

15.

Plan: Page curve basics

Pope's argument

Mathur theorem

Firewalls.

Selino-Susskind?

wall?

QI in

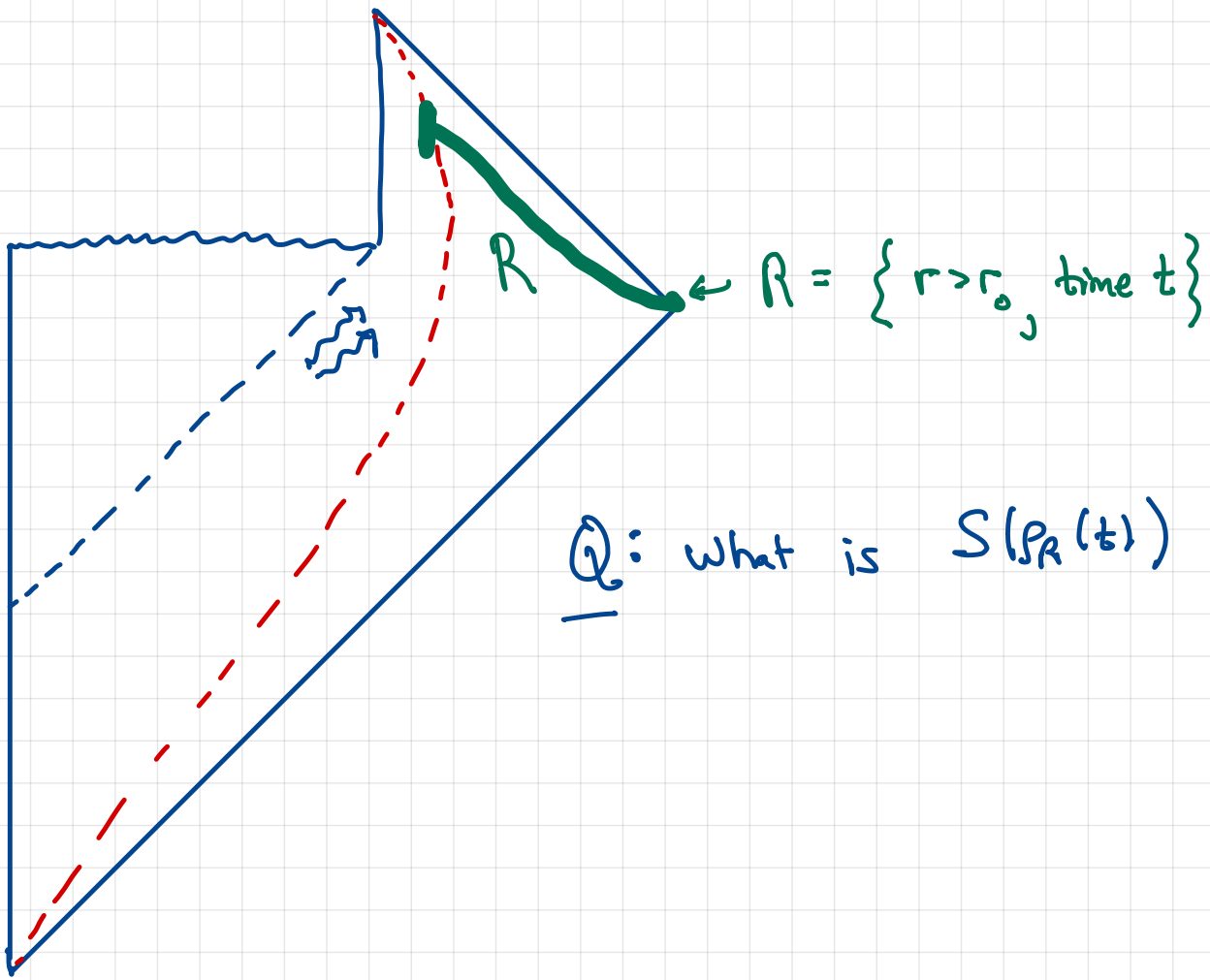
Hawking

Radiation

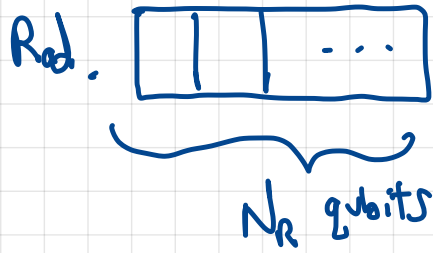
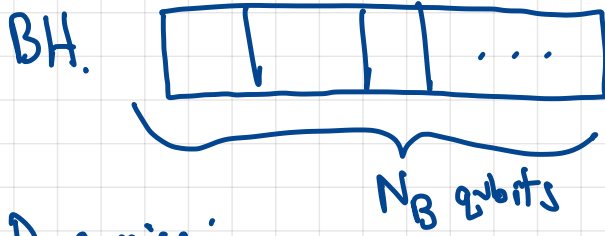
Take 1

Read: Harlow Jerusalem Lectures, §5

Evaporating Black Hole



(Rough) Qubit Model



Dynamics:

@ each time step,

1) $\rho_{BH} \rightarrow U^\dagger \rho_{BH} U$
↑
random unitary

2) "Emit" one qubit w/ probability Γ
ie move qubit# N_B from BH \rightarrow Rad.

Find $S(\text{Rad}; t)$.

Claim:



Random states on $H_B = H_A \otimes H_B$ are
nearly maximally mixed for $R \ll B$.

Defn. $\|M\|_1 = \text{tr} \sqrt{M^\dagger M}$ trace norm

$$\|M\|_2 = \sqrt{\text{tr} M^\dagger M} \quad L_2 \text{ norm}$$

