

Hiroko Niikura

Constraints on PBH with dense-cadence HSC observation of M31

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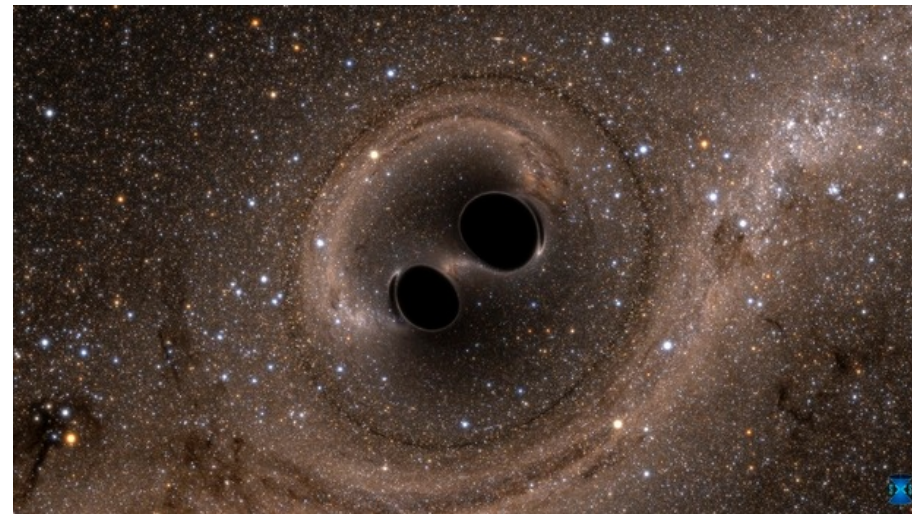
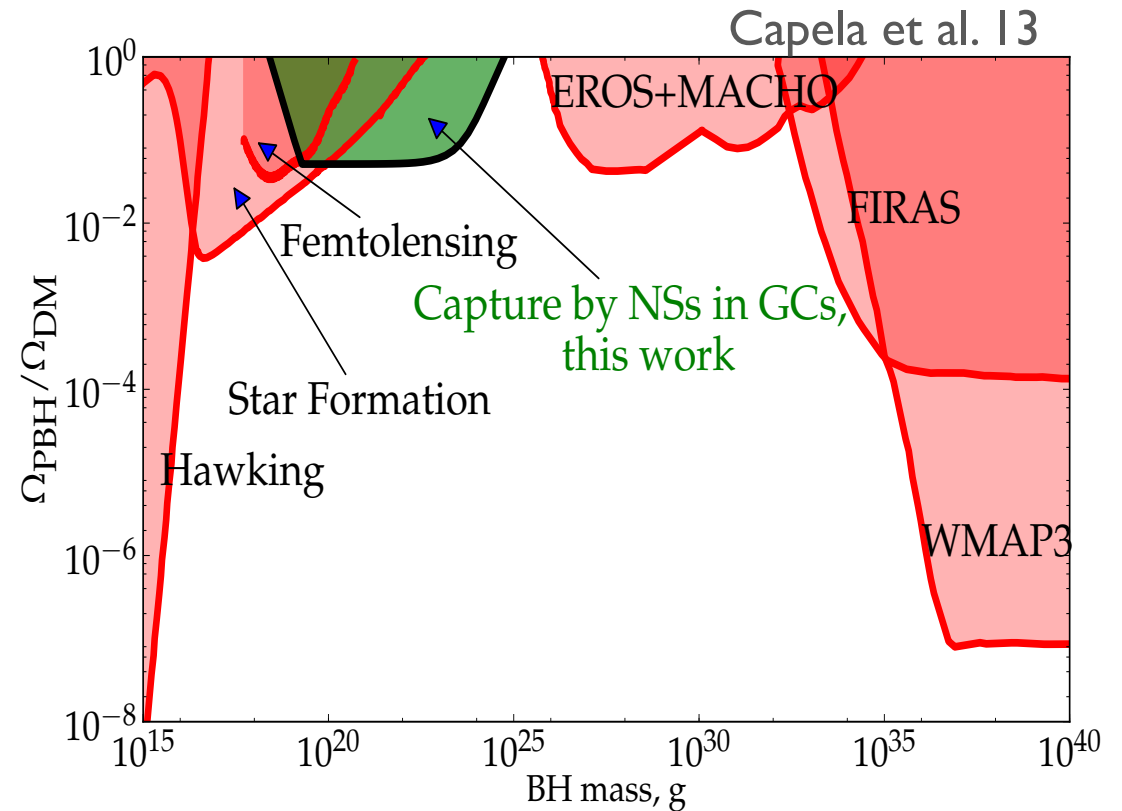
Andromeda Galaxy (M31)



- In the northern hemisphere (not accessible from DES, LSST)
- Large spiral galaxy
- HSC FoV ~ entire M31
- $\sim 770\text{kpc}$ ($\mu \sim 24.4$), reachable distance (not too far)!

Primordial Black Hole (PBH)

- Dark matter needed
- Can be formed in the early universe
- One of viable candidates of CDM (based on a minimum assumption, from Standard Model particles in principle)
- Progenitor of LIGO GW binary BHs? (Sasaki, Suyama, Tanaka & Yokoyama, PRL 2016; Bird et al. 16)



