

Sébastien Clesse  
Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB)



# The Quest of Subsolar (Primordial) Black Holes



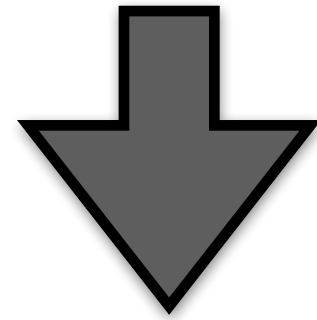
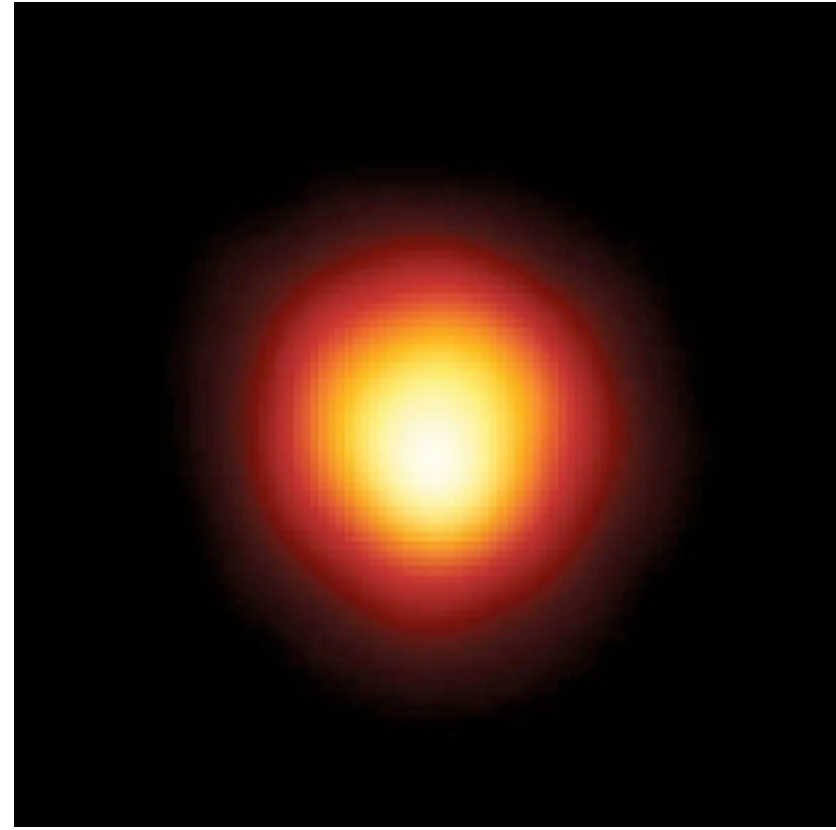


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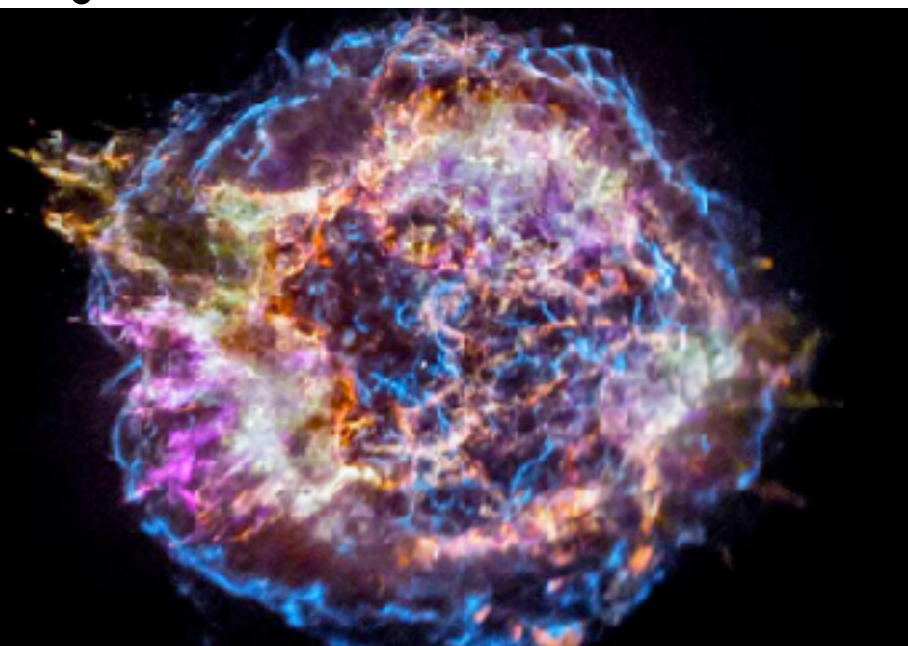
*Essential is invisible to the eyes  
(A. de Saint-Exupéry, Le petit Prince)*



Massive stars



Supernovae,  
core collapse



+

Neutron  
Star  
1.2-2  $M_{\odot}$

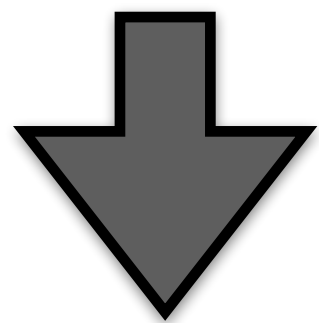
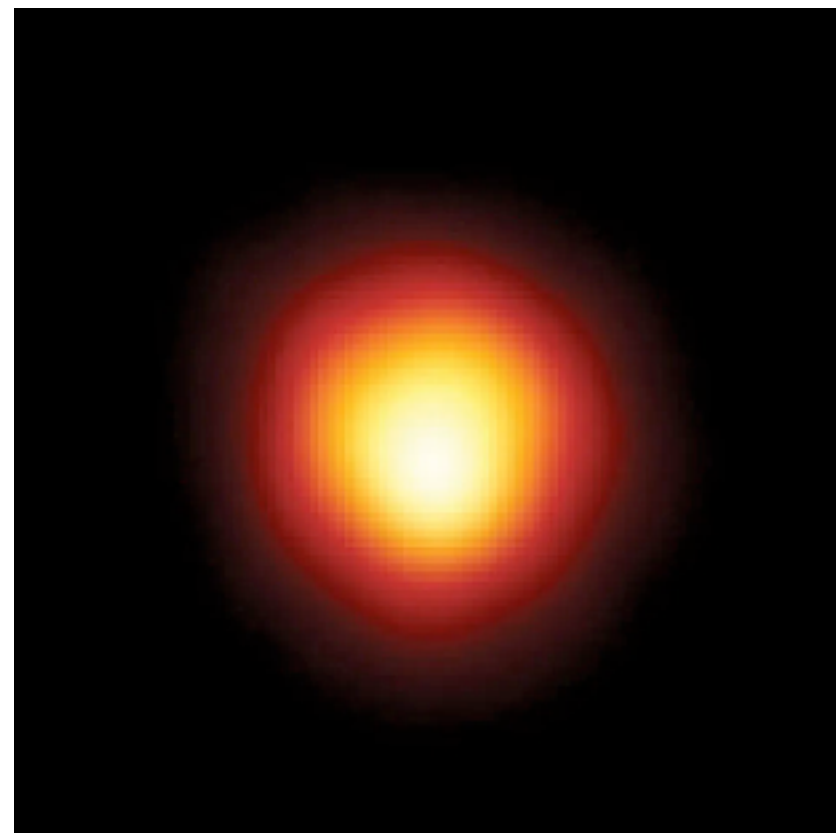
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Hole

5-60  $M_{\odot}$

Never lighter than 1  $M_{\odot}$

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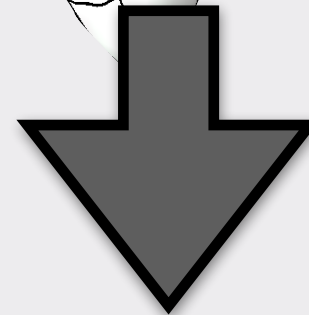
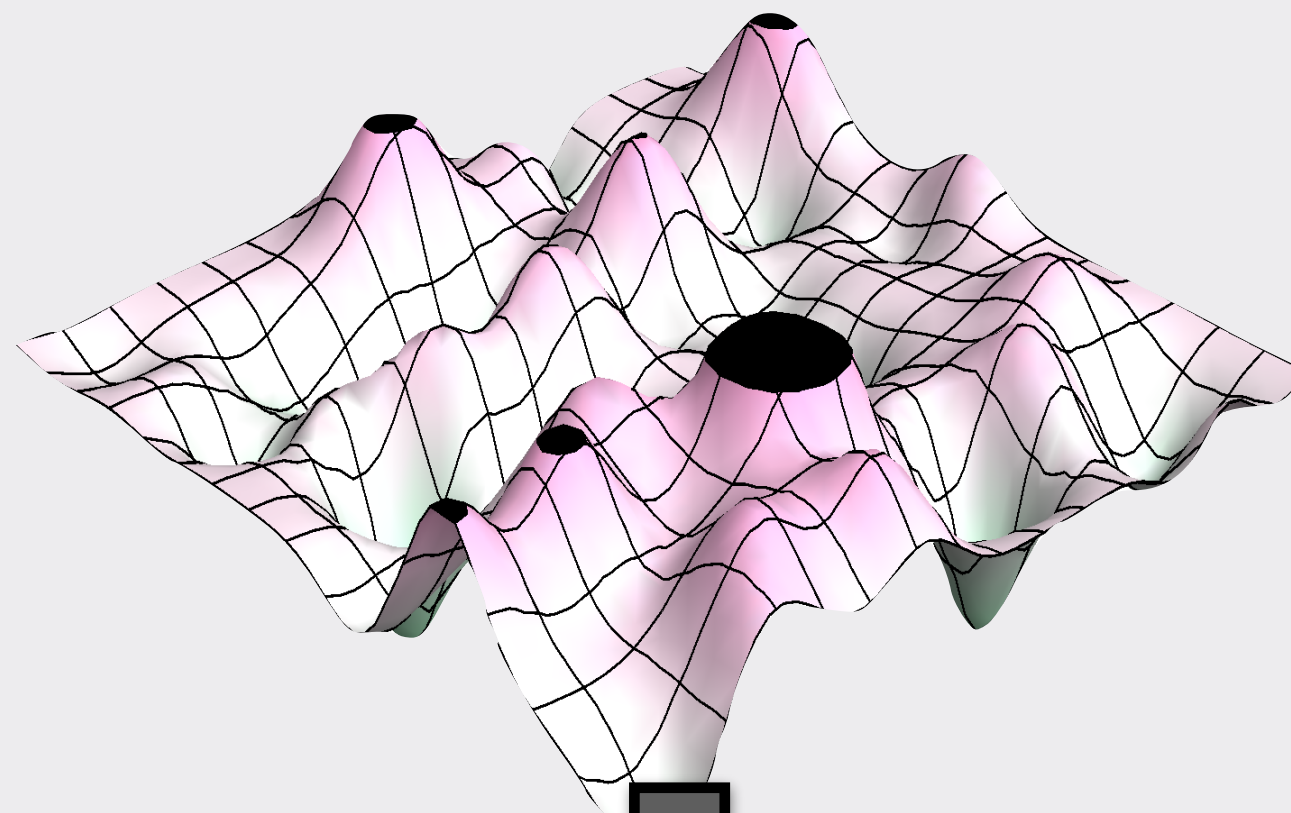
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Inhomogeneities  
from the Big-Bang

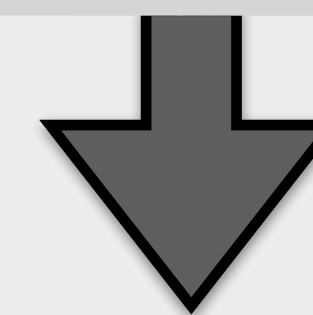
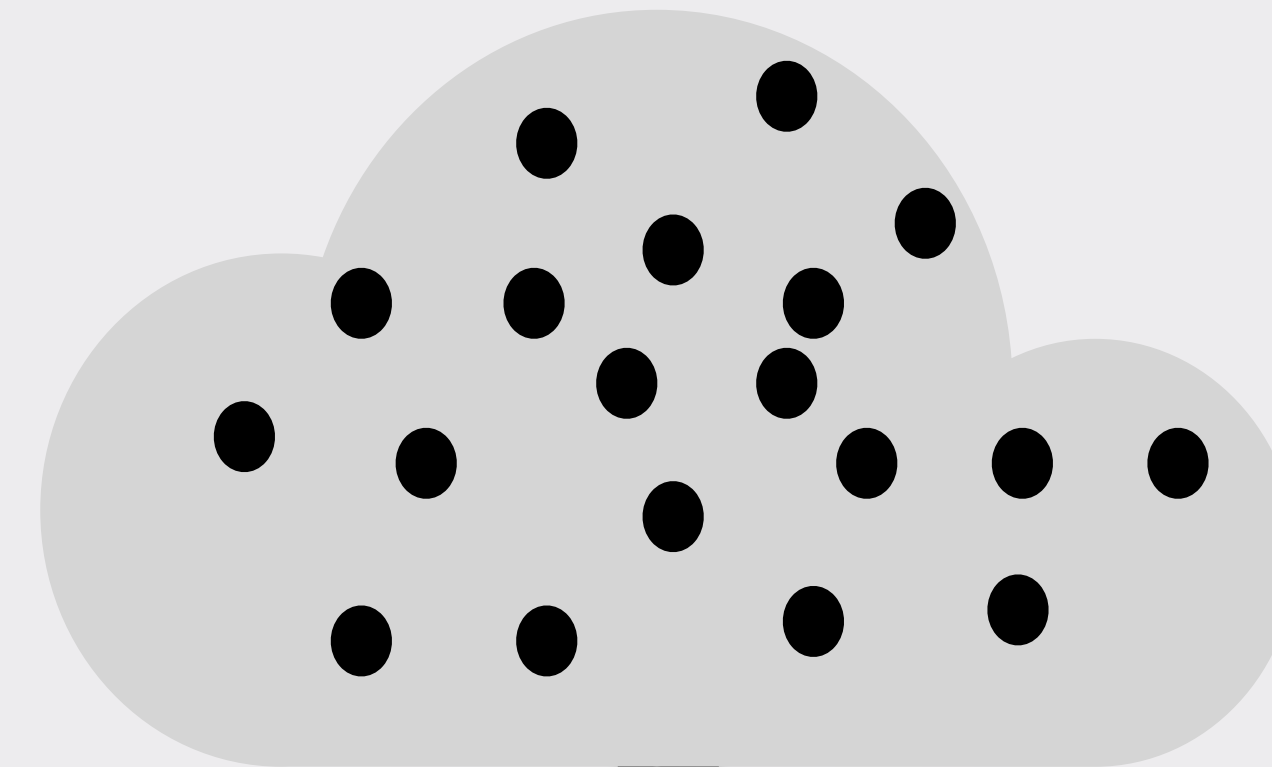


If  $O(1)$ , collapse  
in the early Universe



Primordial black holes

Cloud of  
dark matter particles



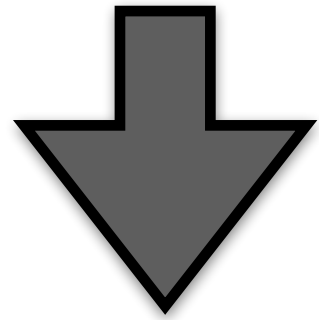
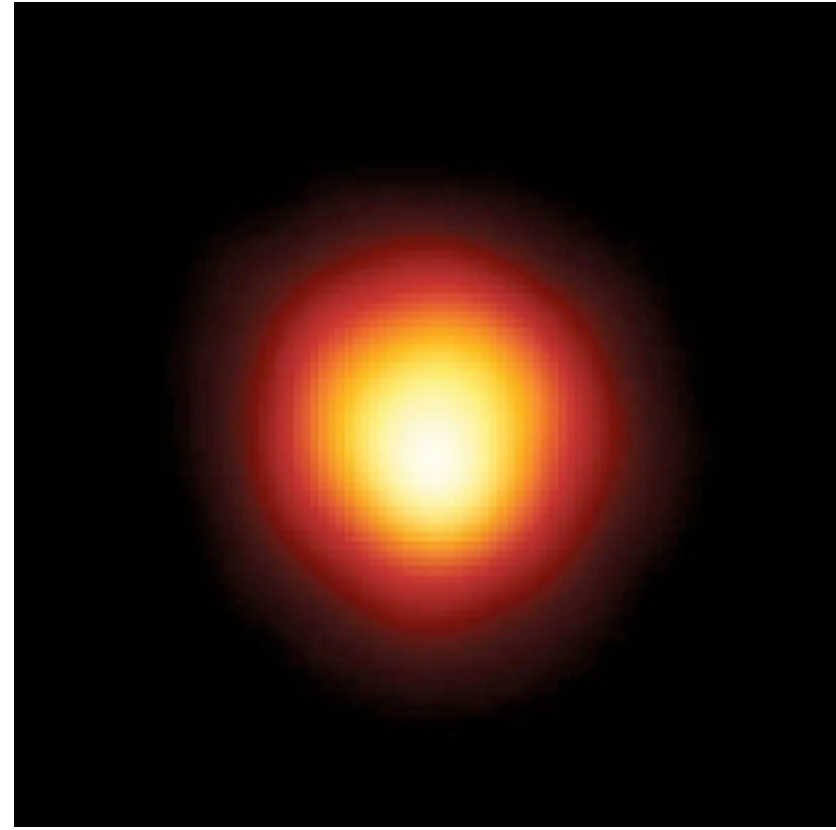
If dissipative, collapse  
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Dark Matter black holes



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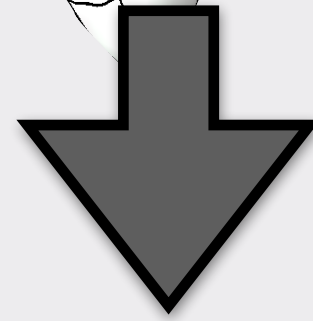
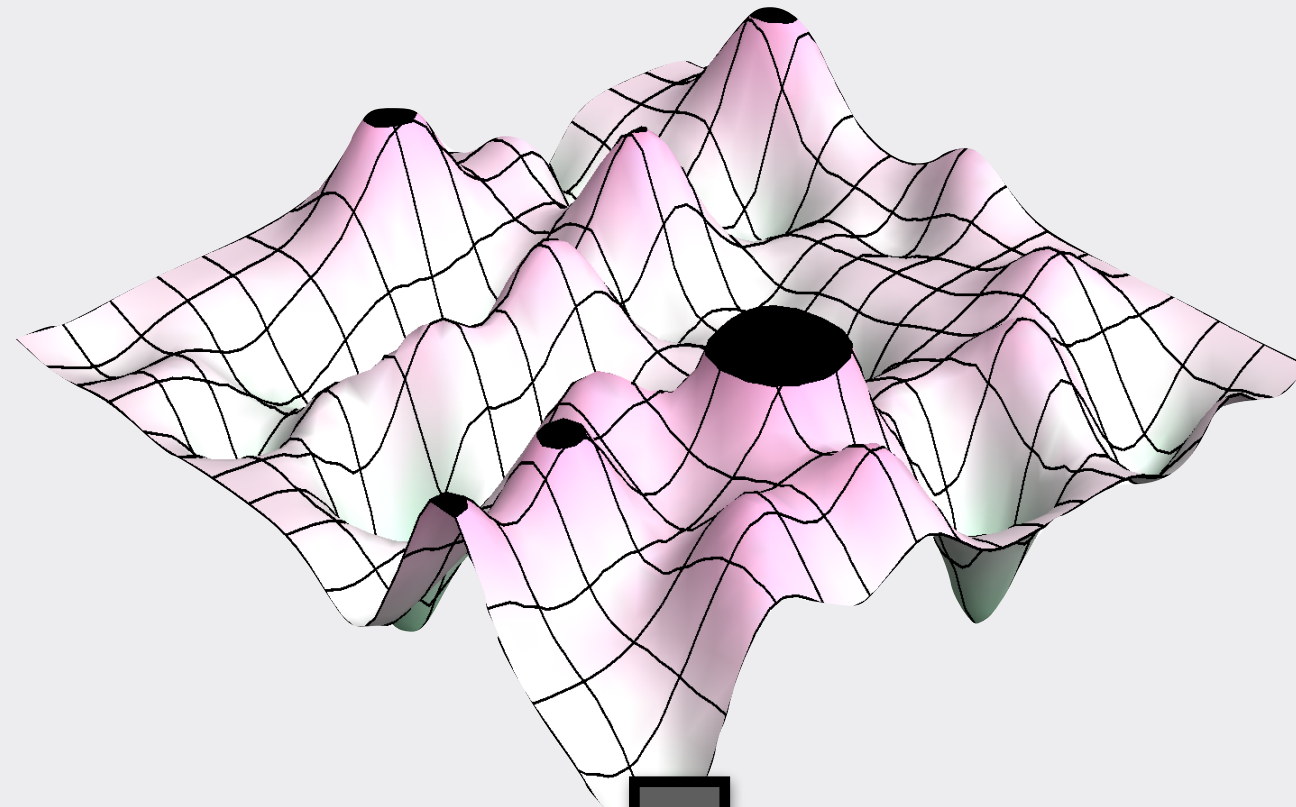
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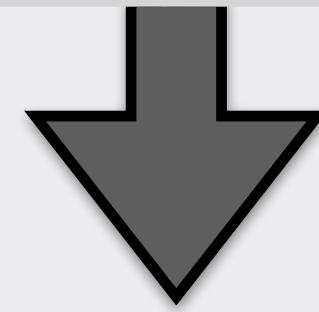
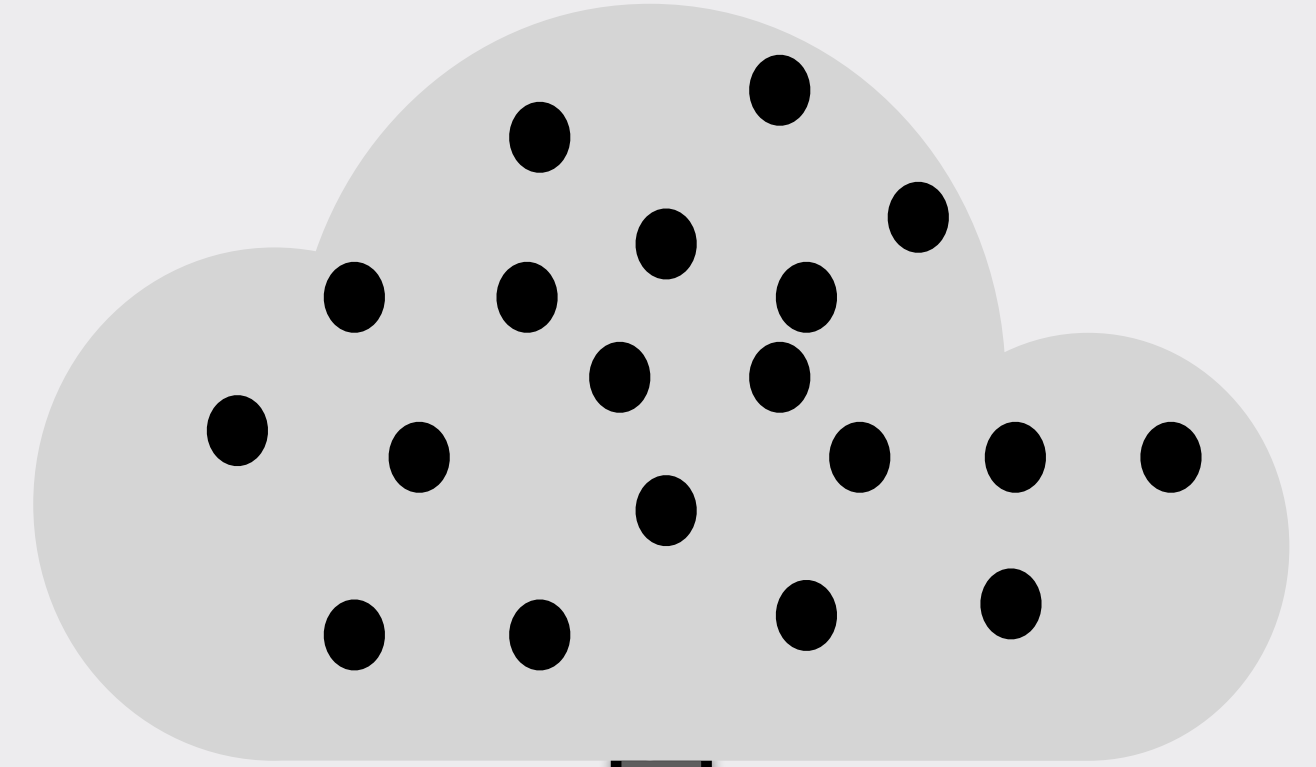


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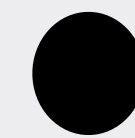


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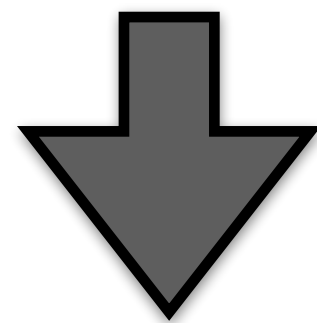
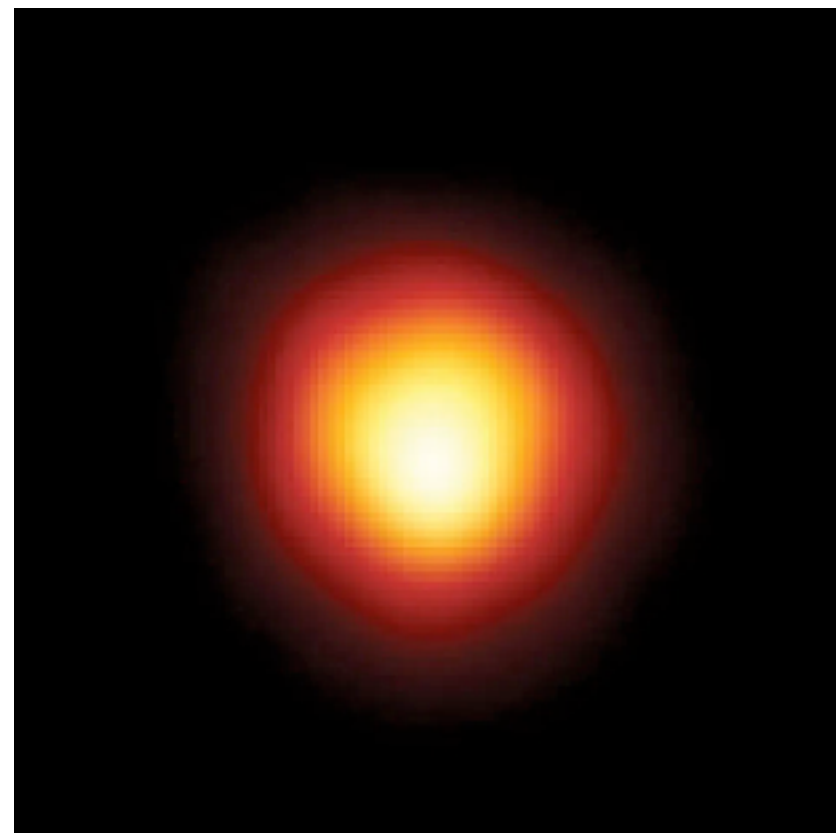
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Can have any mass, including smaller than one solar mass

