

Quantum Null Energy Condition

In two dimensions

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ULB/Leuven/Mons/VUB Seminar, November 2018



Based on work in progress with
Ecker, Sheikh-Jabbari, Stanzer and van der Schee

Outline

Inequalities

QNEC

Holographic QNEC in 4d

Holographic QNEC in 2d

Inequalities in mathematics

- ▶ Inequalities are a core part of mathematics

Boring inequalities (type 1): true, but could be sharpened

$$p^2 \geq -p^2 \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{R}$$

Boring inequalities (type 2): true, but actually an equality

$$p^2 \geq p^2 \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{R}$$

Fine inequalities: true, cannot be sharpened, not always an equality

$$p^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{R}$$

Inequalities in mathematics

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- ▶ Many inequalities stem from simple observation that squares of real numbers cannot be negative

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algebraic mean \geq geometric mean

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add on both sides $4ab$

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take square root and then divide by 2

$$\frac{a + b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$$

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$$|u||v| \geq |u \cdot v|$$

here u, v are some vector, $||$ is their length and \cdot the inner product

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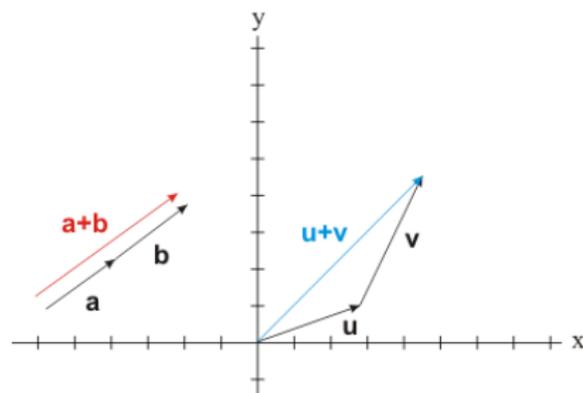
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numerous consequences
e.g. triangle inequality

$$|u| + |v| \geq |u + v|$$

graphic proof evident

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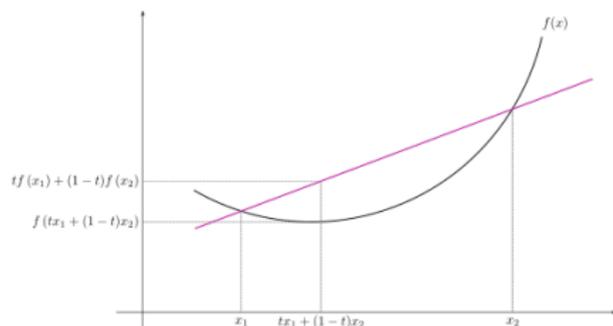
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special case of Jensen's inequality:
secant always above convex curve
between intersection points x_1, x_2

Inequalities in physics

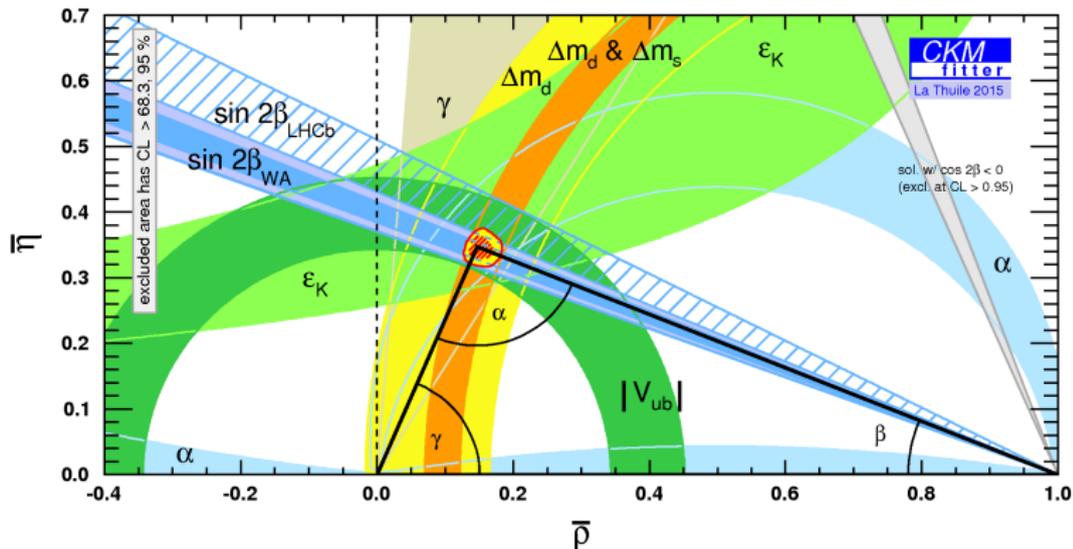
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Example: unitarity constraints on physical parameters in quark mixing matrix
if Standard Model correct then measurements must reproduce unitarity triangle

