WILSON LINES IN ADS_3/CFT_2

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Strings 2015



Hollywood's conception of black holes



Relativist's conception of a black hole

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If geometry is lacking, you might question the relation among:



This talk will report on recent progress related to ...



Based on work with:

- Martin Ammon & Nabil Iqbal 1306.4338 [hep-th]
- Eva Llabres 1410.2870 [hep-th]
- Jan de Boer, Eliot Hijano, Juan Jottar & Per Kraus 1412.7520 [hep-th]

In progress with:

- Fotios Dimitrakopoulos, Eva Llabres & Nabil Iqbal
- Max Banados, Alberto Faraggi & Juan Jottar

1. Gravity & Chern-Simons Theory

2. Wilson Lines

3. Black Holes Revisited

4. Outlook

1. Gravity & Chern-Simons

An old story revived

3d Gravity

In 2+1 dimensions, we have the **luxury** of casting general relativity in terms of: [Acucharro & Townsend; Witten]

Einstein-Hilbert: Metric, curvature

OR

Chern-Simons: Flat connections

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Higher Spin Theories

How to interpret Chern-Simons theory as a theory of gravity?

$$S_{CS}[\mathcal{A}] = \frac{k}{4\pi} \int_{\mathcal{M}} \operatorname{Tr}\left(\mathcal{A} \wedge d\mathcal{A} + \frac{2}{3}\mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{A}\right)$$

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1. Gauge Group: Organization of the massless modes

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2. Boundary Conditions: Setup the AdS/CFT dictionary

$$\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{AdS}} = O(1)$$

Observables

How do we quantify and classify solutions?

Observables

1. Asymptotic Symmetry Group and Ward Identities

$$SL(2,\mathbb{R}) \times SL(2,\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow \text{Vir} \times \text{Vir}$$

[Brown & Henneaux]

$$SL(N,\mathbb{R}) \times SL(N,\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}_N \times \mathcal{W}_N$$

[Campoleoni et al]

 $hs[\lambda] \times hs[\lambda] \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}_{\infty}[\lambda] \times \mathcal{W}_{\infty}[\lambda]$

[Henneaux & Rey; Gaberdiel & Hartman]

With central charge:

$$\boxed{c = \frac{3\ell}{2G_3} = 6k}$$

Observables

2. Non-perturbative Properties

$$_{\gamma_{E}} \qquad \qquad \operatorname{Hol}_{\gamma_{E}}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{P} \exp\left(\oint_{\gamma_{E}} \mathcal{A}\right)$$

a. Trivial holonomy along thermal cycle: Euclidean Black Hole

b. Trivial holonomy along spatial cycle: Conical Defect

[Kraus & Gutperle, AC et al, Compere et al, Bunster et al, ...]

3. Partition Functions, 1-loop Determinants, ... (ask me later)

Quick summary

We are working with a Chern-Simons formulation of higher spin theories.

It is clear how to identify & organize finite charge configurations (ASG).

It is clear how to construct Euclidean black holes and quantify its thermodynamics properties.

□ None of the above required, nor involved, a metric.



Building more observables

Entanglement Entropy





Entanglement Entropy





This prescription clearly fails in higher spin gravity. What is a geodesic in a theory without a metric?

Wilson line & massive probes

Think in terms of the connection. Think massive.

[Ammon, AC & Iqbal; de Boer & Jottar]

$$W_{\mathcal{R}}(C) = \operatorname{tr}_{\mathcal{R}}\left(\mathcal{P}\exp\oint_{C}\mathcal{A}\right) = \int \mathcal{D}U\exp\left[-S(U;\mathcal{A})_{C}\right]$$

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Wilson loop encodes the dynamics of a massive point particle. Natural replacement of geodesic equation.

