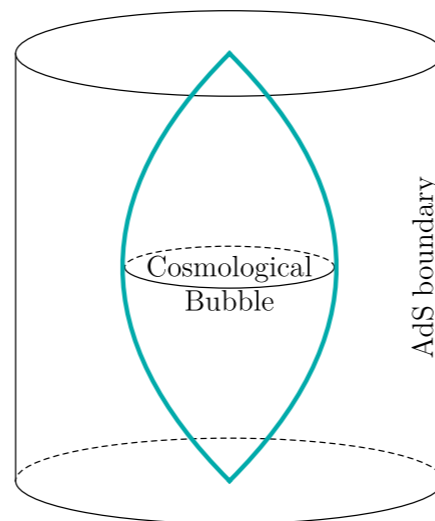


QIMG 2023 Kyoto

Bubbles of Cosmology in AdS/CFT

Abhisek Sahu
University of British Columbia



Based on 2306.13143 with Petar Simidzija and Mark van Raamsdonk

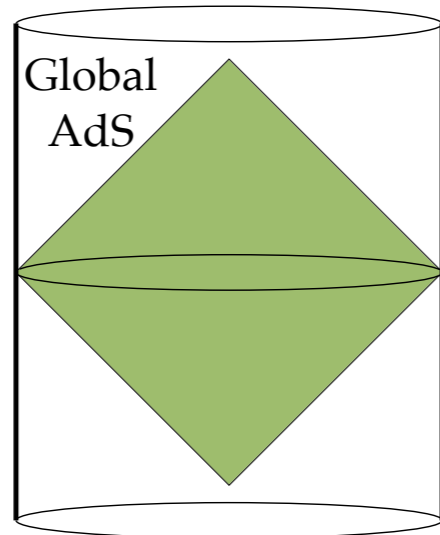
Motivation

Motivation

*Why is it difficult to describe cosmological spacetimes
holographically?*

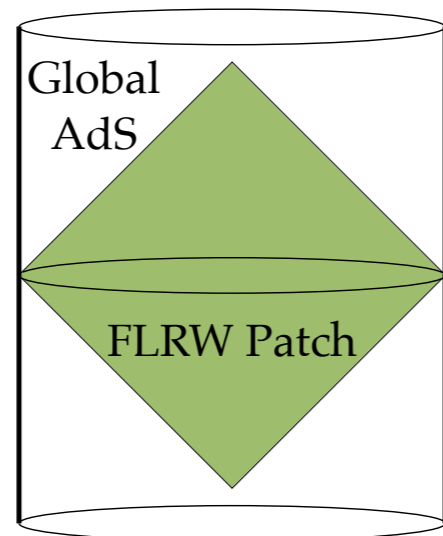
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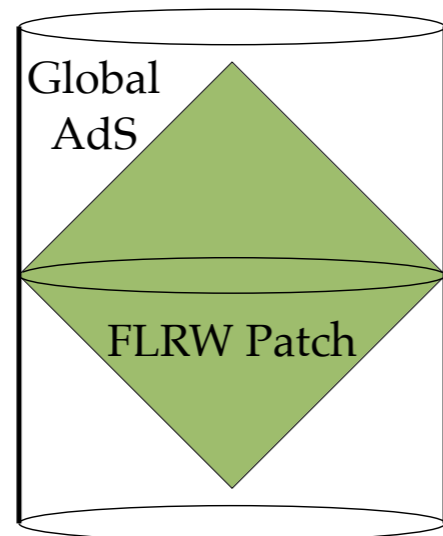
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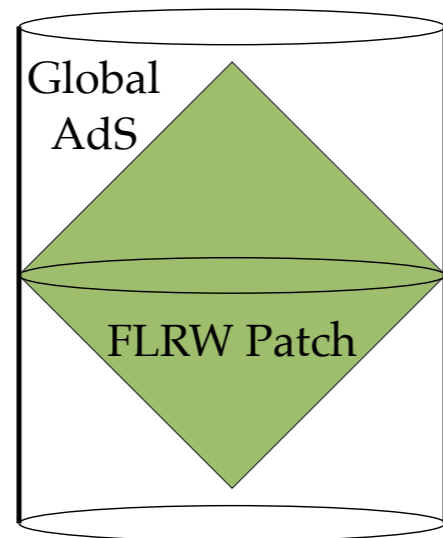
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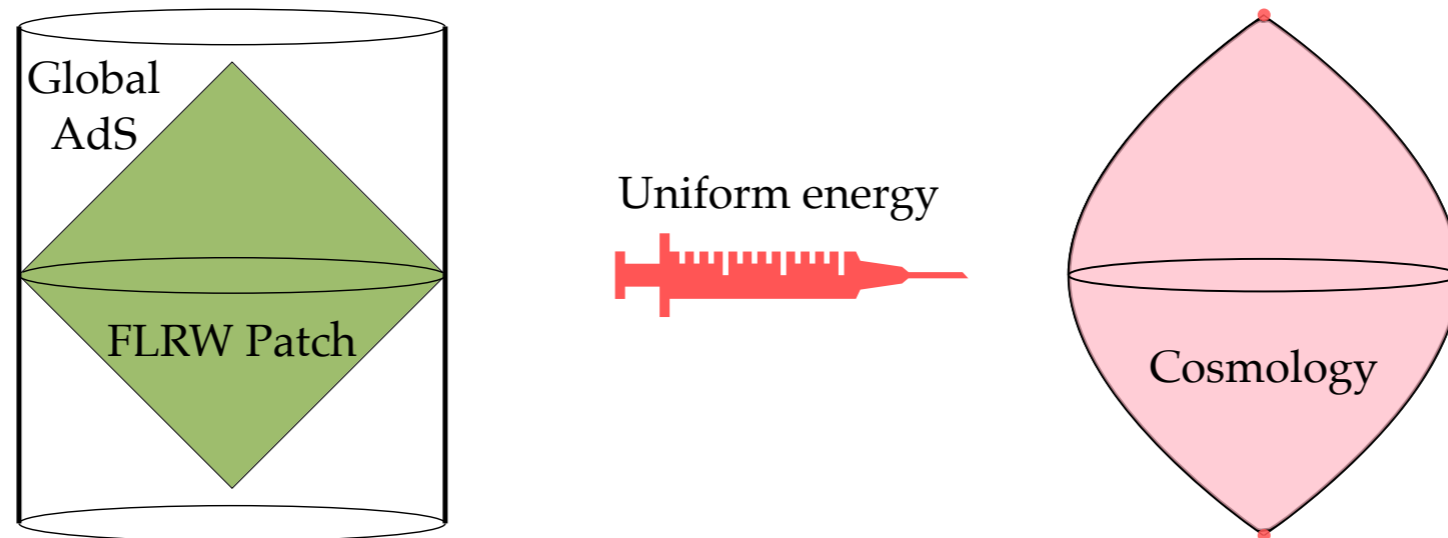


Uniform energy



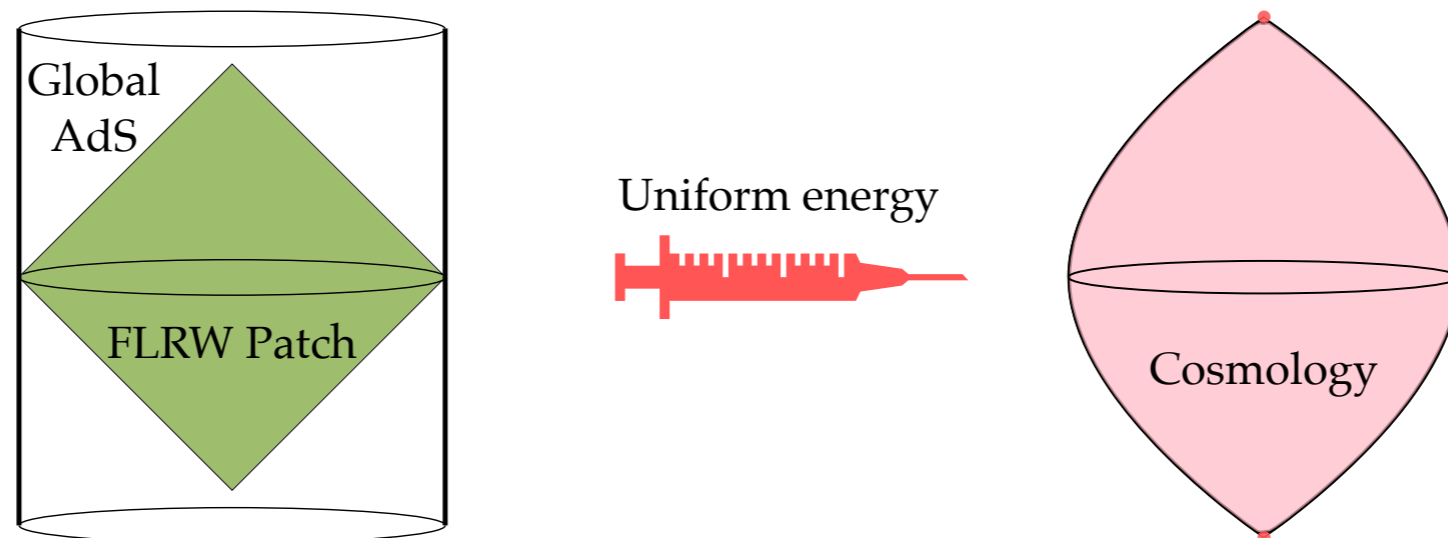
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Why is it difficult to describe cosmological spacetimes holographically?



Motivation

Why is it difficult to describe cosmological spacetimes holographically?



The coordinate singularities become big-bang / big-crunch singularities.

Asymptotic boundaries disappear.

Motivation

Motivation

Problem: we added infinite energy into the vacuum!

