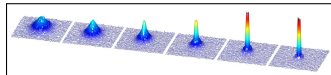
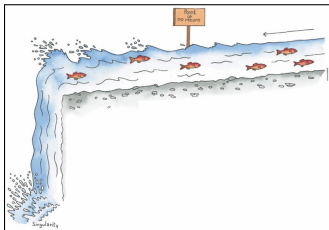


Modeliranje črnih lukenj z Bose-Einsteinovim kondenzatom

Matevž Jug

6. maj 2020

Uvod



① Črna luknja

Akustična metrika

Hawkingovo sevanje

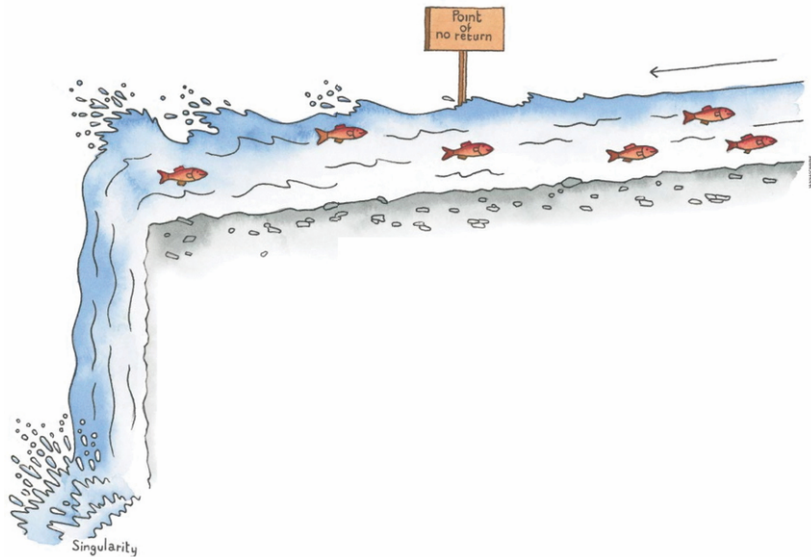
② Bose-Einsteinov kondenzat

③ Eksperimenti

Realizacija zvočne črne luknje

Termično Hawkingovo sevanje

Slap



Metrika

Minkowskega:

$$ds^2 = c_0^2 dt^2 - dr^2 - r^2 d\Omega^2$$

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$$\frac{mc^2}{2} = \frac{GMm}{r_s}$$

Schwarzschildova:

$$ds^2 = \left(1 - \frac{r_s}{r}\right) c_0^2 dt_s^2 - \left(1 - \frac{r_s}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 - r^2 d\Omega^2$$

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$$ds^2 = c^2 dt^2 - (dx - V(x)dt)^2$$

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$$ds^2 = c_0^2 dt^2 - \left(dr + \sqrt{\frac{r_s}{r}} c_0 dt\right)^2 - r^2 d\Omega^2 \quad \left. \vphantom{ds^2} \right\} \rightarrow V(r) = -c_0 \sqrt{\frac{r_s}{r}}$$

V premikajočem se sredstvu:

$$ds^2 = c^2 dt^2 - (dx - V(x)dt)^2$$

$$0 = c^2 dt^2 - (dx - V(x)dt)^2$$

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$$\psi(x, t) = \psi_R(u) + \psi_L(v)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u = t - x/c \\ v = t + x/c \end{pmatrix}$$

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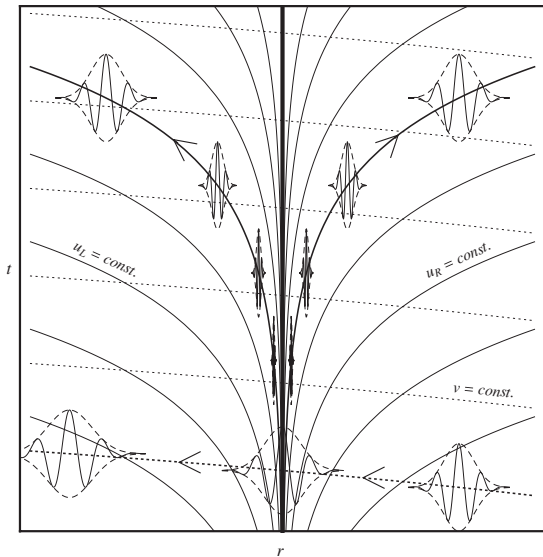
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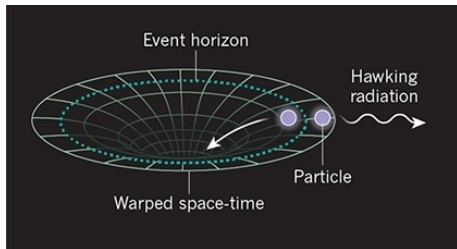
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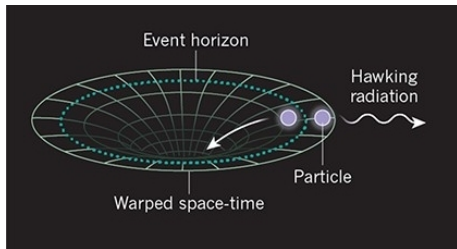


