# Black Hole Collapse in Large-C CFT 

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## Introduction

## The black hole as movie star: Gargantua


'Gargantua', C. Nolan \& K. Thorne

## The black hole as news sensation: GW150914


'Ligo Black Hole Binary' R. Drever, R. Weiss, K. Thorne et mult. al.

$$
S=\frac{k_{B} c^{3} A}{4 G_{N} \hbar}
$$

## black holes are thermodynamic systems

their entropy is proportional to the area of the event horizon

information loss paradox: a BH formed from a pure state will evolve into a mixed state (of Hawking radiation)
holography:
a theory of quantum gravity should have information ~ area

## General Plan

AdS/CFT relates gravity (often in AdS) to unitary field theory (often CFT)

Lots of progress gravity $\rightarrow$ CFT (my favorite: AdS/CMT)

Less known about CFT $\rightarrow$ (quantum) gravity
$\rightarrow$ despite developments in CFT, CMT:

- time evolution and spread of entanglement
- thermalization of closed quantum systems (e.g. via eigenstates)
- non-perturbative methods (e.g. bootstrap)

Thermalization $\rightarrow$ BH formation (\& evaporation)

## Outline

1. Reminder about black holes
2. CFT implosions
3. Thermalization @ large c
4. Conclusions
"the trouble with black holes"

- outgoing Hawking radiation is thermal $\rho_{\text {Gibbs }}\left(T_{H}\right)$
- a horizon $\mathcal{H}$ cloaks the singularity



## black holes evaporate



## The Paradox

- gravity as an EFT implies pure to mixed evolution
- fundamentally incompatible with a unitary S-matrix

1. quantum gravity is non-unitary
2. gravity EFT makes no sense
3. (subtle) corrections to Hawking result


## Holography:

## quantum gravity $=\quad$ quantum field theory

hence AdS/CFT only allows for options $2 \& 3$.
the anti-information loss paradox: how does an obviously unitary theory lose information?

## The Plan

## (of a first-principles calculation in holographic CFT)

1. define an initial state in CFT which forms a black hole
$\rightarrow$ "quantum quench"
2. understand time evolution in strong-coupling regime
$\rightarrow$ non-equilibrium CFT (monodromy method / $\mathrm{CFT}_{2}$ )
3. analyze suitable observables (e.g. correlations \& EE)
$\rightarrow$ strongly-coupled CFT thermalization
4. diagnose signs of information loss \& recovery
$\rightarrow$ unitarity constraints on correlations

## Unitarity vs Thermalization

## (constraints on long-time correlations from unitarity)

Correlations in a closed quantum system, e.g.

$$
G(t)=\operatorname{tr} \rho \mathcal{O}(t) \mathcal{O}(0)
$$

Time average over a large time T cannot vanish by unitarity

$$
\lim _{T \rightarrow \infty} \overline{|G(t)|^{2}} \neq 0
$$

Need to assume spectrum is generic (no specific ordering principle)
$\rightarrow$ can appeal e.g. to ETH so estimate $G(t) \sim e^{-S}$ at late times

## Unitarity vs Thermalization

(constraints on long-time correlations from unitarity)

$$
\rho=e^{-\beta H}
$$



CFT implosions

## Looking for the Right Place

OD matrix models(IOP,...): connection to geometry?
2D black hole (CGHS): solvable but very different

3D story shares salient features of 4D (and higher)
in fact central to micro-state counting success (D1-D5)
the trouble: no local degrees of freedom (Achucarro \& Townsend):

$$
S_{3 \mathrm{D}}=S_{\mathrm{CS}}[A]-S_{\mathrm{CS}}[\bar{A}]
$$

other side of the coin: $\mathrm{CFT}_{2}$ puts powerful tools at our disposal

## 3D Gravity + Matter

$\rightarrow$ add matter: get local dof. BUT need new tools
focus on a universal sector, by defining a 1/c expansion:
$\rightarrow$ any microscopic theory in this class defines some 3D quantum gravity theory (sparse spectrum)

## 3D gravity + matter non-trivial, but solvable $\rightarrow$ ideal place to study BH puzzles!

From bulk point of view this is $G_{N}$ expansion
$\mathrm{CFT}_{2}$ gives a non-perturbative definition of quantum gravity.

