

Sparsity of the Hawking flux

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Abstract: The Hawking flux that reaches spatial infinity is extremely sparse and thin, with the Hawking quanta dribbling out of the black hole one-by-one.

The typical time between quanta reaching infinity is larger than the timescale set by the energy of the quanta by factors of many hundreds.

Among other things, this means that the Hawking evaporation of a black hole should be viewed as a sequential cascade of 3-body decays.