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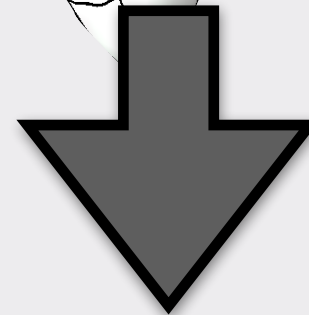
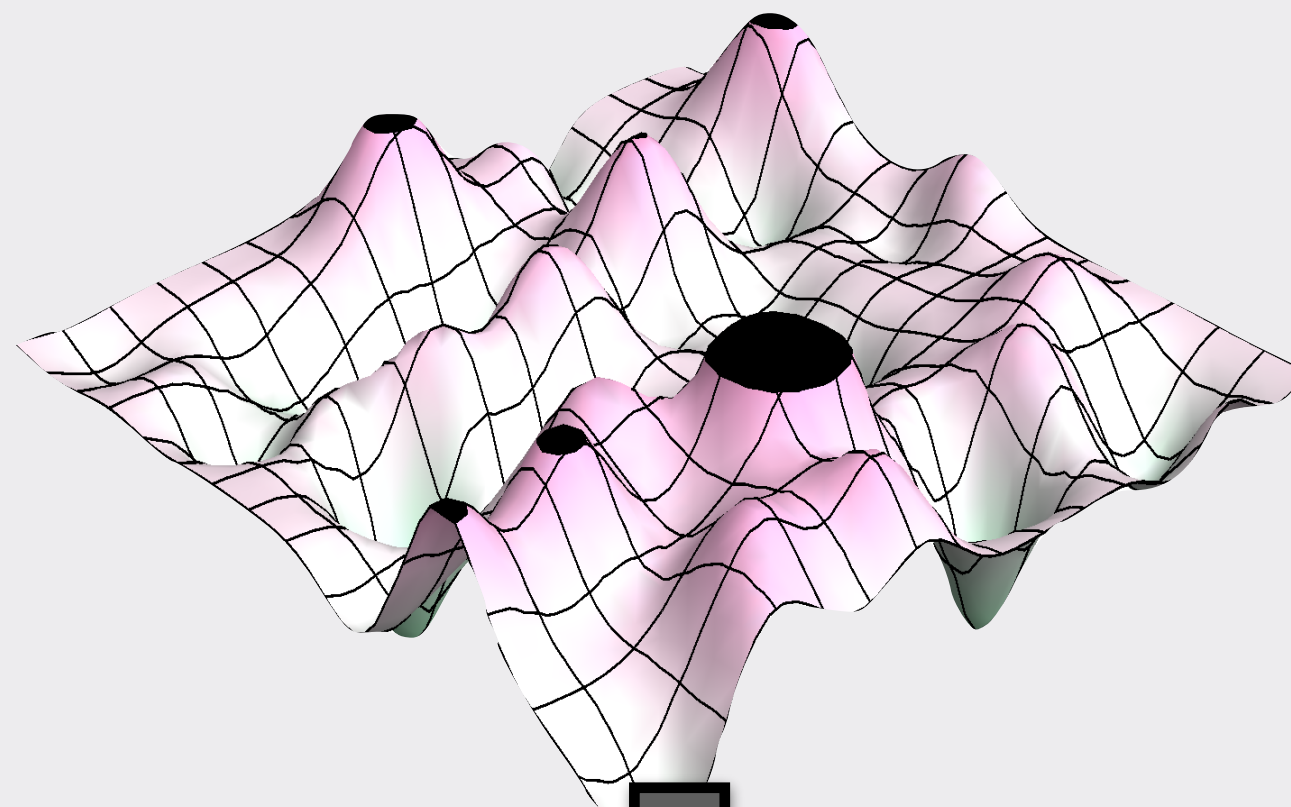
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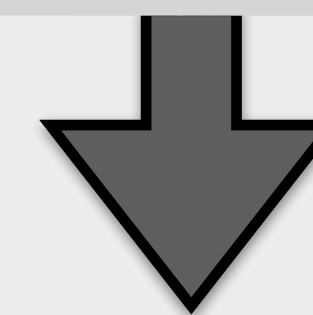
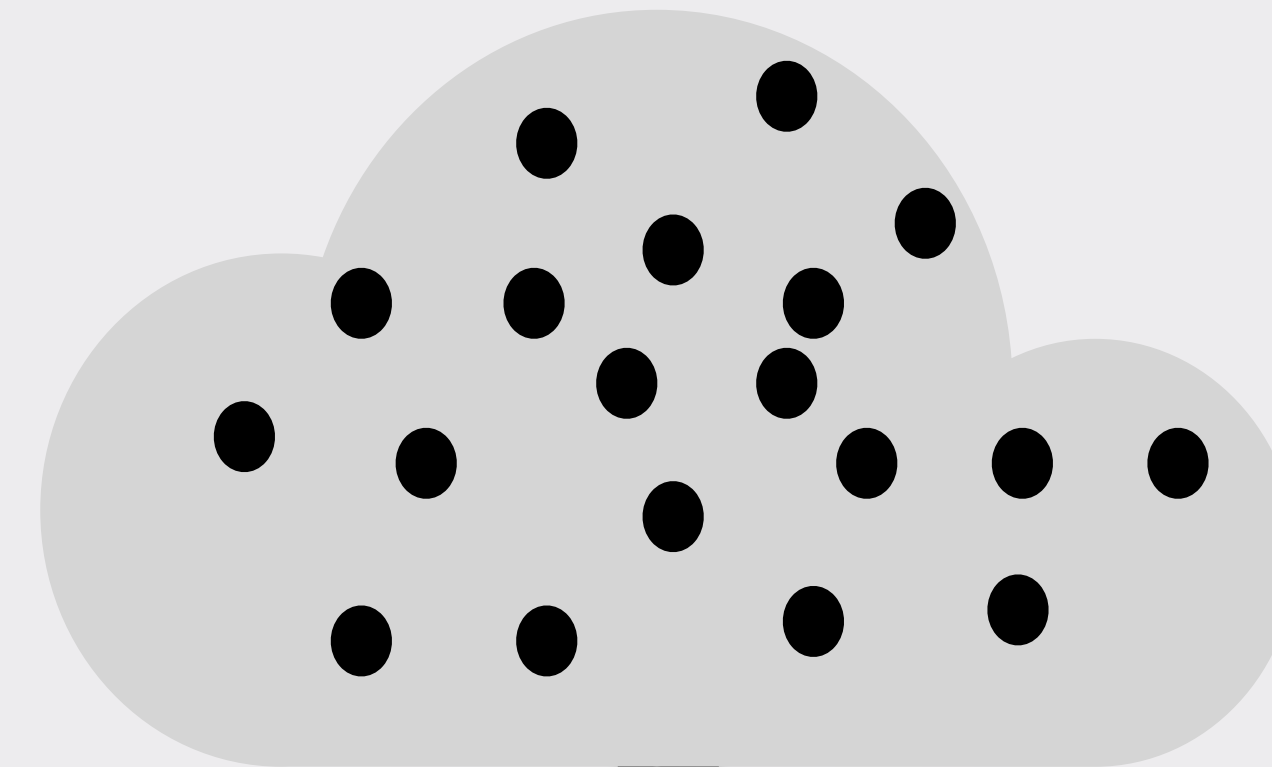


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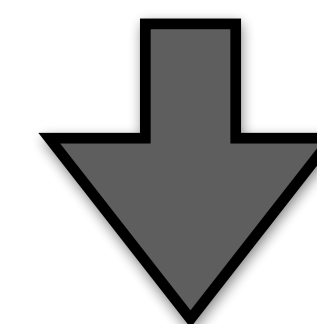


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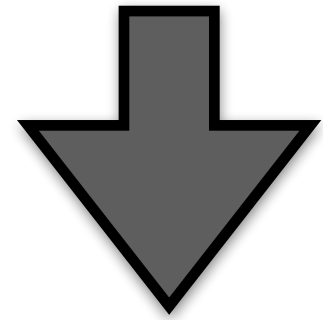
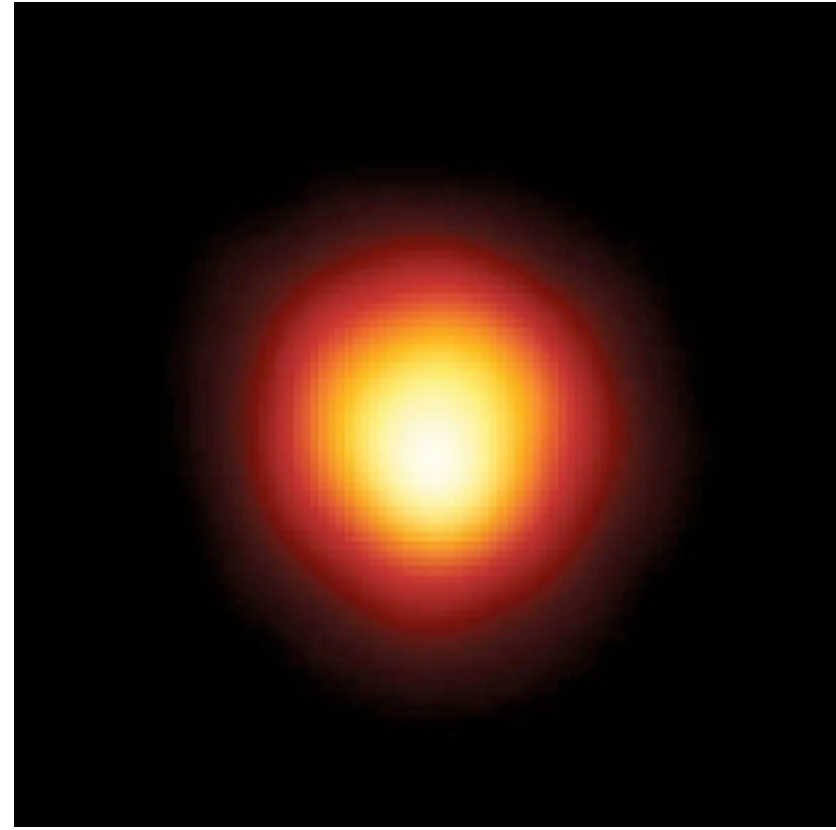


Our target





Massive stars



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Neutron  
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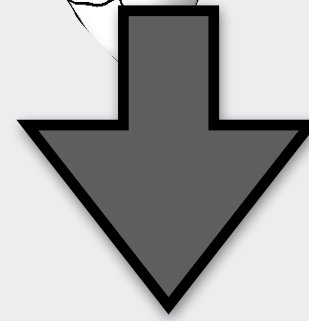
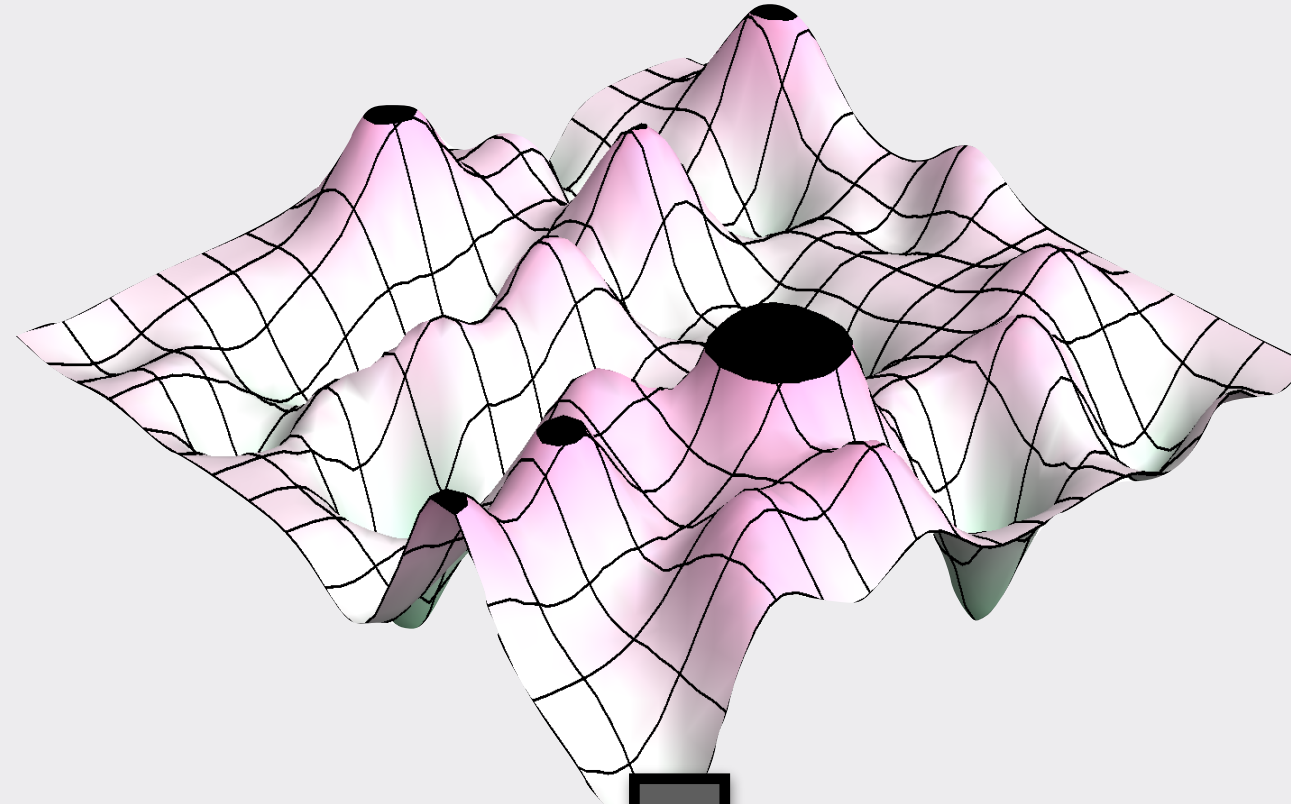
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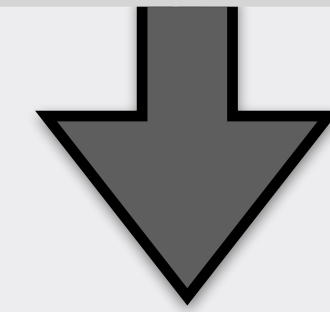
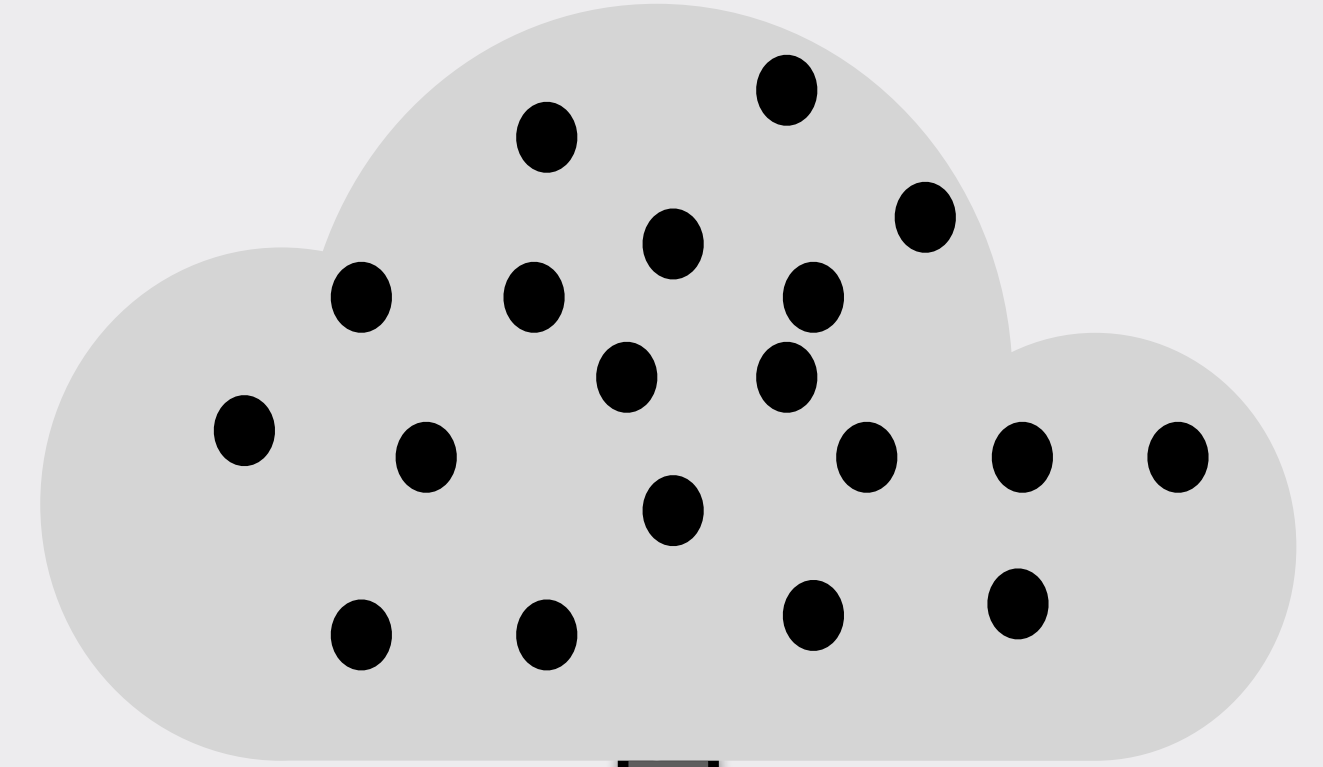


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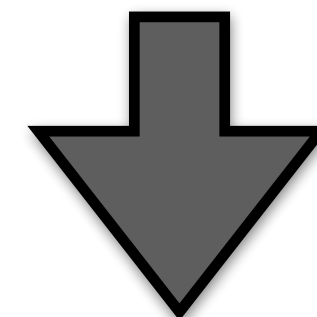


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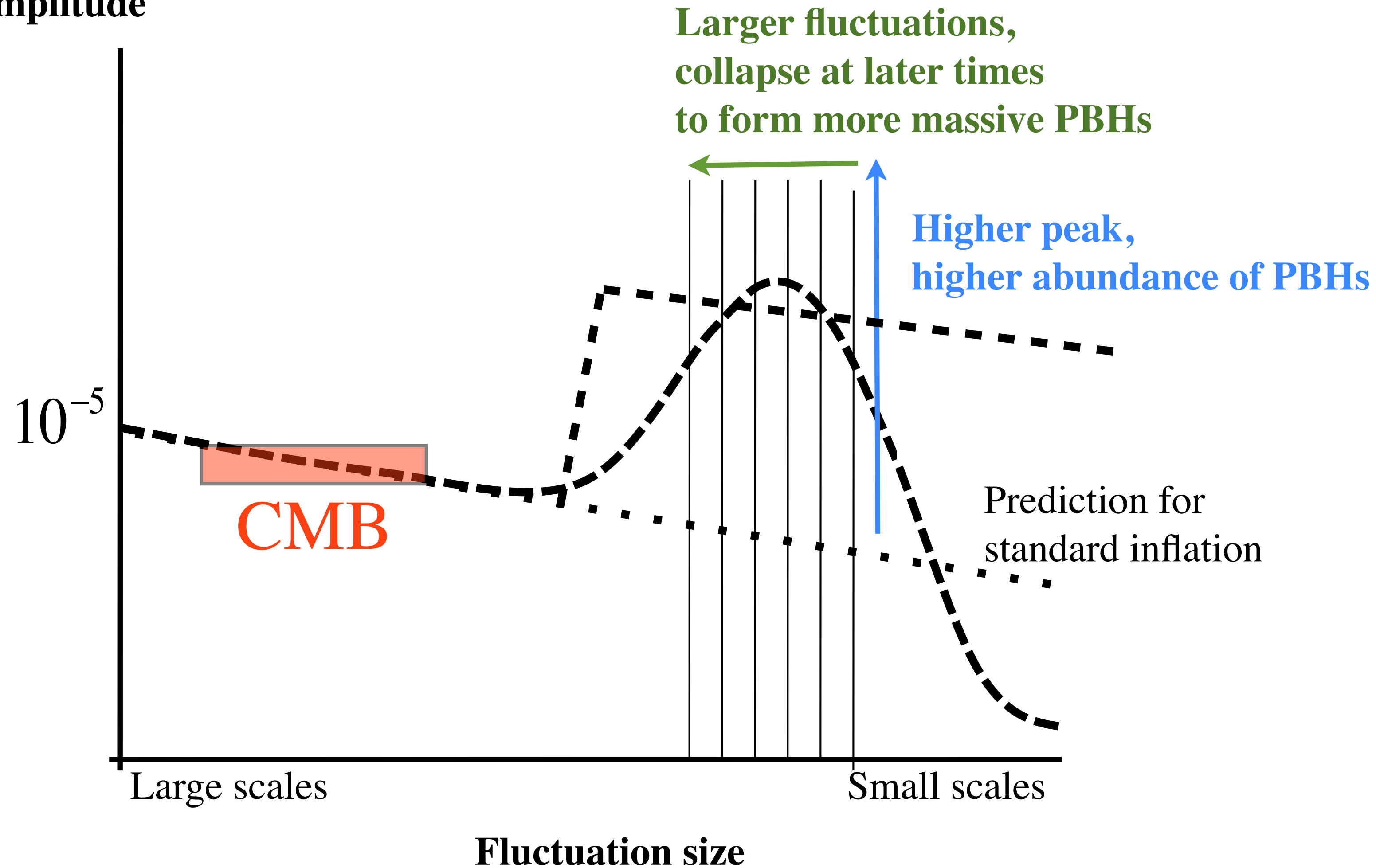


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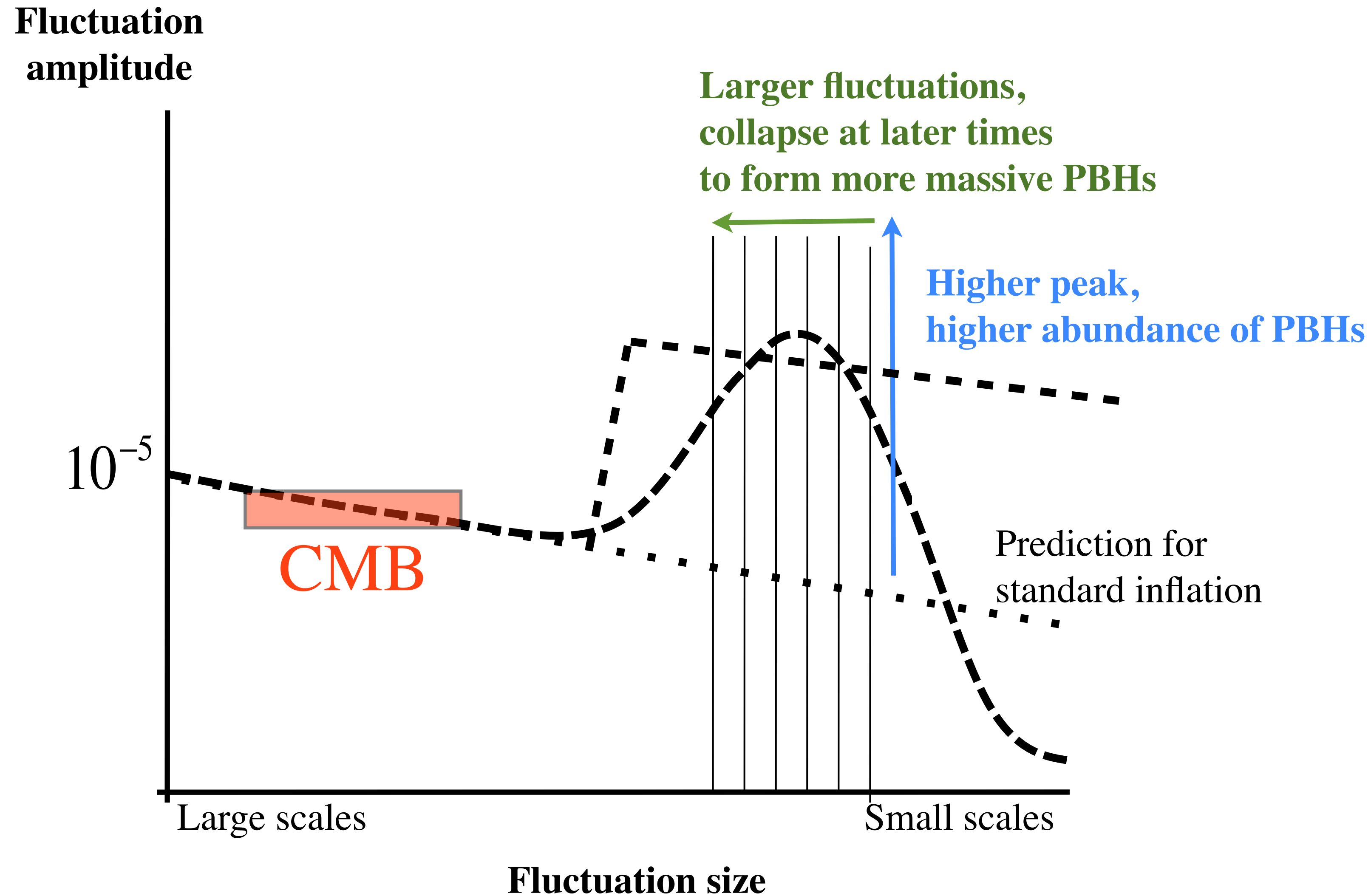
# A simple but **fine-tuned** process...

Fluctuation  
amplitude





# A simple but **fine-tuned** process...



For *Gaussian* perturbations, the density of PBH depends **exponentially** on the threshold ( $\delta_{\text{cr}}$ ) and fluctuation amplitude :

$$\beta \equiv \frac{\rho_{\text{PBH}}^{\text{form}}}{\rho_{\text{cr}}} = \text{erfc} \left( \frac{\delta_{\text{cr}}}{\sqrt{\mathcal{P}_\delta}} \right) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{P}_\delta}}{\delta_{\text{cr}}} e^{-\frac{\delta_{\text{cr}}^2}{2\mathcal{P}_\delta}}$$

**PBHs do not have the same mass**

**Double fine-tuning problem!**



# ...linked to the QCD epoch

From *known* thermal history:

- Chandrasekhar mass  $\sim$  Horizon mass at QCD epoch
- Change in the number of relativistic degrees of freedom
- Equation of state reduction
- Critical threshold is reduced
- Formation of (sub)solar-mass PBHs is boosted

Byrnes, Hindmarsh, Young, Hawkins, 1801.06138  
Carr, S.C., García-Bellido, Kühnel, 1906.08217

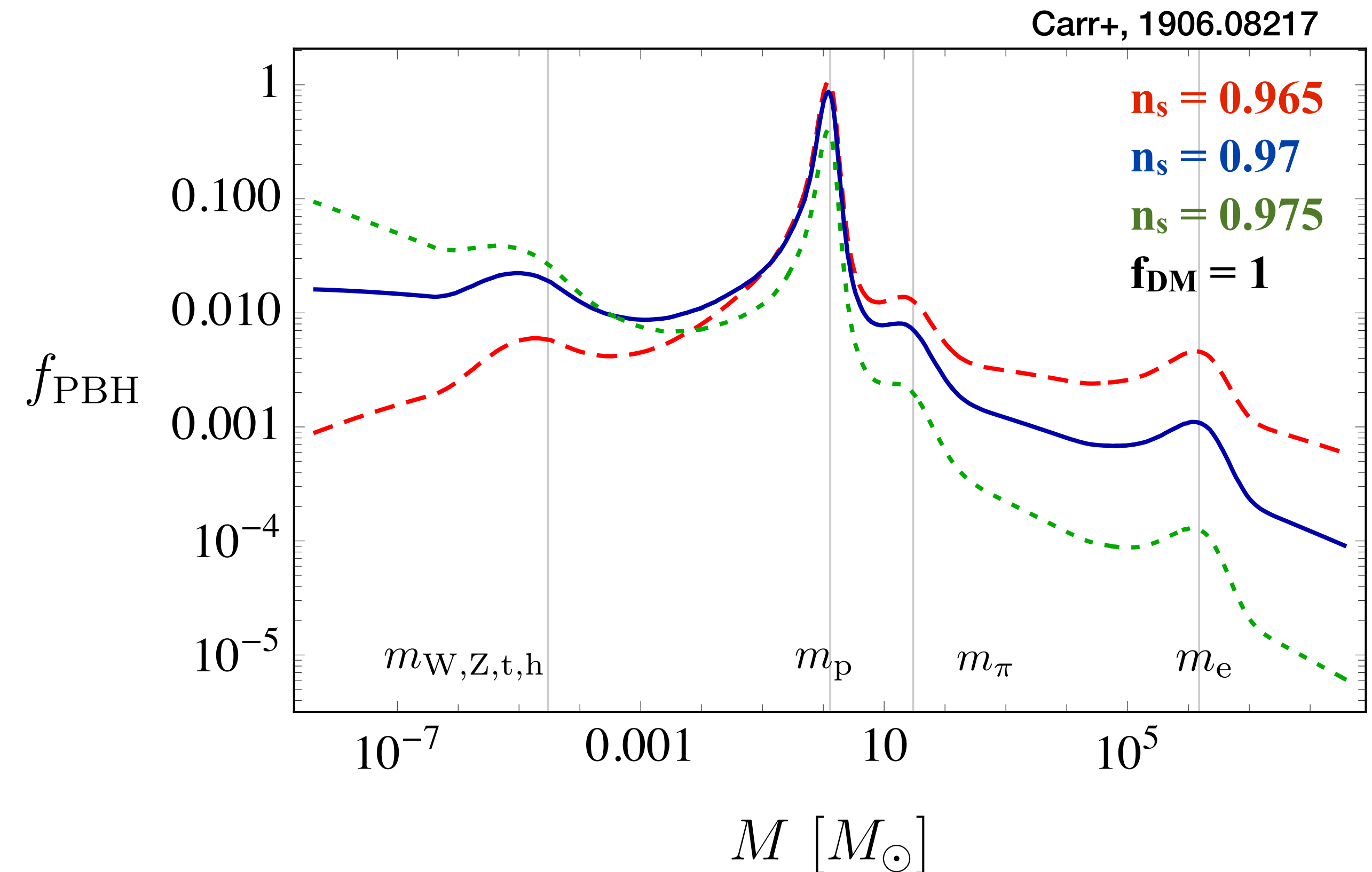


# ...linked to the QCD epoch

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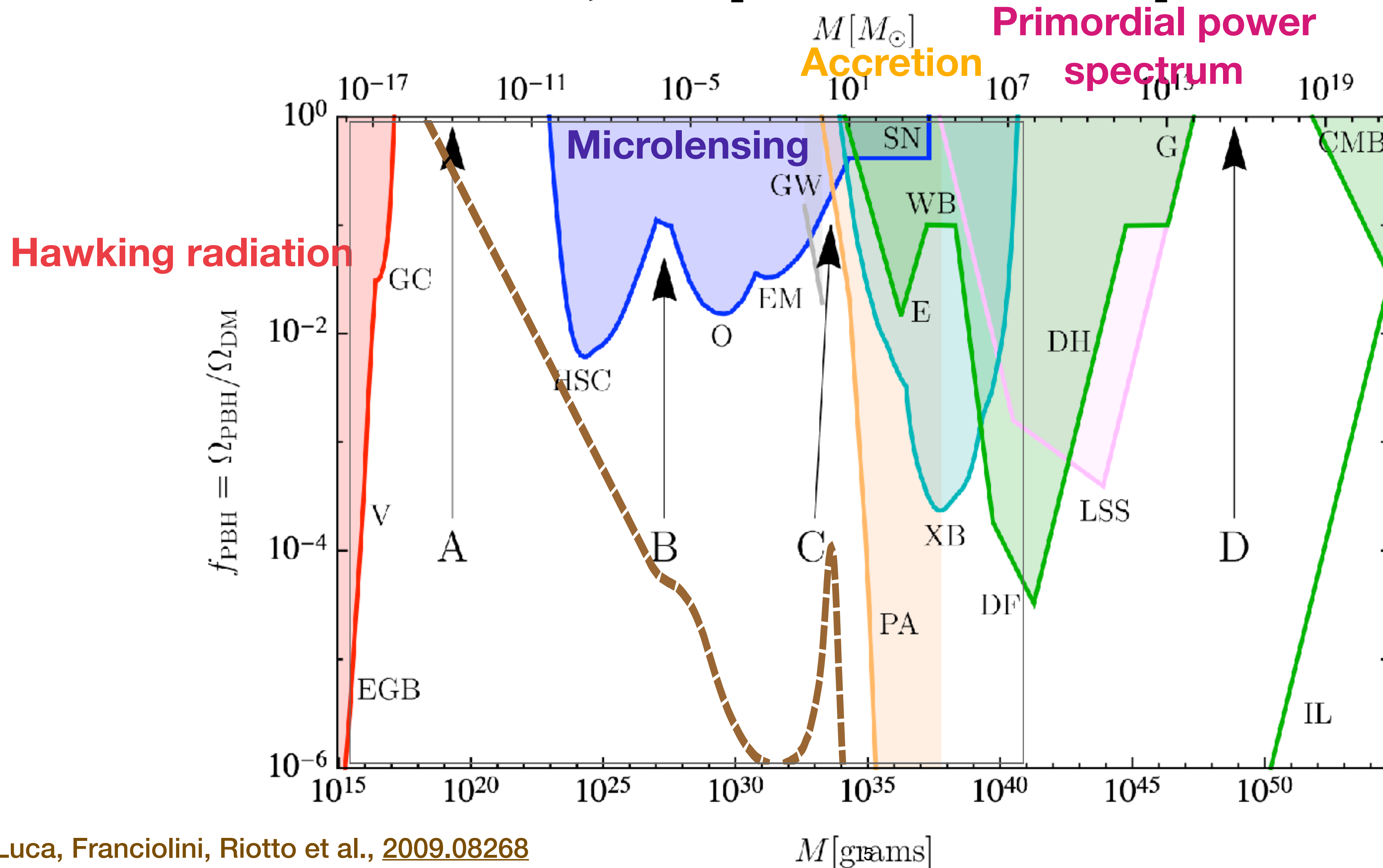
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- ✓ Inevitable
- ✓ Naturally leads to stellar-mass PBHs
- ⊙ But does not solve the abundance/transition problems