$$M_{\text{PBH}} \sim 10^{24} \text{g} \sim M_H @ T \sim 10^{10} \text{ GeV}$$

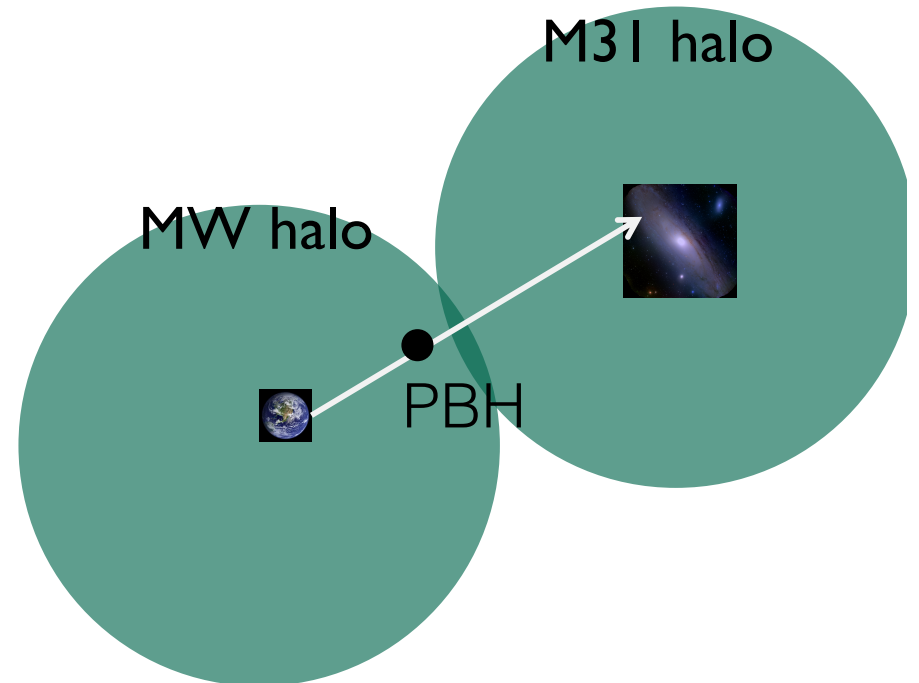
probing PBHs with lensing

- If PBHs are (a part of) dark matter, they should exist in between the Earth and M31 (huge volume!)
- PBHs cause microlensing magnification on stars in M31
- Lensing can probe invisible
- HSC can monitor all stars in the bulge and disk regions of M31

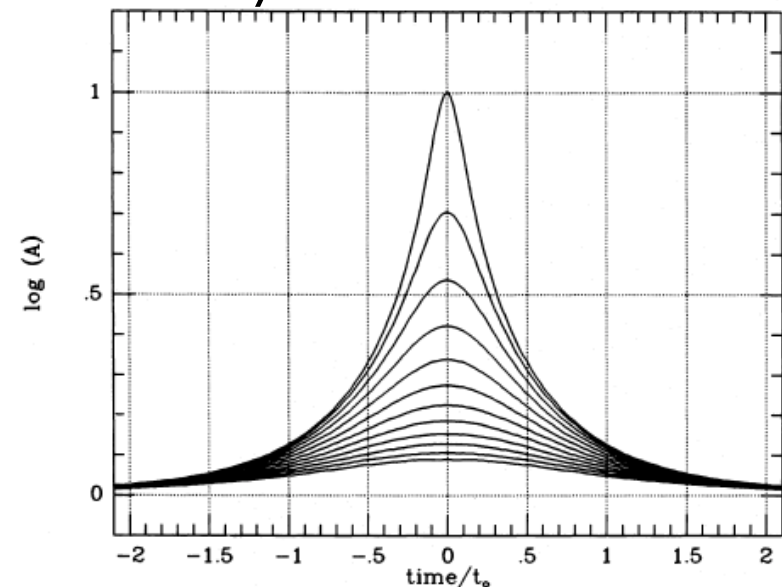


PBH microlensing on M31 star

- Lensed image can't be resolved with optical resolution ($\sim 10^{-8}$ arcsec) \Rightarrow only light curve is a signal
- So huge volume
- MW/M31 halo $\sim 10^{12}M_{\text{sun}}$ (we assumed NFW models)
- PBH has a peculiar velocity of $\sim 200\text{km/s}$

