

# HOLOGRAPHIC QUENCHES WITH A GAP

Esperanza Lopez 

together with E. da Silva, J. Mas and A. Serantes, [arXiv:1604.08765](https://arxiv.org/abs/1604.08765)

# Quenches & revivals in holography

quantum quench

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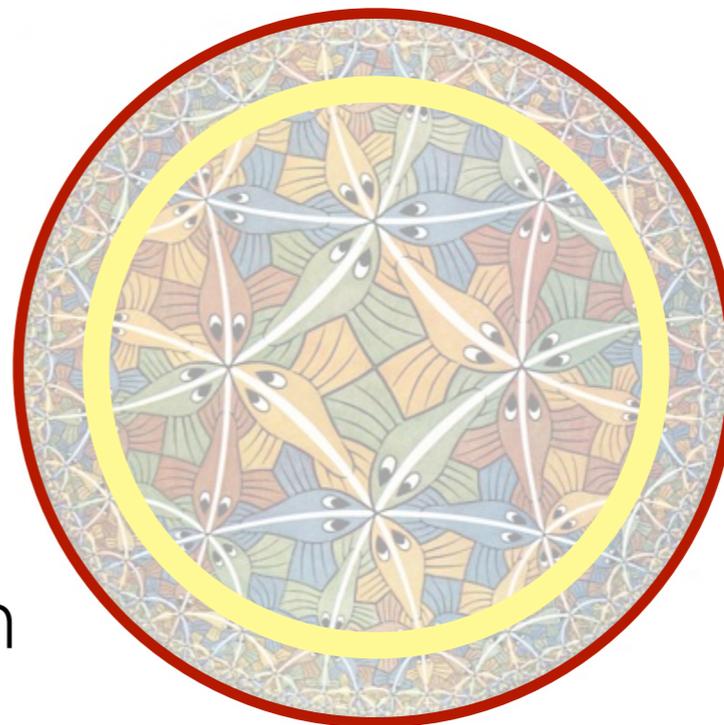
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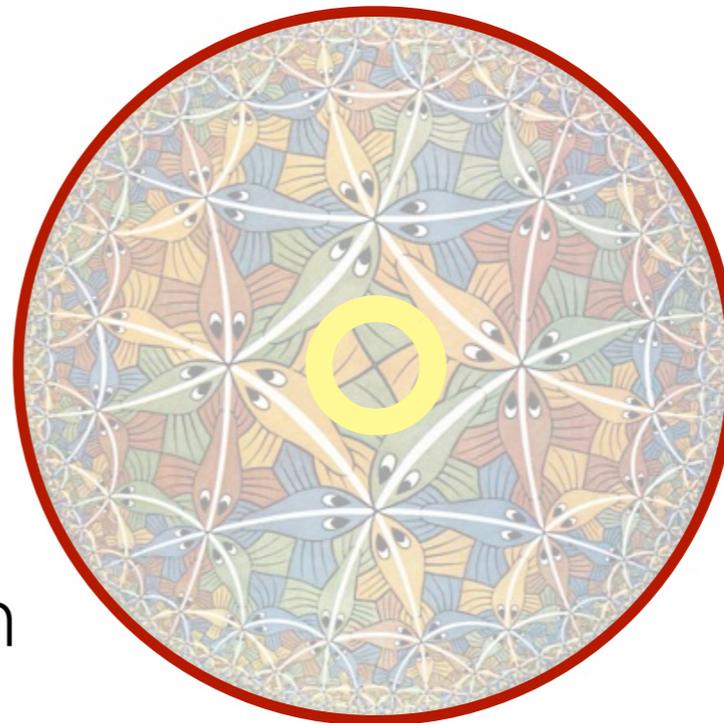
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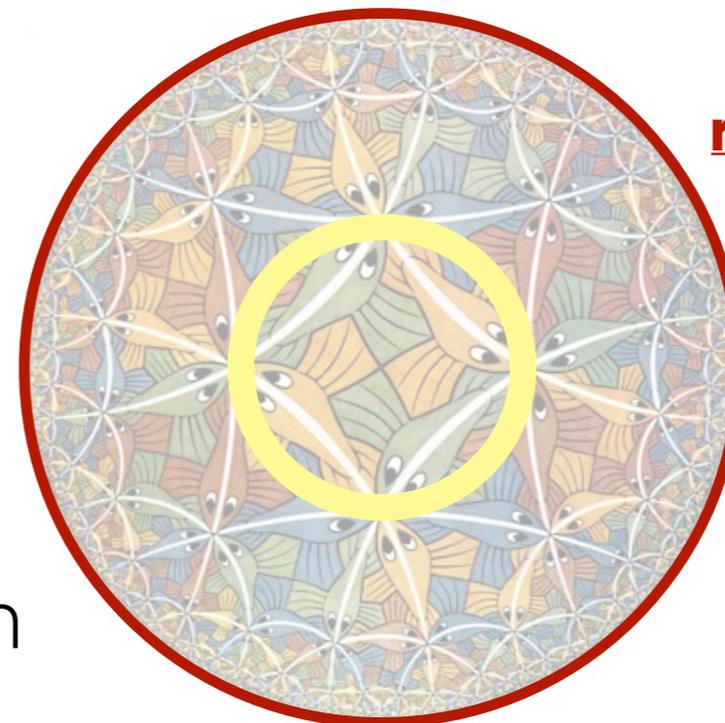
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**reflecting boundary**

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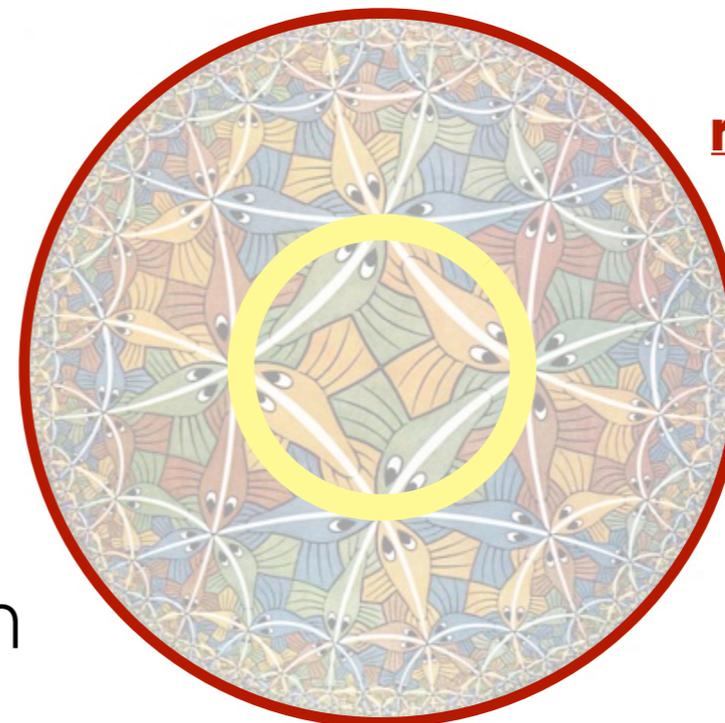


(Abajo, da Silva, Lopez, Mas, Serantes, 2014)

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compare with results from other approaches:  
tensor networks

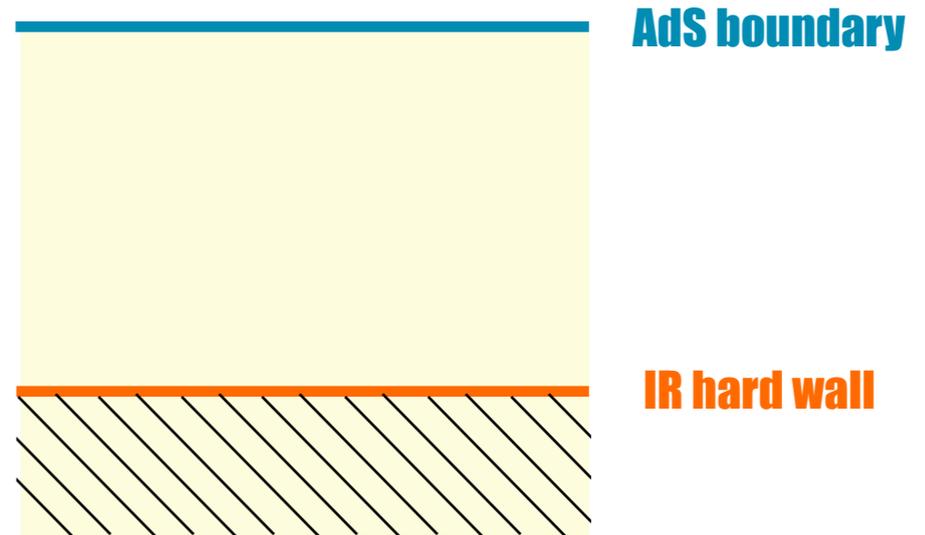
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quench dynamics of a 1+1 massive QFT

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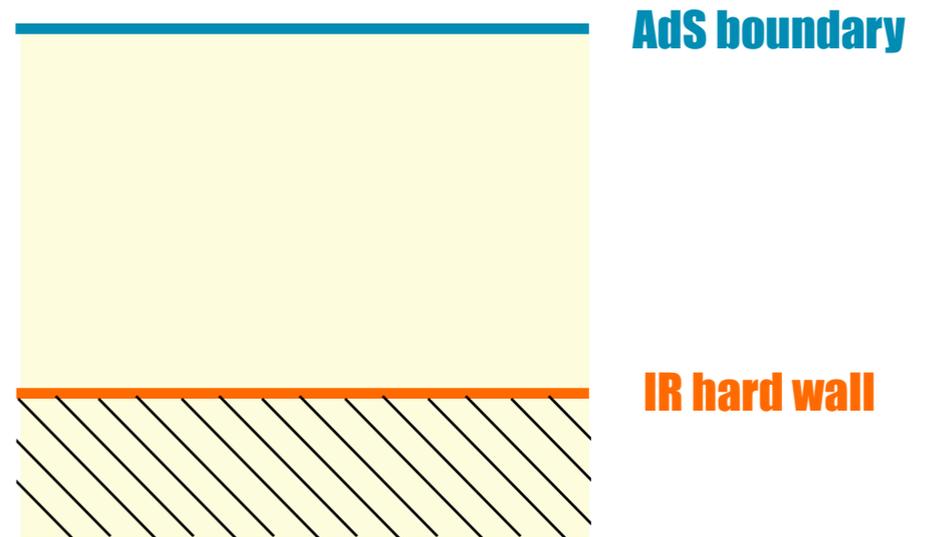
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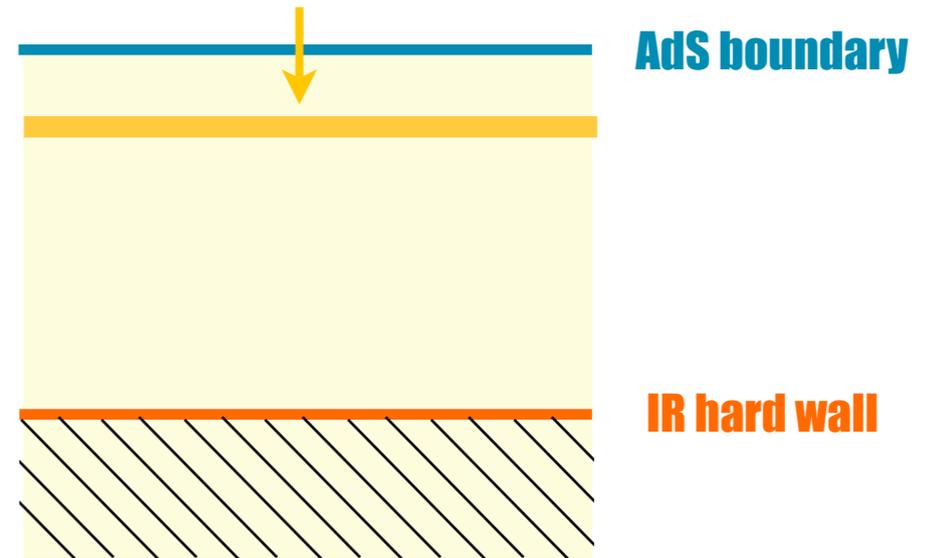


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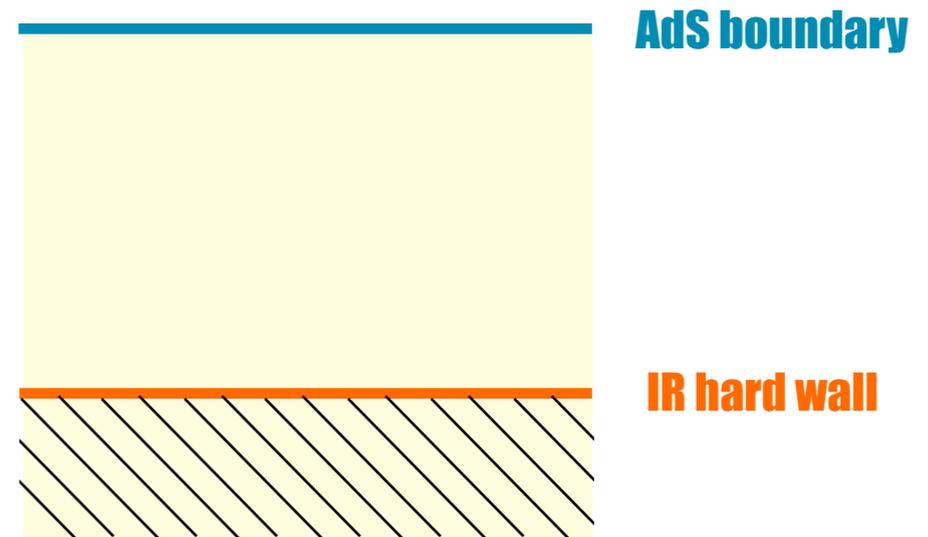
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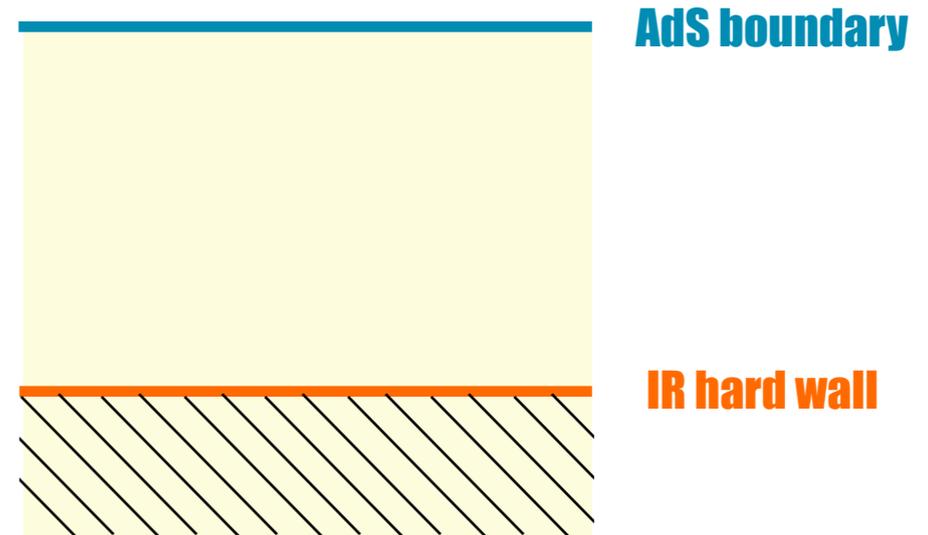
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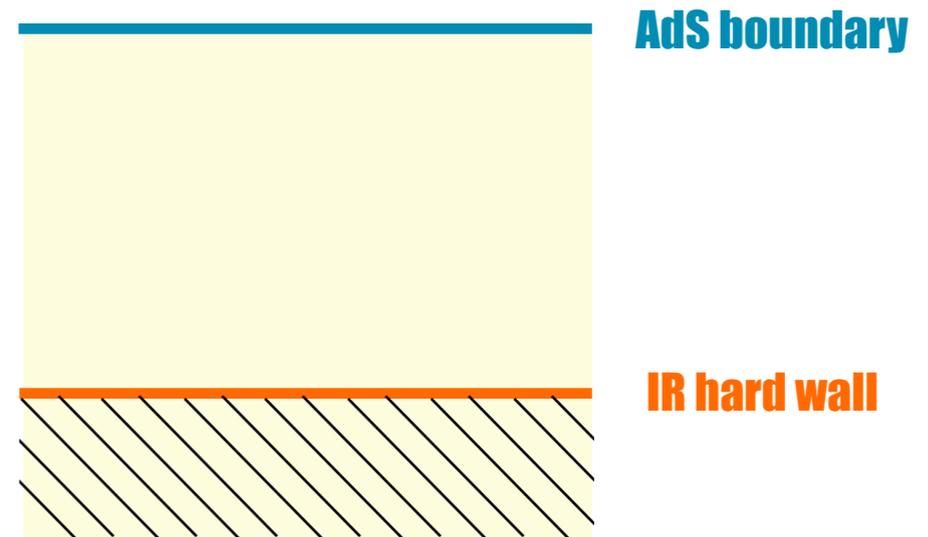
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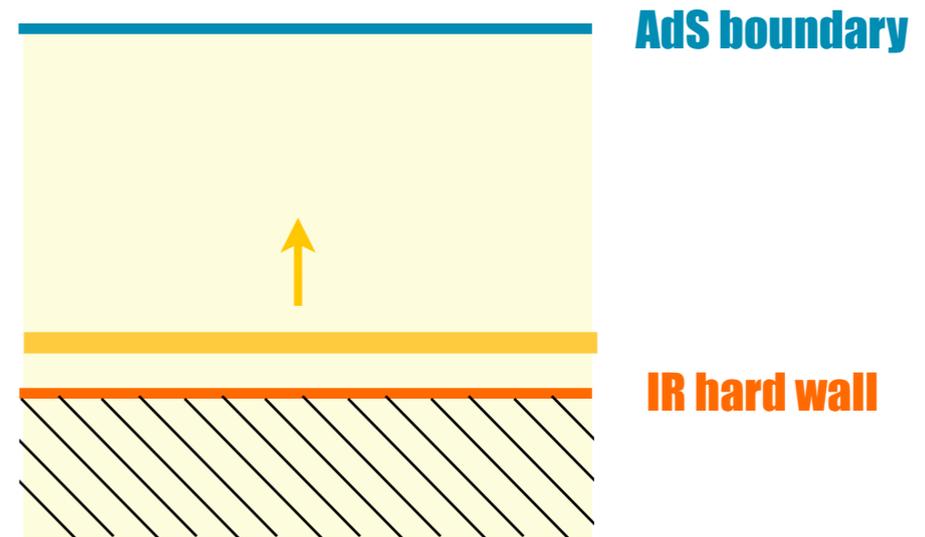
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$\Delta t < \text{IR scale}$

