Cosmological Standard Timers in Primordial Black Hole Scenarios

arXiv: 2112.10422 & 2206.03142

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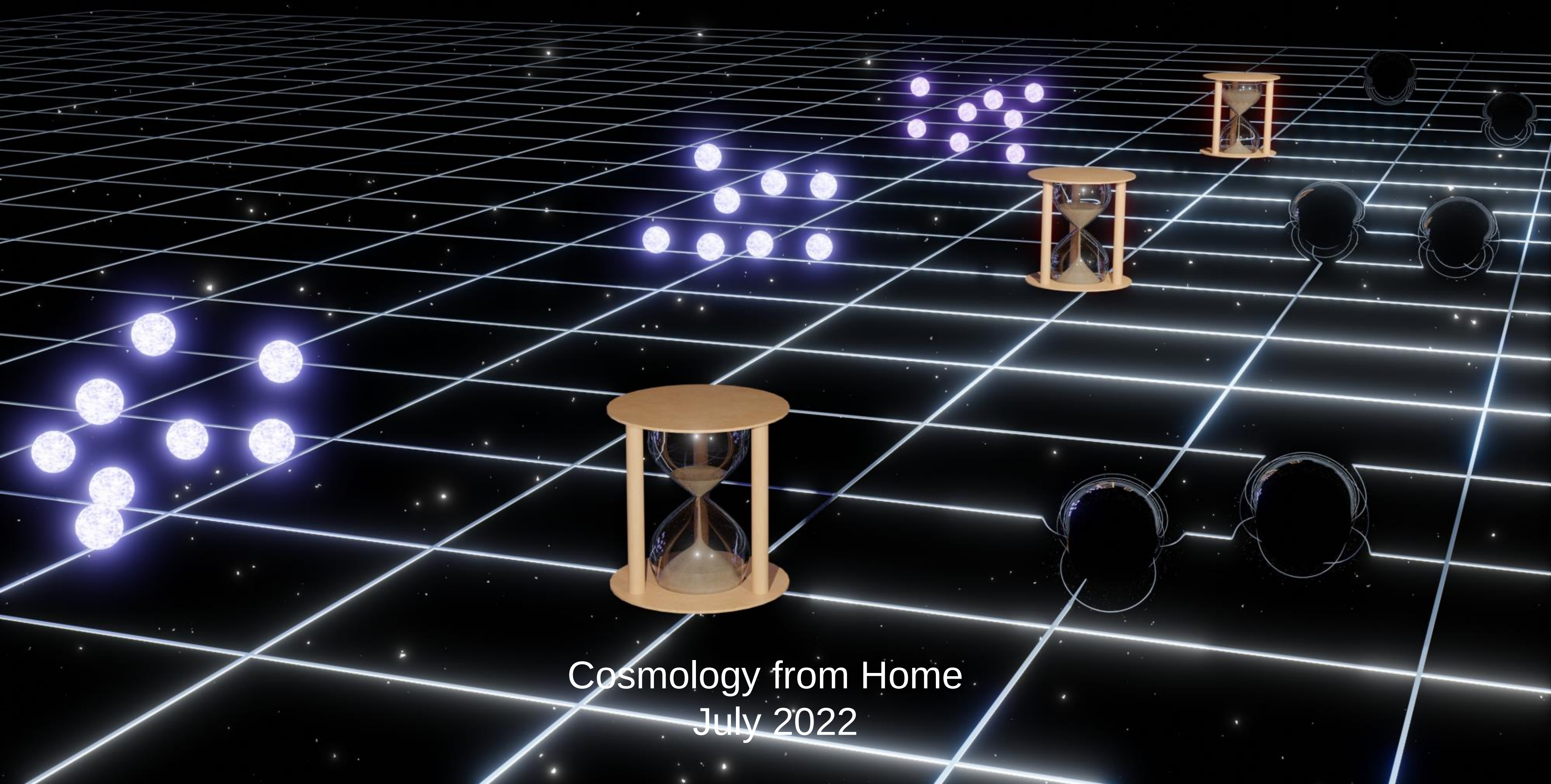

