

# Classical Hawking radiation

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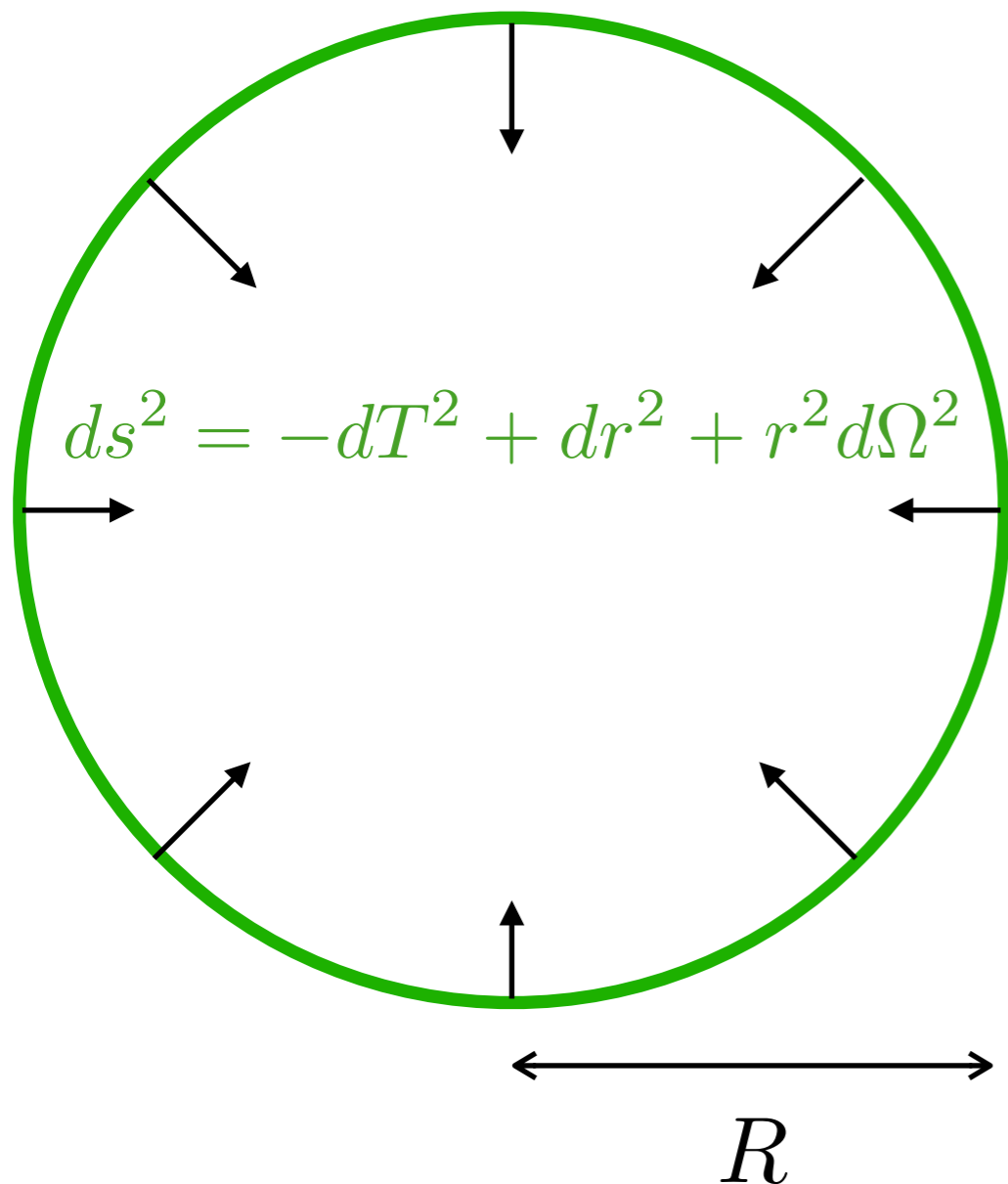
*Tanmay Vachaspati, GZ (arXiv:1803.08919 [hep-th])*

# Outline

1. *Classically collapsing background*: thin spherically symmetric domain wall
2. *Quantum radiation in this time-dependent background*: massless scalar field mode
3. *Quantum-classical correspondence*: one quantum radiative mode = two classical radiative modes
4. **Coupling of classical radiation to collapsing background: *backreaction***

# Free domain wall collapse

$$ds^2 = - \left( 1 - \frac{2GM}{r} \right) dt^2 + \left( 1 - \frac{2GM}{r} \right)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$



