

# Saddle-points at holographic entanglement transitions: enhanced corrections

*JHEP* 11 (2020) 007; 2006.10051, X. Dong and H. Wang

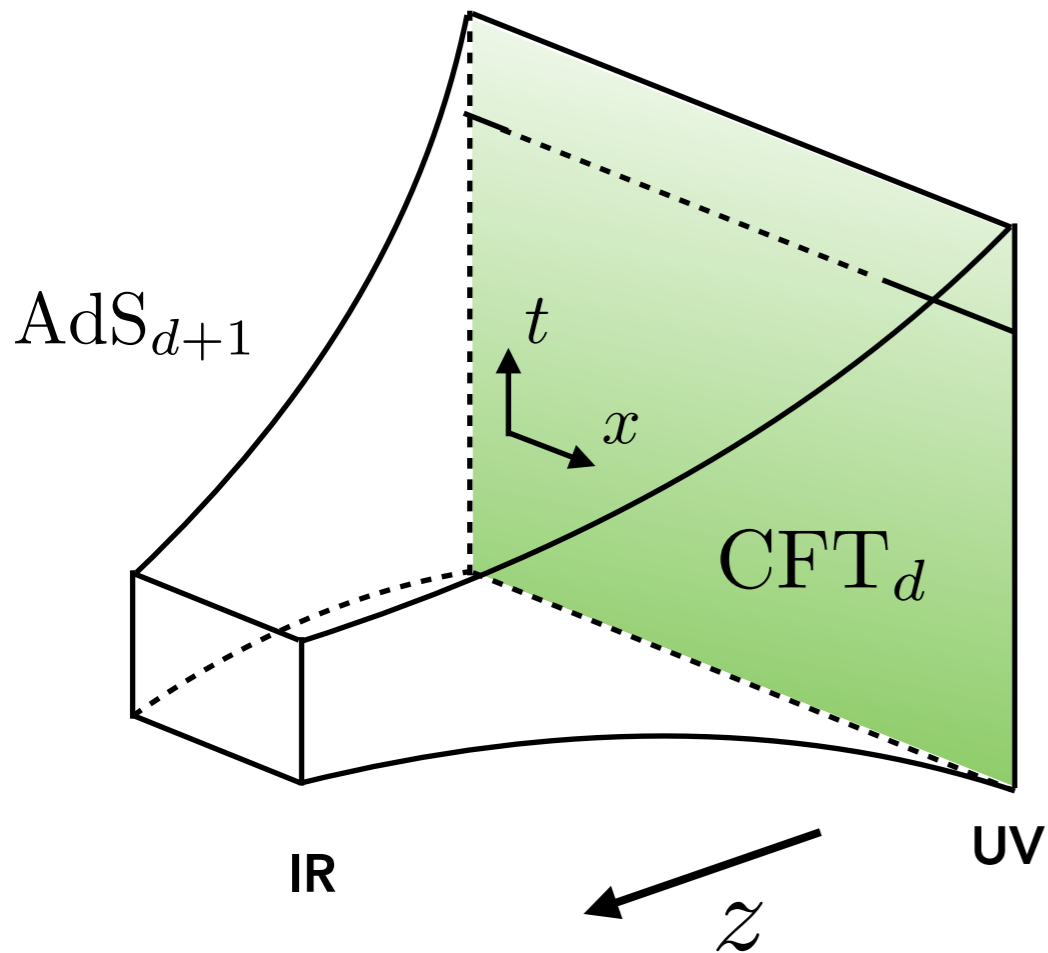
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Huajia Wang

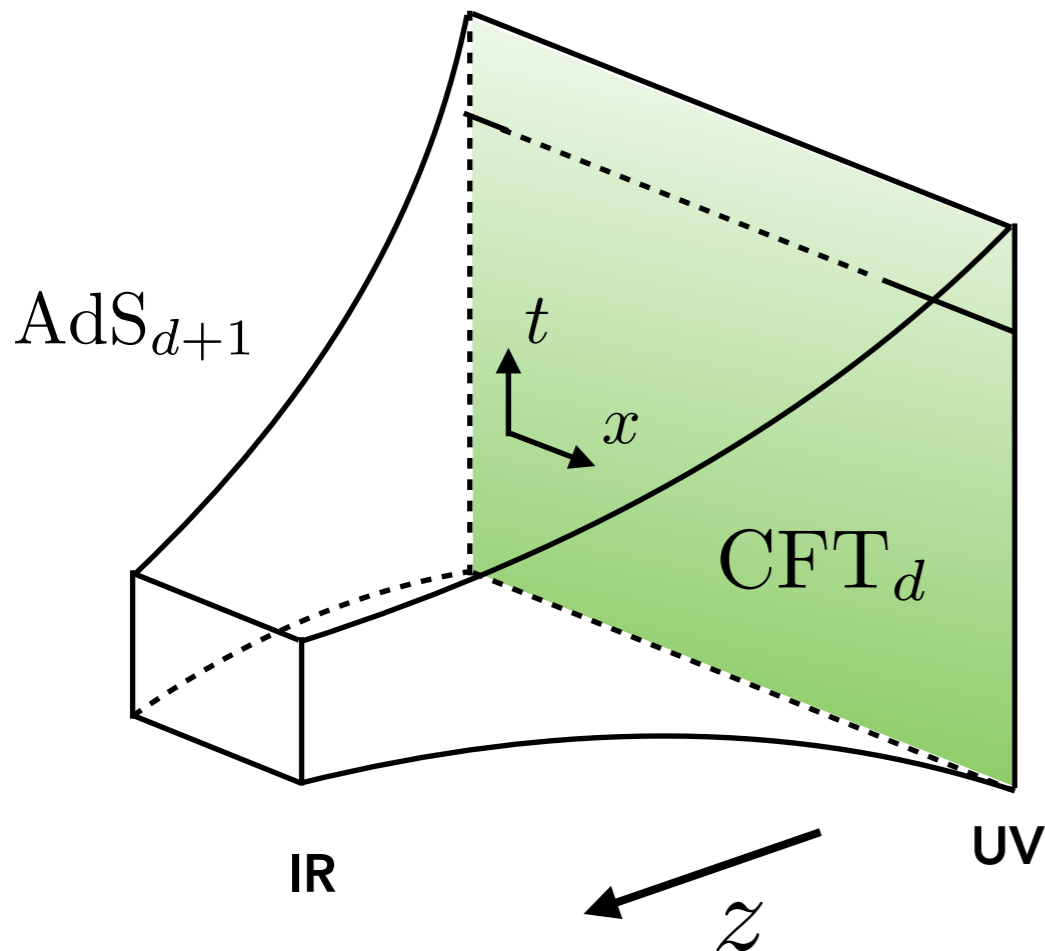


# Motivation



Holography: geometric manifestation of CFT ingredients in 1-higher dimensional bulk AdS spacetime

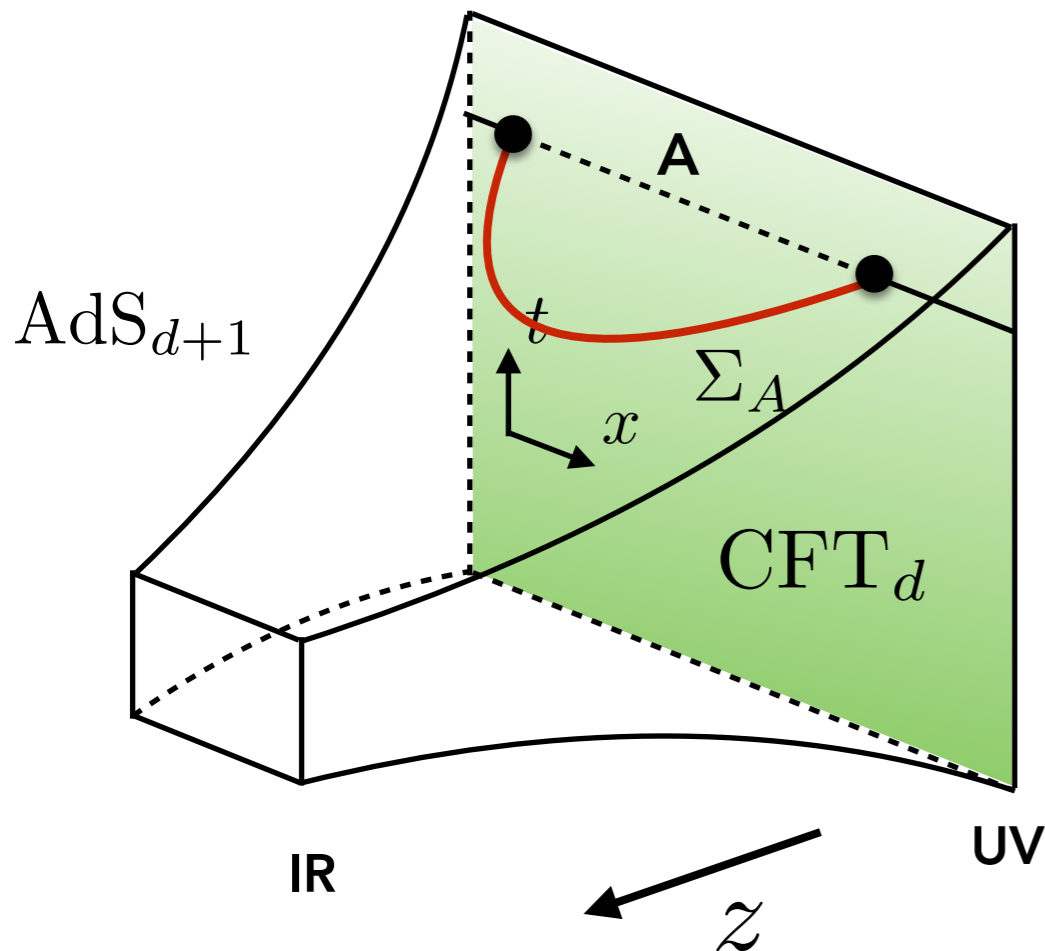
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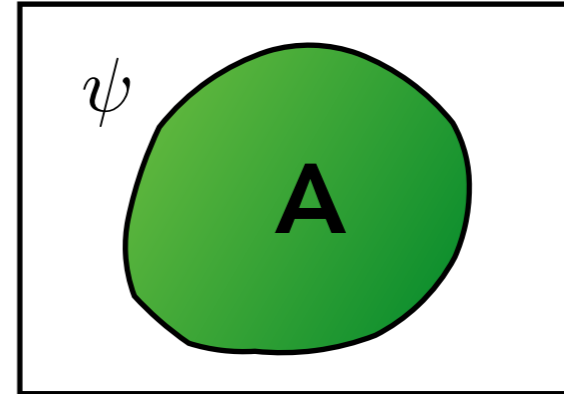
Simplest probe of geometry: entanglement entropy via the RT formula

$$S_A = \frac{\text{Area}(\Sigma_A)}{4G_N}$$

# Motivation

Entanglement entropy:  $\rho_A = \text{tr}_{\bar{A}} |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$

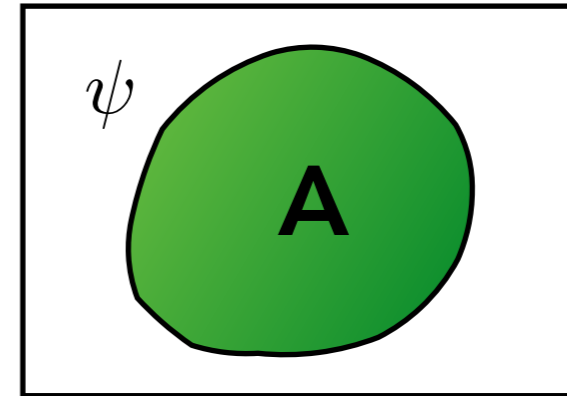
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Entanglement entropy via replica trick — Renyi entropies

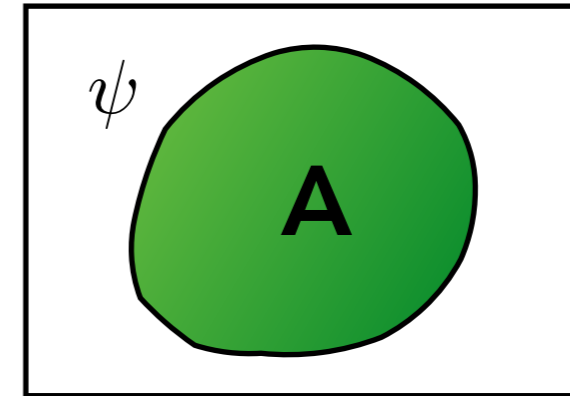
$$S_n(A) = \frac{1}{1-n} \ln \left( \frac{Z_n}{Z_1^n} \right), \quad Z_n = \text{tr} \rho_A^n$$

