

A Puncture in the Euclidean Black Hole

Sunny Itzhaki

Based on work with R. Brustein, Amit Giveon

and Yoav Zigdon

ITMP 8/12/21

Thinking about the cigar geometry was proven to be a useful thing to do:

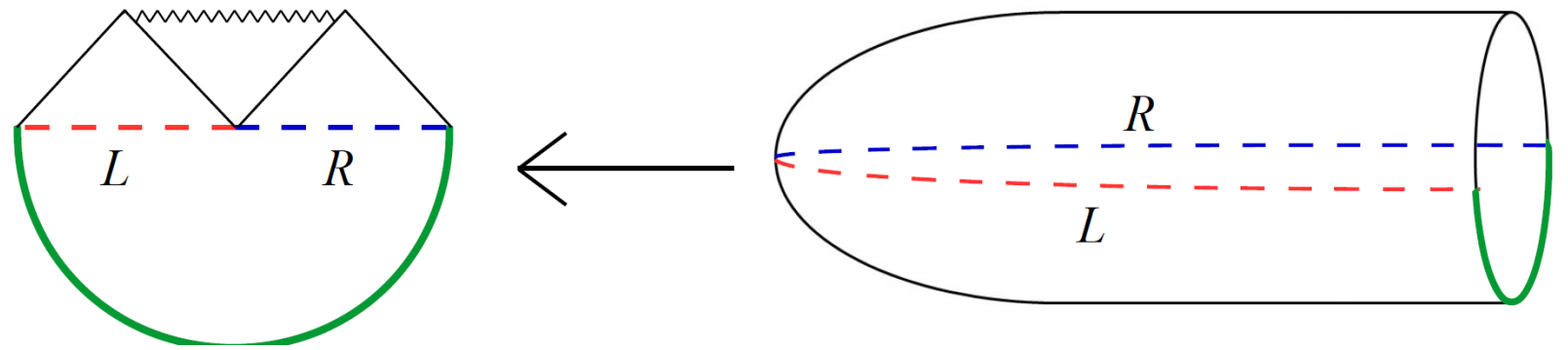
Examples:

1. Gibbons-Hawking.

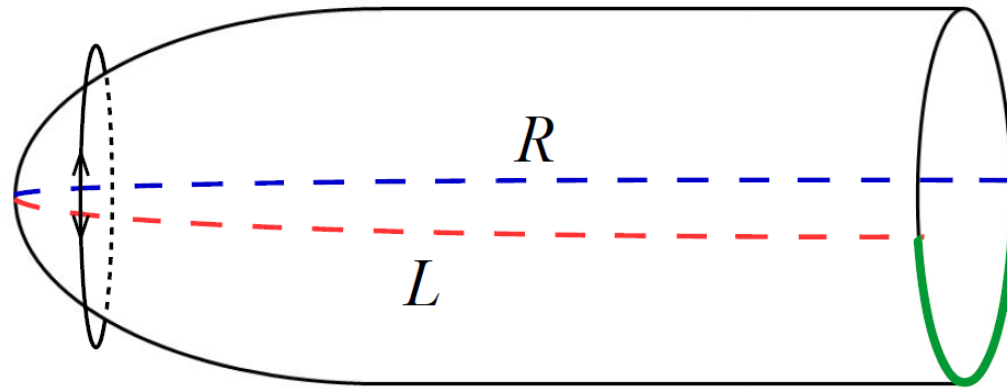
2. Hartle-Hawking

3. Recent derivation

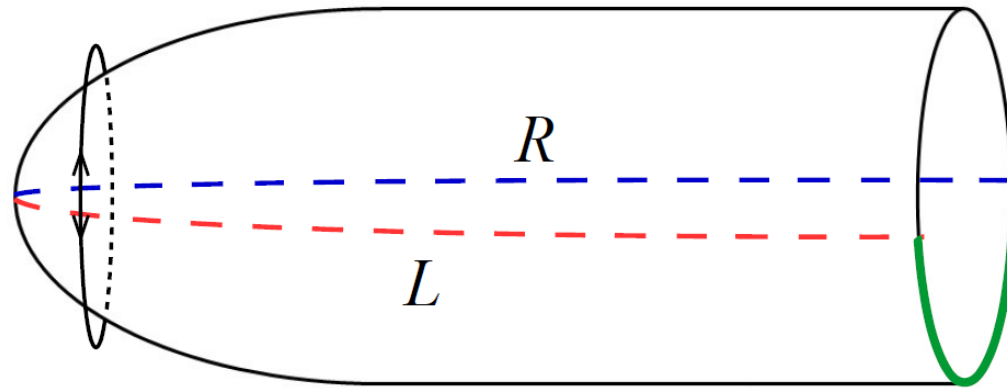
of the Page curve.



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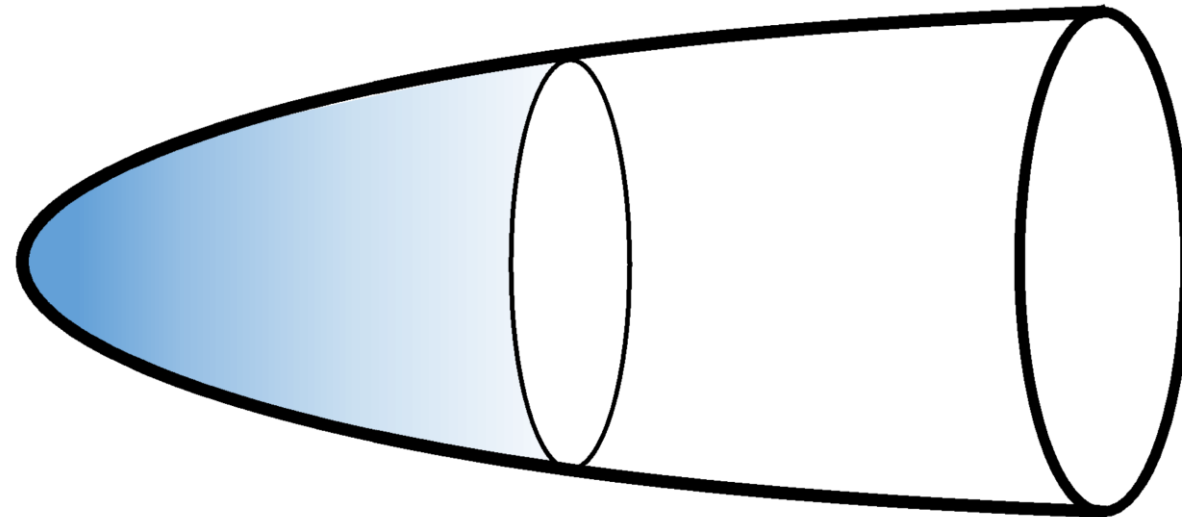
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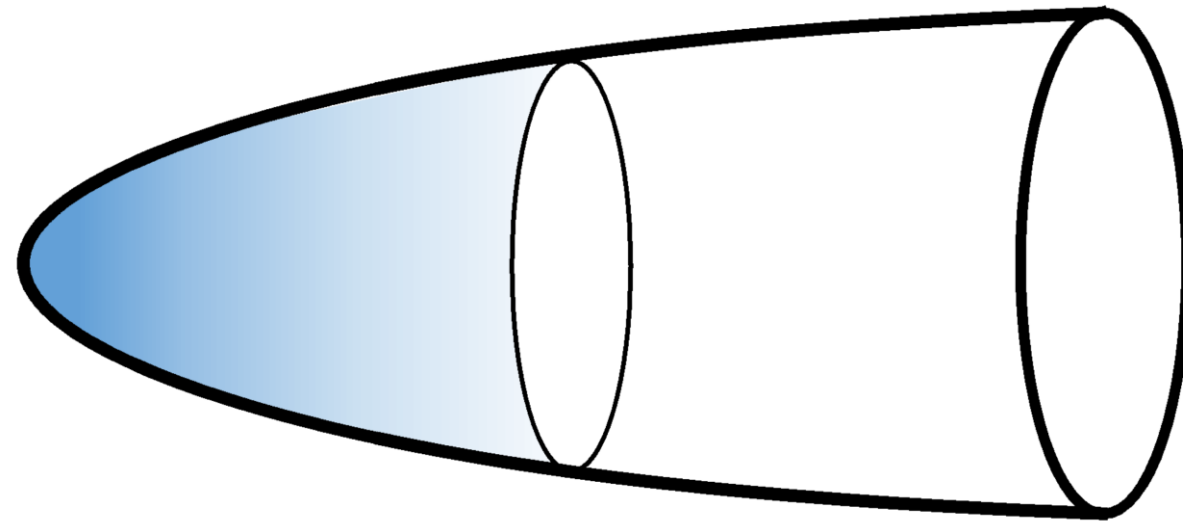
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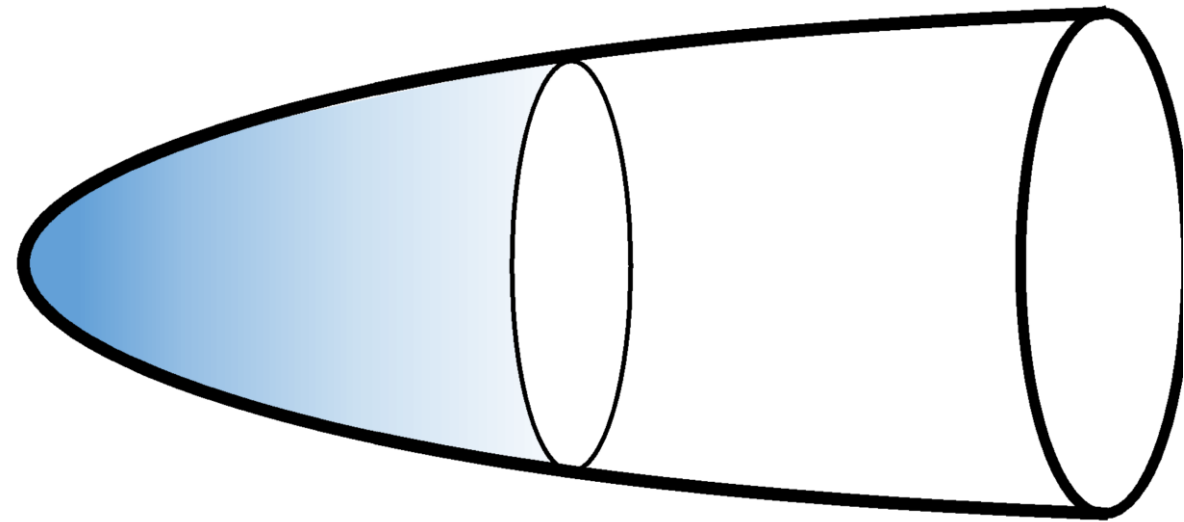
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They are known for $SL(2, R)_k/U(1)$



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Not ideal, but

$SL(2, R)_k/U(1)$ = near horizon limit of k near extremal NS5-branes.