Inequalities in physics

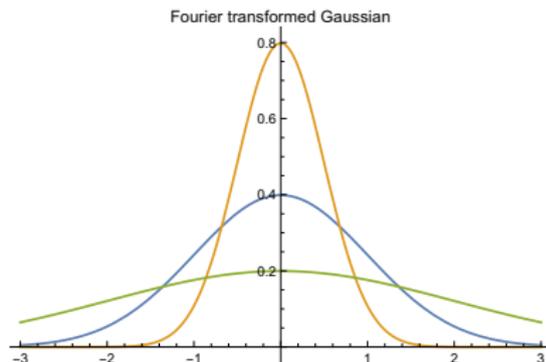
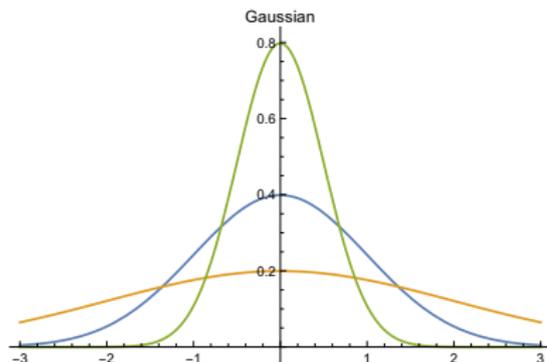
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green: localized in coordinate space (x), delocalized in momentum space (p)

blue: mildly (de-)localized in coordinate and momentum space

orange: delocalized in coordinate space (x), localized in momentum space (p)

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 - ▶ Definition: (local) inequalities on the stress tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$
e.g. Null Energy Condition (NEC)

$$T_{kk} = T_{\mu\nu} k^\mu k^\nu \geq 0 \quad \forall k^\mu k_\mu = 0$$

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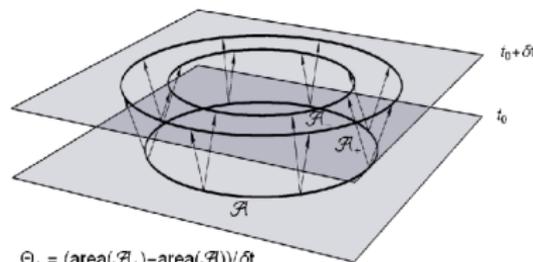
For instance: Penrose singularity theorem from Raychaudhuri eq.

$$\frac{d^2 \text{area}}{dk^2} = -\left(\frac{d \text{area}}{dk}\right)^2 - \text{shear}^2 - 8\pi G T_{kk} \leq -8\pi G T_{kk} \stackrel{\text{NEC}}{\leq} 0$$

If $T_{kk} \geq 0$ (NEC) \Rightarrow focussing!
(negative acceleration of area)

For experts:

$$\frac{d \text{area}}{dk} = \theta \text{ is null expansion}$$



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However: all classical energy inequalities violated by quantum effects!

NEC violated by Casimir energy, accelerated mirrors, Hawking radiation, ...

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Are there quantum energy conditions?

[How is 2nd law saved?]

