

Holography and (Lorentzian) black holes

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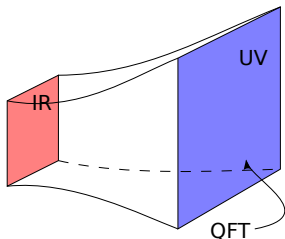
Outline

- Holography, Black holes as thermal states
- Some questions about Lorentzian black holes
- Static solution
- Time-dependent perturbations
- Fluid-gravity correspondence
- Black hole formation and thermalization
- Black holes on boundary

Holography

Maldacena

A class of QFTs are dual to gravity in at least one more dimension.



- For CFT_d , dual is $\text{AdS}_{d+1} \times X$. $SO(d, 2)$ isometries of AdS .
- Large class of well-understood examples - large N gauge theories
- Radial direction geometrizes RG flow: Dilatation

$$D : x^\mu \rightarrow \lambda x^\mu, r \rightarrow \lambda^{-1} r.$$

- $\langle e^{\int \phi_0 \mathcal{O}} \rangle = Z_{\text{string}}[\phi \rightarrow \phi_0] \approx e^{-S[\phi_0]}$.

Witten

Gubser
Klebanov
Polyakov

- ▶ Bulk fields \leftrightarrow gauge-invariant operators.
- ▶ Boundary conditions \leftrightarrow sources.
- ▶ Choice of solutions \leftrightarrow choice of state.

▷ Think about finite temperature in Euclidean space: field theory partition function $Z = \text{tr}(e^{-\beta H})$ on flat space.

Dominant bulk saddle-point is the Schwarzschild-AdS black hole

$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{\ell^2} [f(r) dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2] + \frac{\ell^2 dr^2}{r^2 f(r)}.$$

Horizon at r_+ where $f(r_+) = 0$, $S^1 \rightarrow 0$. “IR end” to geometry
Corresponds to a deconfined phase in CFT: $S \sim \mathcal{O}(N^2)$

▷ Can have non-trivial phase structure if you introduce a scale

Hawking
Page

Recent example: hairy black holes.

Gubser

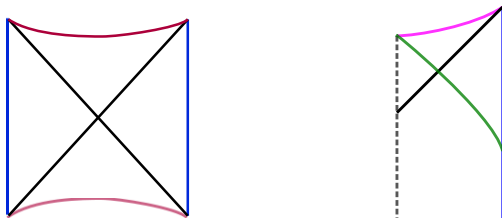
Hartnoll
Herzog
Horowitz

Charged scalars can condense in bulk at non-zero chemical potential.

⇒ Superfluid/superconducting transition where global $U(1)$ in boundary theory spontaneously broken.

Lorentzian black holes

Qualitatively different picture:



New questions:

- Does the holographic description extend inside the horizon?
- How is black hole formation described?
 - ▶ Might be easier to understand the region inside the horizon in this case.
- How is an observer crossing the horizon described? What do they see?

General arguments

Classical evolution:

- Event horizon is not locally special; would expect a complete dynamical description to include the region inside the horizon.
- Causally, observations outside the horizon should be insensitive to the interior — challenge for holography.

Boundary observables:

Marolf

- There is a set of “boundary observables” in spacetime which are identified with CFT observables.
- Gravitational Hamiltonian is a boundary term, so time evolution preserves the set of boundary observables.
- \Rightarrow Information about anything created by acting with boundary operators is available in these observables at all times.

Elegant picture from analytic continuation

- Analytic continuation of Euclidean field theory $\rightarrow CFT_1 \otimes CFT_2$, in an entangled state.

Schwinger

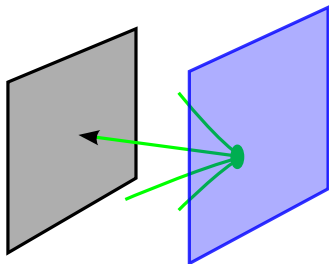
$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n/2} |E_n\rangle_1 \otimes |E_n\rangle_2$$

- Observations on a single boundary thermal, related to spacetime outside horizon.
- Correlation functions $\langle \mathcal{O}_1(x_1) \mathcal{O}_2(x_2) \rangle$ approximated by geodesics which cross horizon.
- Integration over the bulk in higher point functions can be taken either outside horizon or over whole spacetime.

Relies on analyticity of correlation functions.

Time-dependent perturbations

Perturbations decay: corresponds to thermalization in field theory.



- Initial decay characterised by quasi-normal modes, $\tau_{therm} \sim T^{-1}$.
- Perturbations spread from UV to IR, interact with IR thermal modes. Holographic description complicated for scales $> T^{-1}$
- **Membrane paradigm**: dynamics outside horizon can be described as interaction with a fluid membrane at horizon.

