

Star shearing season: transient signals from black hole formation

Based on **2408.10296** (EPJC), **25XX.YYYYYY**

in collaboration with **J. Jaeckel** (U. Heidelberg), **Y. Garcia del Castillo** (New South Wales U.)

Arturo de Giorgi

PASCOS, 22nd July 2025



Where are we?

SM

Where are we?

Dark Energy

Baryogenesis

BSM

New scalars

Flavour puzzle

Cosmological Constant

Hierarchy Puzzle

SM

Higgs Potential

Neutrino Masses

Strong CP

Sterile Neutrinos

Dark Matter

Dark Photons

Axions

....

(Ultra) Light DM & Periodic Signals

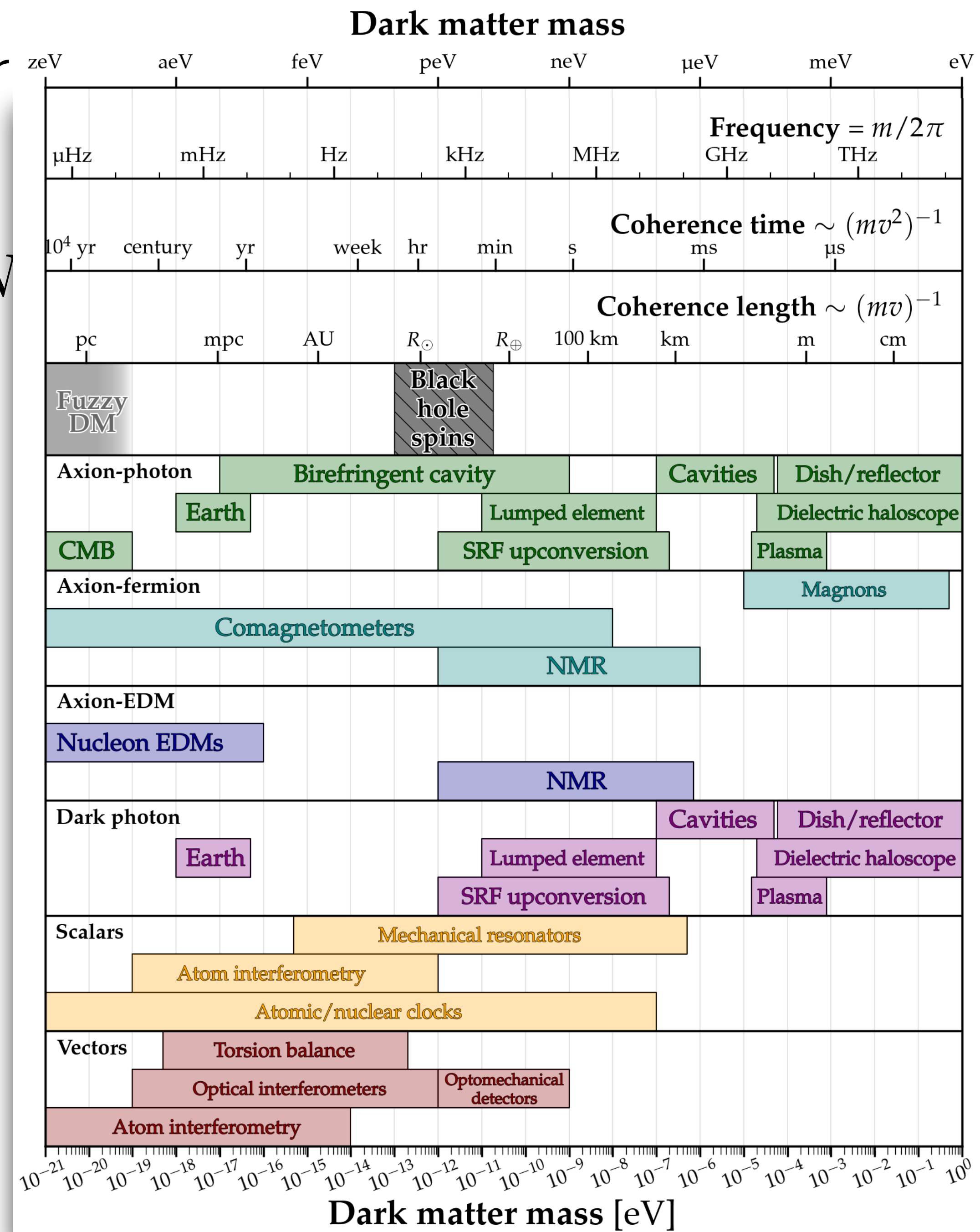
$$N_{\text{dB}} \sim \frac{\rho_{\text{DM}}}{m} \lambda_{\text{dB}}^3 \qquad \lambda_{\text{dB}} = \frac{2\pi}{mv} \qquad N_{\text{dB}} \sim \left(\frac{34 \text{ eV}}{m} \right)^4 \left(\frac{250 \text{ km/s}}{v} \right)^3$$

For $m \lesssim 30 \text{ eV}$ the field has **large occupation number**
 $\Rightarrow$ it behaves as a **classical field**

$$\phi(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2\rho_{\text{DM}}}}{m_\phi} \cos(m_\phi t)$$

(Ultr

N



$$N_{\text{dB}} \sim \left(\frac{34 \text{ eV}}{m} \right)^4 \left(\frac{250 \text{ km/s}}{v} \right)^3$$

S large occupation number

d c

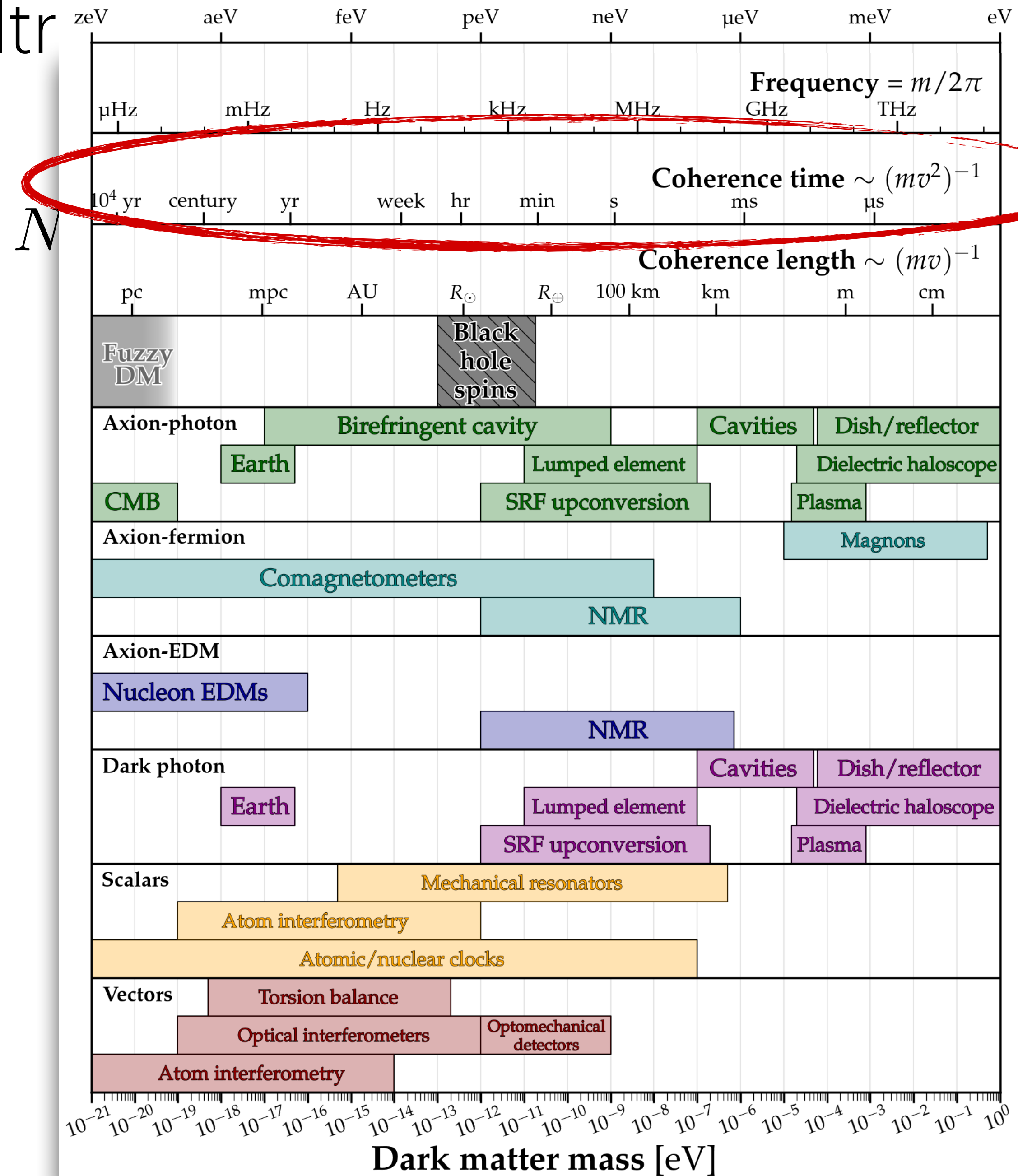
Vast research programme!

DM

ϕ

(Ultr

Dark matter mass



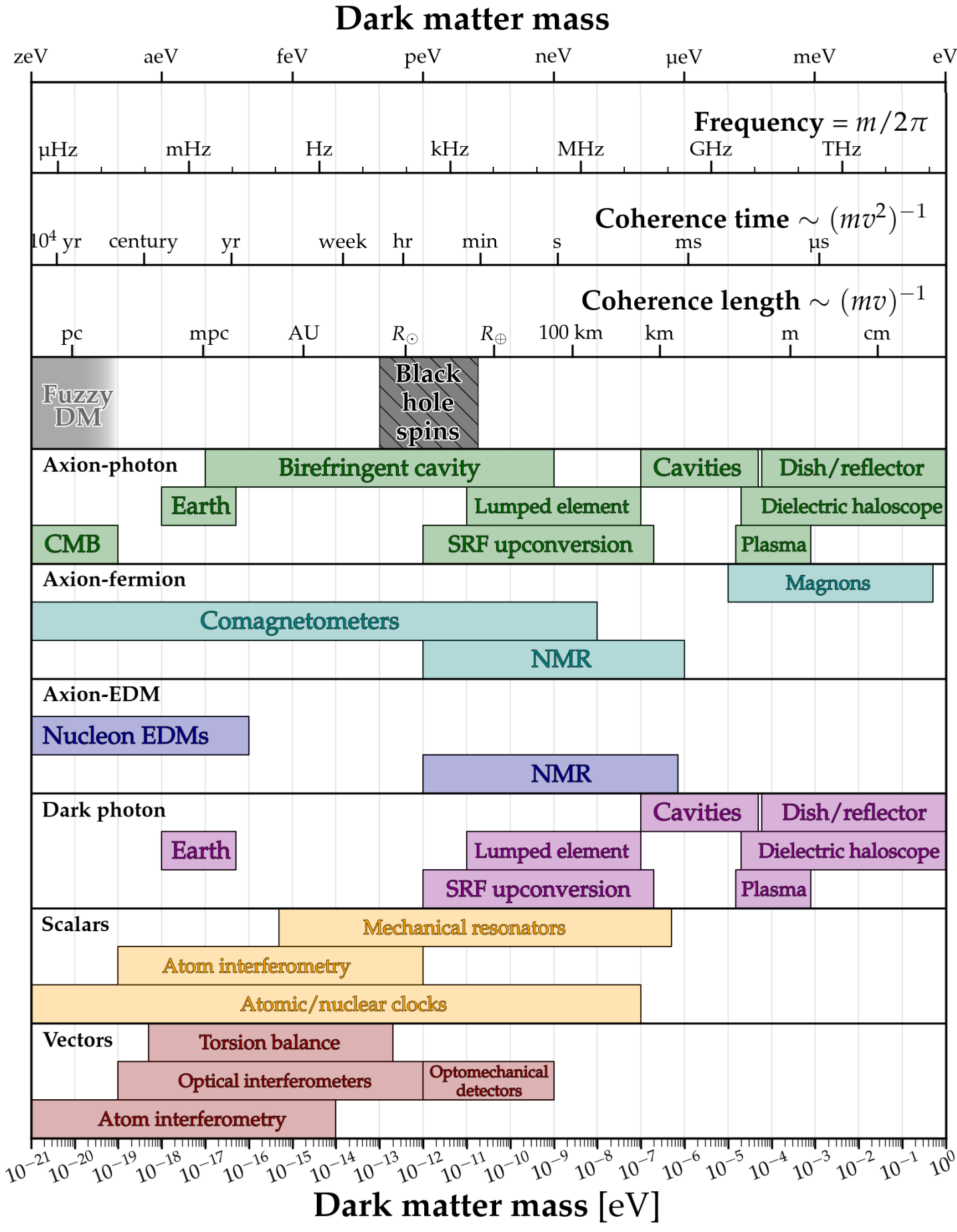
"Human" scale

$$N_{\text{dB}} \sim \left(\frac{34 \text{ eV}}{m} \right)^4 \left(\frac{250 \text{ km/s}}{v} \right)^3$$

large occupation number

Vast research programme!

Different signal for New Physics?



What if the **local** DM density is **small**?

Or what if DM is made of **several subcomponents**?

What if an ultra light scalar exists, but it is **not DM**?

...

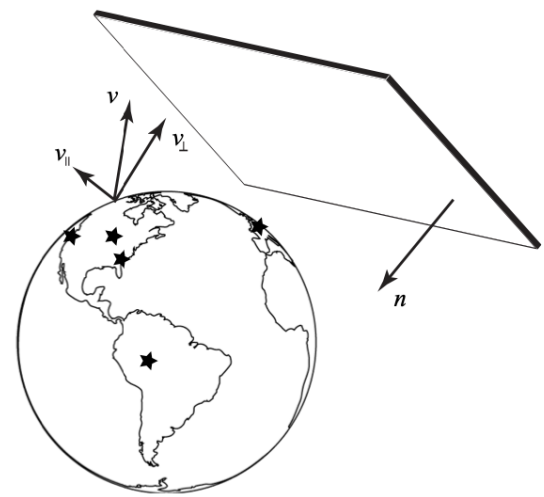
The infamous “**why not**”?