Hawkingovo sevanje



$$k_B T_H = \frac{\hbar g}{2\pi c_0} = \frac{\hbar c_0^3}{8\pi GM}$$

Hawkingovo sevanje



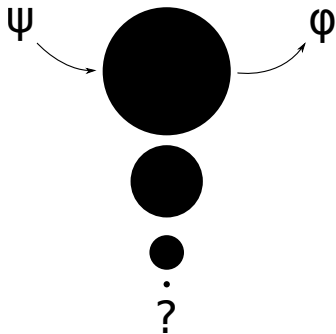
$$k_B T_H = \frac{\hbar g}{2\pi c_0} = \frac{\hbar c_0^3}{8\pi GM}$$

$$M = 2 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg} \rightarrow T_H = 60 \text{ nK}$$

$$M = 75 \text{ kg} \rightarrow T_H = 1.6 \times 10^{21} \text{ K}$$

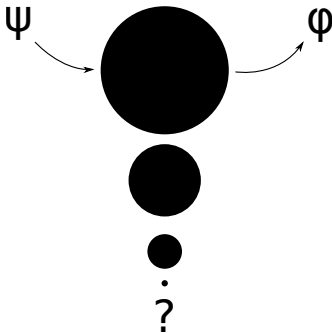
Težave

Informacijski paradoks

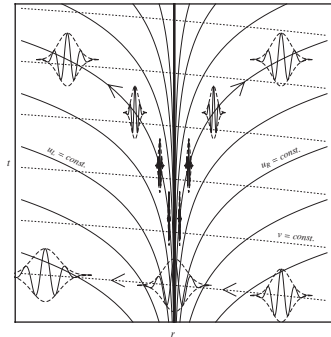


Težave

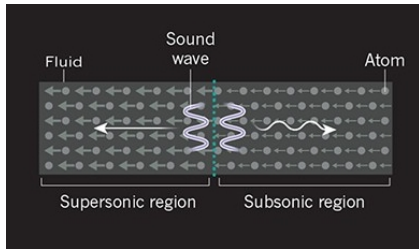
Informacijski paradoks



Transplankovski problem



Analogna gravitacija

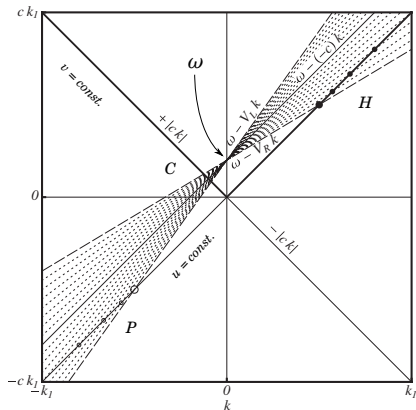


$$g = c \frac{d}{dx} (V + c)$$

$$k_B T_H = \frac{\hbar g}{2\pi c} = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \left(\frac{dV}{dx} + \frac{dc}{dx} \right)$$

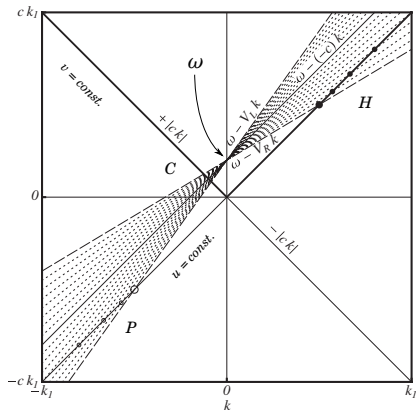
Disperzija

$$(\omega - V k)^2 = c^2 k^2$$

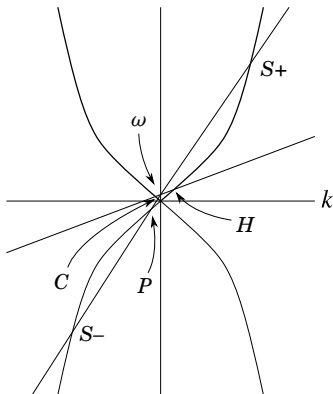


Disperzija

$$(\omega - V k)^2 = c^2 k^2$$



$$(\omega - V k)^2 = c^2 (k^2 + k^4/k_0^2)$$



Bose-Einsteinov kondenzat

De Broglieva valovna dolžina:

$$\lambda_B = \frac{h}{p} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi\hbar}{mk_B T}}$$

$$T < 1\,\mu\text{K}$$

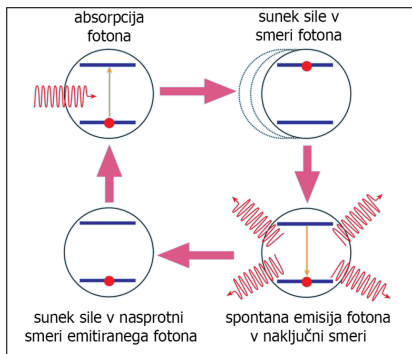
Bose-Einsteinov kondenzat

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$$T < 1\,\mu\text{K}$$

Sila laserskega žarka:



Ključne lastnosti

Disperzija Bogoljubova: $\omega^2 = \frac{\kappa n}{m} k^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{4m^2} k^4$

- majhni k : $\omega^2 = \frac{\kappa n}{m} k^2 \rightarrow c = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa n}{m}} \approx 1 \text{ mm/s}$
- veliki k : $\hbar\omega = \frac{(\hbar k)^2}{2m} + \kappa n$

Ključne lastnosti

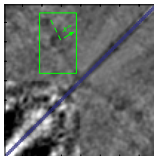
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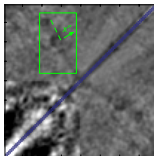
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- veliki k : $\hbar\omega = \frac{(\hbar k)^2}{2m} + \kappa n$

Koherenčna dolžina: $\kappa n = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m\xi^2} \rightarrow \xi = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2mc}} \approx 1 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$

(meja za valovno dolžino fononov =
meja za glajenje porazdelitve gostote)

Korelacija gostote:





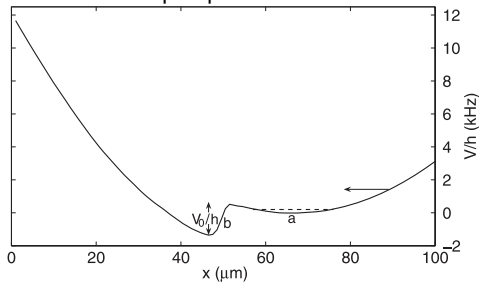
Korelacija gostote:

Ključne lastnosti:

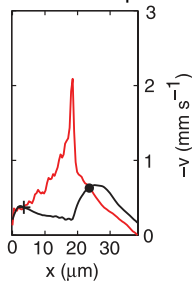
- kvantna narava $\rightarrow$ fluktuacije
- preprosta manipulacija
- nizka hitrost zvoka $\rightarrow$ doseganje nadzvočnega režima
- primerljivi temperaturi Hawkingovega sevanja in sredstva
- koherentnost $\rightarrow$ korelacijske meritve

Realizacija zvočne črne luknje

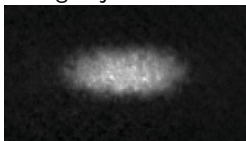
Skupen potencial



Hitrostna profila



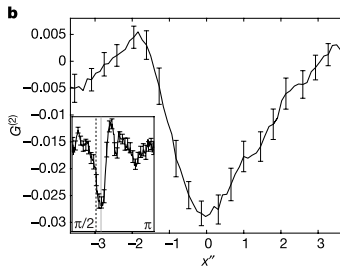
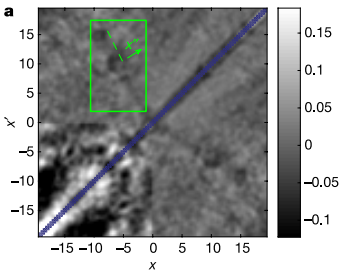
Fotografija kondenzata



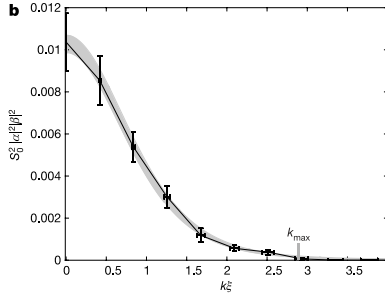
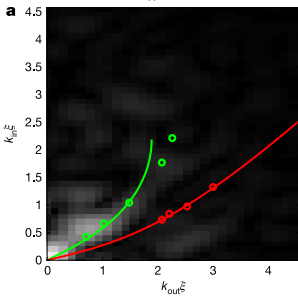
$$c = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa n}{m}}$$

$$V = -\frac{1}{n} \int_0^x \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} dx'$$

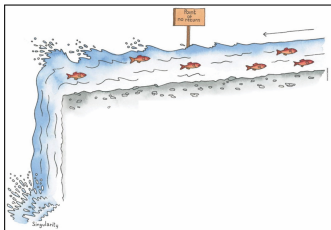
Termično Hawkingovo sevanje



Korelacijski vzorec	Integral vzorca
Korelacija valovnih vektorjev	Korelacijski spekter



$$\begin{aligned}
 k_B T_H &= \\
 &= \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \left(\frac{dV}{dx} + \frac{dc}{dx} \right) \\
 &= 0.351 \text{ nK}
 \end{aligned}$$



?



Viri slik

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-  J. Steinhauer, "Observation of self-amplifying Hawking radiation in an analogue black-hole laser", *Nature Physics* (2014).
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