

# Quantum expectation values on black hole space-times

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# Quantum fields on curved space-time

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- Classical background space-time
- Quantum field on this background

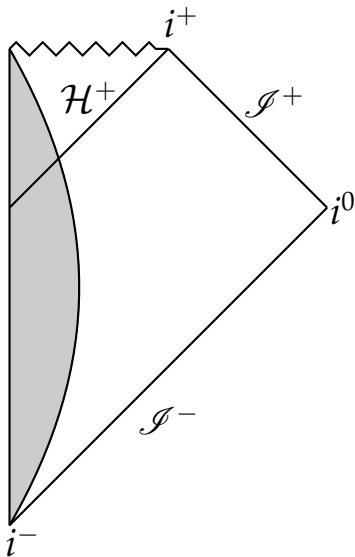
# QFT on curved space-time

- Classical background space-time
- Quantum field on this background

## Hawking radiation

- Black hole formed by gravitational collapse
- Thermal flux at  $\mathcal{I}^+$

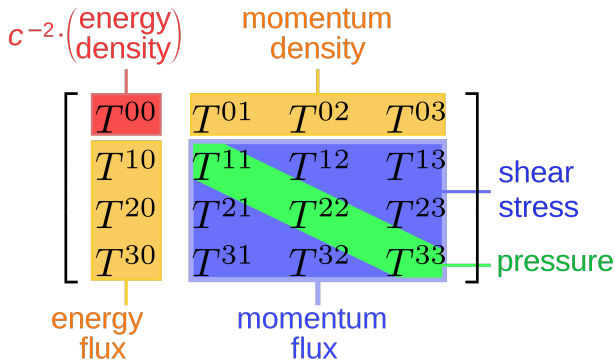
$$T_H = \frac{\kappa}{2\pi}$$



# Stress-energy tensor expectation value

## Semi-classical Einstein equations

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi \langle \hat{T}_{\mu\nu} \rangle$$



# Massless, conformally coupled scalar field $\Phi$

## Klein-Gordon equation

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## Classical stress-energy tensor

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\mu\nu} = & \frac{2}{3} \Phi_{;\mu} \Phi_{;\nu} - \frac{1}{6} g_{\mu\nu} \Phi^{;\alpha} \Phi_{;\alpha} - \frac{1}{3} \Phi \Phi_{;\mu\nu} \\ & + \frac{1}{3} g_{\mu\nu} \Phi \square \Phi + \frac{1}{6} \left( R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R \right) \Phi^2 \end{aligned}$$

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## Stress-energy tensor

$$\langle \hat{T}_{\mu\nu}(x) \rangle = \lim_{x' \rightarrow x} [\mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}(-iG_F(x, x'))]$$

$\mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}$  second order differential operator

# Feynman Green's function

Static, spherically symmetric black hole

$$ds^2 = -f(r) dt^2 + f(r)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$



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# Renormalization

- DeWitt *Phys. Rept.* **19** 295 (1975)  
Christensen *PRD* **14** 2490 (1976)  
Wald *CMP* **54** 1 (1977)  
Christensen *PRD* **17** 946 (1978)  
Decanini & Folacci *PRD* **78** 044025 (2008)

## Overall strategy

### Stress-energy tensor operator $\hat{T}_{\mu\nu}$

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### Renormalized expectation value

- Subtract off appropriate divergent terms  $G_S(x, x')$

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## Hadamard parametrix

$$-iG_S(x, x') = \frac{U(x, x')}{\sigma(x, x')} + V(x, x') \log \left( \frac{\sigma(x, x')}{\ell^2} \right)$$

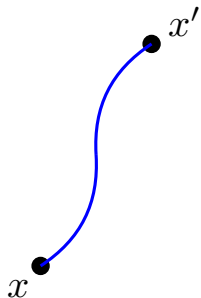
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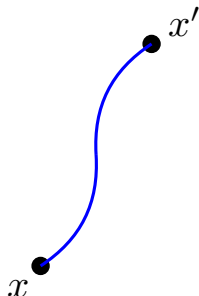
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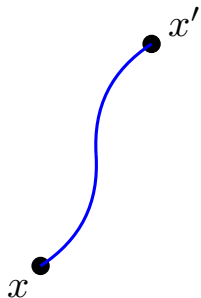
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- $\ell$  renormalization length scale



[ Decanini & Folacci *PRD* **78** 044025 (2008) ]

# Renormalized expectation values

$$\langle \hat{T}_{\mu\nu}(x) \rangle_{\text{ren}} = \lim_{x' \rightarrow x} [\mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu} \{ -i [G_F(x, x') - G_S(x, x')] \}]$$



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### Challenge

How can we subtract  $G_S(x, x')$  from  $G_F(x, x')$  so that limit can be taken and answer computed numerically?