(Maldacena and Strominger)

The starting point is the **Horowitz-Polchinski** action

$$I = \int d^2x \sqrt{g} e^{-2\Phi} \left(-\frac{1}{2\kappa^2} (R - 2\Lambda + 4\partial^\mu \Phi \partial_\mu \Phi) + \partial^\mu \chi \partial_\mu \chi^* + \frac{\beta^2 g_{\tau\tau} - \beta_H^2}{4\pi^2} \chi \chi^* \right)$$

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HP \rightarrow FZZ

The HP equations of motion take the form

$$\begin{aligned}h \left(\frac{\Phi'}{h} \right)' &= (\chi')^2 + h^2 \chi^2 , \\ h\chi'' + h'\chi' - 2h\chi'\Phi' &= (h^2 - 2)h\chi , \\ \frac{2}{k} + 2\Phi'' - 2(\Phi')^2 &= (\chi')^2 + (3h^2 - 2)\chi^2\end{aligned}$$

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Our approach:

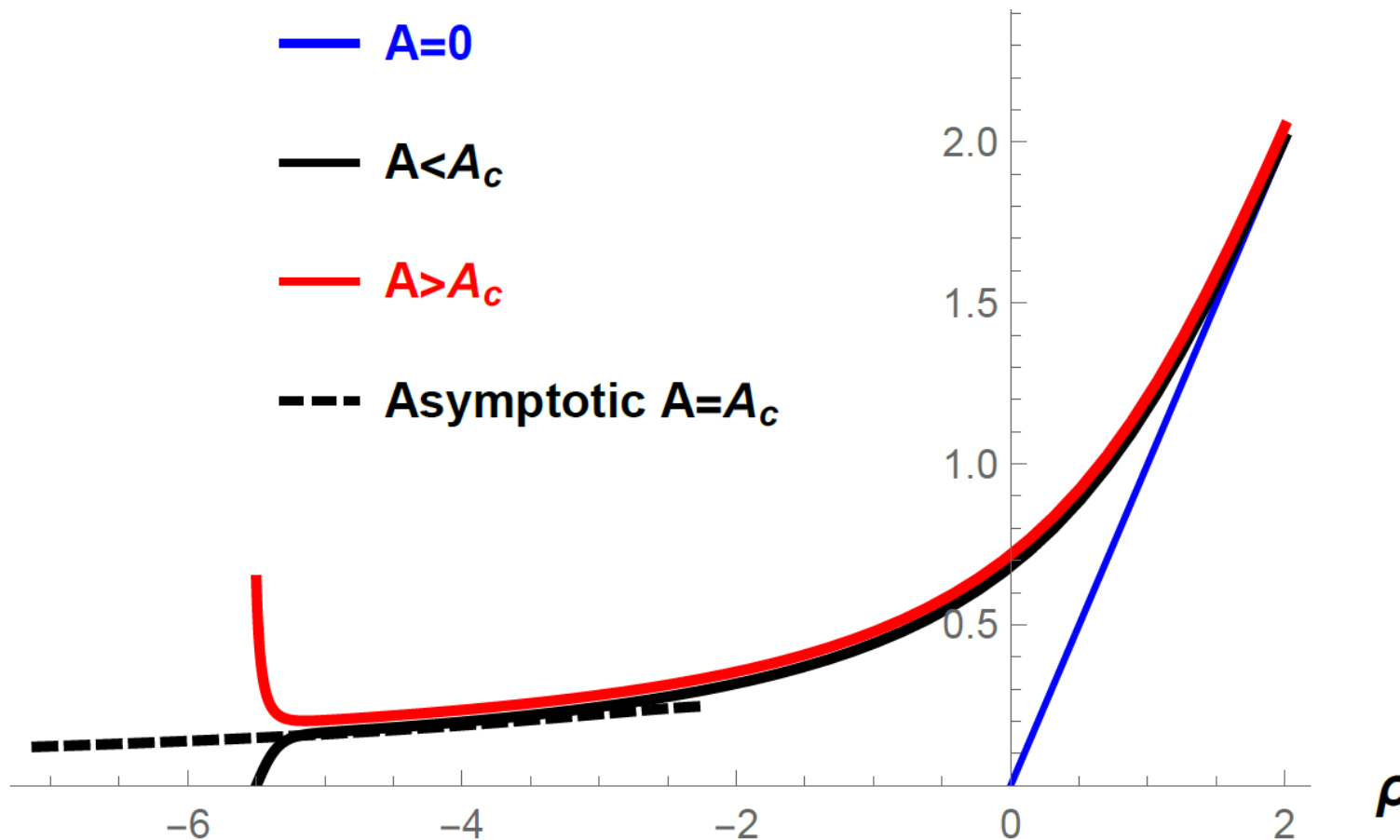
Solve numerically and see if something
interesting happens at A_s

For technical reasons (related to the boundary condition) it is easier to solve numerically for $k \rightarrow \infty$.

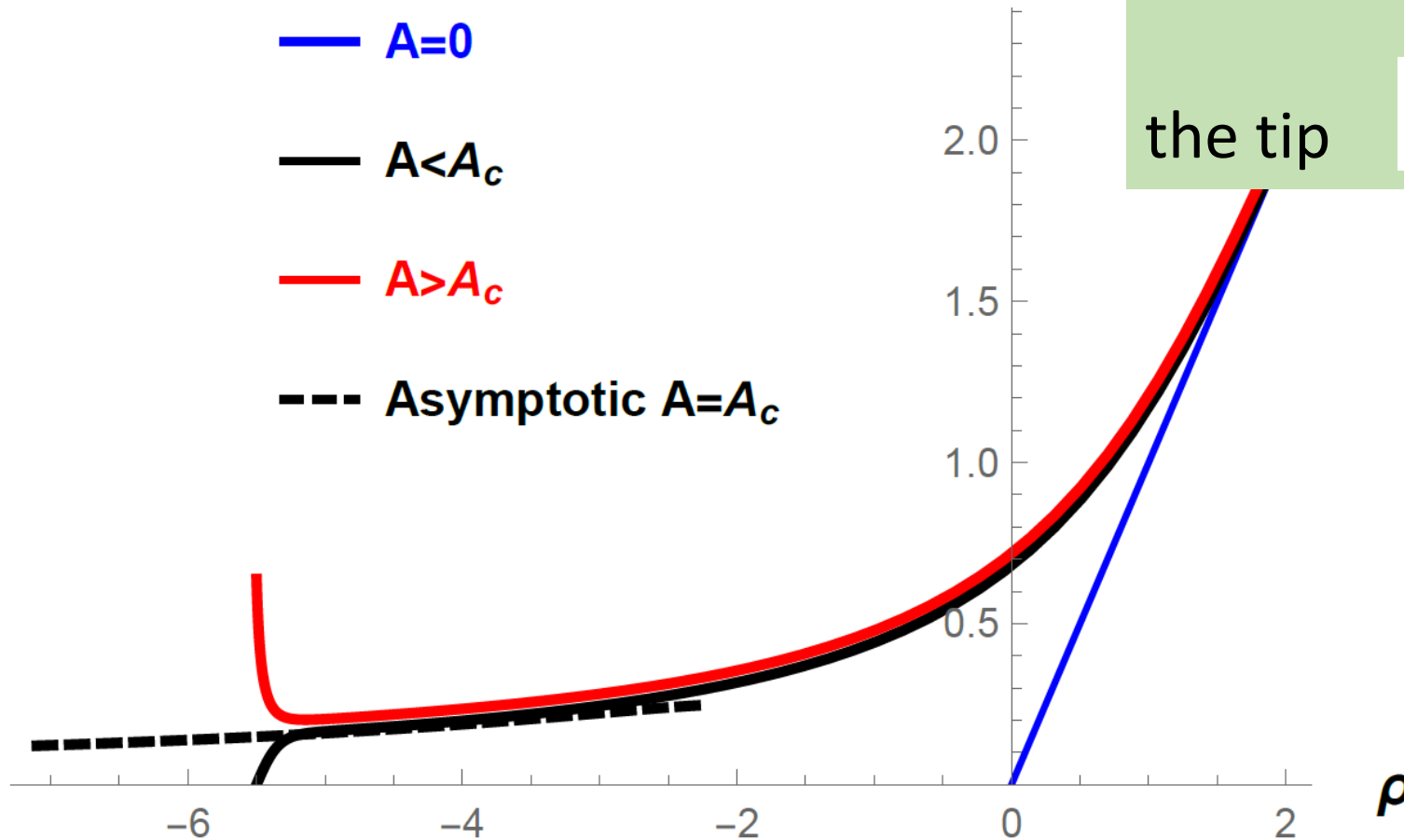
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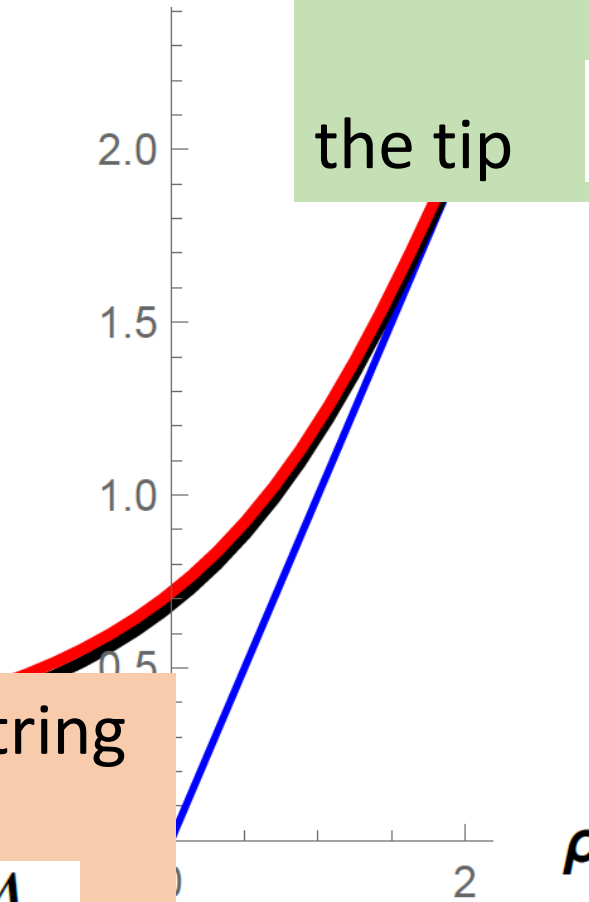
There is a critical value of C where there is a **puncture** at the tip

$$A_c = e^{-\gamma/2}$$

$$ds^2 = h^2(\rho)d\tau^2 + d\rho^2$$

- $A=0$
- $A < A_c$
- $A > A_c$
- Asymptotic $A=A_c$

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where there is a **puncture** at
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This is **EXACTLY** the value fixed by string

theory in the large k limit $A_c = A_s$

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How can algebraic expression of $SL(2)$ give $\exp(-\gamma/2)$?

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$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\Gamma(1 + 1/k))^k = \exp(-\gamma)$$

A comment:

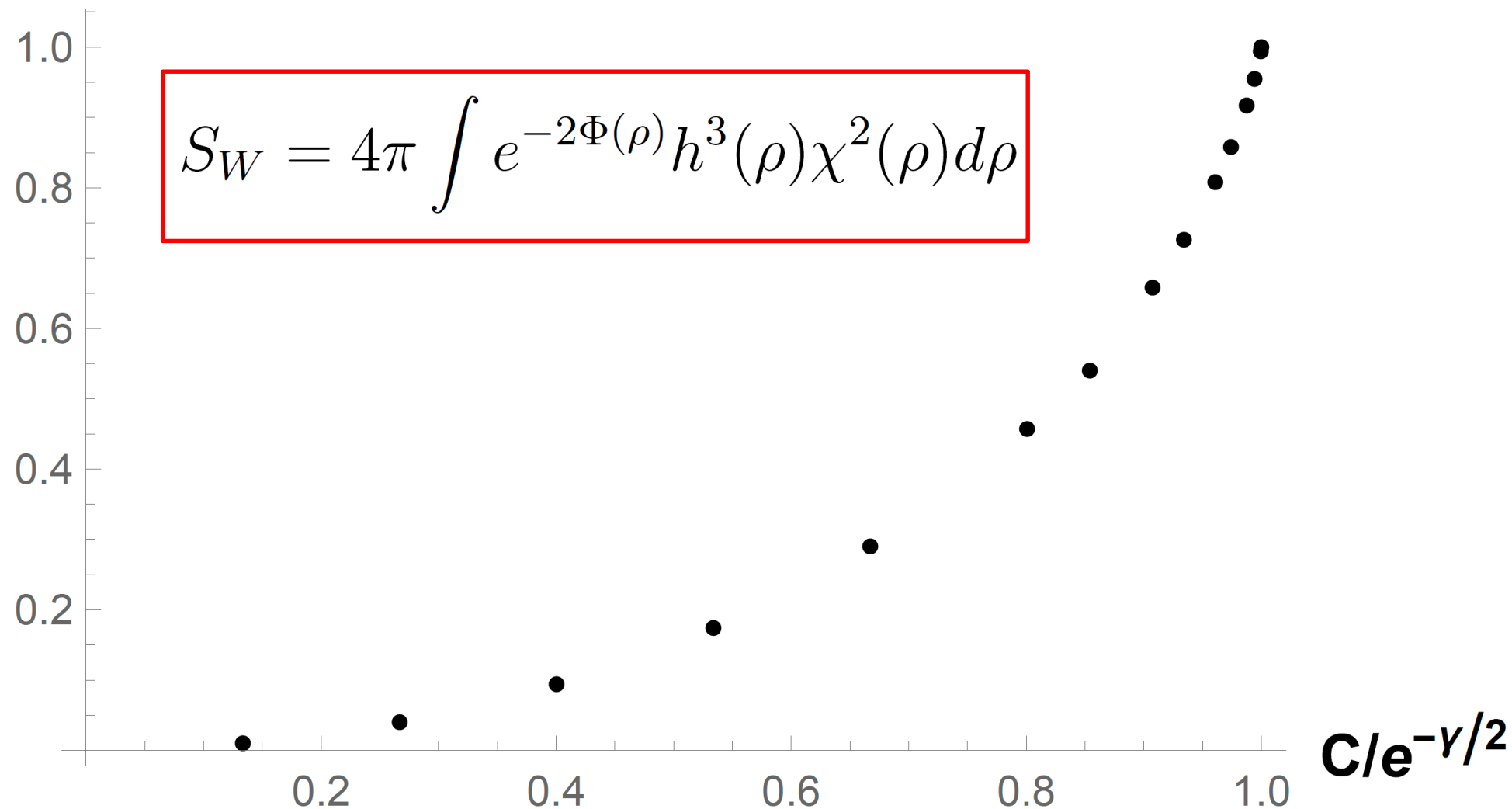
This puncture removes the index
obstruction in relating, in type II,
HP with BH discussed recently by
Chen Maldacena and Witten

