

# Hearing the Universe Hum with Pulsar Timing Array: Gravitational Waves and Black Holes

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## Broader Perspective:

- ▶ Recent pulsar timing array measurements of stochastic GW signal.
- ▶ Supermassive Black Hole Mergers
- ▶ Presence of Dark Matter and Dark Matter annihilation
- ▶ Tomography of Dark Matter Profiles
- ▶ Conclusions

# PULSARS

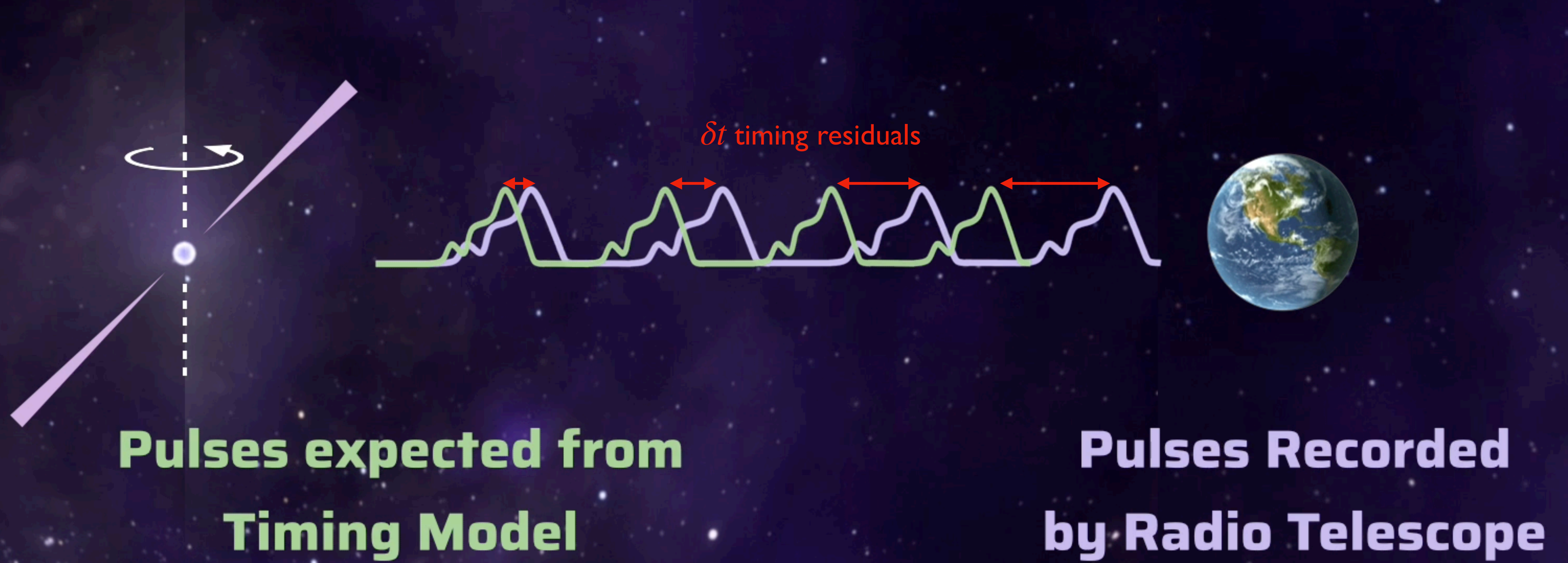
**Rotation  
Axis**



**Magnetic  
Field Axis**

**Radiation Beams**

# TIMING RESIDUALS



# A GALAXY-SIZE DETECTOR FOR GWs



67 pulsars observed  
by NG

observing  
baseline of 15 yrs

distance to pulsars up  
to ~kpc

IPTA DR3 will contain  
>100 pulsars

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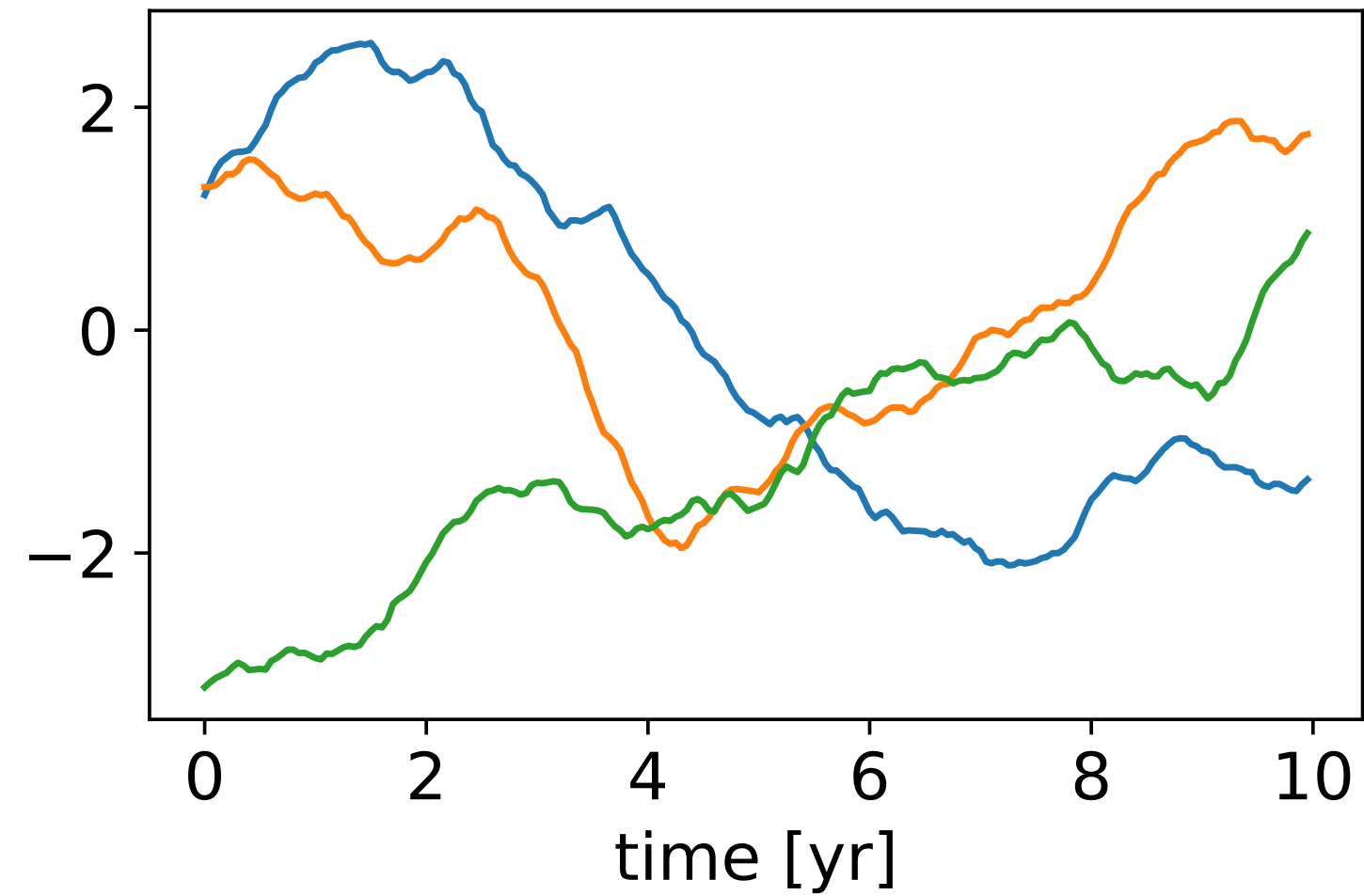
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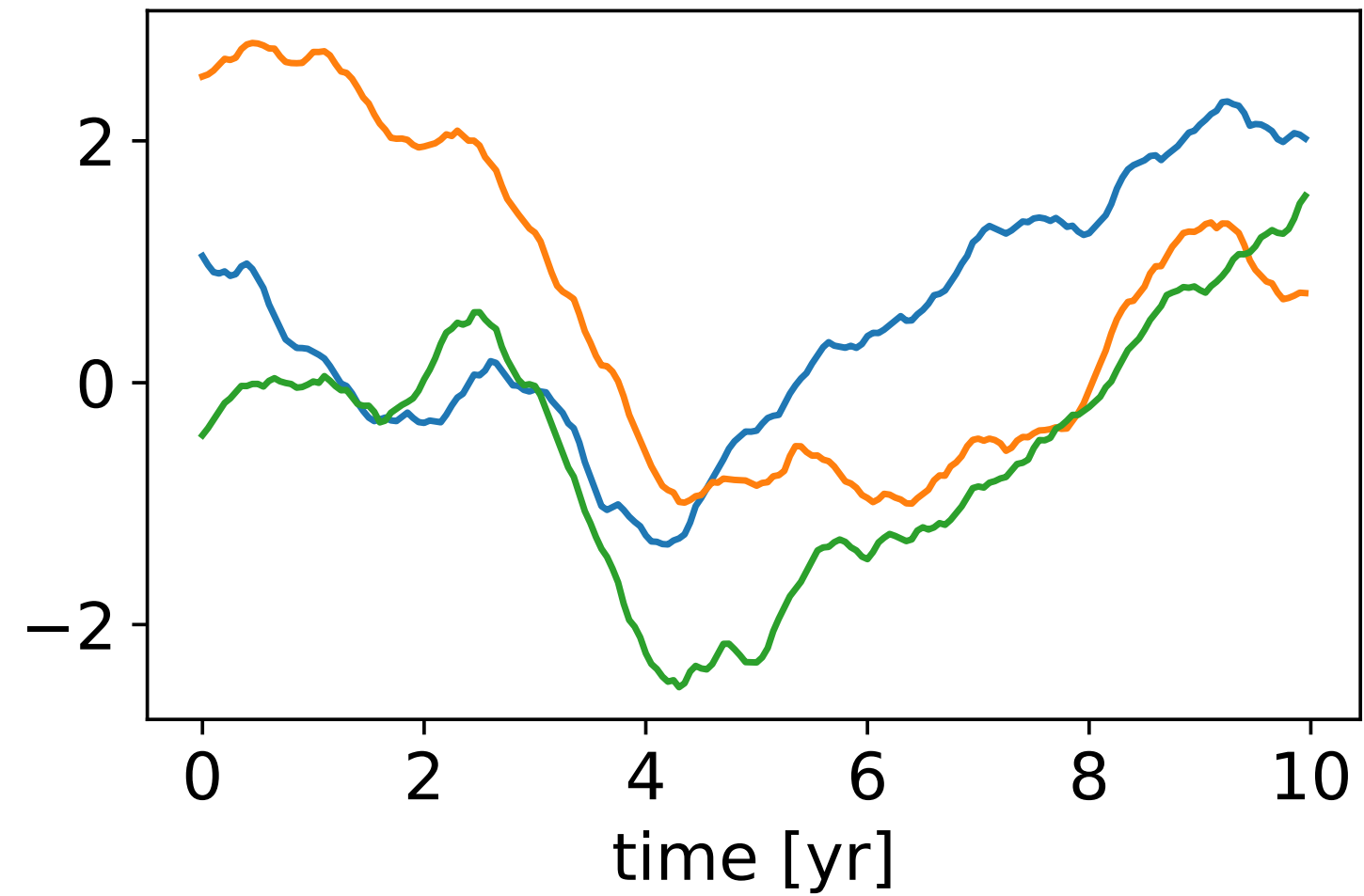
# CORRELATIONS EXAMPLE

