

Title: Weinberg Soft Theorems from Weinberg Adiabatic Modes

Date: Nov 08, 2016 01:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/16110020>

Abstract: <p>Soft theorems for the scattering of low energy photons and gravitons and cosmological consistency conditions on the squeezed-limit correlation functions are both understood to be consequences of invariance under large gauge transformations. I apply the same method used in cosmology -- based on the identification of an infinite set of "adiabatic modes" and the corresponding conserved currents -- to derive flat space soft theorems for electrodynamics and gravity. I discuss how the recent derivations based on the asymptotic symmetry groups (BMS) can be continued to a finite size sphere surrounding the scattering event. Finally, I comment on Hawking-Perry-Strominger proposal of "soft hair on black holes".</p>

Weinberg soft th. from Wein adiabatic modes. w/ M. Simonović, M. Porrati

Cosm. Cos. Cond.

BMS asym. Mink. (large diff.)

Strominger et al.

Wein adia. modes
large diff.

Wein soft photon/gr.
th.

Cons. Cons. Maldacena

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2 e^{2\zeta} dx^2$$

$$\langle O(x) O(0) \rangle_{\zeta_q} = \langle O(\tilde{x}) O(0) \rangle$$

$$\zeta_q \rightarrow \tilde{\zeta} = \zeta - \zeta_L$$

$$x \rightarrow \tilde{x} = e^{\zeta_L} x$$

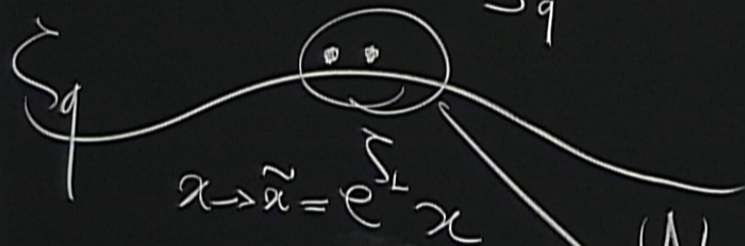
$$\langle \zeta_q O(k) O(-k) \rangle_{q \ll k} = P(q) \overline{(3 - k \cdot \vec{\nabla})_k}$$

$$\langle O(k) O(-k) \rangle$$

Cons. Cons. Maldacena

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2 e^{2\zeta} dx^2$$

$$\langle O(x) O(0) \rangle_{\zeta_q} = \langle O(\tilde{x}) O(0) \rangle$$



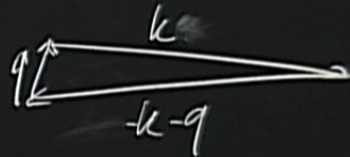
$$\tilde{\zeta} \rightarrow \tilde{\zeta} = \zeta - \zeta_L$$

Wein. Adic. Mode

$$\langle \zeta_q O(k) O(-k) \rangle = \frac{P(q)}{S(q)} (3 - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_k)$$

