Hawking radiation in acoustic black and white holes

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14 April, 2014

Collaborations with R. Parentani, S. Finazzi, A. Fabbri

Introduction

Introduction

Hawking Radiation context

Bardeen, Carter, Hawking (C.M.P. 73)
 "Black holes mechanics analogous to the laws of thermodynamics"

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 "Black holes radiate a black body spectrum"
 - Asymptotic observers measure a steady flux
 - Spectrum is thermal

$$ar{n}_{\omega}^{\mathrm{out}} = \left| eta_{\omega}
ight|^2 = rac{1}{e^{rac{2\pi\omega}{\kappa}} - 1}$$

Temperature $T_H = \kappa/2\pi$, κ the surface gravity

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• Unruh, Wald (P.R.D. 82)

Necessary for consistency of generalized second law

Transplanckian question

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Analytical and numerical confirmations of robustness

- $\bullet\,$ Since \sim 2010, first experiments (Water, BEC, optical fibers)
 - Water (Weinfurtner, Tedford, Penrice, Unruh, Lawrence, PRL 2010)

Plan of the talk

1 Analog gravity

2 Robustness of Black Hole radiation

- Characteritics
- Mode mixing

Ondulations in White Holes

- Zero-mode
- Classical scattering
- Quantum and thermal noise

4 Conclusion

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Hydrodynamical regime

- Sound waves of celerity c_S on moving fluid
- Current velocity v(x)



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• Geometry $ds^2 = c_S^2 dt^2 - (dx - v(x)dt)^2$

(Convention: $c_S = 1$)

Near horizon physics

- Horizon where $v(x)^2 = 1$ (Convention: at x = 0)
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• Killing ω (conserved)

• Co-moving
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Short distance physics \rightarrow dispersion (Jacobson, PRD 1991)

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group velocity increase (+) or decrease (-) with k

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 - BEC
 - Water surface waves
 - Optical fibers
 - ...

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- Onderstand Lorentz invariance better !

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Analog gravity

2 Robustness of Black Hole radiation

- Characteritics
- Mode mixing

Ondulations in White Holes

- Zero-mode
- Classical scattering
- Quantum and thermal noise

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1 Analog gravity

Robustness of Black Hole radiation Characteritics

Mode mixing

3 Undulations in White Holes

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• Infinite focusing on the horizon

$$x = x_0 e^{\kappa t}$$
$$p = p_0 e^{-\kappa t}$$

• v-modes fall in and are regular (Hence ignored)





• Finite time redshift $\Delta t = \ln(p_{in}/p_{out})$

$$x = x_0 e^{\kappa t} + \frac{p_0^3}{2\Lambda^2 \kappa} e^{-3\kappa t}$$
$$p = p_0 e^{-\kappa t}$$

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 $\omega = vk_{\omega} \pm \sqrt{k\Lambda \tanh(k/\Lambda)}$



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 $\bullet~2$ branches $\rightarrow~2$ signs of norm





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- 2 branches \rightarrow 2 signs of norm
- k_v follow the current \rightarrow plays no role
- k_{+}^{in} , k_{-}^{in} and k_{+}^{out} propagate against the flow
- k_{-}^{out} is dragged by the flow



• 2 in modes converted into 2 out modes



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- Modes of **opposite** sign of norm (and energy)

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2nd quantization:

• Mixing of \hat{a}_{ω} and $\hat{a}_{\omega}^{\dagger}$

$$\langle 0_{\textit{in}} | \hat{a}^{\dagger}_{\omega} \hat{a}_{\omega} | 0_{\textit{in}}
angle = |eta_{\omega}|^2
eq 0$$

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- Spontaneous emission
- Direct and necessary consequence of the classical field equation





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Mode mixing occurs on a finite region around horizon

$$d_{\rm br} = \kappa^{-1/3} \Lambda^{-2/3}$$

Condition to recover HR

$$d_{\rm br} \ll L_{\rm lin}$$
 (3)

$${
m x_{tp}}(\omega) \ll {
m L_{lin}}$$

(AC, R.Parentani, S.Finazzi PRD 2012)

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Total S-matrix

Outside NHR, UV-modes decouple

$$S = S_{\mathrm{int}} \cdot S_{\mathrm{ext}} \cdot S_{\mathrm{NHR}}$$

- $S_{\rm NHR}$: HR, involve UV modes
- S_{int} and S_{ext} : relativistic scattering with k_{ω}^{ν} (greybody factors)

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$$x_{
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Characteritics Mode mixing

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Correct interpretation: Broadened horizon

(AC, R.Parentani, preprint arXiv:1402.2514)

Zero-mode Classical scattering Quantum and thermal noise

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Classical scattering Quantum and thermal noise

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- But high momentum
- Instability ?

