

Introduction to near horizon higher spin holography

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IIP programme 'Strings at Dunes'
Natal, July 2016



Simple punchline

Heisenberg algebra

$$[X_n, P_m] = i \delta_{n,m}$$

fundamental not only in quantum mechanics
but also in near horizon physics of (higher spin) gravity theories

based on work with

- ▶ Hamid Afshar
- ▶ Stephane Detournay
- ▶ Wout Merbis
- ▶ Blagoje Oblak
- ▶ **Alfredo Perez**
- ▶ **Stefan Prohazka**
- ▶ Shahin Sheikh-Jabbari
- ▶ **David Tempo**
- ▶ **Ricardo Troncoso**

Outline

Motivation

Near horizon boundary conditions for spin-2

Generalization to spin- N

Soft Heisenberg hair

Soft hairy black hole entropy

Concluding comments

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Black hole microstates

Bekenstein–Hawking

$$S_{\text{BH}} = \frac{A}{4G_N}$$

- ▶ Motivation: microscopic understanding of generic black hole entropy

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- ▶ Generalizations in 2+1 gravity/gravity-like theories (Galilean CFT, warped CFT, ...)

warped CFT: Detournay, Hartman, Hofman '12

Galilean CFT: Bagchi, Detournay, Fareghbal, Simon '13; Barnich '13

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- ▶ Main idea: consider near horizon symmetries for non-extremal horizons

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- ▶ Generalizations in 2+1 gravity/gravity-like theories (Galilean CFT, warped CFT, ...)
- ▶ Main idea: consider near horizon symmetries for non-extremal horizons
- ▶ Near horizon line-element with **Rindler acceleration a** :

$$ds^2 = -2a\rho dv^2 + 2dv d\rho + \gamma^2 d\varphi^2 + \dots$$

Meaning of coordinates:

- ▶ ρ : radial direction ($\rho = 0$ is horizon)
- ▶ $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$: angular direction
- ▶ v : (advanced) time

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$$a \rightarrow \lambda a \quad \rho \rightarrow \lambda \rho \quad v \rightarrow v/\lambda$$

of **Rindler** metric

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$$v \sim v + 2\pi L$$

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suggestion in 1511.08687

We make this choice in this talk!

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- ▶ Work in 3d Einstein gravity in Chern–Simons formulation

$$I_{CS} = \pm \sum_{\pm} \frac{k}{4\pi} \int \langle A^{\pm} \wedge dA^{\pm} + \frac{2}{3} A^{\pm} \wedge A^{\pm} \wedge A^{\pm} \rangle$$

with $sl(2)$ connections A^{\pm} and $k = \ell/(4G_N)$ with AdS radius $\ell = 1$

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Diagonal gauge

Standard trick: partially fix gauge

$$A^\pm = b_\pm^{-1}(\rho) (d + \mathbf{a}_\pm(x^0, x^1)) b_\pm(\rho)$$

with some group element $b \in SL(2)$ depending on radius ρ with $\delta b = 0$

Drop \pm decorations in most of talk

Manifold topologically a cylinder or torus, with radial coordinate ρ and boundary coordinates $(x^0, x^1) \sim (v, \varphi)$

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- ▶ Standard AdS₃ approach: highest weight gauge

$$\mathfrak{a} \sim L_+ + \mathcal{L}(x^0, x^1)L_- \quad b(\rho) = \exp(\rho L_0)$$

$$sl(2): [L_n, L_m] = (n - m)L_{n+m}, \quad n, m = -1, 0, 1$$

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- ▶ Precise boundary conditions (ζ : chemical potential):

$$\mathfrak{a} = (\mathcal{J} d\varphi + \zeta dv) L_0 \quad \delta \mathfrak{a} = \delta \mathcal{J} d\varphi L_0$$

and $b = \exp(\frac{1}{\zeta} L_+) \cdot \exp(\frac{\rho}{2} L_-)$. (assume constant ζ for simplicity)

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$$ds^2 = -2a\rho f dv^2 + 2dv d\rho - 2\omega a^{-1} d\varphi d\rho \\ + 4\omega\rho f dv d\varphi + \left[\gamma^2 + \frac{2\rho}{a} f(\gamma^2 - \omega^2)\right] d\varphi^2$$

state-dependent functions $\mathcal{J}^{\pm} = \gamma \pm \omega$, chemical potentials $\zeta^{\pm} = -a \pm \Omega$

