

Primordial Black Holes from supercooled phase transitions

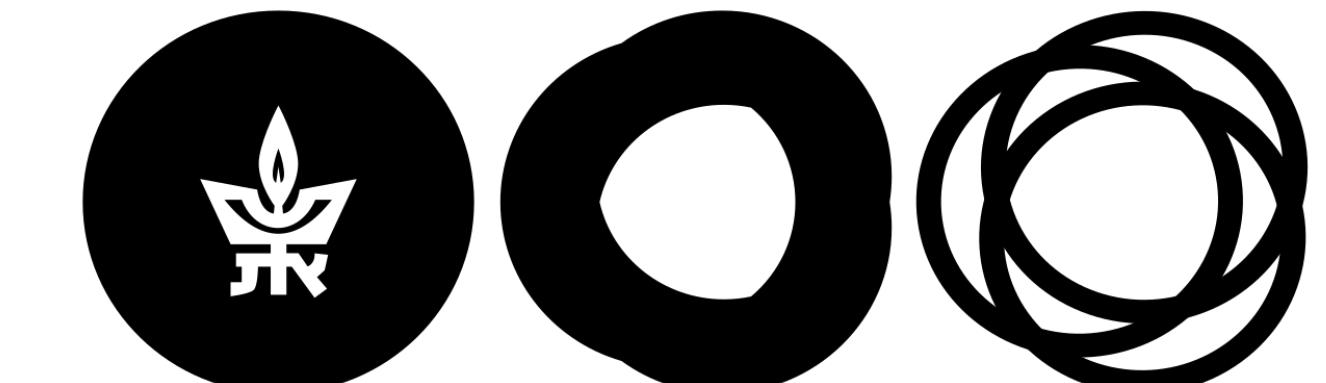
Yann Gouttenoire



RUBAKOV CONFERENCE` 23

3rd October 2023

Postdoc in Tel Aviv U.

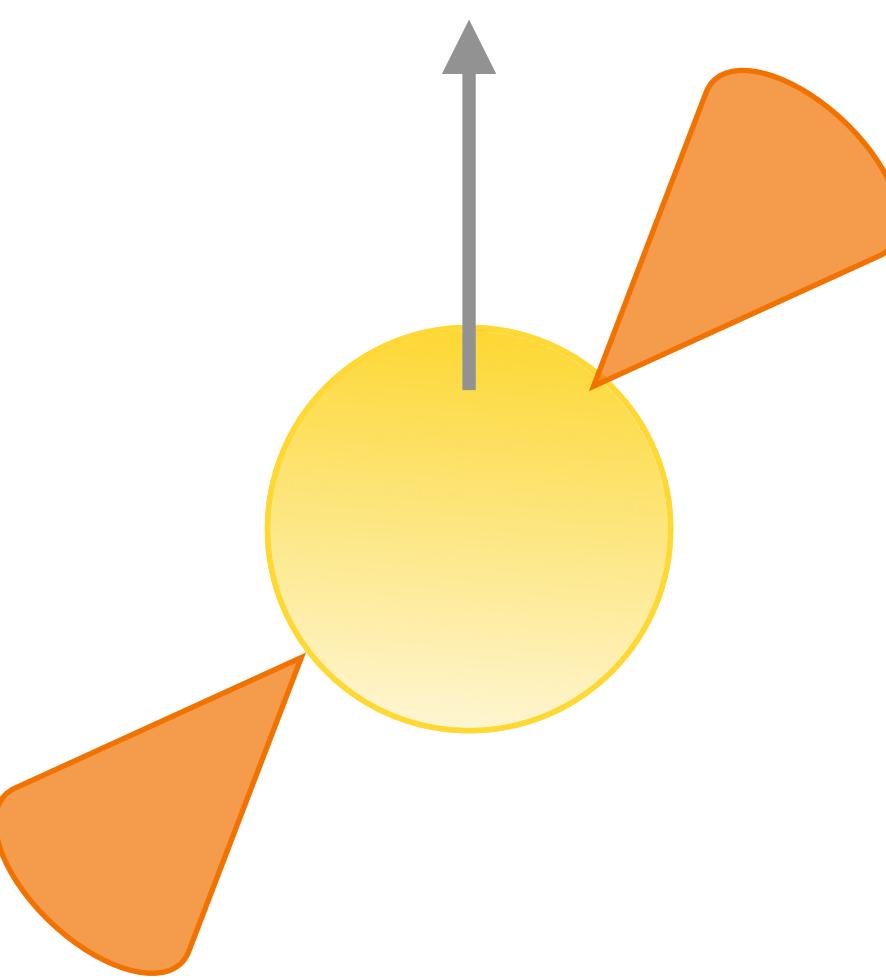
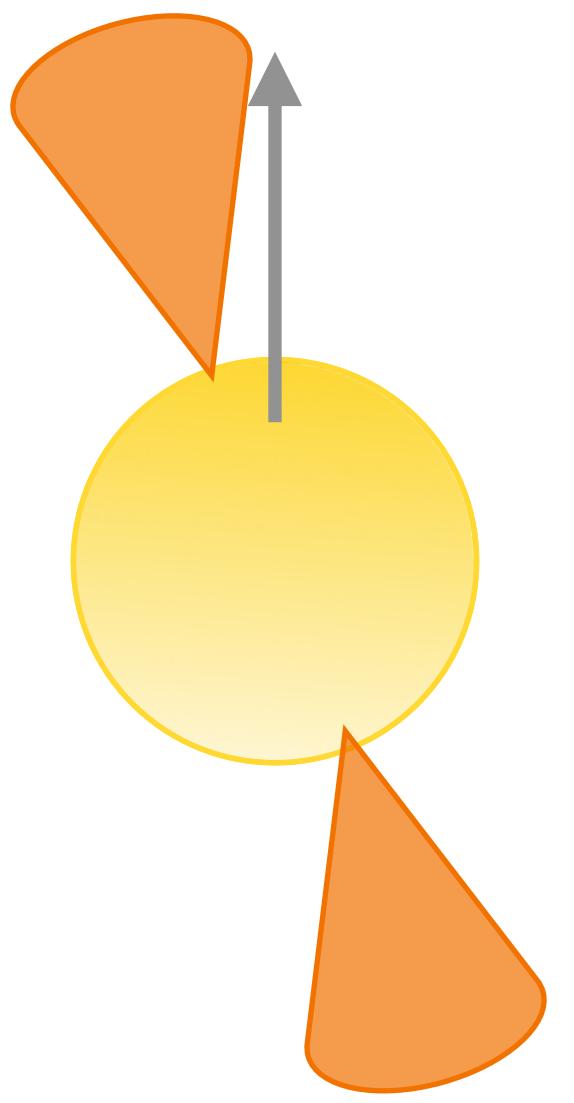


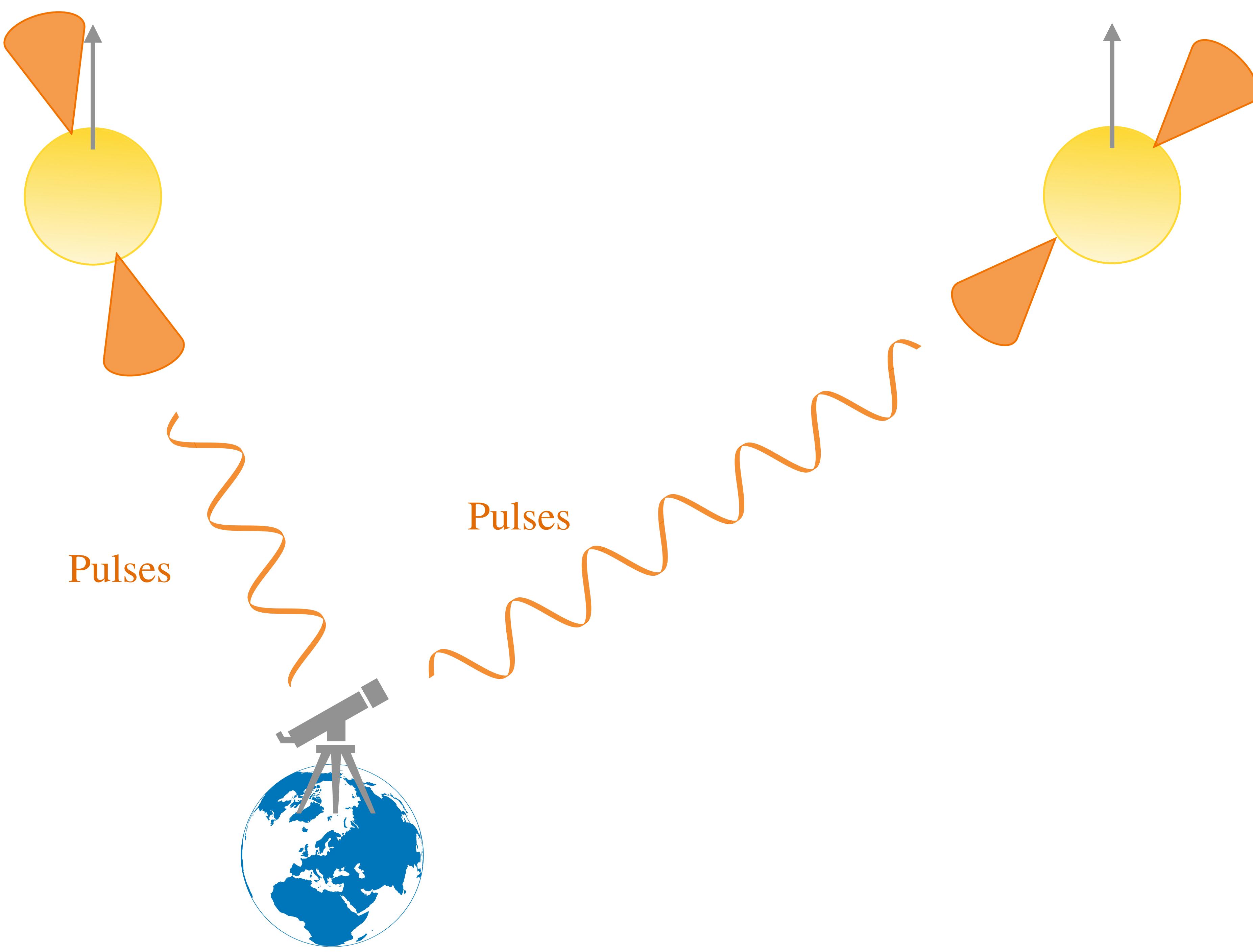
TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

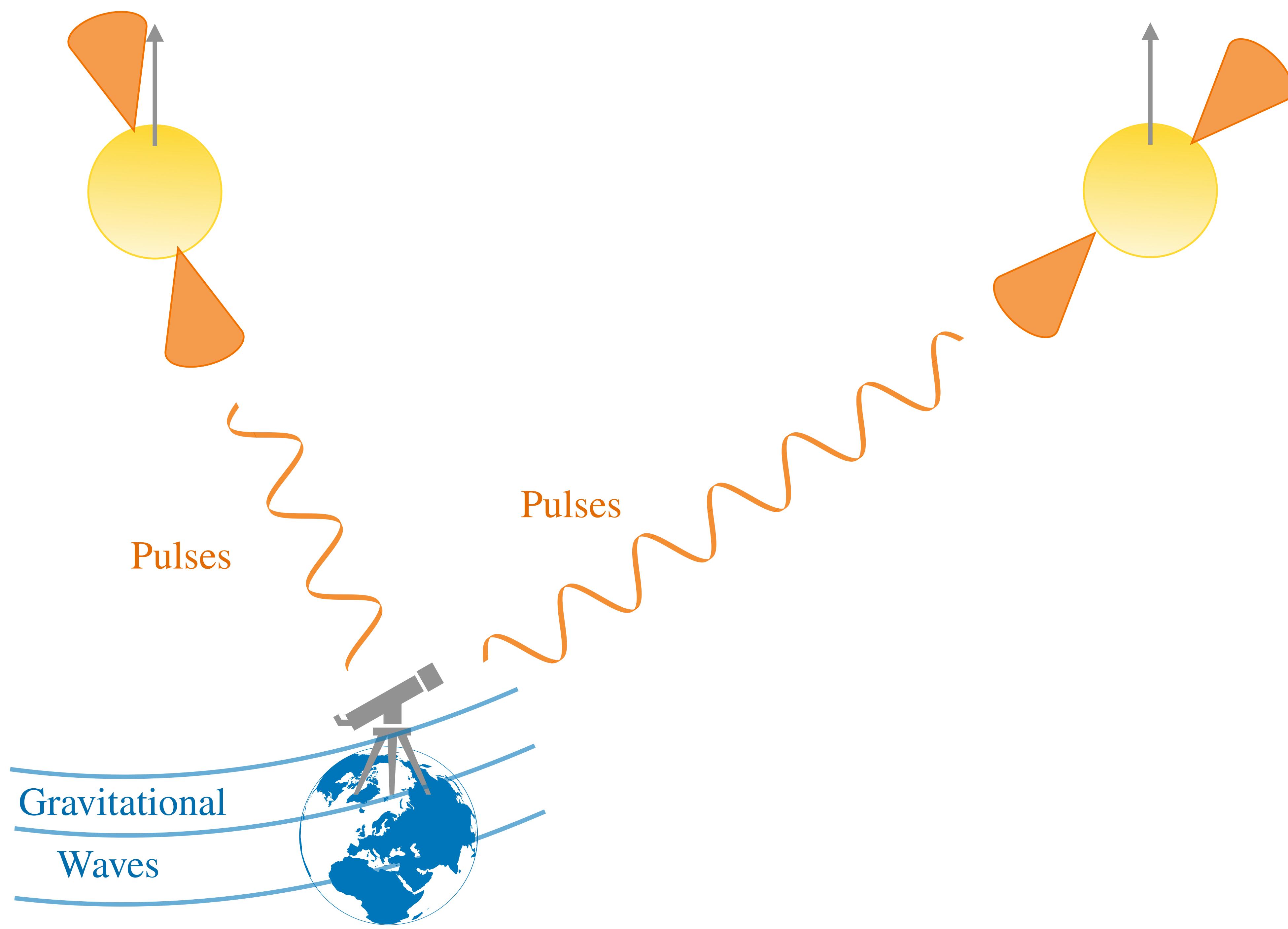
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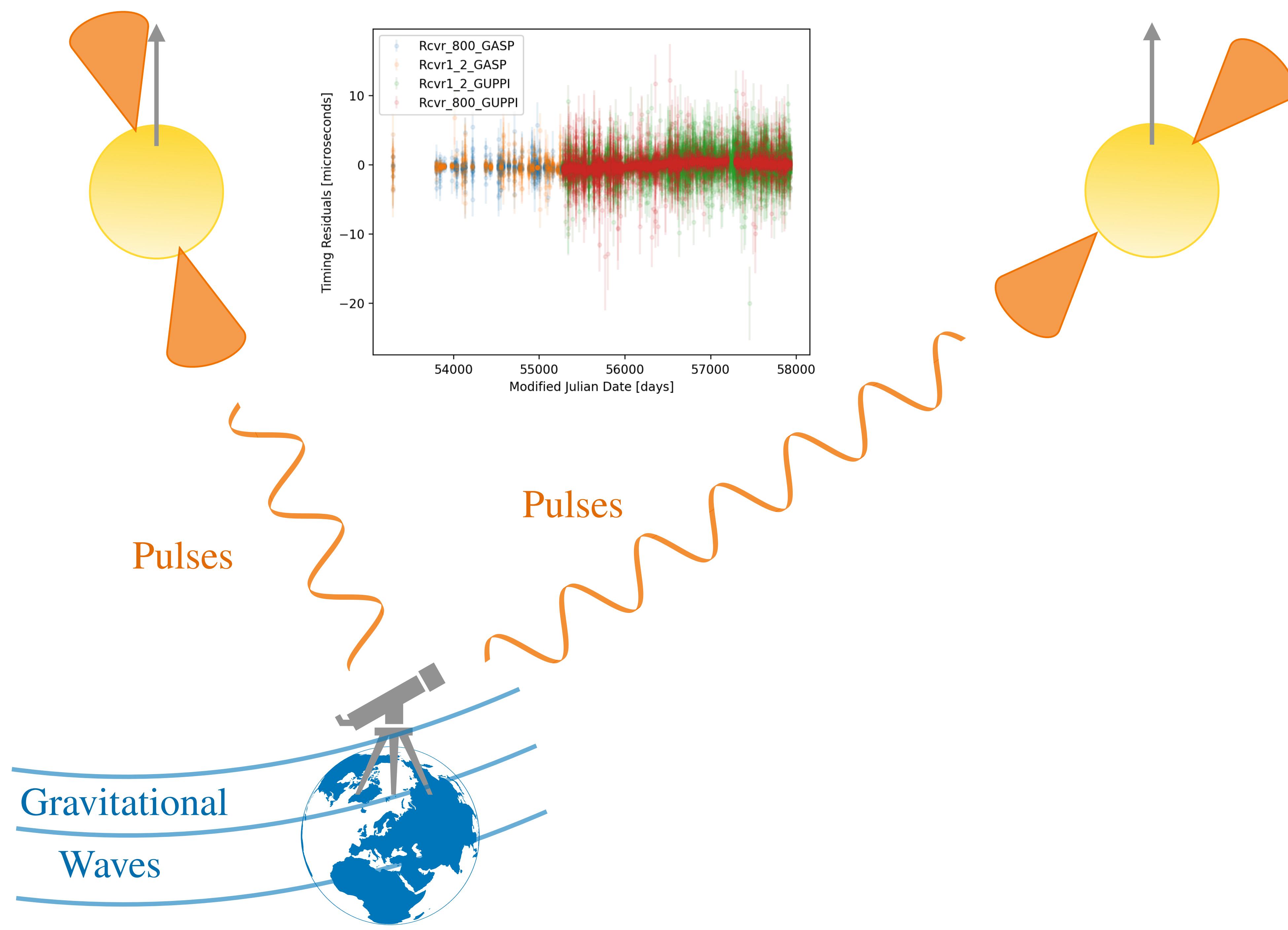


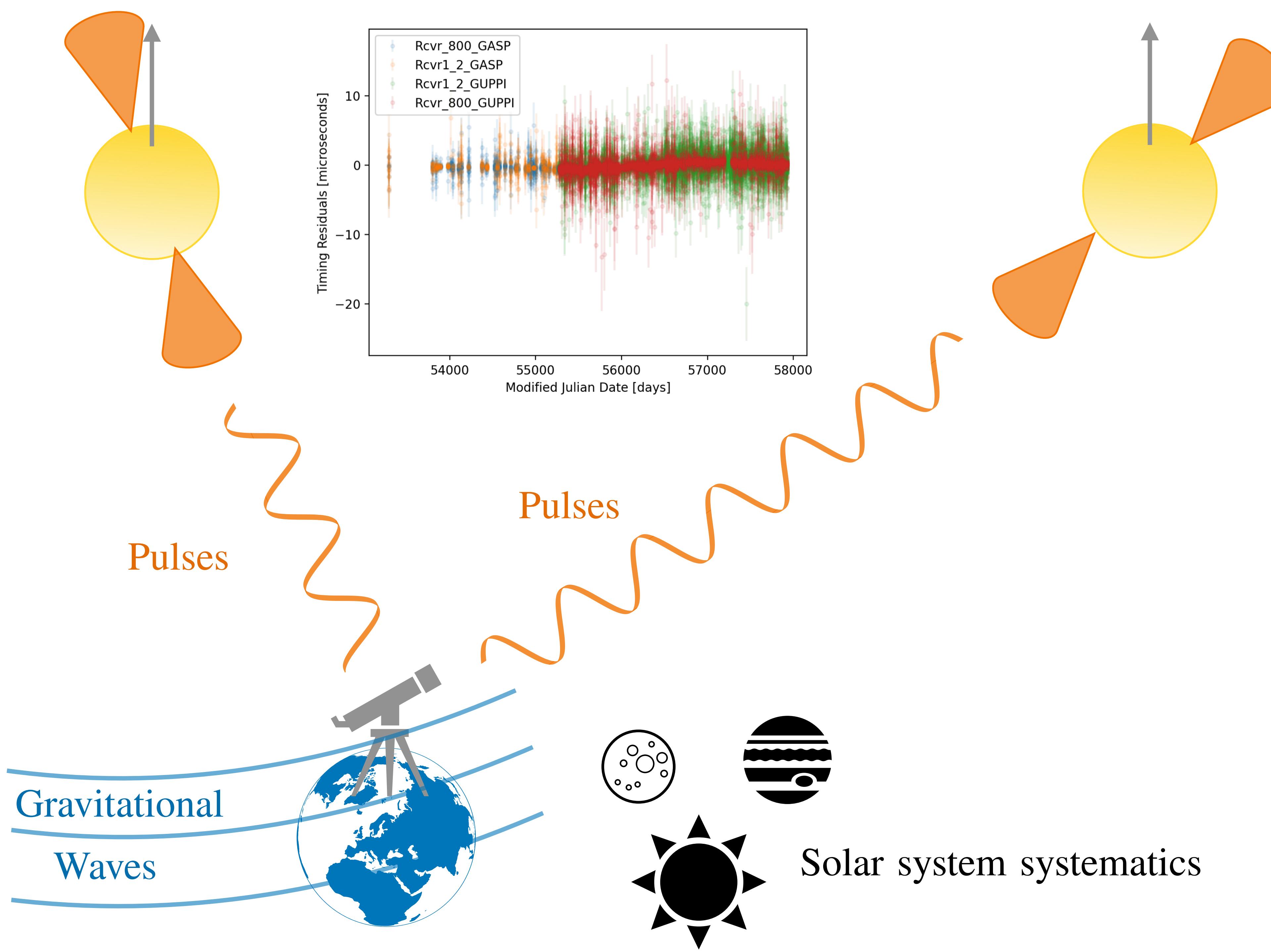
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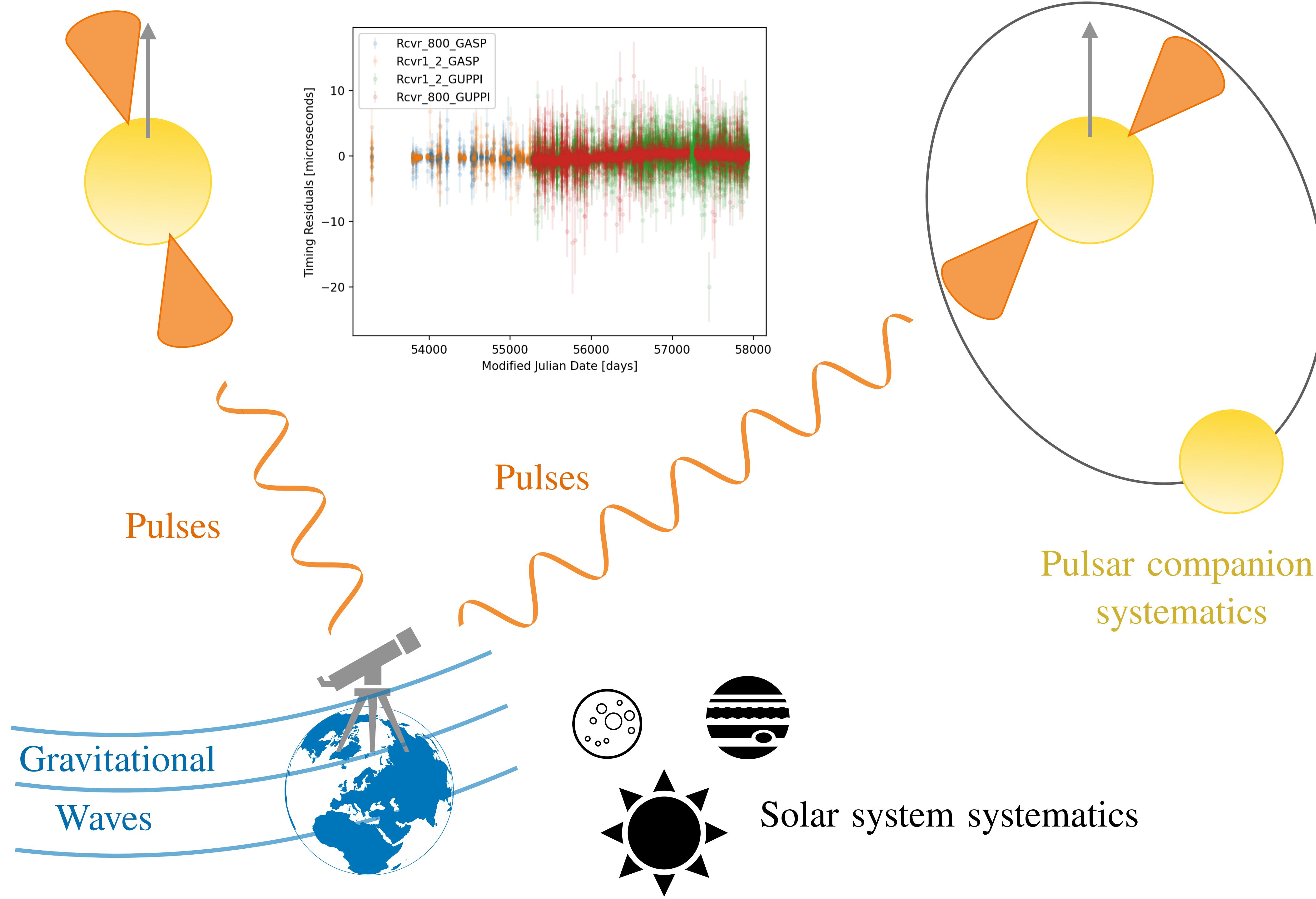