Motivation

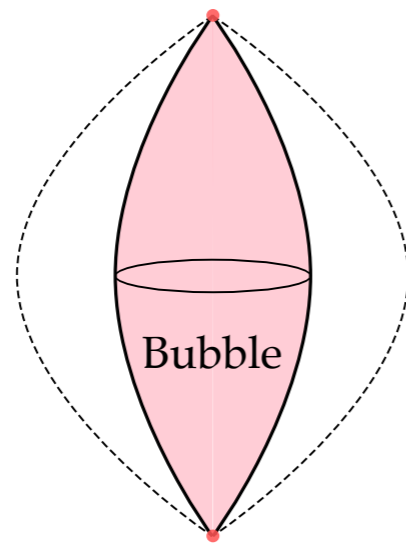
Problem: we added infinite energy into the vacuum!

Hint: pump energy uniformly only onto a finite region.

Motivation

Problem: we added infinite energy into the vacuum!

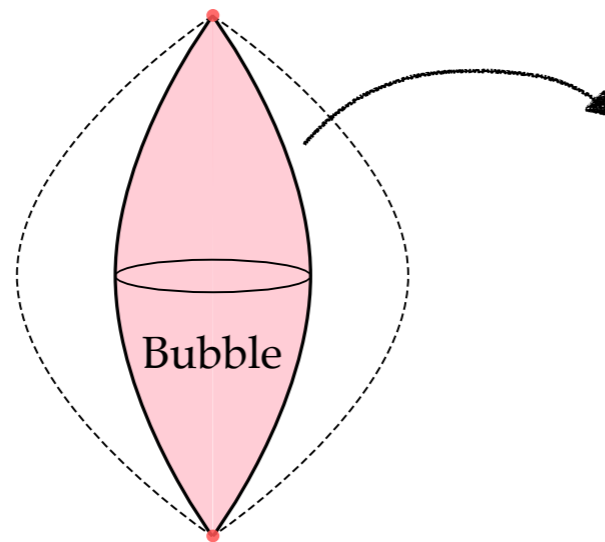
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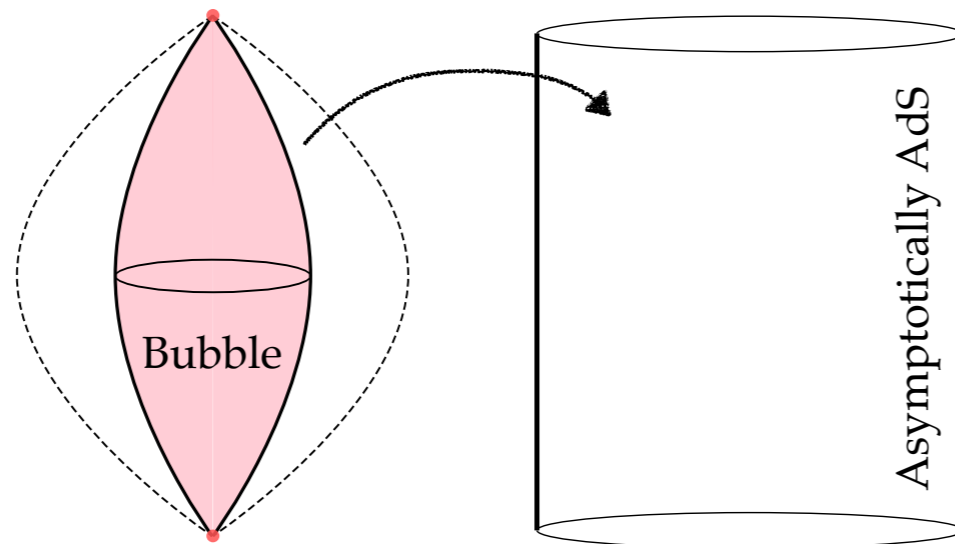
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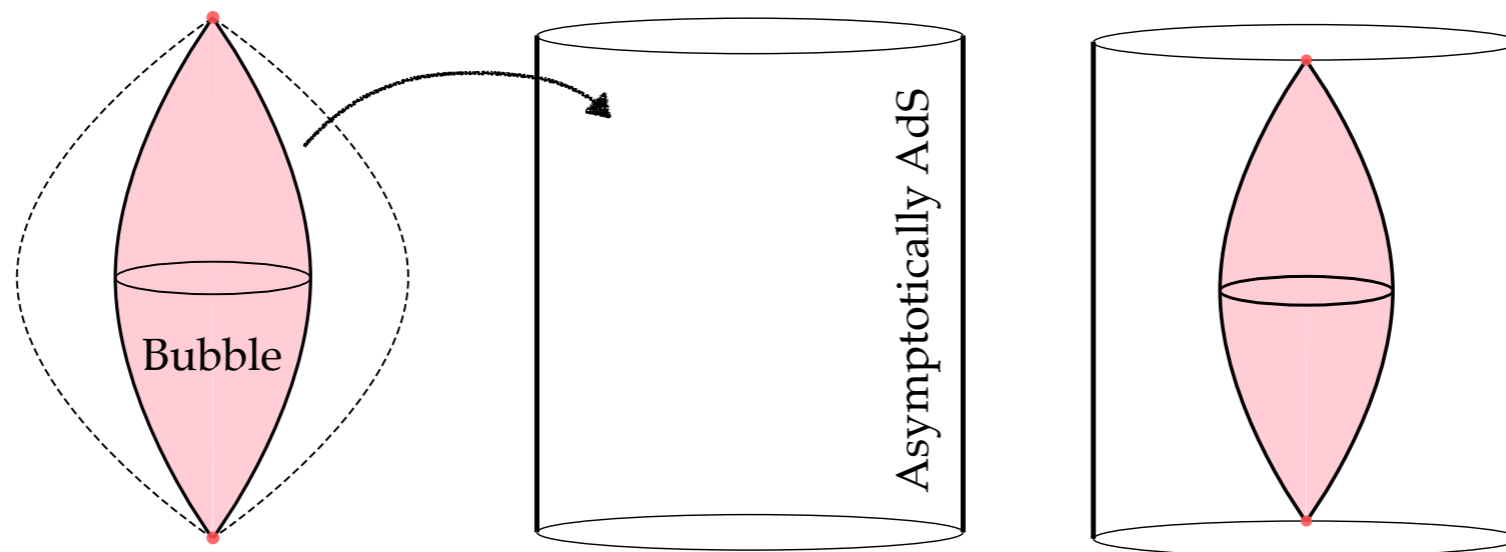
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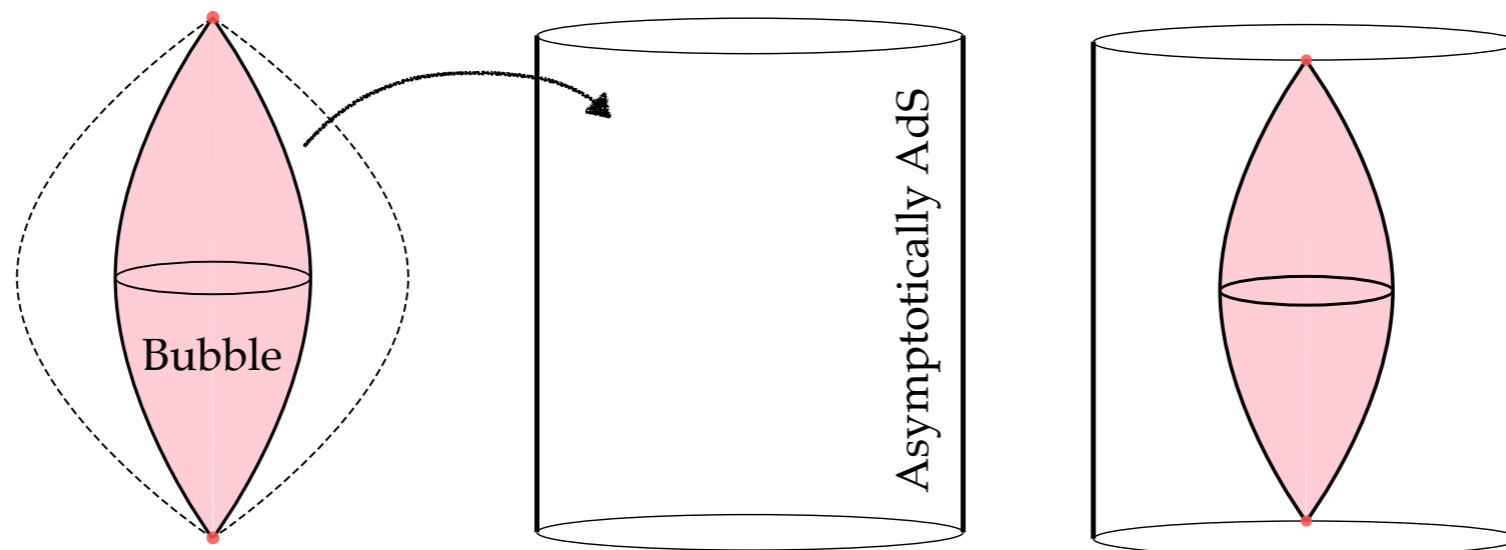
Hint: pump energy uniformly only onto a finite region.



Motivation

Problem: we added infinite energy into the vacuum!

Hint: pump energy uniformly only onto a finite region.



The gravitational picture is a finite bubble of the cosmological spacetime, embedded in an asymptotically AdS spacetime.

How do we construct these bubble spacetimes?

How do we construct these bubble spacetimes?

Do these geometries have a holographic dual?

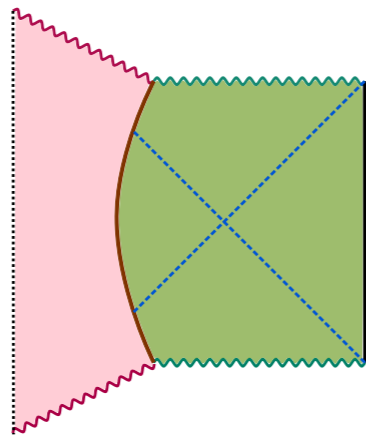
How do we construct these bubble spacetimes?