$q \ll k$

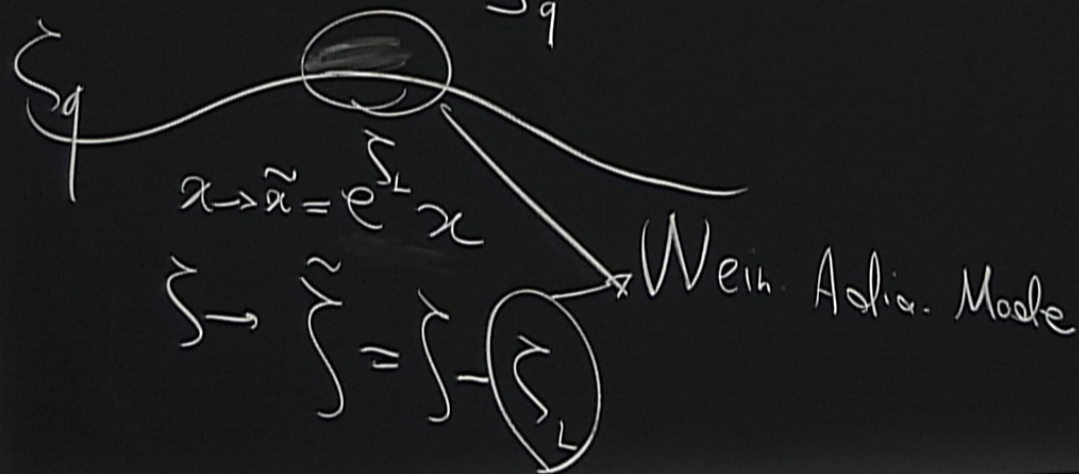
$\langle O(k) O(-k) \rangle$



Cons. Cons. Maldacena

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2 e^{2\zeta} dx^2$$

$$\langle O(x) O(0) \rangle_{\zeta_q} = \langle O(\tilde{x}) O(0) \rangle$$



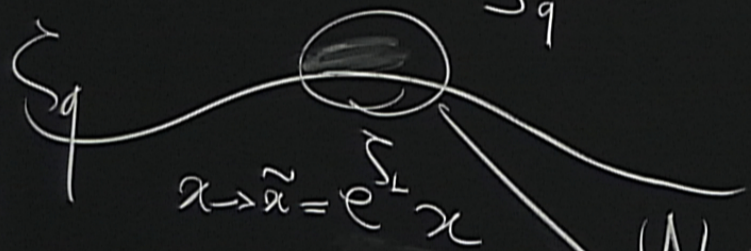
$$\langle \zeta_q O(k) O(-k) \rangle = \frac{P(q)}{S(q)} (\vec{S} - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{\nabla})_k \langle O(k) O(-k) \rangle$$

$q \ll k$

Cons. Cons. Maldacena

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2 e^{2\zeta} dx^2$$

$$\langle O(x) O(0) \rangle_{\zeta_q} = \langle O(\tilde{x}) O(0) \rangle$$



$$\vec{\zeta} \rightarrow \tilde{\vec{\zeta}} = \vec{\zeta} - \vec{\zeta}_L$$

Wein. Adia. Mode

$$\langle \zeta_q O(k) O(-k) \rangle = \frac{P(q)}{S(q)} (3 - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_k)$$

$q \ll k$

$\langle O(k) O(-k) \rangle$

A diagram showing two vectors originating from a point. One vector is labeled k and points upwards and to the right. The other vector is labeled $-k-q$ and points downwards and to the right. A small vertical vector labeled q is shown to the left of the k vector.

BMS

$$ds^2 = -du^2 - 2du dr + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

$$\text{BMS}_{\pm}, \text{ Lorentz} + \xi^a(\hat{r})$$

$$Q_{\pm} = Q_S + Q_H$$

$$\text{EM, } \alpha_{\pm}(\hat{r})$$



BMS

$$ds^2 = -du^2 - 2du dr + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

BMS_±, Lorentz + $\xi^a(\hat{r})$

$$Q_{\pm} = Q_S + Q_H$$

EM. $\alpha_{\pm}(\hat{r})$

Stringer et al.: $\alpha_+(\hat{r}) = \alpha_-(-\hat{r})$

$$Q_+ S = S Q_- \longleftrightarrow \text{Wein. Soft photon/gr. th.}$$



$$Q_{\pm} = Q_S + Q_H$$

EM.

$$Q_{\pm}(\hat{r})$$

$$\text{Strominger ev: } Q_{+}(\hat{r}) = Q_{-}(-\hat{r})$$

$$Q_{+} S = S Q_{-} \longleftrightarrow \text{Wein. Soft photon/gr th.}$$

Charge/Energy Cons. in Every angle!

BMS

$$ds^2 = -du^2 - 2du dr + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

$$\text{BMS}_{\pm}, \text{ Lorentz} + \xi^u(\hat{r})$$

$$Q_{\pm} = Q_S + Q_H$$

EM.

$$Q_{\pm}(\hat{r})$$

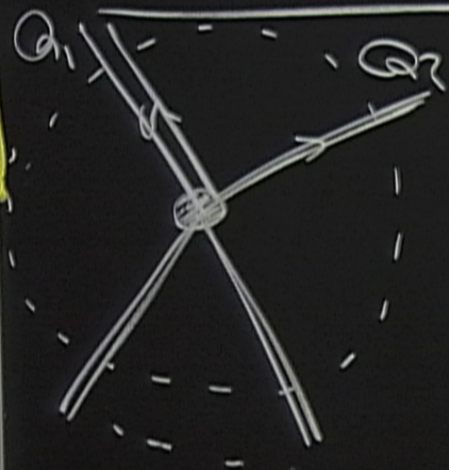


$$\text{ Strominger ev: } Q_+(\hat{r}) = Q_-(-\hat{r})$$

$$Q_+ S = S Q_- \longleftrightarrow \text{Wein. Soft photon/gr th.}$$

Charge/Energy Cons. in every angle!