Features

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1. For SL(2) connections, the Wilson line reproduces the geodesic length.

$$W_{\mathcal{R}}(x_i, x_f) \sim \exp\left(-\sqrt{2c_2}L(x_i, x_f)\right)$$

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2. For "black hole" connections, the Wilson loop gives thermal entropy.

$$S_{\text{thermal}} = -\log\left(W_{\mathcal{R}}(C)\right)$$

Closed spatial cycle
(non-trivial)



The proposal

$$W_{\mathcal{R}}(C_{ij}) = \langle i | \mathcal{P} \exp \int_{C_{ij}} \mathcal{A} | j \rangle$$

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a. Mass, no rotation, no spin charge

$$L_0|U\rangle = \bar{L}_0|U\rangle = h|U\rangle$$

$$2c_2 = 4h(h-1)$$

$$S_{\rm EE} = -\log\left(W_{\mathcal{R}_2}(C_{ij})\right)$$

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b. Mass, no rotation, spin-3 charge

$$W_0|U\rangle = \bar{W}_0|U\rangle = w|U\rangle$$
$$c_3 = \frac{3}{8}w\left(h^2 - \frac{1}{4}w^2\right)$$

$$S_3 = -\log\left(W_{\mathcal{R}_{2,3}}(C_{ij})\right)$$

[Hijano & Kraus]

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- 3. We also studied the corresponding computation in Toda theory.

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Excellent agreement!

Large central charge limit, we have the correspondence

 $\langle \mathcal{O}(\infty)\sigma(x)\tilde{\sigma}(1)\mathcal{O}(0)\rangle = e^{-S_{\rm CS,bulk}}$ Approximated by Approximated by

vacuum black

classical action

Large central charge limit, we have the correspondence



Reason: both governed by same monodromy problem (ODE)

Equivalent statements hold in 3d Gravity; the metric formulation just requires a bit more work.

[Hartman; Faulkner]

Still large central charge limit, scale dimension of operators:

$$\frac{\Delta_{\mathcal{O}}}{c} = O(1) \quad \text{Heavy (e.g. black hole)}$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(\infty)\sigma(x)\tilde{\sigma}(1)\mathcal{O}(0)\rangle = e^{-W_{\mathcal{R}}(C_{1,x})}$$

$$\frac{\Delta_{\sigma}}{c} = O(n-1) \quad \text{Light (e.g. twist fields)}$$

Vacuum conformal block is computed by a **bulk Wilson line** probing an asymptotically AdS₃ background with higher spin fields excited.

3. Black Holes Revisited

Penrose diagrams in higher spin theory

Until now we have only discussed physics at one boundary. And we have spectacular agreement with the CFT.



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What if one end goes loose?



Does Chern-Simons theory know that an eternal black hole has two boundaries?



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If yes, how does Chern-Simons know?

Using a Wilson Line, we should be able to reconstruct and define a notion of Penrose diagram.

Lorentzian HS Black Holes

A possible definition of Lorentzian black hole:

An eternal black is a thermo-field double state in the CFT.

Whereas an Euclidean black holes satisfies:



$$\operatorname{Hol}_{\gamma_E}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{P} \exp\left(\oint_{\gamma_E} \mathcal{A}\right)$$

An eternal black is a thermo-field double state in the CFT.

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Z}} \sum_{n} e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}(E_n + \mu Q_n)} |Un\rangle_L |n\rangle_R$$

This imposes more restrictions than Euclidean regularity conditions





Testing this proposal is difficult: non-trivial to have test particle. Important prior work made use of Vasiliev scalar field.

[Kraus & Perlmutter]

Problem as we pose it: given

$$\mathcal{A} = b^{-1}(\rho) \Big(a(x,t) + d \Big) b(\rho)$$

what is the appropriate causal diagram?



The Wilson line should behave according to our definition.

- 1. Signal of a bifurcation point.
- 2. Left-Left sided correlator should equal Right-Right sided.
- 3. Left-Right correlator should obey appropriate KMS conditions.

$$\mathcal{A} = b^{-1}(\rho) \Big(a(x,t) + d \Big) b(\rho)$$



Conclusions

1. Higher spin theories unveil new features and new challenges in quantum gravity.

2. We replaced and generalized the notion of distances.

Wilson Lines & Entanglement

3. Plethora of quantitative checks within AdS/CFT.

Chern-Simons versus Toda Theory

1. Global interpretation of Lorentzian solutions. The Wilson line is allowing us to decode the bulk.

2. Extremal Black Holes: appropriate definition, characteristic and BPS features.

THANK YOU!