

# Behind the geon horizon

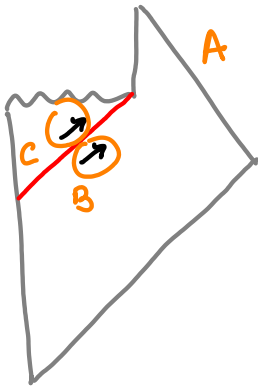
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· based on 1412.1084, w/ Simon Ross

## Motivation

- Black hole information paradox

Mathur '09, AMPS '12



- recovery of information  $\Rightarrow S_{AB} < S_A$

- smoothness of horizon  $\Rightarrow S_{BC} \approx 0$

- strong subadditivity  $S_A + S_C \leq S_{AB} + S_{BC}$

↓

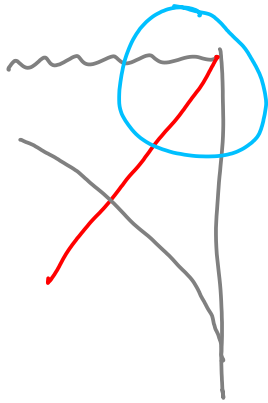
contradiction!

- possible way out:  $C \subset A \rightarrow$  black hole complementarity

$\rightarrow$  How is the black hole interior encoded outside?

## The black hole interior in AdS/CFT

- large black hole in AdS w/ a single exterior



- dual to pure state  $|\psi\rangle \subset$  CFT thermalises

- i.e. when probed by a small algebra of observables  $\mathcal{O}_i$

$$\langle \psi | \mathcal{O}_i \dots | \psi \rangle = \text{Tr}(\rho_{\text{th}} \mathcal{O}_i \dots) + \mathcal{O}(e^{-S})$$

- Papadodimas - Raju (PR)  $\rightarrow$  quantitative proposal for reconstructing the b.h. interior
- this talk  $\rightarrow$  concrete example and check of the PR construction ( $\mathbb{R}P^2$  geon black hole)

## Plan

- review : reconstruction of bulk from the boundary
  - the PR proposal
  - the  $\mathbb{RP}^2$  geon & properties
- construction of mirror operators
- modifications of the geon state
- future directions

*Reconstructing the black hole*

*interior*

## Reconstructing the bulk from the boundary in AdS/CFT

- CFT  $\rightarrow$  large  $N$ , few operators of low dimension
- correlation functions of single-trace operators **factorize**

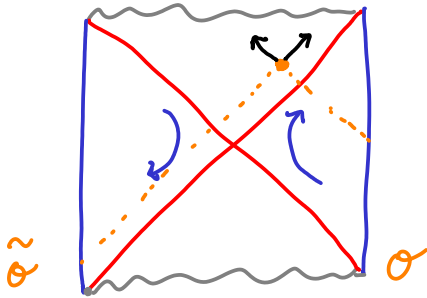
$$\langle \mathcal{O} \mathcal{O} \mathcal{O} \mathcal{O} \rangle = \langle \mathcal{O} \mathcal{O} \rangle \langle \mathcal{O} \mathcal{O} \rangle + \text{perm.} + \mathcal{O}(1/N)$$

- **generalized free field** operators  $\rightarrow$  free scalar in AdS  
 $(\square_{\text{AdS}} - m^2)\Phi = 0$

$$\Phi(z, x^{\mu}) = \int d^d x' \mathcal{K}(z, x; x') \mathcal{O}(x')$$

- **reproduces local EFT** in the bulk, pert. in  $1/N$ , around vacuum + few excitations
- **breaks down** if we compute very "long" correlators

# Reconstructing the black hole interior : eternal b.h



- entangled state in 2 copies of the CFT

$$|\Psi_{\text{tfd}}\rangle = \sum_i e^{-\frac{\beta E_i}{2}} |\epsilon_i\rangle |\tilde{\epsilon}_i\rangle$$

- $[O, \tilde{O}] = 0$        $\langle 00 \dots \rangle$  - thermal

$$\langle \Psi_{\text{tfd}} | O(t_1, x_1) \dots \tilde{O}(t_n, x_n) \dots | \Psi_{\text{tfd}} \rangle = \frac{1}{Z_p} \text{Tr} [e^{-\beta H} O(t_1, x_1) \dots O(t_n + \frac{i\beta}{2}, x_n) \dots]$$

$$\tilde{O} | \Psi_{\text{tfd}} \rangle = e^{-\frac{\beta H}{2}} O^\dagger e^{\frac{\beta H}{2}} | \Psi_{\text{tfd}} \rangle$$