For simplicity set $\Omega = 0$ and $a = \text{const.}$ in metric above

EOM imply $\partial_v \mathcal{J}^{\pm} = \pm \partial_{\varphi} \zeta^{\pm}$; in this case $\partial_v \mathcal{J}^{\pm} = 0$

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Neglecting rotation terms ($\omega = 0$) yields **Rindler** plus higher order terms:

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Comments:

- ▶ Recover desired near horizon metric

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- ▶ Two state-dependent functions (γ, ω) as usual in 3d gravity
- ▶ $\gamma = \gamma(\varphi)$: “black flower”

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- ▶ Zero mode charges: mass and angular momentum

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Background independent result for Chern–Simons yields

$$Q[\eta] = \frac{k}{4\pi} \oint d\varphi \eta(\varphi) \mathcal{J}(\varphi)$$

- ▶ Finite
- ▶ Integrable
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Meaningful near horizon boundary conditions and non-trivial theory!

Near horizon symmetry algebra

- ▶ **Near horizon symmetry algebra** = all near horizon boundary conditions preserving trafo, modulo trivial gauge trafo

Most general trafo

$$\delta_\epsilon \mathbf{a} = d\epsilon + [\mathbf{a}, \epsilon] = \mathcal{O}(\delta \mathbf{a})$$

that preserves our boundary conditions for constant ζ given by

$$\epsilon = \epsilon^+ L_+ + \eta L_0 + \epsilon^- L_-$$

with

$$\partial_v \eta = 0$$

implying

$$\delta_\epsilon \mathcal{J} = \partial_\varphi \eta$$

Near horizon symmetry algebra

- ▶ Near horizon symmetry algebra = all near horizon boundary conditions preserving trafos, modulo trivial gauge trafos
- ▶ Expand charges in Fourier modes

$$J_n^\pm = \frac{k}{4\pi} \oint d\varphi e^{in\varphi} \mathcal{J}^\pm(\varphi)$$

What should we expect?

- ▶ Virasoro? (spacetime is locally AdS_3)
- ▶ BMS_3 ? (Rindler boundary similar to scri)
- ▶ warped conformal algebra? (this is what we found for Rindleresque holography and what Donnay, Giribet, Gonzalez, Pino found in their near horizon analysis)

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$$[J_n^\pm, J_m^\pm] = \pm \frac{1}{2} k n \delta_{n+m,0} \quad [J_n^+, J_m^-] = 0$$

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Two $\hat{u}(1)$ current algebras with non-zero levels

- ▶ Much simpler than CFT_2 , warped CFT_2 , Galilean CFT_2 , etc.
- ▶ Map

$$P_0 = J_0^+ + J_0^- \quad P_n = \frac{i}{kn} (J_{-n}^+ + J_{-n}^-) \text{ if } n \neq 0 \quad X_n = J_n^+ - J_n^-$$

yields **Heisenberg algebra** (with Casimirs X_0, P_0)

$$[X_n, X_m] = [P_n, P_m] = [X_0, P_n] = [P_0, X_n] = 0$$

$$[X_n, P_m] = i\delta_{n,m} \quad \text{if } n \neq 0$$

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Higher spin near horizon boundary conditions in diagonal gauge

- ▶ Inspired by spin-2 take same group element b in $A = b^{-1}(\rho) (d + \mathfrak{a}(v, \varphi)) b(\rho)$ and choose

$$\mathfrak{a} = \sum_{s=2}^N \mathcal{J}_{(s)} W_0^{(s)} d\varphi + \sum_{s=2}^N \zeta_{(s)} W_0^{(s)} dv$$

with $W_n^{(2)} = L_n$ and $\mathcal{J}_{(s)} = \mathcal{J}$

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- ▶ Reminder: relevant part of $sl(N)$ algebra:

$$[L_n, W_m^{(s)}] = (n(s-1) - m) W_{n+m}^{(s)}$$

so $W_n^{(s)}$ are generators associated with spin- s

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- ▶ (non-trivial) boundary condition preserving trafos generated by

$$\epsilon = \sum_{s=2}^N \eta_{(s)} W_0^{(s)}$$

Higher spin near horizon symmetry algebra

- ▶ Construct again canonical charges

$$Q[\eta] \sim \oint d\varphi \eta_{(s)}(\varphi) \mathcal{J}_{(s)}(\varphi)$$

and introduce again Fourier components $J_{(s)n} \sim \oint d\varphi e^{in\varphi} \mathcal{J}_{(s)}(\varphi)$

