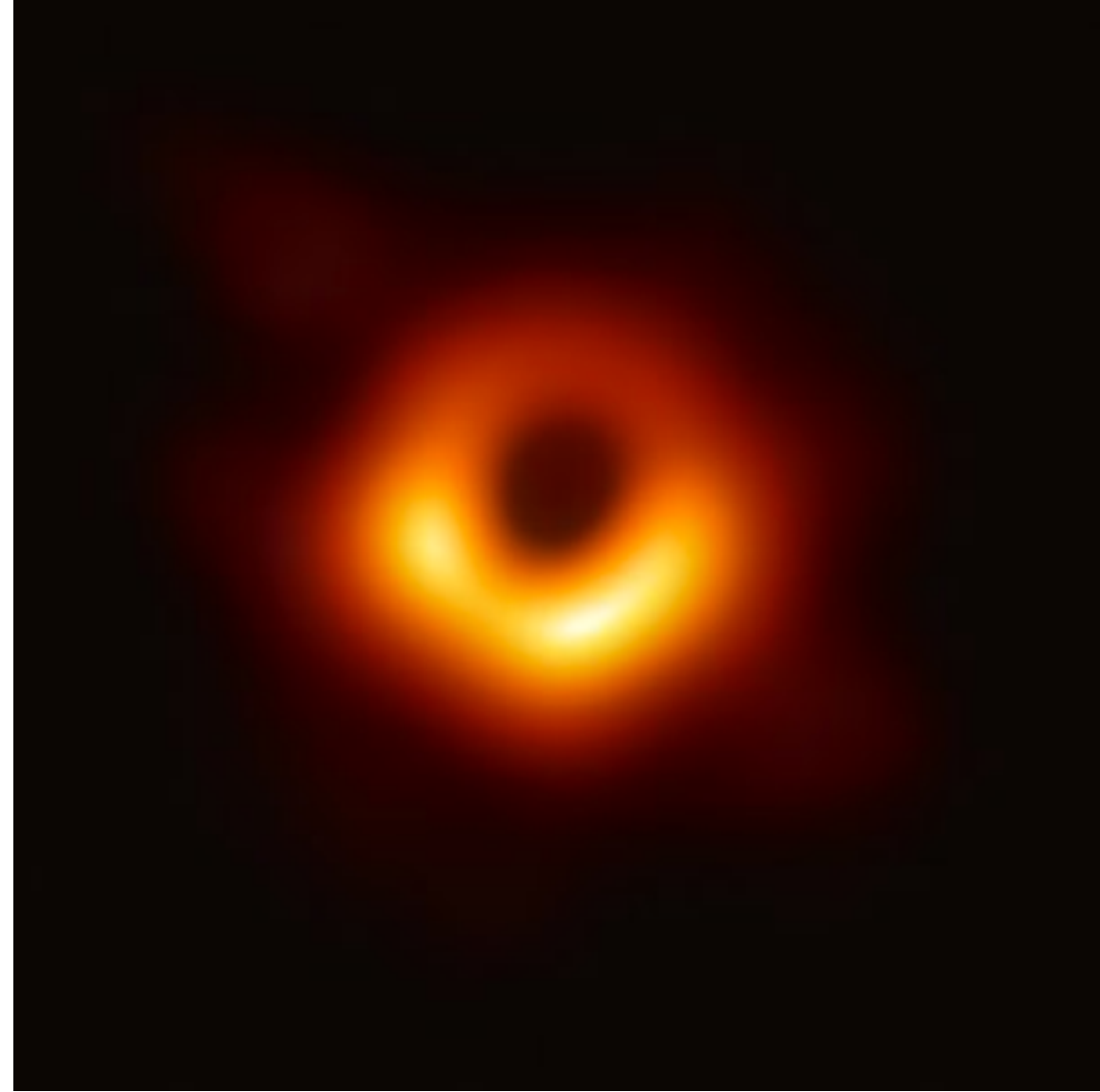


On massive neutrino emission from primordial black holes via Hawking radiation

Yuber F. Perez-Gonzalez



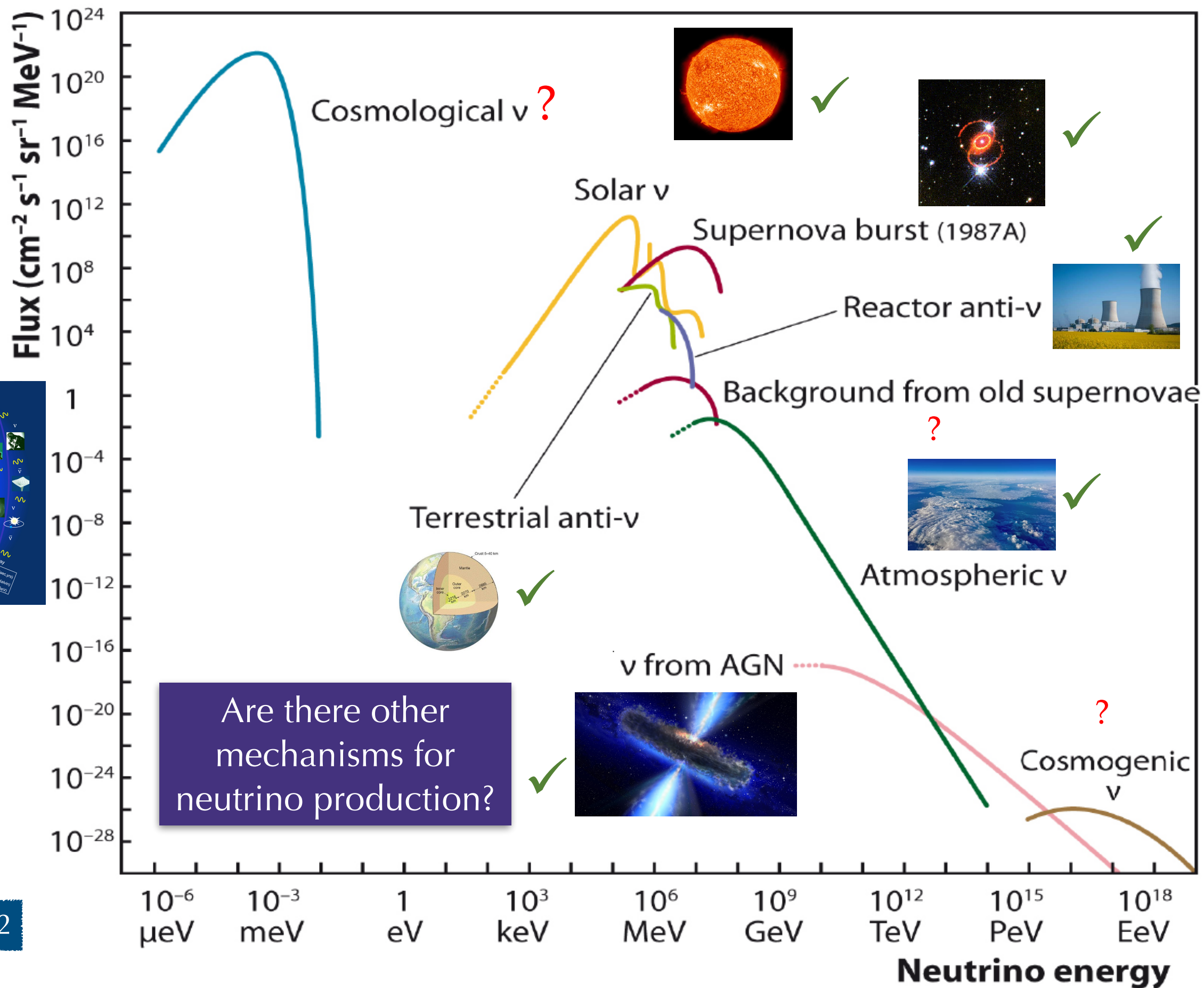
EHT Collaboration

N3AS virtual seminar

August 11, 2020



Northwestern



Katz et.al., 2012

Primordial Black Holes (PBH)

Astrophysical Black Holes

$$M \gtrsim 3M_{\odot}$$

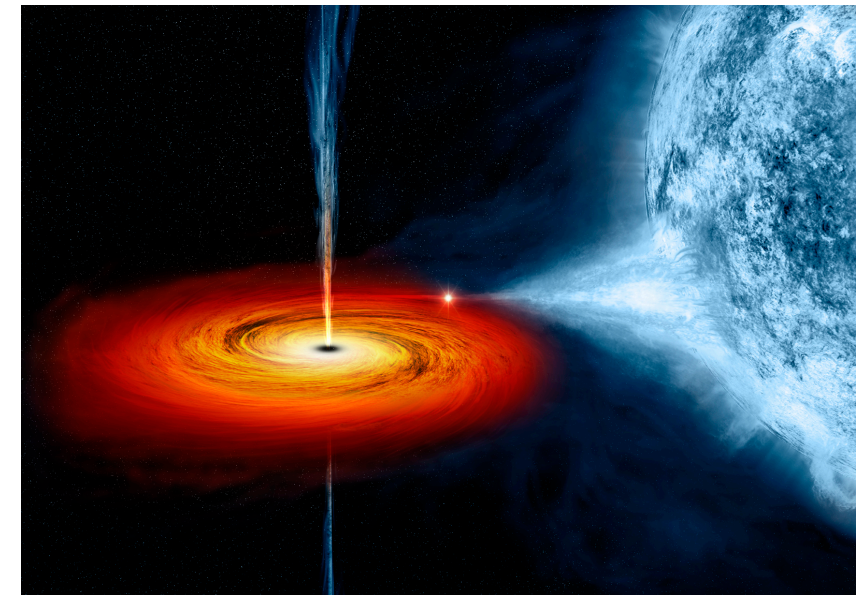
Lighter Black Holes

Large densities

$$r_S = 2GM$$

$$M_i \sim \frac{t}{G} \sim 10^{15} \left(\frac{t}{10^{-23} \text{ s}} \right) \text{ g}$$

Primordial Black Holes



Formation

- ❖ Bubble collisions
- ❖ Pressure reduction
- ❖ Collapse of density fluctuations

