the dual dynamics of quantum black holes

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problem

brane black hole evaporation

history

new method

results

history, motivation

Tanaka '02
Emparan, Fabbri, Kaloper '02

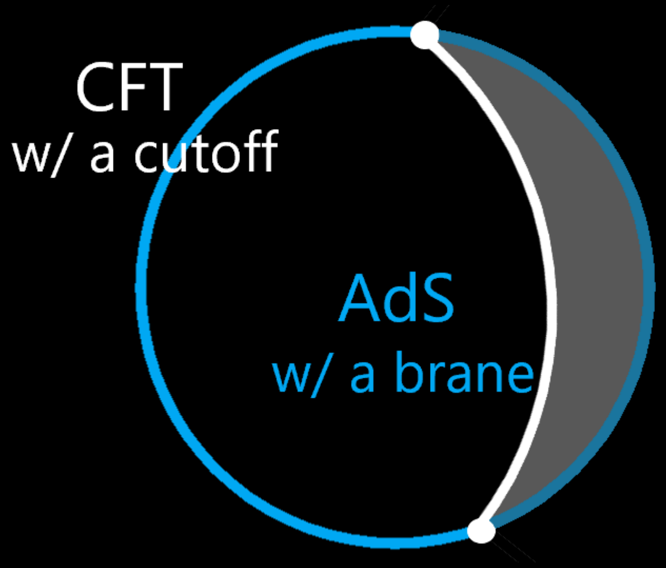
Quantum dynamics is hard, and we still do not fully understand black hole evaporation

We only have some perturbative idea about what's going on, and our understanding is best in models with low dimensions

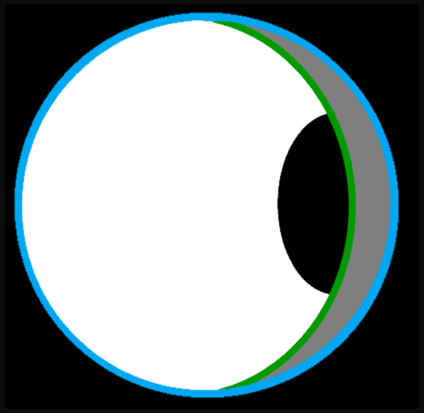
An idea emerged ~20 yrs ago when Tanaka and Emparan *et al.* thought about looking at the **dual** of the problem at hand

In essence: put a black hole on a brane and look at its higher-dimensional, classical picture

Such a classicalization of the problem gives a new perspective on the problem, letting us ask questions we



history, motivation



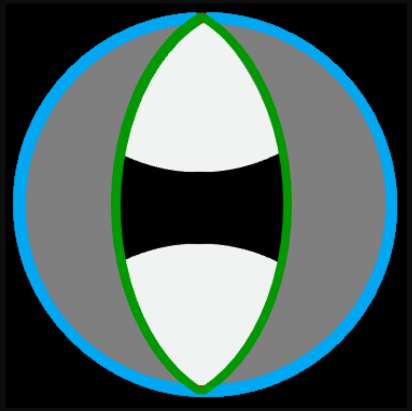
So, how does that look like?

A brane bh evaporating can be represented in several ways

One can construct a *droplet*, or a *funnel*–these are the principal representations

The brane bh is coupled to a strongly-coupled, large N CFT

BH evaporation would then simply mean sliding off the brane



history, motivation

And given that we have a large N CFT, the evaporation time should be much shorter than for a few quantum fields

The intuition is that we have many more channels into which the black hole can evaporate, and the rate is enhanced by large N

This would suggest that we *cannot* find stable time-independent solutions of droplets and funnels: they would always evaporate quickly off the brane!

history, motivation

Fitzpatrick, Randall, Wiseman '06
Gregory, Ross, Zegers '08
Figueras, Lucietti, Wiseman '11

The story turned out to be quite different though

People did find stable droplets on Randall-Sundrum branes which were time-independent!

How come an AF black hole surrounded by quantum fields does not evaporate? Where did we make a mistake?

history, motivation

Fitzpatrick, Randall, Wiseman '06
Gregory, Ross, Zegers '08
Figueras, Lucietti, Wiseman '11

The answer lies in the second feature of brane CFTs: they are strongly-coupled

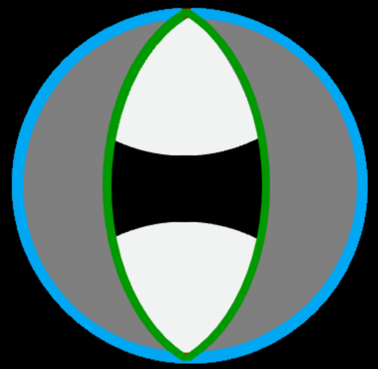
Just as plasma balls emit only color-neutral "glueballs", so does a black hole immersed in a strongly-coupled CFT

But then, its Hawking radiation would have an energy of $\mathcal{O}(1)$, and so would be invisible to the classical bulk geometry, which only encodes energies of $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$ -- we cannot see the brane bh evaporating!