At the same critical point the BH entropy = winding entropy

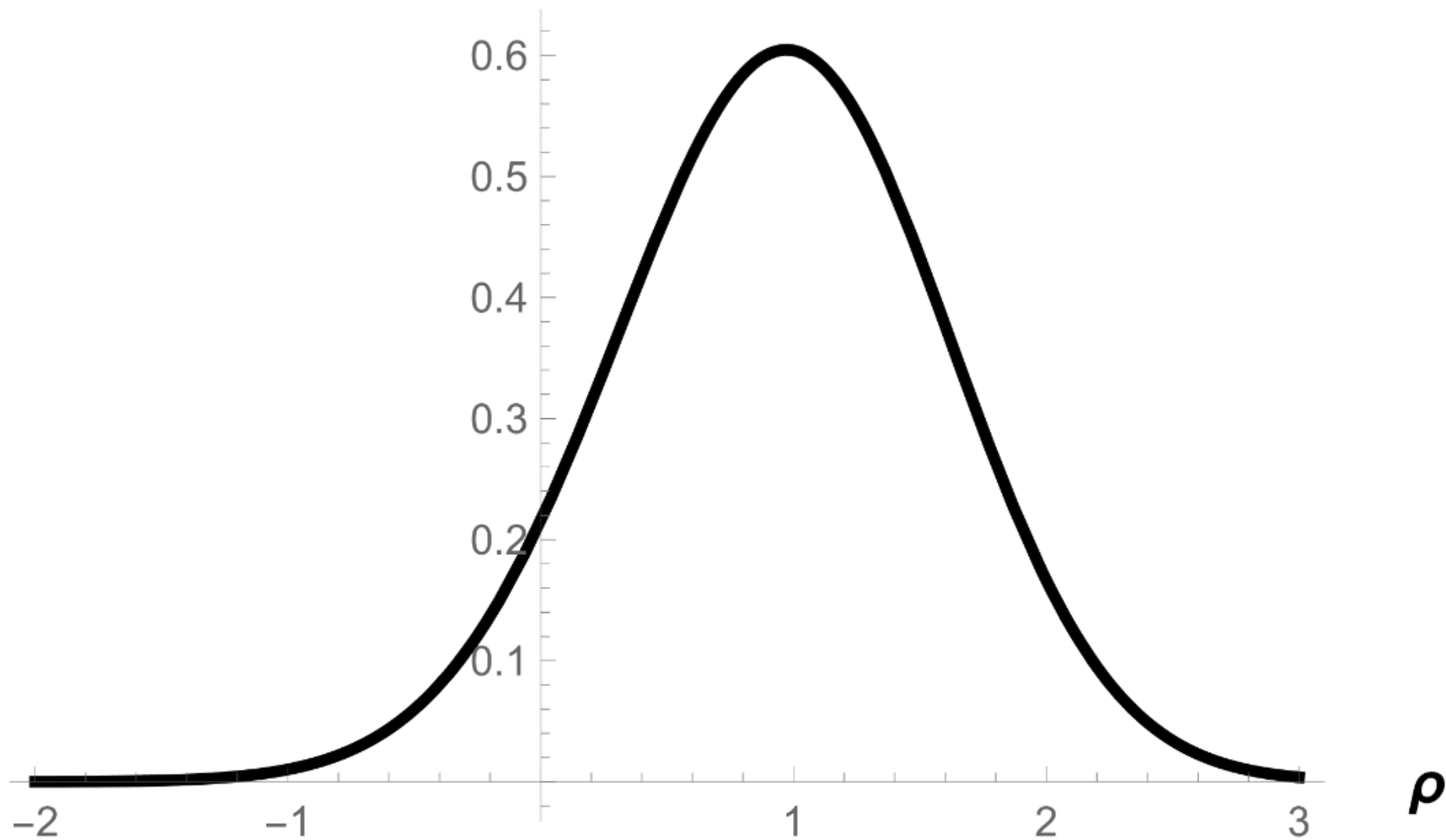
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S_W/S_{BH}

$$S_W = 4\pi \int e^{-2\Phi(\rho)} h^3(\rho) \chi^2(\rho) d\rho$$

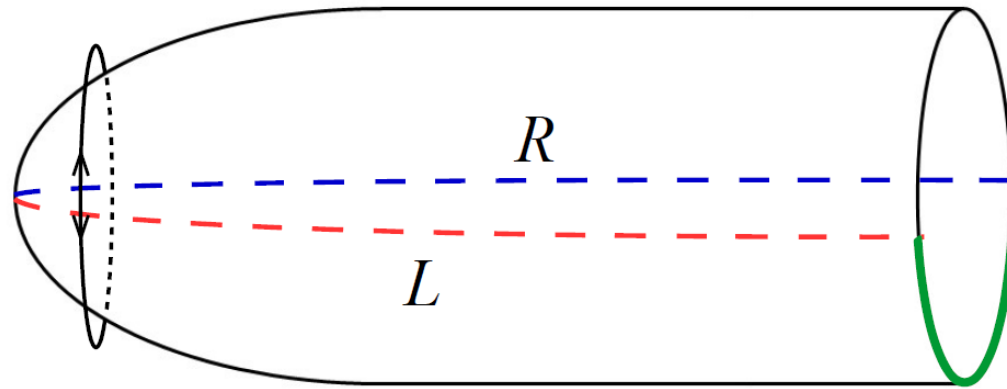


$$s_W[\rho]/S_{\text{BH}}$$



Now we would like to argue that the information escapes the black hole through this puncture.

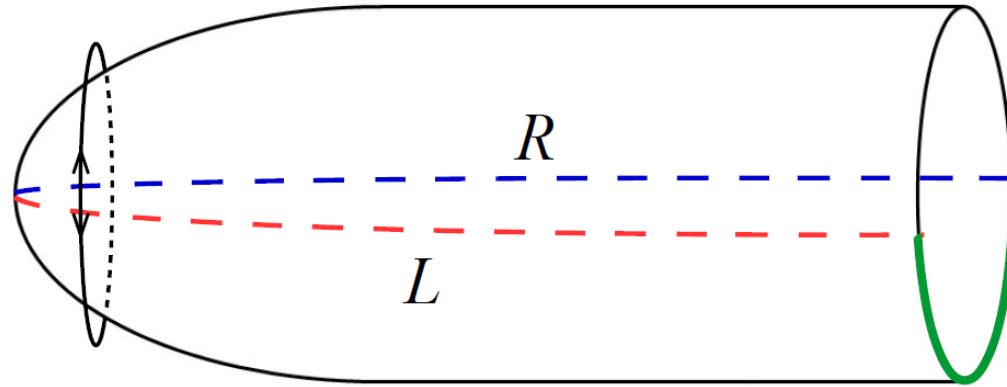
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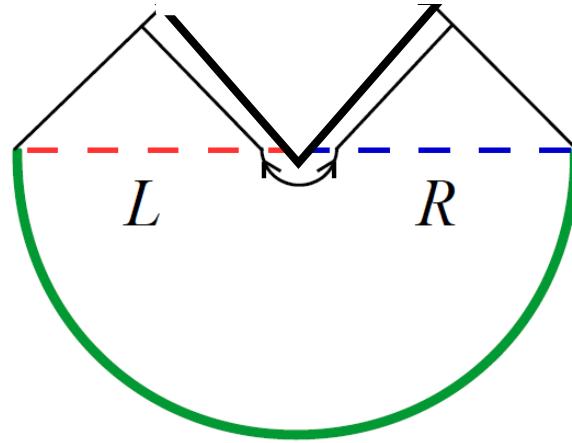
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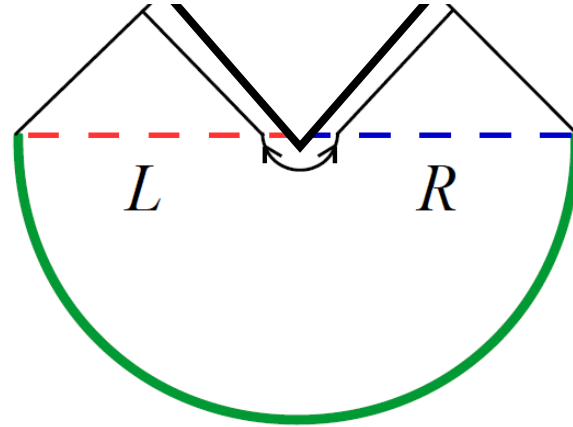
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A puncture at the tip means that we get an eternal BH without a future wedge.

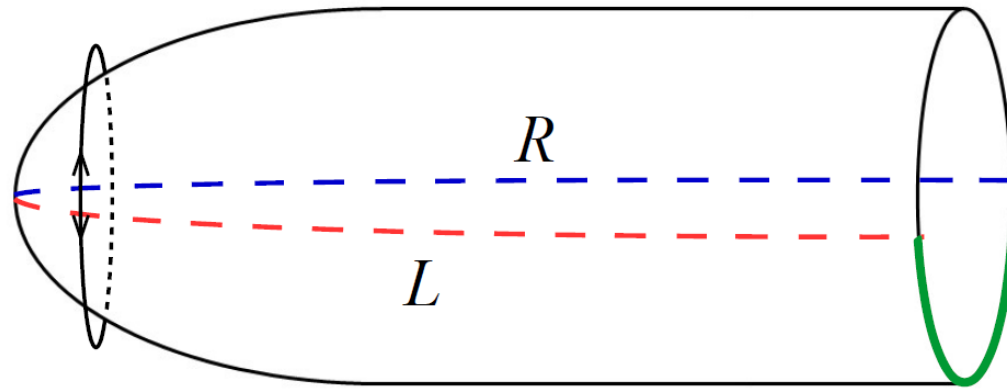


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The wick rotation of the winding mode should have such a dramatic backreaction.

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In short the answer is that the winding mode becomes an Instant Folded String (IFS).

Two arguments for IFS:

1. Uses the exact $SL(2, R)_k/U(1)$ CFT.
2. Effective description.

From the world sheet point of view a key observation was made by Giribet and Nunez :

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A rough way to think about is as $F \sim W^+ * W^-$

Where $\chi \sim W^+ + W^-$

The resolution is hidden in a observation made by Giribet and Nunez :

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It is clear that F , unlike SL , is mutually local with ordinary excitations.

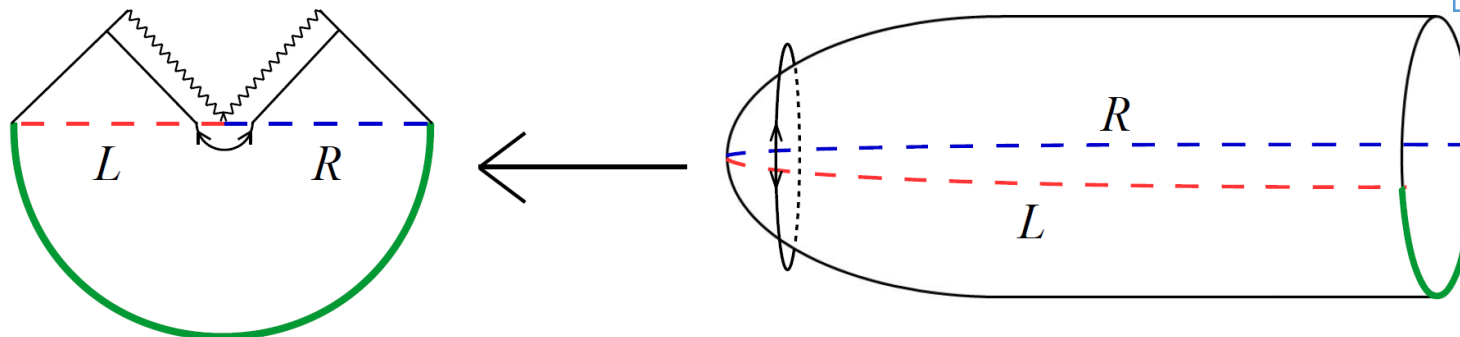
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Target space (A. Giveon, NI)