"distance" $\|\rho - \sigma\|$

$$\|M\|_2 \leq \|M\|_1 \leq \sqrt{N} \|M\|_2$$

"Random" state:

$$|\psi(y)\rangle = U |\psi\rangle$$

↑ Haar random unitary

Page Theorem:

$$\int dU \left\| \rho_A(U) - \frac{1}{|A|} \mathbb{1}_A \right\|_1 \leq \sqrt{\frac{|A|^2 - 1}{|A| |B| + 1}}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\frac{|A|}{|B|}}$$

for $|A|, |B| \gg 1$

Proof: see Harlow.

"Haar" means

$$\int dU = 1$$

$$\int dU U_{ij} U_{kl}^\dagger = \frac{1}{N} \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} \quad [\text{deriv: } \sum \delta's, U^\dagger U = \mathbb{1}]$$

etc.

In terms of entropy:

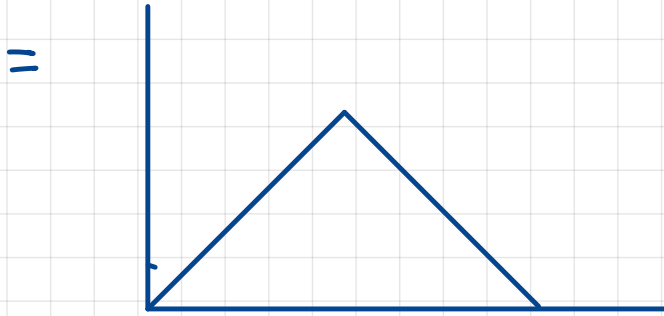
$$\int dU S(\rho_A(U)) = \log |A| - \frac{1}{2} \frac{|A|}{|B|} + \text{subleading}$$

