

Proof of the quantum null energy condition for fermions

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Null energy condition (NEC)

$$T_{kk} := T_{ab}k^a k^b$$

Condition on T_{ab} satisfied by most reasonable classical matter / fields

NEC ensures that light rays are never repelled by matter in Einstein's equation

NEC is crucial to many results in general relativity

Example: Hawking's area theorem

Quantum fields violate all local energy conditions



QNEC

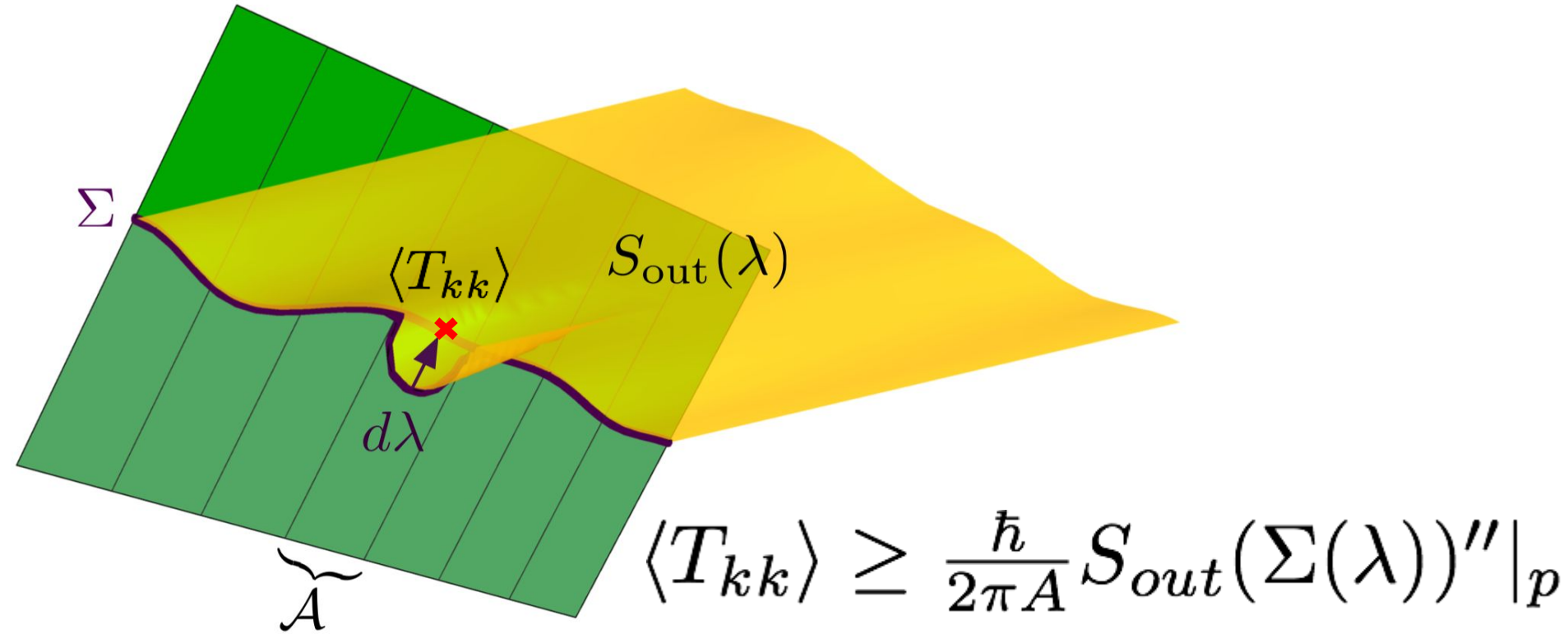
We consider a quantum generalization of NEC first proposed by R.Bousso, Z.Fisher S.Leichenauer and A.Wall (Phys. Rev. D **93**, 064044)

Covariant version of spherical entropy bound

$$S \leq A/4$$

The bound on the null energy that a point p is computed from the von Neumann entropy of the quantum fields restricted to some spatial region Σ .