In other words, if we have access only to *confined dofs* then we don't know how the bh evaporates

history, motivation

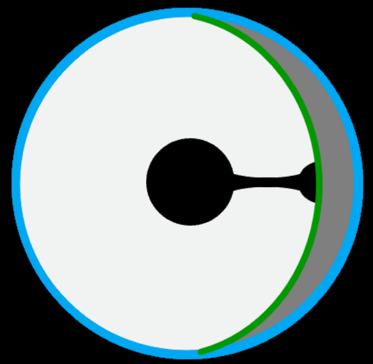
In order to evaporate properly, the bh would need access to the *deconfined* degrees of freedom



What is the bulk dual of this statement?

The deconfined dofs ~ black hole in the bulk

Access ~ the bulk bh must be connected to the brane bh



This suggests that funnels and rattles should allow for evaporation!

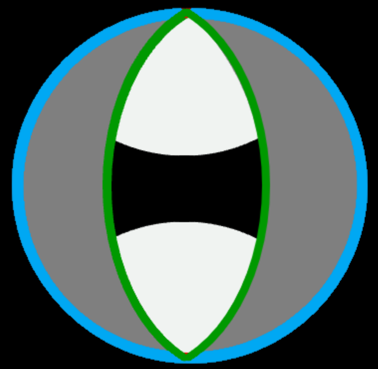
history, motivation

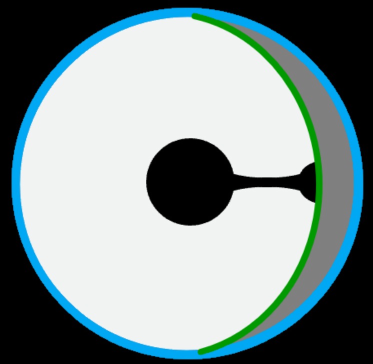
Emparan et al. '13

So let us try to show that explicitly

In order to do so, we would need dynamical evolution of the bulk configurations

In general, this requires a difficult numerical procedure





But we will resort to a different method:

the large *d* effective theory

The large *d* method

The large *d* limit effectively separates scales and isolates the dynamics of the horizon

In other words, the spacetime away from the black hole is effectively flat – the large number of dimensions suppresses the effect of the gravitational potential far from the black hole

This suppression simplifies the equations and one can perform complicated dynamical simulations in a matter of seconds/minutes

The large *d* method

One caveat we should keep in mind:

The large *d* method can only study one type of black holes at a time

This means that we first *have to fix the size* of the brane black hole to be either large or small, and then we can study them

Most of our examples will constitute **small AdS brane** black holes, which are the natural ones for the analysis of evaporation

funnels

Let us start with the funnel case first:

We start with a solution for a black string in global AdS, whose metric can be written as