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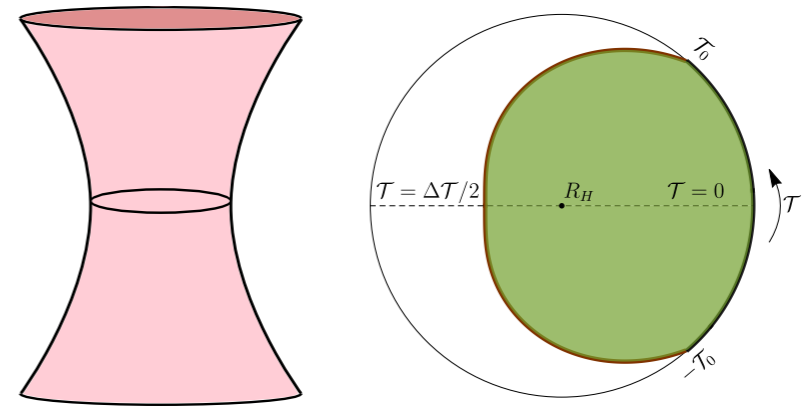
What happens in the limit when the size of the bubble is infinity?

Contents

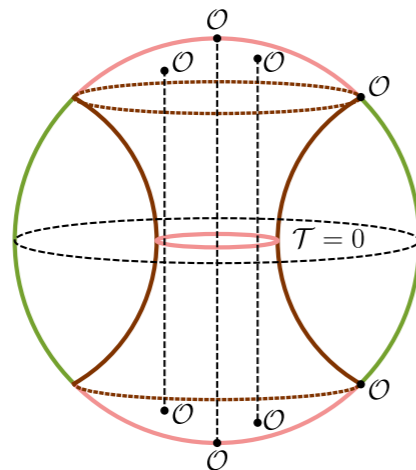
1. Embedding the bubbles



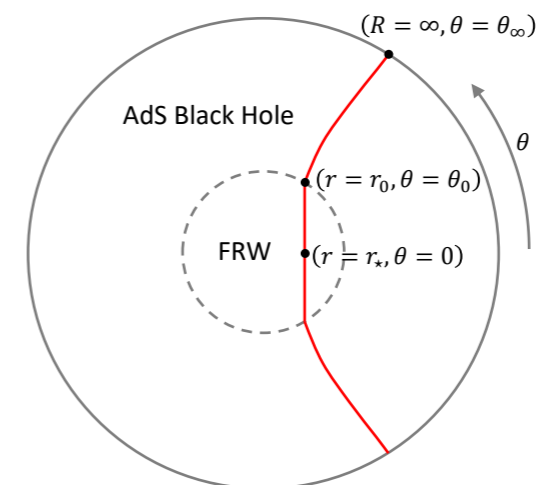
2. Analytic continuation



3. Proposing a dual

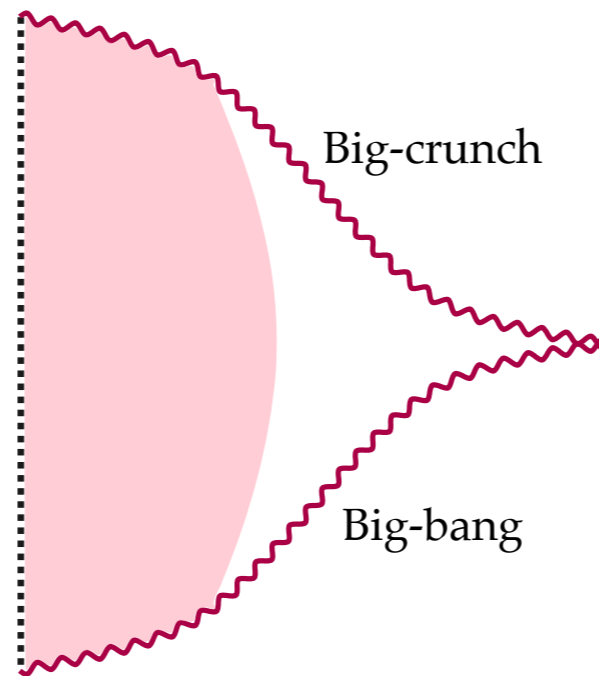


4. Probing the cosmology



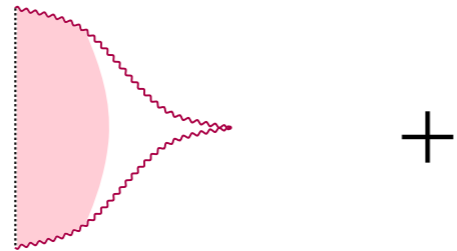
1. Embedding the bubbles

Lorentzian spacetime

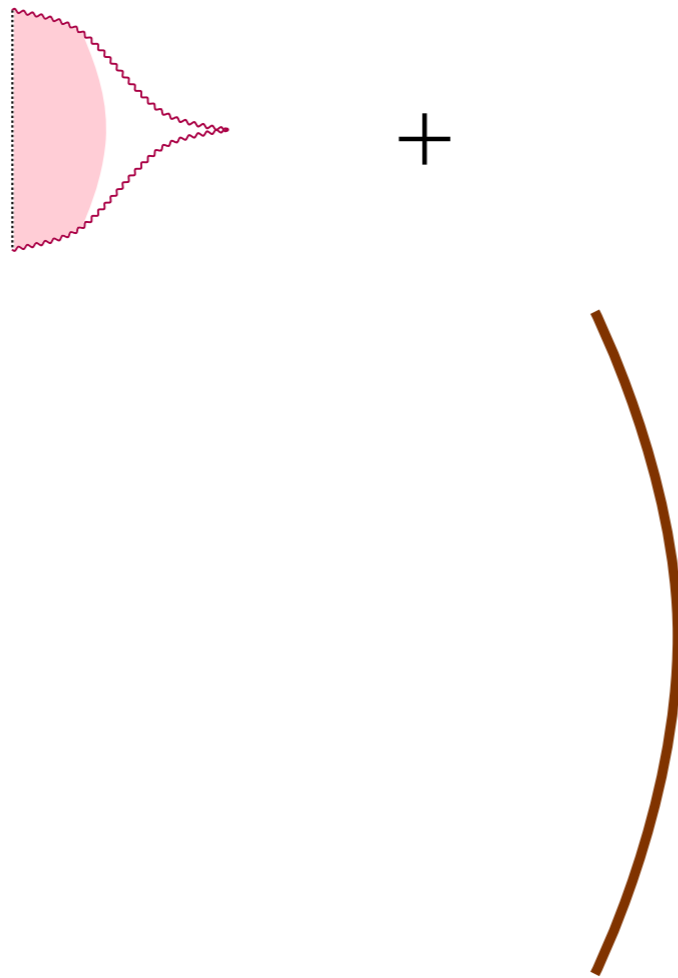


*Spherical bubble of FLRW cosmology
with $\Lambda < 0 + \text{dust} + \text{radiation}$*

Lorentzian spacetime

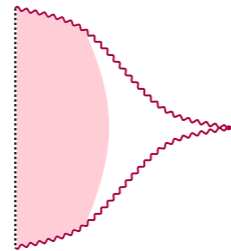


Lorentzian spacetime



Thin spherical domain wall made of pressure-less matter

Lorentzian spacetime



+



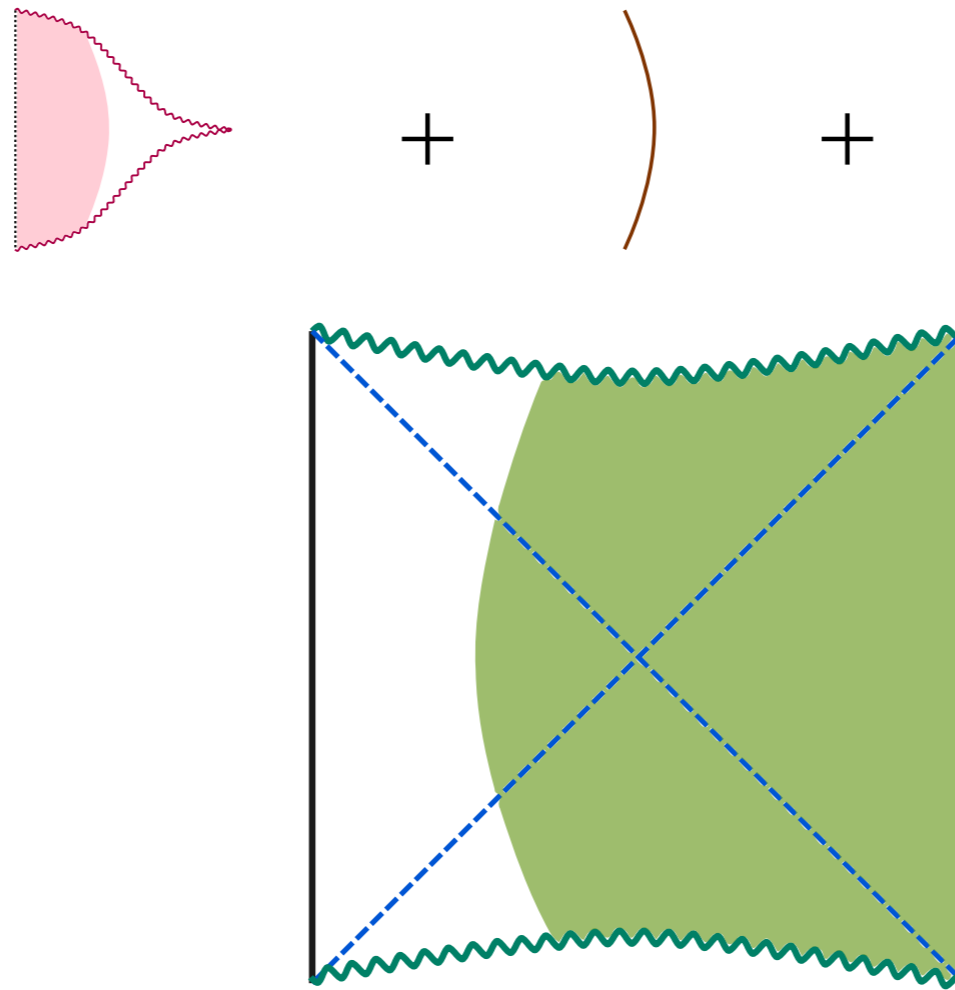
co-moving domain wall
 \Rightarrow domain wall size \propto scale
factor.

