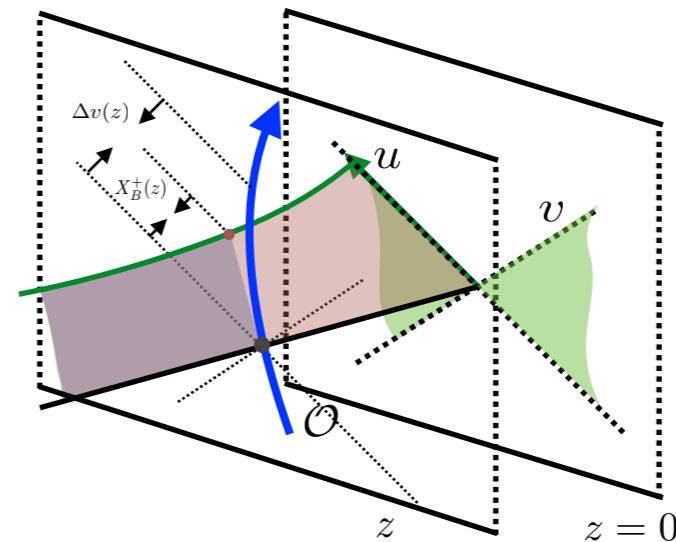
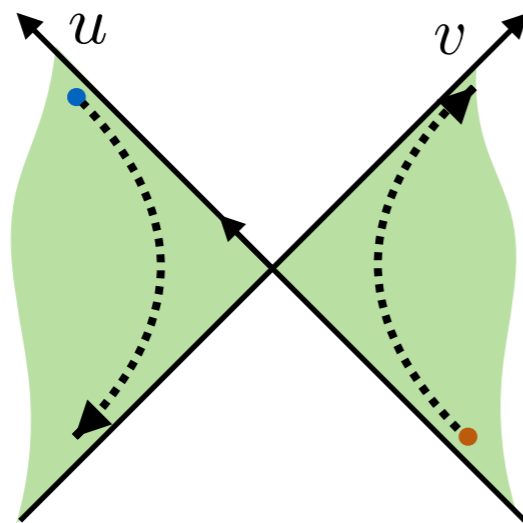


Energy Condition, Modular Flow, and AdS/CFT

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Feb 20, 2019

Huajia Wang

Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics



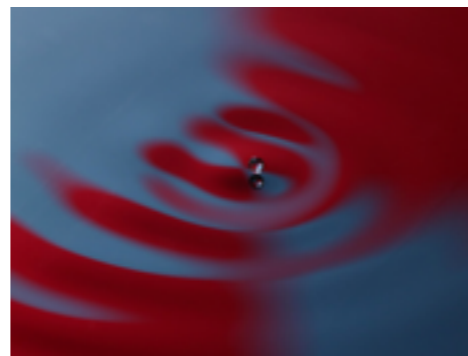
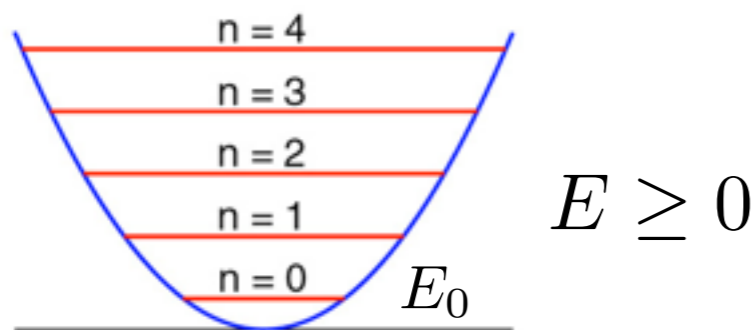
arXiv:1806.10560; arXiv:1706.09432

S. Balakrishnan, T. Faulkner, M. Li, Z. Khandker, H. Wang

Energy Conditions

What are they?

- stability of QM: positivity of total energy
- extended systems (QFT): local energy/momentum density
- constraints on energy/momentum density

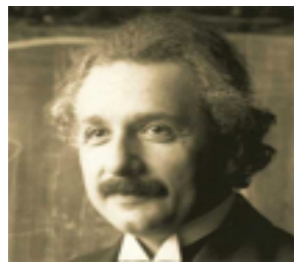


$$E = \int_{\mathcal{R}^n} dx^n \mathcal{E}(x) \geq 0$$

Energy Conditions

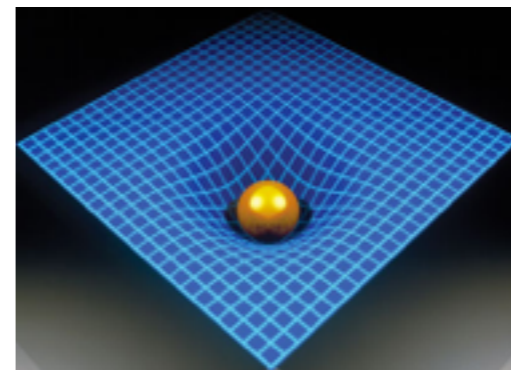
Why do we care?

- classical: important in general relativity
- energy-momentum = spacetime geometry
- energy conditions = constraints on spacetime



Einstein's equations:

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}$$



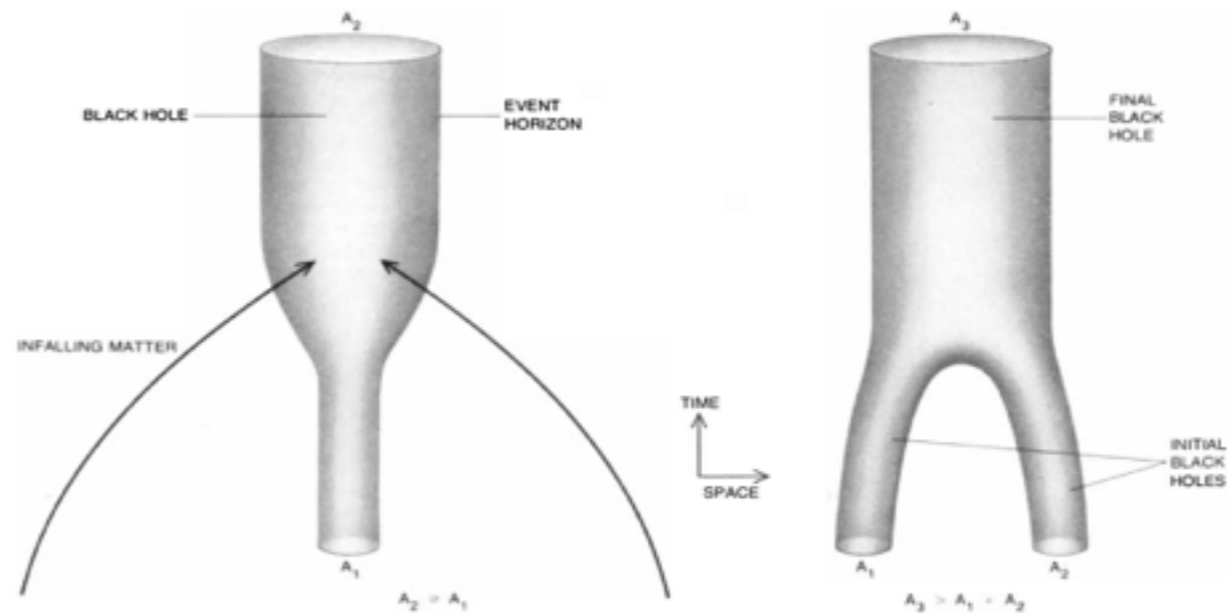
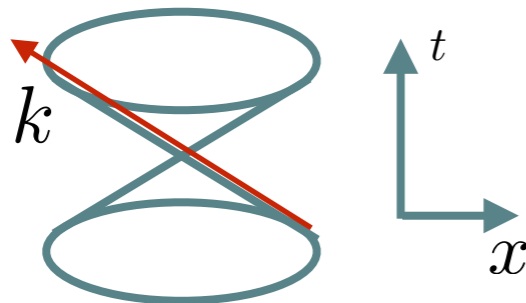
Energy Conditions

Why do we care?

examples: Hawking, Ellis, 1973

null energy condition (NEC) \rightarrow horizon area theorem

$$T_{ab} k^a k^b \geq 0$$



CERTAIN PROPERTIES OF BLACK HOLES suggest that there is a resemblance between the area of the event horizon of a black hole and the concept of entropy in thermodynamics. As matter and radiation continue to fall into a black hole (space-time configuration at left) the area of the cross section of the event horizon steadily in-

creases. If two black holes collide and merge (configuration at right), the area of the cross section of the event horizon of the resulting black hole is greater than the sum of the areas of the event horizons of the initial black holes. The second law of thermodynamics says that the entropy of an isolated system always increases with passage of time.

Energy Conditions

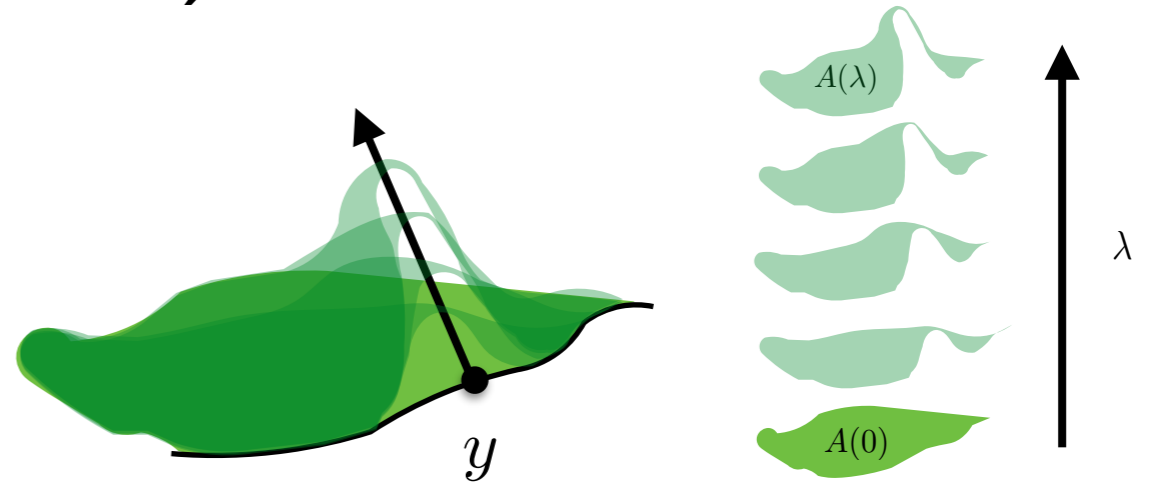
What do we want?

in QM: QFTs in fixed background spacetime

- do $\langle \hat{T}_{\mu\nu} \rangle_\psi$ satisfy NEC?
- violated by quantum effects: e.g. Casimir effect
- correct modification to NEC?

