Horizon Instability of the Extremal BTZ Black Hole

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Horizon instability of extremal black holes

Aretakis discovered a horizon instability of extremal black holes Transverse derivatives of perturbations grow *at late times on the horizon*



$$V^{-2P}$$

2 Non-overlapping techniques

Aretakis – Conserved quantity on extremal horizons

Also Lucietti, Murata, Reall, Tanahashi

Initial data must extend to the horizon

'Discrete' case only (eg. massless, axisymmetric scalar in Kerr)

Gralla & Zimmerman – Mode sum approach using near-horizon geometry

Initial data is supported entirely outside the horizon

'Non-discrete' case only (eg. non-axisymmetric scalar in Kerr)

We hope to get more insight by studying a system with full analytic control - BTZ

BTZ rotating black hole

Banados-Teitelboim-Zanelli rotating black hole in 2+1 dimensions, asymptotically Anti-de-Sitter

3D vacuum solutions to EFE with cosmological constant – constant curvature $-R_{\mu
u}=2\Lambda g_{\mu
u}$

Negative cosmological constant => locally isometric to Anti-de-Sitter space

Periodic identification of a coordinate in AdS_3 gives the BTZ black hole

Help understanding holographic signature of instability

Why BTZ? Only system where we have a closed analytic form of the retarded Green function Help fill gaps in understanding the instability

Coordinate patches of AdS_3



Global patch

Poincare patch

'Extremal' patch

Scalar field perturbation AdS_3 Green function

 $(\Box - \mu^2)G_{ret}^{AdS_3} = \delta$ $\Sigma \propto$ geodesic distance between 2 points in AdS_3

Cuts off advanced and spacelike separated points

Dirichlet boundary conditions – faster of two possible decays at boundary

$$G_{ret}^{\text{AdS}_3} = \frac{\Theta(t - t')\Theta(\Sigma)}{\pi\sqrt{|\Sigma(\Sigma - 2)|}} \begin{cases} -\cos\left(2\nu \arccos\left(1 - \Sigma\right)\right) & \text{if} \quad \Sigma < 2\\ \sin\left(2\nu\pi\right)e^{-2\nu \operatorname{arccosh}(\Sigma - 1)} & \text{if} \quad \Sigma > 2 \end{cases}$$

Hadamard form

 $\nu = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1+\mu^2}$

$$2\nu \in \mathbb{N} \implies$$
 Discrete $2\nu \notin \mathbb{N} \implies$ Non-Discrete

If $2\nu \in \mathbb{N}$ Green function has no support for $\Sigma > 2$

Boundary Bouncing

$$G_{ret}^{\text{AdS}_3} = \frac{\Theta(t - t')\Theta(\Sigma)}{\pi\sqrt{|\Sigma(\Sigma - 2)|}} \begin{cases} -\cos\left(2\nu\arccos\left(1 - \Sigma\right)\right) & \text{if} \quad \Sigma < 2\\ \sin\left(2\nu\pi\right)e^{-2\nu\operatorname{arccosh}(\Sigma - 1)} & \text{if} \quad \Sigma > 2 \end{cases}$$

 $\Sigma = 0$ Direct light front

 $\Sigma = 2$ Bounced light front





Periodic identification – Method of Images

$$G_{\rm ret}^{\rm BTZ} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} G_{\rm ret}^{\rm AdS_3} |_{\Phi' \to \Phi' + 2\pi n}$$

Accumulation of 'images' at ends of 'conformal bifurcation line'

These images emit wave fronts co-rotating with the black hole (orbiting n times)

These images emit counter-rotating wave fronts that give rise to the instability

Green function for source off the horizon (non-discrete)

Field point on Horizon

 $h = \frac{1}{2} + \nu$

Field point off Horizon



Decay rate differs on and off horizon – indicate instability Decay rate read from envelope indicated

What we've shown

- Recovered horizon instability from the exact retarded Green function in BTZ
- New interpretation counter-rotating null geodesics cause the instability

Going forward

- Discrete case and on horizon data
- Generalize conclusions beyond just BTZ?
- Connect with other techniques
- Holographic signature?