Thin spherical domain wall made of pressure-less matter

Lorentzian spacetime

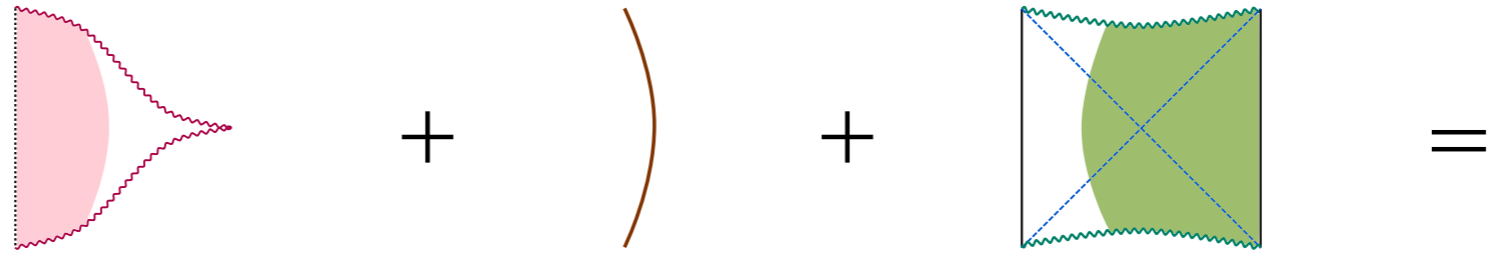


Lorentzian spacetime

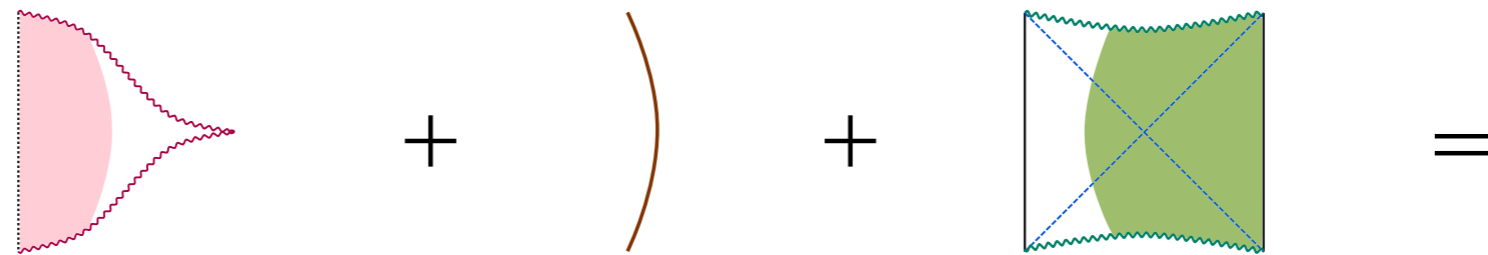


Schwarzschild-AdS black hole exterior

Lorentzian spacetime



Lorentzian spacetime

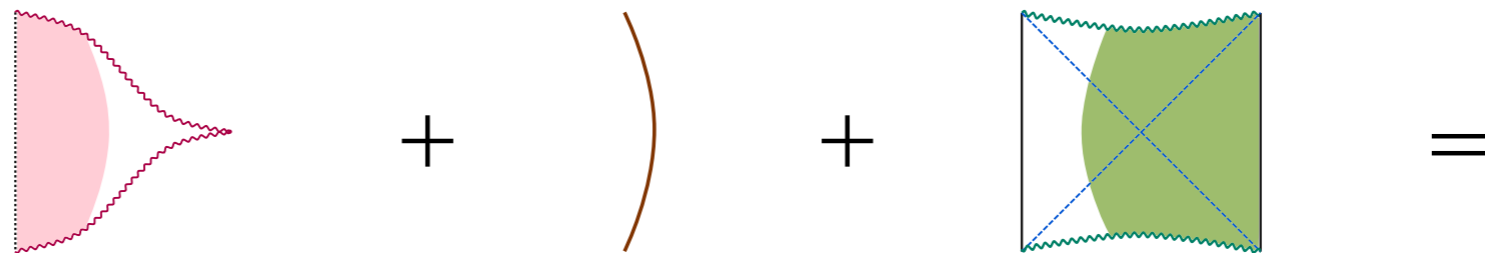


Using Junction conditions

$$[K_{ab}] = S_{ab} - \frac{S}{2}h_{ab}$$

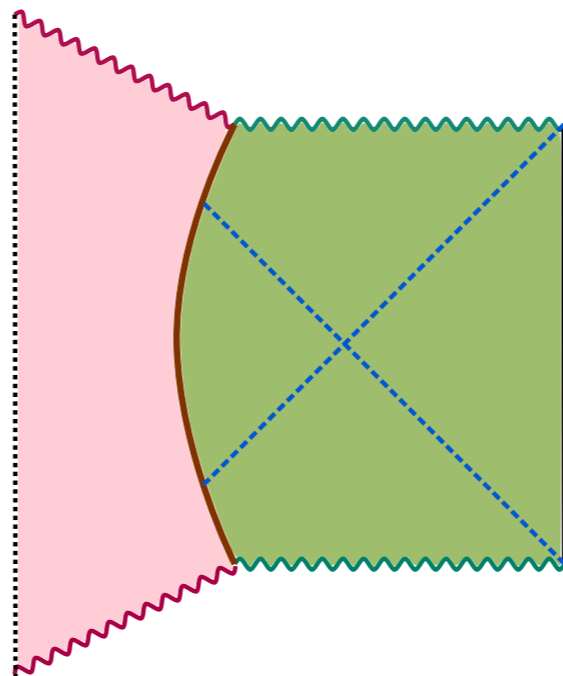
$$[h_{ab}] = 0$$

Lorentzian spacetime



Using Junction conditions

$$[K_{ab}] = S_{ab} - \frac{S}{2}h_{ab}$$
$$[h_{ab}] = 0$$



'Bubble of cosmology' spacetime

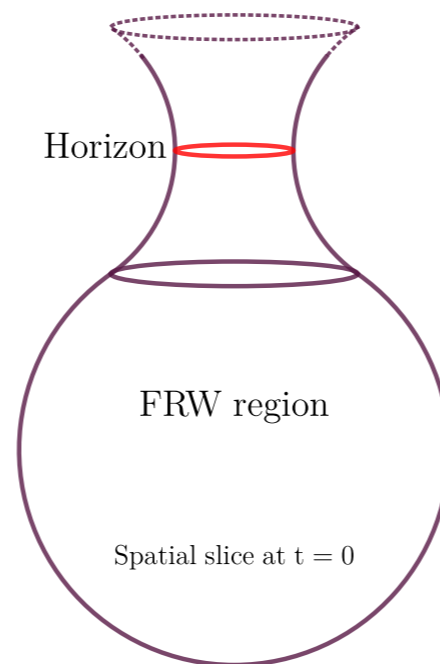
Bag of gold?

Bag of gold?

*Does the bubble contain more information than the black hole
can hide?*

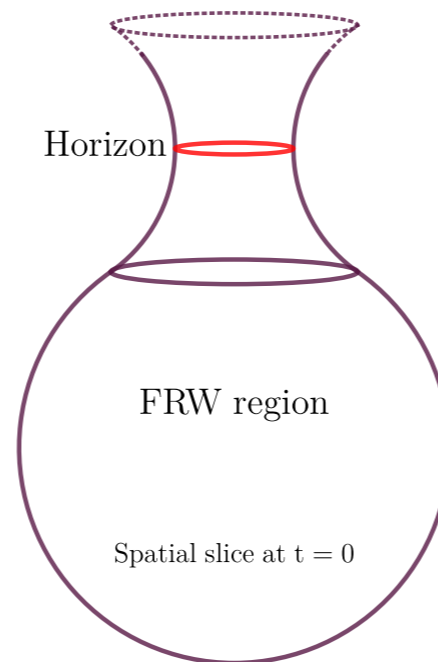
Bag of gold?

Does the bubble contain more information than the black hole can hide?



Bag of gold?

Does the bubble contain more information than the black hole can hide?

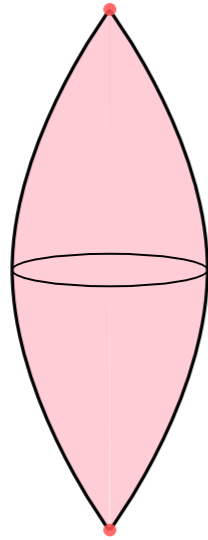


The black hole entropy exceeds the (radiation) entropy in the bubble for all $K < 0$ cosmologies. A puzzle arises for $K = 0$ bubbles parametrically larger than the cosmological scale by a factor of ℓ_{AdS}/ℓ_{Planck} .

