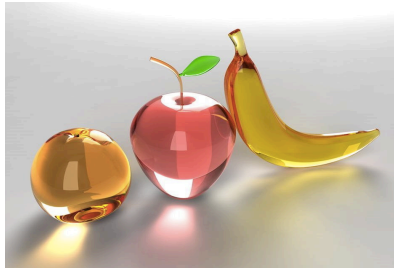


FLAVOURS OF SPACETIME

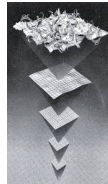


Dionysios Anninos, King's College London

Fifth Mandelstam Workshop, January 11th, 2023

Isolated regions: featureless & smooth

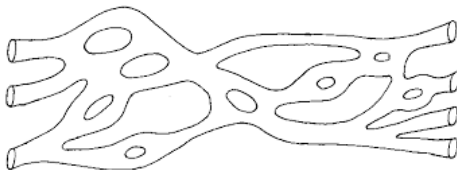
In extreme environments, general relativity **breaks down**



e.g. **big bang/early universe, horizons/singularities, (perhaps) even the deep IR**

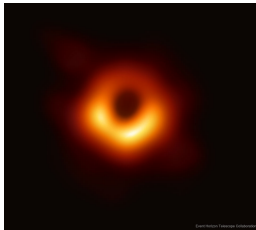
Here, our theory of spacetime requires a **completion**

There is a sense in which spacetime comes in many **flavours**. They are related to spatial or temporal asymptotia, the presence of horizons, various topologies...



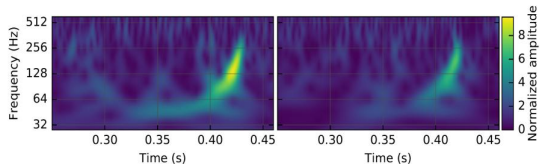
Our goal will be to discuss some of the flavours nature seems to enjoy

BLACK HOLE HORIZONS



BLACK HOLES EXIST

Observed in nature, recent exciting observations include LIGO and EHT



LIGO (2016)

There are possibly hundreds of millions of black holes in a galaxy like our own.

- Exhibit interesting features reminiscent of thermodynamics

...-Bardeen,Carter,Hawking-Penrose-Christodoulou-...

$$\boxed{\delta M = T\delta S + \Omega\delta J} \quad S = \frac{c^3 A_{horizon}}{4G\hbar} = \frac{A_{horizon}}{4\ell_{Pl}^2} = \text{entropy}$$

- Black hole horizons have a [Hawking temperature](#):

$$\boxed{T = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\sqrt{M^4 - J^2}}{M^3 + M\sqrt{M^4 - J^2}}}$$

- Exhibit dynamical features reminiscent of hydrodynamics

...-Thorne,Price,Macdonald-Damour-...

This is a measure of macroscopically indistinguishable arrangements.

For example:

$$S_{\text{photon}} \approx 10^{20} V \text{ m}^{-3}$$

for a box of volume V full of photons at temperature $T \approx T_{\text{Sun}}$.

A glass of water at room temperature has $S_{\text{water}} \approx 100 \times 10^{23}$.



- With enough angular momentum at the horizon $T \rightarrow 0$. This may (almost) happen for certain astrophysical black holes.



- Near horizon geometry has emergent 'conformal' $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ symmetries.

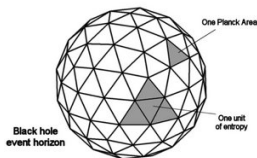
...-Bardeen,Horowitz-...

It is known as a (two-dimensional) **anti-de Sitter space**:

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 \sinh^2 \rho + d\rho^2$$

This is a Lorentzian version of the Poincaré disk!

- Quantum information content of a black hole?

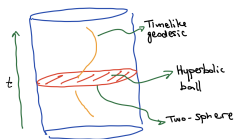


One supermassive black hole can have up to $S \sim 10^{100}$. This is more than the entropy carried by all the photons in the visible universe.

- New puzzles regarding quantum mechanics and spacetime

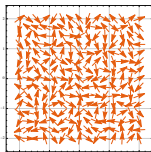
- AdS/CFT: It has been extremely useful to put the black hole in a 'test tube' universe with a large gravitational well. Ask questions via observables at the tube wall, where the effects dynamical geometry can be neglected.

...-Maldacena-...



- A new set of tools have recently been added: [random disorder averaging](#).

...-Sachdev, Ye-...-Kitaev-...



COSMOLOGICAL EVENT HORIZONS



G299 Type Ia supernova, NASA

- Observations of supernovae, as well as from the CMB, suggest that we are in a cosmological era dominated by positive vacuum energy $\rho_\Lambda \approx 6 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$.

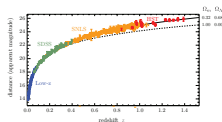


Figure 1.7: Type Ia supernovae and the discovery dark energy. If we assume a flat universe, then the supernovae clearly appear fainter (or more distant) than predicted in a matter-only universe ($\Omega_m = 1$). (SDSS = Sloan Digital Sky Survey; SNLS = Supernova Legacy Survey; HST = Hubble Space Telescope.)