**out of equilibrium**

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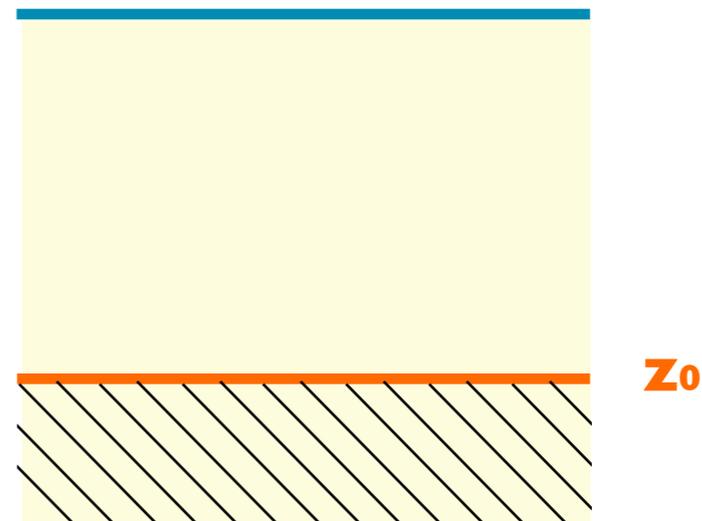
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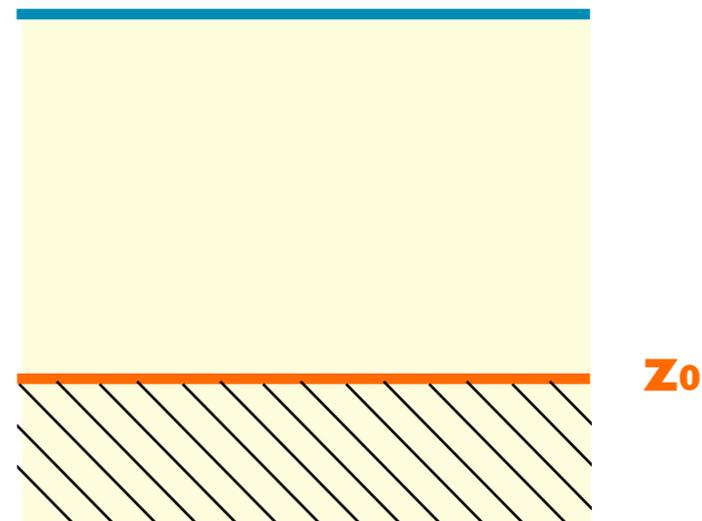
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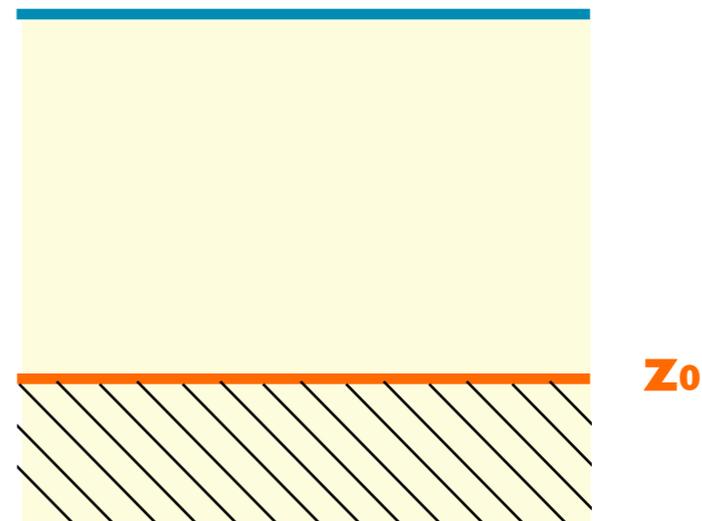
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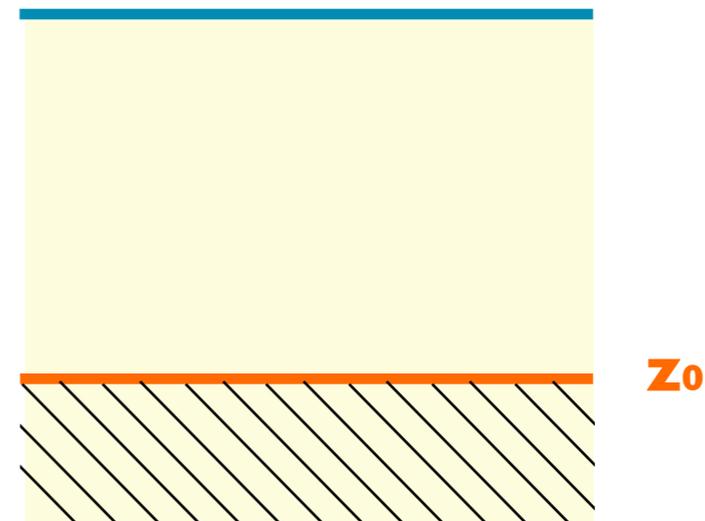
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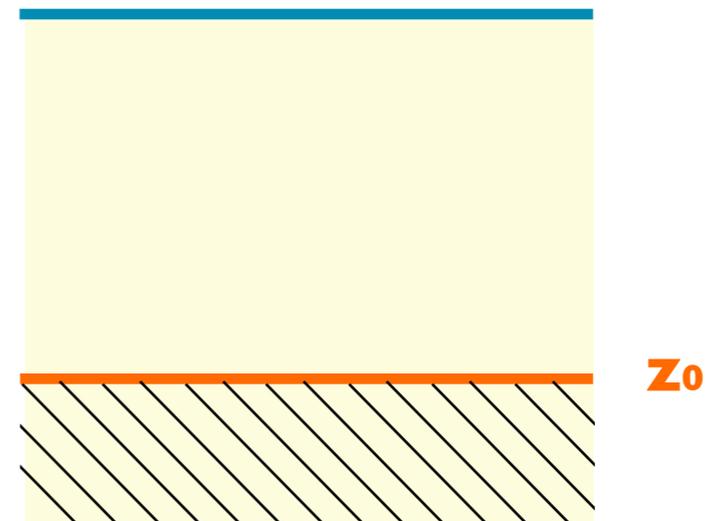
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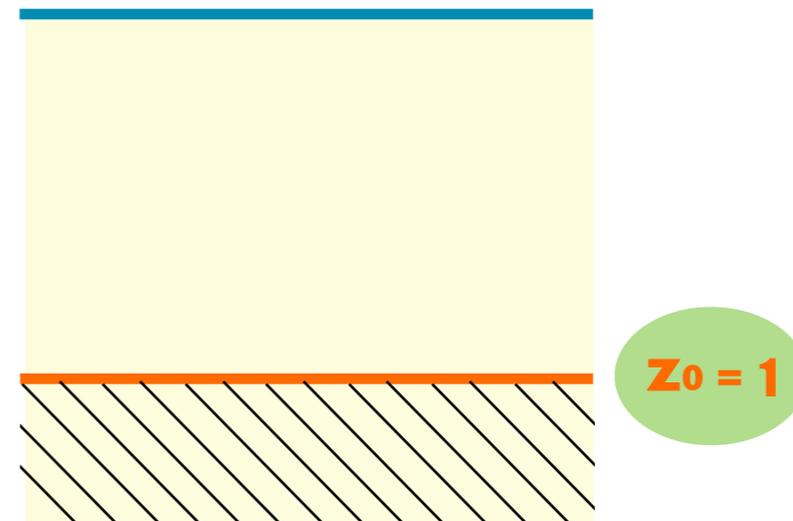
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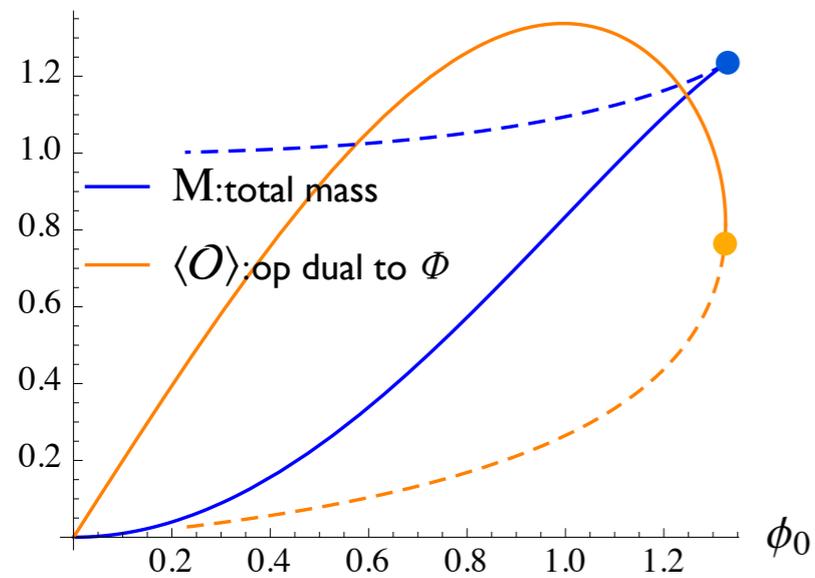
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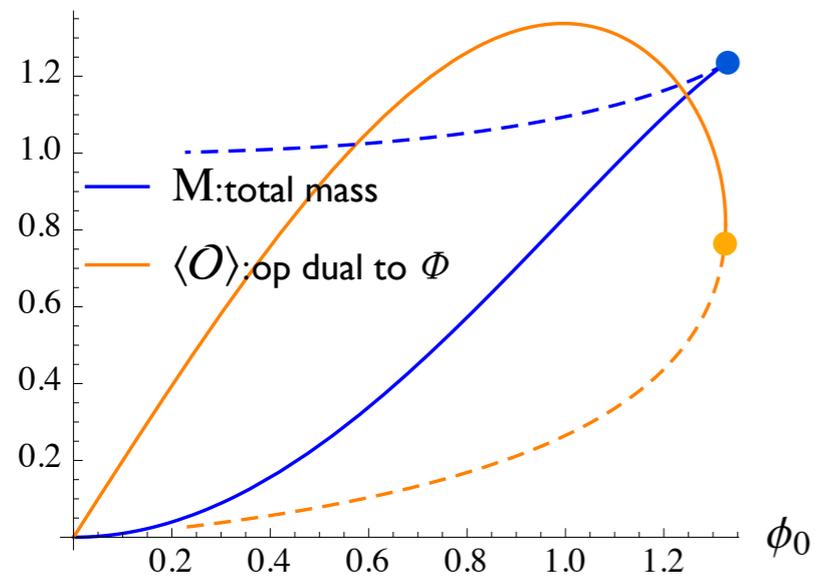
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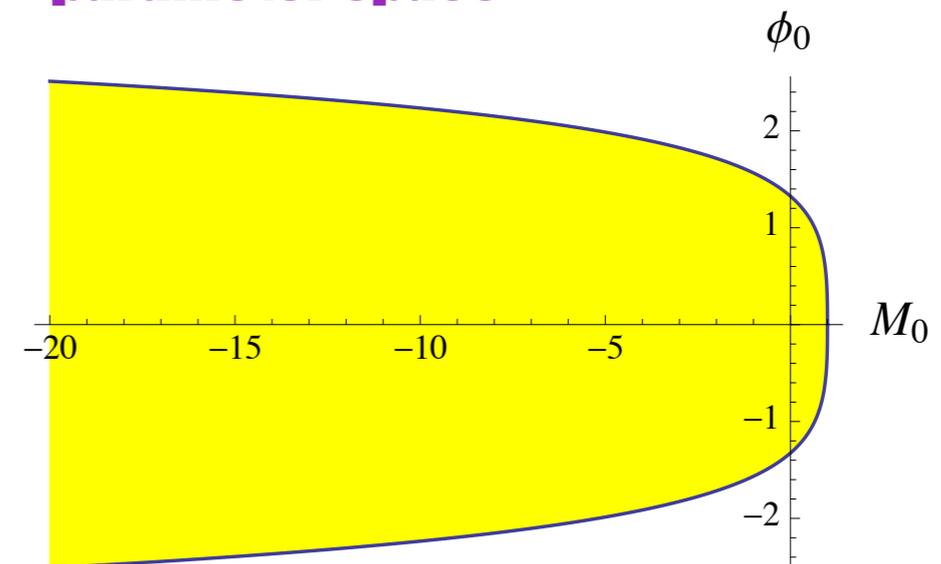
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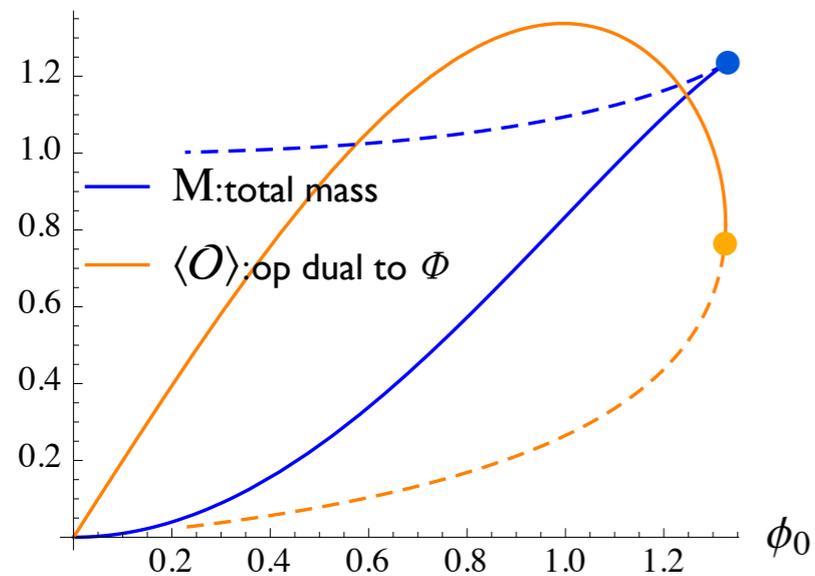
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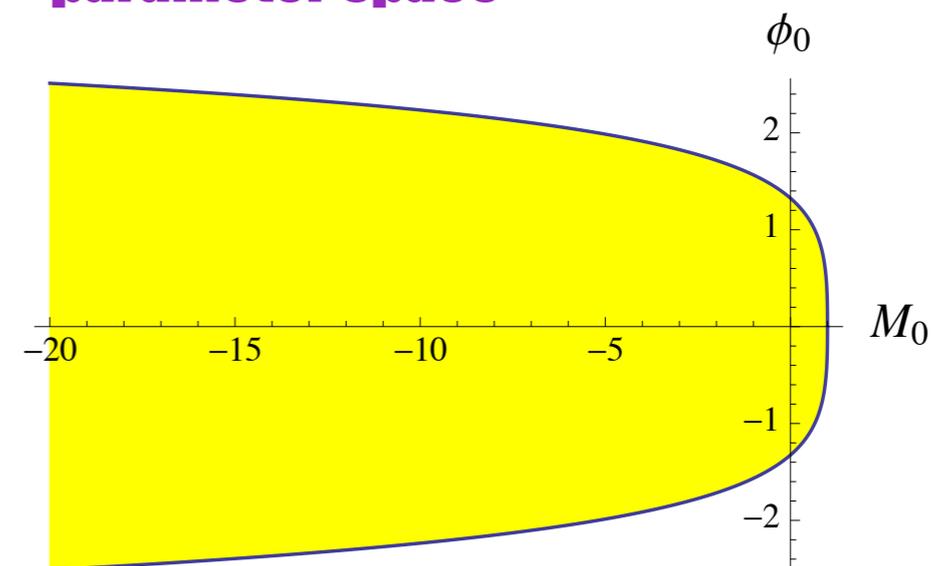
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boundary conditions can not be  
changed by bulk dynamics

