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Hydrodynamics and the quantum butterfly effect in black holes and large N quantum field theories

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4 Black Hole scrambling from hydrodynamics

We argue that the gravitational shock wave computation used to extract the scrambling rate in strongly coupled quantum theories with a holographic dual is directly related to probing the system’s hydrodynamic sound modes. The information recovered from the shock wave can be reconstructed in terms of purely diffusion-like, linearized gravitational waves at the horizon of a single-sided black hole with specific regularity-enforced imaginary values of frequency and momentum. In two-derivative bulk theories, this horizon “diffusion” can be related to late-time momentum diffusion via a simple relation, which ceases to hold in higher-derivative theories. We then show that the same values of imaginary frequency and momentum follow from a dispersion relation of a hydrodynamic sound mode. The frequency, momentum and group velocity give the holographic Lyapunov exponent and the butterfly velocity. Moreover, at this special point along the sound dispersion relation curve, the residue of the retarded longitudinal stress-energy tensor two-point function vanishes. This establishes a direct link between a hydrodynamic sound mode at an analytically continued, imaginary momentum and the holographic butterfly effect. Furthermore, our results imply that infinitely strongly coupled, large- N_c holographic theories exhibit properties similar to classical dilute gasses; there, late-time equilibration and early-time scrambling are also controlled by the same dynamics.¹

4.1 Introduction

The notion that dynamics at widely separated timescales is governed by independent processes lies at the heart of modern physics. The emergence of collective phenomena is a clear example. At very short timescales, the physics is described by microscopic “far-from-equilibrium” dynamics; at long timescales, it is the universal statistics-dominated processes that

¹The contents of this chapter have been published in S. Grozdanov, K. E. Schalm and V. Scopelliti, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **120** (2018) no.23, 231601.

control the onset of equilibrium. Ironically, the most prevalent textbook example of collective emergence, the computation by Maxwell of the shear viscosity of a classical ideal gas, fails this guideline. As is well known, in dilute gases the shear viscosity and some other transport coefficients are directly related to the 2-to-2 scattering rates of the microscopic constituents. In dilute gases, the early-time physics thus also controls the late-time approach to equilibrium. Our full understanding of kinetic theory explains why dilute gases violate the canonical notion of separation of scales. The dilute gas is a special case for which the BBGKY hierarchy that builds up the long-time behavior from microscopic processes truncates [127, 139–146].

On the other hand, in generic (e.g. dense) many-body systems, the early-time physics is distinct from late-time evolution. Of course, this does not imply that the early-time physics is irrelevant to collective behavior, as indeed, it crucially ensures ergodicity or mixing (scrambling). Nevertheless, one generically distinguishes (at least) two timescales: an early-time ergodic and a late-time collective scale. In classical systems, ergodicity is driven by chaotic non-linear dynamics, whereas statistics and universality drive collective behavior. These two different scales have a direct manifestation in classical dynamical systems analysis. Chaotic dynamics is characterized by Lyapunov exponents encoding the exponential divergence of trajectories with infinitesimally different initial conditions—the butterfly effect. A Gibbs ensemble of such initial conditions, however, equilibrates with a generically distinct characteristic timescale set by Pollicott-Ruelle resonances [151, 205, 206], again exemplifying the notion that widely separated timescales are driven by different physics.

Perturbative quantum field theories are usually studied in the dilute regime and as in the classical gas, both timescales are driven by the same physics [44, 69, 136, 152–154]. Strongly coupled, dense, quantum theories on the other hand are expected to have distinct scales. Triggered by studies [12, 16, 151, 207, 208] on collective dynamics in strongly coupled large- N_c quantum systems holographically dual to black holes, Blake observed that in the simplest such systems, late-time diffusion and early-time ergodic dynamics do appear to be governed by the same physics [64], similar to the dilute gas rather than the generic expectation. Follow-up studies extended the range of systems [33, 65, 67, 209, 210], found counterexamples [211] and observed that it only applied to thermal diffusivity [66, 212].

