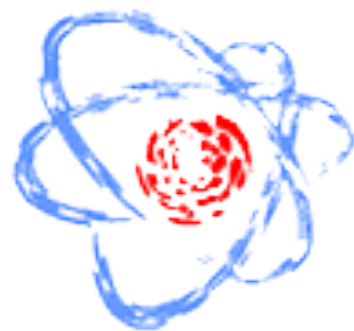


Black holes, holography and strongly-coupled quark-gluon plasma

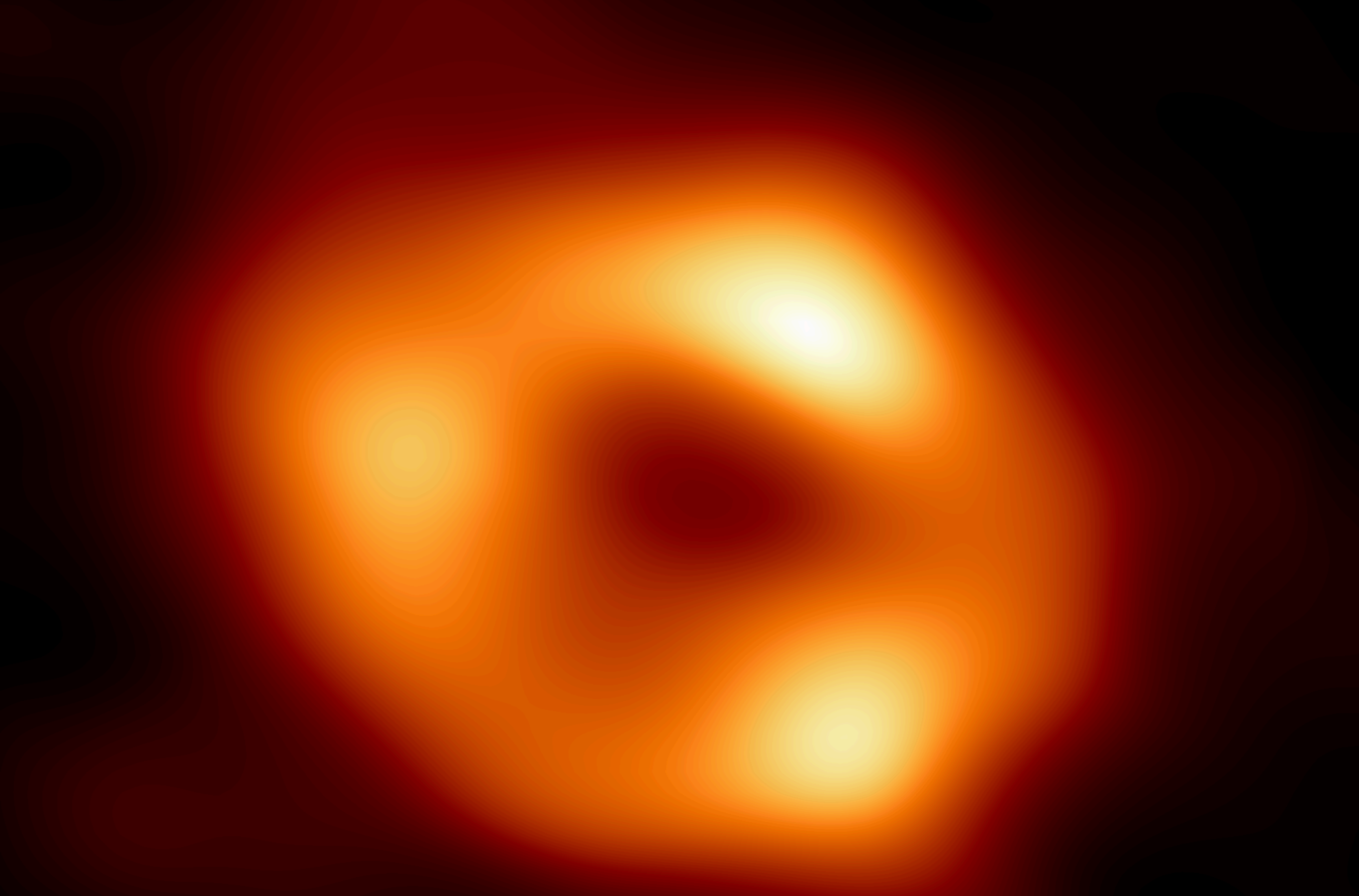
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JINR Association of Young Scientists and Specialists Conference
«Alushta-2022»



Outline

- Black holes
 - Solutions of Einstein theory of gravity
 - Surface gravity, temperature, entropy
 - Four laws of black hole mechanics
- Holographic duality
 - Holographic Principle
 - Holographic duality for strongly-coupled systems
- Quark-gluon plasma



The black hole in the center of the Milky Way
Credit: ETH collaboration

Black holes

- Einstein equations $R_{MN} - \frac{1}{2}g_{MN}R = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T_{MN}$

- **Schwarzschild black hole** (general non-rotating solution)

$$ds^2 = - \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{r_h}{r}\right)}_{f(r)} c^2 dt^2 + \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{r_h}{r}\right)^{-1}}_{f(r)^{-1}} dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2)$$

