

# BLACK HOLES IN THE COSMOS

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IAP/JHU/Oxford

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The black holes of nature are the most perfect macroscopic objects there are in the universe: the only elements in their construction are our concepts of space and time.

Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar



# PREDICTION

If the semi-diameter of a sphere of the same density as the Sun were to exceed that of the Sun in the proportion of 500 to 1, a body falling from an infinite height towards it would have acquired at its surface greater velocity than that of light, and consequently supposing light to be attracted by the same force in proportion to its vis inertiae, with other bodies, all light emitted from such a body would be made to return towards it by its own proper gravity.



John Michell 1724-1793

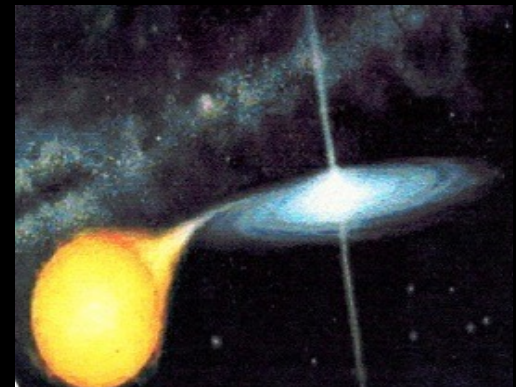
John Michell 1783

Professor of Geology at Cambridge, then a Yorkshire vicar

Escape velocity from star satisfies  $\frac{1}{2} v^2 = GM/r$   $v <$  speed of light  $c$

**If a star is too compact, light cannot escape!**

The critical size is  $r=2GM/c^2$



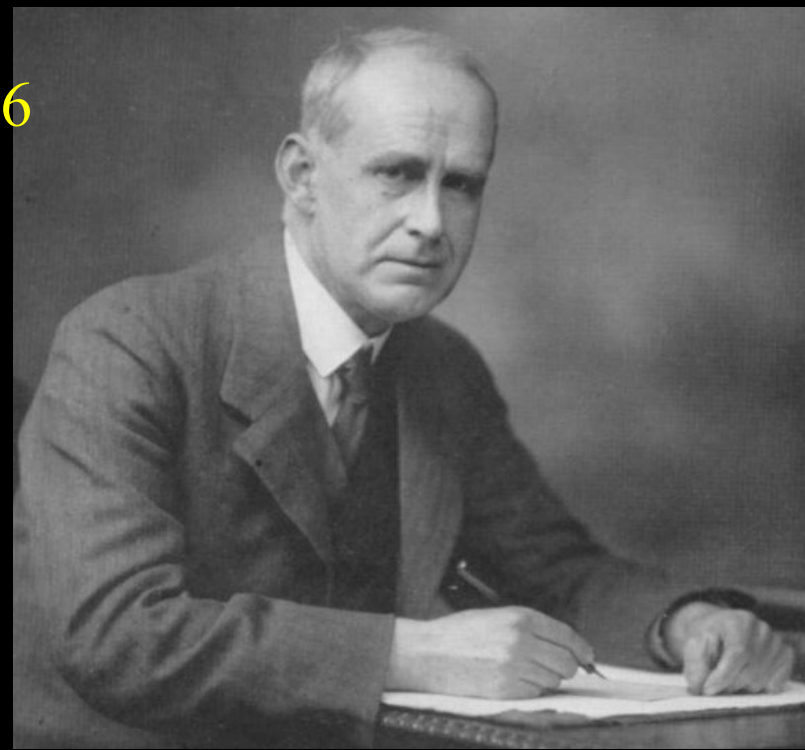
*Purpose. By the Rev. John Michell, B. D. F. R. S.  
Letter to Henry Cavendish, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S.*

# Arthur Eddington 1882-1946

imagine a physicist calculating  
on a cloud-bound planet and ending with the  
dramatic conclusion, "What 'happens' is the stars."

In 1913, Einstein wrote to many astronomers  
urging them to search for his predicted shift of  $0.87''$

In 1916, he changed his mind:  $0.87''$  was the newtonian  
prediction, his was double this!



Eddington avoided conscription as a conscientious objector by  
agreeing to lead an expedition to Principe, West Africa in 1919 to  
measure the deflection of light during a total eclipse. Another  
expedition went to Sobral, Brazil.

The results:

**Einstein's prediction:  $1.74''$ , Newton's theory:  $0.87''$**

**Sobral:  $1.98 \pm 0.16''$ ; Principe:  $1.61 \pm 0.40''$**

# LIGHTS ALL ASKEW IN THE HEAVENS

Men of Science More or Less  
Agog Over Results of Eclipse  
Observations.

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EINSTEIN THEORY TRIUMPHS

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Stars Not Where They Seemed  
or Were Calculated to be,  
but Nobody Need Worry.

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A BOOK FOR 12 WISE MEN

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No More in All the World Could  
Comprehend It, Said Einstein When  
His Daring Publishers Accepted It.

New York Times headline of  
November 10, 1919



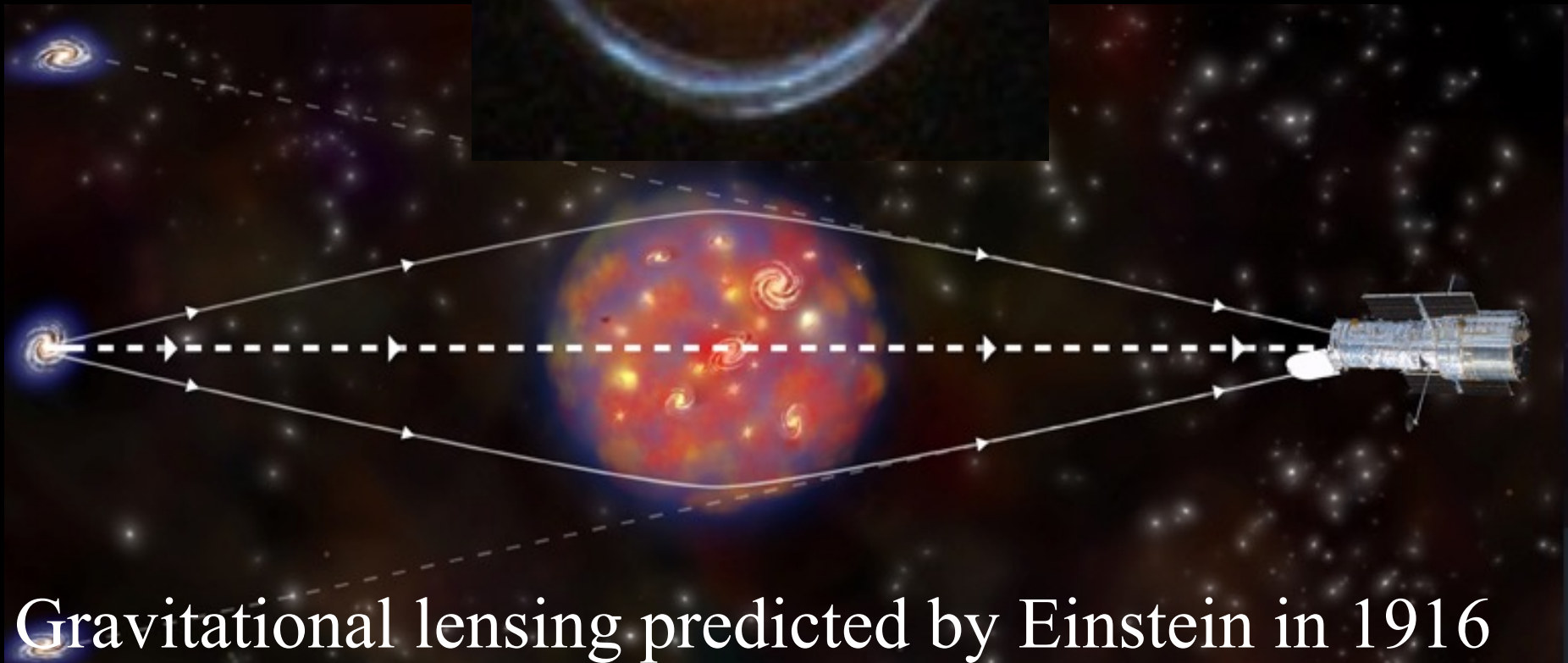
**Albert Einstein 1879-1955**

In 1916 used general relativity  
correct result of  $4GM/rc^2$   
(time dilation + space curvature)

