Detecting Planetary-mass Primordial Black Holes with Resonant Electromagnetic Gravitational Wave Detectors

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https://arxiv.org/abs/2012.12189

accepted in Physical Review D

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Primordial black holes

~ Dark matter candidate (at least part of)

~ Interest in sub-solar detection to point to a primordial origin

~ Two mechanisms : primordial binaries or dense PBH halos

~ Link between frequency and masses $f_{\rm ISCO} = \dfrac{4400\,{\rm Hz}}{(m_1+m_2)/M_\odot}$

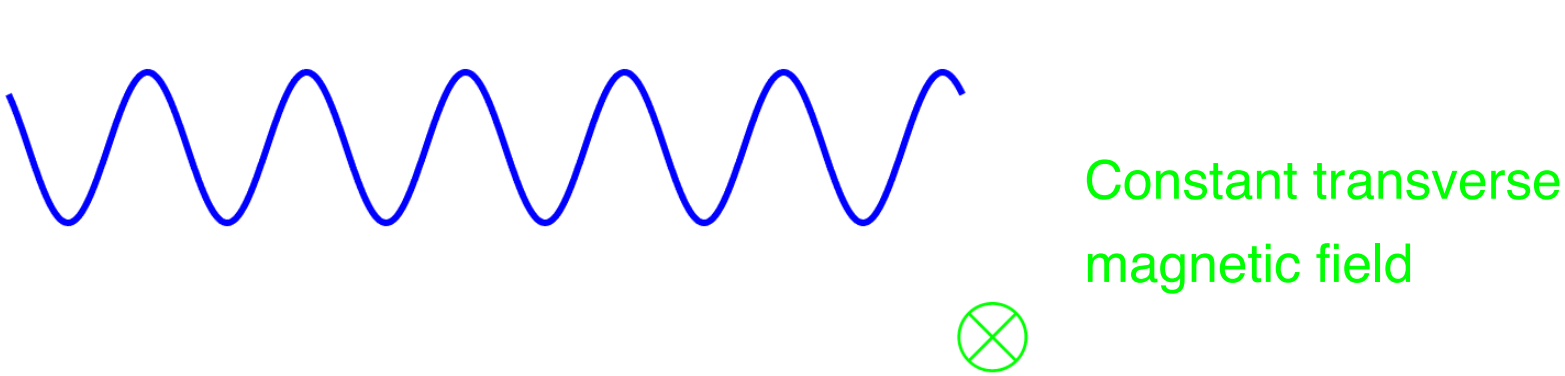
Inverse Gertsenshtein Effect

A GW passing through a transverse constant magnetic field produces a faint EM wave

~ Application to the GW detection !

=> suitable for HFGW signals (like PBH mergers)

=> different bandwidth than LIGO, LISA, etc.



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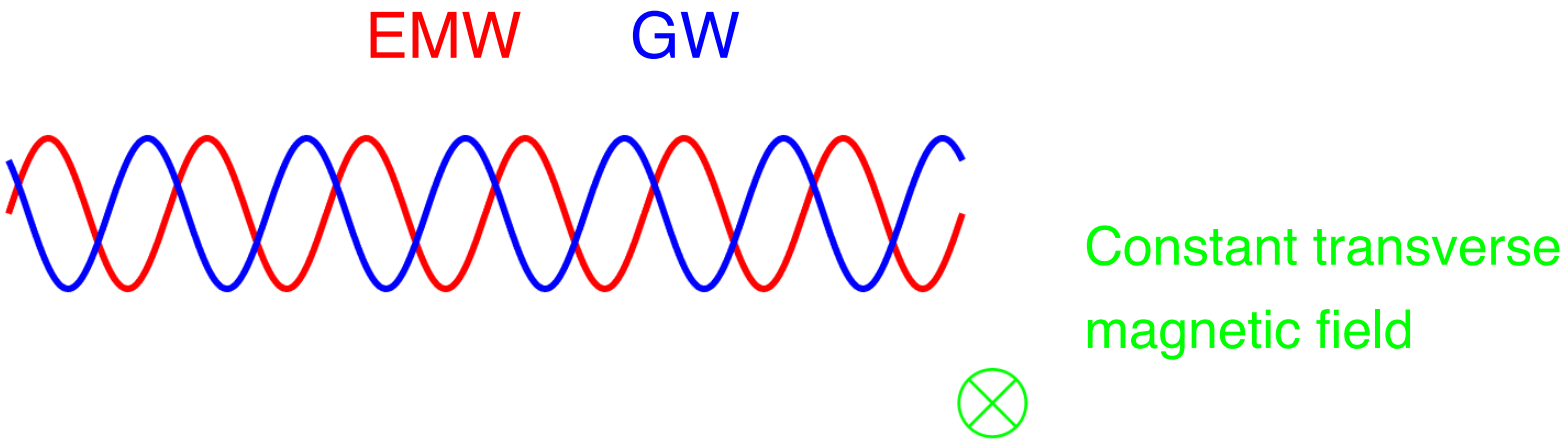


Inverse Gertsenshtein Effect

~ Maxwell equations in curved space ⇒ EM wave equation

$$g^{\alpha\beta}\nabla_\alpha\nabla_\beta F_{\mu\nu} + R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}F^{\alpha\beta} + R^\alpha{}_\mu F_{\nu\alpha} + R^\alpha{}_\nu F_{\alpha\mu} = 0$$

~ Background + perturbations

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\partial_\mu h^{\mu\alpha} = 0$$

Static external field

First order induced field (wave)

$$F_{\mu\nu} = F^{(0)}{}_{\mu\nu} + F^{(1)}{}_{\mu\nu}$$

~ Modified Maxwell equations for EM field at first order, with static field hypothesis $\nabla^{(\eta)}_\gamma F^{(0)}{}_{\alpha\beta} = 0$

$$g^{\alpha\beta}\nabla_\alpha\nabla_\beta F^{(1)}{}_{\mu\nu} = -\partial_\alpha\left(\partial_\mu h_{\beta\nu} - \partial_\nu h_{\beta\mu}\right) F^{(0)\,\alpha\beta}$$

Inverse Gertsenshtein Effect

~ Magnetic field transverse to a passing GW

~ theorem by Choquet-Bruhat using plane wave approximation

$$S_{\mu\nu} = 0 \Leftrightarrow J^{\text{eff}}_{\mu} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \Phi_{\alpha} F^{\alpha\mu\,(0)} = q\,\Phi^{\mu}$$