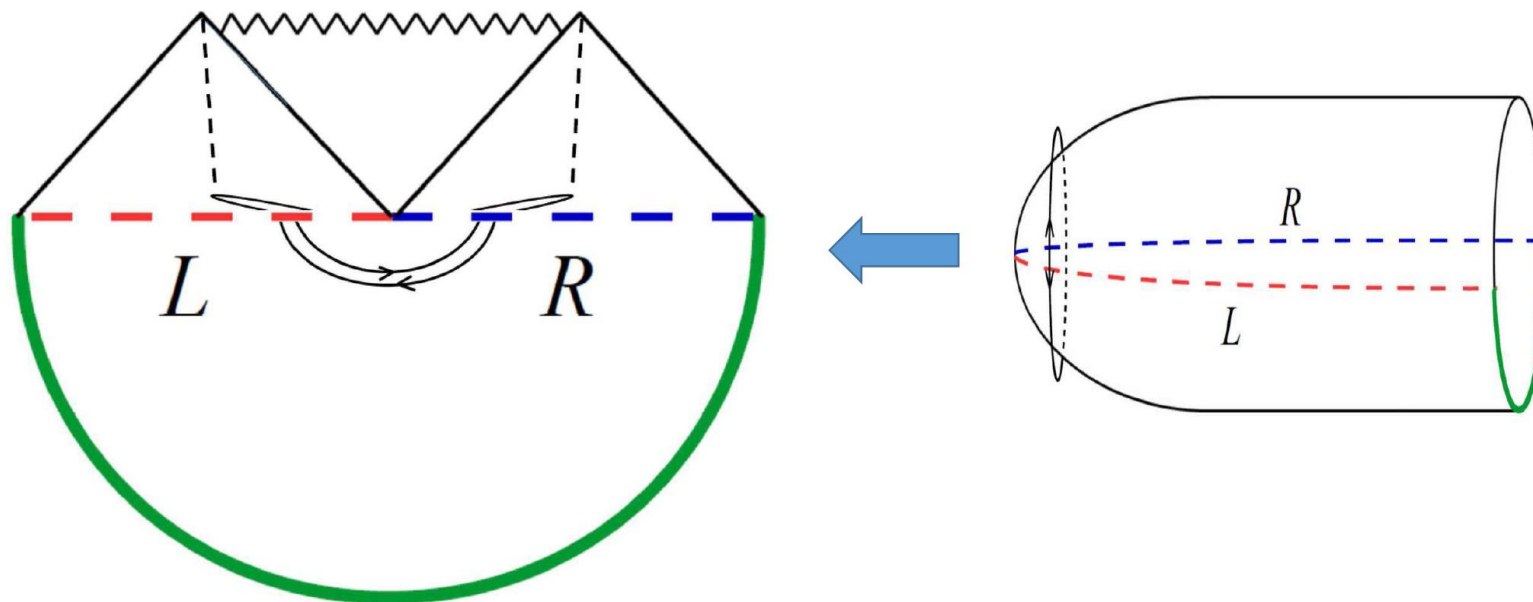
Related work by

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Instead of



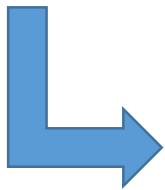
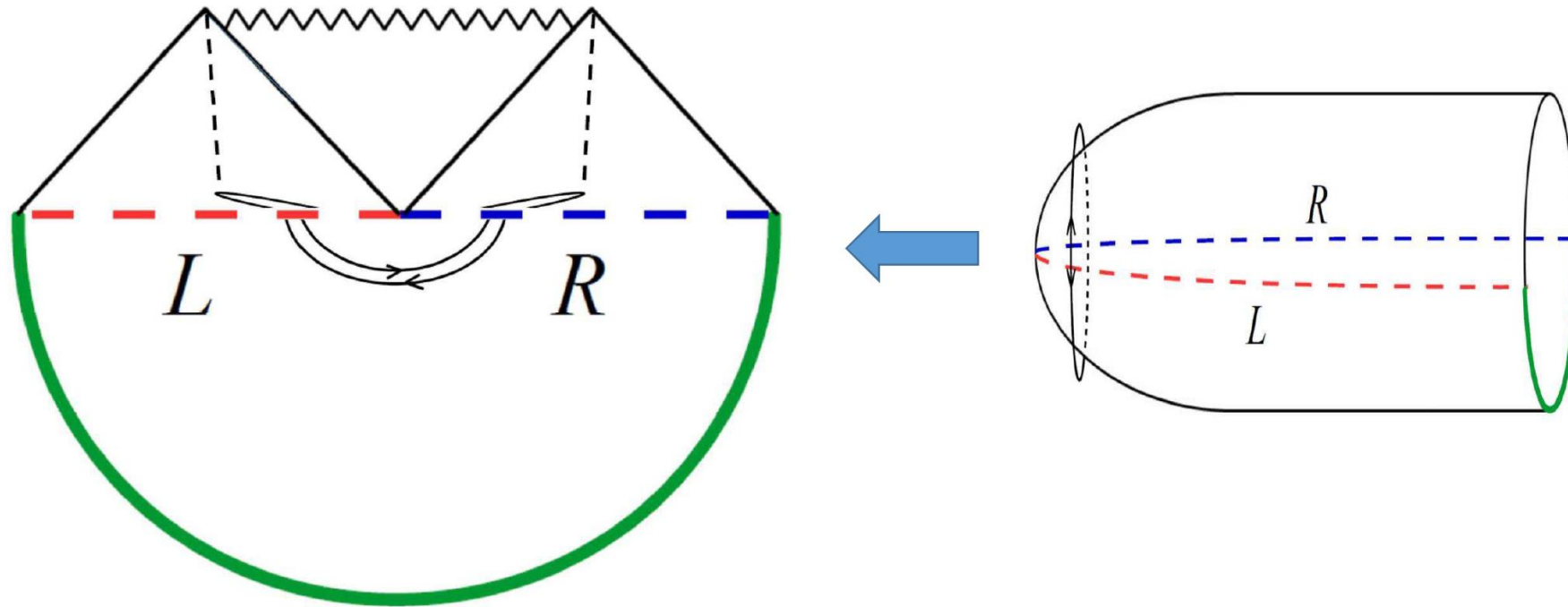
We have



$F \sim W^+ * W^-$ Target space (A. Giveon, NI)

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This sounds very strange: why are there folded strings inside the BH?

Can we understand this from low energy perspective?

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Can we understand this from low energy perspective?

How many folded strings are there?

What do they do to the black hole interior?

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(we care about tiny Q so this is much larger than 1)

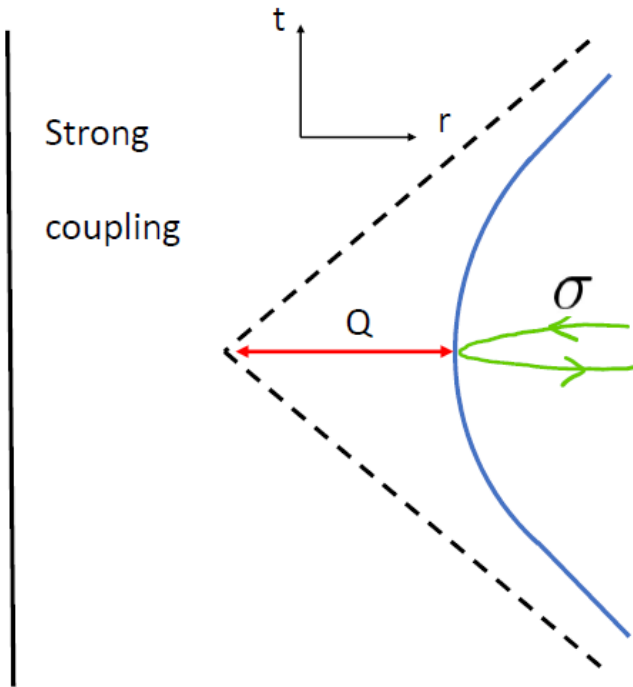
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3. It also leads to a non-perturbative solution (Maldacena)

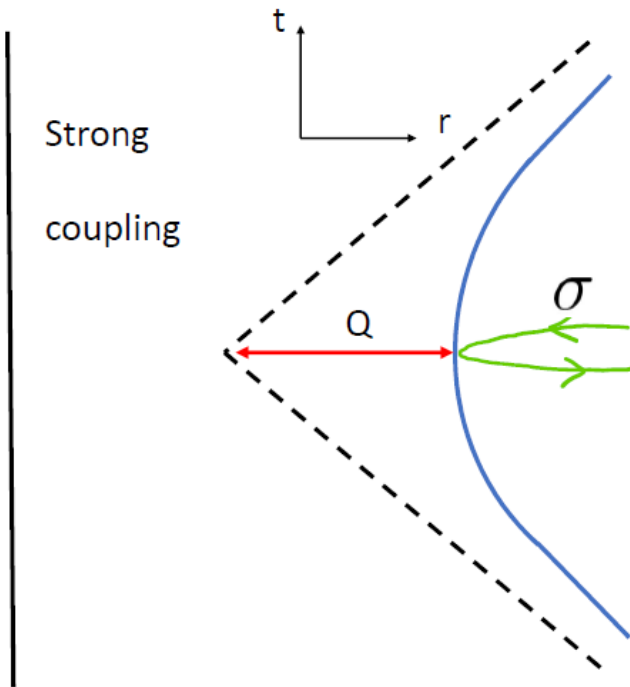
New classical (non-perturbative) solutions that describe **long strings**

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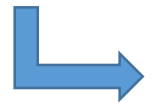
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- The string can fold only away from the singularity.
- The length scale is tiny, of the order of Q .

The folding is local.

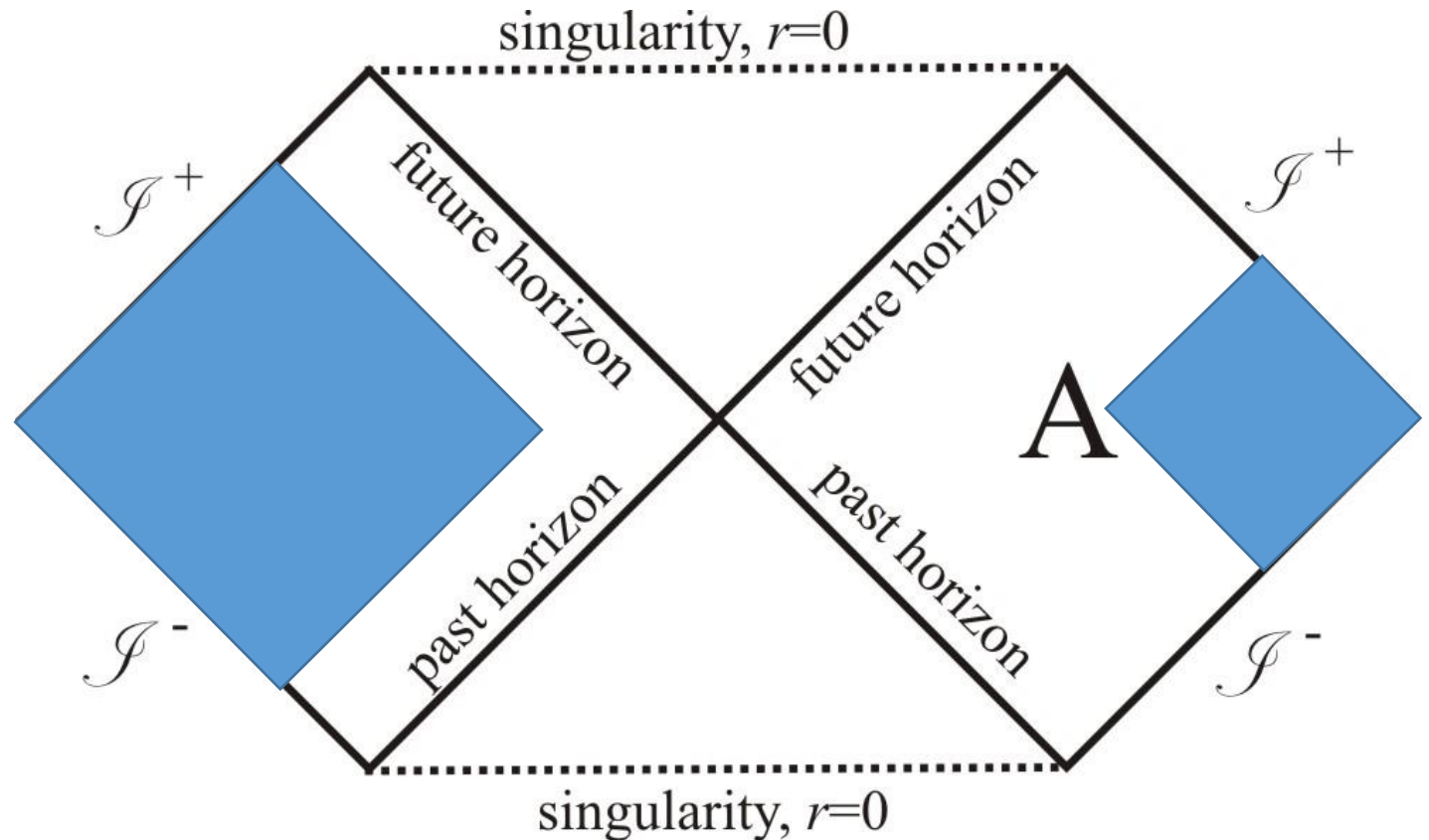
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No short string outside the SL(2)/U(1) BH.

