Progress report: Constraining ~10Msun primordial black holes with HSC microlensing search of M31 stars (S18B-093I)

PI: Masahiro Takada (Kavli IPMU) Co-I's: Sunao Sugiyama, N. Niikura, T. Sumi, N. Yasuda, H. Aihara, M. Chiba, K. Kashiyama, R. Lupton, A. More, S. More, H. Murayama, Nishizawa, M. Oguri, M. Kawasaki, R. Murata, M. Tanaka, M. Sasaki, Y. Suto, T. Suyama, K. Akitsu, T. Kurita

Primordial black hole (PBH)

black hole



→ → PBH





- Black holes can be formed in the early universe (Hawking)
- PBH, if formed, acts as a collision-less dark matter (so is a viable candidate of dark matter)
- If we find any black hole with ~1Msun or smaller, it is a direct evidence of PBH!
- HSC microlensing is very powerful to search for PBHs (already ~250 citations of Niikura et al. 2019)

H. Niikura (PhD 2019)



Sunao Sugiyama (3rd year student @IPMU)

PBH microlensing on M31 star

- PBH = a viable dark matter candidate
- Lensed images can't be resolved with optical resolution (~10⁻⁸ arcsec) ⇒ only light curve is a signal
- Huge volume
- MW/M31 halo ~ 10¹²Msun (we assumed NFW models)
- PBH has a peculiar velocity of ~200km/s
- Need to monitor brightness of the same star as a function of "time" (time domain astronomy)

$$R_E = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi G M_{\rm PBH} d(1 - d/d_s)}{c^2}}$$



Pixel lensing: analysis pipeline already developed

Niikura + 19

time [sec]

Fluxes from multiple stars are overlapped at each position





S18-093I: Observation strategy

- ~5 × 90 sec exposures in each HSC run of June Feb each year, both g and r bands (g, r bands needed for testing achromatic nature of microlensing)
- Monitoring HSC obs. of M31 over 3 years (lost some months in S18B semester due to the earthquake/power outage)
- 0.5 nights allocated (S18B S20B)







Event rate per **3yr-obs. time** and per **a single star** in M31 for **a given timescale of light curve** (we monitor ~10⁸ stars in M31 thanks to FoV and depth of HSC/Subaru)

Expected PBH constraint



The current status: observation completed

- M31 is accessible for June Feb
- The data taken: the observation completed
 - 2018 Nov, r2, 11 × 90sec, ~0.9"
 - 2018 Nov, g, 14 × 90sec, ~0.7"
 - 2018 Dec, r2, 10×90sec, ~0.8"
 - 2018 Dec, g, 12 × 90sec, ~0.9"
 - 2019 Jan, g, 19 × 90sec, ~1.0"
 - 2019 June, r2, 4 × 90sec, ~0.8"
 - 2019 Sep, g, 10 × 90sec, ~0.7"
 - 2019 Oct, g, 10×90sec, ~0.9"
 - 2020 Oct, g, 10×90sec, ~0.9"
 - 2020 Oct, r2, ~20 × 90sec, ~0.7-0.9"
 - 2020 Nov, r2, ~20 × 90sec, ~0.9"
 - 2020 Nov, g, ~13 × 90sec, ~0.9-1.0"
- Sunao Sugiyama (IPMU) is now working very hard on data reduction of the M31 data, using HSCpipe8 (Niikura et al. used HSCpipe4)

8 epochs (~16 epochs requested)

Total exposure: ~4 hours (~0.5 nights allocated)

From HSC Legacy Archive (HSCLa; see Tanaka san's talk); this includes the data of Niikura et al 19

Summary

- HSC is the most powerful instrument to search for PBH, which is a viable dark matter candidate
 - This program aims at using HSC data of M31 to test the PBH scenario for LIGO BBH (~40Msun BHs) counterparts
- This intensive program observation completed
 - We got 8 epochs data (~months cadence) so far, compared to
 ~16 epochs requested (probably because of complication in our requested time allocation)
- Now Sunao Sugiyama (with help from Yasuda san) is working on the data reduction, in combination with other available HSC M31 data (2014, 2015, ...)
- Many thanks to staff at the observatory for their support