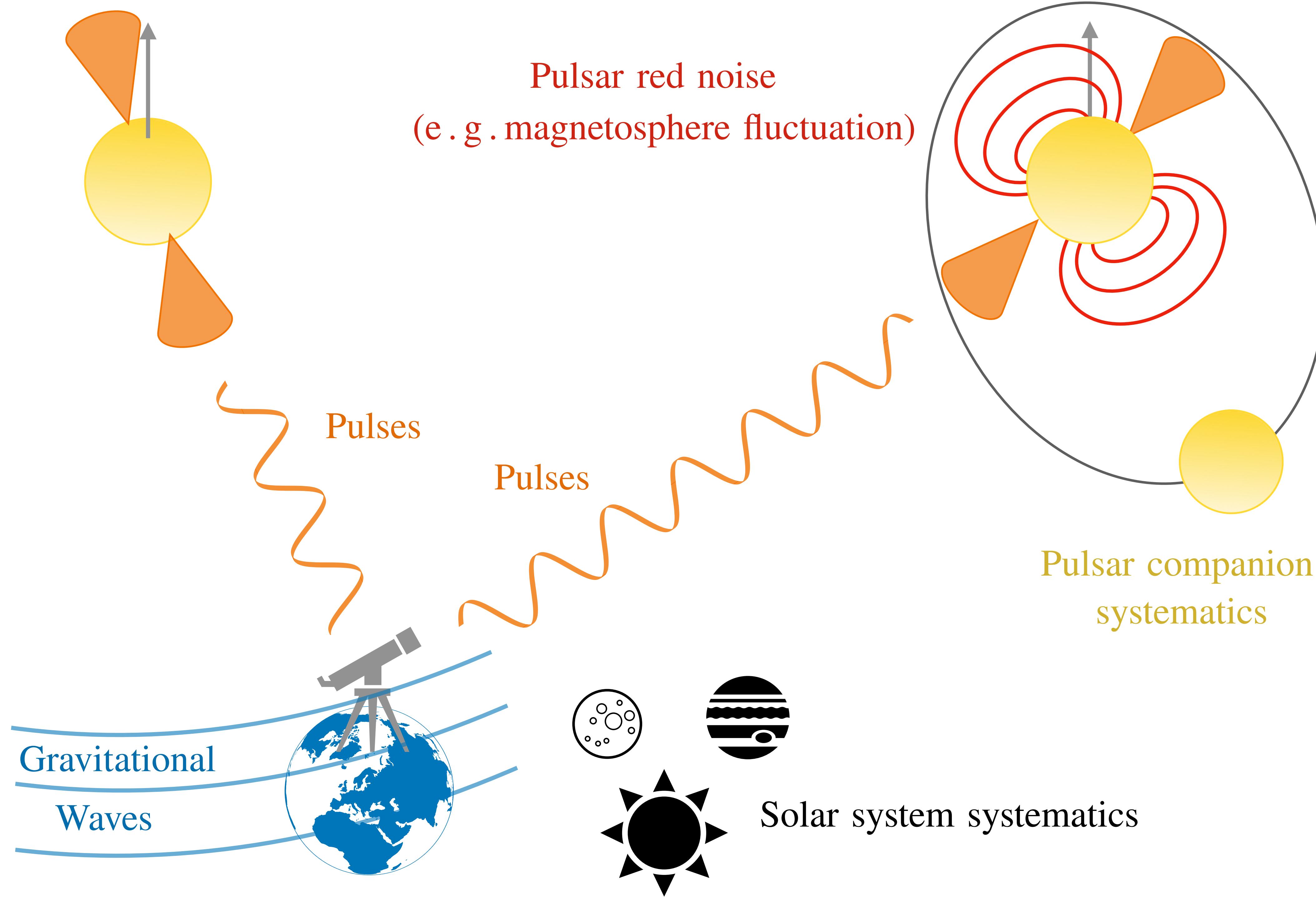


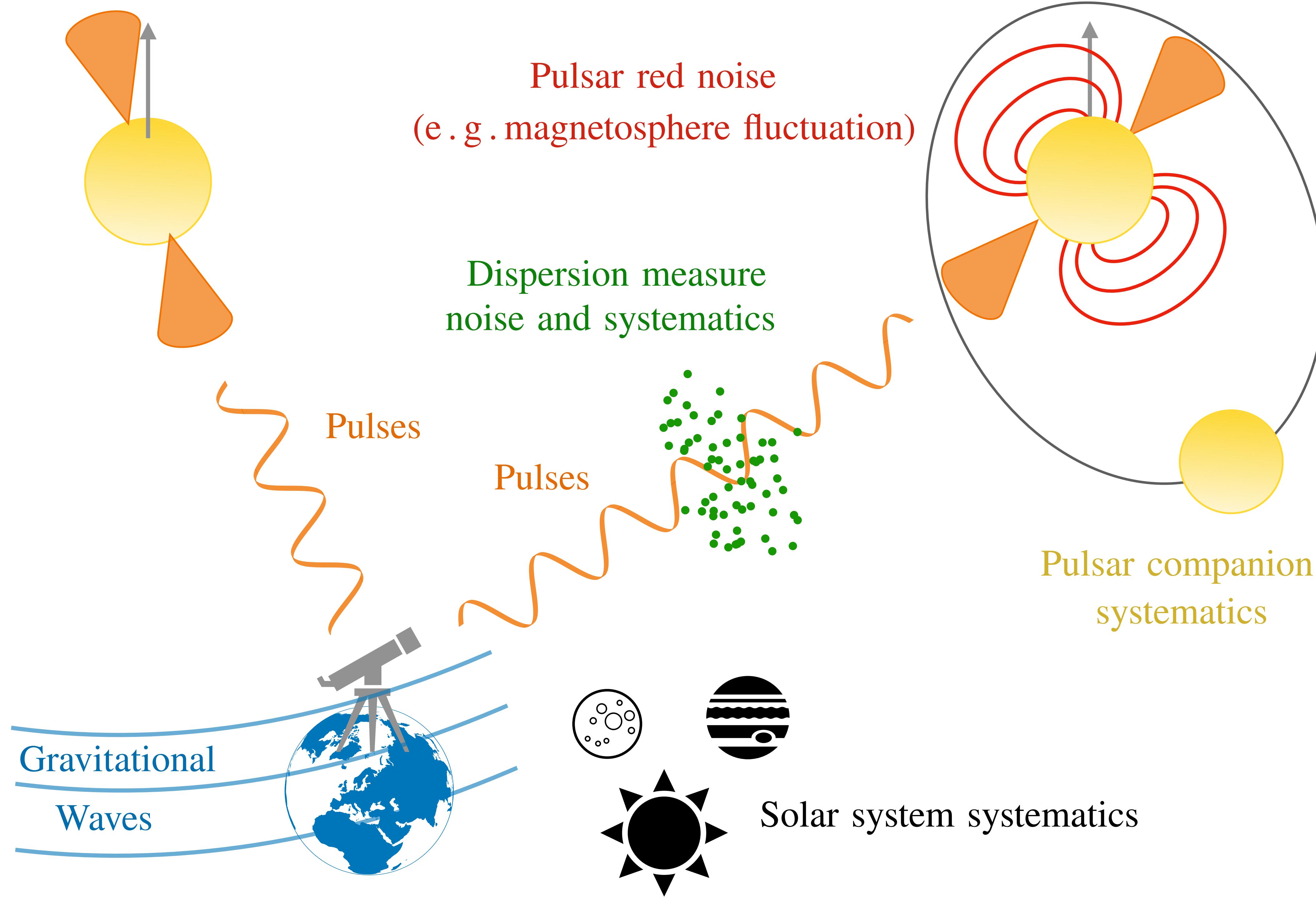


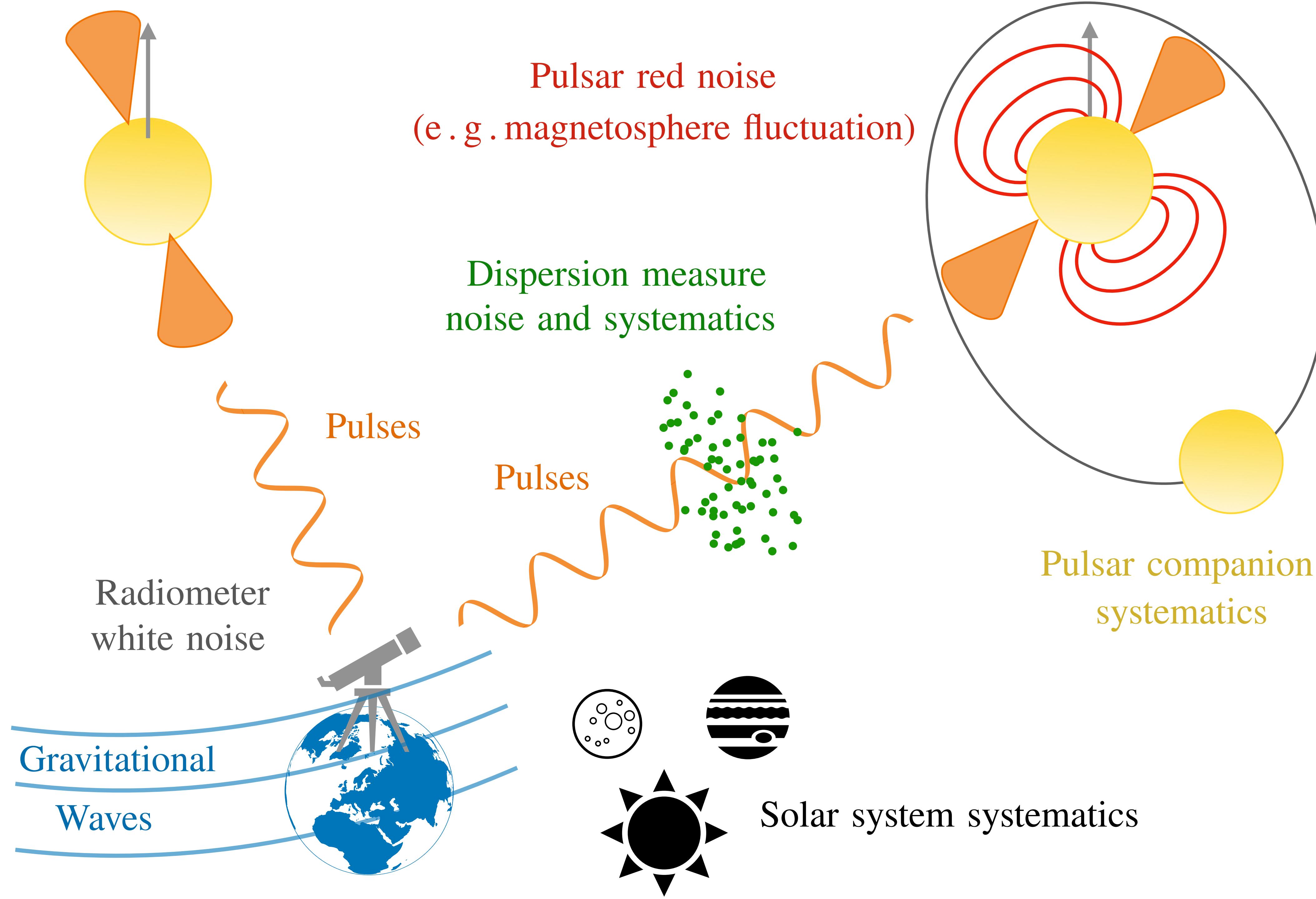


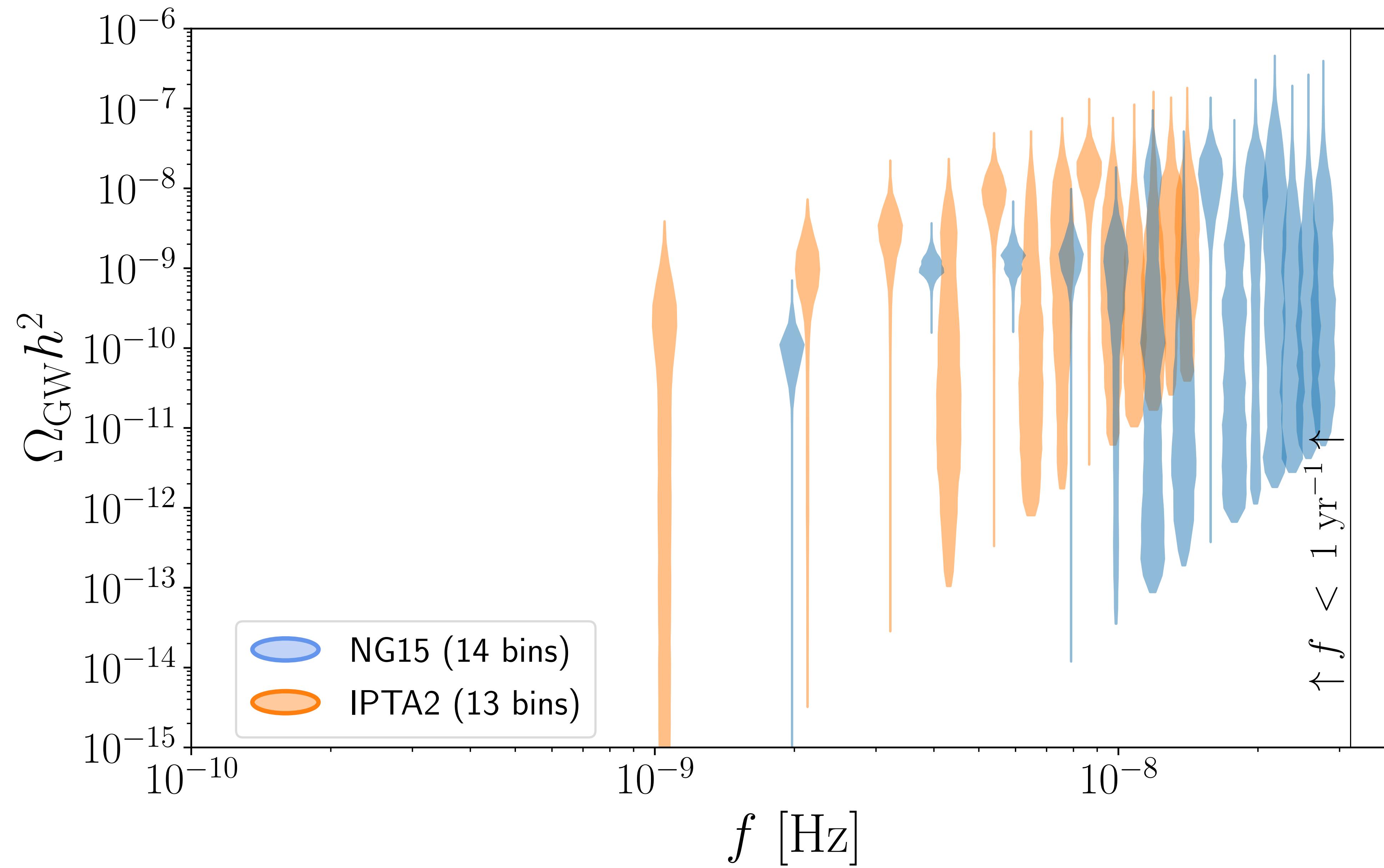




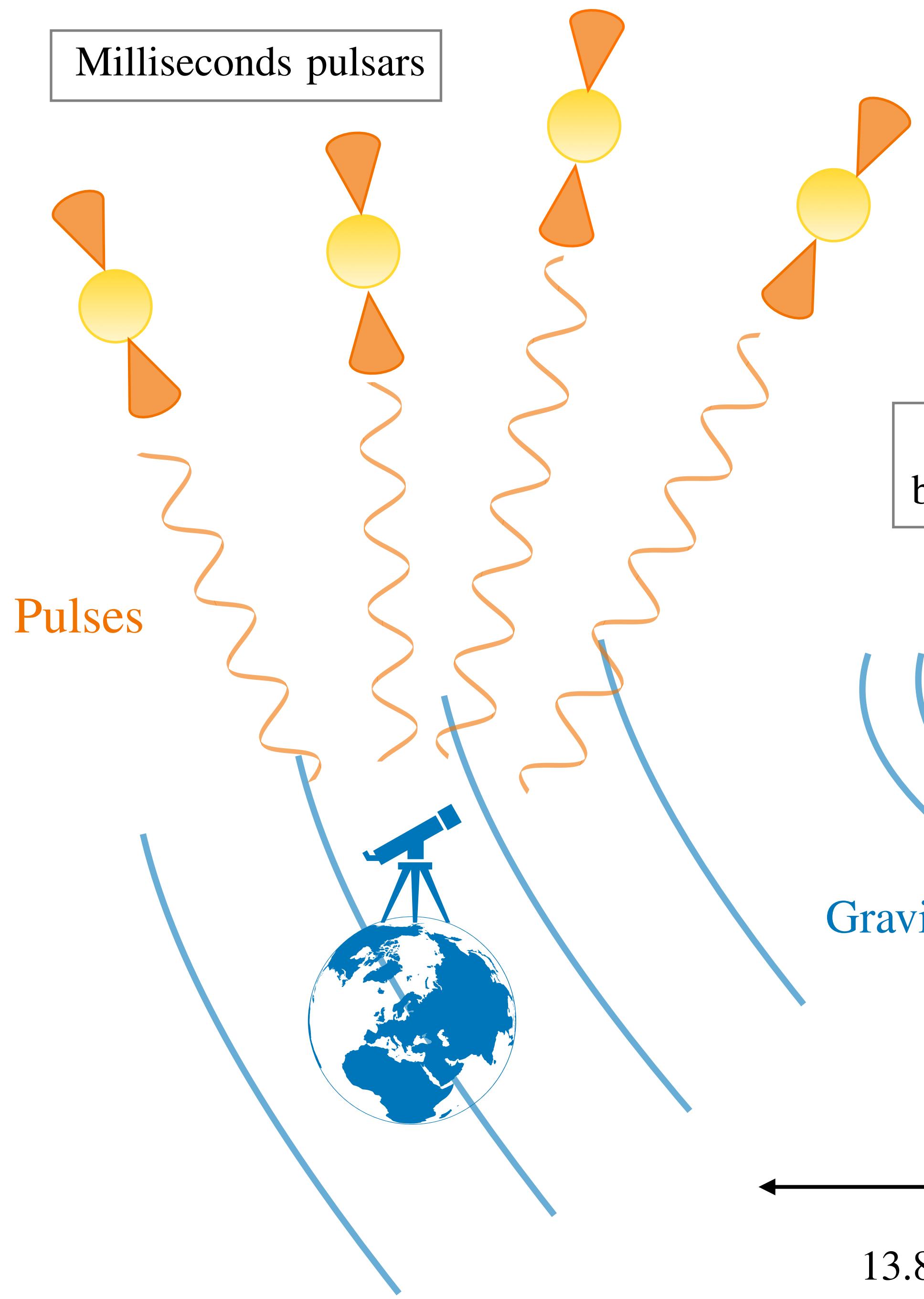








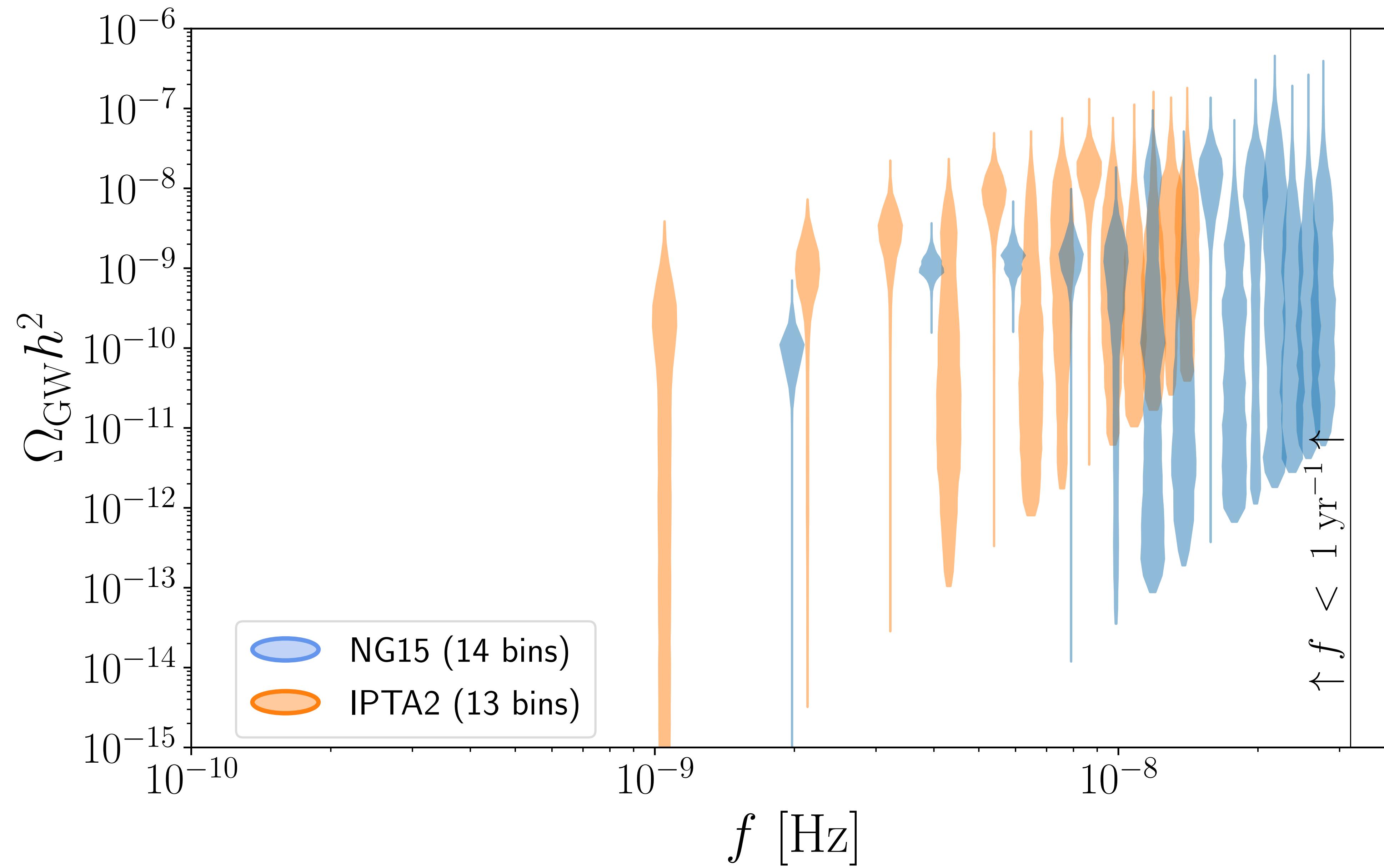
Milliseconds pulsars

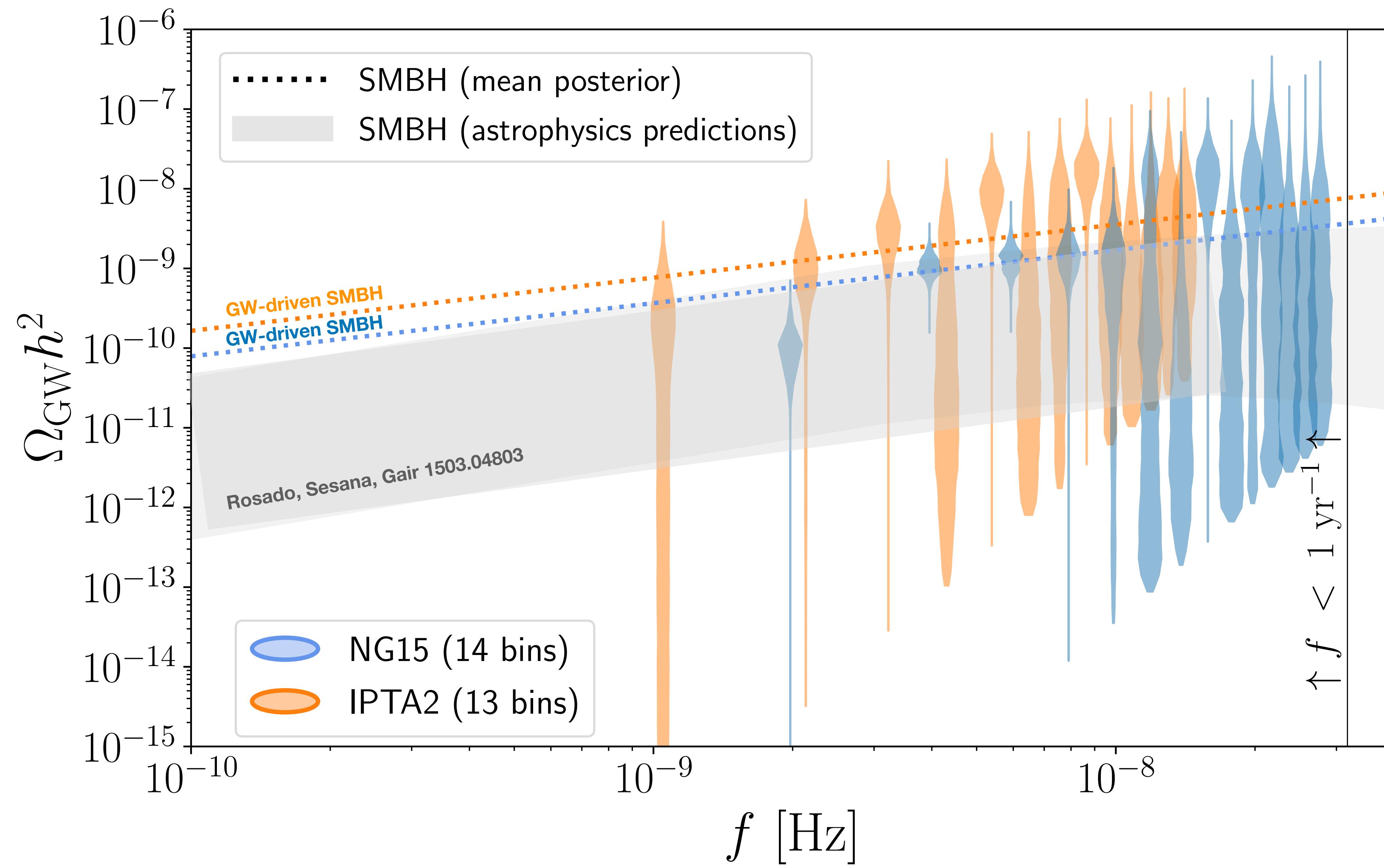


Supermassive
black holes binaries

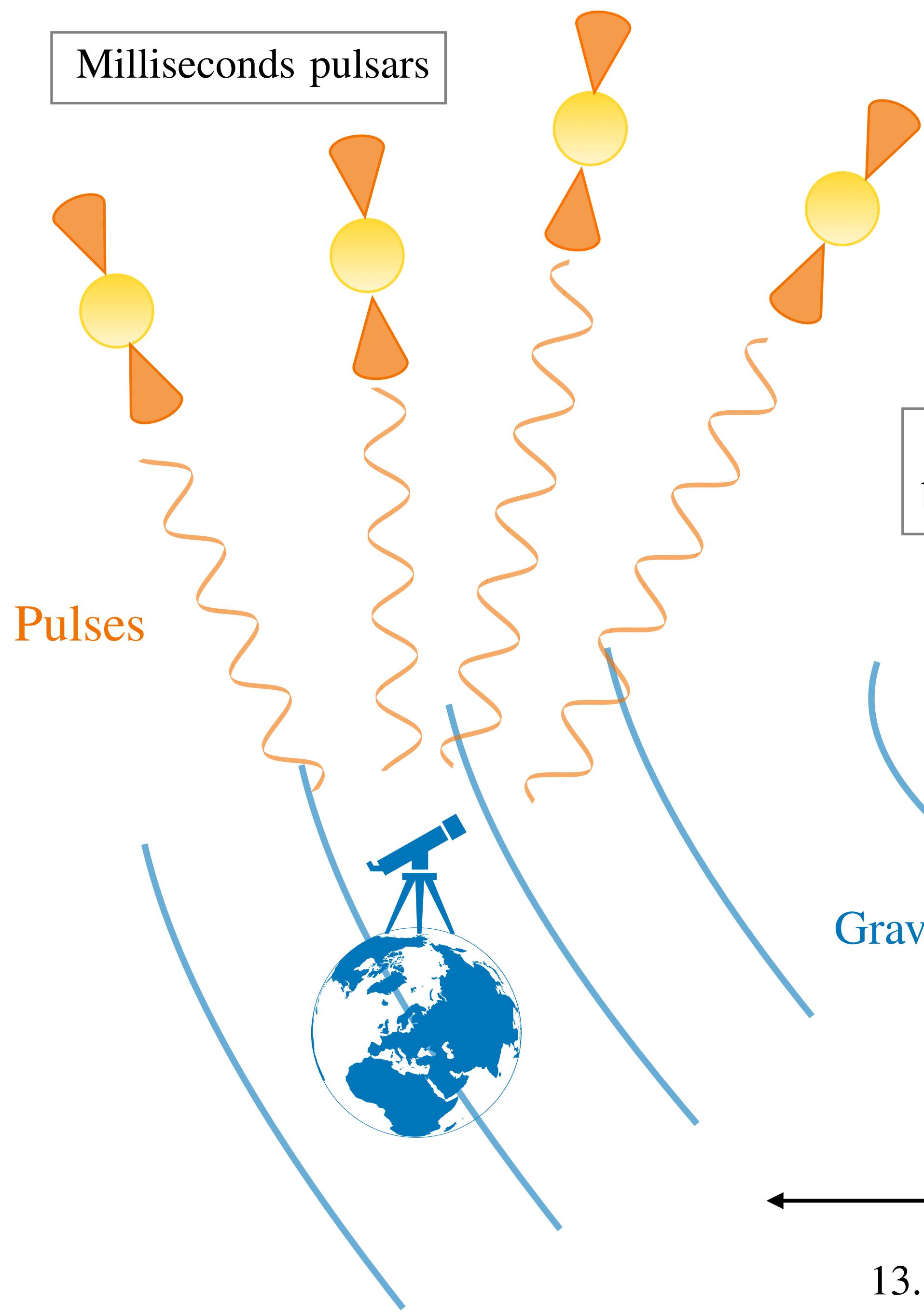
Gravitational Waves

$13.8 \text{ Gyr} \gtrsim t \gtrsim 500 \text{ Myr}$





Milliseconds pulsars

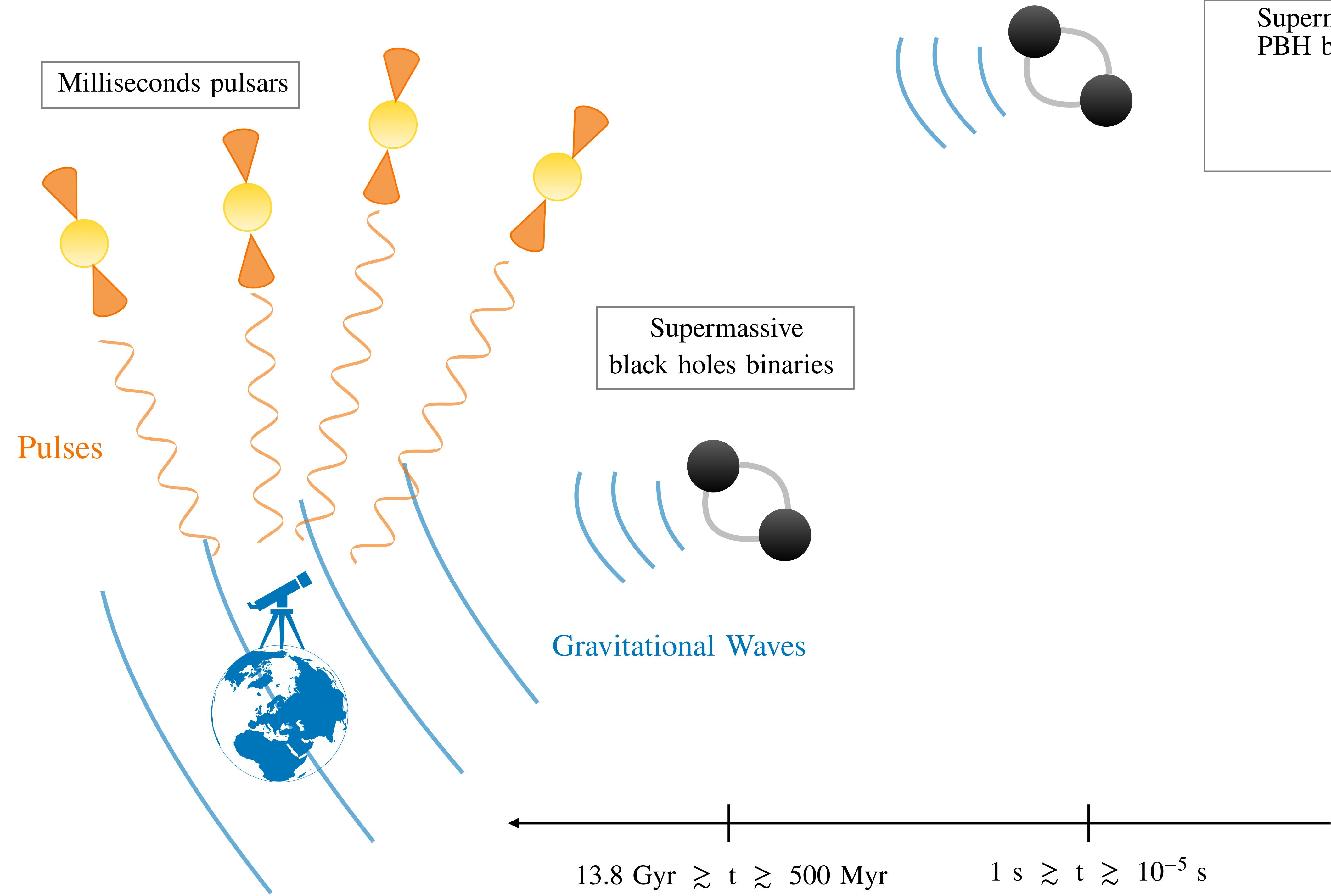


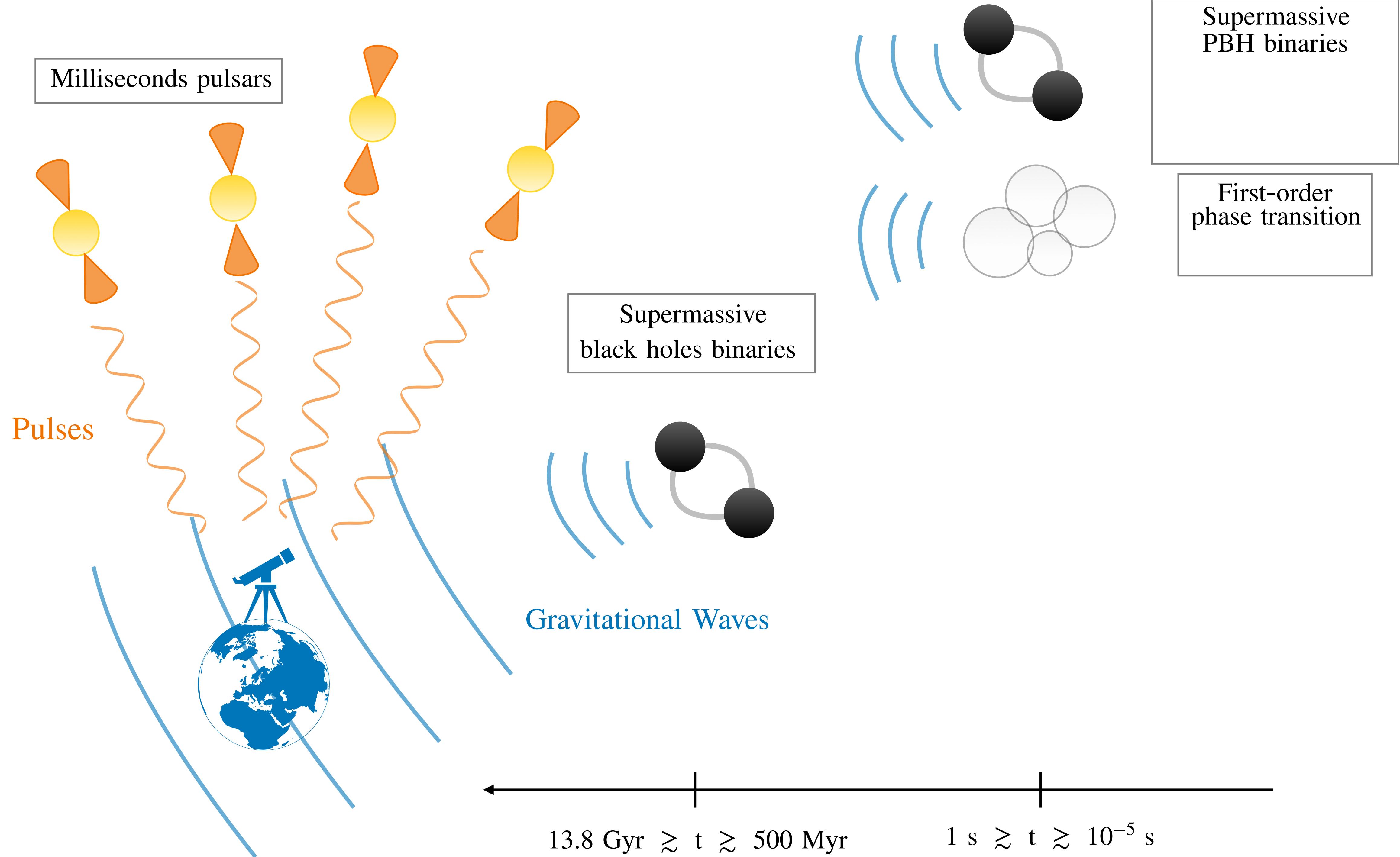
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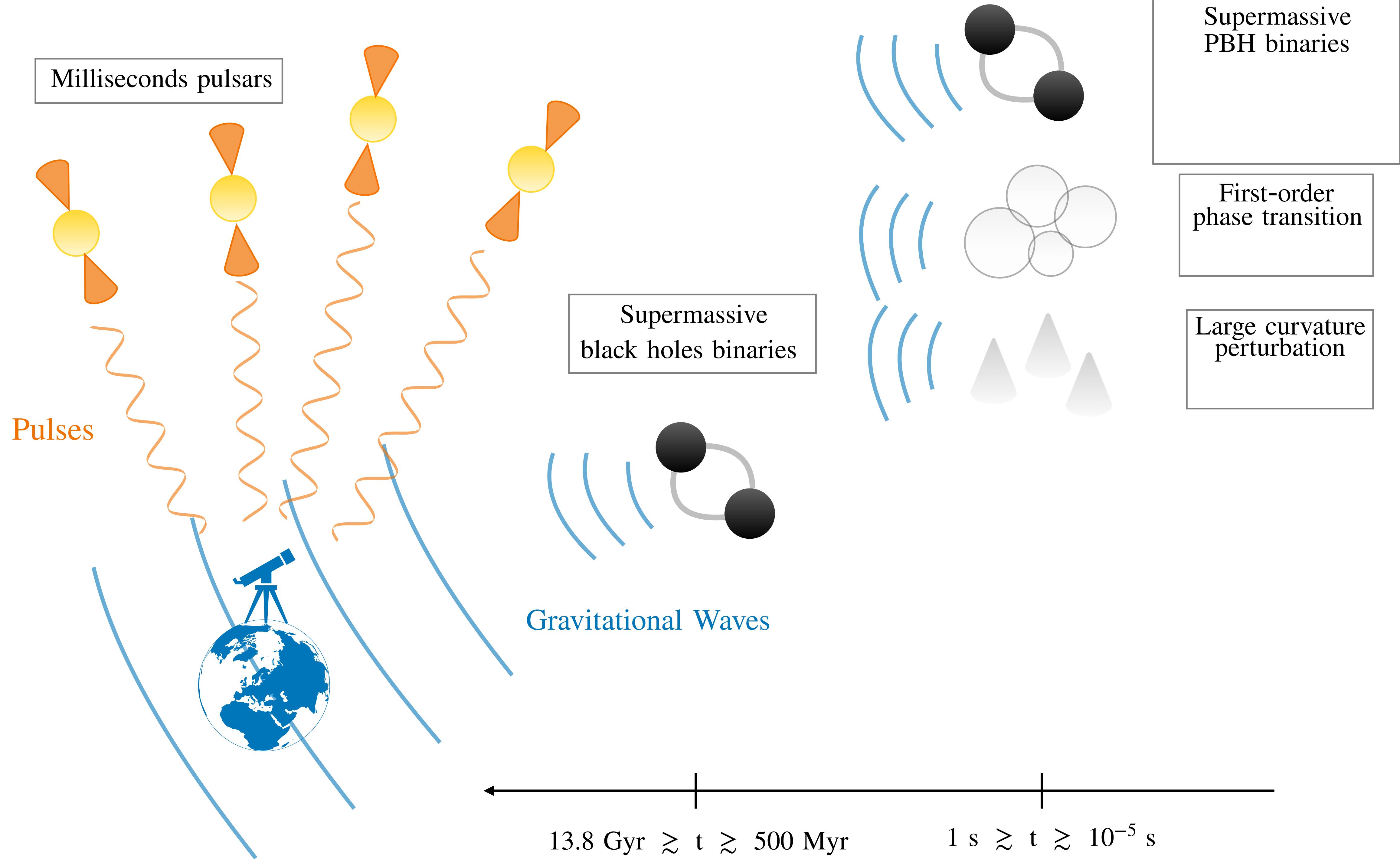
Gravitational Waves

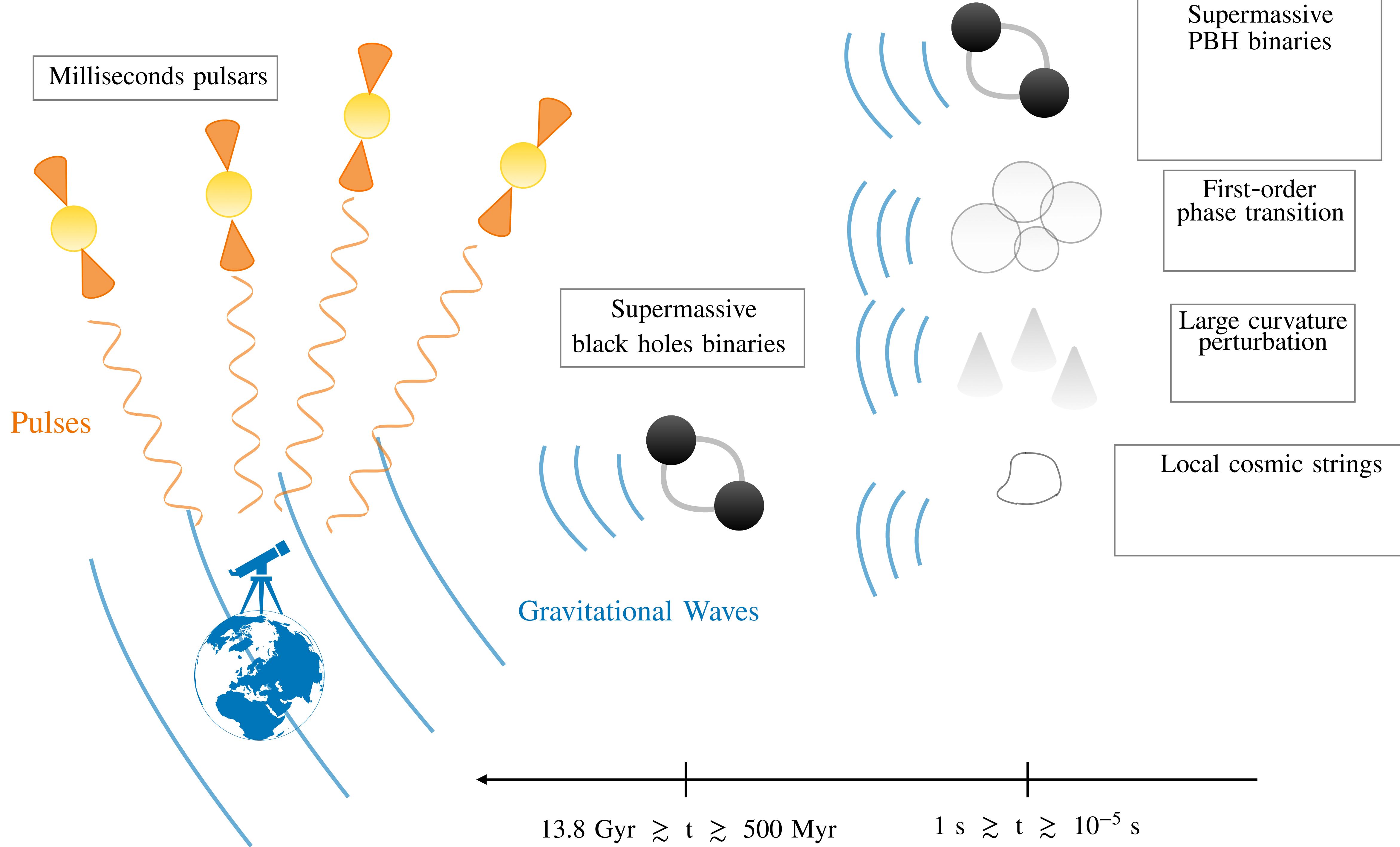
$13.8 \text{ Gyr} \gtrsim t \gtrsim 500 \text{ Myr}$