Quantum effects
are important

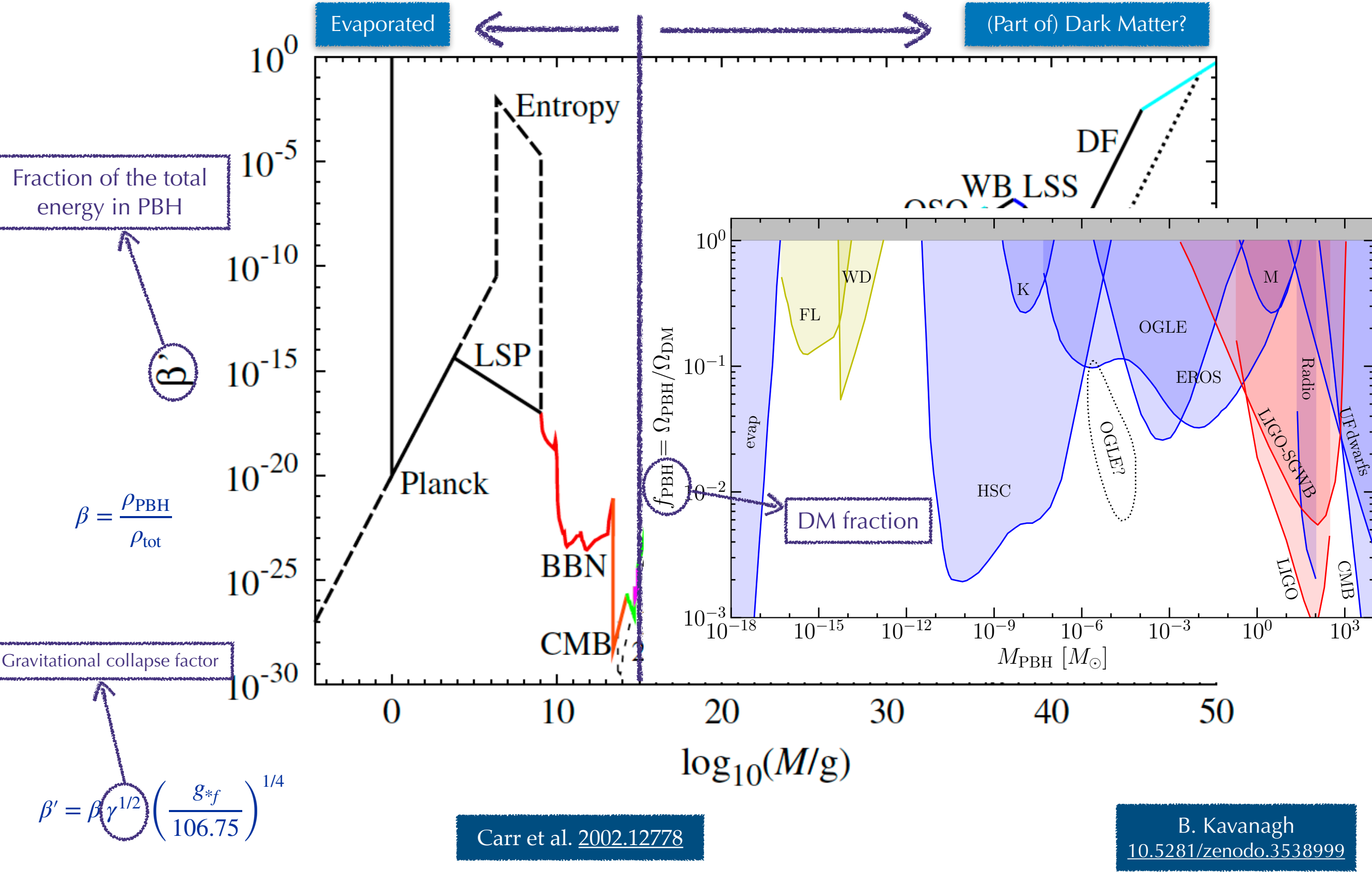
$$r_S \sim \lambda_C$$

Black Holes
evaporate by
thermal emission

Hawking, 1975

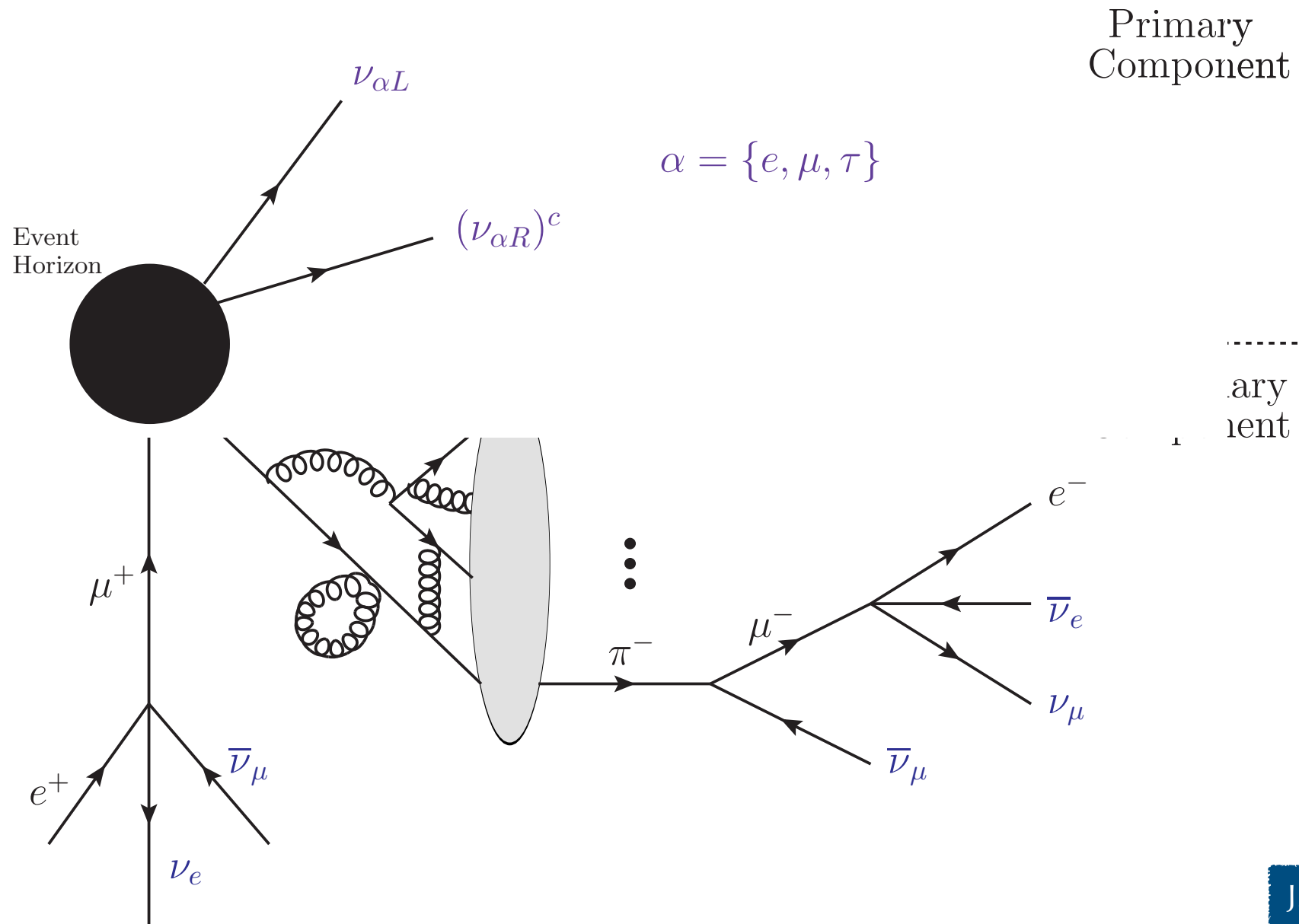
Carr et al, [2002.12778](#)

Primordial Black Holes (PBH)



Neutrino emission in the SM

B. Carr, 1976

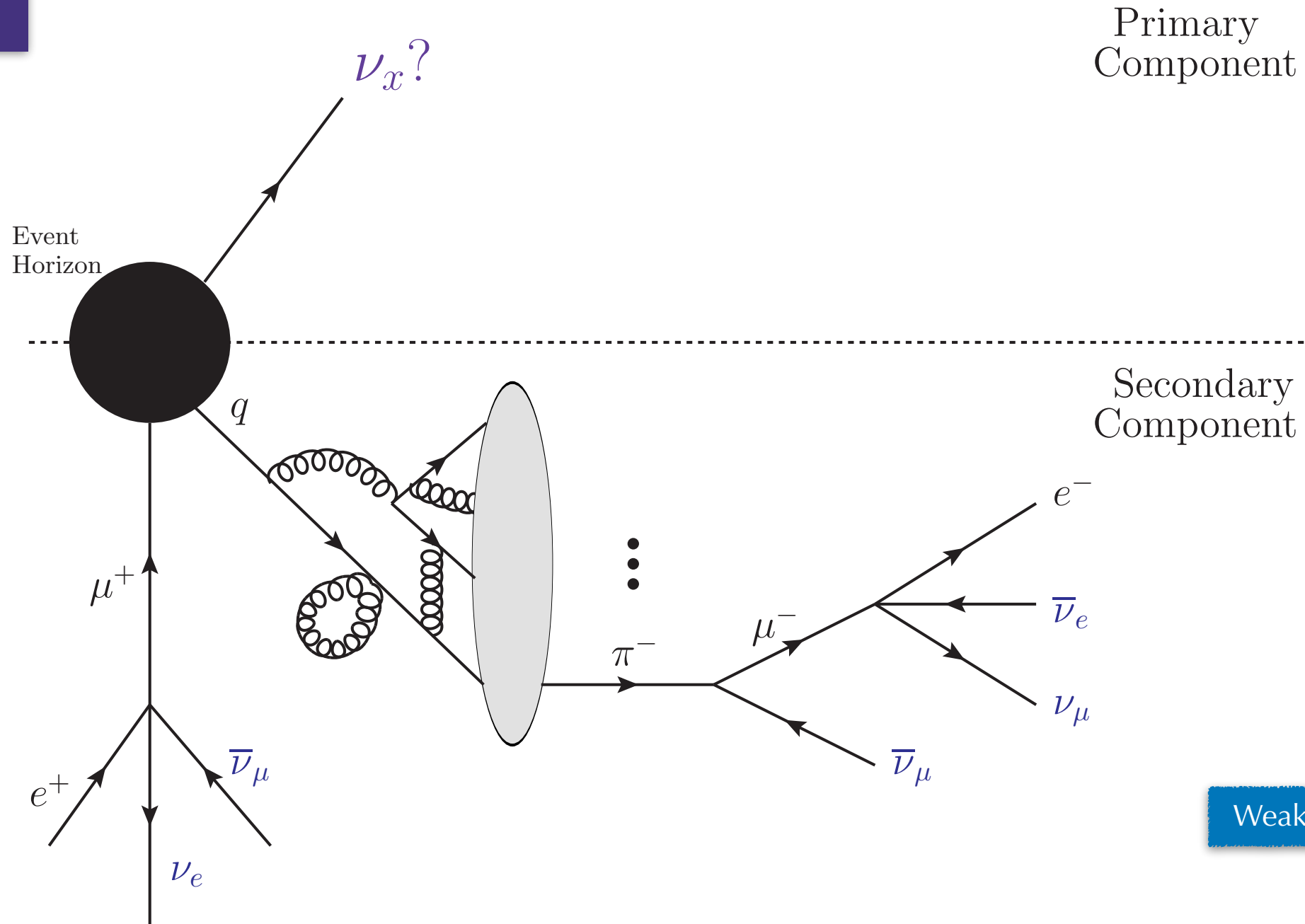


Constraints on the
diffuse neutrino flux

J. MacGibbon, 1991
F. Halzen, 9502268
Bugaev, 0005295

What is the state of the emitted neutrino?

Neutrinos are massive



What is the state of the emitted neutrino?