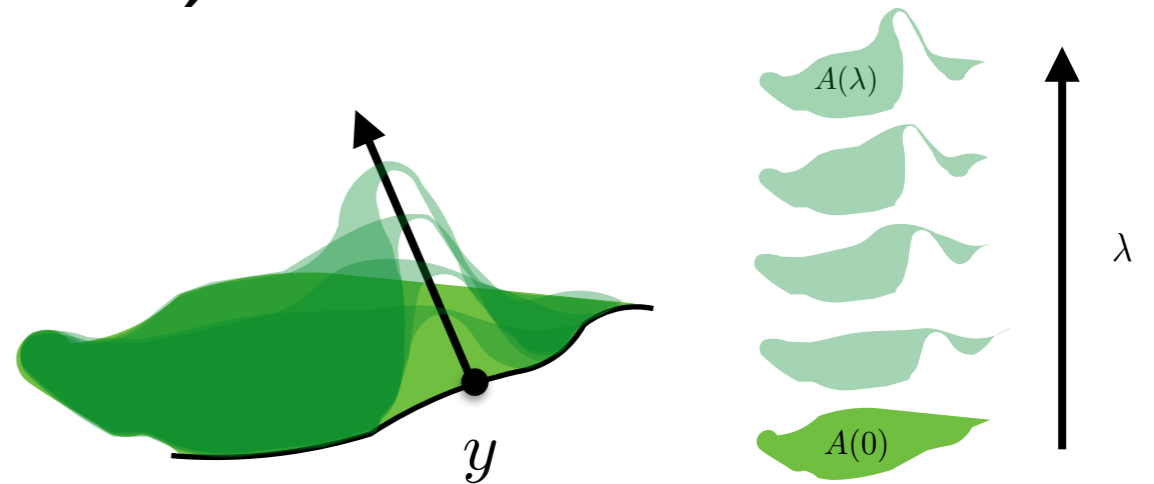
QUANTUM NULL ENERGY CONDITION (QNEC)

$$\langle \hat{T}_{\mu\nu}(y) \rangle_{\psi} k^{\mu} k^{\nu} \geq \partial_{\lambda}^2 S_{A(\lambda)}(\psi)$$



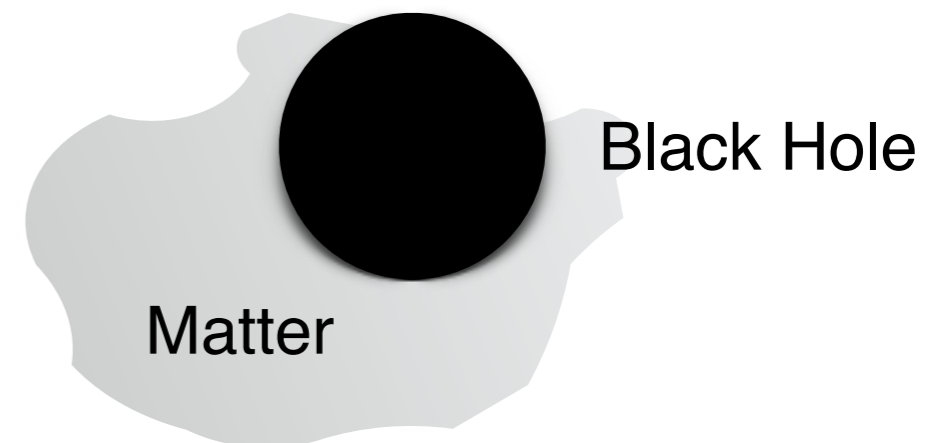
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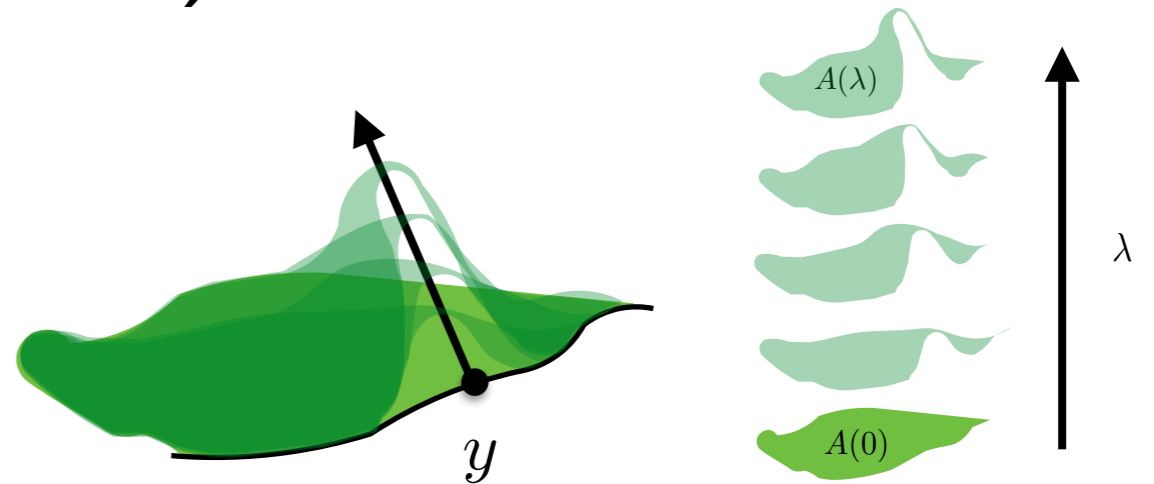
Motivation:

Generalized entropy: $S_{\text{gen}} = S_{EE} + \frac{\text{Area}}{4G}$ J. Bekenstein (1974)



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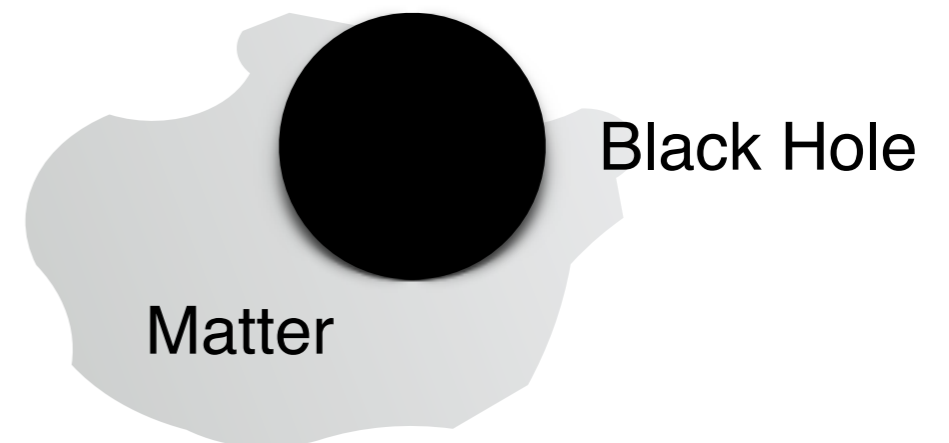
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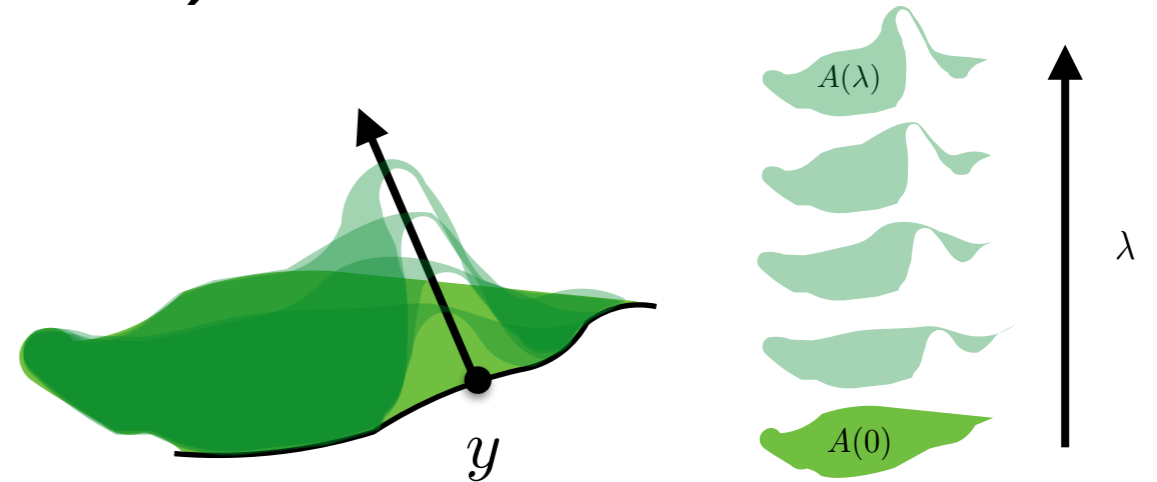
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Generalized second law (GSL): $dS_{\text{gen}} \geq 0$



QUANTUM NULL ENERGY CONDITION (QNEC)

