

Compact Stars as Primordial Black Hole Laboratories

Volodymyr Takhistov (UCLA)



PACIFIC-2018 (2.13.2018)

Why care about PBHs ???



• Dark matter (DM) nature unknown beyond gravitational interactions

• Dark matter (DM) nature unknown beyond gravitational interactions

Primordial black holes (PBH) could form in early Universe
 → could be DM

[Zel'dovich,Novikov,67; Hawking,71; Carr,Hawking,74]

• Dark matter (DM) nature unknown beyond gravitational interactions

Primordial black holes (PBH) could form in early Universe
 → could be DM

[Zel'dovich,Novikov,67; Hawking,71; Carr,Hawking,74]

• <u>Renewed interest</u>: no hints of particle DM (e.g. WIMPs), GW detection (PBH?)

[Bird,Kamionkowski+,16; Carr,80; + others]

• Dark matter (DM) nature unknown beyond gravitational interactions

Primordial black holes (PBH) could form in early Universe
 → could be DM

[Zel'dovich,Novikov,67; Hawking,71; Carr,Hawking,74]

• <u>Renewed interest</u>: no hints of particle DM (e.g. WIMPs), GW detection (PBH?)

[Bird,Kamionkowski+,16; Carr,80; + others]

- PBHs appear in many BSM scenarios and strictly, don't require new physics
 - \rightarrow "suggestive" that regardless of DM origin, some in PBHs

• <u>PBH formation</u>: density contrast $\frac{\delta \rho}{\rho} \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$ within horizon \rightarrow collapse to BH ... *improbable without new physics*

- <u>PBH formation</u>: density contrast $\frac{\delta \rho}{\rho} \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$ within horizon \rightarrow collapse to BH ... *improbable without new physics*
- Many early Universe production mechanisms

- <u>PBH formation</u>: density contrast $\frac{\delta \rho}{\rho} \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$ within horizon \rightarrow collapse to BH ... *improbable without new physics*
- Many early Universe production mechanisms
- Estimate BH mass from formation time: $M_{
 m BH} \sim t$

- <u>PBH formation</u>: density contrast $\frac{\delta \rho}{\rho} \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$ within horizon \rightarrow collapse to BH ... *improbable without new physics*
- Many early Universe production mechanisms
- Estimate BH mass from formation time: $M_{\rm BH} \sim t$
- Thus, PBHs can span vast mass range (with mass spectrum):



Sketch of Setup

• If PBHs form DM

 \rightarrow many in DM-rich environments (e.g. Galactic Center)

• GC contains highest SN/star-formation rate

 \rightarrow many neutron stars (NS), spinning (pulsars)

Sketch of Setup

- If PBHs form DM
 - \rightarrow many in DM-rich environments (e.g. Galactic Center)

- GC contains highest SN/star-formation rate
 - \rightarrow many neutron stars (NS), spinning (pulsars)

• Thus, NS-PBH interactions (~ $\rho_{\rm DM} \times \rho_{\rm NS}$) should be rather generic

What can we learn from astrophysics of PBH-compact star interactions ???



Three Stories of PBHs and Compact Stars

• How PBHs can make gold (r-process nucleosynthesis)

• **PBH-induced fireballs and torches** (GRBs and microquasars)

Imprints of tiny PBHs from the past (transmuted GW signals)

PART I:

How PBHs Make Gold

Based on: Fuller, Kusenko, Takhistov [arXiv:1704.01129, PRL (2017)]

V. Takhistov PACIFIC-2018

 As astrophysicists say, we are made of stardust - byproduct of supernova furnaces fusing helium and hydrogen into elements needed for life from Carl Sagan, 1973 "The Cosmic Connection"

Umage: "Cosmos"

- As astrophysicists say, we are made of stardust byproduct of supernova furnaces fusing helium and hydrogen into elements needed for life from Carl Sagan, 1973 "The Cosmic Connection"
 - ... but different furnace is needed for elements heavier than iron:
 - gold, platinum, etc.



- As astrophysicists say, we are made of stardust byproduct of supernova furnaces fusing helium and hydrogen into elements needed for life from Carl Sagan, 1973 "The Cosmic Connection"
 - ... but different furnace is needed for elements heavier than iron: gold, platinum, etc.
 - What is the origin ???



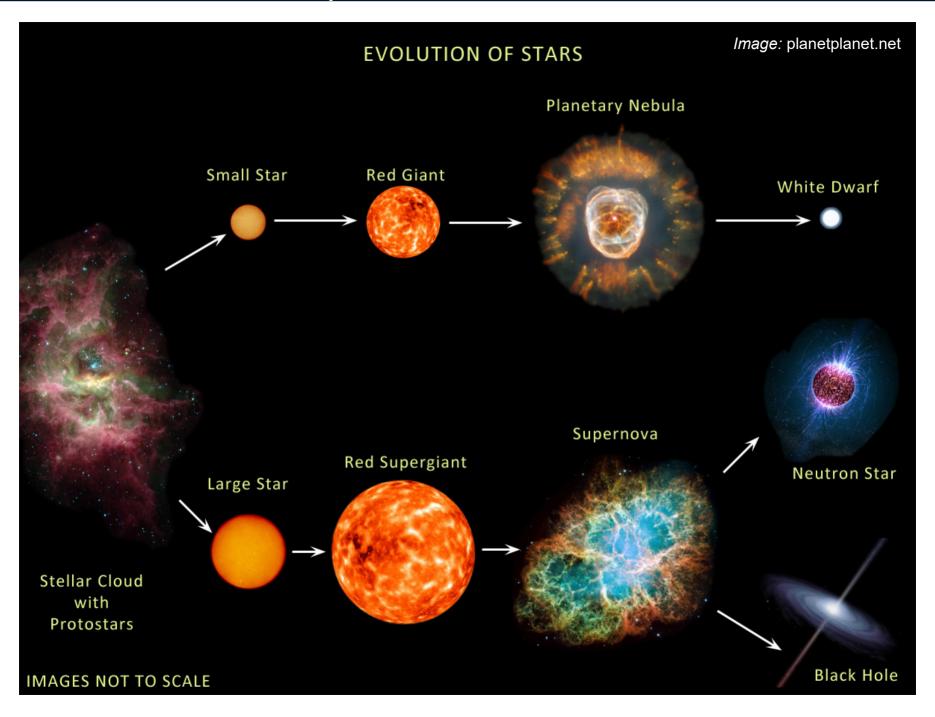
- As astrophysicists say, we are made of stardust byproduct of supernova furnaces fusing helium and hydrogen into elements needed for life from Carl Sagan, 1973 "The Cosmic Connection"
 - ... but different furnace is needed for elements heavier than iron: gold, platinum, etc.