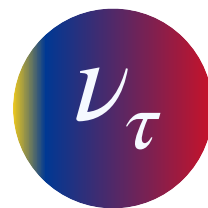
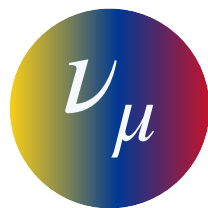
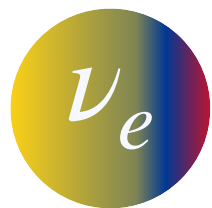
Weak interactions

$$n \rightarrow p^+ + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

Interaction mediated by
a gauge boson

Associated with a
charged lepton

Flavor eigenstate



Hawking Effect

$$\langle 0_- | b_i^\dagger b_i | 0_- \rangle = \Gamma_{lm} \left[\exp(E_a/T_{\text{BH}} + 1) \right]^{-1}$$

Particle definition in a curved
spacetime is observer dependent

No associated
production of a charged
lepton

Mass eigenstate



Neutrino instantaneous spectrum

$$\frac{d^2 N_\nu}{dp dt} = \sum_{a=1,2,3} \frac{g_a^N}{2\pi^2} \frac{\sigma_{\text{abs}}^\nu(M, p, m_a) p^2}{\exp[E_a(p)/T] + 1} \frac{p}{E_a(p)}$$

Degrees of freedom
Absorption cross section

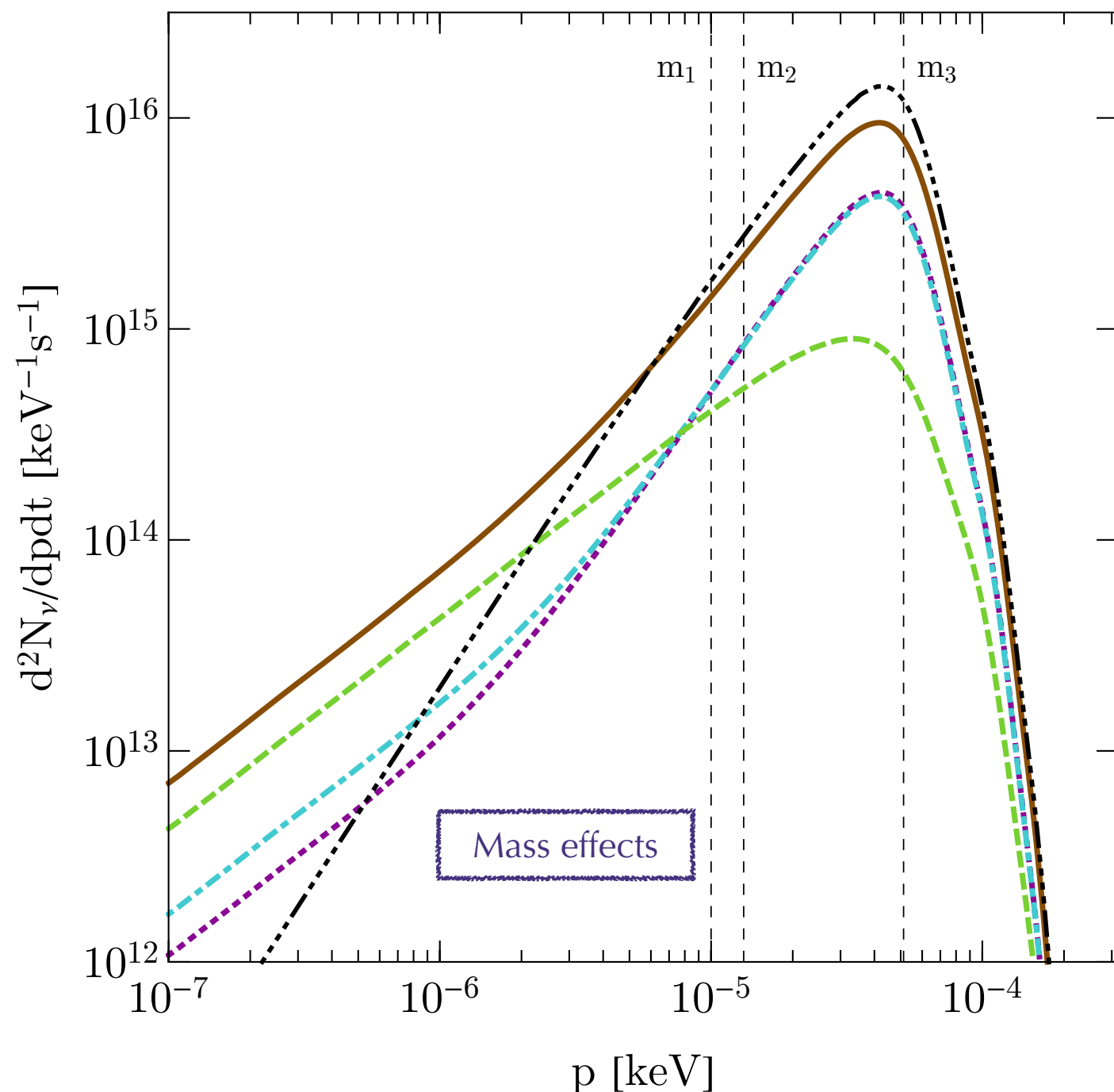
BH Temperature

$$T = \frac{1}{8\pi GM}$$

$$\approx 1.06 \left(\frac{10^{13} \text{ g}}{M} \right) \text{ GeV}$$

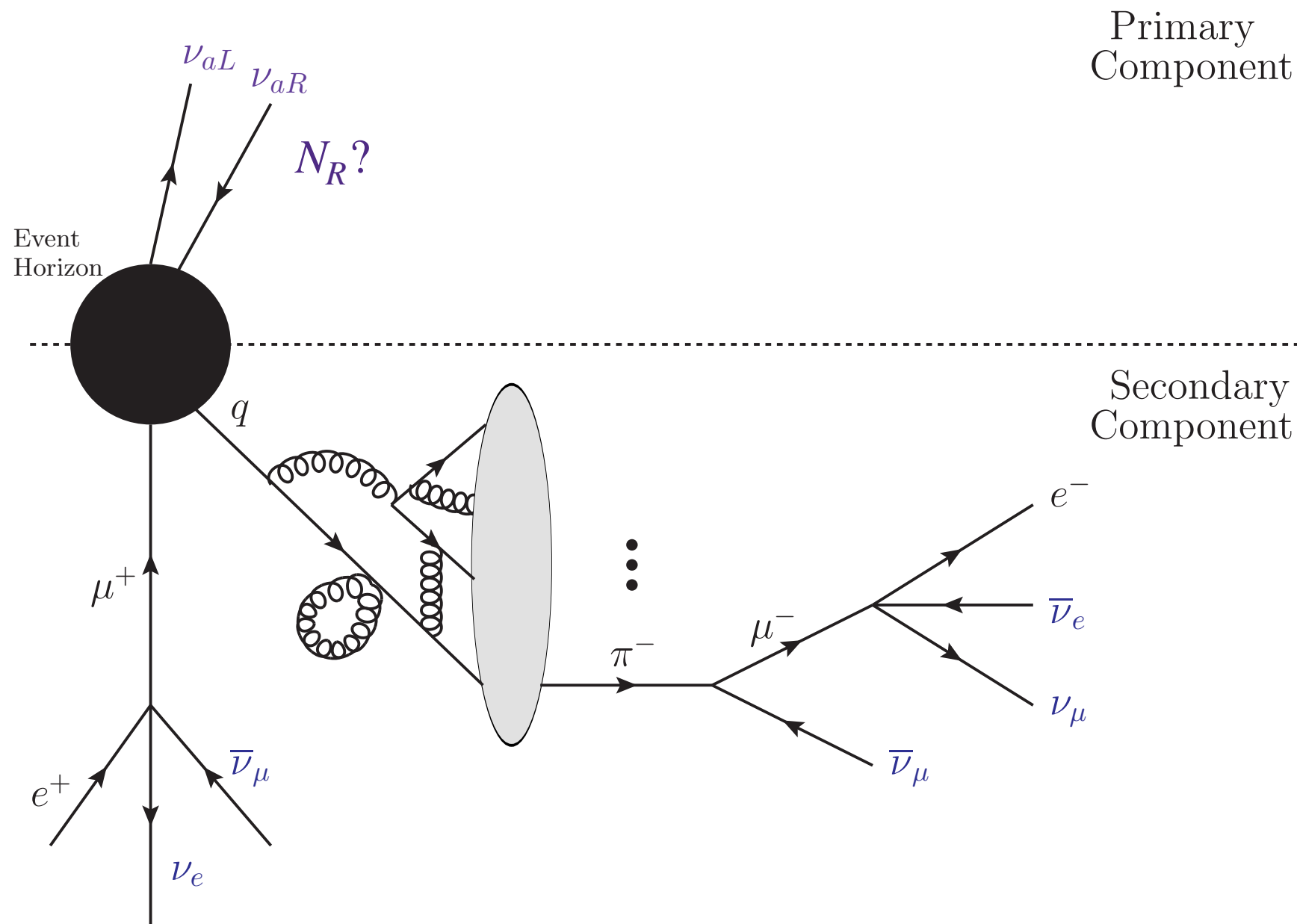
Schwarzschild BH

$$M = 10^{24} \text{ g } (T_{\text{BH}} \simeq 0.01 \text{ eV})$$



$$m_0 = 0.01 \text{ eV}$$

Dirac vs Majorana



Majorana neutrinos

Dirac vs Majorana

Dirac neutrinos

$$\sigma_{\text{abs}}^{\nu}(+1/2) = \sigma_{\text{abs}}^{\nu}(-1/2)$$

Unruh, 1976

No helicity
suppression

Production of
light RH
neutrinos!

Cecilia Lunardini, YFPG
JCAP08(2020)014
arXiv:1912:07864

Majorana neutrinos

Heavy RH
neutrinos



PBH-driven
Leptogenesis

Yamada and Iso, 1610.02586
Morrison et al, 1812.10606
Baltes et al, 2004.14773

Cecilia Lunardini, YFPG
and Jessica Turner,
in preparation

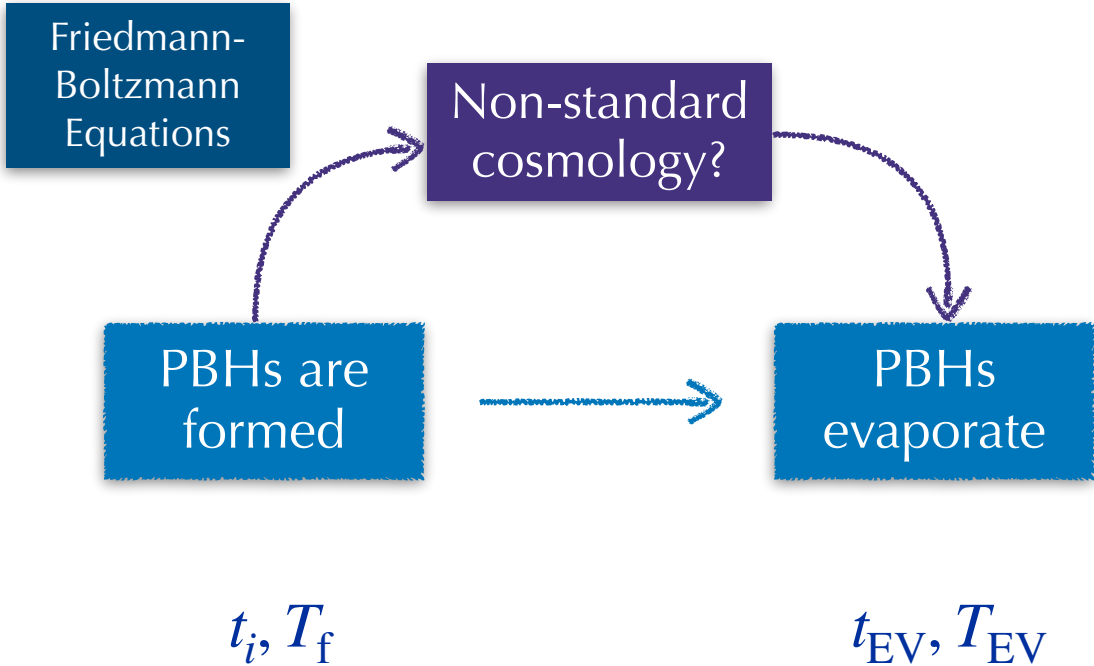
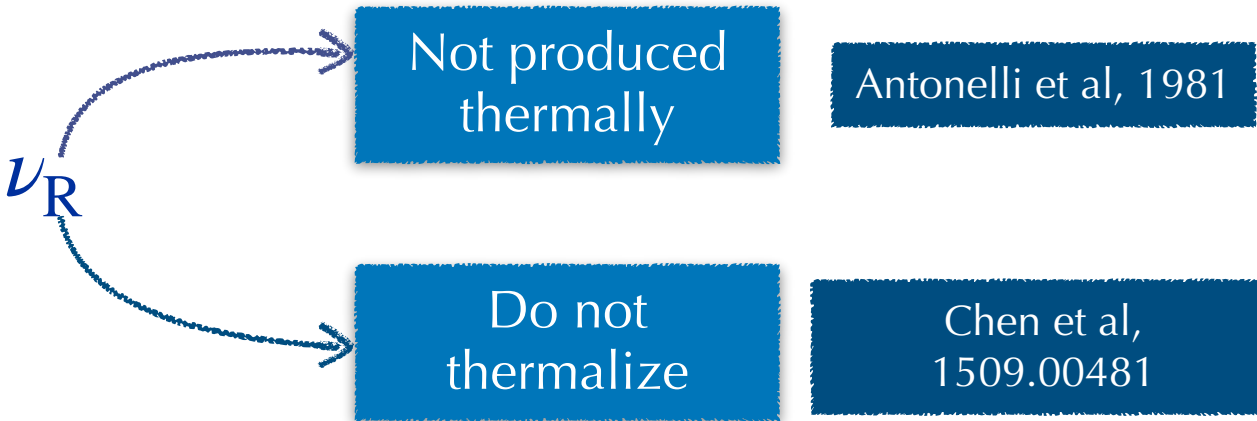
Dirac Neutrinos