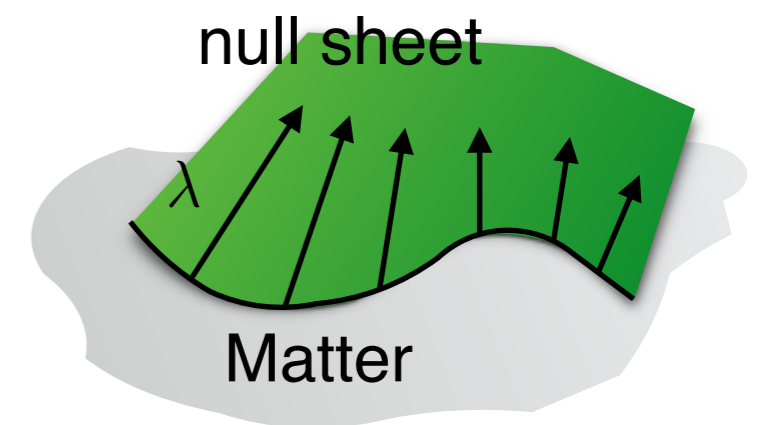
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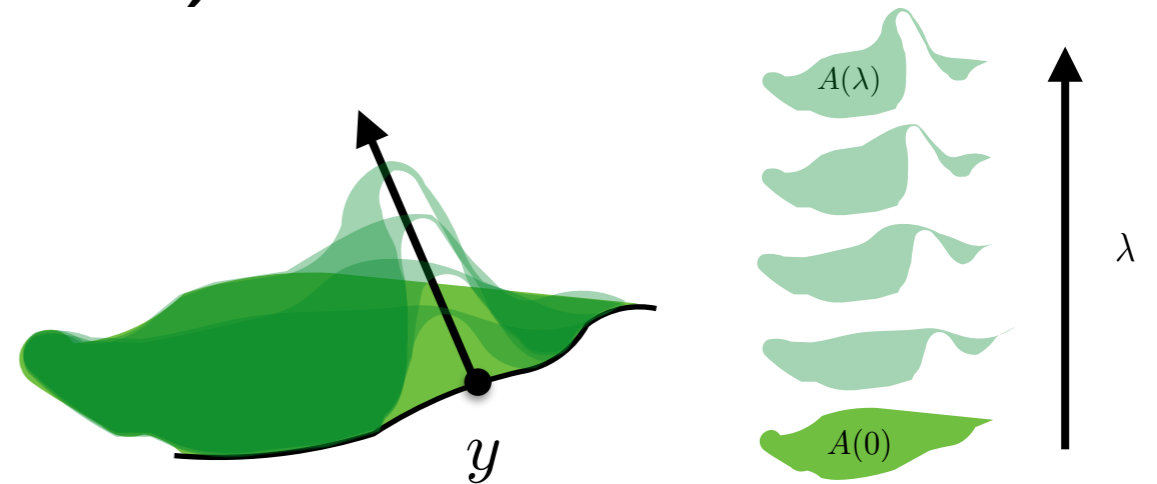
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Quantum expansion: $\Theta(y, \lambda) = \lim_{A \rightarrow 0} \frac{4G}{A} \frac{dS_{\text{gen}}(y, \lambda)}{d\lambda}$



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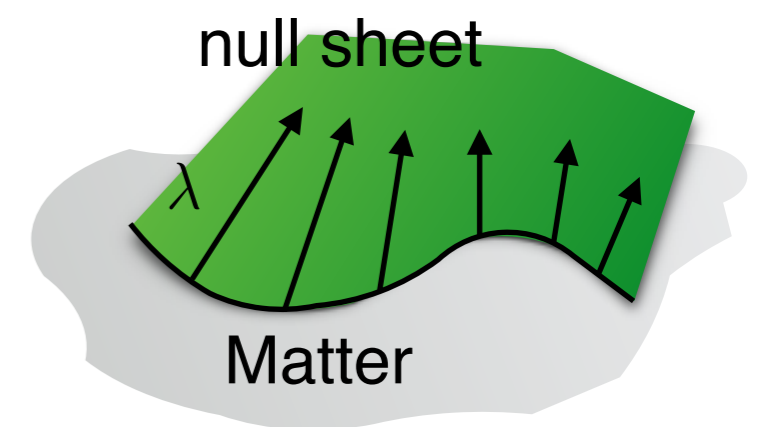
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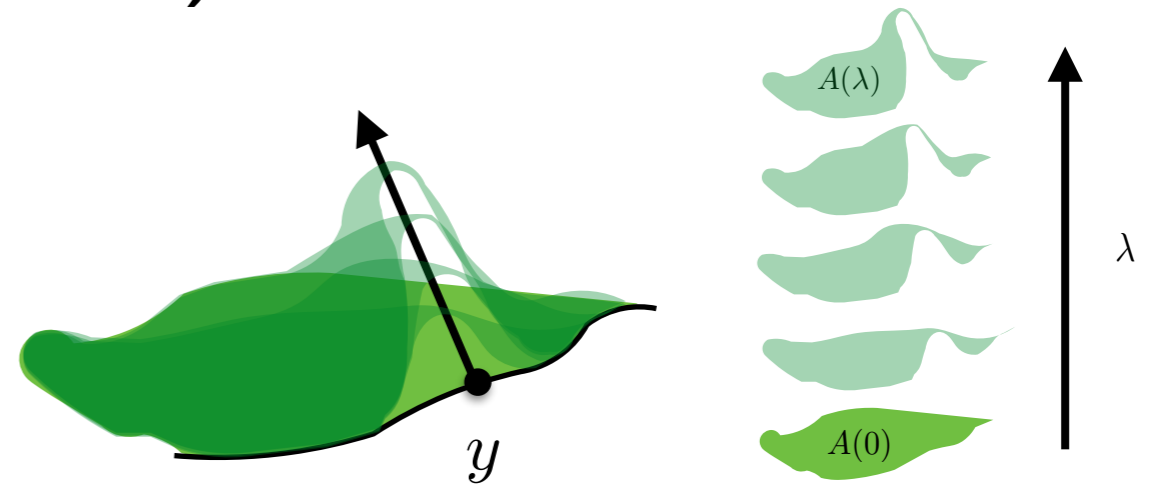
Quantum focusing conjecture (QFC): $\frac{d\Theta}{d\lambda} \leq 0$

R. Busso 2015



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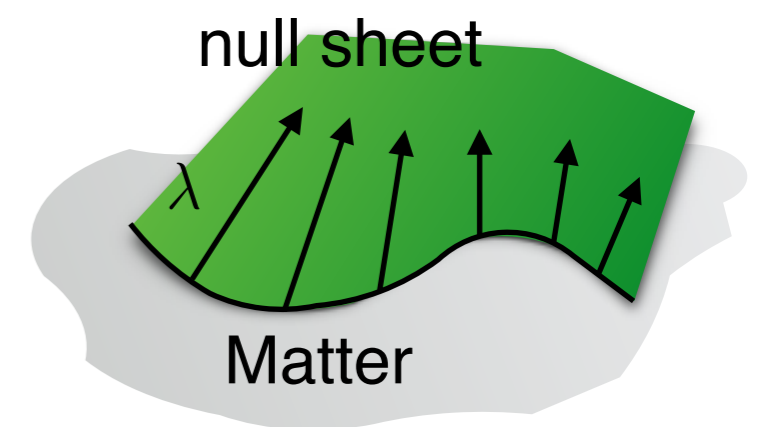
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semi-classical limit $G \rightarrow 0$: QFC = QNEC.



Can we prove it in QFTs? How?

Can we prove it in QFTs? How?

- previous attempt: free or super-renormalizable QFTs R. Busso, et al (2015)
- recent progress: holographic proof in AdS/CFT J. Koeller, S. Leichenauer (2016)
- a general proof?

Plan of the talk:

- Proof in AdS/CFT (review)
- General proof in CFT
- Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT
- Conclusion/outlooks

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$$\langle T_{uu} \rangle_\psi \geq \partial_u^2 S_{EE}$$

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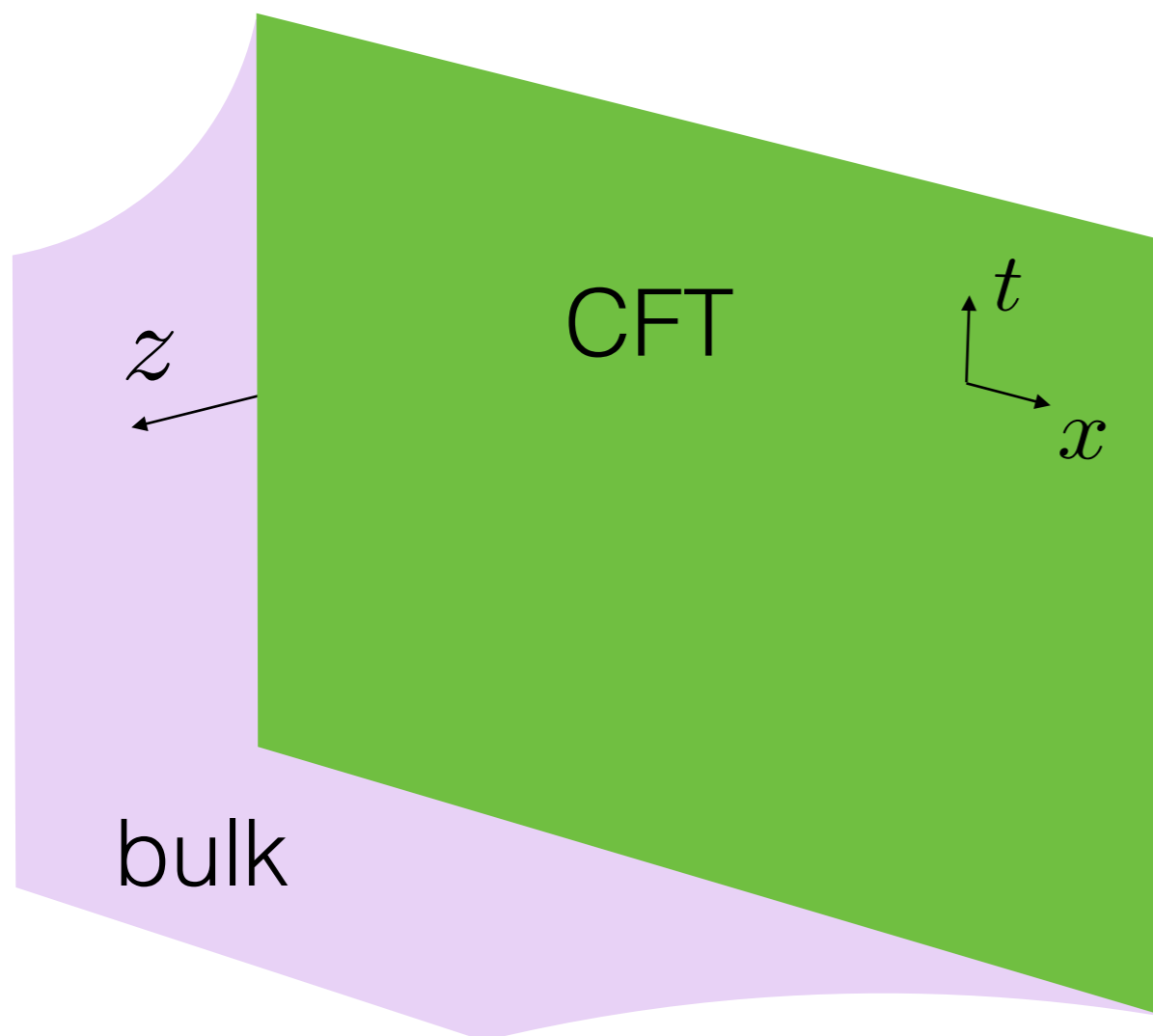
“bulk reconstruction on subregions”