$$\Gamma_{ab} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



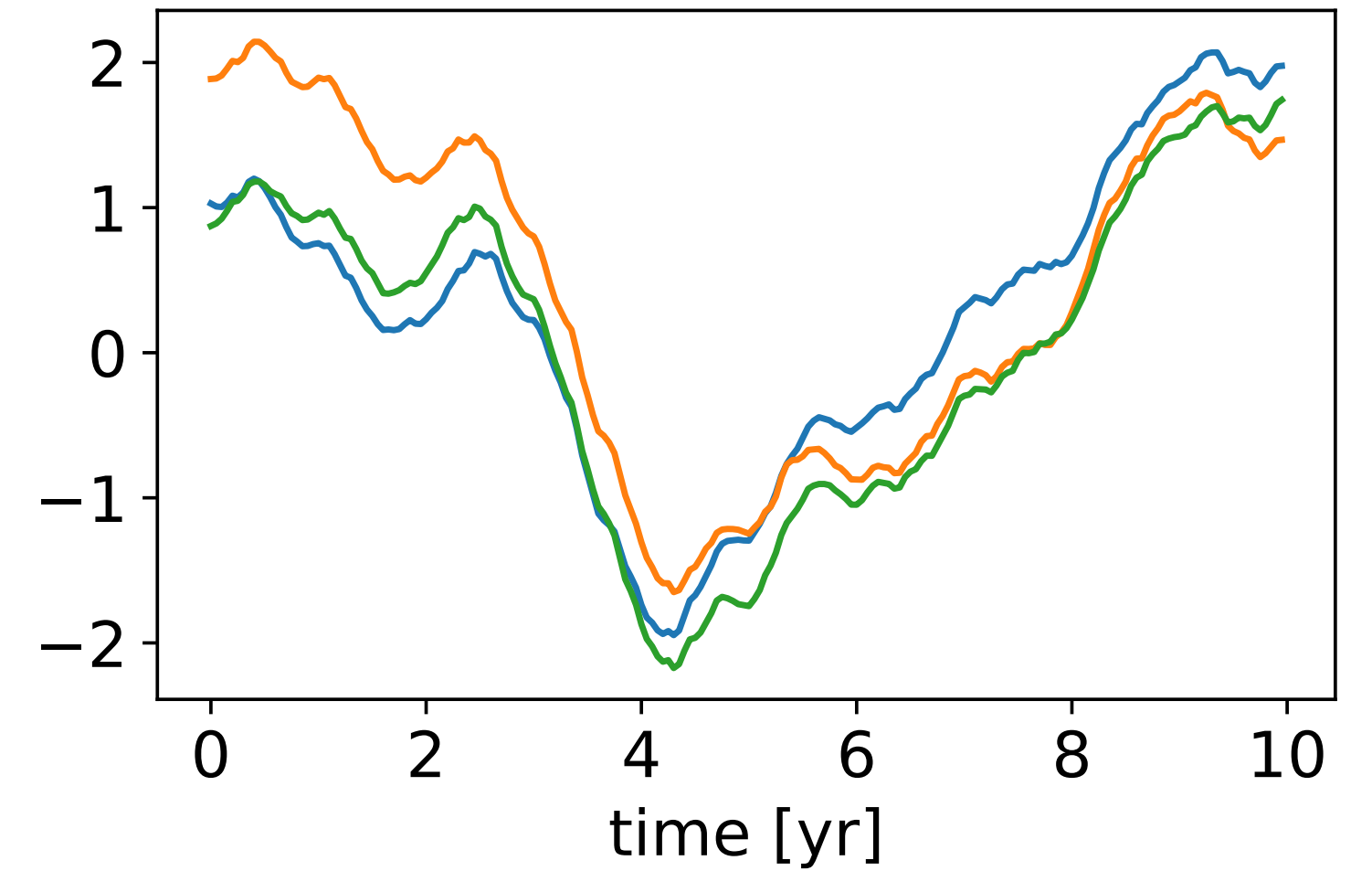
**uncorrelated**

$$\Gamma_{ab} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



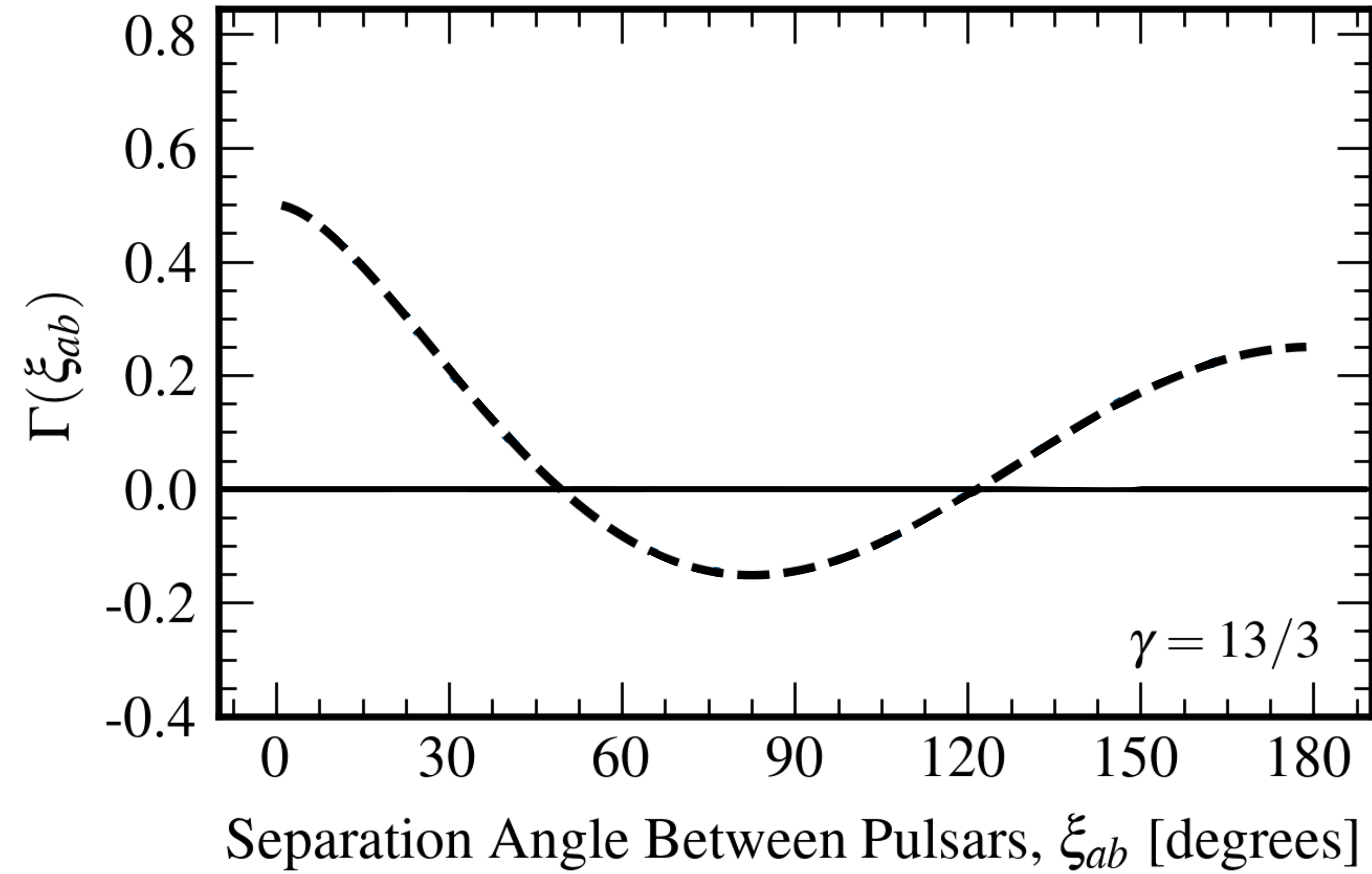
**moderately correlated**

$$\Gamma_{ab} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.95 & 0.95 \\ 0.95 & 1 & 0.95 \\ 0.95 & 0.95 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



