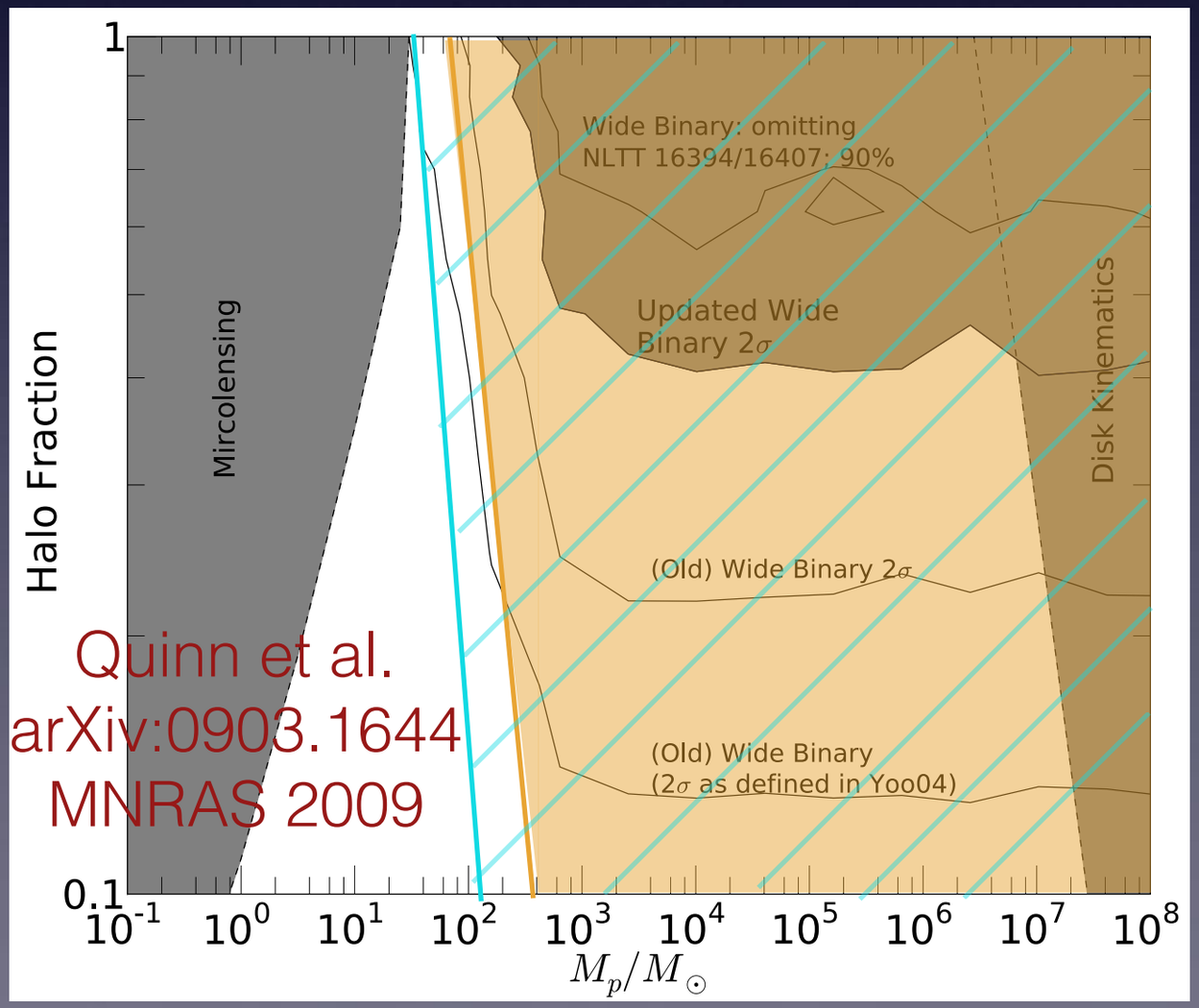


For the remainder I will assume that all DM is composed of PBHs and set their mass to 30 $M_\odot$

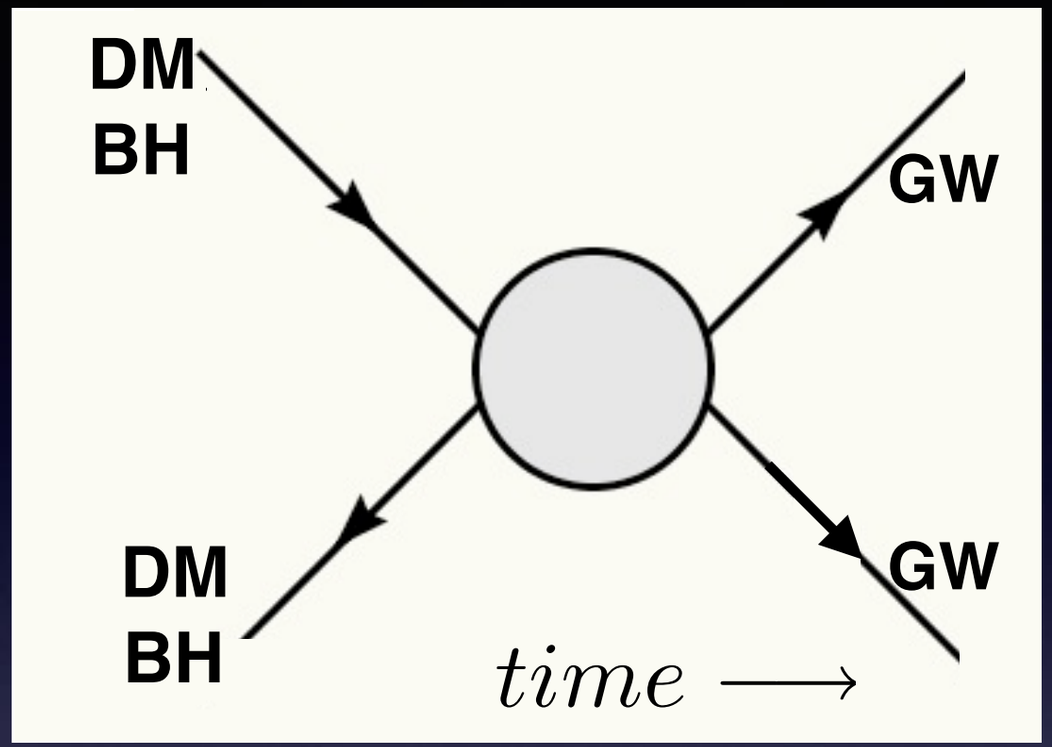
Limits on spectral distortions of the CMB are efficient above 100 $M_\odot$

Ali-Haimoud & Kamionkowski (1612.05644)

Limits from GC in dwSphs (e.g. Eridanus II) (Tim Brandt arXiv:1605.03662) are robust below 15$M_\odot$.

Limits from micro-lensing of macro-lensed quasars depend on the DM profile and vel. dips. prof.

How fast do two BHs form a binary?



$$\sigma = 2^{3/7}\pi\left(\frac{85\pi}{6\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2/7} R_s^2\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^{-18/7}$$

G. D. Quinlan and S. L. Shapiro, ApJ 1989

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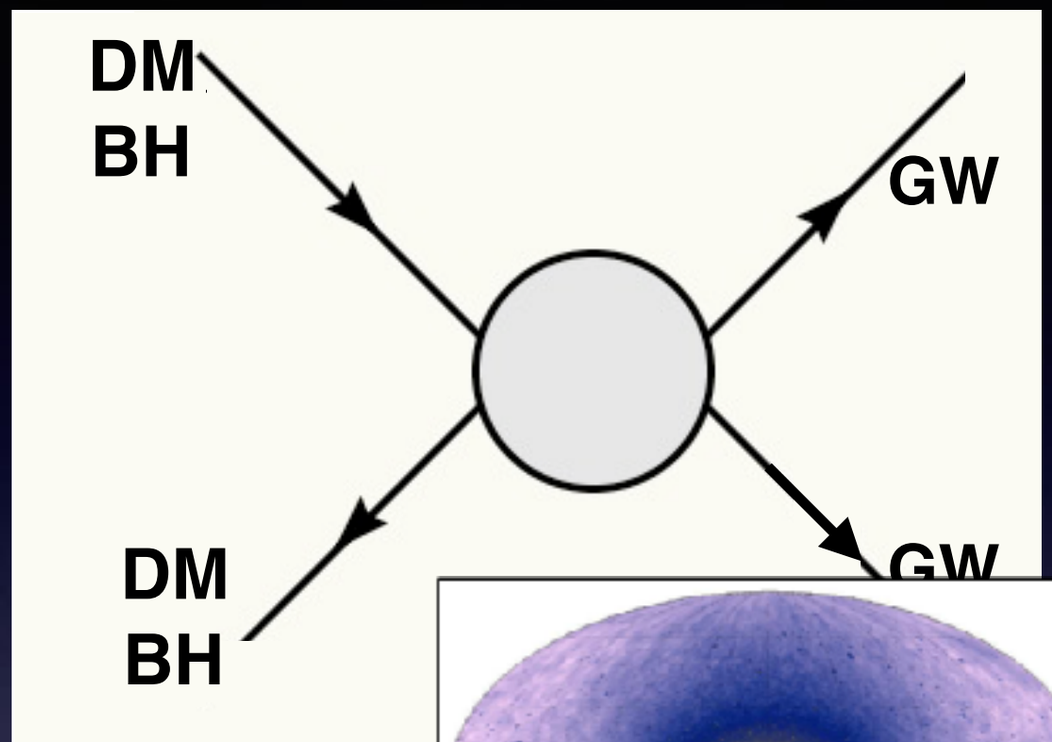

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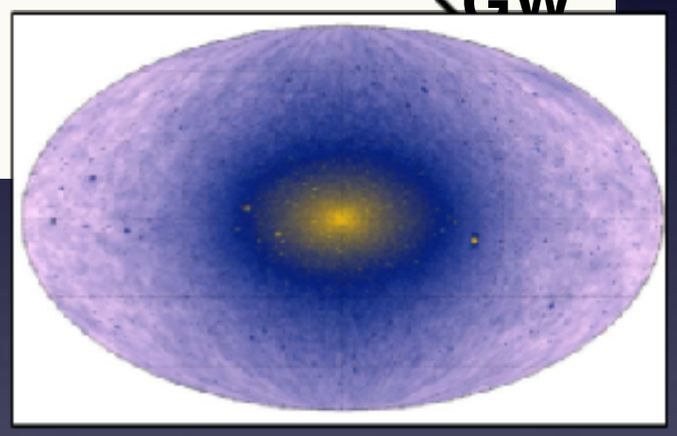


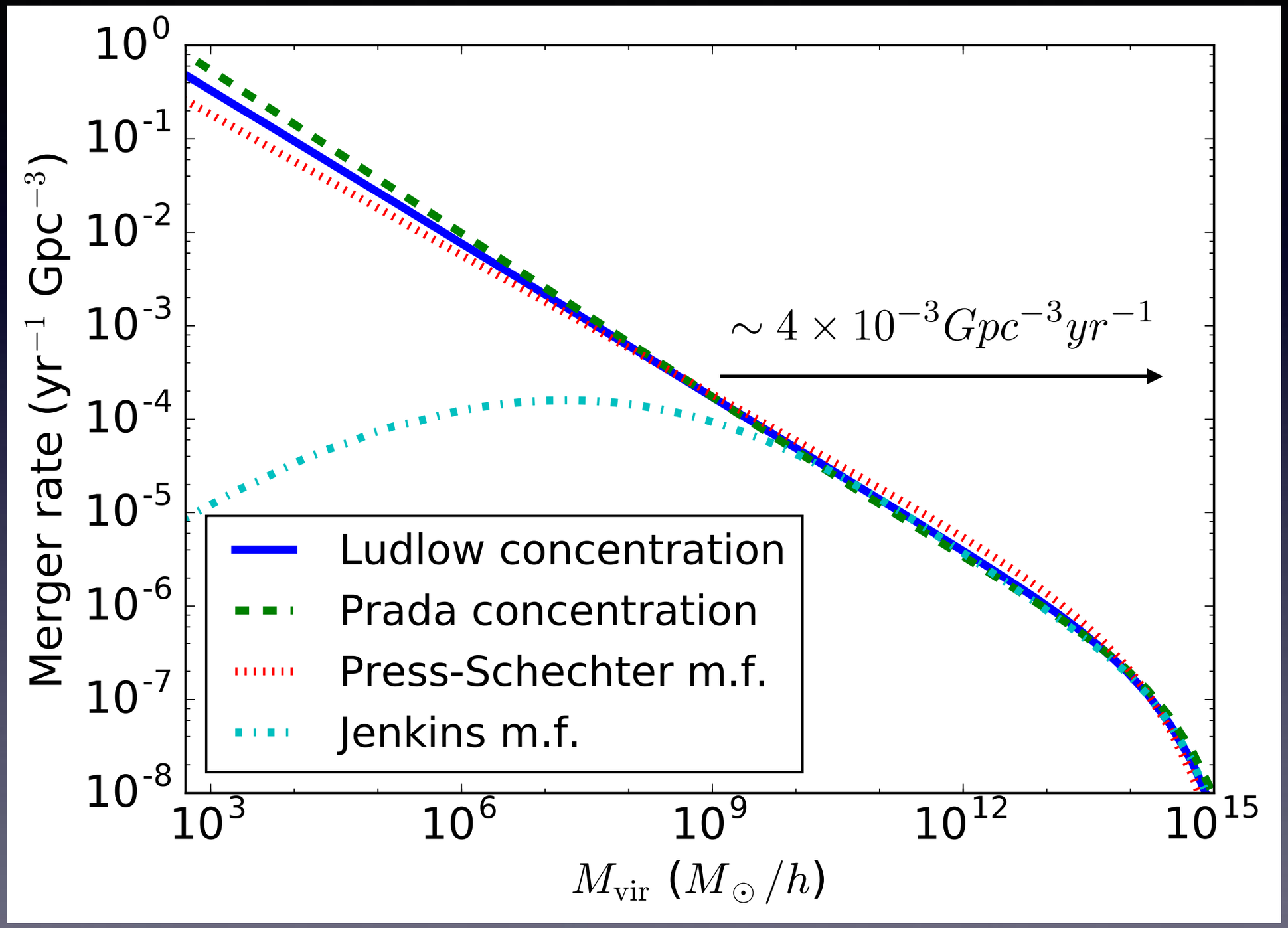
Assuming an NFW profile for the PBHs:

$$\rho_{NFW}(r) = \frac{\rho_0}{(r/R_s)\cdot(1+r/R_s)^2}$$

One gets a Rate of PBHs mergers:

$$\mathcal{R} = 4\pi\int_0^{R_{\rm vir}} r^2\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\rho_{\rm nfw}(r)}{M_{\rm pbh}}\right)^2\langle\sigma v_{\rm pbh}\rangle\, dr$$

After including information regarding the different DM halos properties (concentration, and velocity dispersions) and effects on the smallest DM halos:



S. Bird, IC, J. Munoz et al. (2016)

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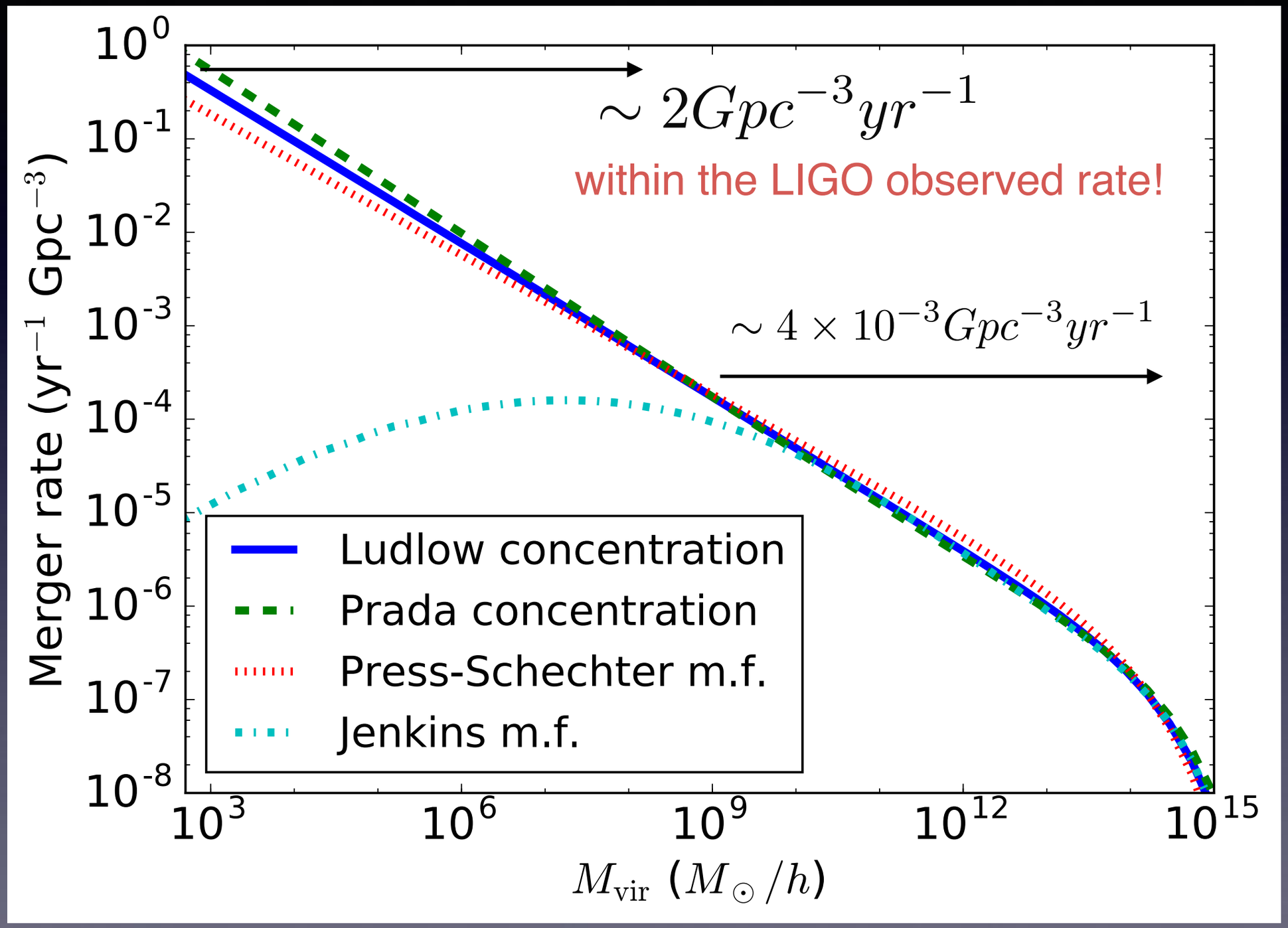


S. Bird, IC, J. Munoz et al. (2016)

By 2019 the sensitivity will have increased to z~1

We expect 100s of events from PBHs (if they compose 100% of DM) by 2025.

All will be in a narrow mass range around 30 solar masses.

No other EM or neutrino signals. (typical though given that BH-BH give GW only)

Following the DM distribution (need better angular resolution though).

Basic Uncertainties in the rate calculation:
DM profile (factor of ~3)
Mass-Concentration relationship (factor of ~3)
Sub-halo contribution (previous slide) and discreteness of smallest halos.

Also work from:
S. Class and J. Garcia-Bellido (Phys. Dark Univ. 15 2017) for many mergers leading to generations of PBHs,
H. Nishikawa et al. 2017 on the enhancement from posible DM spikes.