## The Black Hole in the Tin Can


global AdSd+1

Throw in a shell of n dust particles
smooth limit: $n \rightarrow \infty$

BH collapse: Vaidya metric

Use light operators $\mathcal{Q}$ to probe geometry as function of $t$
remark: certain quantities such as entanglement entropy are sensitive to behind horizon physics (away from equilibrium)

## Translating to the CFT



## Interrogating the CFT

Start probing the physics via $2 n+p$ correlations

$$
G(1,2, \ldots p)=\langle\mathcal{V}| \mathcal{Q}_{1}, \ldots \mathcal{Q}_{p}|\mathcal{V}\rangle
$$

we want to approach smooth, semi-classical gravity

$$
\begin{gathered}
c \rightarrow \infty \\
n \rightarrow \infty \\
\sigma \rightarrow 0 \\
E \sim n h_{\psi} / \sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(c)
\end{gathered}
$$

infinite-point correlations in strongly-coupled CFT!

## Benefits of 2D CFT

in the semi-classical limit (large c), get sum of exponentials

$$
G(1,2, \ldots p)=\sum_{\text {blocks }} a_{k} e^{-\frac{c}{6} f_{k}^{(n)}(1,2, \ldots p)}
$$

correlator approximated by largest term, the identity block

## "it from id"

the dominant contribution comes from the identity Virasoro block, that is the unit operator id and all its descendants T, $\partial T, T^{2} T \partial T \ldots$, (multi-graviton exchange in bulk)
still need to calculate the semi-classical block:

# CONFORMAL SCALAR FIELD ON THE HYPERELLIPTIC CURVE AND CRITICAL ASHKIN-TELLER MULTIPOINT CORRELATION FUNCTIONS 

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A multipoint conformal block of Ramond states of the two-dimensional free scalar field is calculated. This function is related to the free energy of the scalar field on the hyperelliptic Riemann surface under a particular choice of boundary conditions. Being compactified on the

## The Monodromy Method

each contraction of operators in the plane defines a cycle

fix monodromies of $y^{\prime \prime}(z)+T y(z)=0 \xrightarrow{c_{k}} f_{k}^{(n)}(1,2, \ldots p)$

## Taking the smooth Limit

generally a hard problem, big simplification occurs for $n \longrightarrow \infty$

defines

stress tensor $\longmapsto$ distribution on $\Sigma_{(\infty)}$
continuum monodromy method

$$
f_{0}^{\infty}(1,2, \ldots, p)
$$

3D semi-classical gravity
$\mathcal{L}_{\text {geo }}(1,2, \ldots p)$

## Two-point Autocorrelation

let us now return to the black hole and compute

$$
G(t)=\operatorname{tr} \rho \mathcal{O}(t) \mathcal{O}(0)
$$

in the collapse state $|\mathcal{V}\rangle$

$$
G(1,2)=
$$

can be done analytically:

$G\left(t_{1}, t_{2}\right)=\left(\frac{1}{\pi T} \cos \left(\frac{t_{1}}{2}\right) \sinh \left(\pi T t_{2}\right)-2 \sin \left(\frac{t_{1}}{2}\right) \cosh \left(\pi T t_{2}\right)\right)^{-2 \Delta^{\mathcal{Q}}}$

## General two-point function

we are also interested in the general case

$$
G(t, x)=\operatorname{tr} \rho \mathcal{O}(t, x) \mathcal{O}(0)
$$

some illustrative results:

$\operatorname{Re} G(\pi / 2, \theta)$


$$
G(t, x) \sim e^{-2 \pi T \Delta^{\mathcal{Q}} x}[\text { on line }]
$$

## Physical Consequences

not (yet) known from gravity (but matches known limits)
$\Longrightarrow$ CFT prediction for 3D gravity

The correlation function decays without bound at large time

$$
G\left(t_{1}, t_{2}\right) \sim \exp \left(-\frac{2 \pi \Delta^{\mathcal{Q}} t}{\beta}\right)
$$

Manifestly in conflict with unitarity: CFT loses information!