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valid $\forall k^\mu$ (with $k^\mu k_\mu = 0$) and \forall states $|\rangle$ in any (reasonable) QFT

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Faulkner, Leigh, Parrikar and Wang 1605.08072

Hartman, Kundu and Tajdini 1610.05308

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Quantum null energy condition (QNEC)

Proposed by Bousso, Fisher, Leichenauer and Wall in 1506.02669

QNEC (in $D > 2$) is the following inequality

$$\langle T_{kk} \rangle \geq \frac{\hbar}{2\pi\sqrt{\gamma}} S''$$

Physical motivation from focussing properties and second law:

Replace area by area + $4G$ (entanglement entropy)

Modified Raychaudhuri eq., schematically:

$$\frac{d^2 \text{area}}{dk^2} + 4G S'' = -8\pi G T_{kk} + 4G S'' \stackrel{\text{QNEC}}{\leq} 0$$

requires for focussing property (= 2nd law) QNEC

fineprint: above we set expansion to zero, $\frac{d \text{area}}{dk} = 0$, and shear to zero; we also set the area to unity, $\sqrt{\gamma} = 1$

thus, QNEC is implied from quantum focussing for special congruences

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Obvious observations:

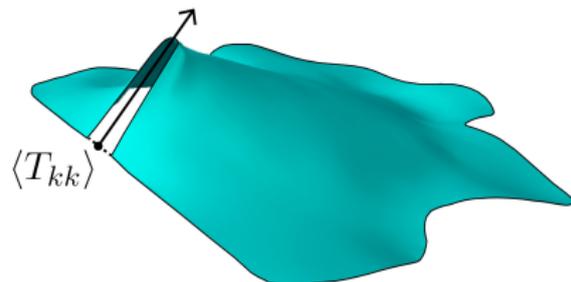
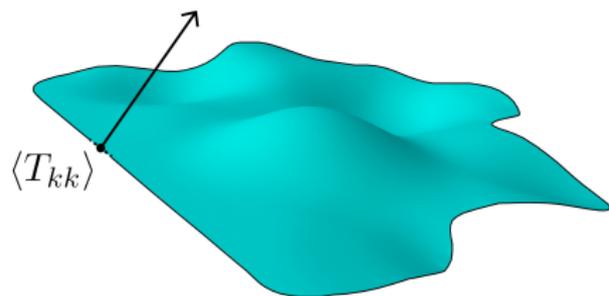
- ▶ if r.h.s. vanishes: semi-classical version of NEC
- ▶ if r.h.s. negative: weaker condition than NEC (NEC can be violated while QNEC holds)
- ▶ if r.h.s. positive: stronger condition than NEC (if QNEC holds also NEC holds)

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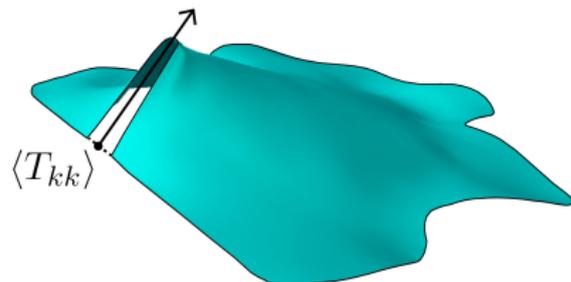
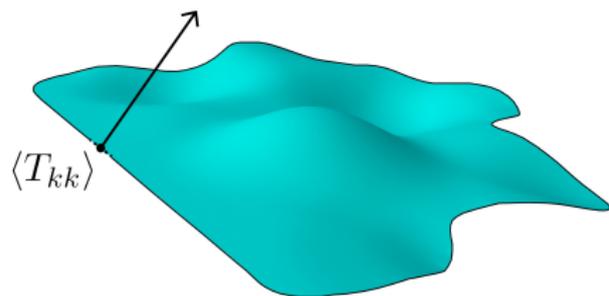
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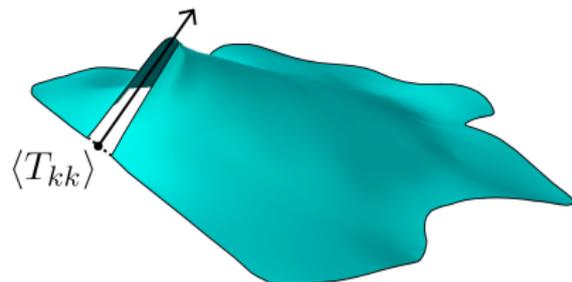
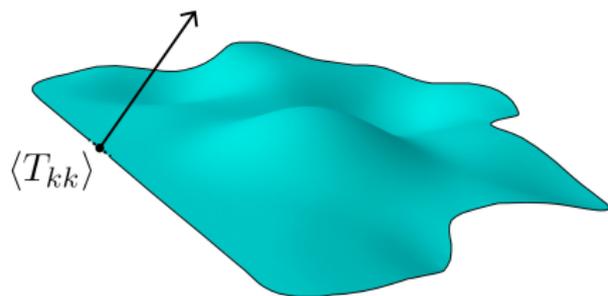
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- ▶ S'' : 2nd variation of EE for entangling surface deformations along k_μ

