

Visualizing Black p -Branes in String Theory

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Mentors: Professor Don Marolf, Molly Kaplan, and Zhencheng Wang

Physics REU, UC Santa Barbara, August 12, 2021

Outline

1. Introduction

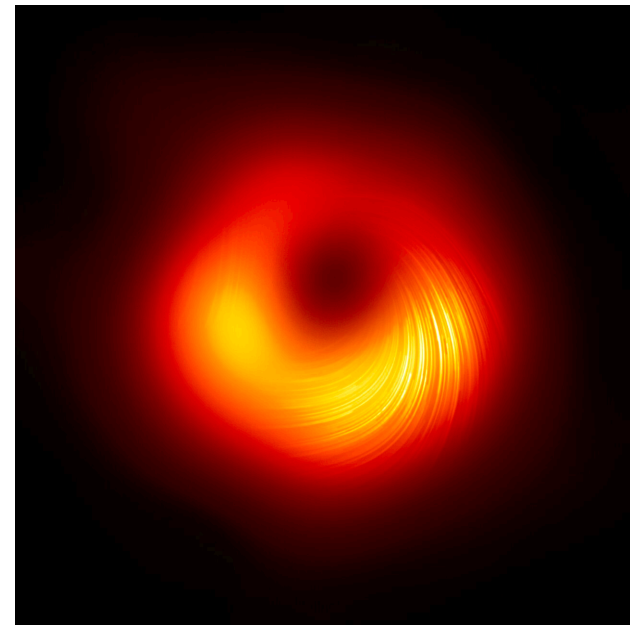
- A. Black Hole Anatomy
- B. Why Study Black Holes in String Theory?

2. Ramond-Ramond p -Branes in String Theory

- C. Properties
- D. Spacetime Embedding Diagrams

3. Story of an Infalling and Asymptotic Observer

- E. Asymptotic Flatness
- F. Gravitational Time Dilation (Redshift)
- G. Singularity



Black hole at the center of M87
(Event horizon telescope, 2017)

I: Intro to Black Holes

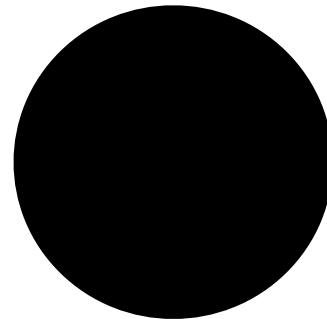
Black Hole Anatomy

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In **classical** general relativity, a black hole is defined to be a region of spacetime from which nothing, not even light, can escape.

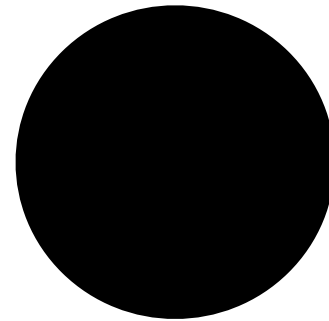
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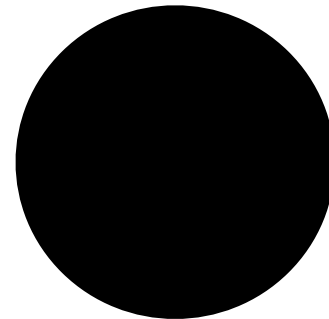
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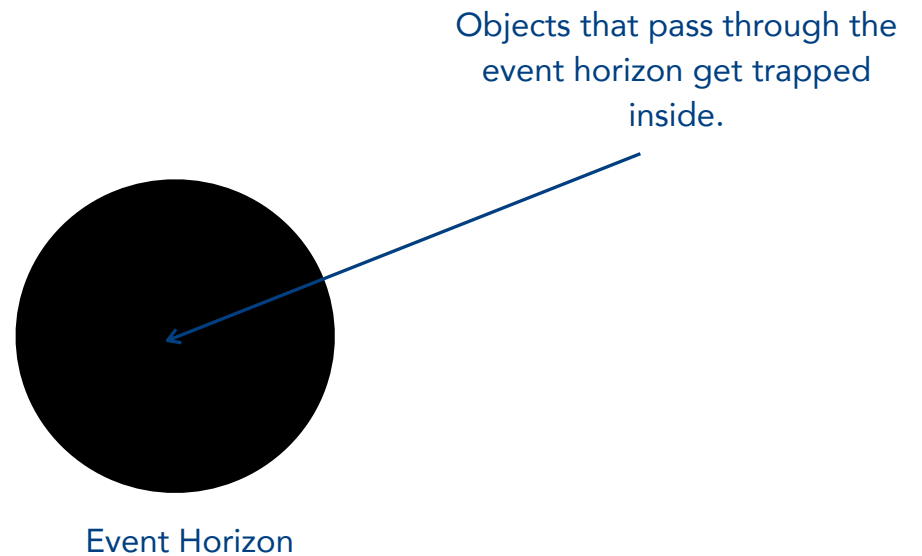


Event Horizon

Objects that pass through the event horizon get trapped inside.

