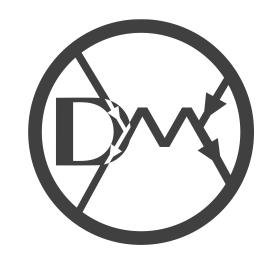
Novel Applications of Primordial Black Holes

Michael J. Baker

19th Rencontres du Vietnam – TMEX 2023 07 January 2023

2105.10506, 2210.02805 - MJB, A. Thamm





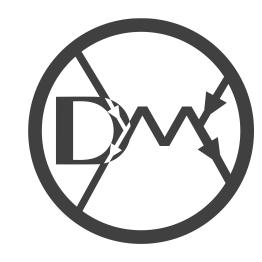
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Introduction



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- Black Hole Evaporation



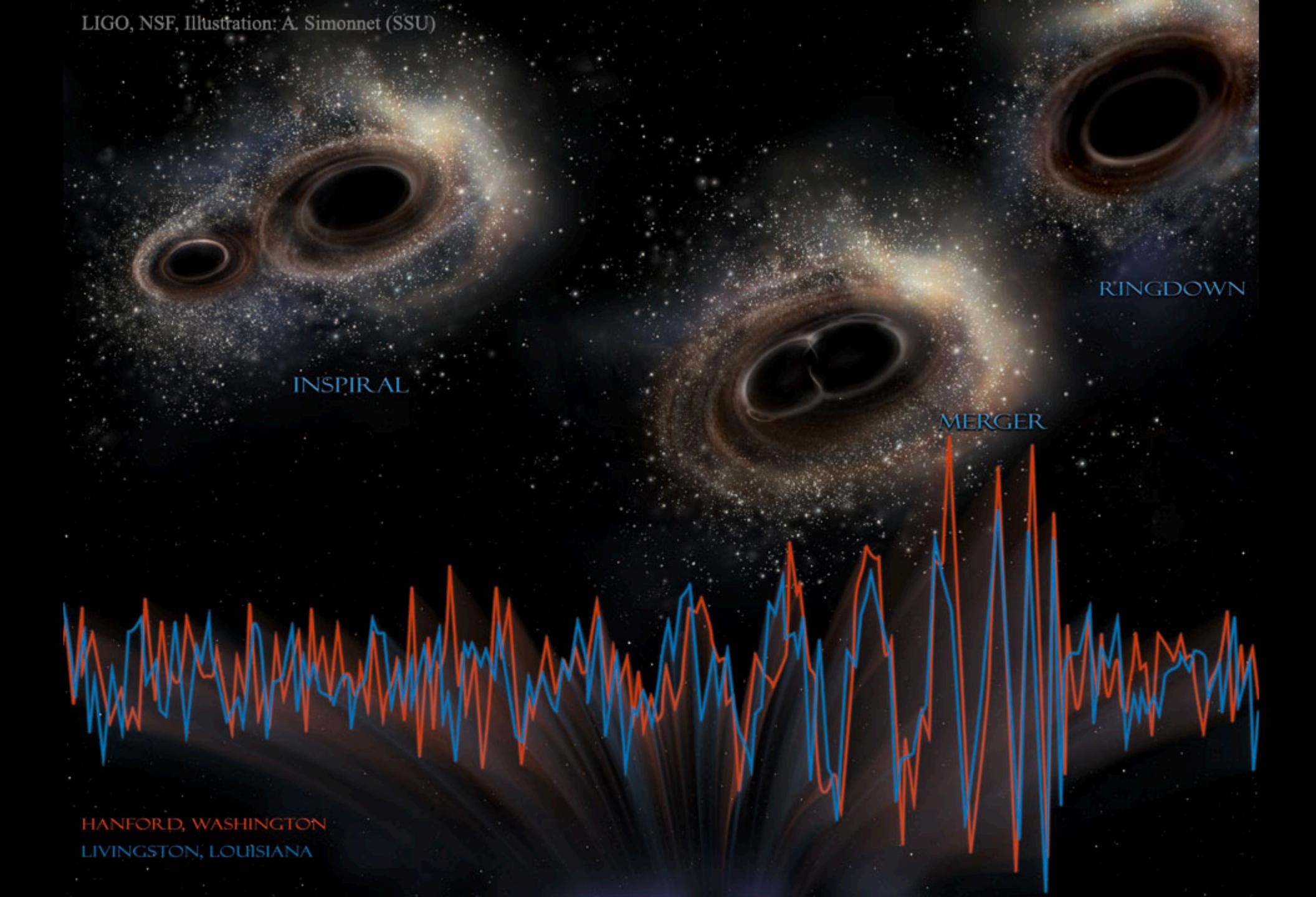
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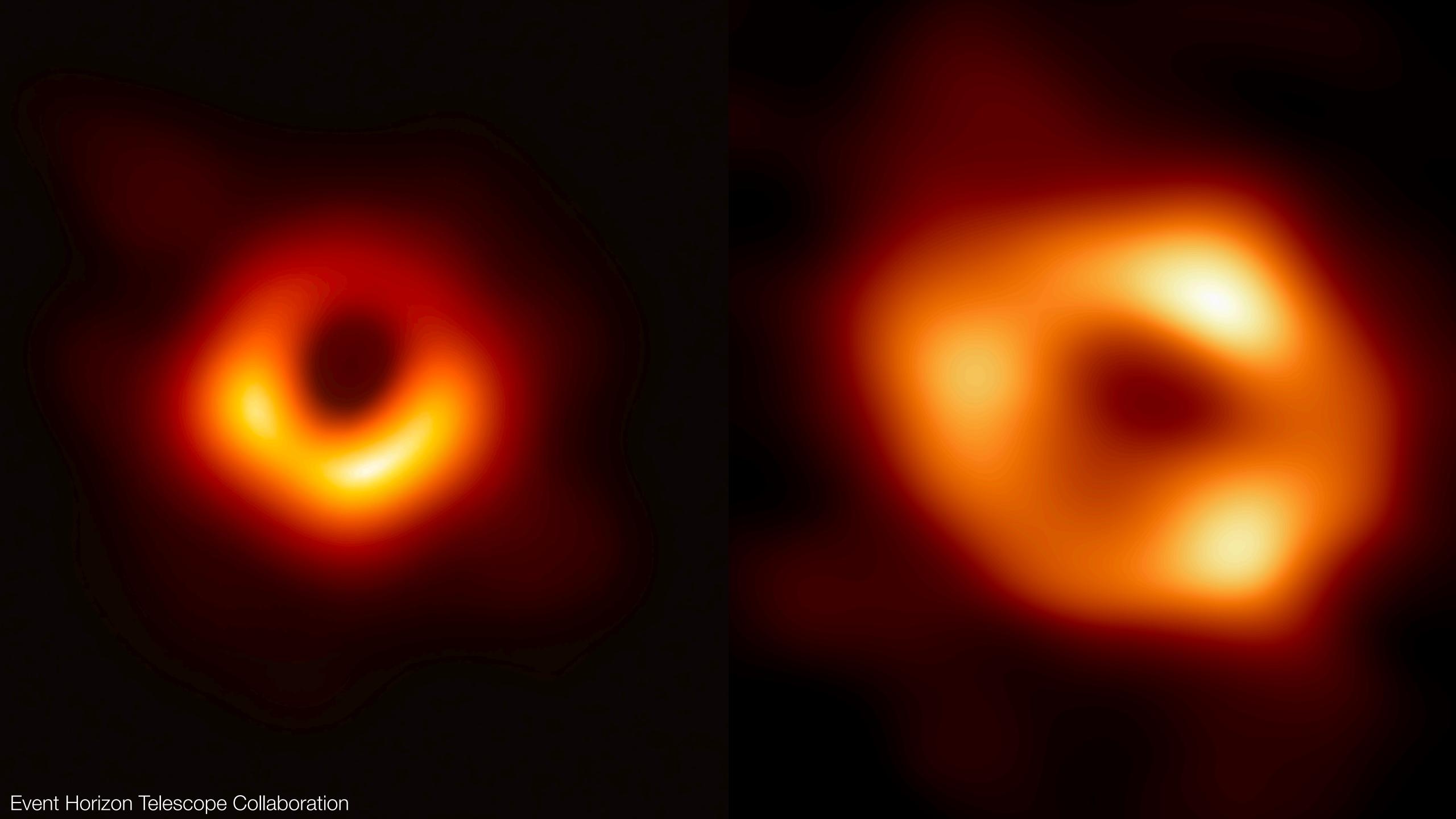
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- Conclusions