What is the origin ???





Compact Star Formation



[Capela, Pshirkov, Tinyakov, 13-14]

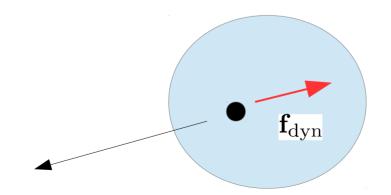
Stage 1: gravitational capture

PBH PBH approaches and passes through NS v_0 \rightarrow NS

[Capela, Pshirkov, Tinyakov, 13-14]

Stage 1: gravitational capture

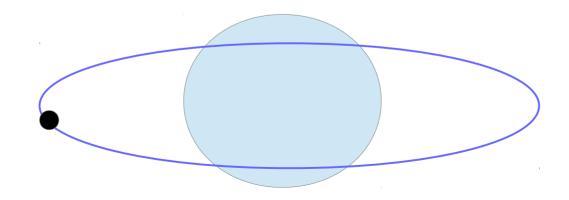
- \rightarrow PBH approaches and passes through NS
- $\rightarrow~$ loses energy by dynamical friction $~f_{\rm dyn}$



[Capela, Pshirkov, Tinyakov, 13-14]

Stage 1: gravitational capture

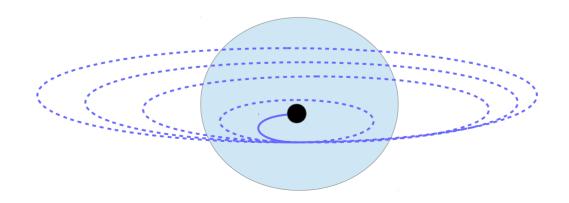
- \rightarrow PBH approaches and passes through NS
- $\rightarrow~$ loses energy by dynamical friction $~f_{\rm dyn}$
- \rightarrow if $E_{\rm loss} > {\rm KE_{\rm PBH}} \rightarrow$ captured !



[Capela, Pshirkov, Tinyakov, 13-14]

Stage 2: PBH in NS

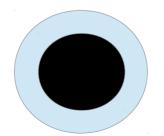
 \rightarrow captured PBH continues passing through NS, until it settles inside



[Capela, Pshirkov, Tinyakov, 13-14]

Stage 3: PBH grows

 \rightarrow PBH inside NS grows via Bondi accretion, consuming the host star

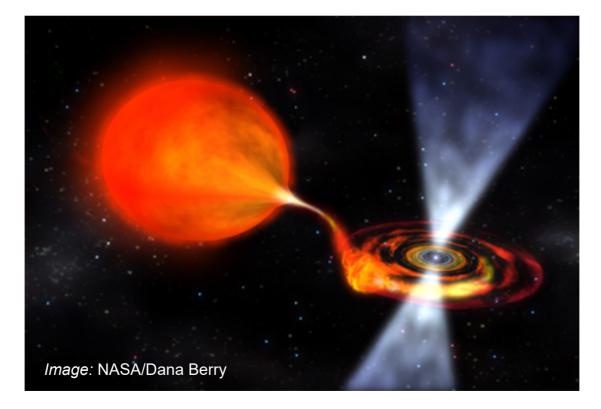


Millisecond Pulsars

- Focus on pulsars with fastest rotation
 - \rightarrow millisecond pulsars (MSP)

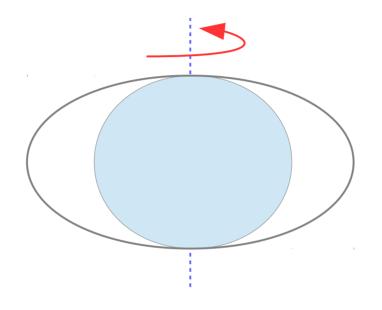
Millisecond Pulsars

- Focus on pulsars with fastest rotation
 - \rightarrow millisecond pulsars (MSP)
- MSPs are "recycled pulsars" → binary pulsar accretes matter from companion, spun-up

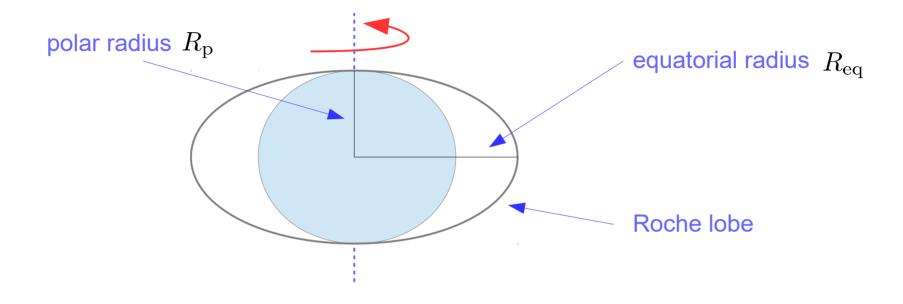


V. Takhistov PACIFIC-2018

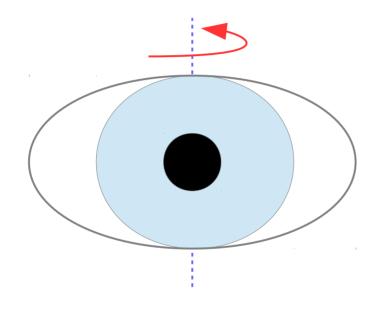
MSP spinning near mass shedding limit → elongated spheroid (Roche lobe model)
 [Shapiro,Teukolsky,83]



MSP spinning near mass shedding limit → elongated spheroid (Roche lobe model)
 [Shapiro,Teukolsky,83]