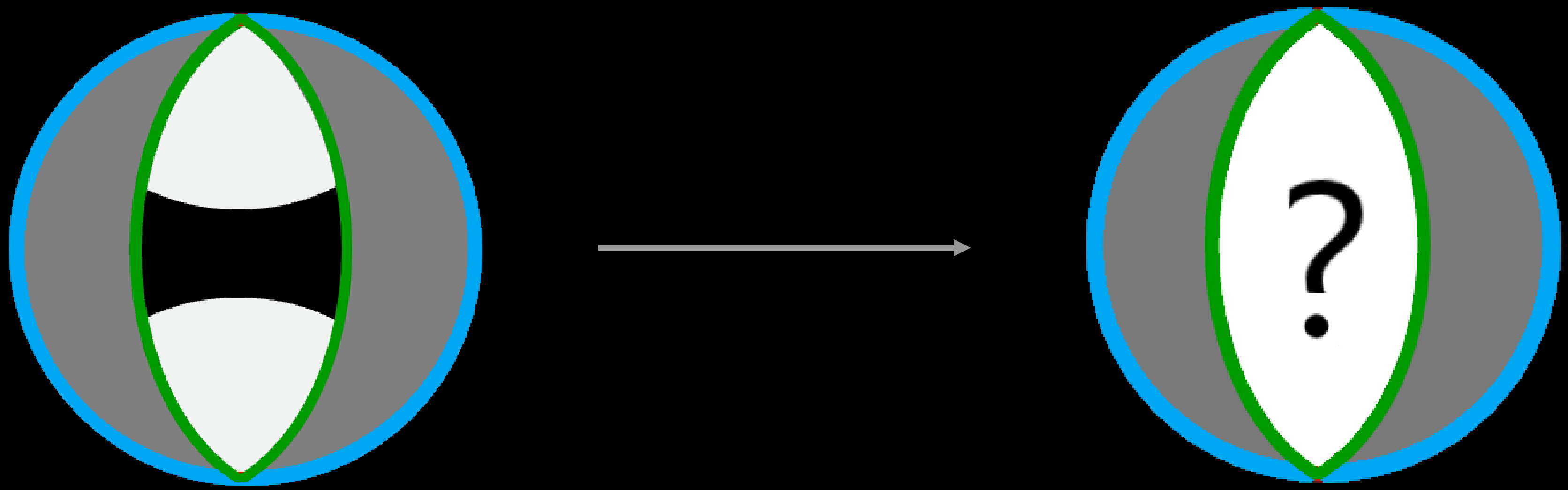
$$ds^2 = \frac{L^2}{\cos^2 z}\left(dz^2 + ds^2(Sch\text{−}AdS_{D-1})\right)$$

We will analyze perturbations of the black string in gAdS, which correspond to different brane-CFT physics, that is, different radiation physics

And we will look for such perturbations which could lead to the brane black holes sliding off

