

Islands beyond AdS

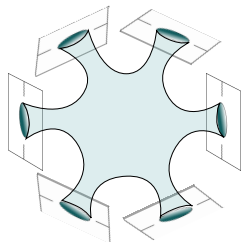
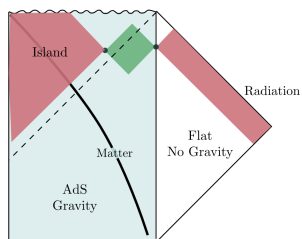
Edgar Shaghoulian
University of Pennsylvania

Island Hopping 2020: from Wormholes to Averages
November 17, 2020

[[Hartman, Shaghoulian, Strominger 2004.13857](#)]

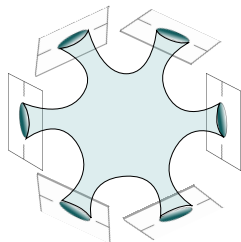
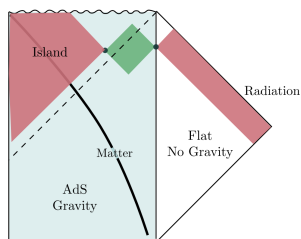
[[Hartman, Jiang, Shaghoulian 2008.01022](#)]

Introduction



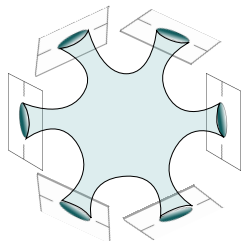
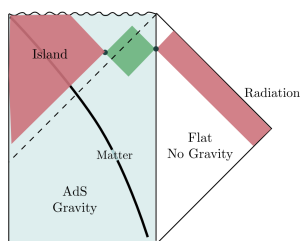
- ▶ Page curve for Hawking radiation from holography [Penington; Almheiri, Engelhardt, Marolf, Maxfield] and Euclidean gravity path integral [Penington, Shenker, Stanford, Yang; Almheiri, Hartman, Maldacena, ES, Tajdini]

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- ▶ These approaches may be the same via Euclidean gravity = holography [Harlow, ES]
- ▶ Euclidean gravity approach is generalizable to other spacetimes; let's consider flat/cosmological spacetimes (\rightarrow holography?)

Flat space

CGHS/RST model:

$$I_{\text{cl}} = \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} \left[e^{-2\phi} (R + 4(\nabla\phi)^2 + 4) - \underbrace{\frac{c}{24} \phi R}_{\text{RST}} \right] + I_{\text{CFT}}[g]$$

Conformal anomaly leads to

$$I_{\text{anom}} = -\frac{c}{96\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} R \square^{-1} R$$

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Quantum effective action exact at large c . Equivalent to flat-space JT

$$I = \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} [\Phi R + 1] + I_{\text{CFT}}[g]$$

Conformal gauge

$$ds^2 = -e^{2\rho} dx^+ dx^-$$

$U(1)$ current $\partial_\mu(\rho - \phi)$ equivalent to Φ shift symmetry.

Solutions: linear dilaton vacuum

Field redefinitions and further gauge-fixing:

$$\partial_+ \partial_- \Omega = -1, \quad \partial_{\pm}^2 \Omega = -T_{x_{\pm} x_{\pm}}^{\text{flat}}$$

Restrict to $\Omega \geq 1/4$.

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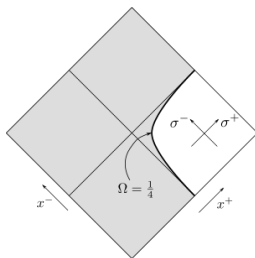
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Linear dilaton vacuum:

$$\Omega = -x^+ x^- - \frac{1}{4} \log(-4x^+ x^-), \quad ds^2 = \frac{dx^+ dx^-}{x^+ x^-} = -d\sigma^+ d\sigma^-$$
$$T_{x^{\pm} x^{\pm}} = T_{x^{\pm} x^{\pm}}^{\text{flat}} - ((\partial_+ \rho)^2 - \partial_+^2 \rho) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad T_{x^{\pm} x^{\pm}} = T_{\sigma^{\pm} \sigma^{\pm}} = 0$$