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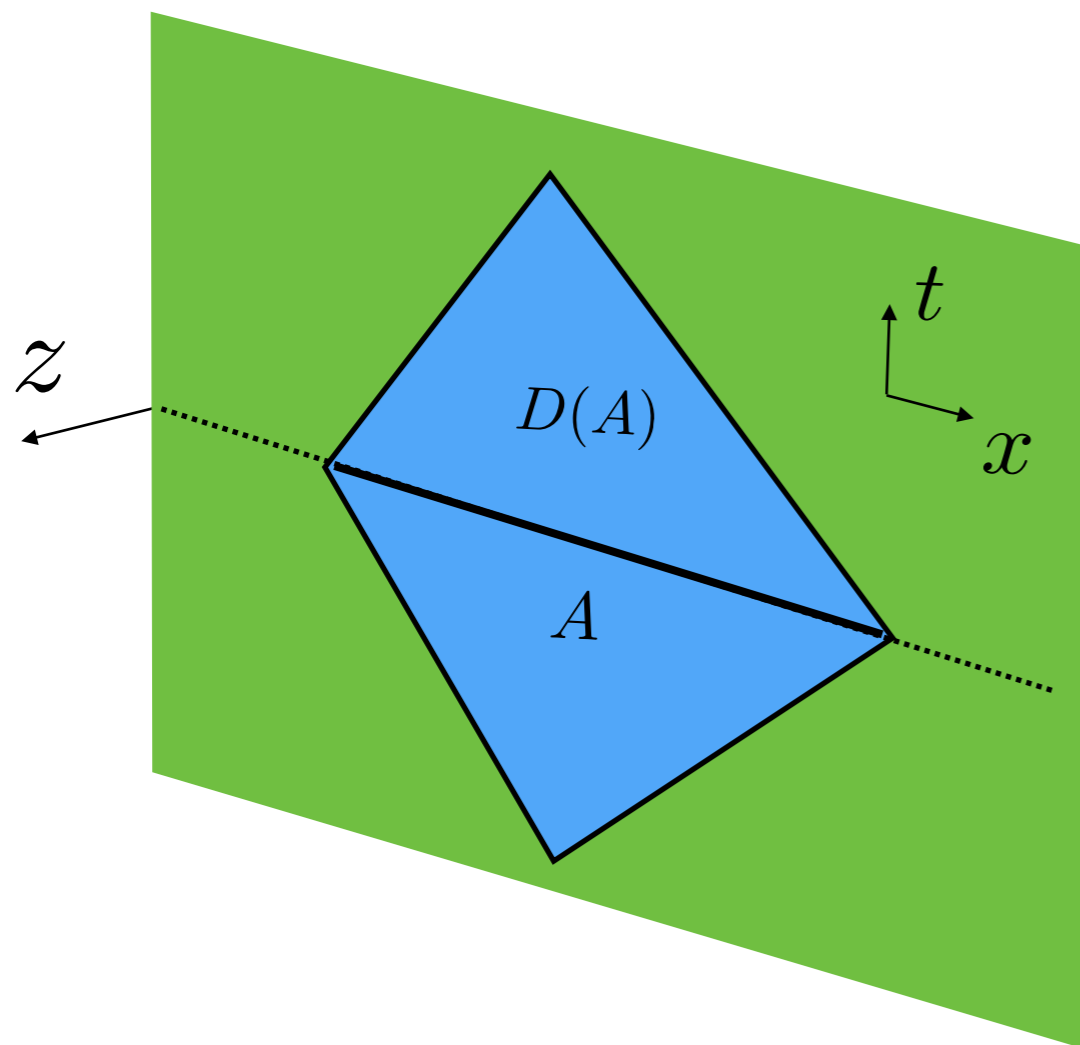
AdS/CFT: bulk physics can be
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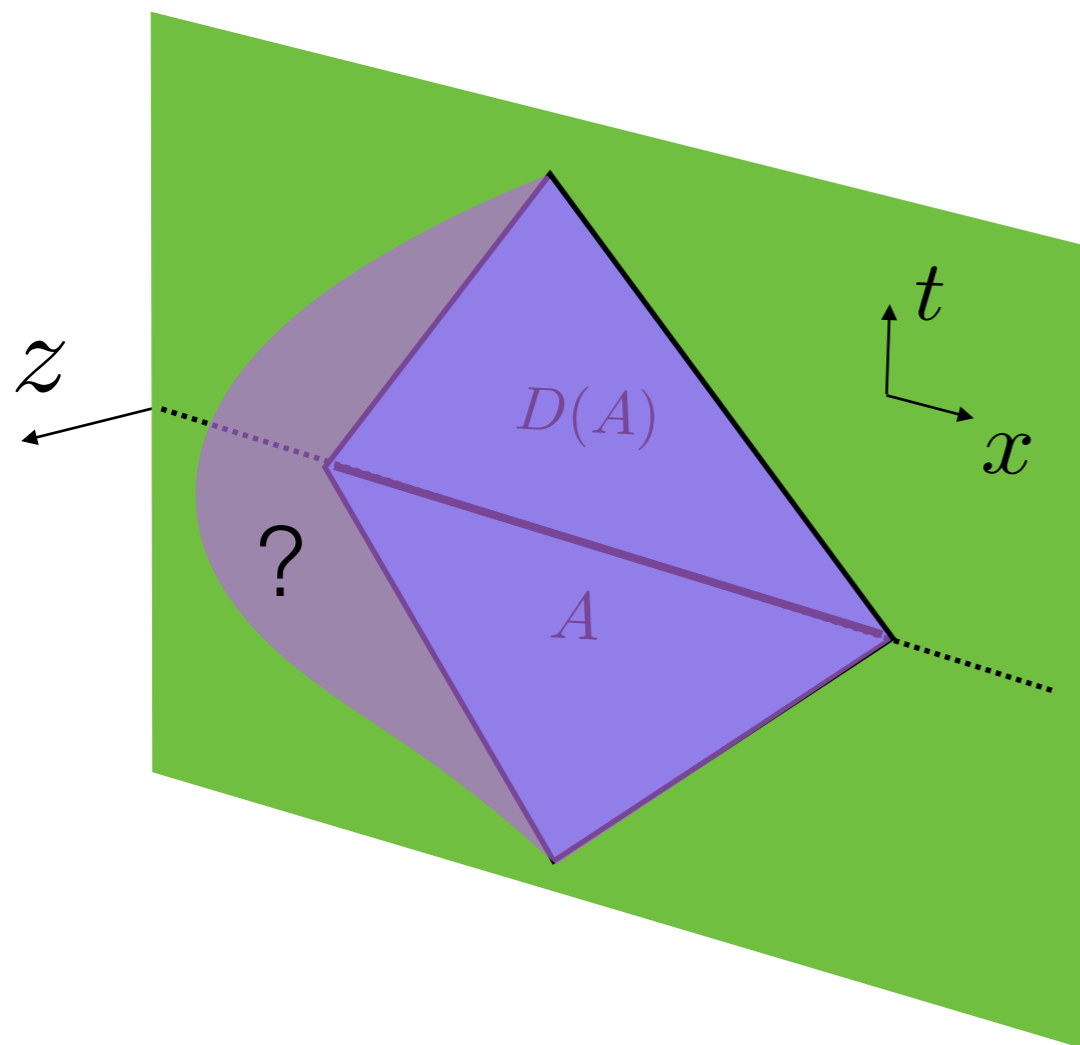
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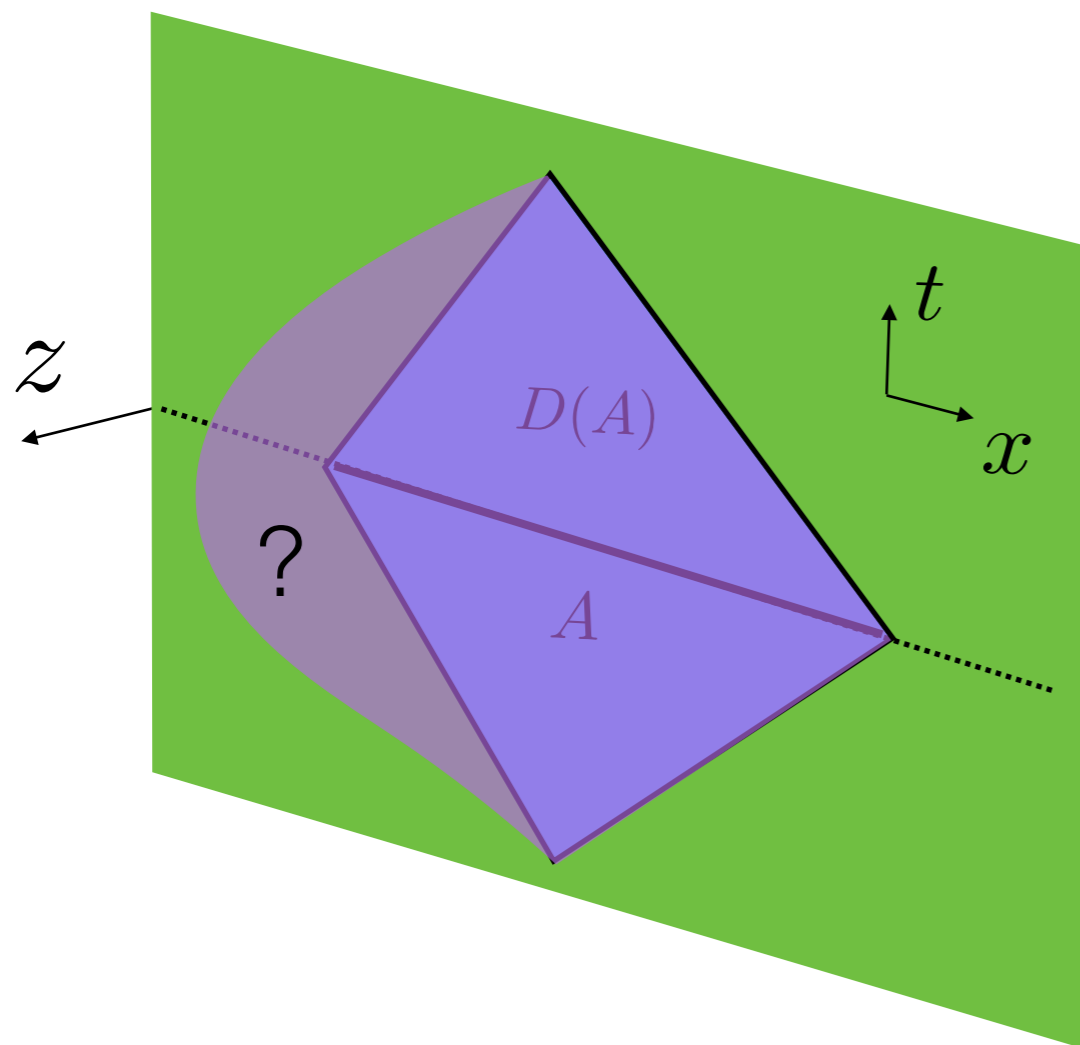
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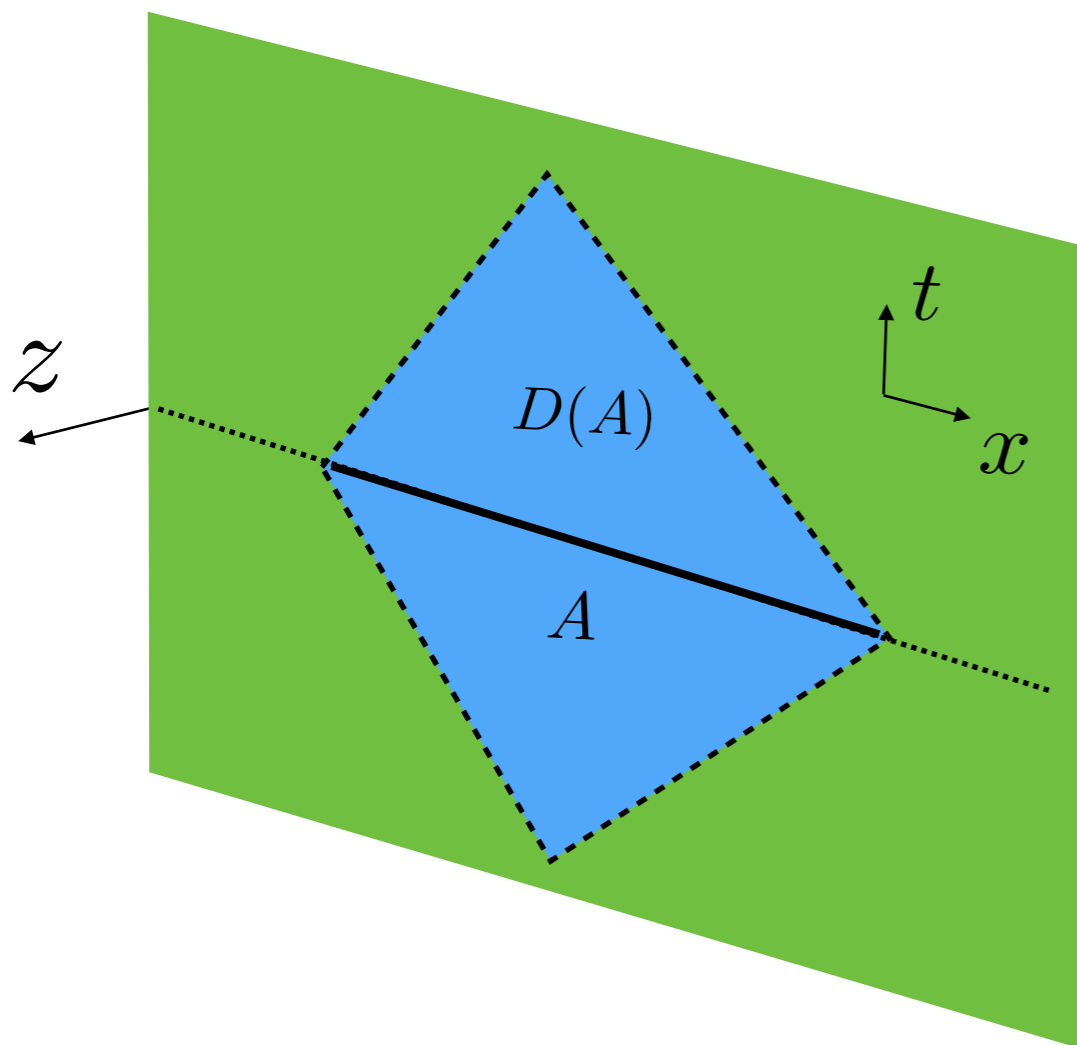
subregion duality

