A New Spin on the Weak Gravity Conjecture

or: WGC on and Beyond the Horizon

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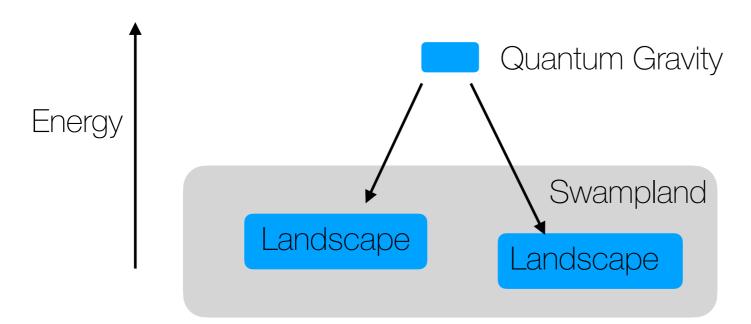
- 1. Motivation: swampland, (mild) WGC and horizons "on the horizon"
- 2. Covariant condition for mild WGC "beyond the horizon"
- 3. BTZ and holographic c-theorem "beyond the horizon as RG"
- 4. 5D black string and "Total Landscaping Principle" "many horizons"
- 5. Conclusion

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Motivation: Swampland

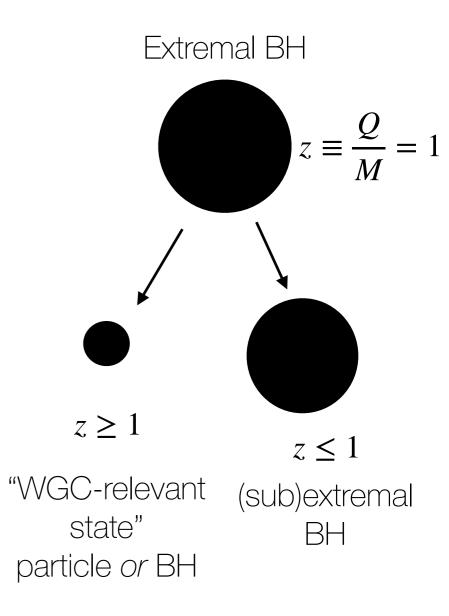
- It is well-known that consistent UV physics constrains IR EFTs.
- When the UV is quantum gravity, this is the swampland program. [Vafa; Ooguri, Vafa; ...]
- To separate landscape from swampland we use precision tools like supersymmetry and black holes.



Effective Field Theories

Weak Gravity Conjecture

- The Weak Gravity Conjecture [Arkani-Hamed, Motl, Nicolis, Vafa] quantifies quantum gravity's objection to global symmetry limits.
- WGC requires the kinematic possibility of extremal black hole decay.
 - Can be achieved by modifications to black hole extremality bound. ("Mild form." Can be strengthened in some circumstances [Montero, Shiu, Soler; Heidenreich, Reece, Rudelius; Lee, Lerche, Weigand; Aalsma, AC, Shiu])



WGC and Positivity

 Higher-derivative terms modify the extremality bound of Reissner-Nordström black holes.

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{4}F_{ab}F^{ab} + \frac{a_1}{4}\left(F_{ab}F^{ab}\right)^2 + \frac{a_2}{2}F_{ab}F_{cd}W^{abcd}$$

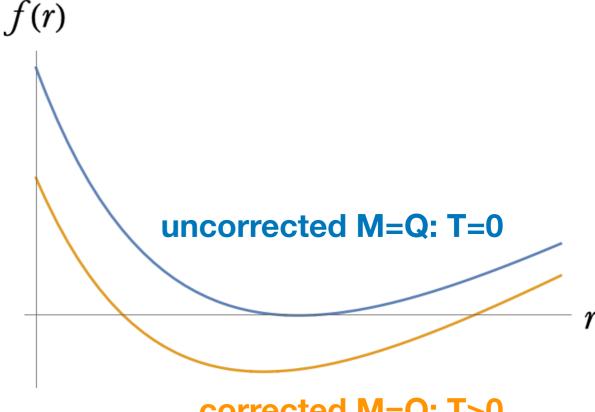
$$\Delta z\big|_{T=0} \sim \frac{2a_1 - a_2}{Q^2} \geq 0 \quad \text{for WGC}$$
 [Kats, Motl, Padi]

- Unitarity and causality constrain Wilson coefficients, but more UV info needed to prove WGC. [Hamada, Noumi, Shiu '18; Bellazzini, Lewandowski, Serra '19; Loges, Noumi, Shiu '19; Alberte, de Rham, Jaitly, Tolley '20 x 2;...]
 - What is the minimal set of assumptions needed to prove mild WGC, and what are "deep reasons" it should be true?