In pictures and videos

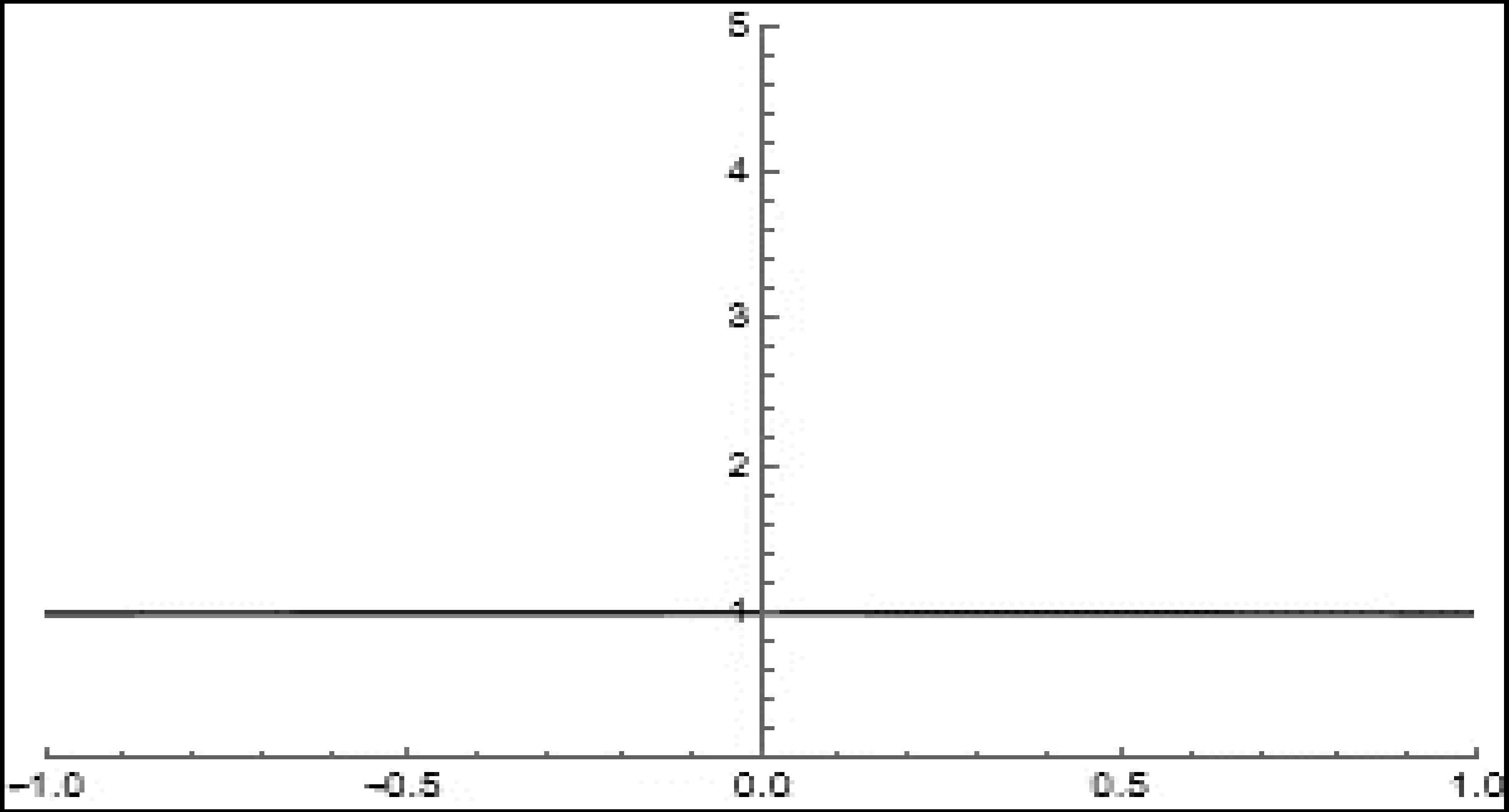
Funnels



Now that we have the funnel, we can perturb it to see when the black holes on branes will evaporate