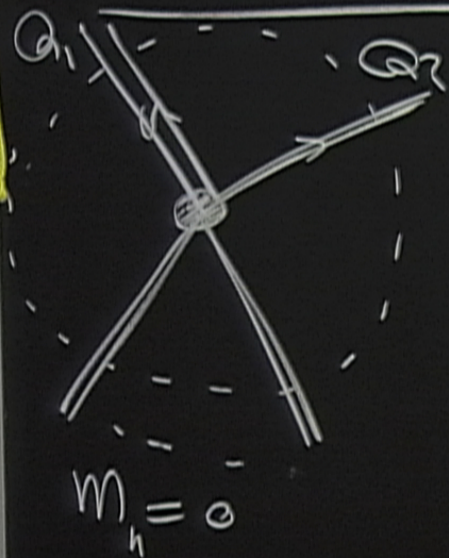
finite distance. Susskind



finite distance. Susskind



finite distance. Susskind, $A_0 = 0$



$$\frac{q}{m} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{E} = -\dot{\vec{A}}$$

$$\vec{v}_f = -\frac{m}{q} \vec{A}_f$$

finite distance. Susskind, $A_0 = 0$



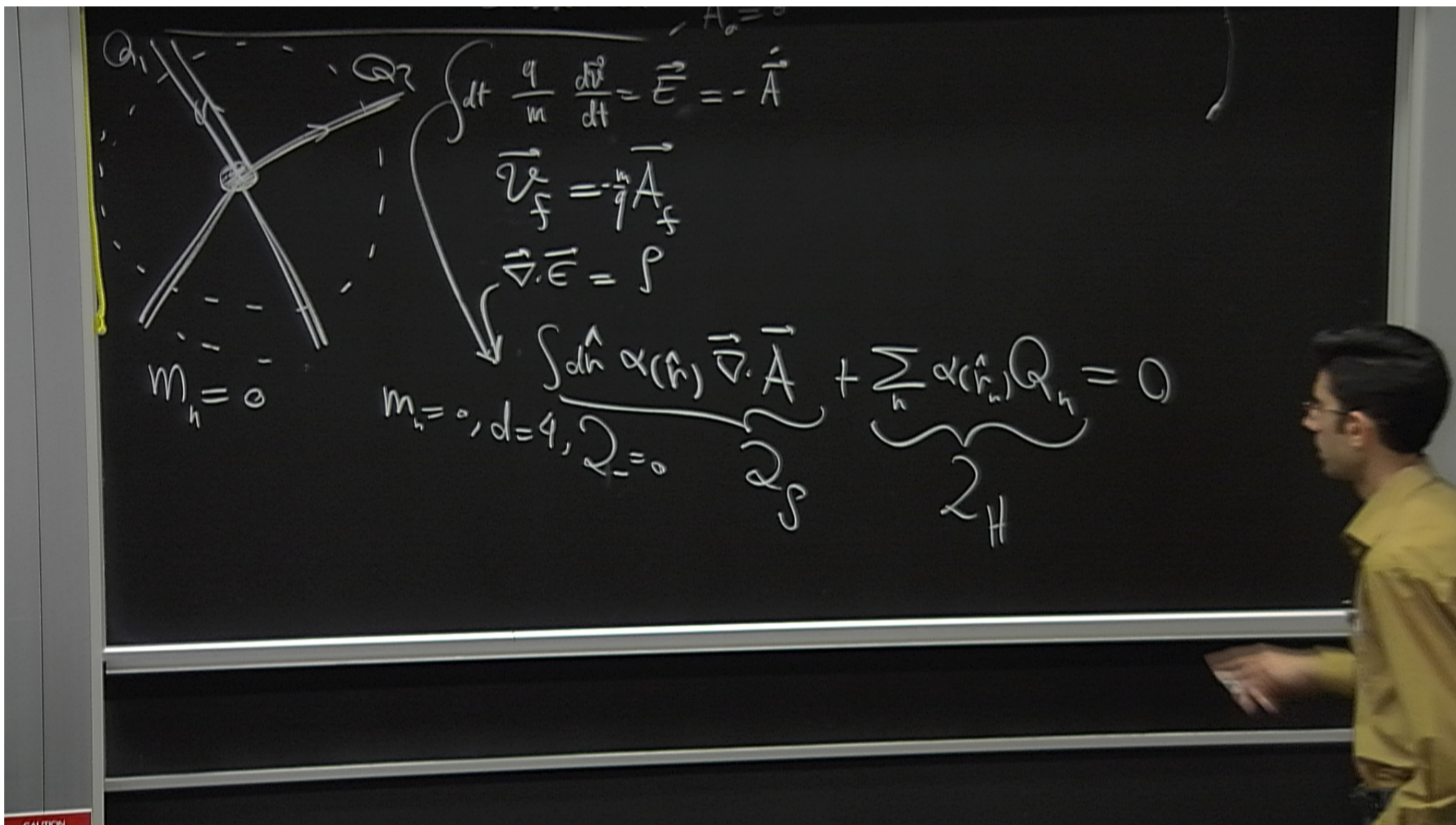
A diagram on the left shows a particle (a small circle) moving along a curved path. Two dashed lines represent equipotential surfaces, labeled Q_1 and Q_2 . The particle is positioned between these surfaces. A dashed line also extends from the particle towards the bottom left, labeled $n_h = 0$.

