

# Entanglement Entropy of de Sitter Space $\alpha$ -Vacua



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Based on [arXiv:1404.7487](https://arxiv.org/abs/1404.7487) (& work in progress)

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July 26, 2014 @YITP Workshop “Strings and Fields”

Aspects of **Vacua** on de Sitter space

by

**Quantum Entanglement**

# Plan to Talk

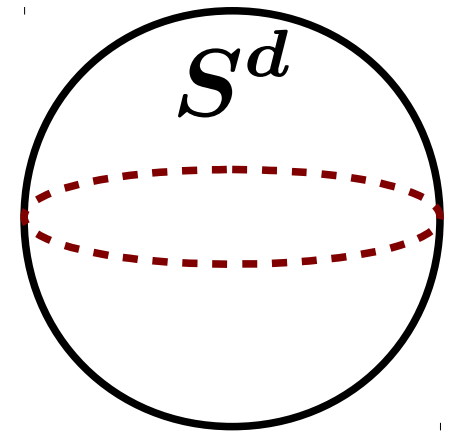
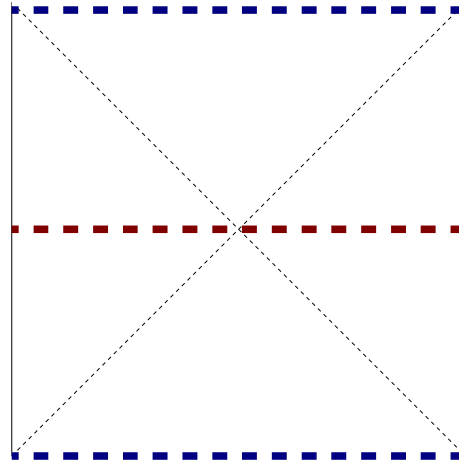
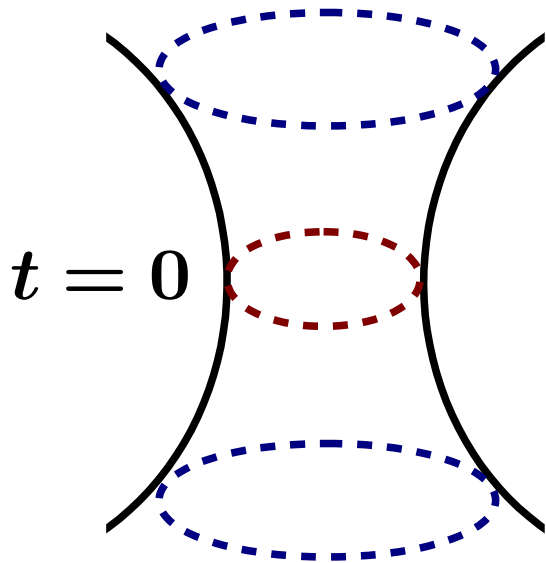
1. dS Space &  $\alpha$ -Vacua