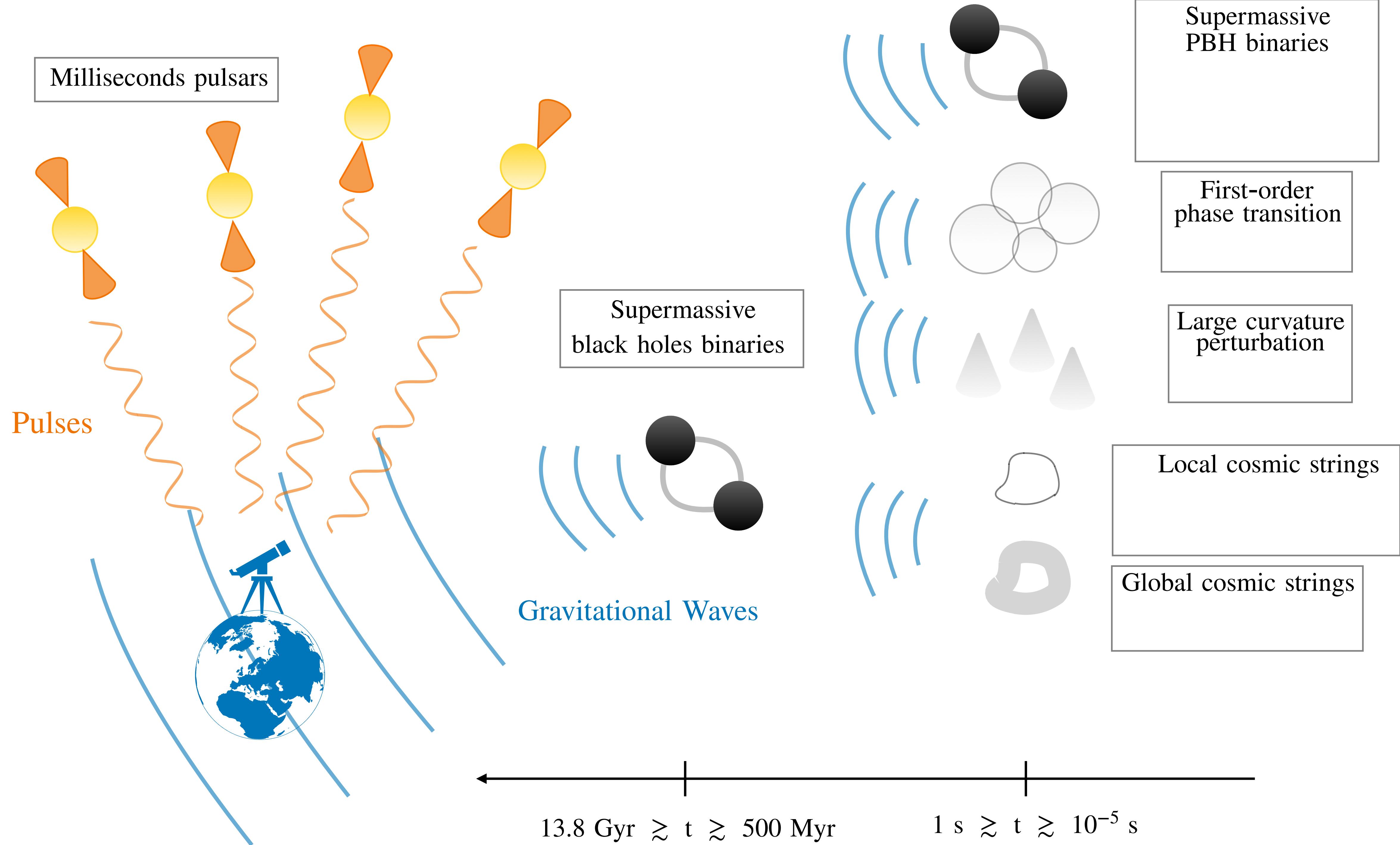
Supermassive
PBH binaries

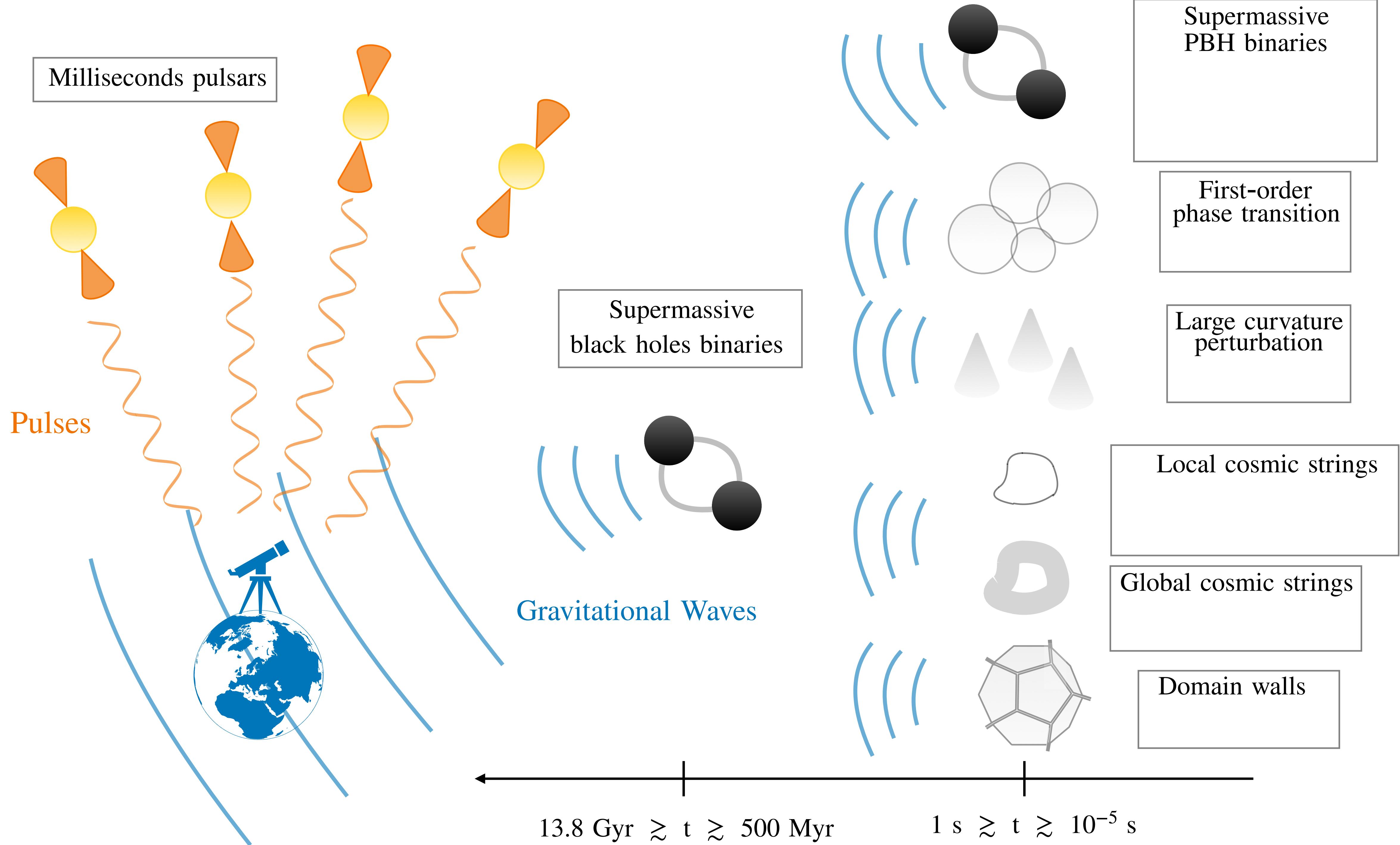


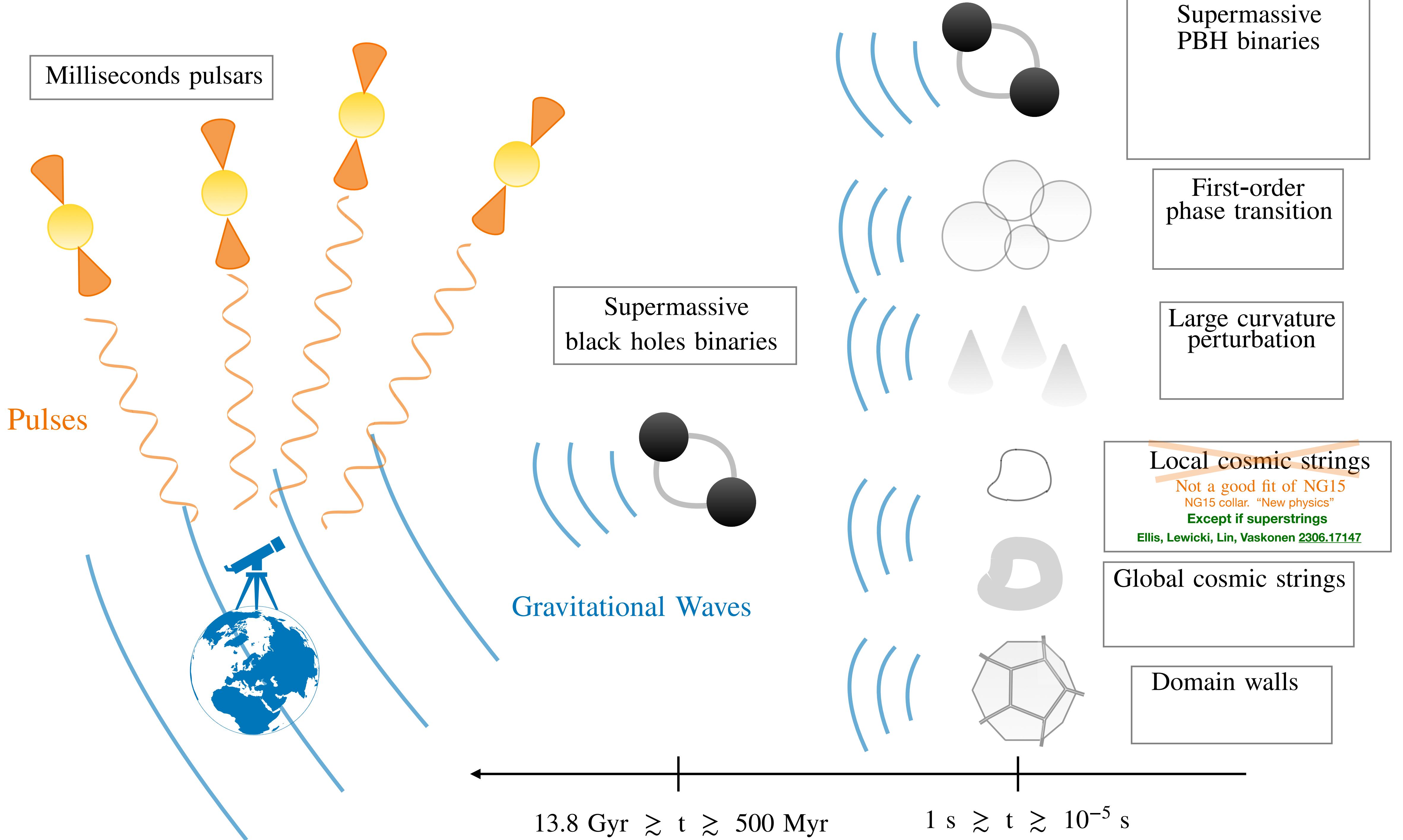


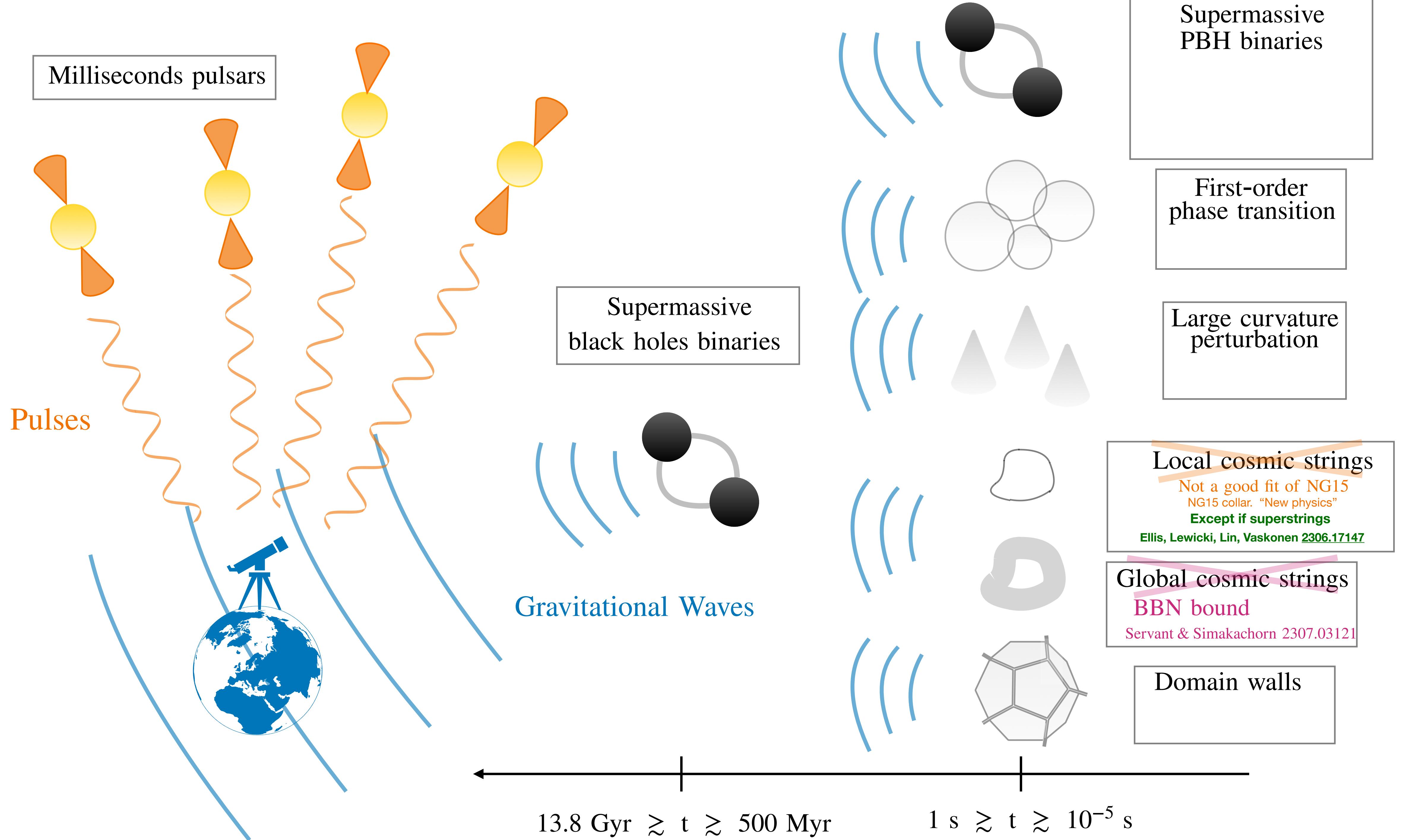


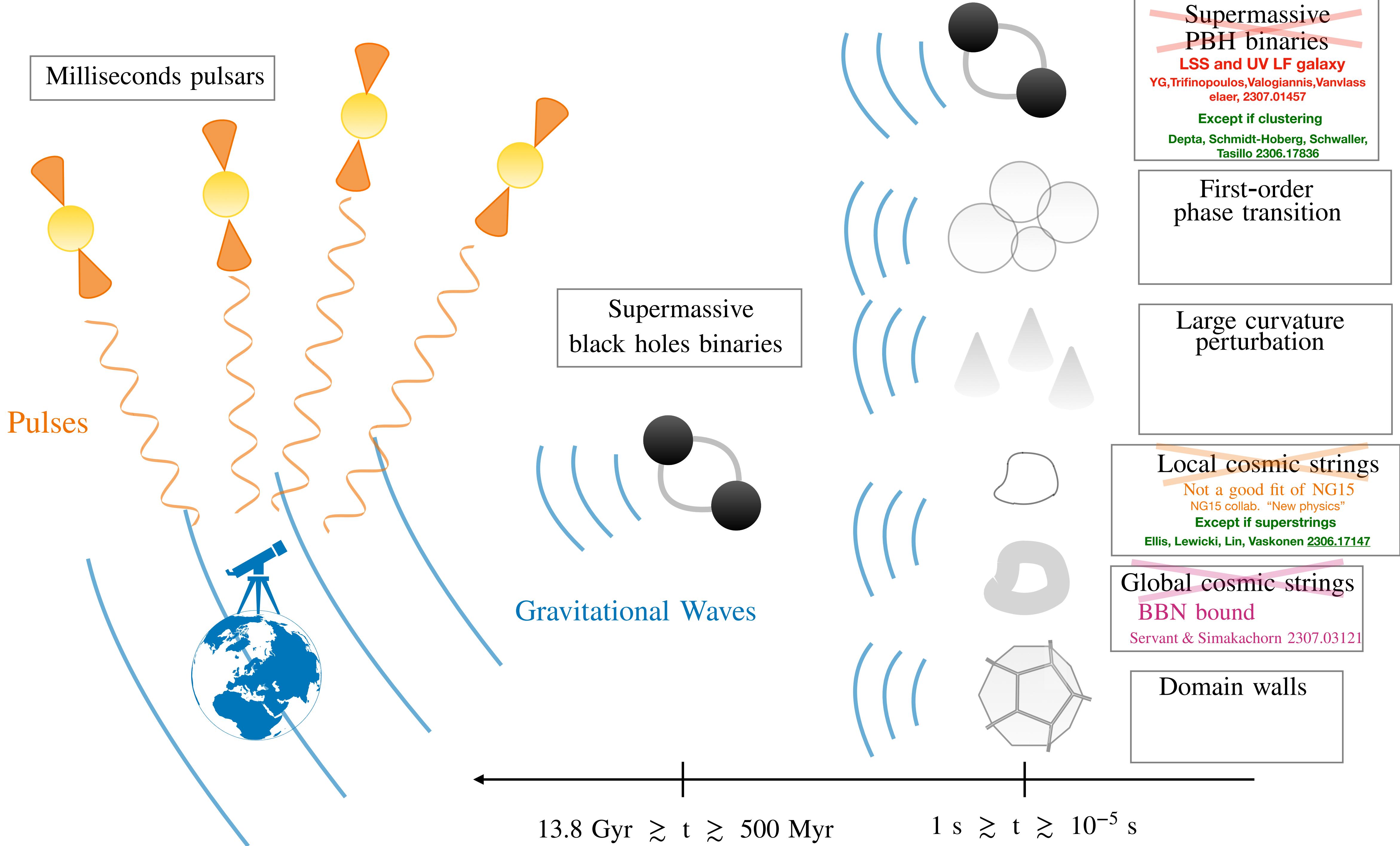


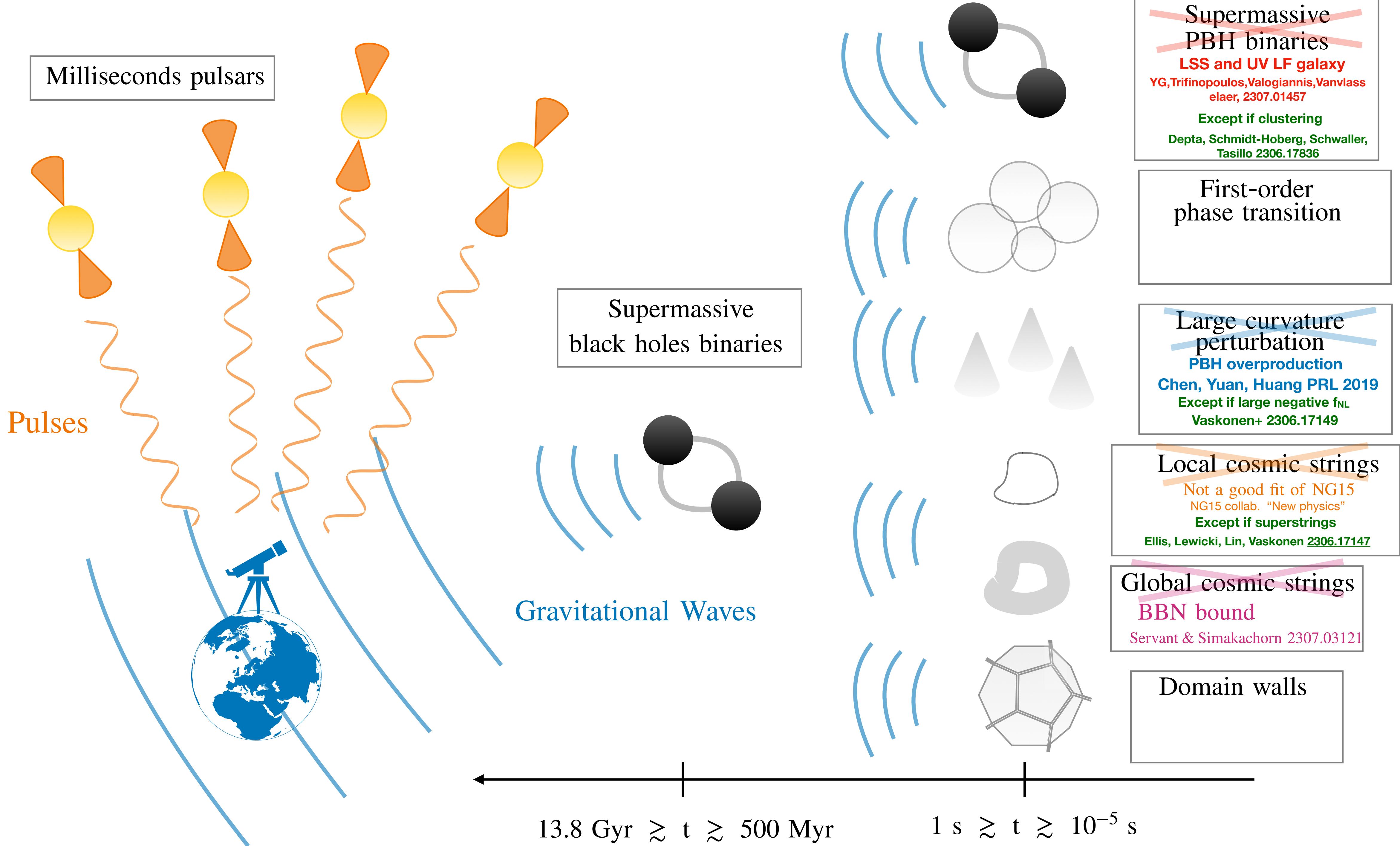


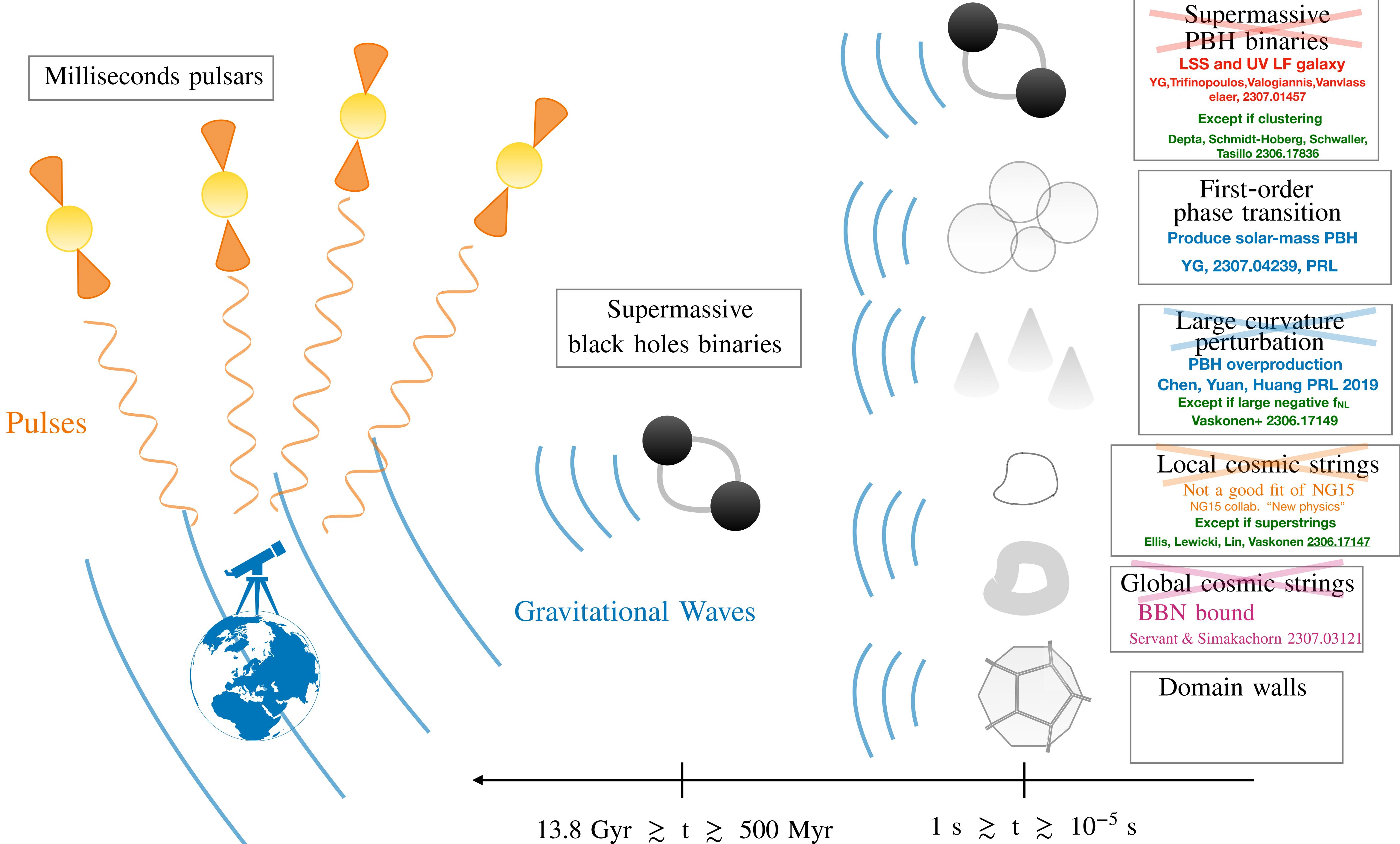


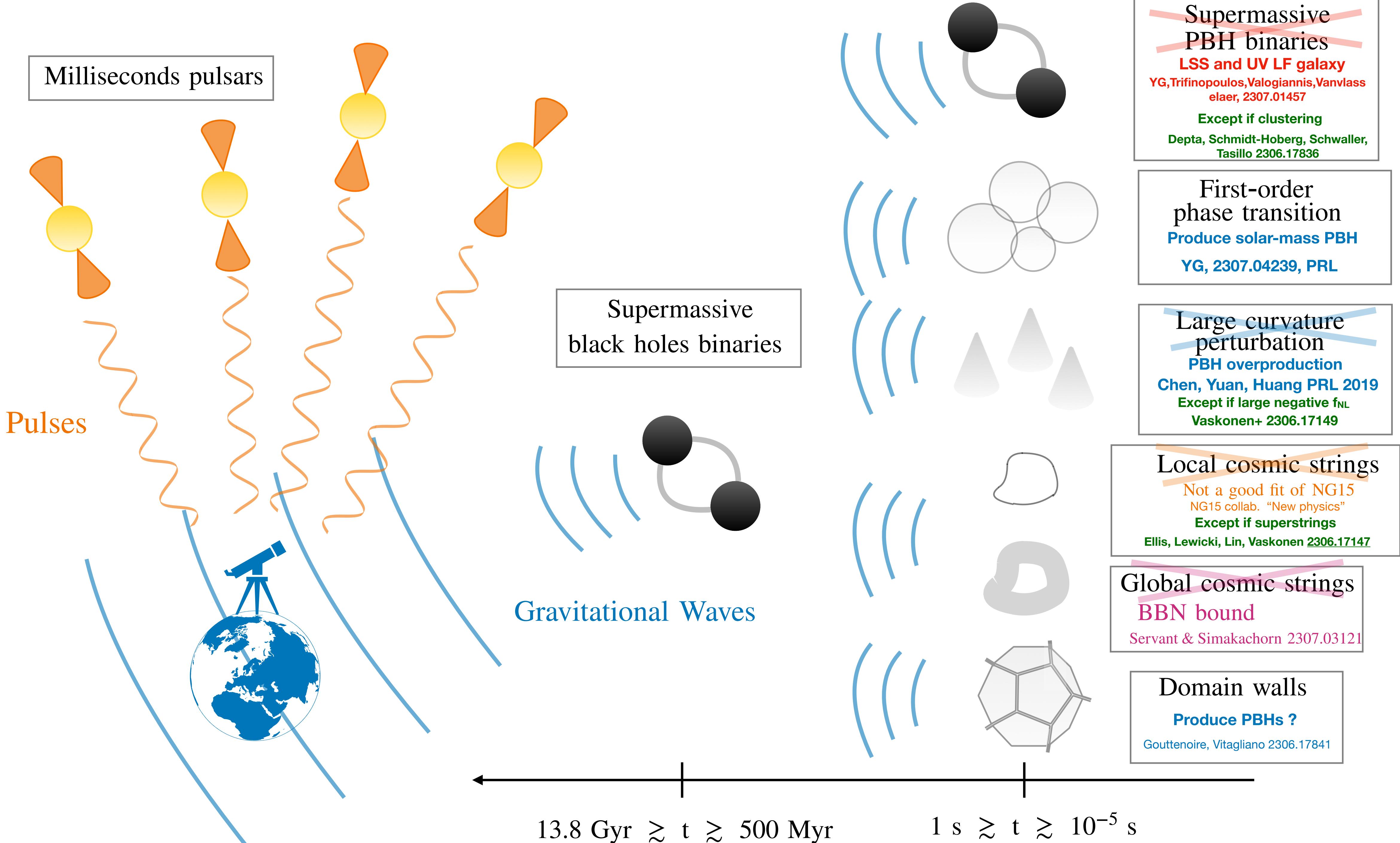












What is Primordial Black Holes ?

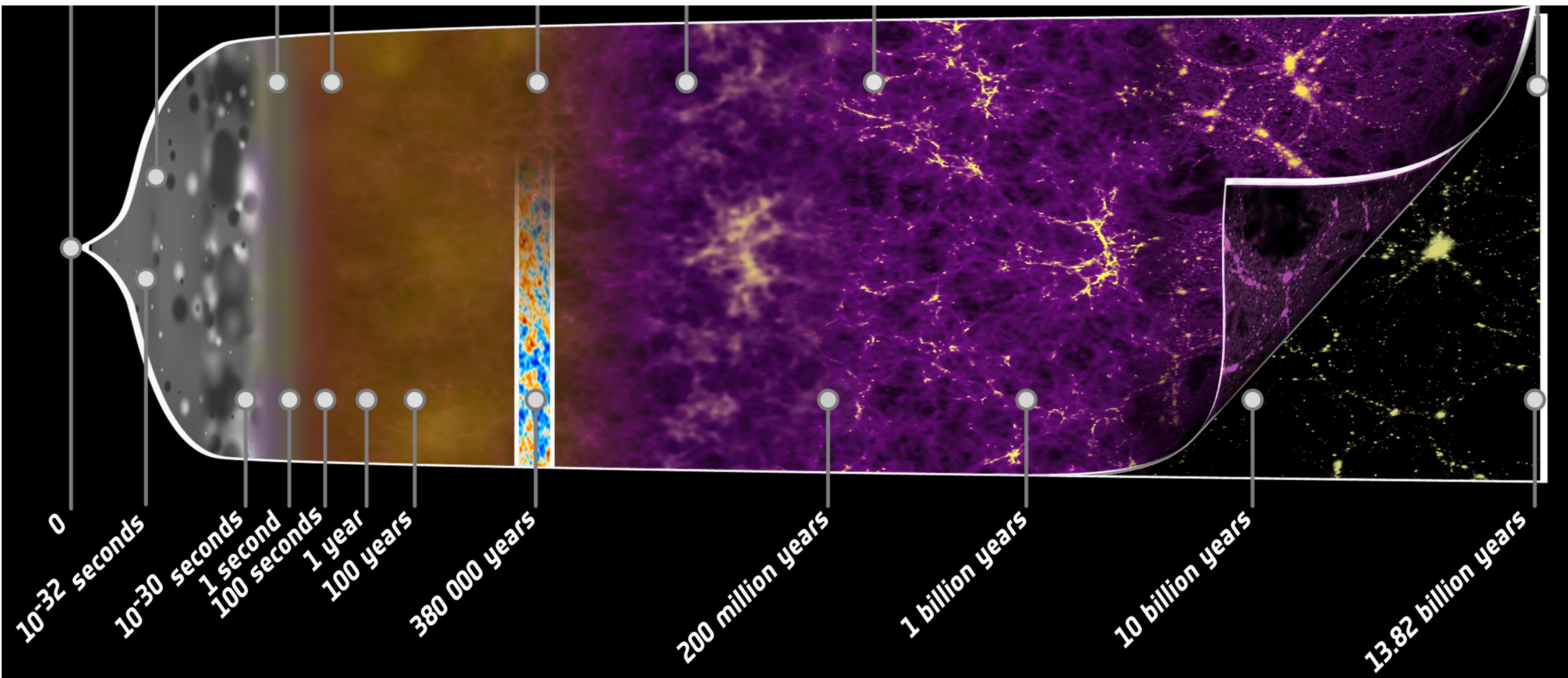
→ BH formed before any astrophysical objects exists

PBH formation

$$z \gg 10^3$$

Star formation

$$z \lesssim 30$$



How do they form ?

Friedmann's equation :

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho$$

How do they form ?

Friedmann's equation :

$$H^{-3} \times H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho \times H^{-3}$$

How do they form ?

Friedmann's equation :

$$H^{-1} = 2G \times \frac{4\pi H^{-3}}{3} \rho$$

How do they form ?

Friedmann's equation :

$$H^{-1} = 2G \times \frac{4\pi H^{-3}}{3} \rho \equiv R_H \quad \equiv M_H$$

How do they form ?

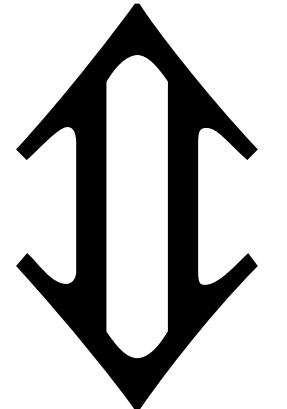
Friedmann's equation :

$$R_H = 2GM_H$$

How do they form ?

Friedmann's equation :

$$R_H = 2GM_H$$

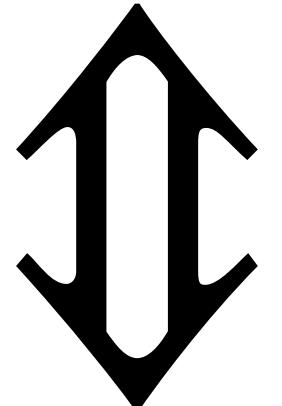


Schwarzschild's equation

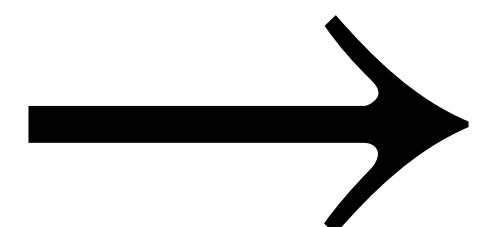
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$$R_H = 2GM_H$$



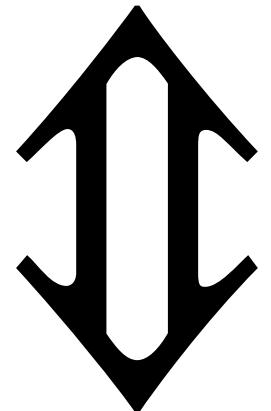
Schwarzschild's equation



Hubble patches are on the edge to collapse into black holes

How do they form ?

