

Quantum Membrane and and Gravitational Waves

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Outline

- What are the signatures of black holes?
- Alternatives to black holes.
- "Quantising" the membrane paradigm.
- Observational implications.
- Future prospects.

Reference

• SC, Maggio Mazumdar and Pani, arXiv: 2202.09111.



Why Black Holes?

- Black holes can be constructed from normal matter, using simple collapse scenarios.
- Black holes are unique and have universal properties.

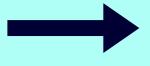
[Heusler, Black Hole Uniqueness Theorem (Cambridge University Press)]

- Black holes behave as thermodynamic objects with temperature and entropy — Hint towards quantum gravity.
 [Bekenstein, Phys. Rev. D 7, 2333 (1973)]
- Black holes are stable under all possible perturbations.
- Observation of shadows from Event Horizon Telescope and the ringdown signals from LIGO and VIRGO are definitely consistent with the existence of Black Holes.
- Consistency with general relativity is another story.



But...

- Despite being the simplest objects, there are issues.
- **Singularity**: All black hole spacetimes have a singular region/point breakdown of the theory.



- Loss of Predictability: Most of the black holes inherit Cauchy horizon future cannot be determined.

 [Poisson and Israel, Phys. Rev. D 41, 1796 (1990)]
- Information Loss Paradox: The existence of thermal radiation results into loss of information.
 [Hawking, Commun. Math. Phys. 43, 199 (1975)]

[SC and Lochan, Universe 3, 55 (2017)]

 All of these suggest that we may need to look for alternatives — curing these problems and yet remaining consistent with experiments.



Black Hole Hypothesis

 Does the existence of a photon sphere implies the existence of a black hole?

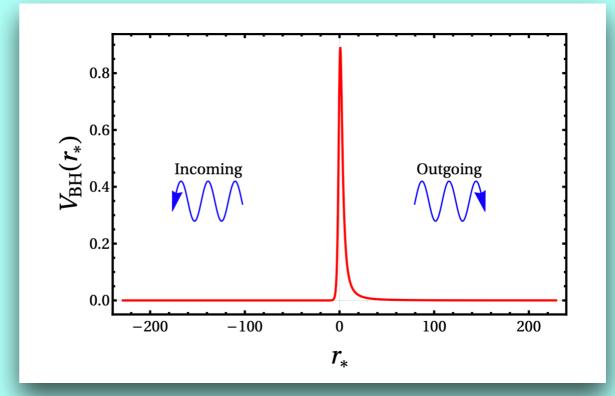
[Cardoso et. al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 171101 (2016)]

The ringdown is governed by the perturbation of the photon sphere

alone.

[Cardoso et. al., Phys. Rev. D 79, 064016 (2009)]

- Structure beneath the photon sphere can not be probed directly.
- Can such objects exist? What will be their observational properties?



[Figure Courtesy: Biswas, Rahman and SC, arXiv:2205.14743]



Exotic Matter

- Raychaudhuri equation guarantees that normal matter cannot cure singularities — require exotic matter.
- The consistency with observations, require any alternatives to have

$$\frac{1}{2} > \left(\frac{M}{R}\right) > \frac{1}{3}$$

 Recent shadow measurement argues that Buchdahl limit must be violated exotic matter is necessary.



Only Exotic Matter?

• Are these exotic matters stable ergo-region instability, enhanced superradiant instability, for rotating objects.

[Cardoso et. al., Phys. Rev. D 77, 124044 (2008)]

Can quantum effects play any role?

[Maggio et. al., Phys. Rev. D 96, 104047 (2017)]

 Area quantised black holes are generic predictions of theories of quantum gravity and these have non-trivial physics at horizons.

[Abedi et. al., Phys. Rev. D 96, 082004 (2017)]

 The basic point is to modify the horizon itself by a reflective membrane as quantum effects are taken into account.

[Dey, SC and Afshordi, Phys. Rev. D 101, 104014 (2020)]

What about membrane paradigm and its quantum version?