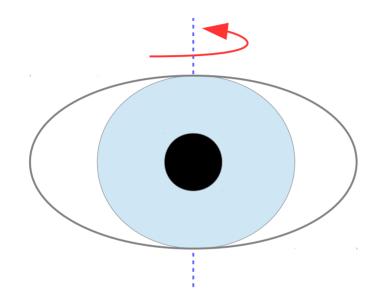


MSP spinning near mass shedding limit → elongated spheroid (Roche lobe model)
 [Shapiro,Teukolsky,83]



Add BH : assume NS continues as rigid rotator (angular momentum transferred out)

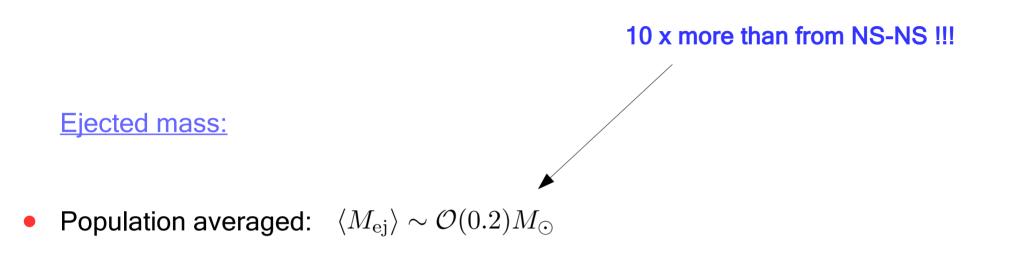
MSP spinning near mass shedding limit → elongated spheroid (Roche lobe model)
 [Shapiro,Teukolsky,83]



Add BH : assume NS continues as rigid rotator (angular momentum transferred out)

 \rightarrow analytically showed that matter exceeds escape velocity \rightarrow ejected mass !!

Growing BH in NS: ejected mass



• Neutron rich \rightarrow a site of r-process nuclesynthesis



• <u>(R)apid-process nucleosynthesis:</u>

[long list (Meyer,Schramm, others)]

- dominant mechanism for heavy element production
- neutrons capture on seed nuclei faster than β -decay \rightarrow build up heavy elements
- very sensitive to environment

<u>Leading production sites</u>: SN, compact object mergers (COM)

... each has problems

R-process: abundance from PBH-NS

• R-process material in Galaxy: $\sim 10^4 M_{\odot}$

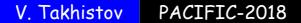
Recent UFD observations show consistency with 1 rare r-process event [Ji+,16]

R-process: abundance from PBH-NS

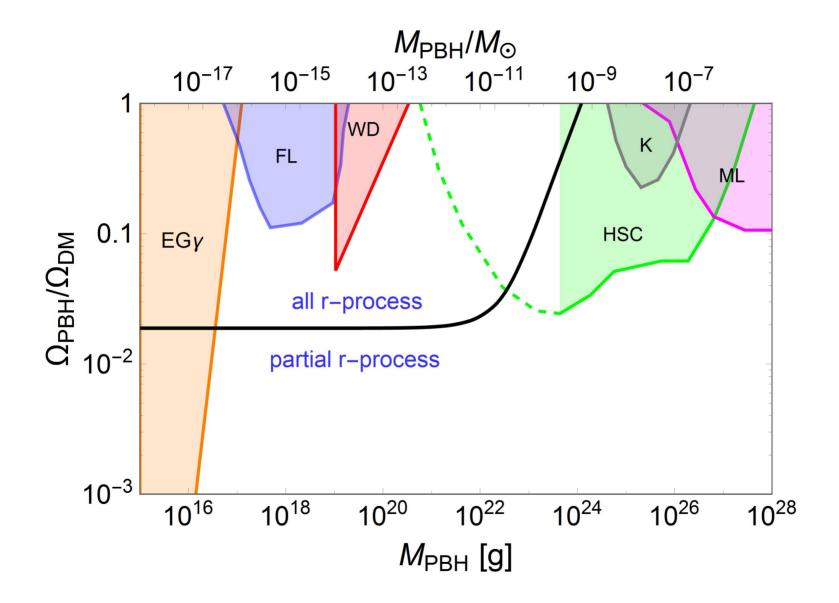
• R-process material in Galaxy: $\sim 10^4 M_{\odot}$

Recent UFD observations show consistency with 1 rare r-process event [Ji+,16]





R-process: abundance from PBH-NS



Other Signatures

Can also obtain:

- Kilonova
- 511 keV GC line
- FRB

.. without accompanying strong GW or neutrino signals

PART II:

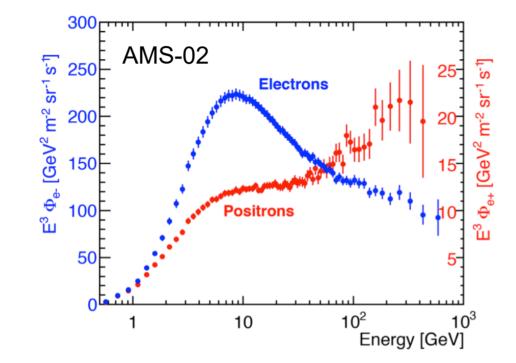
Positrons from PBH Fireballs (and Torches)

Based on: Takhistov [arXiv:1710.09458]

V. Takhistov PACIFIC-2018

Positron Excess

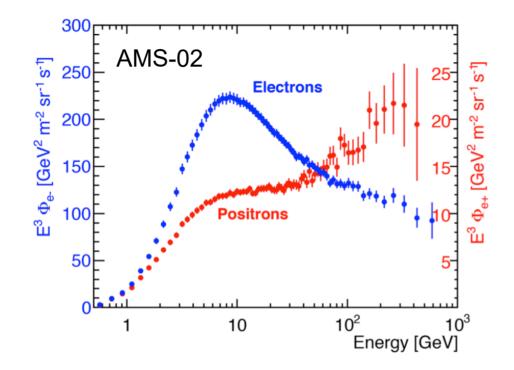
Experiments see positron excess above 30 GeV (AMS-02, Pamela, Fermi)