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- ▶ S'' : 2nd variation of EE for entangling surface deformations along k_μ
- ▶ $\sqrt{\gamma}$: induced volume form of entangling region (black boundary curve)

Proofs ($D > 2$)

- ▶ For free QFTs: [Bousso, Fisher, Koeller, Leichenauer and Wall, 1509.02542](#)
- ▶ For holographic CFTs: [Koeller and Leichenauer, 1512.06109](#)
- ▶ For general CFTs: [Balakrishnan, Faulkner, Khandker and Wang, 1706.09432](#)

Proofs and non-saturation ($D = 2$)

Ongoing work with Ecker, Sheikh-Jabbari, Stanzer and van der Schee

QNEC (in CFT_2) is the following inequality

$$\langle T_{kk} \rangle \geq S'' + \frac{6}{c} S'^2$$

$c > 0$ is the central charge of the CFT_2

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- ▶ QNEC saturation equivalent to vertex operator solving Hill's equation

$$V'' - \mathcal{L}V = 0 \quad \mathcal{L} \sim \langle T_{kk} \rangle$$

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- ▶ QNEC saturated for vacuum, thermal states and their descendants
- ▶ QNEC not saturated in hol. CFT_2 with positive bulk energy fluxes
- ▶ QNEC can be violated in hol. CFT_2 with negative bulk energy fluxes

Calculating QNEC holographically

calculating CFT observable holographically = some gravity calculation

AdS/CFT:

Maldacena [hep-th/9711200](#)

Gubser, Klebanov and Polyakov [hep-th/9802109](#)

Witten [hep-th/9802150](#)

holographic stress tensor:

Henningson and Skenderis [hep-th/9806087](#)

Balasubramanian and Kraus [hep-th/9902121](#)

Emparan, Johnson and Myers [hep-th/9903238](#)

de Haro, Solodukhin and Skenderis [hep-th/0002230](#)

holographic entanglement entropy (HEE):

Ryu and Takayanagi [hep-th/0603001](#)

Hubeny, Rangamani and Takayanagi [0705.0016](#)

Calculating QNEC holographically

calculating CFT observable holographically = some gravity calculation

- ▶ need holographic computation of $\langle T_{kk} \rangle$

well-known AdS/CFT prescription: extract boundary stress tensor from bulk metric expanded near AdS boundary

Example: AdS₃/CFT₂

$$ds^2 = \frac{\ell^2}{z^2} (dz^2 + 2 dx^+ dx^-) + \langle T_{++} \rangle (dx^+)^2 + \langle T_{--} \rangle (dx^-)^2 + \mathcal{O}(z^2)$$

AdS₃ boundary: $z \rightarrow 0$

$\mathcal{O}(1)$ terms in metric: flux components of stress tensor $\langle T_{\pm\pm} \rangle$

(trace vanishes, $\langle T_{+-} \rangle = 0$)

ℓ : so-called AdS-radius (cosmological constant $\Lambda = -1/\ell^2$)

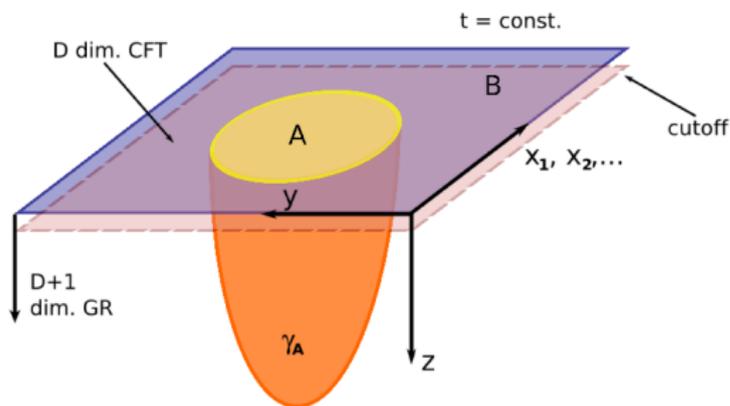
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- ▶ need holographic computation of $\langle T_{kk} \rangle$
- ▶ need holographic computation of (deformations of) EE

