

## 10.13 Appendix F: Vacuum Fluctuations Update (As of 2018)

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Note: This material will be in Appendix F appearing for the first time in the fall 2018 revision of the text.

There are several experimental results and two theoretical papers related to vacuum fluctuations, as well as another well-known phenomenon often linked to the vacuum, that were not originally covered in this chapter. One of the experiments (actually a cosmological observation) was done in 2012, and I was unaware of it when I wrote the book (2013, 1<sup>st</sup> edition). The others and the theoretical articles have only been made public in the three years before the 2018 revision of the text. I review these in chronological order below and supply links to the original articles. I then briefly address spontaneous radiation emission, often linked in the past to vacuum fluctuations.

Note that this appendix is posted on the book website (see pg. xvi, opposite pg. 1 for URL) with live links for websites noted below.

### 10.13.1 Cosmological Observations of Photons and Neutrinos (2012-2018)

Tiny scattering effects from Planck-scale quantum foam on photons propagating over billions of light-years should be cumulative and lead to detectable dispersion of those photons when they arrive on Earth. Lack of such dispersion would support the notion that vacuum fluctuations do not exist. A 2012 analysis of gamma ray bursts (GRBs) by Nemiroff et al<sup>1</sup> implied no Planck-scale quantum foam. Popular accounts include "Cosmic race ends in a tie" by R. Cowen, *Nature*. (10 January 2012) and "Spacetime: A smoother brew than we knew" (January 2013)<sup>2</sup>. Other research, such as that by Vasileiou et al<sup>3</sup> also indicate smooth spacetime at the Planck-scale.

However, later work by Xu and Ma<sup>4</sup> and Amelino-Camelia et al<sup>5</sup> seem to contradict this, as they suggest evidence that cosmological photons and neutrinos may disperse. However, none of these results, either for or against spacetime foam, is statistically ironclad.

### 10.13.2 Usual Analysis of Casimir Plate Effect May be Faulty (2016 - 2017)

Nikolić<sup>6</sup> notes, among other points, that typical analyses of the Casimir effect use a Hamiltonian that has implicit dependence on matter fields and illegitimately treat it as if the dependence were explicit. He contends the true origin of the Casimir force is the van der Waals force.

### 10.13.3 Vacuum Fluctuations Experiment (2017)

An experimental group at the University of Konstanz<sup>7</sup> claimed the first direct detection of ZPE fluctuations in a laboratory experiment. Their technical article is quite difficult for a non-specialist in nonlinear optics to understand, so I have written a pedagogic introduction<sup>8</sup> to their work on the book website. Note that in that article I question whether ZPE fluctuations have really been detected and provide reasons why they may not have been. The result is controversial.

<sup>1</sup> R. J. Nemiroff, R. Connolly, J. Holmes, and A. B. Kostinski, "Bounds on Spectral Dispersion from Fermi-detected Gamma Ray Bursts" *Phys. Lett.* **108** (23): 231103 (2012). <https://arxiv.org/abs/1109.5191>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.nature.com/news/cosmic-race-ends-in-a-tie-1.9768>; <https://phys.org/news/2013-01-spacetime-smoother-brew-knew.html>

<sup>3</sup> Vasileiou, V., Granot, J., Piran, T. and Amelino-Camelia, G., "A Planck-scale limit on spacetime fuzziness and stochastic Lorentz invariance violation", *Nat. Phys. Lett.* **11**, 344-346, April 2015. <https://www.nature.com/articles/nphys3270>

<sup>4</sup> Xu, H. and Ma, B.Q., "Light Speed Variation from GRB 160509A", *Phys. Lett. B* **760** (2016) 602 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.08043>

<sup>5</sup> Amelino-Camelia, G., D'Amico, G., Rosati, G. and Loreti, N., "In vacuo-dispersion features for GRB neutrinos and photons", *Nat. Astron.* **1**, 0 (2017) <https://arxiv.org/abs/1612.02765>

<sup>6</sup> H. Nikolić, "Proof that Casimir forces do not originate from vacuum energy", *Phys. Lett. B* **761** (2016) 197-202. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1605.04111>  
 "Is zero-point energy physical? A toy model for Casimir-like effect", *Ann. of Phys.*, **383** (2017) 181-195 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1702.03291>.