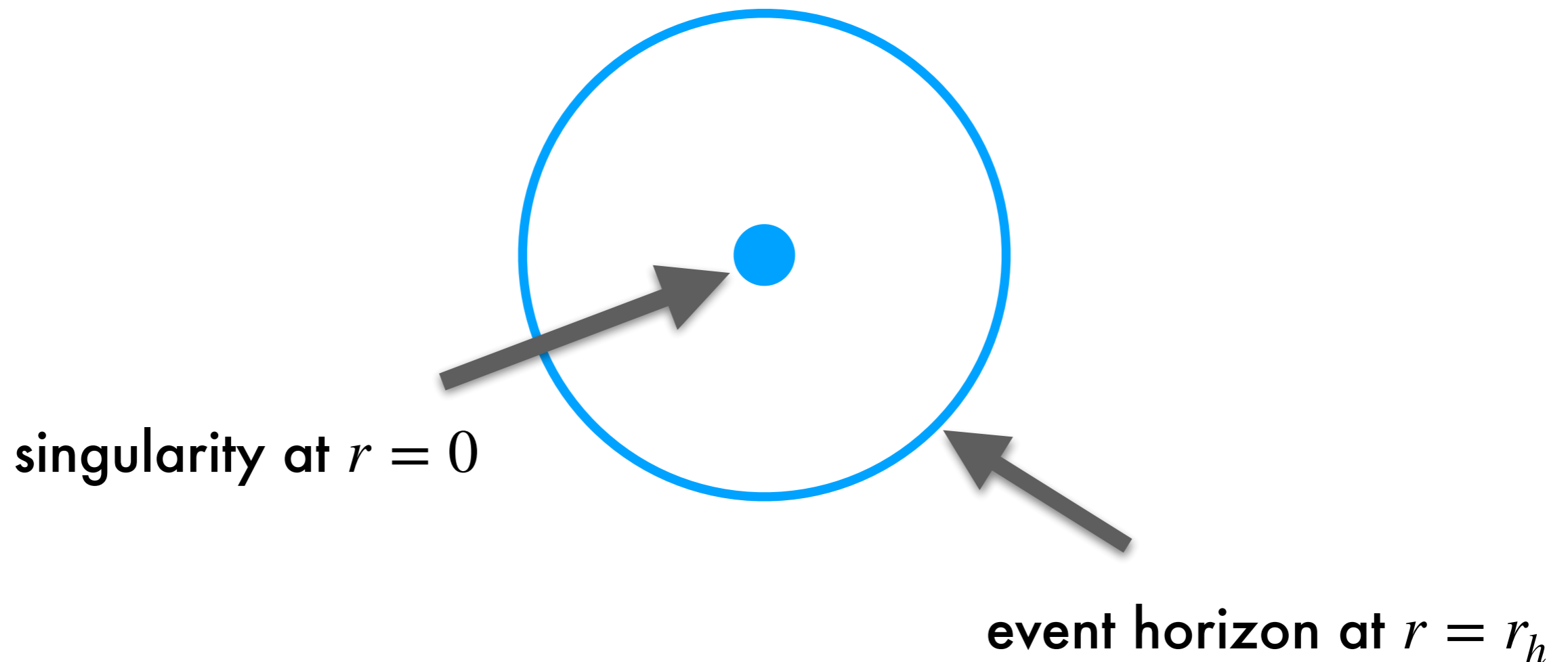
- describes the metric of space-time **OUTSIDE** of a body of mass **M**
- the Schwarzschild radius r_h defines the location of the horizon

$$r_h = \frac{2GM}{c^2}$$

Black holes

A black hole is a localized region of spacetime from which neither massive particles nor massless ones (photons) can escape.

Horizon is a boundary of no go.



Surface gravity, temperature

- **Newton:** the gravitational force (per unitmass) or the gravitational acceleration on the horizon is called **the surface gravity**.

$$a = \frac{GM}{r^2}$$

- **Einstein:** the surface gravity is the force (per unitmass) $a_\infty(r_h)$, which is necessary to **hold** the particle **at the horizon** by an asymptotic observer

$$\kappa = a_\infty(r_h) = \left. \frac{f'(r)}{2} \right|_{r_h}$$

- **Hawking:** the surface gravity defines the temperature of the black hole

$$T_H = \frac{\kappa}{2\pi}, \quad \left(T_H = \frac{\hbar}{8\pi k_B M} \right)$$

Entropy

- The area of black hole horizon

$$A = 4\pi r_h^2 = \frac{16\pi G^2 M^2}{c^4}$$

Classically nothing comes out from the black hole

- **Bekenstein (1972)**: Black hole should have a well-defined entropy proportional to the horizon area $S \propto A$
- **Hawking (1974)**:

$$S = \frac{A}{4G\hbar} k_B c^3 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{A}{l_P^2} k_B$$

The **entropy** of **gravitational** system is proportional to the **AREA**

The Four Laws of Black Hole Mechanics

| | Thermodynamics | Black hole |
|------------|--|---|
| Zeroth law | Temperature T is constant at equilibrium | Surface gravity is constant for a stationary solution |
| First law | $dE = TdS$ | $dM = \frac{\kappa}{8\pi G}dA$ |
| Second law | $dS \geq 0$ | $dA \geq 0$ |
| Third law | $S \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } T \rightarrow 0$ | $S \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } T \rightarrow 0?$ |

Holographic principle

- The entropy of BH is proportional to the horizon area

$$S = \frac{A}{4G\hbar} k_B c^3$$

- The **gravitational** degrees of freedom in **D** dimensions are effectively described by a theory in **(D-1)** dimensions
- A principle can arise from some newly recognized pattern, an apparent law of physics that stands by itself, both uncontradicted and unexplained by existing theories.
- 't Hooft (1993): The description of the **volume** of a space-time can be considered as a certain **encoded region** on the boundary of a **lower dimension**, i.e. such a light-like boundary as the gravitational horizon.