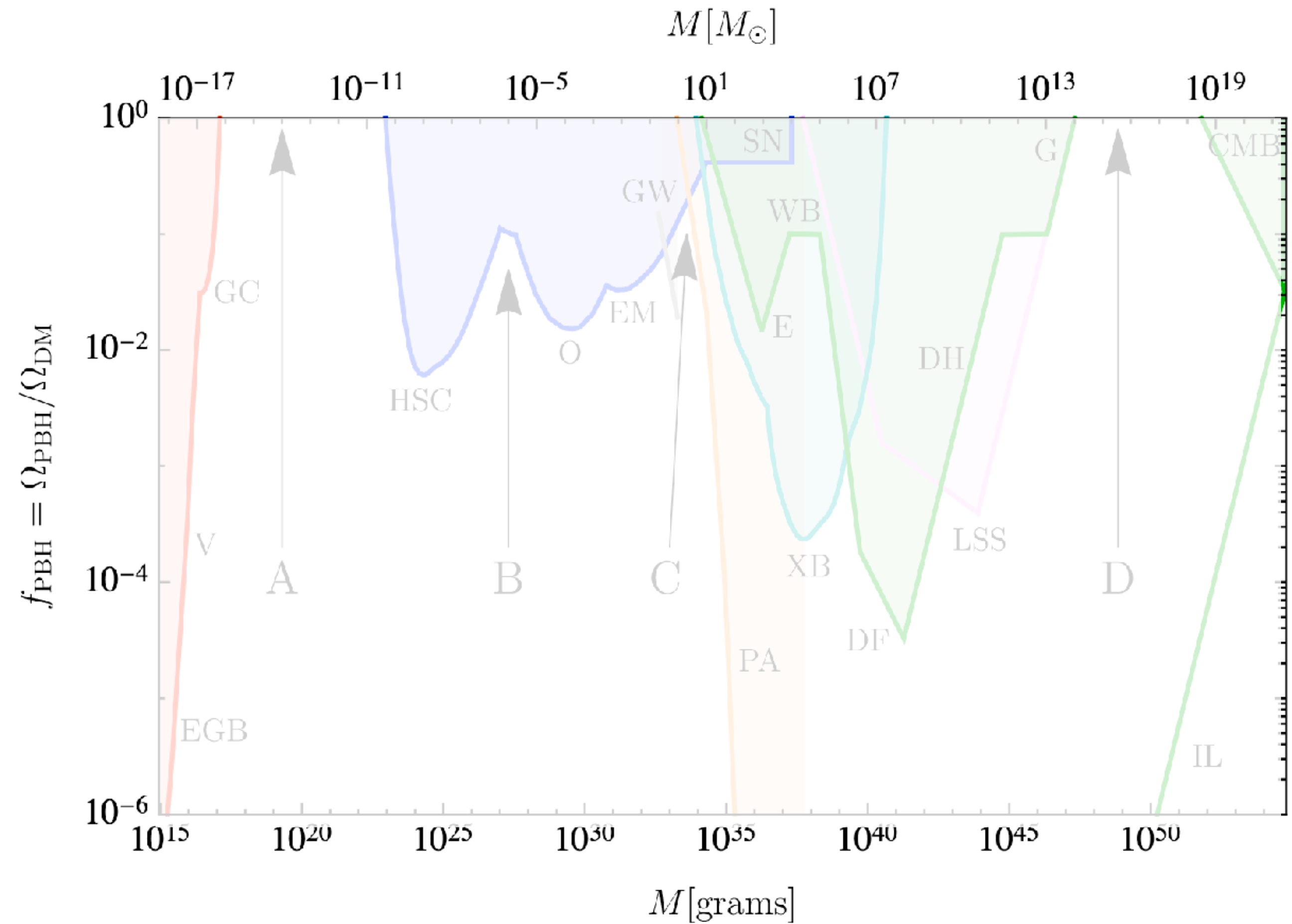


# Limits vs clues, a question of point of view



Carr & Kuhnel, 2006.02838

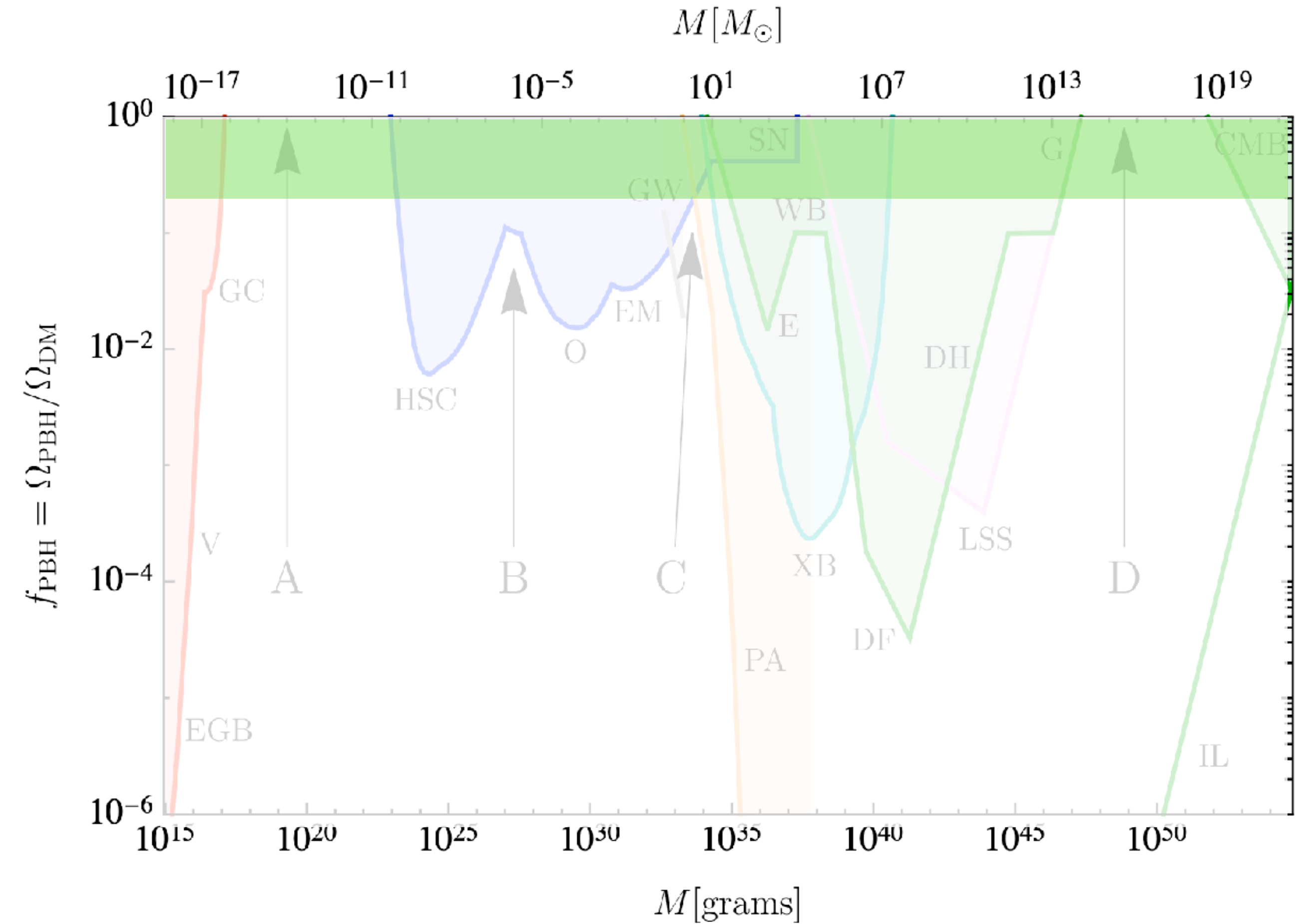
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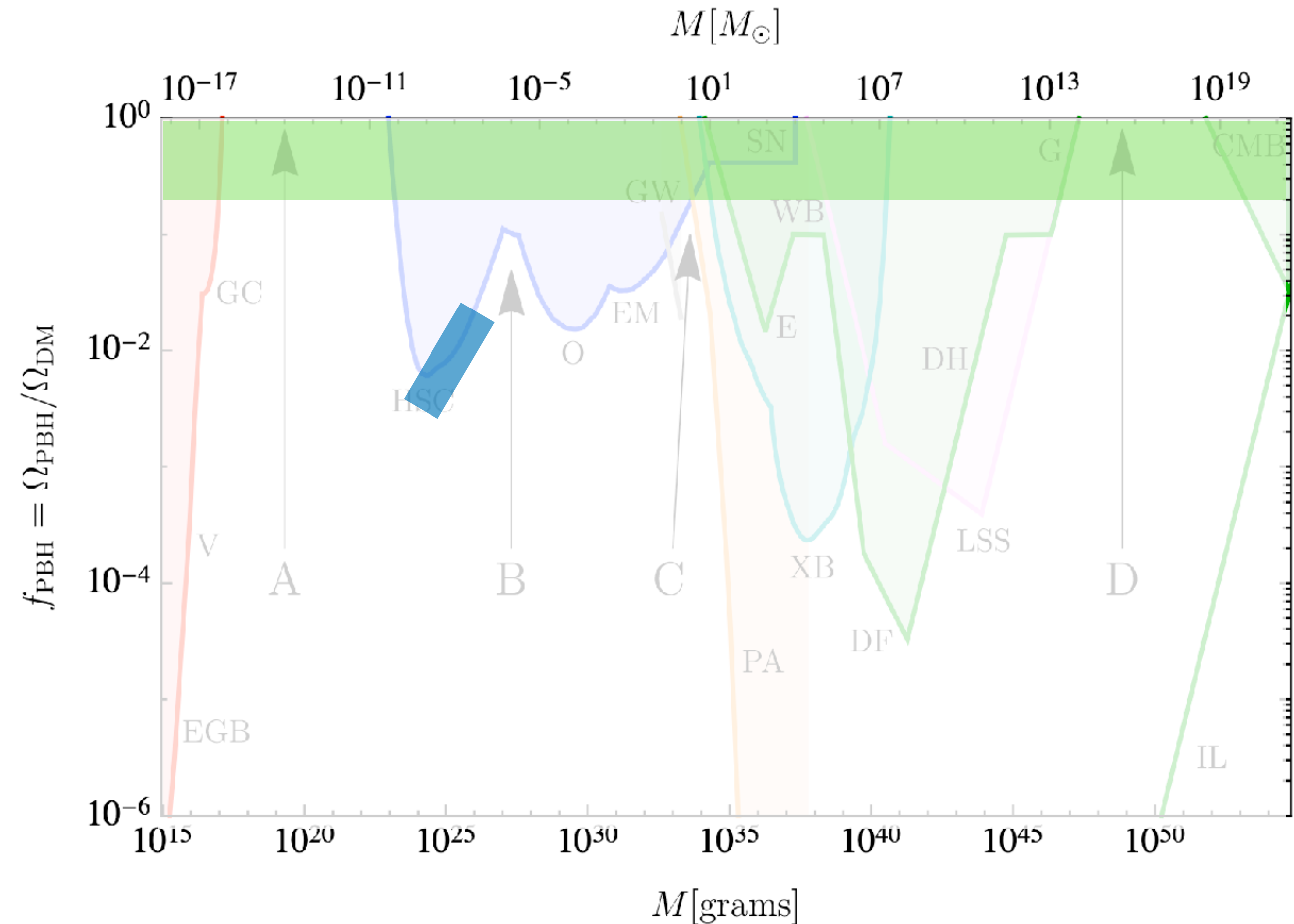
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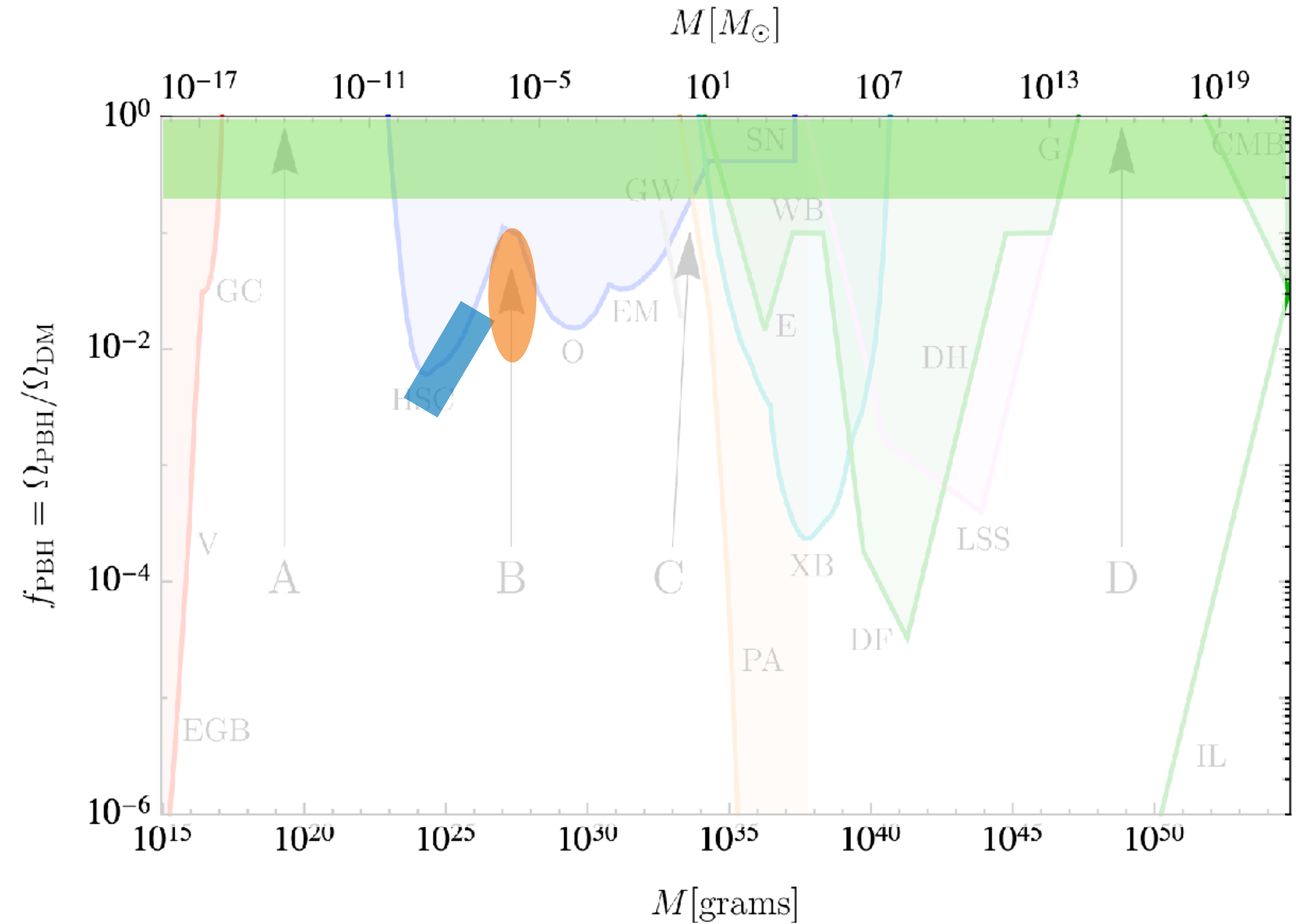
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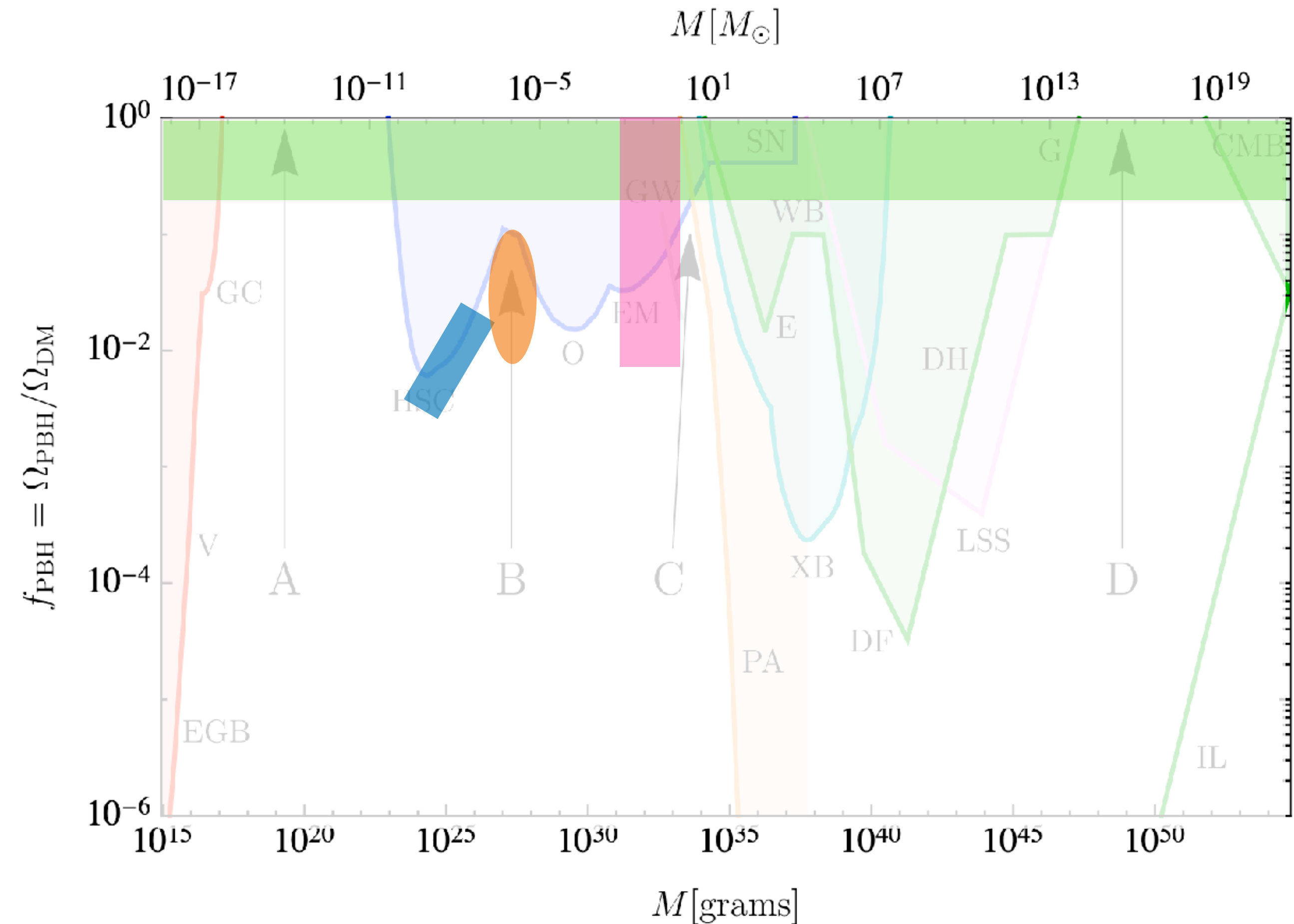
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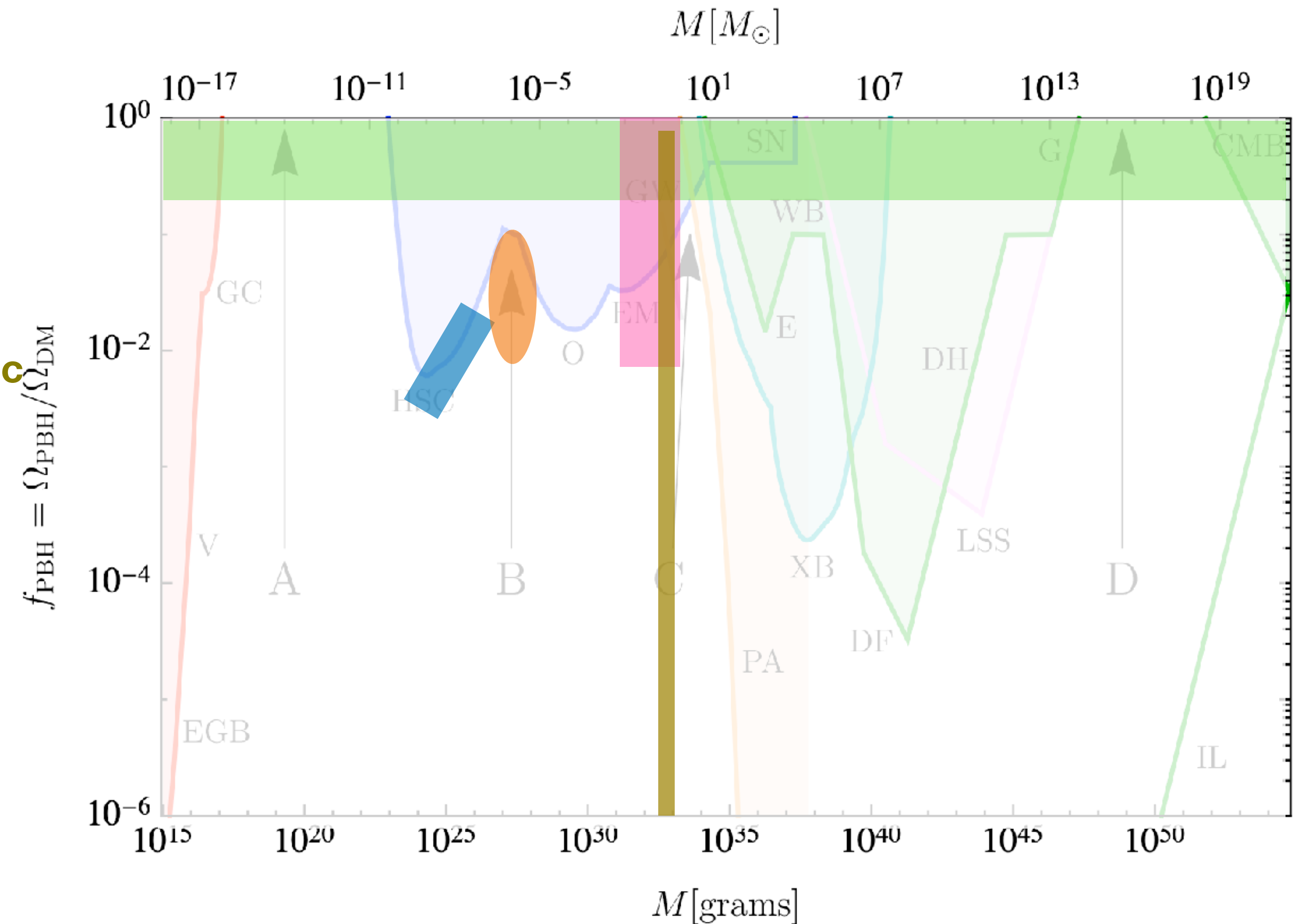
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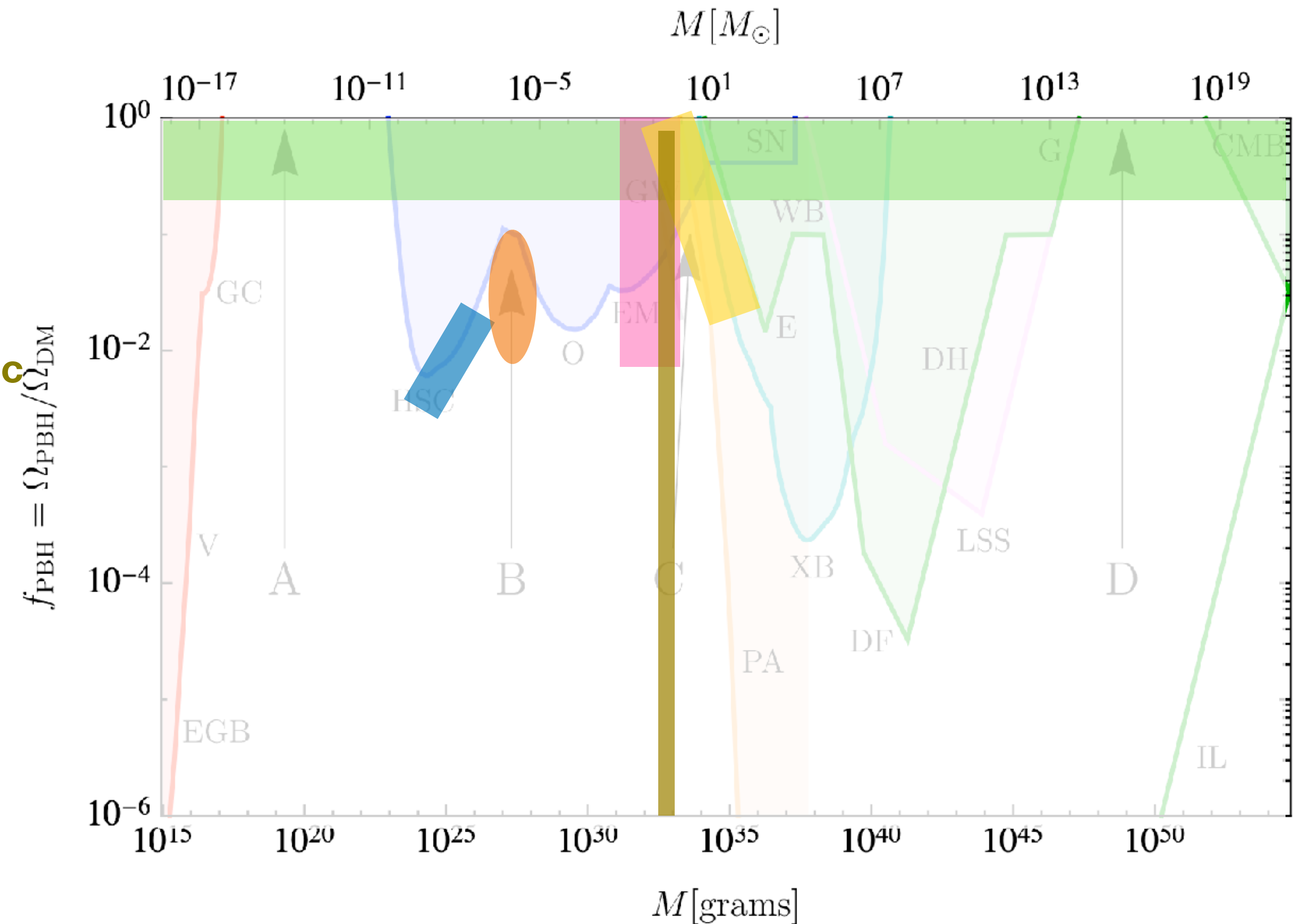
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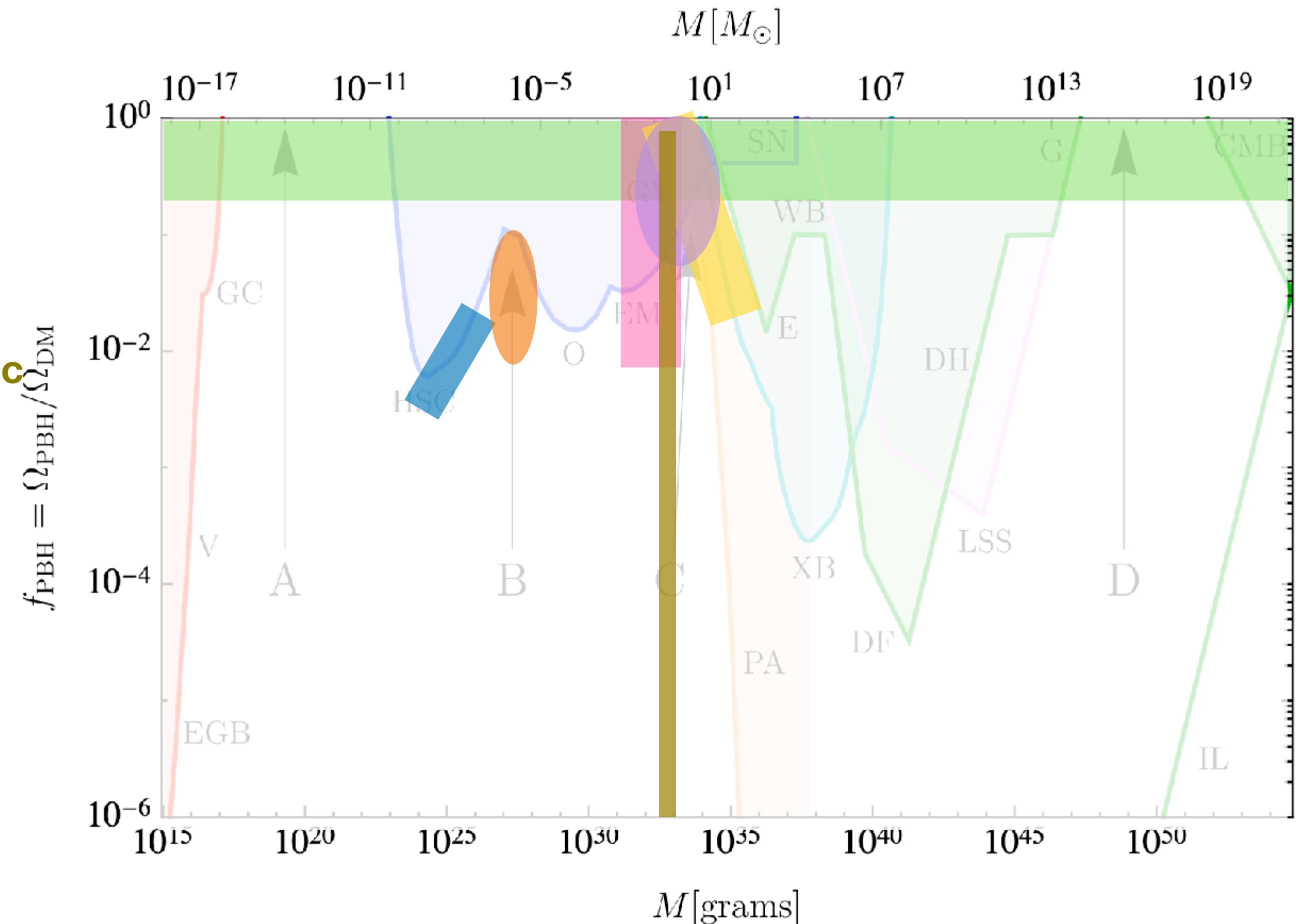
