Detecting, Discovering and Measuring Dark Matter around Black Holes with Gravitational Waves

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23rd November 2021 - AstroCoffee seminar, Frankfurt

Instituto de Física de Cantabria

EXCELENCIA
MARÍA
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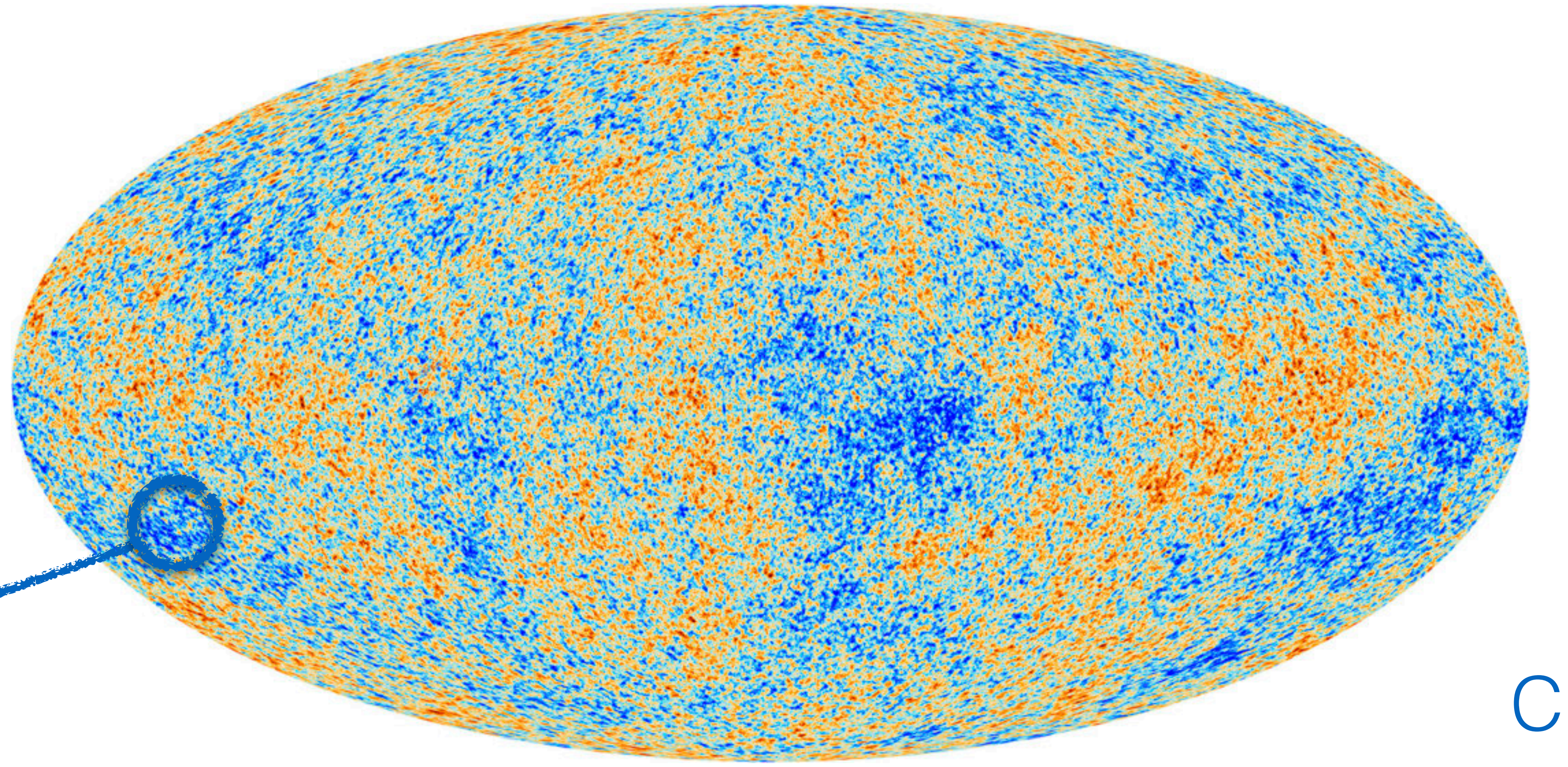
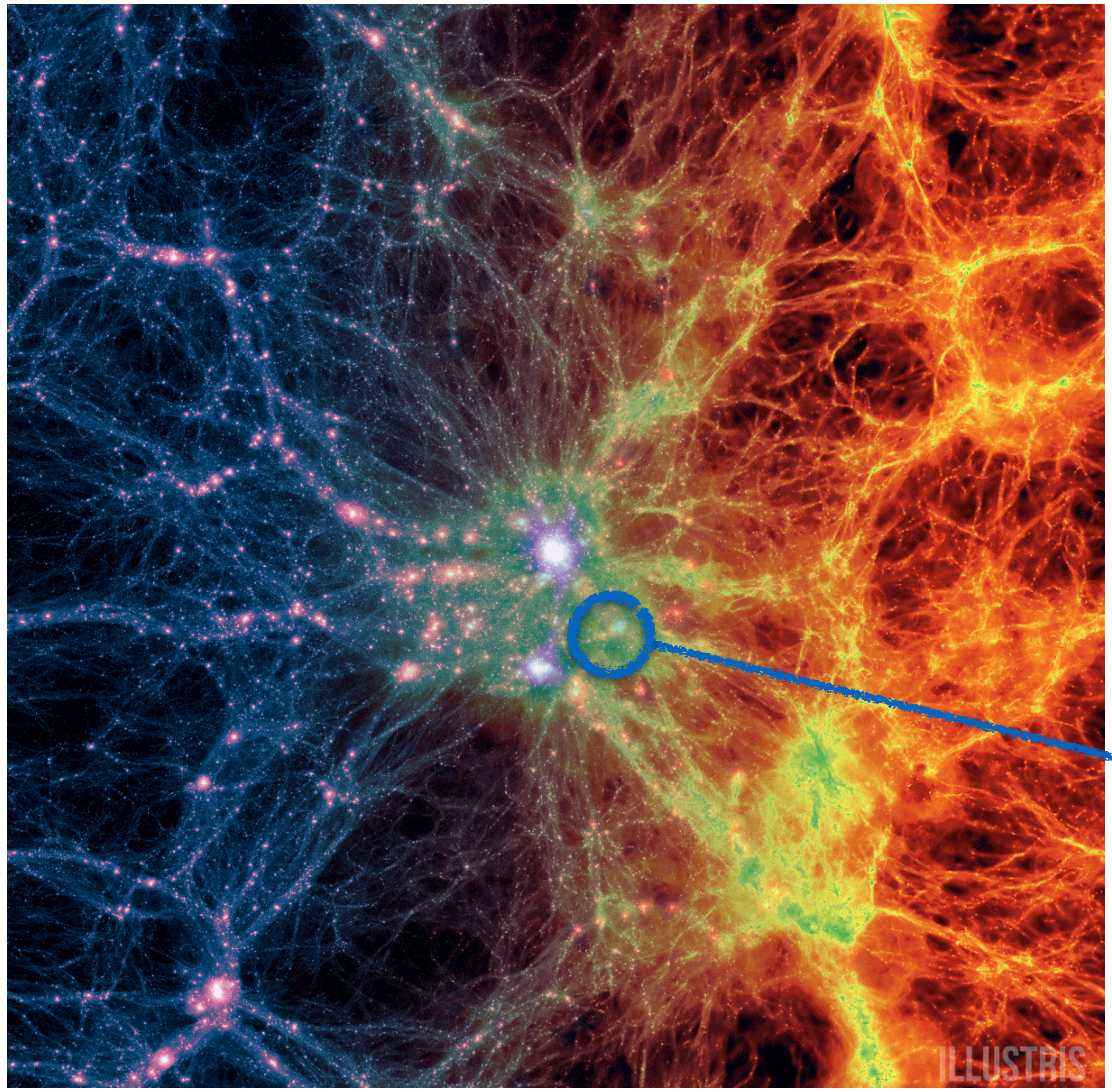
Dark Matter on all scales



CMB

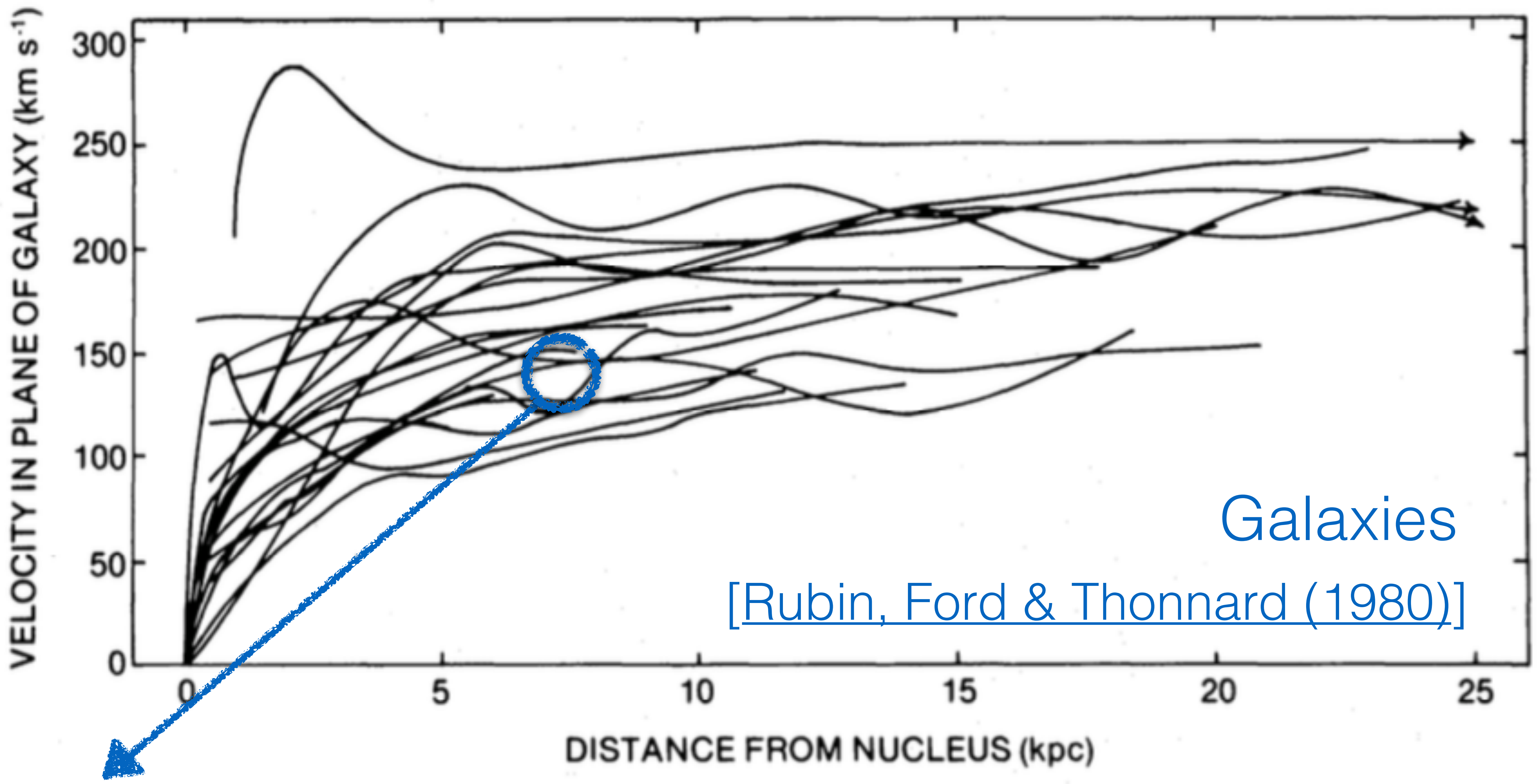
[Planck, 1502.01589]



Galaxy clusters

[Illustris, 1405.2921]

[astro-ph/0006397]

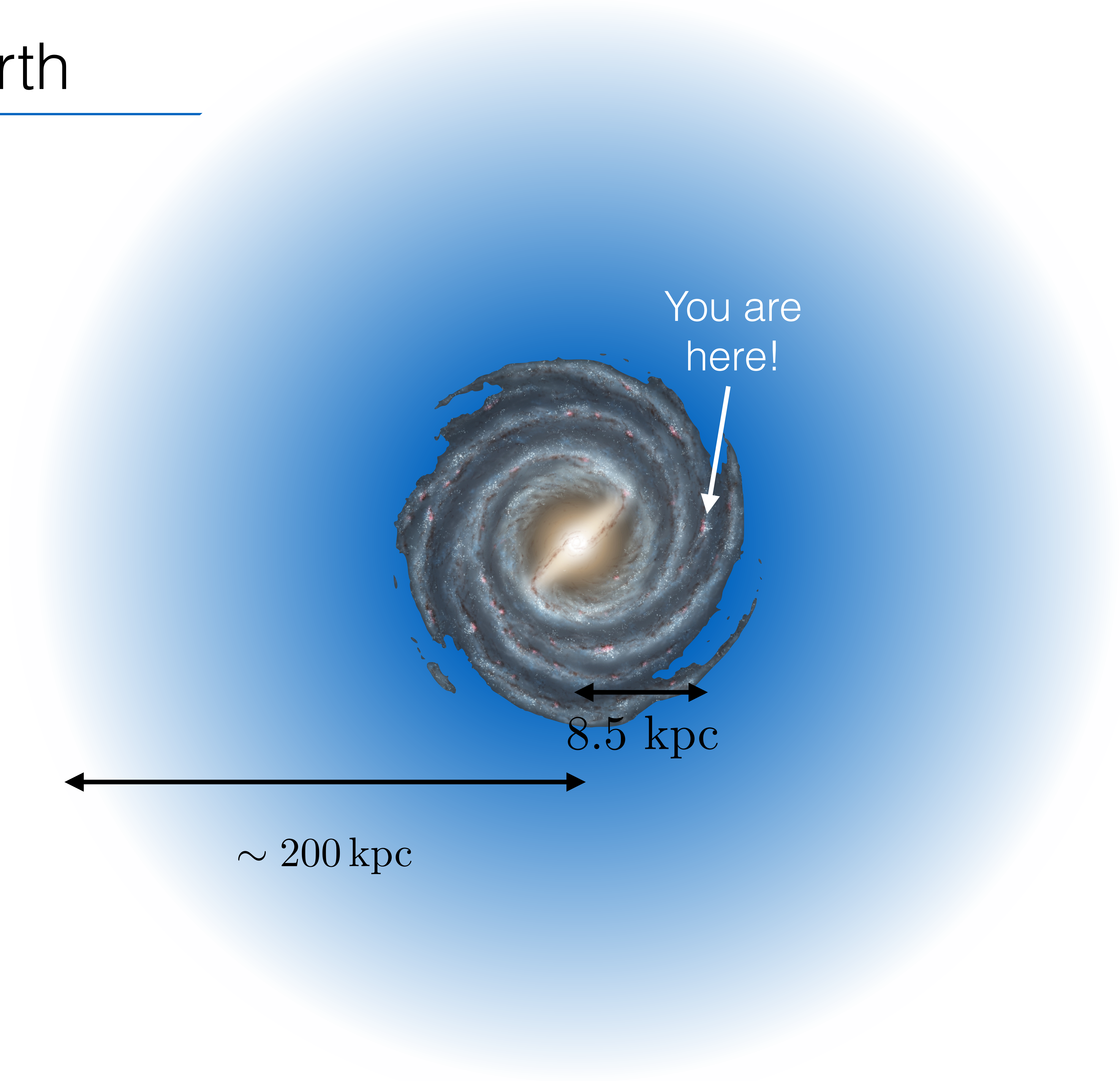


Galaxies

[Rubin, Ford & Thonnard (1980)]

Dark Matter at Earth

NOT TO SCALE



Global and local estimates of DM at Solar radius give:

$$\rho_\chi \sim (0.2 - 0.8)\,\mathrm{GeV\,cm^{-3}}$$
$$\sim (0.005 - 0.02)\,M_\odot\,\mathrm{pc^{-3}}$$

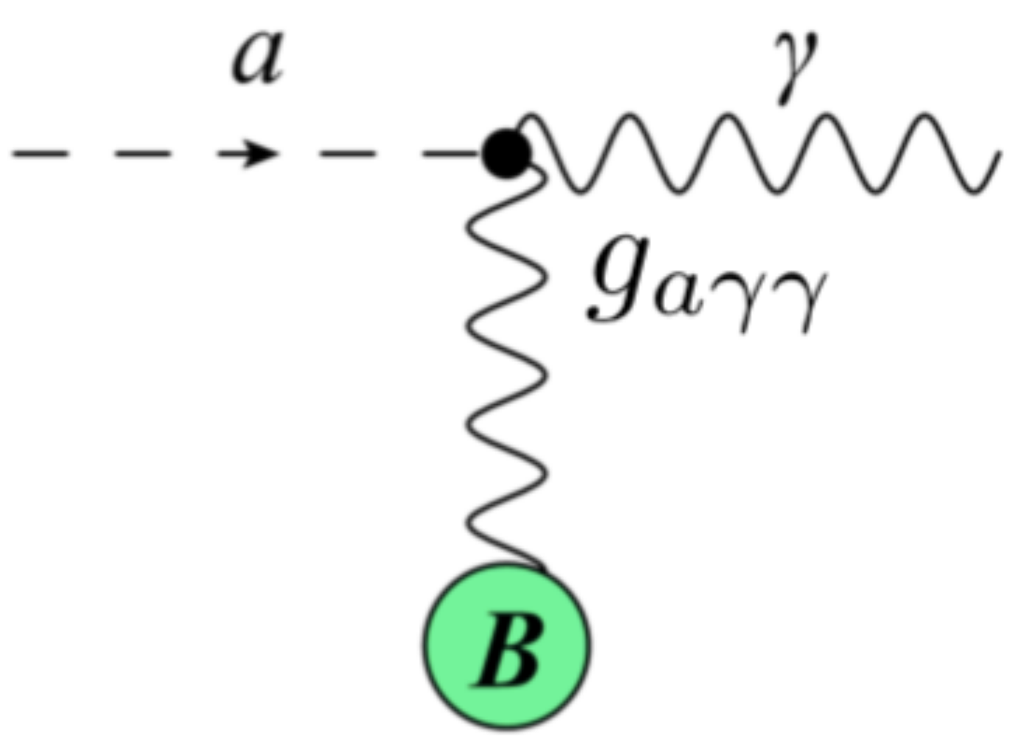
E.g. Iocco et al. [1502.03821], Garbari et al. [1206.0015], Read [1404.1938]

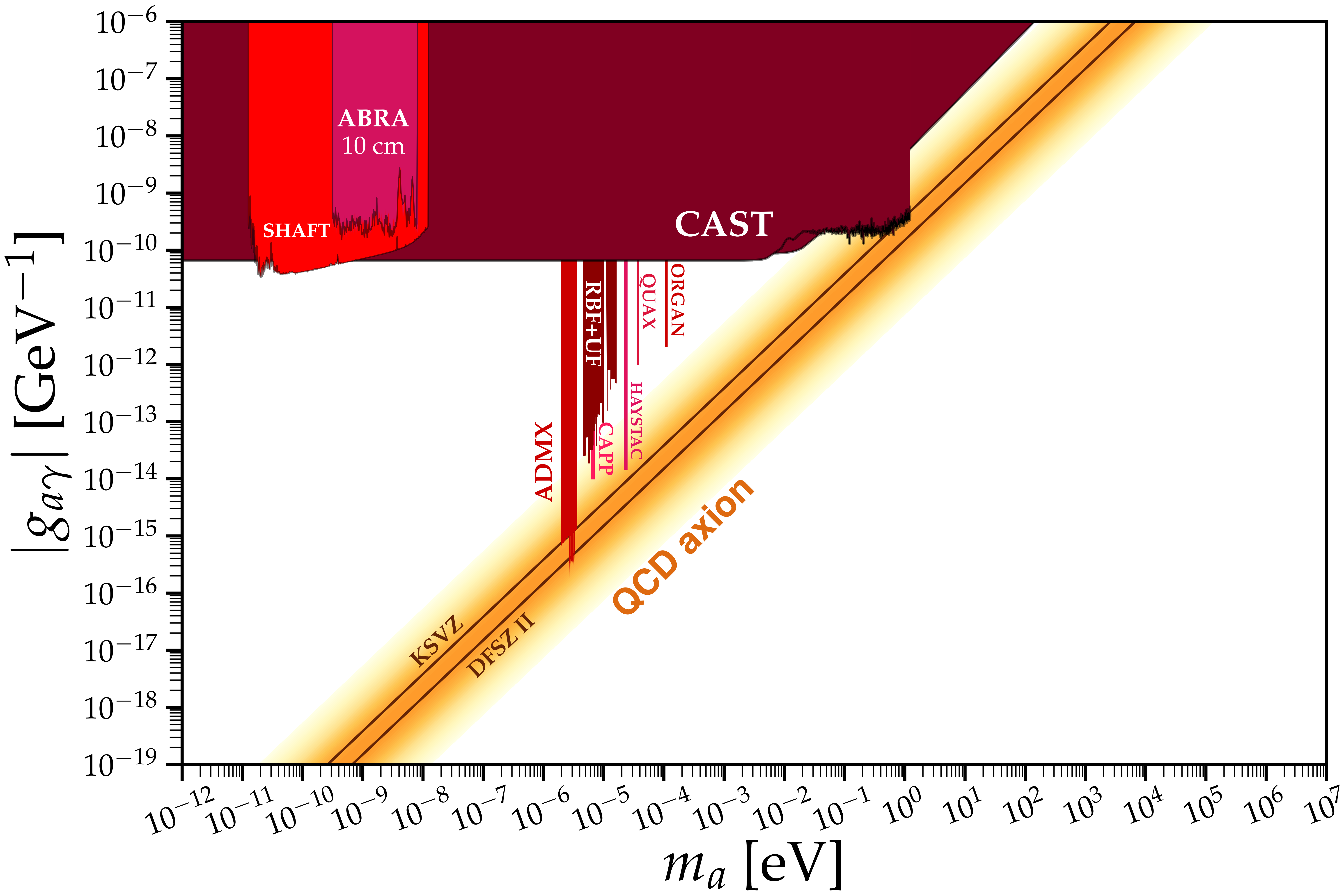
Axion Dark Matter

[1510.07633, 2003.01100]

Dark Matter could be in the form of light pseudo scalar ‘axions',
which may convert to photons (and vice versa) in an external magnetic field:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{4} g_{a\gamma\gamma} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{4} g_{a\gamma\gamma} a \boldsymbol{E} \cdot \boldsymbol{B}$$





[O’Hare, https://cajohare.github.io/AxionLimits/]

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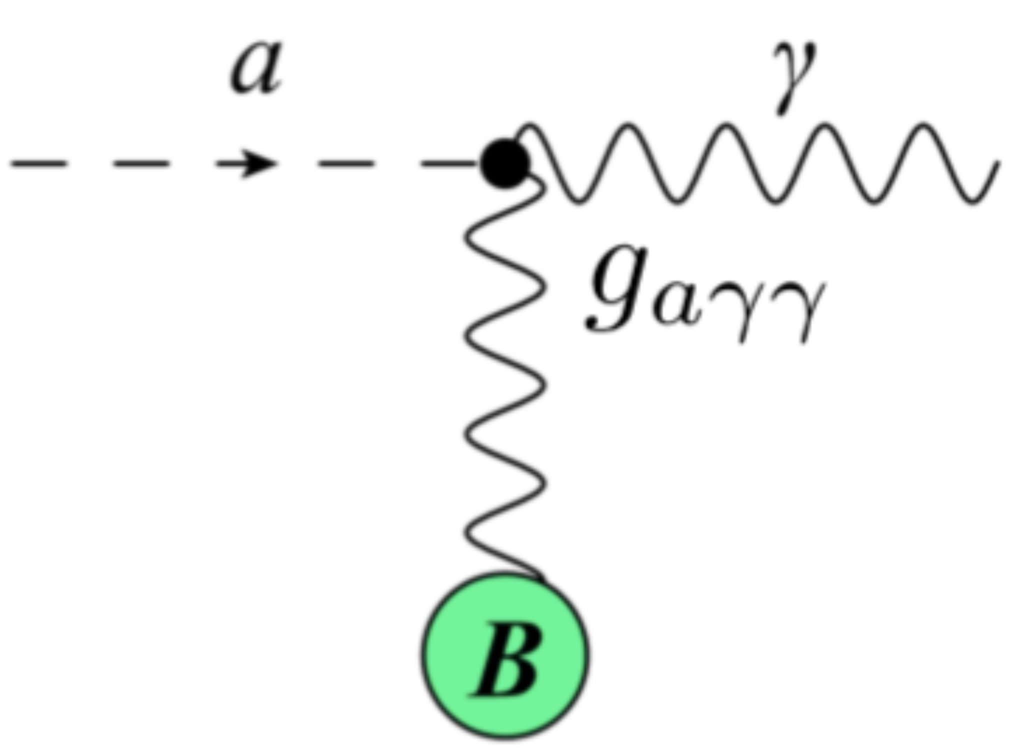

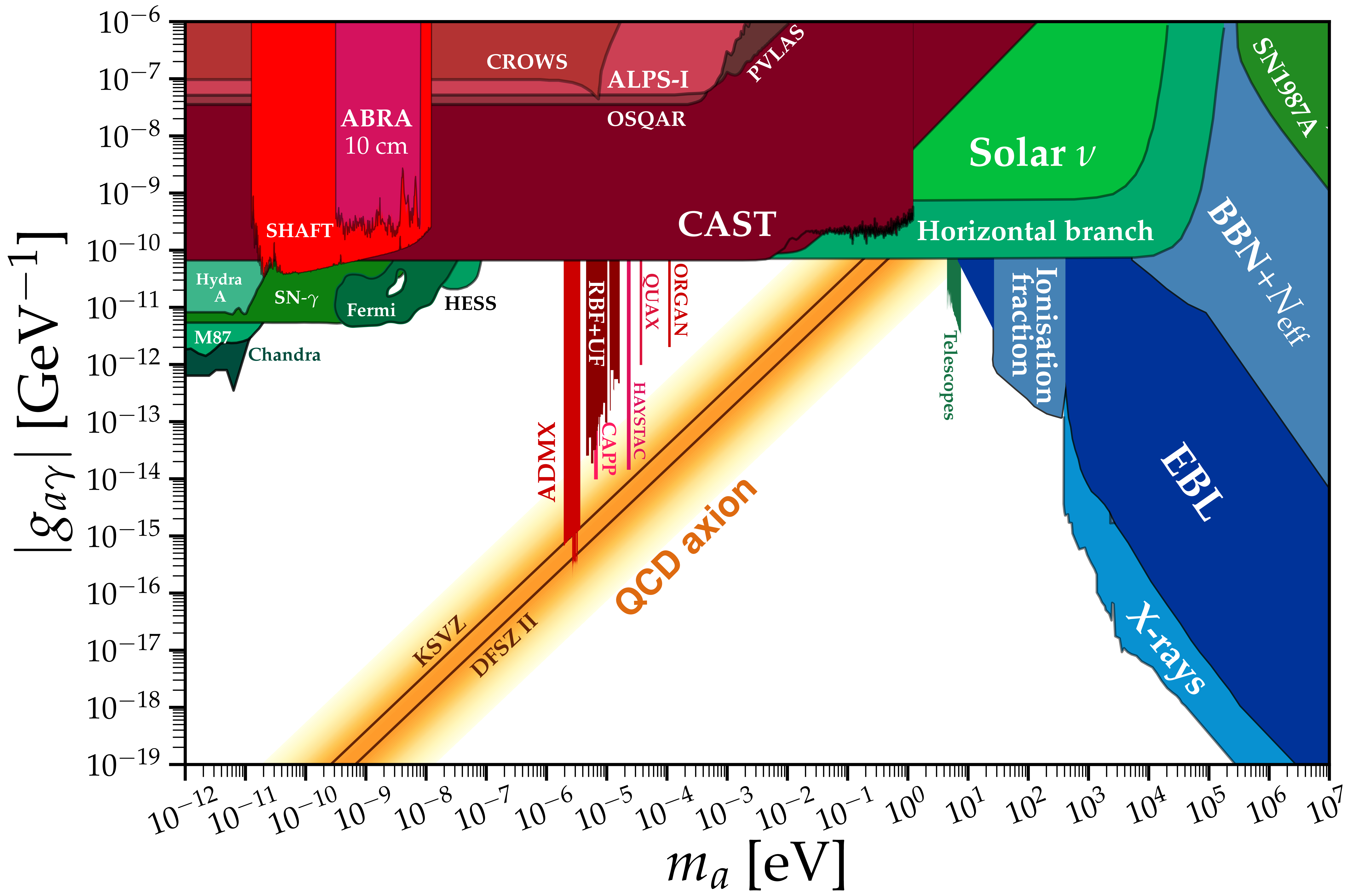

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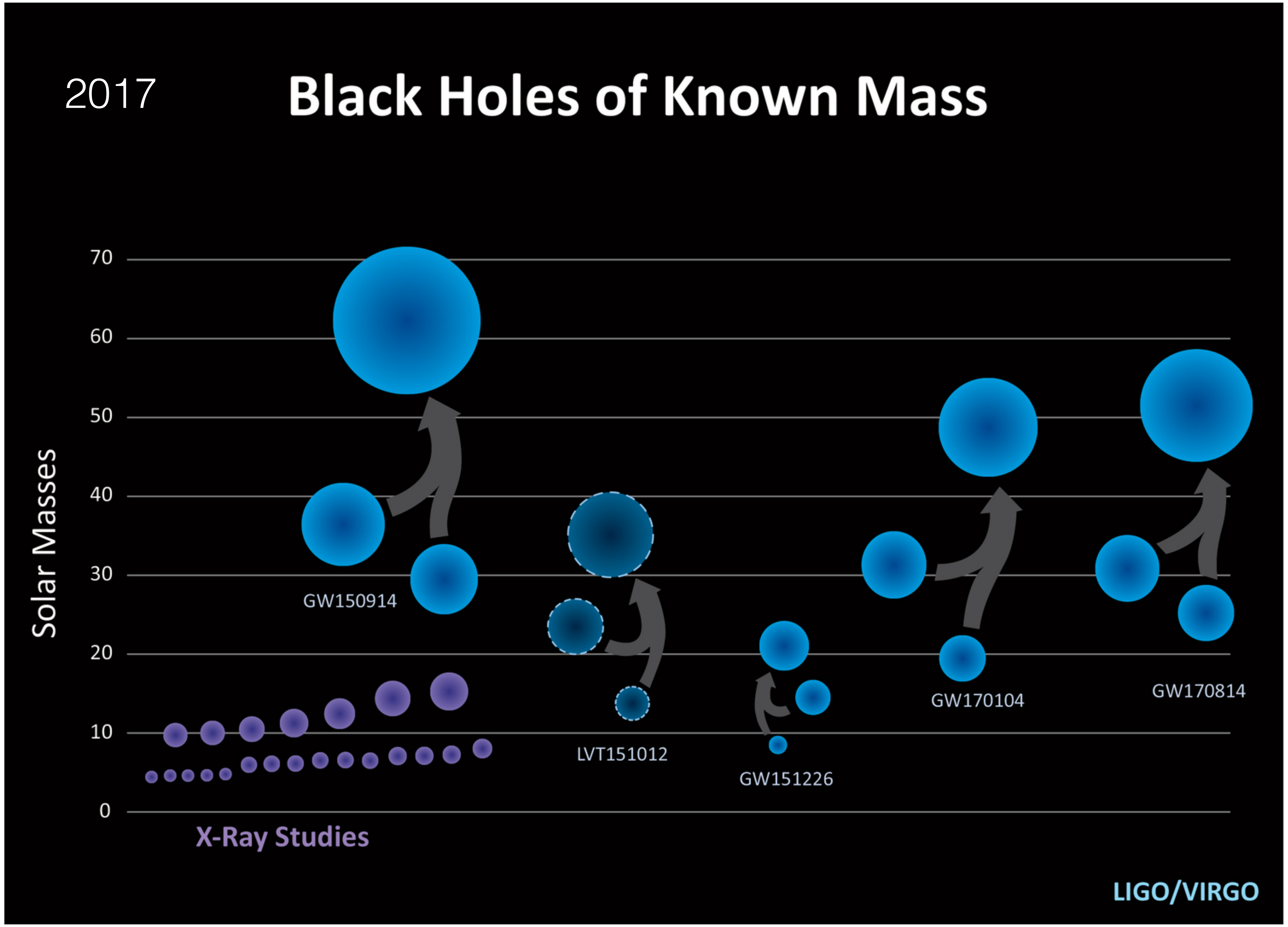
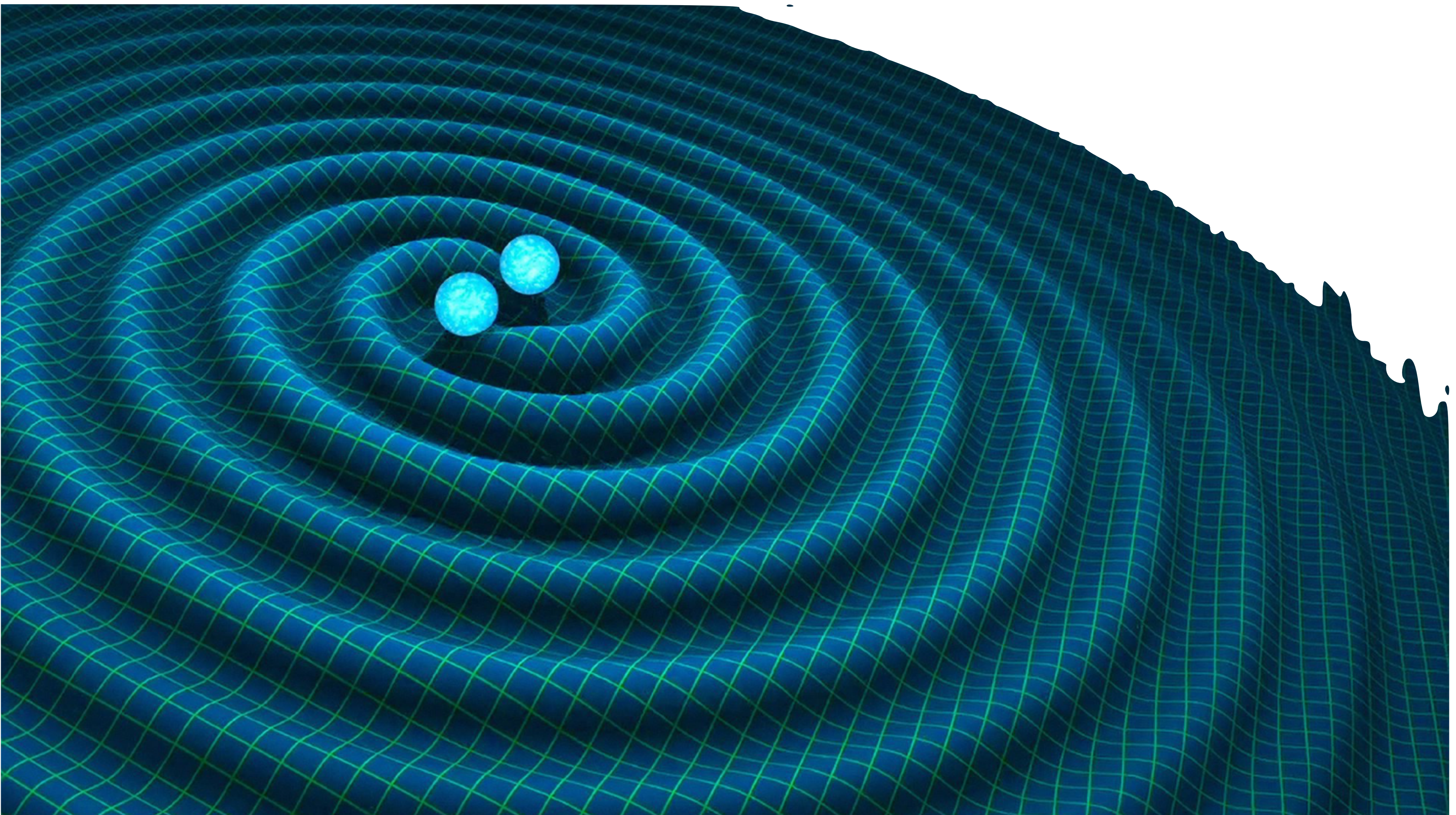
Gravitational Waves



Credit: LIGO/Caltech/Sonoma State (Aurore

R. HURT / CALTECH-JPL / HANDOUT/ ESA



LIGO/Virgo/Northwestern Univ. (Frank Elavsky, Aaron Geller)