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“bulk reconstruction on subregions”



strong evidence:
entanglement wedge

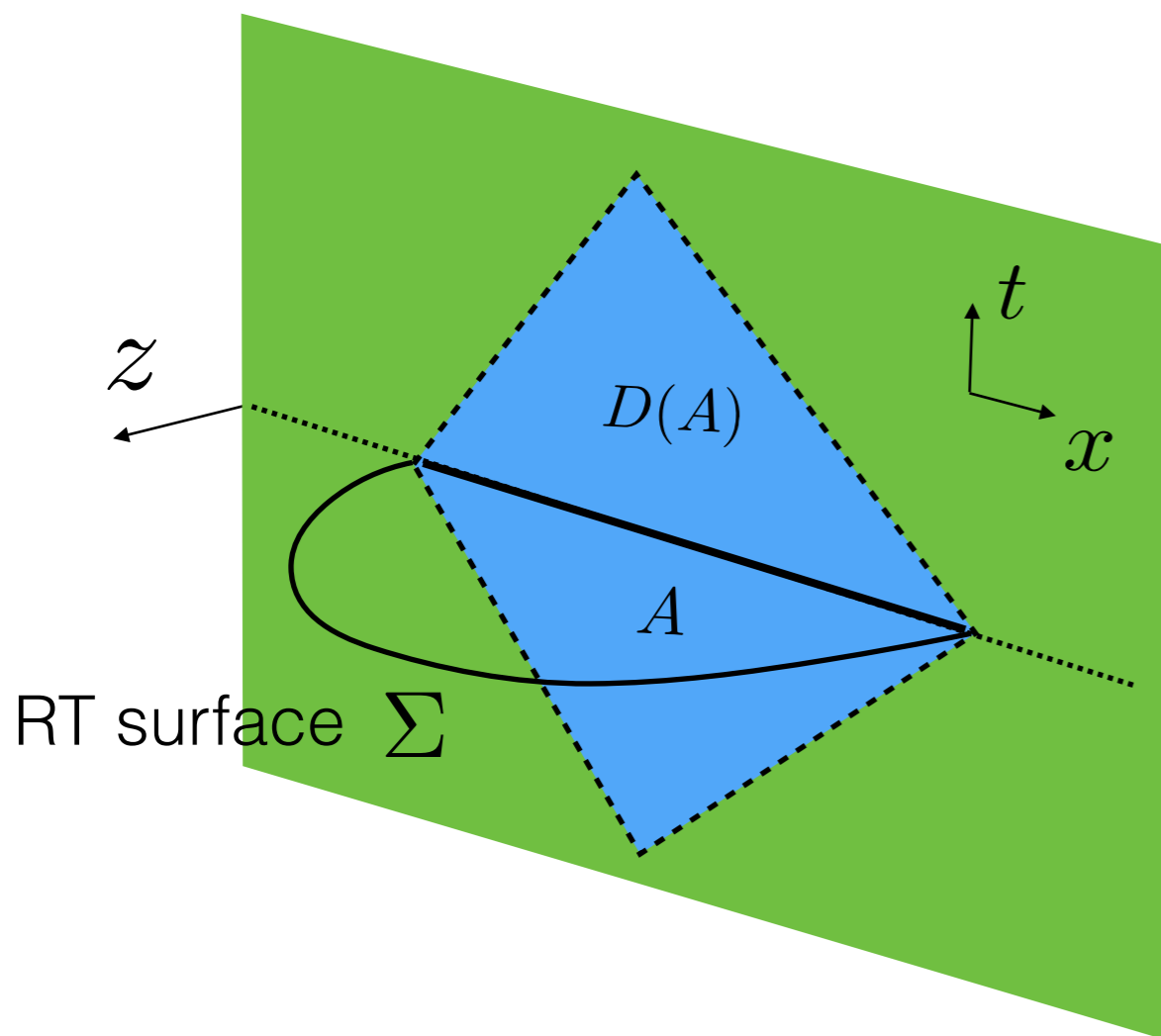
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