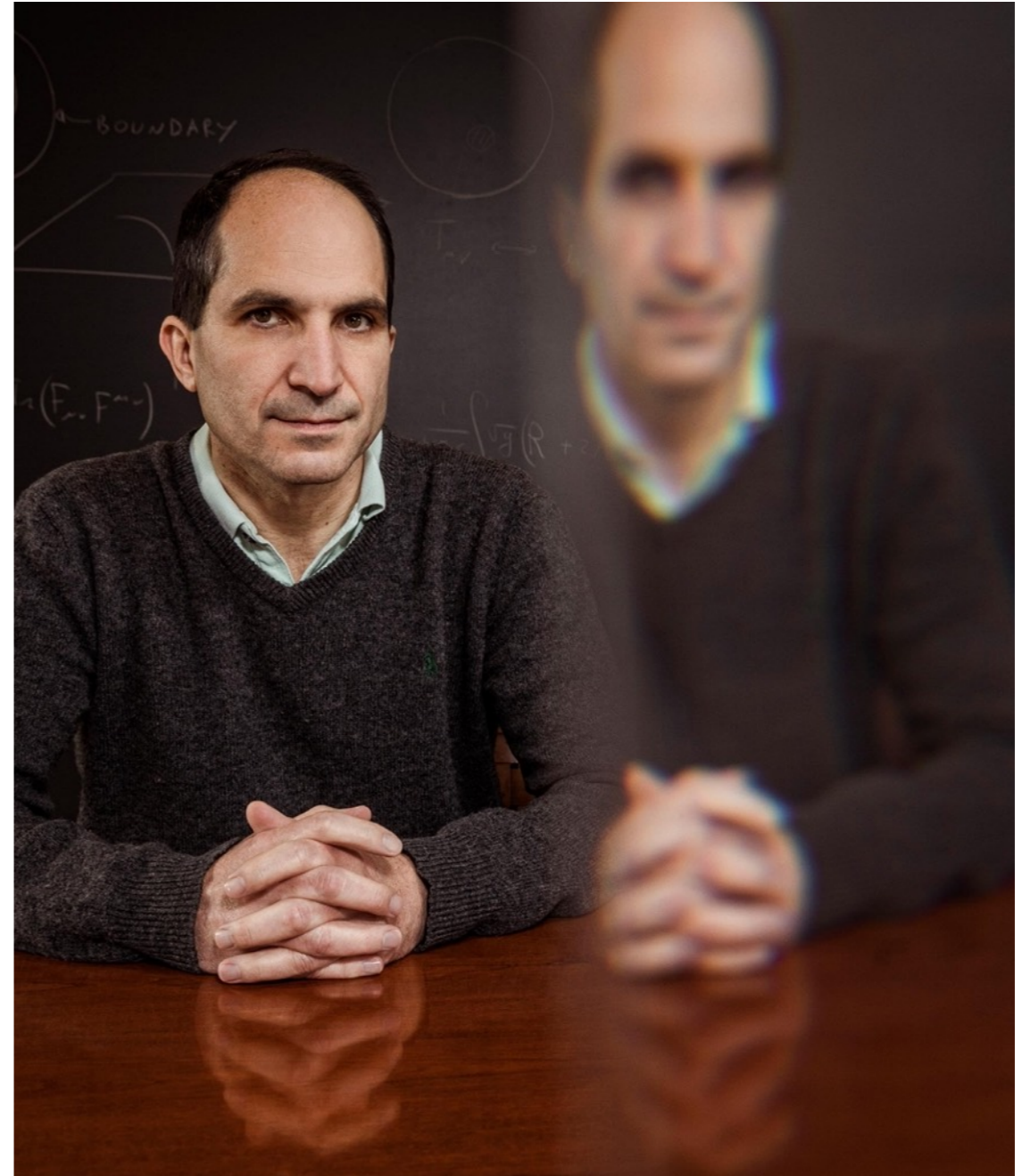
Holography



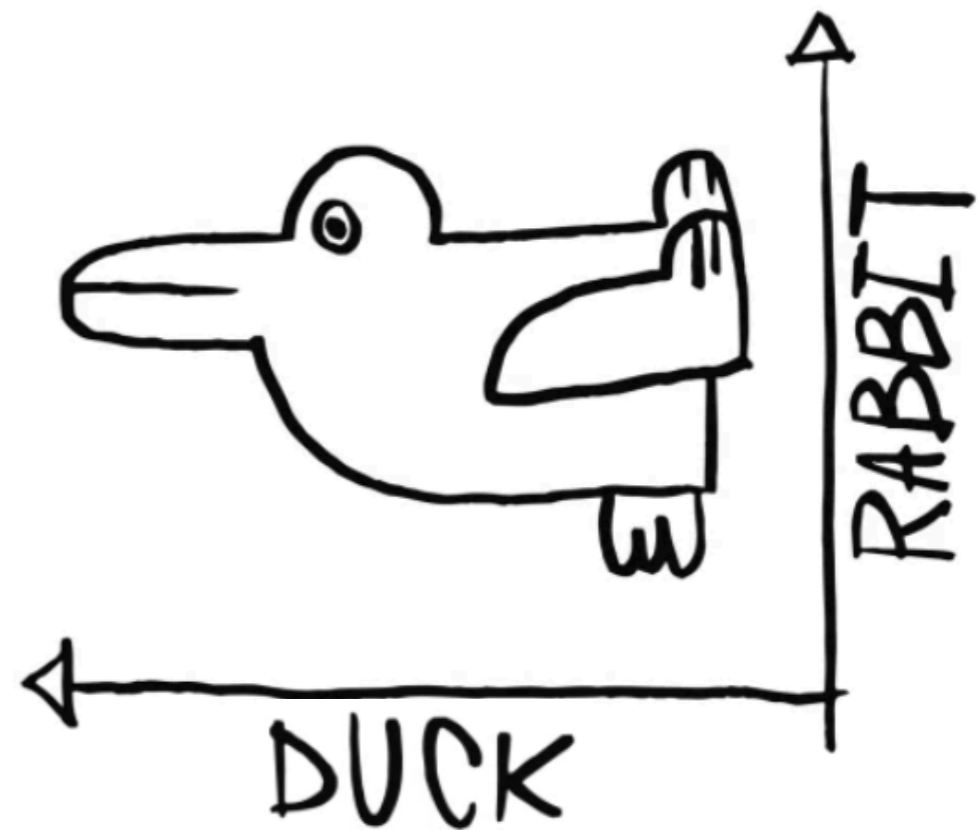
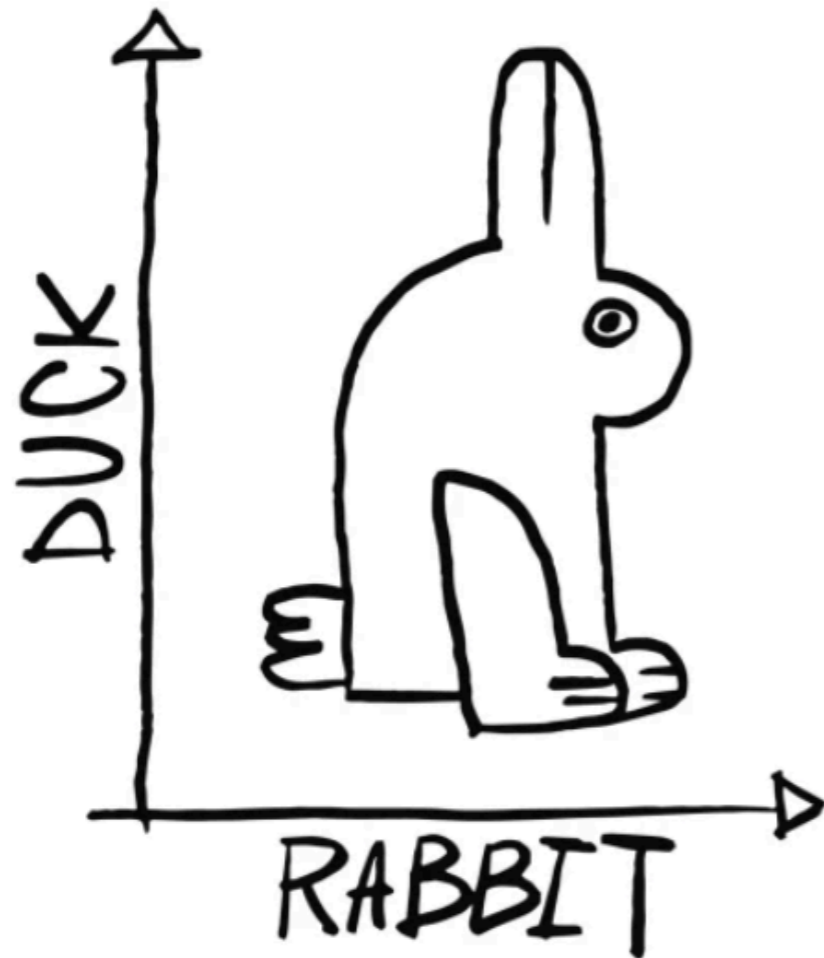
A two-dimensional image which stores information about all three dimensions of the object it represents. The two images here are photographs of a single hologram taken from different angles.

