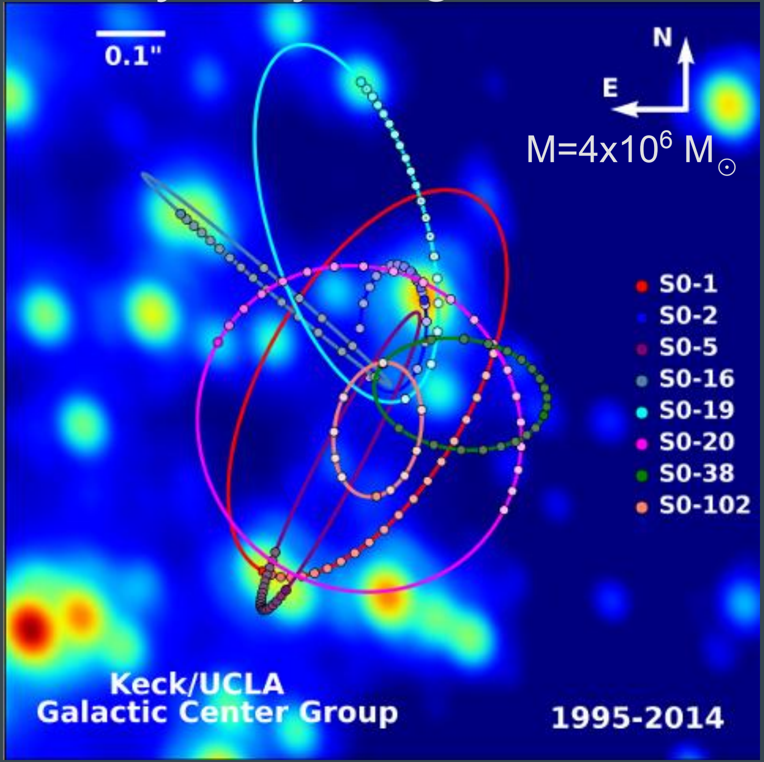
Primordial black holes from supersymmetry and other models

Alexander Kusenko
(UCLA and Kavli IPMU)
March 30, 2022

Supported by U.S. DOE Office of Science (HEP), and WPI, Japan

Nobel Prize 2020: Black holes' existence confirmed

Milky Way, Sagittarius A*

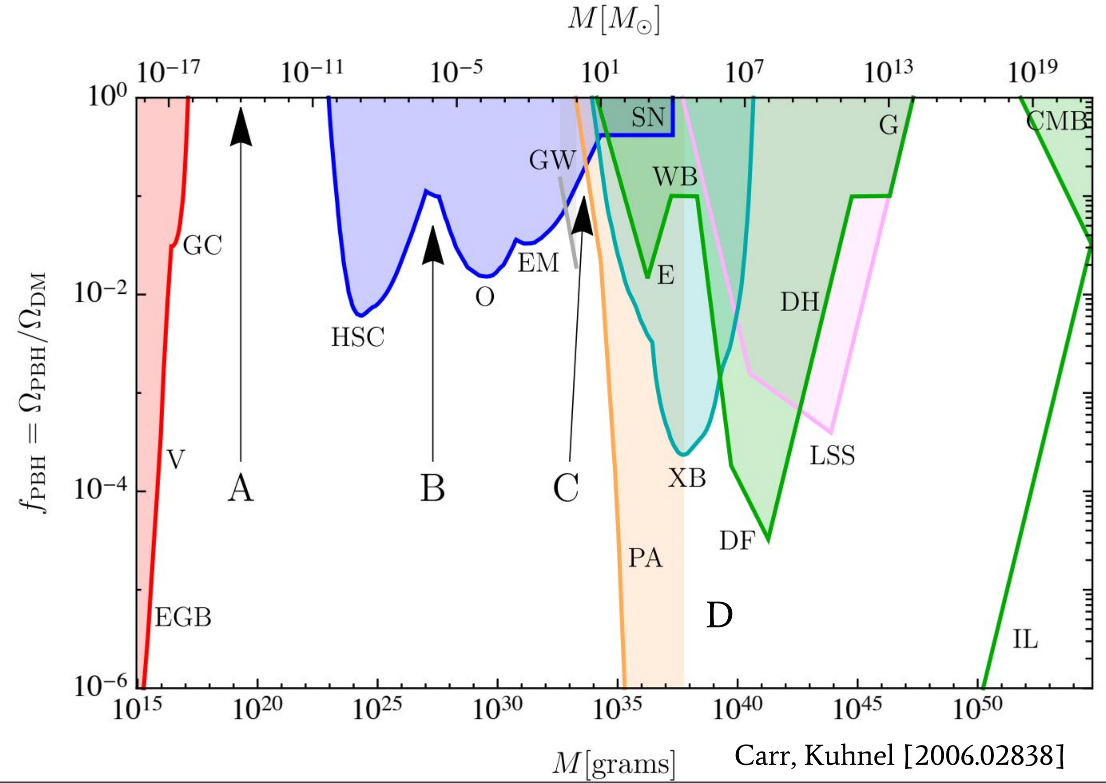


R. Penrose
R. Genzel
A. Ghez

A. Ghez (UCLA)

Observations:
BHs exist! ⇒ **PBH is a plausible dark matter candidate, the only candidate known to exist in nature**

Experimental constraints



Carr, Kuhnel [2006.02838]

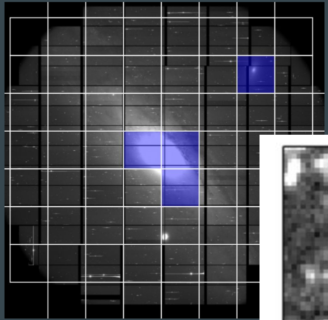
A - Dark matter

B - candidate events from HSC, OGLE [1701.02151, 1901.07120]

C - interesting for GW, as well as transmuted NS -> BH population [1707.05849; 2008.12780]

D - seeds of supermassive black holes [astro-ph/0204486, arXiv:1202.3848, 2008.11184]

First candidate events [Takada et al., Kavli IPMU]



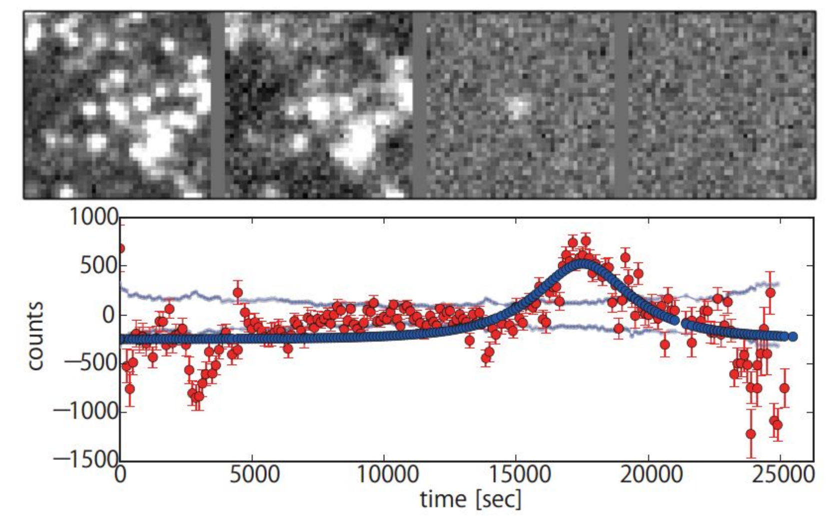
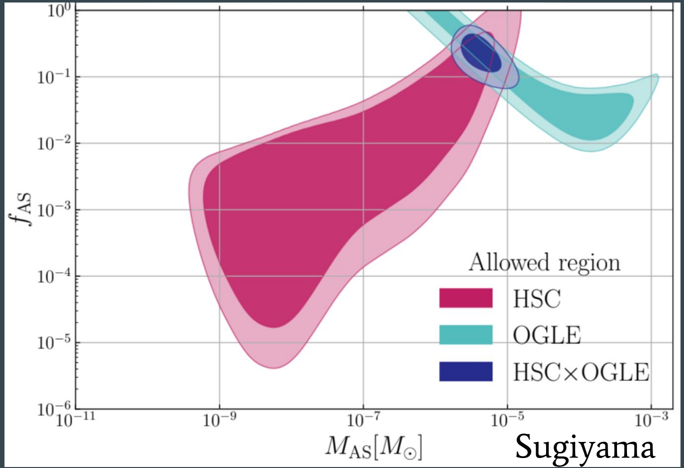