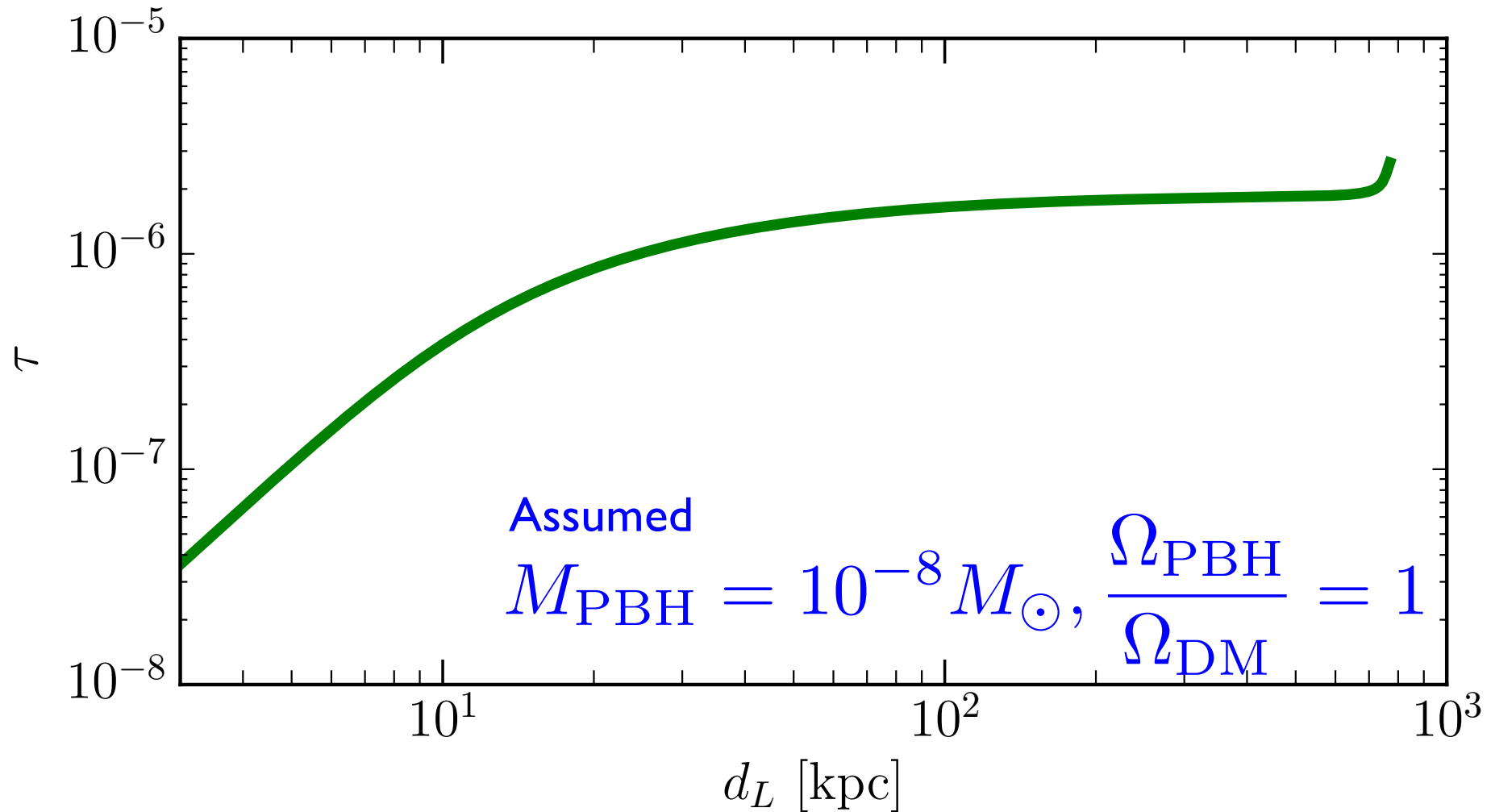


Paczynski 86



PBH microlensing on M31 star

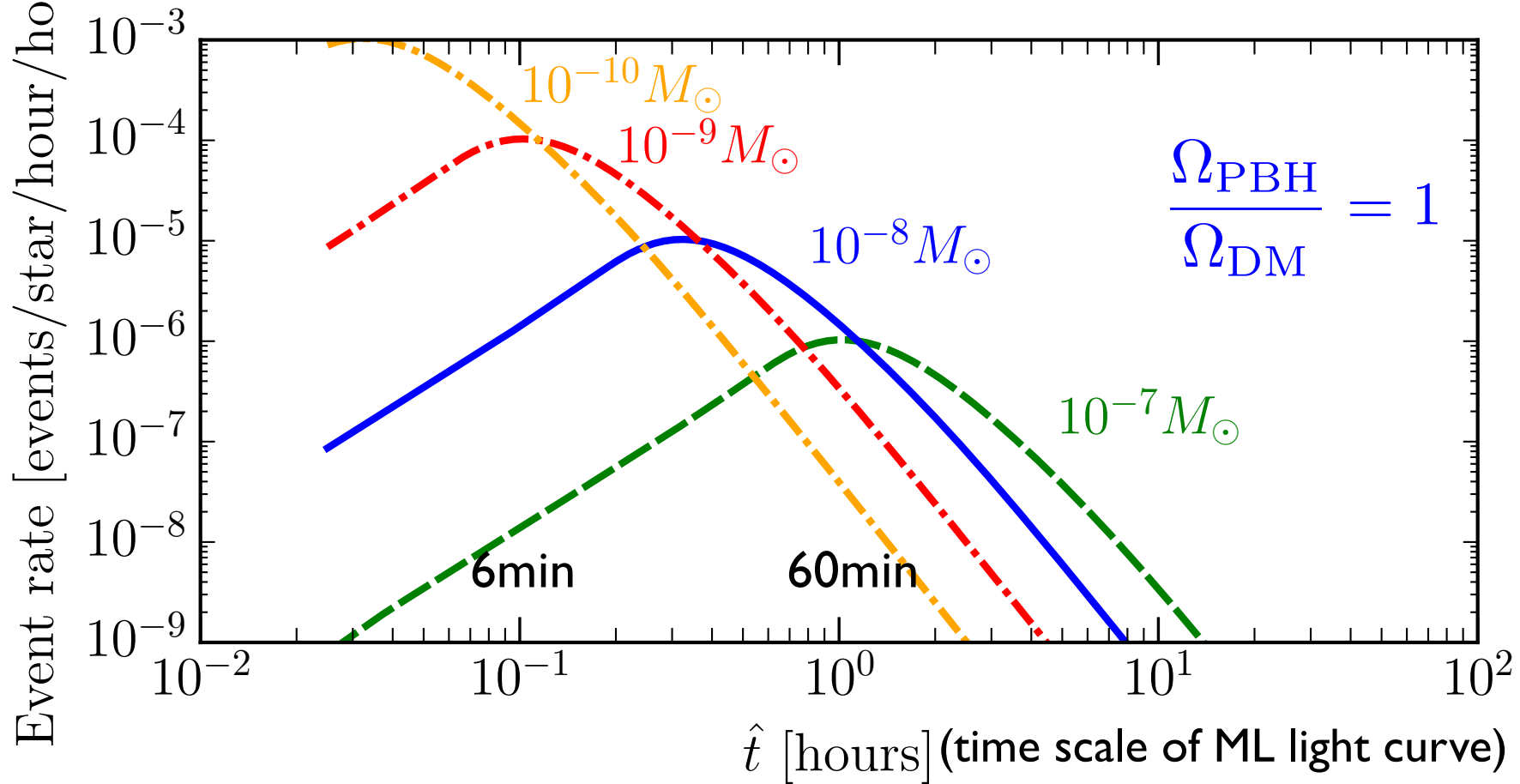
Cumulative optical depth of PBH microlensing for a **single** star in M31



If we observe **$\sim 10^6$ stars** at one time, **one star at least** should be micro-lensed if PBHs are DM

PBH microlensing event rate

$$t_E \sim \frac{d_L \theta_E}{v_{\text{PBH}}} \sim 34 \text{ min} \left(\frac{M_{\text{PBH}}}{10^{-8} M_\odot} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{d_L}{100 \text{ kpc}} \right) \left(\frac{v_{\text{PBH}}}{200 \text{ km/s}} \right)^{-1}$$



Event rate per **unit obs. time** and per **a given timescale of light curve** for **a single star** in M31



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HSC dense-cadence observation of M31 (PI Takada)

*Got this idea from conversation with Hitoshi
and Masahiro Kawasaki*

90sec exposure each (r-band)