Boundary of Σ contains p and normal to k , and has vanishing null expansion at p



Consider deformations of spatial surface Σ about the point p in the null direction orthogonal Σ

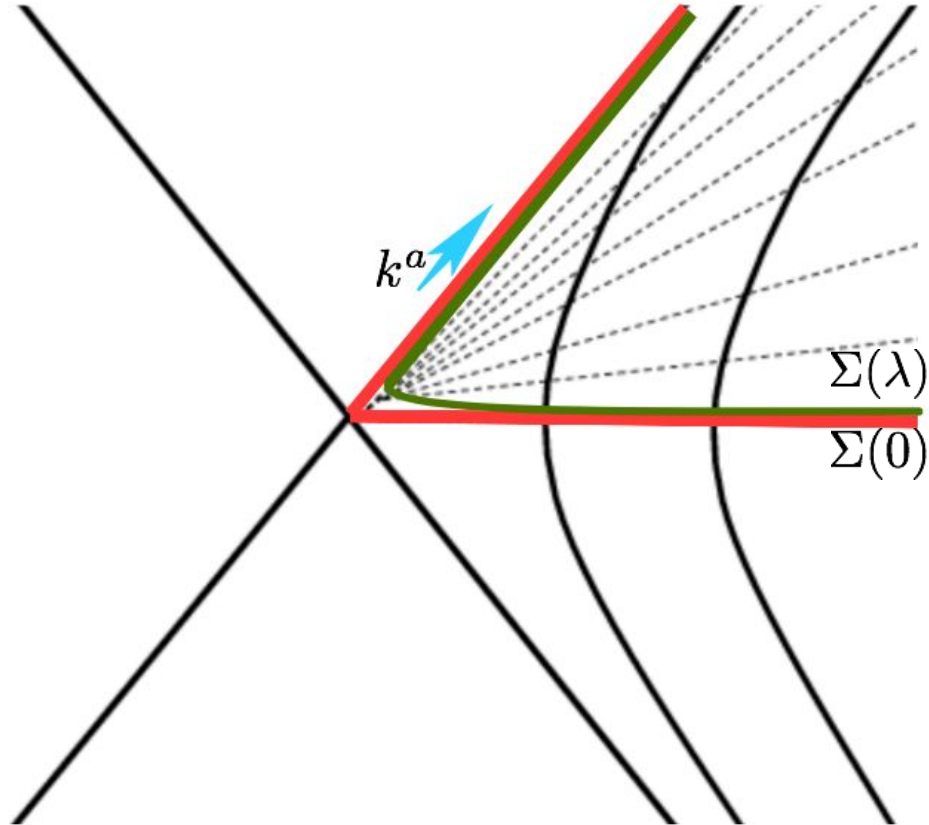
Label deformations by λ , affine parameter along null generator about p .

QNEC for fermions

Restrict spatial region Σ the half space.

By unitary invariance of entropy, we can shift Σ along the null hypersurface

Deformation of surface equivalent to tracing out degrees of freedom along null hypersurface

