

Bell Inequality From Holographic Gravity

by **Yun-Long Zhang**

(APCTP @Pohang, Korea)
Asia Pacific Center for Theoretical Physics



arXiv 1612.09513: Holographic Bell Inequality

collaborators:

Prof. Jiunn-Wei Chen (NTU@Taipei)

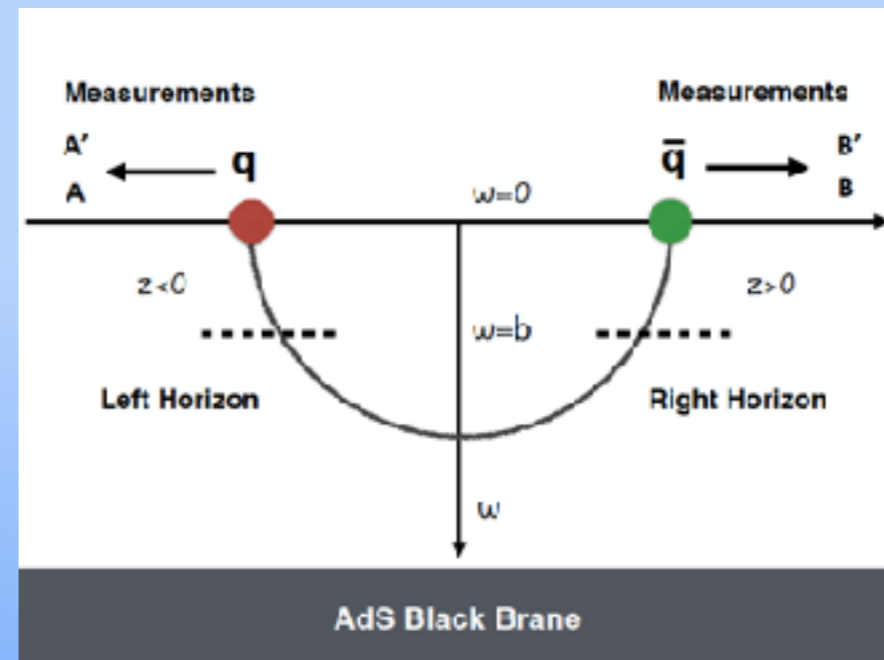
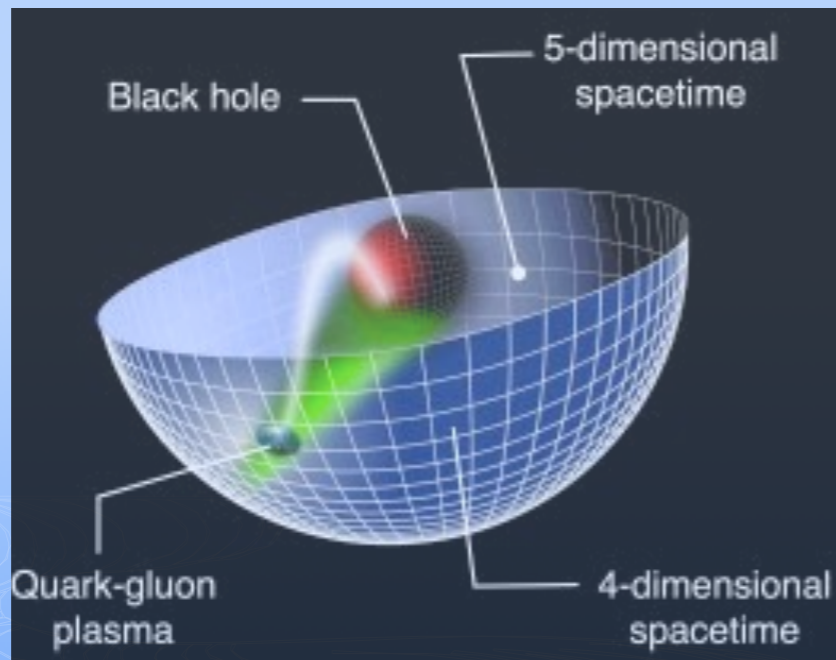
Dr. Sichun Sun (NTU@Taipei)

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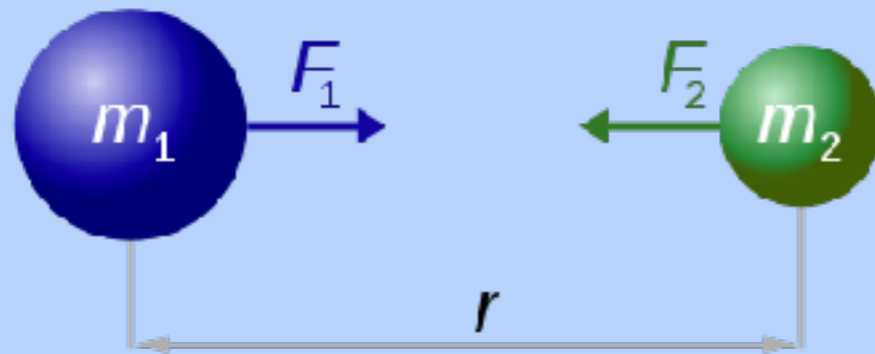
Holographic Properties of Gravity

Wormhole & Entangled Pair (ER=EPR)

Bell inequality in Holographic EPR

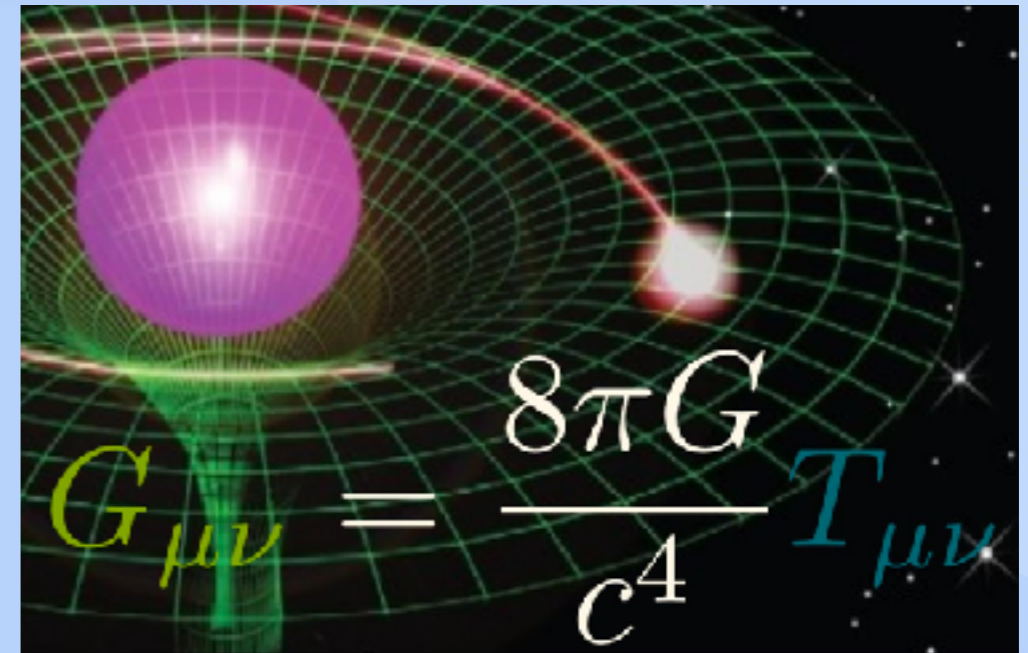


From Newton Gravity to Einstein Gravity

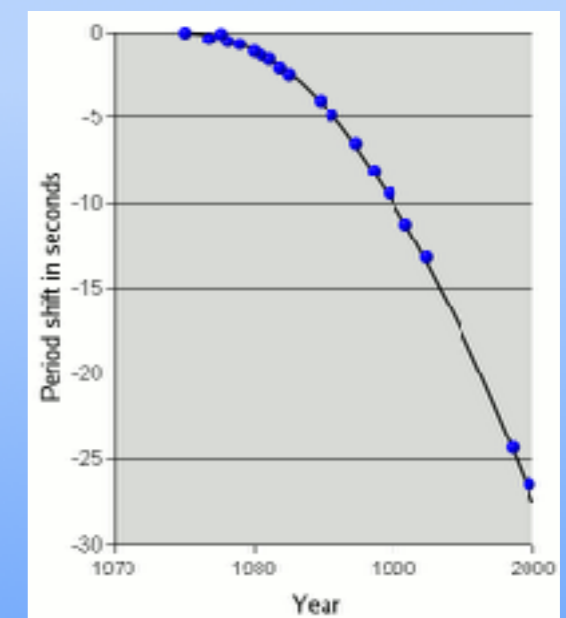
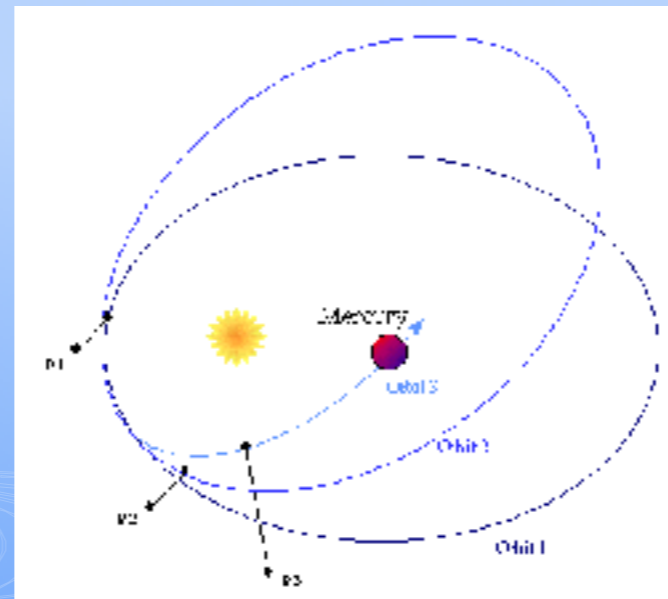
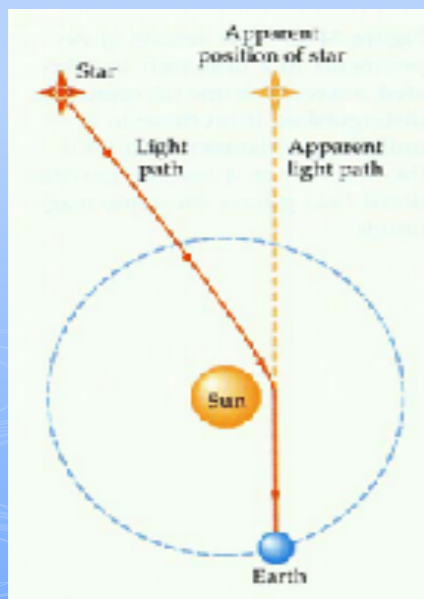