2. Analytic continuation

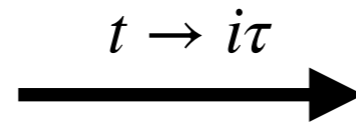
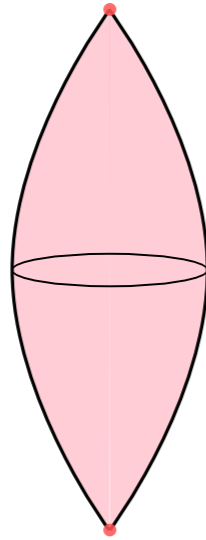
Continuation

Continuation



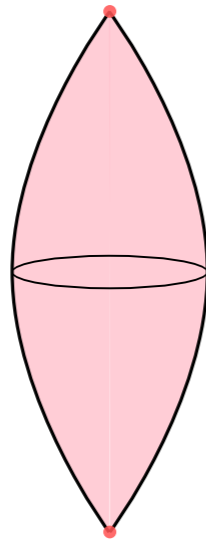
Lorentzian $\Lambda < 0$ cosmology

Continuation

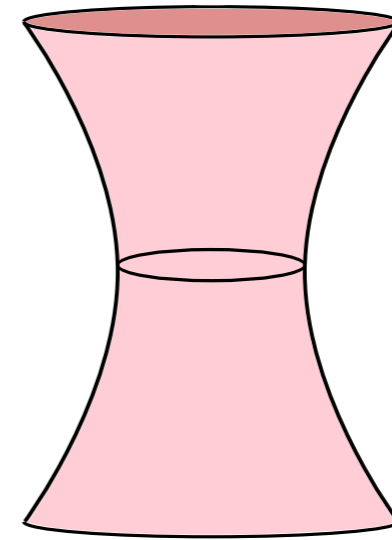
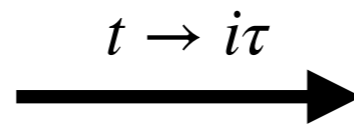


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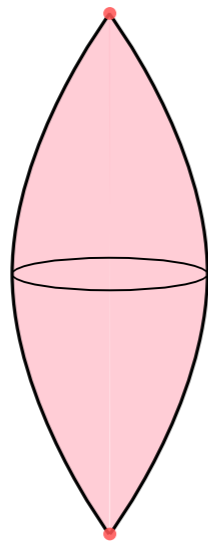


Lorentzian $\Lambda < 0$ cosmology

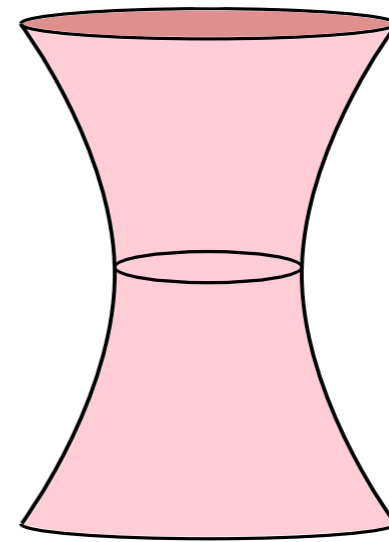
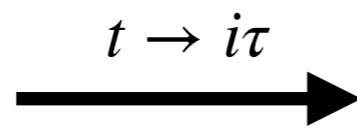


Euclidean AdS wormhole

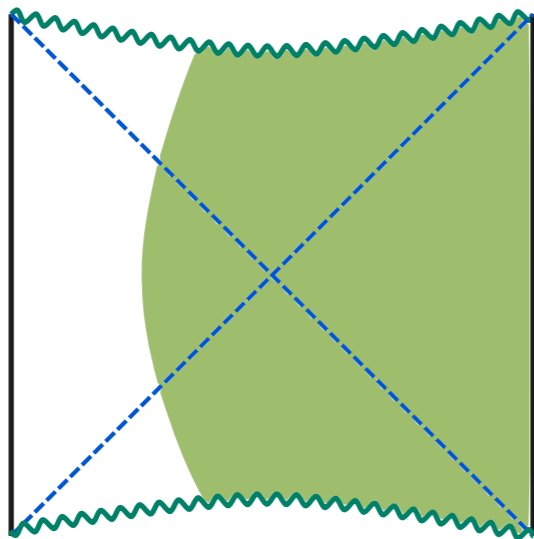
Continuation



Lorentzian $\Lambda < 0$ cosmology

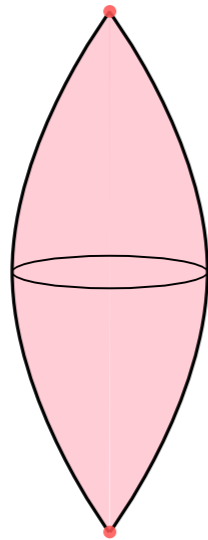


Euclidean AdS wormhole

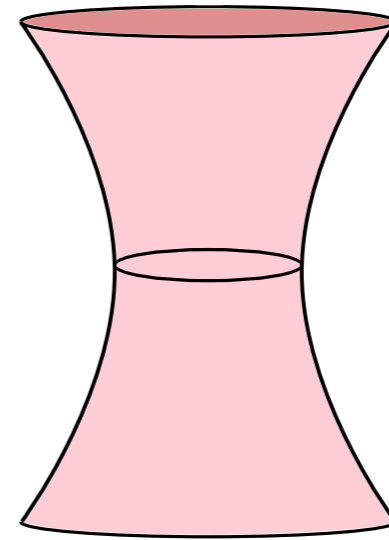
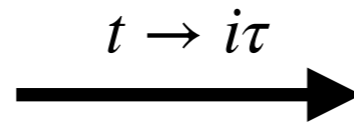


Lorentzian Schwarzschild AdS black hole

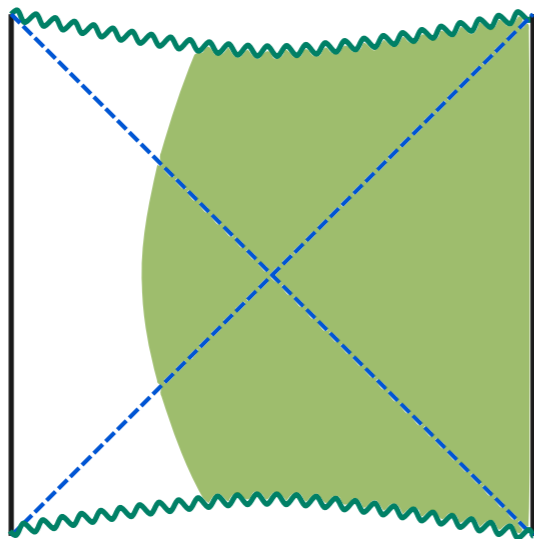
Continuation



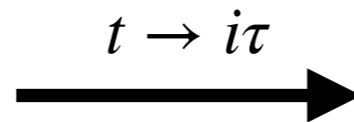
Lorentzian $\Lambda < 0$ cosmology



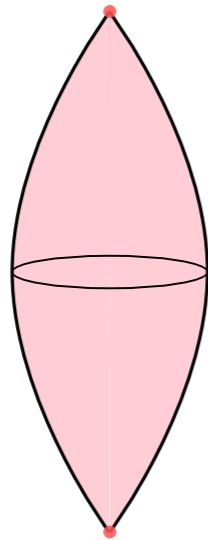
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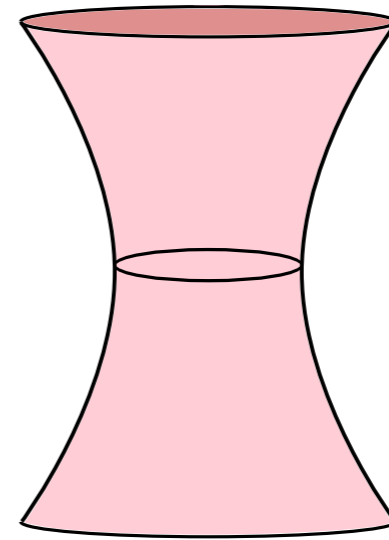
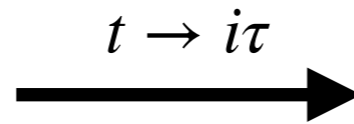
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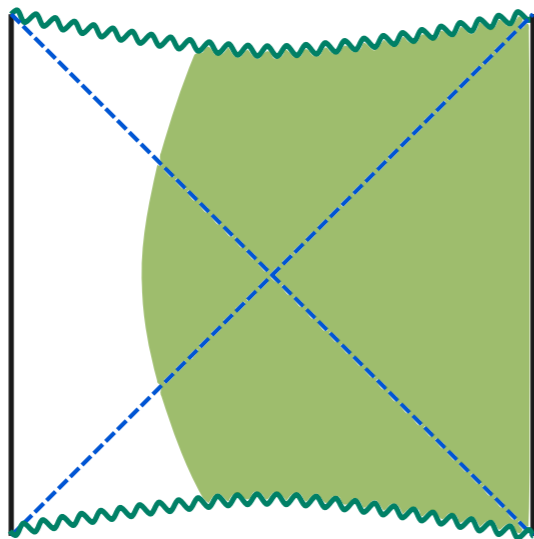
Continuation



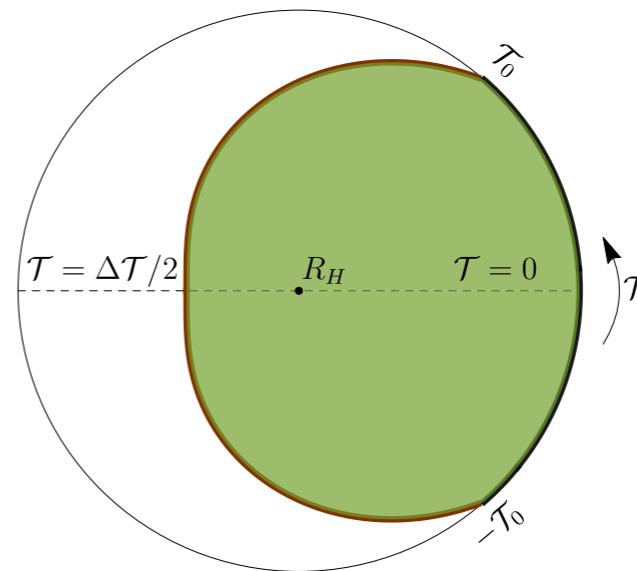
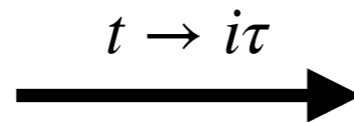
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Euclidean AdS wormhole



