

Boundary Causality vs Hyperbolicity for Small Black Holes in Gauss-Bonnet

Cindy Keeler

Niels Bohr Institute

August 19, 2016

(1609.xxxxx with Elena Carceres and Tomas Andrade)

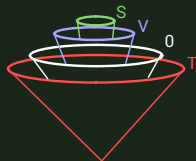
Propagation Speeds in Gauss-Bonnet

Different graviton modes

(e.g. **scalar**, **tensor**)

propagate along different characteristic
surfaces in Gauss-Bonnet.

These modes have different causal cones.



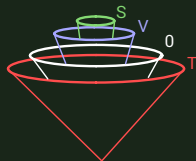
Propagation Speeds in Gauss-Bonnet

Different graviton modes

(e.g. **scalar**, **tensor**)

propagate along different characteristic surfaces in Gauss-Bonnet.

These modes have different causal cones.



Different propagation speeds may lead to:

- 1 Boundary causality violation
- 2 Slice-hyperbolicity failure: the initial value problem (IVP) is not well-defined on **some** slice.
E.g. a particular slice may be spacelike for light waves, but not for tensor modes.
- 3 Full local hyperbolicity failure: there is **no** initial value surface.

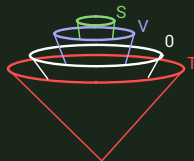
Propagation Speeds in Gauss-Bonnet

Different graviton modes

(e.g. **scalar**, **tensor**)

propagate along different characteristic surfaces in Gauss-Bonnet.

These modes have different causal cones.



Different propagation speeds may lead to:

- 1 Boundary causality violation
- 2 Slice-hyperbolicity failure: the initial value problem (IVP) is not well-defined on **some** slice.
E.g. a particular slice may be spacelike for light waves, but not for tensor modes.
- 3 Full local hyperbolicity failure: there is **no** initial value surface.

Note these hyperbolicity failures are **local** not global as we are used to in AdS.

Black Holes in AdS₅ Gauss-Bonnet

Effective metrics

In sufficiently symmetric spacetimes, the different propagation speeds can be accounted for via **effective metrics**. For AdS₅ small black holes:

$$ds^2 = -\frac{f(r)}{f_\infty} dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + \frac{r^2}{c_i(r)} d\Omega_3^2,$$

where λ is the Gauss-Bonnet coupling, μ depends on the black hole radius r_h , f_∞ is a constant, and

$$f(r) = r^2 \left[\frac{L^2}{r^2} + \frac{1}{2\lambda} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 4\lambda + 4\lambda \frac{\mu}{r^4}} \right) \right],$$
$$c_i(r) = 1 - \sigma_i \left(\frac{(2\lambda\mu)}{2\lambda\mu + (1 - 2\lambda)r^4} \right)$$

and the σ_i tells us which modes propagate along the effective metric's light cones. For the background metric, $\sigma = 0$, while it is set to $\sigma = (2, 1, -2)$ for (scalars, vectors, tensors) respectively.

Problem 1: Boundary Causality Violation



Delayed curves obey boundary causality.

Advanced curves disobey it.

Problem 1: Boundary Causality Violation



Delayed curves obey boundary causality.

Advanced curves disobey it.

For planar black holes in GB in AdS:

$\lambda_{GB} > 9/100$ violates boundary causality.

(M. Brigante, H. Liu, S. Shenker, S. Yaida, A. Buchel, J.

Escobedo, R. C. Myers, M. F. Paulos, A. Sinha, M. Smolkin)

Problem 1: Boundary Causality Violation



Delayed curves obey boundary causality.

Advanced curves disobey it.

For planar black holes in GB in AdS:

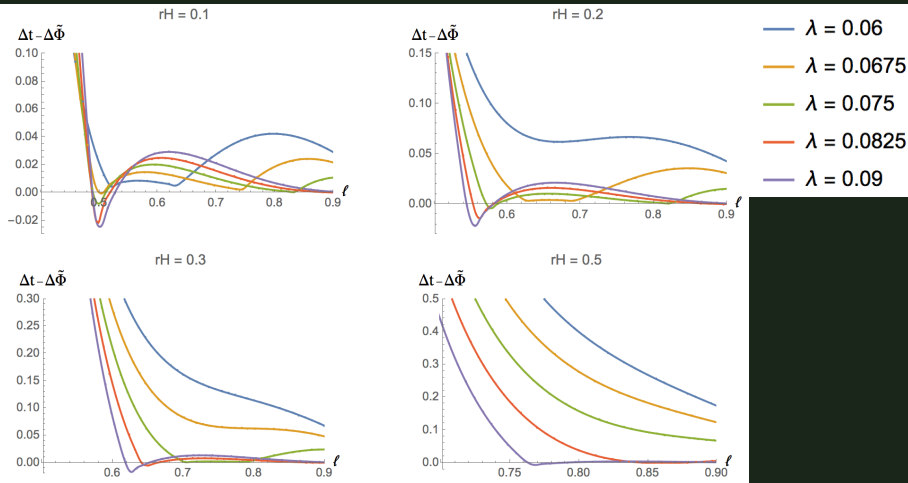
$\lambda_{GB} > 9/100$ violates boundary causality.

(M. Brigante, H. Liu, S. Shenker, S. Yaida, A. Buchel, J. Escobedo, R. C. Myers, M. F. Paulos, A. Sinha, M. Smolkin)

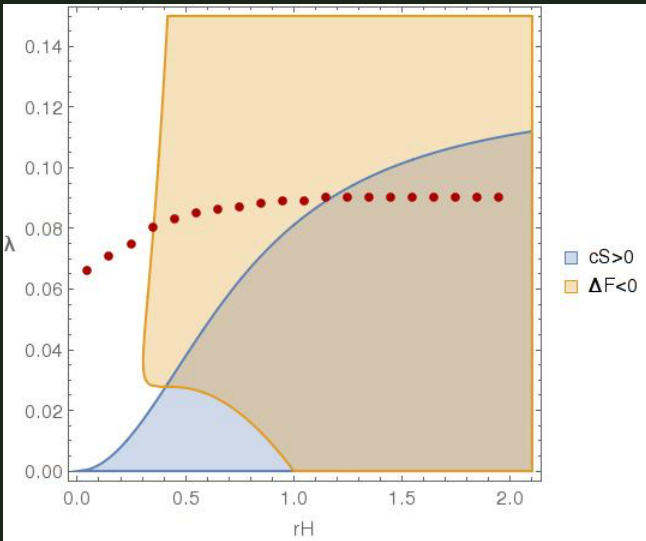
We examine black holes with small r_h , to find what values of λ are allowed if we insist on boundary causality.

Finding Causally Safe λ at Fixed r_h

- 1 Fix r_h and scan λ 's
- 2 Compute $\Delta\phi$ and Δt for all geos through bulk.
- 3 Find first λ for which \exists a geodesic with $\Delta\phi > \Delta t$.



Results



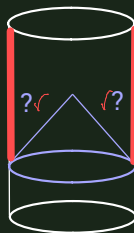
Comments

- Choice of **theory** = Choice of λ
- If a theory has a bad solution, do we throw out the **theory** or the **solution**?
- Need a reason to toss a **solution**.

Problem 2: Hyperbolicity violations

Big question: Is initial value problem well-defined?

- 1 AdS in GR is not globally hyperbolic.

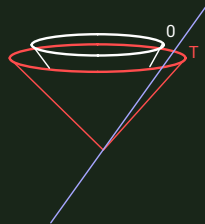


Problem 2: Hyperbolicity violations

Big question: Is initial value problem well-defined?

- 1 AdS in GR is not globally hyperbolic.
- 2 Bad slice: Spacelike only w.r.t. some dof's.

Reall, Papallo



Problem 2: Hyperbolicity violations

Big question: Is initial value problem well-defined?

1 AdS in GR is not globally hyperbolic.

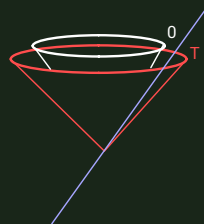
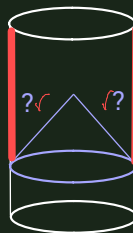
2 Bad slice: Spacelike only w.r.t. some dof's.