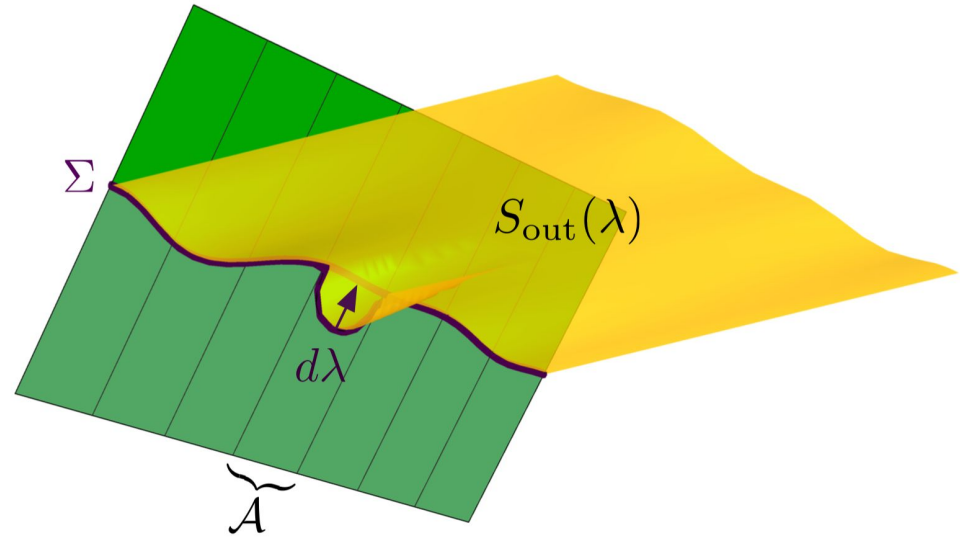


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Null quantization

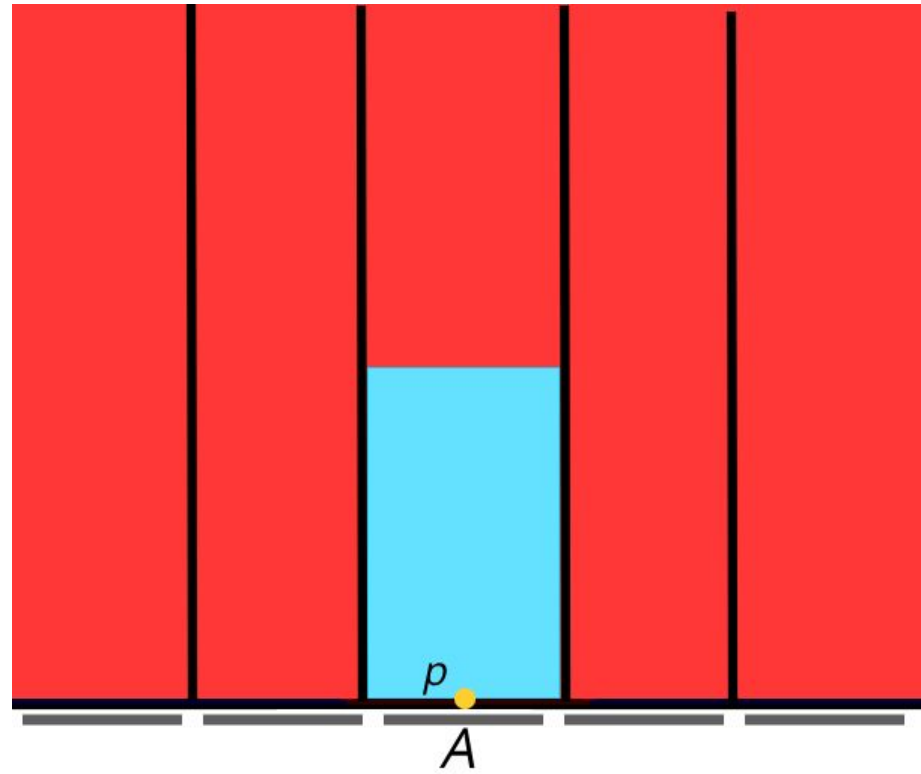
$D > 2$

Discretize and quantize on the null hypersurface.

1+1 CFT free chiral fermion

Take limit as A goes to 0

Distinguished pencil



$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{pen} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{aux}$$

State

$$\rho(\lambda) = \rho_{pen}^{(0)}(\lambda) \otimes \rho_{aux}^{(0)} + \sigma(\lambda)$$

$$\rho_{pen}^{(0)}$$

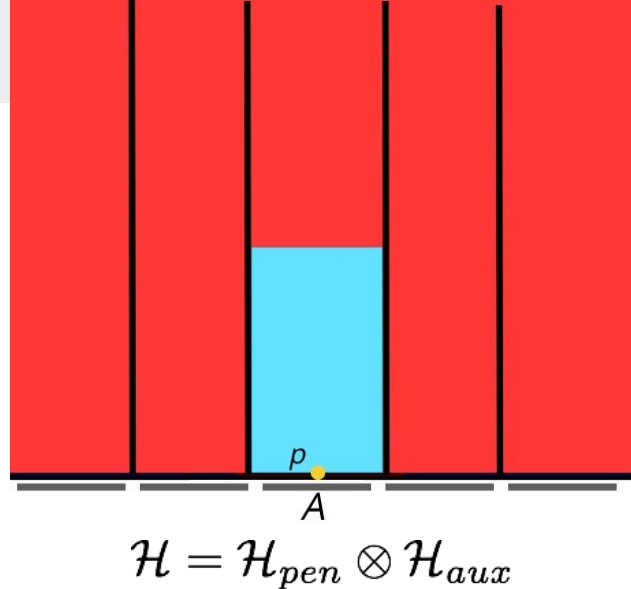
is the vacuum density matrix on the pencil with affine parameter greater than λ

$$\rho_{aux}^{(0)}$$

is some arbitrary state on the auxiliary system

$$\sigma(\lambda)$$

is small perturbation of order $A^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (higher order terms are irrelevant)
obtained by taking partial trace of $|0\rangle\langle 1|$ and $|1\rangle\langle 0|$