~35sec readout

~190 exposures

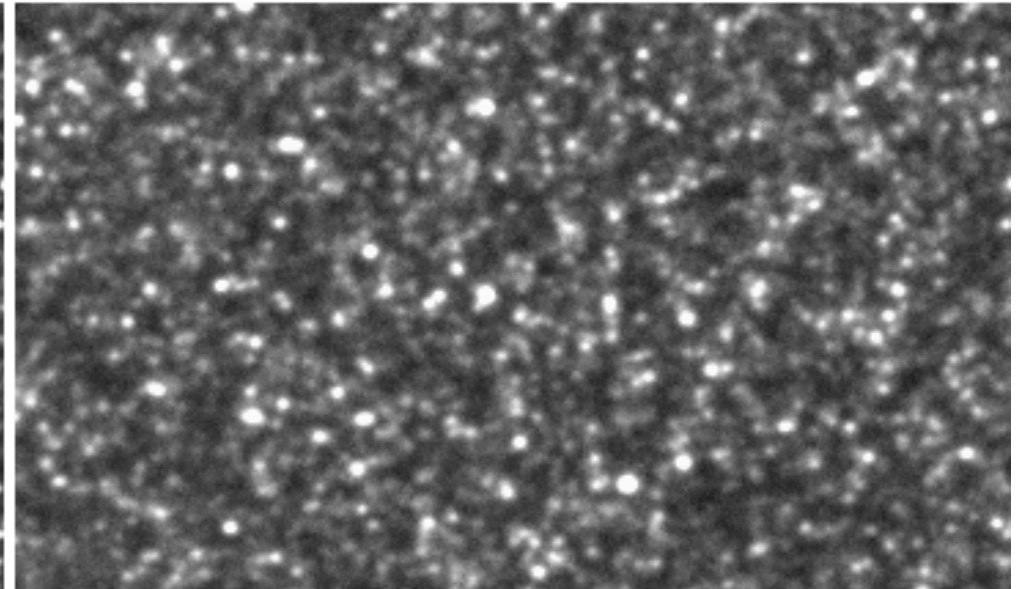
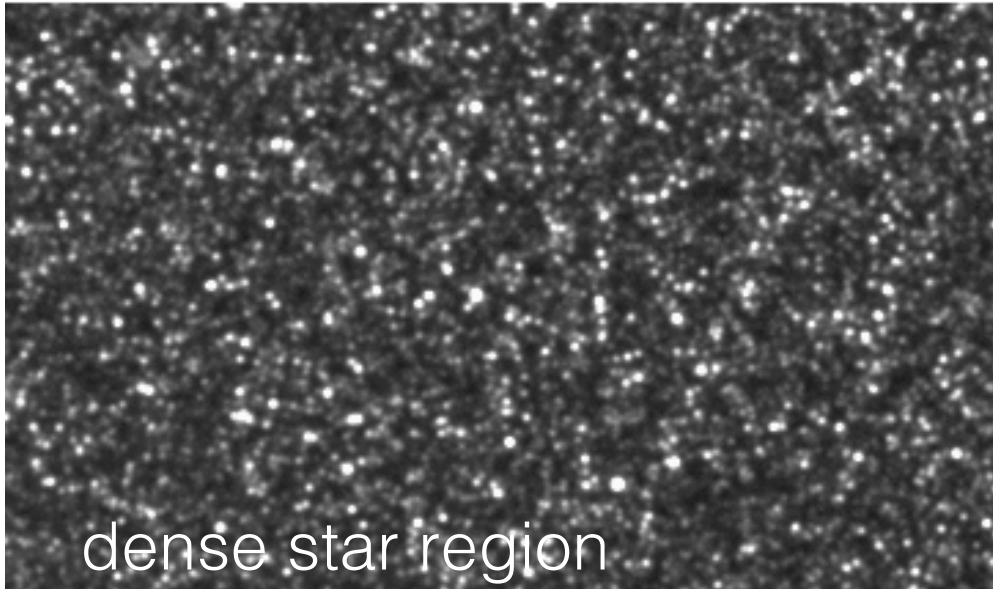
No dithering

one clear night (seeing ~0.5-0.6")