First Israel junction condition

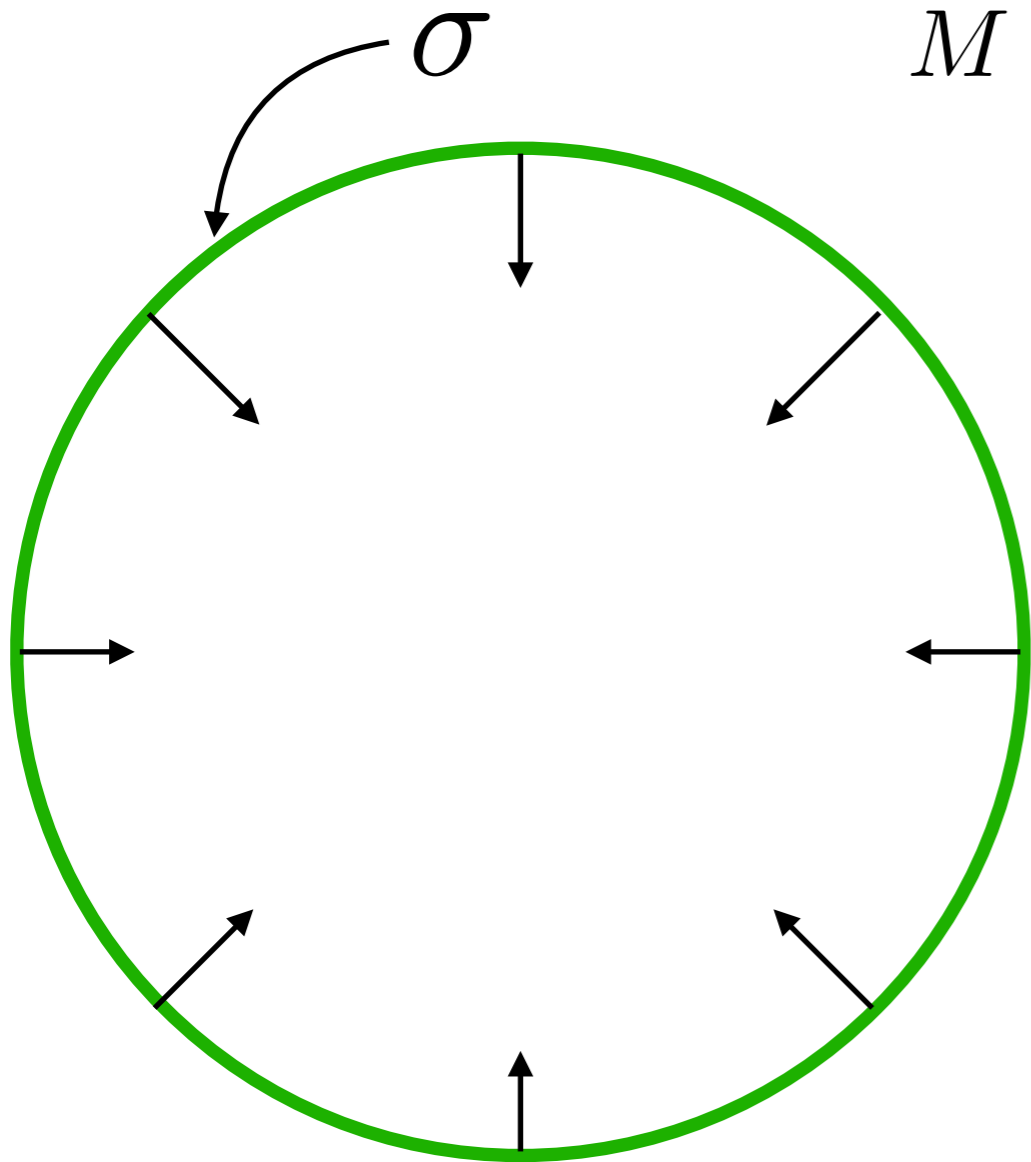
$$\dot{T} \equiv \frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{B}{\sqrt{B + (1 - B)R'^2}}$$

where

$$B \equiv 1 - 2GM/R$$

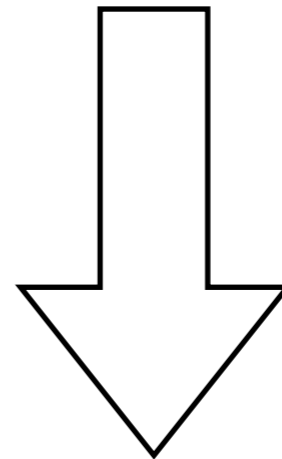
and  $M$  is the mass of the shell

# Free domain wall collapse



$$M = 4\pi\sigma R^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - R'^2}} - 2\pi G\sigma R \right]$$