Transient Signals

Some interesting studies in the literature:
(non-exhaustive list)

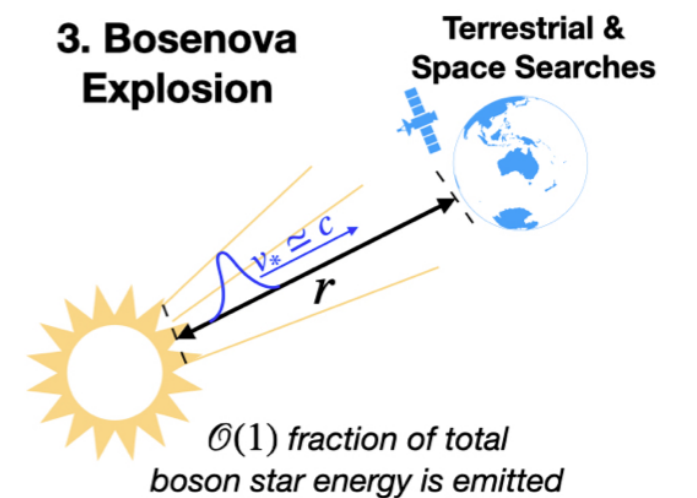
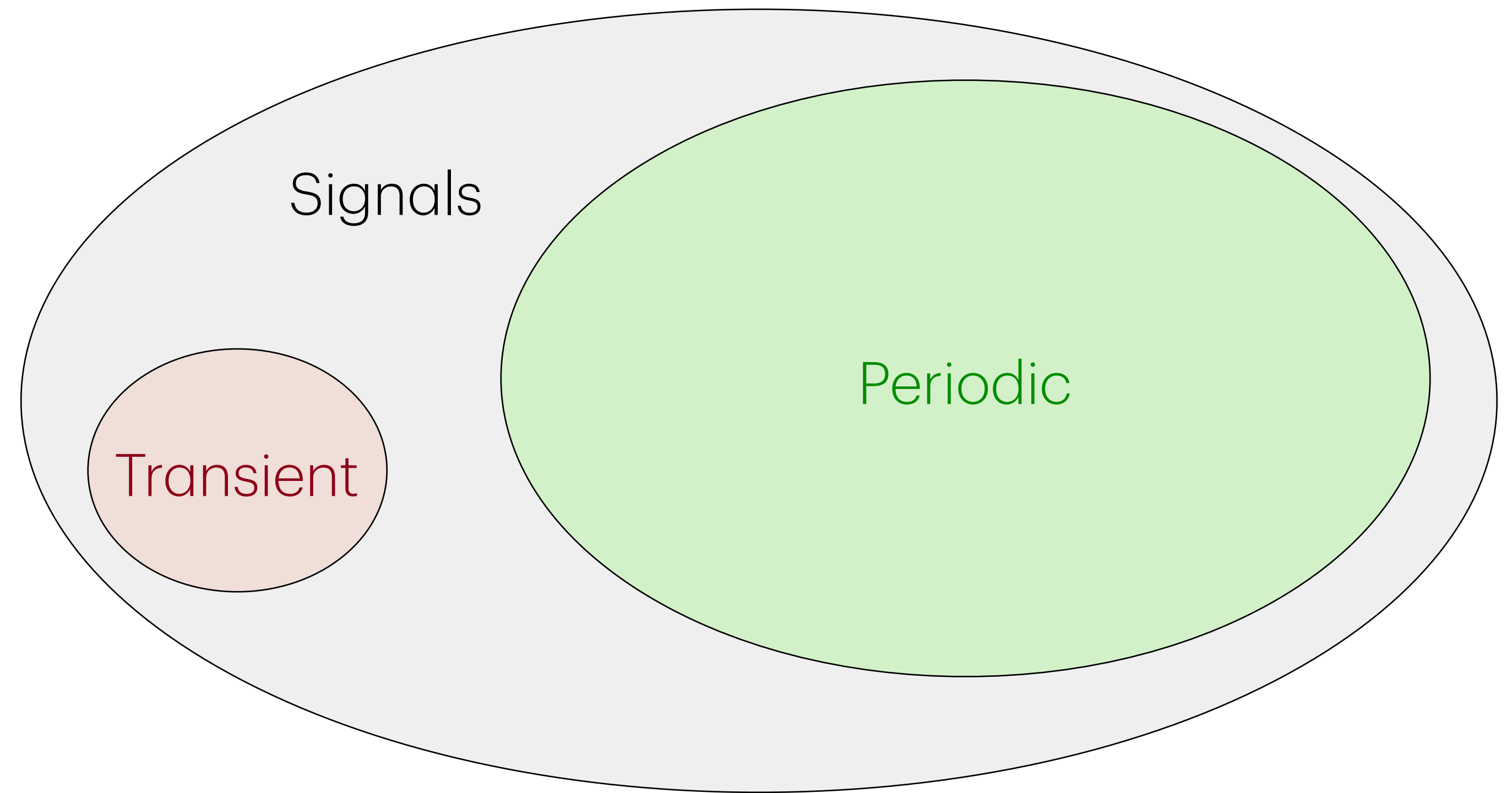
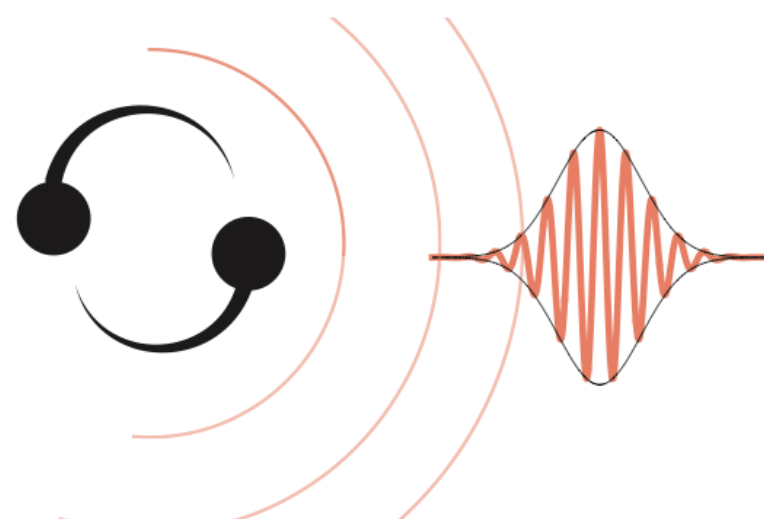
Passage of a domain wall

“How do you know if you ran through a wall?”
M. Pospelov et al. (1205.6260)



Binary mergers

“Quantum sensor networks as exotic field telescopes for multi-messenger astronomy”
C. Dailey et al. (2002.04352)



Bosenova

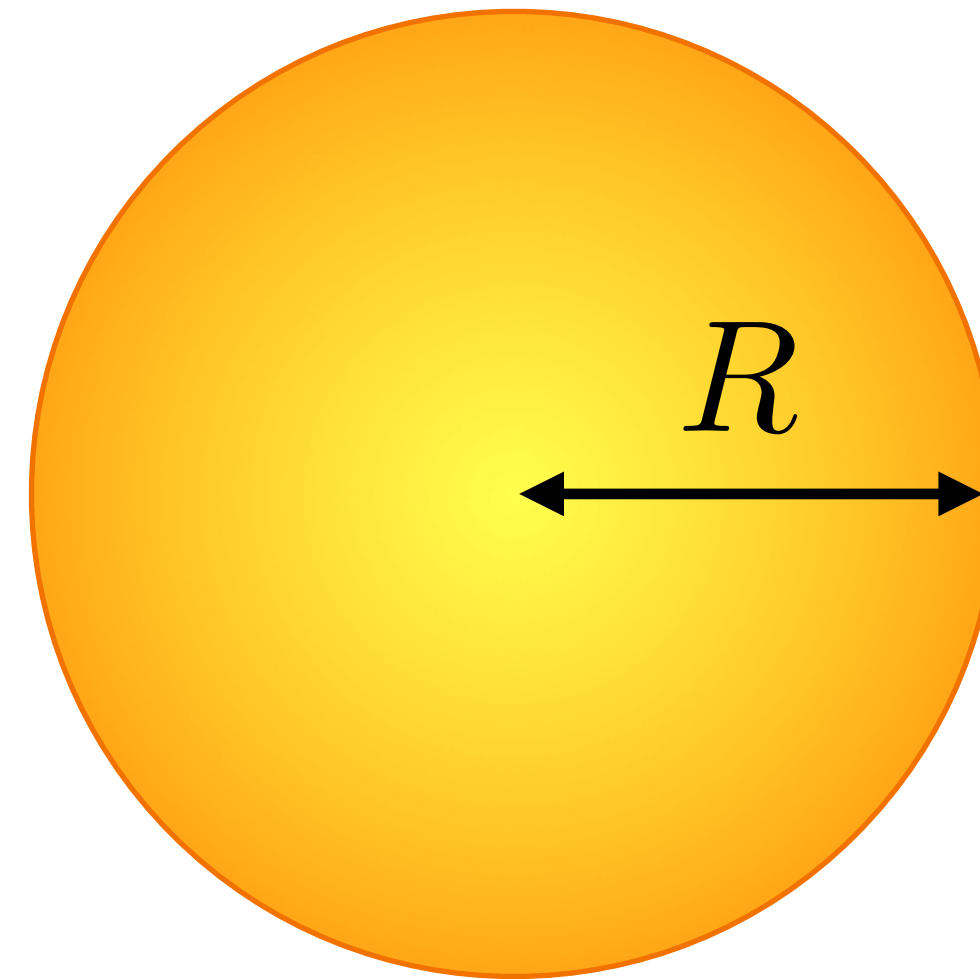
“Detection of Bosenovae with Quantum Sensors on Earth and in Space?”
J. Arakawa, V. Takhistov et al. (2306.16468)