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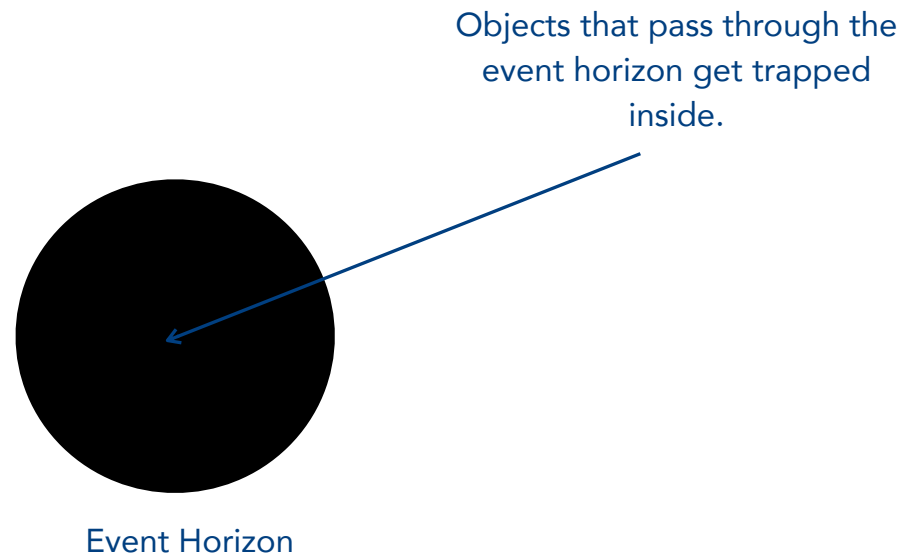
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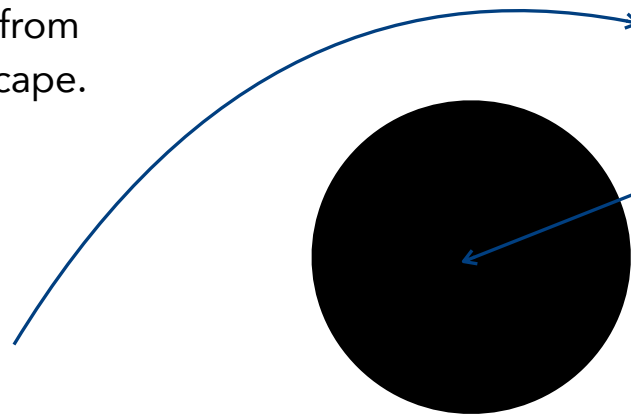
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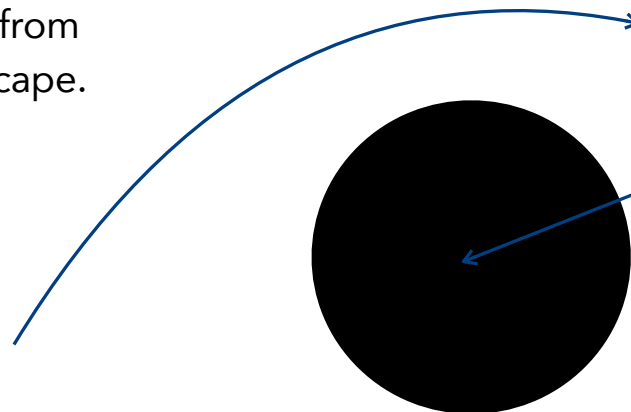
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Event Horizon

Any object entering a black hole will **inevitably** arrive at the singularity, where the spacetime curvature becomes infinite, and all of our understanding of physics breaks down.

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String theory, as a candidate theory of quantum gravity, has proven to be a useful tool for understanding this puzzle (**e.g., providing a microscopic description of black hole entropy via p -branes with Ramond-Ramond charge**).



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II. Black p -Branes in String Theory

Ramond-Ramond p -Branes

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$$M/V_p = \frac{(8-p)\Omega_{8-p}}{2\kappa_{10}^2} r_H^{7-p} \left(1 + \frac{7-p}{8-p} \sinh^2 \beta \right) \quad \text{and} \quad Q = \frac{(7-p)\Omega_{8-p}}{2\kappa_{10}^2} r_H^{7-p} \sinh \beta \cosh \beta.$$

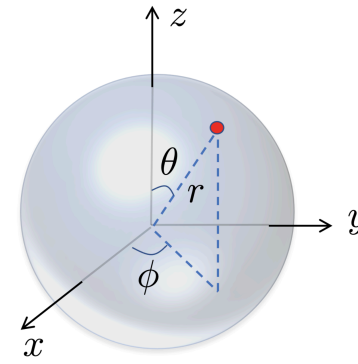
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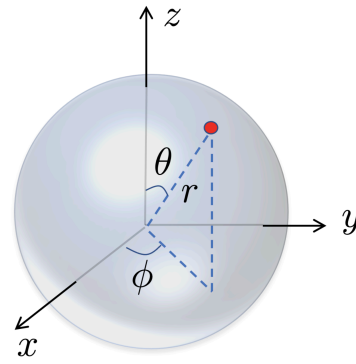
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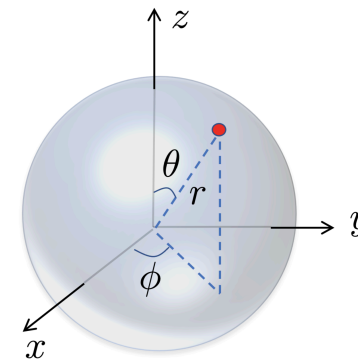
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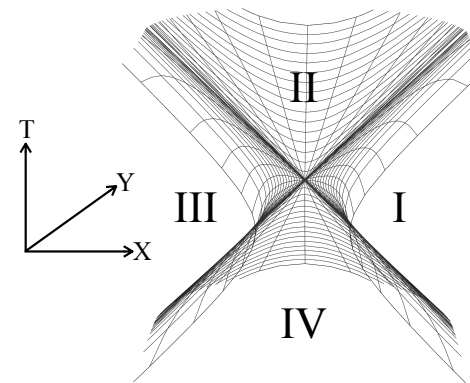
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III: Story of an Infalling and Asymptotic Observer

