

Work is the source of gravity

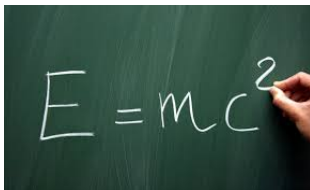
David Edward Bruschi

York Centre of Quantum Technologies
Department of Physics
University of York
the United Kingdom

XXII August MMXVII

The standard theory of gravity

We know that...



... **ENERGY GRAVITATES.**

Einstein gravity

Einstein equations

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} R_{\mu\nu}.$$

These equations have been **highly successful** in providing many predictions.

Successes

- Precession of orbits;
- Bending of light;
- Existence of Black Holes;
- Penrose process;
- Gravitational waves;
- Big Bang;
- ...

Problems

- Rotation curves of galaxies;
- Nonlinearity;
- Gravitation of quantum objects;
- Quantum nature of gravity;
- Fundamental or emergent theory?;
- ...

Einstein gravity extended

Semiclassical gravity

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \langle : \hat{T}_{\mu\nu} : \rangle.$$

$\hat{T}_{\mu\nu}$: stress-energy tensor for quantum field. $: \cdot :$ is normal ordering.

Successes

- Takes into account (somehow) backreaction;
- ...

Problems

- Fluctuations of stress energy tensor big/huge;
- Curved spacetime: inconsistent renormalisation procedures;
- “Strange” predictions for gravitational fields of superpositions;
- ...

Experiments at the overlap of relativity/quantum phys.

Planning

There are plans to try to test the gravitational field of small quantum objects that can be found in quantum states.

Experiments at the overlap of relativity/quantum phys.

Planning

There are plans to try to test the gravitational field of small quantum objects that can be found in quantum states.

Experiments of interest

- Spontaneous WF collapse;
- Gravitational decoherence;
- Superposition of masses;
- Optomechanical systems;
- Space based tests;
- Atom Interferometry;
- Angelo Bassi's talk...

One setup

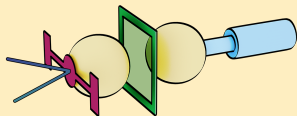


Figure: Class. Quantum Grav. 33 (2016) 125031

Quantum Thermodynamics (QT)

Regimes of interest

QT investigates thermodynamics **far** from **thermodynamic limit**.

Regime of interest: where **fluctuations around the mean** are important;

Quantum Thermodynamics (QT)

Regimes of interest

QT investigates thermodynamics **far** from **thermodynamic limit**.

Regime of interest: where **fluctuations around the mean** are important;

Features

- Small (quantum) constituents;
- Few (e.g. **ONE**) systems;
- Concepts of energy and work not unique;
- Fluctuation relations;
- ...

Quantum Thermodynamics (QT)

Regimes of interest

QT investigates thermodynamics **far** from **thermodynamic limit**.

Regime of interest: where **fluctuations around the mean** are important;

Features

- Small (quantum) constituents;
- Few (e.g. **ONE**) systems;
- Concepts of energy and work not unique;
- Fluctuation relations;
- ...

Applications

- Quantum chemistry;
- Quantum refrigerators;
- Fundamental physics;
- Connections to Information Theory;
- ...

Quantum Thermodynamics (QT)

Resources

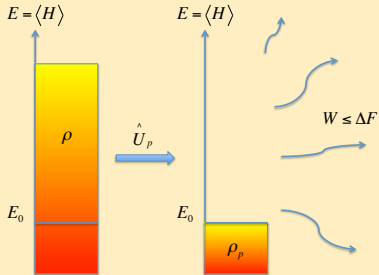
State $\hat{\rho}$. Unitaries \hat{U} . Then, exists \hat{U}_p : $\hat{\rho}_p = \hat{U}_p^\dagger \hat{\rho} \hat{U}_p$. And, $\hat{\rho}_p$ is “unique”.

