# BLACK HOLE PROBES In stabilized vacua

 $\phi$ 

Matilda Delgado

Based on: [\[2](https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.06895)4xx.xxxxx] M. Delgado, D. Mayerson, S. Reymond, T. Van Riet



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**They are ubiquitous in string theory (especially once you break SUSY)**

**They provide a map between spacetime and moduli space:**

↪ they can be used as 'experimental' probes of different corners of moduli space  $\rightarrow$  in particular, the boundaries of moduli space where UV physics manifest

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**Celebrated example:** the 4d N=2 attractor mechanism [S. Ferrara, R. Kallosh, A. Strominger '95]



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For example:

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-> Obtain topological data about underlying compact space from BH thermodynamics

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[Delgado, Montero, Vafa '22 ]

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Simply put, there will be a **competition** between the **stabilizing potential** and the **black hole potential**.

The BH can break the vacuum OR the stabilizing potential can change/break the attractor mechanism [D. Green, E. Silverstein, D. Starr '06]

Similar phenomena were also observed in [R. Angius, J. Huertas, A. Uranga, '23] for the case of run-away potentials.

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…. Let's start with a toy model ….

**Dilatonic Charged Black Hole in the presence of a dilaton mass:**

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S = \int dx^4 \sqrt{-g} \left\{ R - \frac{1}{2} (\partial \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{4} e^{a\phi} F^2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 \right\}
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 **2) Close to the BH**, the BH also contributes and tries to  **1) Away from the BH**, only the mass contributes and the dilaton is stabilized to zero attract the dilaton to a new value at the horizon **Typical scale: mTypical scale: R(P,Q)**  $V(\phi)$  $V(\phi)$  $\phi(r)$ 다.<br>다  $\rightarrow$   $r$  $\overline{0}$  $\phi$  $r_H$ 

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The black hole becomes a simple Reissner-Nordström charged BH.

**Let's see how the RN BH is modified is we make the dilaton a little lighter**

Consider the limit where the dilaton is extremely massive and do perturbation theory in:

$$
= (m^2 R^2)^{-1} << 1
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Consider the limit where the dilaton is extremely massive and do perturbation theory in:

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At 0-th order, we have the following at the horizon:

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 $\Rightarrow$  the dilaton can never blow up no matter what charges you pick **Exploring infinite distances in moduli space seems impossible**

 $\Rightarrow$  Probing farther points in moduli space corresponds to taking a smaller (more singular) black hole

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**a top-down example!**

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**Explicit scenario:** A toroidal Orbifold Model  $\mathbb{T}^6/\mathbb{Z}_4$ 

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So there is hope



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Fuzzballs are resolutions of black hole horizons and singularities: the inside of the BH becomes a very stringy (and yet smooth) geometry.

In other words, they usually need UV physics to happen near the horizon (infinite distance in moduli space)

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# WORK IN PROGRESS **STAY TUNED!**