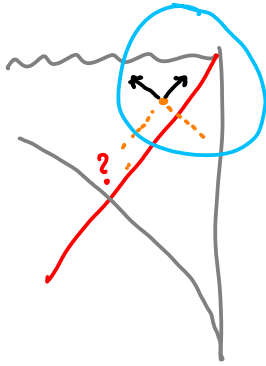
- bulk field in interior

$$\Phi(t, \vec{x}, r) = \int_{\omega > 0} d\omega d^{d-1} k [ \tilde{O}_{\omega k} \mathcal{K}_{\omega k}^{(1)}(t, \vec{x}, r) + \tilde{\tilde{O}}_{\omega k} \mathcal{K}_{\omega k}^{(2)}(t, \vec{x}, r) + \text{h.c.} ]$$

$\xleftarrow{\text{BTZ}} \xrightarrow{\text{BTZ}}$

- reproduces local EFT in the eternal black hole

# Reconstruction of the black hole interior - single-sided b.h



- $|\psi\rangle$  - pure state that thermalizes
- need right-moving modes!
- PR proposal:

same CFT!

$$\Phi(t, \vec{x}, \sigma) = \int_{\omega > 0} d\omega d^d k \left[ \sigma_{\omega k} \mathcal{K}_{\text{eternal}}^{(1)}(t, \vec{x}, r) + \tilde{\sigma}_{\omega k} \mathcal{K}_{\text{eternal}}^{(2)}(t, \vec{x}, r) + \text{h.c.} \right]$$

Conditions on  $\tilde{\sigma}$ :

- "correctly entangled"  $\tilde{\sigma}|\psi\rangle = e^{-\frac{\beta H}{2}} \sigma^\dagger e^{\frac{\beta H}{2}} |\psi\rangle$  ↙ state dependent.
- commute when acting on  $|\psi\rangle$  + excitations  $[\tilde{\sigma}, \sigma] \sigma \dots |\psi\rangle = 0$
- solution always exists if  $P(\sigma_i) |\psi\rangle \neq 0$



The  $\mathbb{RP}^2$  geon example

## BTZ warm-up

$AdS_3$ : embedding in  $\mathbb{R}^{2,2}$   $ds^2 = -dT_1^2 - dT_2^2 + dX_1^2 + dX_2^2$

• hyperboloid  $-T_1^2 - T_2^2 + X_1^2 + X_2^2 = -\ell^2$

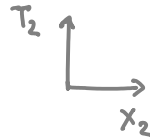
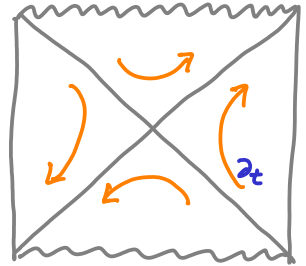
•  $\xi \equiv X_1 \partial_{T_1} + T_1 \partial_{X_1}$     ;     $\eta \equiv X_2 \partial_{T_2} + T_2 \partial_{X_2}$

BTZ: quotient by  $e^{2\pi r_+ \xi / \ell}$

$$ds^2 = -\frac{(r^2 - r_+^2)}{\ell^2} dt^2 + \frac{\ell^2}{r^2 - r_+^2} dr^2 + r^2 d\varphi^2$$

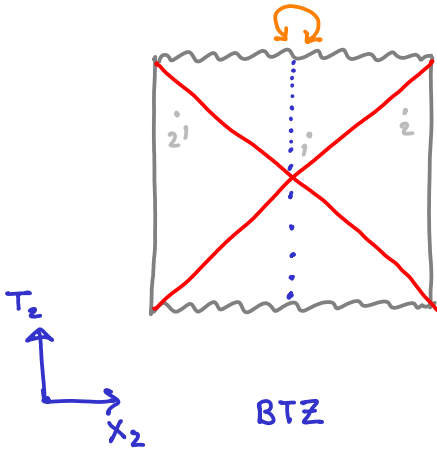
$$\xi = \ell/r_+ \partial_\varphi \quad ; \quad \eta = \ell^2/r_+ \partial_t$$

•  $r$ - $t$  plane  $\leftrightarrow$   $X_2, T_2$  plane



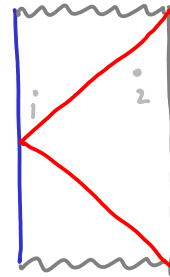
## Definition of the $\mathbb{RP}^2$ geon