# WKB-based method

Candelas & Howard *PRD* **29** 1618 (1984)

Howard & Candelas *PRL* **53** 403 (1984)

Howard *PRD* **30** 2532 (1984)

Anderson, Hiscock & Samuel *PRD* **51** 4337 (1995)

EW & Young *PRD* **77** 024008 (2008)

Flachi & Tanaka *PRD* **78** 064011 (2008)

Breen & Ottewill *PRD* **82** 084019 (2010)

Breen & Ottewill *PRD* **85** 084029 (2012)

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$$\langle \hat{\Phi}^2(x) \rangle_{\text{ren}} = \lim_{x' \rightarrow x} \left\{ -i \left[ G_{\text{F}}(x, x') - G_{\text{S}}(x, x') \right] \right\}$$

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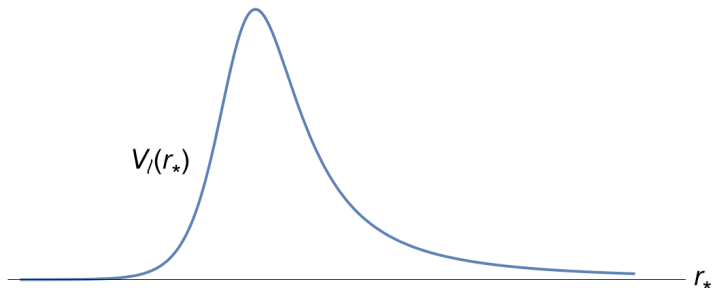
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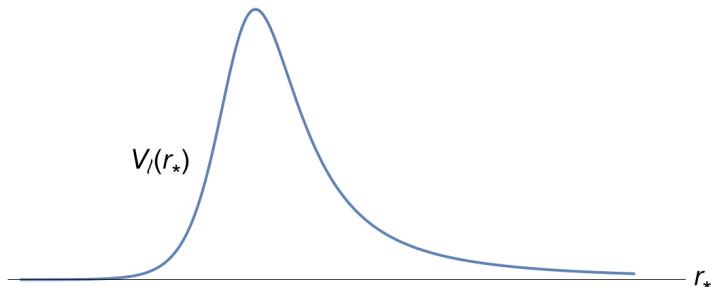
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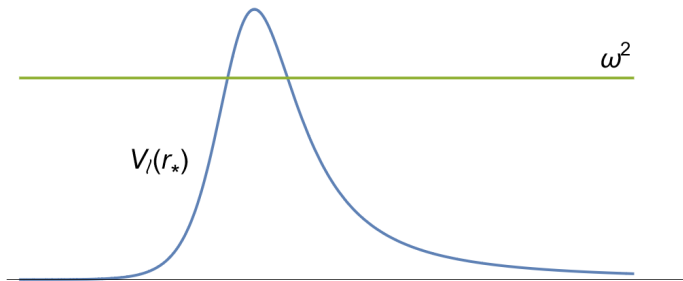
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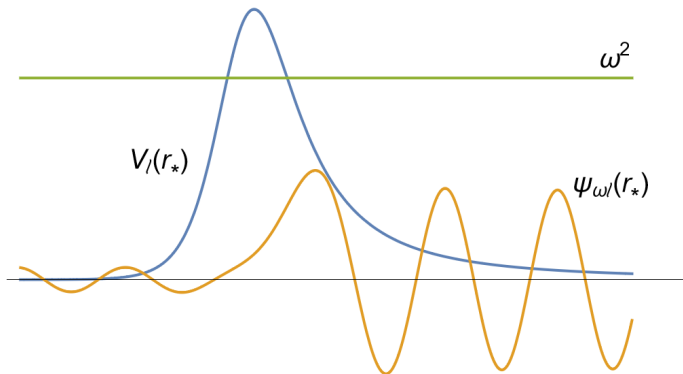
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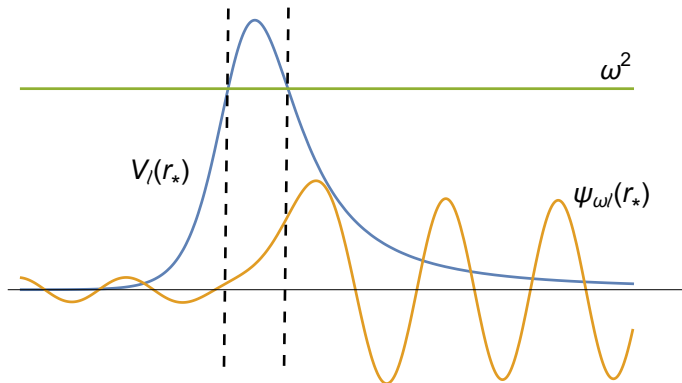
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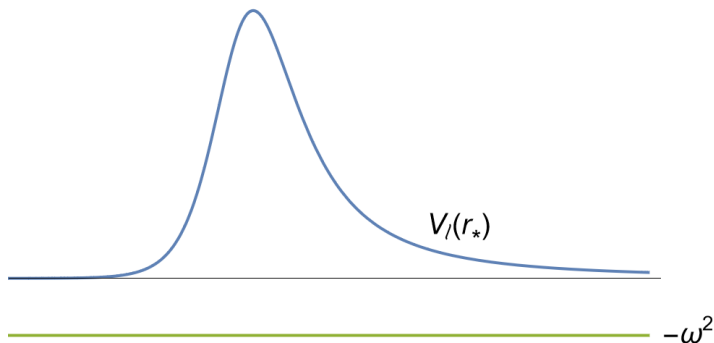
- Wick rotation  $t \rightarrow -i\tau, \omega \rightarrow i\omega$
- Radial equation

