

Hawking radiation for detectors in superposition of locations outside a black hole

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in collaboration with Luis C. Barbado²

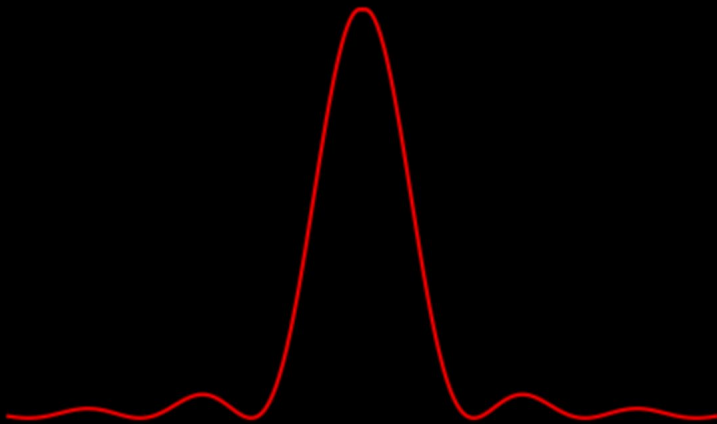
¹Stockholm University

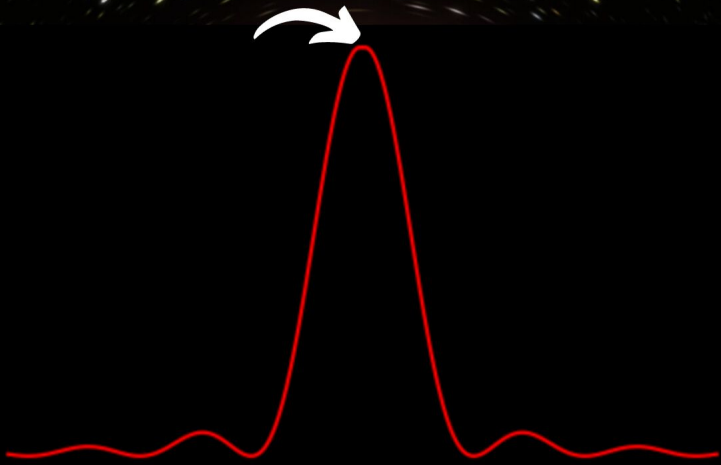
²University of Vienna

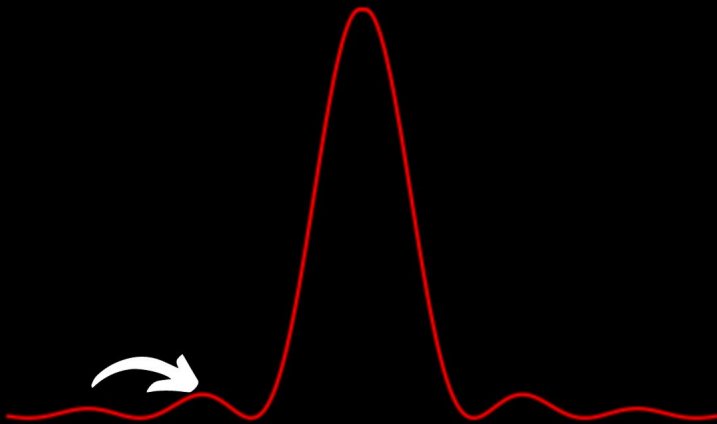
RQI circuit, November 2023

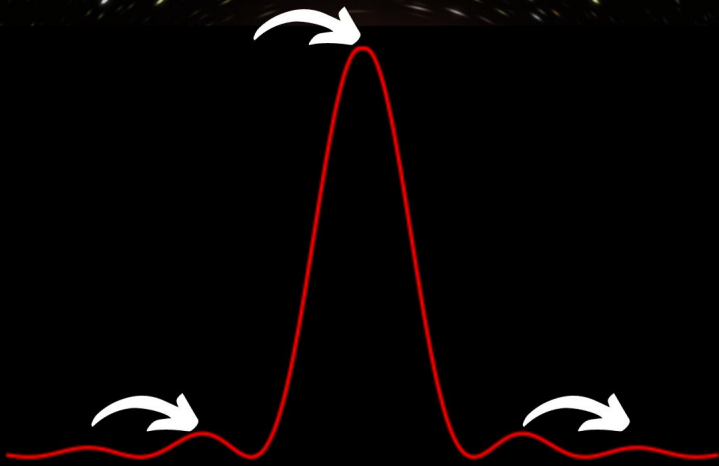


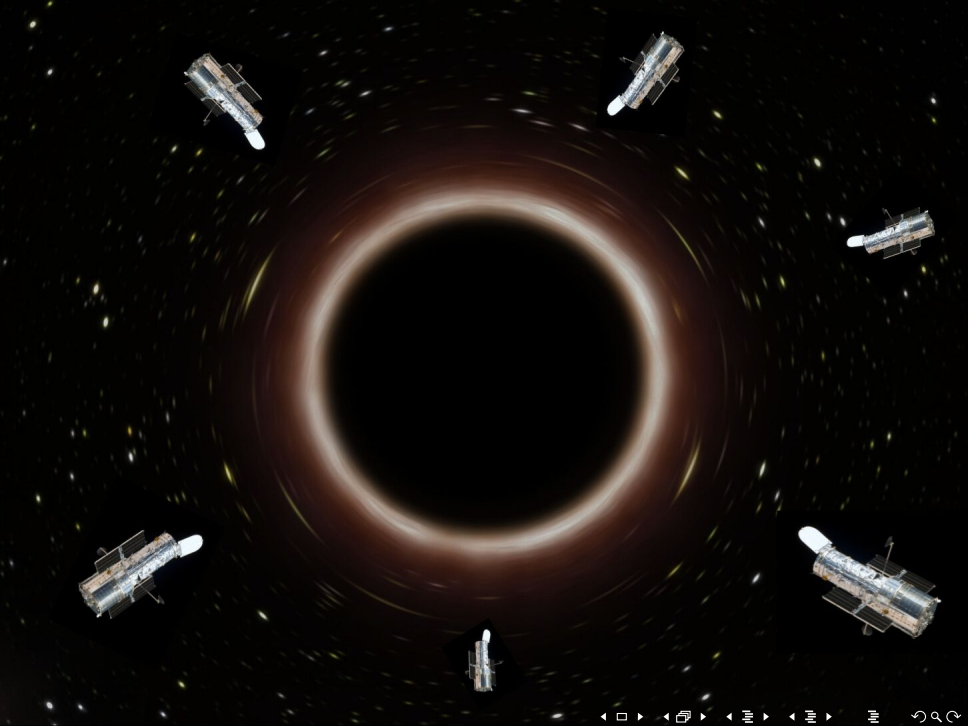












- Schwarzschild metric:

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) dt^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2)$$

- Degrees of freedom:

- Internal energy levels: $\{|0\rangle_{\text{D}}, |E_1\rangle_{\text{D}}, |E_2\rangle_{\text{D}}, \dots\}$
- Static trajectories: $\{|1\rangle_{\text{T}}, |2\rangle_{\text{T}}, \dots\}$
- States of the field: $\{|\Omega\rangle_{\text{F}}, \dots\}$

- Interaction:

$$\hat{H}_I(\tau) = -\varepsilon \chi(\tau) \hat{m}(\tau) \hat{\phi}(\hat{x}(\tau))$$

- Initial state:

$$|\Psi_i\rangle = |0\rangle_{\text{D}} |\Omega\rangle_{\text{F}} \sum_n A_n |n\rangle_{\text{T}}$$

