



Queen Mary
University of London

Primordial Black Holes from Inflaton and Spectator Field Perturbations

Tommi Tenkanen
in collaboration with
B. Carr and V. Vaskonen

Queen Mary University of London

Talk based on arXiv: [1705.05567](https://arxiv.org/abs/1705.05567) and [1706.03746](https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03746)

COSMO'17
31/8/2017

Evidence for Dark Matter

- ▶ Great deal of evidence for [the existence of dark matter](#): rotational velocity curves of galaxies, Bullet Cluster, acoustic peaks in the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) radiation spectrum...
- ▶ Still the [nature of dark matter is unknown](#)



What is Dark Matter?

- ▶ What is the correct explanation for the invisible matter content observed in the universe? Does **the dark matter particle** exist? Or are there **many dark matter particles**?
- ▶ Are they WIMP's, FIMP's, SIMP's, GIMP's, PIDM's, WISP's, ALP's, Wimpzillas, or sterile neutrinos? Or should **gravity** be modified?
- ▶ But... what if DM does not consist of new particles but **primordial black holes** (PBHs)?

Primordial Black Holes (PBH) - How do they form?

- ▶ PBHs can easily form in the early Universe from sufficiently large density perturbations - already within the GR
- ▶ In a radiation-dominated Universe, they can form when large enough perturbations ($\delta \gtrsim 0.5$) enter the horizon (tails of the Gaussian $\delta_{\mathbf{k}}$'s).
- ▶ In a matter-dominated Universe, perturbations grow as $\delta \propto a$
 \Rightarrow if there was enough time, even small perturbations can grow large, $\delta \sim 1$.

▶ Q: Do you believe in PBHs?

A: Well, it is not a matter of belief.

▶ Q: Why do not they form in today's Universe?

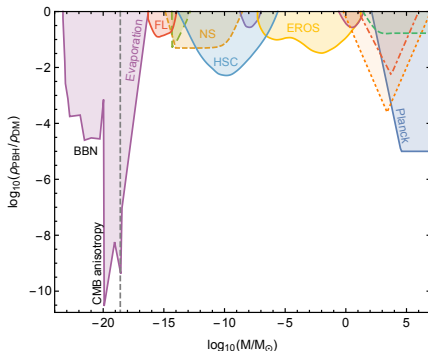
A: They could, but the formation probability is negligible.

▶ Q: Why do not pressure effects etc. prevent them from forming?

A: They do, not all regions collapse.

Primordial Black Holes – Why are they interesting?

- ▶ Especially the **LIGO** observation of $\mathcal{O}(10)M_{\odot}$ BH mergers is interesting for PBHs
- ▶ **PBHs might constitute all DM**, although this possibility is very constrained (see [1705.05567](#) and the [next talk!](#))



Constraining Primordial Power Spectrum

- ▶ In any case, PBHs provide for an effective way to **constrain curvature perturbations at small scales**
- ▶ Let us assume that there are **two components that contribute to the curvature power spectrum**: the inflaton φ and a **spectator field s**

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k) = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R},\varphi}(k) + \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R},s}(k)$$

Primordial Power Spectrum with two components

- ▶ The inflaton perturbations produce a nearly flat spectrum at small k ,

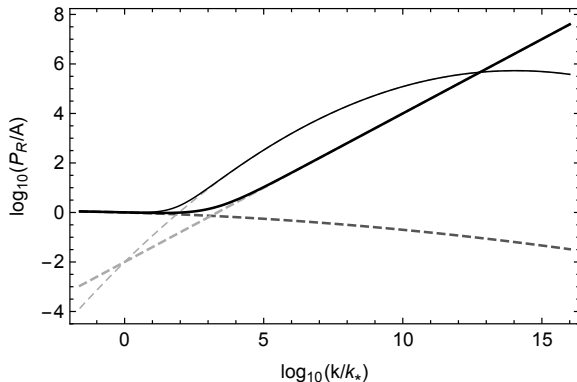
$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R},\varphi}(k) = A \left(\frac{k}{k_*} \right)^{n-1+\frac{1}{2}dn/d\ln k \ln\left(\frac{k}{k_*}\right)},$$

where k_* is a pivot scale, $A \simeq 10^{-9}$, and $n \simeq 0.968$.

- ▶ Perturbations in the s field dominate at large k

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R},s}(k) = A_s \left(\frac{k}{k_*} \right)^{n_s-1+\frac{1}{2}dn_s/d\ln k \ln\left(\frac{k}{k_*}\right)}$$

The total power spectrum



The total curvature power spectrum (black solid line).

Black dashed line: inflaton. Grey dashed lines: spectator field.