$$\int dt \frac{q}{m} \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{E} = -\dot{\vec{A}}$$

$$\vec{v}_f = -\frac{m}{q} \vec{A}_f$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \rho$$

$$\int d\hat{n} \alpha(\hat{n}) \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} - \sum_n \alpha(\hat{n}_n) Q_n = 0$$



Cons. Cons. Cons. Maldacena

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2 e^{2\zeta} dx^2$$

$$\langle O(x) O(0) \rangle_{S_q} = \langle O(\tilde{x}) O(0) \rangle$$

$\vec{S}_q \rightarrow \vec{S}_q$
 $x \rightarrow \tilde{x} = e^{\vec{S}_L} x$
 $\vec{S} \rightarrow \tilde{\vec{S}} = \vec{S} - \vec{S}_L$
 Wein. Adler. Model

$$\langle \sum_q O(k) O(-k) \rangle = \frac{P(q)}{S(q)} \overbrace{(3 - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{\nabla})}^{\sim}$$

① Local cons. law

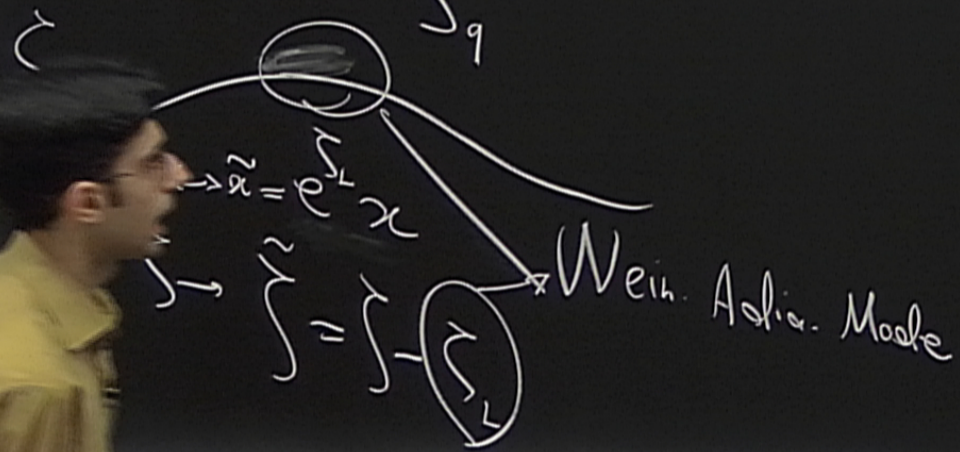
$$\partial_\mu K^\mu = 0 \rightarrow \int_M \partial_\mu K^\mu = 0$$

Cons. Cons. Maldacena

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2 e^{2\tau} dx^2$$

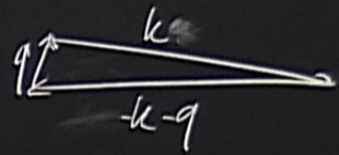
$$\langle O(x) O(0) \rangle = \langle O(\tilde{x}) O(0) \rangle$$

$\int_q$



$$\langle \int_q O(k) O(-k) \rangle = P(q) \overbrace{(3 - k \cdot \vec{v})}^{\tilde{k}}$$