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- ▶ Their algebra is again the Heisenberg algebra

$$\begin{aligned} [(X_s)_n, (X_t)_m] &= [(P_s)_n, (P_t)_m] = [(X_s)_0, (P_t)_n] = [(P_s)_0, (X_t)_n] = 0 \\ [(X_s)_m, (P_t)_n] &= i\delta_{s,t}\delta_{m,n} \text{ for } m \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

with similar redefinitions as before

$$(P_s)_0 = J_{(s)0}^+ + J_{(s)0}^-$$

$$(P_s)_n \propto \frac{1}{n}(J_{(s)-n}^+ + J_{(s)-n}^-) \text{ for } n \neq 0$$

$$(X_s)_n = J_{(s)n}^+ - J_{(s)n}^-$$

and $2N - 2$ Casimirs $(X_s)_0, (P_s)_0$ with $s = 2 \dots N$

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- ▶ Energy of vacuum descendants

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same as energy of vacuum

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Soft hair = zero energy excitations on horizon

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$$S = 2\pi(J_0^+ + J_0^-)$$

calculated directly in Chern–Simons formulation (in spin-2 case:
 $S = A/(4G_N)$)

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- ▶ Suggestive that microstate counting should work

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- ▶ Suggestive that microstate counting should work

Before addressing microstates consider map to asymptotic variables

Map to asymptotic variables in spin-2 case

- ▶ Usual asymptotic AdS₃ connection with chemical potential μ :

$$\hat{A} = \hat{b}^{-1} (d + \hat{\mathbf{a}}) \hat{b} \quad \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\varphi = L_+ - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L} L_-$$

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- ▶ Get Virasoro with non-zero central charge $\delta \mathcal{L} = 2\mathcal{L} \varepsilon' + \mathcal{L}' \varepsilon - \varepsilon'''$

Remarks on asymptotic and near horizon variables

- ▶ Asymptotic spin-2 currents fulfill Virasoro algebra, but charges obey still **Heisenberg algebra**

$$\delta Q = -\frac{k}{4\pi} \oint d\varphi \varepsilon \delta \mathcal{L} = -\frac{k}{4\pi} \oint d\varphi \eta \delta \mathcal{J}$$

Reason: asymptotic “chemical potentials” μ depend on near horizon charges \mathcal{J} and chemical potentials ζ

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Near horizon boundary conditions natural for near horizon observer

Cardy counting in spin-2 case

- ▶ Idea: use map to asymptotic observables to do standard Cardy counting
- ▶ Twisted Sugawara construction expanded in Fourier modes

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Precise numerical factor in twist term crucial for correct results

Warped CFT counting in spin-2 case

- ▶ Map near horizon algebra $J_n^\pm = \frac{1}{2}(J_n \pm K_n)$

$$Y_n \sim \sum J_{n-p} K_p \quad T_n \sim J_n$$

to centerless warped conformal algebra

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- ▶ Assuming $J^{\text{vac}} = 0$ yields

$$S = \beta H = S_{\text{BH}}$$

Hamiltonian H is product of BH entropy and **Unruh temperature**

Generalization to higher spins (explicitly for spin-3)

Summary of map to variables in highest weight gauge:

- ▶ twisted Sugawara terms for spin-2

$$\mathcal{L} \sim \mathcal{J}^2 + \mathcal{J}' + \mathcal{J}_3^2$$

and spin-3 currents

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- ▶ holonomy conditions again solved automatically for all states in the theory
- ▶ again boundary conditions singled out by demanding that whole spectrum be compatible with regularity

Higher spin entropy in near horizon theory

Similar to spin-2 case, so just quote main results and point out differences:

- ▶ Spin-3: $g_{\varphi\varphi} \sim \gamma^2 + \gamma_{(3)}^2 + \dots$ with

$$\gamma \sim \mathcal{J}^+ + \mathcal{J}^- \quad \gamma_{(3)} \sim \mathcal{J}_{(3)}^+ + \mathcal{J}_{(3)}^-$$

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- ▶ Result above generalizes to spin- N entropy
- ▶ No microscopic attempts yet to calculate higher spin entropy

Outline

Motivation

Near horizon boundary conditions for spin-2

Generalization to spin- N

Soft Heisenberg hair

Soft hairy black hole entropy

Concluding comments

Comparison to related approaches

- ▶ Brown, Henneaux '86

Our boundary conditions differ from Brown–Henneaux — their chemical potentials depend on our **charges** and **chemical potentials!**

Virasoro composite in terms of **Heisenberg algebra**

Comparison to related approaches

- ▶ Brown, Henneaux '86
- ▶ Donnay, Giribet, González, Pino 1511.08687
 - ▶ Observed already $H = TS_{\text{BH}}$
 - ▶ Changing our bc's to

$$ds^2 = -2a\rho dv^2 + 2dv d\rho - 2\omega a^{-1} d\varphi d\rho + 4\omega\rho dv d\varphi + \left[\gamma^2 + \frac{2\rho}{a}(\gamma^2 - \omega^2)\right] d\varphi^2 + \mathcal{O}(\rho^2)$$

yields AKVs

$$\xi = T(\varphi)\partial_v + Y(\varphi)\partial_\varphi + \mathcal{O}(\rho^3)$$

- ▶ Up to subleading terms same AKVs as DGGP

But: T and Y state-dependent for our boundary conditions!

Comment: map to Brown–Henneaux variables requires second chemical potential, not just **Rindler acceleration!**

Warped CFT algebra composite in terms of **Heisenberg algebra**

Comparison to related approaches

- ▶ Brown, Henneaux '86
- ▶ Donnay, Giribet, González, Pino 1511.08687
- ▶ Afshar, Detournay, DG, Oblak 1512.08233

Rindler acceleration state-dependent in that approach

Twisted warped CFT algebra composite in terms of Heisenberg algebra

Comparison to related approaches

- ▶ Brown, Henneaux '86
- ▶ Donnay, Giribet, González, Pino 1511.08687
- ▶ Afshar, Detournay, DG, Oblak 1512.08233
- ▶ Hawking, Perry, Strominger 1601.00921
 - ▶ We constructed explicitly gravitational soft hair
 - ▶ We find no soft hair contribution to black hole entropy
 - ▶ BMS_3 follows from Sugawara-like construction from Heisenberg algebra

BMS algebra (supertranslations + superrotation) composite in terms of near horizon Heisenberg algebra

Comparison to related approaches

- ▶ Brown, Henneaux '86
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- ▶ Afshar, Detournay, DG, Oblak 1512.08233
- ▶ Hawking, Perry, Strominger 1601.00921
- ▶ Comment on complementarity:

- ▶ Asymptotic Virasoro algebra composite from near horizon perspective
- ▶ Same physics described naturally in different variables for asymptotic and near horizon observers
- ▶ In particular, asymptotic chemical potentials depend on **near horizon charges** and **chemical potentials**

Elaborations and generalizations

- ▶ More on dual field theory — to be done
- ▶ Flat space
 - ▶ Similar story works!
 - ▶ Get centerless BMS_3 as composite algebra from Heisenberg algebra!
 - ▶ Soft hairy flat space cosmologies
 - ▶ Asymptotic chemical potentials again depend on near horizon charges and chemical potentials
 - ▶ Obtain again Bekenstein–Hawking entropy with no soft hair contribution

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- ▶ Lower spins — lowest spin gravity! (see Hofman, Rollier 1411.0672)
- ▶ 4d — Does it work? Is there soft Heisenberg hair? Is BMS_4 composite? What are near horizon symmetries?

Near horizon symmetries shed new light on soft hair, microstate counting and complementarity

Thanks for your attention!



D. Grumiller, A. Perez, S. Prohazka, D. Tempo and R. Troncoso
in preparation.



H. Afshar, D. Grumiller and M.M. Sheikh-Jabbari
“Near Horizon Soft Hairs as Microstates of Three Dimensional Black
Holes,” 1607.00009.



