

Black Hole perturbations in the large D limit

Jordi Rafecas Ventosa
Supervisor: Dr. Roberto Emparan
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UNIVERSITAT DE
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Institut de Ciències del Cosmos
UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA

1. Motivation: Gravity in arbitrary D

Motivation:
Why arbitrary D?

- String Theory

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- Holography

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- Holography
- Generalizations from $D=4$

Laplace equation and Coulomb potential in arbitrary D

- Vacuum Laplace equation:

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = 0$$

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- Vacuum Laplace equation:

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = 0$$

- Coulomb potential:

$$\Phi \sim \frac{1}{r^{D-3}}$$

2. The large D limit of General Relativity

GR in vacuum: solutions and parameters

- Vacuum Einstein equation:

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

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- Schwarzschild-Tangherlini solution:

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + r^2 d\Omega_{D-2}^2$$

$$f(r) = 1 - \left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right)^{D-3}$$

GR in vacuum: solutions and parameters

- Available parameters:

$$r_0, D$$

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- Only non trivial parameter: D

Inspiration: Strings and Yang–Mills theory

- Yang-Mills: Gauge theory of $SU(N)$ gauge group.

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- Fundamental elements: Strings, dynamical and nonlinear solutions
- Strings as basic and simplified objects at large N

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- Vacuum GR \leftrightarrow YM theory

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- Black holes \leftrightarrow Strings

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- Vacuum GR \leftrightarrow YM theory
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- Large N \rightarrow Strings simplify
- Large D \rightarrow BHs simplify?

3. Black Holes and the Membrane Paradigm

Localization of gravity

- Schwarzschild Black Hole:

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$$f(r) \sim O(1)$$



$$r - r_0 \sim \frac{r_0}{D}$$

Localization of gravity

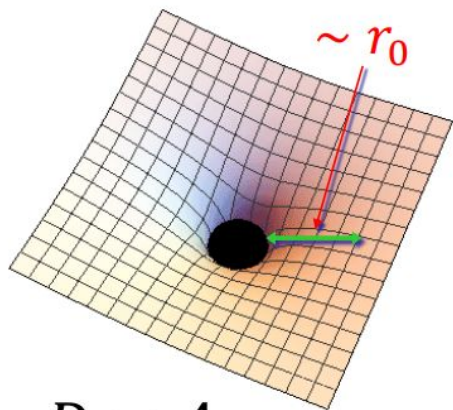
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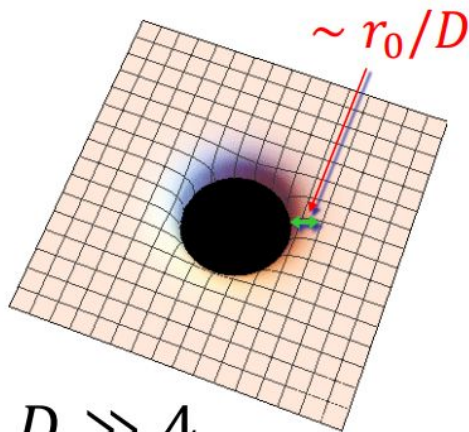
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$$\downarrow$$
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$D = 4$



$D \gg 4$

Space regions in large D

- Near-horizon region: all gravitational dynamics

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- Near-horizon region: all gravitational dynamics

$$r - r_0 \sim \frac{r_0}{D}$$

- Far region: Flat space

$$r - r_0 \gg \frac{r_0}{D}$$

The Membrane Paradigm: Setup

- Black Hole as a GR solution



The Membrane Paradigm: Setup

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- Black Hole horizon as a dynamical membrane in a background (flat space)

The Membrane Paradigm: degrees of freedom

- Einstein equations in the
Near-horizon region

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- Dynamical hydrodynamical
equations in flat space

4. Black branes and effective equations

What is a black p-brane?

- Trivial generalization from a known black hole:

$$ds^2 = ds_{Schw.}^2 + dx_a dx^a$$

$$a \in 1, \dots, p$$

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- Trivial generalization from a known black hole:

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- Where is the horizon?

$$r = r_0 \quad \forall x^a$$

Membrane paradigm with spherical symmetry

- Most dimensions show symmetry:

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- Black p-brane: Keep p finite

$$p \sim O(1)$$

$$D - p - 2 \sim O(D)$$

Effective equations: Covariant Formalism

arXiv:1504.06613
Bhattacharyya, De,
Minwalla, Mohan, Saha

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Extrinsic surface curvature +
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- Dynamical variables:
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- Effective equations:

$$\hat{\nabla}_{\mu} u^{\mu} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\hat{\nabla}^2 u_{\nu}}{\mathcal{K}} - \frac{\hat{\nabla}_{\nu} \mathcal{K}}{\mathcal{K}} + u^{\alpha} \mathcal{K}_{\alpha\nu} - u^{\alpha} \hat{\nabla}_{\alpha} u_{\nu} \right) \mathcal{P}_{\mu}^{\nu} = 0$$

Effective equations: Hydrodynamical Formalism

arXiv:1504.06489

Empanan, Shiromizu,
Suzuki, Tanabe, Tanaka

- Dynamical variables: Mass density + Momentum density

Effective equations: Hydrodynamical Formalism

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- Dynamical variables: Mass density + Momentum density
- Effective equations: dependent on the background space. Hydrodynamical approach.

5. Main thesis goal: Two formalisms, one common ground?

Main result of my
PhD: Two
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- To prove that both formalisms are equivalent.

Main result of my PhD: Two formalisms, one common ground?

- To prove that both formalisms are equivalent.
- Take an almost general spacetime, apply the Covariant formalism and reach the known hydrodynamical equations.

- General p-brane background:

$$ds^2 = G_{ij}(X)dx^i dx^j + W(X)d\Sigma_{n\Sigma}^2 + 2dt [dr - A(X)dt - F_i(X)dx^i]$$

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$$\left[\partial_t + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\partial_t \gamma) + \partial_t s \right] m = \left[\nabla^i + (\nabla^i s) \right] (\nabla_i m - \hat{p}_i)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \left[\partial_t + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\partial_t \gamma) + \partial_t s \right] \hat{p}_j = & \left[\nabla^i + (\nabla^i s) \right] \left(\nabla_i \hat{p}_j - \frac{\hat{p}_i \hat{p}_j}{m} + m \partial_t \gamma_{ij} \right) + (2\nabla^i m - \hat{p}^i) (\nabla_i \nabla_j s - R_{ij}) + \\ & + \left(\frac{\kappa}{r_0^2} + \sigma \right) \nabla_j m - 2(\nabla^i m - \hat{p}^i) \nabla_{[i} f_{j]} + (\partial_t f_j + \nabla_j f_0) m . \end{aligned}$$

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- Two effective formalisms: Covariant and Hydrodynamical.
- Common ground: They describe the same physics.
- This thesis: A dictionary between them.

Thank you for your
attention :)