VVGC at the Horizon

$$ds^{2} = -f(r)dt^{2} + f(r)^{-1}dr^{2} + r^{2}d\Omega_{2}^{2}$$

- In Schwarzschild gauge, horizon location(s) given by zero(s) of f(r).
- Mild WGC:
 - Fix charges: $\Delta S|_{z=1} \geq 0$ [Hamada, Noumi, Shiu]: $\Delta S \sim \Delta A_{BH} \propto \sqrt{a_i}$
 - \bullet Fix T: $\Delta z |_{T=0} \geq 0$



corrected M=Q: T>0

$$\Delta f(r_H) < 0$$

WGC-satisfying corrections

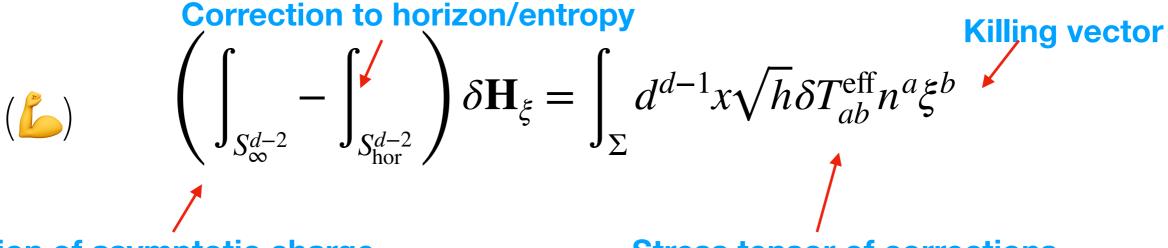
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Covariant condition

 Iyer-Wald formalism describes off-shell variations of Hamiltonians associated with surface charges. One can derive the useful formula:



Variation of asymptotic charge

- **Stress tensor of corrections**
- We evaluate this on an extremal black hole background. Valid for any stationary spacetime.
- Computationally convenient: don't need explicit form of corrected solution.
- Non-covariant version of argument appeared in [Kats, Motl, Padi]

Example: Electric Charge

$$ds^2=-f(r)dt^2+f(r)^{-1}dr^2+r^2d\Omega_2^2, \quad f(r)=\frac{(r-r_-)(r-r_+)}{r^2}$$
 uncorrected solution

$$A = \left(-\frac{Q}{4\pi r} + \Phi_+\right) dt$$

gauge subtleties, see

[Elgood, Meessen, Ortín; Elgood, Ortín, Pereñíguez]

$$\delta H_{\partial_t} = \int_{S^2_\infty} \delta \mathbf{H}_{\partial_t} = \delta M_4, \quad \delta H_\lambda = \int_{S^2_\infty} \delta \mathbf{H}_\lambda = -\Phi_+ \delta Q \quad \text{asymptotic charges} \\ \delta \mathbf{H}_{\partial_t} = -\frac{1}{8\pi G_4} \left[\frac{\rho'(r)}{\rho(r)} \delta f(r) + \frac{2f(r)}{\rho(r)} \delta \rho'(r) - \frac{f'(r)}{\rho(r)} \delta \rho(r)\right] \rho(r)^2 \sin\theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta \wedge \mathrm{d}\phi \\ \delta \mathbf{H}_\lambda = -\left[\Phi(r) \delta \Phi'(r) + \frac{2\Phi(r) \Phi'(r)}{\rho(r)} \delta \rho(r)\right] \rho(r)^2 \sin\theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta \wedge \mathrm{d}\phi \, ,$$