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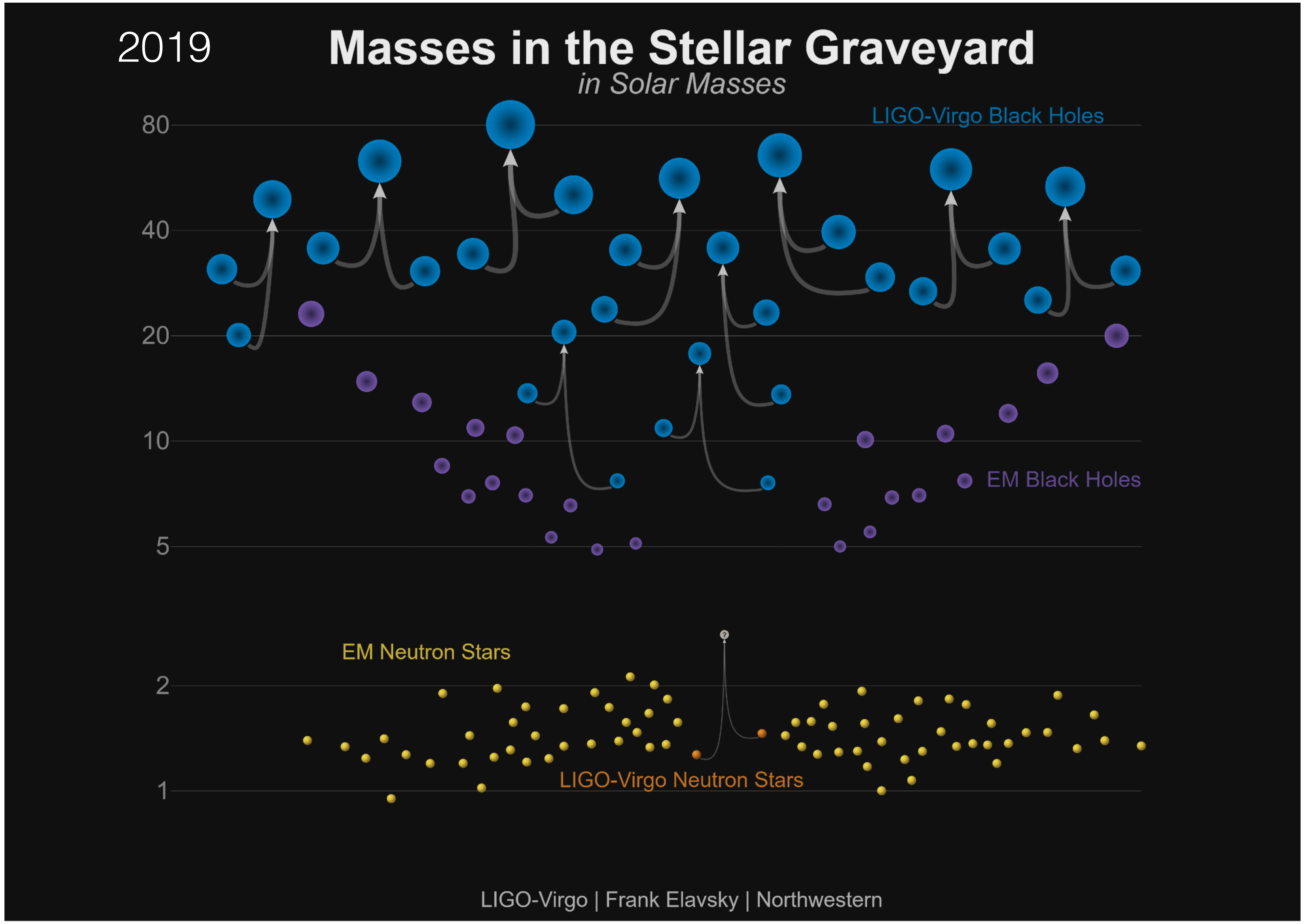

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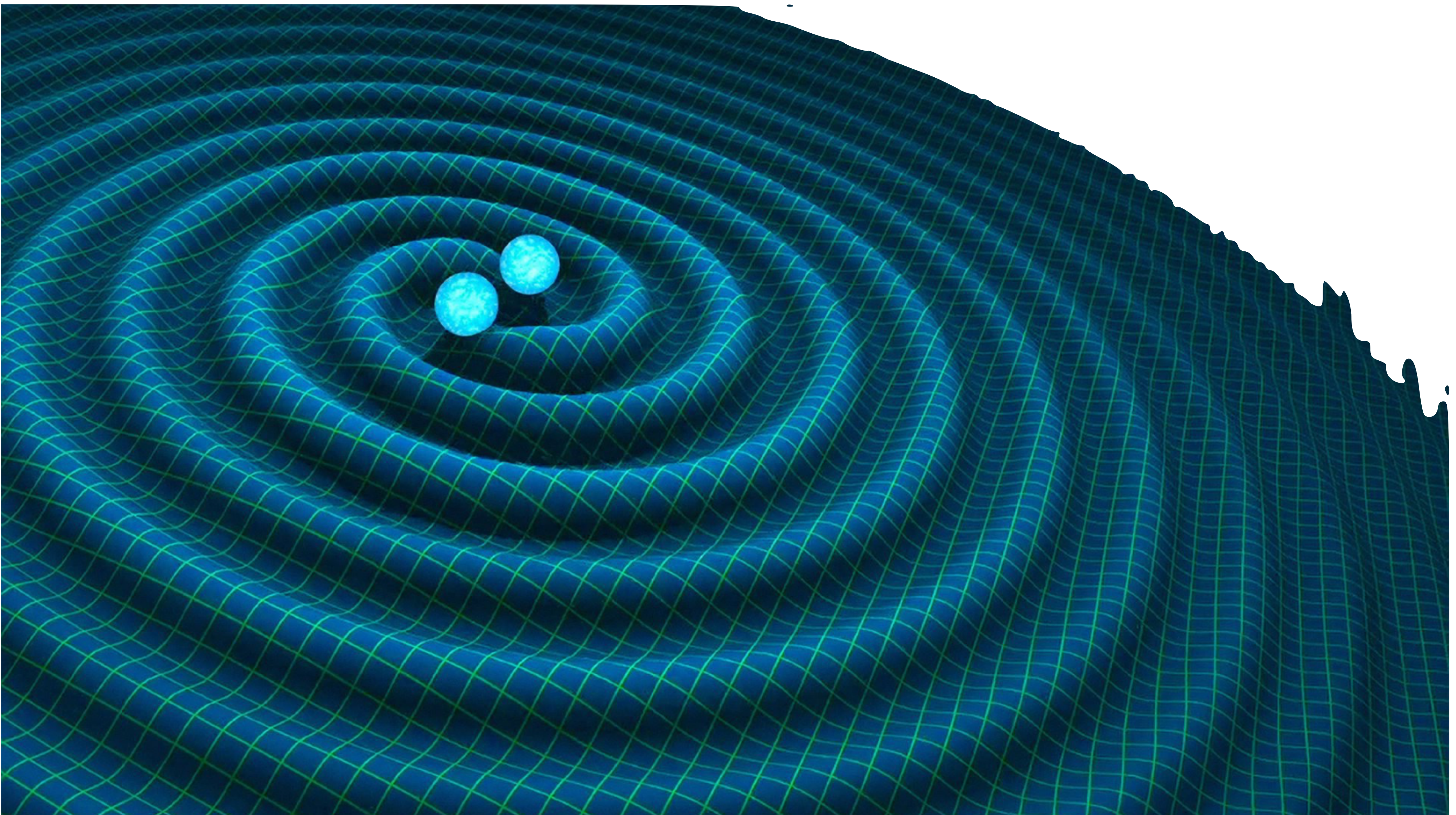

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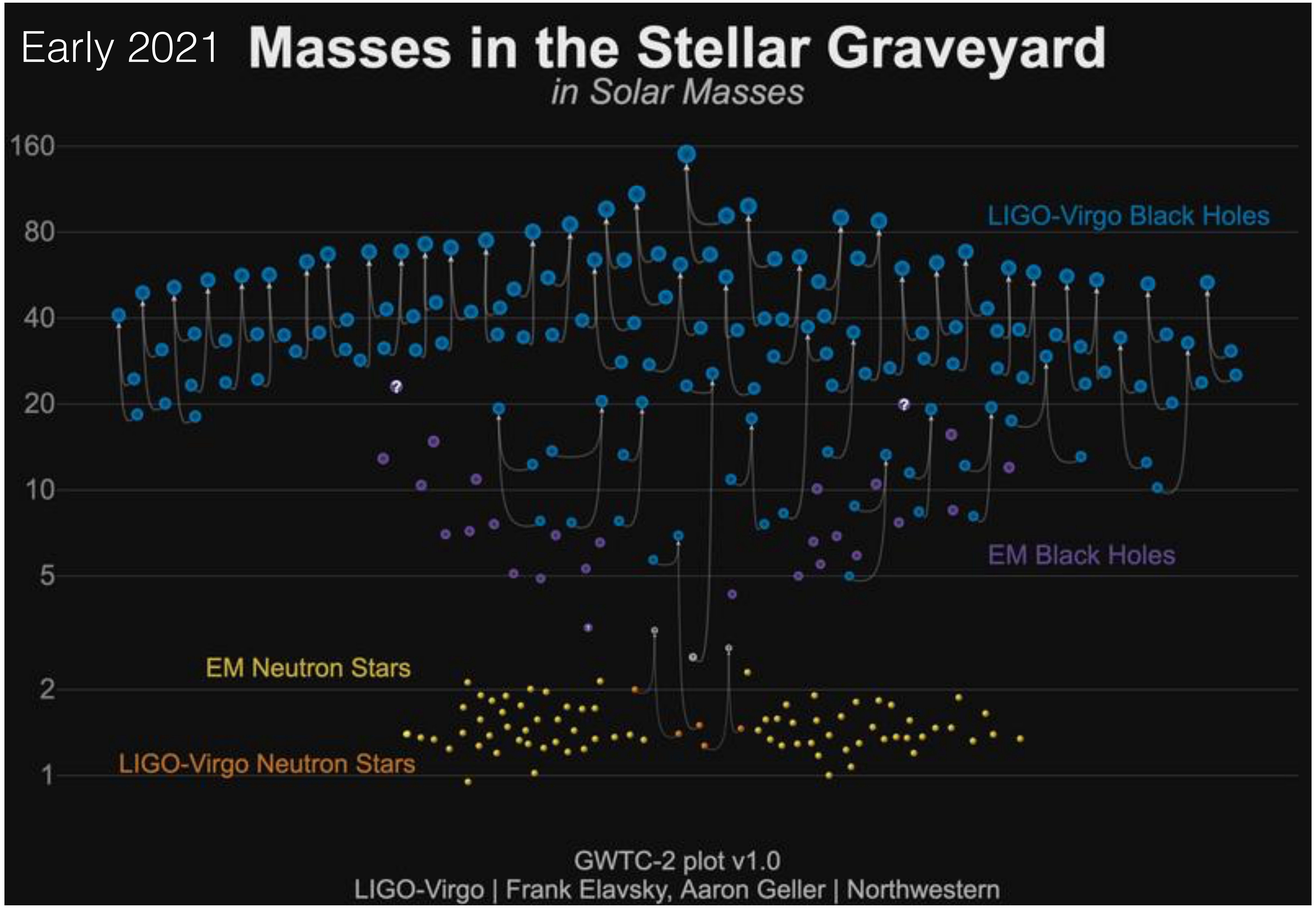

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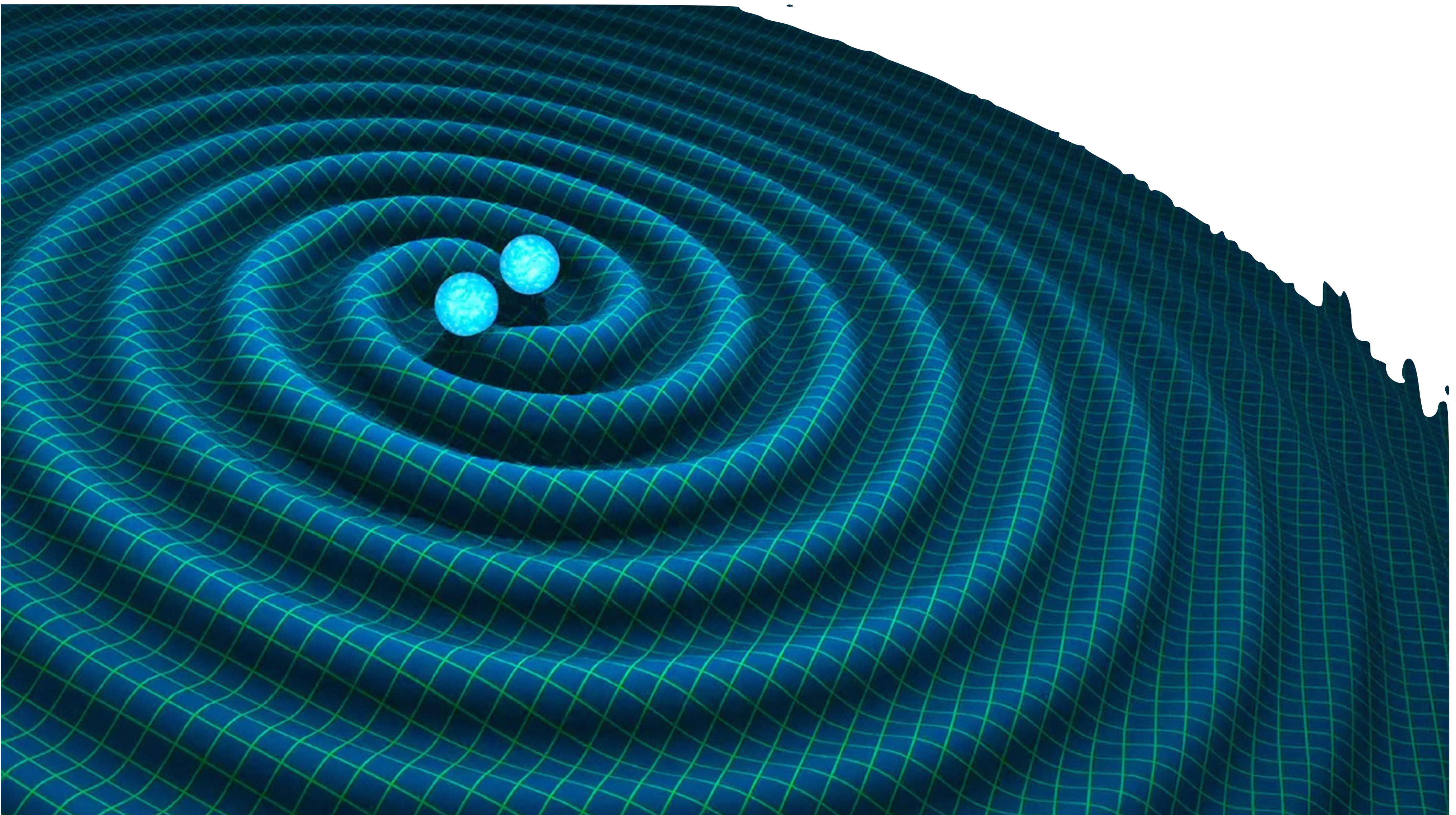

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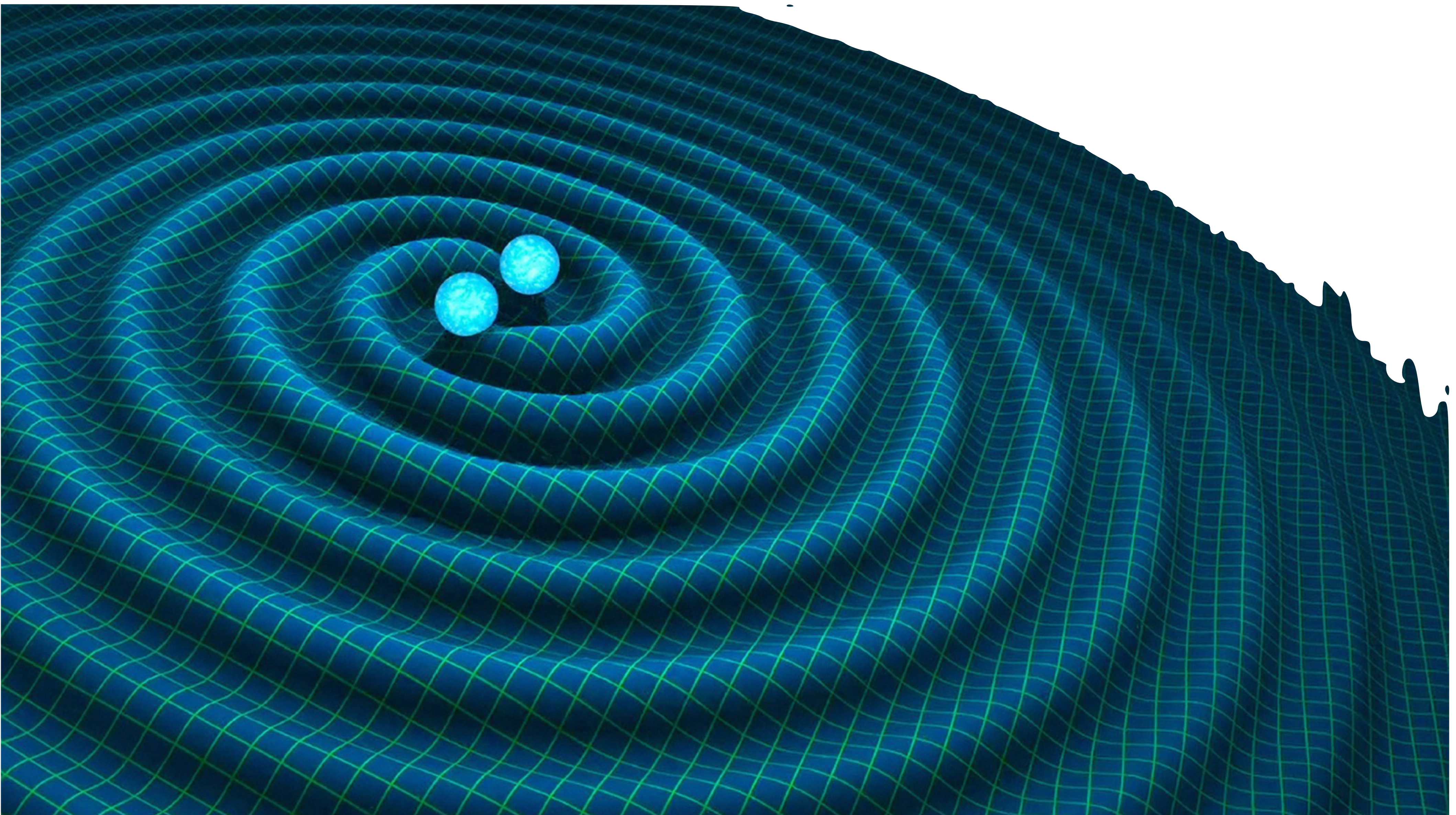

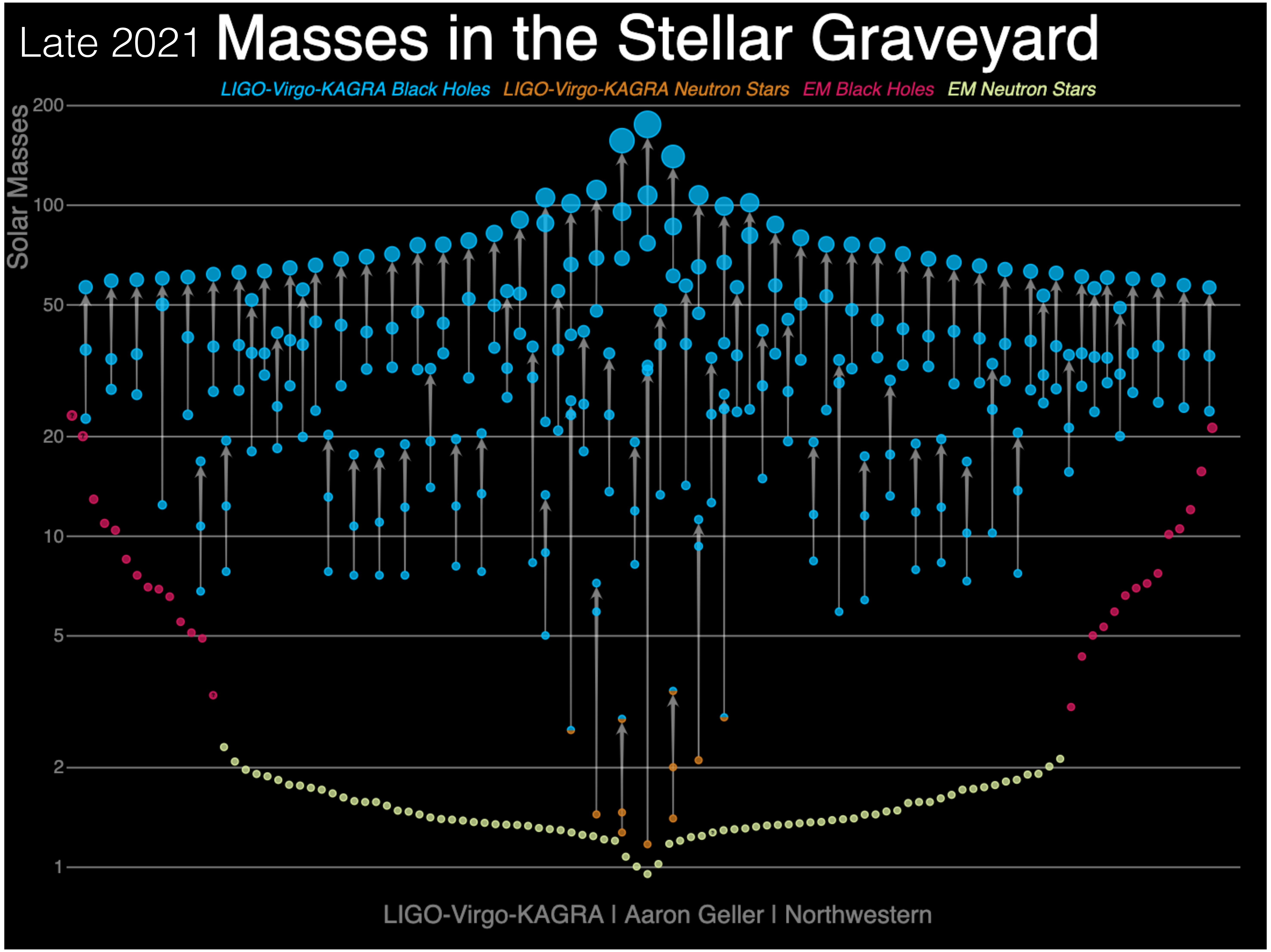

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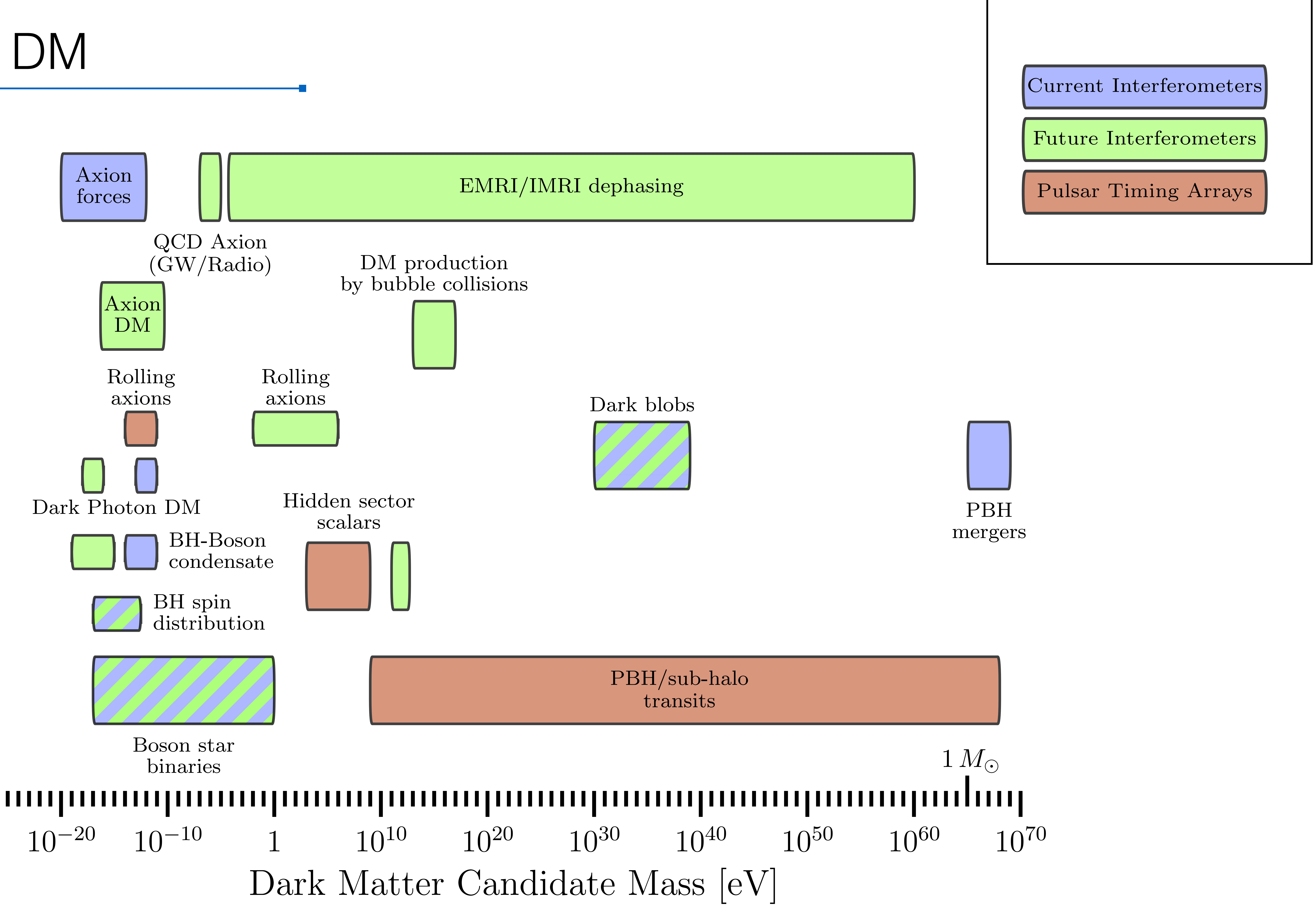
GW probes of DM



[Bertone, Croon, et al (including **BJK**), 1907.10610]

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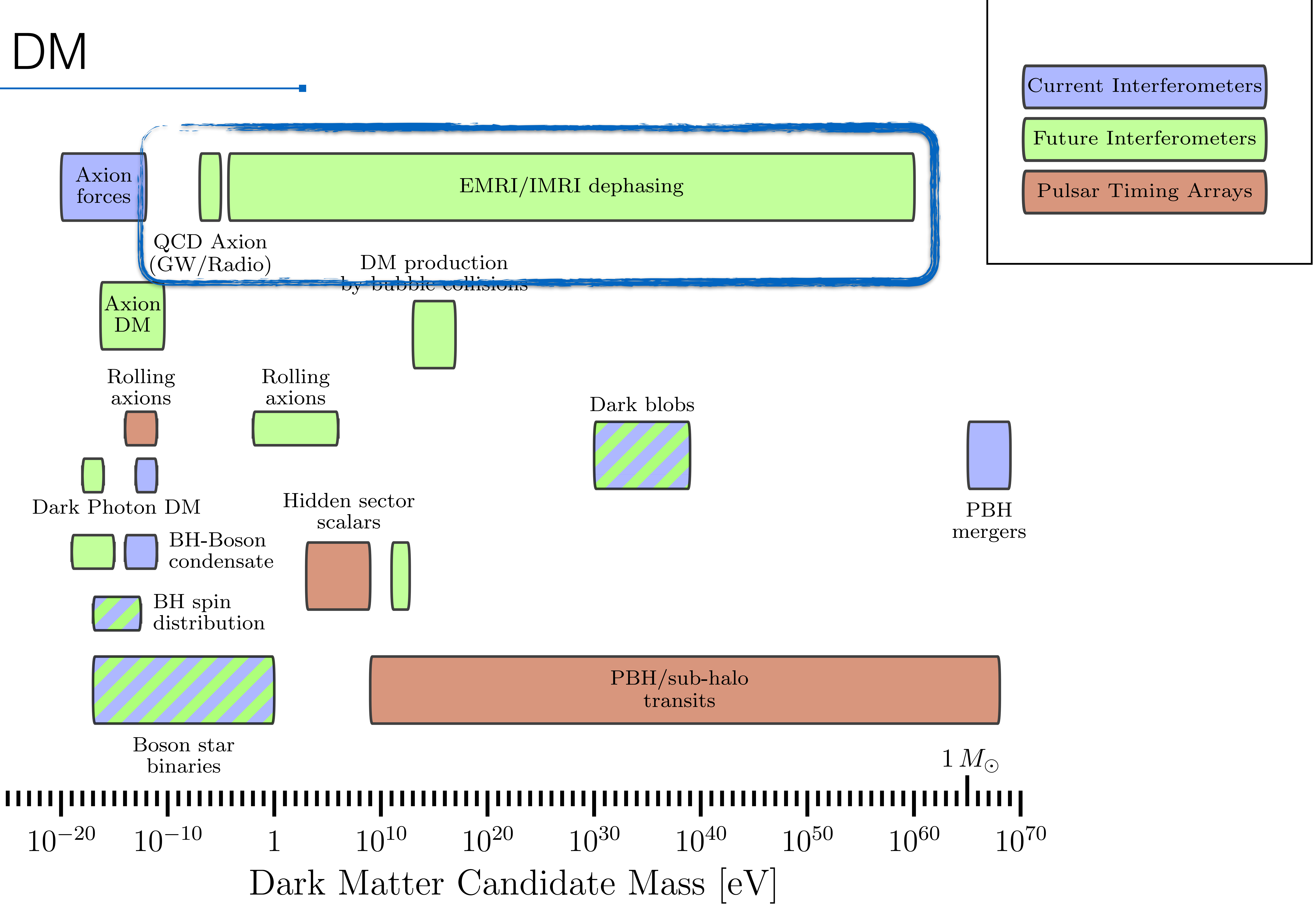
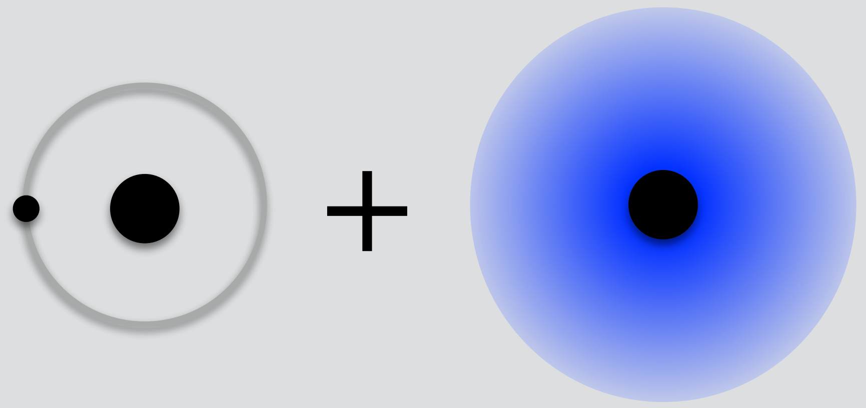


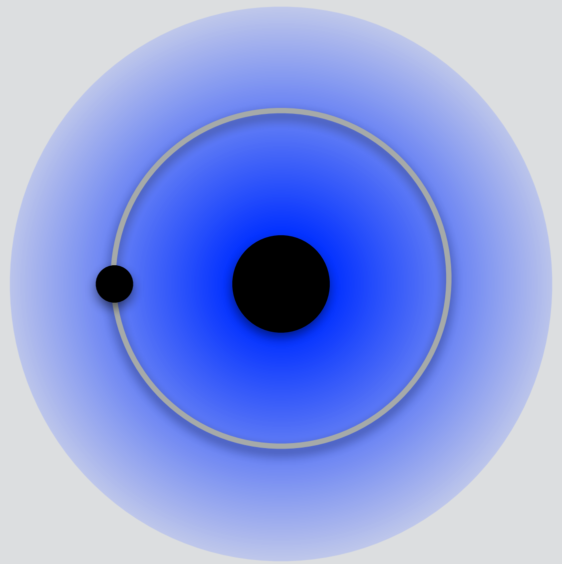
[Bertone, Croon, et al (including **BJK**), 1907.10610]

Overview

Intermediate Mass-Ratio Inspirals (IMRIs) and Dark Matter spikes

[Eda et al, 1301.5971, and others]



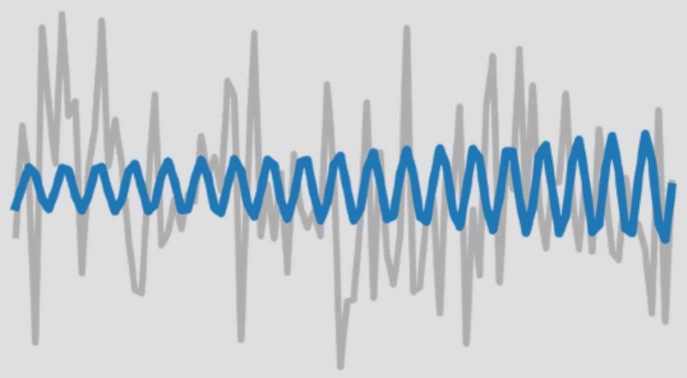


Dark Matter 'de-phasing' revisited

[**BJK**, Nichols, Gaggero, Bertone, 2002.12811]

Measuring **Dark Matter around Black Holes**

[Coogan, Bertone, Gaggero, **BJK** & Nichols, 2108.04154]



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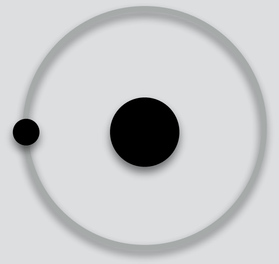

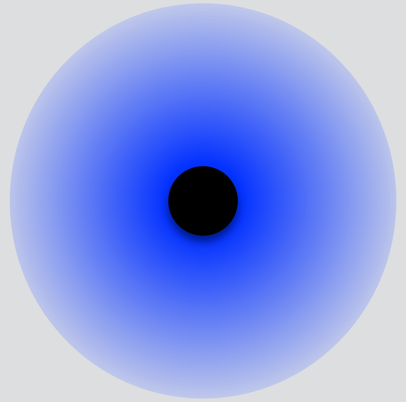

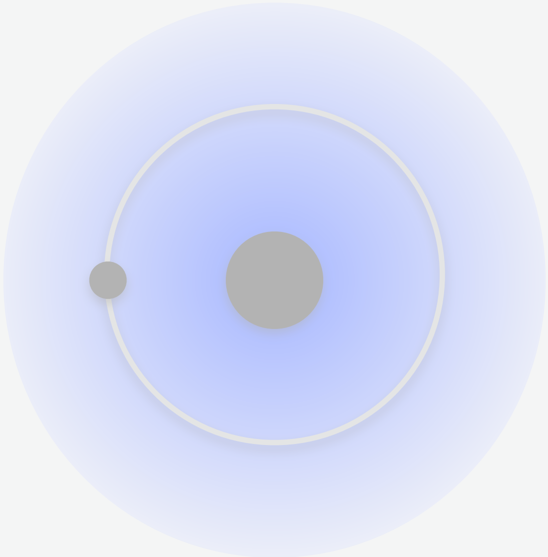

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[**BJK**, Nichols, Gaggero, Bertone, 2002.12811]