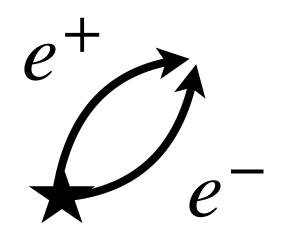




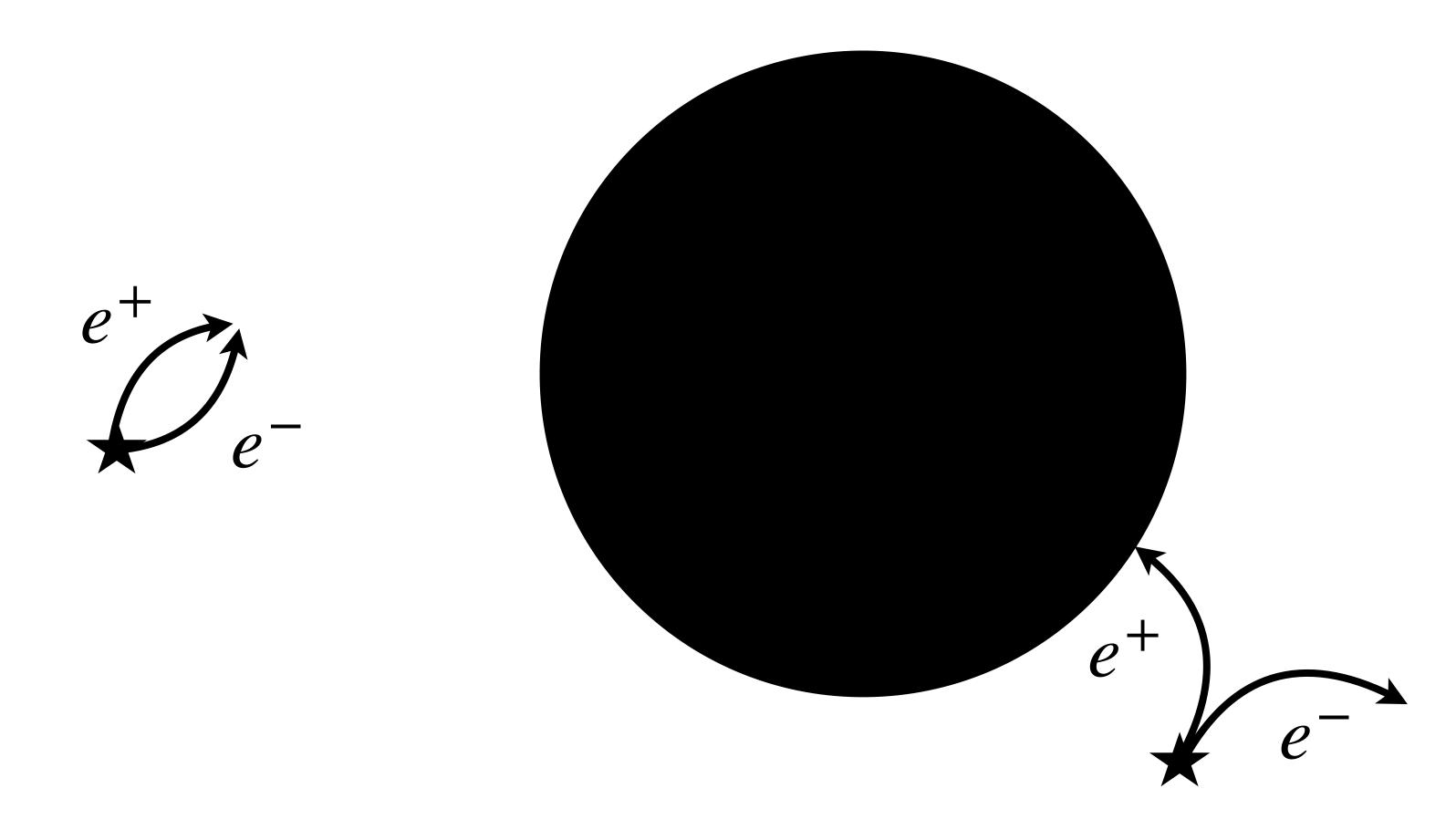




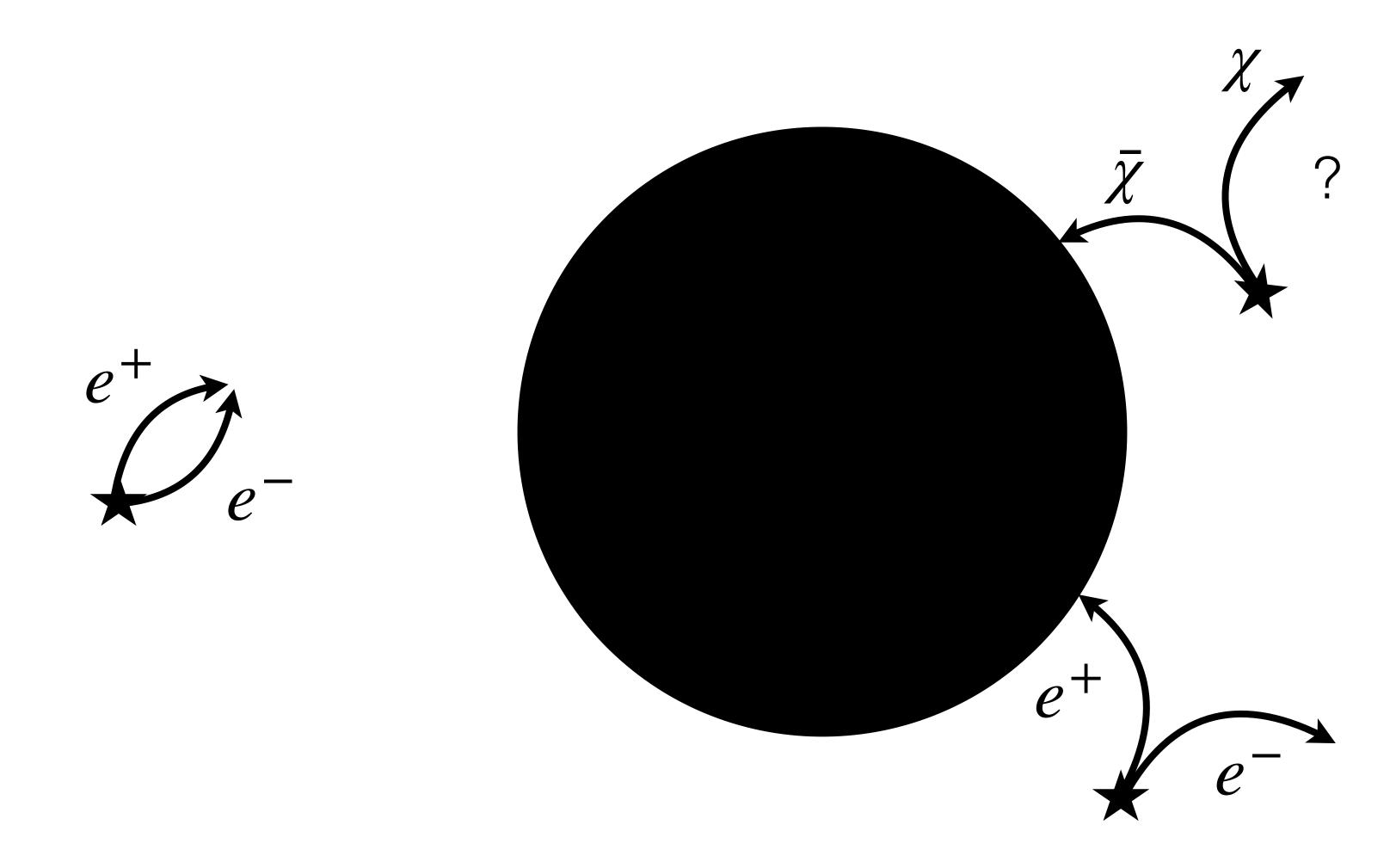




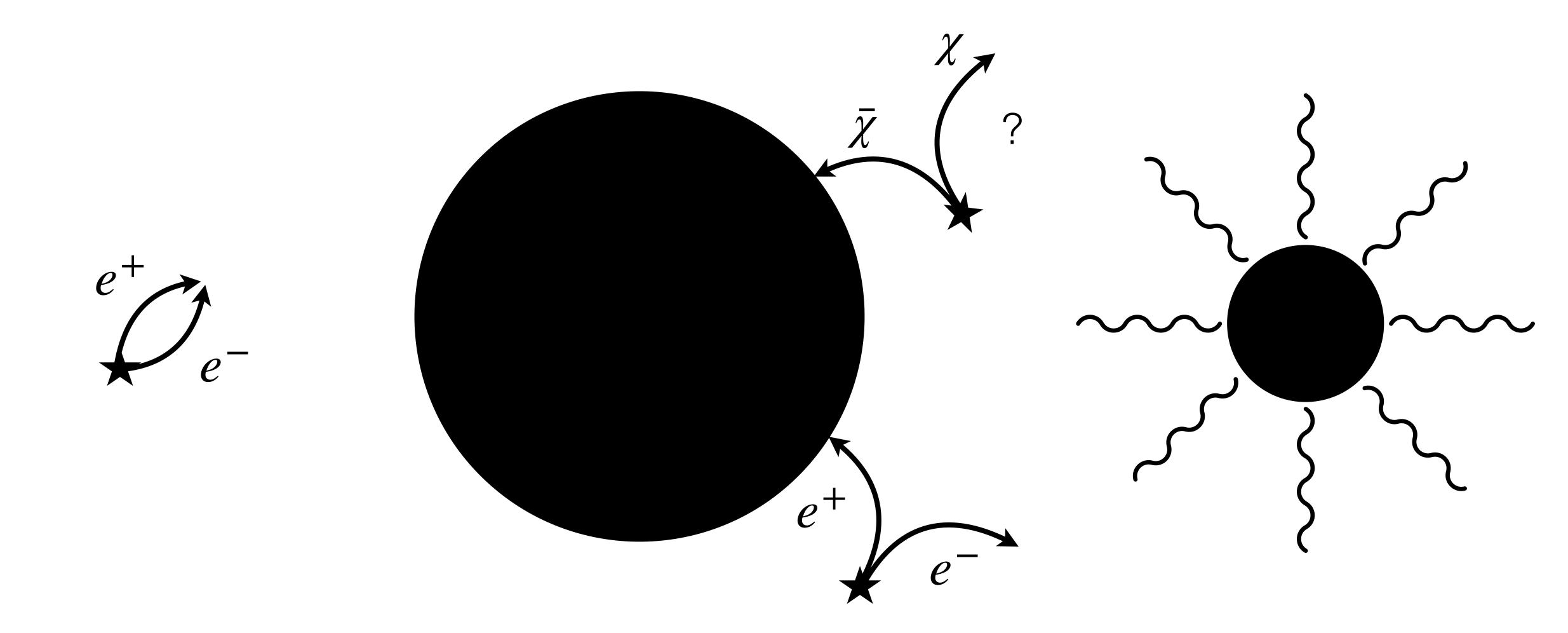






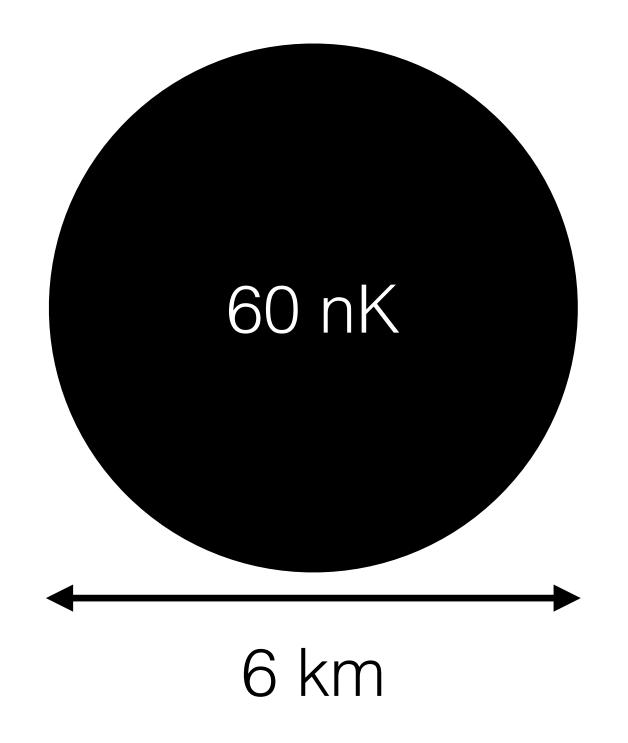








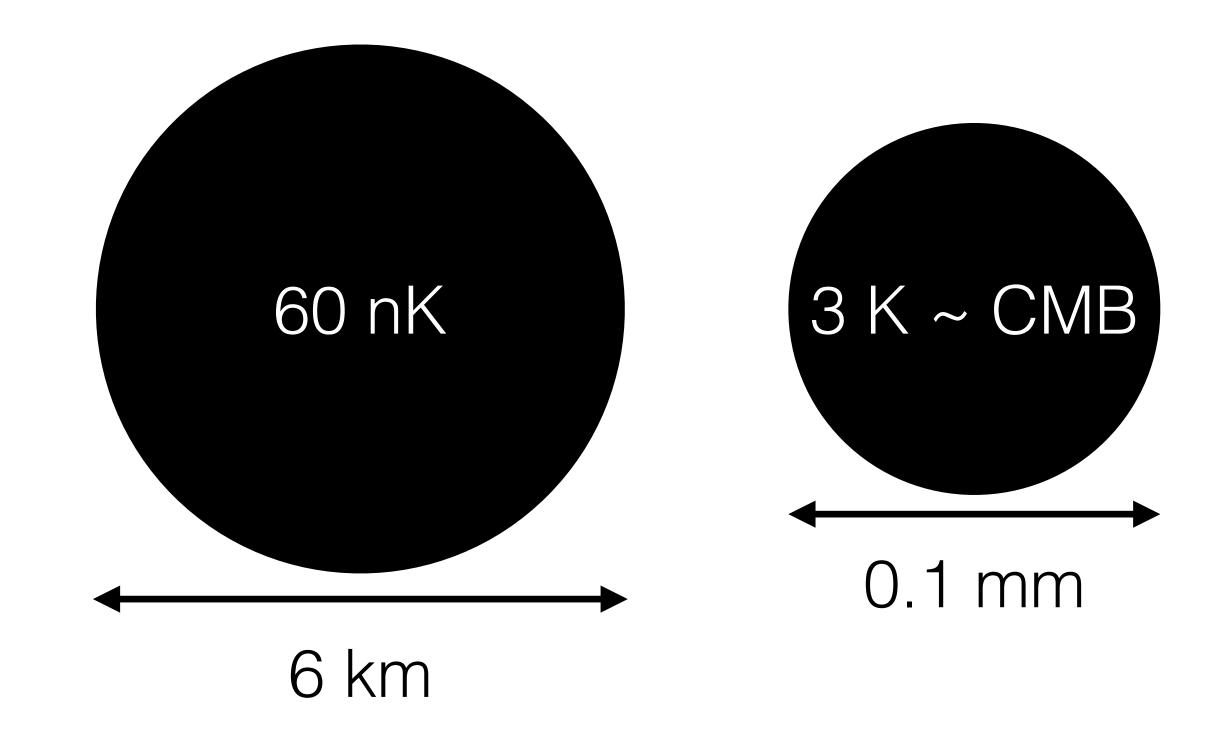
Mass: Sun



Lifetime: 10^{67} years



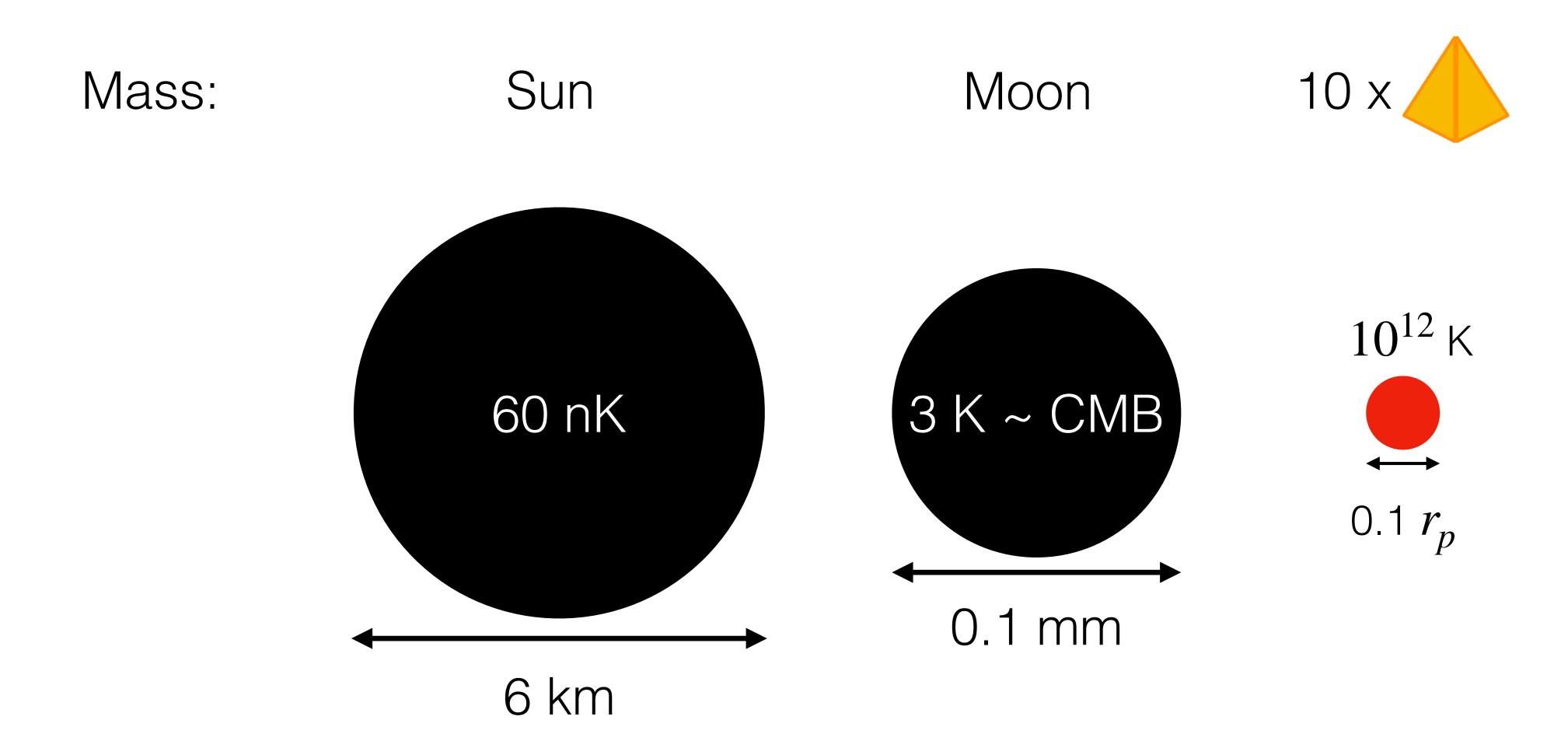
Mass: Sun Moon



Lifetime: 10^{67} years

10⁴⁴ years





Lifetime:

 10^{67} years

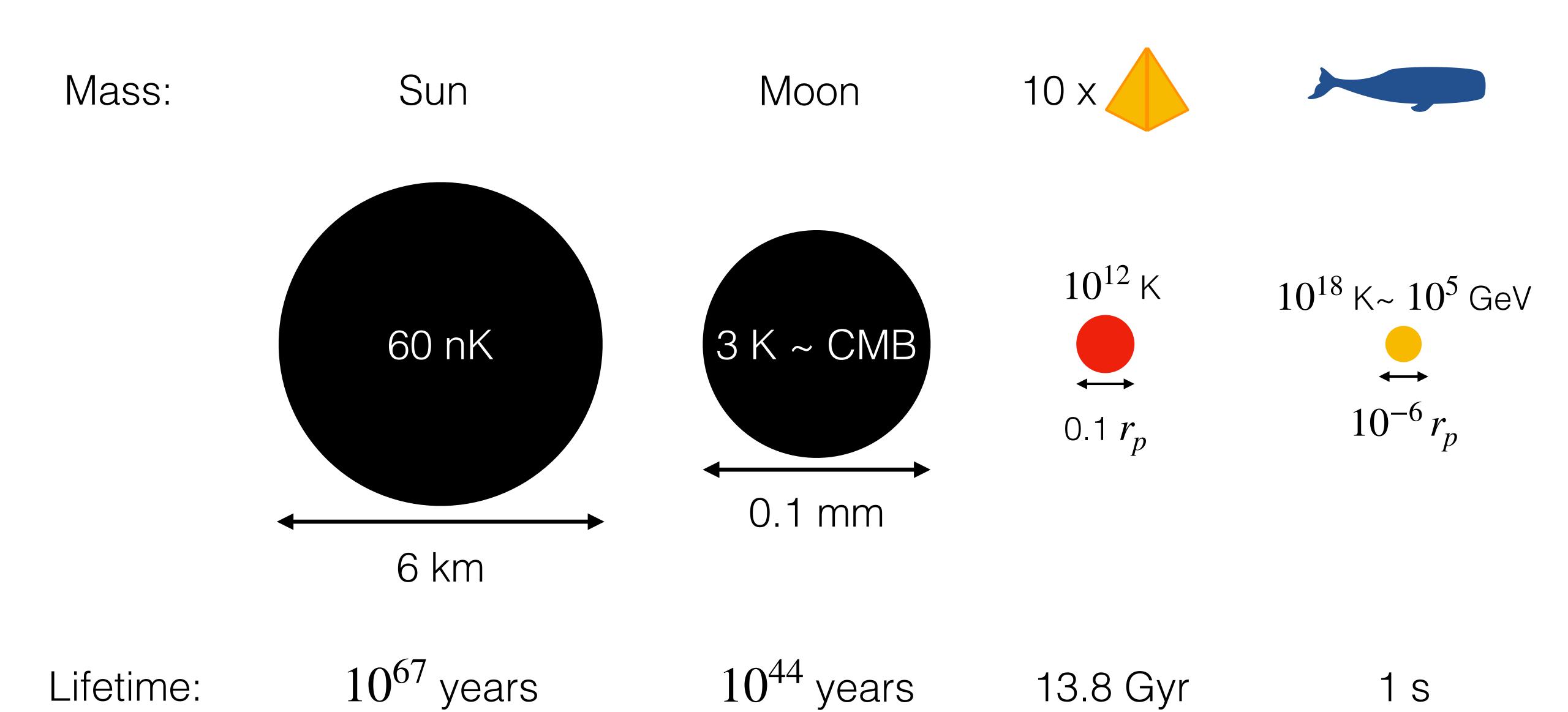
10⁴⁴ years

13.8 Gyr

Lifetime:



1 s



13.8 Gyr

Primordial Black Holes



Primordial Black Holes



- Motivations
 - Remove unwanted monopoles or domain walls
 - Seeds for SMBHs or LSS
 - Dark matter?