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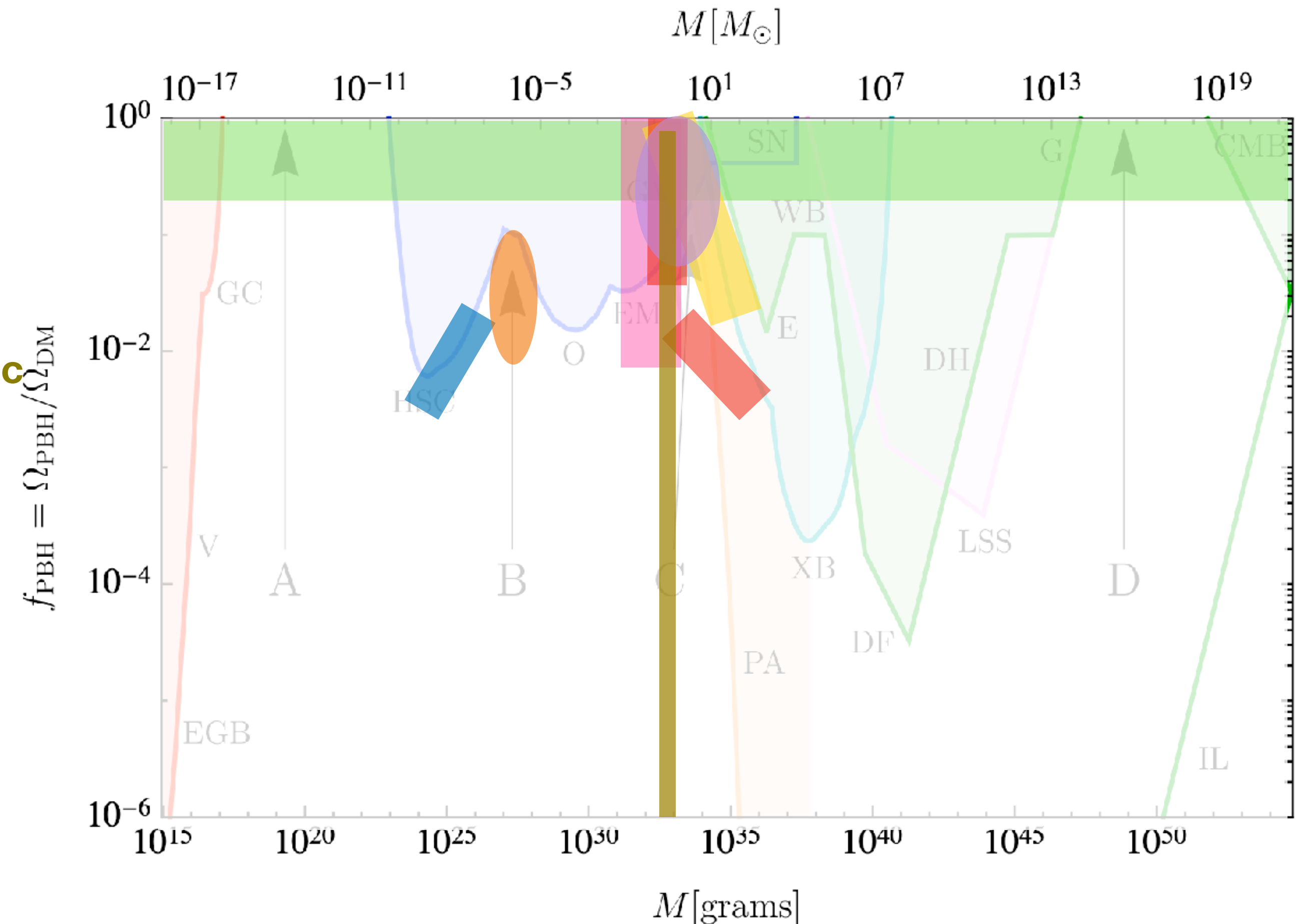
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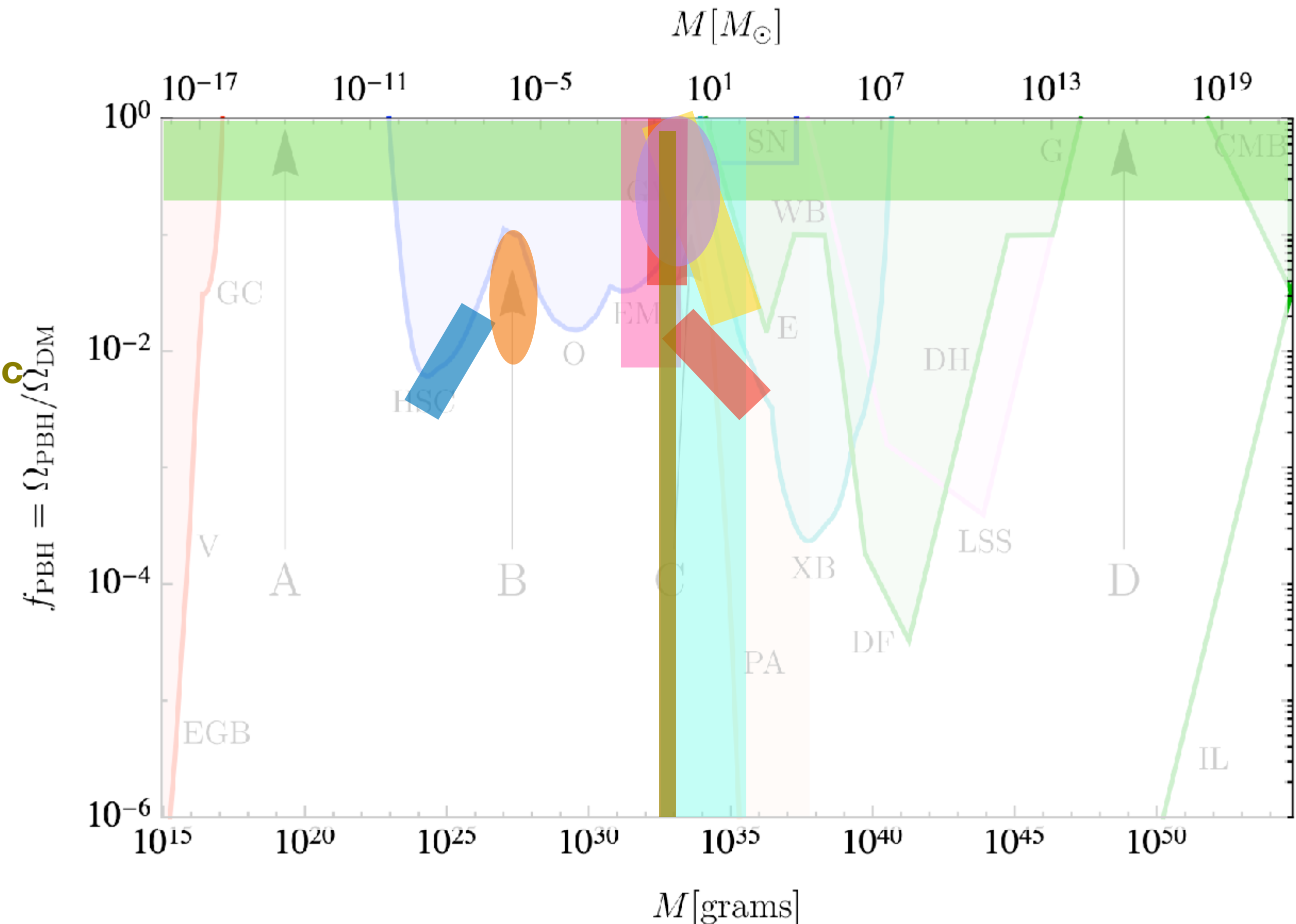
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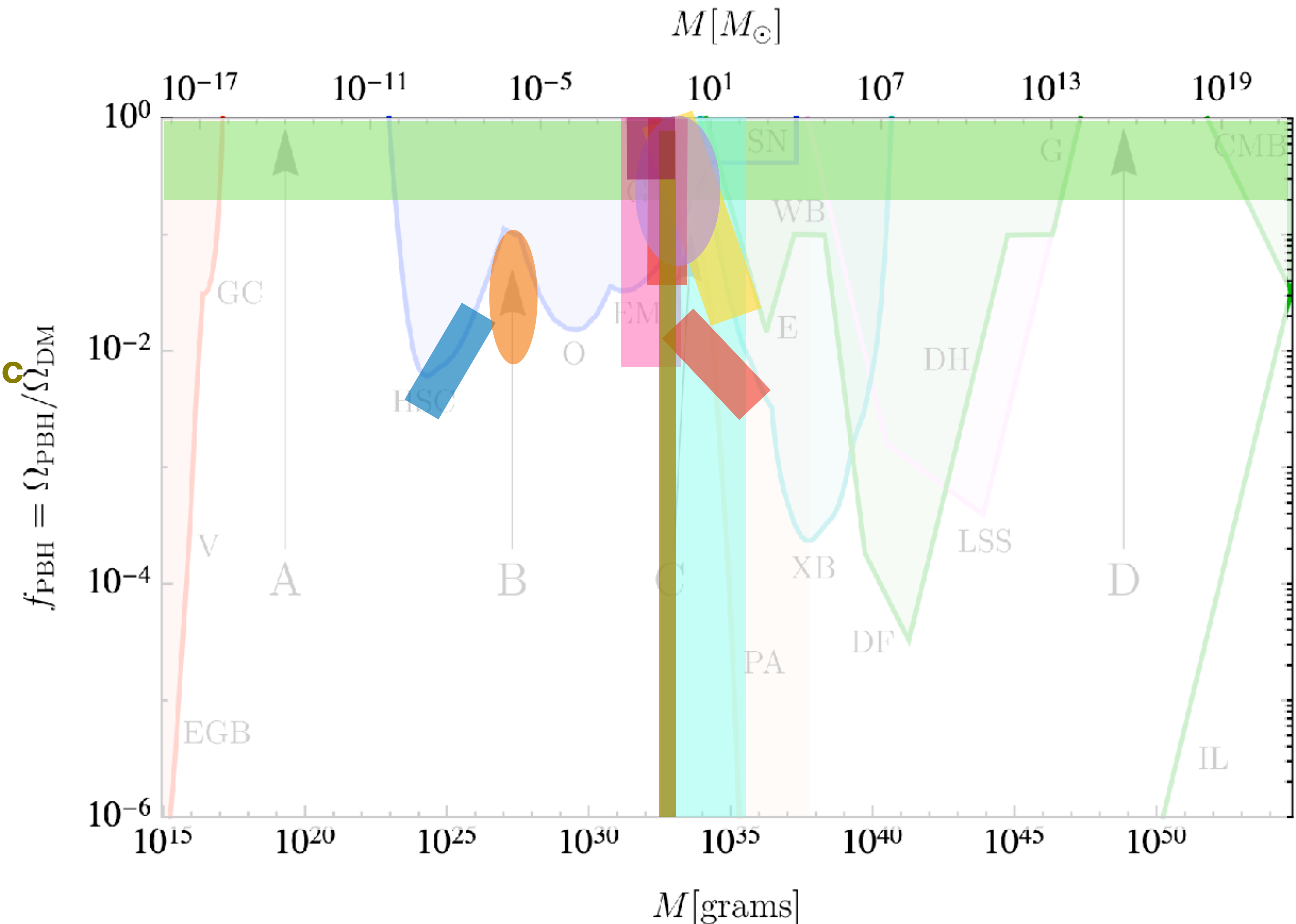
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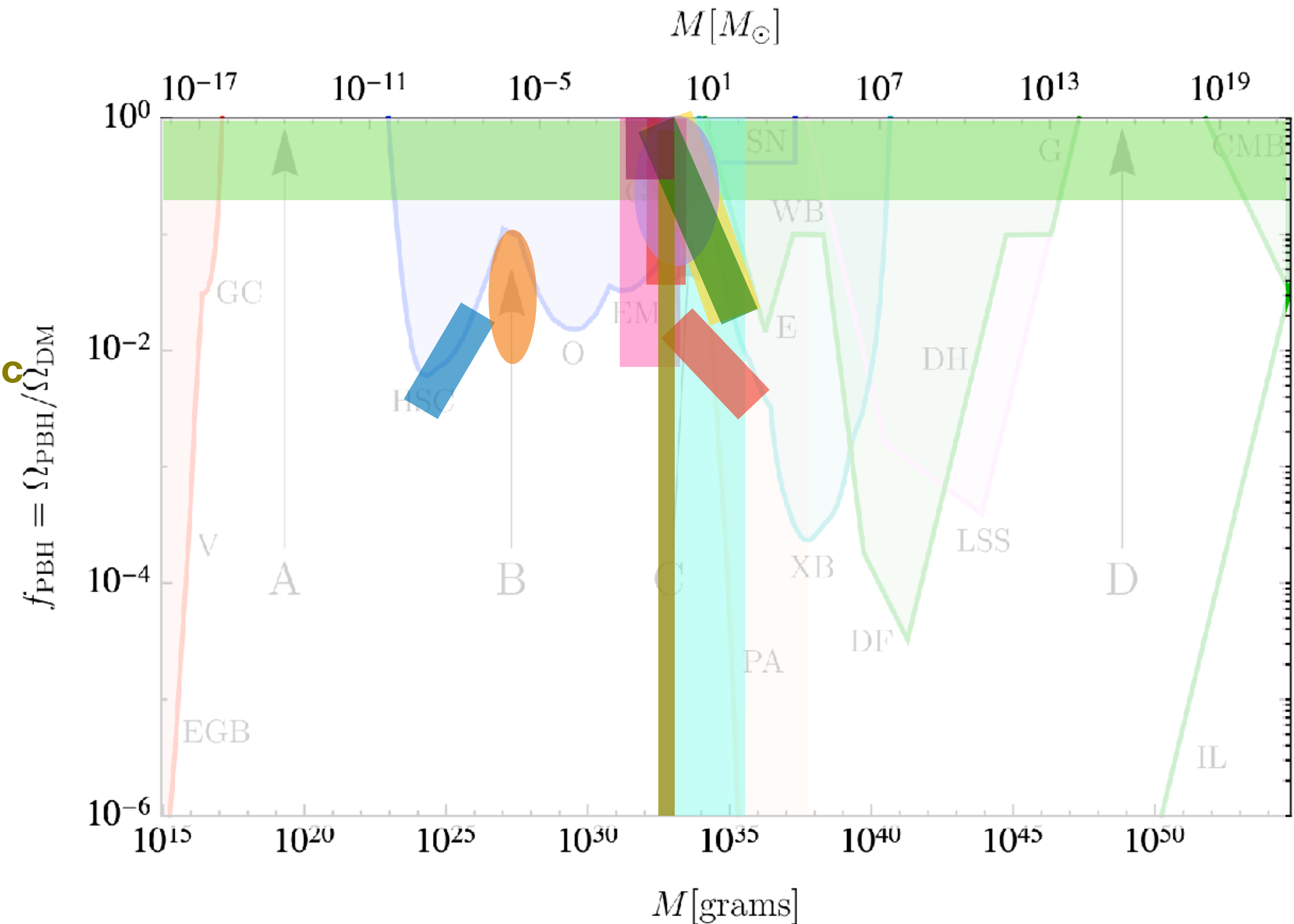
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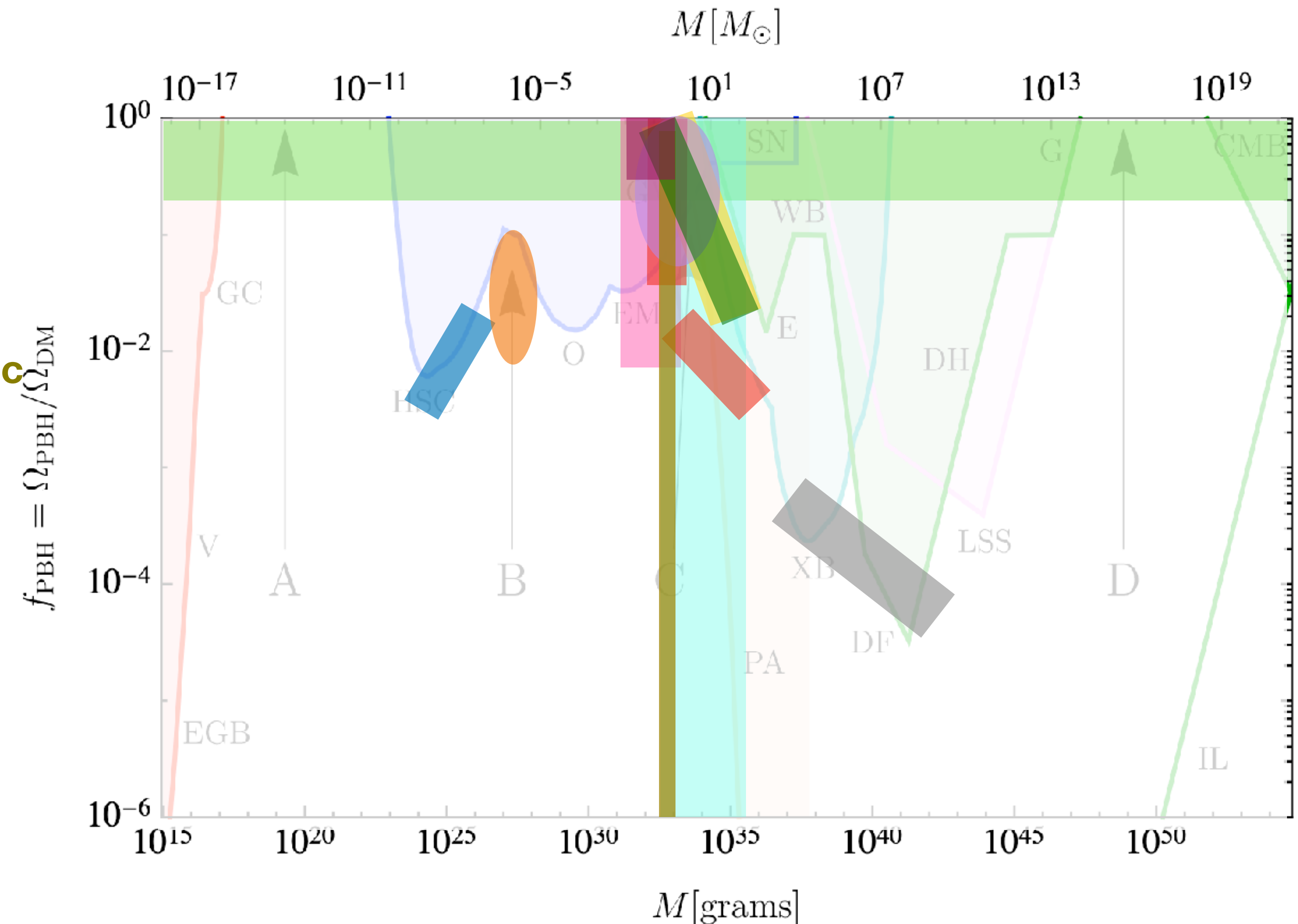
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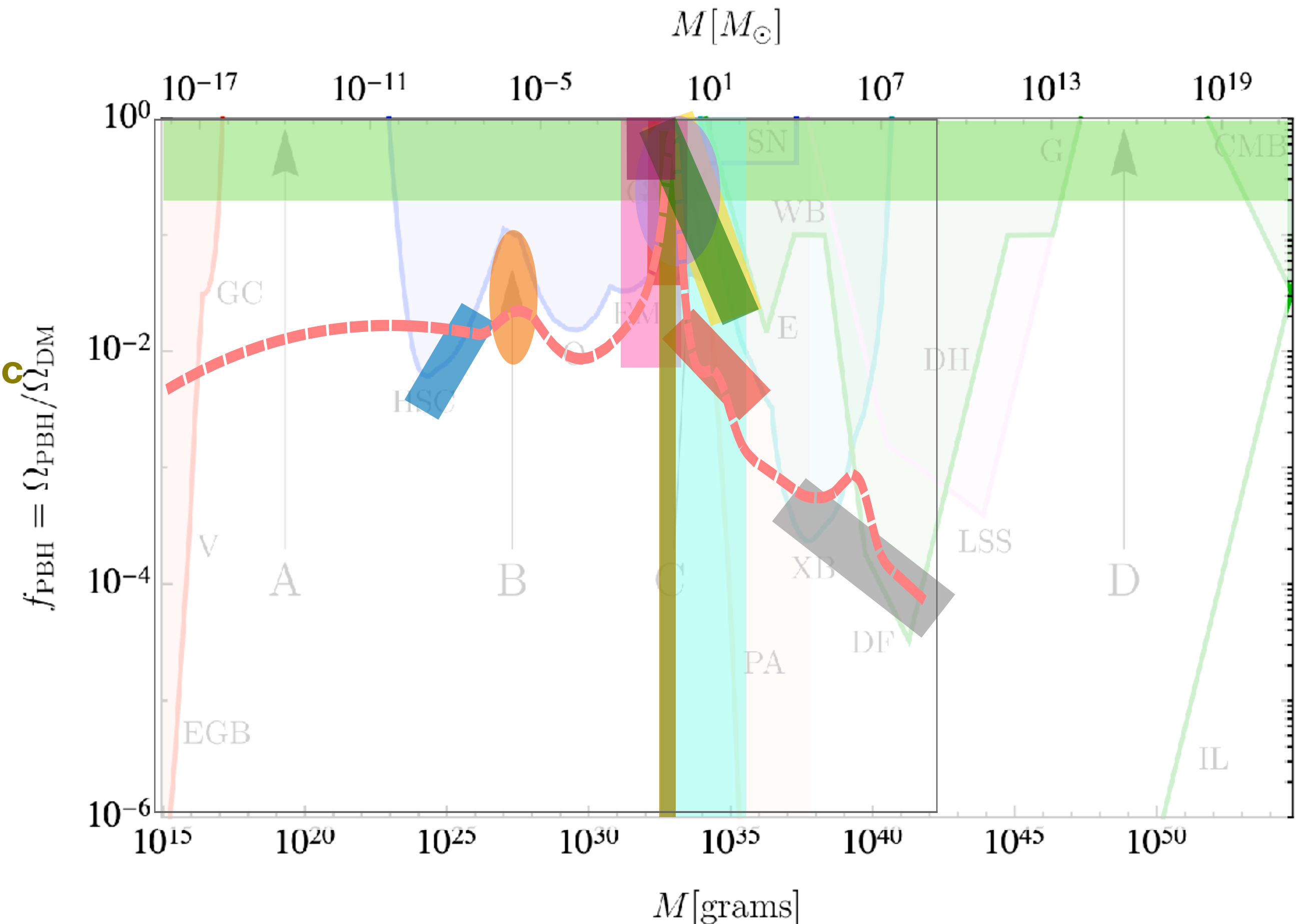
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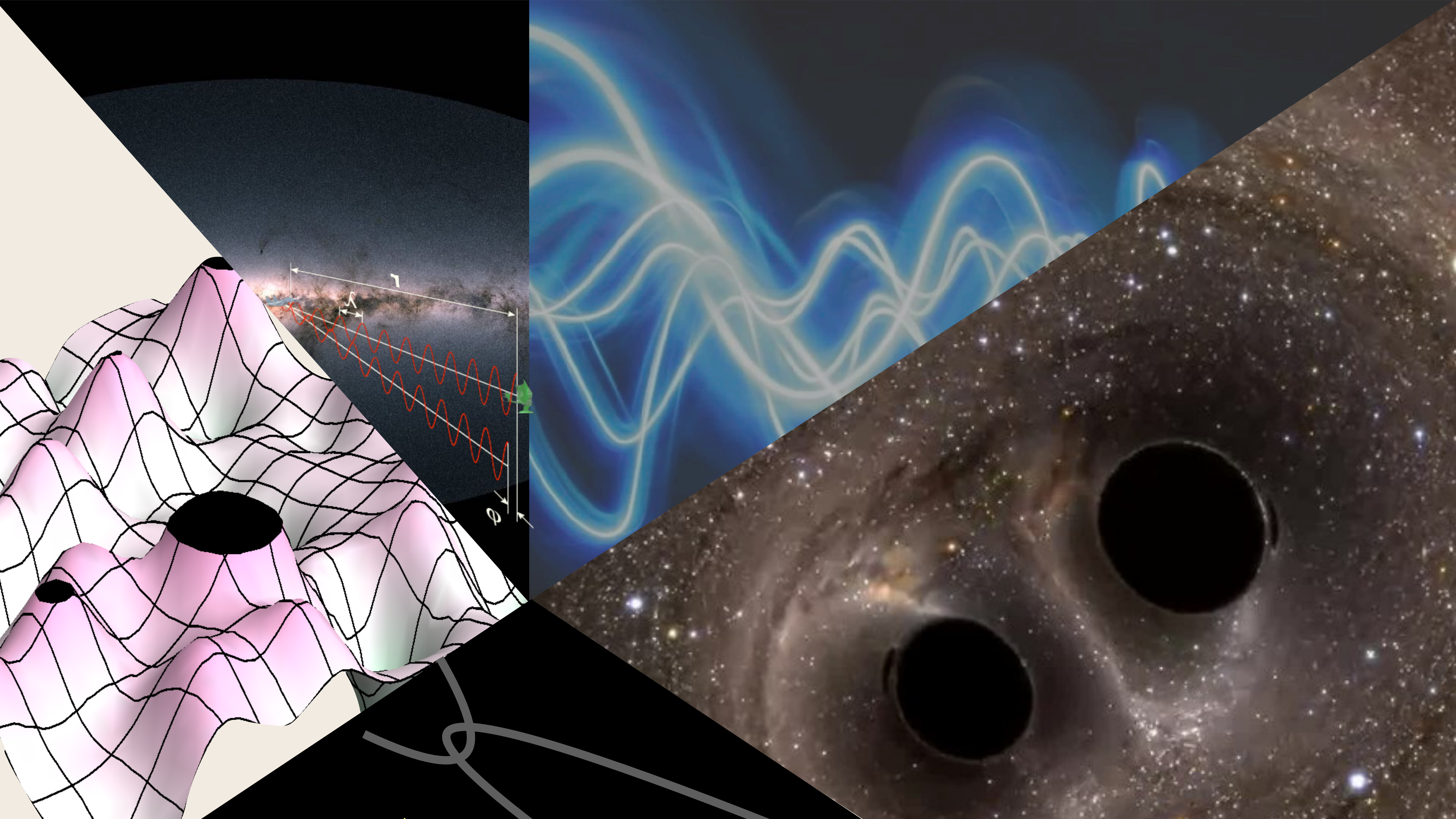