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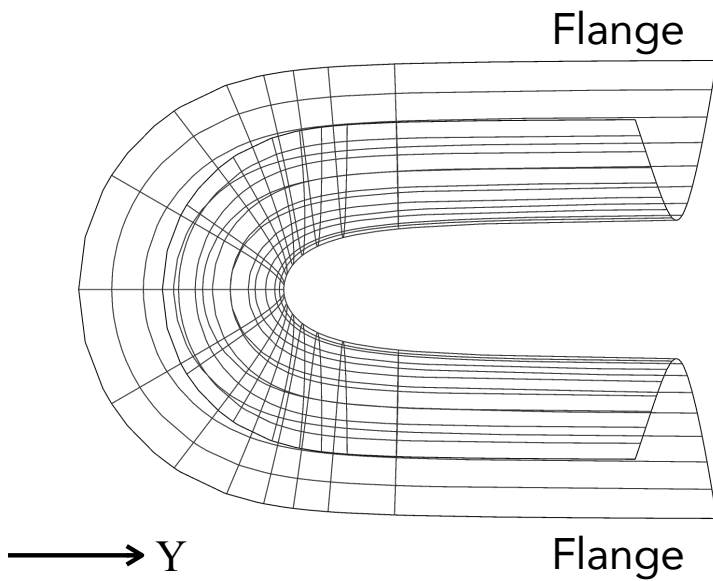
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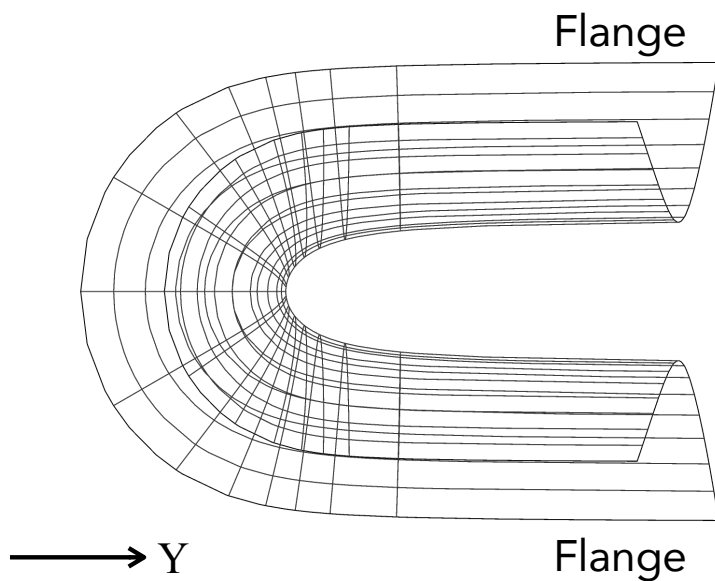


Flanges represent the two asymptotic regions.

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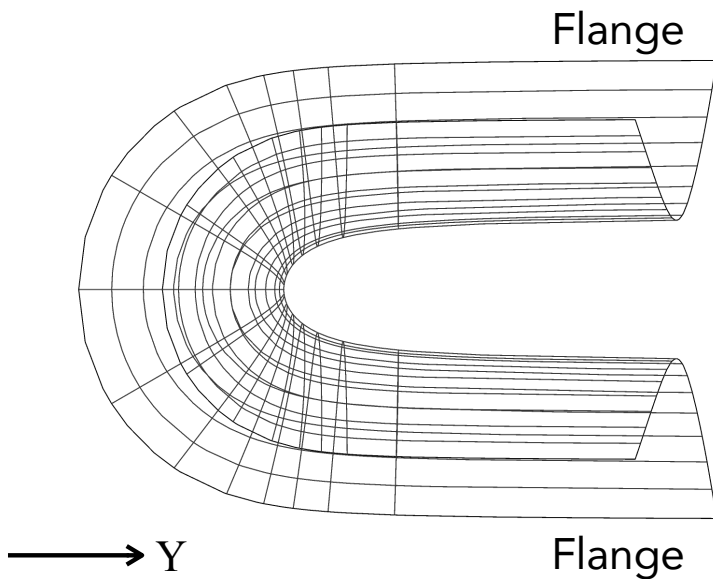
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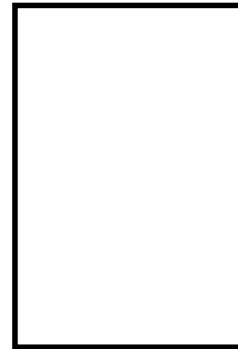