In pictures and videos

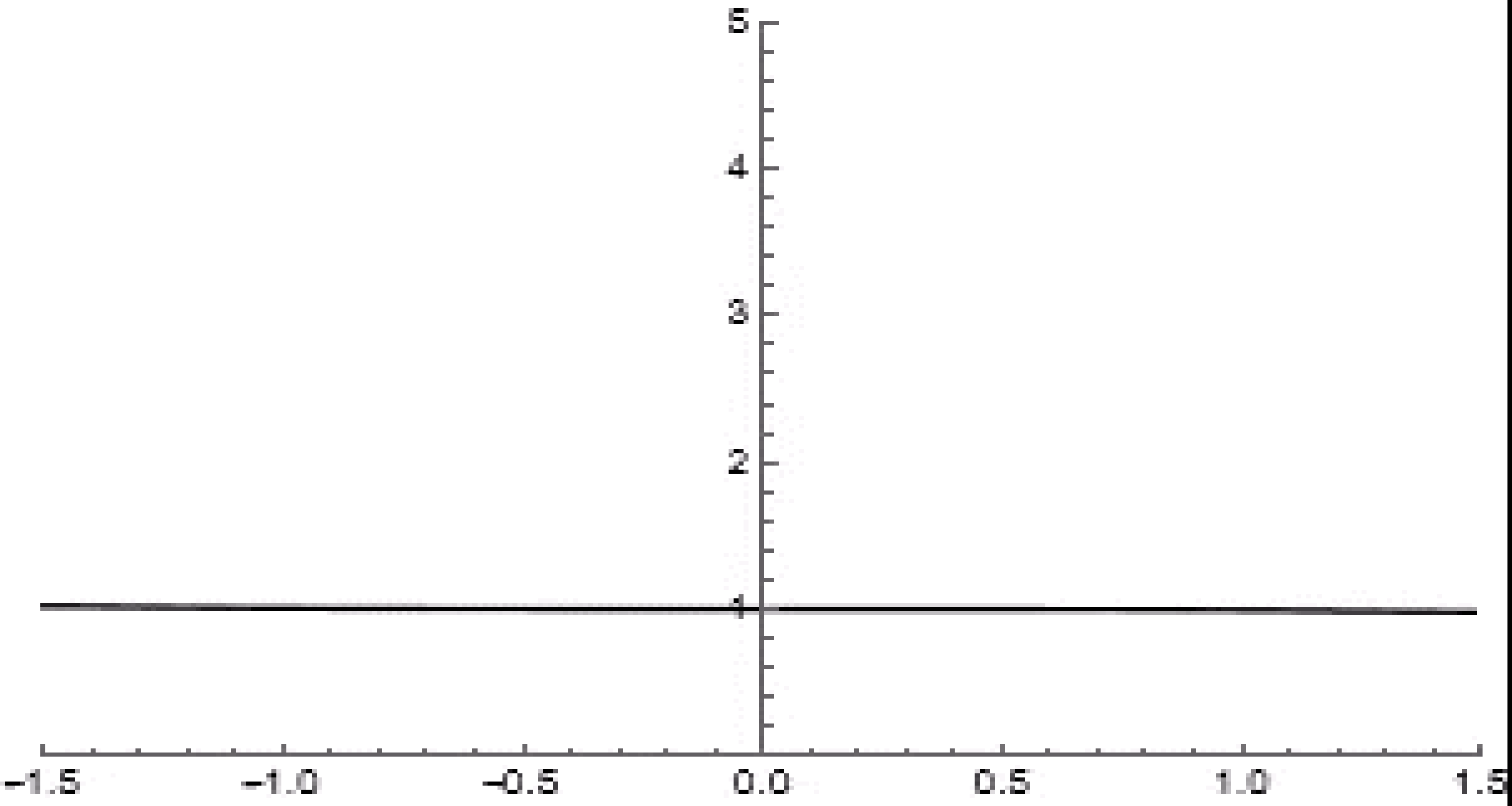
Funnels 1.0



The black holes evaporate on the brane, forming a bigger black hole in the bulk

In pictures and videos

Funnels 2.0



One of the black holes evaporates, making the other one bigger

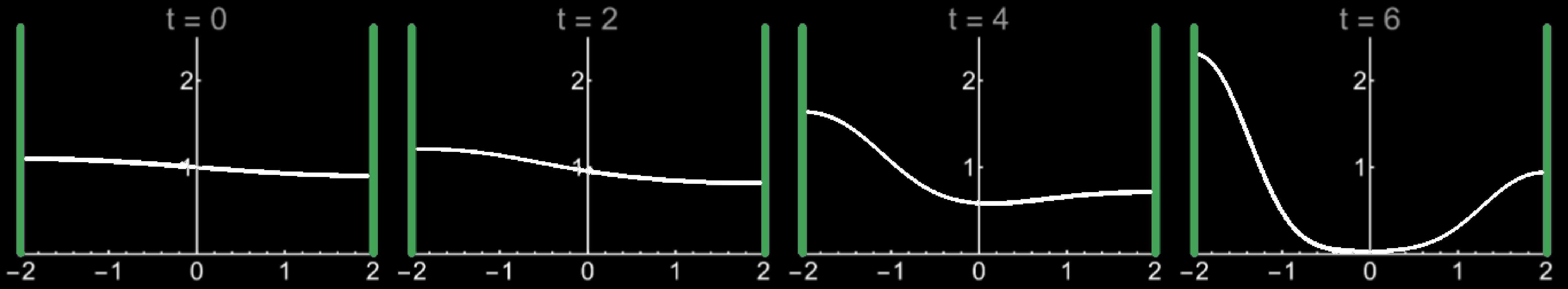
funnels

Emparan, Licht, Suzuki, Tomašević, Way '21

These two examples show full evaporation on either one or both branes

But this holographic setup allows us to have another interesting possibility

Namely, if the funnel is thin enough, the evaporation can start as before, but the *Gregory-Laflamme instability* can kick in fast enough, severing the connection between the brane bh and the rest



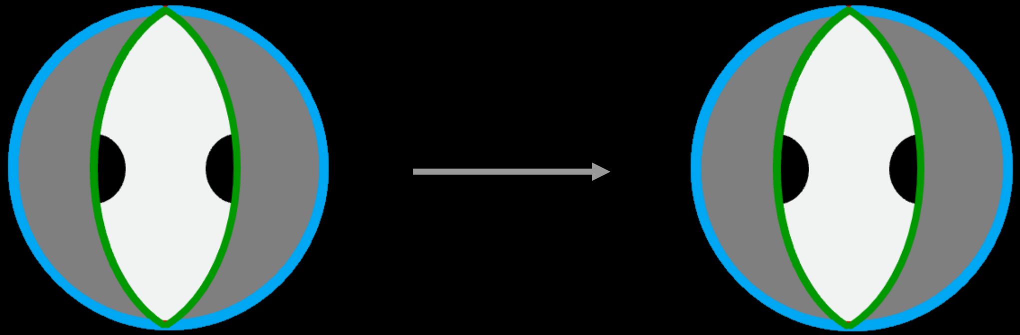
rattles

Now let us try to evaporate rattles

To obtain them, we can start with a funnel solution and perturb it in such a way so as to obtain twin droplets