Quantum Thermodynamics (QT)

Resources

State $\hat{\rho}$. Unitaries \hat{U} . Then, exists \hat{U}_p : $\hat{\rho}_p = \hat{U}_p^\dagger \hat{\rho} \hat{U}_p$. And, $\hat{\rho}_p$ is “unique”.

Features

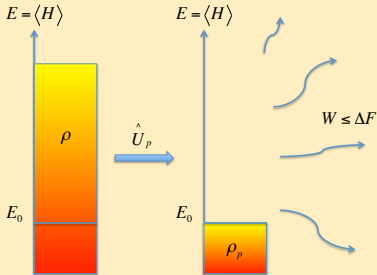


Quantum Thermodynamics (QT)

Resources

State $\hat{\rho}$. Unitaries \hat{U} . Then, exists \hat{U}_p : $\hat{\rho}_p = \hat{U}_p^\dagger \hat{\rho} \hat{U}_p$. And, $\hat{\rho}_p$ is “unique”.

Features



Applications (PRE 91, 032118 (2015))

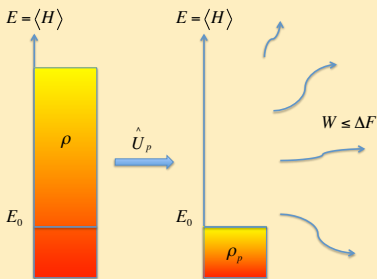
- Correlations \mathcal{I}_{AB} give work (W) \Leftrightarrow work (W) gives correlations \mathcal{I}_{AB} .

Quantum Thermodynamics (QT)

Resources

State $\hat{\rho}$. Unitaries \hat{U} . Then, exists \hat{U}_p : $\hat{\rho}_p = \hat{U}_p^\dagger \hat{\rho} \hat{U}_p$. And, $\hat{\rho}_p$ is “unique”.

Features



Applications (PRE 91, 032118 (2015))

- Correlations \mathcal{I}_{AB} give work (W) \Leftrightarrow work (W) gives correlations \mathcal{I}_{AB} .
- Bound on correlations (work):

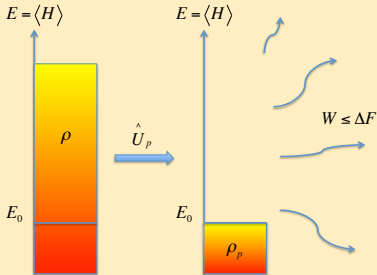
$$\mathcal{I}_{AB} \leq \beta W.$$

Quantum Thermodynamics (QT)

Resources

State $\hat{\rho}$. Unitaries \hat{U} . Then, exists \hat{U}_p : $\hat{\rho}_p = \hat{U}_p^\dagger \hat{\rho} \hat{U}_p$. And, $\hat{\rho}_p$ is “unique”.

Features



Applications (PRE 91, 032118 (2015))

- Correlations \mathcal{I}_{AB} give work (W) \Leftrightarrow work (W) gives correlations \mathcal{I}_{AB} .
- Bound on correlations (work):

$$\mathcal{I}_{AB} \leq \beta W.$$

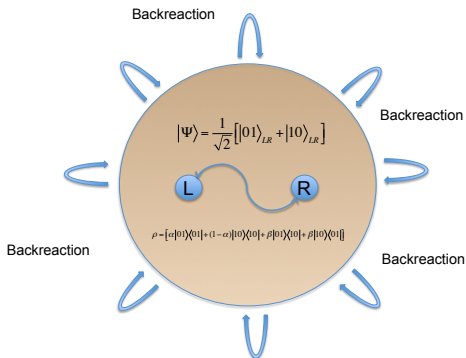
- Conclusion:
Correlations must “carry energy”.

Role of correlations

On the weight of entanglement (Physics Letters B 54, 182-186 (2016))

Employing semiclassical gravity: entanglement has a weight.

We find $G_{\beta}^{(1)} \propto \beta$, where $G^{(1)}$ is correction to flat Einstein tensor.