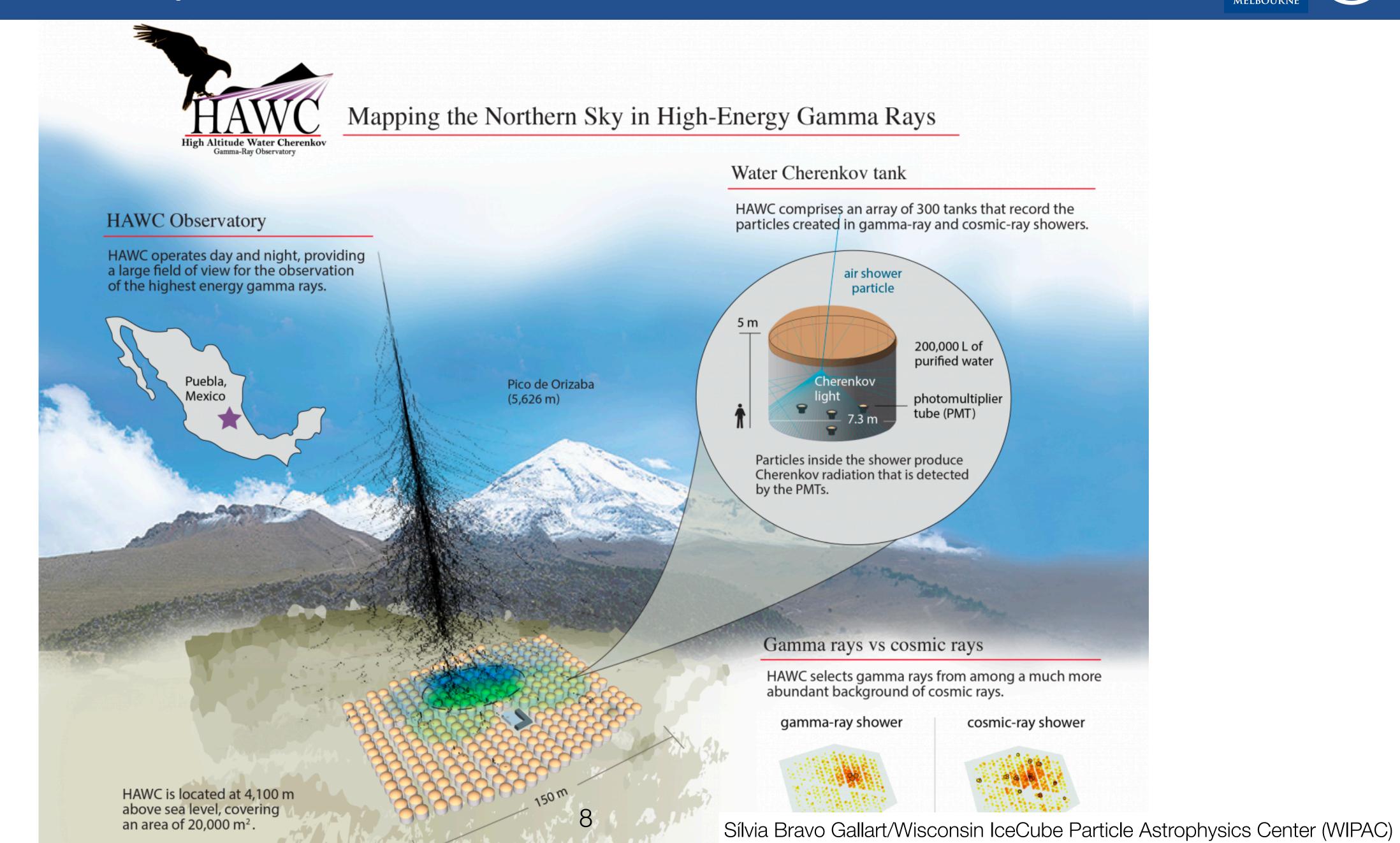
Primordial Black Holes



- Motivations
 - Remove unwanted monopoles or domain walls
 - Seeds for SMBHs or LSS
 - Dark matter?
- Production mechanisms
 - Density perturbations generated during inflation
 - Topological defects
 - Scalar condensates
 - First order cosmological phase transition

HAWC Observatory









• So,



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 - There could be black holes which are evaporating today



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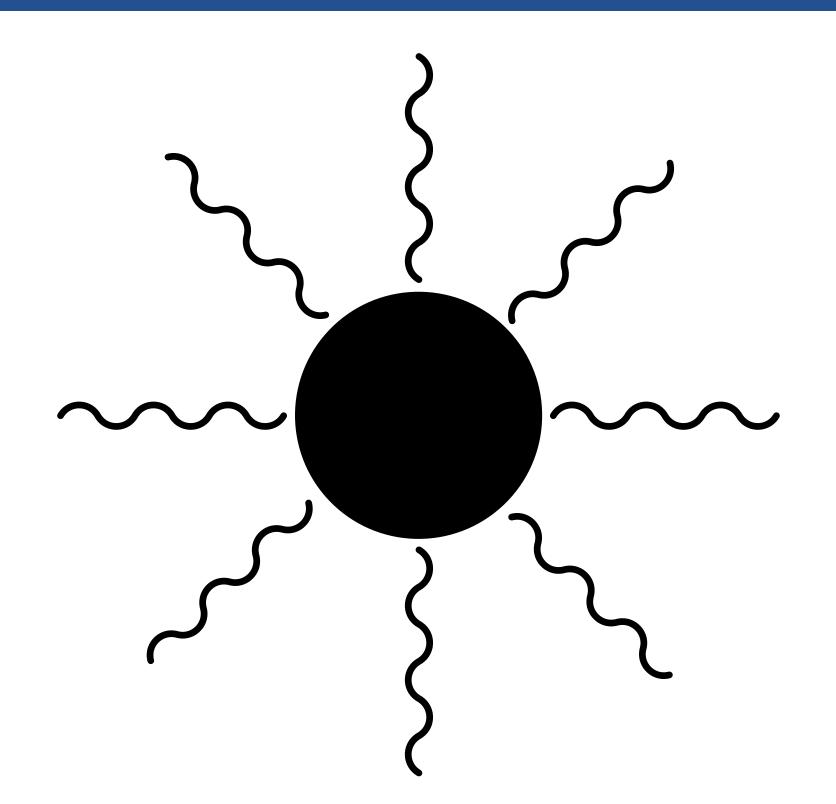
- We ask the question:
 - What could we learn about BSM physics if an evaporating black hole were observed today?



- Introduction
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 - Standard Model
 - Beyond the Standard Model
- Conclusions

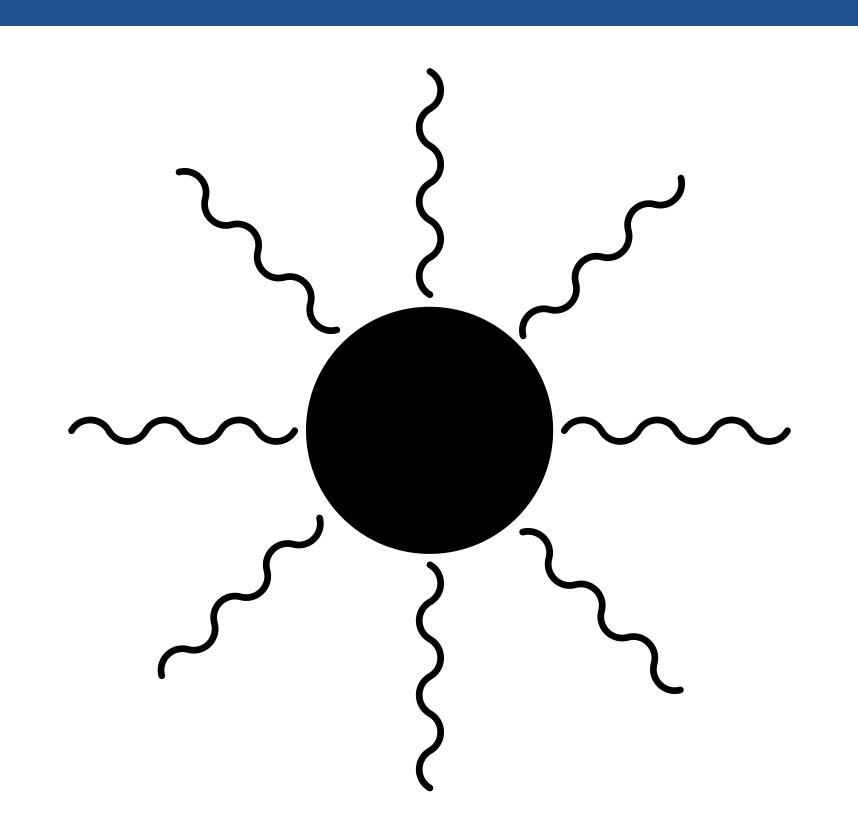
Primary Particles and Mass Evolution





Primary Particles and Mass Evolution



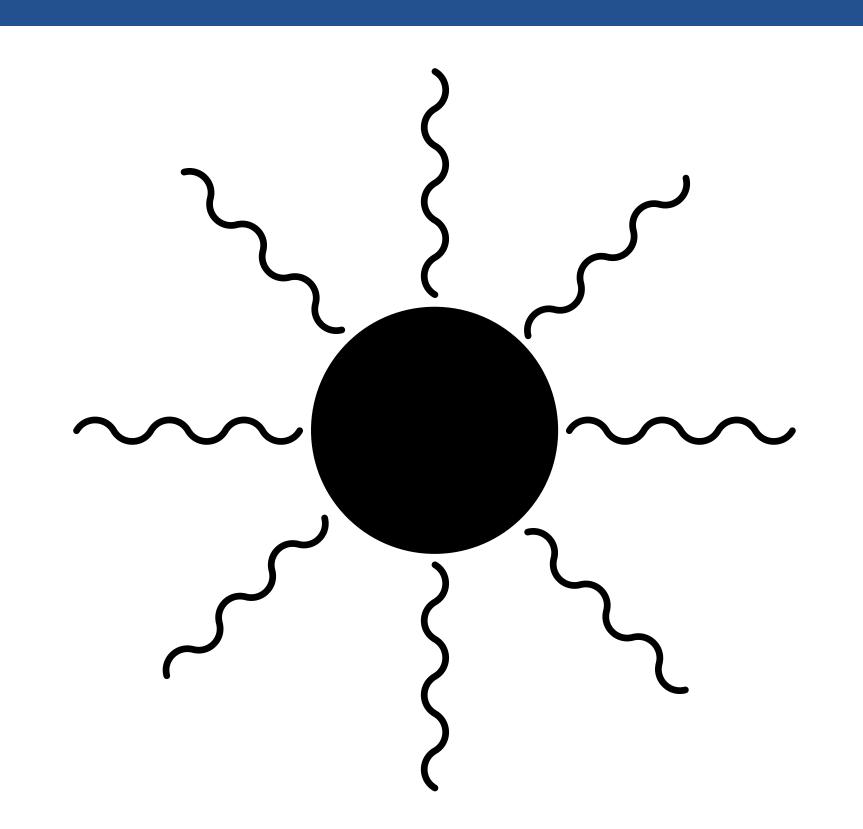


$$\frac{d^2 N_{\rm p}^i}{dt dE} = \frac{n_{\rm dof}^i \Gamma^i(M, E)}{2\pi (e^{E/T} \pm 1)}$$