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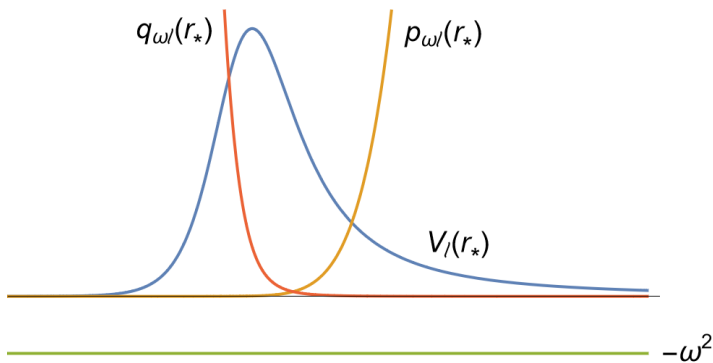
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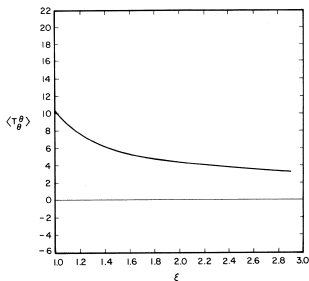
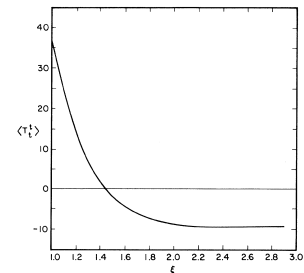
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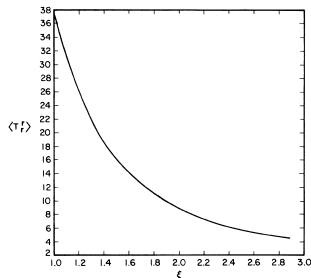


# RSET on Schwarzschild



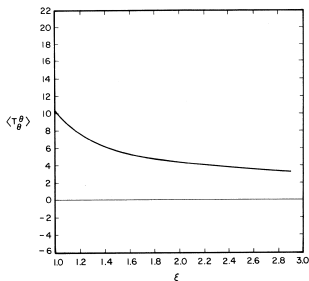
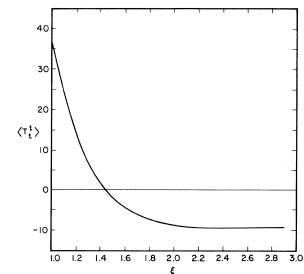
$$ds^2 = f(r) d\tau^2 + f(r)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

$$f(r) = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}$$

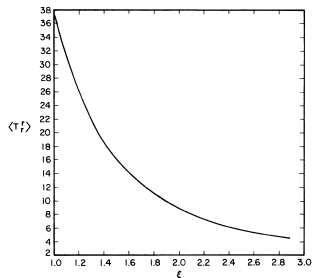


[ Howard & Candelas *PRL* 53 403 (1984) ]