Also used g-data (from

Challenges: Pixel lensing

Fluxes from multiple stars are overlapped at each position

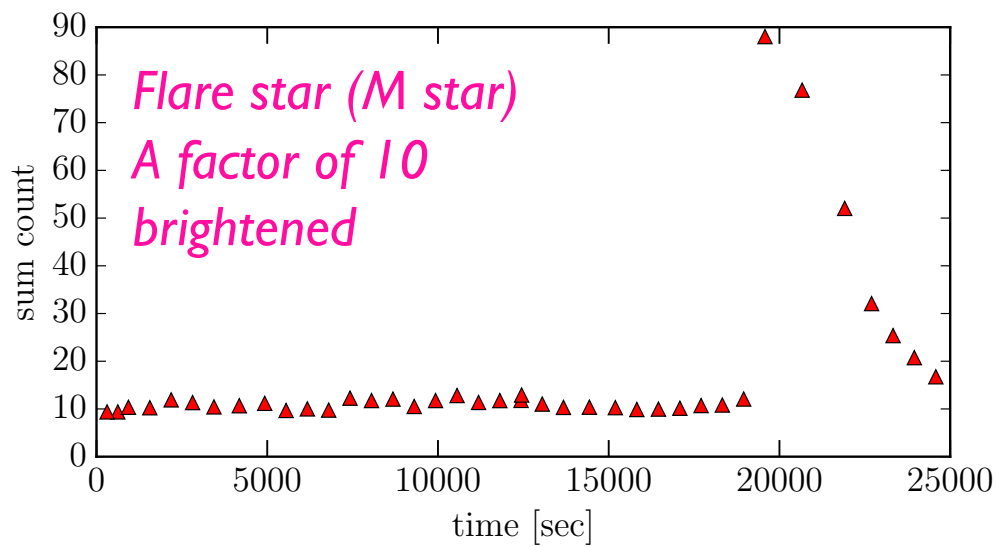
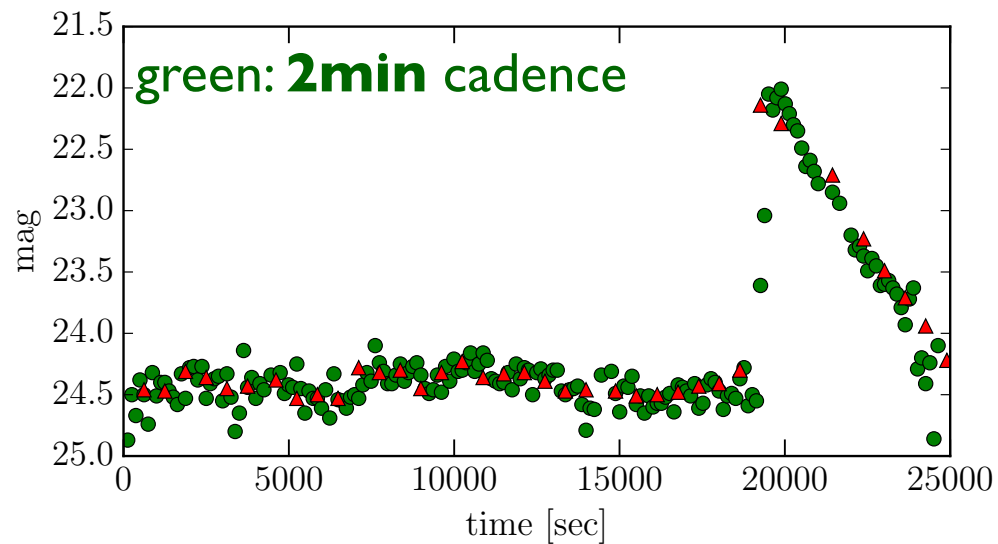
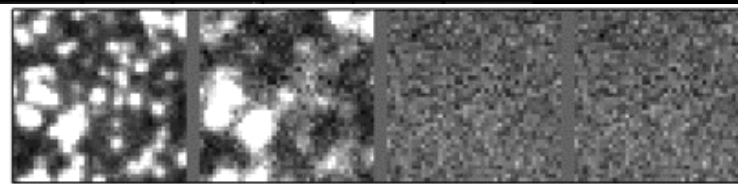
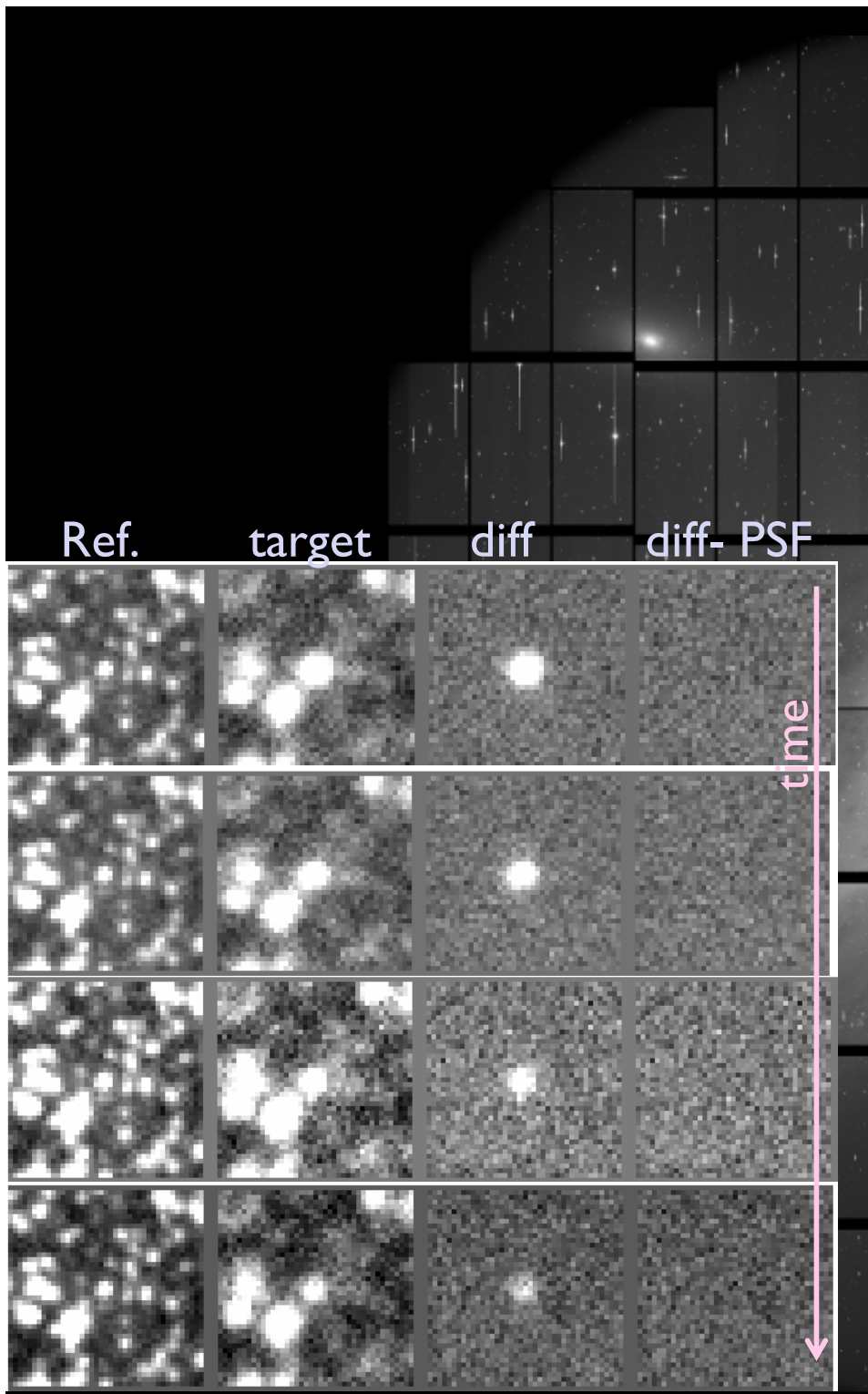


