Black Holes, Entropy and Holography
Raphaela Wutte, TU Wien

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Overview

1. Motivation
2. Gravity in (2+1) Dimensions
3. BTZ Black Hole
4. Asymptotically AdS$_3$ Spacetimes
5. Entropy of BTZ Black Hole
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1.) Motivation

Known since the 70s after seminal works of Hawking, Bekenstein, Bardeen and Carter that black holes behave like thermodynamic systems

• they have a temperature
• they have a large entropy  
  – for black hole in center of the milky way $S \sim 10^{88} k_B$

Q: Can this entropy be derived through a microscopic derivation?
2.) Gravity in (2+1) Dimensions

• Useful to consider toy models to address this question
• One such toy model: 3d Einstein gravity
  – No gravitational waves in 3d Einstein gravity
  – Curvature is constant for all solutions of Einstein’s equations

\[ R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \Lambda(g_{\mu\rho}g_{\nu\sigma} - g_{\mu\sigma}g_{\nu\rho}) \]

\( \Lambda \) ... Cosmological constant
2.) Gravity in (2+1) Dimensions

- Depending on cosmological constant, every solution looks locally like:
  - Anti-de-Sitter space ($\text{AdS}_3$) for $\Lambda < 0$
  - de-Sitter space for $\Lambda > 0$
  - Minkowski for $\Lambda = 0$

- Locally 3d Einstein gravity seems trivial
  - Global properties allow for interesting solutions

Raphaela Wutte, TU Wien, raphaela.wutte@tuwien.ac.at
3.) BTZ Black Hole

- 1992 Bañados, Teitelboim, Zanelli found 2-parameter family of solutions to Einstein’s equations with $\Lambda = -\frac{1}{l^2} < 0$

$$ds^2 = -N(r)^2 dt^2 + \frac{1}{N(r)^2} dr^2 + r^2 (d\phi + N\phi(r)dt)^2$$

$$N(r) = -8 G M + \frac{r^2}{l^2} + \frac{16 G^2 J^2}{r^2} \quad N\phi(r) = -\frac{4 G J}{r^2}$$

for $M > 0$ and $|J| \leq M l$ Black Hole
3.) BTZ Black Hole

- BTZ black hole and AdS$_3$ locally the same
- BTZ black hole can be obtained as a quotient of AdS$_3$
  \[
  M = \frac{r_+^2 + r_-^2}{8 \, G \, l^2} \quad J = \frac{r_+ \, r_-}{4 \, G \, l}
  \]
  \[
  S = \frac{A}{4 \, G} = \frac{2 \, \pi \, r_+}{4 \, G} \quad T = \frac{r_+^2 - r_-^2}{2 \, \pi \, l^2 \, r_+}
  \]
- Can we reproduce the entropy of BTZ black hole through a microscopic calculation?

Units are chosen such that $k_B = \hbar = c = 1$
4. Asymptotically AdS3 Spacetimes

• asymptotically AdS$_3$ spacetimes: metric approaches AdS$_3$ space when approaching infinity

$$ds^2 \xrightarrow{r \to \infty} ds^2_{AdS}$$

– Amongst asymptotically AdS$_3$ spacetimes: AdS$_3$ space, BTZ black hole

• Brown and Henneaux (1986) studied asymptotic symmetries of these asymptotically AdS$_3$ spacetimes

– asymptotic symmetries = symmetries that leave asymptotic form of metric invariant
4.) Asymptotically AdS3 Spacetimes

• Brown and Henneaux (1986)
  – infinitely many asymptotic symmetries and associated charges

\[
i \{ L_n^\pm , L_m^\pm \} = (n - m) L_{n+m}^\pm + \frac{c}{12} (n^3 - n) \delta_{n+m,0} \quad \text{with } c = \frac{3 l}{2 G}
\]

\[
i \{ L_n^+, L_m^- \} = 0
\]

\[
M = \frac{L_0^+ + L_0^-}{l} \quad J = L_0^+ - L_0^-
\]

– symmetries of a two-dimensional conformal field theory (CFT\(_2\))
– precursor of the AdS\(_3\) / CFT\(_2\) correspondence

Raphaela Wutte, TU Wien, raphaela.wutte@tuwien.ac.at
4.) AdS$_3$ / CFT$_2$ Correspondence

- AdS$_3$ / CFT$_2$ Correspondence: quantum gravity on asymptotically AdS$_3$ spacetimes is dual to a two-dimensional conformal field theory

- General conjecture= Holographic Principle:

  Quantum gravity in (d+1)-dimensions $\leftrightarrow$ d-dimensional non-gravitational quantum field theory

Raphaela Wutte, TU Wien, raphaela.wutte@tuwien.ac.at
5.) Entropy of BTZ Black Hole

• Use symmetries to derive entropy in 2d conformal field theory (Cardy 1986)

\[ [L^\pm_n, L^\pm_m] = (n - m) L^\pm_{n+m} + \frac{c}{12} (n^3 - n) \delta_{n+m,0} \quad \text{with} \quad c = \frac{3 l}{2 G} \]

\[ [L^+_n, L^-_m] = 0 \]

\[ S_{CFT} = 2 \pi \sqrt{\frac{c}{6}} \Delta^+ + 2 \pi \sqrt{\frac{c}{6}} \Delta^- \]

• \( \Delta^\pm \) ... Eigenvalues of \( L^\pm_0 \)

• Cardy formula counts states in a 2d conformal field theory
5.) Entropy of BTZ Black Hole

- Strominger (1997): entropy of BTZ black hole matches Cardy formula

\[ S_{BTZ} = \frac{2 \pi r_+}{4 G} = 2 \pi \sqrt{\frac{c}{6}} \Delta^+ + 2 \pi \sqrt{\frac{c}{6}} \Delta^- = S_{CFT} \]

\[ M = \frac{\Delta^+ + \Delta^-}{l} \quad J = \Delta^+ - \Delta^- \]

- Entropy of BTZ black hole can be reproduced from counting in CFT\(_2\)
6.) Current Research

• How general is holography?
• Can we move away from AdS spacetimes
• JHEP11 (2020) with S. Detournay, W. Merbis, G. S. Ng
  • considered particular solutions to topologically massive gravity with positive cosmological constant in 3d
  • Reproduced their entropy through Cardy-like counting
• Ongoing work with Daniel Grumiller in 4d
  • Goal: reproduce entropy of cylindrical Kerr-AdS black holes through Cardy-like counting

Raphaela Wutte, TU Wien, raphaela.wutte@tuwien.ac.at
Thank you!

One more thing ...
Strings 22

- Main Organizers: Stefan Fredenhagen, Daniel Grumiller
- ~ 500 participants expected
- Takes place since 1989
- Outreach Activities: January – July 2022
- More information: www.strings22.at