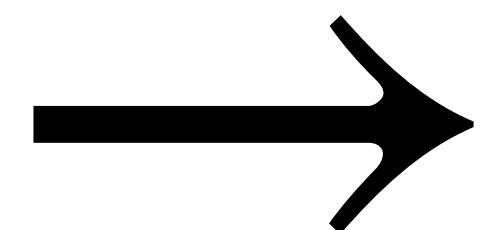
Friedmann's equation :



$$\frac{R_H - 2GM_H}{R_H} \gtrsim 0.45$$

Radiation pressure

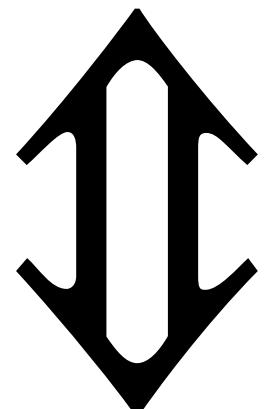
Schwarzschild's equation



Hubble patches are on the edge to collapse into black holes

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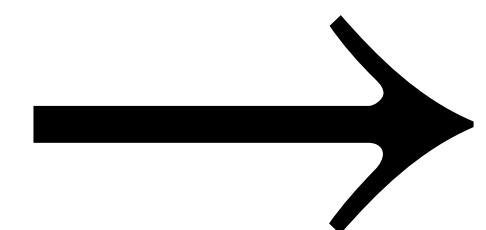
Friedmann's equation :



$$\frac{\langle \delta\rho \rangle_H}{\rho} \gtrsim 0.45$$

Radiation pressure

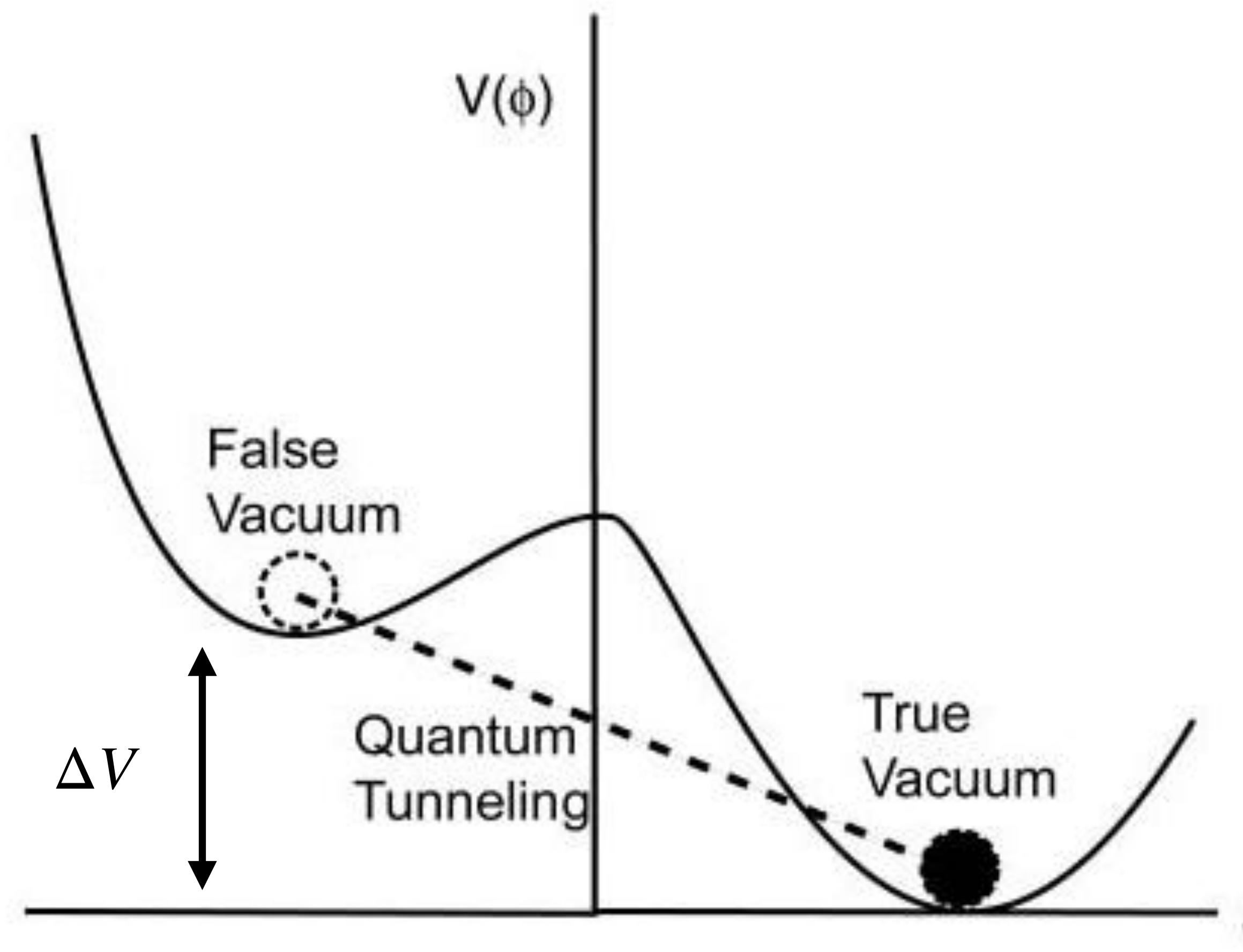
Schwarzschild's equation



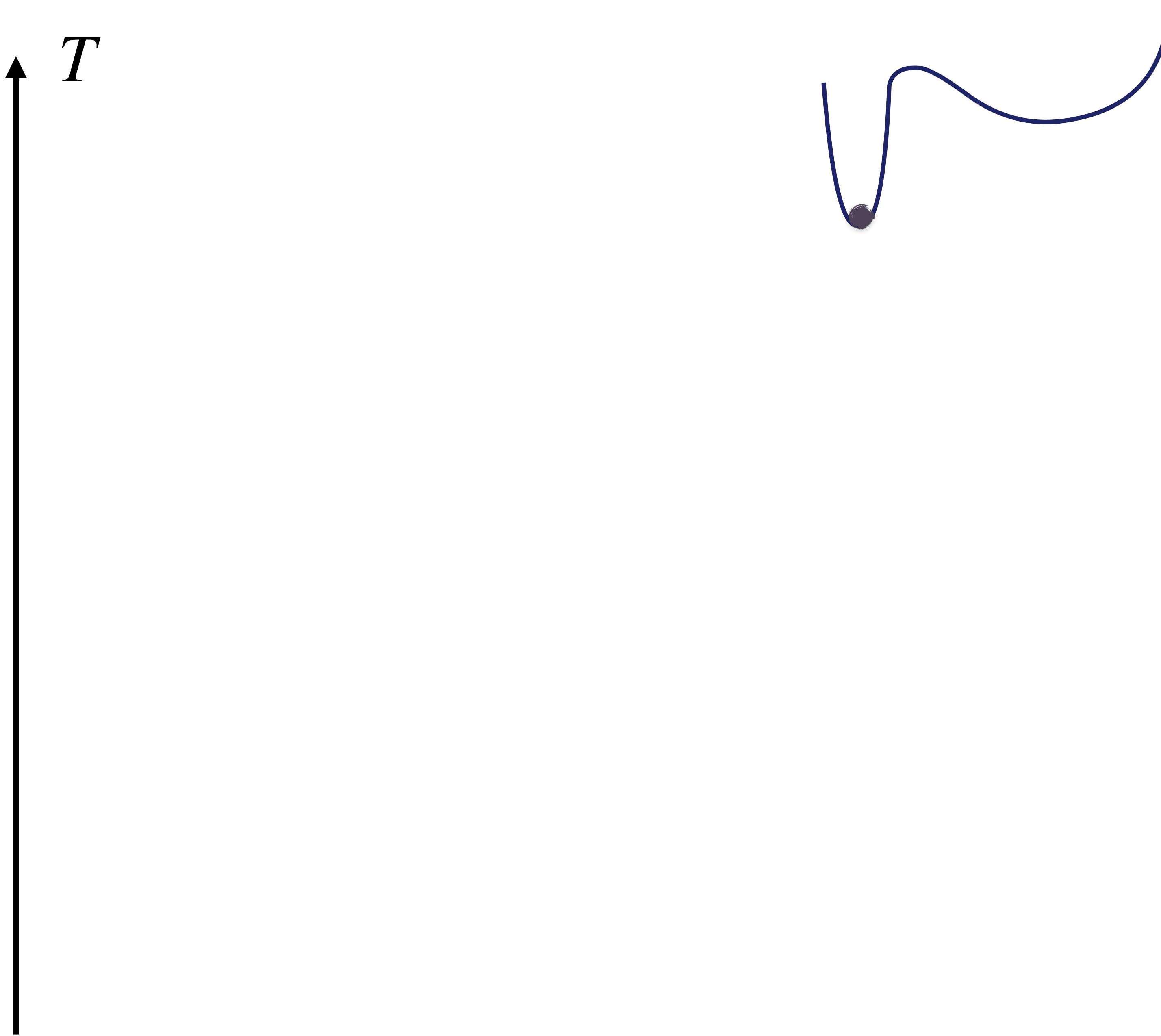
Hubble patches are on the edge to collapse into black holes

PBHs formation during supercooled phase transition

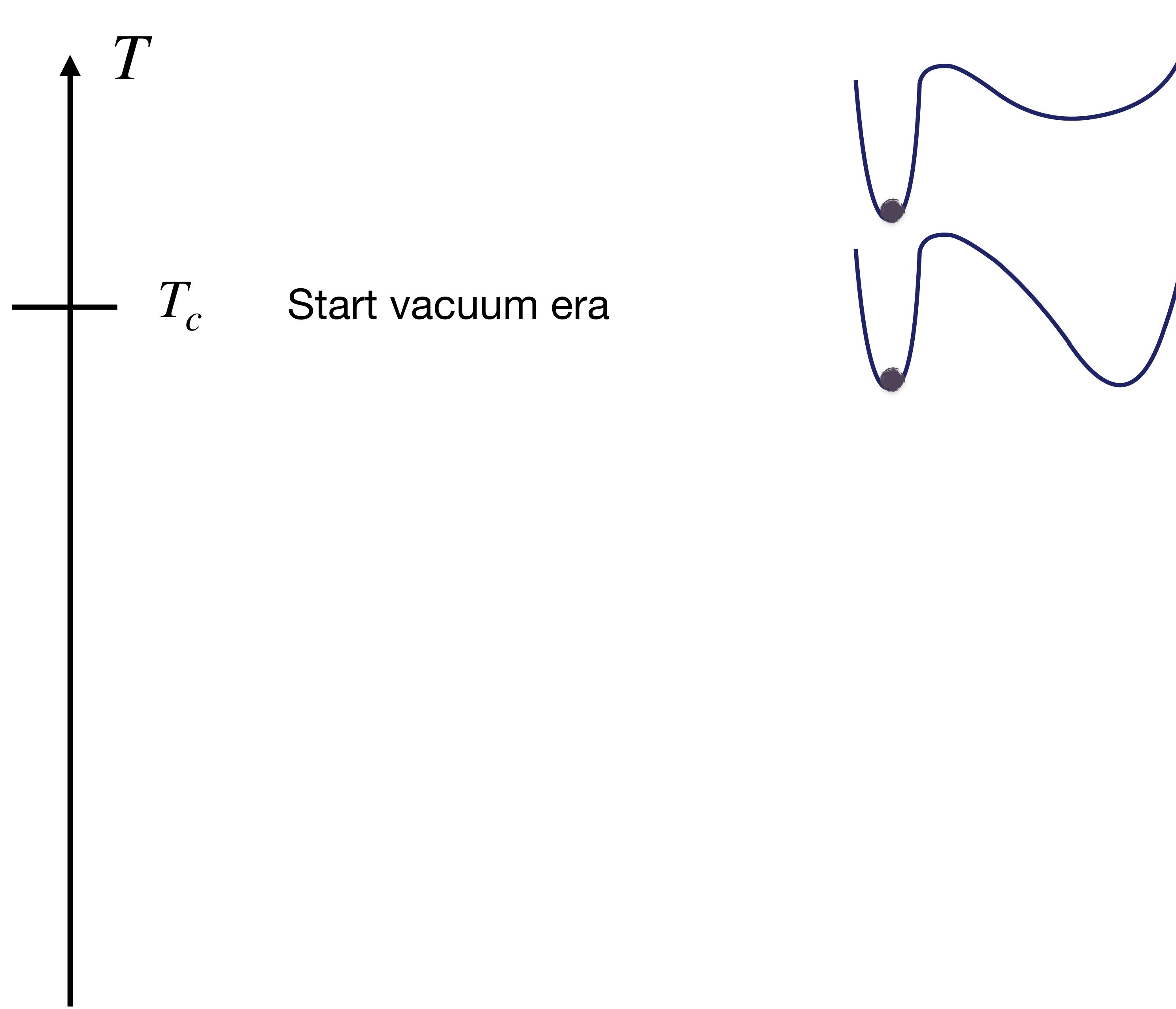
Guth 1980 "Old inflation idea"



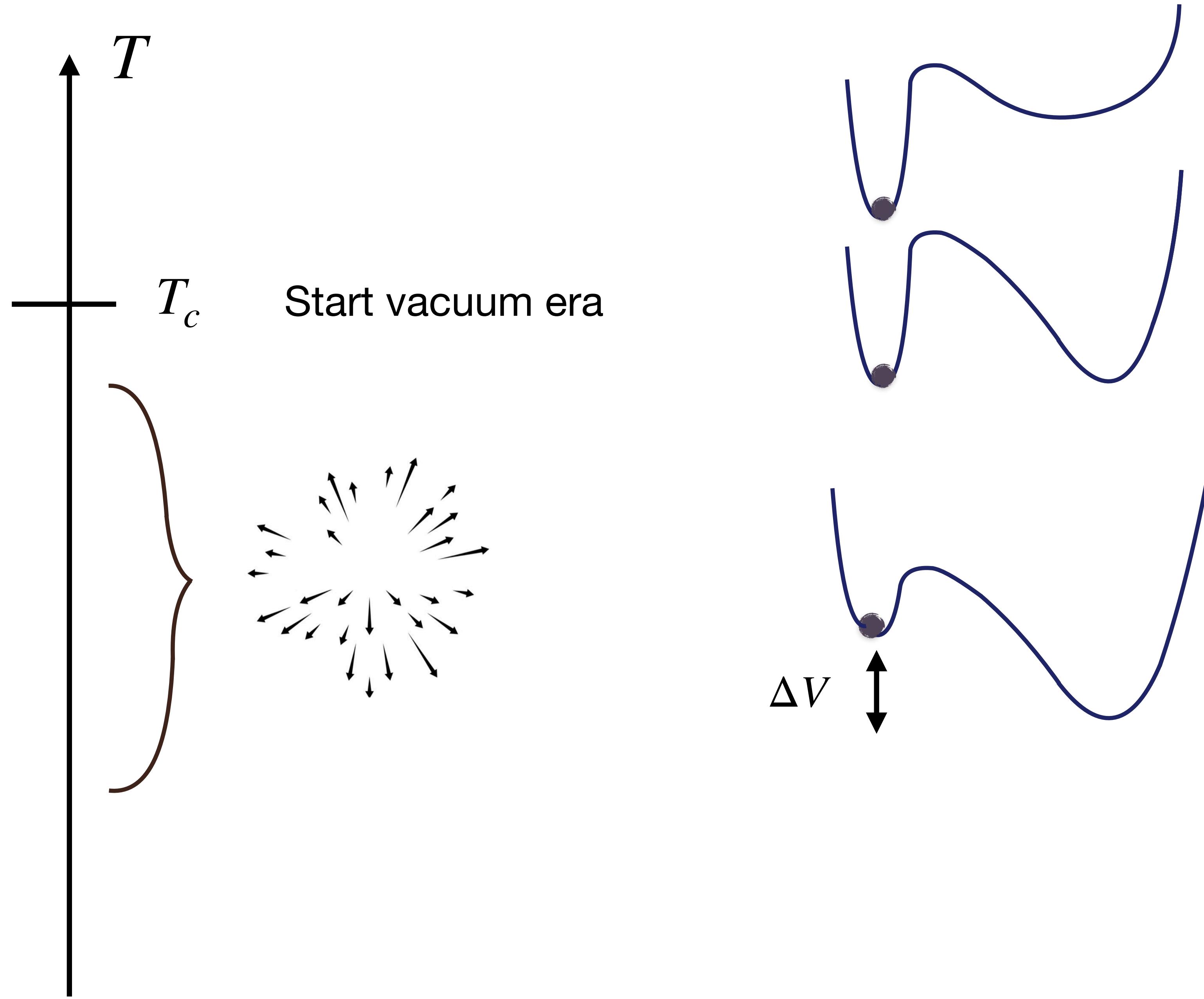
Supercooled 1stOPT = delayed PT



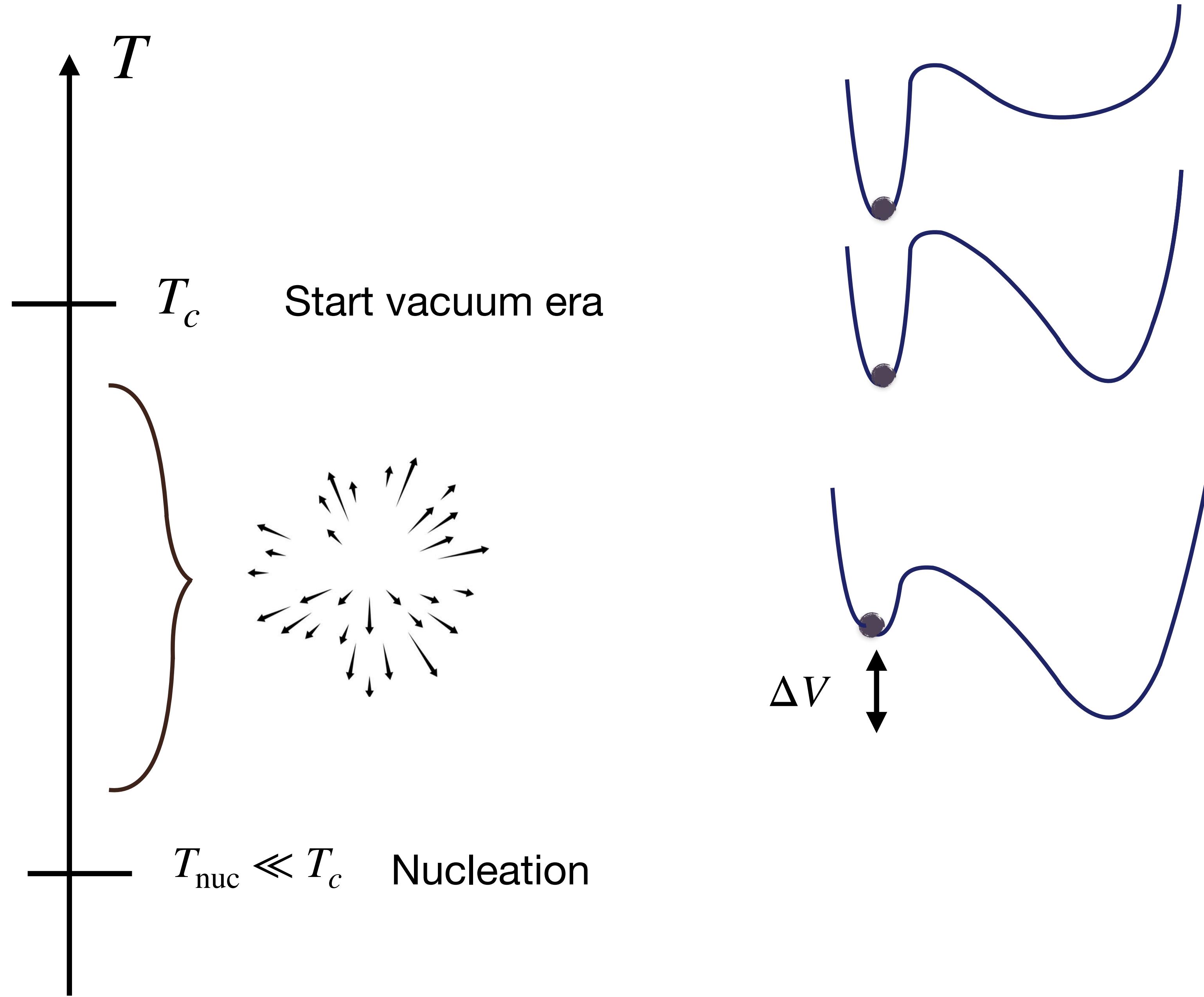
Supercooled 1stOPT = delayed PT



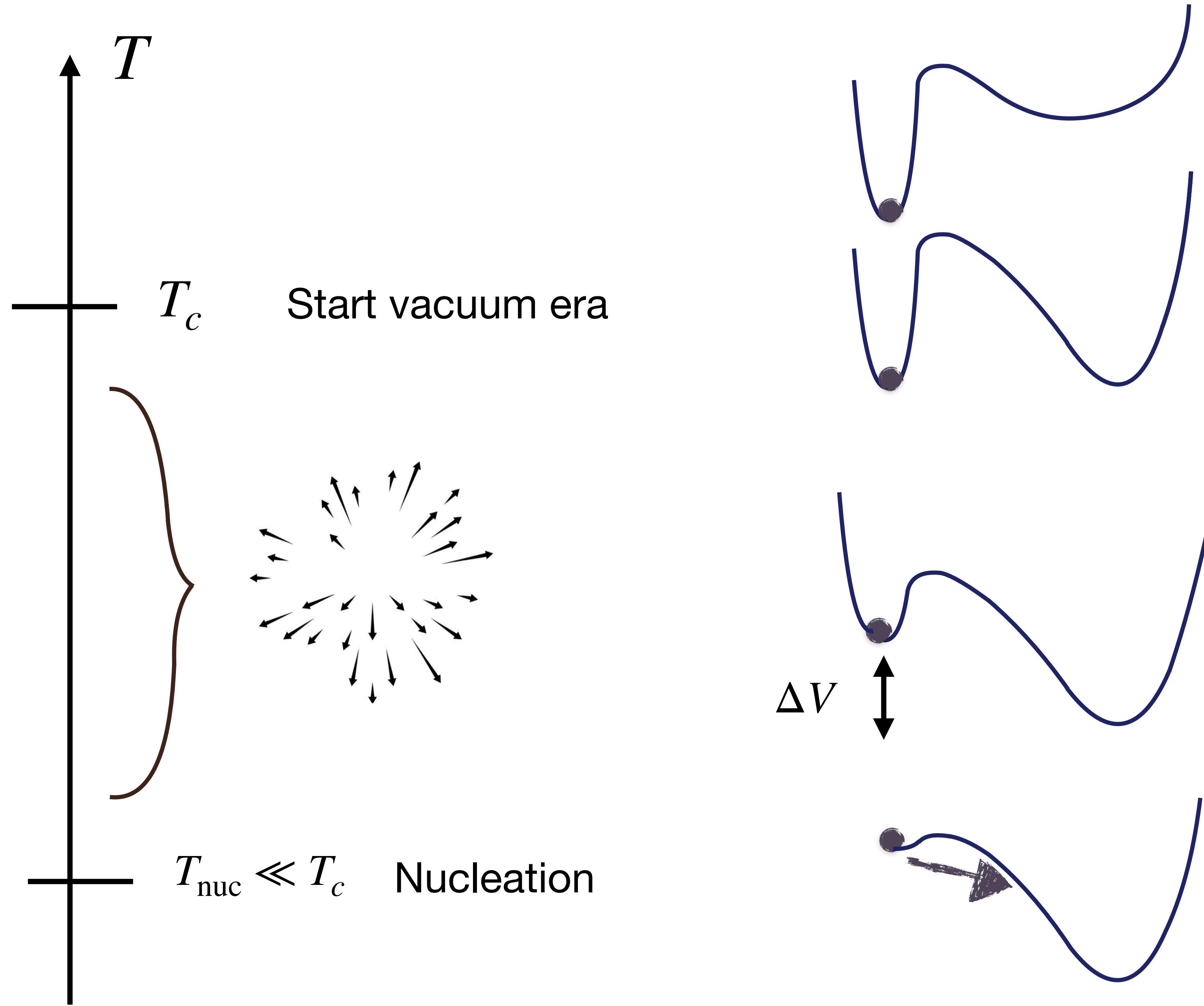
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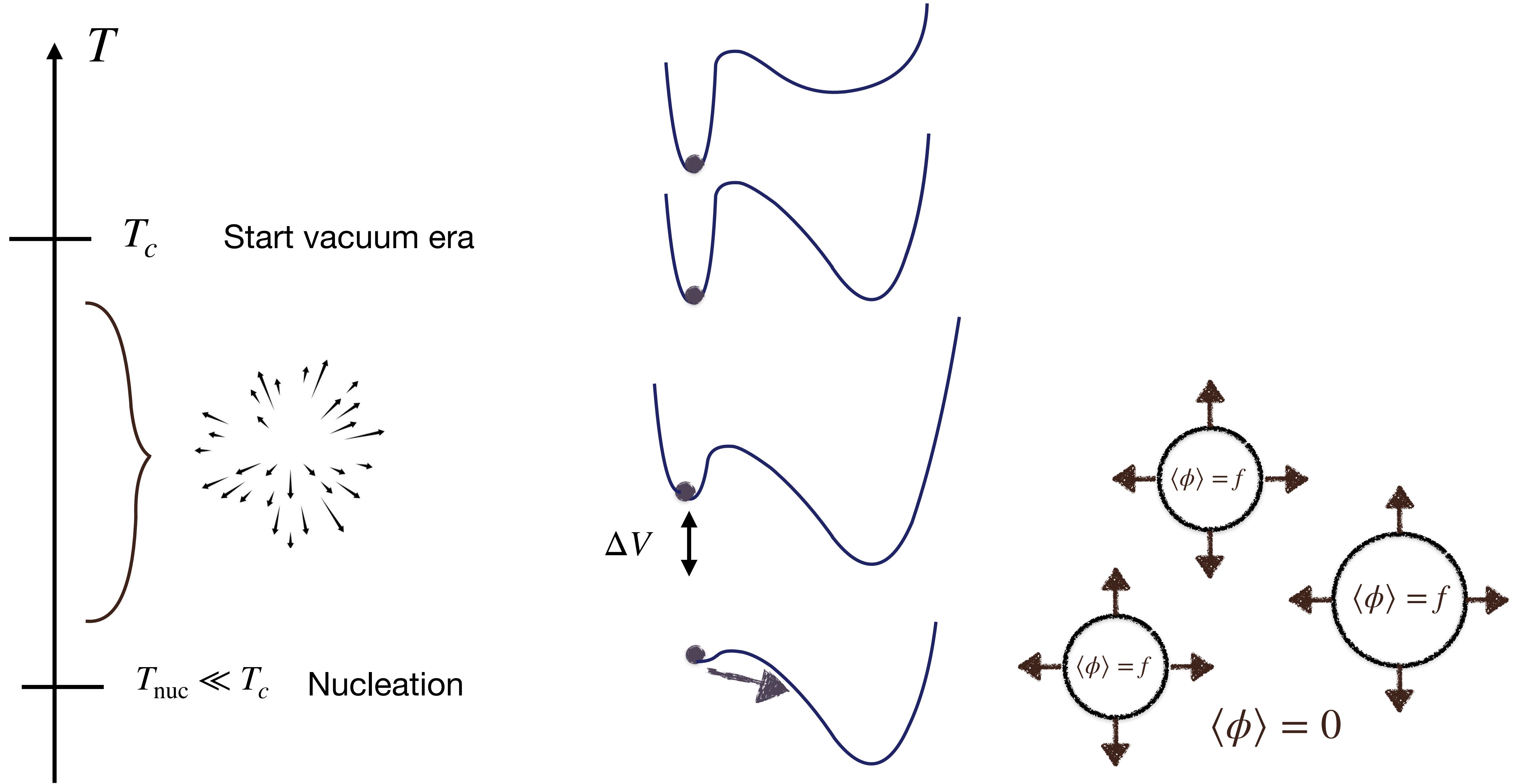
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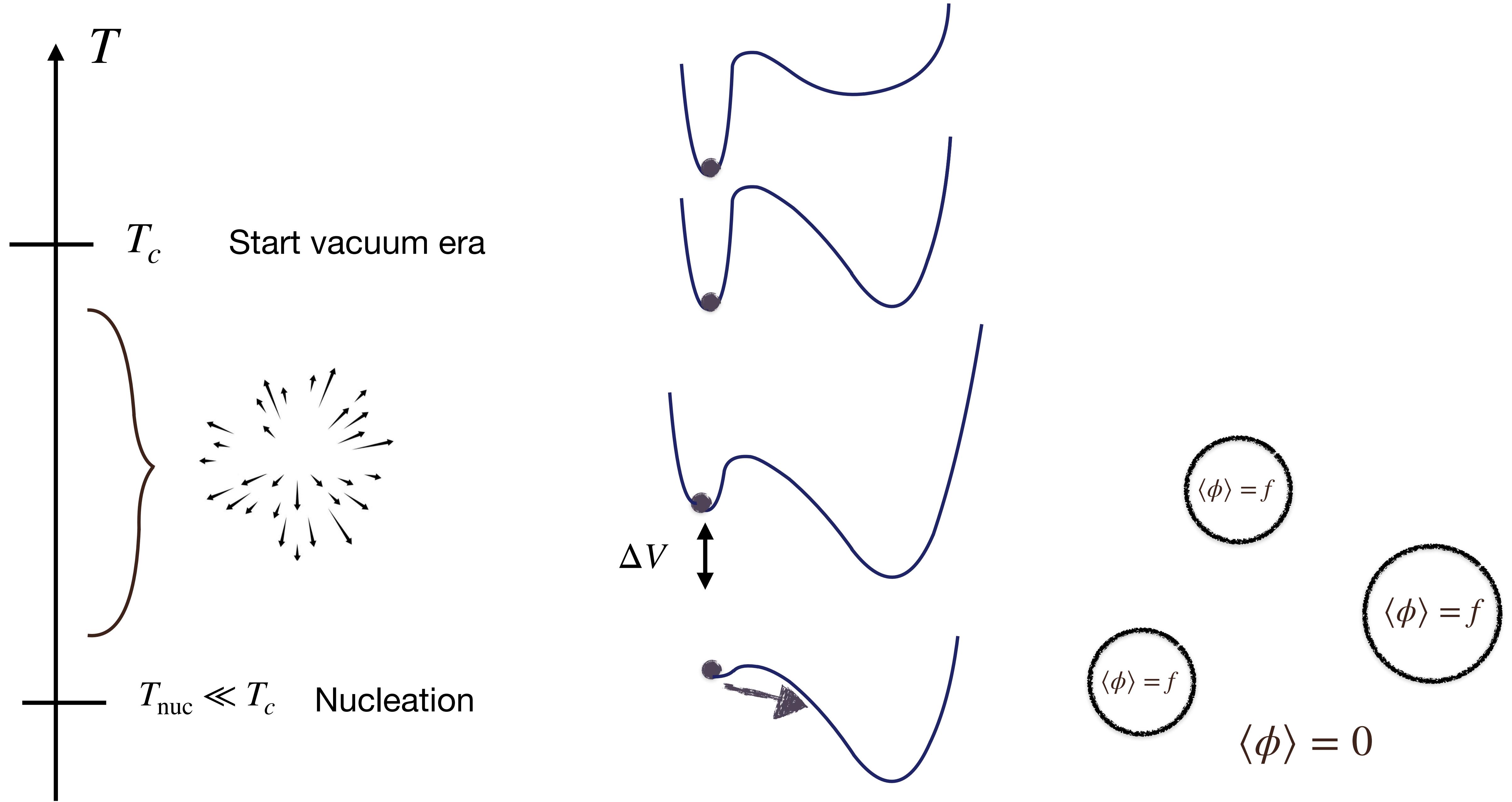
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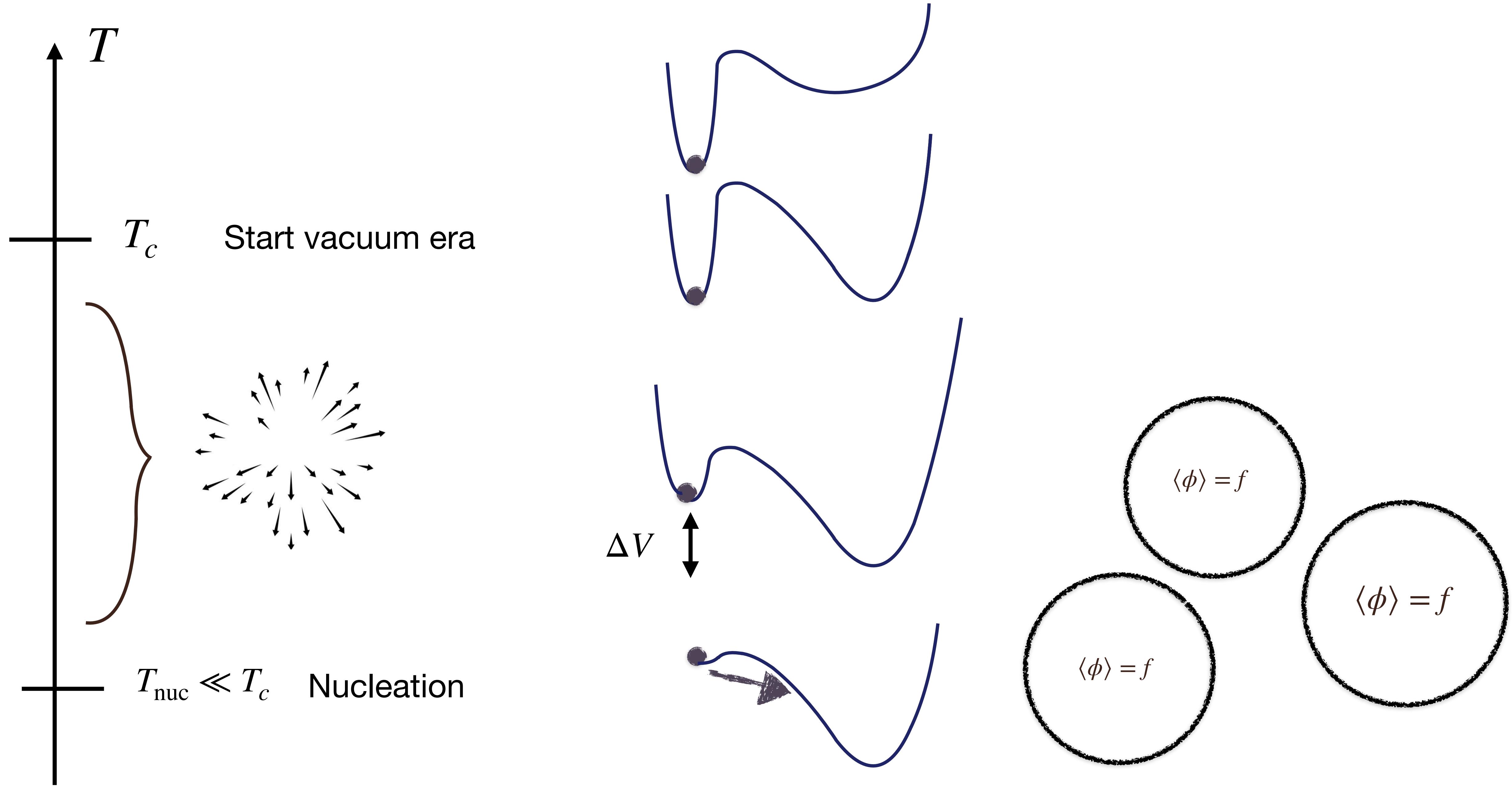
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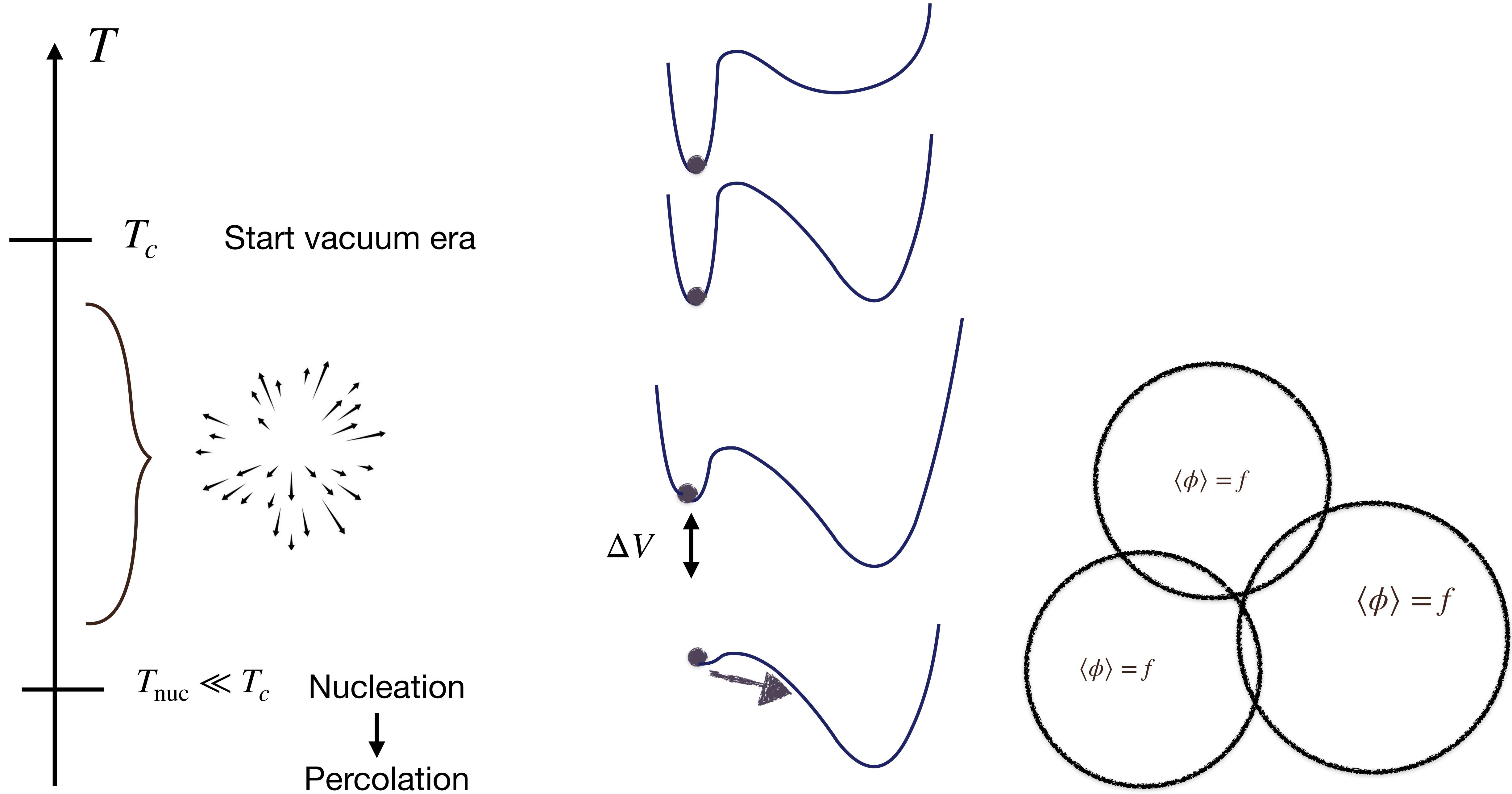
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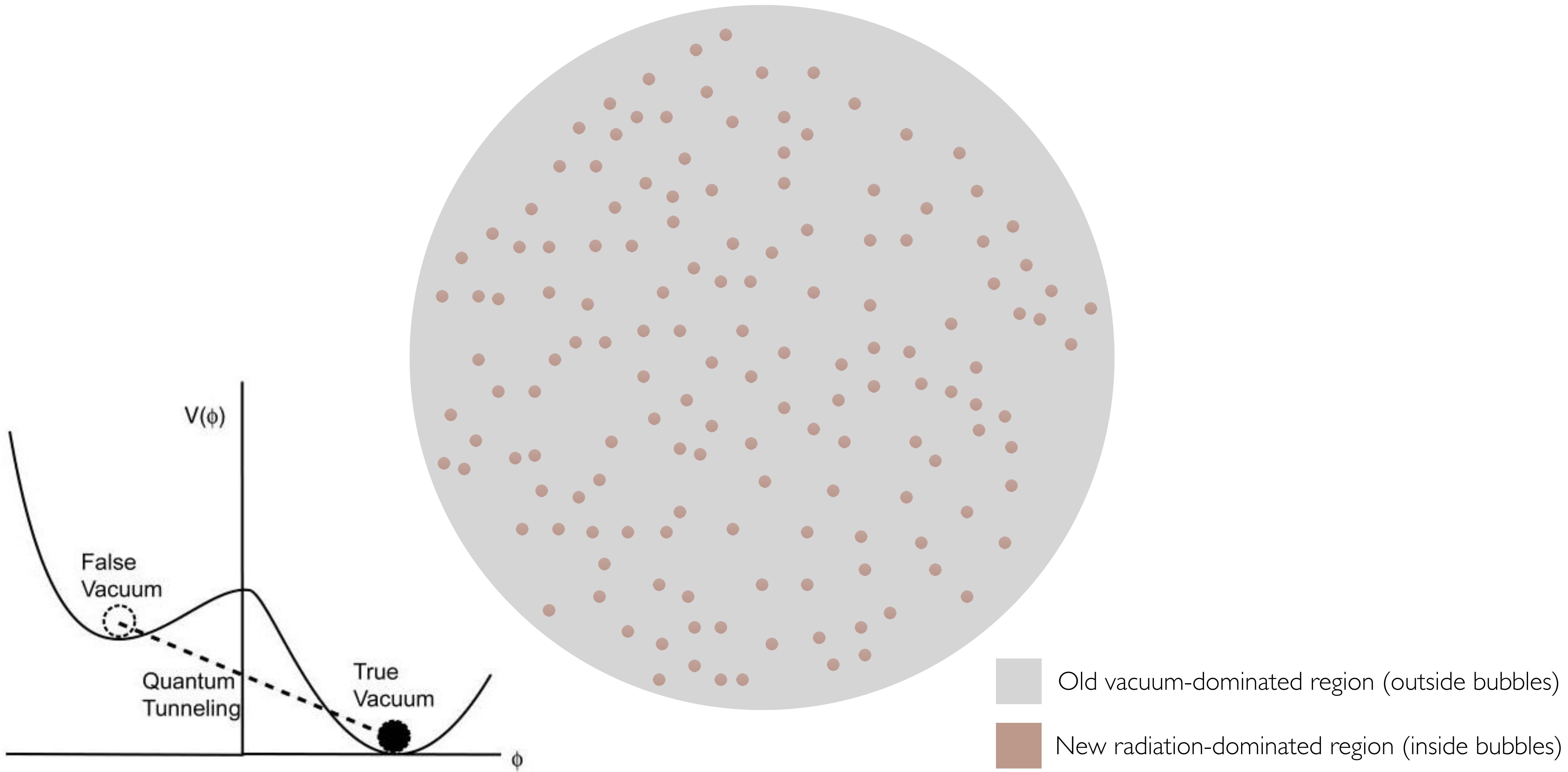