The final state of the detector (energy + trajectory):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{\text{DT}} \approx & \left(\sum_{n,m} A_n^* A_m |m\rangle \langle n|_{\text{T}} \right) |0\rangle \langle 0|_{\text{D}} \\
 & + \frac{\varepsilon^2 T}{2\pi} \sum_n |A_n|^2 |n\rangle \langle n|_{\text{T}} \sum_i |\zeta_i|^2 \sigma_{in} \frac{E_i}{e^{q_{in}/T_{\text{H}}} - 1} |E_i\rangle \langle E_i|_{\text{D}} \\
 & + \frac{\varepsilon^2 T}{2\pi} \sum_{\substack{n,m \\ n \neq m}} A_n^* A_m |m\rangle \langle n|_{\text{T}} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ i \neq j}}^{\text{cond}} \zeta_i^* \zeta_j \Lambda_{nm}^{ij} \sqrt{\sigma_{in} \sigma_{jm}} \frac{\sqrt{E_i E_j}}{e^{q_{in}/T_{\text{H}}} - 1} |E_j\rangle \langle E_i|_{\text{D}}
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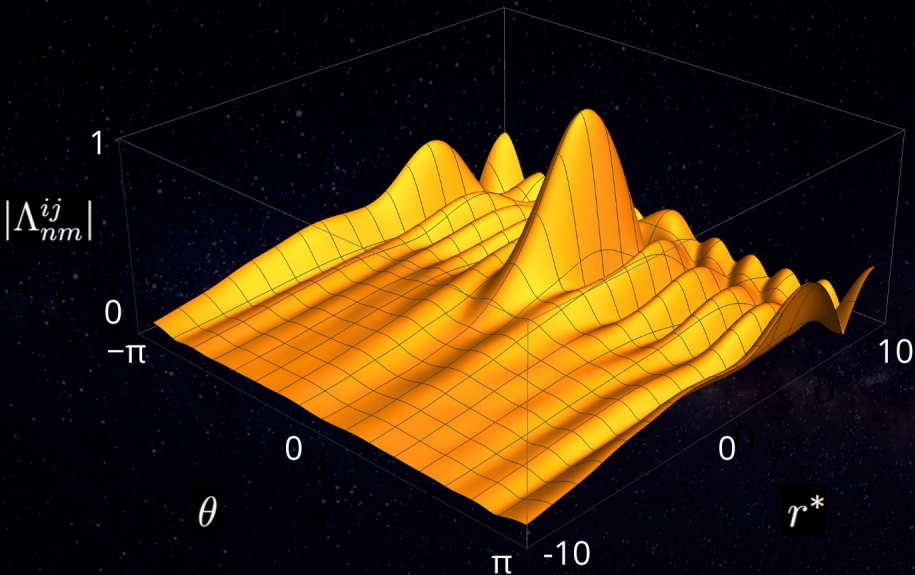
$$\Lambda_{nm}^{ij} = \frac{\langle E_i, n | E_j, m \rangle_{\text{F}}}{\sqrt{\langle E_i, n | E_i, n \rangle_{\text{F}} \langle E_j, m | E_j, m \rangle_{\text{F}}}}$$