$q \ll k$



$$\langle O(k) O(-k) \rangle$$

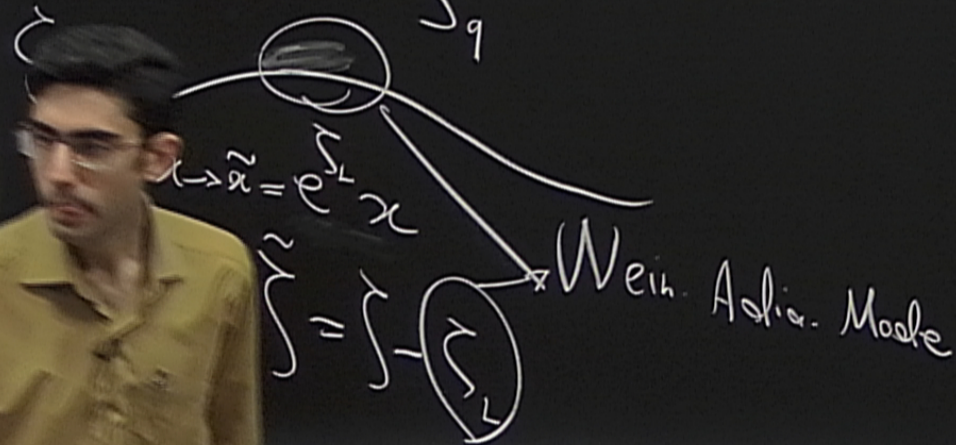
- ① Local cons. law
- $$\partial_\mu K^\mu = 0 \rightarrow \int_M \partial_\mu K^\mu = 0$$
- Soft + photon/gr th
- $\leftrightarrow$ Soft + th

Cons. Cons. Maldacena

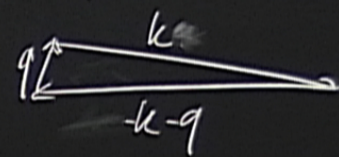
$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2 e^{2\tau} dx^2$$

$$\langle O(x) O(0) \rangle = \langle O(\tilde{x}) O(0) \rangle$$

$\int_q$



$$\langle \int_q O(k) O(-k) \rangle = \overbrace{P(q) (3 - k \cdot \vec{\nabla})}^{q \ll k}$$



$$\langle O(k) O(-k) \rangle$$

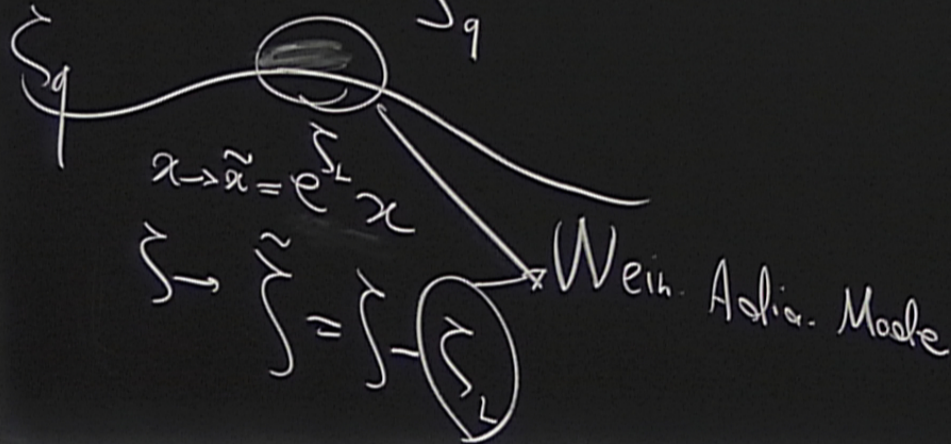
- ① Local cons. law
- $$\partial_\mu K^M = 0 \rightarrow \int_M \partial_\mu K^M = 0$$
- Soft photon/gr th
- $\leftrightarrow$ Soft π + h.

Cons. Cons. Maldacena

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2 e^{2\zeta} dx^2$$

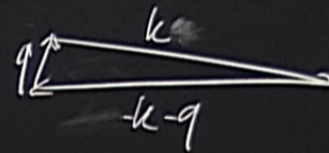
$$\langle O(x) O(0) \rangle = \langle O(\tilde{x}) O(0) \rangle$$

$\int_q$



$$\langle \int_q O(k) O(-k) \rangle = P(q) (3 - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{\nabla})$$