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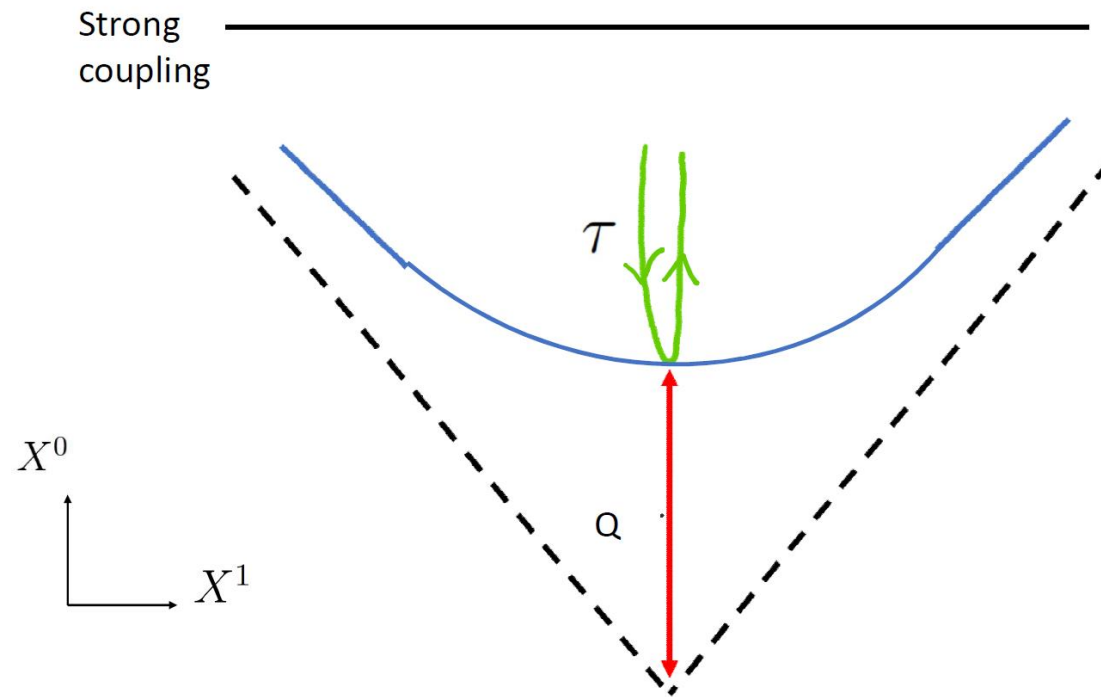
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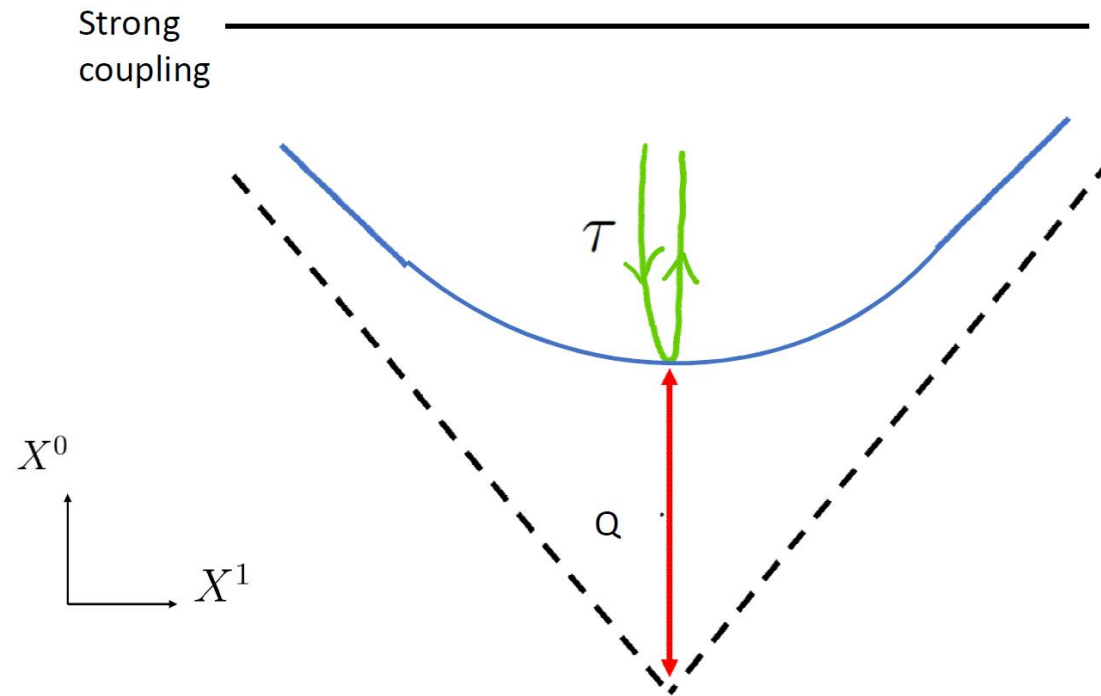


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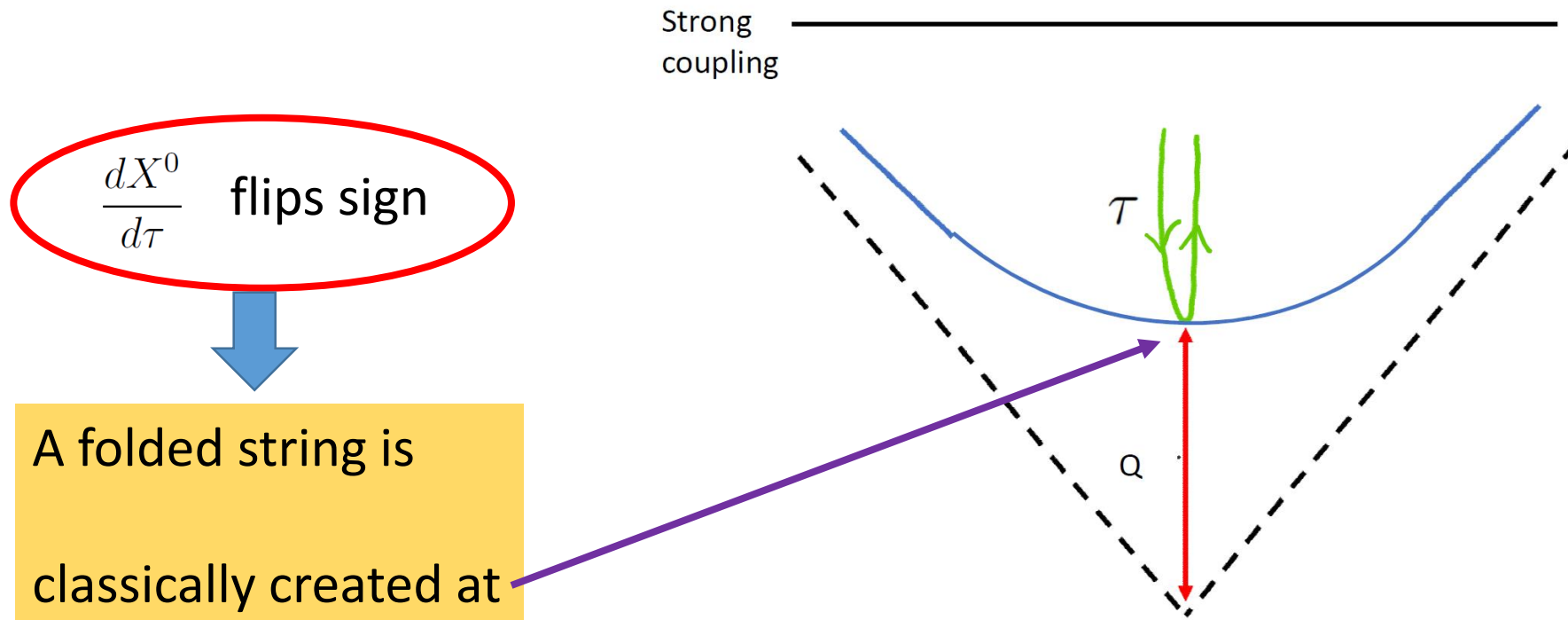
$\frac{dX^0}{d\tau}$ flips sign