Louko & Marolf '98



$$X_2 \rightarrow -X_2$$
$$\varphi \rightarrow \varphi + \pi$$

→



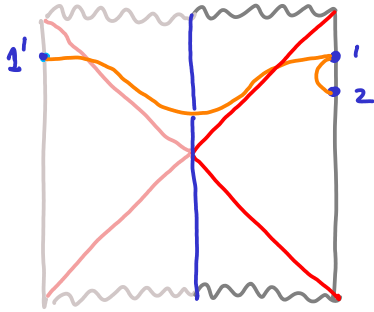
- correlators obtained via method of images

$$\langle \Phi(P_1) \Phi(P_2) \rangle_{\text{geon}} = \langle \Phi(P_1) \Phi(P_2) \rangle_{\text{BTZ}} + \langle \Phi(P_1) \Phi(P_2') \rangle_{\text{BTZ}}$$

- analyticity  $\rightarrow$  geodesic approximation

# Thermality

- $|4g\rangle \rightarrow$  pure state that thermalizes at late times



- late-time correlators

$$\langle O(t_1) O(t_2) \rangle_{\text{geon}} = \underbrace{\langle O(t_1) O(t_2) \rangle_{\text{BTZ}}}_{\text{thermal}} + \langle O(t'_1) O(t_2) \rangle_{\text{BTZ}}$$

$$\propto e^{-(t_1+t_2)\Delta/\beta}$$

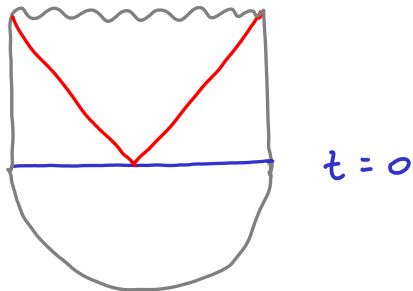
- for  $t > t_* = \frac{\beta}{2\pi} \ln S_{\text{BH}}$  scrambling time suppressed

- geon correlators are not thermal for  $t \approx 0$

# Path integral construction

Maldacena '01

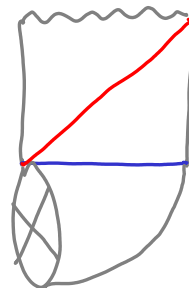
• eternal BTZ



Lorentzian

Euclidean

•  $\mathbb{RP}^2$  geon



$$Z_{\text{CFT}} \left[ \text{Cylinder} \right]_{\beta/2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} z \sim \beta/2 - z \\ \varphi \sim \varphi + \pi \end{cases} \rightarrow Z_{\text{CFT}} \left[ \text{Cylinder} \right]_{\beta/4}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\text{fd}} = \sum_E e^{-\frac{\beta E}{2}} |E\rangle_1 |E\rangle_2$$

$$|4_g\rangle = e^{-\frac{\beta H}{4}} |c\rangle$$

crosscap

## Properties of the geon state

- entanglement structure

$$|\psi_g\rangle = e^{-\beta H/4} |C\rangle ; (L_n - (-1)^n \bar{L}_{-n}) |C\rangle = 0$$

→ entangled state between left & right-movers (in single CFT)

- e.g. free boson CFT  $|C\rangle = \exp\left[-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \alpha_{-n} \bar{\alpha}_{-n}\right] |0\rangle$

- generally, crosscap expected to satisfy

$$\mathcal{A}^+(t, \varphi) |C\rangle = \mathcal{A}(-t, \varphi + \pi) |C\rangle$$

$$\mathcal{A} = e^{\frac{\beta H}{4}} \mathcal{O} e^{-\frac{\beta H}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\frac{\beta H}{2}} \mathcal{O}^+(t, \varphi) e^{\frac{\beta H}{2}} |\psi_g\rangle = \mathcal{O}(-t, \varphi + \pi) |\psi_g\rangle$$

• exact

• matches gravity

## Properties of the geon state

- for GFF operators, can solve

$$|\psi_g\rangle \sim \prod_{\omega, k} \exp[\alpha_{\omega, k} (-1)^k O_{\omega, k}^+ O_{\omega, -k}^+] \sim \prod_{\substack{\omega_0, t_0 \\ k_0, \varphi_0}} \exp[\alpha_{\omega_0, k_0} O_{\omega_0, t_0}^+ O_{\omega_0, -t_0}^+]$$

→ thermal density matrix at late times

- support at high energies

$$|C\rangle = \sum_i c_{i, m_i} |i, m_i\rangle_L |i, m_i\rangle_R \Rightarrow |\psi_g\rangle = \sum_i e^{-\frac{\beta E_i}{4}} c_{i, m_i} |i\rangle_L |i\rangle_R$$