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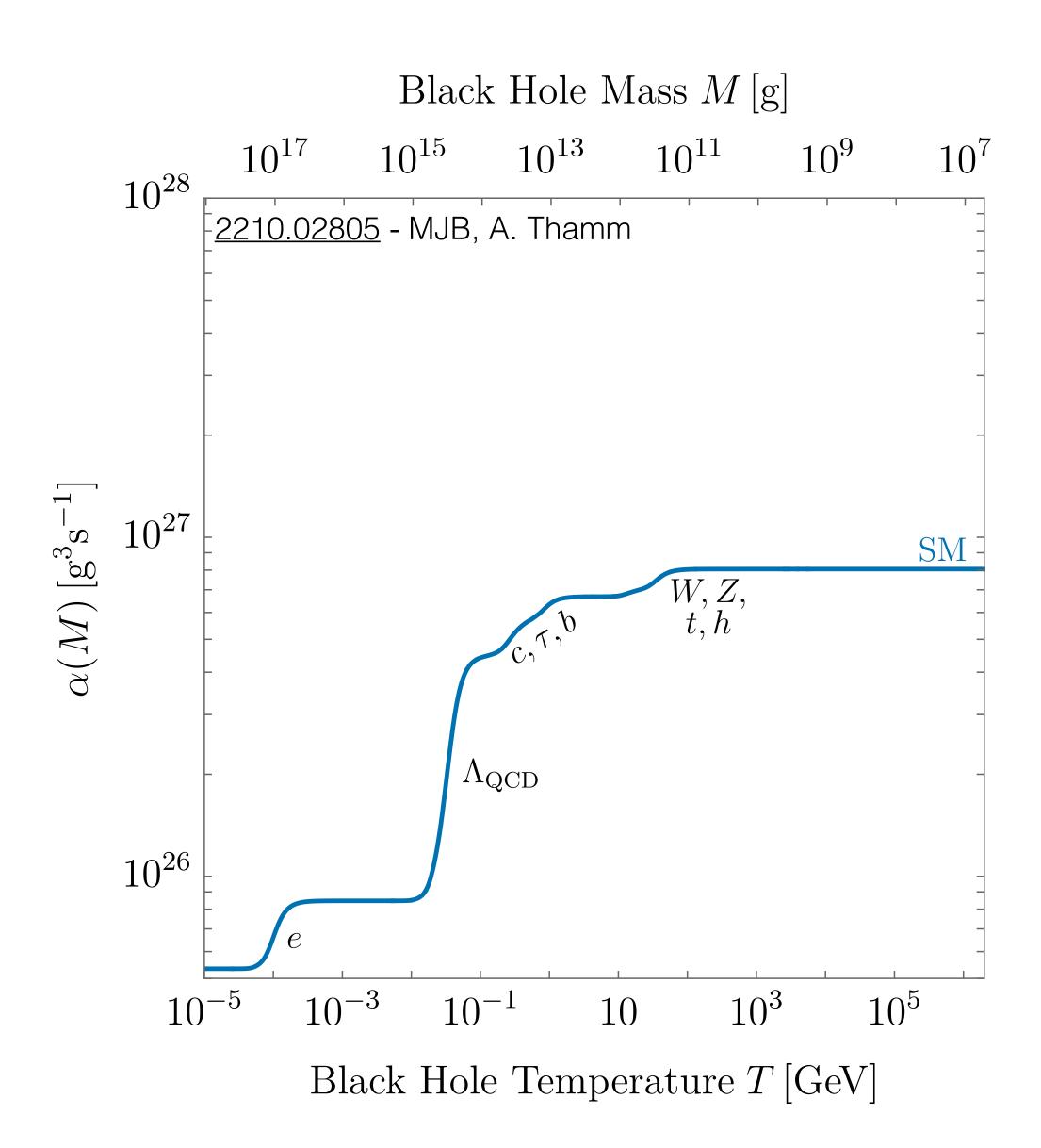
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Primary Particles and Mass Evolution

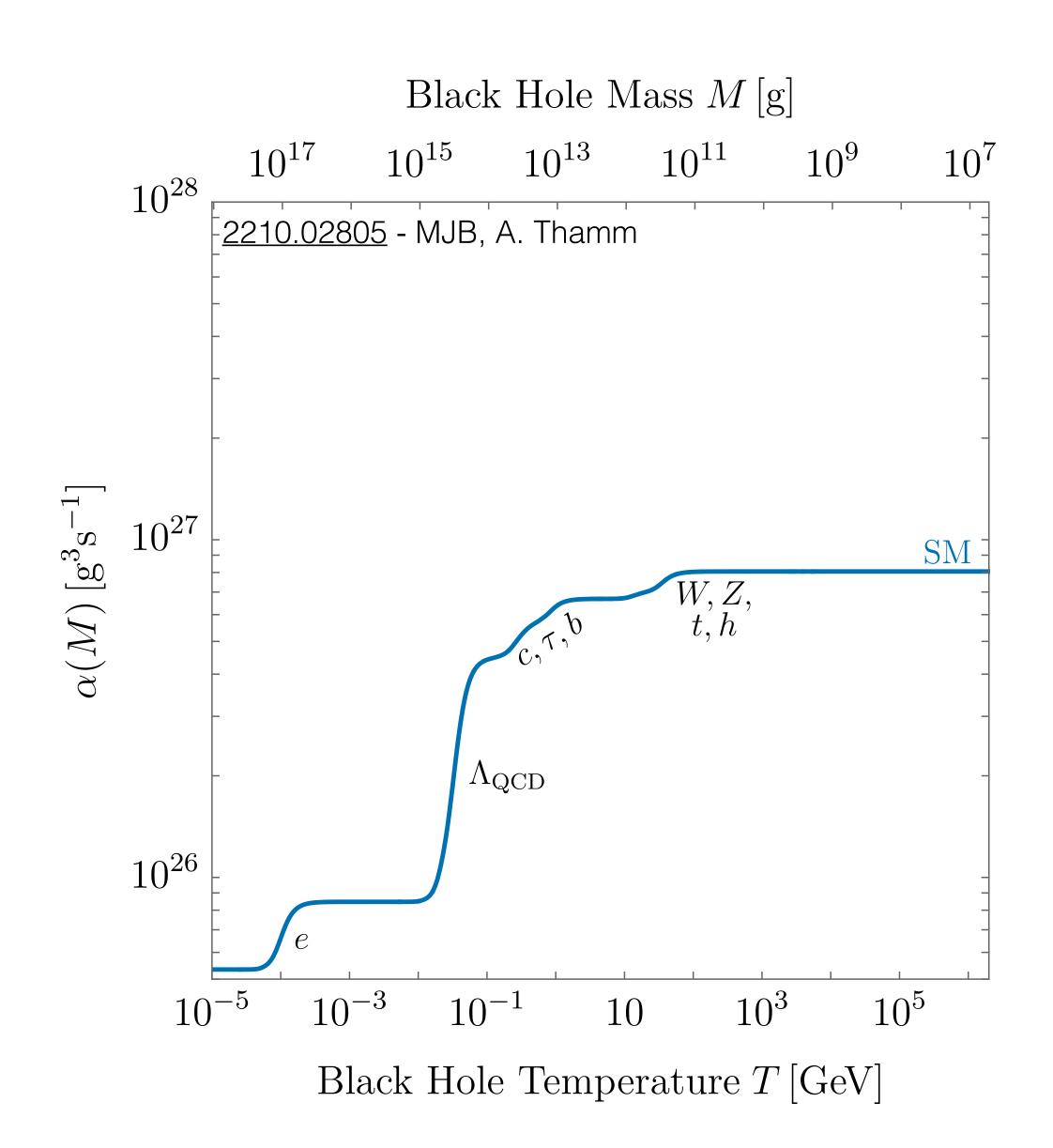




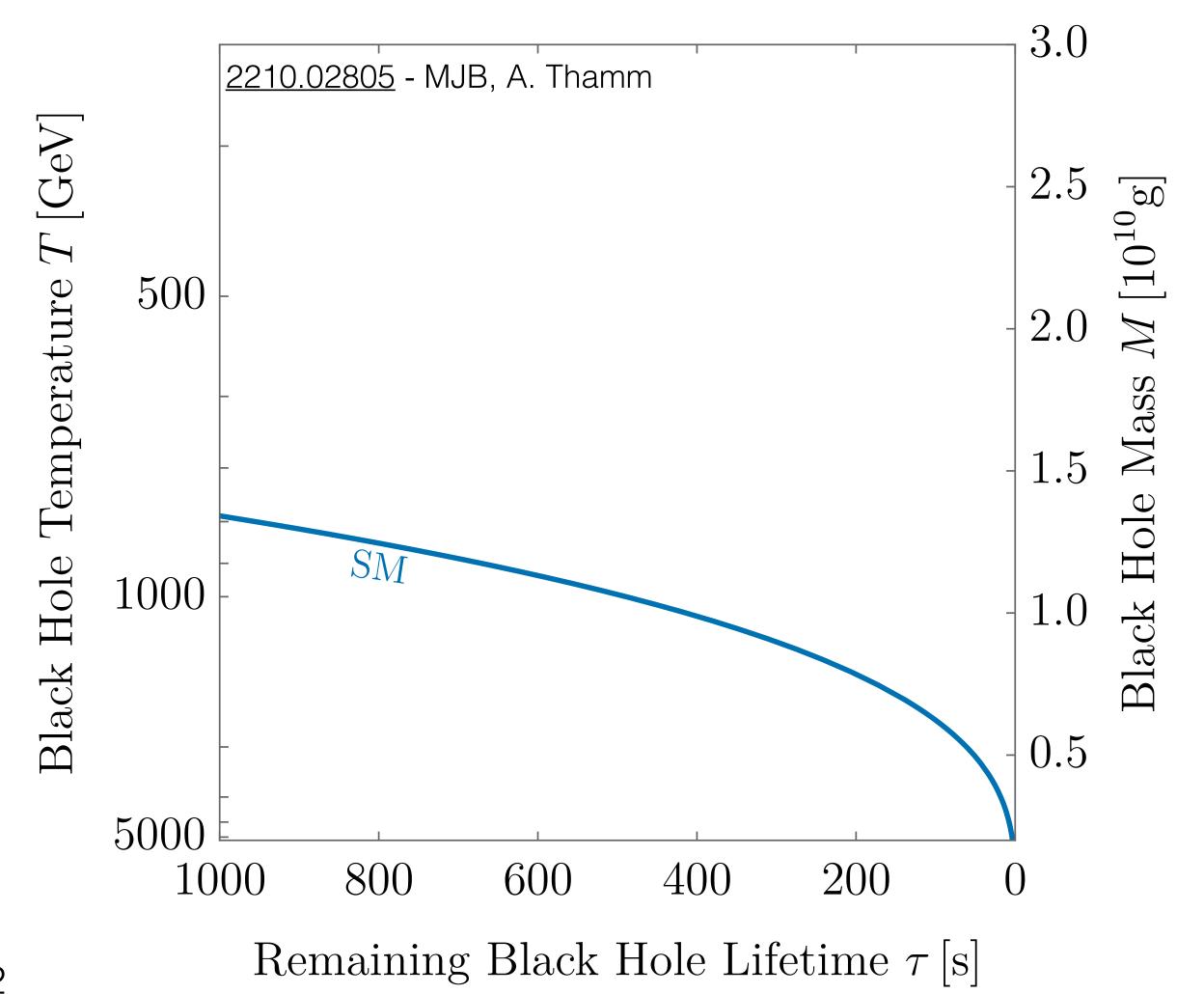
$$\frac{dM}{dt} = -\frac{\alpha(M)}{M^2} \qquad \qquad \alpha(M) = M^2 \sum_{i} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{d^2 N_{\rm p}}{dt dE} (M, E) E dE$$