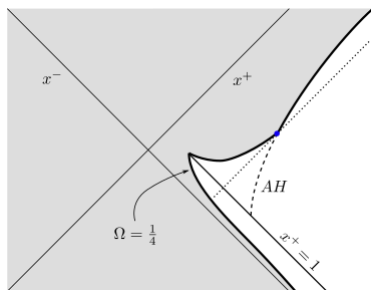
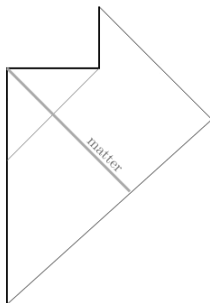


Evaporating black hole

Shock wave impinges on linear dilaton vacuum

$$\Omega = -x^+ x^- - \frac{1}{4} \log(-4x^+ x^-) - M(x^+ - 1)\theta(x^+ - 1)$$

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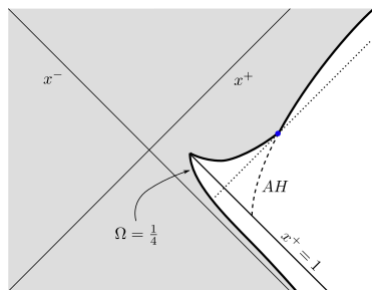
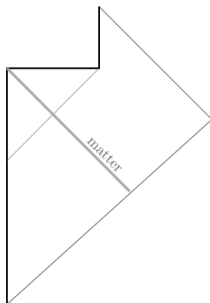


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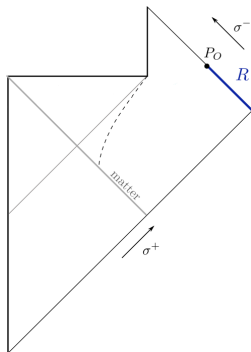
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$ds^2 \approx -d\sigma^+ d\tilde{\sigma}^-$ near \mathcal{I}^+ with $x^+ = e^{\sigma^+}$, $x^- + M = -e^{-\tilde{\sigma}^-}$, so observer sees

$$T_{\tilde{\sigma}^- \tilde{\sigma}^-} \approx \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + M e^{\tilde{\sigma}^-}} \right), \quad \tilde{\sigma}^- \in (-\infty, 4M)$$

Evaporating black hole



$$S_{\text{QG}}(R) = S_{\text{QFT}}(R) = \frac{c}{12} \log(1 + Me^{\tilde{\sigma}^-}) + \text{UV/IR divergences}$$

[Fiola, Preskill, Strominger, Trivedi]

Remnants!

Island rule entropy [Hartman, ES, Strominger]

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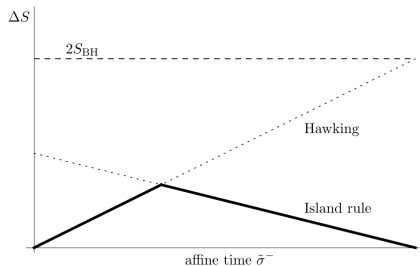
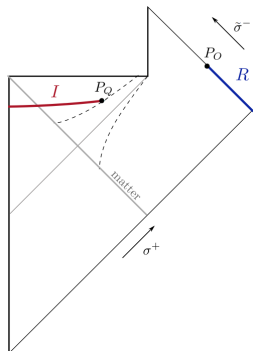
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Let's revisit the evaporating black hole! cf [Gautason, Schneiderbauer, Sybesma, Thorlacius; Anegawa, Iizuka]