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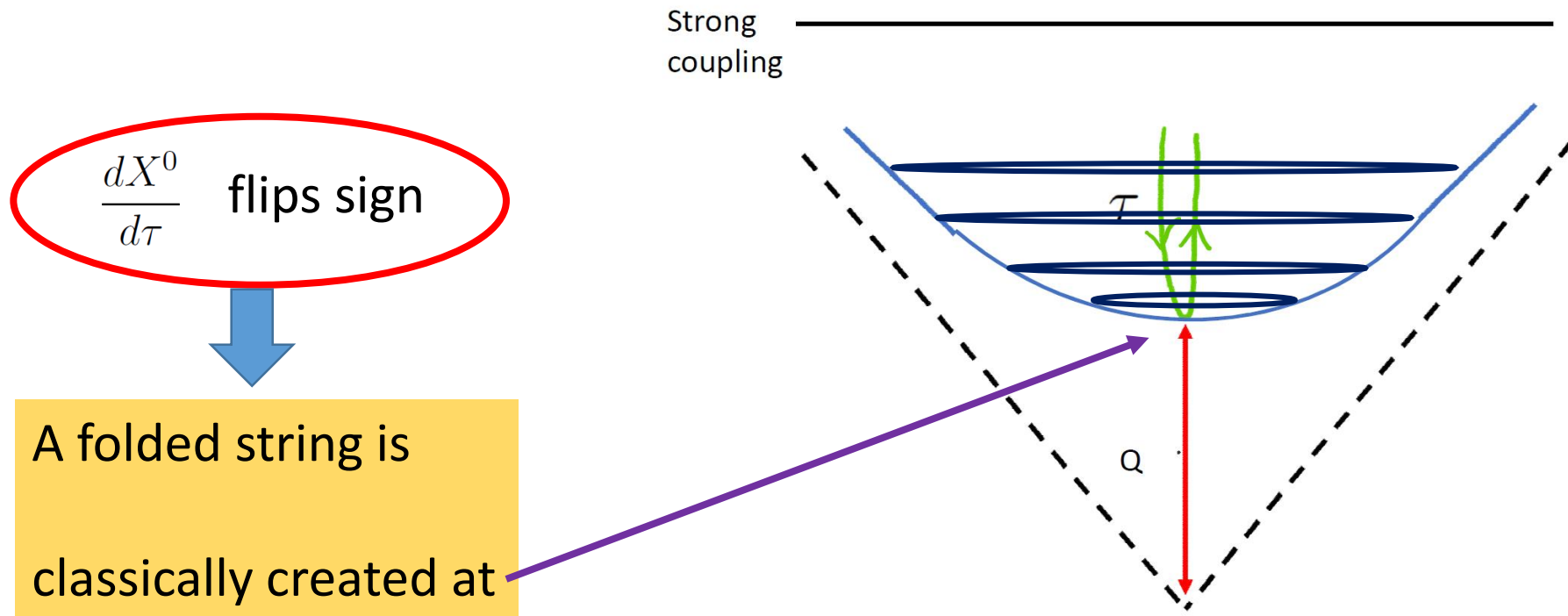
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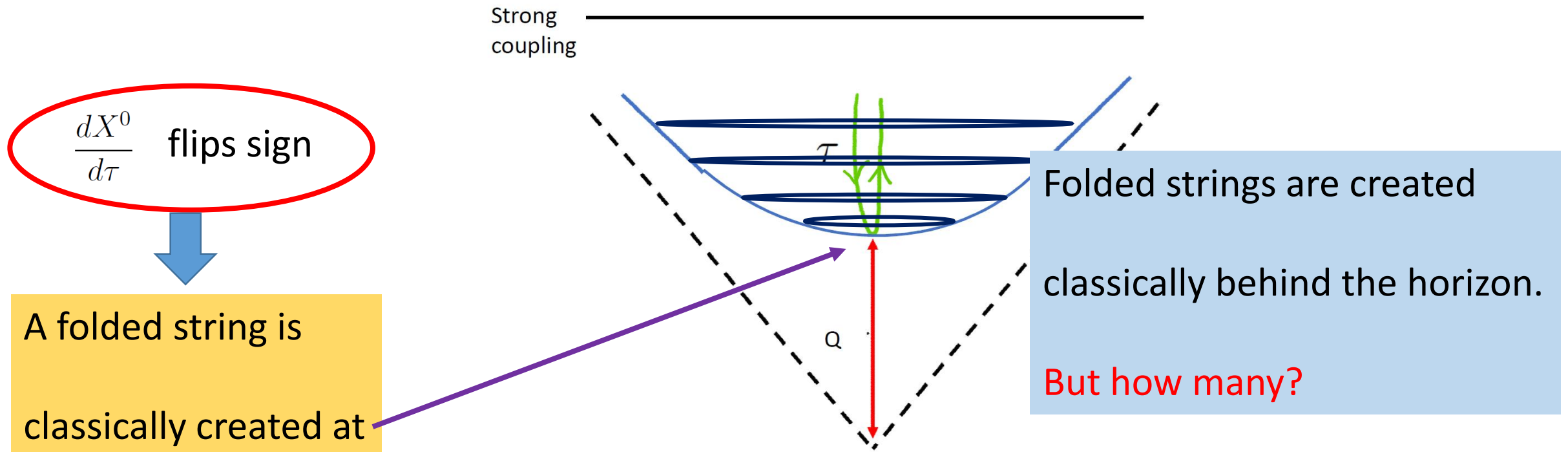
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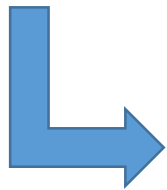
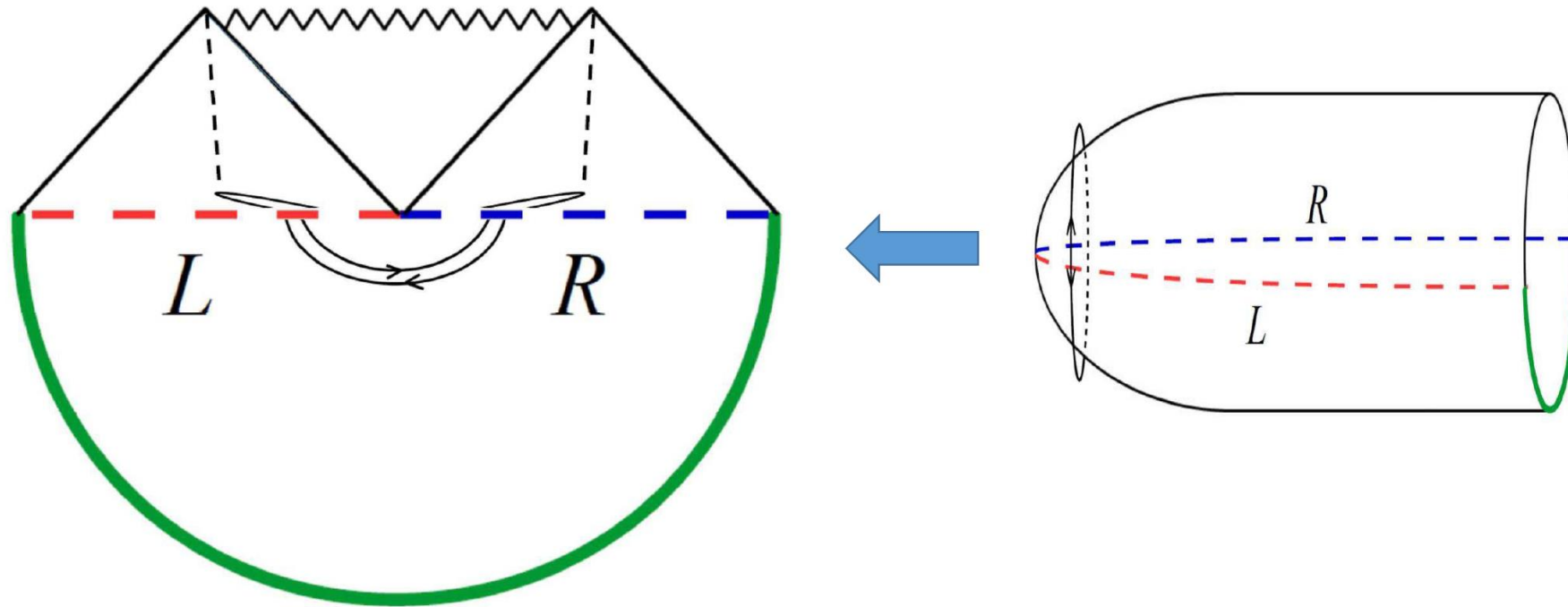
What happens beyond the horizon? NI 18

We have a time like linear dilaton $ds^2 = -(dX^0)^2 + (dX^1)^2$, $\Phi = QX^0$.

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$$F \sim W^+ * W^- \quad \text{Target space}$$



F is a folded string that fills the BH.

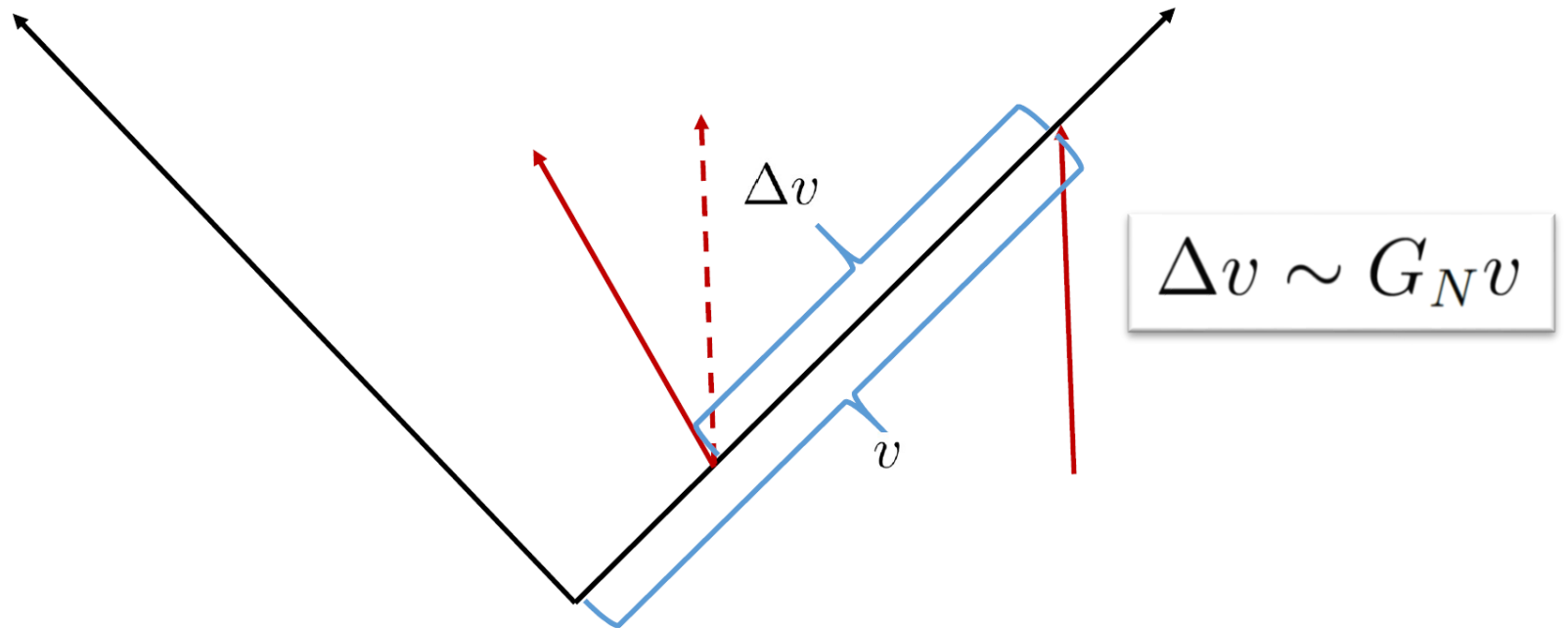
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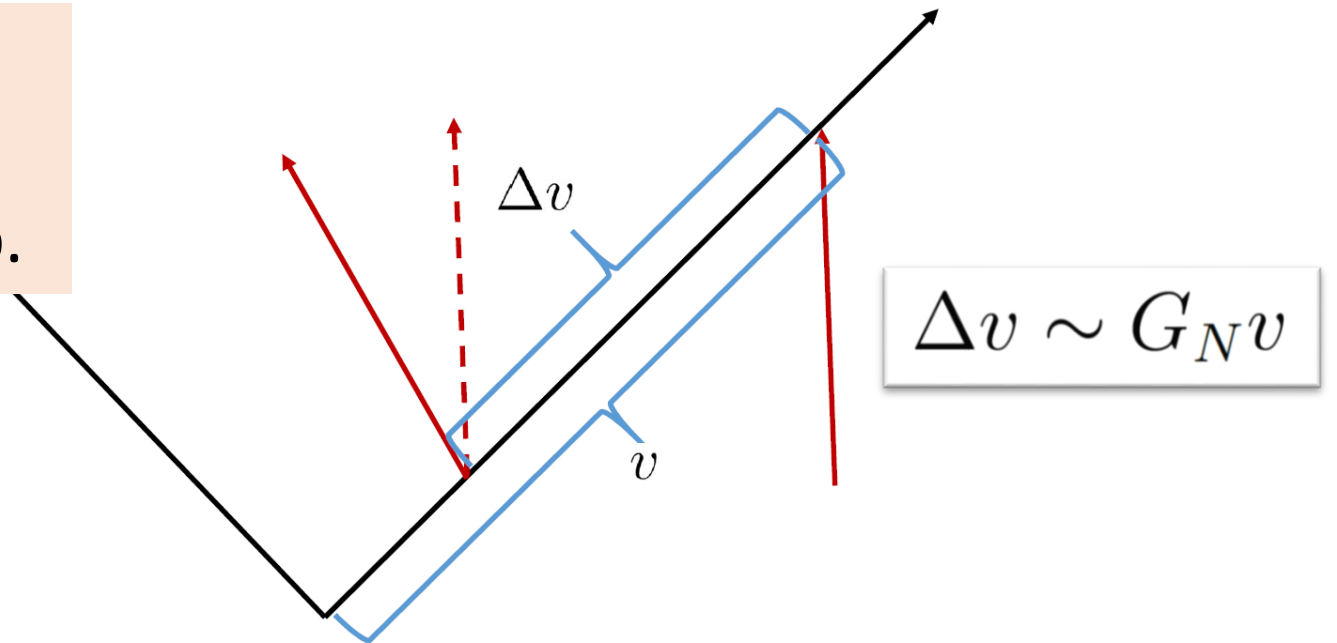
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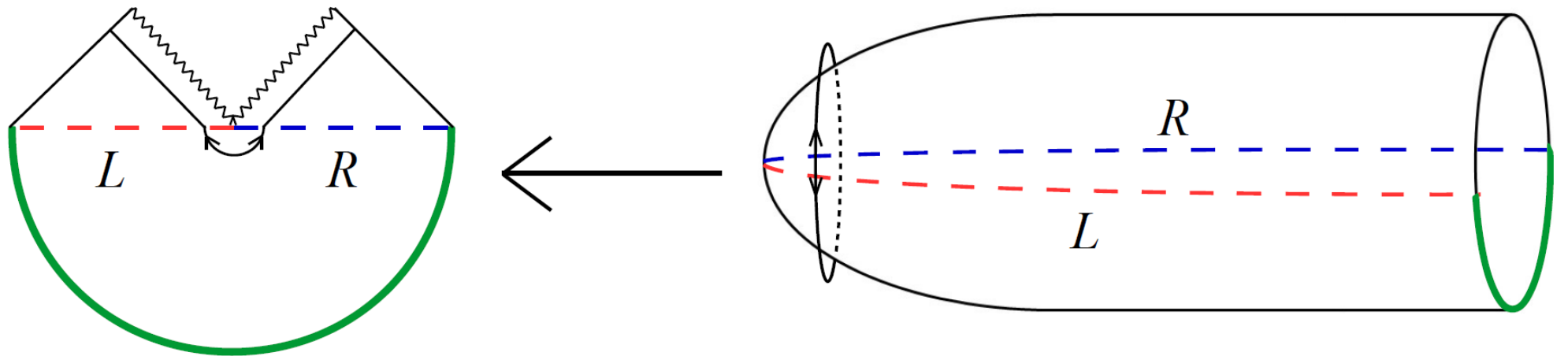
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Three ways to calculate the number of IFS behind the BH: (Giveon, NI, Peleg):

1. Their backreaction renders the dilaton constant.

2. Their backreaction prevents falling to the BH.

3. “Entropy” considerations.

