

# University of Iceland

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## Ongoing research includes:

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- Black hole physics: Information paradox, singularity resolution, mass inflation, . . .
- Boundary conformal field theory
- Flux compactifications & generalized complex geometry
- Non-commutative geometry
- Random trees & random surfaces
- Causal dynamical triangulation
- Pattern avoiding permutations
- BRST formulation of integrable models

# Thermodynamics of Large AdS Black Holes

arXiv:0709.3738[hep-th]

S. Hemming [Academy of Finland](#) & L. Thorlacius [University of Iceland](#)

AdS/CFT

large black hole dual to high temperature thermal state

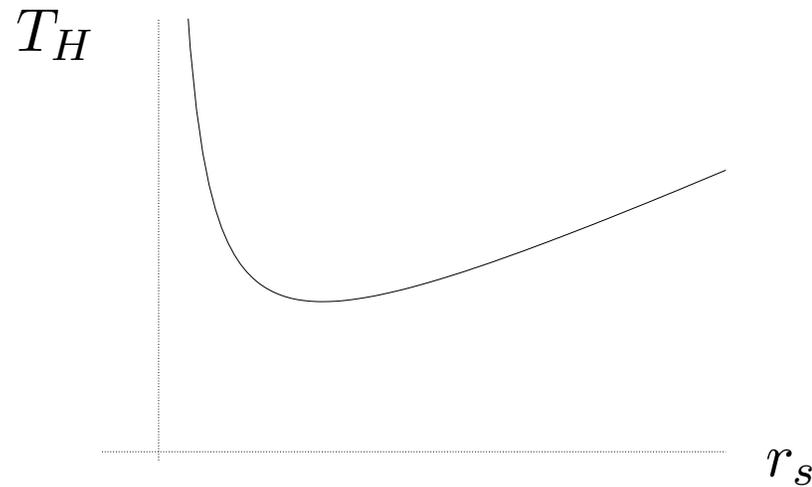
IR regulated  
string thermodynamics

large black holes dominate  
at high energy density

# AdS-Schwarzschild black hole

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + r^2 d\Omega_{d-1}^2 \quad \text{with} \quad f(r) = \frac{r^2}{\ell^2} + 1 - \frac{\mu}{r^{d-2}}$$

$$\Lambda = -\frac{d(d-1)}{2} \ell^2 \quad \mu = \frac{16\pi G_N M}{(d-1)a_{d-1}}$$



# Black holes emit Hawking radiation

Confining gravitational potential in asymptotic adS background

→ Hawking radiation is reflected back

a small black hole evaporates

→ final state is an adS 'star'

a large black hole reabsorbs reflected radiation

→ black hole + 'atmosphere'

Does high  $T_H$  imply a 'hot' atmosphere?

# Local temperature is observer dependent

– fiducial observer at fixed  $r, \theta, \phi$        $T_{\text{fid}}(r) = \frac{T_H}{\sqrt{f(r)}}$

$$T_{\text{fid}}(r) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad r \rightarrow \infty$$

$$T_{\text{fid}}(r) \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{as} \quad r \rightarrow r_s$$

– observer in free fall       $T_{\text{ff}}(r) = ?$

– relation between  $T_{\text{ff}}(r)$  and  $T_H$  ?

# Temperature measured by observer in free fall

- a large AdS black hole is a cold object even if  $T_H$  is high
- estimate order of magnitude of  $T_{\text{ff}}$  from energy density of Hawking radiation

leading order correction to the total energy

$$\mu = \mu_{\text{cl}} + c N G r_s / \ell^2 + \dots \quad c = O(1) \text{ constant}$$

energy density of radiation within proper distance  $\ell$  of horizon

$$\rho \sim \frac{N}{\ell^3 r_s} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad r_s \rightarrow \infty$$

- can also compute  $T_{\text{ff}}(r)$  from acceleration in GEMS

E. Brynjolfsson & L.Th., in preparation