$$F_1 = F_2 = G \frac{m_1 \times m_2}{r^2}$$

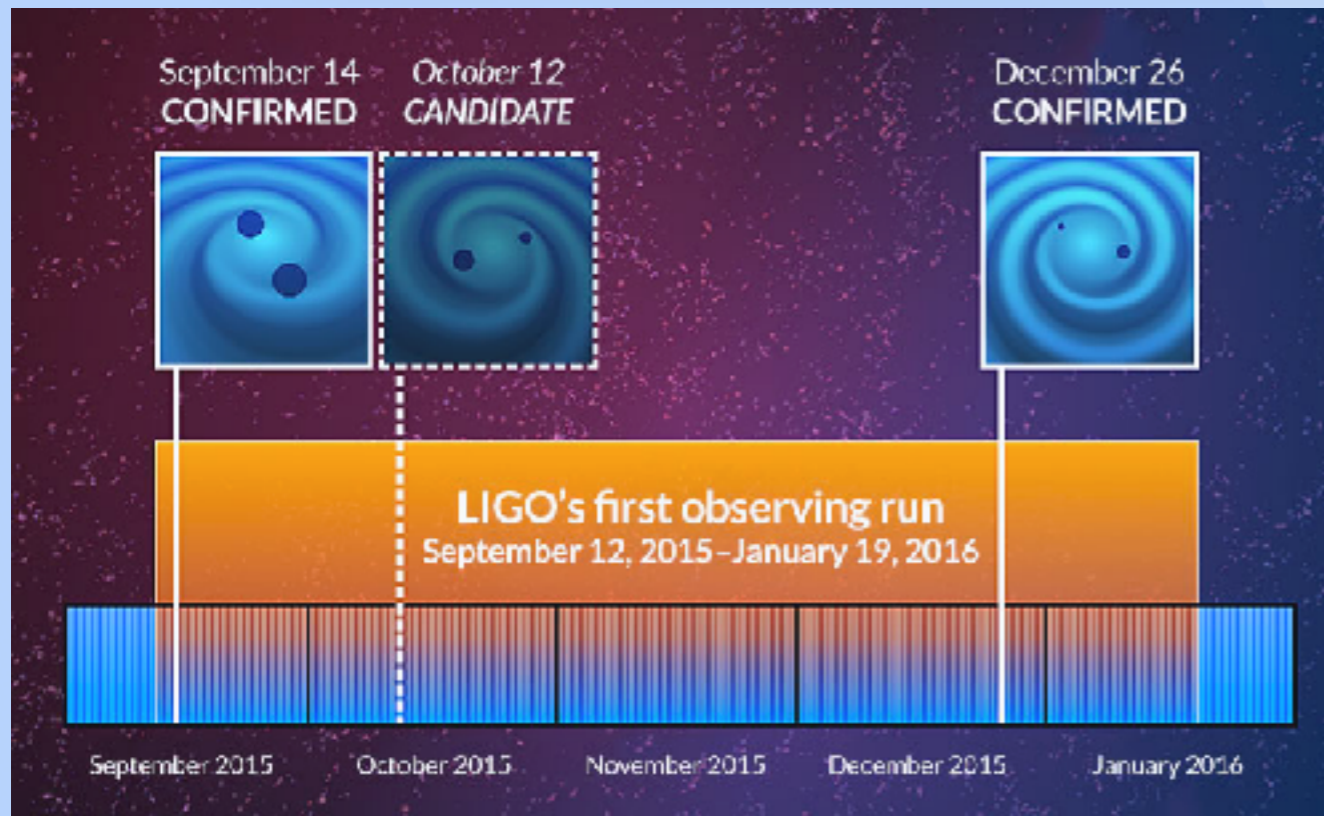
Newton's Gravity



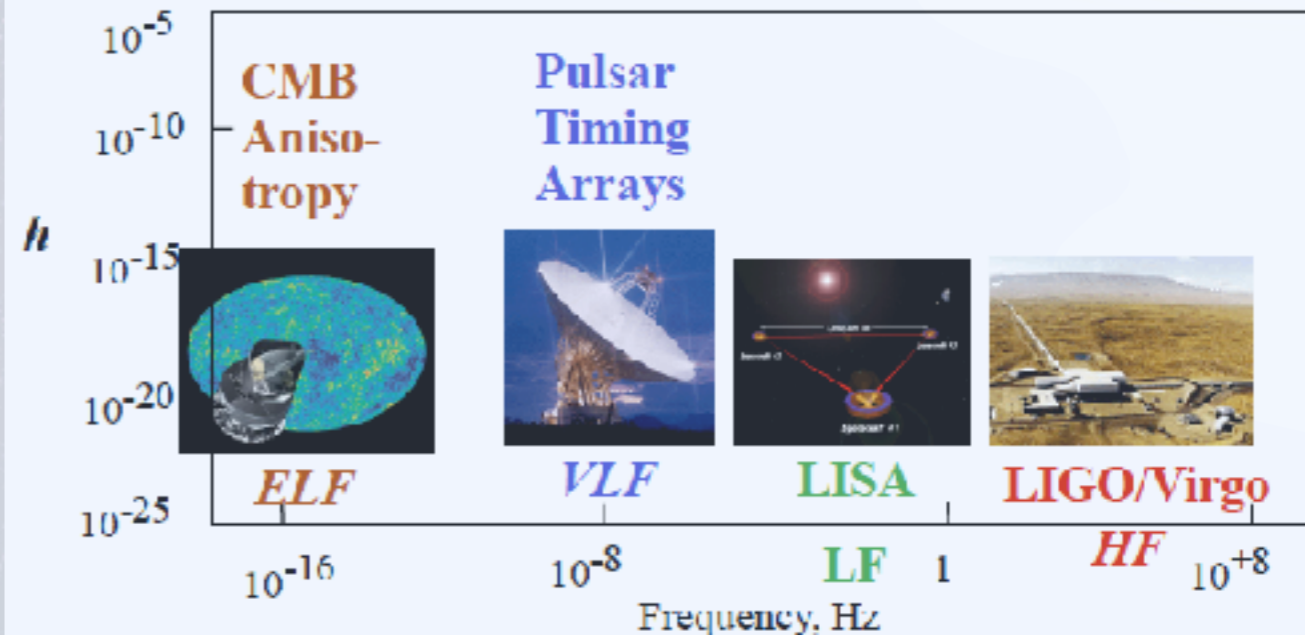
Einstein's Gravity



Black Hole Dynamics & Gravitational waves



in four widely different frequency bands, spanning 22 decades:



Schwarzschild Solution(1916)

$$c^2 d\tau^2 = \left(1 - \frac{r_s}{r}\right) c^2 dt^2 - \left(1 - \frac{r_s}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 - r^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2),$$

Black Holes(1960s): Golden age of general relativity

Kerr-Newman Solution

Figures credit: LIGO

Holographic Properties of Gravity



(2010s) Gravity/Entanglement: Effective Metric

(2000s) AdS/CFT Duality: Black Hole in a Box

Astrophysical Black Holes

(1990s) Holographic Principle: Horizon Encoding

(1980s) Membrane Paradigm: Effective Fluid

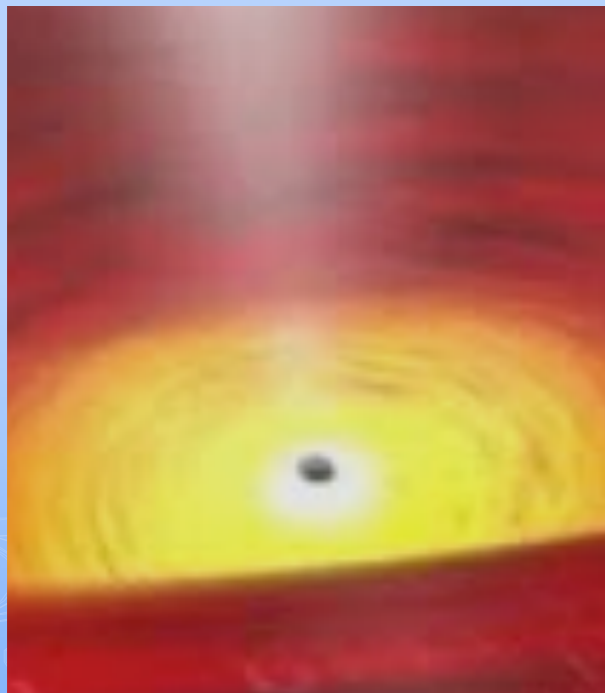
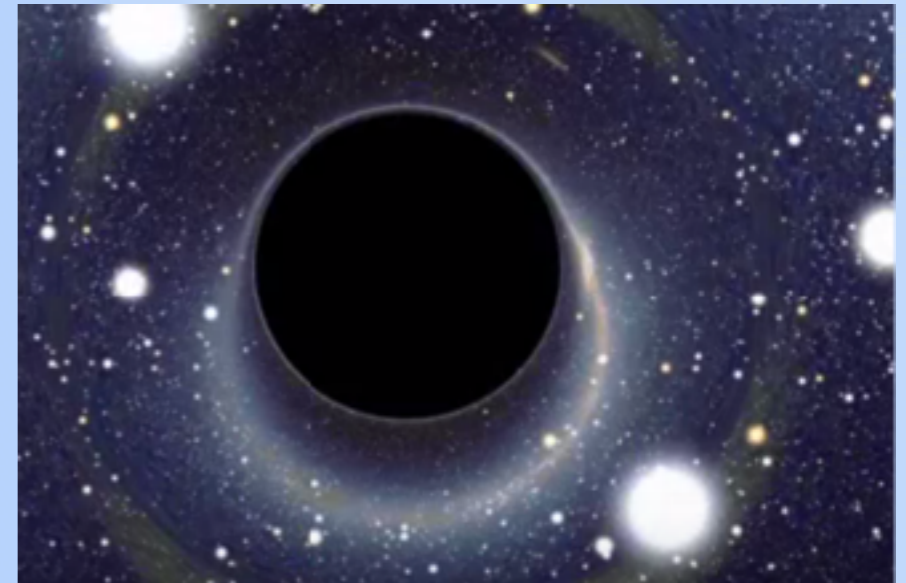
(1970s) Hawking Radiation: Thermodynamics

Thermodynamics (1970s): Hawking Radiation

Bekenstein & Hawking, ...