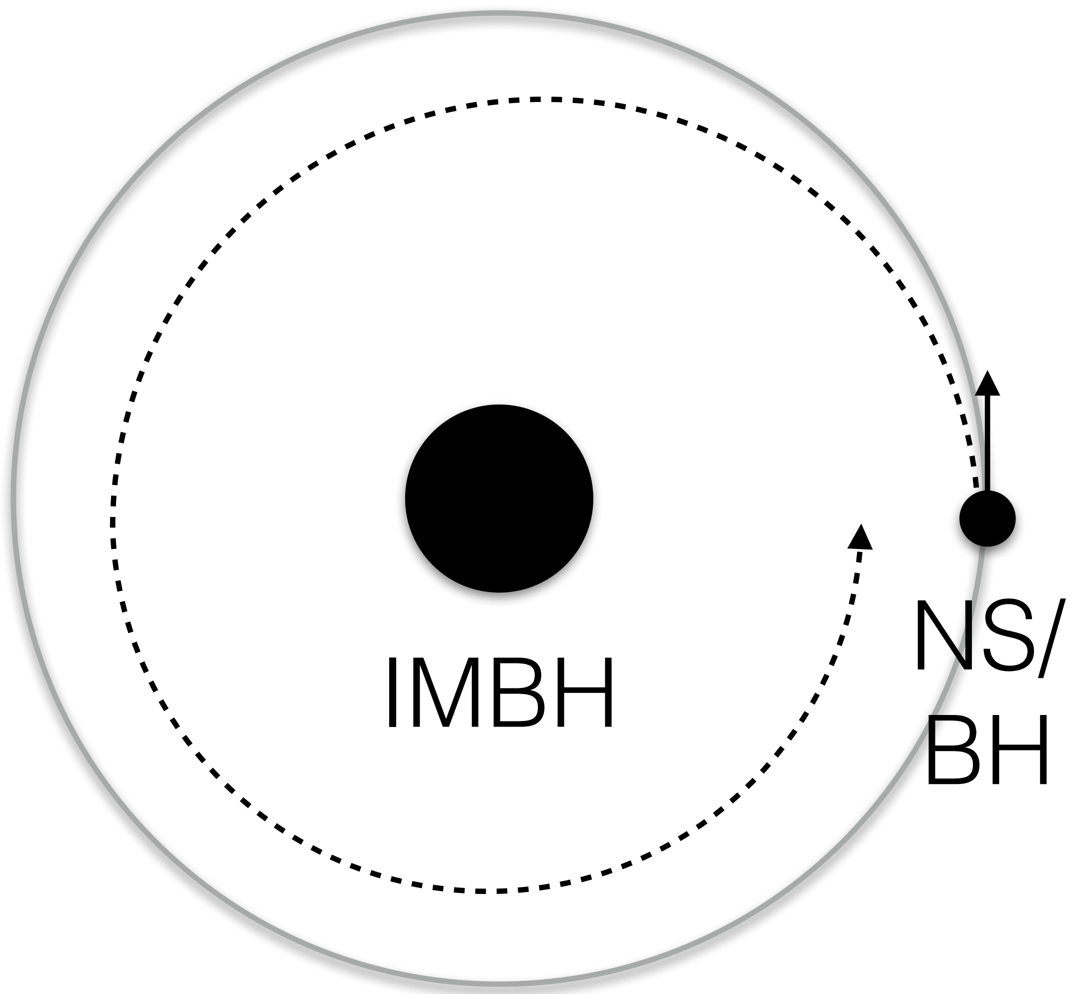
***Measuring* Dark Matter around Black Holes**

[Coogan, Bertone, Gaggero, **BJK** & Nichols, 2108.04154]

Intermediate Mass Ratio Inspiral (IMRI)

Stellar mass compact object (NS/BH) inspirals towards intermediate mass black hole (IMBH)

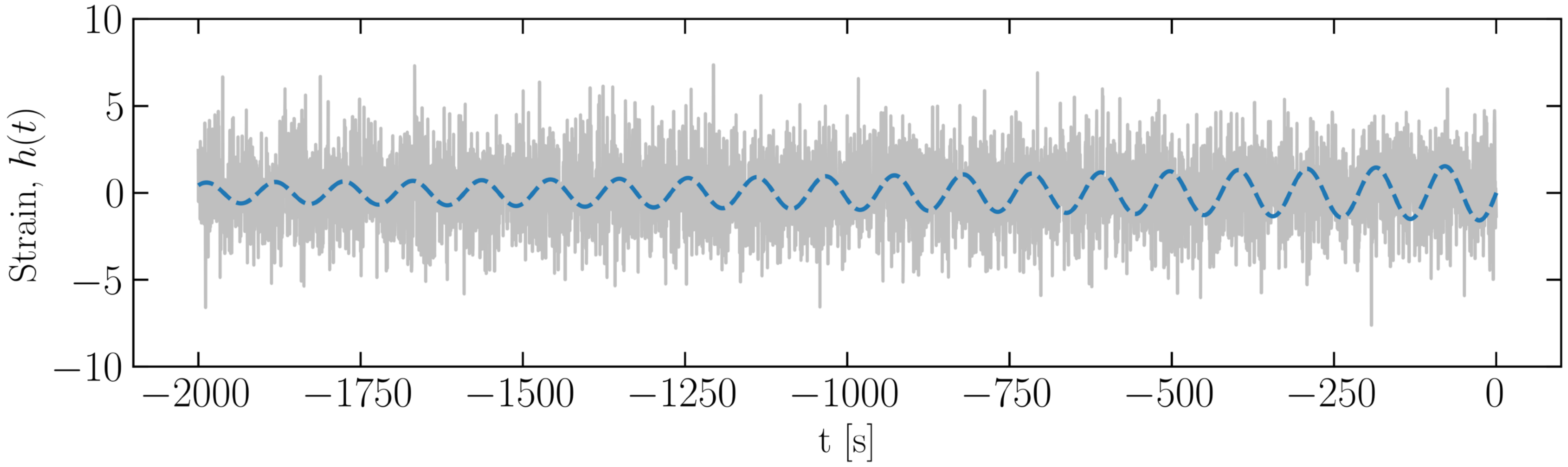
$$M_{\rm IMBH} \sim 10^3 - 10^5\, M_\odot$$



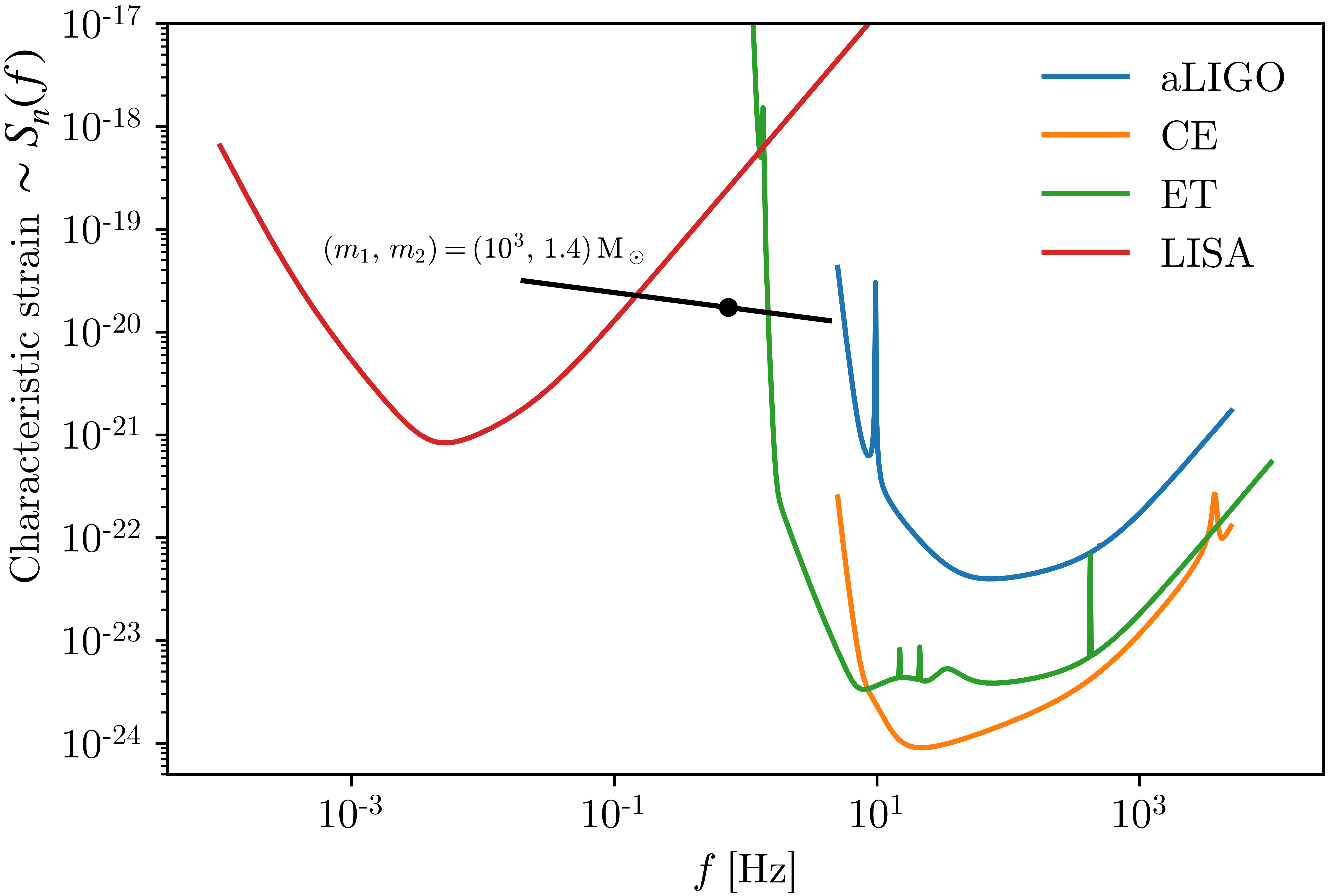
$$M_{\rm NS/BH} \sim 1\, M_\odot$$

GW emission causes long, slow inspiral:

$$\dot{E}_{\rm GW} \approx \frac{32G^4}{5c^5}\frac{{M_{\rm IMBH}}^3{M_{\rm NS}}^2}{r^5} \propto (f_{\rm GW})^{10/3}$$



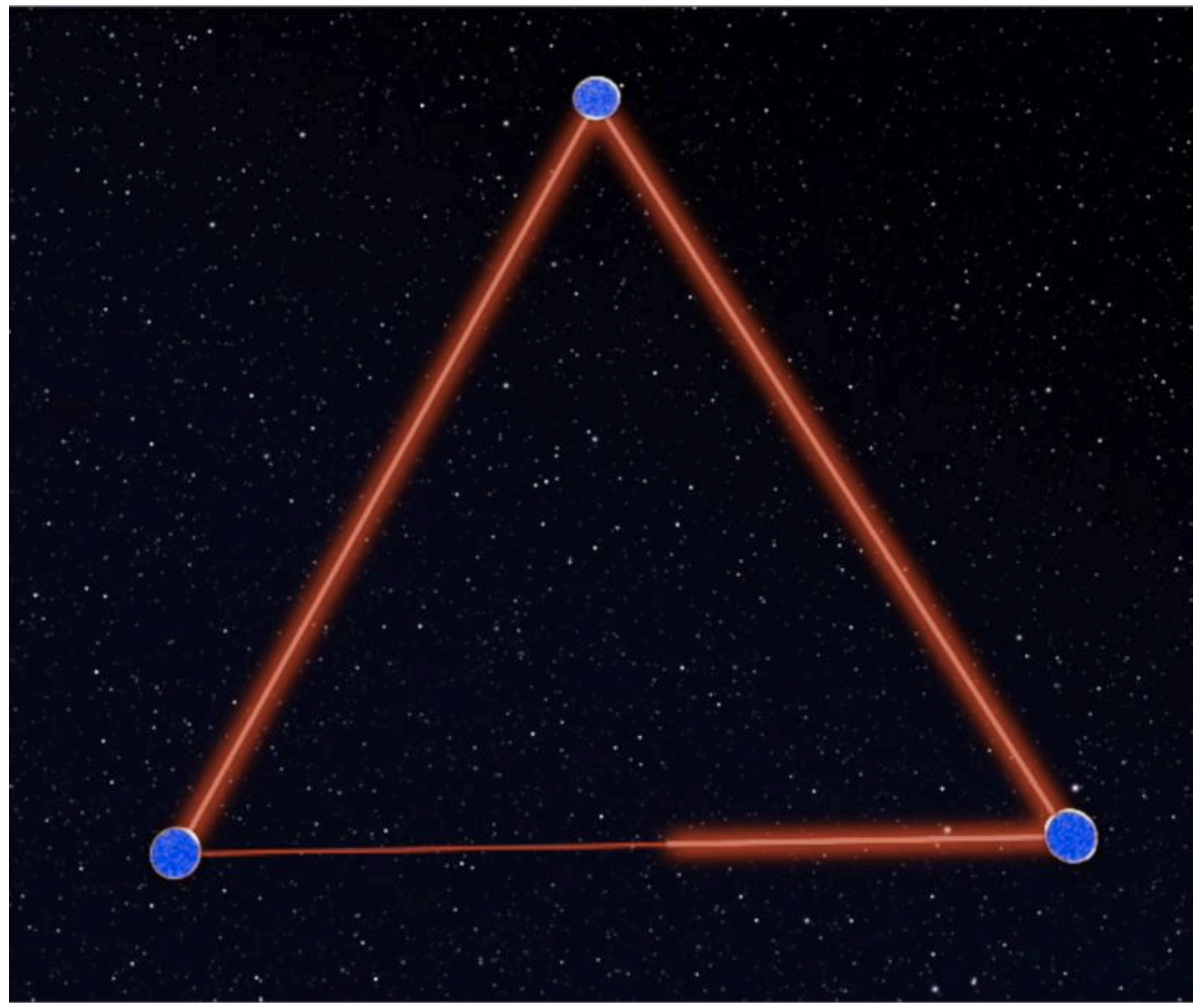
LISA: GWs in Space



Laser **I**nterferometer **S**pace **A**ntenna
(planned for the 2030s)

[1702.00786]

© AEI / MM / exozet

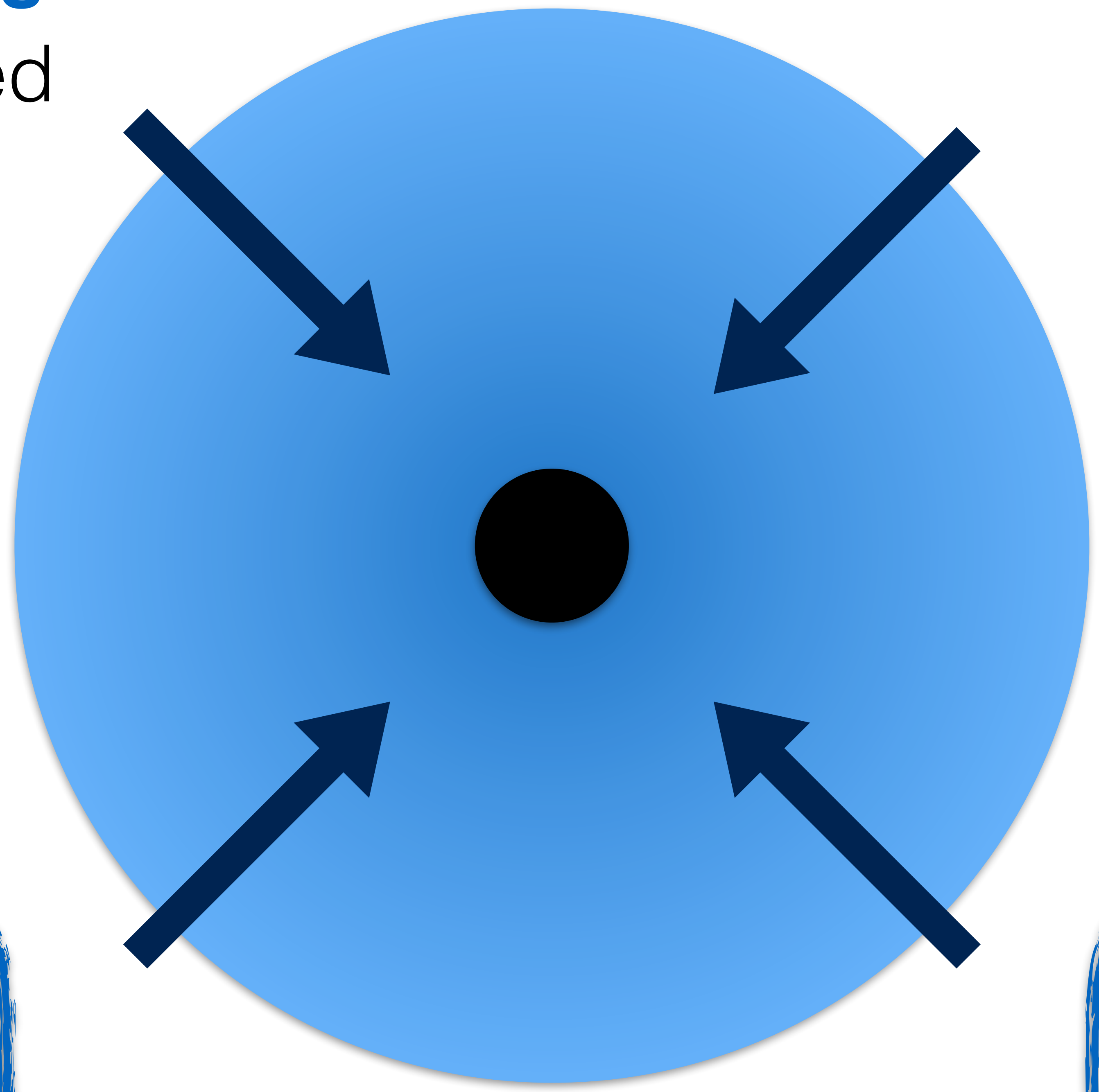


LISA could detect
~ 3 - 10 IMRIs per year

[1711.00483]

Dark Matter Spikes

Consider now a cold **DM** '**spike**' or '**dress**' around the central BH (not to be confused with ultralight boson clouds).



Study the following benchmarks:

$$m_1 = 10^3\, M_\odot$$
$$m_2 = 1\, M_\odot$$
$$\rho_{\rm DM} = \rho_6 \left(\frac{10^{-6}\,\mathrm{pc}}{r}\right)^{\gamma_{\rm sp}}$$

Astrophysical scenario

$$\gamma_{\rm sp} = 7/3 \approx 2.3333\ldots$$
$$\rho_6 \approx 5.45 \times 10^{15}\, M_\odot\,\mathrm{pc}^{-3}$$

…depending on a number of environmental factors…

[astro-ph/9906391, astro-ph/0509565, 1305.2619, …]

PBH scenario

$$\gamma_{\rm sp} = 9/4 \approx 2.25$$
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[Bertschinger (1985), astro-ph/0608642, 1901.08528, …]

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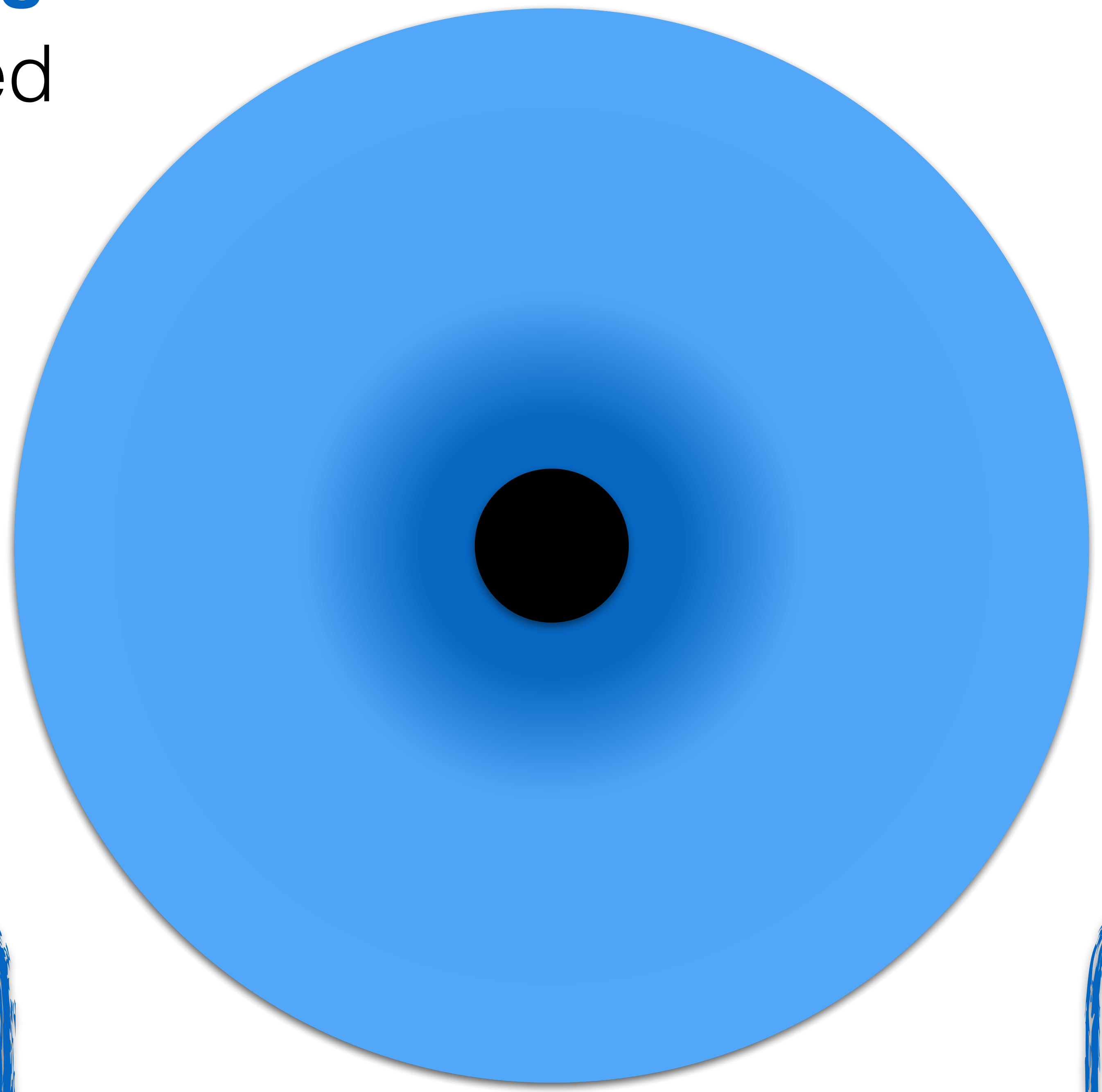

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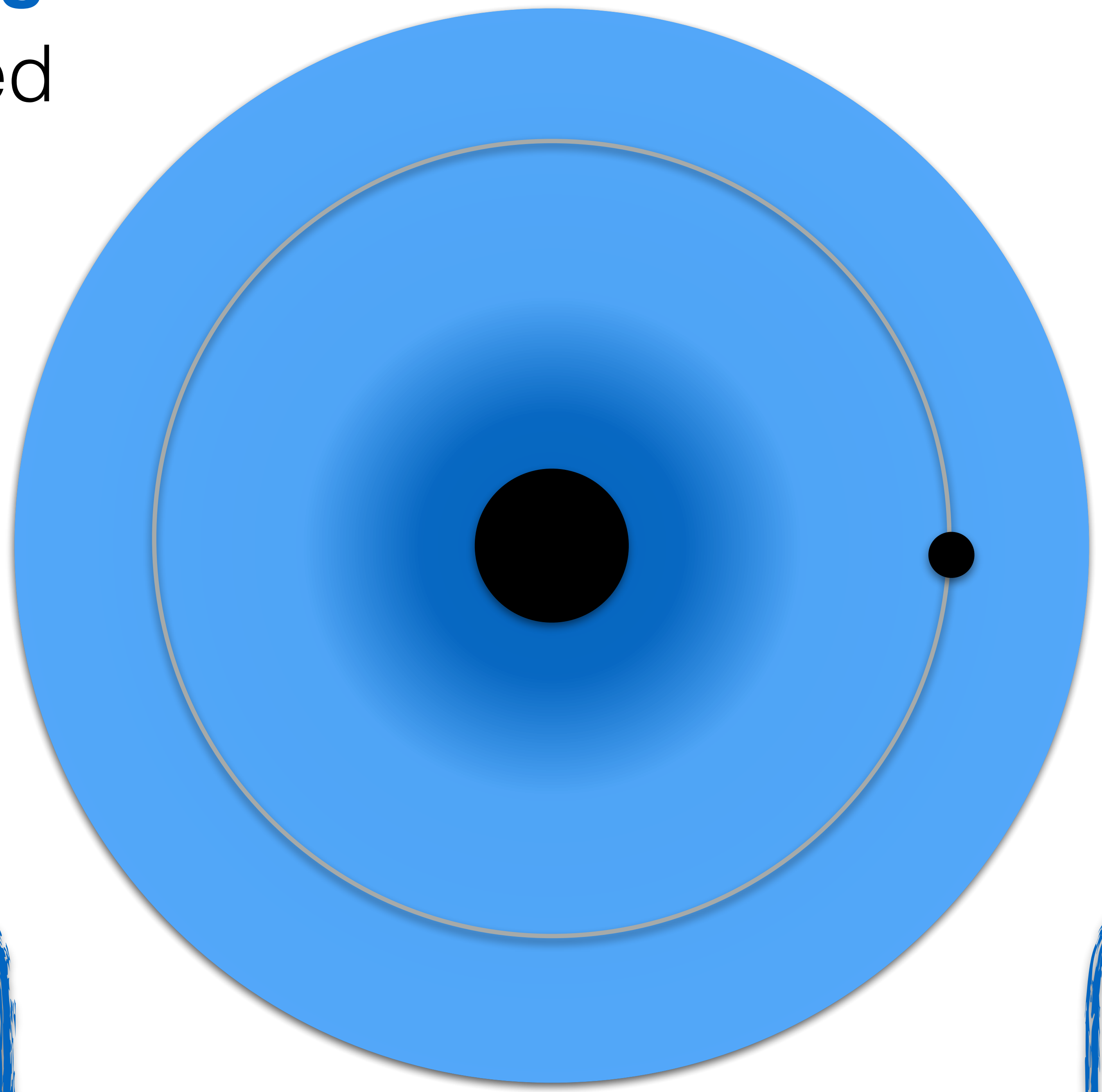

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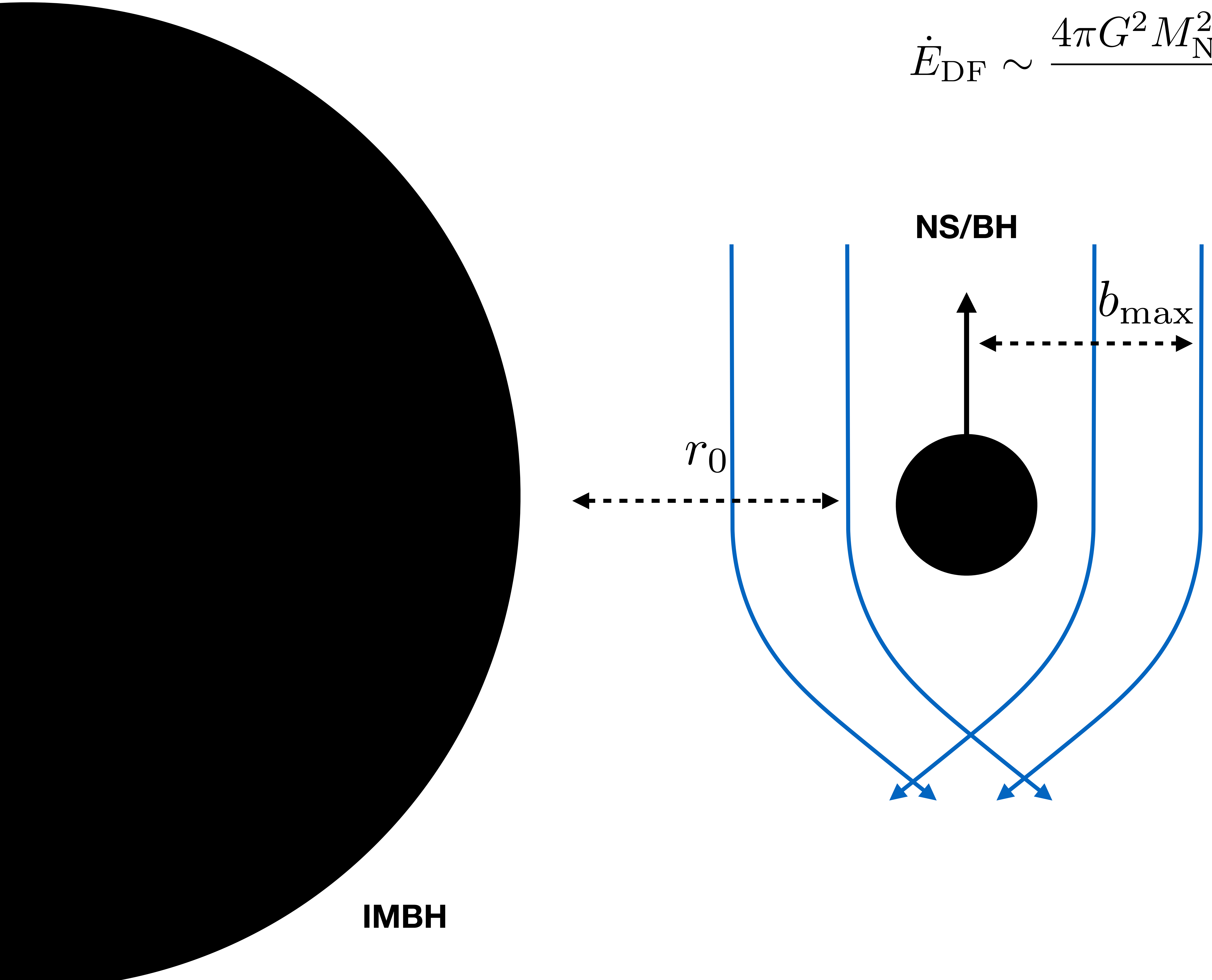
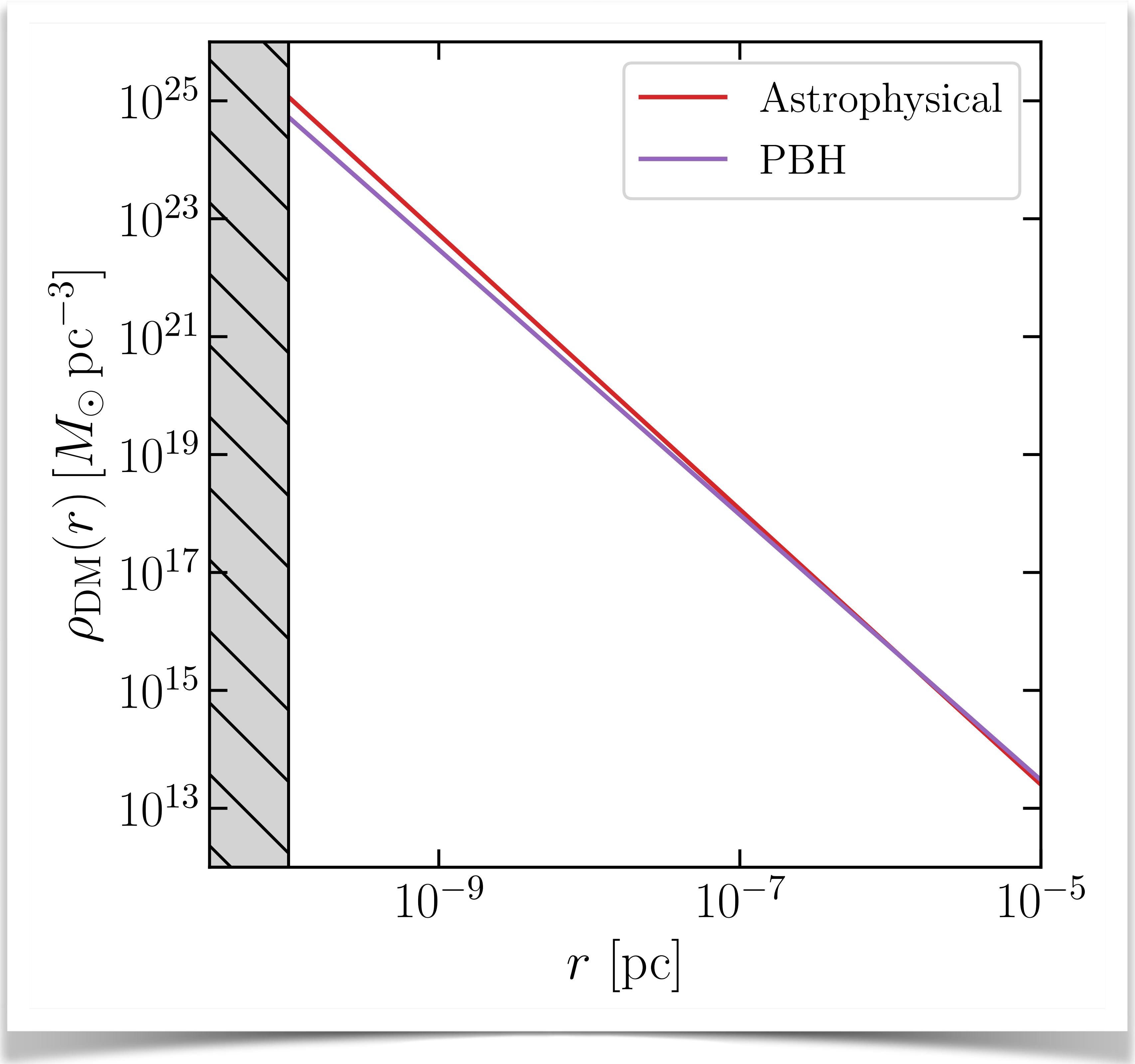
Dynamical Friction

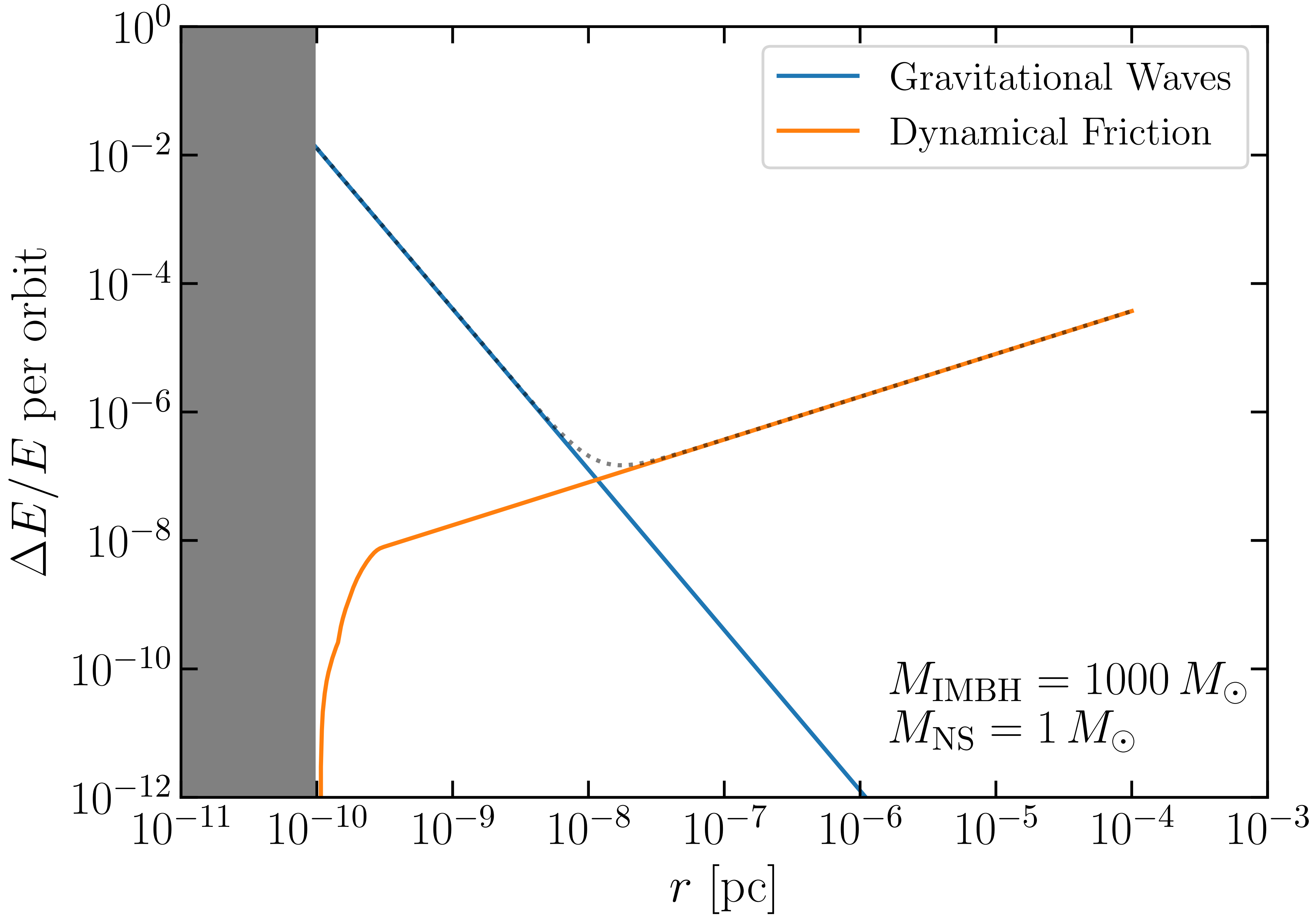
[Chandrasekhar, 1943]