Figure 13. One remaining candidate that passed all the selection criteria of microlensing event. The images in the upper plot show the postage-stamped images around the candidate as in Fig. 7: the reference image, the target image, the difference image and the residual image after subtracting the best-fit PSF image, respectively. The lower panel shows that the best-fit microlensing model gives a fairly good fitting to the measured light curve.

First candidate events from HSC and OGLE

[Niikura et al.. Nature Astron., arXiv:1701.02151, 1901.07120]



How to make PBHs

Need a ~30% or higher overdensity early enough in the history of the universe.

- Primordial fluctuations enhanced on small scales (inflation model) C. Yoo

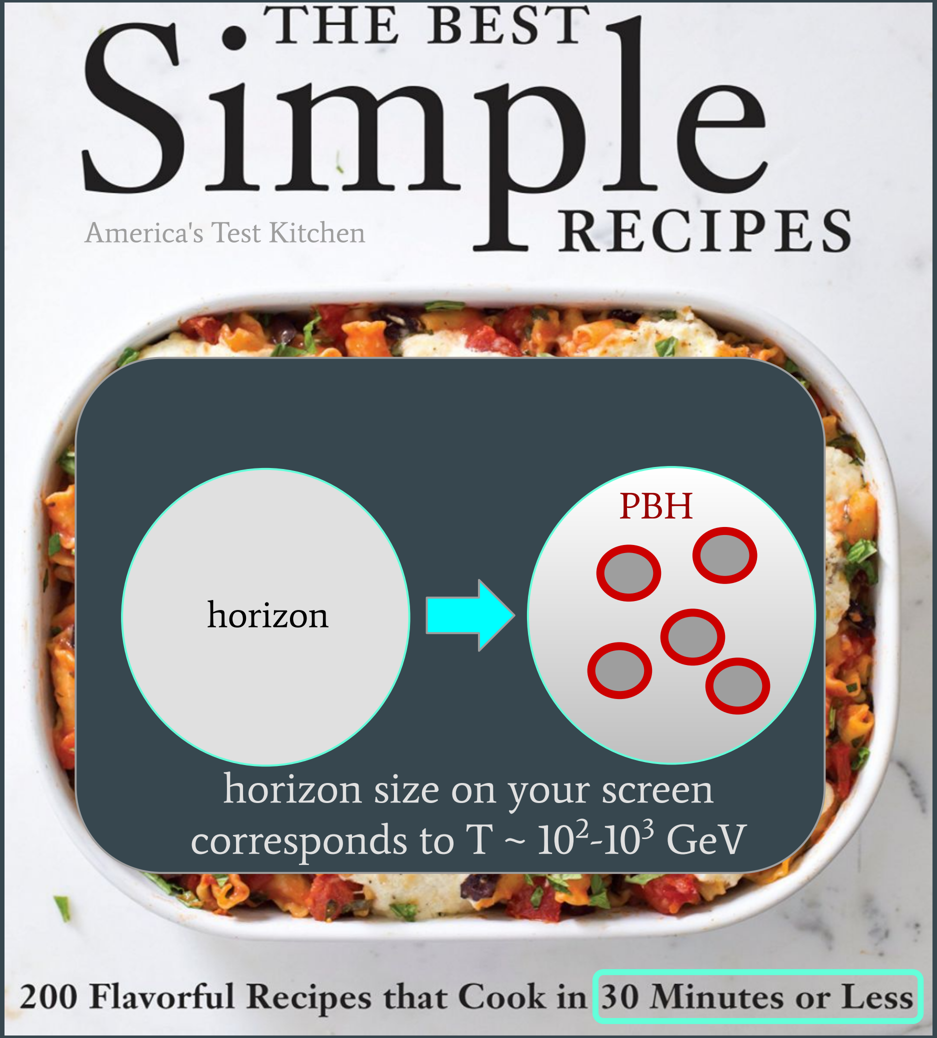
- Yukawa interactions, “long-range” forces, radiative cooling => PBH
- Supersymmetry: Q-balls as building blocks of PBH
- Supersymmetry: Q-balls with long-range scalar forces
- Multiverse => PBHs

How to make PBHs

Need a ~30% or higher overdensity early enough in the history of the universe.

- Primordial fluctuations enhanced on small scales (modify inflation)

- Yukawa interactions, “long-range” forces, radiative cooling => PBH
- Supersymmetry: Q-balls as building blocks of PBH
- Supersymmetry: Q-balls with long-range scalar forces
- Multiverse => PBHs



PBH formation mechanism: Yukawa “fifth force”

Yukawa interactions:

$$V(r) = \frac{y^2}{r} e^{-m_\chi r}$$

$$y\chi\bar{\psi}\psi$$

a heavy fermion interacting with a light scalar

A light scalar field $\Rightarrow$ long-range attractive force, stronger than gravity $\Rightarrow$ instability similar to gravitational instability, only stronger

$\Rightarrow$ **halos form** even in radiation dominated universe

[Amendola et al., 1711.09915; Savastano et al., 1906.05300; Domenech, Sasaki, 2104.05271]

Same Yukawa coupling provides a source of **radiative cooling** by emission of gravitational radiation $\Rightarrow$ **halos collapse to black holes**

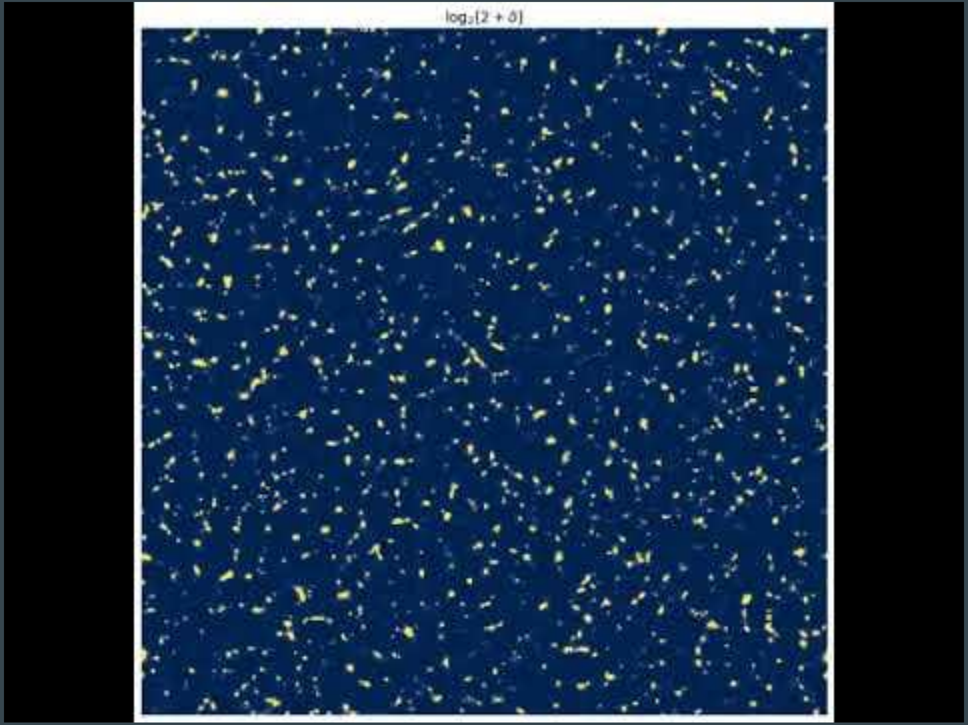
[Flores, AK, 2008.12456, PRL 126 (2021) 041101; 2008.12456]

