

Thermal CFT dual

sábado, 26 de noviembre de 2022

16:02

Consider now the limit of very large black holes, $r_+ \gg L$,
or equivalently work with the planar black branes $k=0$

Then

$$T = \frac{d}{4\pi} \frac{r_+}{L^2}, \text{ i.e. } r_+ = \frac{4\pi}{d} L^2 T \quad \mu = \frac{r_+^d}{L^2}$$

$$E = \frac{d-1}{16\pi G L^2} \Omega_{d-1} r_+^d = \frac{d-1}{16\pi} \left(\frac{4\pi}{d}\right)^d \frac{L^{d-1}}{G} V_{d-1} T^d$$

$$S = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{4\pi}{d}\right)^{d-1} \frac{L^{d-1}}{G} V_{d-1} T^{d-1}$$

For a CFT_d with central charge c (e.g. measured
through anomaly, or free energy in S^{d-1} or other
method; for YM, $c \sim N^2$ at large N)

$$S \propto c V_{d-1} T^{d-1} \quad (\text{with numerical factor in front})$$

so we find the same behavior, with

$$c \sim \frac{L^{d-1}}{G} = \left(\frac{L}{L_{\text{Planck}}}\right)^{d-1}$$

and for a semiclassical geometry $L \gg L_{\text{Planck}}$

so $c \gg 1$

(Large) black holes in AdS_{d+1} are thermal phases
of the dual CFT_d

IT! - and then that large bhs have +ve specific

It's a good thing that large bhs have +ve specific heat! In CFT, this follows from unitarity

This correspondence helps make a lot of sense out of black hole Thermodynamics.

Eg, a Thermodynamic limit is possible even if the system has finite size because the microscopic theory has \sim large number of dof's at each point (large- N limit)

One can even consider hydrodynamics: long-wavelength fluctuations of the thermal state.