

Statistics Inversion in Curved Spacetime

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Joint work with C.A. Faiyaz and T. Hanif

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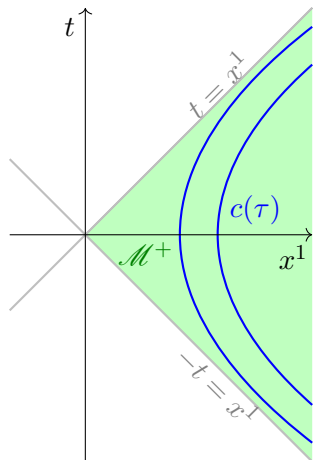
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- Minkowski spacetime (\mathbb{R}^d, η)
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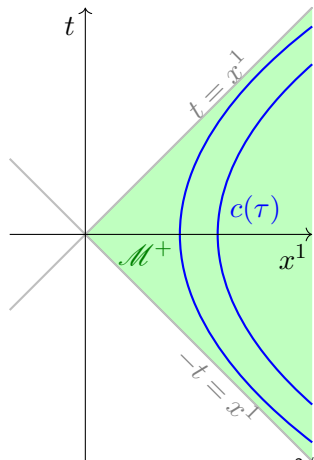
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- Bisognano and Wichmann (1975, 1976); Davies (1975); Fulling (1973); Unruh (1976) effect (Buchholz & Verch, 2015, 2016)

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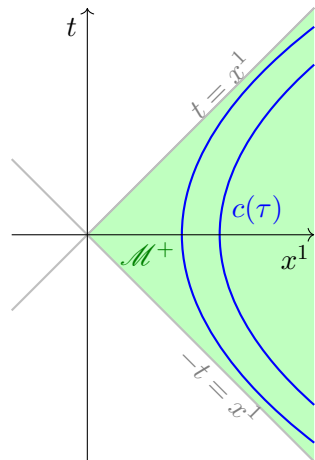
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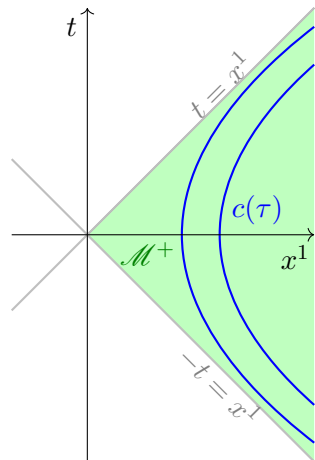
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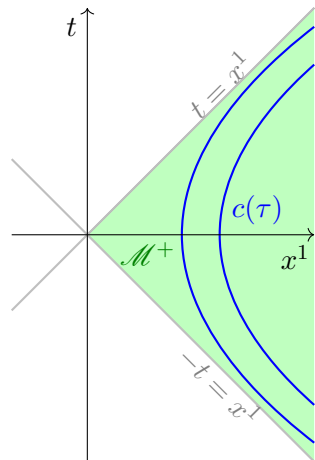
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- $\mathcal{R}_3 = 1/2(1 + e^{-\beta E})$... "Fermi-Dirac statistics" (Takagi, 1985, 1986).



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- \mathbb{G} independent of β .

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- $d = 4$: $\mathcal{F}_{\tau \mapsto E} \mathbb{W}_{\beta}^{+}(\tau) \dots$ "Bose-Einstein statistics".
- $d = 3$: $\dots \mathbb{H}_{\beta}^{+} \dots \mathcal{F}_{\tau \mapsto E} \mathbb{W}_{\beta}^{+}(\tau)$ "Fermi-Dirac statistics".

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- $d \geq 4$ even (Duistermaat & Kolk, 2010; Friedlander, 1975; Güttinger, 1966; Methée, 1954)

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Statistics inversion (Ooguri, 1986)

$$\mathcal{F}_{\tau \mapsto E} \mathbb{W}_{\beta}^{+}(\tau) = \mathbb{P}(a)\mathbb{P}(E)/(1 + e^{-\beta H})$$

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- G Lagrangian distribution $I^{-3/2}(\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}, C')$ of order (at most) $-3/2$ associated with geodesic relation ([Duistermaat & Hörmander, 1972](#))

$$C' := \{(x, \xi; y, \eta) \in T_0^* \mathcal{M} \times T_0^* \mathcal{M} \mid \exists s \in \mathbb{R} : (x, \xi) = \Phi_s(y, \eta)\}$$