Cosmology from Home
July 2022

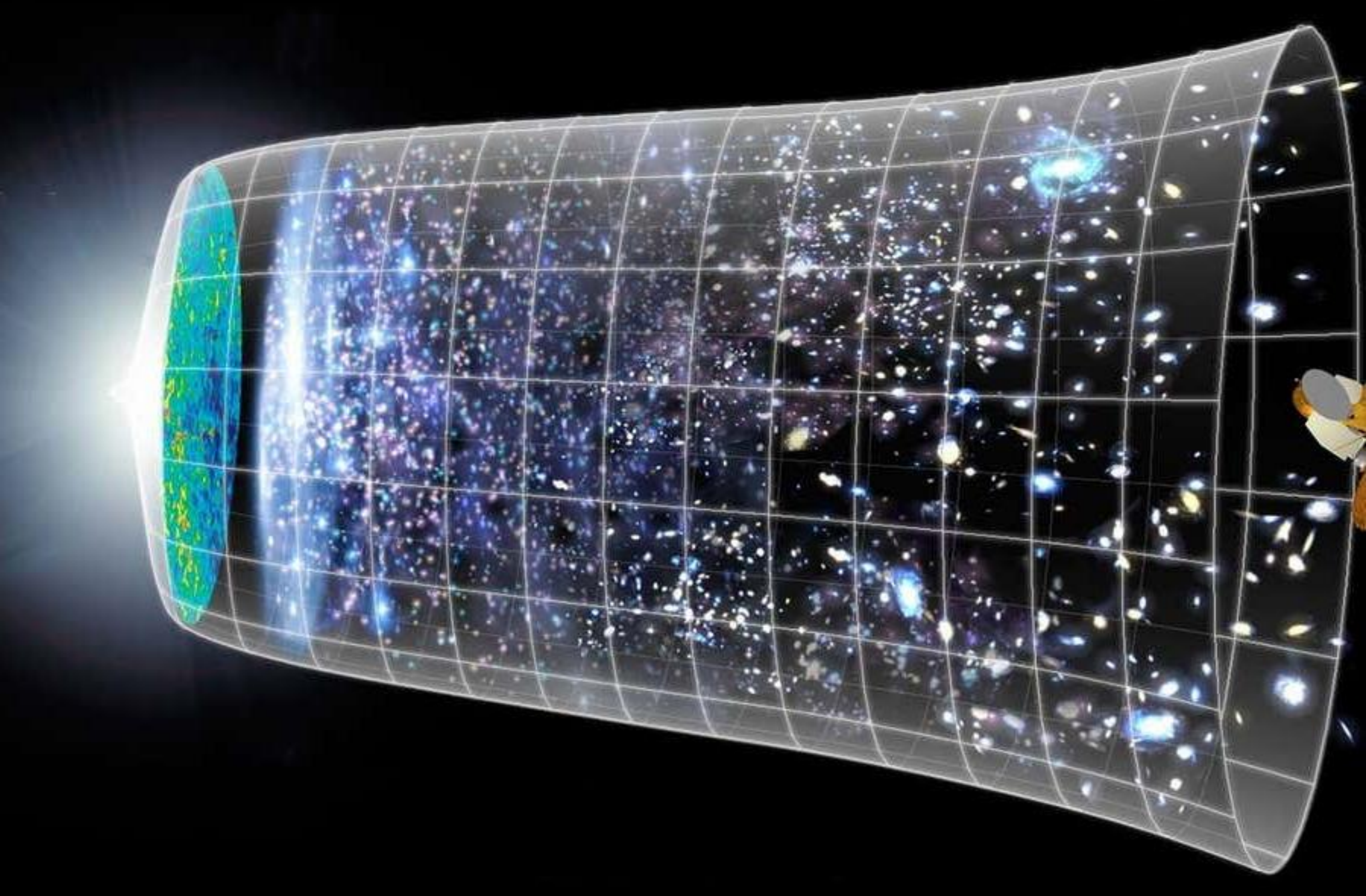

Image Credit: NASA

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Standard Candle

$$F = \frac{L}{4\pi \, d_L^2(z)}$$

Standard Ruler

$$\theta = \frac{r_s}{D_M(z)}$$

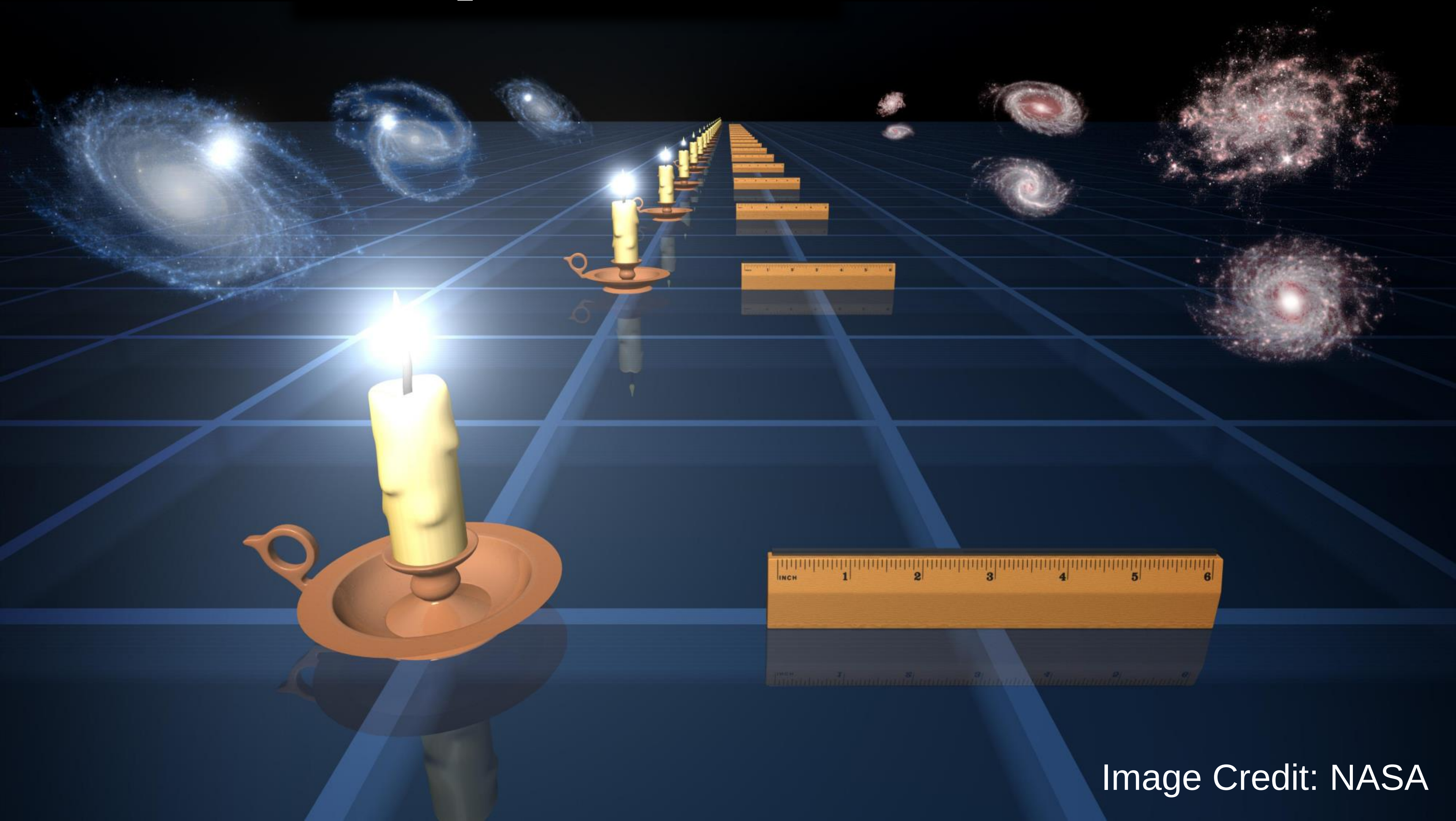
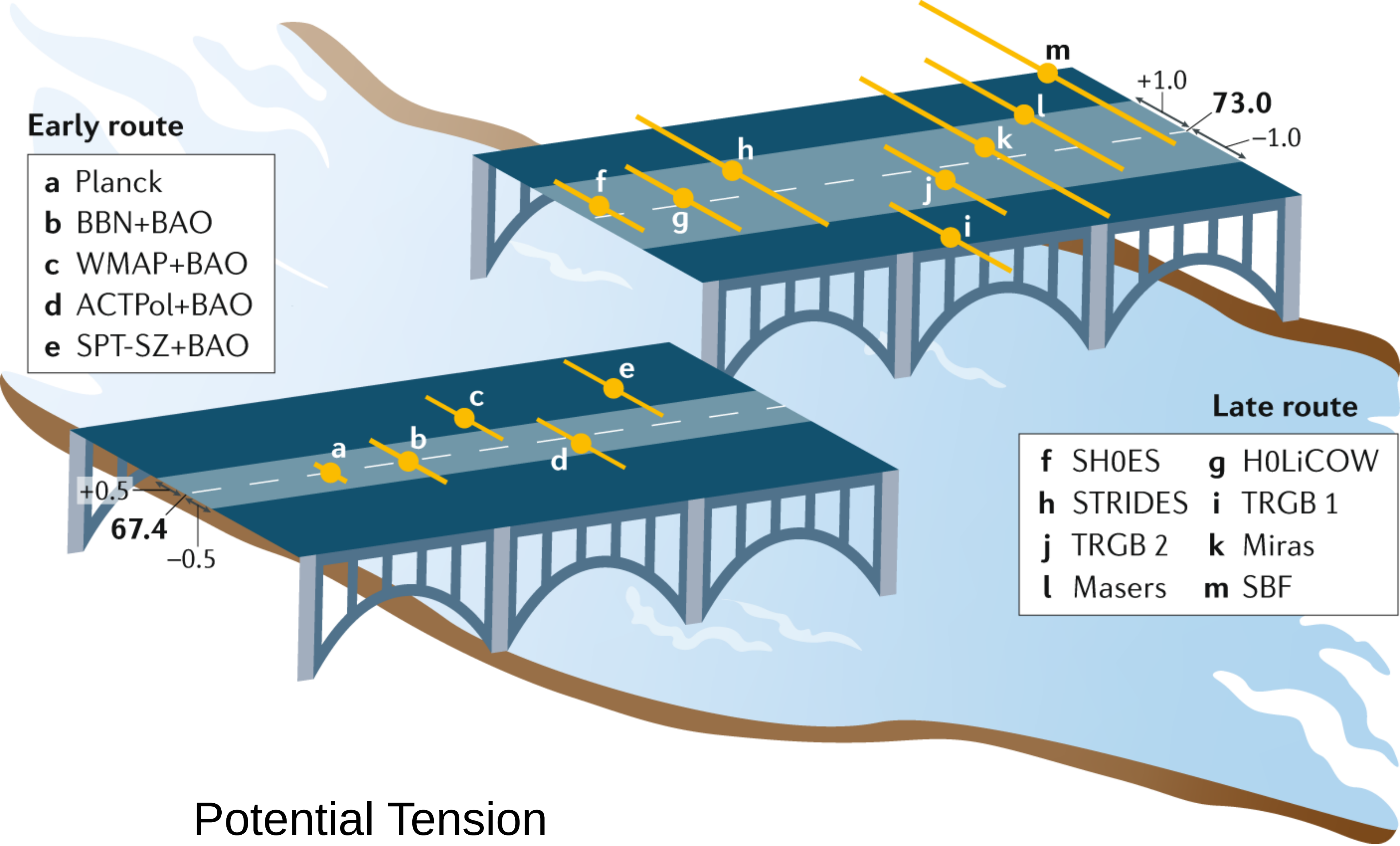