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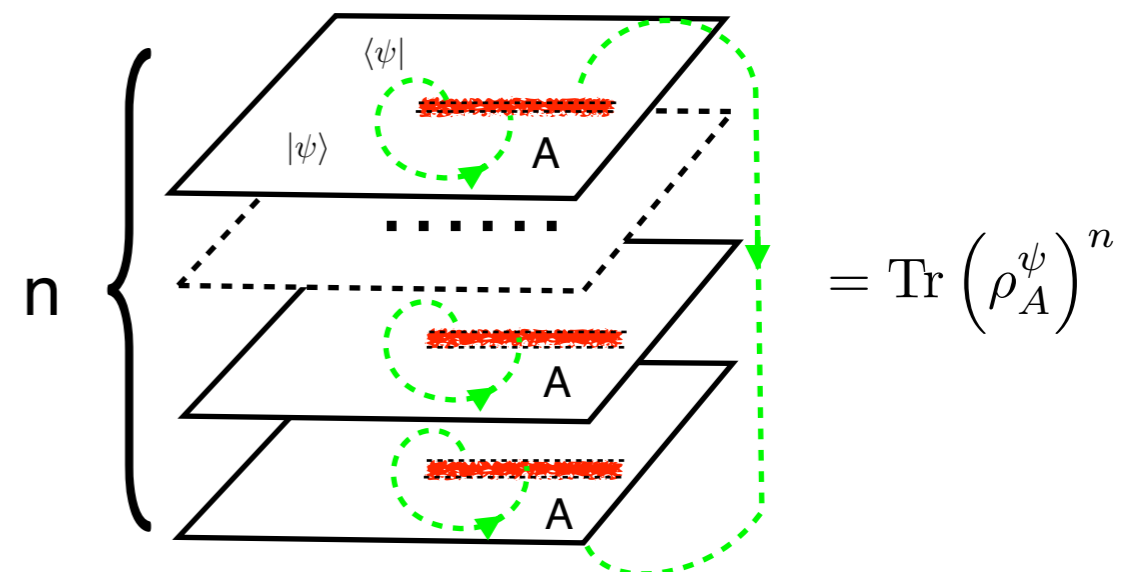
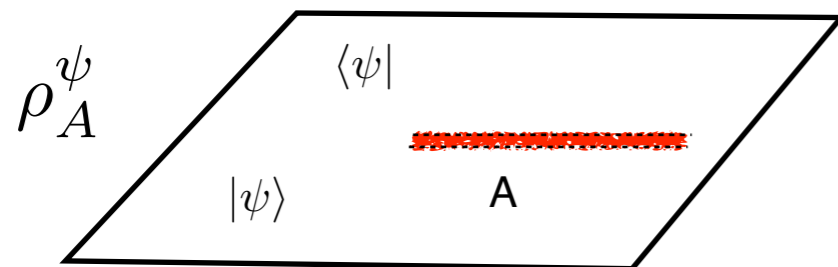
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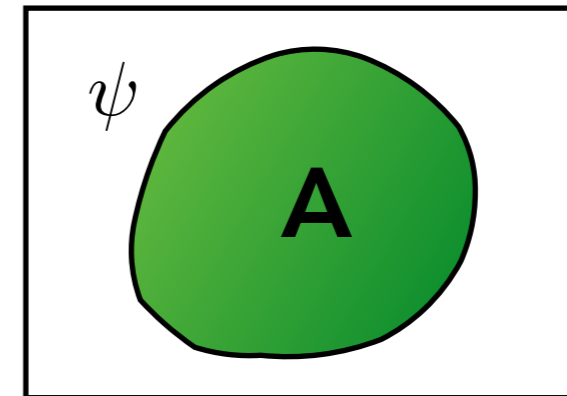
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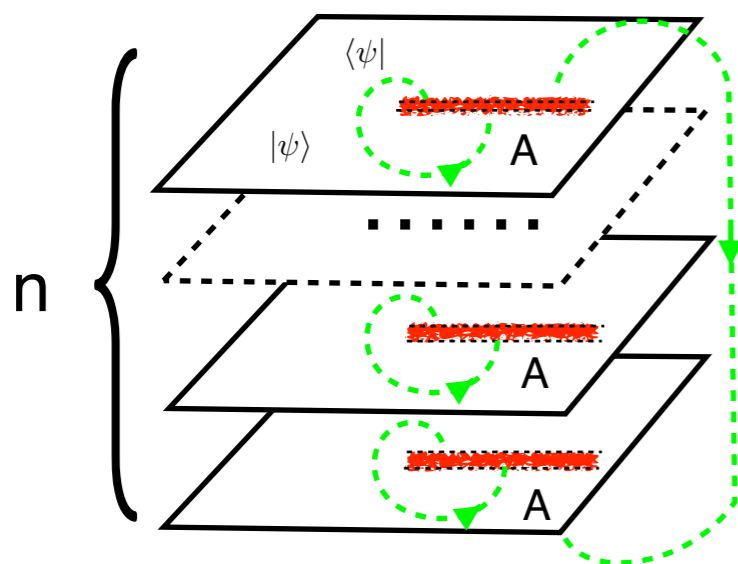
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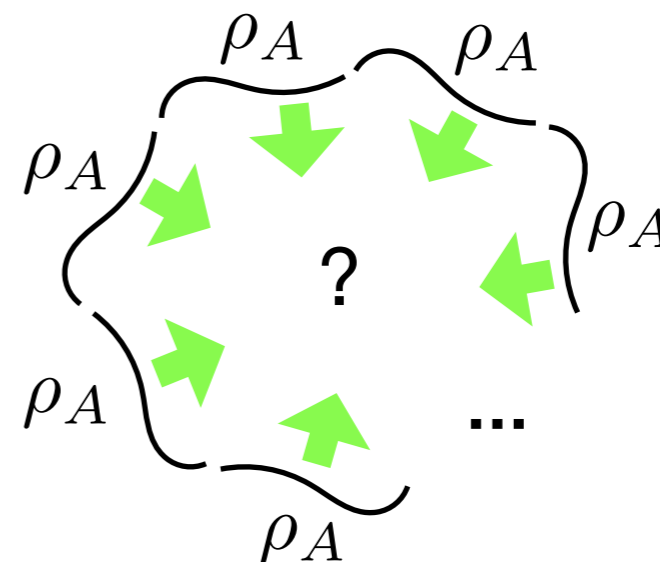
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saddle-point approximation



AdS/CFT

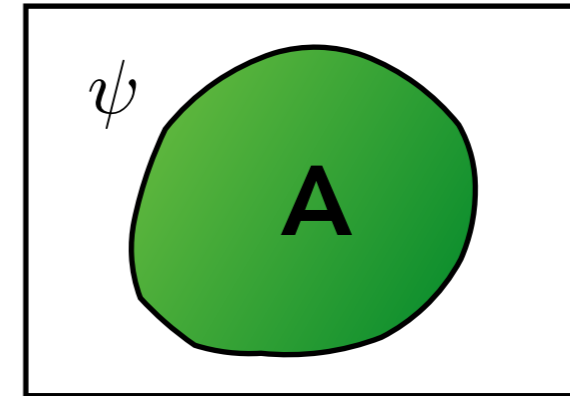




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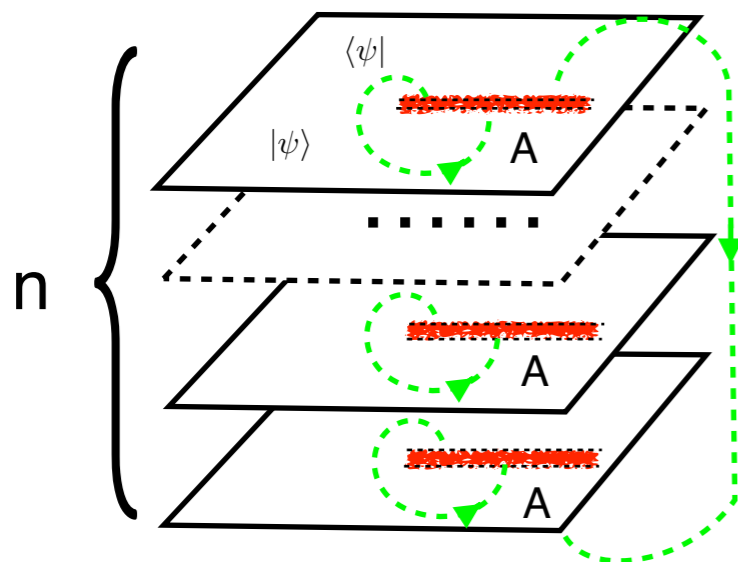
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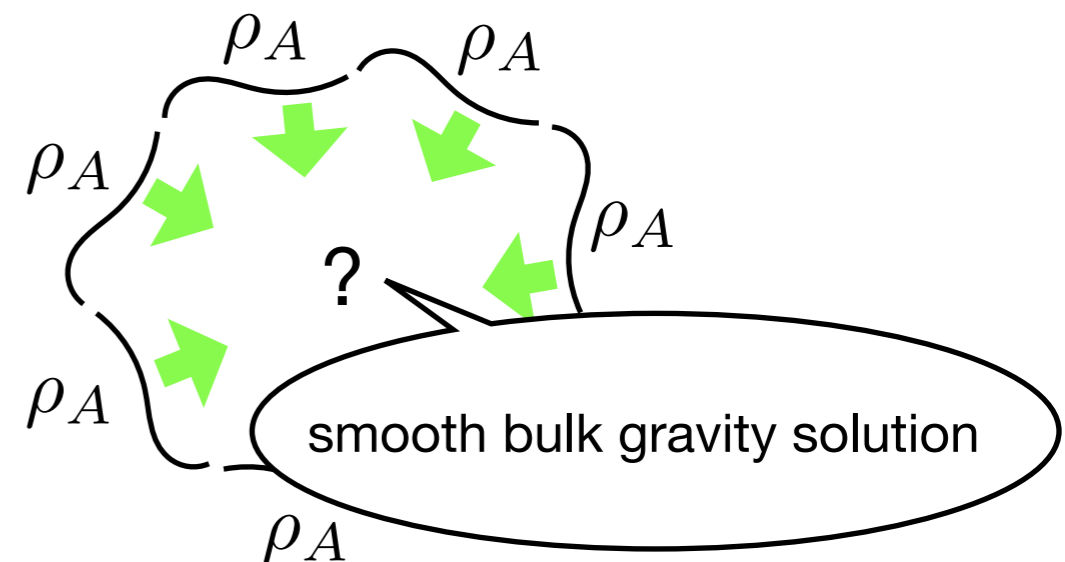
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saddle-point approximation



AdS/CFT



# Motivation

- “cosmic brane” prescription for constructing (quotient of) bulk X. Dong, 16
- brane tension:  $T = \frac{n-1}{4nG_N}$
- can analytically continue  $n$  to real values
- take replica limit, extract leading order in  $O(n-1)$
- RT formula emerges:  $S_A = \frac{\text{Area}(\Sigma_A)}{4G_N}$  Lewkowycz & Maldacena 14



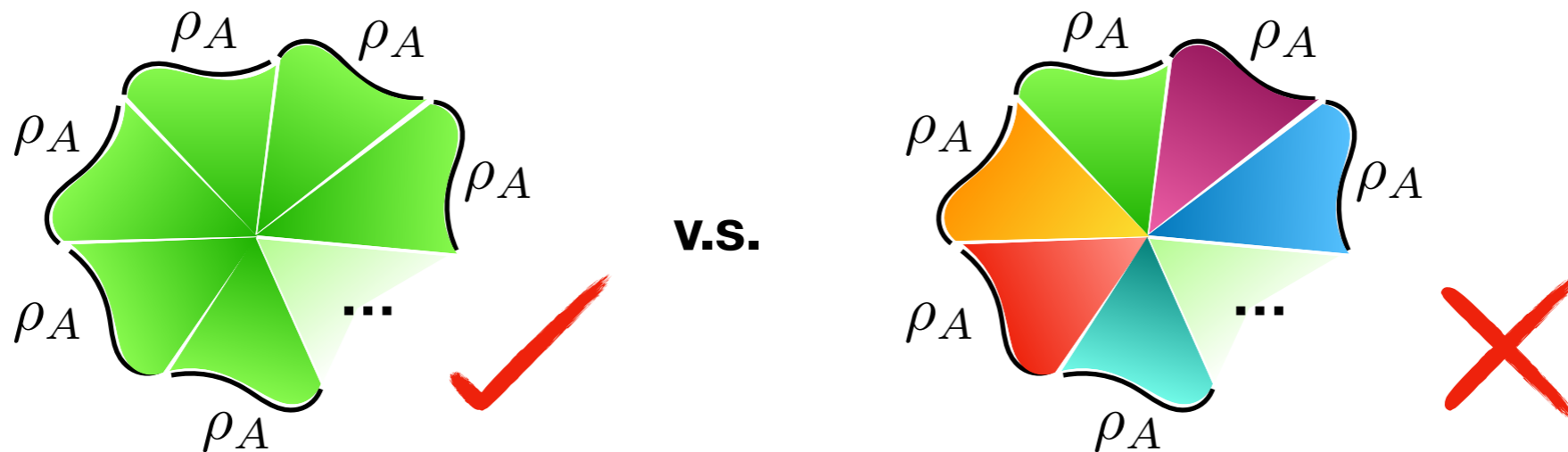
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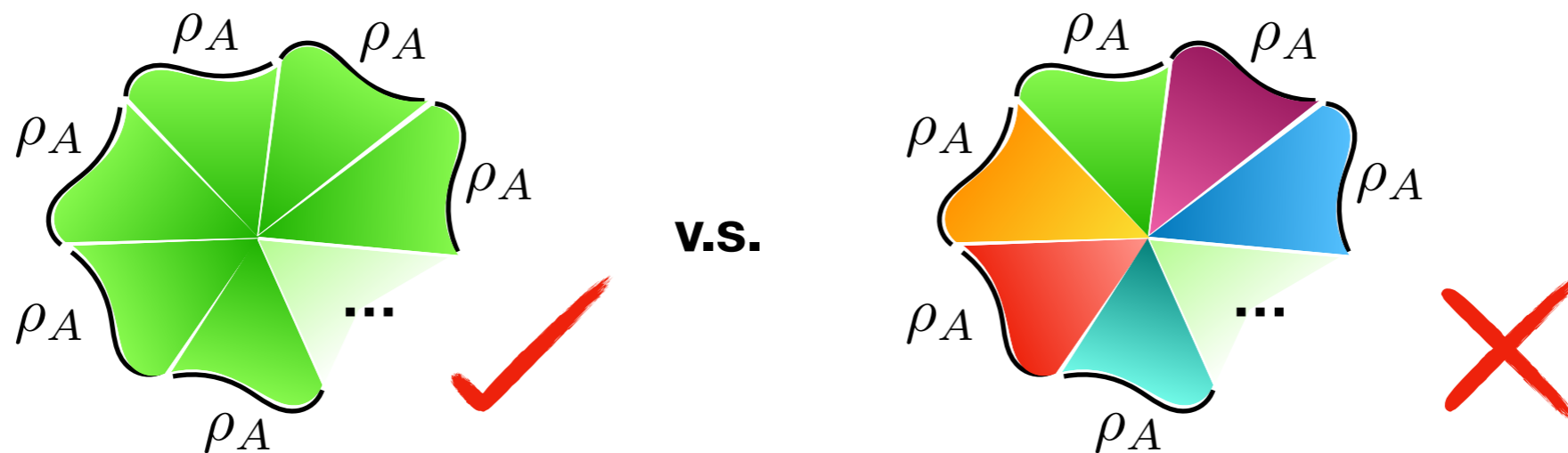
1. Only “replica symmetric” saddles are important



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## 2 underlying assumptions:

1. Only “replica symmetric” saddles are important



2. One particular saddle-point dominates the path-integral

$$S_A \sim \frac{\text{Area}(\Sigma_A)}{4G_N} + \mathcal{O}\left(e^{-\mathcal{O}(1)/4G_N}\right)$$