Hawking Temperature $T_H = \frac{\hbar c^3}{8\pi GM k_B} = \frac{\kappa}{2\pi}$

Bekenstein-Hawking Entropy $S_{BH} = \frac{kA}{4\ell_P^2}$



0th Law: Constant surface gravity

1st Law: $dE = \frac{\kappa}{8\pi} dA + \Omega dJ + \Phi dQ,$

2nd Law: Non-decreasing of entropy

3rd Law: Approaching extremal black hole

Membrane paradigm(1980s): Effective Fluid

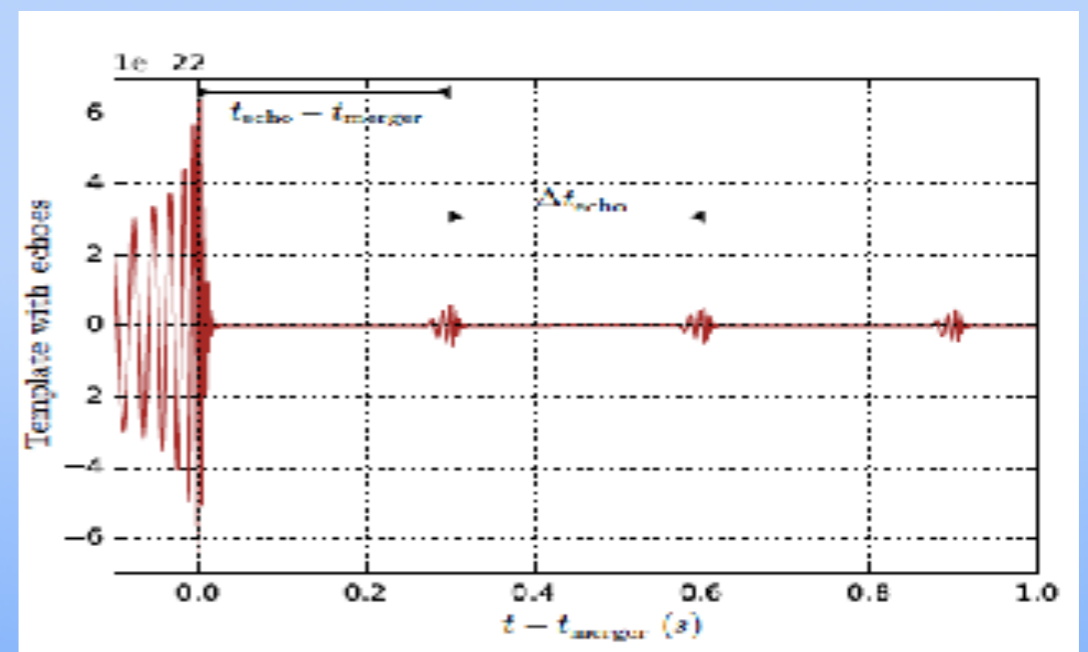
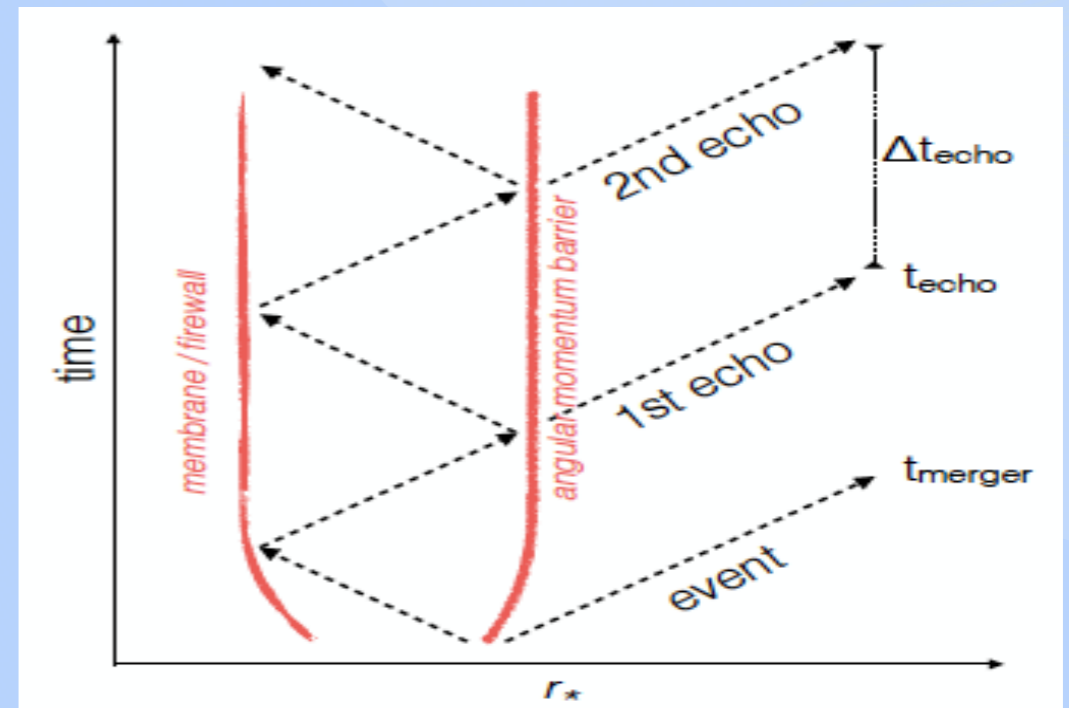
T. Doumer & K. Thorne, ...



Effective Description

Membrane on Stretched horizon

Conductivity & Viscosity



aiXiv: 1612.00266 Echoes from the Abyss

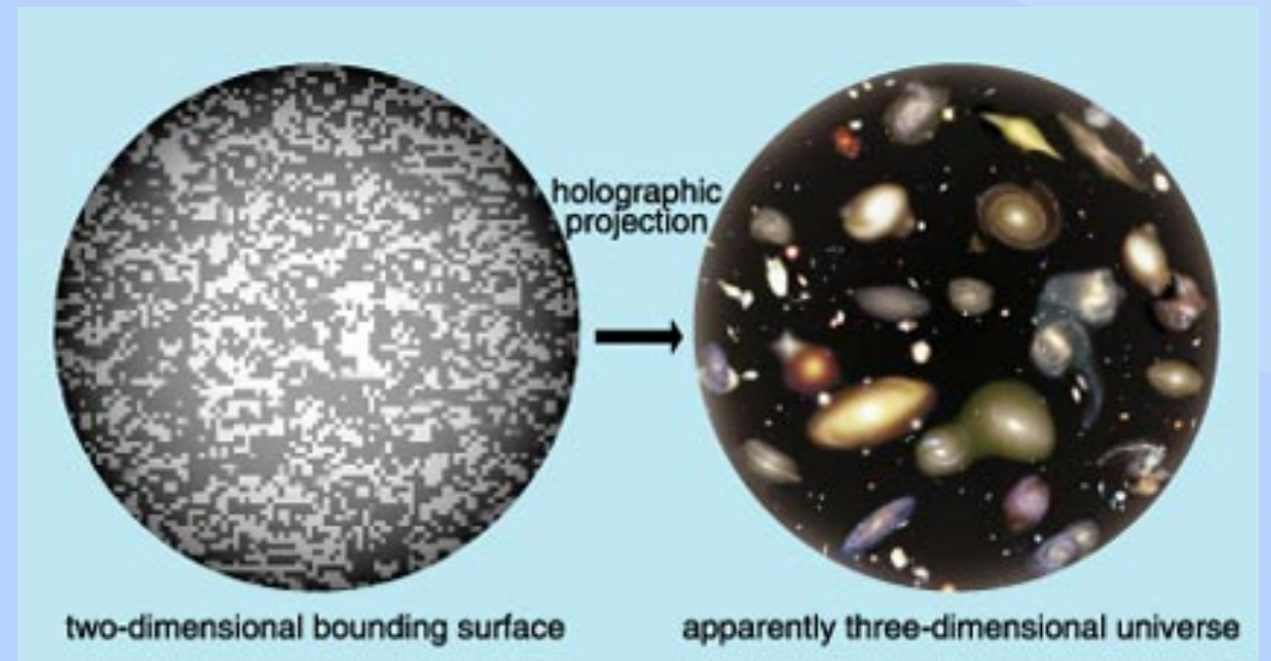
Holographic Principle (1990s): Horizon encoding

Susskind & 't Hooft, ...