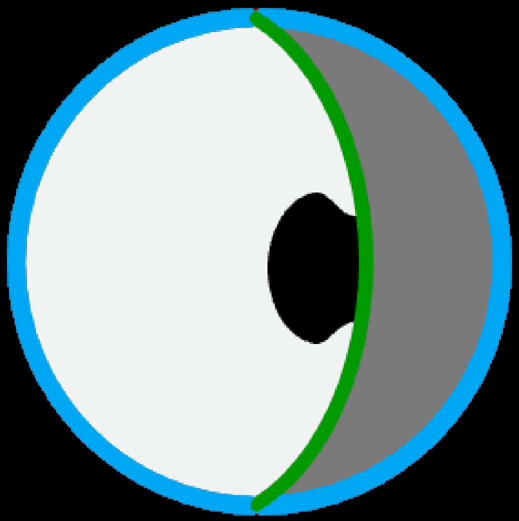
Then we perturb the droplets in various ways and try to find a perturbation that would lead to evaporation of the brane black holes

Note first that we confirm that droplets which are only moderately perturbed do not lead to evaporation



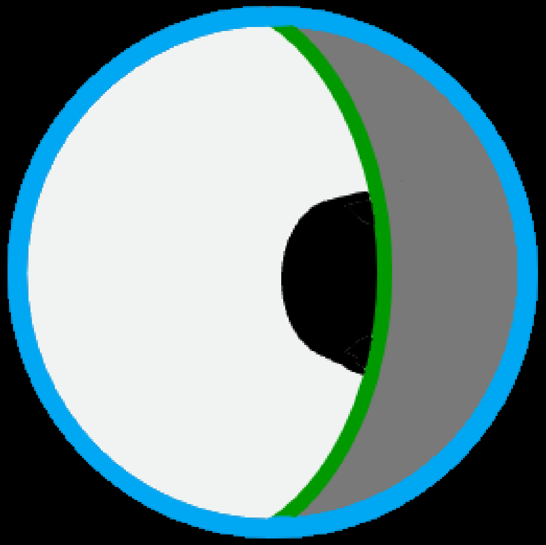
In pictures and videos

Rattles



!

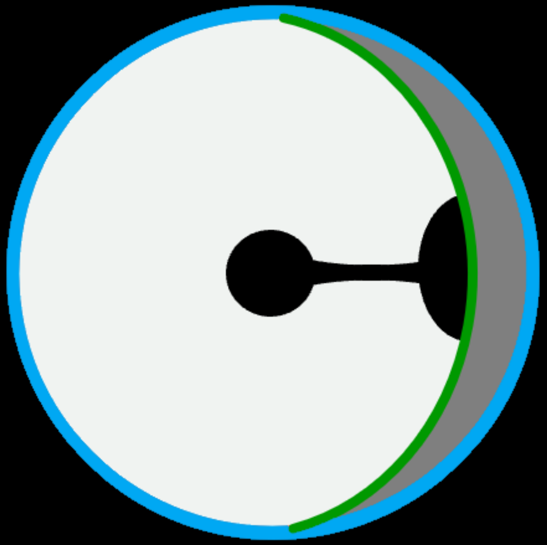
The situation is the same even if we have only one droplet



Small/moderate perturbations do not lead to an evaporating black hole on the brane!

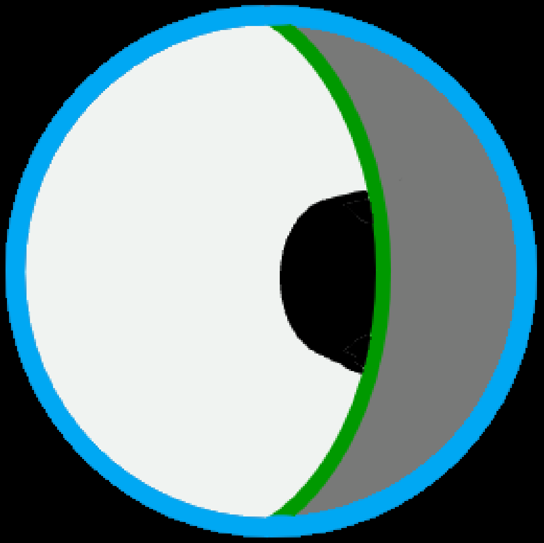
In pictures and videos

Small rattles



!

