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FCT
Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia

UNIVERSIDADE DE
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Primordial Black Holes as laboratories for Physics beyond the standard scenarios

Beyond what?

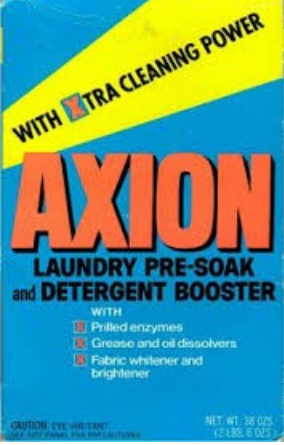
BSM

A new way to probe the total number of ALPs with $m < \text{few MeV}$ through the spin distribution of PBHs that are evaporating today!

BGR

A way to probe the beyond the horizon structure through the dynamics of evaporation (M, a, T) of BHs!

Ingredients



Scalar field with a shift symmetry in 4D
No mass terms by perturbative effects
Mass is generated by **non-perturbative** effects

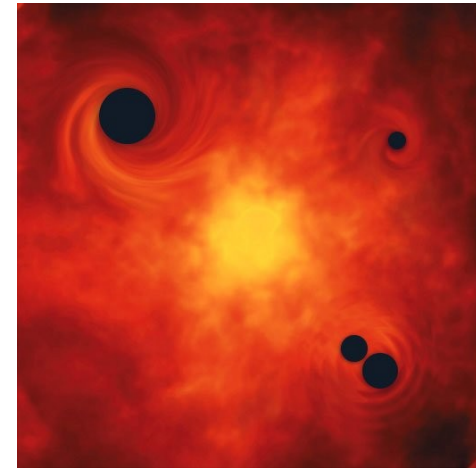
String theory compactification:

6 extra d + many ways to compactify $\Rightarrow (N_a \sim [100-10^5])$

PBHs are BHs formed in the **early Universe**

Through the gravitational collapse of **overdensities** in the **cosmic plasma**

Masses can be several orders of magnitude **below** the **solar mass**



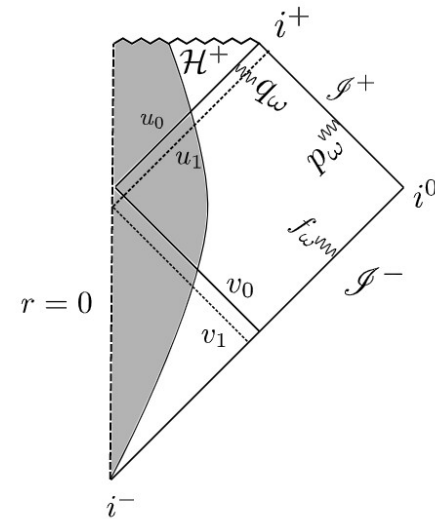
$M \sim 10^{12}$ kg evaporates enough to show changes in a_* in presence of many scalars. ($T > \text{few MeV}$)

BH evaporation

Spacetime before and after the formation of an horizon

(Hawking 1975)
$$n_\omega = \frac{1}{\left(e^{\frac{2\omega\pi}{\kappa}} - 1\right)}, \quad T_H = \frac{\kappa}{2\pi}$$

$$\Delta^{-s} \frac{d}{dr} \left(\Delta^{s+1} \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \left(\frac{K^2 - 2is(r-M)K}{\Delta} + 4is\omega r - \lambda \right) R = 0 \quad \dots$$

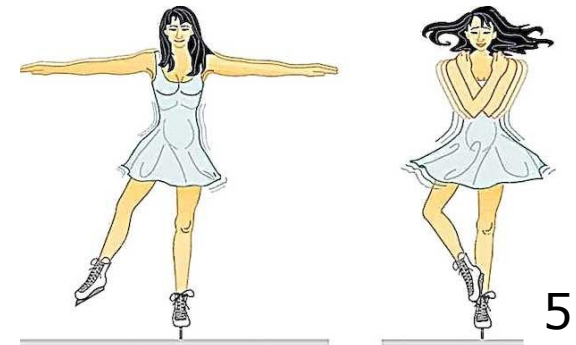


Evaporating BH: $M \downarrow$ & $T_H \uparrow \rightarrow$ emitted particle set **changes!!!**