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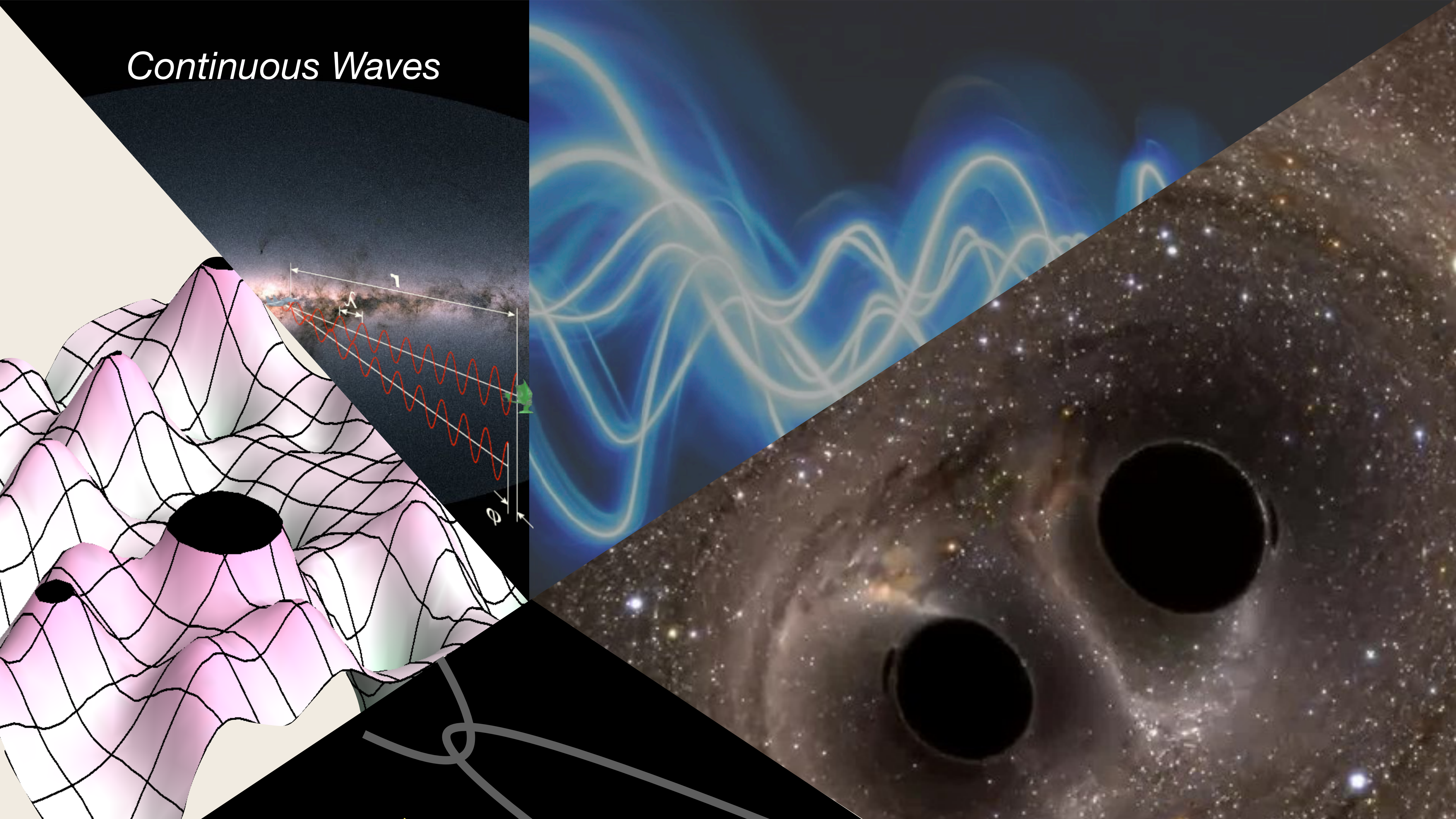






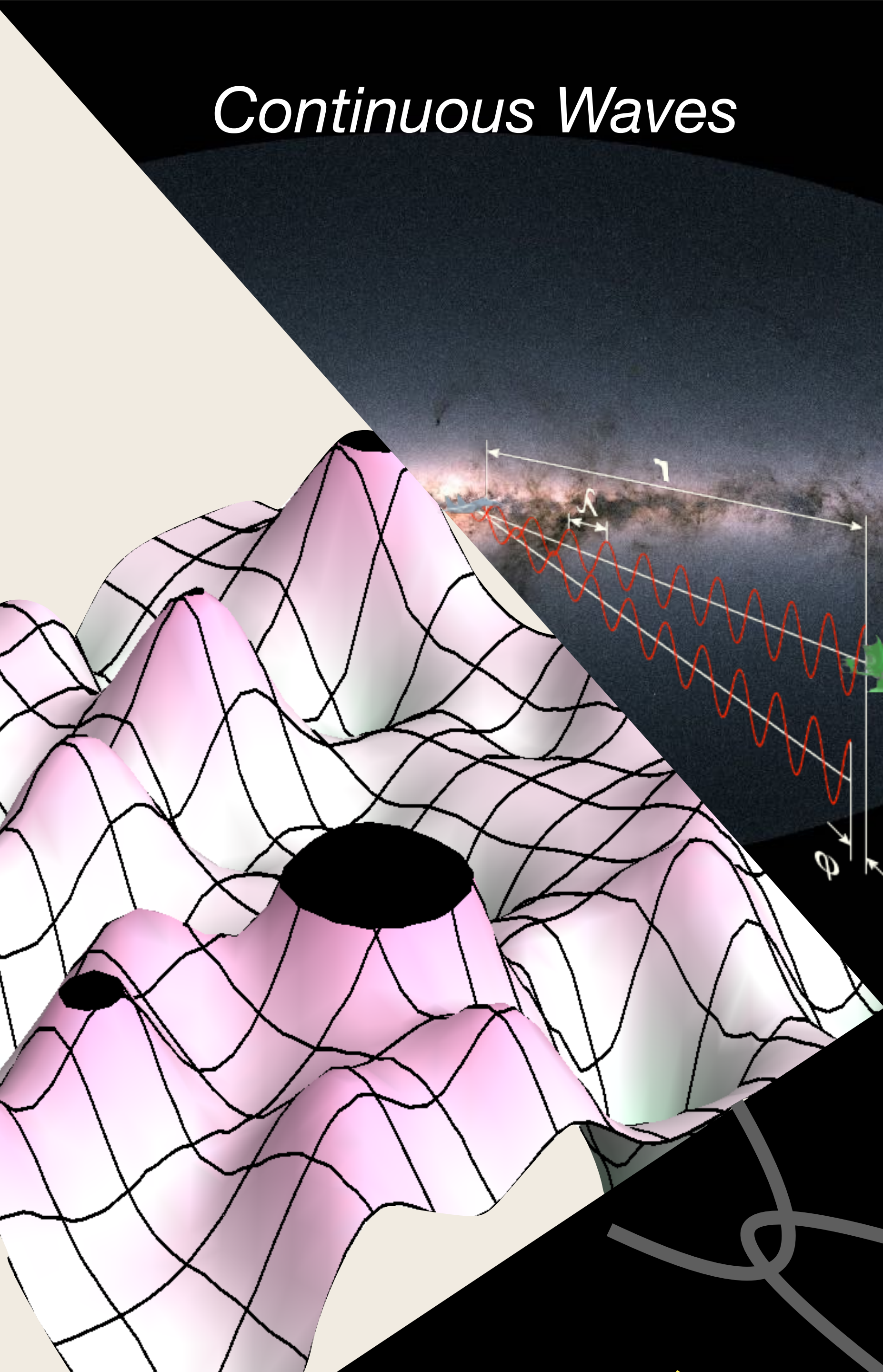


# *Continuous Waves*

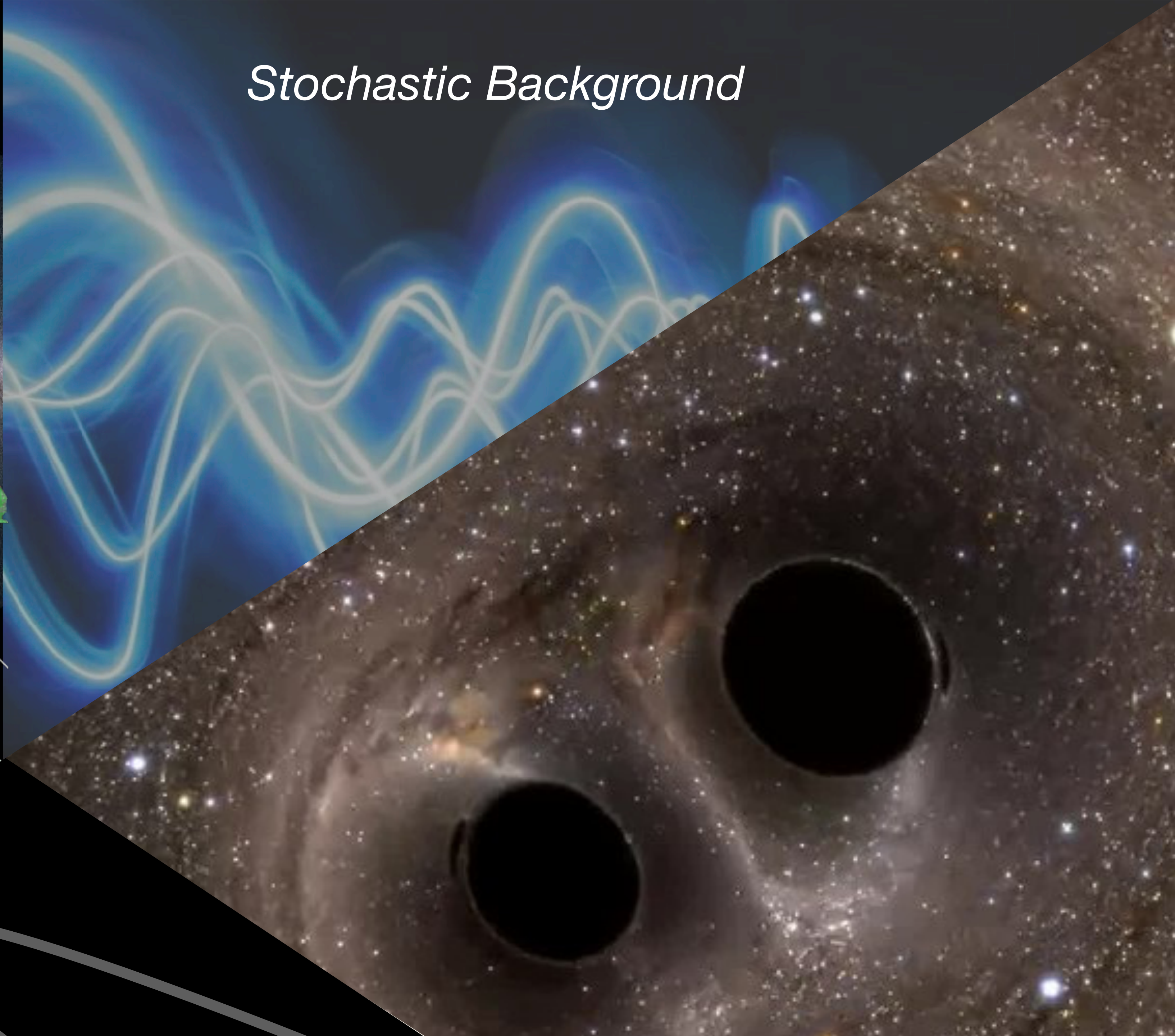




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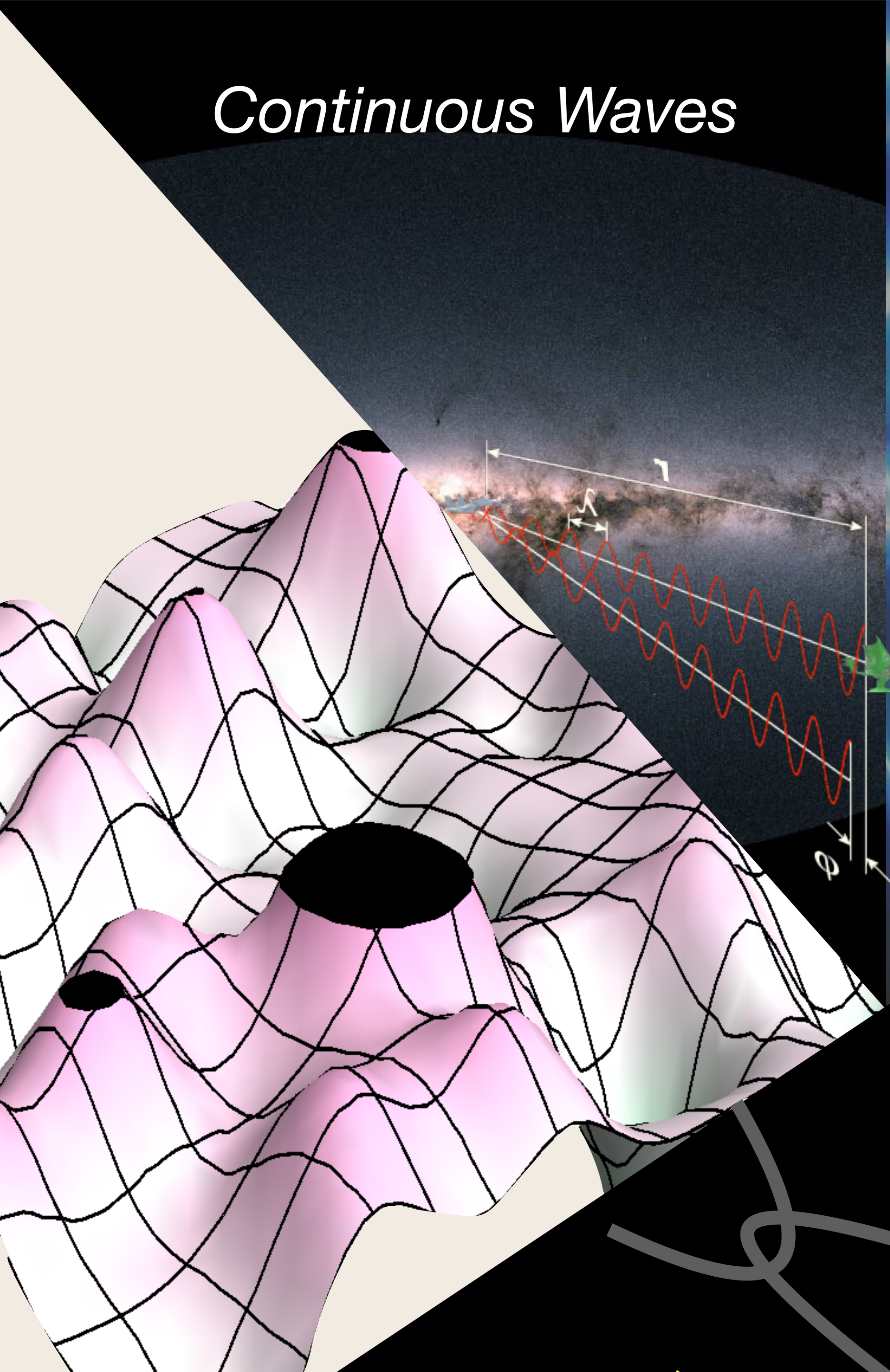