Reall, Papallo

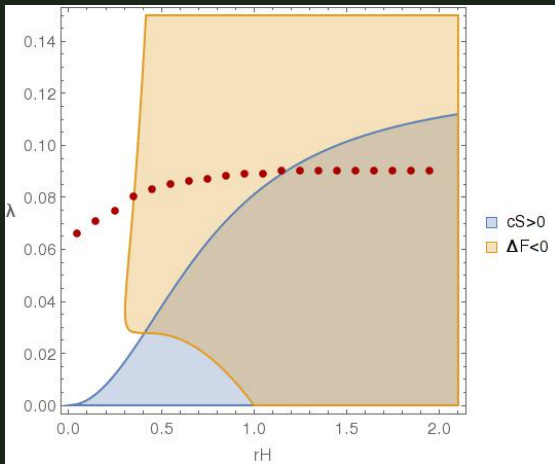
3 **NO** slice. This is our situation if $c_i < 0$ somewhere:

$$ds^2 = -\frac{f(r)}{f_\infty} dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + \frac{r^2}{c_i(r)} d\Omega_3^2,$$

H. Reall, T. Norihiro, B. Way



Result Interpretation

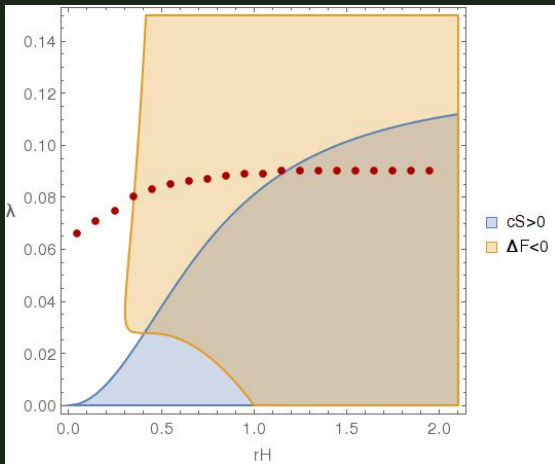


Comments

■ $\lambda \gtrsim .09$

Hyperbolic but
violates bndy.
causality:33 No
boundary dual.

Result Interpretation



Comments

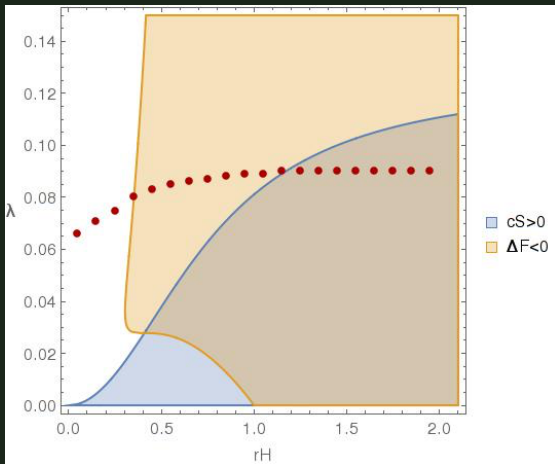
■ $\lambda \gtrsim .09$

Hyperbolic but
violates bndy.
causality:33 No
boundary dual.

■ $\lambda \lesssim .06$

Bndy. causality ok for
all r_h : So far ok.

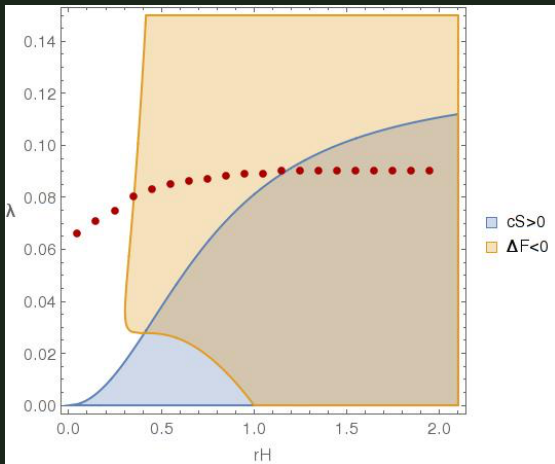
Result Interpretation



Comments

- $\lambda \gtrsim .09$
Hyperbolic but violates bndy. causality:33 No boundary dual.
- $\lambda \lesssim .06$
Bndy. causality ok for all r_h : So far ok.
- $.06 \lesssim \lambda \lesssim .09$?
All BHs that violate bndy causality also violate hyperbolicity.