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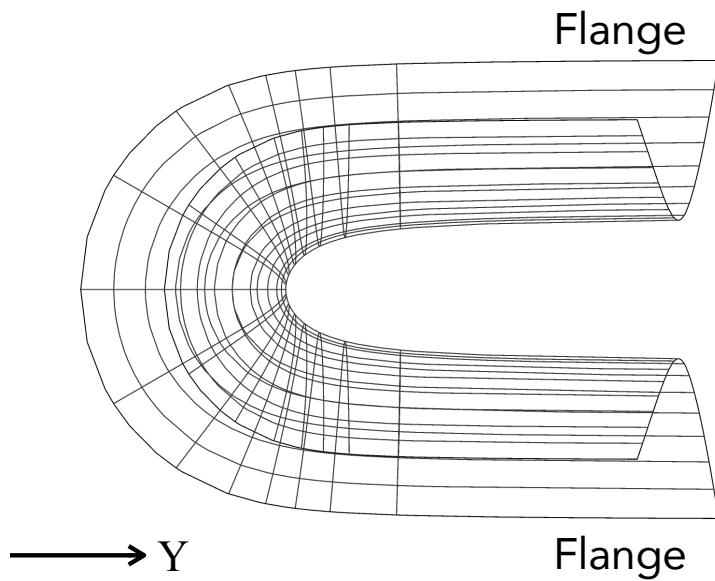
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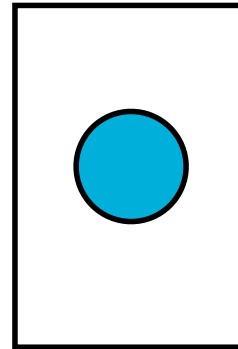


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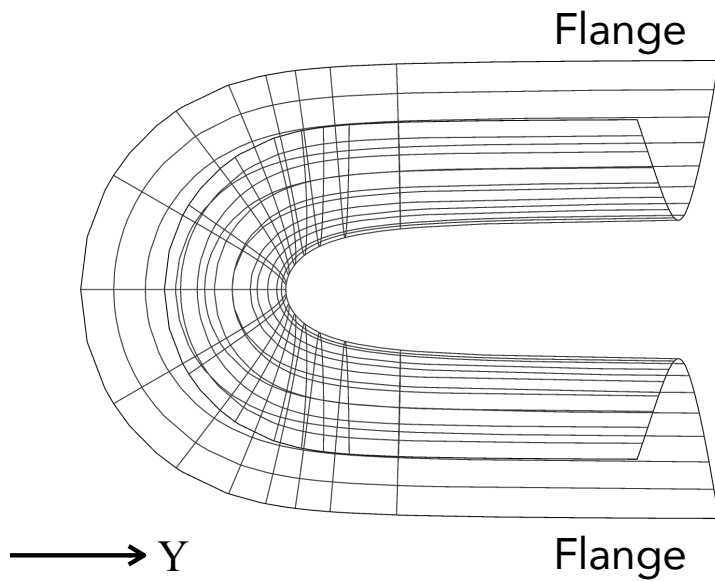
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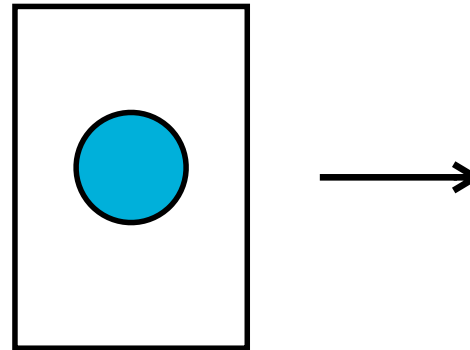


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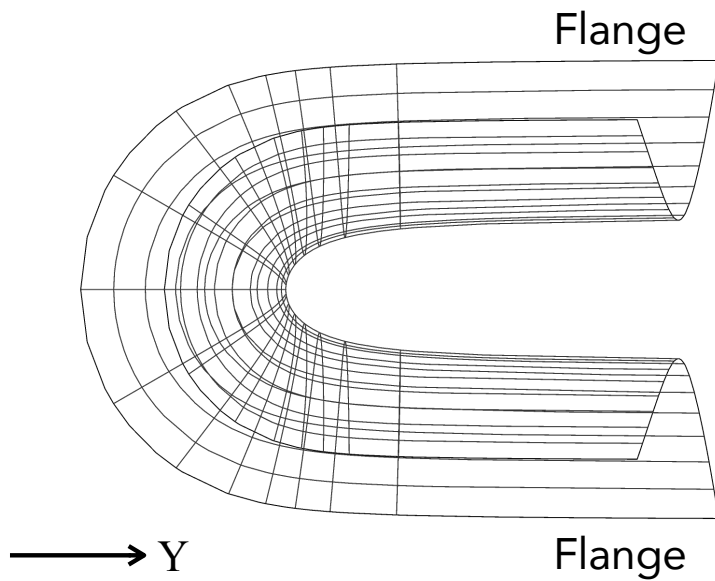
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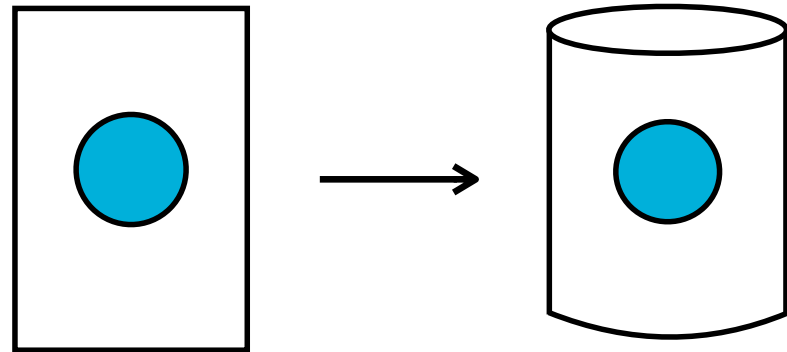


