Primordial Black Holes And Gravitational Waves Based On No-Scale Supergravity

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This presentation is based on these works:

- Primordial Black Holes From No-Scale Supergravity (10.1103/PhysRevD.102.083536)
- Mechanisms of Producing Primordial Black Holes By Breaking The $\text{SU}(2,1)/\text{SU}(2) \times \text{U}(1)$ Symmetry (10.1103/PhysRevD.103.083512)
- Gravitational Waves From No-Scale Supergravity (in preparation)
Introduction-Motivation

Theory

Evaluation of power spectrum

Generation of Primordial Black Holes

Generation of Gravitational Waves

Fine-tuning

Conclusions-Perspectives
Why do we study the production of PBHs and GWs?

- The detection of Gravitational Waves (GWs) by a binary black hole merge opens a new window in physics of primordial black holes (PBHs).
- As a result, there are numerous recent studies that show the origin of PBHs can explain a fraction of Dark Matter in the Universe.
- The signal of the GWs are expected to be detected by future space-based GW interferometers such as LISA, BBO, and DECIGO.
- Both the generation of PBHs and GWs can be explained in the framework of inflation. It is proposed that an amplification in scalar power spectrum can explain both PBHs and GWs.
- Significant peaks in scalar power spectrum, which can be interpreted by the production of PBHs & GWs, can be produced by a near inflection point in effective scalar potential.
The new theoretical models which have been proposed in the literature for explaining the generation of PBHs and GWs have to be in accordance with observable constraints on inflation released by Planck collaboration.

Models based on Starobinsky-like potential give acceptable values for the spectral index $n_s$ and tensor-to-scalar $r$.

Models which leads to Starobinsky-like effective scalar potential can be found through no-scale supergravity theory.
1 Introduction-Motivation

2 Theory

3 Evaluation of power spectrum

4 Generation of Primordial Black Holes

5 Generation of Gravitational Waves

6 Fine-tuning

7 Conclusions-Perspectives
Basic Aspects of SU(1,1) Symmetry

The general Lagrangian in effective field theory is:

$$\mathcal{L} = K_i^j \partial_\mu \Phi^i \partial_\mu \bar{\Phi}^j - V(\Phi, \bar{\Phi}).$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

The F-term of scalar potential is given as follows:

$$V = e^K(D_\Phi WK \bar{\Phi} \Phi D_\bar{\Phi} \bar{W} - 3|W|^2)$$ \hspace{1cm} (2)

where the Kähler covariant derivative is:

$$D_\Phi W = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \Phi} + \frac{\partial K}{\partial \Phi} W$$

The cosmological constant vanishes due to the identity:

$$K_\Phi \bar{K}_\Phi K_{\Phi} \bar{K}_{\Phi} = 3.$$ \hspace{1cm} (3)

A flat potential can be found by the following form of Kähler potential:

$$K = -3 \ln(\Phi + \bar{\Phi})$$ \hspace{1cm} (4)

and the corresponding kinetic term of the Lagrangian is:

$$\mathcal{L}_{kin} = \frac{3}{(\Phi + \bar{\Phi})} \partial_\mu \Phi \partial_\mu \bar{\Phi}.$$
Basic Aspects of SU(1,1) Symmetry

We consider $\Phi = (y + 1)/(y - 1)$:

$$K = -3 \ln(1 - \frac{|y|^2}{3})$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

and the corresponding kinetic term of the Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} = \frac{3}{(1-|y|^2)^2} \partial^\mu y \partial_\mu \bar{y}$$

which is invariant under the transformation of:

$$y \rightarrow \frac{\alpha y + \beta}{\beta y + \bar{\alpha}}, \quad |\alpha|^2 - |\beta|^2 = 1.$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)

This defines the non-compact group SU(1,1).

