

# Quantum Integrable Black Holes

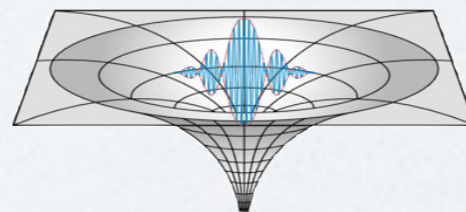
Roberto Casadio  
D.I.F.A. "A. Righi"  
Bologna University  
INFN

Star-UBB seminar

29/06/2023



Theory and Phenomenology  
of Fundamental Interactions  
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# Abstract and outline

It is common to assume that quantum gravity belongs at the Planck scale, but a possibly much larger width for the ground state emerges in the (non-perturbative) quantisation of the Oppenheimer-Snyder model of dust collapse that naturally recovers Bekenstein's area law. The effective geometry for such quantum black holes can then be obtained from coherent states which describe integrable singularities without inner horizons. The extension to quantum (differentially) rotating black holes with similar properties is also described.

Quantum gravity views at self-gravitating objects:

- Planck scale in (perturbative EFT for) gravity and gravitational collapse
1. Macroscopic quantum width in (non-perturbative) gravitational collapse
  2. Quantum (non-perturbative) coherent state for black hole geometry without Cauchy horizons



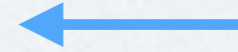
3. Quantum (*integrable\**) black holes

# Preamble - QG and Planck scale

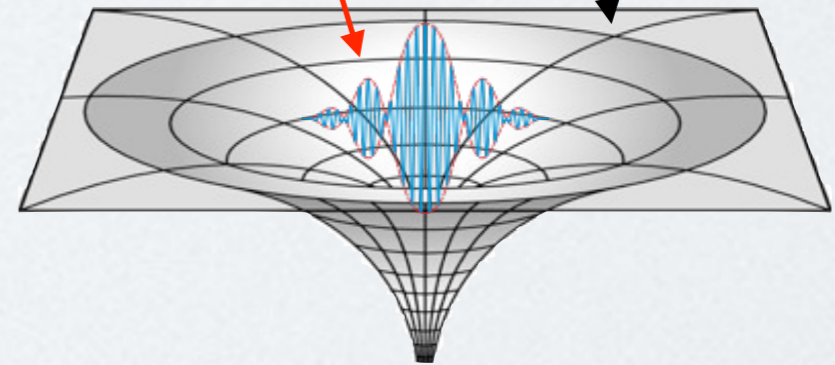
Planck scale:

$$m = m_p \equiv \sqrt{\frac{c \hbar}{G_N}}$$

$$\lambda_C = \ell_p \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G_N}{c^3}}$$



$$\frac{\hbar}{m c} \equiv \lambda_C \sim R_H \equiv \frac{2 G_N m}{c^2}$$



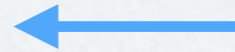
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Is Quantum Gravity confined at the Planck scale?

In (1-loop corrected) EFT:

$$\frac{S_{\text{eff}}}{\hbar} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \left( - \int \frac{d^4 x \sqrt{-g} R}{16 \pi G_N} + S_m + \hbar \Gamma^{(1)} \right) \sim - \frac{L^2}{\ell_p^2} + \frac{M L}{m_p \ell_p} + \Gamma^{(1)} \sim \frac{L^2}{\ell_p^2} \left( -1 + \frac{M \ell_p}{m_p L} + \frac{\ell_p^2}{L^2} \Gamma^{(1)} \right)$$

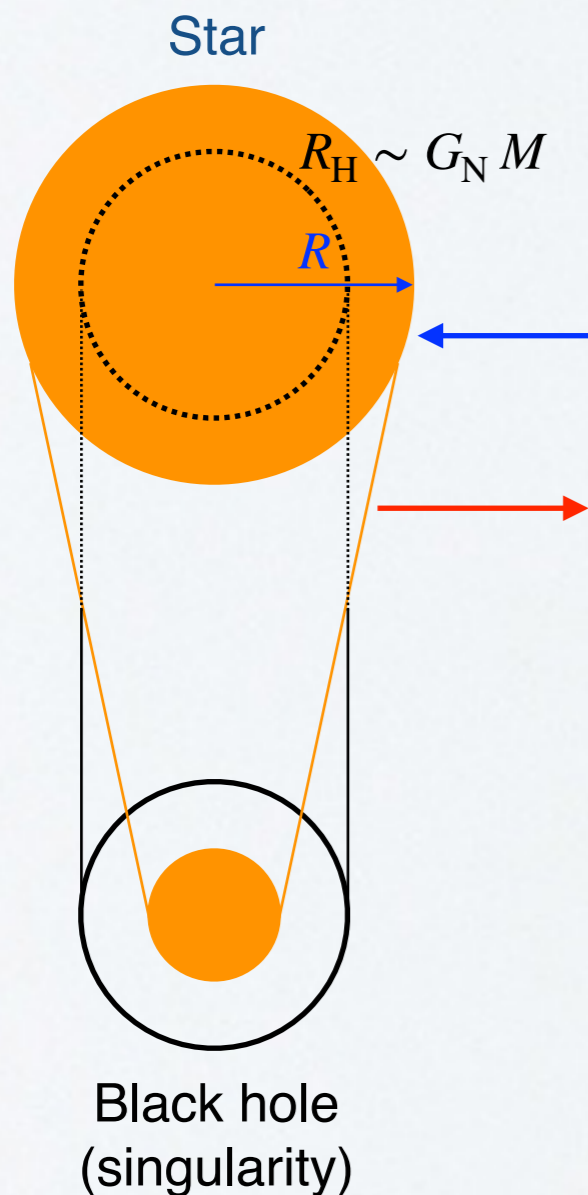
$$\uparrow$$

$$\frac{G_N M}{L} \sim 1$$



# Preamble - QG and gravitational collapse

- BH form from collapse - the semiclassical (classical background) view:

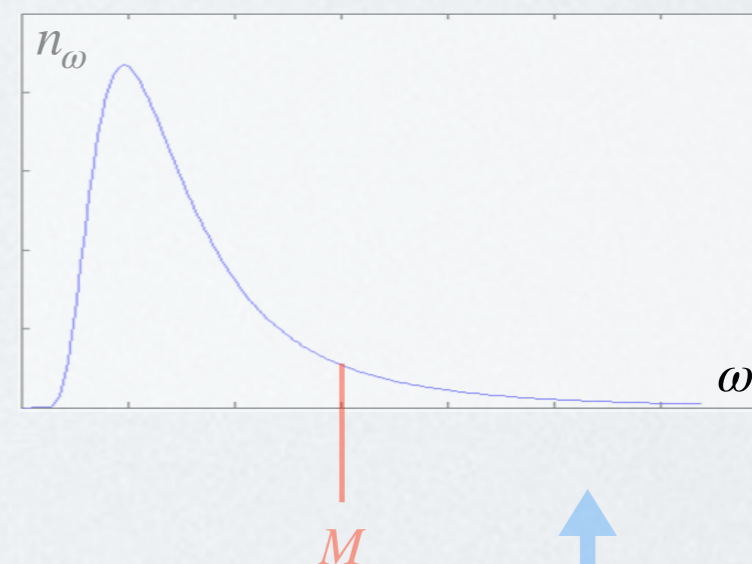


- Classical star +  $|vacuum\ fluctuations\rangle$
- Classical inner and outer geometry +  $|vacuum\ fluctuations\rangle$