HEE = area of extremal surface

simple to calculate!



also: simple proof of strong subadditivity inequalities

$$\Rightarrow S_{A \cup B} + S_{B \cup C} \geq S_{A \cup B \cup C} + S_B$$

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Thermal case

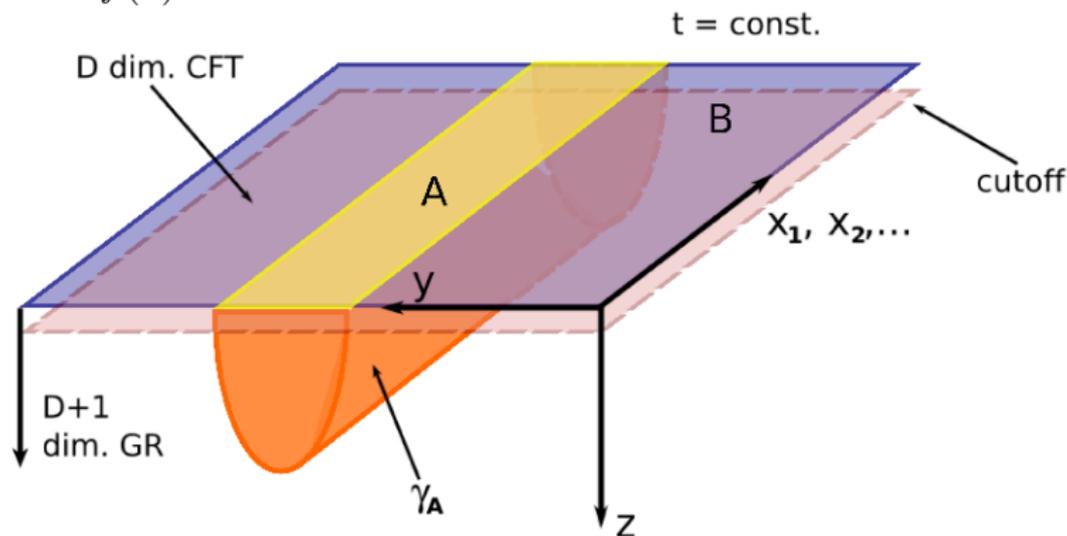
see work with Ecker, Stanzer and van der Schee 1710.09837

thermal states in $CFT_4 =$ black holes in AdS_5

- ▶ paper-and-pencil calculation starts with Schwarzschild black brane

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{z^2} \left(-f(z) dt^2 + \frac{dz^2}{f(z)} + dy^2 + dx_1^2 + dx_2^2 \right)$$

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see work with Ecker, Stanzer and van der Schee 1710.09837