$q \ll k$



$$\langle O(k) O(-k) \rangle$$

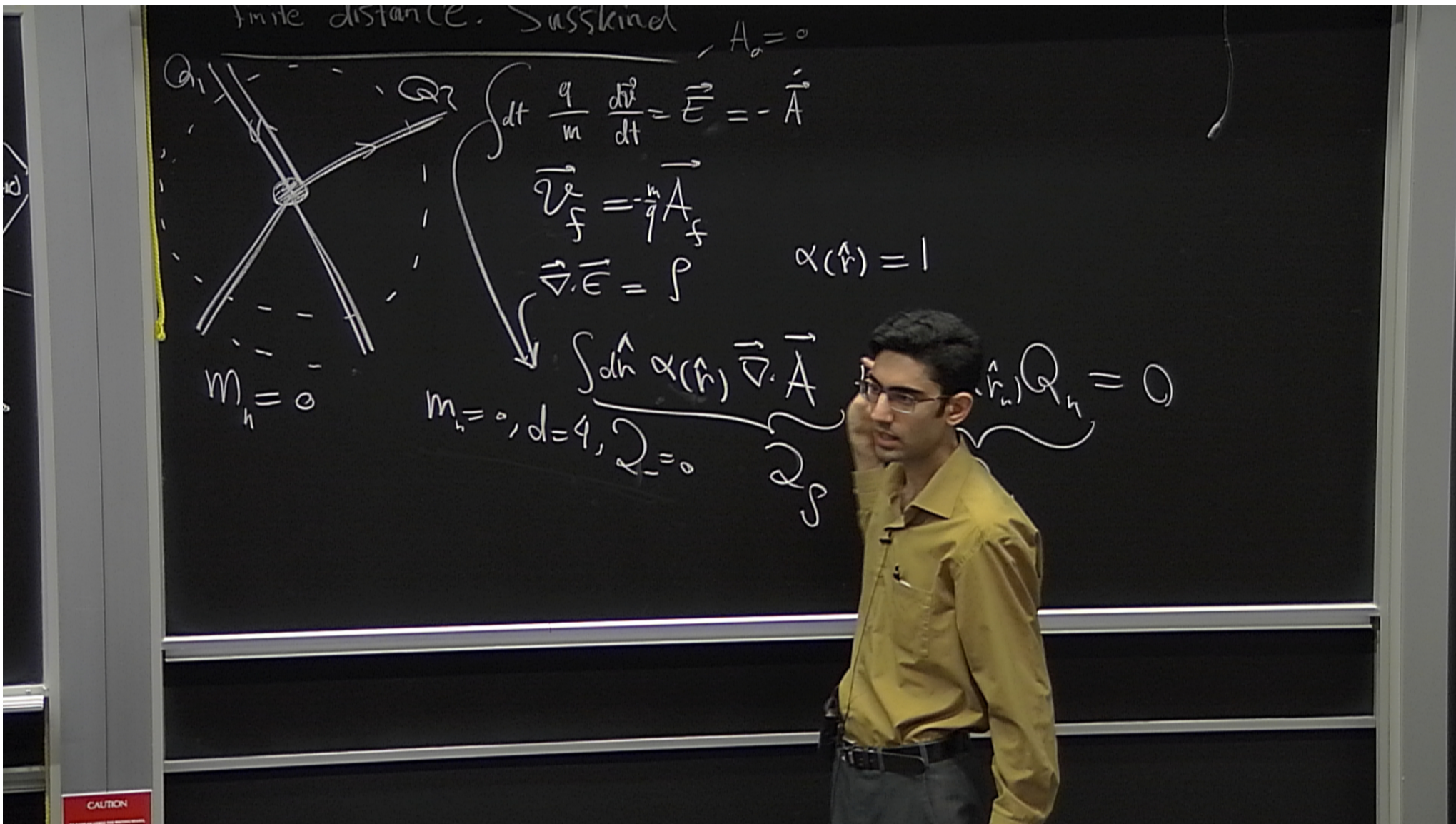
$$O(q^0)$$

① Local cons. law

$$\partial_\mu K^\mu = 0 \rightarrow \int_M \partial_\mu K^\mu = 0$$

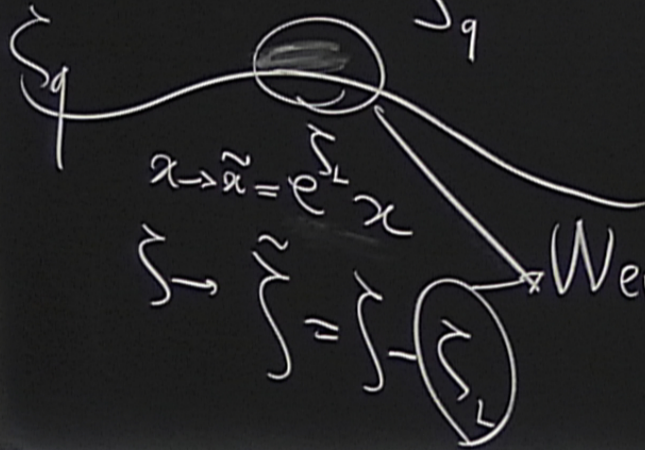
Soft photon/gr th

$$\leftrightarrow \text{Soft } \pi + h.$$



$$ds = -dt + a e^{-\phi} dx$$

$$\langle O(x) O(0) \rangle = \langle O(\tilde{x}) O(0) \rangle$$



Wein. Asym. Mode



① Local cons. law

$$\partial_\mu K^M = 0 \rightarrow \int_M \partial_\mu K^M = 0$$

Soft photon/gr th

② BH hair? information state of BH?