2. Entanglement Entropy of  $\alpha$ -Vacua

3. Summary

# de Sitter Space

$$-X_0^2 + X_i^2 = 1 \quad (\text{embedding})$$

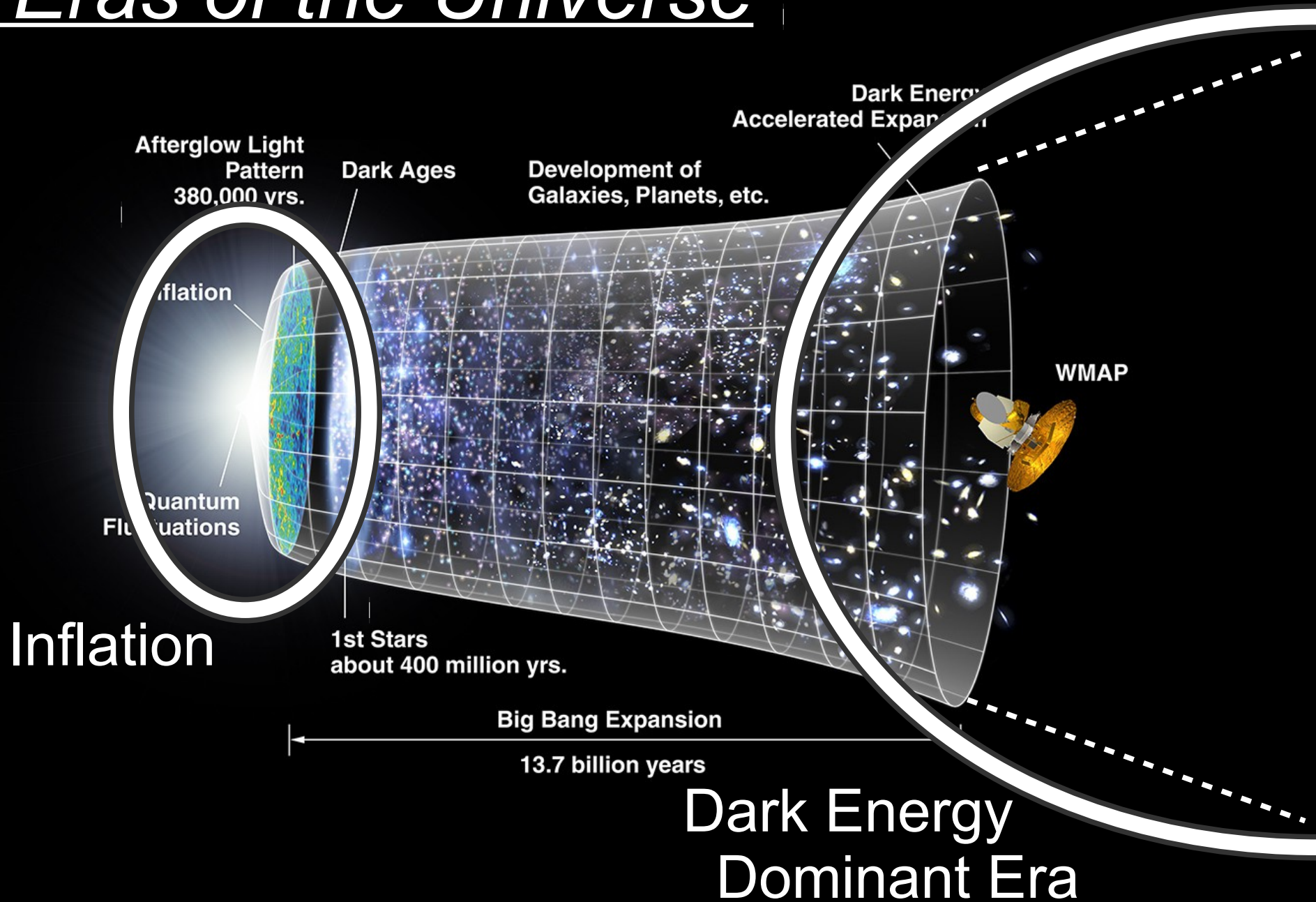


Euclidean  
( $t \rightarrow i\theta$ )

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + \cosh^2 t d\Omega_{d-1}^2$$

(global coordinate)

# *dS Eras of the Universe*

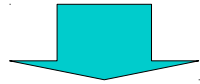


# $\alpha$ -Vacua in dS

Mottola('85), Allen('85)

Massive free scalar on dS

$$S = -\frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} (D_\mu \Phi D^\mu \Phi + m^2 \Phi^2)$$



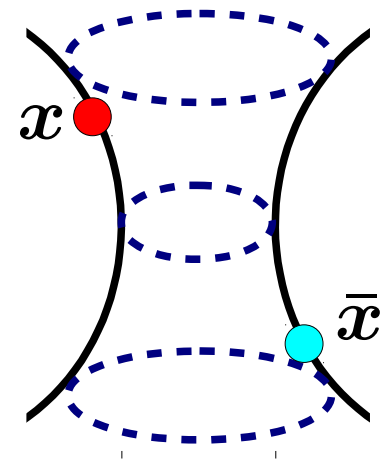
SO(1,d) preserving vacua, with parameters  $(\alpha, \beta)$

standard (Bunch-Davies) vacuum

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{G}(x, y) = & \cosh 2\alpha G_0(x, y) \\ & + \sinh 2\alpha (\cos \beta G_0(\bar{x}, y) - \sin \beta D(\bar{x}, y)) \end{aligned}$$

$$G(x, y) = \langle \{ \Phi(x), \Phi(y) \} \rangle$$

$$D(x, y) = \langle [ \Phi(x), \Phi(y) ] \rangle$$



## $\alpha$ -Vacua in dS (2)

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi(x) &= \sum_n (\phi_n(x) a_n + \phi_n^*(x) a_n^\dagger) \\ &= \sum_n (\tilde{\phi}_n(x) \tilde{a}_n + \tilde{\phi}_n^*(x) \tilde{a}_n^\dagger)\end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_n(x) = (\cosh\alpha)\phi_n(x) + e^{i\beta}(\sinh\alpha)\phi_n^*(x)$$

$$\tilde{a}_n = (\cosh\alpha)a_n - e^{-i\beta}(\sinh\alpha)a_n^\dagger$$

$$\tilde{a}_n |\tilde{0}\rangle = 0$$

“ $\alpha$ -vacuum”