BH temperature:  $T_H \sim m_p \frac{m_p}{M}$

BH decay rate:  $\frac{dM}{dt} \sim -\frac{m_p^2}{M^2}$



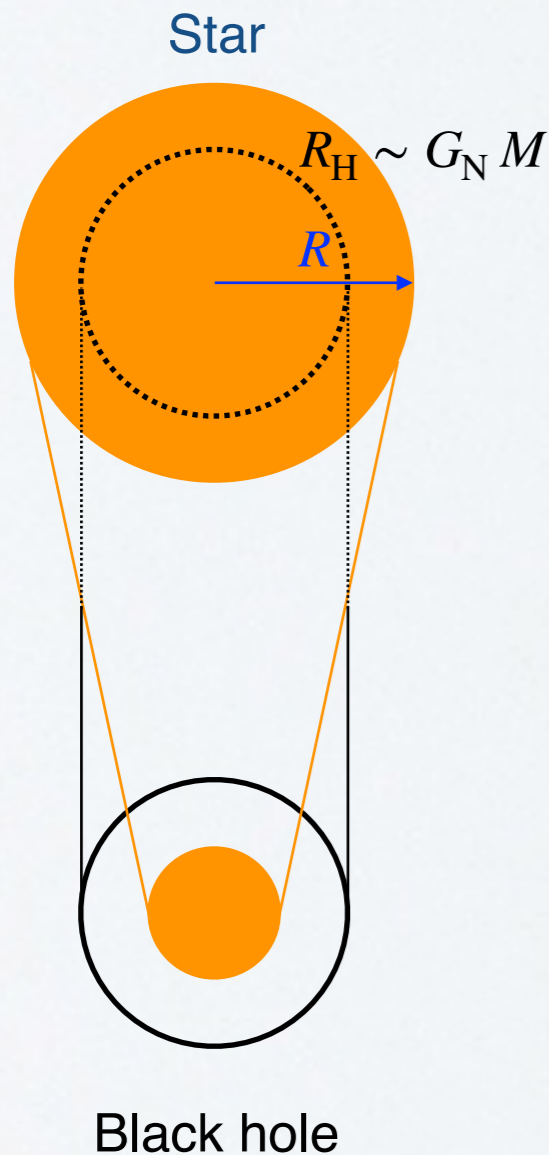
Microcanonical corrections\*:  $\frac{dM}{dt} \sim -\left(\frac{M}{m_p}\right)^\alpha$

“quantum hair”

\* R.C., B. Harms, PRD 58 (1998) 044014 [gr-qc/9712017]

# Preamble - QG and gravitational collapse

- BH form from collapse - the quantum view:



- $|\text{matter}\rangle \sim$  very large number of SM particles ( $M_{\odot} \sim 10^{57}$  neutrons)
- $|\text{gravity}\rangle \sim$  very large number of gravitons\* ( $N_G \sim M_{\odot}^2 \sim 10^{76}$ )
- $|\text{gravity}\rangle$  always entangled with  $|\text{matter}\rangle \iff$  “quantum hair” \*\*

Dynamics

$$|\mathbf{g} \phi\rangle = \sum_{ij} C_{ij} |\mathbf{g}_i\rangle |\phi_j\rangle \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left( \sum_{ab} c_{ab} |\mathbf{g}_a\rangle |\phi_b\rangle \right) \left( \sum_{AB} c_{AB} |\mathbf{g}_A\rangle |\phi_B\rangle \right)$$

$\hat{H}^{\mu} |\mathbf{g} \phi\rangle = 0$  BH interior BH exterior

\* J.D. Bekenstein, PRD 7 (1973) 2333

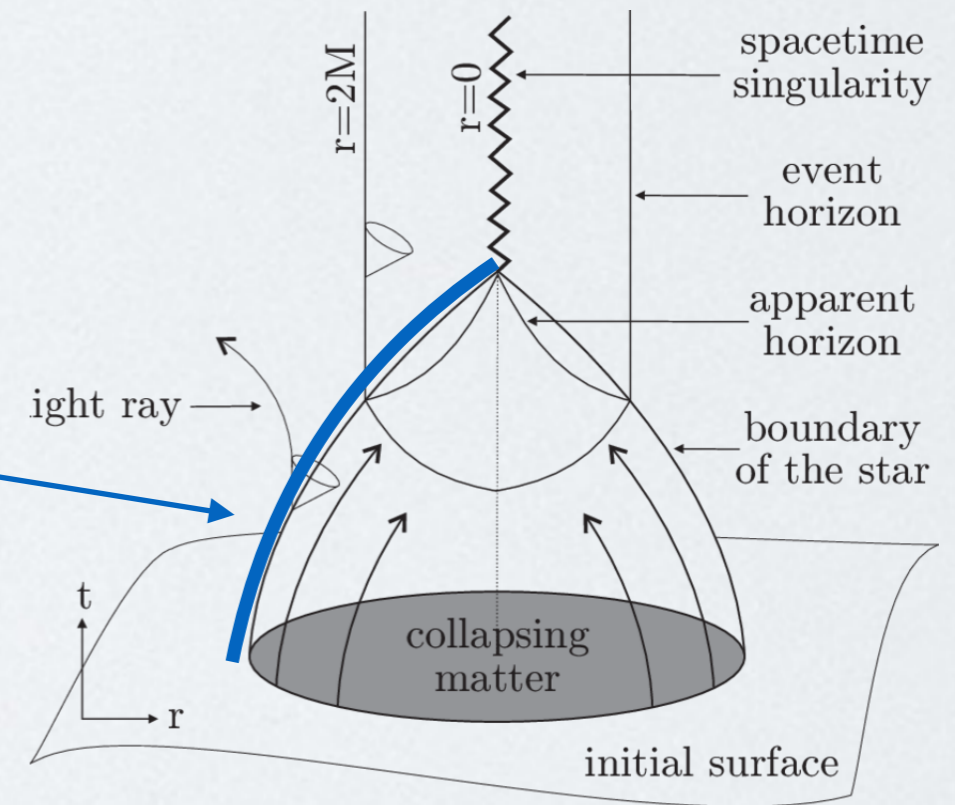
\*\* X. Calmet, R.C., S.D.H. Hsu, F. Kuipers, PRL 128 (2022) 111301 [arXiv:2110.09386]

# 1 - Quantum dust core

- Collapsing ball of dust [1]

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

$$\left( \frac{dR}{d\tau} \right)^2 + 1 - \frac{2 G_N M}{R} = \frac{E^2}{\mu^2}$$





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$$\left( \frac{dR_i}{d\tau} \right)^2 + 1 - \frac{2 G_N M_i}{R} \simeq \frac{E_i^2}{\mu^2}$$

- Dust particle Hamiltonians:

$$H_i \equiv \frac{P_i^2}{2\mu} - \frac{G_N \mu M_i}{R} = \frac{\mu}{2} \left( \frac{E_i^2}{\mu^2} - 1 \right) \equiv \mathcal{E}_i$$