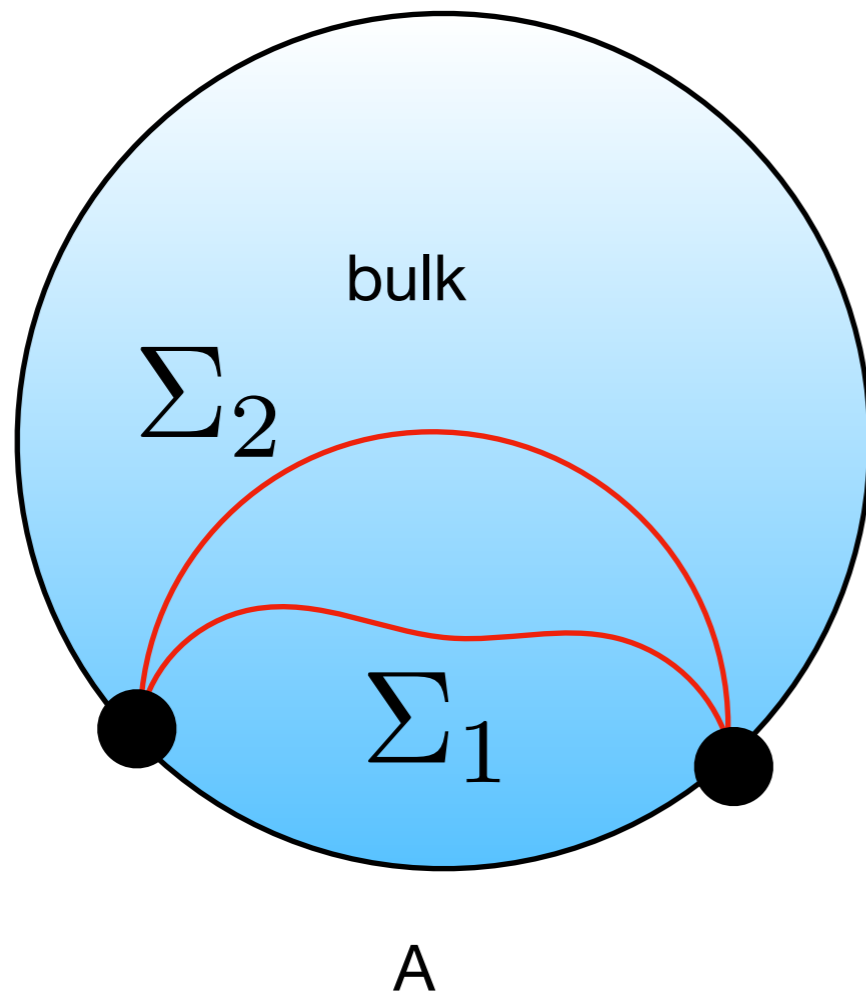
# **Motivation**

**What happens when the assumptions break down?**

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What happens when the assumptions break down?

Two competing saddle points having comparable contribution

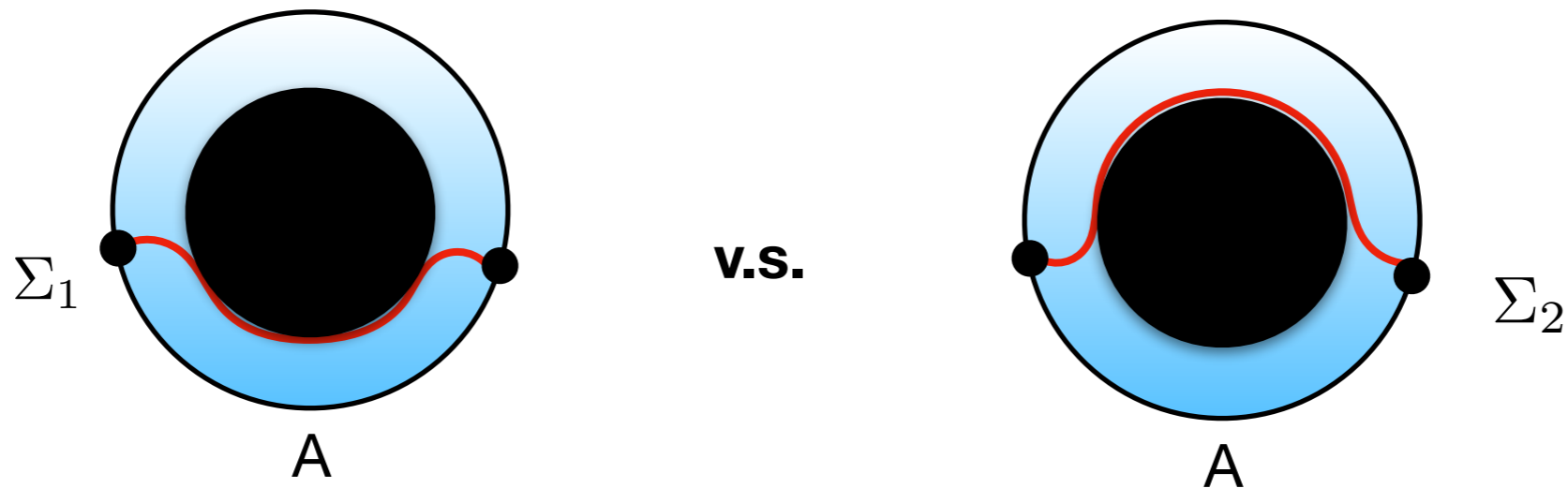


$$\text{Area}(\Sigma_1) \approx \text{Area}(\Sigma_2)$$

“entanglement phase transition”

# Motivation

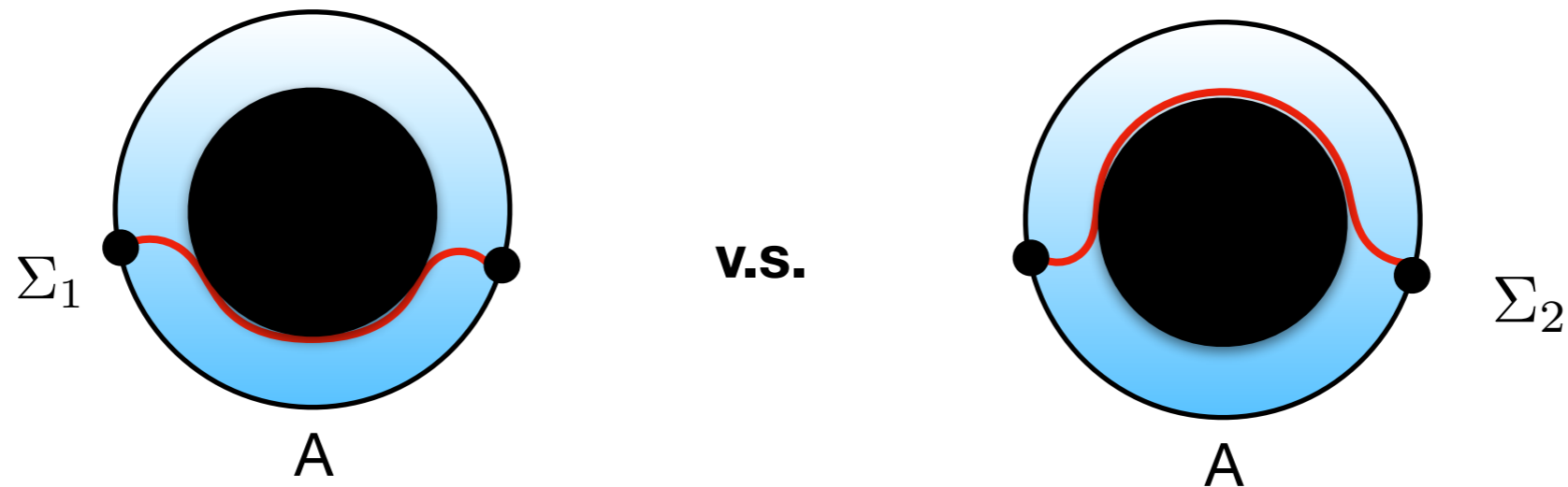
A prototype: entanglement entropy of a black hole micro-state (chaotic)





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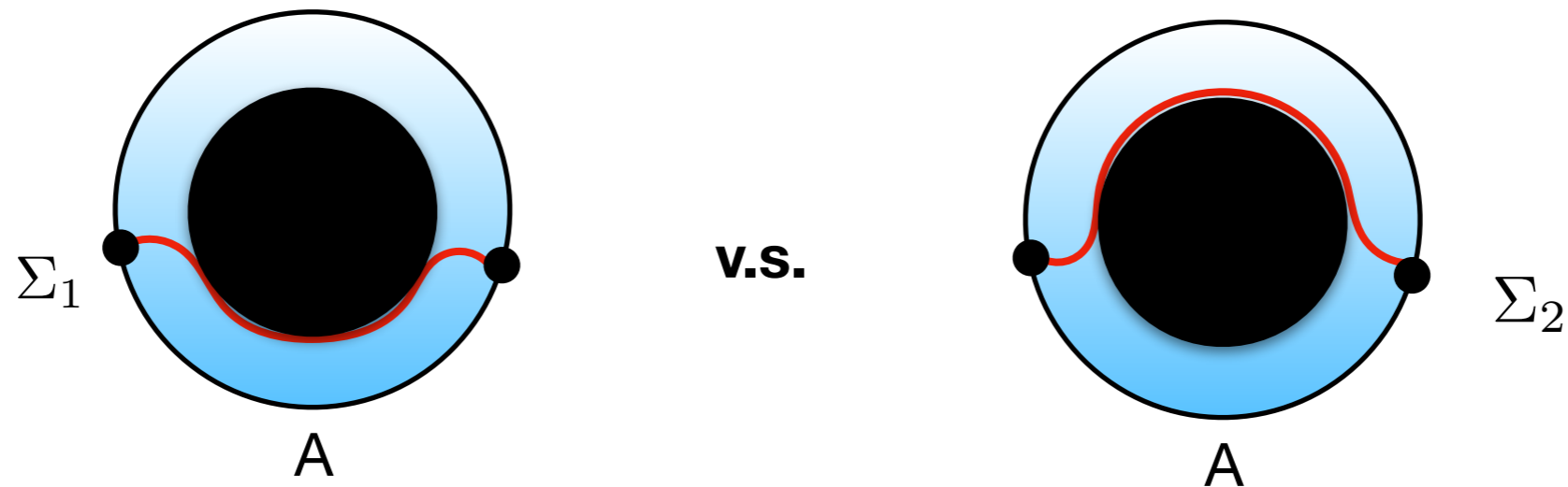
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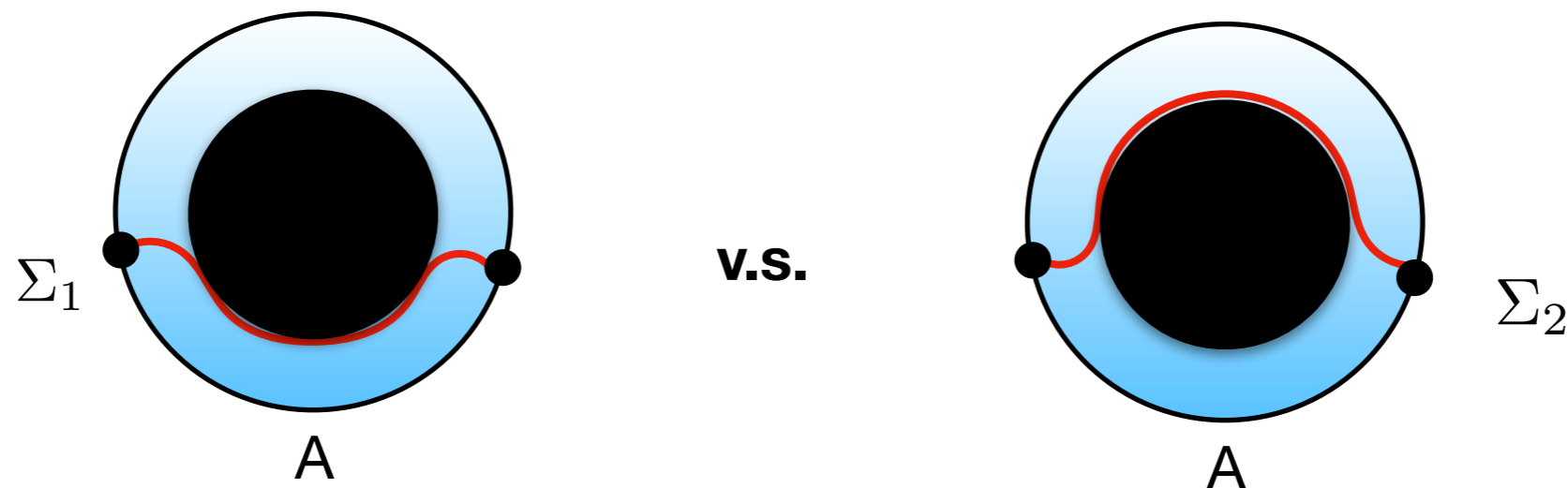


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- Replica-symmetric saddle-points switching dominance

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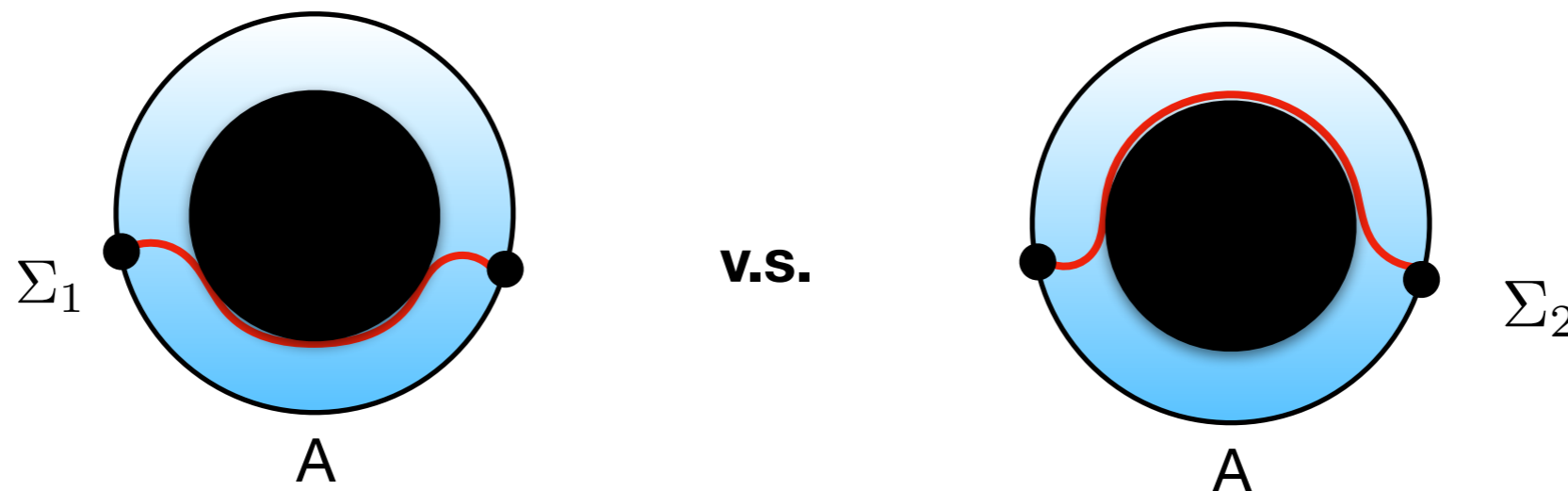


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- Effects of replica non-symmetric saddle-points?