Gravity in the Bulk = Theory on the light-like boundary



Black hole Horizon



Cosmological Horizon

AdS/CFT Duality (2000s): Maldacena & Gubser & Witten, et al

AdS/CFT Correspondence

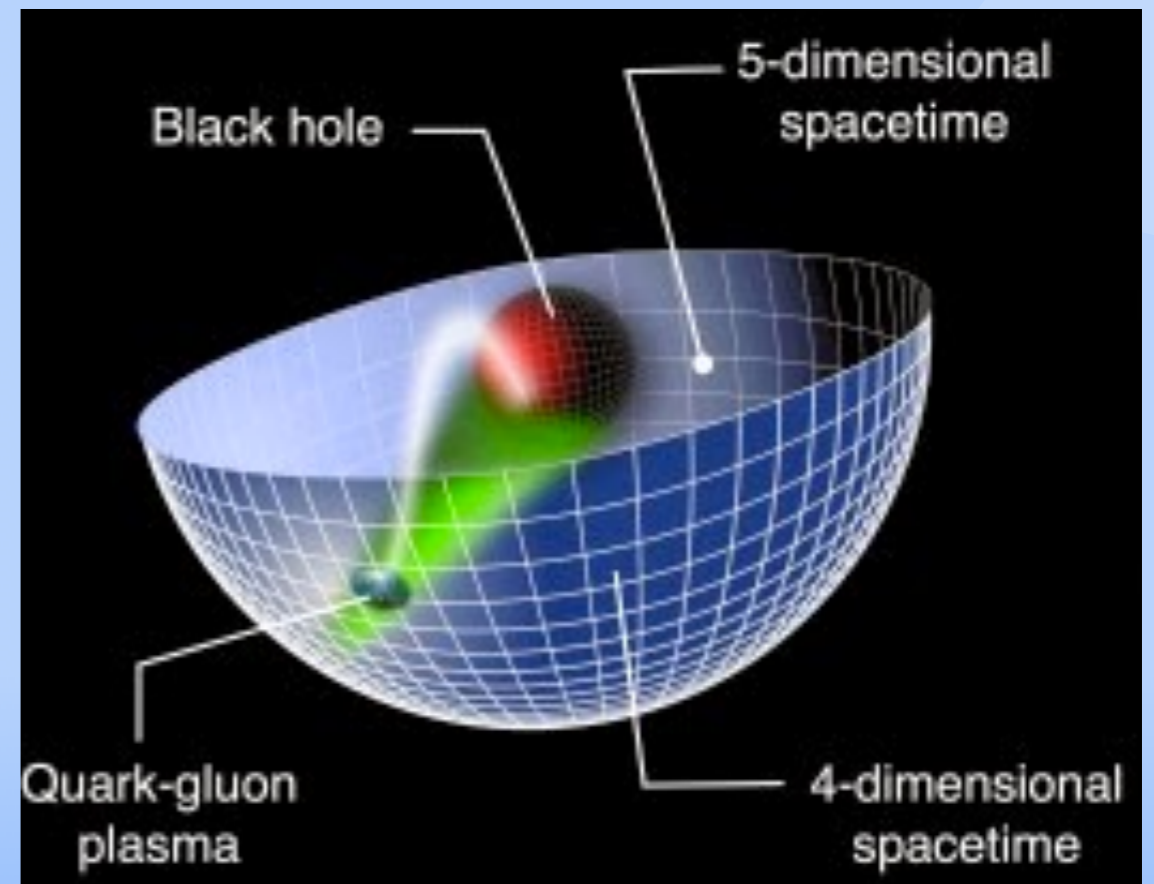
Black Hole in a natural Box

Shear Viscosity $\frac{\eta}{s} \approx \frac{\hbar}{4\pi k}$

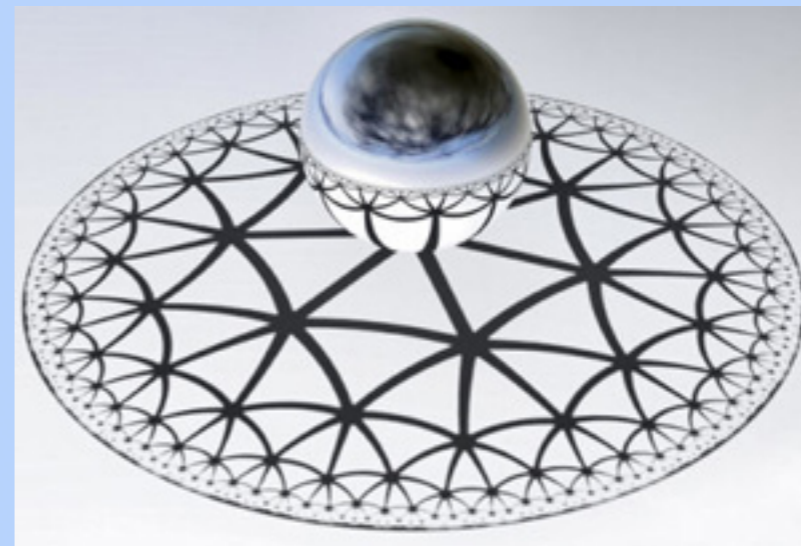
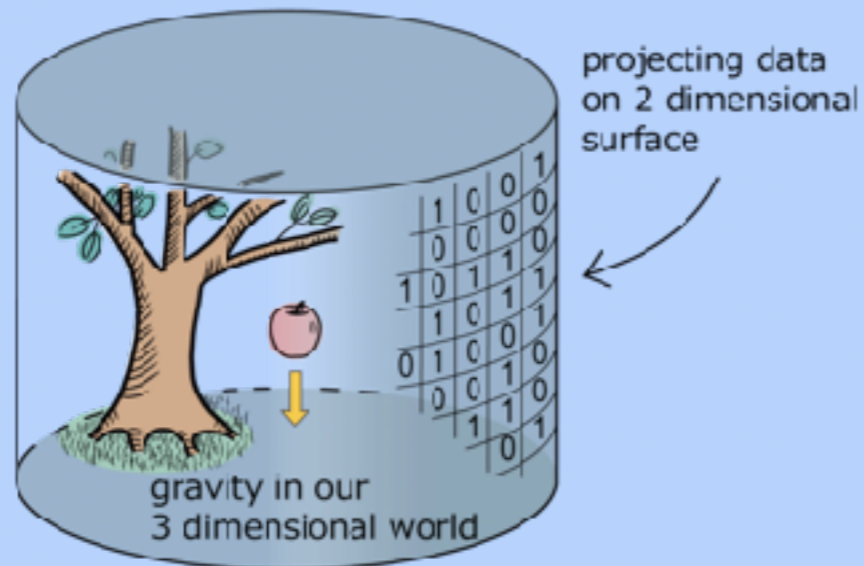
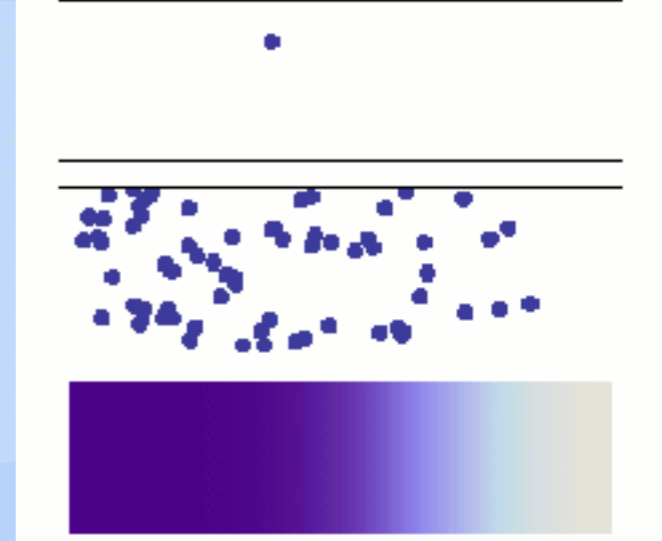
Conductivity

Holographic Superconductor

Holographic Non-Fermi Liquid



Gravity and Entanglement (2010s)



Emergent Gravity & Dark Matter from Entropic (E. Verlinde)

Holographic Geometry from Tensor Network (S.Ryu & T. Takayanagi)

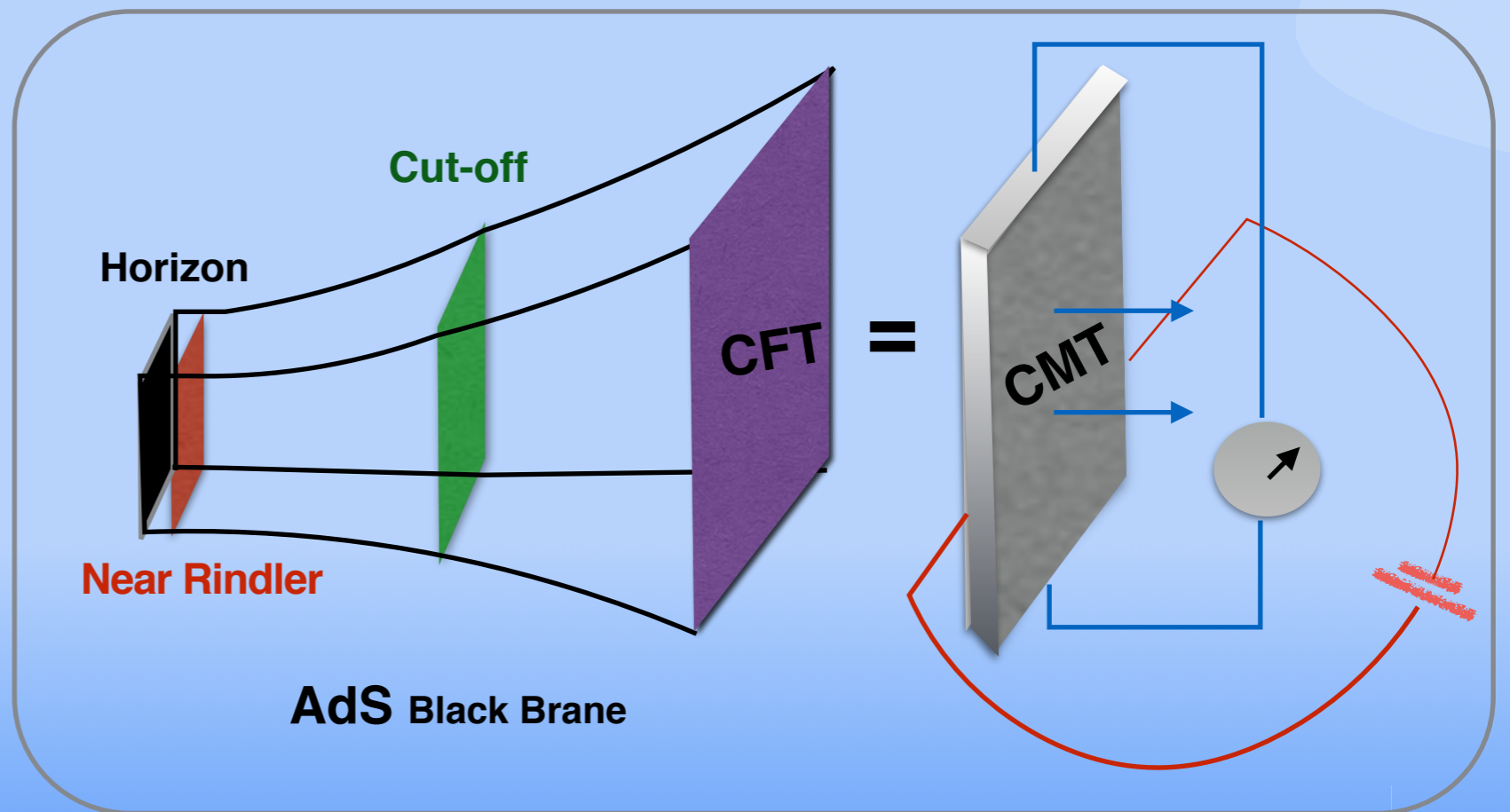
Emergent Spacetime from Quantum States (H. Ooguri)