Supercooled 1stOPT = delayed PT



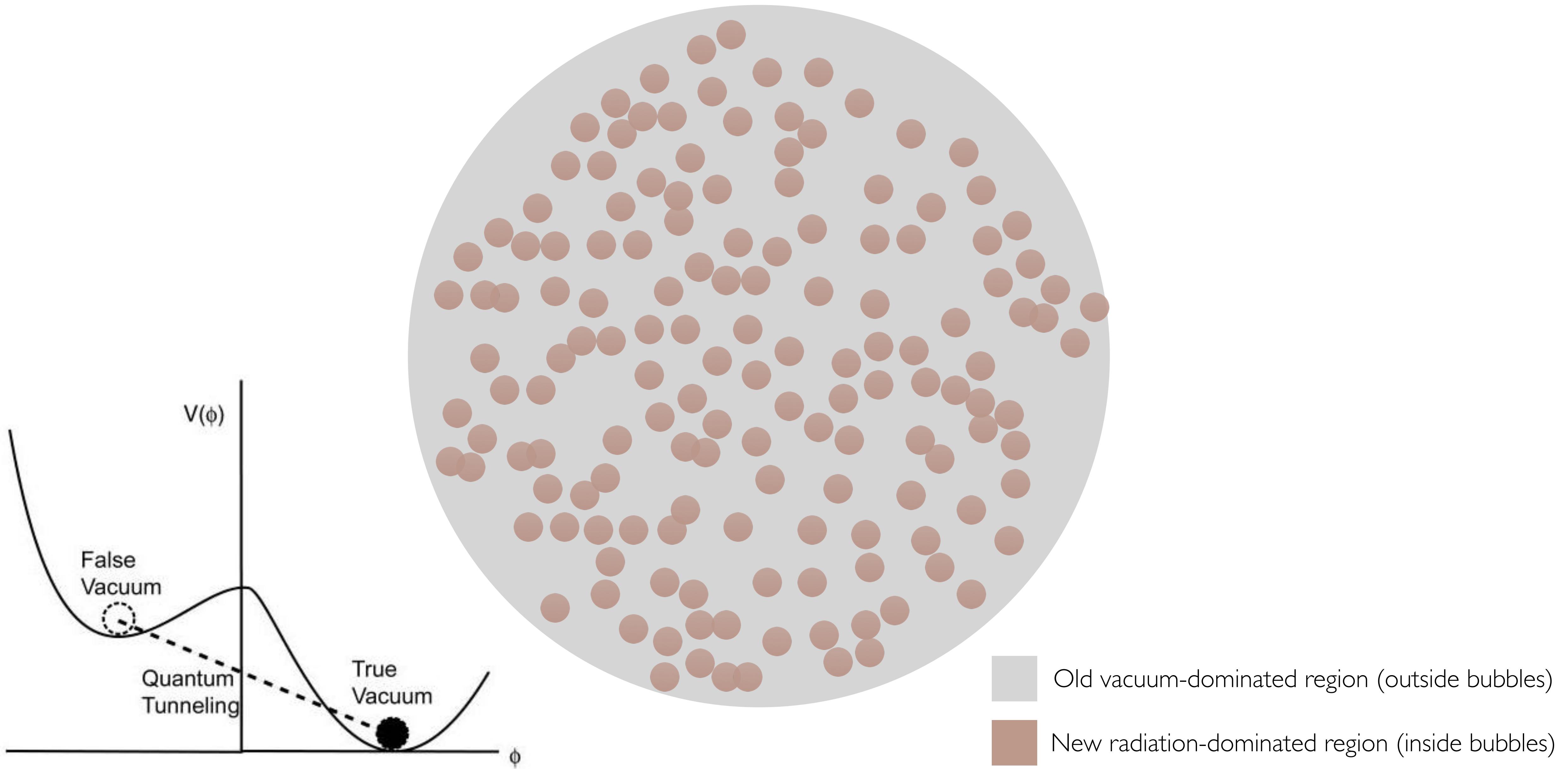
PBHs from 1stOPT

YG, Volansky 2305:04942



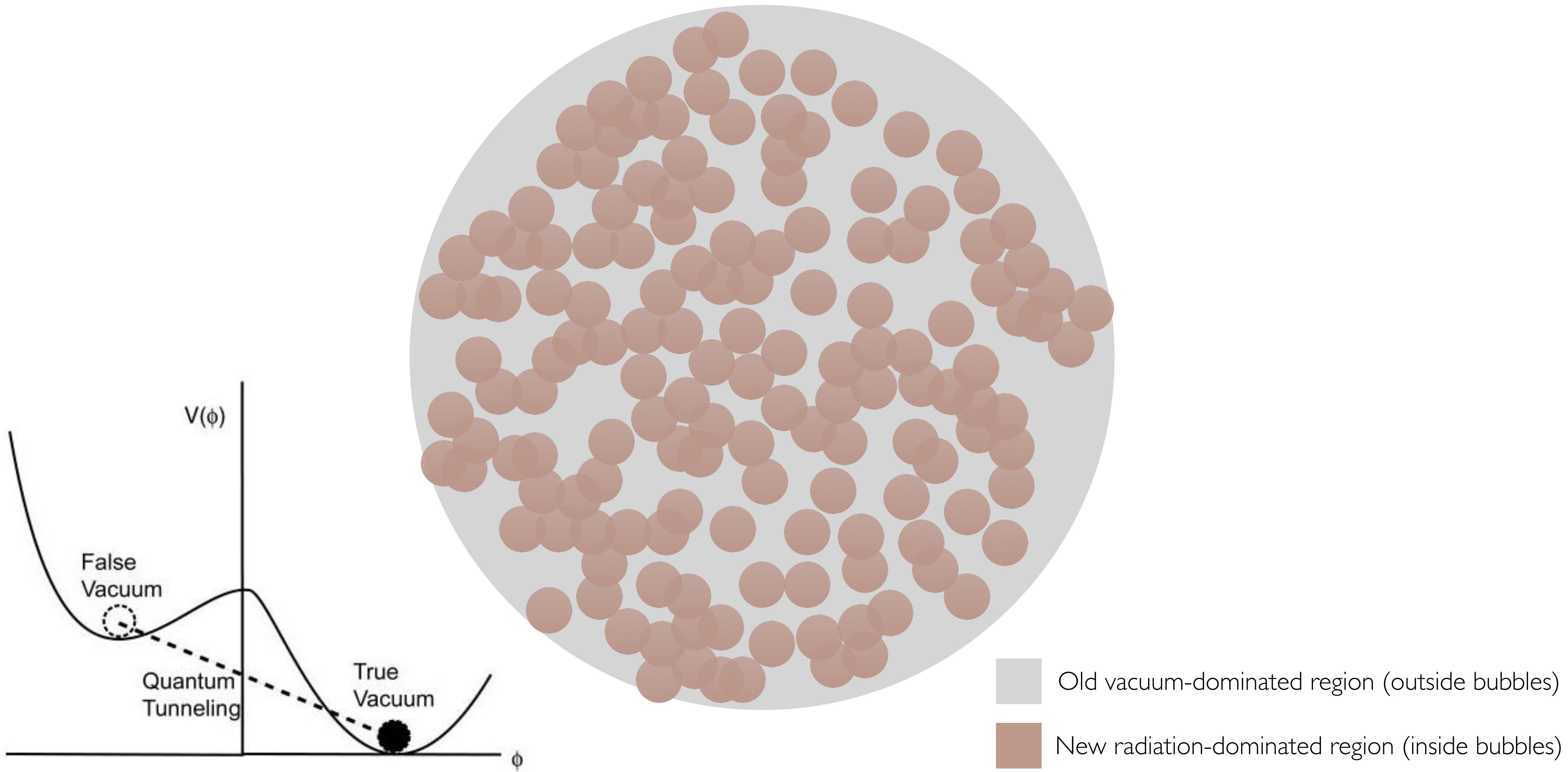
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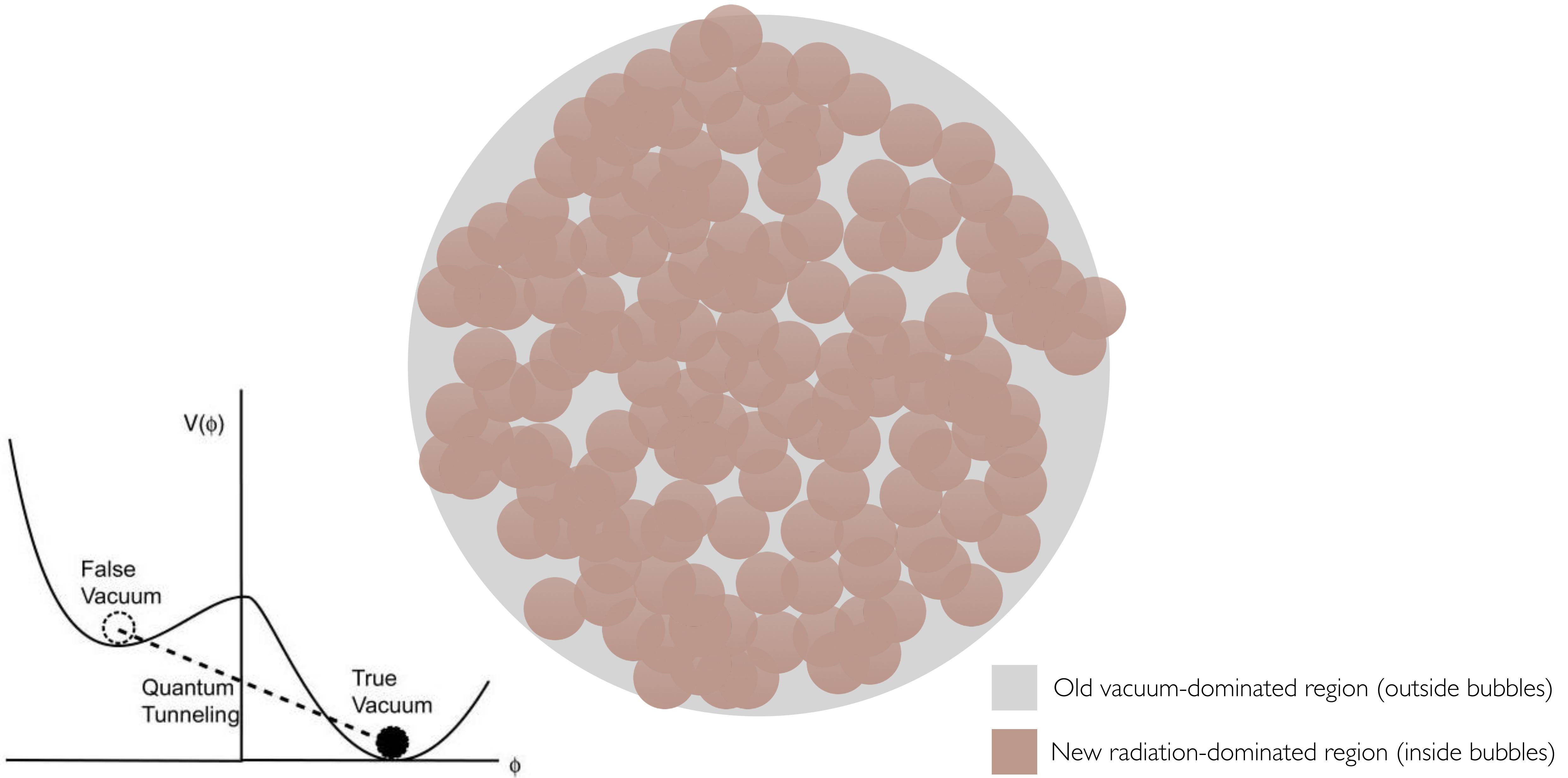
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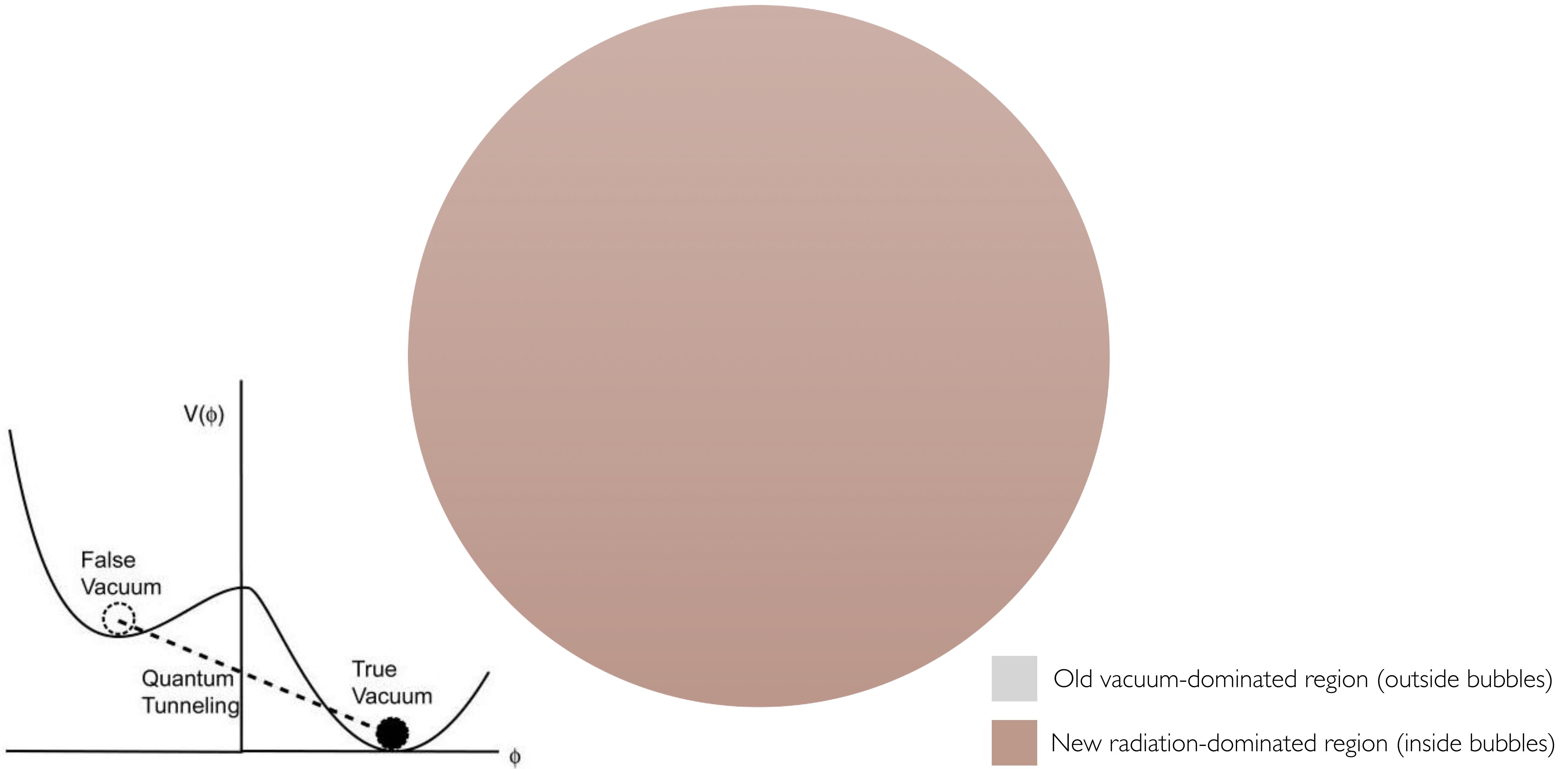
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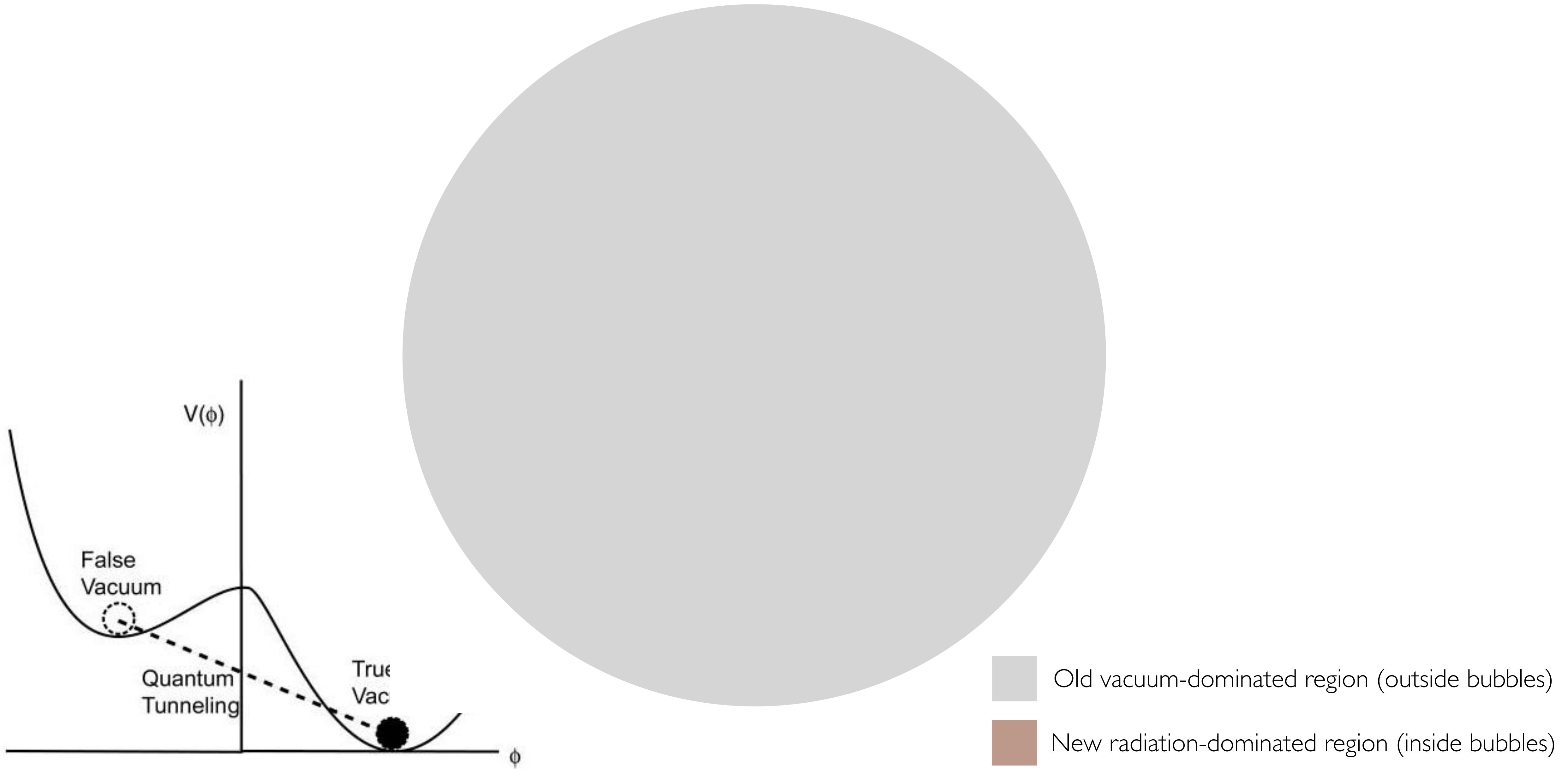
PBHs from 1stOPT

