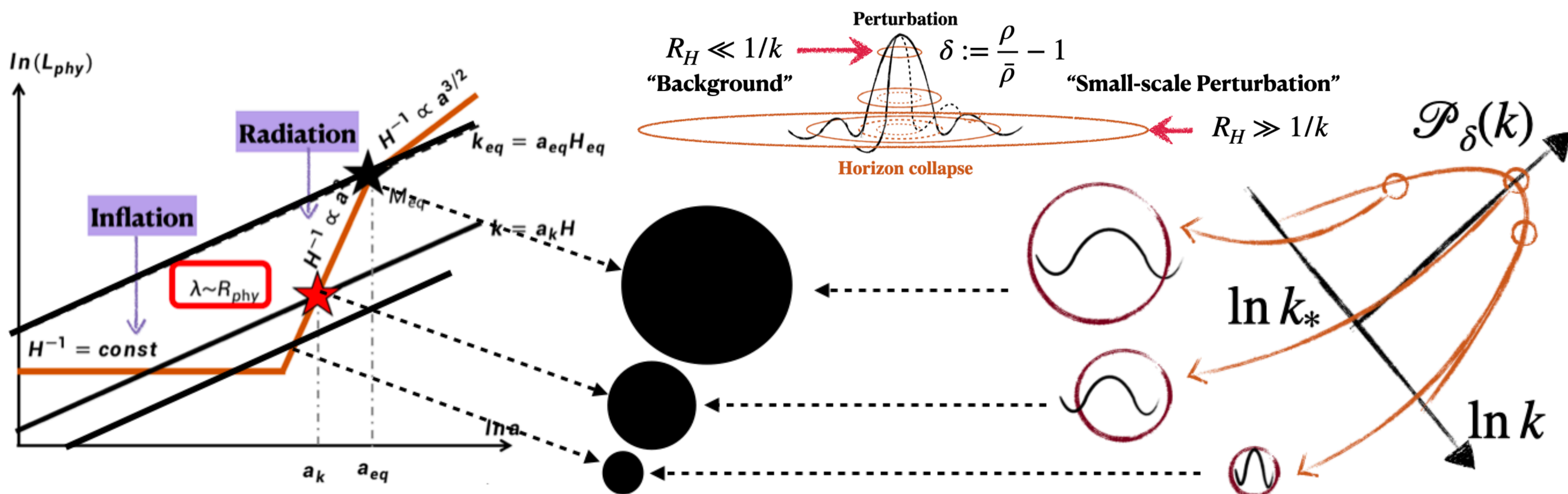


Shi Pi, Misao Sasaki, Volodymyr Takhistov, Jianing Wang (in preparation)



- PBH mass is roughly given by the smoothing scale (horizon scale) according to $\mathcal{E} := \frac{2\delta M}{R(r)} > 1$ Hoop conjecture
- Smoothing process needs to ensure a healthy defined volume $\propto R_s^3$
- As long wavelength components gradually enter the horizon, the peak gradually widens and the over-density region becomes larger