- $|E_i, n\rangle_{\text{F}}$ — state of the field after the excitation on the trajectory n to the energy E_i
- $\Lambda_{nm}^{ij} = 0$ unless

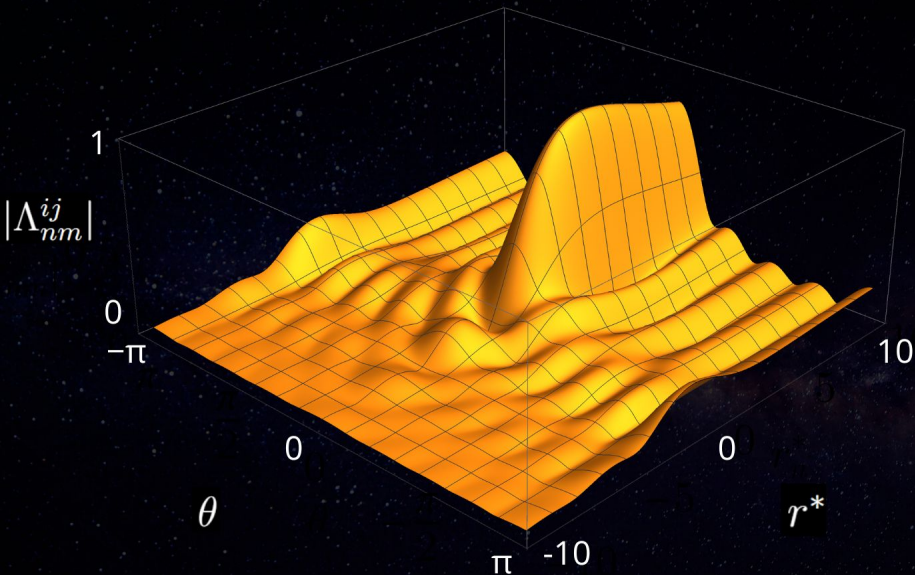
$$E_i/\alpha_n = E_j/\alpha_m$$

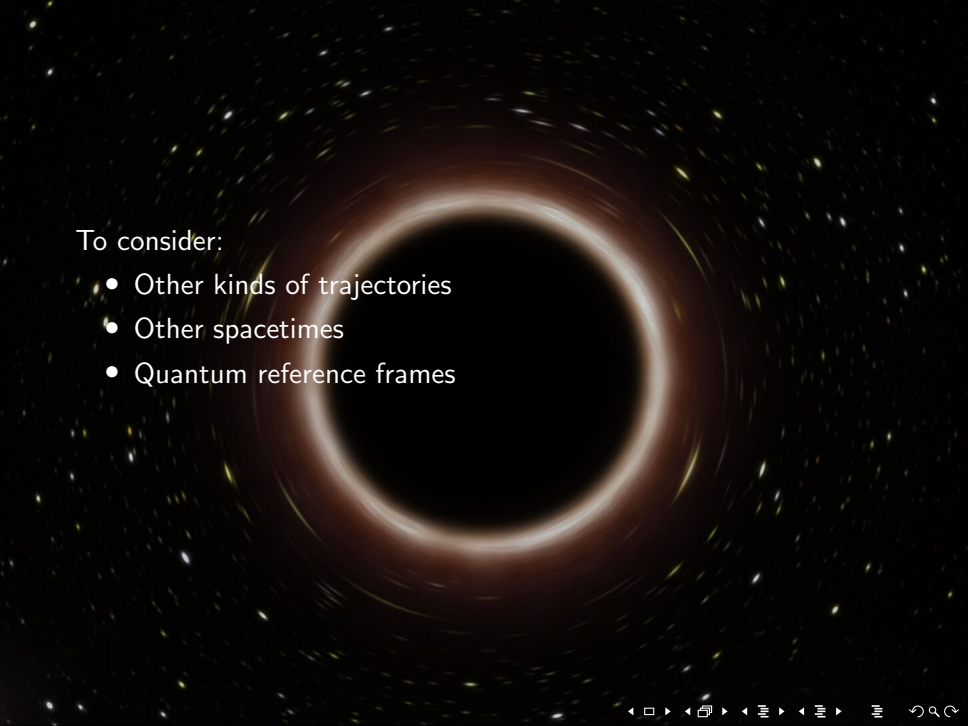
- α_n — gravitational time dilation factor on the trajectory n
- The energy of excitation as perceived by any static observer must be the same on trajectories n and m

Hartle-Hawking state



Unruh state





To consider:

- Other kinds of trajectories
- Other spacetimes
- Quantum reference frames