One “small”  in the room:

Primordial black hole scenario for the gravitational wave event GW150914

Misao Sasaki[a], Teruaki Suyama[b], Takahiro Tanaka[c], and Shuichiro Yokoyama[d]

[a] *Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan*

[b] *Research Center for the Early Universe (RESCEU), Graduate School of Science, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan*

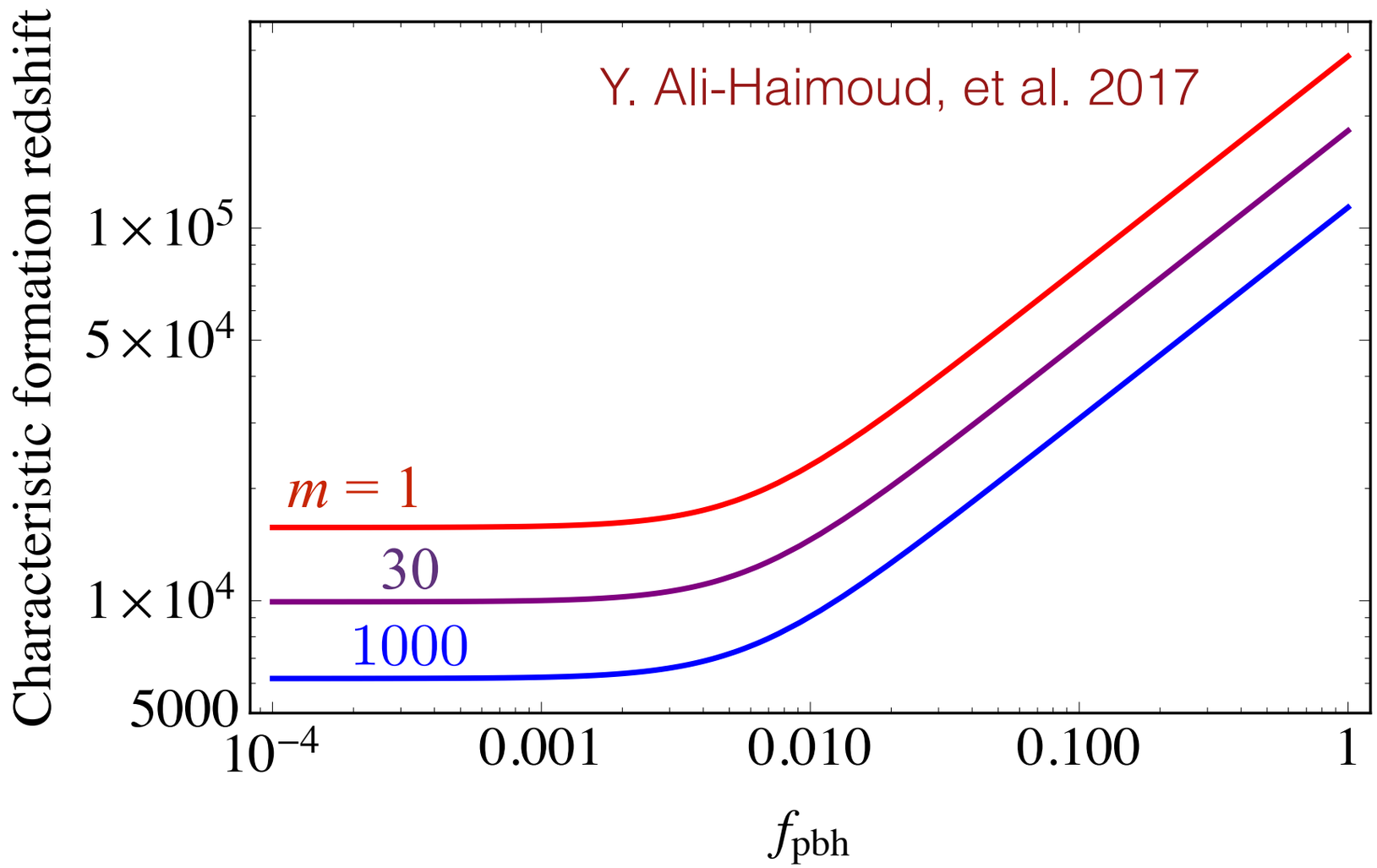
[c] *Department of Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan*

[d] *Department of Physics, Rikkyo University, Tokyo 171-8501, Japan*

Abstract

We point out that the gravitational wave event GW150914 observed by the LIGO detectors can be explained by the coalescence of primordial black holes (PBHs). It is found that the expected PBH merger rate would exceed the rate estimated by the LIGO scientific collaboration and Virgo collaboration if PBHs were the dominant component of dark matter, while it can be made compatible if PBHs constitute a fraction of dark matter. Intriguingly, the abundance of PBHs required to explain the suggested lower bound on the event rate, > 2 events/year/Gpc^3, roughly coincides with the existing upper limit set by the non-detection of the CMB spectral distortion. This implies that the proposed PBH scenario may be tested in the not-too-distant future.

~All PBH form binaries form early on
(~ matter radiation equality or earlier):



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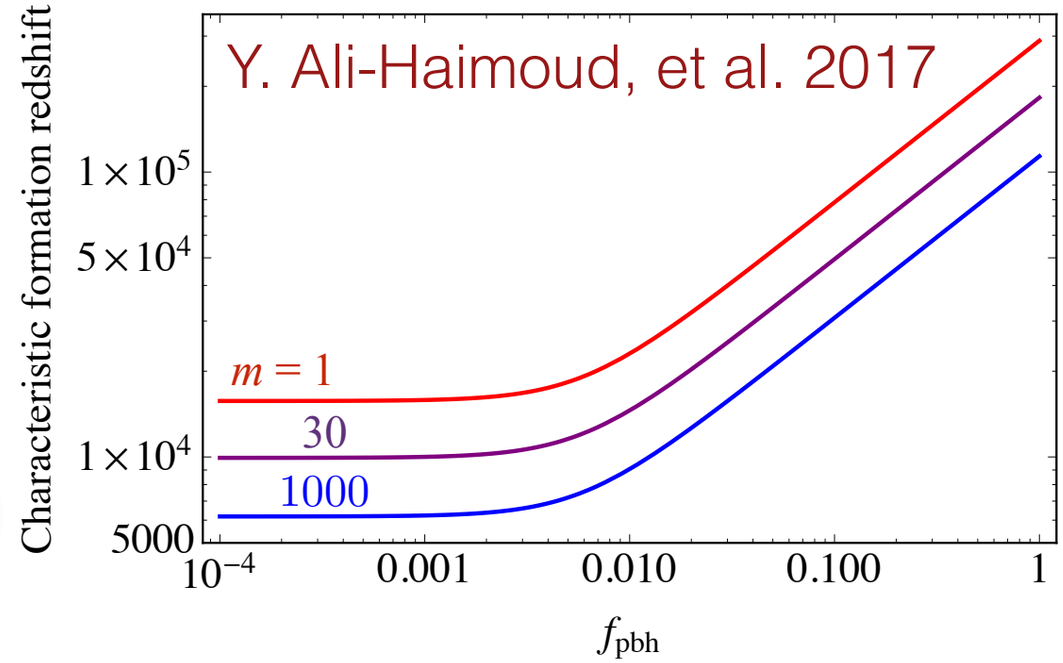

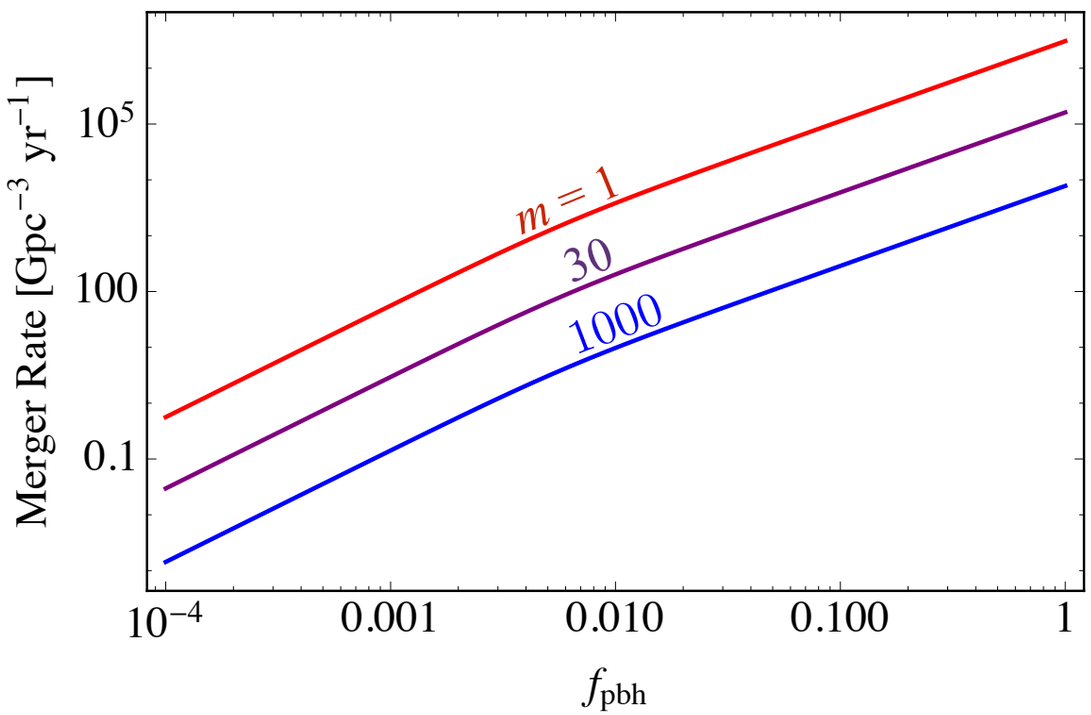

FIG. 5. PBH binary merger rate, as a function of PBH fraction $f_{\rm pbh}$ and mass $m = M/M_\odot$.

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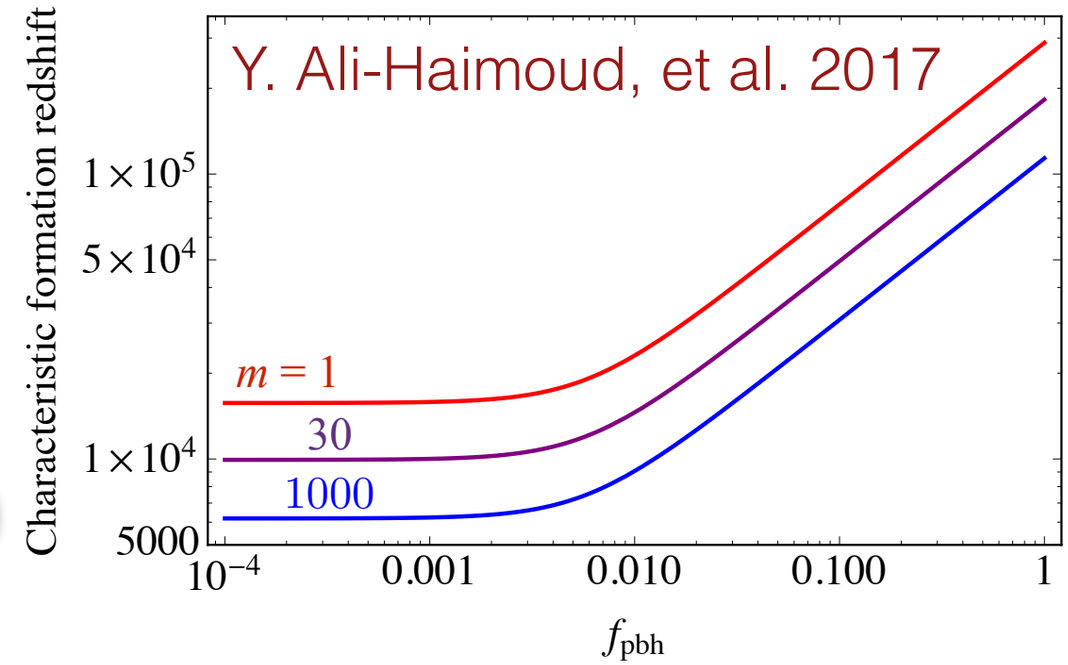

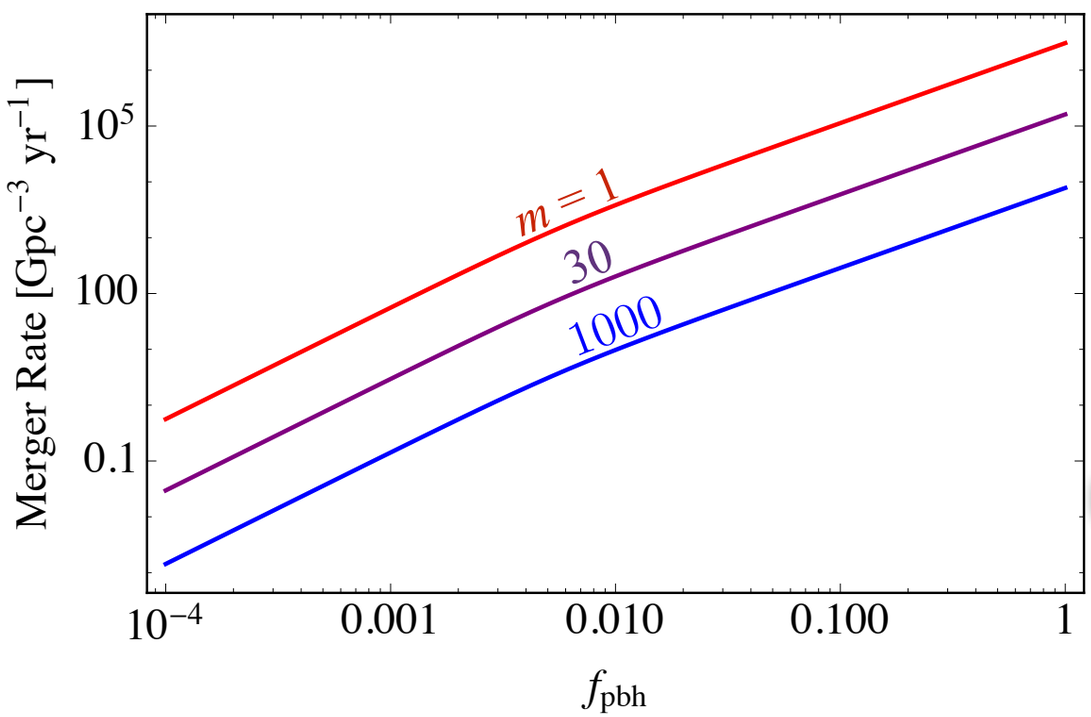

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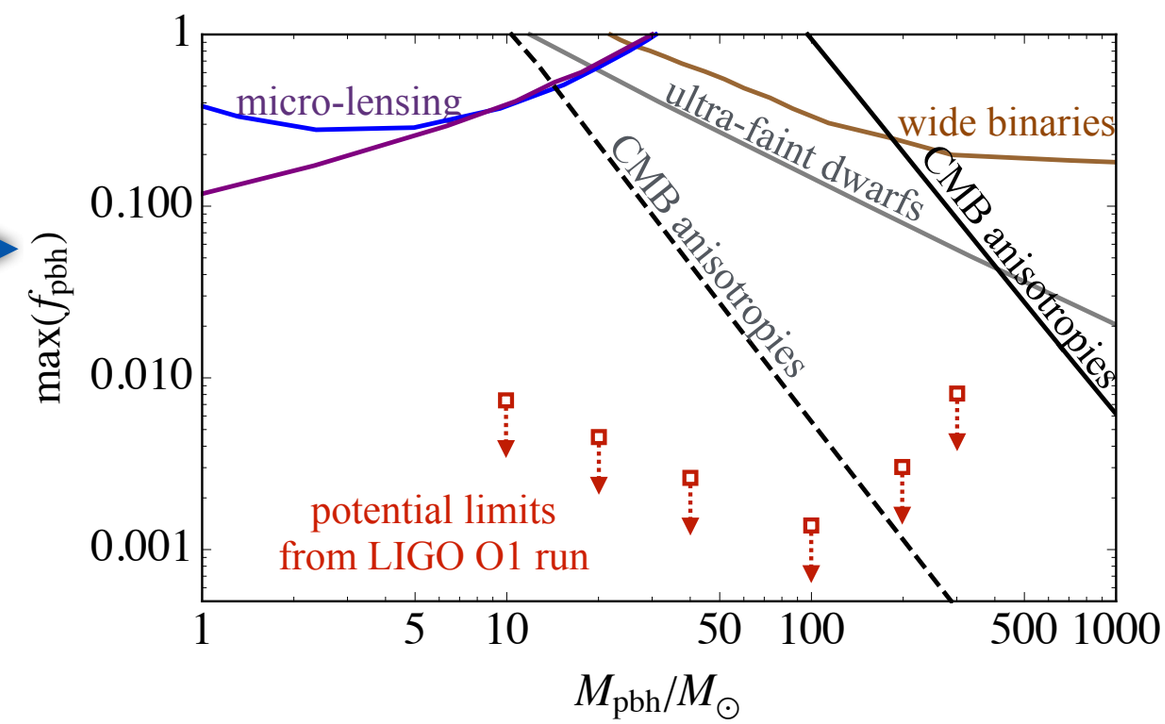


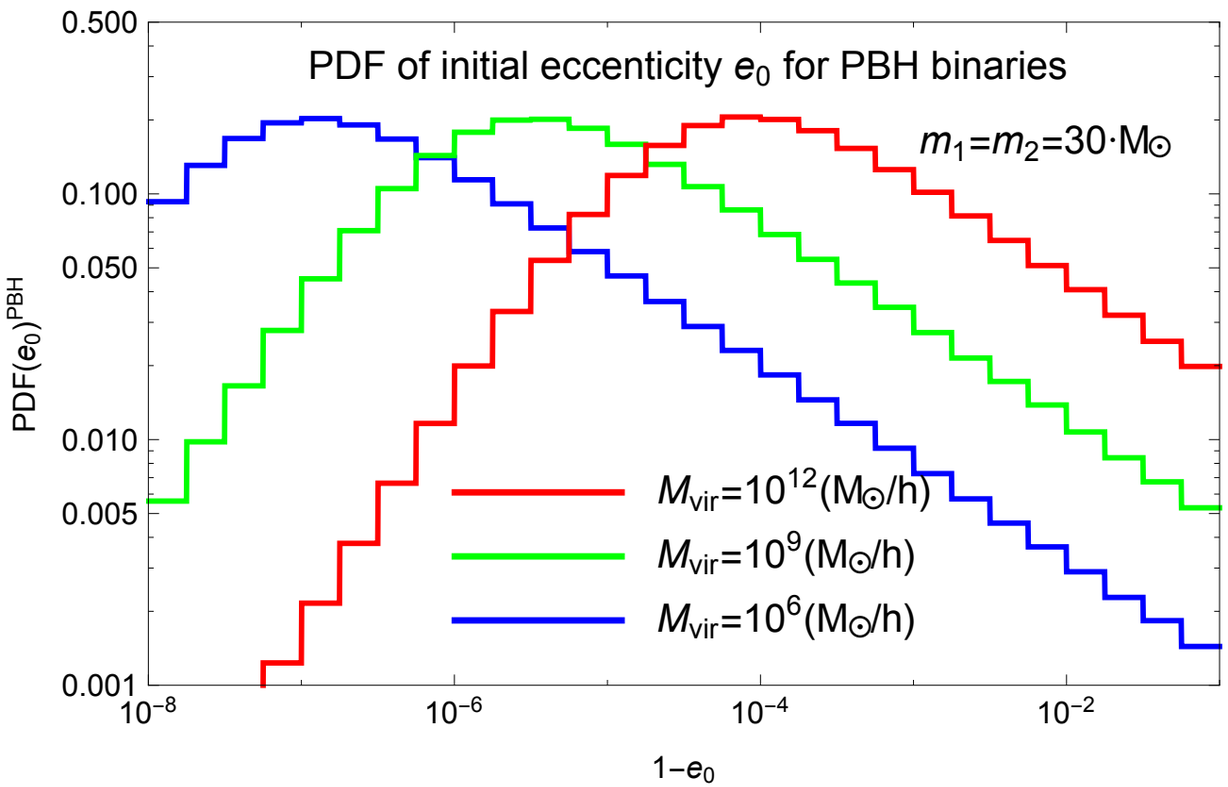
FIG. 7. Potential upper bounds on the fraction of dark matter in PBHs as a function of their mass, derived in this paper (red arrows), and assuming a narrow PBH mass function. These bounds need to be confirmed by numerical simulations. For

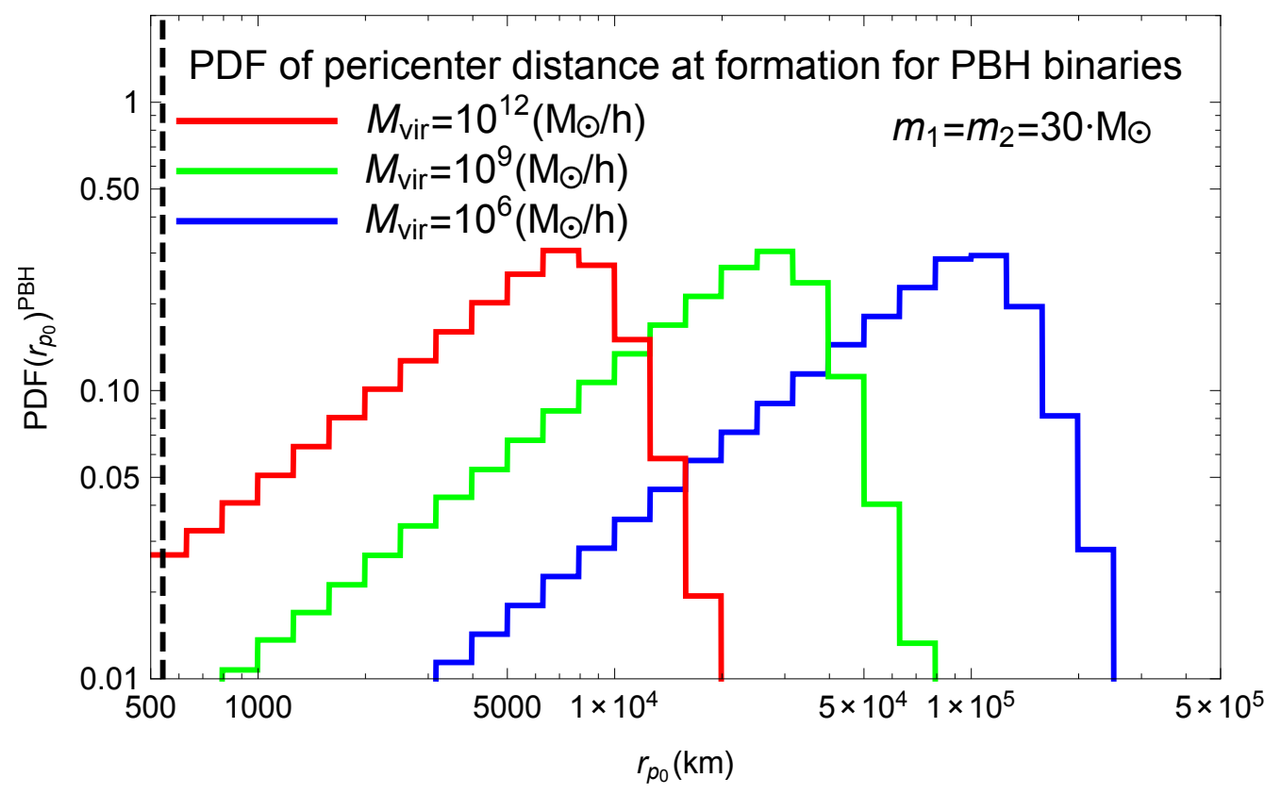
Large Uncertainties pertaining to the i) formation of the first DM halos and how they affect the binaries and ii) impact of gas accreted into the BH binaries (especially circum-binary disks)

How to differentiate DM BH binaries from regular astrophysical BH-BH binaries with future observations.

