

Black Hole Thermodynamics And Hawking Radiation

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Advanced Seminar on Relativity and Cosmology



Outline

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| 1. Introduction | Tim |
| 2. Laws of black hole mechanics and thermodynamics | |
| 2.0 The second law | Tim |
| 2.1 The zeroth law | Sebastià |
| 2.2 The first law | Sebastià |
| 2.3 The third law | Sebastià |
| 3. Hawking radiation | Yi-Fan |



Outline

1. Motivations
2. Particle creation in curved space-time
3. Gravitational collapse
4. Eternal black hole
5. Information loss problem



Motivations for the Radiation

Developments in classical physics

- (Speculative) entropy and temperature of black holes [Bek73; Bek80]
- Penrose process and super-radiance



Motivations for the Radiation

Developments in quantum physics

- Arguments from fundamental principles
 - Uncertainty principle (black holes “might split up” [Sus08])
 - Vacuum polarisation (e.g. Schwinger Effect, where electron-positron pairs are pulled out from vacuum in strong external electric field), see e.g. [FN98]
- Arguments from field theory in curved space-time: definition of particle ambiguous [Ful73], leading to particle creations
 - in dynamical universes, see e.g. [PT09]
 - for accelerated observers [Ful73; Dav75; Unr76]



Scalar Field in Special Relativity

Warm-up

- Diagonalising Hamiltonian: *Fourier kernel* & ‘momentum’ p

$$\tilde{\phi}(p) \propto \int dx e^{-ipx} \phi(x), \quad \tilde{\pi}(p) \propto \int dx e^{ipx} \pi(x).$$

- Trsfing field between inertial obs. A and B : Poincaré \mathcal{P}

$$x \rightarrow \mathcal{P}x = \Lambda x + x_0, \quad p \rightarrow \mathcal{P}p = p + p_0;$$
$$\tilde{\phi}_A(p) \rightarrow \tilde{\phi}_A(\mathcal{P}^{-1}p) \propto \tilde{\phi}_B(p'), \quad \text{etc.}$$

- Canonical quantisation: ladder operators

$$\hat{a}_\phi(p) \propto E_p^{+\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\phi}(p) + i E_p^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\pi}^\dagger(p), \quad \text{etc.}$$

- Trsfing ladder optrs btw. inertial obs.: particle **remains** p .

$$\hat{b}(p') = \widehat{U}_{\mathcal{P}} \hat{a}(p) \widehat{U}_{\mathcal{P}}^\dagger \propto \hat{a}(\mathcal{P}p), \quad \text{etc.}$$



Scalar Field in General Relativity

The technical advance we just mentioned

- Diagonalising Hamiltonian: *general kernel & parameter k*

$$\tilde{\phi}(k) \propto \int \mathrm{d}x K(k; x) \phi(x), \quad \tilde{\pi}(k) \propto \int \mathrm{d}x K^*(k; x) \pi(x)$$

- Trsfing field between (time-like) obs.: general diffeom. \mathcal{D}

$$x \rightarrow \chi = f(x), \quad k \rightarrow \kappa = g(k);$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_A(k) \rightarrow \tilde{\phi}_A(g^{-1}(\kappa)) = \int \mathrm{d}\kappa T(k; \kappa) \tilde{\phi}_B(\kappa), \quad \text{etc.}$$

- Canonical quantisation: ladder operators

$$\hat{a}_\phi(k) \propto E_k^{+\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\tilde{\phi}}(k) \pm \mathrm{i} E_k^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\tilde{\pi}}^\dagger(k), \quad \text{etc.}$$

- Transforming ladder optrs: **Bogolyubov**, **mixing** p. & anti-p.

$$\hat{b}(\kappa) = \widehat{U}_\mathcal{D} \hat{a}(k) \widehat{U}_\mathcal{D}^\dagger \propto \int \mathrm{d}k \alpha(\kappa; k) \hat{a}(k) + \beta(\kappa; k) \hat{a}^\dagger(k), \quad \text{etc.}$$