A gedankenexperiment

The weight of a passive state

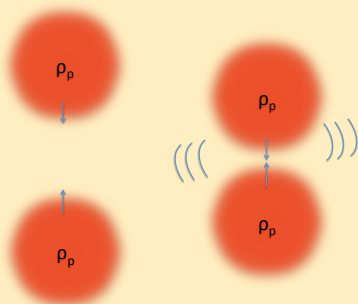
$$\hat{\rho} \xrightarrow{U} \hat{\rho}_p, \quad \text{Tr}(\hat{H}_0 \hat{\rho}_p) = E_0.$$

A gedankenexperiment

The weight of a passive state

$$\hat{\rho} \xrightarrow{U} \hat{\rho}_p, \quad \text{Tr}(\hat{H}_0 \hat{\rho}_p) = E_0.$$

Work from passive states

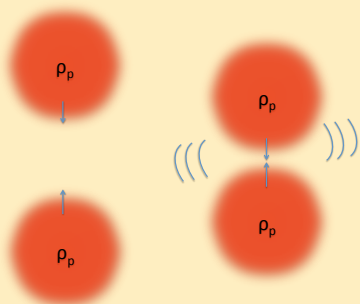


A gedankenexperiment

The weight of a passive state

$$\hat{\rho} \xrightarrow{U} \hat{\rho}_p, \quad \text{Tr}(\hat{H}_0 \hat{\rho}_p) = E_0.$$

Work from passive states



What happens

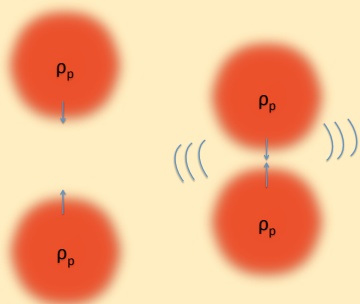
- Two passive states;

A gedankenexperiment

The weight of a passive state

$$\hat{\rho} \xrightarrow{U} \hat{\rho}_p, \quad \text{Tr}(\hat{H}_0 \hat{\rho}_p) = E_0.$$

Work from passive states



What happens

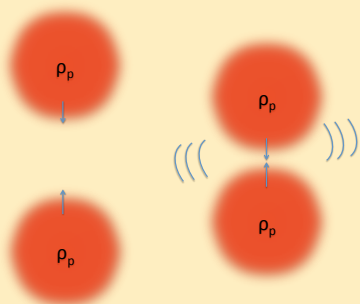
- Two passive states;
- Same state (e.g., temperature);

A gedankenexperiment

The weight of a passive state

$$\hat{\rho} \xrightarrow{U} \hat{\rho}_p, \quad \text{Tr}(\hat{H}_0 \hat{\rho}_p) = E_0.$$

Work from passive states



What happens

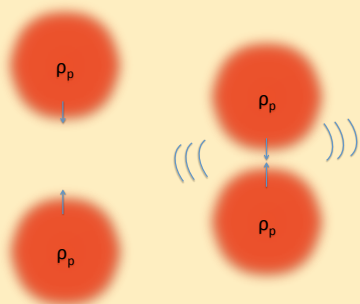
- Two passive states;
- Same state (e.g., temperature);
- Attract each other;

A gedankenexperiment

The weight of a passive state

$$\hat{\rho} \xrightarrow{U} \hat{\rho}_p, \quad \text{Tr}(\hat{H}_0 \hat{\rho}_p) = E_0.$$

Work from passive states



What happens

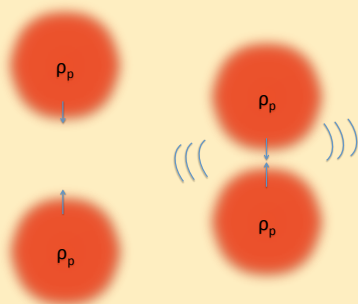
- Two passive states;
- Same state (e.g., temperature);
- Attract each other;
- Cannot extract energy from state with unitaries on both;