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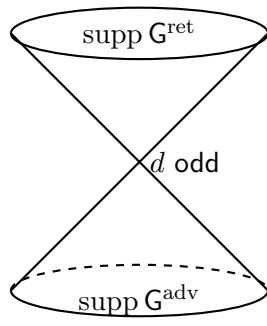
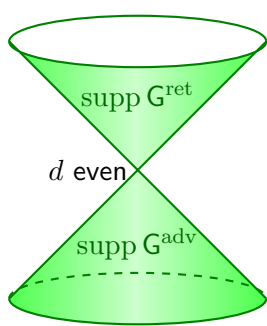
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$$\operatorname{supp} G \subseteq C_{\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}} := \{(x, y) \in \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}\}$$

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$$\operatorname{supp} G \subseteq C_{\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}} := \{(x, y) \in \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}\}$$



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- \square Huygens' op $\Leftrightarrow U_{d/2-1}(x, y) = 0$ (Günther, 1988).

∃ Huygens' op. \iff geometric restriction

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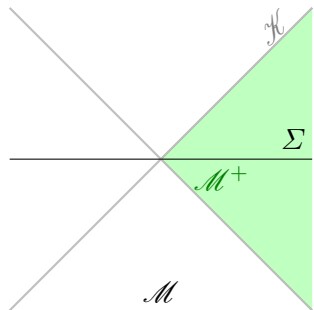
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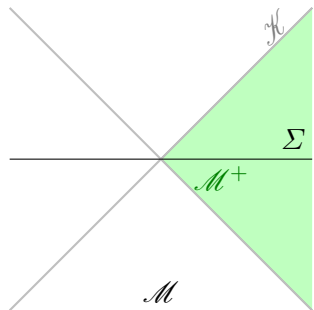
Statistics inversion in curved spacetime

- $(\mathcal{M}, g, \Xi, \mathcal{K})$ globally hyperbolic stationary spacetime w. stationary bifurcate Killing horizon



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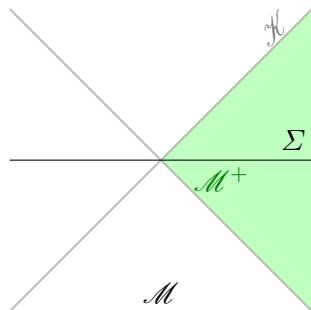
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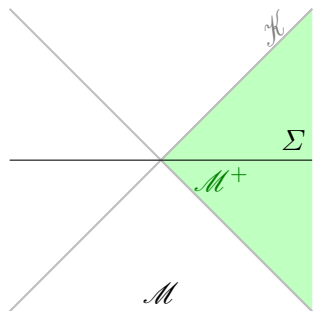
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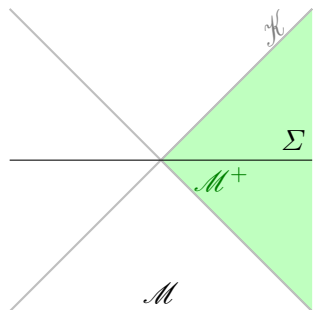
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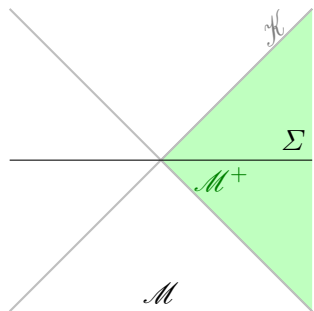
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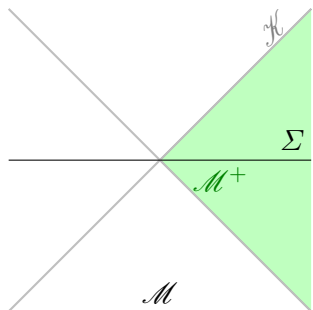
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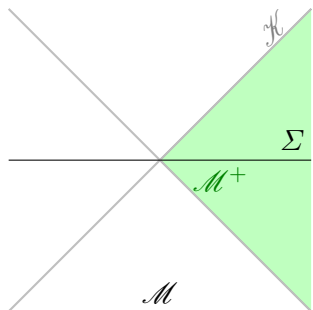
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Alles Gute zum Geburtstag!

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Thank you for your kind attention! Questions & Comments?

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