Result Interpretation



N.B. tensor modes cause bndy. causality violation but scalars cause 'no-slice' hyperbolicity violation.

Comments

- $\lambda \gtrsim .09$
Hyperbolic but violates bndy. causality:33 No boundary dual.
- $\lambda \lesssim .06$
Bndy. causality ok for all r_h : So far ok.
- $.06 \lesssim \lambda \lesssim .09$?
All BHs that violate bndy causality also violate hyperbolicity.

What can we say about $.06 \lesssim \lambda \lesssim .09$?

Choices when a solution violates both bndy. causality and hyperbolicity

What can we say about $.06 \lesssim \lambda \lesssim .09$?

Choices when a solution violates both bndy. causality and hyperbolicity

- Throw out the theory. (λ value disallowed/has no dual).

What can we say about $.06 \lesssim \lambda \lesssim .09$?

Choices when a solution violates both bndy. causality and hyperbolicity

- Throw out the theory. (λ value disallowed/has no dual).
- Throw out the solution: it is only reachable from finely tuned initial data. Perturbations are not propagatable.

What can we say about $.06 \lesssim \lambda \lesssim .09$?

Choices when a solution violates both bndy. causality and hyperbolicity

- Throw out the theory. (λ value disallowed/has no dual).
- Throw out the solution: it is only reachable from finely tuned initial data. Perturbations are not propagatable. Is there a ‘hyperbolicity censorship hypothesis?’

What can we say about $.06 \lesssim \lambda \lesssim .09$?

Choices when a solution violates both bndy. causality and hyperbolicity

- Throw out the theory. (λ value disallowed/has no dual).
- Throw out the solution: it is only reachable from finely tuned initial data. Perturbations are not propagatable. Is there a ‘hyperbolicity censorship hypothesis?’
- Throw out the truncation. Keep the full tower of higher curvature terms.

What can we say about $.06 \lesssim \lambda \lesssim .09$?

Choices when a solution violates both bndy. causality and hyperbolicity

- Throw out the theory. (λ value disallowed/has no dual).
- Throw out the solution: it is only reachable from finely tuned initial data. Perturbations are not propagatable. Is there a ‘hyperbolicity censorship hypothesis?’
- Throw out the truncation. Keep the full tower of higher curvature terms.

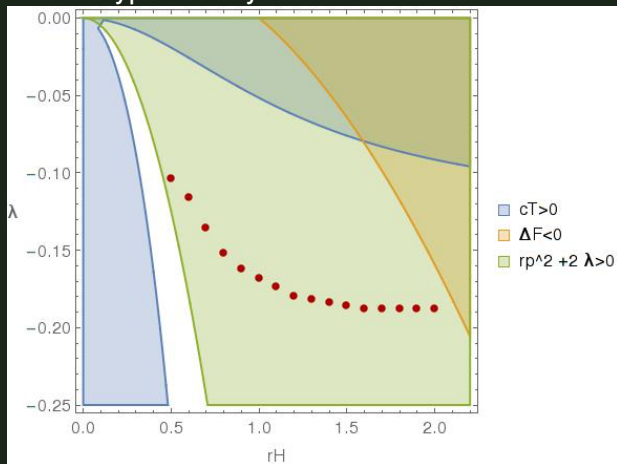
It is clear that hyperbolicity matters and we should decide what to do about it.

Other considerations of differing causal structure

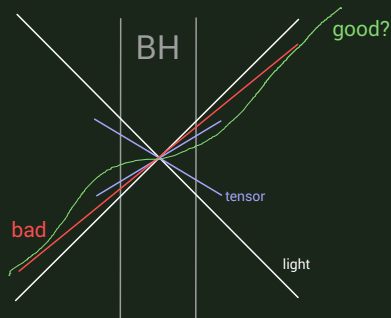
- What happens in CFTs when hyperbolicity failure arises? Is it the duality that fails, or does something sick happen to the CFT?
- How do we build 'light' sheets?
Needed for entropy bounds, entanglement wedges

Negative λ

In this case, all black holes with boundary causality violation also violate hyperbolicity.



- How fast can we boost a (small) black hole? Papallo and Reall give a limit (red slice is bad).



- What about green slice?
- How does CFT show slice violation?