ex: $A = 1000$ qubits, $B = 1003$ qubits,

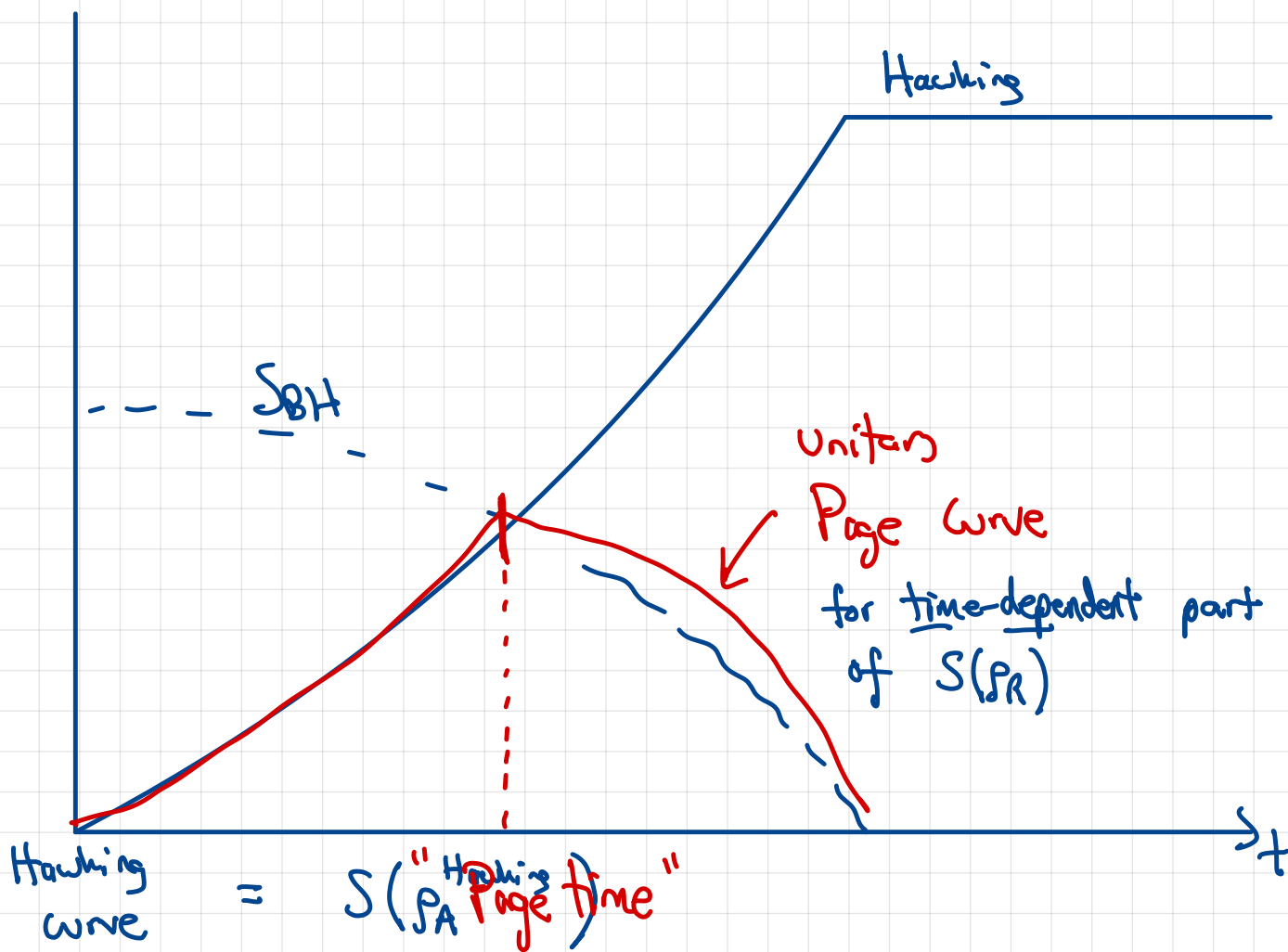
$$\text{typical } S_A \sim 1000 \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} 2^{-3} + \dots$$

Qubit Page Write:

$$S(\text{Rad}; t) \approx \min \left\{ \log |B_H|, \log |\text{Rad.}| \right\}$$



Page Curve for Hawking Radiation



\approx thermodynamic entropy of radiation

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{emitted}}} S_i(\beta(t_i))$$

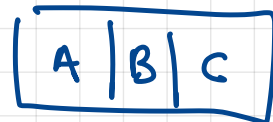
$$S_{BH} = \frac{\text{Area}}{4}$$

Mathur's Theorem

Small, local corrections to Hawking's calculation cannot fix the entropy.

