

# Black holes and scale dependence

B. Koch  
PUC-Chile

Würzburg,  
Gauge/Gravity Duality 2018



acknowledge:  
VRI & Fondecyt



# Collaboration

- P. Bargueño
- A. Bonanno
- C. Contreras
- E. Contreras
- A. Hernández
- G. Panotopoulos
- A. Platania
- F. Saueressig
- P. Rioseco

- **Á. Rincon**
- **I.A. Reyes**





# Content

- A parable
- Scale dependence
- Black holes, examples
- Conclusion



# A parable



# A parable





# A parable





# A parable



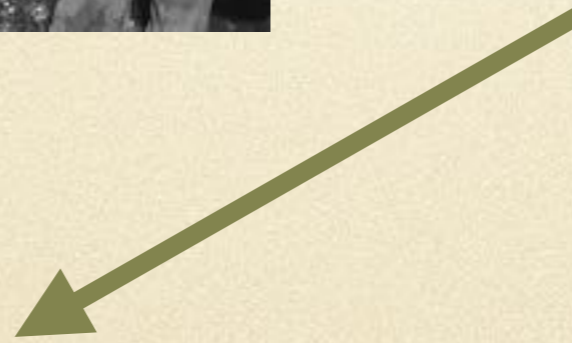


# A parable





# A parable



?





# A parable





# A parable



# A parable

Scale dep.





# A parable

Scale dep.



BH  
solution



# A parable

Scale dep.



BH  
solution



AdS/  
CFT  
meaning



# A parable

Scale dep.



BH  
solution

Nothing  
else



AdS/  
CFT  
meaning

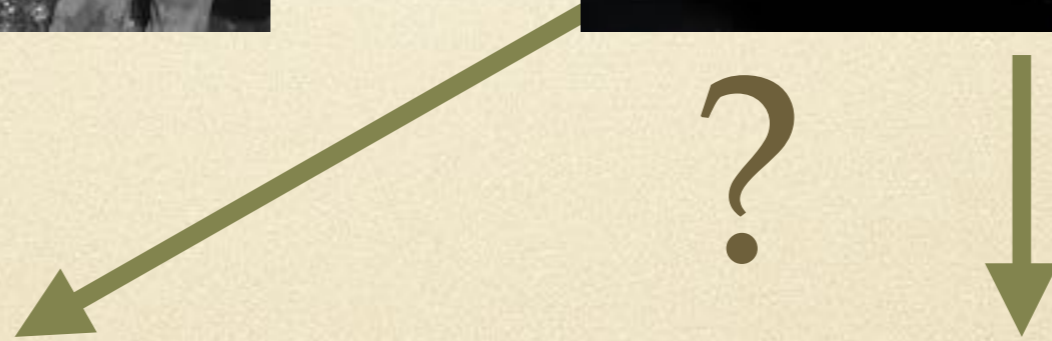


# A parable

Scale dep.



BH  
solution



Nothing  
else



AdS/  
CFT  
meaning

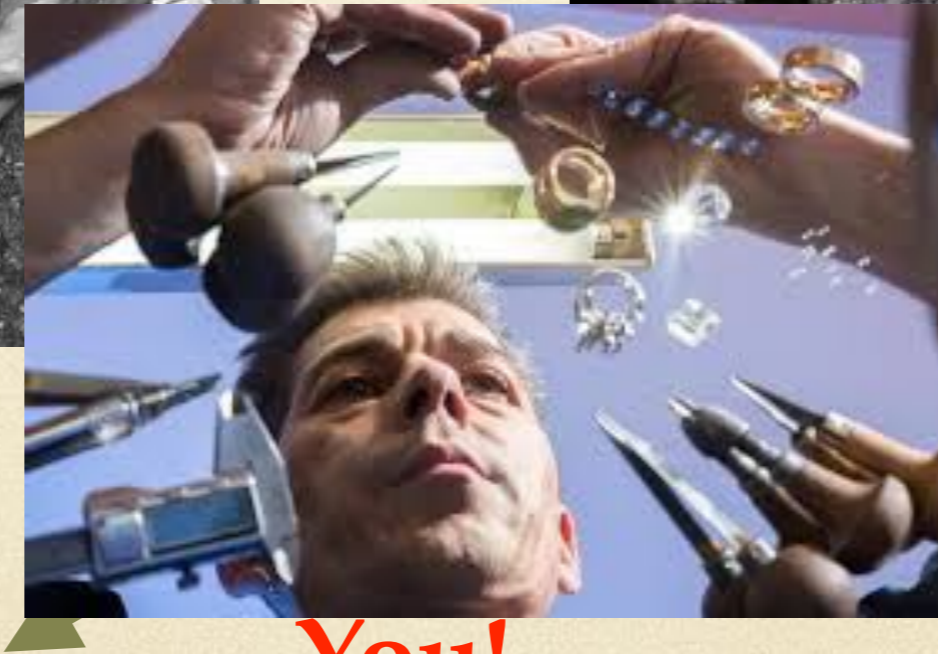


# A parable

Scale dep.



BH  
solution



**You!**



Nothing  
else



AdS/  
CFT  
meaning



# A parable

This is the main  
motivation  
for this talk  
here





# Scale dependence





# Scale dependence

In virtually every QFT



# Scale dependence

In virtually every QFT

$S$

Classical action



# Scale dependence

In virtually every QFT

$S$   $\Rightarrow$

Classical action



# Scale dependence

In virtually every QFT

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \Rightarrow & \Gamma_k \\ \text{Classical action} & & \text{Effective action} \end{array}$$



# Scale dependence

In virtually every QFT

$$S \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Gamma_k$$

Classical action                      Effective action

Observable prediction?