CLOS

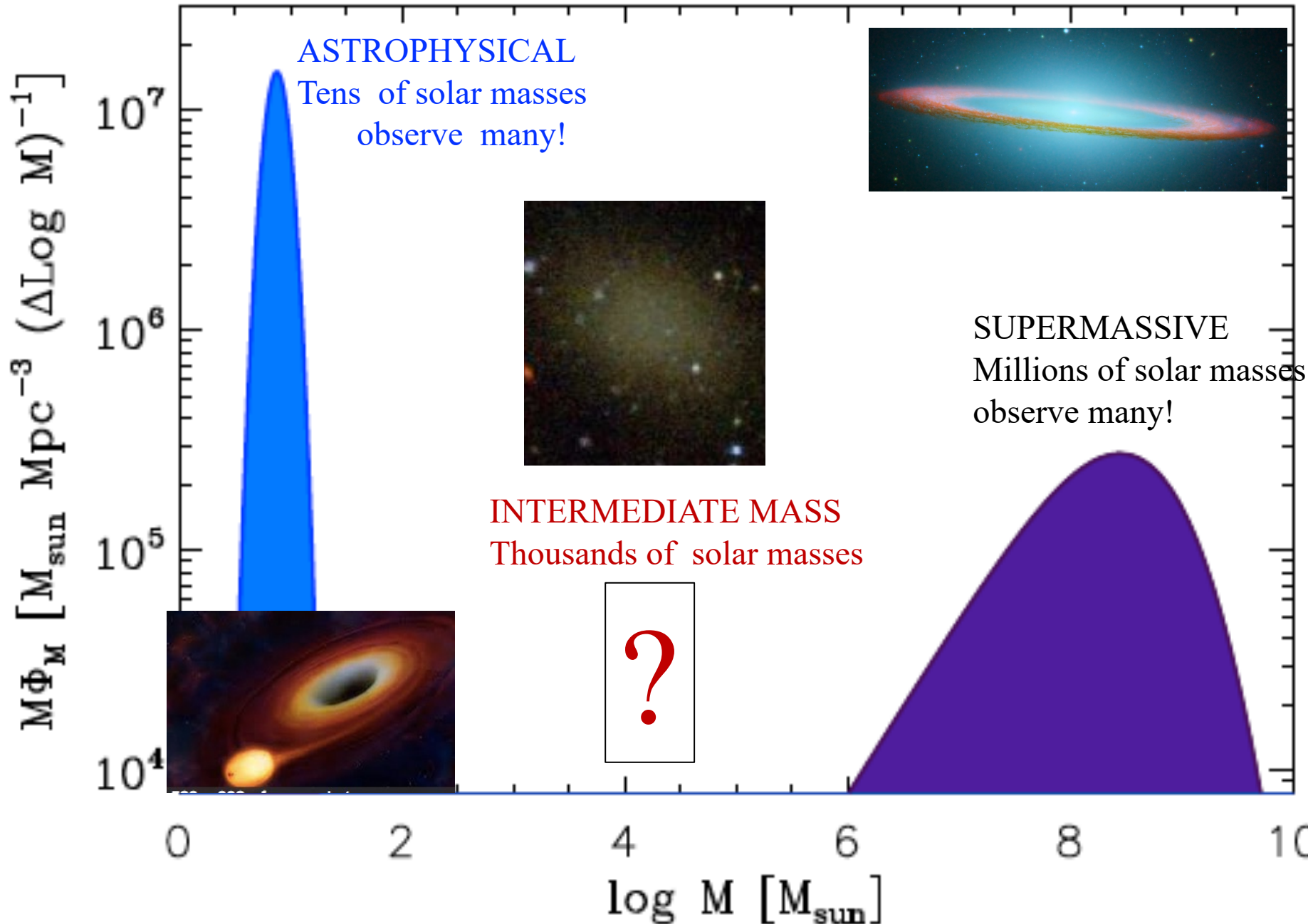


# Gravitational lens observed

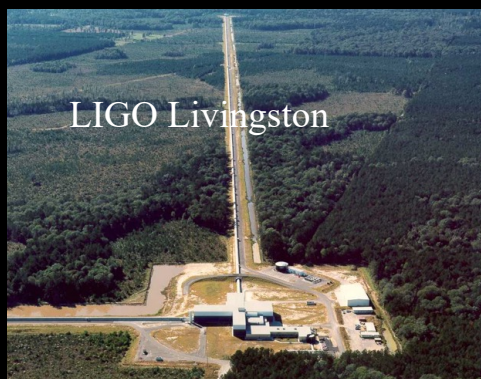
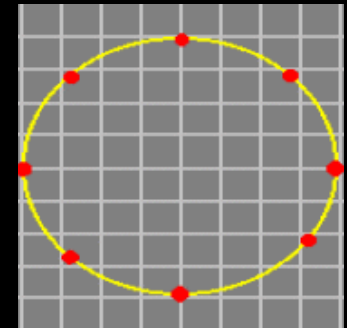
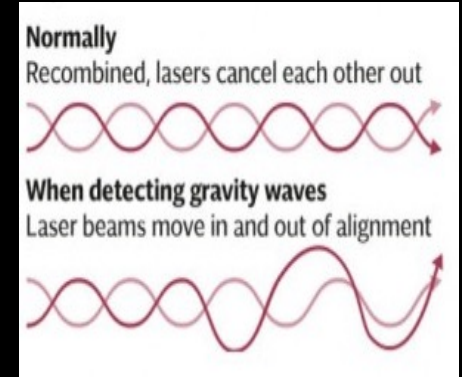
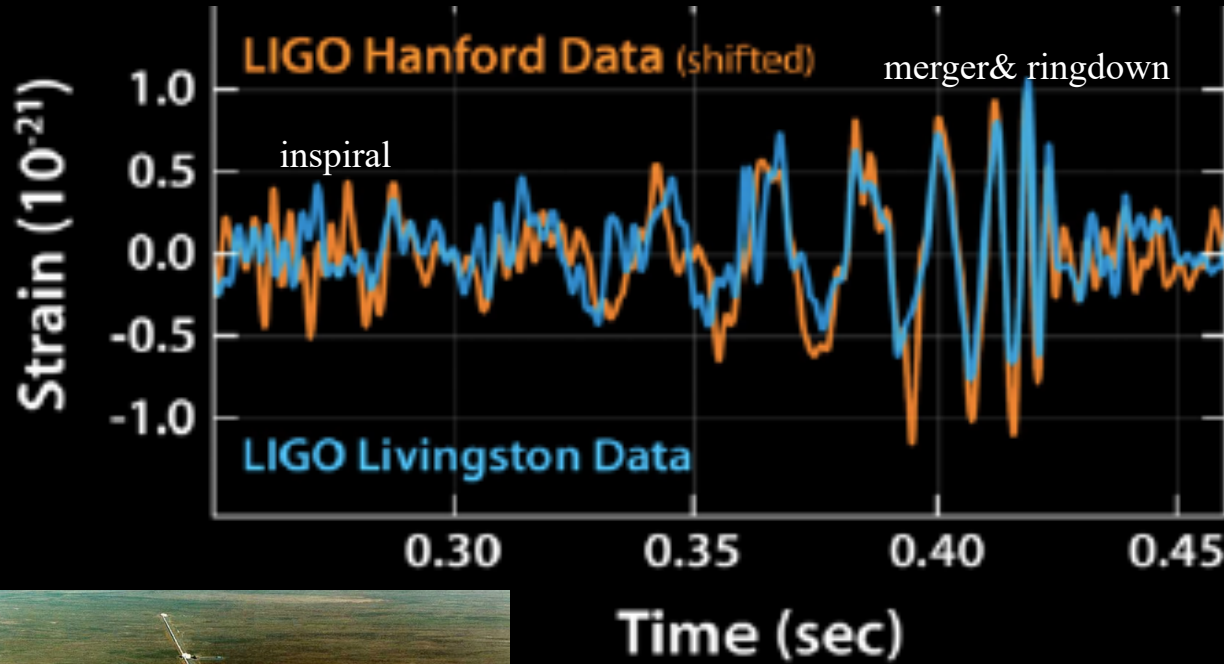


Gravitational lensing predicted by Einstein in 1916

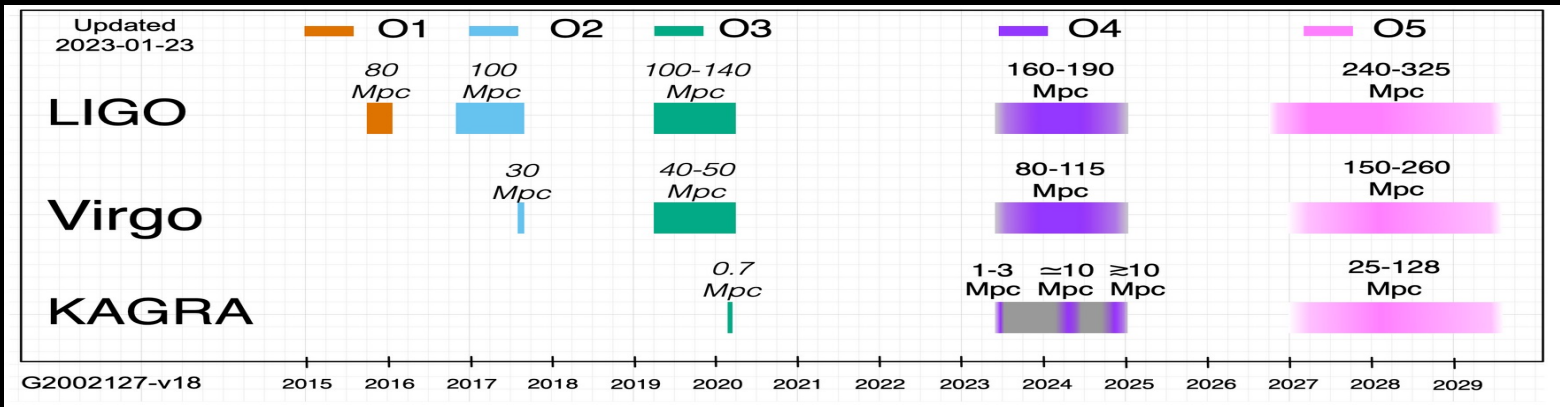
# three types of astrophysical black holes