# Plan to Talk

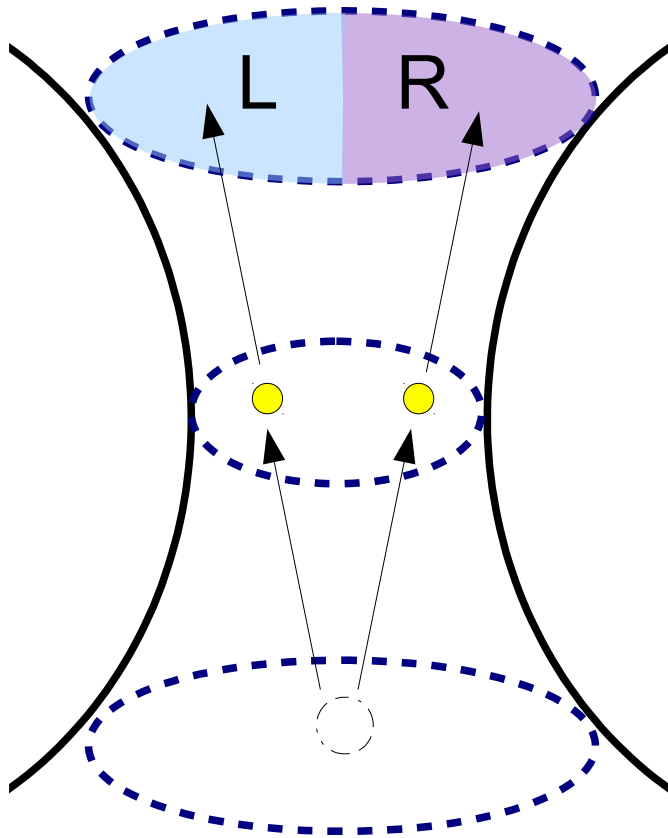
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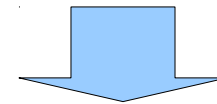


# Particle Creation and Entanglement



Particle creations in dS:

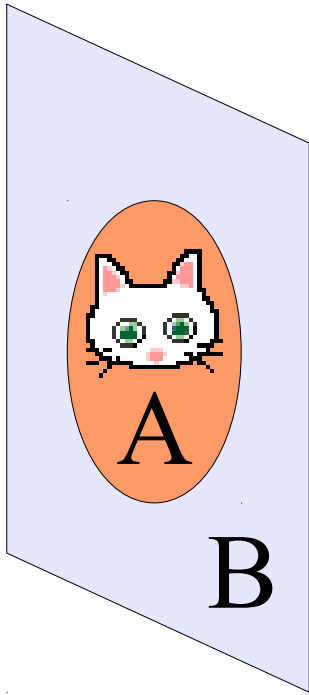
- Not exist in Minkowski
- Depend on vacua
- Generate Entanglement



*Entanglement Entropy*  
characterizes dS & different vacua.

Bunch-Davies vacuum: by [Maldacena-Pimentel\(2012\)](#)

# Entanglement Entropy



$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B$$

$$\rho_{total} = |\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|$$

$$\rho_A = \text{Tr}_B[\rho_{total}]$$

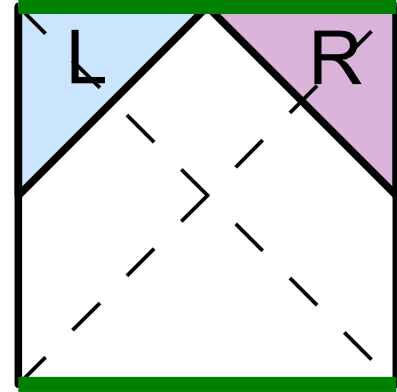
$$S_A = -\text{Tr}\rho_A \log \rho_A$$

# Vacuum Condition by {L,R}-Oscillators

Total & LR mode functions are related as:

$$\chi_\sigma(x) = \sum_{q=L,R} (\alpha_{q\sigma} \psi_q(x_q) + \beta_{q\sigma} \psi_q^*(x_q))$$