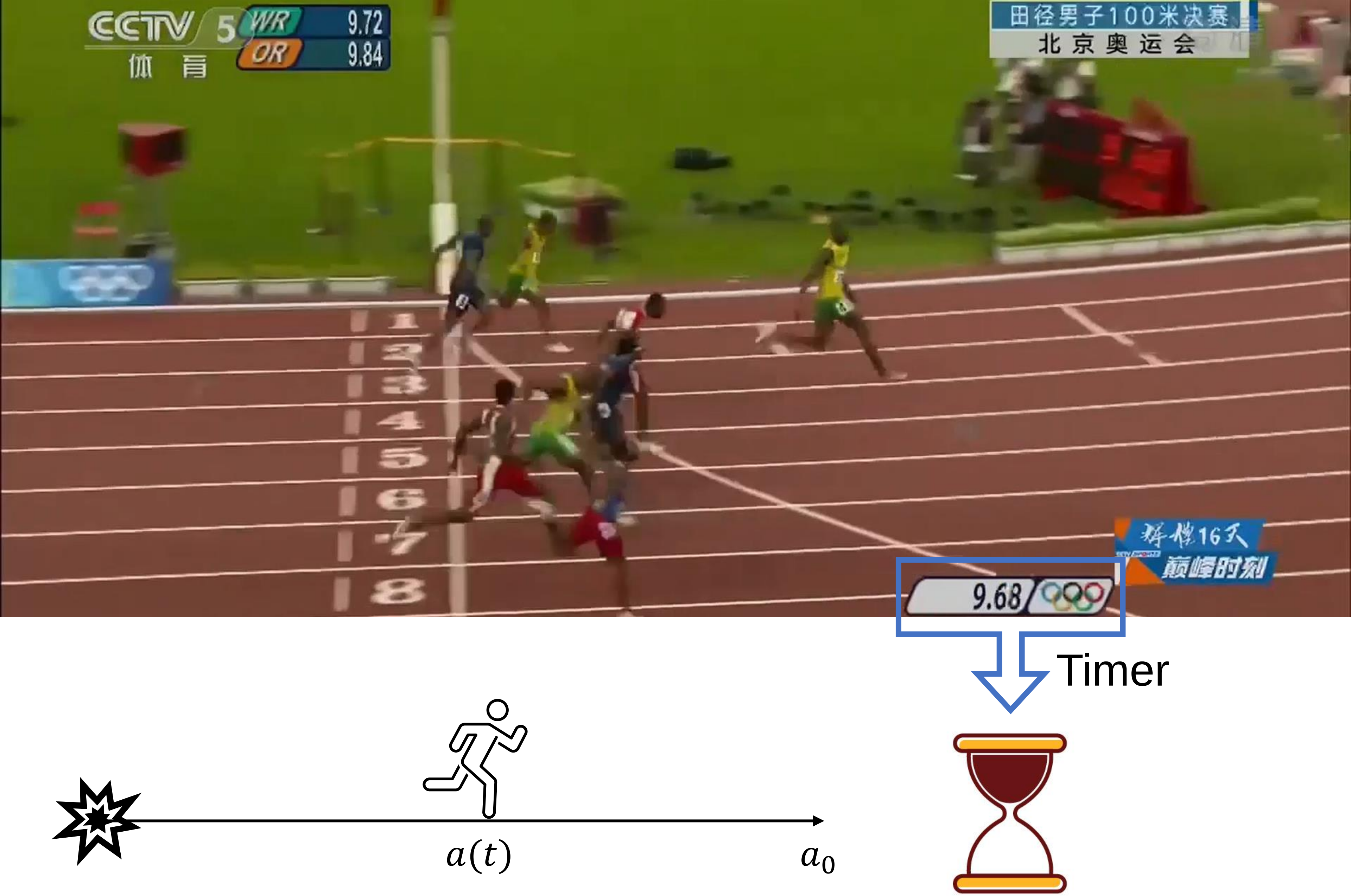
Image Credit: NASA



Potential Tension

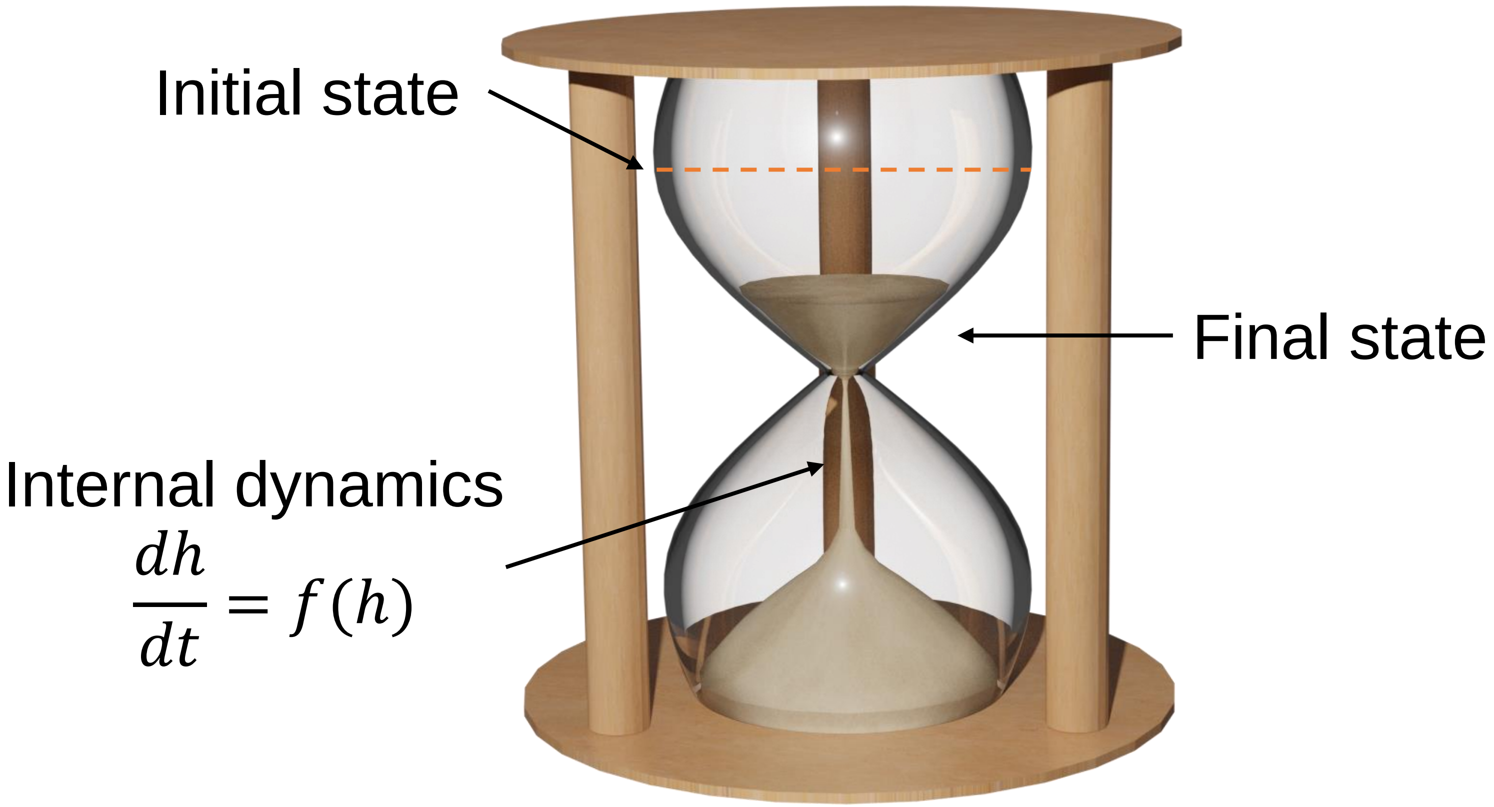
Riess, Adam G. "The expansion of the universe is faster than expected." *Nature Reviews Physics* 2.1 (2020): 10-12.

Another way to measure the Universe?



CCTV 5
体育
WR 9.72
OR 9.84
田径男子100米决赛
北京奥运会
巅峰时刻
9.68
Timer
a(t)
a0

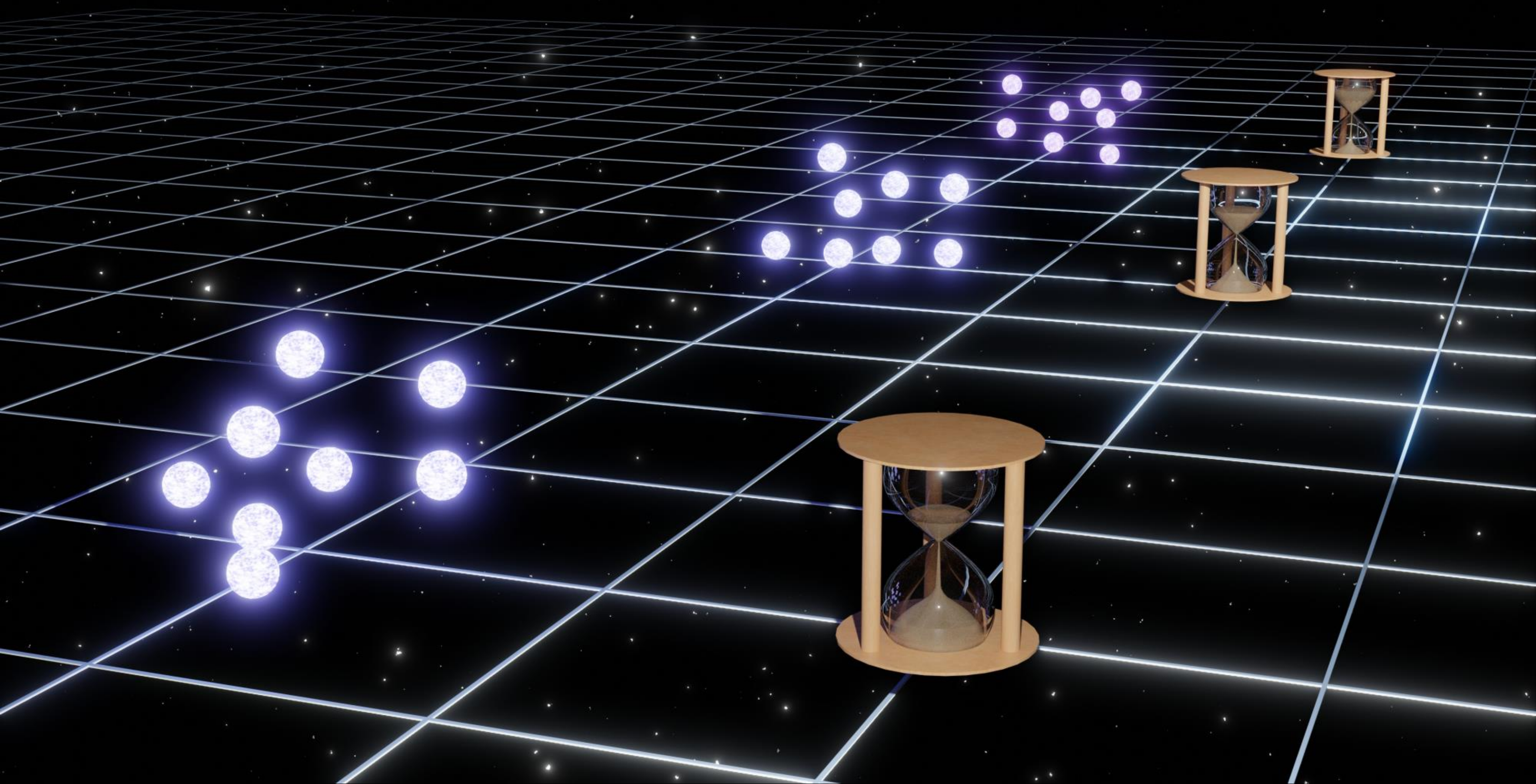
How to know the elapsed time in the timer?