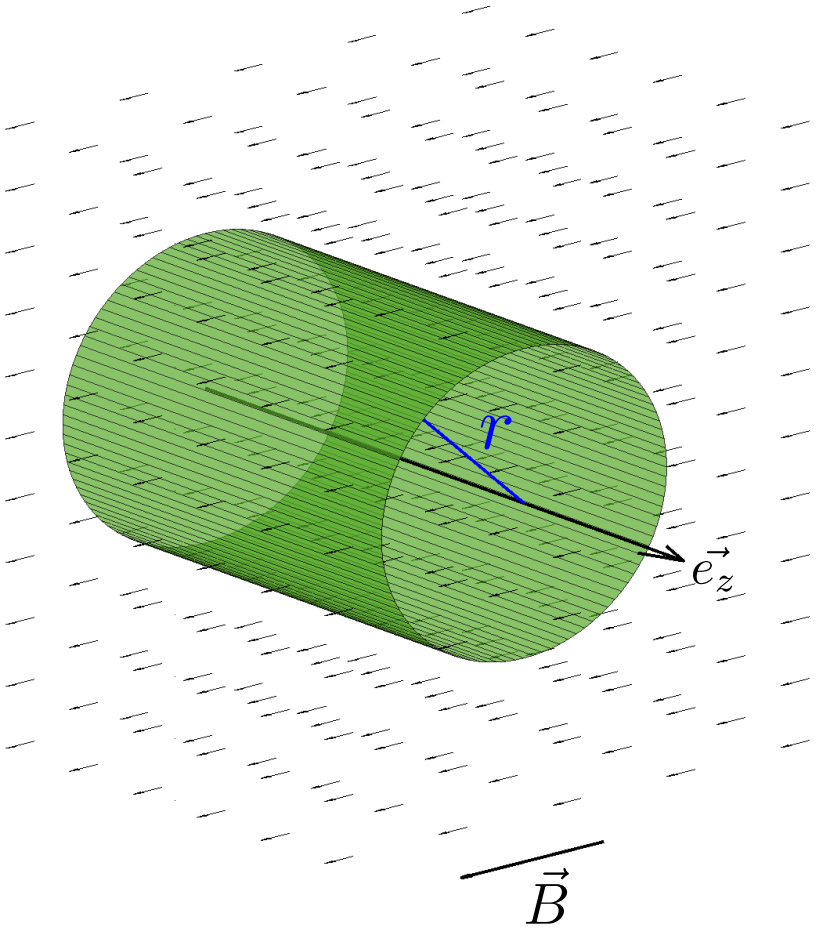
~ same frequency content in the response of the detector

~ problem with ADMX

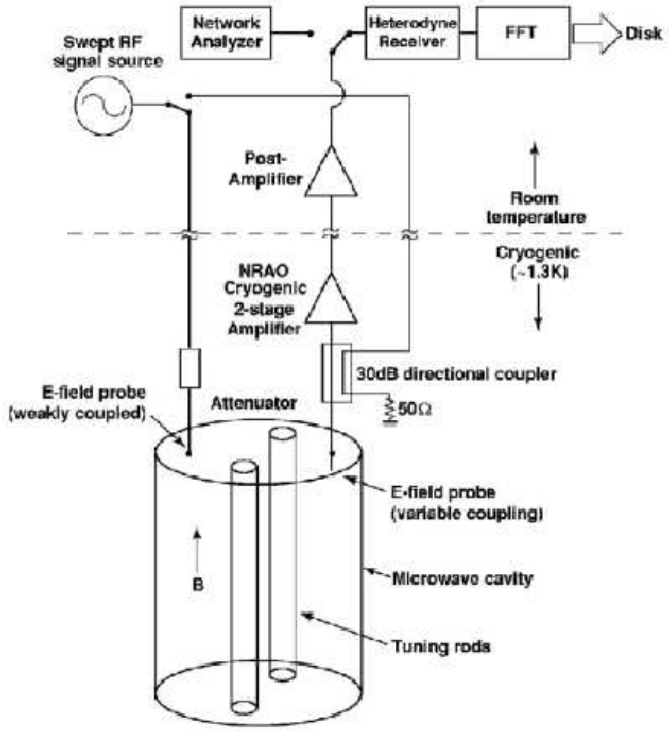
Case study of two EM GW detectors

~ Two cylindrical cavities : TM (hollow) and TEM (coaxial)

Based on patents PCT/EP2018/086758 & PCT/EP2018/086760



ADMX Experiment



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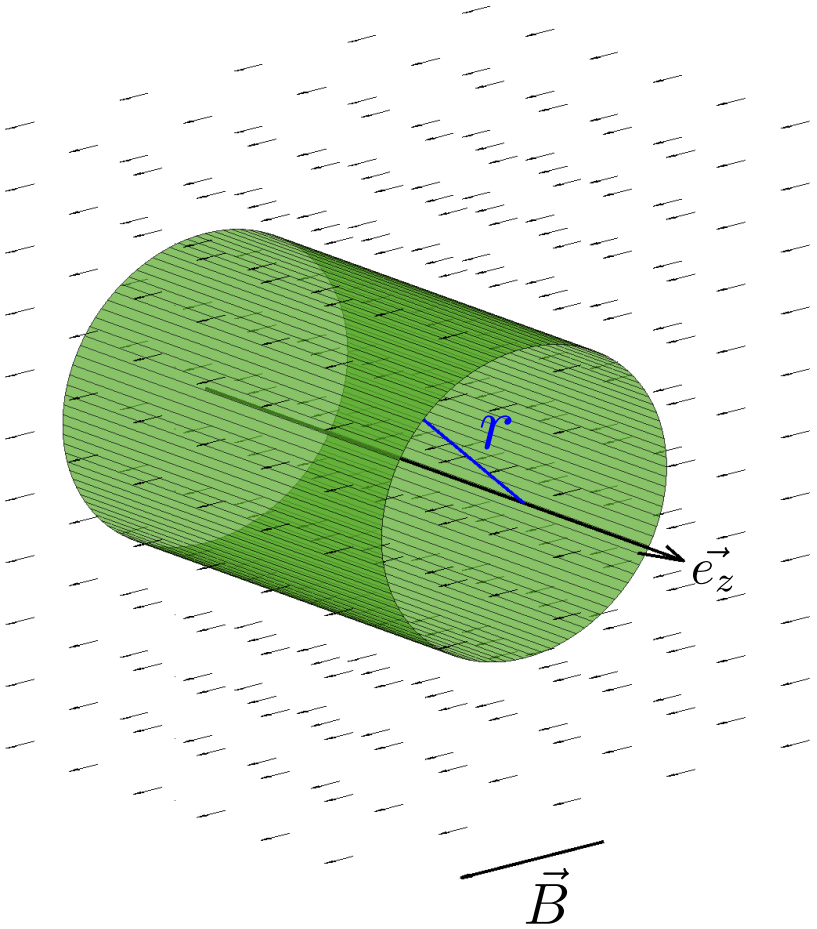