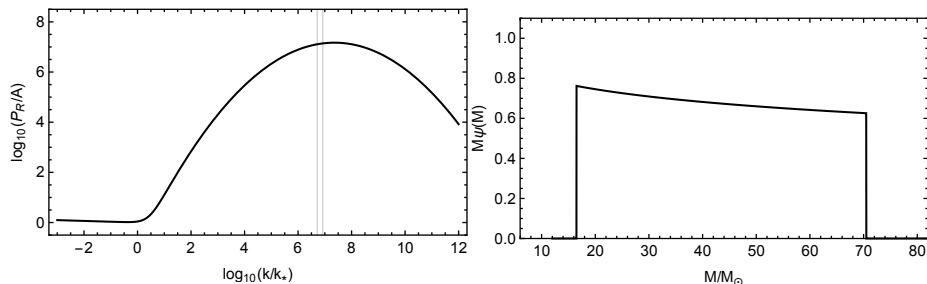
Primordial Black Hole formation: theory

- ▶ Assume there was an **early matter-dominated phase** (MD) at $T > T_{\text{BBN}} \simeq \mathcal{O}(1)$ MeV.
- ▶ **Possible cause**: reheating, massive metastable particles...
- ▶ PBH formation **starts** when δ grows large enough¹ ($\delta \sim 1$) and **ends** when the MD ends
- ▶ In MD, PBHs form with an energy $\rho_{\text{PBH}}(M)/\rho_{\text{tot}} \simeq 0.01\delta(M)^5$

¹Recall that in MD $\delta \propto a$.

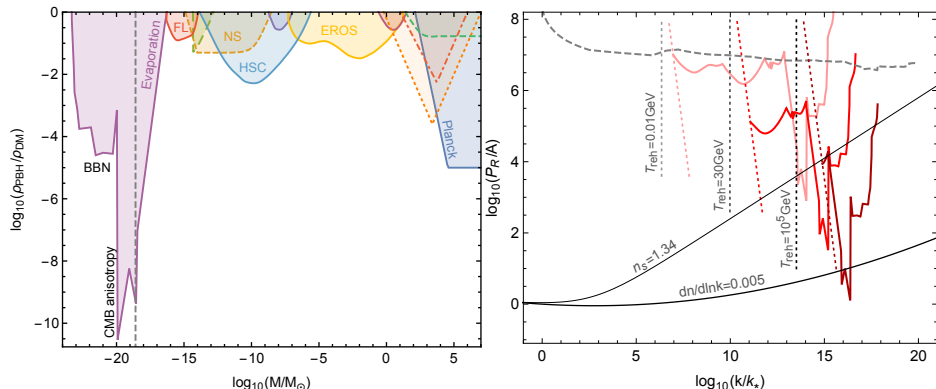
Primordial Black Hole formation: results

- **Five parameters:** A_S , n_S , $dn_S/d\ln k$, T_{MD} , T_{reh} (+ $dn/d\ln k$)



An example of the **total curvature power spectrum** (left) and the corresponding **PBH mass function** (right).

Constraints on primordial perturbations



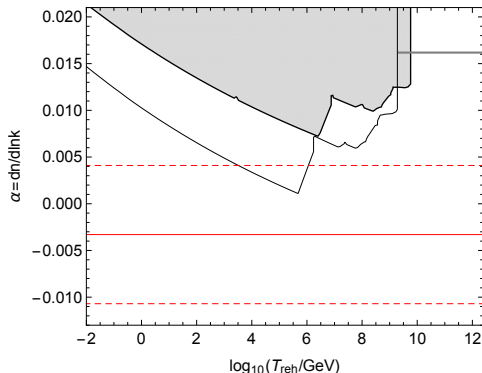
Left panel: Constraints on monochromatic PBH mass function.

Right panel: constraints on the amplitude of power spectrum. **Gray dashed line:** RD case. **Red lines:** MD case.

Thin black line: blue-tilted spectator field. **Thick black line:** inflaton with positive running.

Constraints on running of the spectral tilt

- ▶ We derive **new constraints** on the running of the inflaton field's spectral tilt. Red lines: Planck results.



- ▶ For constraints on spectral features of the spectator field and PBH DM, see [1706.03746](#).

Conclusions

- ▶ **Primordial black holes** are a compelling alternative to particle DM and **may constitute all DM**
- ▶ Cosmological and astrophysical observations provide a **valuable resource** on testing different dark matter models
- ▶ PBHs provide for an effective way to **constrain curvature perturbations at small scales**
⇒ we placed **new constraints on the running of the spectral tilt**,
 $dn/d\ln k \lesssim 0.001$.