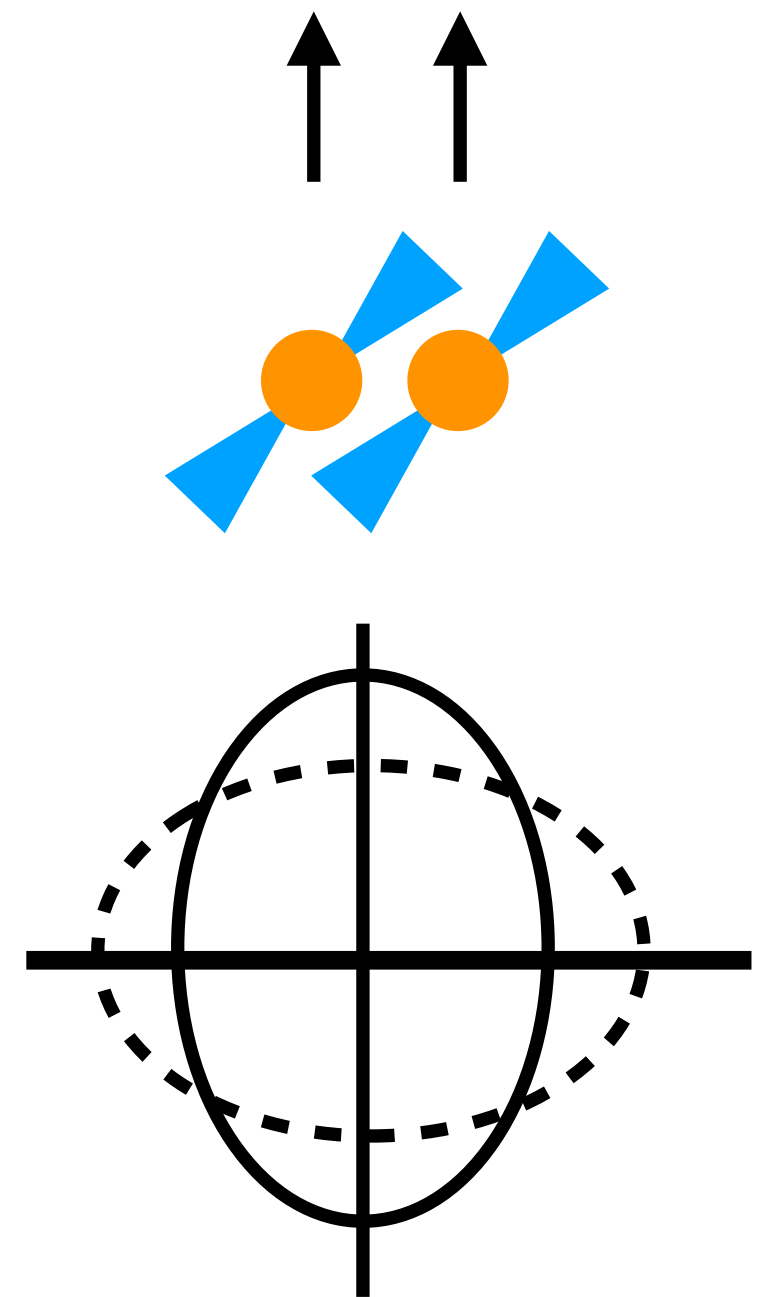
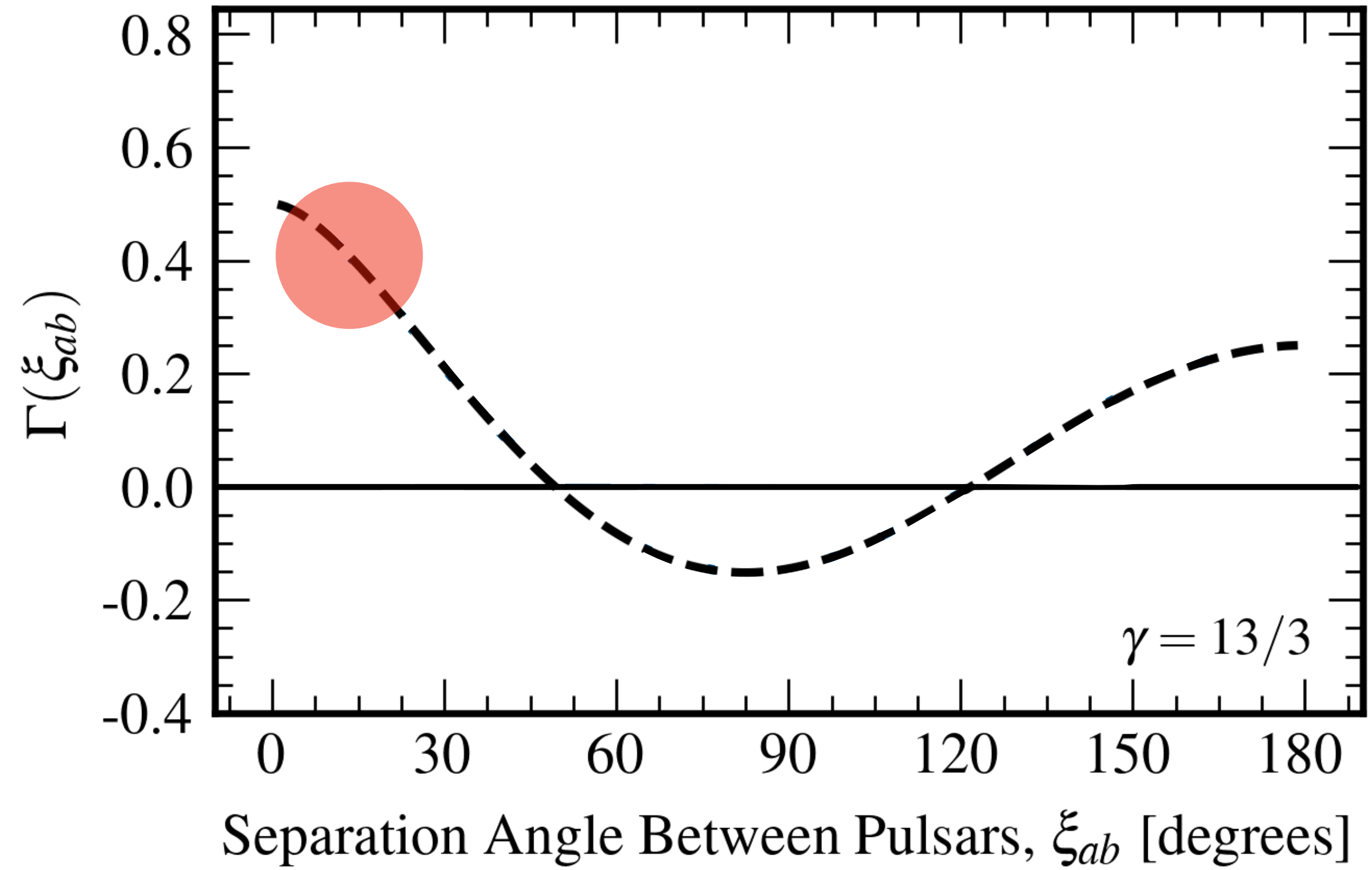
**strongly correlated**

# HELLINGS & DOWNS CURVE

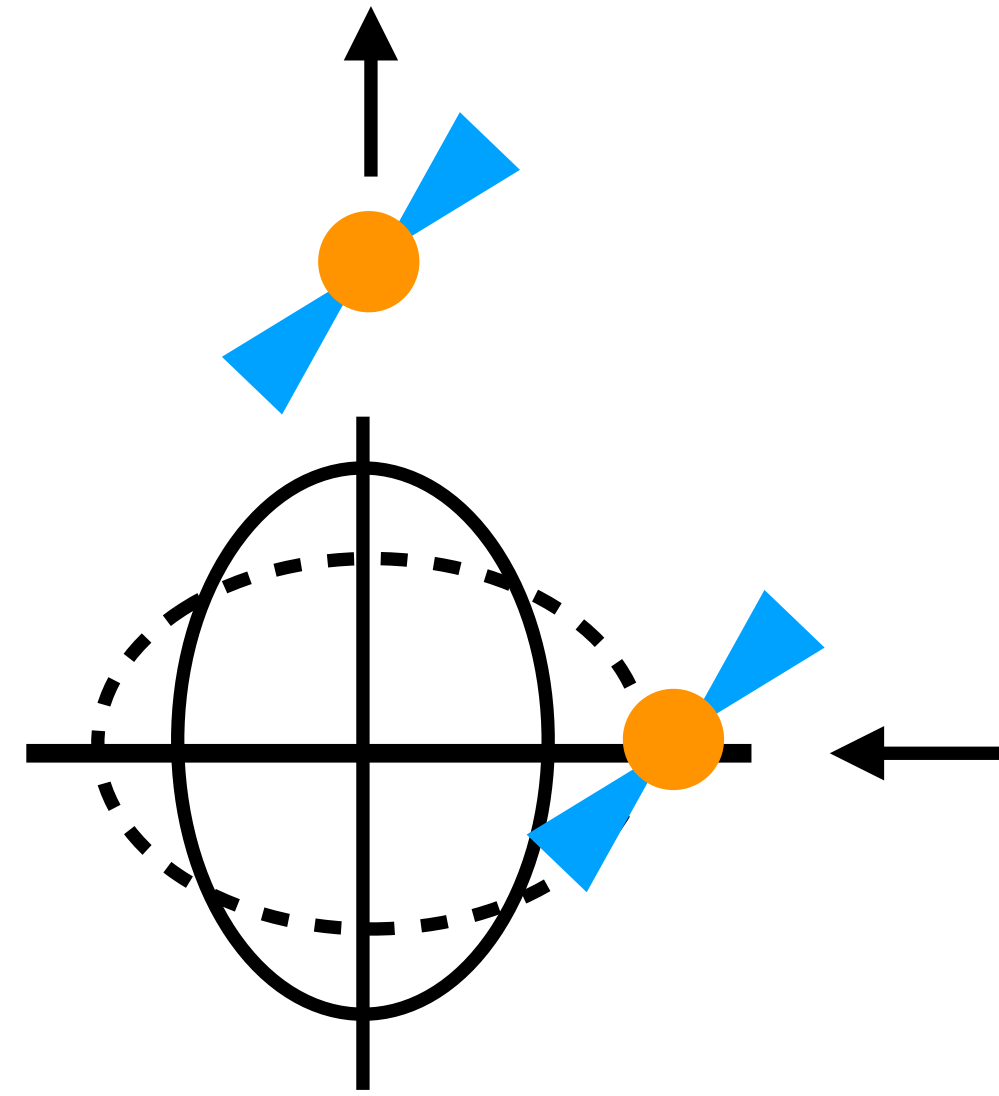
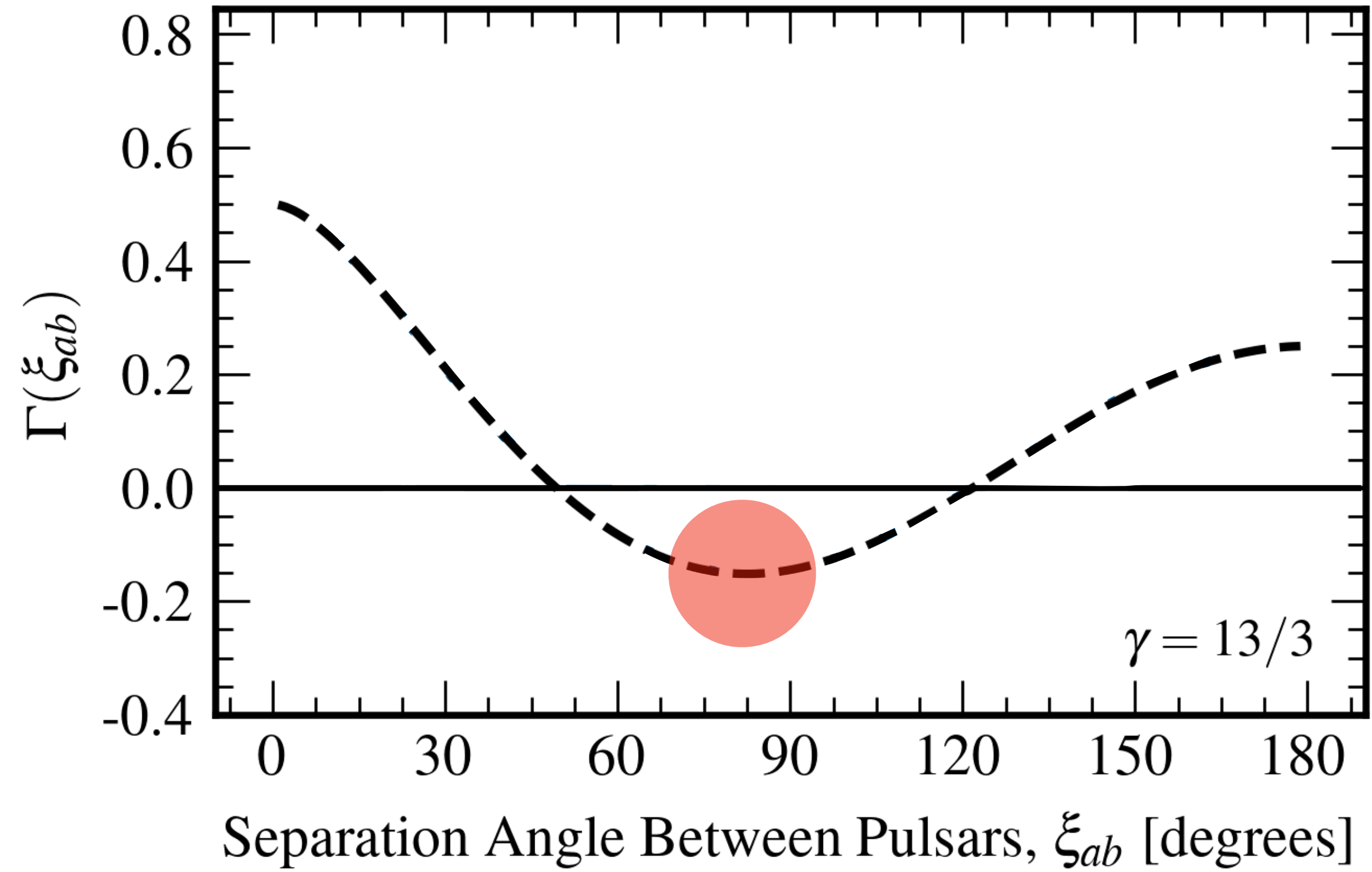