New Mechanism

Transient Signal from BH Formation

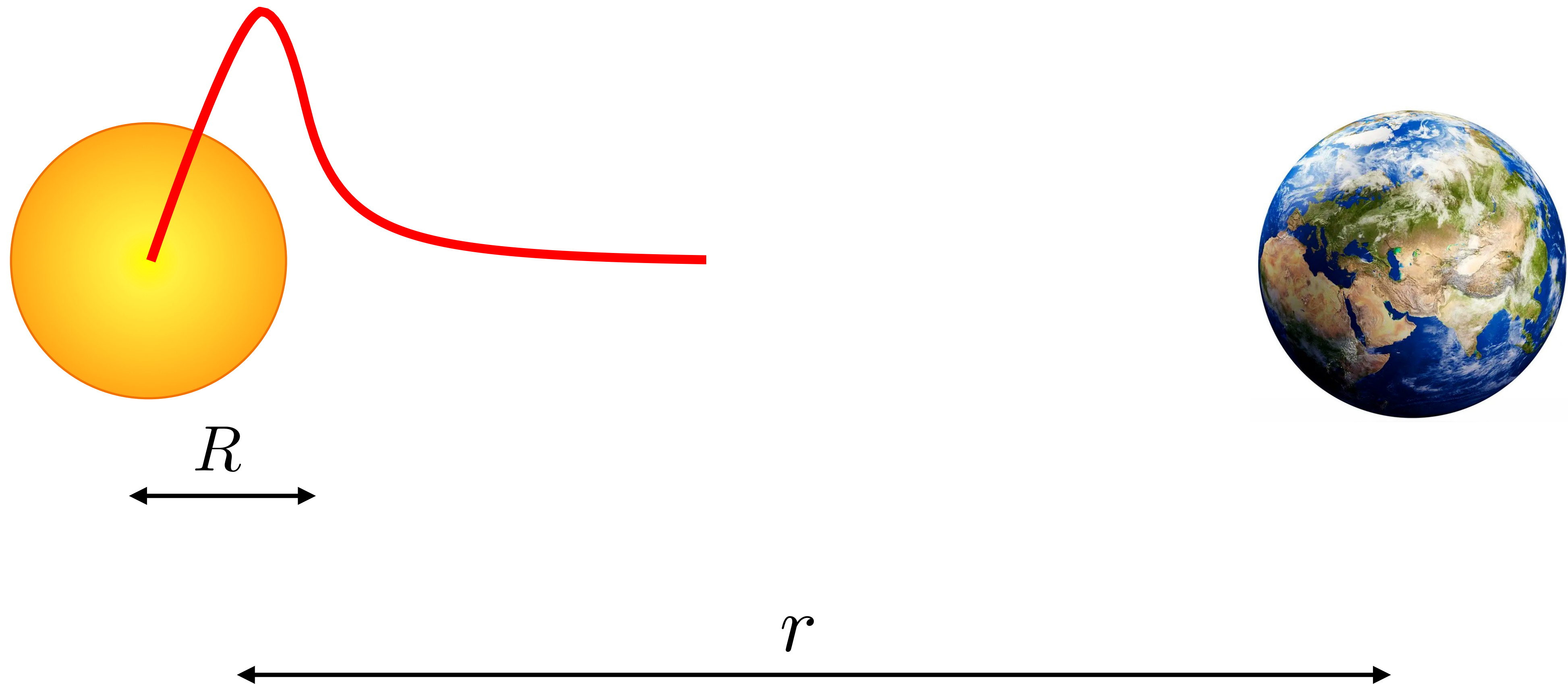
New Mechanism

Transient Signal from BH Formation

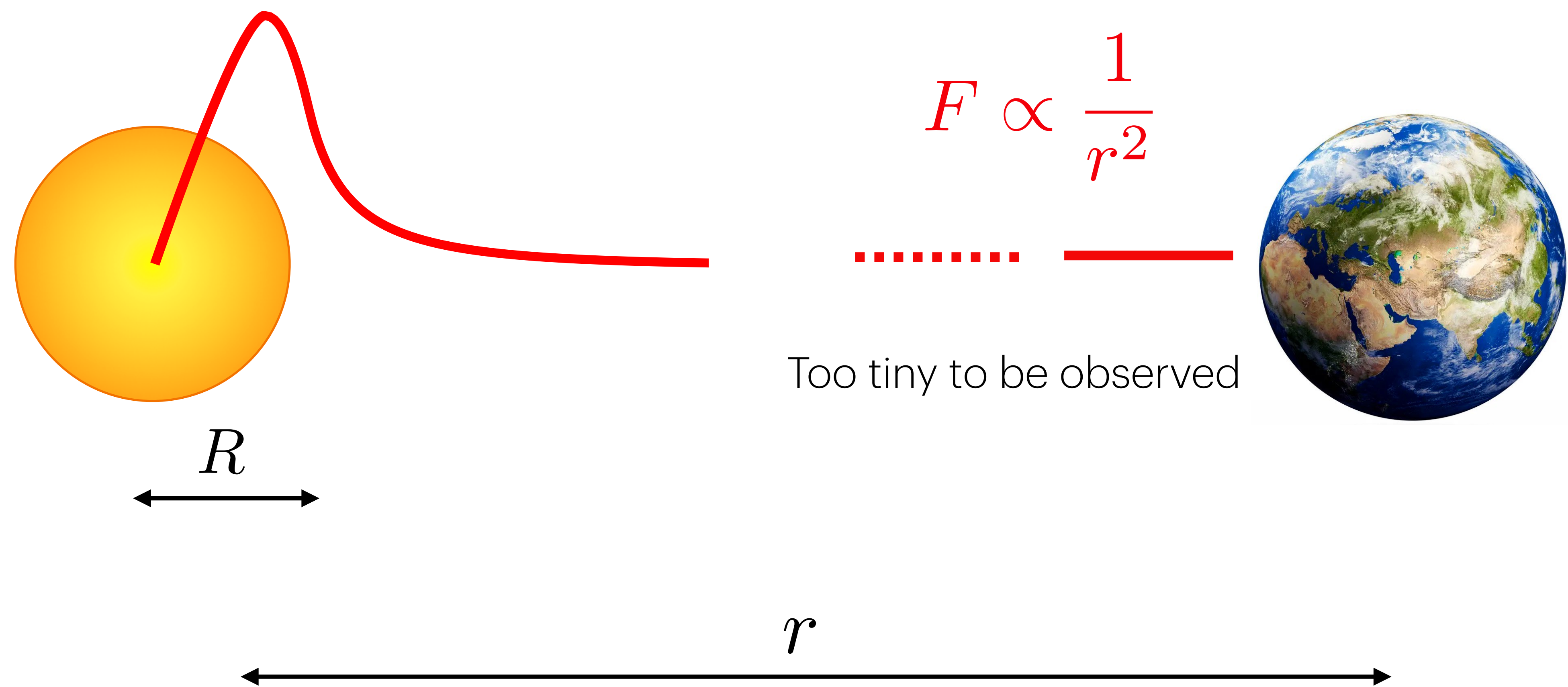


New Mechanism

Transient Signal from BH Formation

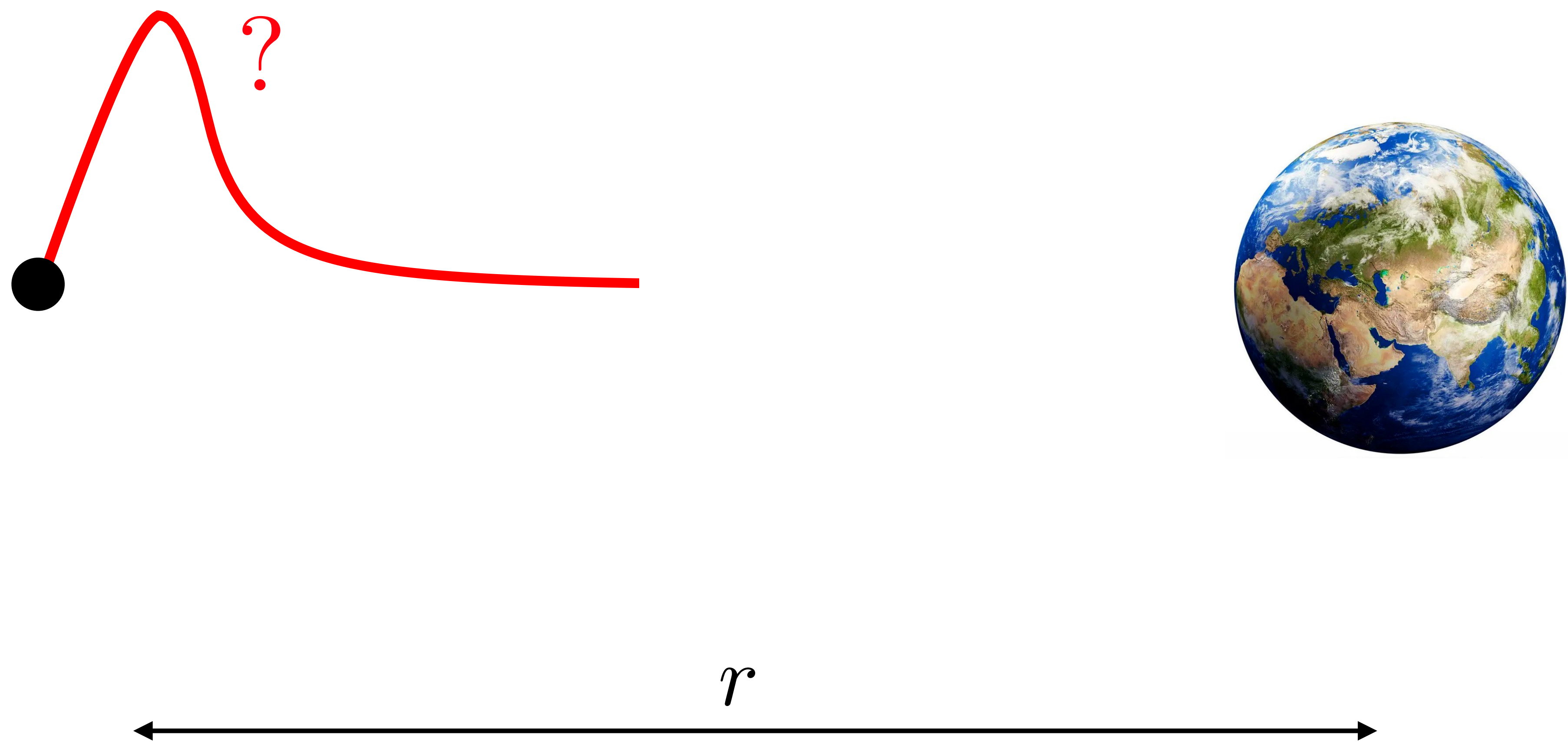


Transient Signal from BH Formation



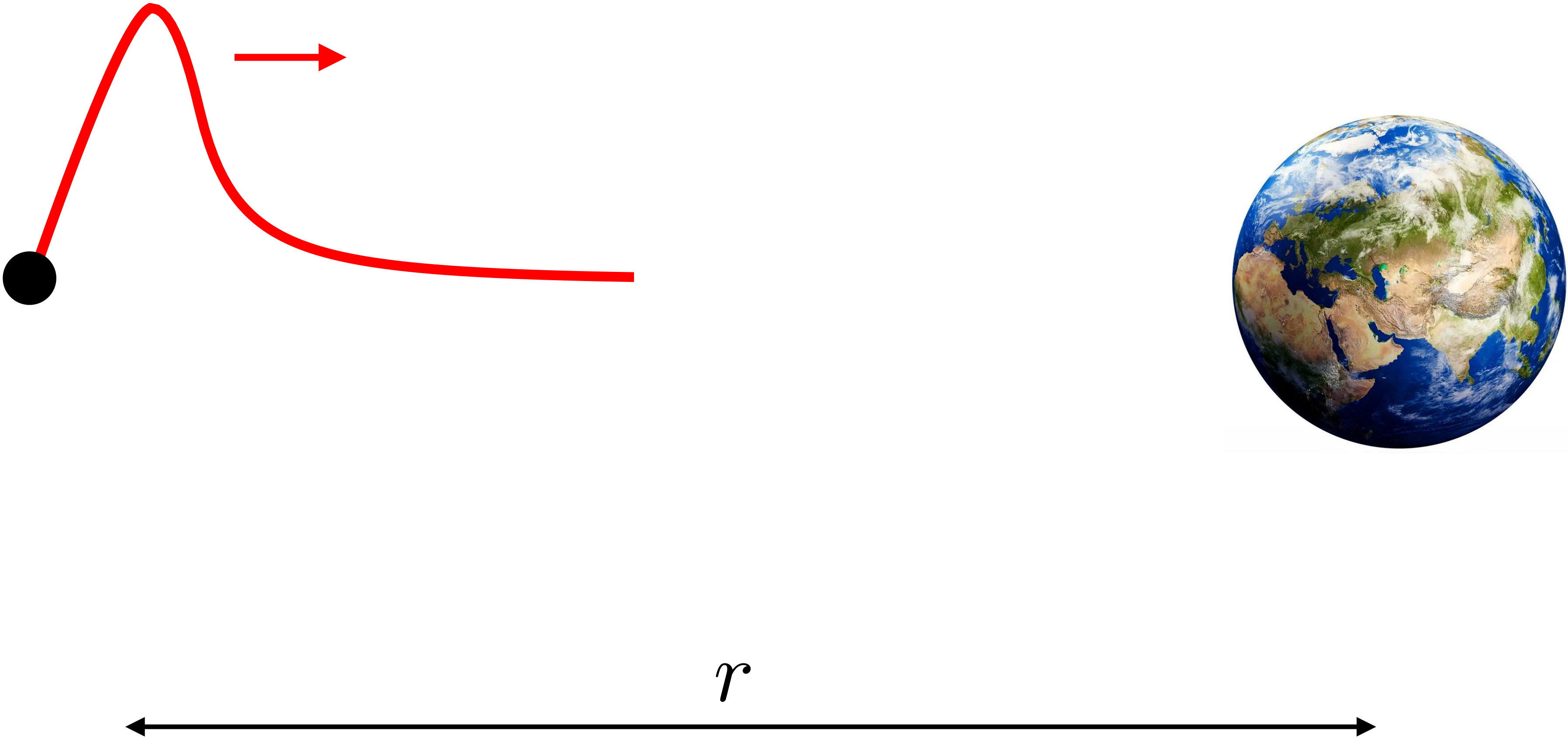
New Mechanism

Transient Signal from BH Formation



New Mechanism

Transient Signal from BH Formation



Transient Signal from BH Formation

$$F \propto \frac{1}{rR}$$



$\frac{r}{R}$ enhancement!

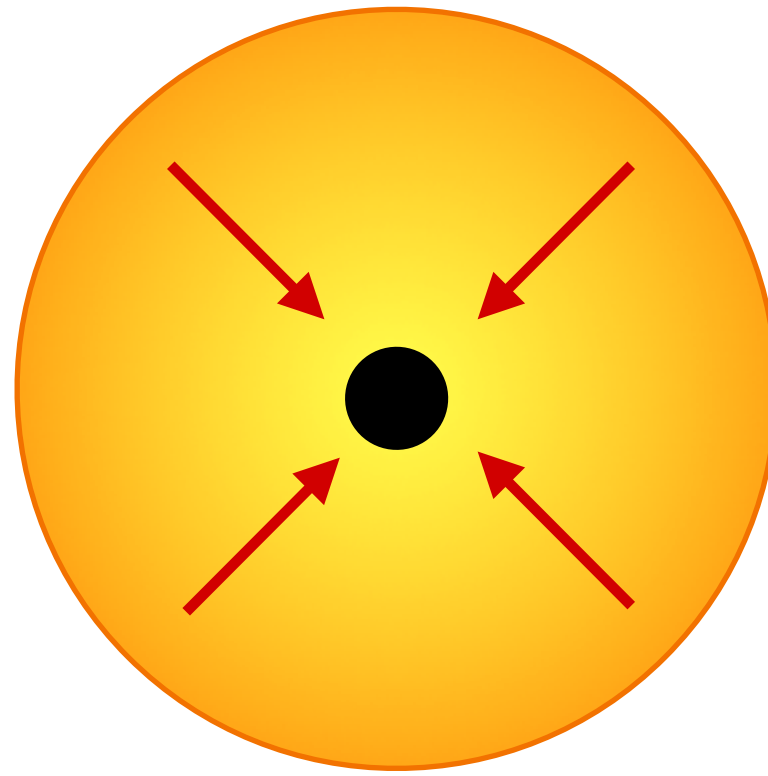
$$m_\phi \lesssim \frac{1}{r} \text{ avoid signal dilution!}$$

