

Hawking Radiation as Seen by Observers

Bachelor thesis

Friedrich Hübner
Universität Bonn

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- 1 QFT in curved spacetime
 - Scalar field
 - Unruh detector
 - Minkowski space

- 2 Static spacetime

Massless scalar field in curved spacetime

- Spacetime metric: $g_{\mu\nu}$
- Lagrangian: $\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{|g|}g^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\phi\partial_\nu\phi$
- Klein-Gordon equation: $\nabla_\mu\nabla^\mu\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}}\partial_\mu\left(\sqrt{|g|}g^{\mu\nu}\partial_\nu\phi\right) = 0$
- Scalar product: $(\phi|\psi) := i\int_\Sigma dS^\mu\phi^*\nabla_\mu\psi - \psi\nabla_\mu\phi^*$
- Orthonormal basis: $(u_i|u_j) = \delta_{ij}$, $(u_i|u_j^*) = 0$, $(u_i^*|u_j^*) = -\delta_{ij}$
- Quantisation: $\phi(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_i u_i a_i + u_i^* a_i^\dagger$

State of the QFT

- Vacuum: $a_i |0\rangle = 0$
- Problem: $u_i \rightarrow v_j, a_i \rightarrow b_j: b_i |0\rangle \neq 0$
→ Need to guess state!
- Static spacetime: choose vacuum w.r.t. positive frequency modes:
 $u_i \sim e^{-i\omega t}$
- What does an observer see?

Greens functions

- Vacuum:

- Wightman function $D^+(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') := \langle 0 | \phi(\mathbf{x}) \phi(\mathbf{x}') | 0 \rangle$
- $iD(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') := [\phi(\mathbf{x}), \phi(\mathbf{x}')] = 2i \operatorname{Im} D^+(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$
- $D^{(1)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') := \langle 0 | \{ \phi(\mathbf{x}), \phi(\mathbf{x}') \} | 0 \rangle = 2 \operatorname{Re} D^+(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$

- Thermal:

- replace $\langle 0 | \dots | 0 \rangle$ by $\frac{1}{Z} \operatorname{Tr} e^{-\beta H} \dots$
- D is c-number: $D_\beta = D$
- $D_\beta^{(1)}(t, \vec{x}; t', \vec{x}') = \sum_n D^{(1)}(t - i\beta n, \vec{x}; t', \vec{x}')$

Unruh detector

- Detector model: $c \cdot m(\tau) \phi(\mathbf{x}(\tau))$, $c \ll 1$
- Transition amplitude: $Q_{|0,0\rangle \rightarrow |E,\psi\rangle}(\tau) \sim \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} e^{iE\tau'} \langle \psi | \phi(\mathbf{x}(\tau')) | 0 \rangle d\tau'$
- Transition rate: $\frac{dF_E}{d\tau} = 2\text{Re} \int_{-\infty}^0 d\tau' e^{-iE\tau'} D^+(\mathbf{x}(\tau + \tau'), \mathbf{x}(\tau))$
- For constant rate: $\frac{dF_E}{d\tau} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau e^{-iE\tau} D^+(\mathbf{x}(\tau), \mathbf{x}(0))$
- Interpretation: F_E is particle population for observer

Minkowski space

- Wightman function: $D^+(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = -\frac{1}{4\pi^2} \frac{1}{(t-t'-i\varepsilon)^2 - |\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|^2}$
 - Static observer: $t(\tau) = \tau, \vec{x}(\tau) = \text{const}$
 - $D^+(\mathbf{x}(\tau), \mathbf{x}(0)) = -\frac{1}{4\pi^2} \frac{1}{(\tau-i\varepsilon)^2}$
 - Fourier transform: $\frac{dF_E}{d\tau} = 0$
- Inertial observer: vacuum contains no particles

Unruh effect

- Accelerating observer: $t(\tau) = 1/\alpha \sinh \alpha\tau$, $x(\tau) = 1/\alpha \cosh \alpha\tau$
 - $D^+(\mathbf{x}(\tau), \mathbf{x}(\tau')) = -\frac{\alpha^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{\sinh^2 \frac{\alpha(\tau-\tau')}{2}}$
- Thermal state: $D_\beta^+(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = -\frac{1}{4\beta^2} \frac{1}{\sinh^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{\beta} \sqrt{(t-t'-i\epsilon)^2 - |\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|^2} \right)}$
 - Static observer: $D_\beta^+(\mathbf{x}(\tau), \mathbf{x}(\tau')) = -\frac{1}{4\beta^2} \frac{1}{\sinh^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{\beta} (\tau-\tau') \right)}$
- Set $\beta = 2\pi/\alpha$
- Accelerating observer: vacuum is a thermal state

Static spacetimes

- $ds^2 = -\beta(\vec{x}) dt^2 + g_{ij}(\vec{x}) dx^i dx^j$

Quellen

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