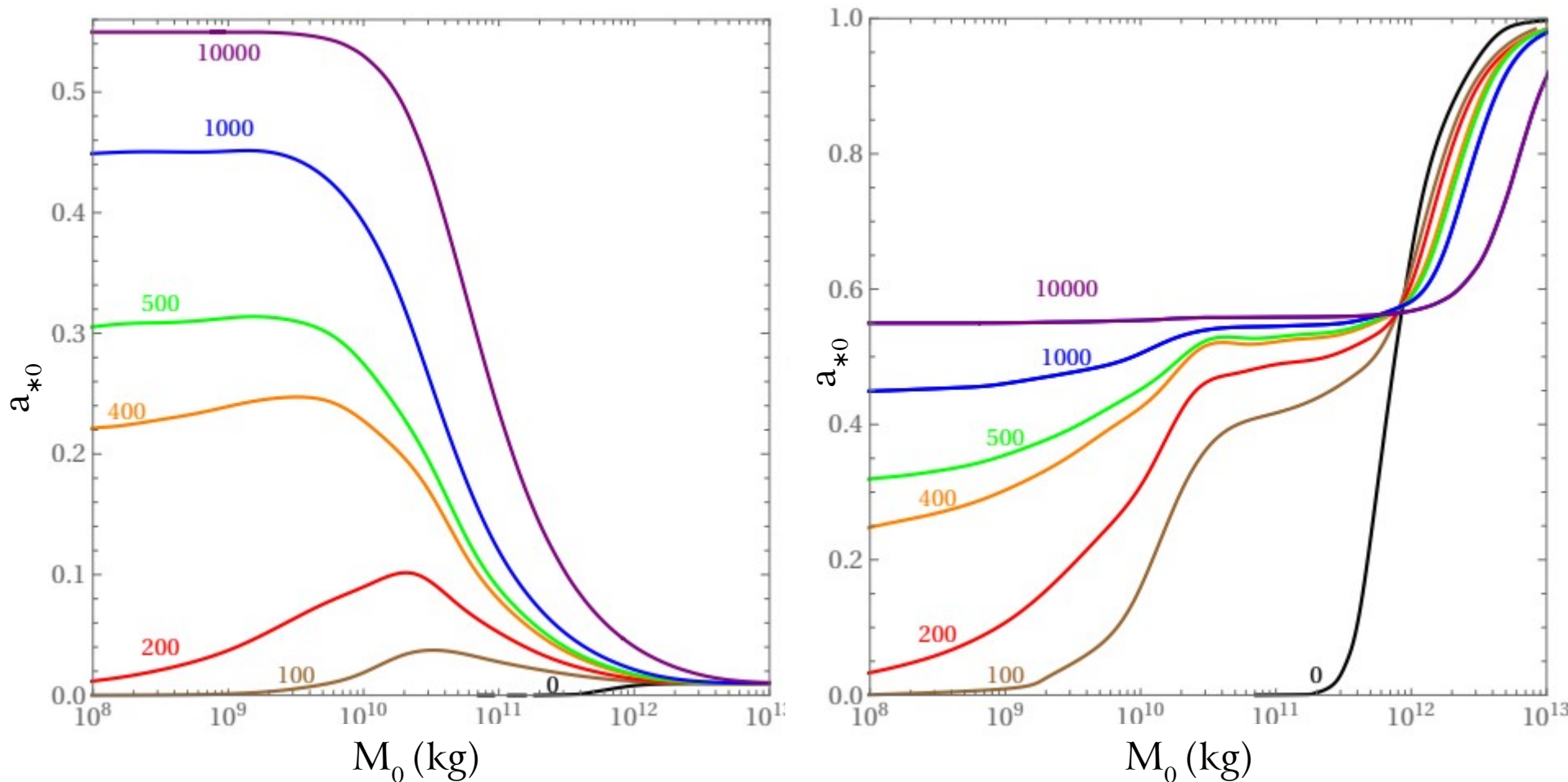
Particles emission with $m > T_H$ is exponentially **suppressed**

Approximation: particles are considered **massless** for $m < T_H$ and are **otherwise absent** from the emission spectrum.

