The Price of Curiosity:

Information Recovery in de Sitter Space



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De Sitter Space

Observations suggest that the accelerated expansion of the universe is driven by a positive cosmological constant.

The corresponding solution to the vacuum Einstein's equations is de Sitter space.

In de Sitter space, there is a cosmological horizon.



Taking into account (small) quantum effects, the horizon has thermodynamic properties.

Shares similarities with a black hole horizon, such as temperature and entropy.

 $\beta = 2\pi \ell$

Quantum Information

Information that falls through a horizon is lost (classically).



Quantum mechanically, unitary evolution implies that information is preserved. It should be encoded in the Hawking radiation. [Page '93]

Information Paradox

Precisely how information can be recovered was unknown until recently, this is the information paradox.

Quantum information is captured by the von Neumann/entanglement entropy.



Recently, the required corrections have been found resulting in a unitary Page curve . [Almheiri, Hartman, Engelhardt, Maldacena, Marolf, Maxfield, Penington, Shaghoulian, Tajdini + many more works '19-'21]

Entanglement Islands

The entropy of a gravitational systems is given by:

$$S_{\text{gen}} = \frac{A}{4G_N} + S_{\text{vN}}$$

When there is a large amount of entanglement, the generalized entropy is given by the "island formula".



Info Recovery in dS

[LA, Parikh, van der Schaar '19]

De Sitter does not "evaporate", but an observer can collect radiation to try to recover information.



Explicit expression for entropy and backreaction are difficult to compute in general.

We consider a simplified model: two-dimensional JT gravity. [Hartman, Jiang, Shaghoulian '20] [Chen, Gorbenko, Maldacena '20] [Chen, Gorbenko, Maldacena '20] [Balasubramanian, Kar, Ugajin '20][Sybesma '20][Geng, Nomura, Sun '21]

JT Gravity in dS₂

1 in/

 $\langle T_{\rm out} \rangle = 0$

Jackiw-Teitelboim gravity is a two-dimensional dilaton model of gravity. Obtained as reduction of four-dimensional black hole in dS.

$$I = I_0(\Phi_0) + \int d^2 x \, \Phi \left(R - \frac{2}{\ell^2} \right) + I_{CFT}$$
Constant entropy Dynamics Large c matter sector
$$EOM: \ \Phi g_{ab} - \ell^2 \nabla_a \nabla_b \Phi + \ell^2 g_{ab} \Box \Phi = \pi \ell^2 \langle T_{ab} \rangle$$

$$(T_{ab}) = \frac{\pi c}{\ell^2}$$

Islands in JT Gravity

[LA, Sybesma '21]

The solution to the EOMs in the state where an observer collects radiation is:

Metric:

 $ds^{2} = -(1 - r^{2}/\ell^{2})dt^{2} + (1 - r^{2}/\ell^{2})^{-1}dr^{2}$

$$\Phi = -\frac{cr}{t}$$

Dilaton:

$$\Psi = -\frac{1}{\ell^2}\ell + \dots$$

Using the island formula, we find that islands contribute!



The Price of Curiosity

Contrary to a black hole, all radiation has to be stored in a finite volume. This will (eventually) lead to large backreaction.

Look for singularities using a quantum singularity theorem. [Wall ' 10] (see also [Freivogel, Kontou, Krommydas '20])

When information recovery is possible, formation of a singularity is unavoidable.

Information recovery is possible, but comes at a price!

Conclusions

- Using recent developments in black hole physics, we studied information recovery in de Sitter space.
- For analytical results, we focused on JT gravity.
- Computing the entropy of radiation, we found that information is not lost.
- Curiosity has a pricetag: a singularity forms.
- Focused on a static observer, consequences for inflation?

Thank you!