**$\{ M_0, \Phi_0 \} = \text{couplings}$**

**solitons = vacua**

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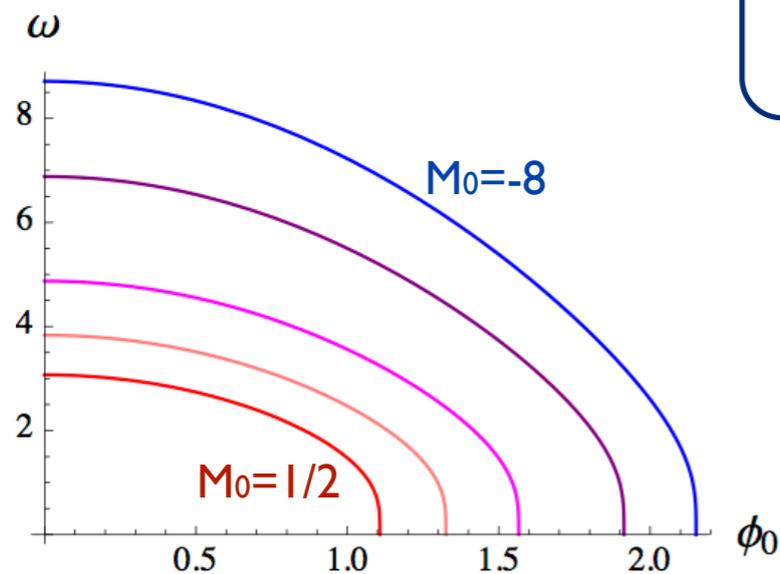
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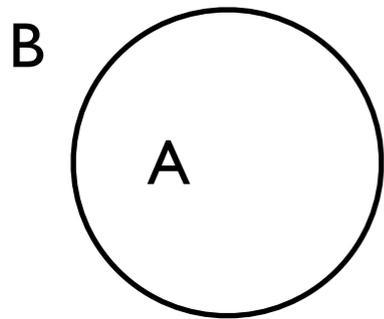
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the gap increases with negative  $M_0$ ,  
closes up with growing  $\Phi_0$

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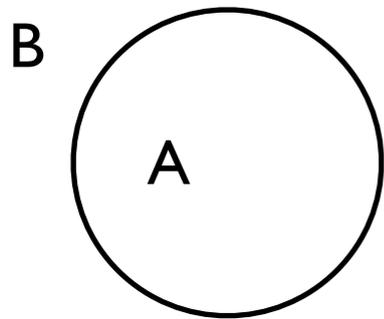


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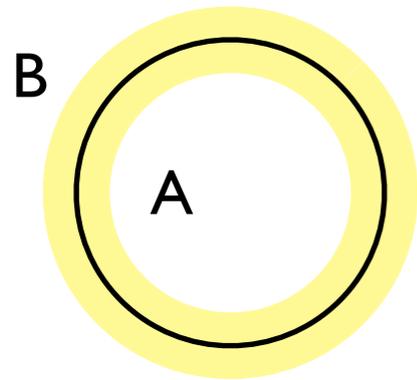


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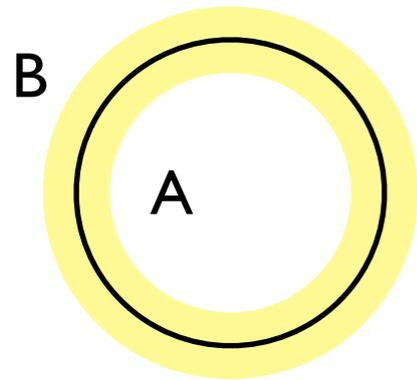
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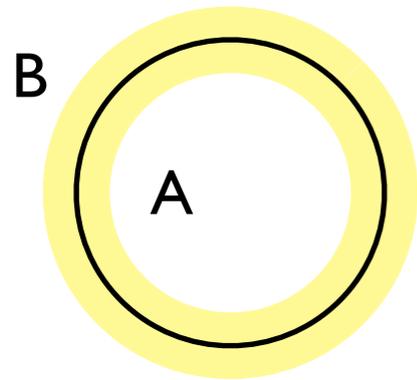
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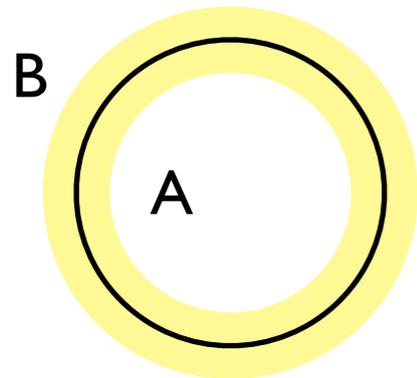
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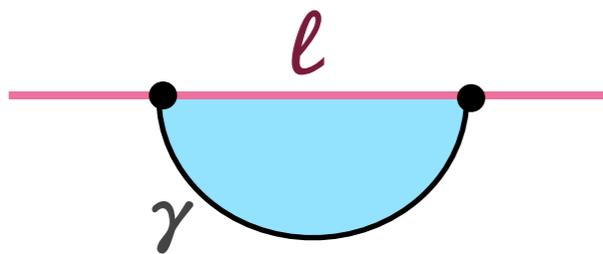
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holographic entanglement entropy



$$S(l) \propto \text{length}(\gamma)$$

(Ryu, Takayanagi, 2006)

$l$  homologous to  $\gamma$

IR wall

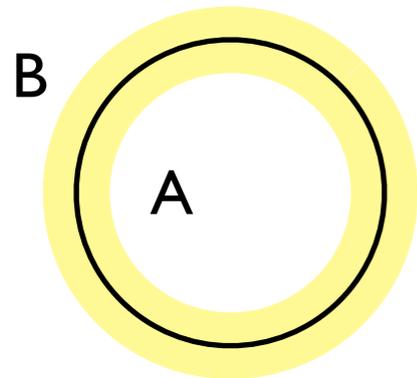


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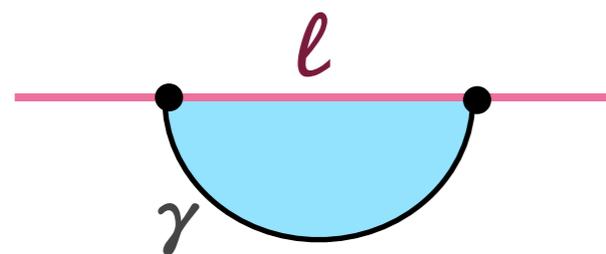
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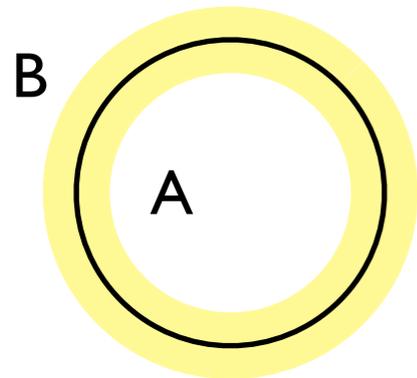
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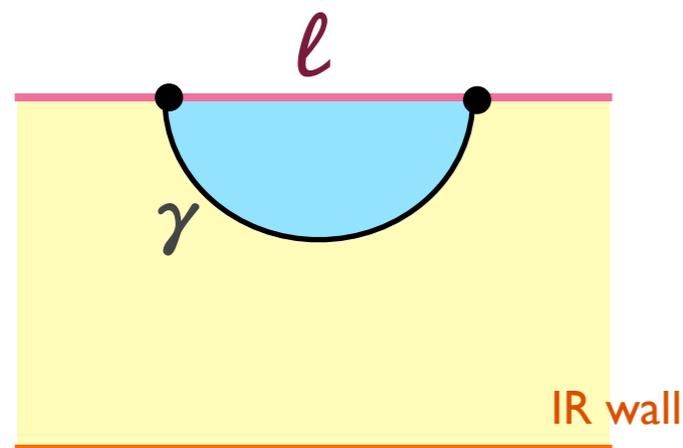
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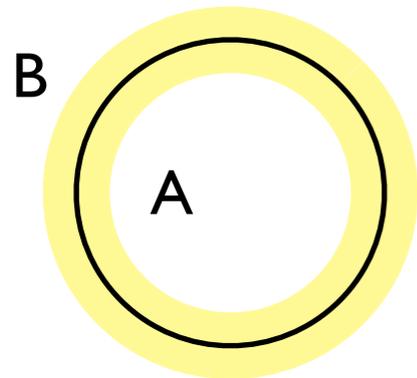
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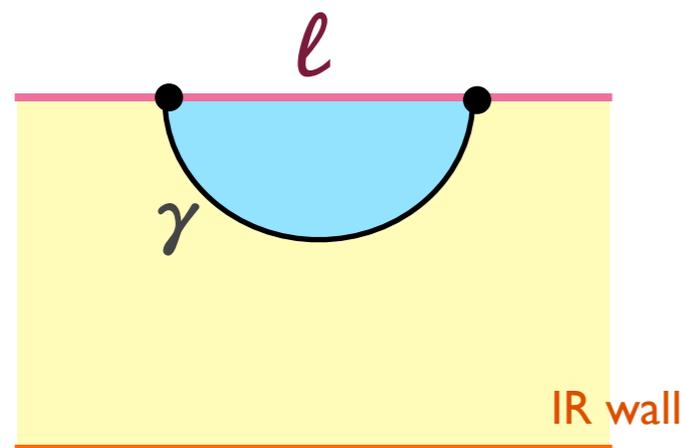
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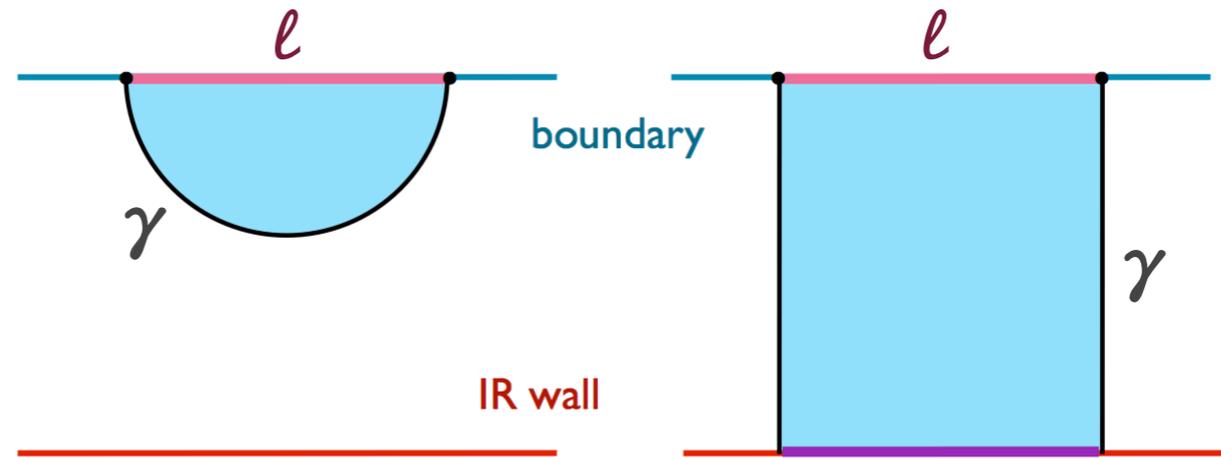
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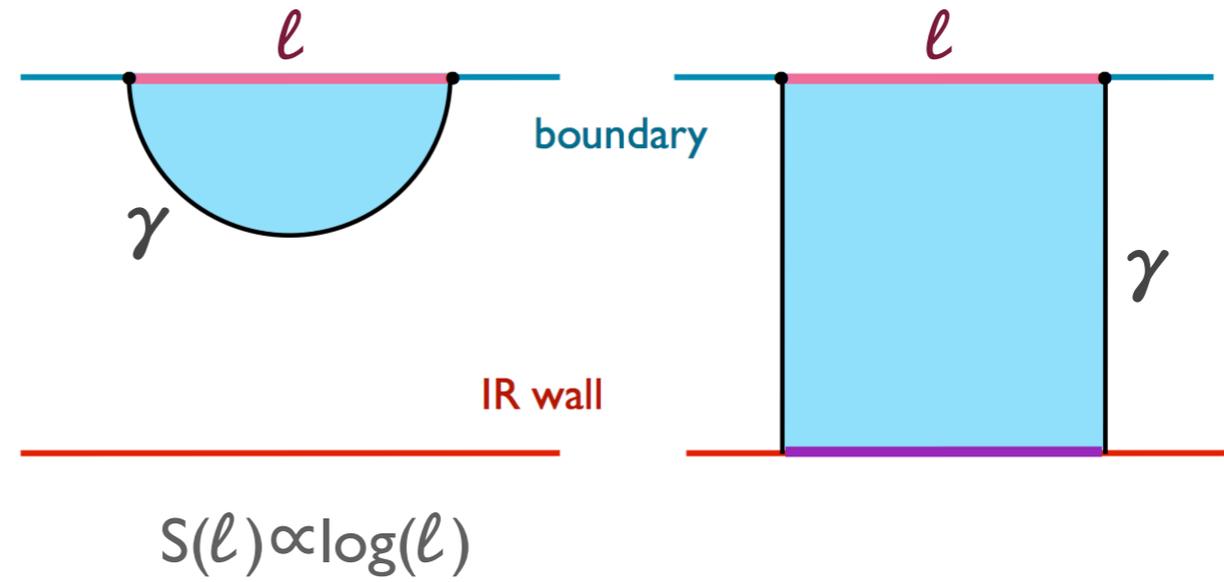
pure state  
 $S(A) = S(B)$