# ASTROPHYSICAL black holes observed



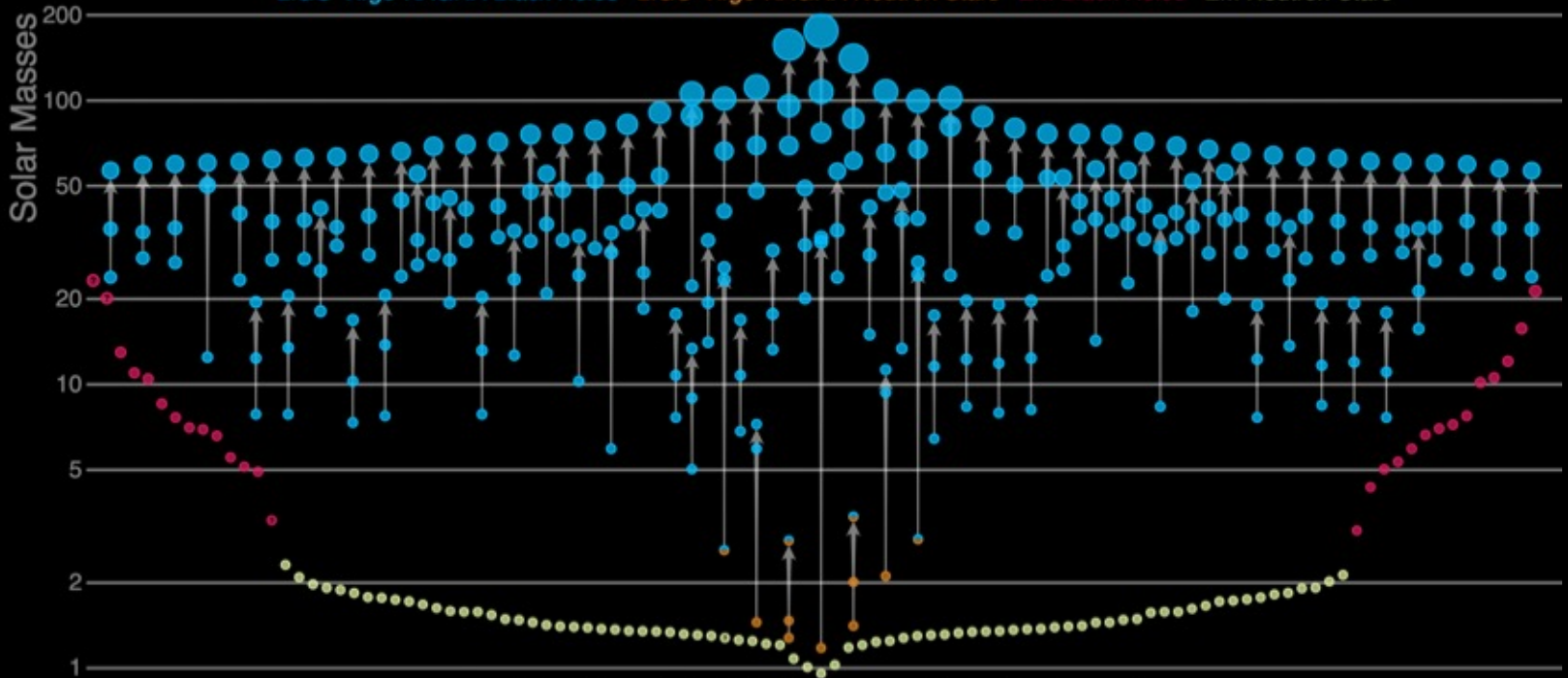




# Masses in the Stellar Graveyard

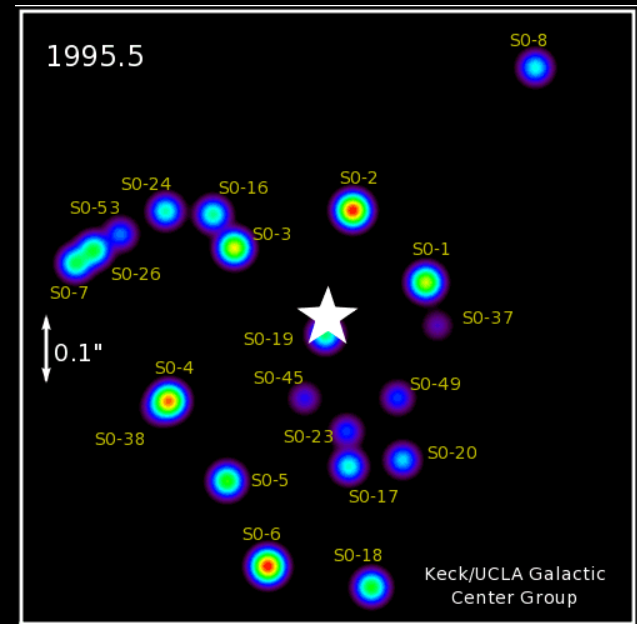


LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Black Holes   LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Neutron Stars   EM Black Holes   EM Neutron Stars



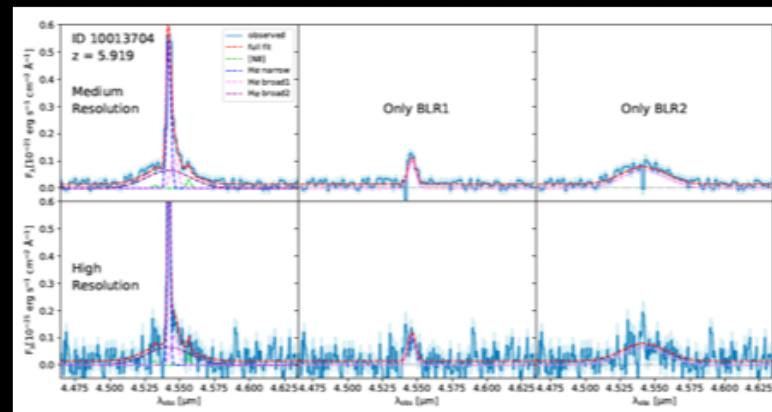
# Orbits of stars tell us black hole mass

Centre of our galaxy  $4.10^6$  Msun

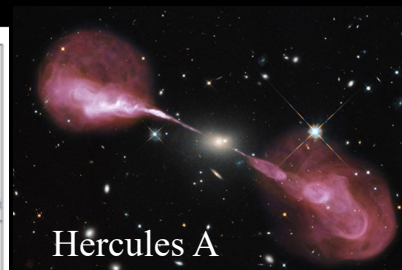


# Distant massive black holes

Binary SMBH pair

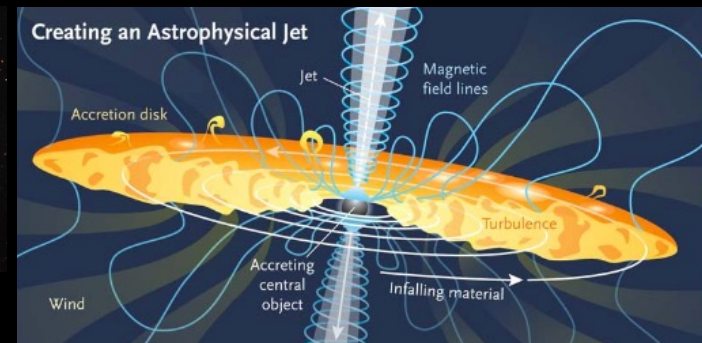


Maiolino 2023



Hercules A

Radio galaxy and jet

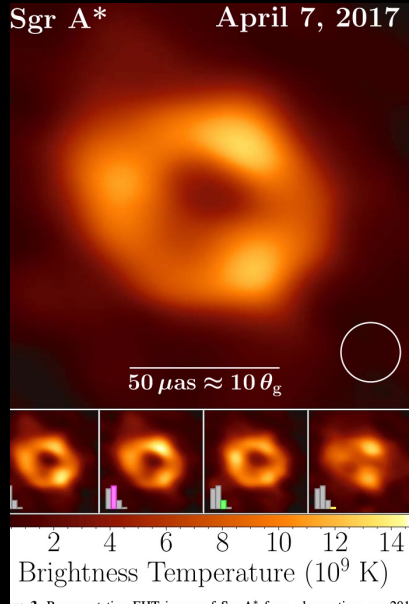


McKinney 2010

# The central engine

# Imaging the BH

$4.10^6 M_{\text{sun}}$



Black hole shadow observed

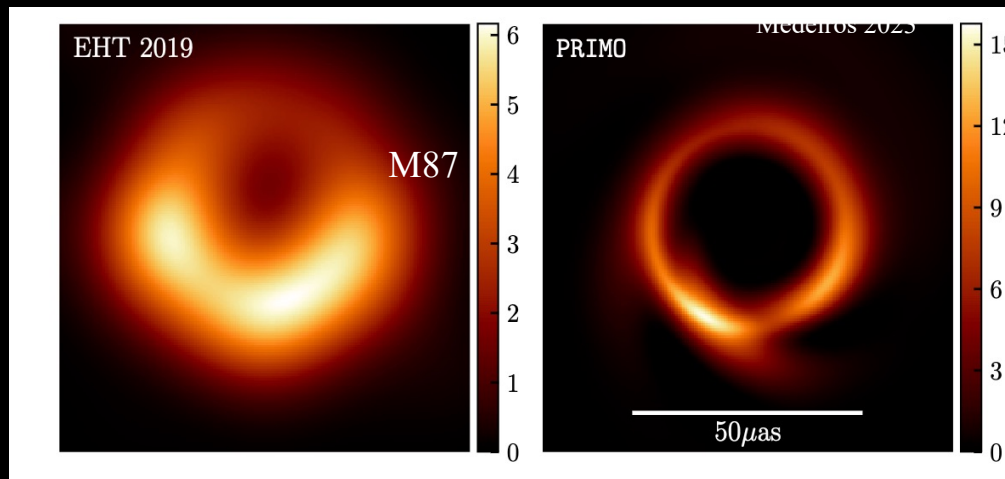
Event Horizon Telescope

Resolve black hole horizon scale

$GM/c^2$  at  $\sim 5 \mu \text{ arcsec}$

M87 distance 2000 x GC but  $M_{\text{BH}}$  1500 x SagA\*

$6.10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$





# PRIMORDIAL BLACK HOLES

A plausible candidate for the dark matter

primordial black holes  
form by known physics

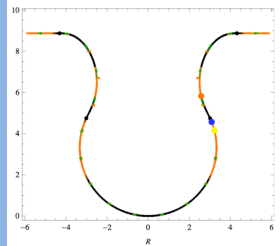
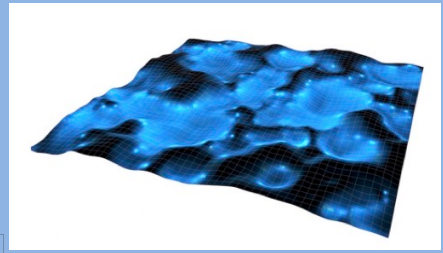
**PBH can do it!**