r

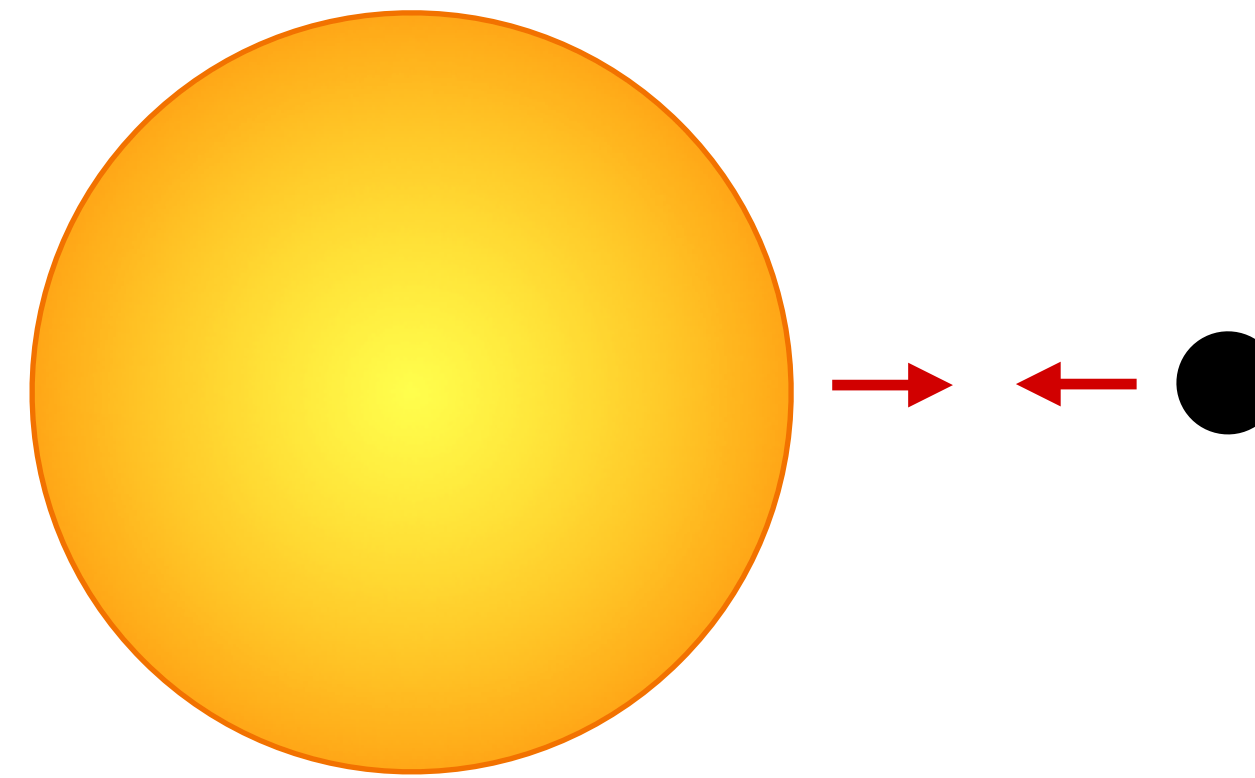


Sources

Accretion

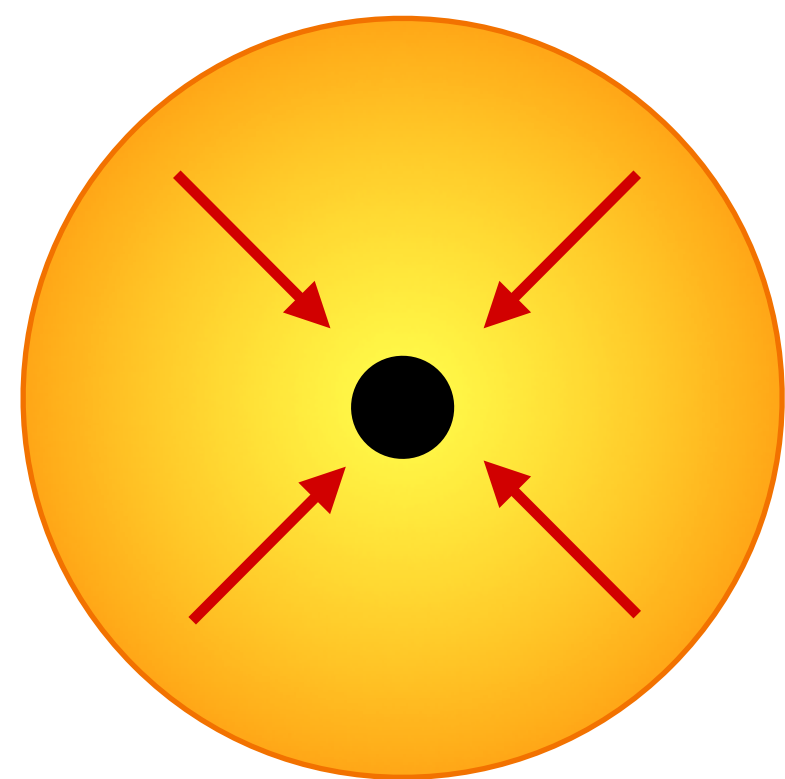


Merger

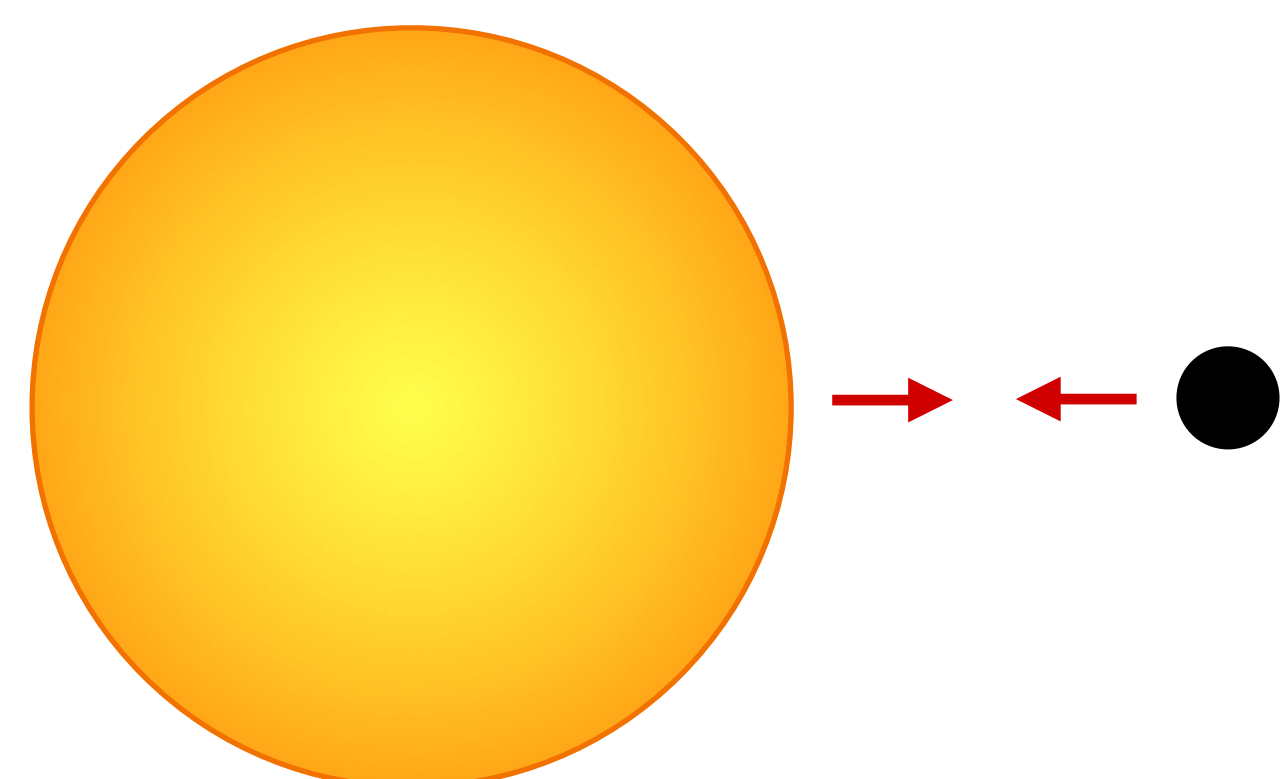


Sources

Accretion



Merger



$f_{\text{SN1987A}} \approx 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{Hz}$,
Most famous supernova

$f_{\text{Betelgeuse}} \approx 9 \times 10^{-5} \text{Hz}$,
Red-giant, SN candidate

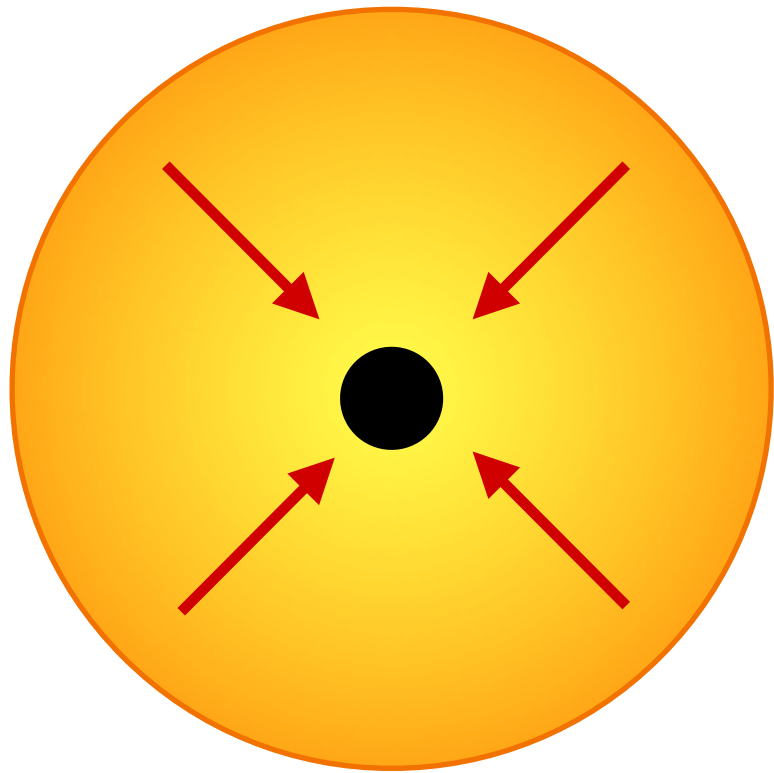
$f_{\text{NS}} \approx 5 \times 10^3 \text{Hz}$
Closest Neutron Star

Name	Type	M [$M_{\odot}$]	r [ly]	R
SN1987A	Supernova	20	170×10^3	$35 R_{\odot} \approx 2.4 \times 10^7 \text{ Km}$
Betelgeuse	Red Giant	18	500	$800 R_{\odot}$
RX J1856.5-3754	Neutron Star	0.9	400	10 Km

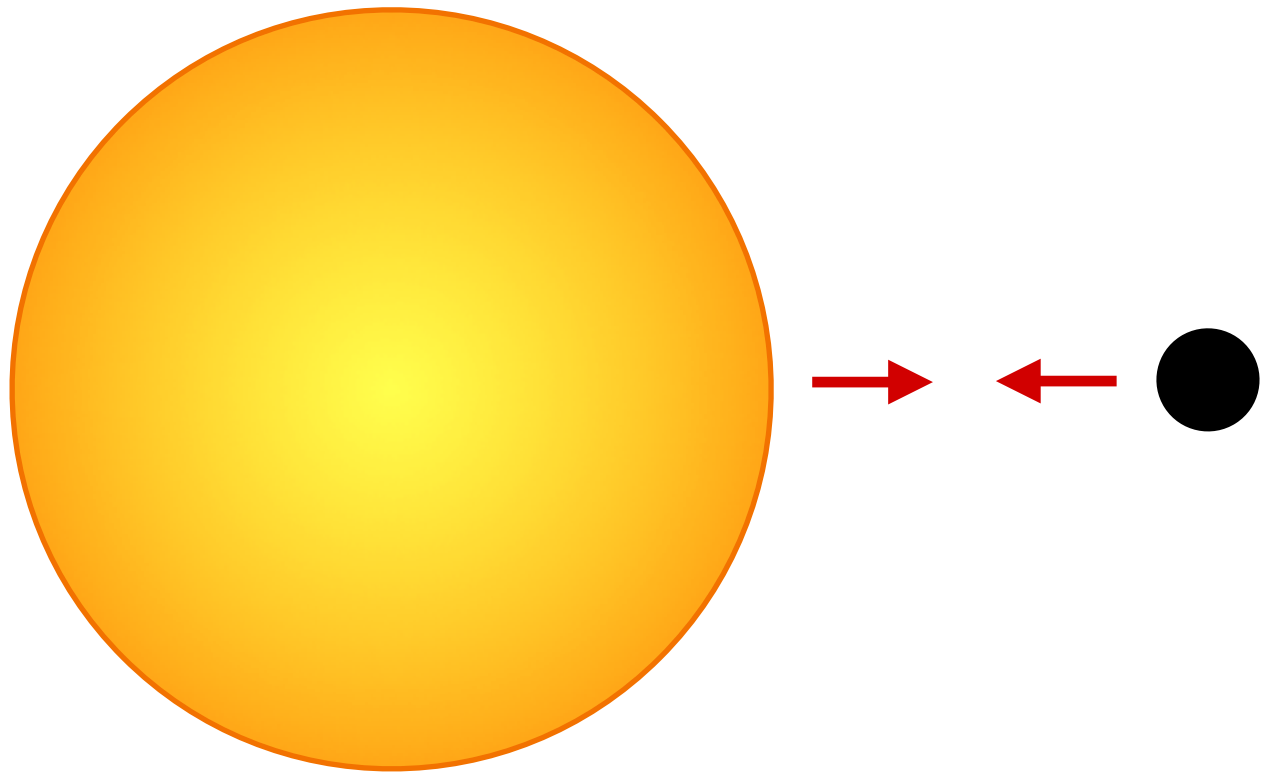
$$R_s \equiv 2GM \qquad R_s^{\text{sun}} \approx 2.95 \text{ Km}$$

Sources

Accretion



Merger



Very different
frequencies

$f_{\text{SN1987A}} \approx 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{Hz}$,
Most famous supernova

$f_{\text{Betelgeuse}} \approx 9 \times 10^{-5} \text{Hz}$,
Red-giant, SN candidate