Cecilia Lunardini,
YFPG
JCAP08(2020)014
arXiv:1912:07864

Constraints in the Dirac neutrino case

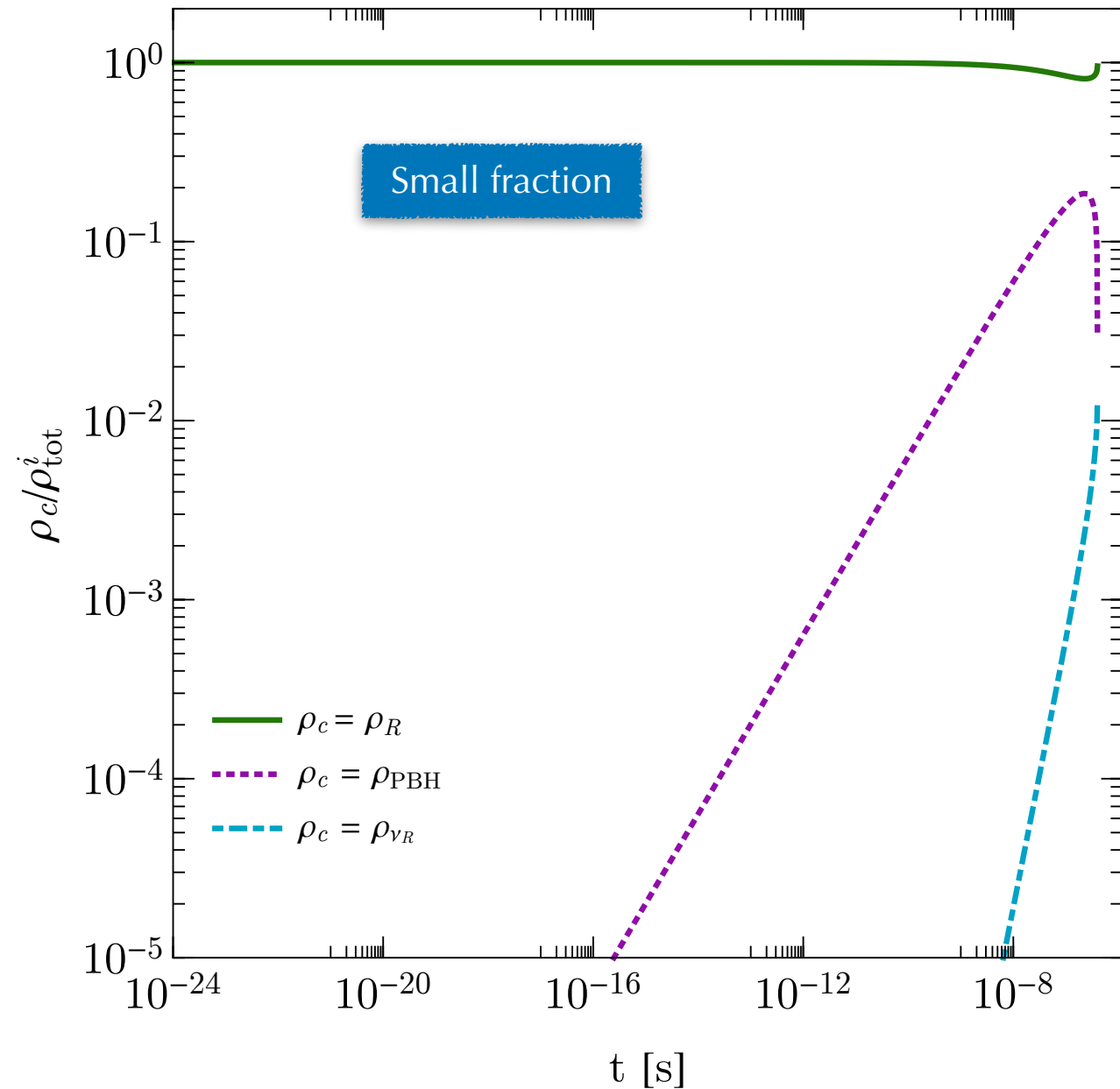
Let us consider the minimal extension

$$\mathcal{L}_Y = - Y_\nu^{ab} \overline{L}_L^a \widetilde{H} \nu_{bR}$$

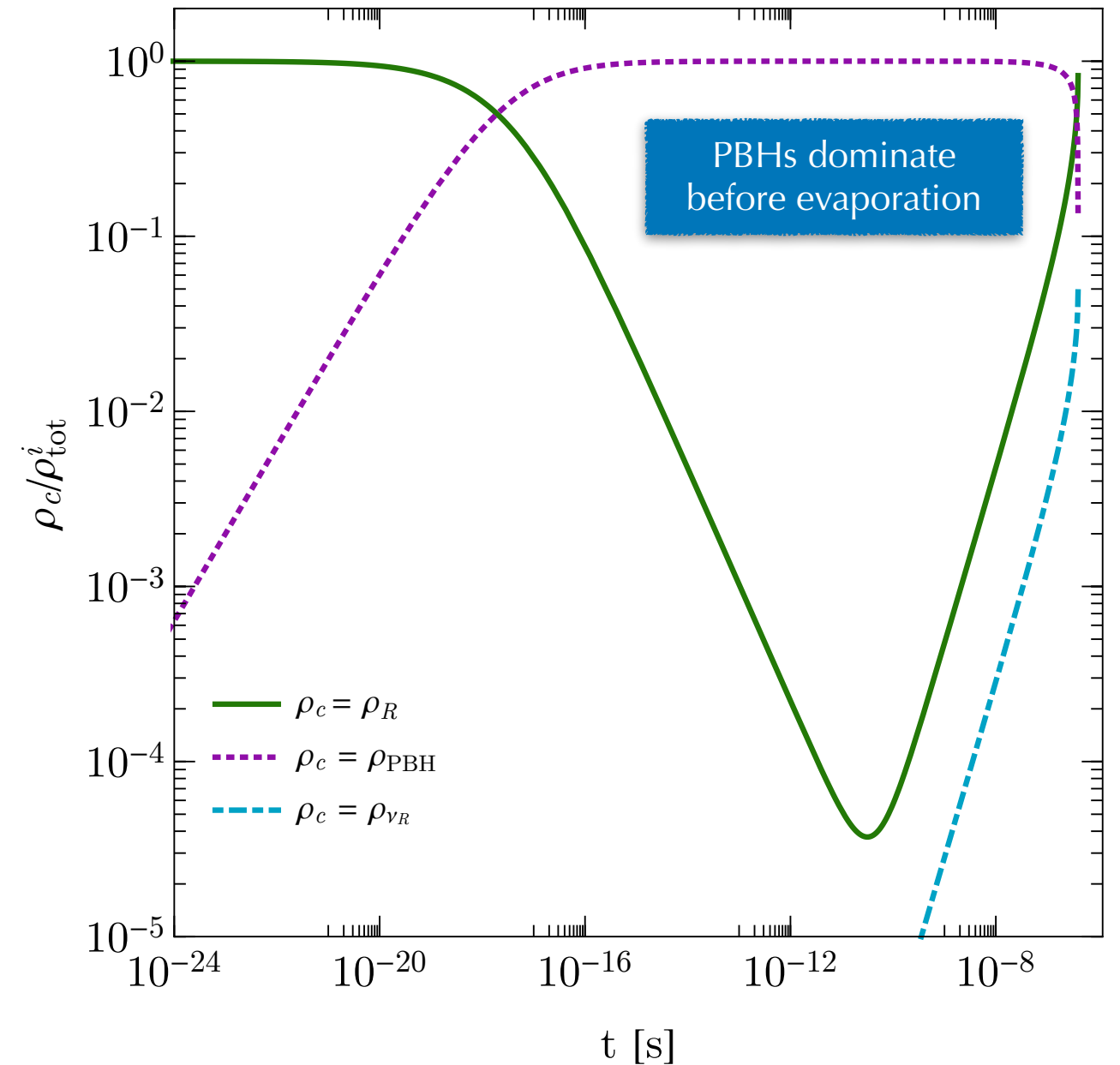


Constraints in the Dirac neutrino case

$$M_i = 10^7 \text{ g}, \beta' = 10^{-13}$$



$$M_i = 10^7 \text{ g}, \beta' = 10^{-7}$$



Initial fraction

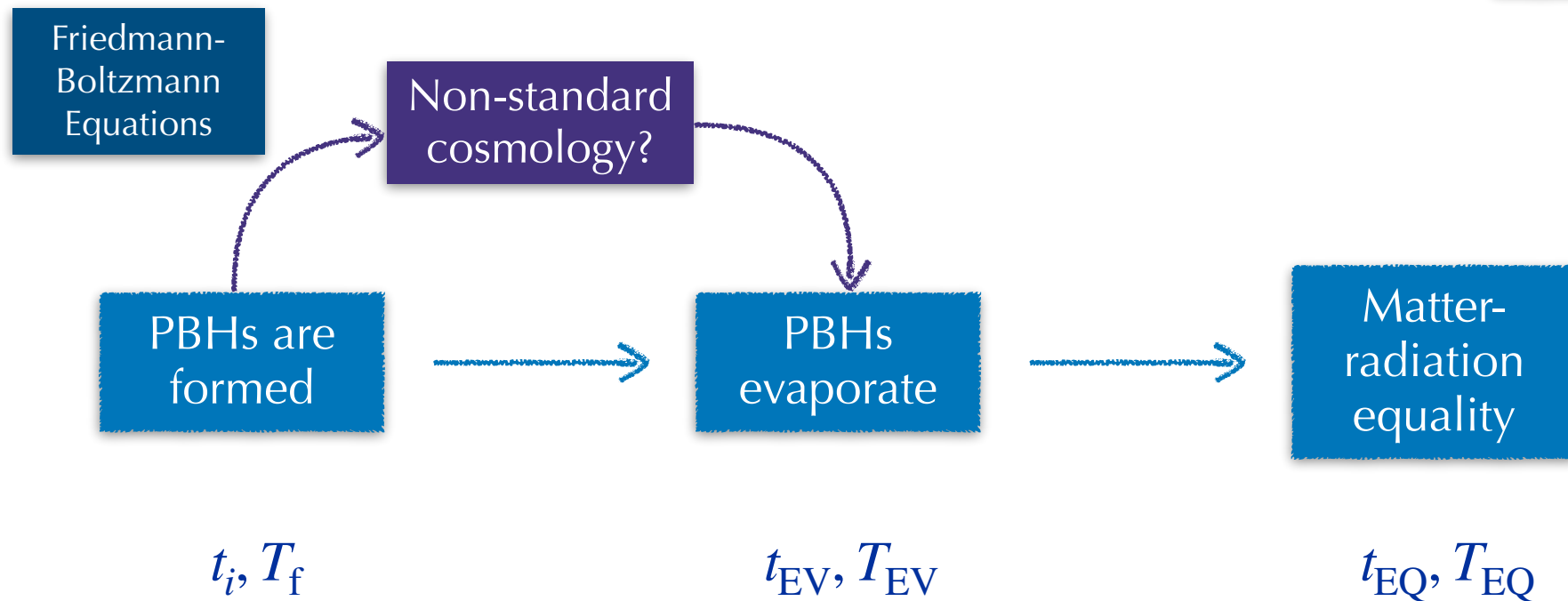
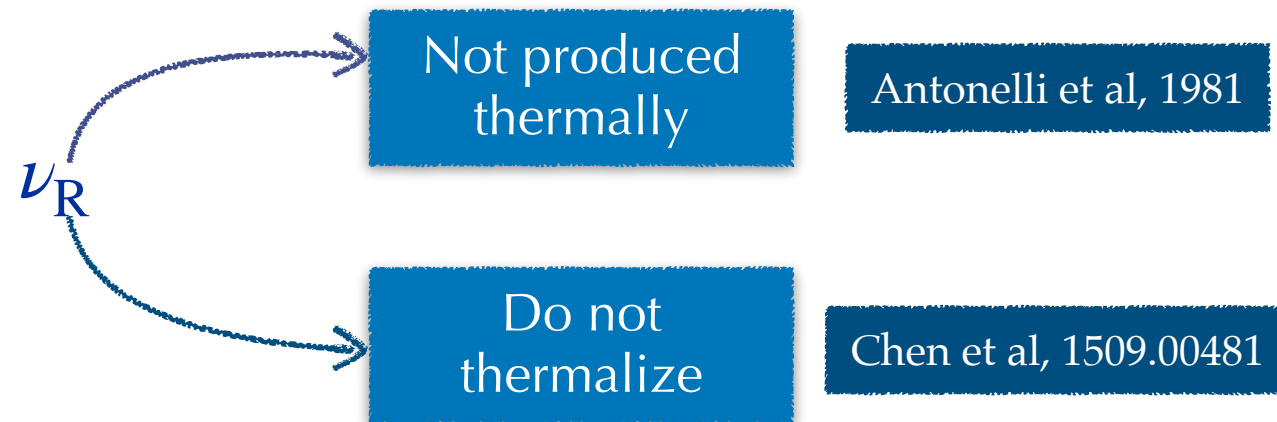
$$\beta' \gtrsim 2.5 \times 10^{-14} \left(\frac{g_*(T_f)}{106.75} \right)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{M_i}{10^8 \text{ g}} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_D(M_i)}{15.35} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Hooper et al, 1905.01301