In this work, we will show how the holographic computations of quantum ergodic dynamics—the holographic butterfly effect—and hydrodynamics are related. In particular, we will show that the characteristic exponential growth exists on the level of (retarded) two-point functions when the

hydrodynamic sound mode is driven to instability by a choice of a specific value of momentum. This result indicates an intriguing similarity between the behavior of infinitely strongly coupled large- N_c theories holographically dual to two-derivative gravity and classical dilute gases in the sense that chaotic dynamics is entirely describable by the same physics of hydrodynamic modes, albeit excited outside of the hydrodynamic regime of small frequency ω and momentum k compared to the temperature scale T of the CFT. In this Letter, we will only focus on charge-neutral systems, although we expect our findings to be valid also for charged states and for systems with momentum relaxation in which long-lived longitudinal modes are controlled by diffusion.

4.2 Scrambling and hydrodynamical transport

By convention, the early-time onset of ergodicity is characterized by the scrambling rate λ and the butterfly velocity v_B , which are defined from the early-time rate of exponential growth of out-of-time-ordered correlation function (OTOC) of local (unbounded) operators,

$$C(t, x) = -\frac{\langle [\hat{W}(t, x), \hat{V}(0)]^\dagger [\hat{W}(t, x), \hat{V}(0)] \rangle_\beta}{2\langle \hat{W}(t, x)\hat{W}(t, x) \rangle_\beta \langle \hat{V}(0)\hat{V}(0) \rangle_\beta} \simeq e^{2\lambda(t-x/v_B)}. \quad (4.1)$$

Here, $\hat{V}(t, x)$ and $\hat{W}(t, x)$ are generic operators, and expectation values are taken in the thermal ensemble with temperature $T = 1/\beta$. In systems with a classical analogue for which such growth persists as $t \rightarrow \infty$ and for special (unbounded) operators, this indeed computes the Lyapunov exponent $\lambda_L = \lambda$ associated with chaotic behavior underpinning classical ergodicity [148–150].

Not all systems exhibit late-time regime of exponential growth of this correlator—in fact, most quantum systems do not [155, 156], illustrating the tension between classical chaos and quantum dynamics. Large- N_c systems with a holographic dual do exhibit such growth. Extrapolating from the insight that any perturbation carries energy, it has been argued that this exponential rate can be read off from a gravitational shock wave propagating along the double-sided (maximally extended) black hole horizon [12].

The non-linear shock wave calculation implicitly focusses on energy-momentum dynamics in the dual theory, rather than generic dynamics, as

this is what purely gravitational spacetime dynamics and waves encode. On the other hand, the collective late-time dynamics of energy-momentum is also well-understood with its IR dynamics governed by hydrodynamics. Its behavior can be computed from linearized gravitational perturbations (see e.g. [100, 120, 213]). The mere fact that the gravitational shock wave encoding early-time ergodicity describes the dynamics of energy-momentum, as do hydrodynamic excitations, is far from sufficient for establishing any relation between them. A more telling fact is that the exact non-linear shock wave solution is actually also a solution to linearized gravitational equations. This is what we show now. This results then leads to our discovery that when perturbed with a special imaginary momentum, the late-time hydrodynamic sound mode reflects the leading-order early-time instability of the system with the exponential growth set by λ_L and the butterfly velocity v_B .

4.3 Shock waves from linearized gravitational perturbations

Chaotic properties normally extracted from shock waves can be inferred directly from a single-sided, linearized analysis of the bulk gravitational equations. We study five-dimensional, two-derivative, classical gravity with the action

$$S = \frac{1}{2\kappa_5^2} \int d^5x \sqrt{-g} \left[R + \frac{12}{L^2} + \mathcal{L}_{matter} \right], \quad (4.2)$$

which gives rise to the following Einstein's equations (in units where $L = 1$):

$$\mathbf{G}_{\mu\nu} \equiv R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R - 6g_{\mu\nu} = \kappa_5^2 T_{\mu\nu}^{matter}. \quad (4.3)$$

In the longitudinal sound channel, in the $h_{\mu z} = 0$ gauge with momentum in the z -direction, we write a first-order perturbed metric as

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + b(r)(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) - \left[f(r)H_1 dt^2 - 2H_2 dt dr + \frac{H_3 dr^2}{f(r)} + H_4(dx^2 + dy^2) \right], \quad (4.4)$$

where H_i are functions of t , z and r , and $f(r_h) = 0$. We demand that the perturbation is null in the radial direction at the horizon, set $H_4(r_h) = 0$

