



Quantum Extensions of Classically Singular Spacetimes – The CGHS Model

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Work with Abhay Ashtekar and Madhavan Varadarajan

CGHS Model

Action:
$$S(g, \phi, f) = \frac{1}{2G} \int d^2x \sqrt{|g|} [e^{-2\phi} (R + 4\nabla^a \phi \nabla_a \phi + 4\kappa^2) + G\nabla^a f \nabla_a f]$$

- Free Field Equation for f $\square f = 0$
- Dilaton is completely determined by stress energy due to f .

$$g^{ab} = e^{-2\rho} \eta^{ab} =: \Omega \eta^{ab} = \Phi \Theta^{-1} \eta^{ab}$$

- Field Redefinitions: $\Phi = e^{-2\phi} \quad \Theta = e^{2\rho - 2\phi}$

- Equations of motion:

$$\partial_+ \partial_- \Phi + \kappa^2 \Theta = 2GT_{+-}$$

$$\Phi \partial_+ \partial_- \ln \Theta = 2GT_{+-}$$

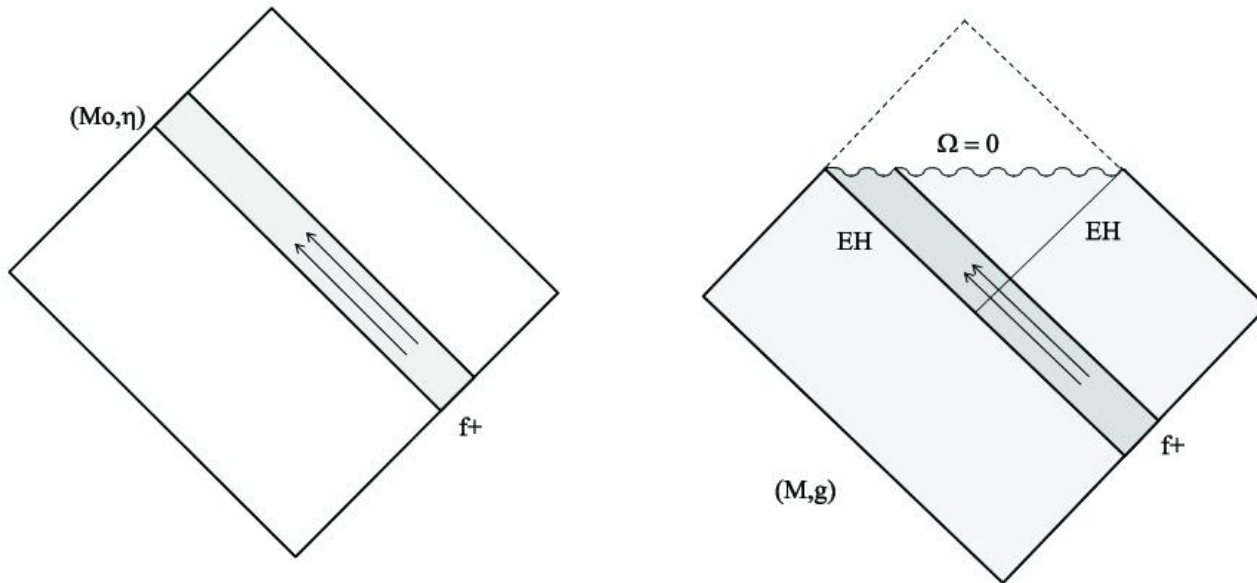
- Boundary Conditions:

$$-\partial_+^2 \Phi + \partial_+ \Phi \partial_+ \ln \Theta = 2GT_{++}$$

$$-\partial_-^2 \Phi - \partial_- \Phi \partial_- \ln \Theta = 2GT_{--}$$

BH Collapse Solutions in CGHS

- Black Hole Solutions
- Physical spacetime has a singularity.
- True DOFs in f_+ and f_- .
- Hawking Effect $T = \frac{\kappa \hbar}{2\pi}$



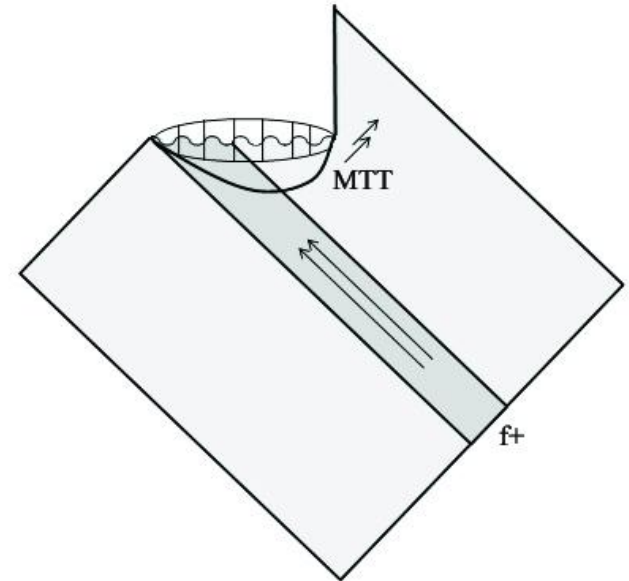
Giddings and Nelson (1992)

Numerical Work

- Incorporated the backreaction into an effective term in the action

$$S_{eff} = S_D + \frac{\hbar}{96\pi} \int d^2x R \square^{-1} R$$

- Equations discretized and solved numerically. Evolution breaks down at the singularity and near the endpoint of evaporation.