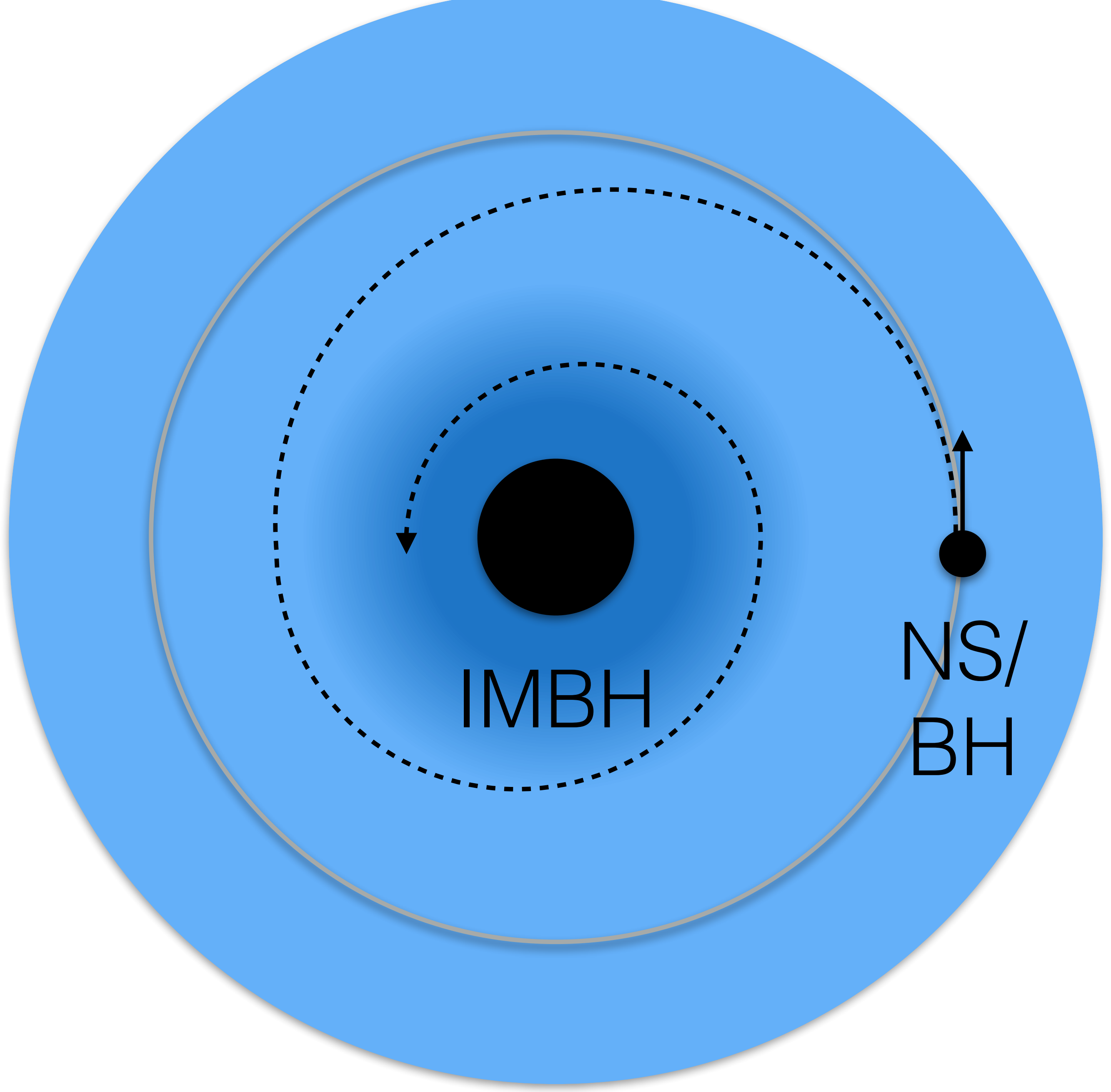
$$\dot{E}_{\mathrm{DF}} \sim \frac{4\pi G^2 M_{\mathrm{NS}}^2 \xi(v)\, \rho_{\mathrm{DM}}(r)}{v_{\mathrm{NS}}} \ln\Lambda \propto (f_{\mathrm{GW}})^{\frac{2}{3}\gamma-3}$$



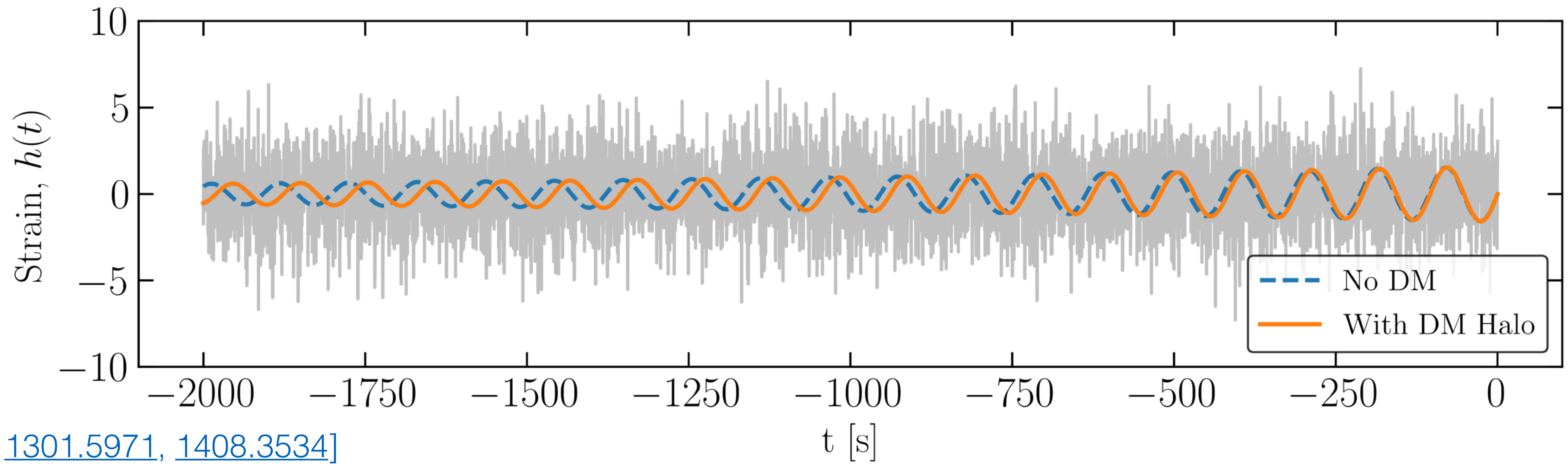


IMRI + Dark Matter





$$-\dot{E}_{\rm orb} = \dot{E}_{\rm GW} + \dot{E}_{\rm DF}$$

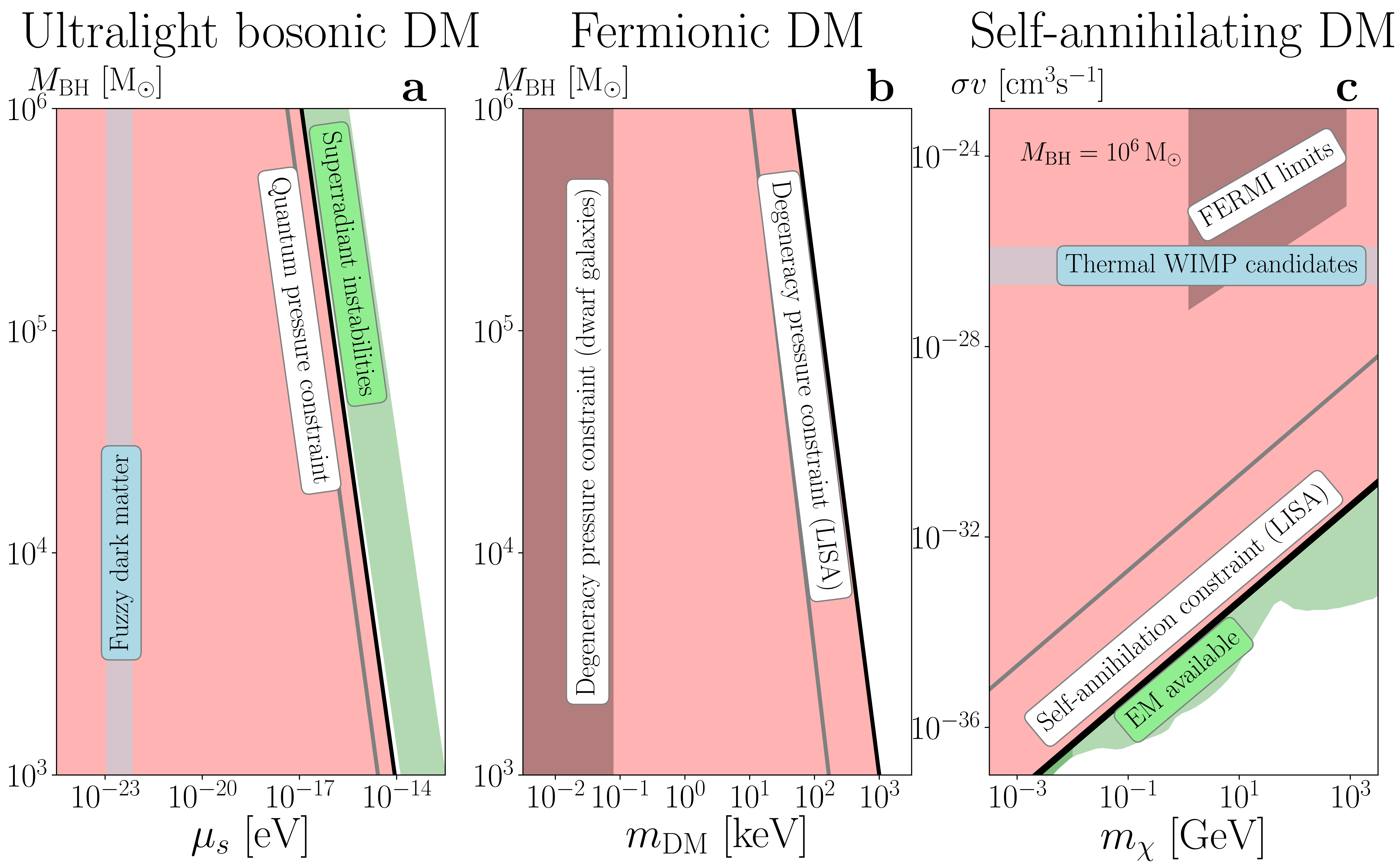


[See e.g. Eda et al. 1301.5971, 1408.3534]

Nature of Dark Matter

Red regions would be ruled out by observation of a DM spike!

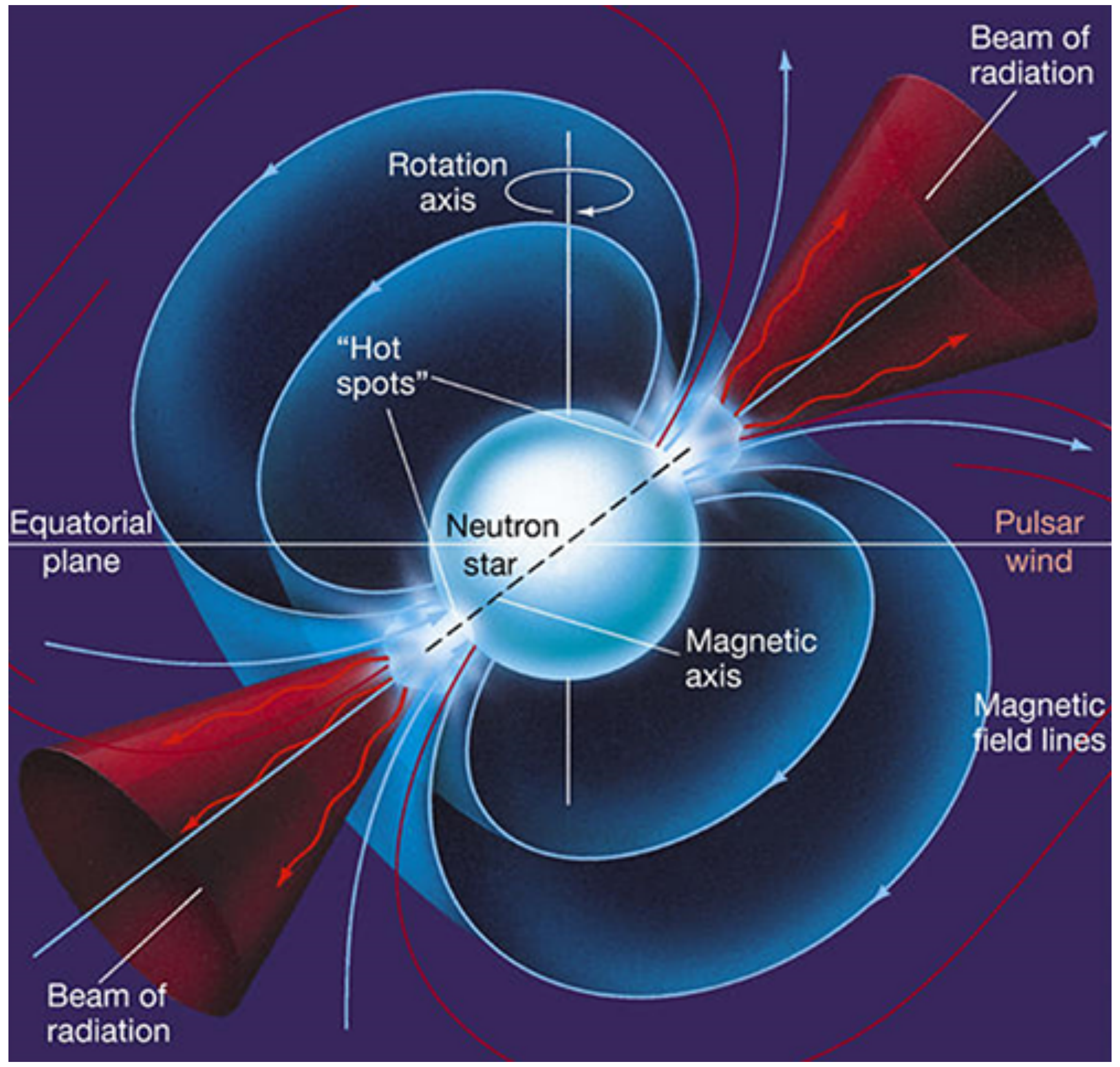
[1906.11845]



[See also Bertone, Coogan, Gaggero, **BJK** & Weniger, 1905.01238]

Multimessenger QCD axions

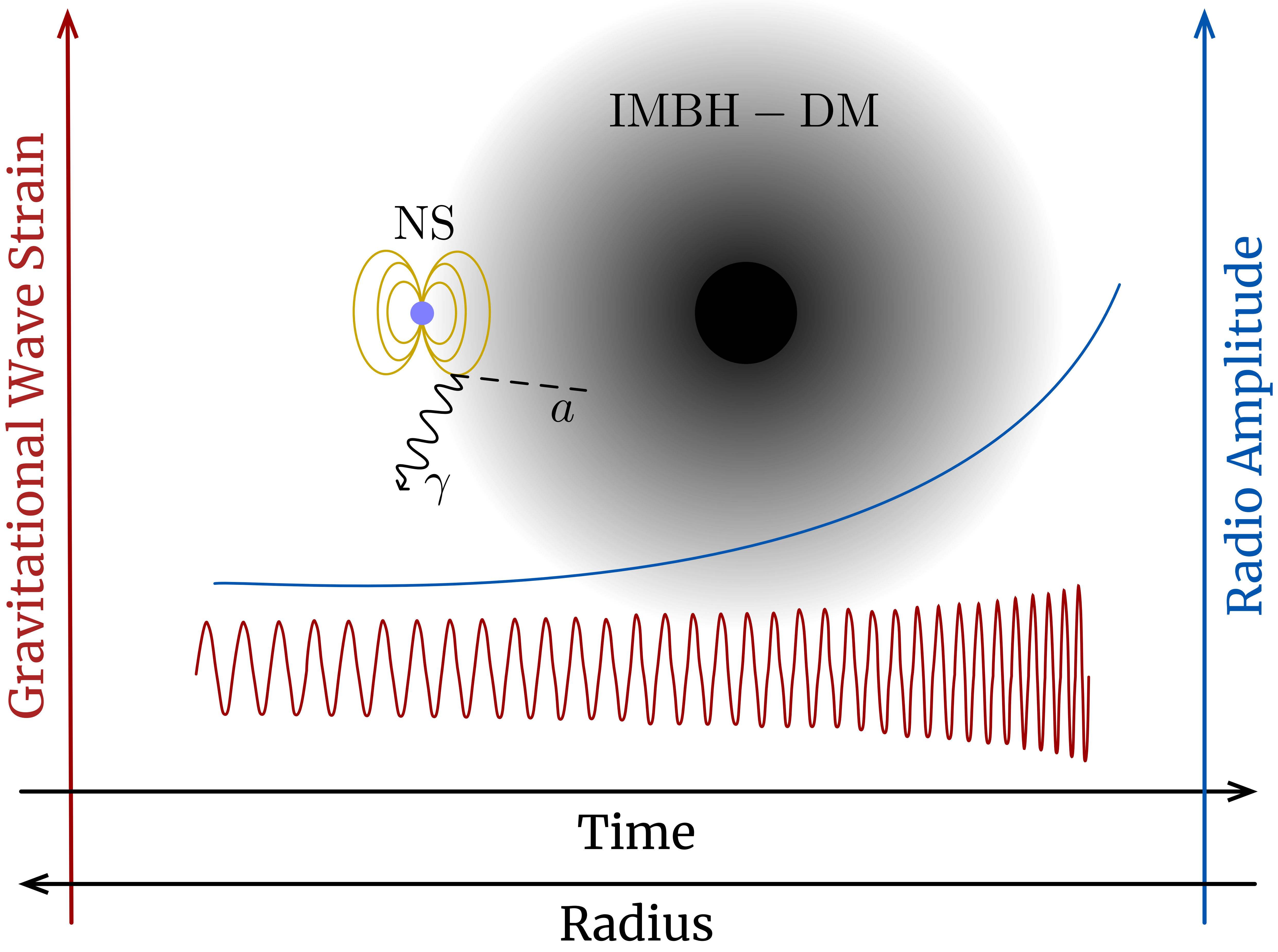
[Edwards, Chianese, **BJK**, Nissanke & Weniger, 1905.04686]



Old neutron stars can have extremely high magnetic fields: $B_0 = 10^{12} - 10^{15}\,G$

Surrounded by a dense plasma which allows 'resonant' conversion when axion mass matches plasma mass:
$\omega_p\,(B_0, P) = m_a/2\pi$

[1803.08230, 1804.03145, 1811.01020, 1910.11907]



Future radio observations should be able to probe QCD axion DM in the range 10^{-7} - 10^{-5} eV, while LISA would constrain the DM density close to the IMBH!

BUT - need to model the signal very carefully…

'De-phasing' signal

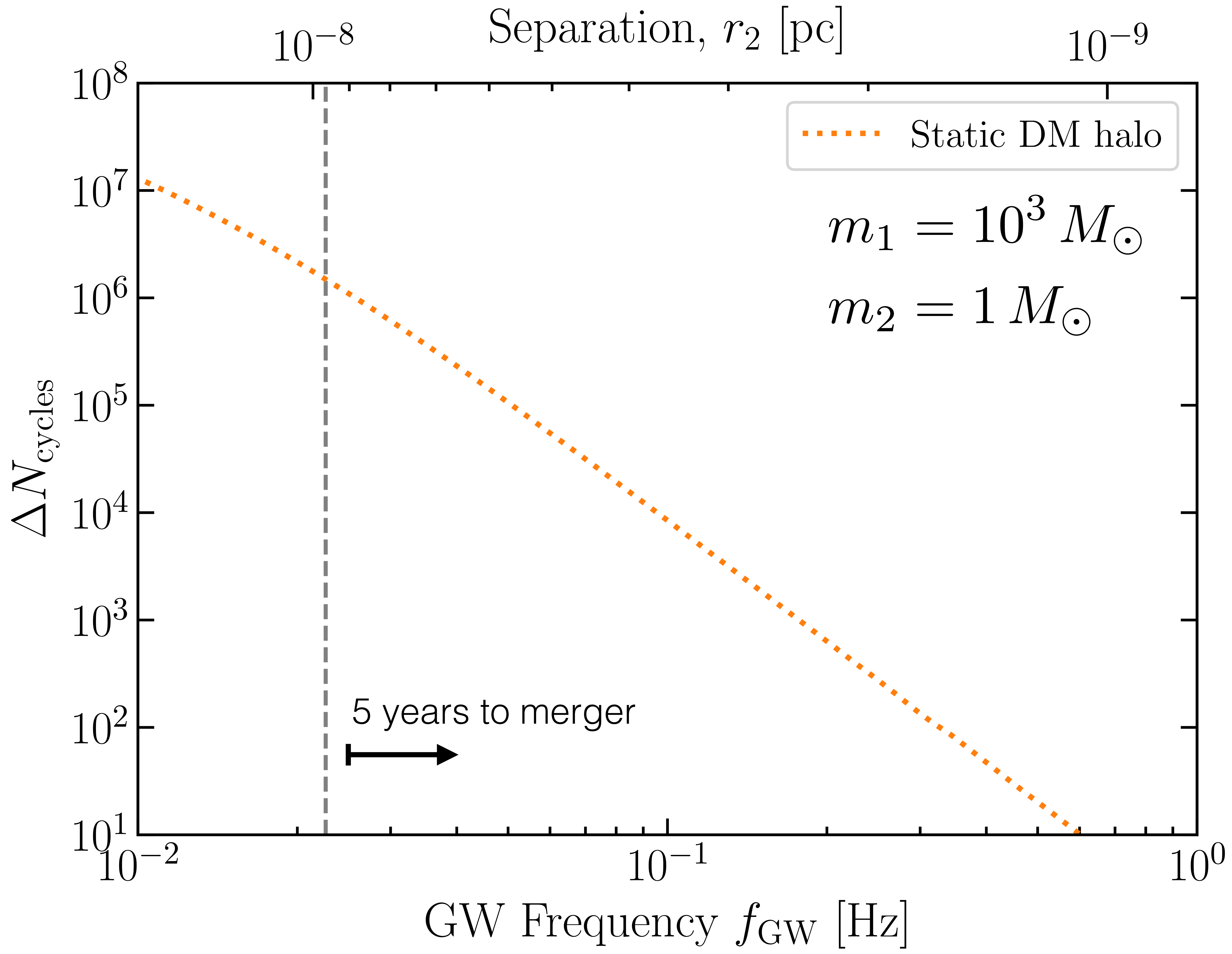
Consider our astrophysical benchmark system, starting at some initial separation:

$$r_{\rm ini} \sim 10^{-8}\,\mathrm{pc}$$

$$t_{\rm merge}^{\rm vacuum} \sim 5\,\mathrm{yr}$$

$$N_{\rm cycles}^{\rm vacuum} \sim 6 \times 10^{6}$$

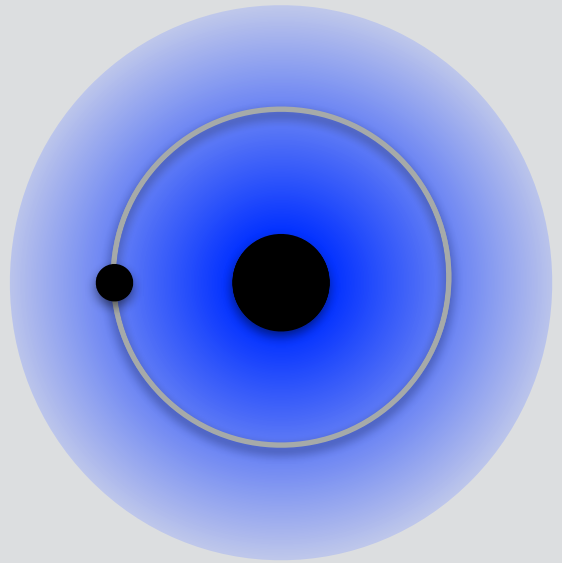
How does DM affect the number of cycles?



[Eda et al. 1301.5971, 1408.3534; see also 1302.2646, 1404.7140, 1404.7149]

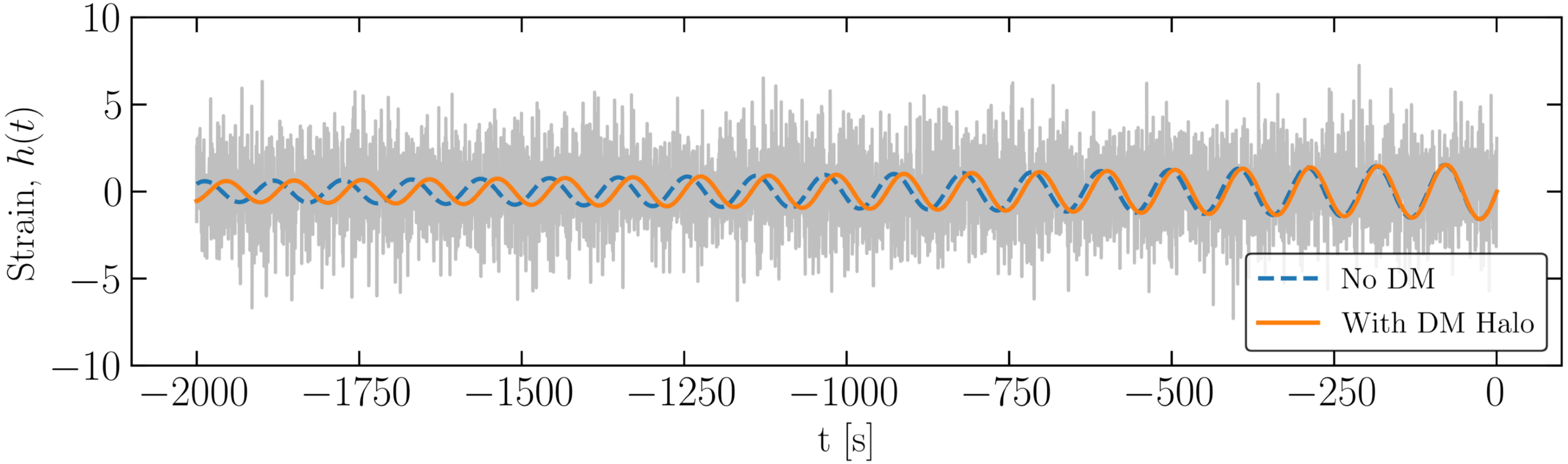
BUT there's a key piece of the puzzle missing…


INTERMISSION



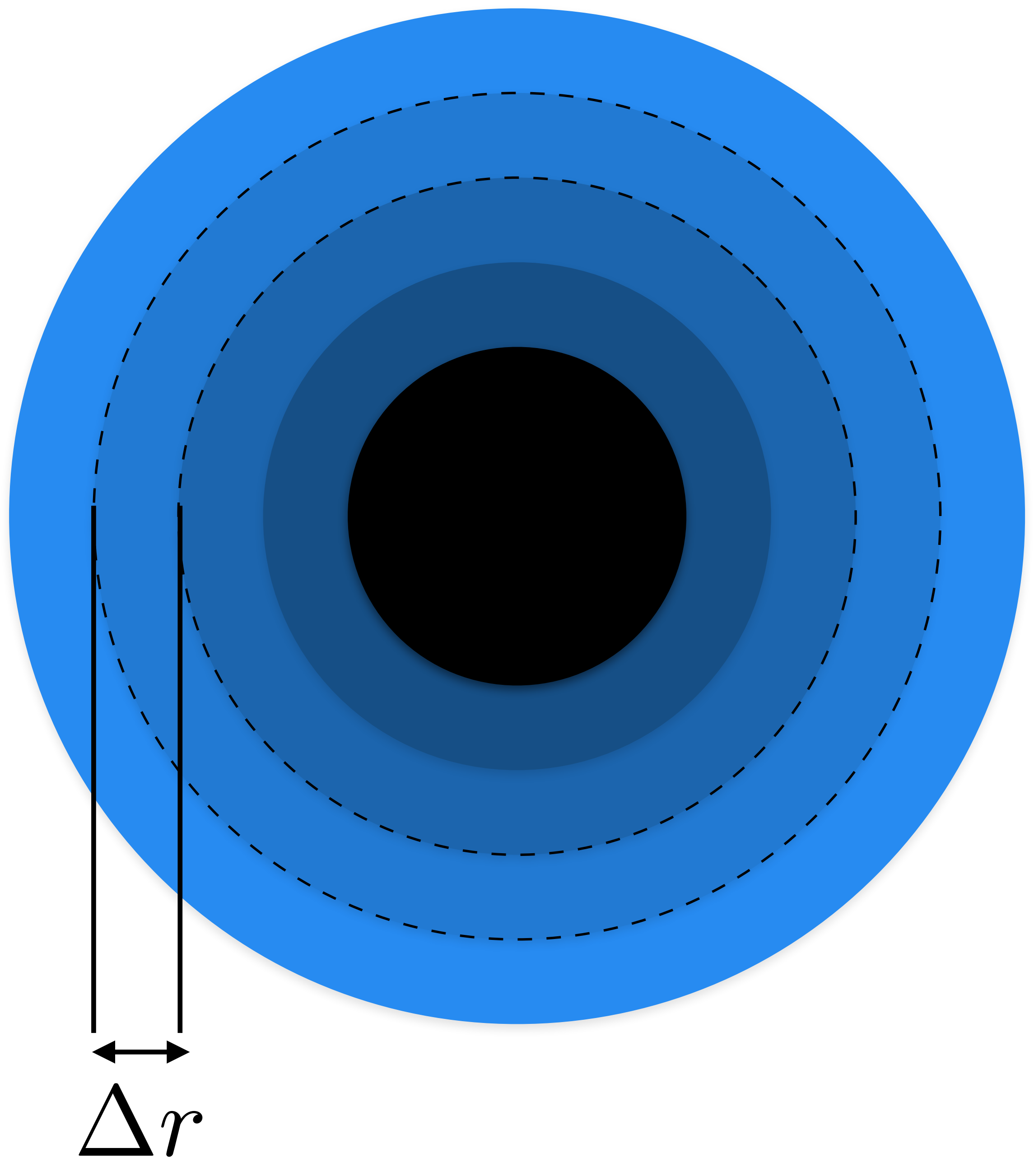
Dark Matter 'de-phasing' revisited

[**BJK**, Nichols, Gaggero, Bertone, 2002.12811]

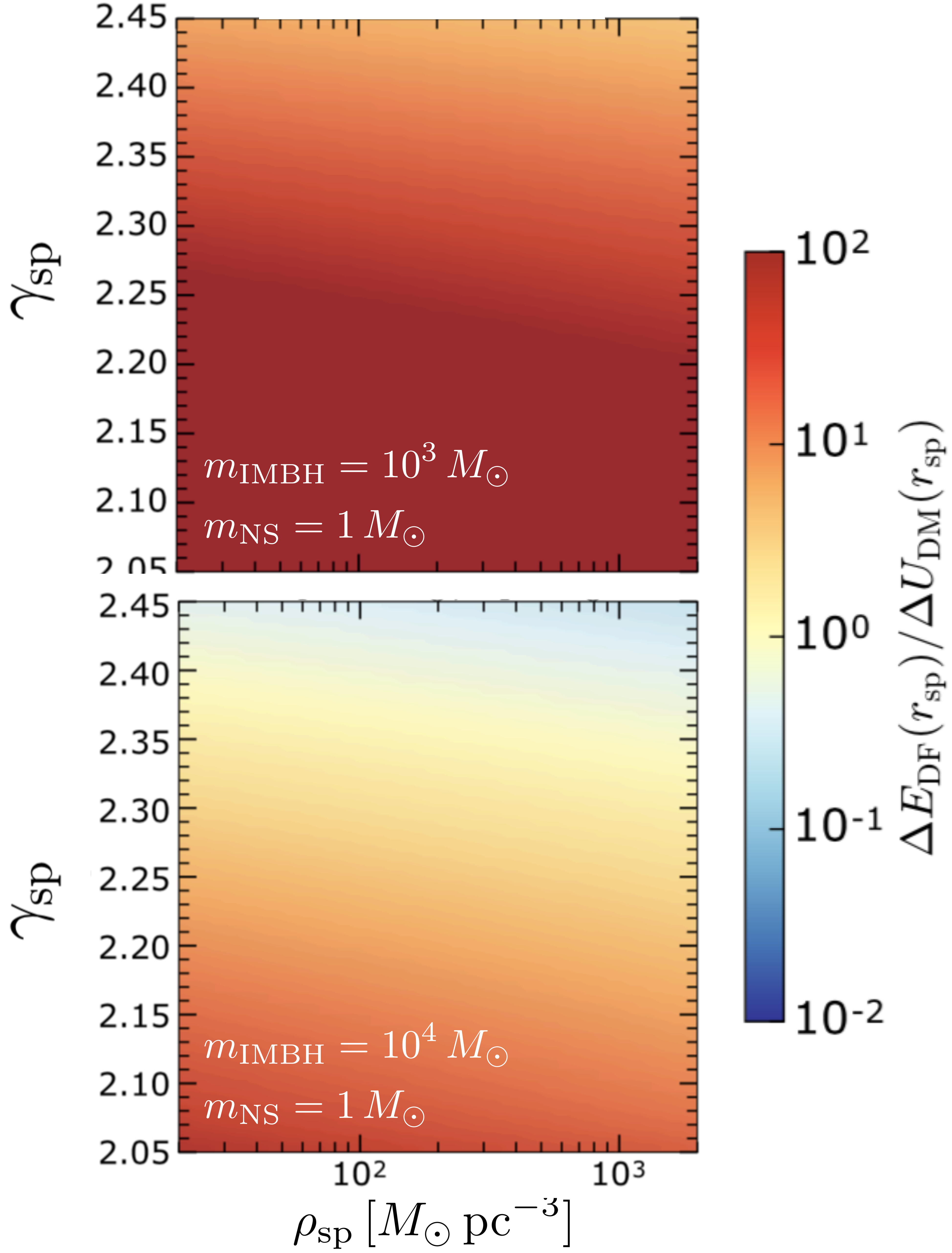


Energy Budget

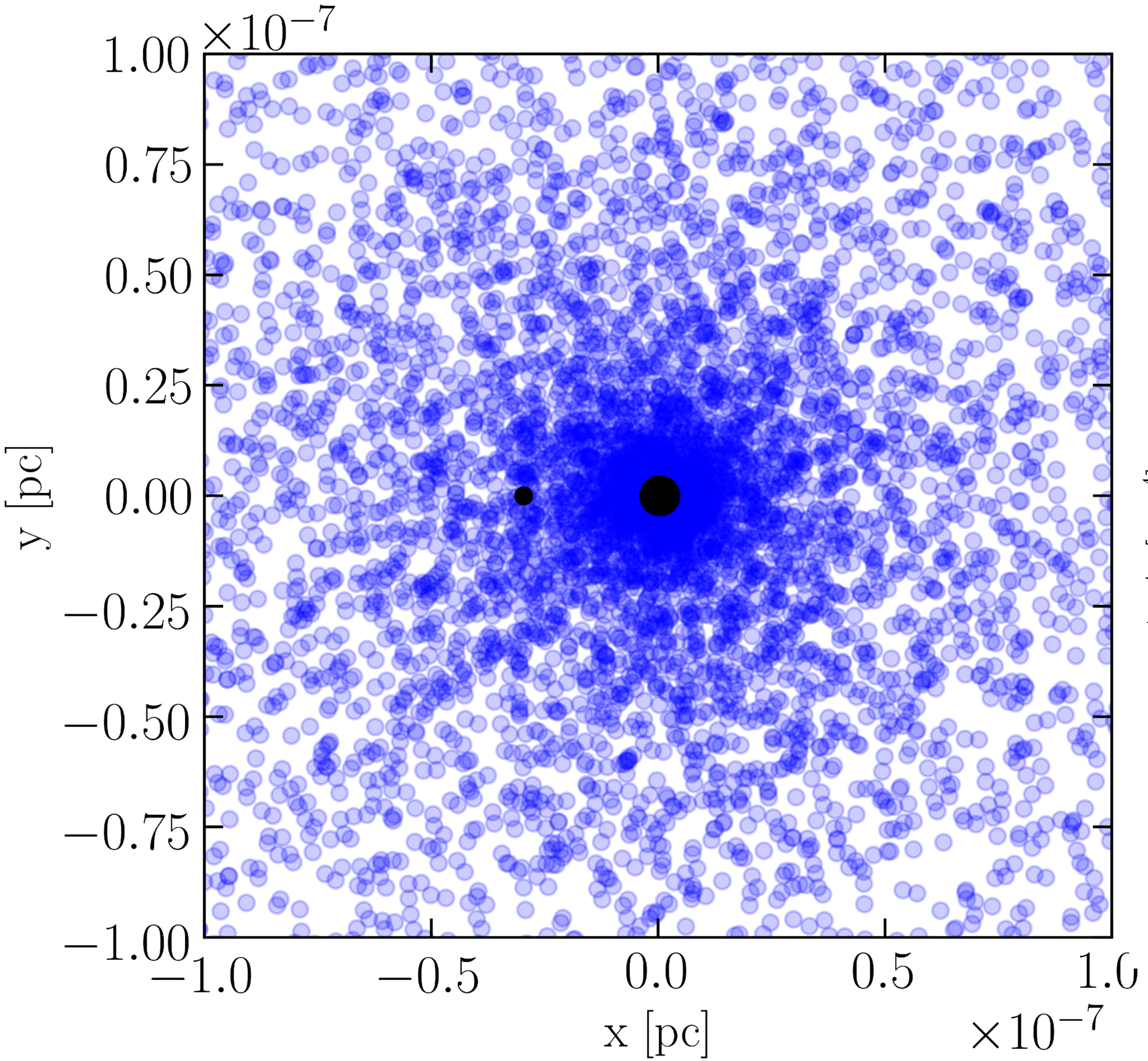
Q: How much energy is *available* for dynamical friction?