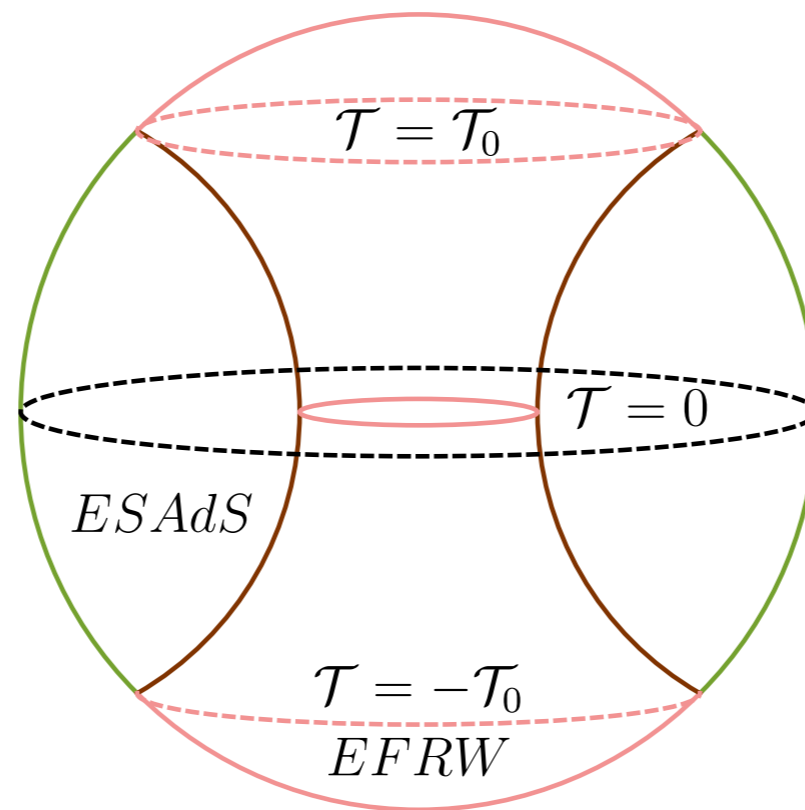
Lorentzian Schwarzschild AdS black hole



Euclidean cigar geometry

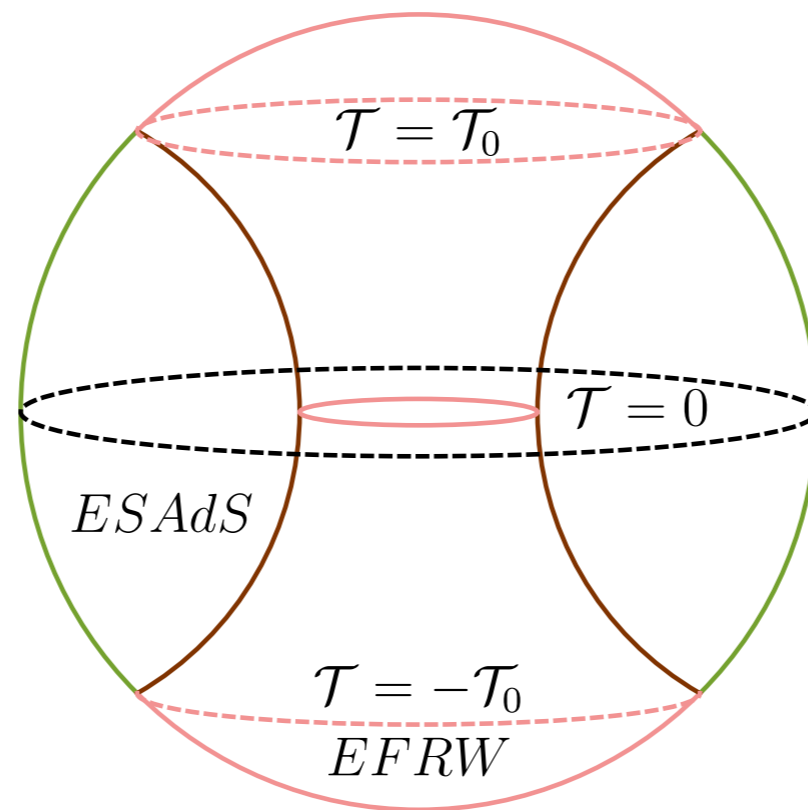
Euclidean picture

Euclidean picture



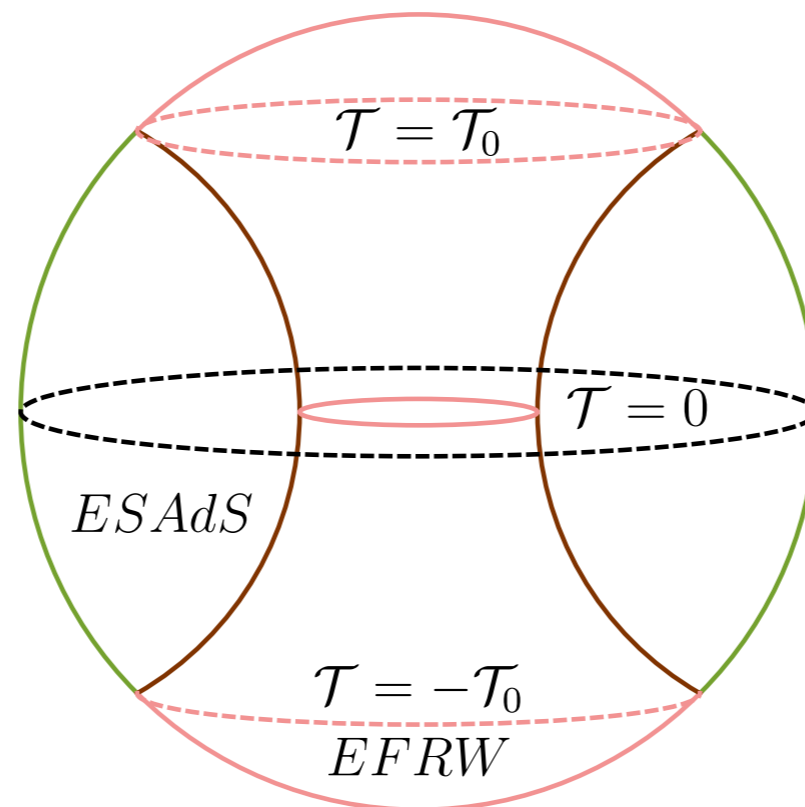
Euclidean picture

The boundary is topologically a ball shaped region with parts from both the Euclidean wormhole as well as the black hole boundaries.



Euclidean picture

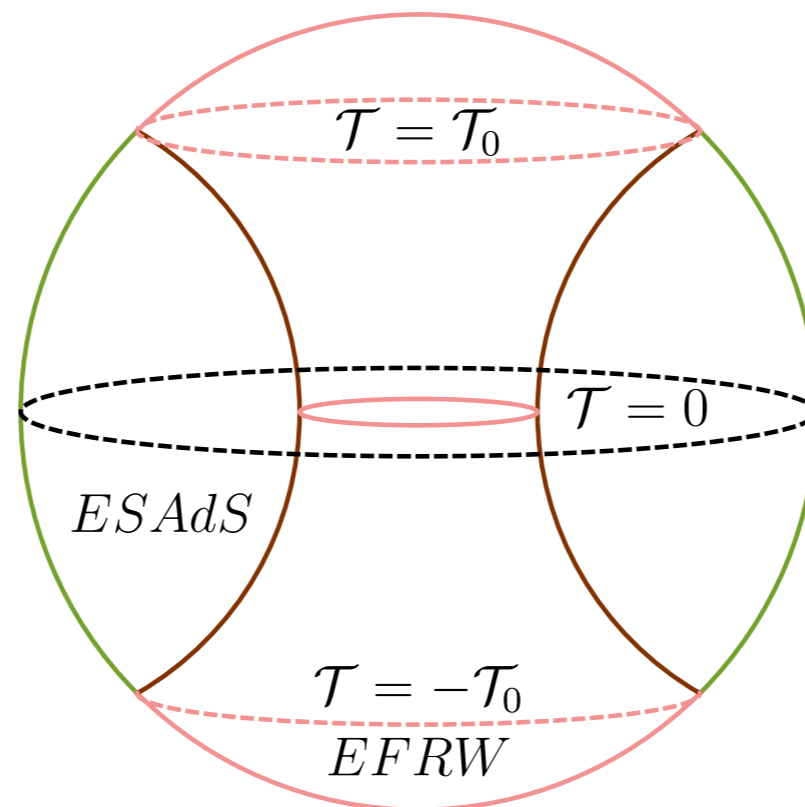
The boundary is topologically a ball shaped region with parts from both the Euclidean wormhole as well as the black hole boundaries.



Different from dS bubbles! The domain wall modifies the Euclidean boundary

Euclidean picture

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Different from dS bubbles! The domain wall modifies the Euclidean boundary

3. Proposing a dual

Dual CFT state

Lorentzian

Euclidian

Dual CFT state

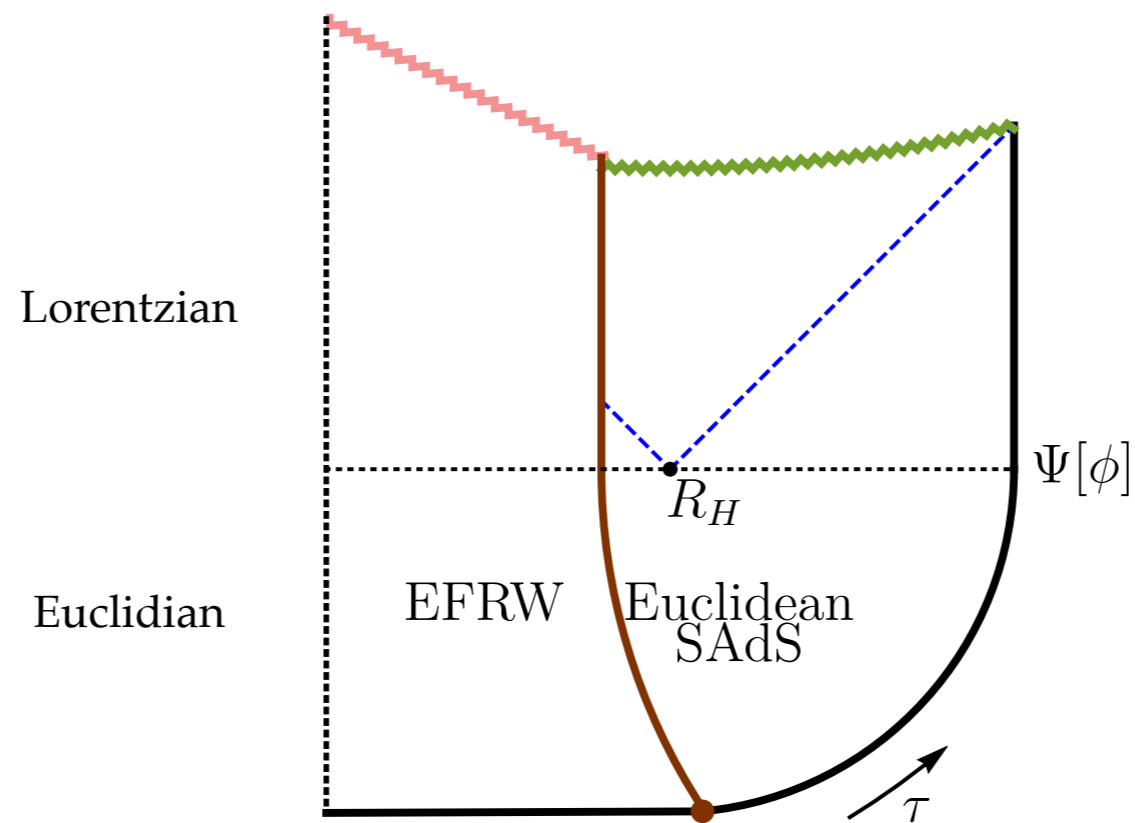
The Euclidean geometry is plausibly the saddle point of a gravitational path integral with the modified boundary conditions produced by the domain wall reaching the asymptotic boundary.