Expansion of entropy

Expanding in $\sigma(\lambda)$

$$S_{out}(\lambda) = S^{(0)}(\lambda) + S^{(1)}(\lambda) + S^{(2)}(\lambda)$$



Expansion on entropy

$$\left(S^{(0)} + S^{(1)}\right)'' = \frac{2\pi A}{\hbar} \langle T_{kk} \rangle$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{2\pi A} S''_{out} - \langle T_{kk} \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi A} S^{(2)''} + \dots$$



Expansion on entropy

$$\left(S^{(0)} + S^{(1)}\right)'' = \frac{2\pi A}{\hbar} \langle T_{kk} \rangle$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{2\pi A} S''_{out} - \langle T_{kk} \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi A} S^{(2)''} + \dots$$

$$\langle T_{kk} \rangle \geq \frac{\hbar}{2\pi A} S''_{out} \iff S^{(2)''} \leq 0$$



Replica trick

$$S_{out} = (1 - n\partial_n) \log (\text{Tr}[\rho^n]) \Big|_{n=1}$$

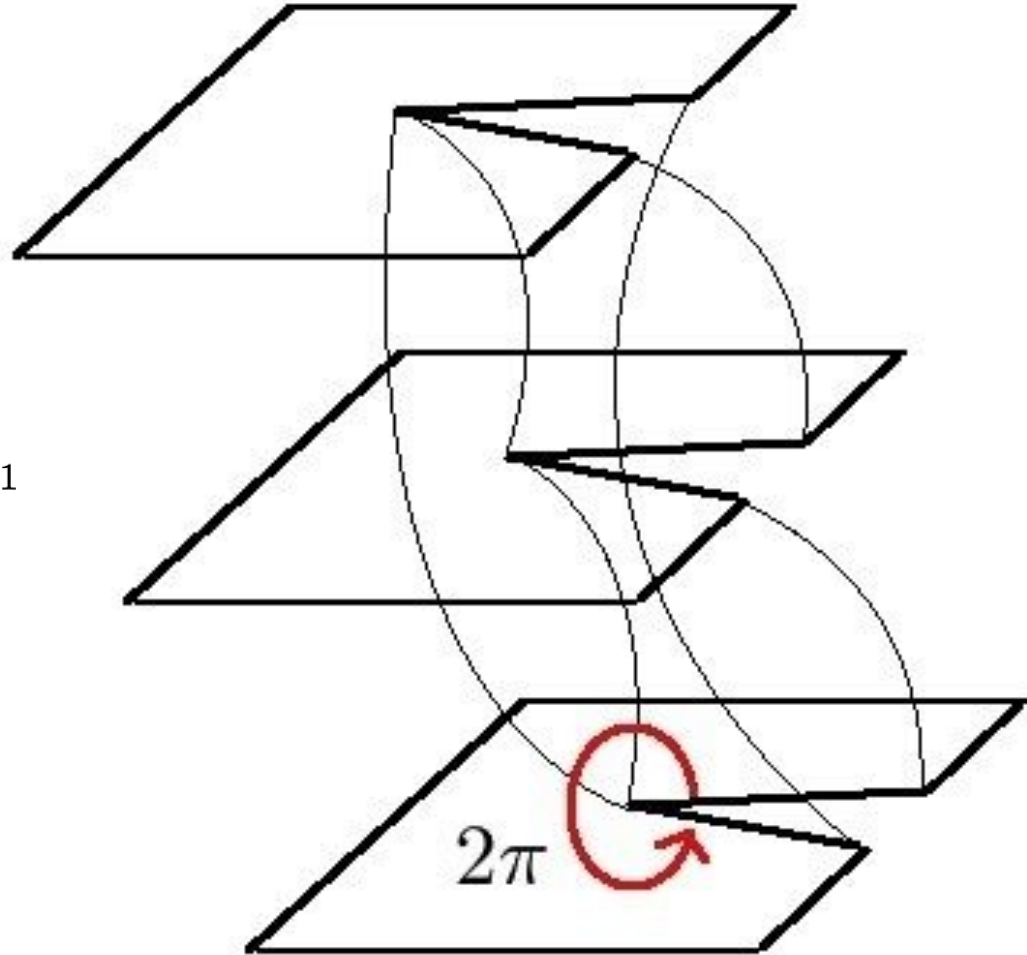
$$\tilde{Z}_n = \text{Tr}[\rho^n] = \text{Tr}[(\rho^{(0)} + \sigma)^n]$$



Replica trick

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Replica trick + analytical continuation

$$S^{(2)''} \leq 0$$

$$\langle T_{kk} \rangle \geq \frac{\hbar}{2\pi A} S''_{out}$$



Summary

Shown that QNEC holds for free fermionic field theories, and to any points that lie on a stationary null surface.