*Stochastic Background*

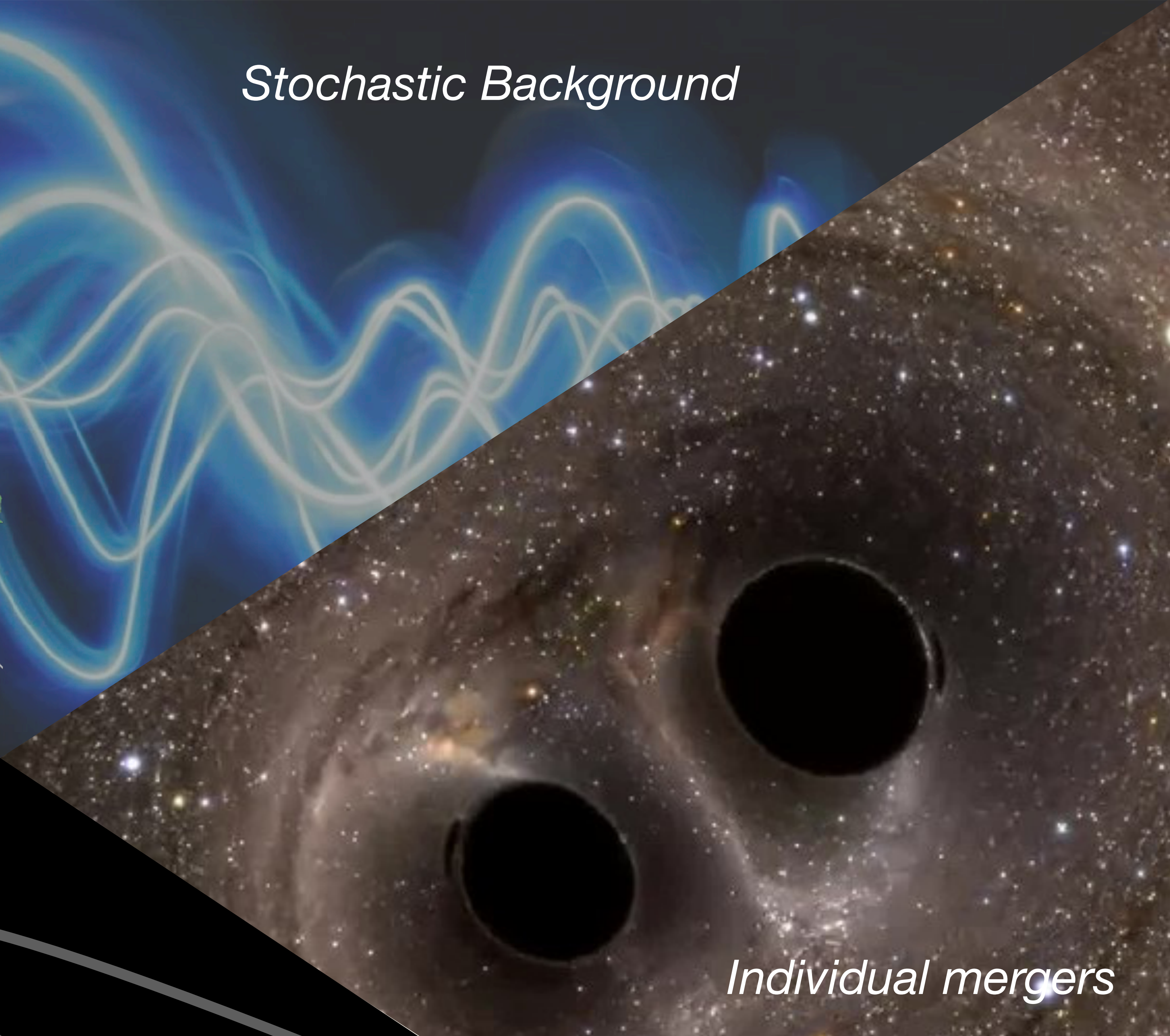




*Continuous Waves*



*Stochastic Background*

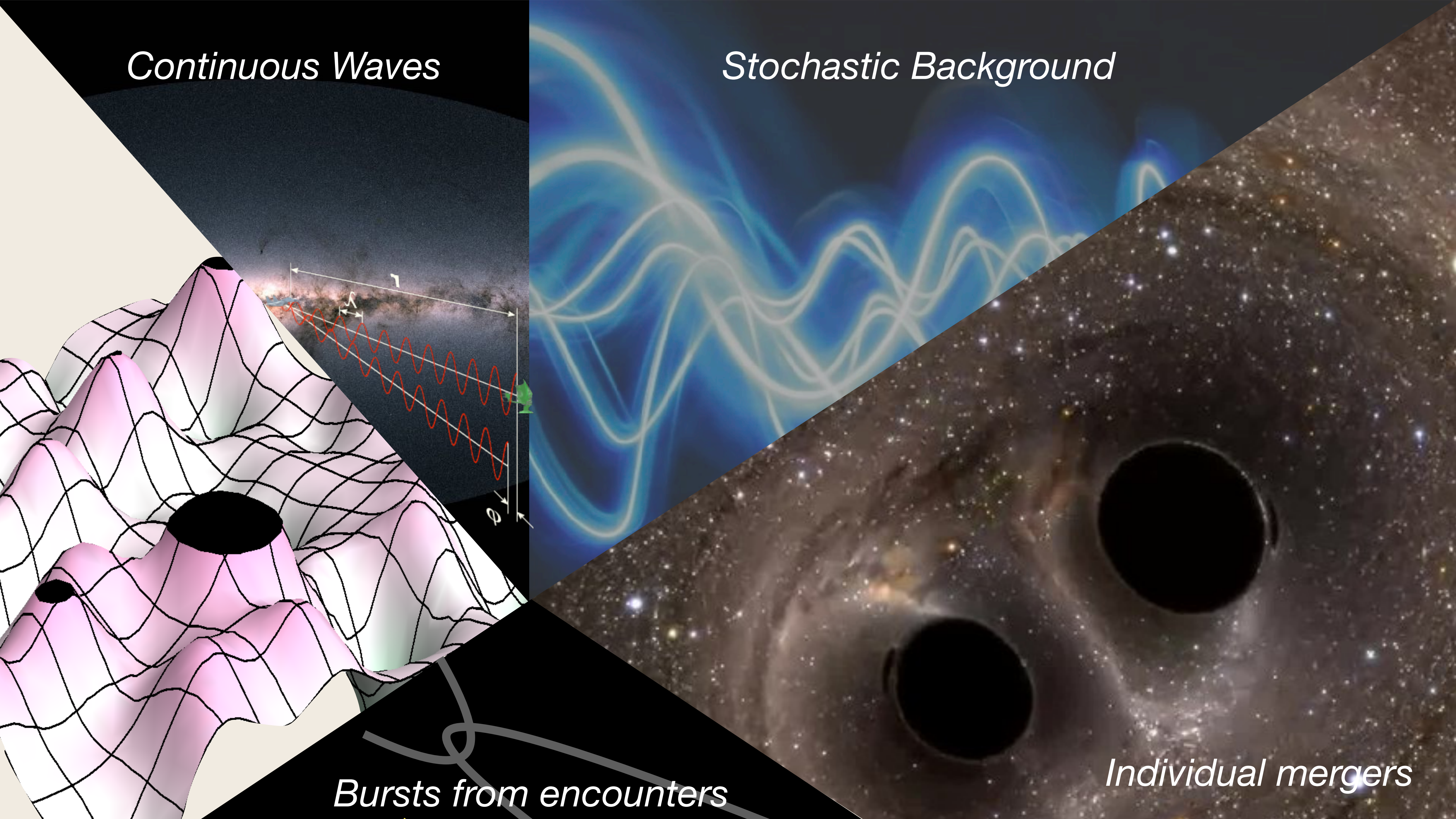


*Individual mergers*



*Continuous Waves*

*Stochastic Background*



*Bursts from encounters*

*Individual mergers*



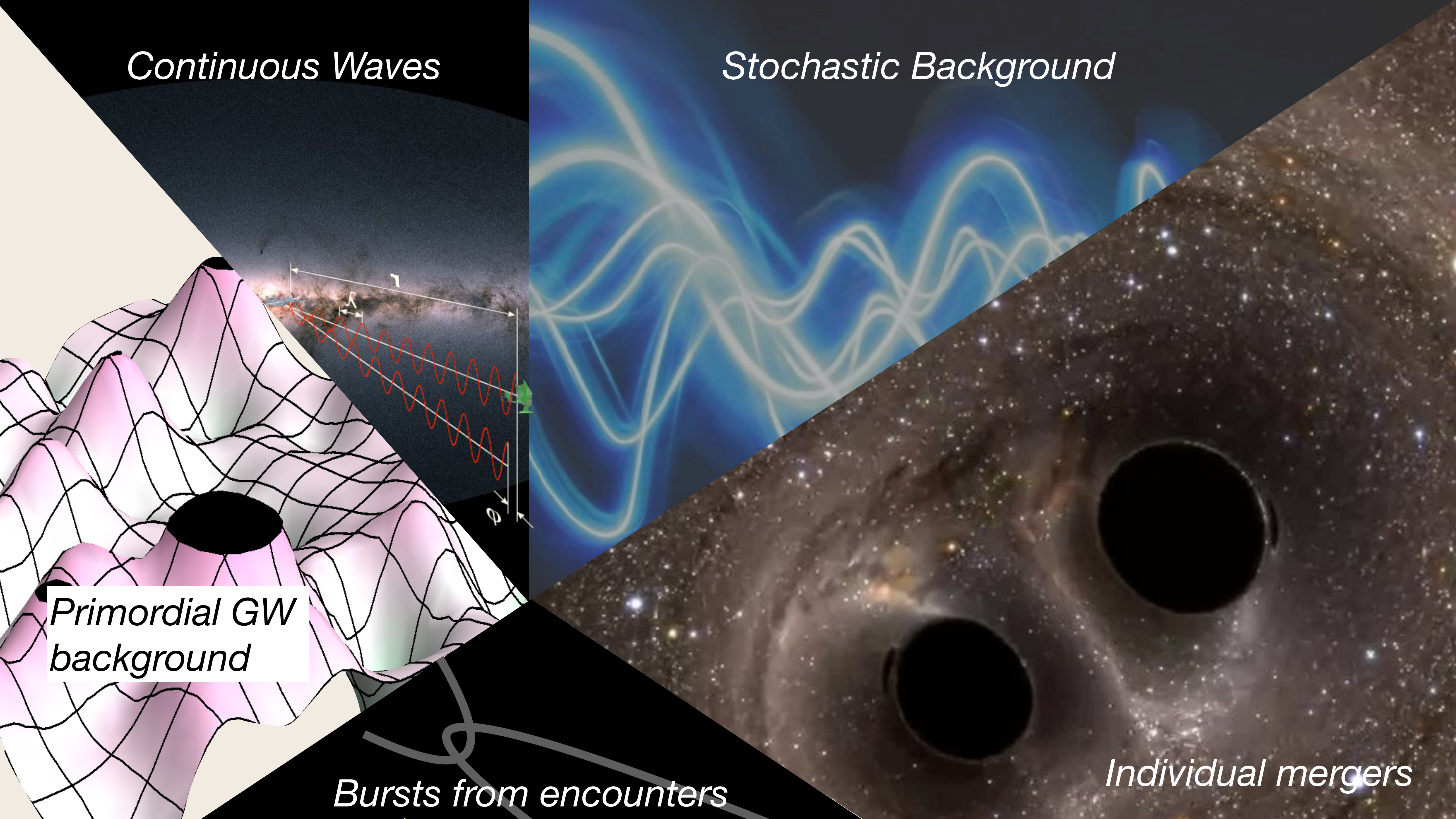
*Continuous Waves*

*Stochastic Background*

*Primordial GW background*

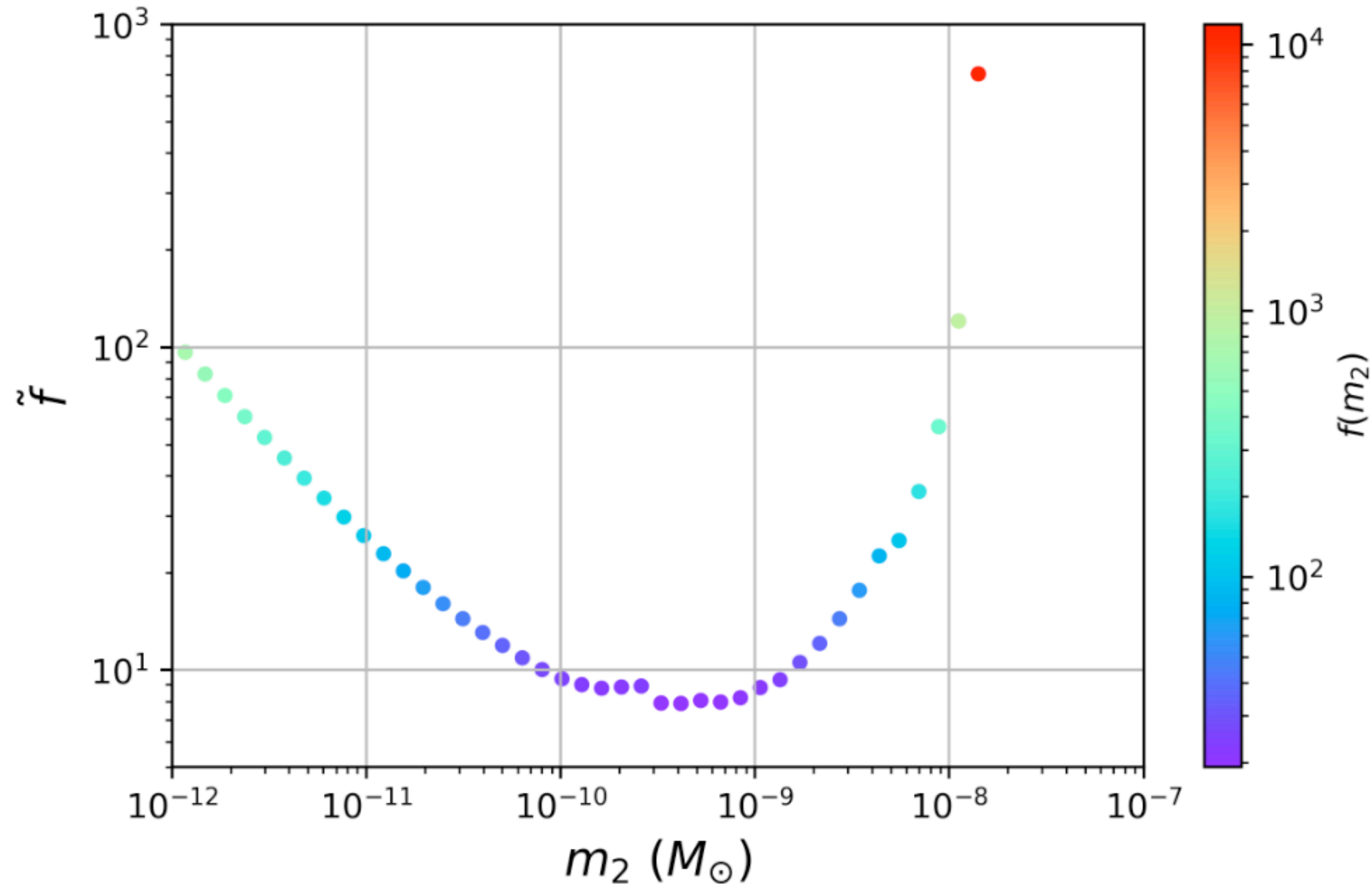
*Bursts from encounters*

*Individual mergers*





# Continuous waves from planetary-mass PBHs

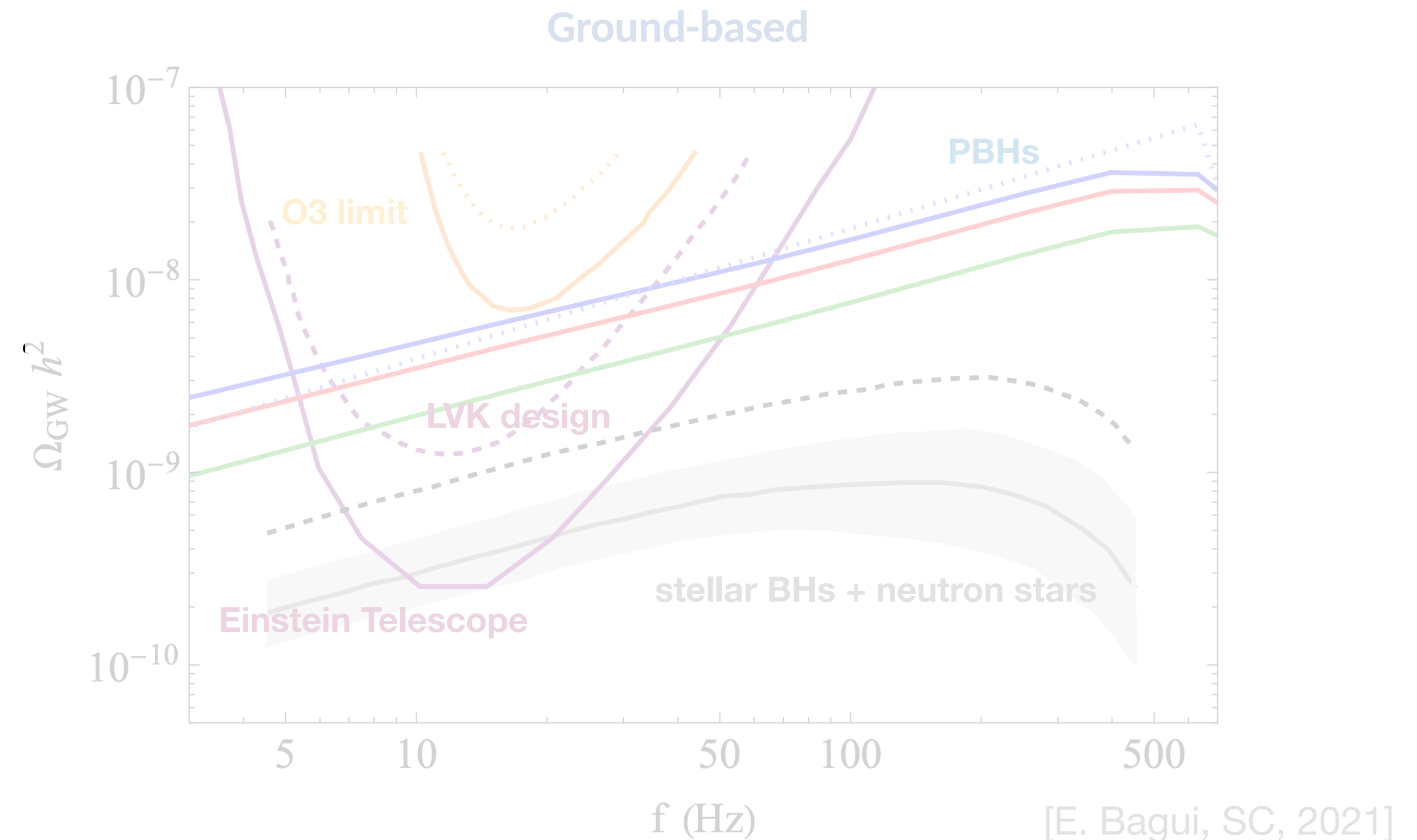
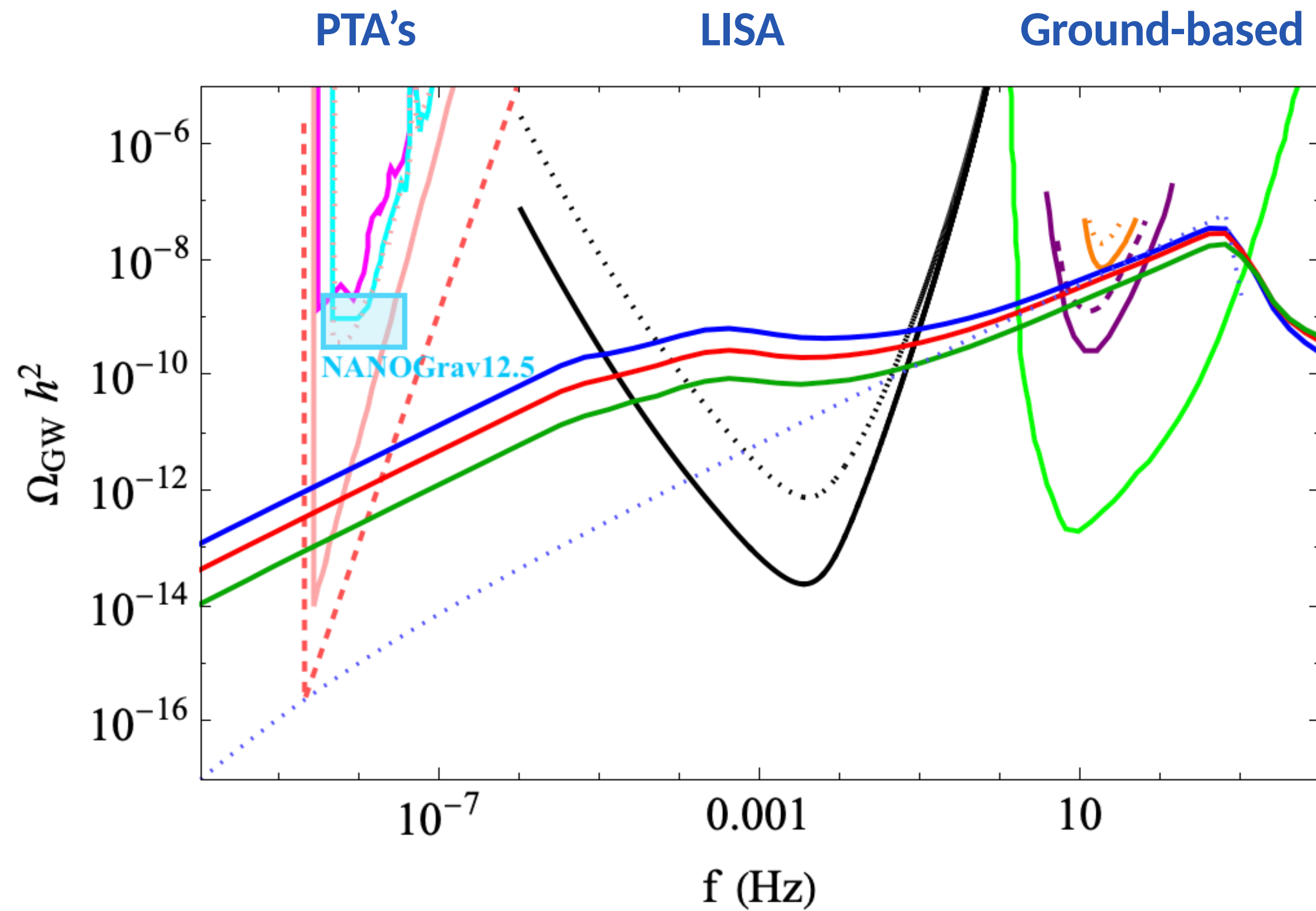


*O3 limit*  
*Miller, SC. et al*  
*2110.06188*



# Boosted GW background from subsolar PBHs

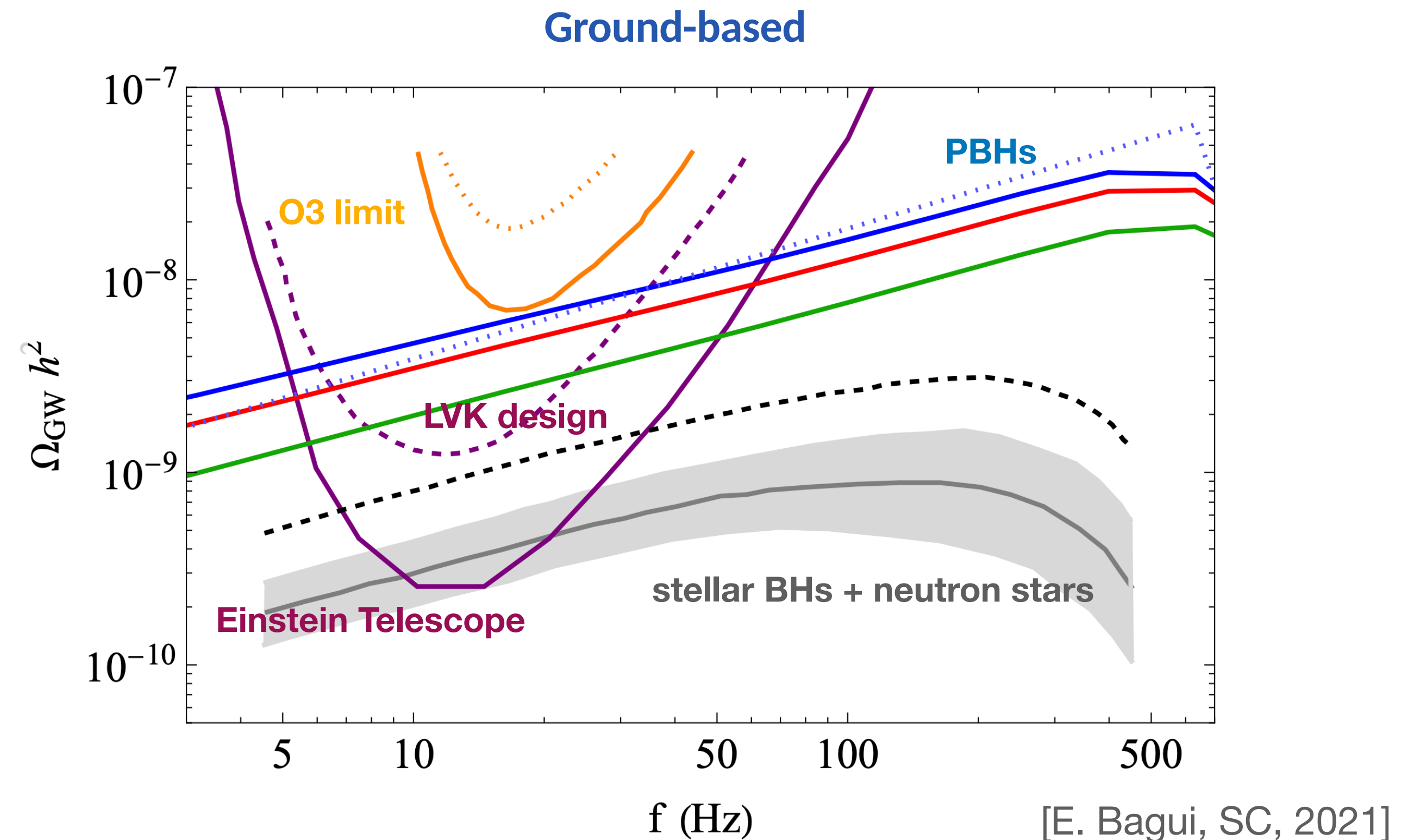
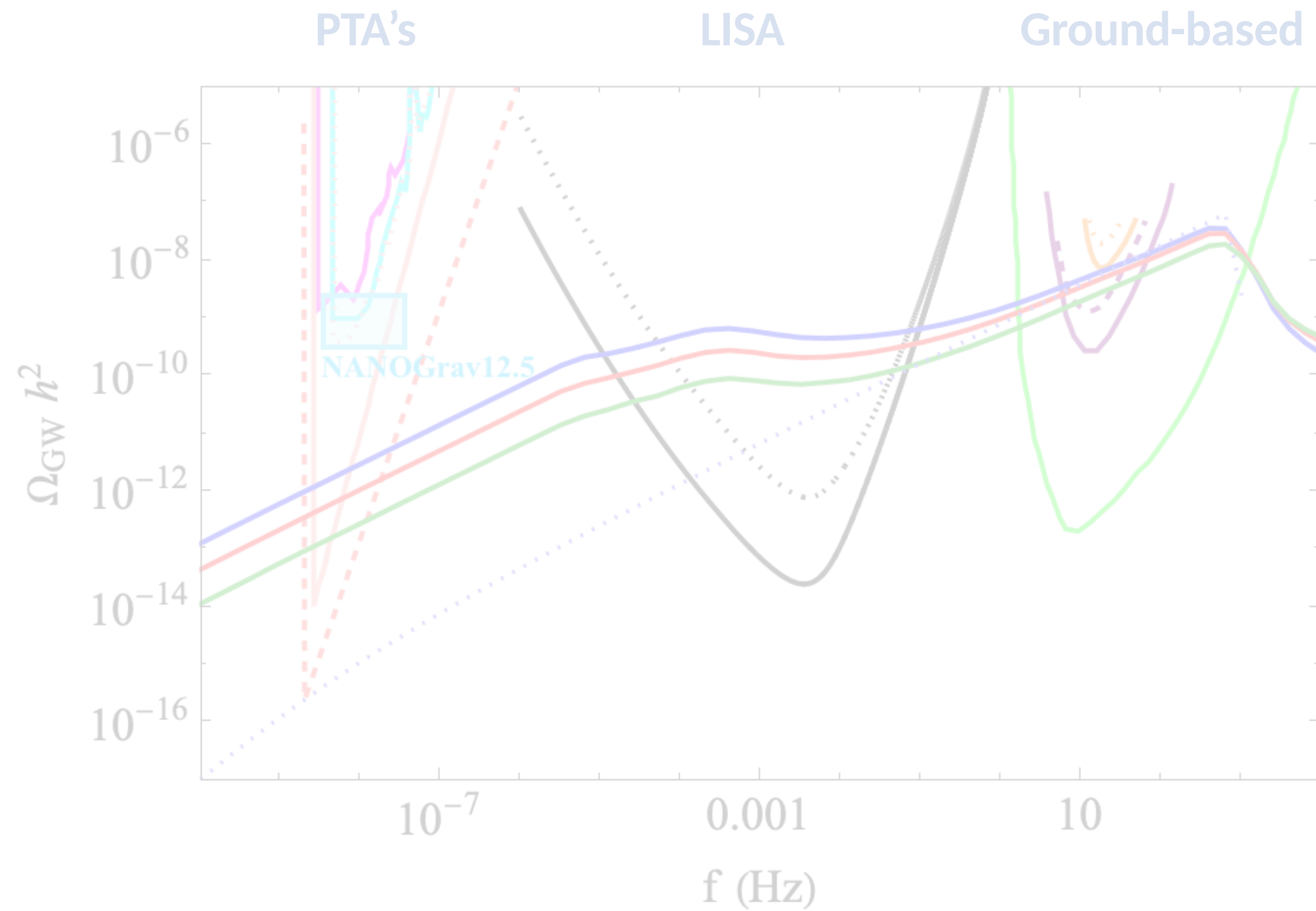
Gravitational-wave background from early PBH binaries:



[E. Bagui, SC, 2021]

# Boosted GW background from subsolar PBHs

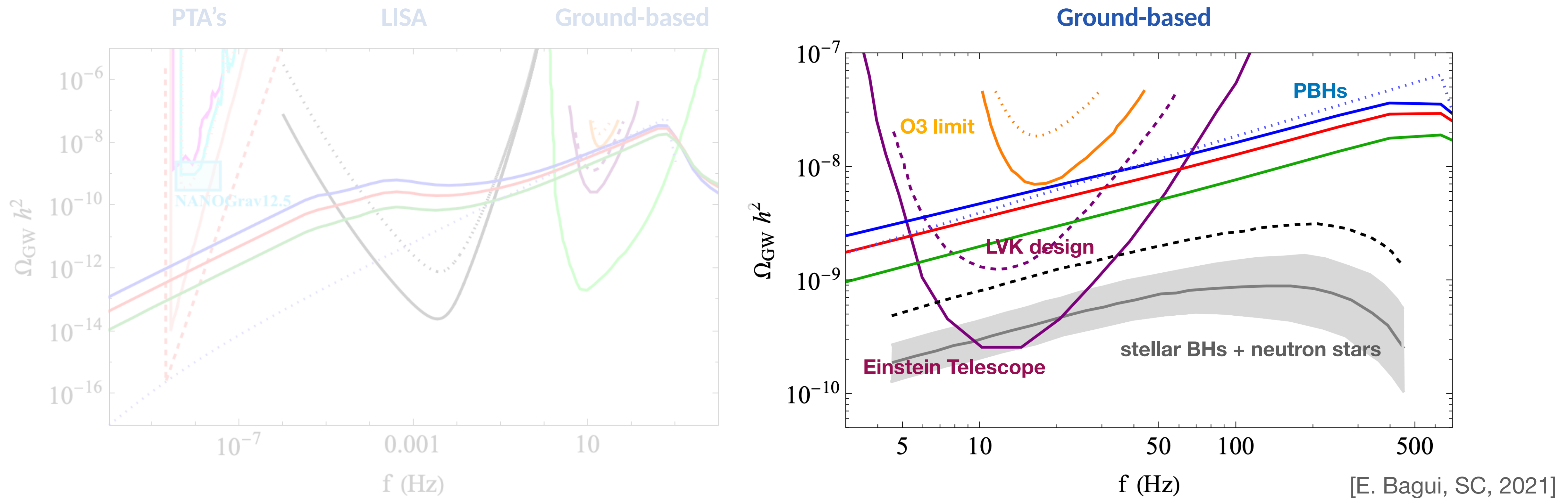
Gravitational-wave background from early PBH binaries:



[E. Bagui, SC, 2021]

# Boosted GW background from subsolar PBHs

Gravitational-wave background from early PBH binaries:



Well above stellar BH predictions due to solar-mass + planetary-mass binaries  
At the limit of being detected by LIGO/Virgo !



# Subsolar black hole mergers

*In O2 data, Phukon, SC, et al, 2105.11449*

TABLE I. The candidates of the search with a SNR  $> 8$  and a FAR  $< 2 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . We report here the FAR,  $\ln \mathcal{L}$ , the UTC time of the event (date and hours), template parameters that pick the events and the associated SNRs.

FAR [ $\text{yr}^{-1}$ ]	$\ln \mathcal{L}$	UTC time	mass 1 [ $M_{\odot}$ ]	mass 2 [ $M_{\odot}$ ]	spin1z	spin2z	Network SNR	H1 SNR	L1 SNR
0.1674	8.457	2017-03-15 15:51:30	3.062	0.9281	0.08254	-0.09841	8.527	8.527	-
0.2193	8.2	2017-07-10 17:52:43	2.106	0.2759	0.08703	0.0753	8.157	-	8.157
0.4134	7.585	2017-04-01 01:43:34	4.897	0.7795	-0.05488	-0.04856	8.672	6.319	5.939
1.2148	6.589	2017-03-08 07:07:18	2.257	0.6997	-0.03655	-0.04473	8.535	6.321	5.736

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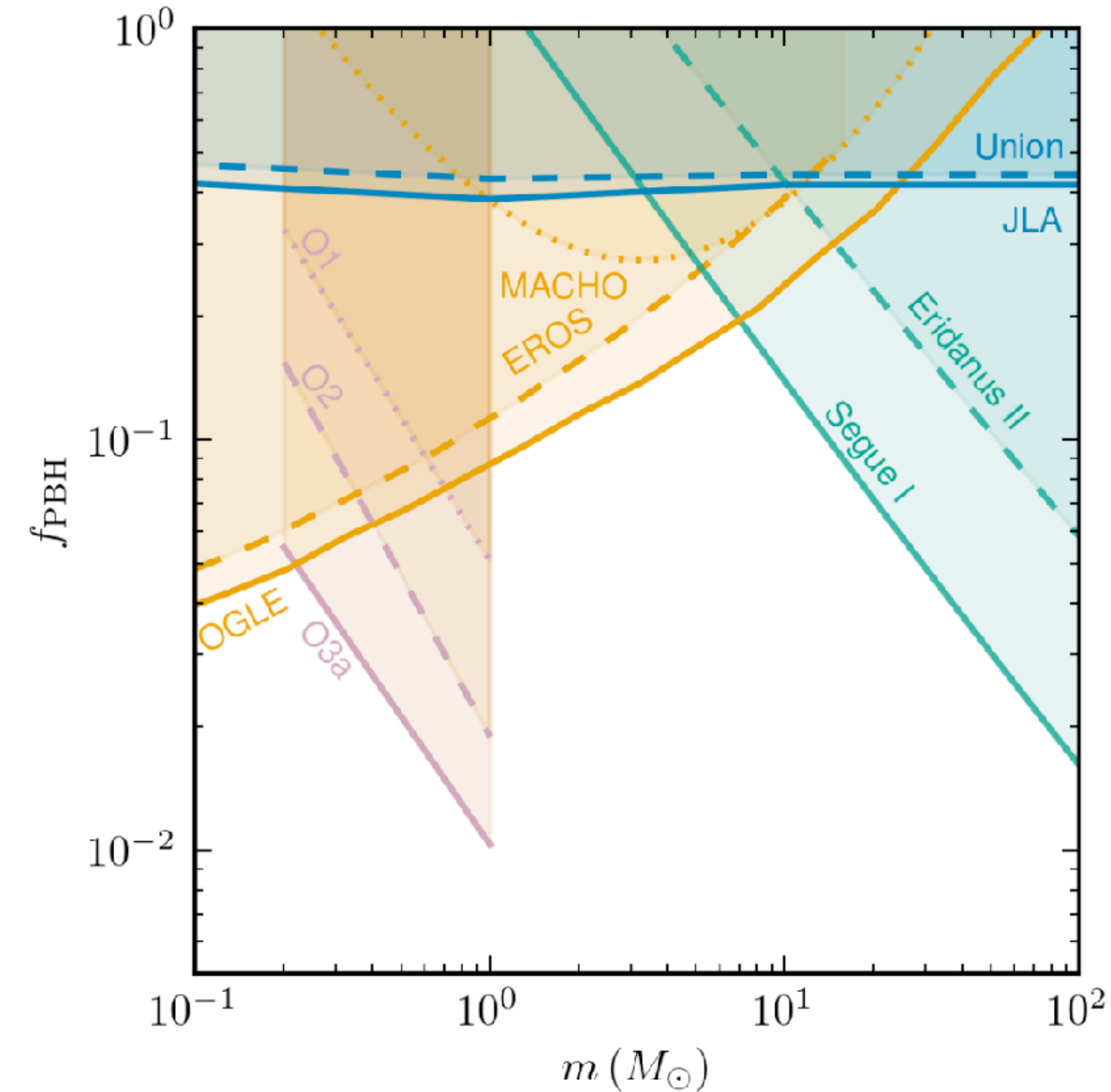
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Noise or tip of the iceberg ?