[Adriani+ (PAMELA),13; Ackermann+ (FERMI), 11; Aguilar+ (AMS), 13]

Positron Excess

• Experiments see positron excess above 30 GeV (AMS-02, Pamela, Fermi)

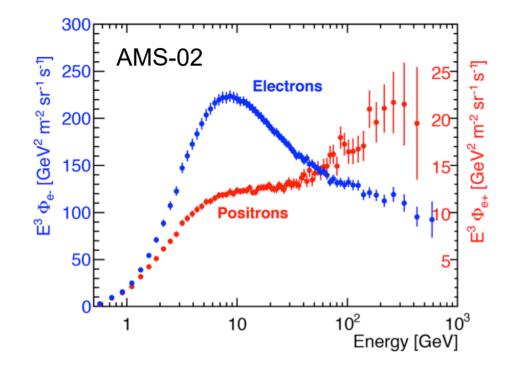


[Adriani+ (PAMELA),13; Ackermann+ (FERMI), 11; Aguilar+ (AMS), 13]

Many proposed explanations, mainly particle DM or astrophysical sources

Positron Excess

• Experiments see positron excess above 30 GeV (AMS-02, Pamela, Fermi)



[Adriani+ (PAMELA),13; Ackermann+ (FERMI), 11; Aguilar+ (AMS), 13]

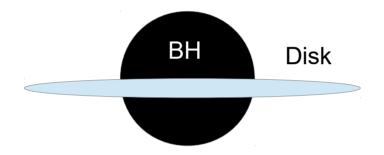
Many proposed explanations, mainly particle DM or astrophysical sources

PBHs can link astro-sources with DM !

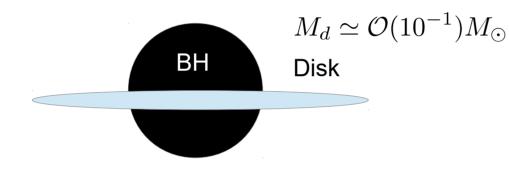
V. Takhistov PACIFIC-2018

• Short GRBs: irregular EM emissions $t \sim 0 - 2s$, $E \sim 10^{48} - 10^{50} erg$

- Short GRBs: irregular EM emissions $t \sim 0 2s$, $E \sim 10^{48} 10^{50} erg$
- Standard production (e.g. NS-NS merger): BH + accretion disk

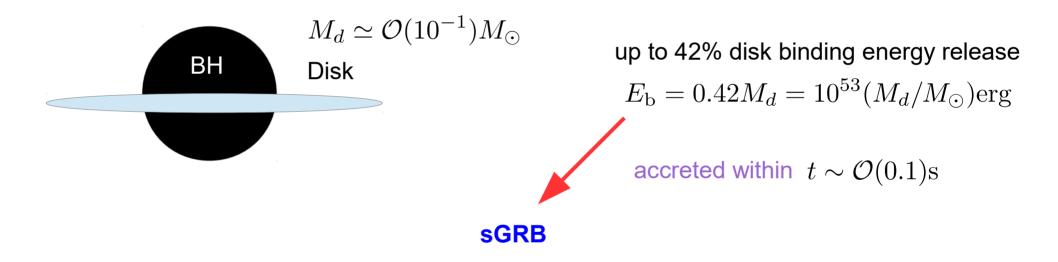


- Short GRBs: irregular EM emissions $t \sim 0 2s$, $E \sim 10^{48} 10^{50} erg$
- Standard production (e.g. NS-NS merger): BH + accretion disk

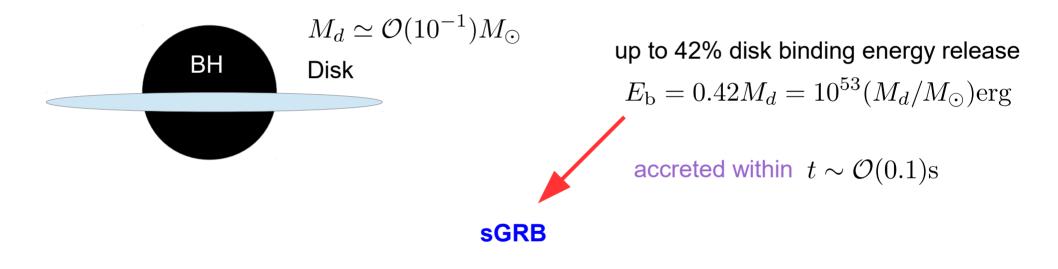


up to 42% disk binding energy release $E_{\rm b}=0.42M_d=10^{53}(M_d/M_\odot){\rm erg}$

- Short GRBs: irregular EM emissions $t \sim 0 2s$, $E \sim 10^{48} 10^{50} erg$
- Standard production (e.g. NS-NS merger): BH + accretion disk

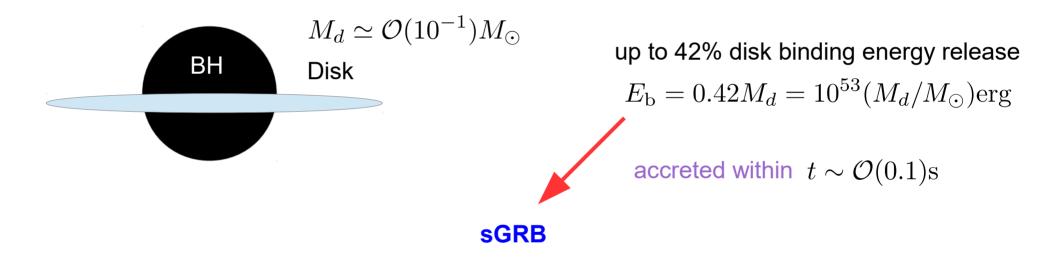


- Short GRBs: irregular EM emissions $t \sim 0 2s$, $E \sim 10^{48} 10^{50} erg$
- Standard production (e.g. NS-NS merger): BH + accretion disk



BH + NS : assume now BH captures most of NS angular momentum

- Short GRBs: irregular EM emissions $t \sim 0 2s$, $E \sim 10^{48} 10^{50} erg$
- Standard production (e.g. NS-NS merger): BH + accretion disk



BH + NS : assume now BH captures most of NS angular momentum

→ analytically show formation of accretion disk generic!