Holographic duality

- **Maldacena (1998)**: a strongly coupled **quantum field theory** in a **D**-dimensional spacetime are dynamically **equivalent** to a **D+1**-dimensional **classical gravity** in a special spacetime



Duality



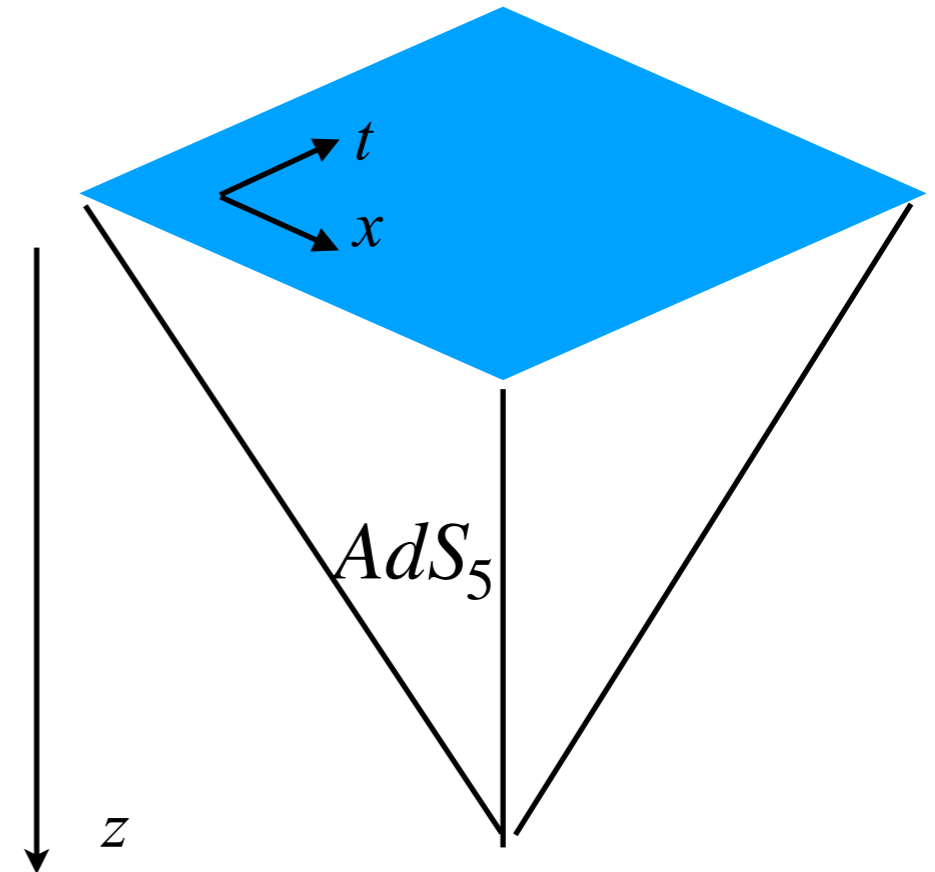
by Ludwig Wittgenstein, "seeing that" vs "seeing as"