Constraints in the Dirac neutrino case

Let us consider the minimal extension

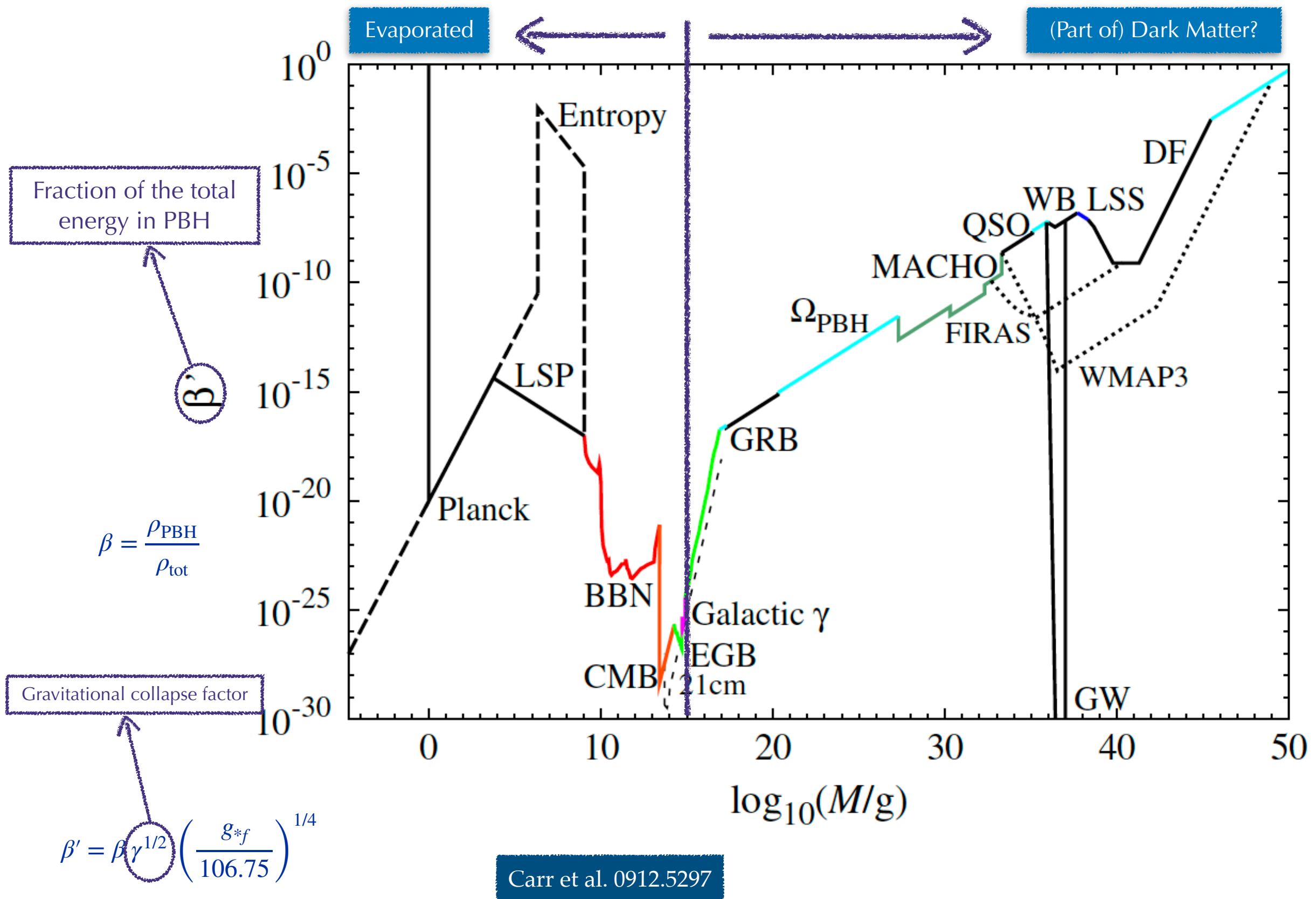
$$\mathcal{L}_Y = - Y_\nu^{ab} \bar{L}_L^a \widetilde{H} \nu_{bR}$$



$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}} = \left\{ \frac{8}{7} \left(\frac{4}{11} \right)^{-\frac{4}{3}} + N_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SM}} \right\} \frac{\rho_{\nu_R}(T_{EV})}{\rho_R(T_{EV})} \left(\frac{g_*(T_{EV})}{g_*(T_{EQ})} \right) \left(\frac{g_{*S}(T_{EQ})}{g_{*S}(T_{EV})} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