I) Orbital properties of DM PBH binaries

When these binaries form they have high initial eccentricities and small peri-center distances:





PDFs of the PBH formed binaries

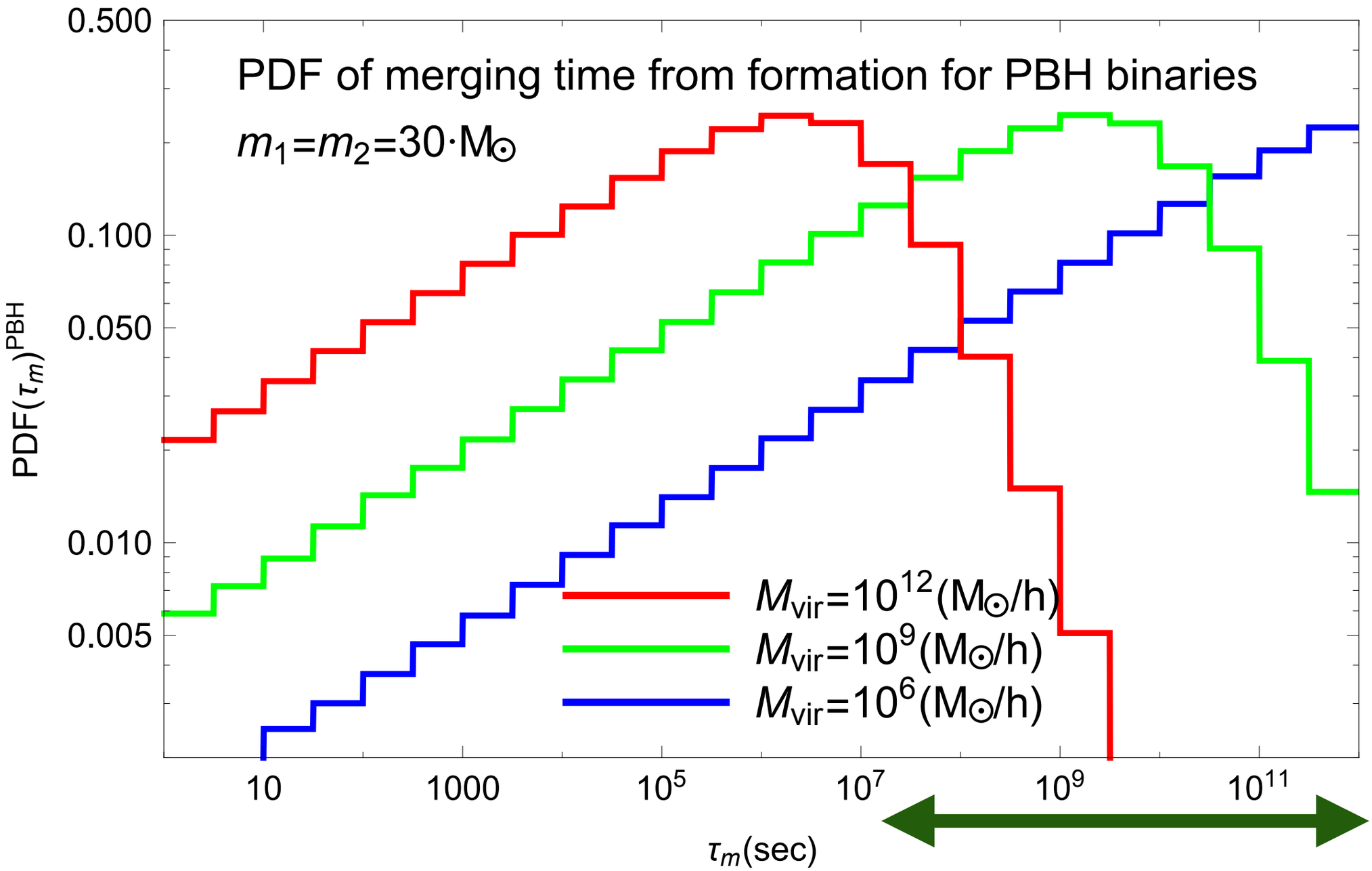
$$(1-e_0)^{\rm peak} \simeq 2.6\xi\eta^{2/7}(w/c)^{10/7}$$

$\xi \simeq 1, \eta = 1/4$ for equal BH masses

$$w \simeq 2/20/200\ km/s$$

IC, Kovetz, Ali-Haimoud, Bird, Kamionkowski, Munoz and Raccanelli
PRD 94 084013

Which in turn have dramatically different timescales until merger:

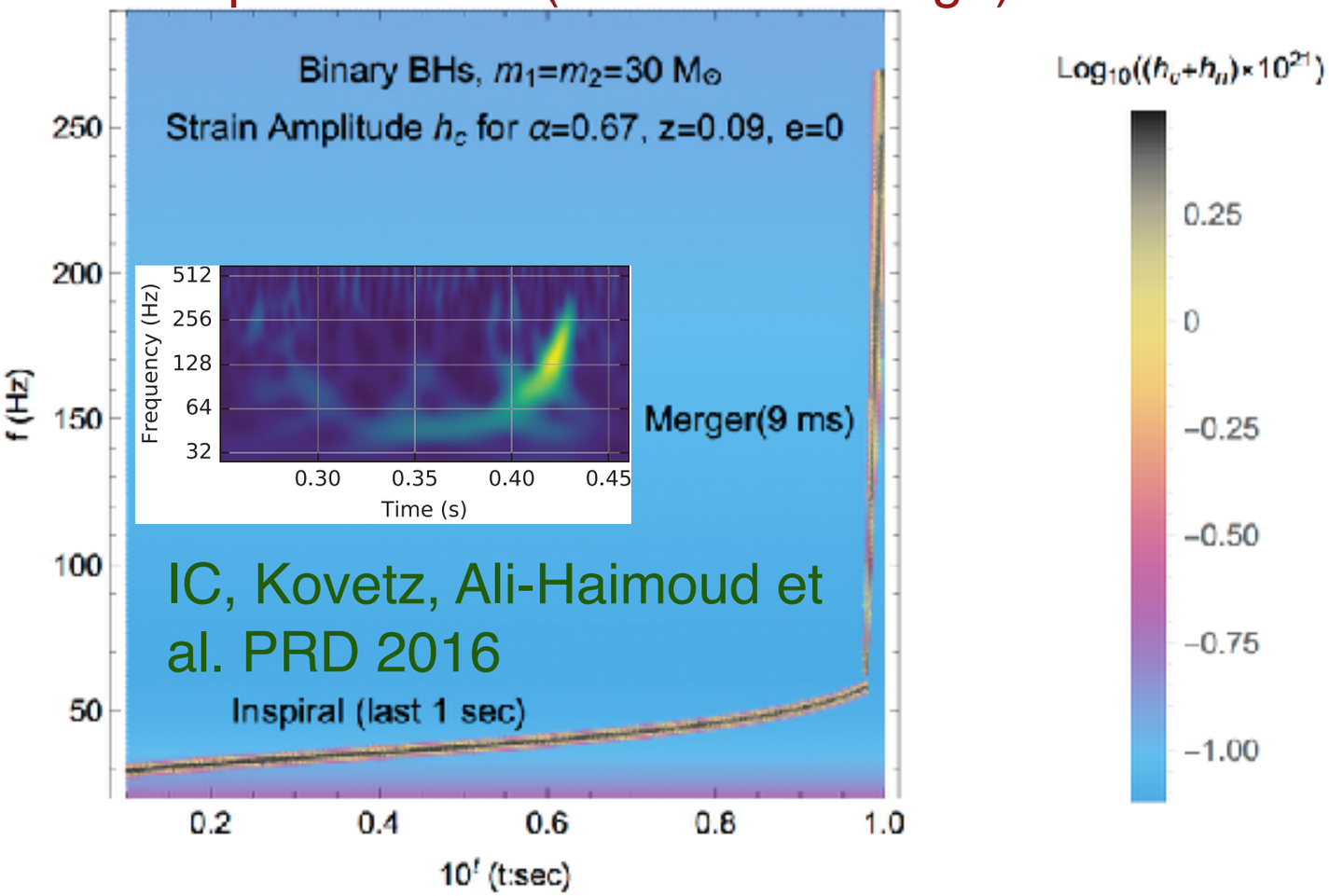


$$\tau_m = \frac{3}{85}\frac{a_0^4}{m_{tot}^3\eta}(1-e_0)^{7/2}$$

By the time of LIGO observation fully circularized.

An outlier!

simplified noise (LIGO final design)



An outlier! See many more modes of grav. waves.

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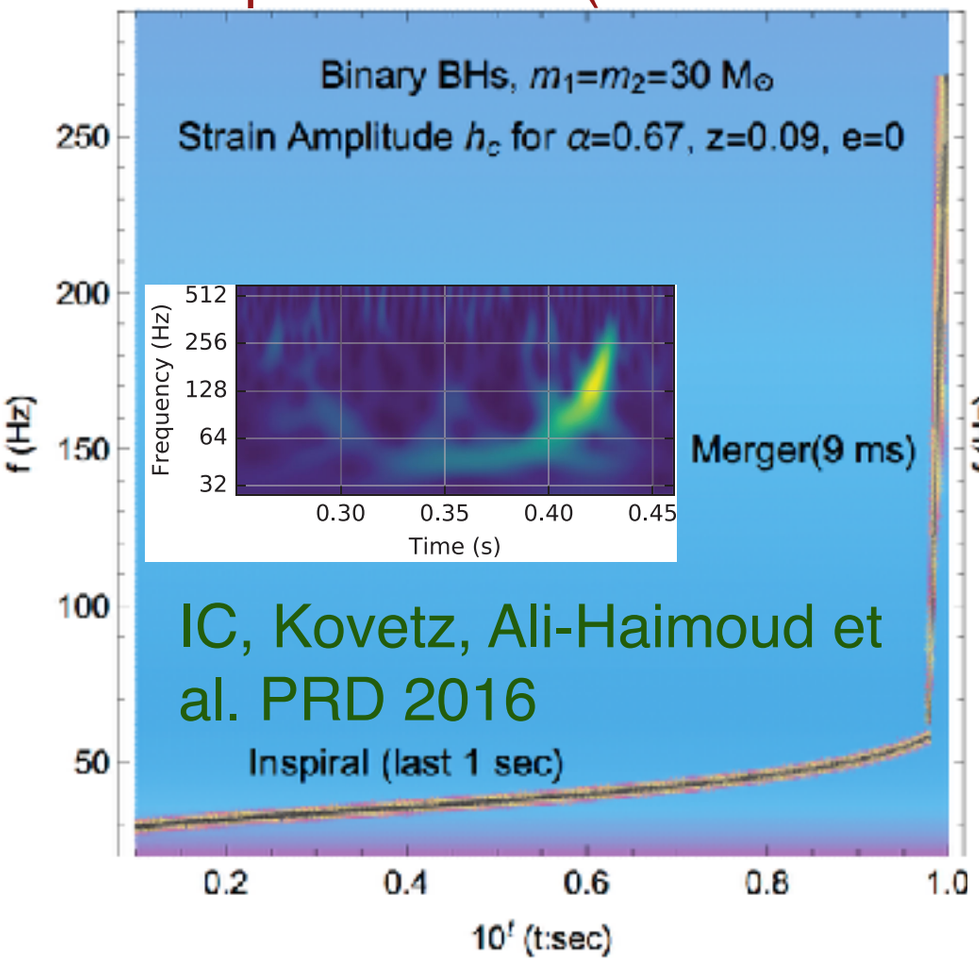
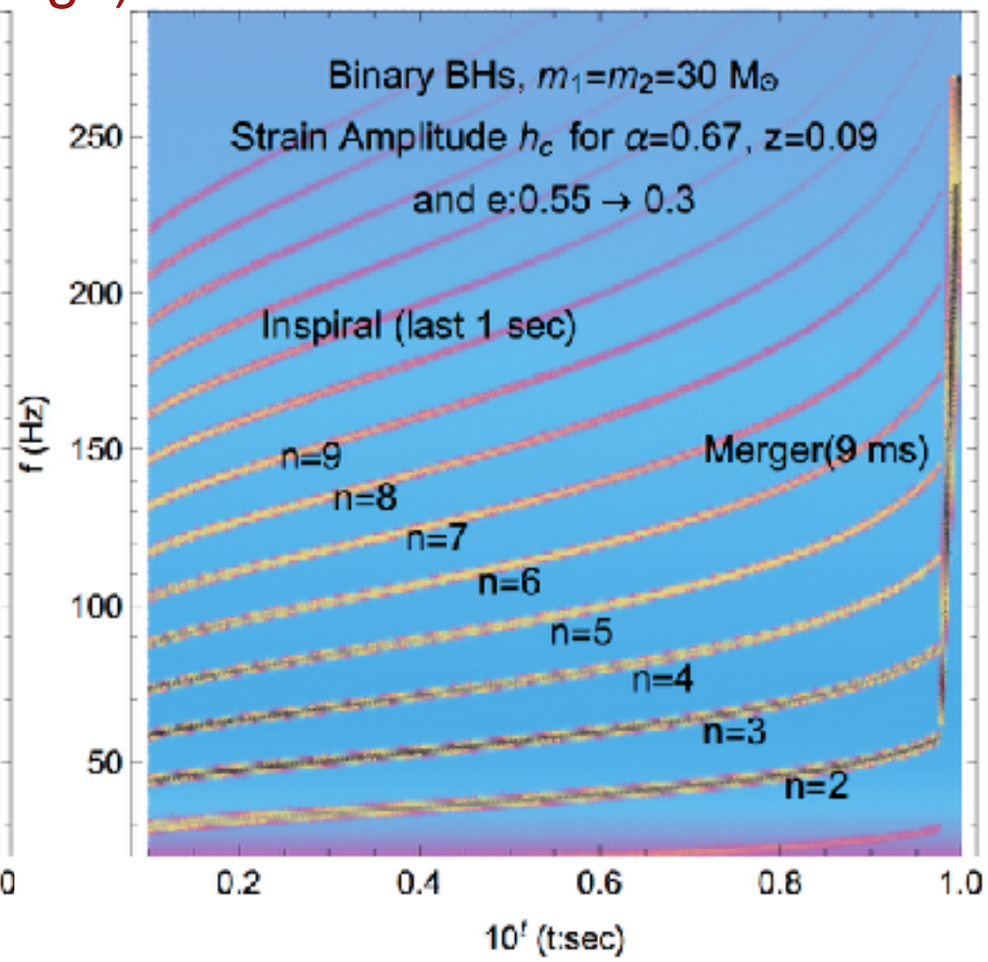
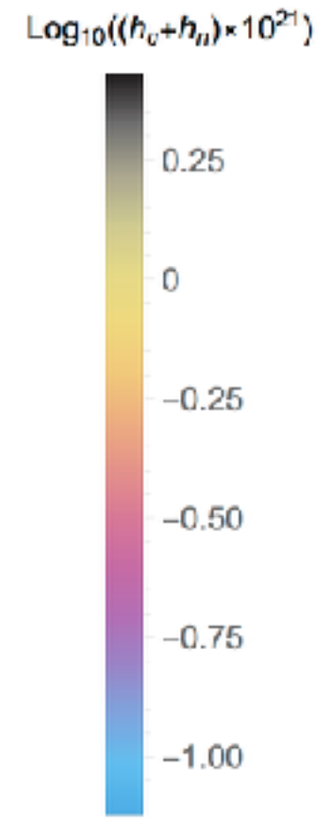


IC, Kovetz, Ali-Haimoud et al. PRD 2016





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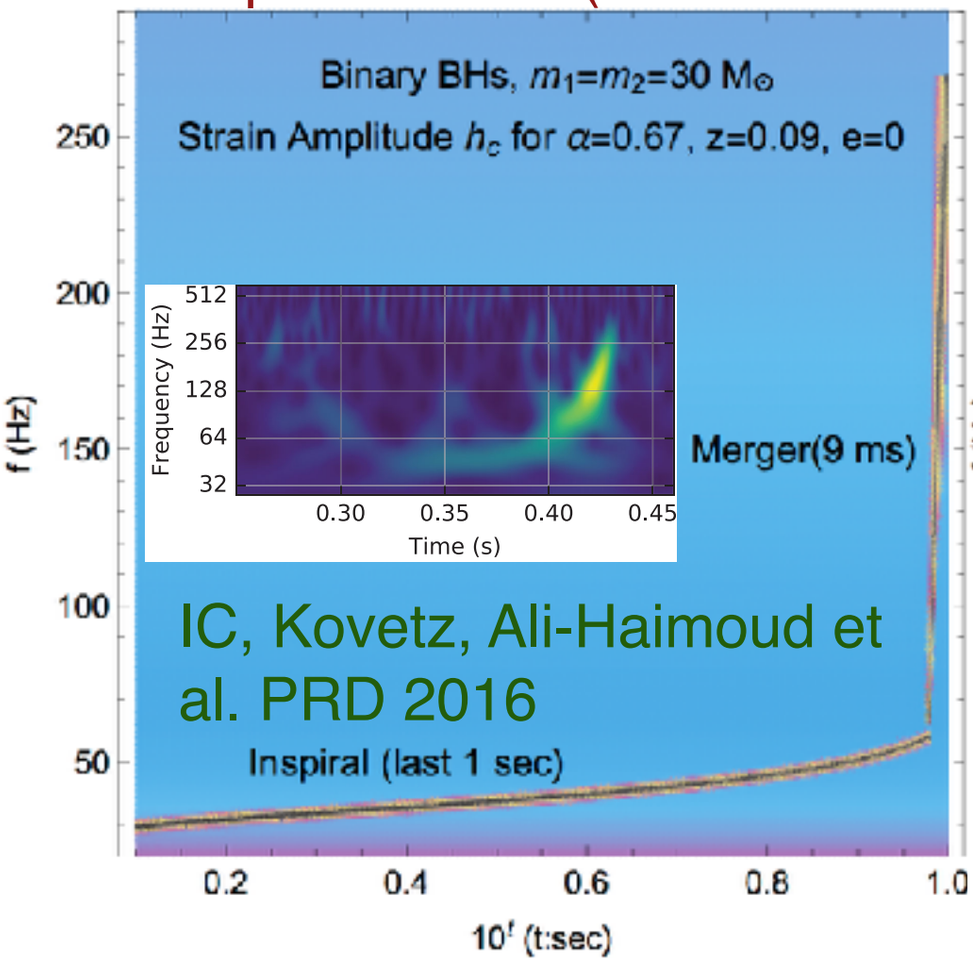

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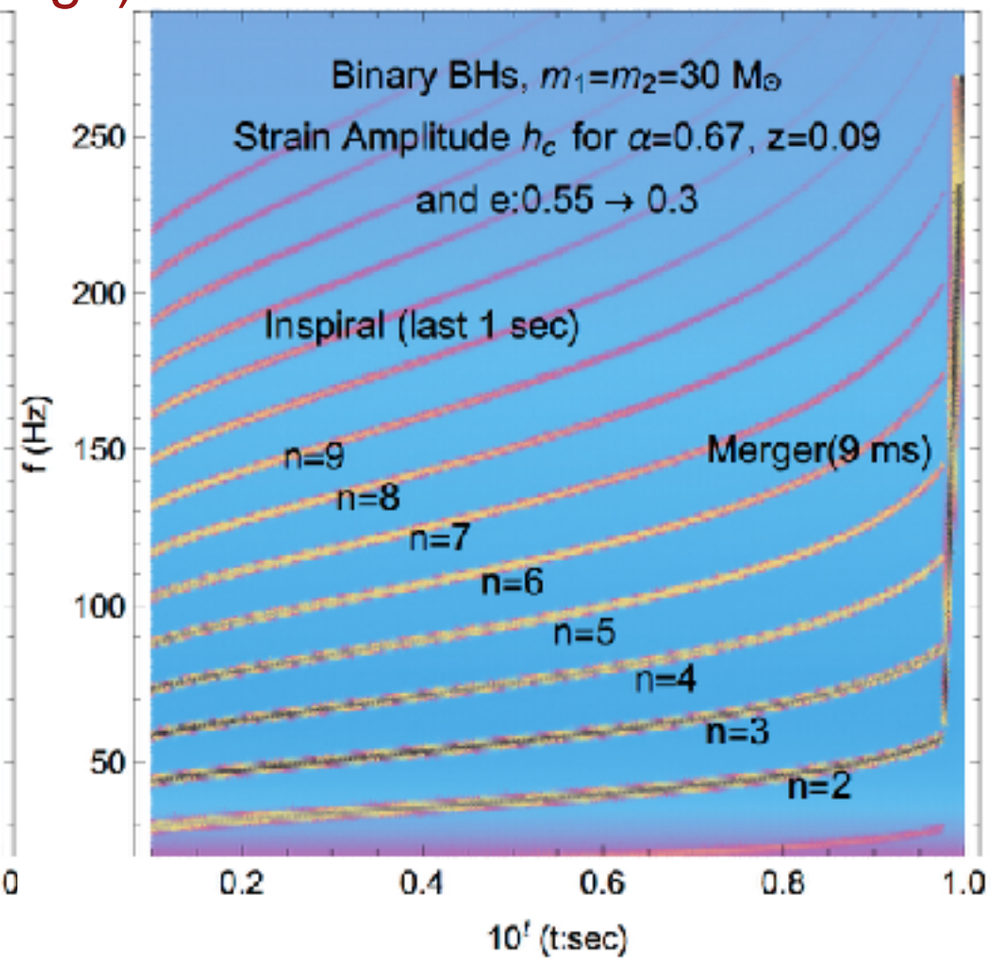
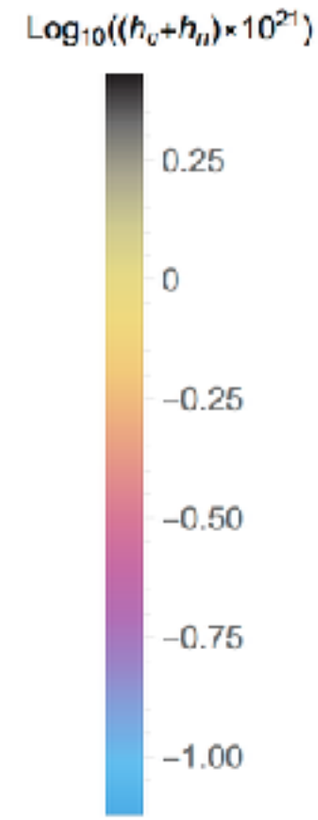
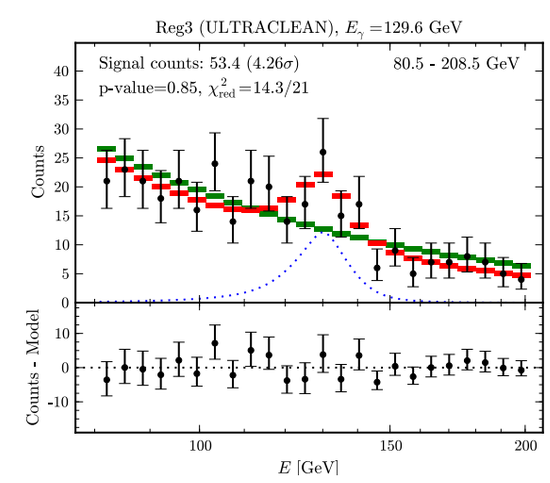




With LIGO we expect O(1) events while with the Einstein Telescope we expect O(10) events with multiple modes detected from PBH binaries.