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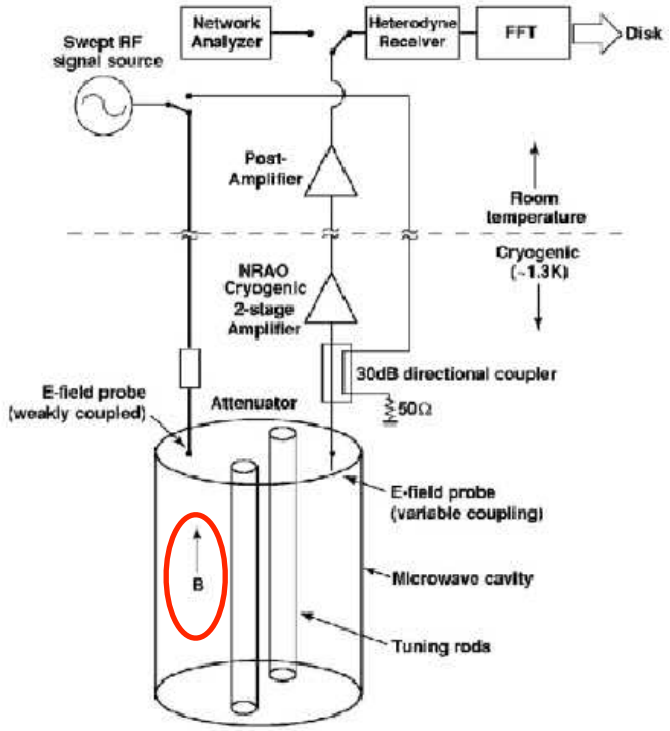

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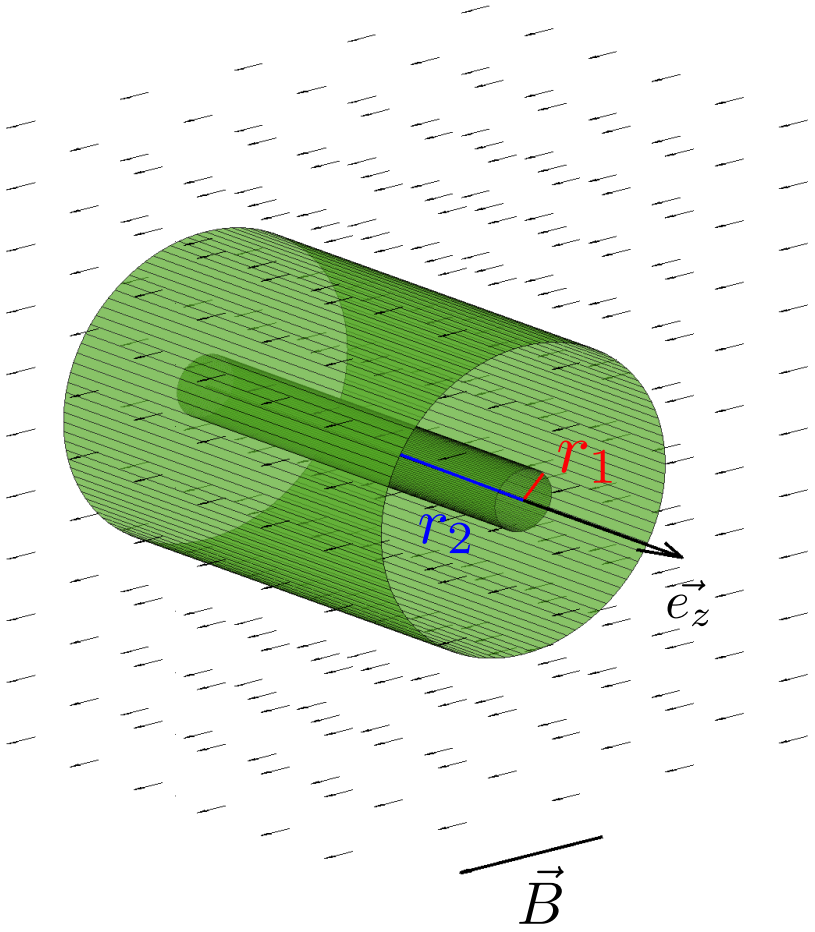

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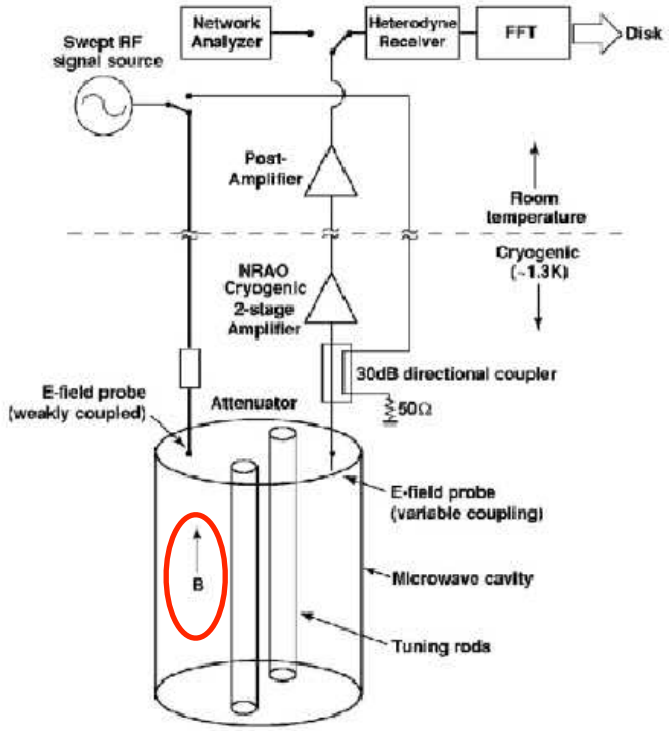

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Case study of two EM GW detectors

~ Projection on proper functions of Laplacian

$$\frac{d^2 \hat{b}^{r,\phi}_{k,m,n}}{dt^2} + \Omega^2_{kn} \hat{b}^{r,\phi}_{k,m,n} = \hat{s}^{r,\phi}_{k,m,n}(t)$$

~ Variation of energy inside the cavity at first order

$$\Delta\mathcal{E} = E_{\text{tot}} - E^{(0)} \approx \frac{1}{\mu_0} \int_V \left(\vec{B}^{(0)} \bullet \vec{B}^{(1)} \right) dV$$