Initial state
Final state
Internal dynamics
$$\frac{dh}{dt} = f(h)$$

How to obtain $a(t)$?

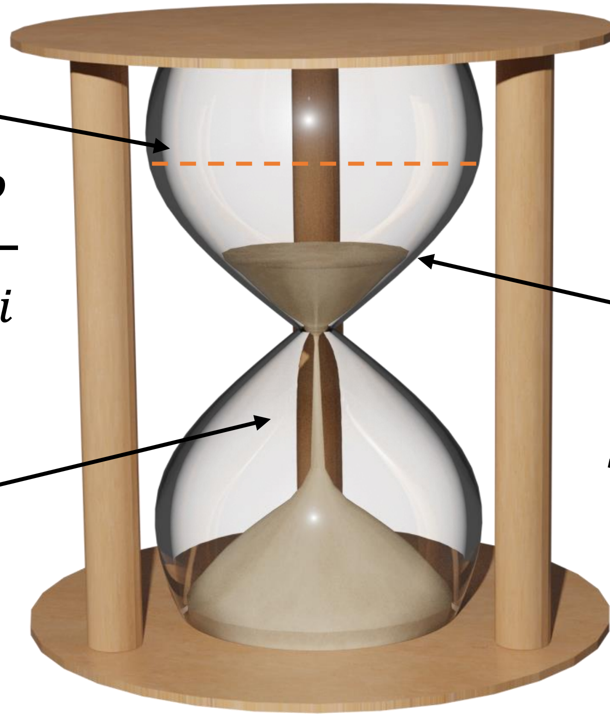
$$1 + z(t) = \frac{a_0}{a(t)}$$



Standard timers in dynamical systems

Initial state

$$S(h;t_i) = \frac{dP}{dh_i}$$



Final state

$$S(h;t_f) = \frac{dP}{dh_i}\frac{dh_i}{dh}$$

Dynamics

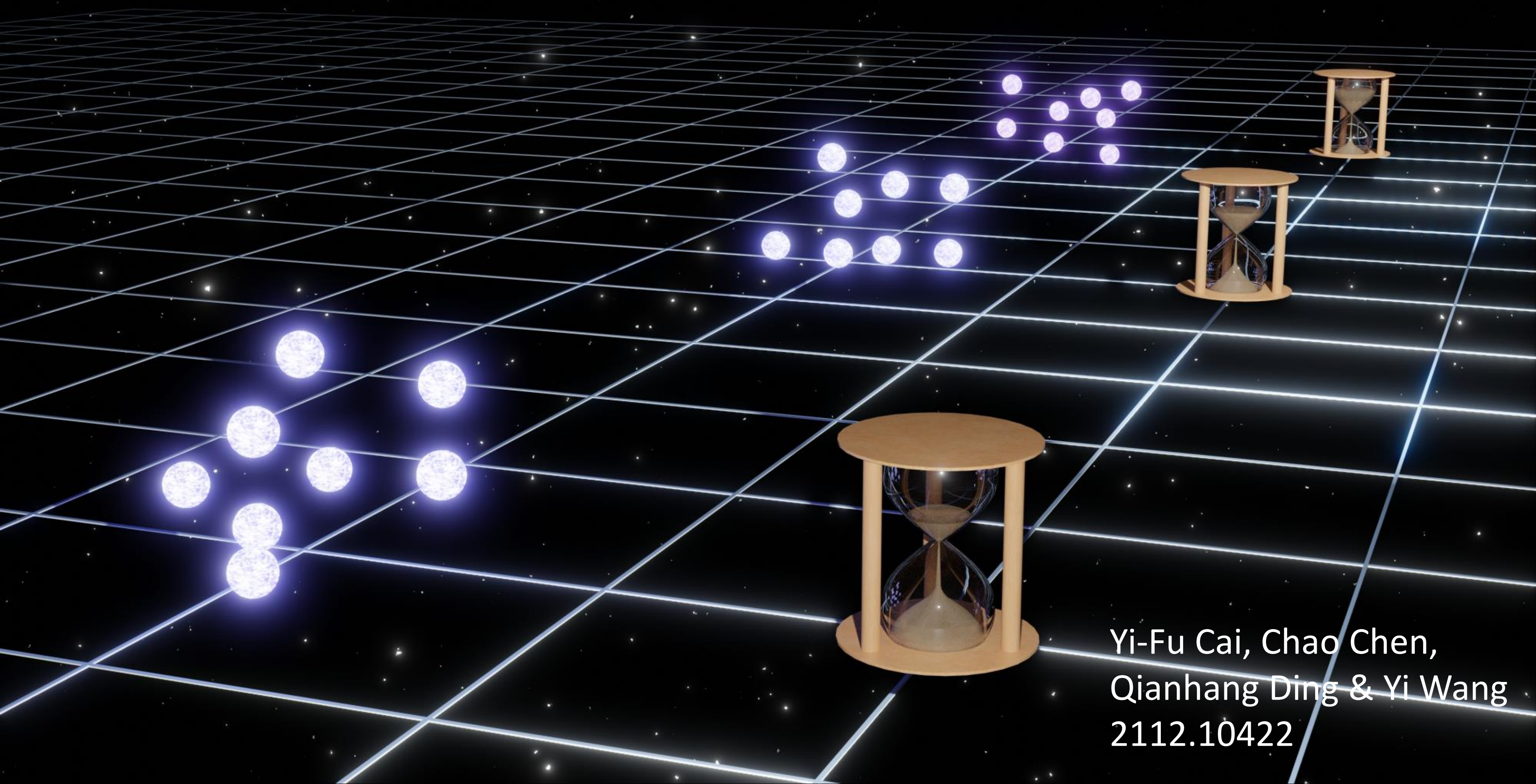
$$\frac{dh}{dt} = f(h)$$

Observed state $S_o(h_z;t_f) = \frac{dP}{dh_i(z)}\frac{dh_i(z)}{dh_z}$

Standard Timers from Primordial Black Hole Clustering

The primordial mass function of PBHs

$$n(M) = \frac{f_{\rm PBH}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma M}\exp\left[-\frac{\ln^2(M/M_{pk})}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$



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2112.10422

How to extract the physical evolution time?