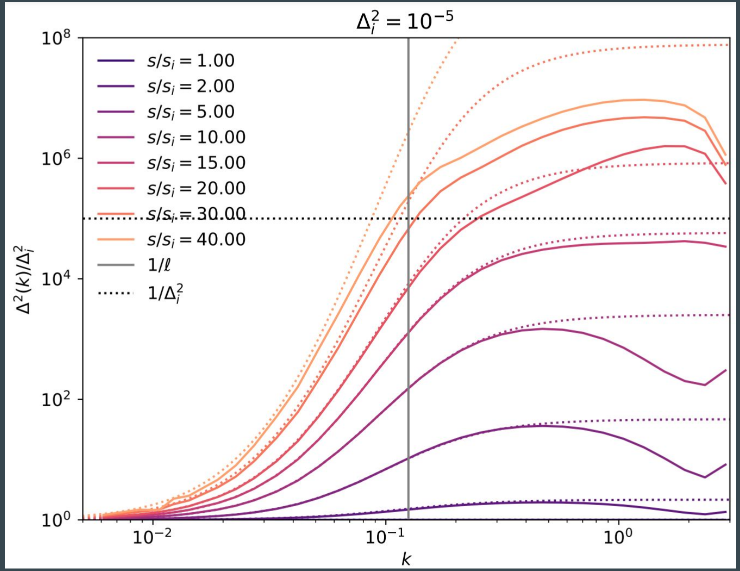
Growth of structures due to Yukawa force: N-body simulations

Inman, PRELIMINARY

Domenech, Inman, Sasaki, AK

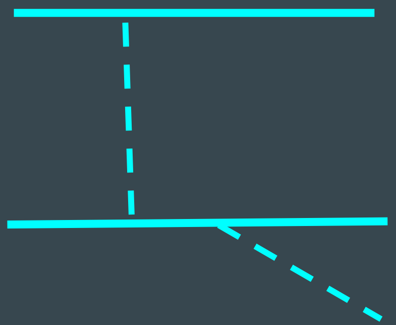
work in progress



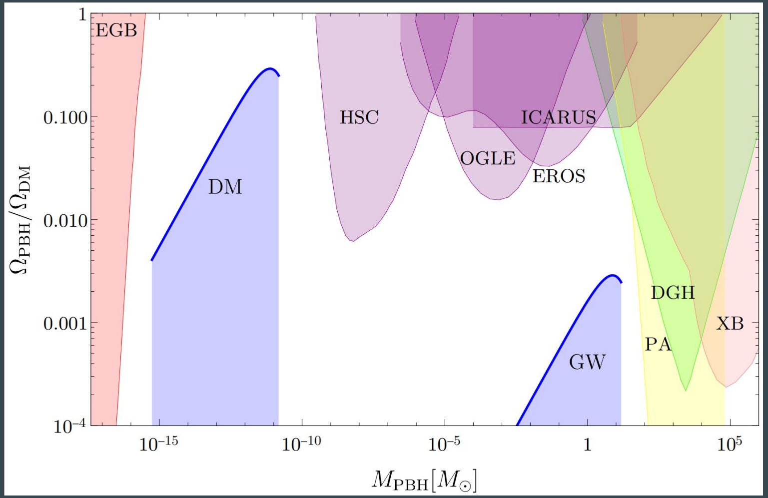


Rapid growth of structures... plus radiative cooling!

Same Yukawa fields allow particles moving with acceleration emit scalar waves



⇒ radiative cooling and collapse to black holes



Flores, AK, Phys.Rev.Lett. 126 (2021) 4, 041101; 2008.12456

PBH DM abundance natural for m_ψ~1-100 GeV

Asymmetric dark matter models: Asymmetry in the dark sector = baryon asymmetry

In our case, all these particles end up in black holes:

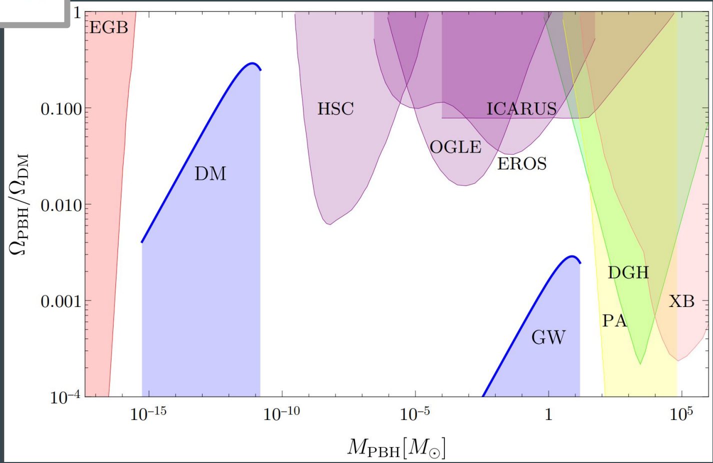
$$f_{\rm PBH} = \frac{\Omega_{\rm PBH}}{\Omega_{\rm DM}} = 0.2\frac{m_\psi}{m_p}\frac{\eta_\psi}{\eta_{\rm B}} = \left(\frac{m_\psi}{5\,{\rm GeV}}\right)\left(\frac{\eta_\psi}{10^{-10}}\right)$$

[Flores, AK, 2008.12456, PRL 126 (2021) 041101]

Natural explanation for the ratio

(dark matter density) / (ordinary matter density)