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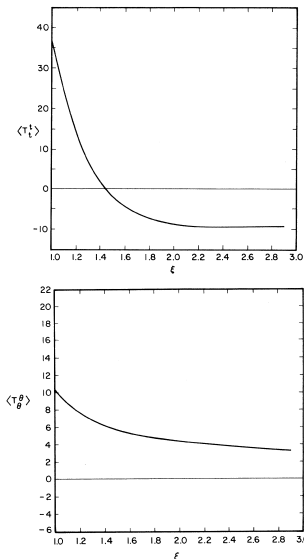


- Euclidean time coordinate periodic  $\tau \rightarrow \tau + 2\pi/\kappa$

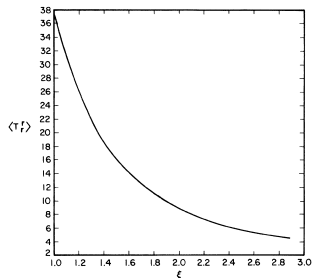


[ Howard & Candelas *PRL* 53 403 (1984) ]

# RSET on Schwarzschild



- Euclidean time coordinate periodic  $\tau \rightarrow \tau + 2\pi/\kappa$
- Thermal state at temperature  $\kappa/2\pi$



[ Howard & Candelas *PRL* 53 403 (1984) ]

# Extended coordinates method

- Taylor & Breen *PRD* **94** 125024 (2016)
- Taylor & Breen *PRD* **96** 105020 (2017)
- Morley, Taylor & EW *CQG* **35** 235010 (2018)
- Breen & Taylor *PRD* **98** 105006 (2018)
- Morley, Taylor & EW *PRD* **103** 045007 (2021)



# Renormalization

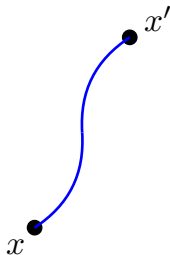
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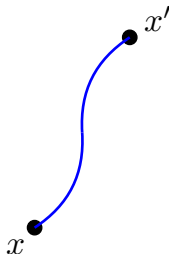


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- $\sigma(x, x') = 0$  for null separated points

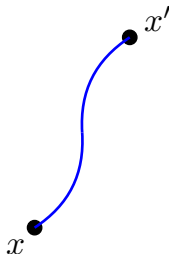


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$$\langle \hat{\Phi}^2(x) \rangle_{\text{ren}} = \lim_{x' \rightarrow x} \left\{ -i [G_F(x, x') - G_S(x, x')] \right\}$$

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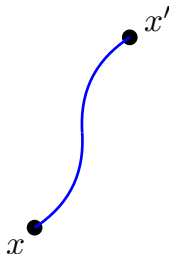


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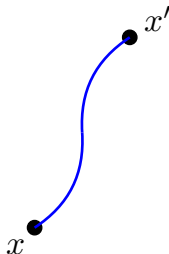


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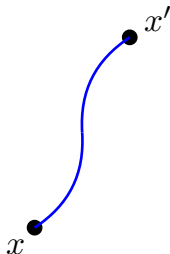


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$$G_E(x, x') = \frac{\kappa}{8\pi^2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} e^{in\kappa\Delta\tau} (2\ell + 1) p_{n\ell}(r) q_{n\ell}(r) P_\ell(\cos \gamma)$$

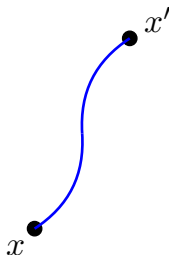


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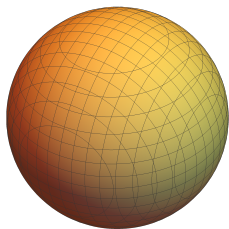
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# Topological black holes

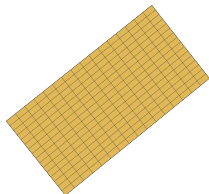
## Schwarzschild-anti-de Sitter space-time

$$ds^2 = - \left( k - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{r^2}{L^2} \right) dt^2 + \left( k - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{r^2}{L^2} \right)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_k^2$$