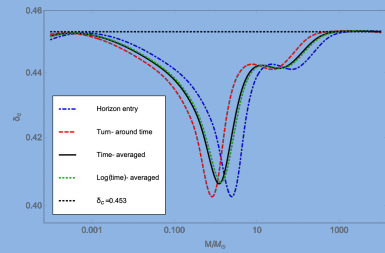


# Formation Mechanisms of Primordial Black Holes

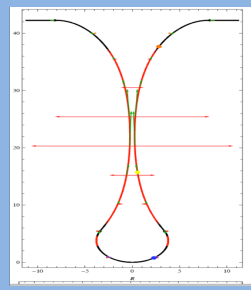
★ Large density perturbations (inflation)



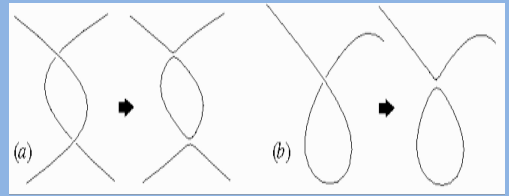
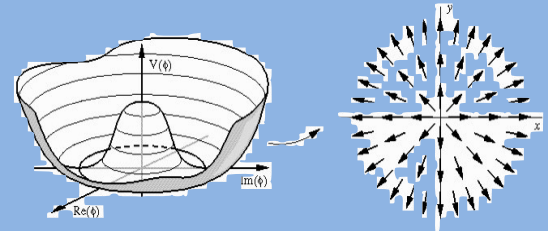
★ Pressure reduction



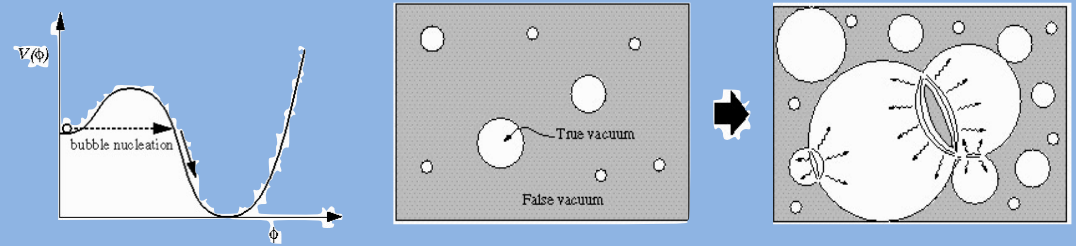
Kopp 2010



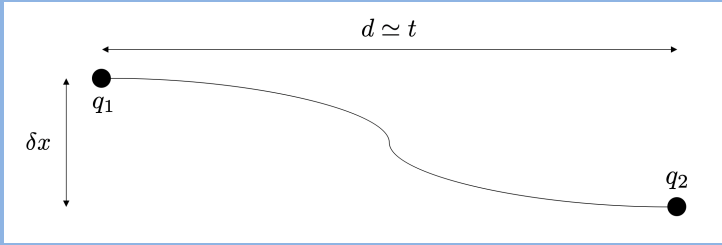
★ Cosmic string loops



★ Bubble collisions

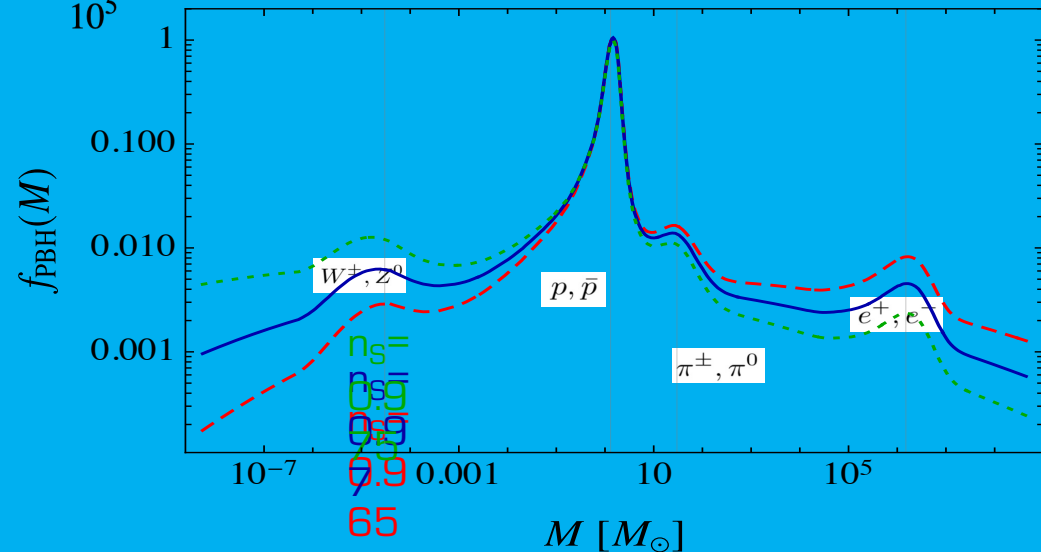
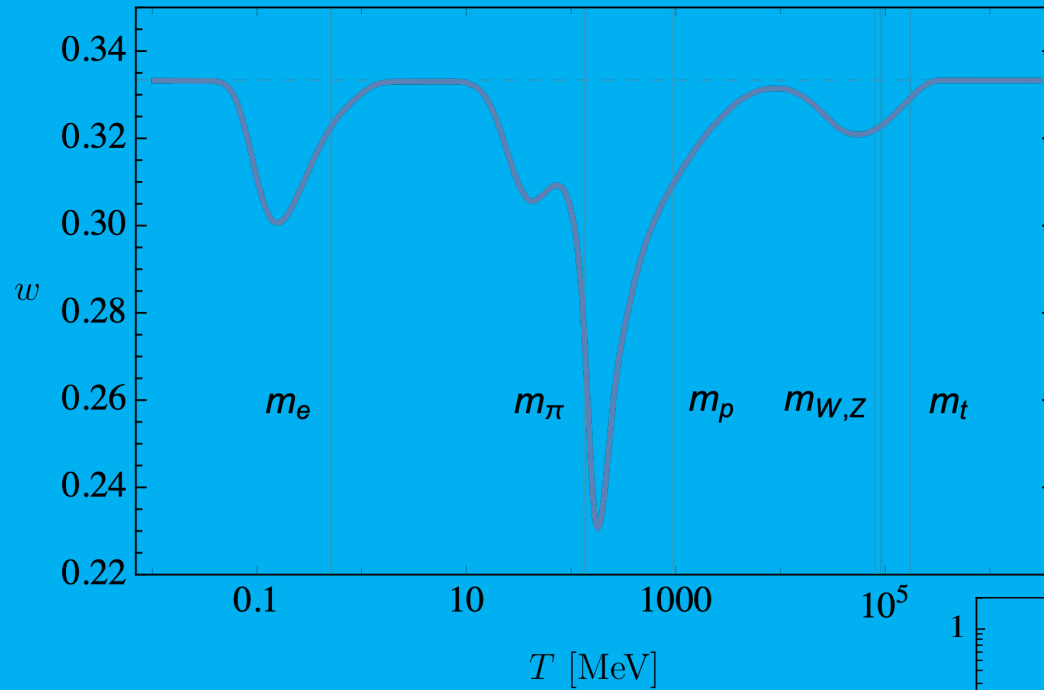