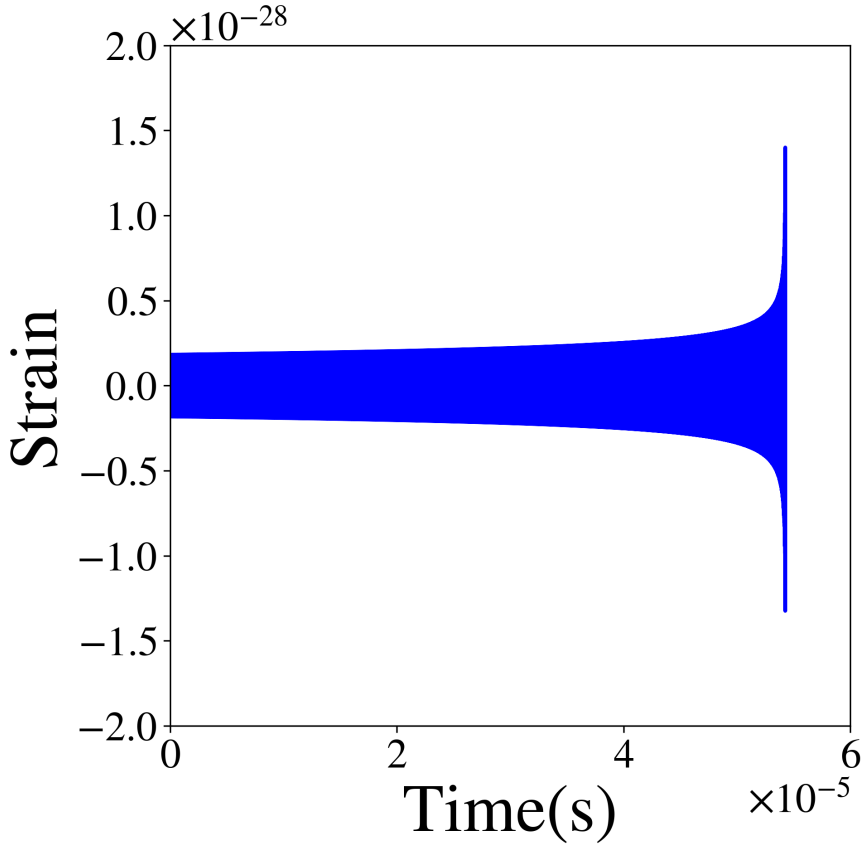
$$\Delta\mathcal{E} \approx \frac{2\pi B_0}{\mu_0} \cdot \sum_k \mathcal{I}_k \hat{b}_{k,1,0}(t)$$

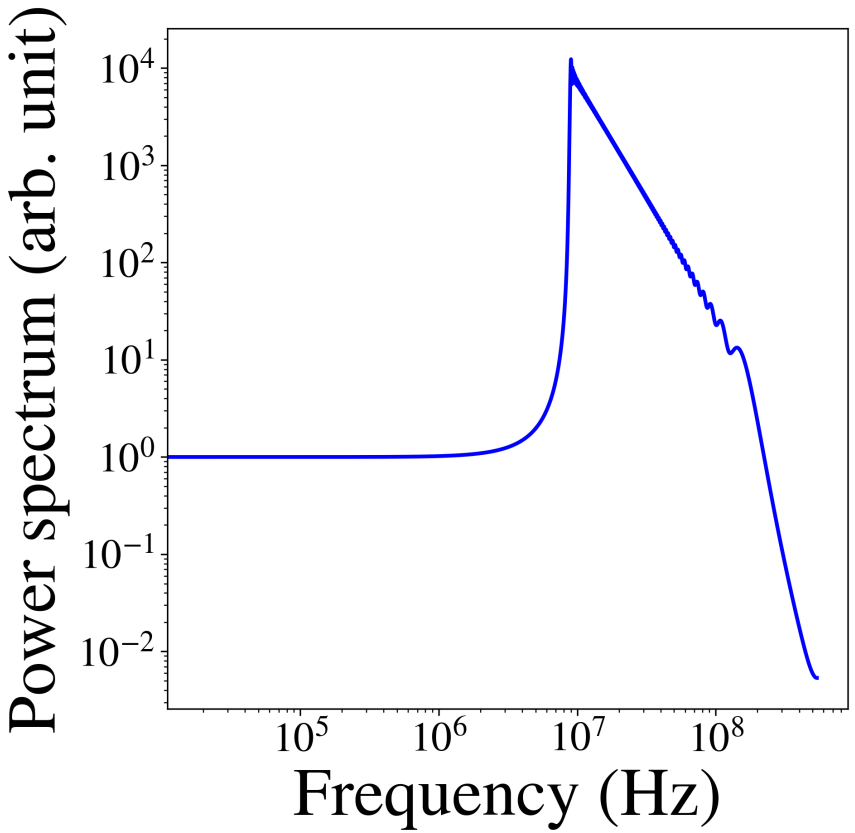
$$\hat{s}^{r,\phi}_{k,1,0}(z,t) = \pi B_0 L^2 \mathcal{I}_k \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{\partial^2 h_+(z,t)}{\partial z^2} dz$$