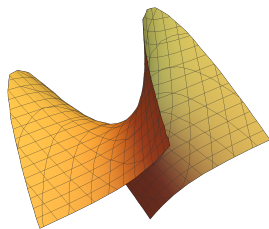
$k = 1$



$k = 0$

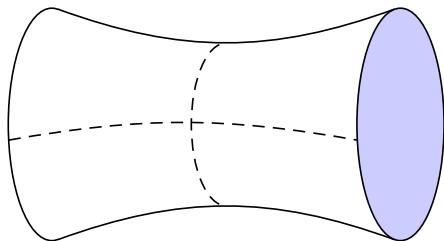


$k = -1$



$$d\Omega_1^2 = d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2 \quad d\Omega_0^2 = d\theta^2 + \theta^2 d\varphi^2 \quad d\Omega_{-1}^2 = d\theta^2 + \sinh^2 \theta d\varphi^2$$

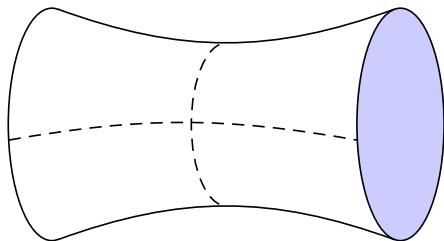
# Geometry of anti-de Sitter space-time



- Time-like boundary
- Boundary conditions required

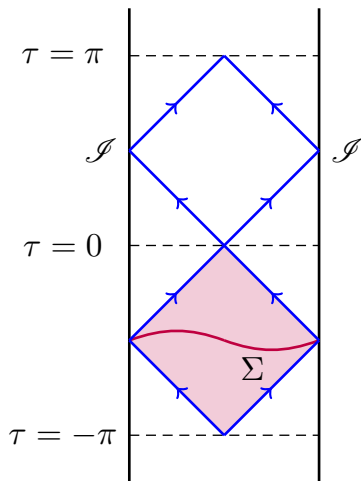
[ Avis, Isham & Storey *PRD* **18** 3565 (1978) ]

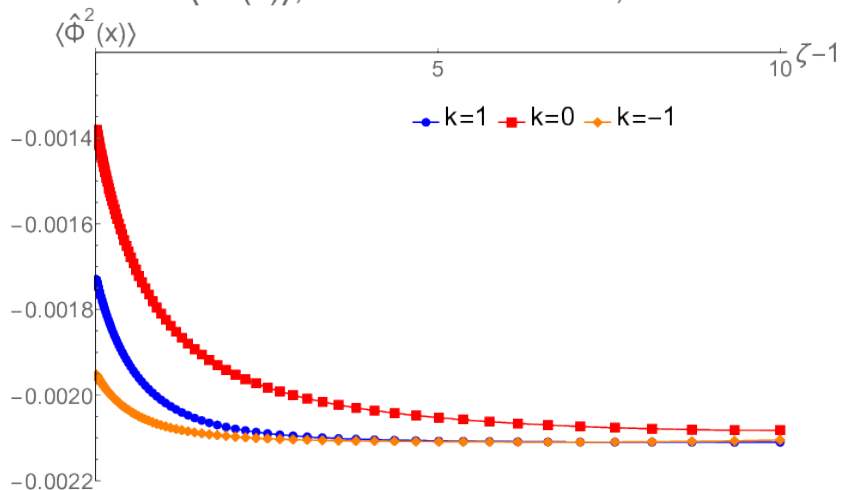
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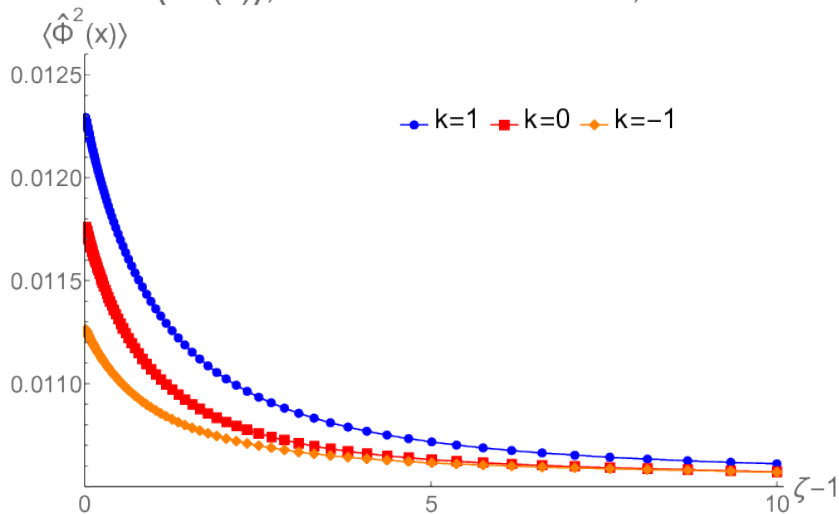
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$\langle \hat{\Phi}^2(x) \rangle$ , Dirichlet conditions,  $L=1$ 