Low energy

effective action

Exact CFT

All 3 give the exact same answer:

$$N_{IFS} = \frac{2\pi}{kg_s^2}$$

Conclusions:

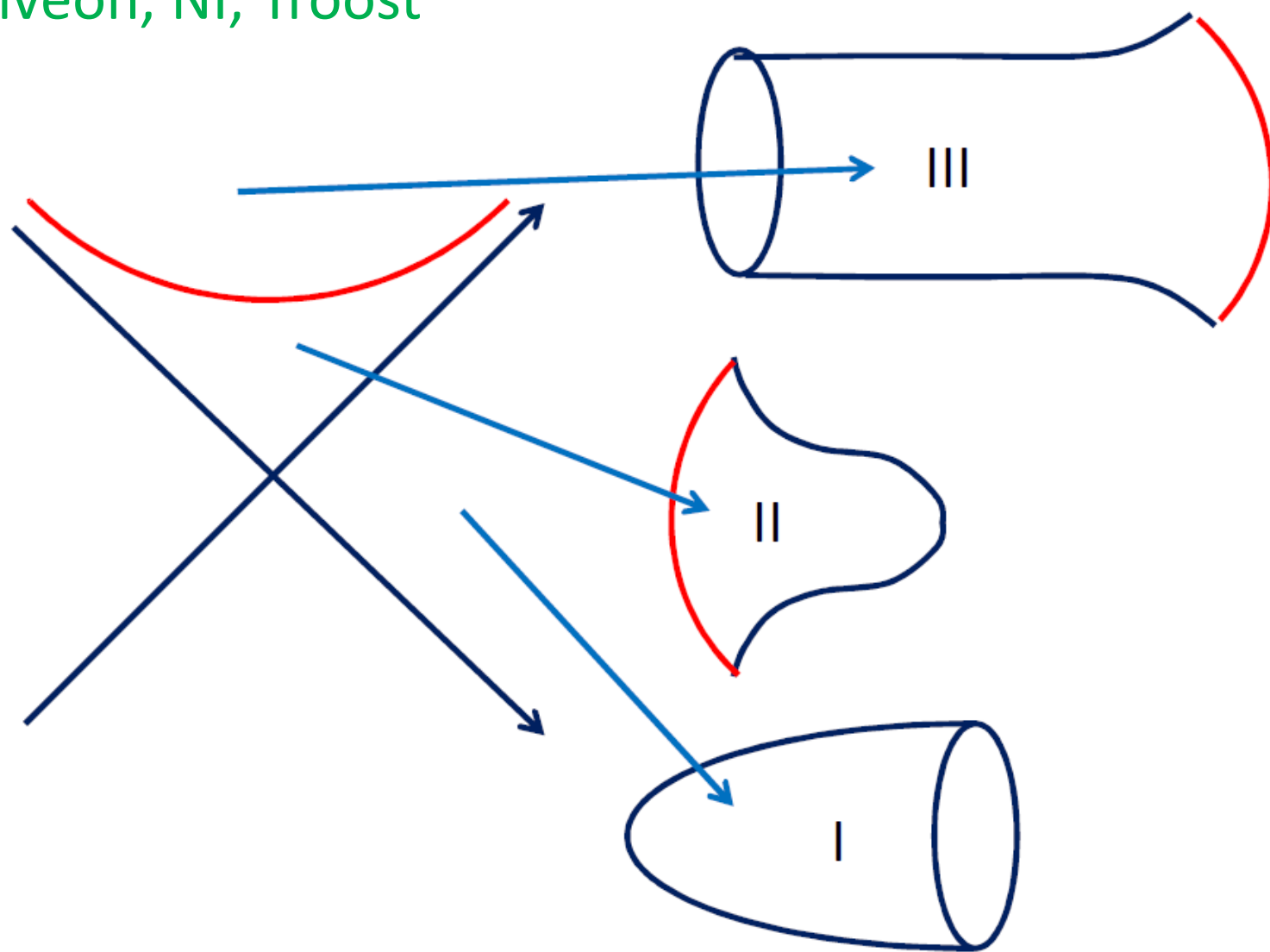
At least in the $SL(2)/U(1)$ case string theory includes excitations that alter drastically GR physics:

Winding modes at the tip of a large BH.

IFS at the horizon of a large BH.

Thank you

Giveon, NI, Troost

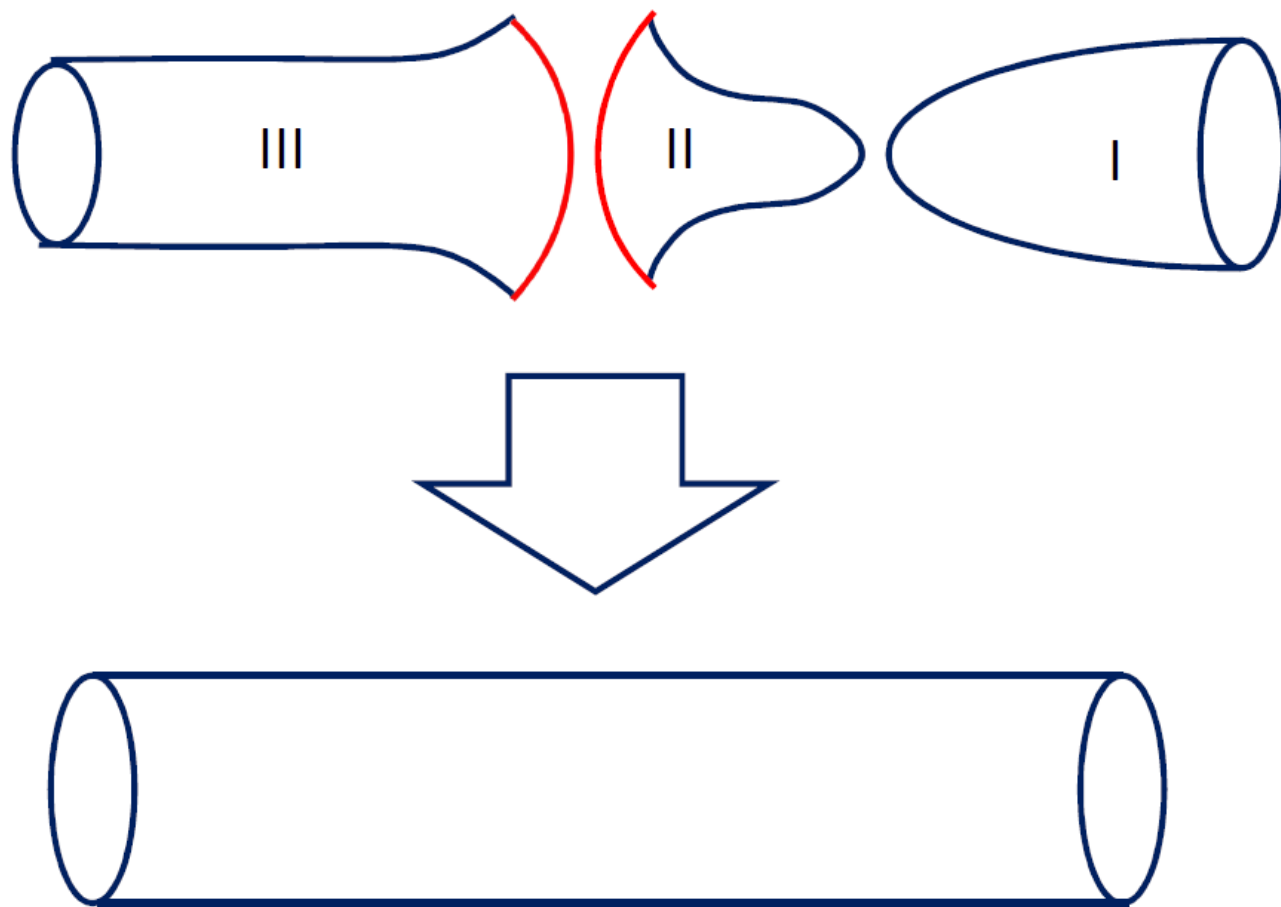


\mathbb{Z}_k orbifold
 $SL(2, \mathbb{R})_k / U(1)$

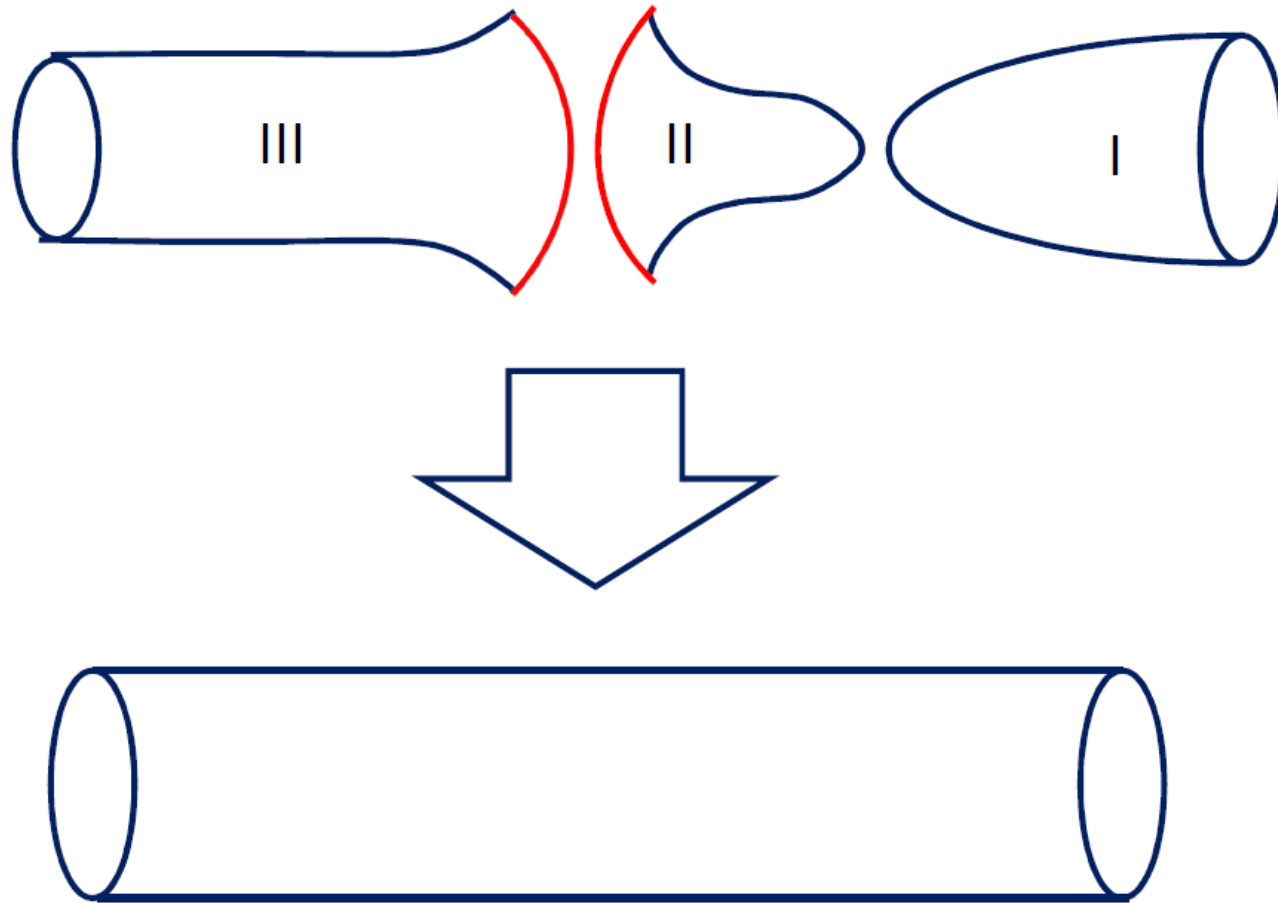
$SU(2)_-k / U(1)$

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$$\chi_I + \chi_{II} + \chi_{III} \equiv \chi_{cos}(k) + \chi_{MM}(-k) + \chi_{orb}(k) = 0$$

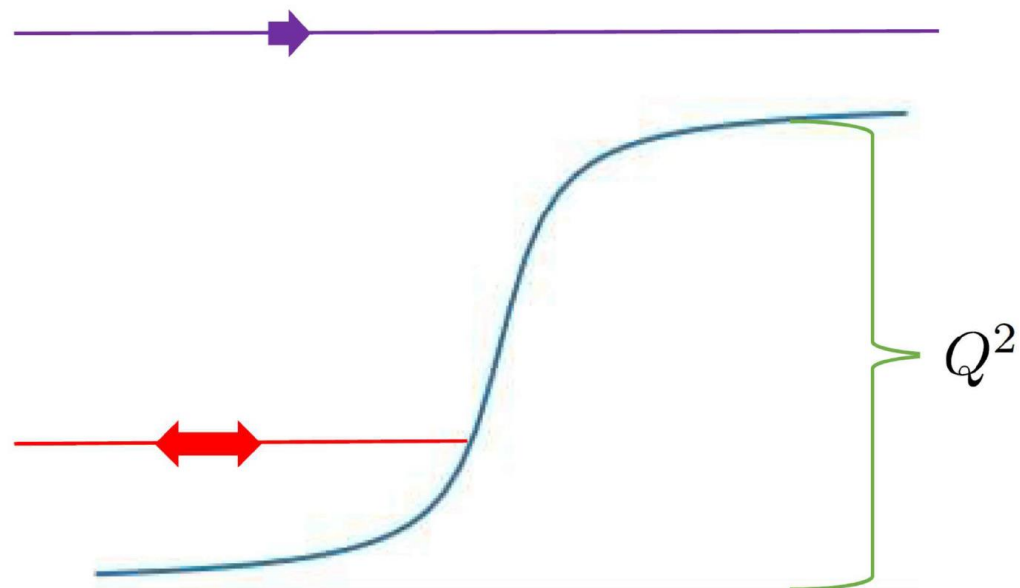


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The glue is the
winding mode

What about excitations of the BH?