H. Afshar, S. Detournay, D. Grumiller, W. Merbis, A. Perez,
D. Tempo and R. Troncoso
“Soft Heisenberg hair on black holes in three dimensions,”
Phys.Rev.D [R] (2016), in print; 1603.04824.



H. Afshar, S. Detournay, D. Grumiller and B. Oblak
“Near-Horizon Geometry and Warped Conformal Symmetry,”
JHEP **1603** (2016) 187; 1512.08233.

Bonus level: exact metric with generic chemical potentials

Our bc's for the connection $A^\pm = b_\pm^{-1}(\rho) (d + \mathbf{a}_\pm(x^0, x^1)) b_\pm(\rho)$ with

$$\mathbf{a}_\pm = (\mathcal{J}_\pm d\varphi + \zeta^\pm dv) L_0$$

and $b_\pm = \exp\left(\frac{1}{\zeta^\pm} L_+\right) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{\rho}{2} L_-\right)$ lead to the metric

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \langle (A_\mu^+ - A_\mu^-) (A_\nu^+ - A_\nu^-) \rangle dx^\mu dx^\nu \\ &= \left(-\frac{(\zeta^{+2} + \partial_v \zeta^+) (\zeta^{-2} + \partial_v \zeta^-)}{\zeta^{+2} \zeta^{-2}} \rho^2 + \frac{\zeta^{+3} \zeta^{-2} + \zeta^{+2} \zeta^{-3} + \partial_v \zeta^+ \zeta^{-3} + \zeta^{+3} \partial_v \zeta^-}{\zeta^{+2} \zeta^{-2}} \rho + \frac{1}{4} (\zeta^- - \zeta^+)^2 \right) dv^2 \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{(-\zeta^{+2} - \partial_v \zeta^+) \partial_\varphi \zeta^- + (-\zeta^{-2} - \partial_v \zeta^-) \partial_\varphi \zeta^+ - \mathcal{J}_+ \zeta^+ \partial_v \zeta^- + \zeta^- (\mathcal{J}_- \zeta^{+2} - \mathcal{J}_+ \zeta^+ \zeta^- + \mathcal{J}_- \partial_v \zeta^+)}{2\zeta^{+2} \zeta^{-2}} \rho^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial_\varphi \zeta^- \zeta^{+3} + \partial_\varphi \zeta^+ \zeta^{-3} + \mathcal{J}_+ \zeta^{+2} \partial_v \zeta^- - \zeta^- (\mathcal{J}_- \partial_v \zeta^+ \zeta^- + \zeta^+ (\zeta^- + \zeta^+) (\zeta^+ \mathcal{J}_- - \zeta^- \mathcal{J}_+))}{2\zeta^{+2} \zeta^{-2}} \rho \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{4} (\zeta^- - \zeta^+) (\mathcal{J}_- + \mathcal{J}_+) \right) dv d\varphi + \left(1 + \frac{\partial_v \zeta^- \zeta^{+2} + \partial_v \zeta^+ \zeta^{-2}}{2\zeta^{+2} \zeta^{-2}} \right) dv d\rho \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{(\mathcal{J}_+ \zeta^+ + \partial_\varphi \zeta_+)(\mathcal{J}_- \zeta^- - \partial_\varphi \zeta^-)}{\zeta^{+2} \zeta^{-2}} \rho^2 + \frac{\mathcal{J}_+ \partial_\varphi \zeta^- \zeta^{+2} - \zeta^- \mathcal{J}_- (\zeta^- \partial_\varphi \zeta^+ + \mathcal{J}_+ \zeta^+ (\zeta^- + \zeta^+))}{\zeta^{+2} \zeta^{-2}} \rho \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4} (\zeta^- + \zeta^+)^2 \right) d\varphi^2 + \left(\frac{\mathcal{J}_+ \zeta^+ \zeta^{-2} - \mathcal{J}_- \zeta^{+2} \zeta^- + \partial_\varphi \zeta^+ \zeta^{-2} + \partial_\varphi \zeta^- \zeta^{+2}}{2\zeta^{+2} \zeta^{-2}} \right) d\varphi d\rho \end{aligned}$$