Other astrophysical mechanisms for Binary BHs have typical time-scales of evolution that is ~Myrs-Gyrs.



II) Combining space and ground-based observations

FUTURE: IC, Berti, Kovetz, Wong in prep 2018

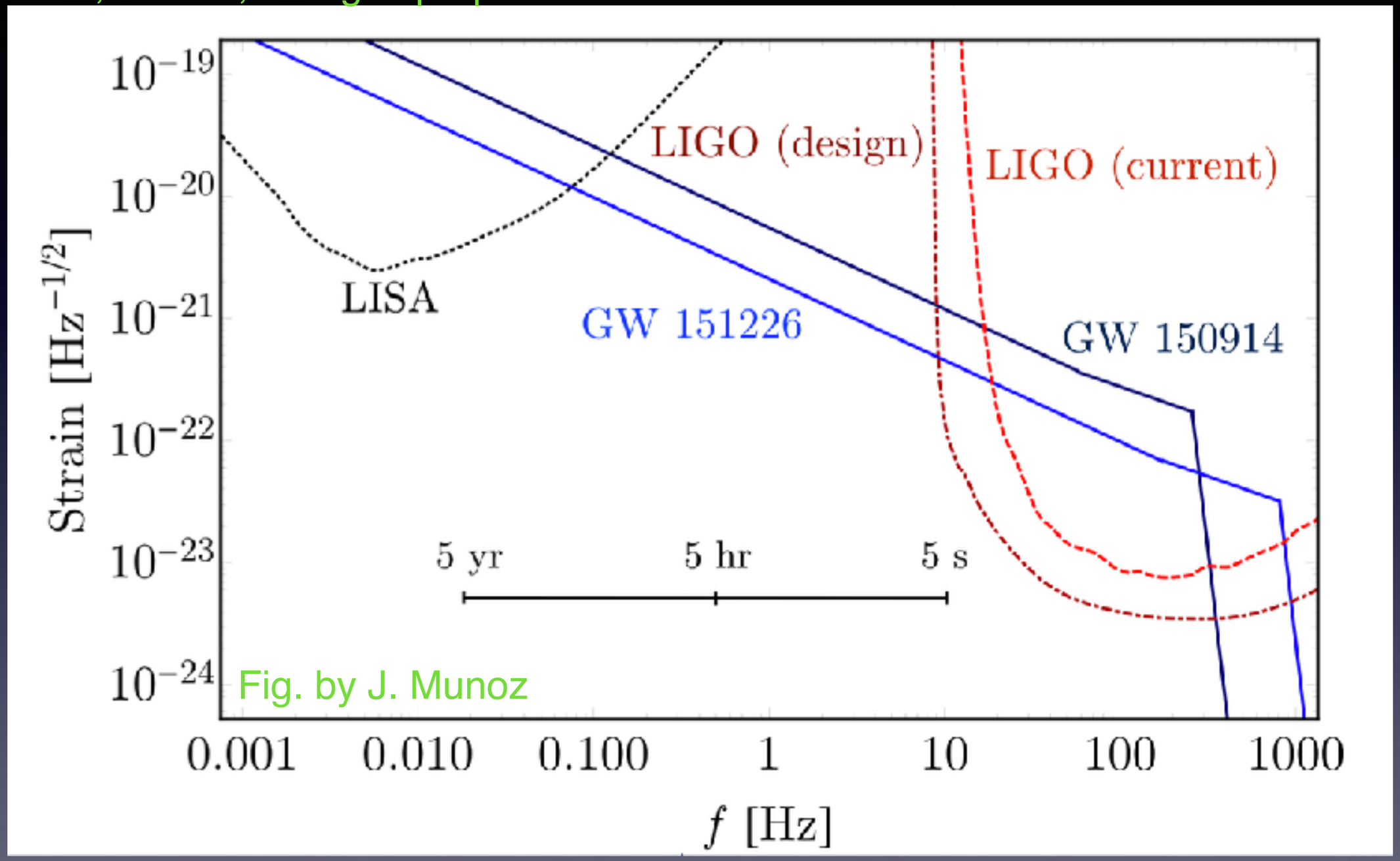


Fig. by J. Munoz

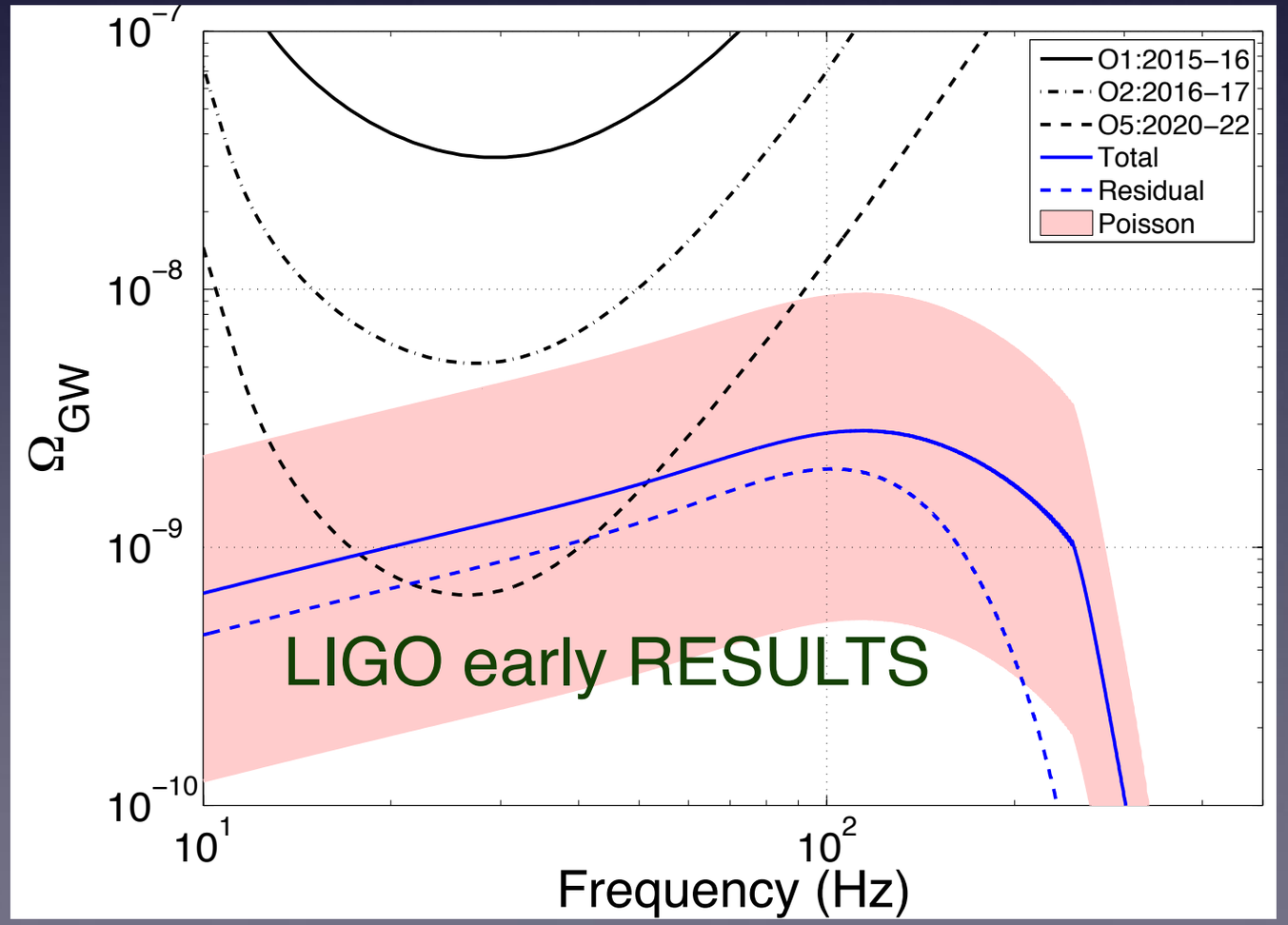
With Future LISA we will also be able to trace back some PBH systems to earlier stages (days-years before the merger event) and thus observe the binaries at even higher eccentricities. That is true for all progenitor models.

III) The stochastic GW background

There are many more too distant or not powerful enough to be resolved above the threshold. These create a “stochastic” grav. wave background.

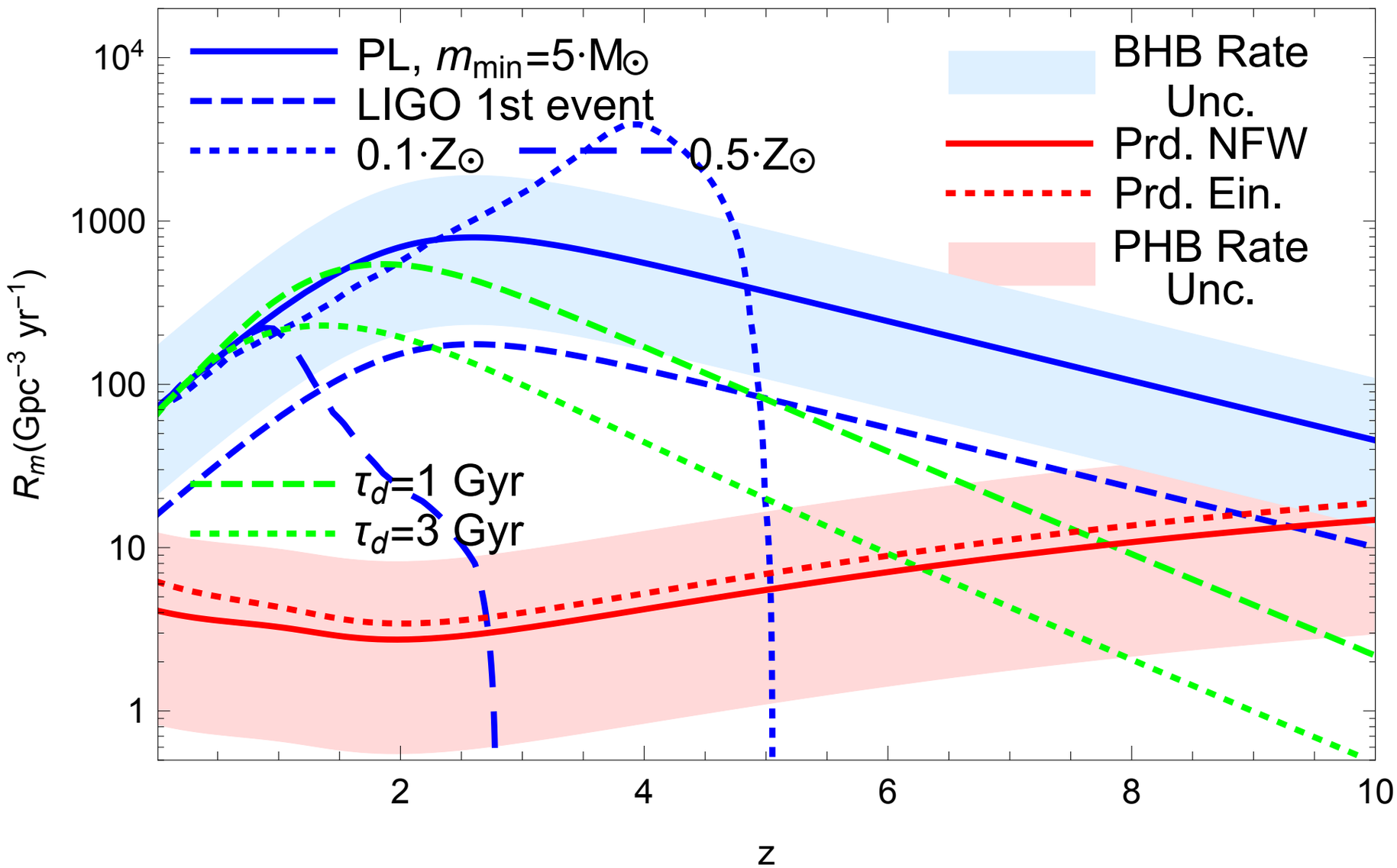
$$\Omega_{GW} = \frac{f}{\rho_c}\frac{d\rho_{GW}}{df}$$ <— energy density between f and f+df

Measuring the stock. back will probe the GW sources and it is a measurable quantity within the next 5-10 years.



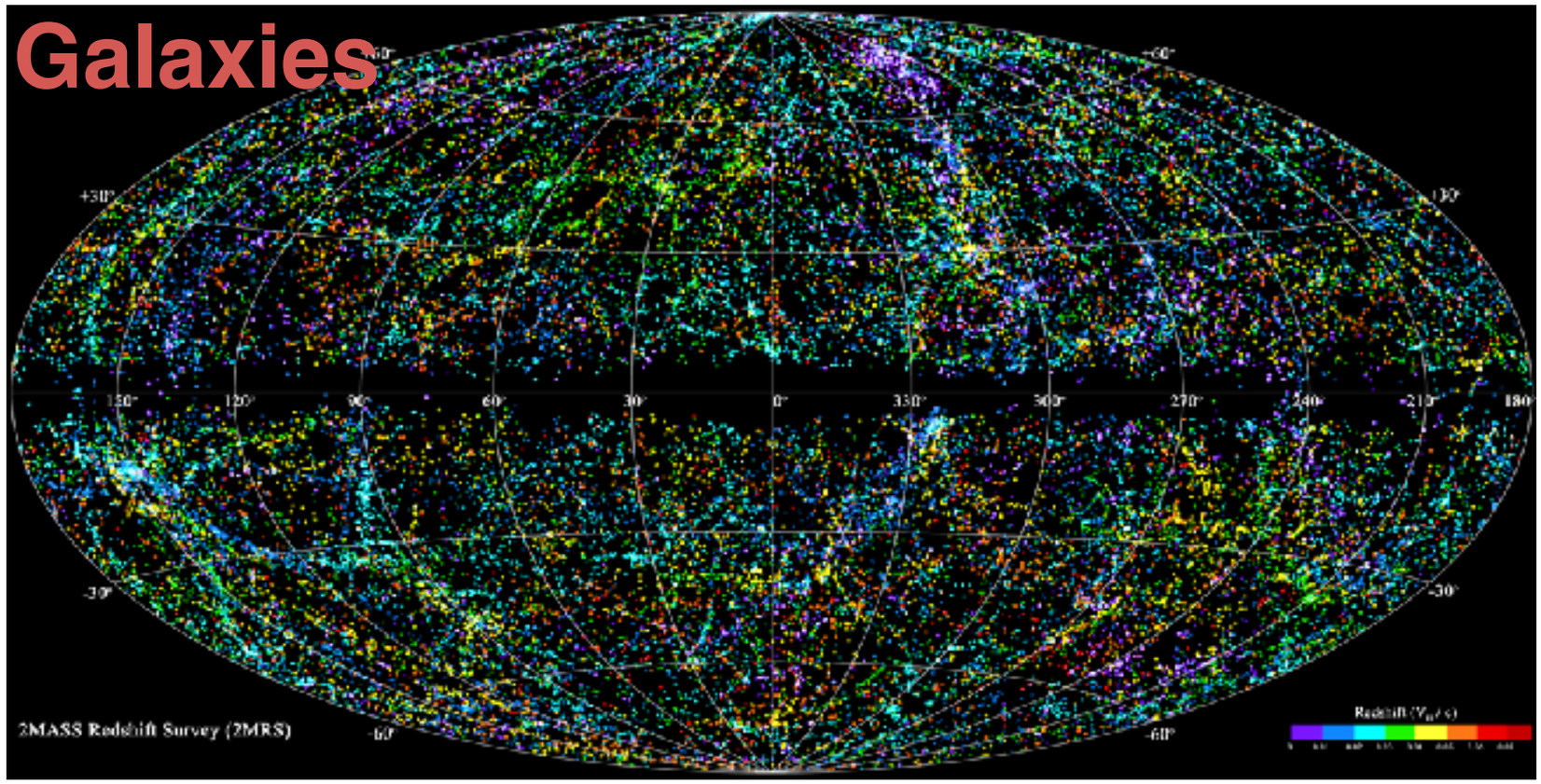
Rates on the BH-BH mergers
(some room a PBH component to be seen in the Stoch. Background)

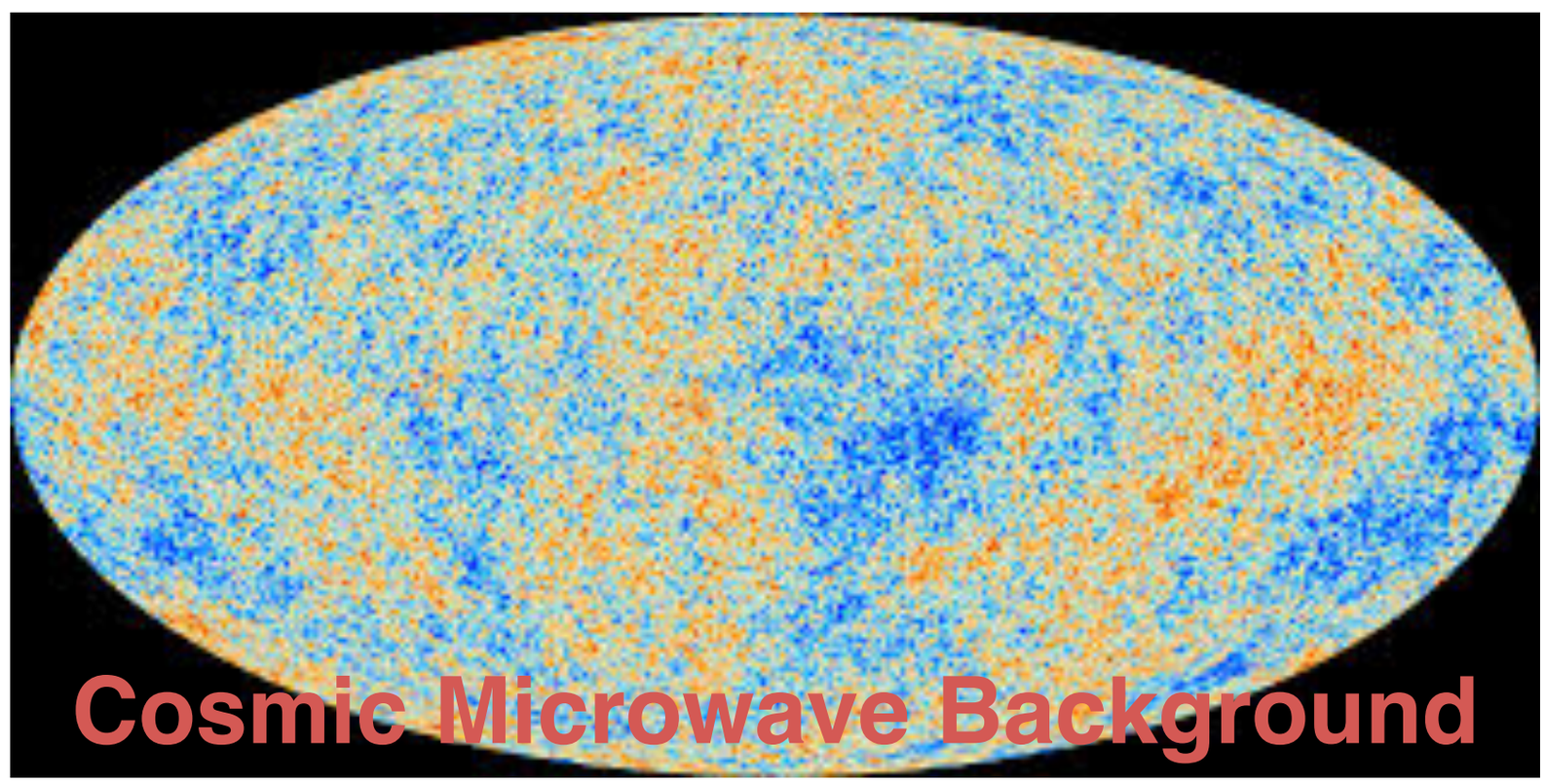
Mandic, Bird, IC (PRL 117.201102) &
Cholis (JCAP 06 037 2017)



With Einstein Telescope will be able to probe the PBHs.