A gedankenexperiment

The weight of a passive state

$$\hat{\rho} \xrightarrow{U} \hat{\rho}_p, \quad \text{Tr}(\hat{H}_0 \hat{\rho}_p) = E_0.$$

Work from passive states



What happens

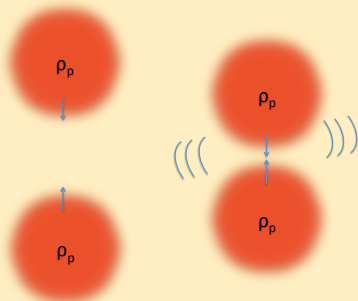
- Two passive states;
- Same state (e.g., temperature);
- Attract each other;
- Cannot extract energy from state with unitaries on both;
- Emit GWs;

A gedankenexperiment

The weight of a passive state

$$\hat{\rho} \xrightarrow{U} \hat{\rho}_p, \quad \text{Tr}(\hat{H}_0 \hat{\rho}_p) = E_0.$$

Work from passive states



What happens

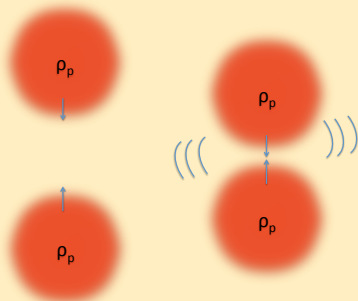
- Two passive states;
- Same state (e.g., temperature);
- Attract each other;
- Cannot extract energy from state with unitaries on both;
- Emit GWs;
- GWs=employable energy;

A gedankenexperiment

The weight of a passive state

$$\hat{\rho} \xrightarrow{U} \hat{\rho}_p, \quad \text{Tr}(\hat{H}_0 \hat{\rho}_p) = E_0.$$

Work from passive states



What happens

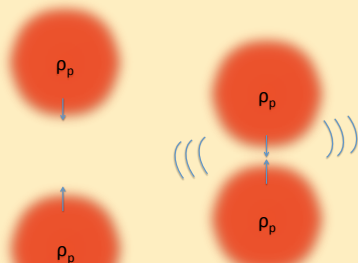
- Two passive states;
- Same state (e.g., temperature);
- Attract each other;
- Cannot extract energy from state with unitaries on both;
- Emit GWs;
- GWs=employable energy;
- Employable energy= work;

A gedankenexperiment

The weight of a passive state

$$\hat{\rho} \xrightarrow{U} \hat{\rho}_p, \quad \text{Tr}(\hat{H}_0 \hat{\rho}_p) = E_0.$$

Work from passive states



What happens

- Two passive states;
- Same state (e.g., temperature);
- Attract each other;
- Cannot extract energy from state with unitaries on both;
- Emit GWs;
- GWs=employable energy;
- Employable energy= work;
- Something is wrong;

A novel proposal (arXiv:1701.00699)

A novel proposal (arXiv:1701.00699)

Solution

Only **extractible energy** gravitates.

We suggest that only extractible work is the source of gravity. In this sense

A novel proposal (arXiv:1701.00699)

Solution

Only **extractible energy** gravitates.

We suggest that only extractible work is the source of gravity. In this sense

New proposal

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \left[\langle \hat{T}_{\mu\nu} \rangle_{\rho} - \langle \hat{T}_{\mu\nu} \rangle_{\rho p} \right]$$

A novel proposal (arXiv:1701.00699)

Solution

Only **extractible energy** gravitates.

We suggest that only extractible work is the source of gravity. In this sense

New proposal

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \left[\langle \hat{T}_{\mu\nu} \rangle_{\rho} - \langle \hat{T}_{\mu\nu} \rangle_{\rho p} \right]$$

However:

- “Automatically renormalises” the vacuum energy;
- Provides physical mechanism to justify “renormalisation” of vacuum energy;
- Requires change in (possibly all) standard eq.s (i.e., Heisenberg eq.).

Features of the proposal I

Clarification

Passive state $\hat{\rho}_p$ is vacuum state of **full theory** (including gravity part).