Holographic duality

- Special spacetime **means** anti-De Sitter space-time in $(D+1)$ -dimensions

$$ds^2 = \frac{-dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2 + dz^2}{z^2}$$

- Certain quantum field theory **means** Conformal field theory
- Gravity in AdS_5 \leftrightarrow CFT in 4D Minkowski spacetime
- Field theory "lives" on the boundary of the gravity background



Fundamental forces and couplings constants

- Electromagnetic interaction (QED) $\alpha_e = \frac{e^2}{\hbar} = 0.0073$ for wide range of energies
- Weak interaction (EW theory) $\alpha_W = 0.03 - 0.04$
- Gravitation $\alpha_G(G_N) = 0.5 - 10^{-38}$
- Strong interaction (QCD)
 - $\alpha_s(0.1fm) \approx 0.31, \quad 1fm = 10^{-15}m$
 - $\alpha_s(0.001fm) \approx 0.105$
 - $\alpha_s(1fm) \approx 1, \text{ non-perturbative regime}$

Perturbative and non-perturbative regimes

- The partition function $Z[\alpha] = \int [d\Phi] e^{-S[\Phi, \alpha]}$
- Toy model $Z[\alpha] = \int_0^1 dx \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \alpha^2 x^2}}$
- Prediction for small α : $Z[\alpha] \sim 1, \quad \alpha \ll 1$
- Exact: $\alpha x = \sin y, \quad Z[\alpha] = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^{\arcsin \alpha} \frac{\cos y}{\cos y} dy = \frac{\arcsin \alpha}{\alpha}$

