\\ \title{
Causal structure of\\ \title{
Causal structure of BLACK HOLE EVAPORATION.
}

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |



## Goal: <br> Show this diagram

(true penrose diagram for bh formation and evaporation)

and convince you that you care.

Step 1:
Context

## What is A Black hole?

## Astrophysical black holes.


(Gargantua, Thorne 2015)

(Cyg A, NRAO via Narayan 2015)

Theoretical black hole spacetimes.


Key feature: Trapped region leading to extreme curvature.

## Penrose diagrams.

## Visualizing a spacetime:

Penrose Diagram = GOOD


## Everything you need To know about GR.

- spacetime $=$ manifold ( $\mathrm{w} /$ one timelike dimension )
metric $\left(g_{\mu \nu}\right)$ encodes geometry:
- lightcones determine causal structure
- gravity from coupled matter-1 metric equs

(Wikimedia Commons)

(Nastase 2009)


## Everything you need to know about GR.

> spacetime $=$ manifold $(w /$ one timelike dimension)

- metric $\left(g_{\mu \nu}\right)$ encodes geometry:

$$
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline d s^{2}=d x^{2}+d y^{2} & d s^{2}=R^{2}\left(d \theta^{2}+\sin ^{2} \theta d \phi^{2}\right) & d s^{2}=-d t^{2}+d r^{2}+r^{2} d \Omega^{2} \\
\text { (flat plane) } & \text { (sphere) } & \text { (flat spacetime) } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

- lightcones determine causal structure

(Wikimedia Commons)

(Nastase 2009)


## Everything you need to know about GR.

- spacetime $=$ manifold (w/ one timelike dimension)
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- lightcones determine causal structure gravity from coupled matter-metric eqns: curvature relates to matter content partly through



## Everything you need to know about GR.

- spacetime $=$ manifold (w/ one timelike dimension)
> metric $\left(g_{\mu \nu}\right)$ encodes geometry:
- lightcones determine causal structure
- gravity from coupled matter+metric eqns:

$$
S=S_{\text {grav }}+S_{\text {matter }}
$$

- curvature relates to matter content partly through $G_{a b}=8 \pi T_{a b}$

(Nastase 2009)


## Everything you need To know about GR.

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- curvature relates to matter content, partly through $G_{a b}=8 \pi T_{a b}$.

| total curvature | $=$ | ricci part | + | traceless part |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left(R_{a b c d}\right)$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\left(G_{a b}\right)$ | , | $\left(C_{a b c d}\right)$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | local |  |  |  |
| matter |  |  |  |  |


(Nastase 2009)

## QFT in CS.

- density matrix, pure states, mixed states
- each cauchy surface has a density matrix on its hilbert space
- HS is tensor product of local DOFs
- definition of particles/vacuum not unique
- classical wave basis $\Leftrightarrow$ fock basis
- semi-classical limit from $\left\langle T_{\mu \nu}\right\rangle$
- locally flat $\Rightarrow$ locally standard QFT



## Step 2:

Motivation

## Motivation.

black holes evaporate by emitting (approximately) thermal radiation

stuff goes in $\Rightarrow$ hawking radiation comes out

## Motivation.

- "information paradox"?



## Motivation.

- not well posed

(Hawking $1975+$ annotation)


## Motivation.

- doesn't correspond to any spacetime
- no cauchy surface
- everything happens at the bad point (P)
- singularity?
- general: no fake diagram contains any unknown information
- conclusion: not very useful (or worse!)
- goal: explicitly construct evaporating bh spacetime and compute diagram

(1993)


## Step 3:

## Explicitly Computed Penrose Diagrams

## Algorithm.

New algorithm computes any diagram of the form

$$
d s^{2}=-f(r) d t^{2}+f(r)^{-1} d r^{2}+r^{2} d \Omega^{2} .
$$

(Mink, Schwarz, R-N, dS, AdS, Ax-Kerr-Newm, Hayward, S-dS, S-AdS, ... )

- numerically computable with any number of horizons
- metric analytic across horizons
- slightly expands class of known diagrams


## Schwarzschild BH.

penrose diagram

coordinate "time" slice

"schwarzschild radius" $R=\frac{2 G M}{c^{2}}$

## STRONGLY SPHERICALLY SYMMETRIC SPACETIMES.

- function $f(r)$ specifies metric

$$
d s^{2}=-f(r) d t^{2}+f(r)^{-1} d r^{2}+r^{2} d \Omega^{2}
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- horizons where $f=0$
- maximal extension vs. collapse/evap




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## Penrose diagrams.