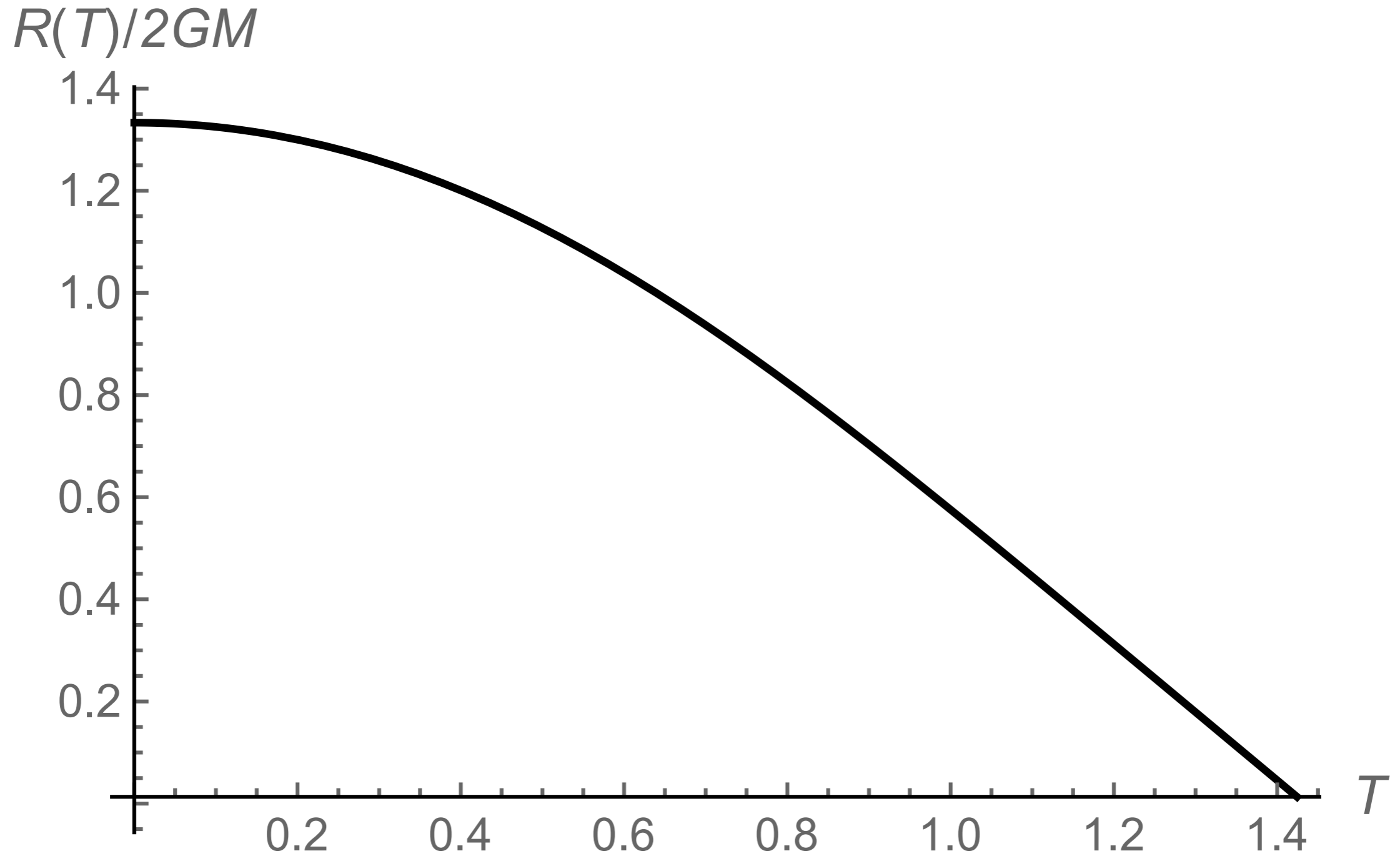
*Ipser, Sikivie, 1984*



Effective action

$$S_{\text{shell}} = -4\pi\sigma \int dT R^2 \left[ \sqrt{1 - R'^2} - 2\pi G\sigma R \right]$$

# Free domain wall collapse



# Massless scalar field

(in the collapsing shell background)

Model for quantum radiation in a time-dependent background

Interior

Exterior

$$S_{\text{in}} = -2\pi \int dT \int_0^{R(T)} r^2 dr \left( -(\partial_T \phi)^2 + (\partial_r \phi)^2 \right)$$

$$r = R(T)$$

$$S_{\text{out}} = -2\pi \int dT \int_{R(T)}^{\infty} r^2 dr \left( -\frac{\dot{T}}{1 - 2GM/r} (\partial_T \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{\dot{T}} (\partial_r \phi)^2 \right)$$

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**Near horizon limit:**  $R(T) \approx 2GM$   $\dot{T} \approx \sqrt{B} \sim 0$

# Quantum radiating modes

$$S_\phi \approx 2\pi \int dT \left( \int_0^{2GM} r^2 dr (\partial_T \phi)^2 - \int_{2GM}^{\infty} r^2 dr \frac{(\partial_r \phi)^2}{\dot{T}} \right)$$

Mode decomposition  $\phi(T, r) = \sum_k a_k(T) f_k(r)$

$$S_\phi \approx \sum_{k,l} \int dT \left( \frac{1}{2} a'_k M_{kl} a'_l - \frac{1}{2\dot{T}} a_k N_{kl} a_l \right)$$

with  $M, N$  time-independent

$$S_\phi \approx \sum_k \int dT \left( \frac{1}{2} q_k'^2 - \frac{\lambda_k^2}{2\dot{T}} q_k^2 \right) \text{ **Quantum oscillators with time-dependent frequency** }$$