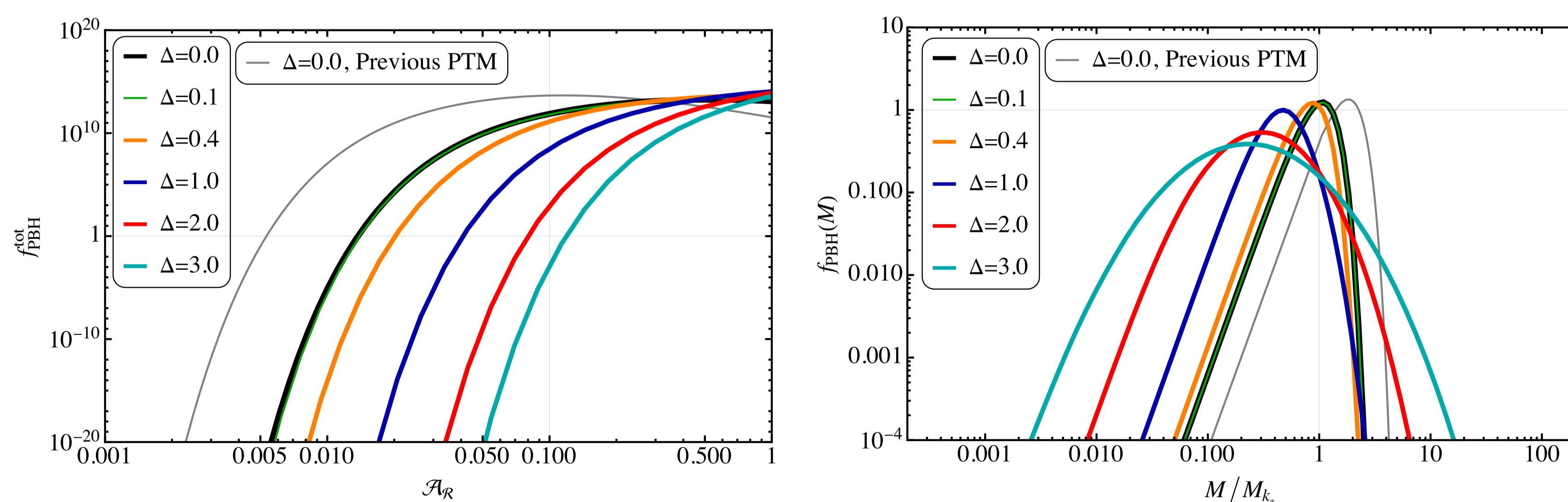
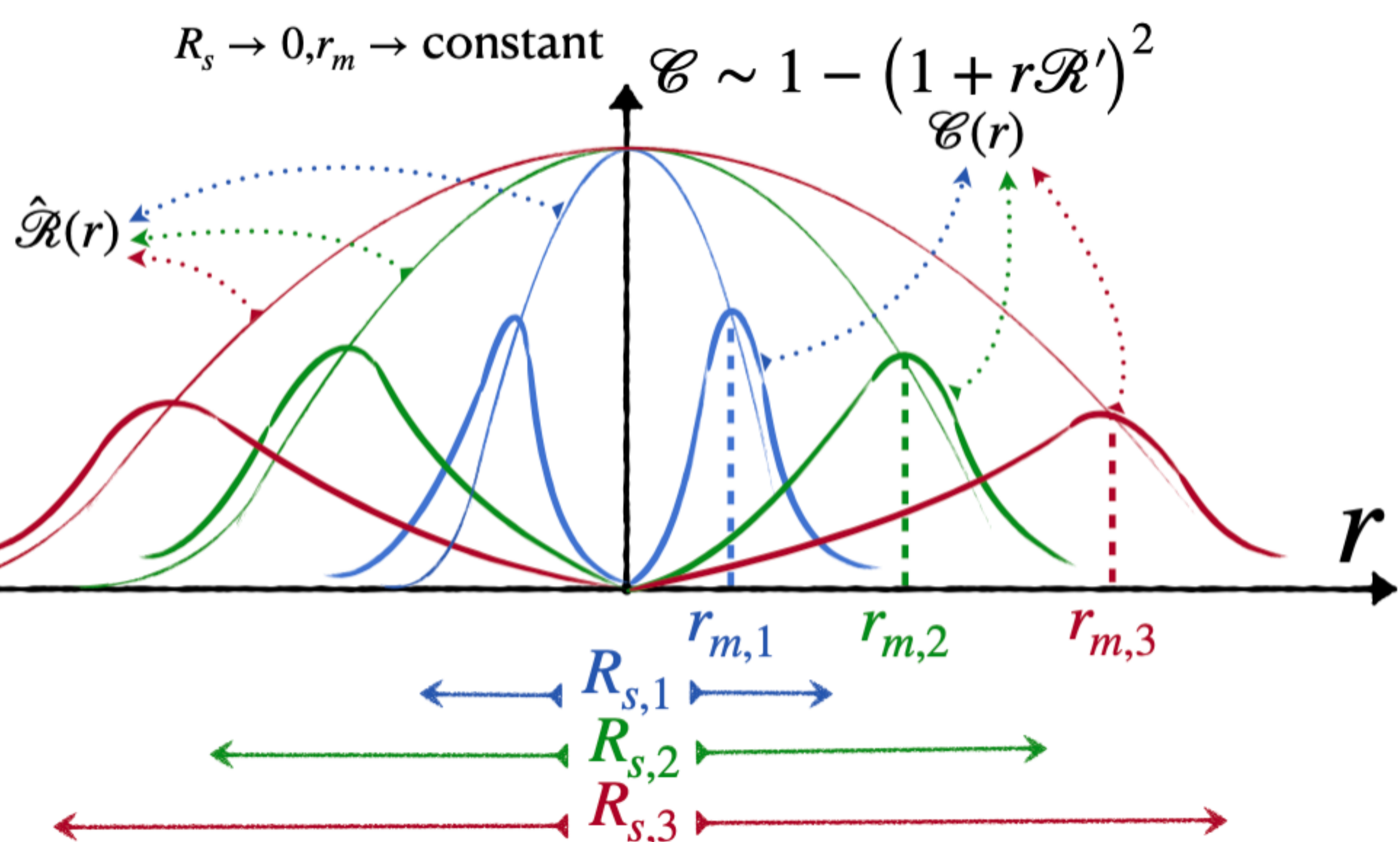
- Picking up PBHs of different masses with corresponding smoothing scales

$$f_{\text{PBH}}(M) \sim \int \frac{dR_s}{R_s} \int dK \int d\mu \cdot \delta_D \left(\ln \frac{M}{M(R_s, K, \mu)} \right) \frac{M(R_s, K, \mu) N_{\text{PBH}}(R_s, K, \mu)}{\Omega_{\text{DM}} h^2}$$

- ▶ Peak's theory method can enhance the formation of PBH, but not in a huge amount!!!

* Comparison of different methods for monochromatic power

Method	$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}}(f_{\text{PBH}}^{\text{tot}} = 1)$
Previous Peak's theory method	5.33×10^{-3}
Extended Press-Schechter method	6.31×10^{-3}
Peak's theory method	1.55×10^{-2}
Press-Schechter method	2.78×10^{-2}



- Smoothing scale should always be larger than the over-density scale $r_m/R_s \lesssim \mathcal{O}(1)$

- ▶ Broad power spectrum can suppress the PBH formation.
- ▶ Broader power spectrum produces a broader PBH mass spectrum.