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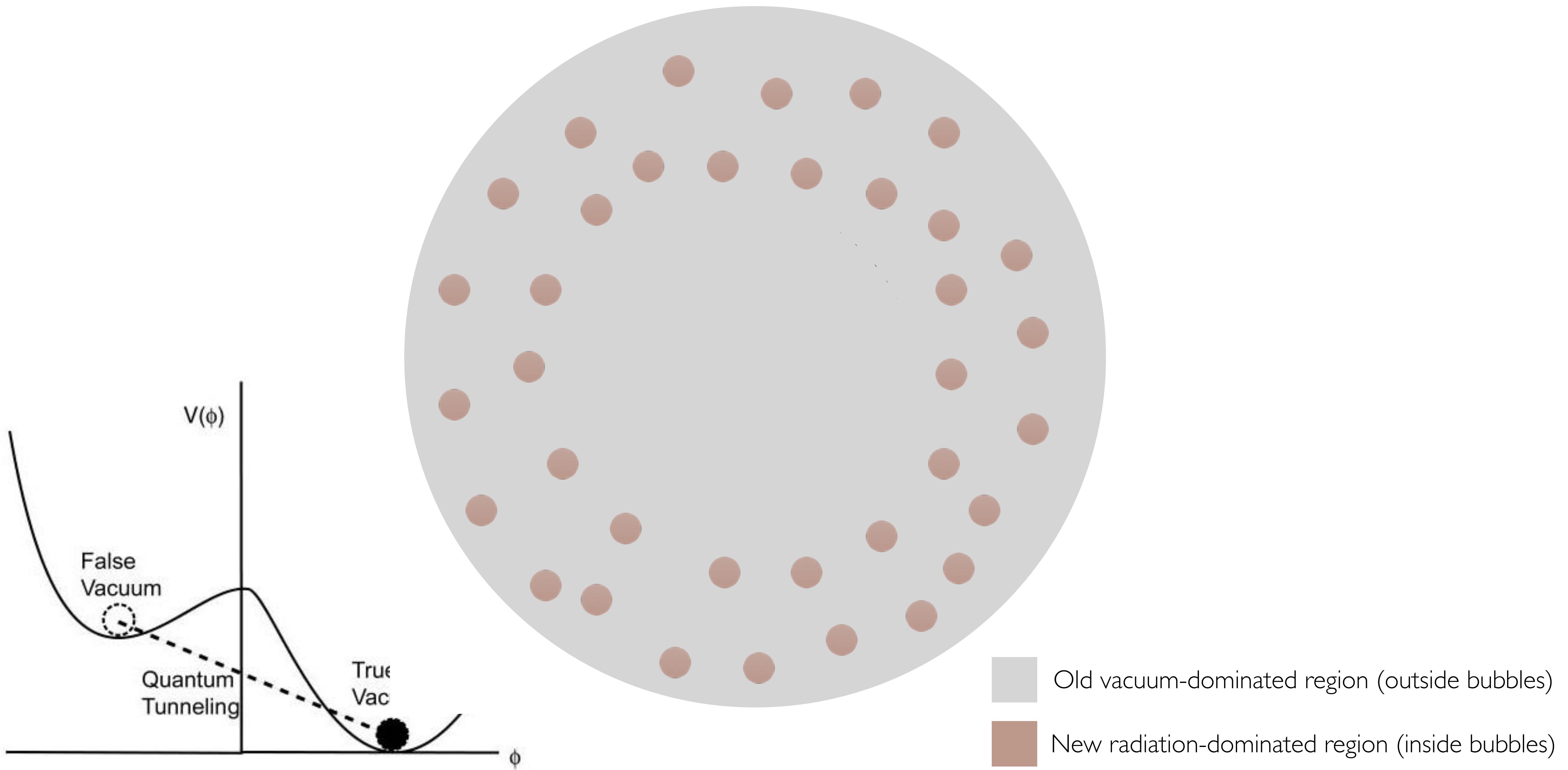
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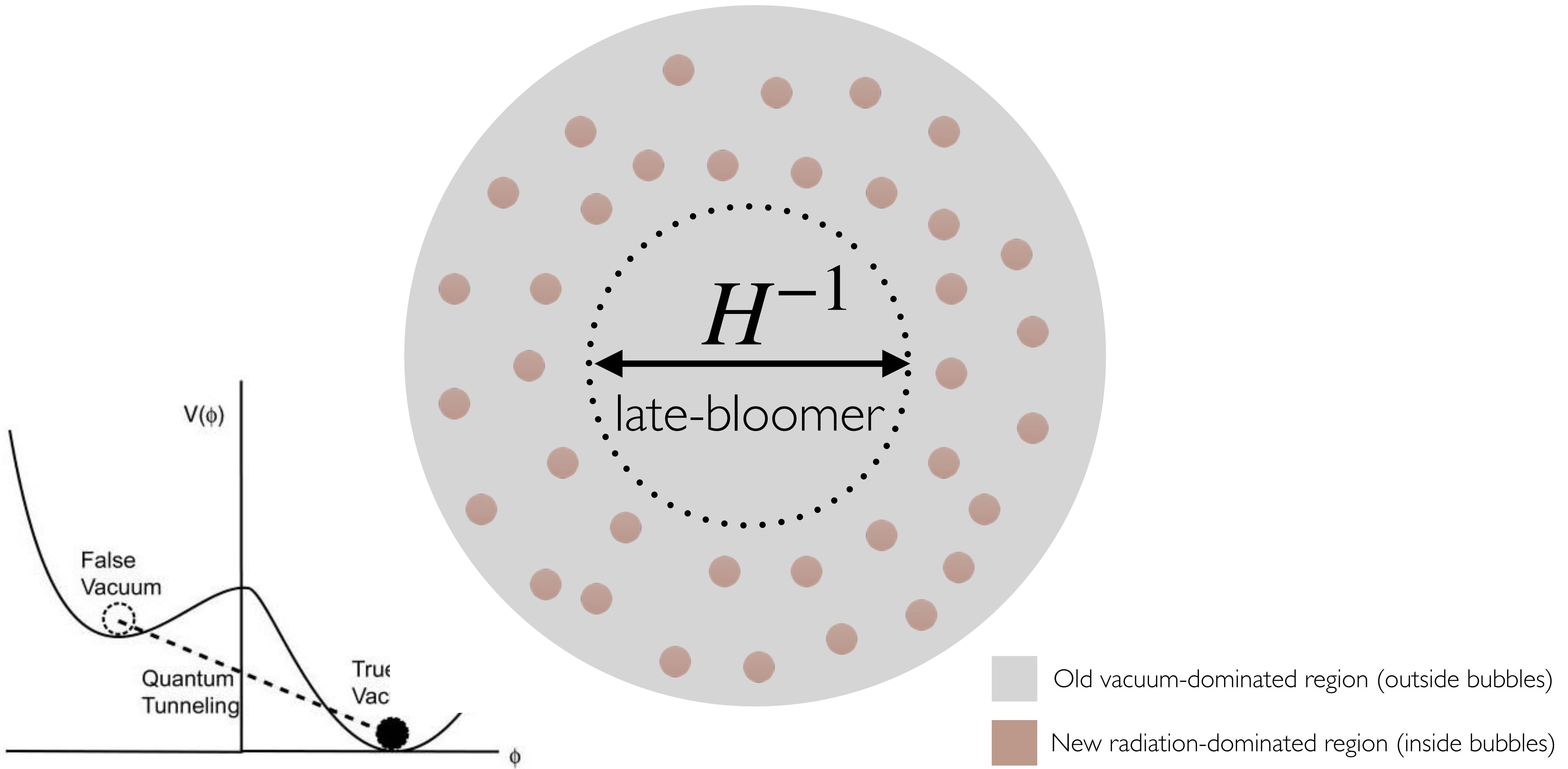
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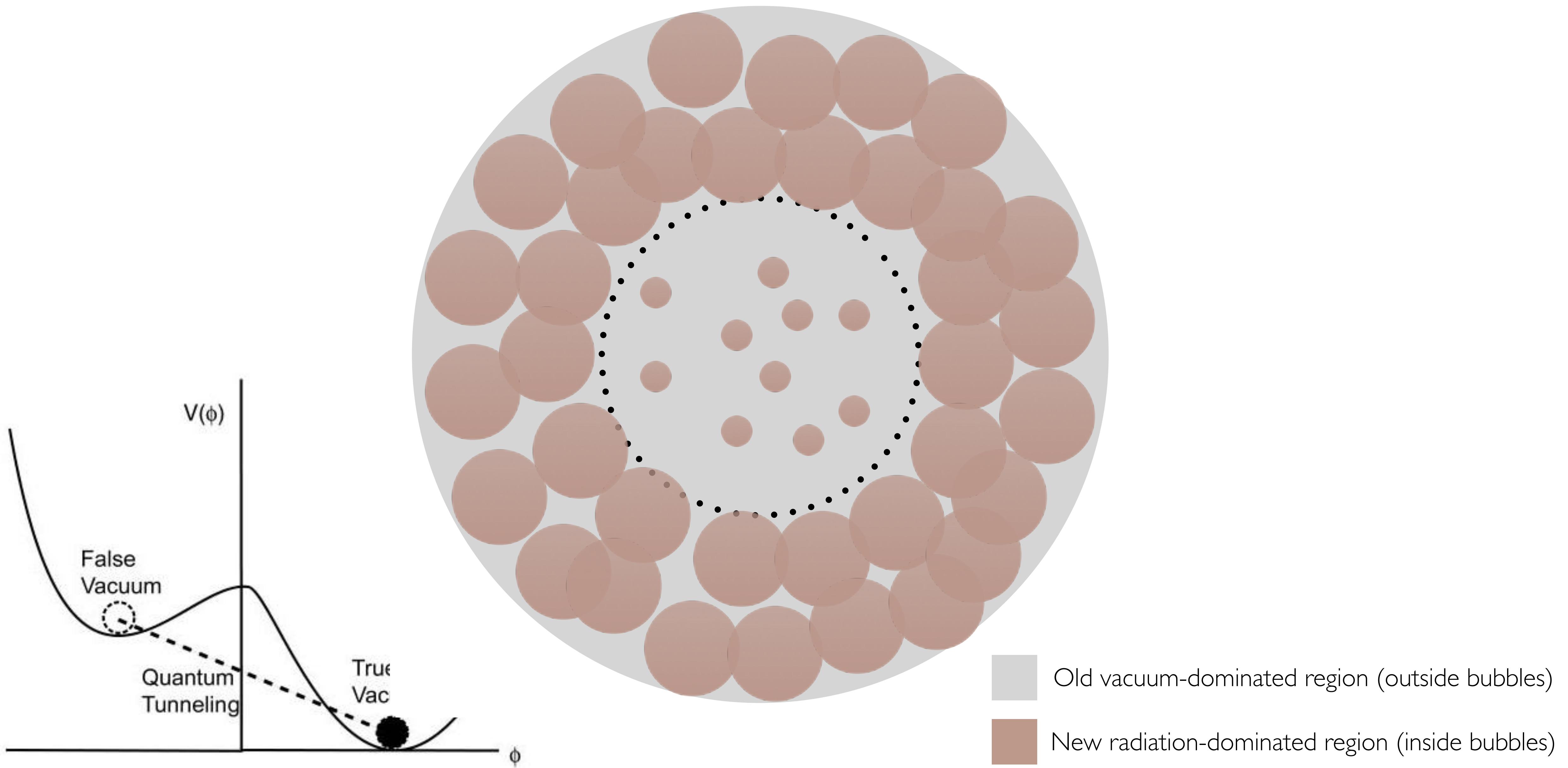
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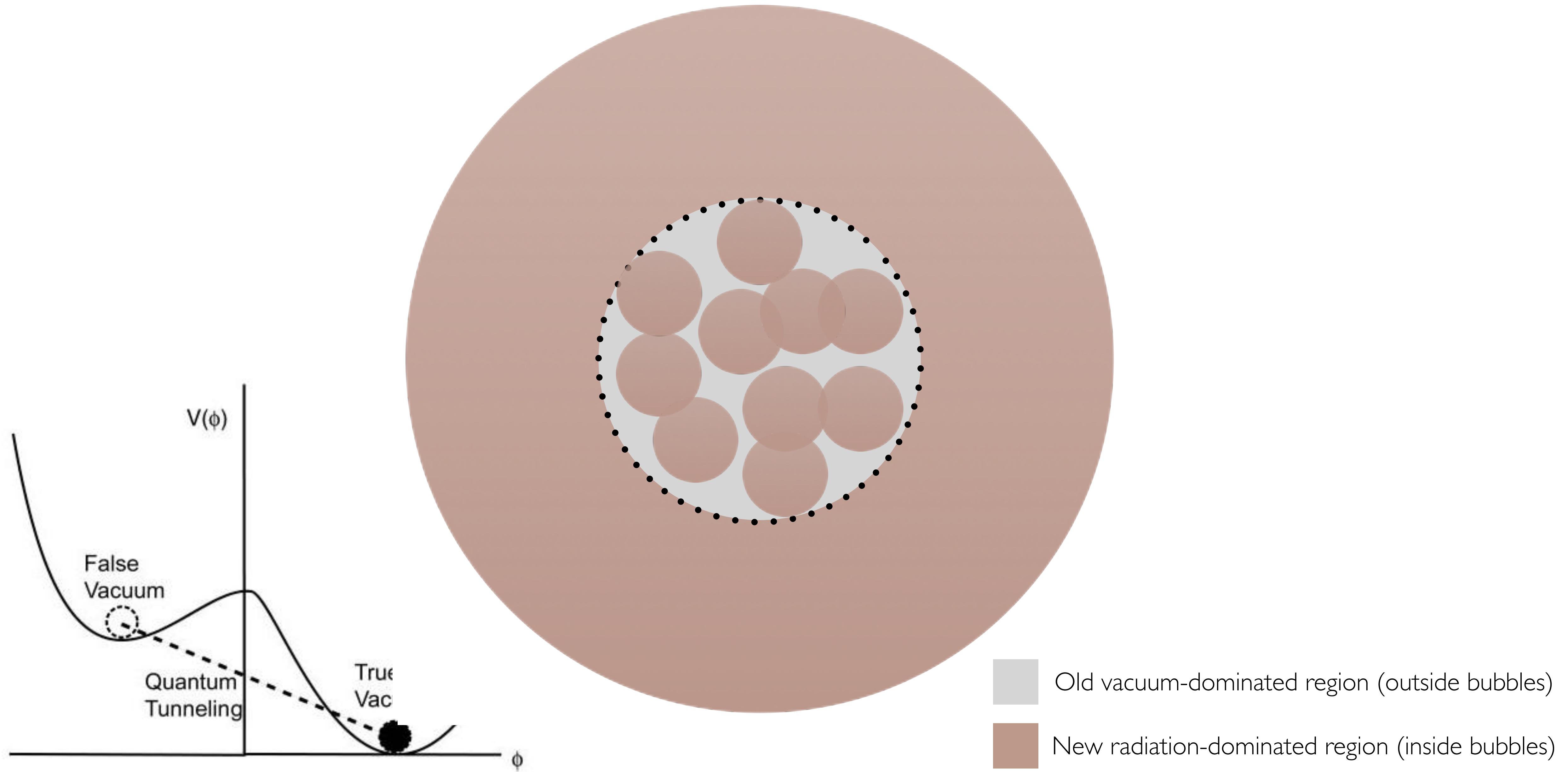
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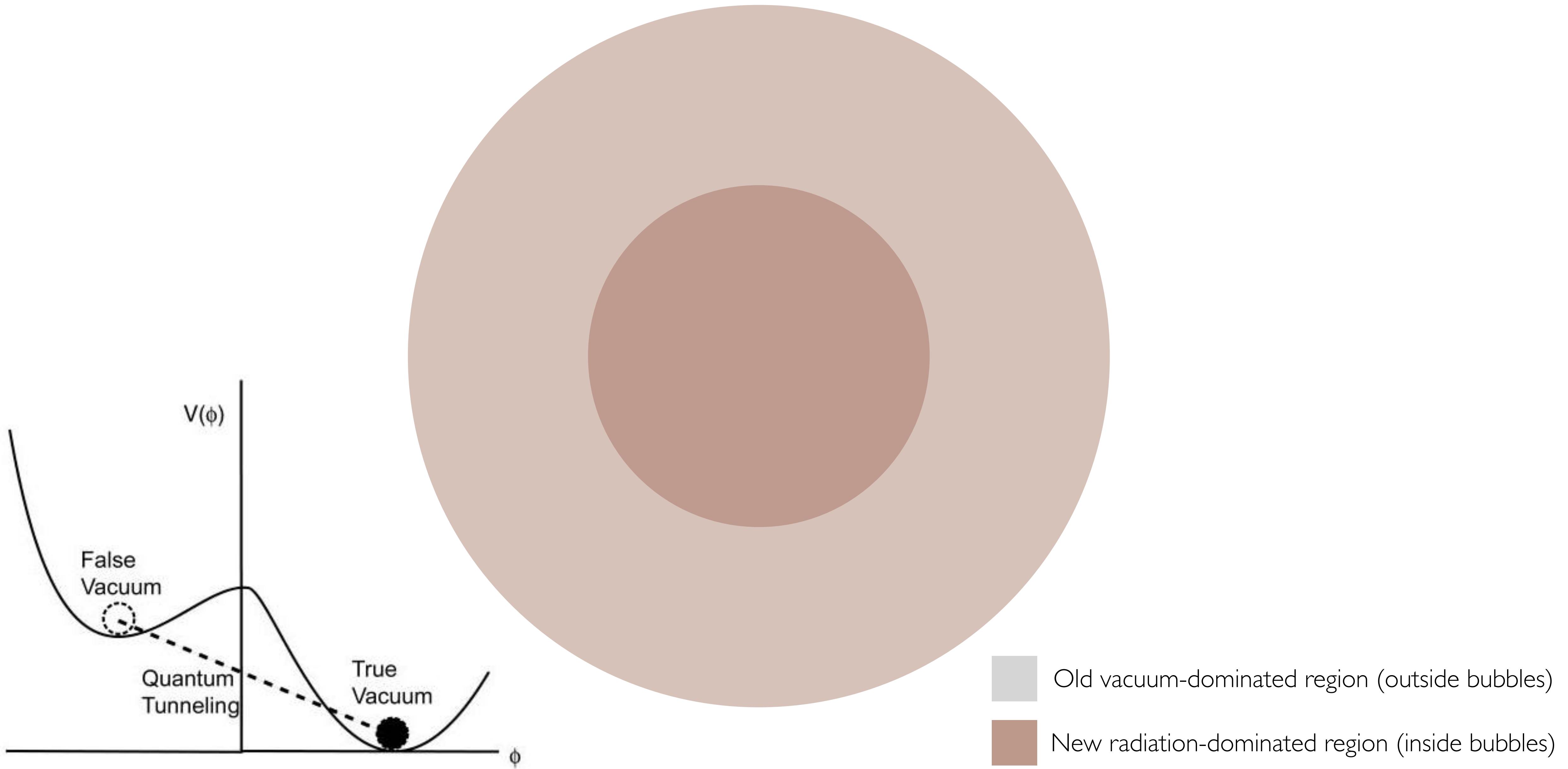
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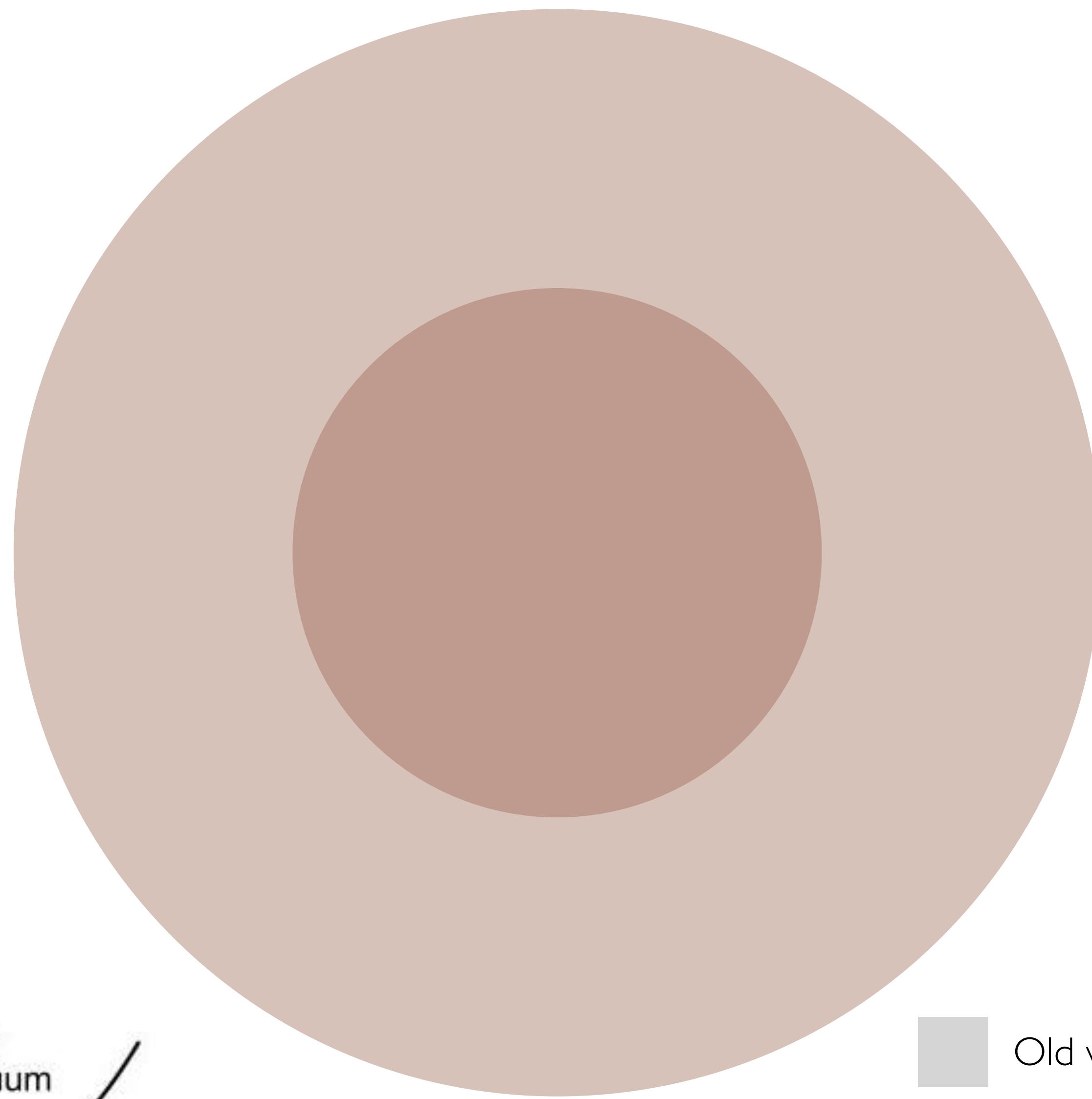
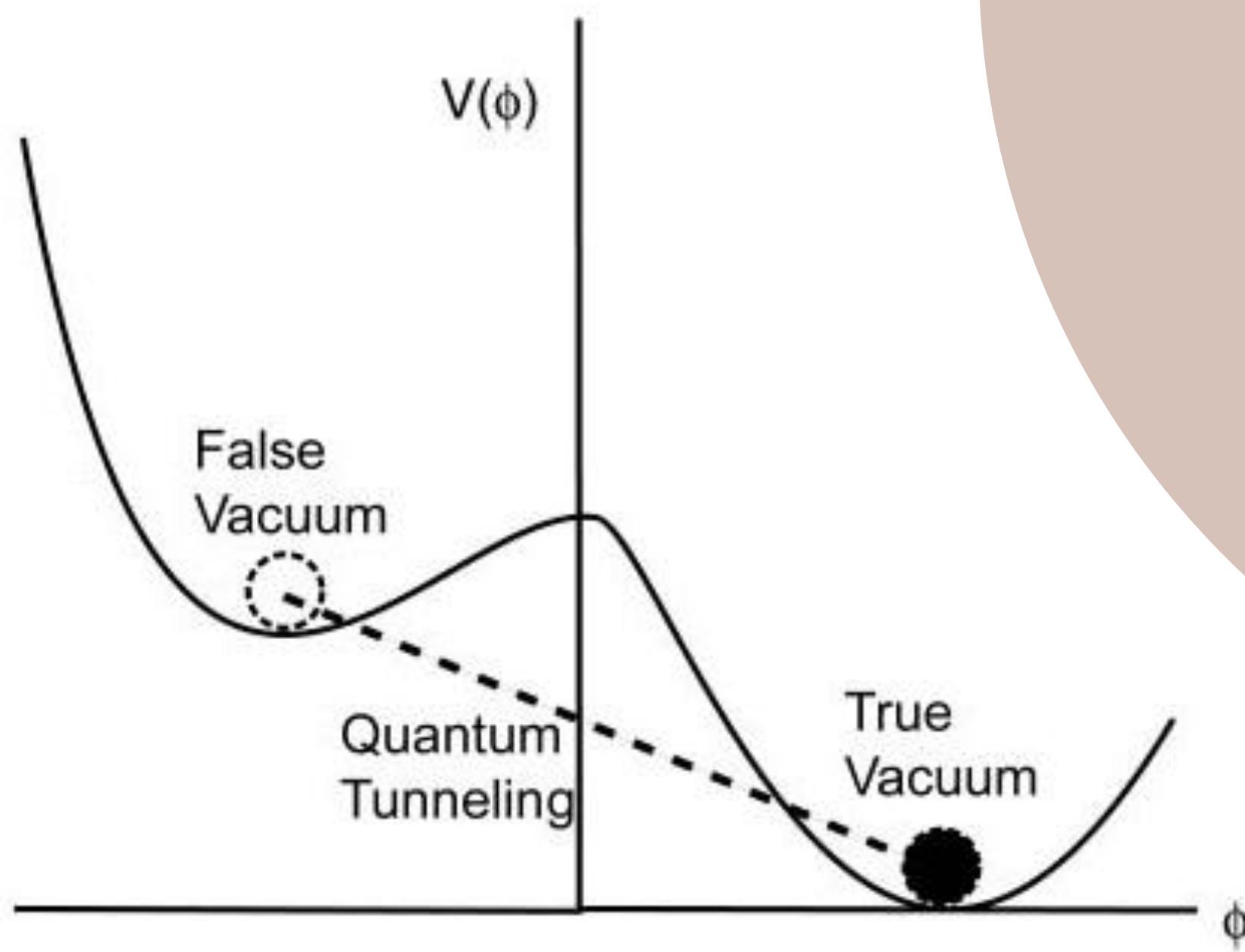


PBHs from 1stOPT

YG, Volansky 2305:04942

if

$$\delta\rho/\rho \gtrsim 0.45.$$



- Old vacuum-dominated region (outside bubbles)
- New radiation-dominated region (inside bubbles)

PBHs from 1stOPT

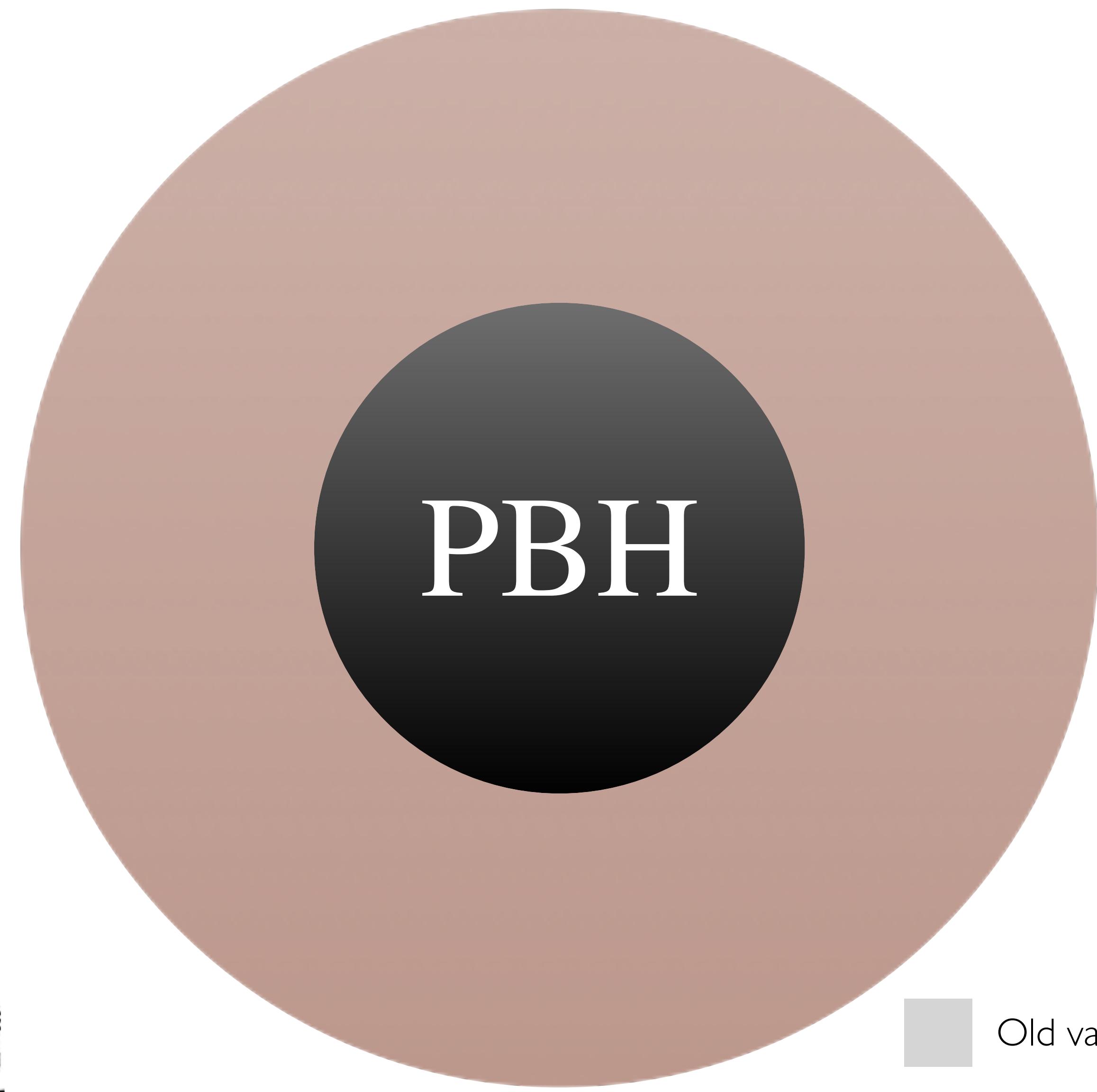
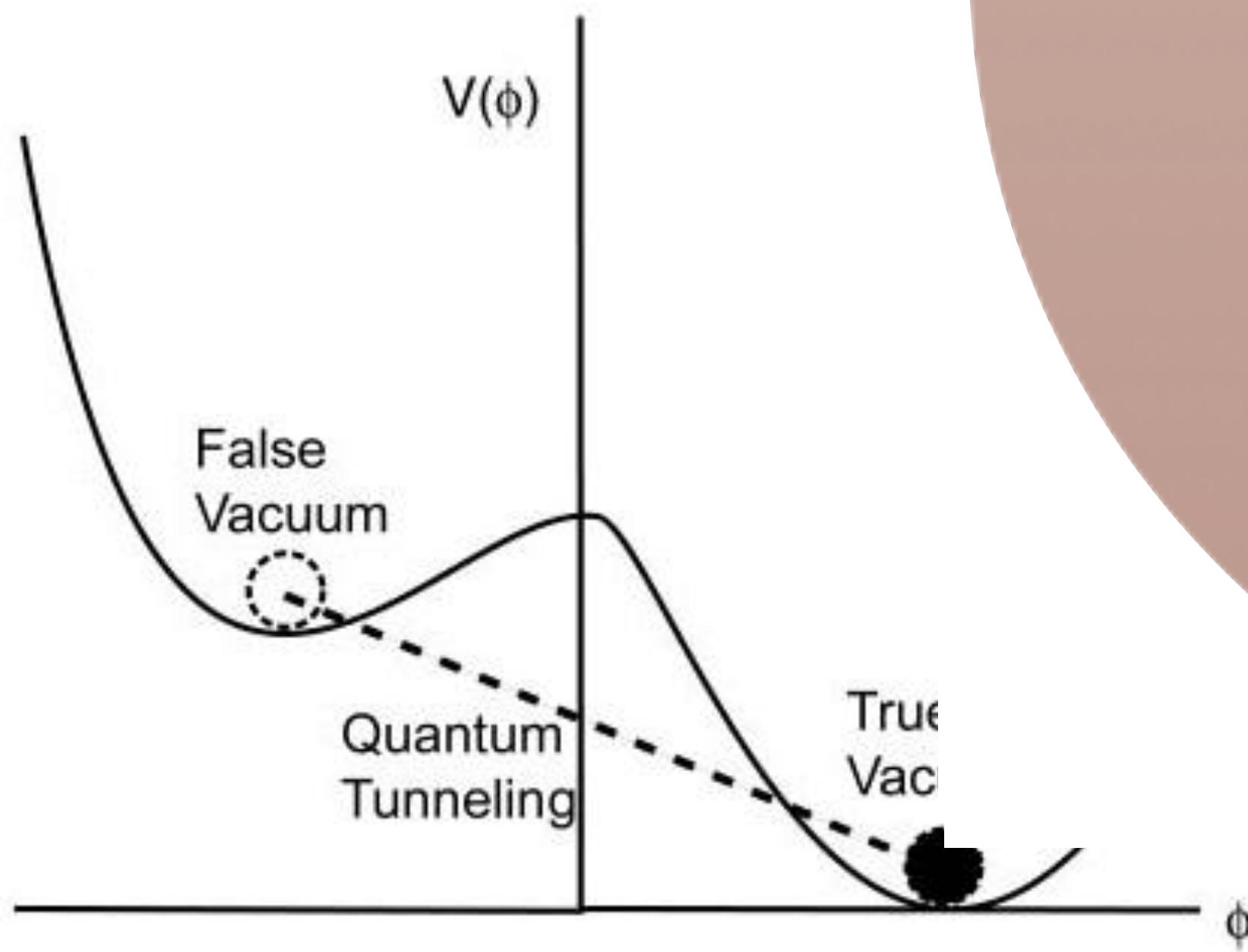
YG, Volansky 2305:04942

if

$$\delta\rho/\rho \gtrsim 0.45.$$

then

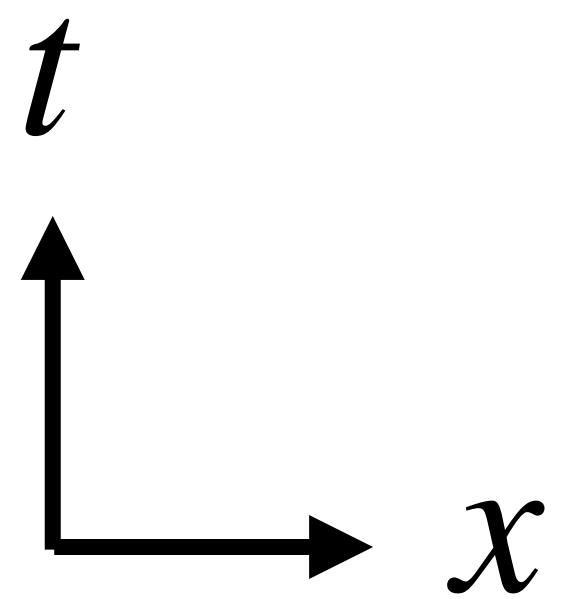
PBH

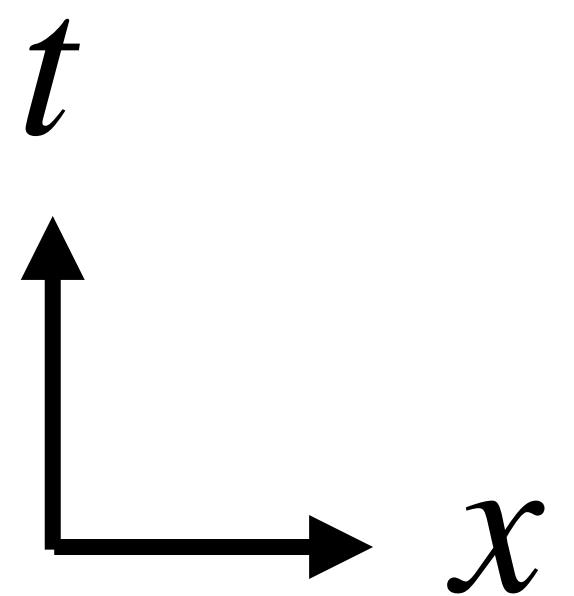


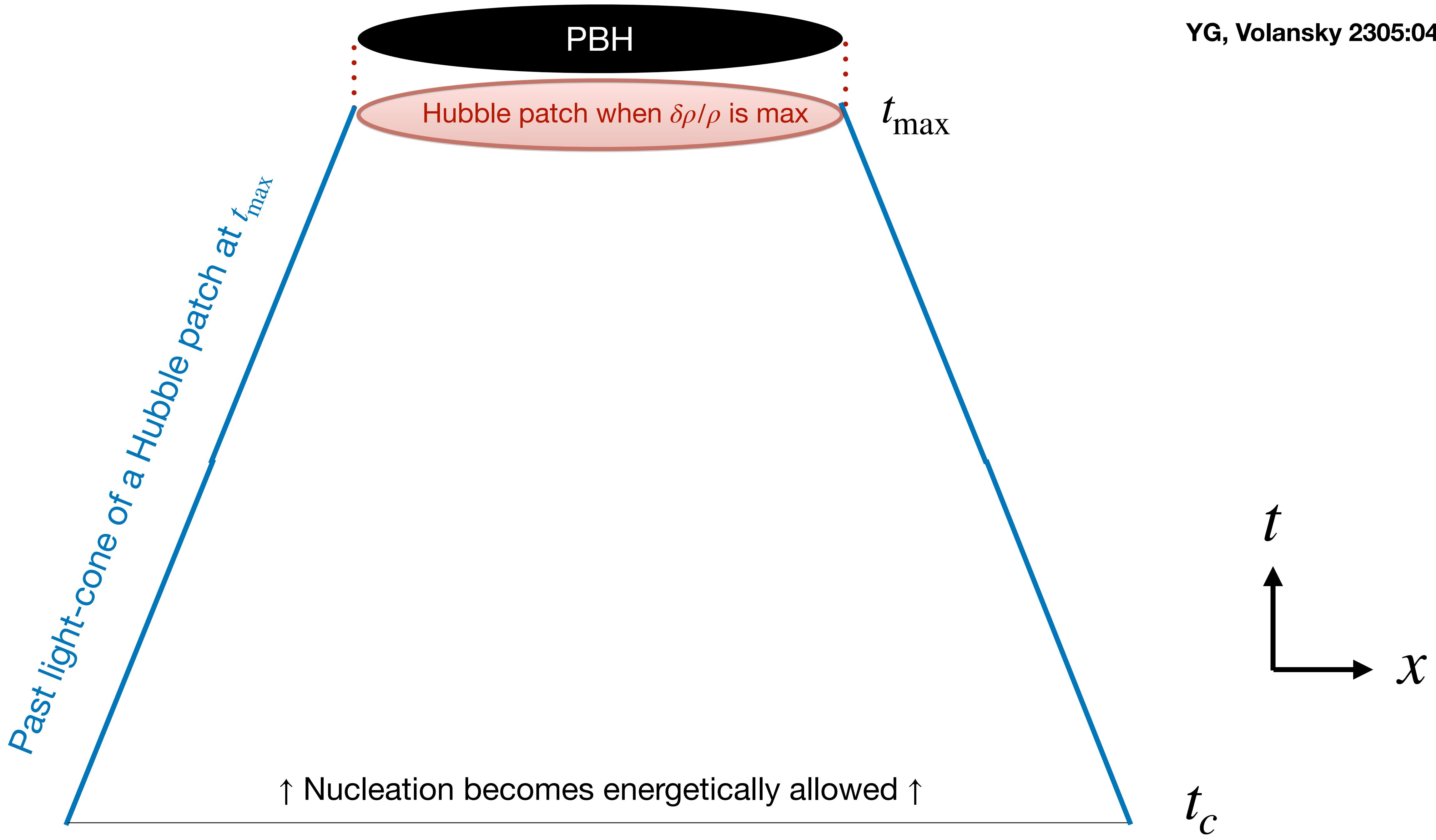
- Old vacuum-dominated region (outside bubbles)
- New radiation-dominated region (inside bubbles)