PBH-star systems as sources of sGRBs!!

* without merger GWs



Jet Launching

• Jet launching mechanisms:

A) neutrino-antineutrino annihilation \rightarrow hot disk

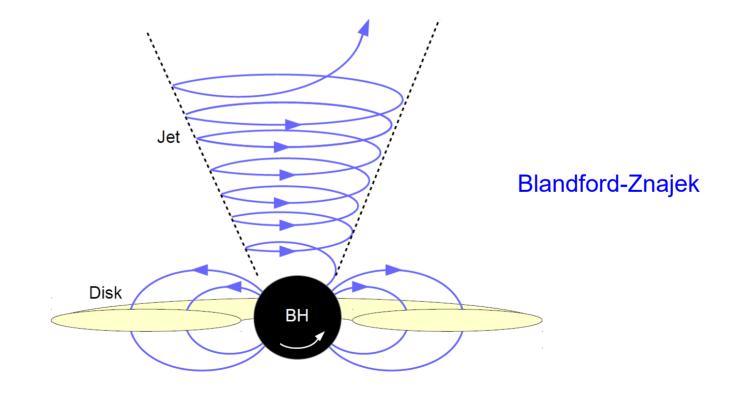
- B) MHD winds (Blandford-Payne) \rightarrow magnetized disk [Blandford, Payne,82]
- C) Blandford-Znajek → magnetized spinning BH [Blandford,Znajek,77]

Jet Launching

• Jet launching mechanisms:

A) neutrino-antineutrino annihilation \rightarrow hot disk

- B) MHD winds (Blandford-Payne) \rightarrow magnetized disk [Blandford, Payne,82]
- C) Blandford-Znajek \rightarrow magnetized spinning BH [Blandford,Znajek,77]



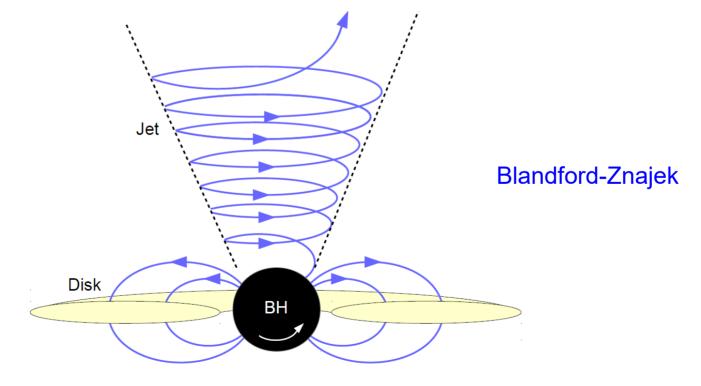
Jet Launching

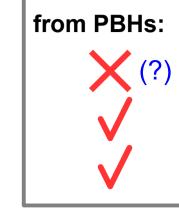
• Jet launching mechanisms:

A) neutrino-antineutrino annihilation \rightarrow hot disk

- B) MHD winds (Blandford-Payne) \rightarrow magnetized disk
- C) Blandford-Znajek → magnetized spinning BH [Blandford,Znajek,77]

[Blandford, Payne,82]





Accelerated Positrons

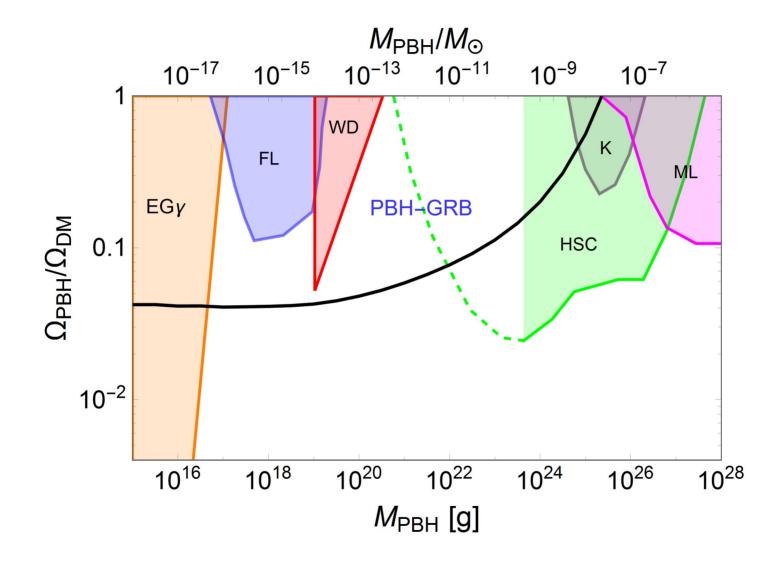
[loka,08; Bertone,Kusenko+,04]

Jet relativistic → result in GeV-TeV accelerated positrons

• Positrons diffuse, for 100 GeV diffusion time $t \sim 10^6 \text{yrs}$ [Strong,Moskalenko,Reimer,04]

 GRBs can account for excess if occurred during diffusion time [loka,08] (alternatively, a continuous micro-quasar jet shinning for the duration)

Positron Excess from PBHs



PART III:

Imprints of Tiny PBHs from the Past

Based on: Takhistov [arXiv:1707.05849]

V. Takhistov PACIFIC-2018

If tiny PBHs consumed stars in the past,

how to know today?

If tiny PBHs consumed stars in the past,

how to know today?