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**Goal: how do saddle-points participate at the transition?**

- Replica-symmetric saddle-points switching dominance
- Effects of replica non-symmetric saddle-points?
- Focus on a particular aspect of the transition: enhanced correction



## **Enhanced correction at the transition**

# Enhanced correction at the transition

Has been shown for *chaotic* high energy eigenstates

$$|E\rangle = \sum_{|E_i + E_J - E| < \Delta} c_{iJ} |E_i\rangle_A \otimes |E_J\rangle_{\bar{A}} \quad \text{C. Murthy and M. Srednicki, 2019}$$

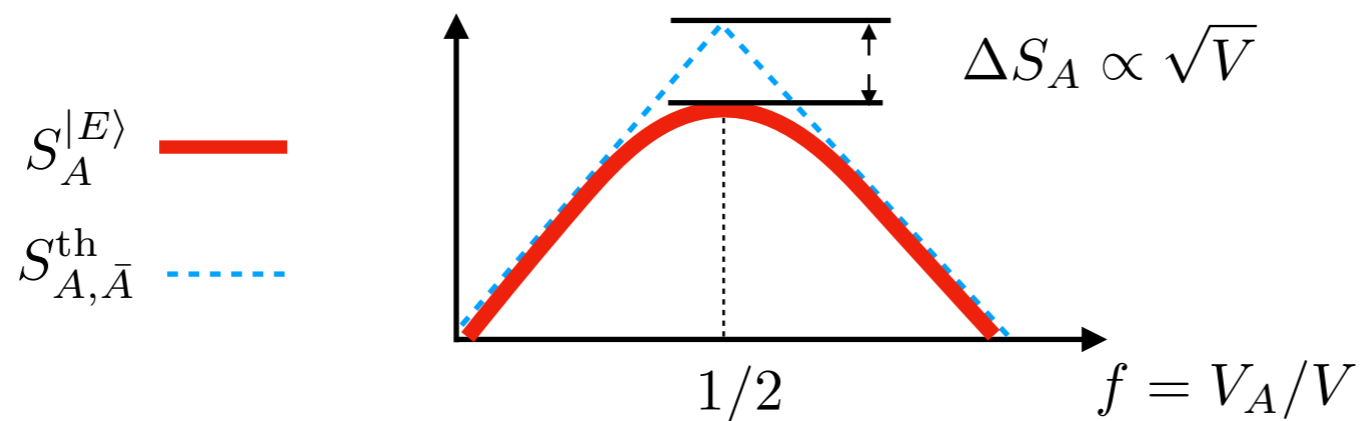
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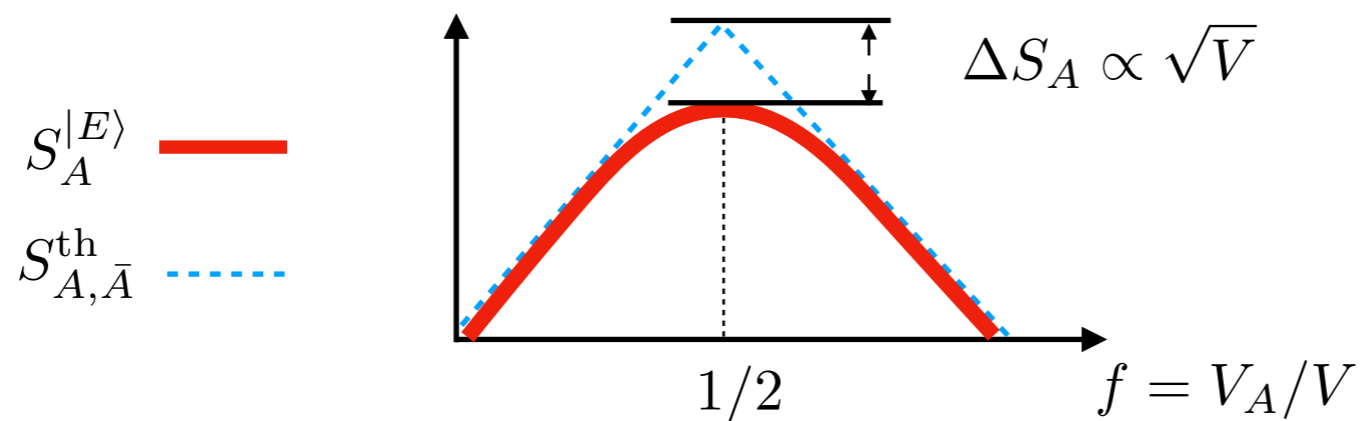


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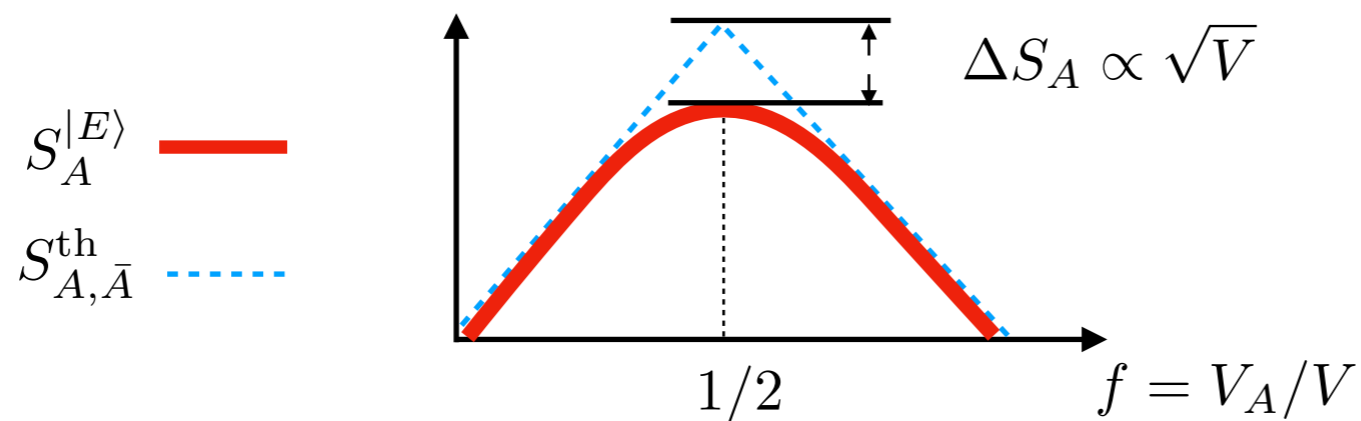


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Via replica-trick: revisit renyi entropy calculation in AdS/CFT

## Outline:

- Renyi entropy for (chaotic) black hole micro-states
- Construct and re-sum bulk saddles: effective action
- Enhanced correction from effective action
- Discussions and outlooks

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## Renyi entropy for Chaotic Black hole micro-states

In terms of Euclidean path-integral, how does a chaotic energy eigenstate differ from a true canonical ensemble?

$$\rho_{\text{th}} = \sum e^{-\beta E} |E\rangle\langle E|$$

**v.s.**

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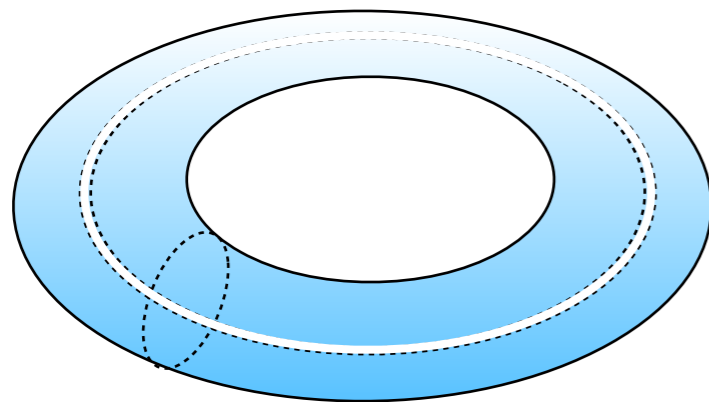
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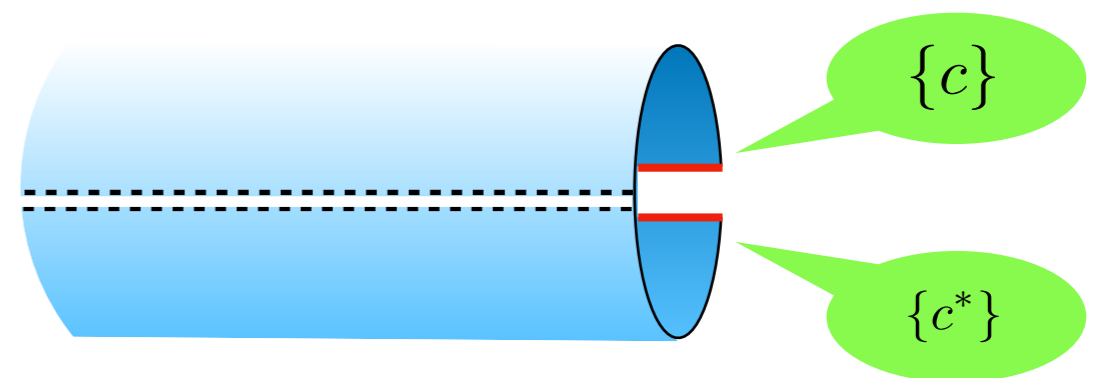
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Black hole geometry = canonical ensemble

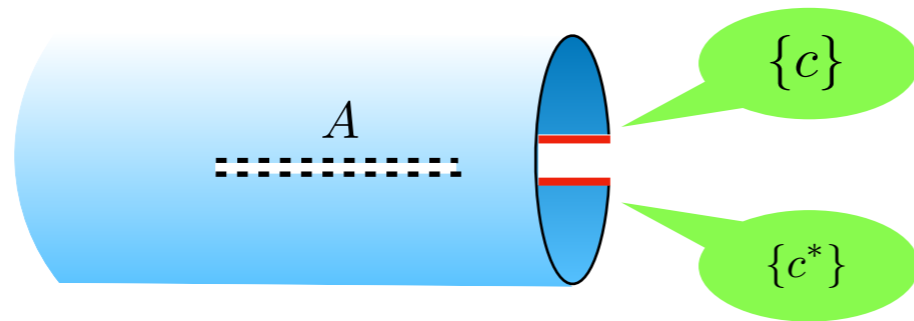
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Black hole micro-state =  $|E\rangle\langle E|$