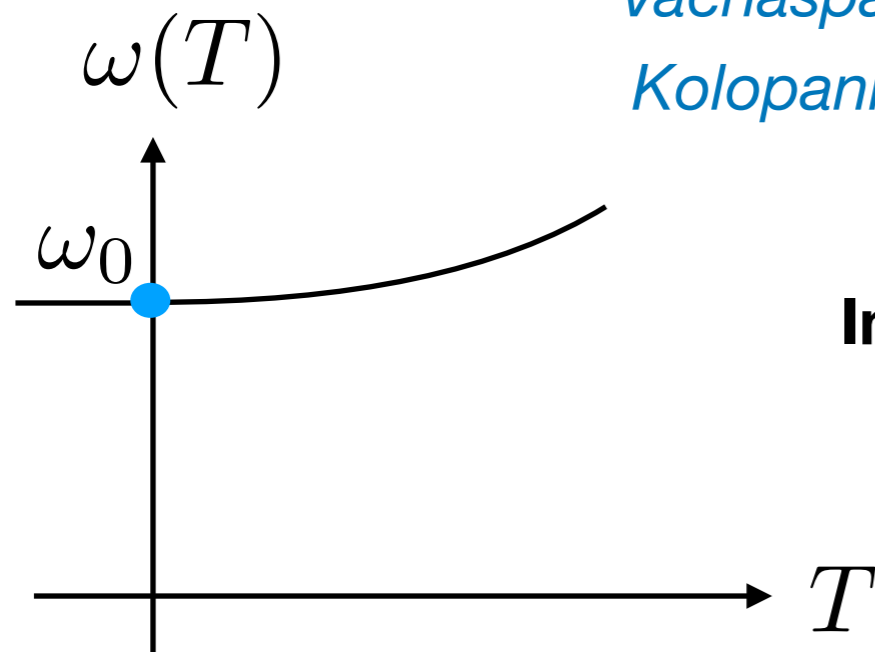


# Quantum radiating mode

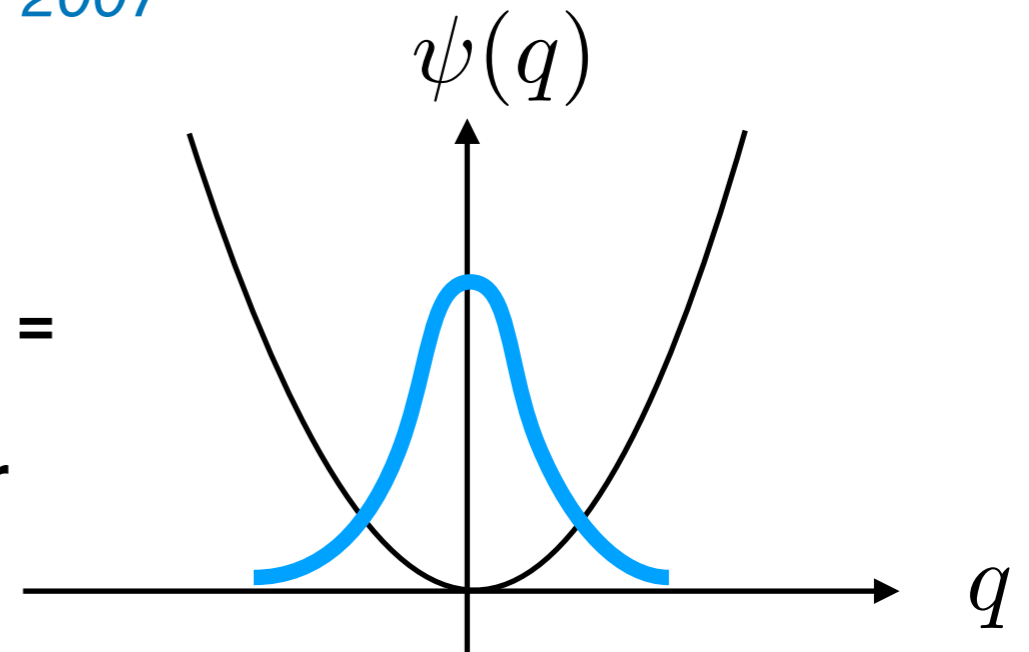
$$S_\phi \approx \int dT \left( \frac{1}{2} q'^2 - \frac{\omega(T)^2}{2} q^2 \right) \quad \text{with} \quad \omega(T) = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\dot{T}}}$$