in the absence of horizons: **pure states**

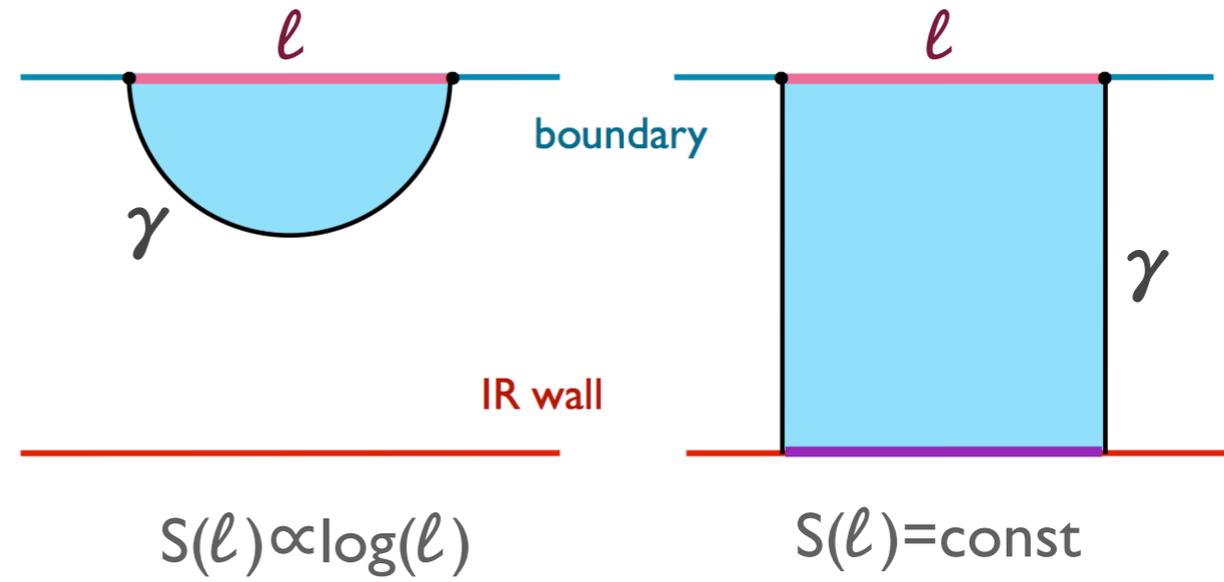
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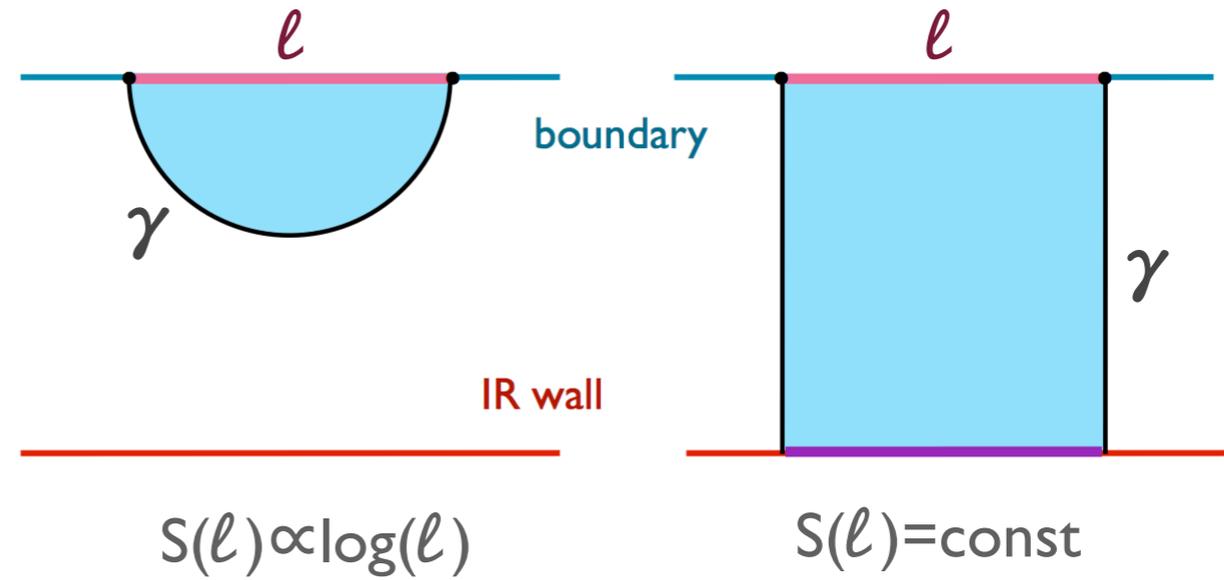
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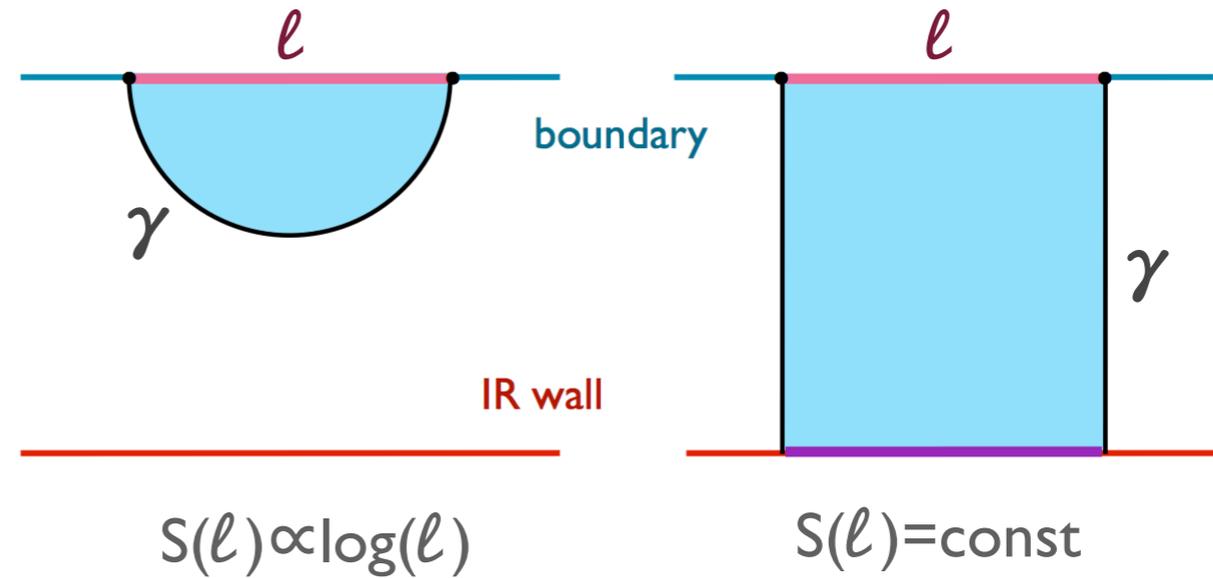
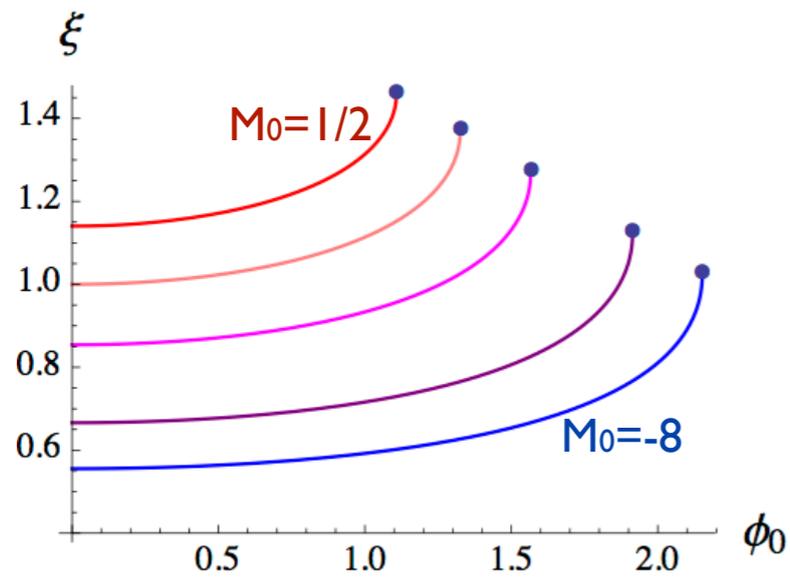
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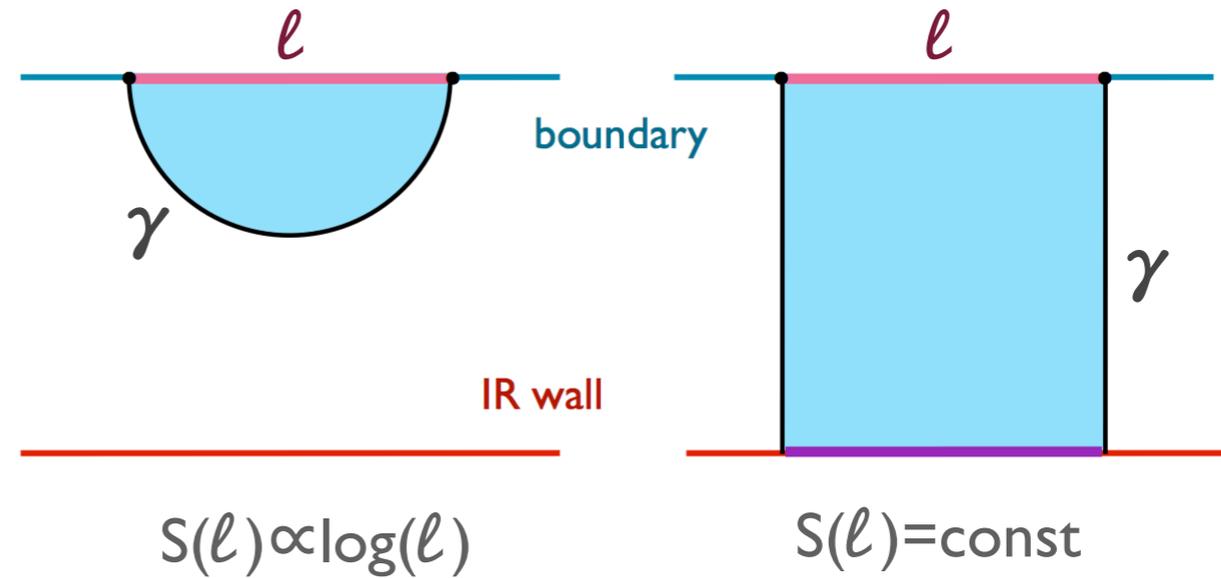
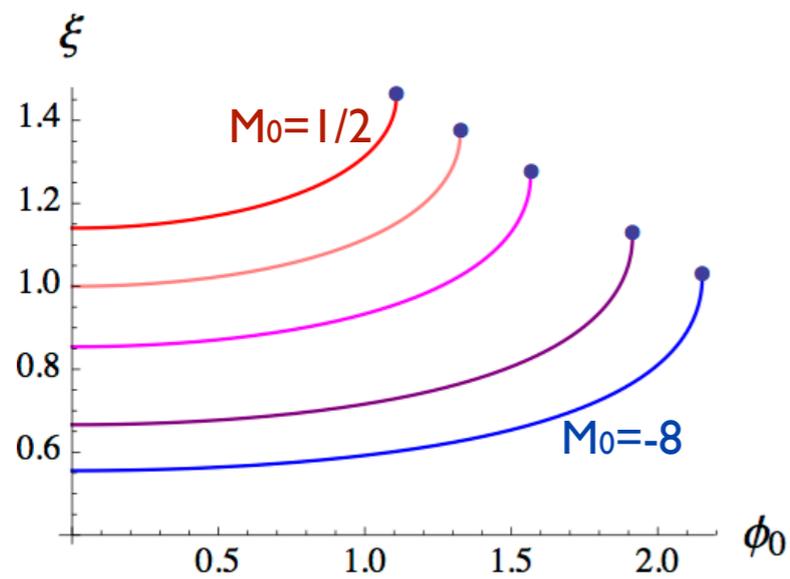


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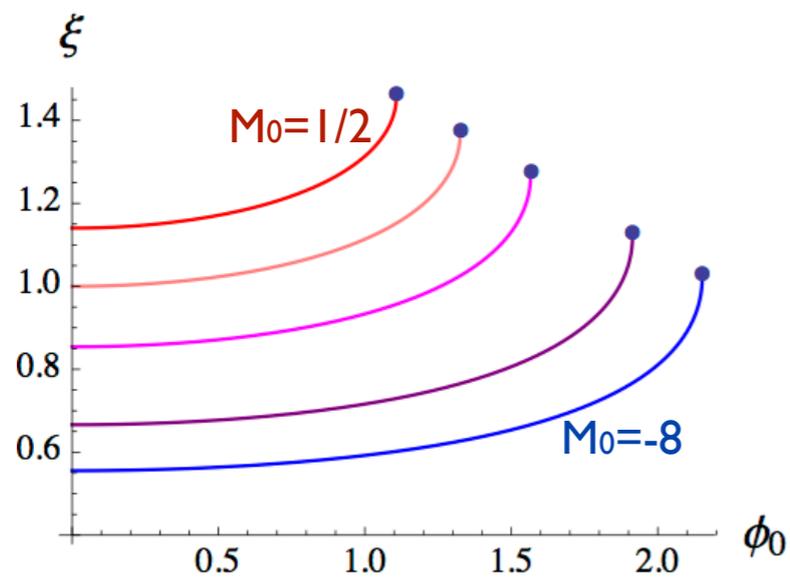
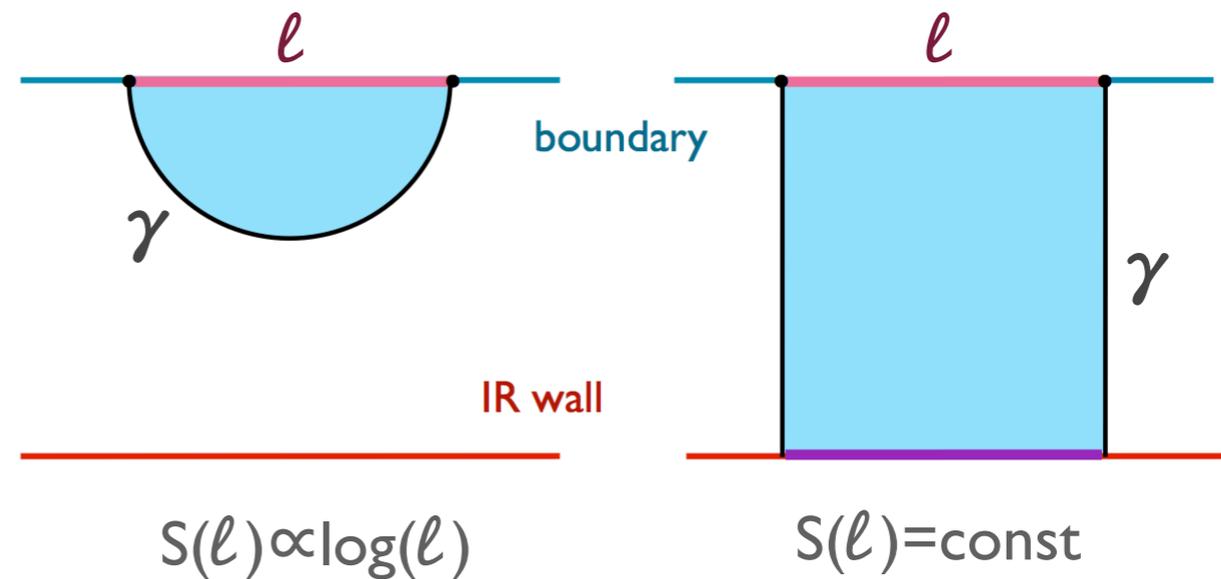
expected:

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# Correlation length



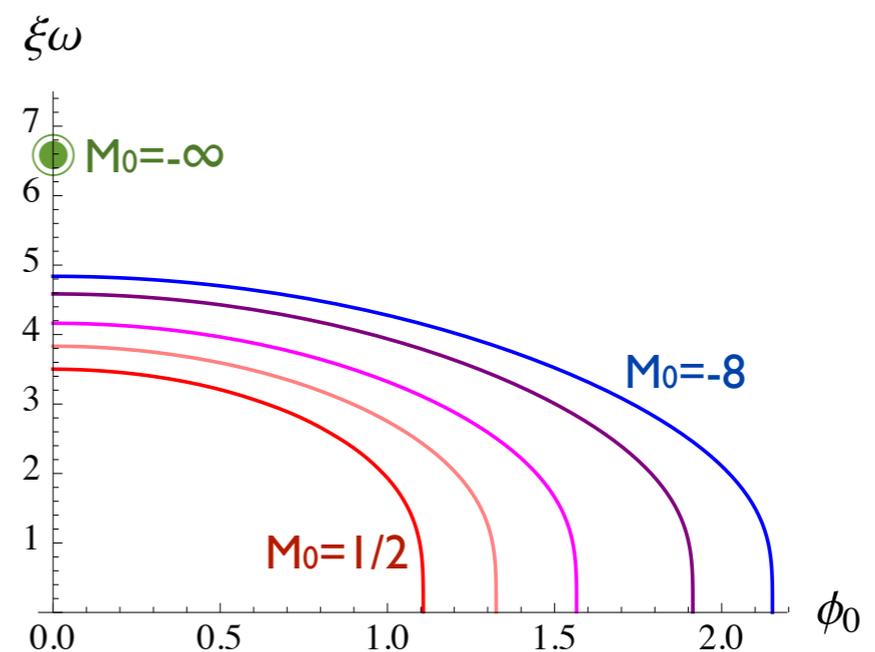
length(con)=length(dis)



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except close to soliton threshold:  
large N effect



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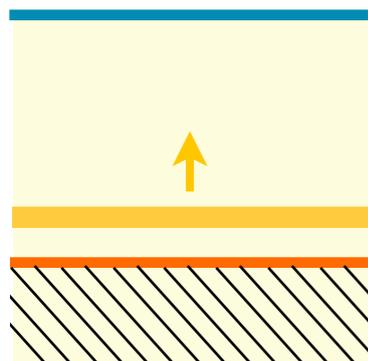
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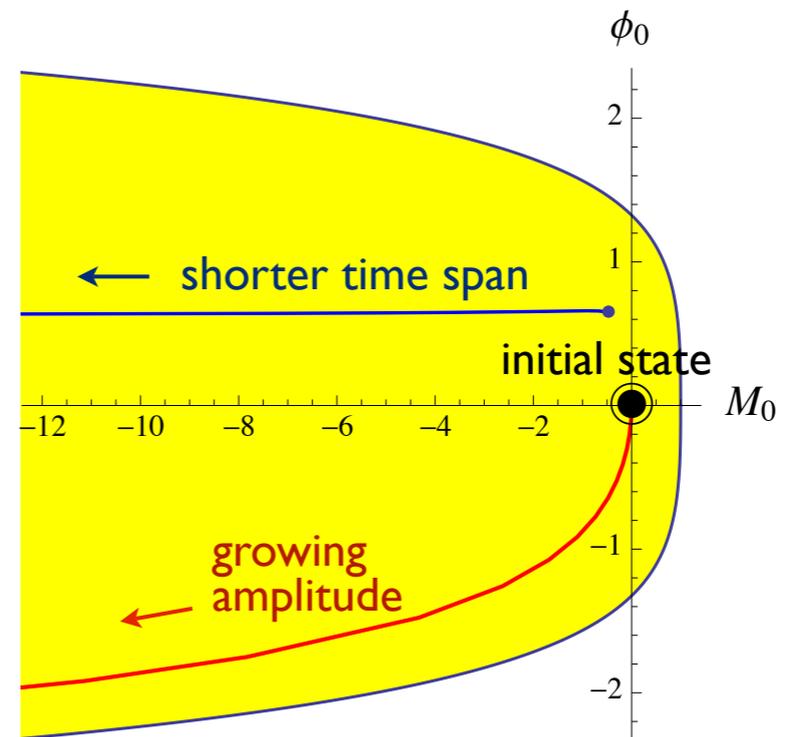
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$$M = M_0 + M_\phi = \text{const}$$

energy exchange



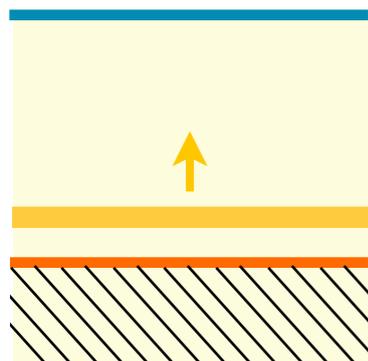
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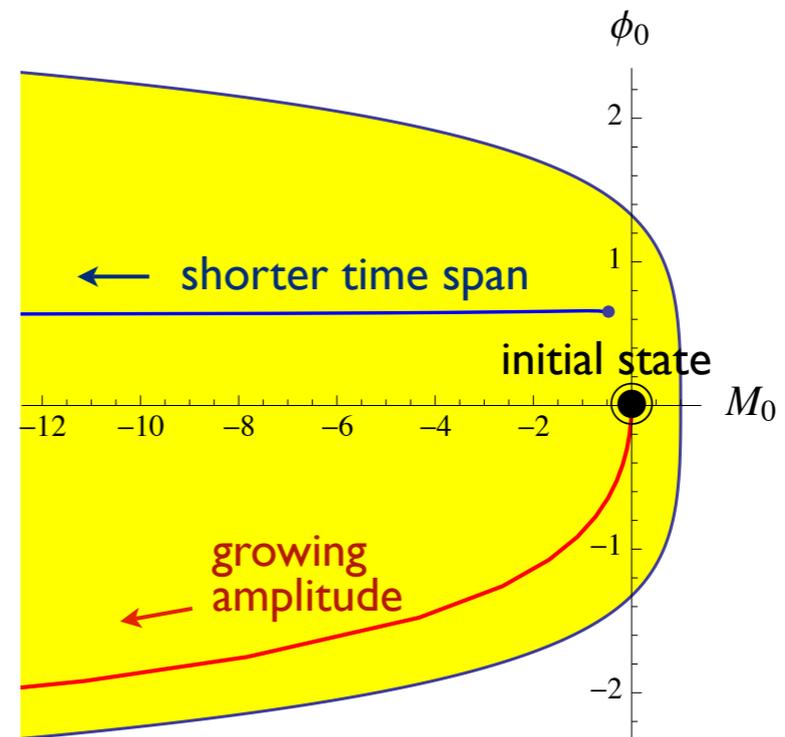
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**M < 1: ever bouncing**