Primary Particles and Mass Evolution



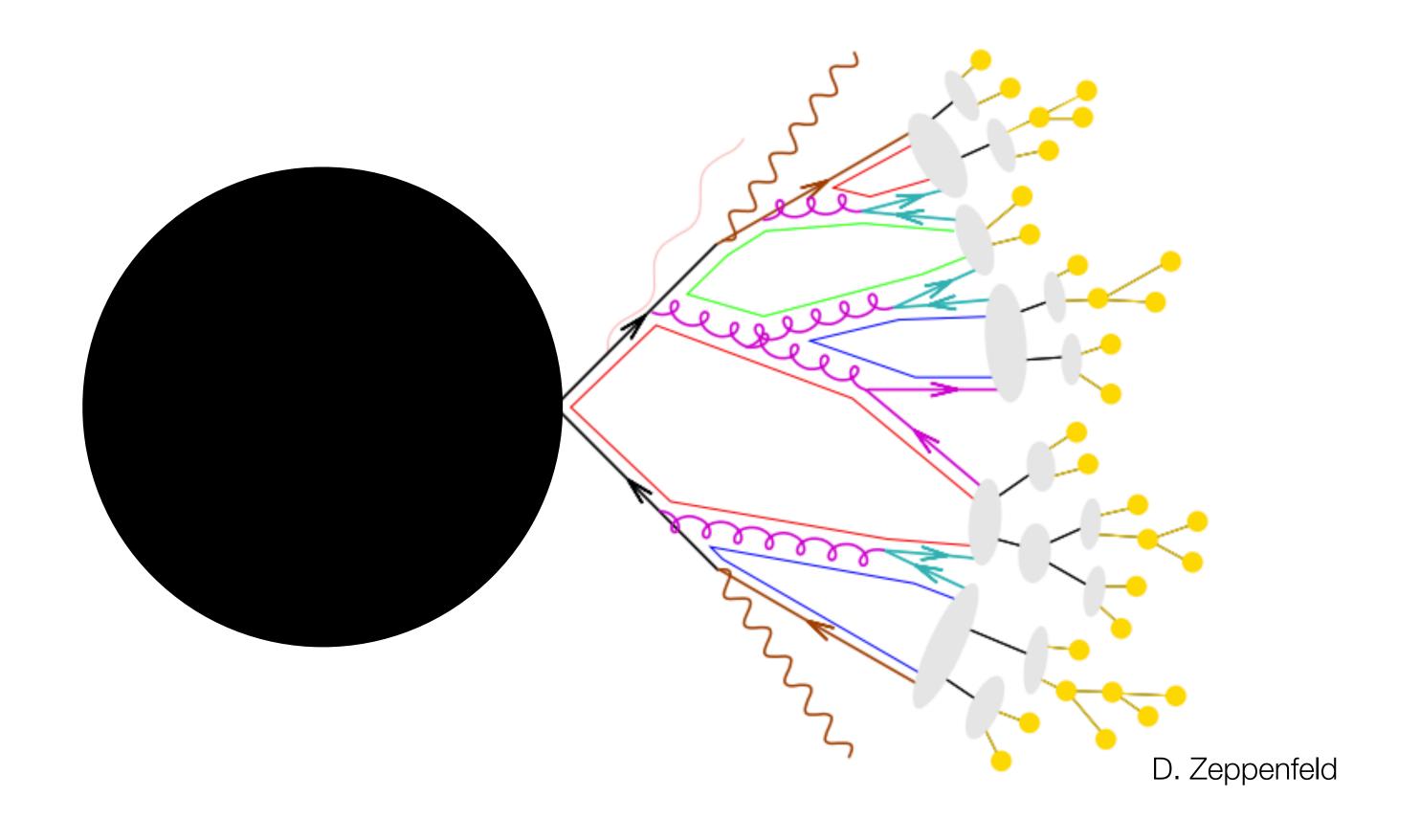


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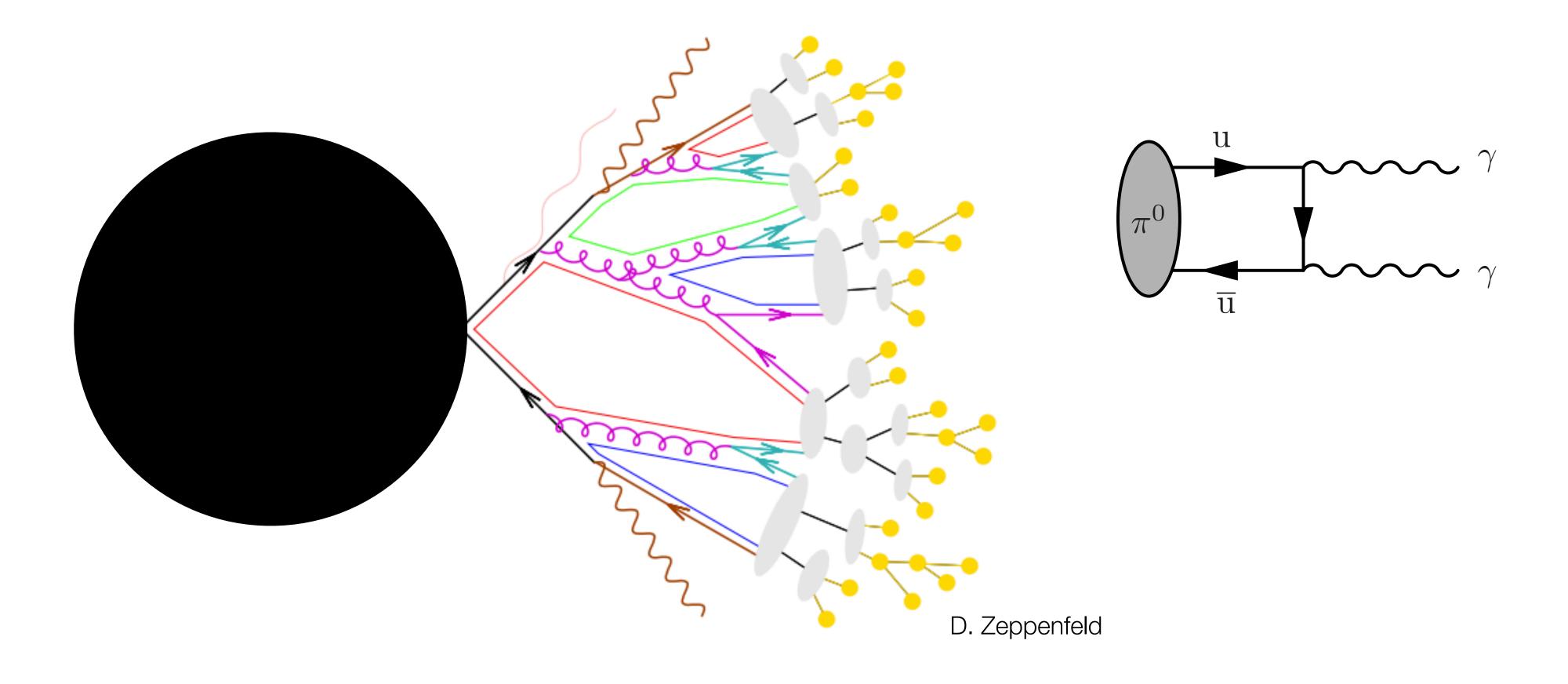
Secondary Photons





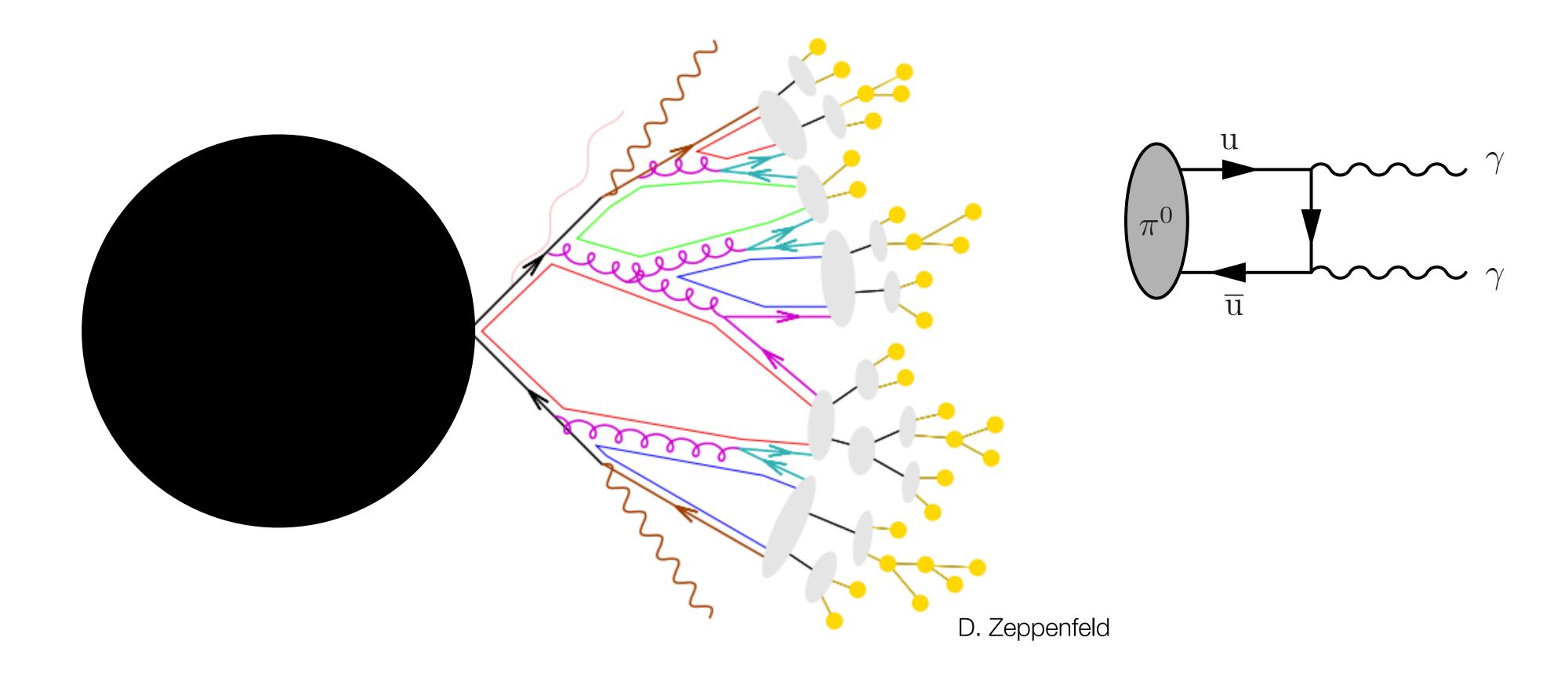
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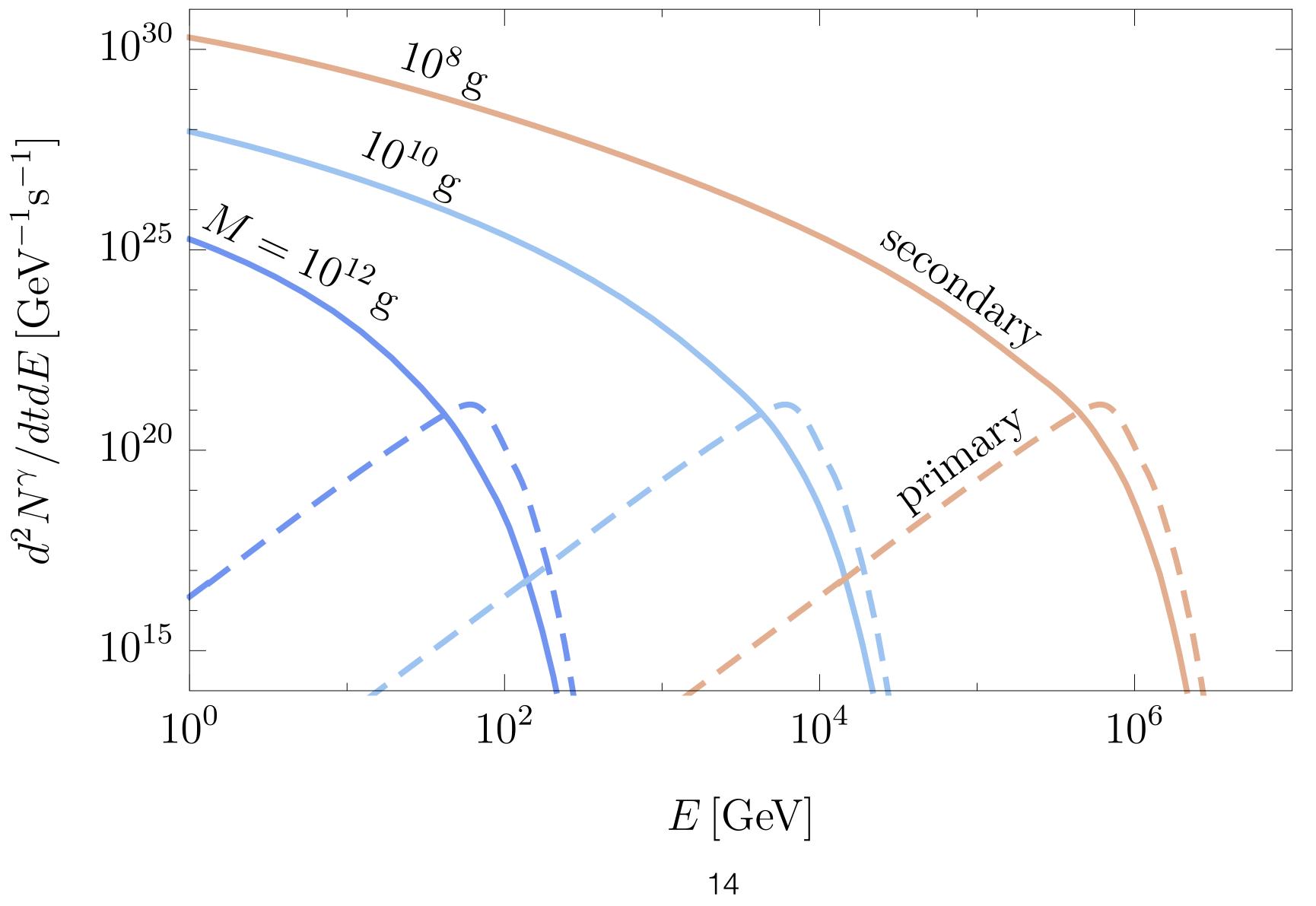




$$\frac{d^2 N_{\rm s}^{\gamma}}{dt dE} = \sum_{i} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{d^2 N_{\rm p}^{i}}{dt dE_{\rm p}} (M, E_{\rm p}) \frac{dN^{i \to \gamma}}{dE} (E_{\rm p}, E) dE_{\rm p}$$

