Emergence of Species Scale Black Hole Horizons José Calderón Infante



Based on 2310.04488 with Matilda Delgado and Ángel Uranga Geometry, Strings and the Swampland Program, Ringberg Castle, 22/03/2024



Einstein gravity is a non-renormalizable theory \rightarrow It is an EFT, valid until some cutoff (Λ_{QG})

Quantum Gravity effects become relevant



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 [Dvali, (Redi) '07]



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Notice: $N_s \gg$

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This talk: Leading order in this limit









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Consider species 1-loop contribution to graviton propagator





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[Blumenhagen, Gligovic, Paraskevopoulou '23] [Basile, Lüst, Montella '23]





$$S_{EFT} = \frac{M_{Pl}^{d-2}}{2} \int d^d x \sqrt{-g}$$



 $\overline{g}\left(R + \sum_{n} \frac{c_n}{\Lambda_s^{n-2}} \mathcal{O}_n(R)\right) + \cdots$

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Compute higher-curvature corrections to EFT from top-down in UV complete theory!



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- Compute higher-curvature corrections to EFT from top-down in UV complete theory!
- [van de Heisteeg, Vafa, Wiesner, (Wu) '22-'23]+[Cribiori, Lüst '23]+[Castellano, Herráez, Ibáñez '23] Coincide with previous notions asymptotically!

Three different notion, that seem to agree (at least asymptotically)... why?





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Emergence of Higher-derivative Terms in Type IIA



Higher-curvature corrections to EFT



Emergence: In QG, the dynamics of light fields "emerge" in the IR from integrating out the UV degrees of freedom [Harlow '15] [Heidenreich, Reece, Rudelius '17+'18] [Grimm, Palti, Valenzuela ' 18]

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[Marchesano, Melotti '22] [Castellano, Herráez, Ibáñez '22] [Blumenhagen, (Cribiori), Gligovic, Paraskevopoulou '23] [Hattab, Palti '23]

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- 1. Conceptually harder to understand
 - 2. Technically harder to compute

Integrate out tower of states



$$S_{IIA}^{class} = \frac{M_{Pl}^8}{2} \int d^{10}x \sqrt{-g} \left(R - \frac{1}{2} (\partial \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{3}{2}\phi} |F_2|^2 \right) + \cdots$$

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First time in my life that SUSY made a computation harder :(
Bunch of contractions of four Riemann tensors (cumbersome)

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Four graviton scattering at tree level and one loop in string perturbation theory (small $g_s = e^{\phi}$ expansion) **Note:** No higher-loops! (e.g. required for M-theory)

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Poisson

summation magic

$$\sum_{k} e^{-\pi\tau R^{-2}k^2} \sim C\tilde{K} + \frac{\zeta(3)}{\pi R^3}\tilde{K}$$



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$$\pi R^3$$

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Going to Type IIA: Reproduces *R*⁴ terms

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Type IIA perspective



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Higher Derivative Emergence in 10d Type IIA

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Stretched Horizon for the DO Black Hole



Smallest BH describable in EFT

> **Species Scale BH Horizon**

Singular zero size BH

Include higher

curvature terms









Small BH: Extremal BH with classical zero size horizon → **Singularity!**

Small Black Holes

Small BH: Extremal BH with classical zero size horizon → **Singularity!**

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Extremal BH solution: •

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But! Supergravity matches microscopic entropy counting à la [Strominger, Vafa '96]

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10d Type IIA effective action (in Einstein frame)

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Horizon at r = 0

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Usually not considered
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1 bound state of *N* D0-branes



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- $S_{BH} \sim A_{horizon} \sim \sqrt{N}$ (in Planck units) \rightarrow Large horizon!





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D0 Stretched Horizon: EFT Perspective

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Best way to look for extremal BH horizon? — Entropy function formalism [Sen '05]

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In a nutshell:

Ansatz: Near horizon limit of charge N extremal BH (Geometry = $AdS_2 \times S^{d-2}$)

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If extremum exist, horizon found!

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If extremum exist, horizon found! Near horizon solution: $v^a(N)$ Horizon entropy: $\mathscr{E}(v^a(N), N)$

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Easier to do going through M-theory: $\{g_{10d}, F_2, \phi\} \longrightarrow g_{11d}$

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Plug 11d uplift of 10d ansatz

 $\mathscr{E}(N, g_{s}, v, \beta, e) = \mathscr{E}^{class} + \mathscr{E}^{8-derivatives}$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \mathbf{Leads to runaway} \\ = & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\$$

Does $\mathscr{E}^{8-derivatives}$ compete against \mathscr{E}^{class} to generate an extremum \mathbf{Z}

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Approximations

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Species scale horizon

$$r_h \sim \Lambda_s^{-1} \sim M_{11d}^{-1}$$

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$$+ \mathscr{E}^{class} + \mathscr{E}^{8-derivatives}$$

Does $\mathscr{C}^{8-derivatives}$ compete against \mathscr{C}^{class} to generate an extremum $\boldsymbol{\zeta}$



Similar to **YES!:)** [Sinha, Suryanarayana '06] (different treatment of R^4 terms)

Checks:

Microscopic counting



Species scale horizon

$$r_h \sim \Lambda_s^{-1} \sim M_{11d}^{-1}$$



Last Link and Conclusions



UV: Theory with a bunch of heavy species!