[Price and Thorne, Phys. Rev. D 33, 915 (1986)]

[Maggio et. al., Phys. Rev. D 102, 064053 (2020)]



"Quantum" Membrane

- The membrane is assumed to be constructed out of a large number of harmonic oscillators at their ground states. [SC et. al., arXiv: 2202.09111]
- The wave function of the membrane is governed by

$$\Psi(\epsilon) = A \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$
 $|A|^2 = \frac{2}{\sigma\sqrt{\pi}}$

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Classically the membrane will be located at $\langle \hat{\epsilon} \rangle$, with a fluctuation

$$\left| \langle \hat{\epsilon}^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{\epsilon} \rangle^2 = \sigma^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \right) \right|$$

- Classical limit ($\hbar \to 0$), corresponds to $\sigma \to 0$.
- The quantum membrane will have an energy-momentum tensor

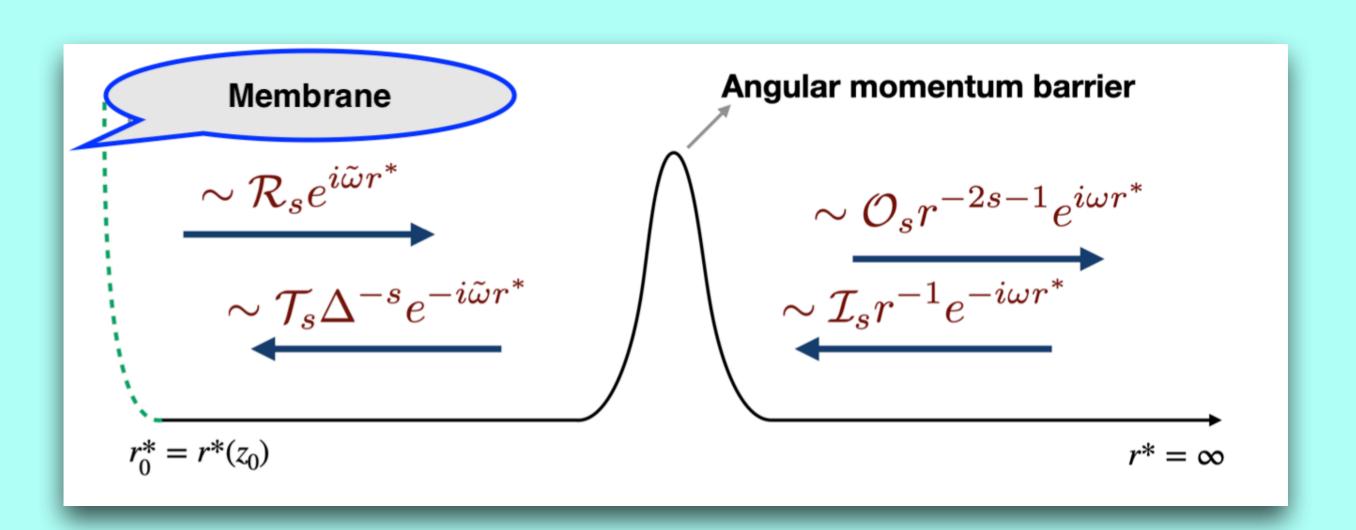
$$\hat{T}_{ab} = \rho \hat{u}_a \hat{u}_b + \left(p - \zeta \hat{\Theta}\right) \hat{\gamma}_{ab} - 2\eta \hat{\sigma}_{ab} \qquad \boxed{\rho = \rho_0 + \delta \rho}$$

$$\rho = \rho_0 + \delta \rho$$

$$p = p_0 + \delta p$$



Basic Structure



[Figure Courtesy: Dey, SC and Afshordi, Phys. Rev. D 101, 104014 (2020)]



"Quantum" Matter = Geometry

- The properties of matter get related to the geometry by the junction conditions: $[K_{ab} Kh_{ab}] = -8\pi \langle \hat{T}_{ab} \rangle$ and $[K_{ab}] = 0$ on $[K_{ab} K_{ab}] = 0$.
- In absence of perturbations, the energy density and pressure becomes,

$$\rho_{0} = -\frac{f(R)^{3/2}}{4\pi R} \left[\frac{1}{f(R) + \frac{1}{2}f''(r_{+}) (\langle \hat{\epsilon}^{2} \rangle - \langle \hat{\epsilon} \rangle^{2}) + \mathcal{O}(\tilde{\sigma}^{3})} \right]$$

$$p_{0} = \frac{R \left[2f(R) + Rf'(R) \right]}{16\pi \sqrt{f(R)} \left[R^{2} + (\langle \hat{\epsilon}^{2} \rangle - \langle \hat{\epsilon} \rangle^{2}) \right]}$$

- These must be perturbed due to perturbation of the metric and the governing equation will be $\delta K_{ab} K\delta h_{ab} = -8\pi \langle \delta \hat{T}_{ab} \rangle$.
- For simplicity we will consider axial gravitational perturbation, which in the Regge-Wheeler gauge has only two independent components $\delta g_{t\phi}$ and $\delta g_{r\phi}$.



