

6-16 Testing primordial black-hole (PBH) dark matter by MeV gamma-ray, CMB and gravitational wave observations

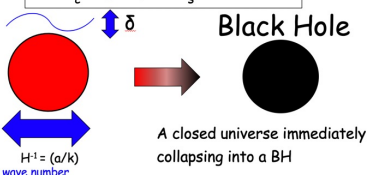
Kazunori Kohri / 郡 和範 (Theory/QUP,KEK)

Conditions for a PBH formation in Radiation dominated (RD) Universe

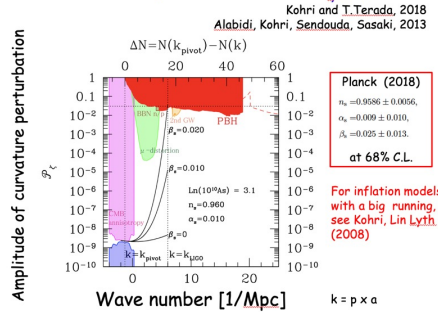
Zel'dovich and Novikov (1967), Hawking (1971), Carr (1975)
Harada, Yoo and KK (2013)

- Gravity could be stronger than pressure

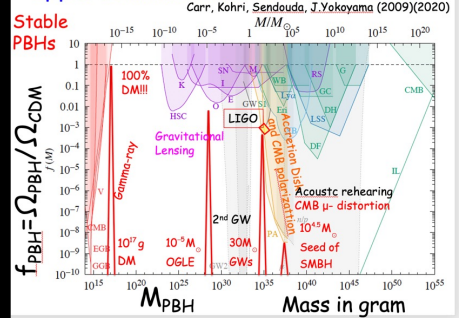
$$\delta > \delta_c \sim p / \rho \sim c_s^2 = w = 1/3$$



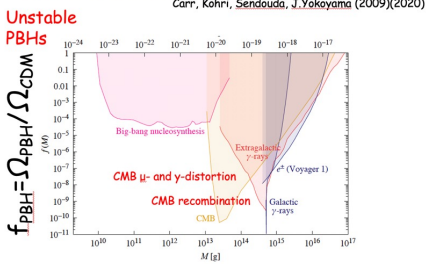
Curvature perturbation $P_{\zeta}(k)$



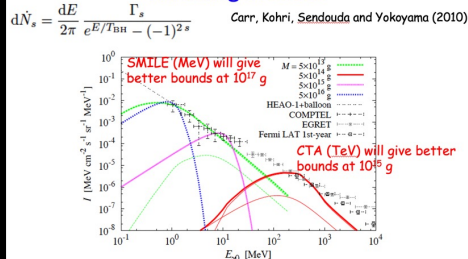
Upper bounds on the fraction to CDM



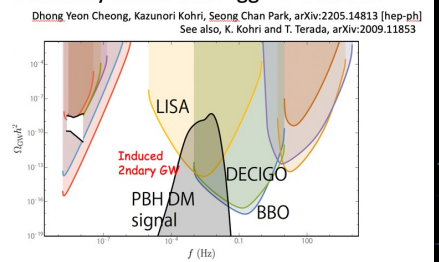
Upper bounds on the fraction to CDM



gamma-rays: Evaporating PBHs through Hawking Process



Primordial Black Holes and Second Order Gravitational Waves from Tachyonic Instability induced in Higgs-R² Inflation



Conclusion

1. Primordial black holes (PBHs) are good candidates for dark matter (masses $10^{17} \text{ g} - 10^{23} \text{ g}$)
2. PBHs (masses $10^{17} \text{ g} - 10^{18} \text{ g}$) evaporating due to quantum effects can be observed in the MeV gamma-ray spectrum, the spectral distortion of the CMB and the change in the recombination history, and gravitational wave
3. We may have a hint for quantum gravity effects near the horizon