- partition function → CFT on Klein bottle



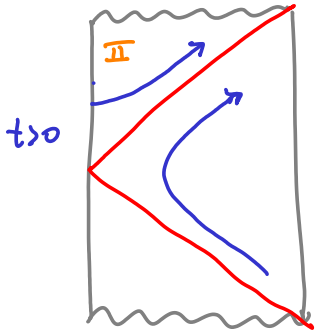
$$\tilde{d}_K = \langle \text{tr} c | e^{-\frac{\beta K}{2}} |C\rangle = \sum_i e^{-\frac{\beta E_i}{2}} d_C(E_i) \quad d_C = \sum_{m_i} |c_{i, m_i}|^2$$

- "modular invariance"  $\Rightarrow d_C(E) \sim e^{\pi \sqrt{CE/3}}$  Cardy growth
- matches geon black hole entropy @  $t=0$ , not  $t>0$

Constructing the mirror operators



# Mirror operators - method I (direct construction)



• region II wavefunctions  $\rightarrow$  symmetric  $\begin{cases} t \rightarrow -t \\ \varphi \rightarrow \varphi + \pi \end{cases}$

• 
$$\Phi_{\text{geon}}^{\text{II}}(t, r, \varphi) = \sum_m \int d\omega \left[ \mathcal{O}_{\omega, m} \left( e^{-i\omega t + im\varphi} + (-1)^m e^{i\omega t + im\varphi} \right) K_{\text{BTZ}}^{(1)} + \text{h.c.} \right]$$

• mirror operators

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\omega, m}^g = (-1)^m \mathcal{O}_{\omega, -m}$$

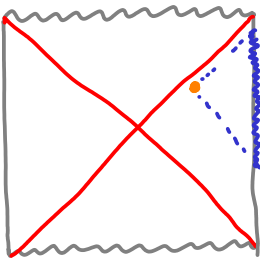
• Fourier transform

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_g(t, \varphi) = \mathcal{O}(-t, \varphi + \pi)$$

$\hookrightarrow$  agrees w/ field theory expectation

•  $[\mathcal{O}(-t), \mathcal{O}(t')] \approx 0$  only for  $t, t'$  large

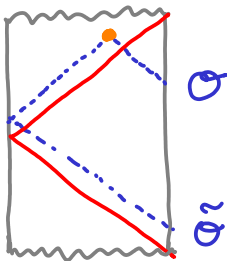
# Distinguishing $\Theta$ & $\tilde{\Theta}$



- for  $r \rightarrow r_+$   $\Phi_{\text{mult}}(t, r, \varphi) = \int dt' d\varphi' \underbrace{k(x, x')}_{\text{boundary support diverges}} \Theta(t', \varphi)$

- $K_{\omega m}(t, r, \varphi) \underset{r \rightarrow r_+}{\sim} \frac{1}{\omega} e^{\frac{\beta |m|}{4}} \cos(\omega r_* + \delta_{\omega m})$

- smear  $\Phi_{\omega_0, m_0}(t_0, r) = \int dt d\varphi \left[ \xi_{\omega_0 t_0}^*(t) \Phi^\dagger(t, r, \varphi) + \text{h.c.} \right]$



- $\xi_{\omega_0 t_0}$ :  $e^{-i\omega_0 t}$   $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$   $\epsilon \cdot e^{i\omega_0 t_0}$

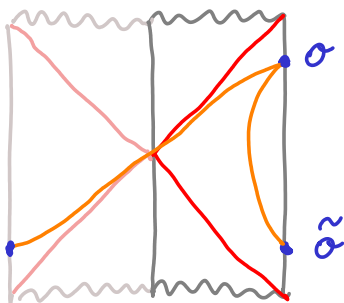
- for  $\omega_0 \gg e^{-\beta/4} M \rightarrow$  ray tracing

## Mirror operators - method II (PR)

- PR conditions: 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\mathcal{O}} |\psi_g\rangle = e^{-\frac{\beta H}{2}} \mathcal{O} e^{\frac{\beta H}{2}} |\psi_g\rangle \\ [\tilde{\mathcal{O}}, \mathcal{O}] |\psi_g\rangle = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

stays  
looks dm

- bulk geon state  $d_{\omega, m}^g |\psi_g\rangle \propto (a_{\omega, m} - e^{-\frac{\beta \omega}{2}} (-1)^m a_{\omega, -m}^\dagger) |\psi_g\rangle = 0$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  consistent w/  $\tilde{\mathcal{O}} = \mathcal{O}(-t, \varphi + \pi)$