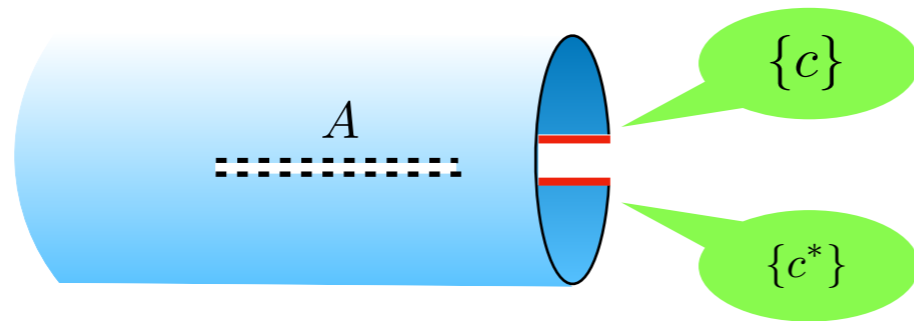
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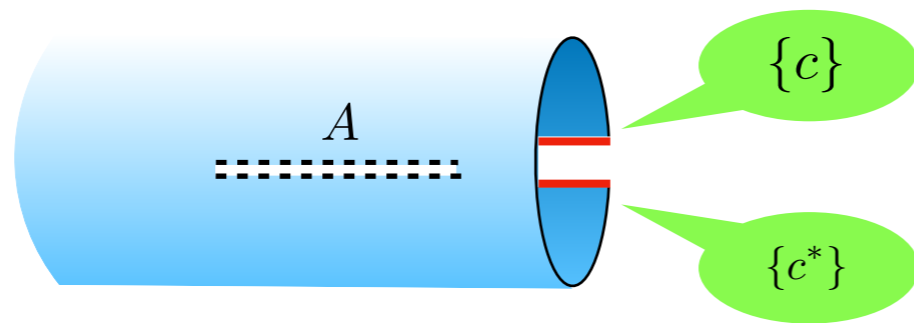
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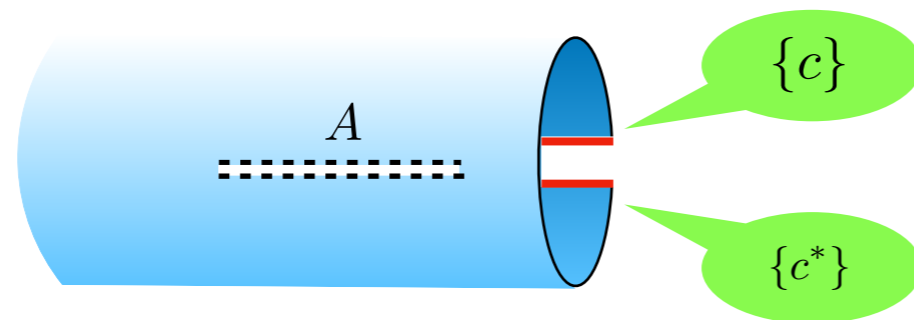
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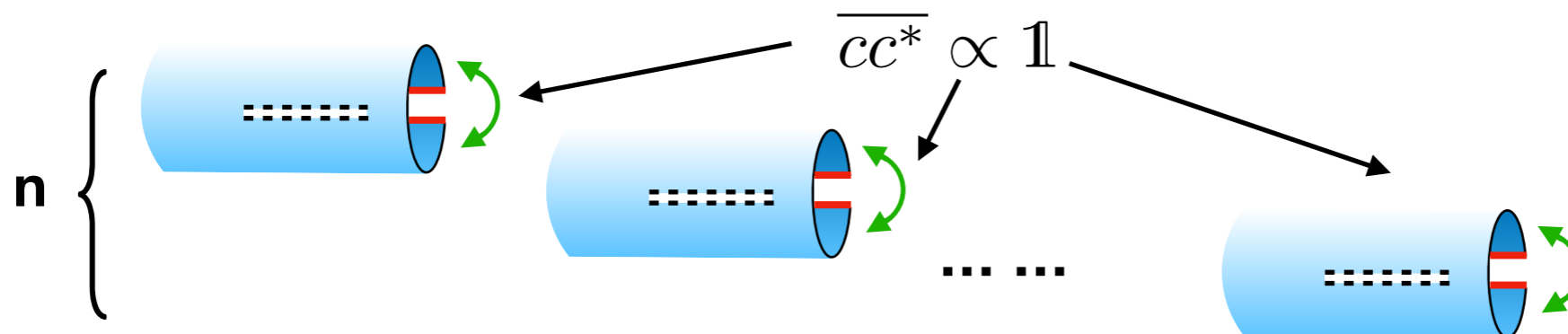
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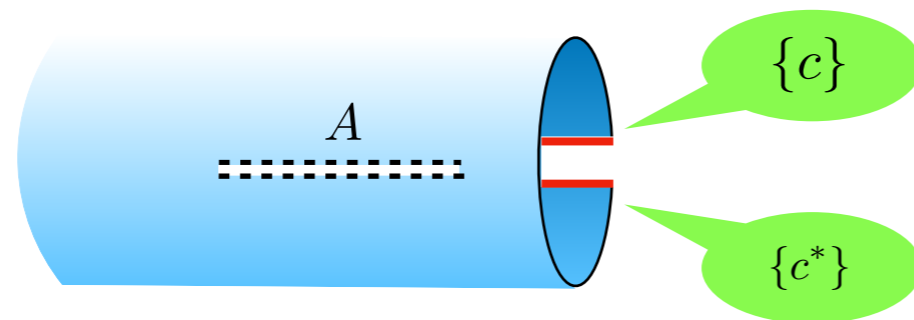
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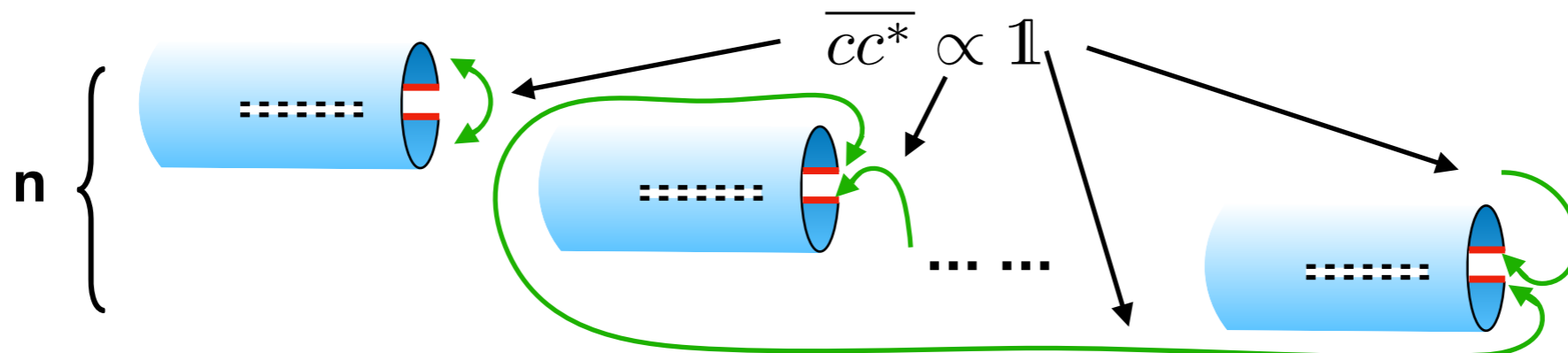
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- Can show: only wick-contraction of planar type dominates in holographic

limit, e.g. planar:  $\overbrace{c_1 \overbrace{c_1^* c_2}^* c_3^*}^* \dots c_n c_n^*$ ; non-planar:  $c_1 \overbrace{c_1^* c_2 c_2^*}^* \dots c_n c_n^*$

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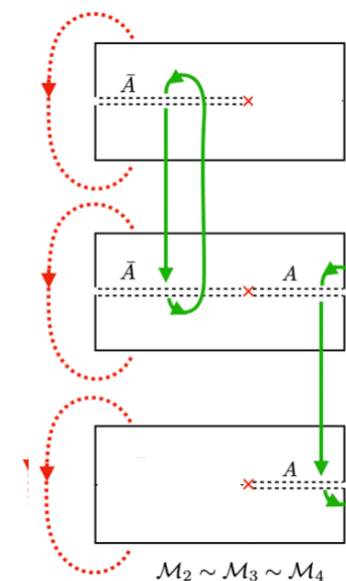
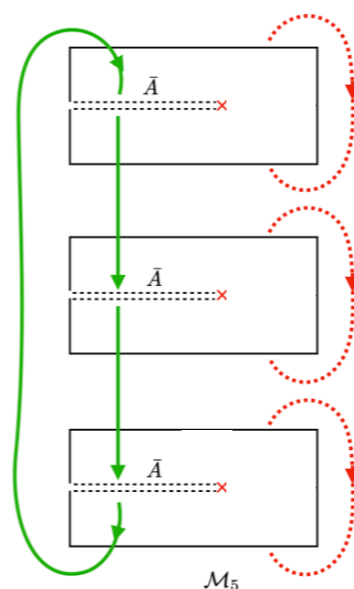
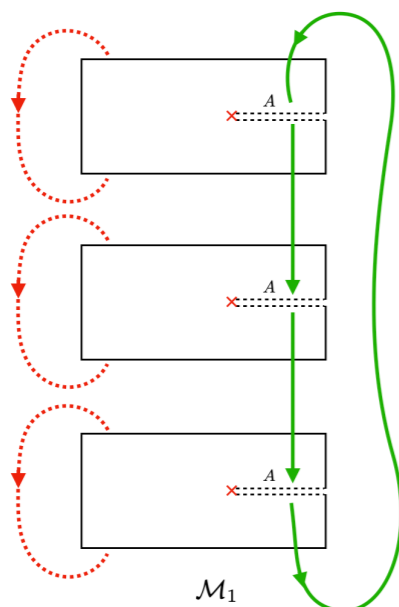
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- Different branch structures along A and A complement (to maintain topology)

## Renyi entropy for Chaotic Black hole micro-states

- Different (planar) wick-contractions give rise to different closed boundary branched manifolds  $\{\mathcal{M}_i\}$  for computing  $\overline{Z_n}$
- Need to fill them into bulk solutions  $\{\mathcal{B}_i\}$ , corresponding to different bulk saddles for computing  $\overline{S_n(A)}$



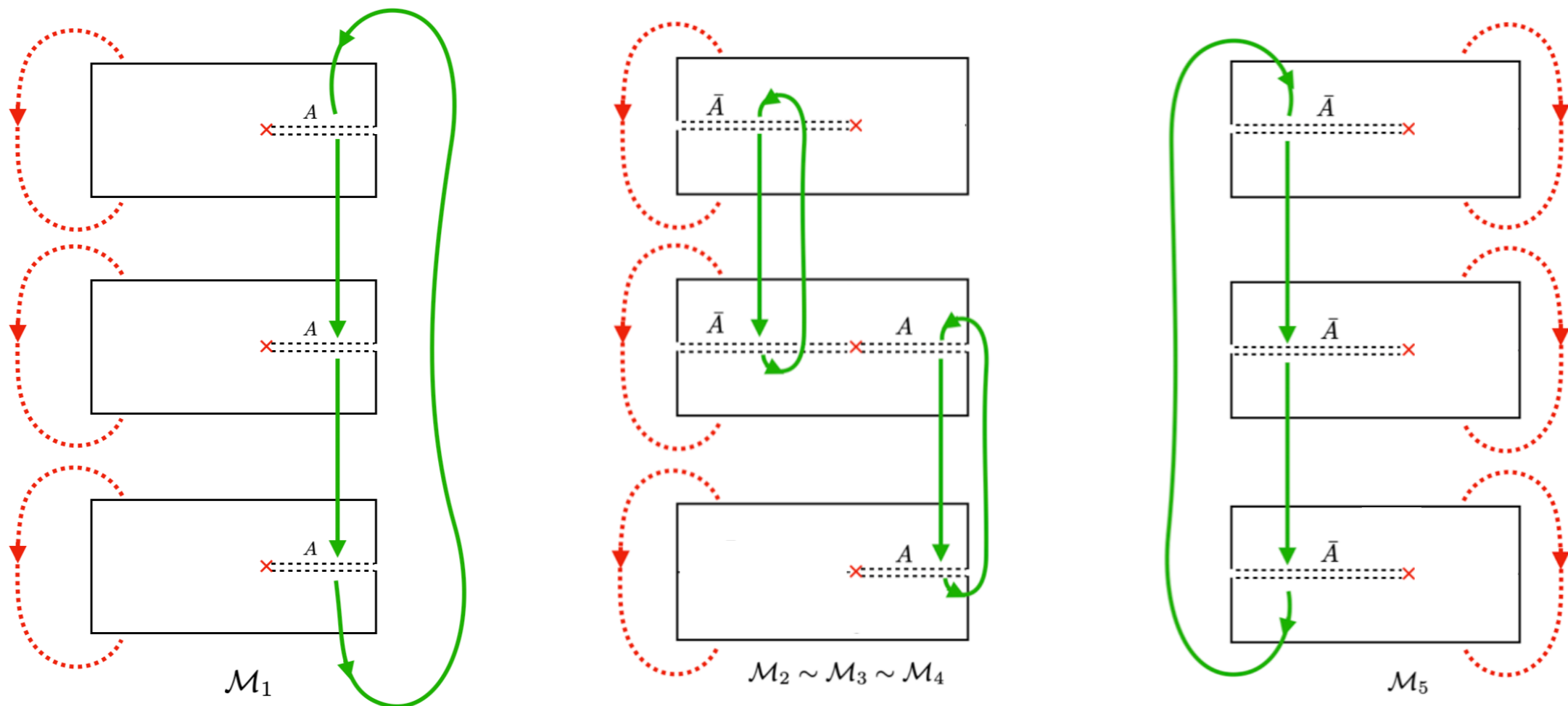
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# Constructing bulk saddle-points

Example:  $n=3$

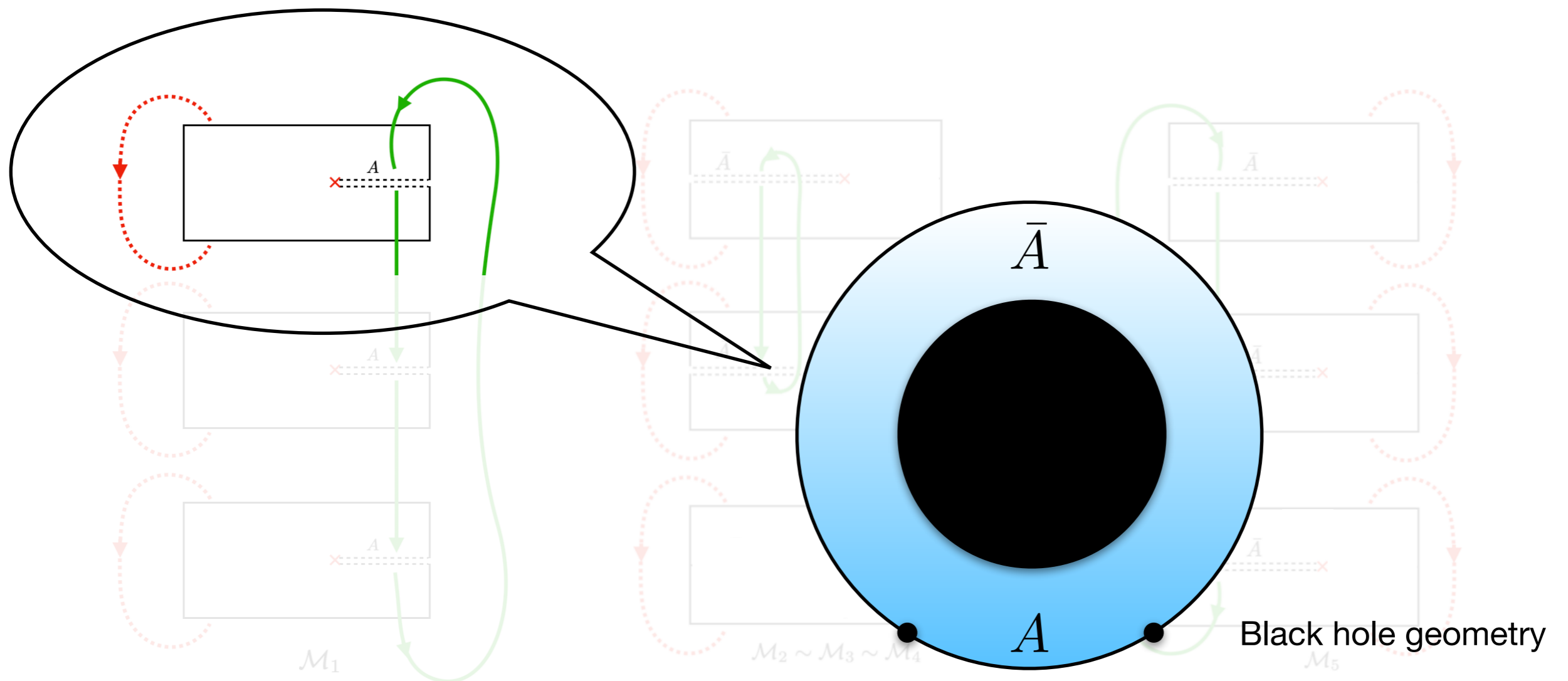
In canonical representation, need to fill the following boundary manifolds:



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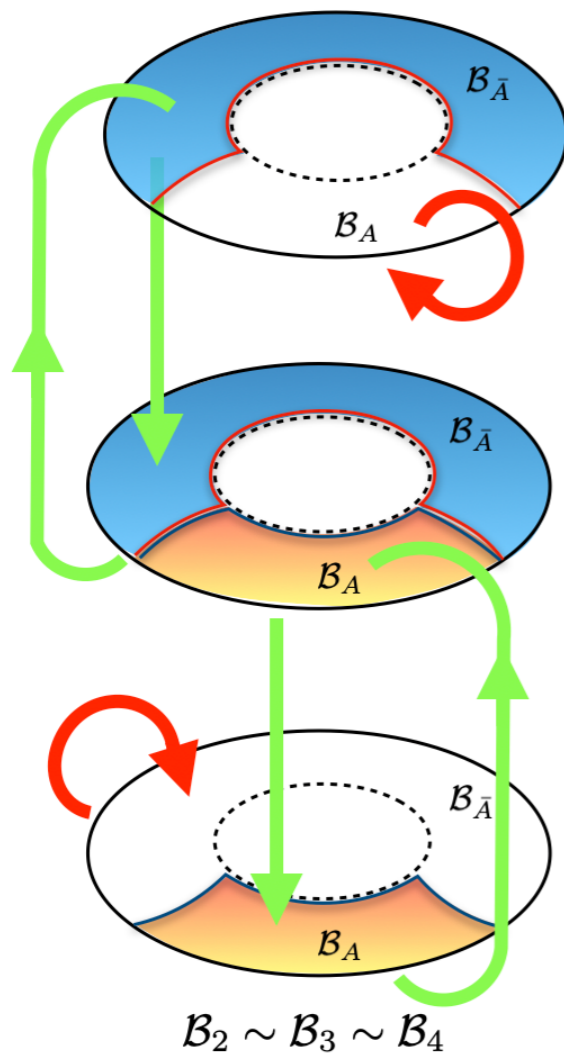
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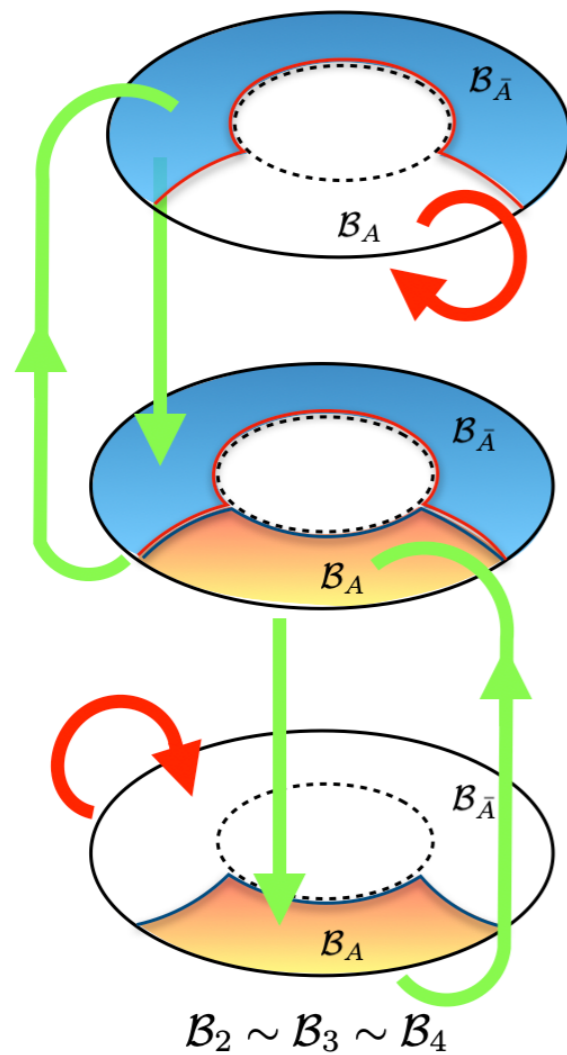
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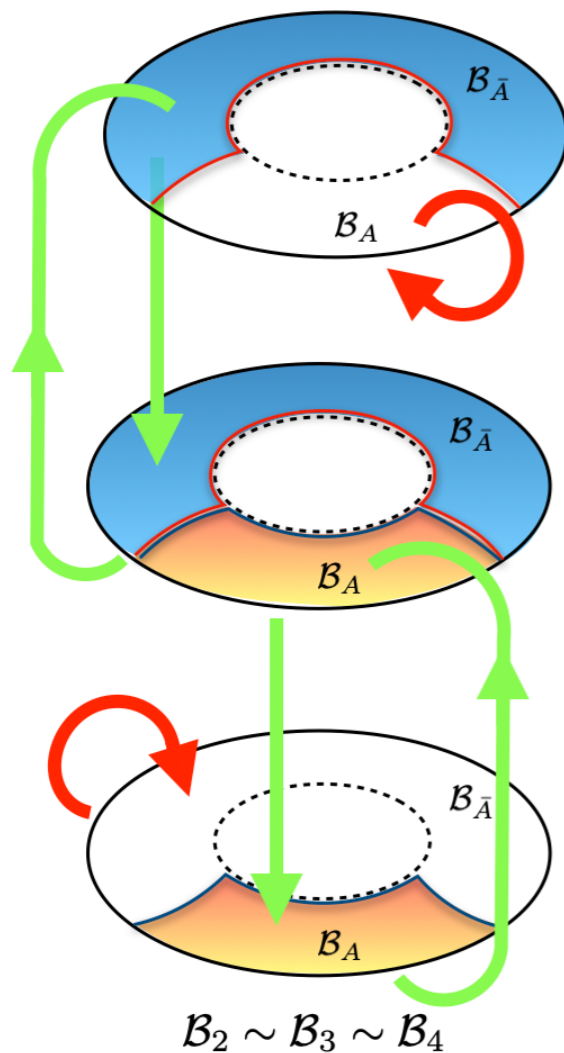
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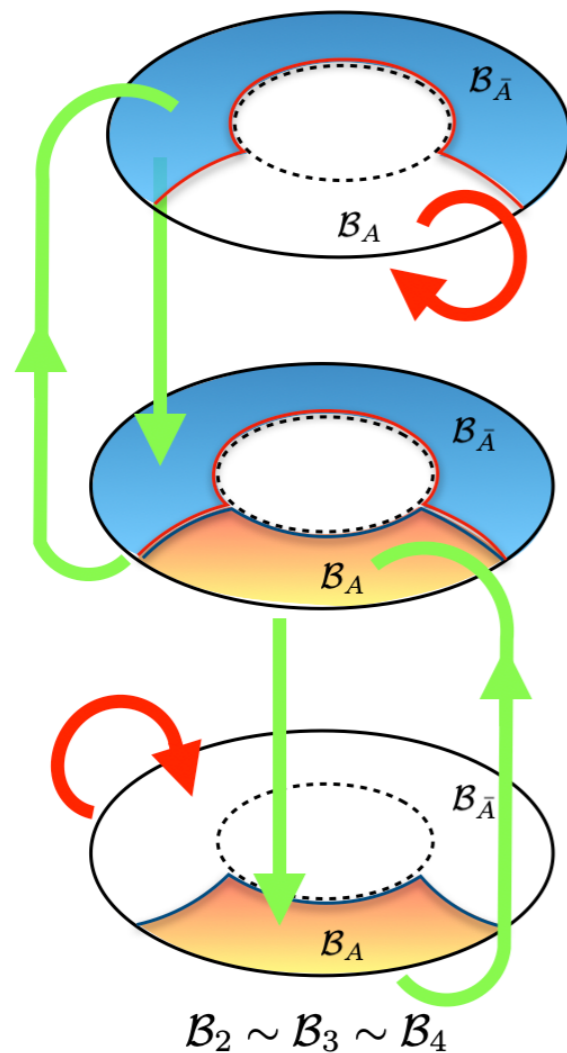
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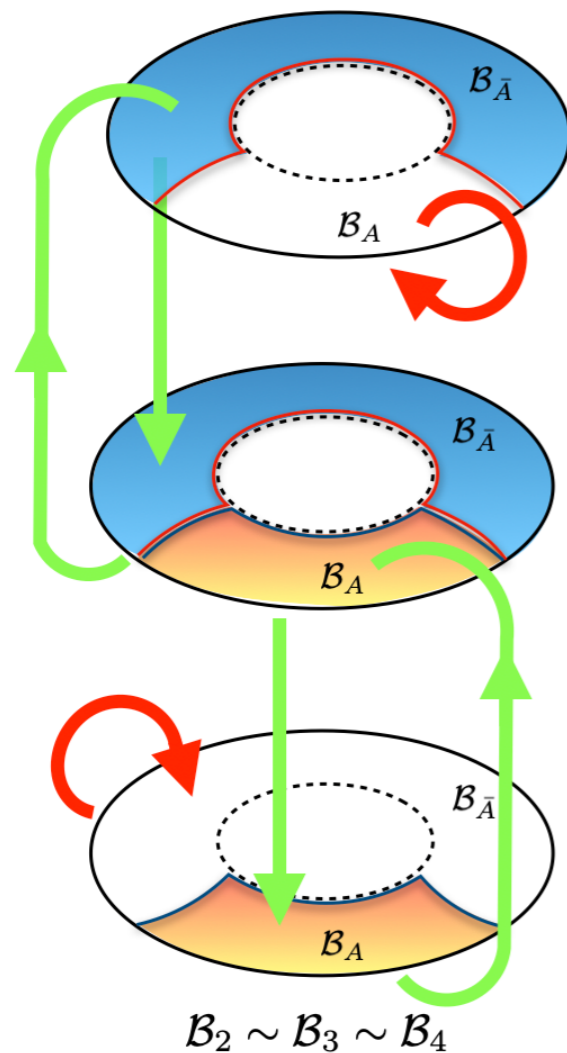
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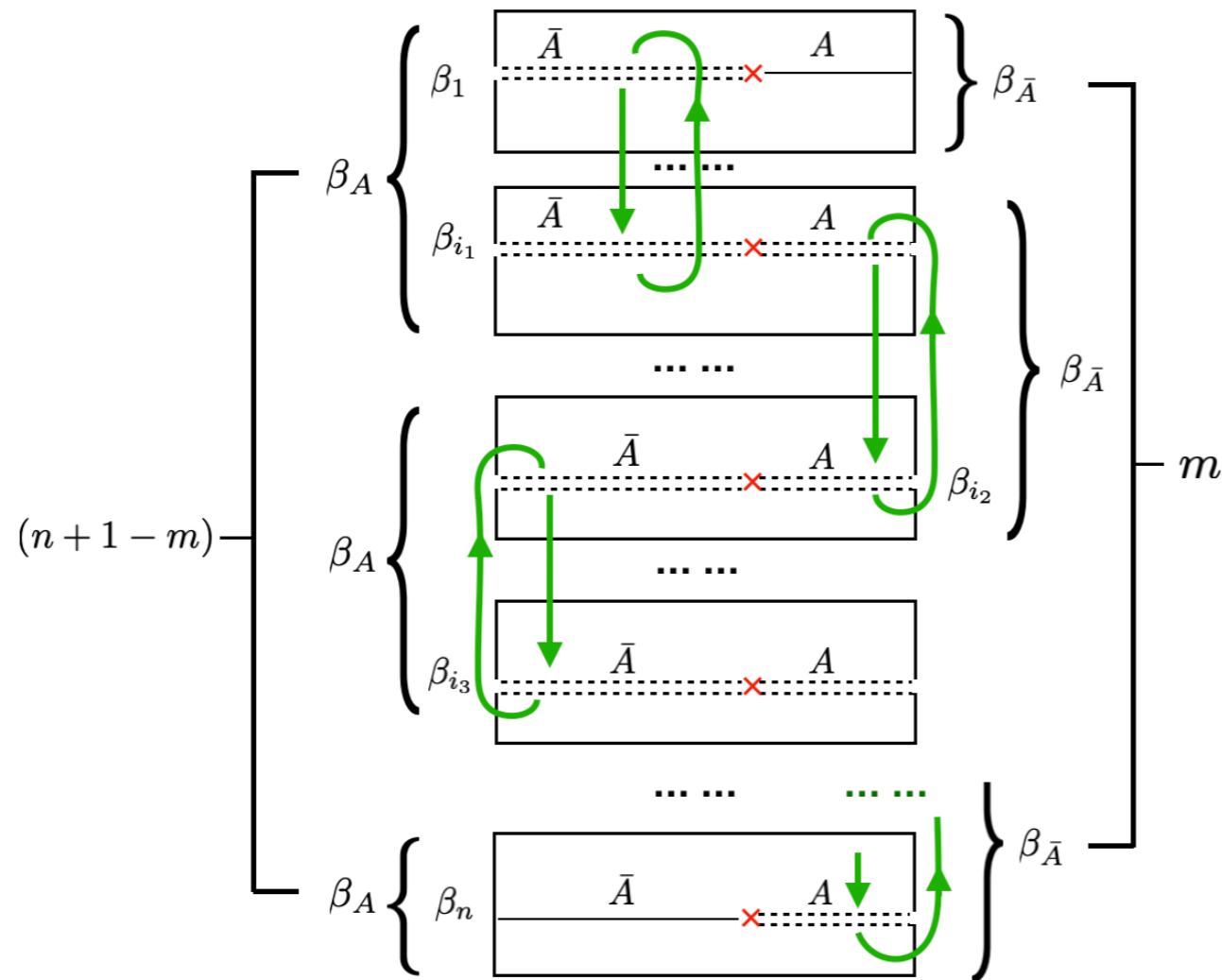


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- bulk solutions can be approximately constructed by simply gluing “segments” of black hole geometries, subject to matching conditions