on a finite Cutoff surface

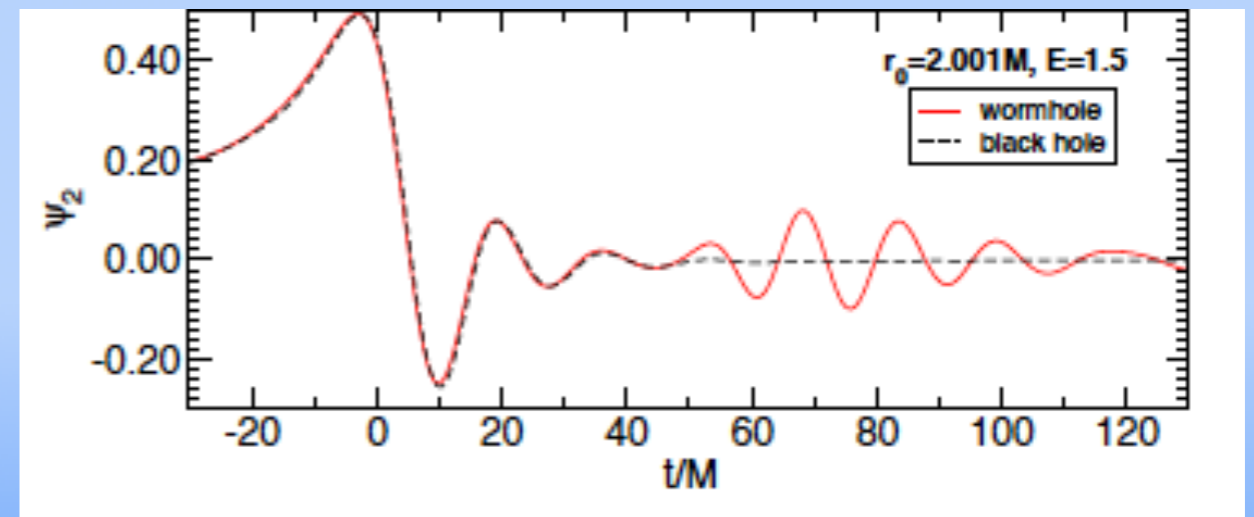
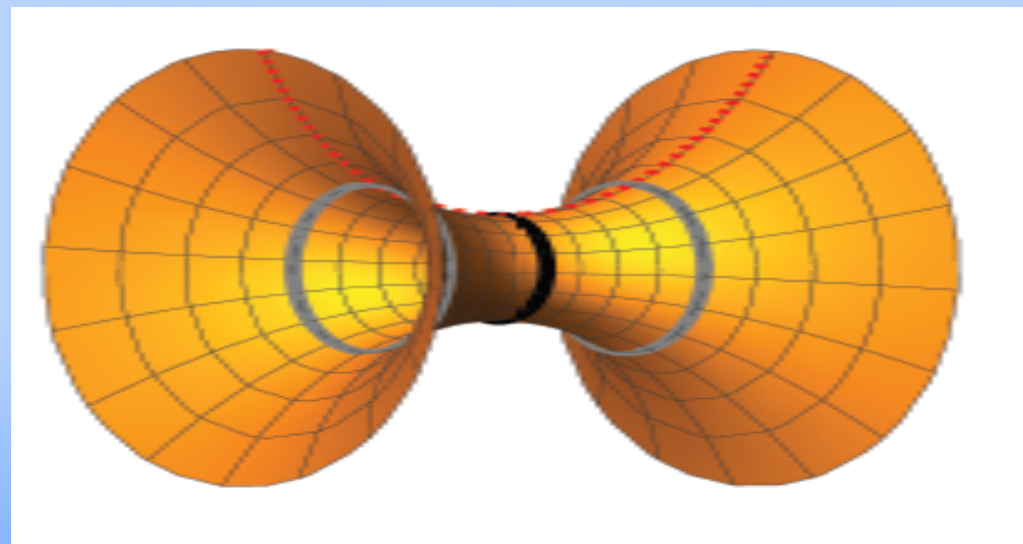
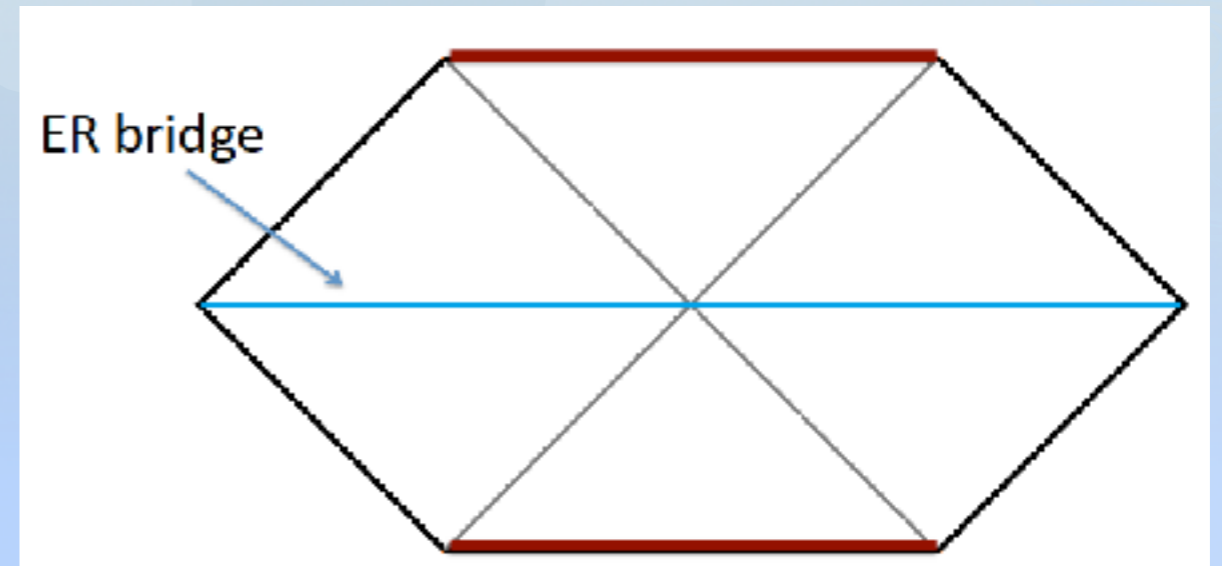
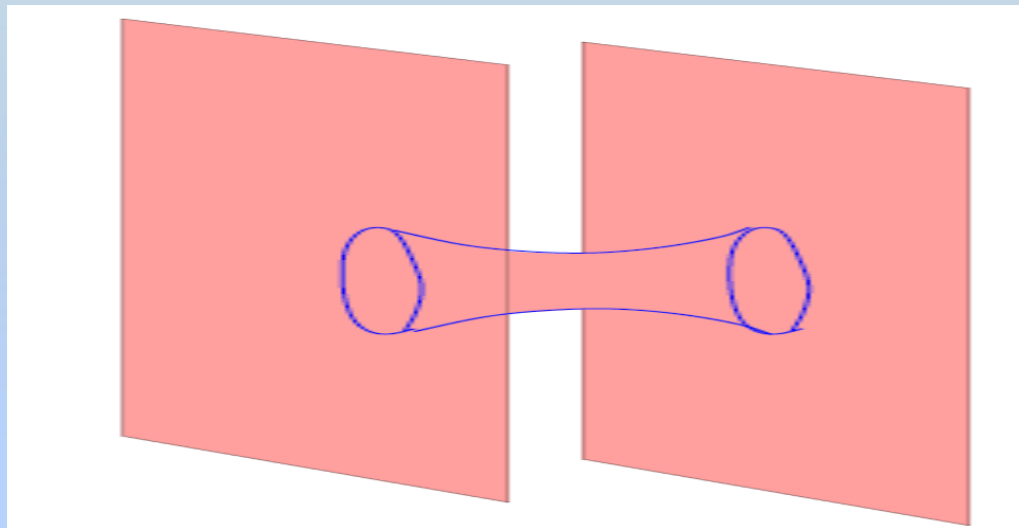
Extremal Charged BH



Finite Temperature

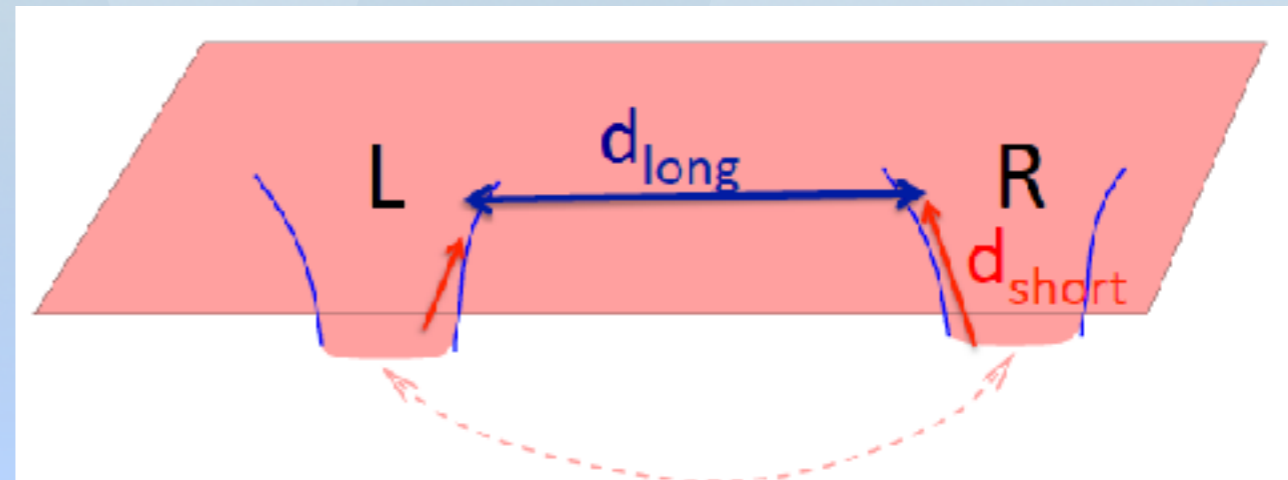
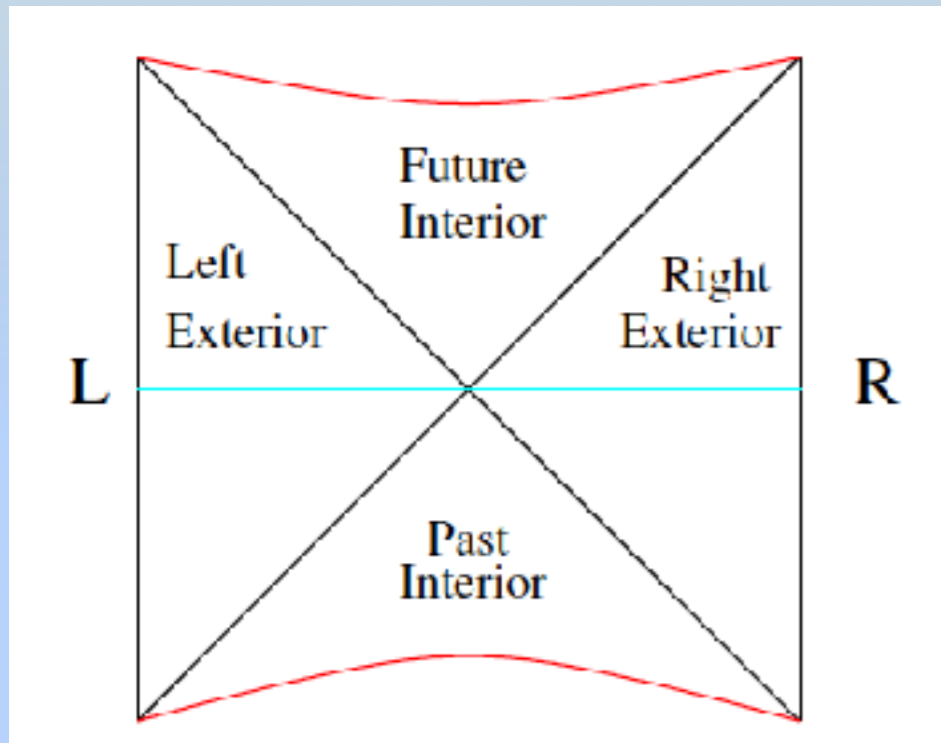


Wormhole and Black Holes



Is the Gravitational-Wave Ringdown a Probe of the Event Horizon? PRL. 116, 171101 (2016)

Wormhole=Entangled Pair (ER=EPR) ?



Wormhole =
EPR pair of two black holes in a
particular entangled state.

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n/2} |E_n\rangle_L^{CPT} \times |E_n\rangle_R$$

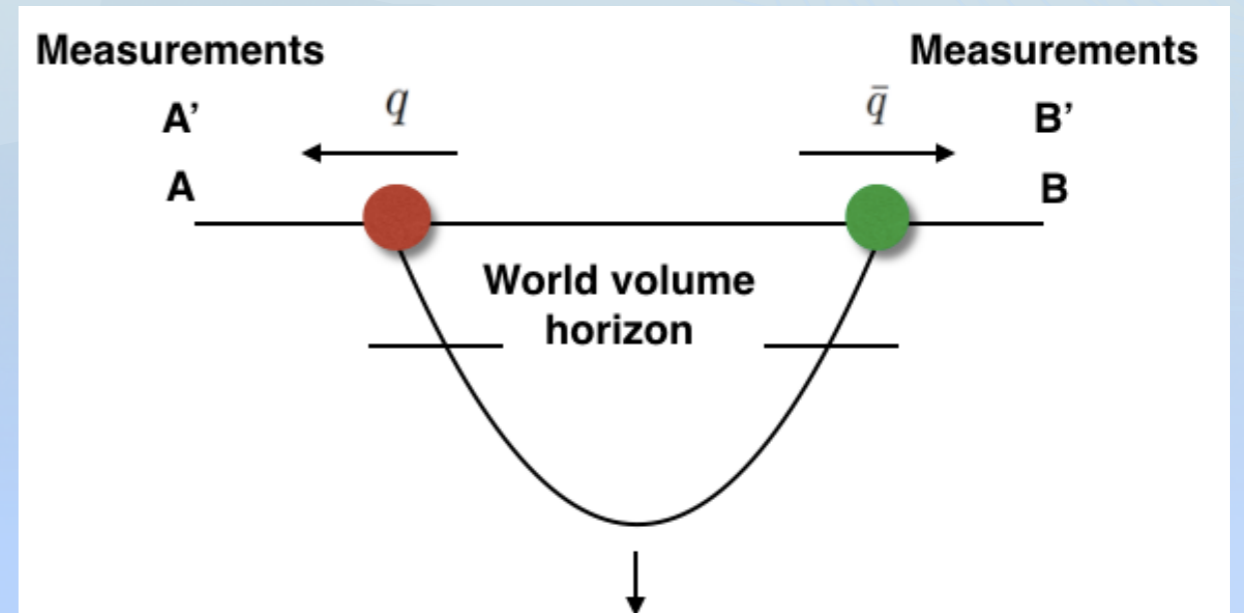
Holographic EPR Pair

$$ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{w^2} \left[-dt^2 + dw^2 + (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) \right],$$