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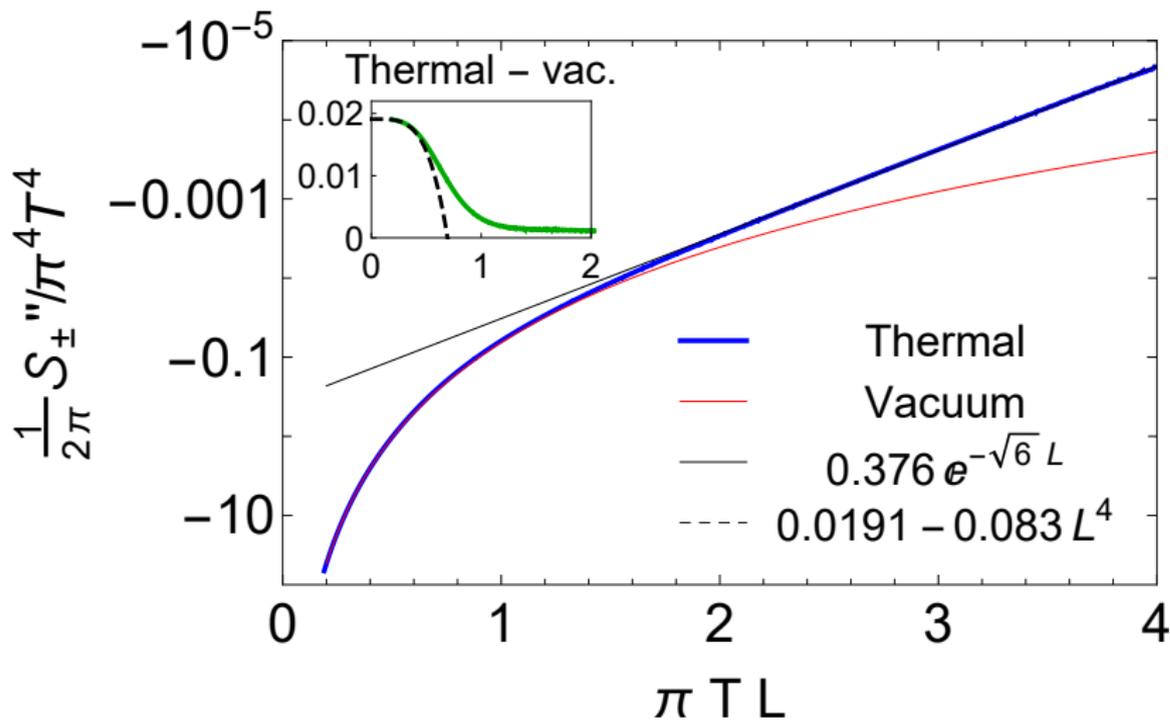
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notational alert: L in the plot corresponds to width ℓ

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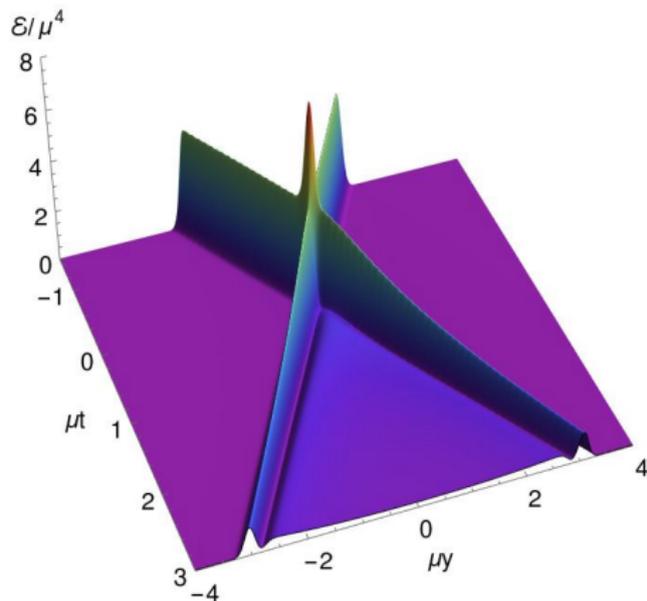
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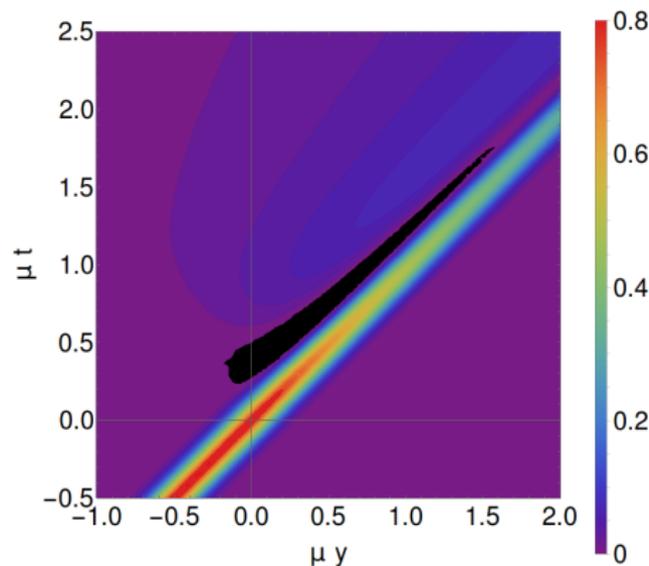
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Left: energy density plot