ALPs $\rightarrow s=0$ leading mode $l=m=0 \rightarrow J/M^2 = a^* \uparrow$



Axiverse fingerprint in PBHs evaporation



Present PBH spin, a_{*0} , as a function of their present mass, M_0 , for an initial population with spin $a_* = 0.01, 0.99$ and varying mass. Curves labeled by number of light ALPs.

Why is this so interesting?

ALPs → cosmological and astrophysical effects → signatures of individual axions (mass ranges), not of the whole ‘string axiverse’.

The PBH spin distribution from evaporation process in the presence of many light scalar fields cannot, to our knowledge, be mimicked by other processes → unique signature of an underlying theory with a large number of light scalars.

How to go Beyond GR?

$$\nabla^\mu \nabla_\mu \Phi = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial^\mu (\sqrt{-g} g_{\mu\nu} \partial^\nu) \Phi = 0 \Rightarrow \dots$$

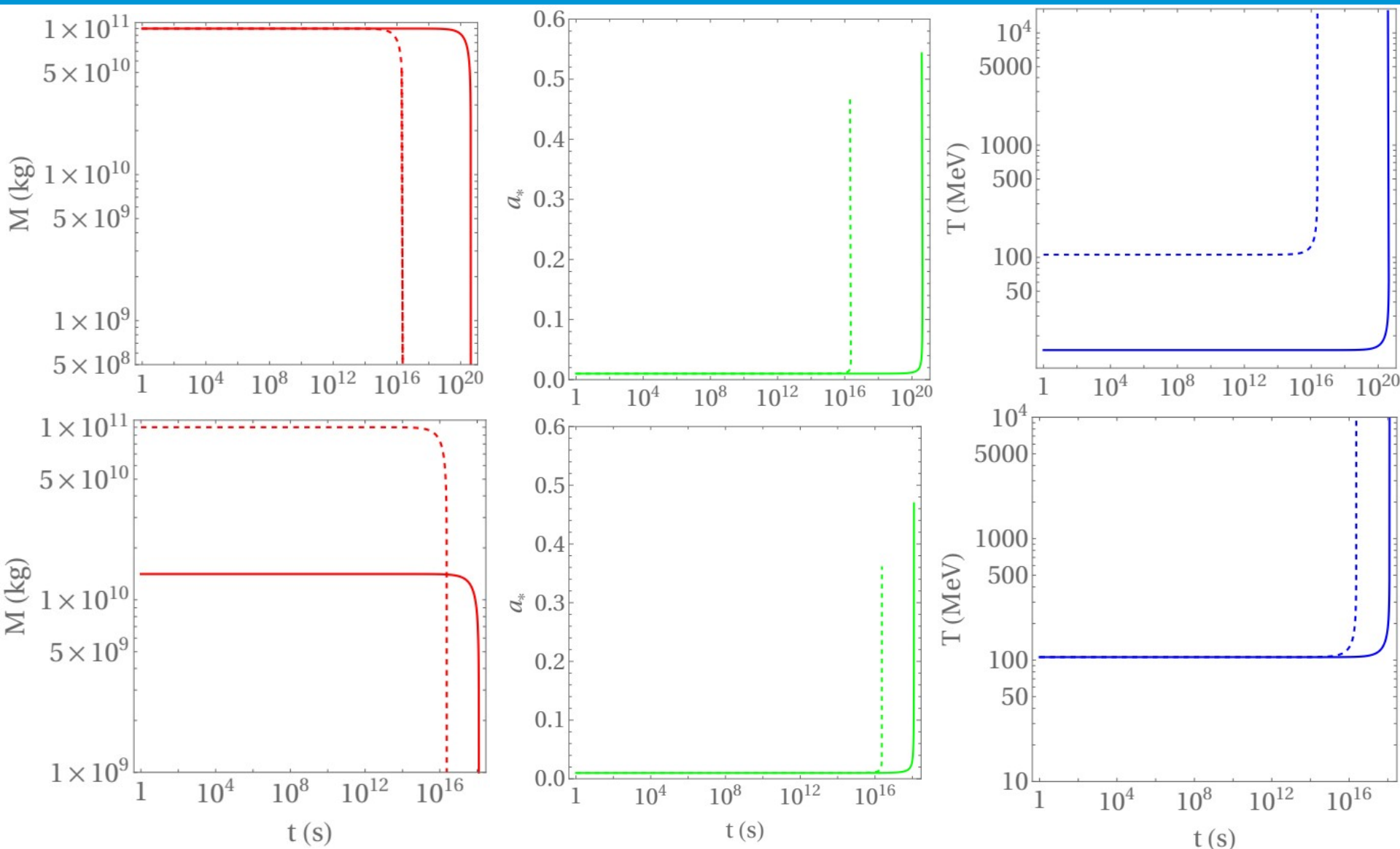
Take a metric not vacuum solution of GR

Kerr-black-bounce: $r = \sqrt{\tilde{r}^2 + \ell^2}$

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2Mr^2}{\Sigma} \right) dt^2 + \frac{\Sigma}{\delta\Delta} dr^2 + \Sigma d\theta^2 + \frac{A \sin^2 \theta}{\Sigma} d\phi^2 - \frac{4Mar \sin^2 \theta}{\Sigma} dt d\phi.$$

$$\Sigma = r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta, \quad \Delta = r^2 + a^2 - 2Mr, \quad A = (r^2 + a^2)^2 - \Delta a^2 \sin^2 \theta, \quad \delta = 1 - \frac{\ell^2}{r^2}$$