Explicit time-dependence  $\Rightarrow$  Excited states get populated

*Vachaspati, Stojkovic, Krauss, 2007*  
*Kolopanis, Vachaspati, 2013*



**Initial quantum state =  
ground state of  
harmonic oscillator**

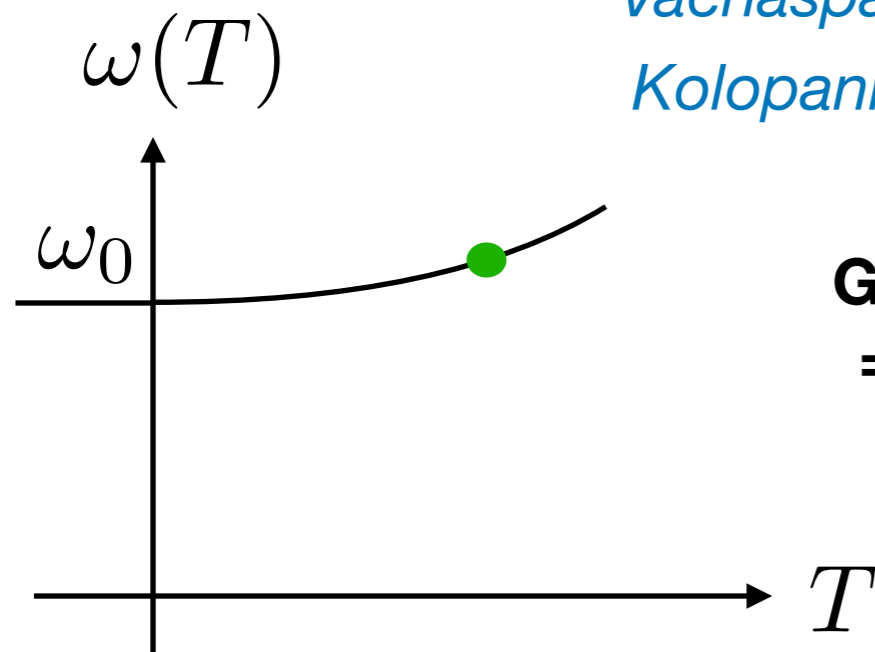


# Quantum radiating mode

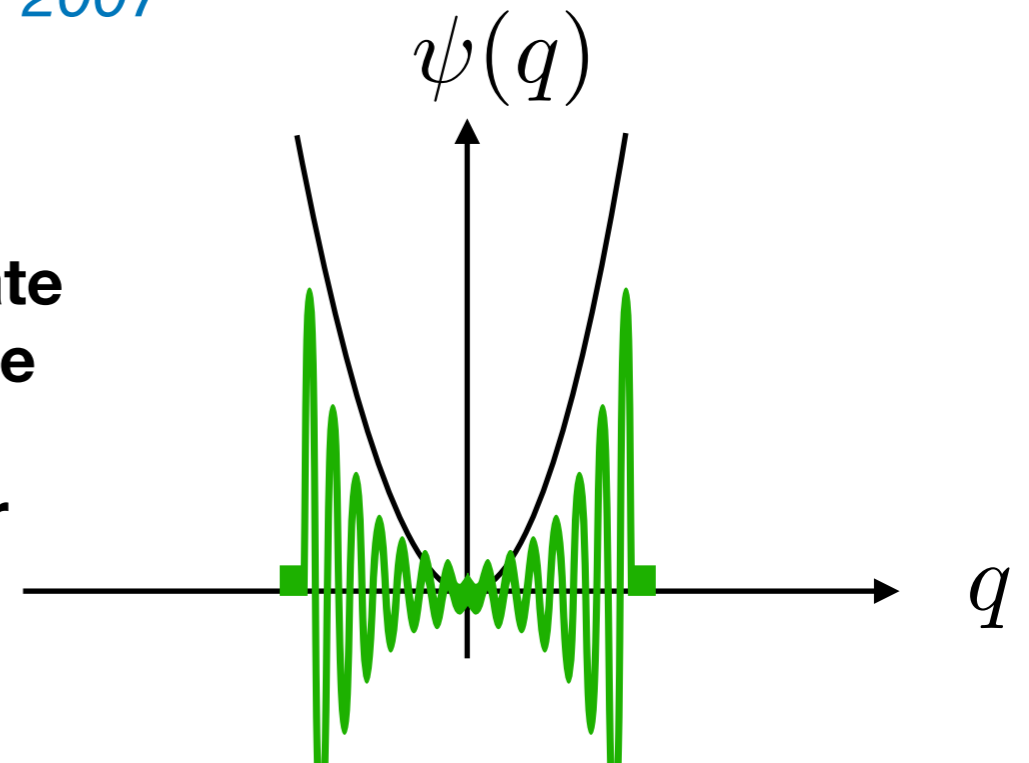
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**Generic quantum state  
= excited state of the  
instantaneous  
harmonic oscillator**

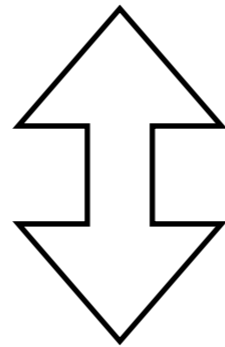


# A quantum-classical correspondence

**Coupling of quantum mode to classical background?**

**Backreaction?**

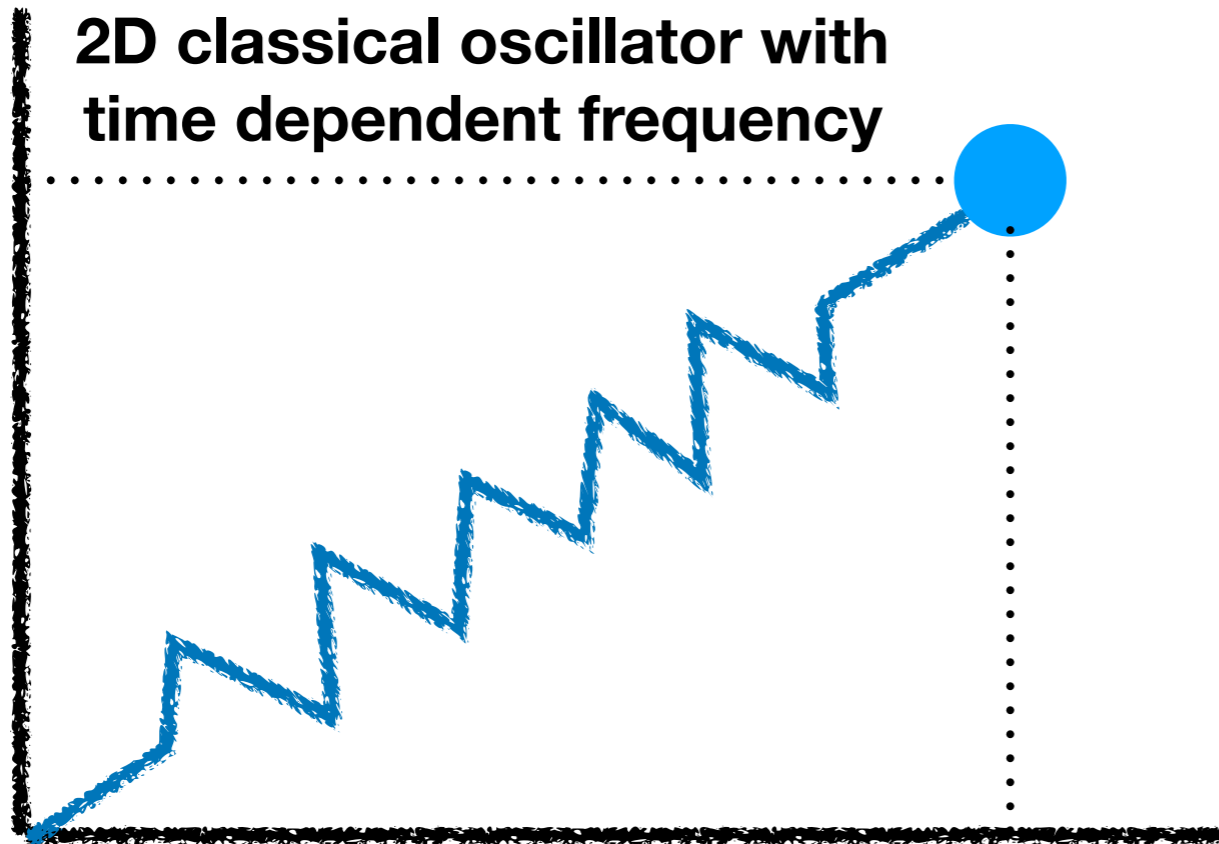
Average energy of the quantum system (starting in its ground state)



Energy of a corresponding classical system (with properly chosen  
initial conditions)

