THE APPARENT HORIZON IN ADS/CFT

Netta Engelhardt

Princeton University

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Based N.E., A. Wall 1706.02038

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Really a question about quantum gravity... let's use holography

which was initially motivated by black hole thermodynamics anyways.

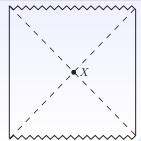
Entropy in AdS/CFT

Ryu, Takayanagi; Hubeny, Rangamani, Takayanagi:

Holographic Entanglement Entropy

$$S[\rho] \equiv -\text{tr}(\rho \ln \rho) = \frac{\text{Area}[X]}{4G\hbar},$$

where ρ is the state of a full boundary, X is a codimension-2, surface homologous to the boundary which is an extremum of the area functional; minimal area one if there's more than one.



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But entropy of black hole is growing.

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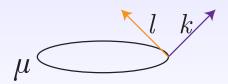
$$S^{(\text{outer})} = \max_{\rho'} \left[-\text{tr}\rho' \ln \rho' : \text{black hole exterior fixed} \right]$$

How to qualify the interior region?

Event horizon is natural notion (with an area law!), but thermodynamics defined this way have an uncomfortable acausality. Let's use the **apparent horizon**.

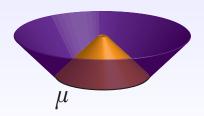
Qualifying the Black Hole Interior

On a time slice, it is the outermost surface with light rays that do not bend into its exterior. $_{\rm Hawking}$

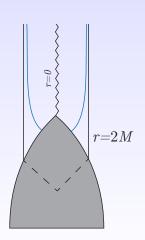


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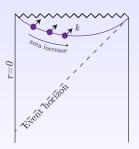
Apparent horizon in Black Hole Collapse





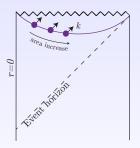
Apparent Horizon

A D-1-dim'l surface foliated by apparent horizons (under the right assumptions) does obey an area law. Hayward; Ashtekar, Krishnan



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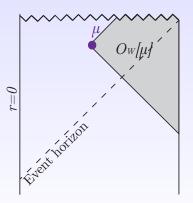
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In a static black hole, the event horizon is precisely such a D-1-dim'l surface.

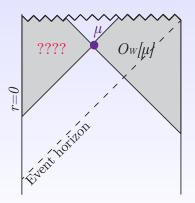
Coarse-Grained Entropy

What is the entropy associated to coarse graining over the region behind the apparent horizon μ ?



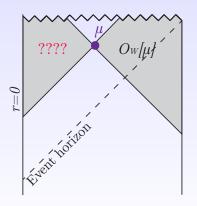
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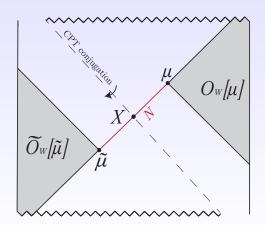
$$S^{(\text{outer})}[\mu] \equiv \max_{\rho'} \left[-\text{tr}\rho' \ln \rho' : O_W[\mu] \text{ fixed} \right]$$

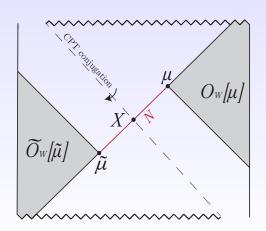
Area of the Apparent Horizon in AdS/CFT

Area = Coarse-Grained Entanglement Entropy

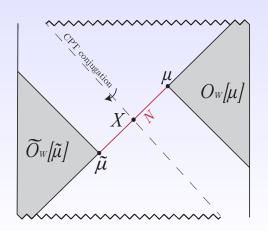
$$S^{\text{outer}}[\mu] \equiv \max_{\rho'} \left(-\text{tr}[\rho' \ln \rho'] : O_W[\mu] \text{fixed} \right)$$
$$= \max_{\rho'} \left(\frac{\text{Area}[X_{HRT}]}{4G\hbar} : O_W[\mu] \text{fixed} \right)$$
$$= \frac{\text{Area}[\mu]}{4G\hbar}$$

where μ is an apparent horizon, ρ' are field theory states dual to a classical bulk with $O_W[\mu]$ fixed, but any (consistent) interior geometry.



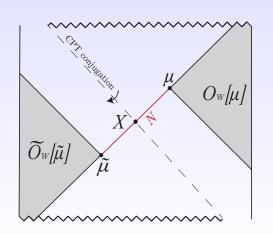


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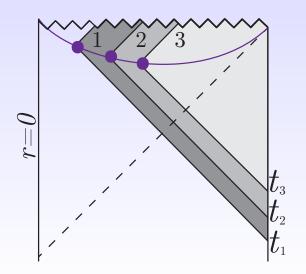


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$$\Rightarrow S[\rho'] = \frac{\text{Area}[\mu]}{4G\hbar}$$

Explanation of Area Law



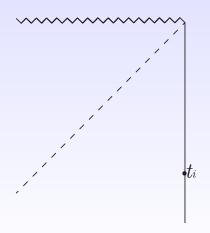
What is the boundary dual of $S^{(outer)}$?

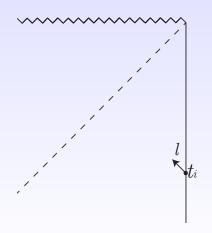
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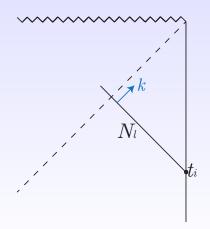
$$S^{(\text{dual})} = \max_{\rho'} (S[\rho'])$$
: field theory data dual to $O_W[\mu]$)

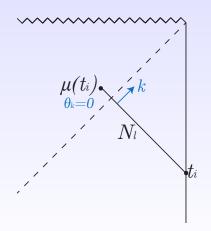
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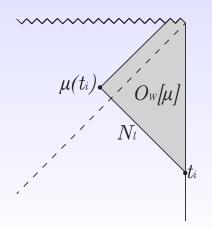
$$S^{(\text{dual})} = \max_{\rho'} (S[\rho'] : \text{field theory data dual to } O_W[\mu])$$











When black hole is near equilibrium: (apparent horizon is perturbatively close to the event horizon)

Assume: If O and J are "simple" (correspond to locally propagating bulk perturbations), then (in the strictly classical Einstein gravity limit):

$$S^{(\text{dual})}(t_i) = \max_{\rho'}(S[\rho'] : \text{fixing } \langle O \rangle_J \text{ after } t_i)$$

• Area of apparent horizon is entropy associated to ignorance of region behind it.

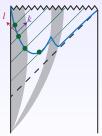
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- Can construct explicitly the "coarse-grained" spacetime dual to state maximizing $S[\rho]$ subject to fixed exterior of apparent horizon.
- First holographic explanation of area law in the bulk.
- Possible boundary dual via fixing one point functions (with sources), but unclear how general that is.

Future Directions and Applications

- Boundary-anchored surfaces? Subtleties with divergence structure Marolf, White to appear
- Interpretation of non-minimal area extremal surfaces (not entwinement Balasubramanian, Chowdhury, Czech, de Boer; Lin;
 Balasubramanian, Bernamonti, Craps, De Jonckheere, Galli...)
- Interpretation of area law for arbitrary signature "apparent horizons" NE, Bousso



• 1/N corrections