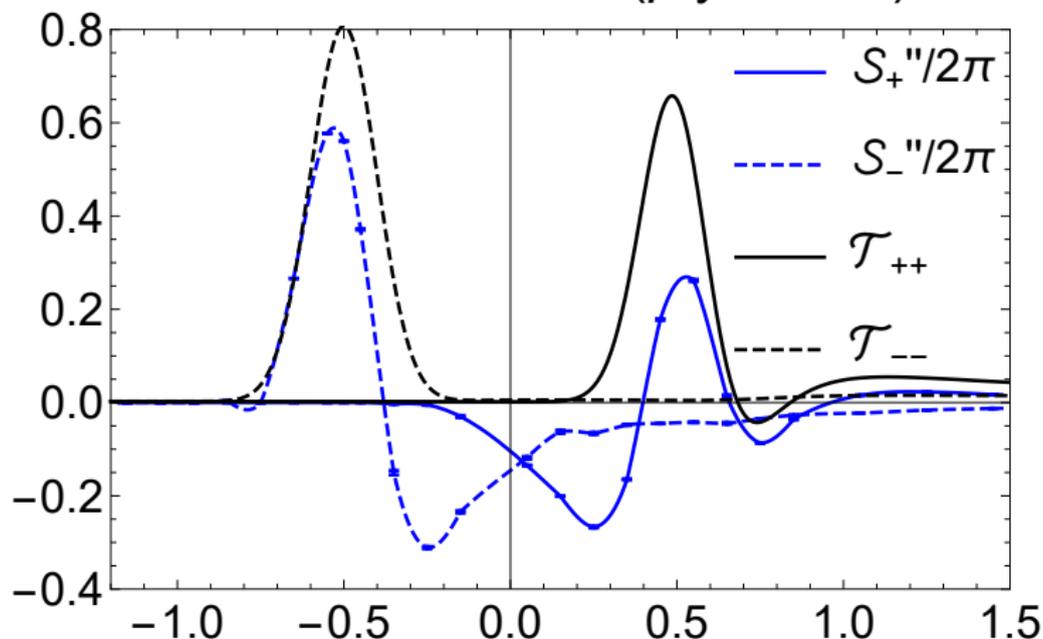
Right: black region violates NEC

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QNEC for $L \rightarrow \infty$ ($\mu y = -0.5$)



Outline

Inequalities

QNEC

Holographic QNEC in 4d

Holographic QNEC in 2d

Non-equilibrium and quantum equilibrium

Definition:

A state is in quantum equilibrium when QNEC saturates for all times and all entangling regions

Consequences:

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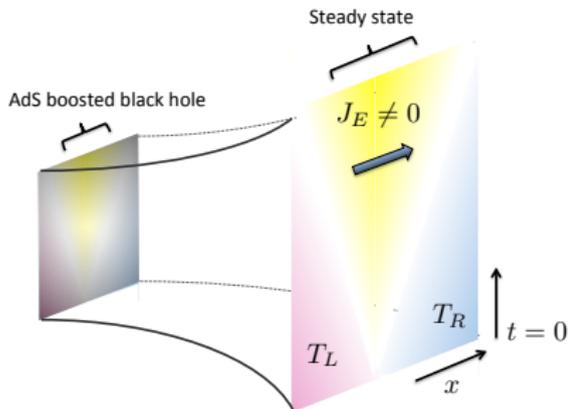
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- ▶ Far-from-(thermal)-equilibrium state can be in quantum equilibrium

Figure 2 from 1311.3655 (Nature Phys.)