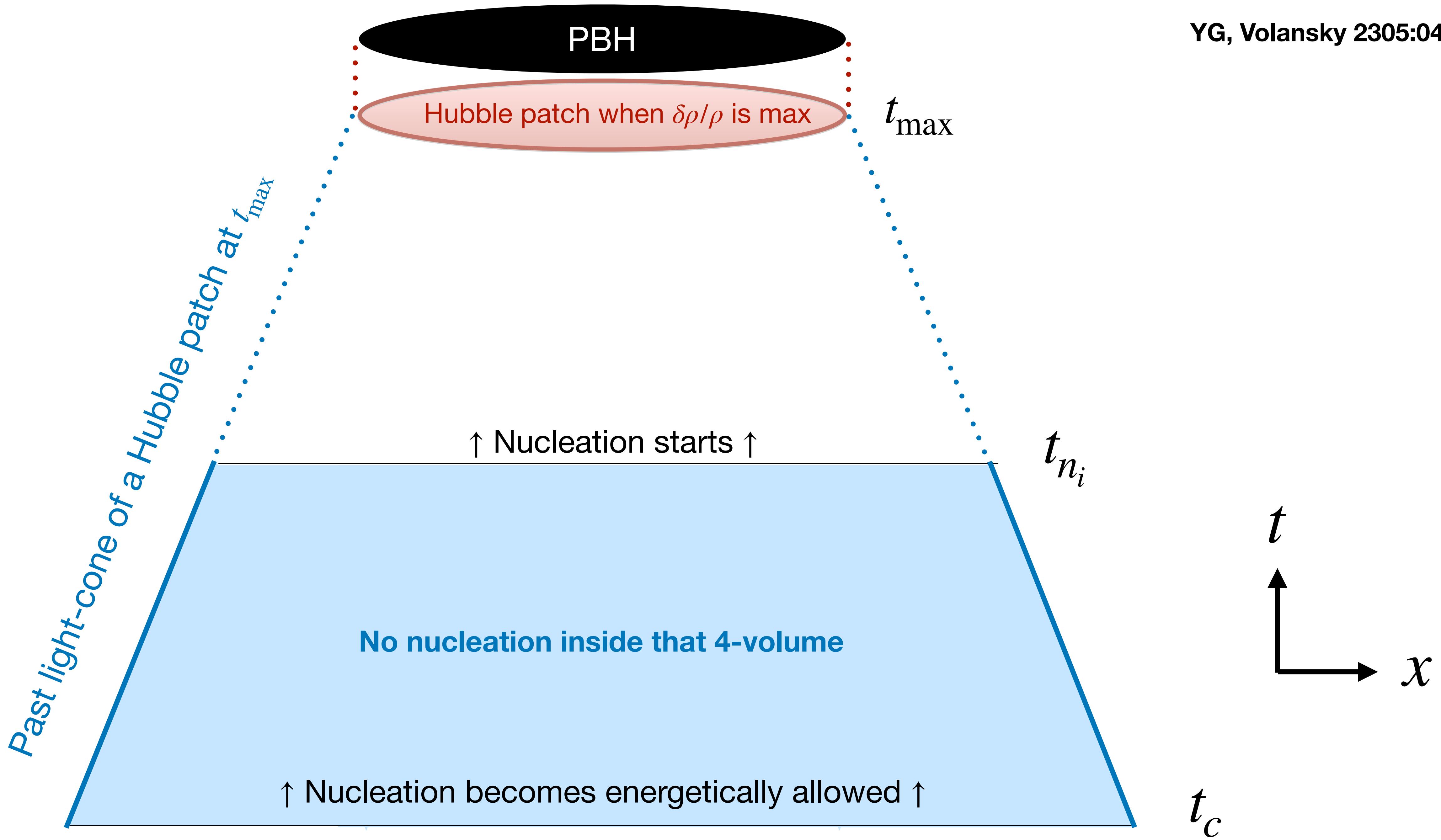


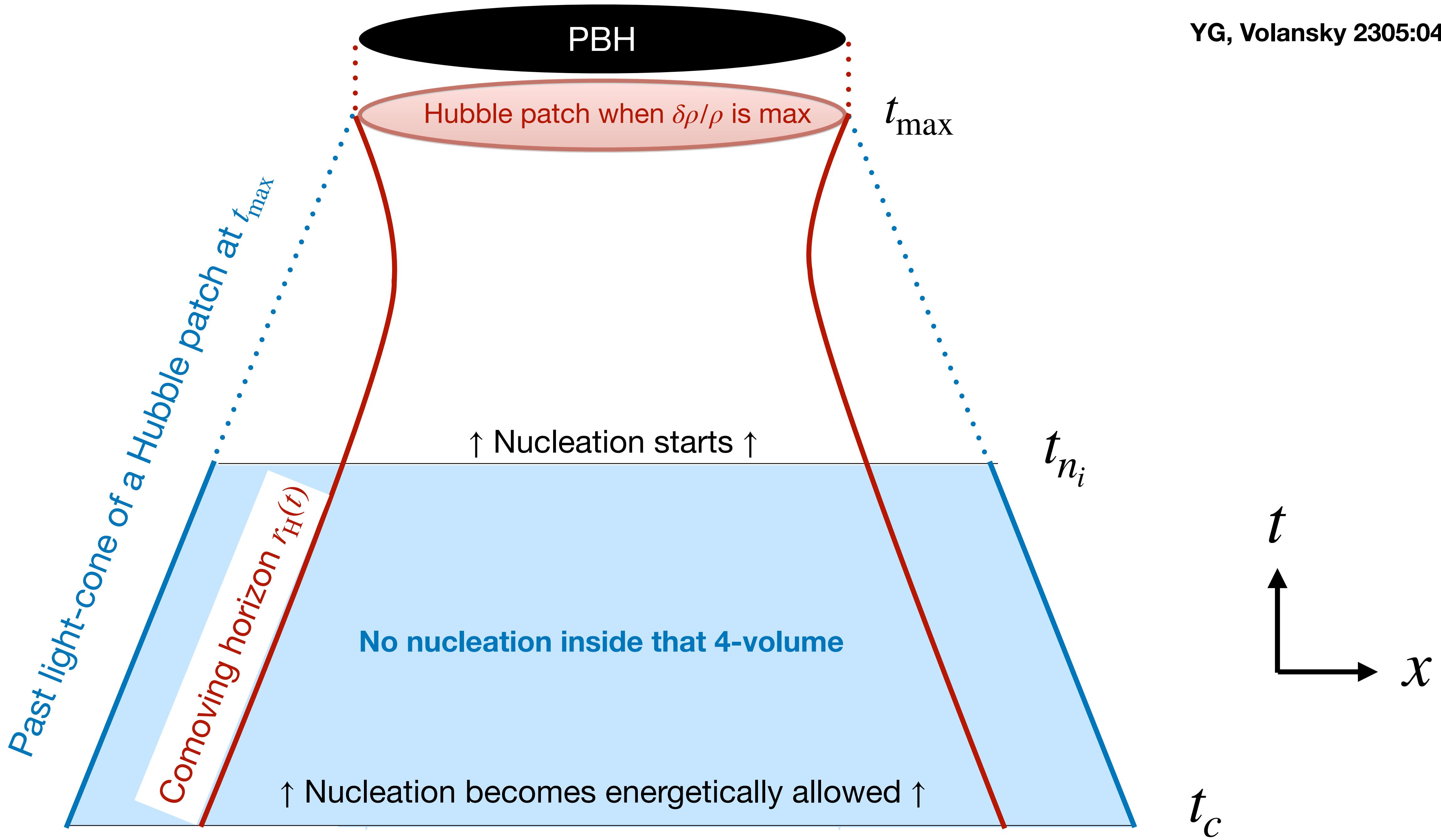
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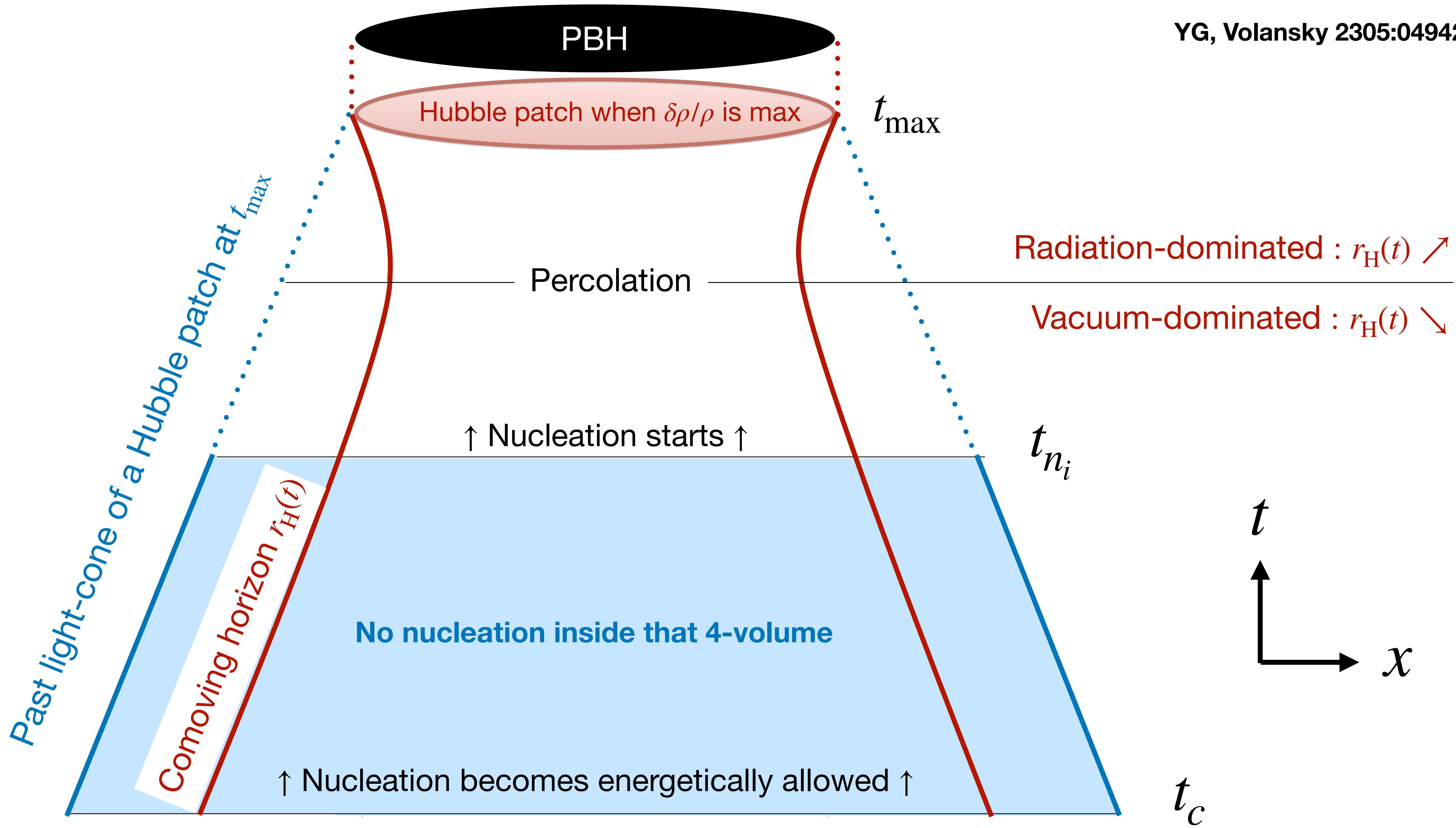












Collapse probability :

$$\mathcal{P}_{\text{coll}} = \exp \left[- \int_{t_c}^{t_{n_i}} dt' \Gamma(t') a(t')^3 \frac{4\pi}{3} \left(\frac{1}{a(t_{\max}) H(t_{\max})} + \int_{t'}^{t_{\max}} \frac{d\tilde{t}}{a(\tilde{t})} \right)^3 \right]$$

Friedmann equation :

$$\frac{\dot{a}(t)}{a(t)} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_V(t; t_{n_i}) + \rho_R(t; t_{n_i})}{3M_{\text{pl}}^2}}$$

Vacuum energy :

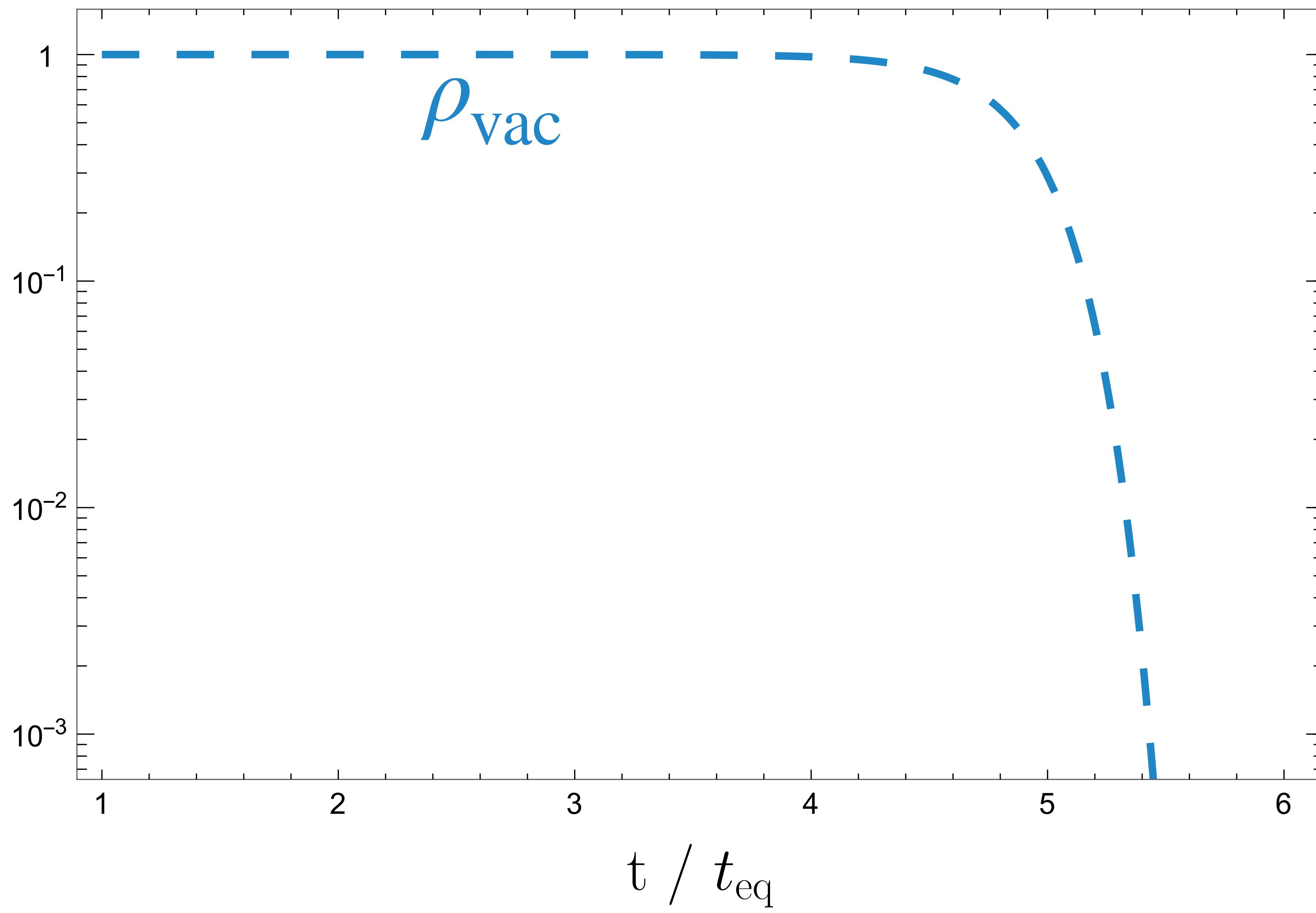
$$\rho_V(t; t_{n_i}) = \Delta V \exp \left[- \int_{t_{n_i}}^t dt' \Gamma(t') a(t')^3 \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\int_{t'}^t \frac{d\tilde{t}}{a(\tilde{t})} \right)^3 \right]$$

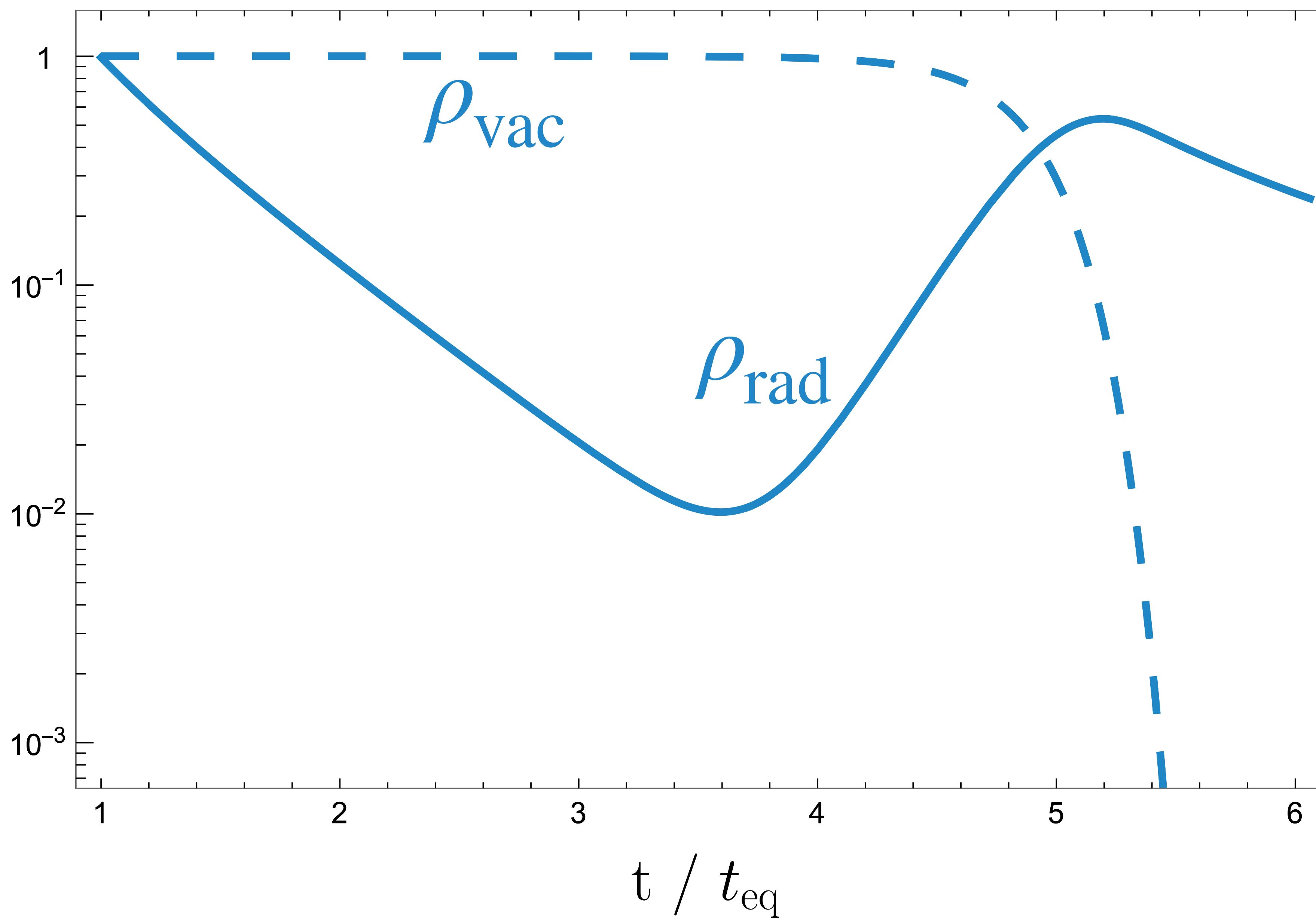
Radiation energy :

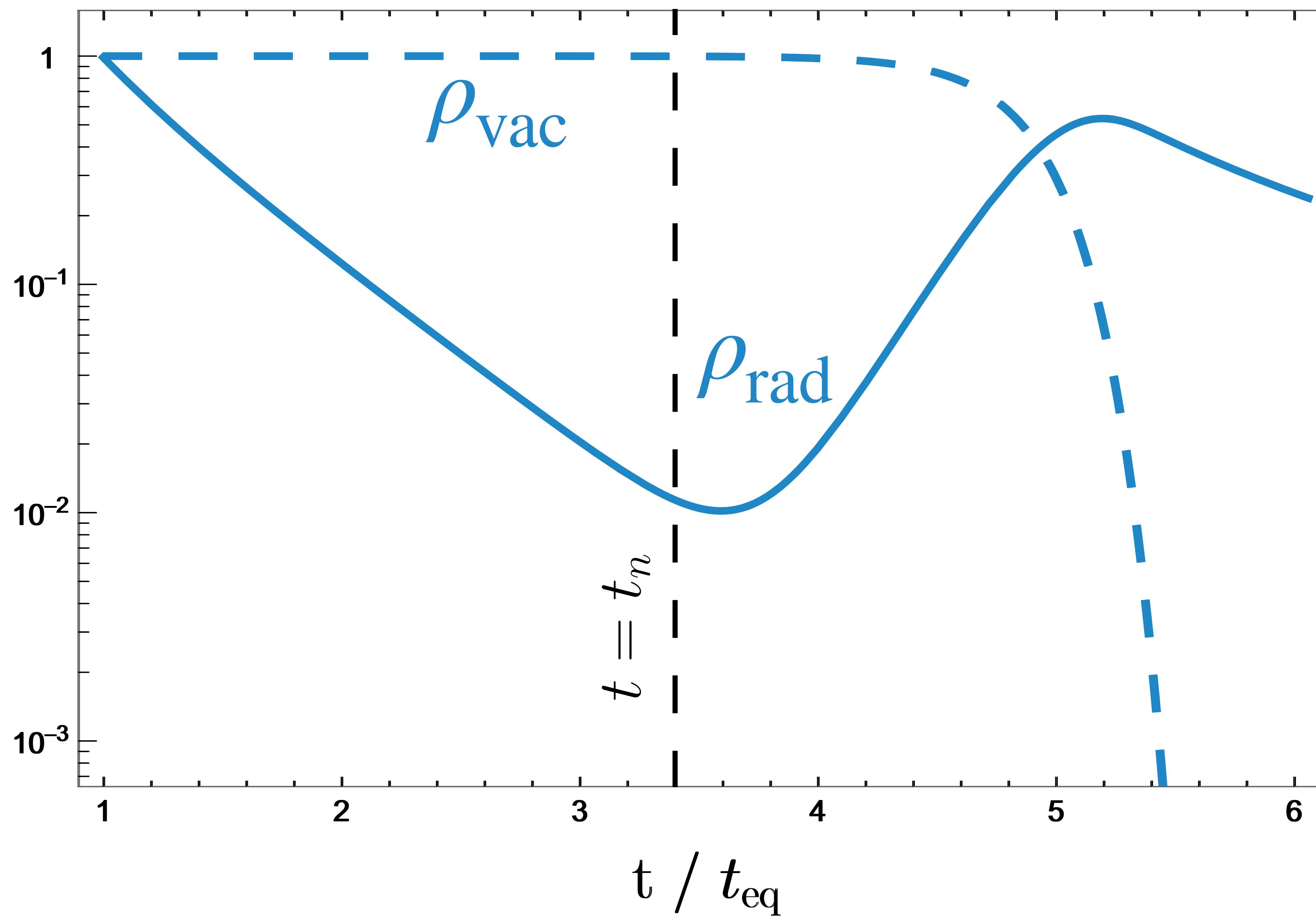
$$\dot{\rho}_R(t; t_{n_i}) + 4H\rho_R(t; t_{n_i}) = -\dot{\rho}_V(t; t_{n_i})$$

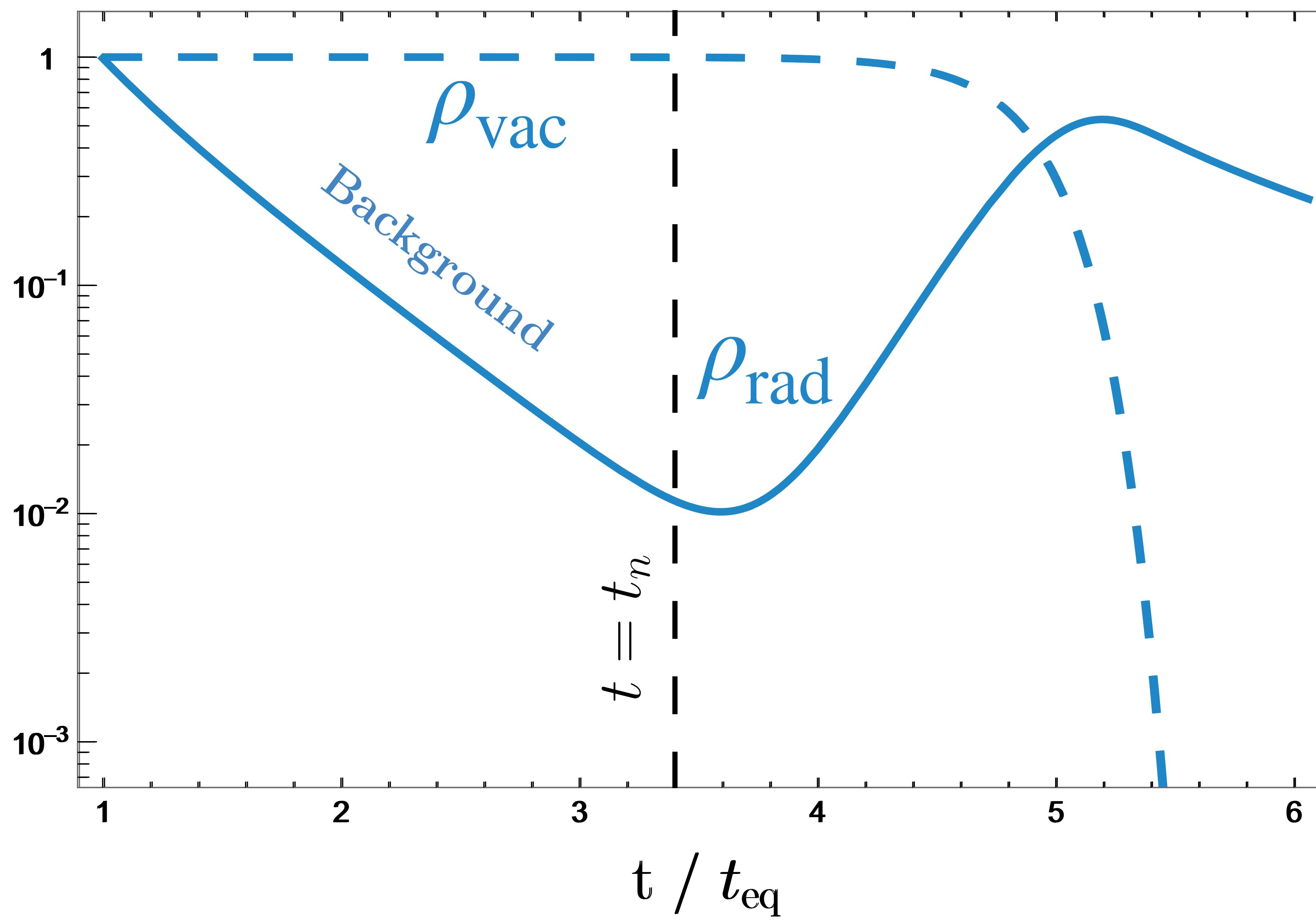
PBH formation threshold :

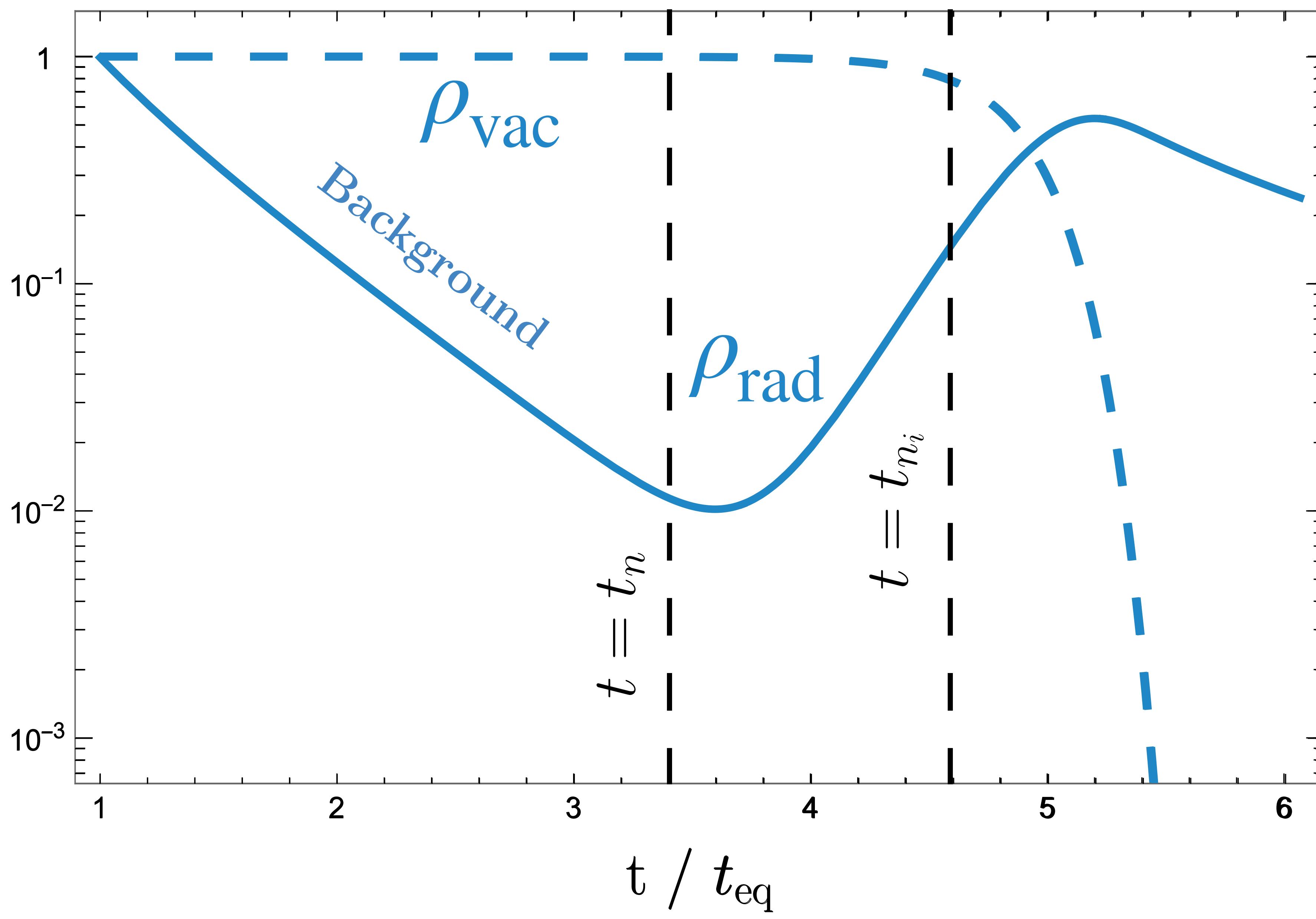
$$\frac{\rho_R(t_{\max}; t_{n_i}) - \rho_R(t_{\max}; t_c)}{\rho_R(t_{\max}; t_c)} \simeq 0.45,$$

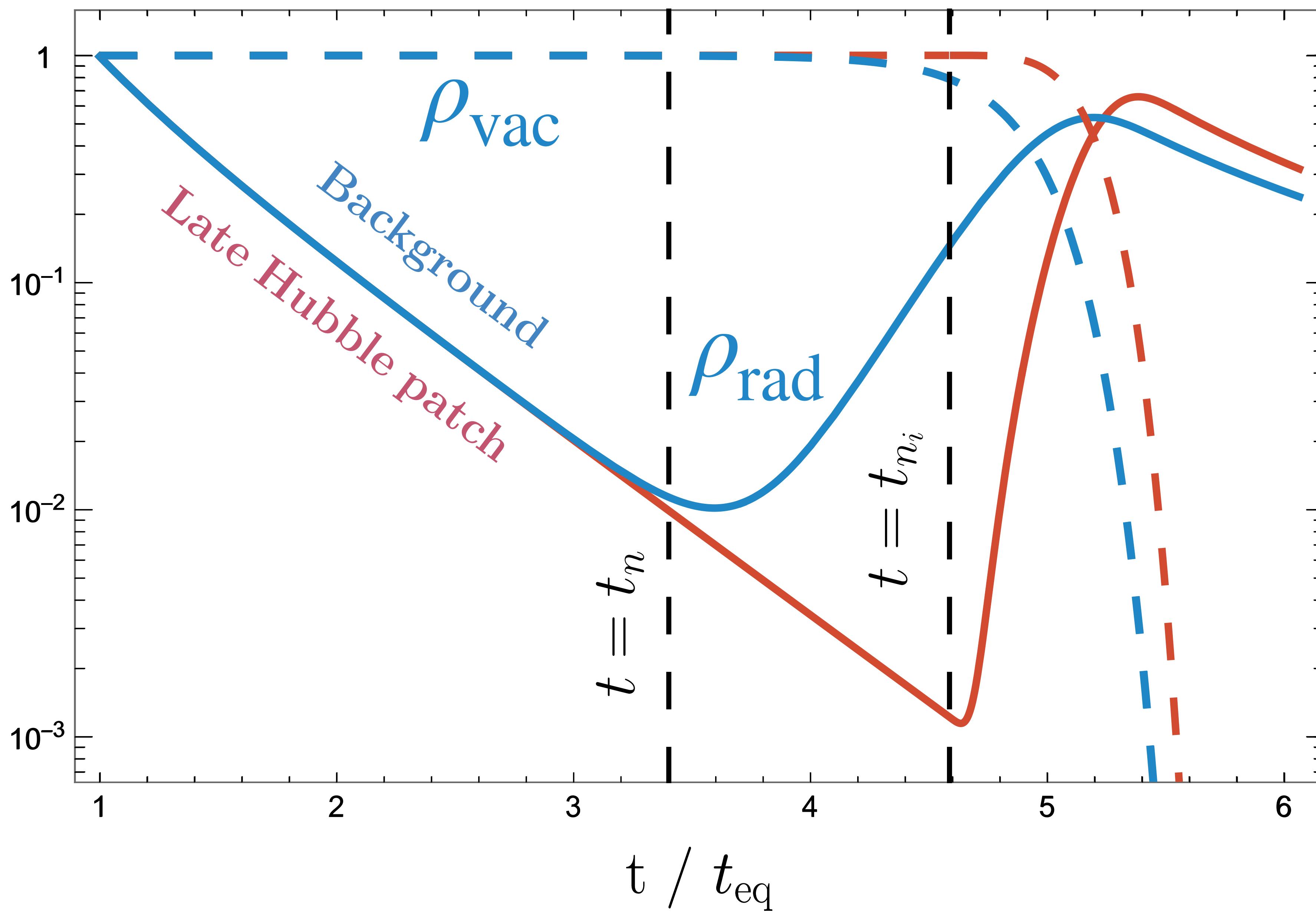


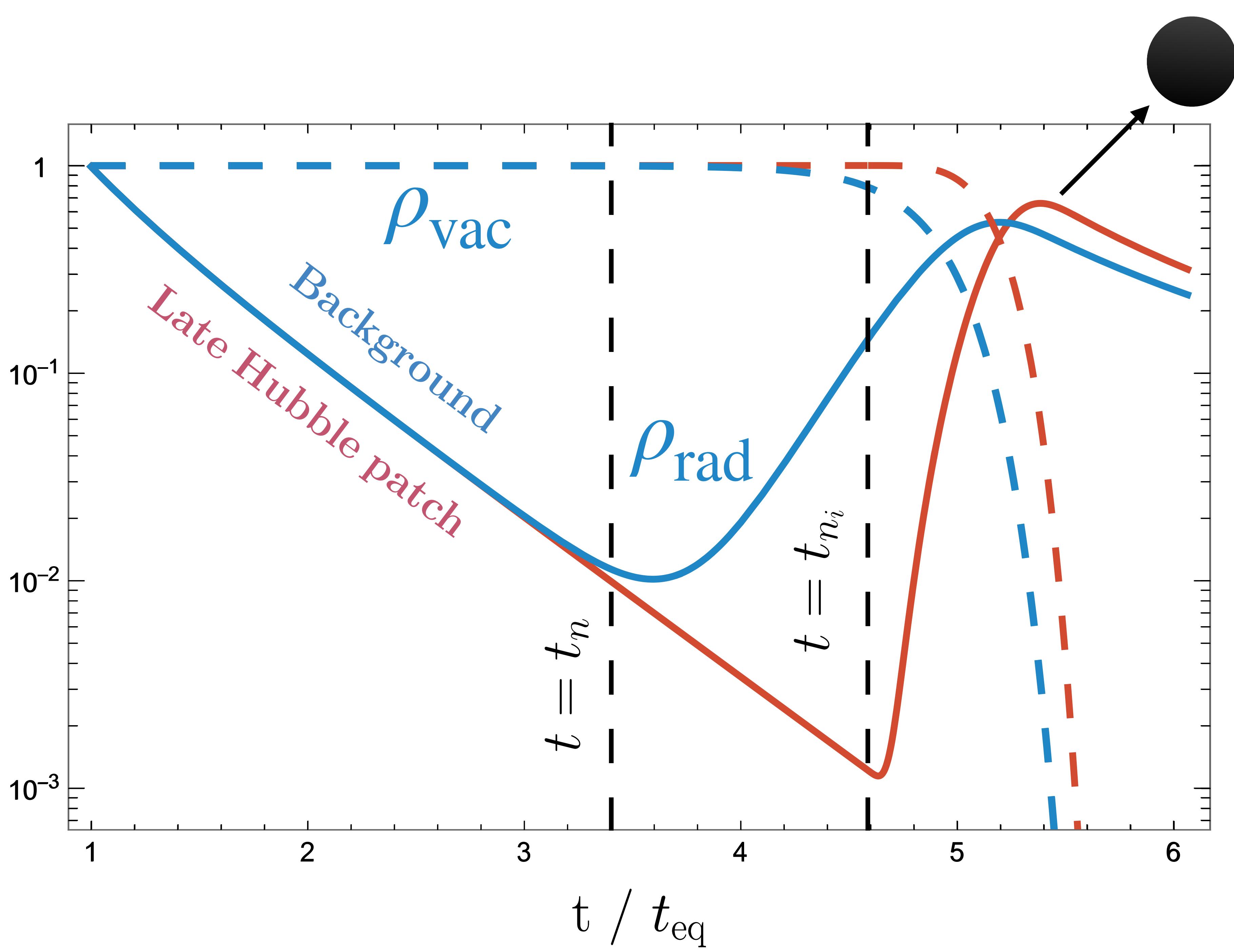










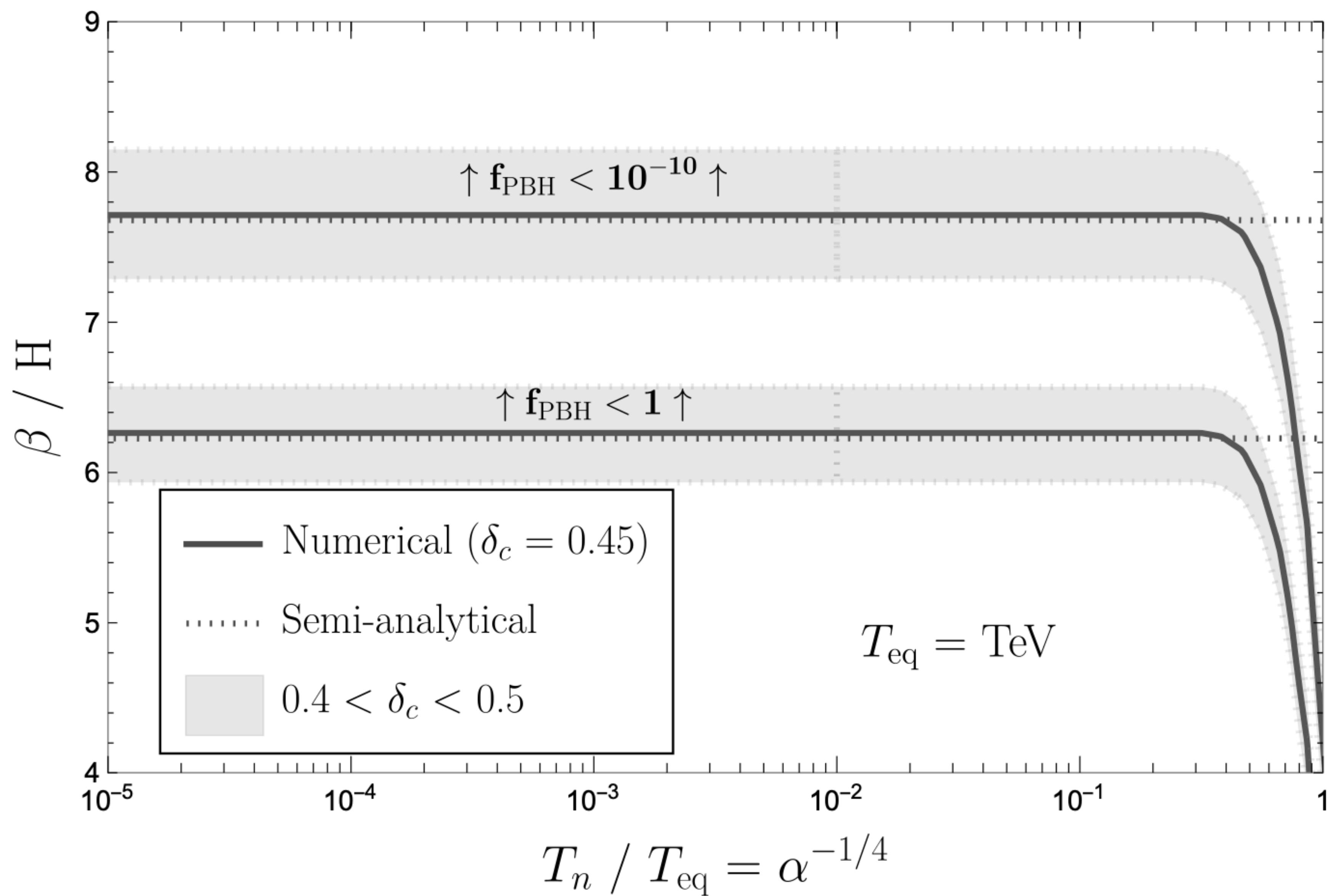


PBH from supercooled phase transitions

Tunneling rate :