★ Quark confinement

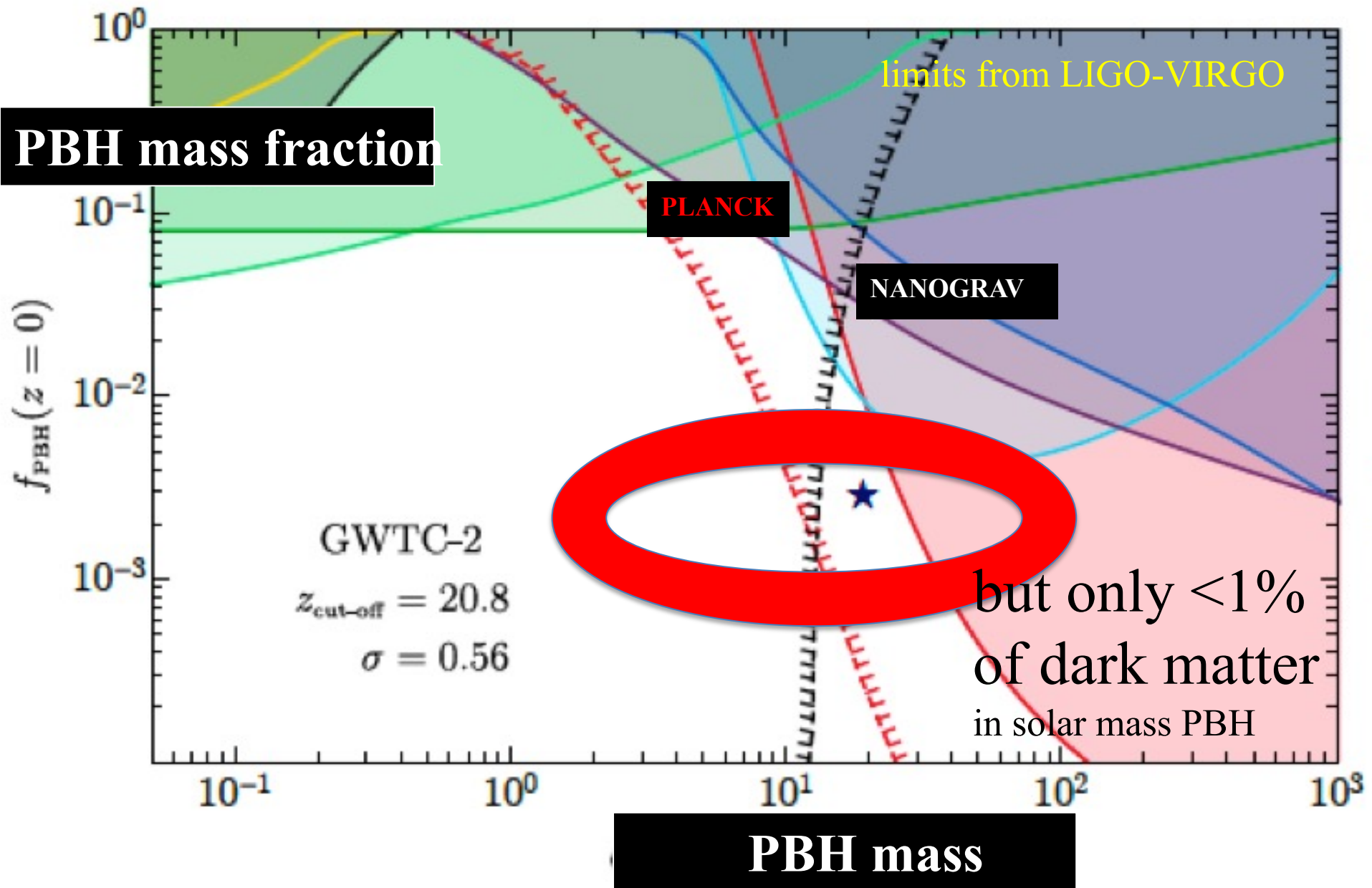


# Thermal History of the Universe

Changes in equation-of-state parameter  $w = p/\rho$  are destabilizing  
Especially at QCD epoch



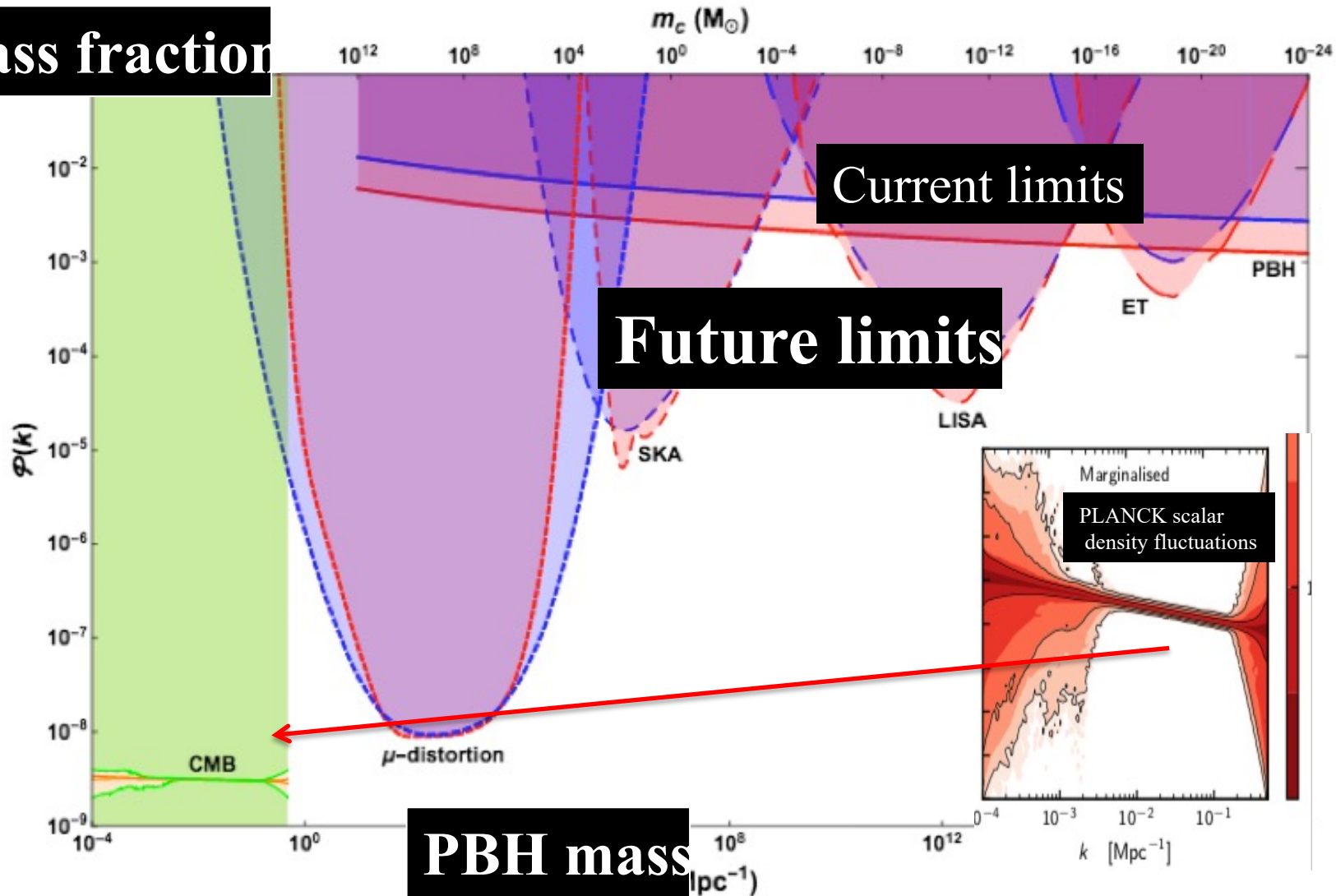
# Can solar mass PBH be the dark matter?



# How to constrain PBH!

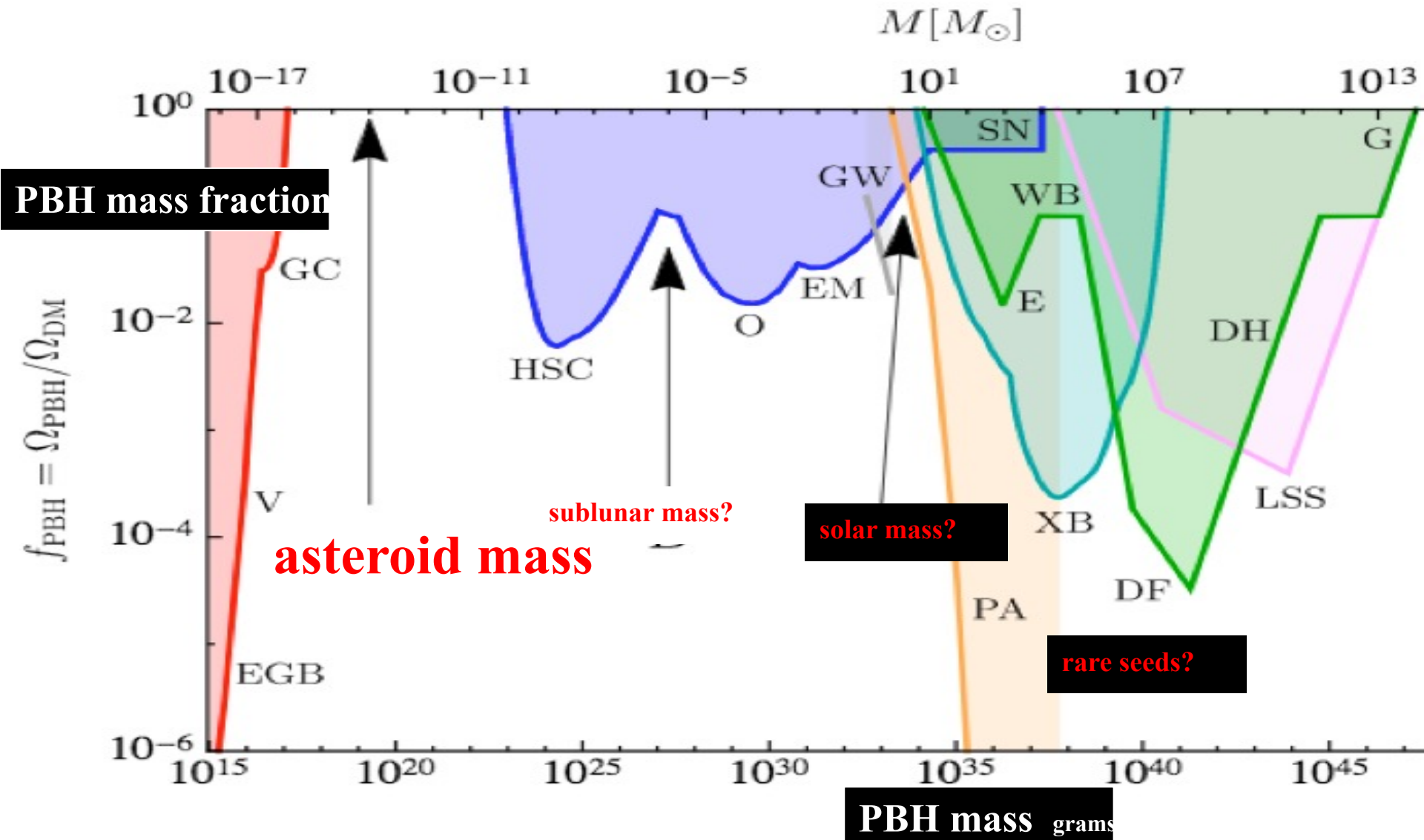
Predict stochastic gravity wave background at formation