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and write

$$H_1 = H_3 = (C_+ W_+(t, z, r) + C_- W_-(t, z, r)), \quad (4.5)$$

$$H_2 = (C_+ W_+(t, z, r) - C_- W_-(t, z, r)). \quad (4.6)$$

First, consider $T_{\mu\nu}^{matter} = 0$ to focus on the AdS-Schwarzschild black brane background with $b(r) = r^2$ dual to thermal $\mathcal{N} = 4$ supersymmetric Yang-Mills (SYM) theory. We can write W_{\pm} as

$$W_{\pm}(t, z, r) = e^{-i\omega \left[t \pm \int^r \frac{dr'}{f(r')} \right] + ikz} h_{\pm}(r), \quad (4.7)$$

where $h_{\pm}(r)$ are regular at $r = r_h$. Using $\mathbf{G}_{rr} = 0$, then

$$h_{\pm}(r) = e^{\int^r \frac{k^2 \pm 9i\omega r' - 12r'^2}{3r'f(r')} dr'}. \quad (4.8)$$

Imposing regularity [214, 215] on (4.8) fixes a single relation between ω , k^2 and r_h . Ensuring the remaining equations of motion (4.3) are solved at $r = r_h$, gives a second, (advanced and retarded) *diffusive* condition,

$$\omega_{\pm} \equiv \pm i\mathfrak{D}k^2 = \pm i \frac{1}{3\pi T} k^2. \quad (4.9)$$

Combined with the horizon-regularity, this fixes the solution in terms of a specific imaginary momentum mode

$$k^2 \equiv -\mu^2 = -6\pi^2 T^2, \quad (4.10)$$

which gives the Lyapunov exponent and the butterfly velocity, i.e. for modes with $e^{-i\omega t + ikz}$,

$$\omega_{\pm} \equiv \mp i\lambda_L, \quad \lambda_L = 2\pi T, \quad (4.11)$$

$$v_B \equiv \left| \frac{\omega_{\pm}}{k} \right| = \sqrt{\lambda_L \mathfrak{D}}. \quad (4.12)$$

Away from the horizon, the corrections to the present solution can be consistently constructed in a small $\sqrt{r - r_h}$ expansion, requiring $H_4 \neq 0$.

For a regular $T_{\mu\nu}^{matter} \neq 0$, one can see the horizon diffusion arise more generally. For a background metric (4.4), the regularity of \mathbf{G}_{rr} implies

$$b(r_h) = b'(r_h) f'(r_h) / 8. \quad (4.13)$$

Assuming that $T_{tr}(r_h) = 0$, it follows immediately from $\mathbf{G}_{tr}(r_h) = 0$ that at $r = r_h$,

$$\partial_t W_{\pm} = \mp \mathfrak{D} \partial_z^2 W_{\pm}, \quad (4.14)$$

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with the horizon diffusion coefficient, as in [64]:

$$\mathfrak{D} = \frac{v_B^2}{\lambda_L} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{b'(r_h)} = \frac{1}{12} \frac{f'(r_h)}{b(r_h)}. \quad (4.15)$$

Assuming that the solution is not supported by $T_{\mu\nu}^{matter}$ and requiring regularity in \mathbf{G}_{rr} , we again obtain the Lyapunov exponent from Eq. (4.11) and imaginary momentum

$$k^2 = -\frac{3}{4} b'(r_h) f'(r_h) = -3\pi T b'(r_h). \quad (4.16)$$

Therefore, we have recovered all known shock wave results from a linear gravitational perturbation of a single-sided black brane. The validity of this solution requires sufficient decoupling of \mathcal{L}_{matter} at the horizon, which is implicitly assumed in the shock wave computation. Generically, this will not be the case. The sound channel couples all scalar excitations, and one needs to demand that all their equations of motion are satisfied as well.