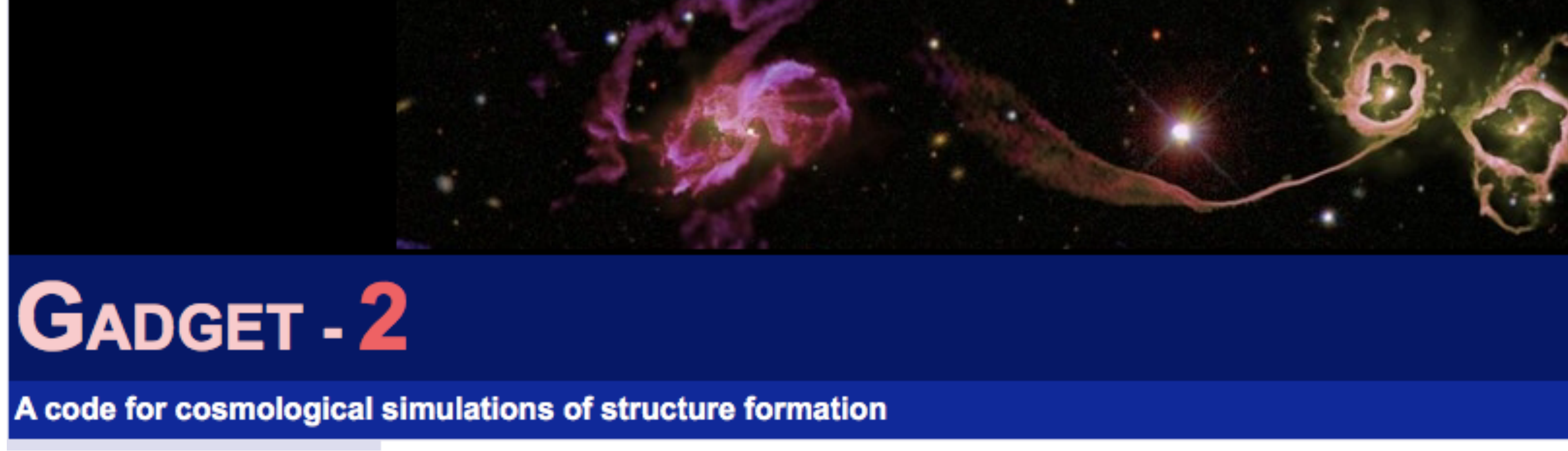


A: Binding energy of DM ΔU_{DM} over radius Δr

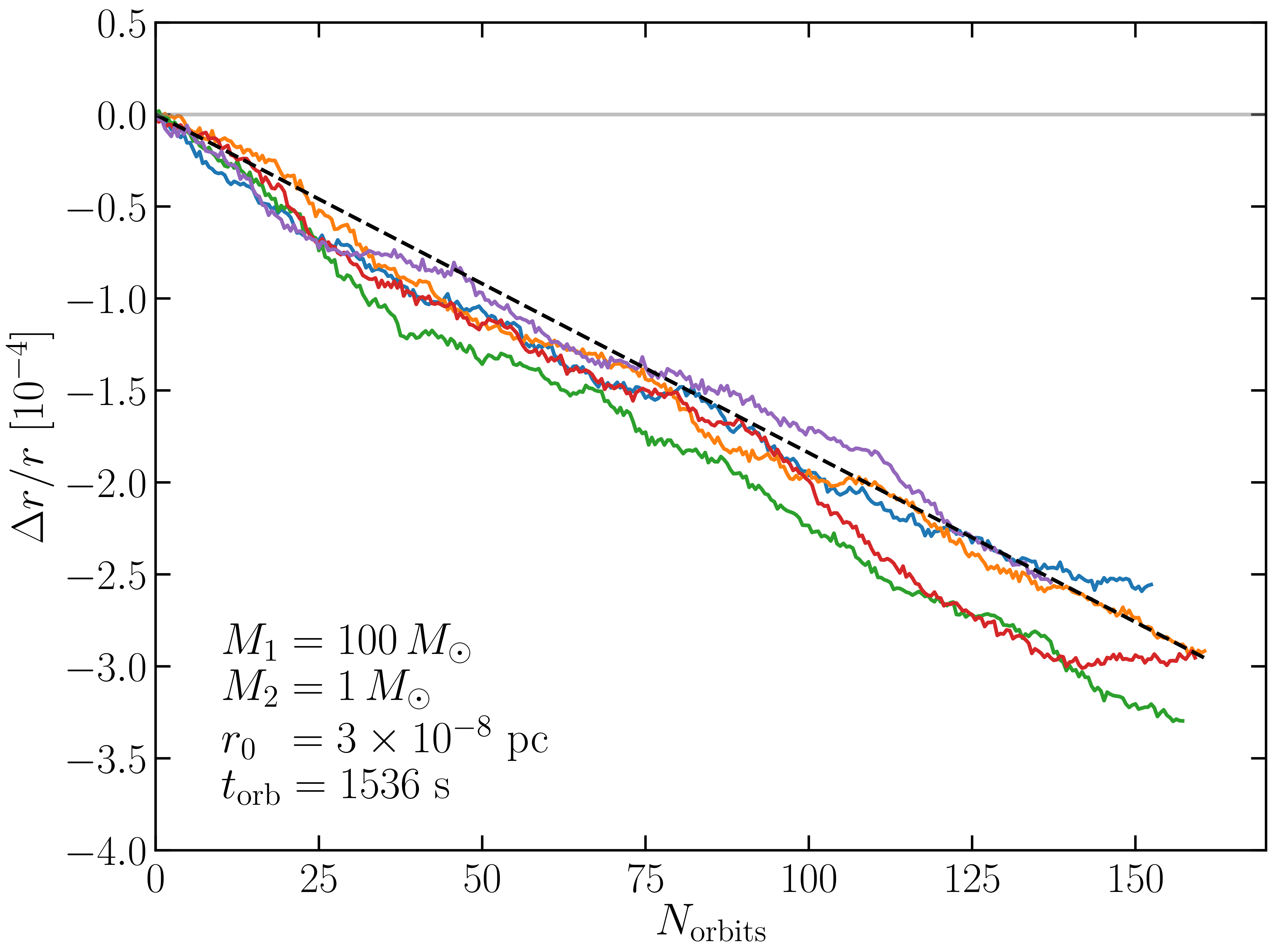


N-body Simulations (?)





[astro-ph/0505010]



[**BJK**, Nichols, Gaggero, Bertone, 2002.12811]

Halo Feedback

Follow semi-analytically the phase space distribution of DM:

$$f = \frac{\mathrm{d}N}{\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{r}\,\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{v}} \equiv f(\mathcal{E})$$

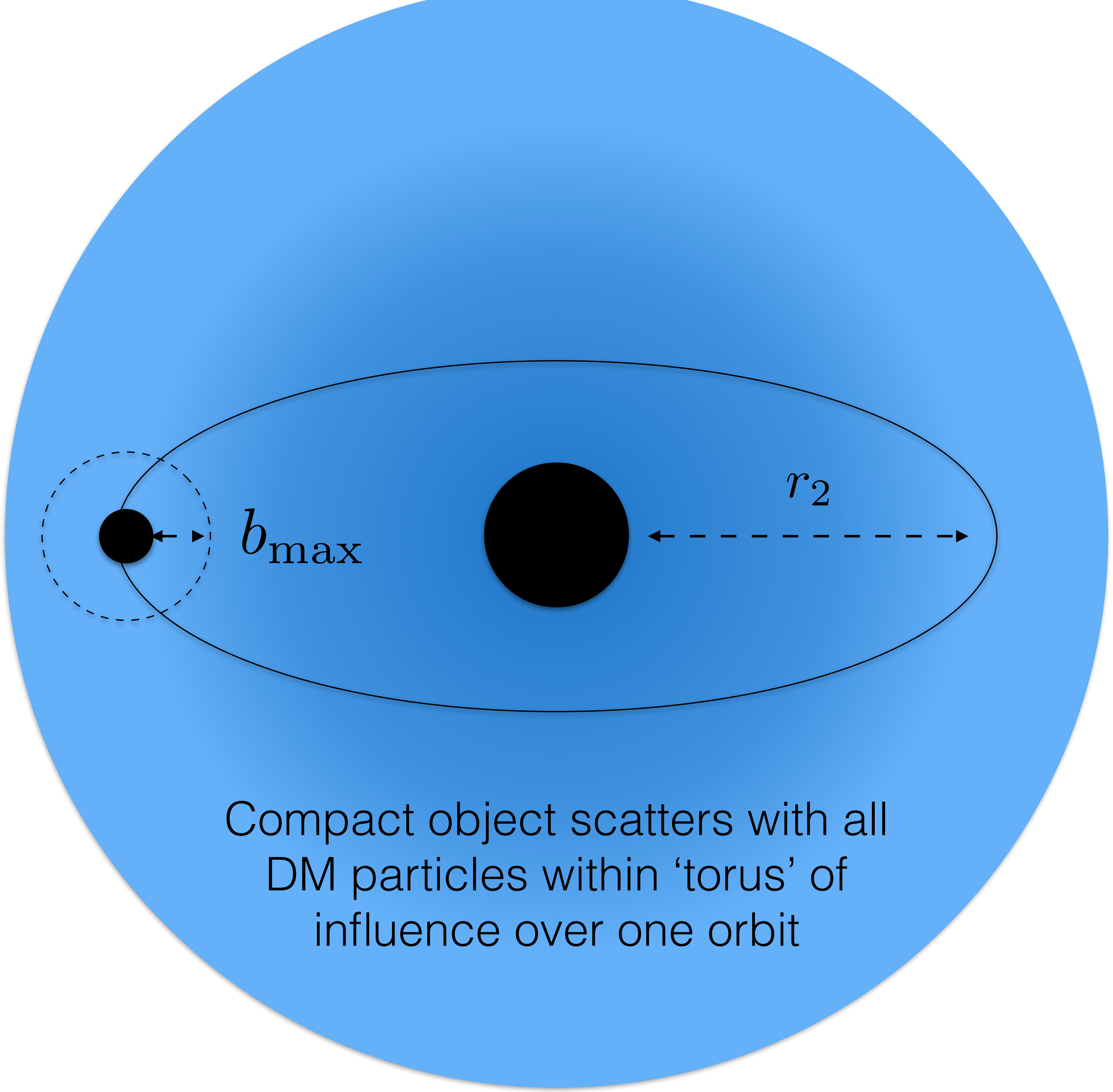
$$\mathcal{E} = \Psi(r) - \frac{1}{2}v^2$$

Each particle receives a 'kick' through gravitational scattering

$$\mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{E} + \Delta\mathcal{E}$$

Reconstruct density from distribution function:

$$\rho(r) = \int \mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{v}\, f(\mathcal{E})$$



[**BJK**, Nichols, Gaggero, Bertone, 2002.12811]

[Code available online: github.com/bradkav/HaloFeedback]

Self-consistent evolution

Assuming everything evolves slowly compared to the orbital period:

$$\Delta f(\mathcal{E}) = -p_{\mathcal{E}} f(\mathcal{E}) + \int \left(\frac{\mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{E}-\Delta\mathcal{E}}\right)^{5/2} f(\mathcal{E}-\Delta\mathcal{E}) P_{\mathcal{E}-\Delta\mathcal{E}}(\Delta\mathcal{E})\,\mathrm{d}\Delta\mathcal{E}$$

$P_{\mathcal{E}}(\Delta\mathcal{E})$ - probability for a particle with energy $\mathcal{E}$ to scatter and receive a 'kick' $\Delta\mathcal{E}$

$p_{\mathcal{E}} = \int P_{\mathcal{E}}(\Delta\mathcal{E})\,\mathrm{d}\Delta\mathcal{E}$ - total probability for a particle with energy $\mathcal{E}$ to scatter

Self-consistent evolution

Assuming everything evolves slowly compared to the orbital period:

Particles scattering from
$\mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{E} + \Delta\mathcal{E}$

$$\Delta f(\mathcal{E}) = \boxed{-p_{\mathcal{E}} f(\mathcal{E}) +}$$
$$\boxed{\int \left(\frac{\mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{E} - \Delta\mathcal{E}} \right)^{5/2} f(\mathcal{E} - \Delta\mathcal{E}) P_{\mathcal{E}-\Delta\mathcal{E}}(\Delta\mathcal{E}) \, \mathrm{d}\Delta\mathcal{E}}$$

Particles scattering from
$\mathcal{E} - \Delta\mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{E}$

$P_{\mathcal{E}}(\Delta\mathcal{E})$ - probability for a particle with energy $\mathcal{E}$ to scatter and receive a 'kick' $\Delta\mathcal{E}$

$$p_{\mathcal{E}} = \int P_{\mathcal{E}}(\Delta\mathcal{E}) \, \mathrm{d}\Delta\mathcal{E}$$

- total probability for a particle with energy $\mathcal{E}$ to scatter

Self-consistent evolution

Assuming everything evolves slowly compared to the orbital period:

$$T_{\rm orb}\frac{\mathrm{d}f(\mathcal{E})}{\mathrm{d}t} = \boxed{-p_{\mathcal{E}}\,f(\mathcal{E})+} \boxed{\int \left(\frac{\mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{E}-\Delta\mathcal{E}}\right)^{5/2} f(\mathcal{E}-\Delta\mathcal{E})P_{\mathcal{E}-\Delta\mathcal{E}}(\Delta\mathcal{E})\,\mathrm{d}\Delta\mathcal{E}}$$

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$$p_{\mathcal{E}} = \int P_{\mathcal{E}}(\Delta\mathcal{E})\,\mathrm{d}\Delta\mathcal{E}$$

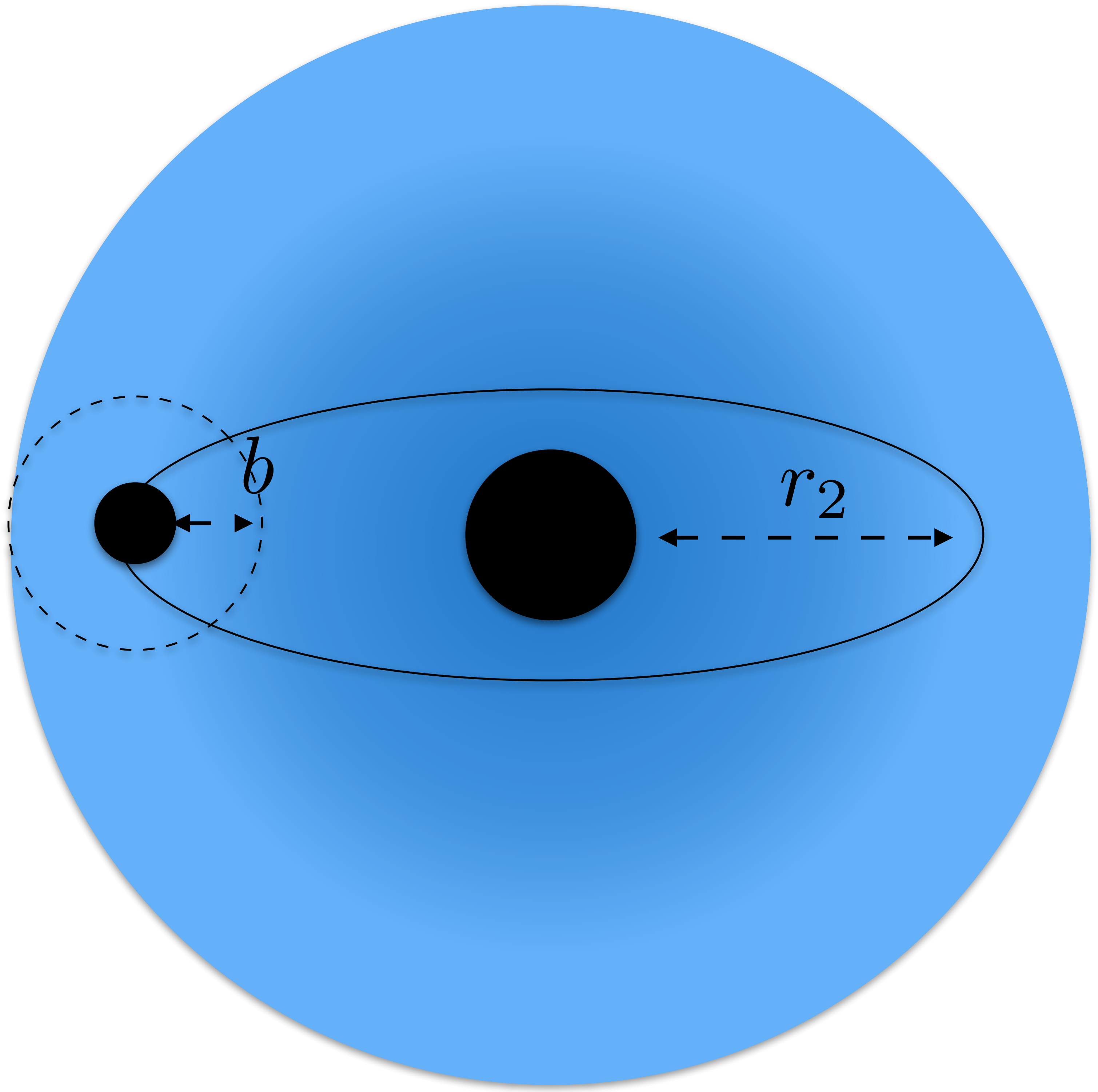
- total probability for a particle with energy $\mathcal{E}$ to scatter

Scattering probability

Two body scattering problem relates energy exchange to impact parameter:

$$\Delta\mathcal{E}(b) = -2v_0^2\left[1 + \frac{b^2 {v_0}^4}{G^2 {m_2}^2}\right]^{-1}$$

$$P_\mathcal{E}(\Delta\mathcal{E}) \propto \iint \delta\left(\mathcal{E}(r,v) - \mathcal{E}\right) \times \delta\left(\Delta\mathcal{E}(b) - \Delta\mathcal{E}\right)\, \mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{r}\, \mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{v}\,.$$



Integrate over the surface of the 'torus of influence'

Working to first order in b/r, the result can be written in terms of elliptic integrals

Code available online:
github.com/bradkav/HaloFeedback

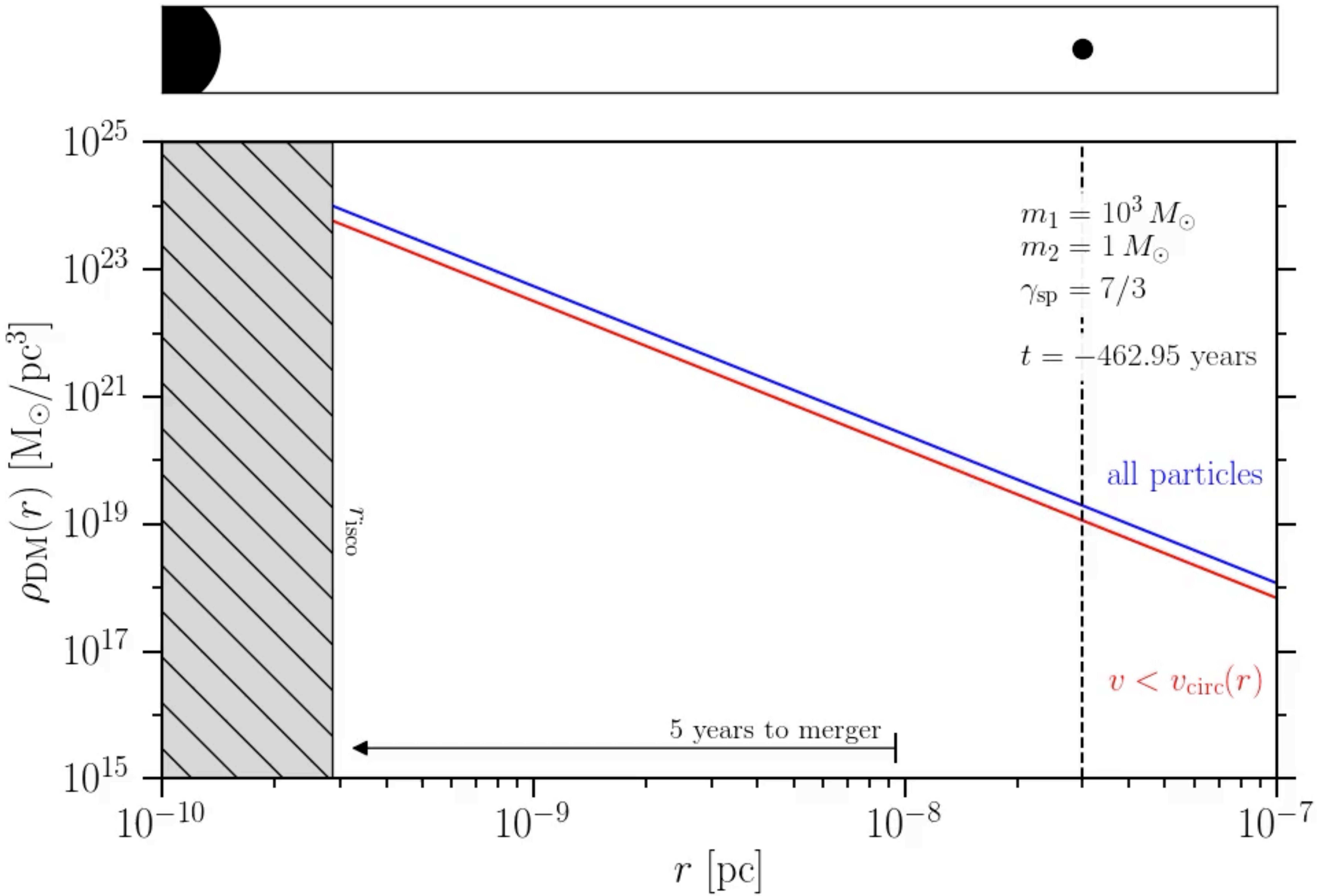
Full evolution of the system

[**BJK**, Nichols, Gaggero, Bertone, 2002.12811]

Movies: tinyurl.com/GW4DM

Newtonian motion of the binary,
Taking into account:

- GW emission
- Dynamical Friction
- DM Halo Feedback



Density of the DM spike is depleted (and replenished…)

This is one of the reasons we want to look at IMRIs/EMRIs…

Full evolution of the system

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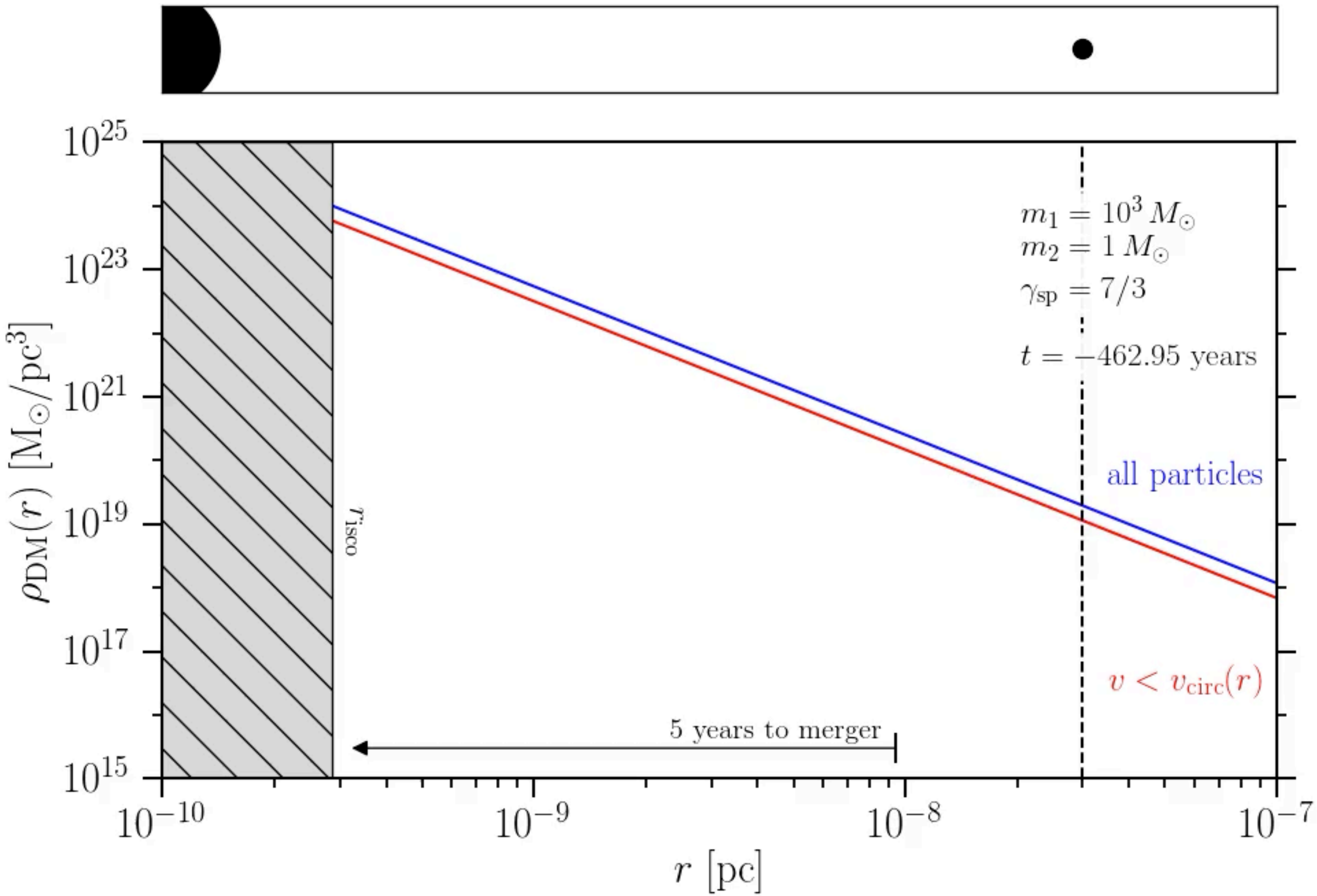

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Self-consistent dephasing

[**BJK**, Nichols, Gaggero, Bertone, 2002.12811]

Consider our astro benchmark system, starting at some initial separation:

$$r_{\rm ini} \sim 10^{-8}\,\mathrm{pc}$$

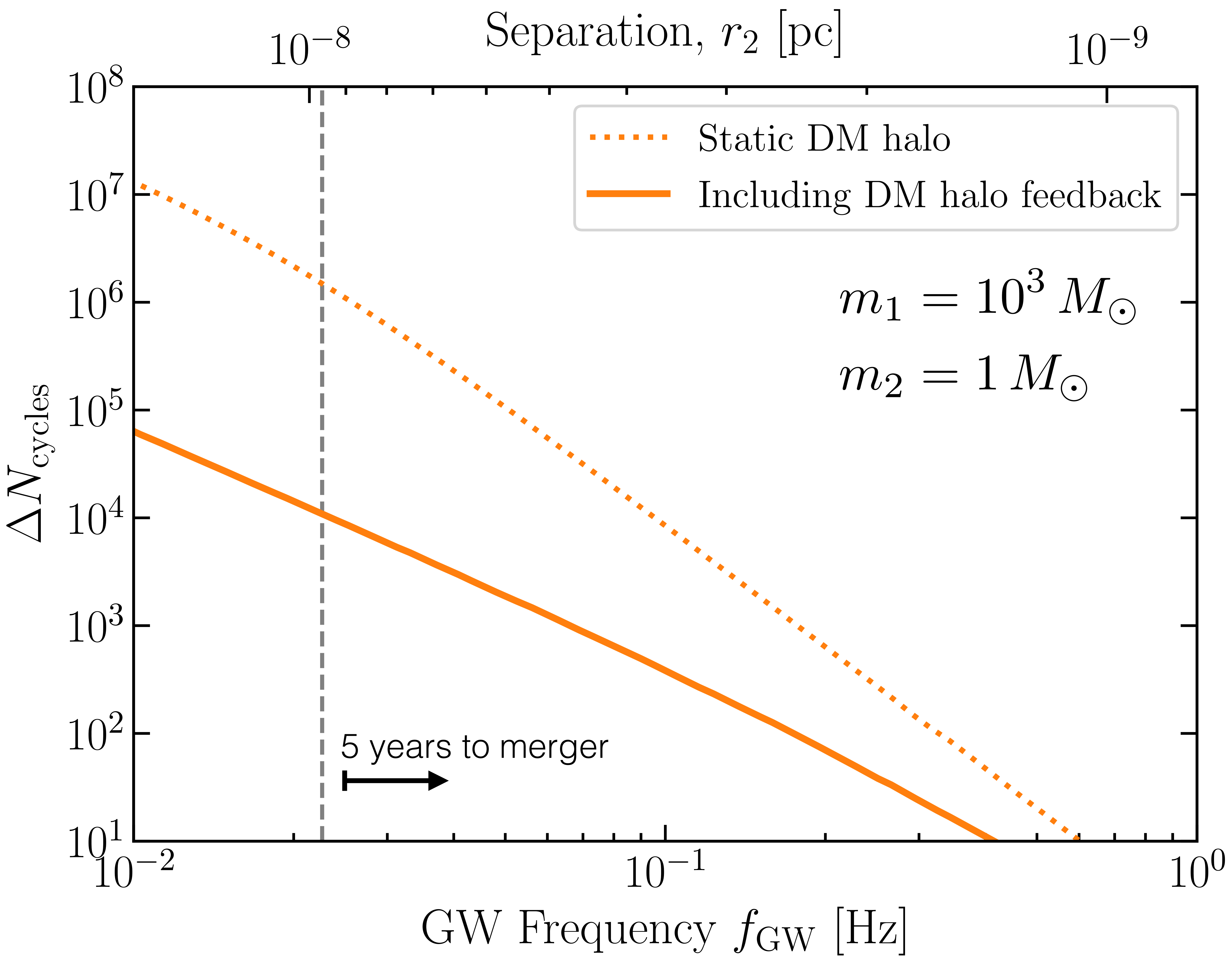
$$t_{\rm merge}^{\rm vacuum} \sim 5\,\mathrm{yr}$$

$$N_{\rm cycles}^{\rm vacuum} \sim 6 \times 10^{6}$$

DM dephasing

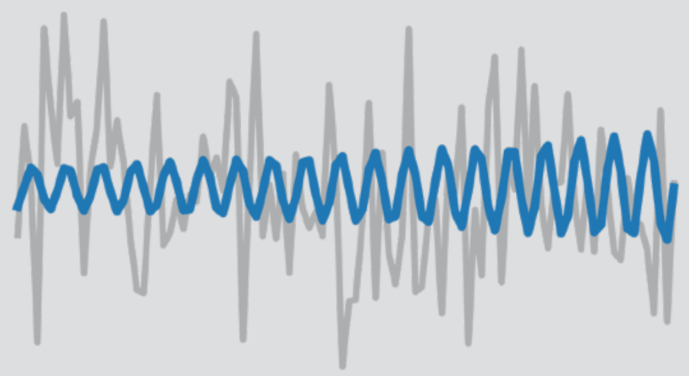
$$\Delta N_{\rm cycles} \sim \mathcal{O}(10^4)\ \mathrm{cycles} \sim \%\ \mathrm{level}$$

Change in the number of GW cycles to merger, starting at some initial frequency/separation:



Measuring Dark Matter around Black Holes

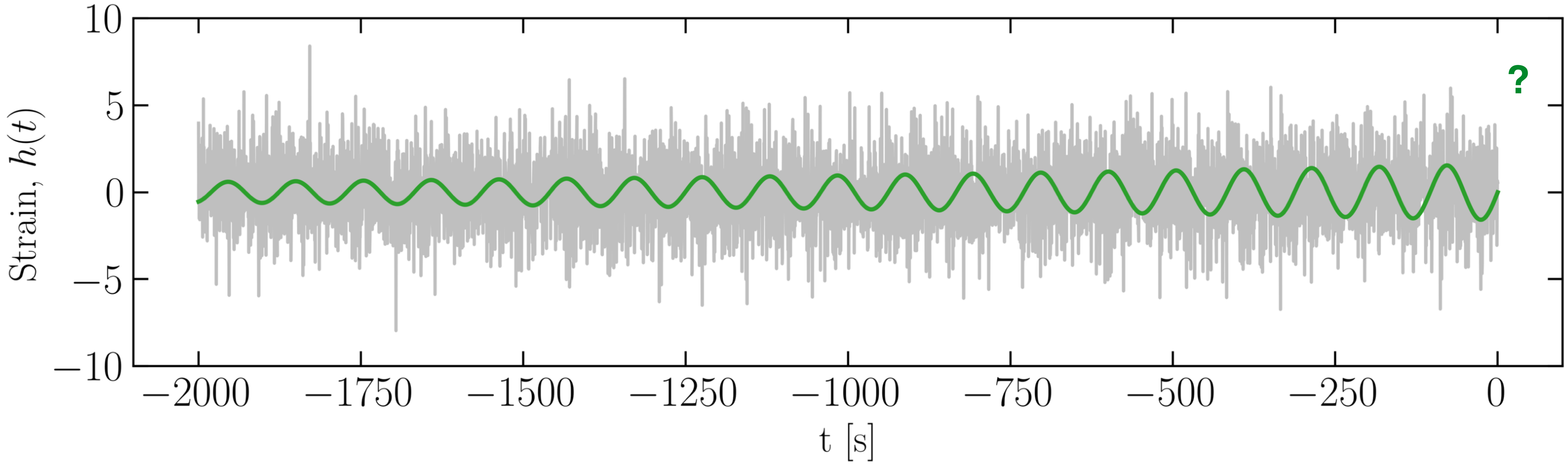
[Coogan, Bertone, Gaggero, **BJK** & Nichols, 2108.04154]



?

A more realistic scenario

[Coogan, Bertone, Gaggero, **BJK** & Nichols, 2108.04154]



Want to address questions of:

- **Detectability** - is the event loud enough to detect?
- **Discoverability** - can we tell it apart from a *GR-in-vacuum* waveform?
- **Measurability** - can we pin down the properties of the system (*especially the DM*)?

