

Generalizing the Ryu-Takayanagi formula to probe entanglement shadows of BTZ black holes

Marius Gerbershagen

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[arXiv:1910.05352, arXiv:2105.01097]

Motivation

$$S_{A} = -\text{Tr}(\rho_{A} \log \rho_{A}) = \frac{\text{Area}(\gamma_{A})}{4G_{N}} \quad [\text{Ryu, Takayanagi '06}]$$

- time-dependent states [Hubeny, Rangamani, Takayanagi '07]
- quantum corrections [Faulkner, Lewkowycz, Maldacena '13], [Engelhardt, Wall '15]
- "island formulas" to solve the black hole information paradox [Penington '20], [Almheiri, Mahajan, Maldacena, Zhao '20]

In this talk: generalization to also describe entanglement between different fields of the theory

Entanglement shadows

 Finite regions of spacetime around naked singularities or black hole horizons not probed by RT surfaces



- How does this fit together with the "entanglement builds geometry" idea in AdS/CFT [Van Raamsdonk '10], [Swingle '12]?
- Previous conjecture: entanglement is not enough to probe wormhole interiors [Susskind '16]
- Other possible resolution: use generalized entanglement measures to probe entanglement shadows

Entwinement

Previous studies for conical defects in AdS₃ under the name of "entwinement" [Balasubramanian, Chowdhury, Czech, Boer '15],

[Balasubramanian et al. '16], [Balasubramanian, Craps, De Jonckheere, Sárosi '19]



Entanglement for non-spatial DoF = length of winding geodesic in conical defect



D1/D5 system [David, Mandal, Wadia '02]



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The S_N orbifold theory

- Take N copies of a seed CFT, identify copies under the S_N permutation symmetry
- Twisted sectors: boundary conditions

$$X^i(\phi+2\pi)=X^{g(i)}(\phi) \ \ orall i\in 1,...,N$$
 and $g\in S_N$

Example: $X^1(\phi + 2\pi) = X^2(\phi)$, $X^2(\phi + 2\pi) = X^1(\phi)$ X^1 and X^2 joined together into a single field,

 States in different twisted sectors are orthogonal to each other, thermal density matrix is block diagonal

$$\Rightarrow \rho(\beta) = \frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z(\beta)} = \bigoplus_{C} \rho_{C} \rho_{C}$$

Generalized entanglement entropy

• "Ordinary" entanglement entropy (used in RT formula):

 $S_A = -\operatorname{Tr}(\rho_A \log \rho_A)$

for $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_{A^c}$, $\rho_A = \operatorname{Tr}_{A^c}(\rho)$.

Each field X^i localized in the same subregion A.

Now: new ingredients

1 Consider a subset $\{C_i\}$ of the twisted sectors

$$\rho(\beta) = p_{\{C_i\}}\rho_{\{C_i\}} \oplus p_{\{C_i\}^c}\rho_{\{C_i\}^c}$$

2 Non-spatial entanglement: fields Xⁱ localized in different subregions Aⁱ

$$\rho_{\{A_i\},\{C_i\}} = \operatorname{Tr}_{\{A_i\}^c}(\rho_{\{C_i\}})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\{\mathcal{A}_i\},\{\mathcal{C}_i\}} = -\mathsf{Tr}(\rho_{\{\mathcal{A}_i\},\{\mathcal{C}_i\}} \log \rho_{\{\mathcal{A}_i\},\{\mathcal{C}_i\}})$$

Example: $S_{N/n}$ subsets

- Example: choose twisted sectors containing only cycles whose length is a multiple of some fixed n ∈ N
- choose Aⁱ to calculate "single interval" entanglement: Aⁱ continuously connected by the twisted boundary conditions



Computation of the entanglement entropy

- **B** Replica trick: $S_A = -\lim_{\alpha \to 1} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \log \operatorname{Tr}[(\rho_A)^{\alpha}]$
- Tr[(ρ_A)^α] obtained from partition function on replica surface: take α copies, glue fields together along entangling interval



Z_{replica} decomposes into conformal blocks, dominated by single conformal block (up to e^{-c} corrections)

$$Z_{ ext{replica}} = \sum_{
ho,q} a_{
ho,q} \mathcal{F}(h_{
ho},h_{q}) ar{\mathcal{F}}(ar{h}_{
ho},ar{h}_{q})$$



Computation of the generalized entanglement entropy

Same as for the ordinary entanglement entropy, except for:

- different *h_q* dominates due to projection onto subset {*C_i*} of twisted sectors,
- different choice of branch cuts on the replica surface due to the non-spatial DoF {*A_i*},



Conformal blocks obtained from monodromy method following [Zamolodchikov '87], [Hartman '13].

Entanglement entropy results

Small intervals and high temperatures:

$$S_{\{A_i\},\{C_i\}} = rac{c}{3n} \log \left[rac{eta}{2\pi\epsilon} \sinh \left(rac{2\pi^2 (L+w)}{eta}
ight)
ight]$$

geodesic in BTZ geometry with opening angle $2\pi L$ and winding number w



Entanglement entropy results

Two-sided black hole:

$$S_{\{A_i\},\{C_i\}} = \begin{cases} \frac{2c}{3n} \log \left[\frac{\beta}{2\pi\epsilon} \cosh\left(\frac{4\pi^2 t}{\beta}\right)\right], & t < t_c \\ \frac{2c}{3n} \log \left[\frac{\beta}{2\pi\epsilon} \sinh\left(\frac{2\pi^2 (L+w)}{\beta}\right)\right], & t > t_c \end{cases}$$

geodesics stretching through the wormhole up to $t = t_c \sim w/2$

tc

$$t > t_c$$

- Limit $N \to \infty$: winding number *w* unbounded from above \Rightarrow can probe the BTZ geometry
 - up to the horizon in the one-sided case (extremal surface barrier)
 in the entire space in the two-sided case
- Entanglement is enough to probe the entire BTZ black hole geometry!

Comments

String theory interpretation:

- Projection onto twisted sectors corresponds to allowing only toroidal worldsheets with particular winding numbers
- S_N orbifold dual to string theory in the tensionless limit [Gaberdiel, Gopakumar '18], [Eberhardt, Gaberdiel, Gopakumar '19], [Eberhardt '21]
- Moduli localization: only toroidal worldsheets covering the torus on the BTZ boundary an integer number of times contribute to partition function

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Moving away from the orbifold point:

- Expectation: agreement between length of winding geodesics and generalized entanglement entropy extends beyond the tensionless limit
- Known to hold for ordinary entanglement entropy
- Holds to second order in conformal perturbation theory

Summary/Outlook

Main points:

- Entanglement = geometry idea in AdS/CFT extends to (certain) measures of entanglement between different fields of the boundary CFT
 - How general is this (extension beyond D1/D5 system, general bottom up models)?
 - Proof in the spirit of [Lewkowycz, Maldacena '13]?
- Generalized entanglement measures can probe features of the bulk geometry inaccessible to RT surfaces (entanglement shadows)
 - Is this special to AdS₃/CFT₂?