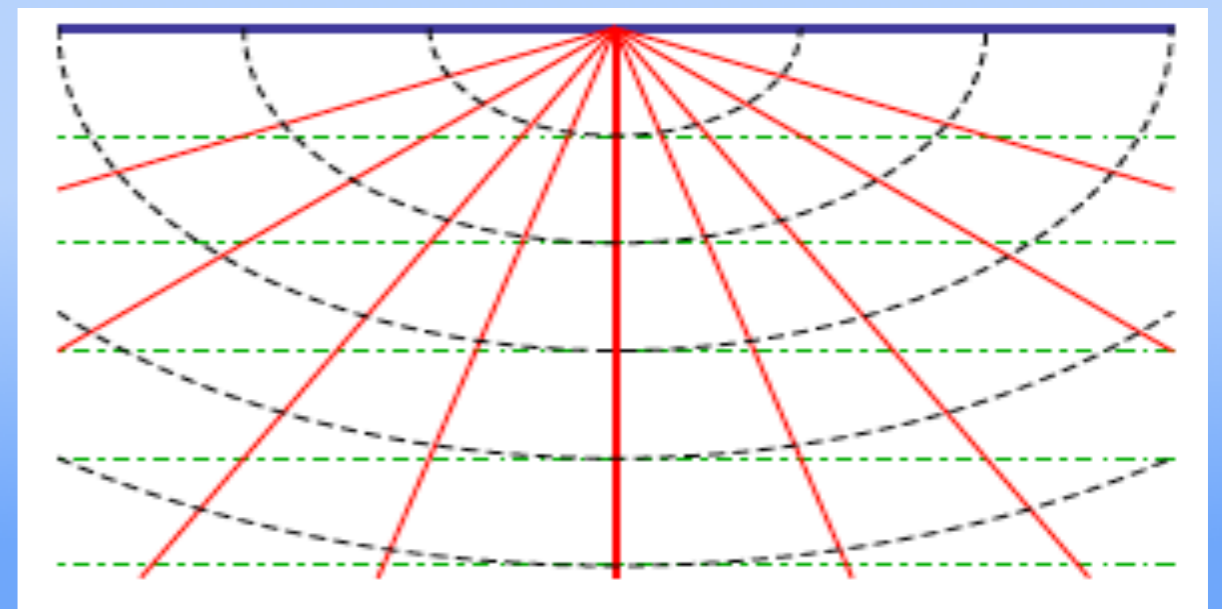
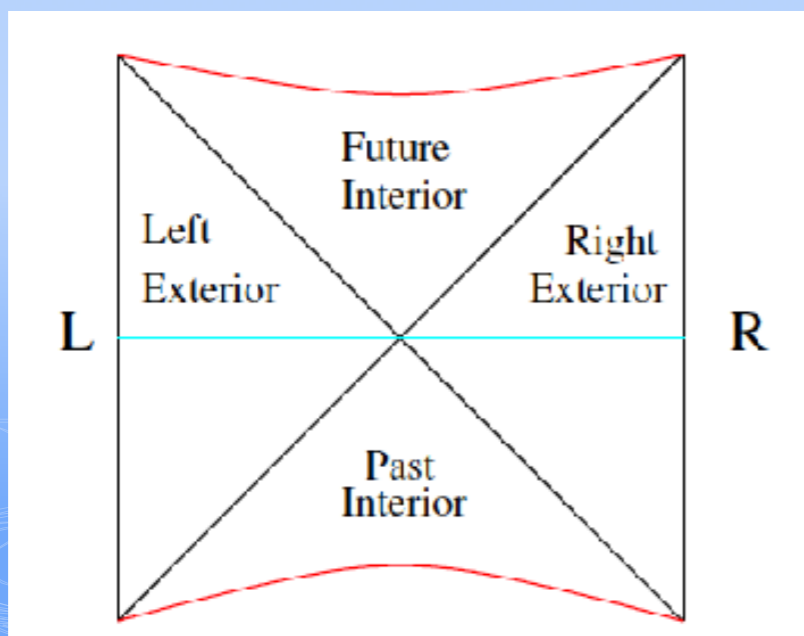
$$|z| = b\sqrt{1 - \tilde{r}} e^{\tilde{z}} \cosh \tilde{\tau},$$

$$t = b\sqrt{1 - \tilde{r}} e^{\tilde{z}} \sinh \tilde{\tau},$$

$$w = b\sqrt{\tilde{r}} e^{\tilde{z}}.$$

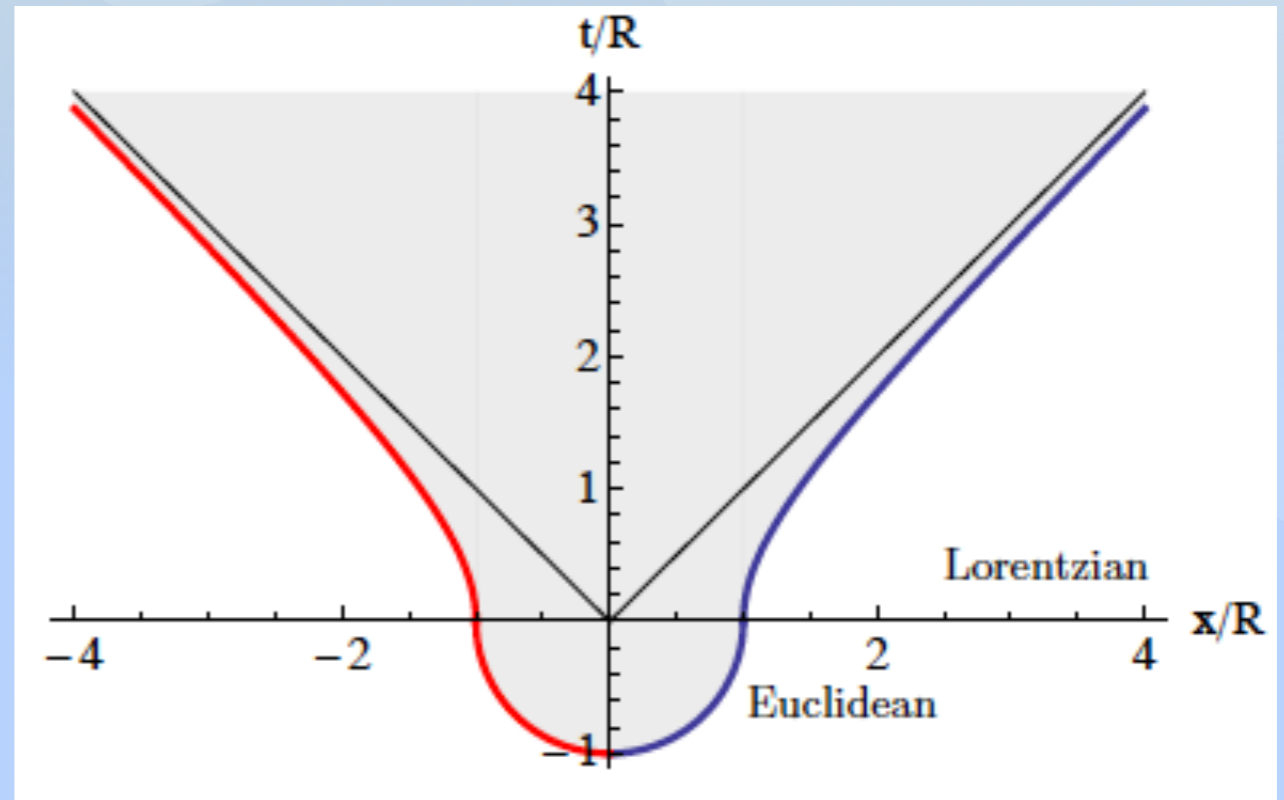
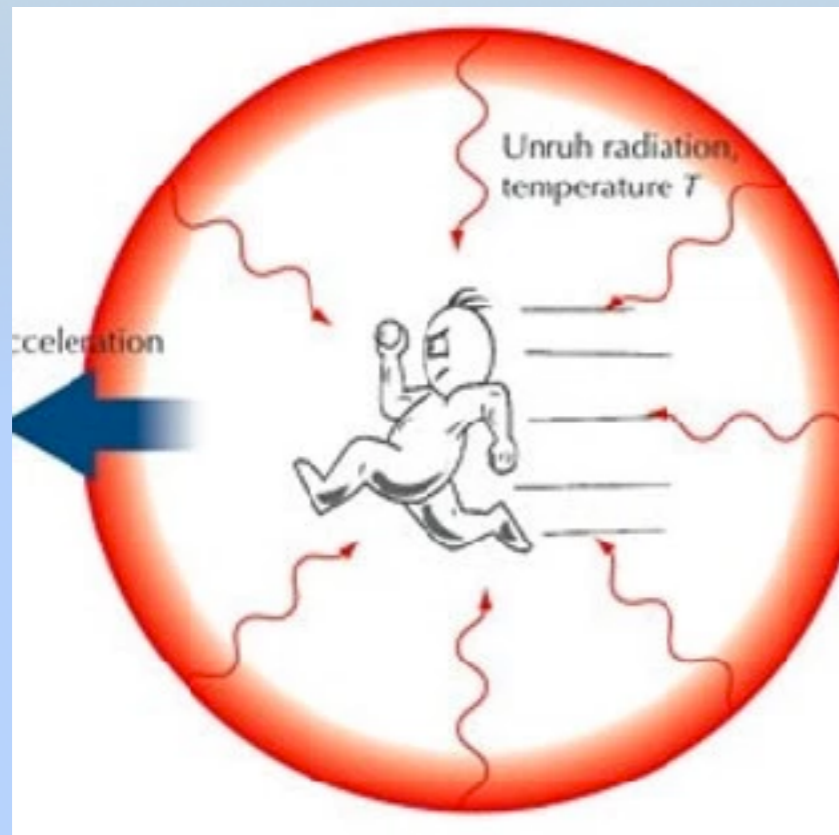


$$ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{b^2 \tilde{u}} \left[-f(\tilde{u}) d\tau^2 + \frac{b^2}{4\tilde{u}} \frac{d\tilde{u}^2}{f(\tilde{u})} + d\tilde{z}^2 + (dx^2 + dy^2) \exp(-2\tilde{z}/b) \right],$$



by Karch and Jensen (2013) PRL 111.211602

No causal connection



No causal connection

Worksheet = ER bridge (finite distance)