Can also compute entanglement entropy of interval $A$

$$
S(A) \rightarrow S_{\mathrm{Gibbs}}(A ; T) \longrightarrow \rho(A)=\rho_{\mathrm{Gibbs}}(A ; T)
$$

## Restoring Unitarity

This is the anti-information paradox: what happened to unitarity?

$$
\left.|G(t)|=\left|\sum_{n, k} e^{i\left(E_{n}-E_{k}\right) t} \Psi_{n}^{*}(\mathcal{V})\langle n| \mathcal{Q}\right| k\right\rangle\langle k| \mathcal{Q}|\mathcal{V}\rangle \mid \neq 0
$$

$\rightarrow$ correlations cannot become arbitrarily small in $|\mathcal{V}\rangle$
Neglected contributions exponentially suppressed at $\mathrm{t}=0$ (must be present due to crossing symmetry, e.g.)

$$
\sum_{k \neq \mathrm{vac}} a_{k} e^{-\frac{c}{6} f_{k}^{\infty}(1,2, \ldots p)} \sim e^{-S}
$$

restore unitary at large time $\rightarrow$ non-perturbative effects in $1 / G_{N}$

## Conclusions

time-dependent 3D quantum gravity with matter in 1/c expansion 'it from id' $\rightarrow$ ideal arena to think about quantum BHs
translates to detailed questions about thermalization in stongly-coupled CFT. New approach using monodromy (conformal blocks...)
correlation functions seemingly violate unitarity (naïve). non-perturbative corrections in c restore unitarity
on gravity side these correspond to non-perturbative effects in $G_{N}$. geometric interpretation? bulk interpretation?


AdS/CMT: quantum gravity in the lab


AdS/CMT: quam gravity in the lab

AdS/CMT: condensed matter in the Universe!
thank you!

## entanglement entropy

Q-type operators $\rightarrow$ twist insertions: $G_{q}(t)=\langle\mathcal{V}| \sigma_{q}\left(t, \ell_{1}\right) \tilde{\sigma}_{q}\left(t, \ell_{2}\right)|\mathcal{V}\rangle$

$$
S(A)=\lim _{q \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1-q} G_{q}(t)
$$

crossing points $\mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{c} 1} \& \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{c} 2} \leftrightarrow$ refraction at bulk shell
it from id $\rightarrow$ require trivial monodromy on smile contour write $z_{1}=e^{i \theta_{1}}, z_{2}=e^{i\left(\theta_{1}+L\right)}$ \& continue to Lorentzian time $\theta_{1}=t$ maximize $S(A)$ over crossing points $\rightarrow$ parametric equation for $S(t)$

## entanglement entropy

Implicit formula for growth of entanglement entropy:

$$
\begin{aligned}
t & =\frac{\beta}{2 \pi} \cosh ^{-1}\left\{\cosh (2 \pi T q)+2 \pi T \tan \left(\frac{L}{2}-q\right) \sinh (2 \pi T q)\right\} \\
S_{E E} & =\frac{c}{3} \log \left\{\frac{\sin \left(\frac{L}{2}-q\right) \cosh (2 \pi T q)+\frac{1}{2 \pi T}\left[1+\frac{1}{2}\left\{1+4 \pi^{2} T^{2}\right\} \tan ^{2}\left(\frac{L}{2}-q\right)\right] \cos \left(\frac{L}{2}-q\right) \sinh (2 \pi T q)}{\epsilon_{U V} / 2}\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

matches exactly global $\mathrm{AdS}_{3}$ Vaidya:

- thermal at late time
- EE growth = change of channel
- sees beyond horizon


CFT calculation shows that purity of state is preserved: $S(A)=S\left(A^{c}\right)$

## alternative picture: IN-IN computation

2.) evolve in Lorentzian time until Q-operator insertion point(s)
1.) prepare initial state by Euclidean evolution for time $\sigma$