The evolution of the PBH mass function

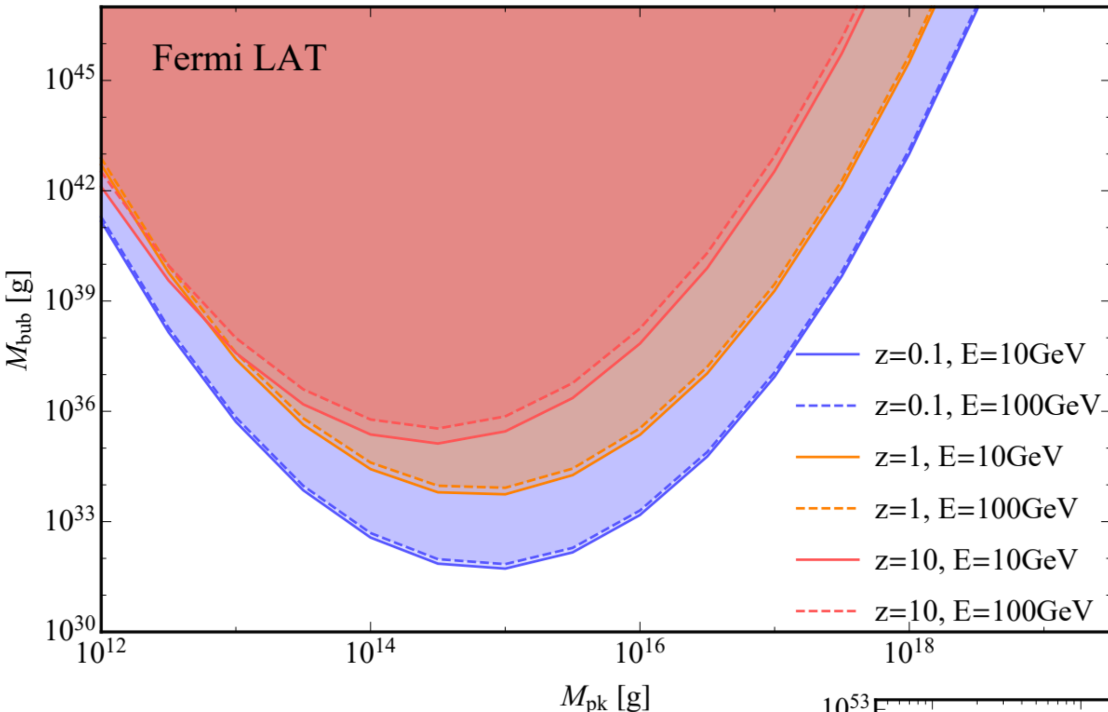
$$n(M;t) = \frac{dN}{dM} = \frac{dN}{dM_i}\frac{dM_i}{dM} = n(M;t_i)\frac{dM_i}{dM}$$

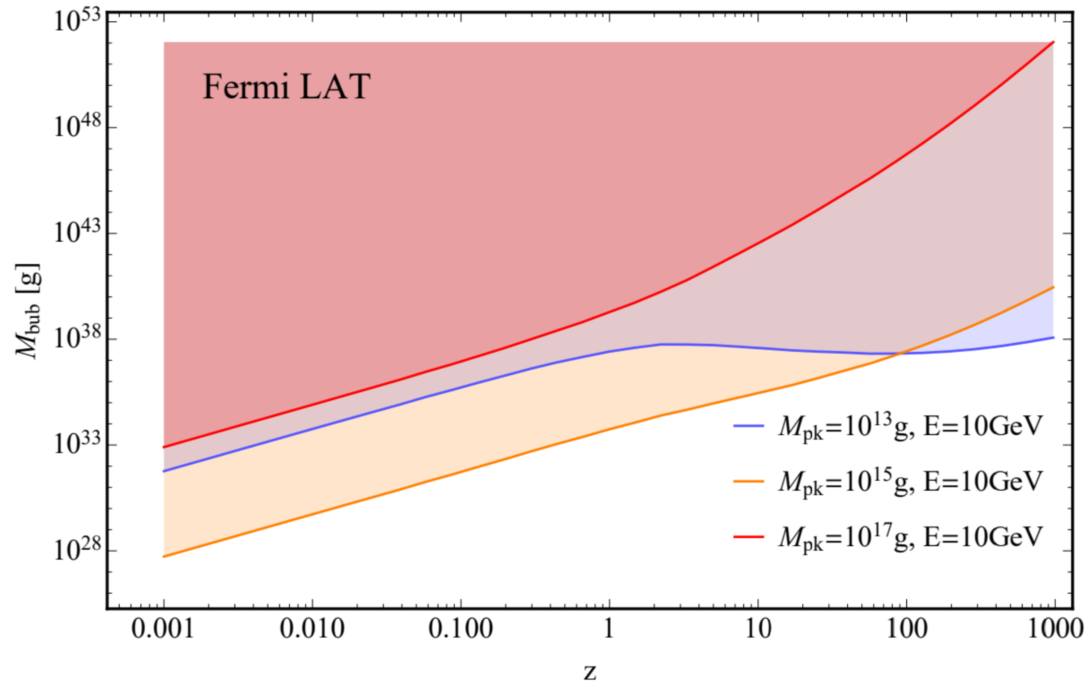
$$\frac{dM}{dt} = -\frac{\alpha}{M^2} \Longrightarrow M^3 = M_i^3 - \delta^3(\Delta t)$$

$$n(M;t) = n(M;t_i)\frac{dM_i}{dM} = n(M;t_i)\frac{M^2}{(M^3 + \delta^3(\Delta t))^{2/3}}$$

$$n(M;t) \simeq \frac{n(\delta(\Delta t);t_i)}{\delta^2(\Delta t)}M^2, \qquad M \ll \delta(\Delta t)$$

Can we see them?





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2105.11481

How to extract the redshift from the observable?

Primary Hawking radiation from the PBH clustering

$$P(E) = \int_0^{\infty} H_p(E,M)n(M)dM\,,$$

$$H_p(E,M) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\frac{\Gamma_1(E,M)}{e^{8\pi GME}-1} \qquad \Gamma_1(E,M) \propto \begin{cases} G^4M^4E^4, E < (8\pi GM)^{-1} \\ G^2M^2E^2, E > (8\pi GM)^{-1} \end{cases}$$

Redshift in the observed photon flux

$$F(E;z) = \frac{L(E(1+z);z)}{4\pi d_L^2(z)} \simeq \frac{(1+z)^2E^2V}{4\pi d_L^2(z)}\int_0^{\infty} H_p(E(1+z),M)n(M;z)dM$$

$$H_p(E(1+z),M) = H_p(E,M(1+z))$$

$$\frac{4\pi F(E;z)}{E^2} \simeq \int_0^{\infty} H_p(E,M')n\left(\frac{M'}{1+z};z\right)\frac{(1+z)V}{d_L^2(z)}dM'$$

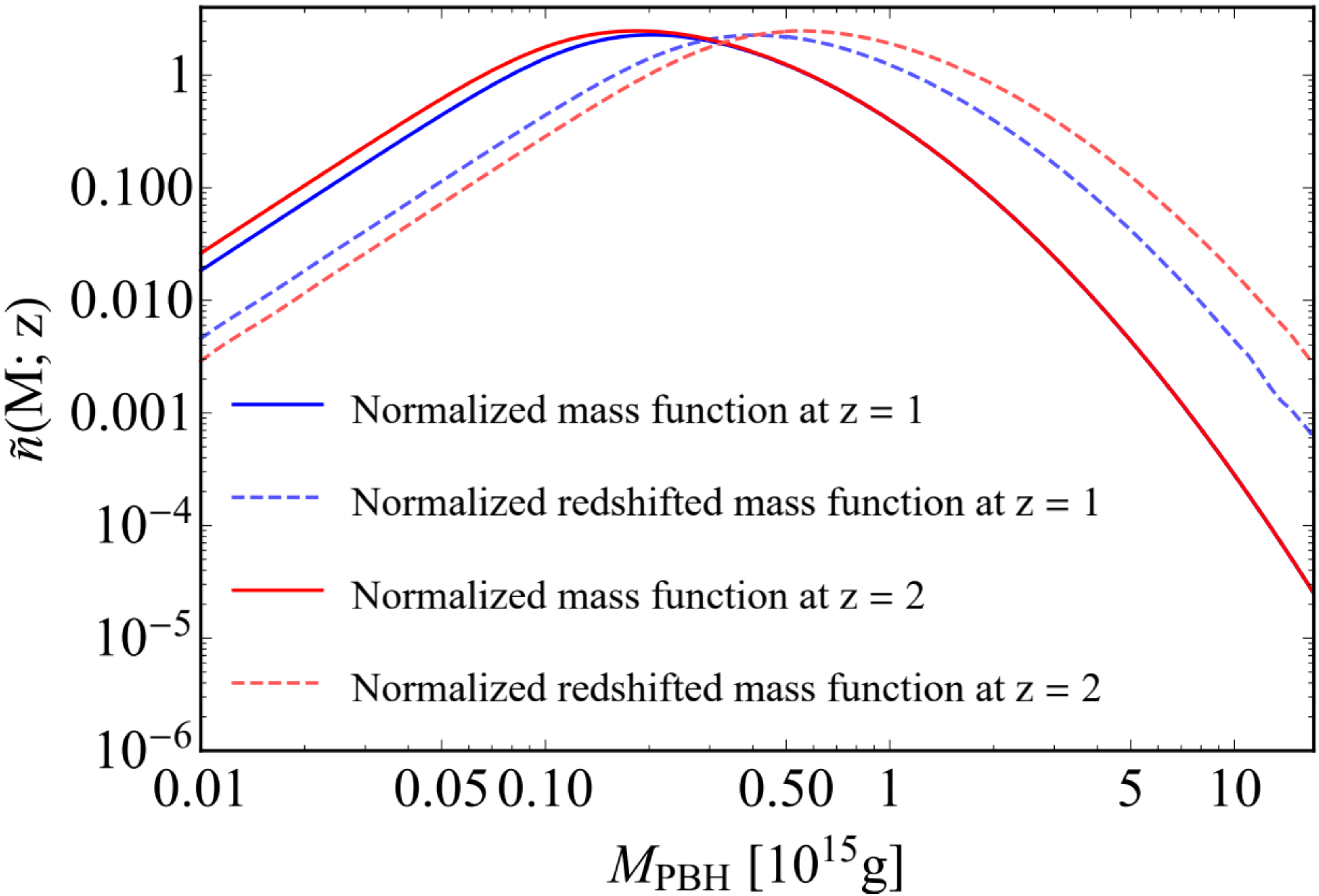
Redshift from the inverse problem

$$P(E) = \int_0^\infty K(E,M) f(M) dM \Longrightarrow f(M) = \int_0^\infty K^{-1}(E,M) P(E) dE$$