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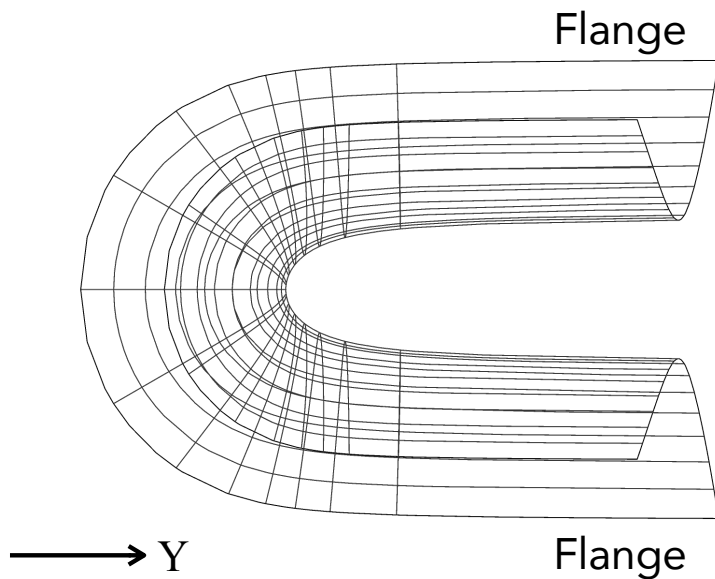
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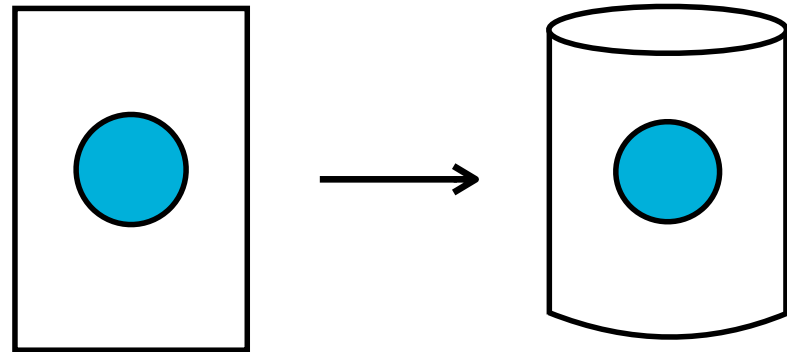


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Deforming a surface in only one direction does not change the intrinsic geometry!

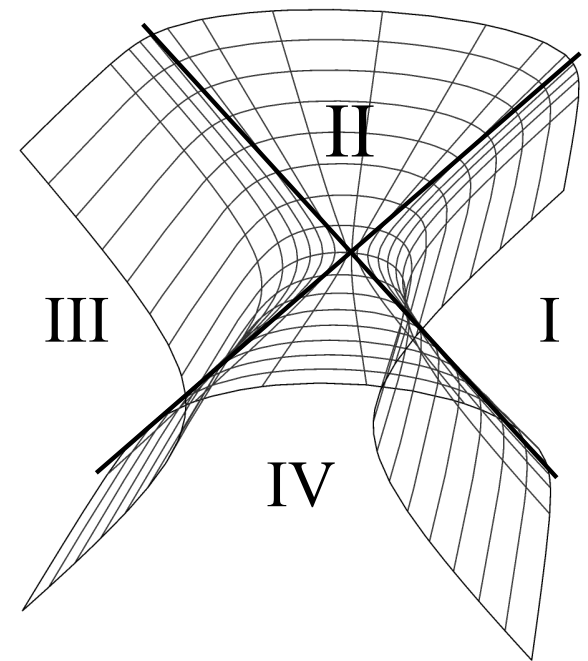
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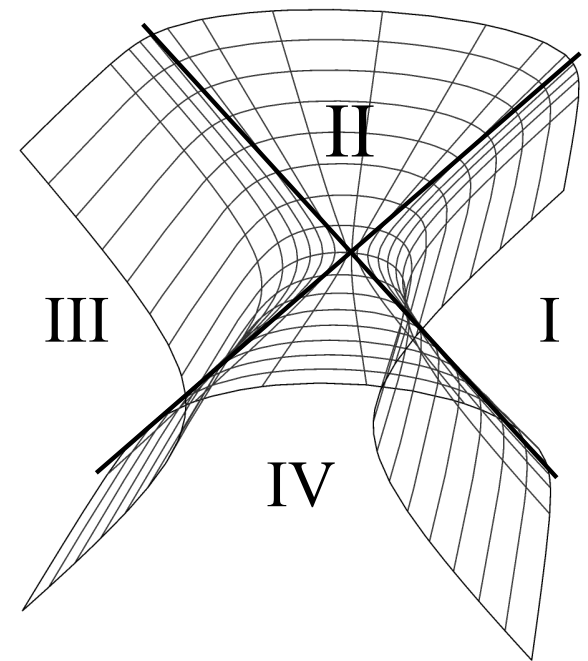