Holographic Schwinger effect

J.Sonner(2013), PRL111.211603

Holographic Correlations

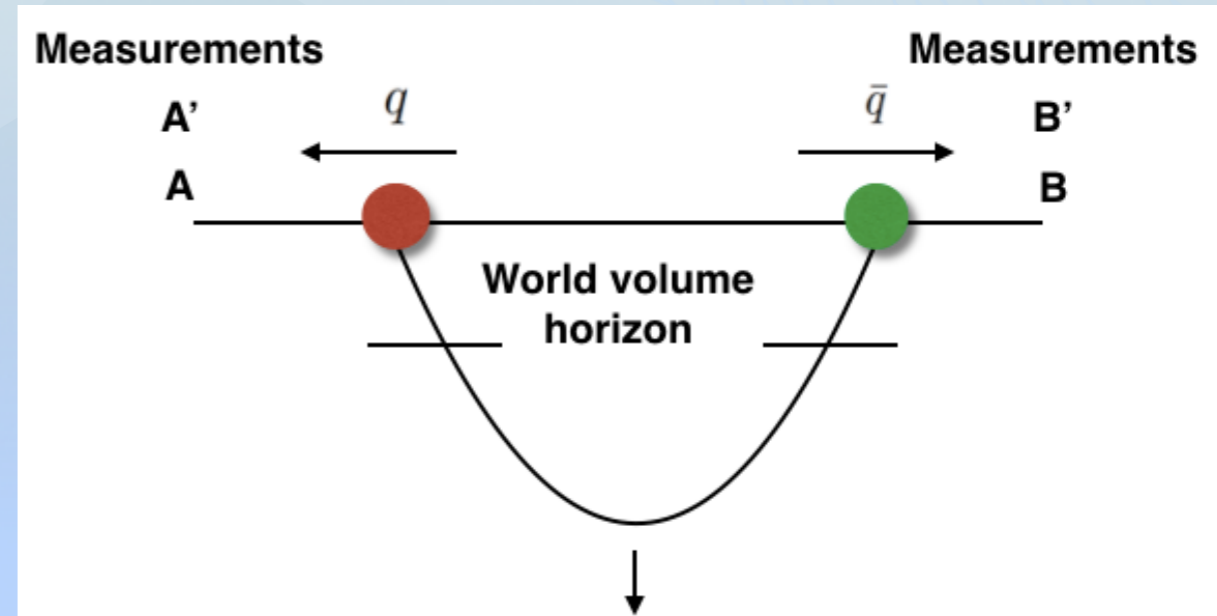
$$S \simeq -T_0 L^2 \int \frac{d\tilde{\tau} d\tilde{r}}{2\tilde{r}^{3/2}} \left(1 + 2\tilde{r} f \sum_i \tilde{\delta}_i'^2 - \frac{1}{2f} \sum_i \dot{\tilde{\delta}}_i^2 \right)$$

$$\tilde{\delta}_i(\tilde{r}, \tilde{\tau}) = \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega\tilde{\tau}} \tilde{\delta}_i(\omega) Y_\omega(\tilde{r}),$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_R^{ij}(\omega) &= -\frac{2T_0 L^2}{b^2 \tilde{r}^{1/2}} f(\tilde{r}) Y_{-\omega}(\tilde{r}) \partial_{\tilde{r}} Y_\omega(\tilde{r}) \delta^{ij} \Big|_{\tilde{r} \rightarrow 0} \\ &= -\frac{a^2 \sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} i\omega \delta^{ij} + O(\omega^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$G_{AB}^{ij}(\omega) = \frac{2ie^{-\omega/2T_U}}{1 - e^{-\omega/T_U}} \text{Im} G_R^{ij}(\omega)$$

$$iG_{AB}^{xx} = iG_{AB}^{yy} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda} a^3}{2\pi^2}, \quad iG_{AB}^{xy} = iG_{AB}^{yx} = 0.$$



$$i\dot{G}_R^{ij}(\tau) = \theta(\tau) [\mathcal{F}^i(\tau), \mathcal{F}^j(0)] \rangle,$$

$$iG_{AB}^{ij}(\tau, x) = \langle \mathcal{F}_A^i(\tau, x) \mathcal{F}_B^j(0) \rangle$$

$$G_{AB}^{ij} \propto \delta^{ij}$$

Bell's Theorem(CHSH formula)

For classical system

$$\langle C \rangle = \langle AB \rangle + \langle AB' \rangle + \langle A'B \rangle - \langle A'B' \rangle,$$

$$|\langle C \rangle| \leq 2.$$



For Quantum system

$$|\psi_s\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\rangle \otimes |\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\rangle \otimes |\uparrow\rangle),$$

$$|\langle C \rangle| \leq 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$A = \vec{n}_A \cdot \vec{\sigma}, \quad A' = \vec{n}_{A'} \cdot \vec{\sigma}, \\ B = \vec{n}_B \cdot \vec{\sigma}, \quad B' = \vec{n}_{B'} \cdot \vec{\sigma}.$$

Local Hidden Variables & Quantum Mechanics

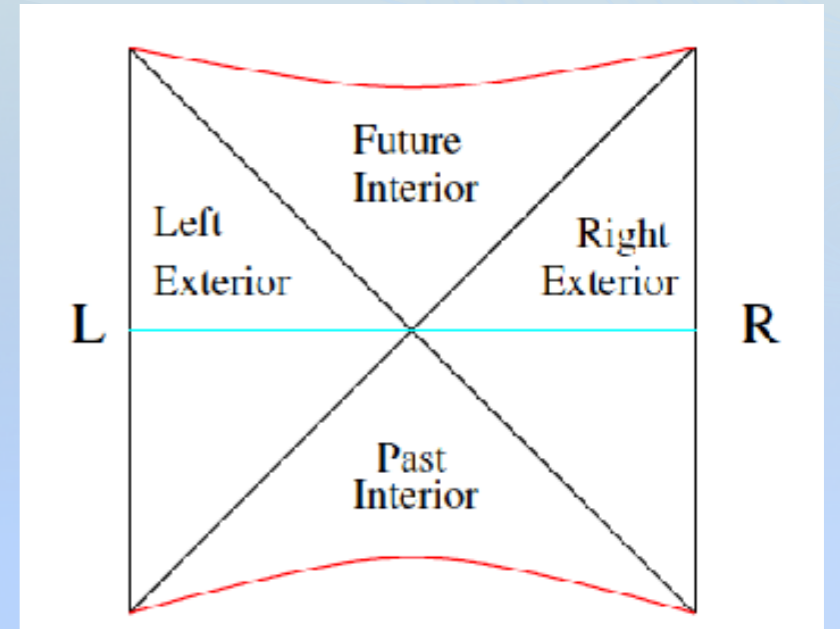
Constructing Bell inequality for Holographic EPR

$$G_{AB}^{ij}(\omega) = \frac{2ie^{-\omega/2T_U}}{1 - e^{-\omega/T_U}} \text{Im}G_R^{ij}(\omega)$$

$$iG_{AB}^{ij}(\tau, x) = \langle \mathcal{F}_A^i(\tau, x) \mathcal{F}_B^j(0) \rangle. \quad G_{AB}^{ij} \propto \delta^{ij}$$

$$A_{\mathcal{F}} = (\cos \theta_A \mathcal{F}_A^x + \sin \theta_A \mathcal{F}_A^y) / \langle \mathcal{F}_A^x \mathcal{F}_A^x \rangle^{1/2},$$

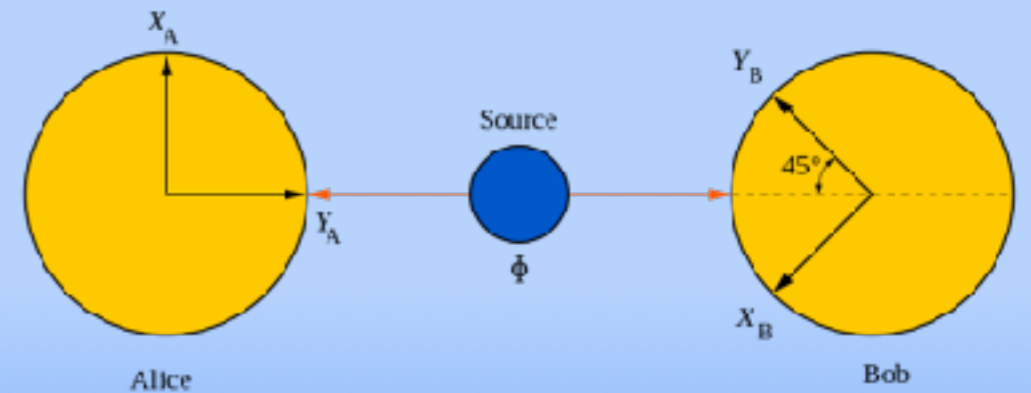
$$B_{\mathcal{F}} = (\cos \theta_B \mathcal{F}_B^x + \sin \theta_B \mathcal{F}_B^y) / \langle \mathcal{F}_B^x \mathcal{F}_B^x \rangle^{1/2},$$



$$\langle A_{\mathcal{F}} B_{\mathcal{F}} \rangle = \cos(\theta_A - \theta_B) \equiv \cos \theta_{AB}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle C_{\mathcal{F}} \rangle &= \langle A_{\mathcal{F}} B_{\mathcal{F}} \rangle + \langle A_{\mathcal{F}} B'_{\mathcal{F}} \rangle + \langle A'_{\mathcal{F}} B_{\mathcal{F}} \rangle - \langle A'_{\mathcal{F}} B'_{\mathcal{F}} \rangle \\ &= \cos \theta_{AB} + \cos \theta_{AB'} + \cos \theta_{A'B} - \cos \theta_{A'B'}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_{AB} = \theta_{AB'} = \theta_{A'B} = \pi/4, \quad \theta_{A'B'} = 3\pi/4.$$