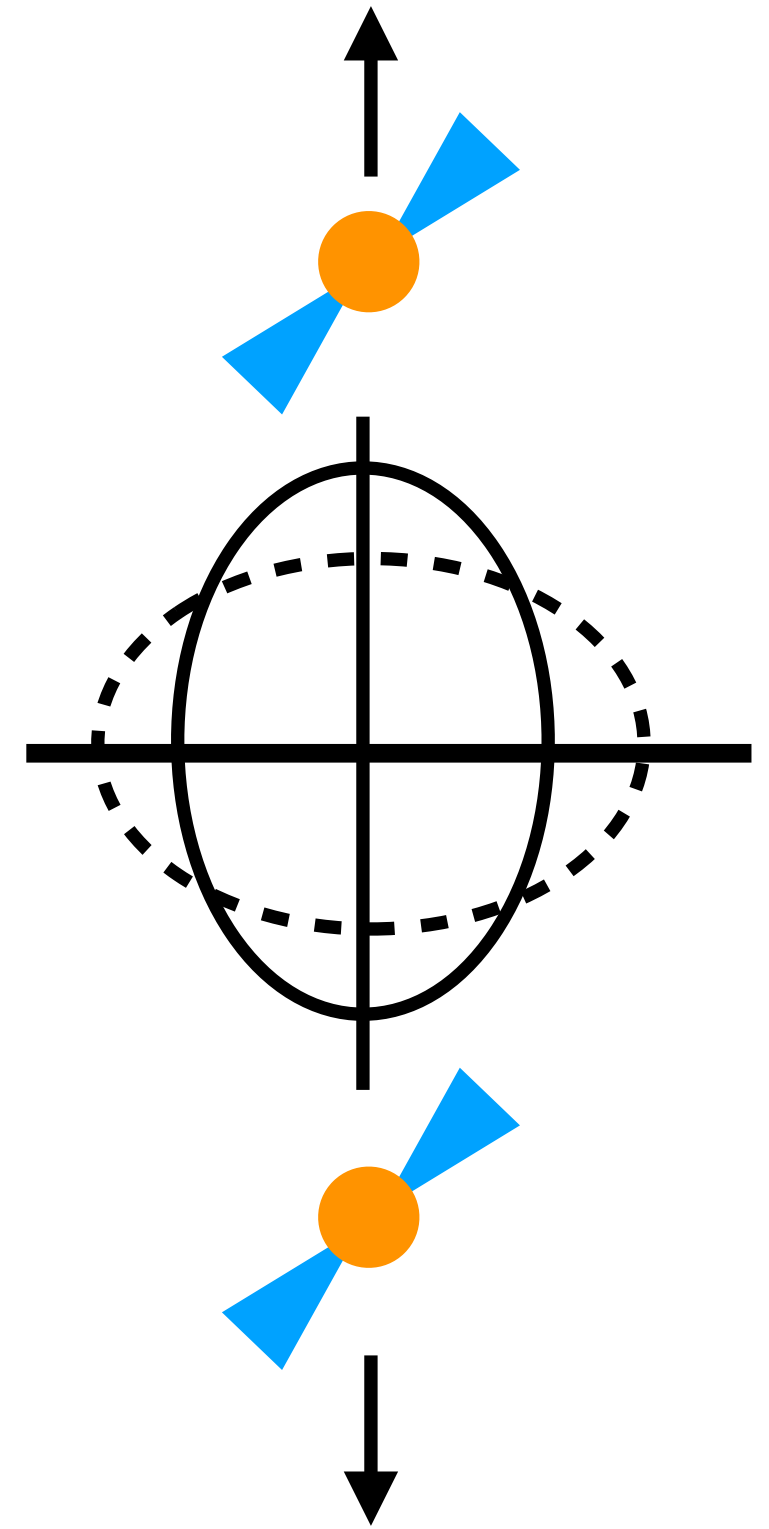
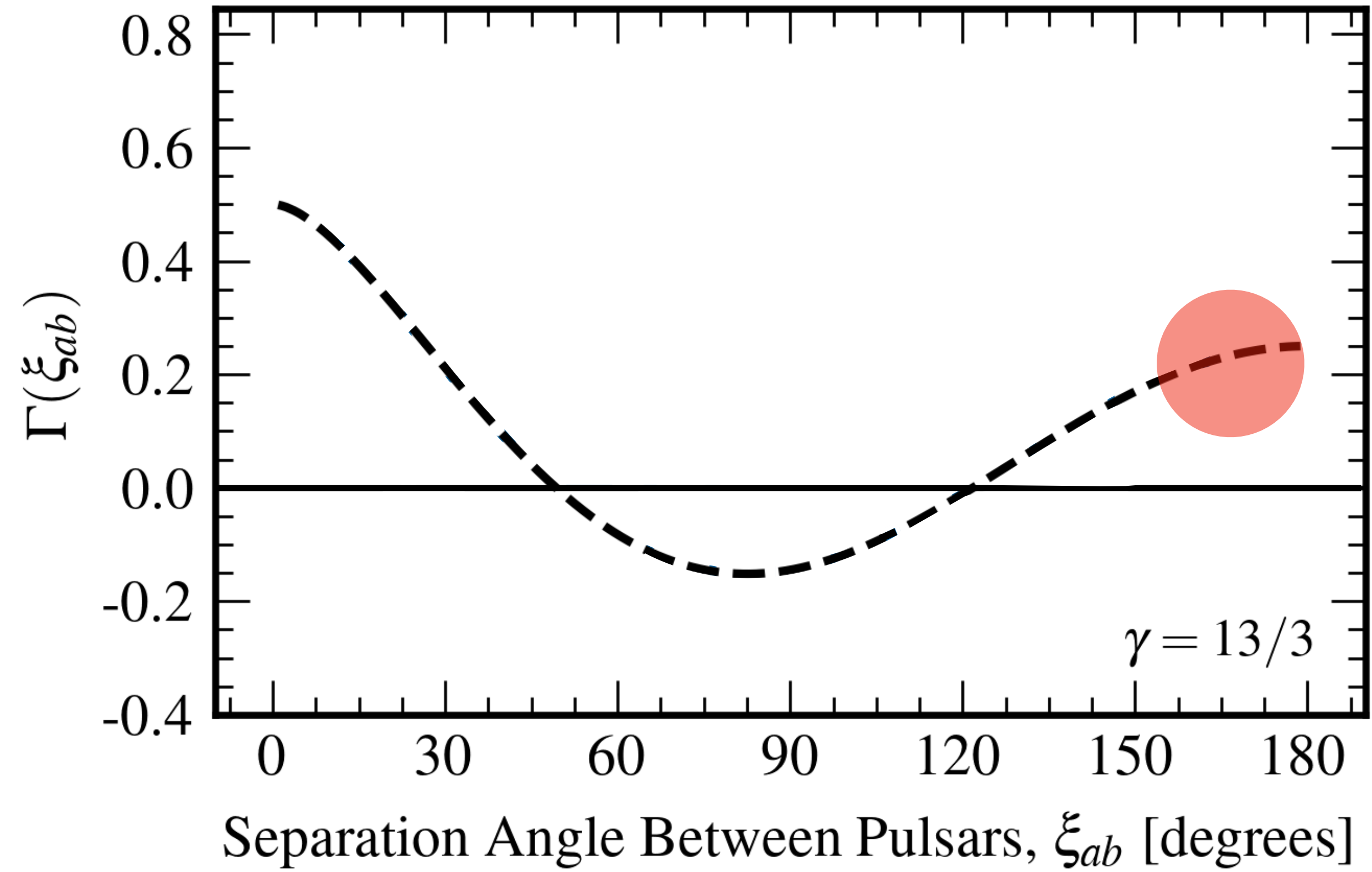
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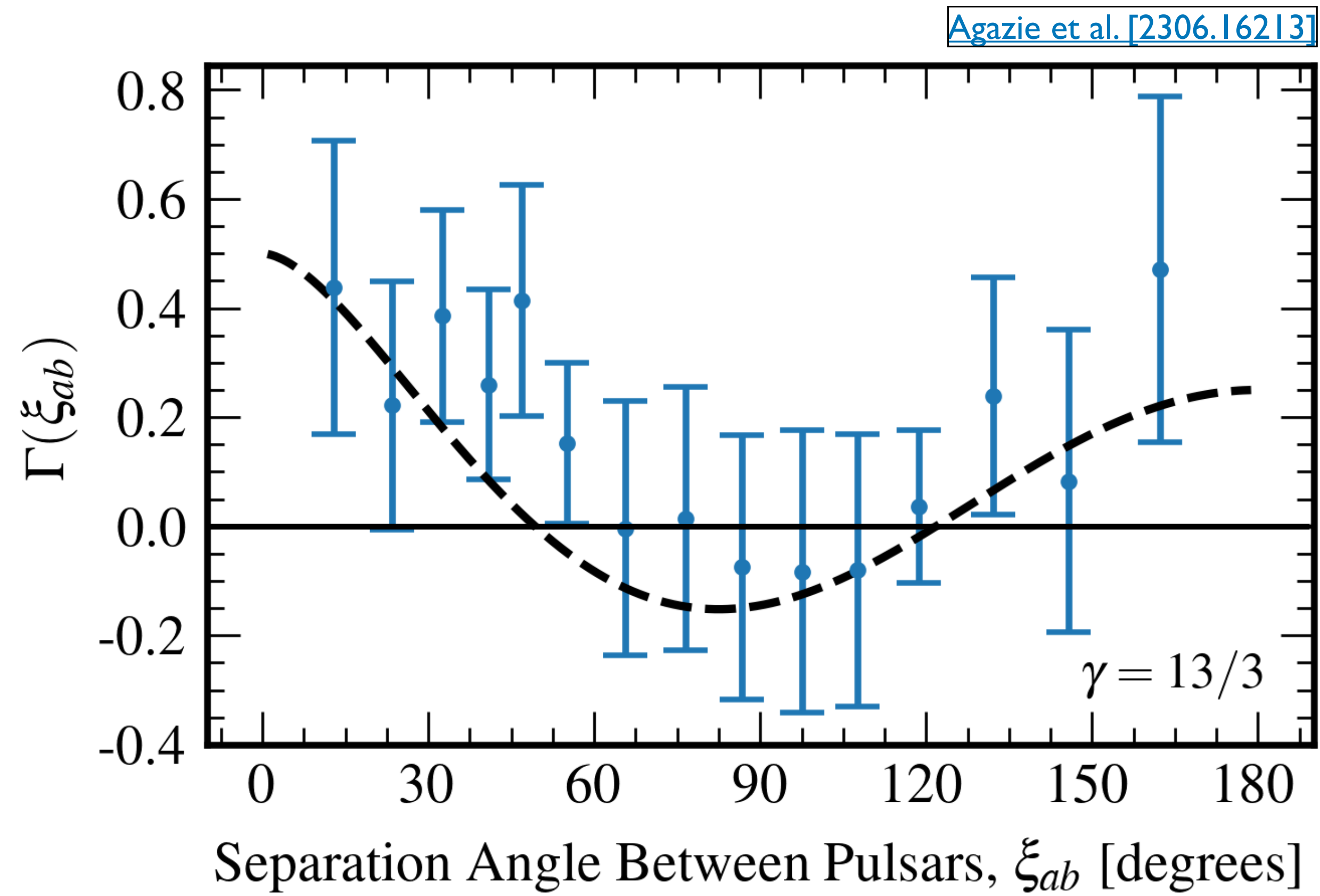
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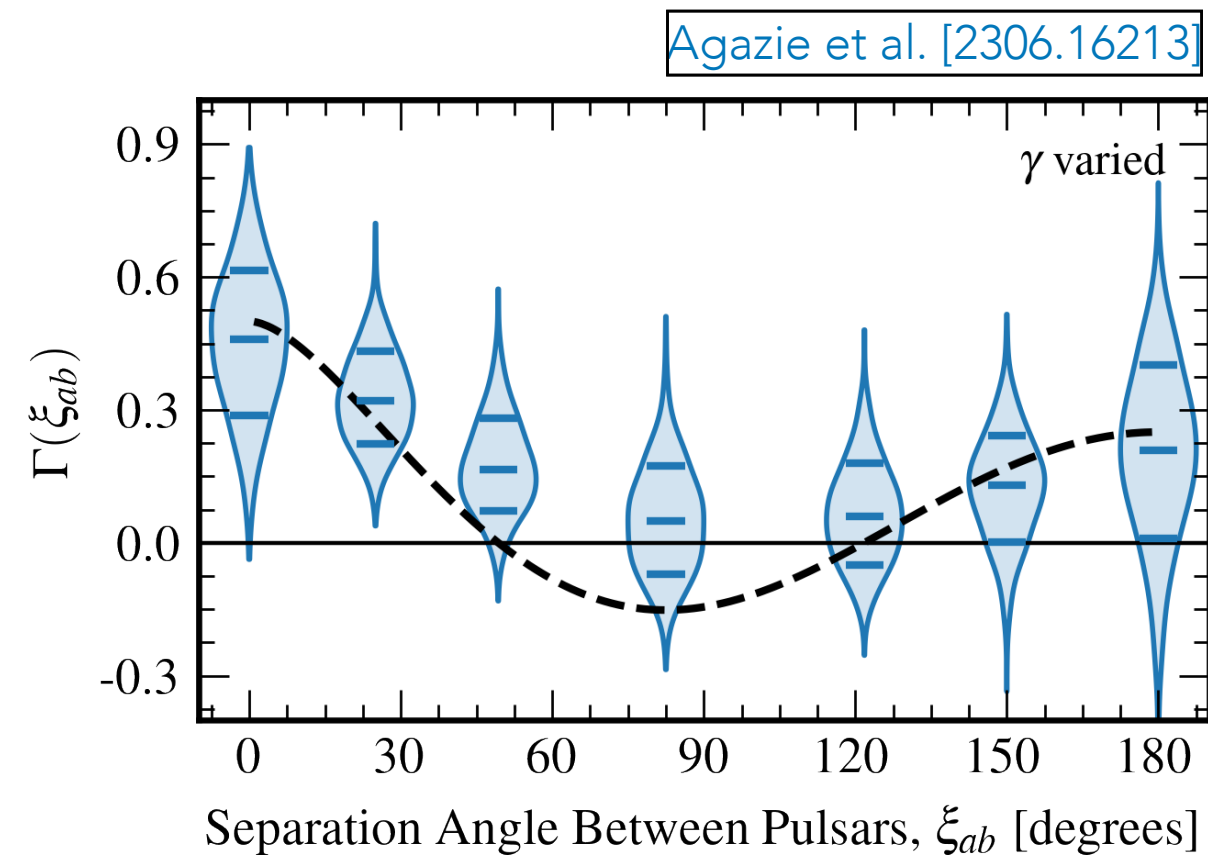
# EVIDENCE FOR GWB