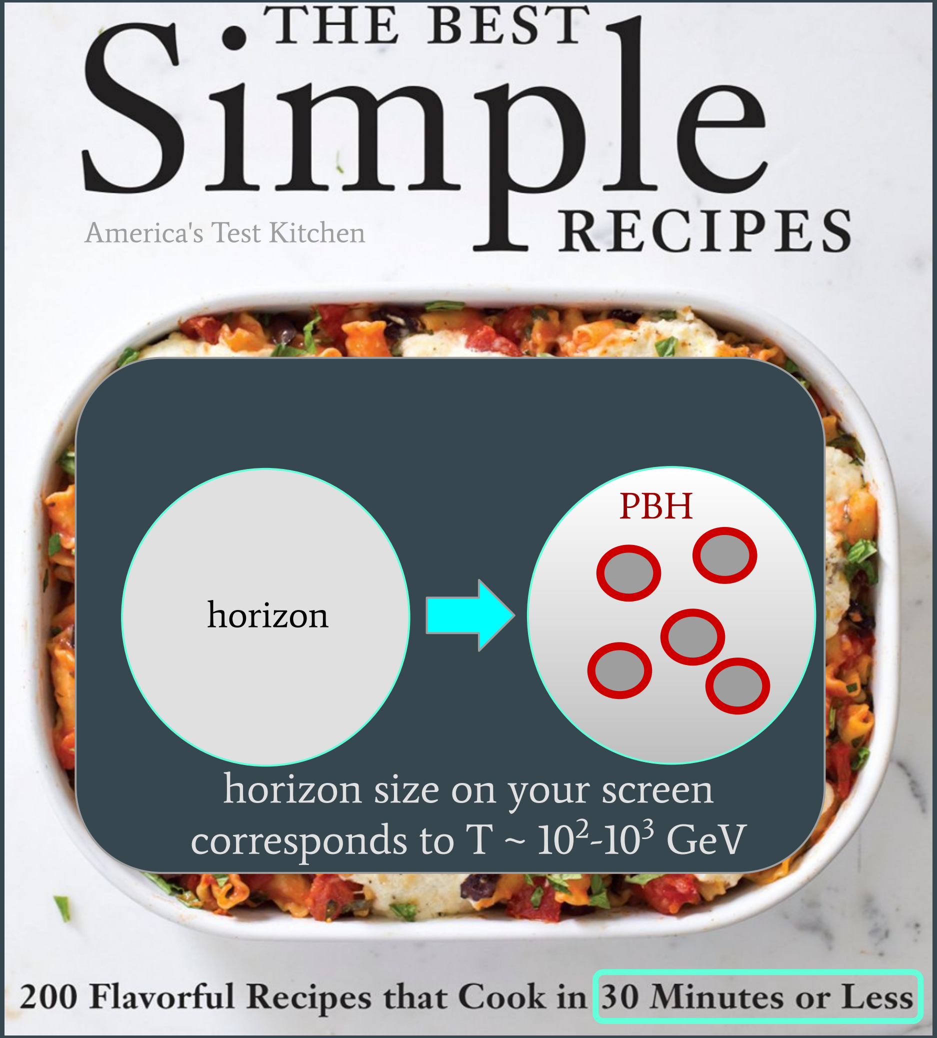
for ~1-100 GeV masses



How to make PBHs

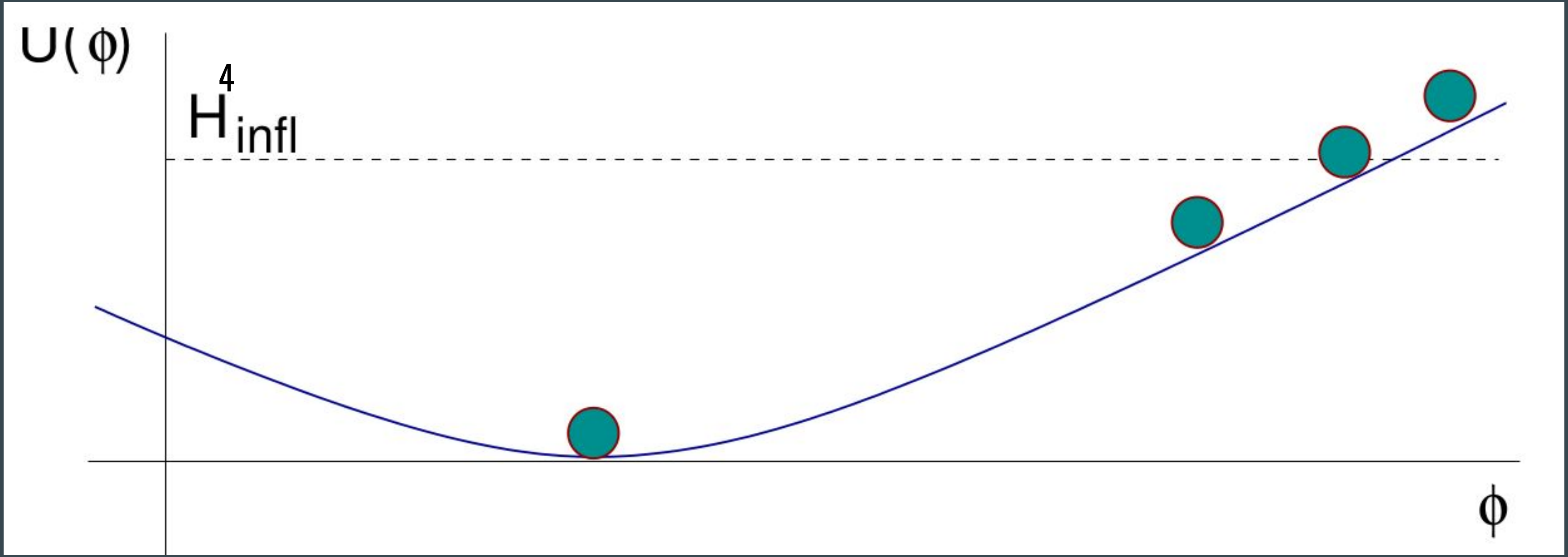
Need a ~30% or higher overdensity early enough in the history of the universe.

- Primordial fluctuations enhanced on small scales (modify inflation)
- Yukawa interactions, "long-range" forces, radiative cooling => PBH
- Supersymmetry: Q-balls as building blocks of PBH
- Supersymmetry: Q-balls with long-range scalar forces
- Multiverse => PBHs



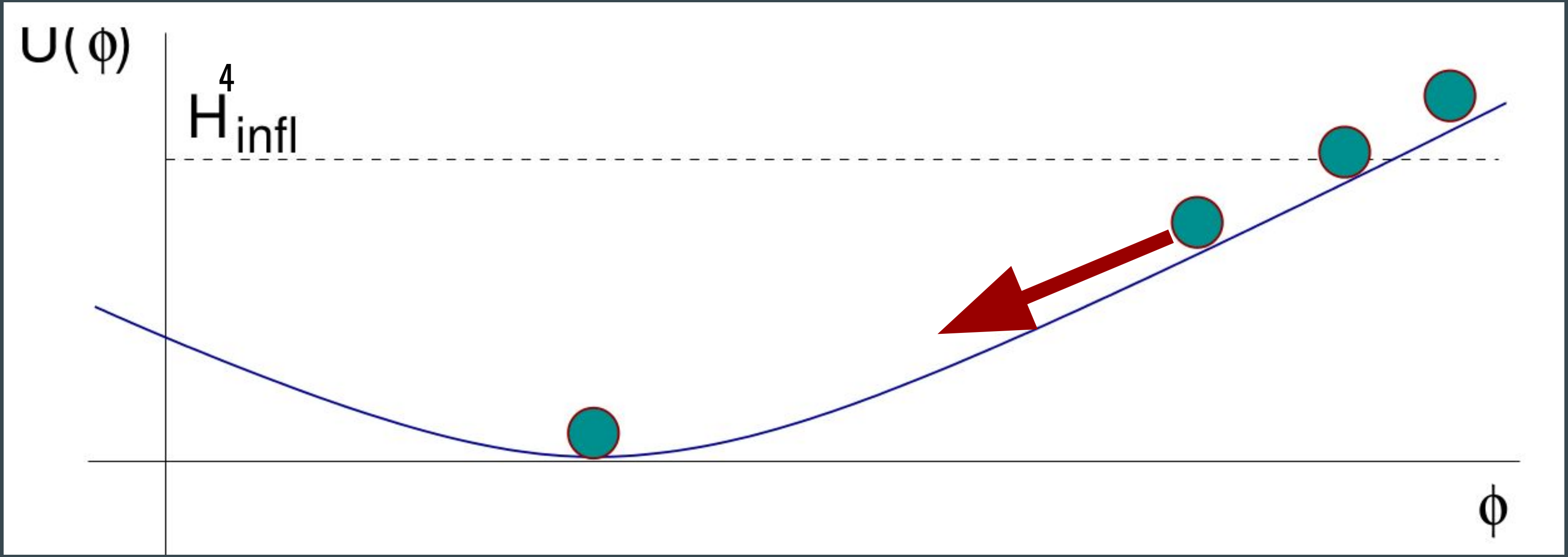
Scalar fields in de Sitter space (used by Affleck-Dine)