Generation of PBH mergers signals

~ Using LALSimulation (PN expansion), start. freq. = $f_{ISCO}/25$

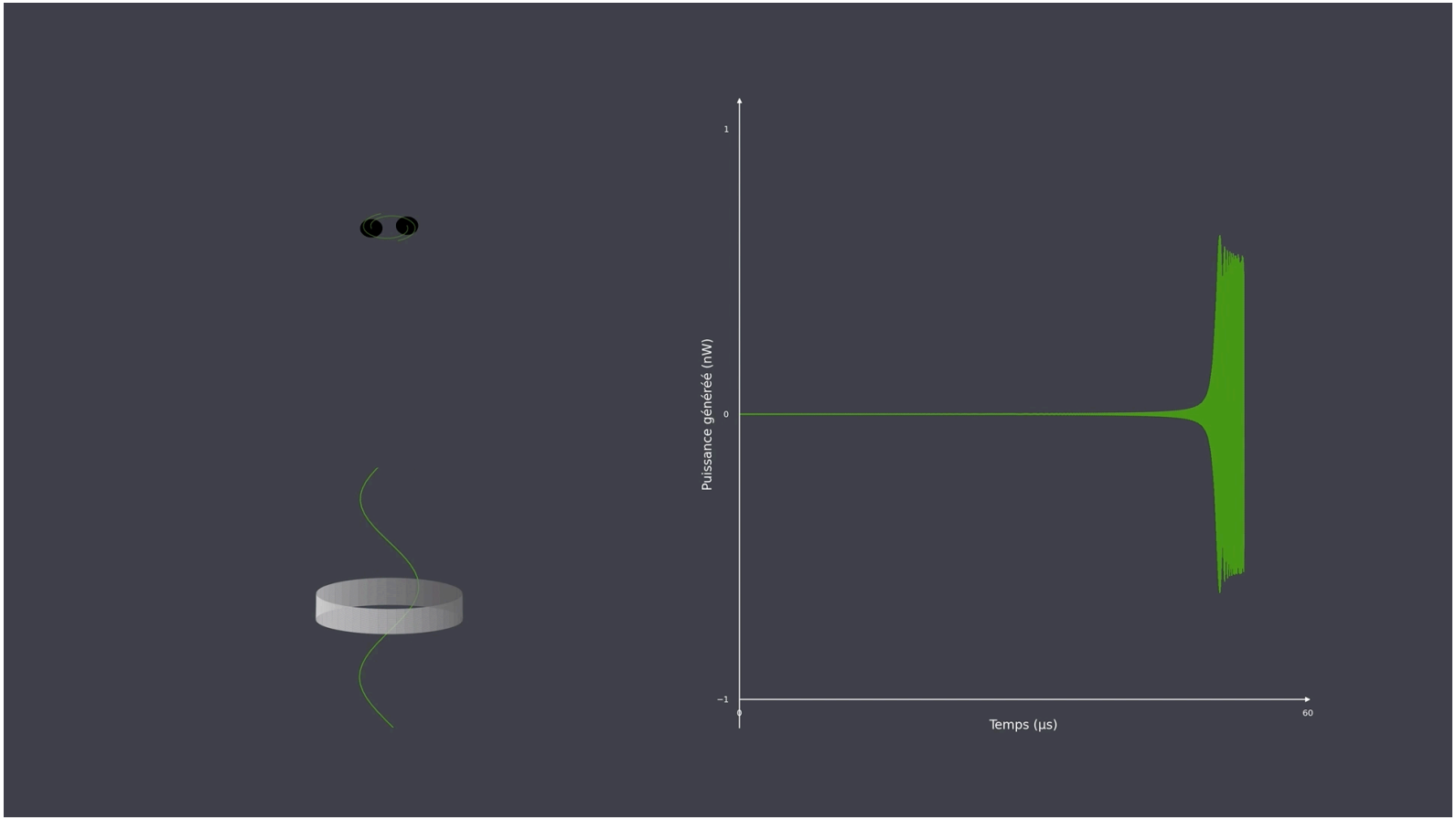
~ Planetary mass : first signal 10^{-5} $M_\odot$





Resonant response of the detectors 10^{-5} M$\odot$

B=5T L=1m r=5m r_1=0.1m



Other simulation

Resonant response of the detectors 10^{-5} M$\odot$

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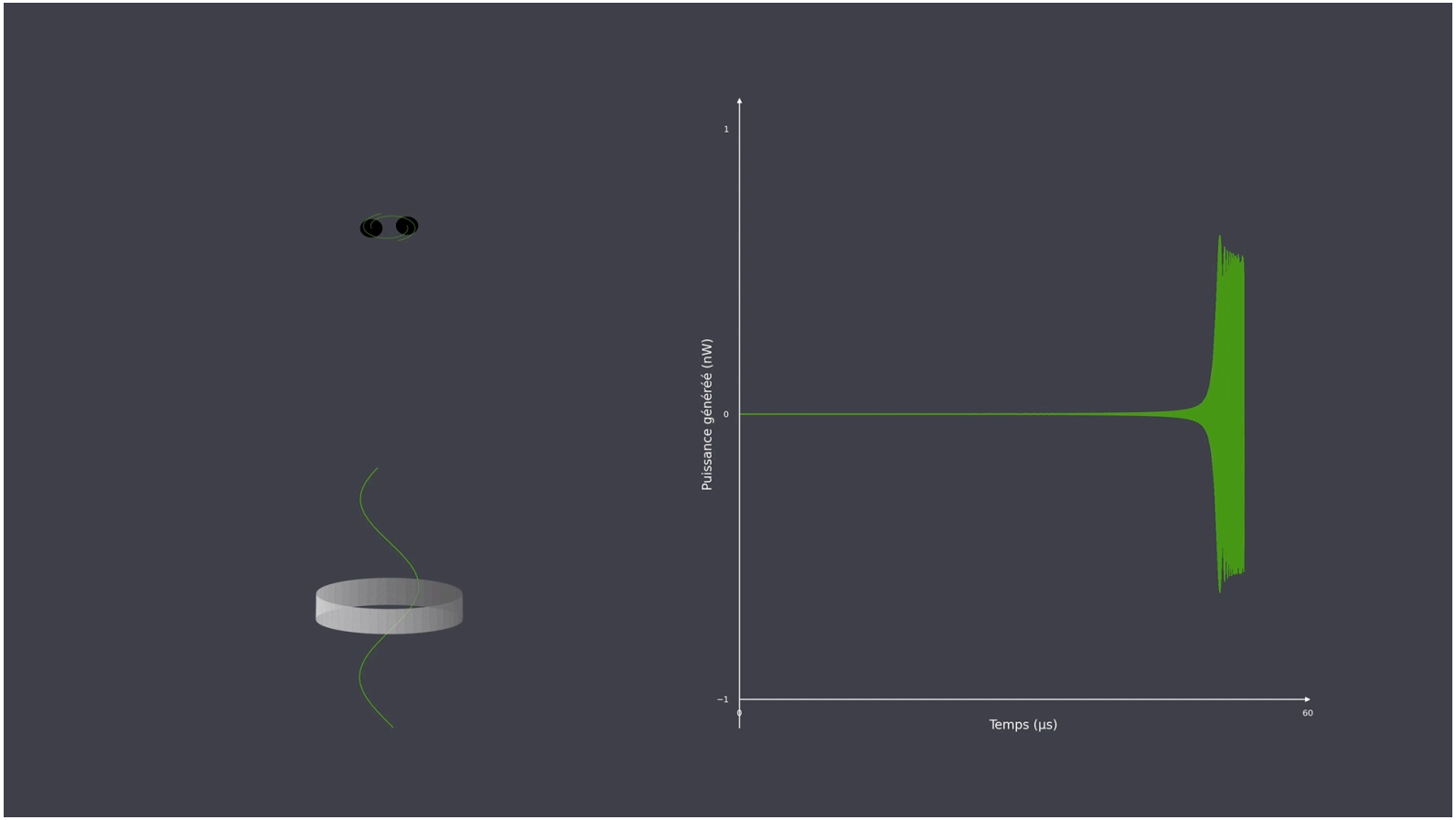