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• Homogeneous flow \rightarrow momentum conservation
Zero-mode Classical scattering Quantum and thermal noise

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- Horizon \rightarrow low frequencies ($\omega \rightarrow 0$) are highly amplified, i.e.,

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Aparte

- White holes very relevant for analog experiment
- White holes (acoustic) stability has been **debated** (Leonhardt, Ohberg, 02 Macher, Parentani, 09)

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• Scattering is known (WH is BH time-reversed)





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- Investigate $\omega \rightarrow 0$ limit
 - AC, R. Parentani, P.o.F. 2014

Zero-mode Classical scattering Quantum and thermal noise

Gaussian wave packets, of mean frequency $\omega \rightarrow 0$

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• Incoming wave

$$\phi^{\mathrm{in}}(t,x) = \omega A_0 e^{i(\omega t - k_{\omega}^{\mathrm{in}} x + \delta)} e^{-\frac{\sigma_0^2 \omega^2}{2} (t - x/v_g^{\mathrm{in}})^2}$$

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$$\begin{cases} k_{\omega}^{\text{out}} \to \pm k_Z \\ |\alpha_{\omega}|^2 \sim |\beta_{\omega}|^2 \sim \frac{T_H}{\omega} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Merging}$$

Merging of 2 out-going waves

$$\alpha_{\omega} e^{-i(\omega t - k_{\omega}^{\text{out}} x)} + \beta_{\omega} e^{-i(\omega t + k_{-\omega}^{\text{out}} x)} \underset{\omega \to 0}{\sim} 2 |\alpha_{\omega}| \underbrace{\operatorname{Re}\left\{e^{i(k_{Z} x + \theta)}\right\}}_{\text{Undulation}} \underbrace{e^{-i\omega(t - x/v_{g}^{Z})}}_{\text{modulation}}$$

Zero-mode Classical scattering Quantum and thermal noise

• Outgoing wave packets (modulation neglected)

$$\phi^{\text{out}}(x) \sim A_0 \Phi_U(x) \times \cos(\delta) e^{-\frac{\sigma_0^2 \omega^2}{2} (t - x/v_g^Z)^2}.$$

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• **Definite** and **real** profile

$$\Phi_U(x) = \operatorname{Re}\left\{e^{i\theta}\phi_0^{\mathrm{in}}(x)\right\}$$

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- Incoming noise, easily excite $\omega \rightarrow 0$ waves

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Quantum in-vacuum

Zero-mode Classical scattering Quantum and thermal noise

Quantum *in*-vacuum

• Equal-time 2-point function $G^{\mathrm{WH}}(t;x,x') = \langle \hat{\phi}(t,x) \hat{\phi}(t,x') \rangle$

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- Correlations appear like a coherent state
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- Thermal state: same phenomenon, with different growing law ($\propto t$)

Zero-mode Classical scattering Quantum and thermal noise

Main properties:

• Known and **real** profile $\Phi_U(x)$

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- This undulation has been **Observed**
 - Experimentally in water (Weinfurtner et al. PRL 2011)
 - Numerically in BEC (Mayoral et al. NJP 2011)





Near horizon region \rightarrow **analytical control** of the profile (Airy-like)

- Nodes at definite locations
- Wavelength $\sim d_{
 m br}^{-1}$
- Could be confirm/infirm experimentally

Zero-mode Classical scattering Quantum and thermal noise

• Modification by transverse momentum k_{\perp}

$$\Omega^2 = k_\perp^2 + k^2 \pm k^4 / \Lambda^2$$
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 - $t \lesssim \omega_{\perp}^{-1}$ growing
 - $t \gtrsim \omega_{\perp}^{-1}$ saturates
- Saturation at the linear level

(A.C., A.Fabbri, R.Parentani, R.Balbinot, P.R.Anderson PRD 2012)

Outline

Analog gravity

2 Robustness of Black Hole radiation

- Characteritics
- Mode mixing

Ondulations in White Holes

- Zero-mode
- Classical scattering
- Quantum and thermal noise

4 Conclusion

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Results

- Dispersion → **broadened horizon** paradigm
- In WH, Zero-mode spontaneously emitted

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Remarks and perspectives

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$$d_{\rm br} \gg \Lambda^{-1} \rightarrow$$
 Sub-planckian observables ?

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- Experimental confrontation ?
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- "Dressed" background ?

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Acoustic BH evaporation

 \bullet Backreaction in BEC \rightarrow unitarity restoration

Thank you.