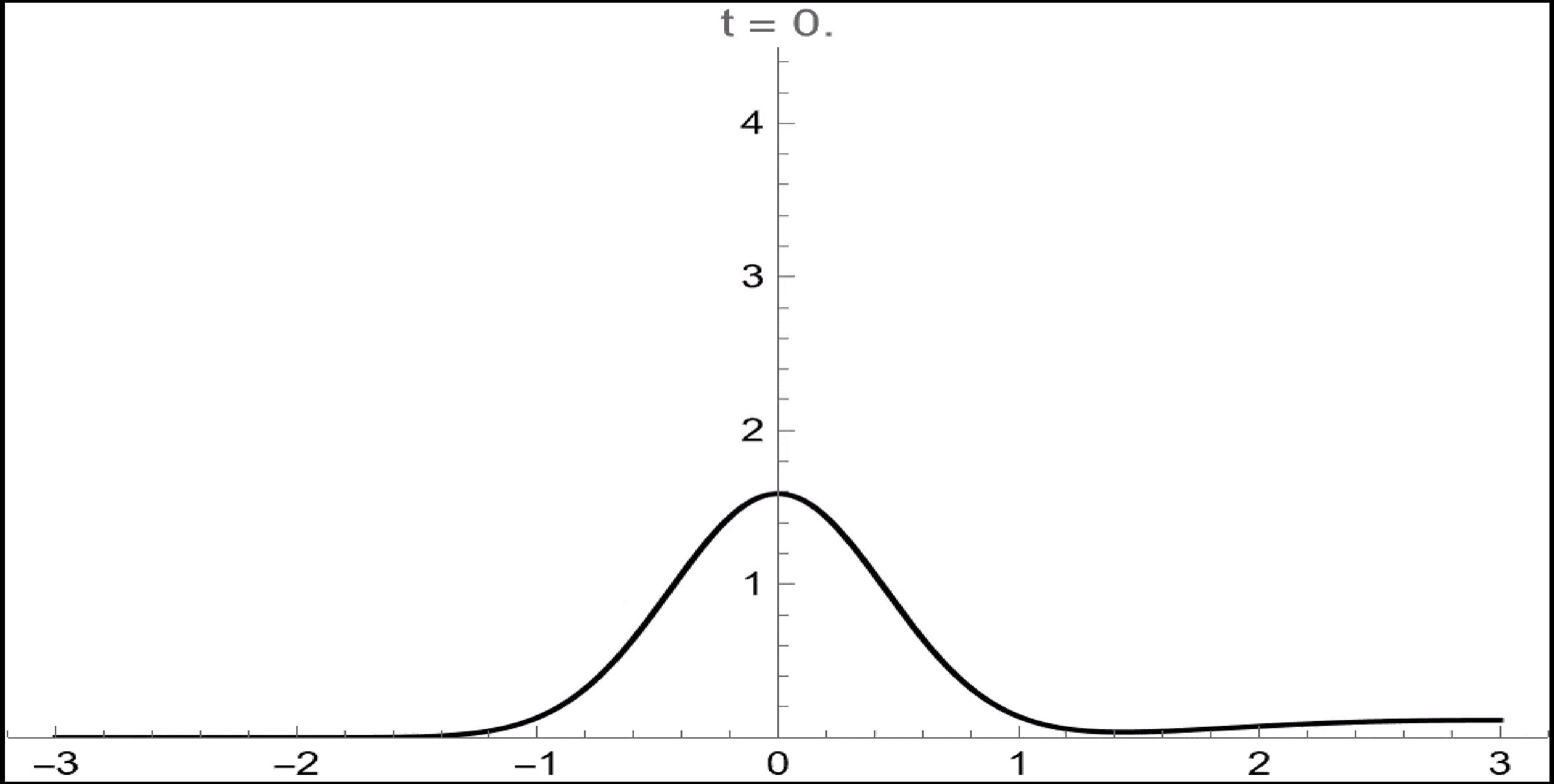
The situation is the same even if we have only one droplet



Small/moderate perturbations do not lead to an evaporating black hole on the brane!

In pictures and videos

Big rattles



But big perturbations do!

questions

How come small rattles don't lead to evaporation, but big ones do?

Both allow the access to the deconfined dofs, so why is there this distinction?

The answer lies in the **second law of thermodynamics**, that is

"heat flows from a hotter system to a colder one"