( $\sigma = \pm 1$ ) Sasaki-Tanaka-Yamamoto ('94)



$$a_\sigma = \sum_{q=L,R} (\gamma_{q\sigma} b_q + \delta_{q\sigma}^* b_q^\dagger)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{q\sigma}(\nu, p) & \beta_{q\sigma}(\nu, p) \\ \gamma_{q\sigma}(\nu, p) & \delta_{q\sigma}(\nu, p) \end{pmatrix}$$

Known functions

$\alpha$ -Vacua:  $\tilde{a}_\sigma | \tilde{0} \rangle = 0$

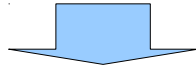
$$\tilde{a}_\sigma = \sum_{q=L,R} (\tilde{\gamma}_{q\sigma} b_q + \tilde{\delta}_{q\sigma}^* b_q^\dagger)$$

$$\tilde{\gamma} = (\cosh \alpha) \gamma - e^{-i\beta} (\sinh \alpha) \delta$$

$$\tilde{\delta} = (\cosh \alpha) \delta - e^{-i\beta} (\sinh \alpha) \gamma$$

# $\alpha$ -Vacuum Wavefunction

$$\alpha\text{-Vacua: } \tilde{a}_\sigma |\tilde{0}\rangle = 0 \quad \tilde{a}_\sigma = \sum_{q=L,R} (\tilde{\gamma}_{q\sigma} b_q + \tilde{\delta}_{q\sigma}^* b_q^\dagger)$$



$$|\tilde{0}\rangle = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \tilde{m}_{ij} b_i^\dagger b_j^\dagger\right) |0\rangle_L |0\rangle_R$$

Diagonalize

$$= \sum_{n \geq 0} \tilde{\kappa}^n |\tilde{n}'\rangle_L |\tilde{n}'\rangle_R$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{m}_{ij} &= -\tilde{\delta}_{i\sigma}^* (\tilde{\gamma}^{-1})_{\sigma j} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \rho & \zeta \\ \zeta & \rho \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\tilde{\kappa}|^2 = \tilde{\Lambda} - \sqrt{\tilde{\Lambda}^2 - 1}$$

$$\tilde{\Lambda} = \frac{|\zeta|^4 + (|\rho|^2 - 1)^2 - (\rho^2 \zeta^{*2} + \rho^{*2} \zeta^2)}{2|\zeta|^2}$$

# Entanglement Entropy

$$|\tilde{0}\rangle = \sum_{n \geq 0} \tilde{\kappa}^n |\tilde{n}'\rangle_L |\tilde{n}'\rangle_R$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_L = \frac{1}{1 - |\tilde{\kappa}|^2} \sum_{n \geq 0} |\tilde{\kappa}|^{2n} |\tilde{n}'\rangle_L \langle \tilde{n}'|_L$$

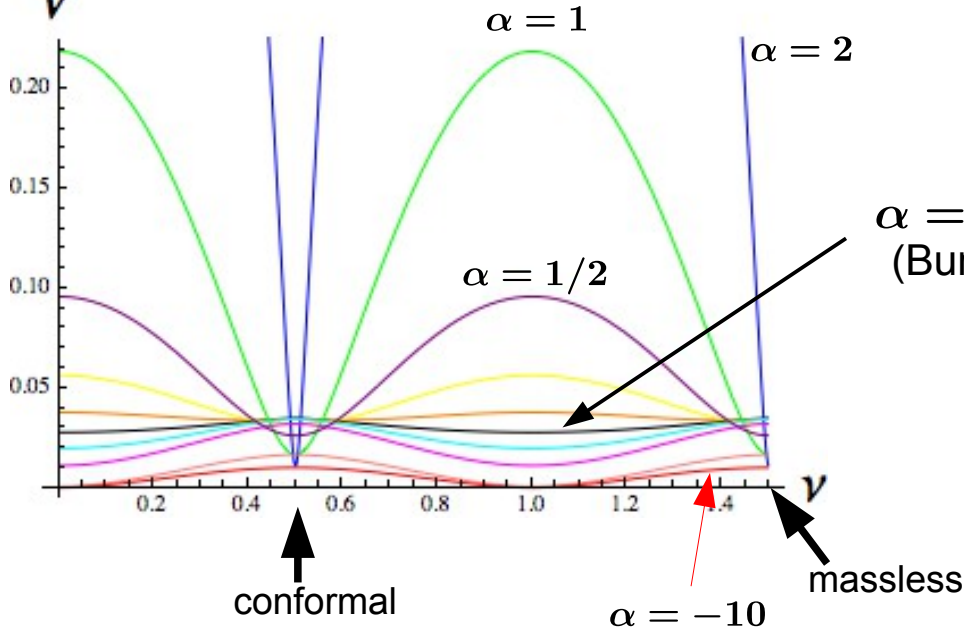
$$\Rightarrow S_{EE}(p) = -\log(1 - |\tilde{\kappa}|^2) - \frac{|\tilde{\kappa}|^2}{1 - |\tilde{\kappa}|^2} \log |\tilde{\kappa}|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{EE}/V = \int_0^\infty dp \mathcal{D}(p) S_{EE}(p)$$