$$\frac{4\pi F(E;z)}{E^2} \simeq \int_0^\infty H_p(E,M)\, n\left(\frac{M}{1+z};z\right)\frac{(1+z)V}{d_L^2(z)}\, dM$$

$$f(M) \simeq \int_0^\infty H_p^{-1}(E,M)\, \frac{4\pi F(E;z)}{E^2}\, dE$$

$$f(M) = n\left(\frac{M}{1+z};z\right)\frac{(1+z)V}{d_L^2(z)}$$

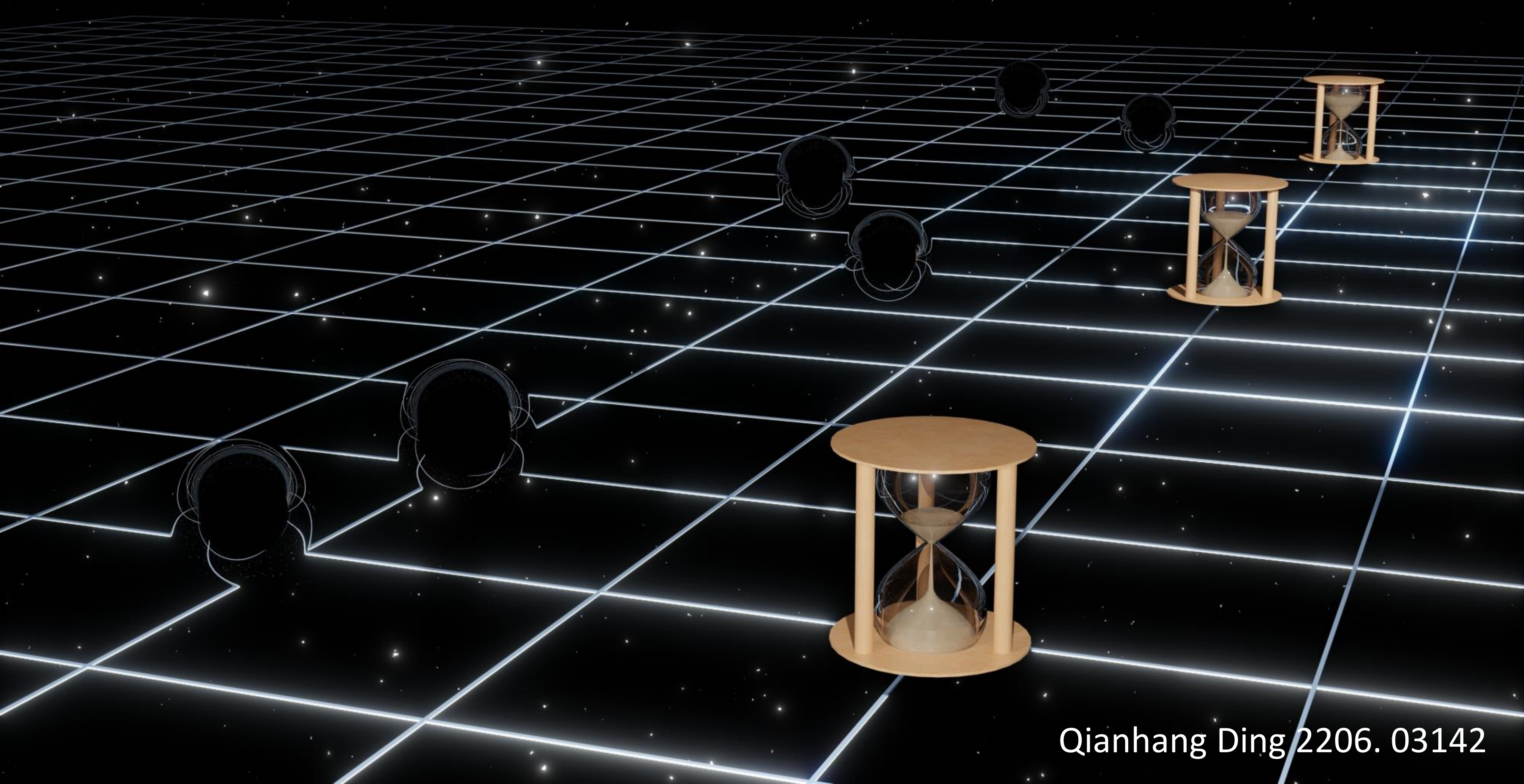


$$n(M) = \frac{f_{PBH}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma M} \exp\left[-\frac{\ln^2(M/M_{pk})}{2\sigma^2}\right] \qquad \tilde{n}(M;z) = n\left(\frac{M}{1+z};z\right)$$

Standard Timers from Primordial Black Hole Binaries

The initial probability distribution on a and e

$$\frac{dP}{dade} = \frac{3}{4} f_{\mathrm{PBH}}^{3/2} \frac{a^{1/2}}{\bar{x}^{3/2}} \frac{e}{(1-e^2)^{3/2}}$$



Qianhang Ding 2206. 03142

How to extract the physical evolution time?

The evolution of probability distribution in PBH binaries

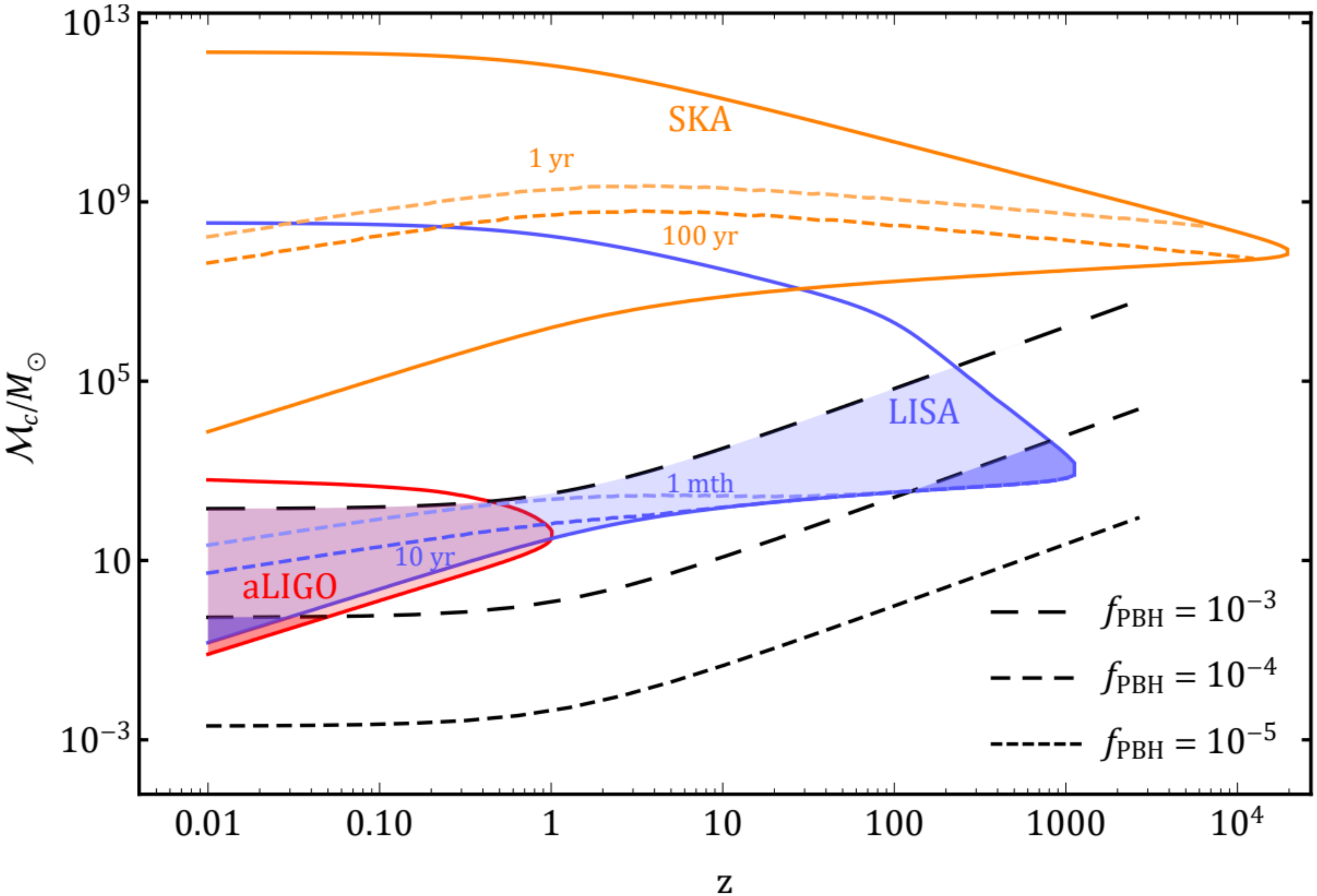
$$\frac{dP}{da_t de_t} = \frac{dP}{da_i de_i} \det \mathrm{J}(a, e, \Delta t)$$