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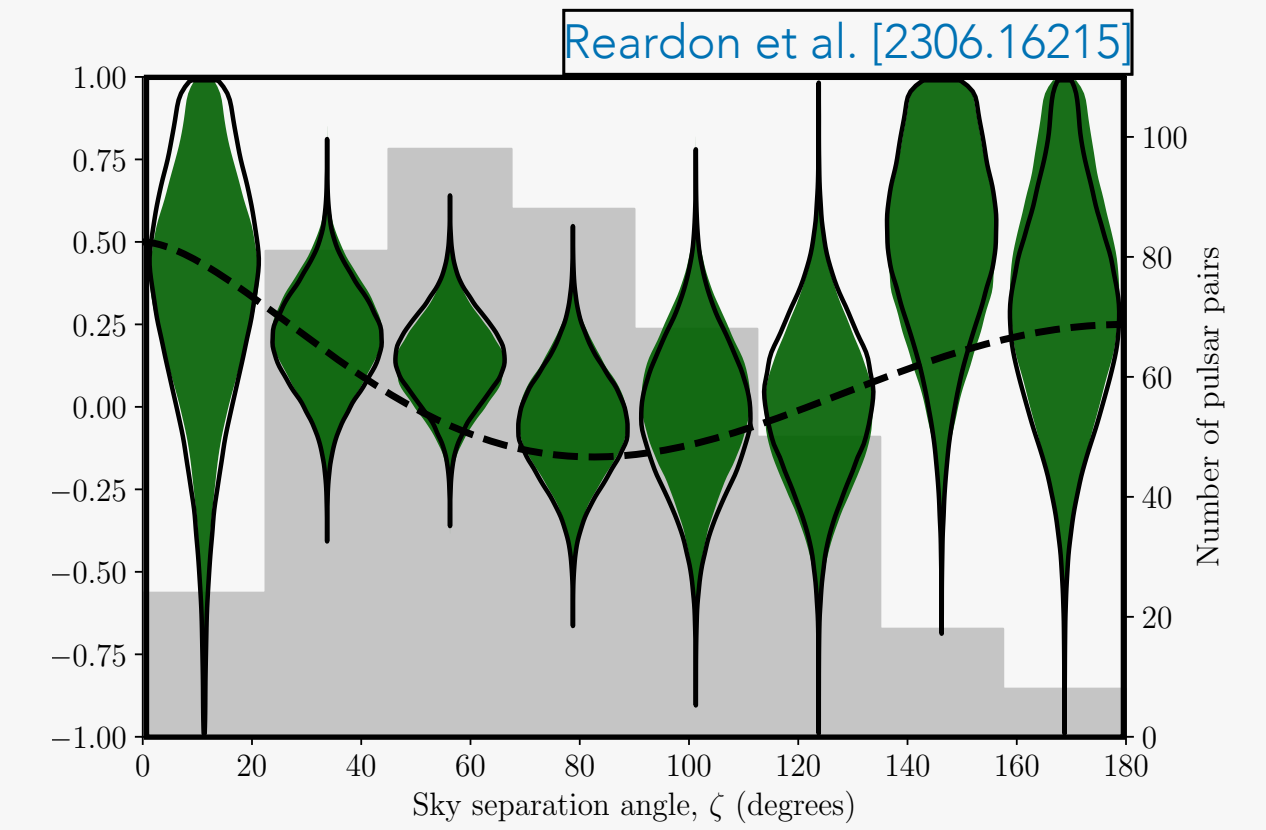
## NANOGrav:

68 pulsars, 16yr of data  
 ~3-4 $\sigma$  significance



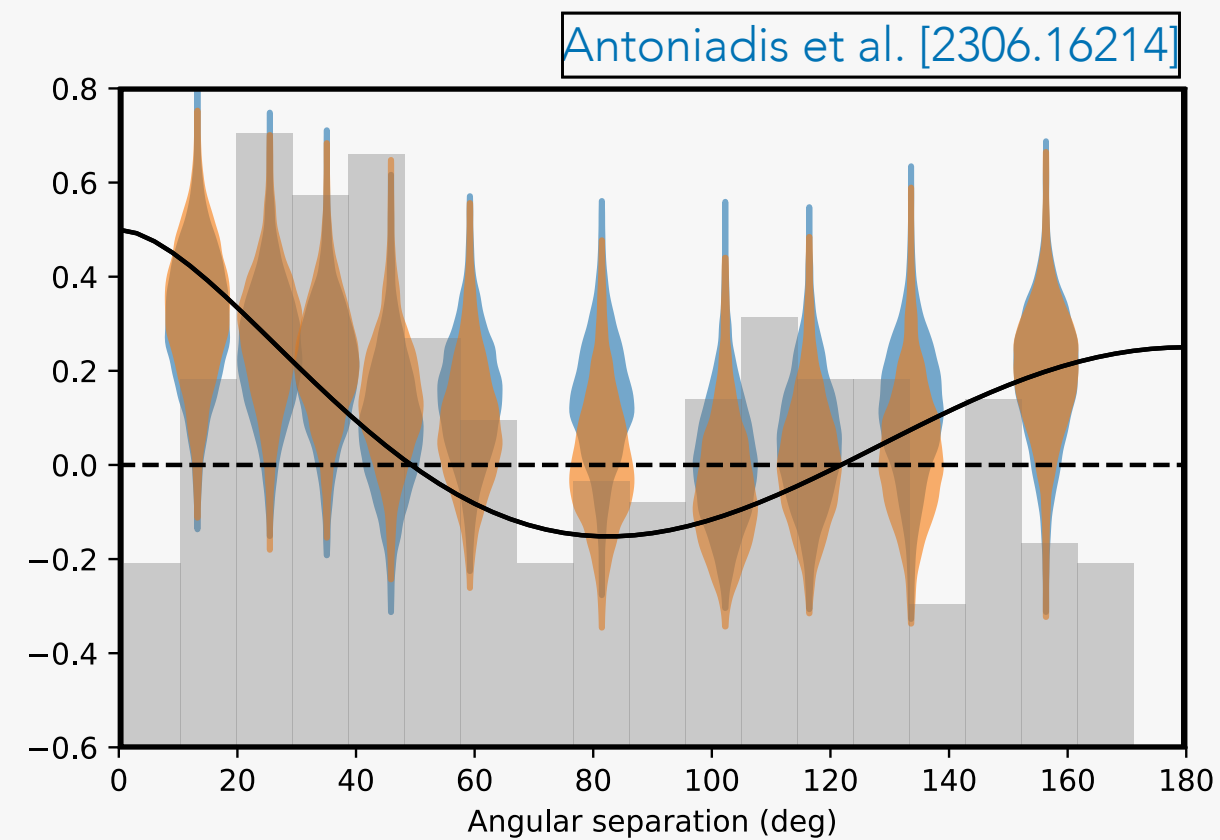
## PPTA:

32 pulsars, 18yr of data  
 ~2 $\sigma$  significance



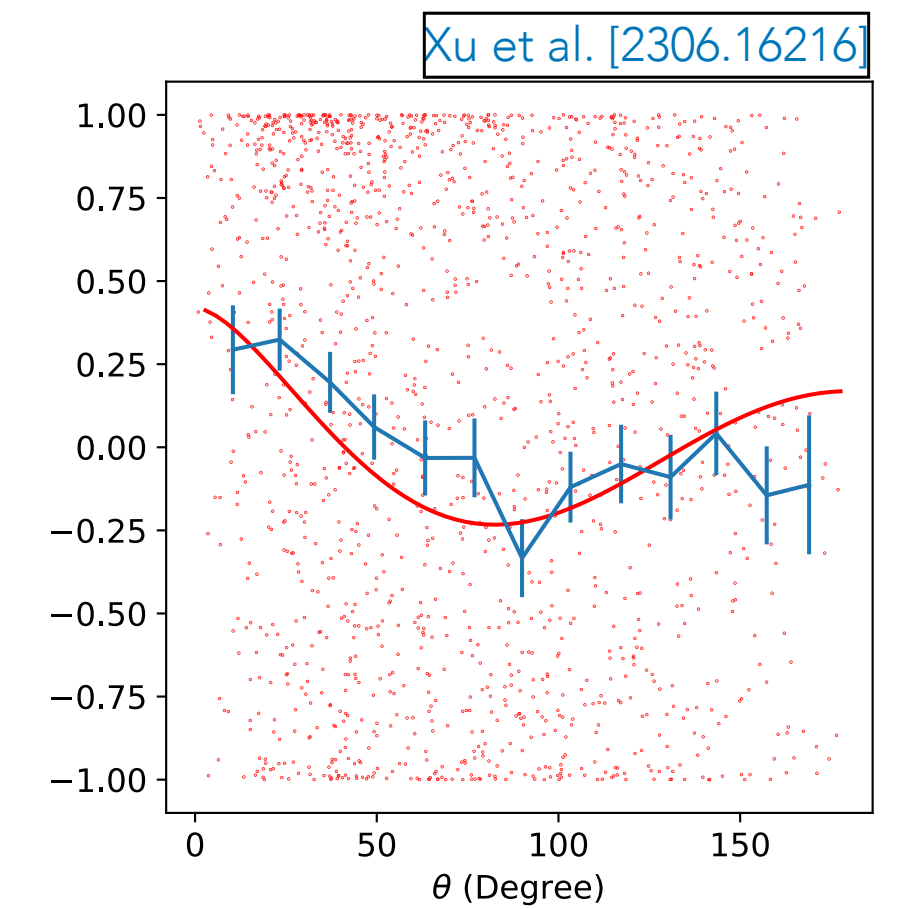
## EPTA + InPTA:

25 pulsars, 24yr of data  
 ~3 $\sigma$  significance



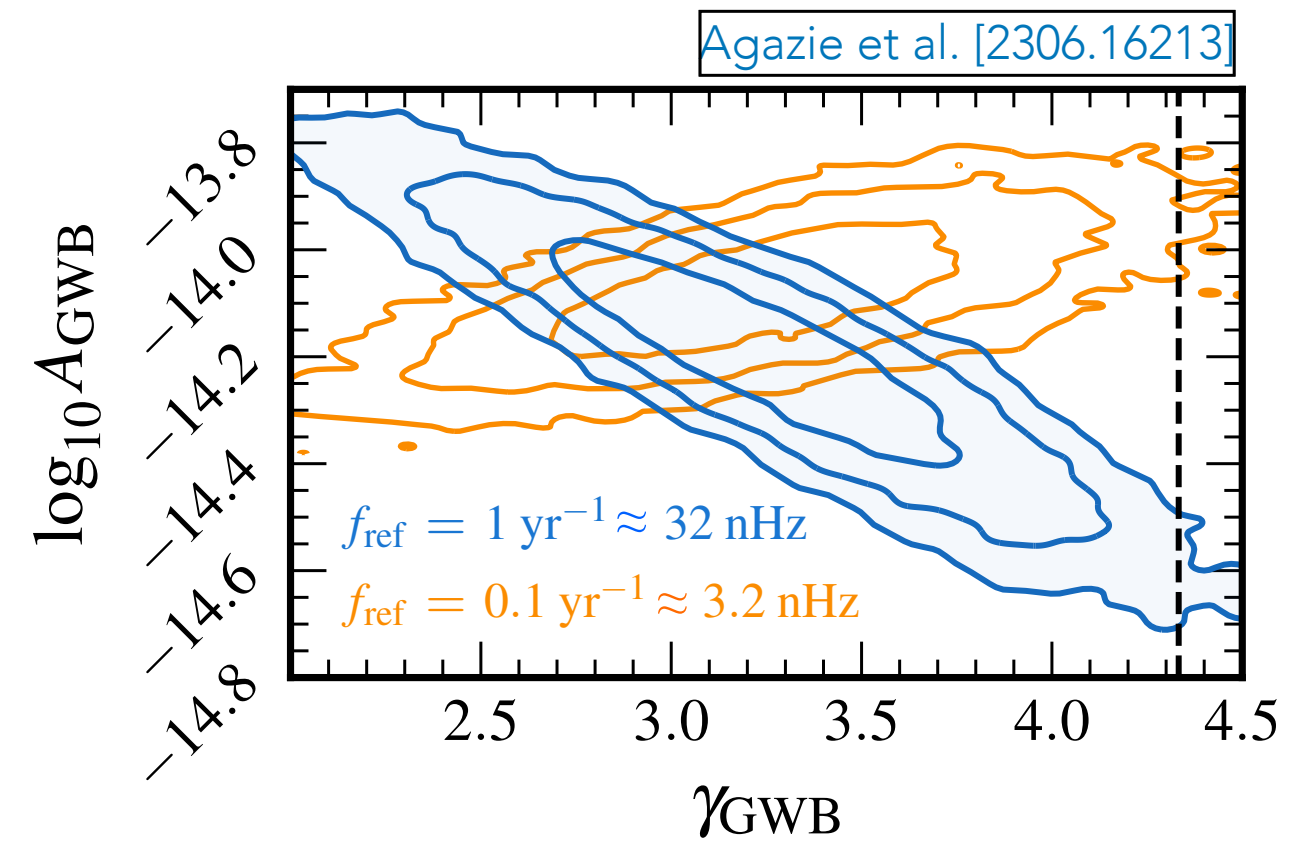
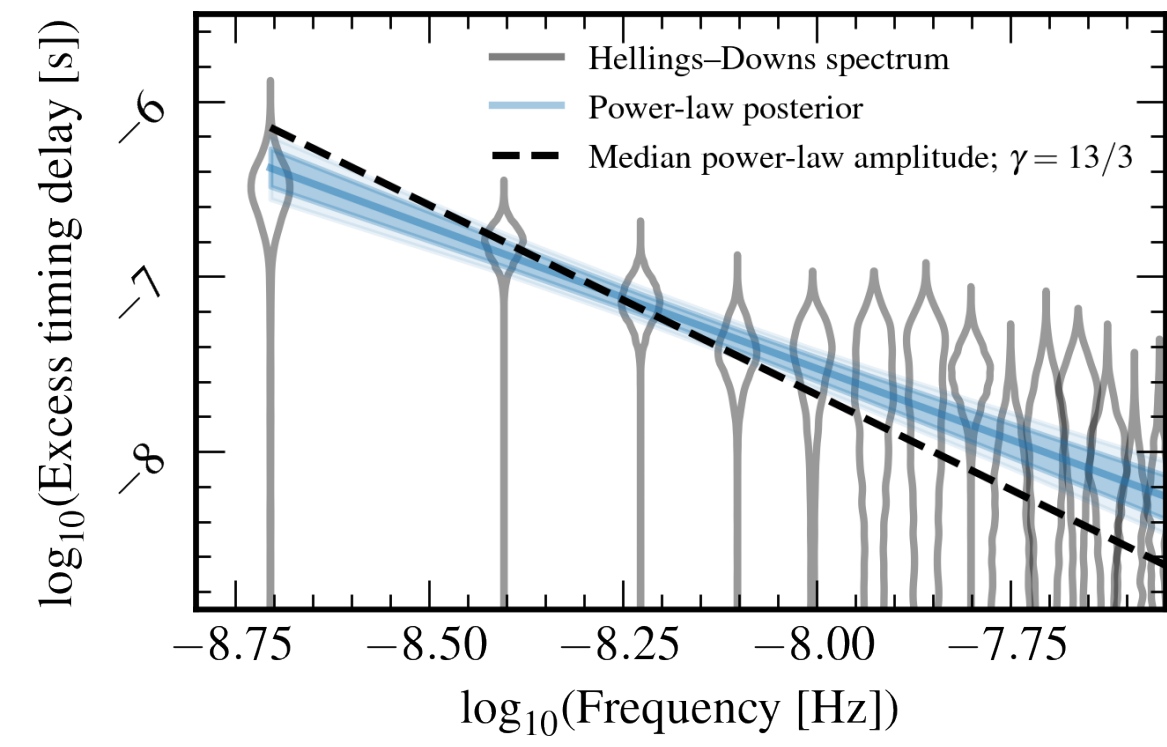
## CPTA:

57 pulsars, 3yr of data  
 ~4.6 $\sigma$  significance

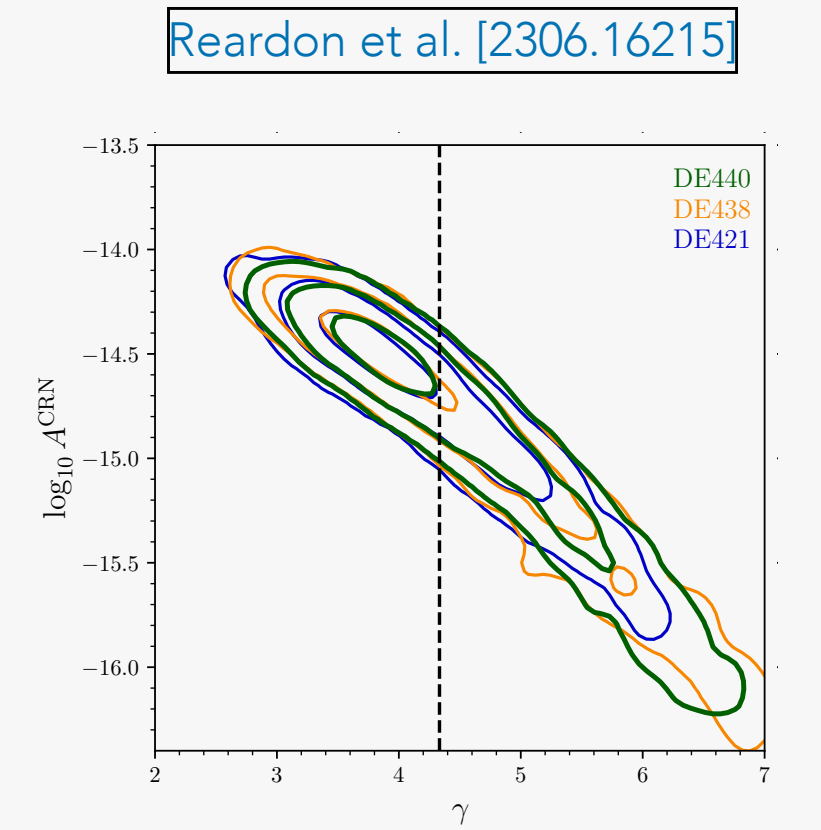
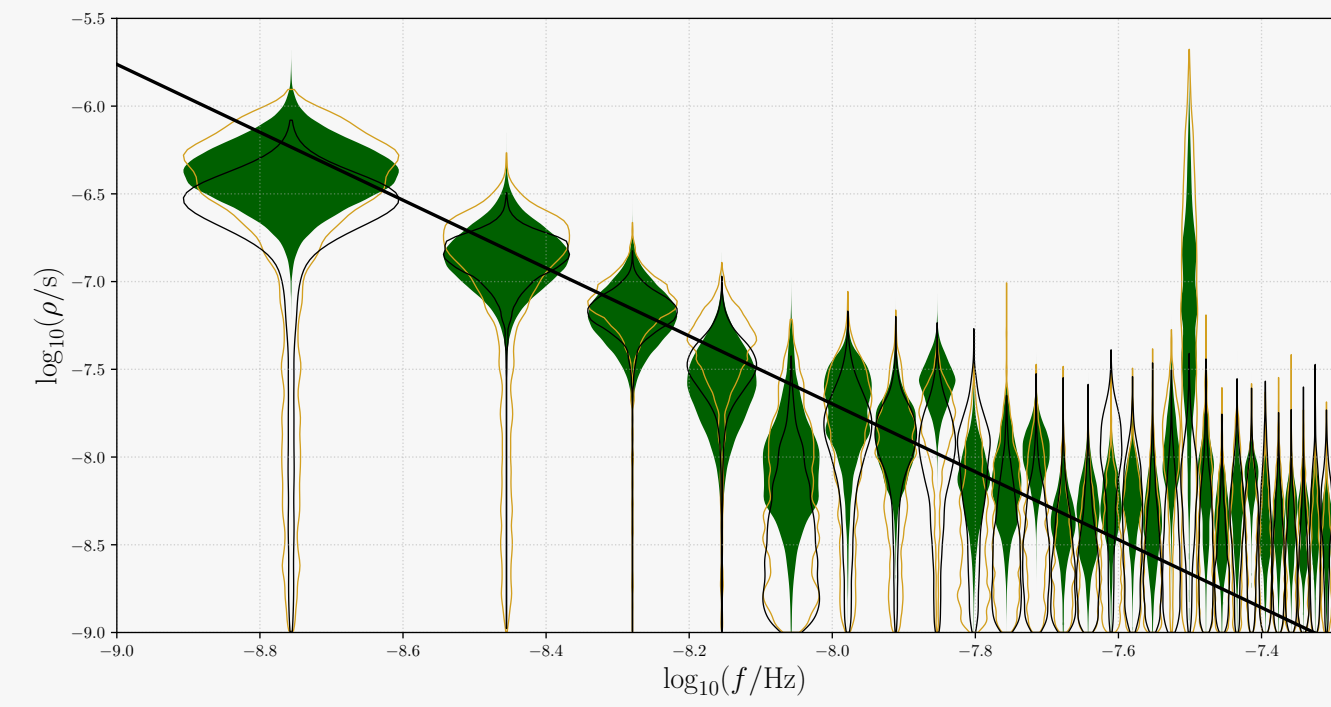