Quasi-conformal behaviour of QCD, $T > 300$ MeV

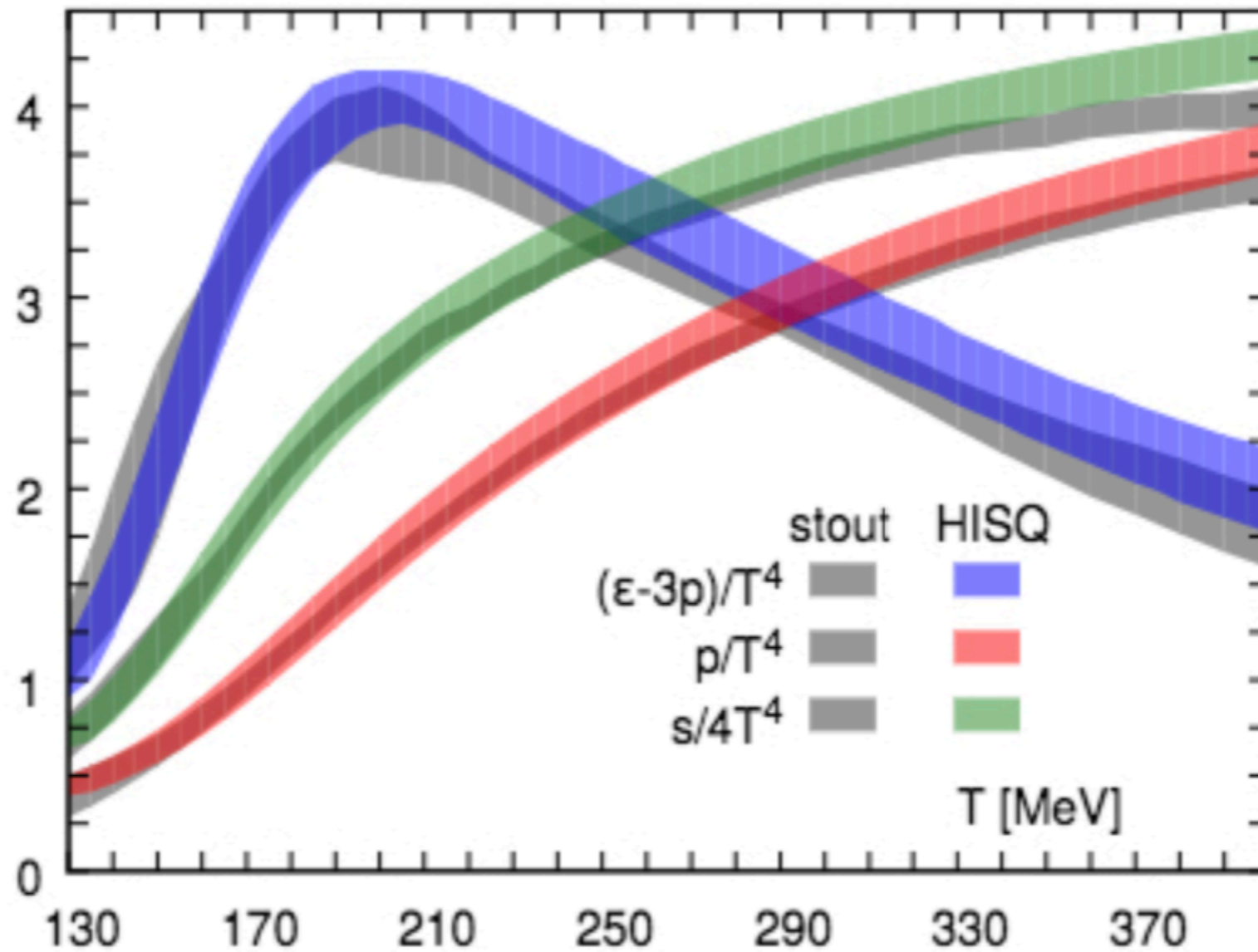
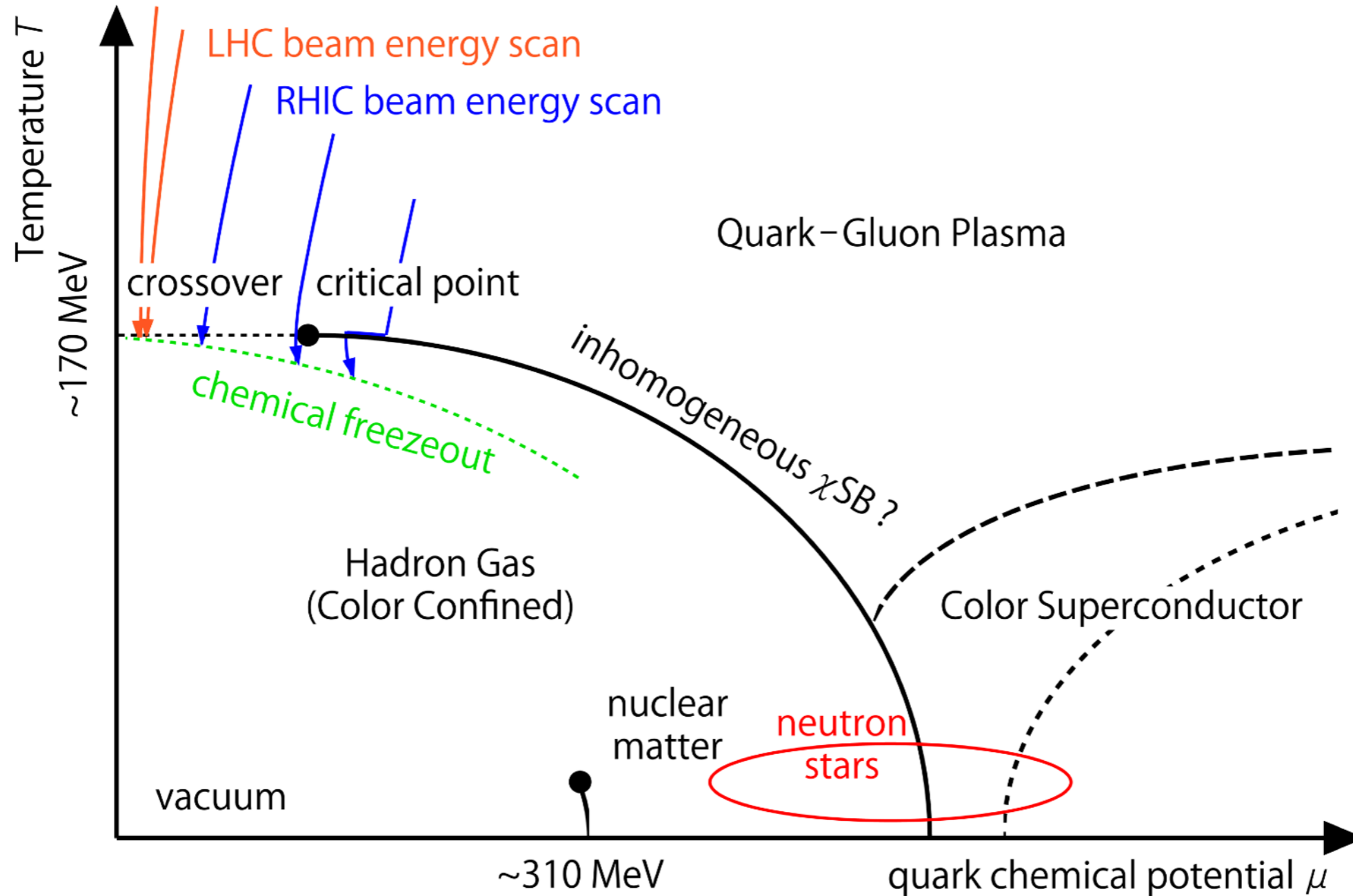


Figure: from Bazavov et al, [PRD 90 \(2014\) 094503](#)

QCD phase diagram



QCD phase diagram: questions

- Confinement-deconfinement phase transitions at non-zero temperature and non-zero baryonic density
- Phenomena at high and at low temperatures
- Quark-gluon plasma produced in Heavy-Ion Collisions: thermalization and evolution
- Hadron spectrum