IV) Far future direction: Cross-Correlations with Galaxies

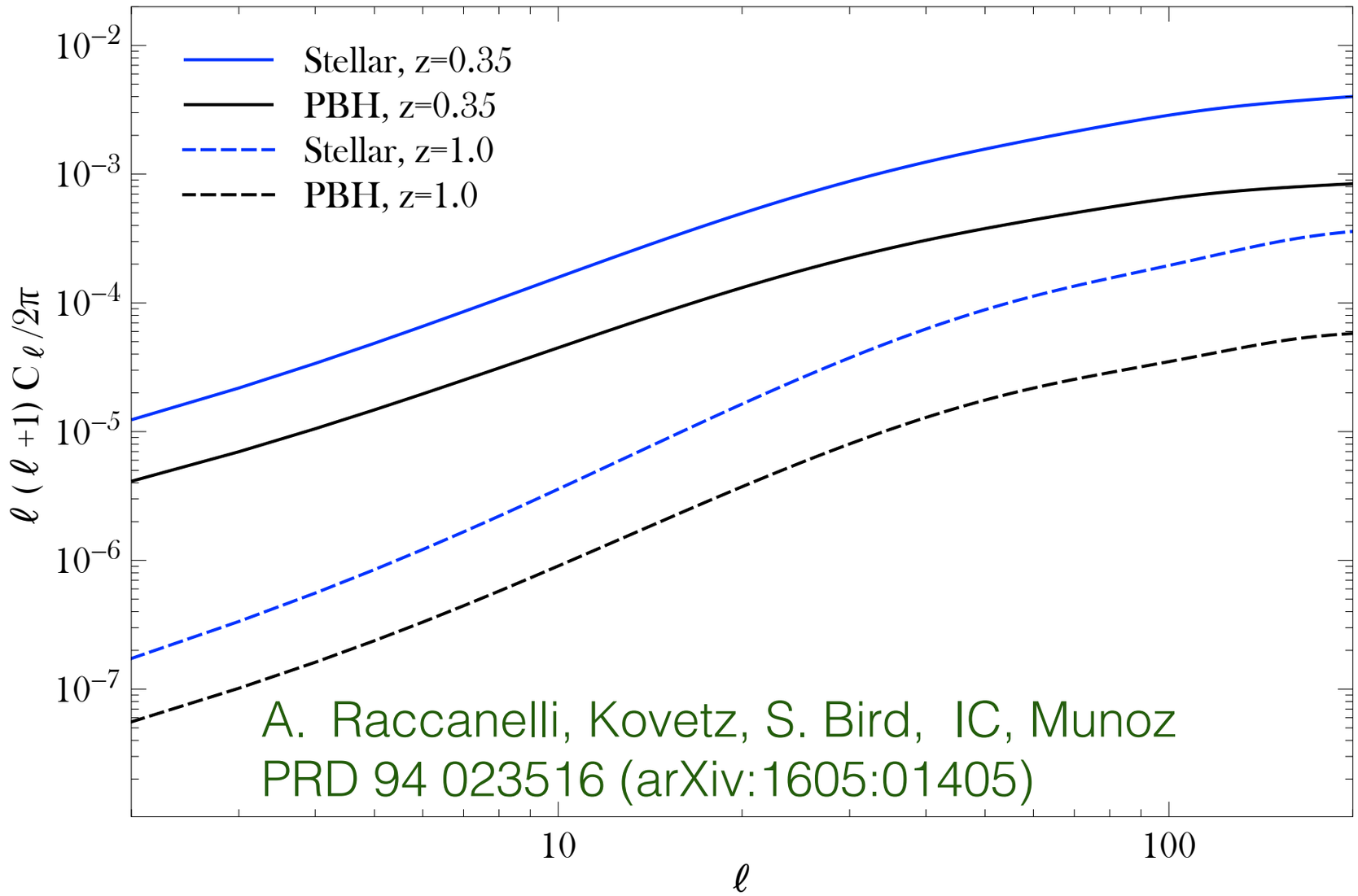




IV) Far future direction: Cross-Correlations with Galaxies

If the GW signal comes from BHs originating by standard astrophysical sources e.g. BH in globular clusters, then the binary systems should preferentially reside in galaxies where most of the stars are. So GW and star forming galaxy (SFG) maps would be highly correlated.

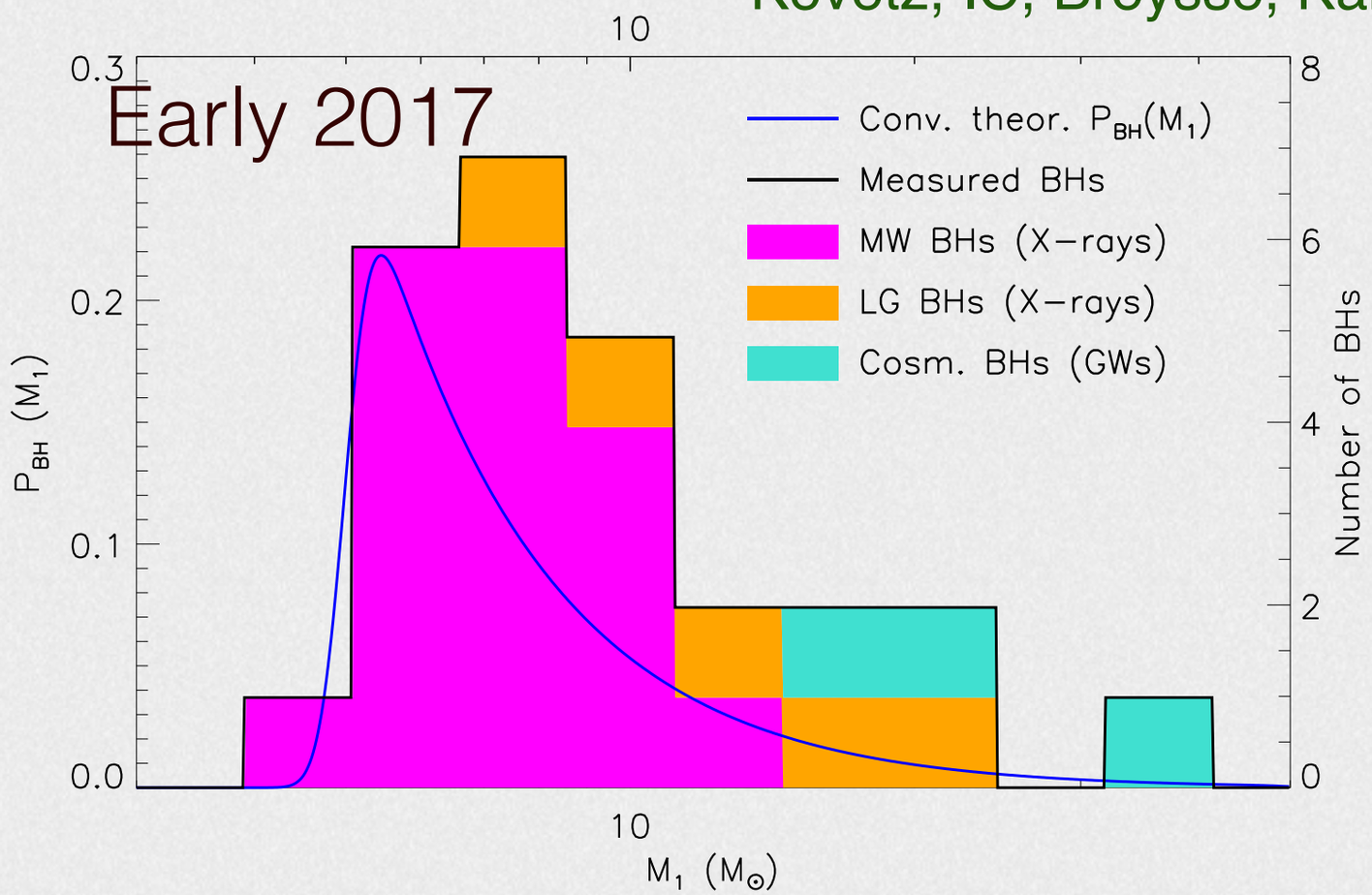
If the GW signal comes from PBHs that constitute the DM then their distribution will be more uniform on the sky.



Forecasted Cross-correlation amplitude of of Galaxies with BH-BH mergers. PBH binaries have a smaller bias b (~0.5) compared to stellar BHs (since the PBH rate is dominated by the smallest DM halos)

V) Understanding the Black Holes Mass Function

Kovetz, IC, Breysse, Kamionkowski PRD 2017



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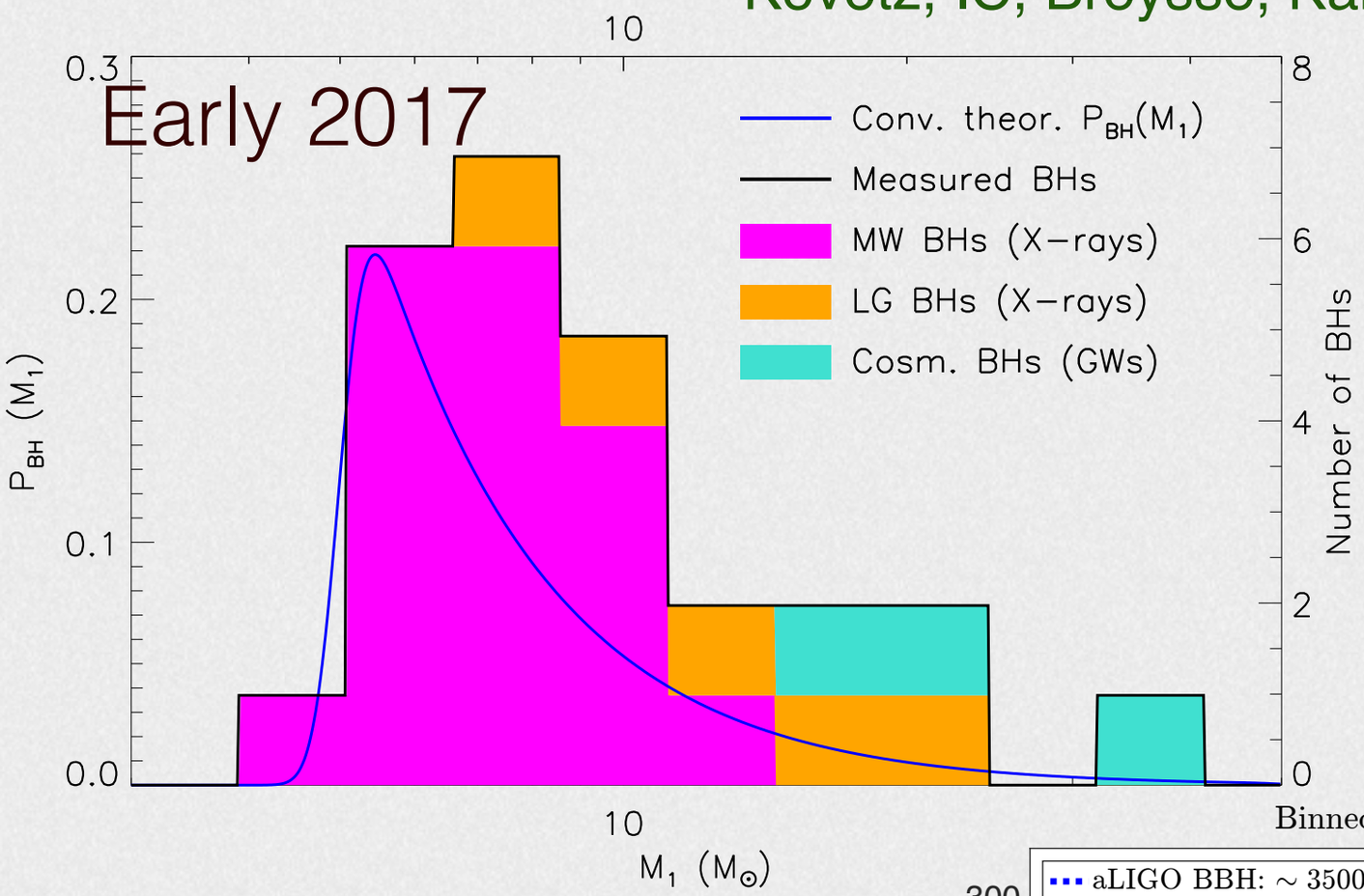
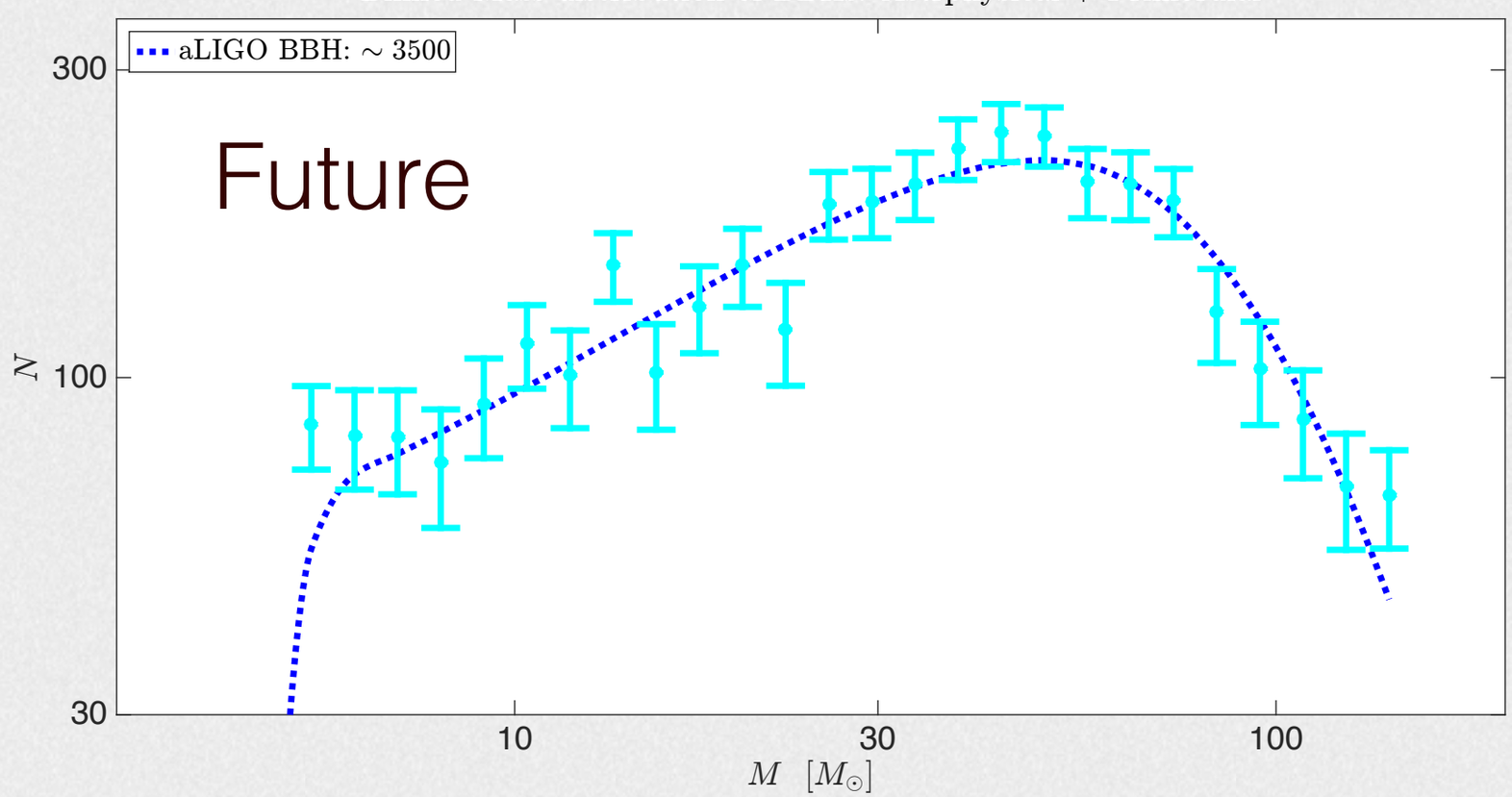


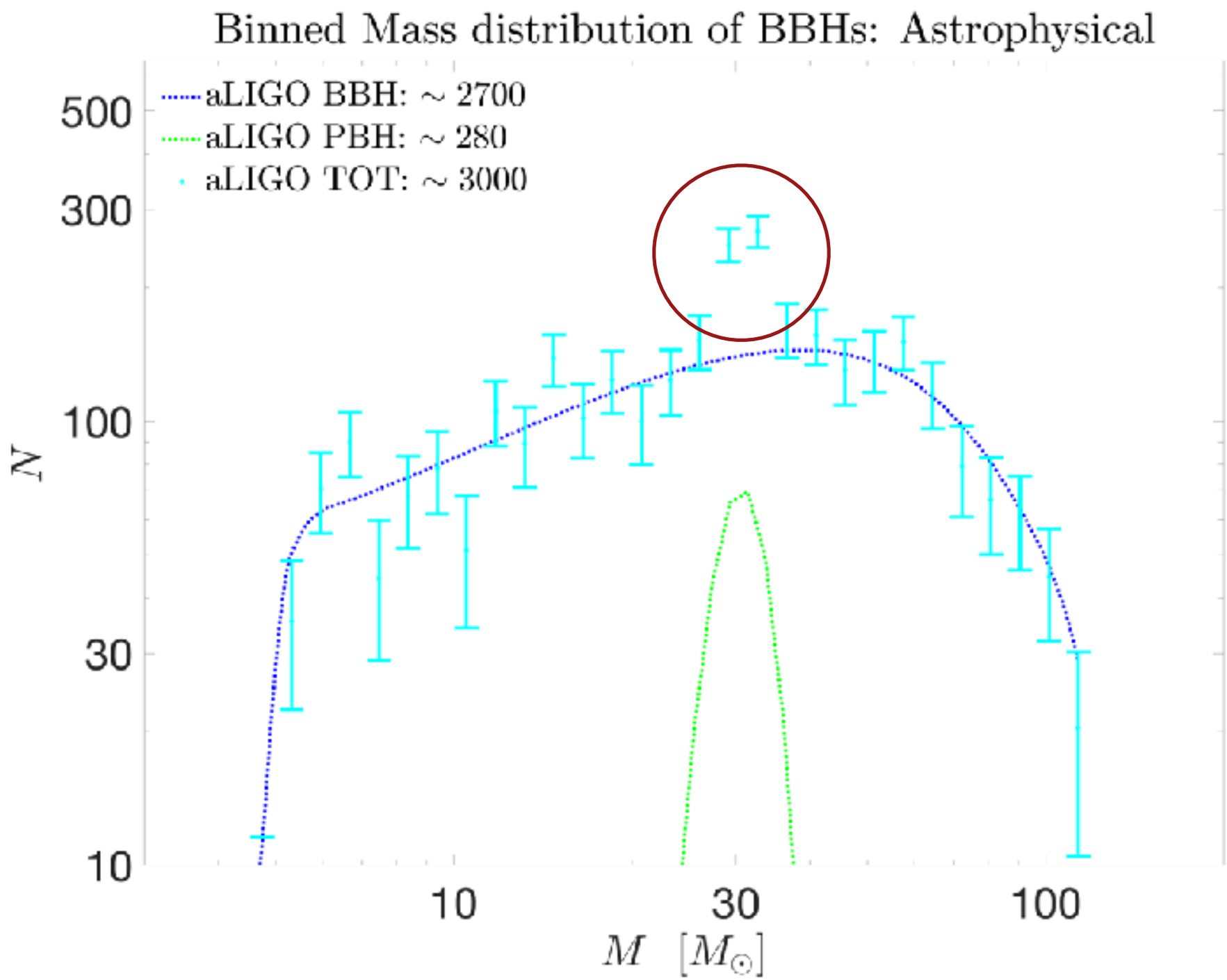
Binned Mass distribution of BBHs: Astrphysical + Primordial