- Eventually, our observable geometry will evolve into de Sitter's static universe:

$$\frac{ds^2}{\ell^2} = -\cos^2 r dt^2 + dr^2 + \sin^2 r d\Omega^2$$

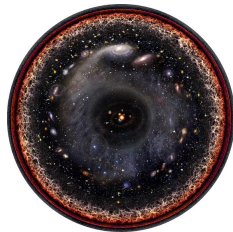
- There is a **cosmological event horizon** of size $\ell \sim 20$ billion light years.

■ Conjectural entropy of cosmological horizon:

...-Gibbons-Hawking-...

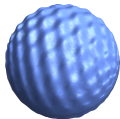
$$S_{\text{dS}} = \frac{A_{\text{horizon}}}{4G} = \frac{\pi \ell^2 c^3}{\hbar G}$$

$S_{\text{dS}} \sim 10^{120}$ for our universe.



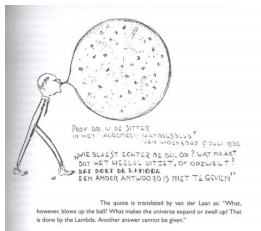
Physical implications of this large number?

- Remarkable connection between the **cosmological horizon entropy** and the theory of fluctuating geometries on compact manifolds, the sphere being the simplest.

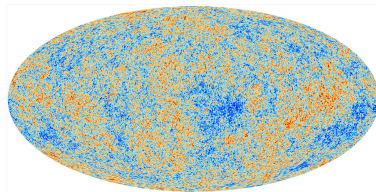


- Precise results in two and three spacetime dimensions. What about four...

BIG BANG SPACETIMES



- Scale invariant spectrum of density perturbations in the sky



Planck collaboration (2013)

- Inflationary Hypothesis

...-Guth-Linde-Albrecht, Steinhardt-...

$$ds^2 = -dT^2 + e^{2T/\ell_{\text{inflation}}} d\mathbf{x}^2, \quad T \in \mathbb{R}$$

Late-time fluctuations governed by conformal $SO(1, 4)$ symmetries.

$$\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \lambda \mathbf{x}, \quad \mathbf{x} \rightarrow M \cdot \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{a}, \quad \mathbf{x} \rightarrow \frac{\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}x^2}{1 + 2\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b^2 x^2}$$

- Attempts to map cosmic history onto the content of a constant time slice.

...-Strominger-Witten-Maldacena-...-Anninos,Hartman,Strominger-...-Anninos,Denef,Monten,Sun-...



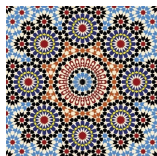
$$f(\mathbf{k}_i) = \int \frac{d\eta}{\eta^4} \prod_i G(\mathbf{k}_i, \eta)$$



$$f(\mathbf{k}_i) = \langle \prod_i \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{k}_i) \rangle_{\text{CFT}}$$

- Continuous production of new degrees of space as time evolves – **unitarity**?

- It remains an open question to build a complete framework for expanding spacetimes from string theory...



- Perhaps other types mathematical toy models with exotic symmetries, including extensions of the diffeomorphism group, may help model expanding spacetimes. The quest remains an important open avenue.

OUTLOOK



SPACETIME AS A LARGE \mathcal{N} LIMIT?

Large entropies we encountered are not explained by conventional physics.
Composition of spacetime at the fundamental level?

Perhaps general relativity emerges in limiting sense from large \mathcal{N} constituents

...-Sakharov-...-Bekenstein-Hawking-...-t Hooft-...-Jacobson-...-Maldacena-...

Analogy: Navier-Stokes equations emerging from large \mathcal{N} (e.g. 6×10^{23}) molecules



this would suggest geometry is **not** a microscopic quantum operator

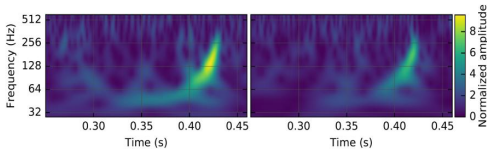
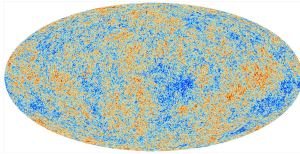
INGREDIENTS?

- Nature has presented us with a diverse collection of spacetime flavours.
- The observations I referred to are all remarkably recent. The flavours are surprising and intriguing.



- Insights from string theory, such as the idea that spacetime may be a collective, emergent phenomenon of an underlying large N 'atomic' theory, may well apply.
...-Das,Jevicki-...-de Mello Koch,Jevicki,Jin,Rodrigues-...
- Our task is to understand the ingredients behind these remarkable flavors.

WE HAVE OUR WORK CUT OUT FOR US!



LIGO (2016)

THANK YOU