Immediate consequences significantly different from standard GR/QFTCS?

Features of the proposal I

Clarification

Passive state $\hat{\rho}_p$ is vacuum state of **full theory** (including gravity part).

Immediate consequences significantly different from standard GR/QFTCS?

Prediction

- IF: Universe initially filled with thermal radiation;
- Thermal state is passive;
- $G_{\mu\nu} \equiv 0$. **No gravity** in such Universe.

Features of the proposal I

Clarification

Passive state $\hat{\rho}_p$ is vacuum state of **full theory** (including gravity part).

Immediate consequences significantly different from standard GR/QFTCS?

Prediction

- IF: Universe initially filled with thermal radiation;
- Thermal state is passive;
- $G_{\mu\nu} \equiv 0$. **No gravity** in such Universe.

Prediction

- Initial static (Schwarzschild) black hole;
- Choose: any initial vacuum;
- $G_{\mu\nu} \equiv 0$. **Hawking radiation does not gravitate.**
- (Same for Unruh effect).

Features of the proposal I

Clarification

Passive state $\hat{\rho}_p$ is vacuum state of **full theory** (including gravity part).

Immediate consequences significantly different from standard GR/QFTCS?

Prediction

- IF: Universe initially filled with thermal radiation;
- Thermal state is passive;
- $G_{\mu\nu} \equiv 0$. **No gravity** in such Universe.

Prediction

- Initial static (Schwarzschild) black hole;
- Choose: any initial vacuum;
- $G_{\mu\nu} \equiv 0$. **Hawking radiation does not gravitate.**
- (Same for Unruh effect).

N.B.

Classical states (should) have very little (if not vanishing) zero point energy.

Features of the proposal II

Considerations on known effects in QFT

- Unruh effect: theoretically (initial paper) required infinite acceleration times (infinite fuel).
- Schwarzschild BH evaporation: evaporates forever (seen by somebody sitting at infinity (infinite energy)).

Features of the proposal II

Considerations on known effects in QFT

- Unruh effect: theoretically (initial paper) required infinite acceleration times (infinite fuel).
- Schwarzschild BH evaporation: evaporates forever (seen by somebody sitting at infinity (infinite energy)).

Considerations on known effects in QFT

- Both cases: based on existence of different, non-equivalent vacua.
- Non-trivial Bogoliubov transf. between vacua (entangled states).

Features of the proposal II

Considerations on known effects in QFT

- Unruh effect: theoretically (initial paper) required infinite acceleration times (infinite fuel).
- Schwarzschild BH evaporation: evaporates forever (seen by somebody sitting at infinity (infinite energy)).

Considerations on known effects in QFT

- Both cases: based on existence of different, non-equivalent vacua.
- Non-trivial Bogoliubov transf. between vacua (entangled states).

The theory...

... “correctly” predicts that these highly entangled (squeezed) states cannot gravitate **because** the “change of observer” does **not** add energy to the observed system (which is in the vacuum state).

Time evolution without by work (arXiv:1702.05450)

Time evolution

- Time evolution is typically “driven” by Hamiltonian.
- The theory predicts that not all energy gravitates.
- \Rightarrow time evolution cannot be driven by Hamiltonian

Time evolution without by work (arXiv:1702.05450)

Time evolution

- Time evolution is typically “driven” by Hamiltonian.
- The theory predicts that not all energy gravitates.
- \Rightarrow time evolution cannot be driven by Hamiltonian

The modified Heisenberg equation

$$\dot{A} = \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, A] - \frac{i}{\hbar} [U_p^\dagger H U_p, A] + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}.$$

Time evolution without by work (arXiv:1702.05450)

Time evolution

- Time evolution is typically “driven” by Hamiltonian.
- The theory predicts that not all energy gravitates.
- \Rightarrow time evolution cannot be driven by Hamiltonian