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_0 e^{\beta t}$$

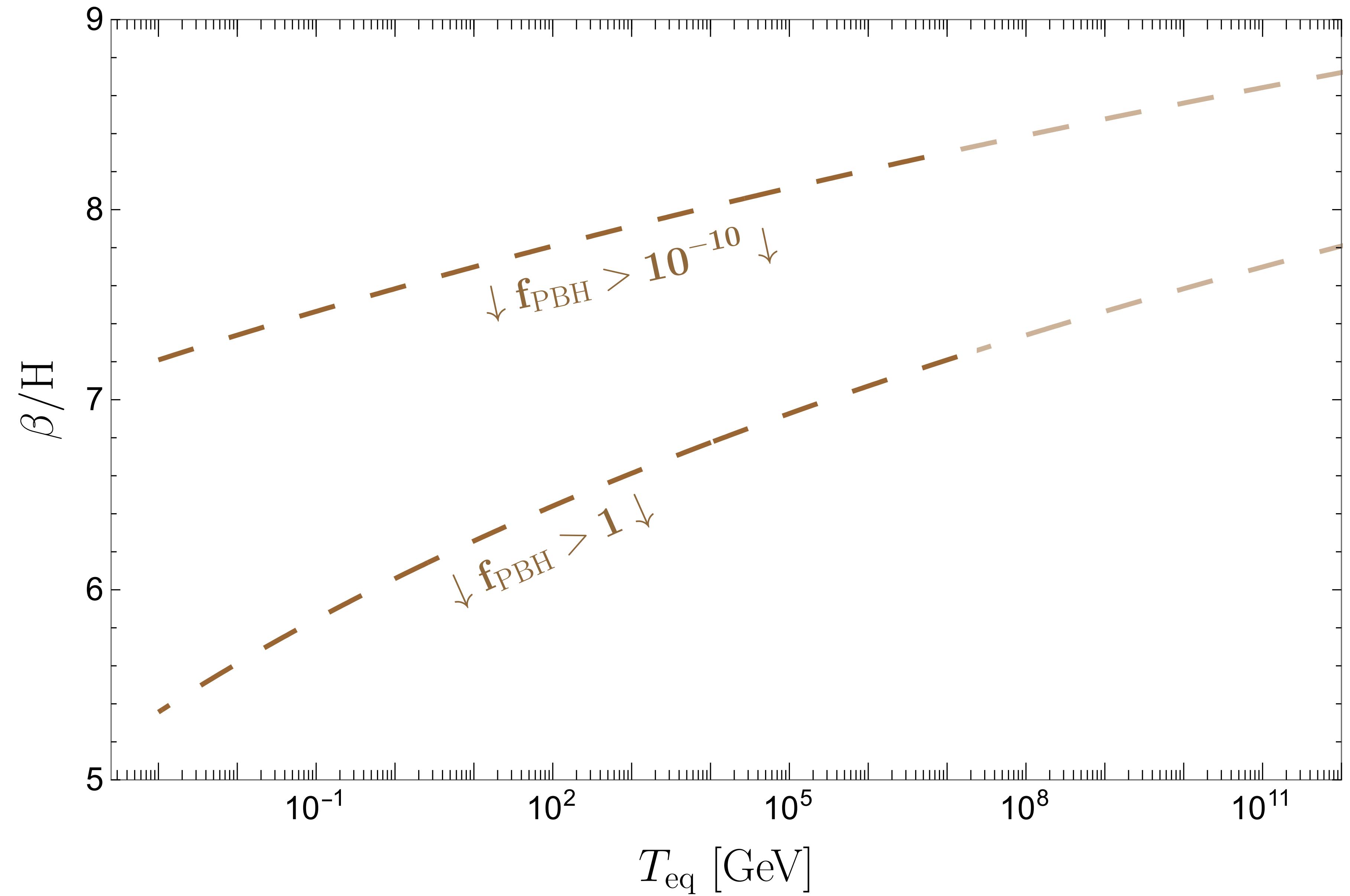
$\beta^{-1} \simeq$ PT duration
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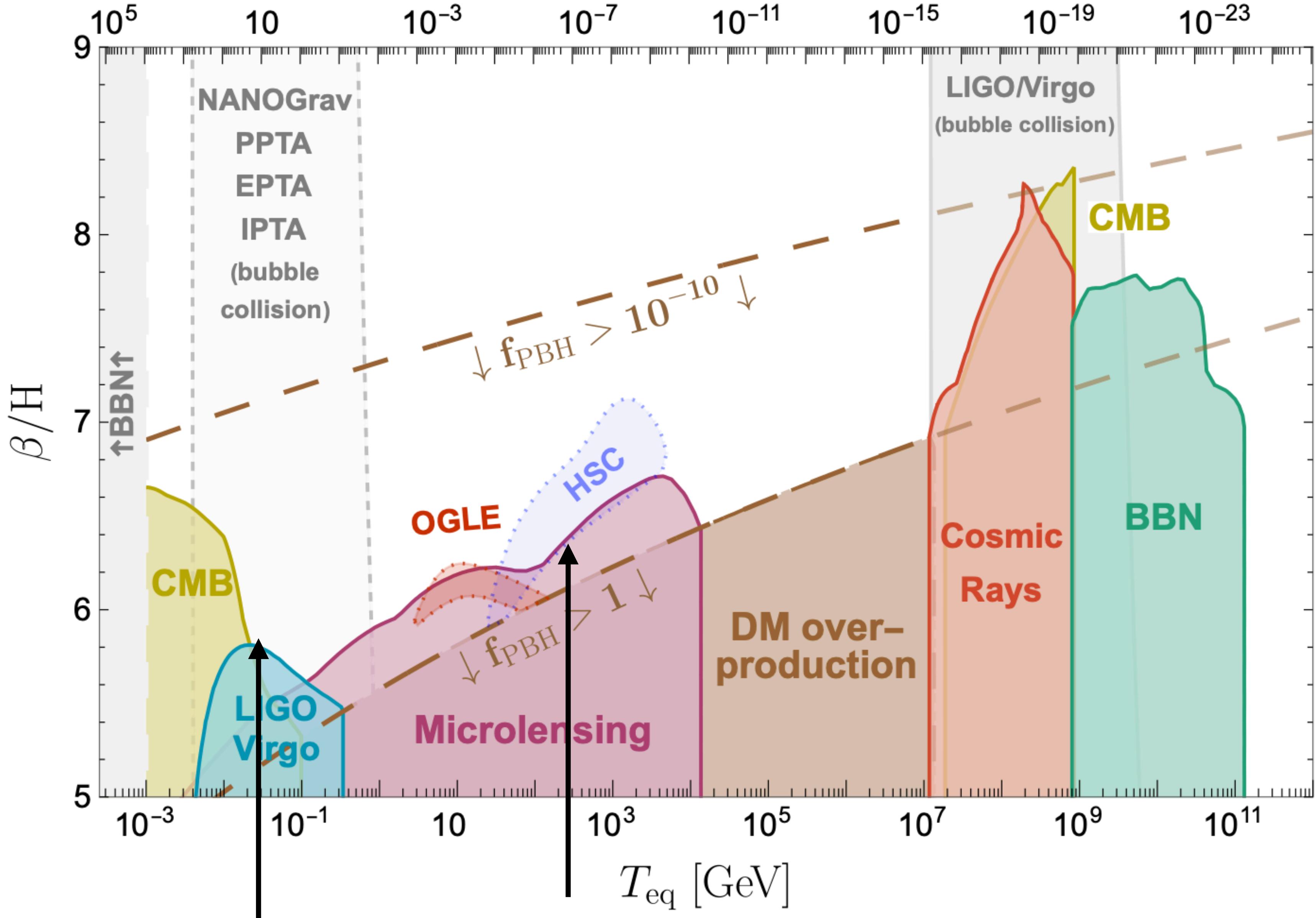


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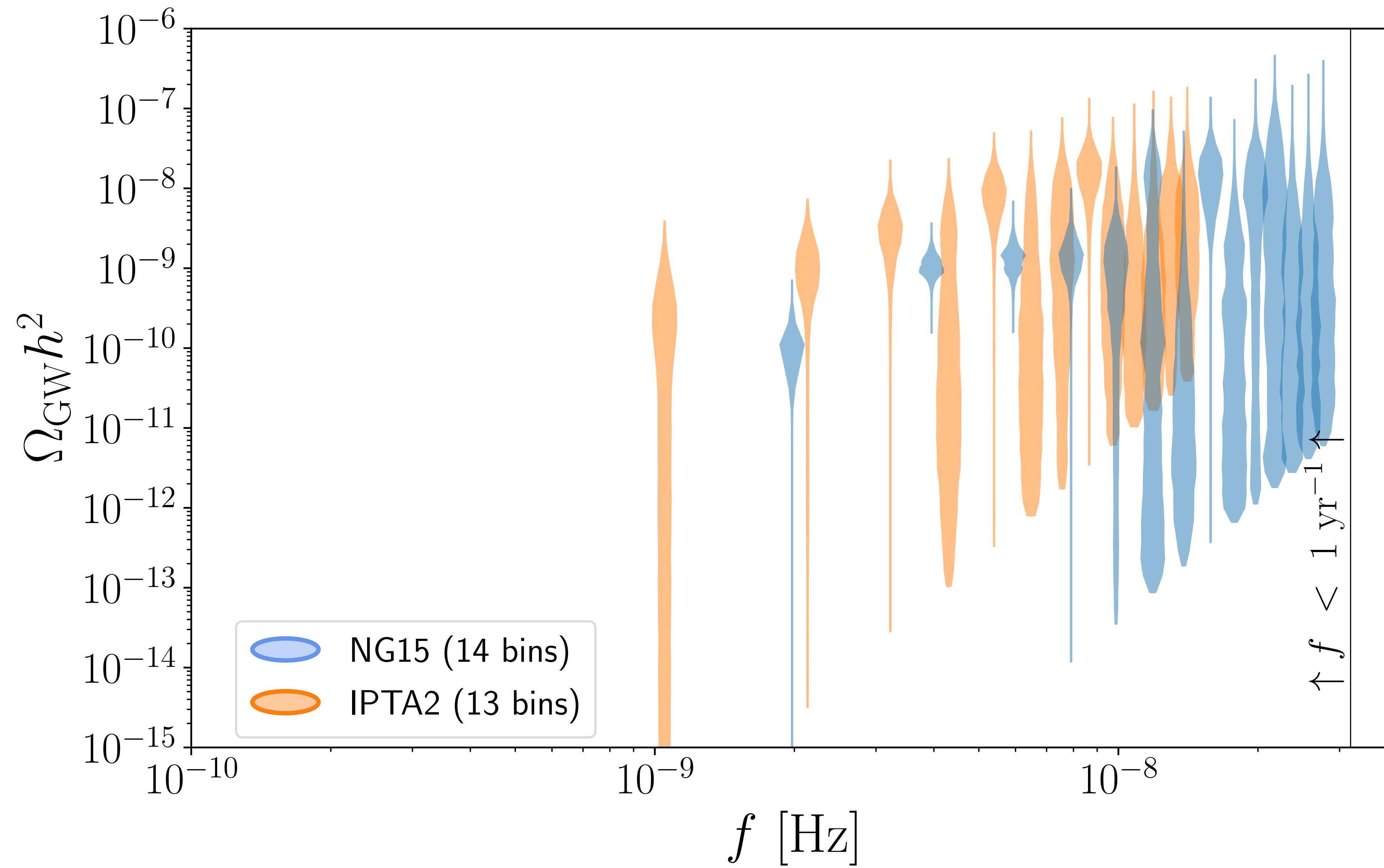


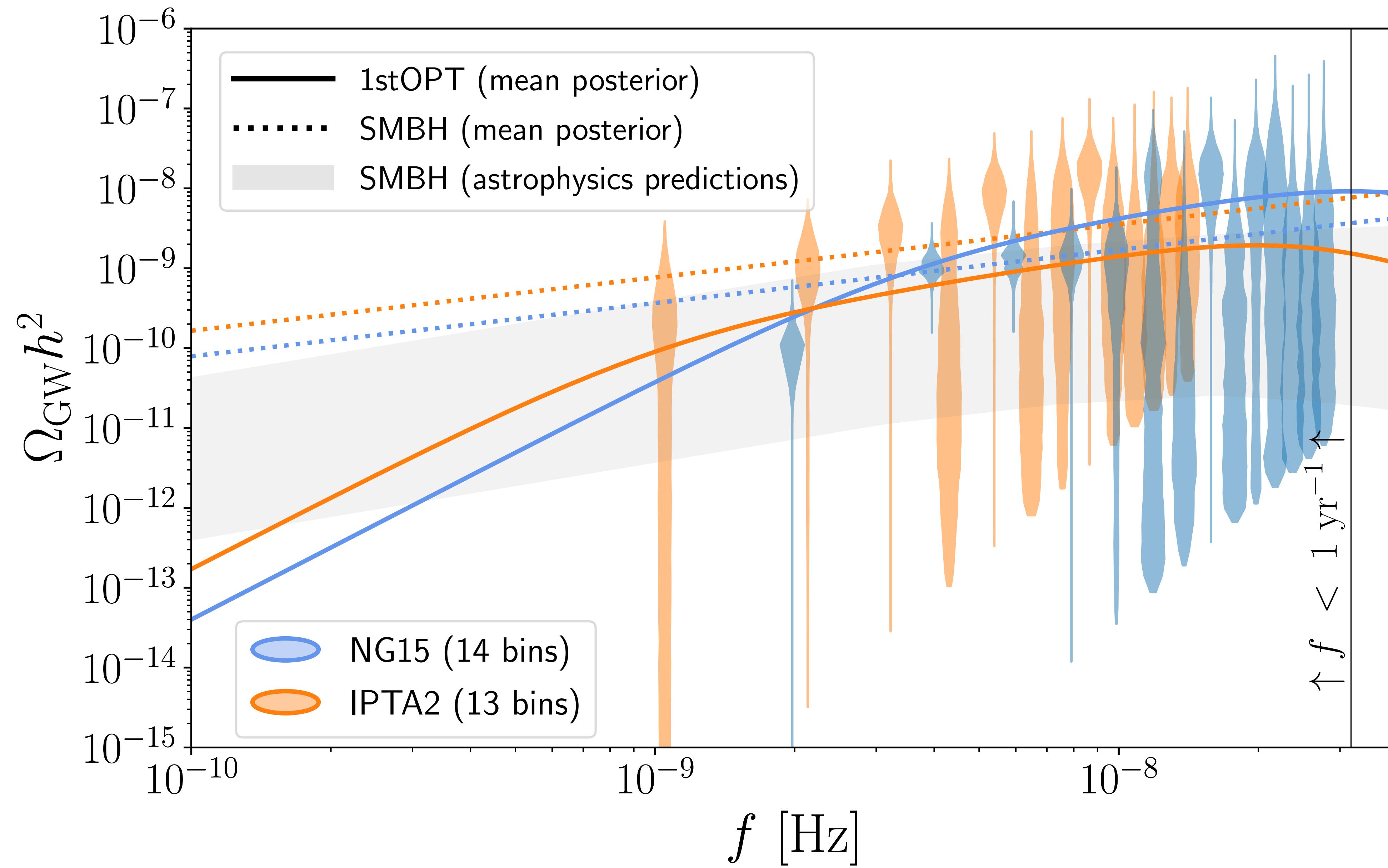
$M_{\text{PBH}} [M_{\odot}]$ 

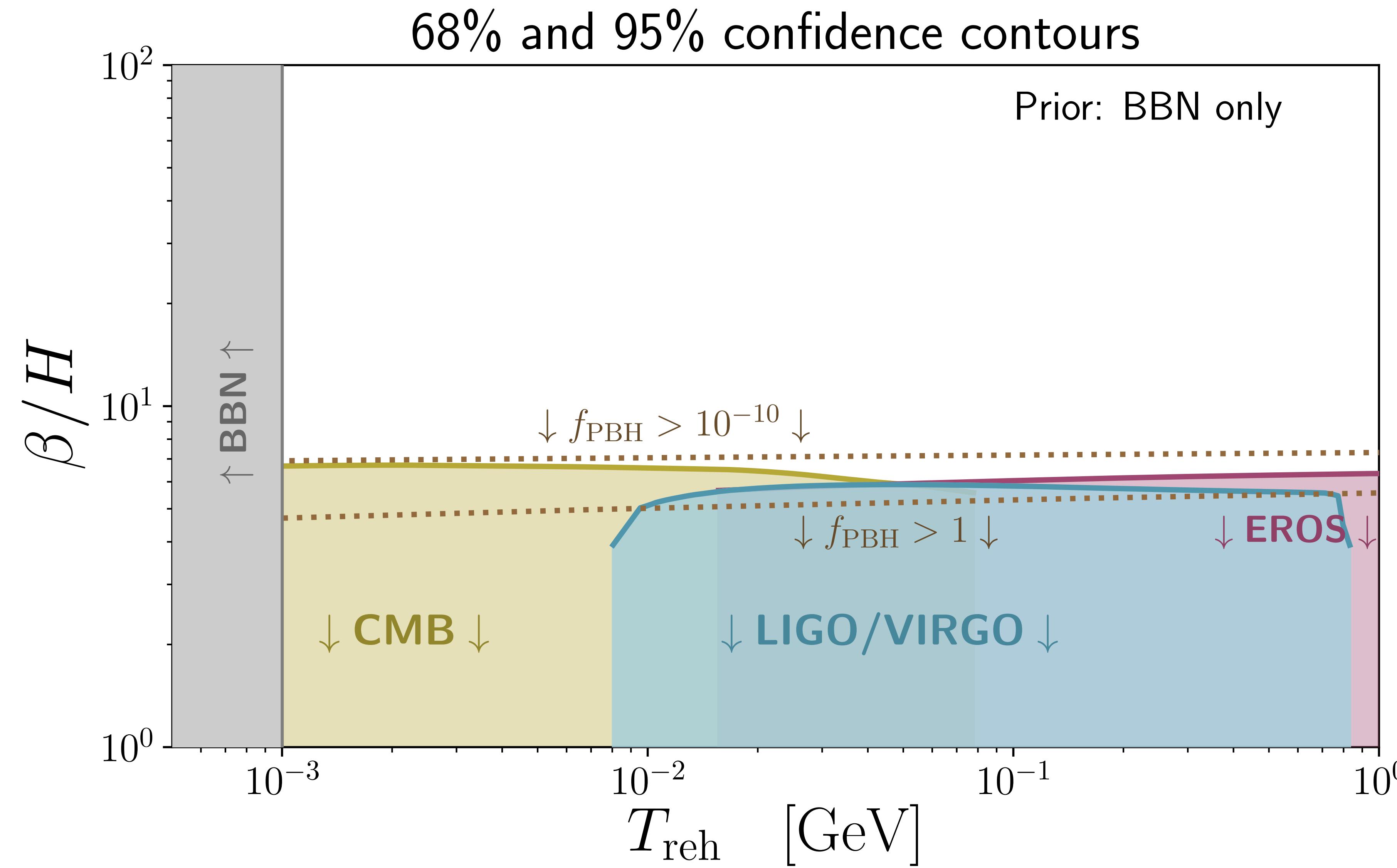
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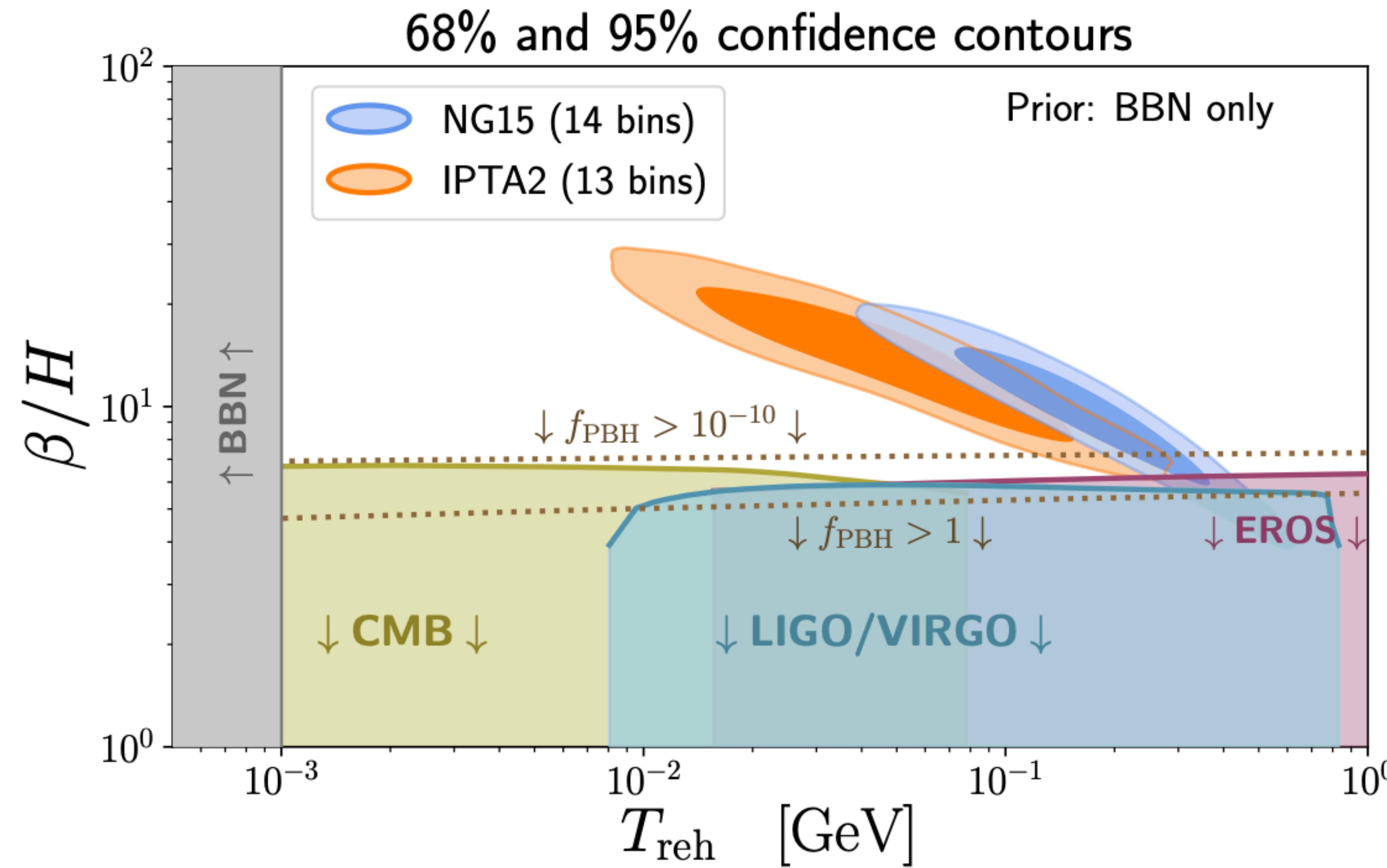
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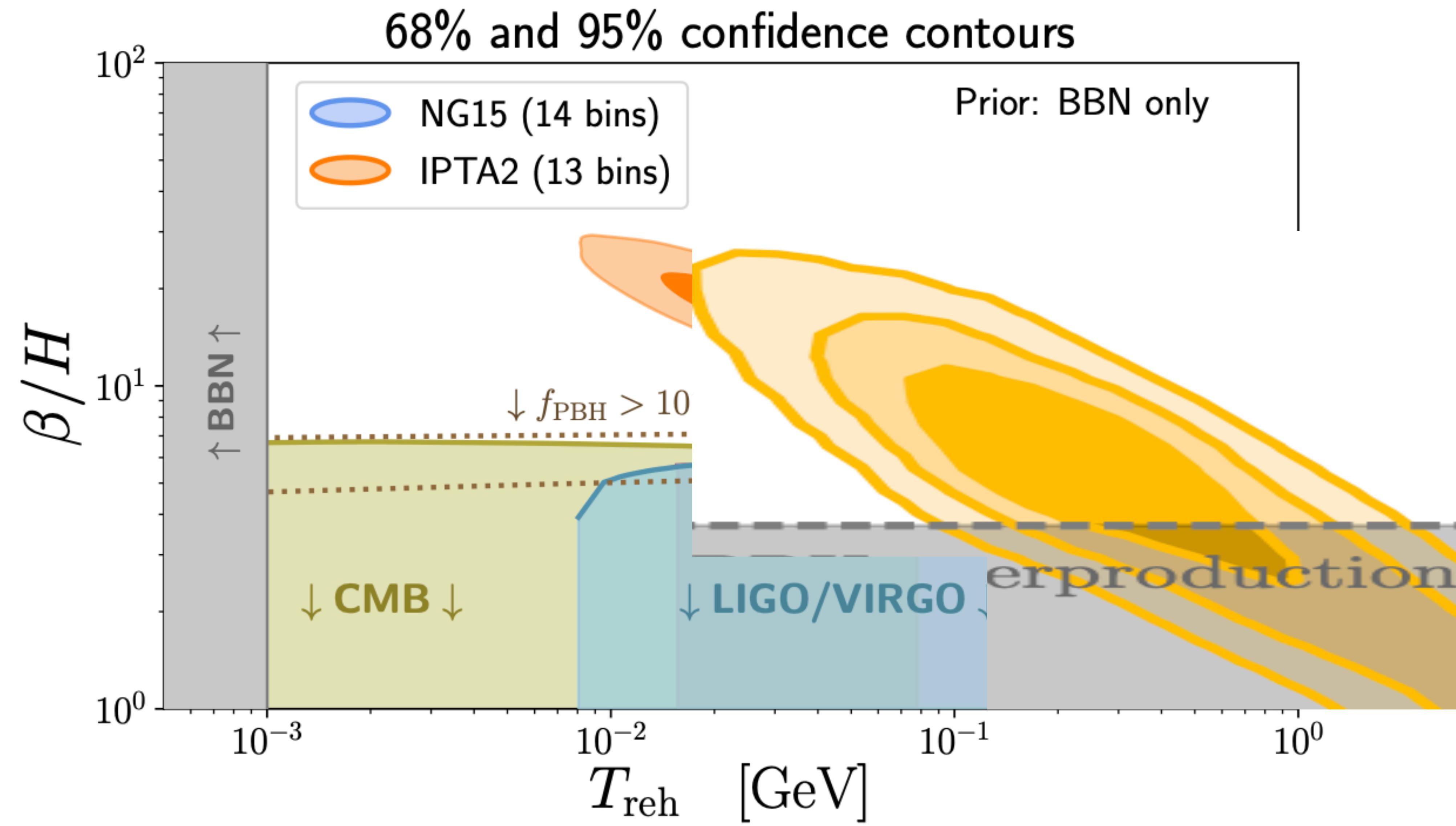
$$\begin{aligned} \beta^{-1} &\simeq \text{PT duration} \\ &\simeq \text{bubble size} \end{aligned}$$

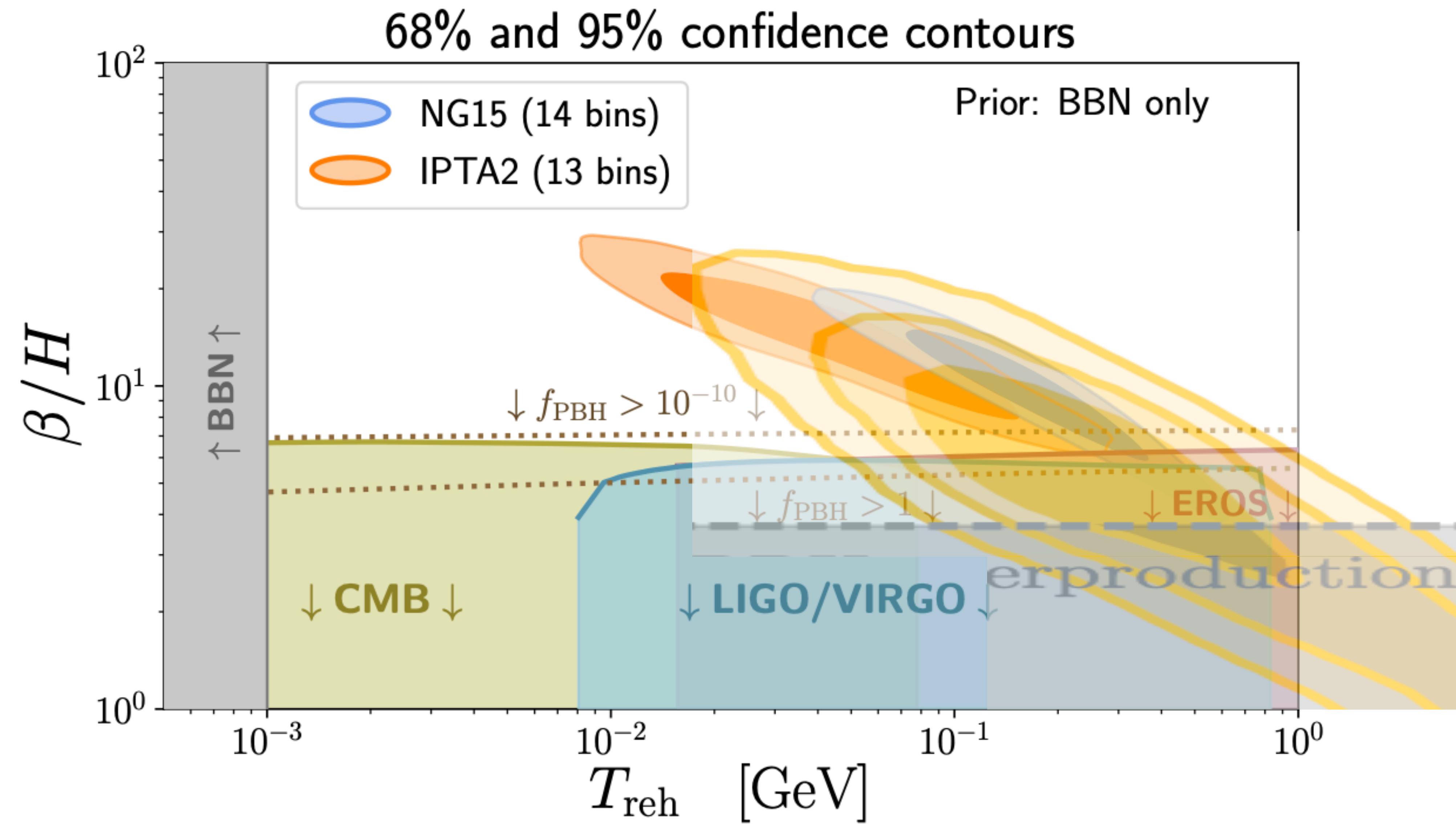












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Might not produce observable PBH

YG, Vitagliano, 2306.17841, v2 to appear