Evaluating () with fixed charges we find

$$-\frac{r_{+}\delta f(r_{+})}{2G_{4}} = -\int_{\Sigma} d^{3}x \sqrt{h} \delta T_{ab}^{\text{eff}} n^{a} \xi^{b} \ge 0 \iff \Delta S_{z=1} \ge 0$$

Example: Electric Charge

For the theory

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{4}F_{ab}F^{ab} + \frac{a_1}{4}(F_{ab}F^{ab})^2 + \frac{a_2}{2}F_{ab}F_{cd}W^{abcd}$$

one computes

$$\delta f(r_+) + \#\delta M + \#\delta Q \sim \int_{\Sigma} d^3x \sqrt{h} \delta T_{ab}^{\rm eff} n^a \xi^b \sim -\left(2a_1-a_2\right) \leq 0 \quad \text{for WGC}$$

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BTZ with corrections

Consider the three-dimensional Lagrangian

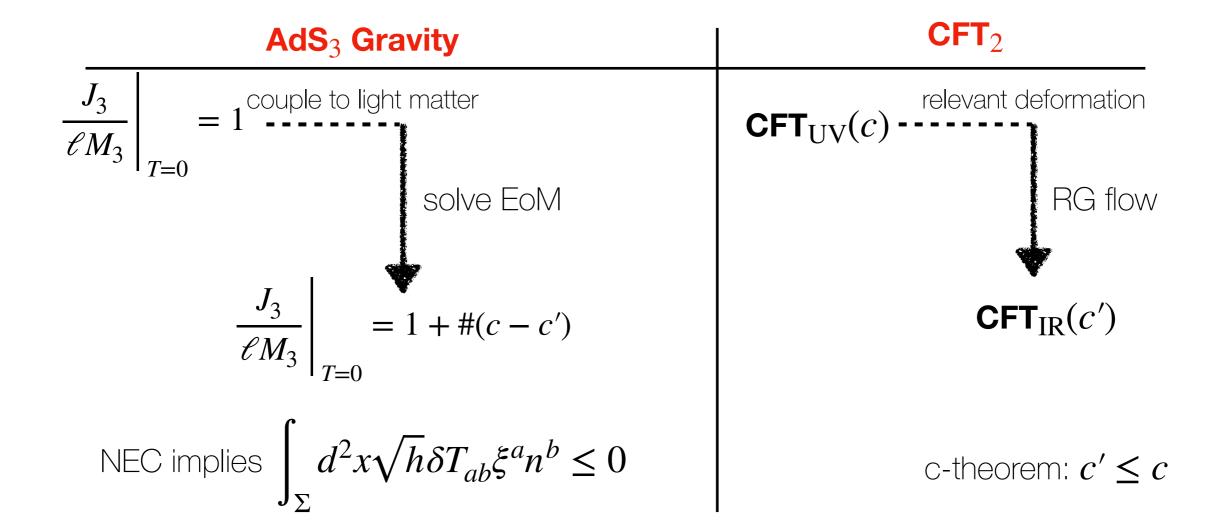
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{R} + \frac{2}{\ell^2} + \alpha_1 \ell \mathcal{R}^2 + \alpha_2 \ell R_{ab} R^{ab}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \text{AdS}_3 \text{ Gravity} & \text{CFT}_2 \\ \hline J_3 \\ \ell M_3 \\ \end{array} = 1 + \frac{48\pi G_3 (3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}{\ell} \iff c = \frac{3\ell}{2G_3} \left(1 - \frac{48\pi G_3 (3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}{\ell}\right) \end{array}$$

• A positive extremality correction $\Delta z \big|_{T=0} \geq 0$ corresponds to a negative central charge correction $\Delta c \leq 0$.

Positivity from Holographic RG

- \bullet For 2D QFTs, the c-function decreases along RG flows: $c_{IR} \leq c_{UV}$ [Zamolodchikov '86].
- For relevant deformations, a **spinning WGC** follows.