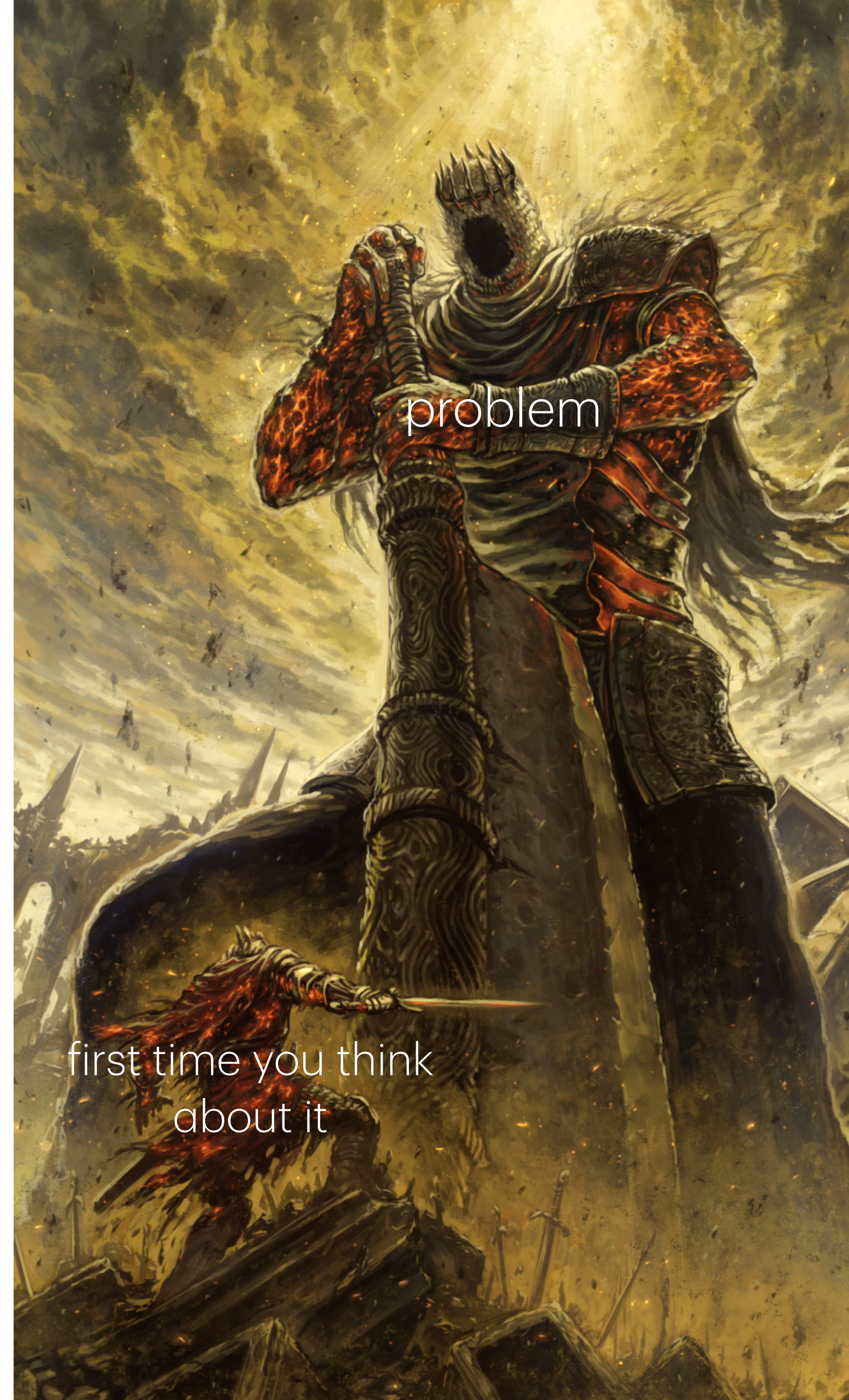
$f_{\text{NS}} \approx 5 \times 10^3 \text{Hz}$
Closest Neutron Star

Name	Type	$M [M_{\odot}]$	$r [\text{ly}]$	R
SN1987A	Supernova	20	170×10^3	$35 R_{\odot} \approx 2.4 \times 10^7 \text{ Km}$
Betelgeuse	Red Giant	18	500	$800 R_{\odot}$
RX J1856.5-3754	Neutron Star	0.9	400	10 Km

$$R_s \equiv 2GM \qquad R_s^{\text{sun}} \approx 2.95 \text{ Km}$$

Where to start?

Where to start?



problem

first time you think
about it

Where to start?



first time you think
about it

“spherical cow”

Where to start?

Ultra-simplified approach:

1. BH formation is **instantaneous**
2. **Neglect** BH **remnant** effects



“spherical cow”

Couplings

$$\mathcal{L} \subset -g_S \phi \bar{N} N + g_S \phi \bar{e} e - g_P \phi \bar{N} i \gamma_5 N - \frac{g_\gamma}{4} \phi F^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}$$

We considered some case studies:

Interferometer: LISA Pathfinder

Torsion Pendulum

[2310.06017, 2109.08822]

Optical Magnetometry: GNOME

[2305.01785]

Haloscope: DMRadio-m3

[2204.13781]

Couplings

$$\mathcal{L} \ni -g_S \phi \bar{N} N + g_S \phi \bar{e} e - g_P \phi \bar{N} i \gamma_5 N - \frac{g_\gamma}{4} \phi F^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}$$

We considered some case studies:

Interferometer: LISA Pathfinder

Torsion Pendulum

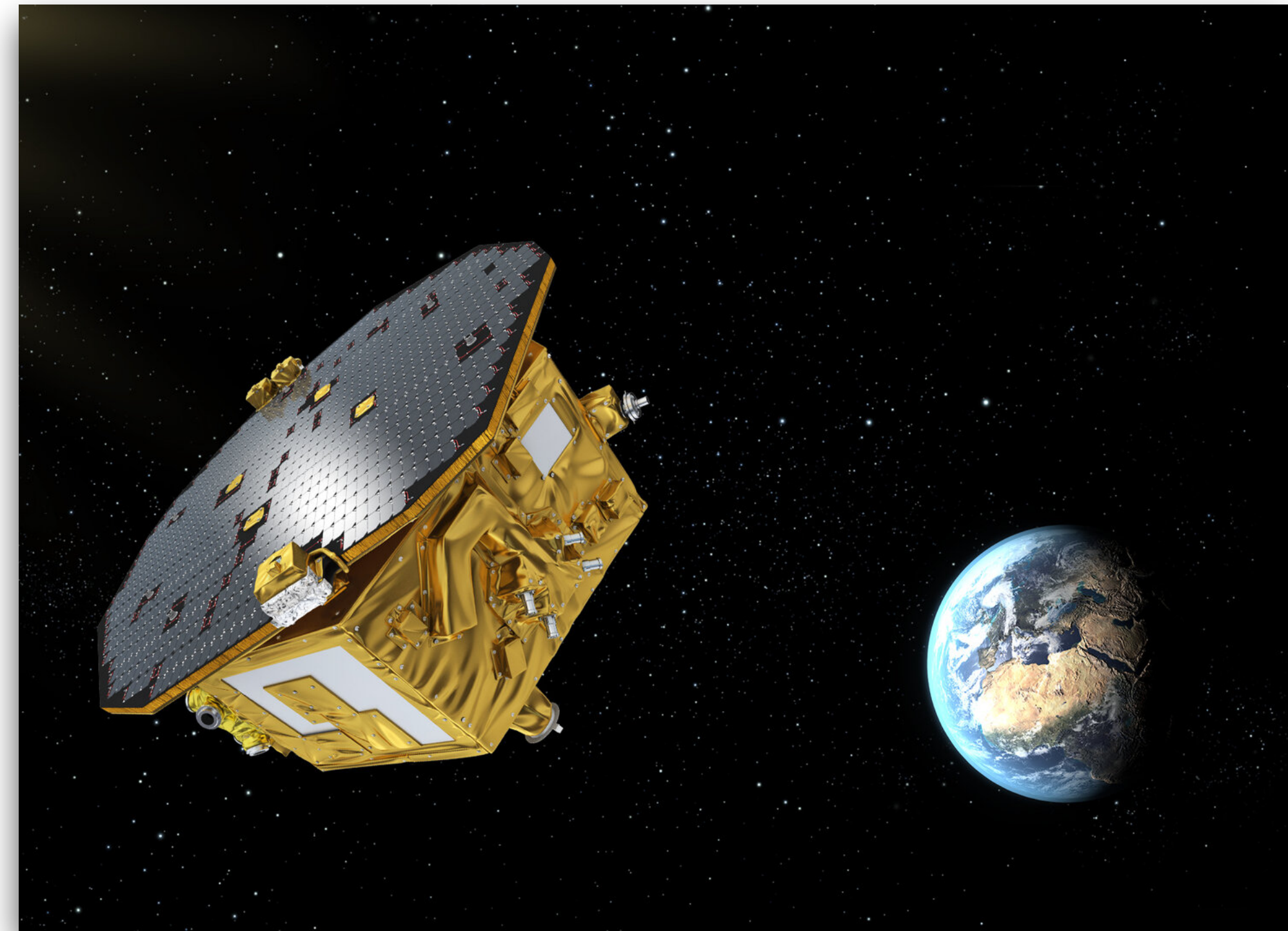
[2310.06017, 2109.08822]

Optical Magnetometry: GNOME

[2305.01785]

Haloscope: DMRadio-m3

[2204.13781]



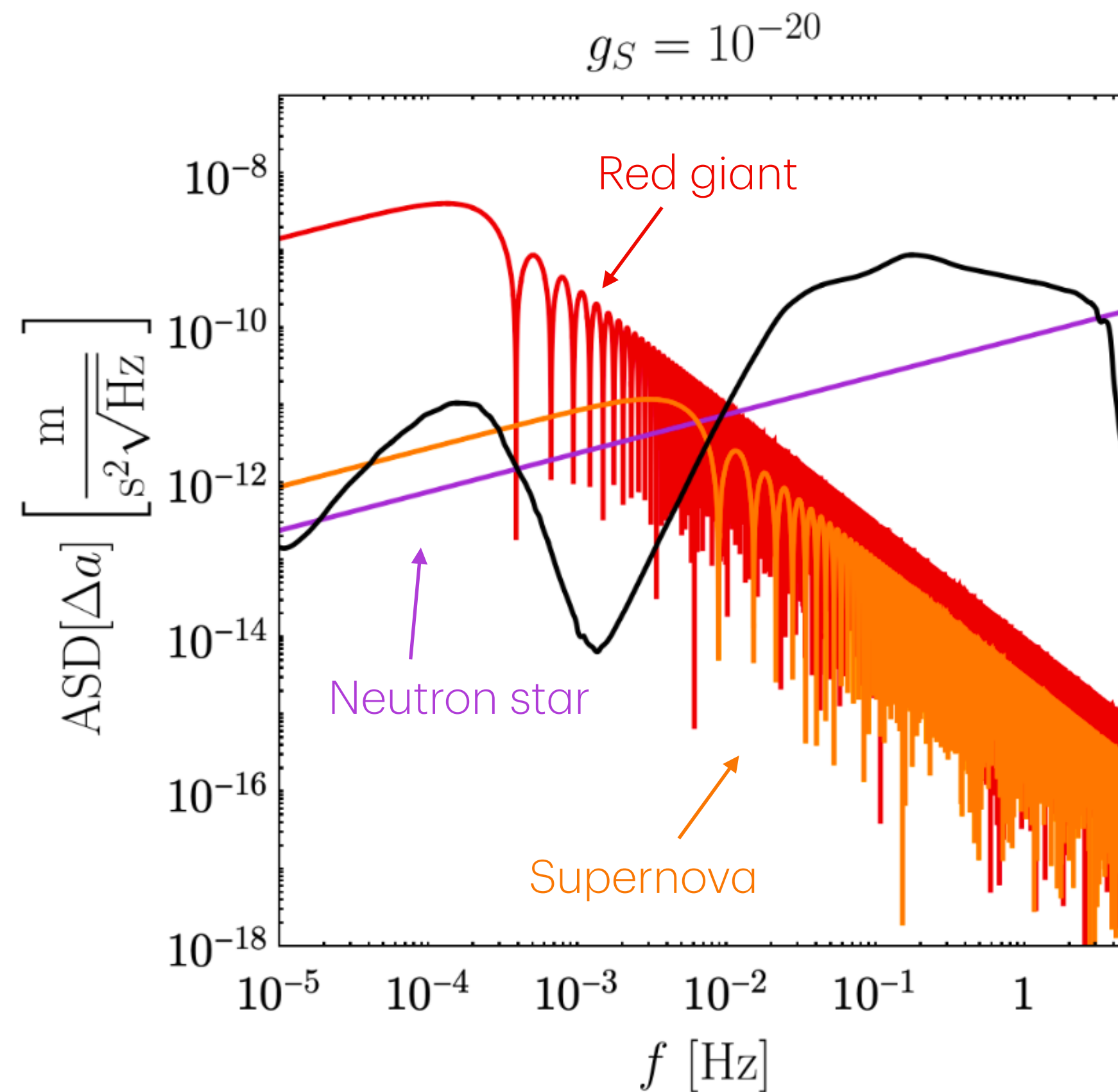
Credit: ESA

13

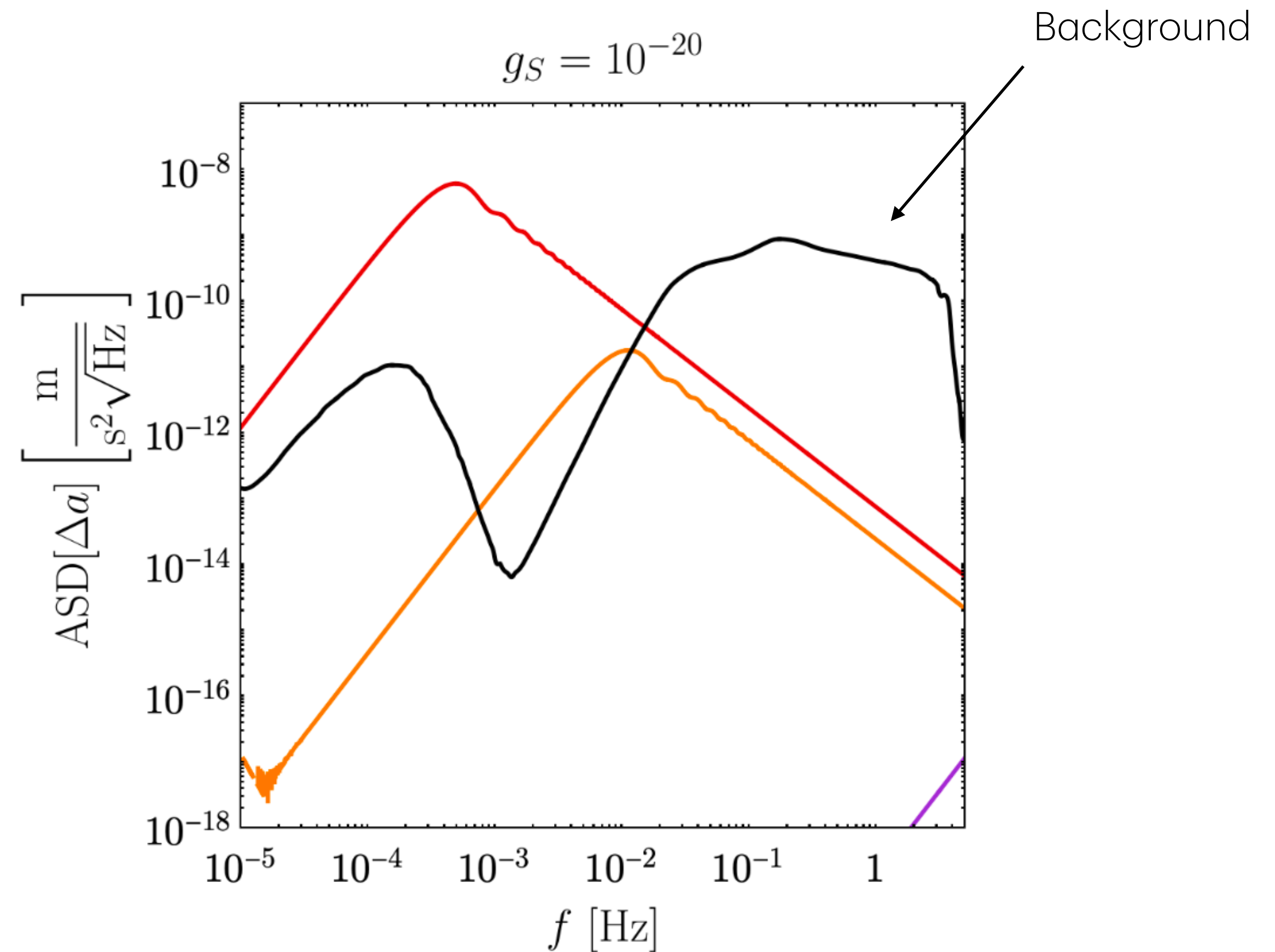
Signal VS Noise

$$\tilde{h}(\omega) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt h(t) e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\text{ASD}[h](f) \equiv \sqrt{f} |\tilde{h}(f)|$$