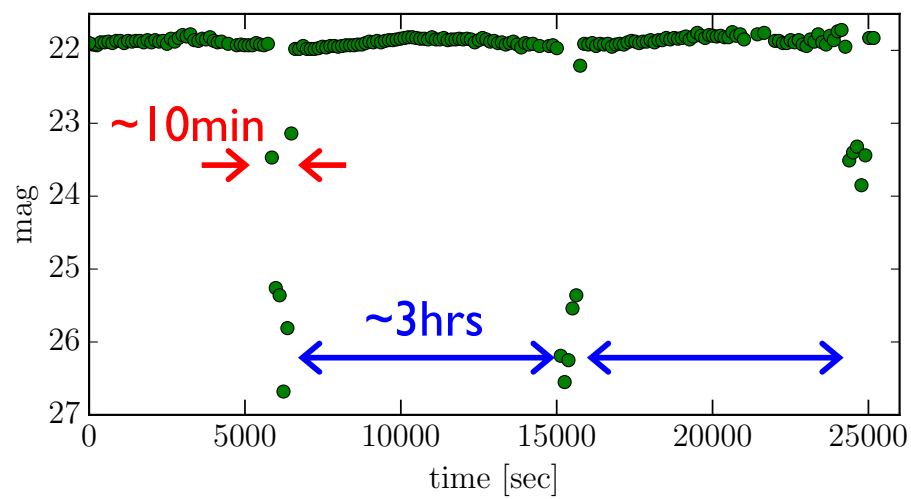
Upper left: **reference** image (0.5'')

Upper right: **target** image (0.8'')

Lower: difference image

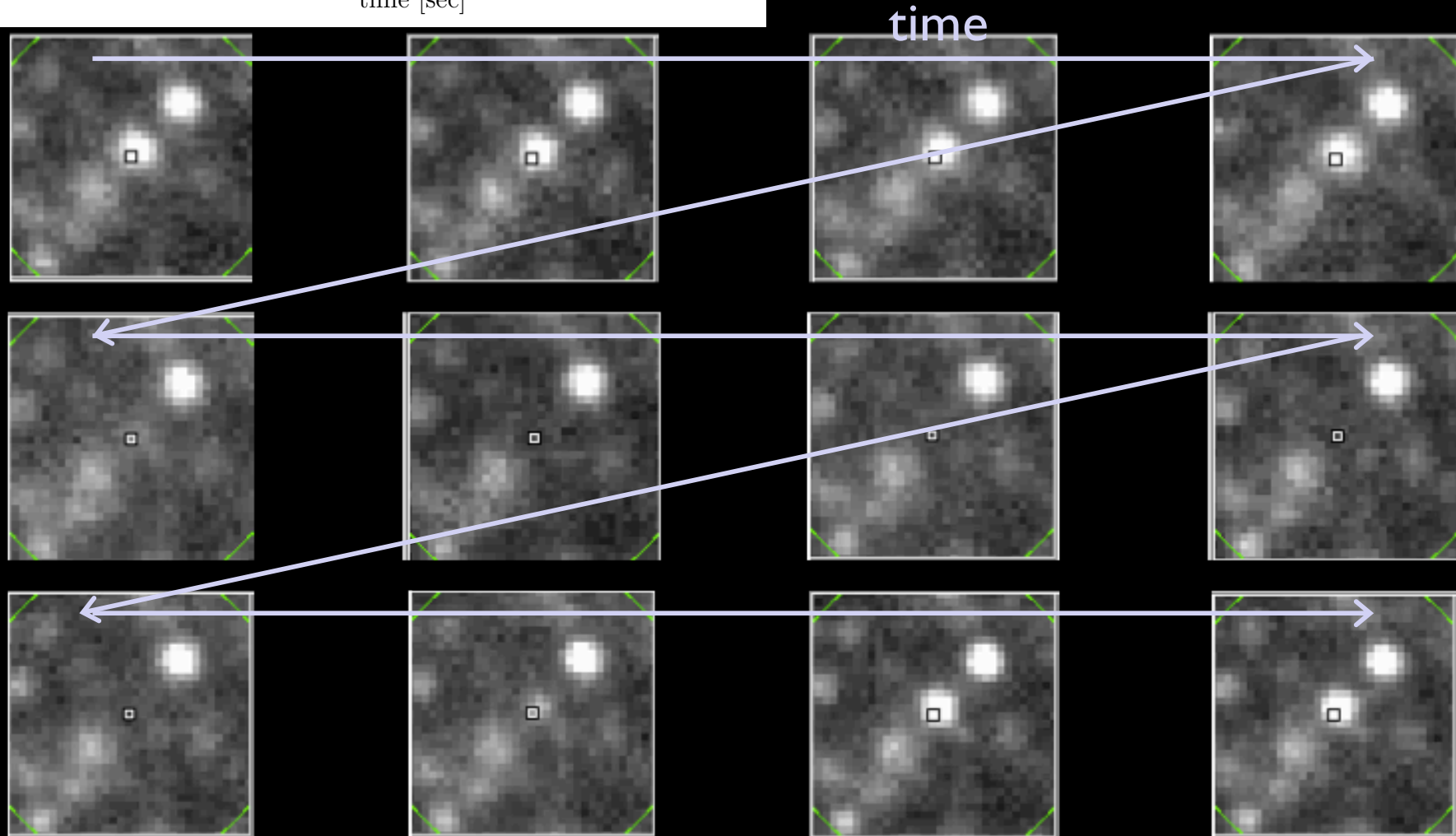
*Accurate PSF and astrometry
measurements needed.
HSC pipeline works!*