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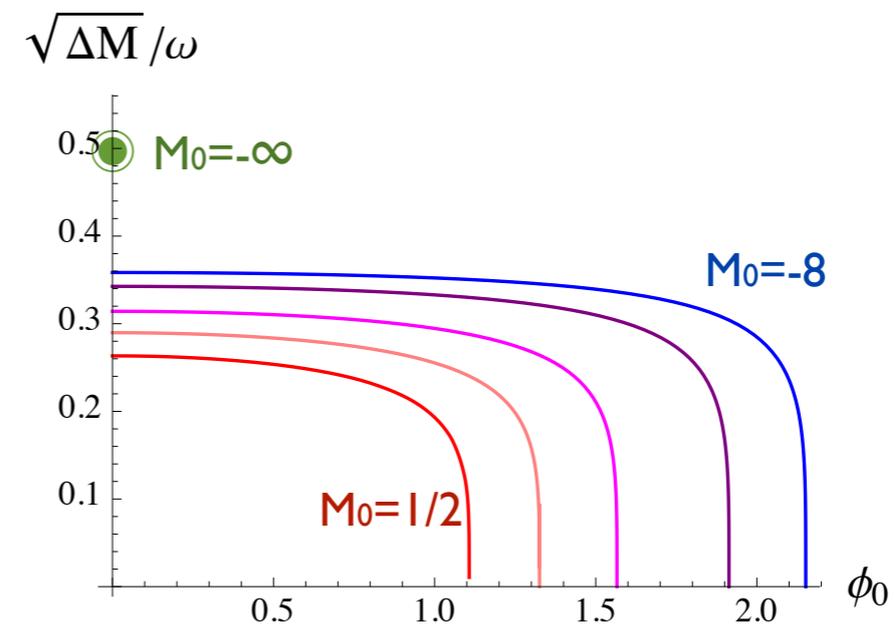
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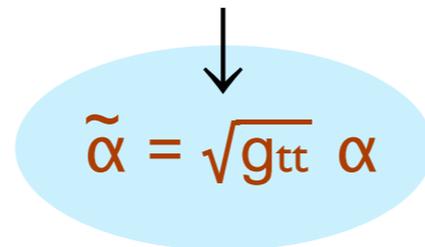
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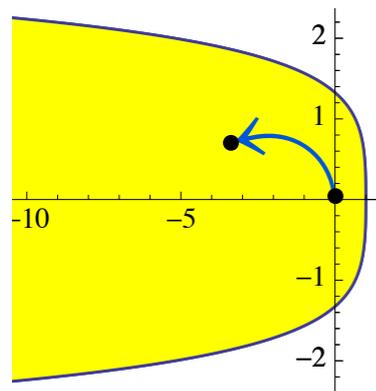
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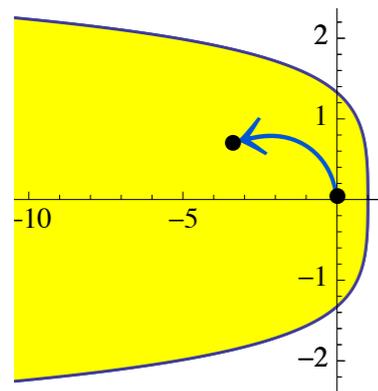
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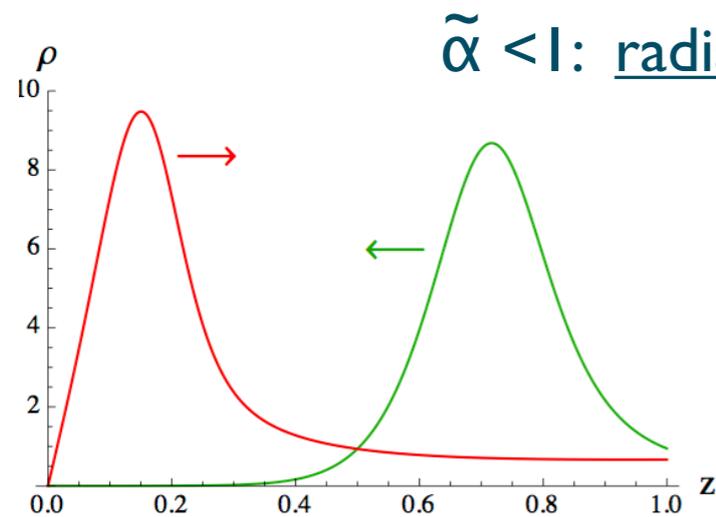
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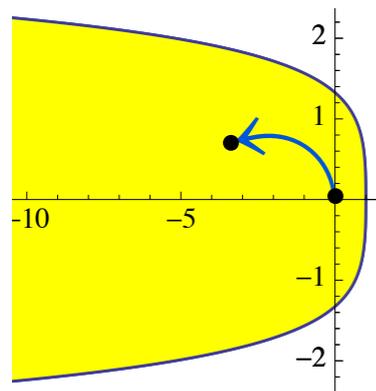
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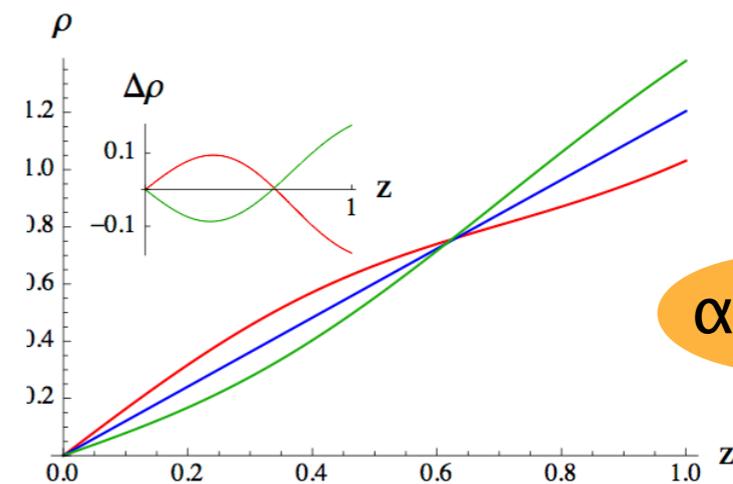
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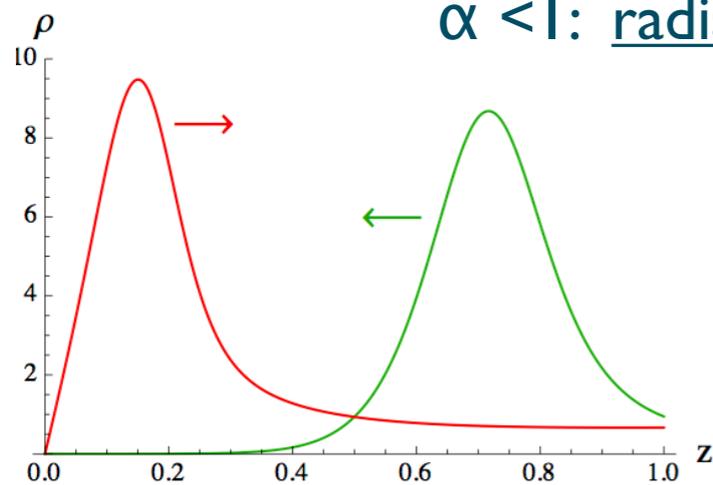
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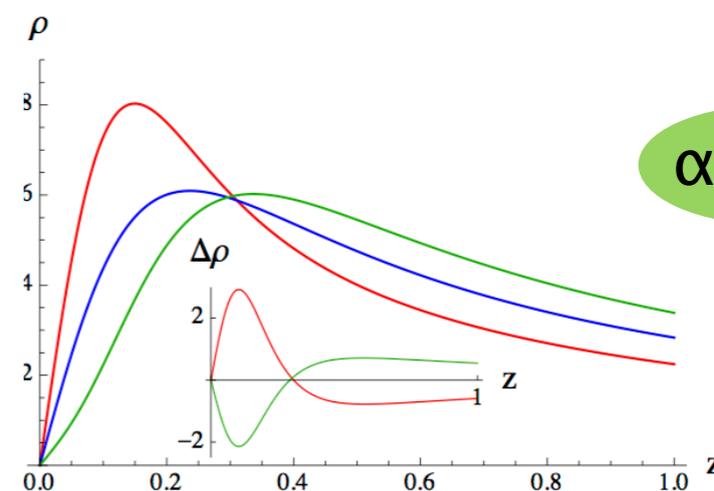
$\alpha = 0.8$

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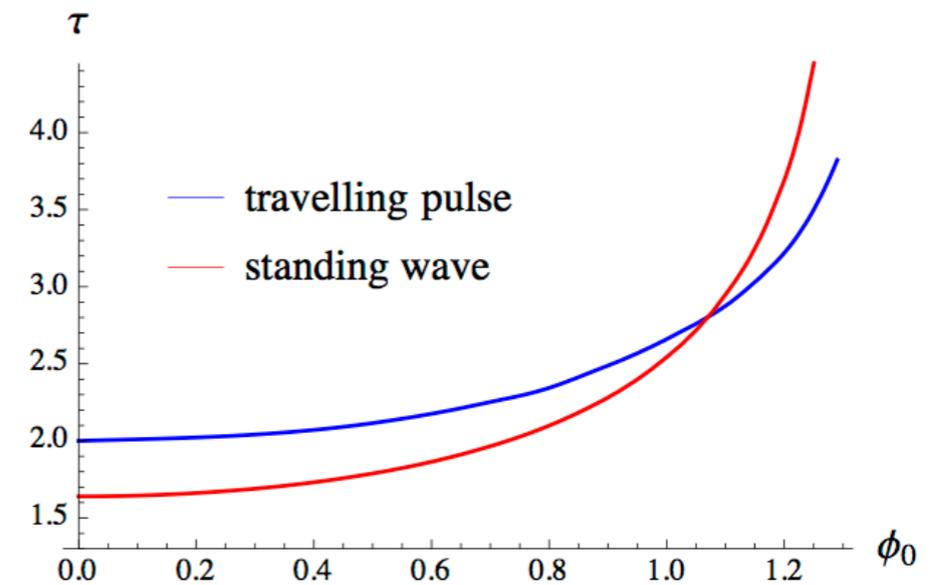
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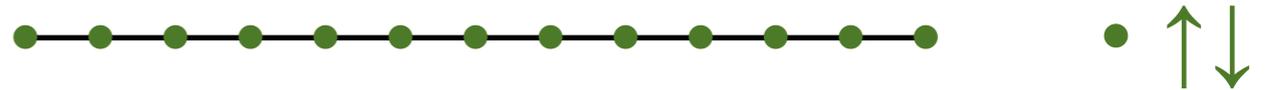
$\tilde{\alpha} < 1$ : different periodicity  
larger far from stability threshold



# Tensor networks

*variational ansatz for QFT states  
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$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum c_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_N} |i_1 i_2 \dots i_N\rangle$$



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## Schwinger model

ground state, low lying spectrum (Banuls, Cichy, Jansen, Cirac, 2013; Rico et al, 2013)

real time simulations: Schwinger mechanism, quenches

(Pichler et al 2015; Buyens et al, 2014, 2016)



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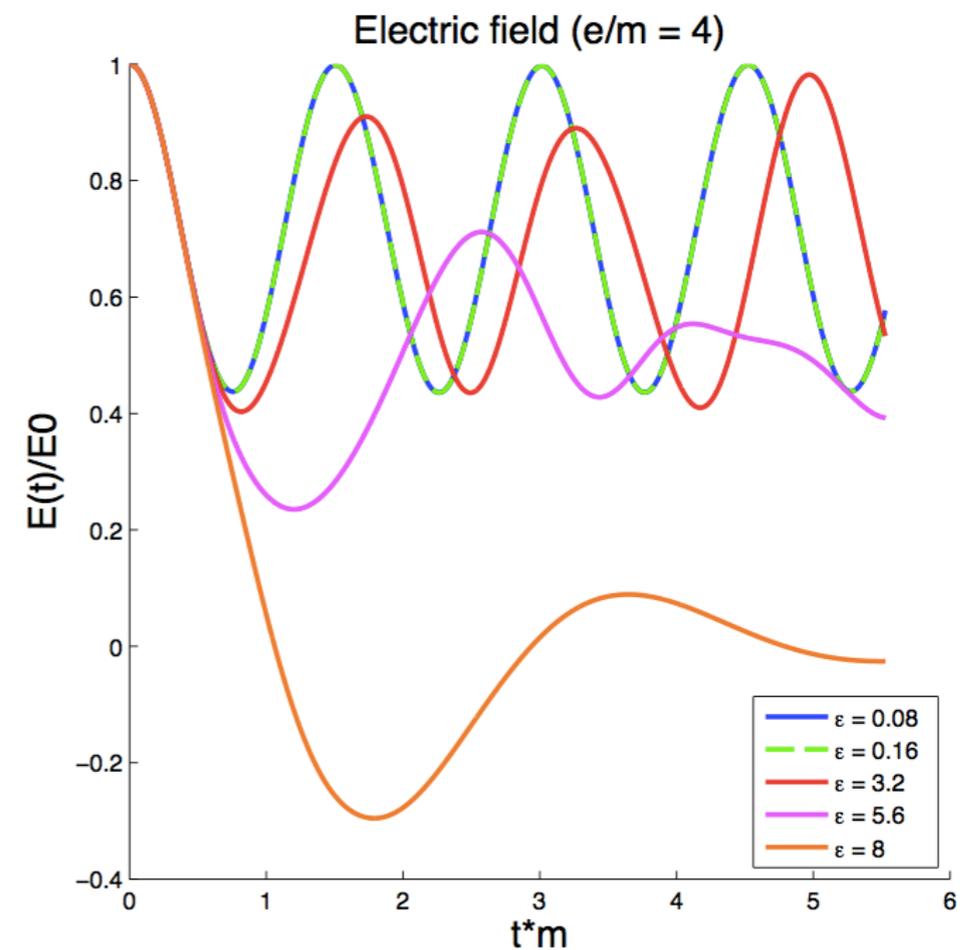
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**small energies: revivals**