A scalar with a small mass develops a VEV
[Chernikov, Tagirov; Bunch, Davies; Linde; Affleck, Dine; Starobinsky, Yokoyama]



Scalar fields in de Sitter space (used by Affleck-Dine)

A scalar with a small mass develops a VEV
[Chernikov, Tagirov; Bunch, Davies; Linde; Affleck, Dine; Starobinsky, Yokoyama]

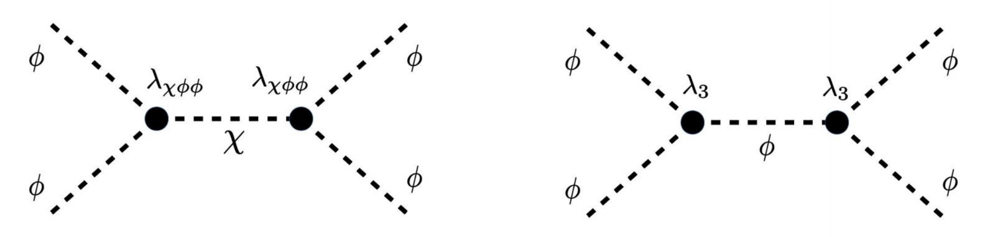


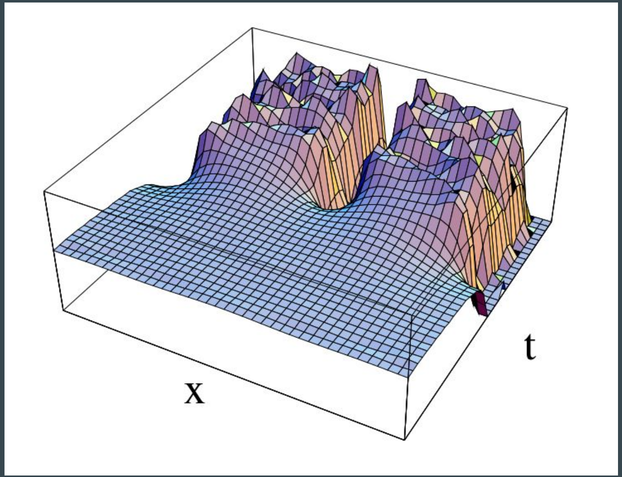
Scalar fields: an instability (Q-balls)

Gravitational instability can occurs due to the attractive force of gravity.

Similar instability can occur due to scalar self-interaction which is **attractive**:

$U(\phi) \supset \lambda_3 \phi^3$ or $\lambda_{\chi\phi\phi} \chi \phi^\dagger \phi$





[AK, Shaposhnikov, hep-ph/9709492]

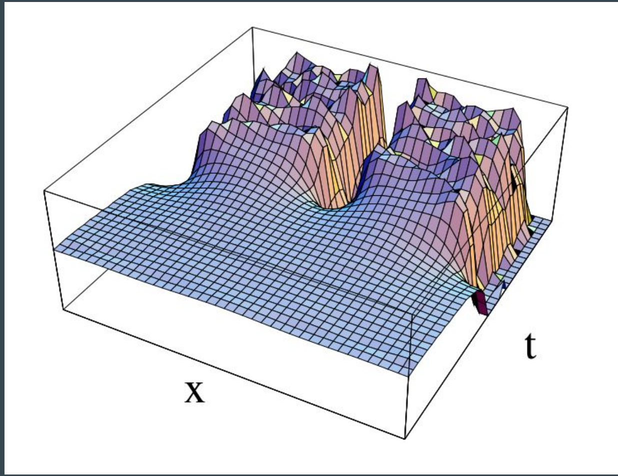
Scalar fields: an instability (Q-balls)

homogeneous solution $\varphi(x,t) = \varphi(t) \equiv R(t)e^{i\Omega(t)}$

$$\delta R, \delta\Omega \propto e^{S(t) - i\vec{k}\vec{x}}$$

$$\delta\ddot{\Omega} + 3H(\delta\dot{\Omega}) - \frac{1}{a^2(t)}\Delta(\delta\Omega) + \frac{2\dot{R}}{R}(\delta\dot{\Omega}) + \frac{2\dot{\Omega}}{R}(\delta\dot{R}) - \frac{2\dot{R}\dot{\Omega}}{R^2}\delta R = 0,$$

$$\delta\ddot{R} + 3H(\delta\dot{R}) - \frac{1}{a^2(t)}\Delta(\delta R) - 2R\dot{\Omega}(\delta\dot{\Omega}) + U''\delta R - \dot{\Omega}^2\delta R = 0.$$



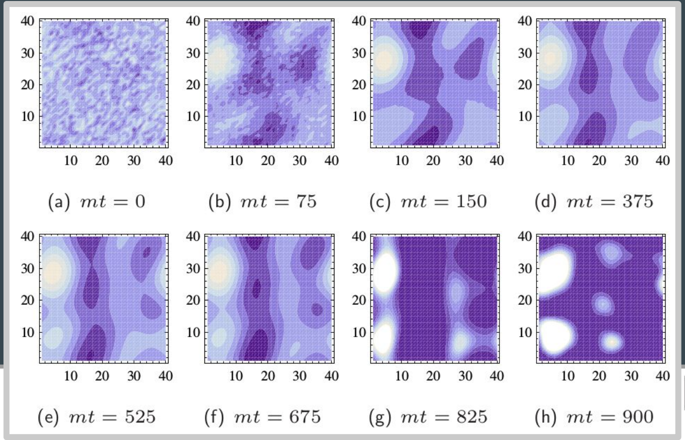
$(\dot{\Omega}^2 - U''(R)) > 0$ $\Rightarrow$ growing modes: $0<k<k_{max}$

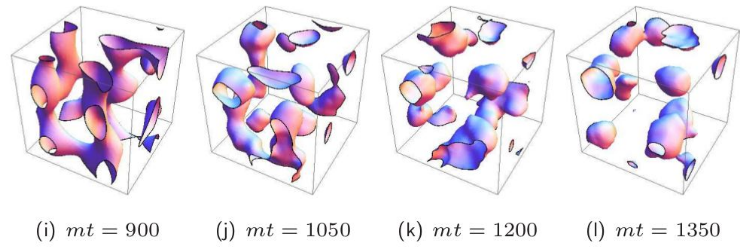
$$k_{max}(t) = a(t)\sqrt{\dot{\Omega}^2 - U''(R)}$$

Also of interest: oscillons

AK, Shaposhnikov, hep-ph/9709492

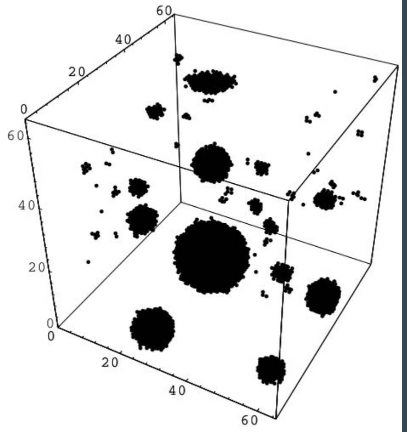
Numerical simulations of scalar field fragmentation





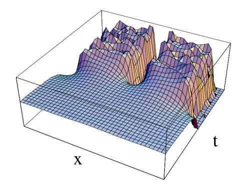
[Multamaki].