- Schrödinger equation:

$$\hat{H}_i \Psi_{n_i} = \mathcal{E}_{n_i} \Psi_{n_i}$$

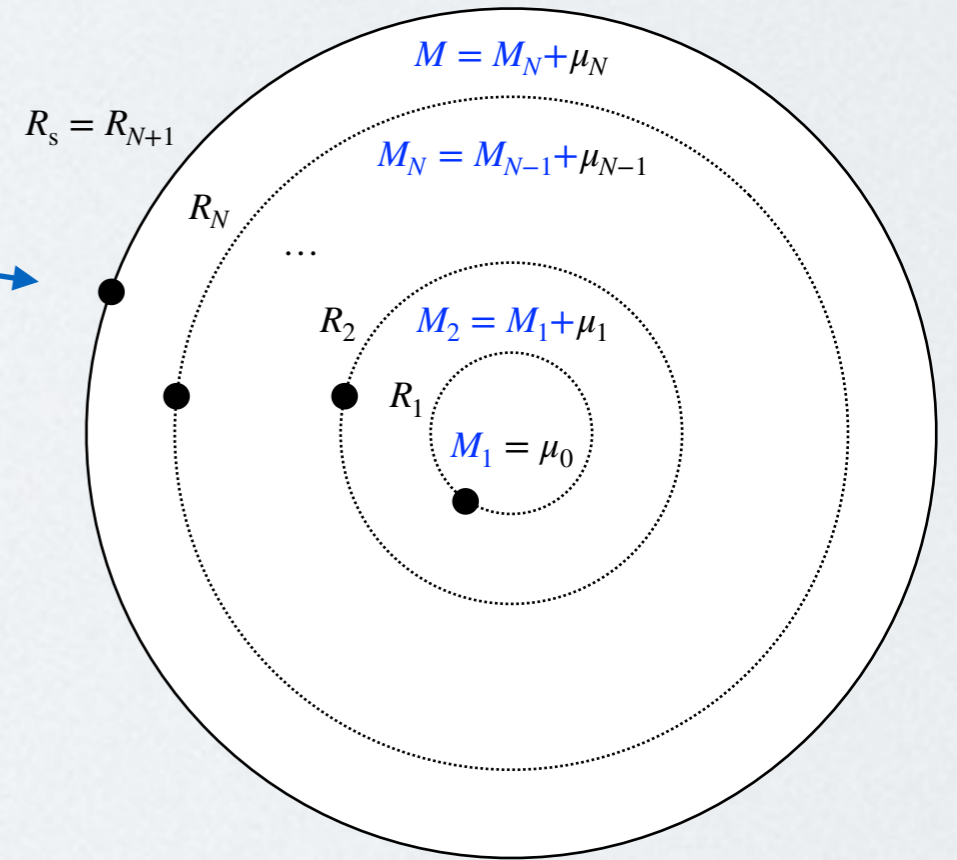
- Spectrum of bound states ( $n_i \geq 1$ ):

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}_{n_i}}{\mu} \simeq - \frac{G_N^2 \mu^3 M_i}{2 \hbar^2 n_i^2} = - \frac{1}{2 n_i^2} \left( \frac{\mu M_i}{m_p^2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{E_i^2}{\mu^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\bar{R}_{n_i} \equiv \langle \Psi_{n_i} | \hat{R}_i | \Psi_{n_i} \rangle \simeq n_i^2 \ell_p \left( \frac{m_p^3}{\mu^2 M_i} \right)$$

“GR” [2]

Newtonian spectrum



[1] R.C., *Quantum dust cores of black holes*, to appear in PLB [arXiv:2304.06816]

[2] R.C., *A quantum bound for the compactness*, EPJC 82 (2022) 1 [arXiv:2103.14582]



# 1 - Quantum dust core

• Allowed spectrum \* [1,2]:  $0 \leq \frac{E_i^2}{\mu^2} \simeq 1 - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \left( \frac{\mu M_i}{m_p^2} \right)^2 \longrightarrow n_i \geq N_i = \frac{\mu M_i}{m_p^2} \longrightarrow \bar{R}_{N_i} \simeq \frac{3}{2} G_N M_i$

• Layer thickness:  $\frac{\Delta \bar{R}_{n_i}}{\bar{R}_{n_i}} = \frac{\sqrt{n_i^2 + 2}}{3 n_i} \simeq \frac{1}{3} \longrightarrow \bar{R}_{N_{i+1}} \simeq \bar{R}_{N_i} + \Delta \bar{R}_{N_i} \simeq \frac{4}{3} \bar{R}_{N_i} \longrightarrow M_{i+1} \simeq \frac{4}{3} M_i$

• Bekenstein's area law:  $N_G = \frac{M}{\mu} N_N \simeq \frac{M^2}{m_p^2}$

$m(r) \sim r$

$R_s \simeq \frac{3}{2} G_N M = \frac{3}{4} R_H$

• Bounded compactness



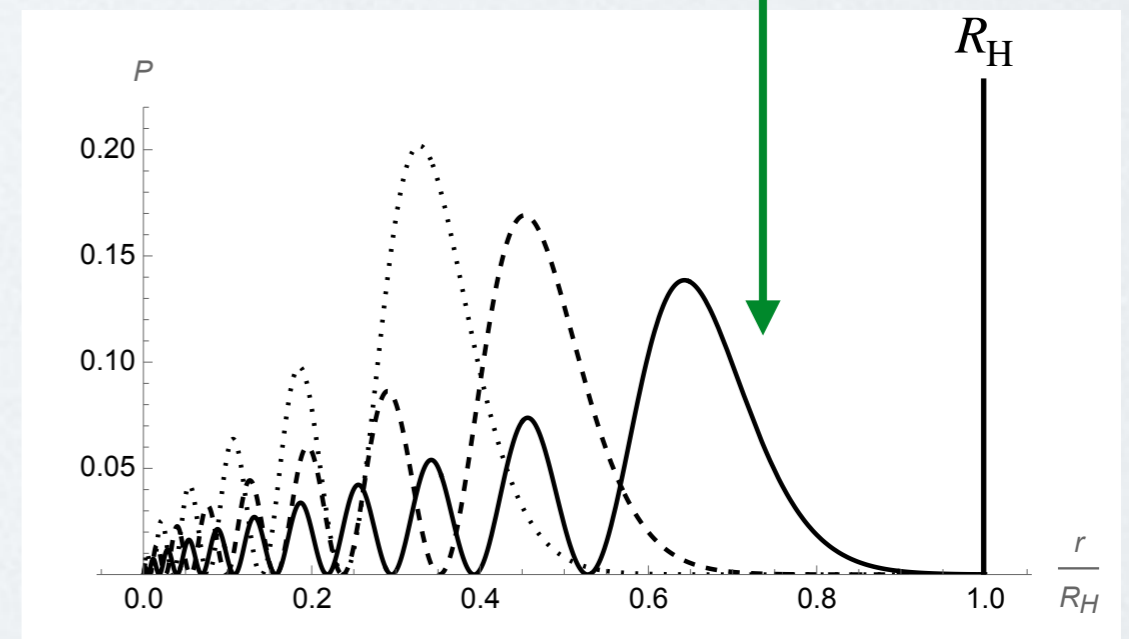
Semiclassical "bounce" (~ BH-to-WH transition)



non-linearity



\* *Classicalization* ~ GUP in action



$\bar{R}_{n=1} \sim \ell_p \left( \frac{m_p^3}{\mu^2 M} \right) \sim \ell_p$

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# 1 - Quantum dust core

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$$\left( \frac{dR}{d\tau} \right)^2 + 1 - \frac{2 G_N M}{R} \simeq \frac{E^2}{\mu^2}$$

- Effective one-body ( $\mu = \epsilon M$ ) Hamiltonian [2,3]:

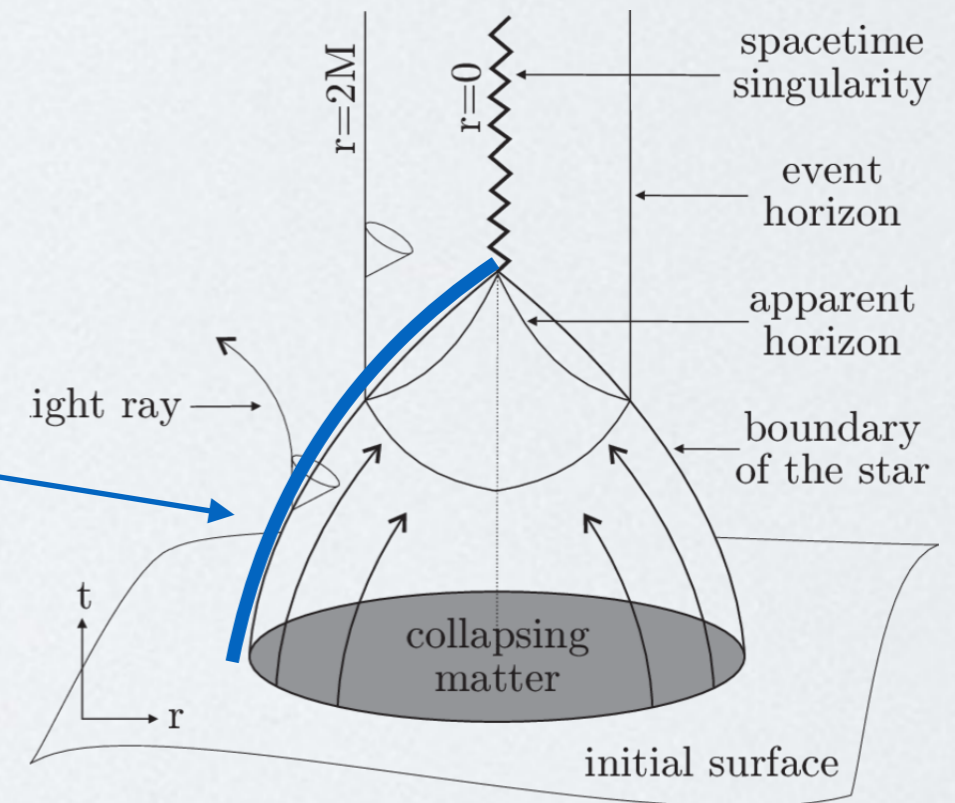
$$H \equiv \frac{P^2}{2 \epsilon M} - \frac{G_N \epsilon M^2}{R} = \frac{\epsilon M}{2} \left( \frac{E^2}{\epsilon^2 M^2} - 1 \right) \equiv \mathcal{E}$$

↓  $\epsilon \sim 1$

$$H \simeq \frac{P^2}{2 M} - \frac{G_N M^2}{R} = \frac{M}{2} \left( \frac{E^2}{M^2} - 1 \right) \simeq \mathcal{E}$$

↓

$$N_M \sim \frac{M^2}{m_p^2} \qquad \bar{R}_{N_M} \sim G_N M$$



- Excited states  $\iff$  deformations (Quantum Love numbers...)

[2] R.C., *A quantum bound for the compactness*, EPJC 82 (2022) 1 [arXiv:2103.14582]

[3] R.C., R. Da Rocha, P. Meert, L. Tabarroni, W. Barreto, *Configurational entropy of black hole quantum cores*, CQG 40 (2023) 075014 [arXiv:2206.10398]

## 2 - Coherent state for classical geometry

- SdS geometry [4]:

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

$$f = 1 + 2V_{\text{SdS}} = 1 - \frac{2G_{\text{N}}M}{r} - \frac{\Lambda r^2}{3}$$

$$V_{\text{SdS}} = V_M + V_\Lambda = -\frac{G_{\text{N}}M}{r} - \frac{\Lambda r^2}{6}$$

- Horizons ( $f = 0 \leftrightarrow 2V = -1$ ):

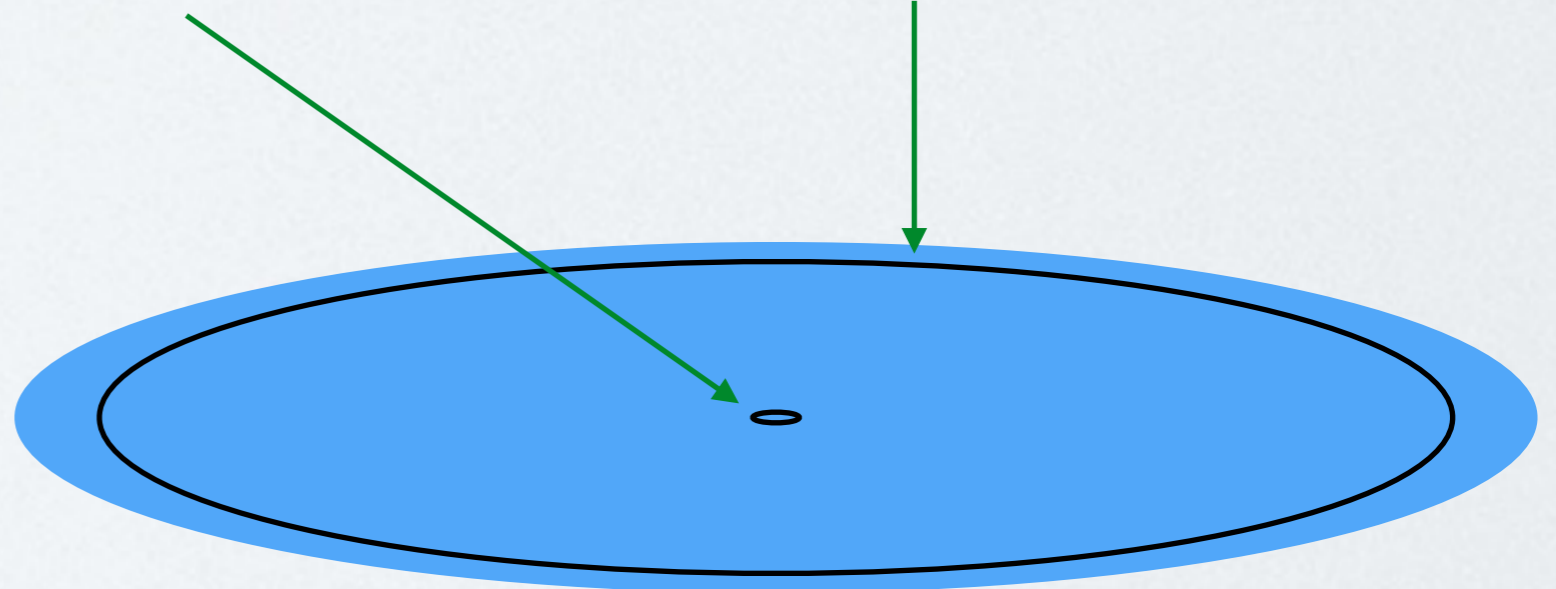
$$1/\sqrt{\Lambda} \gg G_{\text{N}}M$$

Localised source gravitational radius

$$R_{\text{H}} \simeq 2G_{\text{N}}M$$

Cosmological horizon

$$H^{-1} = L \simeq \sqrt{\frac{3}{\Lambda}}$$





## 2 - Coherent state for classical geometry

- “Effective” massless scalar field in Minkowski ( $\sim$  true QG vacuum  $\hat{a}_k | 0 \rangle = 0$  \*):