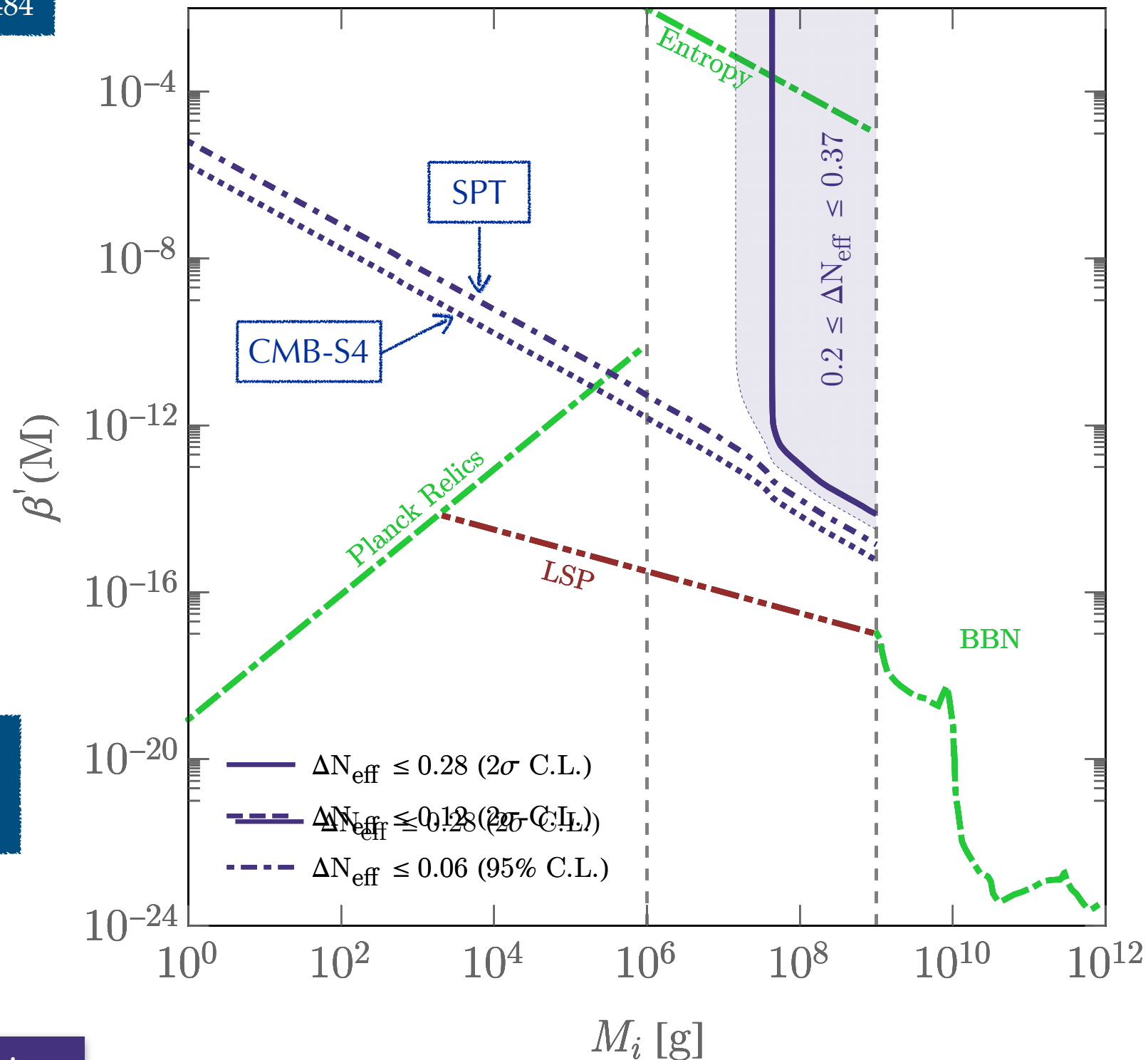
Hooper et al, 1905.01301

Constraints in the Dirac neutrino case



Constraints in the Dirac neutrino case

Green and Liddle, 9903484



Zel'dovich et al, 1977

MacGibbon, 1987
Barrow et al, 1992
Carr et al, 1994

Carr et al, 0912.5297

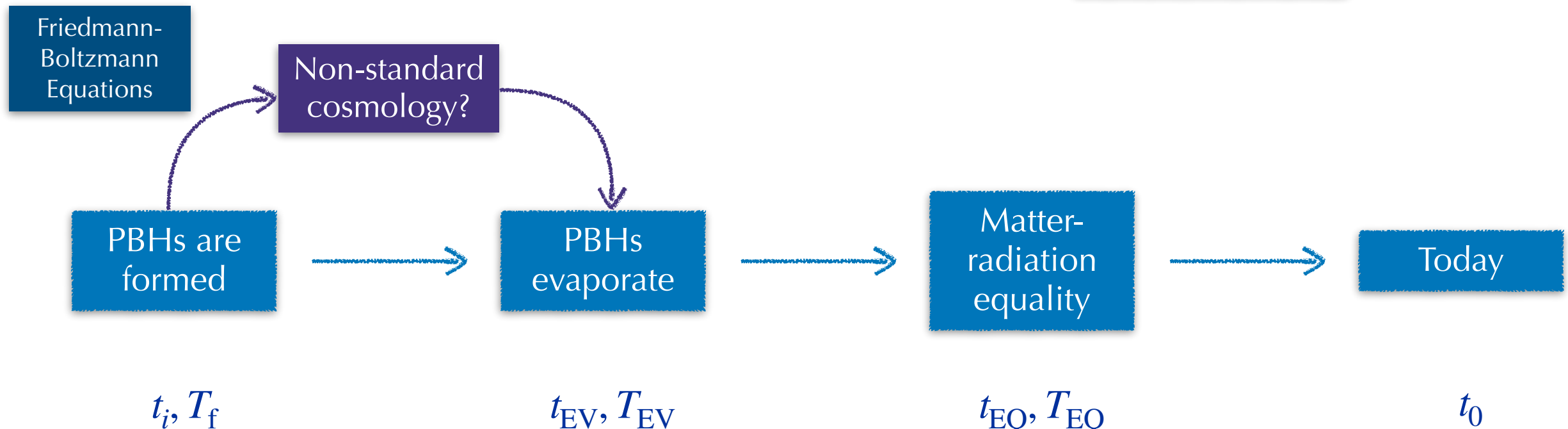
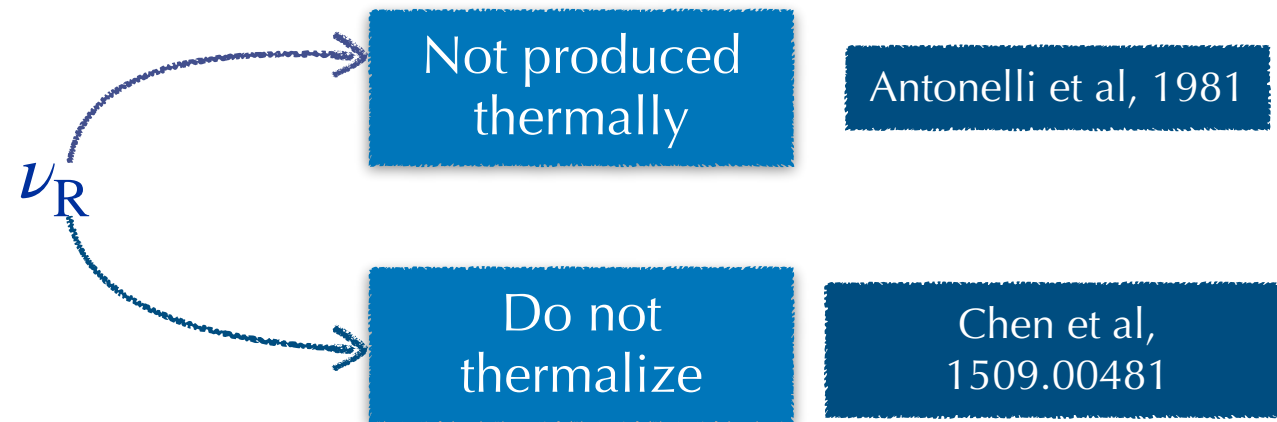
Alleviate the H_0 tension

What happens when
 $M \rightarrow M_{Pl}$?

Constraints in the Dirac neutrino case

Let us consider the minimal extension

$$\mathcal{L}_Y = -Y_\nu^{ab} \bar{L}_L^a \widetilde{H} \nu_{bR}$$



$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}} = \left\{ \frac{8}{7} \left(\frac{4}{11} \right)^{-\frac{4}{3}} + N_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SM}} \right\} \frac{\rho_{\nu_R}(T_{EV})}{\rho_R(T_{EV})} \left(\frac{g_*(T_{EV})}{g_*(T_{EQ})} \right) \left(\frac{g_{*S}(T_{EQ})}{g_{*S}(T_{EV})} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

Hooper et al, 1905.01301

Diffuse neutrino flux from PBHs

Could we measure these neutrinos?

$$\frac{d\Phi_{\text{PBH}}^\nu}{dp_0} = \int_{t_i}^{\min(t_0, \tau)} dt \frac{d\Omega}{4\pi} \frac{a_0}{a_t} \left(\frac{a_i}{a_0} \right)^3 \boxed{\frac{\rho_{\text{PBH}}^i}{M_i}} \frac{d^2 N_\nu}{dp dt}(M(t), \boxed{p_0 a_0 / a_t})$$

Diagram illustrating the components of the PBH neutrino flux equation:

- $\frac{\rho_{\text{PBH}}^i}{M_i}$ is linked to **PBH initial number**.
- $\left(\frac{a_i}{a_0} \right)^3$ is linked to **Comoving number density**.
- $p_0 a_0 / a_t$ is linked to **Momentum redshift**.

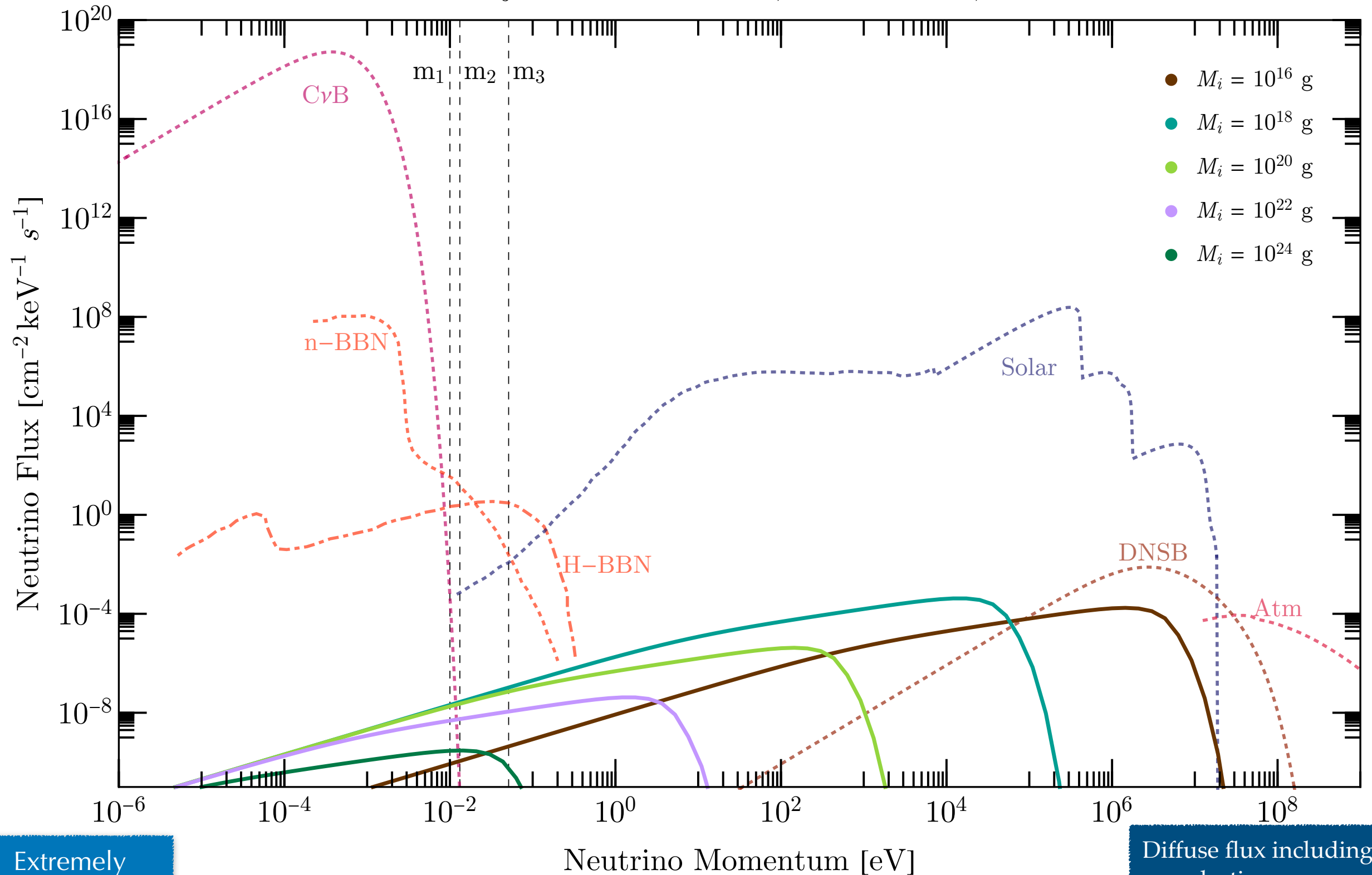
$$\frac{a_i}{a_0} = \left(\frac{a_i}{a_{\text{EV}}} \right) \left(\frac{g_{*S}(T_{\text{EV}})}{g_{*S}(T_{\text{EQ}})} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{T_{\text{EV}}}{T_{\text{EQ}}} \right) (1 + \boxed{z_{\text{EQ}}})$$

Diagram illustrating the components of the scale factor ratio equation:

- z_{EQ} is linked to **Matter-radiation redshift**.

Diffuse flux from non-evaporating PBHs

Total Majorana neutrino flux, $m_0 = 0.01$ eV, $M_i > M_*$

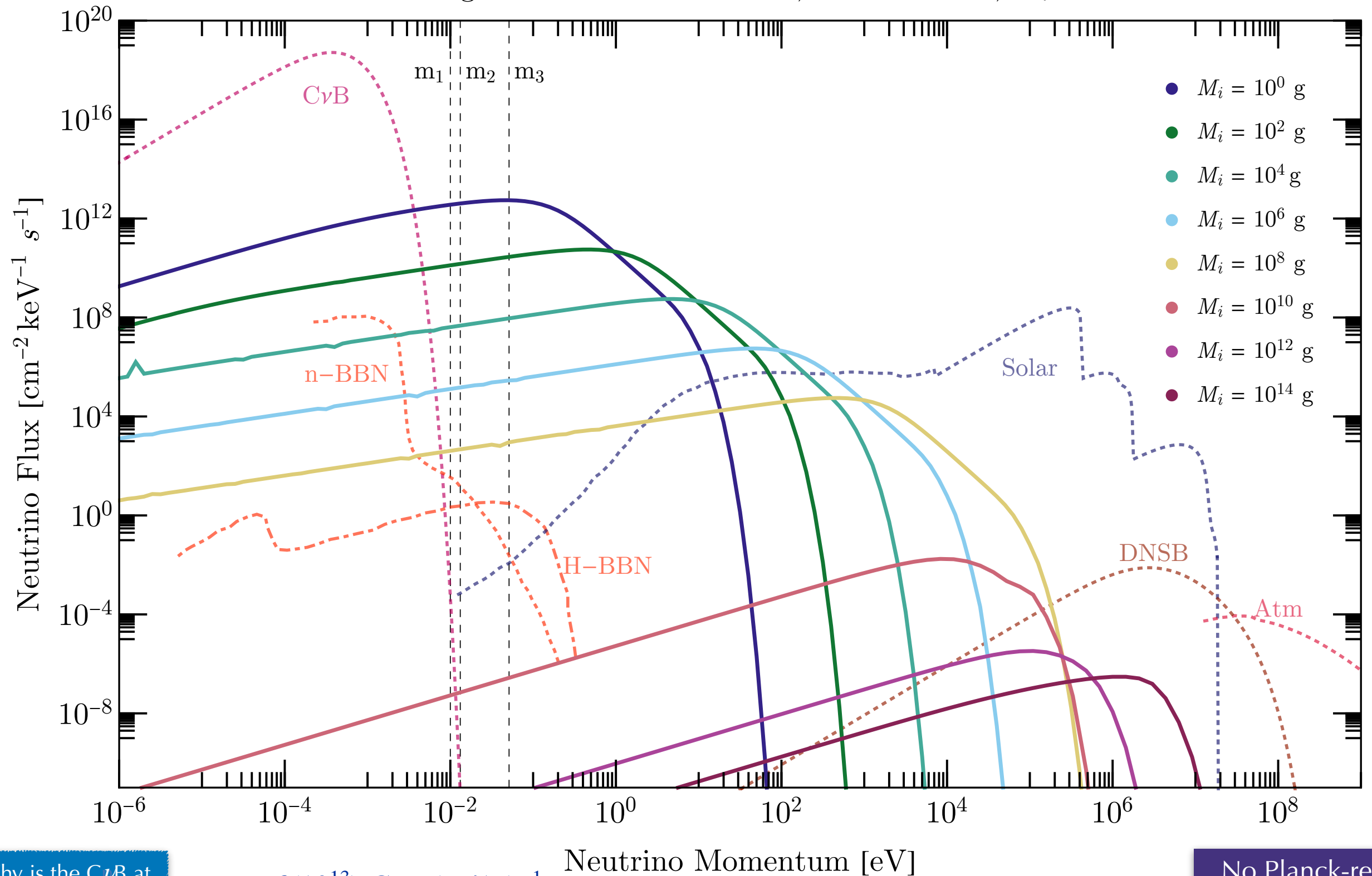


Extremely suppressed flux

Diffuse flux including the galactic component
arXiv: 1912.01014

Diffuse flux of RH neutrinos from PBHs

Total right-helical neutrino flux, $m_0 = 0.01$ eV, $M_i \leq M_*$



Detection?