# Scale dependence

In virtually every QFT



Observable prediction?



# Scale dependence

In virtually every QFT



Observable prediction?

Scale setting!



# Scale dependence

In virtually every QFT



Observable prediction?

Scale setting!

$$k = k(x)$$



# Scale dependence

In virtually every QFT



Observable prediction?

Scale setting!

$$k = k(x)$$

Want  
variational  
meaningful!



# Scale dependence

In Gravity (truncated)

$$\Gamma[g_{\mu\nu}, k] = \int d^3x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{1}{G_k} (R - 2\Lambda_k) + \mathcal{L}_M \right]$$



# Scale dependence

In Gravity (truncated)

$$\Gamma[g_{\mu\nu}, k] = \int d^3x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{1}{G_k} (R - 2\Lambda_k) + \mathcal{L}_M \right]$$

Selfconsistent backgrounds must solve



# Scale dependence

In Gravity (truncated)

$$\Gamma[g_{\mu\nu}, k] = \int d^3x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{1}{G_k} (R - 2\Lambda_k) + \mathcal{L}_M \right]$$

Selfconsistent backgrounds must solve

$$G_{\mu\nu} + g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda_k = \kappa_k T_{\mu\nu}^M - \Delta t_{\mu\nu} \quad \text{where}$$

$$\Delta t_{\mu\nu} = G_k \left( g_{\mu\nu} \square - \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \right) G_k^{-1}$$



# Scale dependence

In Gravity (truncated)

$$\Gamma[g_{\mu\nu}, k] = \int d^3x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{1}{G_k} (R - 2\Lambda_k) + \mathcal{L}_M \right]$$

Selfconsistent backgrounds must solve

$$G_{\mu\nu} + g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda_k = \kappa_k T_{\mu\nu}^M - \Delta t_{\mu\nu} \quad \text{where}$$

$$\Delta t_{\mu\nu} = G_k \left( g_{\mu\nu} \square - \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \right) G_k^{-1}$$

$$\text{further: } \left[ R \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{1}{G_k} \right) - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{\Lambda_k}{G_k} \right) \right] \cdot \partial k = 0 \quad (\text{Scale setting})$$



# Scale dependence

In Gravity (truncated)

$$\Gamma[g_{\mu\nu}, k] = \int d^3x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{1}{G_k} (R - 2\Lambda_k) + \mathcal{L}_M \right]$$

Selfconsistent backgrounds must solve

$$G_{\mu\nu} + g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda_k = \kappa_k T_{\mu\nu}^M - \Delta t_{\mu\nu} \quad \text{where}$$

$$\Delta t_{\mu\nu} = G_k \left( g_{\mu\nu} \square - \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \right) G_k^{-1}$$

further:  $\left[ R \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{1}{G_k} \right) - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{\Lambda_k}{G_k} \right) \right] \cdot \partial k = 0$  (Scale setting)



# Scale dependence

Solve:  $G_{\mu\nu} + g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda_k = \kappa_k T_{\mu\nu}^M - \Delta t_{\mu\nu}$

$$\left[ R \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{1}{G_k} \right) - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{\Lambda_k}{G_k} \right) \right] \cdot \partial k = 0$$

Unknown:



# Scale dependence

Solve:  $G_{\mu\nu} + g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda_k = \kappa_k T_{\mu\nu}^M - \Delta t_{\mu\nu}$

$$\left[ R \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{1}{G_k} \right) - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{\Lambda_k}{G_k} \right) \right] \cdot \partial k = 0$$

Unknown:  $\Lambda_k, G_k$  (if answer,  
depends on whom you ask)

$g_{\mu\nu}(x), k(x)$  Gap equations



# Scale dependence

Solve:  $G_{\mu\nu} + g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda_k = \kappa_k T_{\mu\nu}^M - \Delta t_{\mu\nu}$

$$\left[ R \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{1}{G_k} \right) - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{\Lambda_k}{G_k} \right) \right] \cdot \partial k = 0$$

Unknown:

$\Lambda_k, G_k$

(if answer,

depends on whom you ask)

$g_{\mu\nu}(x), k(x)$

Gap equations

Highly symmetric systems simple approach



# Black holes



# Black holes





# Black holes

Line element (e.g. 2+1 dim):

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + g(r)dr^2 + r^2 [d\phi]^2$$

Unknown:  $\Lambda_k, G_k, f(r), g(r), k(r)$



# Black holes

Line element (e.g. 2+1 dim):

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + g(r)dr^2 + r^2 [d\phi]^2$$

Unknown:  $\Lambda_k, G_k, f(r), g(r), k(r)$

Assume:  $\left[ R \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{1}{G_k} \right) - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{\Lambda_k}{G_k} \right) \right] \cdot \partial k = 0$  solved for  $k(r)$



# Black holes

Line element (e.g. 2+1 dim):

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + g(r)dr^2 + r^2 [d\phi]^2$$

Unknown:  $\Lambda_k, G_k, f(r), g(r), k(r)$

Assume:  $\left[ R \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{1}{G_k} \right) - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{\Lambda_k}{G_k} \right) \right] \cdot \partial k = 0$  solved for  $k(r)$



# Black holes

Line element (e.g. 2+1 dim):

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + g(r)dr^2 + r^2 [d\phi]^2$$

Unknown:

$\Lambda_k, G_k, f(r), g(r), k(r)$

Assume:  $\left[ R \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{1}{G_k} \right) - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left( \frac{\Lambda_k}{G_k} \right) \right] \cdot \partial k = 0$  solved for  $k(r)$



# Black holes

Line element (e.g. 2+1 dim):

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + g(r)dr^2 + r^2 [d\phi]^2$$

Unknown:  $\Lambda(r), G(r), f(r), g(r)$

Remaining equations:



# Black holes

Line element (e.g. 2+1 dim):

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + g(r)dr^2 + r^2 [d\phi]^2$$

Unknown:  $\Lambda(r), G(r), f(r), g(r)$

Remaining equations:

$$G_{\mu\nu} + g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda_k = \kappa_k T_{\mu\nu}^M - \Delta t_{\mu\nu}$$

Can be solved

with only one additional condition / Ansatz!



# Black holes

Line element: (Schwarzschild Ansatz)

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + f(r)^{-1}dr^2 + r^2[d\phi]^2$$



# Black holes

Line element: (Schwarzschild Ansatz)

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + f(r)^{-1}dr^2 + r^2 [d\phi]^2$$

Unknown:  $\Lambda(r), G(r), f(r)$



# Black holes

Line element: (Schwarzschild Ansatz)

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + f(r)^{-1}dr^2 + r^2 [d\phi]^2$$

Unknown:  $\Lambda(r), G(r), f(r)$

Remaining equations:



# Black holes

Line element: (Schwarzschild Ansatz)

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + f(r)^{-1}dr^2 + r^2 [d\phi]^2$$

Unknown:  $\Lambda(r), G(r), f(r)$

Remaining equations:

$$G_{\mu\nu} + g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda_k = \kappa_k T_{\mu\nu}^M - \Delta t_{\mu\nu}$$

The solution is: ....



# Black holes

Solution (no charge no rotation)

$$G(r) = \frac{G_0^2}{G_0 + \epsilon r(1 + G_0 M_0)}$$

$$f(r) = f_0(r) + 2M_0 G_0 \left( \frac{G_0}{G(r)} - 1 \right) \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{G_0}{G(r)} - 1 \right) \ln \left( 1 - \frac{G(r)}{G_0} \right) \right]$$

$$\Lambda(r) = \frac{-G(r)^2}{\ell_0^2 G_0^2} \left[ 1 + 4 \left( \frac{G_0}{G(r)} - 1 \right) + \left( 5M_0 G_0 \frac{\ell_0^2}{r^2} + 3 \right) \left( \frac{G_0}{G(r)} - 1 \right)^2 + 6M_0 G_0 \frac{\ell_0^2}{r^2} \left( \frac{G_0}{G(r)} - 1 \right)^3 \right. \\ \left. + 2M_0 G_0 \frac{\ell_0^2}{r^2} \frac{G_0}{G(r)} \left( 3 \left( \frac{G_0}{G(r)} - 1 \right) + 1 \right) \left( \frac{G_0}{G(r)} - 1 \right)^2 \ln \left( 1 - \frac{G(r)}{G_0} \right) \right]$$

with  $f_0(r) = -G_0 M_0 + \frac{r^2}{\ell_0^2}$

classical solution



# Black holes

Constants of integration:



# Black holes

Constants of integration:

$$G_0, M_0, \ell_0, \epsilon$$



# Black holes

Constants of integration:

$$G_0, M_0, \ell_0, \epsilon$$



# Black holes

Constants of integration:

$$G_0, M_0, \ell_0, \epsilon$$

Encodes scale dependence:

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} G(r) = G_0$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} f(r) = -G_0 M_0 + \frac{r^2}{\ell_0^2} = f_0(r)$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \Lambda(r) = -\frac{1}{\ell_0^2}$$



# Black holes

Line element:

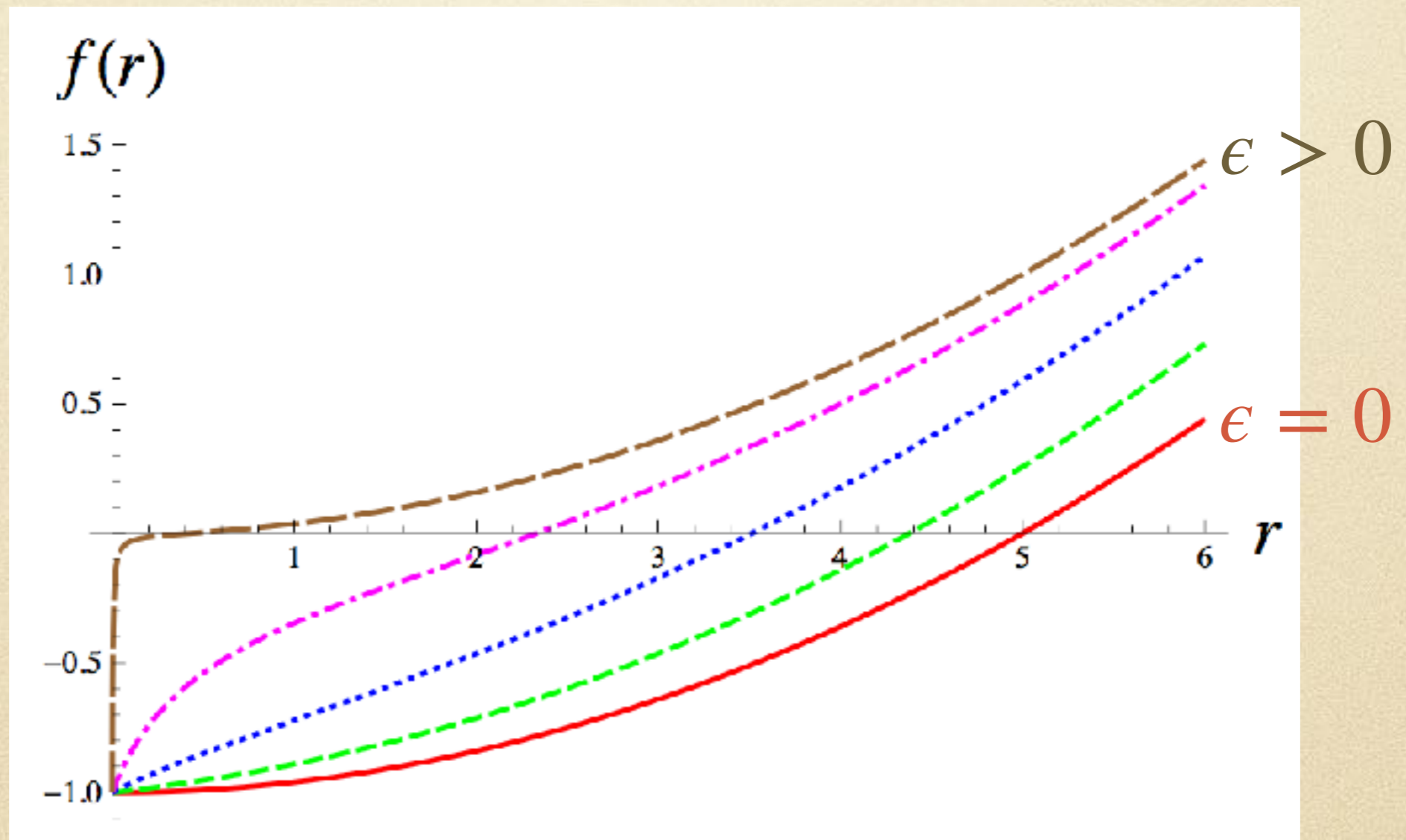
$$\epsilon > 0$$

$$\epsilon = 0$$



# Black holes

Line element:





# Black holes



# Black holes

Asymptotics:  $r \rightarrow 0$

$$R = -4M_0\epsilon(1 + G_0M_0) \cdot \frac{1}{r} - \left( \frac{6}{\ell_0^2} + 10\frac{M_0}{G_0}(1 + G_0M_0)^2\epsilon^2 \right) + \mathcal{O}(r^1)$$

Singularity



# Black holes

Asymptotics:  $r \rightarrow 0$

$$R = -4M_0\epsilon(1 + G_0M_0) \cdot \frac{1}{r} - \left( \frac{6}{\ell_0^2} + 10\frac{M_0}{G_0}(1 + G_0M_0)^2\epsilon^2 \right) + \mathcal{O}(r^1)$$