$$\left[ -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \right] \Phi(t, r) = 0$$

$$u_k(t, r) = e^{-ikt} j_0(kr)$$

$$4\pi \int_0^\infty r^2 dr j_0(kr) j_0(pr) = \frac{2\pi^2}{k^2} \delta(k-p)$$

- Normal mode expansion of operators:

$$\hat{\Phi}(t, r) = \int_0^\infty \frac{k^2 dk}{2\pi^2} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2k}} \left[ \hat{a}_k u_k(t, r) + \hat{a}_k^\dagger u_k^*(t, r) \right]$$

$$\left[ \hat{\Phi}(t, r), \hat{\Pi}(t, s) \right] = \frac{i\hbar}{4\pi r^2} \delta(r-s)$$

$$\hat{\Pi}(t, r) = i \int_0^\infty \frac{k^2 dk}{2\pi^2} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar k}{2}} \left[ \hat{a}_k u_k(t, r) - \hat{a}_k^\dagger u_k^*(t, r) \right]$$

$$\left[ \hat{a}_k, \hat{a}_p^\dagger \right] = \frac{2\pi^2}{k^2} \delta(k-p)$$

- Coherent state:

$$\hat{a}_k |g\rangle = g(k) e^{i\gamma_k(t)} |g\rangle$$

$$\langle g | \hat{\Phi}(t, r) | g \rangle = \int_0^\infty \frac{k^2 dk}{2\pi^2} \sqrt{\frac{2\ell_p m_p}{k}} g(k) \cos[\gamma_k(t) - kt] j_0(kr)$$

\* Metric  $\sim$  causal structure  $\sim$  gravity emerges from “excitations” along with matter ( $\sim$  LQG, Regge calculus, etc...)

## 2 - Coherent state for classical geometry

- “Classical” coherent state:

$$\sqrt{\frac{\ell_p}{m_p}} \langle g | \hat{\Phi}(t, r) | g \rangle = V(r) = \int_0^\infty \frac{k^2 dk}{2\pi^2} \tilde{V}(k) j_0(kr)$$

Single mode occupation number:  $g(k) = \sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \frac{\tilde{V}(k)}{\ell_p}$

$$\gamma_k = k t$$

← virtual non-propagating modes \*

- Total occupation number (must be finite!) ~ distance from vacuum:

$$|g\rangle = e^{-N_G/2} \exp \left\{ \int_0^\infty \frac{k^2 dk}{2\pi^2} g(k) \hat{a}_k^\dagger \right\} |0\rangle$$

$$N_G = \int_0^\infty \frac{k^2 dk}{2\pi^2} g^2(k) < \infty$$

$$\langle k \rangle = \int_0^\infty \frac{k^2 dk}{2\pi^2} k g^2(k) < \infty$$

\* Potentials in QFT are generated by virtual / non propagating modes (same for spherical symmetry)

## 2 - Coherent state for classical geometry

- Localised source:  $V_M = -\frac{G_N M}{r}$   $\tilde{V}_M = -4\pi G_N \frac{M}{k^2}$

- Mass scaling [5]:

Divergences

↓

$$N_M = 4 \frac{M^2}{m_p^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{dk}{k} \longrightarrow 4 \frac{M^2}{m_p^2} \int_{k_{\text{IR}}}^{k_{\text{UV}}} \frac{dk}{k} = 4 \frac{M^2}{m_p^2} \ln \left( \frac{k_{\text{UV}}}{k_{\text{IR}}} \right)$$

- Compton length scaling:

$$\langle k \rangle = 4 \frac{M^2}{m_p^2} \int_0^\infty dk \longrightarrow 4 \frac{M^2}{m_p^2} \int_{k_{\text{IR}}}^{k_{\text{UV}}} dk = 4 \frac{M^2}{m_p^2} (k_{\text{UV}} - k_{\text{IR}})$$

- Quantum core (BH = ground state):  $k_{\text{UV}}^{-1} \simeq R_s \simeq G_N M$

\* Cut-offs = existence condition for quantum state:  $g(k < k_{\text{IR}}) = g(k > k_{\text{UV}}) \simeq 0!$



## 2 - Coherent state for classical geometry

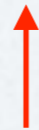
- Localised source:  $V_M = -\frac{G_N M}{r}$

- Localised source in dS:  $k_{UV}^{-1} \simeq R_s \simeq G_N M$

$$k_{IR}^{-1} \simeq L$$



$$V_{QM} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\ell_p}{m_p}} \langle g | \hat{\Phi}(t, r) | g \rangle \simeq V_M(r)$$



(Observable?) quantum hair

$$V_{QM} = V_M(r) \left\{ 1 - \left[ 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \text{Si} \left( \frac{r}{R_s} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$\text{Si}(x) = \int_0^x j_0(z) dz$$

- Excited (coherent) states  $\iff$  deformations (Love numbers...)

# 3 - Quantum black holes

- Corpuscular scaling laws:

$$N_M \sim \frac{M^2}{m_p^2} \ln \left( \frac{R_\infty}{R_s} \right)$$

$$\lambda_M \simeq \frac{N_M}{\langle k \rangle} \sim R_H \sim G_N M$$

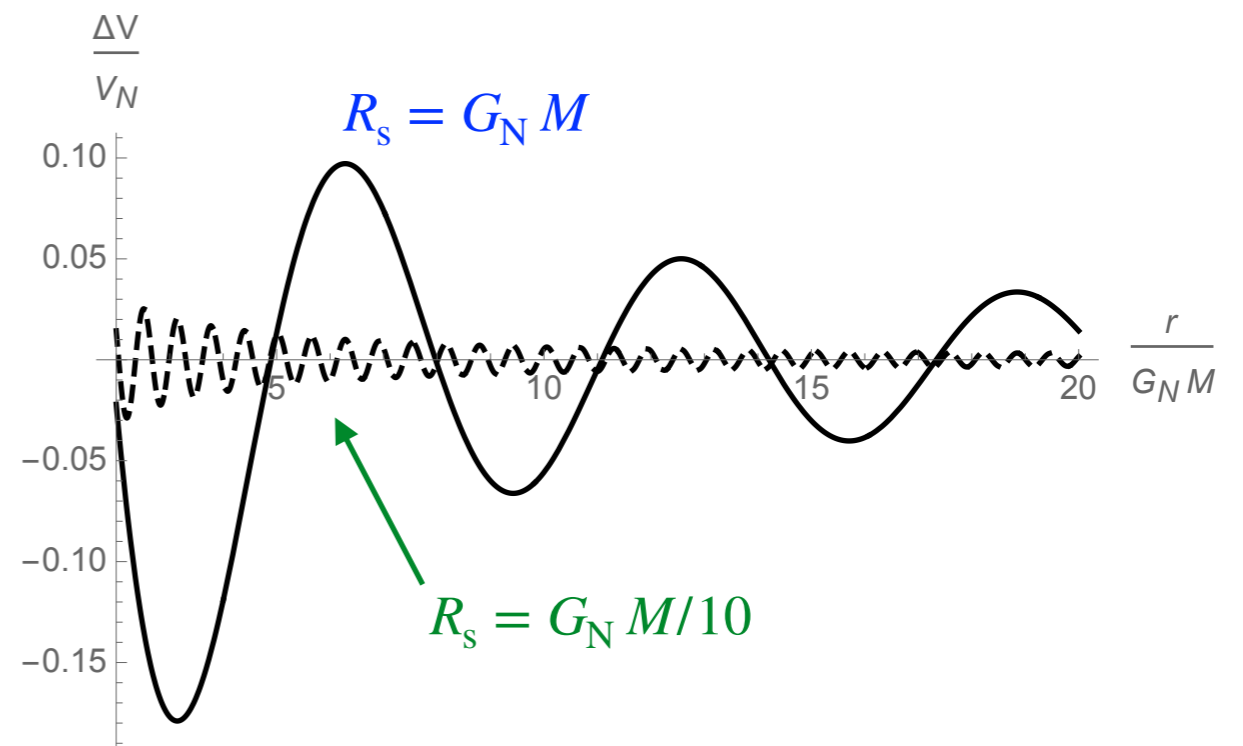
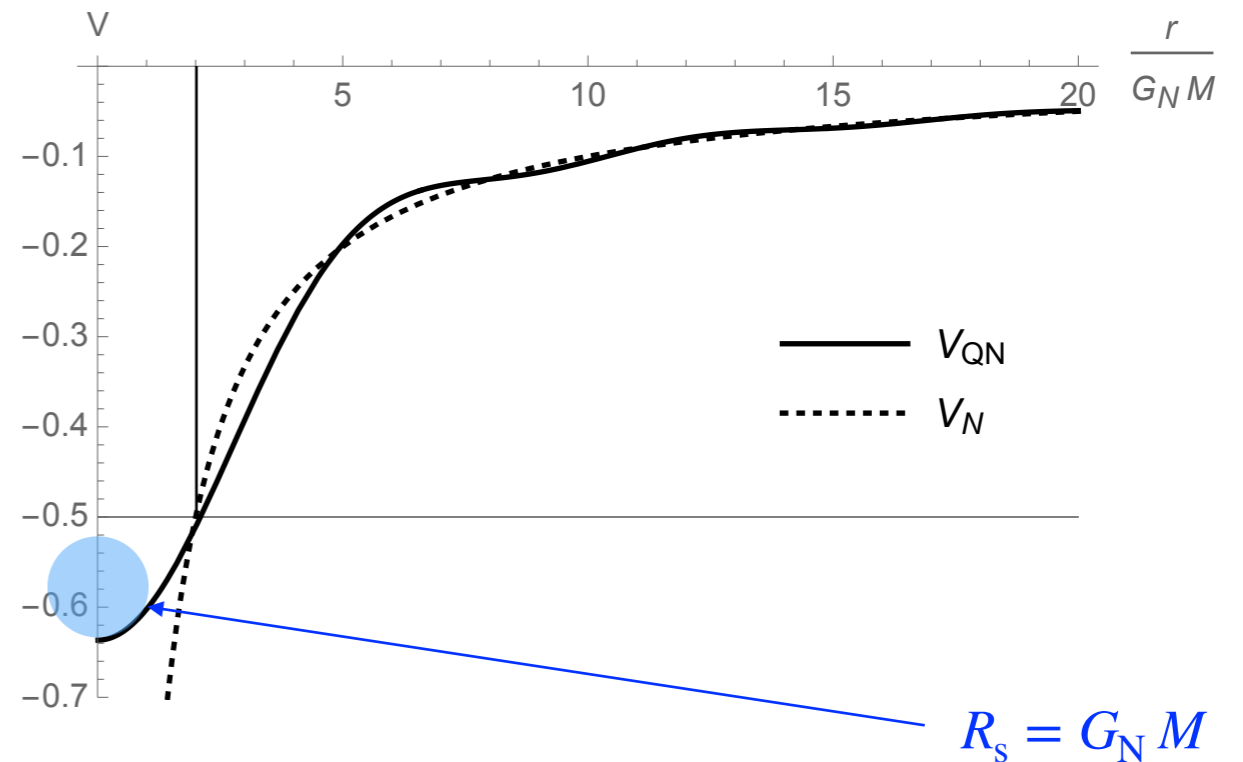
cutoffs  $\rightarrow$  proper  $g(k) \sim$  time-dependent “quantum hair”

- Quantum metric [5]:

$$ds^2 \simeq - \left( 1 + 2 V_{QM} \right) dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{1 + 2 V_{QM}} + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

Integrable singularity without inner horizon

$$R^2 \sim R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} R^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \sim r^{-4}$$



# 3 - Quantum black holes

- Spherical *integrable singularity* without inner horizon [5,6]