Scalar Field in Special and General Relativity

Particle 'creation'

- Defining the \hat{a} -vacuum as being annihilated by all \hat{a} 's

$$\hat{a}(p \text{ or } k) |\Omega\rangle \equiv 0$$

- Number operators transform as

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a}^\dagger(p)\hat{a}(p) &\rightarrow \hat{b}^\dagger(p')\hat{b}(p') & \hat{a}^\dagger(k)\hat{a}(k) &\rightarrow \hat{b}^\dagger(\kappa)\hat{b}(\kappa) \\ &\propto \hat{a}^\dagger(\mathcal{P}p)\hat{a}(\mathcal{P}p); & &= \dots \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \dots \hat{a} \hat{a} + \dots \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger \\ & & &+ \int \mathrm{d}k |\beta(\kappa; k)|^2 \hat{a}(k)\hat{a}^\dagger(k). \end{aligned}$$

- $\langle \hat{n}_a \rangle_\Omega$'s transform as

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{a}^\dagger(p)\hat{a}(p) \rangle &\rightarrow \langle \hat{b}^\dagger(p')\hat{b}(p') \rangle & \langle \hat{a}^\dagger(k)\hat{a}(k) \rangle &\rightarrow \langle \hat{b}^\dagger(\kappa)\hat{b}(\kappa) \rangle \\ &= 0; & &= \int \mathrm{d}k |\beta(\kappa; k)|^2. \end{aligned}$$



Spherically gravitational collapse

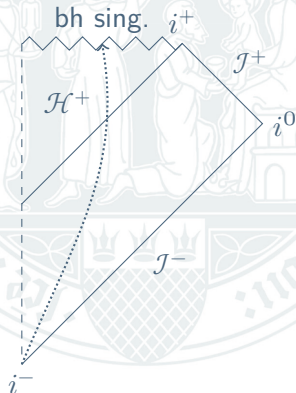
The model and its quantisation

- Massless neutral scalar field on the given background space-time w/ in- and out-going eigen-modes

$$f_{\omega' l m} \propto r^{-1} F_{\omega'} e^{i\omega' v} Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi),$$

$$p_{\omega l m} \propto r^{-1} P_{\omega} e^{i\omega u} Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$

- Quantising at Cauchy surfaces
 - Early time: \hat{a} 's defined on \mathcal{I}^-
 - Late time: \hat{b} 's on \mathcal{I}^+ , \hat{c} 's on \mathcal{H}^+
- Physical* vacuum: $\hat{a} |H\rangle \equiv 0$
- Concerned with $\langle H | \hat{n}_b | H \rangle$



Hawking's construction [Haw74; Haw75]

- $$\begin{cases} 0, & v > v_0; \\ r^{-1} P_\omega \left(\frac{v_0 - v}{CD} \right)^{-i} \frac{\omega}{\kappa_S}, & v \lesssim v_0 \end{cases}$$

Results and Interpretation

Hawking temperature

- Expectation value of particle number

$$\langle \hat{n}_b(\omega) \rangle_H = \int d\omega' |\beta(\omega; \omega')|^2 \approx \Gamma_\omega \left(e^{\frac{2\pi\omega}{\kappa_S}} - 1 \right)^{-1} \quad (1)$$

- Comparing eq. (1) with Bose–Einstein dist. (*black body*)
 $\langle \hat{n}(\omega) \rangle_{BE} = (e^{\frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T}} - 1)^{-1}$, one may conclude that the physical system concerned is a *grey body*, with a temperature of

$$T_H = \frac{\kappa_S}{2\pi} \approx \left(\frac{M_\odot}{M} \right) \cdot 6.169 \times 10^{-8} \text{ K.}$$