$$\mathrm{J}(a, e, \Delta t) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial a_i / \partial a_t & \partial a_i / \partial e_t \\ \partial e_i / \partial a_t & \partial e_i / \partial e_t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{da}{dt} = -\frac{128}{5} \frac{G^3 M_{\mathrm{PBH}}^3}{c^5 a^3 (1 - e^2)^{7/2}} \left(1 + \frac{73}{24} e^2 + \frac{37}{96} e^4\right)$$

$$\frac{de}{dt} = -\frac{608}{15} \frac{G^3 M_{\mathrm{PBH}}^3}{c^5 a^4} \frac{e}{(1 - e^2)^{5/2}} \left(1 + \frac{121}{304} e^2\right)$$

Can we see them?



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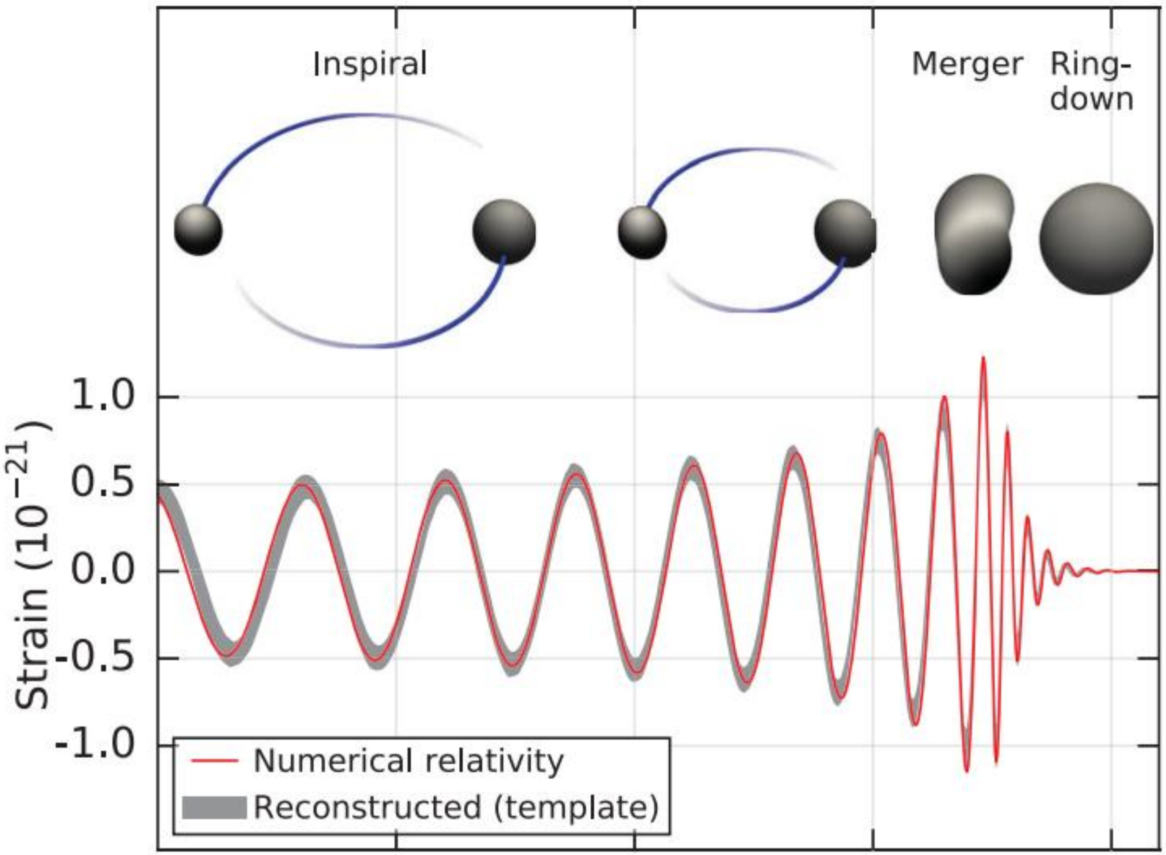
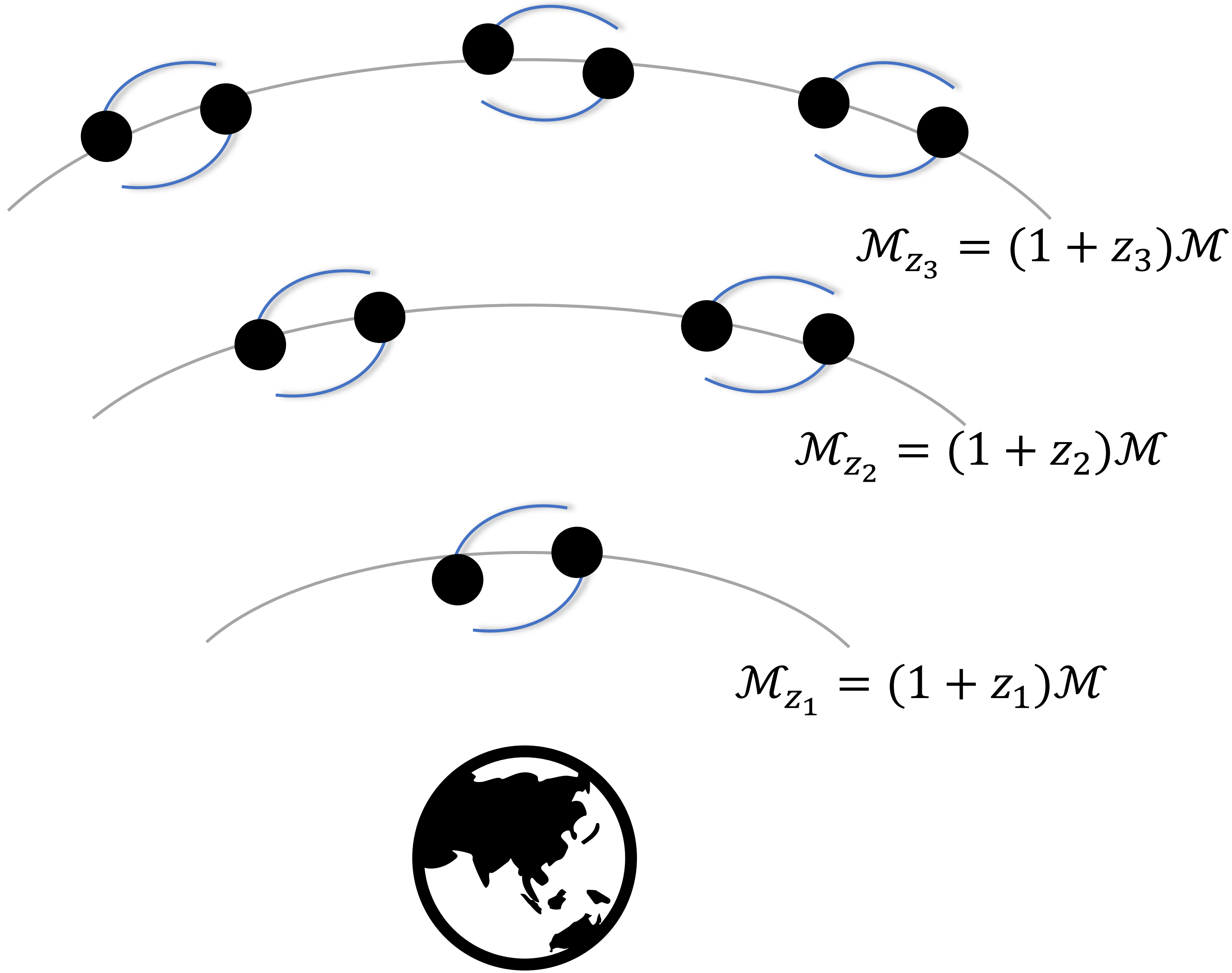
How to extract the redshift from the observable?