[ Flachi & Tanaka *PRD* **78** 064011 (2008), Morley, Taylor & EW *CQG* **35** 235010 (2018) ]

$\langle \hat{\Phi}^2(x) \rangle$ , Neumann conditions,  $L=1$ 


[ Morley, Taylor & EW *PRD* **103** 045007 (2021) ]

# Pragmatic mode sum method

Levi & Ori *PRD* **91** 104028 (2015)

Levi & Ori *PRD* **94** 044054 (2016)

Levi & Ori *PRL* **117** 231101 (2016)

Levi, Eilon, Ori & van de Meent *PRL* **118** 141102 (2017)

Levi *PRD* **95** 025007 (2017)

Lanir, Levi, Ori & Sela *PRD* **97** 024033 (2018)

Lanir, Levi & Ori *PRD* **98** 084017 (2018)

Lanir, Ori, Zilberman, Sela, Maline & Levi *PRD* **99** 061502 (2019)

Zilberman, Levi & Ori *PRL* **124** 171302 (2020)

Zilberman & Ori *PRD* **104** 024066 (2021)

# Lorentzian black hole space-times



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$$\langle \hat{T}_{\mu\nu}(x) \rangle_{\text{ren}} = \lim_{x' \rightarrow x} [\mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu} \{ -i [G_F(x, x') - G_S(x, x')] \}]$$

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$$-iG_F(x, x') = \int_{\omega=0}^{\infty} d\omega \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (2\ell + 1) \frac{e^{i\omega\epsilon}}{r^2} |\psi_{\omega\ell}(r)|^2$$

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# Generalized integrals

[ Levi & Ori *PRD* **91** 104028 (2015) ]

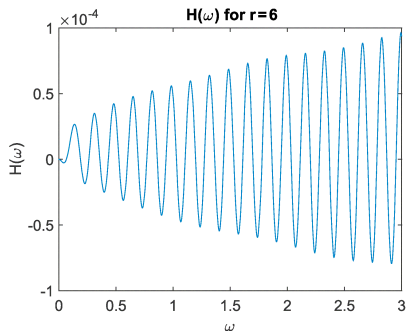
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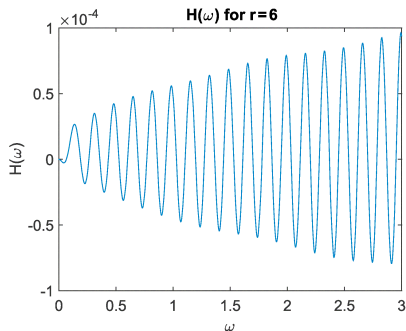


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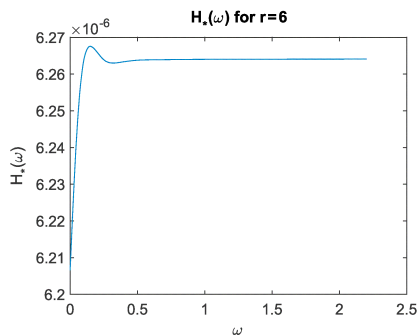
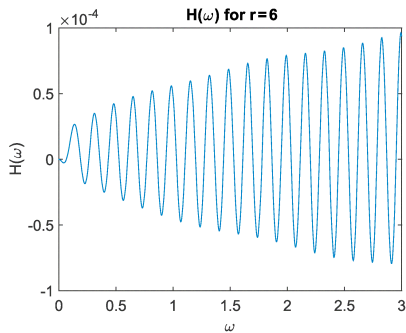
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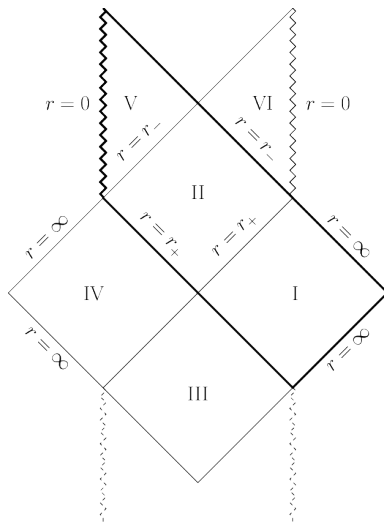
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[ Figure: Paston & Sheykin *SIGMA* 10 003 (2014) ]