Same M and T evolutions

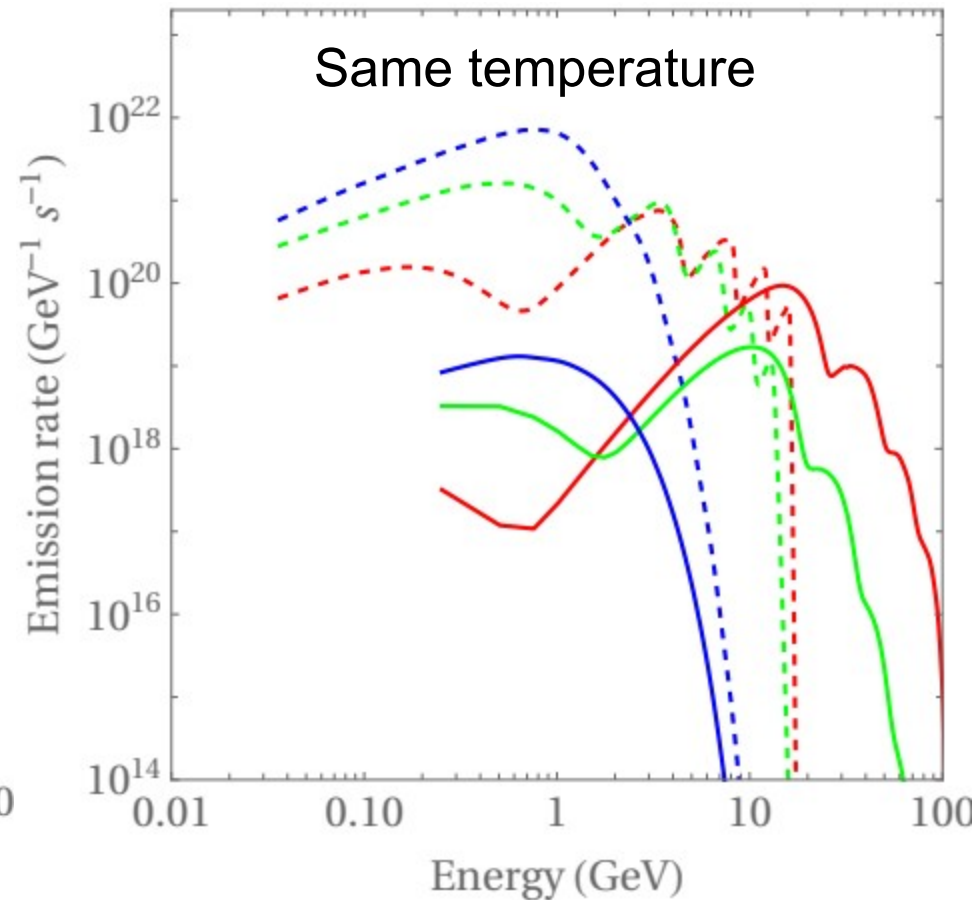
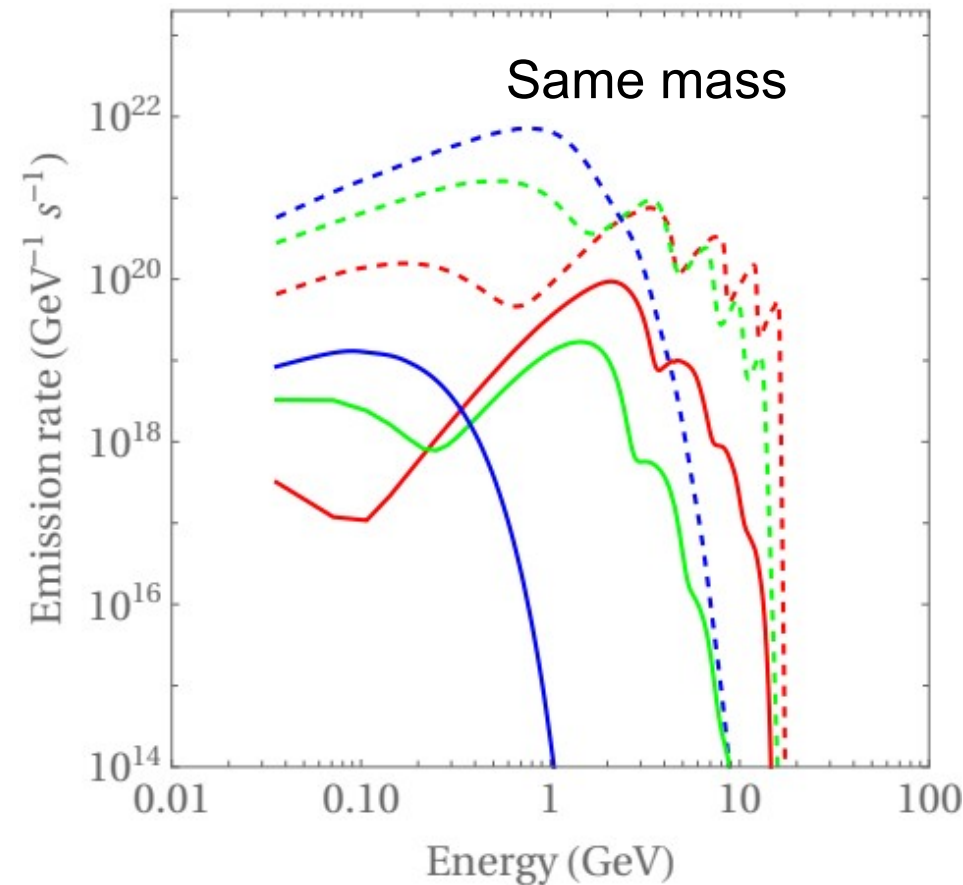


Solid Kerr BH Dashed Kerr-b-b BH

Primary scalar emission

$$\frac{d^2 N}{dt dE} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{l,m} \frac{T_{l,m}(\omega)}{e^{2\pi k/\kappa} - 1} .$$

$$\kappa = \sqrt{\frac{r_H^2}{r_H^2 + \ell^2}} \sqrt{1 - a_*^2/2r_+}$$



Why is this so interesting?

BH structure → Event Horizon → differences in the Hawking emission.

No information is coming from inside the EH but in a certain sense you can look inside with out looking inside!!!

References

Marco Calzà, John March-Russell, João G. Rosa,
“Evaporating primordial black holes, the string axiverse, and hot dark
radiation”,
ArXiv:2110.13602

Marco Calzà,
“Evaporation of a Kerr-black-bounce by emission of scalar particles”,
Phys.Rev.D 107 (2023) 4, 044067

Thanks for your attention!!!



“That’s all Folks!”