In order to derive Starobinsky-like effective scalar potential, we consider an extension of this group: SU(2,1)/SU(2)×U(1) and we have two chiral field the inflaton and the modulo.
The SU(2,1)/SU(2) × U(1) Symmetry

Two equivalent form of SU(2,1)/SU(2) × U(1) Symmetry:

\[ K = -3 \ln\left(1 - \frac{|y_1|^2}{3} - \frac{|y_2|^2}{3}\right) \quad \text{or} \quad K = -3 \ln\left(T + \bar{T} - \frac{|\varphi|^2}{3}\right) \quad (7) \]

The complex fields \((y_1, y_2)\) are related to \((T, \varphi)\) by the following expressions:

\[ y_1 = \left(\frac{2\varphi}{1+2T}\right), \quad y_2 = \sqrt{3}\left(\frac{1-2T}{1+2T}\right) \]

and the inverse relations by:

\[ T = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1-y_2/\sqrt{3}}{1+y_2/\sqrt{3}}\right), \quad \varphi = \left(\frac{y_1}{1+y_2/\sqrt{3}}\right). \]

The superpotential transforms as:

\[ W(T, \varphi) \rightarrow \tilde{W}(y_1, y_2) = (1 + y_2/\sqrt{3})^3 W. \]
Two equivalent form for Superpotential which lead to Starobinsky-like effective scalar potential:

\[ W_{WZ} = \left( \frac{\mu}{2} \left( y_1^2 + \frac{y_1^2 y_2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \lambda y_1^3 \right) \iff W'_{WZ} = \frac{\mu}{2} \varphi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{3} \varphi^3 \ "Wess-Zumino" \]

\[ W_C = m \left( -y_1 y_2 + \frac{y_2 y_1^2}{i\sqrt{3}} \right) \iff W'_{C} = \sqrt{3} m\varphi \left( T - \frac{1}{2} \right) "Cecotti" \]

The SU(2,1)/SU(2) x U(1) coset space is parametrized by the matrix \( U \):

\[
U = \begin{bmatrix}
\alpha & \beta & 0 \\
-\beta^* & \alpha^* & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\tag{8}
\]

The superpotentials in \((y_1, y_2)\) basis keep the transformations laws:

\[
y_1 \rightarrow \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2, \quad y_2 \rightarrow -\beta^* y_1 + \alpha^* y_2. \tag{9}\]

where \( \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C} \) and \( |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1 \).

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Modifying Superpotential

An inflection point in effective scalar potential can be achieved by a modification in superpotential such as:

\[ W_1 = \left( \frac{\mu}{2} \left( y_1^2 + \frac{y_1^2 y_2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \lambda \frac{y_1^3}{3} \right)(1 + g_1(y_1)) &
\]
\[ W_2 = m \left( - y_1 y_2 + \frac{y_2 y_1^2}{\sqrt{3}} \right)(1 + g_2(y_1)). \]

Aim: Find the proper function of \( g_1, g_2, \) in order to

- Derive the same effective scalar potential in both \((y_1, y_2)\) and \((T, \varphi)\) basis.
- Conserve the transformation laws for the \(\text{SU}(2,1)/\text{SU}(2) \times \text{U}(1)\).
- Have an inflection point in the effective scalar potential.
- Explain the production of PBHs & GWs.
Superpotentials

\[ W_1 = \left( \frac{\hat{\mu}}{2} \left( y_1^2 + \frac{y_1 y_2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \lambda \frac{y_1^3}{3} \right) \left( 1 + e^{-b_1 y_1^2} (c_1 y_1^2 + c_2 y_1^4) \right) \]

\[ W_2 = m \left( - y_1 y_2 + \frac{y_2 y_1^2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \left( 1 + c_3 e^{-b_2 y_1^2} y_1^2 \right) \]
Modifying the Kinetic Term

It is possible to achieve enhancement in scalar power spectrum by modifying the Kähler potential.

Two More Schemes for PBHs and GWs:

\[ K_1 = -3 \ln \left( T + \bar{T} - \frac{\varphi \bar{\varphi}}{3} + ce^{-b_3(\varphi + \bar{\varphi})^2(\varphi + \bar{\varphi})^4} \right) \quad (10) \]

\[ W_{WZ} = \frac{\hat{\mu}}{2} \varphi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{3} \varphi^3 \quad "Wess-Zumino superpotential" \]

\[ K_2 = -3 \ln \left( T + \bar{T} - \frac{\varphi \bar{\varphi}}{3} + F(T + \bar{T}, \varphi + \bar{\varphi}) \right) \quad (11) \]

\[ W_C = \sqrt{3} m \varphi \left( T - \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad "Cecotti superpotential" \]
Proposed models with an inflection point

- We have four district schemes in order to have an inflection point in effective scalar potential, which produces PBHs & GWs:
  - Two by modifying superpotential and conserve the transformation laws of $\text{SU}(2,1)/\text{SU}(2) \times \text{U}(1)$ symmetry.
  - Two by modifying Kähler potential and break $\text{SU}(2,1)/\text{SU}(2) \times \text{U}(1)$ symmetry.