$$\rho_{\text{eff}} \sim |\Psi^2(r)| \sim r^{-2}$$

$$m(r) \sim \int_0^r \rho(x) x^2 dx < \infty$$

$$p_{\text{eff}}^r \sim -\rho_{\text{eff}} \sim -r^{-2}$$

$$p_{\text{eff}}^t \sim r^0$$

$$m(r) \sim r$$

$$\Delta = r_{\pm}^2 - 2r_{\pm}m(r_{\pm}) = 0$$

$$\Delta(r \sim 0) < 0$$

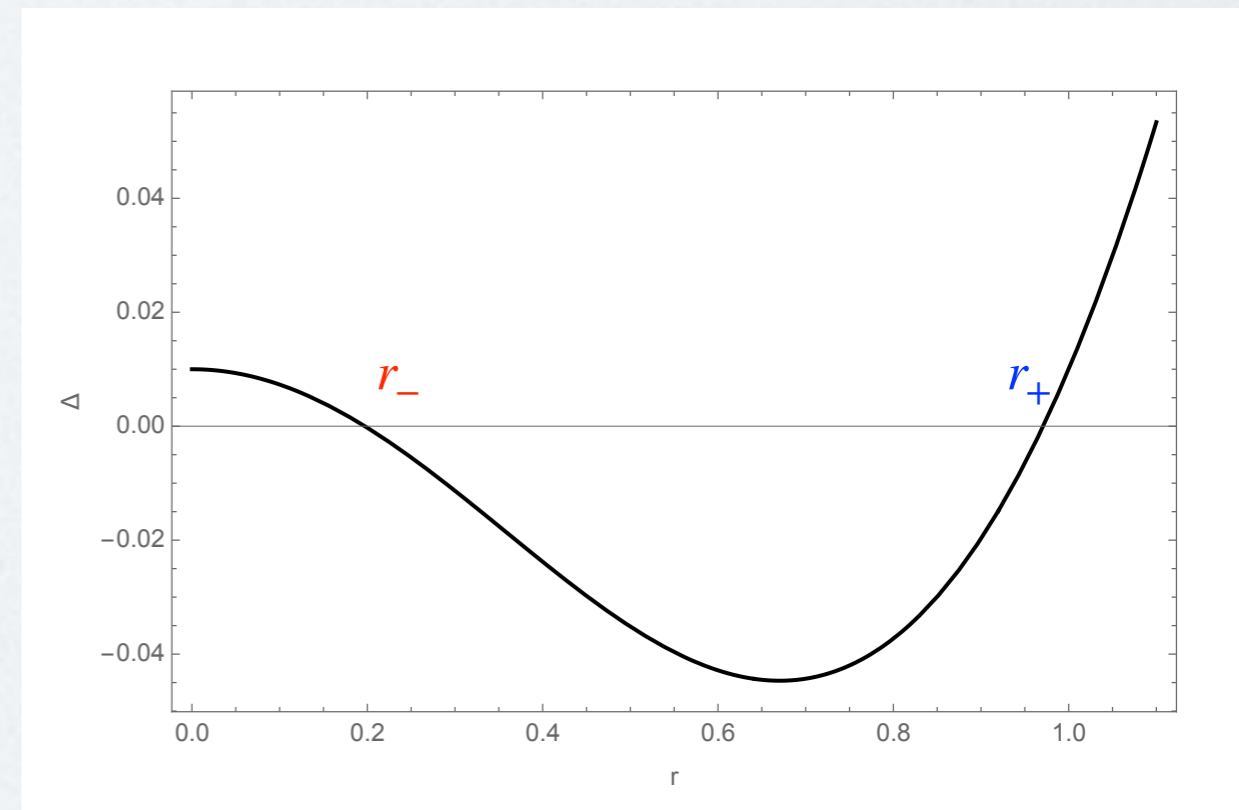
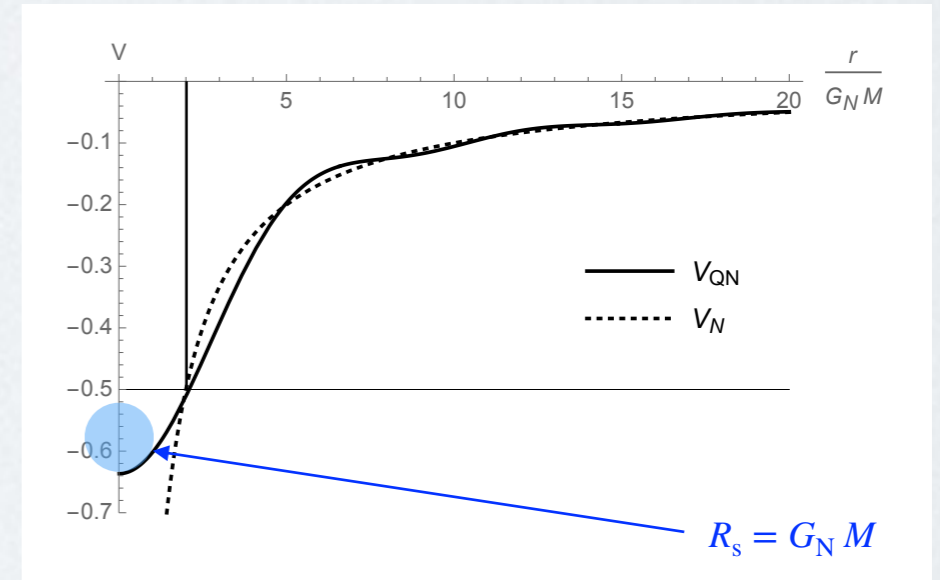


Regular (classical) black holes:

$$\rho \sim r^0 \implies m \sim r^3$$

$$\Delta = r_{\pm}^2 - 2r_{\pm}m(r_{\pm}) = 0$$

$$\Delta(r \sim 0) \sim r^2 > 0$$



[5] R.C., IJMPD 31 (2022) 2250128 [arXiv:2103.00183]

[6] R.C., A. Giusti, J. Ovalle, PRD 105 (2022) 124026 [arXiv:2203.03252]



### 3 - Quantum black holes

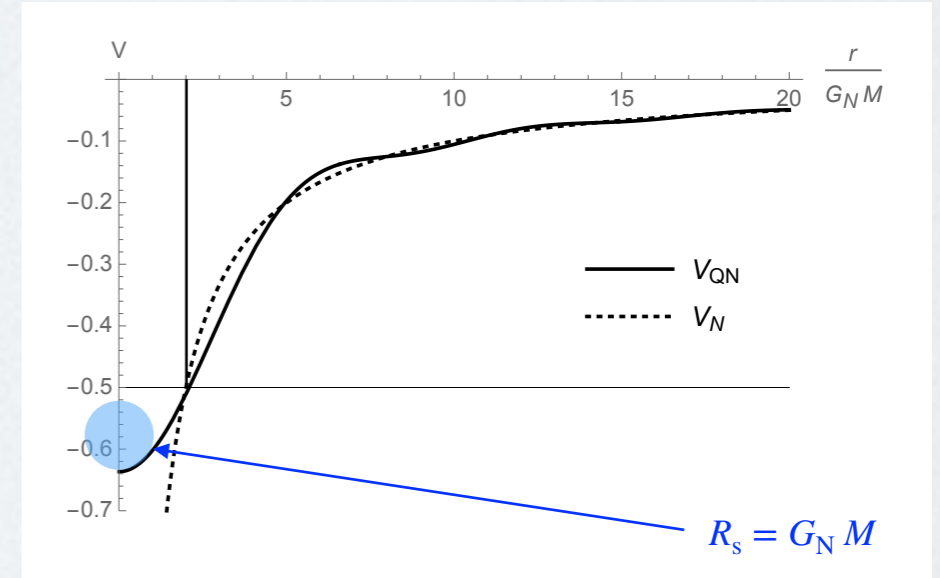
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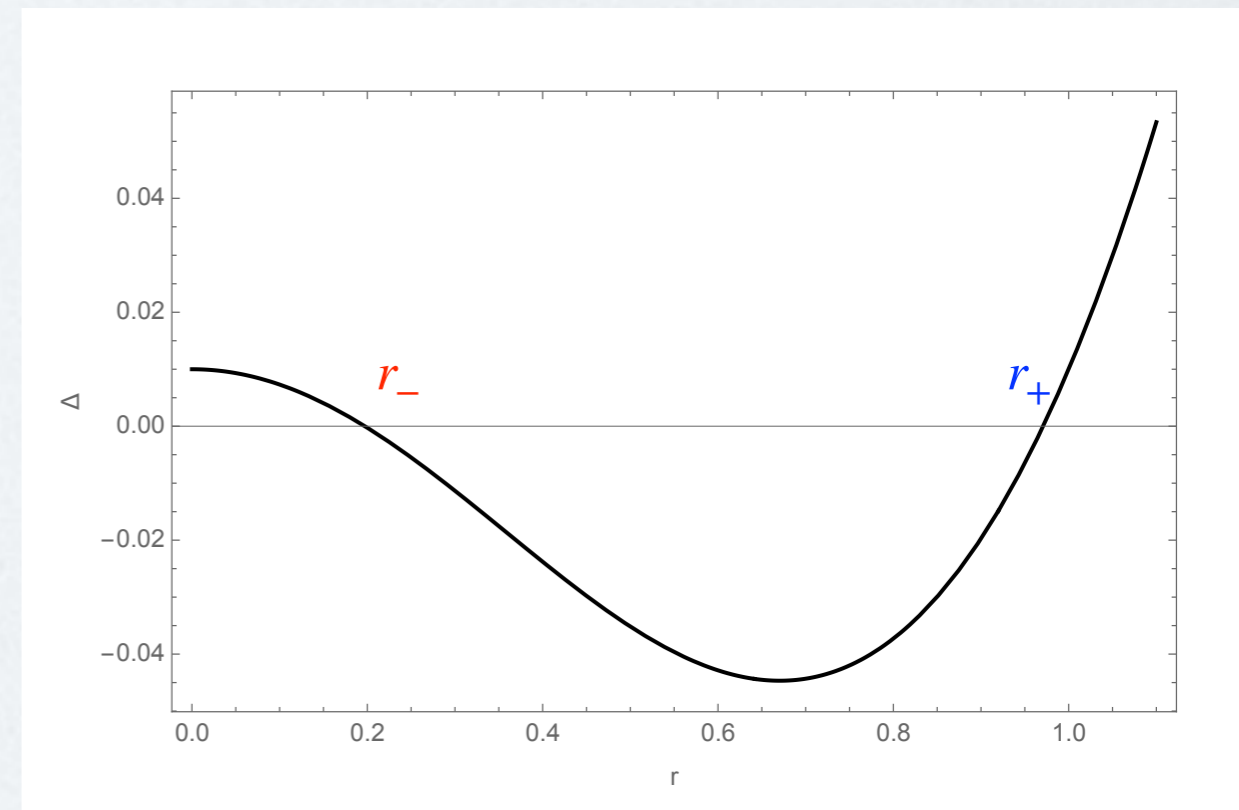