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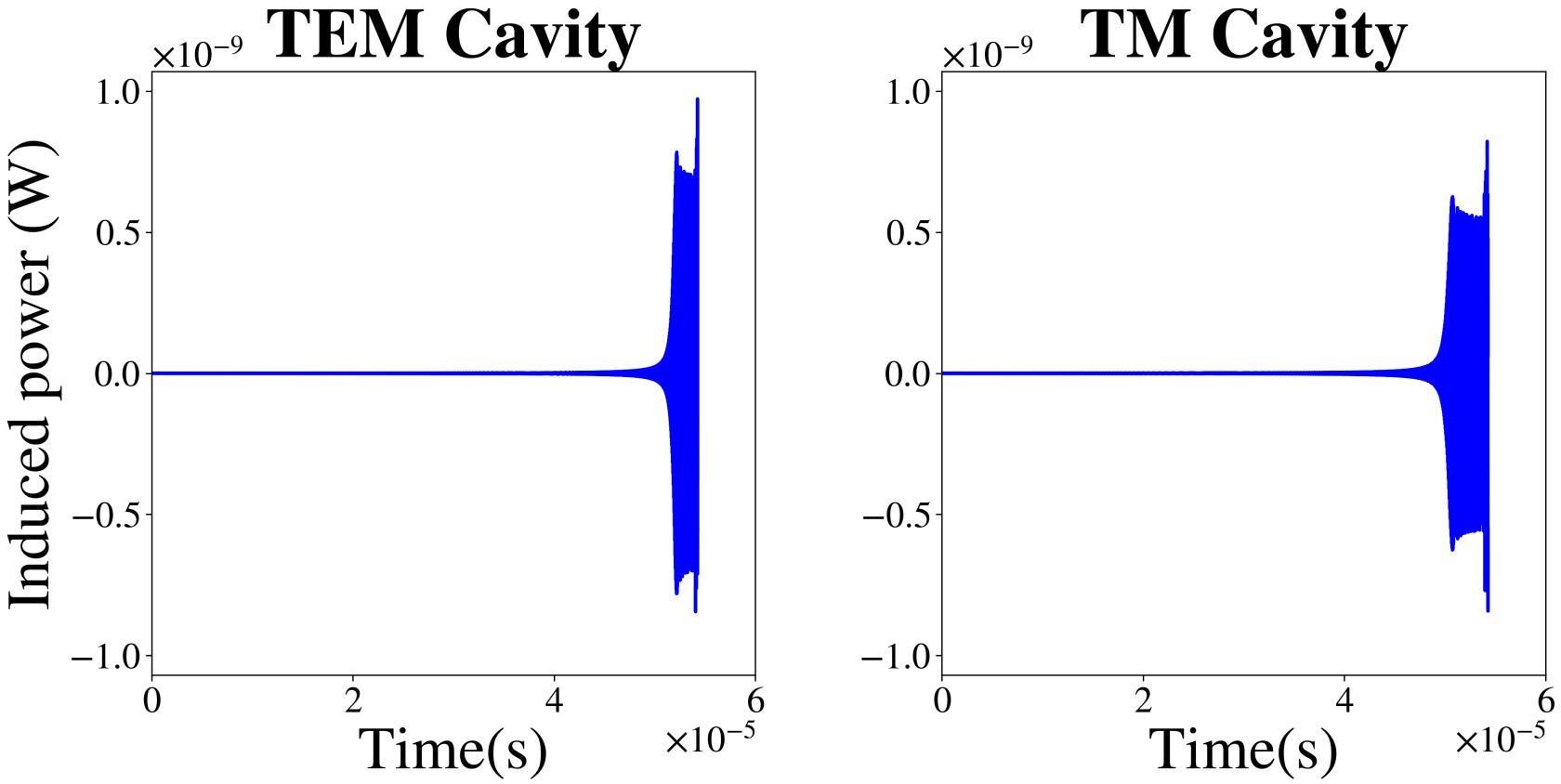

