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学位論文題目 Non-equilibrium Aspects of the Black Hole Thermodynamics

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論文内容の要旨

In the thesis, Okazawa examined non-equilibrium aspects of the black hole thermodynamics by applying the non-equilibrium fluctuation theorems developed in the statistical physics. In particular, he considered a scalar field in a black hole background.

He first derived the stochastic equations, i.e. the Langevin equation and the Fokker-Planck equations for a scalar field in a black hole background within the $\hbar \rightarrow 0$ limit with the Hawking temperature $\hbar\kappa/2\pi$ fixed. By applying the fluctuation theorems to these effective equations of motion, he succeeded to derive the generalized second law of black hole thermodynamics, a linear response theorem of an energy flow and its non-linear generalizations as corollaries. He further investigate quantum corrections of the membrane paradigm.

He introduced infinitely many variables between the horizon and the stretched horizon and considered them as environmental variables. By integrating them, he showed that the variable at the stretched horizon behaves stochastically with a noise term. Though the environmental variables are living outside of the horizon, they can encode information in the black hole through choosing the Kruskal vacuum with the regularity condition at the horizon. In this sense, the integration of the environmental variables corresponds to integrating hidden variables in the horizon.

The system of the scalar field behaves stochastically due to the absorption of energy into the black hole and emission of the Hawking radiation from the black hole horizon. The dissipation comes from the classical causal property of the horizon; the black hole horizon absorbs matter and, once they fall in, they cannot come out. On the other hand, the noise term comes from the Hawking radiation, which is essentially quantum mechanical and, hence, we need to quantize the system in a black hole background in an appropriate way.

The thesis is organized as follows. In section 2, he briefly reviews the stochastic approach to thermodynamic systems, the Langevin equation and the Fokker-Planck equation. An important property of the stochastic equation is that it violates the time reversal symmetry which can be measured by an entropy increase in the path integral. In the next section 3, the fluctuation theorem for a stochastic system is reviewed. It relates the entropy increasing and decreasing probabilities. From the fluctuation theorem, the Jarzynski equality is derived. In addition, he explains the fluctuation theorem for a steady state and derivations of non-linear generalizations of the Green-Kubo formula. In section 4, he derived an effective stochastic equation of a scalar field in a black hole background. In deriving the Langevin equation, the quantum property of the vacuum with the regularity condition at the horizon is very important, which is first explained. He then introduces a set of discretized equations of a scalar field near the black hole horizon, and integrate the variables between the horizon and the stretched horizon. The integration leads to an effective stochastic equation for a variable at the stretched horizon. This has the same spirit as deriving a Langevin equation of a system in

contact with a thermal bath. In section 5, he applies the fluctuation theorem to a scalar field in a black hole background. He considers two different situations. In the first case, he puts a scalar field and a black hole in a box with an insulating wall. By applying the fluctuation theorem, he derived a relation connecting entropy decreasing probabilities with increasing ones. From this, the generalized second law of black hole thermodynamics can be derived. In the second case, the wall is assumed to be in contact with a thermal bath of a different temperature which is slightly lower than the Hawking temperature of the black hole. Then there is an energy flow from the black hole to the wall. By applying the steady state fluctuation theorem to it, a linear response theorem of an energy flow to the temperature difference and its non-linear generalizations can be obtained. In section 6, he extends the idea of the membrane paradigm. The equations of the classical membrane paradigm are essentially determined by the regularity condition. He further puts the effect of the Hawking radiation to it.

In the appendix A, he reviews a derivation of the path integral form of the Fokker-Planck equation. In the appendix B, he reviews an example of the exact solution of the Fokker-Planck equation. In the appendix C, he discusses the relation between the noise correlation and the flux of the Hawking radiation.

博士論文の審査結果の要旨

ブラックホールは古典的には、すべての粒子が決して外部へ出ることのできない時空の境界＝地平面をもつ。このような地平面をもつ時空で場を量子化すると、場のゼロ点エネルギーの量子的性質のために、ホーキング輻射を発生し、プランク定数に比例する有限な温度をもつ物体のように振る舞うことが知られている。一方で、十分遠方から見たブラックホールを記述する有効な方法として、ブラックホールを「すべての粒子を吸収する完全吸収体」として表す‘メンブレン・パラダイム’とよばれる方法が知られていた。岡澤さんは、このメンブレン・パラダイムの有効作用に、ホーキング輻射による量子揺らぎを取り入れ、量子的メンブレン作用を構築した。ブラックホールへの吸収係数は、外部の系から見ると散逸と解釈できるが、ホーキング輻射による熱の放出は、地平面に存在する仮想的な膜（メンブレン）で量子的な揺らぎを引き起こす。学位論文では、これらの散逸と揺らぎの間に普遍的な関係式（揺動散逸関係式）が成立することを明らかにした。特にこれまでブラックホール時空の場の量子論において、エネルギー運動量テンソルなどの物理量の正則性から必要とされていた「地平面での入射波境界条件」は、ノイズをもつ確率微分方程式へ拡張されるべきであることを明らかにした。これまでの「入射波境界条件」は、この確率微分方程式の期待値で与えられる。また高次の相関関数を考えることで、ホライズンでエネルギー運動量テンソルのもつ揺らぎも計算できることを明らかにした。さらにこの結果に対して、非平衡統計物理学で発展が著しい「揺らぎの定理」を適用し、ブラックホール熱力学の非平衡への拡張を試みている。

この研究は、ブラックホールにおける長年の問題として知られる「情報喪失問題」への重要なステップと考えられ、非平衡物理とブラックホール物理の融合を目指したオリジナリティの高い研究である。

申請論文の内容は、岡澤さんがこれまで執筆し学術誌に発表した3本の論文とその後の研究に基づいており、高度な学術性と独創性を持っている。学位論文そのものも上記の研究を丁寧にまとめられており、学位論文としてふさわしい内容を持っていると認め、審査委員会で合格と判断した。