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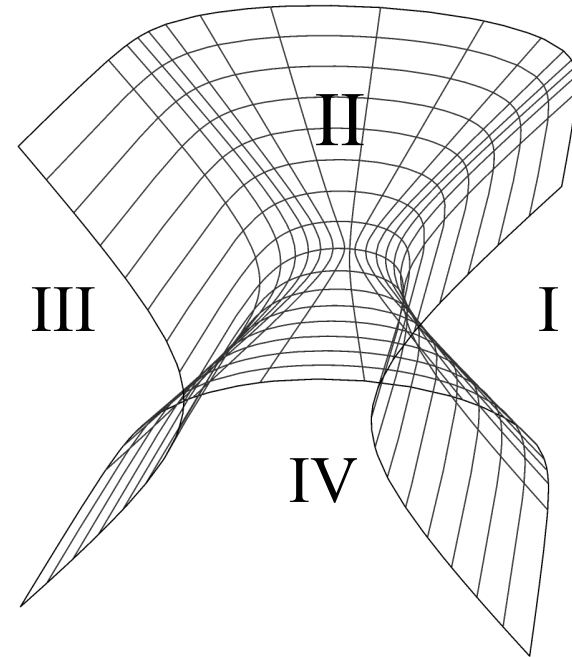
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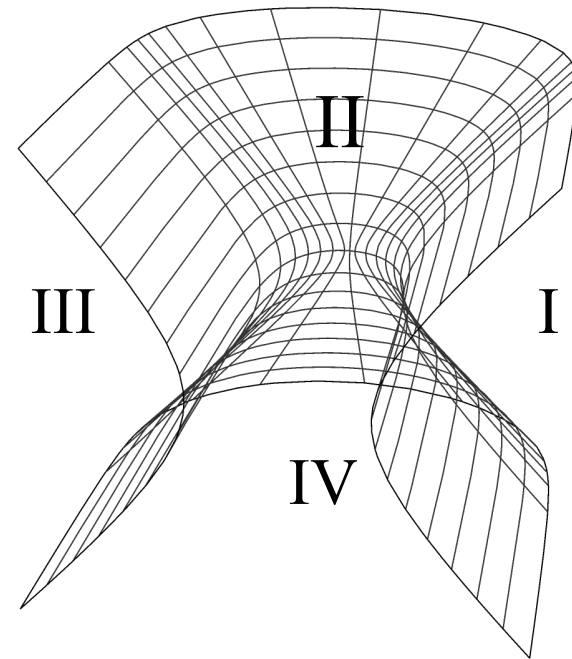
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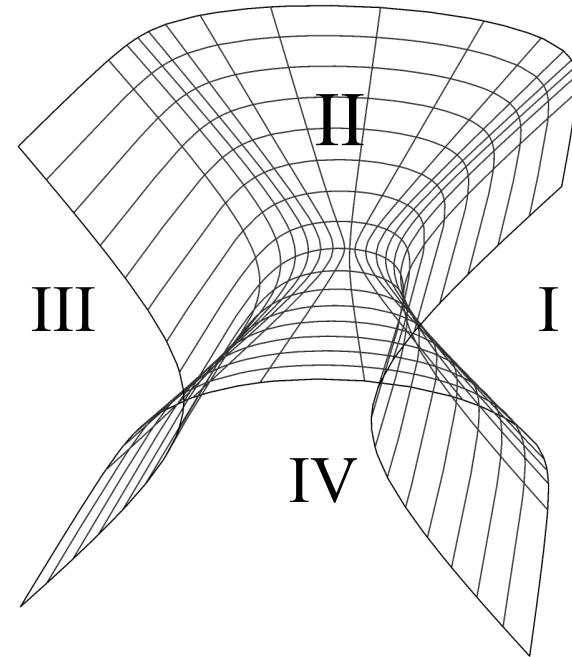


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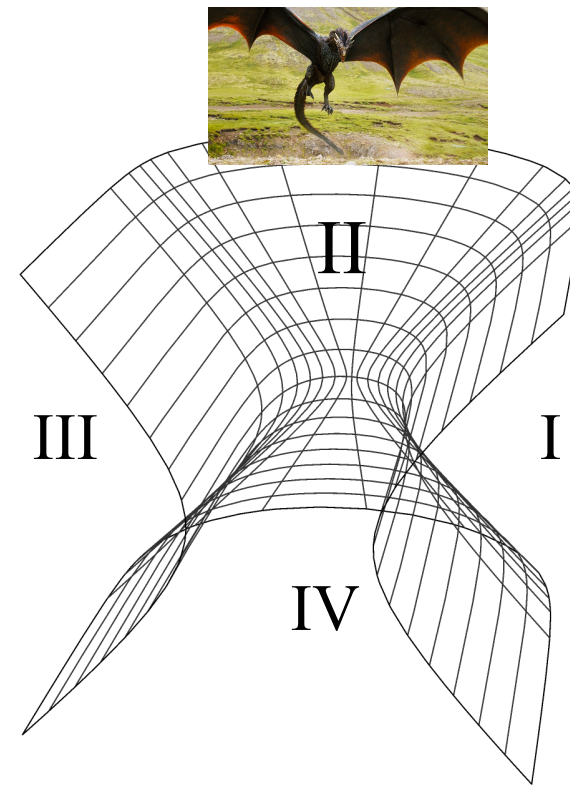


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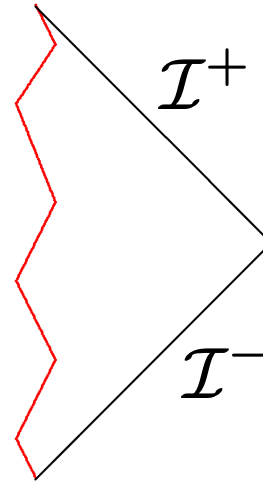
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Analysis of causal structure shows that for $p = 6$, the extreme black brane contains a *timelike* singularity, whereas it has a *null* singularity for $p < 6$.

