

Testing the membrane paradigm holography

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The membrane paradigm

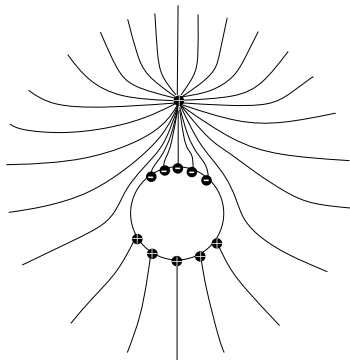
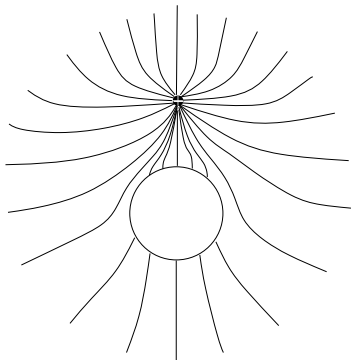
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Membrane paradigm:

[Hanni; Ruffini; Znajek; Damour; Thorne; MacDonald and Price 80's]

As a set of mental pictures to capture the physics of black holes from an external observer point of view

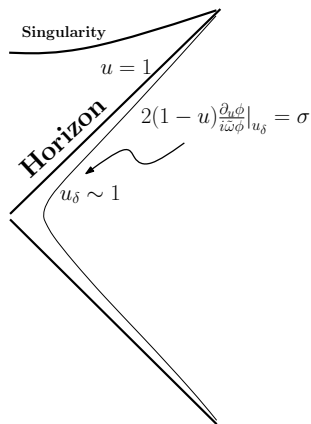


The membrane paradigm - Introduction

- The membrane is charged [Hanni and Ruffini 1973]
- The membrane carries an electric current [Znajek 1978; Damour 1978]
- The evolution of the membrane obeys Navier-Stokes equations with finite shear and bulk viscosity [Damour 1979, 1982]
- Move the membrane to a stretched horizon, a timelike hypersurface a small distance away from the horizon
[Thorne and MacDonald 1982; Thorne and Price 1986]

The membrane paradigm - Modern definition

The necessary ingredient of the membrane paradigm is the ingoing behavior of the fields near the horizon



The membrane paradigm:

[Iqbal and Liu, 2008]

Replace the interior of a black hole with an **ingoing-like boundary condition** on the horizon/stretched horizon

$$2(1-u) \frac{\partial_u \phi}{i \tilde{\omega} \phi} \Big|_{u_\delta} = \sigma; \quad \text{with } \sigma = \pm 1$$

Which is equivalent to require $C_{\text{out}} = 0$ in the near horizon expansion of the field, where $\tilde{\omega} = \omega/2\pi T$

$$\phi \sim C_{\text{out}}(1-u)^{\frac{i\tilde{\omega}}{2}} + C_{\text{in}}(1-u)^{-\frac{i\tilde{\omega}}{2}} + \dots$$

What are the **limits of validity** of such approximation scheme?
Is the membrane supposed to live on the horizon or stretched horizon?

1. We provide a general argument
2. Massive QNMs are not captured if the membrane lives on the stretched horizon
3. Hydrodynamic QNMs are reproduced*

Outline

The membrane paradigm

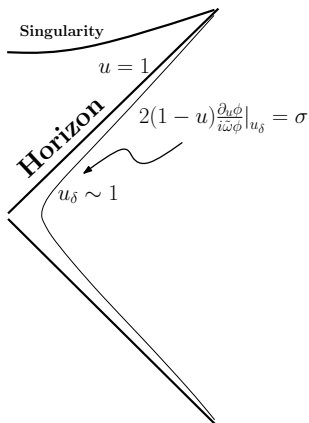
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Limits of validity - 1. The general argument

Check that the membrane paradigm boundary condition does not spoil the good ingoing behavior at the horizon:

ingoing wave \gg outgoing wave



For any nonextremal black hole the near horizon expansion of a scalar field:

$$\phi \sim C_{\text{out}} (1-u)^{\frac{i\tilde{\omega}}{2}} (1 + \alpha(1-u) + \dots) \\ + C_{\text{in}} (1-u)^{-\frac{i\tilde{\omega}}{2}} (1 + \beta(1-u) + \dots)$$

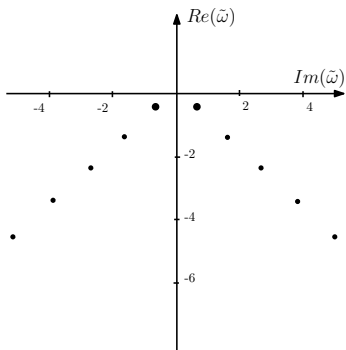
insert in the membrane boundary condition to get

$$\frac{C_{\text{out}}}{C_{\text{in}}} = (1-u_\delta)^{1-i\tilde{\omega}} \frac{i\beta}{\tilde{\omega}} + \dots$$