Conventional picture of QGP dynamics

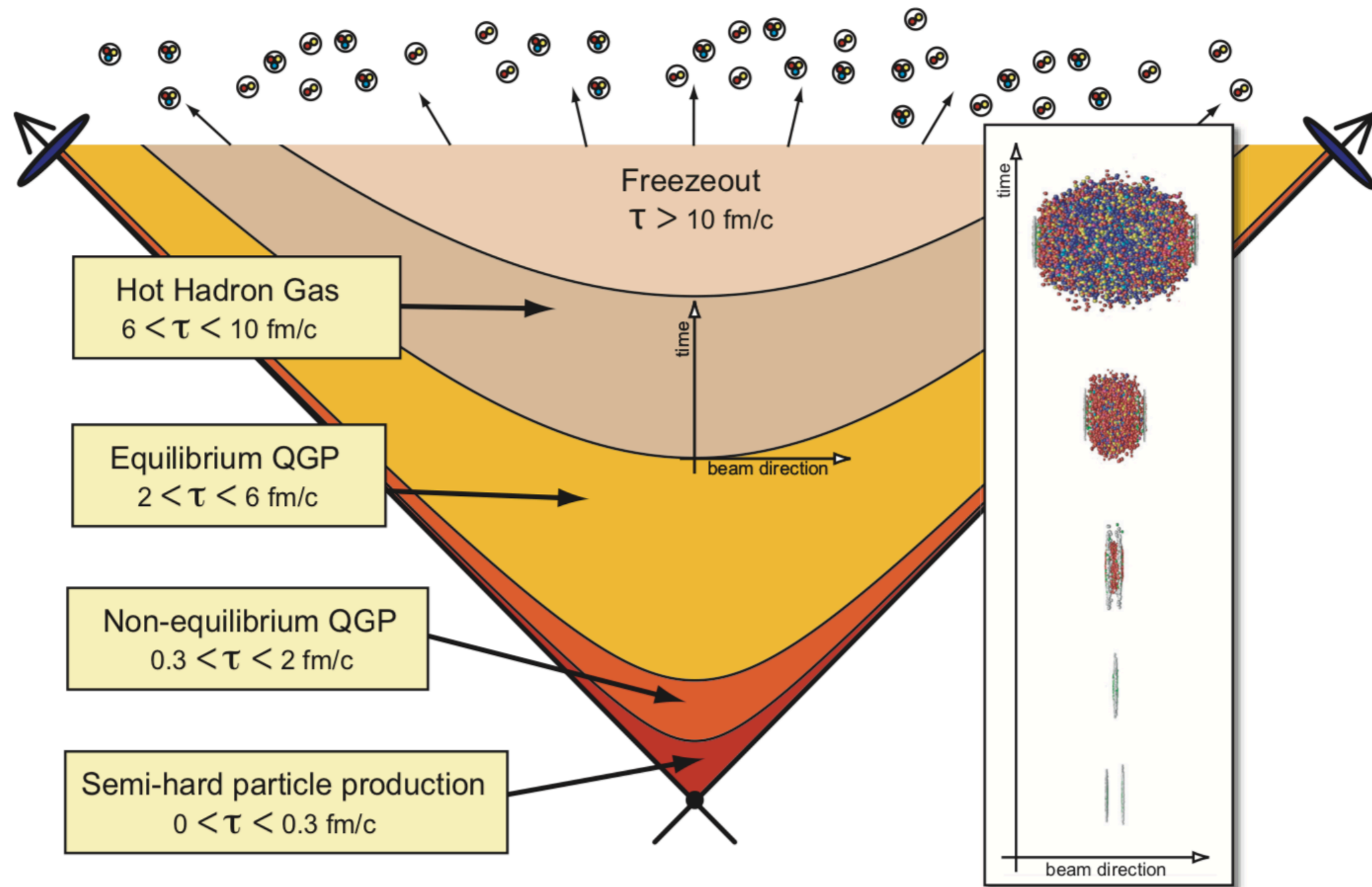


Figure: from Strickland [1410.5786](#)



Holographic picture of QGP

- 4d QGP \longleftrightarrow 5d black hole in AdS spacetime
- The scenario of HIC \longleftrightarrow a gravity shock wave collision in which trapped surface is formed. (Yaffe, Shuryak, Arefeva)
- After the collision the shocks slowly decay, leaving the plasma described by hydrodynamics Kovtun, Policastro, Son, Starinets'02-05