- All models are in complete consistence with Planck constraints.
1 Introduction-Motivation

2 Theory

3 Evaluation of power spectrum

4 Generation of Primordial Black Holes

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6 Fine-tuning

7 Conclusions-Perspectives
Scalar Power Spectrum

The equation of motion of the inflaton:

\[ \chi'' + 3\chi' - \frac{1}{2} \chi'^3 + \left(3 - \frac{1}{2} \chi'^2\right) \frac{d\ln V(\chi)}{d\chi} = 0. \]  

(12)

Considering the perturbation of the field is given as \( \chi + \delta\chi \):

\[ \delta\chi'' = - \left(3 - \frac{1}{2} \chi'^2\right) \delta\chi' - \frac{1}{H^2} \frac{d^2V}{d\chi^2} \delta\chi - \frac{k^2}{a^2H^2} \delta\chi + 4\psi' \chi' - \frac{2\psi}{H^2} \frac{dV}{d\chi}. \]  

(13)

The Bardeen potential \( \psi \) is considered by the equation:

\[ \psi'' = - \left(7 - \frac{1}{2} \chi'^2\right) \psi' - \left(2 \frac{V}{H^2} + \frac{k^2}{a^2H^2}\right) \psi - \frac{1}{H^2} \frac{dV}{d\chi} \delta\chi \]  

(14)

where with primes we denote the derivative in efold time, \( k \) is the comoving wavenumber and \( H \) is the Hubble parameter.

The power spectrum :

\[ P_R = \frac{k^3}{2\pi^2} |R_k|^2, \]  

(15)

where \( R_k \) is the comoving curvature perturbation:

\[ R_k = \psi + \frac{\delta\phi}{\phi'}. \]
Results

The power spectra for the cases of $W_1$ & $W_2$ (modifying superpotential), $K_1$ & $K_2$ (modifying Kähler potential):

We notice that the scalar power spectrum has a significant enhancement due to inflection point.
1 Introduction-Motivation

2 Theory

3 Evaluation of power spectrum

4 **Generation of Primordial Black Holes**

5 Generation of Gravitational Waves

6 Fine-tuning

7 Conclusions-Perspectives
Evaluating the production of PBHs

The present abundance of PBH is given by the integral:

\[ f_{PBH} = \int d \ln M \frac{\Omega_{PBH}}{\Omega_{DM}} \]

\[ \frac{\Omega_{PBH}}{\Omega_{DM}} = \frac{\beta(M_{PBH}(k)) \left( \frac{\gamma}{0.2} \right)^{3/2} \left( \frac{g}{106.75} \right)^{-1/4} \left( \frac{M_{PBH}(k)}{10^{-18} \ g} \right)^{-1/2}}{8 \times 10^{-16}} \]

where \( \beta \) is the mass fraction of PBHs. \( \gamma \) is the equation of state (in radiation dominated epoch is \( \gamma = 1/3 \)) and \( \tilde{W} \) is a window function. We will use the Gaussian distribution for this function.

The mass is given as a function of \( k \) mode:

\[ M_{PBH}(k) = 10^{18} \left( \frac{\gamma}{0.2} \right) \left( \frac{g}{106.75} \right)^{-1/6} \left( \frac{k}{7 \times 10^{13} \ Mpc^{-1}} \right)^{-2} \]