**PBH mass fraction**

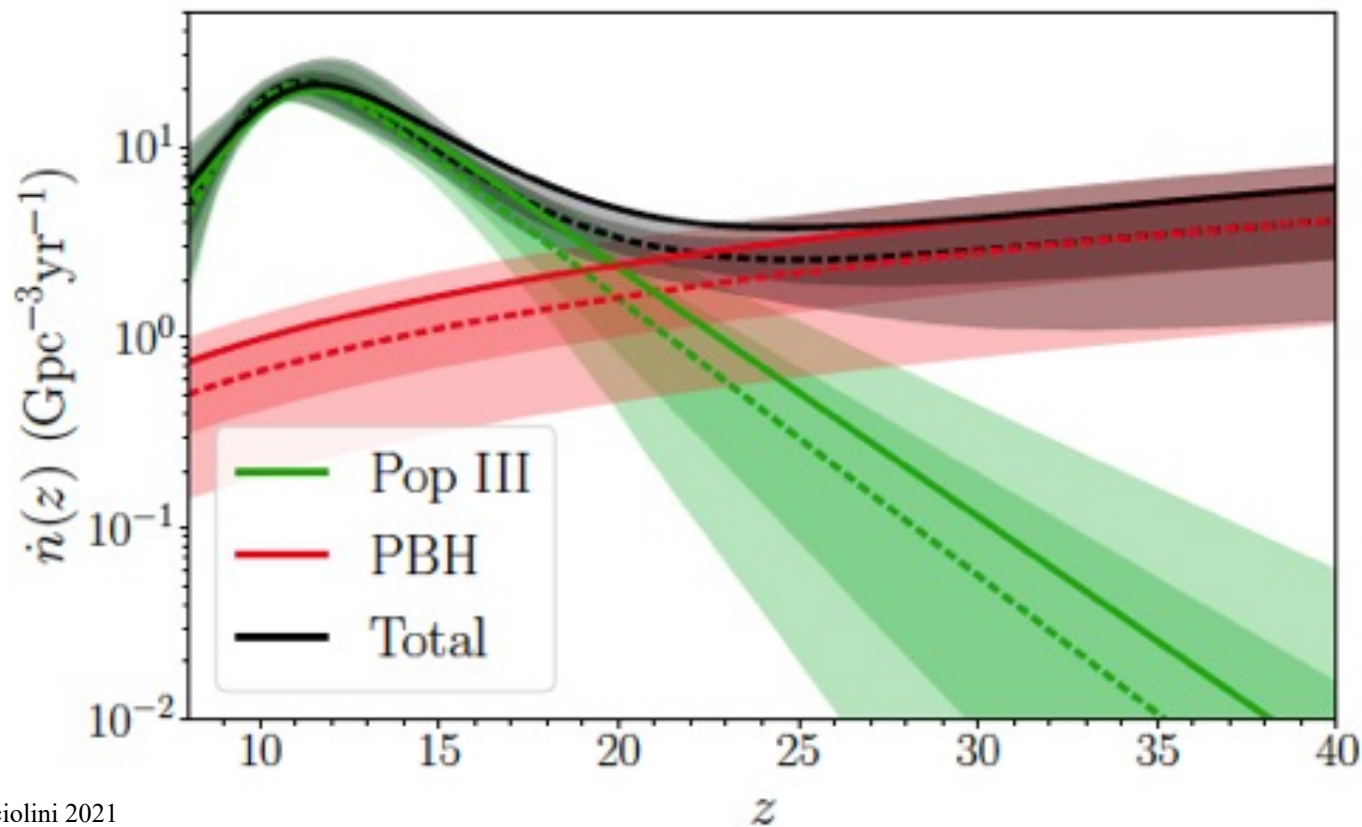




# PBH mass windows of interest but only one is a 100% dark matter option

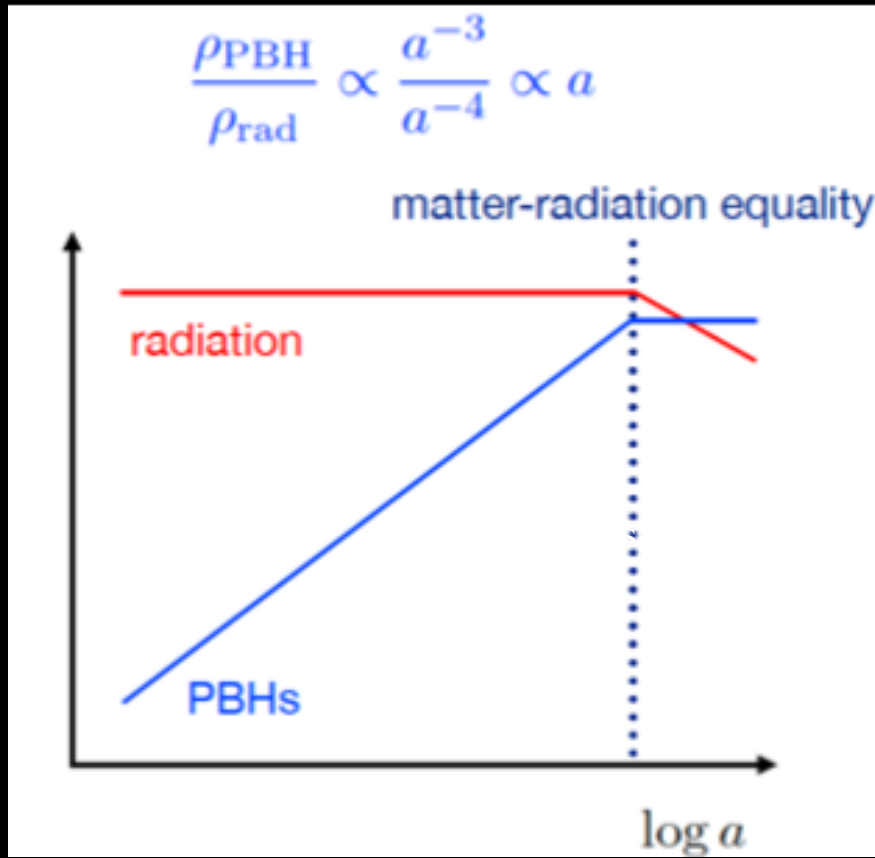


# How to distinguish primordial from astrophysical BH



# PBHs are rare at formation

a tiny birth fraction dominates DM at late times



Green 2001

# PBH EVAPORATION

Black holes radiate thermally with temperature

$$T = \sim 10^{-7} (\text{Msun}/M) \text{ K}$$

=> evaporate completely in time  $t_{\text{evap}} \sim 10^{64} (M/\text{Msun})$

$M \sim 10^{15} \text{g}$  => final explosion today. Multi-messenger signals

How to slow evaporation: go to higher dimension gravity!

higher dimensional black hole has  $T \rightarrow 0$  as Schwarzschild radius  $\rightarrow$  dimension scale

Horizon < dimensional scale  $R < \sim 1 \mu\text{m} \rightarrow$  5d BH

$$\epsilon_{\text{eff}}^{-4} = 3 \frac{(d-3)}{(d-1)} \frac{S_4}{S_d} \left( \frac{2\pi R}{r_s} \right)^{2(d-4)}$$

$r_s \gg R$  evaporates in 4d...until  $r_s \sim R$ .

$$1 - \frac{a^2}{M^2} = \epsilon^2$$

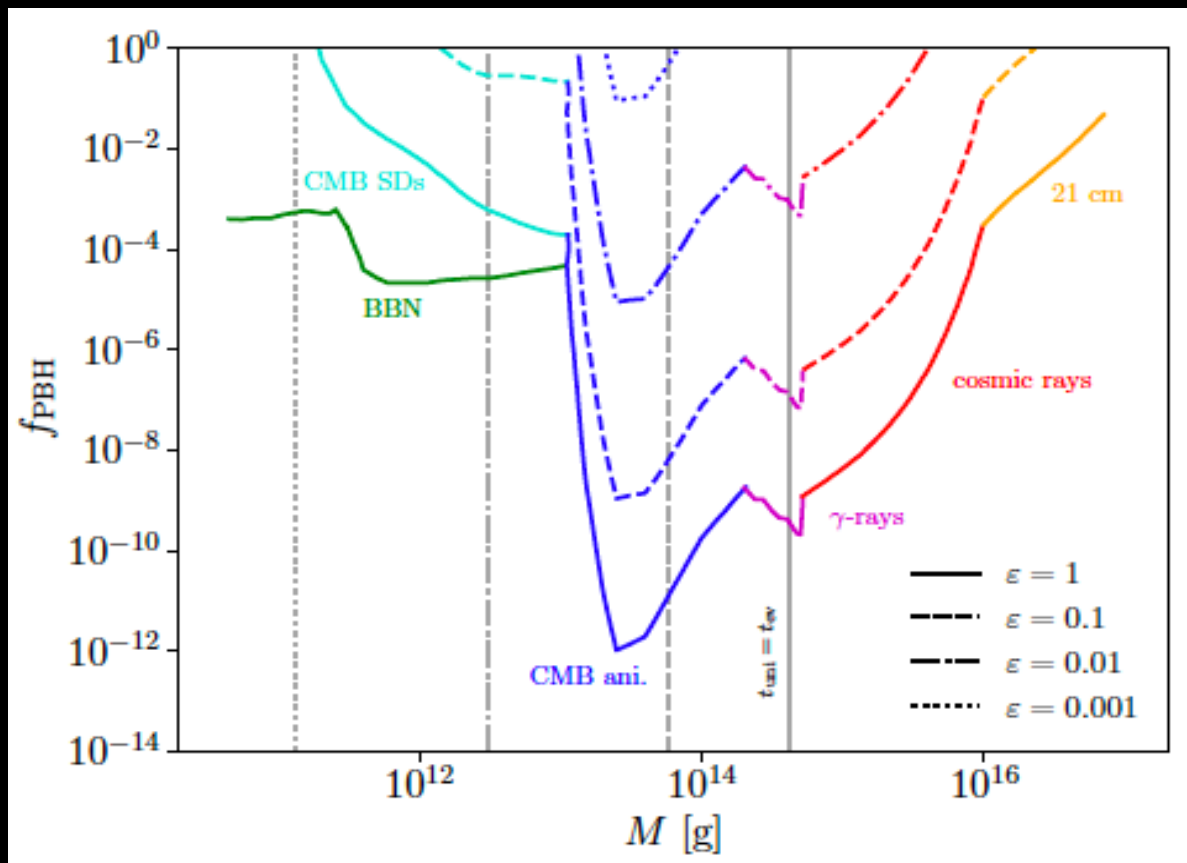
$$T = \frac{1}{4\pi r_+} \left( 1 - \frac{Q^2}{r_+^2} \right) = \frac{1}{8\pi M} \frac{2^2 \epsilon}{(1 + \epsilon)^2}$$