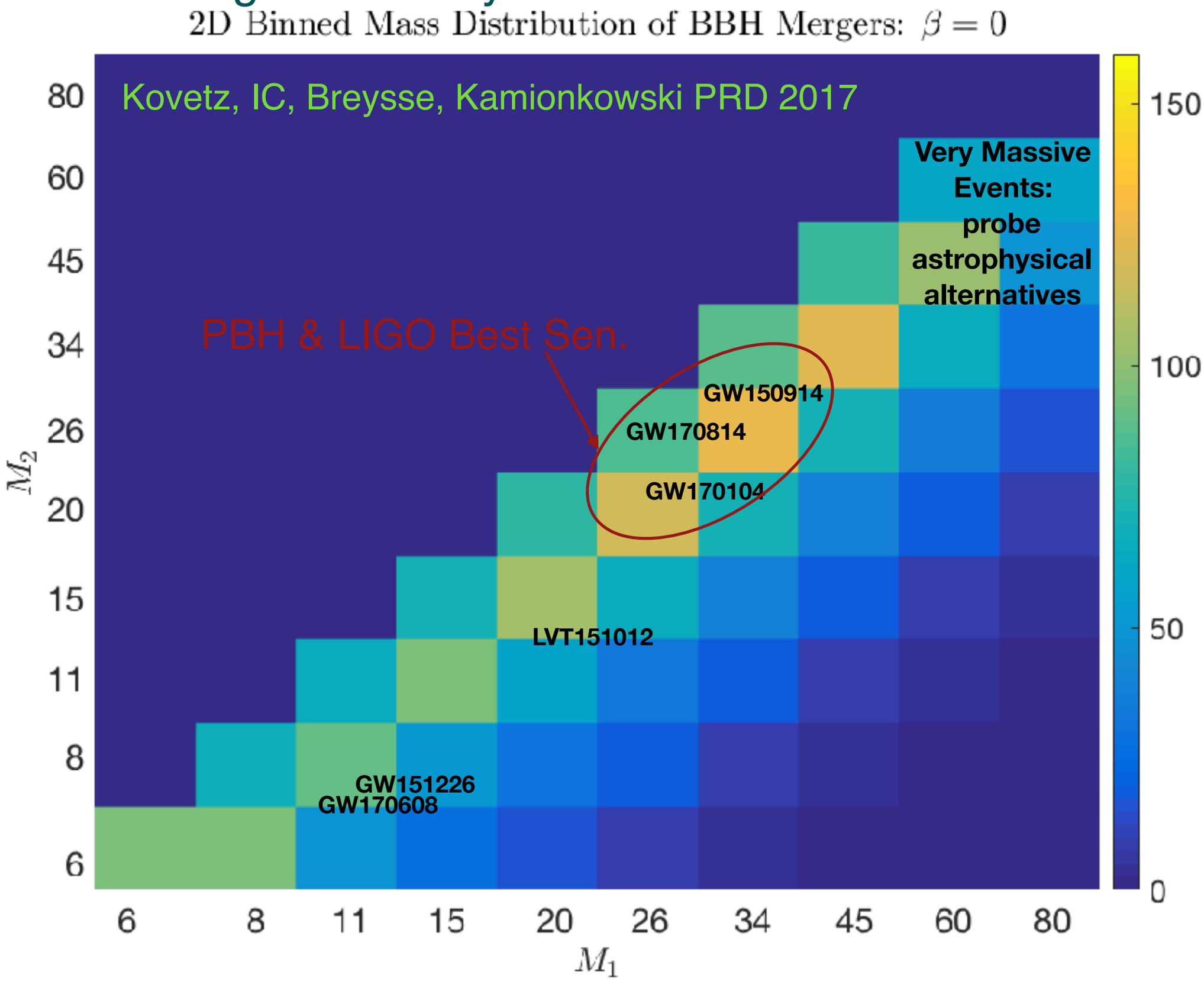
Understanding the Black Holes mass-function can lead to understanding the progenitors of the Binary BH systems

A future possible indication for PBH: Mass-Spectrum of BH-BH binaries

Kovetz, IC, Breysse, Kamionkowski PRD 2017

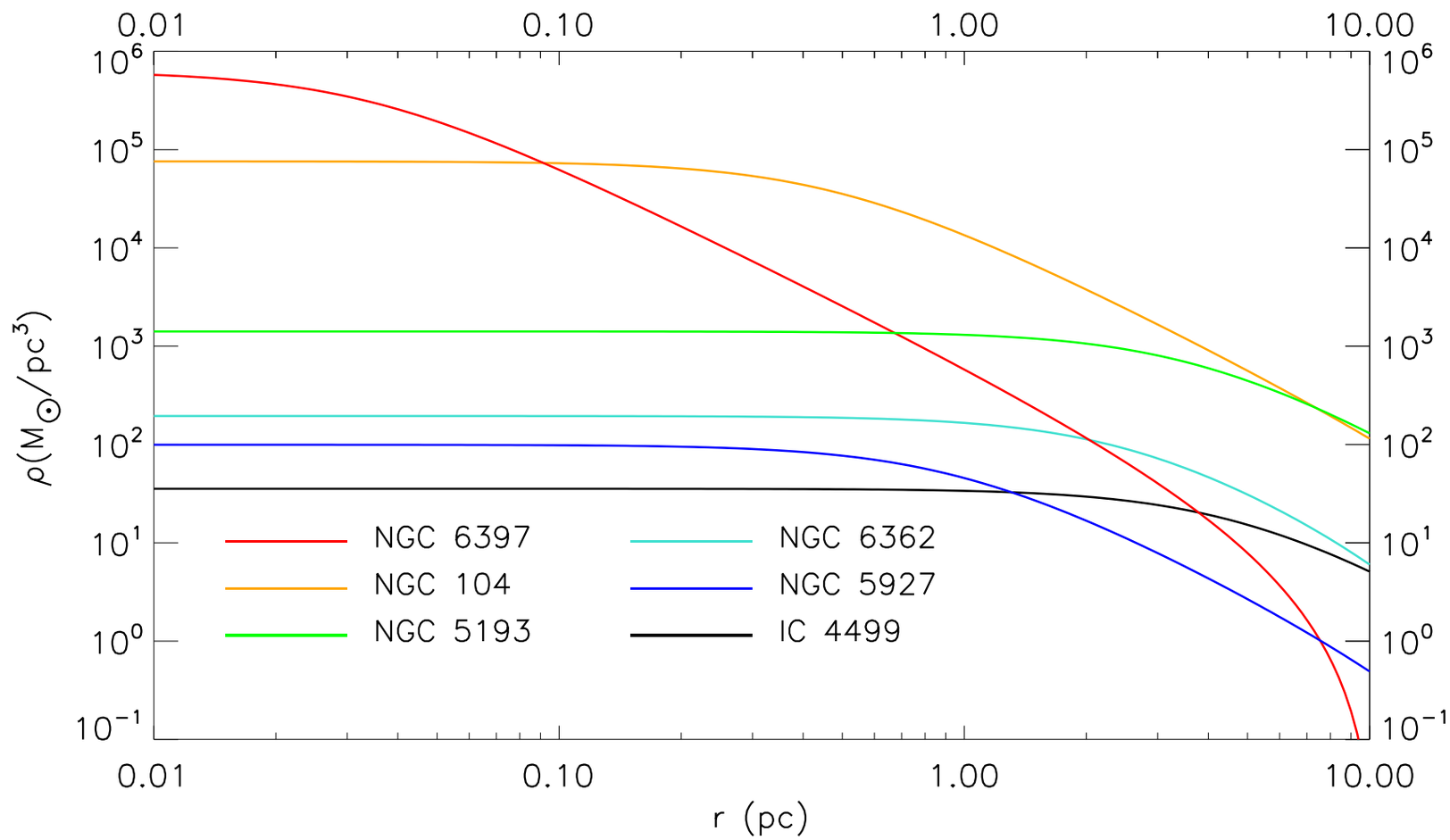


With aLIGO design sensitivity



An Astrophysical Alternative: The Centers of Globular Clusters

Six Observed Globular Clusters of the Milky Way:

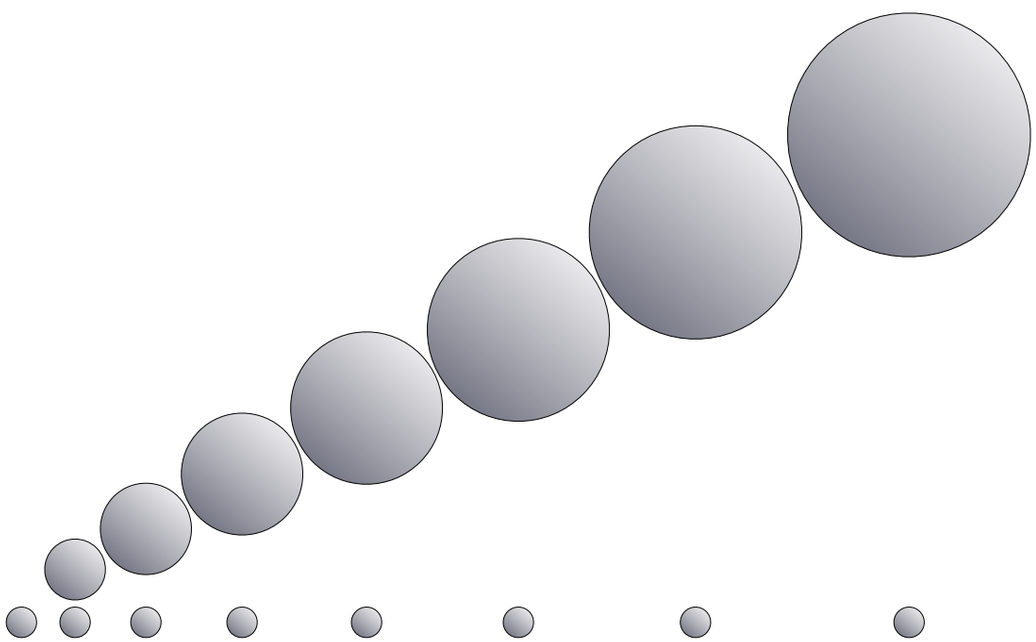


Kovetz, IC, Kamionkowski, Silk arXiv:1803.00568

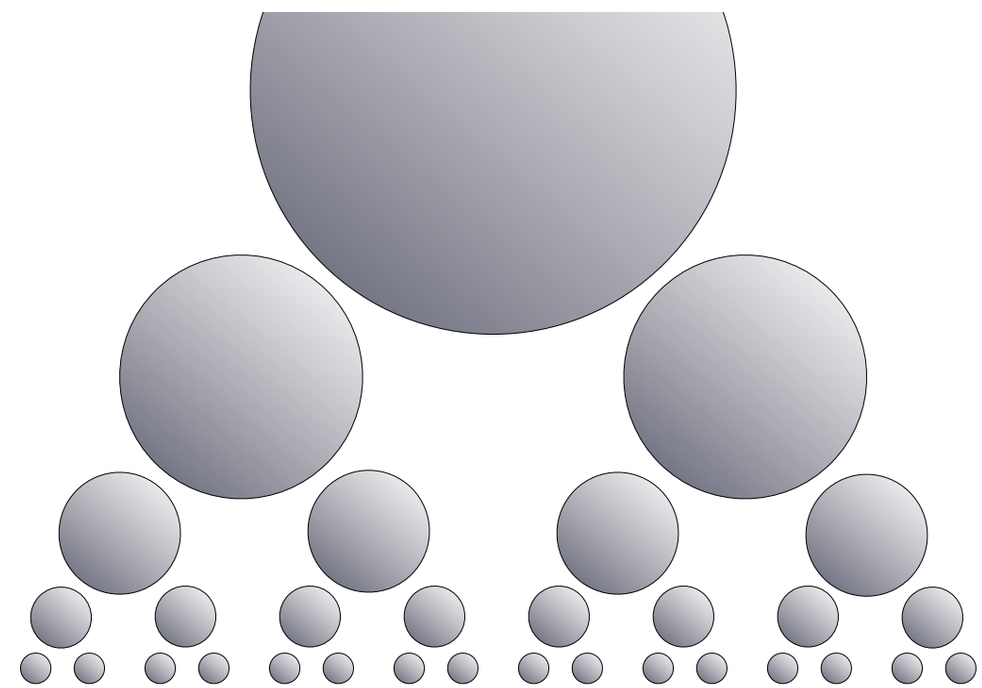
If GCs are the birthplaces of merging BHs—> GWs, then for a ~10% of these systems we expect to have a runaway process.

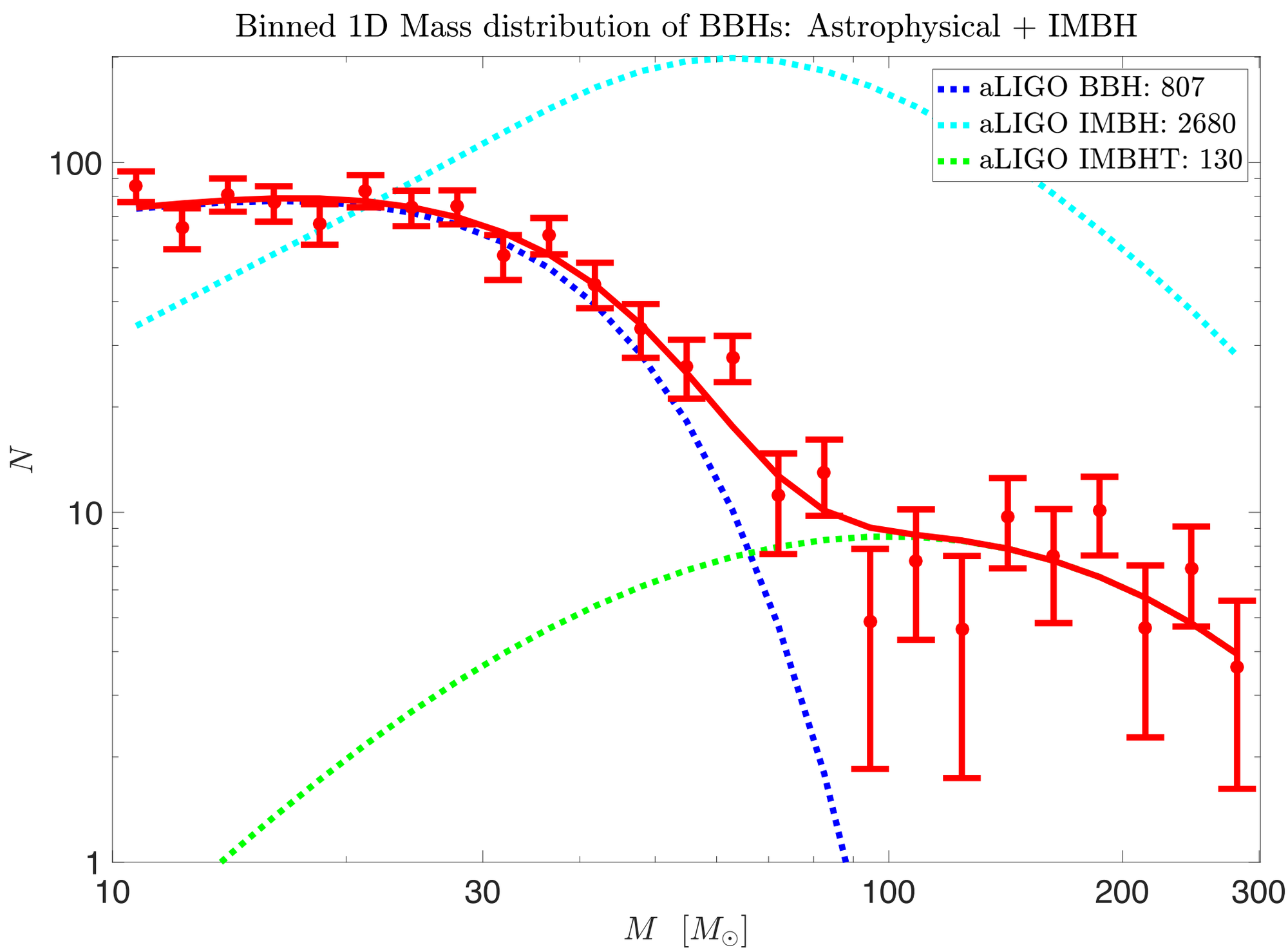
Kovetz, IC, Kamionkowski, Silk, arXiv: 1803.00568
IC, Kovetz, Kamionkowski in prep 2018

Slowest:



Most Fast:





Kovetz, IC, Kamionkowski, Silk arXiv:1803.00568

Multi-Messenger Approach

Constraints on PBHs From Lensing of Type Ia SN

I) The gravitational lens is not a smooth field but is composed of many smaller discrete lenses.

II) The chance of getting lensed is ~10% (for z~1). Most rays will find no lens —> No magnification.

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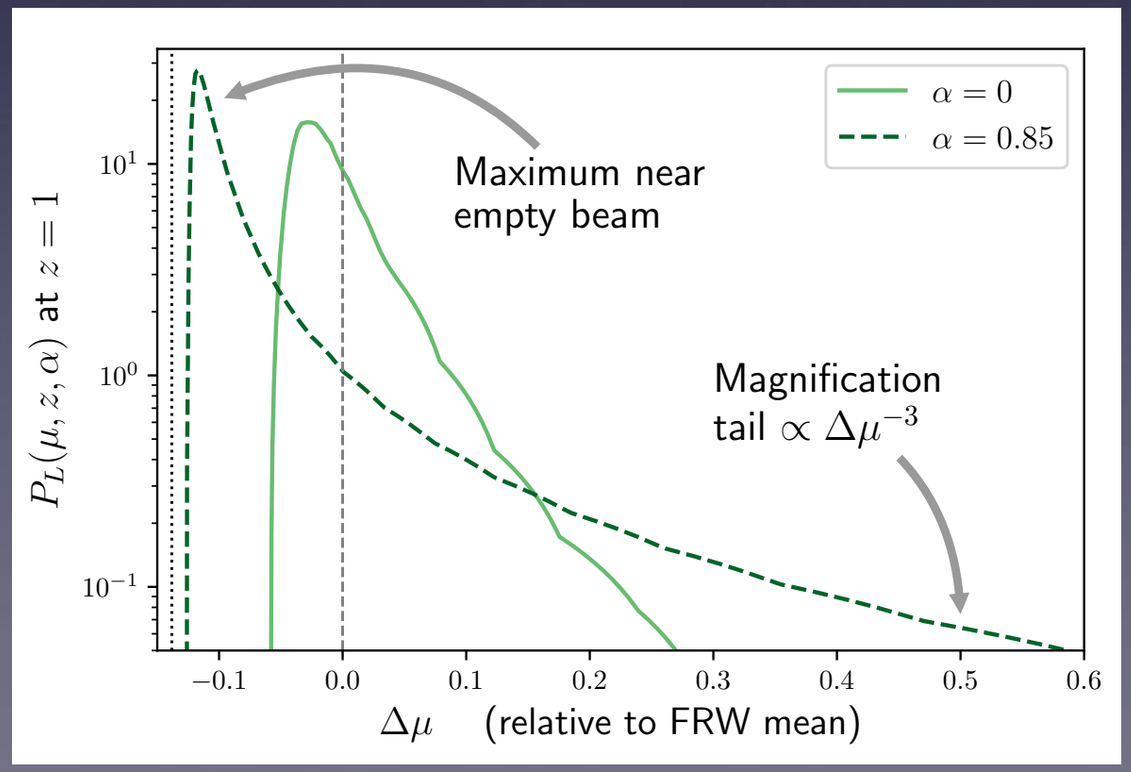
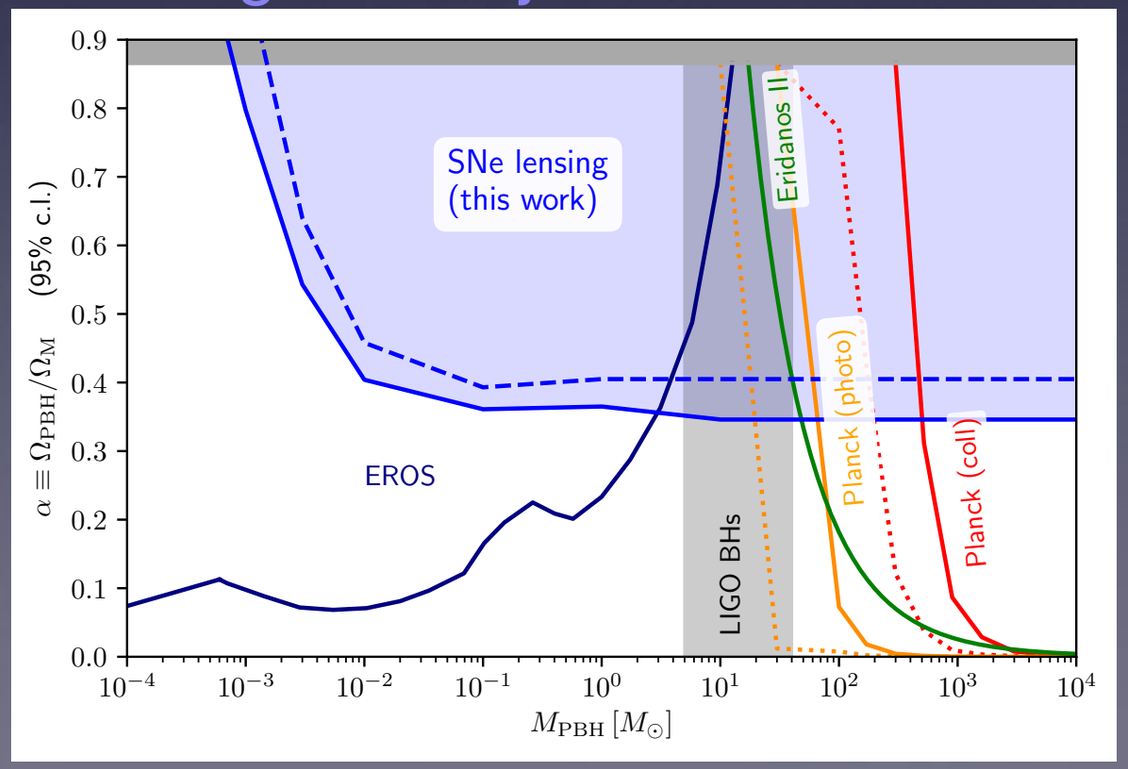
Some will pass by a PBH lens and have significant magnification.

Change in the magnification PDF from SNe Type Ia. We have 100s of observations, thus can derive limits.