Limits of validity of the membrane paradigm:

The membrane on a stretched horizon is only valid for

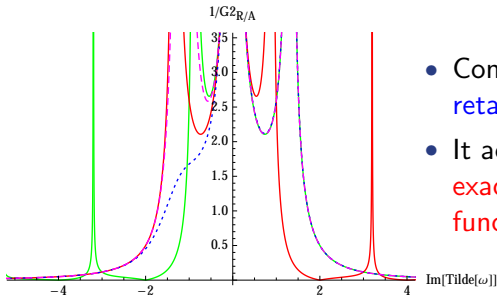
$$C_{\text{out}}/C_{\text{in}} \ll 1 \text{ when } u_{\delta} \rightarrow 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{Im}(\tilde{\omega}) > -1$$



- **Hydrodynamic QNMs** are generically **reproduced***
- **Massive QNMs** are **not reproduced** except possibly for the lowest lying ones

Limits of validity - 2. Ex: Massive QNMs of a scalar field in BTZ_3

Explicit example illustrating the validity of the argument:
 $m = 0$ scalar field in BTZ_3 background \Rightarrow use holography



- Compute the **approximated retarded Green's function**
- It actually approximates the **exact advanced Green's function** for $\mathcal{I}m(\tilde{\omega}) < -1!$

- No way to see the poles $\omega = -2in$, $k = 0$, with $n = 1, 2, \dots$ as from the **exact retarded Green's function!**

- $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM at finite T

$$ds^2 = -\frac{(\pi T L)^2}{u} (-f(u) dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2) + \frac{L^2}{4u^2 f(u)} du^2, \quad f = 1 - u^2$$

- linearized perturbations (Sound channel):

$$\delta h_{tt}, \delta h_{tx}, \delta h_{\vec{x}\vec{x}}, \delta h_{tu}, \delta h_{xu}, \delta h_{uu}$$

- Compute the approximated retarded Green's function for the linearized gauge invariant variable

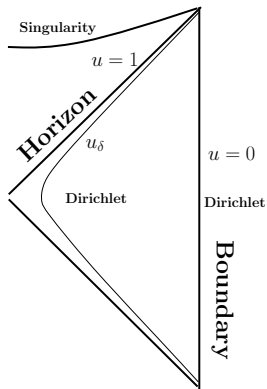
$$Z \sim k^2 \delta h_{tt} + \omega^2 \delta h_{xx} + \dots$$

imposing the membrane paradigm boundary condition

$$2(1-u) \frac{\partial_u Z}{i\tilde{\omega} Z} \Big|_{u_\delta} = \sigma$$

- The poles are located in

$$\tilde{\omega}_1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tilde{k} + \dots; \quad \tilde{\omega}_2 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \tilde{k} - \frac{i}{3} \sigma \tilde{k}^2 + \dots$$



- Obtain the same leading result from a double-Dirichlet problem in a hydro expansion! [See Jan de Boer's talk]
- Once a Dirichlet boundary condition is fixed on one boundary, the other boundary value must be shifted by Wilson line-like objects

$$\pi^t \sim \int_0^{u_\delta} \delta h_{tu} du; \quad \pi^x \sim \int_0^{u_\delta} \delta h_{xu} du$$

- Einstein constraint equations on $u_\delta \sim 1$

$$\left(\tilde{\omega}^2 - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{k}^2\right)\pi^x - \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\omega}\tilde{k}(1 - u_\delta^2)\pi^t = 0,$$
$$\sqrt{(1 - u_\delta^2)}\left(\tilde{\omega}^2 - \frac{2}{3}\tilde{k}^2\right)\pi^t + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\omega}\tilde{k}\sqrt{(1 - u_\delta^2)}\pi^x = 0,$$

- when $u_\delta \rightarrow 1$ only π^x survives

$$\left(\tilde{\omega}^2 - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{k}^2\right)\pi^x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \tilde{\omega} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\tilde{k}$$

- Natural interpretation of π^x as the Goldstone mode corresponding to Sound mode excitations!
- With vanishing Dirichlet boundary conditions π^t decouples on the event horizon. Does not correspond to a hydro mode!

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Take home messages

What are the **limits of validity** of the membrane paradigm? Is the membrane supposed to live on the horizon or stretched horizon?

- **1.** We provided a **general argument** showing that the membrane on the stretched horizon is incomplete
- **2.** For **massive QNMs** near horizon details matter and the membrane should be thought of as living on the horizon
- **3. Hydrodynamic QNMs** are correctly **reproduced** if one takes good care of the additional timelike Goldstone

Thank you!