Singularity

Asymptotics:  $r \rightarrow \infty$

$$f(r) \sim \frac{r^2}{\ell_0^2} + \mathcal{O}(r^1)$$

Asymptotically AdS



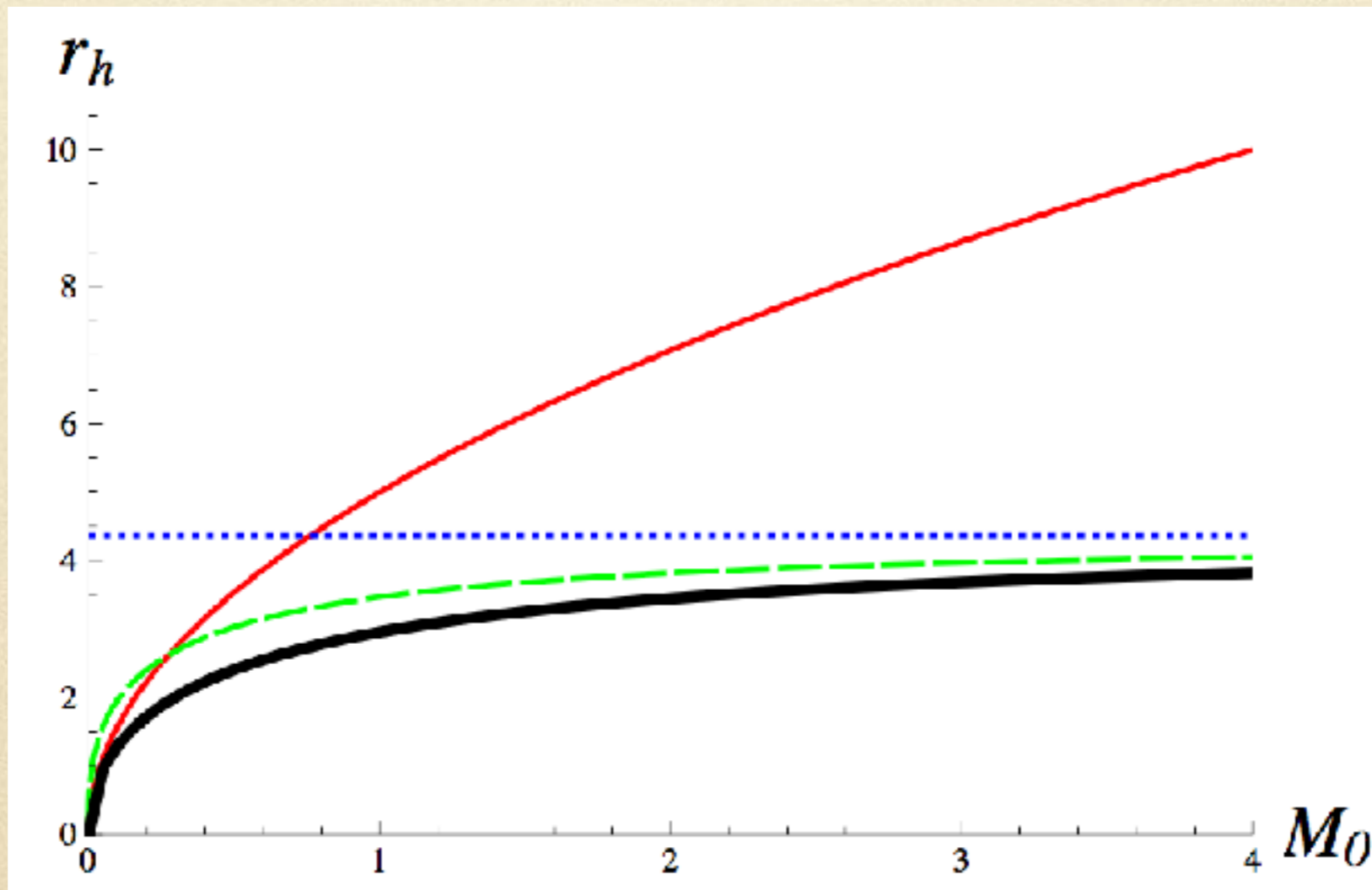
# Black holes

Horizon:



# Black holes

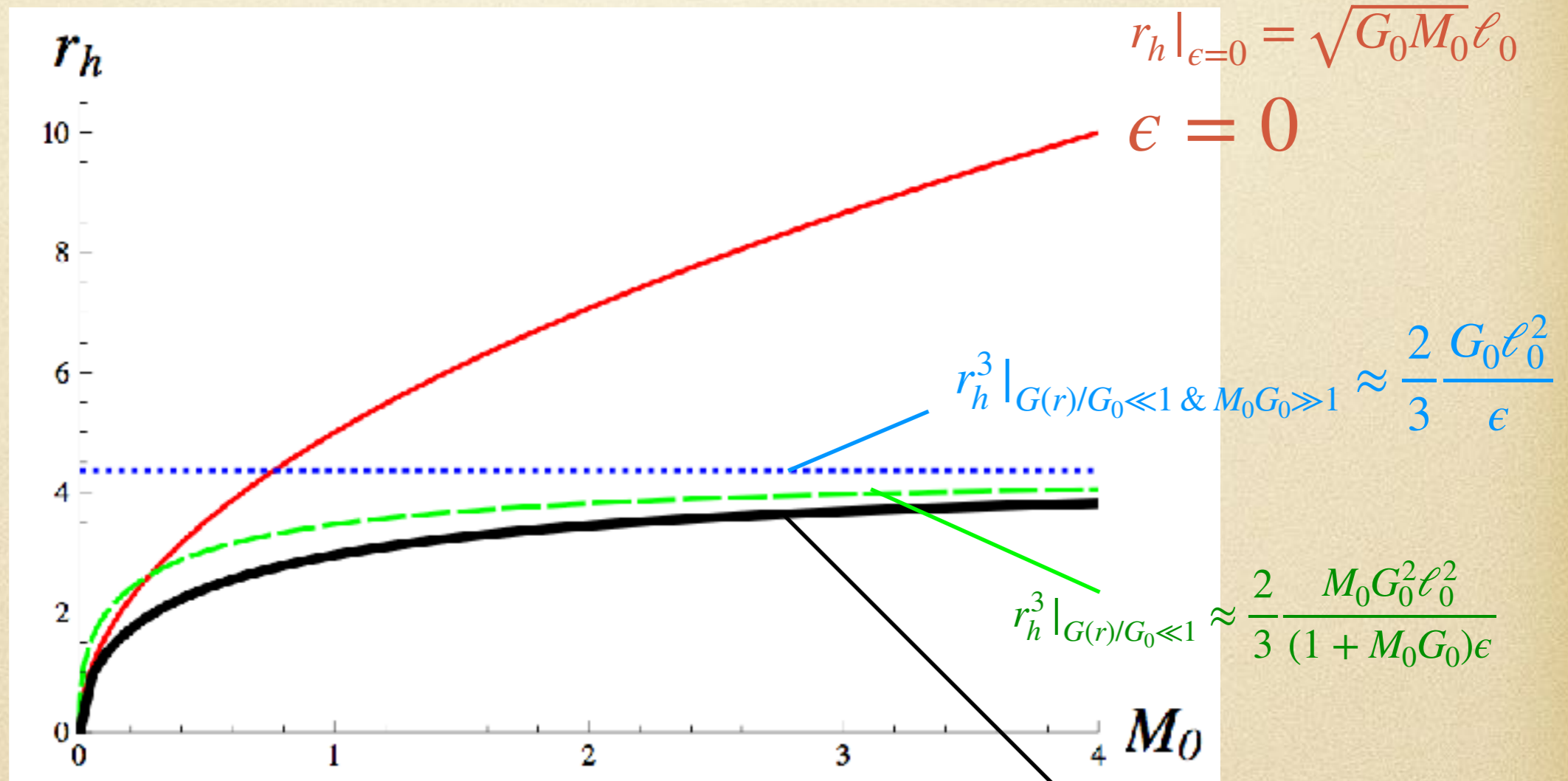
Horizon:





# Black holes

Horizon:



numerical  $\epsilon > 0$



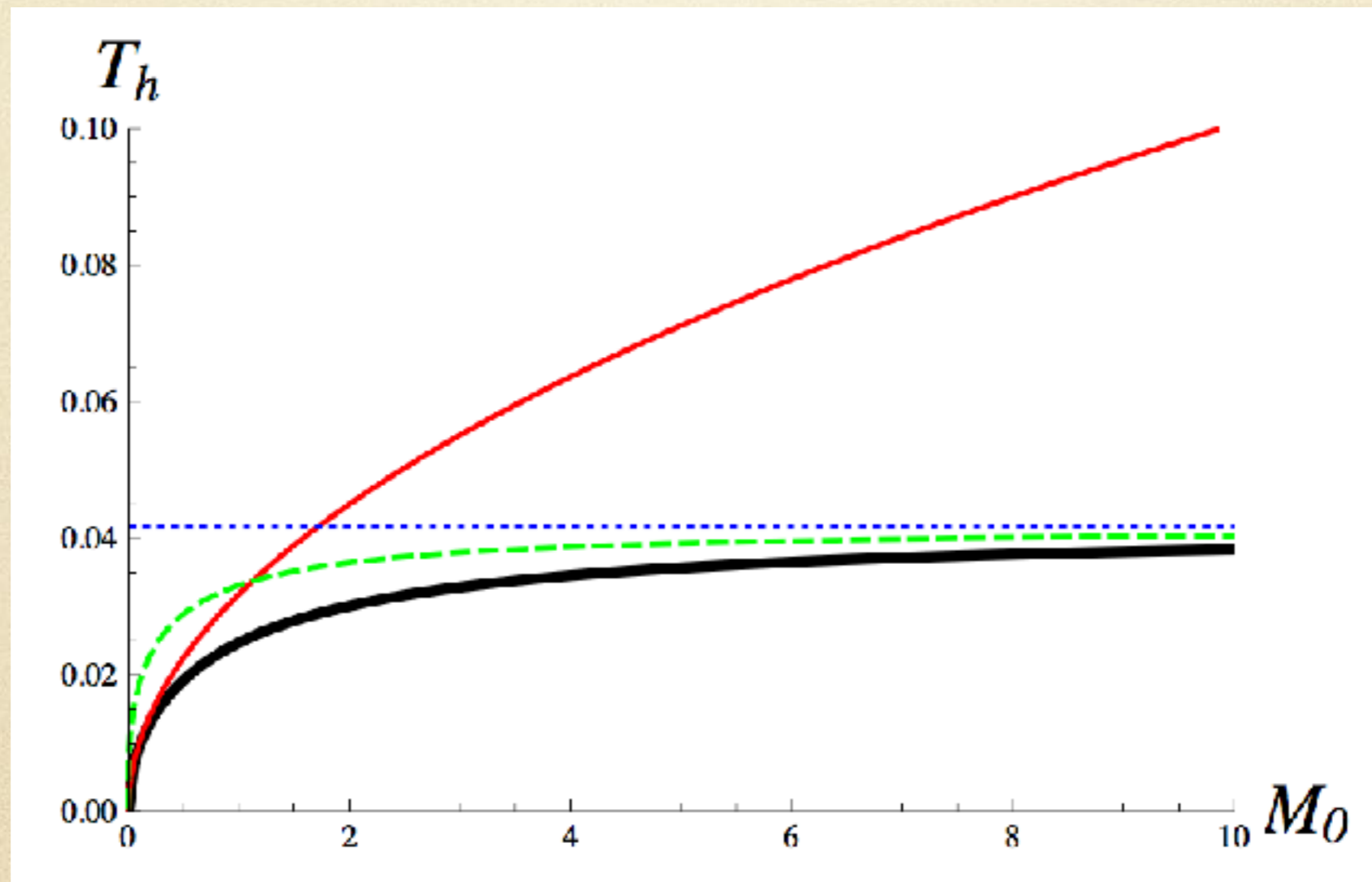
# Black holes

Temperature:



# Black holes

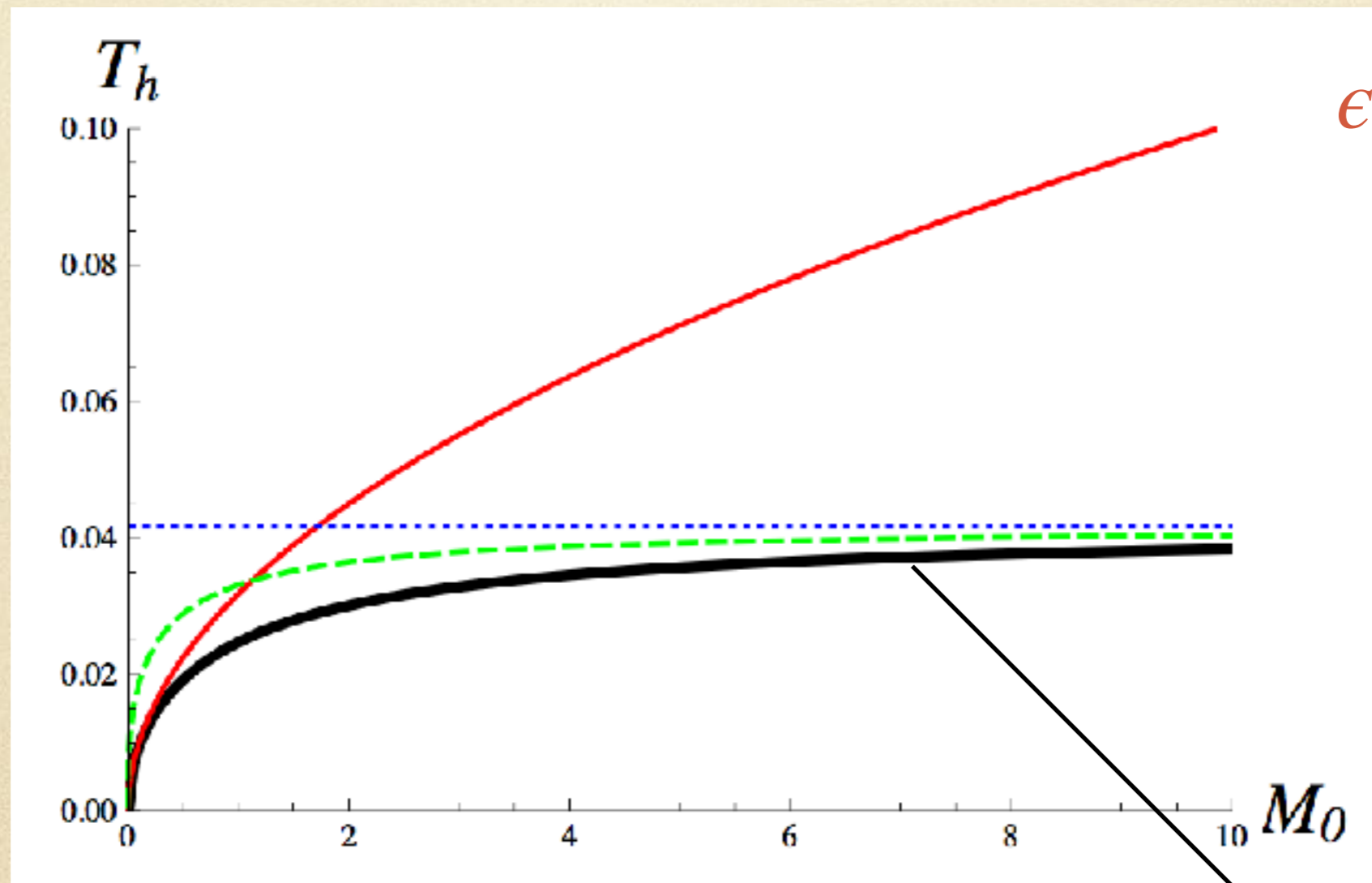
Temperature:





# Black holes

Temperature:



numerical  $\epsilon > 0$



# Black holes

Entropy:

$$S = \frac{1}{4} \oint_{r=r_h} d^{D-1}x \frac{\sqrt{h}}{G(x)}$$

$$S = \frac{2\pi r_h}{4G(r_h)} = \frac{2\pi r_h}{4G_0} \left[ 1 + \frac{(1 + G_0 M_0) \epsilon r_h}{G_0} \right]$$



# Black holes

Entropy:

$$S = \frac{1}{4} \oint_{r=r_h} d^{D-1}x \frac{\sqrt{h}}{G(x)}$$

$$S = \frac{2\pi r_h}{4G(r_h)} = \frac{2\pi r_h}{4G_0} \left[ 1 + \frac{(1 + G_0 M_0) \epsilon r_h}{G_0} \right]$$

Mass:

$$dM = TdS$$

$$M |_{M_0 \gg 1} \sim M_0$$



# Black holes

Many more solutions:

- + 2+1 dim. & charge
- + 2+1 dim. & angular momentum
- + Null energy condition (d dim.)
- + 3+1 dim.
- + 3+1 dim & charge
- + Power Maxwell
- + Regular black hole
- + ...



# Black holes

Many more solutions:

- + 2+1 dim. & charge
- + 2+1 dim. & angular momentum
- + Null energy condition (d dim.)
- + 3+1 dim.
- + 3+1 dim & charge
- + Power Maxwell
- + Regular black hole
- + ...

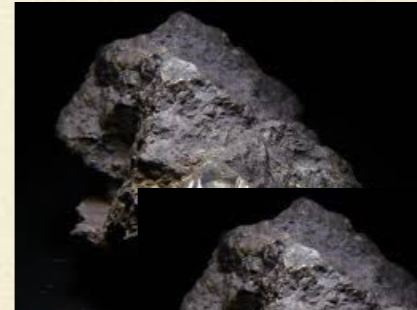




# Black holes

Many more solutions:

- + 2+1 dim. & charge
- + 2+1 dim. & angular momentum
- + Null energy condition (d dim.)
- + 3+1 dim.
- + 3+1 dim & charge
- + Power Maxwell
- + Regular black hole
- + ...





# Black holes

Many more solutions:

- + 2+1 dim. & charge
- + 2+1 dim. & angular m
- + Null energy condition
- + 3+1 dim.
- + 3+1 dim & charge
- + Power Maxwell
- + Regular black hole
- + ...





# Black holes

Many more solutions:

- + 2+1 dim. & charge
- + 2+1 dim. & angular m
- + Null energy condit
- + 3+1 dim.
- + 3+1 dim & charge
- + Power Maxwell
- + Regular black hole
- + ...