***Stay tuned for Tanmay Vachaspati's talk for more details...***

# A quantum-classical correspondence



**Initial conditions**

$$E_{\text{spring}}(T = 0) = \omega_0/2$$

$$L_{\text{spring}}(T) = 1/2$$

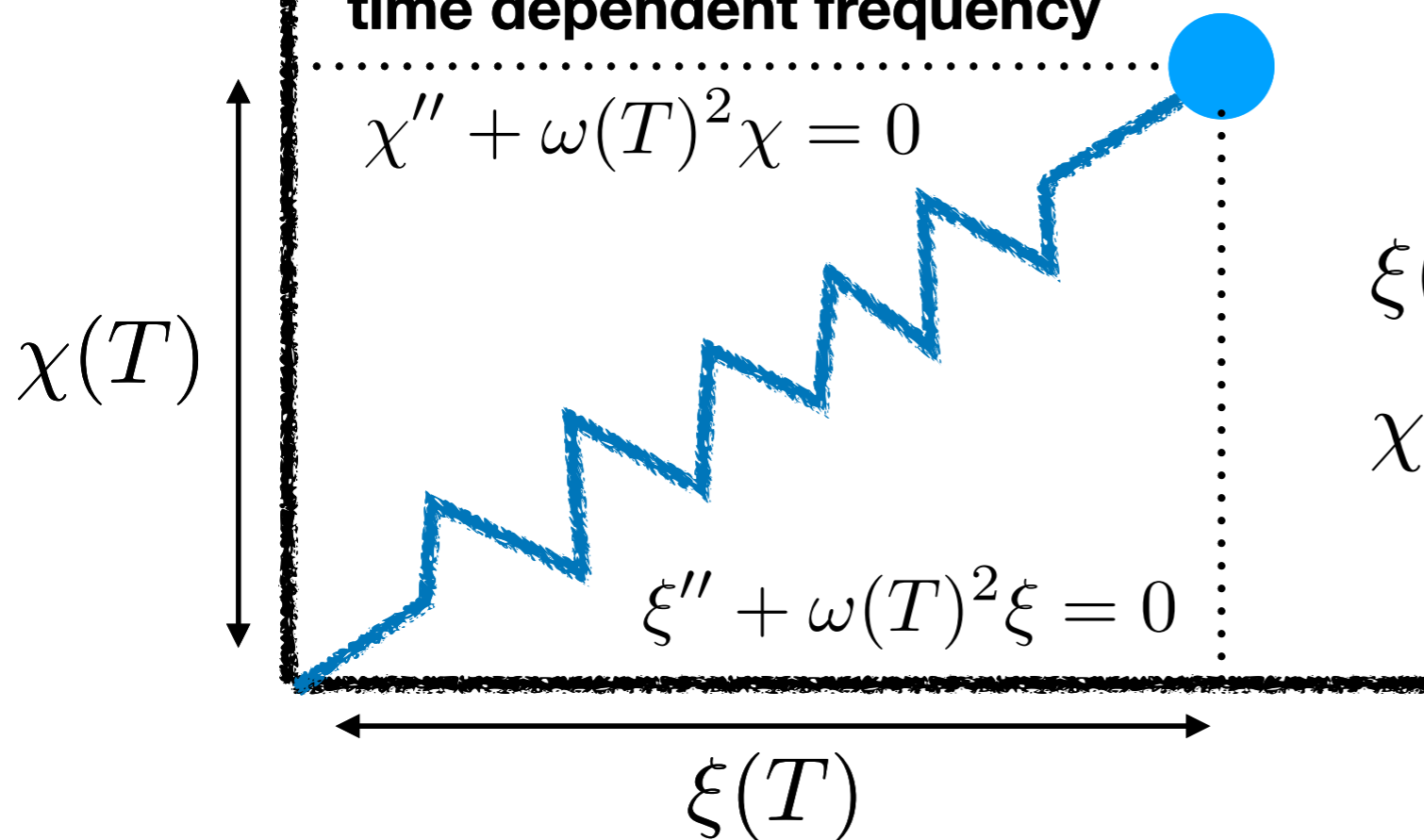
$$\langle \psi | H(T) | \psi \rangle = \text{energy of 2D classical spring}$$

# A quantum-classical correspondence

2D classical oscillator with time dependent frequency

$$\chi'' + \omega(T)^2 \chi = 0$$

$$\xi'' + \omega(T)^2 \xi = 0$$



**Initial conditions**

$$\xi(0) = 1/\sqrt{2\omega_0} , \quad \xi'(0) = 0$$

$$\chi(0) = 0 , \quad \chi'(0) = \sqrt{\omega_0/2}$$

$$\langle \psi | H(T) | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \xi'^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega(T)^2 \xi^2 + \frac{1}{2} \chi'^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega(T)^2 \chi^2$$

# Toy model for backreaction

Coupling of corresponding classical system to classical background

$$S_{\text{toy}} = S_{\text{shell}} + \int dT \left( \frac{1}{2} \xi'^2 - \frac{1}{2} \omega(T)^2 \xi^2 + \frac{1}{2} \chi'^2 - \frac{1}{2} \omega(T)^2 \chi^2 \right)$$

with  $\omega(T) = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\dot{T}}}$