Detectability

A signal may be **detectable** with LISA using matched filtering with a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) $\gtrsim 15$…

[1905.11998]

Match between waveforms a and b defined as:

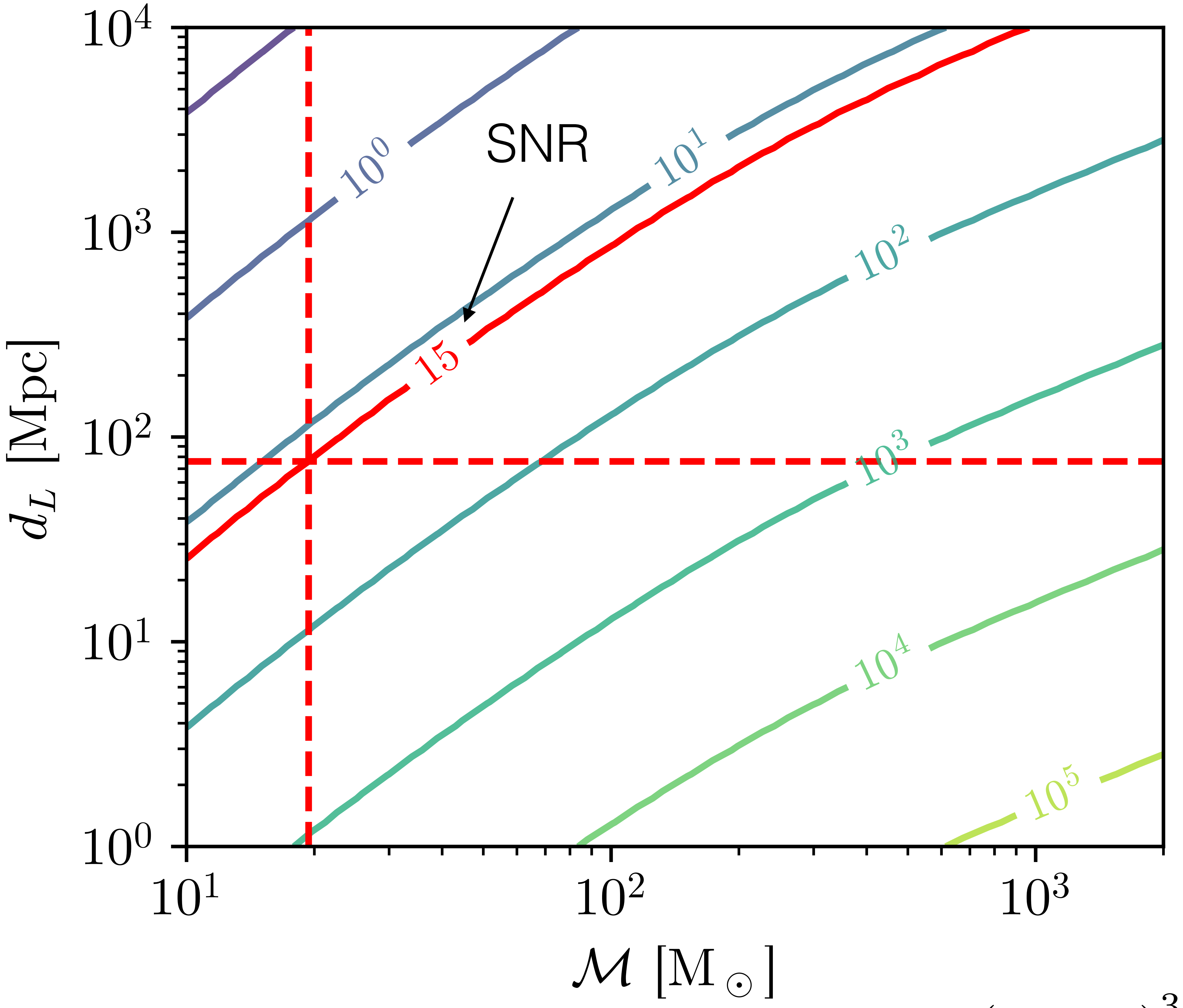
$$\langle a \mid b \rangle = 4\,\mathrm{Re} \int_0^\infty \mathrm{d}f \, \frac{\tilde{a}(f)^* \tilde{b}(f)}{S_n(f)}$$

LISA noise curve

Optimal SNR for waveform s is then:

$$\mathrm{SNR}(s) = \sqrt{\langle s | s \rangle}$$

NB: Presence of the dark dress does not substantially affect SNR



$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{(m_1 m_2)^{3/5}}{(m_1 + m_2)^{1/5}}$$

Discoverability

$q = m_2/m_1$

We'll call a DM spike **discoverable** if it can be distinguished from a GR-in-vacuum system.

Compare Bayesian evidence for **V**acuum and **D**ressed systems:

$$\mathrm{BF}(d) \equiv \frac{p(d|\mathrm{D})}{p(d|\mathrm{V})} \qquad p(d) = \int \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\theta}\,\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta})p(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

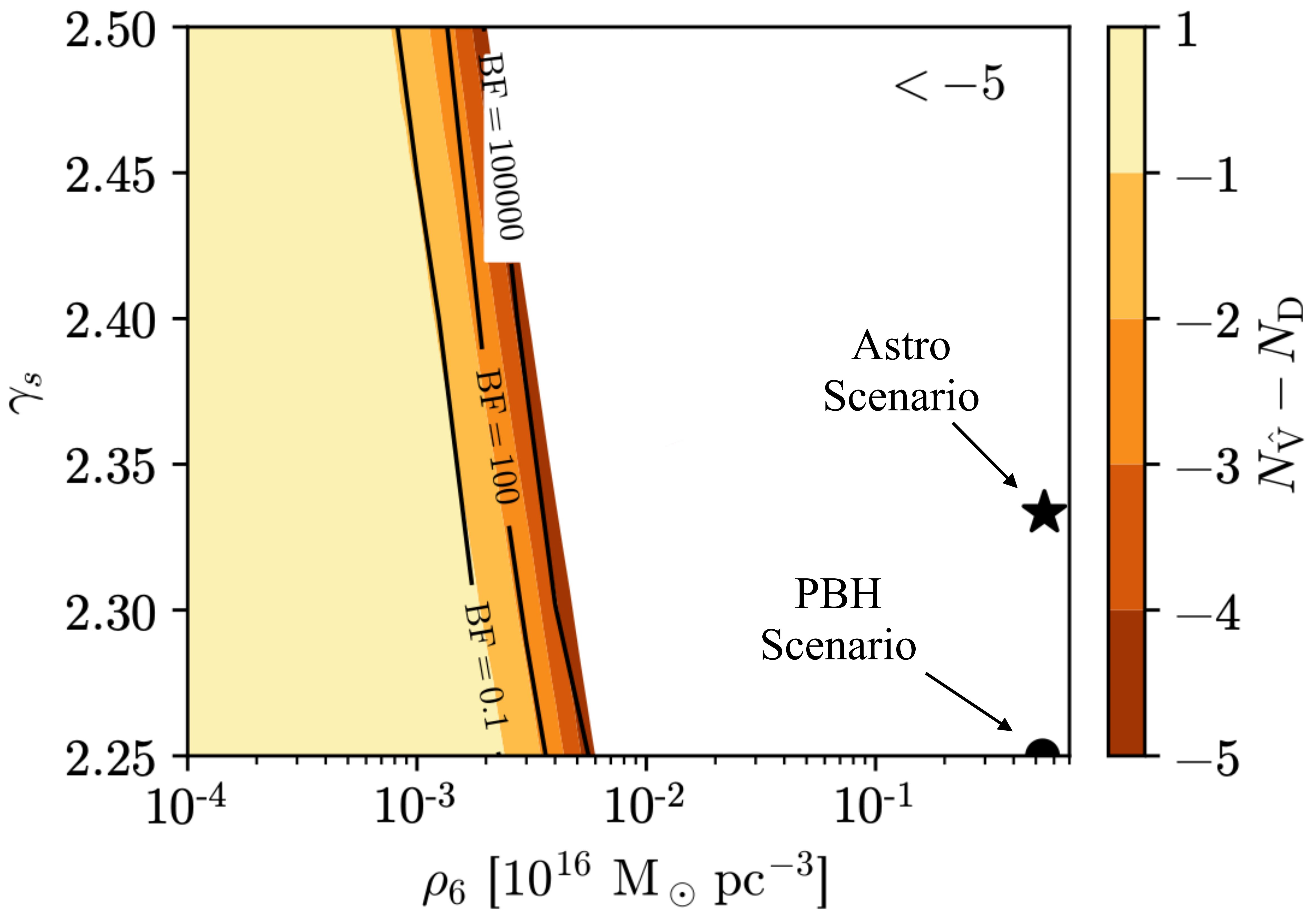
Likelihood

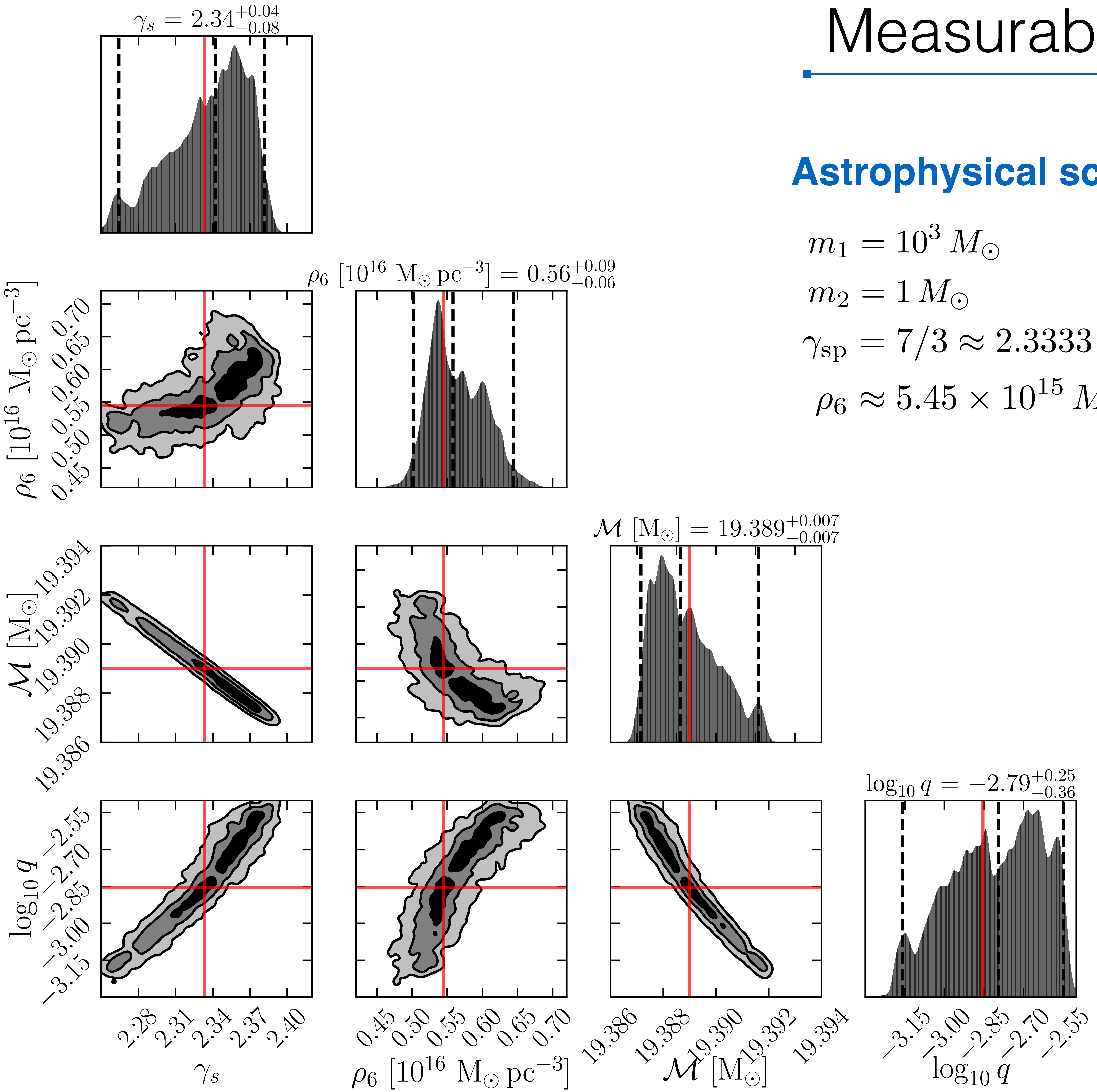
Prior

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_\mathrm{V} = \{\mathcal{M}\}$$
$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_\mathrm{D} = \{\gamma_\mathrm{sp}, \rho_6, \mathcal{M}, \log_{10} q\}$$
$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_\mathrm{ext} \equiv \{D_L, \phi_c, \tilde{t}_c\}$$

Use an approximate waveform parametrisation in terms of $\boldsymbol{\theta}_\mathrm{D}$

[Code available online: https://github.com/adam-coogan/pydd]

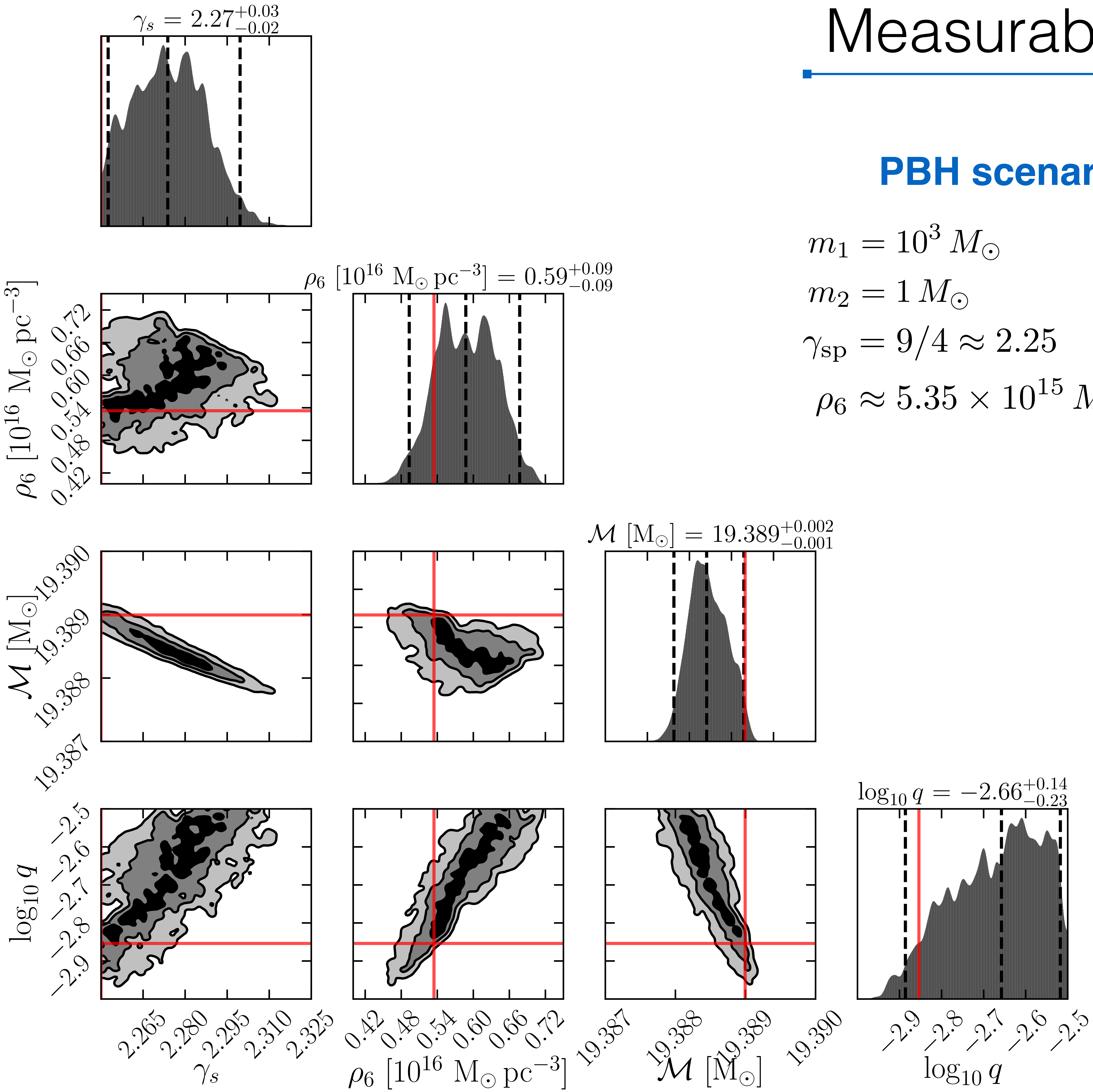




Measurability

Astrophysical scenario

$$m_1 = 10^3\, M_\odot$$
$$m_2 = 1\, M_\odot$$
$$\gamma_{\rm sp} = 7/3 \approx 2.3333\ldots$$
$$\rho_6 \approx 5.45 \times 10^{15}\, M_\odot\, \mathrm{pc}^{-3}$$



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PBH scenario

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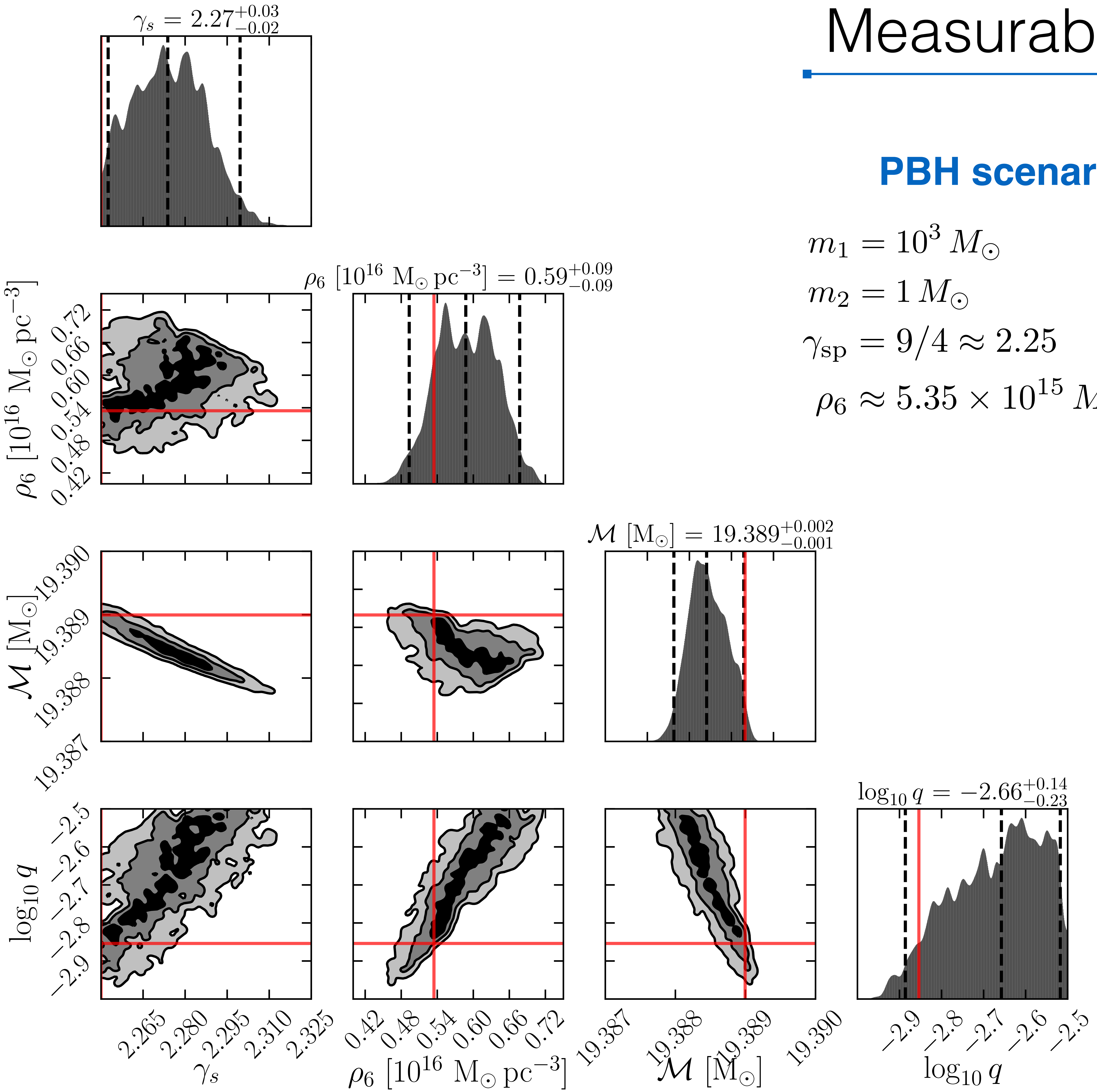
Measurability



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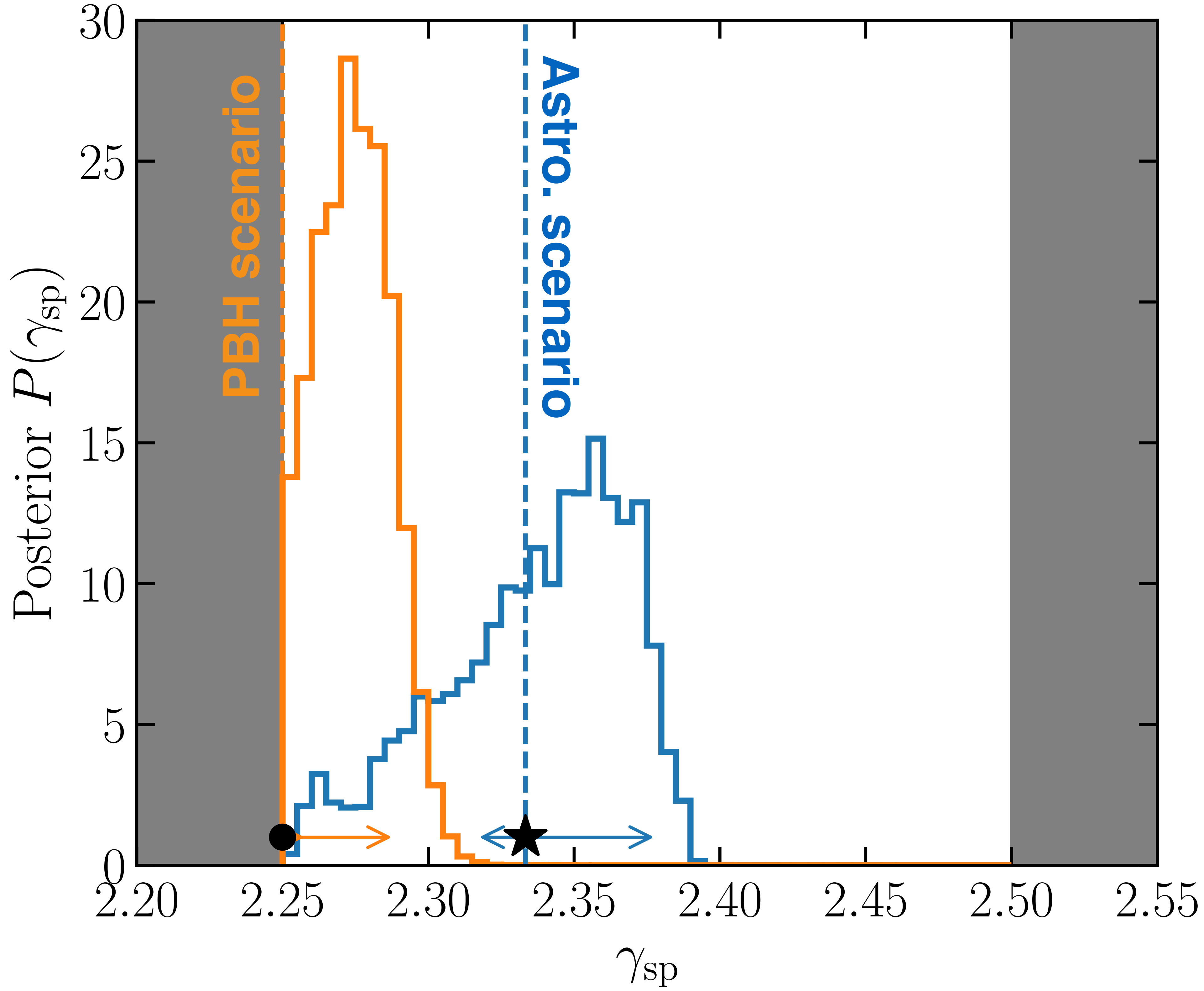

We may be able to distinguish different *shapes* of spike
→ Different DM models and formation mechanisms!

Plans for the future

Improved modelling

- Injection and evolution of angular momentum in the spike
- Orbital eccentricity
- Post-Newtonian corrections
- Better N-body approaches [AMUSE?]

Detection methods

- Producing template banks for LISA searches
- *Surrogate models for waveform generation*
- Incoherent searches for continuous GWs
- ‘General’ de-phased waveform templates [2004.06729]

Detection prospects

- How many IMRI systems form? How many with BH/NSs?
- *How many systems have a (surviving) spike?*
- Comparison with dephasing due to baryons, or due to ultralight bosons (gravitational atoms)
- *What about ground-based detectors? Low mass PBHs?*

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Jose Maria Diego
(IFCA, Santander)

Daniele Gaggero
(IFT, Madrid)

Pratibha Jangra
(IFCA, Santander)

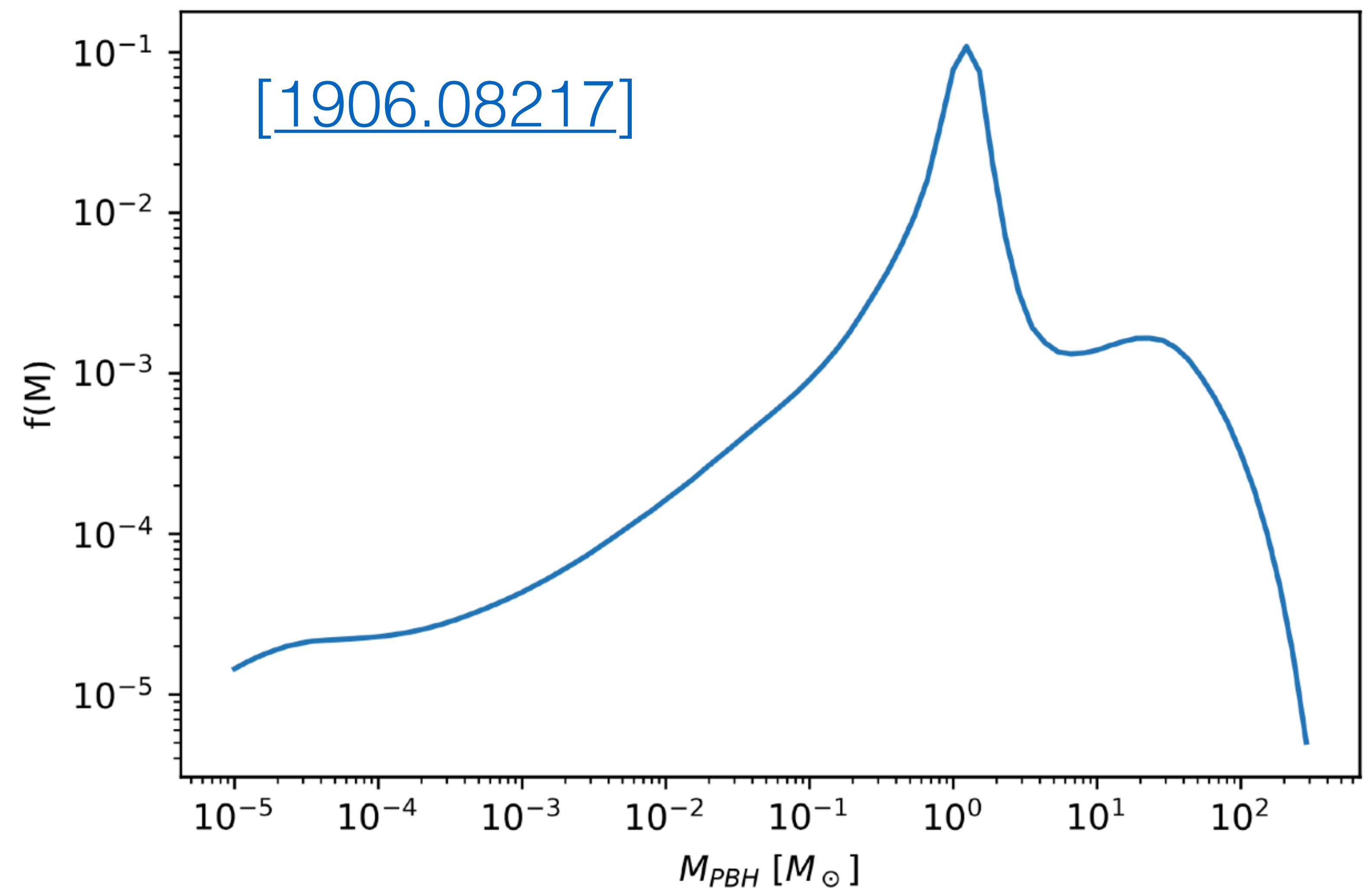
David Nichols
(U. Virginia)

Francesca Scarcella
(IFT, Madrid)

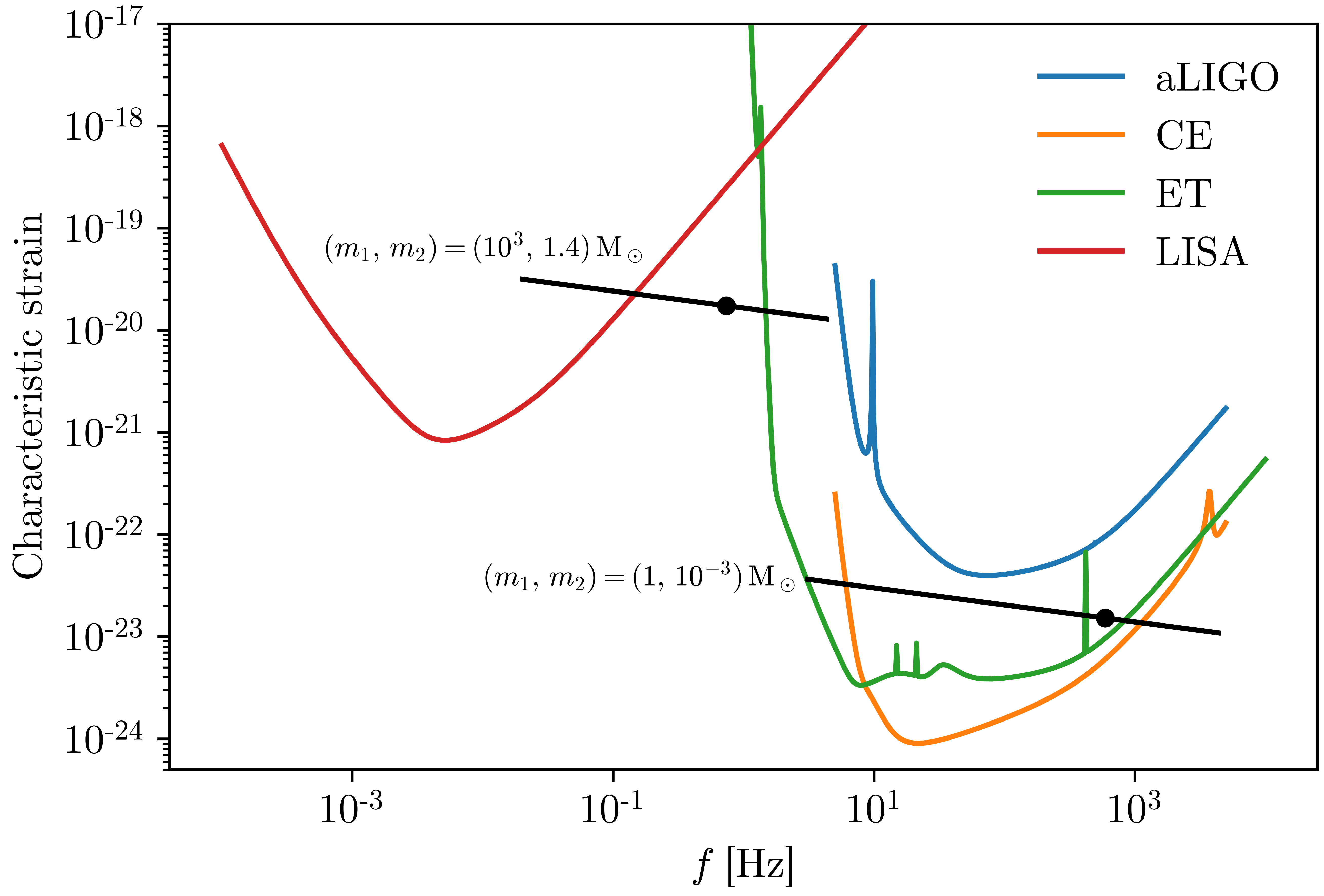
…and others…

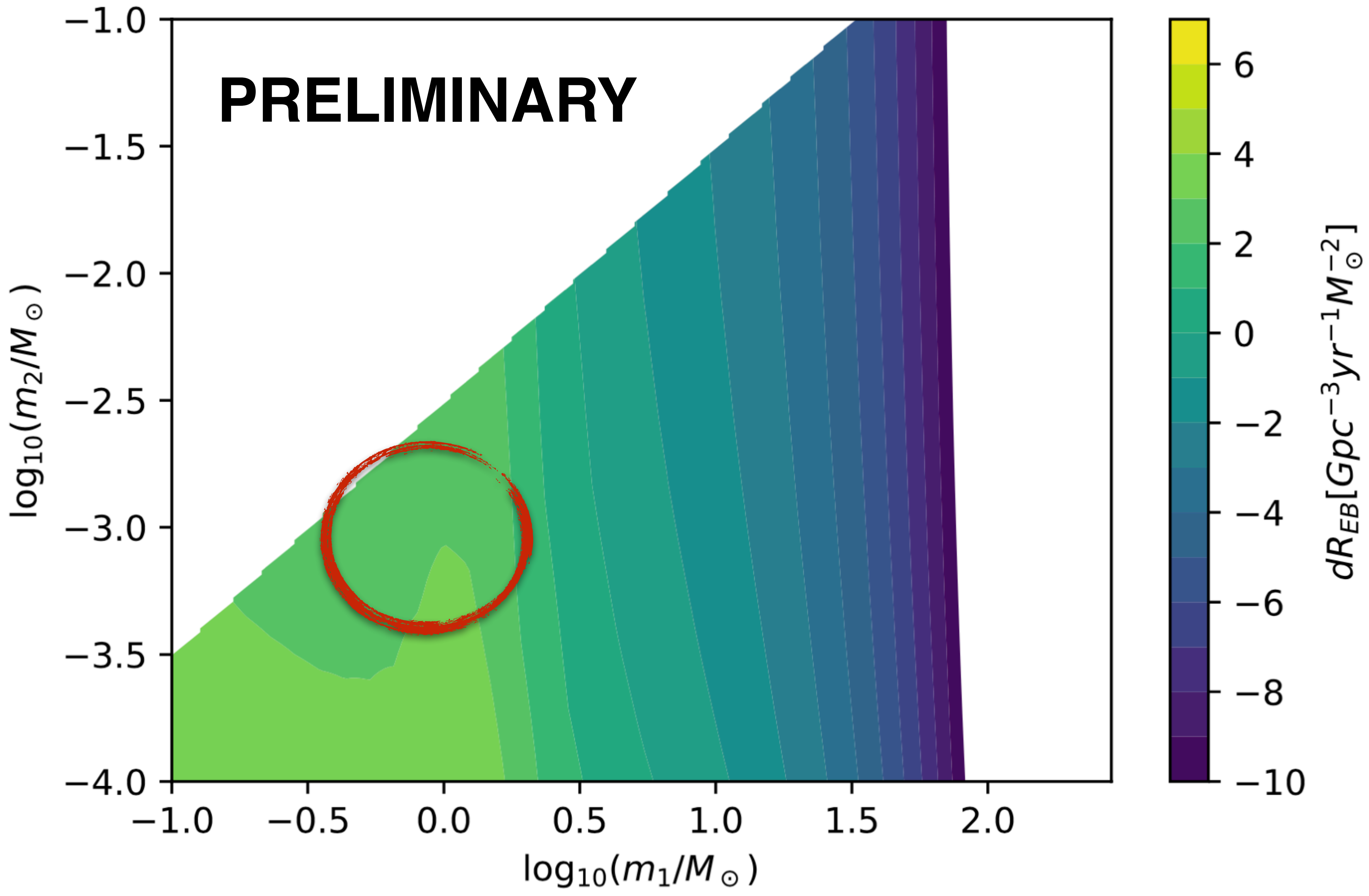
Ground-based telescopes

*Low mass **PBH binaries** could be detected with ground based detectors such as LIGO or Einstein Telescope (ET)*



(b) $k_p = 5\times10^5\ \mathrm{Mpc}^{-1}$, $f_{PBH} = 0.085$.





