## The LIGO Discovery and Massive Compact Dark Matter

## Ely D. Kovetz

Johns Hopkins University


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Could these be primordial black holes?

Outline

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- Summary and observational outlook

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"Did LIGO Detect Dark Matter?"
Bird, Cholis, Muñoz, Ali-Haïmoud, Kamionkowski, EDK, Raccanelli \& Riess, Phys. Rev. Lett. 116 (2016)

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Three-body interactions/captures: less relevant, much longer timescales.

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## Determining the Progenitors: Host Properties

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Distinguish between $b_{\text {Stellar }} \sim 1.4$ and $b_{\mathrm{PBH}} \sim 0.5$

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$\sim 1 \%$ of PBH GW events with detectable final eccentricity:


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\log _{10}\left(\left(h_{c}+h_{n}\right) \times 10^{21}\right)
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Binary BHs, $m_{1}=m_{2}=30 \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$



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GW signal (+ noise):

| Environment | $R_{m}(0)^{e_{14}>0.2}$ | $N^{e_{14}>0.2}$ | $N^{e_{14}>0.1}$ | $N^{e_{14}>0.1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $M_{\text {vir }}\left(M_{\odot} / h\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{Gpc}^{3} \mathrm{yr}^{-1}\right)$ | LIGO 6yr | ET 10 yr | ET 10 yr (optimistic) |
| PBHs in $10^{6}$ | $(0.2-4) \times 10^{-4}$ | $(0.05-1) \times 10^{-1}$ | $0.04-1$ | $0.08-2$ |
| PBHs in $10^{9}$ | $(0.1-2.5) \times 10^{-5}$ | $(0.2-5) \times 10^{-3}$ | $(0.2-4) \times 10^{-2}$ | $(0.5-10) \times 10^{-2}$ |
| PBHs in $10^{12}$ | $(0.7-20) \times 10^{-7}$ | $(0.15-3) \times 10^{-5}$ | $(0.25-5) \times 10^{-3}$ | $(0.04-0.8) \times 10^{-2}$ |
| PBHs in $>10^{2.5}$ | $(1-20) \times 10^{-3}$ | $0.3-5$ | $1.5-30$ | $3-60$ |
| BHs in GC $^{2 b o d y}$ | $(0.2-2) \times 10^{-5}$ | $(1-10) \times 10^{-3}$ | $0.1-1$ | $0.3-5$ |

Binary BHs, $m_{1}=m_{2}=30 \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$


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## Black Holes of Known Mass



## The Black-Hole Mass Function from GWs

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> Stellar IMF $\alpha=2.35$$\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { NS vs. BH } \\ & M_{\text {Gap }} \sim 5 ?\end{aligned}$

$$
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"Lensing of Fast Radio Bursts as a Probe of Compact Dark Matter" Muñoz, EDK, Dai \& Kamionkowski, Phys. Rev. Lett. 117 (2016)


## Primordial-Black-Hole Dark-Matter: Constraints

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## Microlensing: Illustration



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Bursts

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{O}(1) \mathrm{Jy} \\
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$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\text { Radio } & \text { Bursts } \\
1 \mathrm{GHz} & \mathcal{O}(1) \mathrm{Jy} \\
& \left(\begin{array}{l}
\mathrm{O} \\
\\
\end{array}\right. \\
& \left.10^{39}\right) \mathrm{ergs}
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Radio
1 GHz
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$\mathcal{O}$ (1) Jy
(@1Gpc
$\mathcal{O}\left(10^{39}\right)$ ergs

- Estimated rate: $\mathcal{O}\left(10^{4}\right)$ sky $^{-1}$ day $^{-1}$ (based on handful observed)



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> time

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| 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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Joint PDF of time delay and flux ratio indicates correlation:


## Outline

- Gravitational waves from PBH mergers
- Distinguishing between GW progenitors
- Probing MACHOS with lensing of FRBs


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- Gravitational waves from PBH mergers
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Needs to be done carefully: constraints assume delta-function mass function.

## Other Windows for PBH Dark Matter



Scenario C


Scenario B


Scenario D


## Observational Outlook

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Gravitational waves:

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Gravitational waves:


Fast Radio Bursts:

## Observational Outlook

Gravitational waves:


Fast Radio Bursts: Lots of instruments, including CHIME, HIRAX...

## Observational Outlook: Experiment Timeline

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2015
2020
2025
2030
beyond

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| Experiment 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | $2030 \quad$ beyond $\longrightarrow$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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LIGO (O1+) 2020
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ET
DECIGO

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CHIME-FRB

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CHIME-FRB

HIRAX

## Conclusion:

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$\sqrt[F R B]{ }$

MACHO

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## Thank you!

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Johns Hopkins University


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