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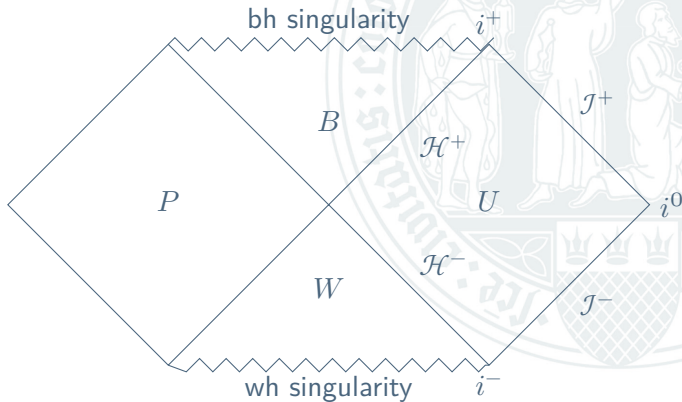
$$T_H = \frac{\kappa_S}{2\pi} \approx \left(\frac{M_\odot}{M} \right) \cdot 6.169 \times 10^{-8} \text{ K.}$$

- $\hat{\rho}_H = |H\rangle \langle H|$ **pure**, while the thermal $\hat{\rho}_{BE} = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\hat{H}/T}$ **mixed?**



Eternal Schwarzschild black hole

The conformal diagram



Eternal Schwarzschild black hole

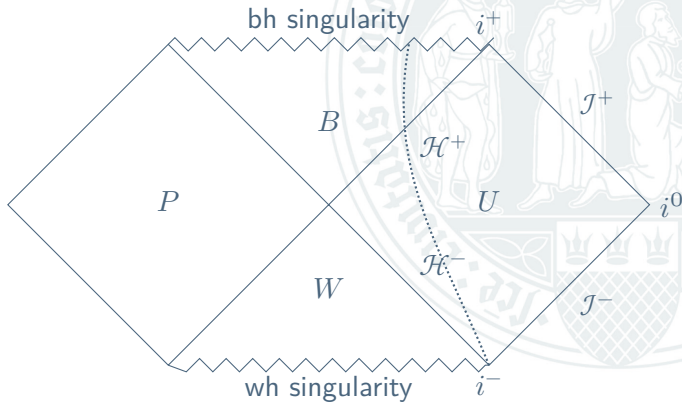
[Can80; FN98]

- Clean calculation; $\langle \hat{\phi}^2 \rangle_{\text{ren}}$, $\langle \hat{T}_{\mu\nu} \rangle_{\text{ren}}$ etc. obtainable
- Different 'vacua' can be defined
 - **Boulware**: No flux, $\langle \hat{\phi}^2 \rangle_{\text{ren}}$ blows up at $\mathcal{H}^- \cup \mathcal{H}^+$
 - Miracle near the horizons
 - **Israel–Hartle–Hawking**: I/O flux, $\langle \hat{\phi}^2 \rangle_{\text{ren}}$ finite at $\mathcal{H}^- \cup \mathcal{H}^+$
 - Black hole in a heat bath
 - **Mathematically** more desirable
 - **Unruh**: 0 flux, $\langle \hat{\phi}^2 \rangle_{\text{ren}}$ blows up at \mathcal{H}^-



Eternal Schwarzschild black hole

The conformal diagram, with cut



Eternal Schwarzschild black hole

[Can80; FN98]

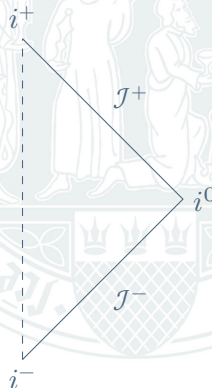
- Comparing the space-time with that of the collapsing body:
cut along the dots and **stick** the right to an interior solution
- Clean calculation; $\langle \hat{\phi}^2 \rangle_{\text{ren}}$, $\langle \hat{T}_{\mu\nu} \rangle_{\text{ren}}$ etc. obtainable
- Different 'vacua' can be defined
 - Boulware: No flux, $\langle \hat{\phi}^2 \rangle_{\text{ren}}$ blows up at $\mathcal{H}^- \cup \mathcal{H}^+$
 - Israel–Hartle–Hawking: I/O flux, $\langle \hat{\phi}^2 \rangle_{\text{ren}}$ finite at $\mathcal{H}^- \cup \mathcal{H}^+$
 - **Unruh**: 0 flux, $\langle \hat{\phi}^2 \rangle_{\text{ren}}$ blows up at \mathcal{H}^-
 - \mathcal{H}^- and the divergence therein can be hidden
 - Similar to the (physical) collapsing case