- Rotating *integrable singularity* without inner horizon [7]

$$m(r) \sim r$$

$$\Delta = a^2 - 2r_{\pm}m(r_{\pm}) + r_{\pm}^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta(0) = a^2 > 0$$



[5] R.C., IJMPD 31 (2022) 2250128 [arXiv:2103.00183]

[6] R.C., A. Giusti, J. Ovalle, PRD 105 (2022) 124026 [arXiv:2203.03252]

[7] R.C., A. Giusti, J. Ovalle, *Quantum rotating black holes*, JHEP 05 (2023) 118 [arXiv:2303.02713]

# 3 - Quantum black holes

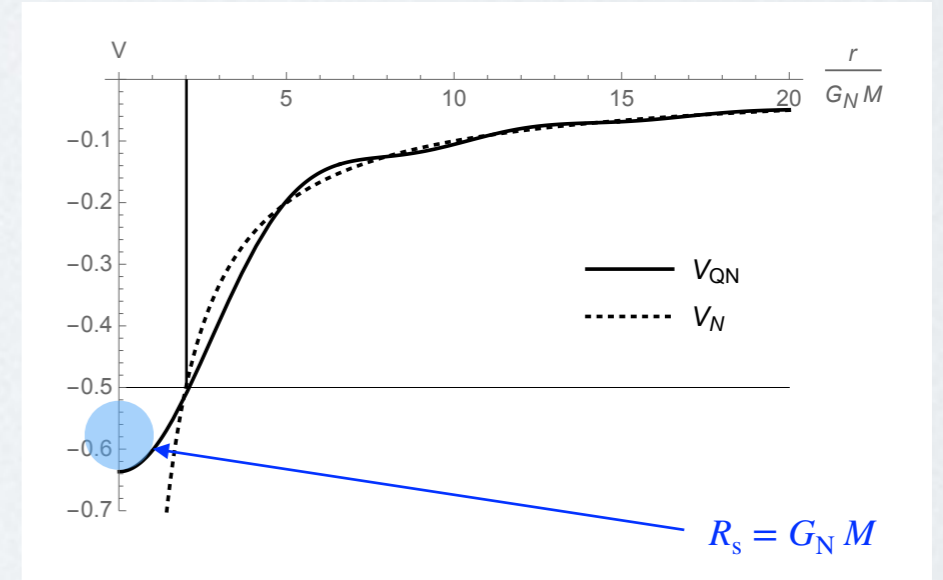
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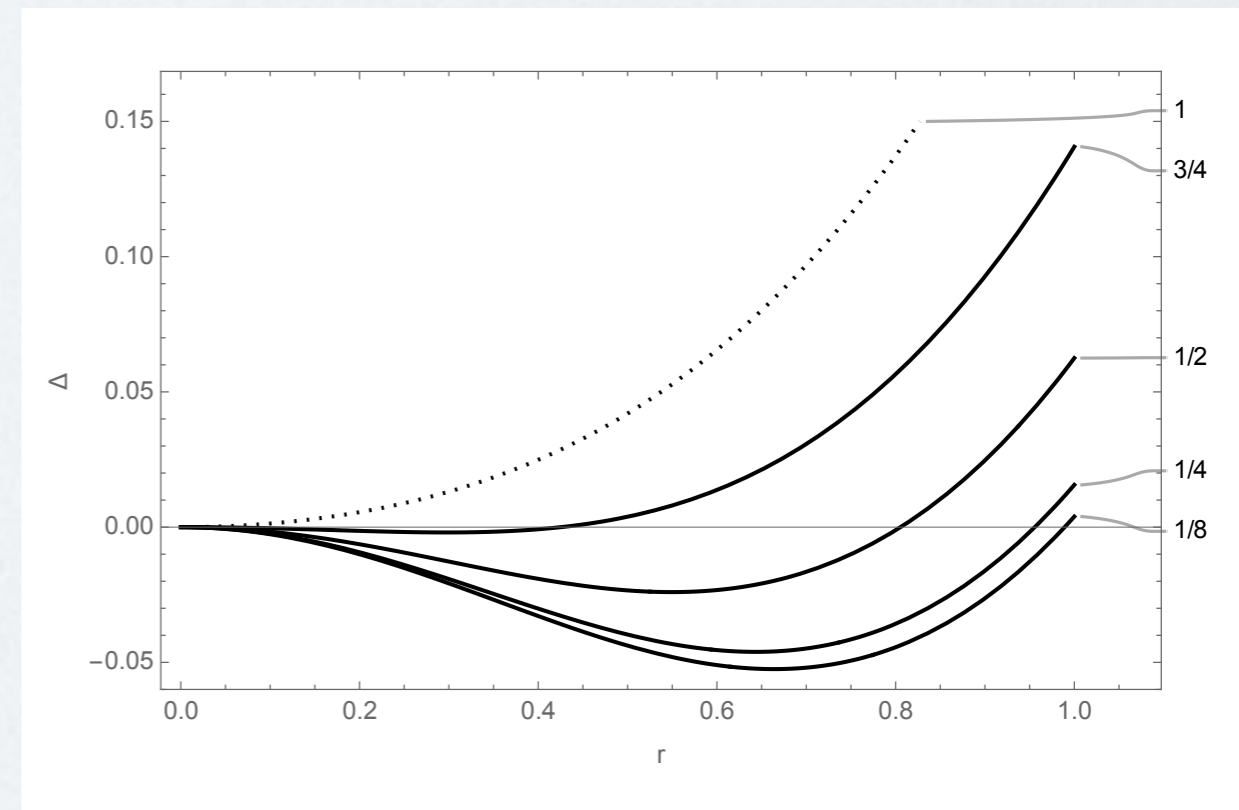
- Rotating *integrable singularity* without inner horizon [7]

$$m(r) \sim r$$

$$a(r) \sim r^\alpha \quad \alpha \geq 1$$

$$\Delta = a^2(r_H) - 2 r_H m(r_H) + r_H^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta(r \sim 0) \sim -(2 m_1 - 1) r$$



[5] R.C., IJMPD 31 (2022) 2250128 [arXiv:2103.00183]

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# Conclusions

- Black holes as (macroscopic) quantum objects (*ground state* far from vacuum)
- Singularity is not resolved (integrable “fuzzy” geometry)
- Exterior quantum hair (from core size)
- No Cauchy horizon (also for electrically charged black holes)
- No Cauchy horizon for rotating black holes
- Effective cosmological DM
- Test the model\*: Perturbations  $\implies$  binary systems  $\implies$  GW