RMS induced power of order 10^{-10} W

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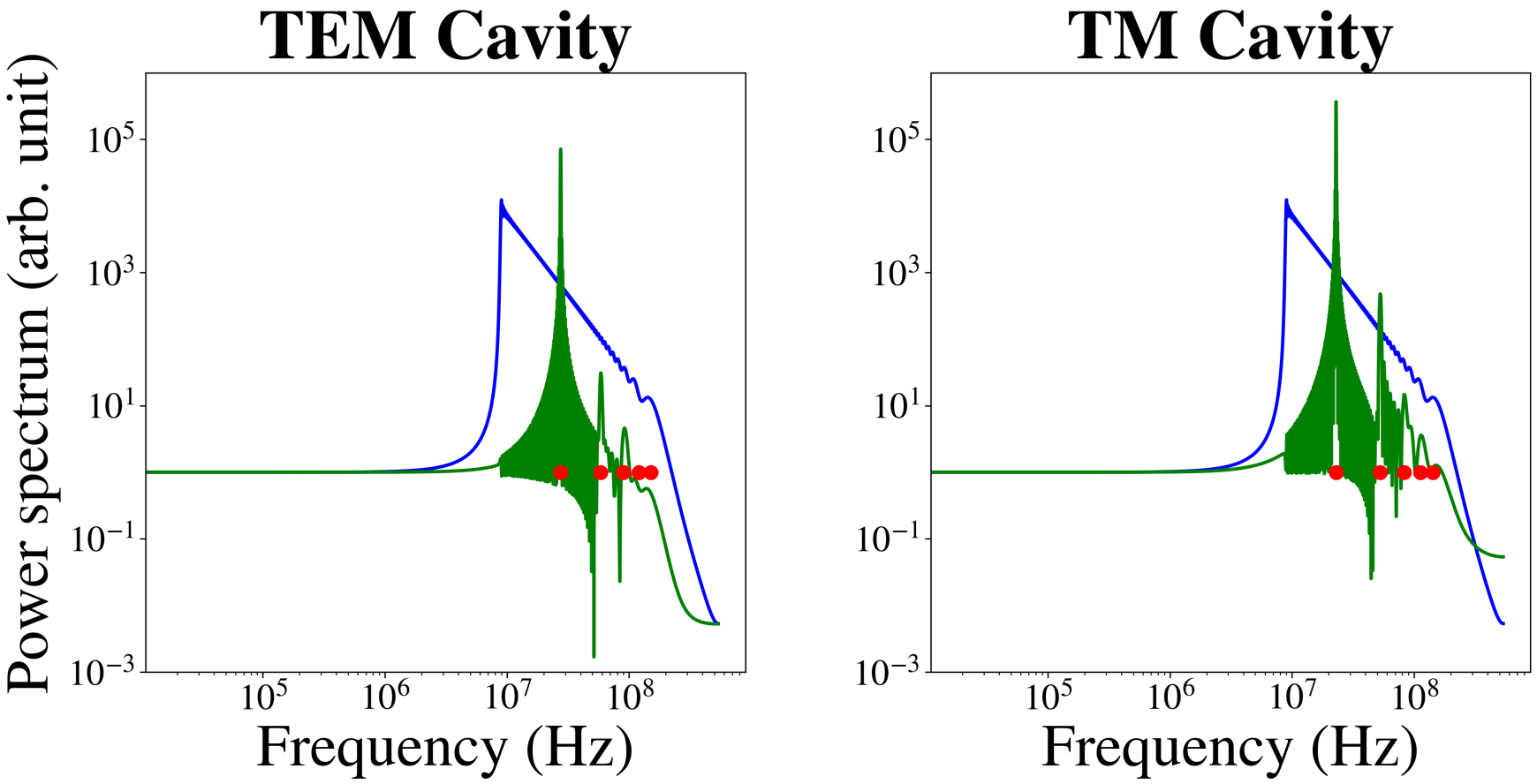
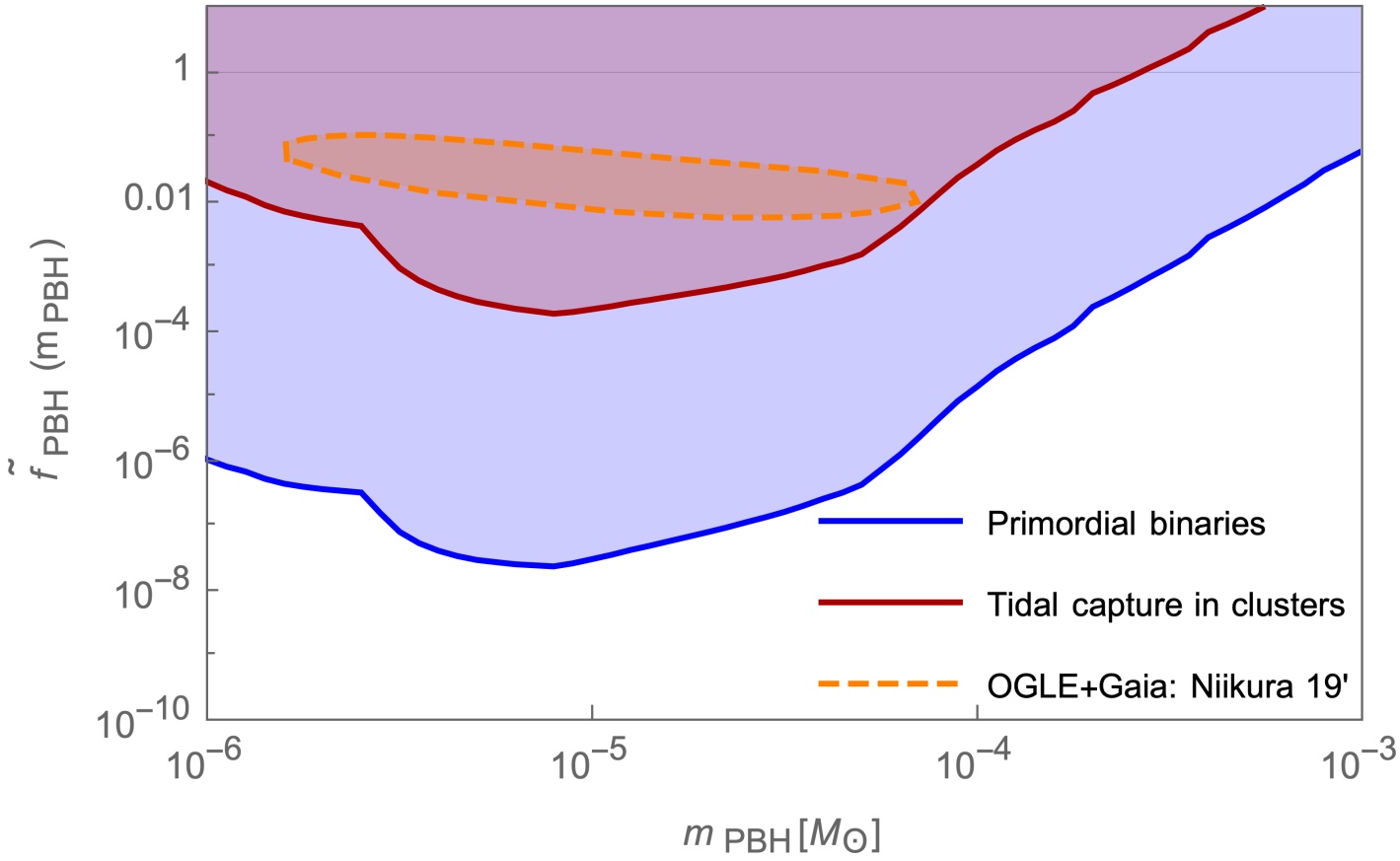
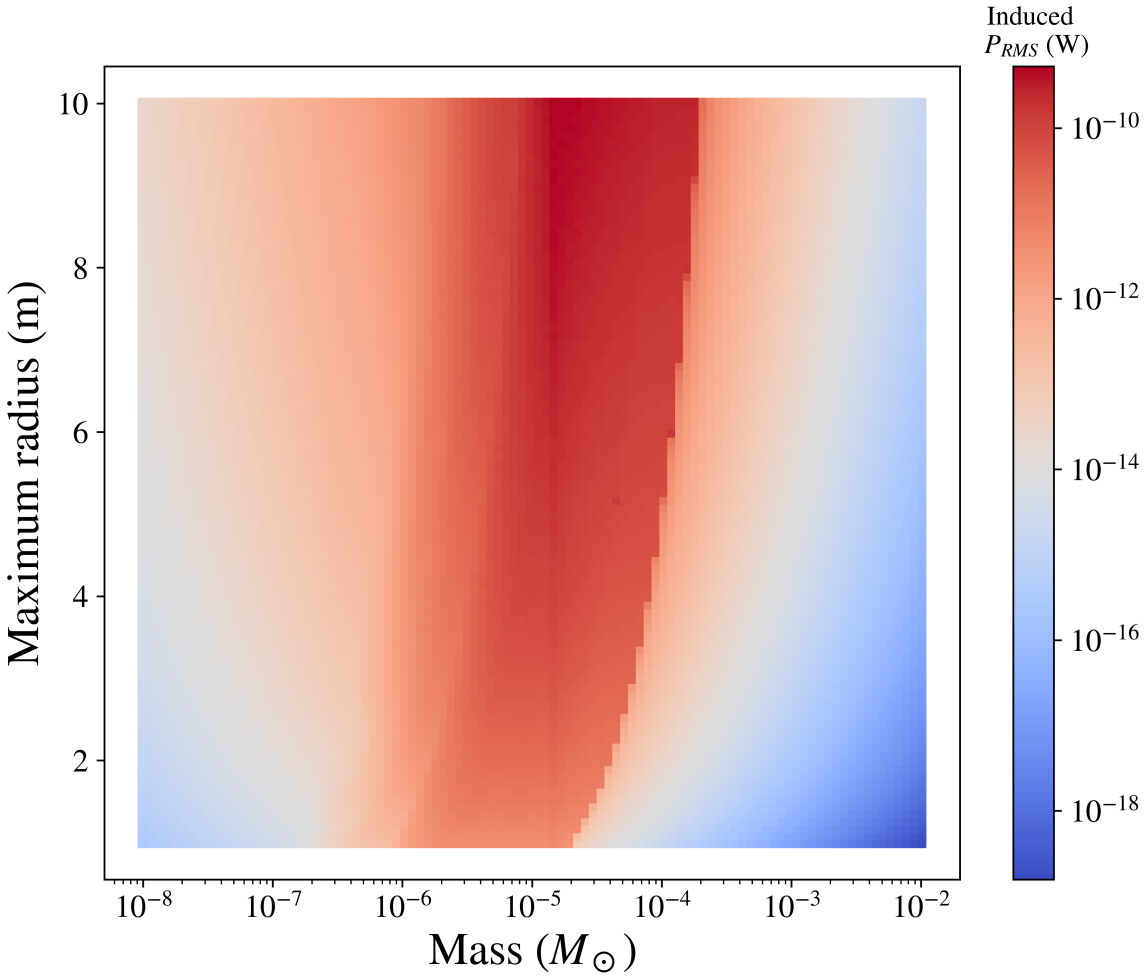