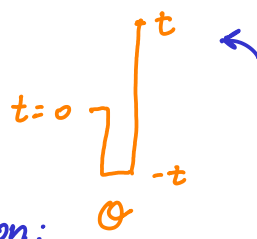


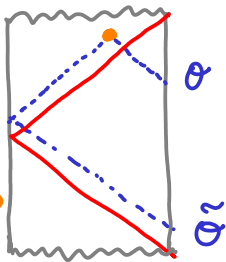
- $$\langle \mathcal{O} \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \rangle_{\text{geon}} = \langle \mathcal{O}(t) \mathcal{O}(-t) \rangle_{\text{BTZ}} + \langle \mathcal{O}(t) \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(t) \rangle_{\text{BTZ}}$$

$\propto e^{-t/\beta}$

$\uparrow$  time-indep,  $[\mathcal{O}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}]_{\text{BTZ}} = 0$
- $$\langle [\mathcal{O}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}] \rangle_{\text{geon}} \sim e^{-t/\beta} \leftarrow \text{correct}$$

# Comments

- $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}$  simple  $\rightarrow$  precursor sense  $t=0$   very complicated
- ray tracing v. special to geom:  $\mathcal{O}$ 
  - no transplanckian problem
  - reflects back to boundary
- another simple example:  $\mathcal{J}$ -quotient of BTZ ( $x_2 \rightarrow -x_2$ )

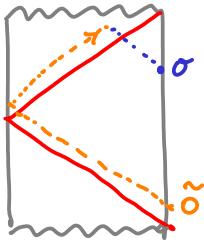


$$\mathcal{O}(-t, \varphi) |\psi_0\rangle = e^{-\frac{\beta H}{2}} \mathcal{O}^+(t, \varphi) e^{\frac{\beta H}{2}} |\psi_0\rangle$$

orbifold  
sing.  $\rightarrow$

## Modifications of the geon state

- PR prescription  $\rightarrow$  assumes smooth horizon  $\rightarrow$  can one predict when horizon not smooth?
- prescription only applies to equilibrium states



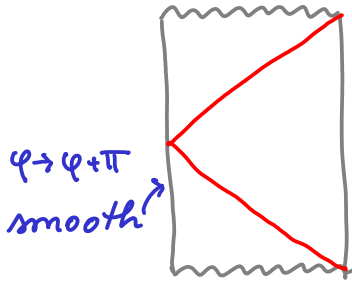
- $\mathcal{O} |\psi_g\rangle \rightarrow$  out of equilibrium
- $\tilde{\mathcal{O}} |\psi_g\rangle \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ . should horizon still be smooth?
- $U(\tilde{\mathcal{O}}) |\psi_g\rangle$ , e.g.  $e^{i\omega \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_w^\dagger \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_w} |\psi_g\rangle$

$d_{wm}^\circ | \tilde{u} \psi_g \rangle \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  horizon not smooth?

- $e^{i\alpha \mathcal{O}_w^\dagger \mathcal{O}_w} |\psi_g\rangle \rightarrow$  ambiguity of the PR proposal?

# A simple example

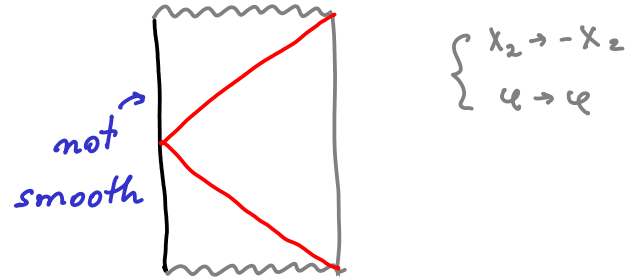
$\mathbb{R}P^2$  geon



$$|\psi_g\rangle = e^{-\frac{\beta H}{4}} |C\rangle$$

$$|\psi_g\rangle = U |\psi_B\rangle$$

J-quotient of BTZ



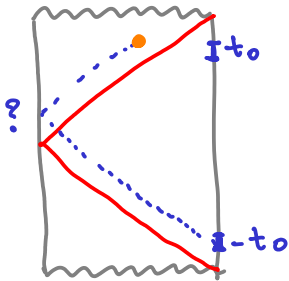
$$|\psi_B\rangle = e^{-\frac{\beta H}{4}} |B\rangle$$

, however: *horizon is smooth!*

• *only interior changes*

## Future directions

- $| \psi_g \rangle \sim \prod_{\omega_0, t_0} \exp [ \alpha_{\omega_0} \mathcal{O}_{\omega_0, t_0}^\dagger \mathcal{O}_{\omega_0, -t_0}^\dagger ] | 0 \rangle$  + unitary rot  $\alpha_{\omega_0} \rightarrow e^{i\epsilon} \alpha_{\omega_0}$



• what happens to the geometry?

- backreaction  $\tilde{\mathcal{O}} | \psi_g \rangle$
- more general geons, w/ non-trivial topology behind the horizon?

Thank you !