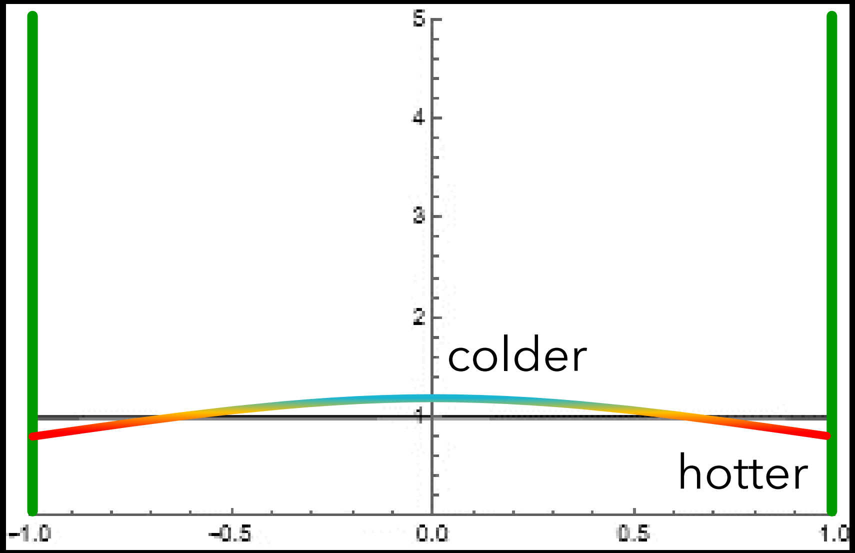
Back to thermo-basics

Recall, large black holes in AdS have T = M, while small black holes behave as in AF space and T = 1/M

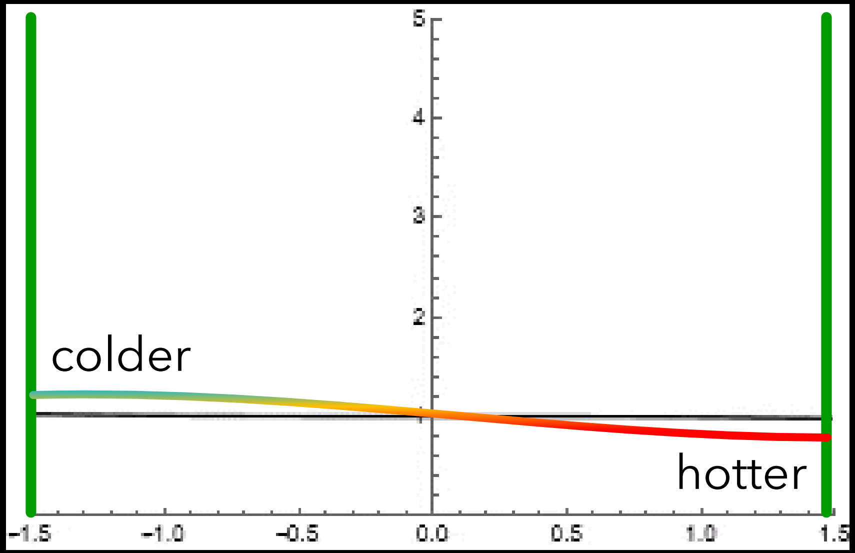
If we start with a small droplet, it's hot, so it needs a colder system into which to evaporate

A small perturbation is a small black hole in the bulk – hotter than the droplet!

Need instead a bigger black hole in the bulk so that it's colder – this way the droplet will want to flow its heat into it

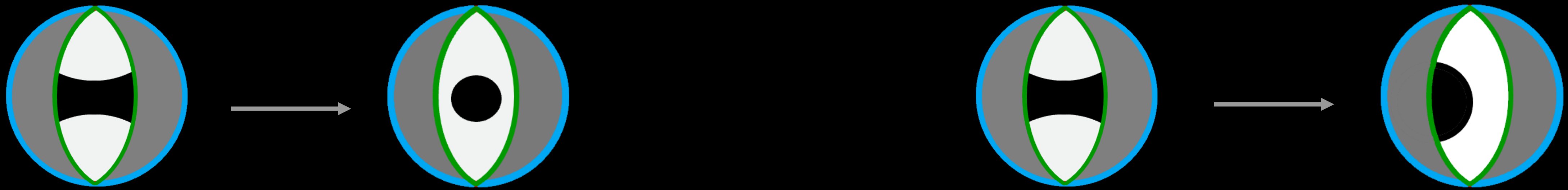


With funnels



$r_0 < L_{AdS}$

small AdS black hole
hotter when smaller



summary, questions

We can study the evaporation of brane black holes using the large *d* limit of General Relativity

Evaporation on the brane is only possible when we have a colder black connection in the bulk – either as a funnel or in the form of a big rattle

Otherwise, the droplets become stable

Can be best understood through the laws of thermodynamics – heat will flow from a hotter system to a colder one

But the more pressing question is how to understand all of these phases through the CFT lens

Thank you!

The large *d* method: large brane bhs

Let us just quickly show what happens with large brane black holes