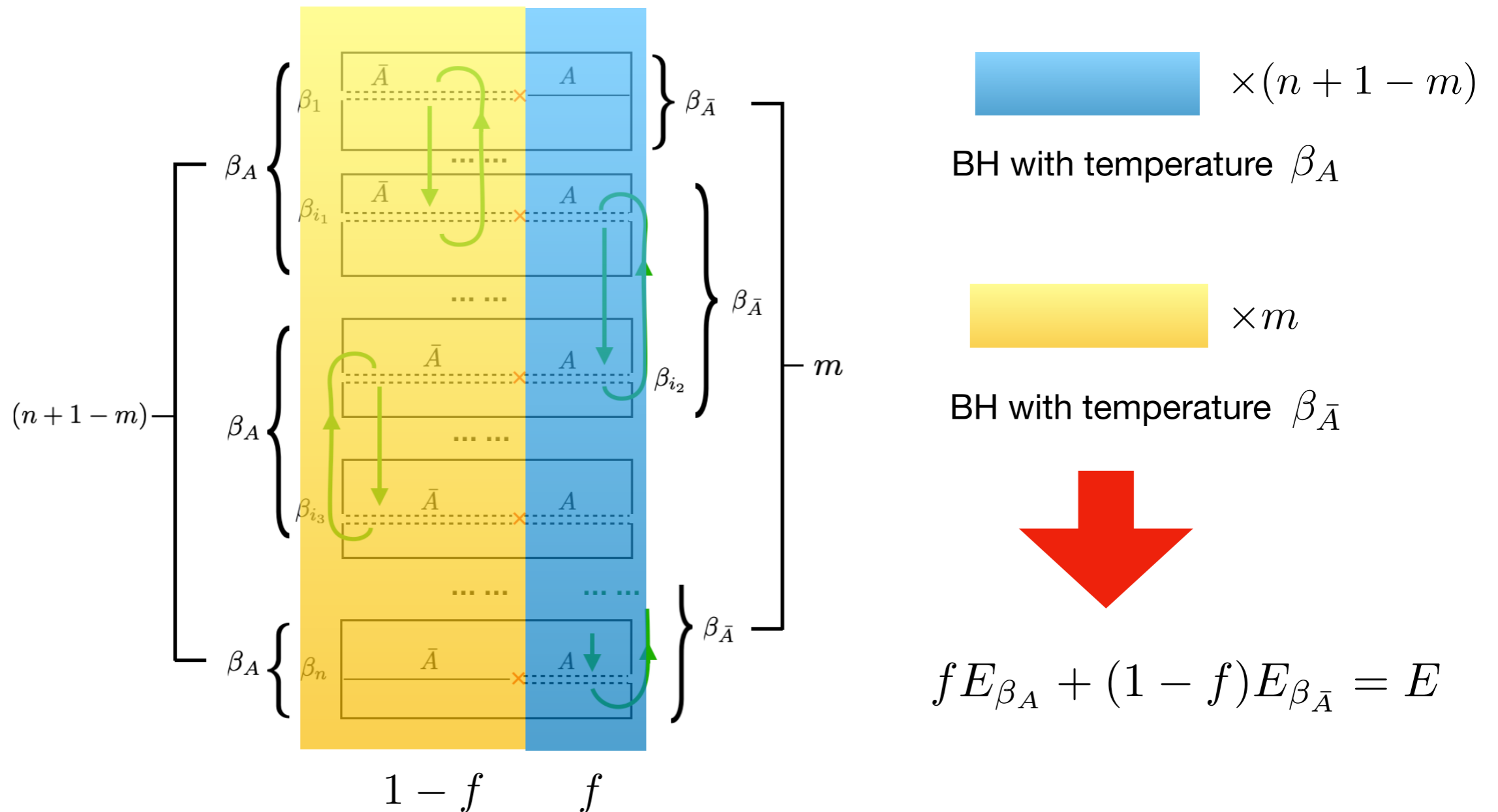
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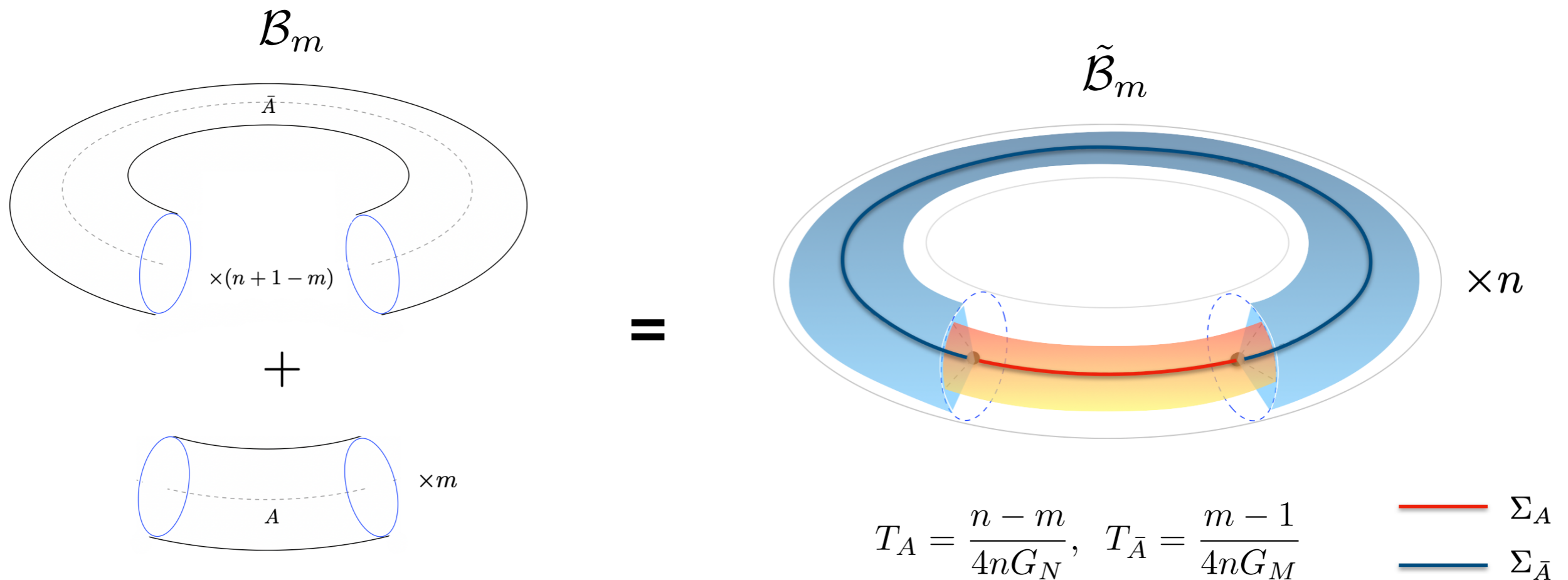
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Alternatively, the quotient of such a geometry can be obtained by *double defect* construction, similar to the cosmic brane construction



## Re-summing saddles: effective action for cosmic brane

$$Z_n = \sum_{m=1}^n d(m) Z_n(\mathcal{B}_m) \quad \text{degeneracy from different gluing choices}$$

$$Z_n(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_m) = \int \mathcal{D}g \mathcal{D}\Sigma_{A,\bar{A}} e^{-S_{\text{bulk}} - \sum_{i=A,\bar{A}} T_i S_{\text{brane}}(\Sigma_i)} \quad S_{\text{brane}}(\Sigma) = \int_{\Sigma} dy \sqrt{g}$$



“double defects”

$$T_A = \frac{n-m}{4nG_N}, \quad T_{\bar{A}} = \frac{m-1}{4nG_M}$$

Can re-sum over m explicitly:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_n &= \int \mathcal{D}_{g,\Sigma_{A,\bar{A}}} e^{-nS_{\text{bulk}}} \sum_{m=1}^n d(m) e^{-\frac{n-m}{4G_N} S_{\text{brane}}(\Sigma_A) - \frac{m-1}{4G_N} S_{\text{brane}}(\Sigma_{\bar{A}})} \\ &= \int \mathcal{D}_{g,\Sigma_{A,\bar{A}}} e^{-n(S_{\text{bulk}} + S_{\text{eff}}(\Sigma_{A,\bar{A}}))} \end{aligned}$$

effective action for the cosmic branes

# Re-summing saddles: effective action for cosmic brane

Effective action from re-summation:

$$S_{\text{eff}} = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{4G_N} S_{\text{brane}}(\Sigma_A) - \ln \left( {}_2F_1 \left[ 1-n, -n; 2; e^{\frac{\Delta I_{\text{brane}}}{4G_N}} \right] \right), & \Delta I_{\text{brane}} < 0 \\ \frac{n-1}{4G_N} S_{\text{brane}}(\Sigma_{\bar{A}}) - \ln \left( {}_2F_1 \left[ 1-n, -n; 2; e^{-\frac{\Delta I_{\text{brane}}}{4G_N}} \right] \right), & \Delta I_{\text{brane}} > 0 \end{cases}$$

- “non-local” effective brane action from re-summing all saddles
- can analytically continue to non-integer  $n$ , and take replica limit.
- solve the dynamics of this effective brane action (in fixed-area basis)
- in high  $T$  limit, path-integral reduces to 1-dimensional:

$$Z_n = \int d\mathcal{E} e^{nS_A(\mathcal{E}) + nS_{\bar{A}}(E-\mathcal{E}) - I_{\text{eff}}(S_A(\mathcal{E}), S_{\bar{A}}(E-\mathcal{E}), n)}$$

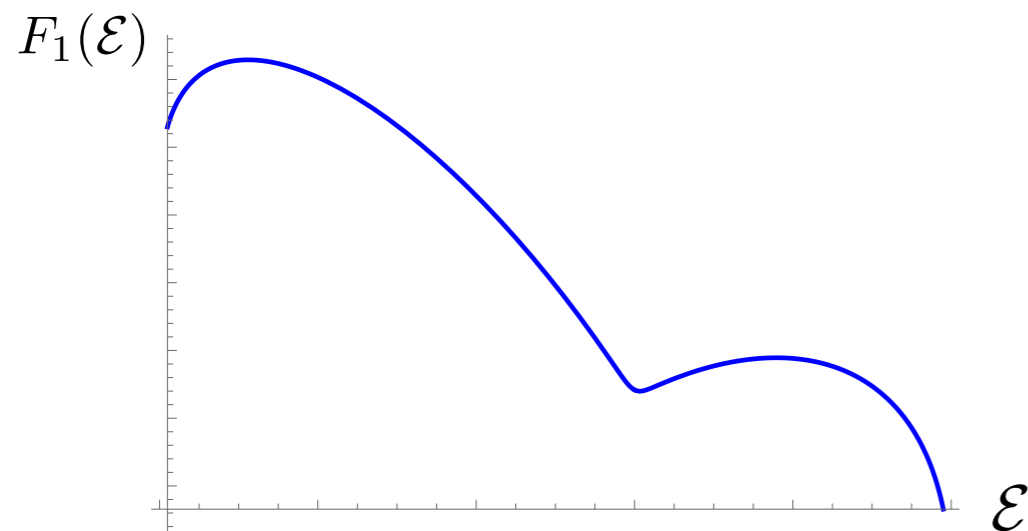
$e^{S_{A,\bar{A}}(x)}$  : subsystem density of states at subsystem energy  $x$

## Outline:

- Renyi entropy for (chaotic) black hole micro-states
- Construct and re-sum bulk saddles: effective action
- Enhanced correction from effective action
- Discussions and outlooks

# Enhanced correction from effective action

- We can use compute the effective action approximately using stationary point

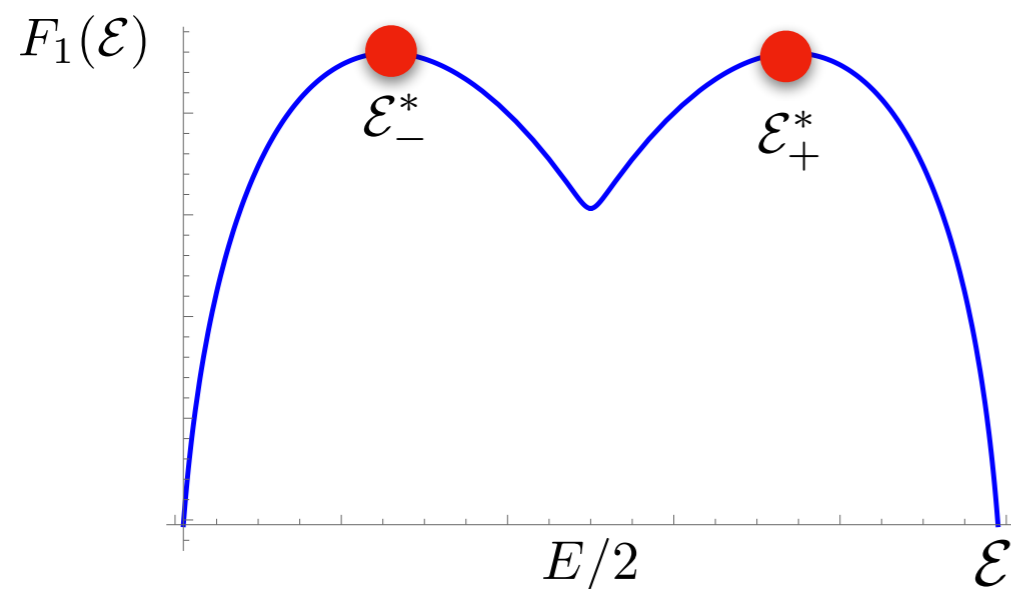


$$F_1 \propto VTc \gg 1$$

$$Z_n = \int d\mathcal{E} e^{F_1(\mathcal{E})} \propto \frac{e^{F_1(\mathcal{E}^*)}}{\sqrt{F_1''(\mathcal{E}^*)}}, F_1'(\mathcal{E}^*) = 0$$

## Enhanced correction from effective action

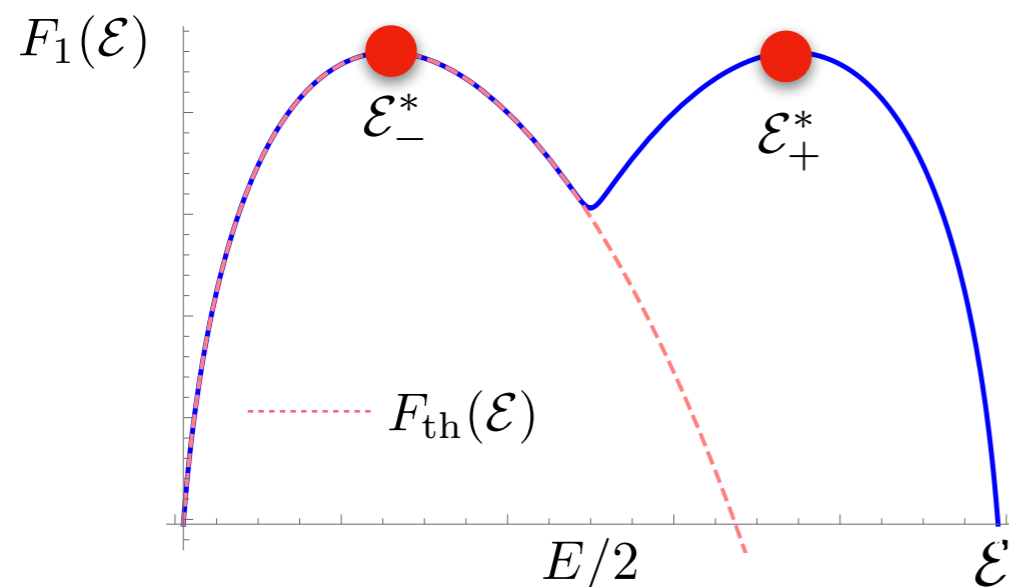
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## Enhanced correction from effective action