Helicity
suppression

$$m_0 = 0.01 \text{ eV}$$

$$\frac{m_\nu}{E_\nu} \sim 10^{-1} \longrightarrow M = 1 \text{ g}$$

PTOLEMY?

$$\nu_a + n \rightarrow p^+ + e^-$$

$$\Gamma_{C\nu B}^D \sim 40 \text{ [kg - year]}^{-1}$$

$$\Gamma_{PBH}^\nu \sim 10^{-2} \text{ [kg - year]}^{-1}$$

Are there other possible
ways to try to detect this
RH neutrino flux?

PBH RH
flux is still
suppressed



Majorana Neutrinos

Preliminary results

Cecilia Lunardini, YFPG
and Jessica Turner

Leptogenesis in a nutshell

Not fulfilled in the SM

Baryon asymmetry

$$\eta_{\text{CMB}} = (6.23 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\eta_{\text{BBN}} = (6.08 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-10}$$

Type I seesaw:

$$\mathcal{L}_Y = -Y_\nu^{ab} \bar{L}_L^a \tilde{H} N_{Rb} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{N}^c M_N N$$

$$m_\nu \sim \frac{Y_\nu^2 v^2}{M_N} \sim \mathcal{O}(0.1 \text{ eV})$$

Boltzmann
Equations

$$\frac{dn_{N_i}}{dz} = D_i(n_{N_i} - n_{N_i}^{\text{eq}})$$

$$\frac{dn_{\text{B-L}}}{dz} = \sum_i \epsilon_i D_i(n_{N_i} - n_{N_i}^{\text{eq}}) - W_i n_{\text{B-L}}$$

Sakharov Conditions

- ❖ Baryon and Lepton number violation
- ❖ CP violation
- ❖ Departure from thermal equilibrium

$$Y_\nu = \frac{1}{v} U_{\text{PMNS}} \sqrt{m_\nu} R^T M_N^T$$

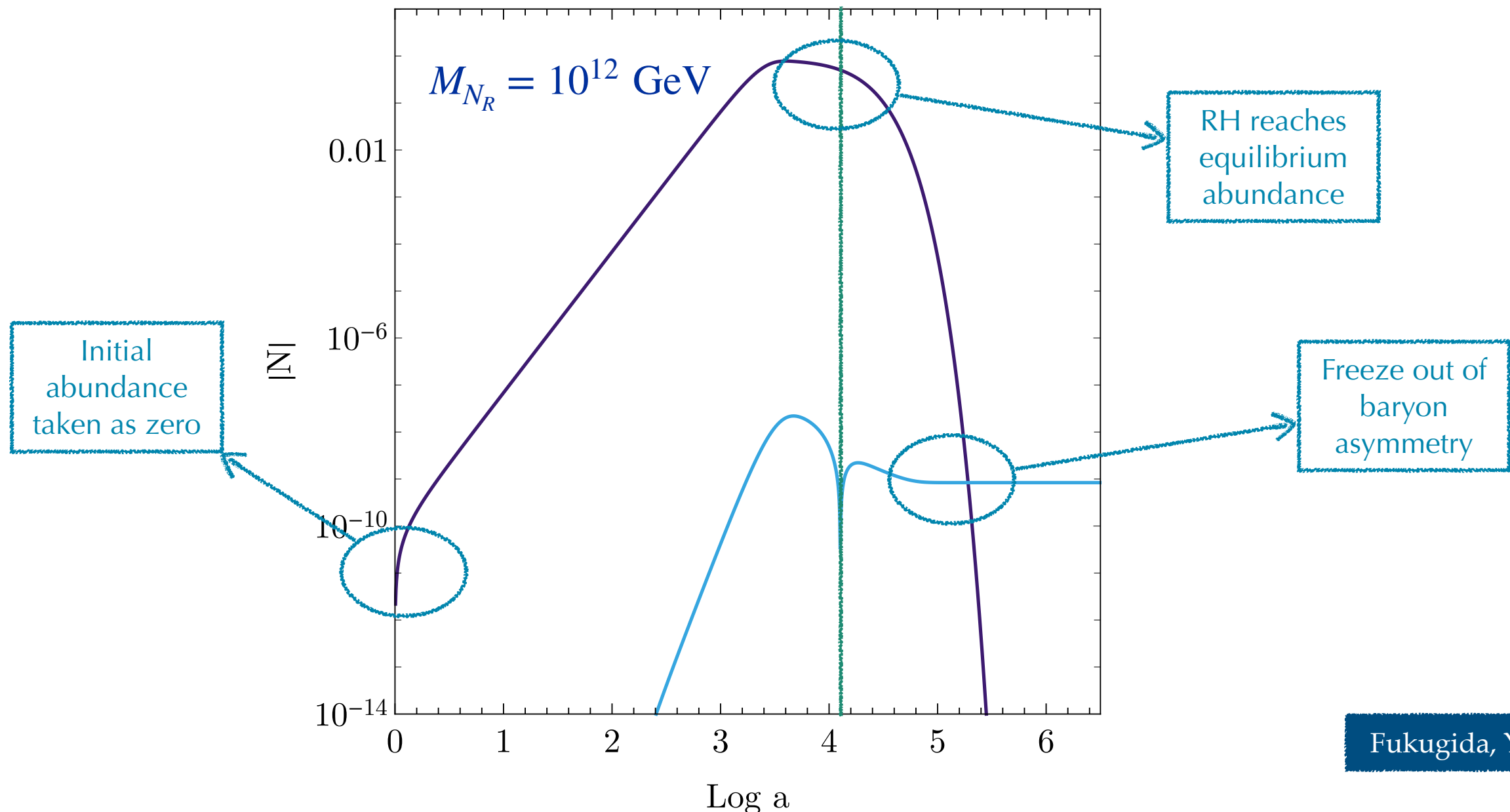
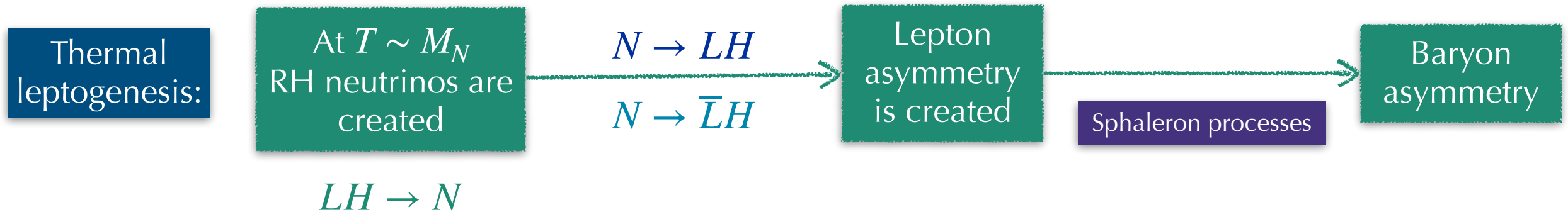
Complex
orthogonal
matrix