(a) Yukawa-like

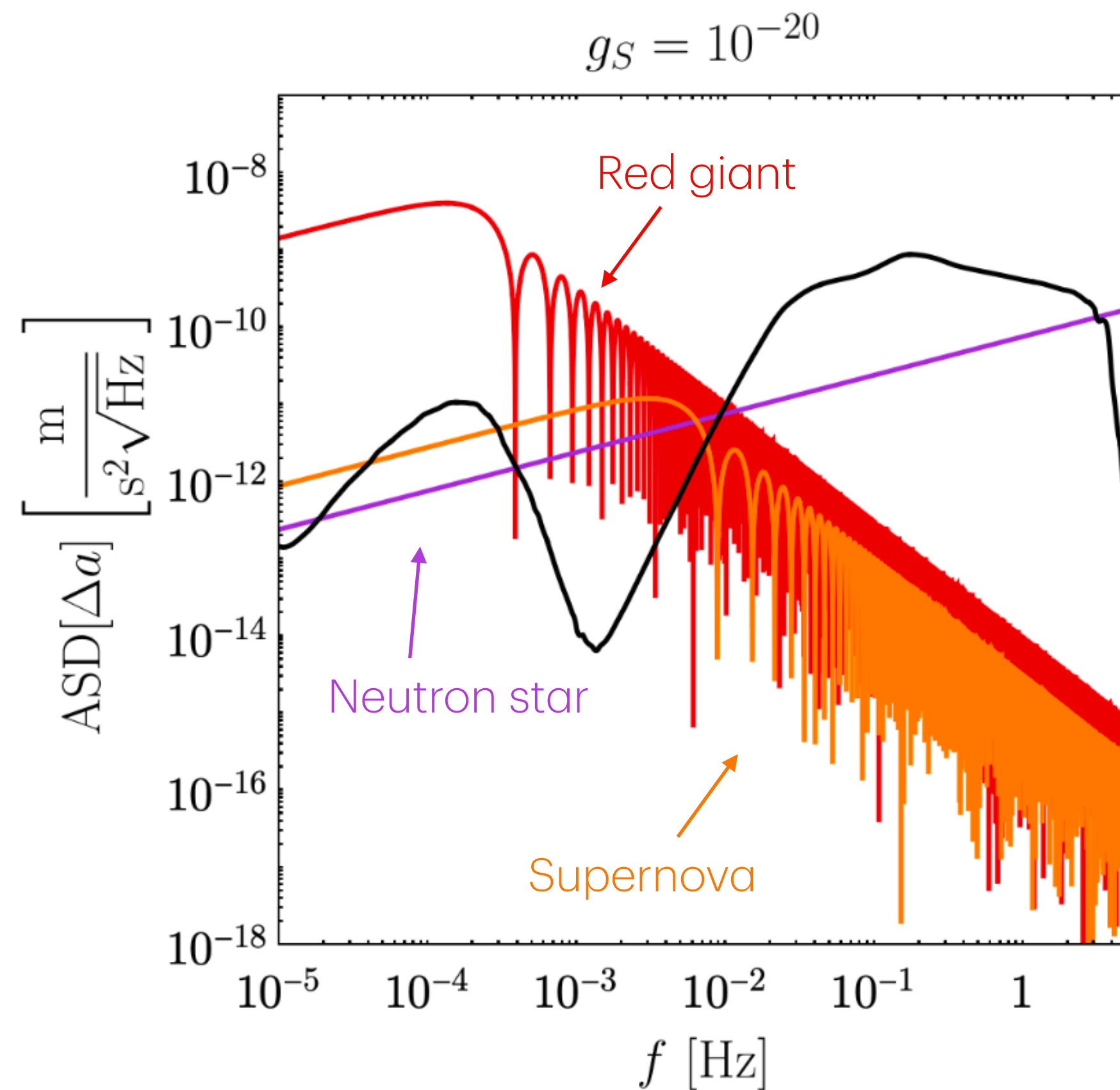


(b) Compact Source

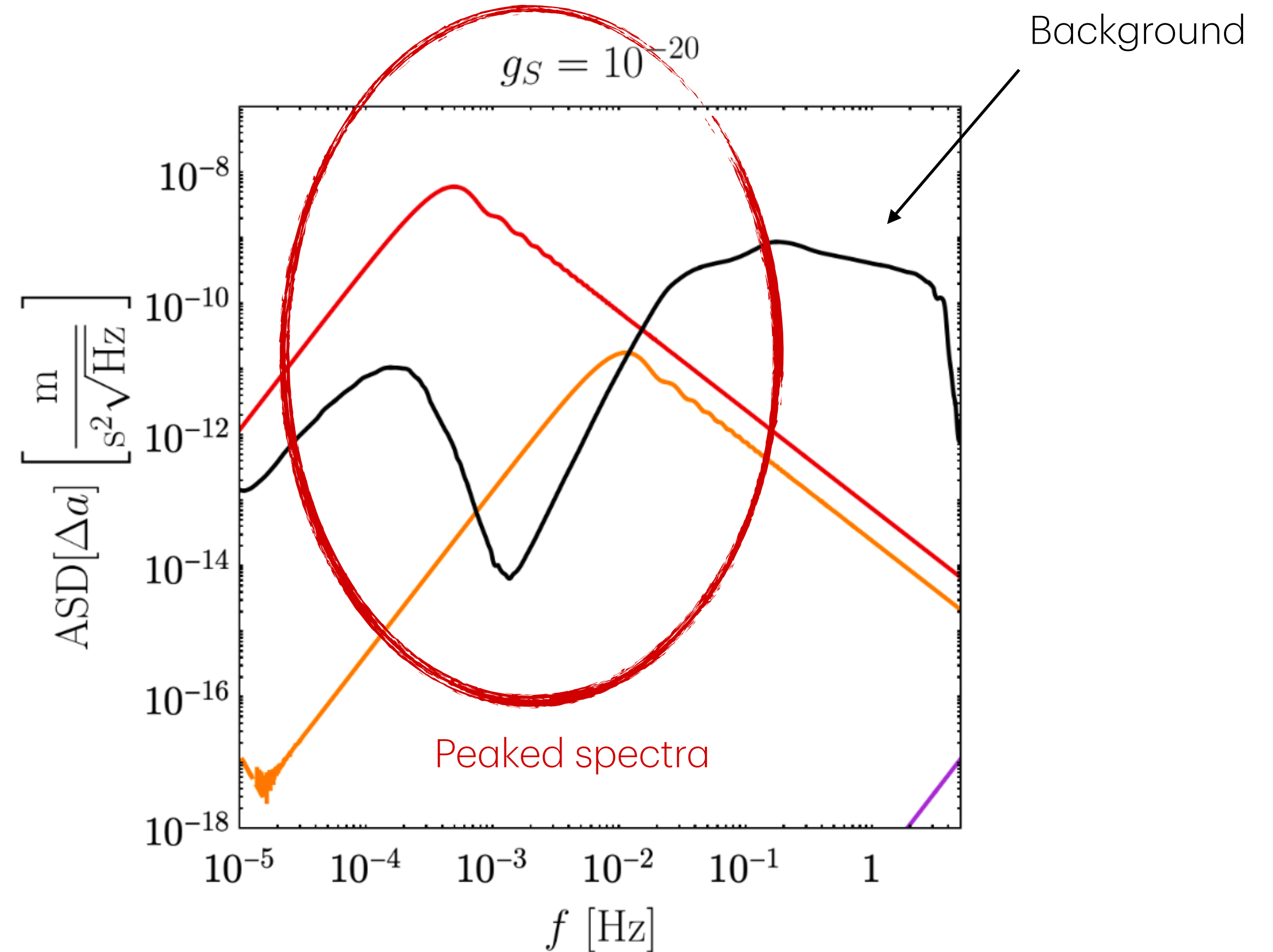
Signal VS Noise

$$\tilde{h}(\omega) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt h(t) e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\text{ASD}[h](f) \equiv \sqrt{f} |\tilde{h}(f)|$$

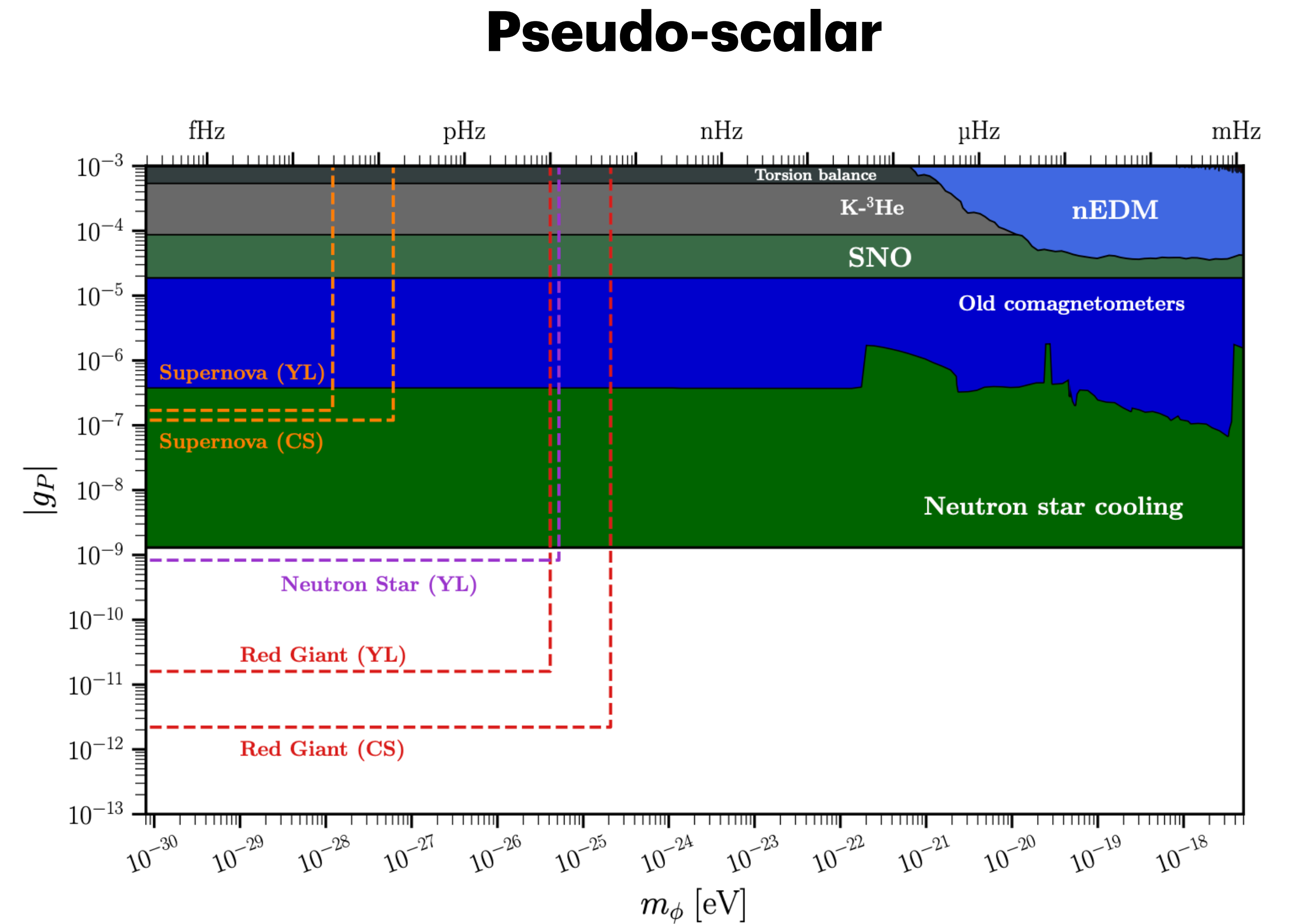
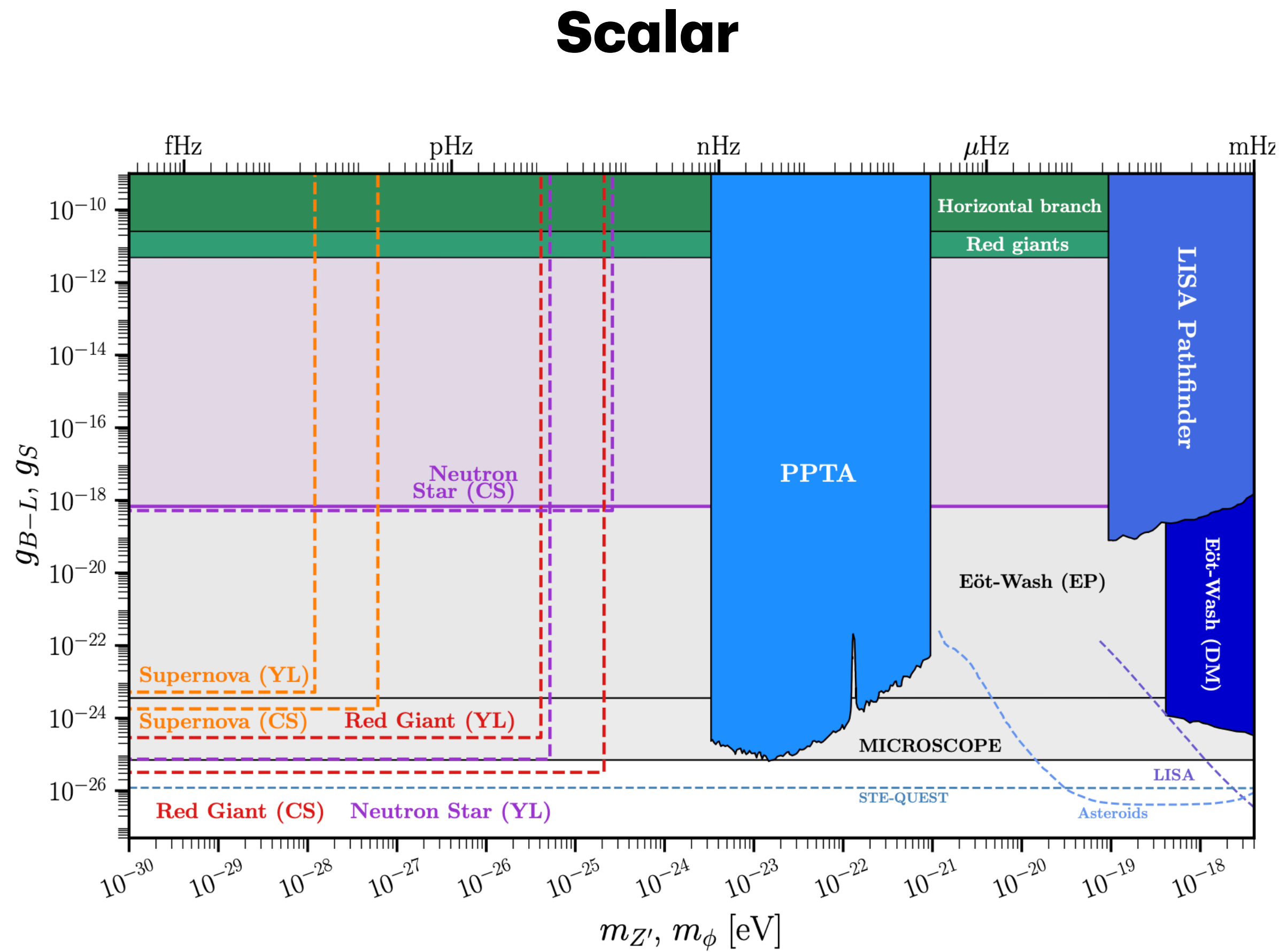