The modified Heisenberg equation

$$\dot{A} = \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, A] - \frac{i}{\hbar} [U_p^\dagger H U_p, A] + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}.$$

Heisenberg evolution

- $|\psi\rangle = \cos \theta |0\rangle + \sin \theta |1\rangle;$
- $\dot{\rho} = \frac{i}{\hbar} [\rho, A];$
- $p_{|0\rangle} = \cos^2 \theta$
 $p_{|1\rangle} = \sin^2 \theta.$

Time evolution without by work (arXiv:1702.05450)

Time evolution

- Time evolution is typically “driven” by Hamiltonian.
- The theory predicts that not all energy gravitates.
- \Rightarrow time evolution cannot be driven by Hamiltonian

The modified Heisenberg equation

$$\dot{A} = \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, A] - \frac{i}{\hbar} [U_\rho^\dagger H U_\rho, A] + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}.$$

Heisenberg evolution

- $|\psi\rangle = \cos \theta |0\rangle + \sin \theta |1\rangle;$
- $\dot{\rho} = \frac{i}{\hbar} [\rho, A];$
- $p_{|0\rangle} = \cos^2 \theta$
 $p_{|1\rangle} = \sin^2 \theta.$

“Novel” time evolution

- $|\psi\rangle = \cos \theta |0\rangle + \sin \theta |1\rangle;$
- $\dot{\rho} = \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, \rho] - \frac{i}{\hbar} [U_\rho^\dagger H U_\rho, \rho];$
- $p_{|0\rangle} = \cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta \cos^2(\sin \theta \frac{E_1}{\hbar} t)$
 $p_{|1\rangle} = \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \cos^2(\sin \theta \frac{E_1}{\hbar} t).$

Testing in experiments (arXiv:1702.05450)

An experimental proposal

- Use highly entangled quantum state;
- Use Mach-Zender interferometer with arms at **different** heights;
- Use new time evolution equation.

Testing in experiments (arXiv:1702.05450)

An experimental proposal

- Use highly entangled quantum state;
- Use Mach-Zender interferometer with arms at **different** heights;
- Use new time evolution equation.

Scheme

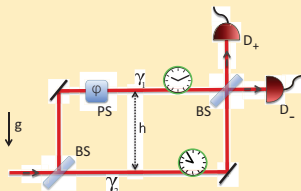


Figure: CQG 29, 224010 (2012)

Testing in experiments (arXiv:1702.05450)

An experimental proposal

- Use highly entangled quantum state;
- Use Mach-Zender interferometer with arms at **different** heights;
- Use new time evolution equation.

Scheme

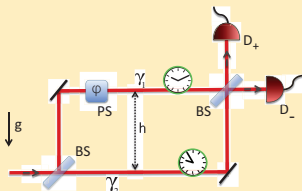


Figure: CQG 29, 224010 (2012)

Heisenberg evolution

- $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|1N0\rangle + |0N\rangle]$;
- $\dot{\rho} = \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, \rho] - \frac{i}{\hbar} [U_p^\dagger H U_p, \rho]$;
- $P|1N0\rangle = \frac{1}{2} [1 + \frac{r_s}{r_E} \frac{h}{r_E} \sin^2(\frac{N\omega_0 t}{2})]$;
- $P|0N\rangle = \frac{1}{2} [1 - \frac{r_s}{r_E} \frac{h}{r_E} \sin^2(\frac{N\omega_0 t}{2})]$;
- Note: $\frac{r_s}{r_E} \frac{h}{r_E} \sim \frac{g h}{c^2}$;
- Note: $\frac{r_s}{r_E} \frac{h}{r_E} \sim h \times 10^{-16}$.

Conclusions

We have:

- Discussed open issues at the overlap of gravity and quantum theory;
- Looked into novel approaches to understanding energy and entropy in quantum systems;
- Thought about peculiar gedanken experiments;
- Found some subtle inconsistencies;
- Proposed alternative source of gravity: extractable energy;
- Discussed implications;
- Open directions.

Acknowledgments

Thank you.