• Smallest astrophysical black holes

<u>observed</u>: $\sim 5-10 M_{\odot}$ [Shaposhnikov, Titarchuk, 09]

• Smallest astrophysical black holes

<u>observed</u>: $\sim 5-10 M_{\odot}$ [Shaposhnikov, Titarchuk, 09]

predicted: $\sim 2-3M_{\odot}$ [Kalogera,Baym,96]

Smallest astrophysical black holes

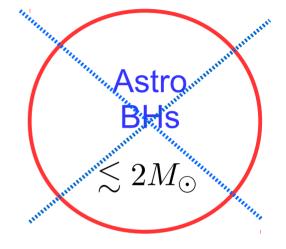
<u>observed</u>: $\sim 5 - 10 M_{\odot}$ [Shaposhnikov, Titarchuk, 09]

predicted: $\sim 2-3M_{\odot}$ [Kalogera,Baym,96]

- \rightarrow set by Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff stability limit for NSs
- \rightarrow Chandrasekhar limit on WDs is smaller ($\sim 1.4 M_{\odot}$)
 - ... but result is a Type-Ia supernova, without remnant

Smallest astrophysical black holes

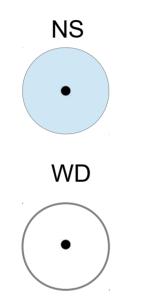
<u>observed</u>: $\sim 5 - 10 M_{\odot}$ [Shaposhnikov, Titarchuk, 09]



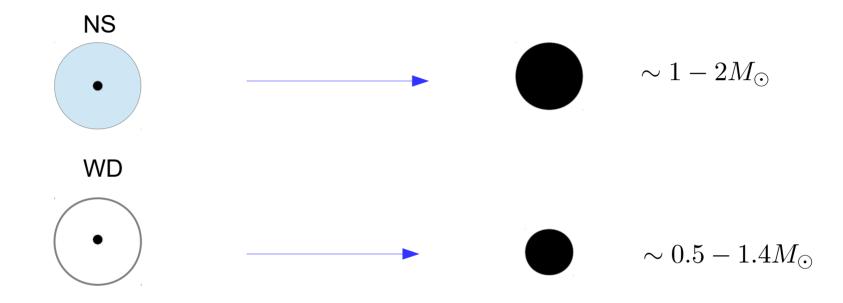
predicted: $\sim 2-3M_{\odot}$ [Kalogera,Baym,96]

- \rightarrow set by Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff stability limit for NSs
- \rightarrow Chandrasekhar limit on WDs is smaller ($\sim 1.4 M_{\odot}$)
 - ... but result is a Type-Ia supernova, without remnant

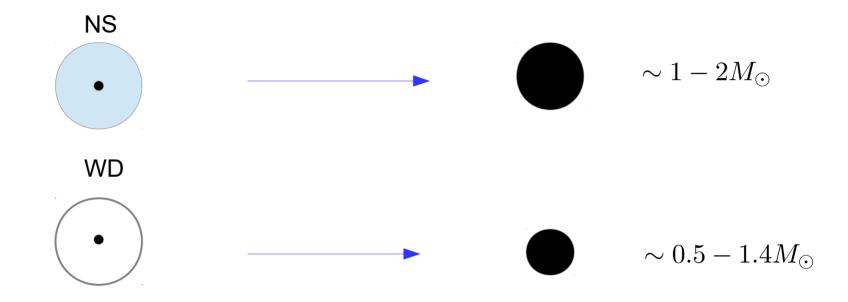
• <u>PBH-star systems</u>: solar mass BH factories



• <u>PBH-star systems</u>: solar mass BH factories

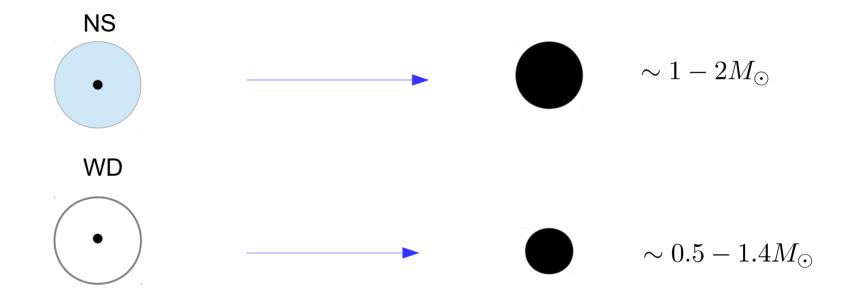


• <u>PBH-star systems</u>: solar mass BH factories



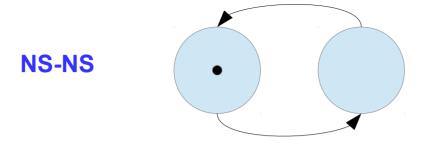
Important: amount of ejected mass

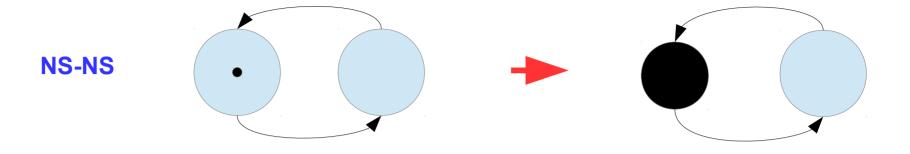
• <u>PBH-star systems</u>: solar mass BH factories