Conclusions

Dark Matter 'de-phasing' is an extremely promising GW signature, which needs to be **modelled carefully**

[**BJK**, Nichols, Gaggero, Bertone, 2002.12811]

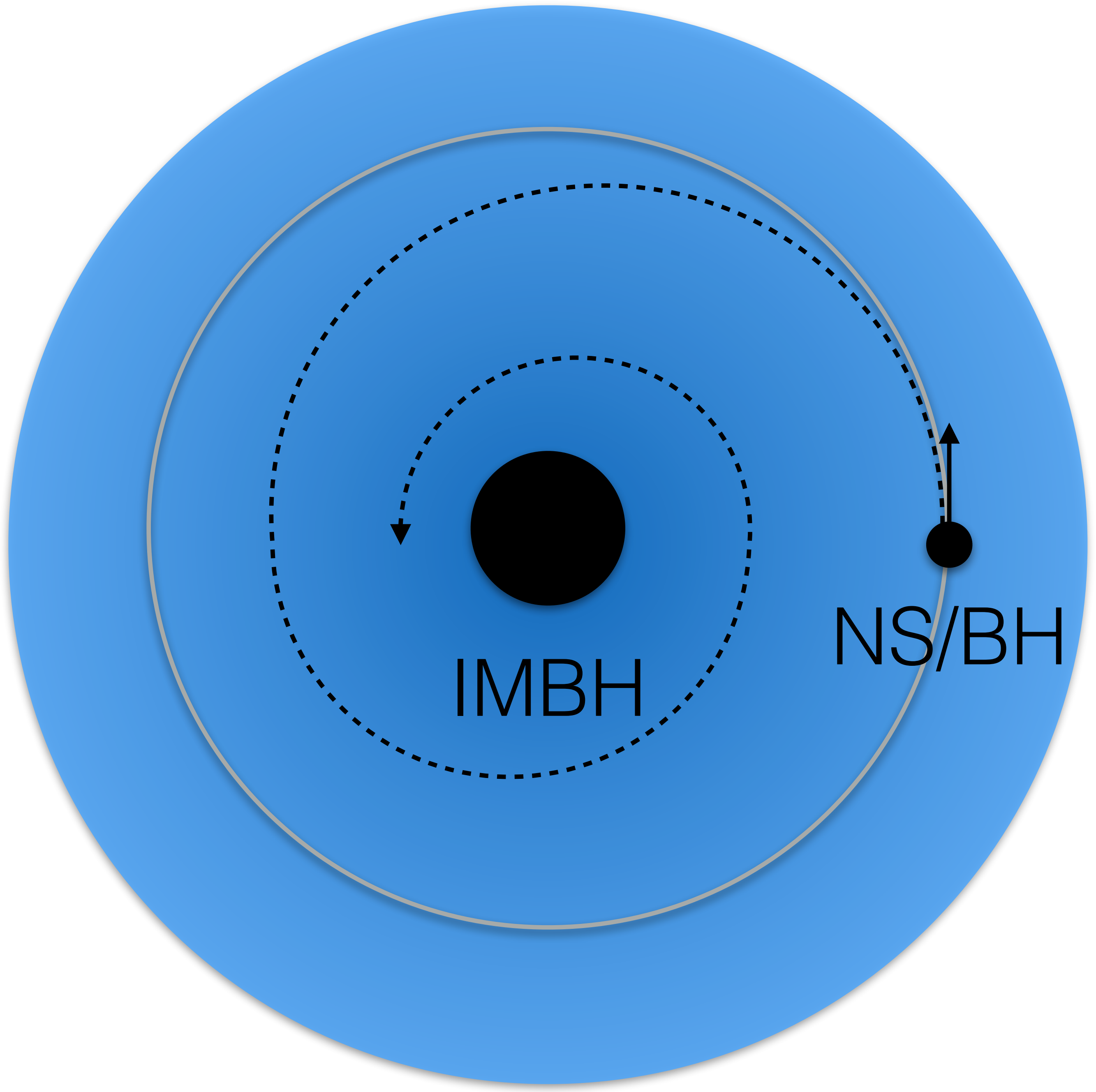
With LISA, such systems should be **detectable**, **discoverable** against vacuum-only systems, and the properties **measurable**.

[Coogan, Bertone, Gaggero, **BJK** & Nichols, 2108.04154]

These signals could probe the **nature of Dark Matter** and pave the way towards a **multi-messenger detection** of Dark Matter

[Edwards, Chianese, **BJK**, Nissanke & Weniger, 1905.04686]

There are lots of open questions remaining, but they're well worth answering!



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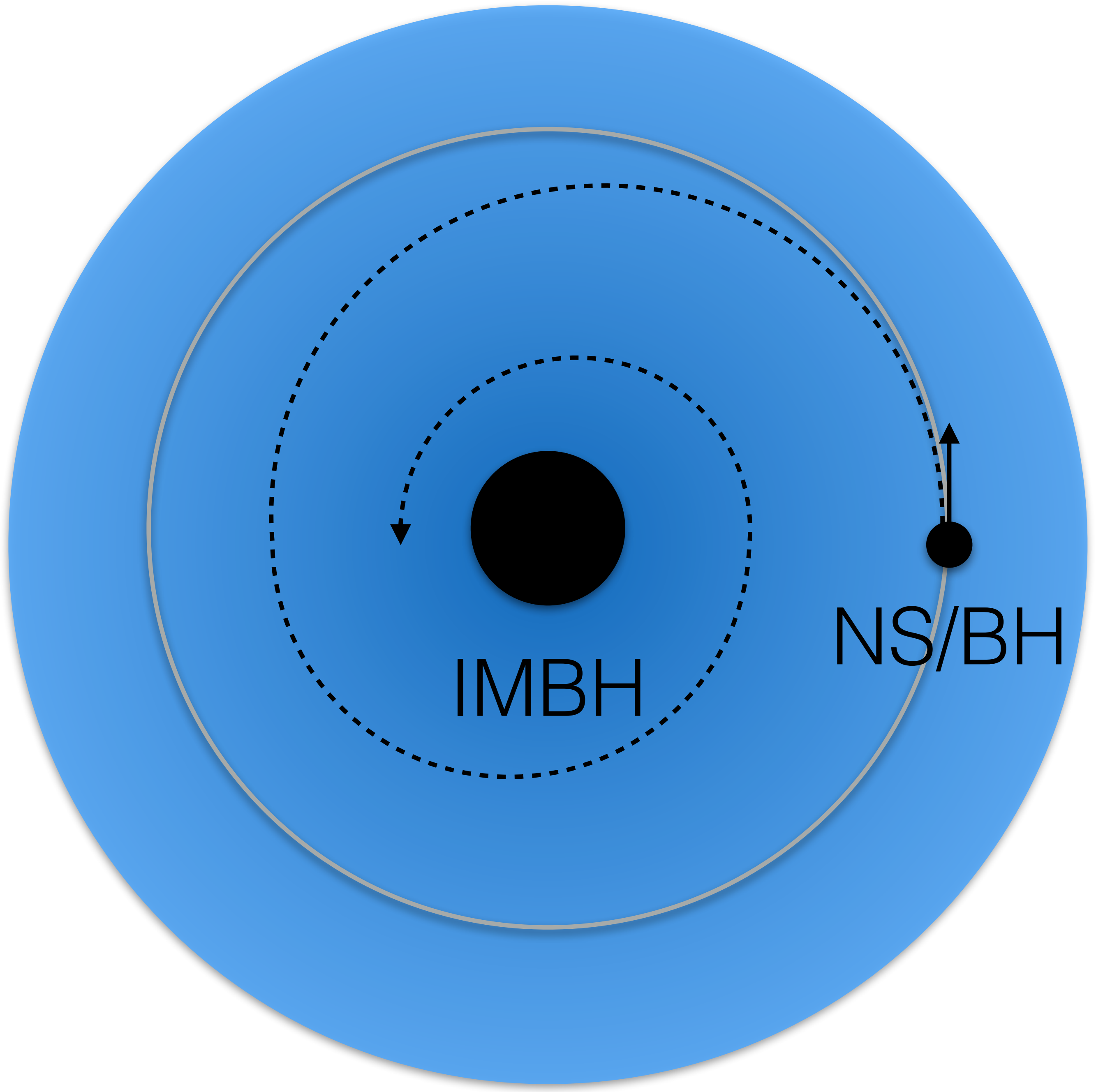

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Thank you!

Backup Slides

Dark Matter ‘spikes’ (1)

Depending on the formation mechanism of the IMBH, expect an over-density of DM:

$$\rho_{\mathrm{DM}} = \rho_6 \left(\frac{10^{-6}\,\mathrm{pc}}{r}\right)^{\gamma_{\mathrm{sp}}}$$

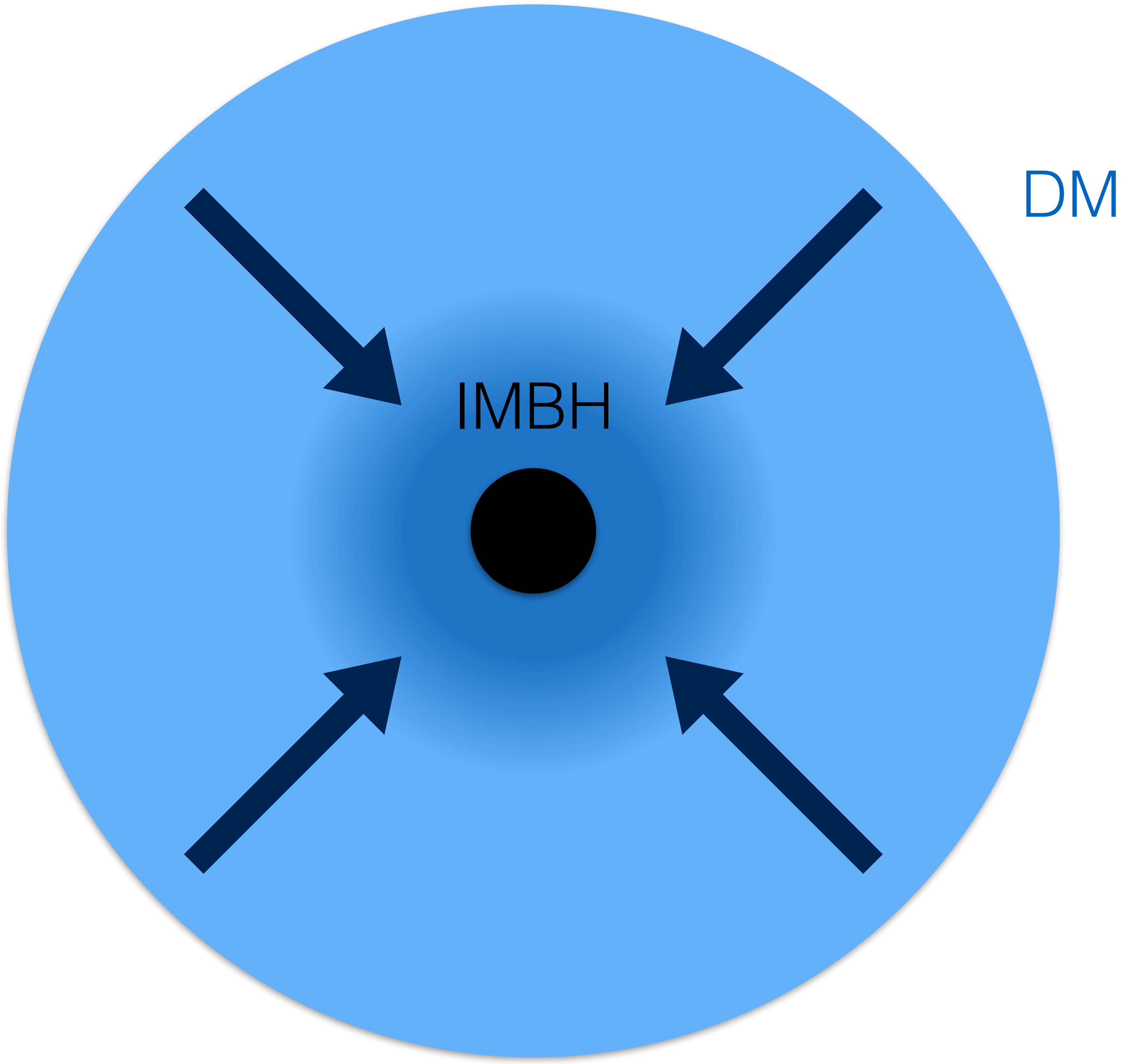
For BH forming in an NFW halo, from adiabatic growth expect:

$$\gamma_{\mathrm{sp}} = 7/3 \approx 2.333$$

For 10^5 Solar mass IMBH, forming at z ~ 20, get typical values:

$$\rho_6 \approx 5.45 \times 10^{15}\, M_\odot \mathrm{pc}^{-3}$$
$$r_{\mathrm{sp}} \approx 0.5\,\mathrm{pc}$$

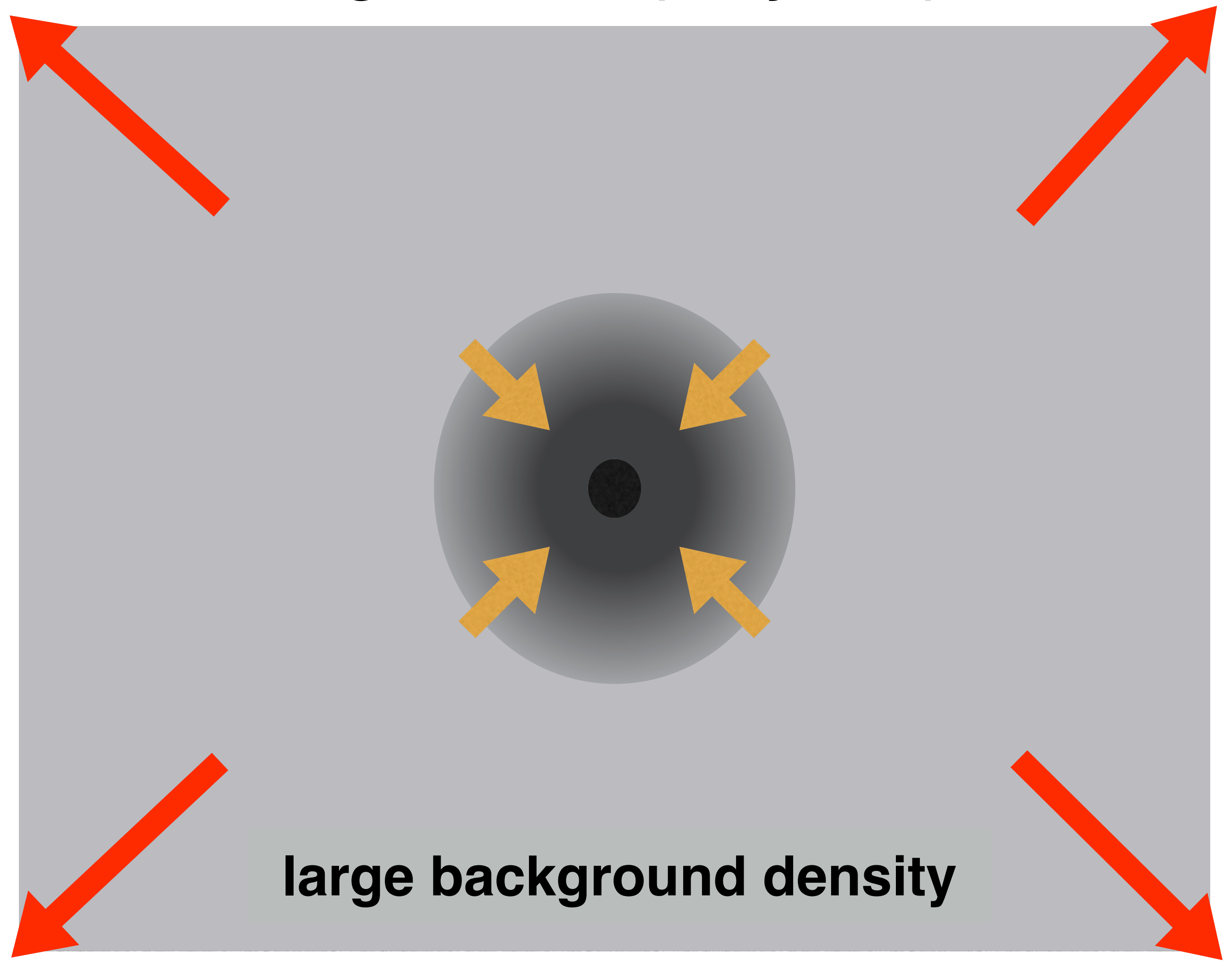
Density can reach $\rho \gtrsim 10^{24}\, M_\odot\,\mathrm{pc}^{-3}$ (~10^{24} times larger than local density)

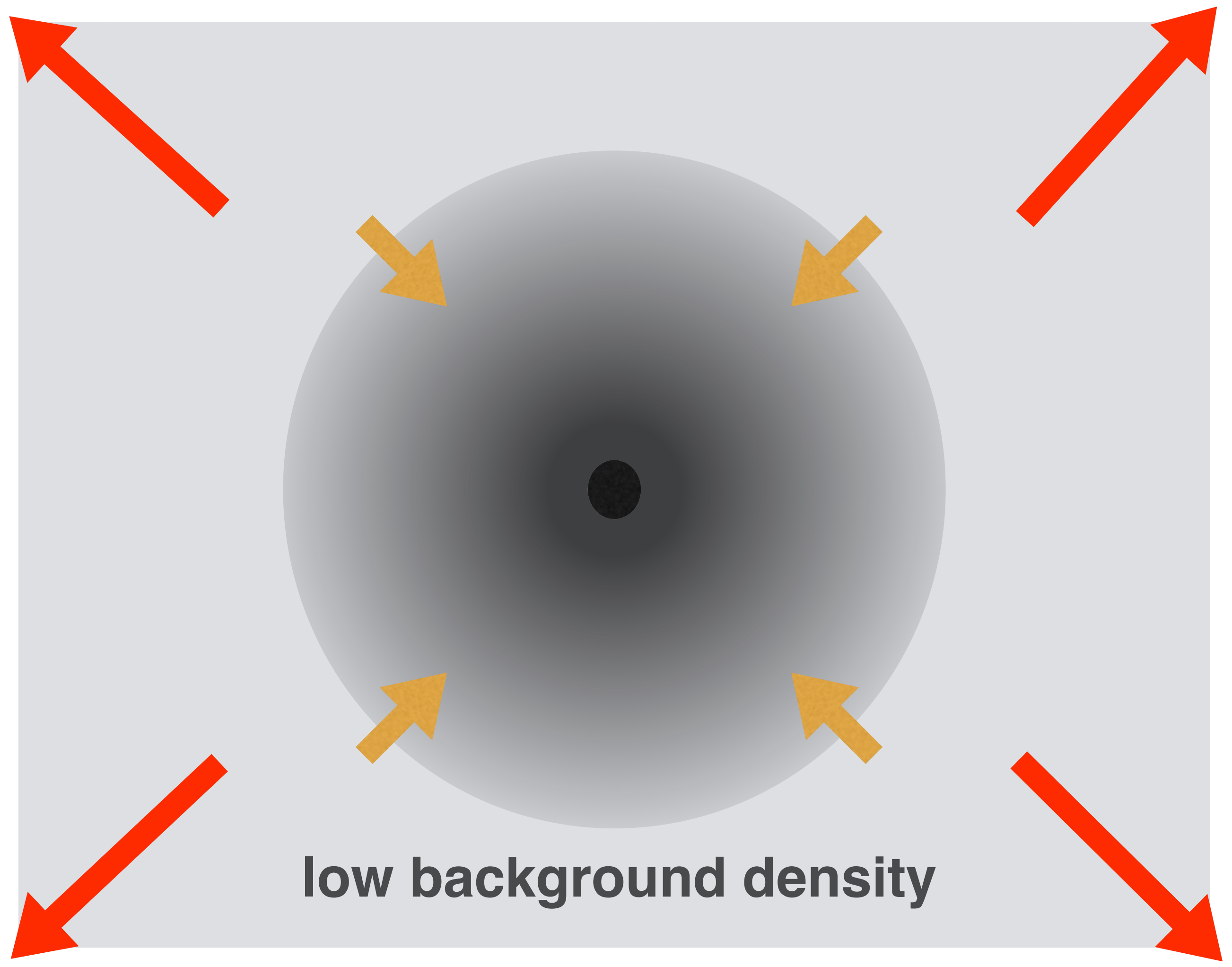


[astro-ph/9906391, astro-ph/0501555, astro-ph/0501625, astro-ph/0509565, 0902.3665, 1305.2619]

Dark Matter ‘spikes’ (2)

Primordial black holes seed the formation of 'local’ DM halos:





$$R_{\mathrm{tr}}(z) = 0.0063 \left(\frac{M_{\mathrm{PBH}}}{M_\odot}\right)\left(\frac{1+z_{\mathrm{eq}}}{1+z}\right)\,\mathrm{pc} \qquad \rho(r) \propto r^{-9/4}$$

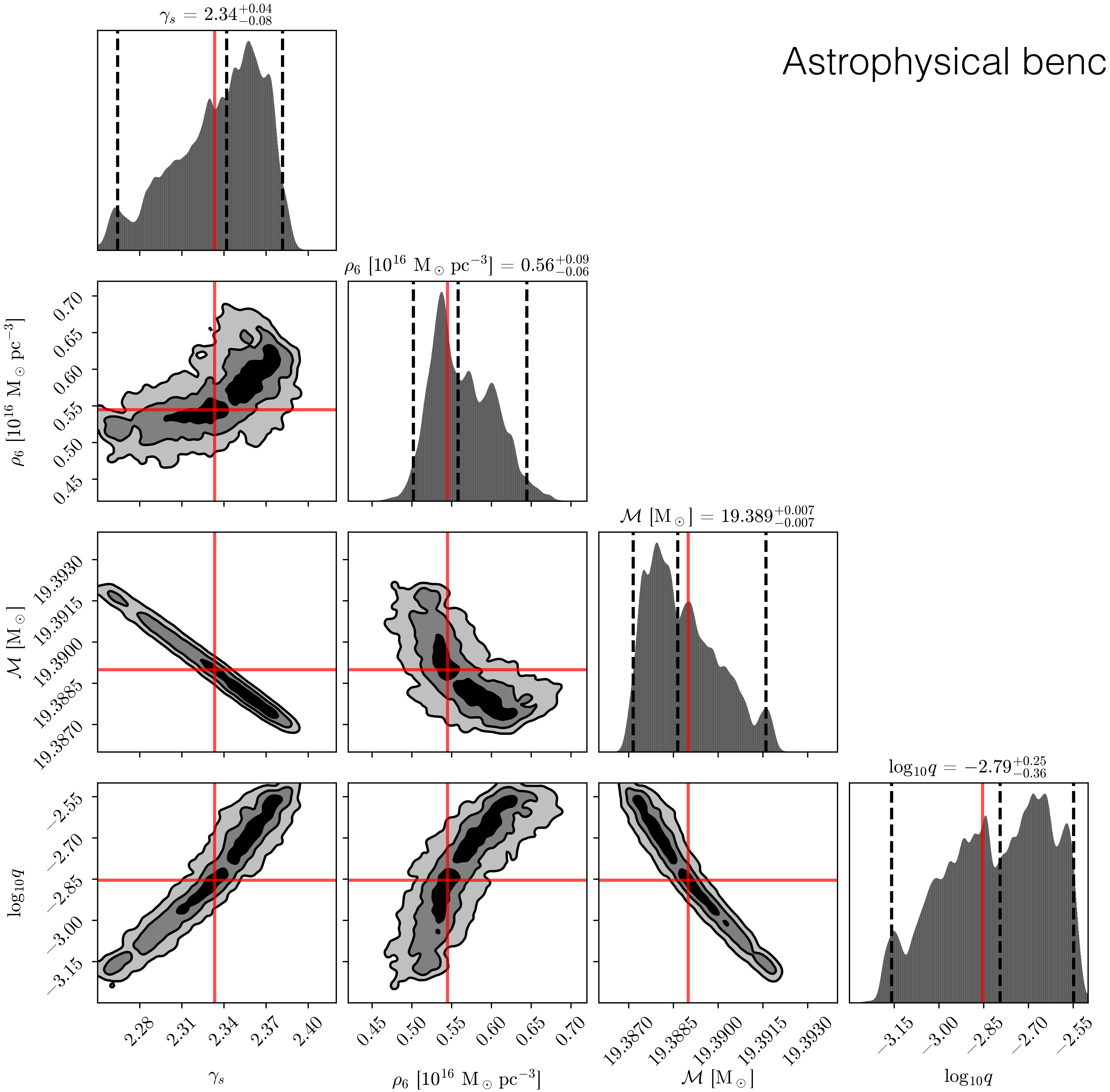
By matter-radiation equality, $M_{\mathrm{halo}} \sim M_{\mathrm{PBH}}$

- shamelessly ripped off from Daniele Gaggero]

[Bertschinger (1985)]
[0706.0864, 1901.08528]

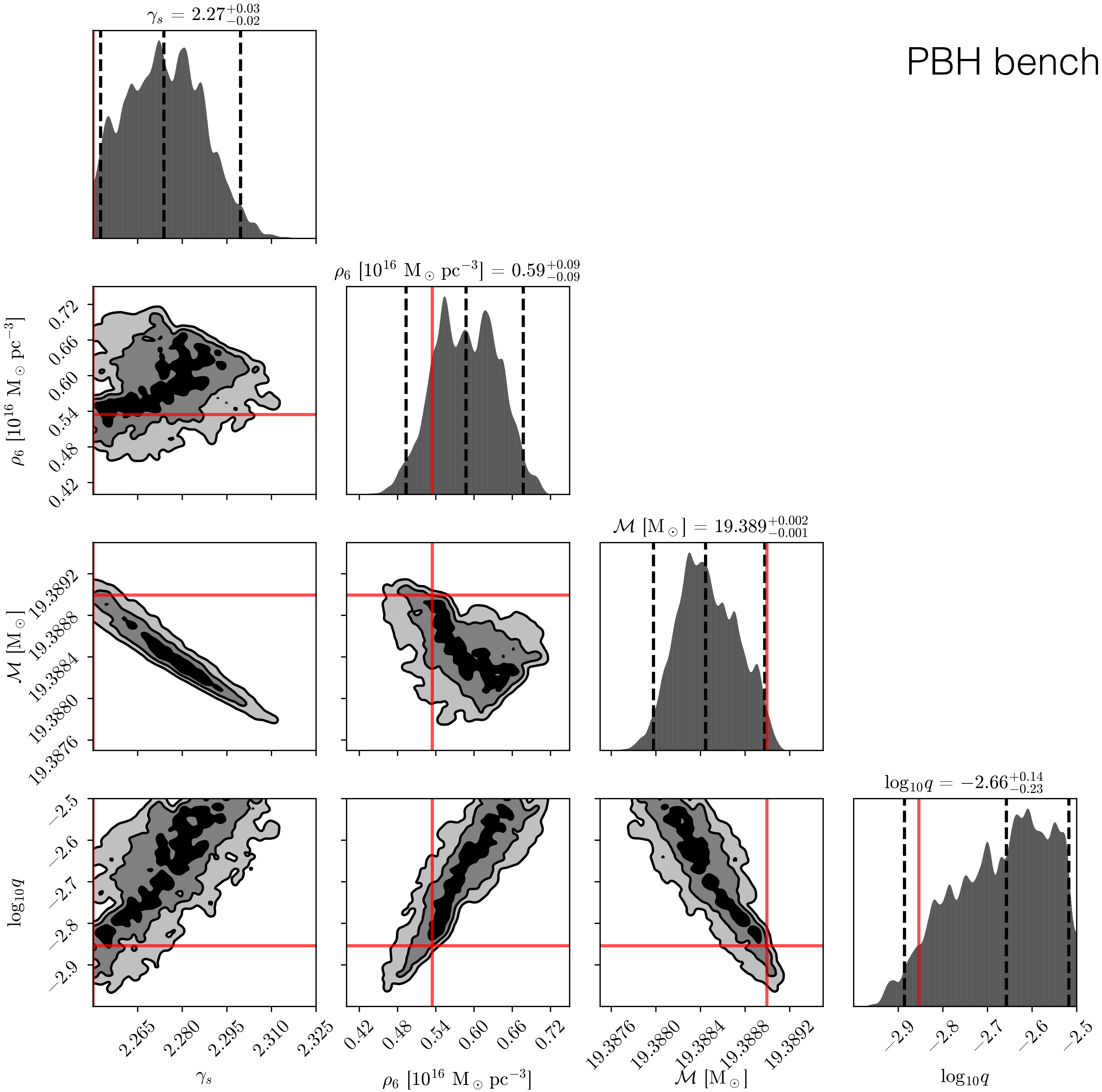
Measurability

Astrophysical benchmark

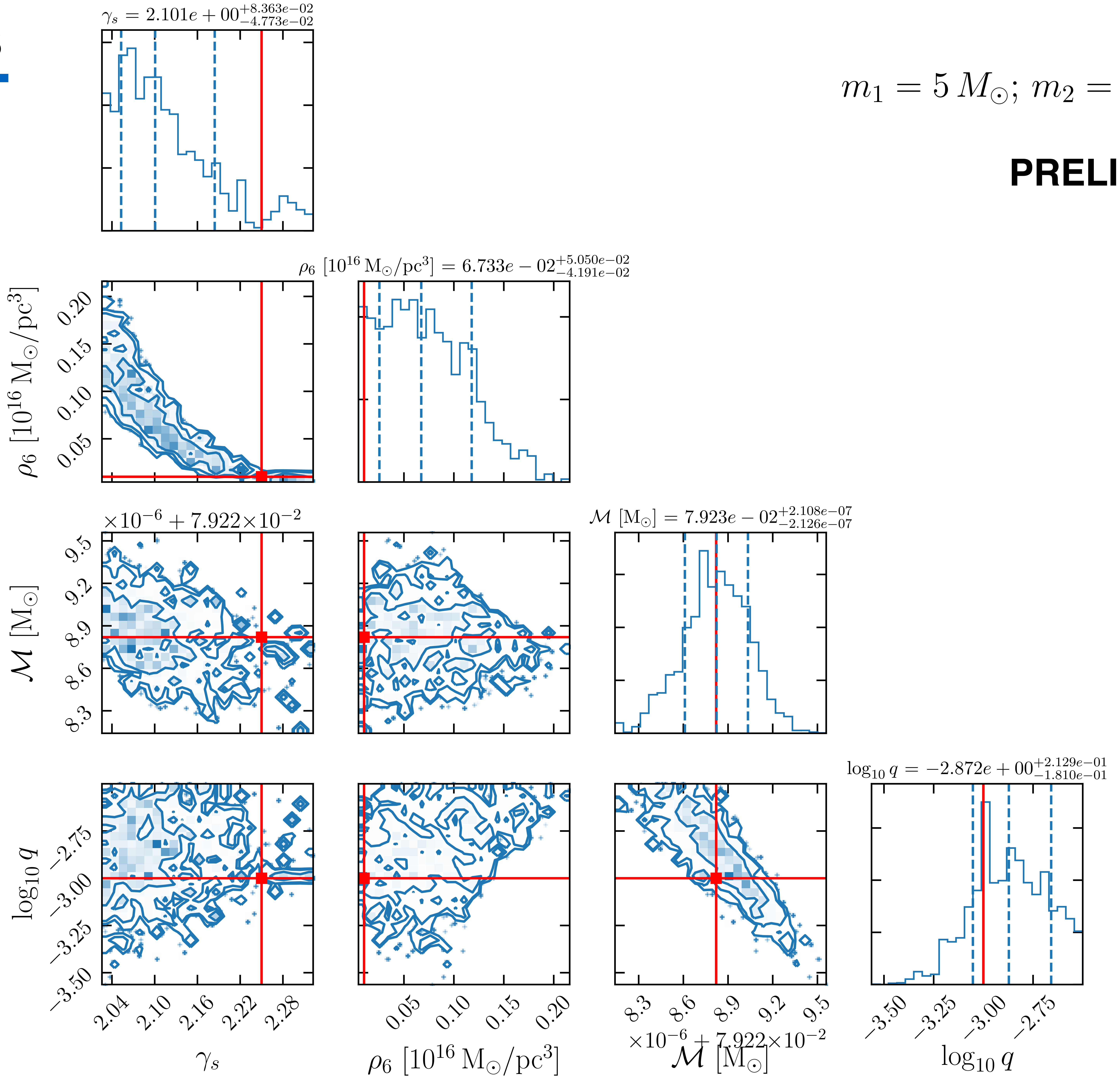


Measurability

PBH benchmark



Low mass PBHs



$m_1 = 5\,M_\odot;\ m_2 = 0.005\,M_\odot;$ aLIGO

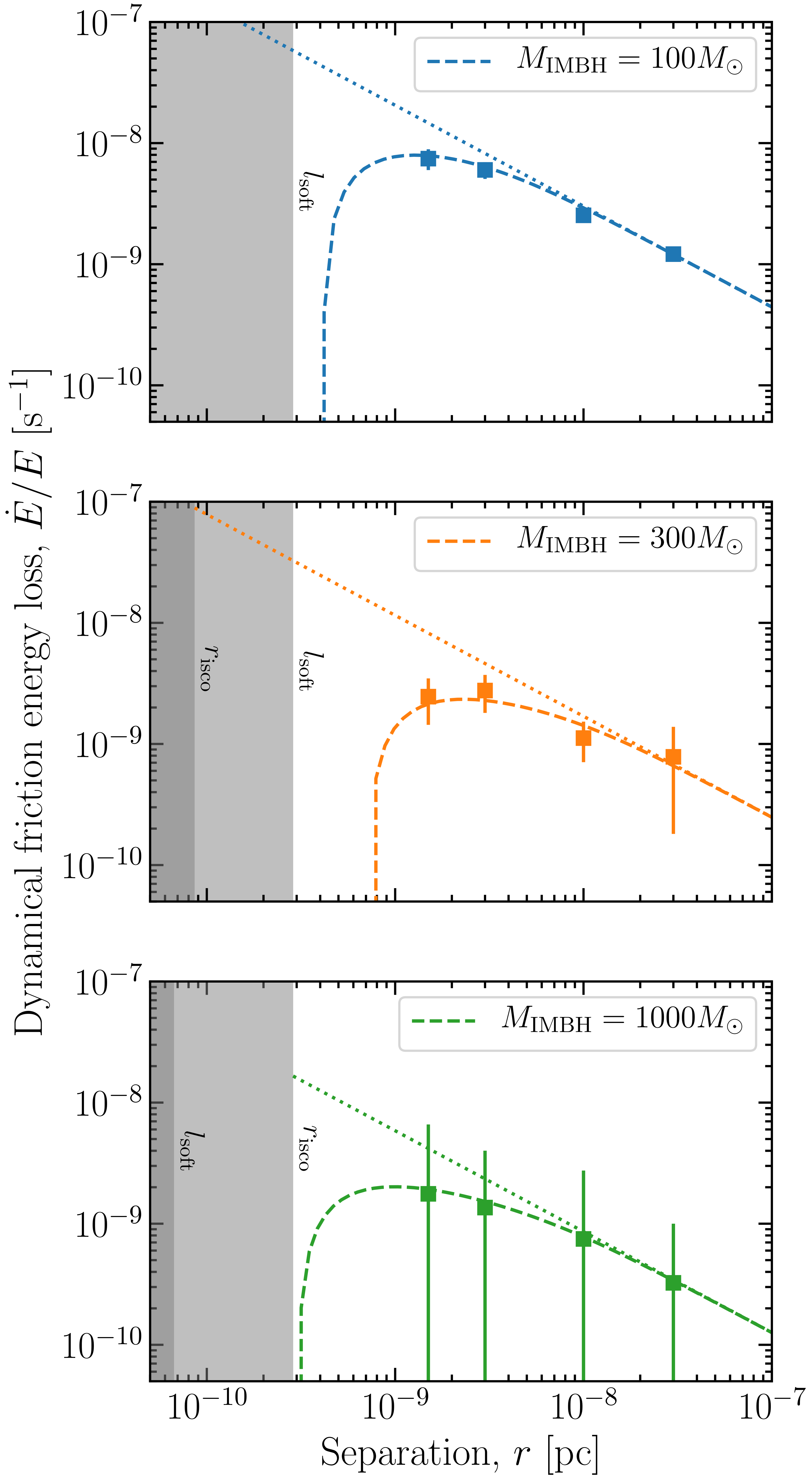
PRELIMINARY

N-body results

Dependence of dynamical friction force on mass and separation matches expectations

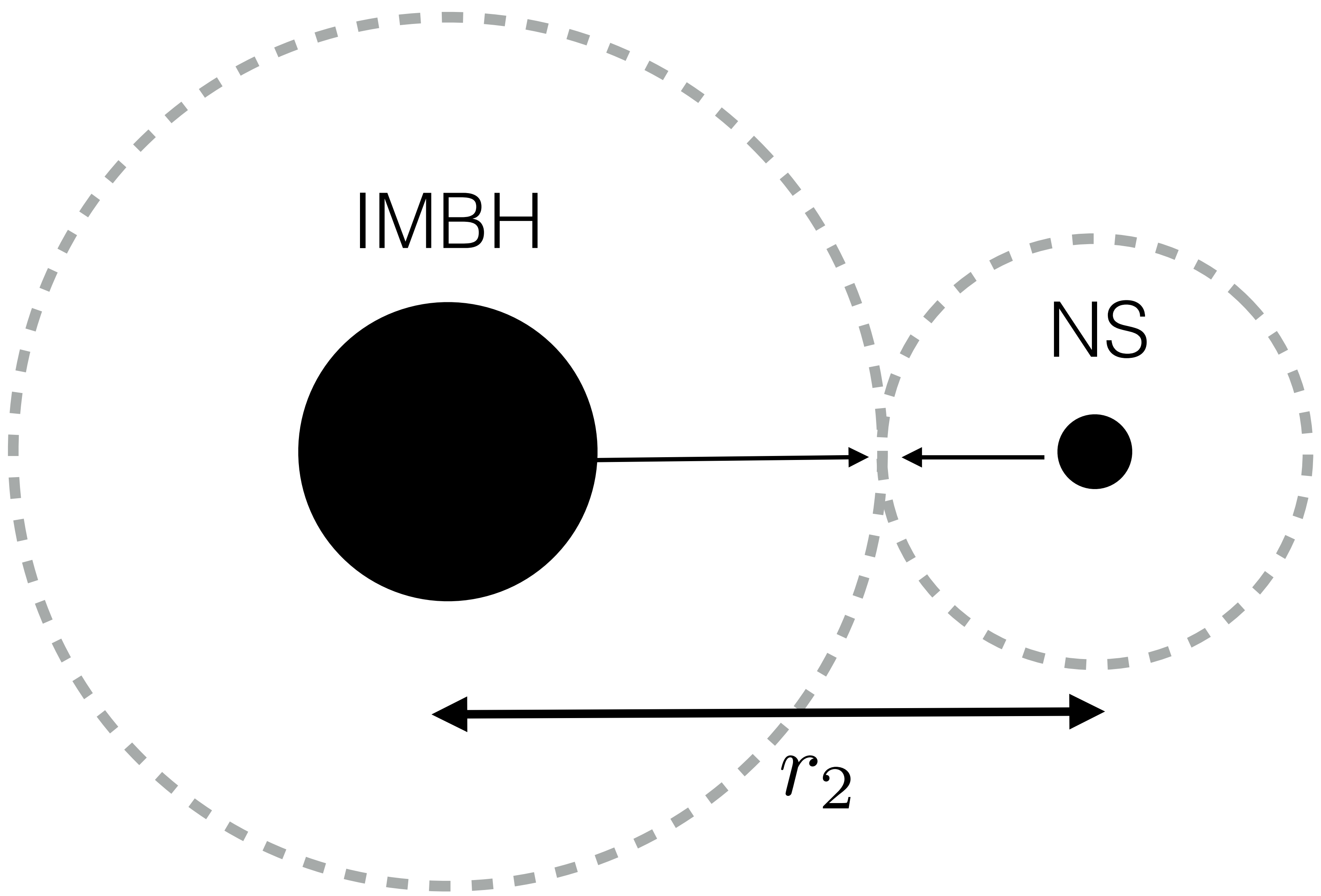
Dynamical friction traces local DM density (to better than 1%)