Bhaseen, Doyon, Lucas, Schalm



- ▶ Far from equilibrium transport in strongly coupled CFT
- ▶ Long-time energy transport universally via steady-state
- ▶ In $\text{AdS}_3/\text{CFT}_2$: specific Bañados geometry with step function
- ▶ Our results imply QNEC saturation at all times

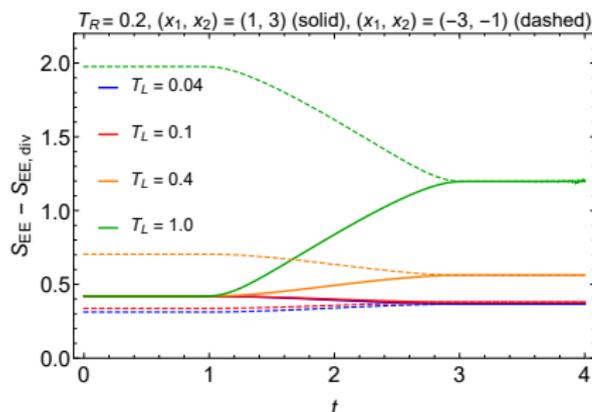
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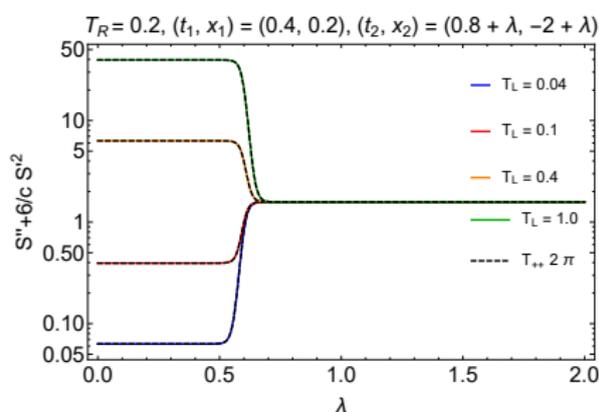
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Left: HEE



Right: QNEC saturation

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Quantum equilibrium hopefully a useful notion

Half-saturation of QNEC in Vaidya

- ▶ Vaidya = simple model for bulk matter; mass function $M(t)$

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- ▶ If time is much larger than entangling region we find QNEC saturation

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Finite central charge corrections to QNEC

Consider global AdS_3 with massive scalar field and take into account quantum backreactions ([Belin, Iqbal, Lokhande 1805.08782](#))

$$ds^2 = -(r^2 + G_1(r)^2) dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{r^2 + G_2(r)^2} + r^2 d\varphi^2$$

with Newton's constant $G = 3/(2c)$, mass $m^2 = 4h(h - 1)$ and

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Interpretation for small interval, $\Delta\varphi \ll 1$:

QNEC saturation up to polynomially suppressed terms

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- ▶ From CFT perspective hard to understand where $h^{3/2}$ comes from

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- ▶ Faulkner, Lewkowycz, Maldacena 1307.2892

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QNEC non-saturation:

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[1710.09837](#)
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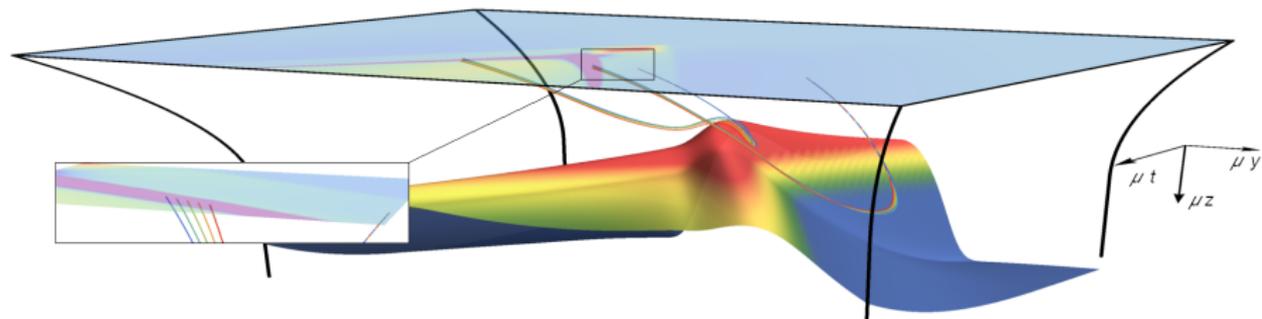
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Much to be learned about QNEC and its potential applications



Thanks for your attention!