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Consider system of species (e.g. bunch of D0-branes)



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UV: Theory with a bunch of heavy species! [Harlow '15] [Heidenreich, Reece, Rudelius '17+'18] [Grimm, Palti, Valenzuela '18] According to (stronger form of) emergence: Consider system of species (e.g. bunch of D0-branes) There is no gravity here!

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Unavoidable emergence of gravity: Gravity required to emerge in order to capture thermodynamics of species in the UV ? Just food for thought! :)

Questions:

Extend connections beyond asymptotic limit

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Backup slides



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Example: 10d Type IIA at classical level

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$$\left(-r^2 dt^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} dr^2\right) + v \, d\Omega_8^2$$

$$\tilde{F}_{\theta\phi_1\cdots\phi_7} = 0$$

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Action:
$$S_{IIA}^{class} = \frac{M_{Pl}^8}{2} \int d^d x \sqrt{-1}$$

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$$\tilde{F}_{\theta\phi_1\cdots\phi_7} = 0$$



Best way to look for extremal BH horizon? — Entropy function formalism [Sen '05]

Example: 10d Type IIA at classical level



Action:
$$S_{IIA}^{class} = \frac{M_{Pl}^8}{2} \int d^d x \sqrt{-g} \left(R - \frac{1}{2} (\partial \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{3}{2}\phi} |F_2|^2 \right) + \cdots$$

Entropy function: $\mathscr{E}(N, g)$

$$\left(-r^2 dt^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} dr^2\right) + v \, d\Omega_8^2$$

$$\tilde{F}_{\theta\phi_1\cdots\phi_7} = 0$$

$$f_s, v, \beta, e) \sim eN - \int_{S^8} d\Omega_8 \sqrt{-g} \mathscr{L}\Big|_h$$

Best way to look for extremal BH horizon? - Entropy function formalism [Sen '05]

Example: 10d Type IIA at classical level

Entropy function: $\mathscr{E}(N, g_s, v, \beta, e)$

$$) = eN - \frac{8\pi^4 v^3 \left(\beta^2 e^2 g_s^{3/2} - 4(\beta - 28)v\right)}{105\beta}$$

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Example: 10d Type IIA at classical level

Entropy function: $\mathscr{E}(N, g_s, v, \beta, e)$

 $\mathscr{E}(N$

$$(r) = eN - \frac{8\pi^4 v^3 \left(\beta^2 e^2 g_s^{3/2} - 4(\beta - 28)v\right)}{105\beta}$$

Extremize w.r.t $\{e, v, \beta\}$
 $(r, g_s) \sim \frac{N^{8/7}}{g_s^{6/7}}$

Best way to look for extremal BH horizon? — Entropy function formalism [Sen '05]

Example: 10d Type IIA at classical level

Entropy function: $\mathscr{C}(N, g_s, v, \beta, e)$

 $\mathscr{E}(N$

$$= eN - \frac{8\pi^4 v^3 \left(\beta^2 e^2 g_s^{3/2} - 4(\beta - 28)v\right)}{105\beta}$$

Extremize w.r.t $\{e, v, \beta\}$
 $V, g_s) \sim \frac{N^{8/7}}{g_s^{6/7}}$

Runaway towards $g_s \rightarrow \infty$ and $v \sim g_s^{-3/14} \rightarrow 0$ (zero S^8 volume)

Best way to look for extremal BH horizon? — Entropy function formalism [Sen '05]

Example: 10d Type IIA at classical level

Entropy function: $\mathscr{E}(N, g_s, v, \beta, e)$

 $\mathscr{E}(N$



$$e) = eN - \frac{8\pi^4 v^3 \left(\beta^2 e^2 g_s^{3/2} - 4(\beta - 28)v\right)}{105\beta}$$

Extremize w.r.t $\{e, v, \beta\}$
 $V, g_s) \sim \frac{N^{8/7}}{g_s^{6/7}}$
y towards $g_s \to \infty$
 $^4 \to 0$ (zero S^8 volume)
es small BH behavior