- We can use compute the effective action approximately using stationary point
- At the transition  $V_A = V_{\bar{A}}$ ,  $F_1$  is reflection symmetric about  $E/2$
- For generic  $n > 1$ , the integrand has two well-separated stationary points, can be approximated by two independent full Gaussian integrals

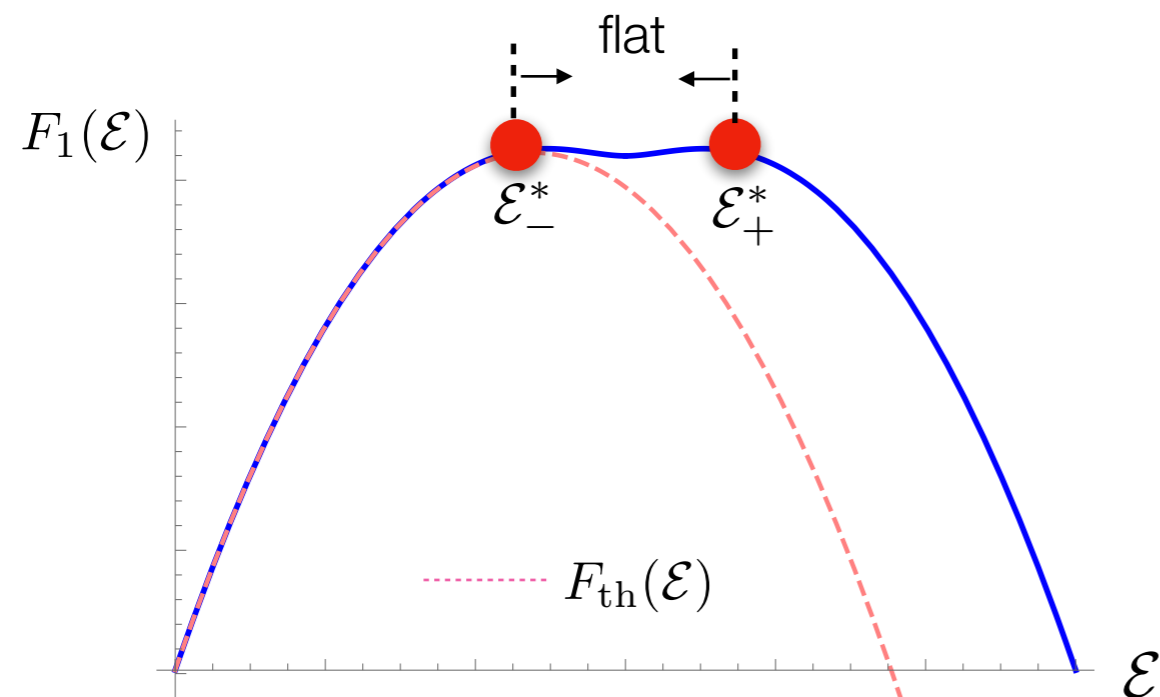


$$Z_n = \int d\mathcal{E} e^{F_1(\mathcal{E})} \approx 2 \times \frac{e^{F_1(\mathcal{E}_-^*)}}{\sqrt{F_1''(\mathcal{E}_-^*)}}$$

$$S_n^E(A) \approx S_n^{\text{th}}(A) + \frac{\ln 2}{1-n}$$

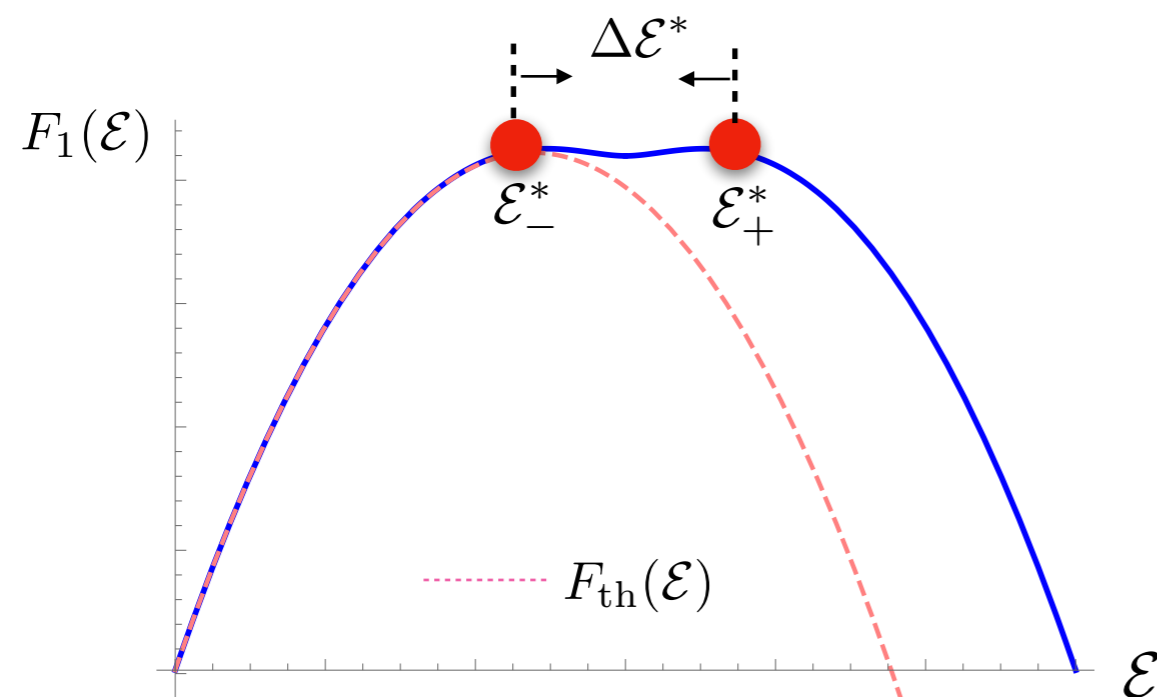
# Enhanced correction from effective action

- As  $n \rightarrow 1$ , the two stationary points collide, a “flat direction” emerges in-between



## Enhanced correction from effective action

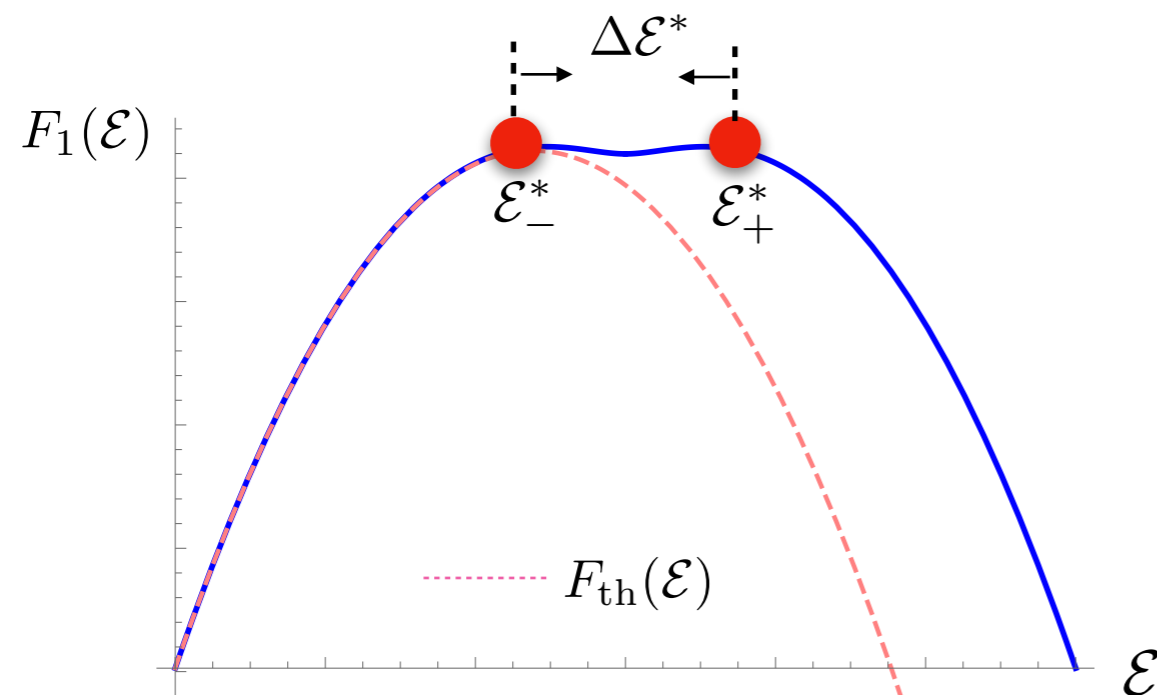
- As  $n \rightarrow 1$ , the two stationary points collide, a “flat direction” emerges in-between
- Width of the flat segment  $\Delta\mathcal{E}^* = \mathcal{E}_+^* - \mathcal{E}_-^*$  proportional to  $\delta = n - 1$



$$\Delta\mathcal{E}^* = \frac{V}{4} \frac{s'(E/V)}{s''(E/V)} \delta + \mathcal{O}(\delta^2)$$

## Enhanced correction from effective action

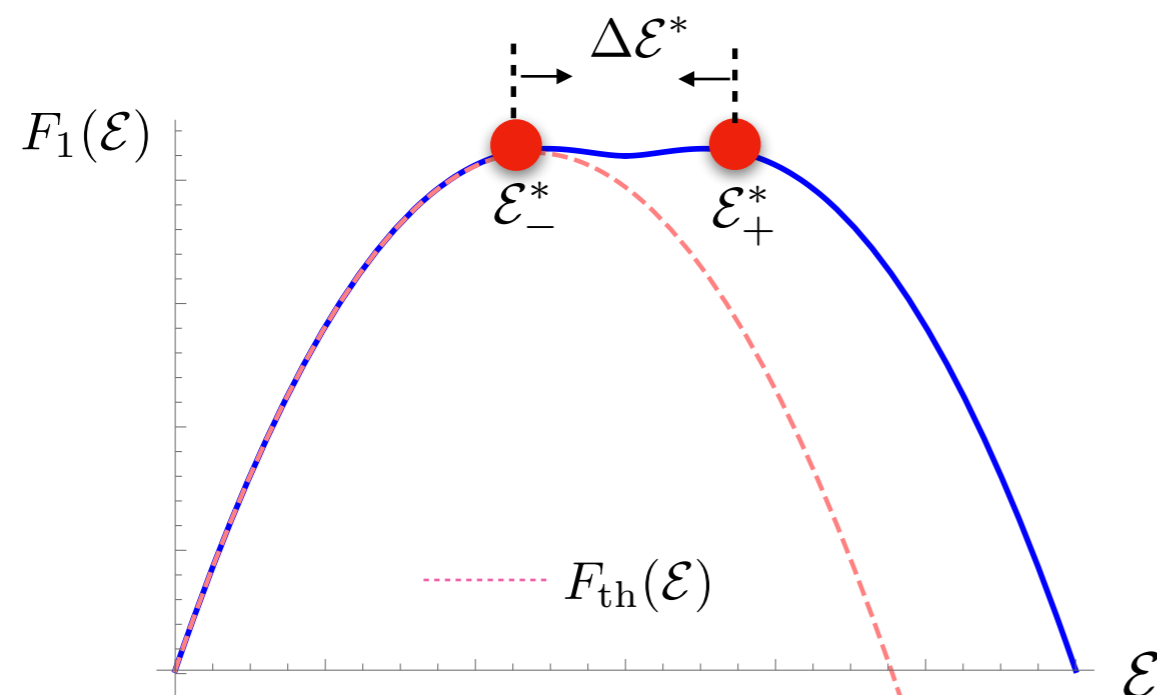
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- The flat segment results in an enhancement compared to the Gaussian approximation



$$Z_n \approx \frac{e^{F_1(\mathcal{E}_-^*)}}{\sqrt{F_1''(\mathcal{E}_-^*)}} \left( 1 + \sqrt{F_1''(\mathcal{E}_-^*)} \Delta\mathcal{E}^* \right)$$

## Enhanced correction from effective action

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- The flat segment results in an enhancement compared to the Gaussian approximation
- In the replica limit  $n \rightarrow 1$ ,  $S_A = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln Z_n}{1 - n}$  gives the enhanced correction to entanglement entropy



$$S_A^E = S_A^{\text{th}} - \sqrt{\frac{C_V}{2\pi}}, \quad C_V \propto VTc$$

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# Discussions and Outlooks

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*Definitely. Including only the replica symmetric saddles  $\mathcal{B}_1$  and  $\mathcal{B}_n$*

$$Z_n \approx \int d\mathcal{E} \left[ e^{-S_E(\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{E})} + e^{-S_E(\mathcal{B}_n, \mathcal{E})} \right] \quad \star$$

*could dynamically produce both sides of the transition, but would miss the important phenomena of enhanced correction at the transition.*



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*It is shown that one can get the enhanced correction if imposing by hand the ansatz (D. Marolf, et al, 2020):*

$$Z_n \approx \int d\mathcal{E} e^{-\text{Min}\{S_E(\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{E}), S_E(\mathcal{B}_n, \mathcal{E})\}}$$

*which is different from  $\star$ . Including the replica non-symmetric saddles dynamically implement this ansatz with small deviations.*

# Discussions and Outlooks

Questions for the future:

- More dynamics of the non-local effective action: interaction between brane defects?
- “flat segment”: exchanging soft modes between brane defects?
- Are cosmic branes more than auxiliary tools? Do they have intrinsic dynamics, including non-perturbative effects?
- How do these effects manifest without averaging over randomness?
- Enhanced corrections at other entanglement transitions, e.g. two-interval entanglements in AdS3/CFT2.

**Thank you!**