Proof

Recall SSA, $H = H_A \otimes H_B \otimes H_C$

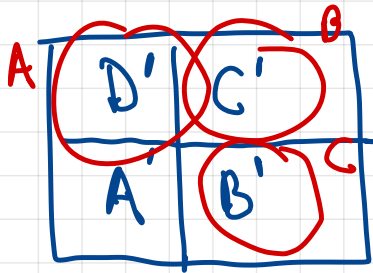


$$S_{AB} + S_{BC} \geq S_B + S_{ABC}$$

Equivalently,

$$S_{AB} + S_{BC} \geq S_A + S_C$$

Proof: Purity $A'B'C'$

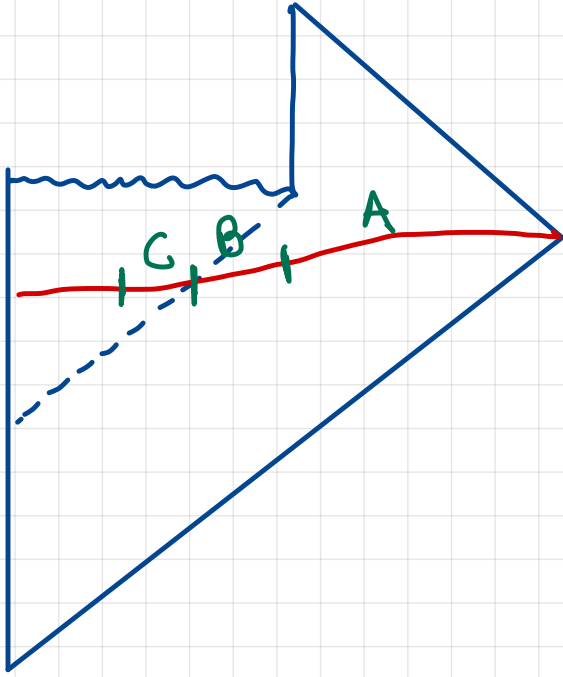


$$S_{A'D'} + S_{B'C'} \geq S_{B'} + S_{A'B'C'}$$

\Downarrow

$$S_{C'D'} + S_{C'B'} \geq S_{B'} + S_{A'}$$





Escape of Hawking radiation \Rightarrow

$$S_A(t+\delta t) = S_{AB}$$

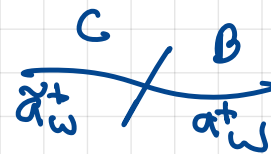
$< S_A(t)$ for unitary evap.
after page time

Smoothness of horizon \Rightarrow

$$S_{BC} < S_B \approx S_C$$

$$\text{b/c } |BC\rangle \sim \exp\left(-\int d\omega e^{-\beta\omega/2} a_{\omega}^{\dagger} \tilde{a}_{\omega}^{\dagger}\right) |0\rangle$$

(TFD)



So

$$S_{AB} < S_A$$

$$S_{BC} < S_B \approx S_C$$

This contradicts SSA!

$$S_{AB} + S_{BC} \geq S_A + S_C$$

"Monogamy" of entanglement: (cf. no cloning)

If a late-time Hawking particle is highly entangled with its interior partner, it cannot also be highly entangled w/ prior radiation

⇒ Page curve can only go up!

This is robust to any small corrections to quantum state $|BC\rangle$

"Firewall" (AMPS paradox v.1)

Page curve decreases

⇒ A, B entangled

⇒ B, C not (very) entangled

⇒ State @ horizon doesn't look like vacuum @ short distance

"Paradox" = Tension among

- Unitary QM

- EFT

- Locality

↑
But what is locality in QG?

Loophole

A, B, C are NOT independent in quantum gravity

$$H \neq H_{int} \otimes H_A \otimes H_B \otimes H_C$$

Why?

Non-perturbative effects:

$$\rho_A = \rho_A^{\text{Hawking}} \underbrace{(1 + \text{small})}_{\text{perturbative}} + \underbrace{e^{-\#S}}_{?}$$

\Rightarrow respects $H_A \otimes H_B \otimes H_C$ factorization, cannot help paradox

This might be big enough!

$$S = - \text{tr} \rho \log \rho$$
$$= - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} e^{\lambda_i} \lambda_i \log \lambda_i$$

AdS/CFT

Clearly this is how it works here if AdS/CFT is correct.

But you cannot say AdS/CFT is

"demonstrating unitary evaporation"

Maybe Hawking's calculation disproves AdS/CFT!