$$L = A\sigma T^4 \propto r_+^2 T^4 \propto \frac{2^6 \epsilon^4}{(1 + \epsilon)^6 M^2}$$

$$1 - \frac{Q^2}{M^2} = \epsilon^2 \ll 1$$

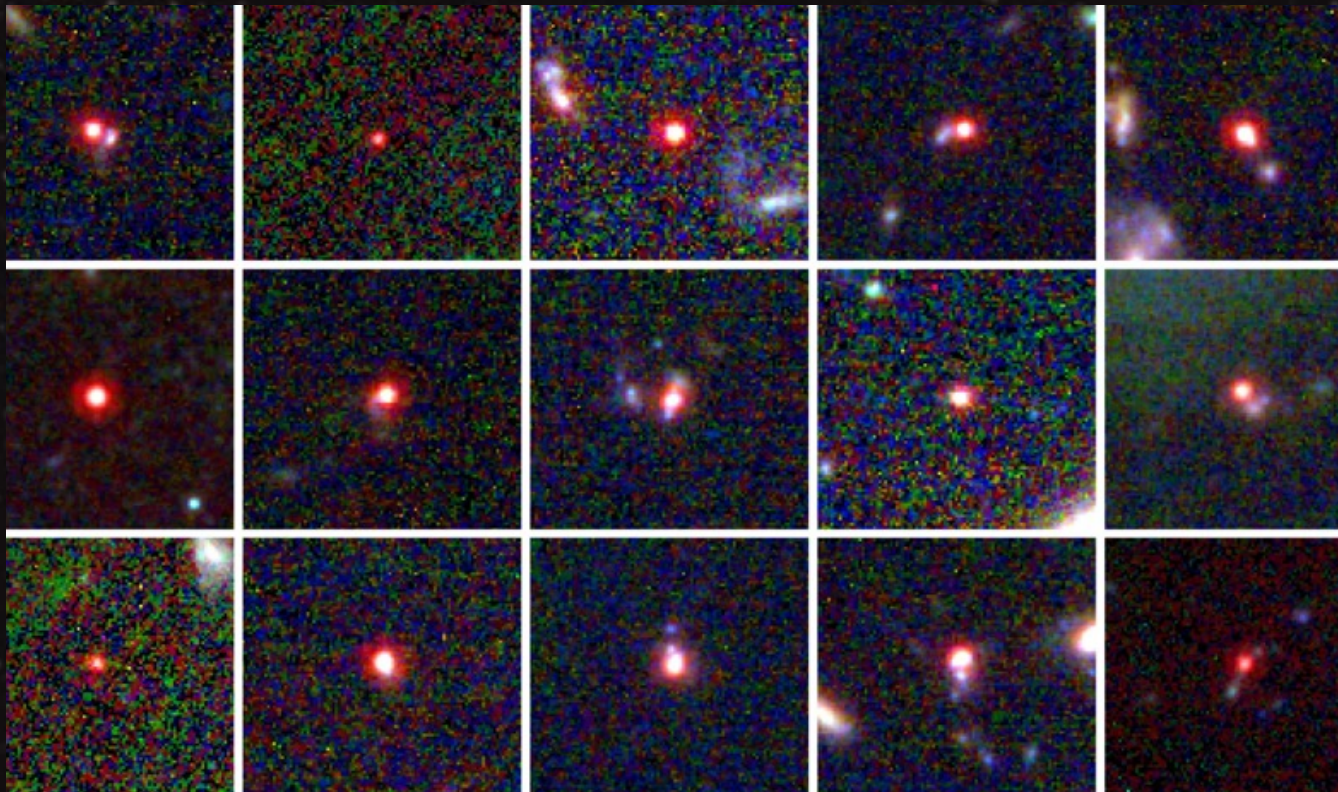


# New limits on PBH masses and on extremality



# SMBH: Whats new from JWST

## “Little red dots”



many compact red galaxies

SMBH  $10^7 - 10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$

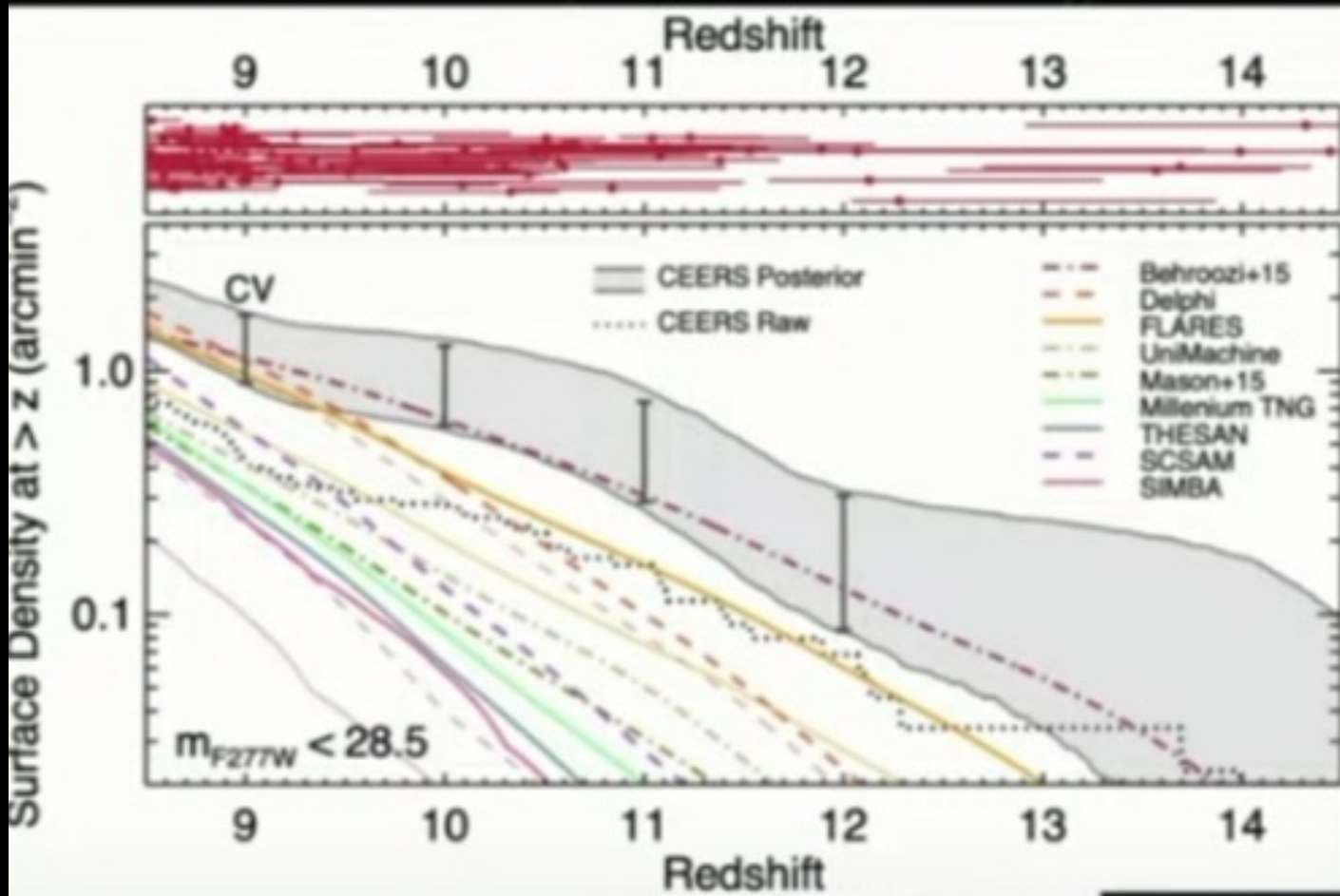
Ultracompact:  $R_{\text{eff}} = 150 \text{ pc}$