SUSY Q-balls



[Kasuya, Kawasaki]

Affleck - Dine baryogenesis (SUSY): scalars are flat directions



Inflation

origin of
primordial
perturbations

radiation dominated

$p=(1/3)\,\rho$

$\rho \propto a^{-4}$

structures don't grow

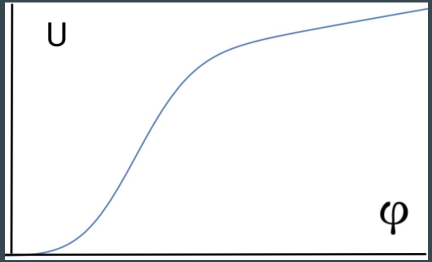
matter dominated

$p=0$

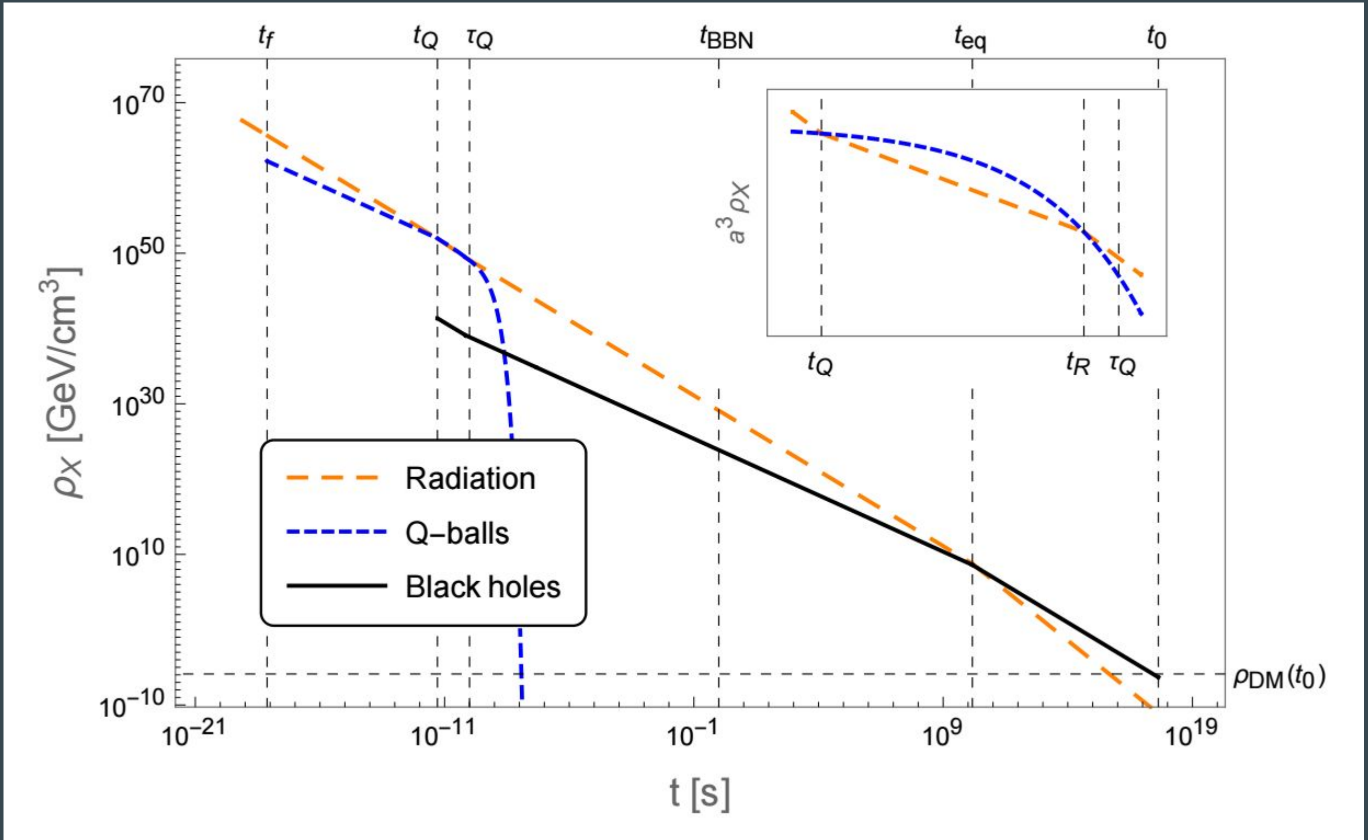
$\rho \propto a^{-3}$

structures grow

modern era
(dark energy
dominated)



Scalar lump (Q-ball) formation can lead to PBHs



Early matter dominated epoch in the middle of radiation dominated era

[Cotner, AK, Phys.Rev.Lett. 119 (2017) 031103]

Affleck-Dine process and scalar fragmentation in SUSY

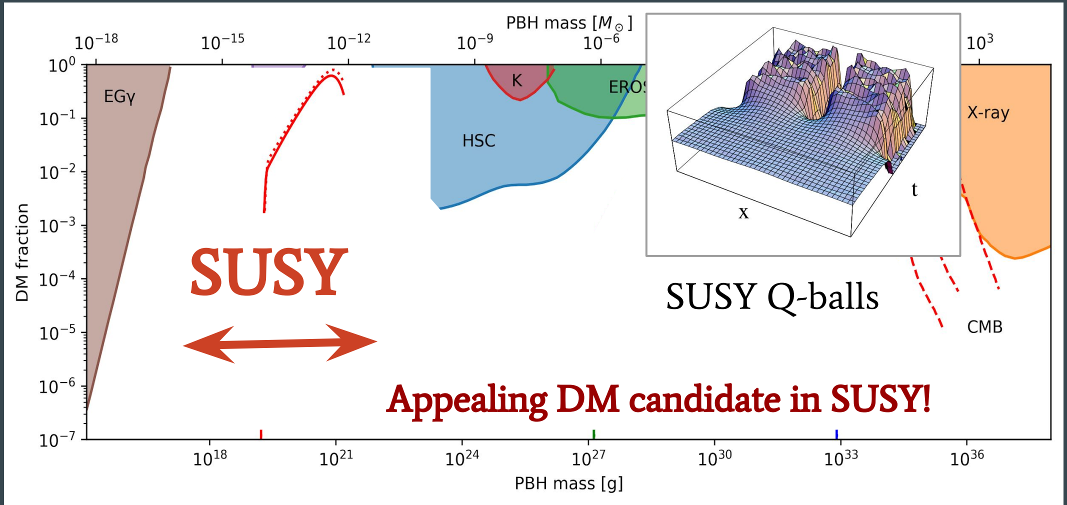
[Cotner, AK, Sasaki, Takhistov et al.,1612.02529, 1706.09003, 1801.03321, 1907.10613]