# Subsolar black hole mergers

LVK, 2109.12197

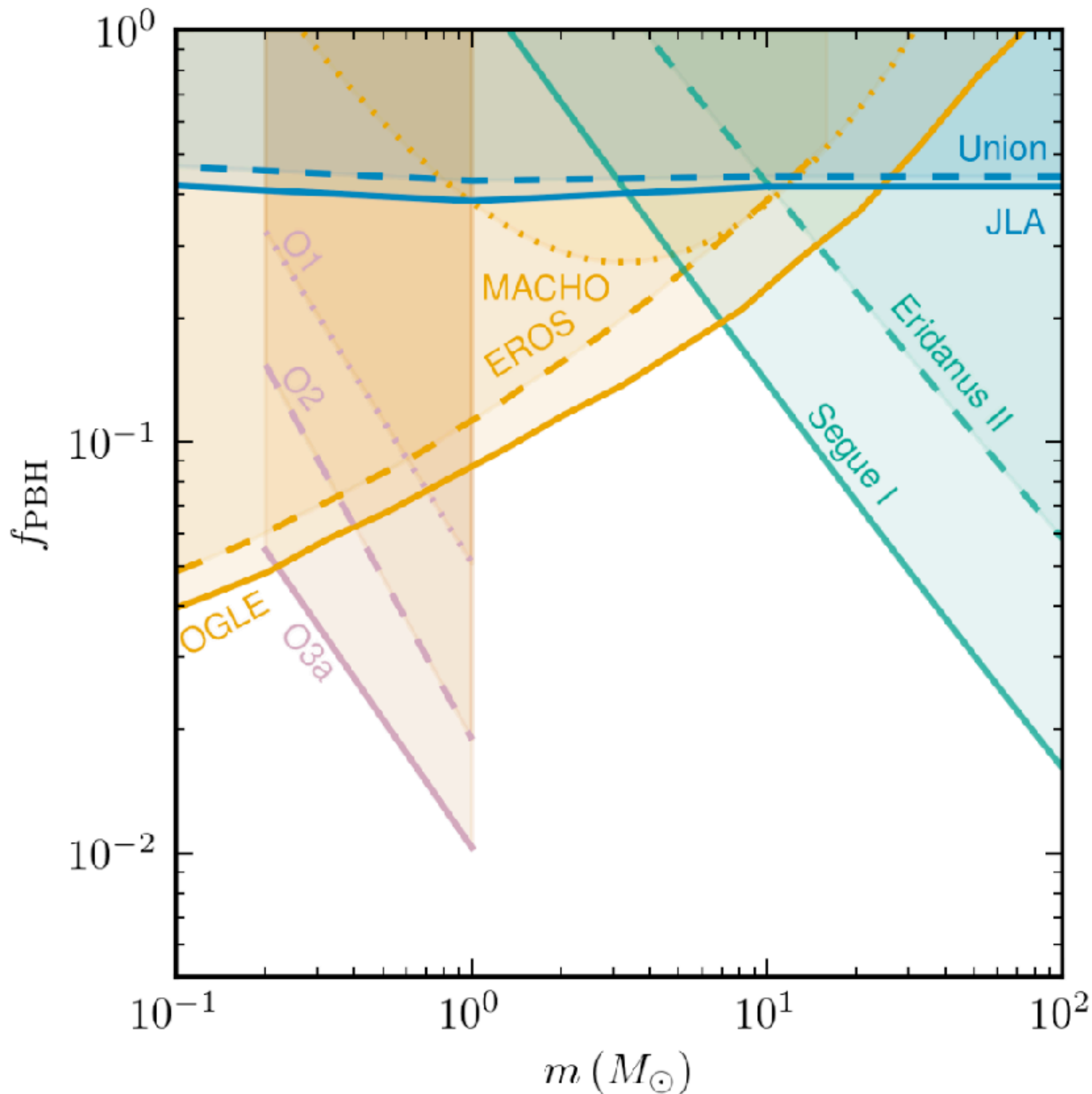


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LVK, 2109.12197

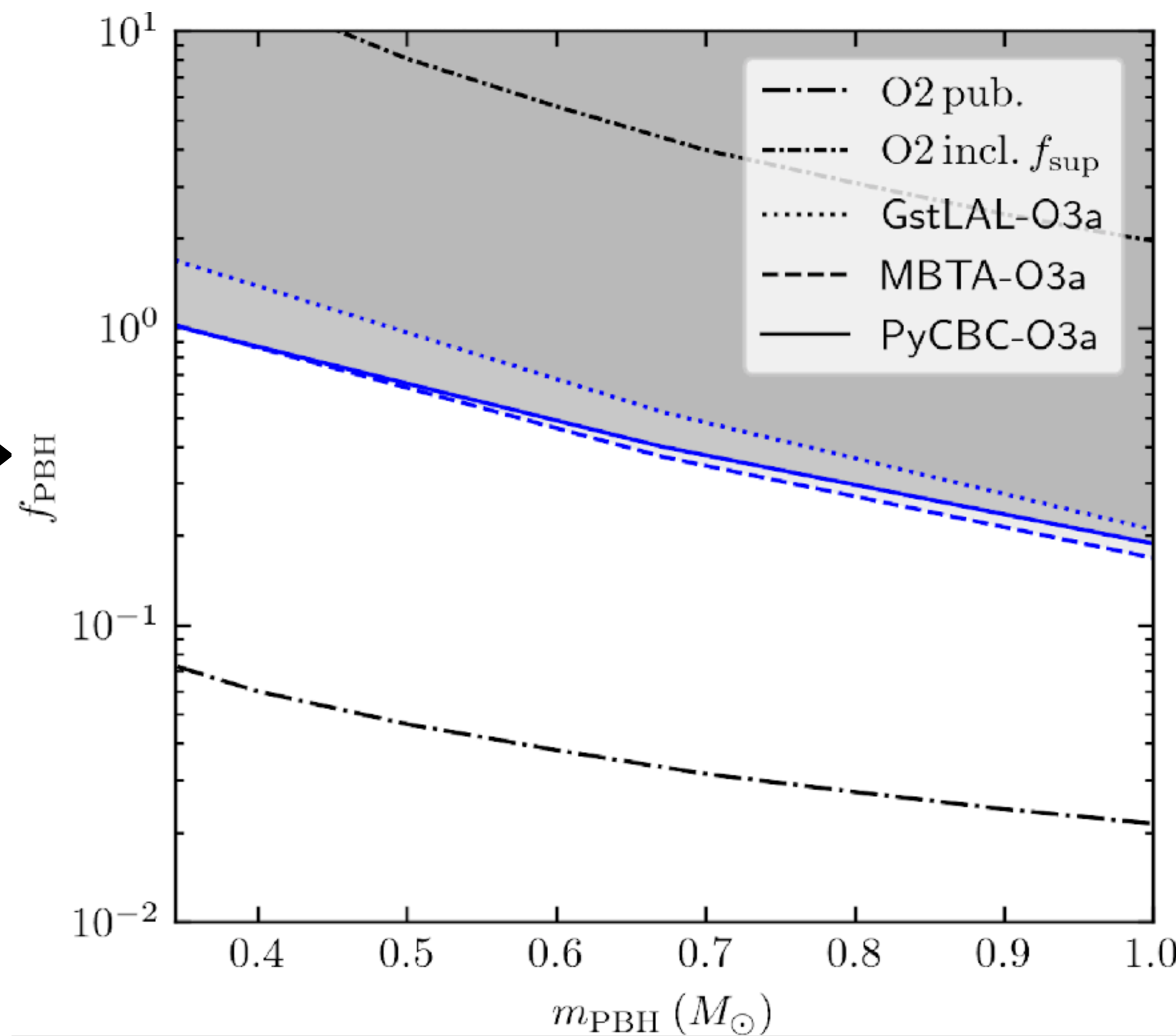
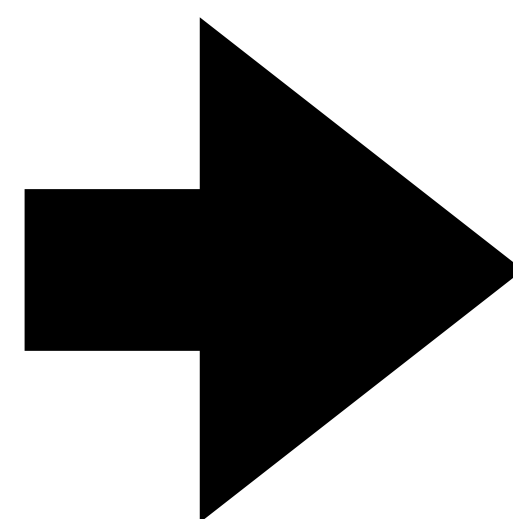
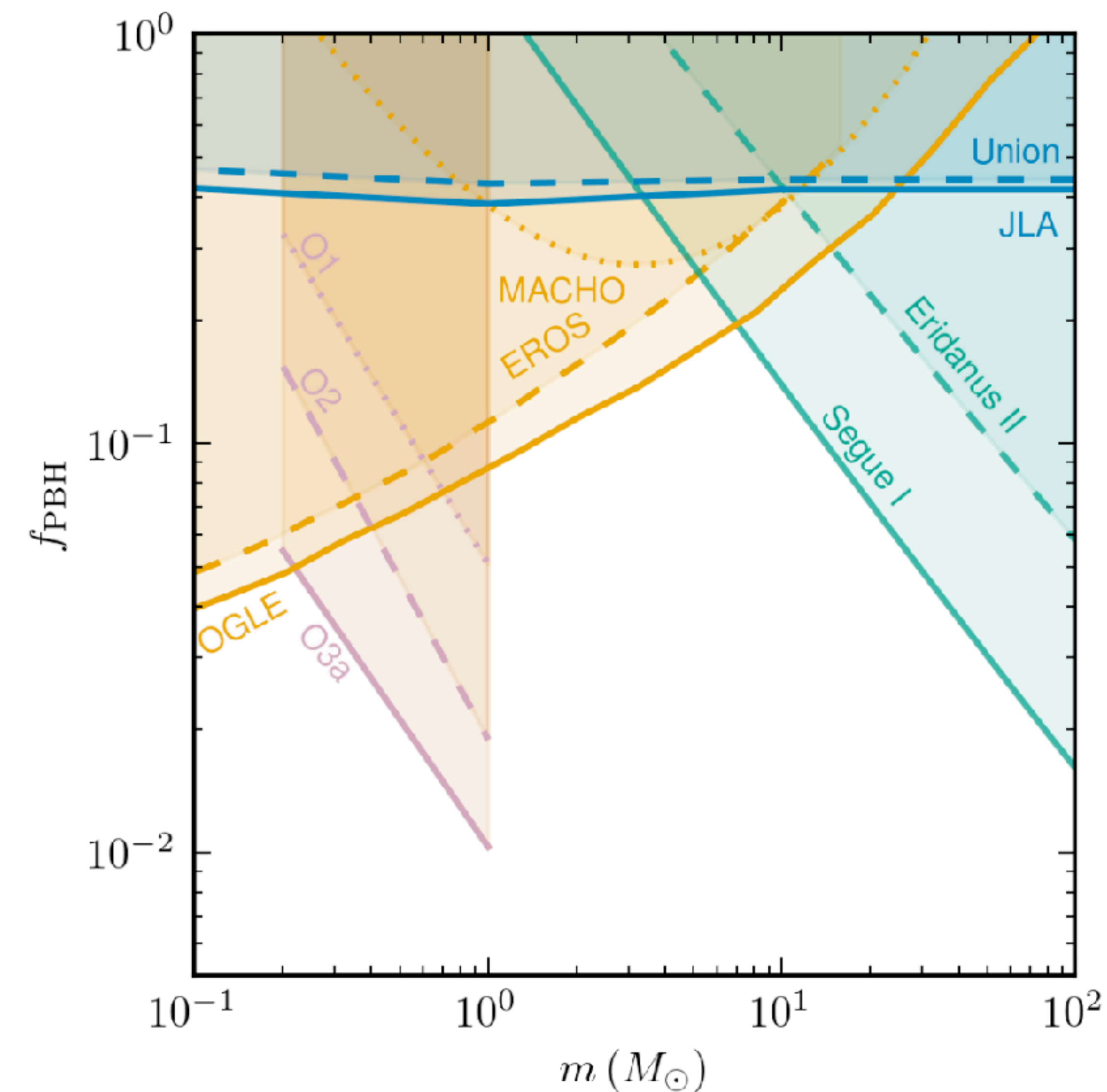
But... Poisson effect in a black hole sea!

Do not include merger rate suppression due to PBH clusters **inevitably** induced by Poisson fluctuations

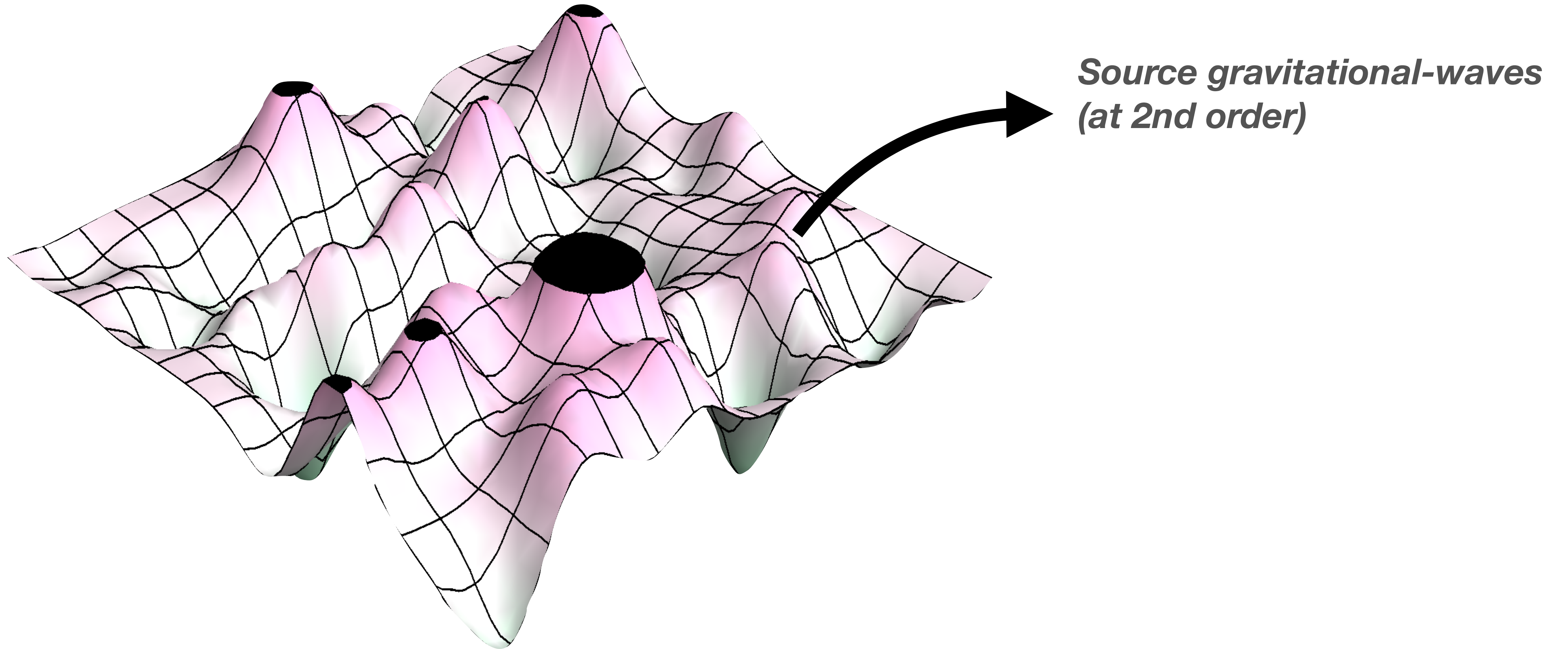




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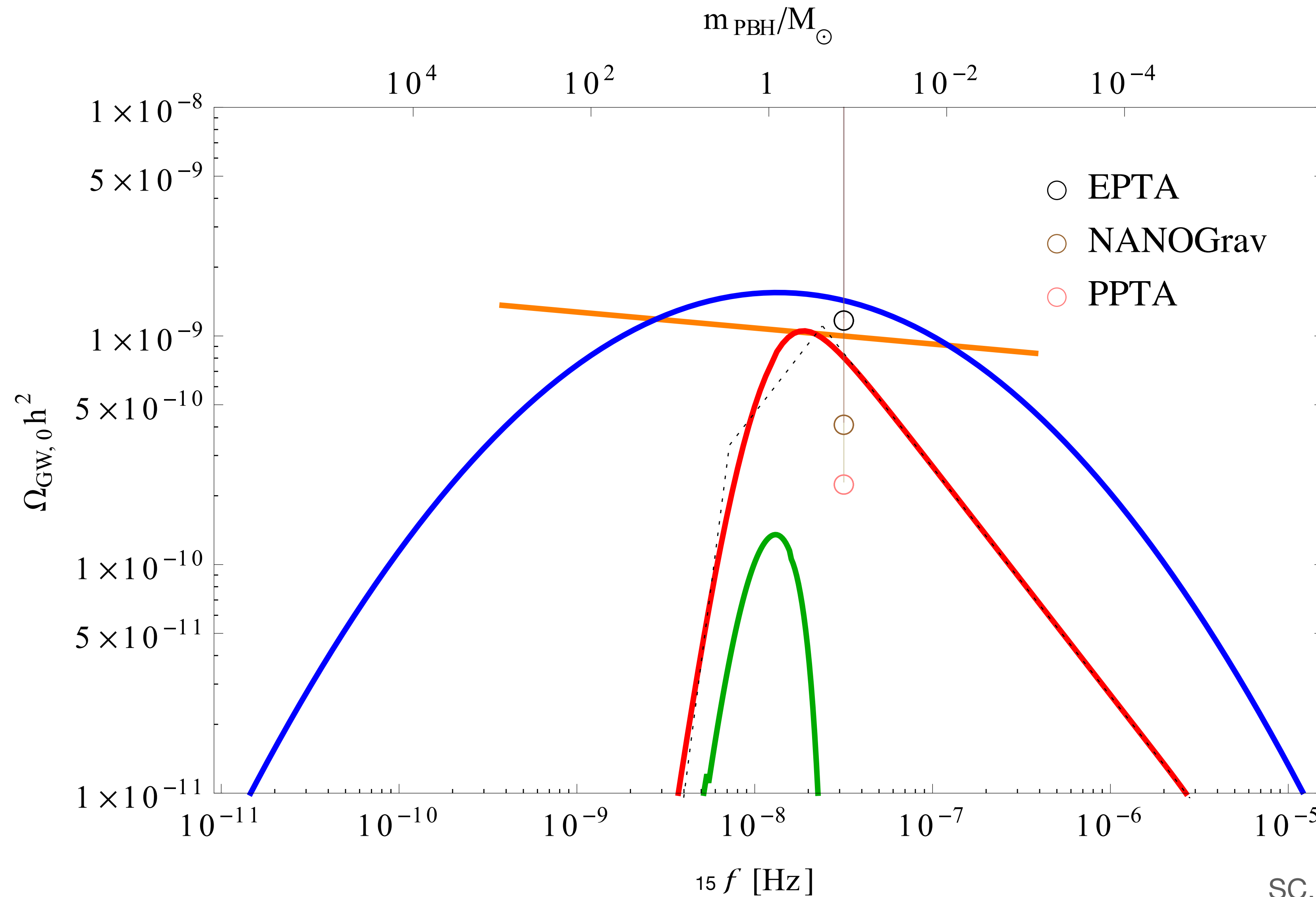


# GW background from **density perturbations**

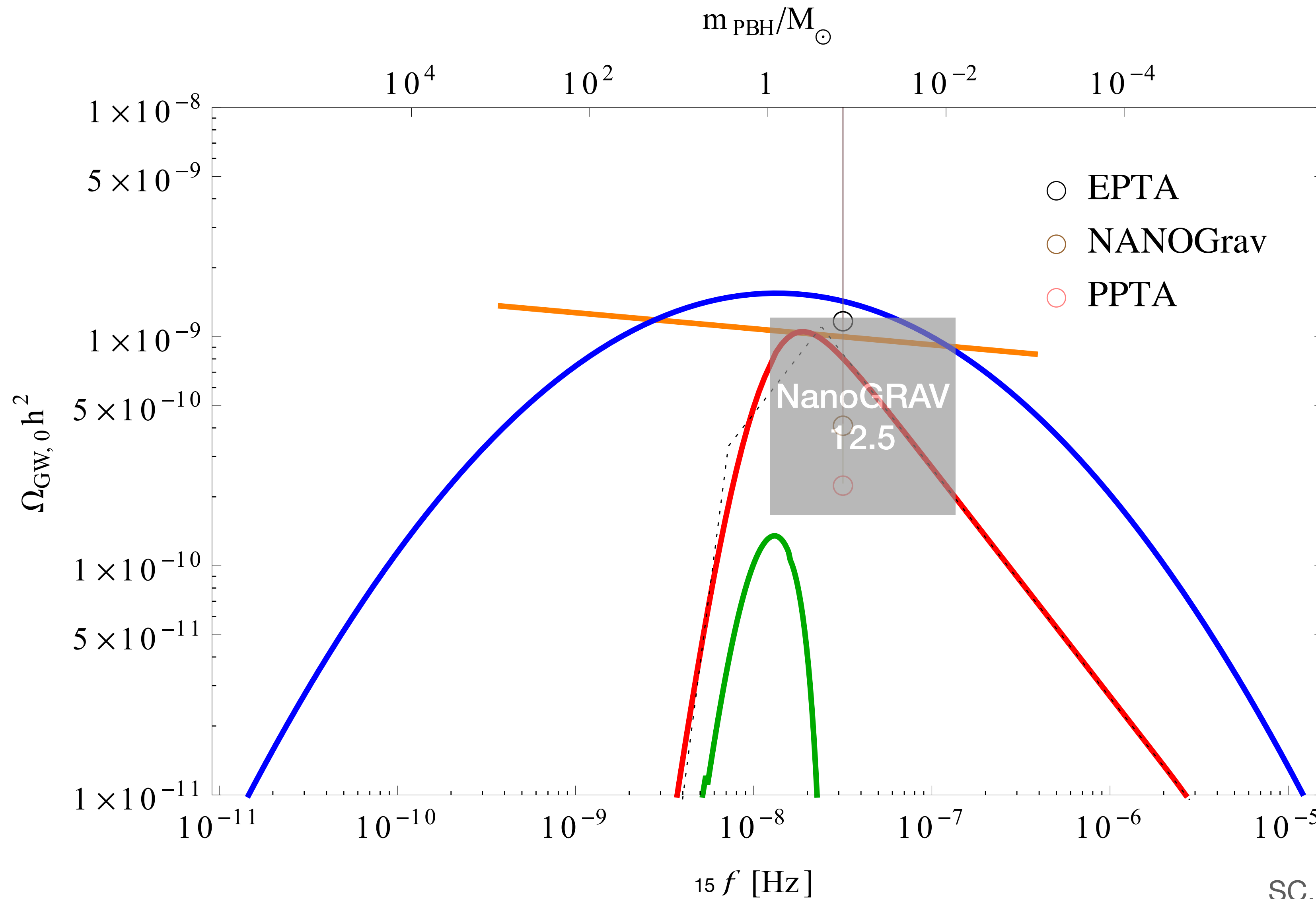




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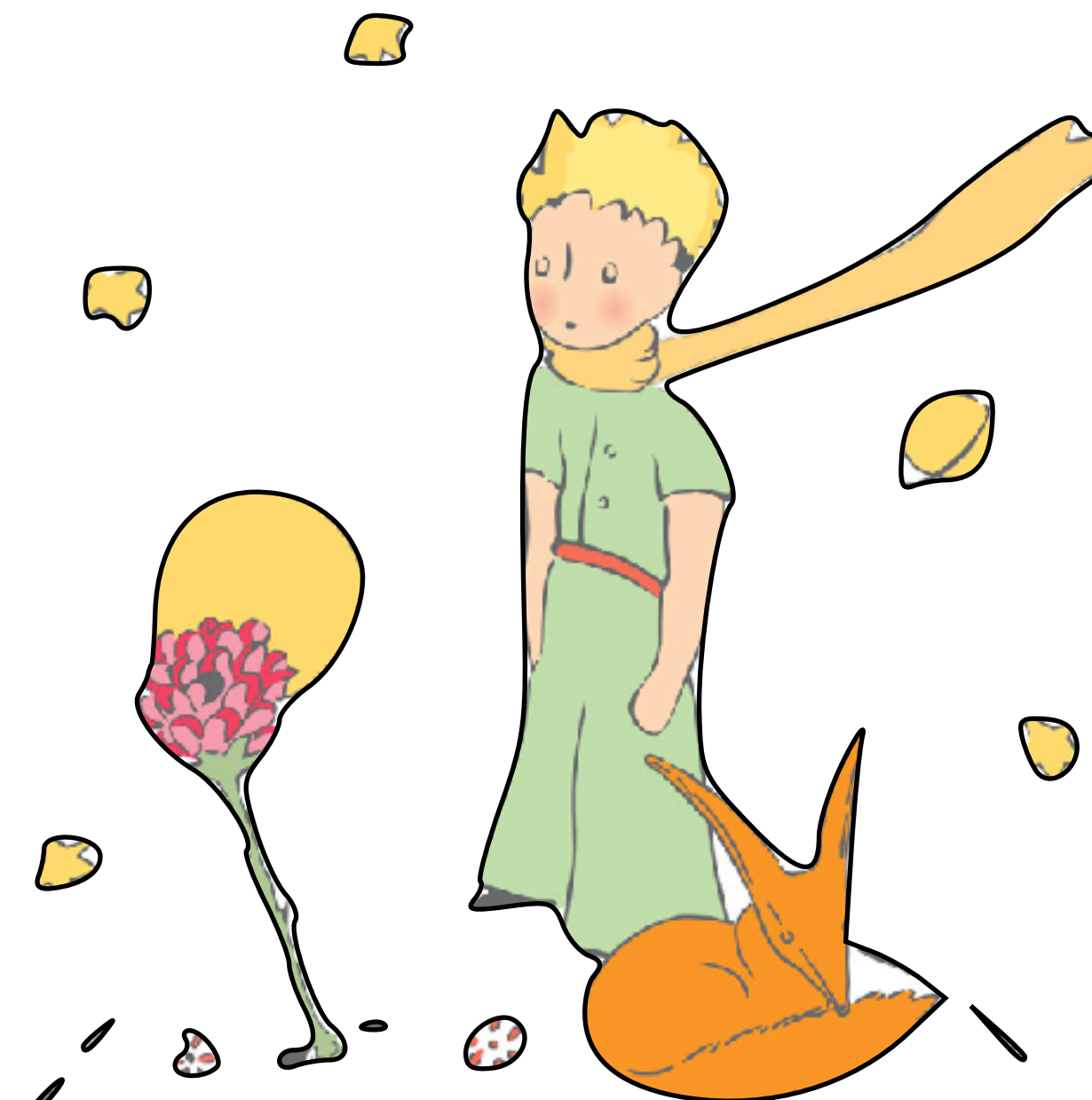


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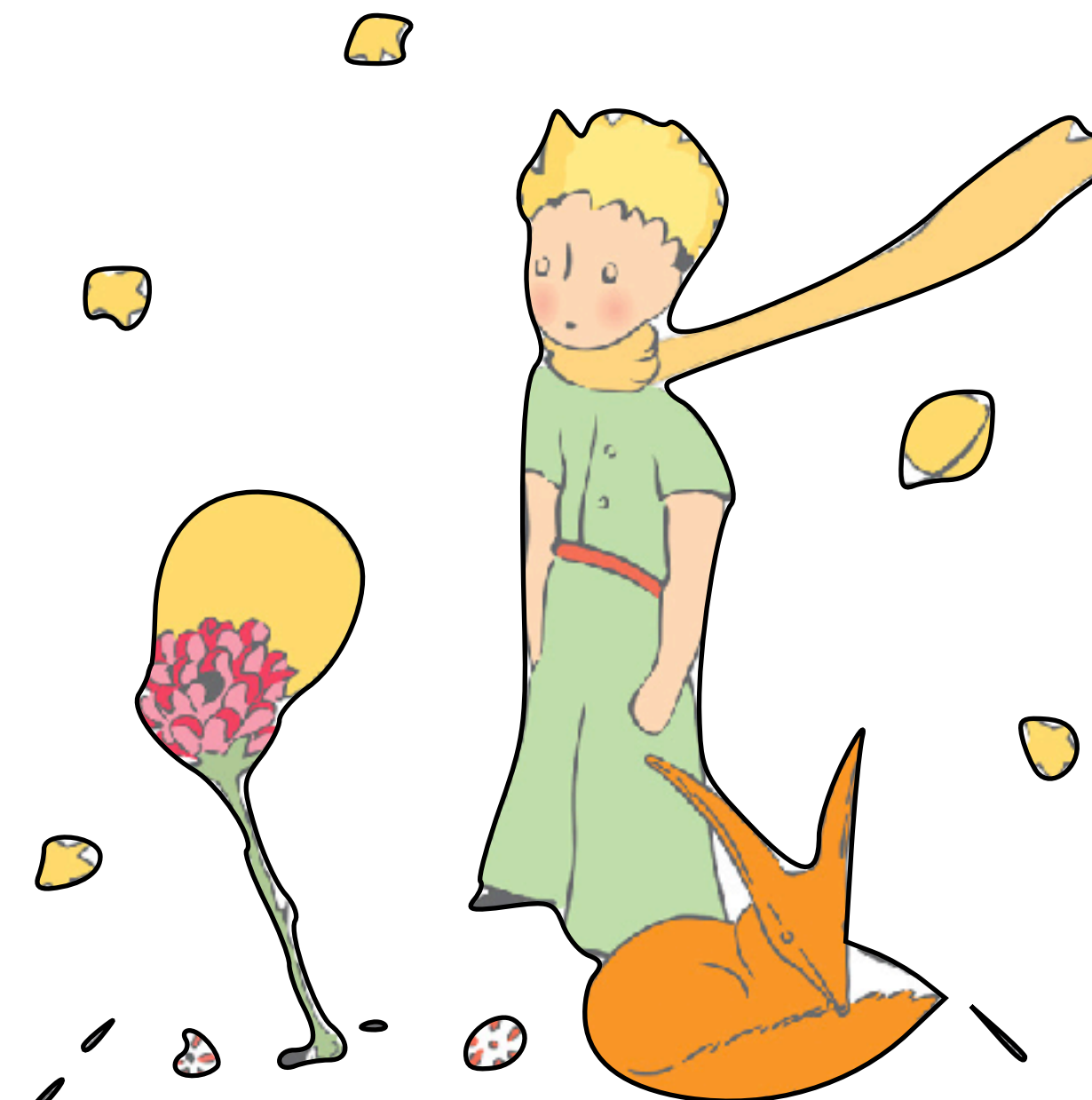