(a) Yukawa-like

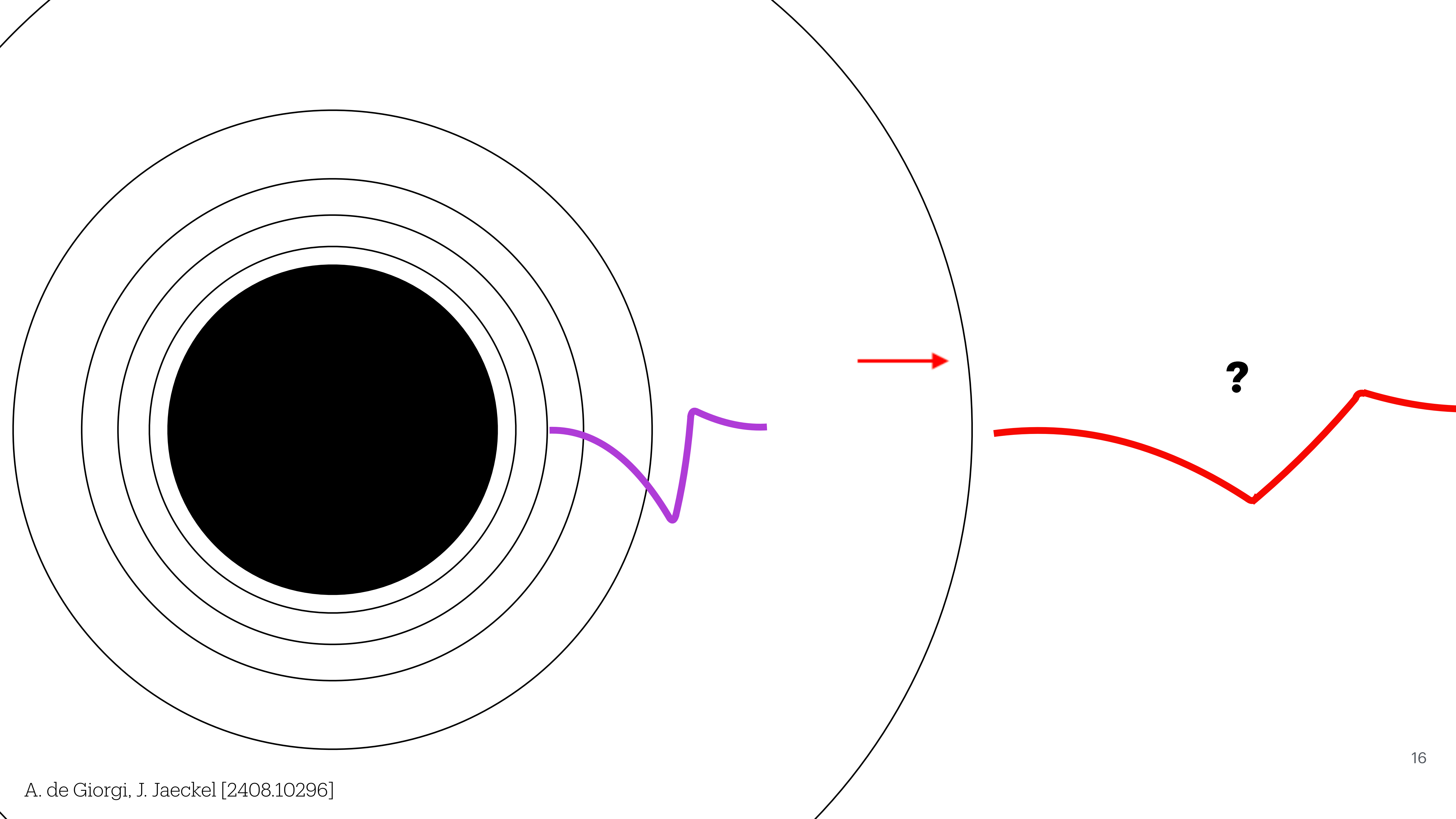


(b) Compact Source

Sensitivities comparable to current bounds



(similarly for photons)



Summary and future directions



Searches for **periodic** and **transient** signals are **complementary**
⇒ need to characterise **most-likely frequency ranges**

New mechanism: BSM transients from **BH formation**

Frequency⁻¹ ~ size of the source - Neutron Star: **kHz range**

A thick red line that starts on the left, dips down, then rises and continues horizontally to the right, ending near the Earth image.

The BH **remnant** will **affect** the signal!



Summary and future directions



Searches for **periodic** and **transient** signals are **complementary**
⇒ need to characterise **most-likely frequency ranges**

New mechanism: BSM transients from **BH formation**

Frequency⁻¹ ~ size of the source - Neutron Star: **kHz range**

A red line that starts on the left, dips down, then rises sharply and continues horizontally to the right, ending at the edge of the slide.

The BH **remnant** will **affect** the signal!

Work in progress (25XX.YYYYYY)

with **J. Jaeckel** (U. Heidelberg) and **Y. Garcia del Castillo** (New South Wales U.)



2408.10296 (EPJC)
25XX.YYYYYY

Thanks

Initial Field Configuration

1) **Yukawa-type** source

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{source}} = \sum_{\psi} g_{\phi\psi\psi} \phi \bar{\psi} \psi \equiv \phi J(x)$$

$$J(x) = g_{\text{YL}} \frac{3}{4\pi R^3} \Theta(-t) \Theta(R - r)$$

$$\phi_{\text{YL}}(r \leq R) = \frac{g_{\text{YL}}}{8\pi R} \left(3 - \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$\phi_{\text{YL}}(r \geq R) = \frac{g_{\text{YL}}}{4\pi r}.$$

2) What if the field had some tiny **self-interactions**? “Compact Source”

$$\phi_{\text{CS}}(x) = \begin{cases} \phi_{\text{CS}}(r) & r \leq R, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Example:

$$\phi_{\text{CS}}(r) = \sqrt{\frac{35|E|R}{6\pi}} \frac{(R - r)^3}{R^4}$$

[fixed energy E]

Mass-Dilution Effect

If **massive**, different Fourier **modes** propagate at a **different speed** $\Rightarrow$ **dilution**

Mass-Dilution Effect

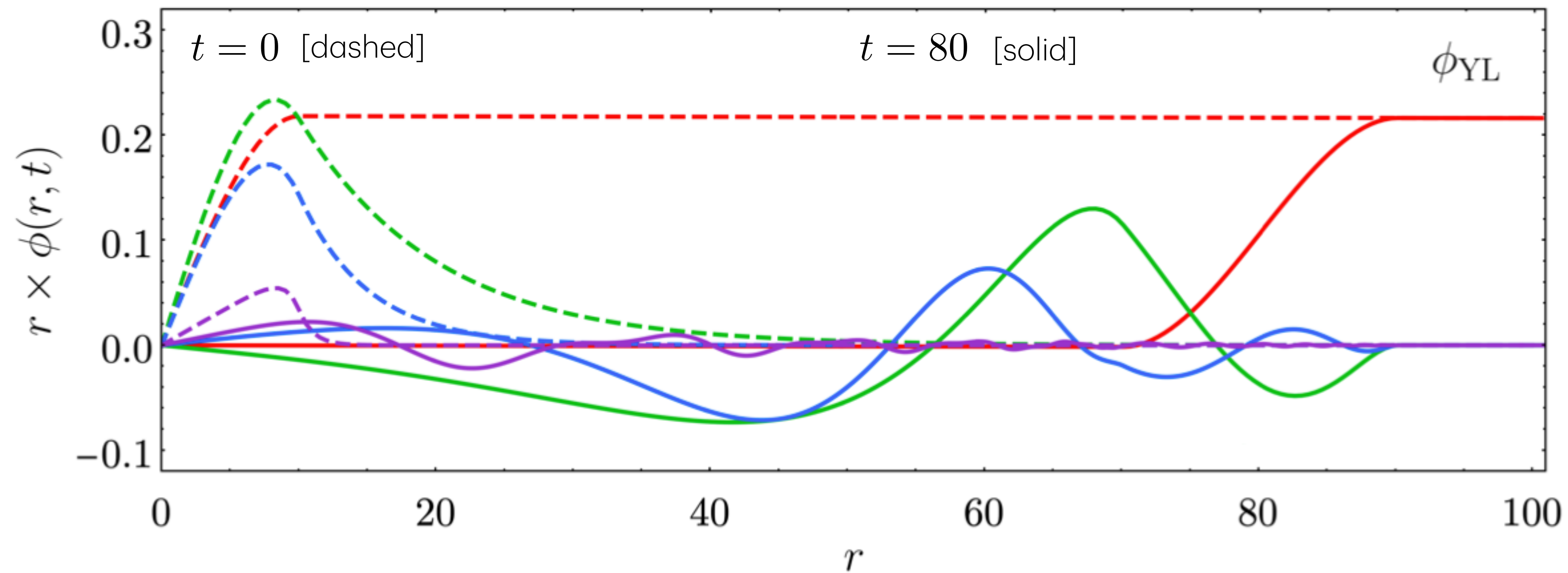
If **massive**, different Fourier **modes** propagate at a **different speed** $\Rightarrow$ **dilution**

$$\text{typical velocity} \nearrow \Delta v_{\text{typ}} \quad r \lesssim R \quad \oplus \quad \Delta v_{\text{typ}} \sim \frac{m_\phi}{\omega_{\text{typ}}} \sim m_\phi R \quad \Rightarrow \quad m_\phi \lesssim \frac{1}{r}$$

Mass-Dilution Effect

If **massive**, different Fourier **modes** propagate at a **different speed** $\Rightarrow$ **dilution**

$$\text{typical velocity} \nearrow \Delta v_{\text{typ}} r \lesssim R \quad \oplus \quad \Delta v_{\text{typ}} \sim \frac{m_\phi}{\omega_{\text{typ}}} \sim m_\phi R \quad \Rightarrow \quad m_\phi \lesssim \frac{1}{r}$$