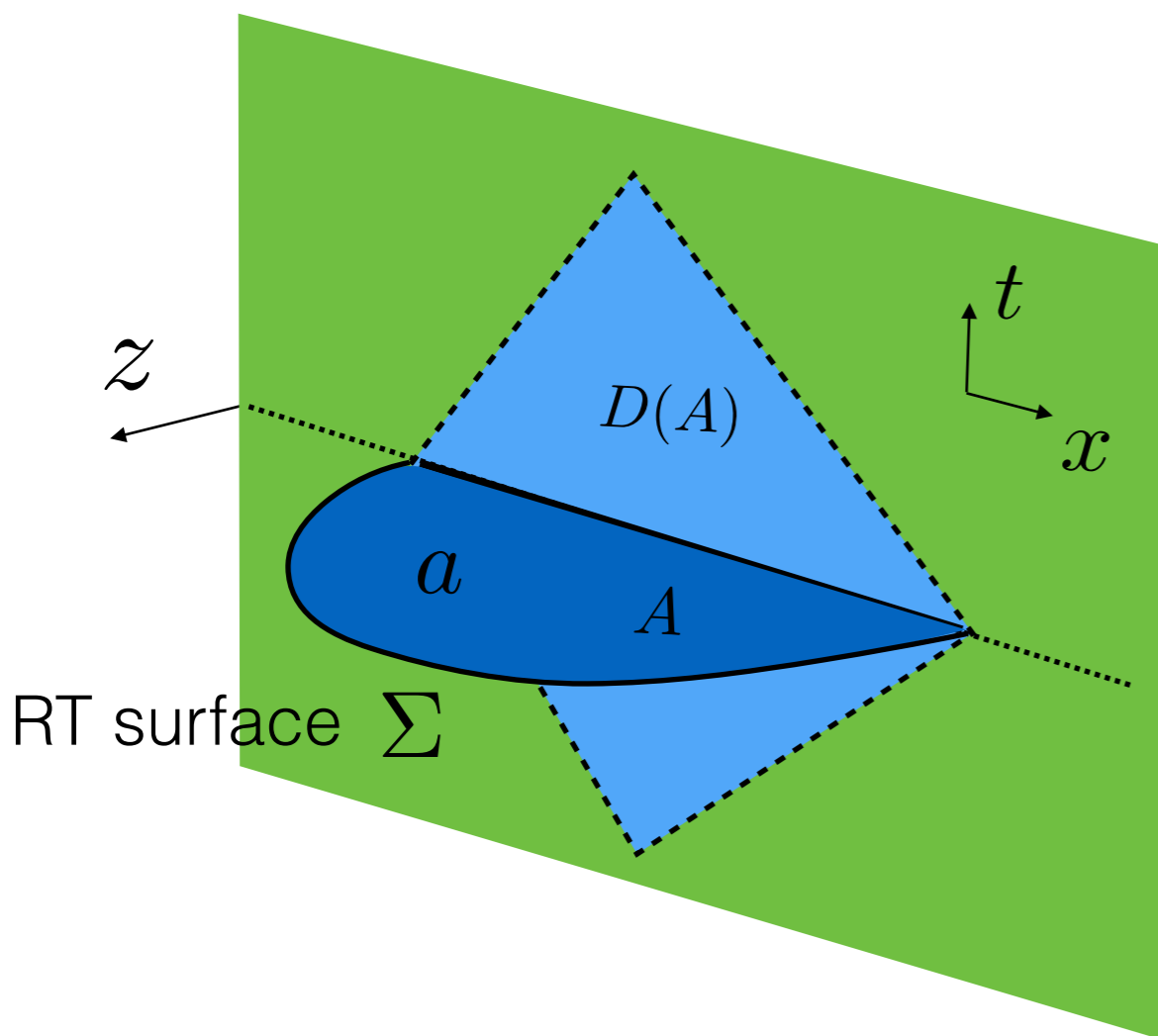
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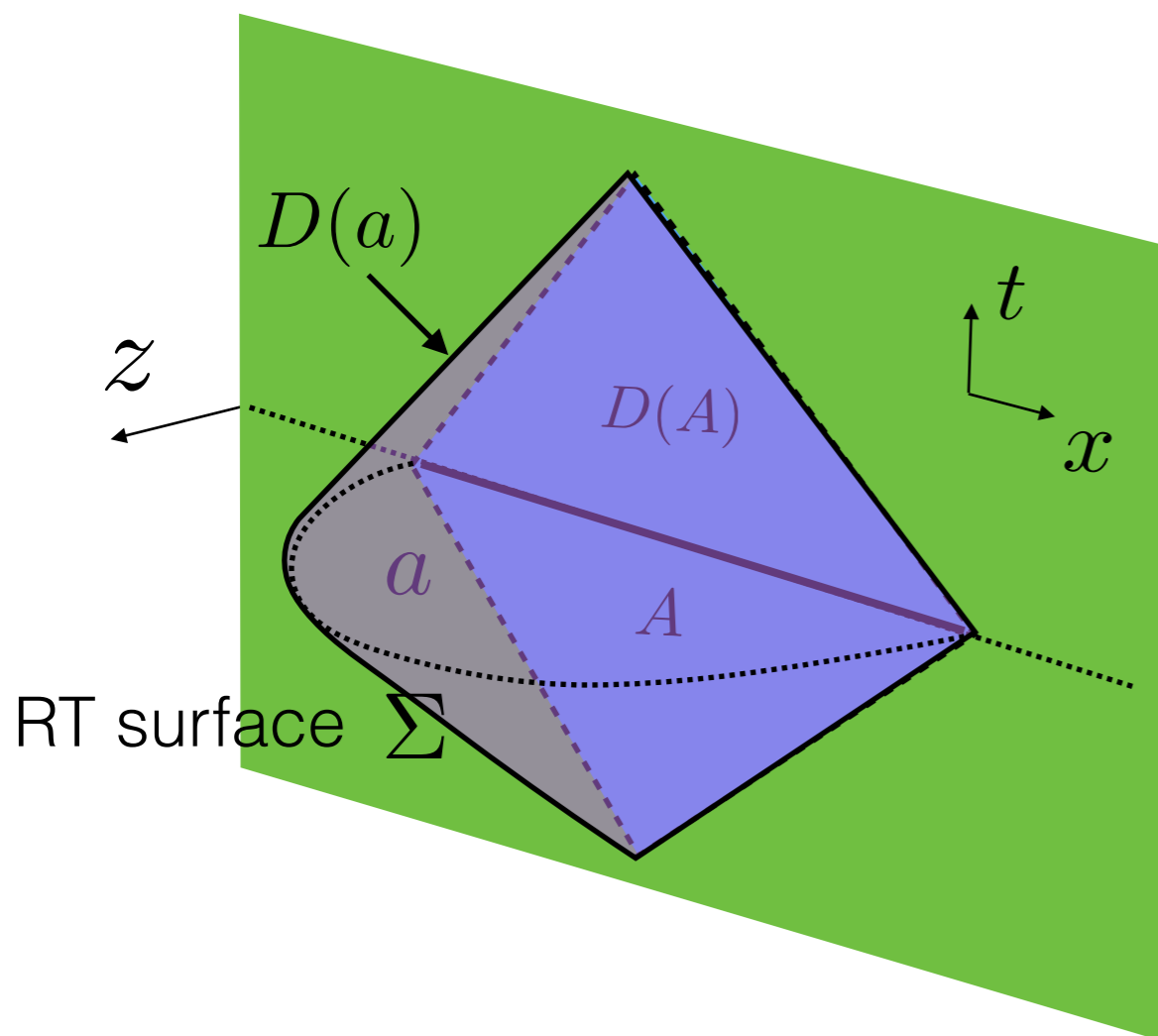
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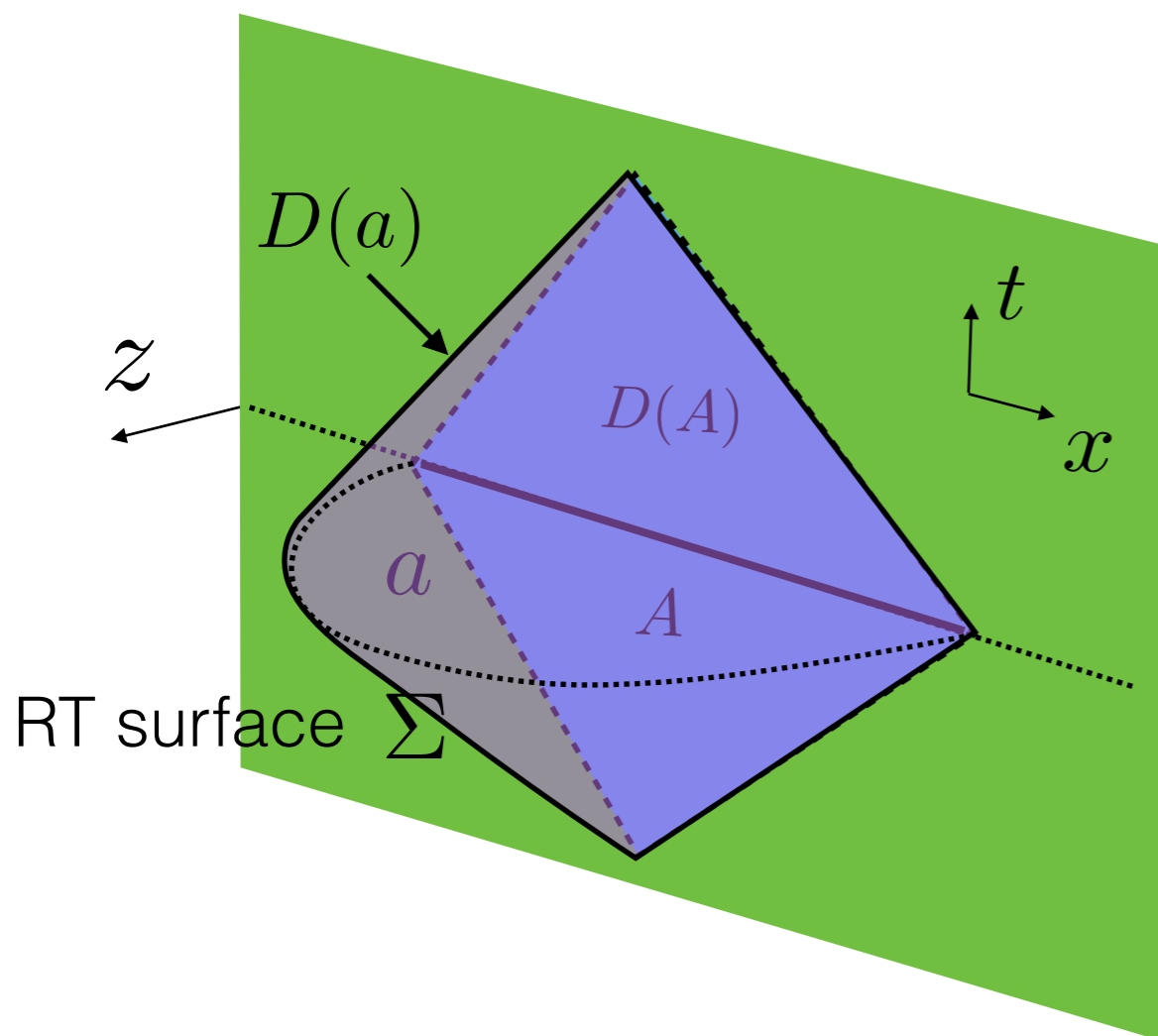