Higher-derivative gravity corrections encode (inverse) coupling constant corrections in the dual field theory [165, 216–223]. An analogous calculation as in two-derivative theories can now be done e.g. in Gauss-Bonnet theory (for details regarding the theory see e.g. [223]), where we also recover the known results of Ref. [15],²

$$\omega_{\pm} = \mp 2i\pi T, \quad k^2 = -\frac{6\pi^2 T^2}{N_{GB}^2}, \quad v_B^2 = \frac{2}{3} N_{GB}^2. \quad (4.17)$$

Focusing again on the two-derivative action (5.7) dual to $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at large N_c and infinite coupling, and transforming the metric (4.4) to Kruskal-Szekeres coordinates, one finds

$$ds^2 = A(UV) dU dV + B(UV) dx^2 - A(UV) e^{ikz} \left(C_+ \frac{dU^2}{U} - C_- \frac{dV^2}{V} \right). \quad (4.18)$$

Our solution thus takes the form of the exact shock wave solution $ds^2 = A(UV) dU dV + B(UV) dx^2 - A(UV) \delta(U) h(x) dU^2$, but travelling along both null $U = 0$ and $V = 0$. The only difference is that the shock solution has a Dirac delta function support $h_{UV} \propto \delta(U)$, whereas the solution presented here has support given by a (smeared) $h_{UV} \propto \Delta(U) \equiv 1/U$. At the level

² N_{GB} is conventionally set to $N_{GB}^2 = (1 + \sqrt{1 - 4\lambda_{GB}})/2$, which ensures that the boundary speed of light is one.

of the linearized Einstein's equations, the function $\Delta(U) \equiv 1/U$ satisfies the distributional identities used to construct the shock wave solution: $U\partial_U\Delta(U) = -\Delta(U)$ and $U^2\partial_U^2\Delta(U) = 2\Delta(U)$. Distributional identities of the type $F(U)\Delta^2(U) \approx 0$, when integrated over U for sufficiently smooth $F(U)$, are satisfied approximately but not exactly as with $\delta^2(U)$ (see e.g. [224]). A distinct difference is that the $\delta(U)$ -shock is supported by energy-momentum at the horizon. The linearized solution (4.18) with a less singular support is a leading-order in $1/U$ approximation of an exact smooth solution to Einstein's equation with no source of energy-momentum. It is a longitudinal (sound) mode, which encodes the correct Lyapunov exponent and the butterfly velocity.

4.4 Hydrodynamics and the sound mode

Sound is well understood as a hydrodynamical phenomenon. In holography, it is encoded by the low-energy limit of the sound channel spectrum [120, 225] and is described by a pair of longest-lived modes $\omega_{\pm}^*(k)$. Within the hydrodynamic approximation (expansion of ω_{\pm}^* for $|k|/T \ll 1$),

$$\omega_{\pm}^*(k) \approx \pm \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}_{2n+1} k^{2n+1} - i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \Gamma_{2n+2} k^{2n+2}, \quad (4.19)$$

which is analytically known for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM to $\mathcal{O}(k^4)$ at infinite coupling, i.e. to third order in the hydrodynamic expansion [226]. All \mathcal{V}_n and Γ_n are real and for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at infinite coupling, $\mathcal{V}_1 = 1/\sqrt{3}$, $\Gamma_2 = 1/(6\pi T)$, $\mathcal{V}_3 = (3 - 2 \ln 2)/(24\sqrt{3}\pi^2 T^2)$ and $\Gamma_4 = (\pi^2 - 24 + 24 \ln 2 - 12 \ln^2 2)/(864\pi^3 T^3)$. For real k , Eq. (4.19) describes attenuated propagating modes. However, for imaginary k , which is required to construct the above gravitational solution, both ω_{\pm}^* and k are purely imaginary. To find $\omega_{\pm}^*(k)$ for imaginary k , we compute the quasinormal mode spectrum (poles of the retarded sound channel stress-energy tensor two-point function, e.g. the energy-energy $G_{T_{00}T_{00}}^R(\omega, k)$) [120], which can be done analytically in the hydrodynamic expansion (small $|\omega|/T \ll 1$, $|k|/T \ll 1$) or numerically in the holographic model for any ω and k . Our first observation is that for imaginary k , the system is driven to instability, which results in at least one of the two sound modes in (4.19) having $\text{Im}[\omega] > 0$. Our main result, however, is that the fully numerically computed frequency (dispersion relation) of the most unstable sound mode ω_{\pm}^* asymptotically approaches the Lyapunov exponent growth rate $k = i\mu = \sqrt{6}i\pi T$:

$$\omega_{\pm}^*(i\mu) = i\lambda_L. \quad (4.20)$$

Precisely at $k = i\mu$, the quasinormal mode solution does not exist, even though it exists infinitesimally close to this point when approached from either side along the imaginary k dispersion curve. This allows us to deduce that at the special point $\omega_+^*(i\mu)$, cf. Eqs. (4.10) and (4.11), the retarded longitudinal two-point function of the stress-energy tensor has a hydrodynamic pole which contains all information about many-body chaos, λ_L and v_B . Furthermore, at the point of chaos, its residue vanishes:

$$\text{Res } G_{T00T00}^R(\omega = \omega_+^*(i\mu), k = i\mu) = 0. \quad (4.21)$$

The two-point correlator identity (4.21) is sufficient for uniquely specifying the point of chaos in the CFT, eliminating the need for the OTOC considerations to find μ .

We note that, intriguingly, the dispersion relation around this point can be reasonably well approximated by $\omega = v_B k$. This is evident from the numerical computations and from the third-order hydrodynamic approximation to $\omega_+(k)$, which reproduces the full dispersion relation of the dominant mode rather well, giving $\omega_+^*(i\mu) \approx 0.990 \times i\lambda_L$. Our results are presented in Fig. 4.1.

4.5 Discussion

These results show that the holographic butterfly effect and black hole scrambling can be understood in terms of a hydrodynamic sound mode at a specific imaginary momentum (exponentially spatially growing fluid profile), which is fixed by dual Einstein's equations governing a radially null sound mode and the condition of regularity (without additional energy-momentum) at the horizon. At $\omega_+^*(i\mu)$, the sound mode dispersion relation gives the Lyapunov exponent associated with holographic many-body chaos. Furthermore, even though $|k|/T$ lies at the edge or outside of the hydrodynamic regime [165, 227], the full dispersion relation is well described by the hydrodynamic approximation.

What are the physical implications of our observations? Several recent papers have speculated on relations between late-time diffusion and the butterfly effect [64–67, 136, 154, 211, 228, 229]. The late-time behavior of hydrodynamic excitations in a translationally invariant, uncharged CFTs is controlled by momentum diffusion. In theories holographically dual to two-derivative gravity, momentum diffusion D is completely determined by horizon data [119] while charge diffusion is not. Given a (background)