The mass fraction \( \beta_{PS} \) is given by:

\[ \beta_{PS}(M_{PBH}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2(M)} \int_{\delta_c}^{\infty} d\delta \ e^{-\frac{\delta^2}{2\sigma^2(M)}} = \Gamma \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\delta^2_c}{2\sigma^2} \right) \]

where the variance of curvature perturbation \( \sigma \) is related to the power spectrum:

\[ \sigma^2(M_{PBH}(k)) = \frac{4(1+\omega)^2}{(5+3\omega)^2} \int \frac{dk'}{k'} \left( \frac{k'}{k} \right)^4 P_R(k') \tilde{W}^2 \left( \frac{k'}{k} \right) \]

where \( \omega \) is the equation of state (in radiation dominated epoch is \( \omega = 1/3 \)) and \( \tilde{W} \) is a window function. We will use the Gaussian distribution for this function.
The fractional abundance of PBH for the cases of $W_1$ & $W_2$ and $K_1$ & $K_2$. 
The energy density of the GWs in terms of scalar power spectrum is given:

$$
\Omega_{GW}(k) = \frac{\Omega_r}{36} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{1}{d^2} \frac{1}{s^2 + d^2} \left[ (s^2 - 1/3)(d^2 - 1/3) \right]^2 \times P_R(kx)P_R(ky)(l_c^2 + l_s^2) $$

where the radiation density $\Omega_r \approx 8.6 \times 10^5$.

The variables $x$ and $y$ are:

$$
x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (s + d), \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (s - d).
$$

Finally, the functions $l_c$ and $l_s$ are given:

$$
l_c = -36\pi \frac{(s^2 + d^2 - 2)^2}{(s^2 - d^2)^3} \theta(s - 1)
$$

$$
l_s = -36 \frac{(s^2 + d^2 - 2)^2}{(s^2 - d^2)^2} \left[ \frac{(s^2 + d^2 - 2)}{(s^2 - d^2)} \log \left| \frac{d^2 - 1}{s^2 - 1} \right| + 2 \right]
$$
The energy density of GWs for the cases of $W_1$ & $W_2$ (modifying superpotential) and for the case of $K_1$ & $K_2$ (modifying Kähler potential):
Introduction-Motivation

Theory

Evaluation of power spectrum

Generation of Primordial Black Holes

Generation of Gravitational Waves

Fine-tuning

Conclusions-Perspectives
Fine-tuning in case of study the PBHs production

The parameter $b_i$ demands fine-tuning in order to achieve the proper enhancement in power spectrum.

We evaluate the parameter $\Delta_b$, which is the maximum value of the following logarithmic derivative:

$$\Delta_b = \max \left| \frac{\partial \ln(P_{R_{PEAK}})}{\partial \ln(b_i)} \right|$$

(22)

In case of study PBHs we find $\Delta_b \approx 10^6$. 
Fine-tuning in case of study the GWs production

The amount of fine-tuning in case of study GWs is decreased as a result that the value of the power spectrum’s peak should not be at least $\mathcal{O}(10^{-2})$.

![Graph showing the power spectrum's peak for different cases](image)

| case | $(\Delta_b)_{PBHs}$ | $(\Delta_b)_{GWs}$ | $(\Delta_b)_{GWs}$ |
|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| $W_1$ | $7.9 \times 10^5$ | $7.8 \times 10^4$ | $3.5 \times 10^3$ |
| $W_2$ | $9.8 \times 10^5$ | $1.7 \times 10^5$ | $3.6 \times 10^3$ |
| $K_1$ | $1.6 \times 10^5$ | $8.8 \times 10^3$ | $8.5 \times 10^2$ |
| $K_2$ | $4.2 \times 10^6$ | $5.8 \times 10^5$ | $5.6 \times 10^4$ |
1 Introduction-Motivation
2 Theory
3 Evaluation of power spectrum
4 Generation of Primordial Black Holes
5 Generation of Gravitational Waves
6 Fine-tuning
7 Conclusions-Perspectives
Conclusions:

- We provided a class of scalar potentials in order to generate PBHs & GWs which is derived by no-scale supergravity.
- We evaluated the production of PBHs in order to explain the dark matter in the Universe.
- We evaluated the abundances of GWs by using the scalar power spectra.
- We discussed the issue of fine-tuning of the parameters.

Perspectives:

The apparent drawback of such models is that fine-tuning is required, in order to achieve the desirable peaks in the power spectrum. One can move to the other theoretical approaches, which seem more natural and perform again the study in PBHs & GWs. We refer some of these theoretical approaches:

- A sharp feature in the effective scalar potential.
- Two fields models.
Thank you!