# SPECTRUM

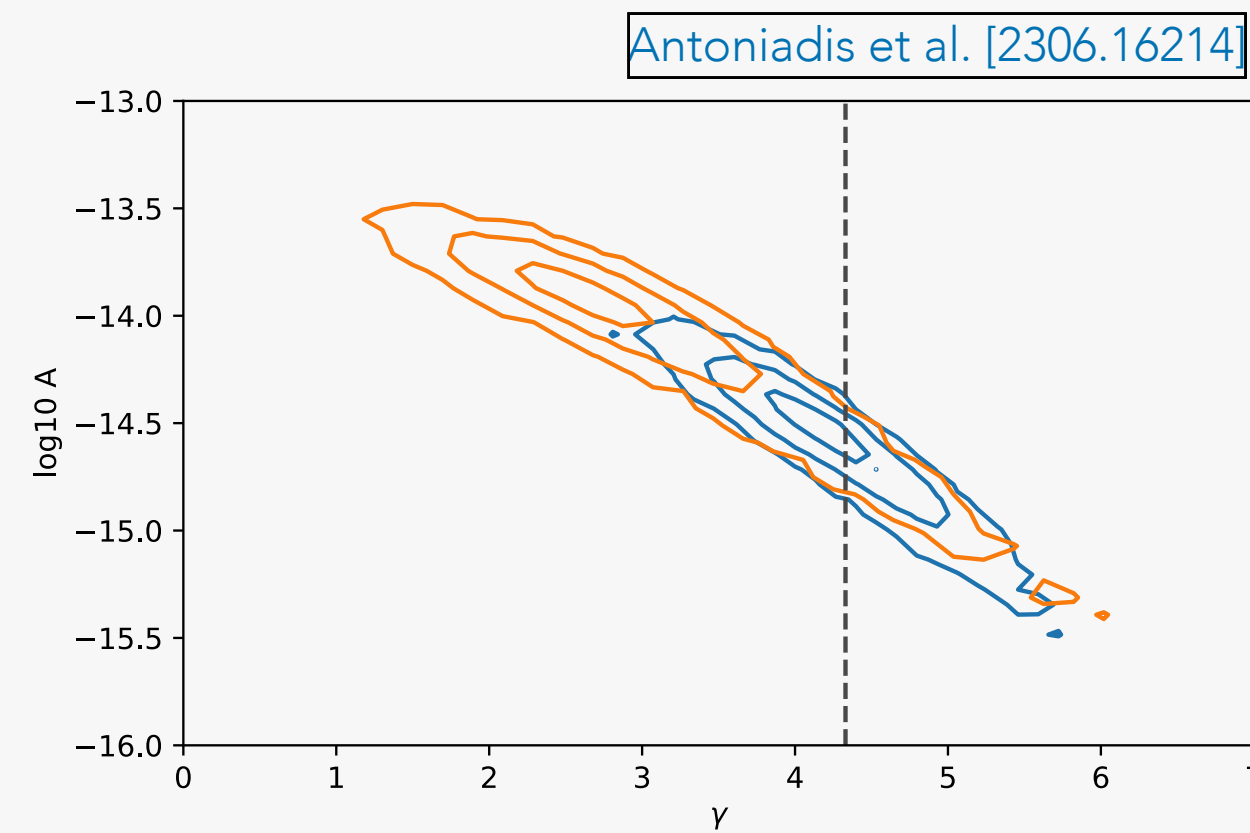
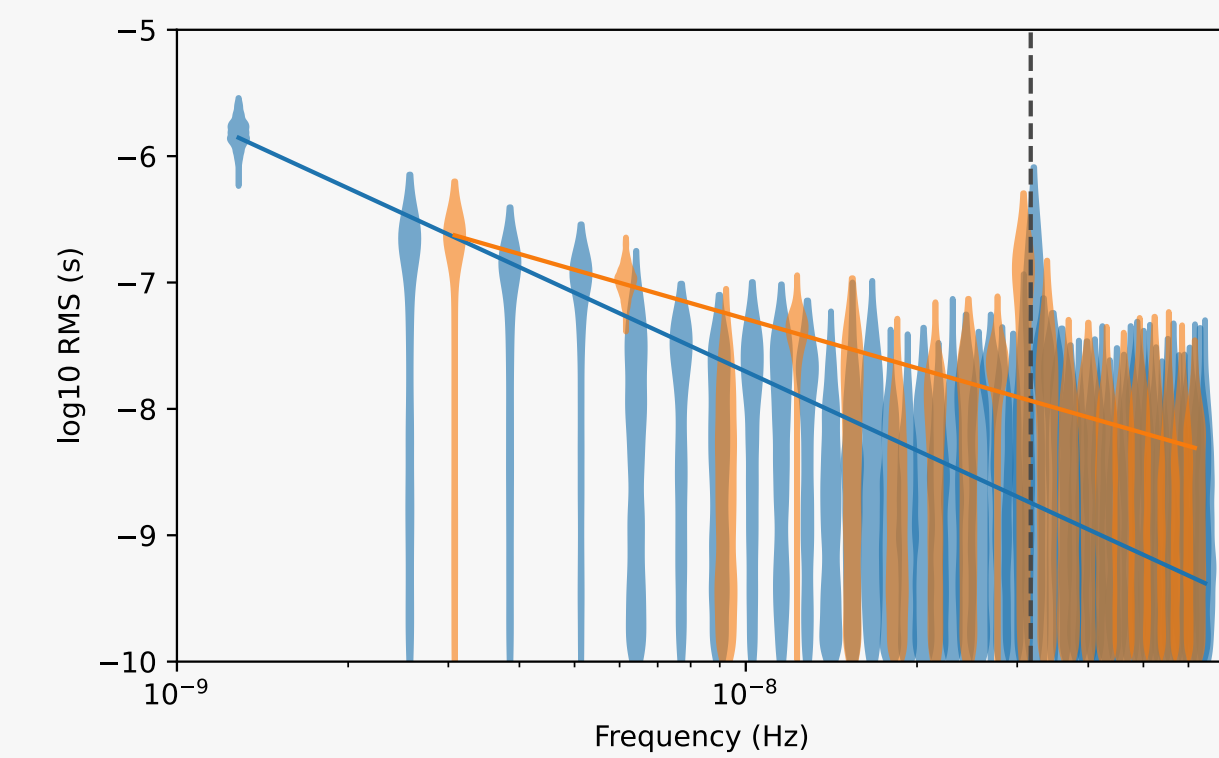
## NANOGrav



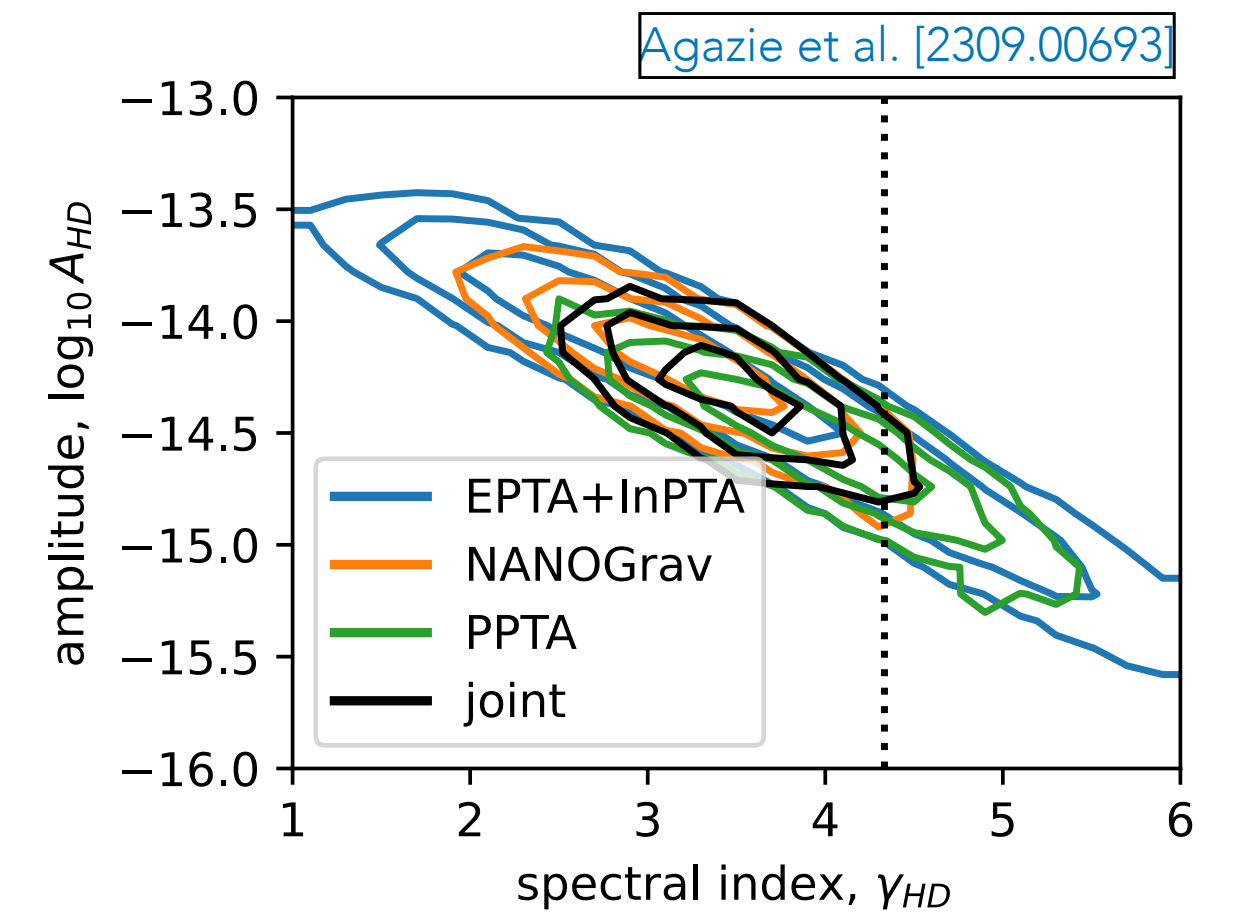
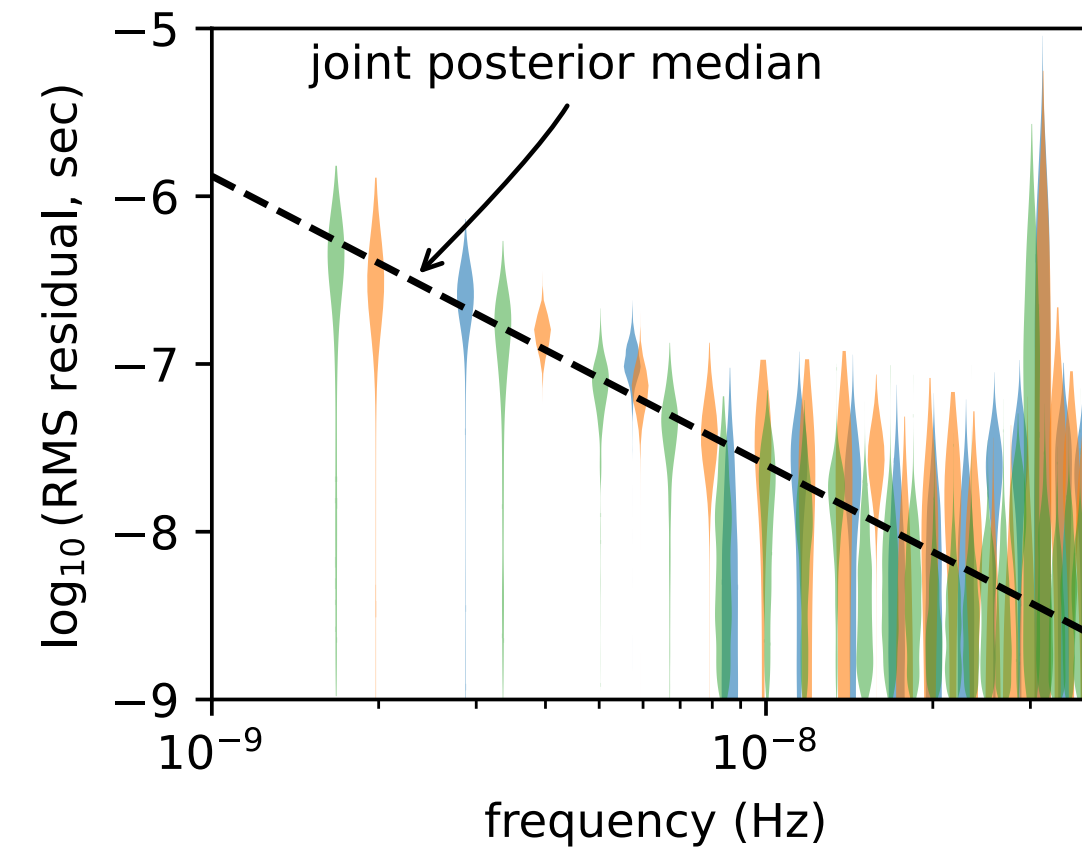
## PPTA