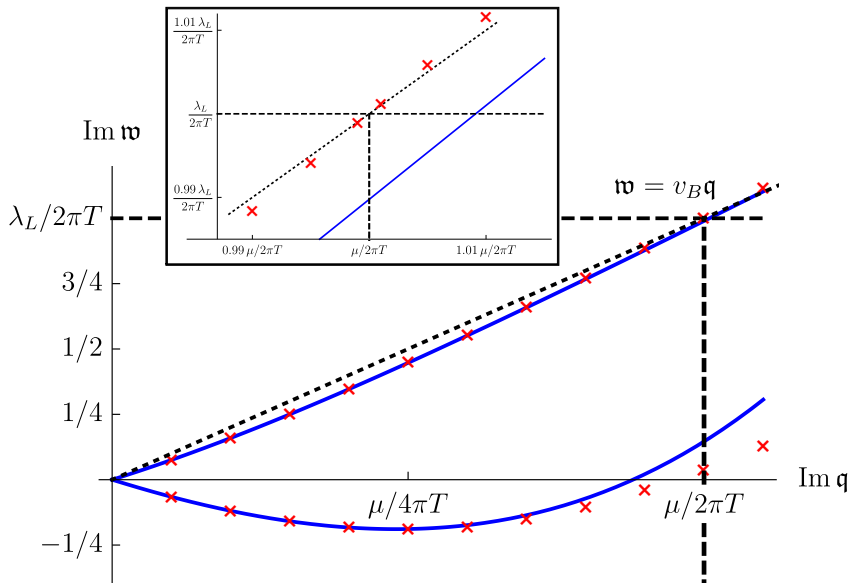


Figure 4.1: Dispersion relations of the hydrodynamic sound modes, plotted for imaginary dimensionless $\mathfrak{w} \equiv \omega/2\pi T$ and $\mathfrak{q} \equiv k/2\pi T$. The blue lines depict the third-order hydrodynamic result [226] and the red crosses the numerically computed $\mathfrak{w}_{\pm}^*(\mathfrak{q})$. Dashed lines indicate the values of $\omega = i\lambda_L$ and $k = i\mu$. The dotted line is the linear dispersion relation $\mathfrak{w} = v_B \mathfrak{q}$. The inset depicts a zoomed-in plot around $k = i\mu$.

metric (4.4) and the shock wave diffusivity \mathfrak{D} (cf. Eq. (4.15)):

$$\frac{D}{\mathfrak{D}} = \frac{3b'(r_h)}{8\pi T}. \quad (4.22)$$

In large- N_c $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory at infinite coupling, this reduces to $D/\mathfrak{D} = 3/4$. However, as we move away from infinite coupling and consider higher-derivative bulk theories, D is no longer computable in terms of simple horizon data, which results in deviations of η/s from $1/4\pi$. Since the butterfly velocity and the Lyapunov exponent are by construction computed only at the horizon, we have a-priori no reason to expect that there continues to exist a simple relation between D and \mathfrak{D} in holographic duals with more than two derivatives. Indeed, the ratio of D/\mathfrak{D} in Gauss-Bonnet has non-trivial coupling dependence [15, 223], and is thus not universal³.

³For a discussion regarding the validity of hydrodynamics in the presence of coupling constant corrections, see [121, 165, 222, 223, 230, 231].

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As we emphasized in the Introduction, a relation, such as (4.22), which depends only on $r_h \sim T$, between late-time and early-time physics is rather unexpected. The exception is the classical dilute gas. Its early-time chaos and late-time diffusion are controlled by the same process (2-to-2 scattering). Our findings show that the situation is similar in an infinitely strongly coupled, large- N_c CFT. As a result, early-time scrambling and late-time hydrodynamics are qualitatively related and appear to be driven by the same physics—hydrodynamics.

The reason that an obtuse relation between microscopic ergodicity from shock waves and late-time diffusion is sought after is that black holes are special in that their ergodicity rate λ_L saturates a conjectured bound $\lambda_L \leq 2\pi T$ [16]. If early-time ergodicity indeed controlled late-time diffusion, this bound could imply a long-sought fundamental diffusion bound [229, 232]⁴. Such a fundamental bound was re-postulated several years ago based on early results on collective dynamics in holography by noting that the shear viscosity in these systems only depends on horizon data [118, 236]. Expressions such as Eq. (4.22) make it clear, however, that the Lyapunov exponent bound does not yield a diffusion bound. The dependence on the temperature through r_h or the presence of additional scales allows this ratio to take any value. We note that such temperature dependence is also present in the classical dilute gas of particles with mass m and density ρ through the average velocity v . Its shear viscosity η and the Lyapunov exponent [161] behave as

$$\eta \sim m \frac{\sqrt{\langle v^2(T) \rangle}}{\sigma_{2-2}}, \quad \lambda_L \sim \rho(T) \sqrt{\langle v^2(T) \rangle} \sigma_{2-2}, \quad (4.23)$$

with σ_{2-2} the 2-to-2 scattering rate. As a final comment, we note that the evolution of the unstable hydrodynamic mode, albeit driven to instability with a choice of an imaginary momentum, may not only grow with exponential growth faster than $\text{Im}[\omega] > \lambda_L = 2\pi T$ but can also have a local group velocity larger than v_B at various values of imaginary k (cf. Fig. 4.1). As also found in [160, 229], this indicates that the butterfly velocity may not in all generality be a bounding velocity. Understanding the relation between these observations and bounds on λ_L and the speed of propagation of quantum correlations remains an important open problem, as does a better understanding of the relation between many-body microscopic chaos and instability-induced collective hydrodynamic turbulence.

⁴For two examples of rigorous diffusion bounds in one-dimensional systems, see [233]. In holography, one can derive bounds on conductivities in disordered systems [234, 235] but as of yet, not on diffusion.