Flat directions lifted by SUSY breaking terms, which determine the scale of fragmentation.

$$10^{17}\mathrm{g} \lesssim M_{\mathrm{PBH}} \lesssim 10^{22}\mathrm{g}$$

$$M_{\mathrm{hor}} \sim r_f^{-1}\left(\frac{M_{\mathrm{Planck}}^3}{M_{\mathrm{SUSY}}^2}\right) \sim 10^{23}\mathrm{g}\left(\frac{100\ \mathrm{TeV}}{M_{\mathrm{SUSY}}}\right)^2$$

$$M_{\mathrm{PBH}} \sim r_f^{-1} \times 10^{22}\mathrm{g}\left(\frac{100\ \mathrm{TeV}}{M_{\mathrm{SUSY}}}\right)^2$$



Cotner, AK, Phys.Rev.Lett. 119 (2017) 031103
Cotner, AK, Sasaki, Takhistov, JCAP 1910 (2019) 077

How to make PBHs

Need a ~30% or higher overdensity early enough in the history of the universe.

- Primordial fluctuations enhanced on small scales (modify inflation)
- Yukawa interactions, “long-range” forces, radiative cooling => PBH
- Supersymmetry: Q-balls as building blocks of PBH
- Supersymmetry: Q-balls with long-range scalar forces
- Multiverse => PBHs

Yet another way to get PBHs from SUSY: long-range forces

A SUSY flat direction φ can couple to another SUSY scalar, χ, which can mediate long-range forces between SUSY Q-balls, leading to Yukawa long-range potential

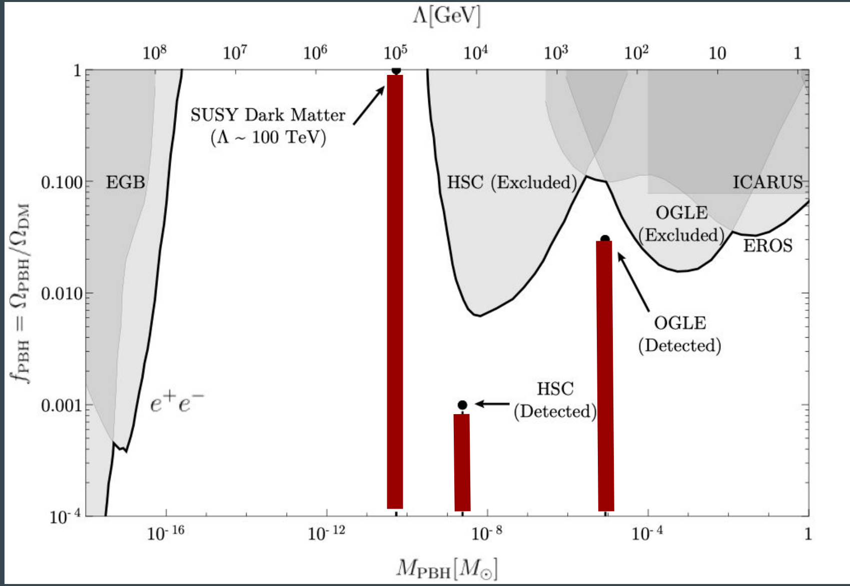
$$V(\varphi,\chi) = U(\varphi) + \frac{1}{2}m_\chi^2\chi^2 - y\chi\varphi^\dagger\varphi + \frac{\lambda}{4}\chi^4$$

Long-range forces work as in the case of Yukawa interaction but **individual Q-balls** grow until they reach the mass/size of a BH

$$f_{\rm PBH} = \frac{\Omega_{\rm DM}}{\Omega_{\rm DM}} \simeq \left(\frac{e^{-1/2\varepsilon}}{2\times 10^{-13}}\right)\left(\frac{\Lambda}{10^5\ {\rm GeV}}\right)^2\left(\frac{10^6\ {\rm GeV}}{T_f}\right)$$

$$M_{\rm PBH} \simeq 10^{23}\ {\rm g}\left(\frac{100\ {\rm TeV}}{\Lambda}\right)^2$$