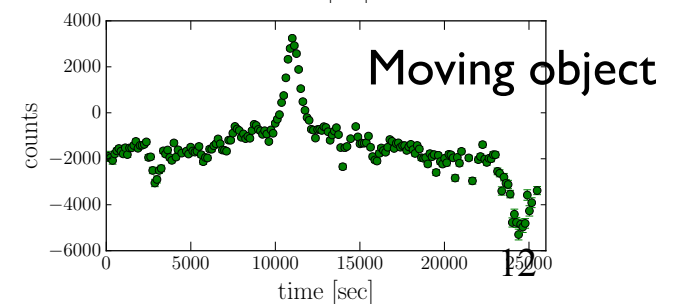
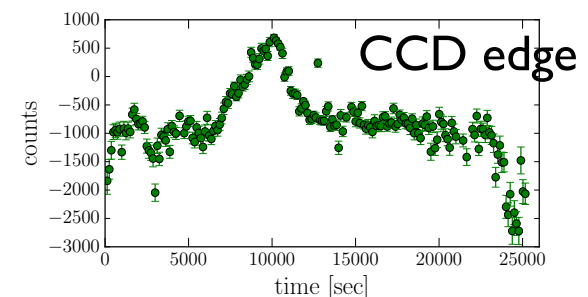
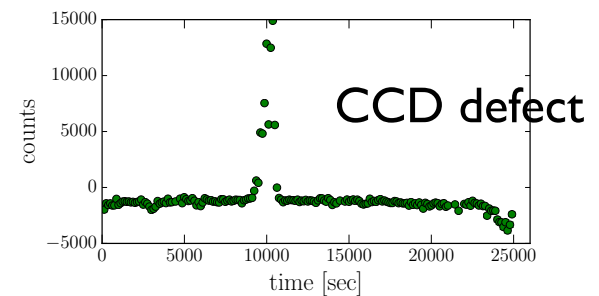
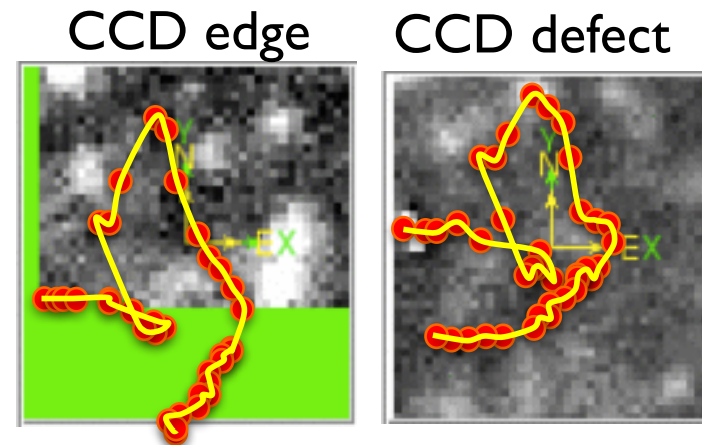
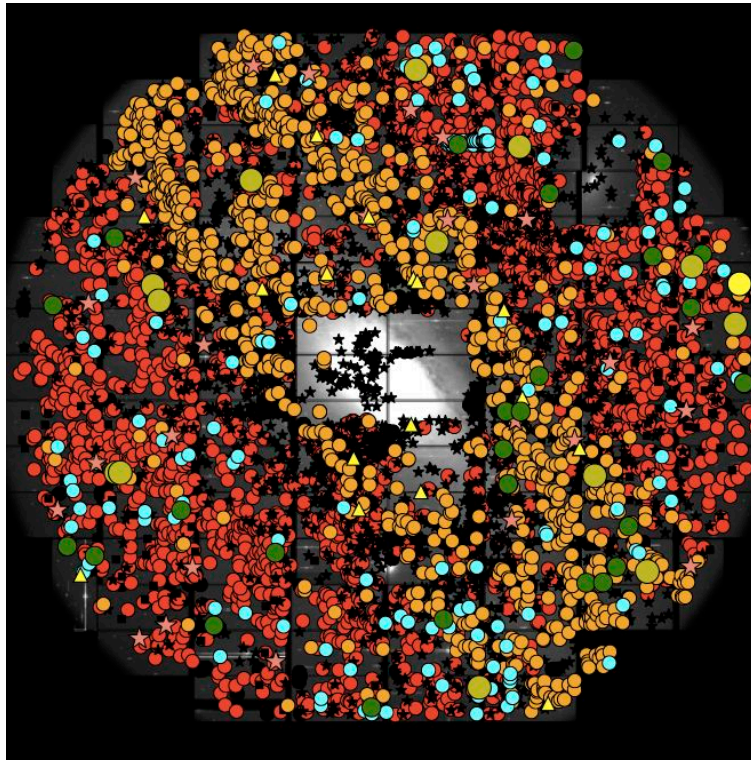