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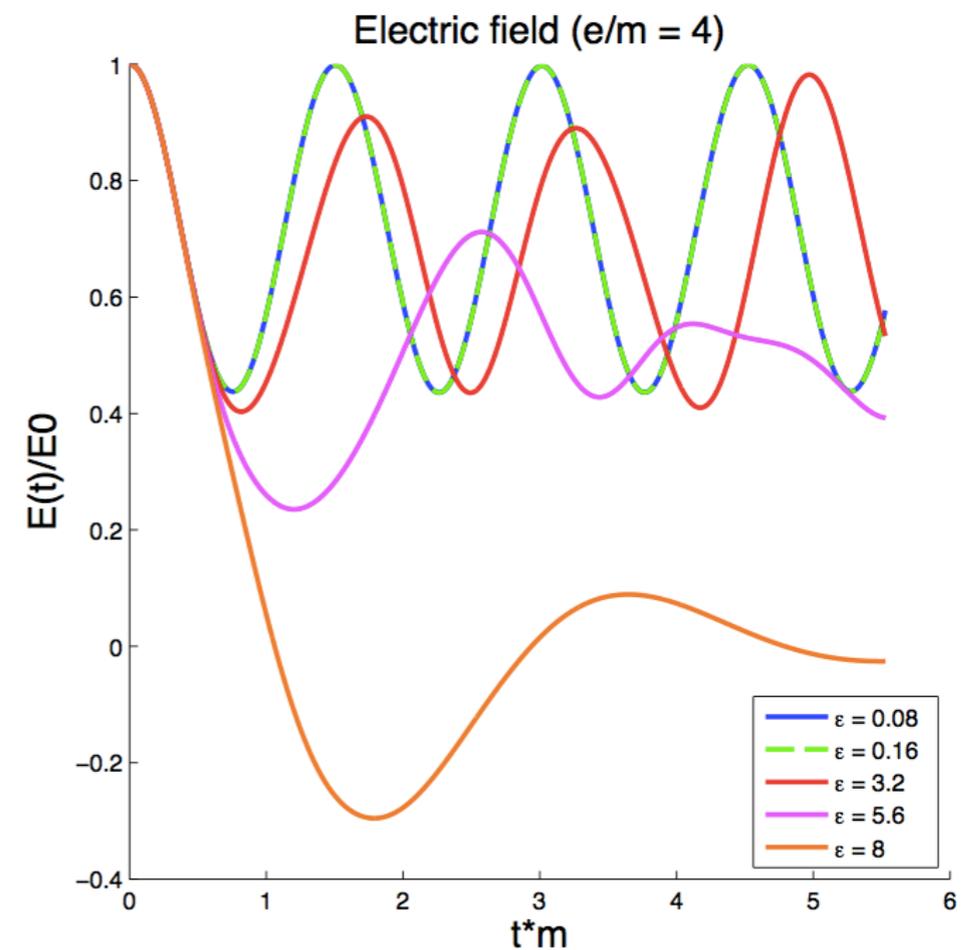
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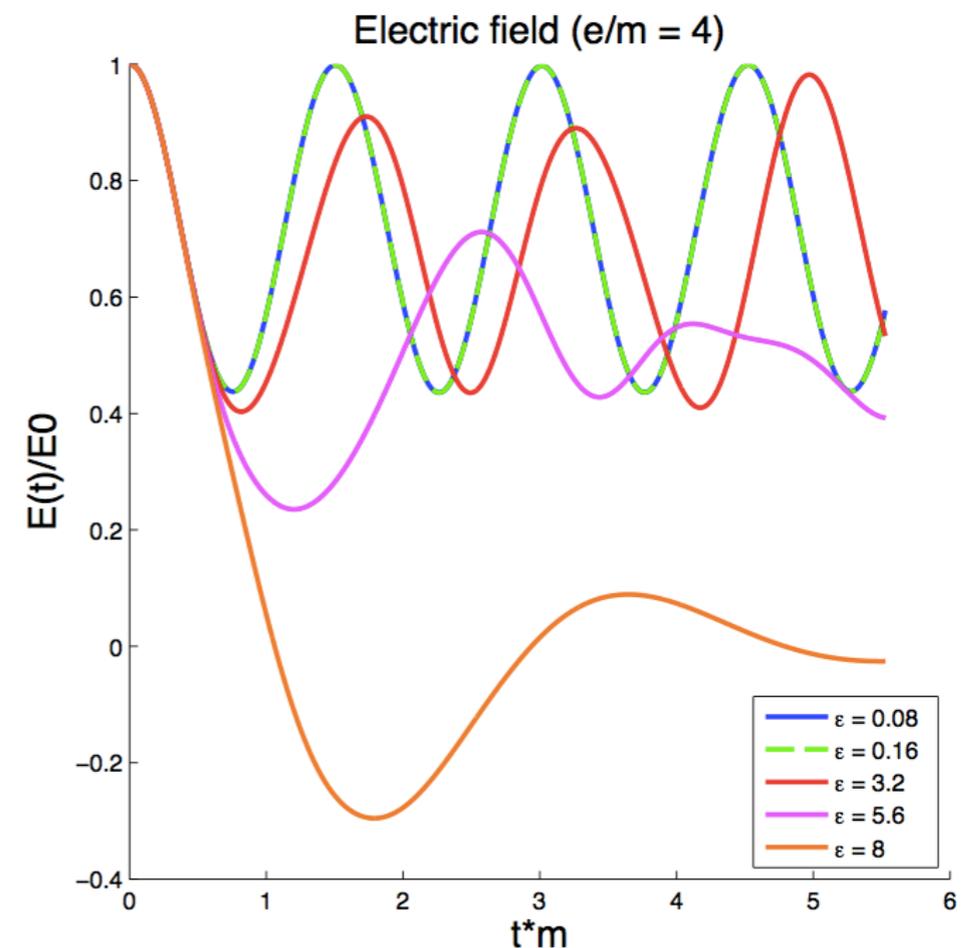
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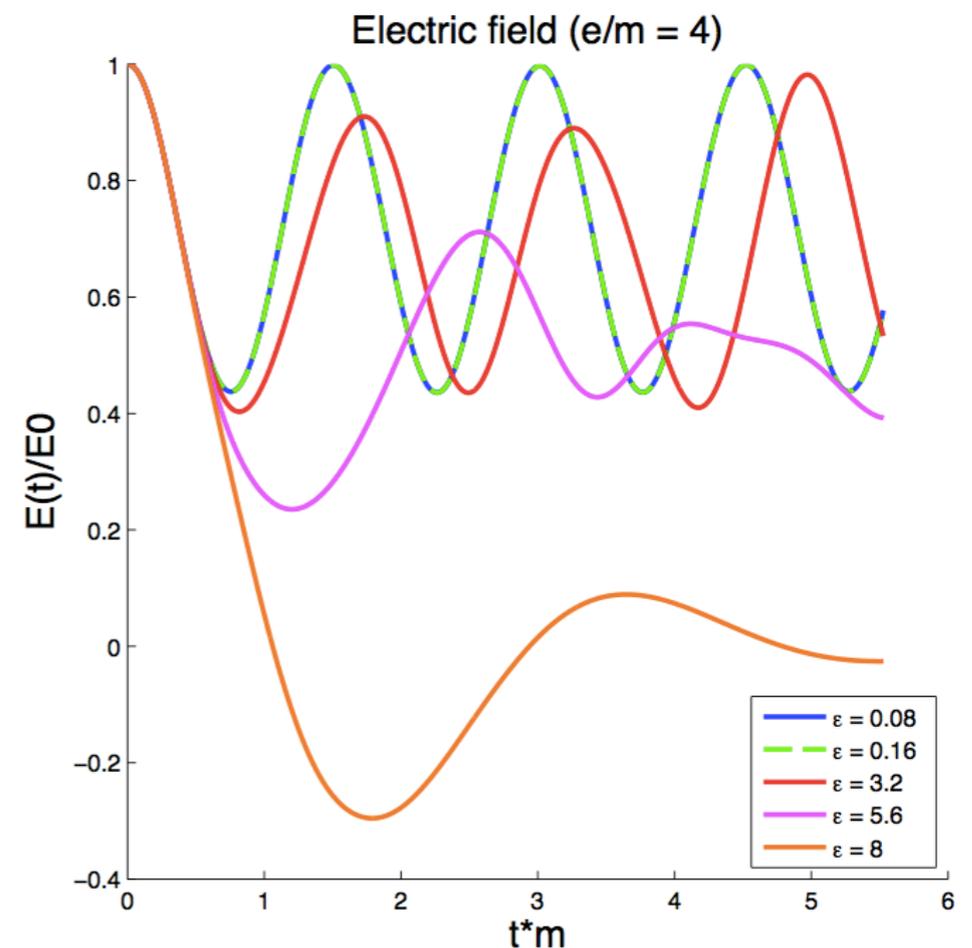
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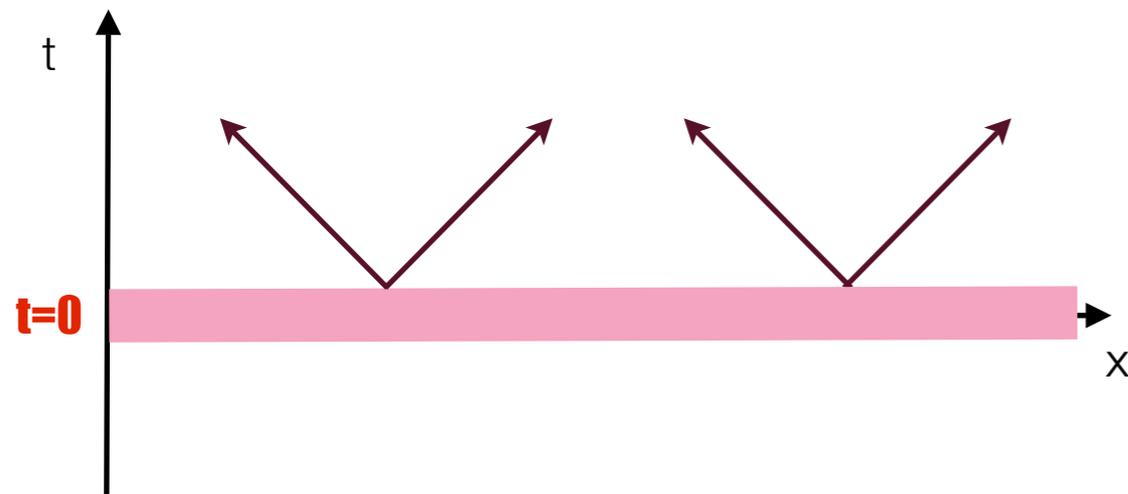
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simple picture of massive to massless quench



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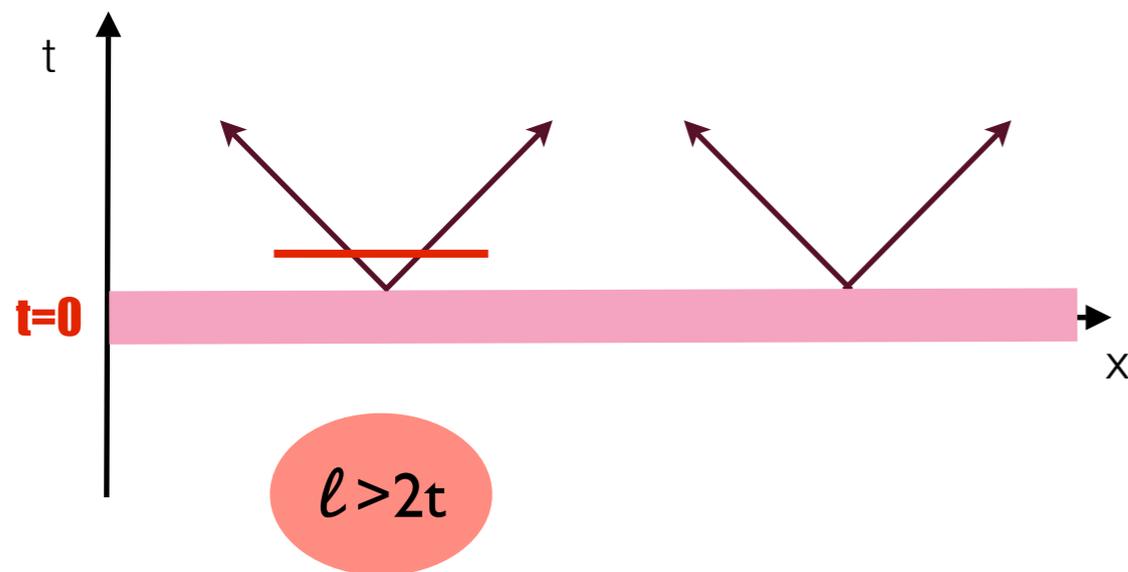
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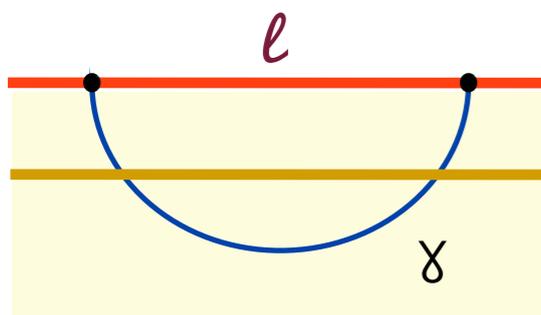
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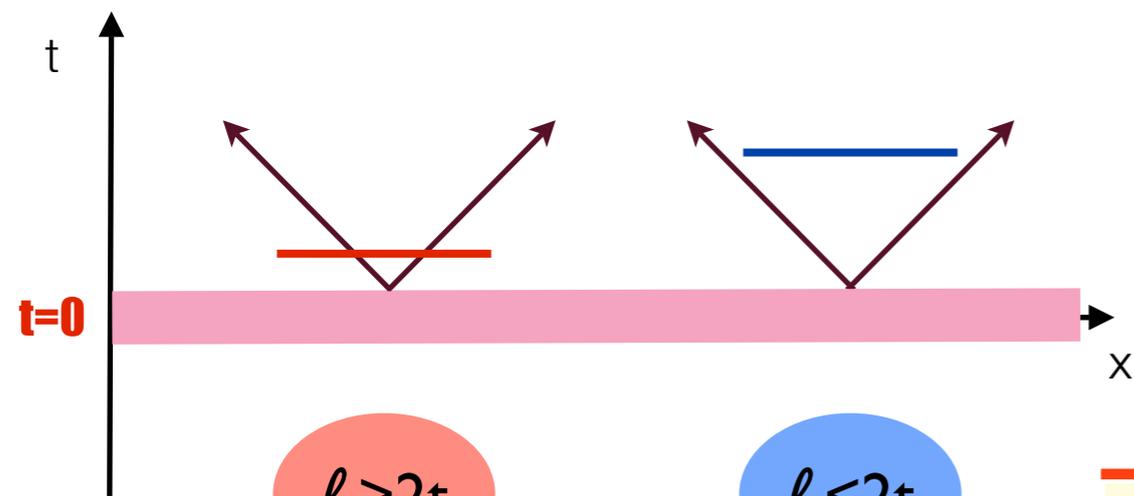
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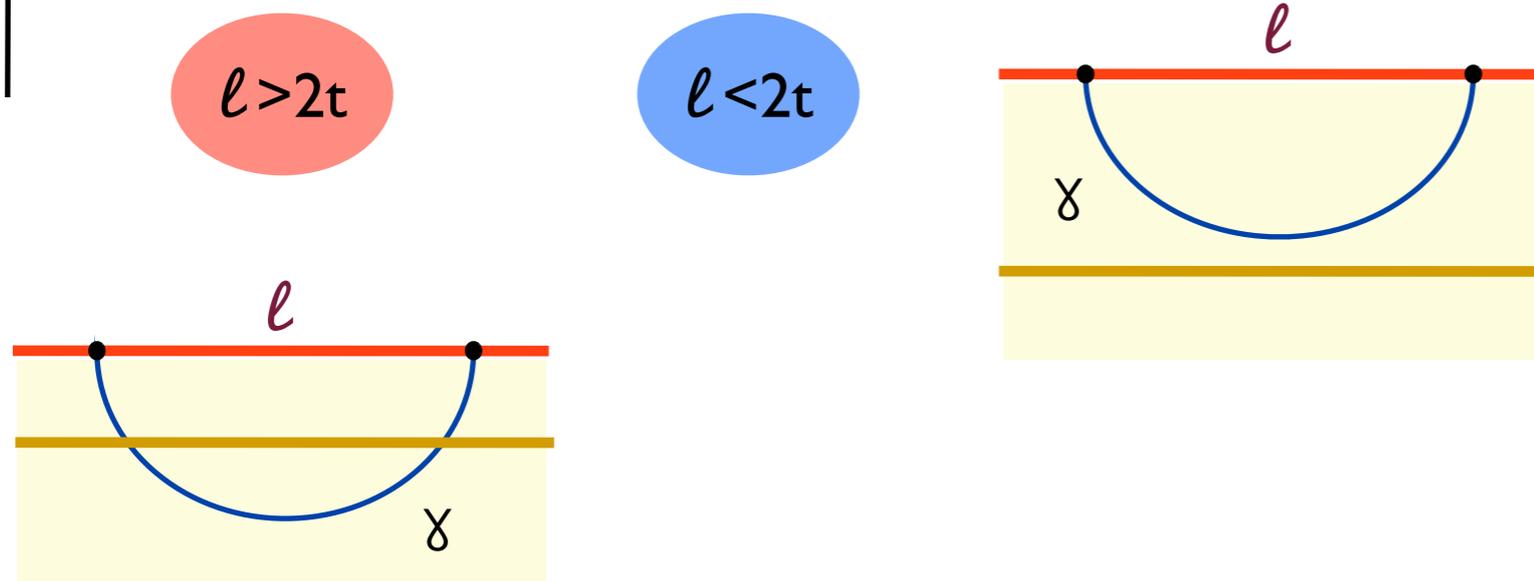
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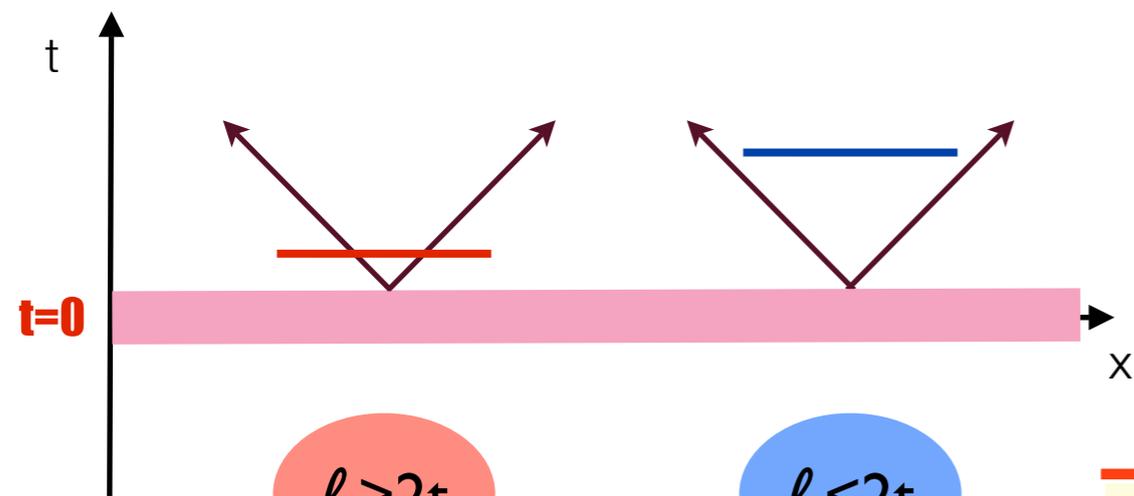
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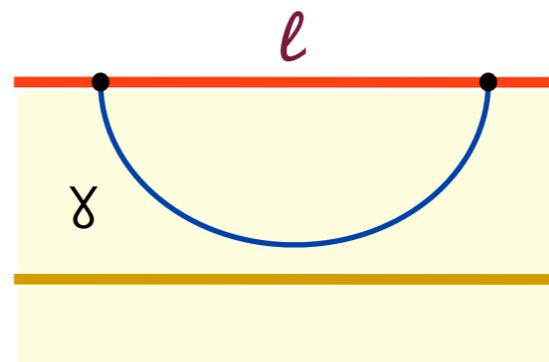
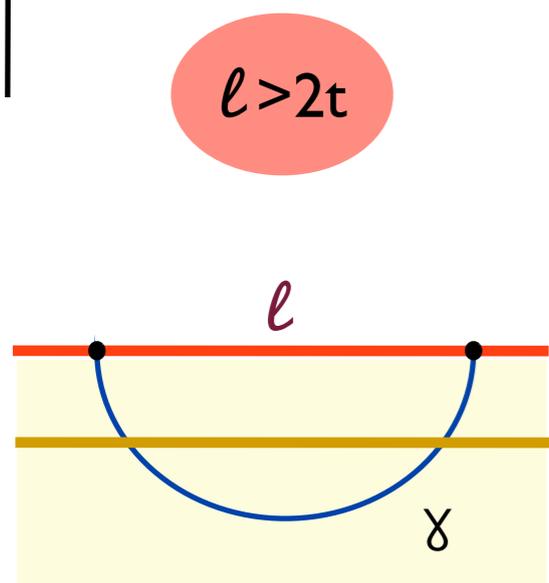
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shell infall  $\longleftrightarrow$  drift away of entangled excitations