Not Purely Ingoing

• For axial perturbation of static and spherically symmetric spacetime, with $-g_{tt}=g^{rr}$, the Regge-Wheeler choice provides the following boundary condition at $R=r_++\langle \hat{\epsilon} \rangle$. [SC et. al., arXiv: 2202.09111]

$$i\omega\psi(R) = \frac{\eta}{(\rho_0 + p_0)\sqrt{f(R)}} \left[V_{\text{axial}}(R)\psi(R) - \frac{1}{R} \frac{d\psi(R)}{dx} \left[Rf'(R) - 2f(R) \right] - \frac{4f(R)}{R} \left(\frac{d\psi(R)}{dx} + \frac{f(R)}{R} \psi(R) \right) \left(1 + \frac{4\pi\rho_0 R}{\sqrt{f(R)}} \right) \right].$$

• As $R o r_+$, the above condition reduces to,

$$i\omega\psi(R) = -16\pi\eta \frac{d\psi(R)}{dx}$$

 This is equivalent to purely ingoing waves at the horizon, which will not be the case in general.



Reflecting "quantum" membrane

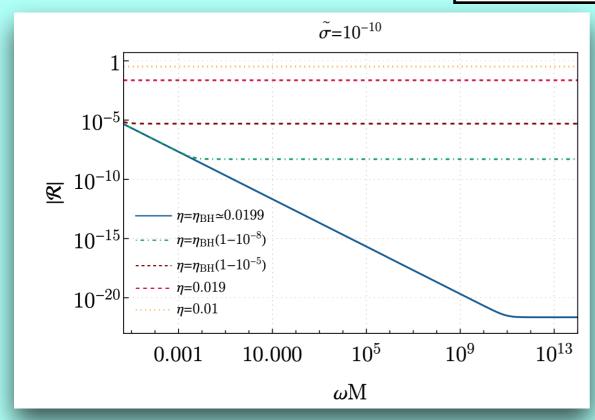
[SC et. al., arXiv: 2202.09111]

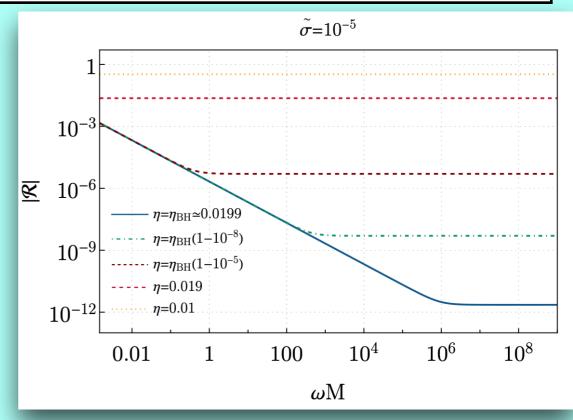
- The boundary condition allows existence of ingoing as well as outgoing
 - waves near the membrane, such that,

$$\psi_{\rm M} = e^{-i\omega x} + \mathcal{R}e^{i\omega x}$$

In appropriate limits,

$$|\mathcal{R}|^2 \sim \left(\frac{1 - \eta/\eta_{\rm BH}}{1 + \eta/\eta_{\rm BH}}\right)^2 + \frac{16384 \left[\ell(\ell+1) - 3\right]^2 \pi^3 \eta^4 \tilde{\sigma}^2}{\left(1 + \eta/\eta_{\rm BH}\right)^4 \omega^2 M^2}$$