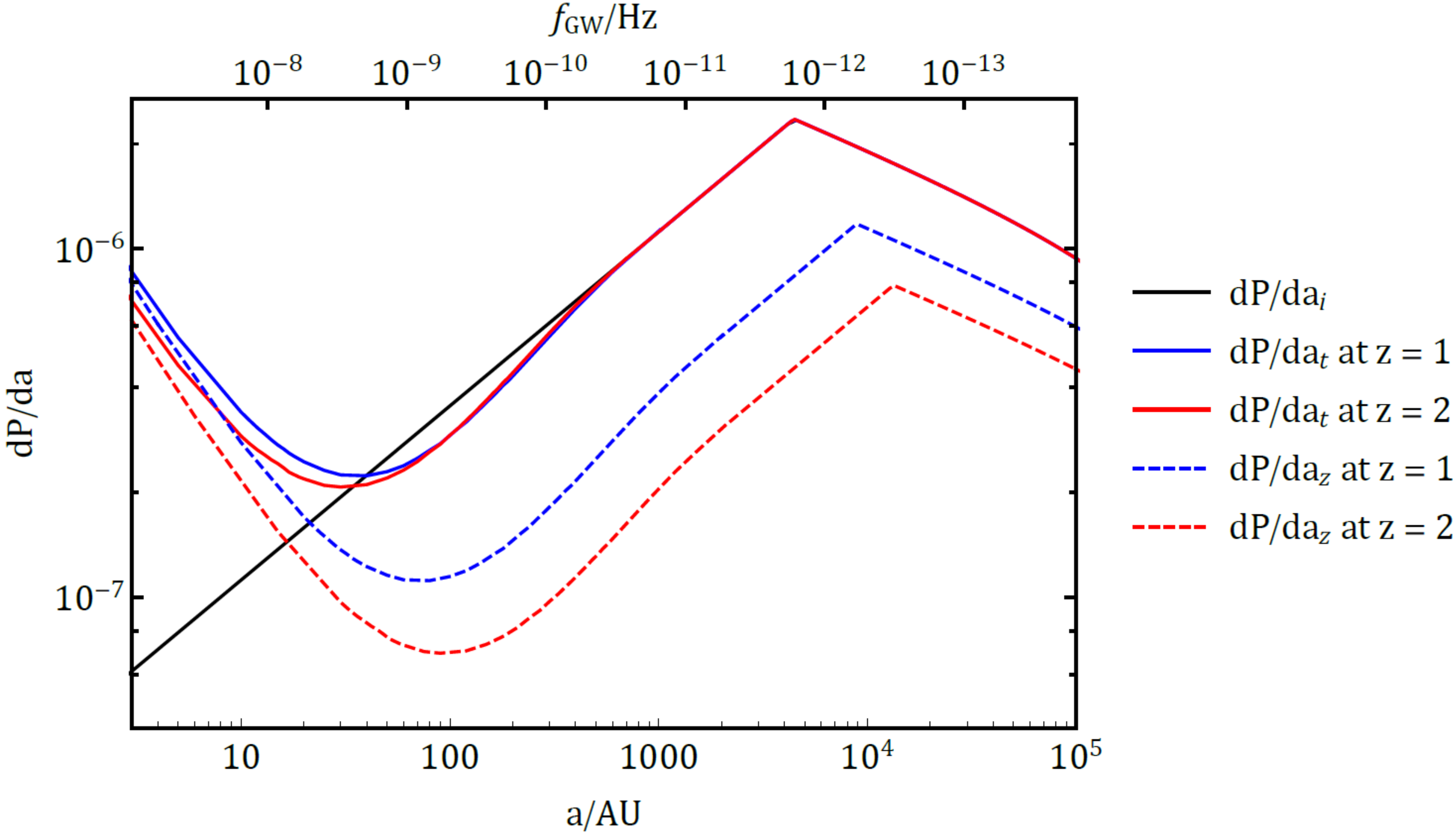
B. P. Abbott et al. Observation of Gravitational Waves from a Binary Black Hole Merger. Phys. Rev. Lett., 116(6):061102, 2016.

Redshifted Chirp Mass

$$\mathcal{M}_z = (1+z)\mathcal{M}$$



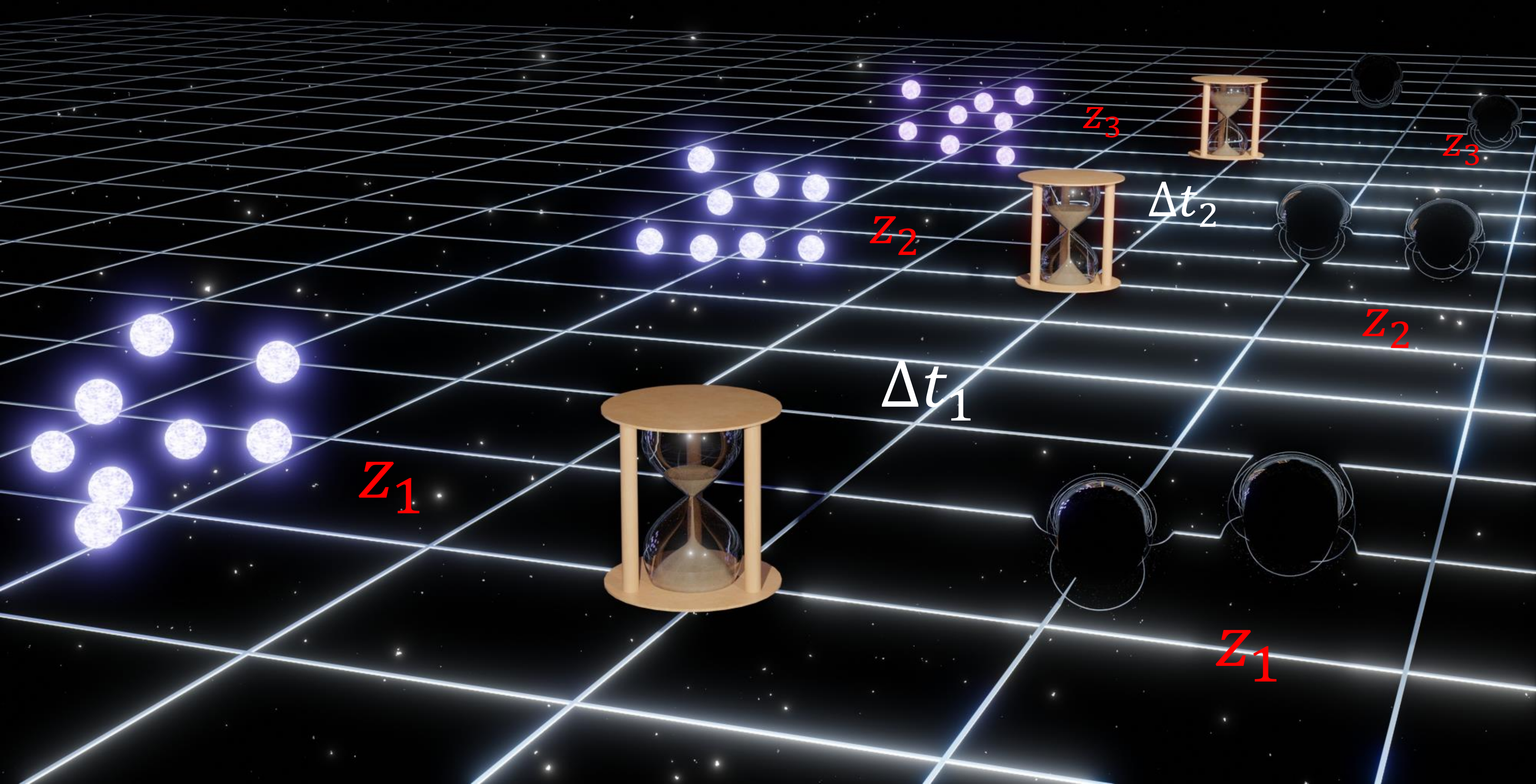
$\mathcal{M}_{z_3} = (1 + z_3)\mathcal{M}$
$\mathcal{M}_{z_2} = (1 + z_2)\mathcal{M}$
$\mathcal{M}_{z_1} = (1 + z_1)\mathcal{M}$



$$\frac{dP}{da_z} = \frac{1}{1+z}\frac{dP}{da_i}$$

$$\Delta t = \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \frac{dz}{H(z)(1+z)}$$

$$H(z) = H_0 \sqrt{\Omega_\gamma (1+z)^4 + \Omega_m (1+z)^3 + \Omega_\Lambda}$$



Thank you !