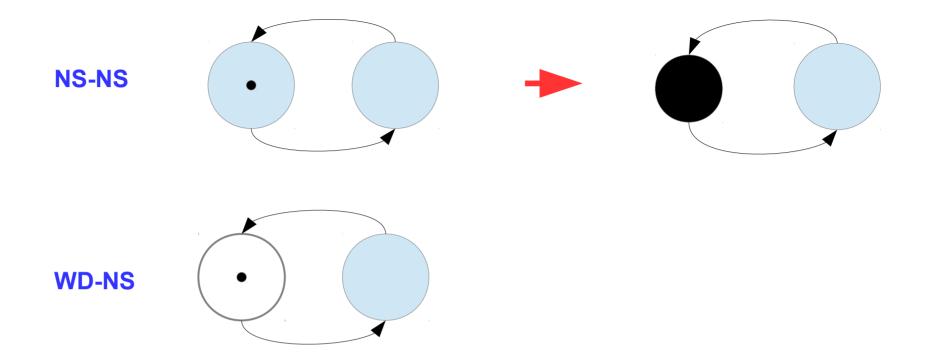


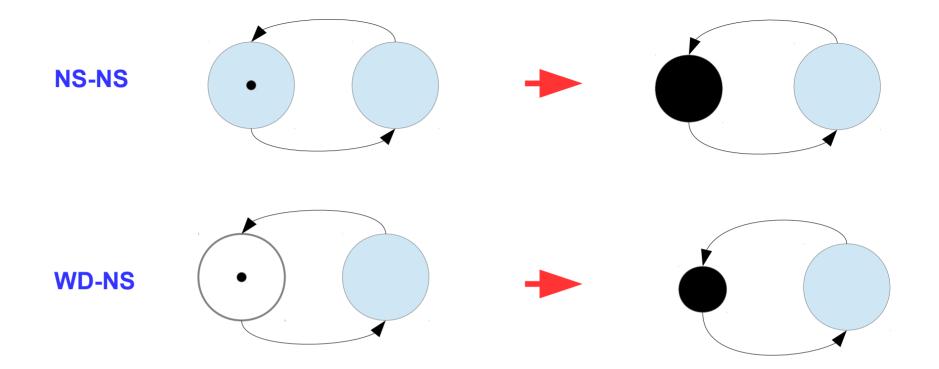
Important: amount of ejected mass

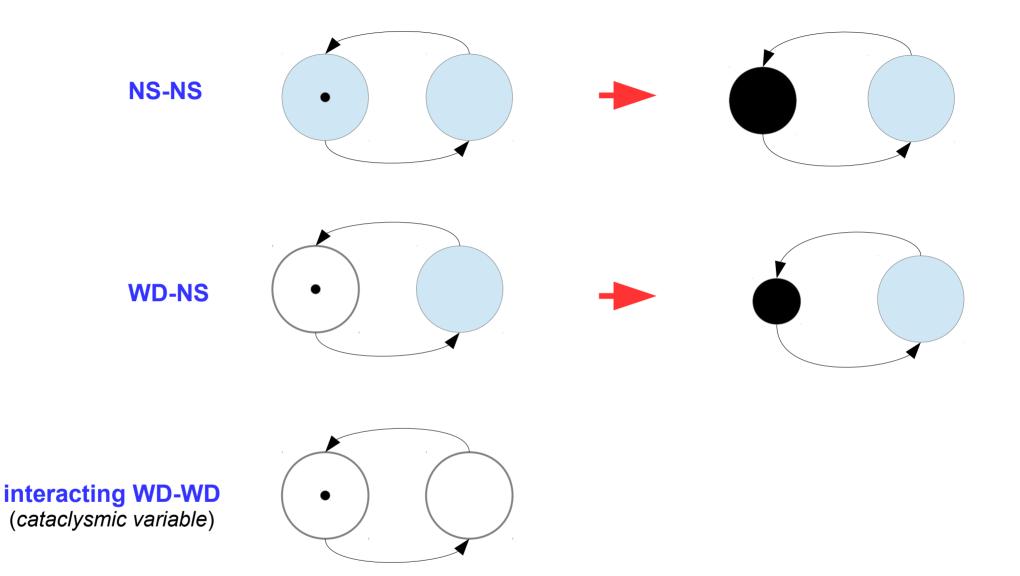


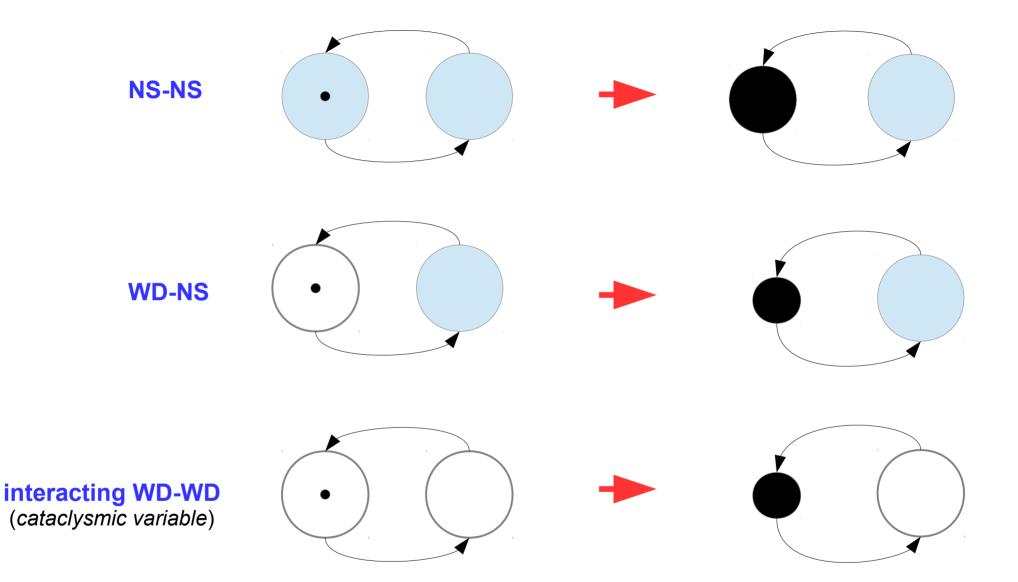


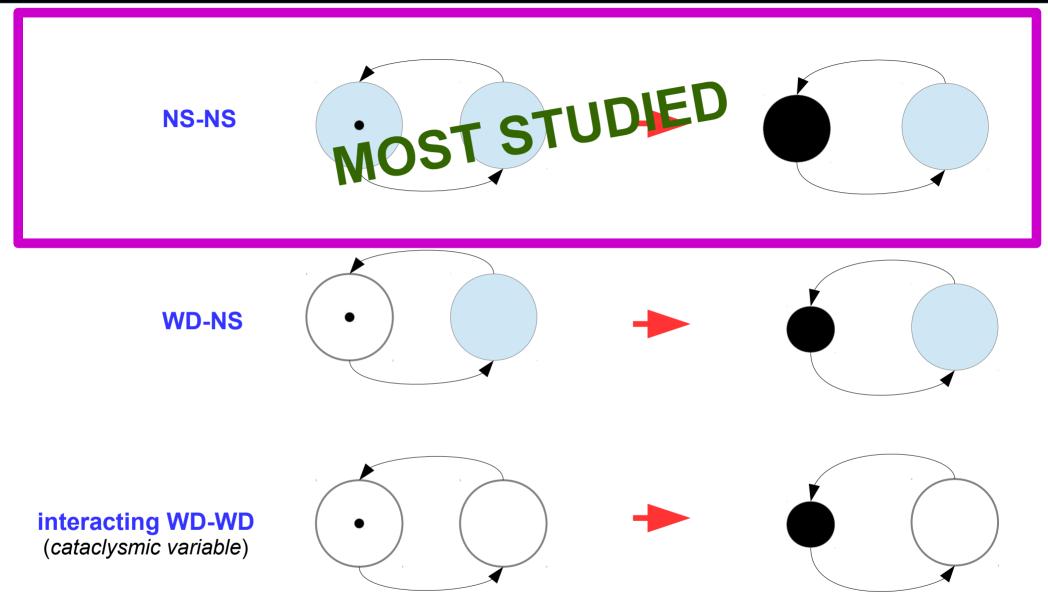












Compact Object Mergers

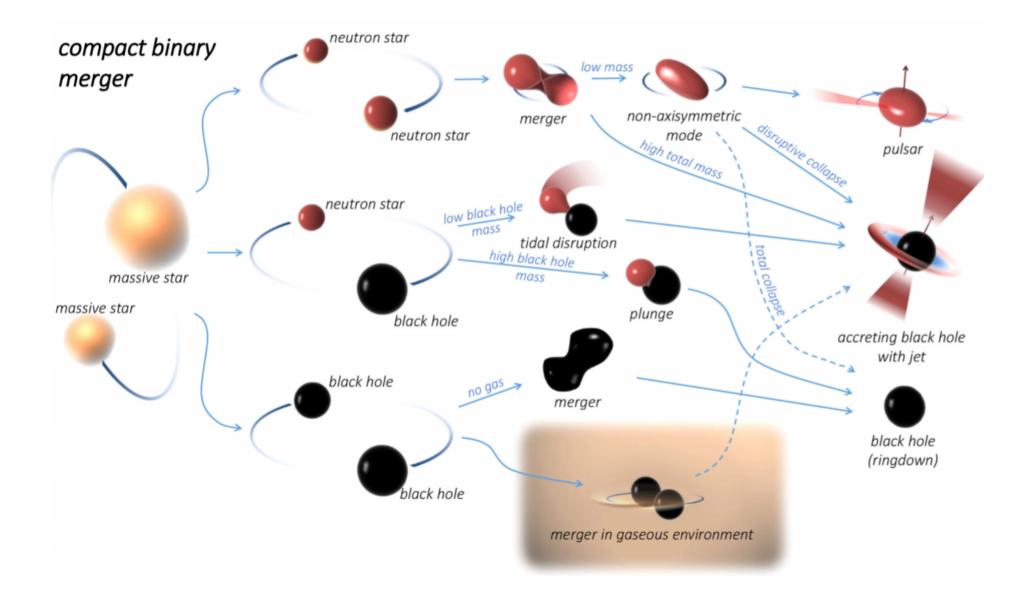


Image: Bartos, Kowalski, "Multimessenger Astronomy"



Transmuted GW Signals

<u>General features</u> (e.g. merger time, GW luminosity)

 \rightarrow depend on chirp mass $\mathcal{M}_c(M_1, M_2) \rightarrow$ will change with non-zero ejecta

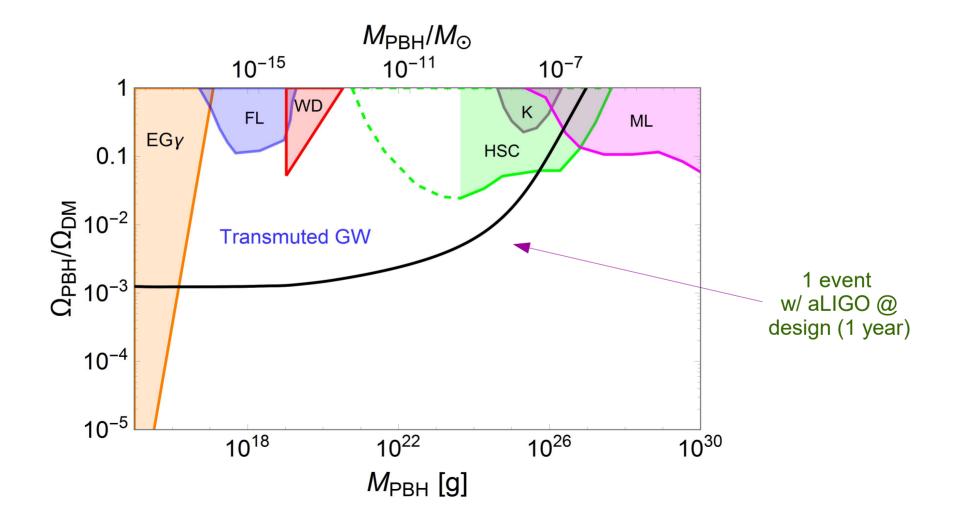
- <u>Distinguishing signatures</u>
 - \rightarrow merger / ringdown
 - \rightarrow coincidence signals (double kilonova)

GW Detection

- Transmuted NS signals \rightarrow detectable by LIGO
- Transmuted WD signals \rightarrow detectable by LISA

GW Detection

- Transmuted NS signals → detectable by LIGO
- Transmuted WD signals → detectable by LISA



Constraints

• Evade constraints from solar mass PBHs

solar BH mass important PBH probe !

Summary

- PBHs appear in many BSM scenarios, suggestive at least some of DM
- Recently uncovered a lot of related overlooked physics

Compact Stars as PBH Laboratories

Can Aid with Major Astronomy Puzzles !

- nucleosynthesis abundance
- GC 511 keV line
- fast radio bursts
- missing GC pulsars
- GRBs
- positron excess

Summary

- PBHs appear in many BSM scenarios, suggestive at least some of DM
- Recently uncovered a lot of related overlooked physics

Compact Stars as PBH Laboratories

New Signals ... New Lamp-posts

- Solar-mass BHs, w/o constraints
- New GW signals from binaries
- New kilonova, w/o GWs
- sGRBs w/o GWs
- Double signals (kilonovas, sGRBs...)
- New solar micro-quasars
- Discrete events \rightarrow differentiate with WIMP capture

Thank You for Attention!