$z > 7$

100 x frequency of quasars

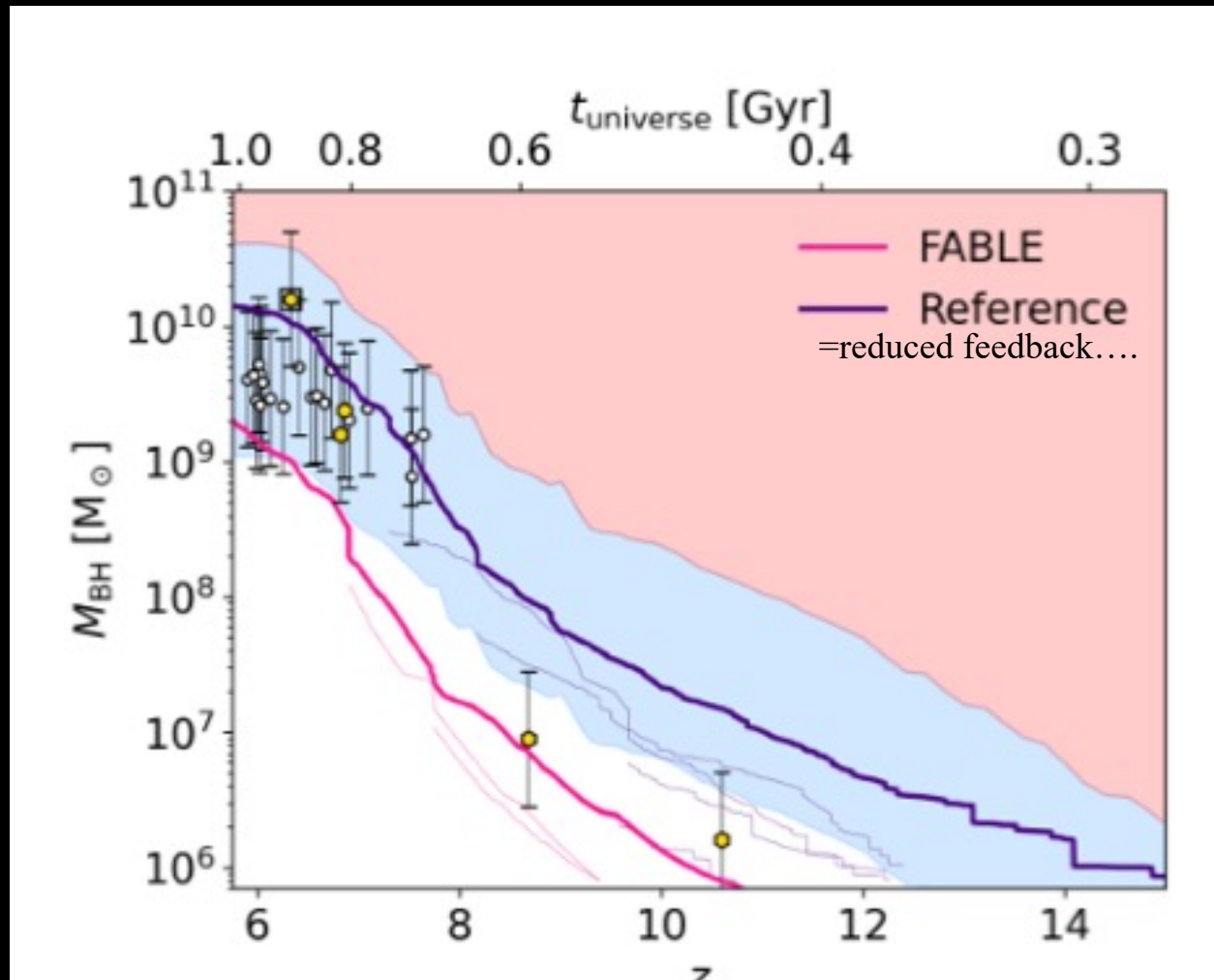
10% of “normal” galaxies

# Too many galaxies, too early, too luminous



## Do SMBH form first?

# The missing seeds?





# Origin of the seeds

a). PBH

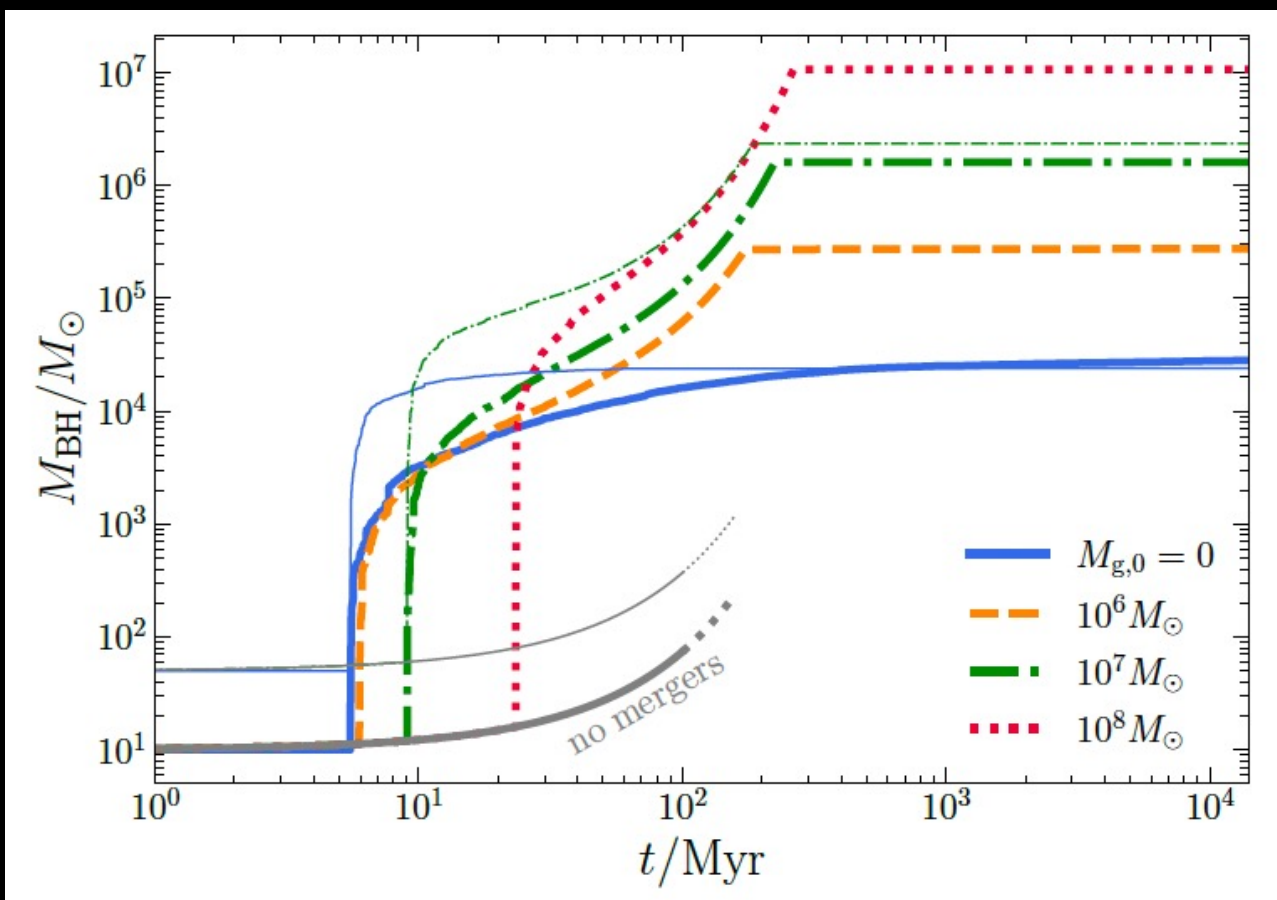
$$f_{\text{seed}} = M_{\text{seed}} / M_{\text{BH}} \times M_{\text{BH}} / M^* \times M^* / M_{\text{halo}} \\ \sim 0.001 \times 0.01 \times 0.1 \sim 10^{-6}$$

b). Early mergers in ultradense star clusters

Astrophysical black holes sink to centre and undergo runaway mergers

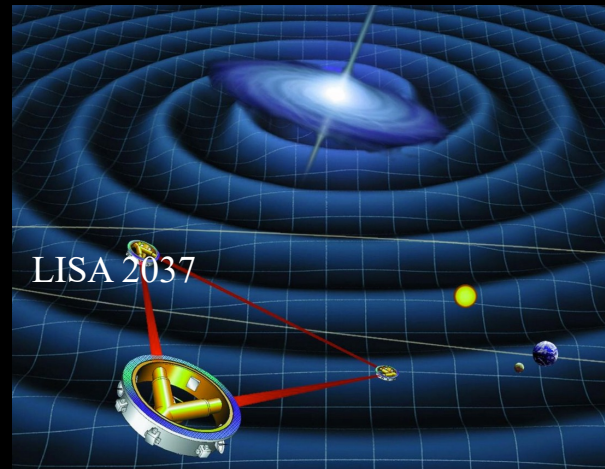
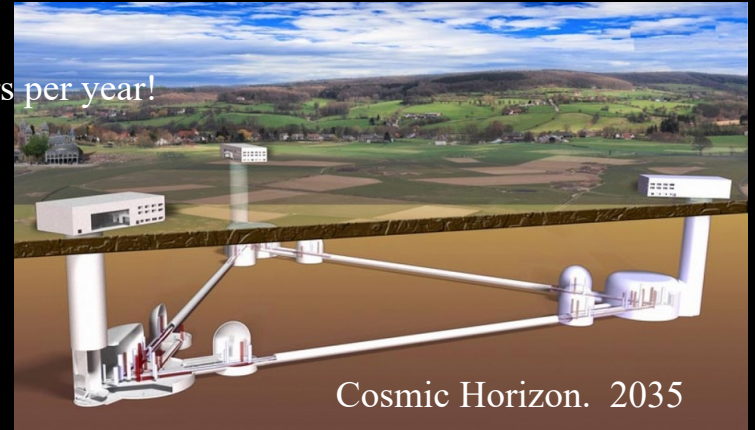
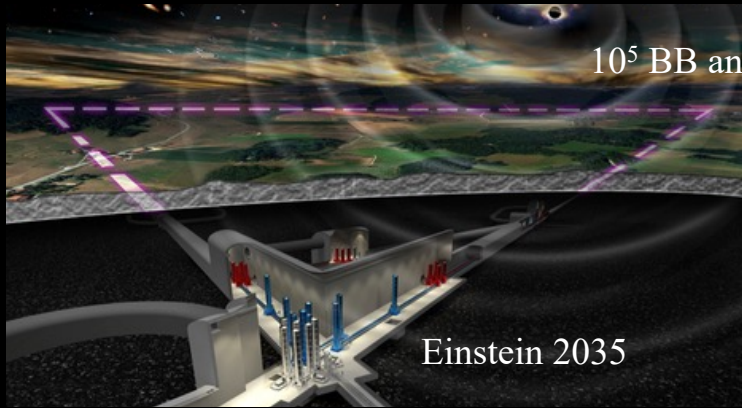
# Growing astrophysical BH seeds in nuclear star clusters

The densest star clusters in the universe



Runaway growth

# The future



ありがとう