Information loss problem

See e.g. [Mat09; Man15]

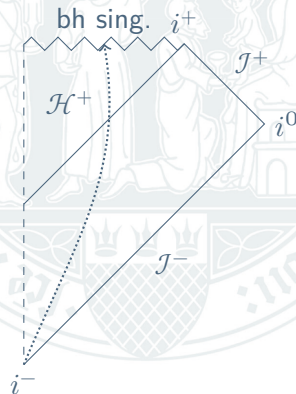
- Minkowski: particles from \mathcal{I}^- to \mathcal{I}^+



Information loss problem

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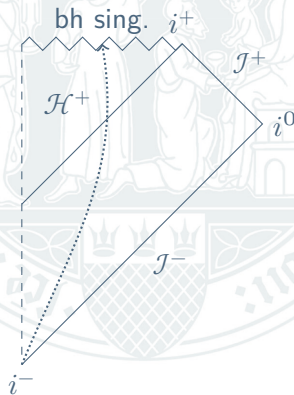
- Minkowski: particles from \mathcal{I}^- to \mathcal{I}^+
- Collapsing body: can also go to \mathcal{H}^+
- Obs. able to set up **input** at \mathcal{I}^- and collect **output** at \mathcal{I}^+ , but **not** at \mathcal{H}^+



Information loss problem

See e.g. [Mat09; Man15]

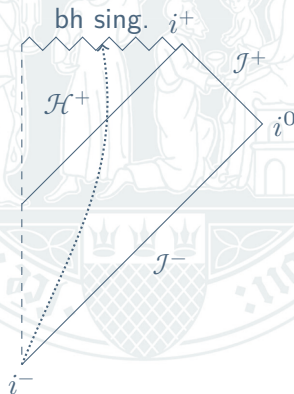
- Minkowski: particles from \mathcal{I}^- to \mathcal{I}^+
- Collapsing body: can also go to \mathcal{H}^+
- Obs. able to set up input at \mathcal{I}^- and collect output at \mathcal{I}^+ , but not at \mathcal{H}^+
- $|\alpha\rangle$ on \mathcal{I}^- evolves to $|\beta\rangle$ on $\mathcal{H}^+ \cup \mathcal{I}^+$
- **Pure** $\hat{\rho}_I = |\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha|$ turns **mixed**
 $\hat{\rho}_O = \text{tr}_{\mathcal{H}^+} |\beta\rangle\langle\beta|$! Something is lost



Information loss problem

See e.g. [Mat09; Man15]

- Minkowski: particles from \mathcal{I}^- to \mathcal{I}^+
- Collapsing body: can also go to \mathcal{H}^+
- Obs. able to set up input at \mathcal{I}^- and collect output at \mathcal{I}^+ , but not at \mathcal{H}^+
- $|\alpha\rangle$ on \mathcal{I}^- evolves to $|\beta\rangle$ on $\mathcal{H}^+ \cup \mathcal{I}^+$
- Pure $\hat{\rho}_I = |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha|$ turns mixed $\hat{\rho}_O = \text{tr}_{\mathcal{H}^+} |\beta\rangle \langle \beta|$! Something is lost
- Non-conservation arguments [Haw76]
- Conservation arguments [Pag93]







Summary

- **Robust** calculation of outgoing particle flux for the space-time of collapsing body
- **Controversial** interpretations and extrapolations
- Back-reaction to the metric: no time
- Seeks combination with
 - Quantum gravitation
 - Quantum information




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