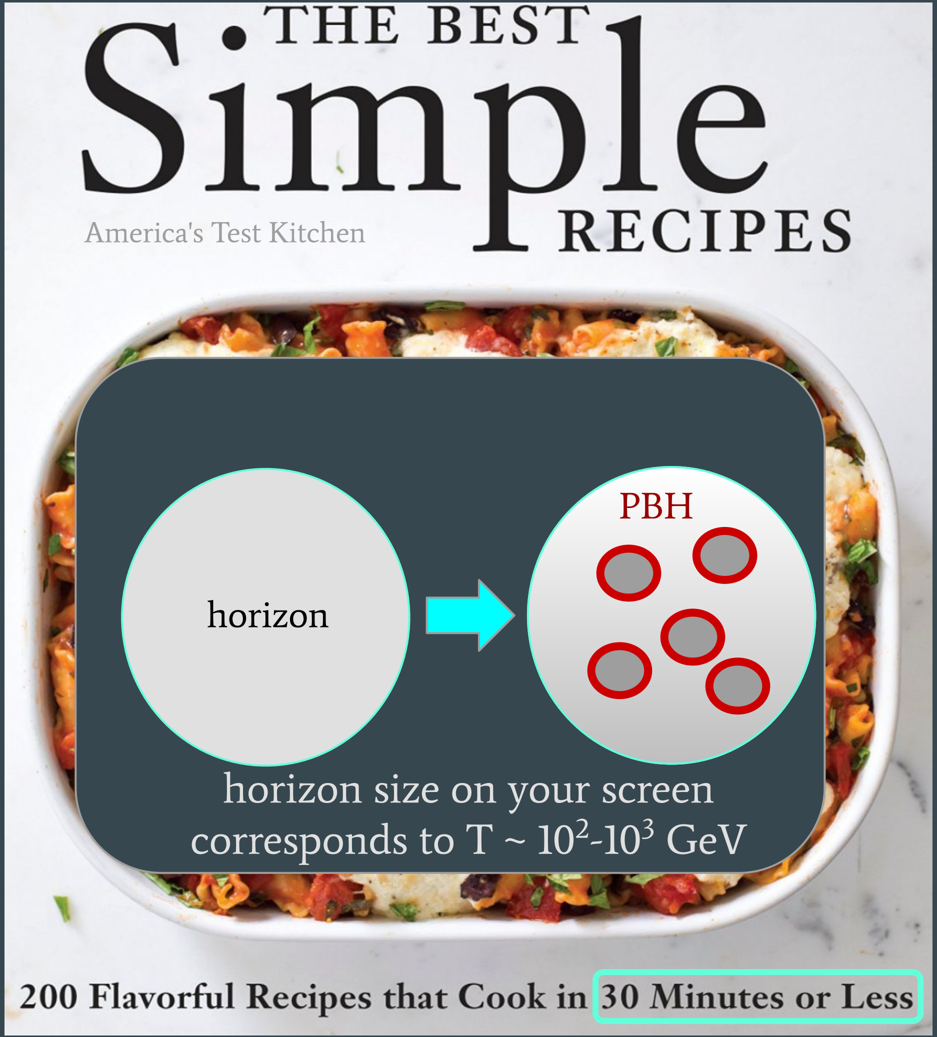
Flores, AK, 2108.08416



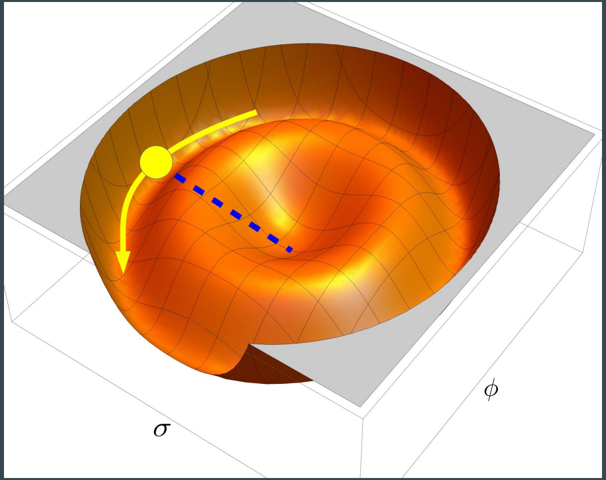
How to make PBHs

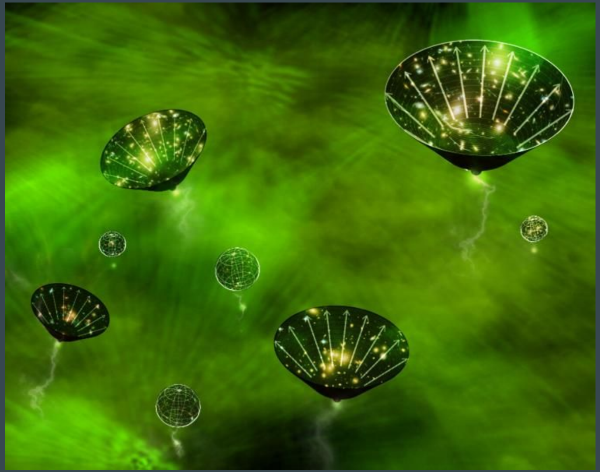
Need a ~30% or higher overdensity early enough in the history of the universe.

- Primordial fluctuations enhanced on small scales (modify inflation)
- Yukawa interactions, “long-range” forces, radiative cooling => PBH
- Supersymmetry: Q-balls as building blocks of PBH
- Supersymmetry: Q-balls with long-range scalar forces
- Multiverse => PBHs



And yet another mechanism: inflationary multiverse



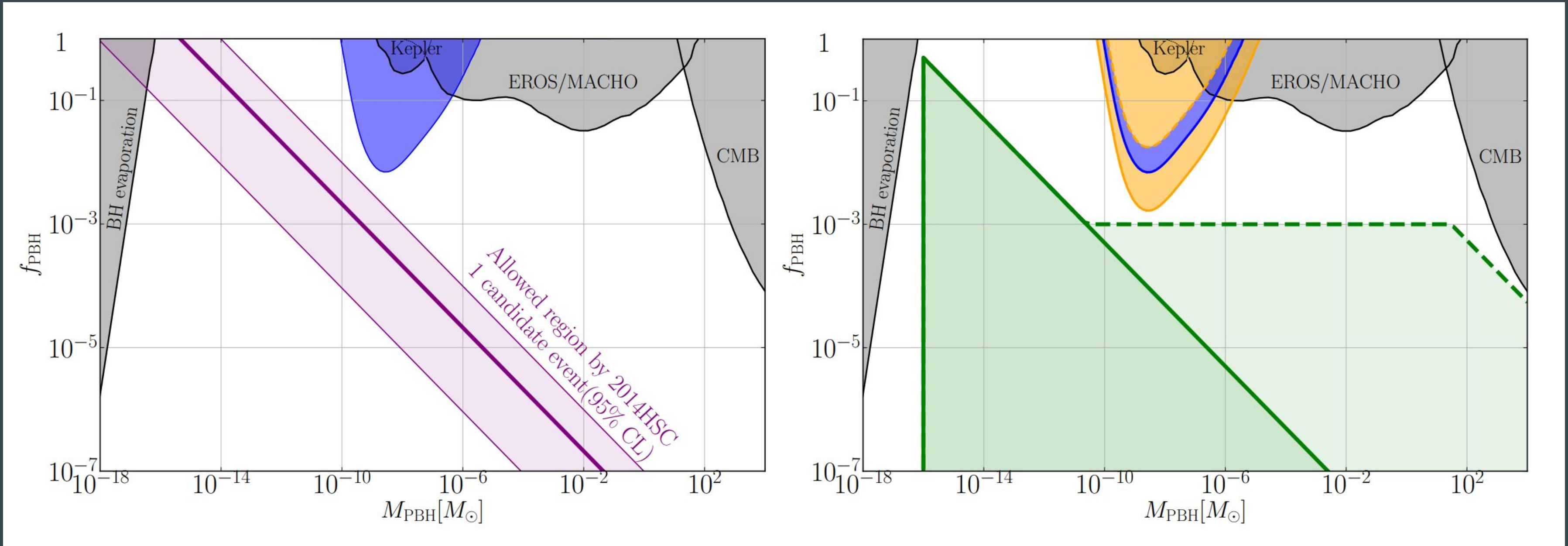


Tunneling events lead to nucleation of baby universes, which appear to outside observer as black holes.

Deng, Vilenkin JCAP 12 (2017) 044

AK, Sasaki, Sugiyama, Takada, Takhistov, Vitagliano, Phys Rev Lett 125 (2020) 181304

Tail of the mass the function $\propto M^{-1/2}$, accessible to HSC



[AK, Sasaki, Sugiyama, Takada, Takhistov, Vitagliano, Phys.Rev.Lett. 125 (2020) 181304 arXiv:2001.09160]

PBH masses, spins, and a *new window on the early universe*

Formation mechanism	**Mass range**	**PBH spin**
Inflationary perturbations [review: 2007.10722]	DM, LIGO, supermassive	small
Yukawa “fifth force” [2008.12456]	DM, LIGO, supermassive	small
Long-range forces between SUSY Q-balls [2108.08416]	DM (mass range: 10^{-16}-10^{-6} $M_{\odot}$)	small
Supersymmetry flat directions, Q-balls [1612.02529, 1706.09003, 1907.10613]	DM (mass range: 10^{-16}-10^{-6} $M_{\odot}$)	large
Light scalar field Q-balls (not SUSY) [1612.02529, 1706.09003, 1907.10613]	DM, LIGO, supermassive	large
Oscillons [1801.03321]	DM, LIGO, supermassive	large
Multiverse bubbles [1512.01819, 1710.02865, 2001.09160]	DM, LIGO, supermassive	small

Conclusion

- Simple, generic formation scenarios in the early universe:
  PBH from scalar forces, PBH from a scalar field fragmentation, PBH from vacuum bubbles...
- PBH with masses 10^{-16} - 10^{-10} $M_\odot$, motivated by 1-100 TeV scale **supersymmetry**,
  can make up 100% (or less) of dark matter. **PBH is a generic dark matter candidate in SUSY**
- PBH from ~ 1-100 GeV scale particles can naturally explain DM abundance
- Microlensing (HSC) can detect the tail of DM mass function.

Ask me or **Volodymyr Takhistov** about:

- PBH can contribute to r-process nucleosynthesis
- Signatures of PBH:
  - Kilonova without a GW counterpart, or with a weak/unusual GW signature
  - An unexpected population of 1-2 $M_\odot$ black holes (GW)
  - Galactic positrons, FRB, etc.

DOE Office of Science top stories of the year