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Euclidian

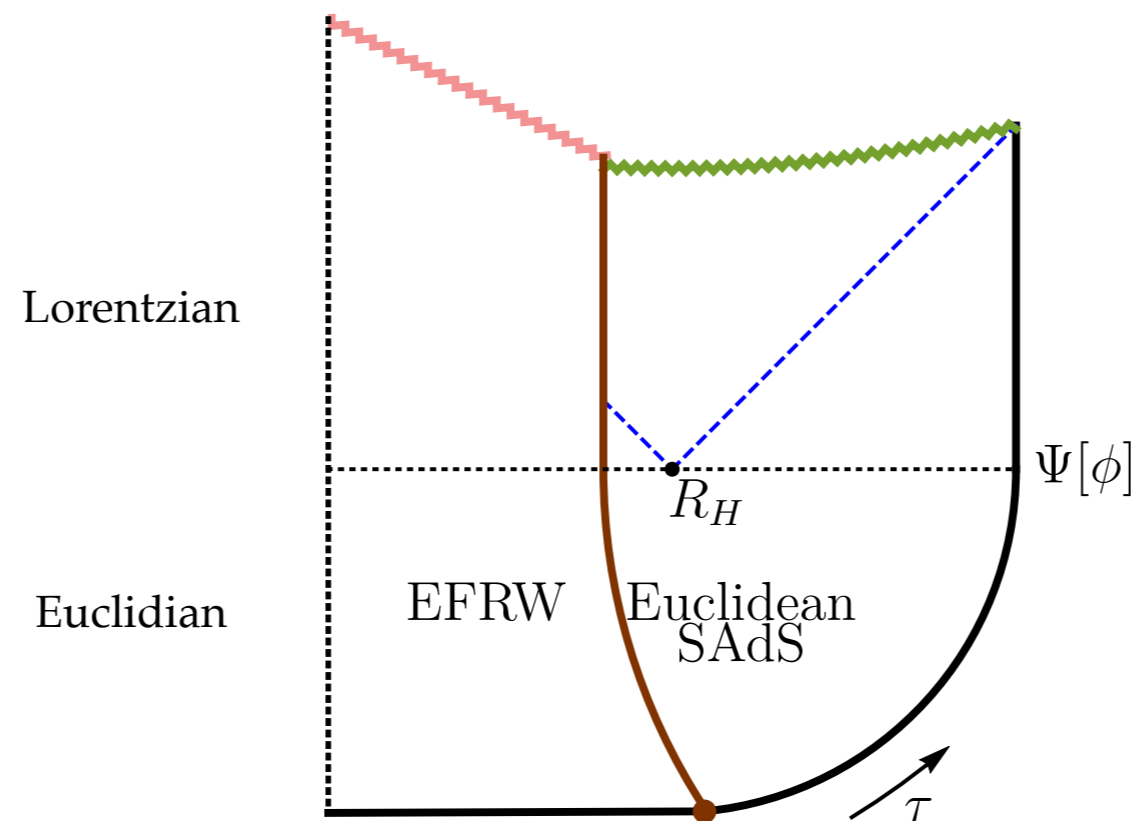
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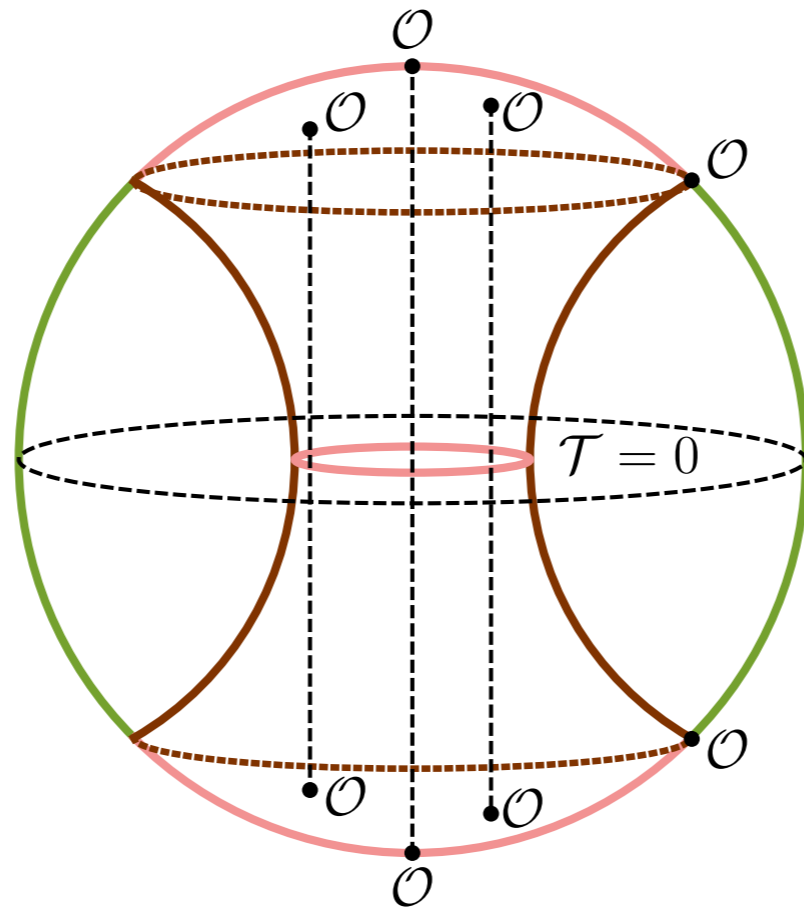
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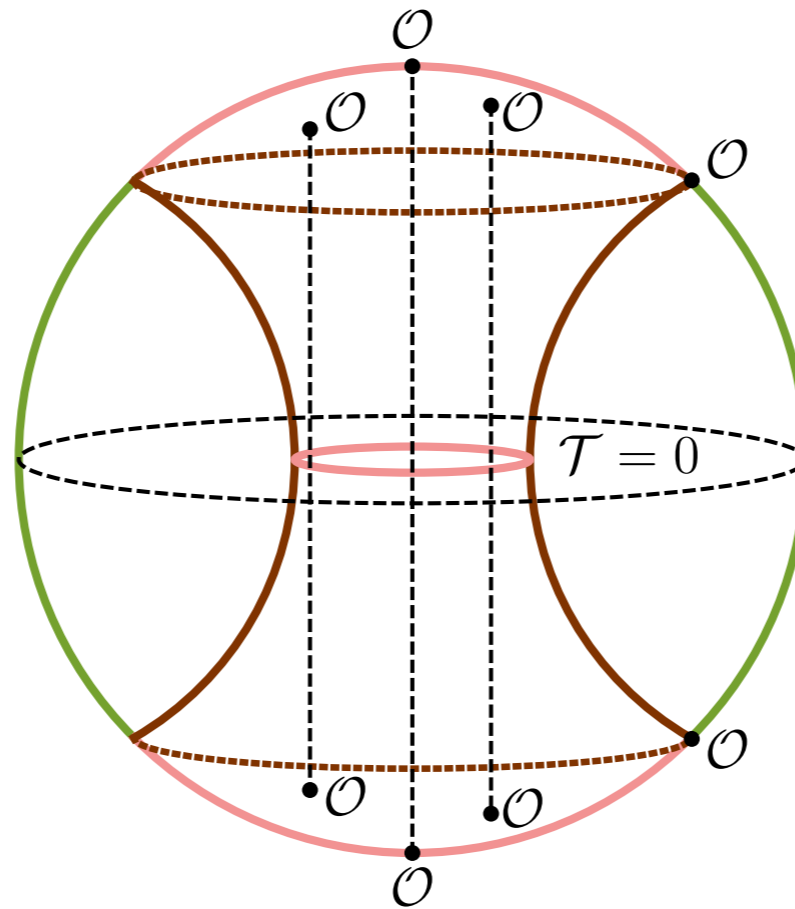
A dual CFT state may be prepared via a Euclidean path integral!