Soft π th.

$$\pi \rightarrow \pi + c$$

$$\bar{J}^\mu = \partial^\mu \pi + \dots$$



Soft π th: $\int e^{iq \cdot x} \partial_\mu \langle \text{out} | \bar{J}^\mu | \text{in} \rangle = 0$

Soft π th.

$$\pi \rightarrow \pi + c$$

$$\vec{J}^\mu = \partial^\mu \pi + \dots$$



Soft π th:

$$\int e^{iq \cdot x} \partial_\mu \langle \text{out} | \vec{J}^\mu | \text{in} \rangle = 0$$

$\pi(x)$



Soft π th.

$$\pi \rightarrow \pi + c$$

$$\bar{J}^\mu = \partial^\mu \pi + \dots$$



Soft π th:

$$\int e^{iq \cdot x}$$

$$\partial_\mu \langle \bar{J}^\mu / i h \rangle \rightarrow 0$$

$$\pi(x)$$



Adia. Modes EM

① Gauge fix. ex. $A_0 = 0$

② $A_i = \nabla_i \alpha$, $\dot{\alpha} = 0$

③ Locally unobservable configuration

$$A_i(c; \bar{x}) = \sum a_{i i_1 \dots i_n} x^{i_1} \dots x^{i_n}$$

$$\partial = \partial \pi + \dots$$

$$\text{Soft } \pi\text{-th: } \int e^{i q \cdot x} \partial_{\mu} \langle \text{out} | J^{\mu} | \text{in} \rangle \rightarrow 0$$

$$\pi(\lambda) = \text{---} \times \text{---}$$

$$(2) \quad A_i = \nabla_i \alpha, \quad \dot{\alpha} = 0$$

(3) Locally unobservable configuration

$$A_i(c; \vec{x}) = \sum a_{i i_1 \dots i_n} x^{i_1} \dots x^{i_n}$$

$$E, B = O(1/\lambda) = \partial_i \alpha$$

$$\partial = \partial \pi + \dots$$

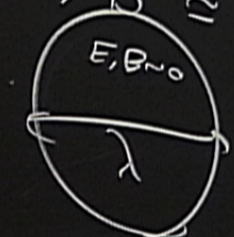
$$\text{Sob} \pi + h: \int e^{i q \cdot x}$$

$$\pi(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \langle \text{out} | J | \text{in} \rangle_{\lambda}$$


$$(2) A_i = \nabla_i \alpha, \quad \dot{\alpha} = 0$$

(3) Locally unobservable configuration

$$A_i(c; \vec{x}) = \sum a_{i i_1 \dots i_n} x^{i_1} \dots x^{i_n}$$

$$E, B \approx O(1/\lambda) = \partial_i \alpha$$


$$K^\mu = \underbrace{\partial_i \alpha F^{i\mu}}_{K_S} + \alpha \underbrace{\partial^\mu \alpha}_{K_S} \xrightarrow{\text{on-shell}} K^\mu = \partial_\nu (\alpha F^{\mu\nu}) = *d*\alpha$$

$$\pi \rightarrow \pi + c$$

$$J^\mu = \partial^\mu \pi + \dots$$



Sol: $\pi \rightarrow h$:

$$\int e^{iq \cdot x}$$

$$\partial_\mu \langle \text{out} | J^\mu | \text{in} \rangle \approx 0$$

$$\pi(x)$$



$$\partial_\mu \langle \text{out} | K^\mu | \text{in} \rangle$$

$$\langle \text{out} | K_5^\mu | \text{in} \rangle + \langle \text{out} | J_e^\mu | \text{in} \rangle$$

