

Black Holes as Quantum Bound States

Tehseen Rug

Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians Universität

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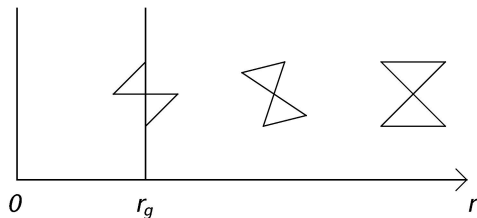
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Classical Black Holes

General Relativity:

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R = 8\pi G_N T_{\mu\nu} \quad (1)$$

- Schwarzschild black holes: spherically symmetric solutions with source radius $R = r_g = 2G_N M$
- event horizon: "nothing can escape from a black hole"



Semiclassical Black Holes

Basic Idea: Quantize matter field in classical background

- Consequence: Hawking radiation

$$T \sim 1/r_g, \Gamma \sim 1/r_g$$

- Remark:

Quantum Corrections believed to be exponentially suppressed

- Mysteries:

- negative heat capacity
- no hair theorems
- information paradox

No resolution within semiclassical approach

Graviton Bound States (Dvali, Gomez; 1112.3359)

- interpret GR as EFT of graviton on flat spacetime,
 $g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}$
- Black holes: Bound states of N soft gravitons ($\lambda \sim r_g$)
(analogy: Hadrons in Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD))

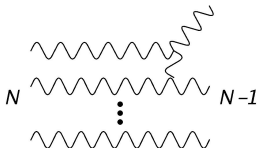
Scaling Relations

$$M = \sqrt{N} M_p, \quad r_g = \sqrt{N} L_p, \quad \alpha = 1/N \quad (2)$$

- e.g. for solar mass black hole: $N \sim 10^{71}$
- coupling weak, but large collective effect $\alpha N = 1$

Implications

- known results recovered as $N \rightarrow \infty$
e.g. Hawking radiation:



$$\Gamma \sim 1/r_g + \mathcal{O}(1/N) \quad (3)$$

- new $1/N$ corrections large enough to resolve all the black hole mysteries!
- Question: Quantitative theoretical framework?

Basic Idea (Hofmann, Rug; 1403.3224)

- construct observables connected to black hole state $|\mathcal{B}\rangle$
- represent $|\mathcal{B}\rangle$ in terms of graviton fields

$$\langle \mathcal{B} | J(x) | \Omega \rangle \neq 0, \quad J(x) = \Phi^N(x) \quad (4)$$

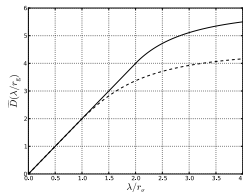
- construct observables $\langle \mathcal{B} | \mathcal{O} | \mathcal{B} \rangle$
- use Wick's theorem to evaluate these observables

Remark: Non-perturbative effects due to non-vanishing normal-ordered products of fields $\Rightarrow$ condensates

Observables at Parton Level

- light-cone constituent distribution:

$$\mathcal{D}(r) = \int d^3k e^{-ik \cdot r} \langle \mathcal{B} | n(\mathbf{k}) | \mathcal{B} \rangle \quad (5)$$



- energy density:

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mu\nu}(x) = \langle \mathcal{B} | T_{\mu\nu}(x) | \mathcal{B} \rangle \quad (6)$$

Remarks

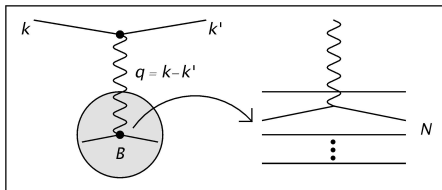
- evaluation using in $N, M \rightarrow \infty$, N/M fixed limit leads to

$$M^2 = \frac{\langle \Phi^{2(N-1)} \rangle}{\langle \Phi^{2(N-2)} \rangle} N^2 \quad (7)$$

- scaling: $M \sim N$ expected at parton level
- finite $N \Rightarrow 1/N$ corrections
- observables dominated by non-perturbative condensates
- higher-order corrections can be accounted for perturbatively
- construction possible for arbitrary spacetimes

Scattering (Gruending, Mueller, Hofmann, Rug; 1407.1051)

- $\langle \mathcal{B}'\Phi | \mathcal{B}\Phi \rangle$ in tree approximation

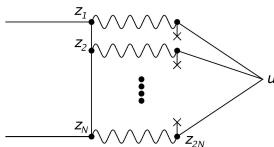


- $r_g^{-2} \ll q^2 \ll M_p^2$: EFT description valid, but resolution of bound state possible
-

$$k'^0 \frac{d\sigma}{d^3 k'} \sim \mathcal{D}(r) \quad (8)$$

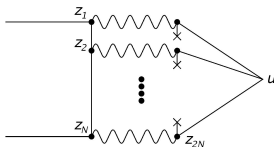
Black Hole Formation (Gruending, Mueller, Hofmann, Rug; to appear)

Transplanckian scattering ($E = \sqrt{s}$) with impact parameter smaller
than corresponding Schwarzschild radius
 $\Rightarrow$ Possibility of black hole formation



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Amplitude: $\langle \mathcal{B} | a^\dagger(k_1) a^\dagger(k_2) \rangle \sim f(N) e^{-N}$

Factorization of perturbative and non-perturbative contributions!

Summary

Summary:

- treat black holes as large N bound state of gravitons
- $1/N$ corrections as solution to black hole mysteries
- employ QCD inspired methods
- scaling $M \sim N$, embedding of observables in scattering experiments
- black hole production: $\mathcal{A} \sim e^{-N}$
- construction applicable to generic spacetimes

Outlook

Outlook:

- computation of $1/N$ corrections
- RG evolution
- black hole merger
- de Sitter spacetime and inflation
- AdS/CFT correspondence

Thank You for Your Attention