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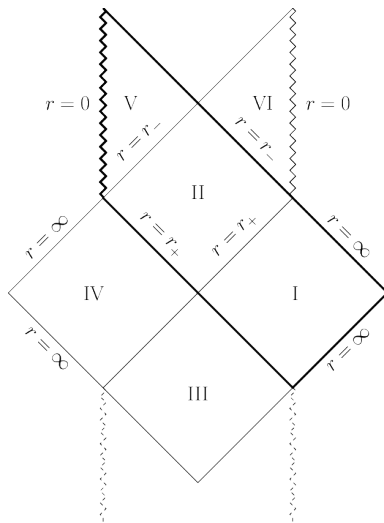
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## Cosmic censorship

[ Penrose (1974) ]

- Cauchy horizon  $r = r_-$   
unphysical
- Classically unstable



[ Figure: Paston & Sheykin *SIGMA* 10 003 (2014) ]

# RSET at the Cauchy horizon in RN

[ Zilberman, Levi & Ori *PRL* **124** 171302 (2020)

Zilberman & Ori *PRD* **104** 024066 (2021) ]

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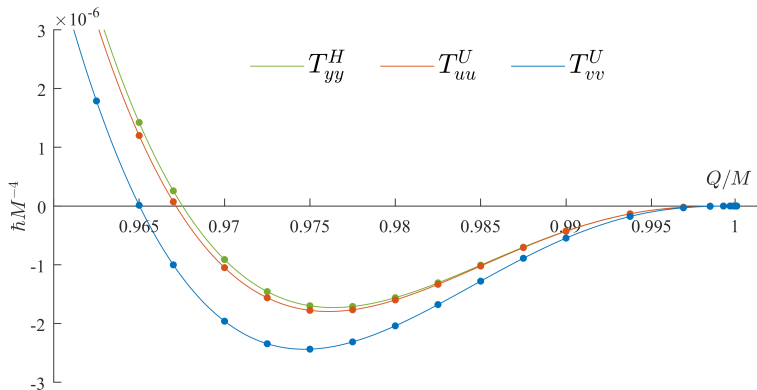
$$v = t + r_* \rightarrow \infty$$

[ Zilberman, Levi & Ori *PRL* **124** 171302 (2020)

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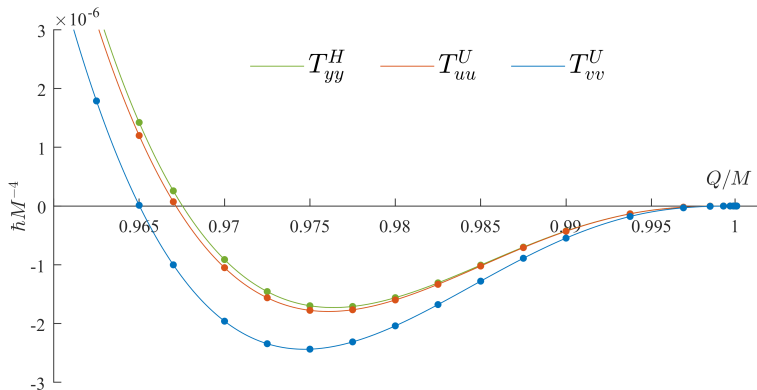
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$$v = t + r_* \rightarrow \infty \quad V = -e^{-2\kappa r_*} \rightarrow 0$$

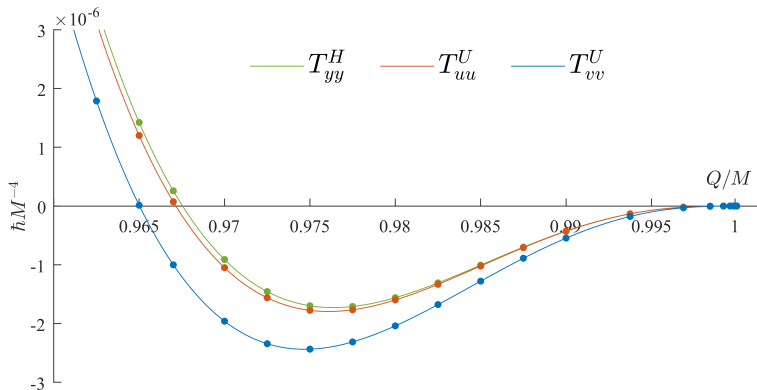


[ Zilberman, Levi & Ori *PRL* **124** 171302 (2020)