# Black holes

Many more solutions:

- + 2+1 dim. & charge
- + 2+1 dim. & angular m
- + Null energy condit
- + 3+1 dim.
- + 3+1 dim & charge
- + Power Maxwell
- + Regular black hole
- + ...





# Black holes

Many more solutions:

- + 2+1 dim. & charge
- + 2+1 dim. & angular m
- + Null energy condit
- + 3+1 dim.
- + 3+1 dim & charge
- + Power Maxwell
- + Regular black hole
- + ...





# Black holes

Many more solutions:

- + 2+1 dim. & charge
- + 2+1 dim. & angular m
- + Null energy condit
- + 3+1 dim.
- + 3+1 dim & charge
- + Power Maxwell
- + Regular black hole
- + ...

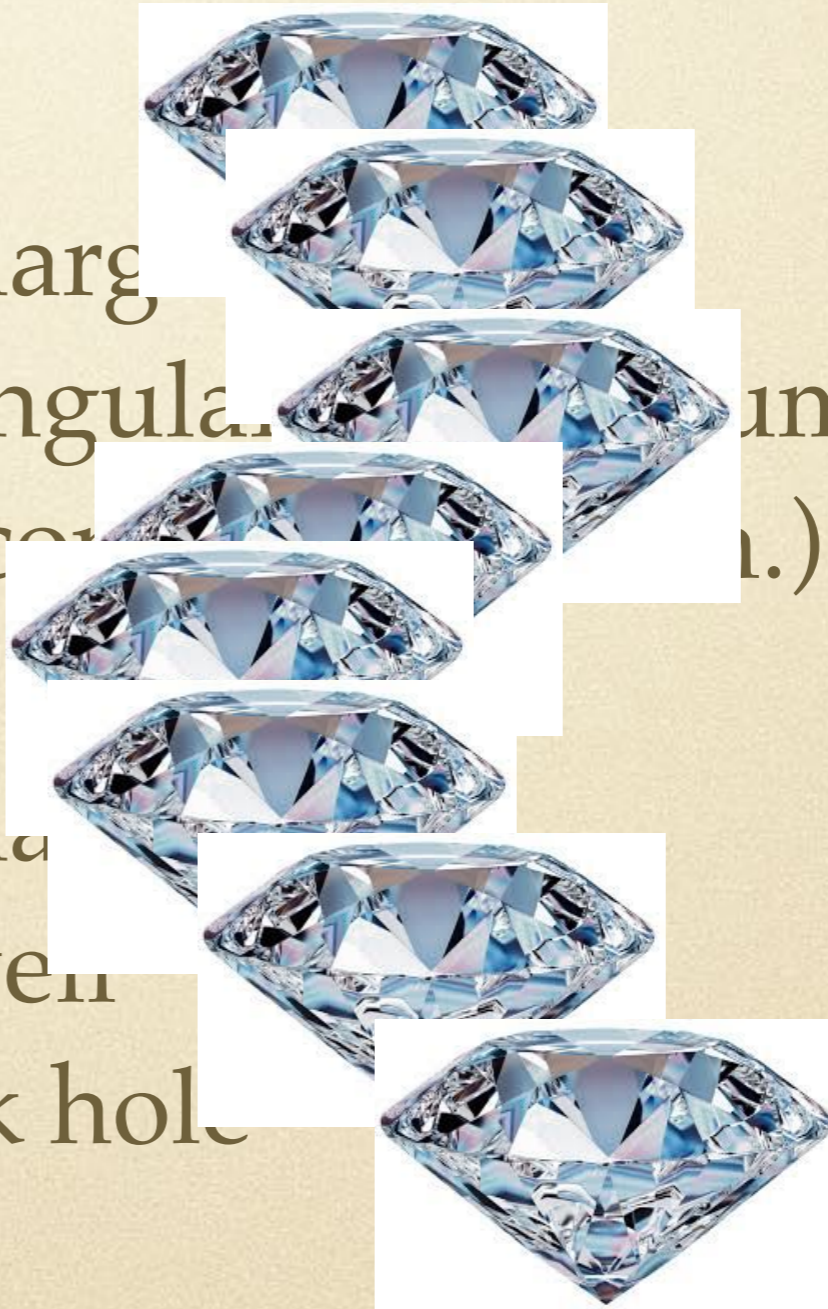




# Black holes

Many more solutions:

- + 2+1 dim. & charge
- + 2+1 dim. & angular momentum
- + Null energy condition (i.e.  $\rho \geq 0$ )
- + 3+1 dim.
- + 3+1 dim & charge
- + Power Maxwell
- + Regular black hole
- + ...



?  
A  
D  
S  
/  
C  
F  
T  
?



# Concluding Comments

- Scale dependence and setting: variational
- Many BH solutions with simple assumption
- Maybe interesting in AdS / CFT?



# Thank You!





# Literature

B.K., P. Rioseco, C. Contreras Phys.Rev. D91 (2015) no.2, 025009

B.K., P. Rioseco. Class.Quant.Grav. 33 (2016) 035002

B.K., I. A. Reyes, Á. Rincón, Class.Quant.Grav. 33 (2016) no.22, 225010

Á. Rincón, E. Contreras, P. Bargueño, B.K., G. Panotopoulos, A. Hernández-Arboleda,  
Eur.Phys.J. C77 (2017) no.7, 494

E. Contreras, Á. Rincón, B.K., P. Bargueño., Int.J.Mod.Phys. D27 (2017) no.03, 1850032

E. Contreras, Á. Rincón, B.K., P. Bargueño, Eur.Phys.J. C78 (2018) no.3, 246

...