Used methods similar to R.Bousso, Z.Fisher, J.Koeller, S.Leichenauer and A.Wall
(Phys. Rev. D **93**, 024017)

Null quantization - 1+1 CFT free chiral fermions

Replica trick

Analytical continuation



Acknowledgement

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Questions?

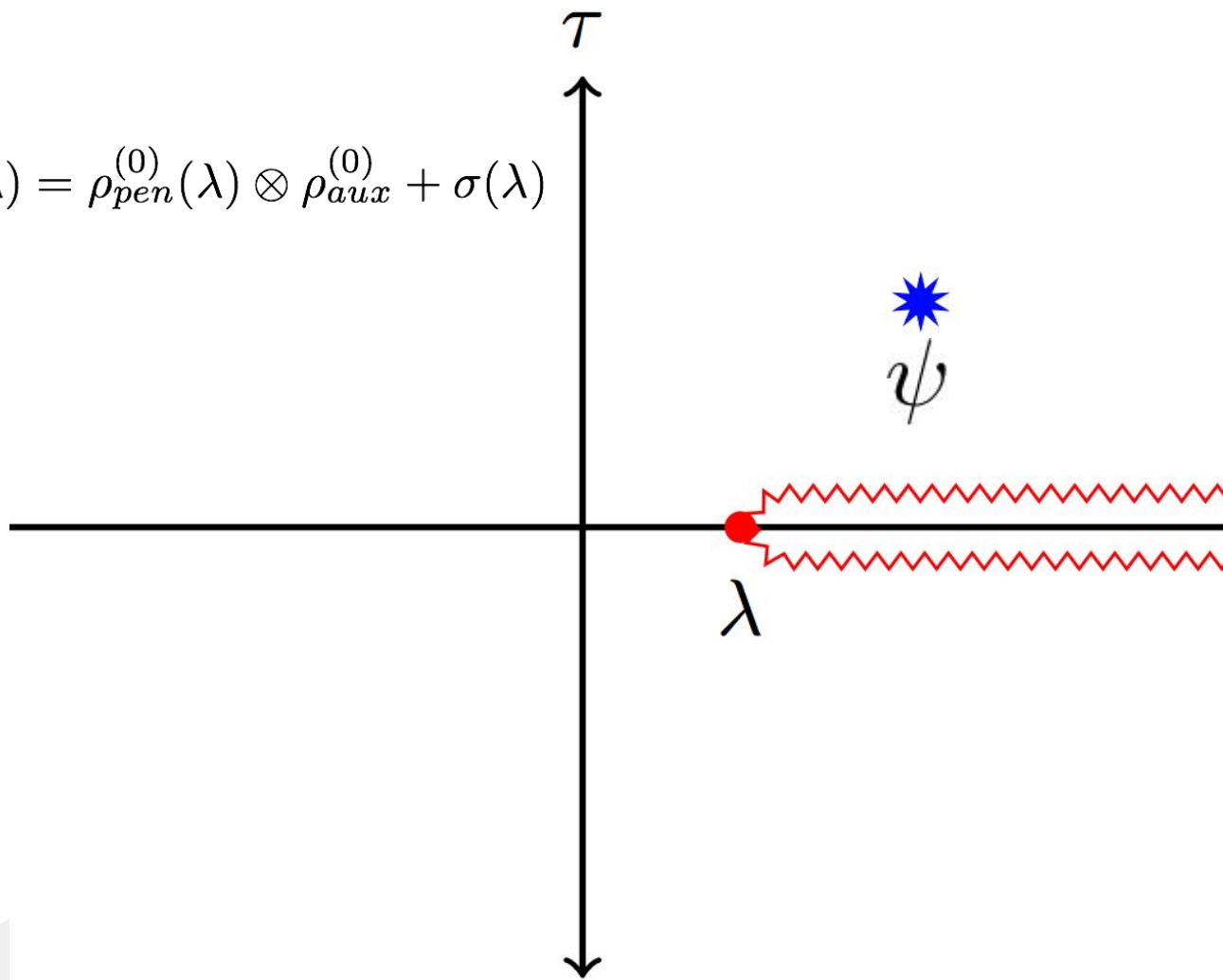
Operator insertions - Extra

Quantization on a surface of constant Euclidean time $it=0$ equivalent to quantization on the Rindler horizon