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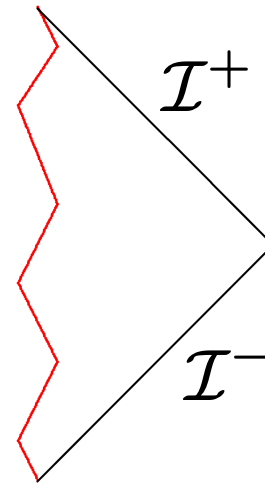
Conformal diagram for the extreme six-brane.

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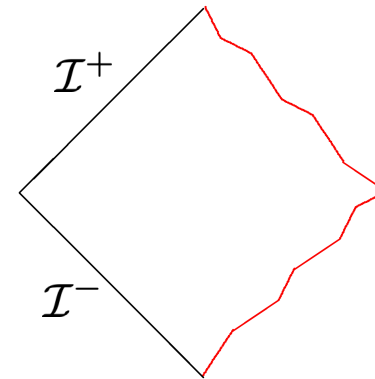
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Credit: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1107.1022>



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Conformal diagram for the extremal branes with $p < 6$.

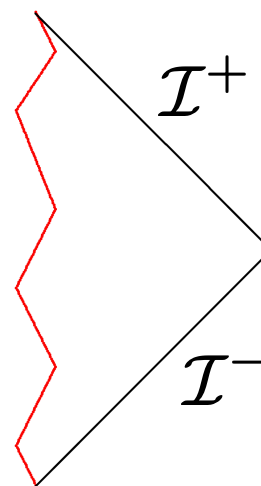
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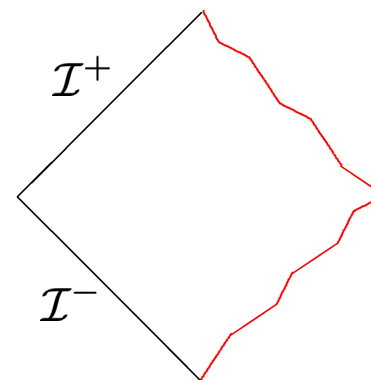
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Do spacetime embedding diagrams know about this?

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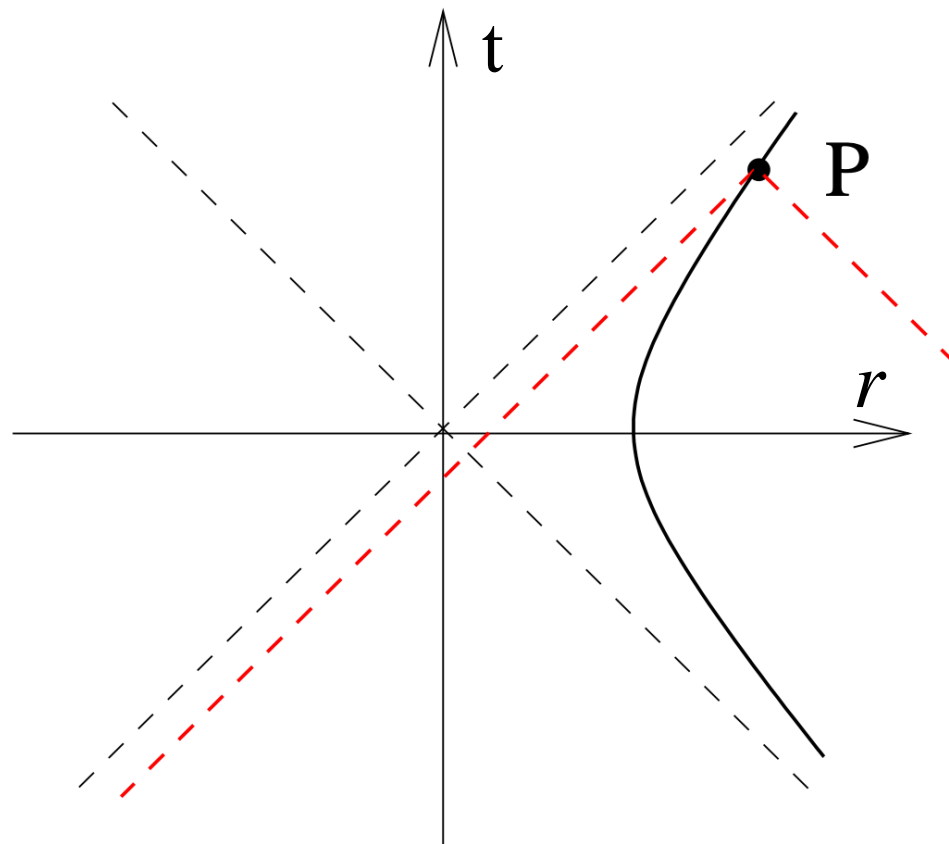
Acknowledgments

- Dr. Sathya Guruswamy (REU Site Director)
- Prof. Don Marolf (Faculty Advisor)
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- National Science Foundation