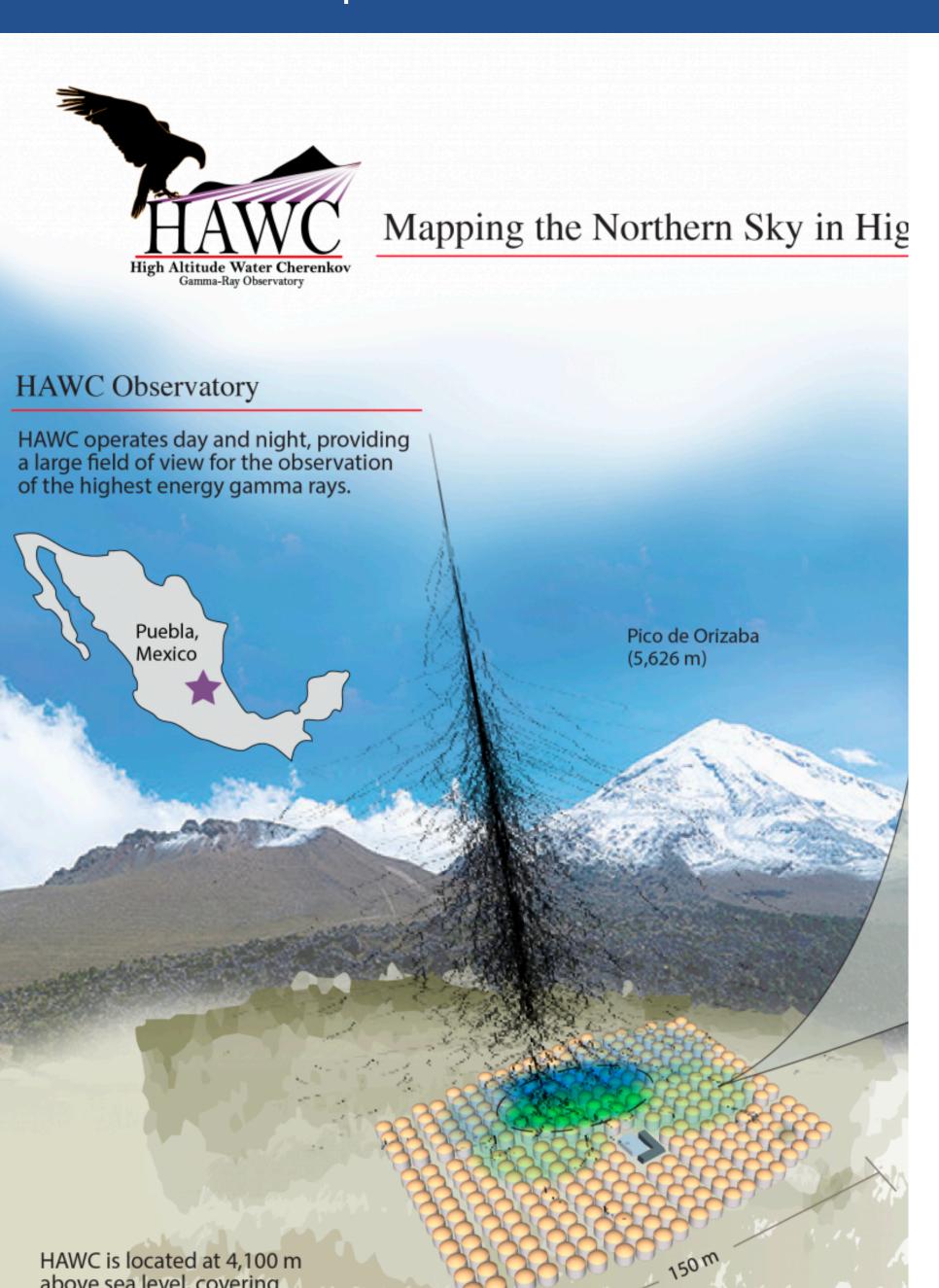
Primary and Secondary Photon Spectra





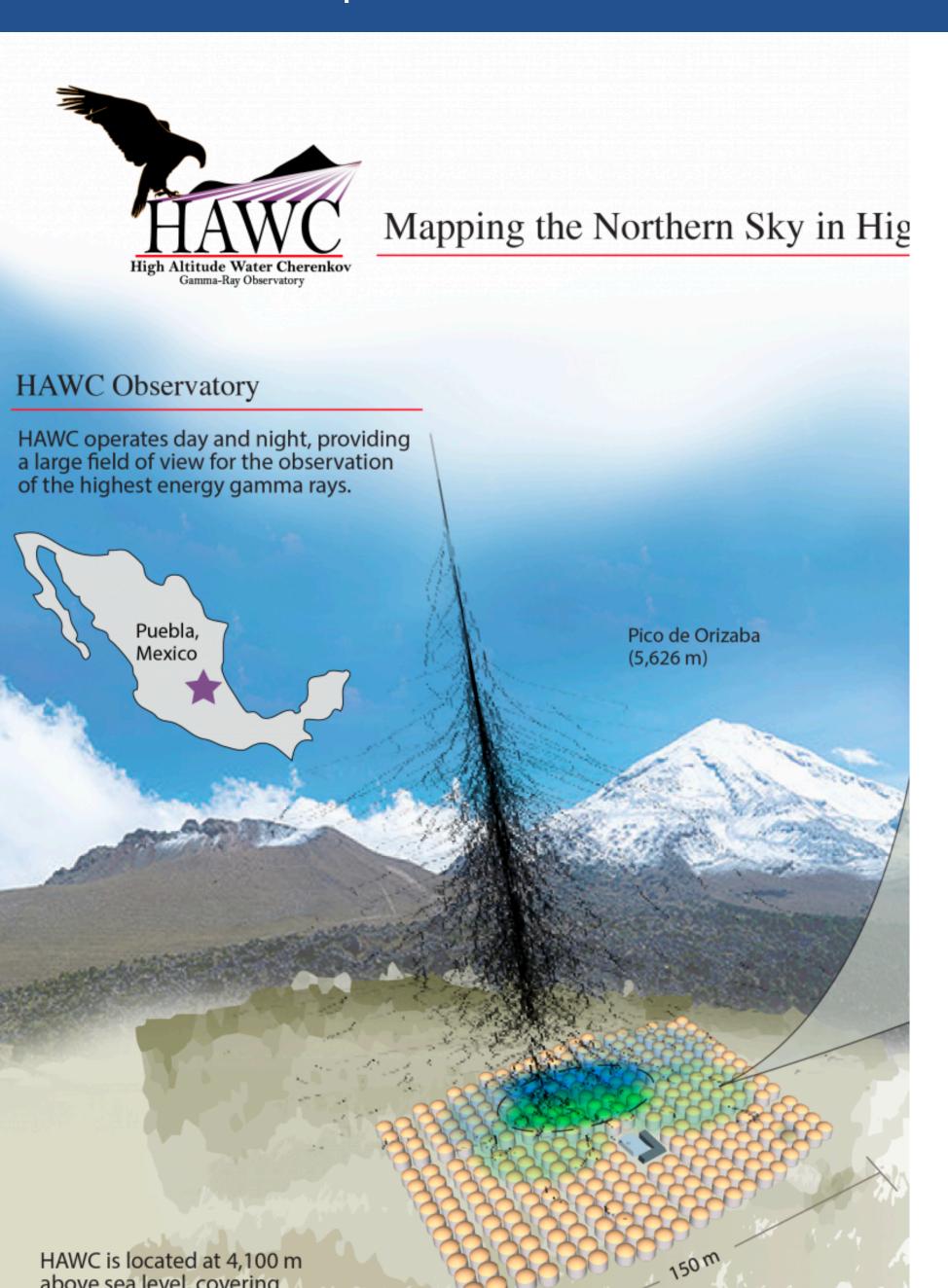
Photon Spectra at HAWC

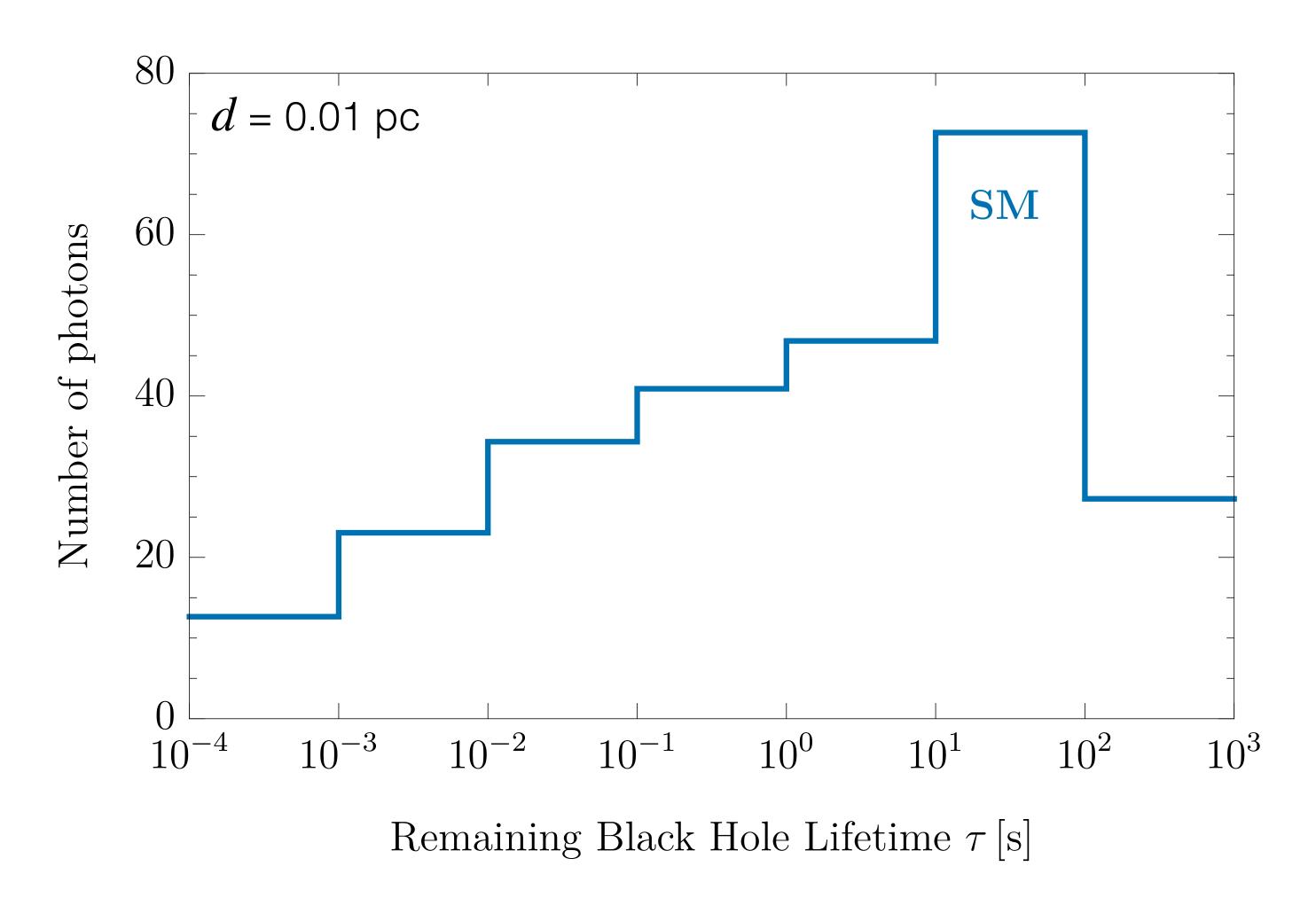




Photon Spectra at HAWC





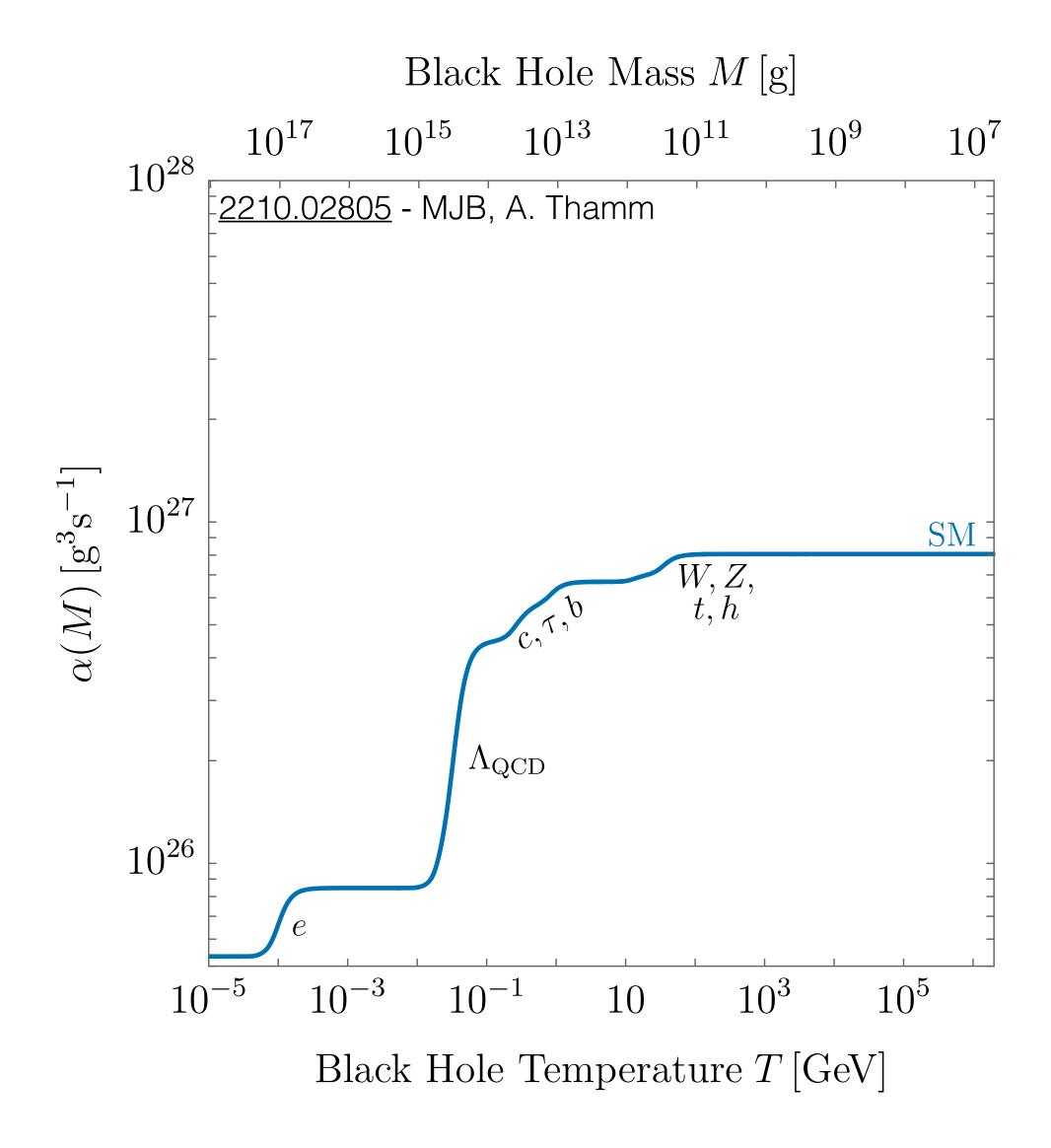


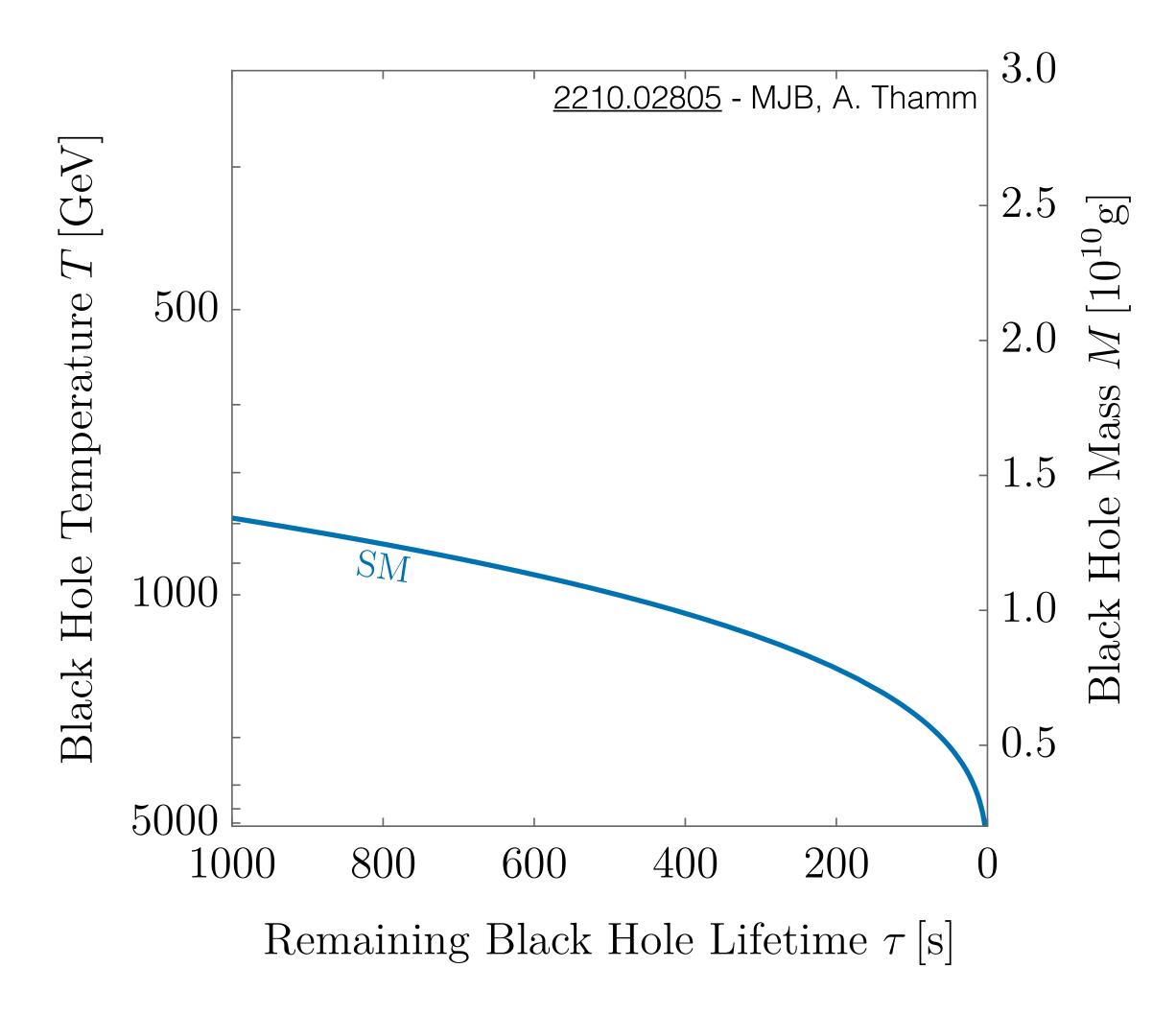


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Primary Particles and Mass Evolution Beyond the Standard Model