Zilberman & Ori *PRD* **104** 024066 (2021) ]

## RSET at the Cauchy horizon in RN

$$v = t + r_* \rightarrow \infty \quad V = -e^{-2\kappa r_*} \rightarrow 0 \quad \langle \hat{T}_{VV} \rangle \sim V^{-2} \langle \hat{T}_{vv} \rangle$$



[ Zilberman, Levi & Ori *PRL* **124** 171302 (2020)

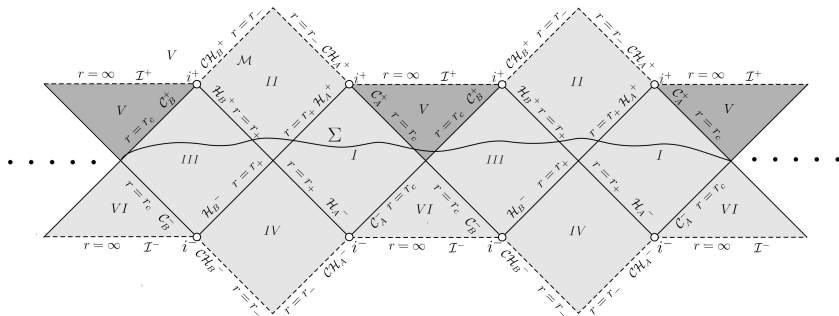
Zilberman & Ori *PRD* **104** 024066 (2021) ]

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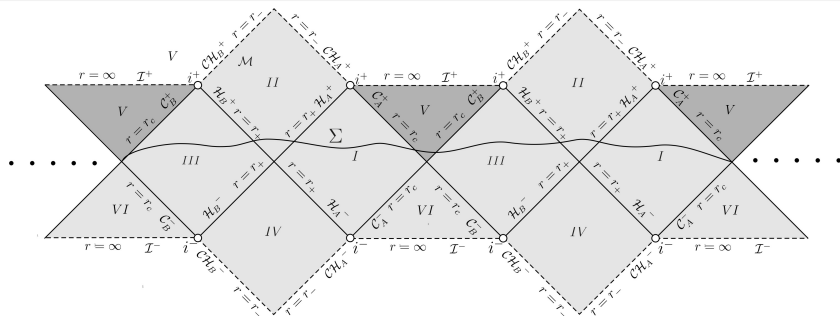
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[ Figure: Costa, Natario & Oliveira *Ann. H. Poincaré* **20** 3059 (2019) ]

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[ Figure: Costa, Natario & Oliveira *Ann. H. Poincaré* **20** 3059 (2019) ]

Strong cosmic censorship fails classically for some RNdS black holes

[ Cardoso et al *PRL* **120** 031103 (2018) ]

# RSET at the Cauchy horizon in RNdS

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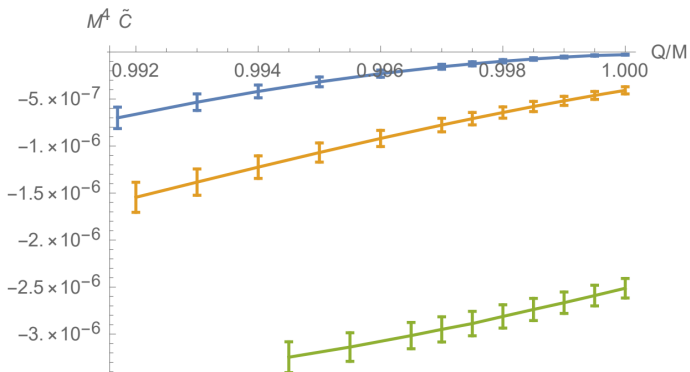
$$\langle \hat{T}_{VV} \rangle \sim \kappa_-^2 \tilde{C} |V|^{-2} + \dots \quad \text{as } V \rightarrow 0$$

[ Hollands, Wald & Zahn CQG **37** 115009 (2020) ]

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[ Hollands, Wald & Zahn *CQG* **37** 115009 (2020) ]



[ Hollands, Klein & Zahn *PRD* **102** 085004 (2020) ]



# Renormalized vacuum polarization and SET

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## Computing renormalized expectation values

- WKB-based method
- Extended coordinates method
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- Pragmatic mode sum method

## Outlook

- Cosmic censorship
- Back-reaction problem

## Semi-classical Einstein equations

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi \langle \hat{T}_{\mu\nu} \rangle$$