Neutrino
oscillation
mixing

Fukugida, Yanagida, '86

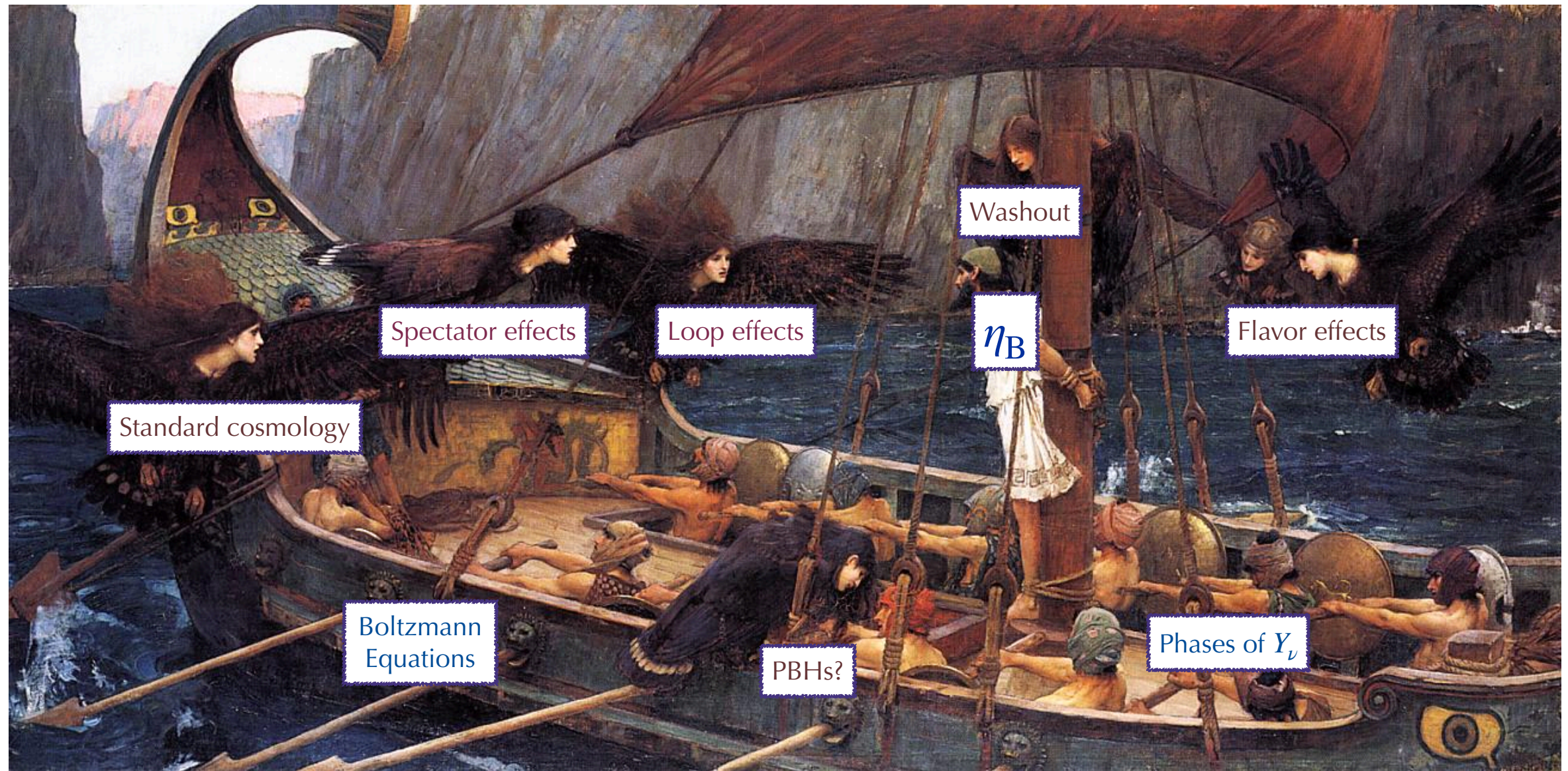
Casas, Ibarra, 2001

Leptogenesis in a nutshell



Fukugida, Yanagida, '86

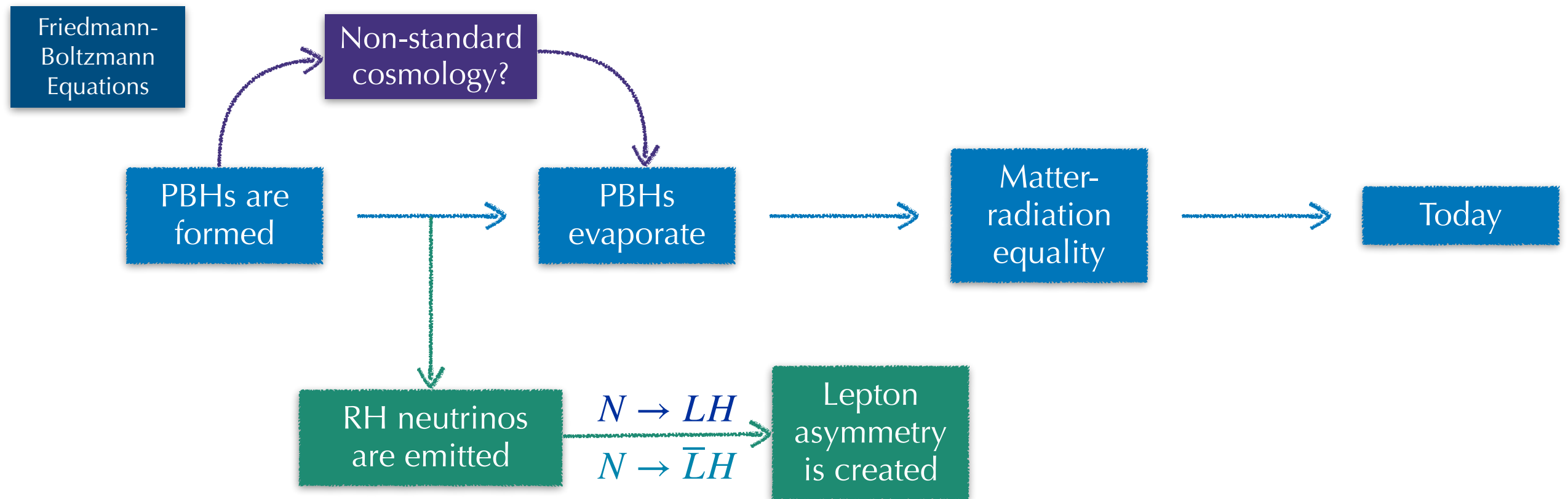
Universal LeptogeneSiS Equation Solver (ULYSSES)



A Granelli, K Moffat, YFPG,
H Schulz and Jessica Turner,
arXiv: [2007.09150](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.09150)

- ❖ Leptogenesis via decays and resonant leptogenesis
- ❖ Easy parallelization
- ❖ Rapid evaluation
- ❖ Multidimensional scan of the parameter space

PBH-driven Leptogenesis



Three scenarios

- A. PBH evaporate before RH are thermally produced
- B. Evaporation happens at more or less at the same time
- C. PBH create a RH density when the plasma would not be able to do.

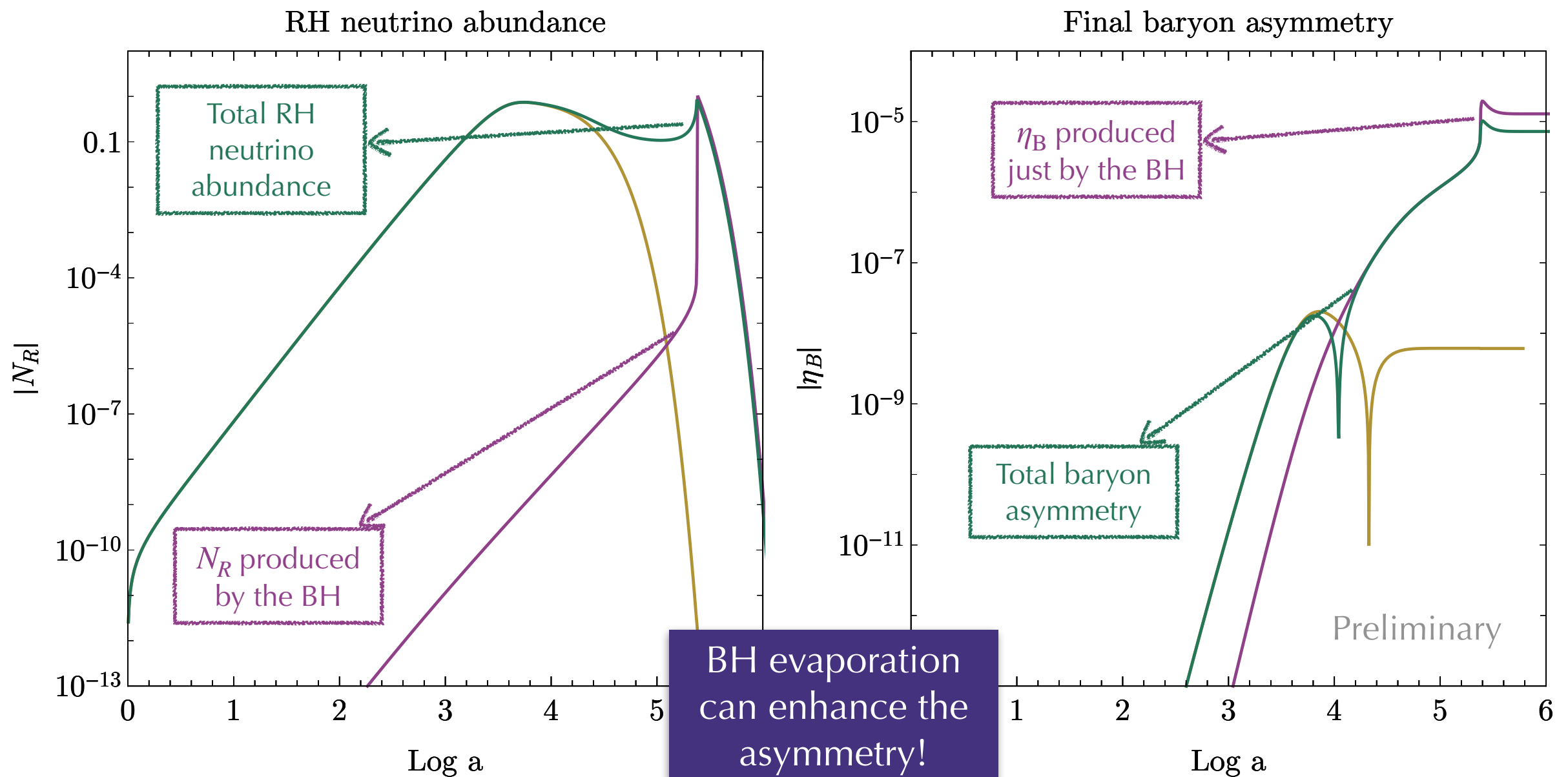
PBH-driven Leptogenesis

- A. PBH evaporate before RH are thermally produced
- B. Evaporation happens at more or less at the same time

The thermal plasma would equilibrate the over abundance created by the PBHs

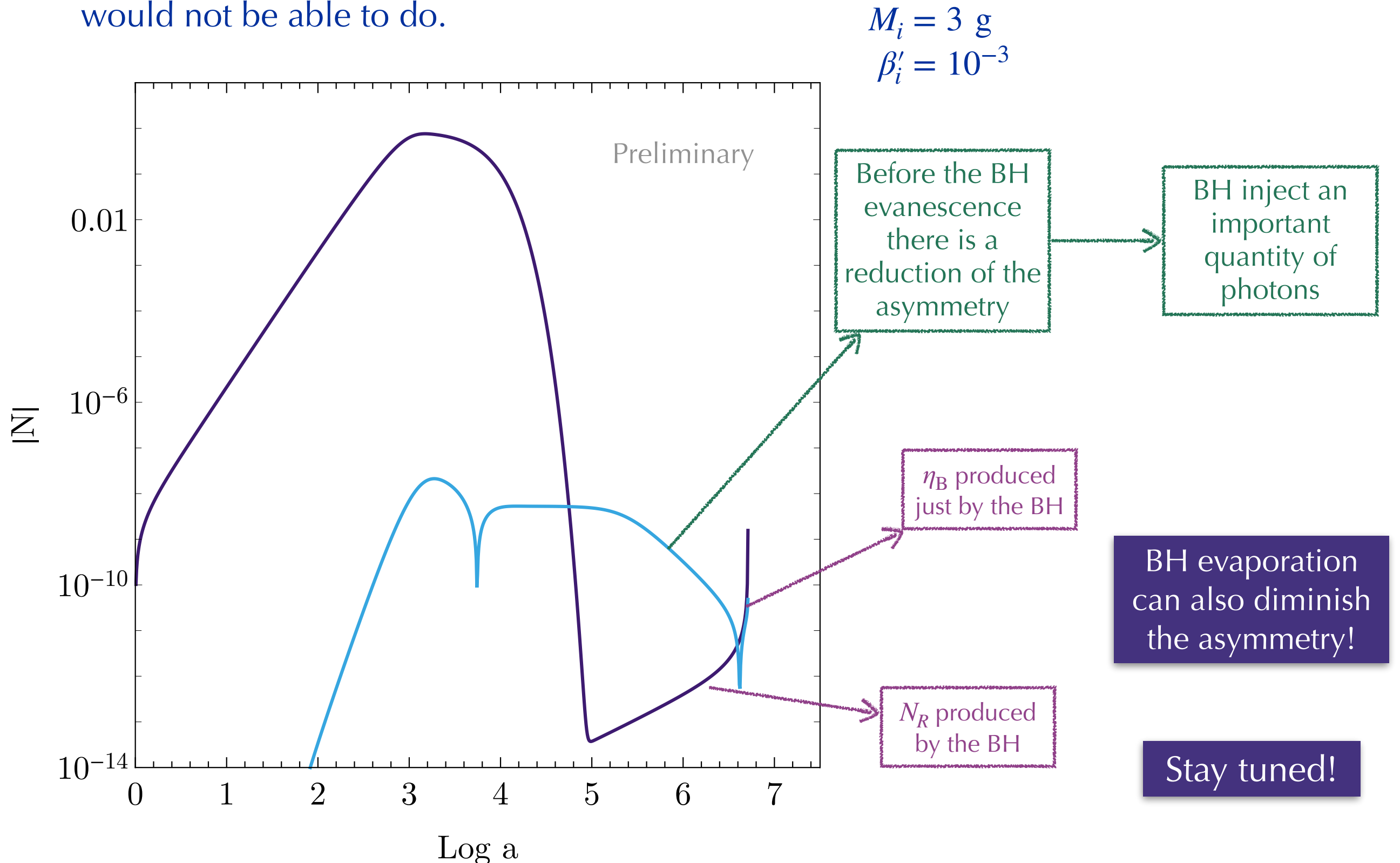
$$M_i = 0.3 \text{ g}$$

$$\beta'_i = 10^{-3}$$



PBH-driven Leptogenesis

C. PBH create a RH density when the plasma would not be able to do.



Conclusions

- The PBH evaporation depends on whether neutrinos are Dirac or Majorana particles
- In the Dirac scenario, there is not a helicity suppression of the emission of right-handed neutrinos
- We derived a constraint on the initial PBH fraction given the measurement of N_{eff} by Planck
- For certain values, it is possible to ease the Hubble measurement tension
- The diffuse flux of RH neutrinos can be large, but more careful analysis on its possible detection should be performed
- Preliminary results show that black hole evaporation can enhance or diminish the baryon asymmetry in the leptogenesis scenario.
- What about spinning black holes?

Thanks!