RMS induced power of order 10^{-10} W

Study the fraction of DM made of light PBH



Tuning the cavity parameters



Conclusion and perspectives

~ Complementary GW detectors

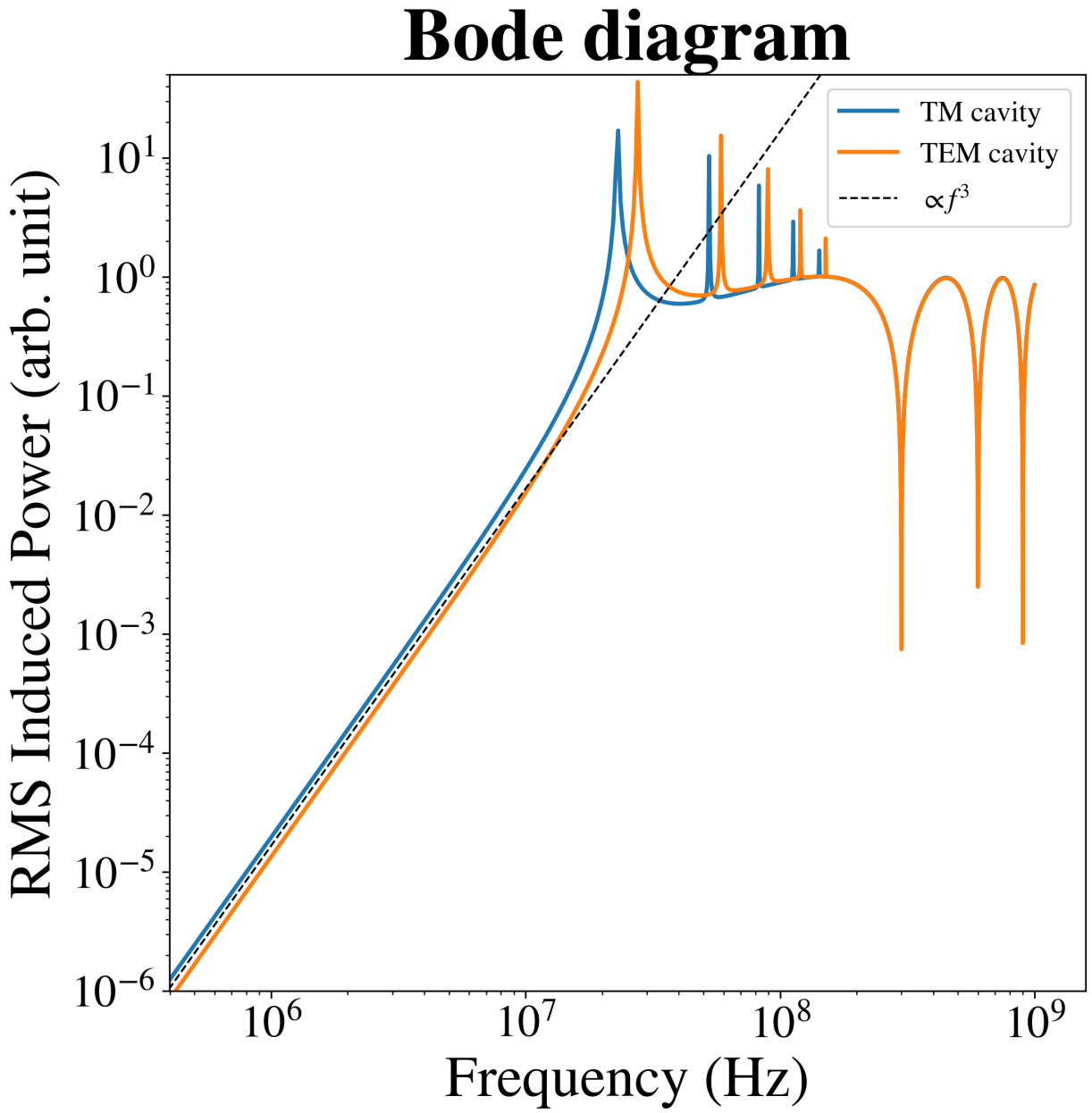
~ Study the fraction of DM made of light PBH

~ Cosmological GW stochastic background

~ Fundamental physics, from early Universe cosmology to exotic compact objects

~ Our goal : motivations for experimental development

Thanks for your attention 😊


Bode diagram
TM cavity
TEM cavity
$\propto f^3$
RMS Induced Power (arb. unit)
10^{1}
10^{0}
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
10^{-3}
10^{-4}
10^{-5}
10^{-6}
10^{6}
10^{7}
10^{8}
10^{9}
Frequency (Hz)