Evaporating black hole

$\tilde{\sigma}^- \sim O(M)$ with $M \gg 1$:

$$S_{\text{QG}}(R) = \min \text{ext}_I S_{\text{gen}}(I \cup R) = \min \frac{c}{24} \{2\tilde{\sigma}^-, 4M - \tilde{\sigma}^-\} + \frac{c}{6} \log \frac{\sigma^+}{\epsilon_{\text{UV}}}$$



$$t_{\text{Page}} = 4M/3 = t_{\text{evap}}/3: -\delta S_{\text{BH}} = 2\delta S_{\text{radiation}}$$

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Consider general dilaton gravity

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$$\rho \rightarrow \rho + (n - 1)\delta\rho, \quad \phi \rightarrow \phi + (n - 1)\delta\phi, \quad T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{flat}} \rightarrow T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{flat}} + (n - 1)\delta T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{flat}}$$

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Conformal ward identity gives

$$2\pi\delta T_{zz}^{\text{flat}} = \frac{c/12}{z^2} - \frac{\partial S_{CFT}^{\text{flat}}}{z} + \text{reg}, \quad \text{barred}$$

Expanding dilaton in series respecting replica symmetry around $z = 0$ and solving singular terms of constraint equations (g_{zz} and $g_{z\bar{z}}$ equations) gives

$$\partial \left(\frac{\text{Area}(\partial I)}{4} + S_{CFT} \right) = \bar{\partial} \left(\frac{\text{Area}(\partial I)}{4} + S_{CFT} \right) = 0.$$

Looking for islands [Hartman, Jiang, ES]

How do we guide our search for islands in general dimensions/spacetimes?

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Necessary condition 1 [Almheiri, Engelhardt, Marolf, Maxfield]:

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda_+} S_{\text{gen}}(I \cup R) = 0 \quad \implies$$
$$\frac{d}{d\lambda_+} \left[S_{\text{QFT}}(I) + \frac{\text{Area}(\partial I)}{4} \right] + \frac{d}{d\lambda_+} [S_{\text{QFT}}(I \cup R) - S_{\text{QFT}}(I) - S_{\text{QFT}}(R)] = 0$$

for outgoing null derivative. Monotonicity of mutual information gives

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda_+} S_{\text{gen}}(I) = \frac{d}{d\lambda_+} I_{\text{QFT}}(I, R) \geq 0$$

For inward null derivative

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda_-} S_{\text{gen}}(I) = \frac{d}{d\lambda_-} I_{\text{QFT}}(I, R) \leq 0$$

So ∂I is in “quantum normal region”:

$$\boxed{\pm \frac{d}{d\lambda_{\pm}} S_{\text{gen}}(I) \geq 0}$$

Looking for islands

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Rearrange to get

$$S_{\text{QFT}}(I) - \frac{\text{Area}(\partial I)}{4} > S_{\text{QFT}}(I) + S_{\text{QFT}}(I \cup R) - S_{\text{QFT}}(R)$$

Araki-Lieb $S(I \cup R) \geq |S(I) - S(R)|$ gives

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“Phenomenology”: in our past lightcone, for thermal matter entropy, bound violated at $T \sim 1$ TeV.

Looking for islands in the sky

Necessary conditions 1 and 2 **independent of R** :

$$\pm \frac{d}{d\lambda_{\pm}} S_{\text{gen}}(I) \geq 0, \quad \widehat{S}_{\text{QFT}}(I) \gtrsim \frac{\text{Area}(\partial I)}{4}$$

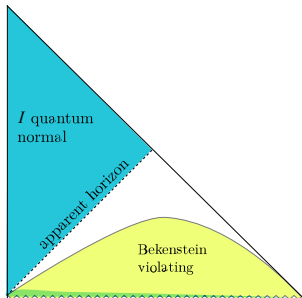
∂I must be in intersection of two regions.