## Shell collapse.

standard eternal bh from shell collapse

(well-defined piecewise junction yields a matter shell)

## Step 4:

## Non-Singular Black Holes

## Singularity?

## singularities:

- infinite curvature and density ... point mass
- classical GR breaks down
- remove w/ curvature cutoff?
removing singularity is restrictive:
- $r=0$ must be timelike (inner horizon forms)
- for strong spherical symmetry: $f(r) \sim 1+O\left(r^{2}\right)$ as $r \rightarrow 0$ why?
- keep curvature finite
- well-defined cartesian coordinates
- topological reasons


## Non-singular BH.

Hayward spacetime: $f(r)=1-\frac{R r^{2}}{r^{3}+R l^{2}}$


metric function for hayward spacetime


$$
d s^{2}=-f(r) d t^{2}+f(r) d r^{2}+r^{2} d \Omega^{2}
$$

## Non-Singular BH.

Hayward spacetime:





## Non-SINGULAR BH.

Hayward spacetime:


## curvature components in ON tetrad




## Step 5:

## BH Evaporation

## Black Holes Radiate.

Orders of magnitude for BH evaporation:

| mass <br> $(M)$ | radius <br> $(R \propto M)$ | temp <br> $(T \propto 1 / M)$ | lifetime <br> $\left(t \propto M^{3}\right)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $M_{S M B H} \approx 10^{38} \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 au | $10^{-6} \mathrm{nK}$ | $10^{81} \mathrm{GYr}$ |
| $M_{\text {sun }} \approx 10^{30} \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 km | 100 nK | $10^{57} \mathrm{GYr}$ |
| $M_{\text {earth }} \approx 10^{24} \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 mm | 100 mK | $10^{39} \mathrm{GYr}$ |
| $M_{\text {yaks }} \approx 10^{9} \mathrm{~kg}$ | proton | $10^{14} \mathrm{~K}(\mathrm{EWSB})$ | 1000 Yr |
| $M_{\text {antmegacolony }} \approx 10^{5.5} \mathrm{~kg}$ | tiny | $10^{17} \mathrm{~K}$ | 1 s |
| $M_{\text {planck }} \approx 10^{-8} \mathrm{~kg}$ | $2 l_{p}$ | $10^{30} \mathrm{~K}(\mathrm{GUT})$ | $10^{-40} \mathrm{~s}$ |

Simple blackbody spectrum.

## Evaporation.

evidence for bh evaporation:

- classical bh thermodynamics

$$
d M=\frac{\kappa}{8 \pi} d A+\Omega d J+\Phi d Q
$$

- particle creation derivation
- euclidean "magic" thermal derivation
- particle tunneling models
- vacuum stress tensor derivation
- and more! (wiki derivation, rindler info derivation, AdS/CFT)


## Evaporation.

evidence for bh evaporation:

- classical bh thermodynamics - suggestive

$$
d M=\frac{\kappa}{8 \pi} d A+\Omega d J+\Phi d Q
$$

- particle creation derivation
- doesn't require bh
- euclidean "magic" thermal derivation
- doesn't require bh
- particle tunneling models
- negative energy?
- vacuum stress tensor derivation
- distinguishes bh from flat space
- and more! (wiki derivation, rindler info derivation, AdS/CFT)


## Evaporation.

- many closely intertwined derivations
- no single, clear, physical picture
(does a clear semiclassical description exist? we think yes)
- deep relation to entropy


## Most important dynamical derivations.

particle creation


## tunneling

spacelike tunneling


And now for the grand finale...

## FORMATION AND EVAPORATION.

```
vinit =0.4
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { invt }-0.0>0.5>0.525>0.55>0.5>0.4>0.0 \\
& M=0.0>0.2
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\Delta v=0.0>0.2>0.2>1.0>0.2>0.2>0.0
\]
```



## FORMATION AND EVAPORATION.



## FORMATION AND EVAPORATION.


$v_{i n i t}=0.4$
$M=0.0>0.5>0.525>0.55>0.5>0.4>0.0$ $\Delta v=0.0>0.2>0.2>1.0>0.2>0.2>0.0$


## What now?

Upcoming papers...

- algorithm and the new basic diagrams
- f/e diagrams in asymptotically flat and asymptotically dS space w/ and w/o singularity
- more after do below

Things to do...

- put in correct $M(v)$, and extend to dS
- calculate junction $G^{\mu}{ }_{\nu}$ and compare to spacelike tunneling
- repeat Hawking effect derivations in these backgrounds and demonstrate self-consistency
- rotating regular bh projections?
- back to roots: entropy, local causal diamond description, stretched horizon description... using new perspectives


## A sendoff.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& v_{\text {init }}=0.4 \\
& M=0.0>0.5>0.525>0.55>0.5>0.4>0.0 \\
& \Delta v=0.0>0.2>0.2>1.0>0.2>0.2>0.0
\end{aligned}
$$




## Extra Slides

## Algorithm.

- require only that $f\left(r_{0}\right)=0 \Longrightarrow f$ analytic at $r_{0}$
- double-null coords from

$$
r_{*}(r)=\int_{C_{r}} \frac{d z}{f(z)}
$$



- target metric is analytic at horizons

$$
d s^{2}=-\frac{4 \pi^{2}|f(r)|}{e^{k r_{*}(r)}} G_{u}(u, k) G_{v}(v, k) d \bar{u} d \bar{v}+r^{2} d \Omega^{2}
$$

- trivially extended to any number of horizons


## Detail view.



## zoom



## Alternative methods.






## Minkowski Space.

lines of constant radius

> lines of constant $u, v$


(Hayward 2006)