Drop off in DF force at small separations due to softening of simulations



N-body results

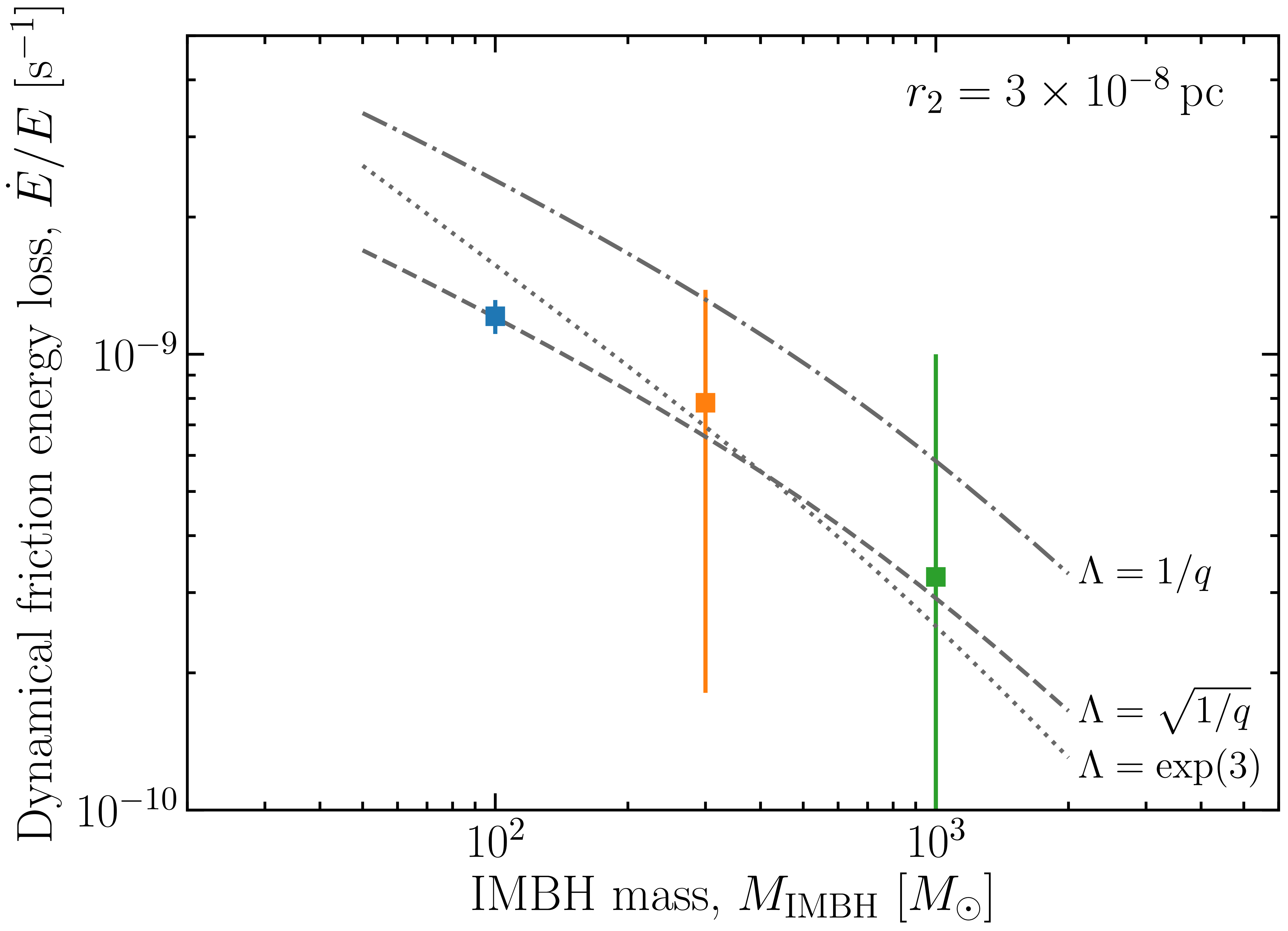
$$q \equiv m_{\rm NS}/m_{\rm IMBH} \ll 1$$



Allows us to calibrate the maximum impact parameter; tells us which particles scatter with the NS.

$$b_{\rm max} = \sqrt{q}\, r_2 \sim 3\%\, r_2$$

$$\Lambda = b_{\rm max} \frac{v_0^2}{G m_{\rm NS}} = \frac{b_{\rm max}}{q\, r_2} = 1/\sqrt{q}$$



Assumptions

- Spherical symmetry and isotropy of the DM halo

- DM particles only scatter within an impact parameter

$$b < b_{\mathrm{max}} = \Lambda \times G_N M_{\mathrm{NS}}/v_{\mathrm{NS}}^2$$

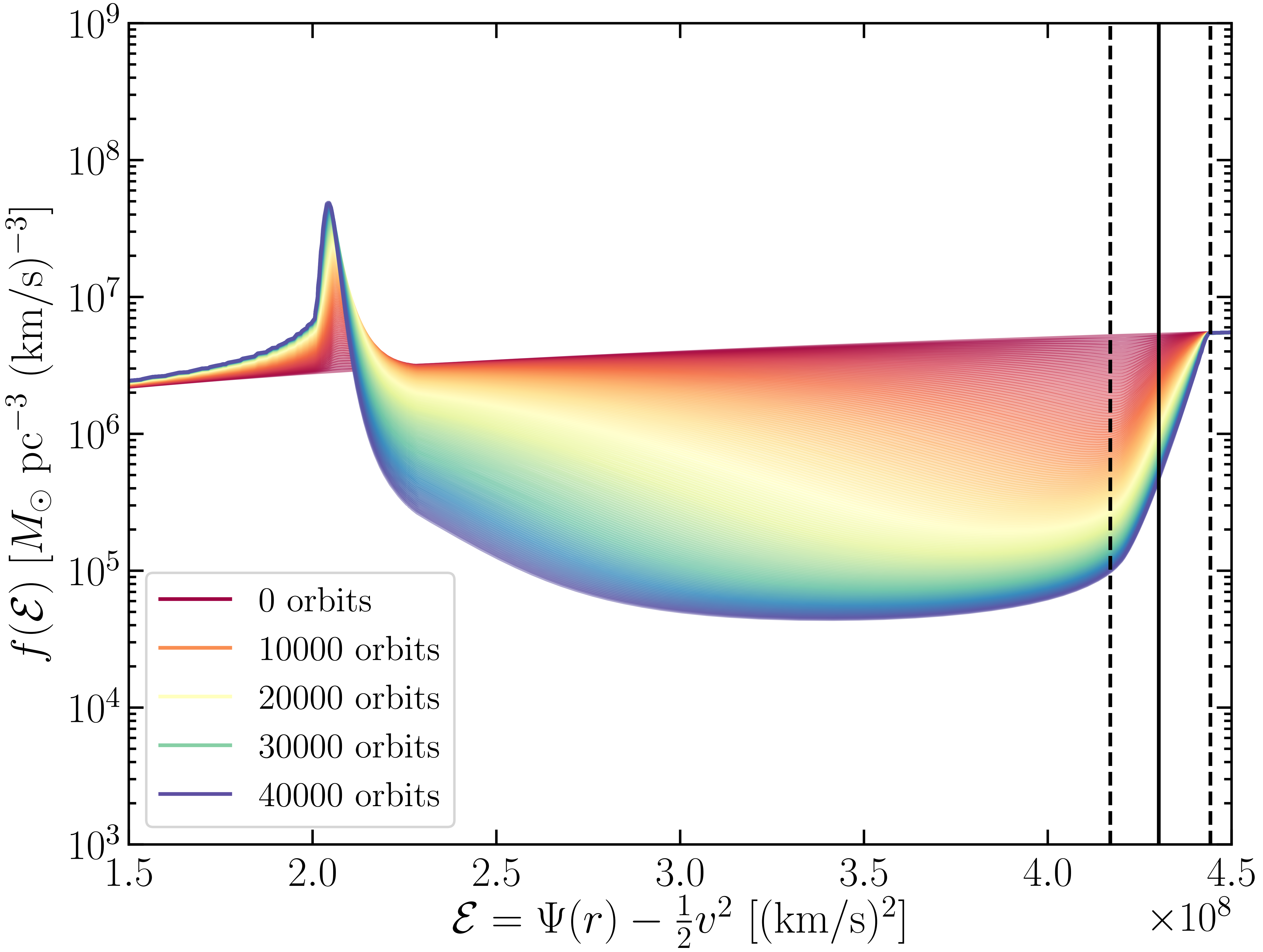
- DM distribution is ‘locally’ uniform

$$b_{\mathrm{max}} \ll r_0$$

- Halo ‘relaxation’ is instantaneous

- Orbital properties evolve slowly compared to the orbital period

Distribution function



Self-consistently reconstruct density from distribution function:

$$\rho(r) = 4\pi \int_0^{v_{\max}(r)} v^2 f\left(\mathcal{E}\right) \mathrm{d}v$$

Numbers of cycles

$m_1 = 10^3\, M_\odot,\ N_{\rm cycles} = 5.71 \times 10^6$ in vacuum

	$\gamma_{\rm sp} = 1.5$	$\gamma_{\rm sp} = 2.2$	$\gamma_{\rm sp} = 2.3$	$\gamma_{\rm sp} = 2.\bar{3}$
Static	< 1	2.4×10^4	1.6×10^5	2.9×10^5
Dynamic	< 1	2.7×10^2	1.9×10^3	3.5×10^3

$m_1 = 10^4\, M_\odot,\ N_{\rm cycles} = 3.20 \times 10^6$ in vacuum

	$\gamma_{\rm sp} = 1.5$	$\gamma_{\rm sp} = 2.2$	$\gamma_{\rm sp} = 2.3$	$\gamma_{\rm sp} = 2.\bar{3}$
Static	< 1	1.4×10^3	8.7×10^3	1.6×10^4
Dynamic	< 1	6.2×10^2	4.0×10^3	7.4×10^3

TABLE I. **Change in the number of cycles $\Delta N_{\rm cycles}$ during the inspiral.** Change in the total number of GW cycles due to dynamical friction, starting 5 years from the merger.

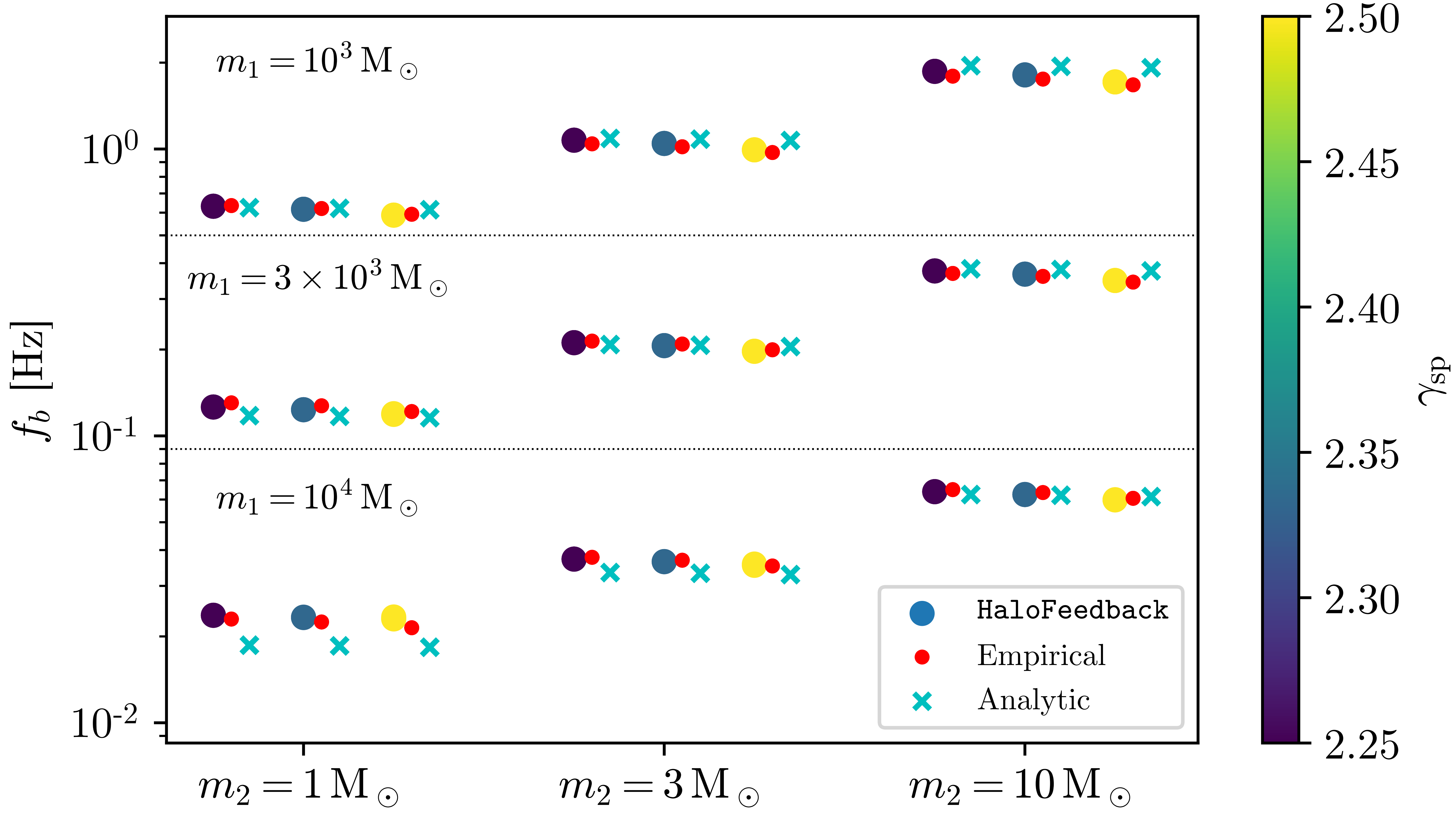
Phase parametrisation

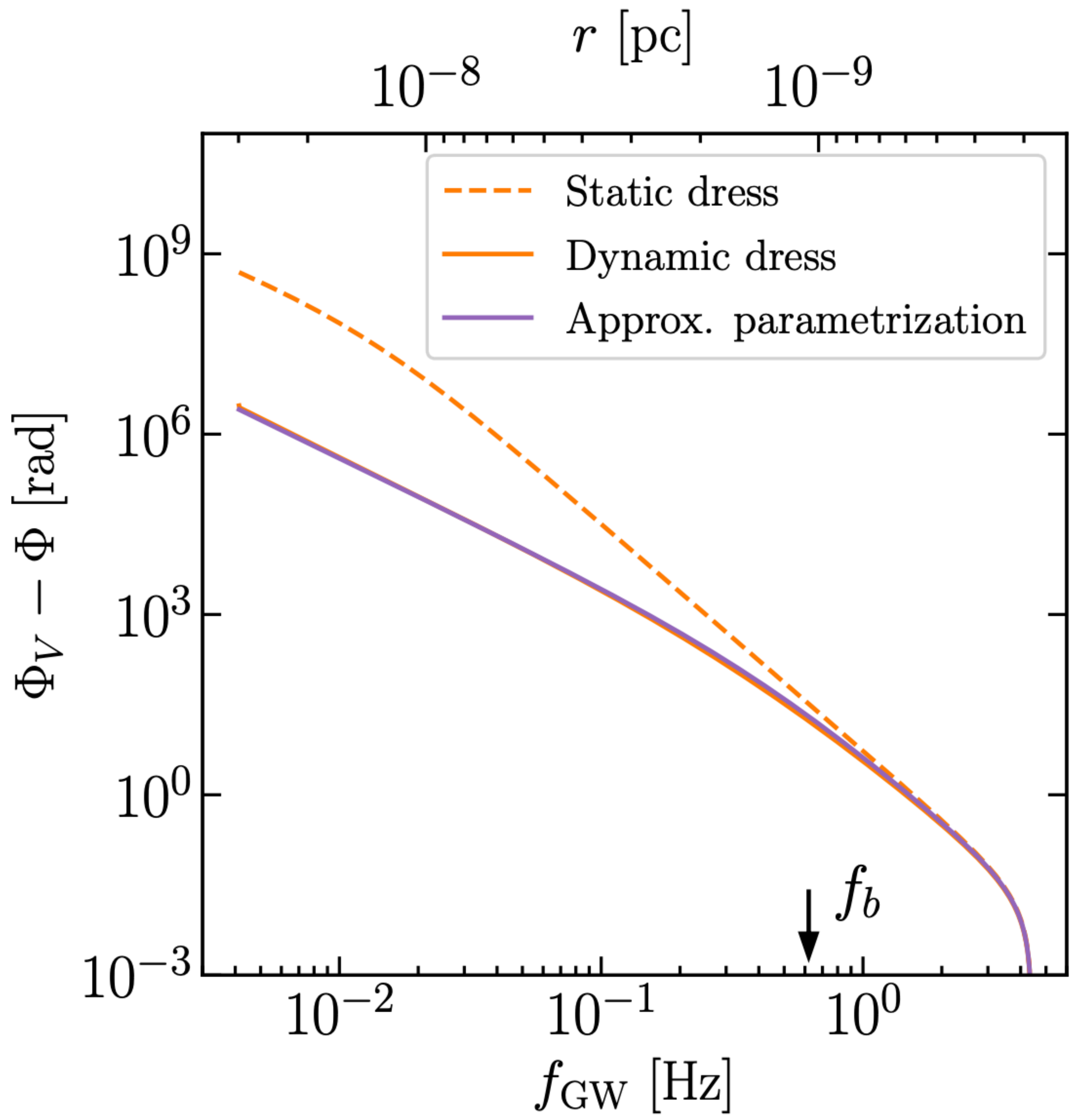
$$\vartheta = \frac{5}{2\gamma_e}\,, \quad \lambda = \frac{11 - 2\,(\gamma_{\rm sp} + \gamma_e)}{3}\,, \quad \eta = \frac{5 + 2\gamma_e}{2\,(8 - \gamma_{\rm sp})}\left(\frac{f_{\rm eq}}{f_b}\right)^{\frac{11 - 2\gamma_{\rm sp}}{3}}$$

$$\hat{\Phi}(f) \equiv \Phi^{\rm V}(f) \times \left\{1 - \eta y^{-\lambda}\left[1 - {}_2\,\mathrm{F}_1\left(1, \vartheta, 1 + \vartheta, -y^{-\frac{5}{3\vartheta}}\right)\right]\right\}$$

$$f_b = \beta\left(\frac{m_1}{1000\,\mathrm{M}_\odot}\right)^{-\alpha_1}\left(\frac{m_2}{\mathrm{M}_\odot}\right)^{\alpha_2}\left[1 + \zeta\log\frac{\gamma_{\rm sp}}{\gamma_r}\right], \quad (35)$$

where $\alpha_1 = 1.4412$, $\alpha_2 = 0.4511$, $\beta = 0.8163\,\mathrm{Hz}$, $\zeta = -0.4971$ and $\gamma_r = 1.4396$.





Axions and neutron stars

Produce a photon with axion energy $m_a \sim 10^{-6}\,\mathrm{eV} \sim 240\,\mathrm{MHz}$

Radio Signal

Conversion happens at a radius r_c, with probability: $p_{a\gamma} \propto \dfrac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 B\left(r_c\right)^2}{2 v_c}$

Radiated power is given by: $$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathcal{P}}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} \sim 2 \times p_{a\gamma}\rho_{\mathrm{DM}}\left(r_c\right) v_c r_c^2$$

Probe axions in the mass range

$m_a \sim 10^{-7}\,\mathrm{eV}$ up to $m_a \sim 10^{-5}\,\mathrm{eV}$

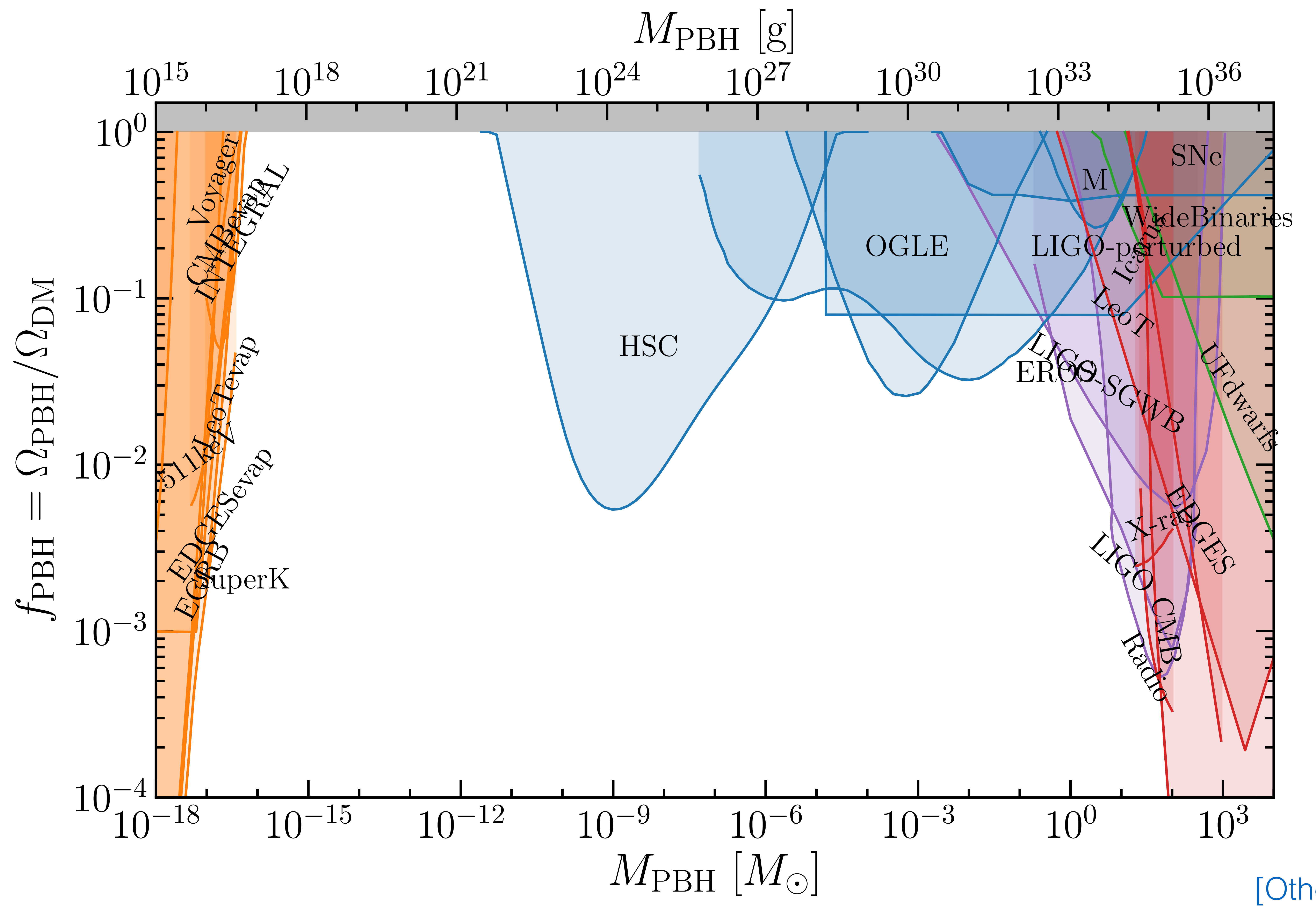
Frequency range of radio telescopes

Require conversion *outside* NS

[1803.08230, 1804.03145, 1811.01020, 1910.11907]

PBH Constraints

[Green & **BJK**, 2007.10722]
[Code online: github.com/bradkav/PBHbounds]



[Other reviews: 1801.05235, 2002.12778, 2006.02838]

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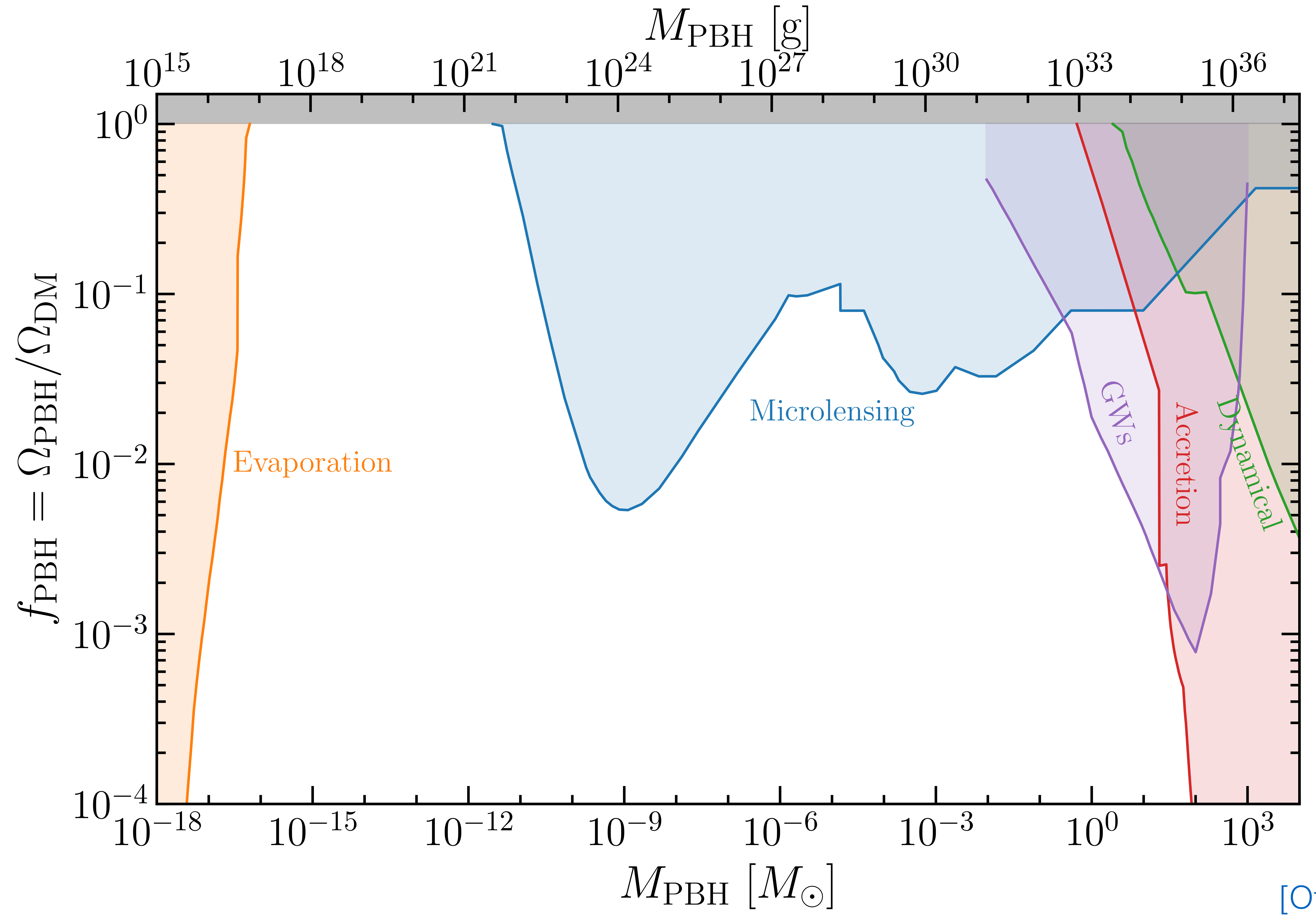

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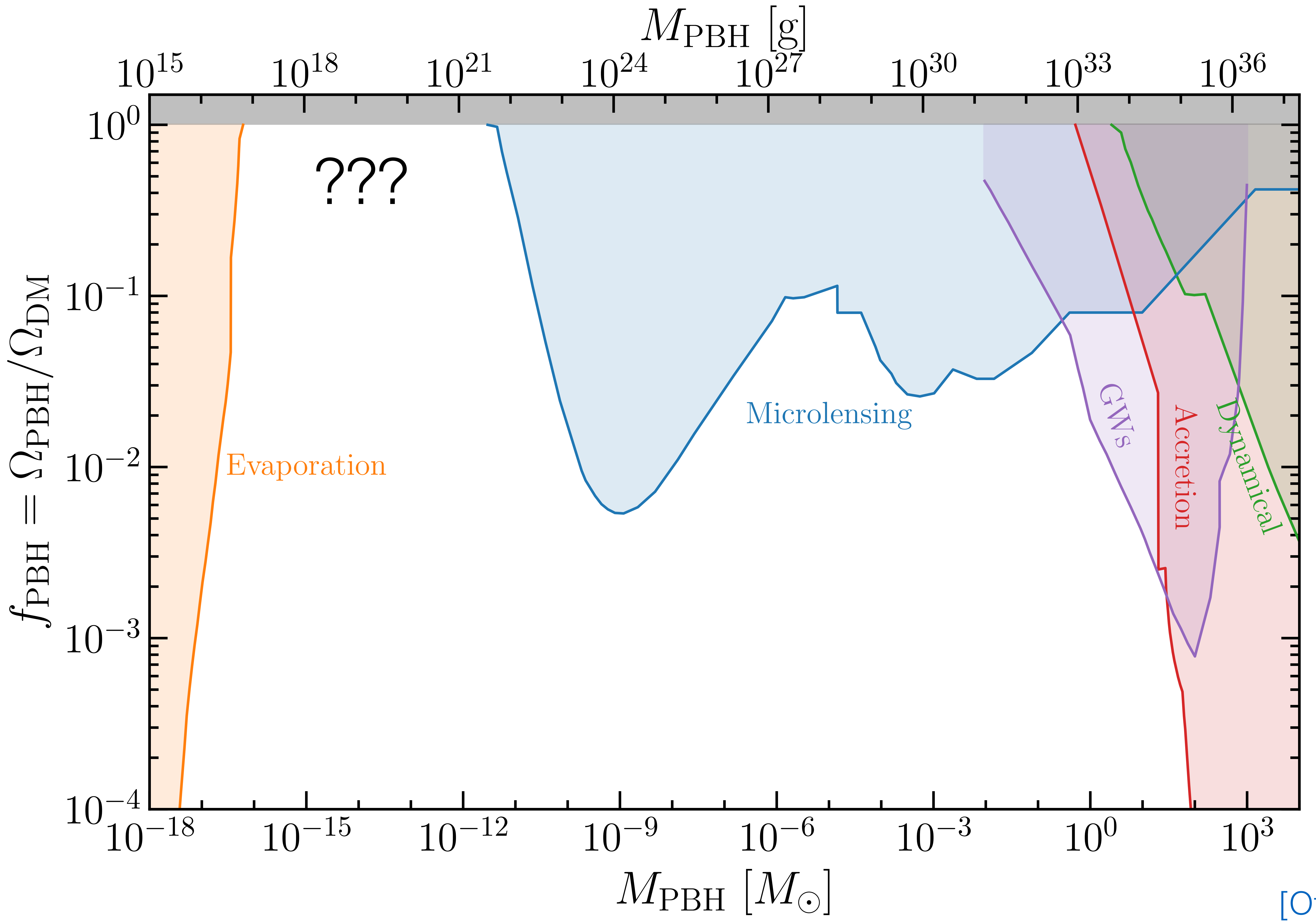
[Green & **BJK**, 2007.10722]

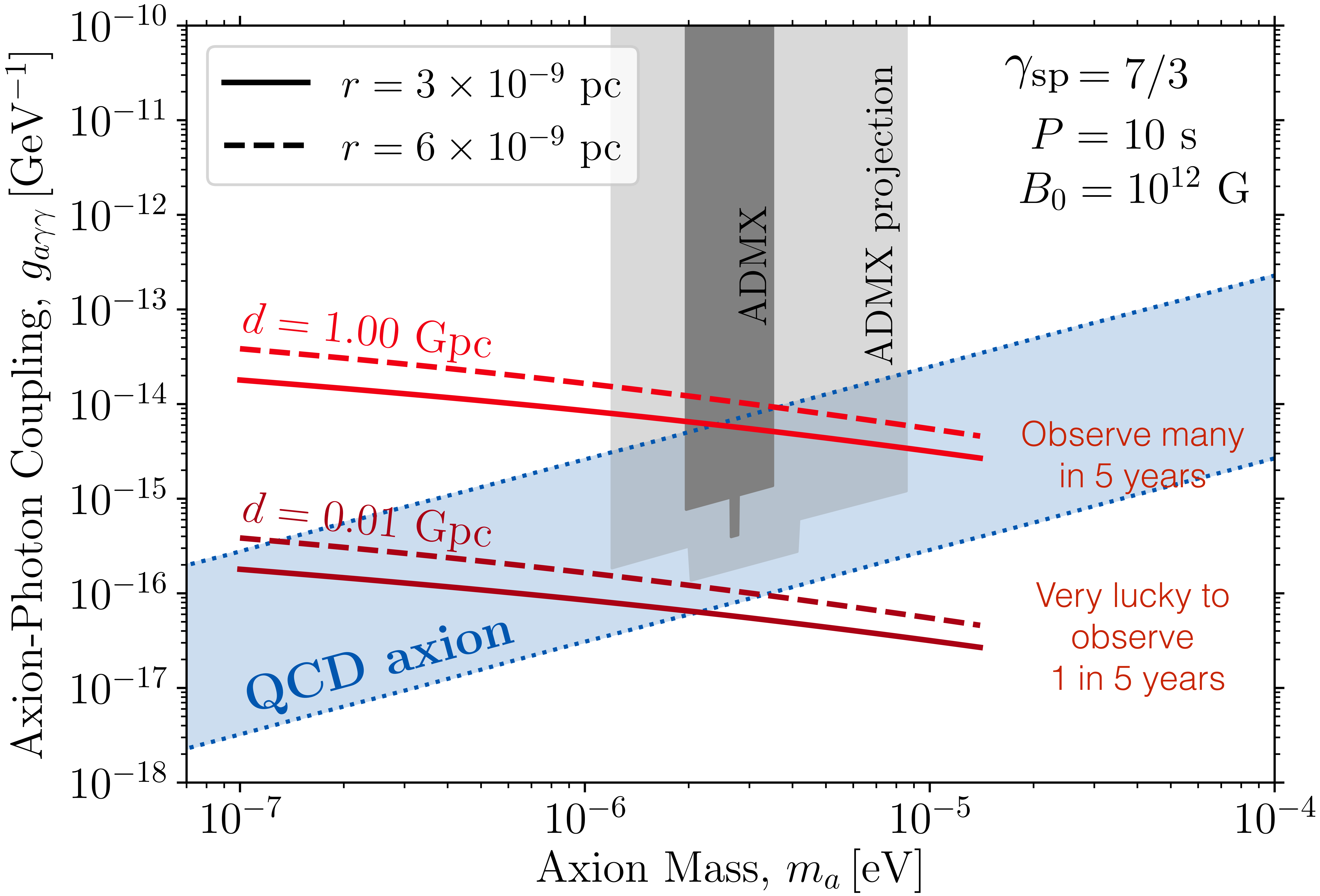
[Code online: github.com/bradkav/PBHbounds]



[Other reviews: 1801.05235, 2002.12778, 2006.02838]

QCD Axion Reach

SKA should be able to probe QCD axion DM in the range 10^{-7} - 10^{-5} eV.



[Edwards, Chianese, **BJK**, Nissanke & Weniger, 1905.04686]