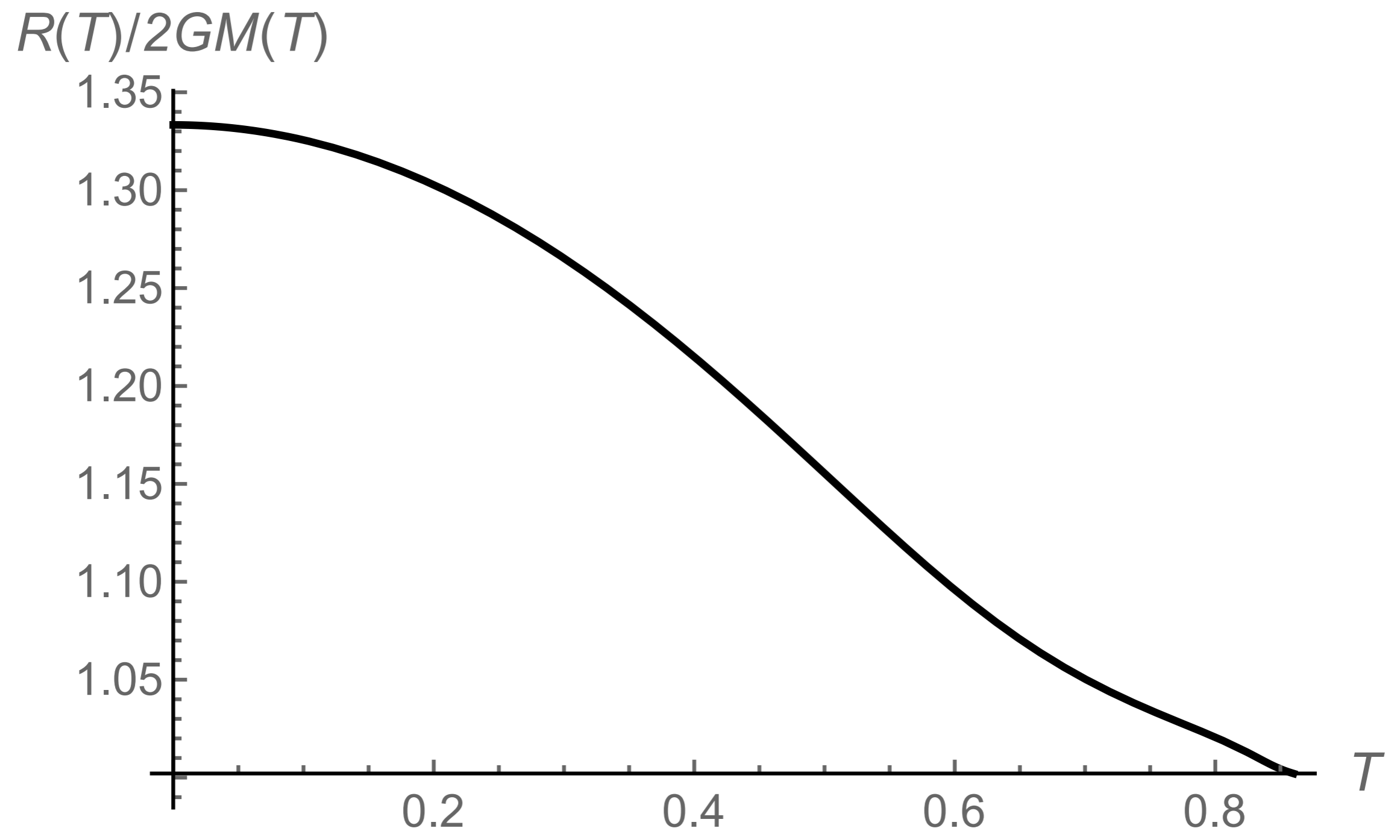
 Equations of motion for  $R(T)$ ,  $\xi(T)$  and  $\chi(T)$

**BUT evaporation leads to time-dependent shell mass...**

 Additional equation

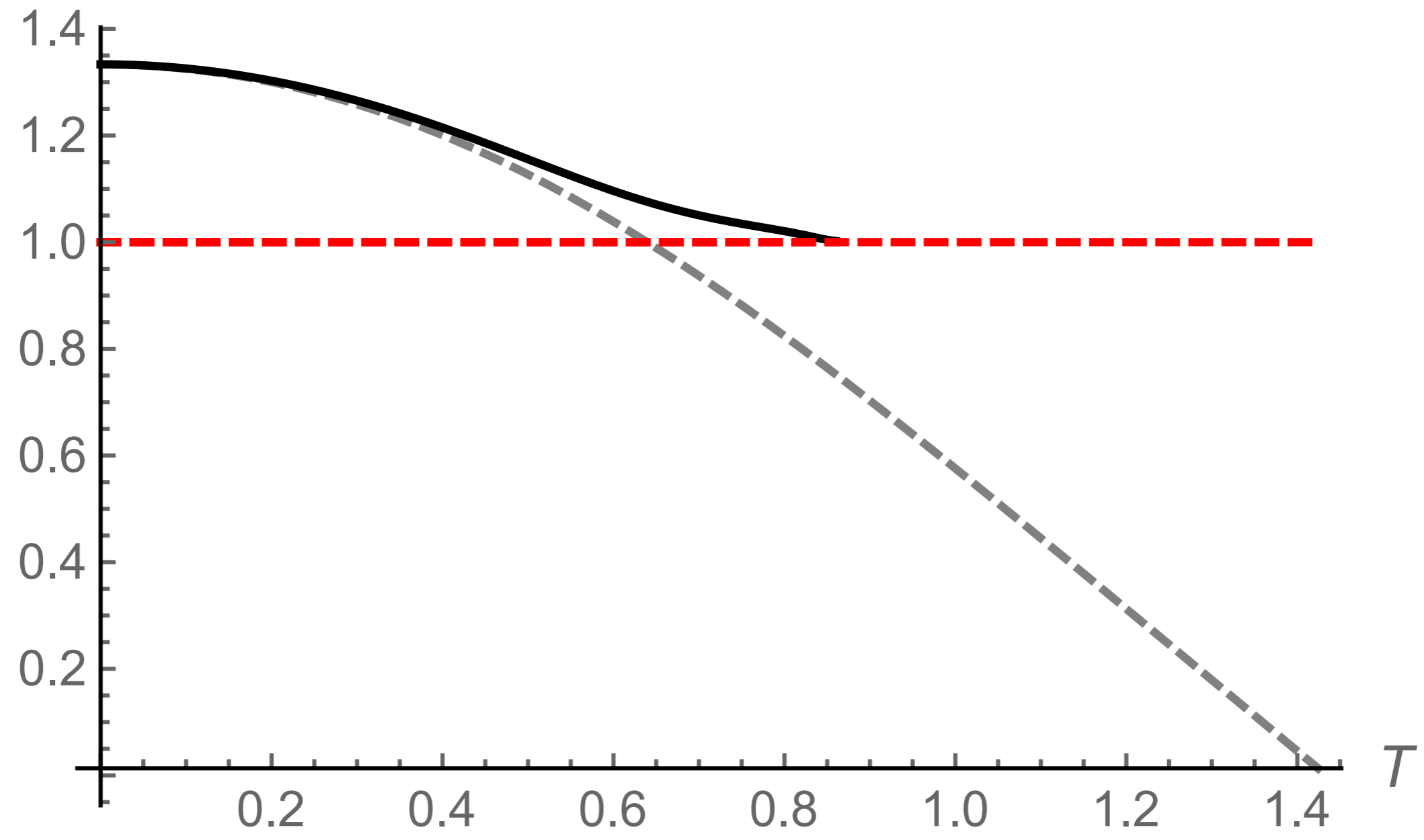
$$M'(T) = -\frac{d}{dT} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \xi'^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega(T)^2 \xi^2 + \frac{1}{2} \chi'^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega(T)^2 \chi^2 \right]$$