# Conclusion



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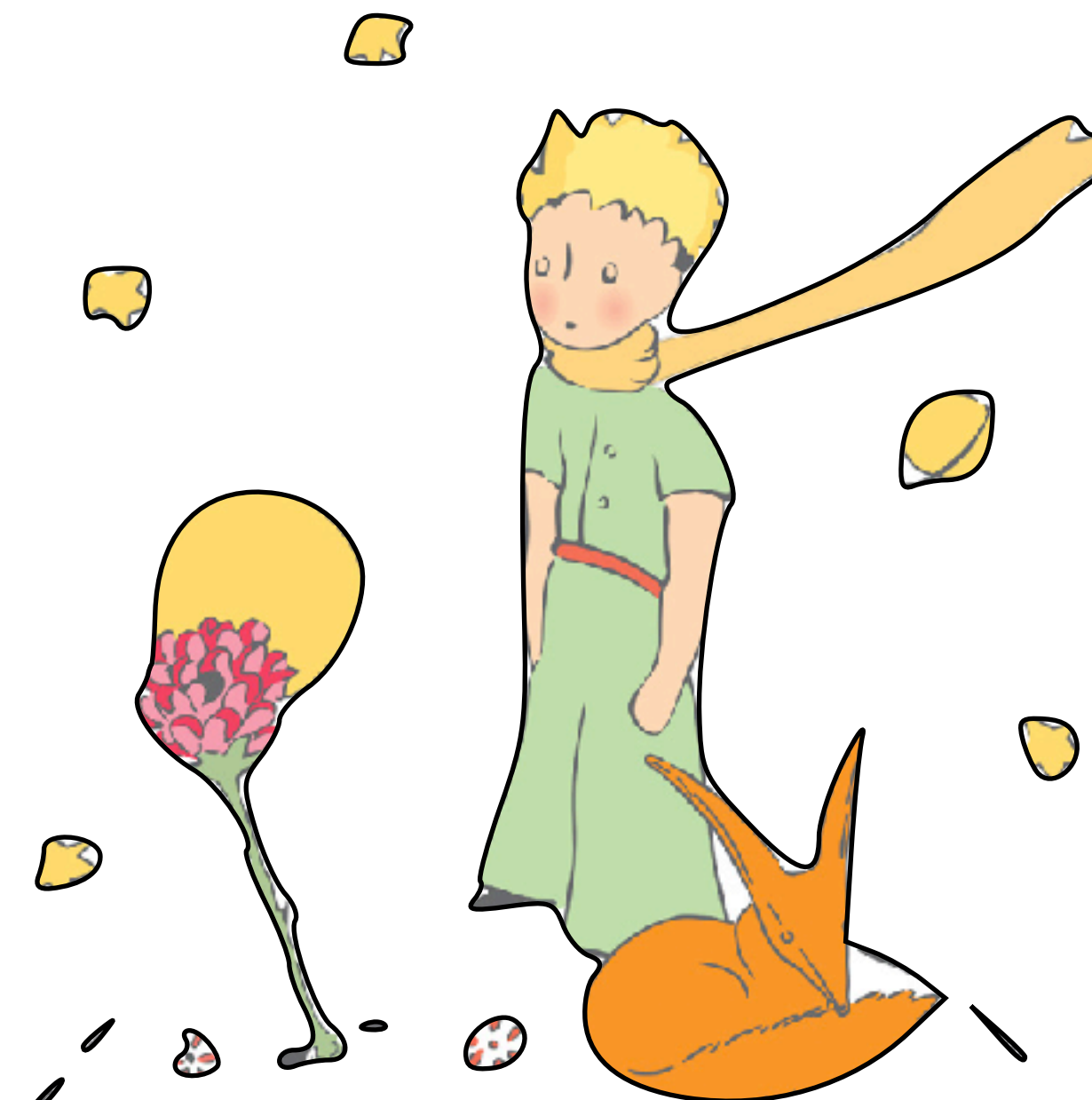
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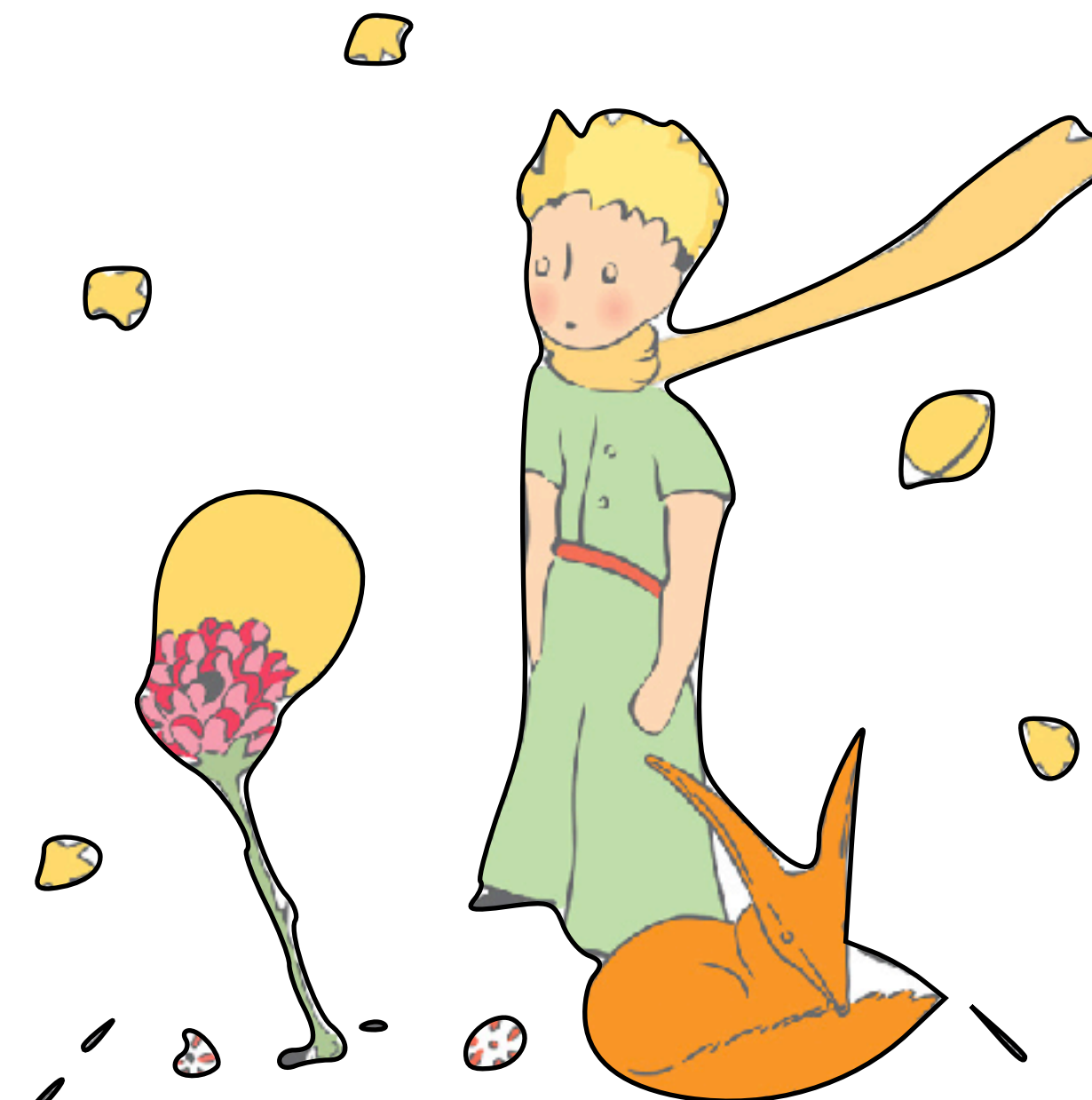
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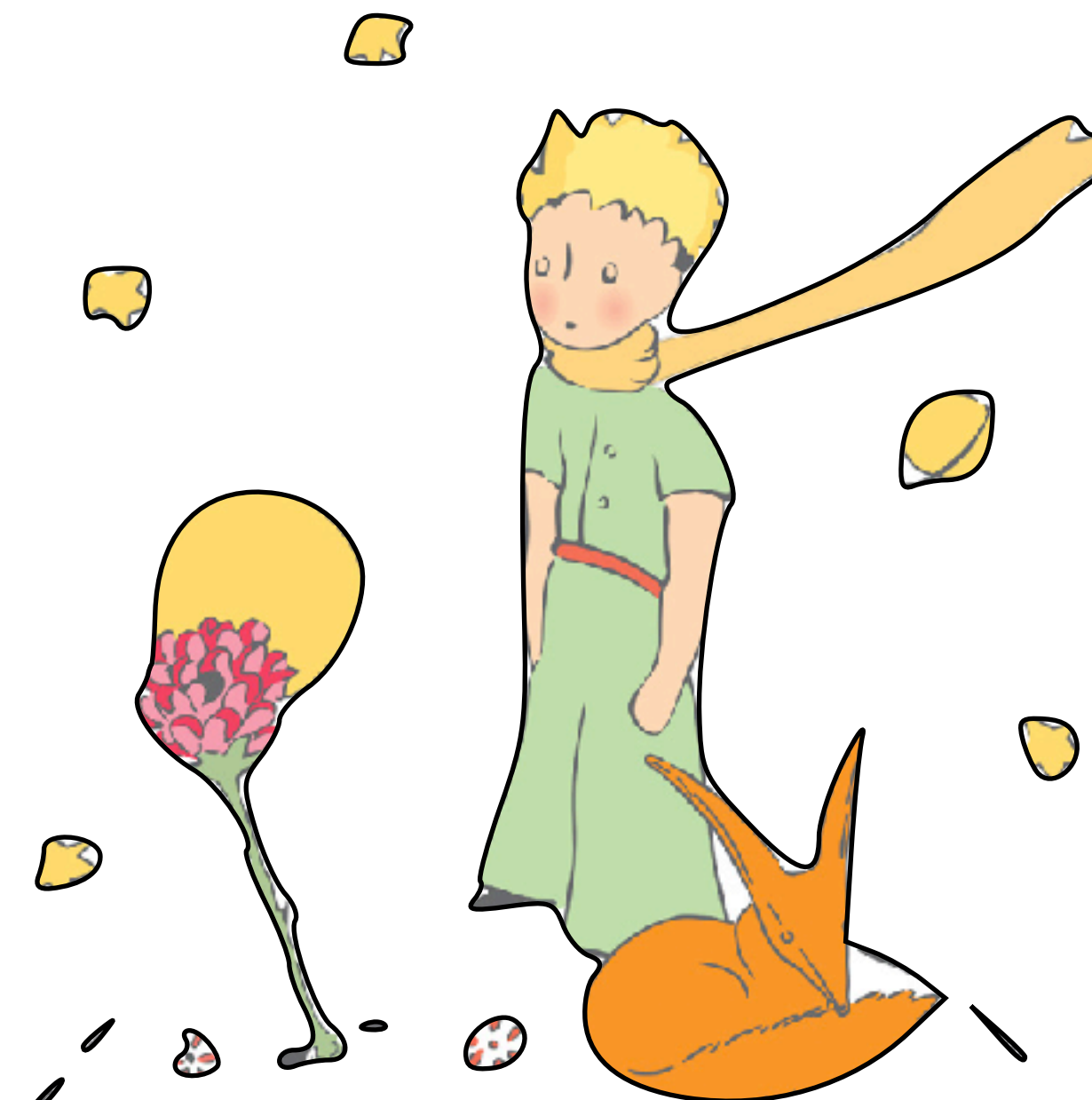
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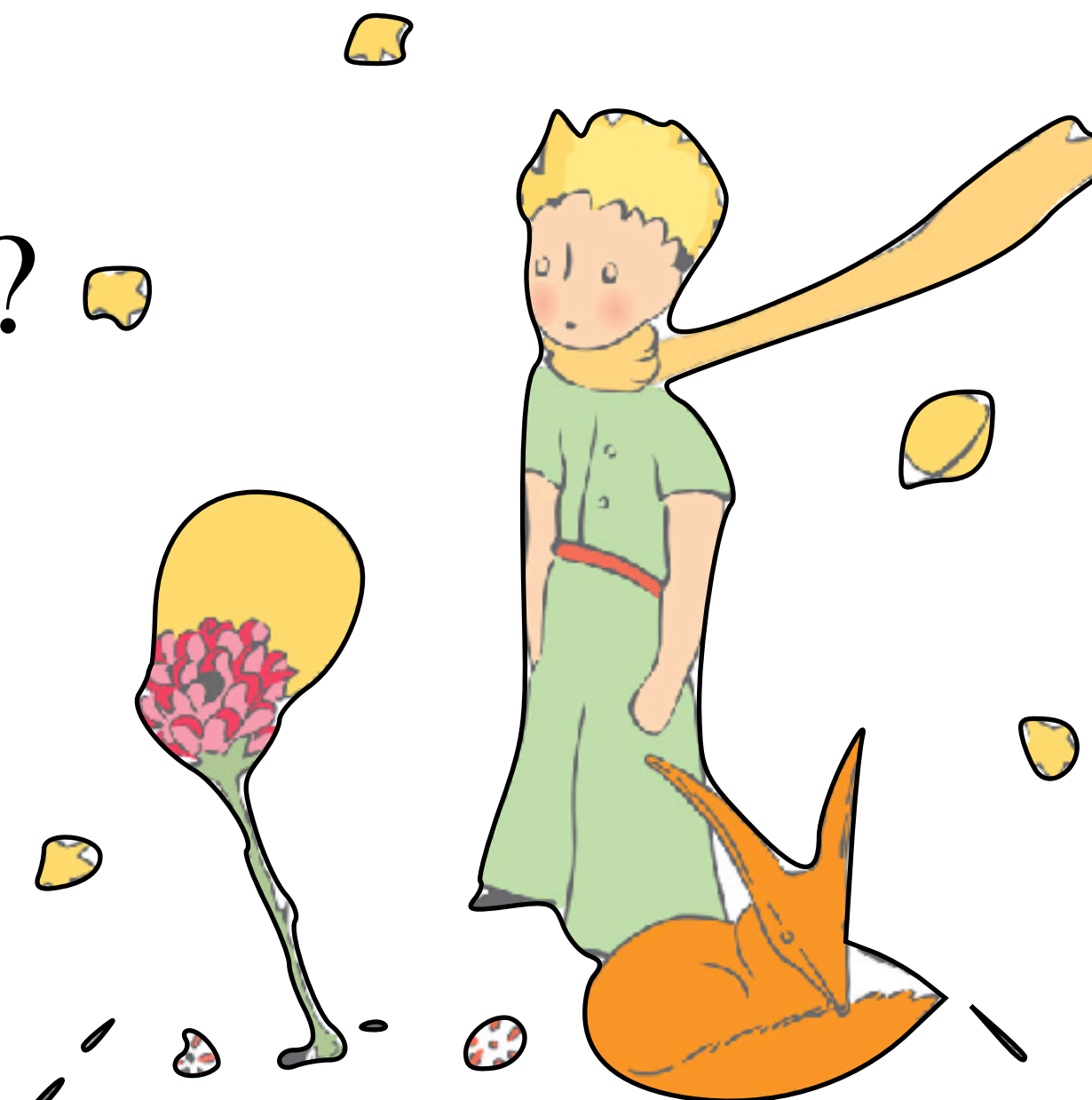
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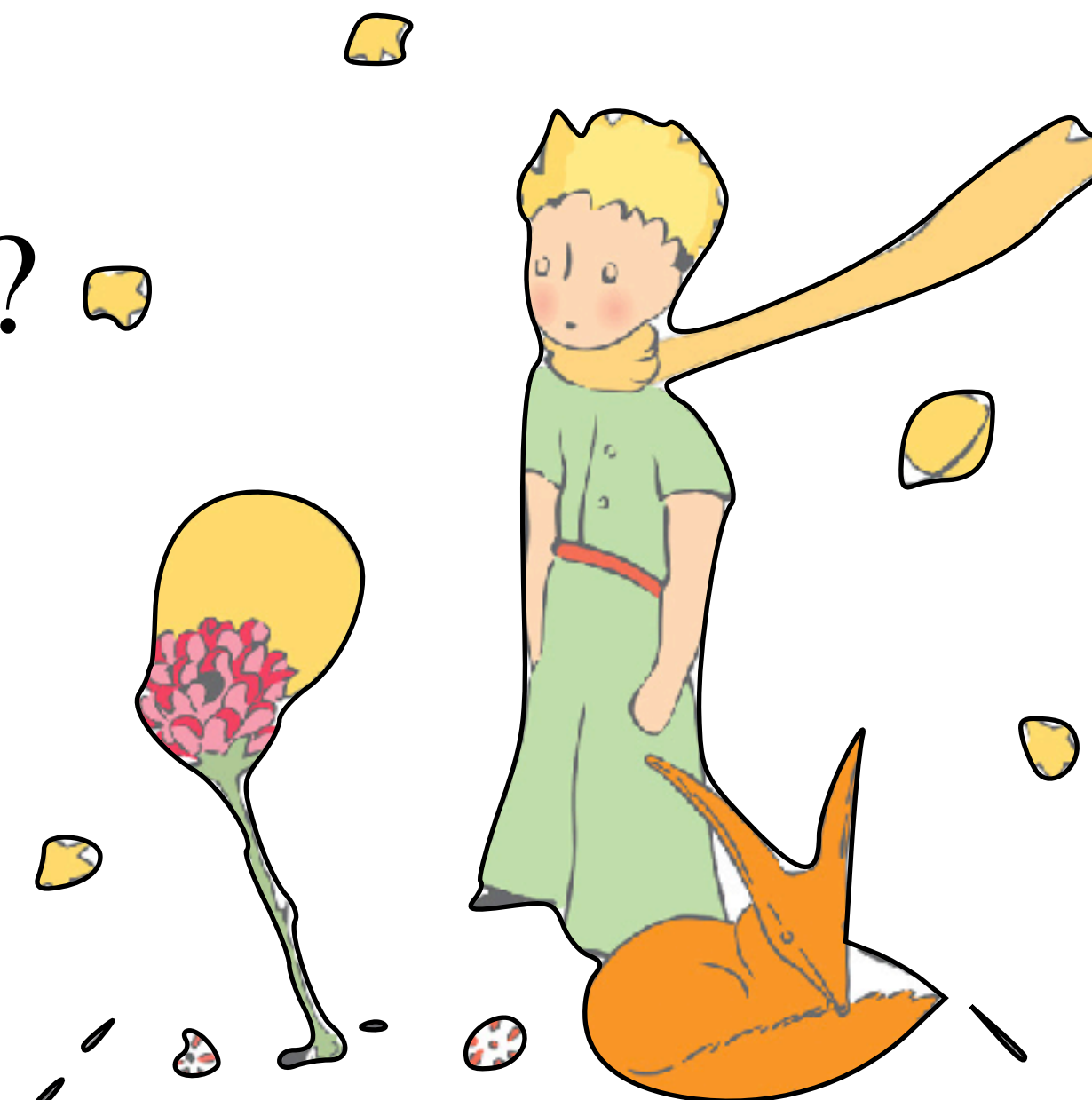
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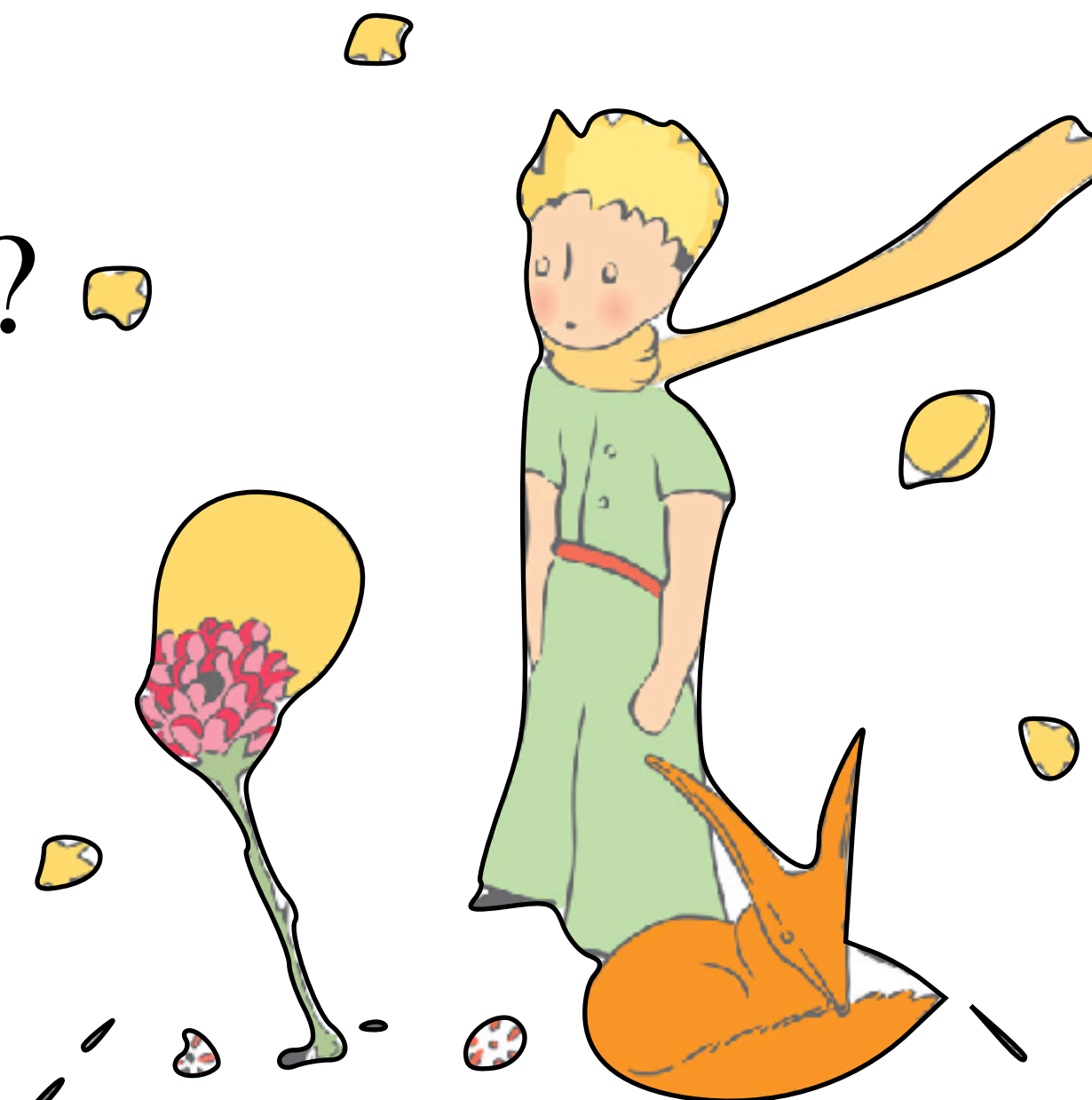
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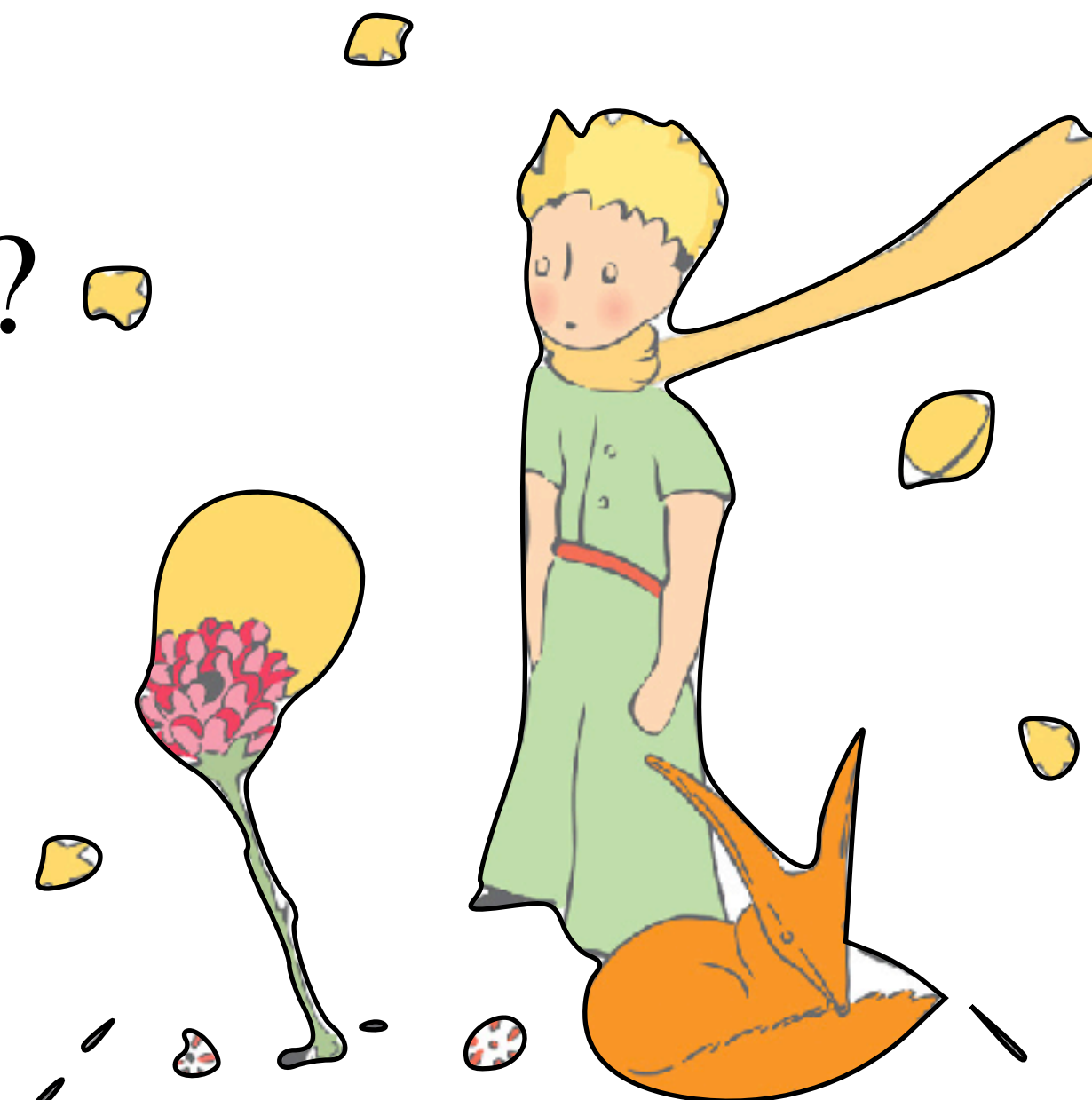
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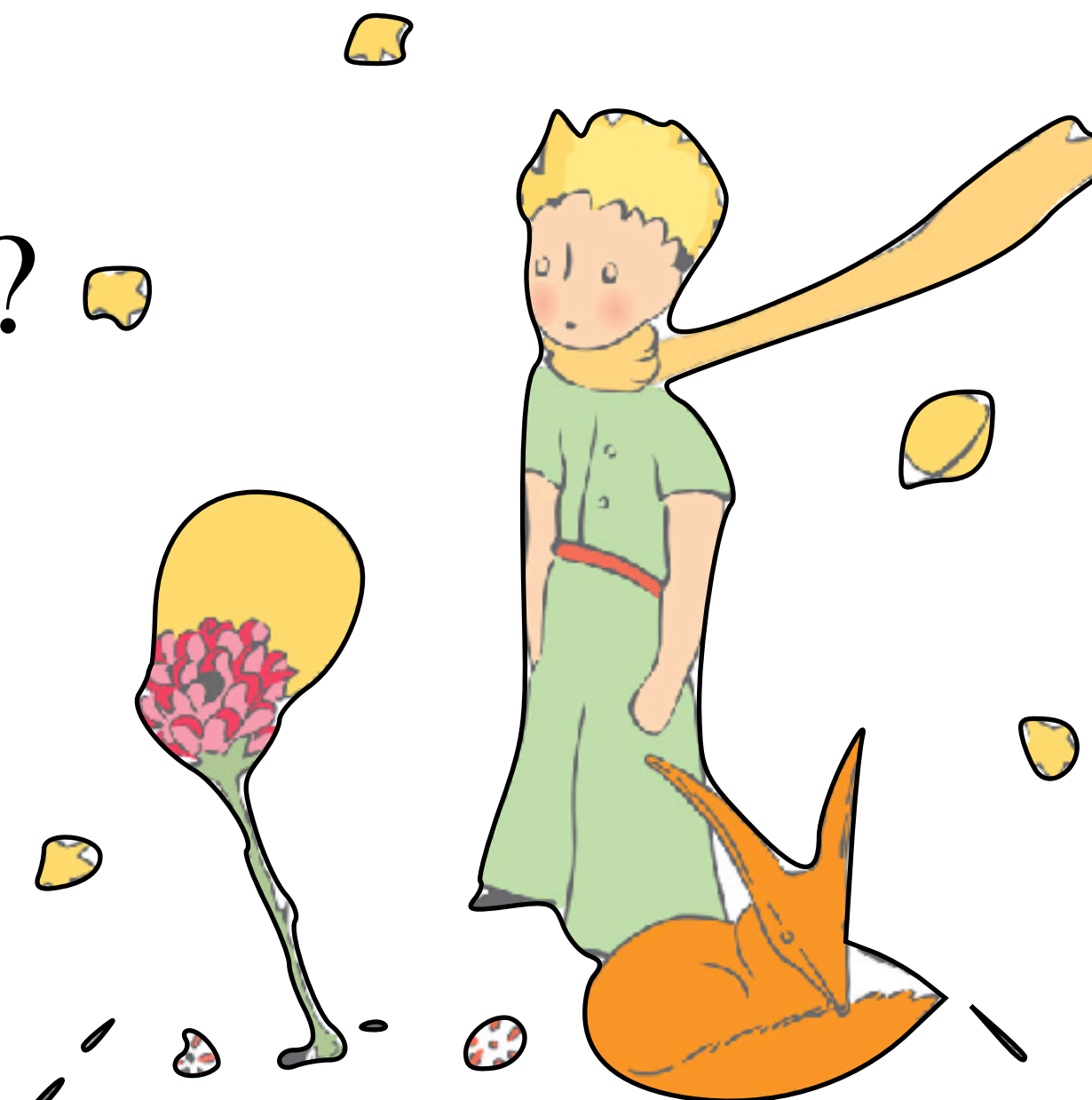
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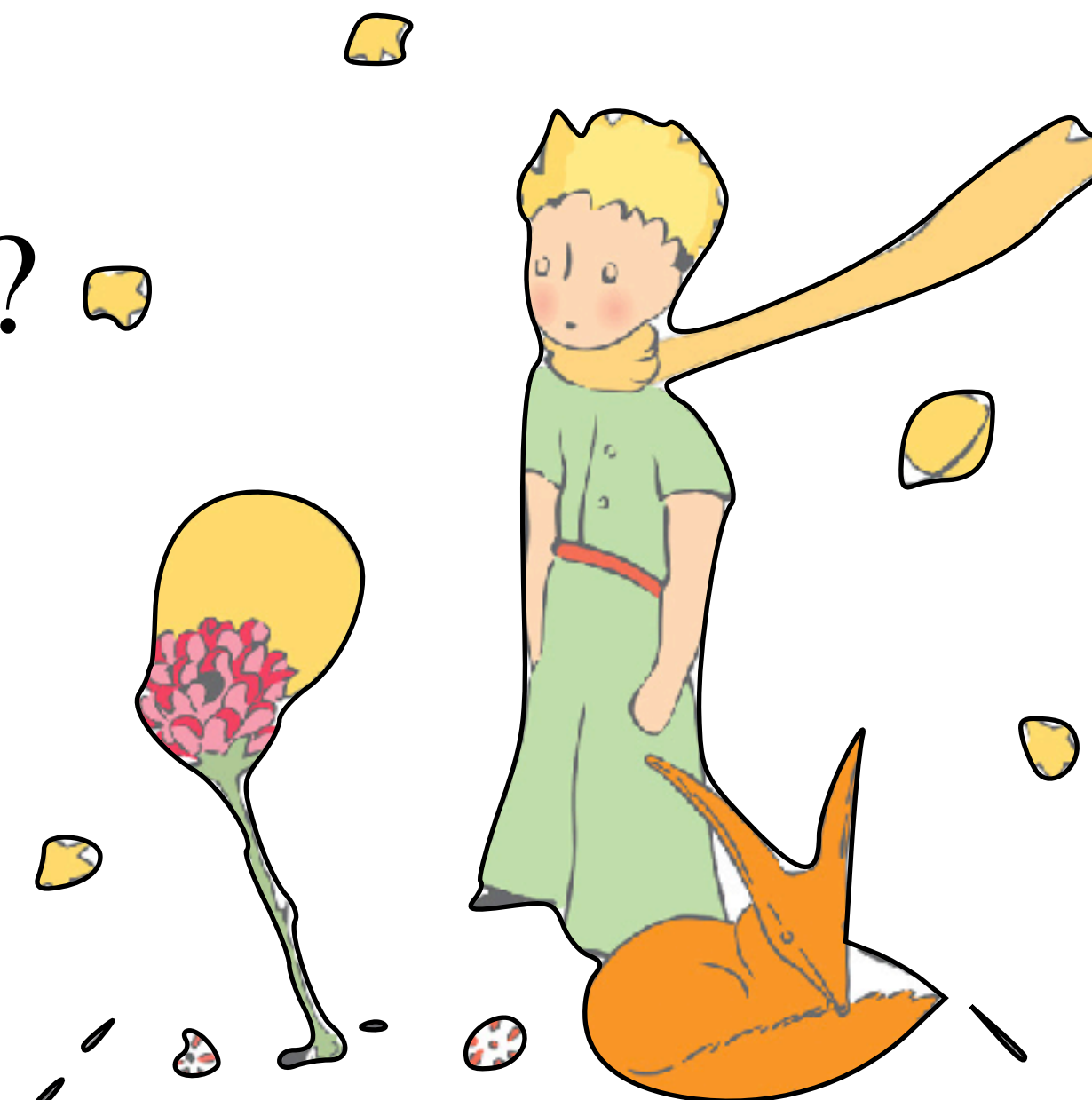
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