CFT Proposal

CFT Proposal



CFT Proposal

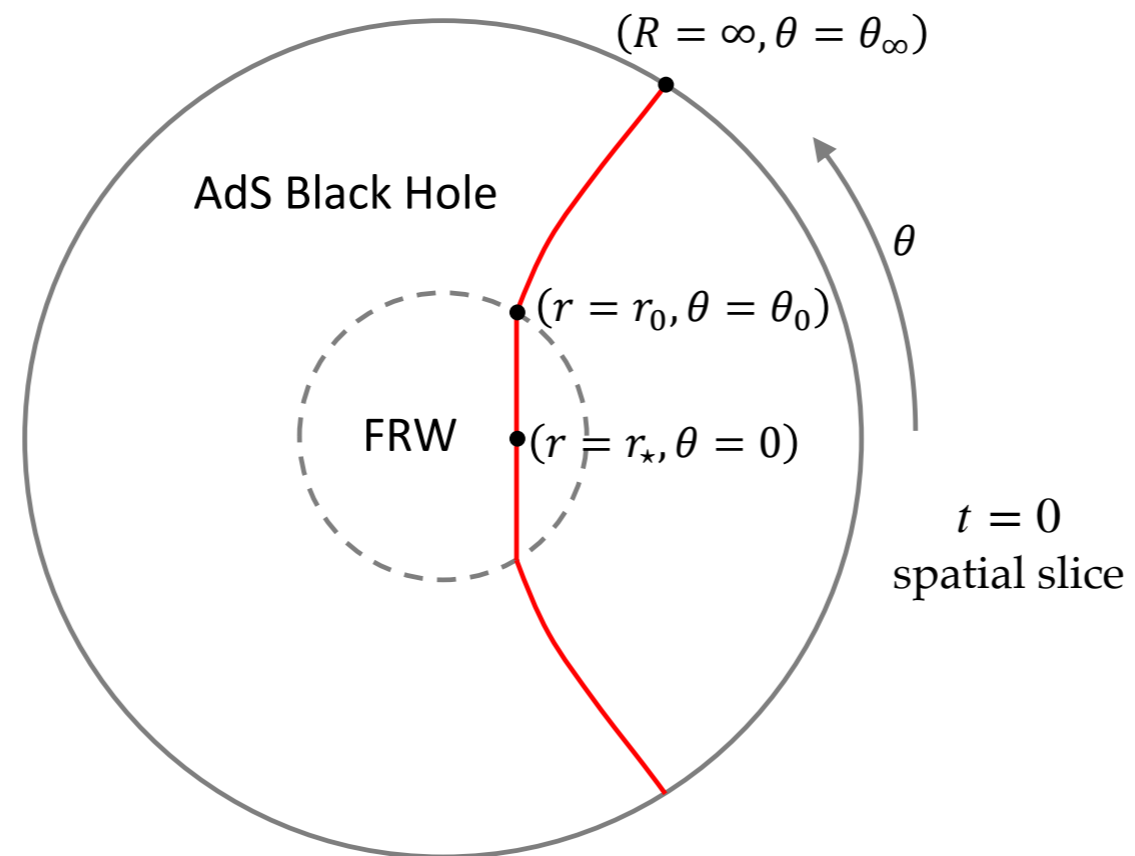


Correlated heavy operator insertions introduce particles traveling on FLRW geodesics. A ring of heavy operators can create the domain wall.

4. Probing the cosmology

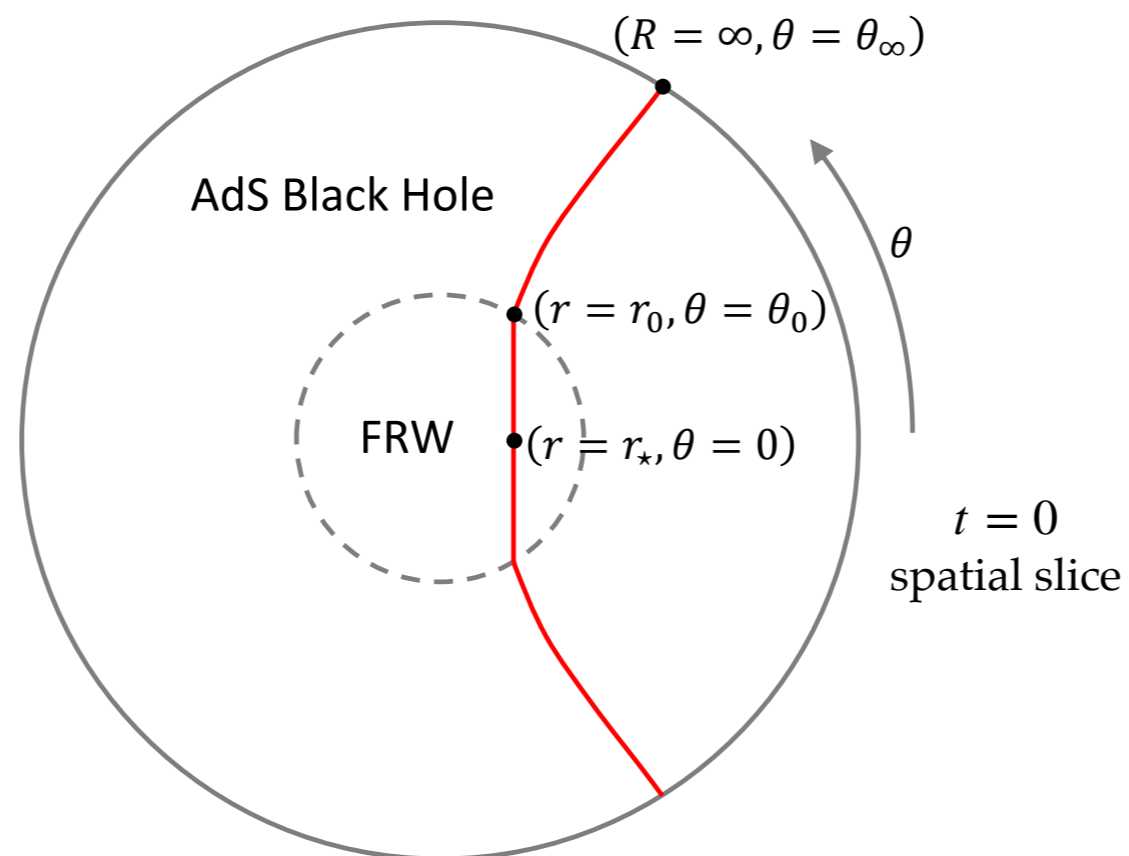
Probing the CFT

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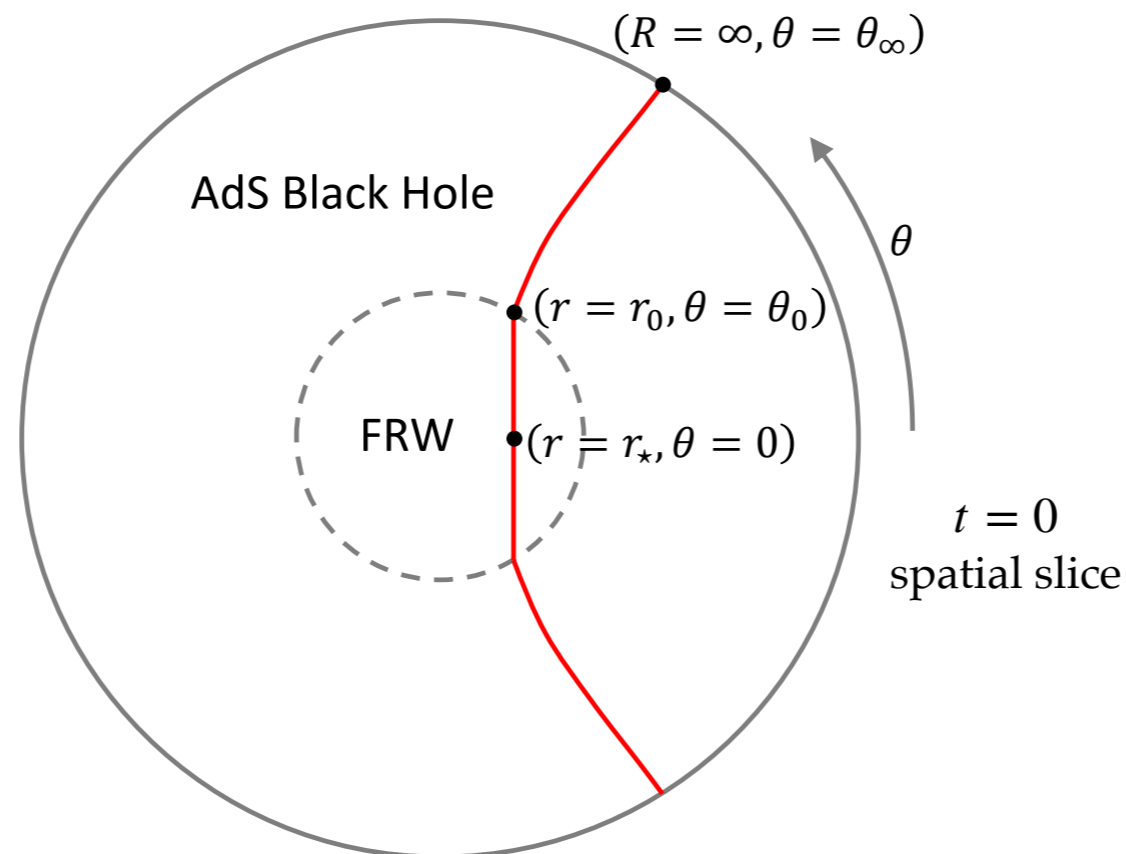
Probing the CFT

The boundary is homologous to a point in the bulk.



Probing the CFT

The boundary is homologous to a point in the bulk.



Reconstructing the bubble interior is possible, but difficult if the bubble lies behind the horizon and becomes a “Python’s lunch”. In other cases the interior can be probed using RT surfaces.

Summary

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1. We constructed a family of time-reversal symmetric solutions with a bubble of FLRW cosmology embedded within a Schwarzschild black hole.

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3. Euclidean boundary conditions suggest a path integral preparation of the state, and the required insertions.
4. The state is constructed at the time-reversal symmetric slice and no knowledge of the big bang is needed.
5. Further work : exact nature of insertions? Correlation functions?



Thank you! 🙇

Extras

The construction is special to 3+1 spacetime dimensions and generalises the Oppenheimer-Snyder solution.

The solution space is spanned by ρ_M , ρ_R , and R_0 .

The density of dust and the mass of the black hole are given by the density of dust and radiation in the cosmology.

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_S &= 2\sqrt{\rho_R} \\ \mu &= \rho_M R_0^3 + 2\sqrt{\rho_R} R'_K(r_0) R_0^2\end{aligned}$$

Parameter regimes
with sensible
Euclidean continuation
(orange and green)