## EPTA + InPTA



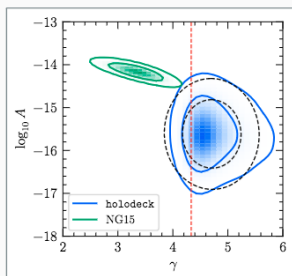
## IPTA early data combination



# History of the Universe

## SMBHBs: simplest models of binary evolution struggle to explain the data

[NANOGrav 2306.16219]



Compare observed spectrum (NG15) to theoretical expectation (holodeck)

- Assume SMBHBs on **circular orbits** and **purely GW-driven orbital evolution**
- 95 % regions barely touch  $\rightarrow 2\sigma$  tension between observations and theory
- GW-only evolution unable to bring binaries to the PTA band within a Hubble time

## History of the Universe

# Probing the Dark Matter density with gravitational waves from super-massive binary black holes

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<sup>b</sup> *Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pisa, Italia*



## History of the Universe

Pulsar Timing Arrays observe gravitational waves. Assuming a power-law

$$\Omega_{\text{GW}} \equiv \frac{1}{\rho_{\text{cr}}} \frac{d\rho_{\text{GW}}}{d \ln f} = \frac{\pi f^2 h_c^2}{4G}, \quad h_c(f) = A_{\text{GW}} \left( \frac{f}{f_{\text{PTA}}} \right)^\beta.$$

they find  $\beta \approx -0.1 \pm 0.3$  around  $f_{\text{PTA}} \equiv 1/10 \text{ yr} \sim \text{nHz}$  and  $\Omega_{\text{GW}} h^2 \sim 10^{-9-10}$ .

Both roughly compatible with the astrophysical background, expected from inspiralling super-massive black hole binaries (SMBH) with masses  $M_{1,2} \sim 10^{8-9} M_\odot$  at red-shift  $z \lesssim 0.3$ , that predicts  $\beta = -2/3$  when free.

Any fundamental implication?

New physics possible, but unicorns less plausible than horses.

Dark Matter can affect SMBH

# History of the Universe

## DM friction

Can approximate SMBH as Newtonian circular non-relativistic orbit,

$$\frac{v^2}{r} = \omega^2 r = \frac{G(M_1 + M_2)}{r^2}.$$

- Power radiated via GW:  $W_{\text{GW}} = 32G\mu^2\omega^6 r^4/5$ ,  $\mu = M_1 M_2 / (M_1 + M_2)$ .
- Power radiated via friction on (dark) matter:  $W_{\text{DM}} = 4\pi G^2 \mu^2 \rho_{\text{DM}} \varrho \ell / v$  where  $\varrho \sim 1/2$  is the fraction of DM slower than  $v$ ,  $\ell \sim 10$  is an IR log. It's just  $W_{\text{DM}} \sim \pi b^2 \delta v \rho_{\text{DM}}$  with  $b \sim R_{\text{Sch}} / |v - v_{\text{DM}}|$  and  $v \sim v_{\text{DM}}$ .

DM energy loss dominates at  $\omega < \omega_{\text{cr}}$  around the observed range

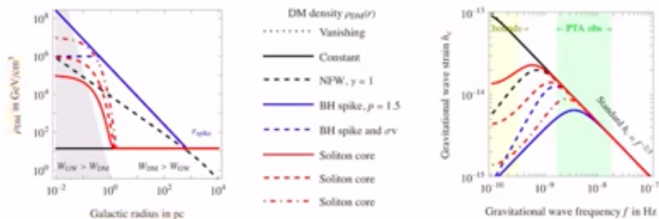
$$\omega_{\text{cr}} \approx \frac{\rho_{\text{DM}}^{3/11}}{G^{2/11} M^{5/11}} \approx 0.23 \text{ nHz} \left( \frac{10^8 M_{\odot}}{M} \right)^{5/11} \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{DM}}(r_{\text{cr}})}{0.4 \text{ GeV/cm}^3} \right)^{2/11}.$$

Imposing  $\dot{E} = -W_{\text{GW}} - W_{\text{DM}}$ , the spectral slope in  $f = \omega/\pi(1+z)$  changes as:

$$\frac{dE_{\text{GW}}}{d\omega} = \frac{W_{\text{GW}}}{\dot{\omega}} = \begin{cases} \frac{M_1 M_2 G^{2/3}}{3(M_1 + M_2)^{1/3}} \omega^{-1/3} & \text{GW-dominated,} \\ \frac{8G^{4/3} M_1 M_2 (M_1 + M_2)^{4/3} \omega^{10/3}}{15\pi \varrho \ell \rho_{\text{DM}} (G^{1/3} (M_1 + M_2)^{1/3} / \omega^{2/3})} & \text{DM-dominated.} \end{cases}$$

## History of the Universe

## Tomography of the DM density?



Expected DM dust density:

- From rotation curves at large  $r$ , e.g.  $\rho_{\text{DM}}^{\odot} = 0.4 \text{ GeV}/\text{cm}^3$  in MW.
- $\rho_{\text{DM GC}} \approx \rho_{\text{DM}}^{\odot} (r_{\odot}/r_{\text{spike}})^{p'}$  with  $p' = 1$  from NFW.
- Possibly an extra spike around BH,  $\rho_{\text{DM}}(r) \approx \rho_{\text{DM GC}} (r_{\text{spike}}/r)^p$  at  $r < r_{\text{spike}} \sim 0.2 r_{\text{in}}$  with  $p = 1.5 - 2.5$ , maybe  $p \approx (9 - 2p')/(4 - p')$ .

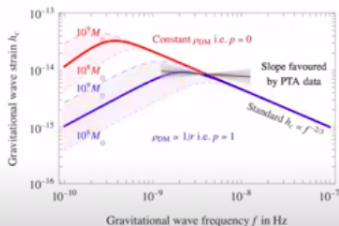
Fundamental physics effects:

- DM annihilations limit  $\rho_{\text{DM}}(r) \lesssim m/\langle\sigma v\rangle\tau_{\text{BH}}$  with  $\tau_{\text{BH}} \sim 10^{10} \text{ yr}$
- Ultra-light DM can give a soliton core  $\rho_{\text{DM}} \propto e^{-r/\lambda_{\text{DM}}}$ .

# History of the Universe

## Astrophysical uncertainties

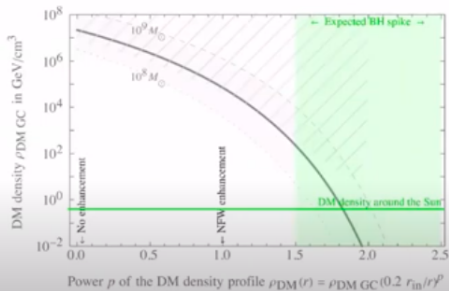
Some washing out with BH masses in the expected range  $M \sim 10^{8-9} M_{\odot}$ :



Additional friction from matter (star, gas), eccentricity go in the same direction, allowing to set a robust bound on  $\rho_{DM}$ .

# History of the Universe

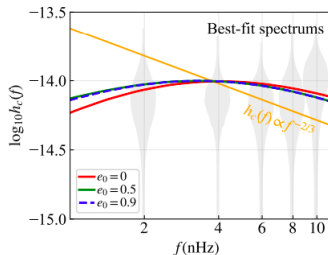
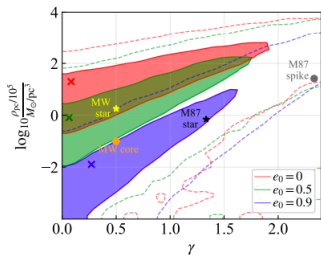
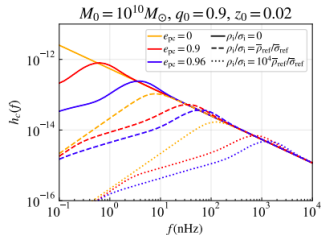
## Bound on the DM density



DM density could be probes via measurements in pulsar timing arrays.

# History of the Universe

Impact of eccentric orbits (Chen+ (2024)):



## Summary:

- ▶ NANOGrav and other PTA data sees evidence of stochastic GW background (SGWB). They could arise from supermassive black hole mergers but simple mergers does not match with the signal.
- ▶ **astrophysical interpretation** involves supermassive black holes with dynamical friction and dark matter density.
- ▶ Assuming presence of DM profiles, a **galaxy tomography of DM** can be performed by investigating the features in the SGWB.
- ▶ After our analysis NANOGrav carried out this investigation in more sophisticated manner in Ref: 2411.05906 and various constraints were obtained on DM physics related to annihilation etc.