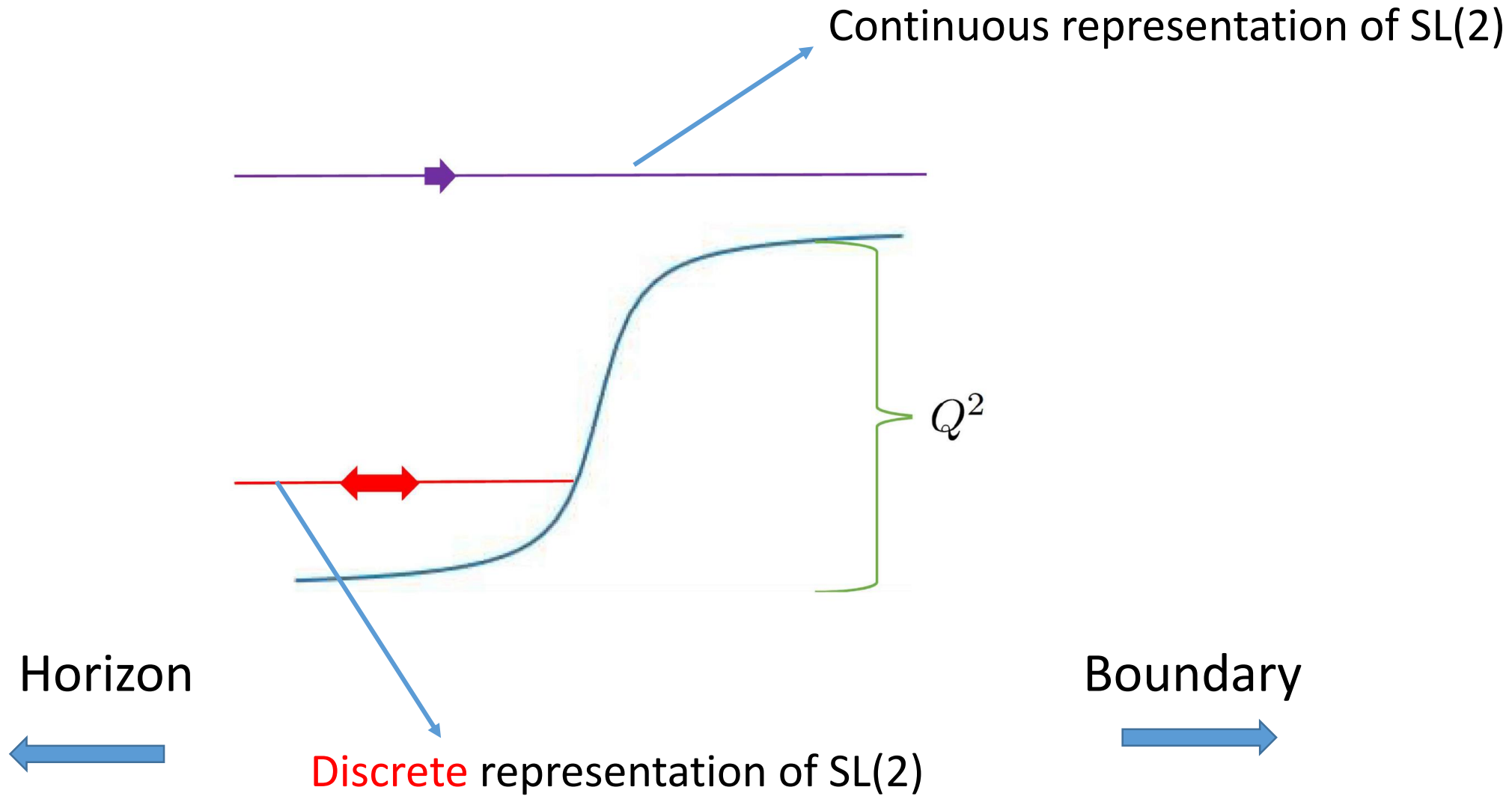
Horizon



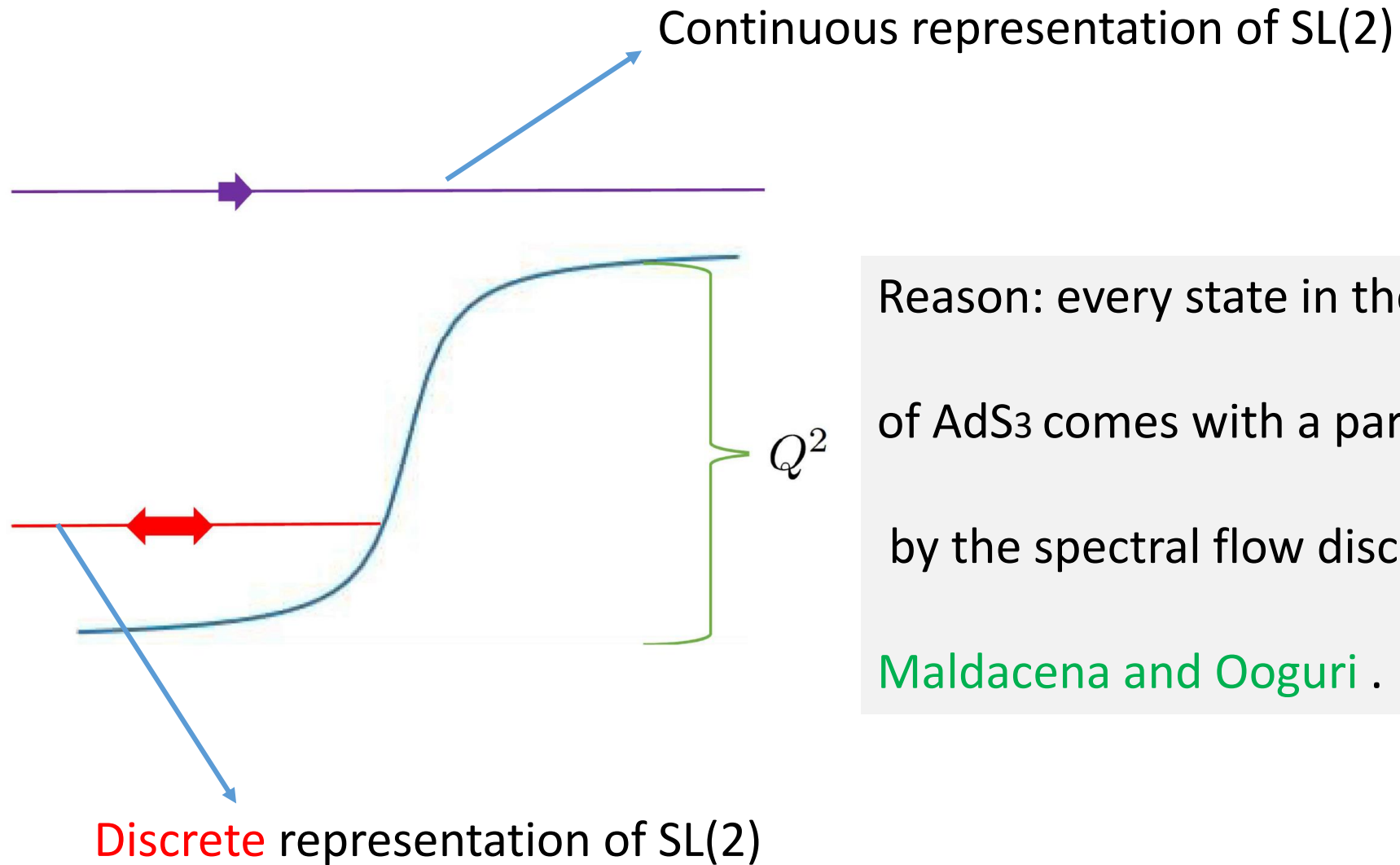
Boundary



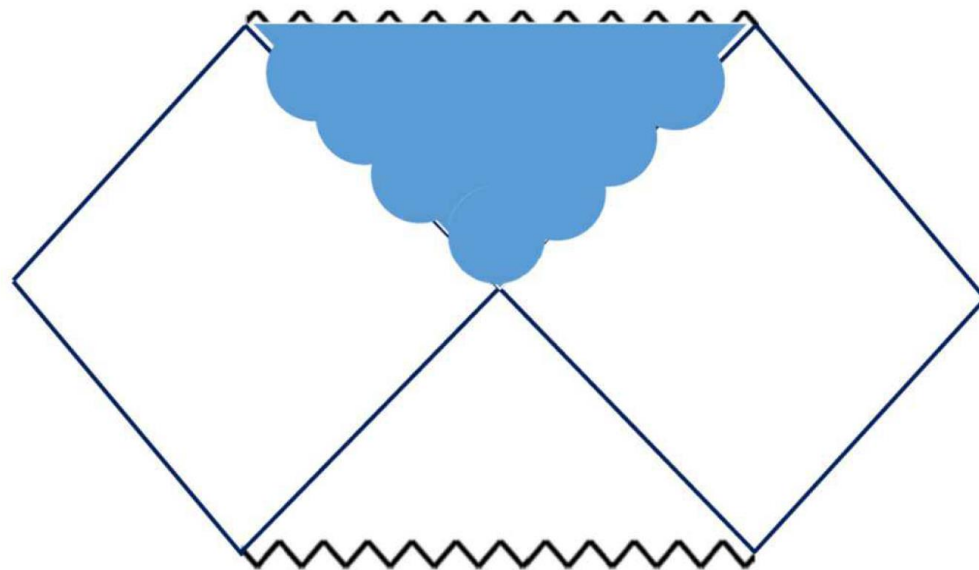
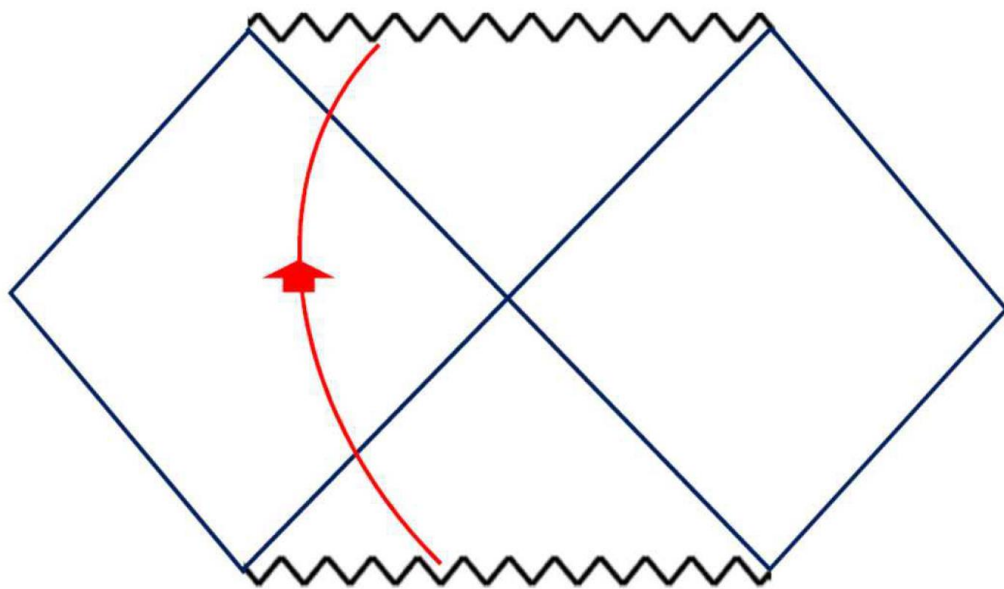
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Reason: every state in the discrete rep. of AdS₃ comes with a partner determined by the spectral flow discussed by Maldacena and Ooguri .



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Can we understand this from low energy perspective?

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