In chiral theory, translations in z is equivalent to translation in x

$$z=x+t$$

$$\rho(\lambda) = \rho_{pen}^{(0)}(\lambda) \otimes \rho_{aux}^{(0)} + \sigma(\lambda)$$



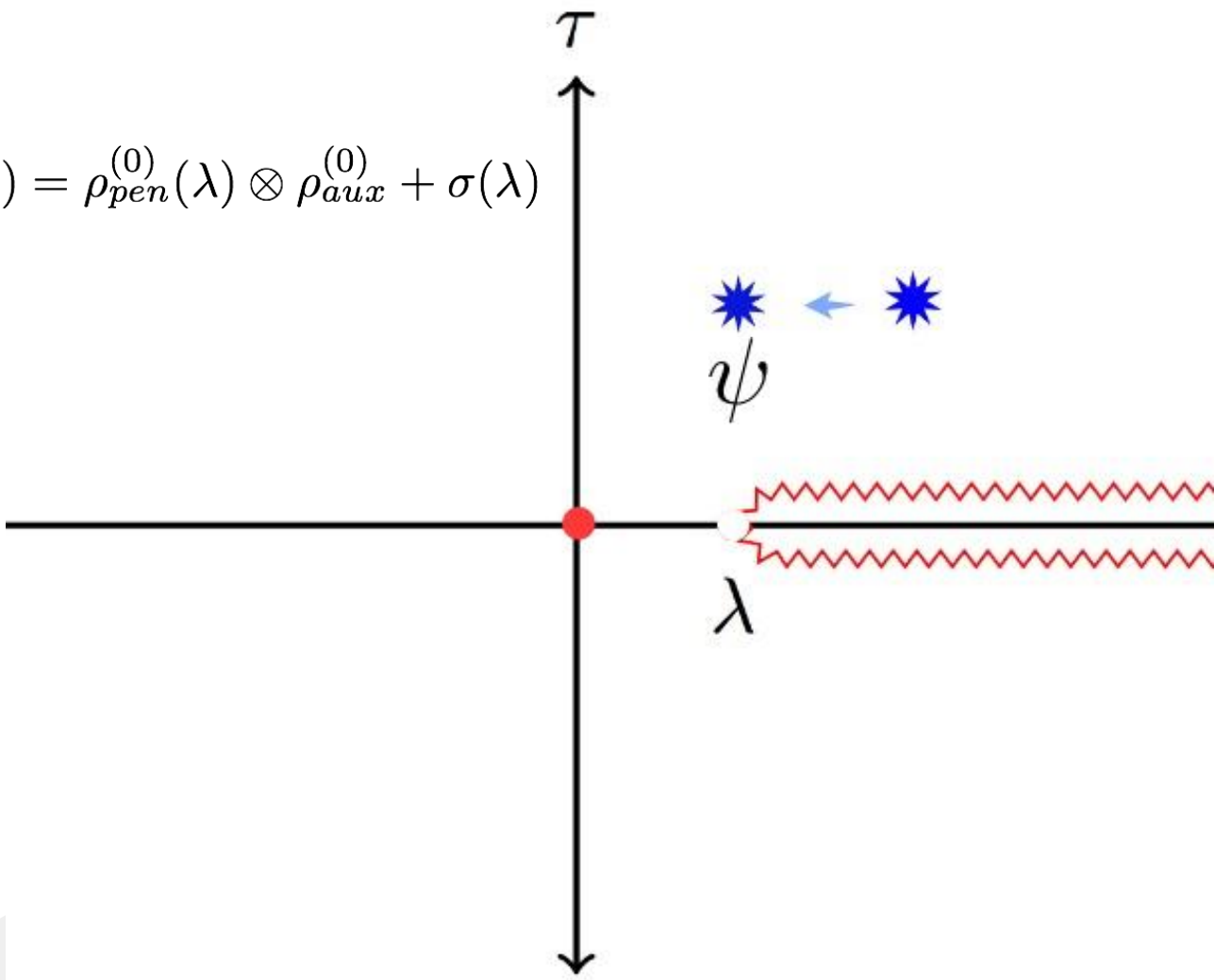
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Extra

$$D(f) := (1 - n\partial_n)f|_{n=1}$$

$$f(1)=0$$

$$D(fg)=g(1)D(f)$$



Extra

$$\text{Tr}(p^n) = O(n)A(n) + E(n)B(n)$$

O is an odd switch function, E is an even switch function

$$D(O(n)A(n) + E(n)B(n)) = D(A)$$



Extra