A Spinning Weak Gravity Conjecture

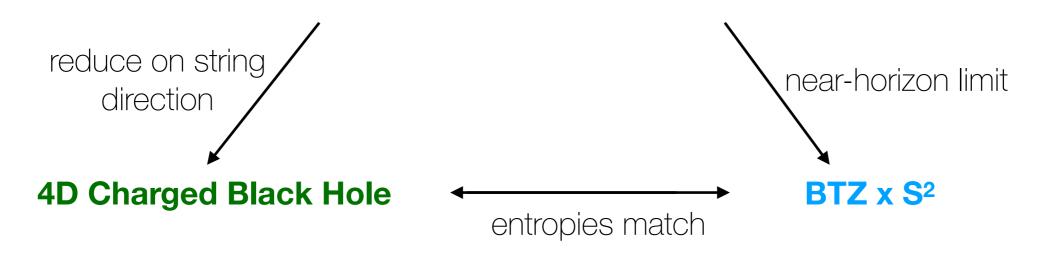
- Do we need a spinning Weak Gravity Conjecture?
 - ullet BH thermodynamics arguments insensitive to nature of charge. However, Penrose process allows extraction of J.
 - Generalization of Repulsive Force Conjecture [Palti; Heidenreich, Reece, Rudelius]
 - Relate to constraints on "microscopic" HS particles? cf. [Kaplan, Kundu; ...]
 - BH angular momentum related to electric charge via NH-limits and dimensional reduction.

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Boosted Black String

- When BTZ arises as a near-horizon limit, entropy can be computed via Cardy formula. [Strominger '98]
- How does spinning WGC for BTZ relate to charged WGC?

Boosted and Charged 5D Black String



Boosted Black String

[Aalsma, AC, Loges, Shiu]

$$\mathcal{L}_{5} = \mathcal{R} - \frac{3}{4}F_{ab}F^{ab} + \alpha_{1}\left(F_{ab}F^{ab}\right)^{2} + \alpha_{2}F_{ab}F_{cd}W^{abcd} + \alpha_{3}R_{GB}$$

extremality bounds disagree

$$T = 0$$

$$z = 1 + \frac{8\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - 12\alpha_3}{2}$$

$$S = 2\pi Q \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \left(1 - \frac{8\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - 12\alpha_3}{2}\right)$$

$$z = 1$$

$$z = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{\frac{G_3 J_3(8\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - 12\alpha_3)}{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{M_3}{G_3}}} \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{8\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - 12\alpha_3}{2}}\right)$$

$$z = 1$$

$$z = 1 + \frac{2a_1 + a_2}{10}$$

$$z = 1 + \frac{8\alpha_1 + 7\alpha_2 + 6\alpha_3}{40}$$

$$z = 1$$

$$z = 1 + \frac{\pi Q^2}{G_4} \left(1 - 4a_1 + 4a_3\right)$$

$$z = 1$$

$$z = 1$$

$$z = 1$$

$$z = \frac{\pi Q^2}{G_4} \left(1 - \frac{8\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - 12\alpha_3}{2}\right)$$

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Total Landscaping

[Aalsma, AC, Loges, Shiu]

- The extremal entropy of the 4D BH and BTZ agree, but their extremality bounds do not.
- The spinning and charged WGCs therefore give complementary information.

 α_2/α_1

• "Total Landscaping Principle": enforce consistency of every compactification/NH-limit. cf. [Andriolo, Junghans, Noumi, Shiu;

Heidenreich, Reece, Rudelius]

WGC-compatible, $\alpha_1 > 0$ WGC-compatible, $\alpha_1 < 0$ $8\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - 12\alpha_3 = 0$ BTZ $\times S^2$ $8\alpha_1 + 7\alpha_2 + 6\alpha_3 = 0$ 4D electric $8\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - 6\alpha_3 = 0$ 5D electric

see also [Cremonini, Jones, Liu, McPeak, Tang]

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Summary

 We reformulated the mild WGC as a covariant condition on the effective stress tensor of corrections

$$\int_{\Sigma} d^{d-1}x \sqrt{h} \, \delta T_{ab}^{\text{eff}} \, \xi^a n^b \le 0.$$

- We checked a few examples. For BTZ black holes, a spinning WGC can be interpreted in terms of a holographic ctheorem.
- Boosted black string led to *Total Landscaping Principle*: apply conjectures to every compactification and NH-limit.

Future work

- Holographic RG for higher-dimensional black holes. Relate to Hamilton-Jacobi description of holographic RG [de Boer, Verlinde, Verlinde].
- Consider quantum corrections. cf. [Charles]

Thanks!

Backup slides