Lowe (1993), Piran and Strominger (1993)

Quantum Theory

Operator Equations:
$$\begin{aligned} \partial_+ \partial_- \hat{\Phi} + \kappa^2 \hat{\Theta} &= 2G\hat{T}_{+-} & + \text{Boundary conditions} \\ \hat{\Phi} \partial_+ \partial_- \ln \hat{\Theta} &= 2G\hat{T}_{+-} \end{aligned}$$

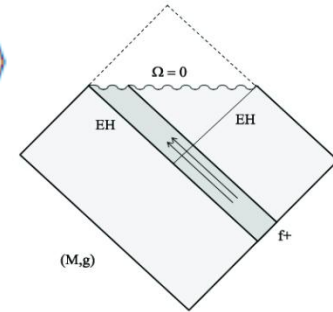
- For Φ an operator valued distribution and Θ a positive definite operator field
- $\hat{\Omega} = \hat{\Phi} \hat{\Theta}^{-1}$ well defined everywhere even though $\langle \hat{\Omega} \rangle$ may vanish
- Requires that we be able to specify $\hat{T}_{+-}(\hat{\Theta}, \hat{\Phi})$
(work in progress)
- Even without $\hat{T}_{+-}(\hat{\Theta}, \hat{\Phi})$ one can proceed by making successive approximations to the full quantum theory

Bootstrapping

- 0th order – Put $\hat{T}_{+-} = 0$

Compute $\langle \hat{g}^{ab} \rangle = \langle \hat{\Omega} \rangle \eta^{ab}$ in the state $|0_{-}\rangle \otimes |C_{f+}\rangle$

This yields the BH background.



- 1st order – Interpret the vacuum on the \mathcal{J}_R^+ of the BH background metric, this is precisely the Hawking effect.

- 2nd order - Semiclassical gravity (mean field approximation) :

Ignore fluctuations in Φ and Θ , but not f . $\partial_+ \partial_- \langle \hat{\Phi} \rangle + \kappa^2 \langle \hat{\Theta} \rangle = 2G \langle \hat{T}_{+-} \rangle$

$$\langle \hat{\Phi} \rangle \partial_+ \partial_- \ln \langle \hat{\Theta} \rangle = 2G \langle \hat{T}_{+-} \rangle$$

Use $\langle \hat{T}_{+-} \rangle$ determined from the trace anomaly.

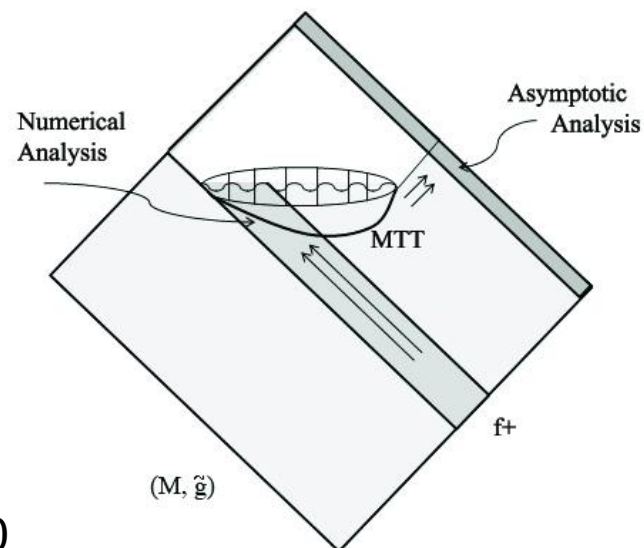
Agreement with analytic solution near \mathcal{J}_R^+ obtained by asymptotic analysis. Equations of motion are the ones in the numerical work.

Asymptotic Analysis

- Expand Φ and Θ in inverse powers of x^+ .
- Idea: We should have a decent control of what is going on near \mathcal{J}_R^+ since curvatures and fluxes there are small

$$\partial_- M_B = -\langle \hat{T}_{--} \rangle$$

- The Hawking flux and the Bondi mass go to 0 and the physical metric approaches the flat one.
- \mathcal{J}_R^+ for the physical metric agrees with background \mathcal{J}_R^+ .



Summary

- To 0th order we recover the black hole background.
- To higher orders in the truncation, not only do we recover the Hawking effect but we obtain a self-consistent system of semiclassical equations.
- \mathcal{J}_R^+ of the semiclassical metric coincides with that of the background metric thus there is no information loss.
- The pure state resembles a thermal state in the past of \mathcal{J}_R^+ of the 1st order physical metric.
- The quantum spacetime is larger than the classical spacetime.

Future Work

- Need to extend QFT on CST to QFT on QG.
- Although the result on information loss only depends on the size of work remains to be done on when the information comes out.

\mathcal{J}_R^+