An entire star disappears for
~10min, with a 3hrs interval

WD – brown dwarf binary



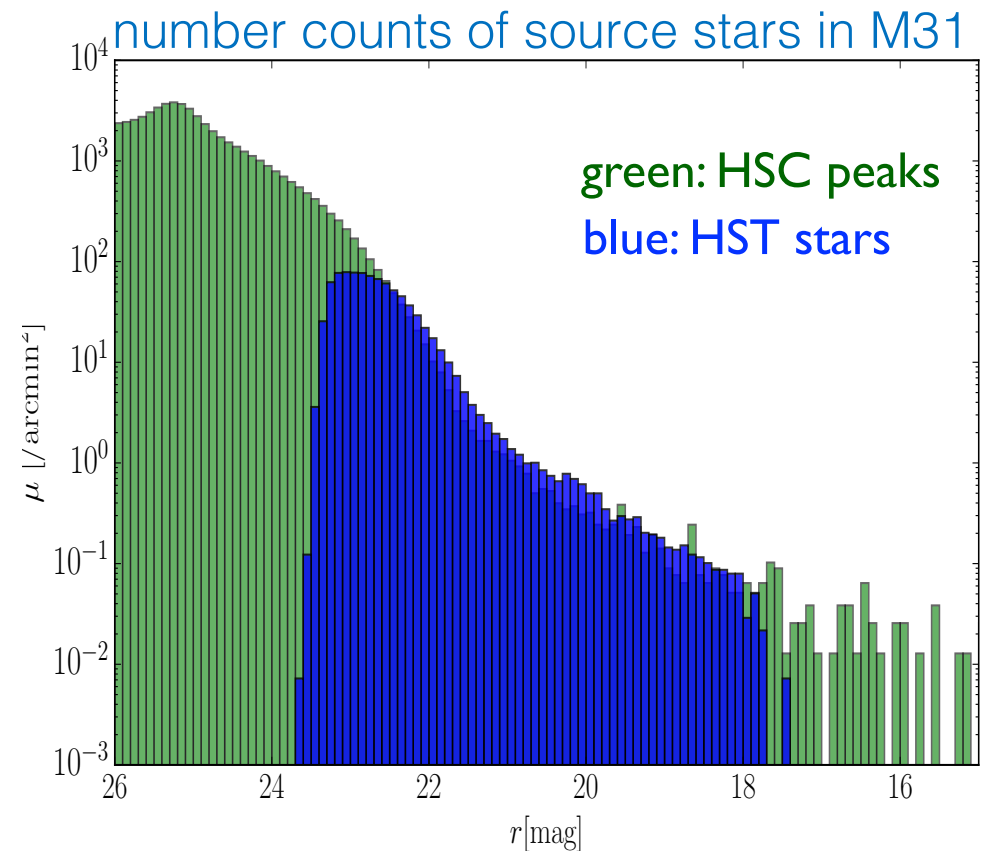
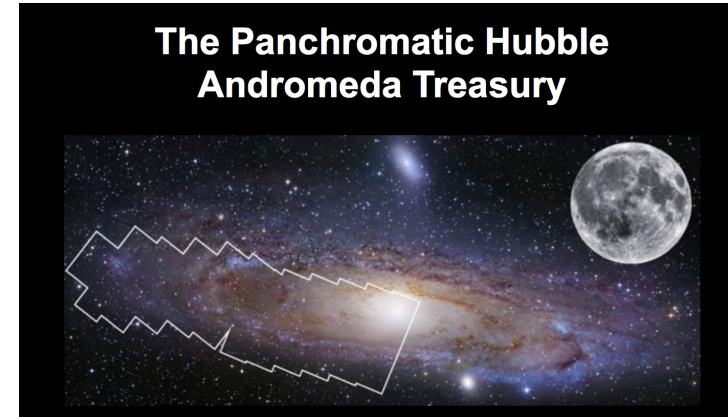
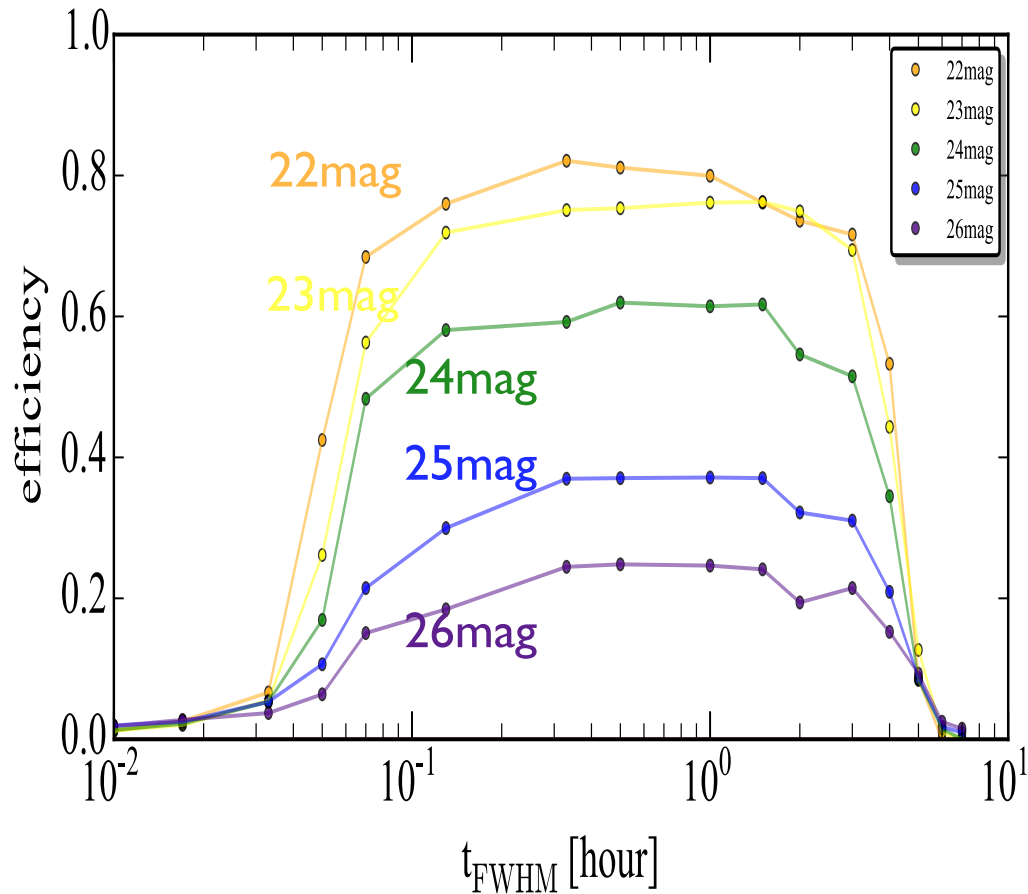
So far... no promising candidate :<



- ~10,000 candidates
- In the end, based on visual inspection
- Impose the conditions (fitting to a model microlensing light curve, ...)
- No secure candidate of PBH lensing
- PS: no contact binary of OB stars

Constraint on the PBH abundance

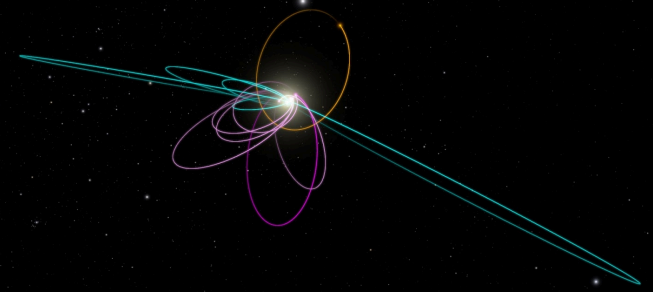
efficiency of detecting microlensing of a star in a given magnitude under our observation conditions; estimated using the simulated microlensing light curves



summary

- HSC is very powerful: ~ 1 min exposure reaches 25-26mag depth for a point source
- **Image difference technique** (already integrated in the standard HSC pipeline)
- **Tightest upper bound** on the PBH abundance: tighter than Kepler 2yrs data & now no allowed window of PBH mass
- **New opportunity for time-domain astronomy** with HSC before LSST: GW counterpart, supernovae,

HSC hunt of Planet Nine



Fumi Yoshida (PI), MT, Mike Brown, Masaomi Tanaka ...