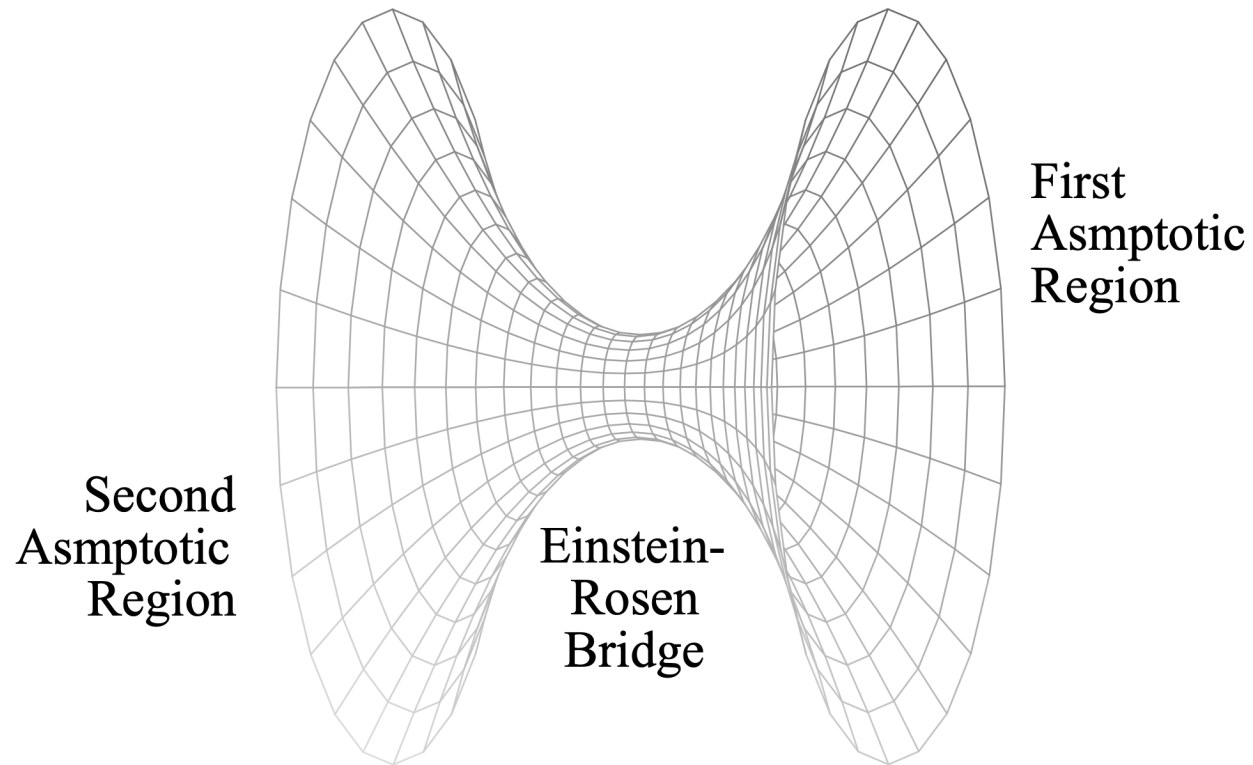
Thank you!

Extra Slides

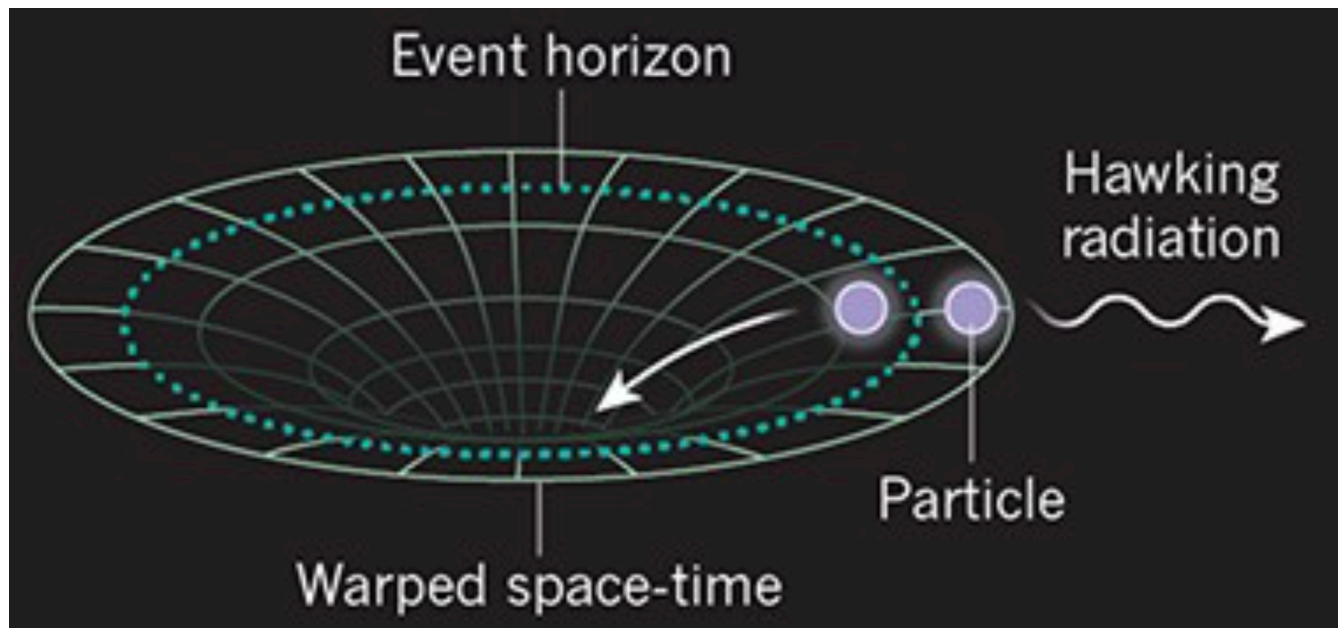
Rindler Horizon



Wormhole



Hawking Radiation



Page Curve