Zumalacarregui & Seljak arXiv:1712.02240





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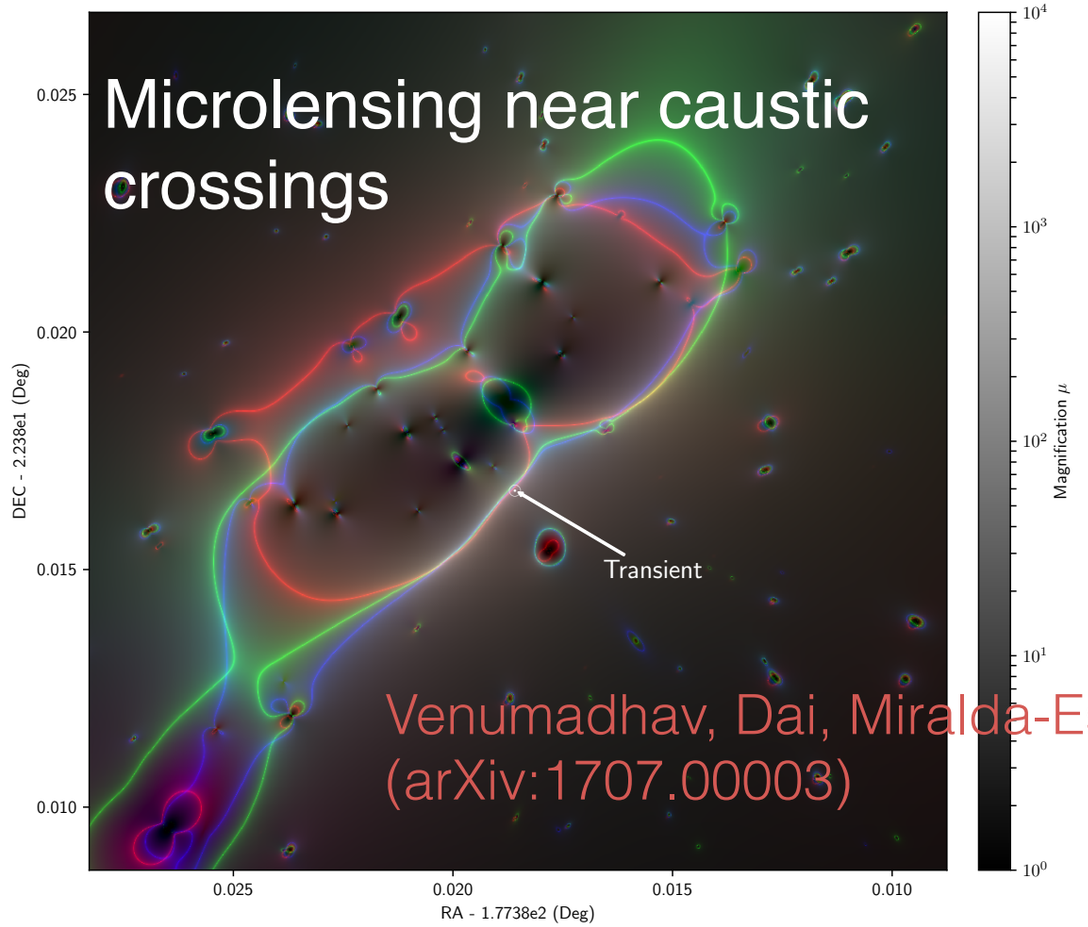


Radio and X-ray emission from gas accretion in the Galactic Center

D. Gaggero, G. Bertone, F. Calore et al. PRL 2017

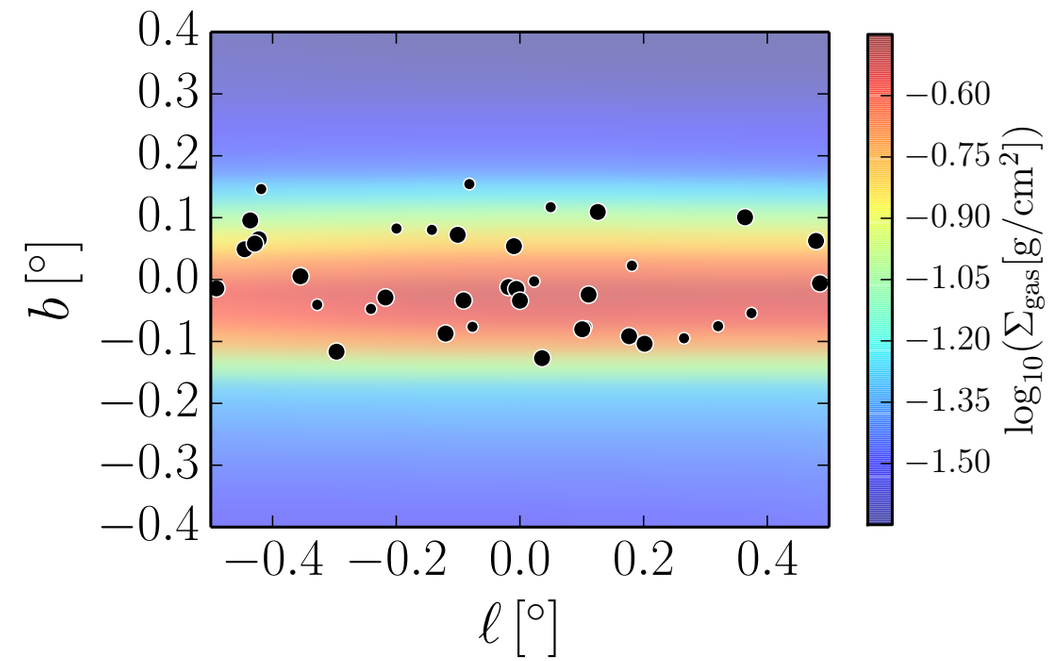
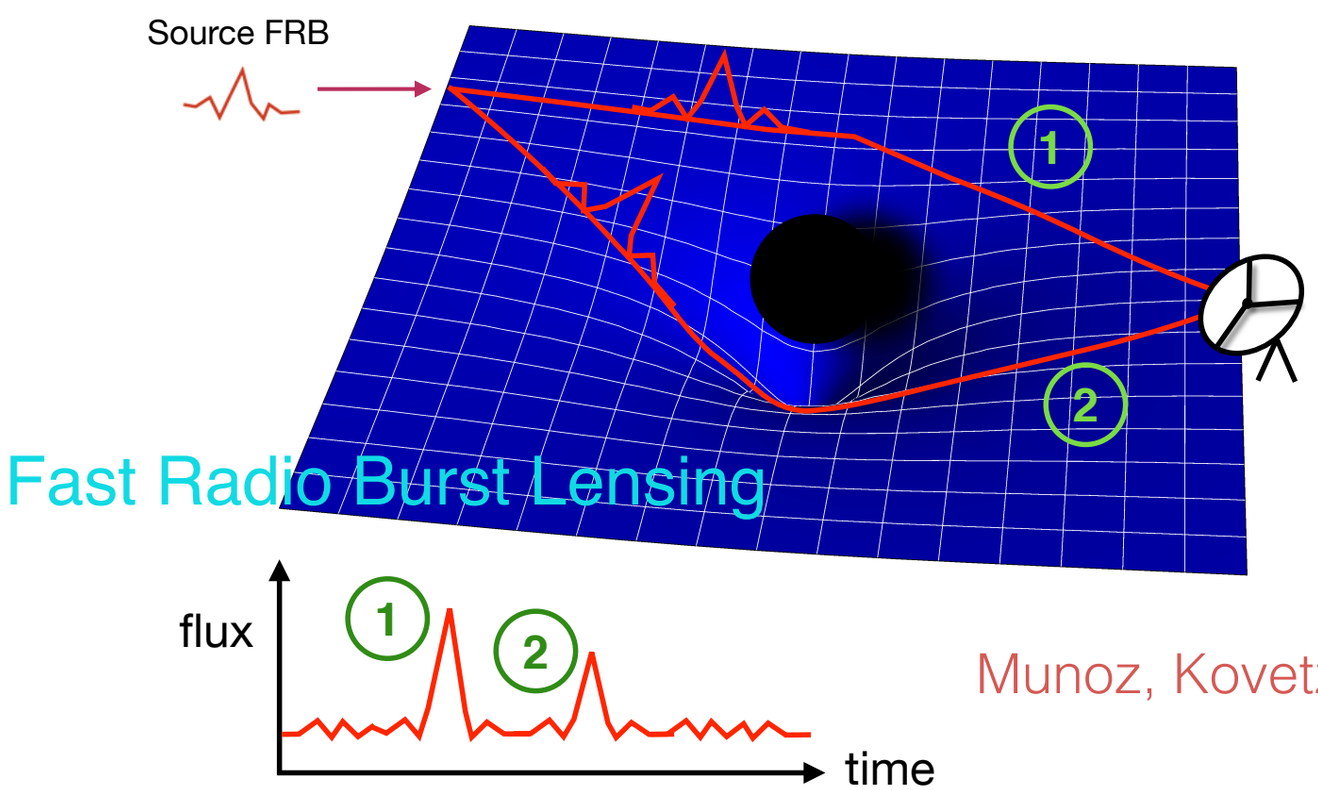
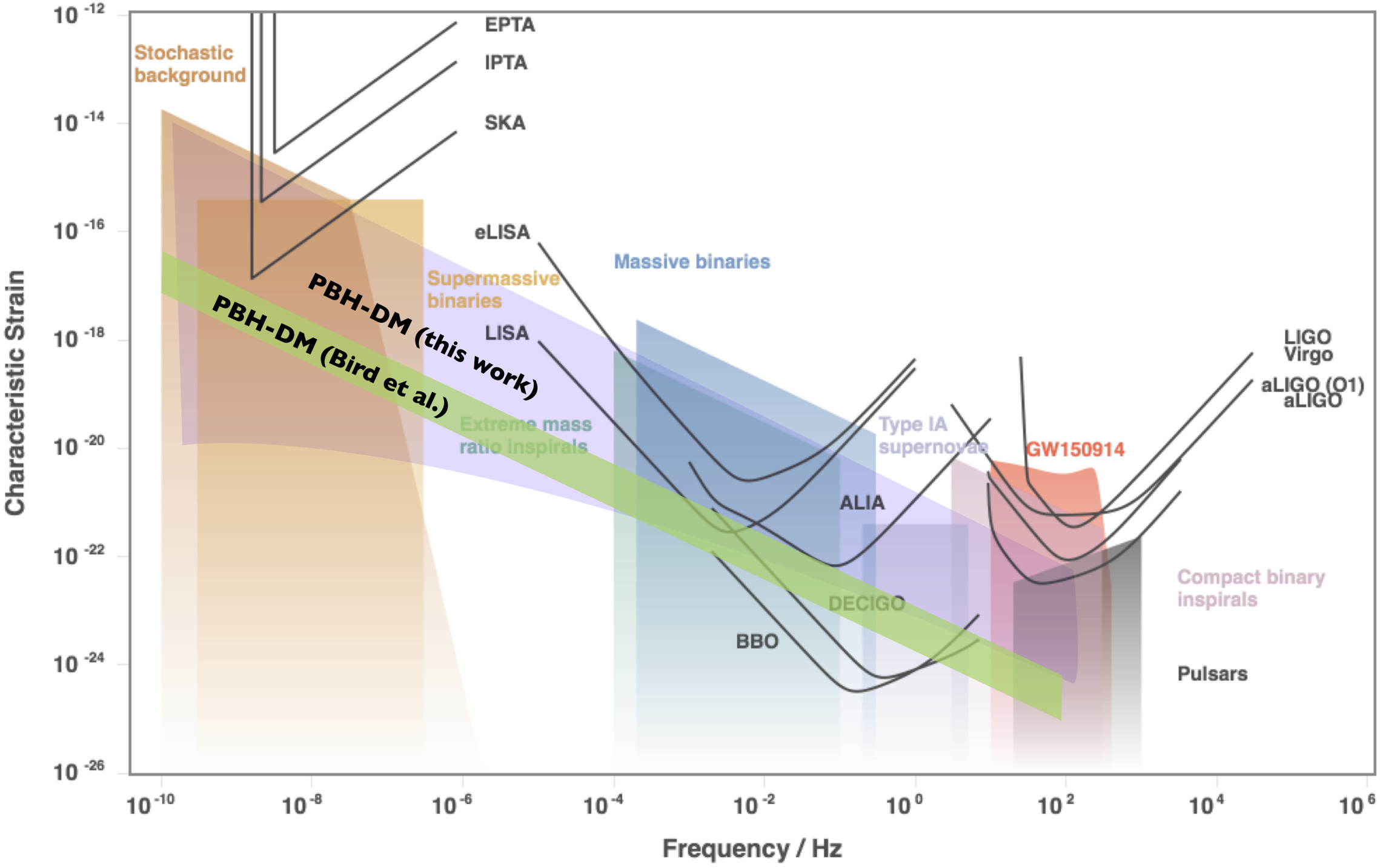


FIG. 2. Example of the distribution of 30 $M_\odot$ PBHs detectable by VLA in the ROI, for one Monte Carlo realization. The colored background depicts the column gas density. The size of the black points is proportional to the PBH velocity in the range $0.3 - 3$ km/s (for detectable PBHs).



Munoz, Kovetz, Dai, Kamionkowski PRL 2016

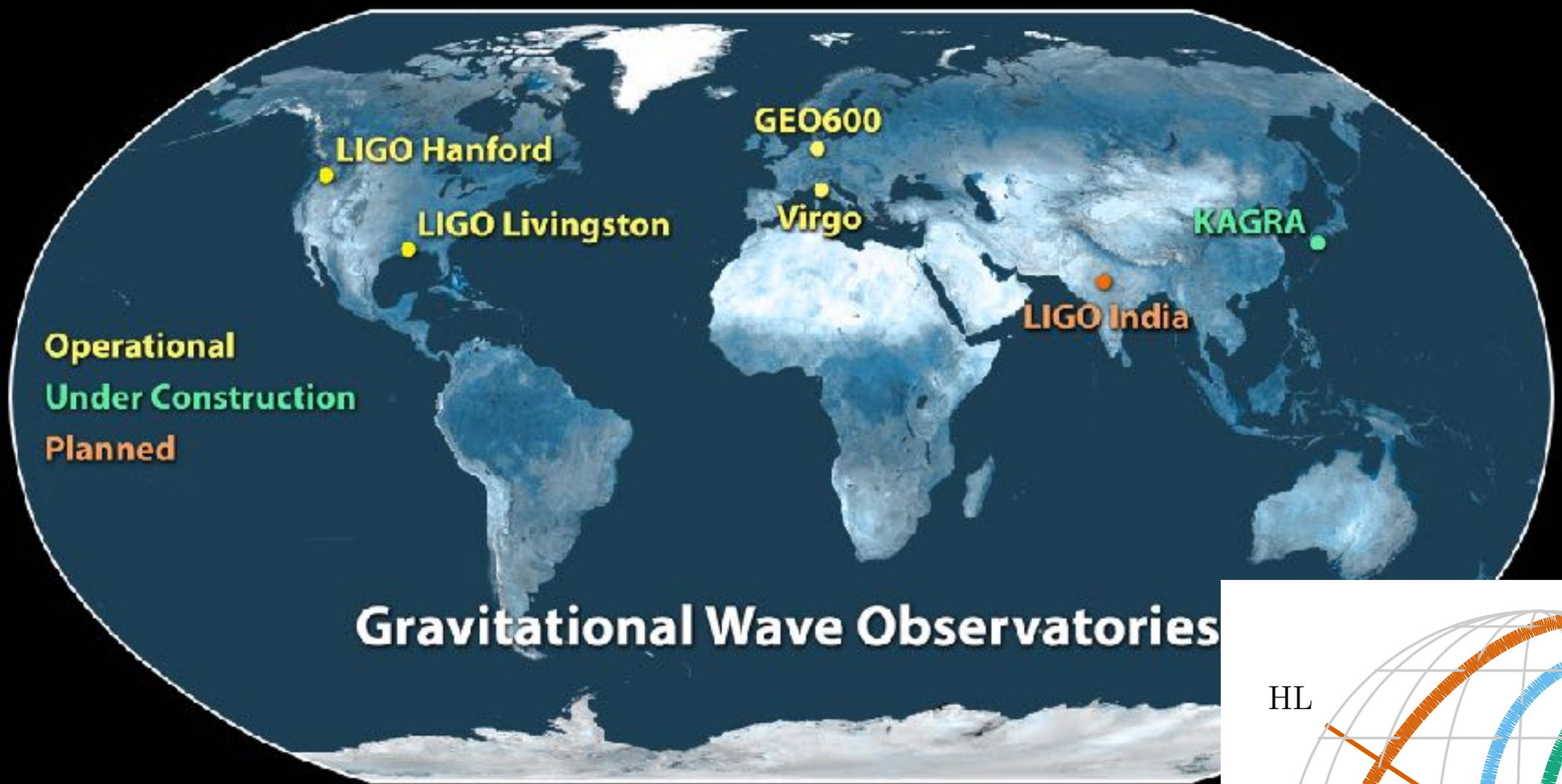
And at even lower-frequencies:

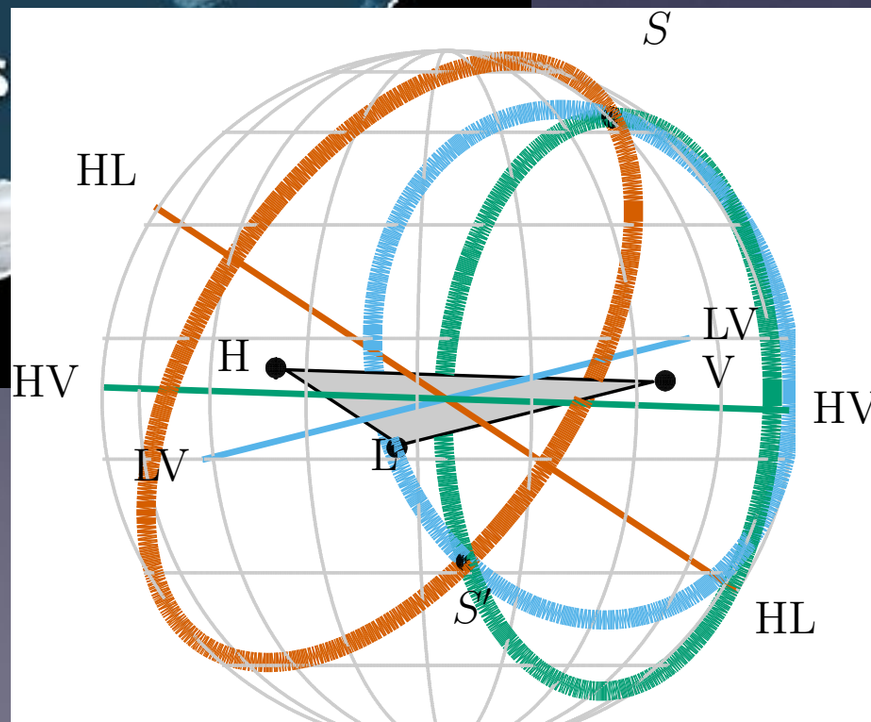


Clesse & Garcia-Bellido (Phys. Dark Univ. 18 2017)