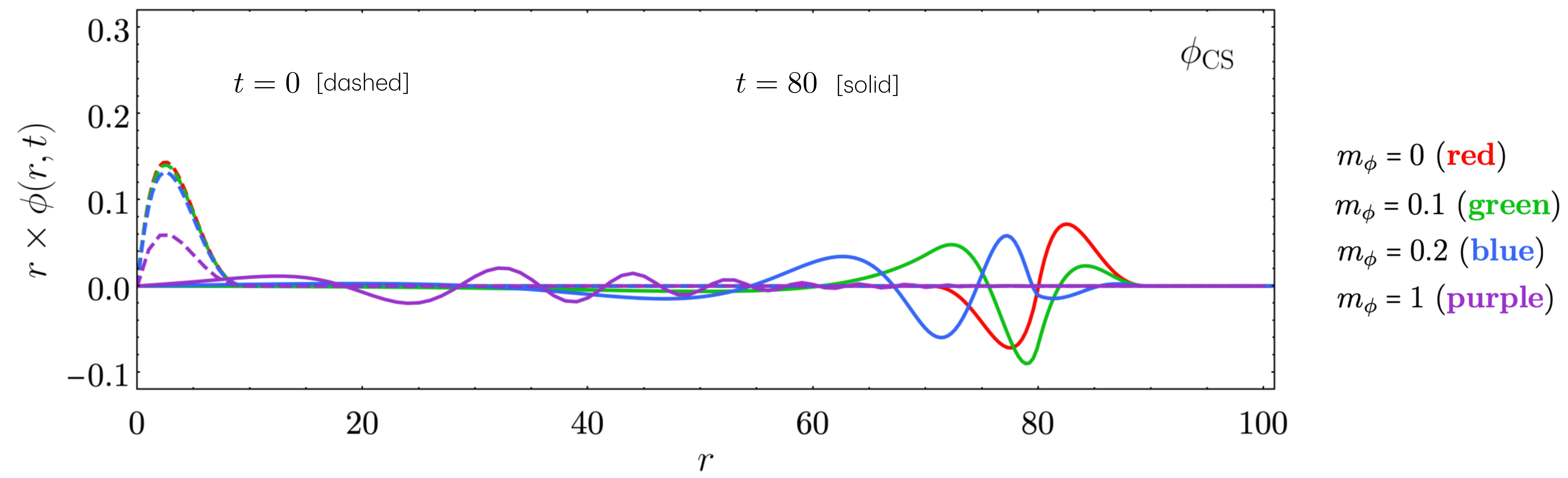


$m_\phi = 0$ (**red**)
 $m_\phi = 0.1$ (**green**)
 $m_\phi = 0.2$ (**blue**)
 $m_\phi = 1$ (**purple**)

$$\phi(r, 0) = \frac{e^{-m_\phi r}}{4\pi r}$$

[natural units]
 $c = \hbar = 1$

Compact Field Propagation

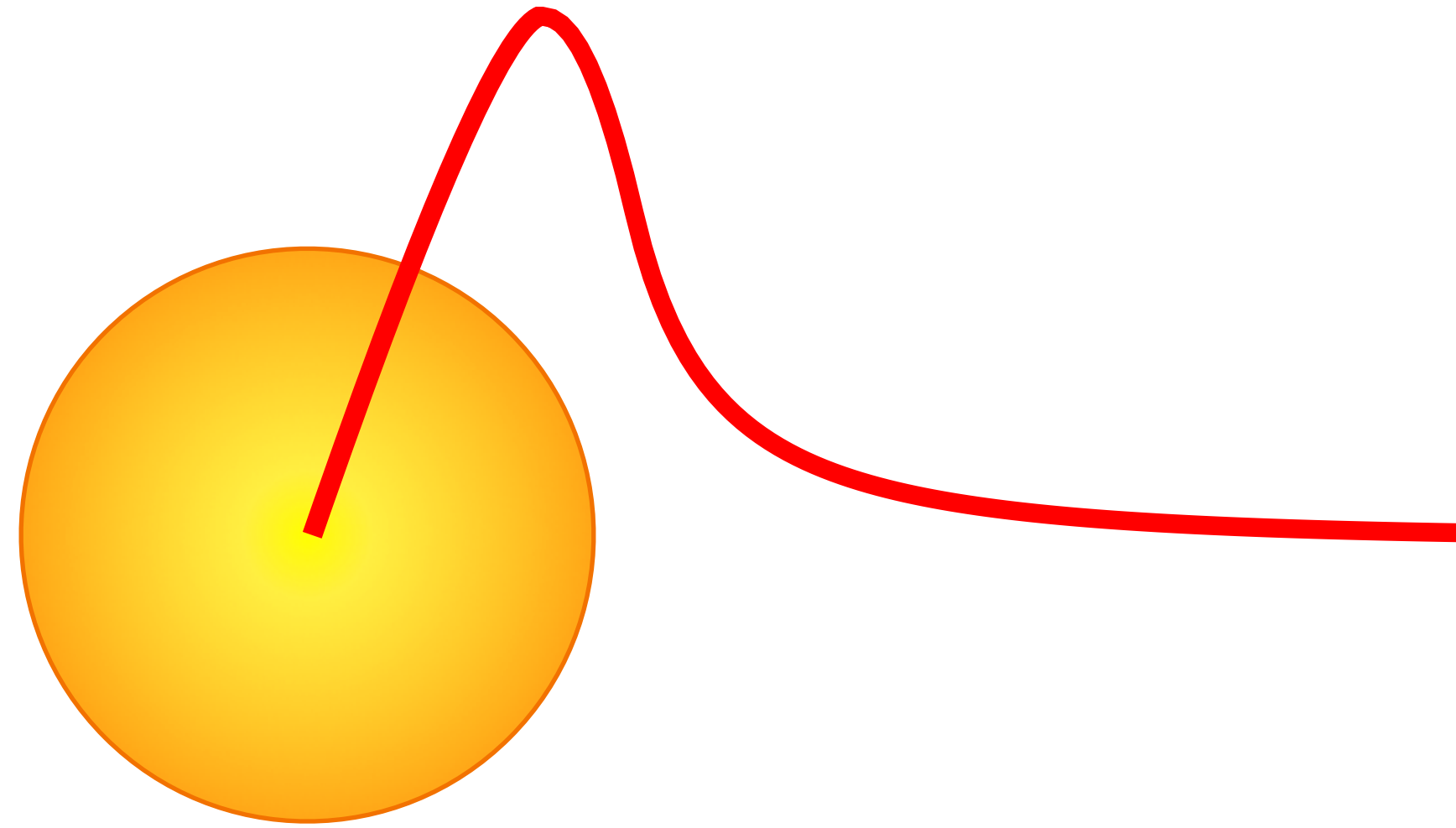


$$\phi_{\text{CS}}(r) = \sqrt{\frac{35|E|R}{6\pi}} \frac{(R-r)^3}{R^4}$$

[natural units]
 $c = \hbar = 1$

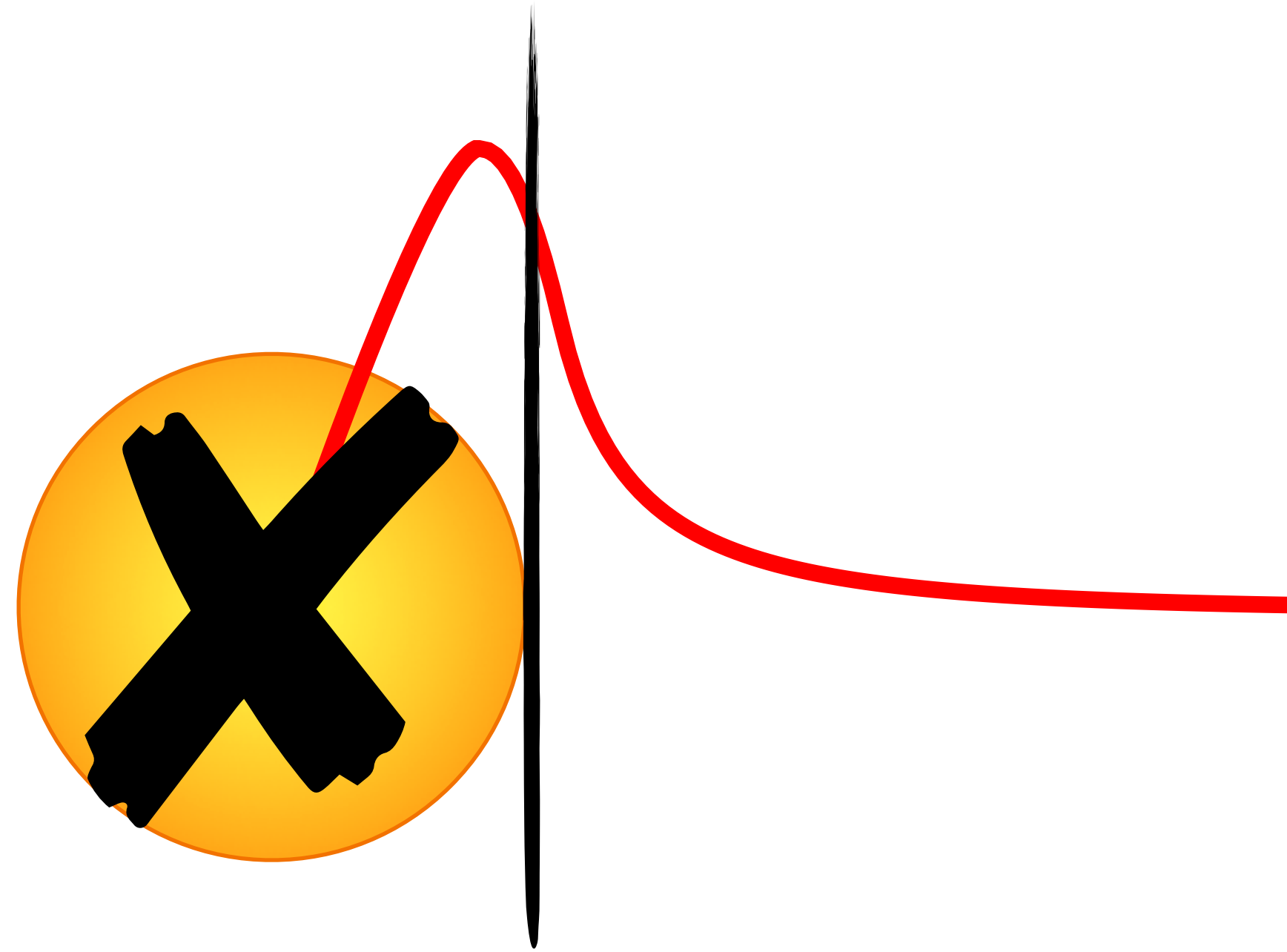
How much energy is left?

Crude estimate:



How much energy is left?

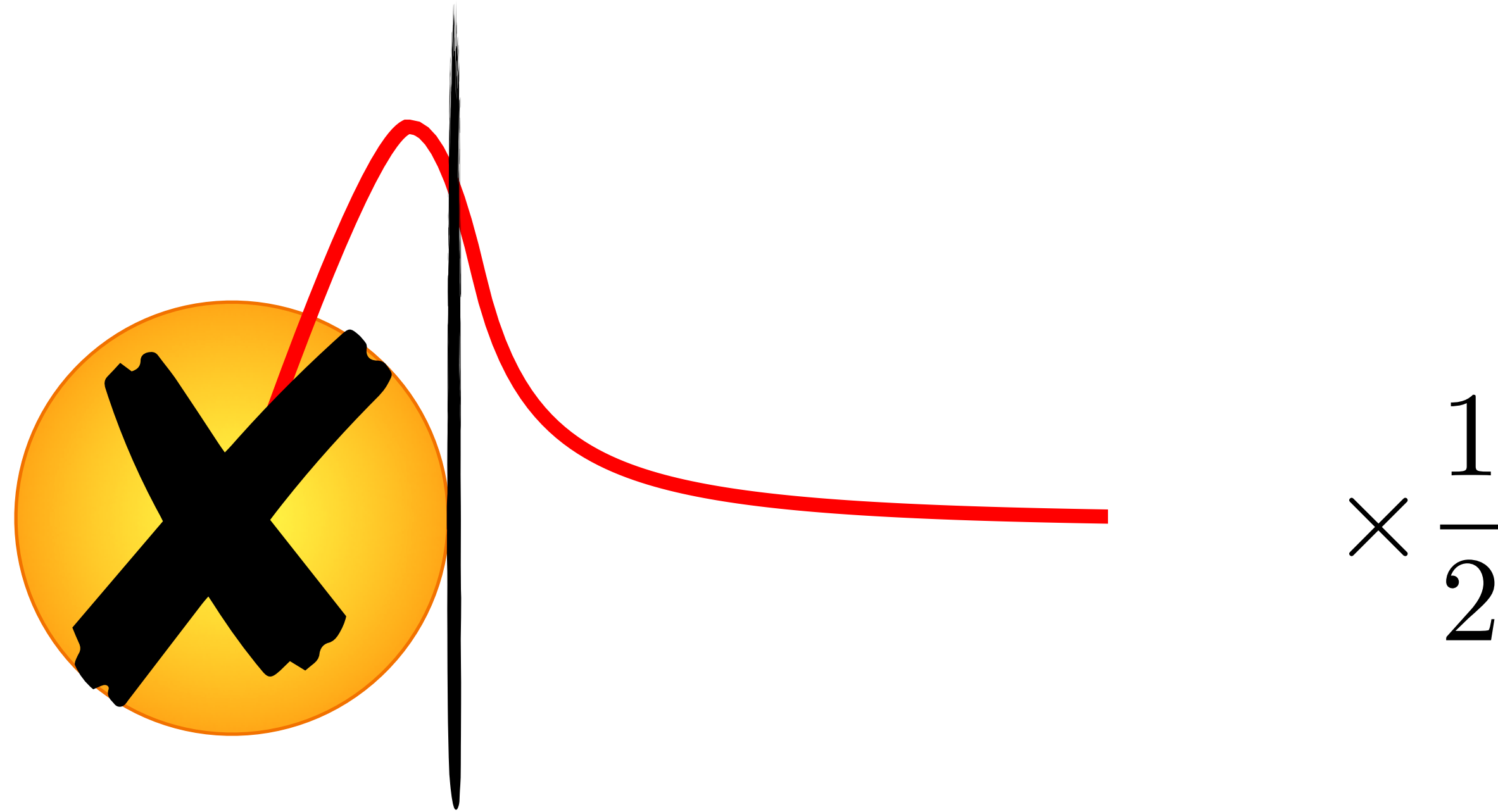
Crude estimate:



$$\times \frac{1}{2}$$

How much energy is left?

Crude estimate:



$$g_{\max} \rightarrow g_{\max} \times \sqrt{\frac{12R}{5R_s}} \approx 0.9 g_{\max} \times \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{10 \text{ Km}}\right) \left(\frac{10 M_{\odot}}{M}\right)}$$

almost *no impact* for *Neutron Stars* - huge impact on larger objects