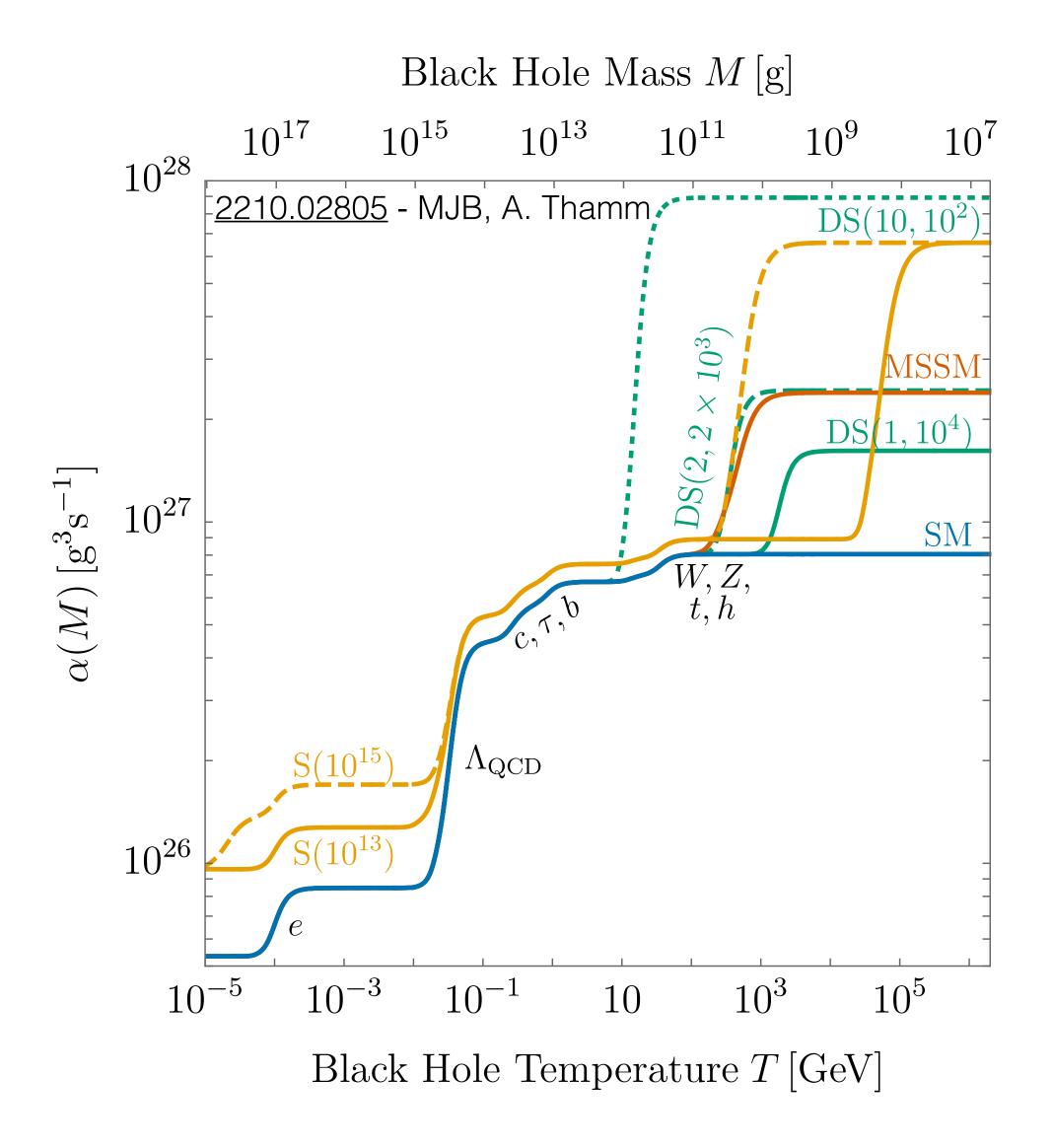


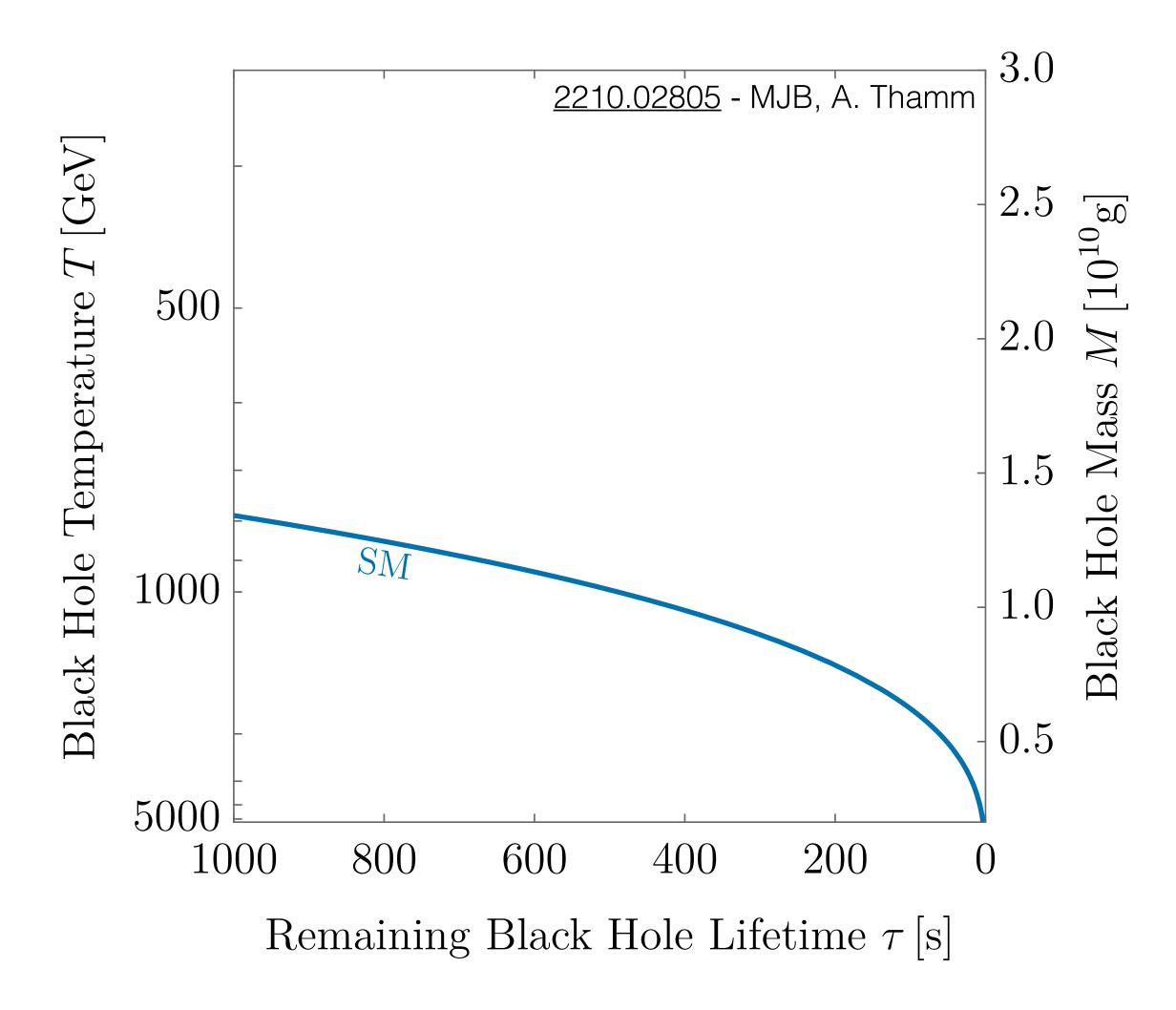




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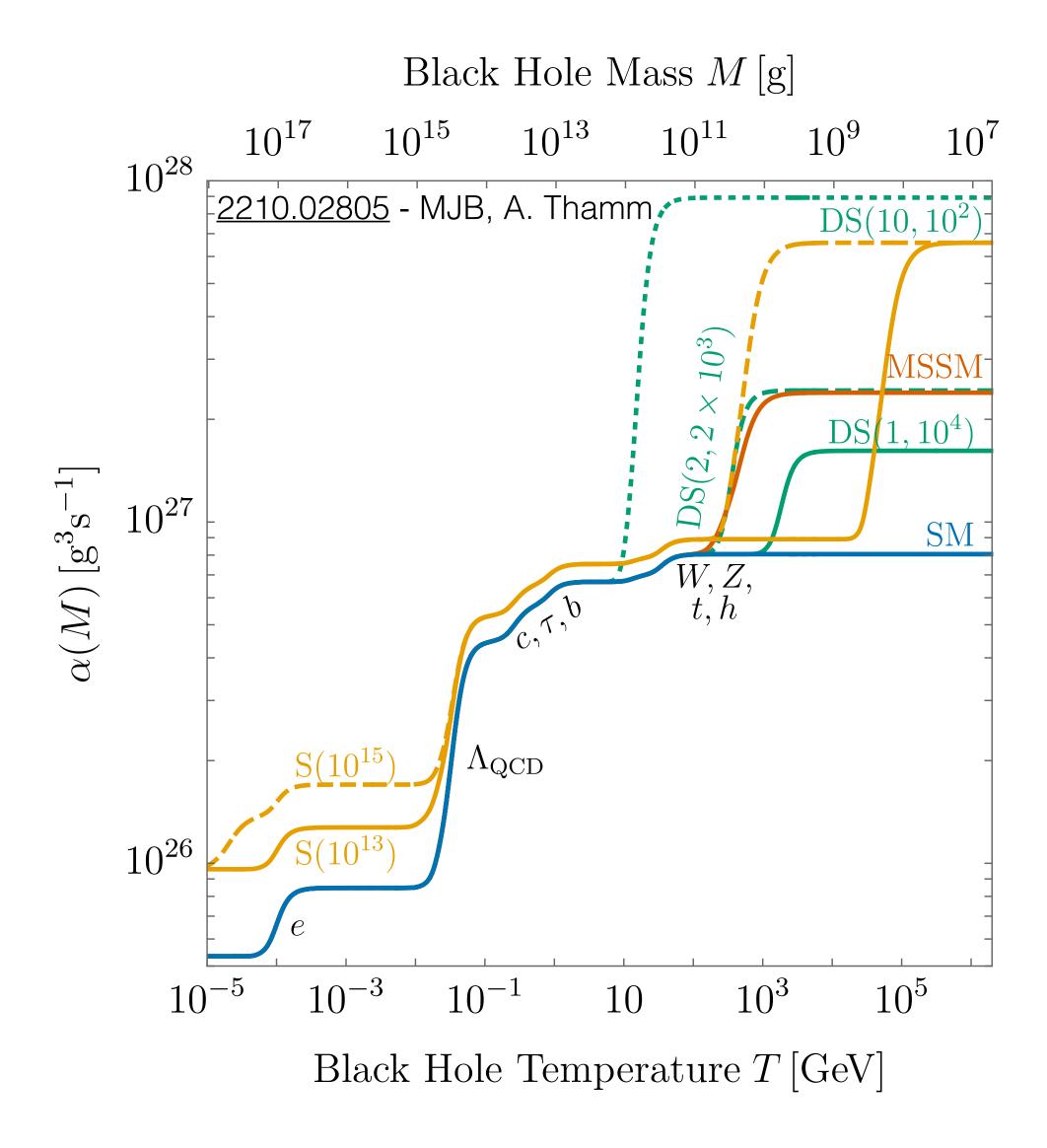