Normal Modes EM

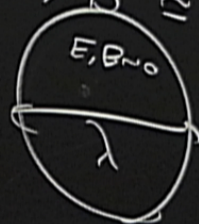
$$① \text{ Gauge fix. ex. } A_0 = 0$$

$$② A_i = \nabla_i \alpha, \quad \dot{\alpha} = 0$$

$$③ \text{ Locally unobservable configuration}$$

$$A_i(c, \vec{x}) = \sum a_{i_1 \dots i_n} x^{i_1} \dots x^{i_n}$$

$$E, B = Q(\frac{1}{\lambda})$$



$$= \partial_i \alpha$$

$$K^\mu = \underbrace{\partial_i \alpha F^{i\mu}}_{K_S} + \alpha \underbrace{\mathcal{J}^\mu}_{K_S} \xrightarrow{\text{on-shell}} K^\mu = \partial_\nu (\alpha F^{\mu\nu}) = *d*\alpha F$$

Soft hair on BH, HP S

1- $\vec{p}$

$$K^\mu = \underbrace{\partial_i \alpha F^{i\mu}}_{K_S} + \alpha \underbrace{\partial^\mu \alpha}_{K_S} \xrightarrow{\text{on shell}} K^\mu = \partial_\nu (\alpha F^{\mu\nu}) = *d*\alpha (\alpha F)$$

Soft hair on BH, HPS

$1 - \vec{K} \cdot \vec{P}$ a BH hair? yes.

$$K^\mu = \underbrace{\partial_i \alpha F^{i\mu}}_{K_S} + \underbrace{\alpha \mathcal{J}^\mu}_{K_S} \xrightarrow{\text{on shell}} K^\mu = \partial_\nu (\alpha F^{\mu\nu}) = *d*\alpha F$$

Soft hair on BH, HPS

$1 - \beta \vec{P}$ a BH hair? yes.

$$\vec{P}_{\text{early}} + \vec{P}_{\text{late}} = 0$$

$$K^\mu = \underbrace{\partial_i \alpha F^{i\mu}}_{K_S} + \underbrace{\alpha \mathcal{J}^\mu}_{K_S} \xrightarrow{\text{on shell}} K^\mu = \partial_\nu (\alpha F^{\mu\nu}) = *d*\alpha F$$

Soft hair on BH, HPS

1- Is $\vec{P}$ a BH hair? yes.

$$\vec{P}_{\text{early}} + \vec{P}_{\text{late}} = 0$$

2- ∞ numbr. Charge/Energy
Cons., imply additional
Corr. between early/late?

$$K^\mu = \underbrace{\partial_i \alpha F^{i\mu}}_{K_S} + \underbrace{\alpha \mathcal{J}^\mu}_{K_S} \xrightarrow{\text{onshell}} K^\mu = \partial_\nu (\alpha F^{\mu\nu}) = *d*\alpha F$$

Soft hair on BH, HP S

Is $\vec{P}$ a BH hair? yes.
 $\vec{P}_{\text{early}} + \vec{P}_{\text{late}} = 0$

2- ∞ numbr. Charge/Energy
 Cons., imply additional
 Corr. between early/late?
 Yes, but.

$$K^\mu = \underbrace{\partial_i \alpha F^{i\mu}}_{K_S} + \underbrace{\alpha \partial^\mu}_{K_S} \xrightarrow{\text{on shell}} K^\mu = \partial_\nu (\alpha F^{\mu\nu}) = *d*\alpha F$$

Soft hair on BH, HPS

1- Is $\vec{P}$ a BH hair? yes.

$$\vec{P}_{\text{early}} + \vec{P}_{\text{late}} = 0$$

2- ∞ numbr. Charge/Energy
 cons., imply additional
 Corr. between early/late?
 Yes, but ∞ many additional
 ambiguity in PH.

$$S_{a,\alpha; b,\beta} = \sum_{a,b}^{\wedge} \langle \alpha | S(a) S(b) | \beta \rangle \quad a,b \in \mathcal{H}_h, \alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{H}_s$$

- S unitary & IR safe

$$|a, \alpha\rangle = S(a) |a\rangle |\alpha\rangle \Rightarrow \langle a, \alpha | S | b, \beta \rangle = \sum_{ab}^{\wedge} \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle$$

$$S_{a,\alpha; b,\beta} = \sum_{a,b}^{\wedge} \langle \alpha | S(a) S(b) | \beta \rangle \quad a,b \in \mathcal{H}_h, \alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{H}_s$$

- $\sum^{\wedge}$ unitary & IR safe

$$|a, \alpha\rangle = S(a) |a\rangle |\alpha\rangle \Rightarrow \langle a, \alpha | S | b, \beta \rangle = \sum_{ab}^{\wedge} \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle$$