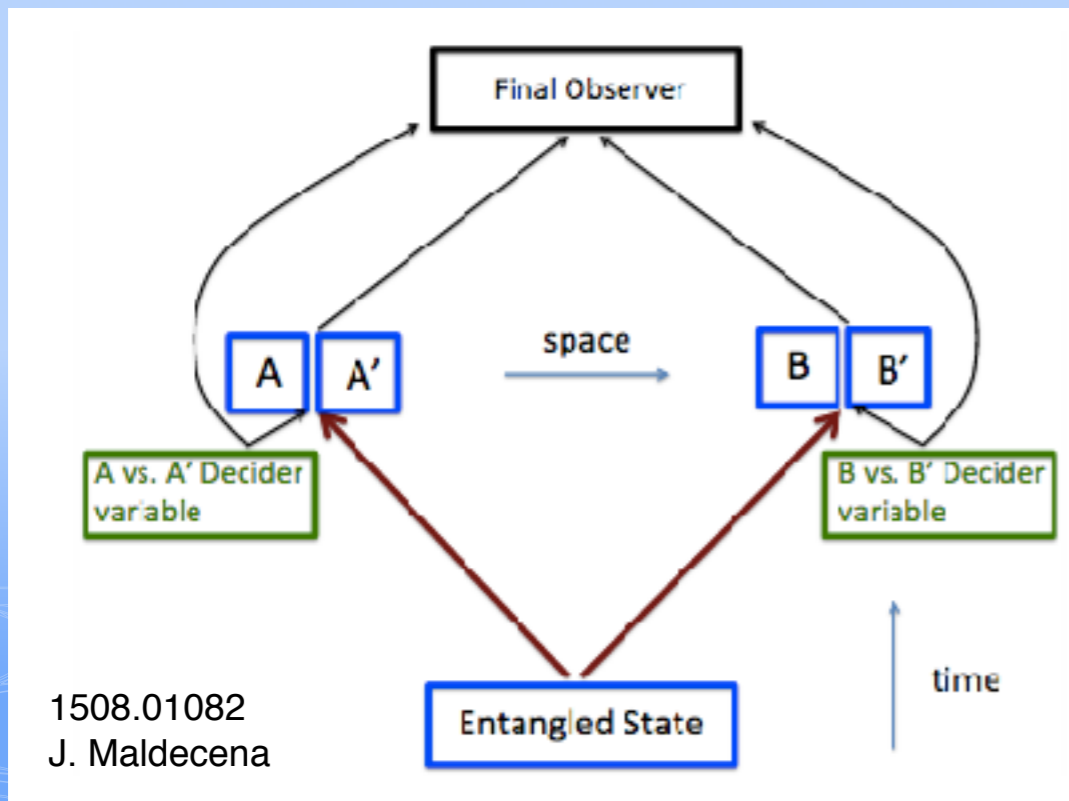
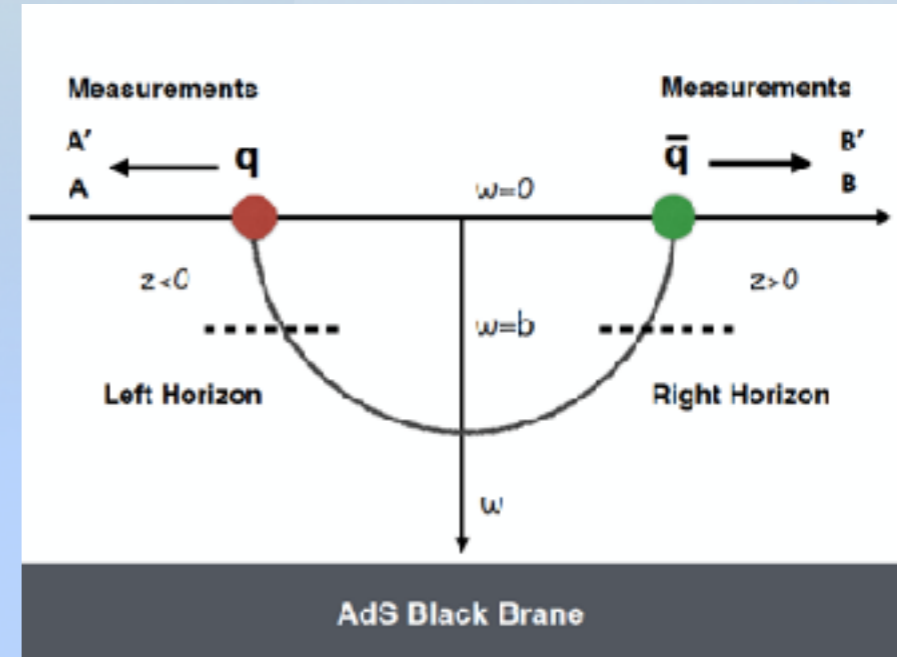
$$\langle C_{\mathcal{F}} \rangle = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

Discussions and Outlook

Holographic EPR

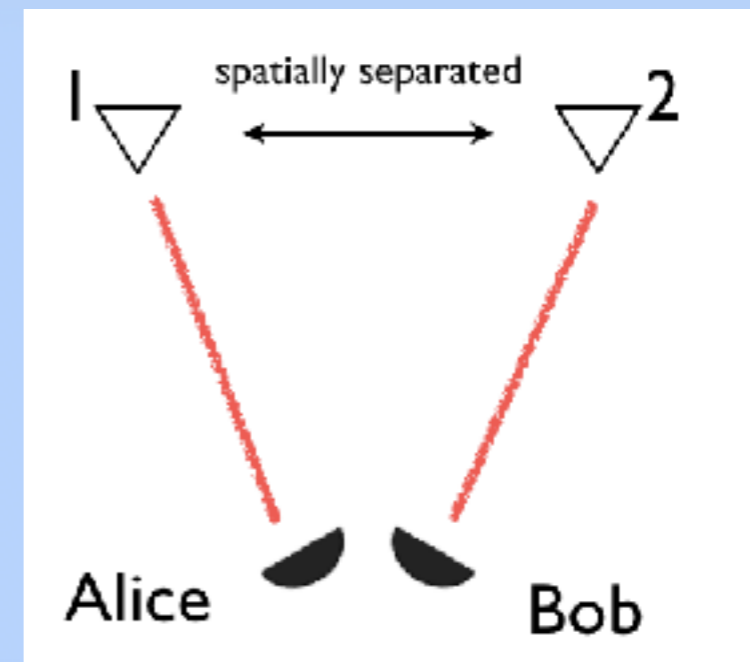
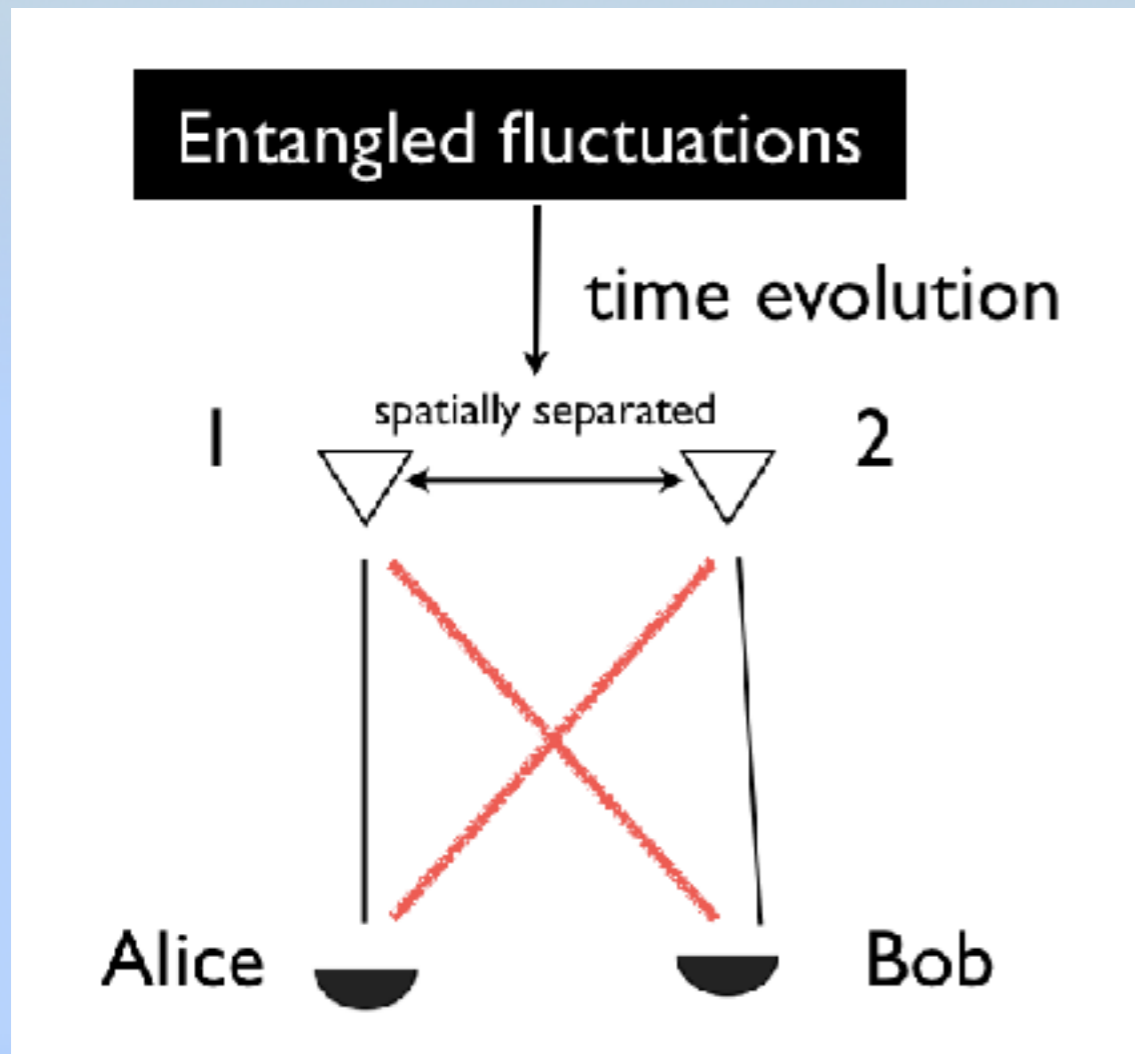
Bell Inequality

Measurement?



Thanks for your attention!

Towards Searching for Entangled Photons in the CMB Sky



arXiv: 1701.03437, by J.W.Chen, S.H.Dai, D. Maity, S. Sun and **Y. L. Zhang**

Holographic SK Correlators

$$S \simeq -T_s L^2 \int \frac{d\bar{r} d\bar{r}}{2\bar{r}^{3/2}} \left\{ 1 + \left[2\bar{r} f(\bar{r}) \dot{\bar{y}}'_i \dot{\bar{y}}'_j - \frac{1}{2f(\bar{r})} \dot{\bar{y}}_i \dot{\bar{y}}_j \right] h^{ij} \right\},$$

$$Y''_\omega(\bar{r}) - \frac{f(\bar{r}) - 2\bar{r}f'(\bar{r})}{2\bar{r}f(\bar{r})} Y'_\omega(\bar{r}) + \frac{\omega^2 Y_\omega(\bar{r})}{2f(\bar{r})\bar{r}^{3/2}} = 0.$$

$$Y''_\omega(\bar{r}) - \frac{f(\bar{r}) - 2\bar{r}f'(\bar{r})}{2\bar{r}f(\bar{r})} Y'_\omega(\bar{r}) + \frac{\omega^2 Y_\omega(\bar{r})}{2f(\bar{r})\bar{r}^{3/2}} = 0.$$

$$\bar{y}_-^B = e^{-i\omega\bar{r}} Y_\omega(\bar{r}) \sim e^{-i(\omega/2) \ln(V)},$$

$$\bar{y}_+^B = e^{-i\omega\bar{r}} Y_\omega^*(\bar{r}) \sim e^{i(\omega/2) \ln(-U)}.$$

$$\bar{y}_+(\omega) = \bar{y}_+^B + e^{+\pi\omega/2} \bar{y}_+^A,$$

$$\bar{y}_-(\omega) = \bar{y}_-^B + e^{-\pi\omega/2} \bar{y}_-^A,$$

$$S_\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \left\{ [\bar{y}_i^A(-\omega) \bar{y}_j^B(\omega) + \bar{y}_i^B(-\omega) \bar{y}_j^A(\omega)] \right.$$

$$\times \sqrt{n_\omega(1+n_\omega)} [G_A^{ij}(\omega) - G_R^{ij}(\omega)]$$

$$+ \bar{y}_i^A(-\omega) \bar{y}_j^A(\omega) [(1+n)G_R^{ij}(\omega) - nG_A^{ij}(\omega)]$$

$$\left. + \bar{y}_i^B(-\omega) \bar{y}_j^B(\omega) [nG_R^{ij}(\omega) - (1+n)G_A^{ij}(\omega)] \right\},$$