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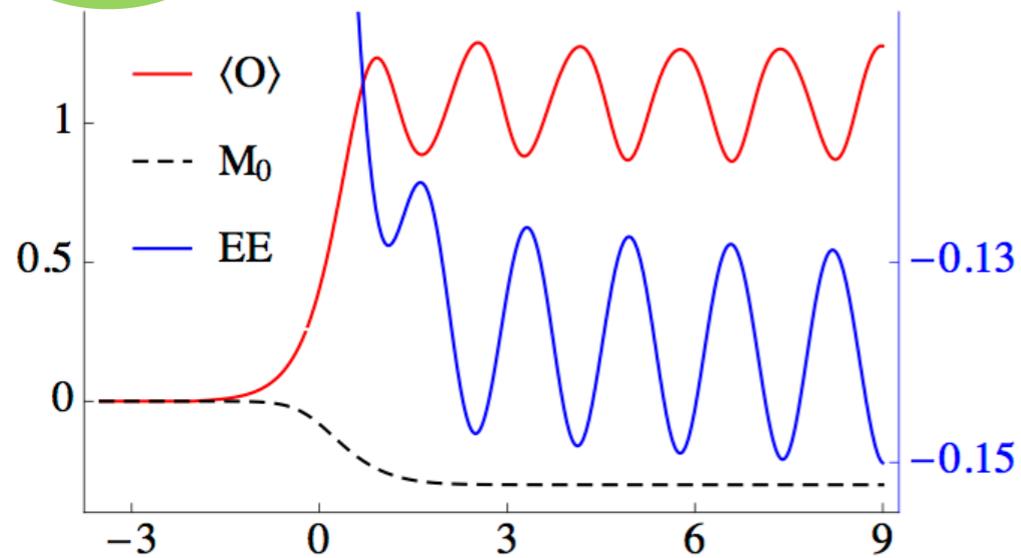
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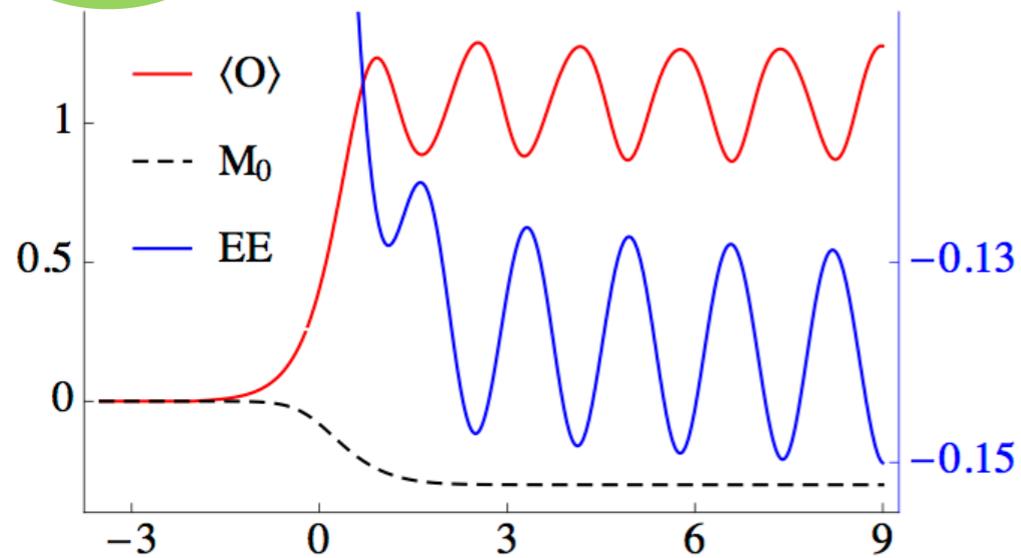
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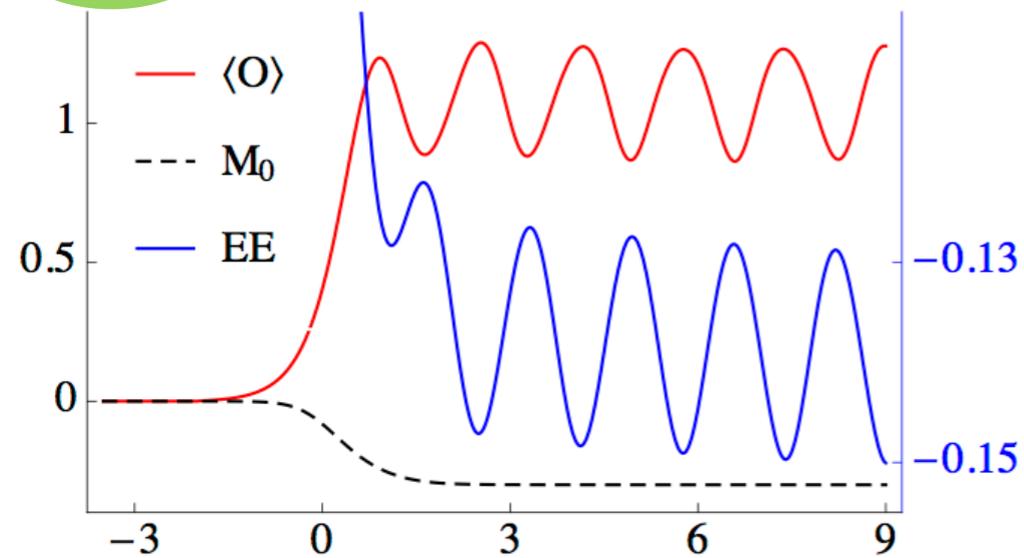
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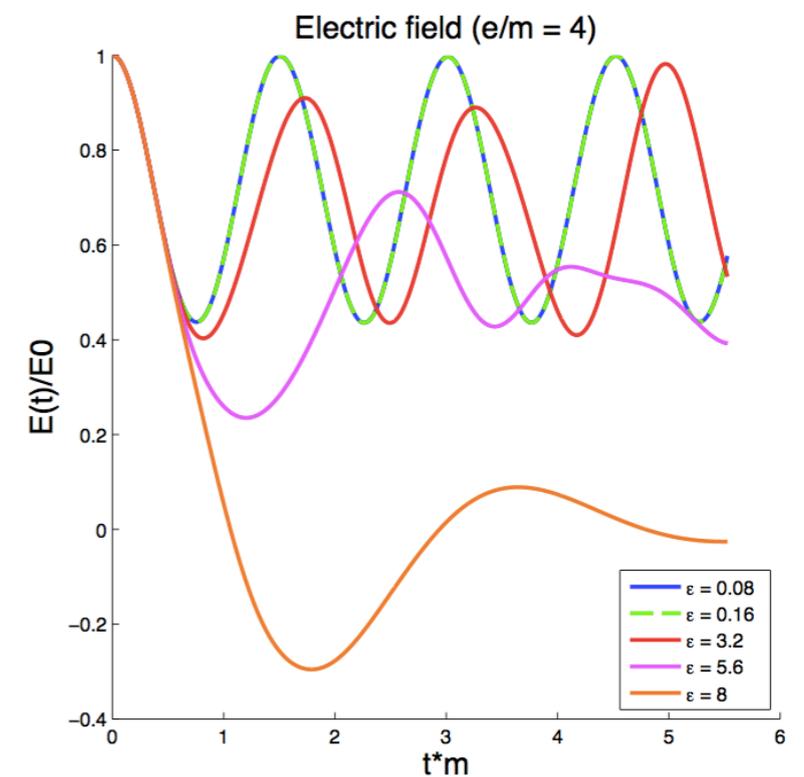


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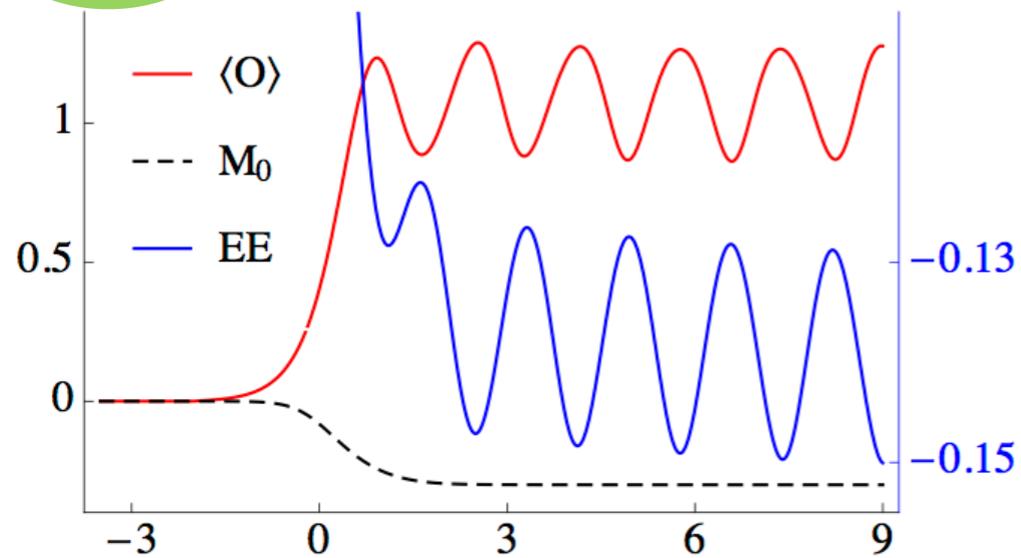
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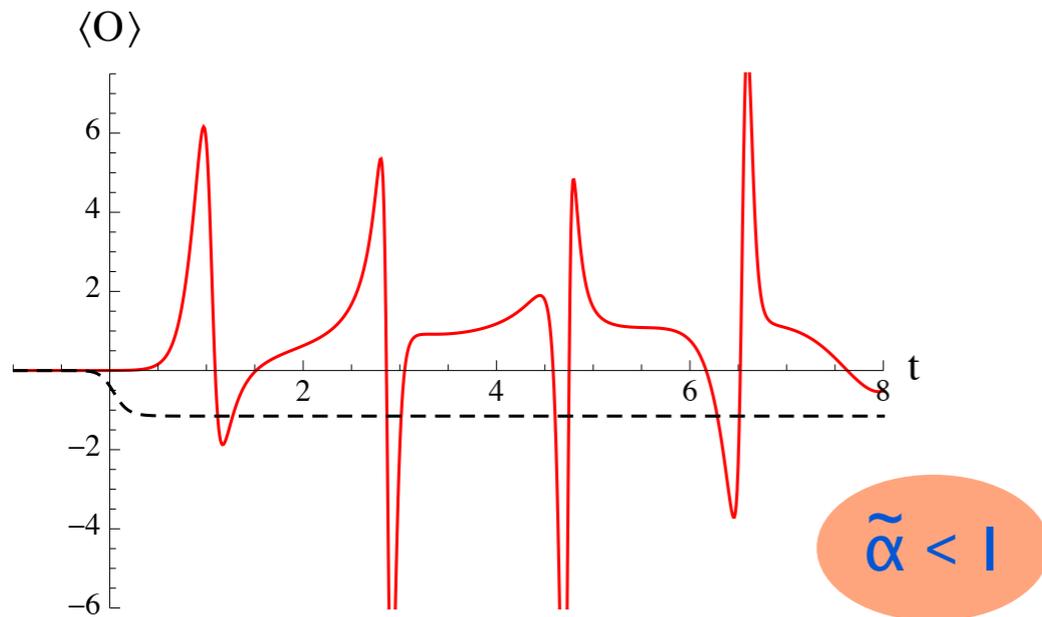


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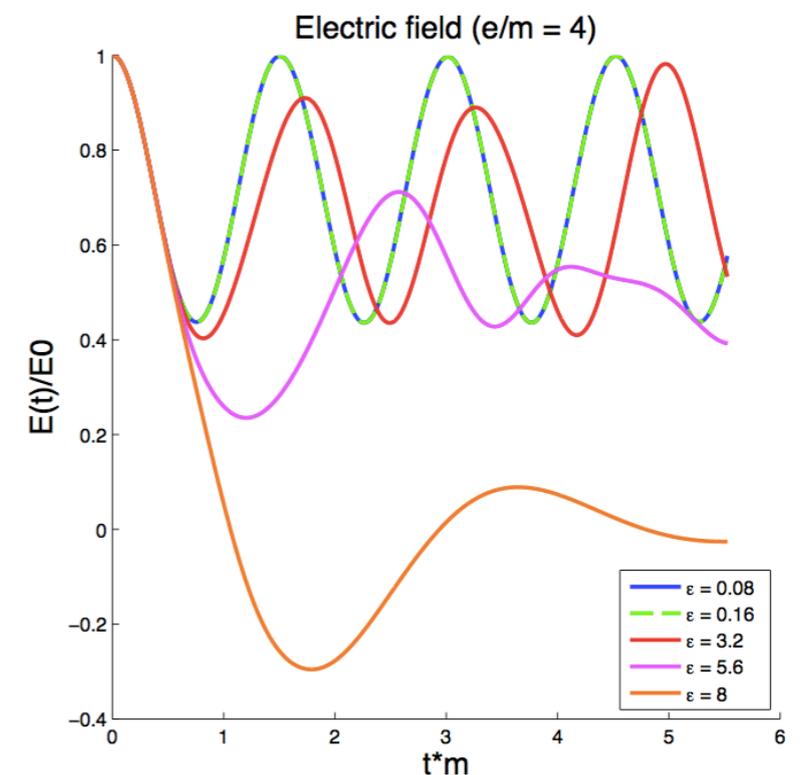
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$\tilde{\alpha} < 1$



# Increasing the quench energy

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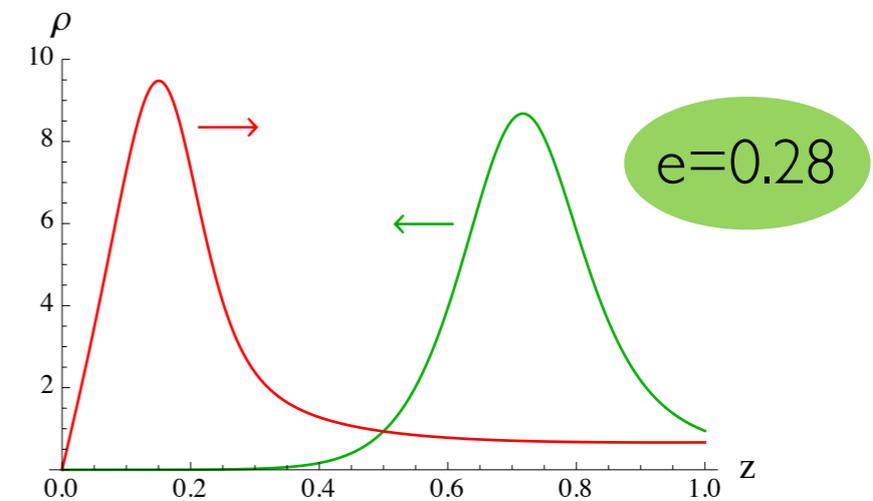
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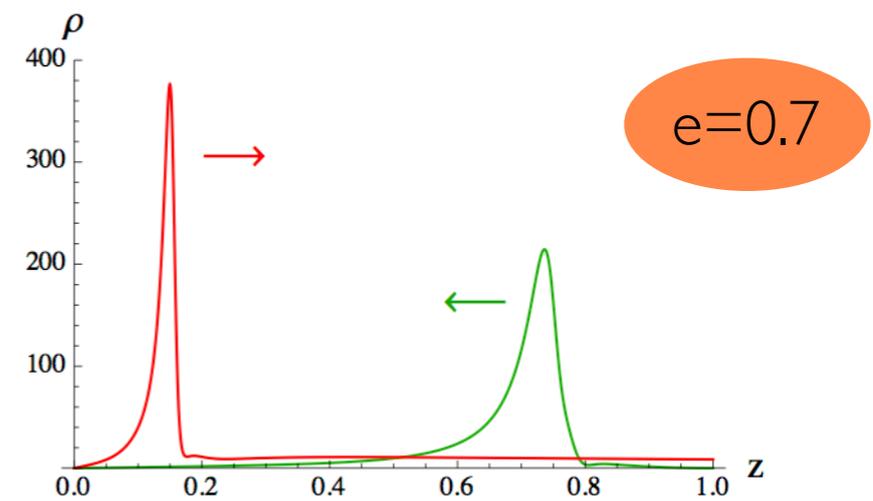
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check ①