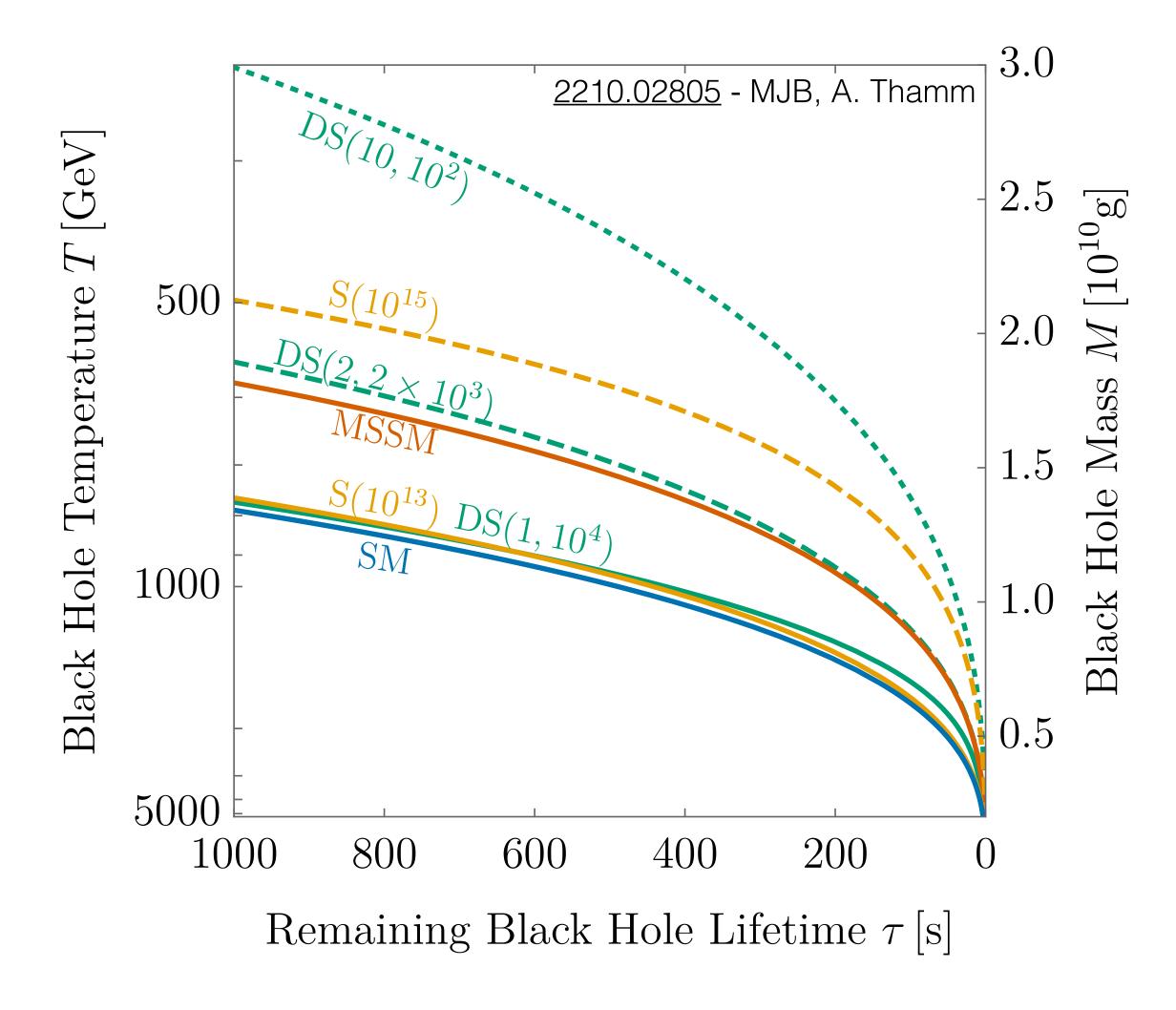




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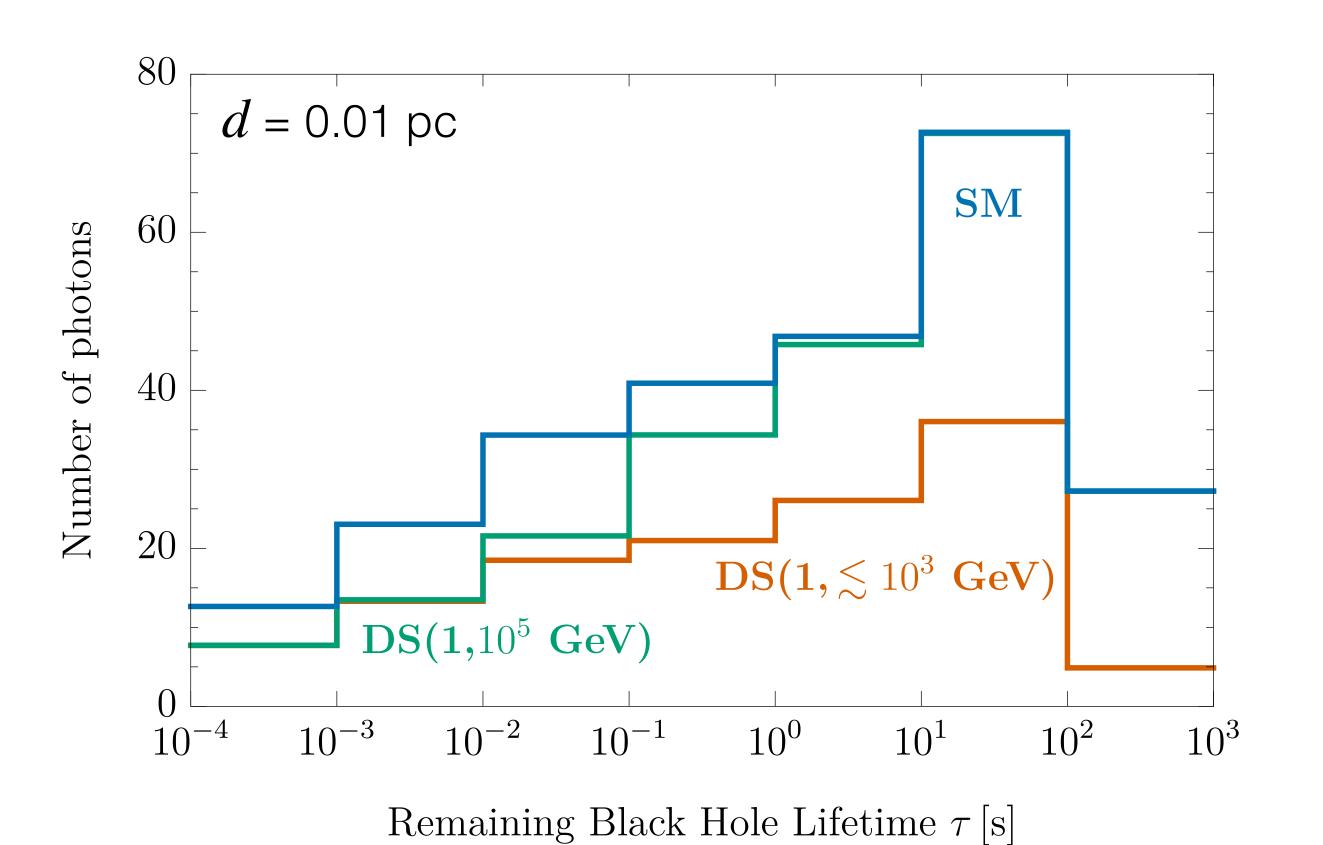






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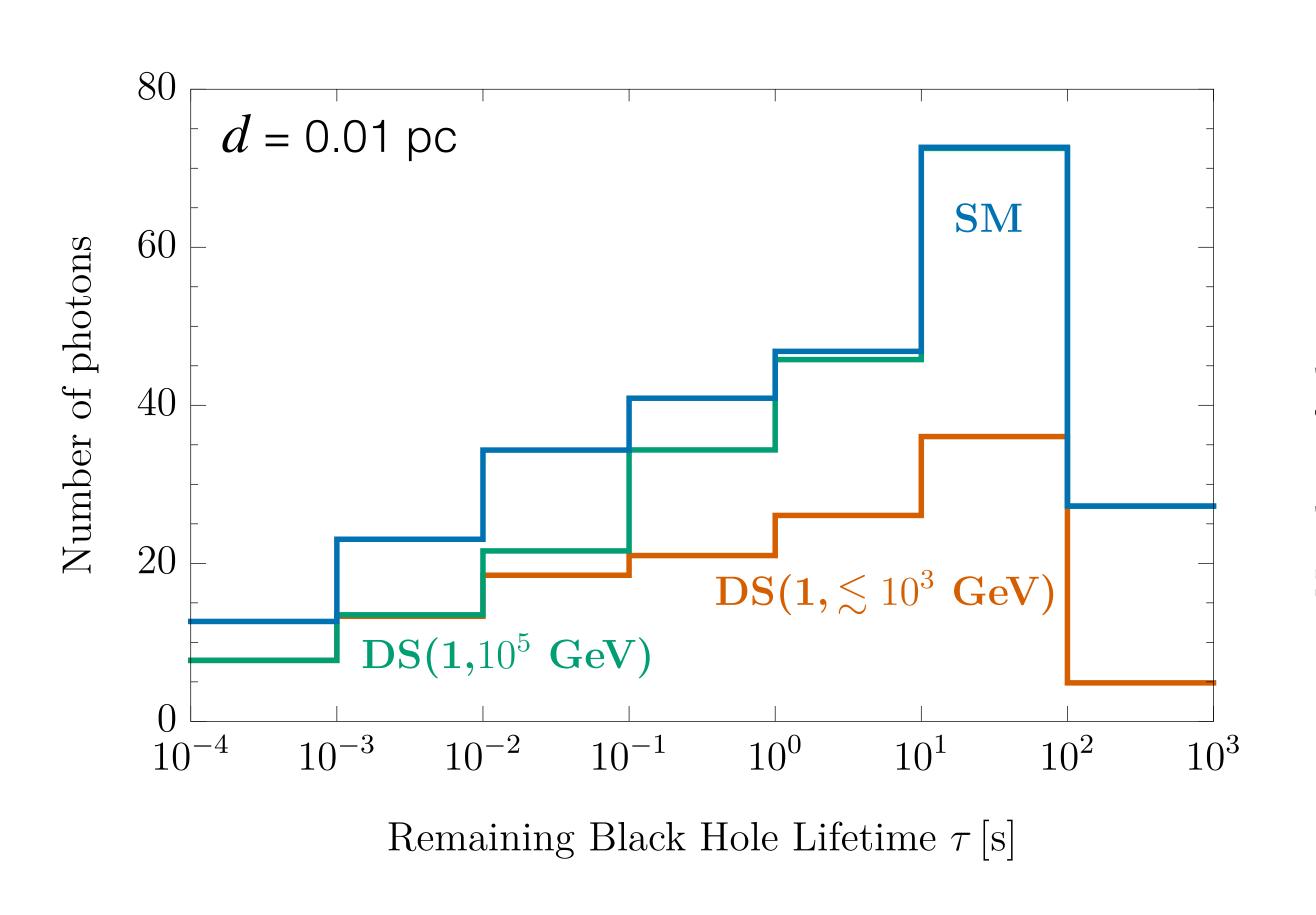


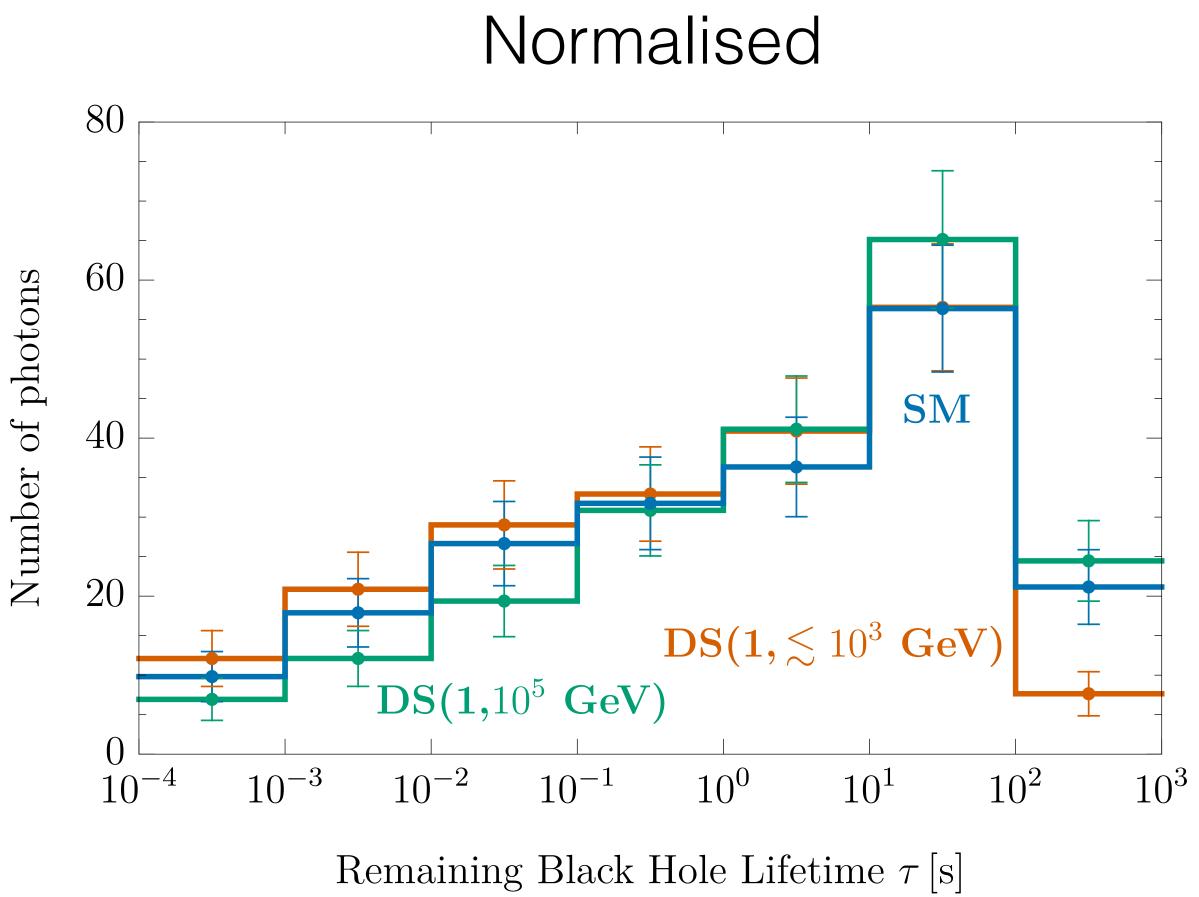


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Photon Spectra at HAWC

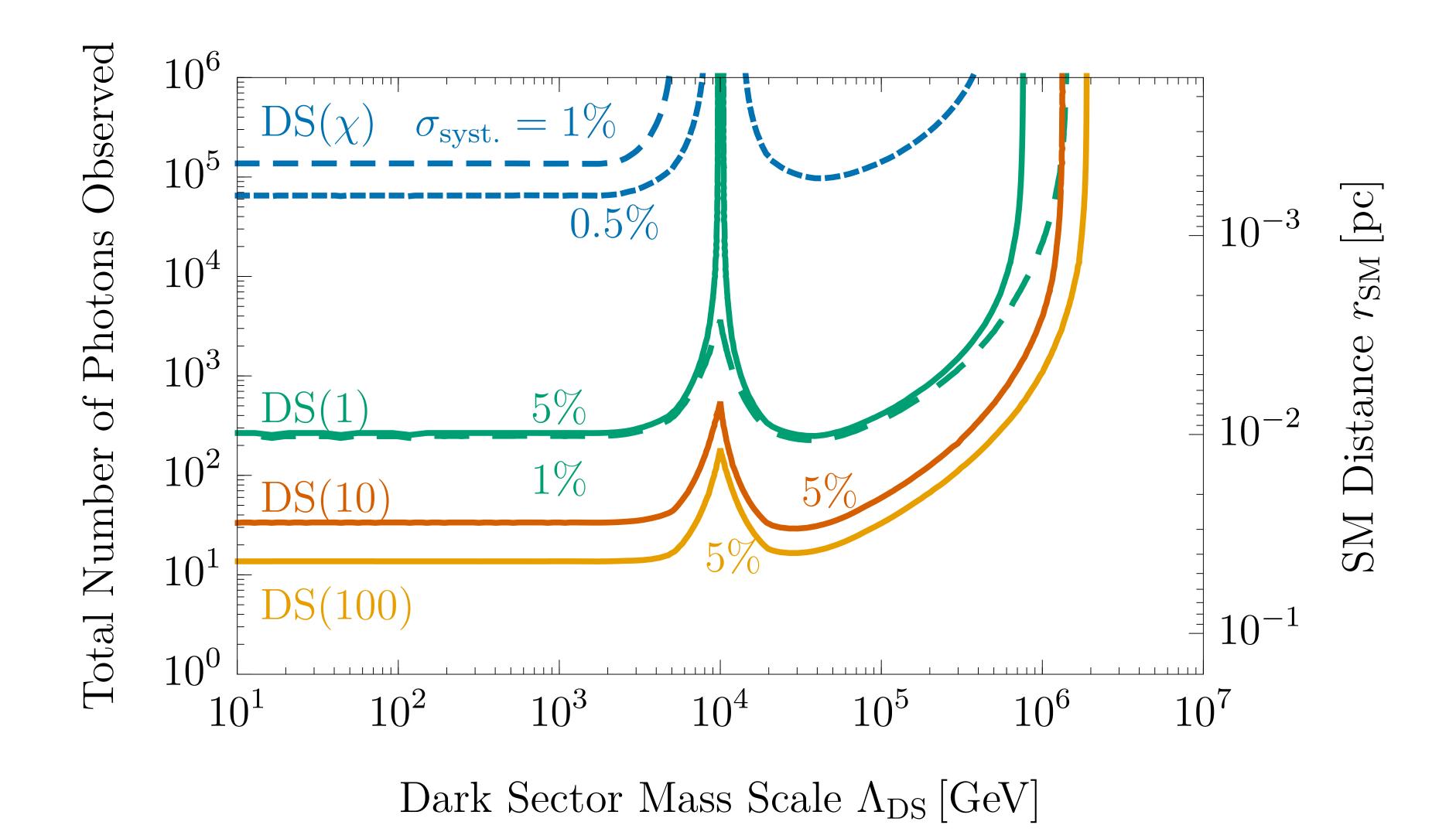






Dark Sector Exclusion Plot









If there are ~ 3000 EBHs pc⁻³ yr⁻¹, then 83% (1.4%) chance of at least one event closer than 0.05 (0.01) pc giving $\gtrsim 10$ (200) photons at HAWC in next 5 years



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Cosmological Scale	$< 10^{-6} \mathrm{pc^{-3} yr^{-1}}$	(1)
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Thank you!