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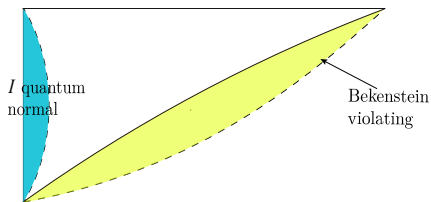
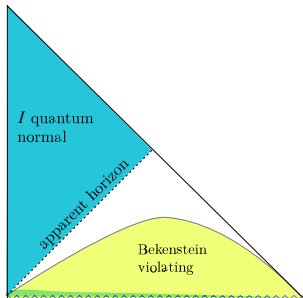


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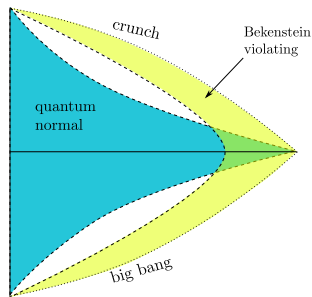


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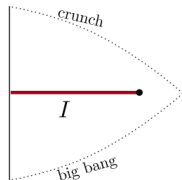
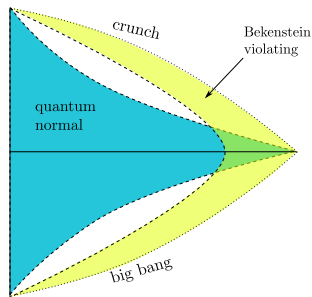


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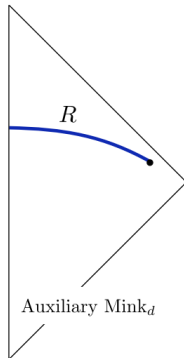
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Recollapsing FRW_d

thermofield
double



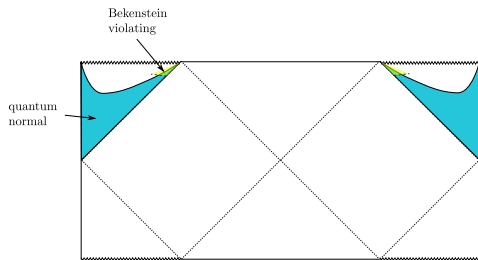
Auxiliary Mink_d

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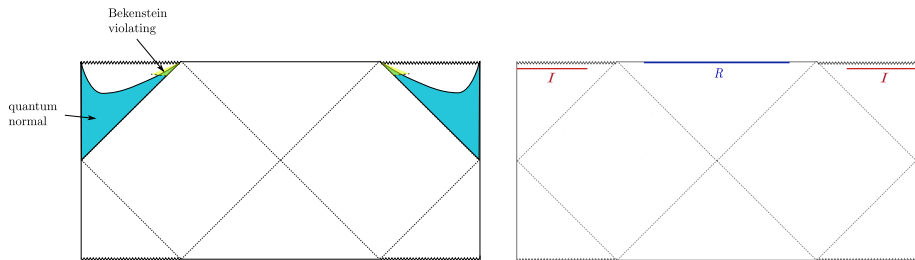


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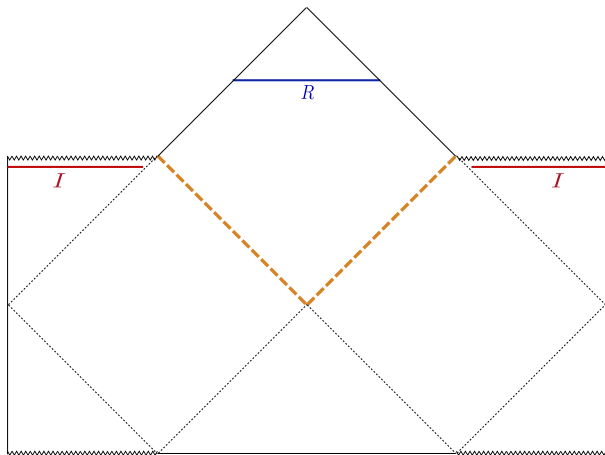
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Hint of dual description, using Euclidean gravity = holography?