<sup>7</sup> Riek, C., Sulzer, P., Seeger, M., Moskalenko, A.S., Burkard, G., Seletskiy, D.V., and Leitenstorfer, A., "Subcycle quantum electrodynamics", **541**, 376-379 (19 Jan 2017) <https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.06773>. Popular accounts: "Traffic Jam in Empty Space" <http://www.uni-konstanz.de/en/university/news-and-media/current-announcements/news/news-in-detail/verkehrsstau-im-nichts/>, "Physicists observe weird quantum fluctuations of empty space – maybe" [www.sciencemag.org/news/2015/10/physicists-observe-weird-quantum-fluctuations-empty-space-maybe](http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2015/10/physicists-observe-weird-quantum-fluctuations-empty-space-maybe).

<sup>8</sup> Klauber, R., "Vacuum Fluctuations Detection: A Pedagogic Overview of the University of Konstanz Experiment, (Nov 2017) [http://www.quantumfieldtheory.info/pedagog\\_U\\_Konstanz.pdf](http://www.quantumfieldtheory.info/pedagog_U_Konstanz.pdf)

### 10.13.4 Spontaneous Emission

As early as 1913, A. Einstein and O. Stern<sup>9</sup> noted that a zero-point energy term had to be added to the classical theory to obtain the Planck radiation spectrum formula. Subsequent research, cited and summarized by P. W. Milonni<sup>10</sup>, extended that perspective to spontaneous emission of radiation from an atom. It appeared that a vacuum contribution was needed to help “jiggle” an orbiting electron and “stimulate” it to jump down an energy level, thereby emitting e/m radiation.

However, Milonni, probably the leading expert on the subject, has noted that, similar to the Casimir plates case, there are different ways to carry out the calculations, and in at least one of them, no vacuum contribution is needed. He says (Milonni 1988), “In the effects usually attributed to vacuum field fluctuations may instead be attributed to radiation reaction.”

He goes on to say

*“..radiation reaction nevertheless offers a valid basis for understanding spontaneous emission, provided the radiation reaction field is handled properly as a quantum-mechanical operator.*

*.. It was shown in the case of spontaneous emission that the physical interpretation suggested by quantum electrodynamics is more or less a consequence of the way we choose to order commuting (underlining added) atomic and field operators.*

*.. The level shifts and widths can be attributed exclusively to radiation reaction ..., or to linear combinations of the two.*

*.. There is no ordering that attributes the radiative decay of a level entirely to the vacuum field.*

*..Furthermore this picture (of the vacuum contribution) offers no explanation as to why there is no spontaneous absorption (underlining added) from the vacuum field.”*

Note that it is the order of operators that commute which changes the relative contributions of the ZPE and radiation reaction. In all the work we have done, the order of commuting operators is unimportant. It is the order of non-commuting operators that impacts our results, and about which we need to take special care. Here, Milonni tells us, the order of *commuting* operators affects the degree to which we can attribute spontaneous emission to ZPE or radiation reaction effects. For a certain order, there is no vacuum contribution. For another order, the ZPE quanta play a part, and the radiation reaction plays a part. There is no ordering for which the effect is entirely attributable to the vacuum. For all orderings, the final result is the same. But the attribution of cause varies.

Hence, like we have seen in other cases, most notably the Casimir effect, the experimentally verified result can be determined theoretically without recourse to vacuum fluctuations.

Still further, if the vacuum plays a role in spontaneous emission, why is there no spontaneous absorption by it?

### 10.13.5 ZPE and Experimental Measurement

If ZPE fluctuations really impact the physical world, we should be able to detect them directly. Yet, a detector picks up the non-vacuum contribution, but nothing from the vacuum.

As noted by E. T. Jaynes<sup>11</sup>

*“It seems to me that, if you say radiation is “real,” you ought to mean by that, that it can be detected by a real detector. But an optical pyrometer sees only the Planck term, and not the zero-point term, in black body-radiation.*

*It is a supple ontology which supposes that vacuum fluctuations are just real enough to shift the hydrogen 2s level by 4 microvolts; but not real enough to be seen by our eyes, although in the optical band they correspond to a flux of over 100 kilowatts/cm<sup>2</sup>. Nevertheless, the dark-adapted eye, looking for example at a faint star, can see real radiation of the order of 10<sup>-15</sup> watts/cm<sup>2</sup>. ”*

<sup>9</sup> Einstein, A., and Stern, O. *Ann. Phys.* **40**, 551)

<sup>10</sup> Milonni, P./W., “Different Ways of Looking at the Electromagnetic Vacuum”, *Physica Scripta*, T21, 102-109 (1988) and *The Quantum Vacuum: Introduction to Quantum Electrodynamics*, (Academic Press, 1994)),

<sup>11</sup> Jaynes, E. T., *Coherence and Quantum Optics IV*, edited by L. Mandel and E. Wolf (Plenum Press, New York, 1978), <http://bayes.wustl.edu/etj/articles/electrodynamics.today.pdf>, pgs. 5-6.