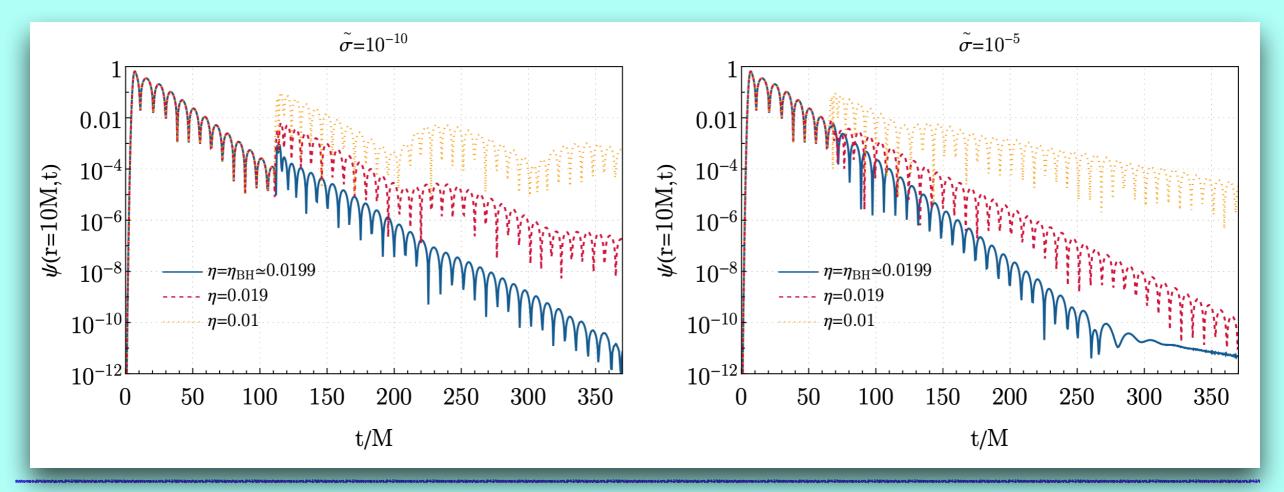




Ringdown Waveform

- As the effective classical membrane nears the horizon, there are pronounced echoes.

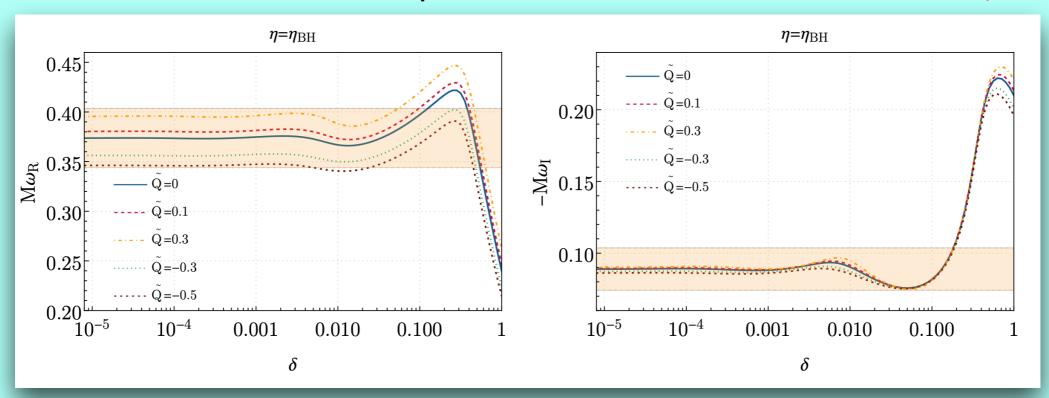
 [SC et. al., arXiv: 2202.09111]
- The time delay is consistent with size of the membrane.





Other Possibilities

- There are various other possibilities to consider, e.g., we may consider a classical membrane, but a quantum corrected black hole.
- This scenario is best achieved by considering higher dimensional black holes, where the AdS/CFT correspondence ensures that the four dimensional black holes are quantum corrected.





Conclusion-I

- We have provided a model involving quantum harmonic oscillator, with non-trivial reflectivity at the horizon.
- The reflectivity depends on the properties of the membrane and its quantum nature.
- There are echoes in the ringdown signal of gravitational waves, originating from "quantum" membrane.



Conclusion-II

- Similar conclusions hold true for a classical membrane, but with the properties of "quantum" corrected black holes.
- For the future, we are considering effects of such "quantum" membrane on the inspiral part of the gravitational wave signal, in particular, for tidal deformations.
- Improving the "quantum" model from ground state oscillators to coherent state.



Thank You