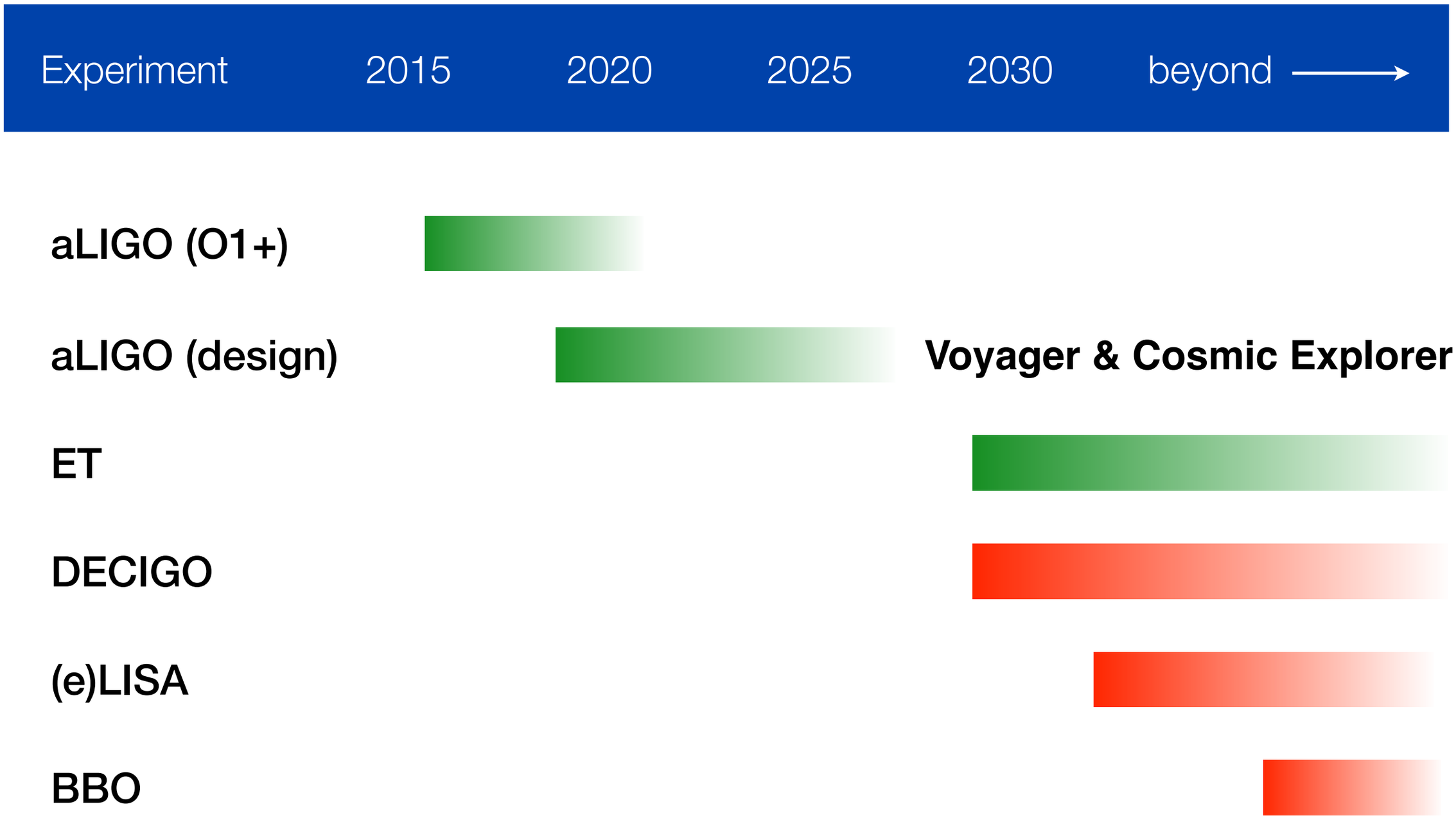
The future of GWs

The LIGO-VIRGO network





And the next decades



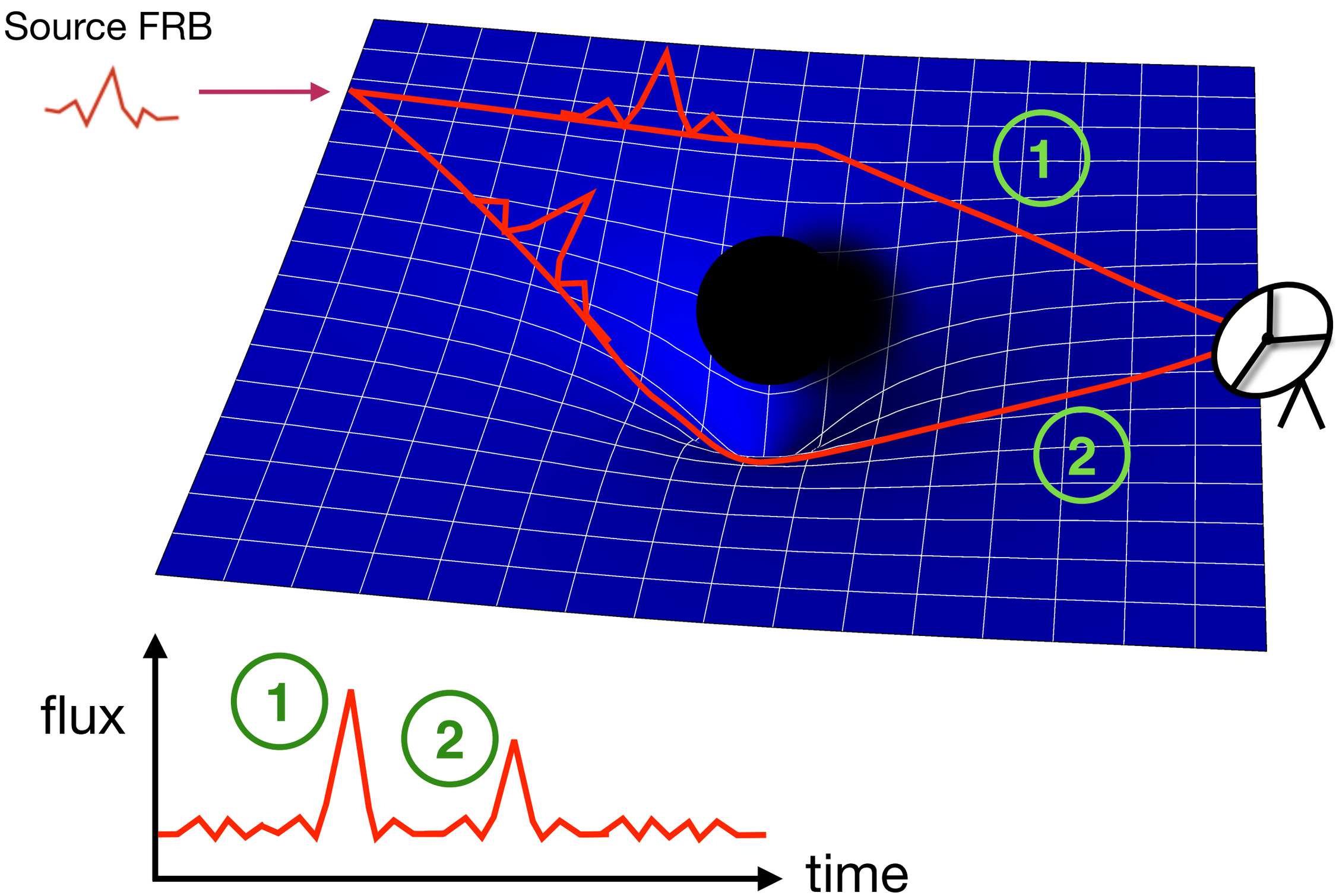
Conclusions

- Taking the first detection of GWs we can make a connection to a long standing problem, the nature of dark matter (assuming it is BHs produced at the Early Universe).
- The rate that these BHs merge currently is of the same order of magnitude as the one observed (it could have been many orders of magnitude off).
- These can be very short-lived systems (shorter than this presentation). Thus with properties very unique and Testable! in the next ~decade.
- One can also search for a signal in the mass-spectrum of observed BHs in the next ten years and even derive limits on PBHs from GWs.
- We can also search for a signal in the overall GW emission, testable with the next generation of detectors (2030s).
- Make a connection with other observables as is the distributions of galaxies(2030s++).
- Ask more general questions regarding what are the sources of the GWs and what can we learn in terms of these astrophysical systems.
- **A GREAT NEW PROBE TO STUDY THE COSMOS : A NEW INDIRECT DM PROBE.**

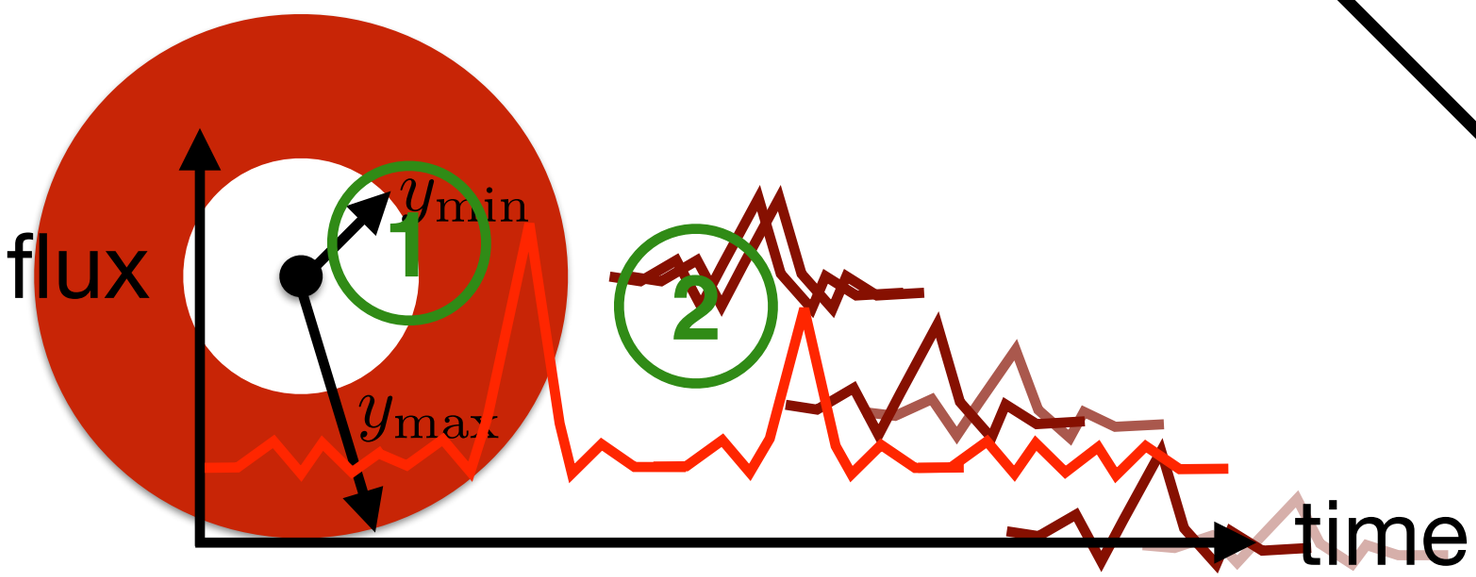
Thank you!

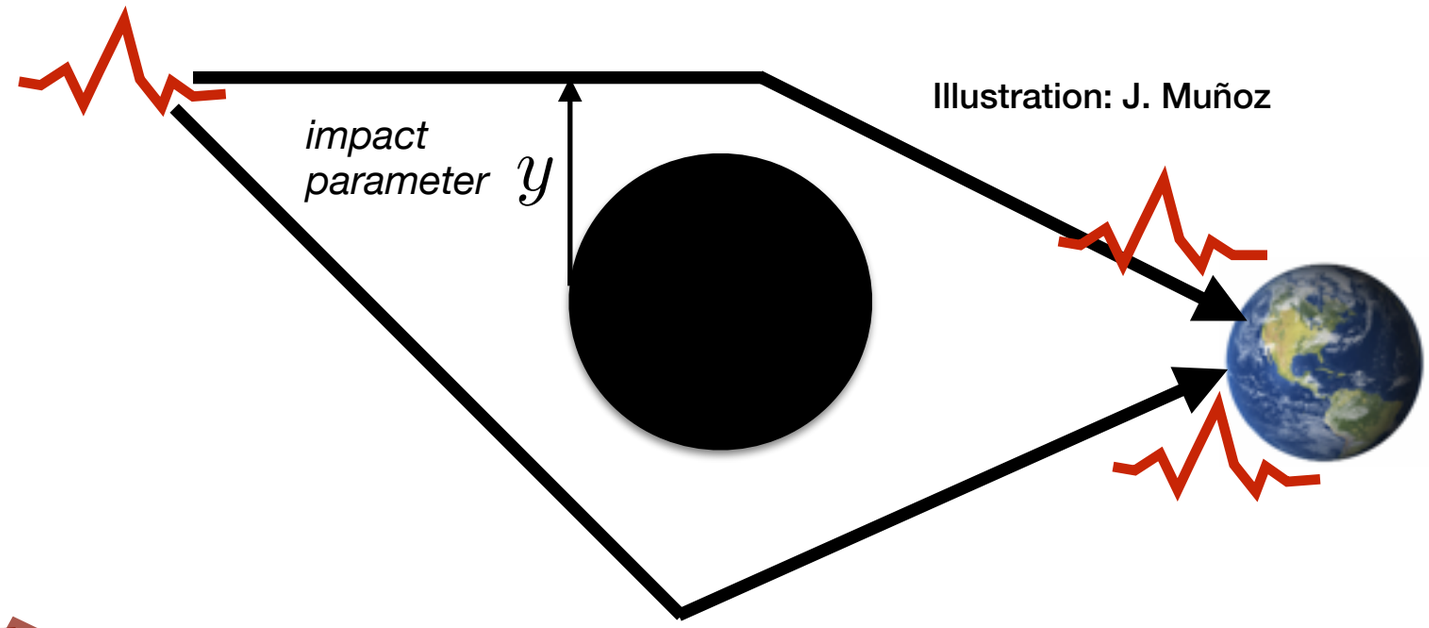
Constraining MACHO Dark Matter: FRB Lensing

(Muñoz, EDK, Dai, Kamionkowski, PRL 117 (2016))



The observables?





Flux ratio $\dfrac{F_1}{F_2} = g(y)$ $\longrightarrow$ $y < y_{\rm max}$ (both images need be detectable)

Time delay $\boldsymbol{\Delta t} = 4 M_L f(y) \sim 1\,\mathrm{ms} \times \dfrac{\mathrm{M_L}}{30\,\mathrm{M}_\odot}$ $\xrightarrow{> \Delta t_{\rm int}}$ $y > y_{\rm min}(M_L, z_s)$

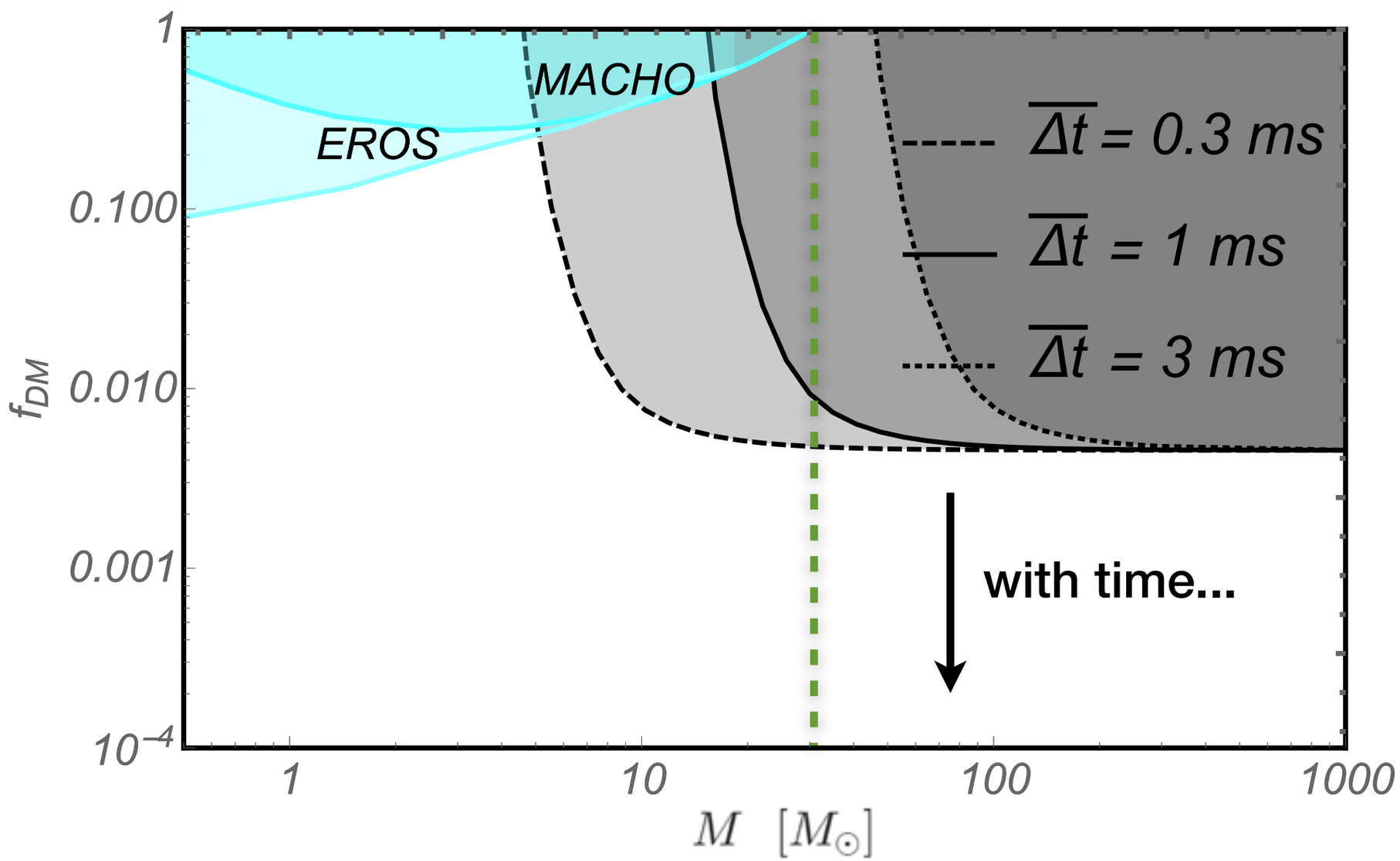
Constraining MACHO Dark Matter: FRB Lensing

(Muñoz, EDK, Dai, Kamionkowski, PRL 117 (2016))

CHIME experiment: expected rate of $\mathcal{O}(10^4)$ FRBs per year

$$N_{\rm lensed} = \bar{\tau} N_{\rm FRB} \xrightarrow{\bar{\tau} \sim 1\%} N_{\rm lensed} = 10 - 100 \ {\rm yr}^{-1}$$

A null detection will close the "window":



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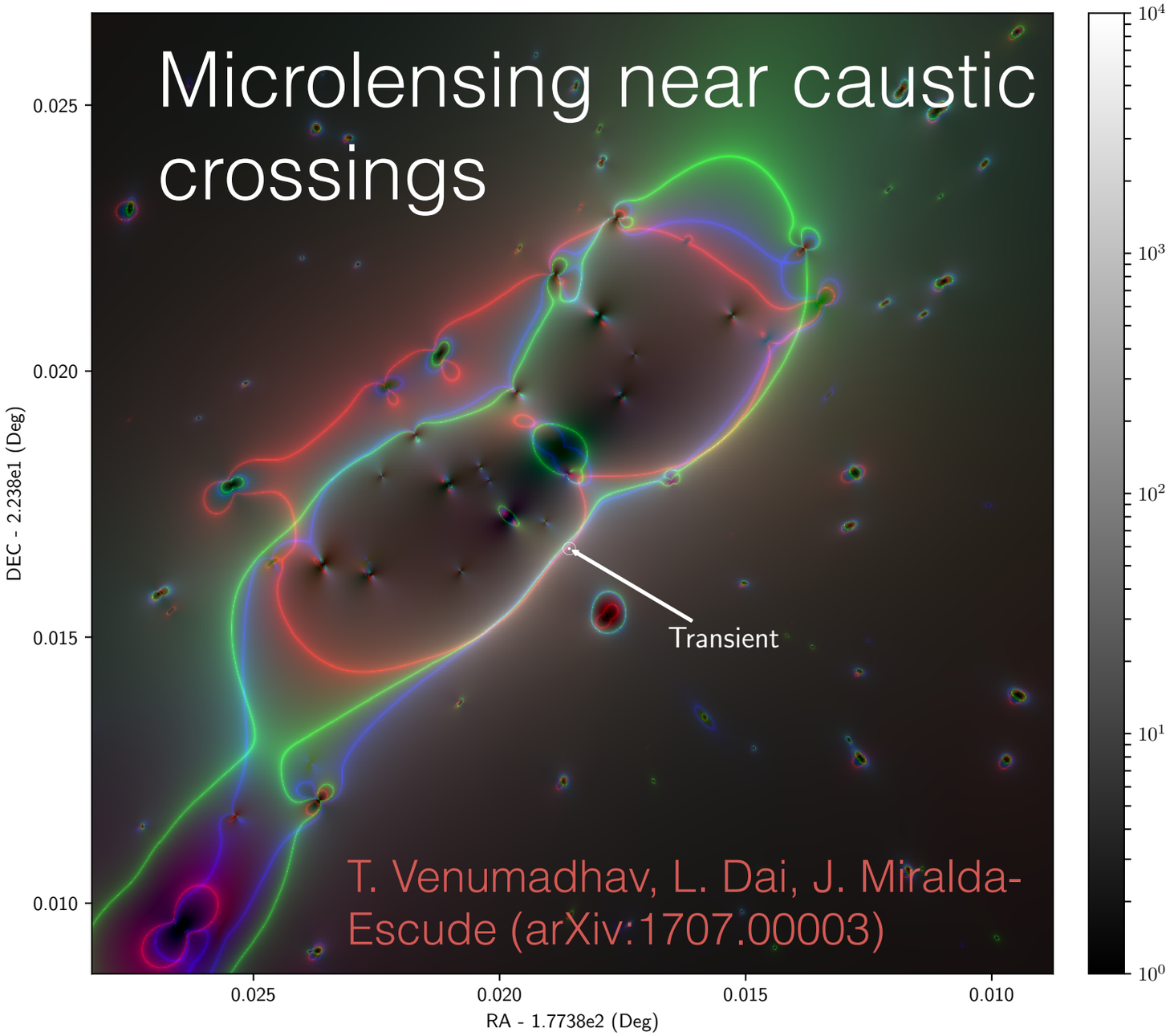

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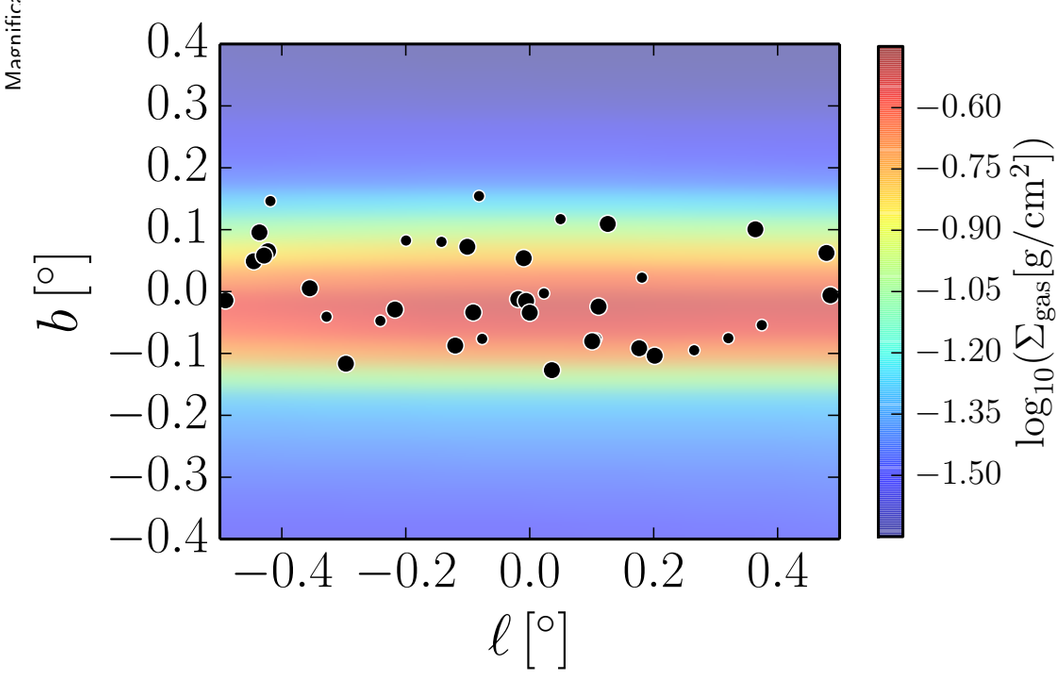

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