Hydrodynamics

Integrating out modes with $\lambda < T^{-1}$ gives a universal low-energy theory: Fluid dynamics, in local thermal equilibrium.

$$T_{\mu\nu} \sim ((\rho + p)u_\mu u_\nu + p\eta_{\mu\nu}) - 2\eta\sigma_{\mu\nu} + \dots$$

- From studying perturbations, Kubo formula relating transport coefficients to microscopic correlators:

$$\eta = - \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\omega} \text{Im} G_{xy,xy}^R(\omega, 0).$$

- Universal result from Einstein gravity in bulk,

Damour

Policastro
Son
Starinets

$$\frac{\eta}{s} = \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

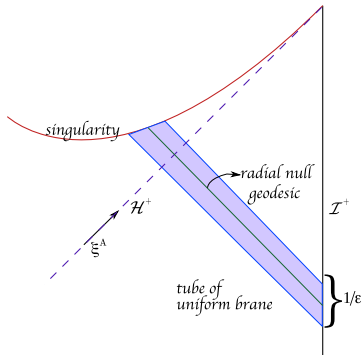
Fluid-gravity correspondence

Bhattacharyya
Hubeny
Minwalla
Rangamani

Consider arbitrary fluid in local thermal equilibrium.

Holographic description:

- Take uniform black hole solution, make $T(t, \mathbf{x})$, $u^\mu(t, \mathbf{x})$ functions.
- Correct order by order in derivative expansion.
- Read off stress tensor from asymptotics of bulk solution.



Fluid-gravity

Membrane at the boundary:

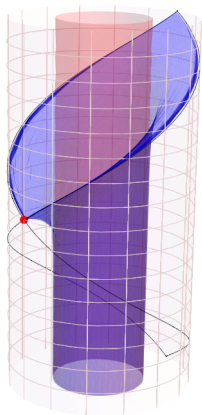
- Focusing on long wavelength physics: thermal scale close to boundary.
- Fluid dynamics maps naturally onto full bulk spacetime.

Bulk dynamics gives two things:

- Conservation equations $\nabla_{\mu} T^{\mu\nu} = 0$: direct relation of bulk and boundary dynamics.
- Transport coefficients from regularity in interior.

Area of event horizon defines an entropy current in field theory.

Event horizon is teleological; entropy in CFT shouldn't be.



Eg: Conformal soliton – global Schwarzschild-AdS
BH in “Poincare” coordinates

- Restrict to a portion of \mathcal{I}^+ :
event horizon $>$ black hole horizon.
- In field theory, time-dependent lump of fluid,
but conformally related to thermal eq on S^3 .
 \Rightarrow Entropy unchanged.
- CFT entropy not given by event horizon area
- Apparent horizon?

Black hole formation

Describes process of thermalization in field theory.

- Add energy by a change in boundary conditions: e.g., perturbation of boundary metric

Chesler
Yaffe

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + e^{B_0(t)} dx_{\perp}^2 + e^{-2B_0(t)} dx_{\parallel}^2$$

Bulk geometry constructed numerically, $\langle T_{\mu\nu} \rangle(t)$ read off from asymptotic behaviour. Anisotropic perturbation: $\tau_{iso} \approx 0.7 T^{-1}$.

- Isotropic case simpler: model by a Vaidya metric in bulk,

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{z^2} [-(1 - m(v)z^d) dt^2 - 2dzdv + d\vec{x}^2]$$

Local vevs like $\langle T_{\mu\nu} \rangle(v)$ thermalize **instantaneously**.

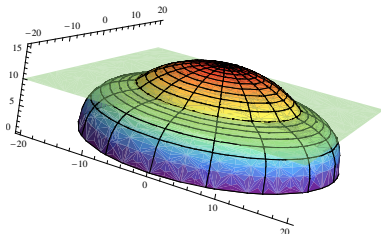
Bhattacharyya
Minwalla

Black hole formation

Balasubramanian
SFR

Balasubramanian et al

Study non-local observables: $\langle \mathcal{O}(x_1)\mathcal{O}(x_2) \rangle$, Wilson loops, entanglement entropy. Approximated by minimal surfaces in bulk.



- For entanglement entropy, $\tau_{crit} \sim \ell/2$ - saturates causality bound.
- Observables involving lower-dim regions thermalize more quickly.
- Some of the minimal surfaces which cross shell do so inside horizon.
- Thermalization from UV: local observables thermalize first, long-distance correlations thermalize later.

Black holes on boundary

Study geometries with a black hole on the boundary of the spacetime – learn about CFT on a curved background, step towards braneworld black holes.

- Eg: Schwarzschild-AdS boundary:

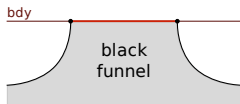
Gregory
SFR Zegers

a bulk solution is $ds^2 = \frac{\ell^2}{\cos^2 \theta} [d\theta^2 + ds_{S-AdS}^2]$.

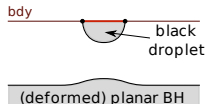
Surprise: boundary CFT stress tensor is not thermal at leading order.

- For asymp flat boundary, funnel and droplet solutions:

Hubeny
Marolf
Rangamani



(a)



(b)

Describe field theory at finite temperature. In droplet, horizons can have different temperatures.

- Laboratory for exploring description of region inside horizon

Discussion

Insights into field theory:

- Calculations of transport coefficients
- “Top-down” thermalization
- Field theory on curved backgrounds.

Discussion

Progress in understanding time-dependent black holes:

- In late-time hydrodynamic regime, simple, direct map of long-wavelength excitations to bulk geometry
- Boundary theory thermalizes causally, information about initial matter available on the boundary at all times — importance of non-local observables.
- Focused on “large”, planar black holes; interesting new phenomena in global case - see Gay Horowitz’s talk.
- Further work needed to understand infalling observers

Horowitz
Lawrence
Silverstein

Happy Birthday Stephen!