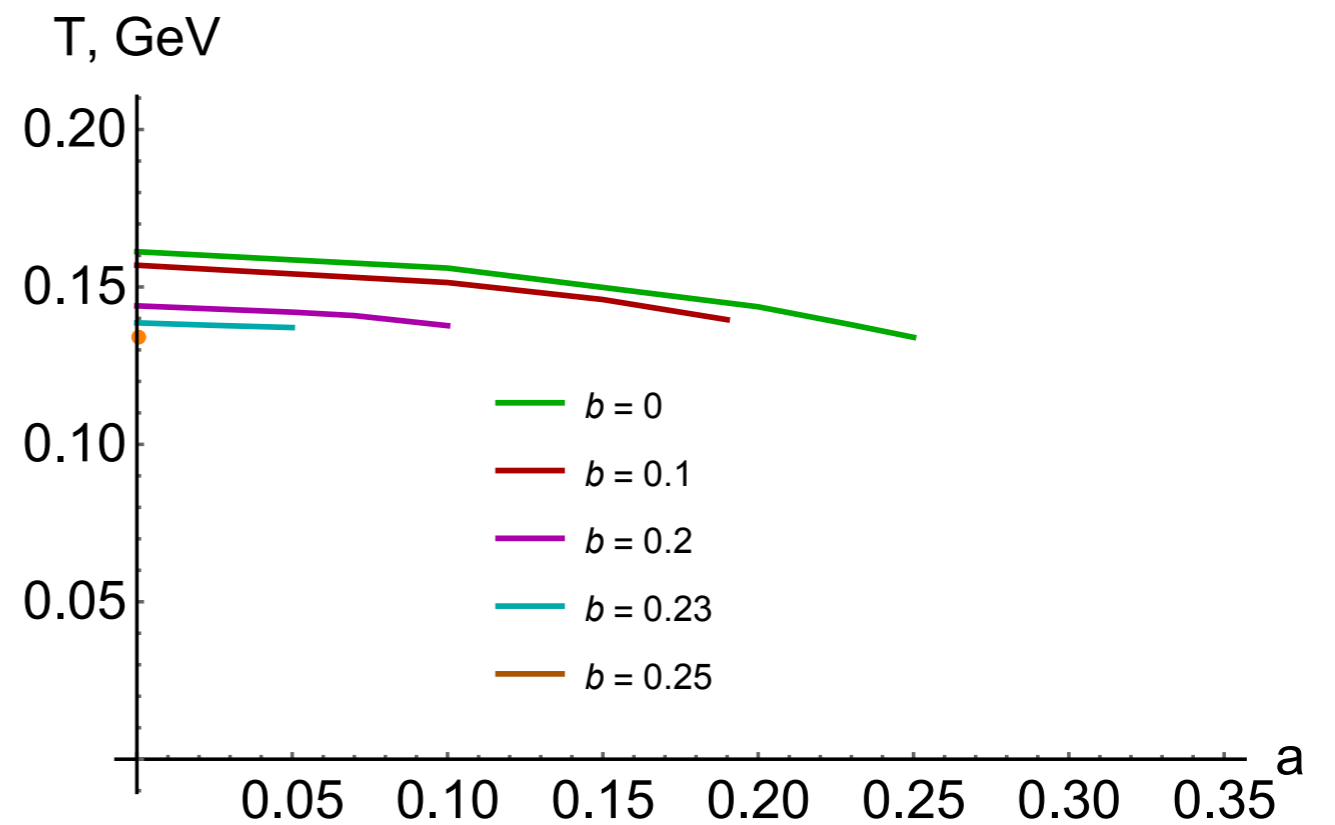
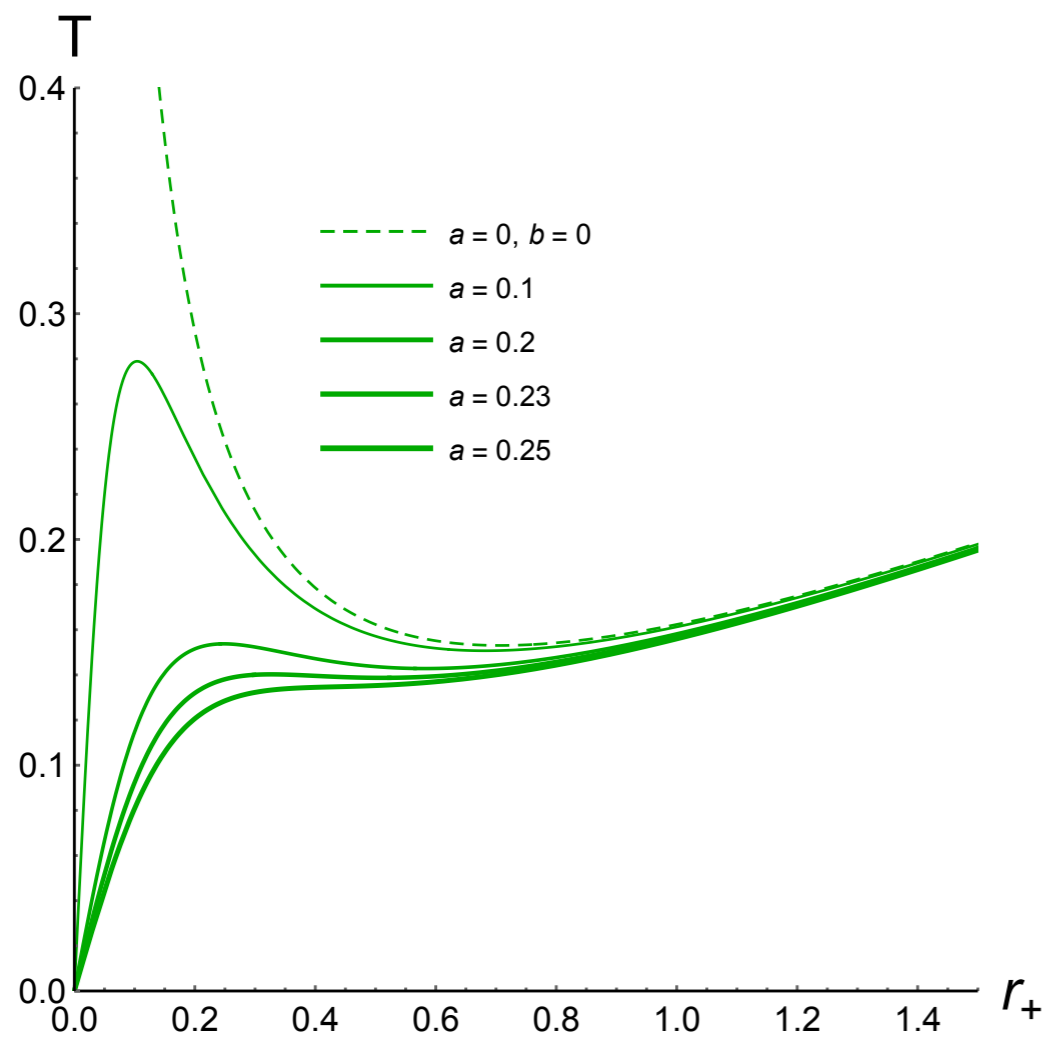
$$\frac{\eta}{s} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \text{ (confirmed at RHIC, 2008)}$$

- Thermalization stage – infalling shell (non-stationary solutions)

Holographic observables

- Temperature: $T_H \Leftrightarrow T_{QGP}$
- Temperature of confinement/deconfinement $T_c \Leftrightarrow T_{HP}$
- Free energy: $F_H \Leftrightarrow F_{QGP}$
- 4d Multiplicity in HIC  BH Entropy
- Thermalization time of QGP  BH formation time

Temperature of phase transition in rotating QGP



A photograph of three dolphins leaping from the ocean. The dolphins are captured in mid-air, with their bodies arched and tails still in the water, creating splashes. The background is a clear, bright blue sky and a calm blue sea. The text "So long and thanks for all the fish!" is overlaid in white, sans-serif font across the center of the image.

So long
and thanks for all the fish!