$\tilde{\alpha} = .2$



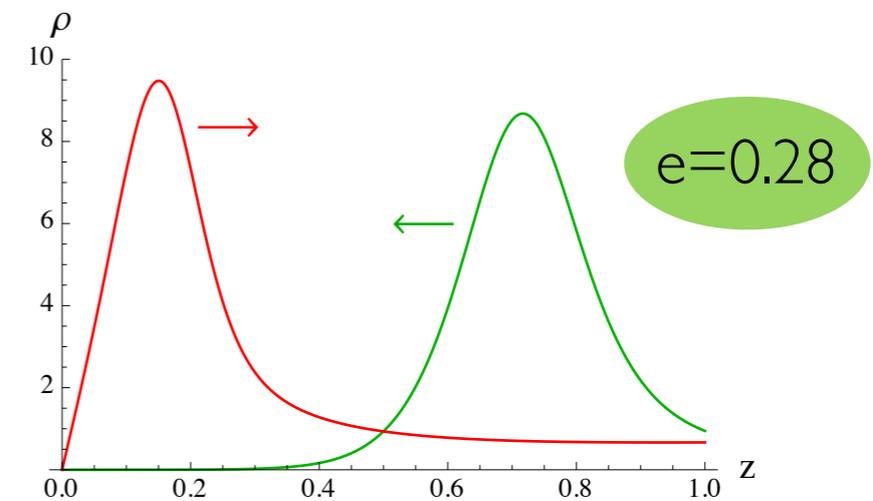
# Increasing the quench energy

resulting state should contain finite momentum modes

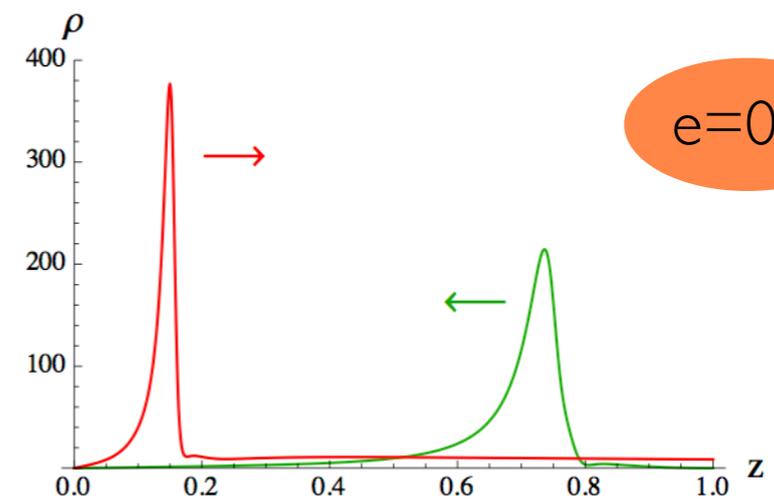
*oscillating pulse must involve radial displacement*

check ②  $\Phi = \Phi_{\text{sol}} + \epsilon$  lowest normal mode

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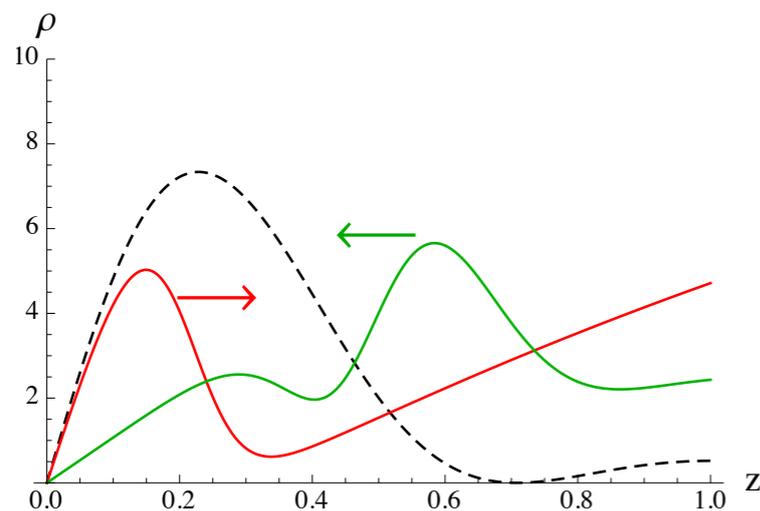
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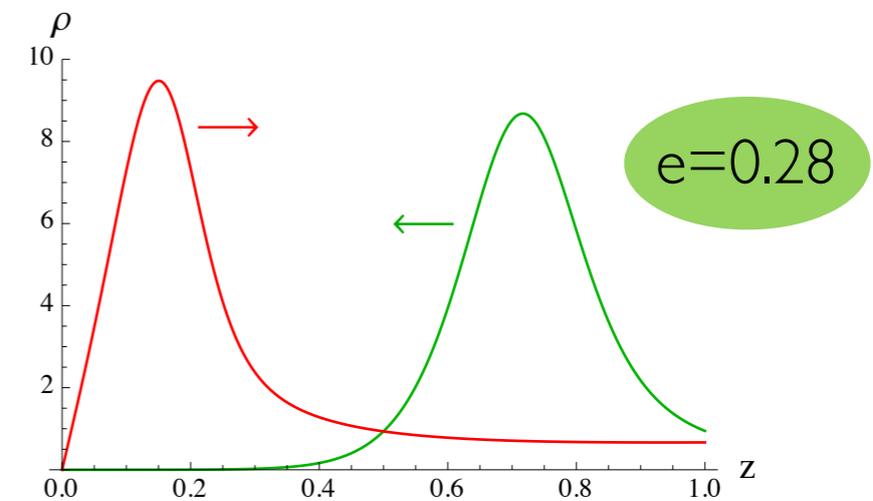
check (2)  $\Phi = \Phi_{\text{sol}} + \epsilon$  lowest normal mode

*radial localization increases with energy*



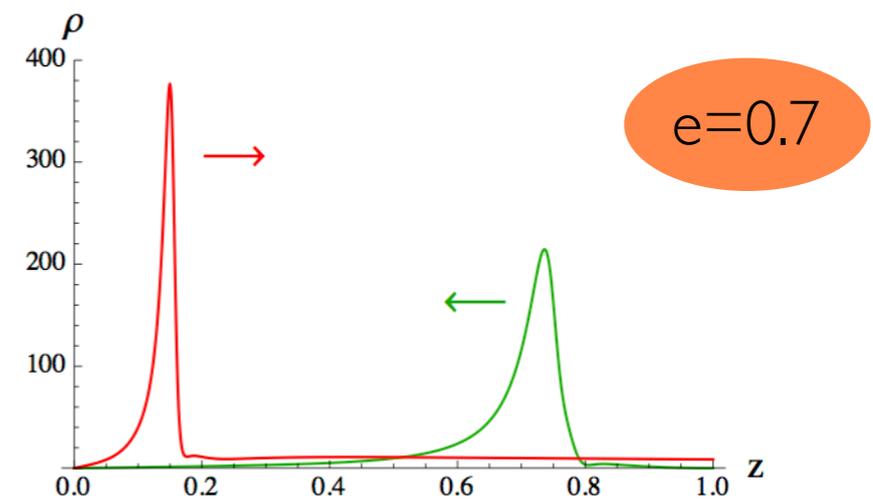
e=0.5

check (1)



e=0.28

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e=0.7

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quench: sudden action

abrupt time variation of boundary conditions

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$\delta t \rightarrow 0$  : *singular configuration*

(Buchel, Myers, van Niekerk, 2013;  
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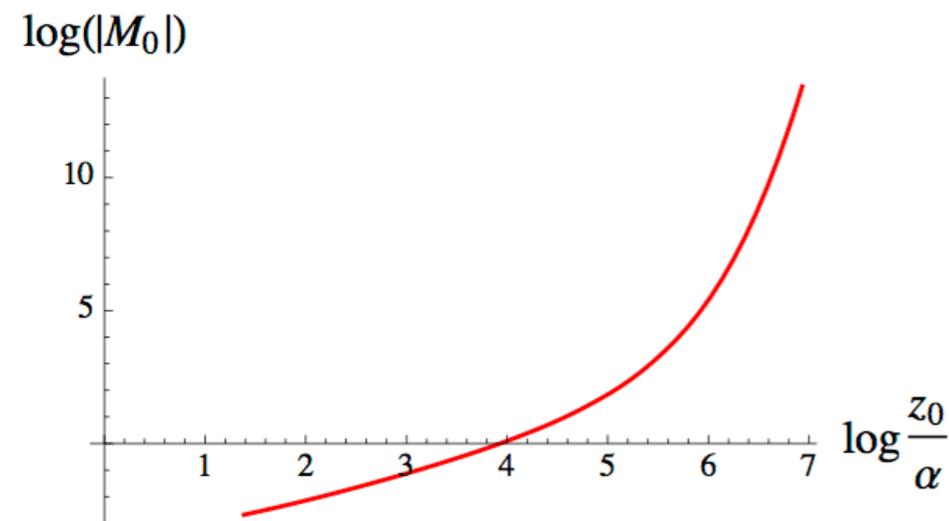
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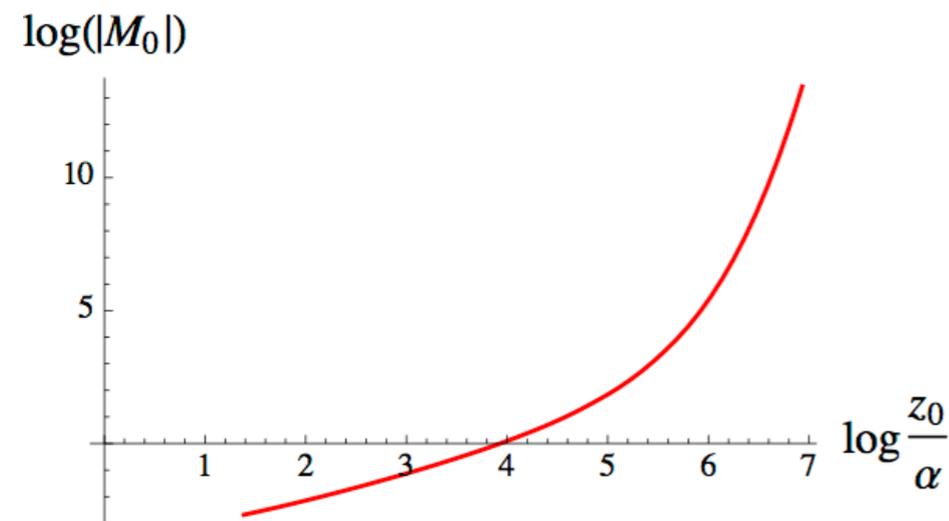
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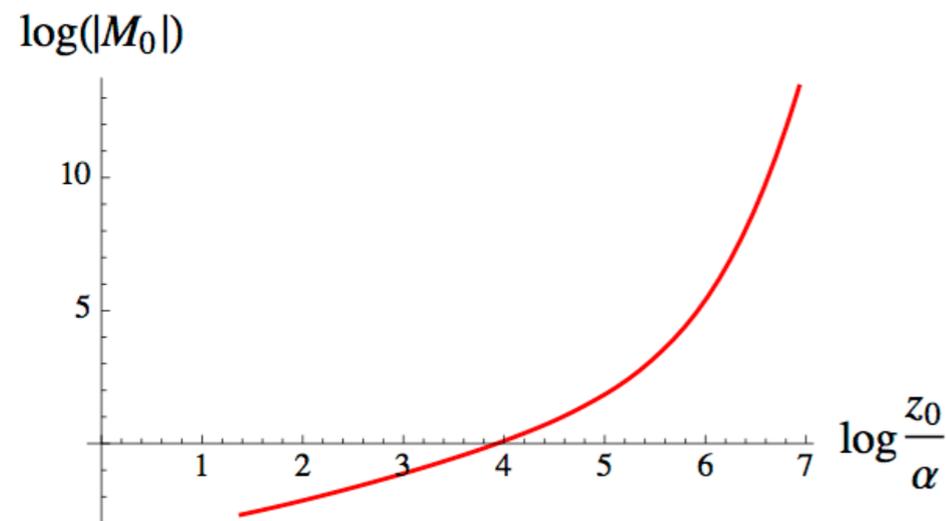
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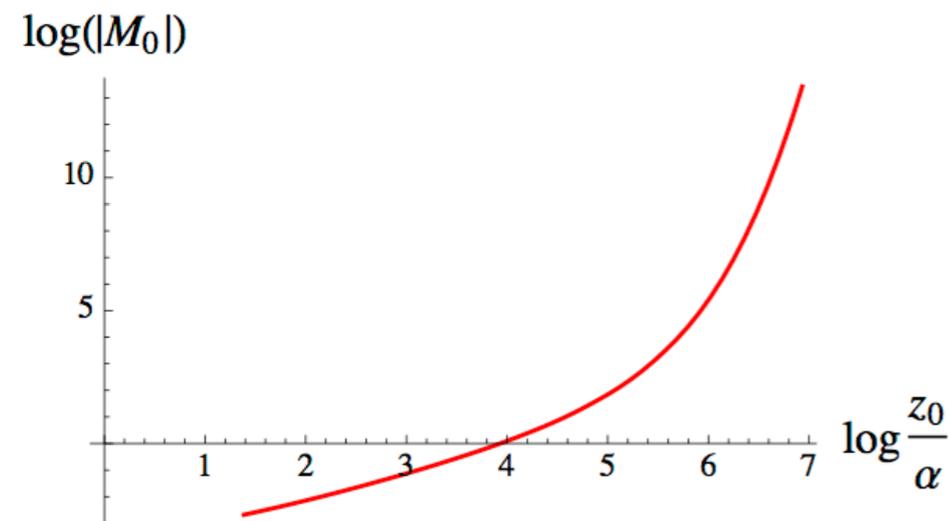
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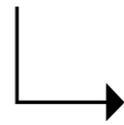
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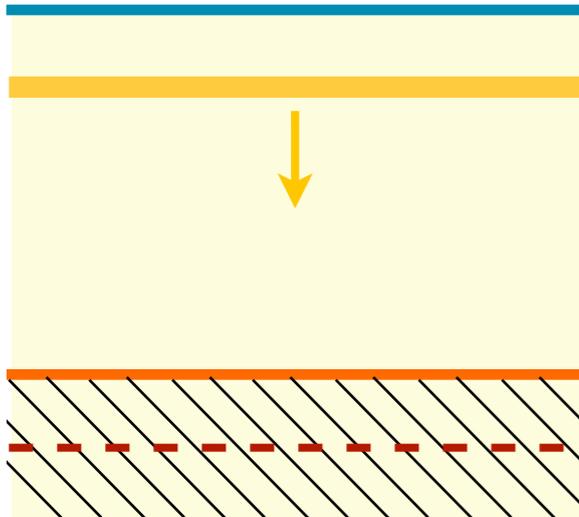
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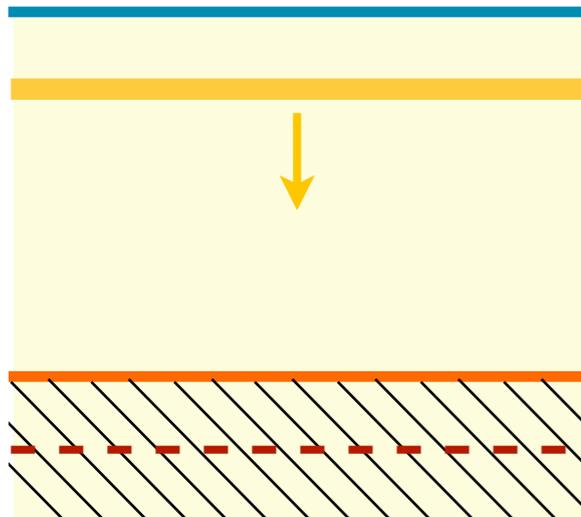


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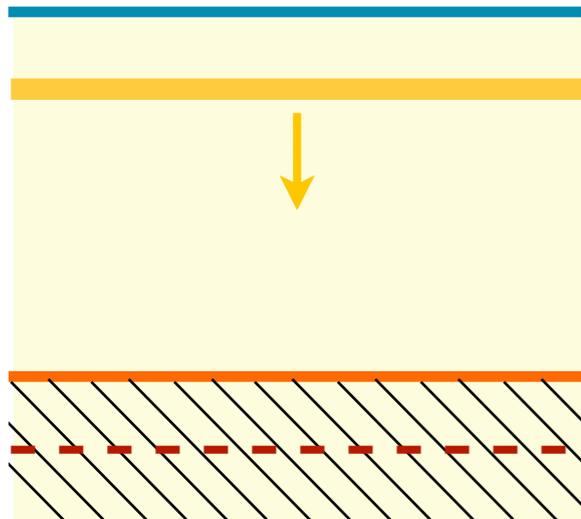
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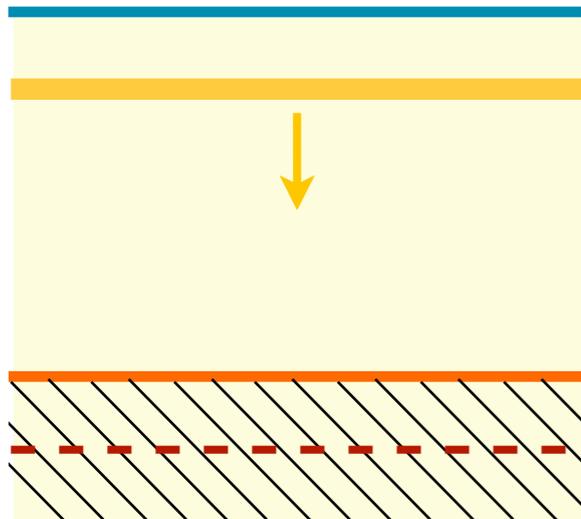
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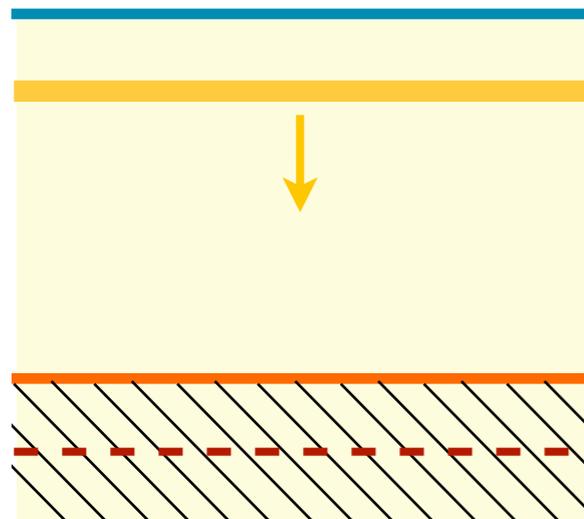
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