# Numerical results



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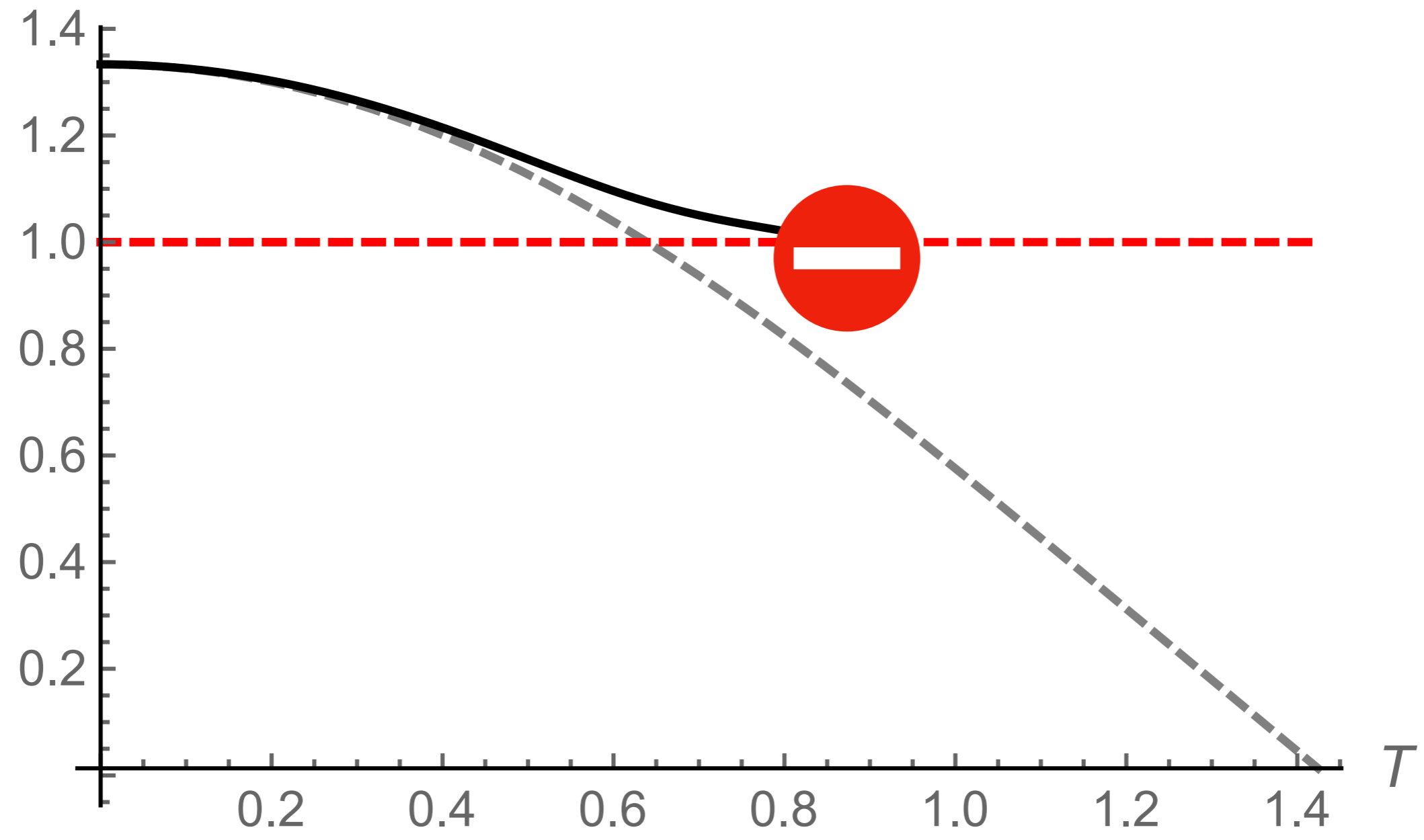
$R(T)/2GM(T)$





# Numerical results

$R(T)/2GM(T)$



# Outlook

- Toy model for backreaction of quantum radiation in collapsing background
- Potential applicability to other areas of physics: see *Tanmay Vachaspati's talk!!!*
- Limitations: near horizon limit approximations, only one mode, interactions...
- Full classical field theory treatment: Einstein-Hilbert action + thick domain wall + 1 complex scalar field (with global charge)