$$\mathcal{D}(p) \propto p^2 \quad (d = 4)$$

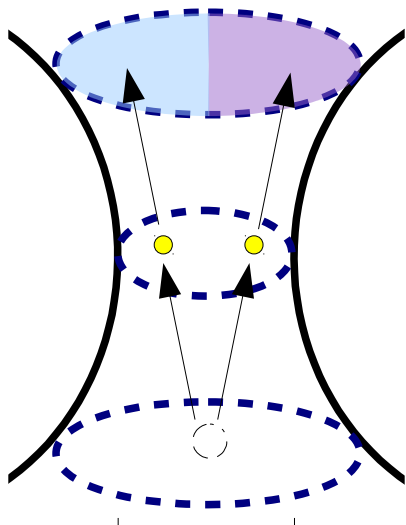
# Plot of Entanglement Entropy

$$\frac{S_{EE}}{V}$$

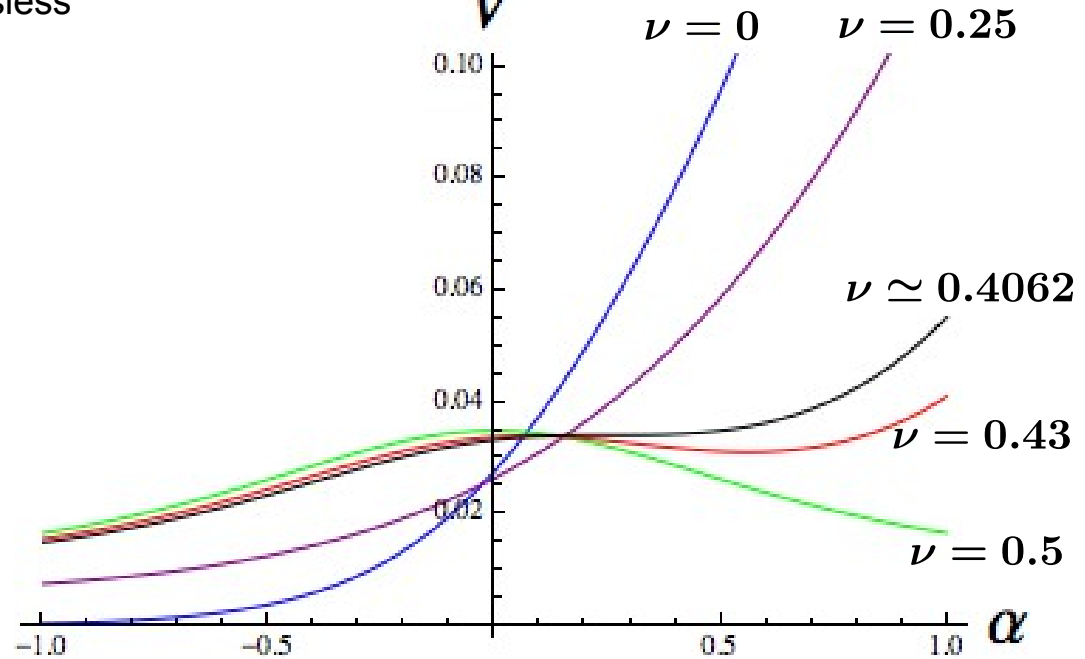


( $d=4, \beta=0$ , future infinity)

$$\nu = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - m^2}$$



$$\frac{S_{EE}}{V}$$



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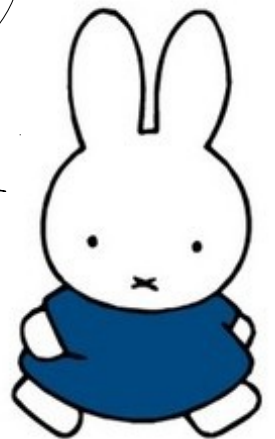
3. Summary

# Summary

- dS has nontrivial  $\alpha$ -Vacua  
→ generate entanglement in different ways.
- We computed EE in  $\alpha$ -Vacua by direct evaluation of the wavefunction.



**Thank You  
for  
This Fantastic  
Workshop !!!!**



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