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$$D(a) \text{ “} \approx \text{” } D(A)$$

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Entanglement Wedge Nesting (EWN): $D(\tilde{A}) \subseteq D(A) \rightarrow D(\tilde{a}) \subseteq D(a)$

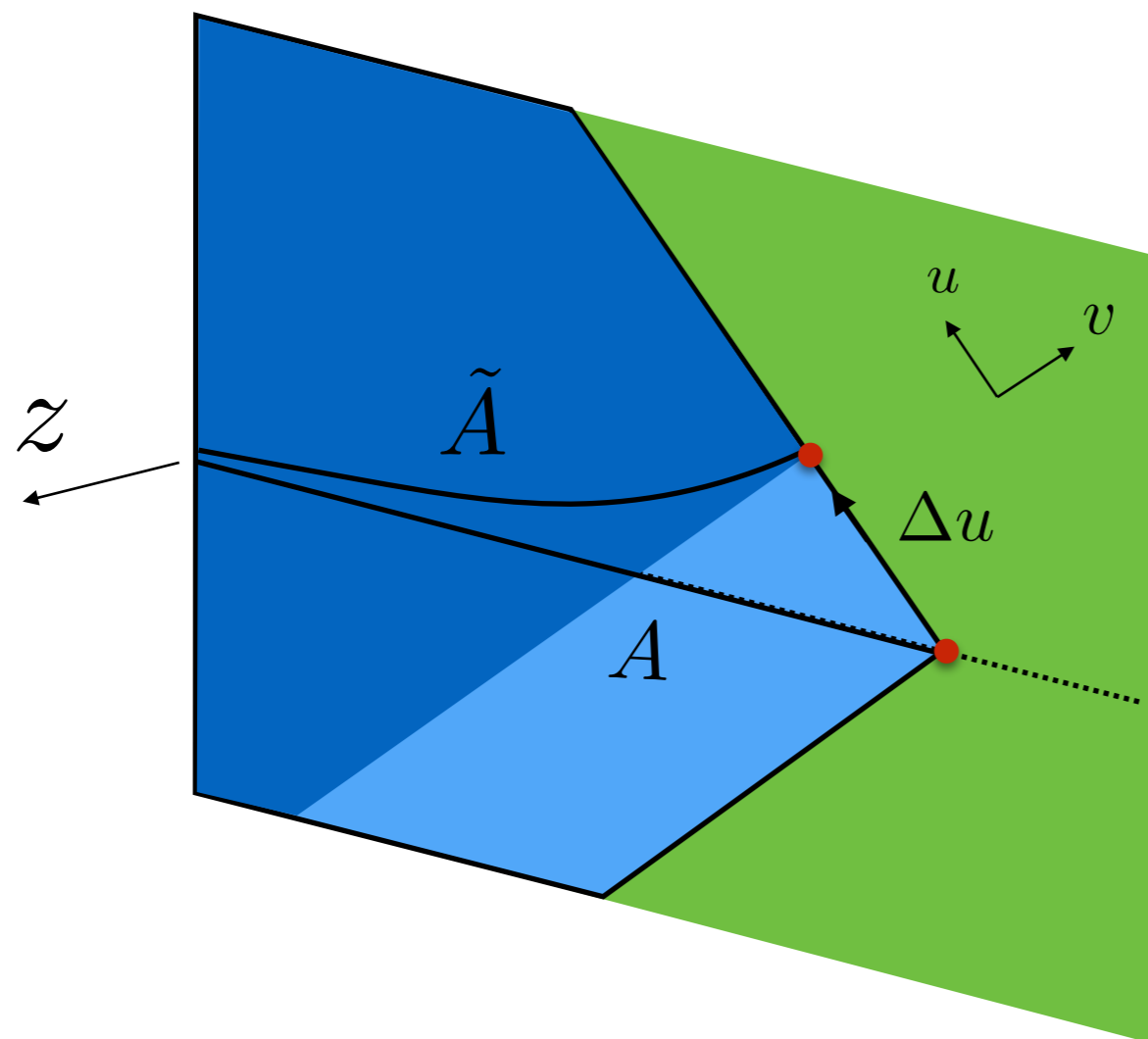
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at the boundary:

$$\Delta u \geq 0 : \text{null deformation}$$

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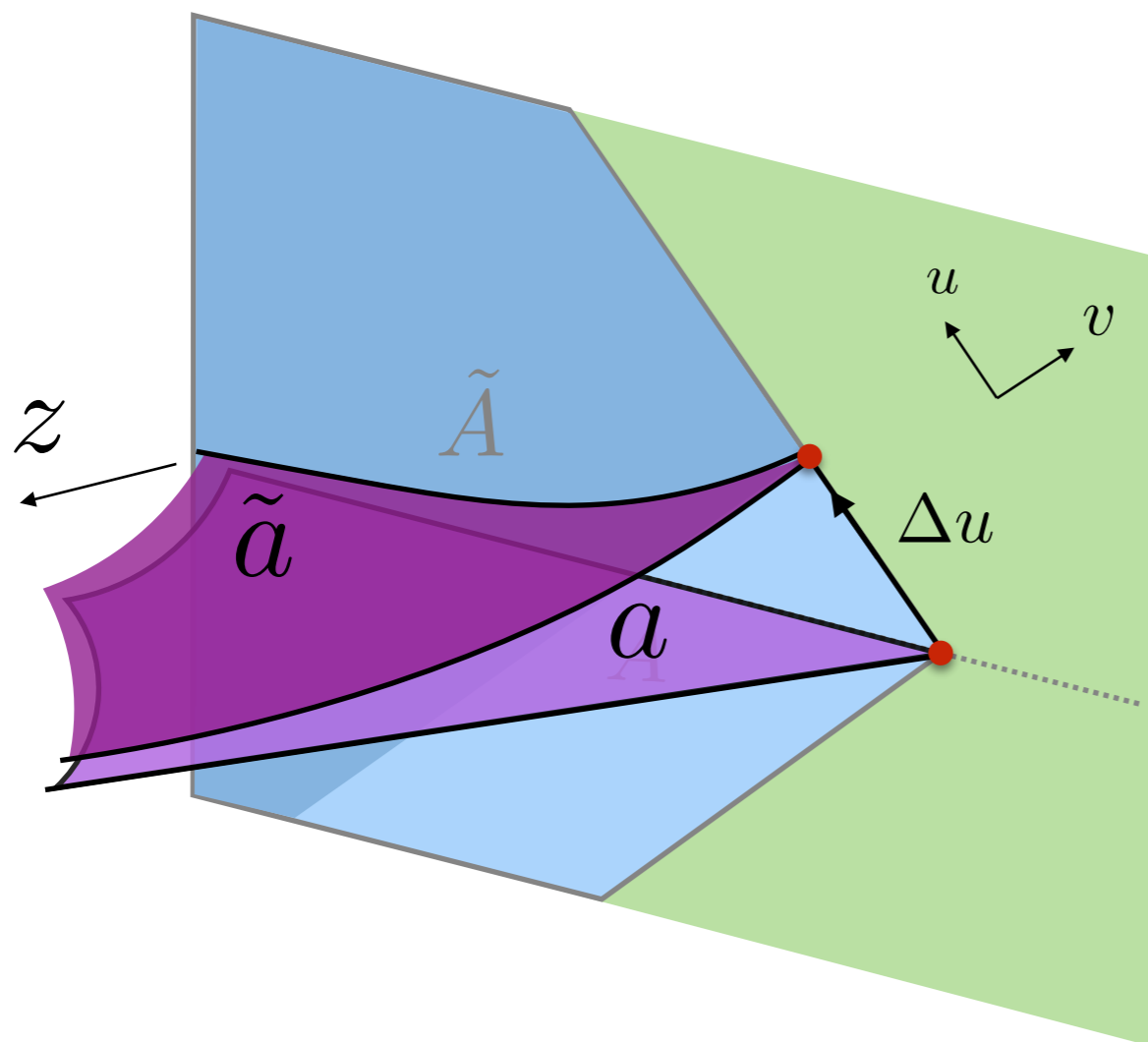
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into the bulk:

$$D(\tilde{a}) \subseteq D(a) \quad (\text{EWN})$$

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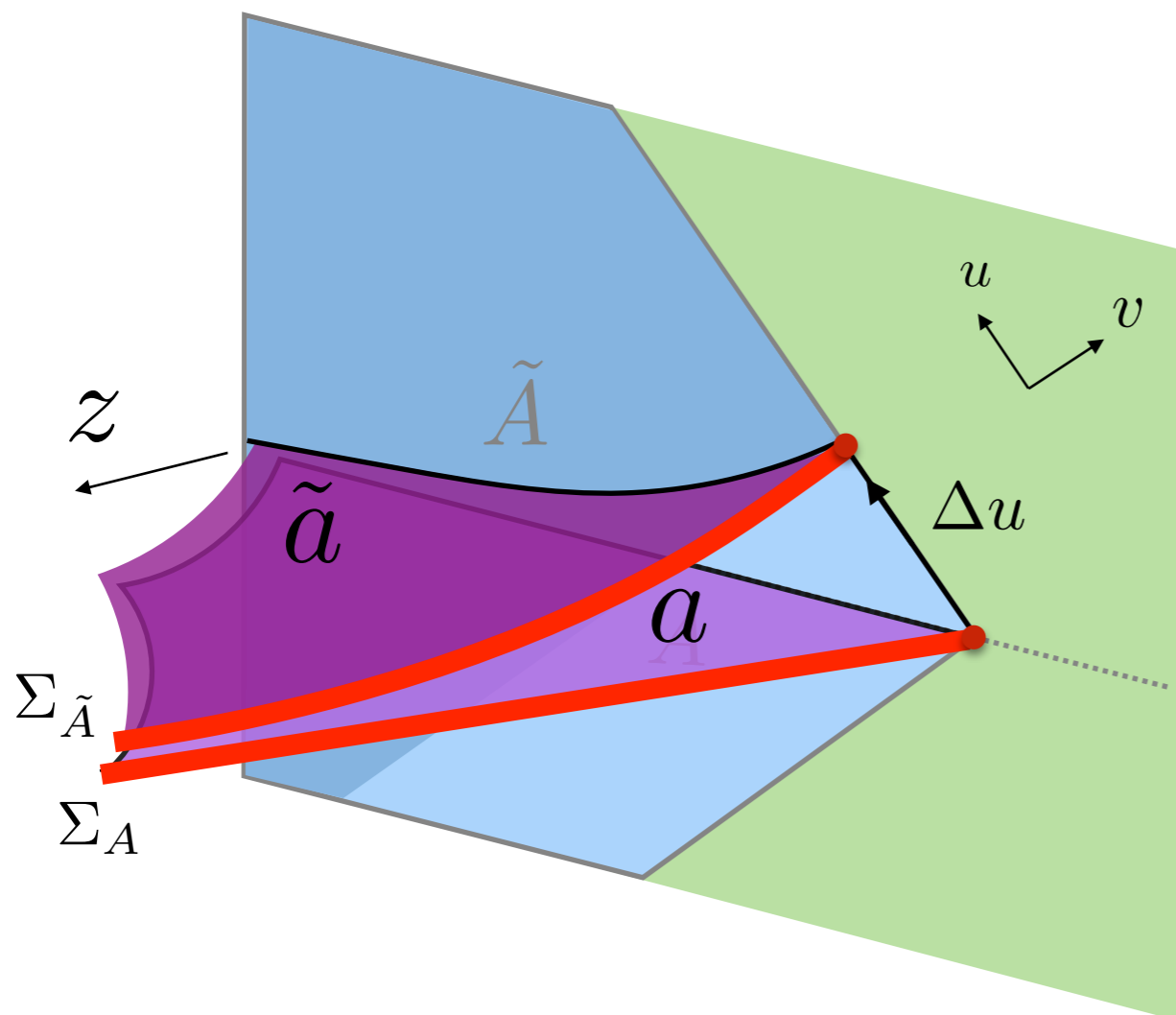
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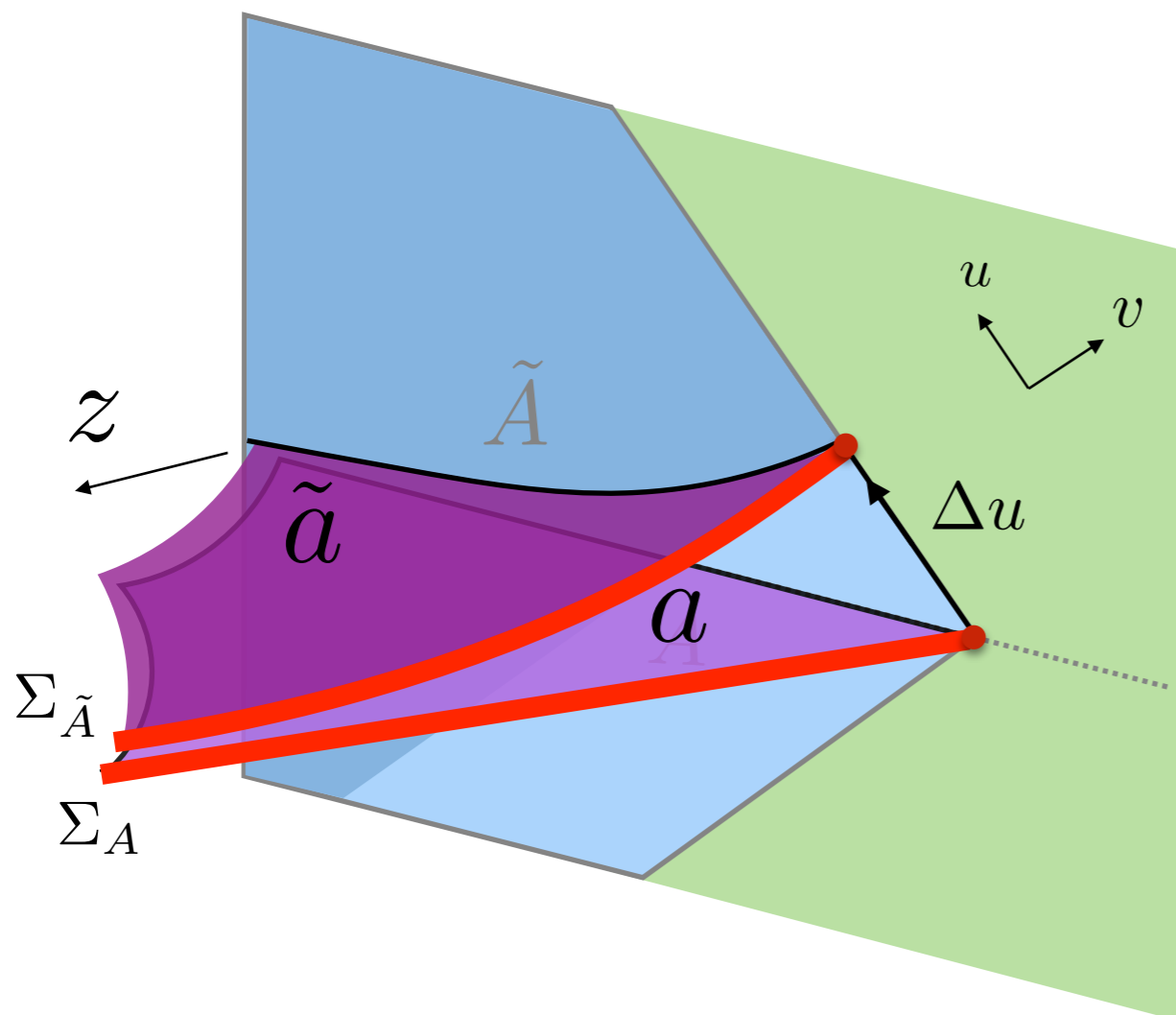
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RT surfaces dynamics



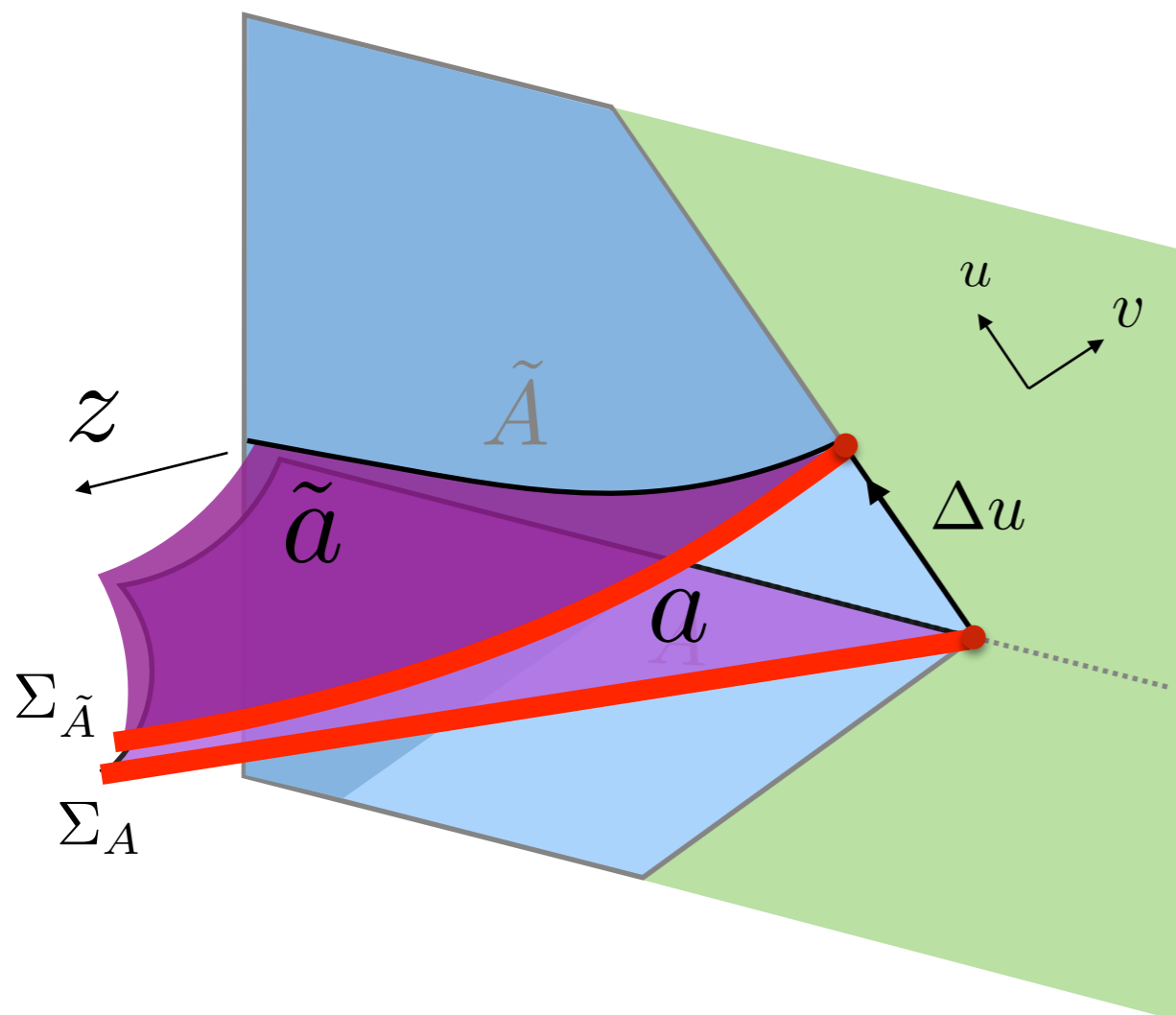
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near boundary expansion:

(F-G gauge)

$$g_{uu} = \frac{16\pi G}{dR^{d-3}} z^{d-2} \langle T_{ab} \rangle_\psi + \mathcal{O}(z^d)$$

$$X_{\Sigma_A}^i(z) = X_{\partial A}^i + \frac{4G}{dR^{d-1}} z^d \partial_i S_{EE}(A) + \mathcal{O}(z^{d+1})$$

$$X_{\Sigma_{\tilde{A}}}^i(z) = X_{\partial \tilde{A}}^i + \frac{4G}{dR^{d-1}} z^d \partial_i S_{EE}(\tilde{A}) + \mathcal{O}(z^{d+1})$$

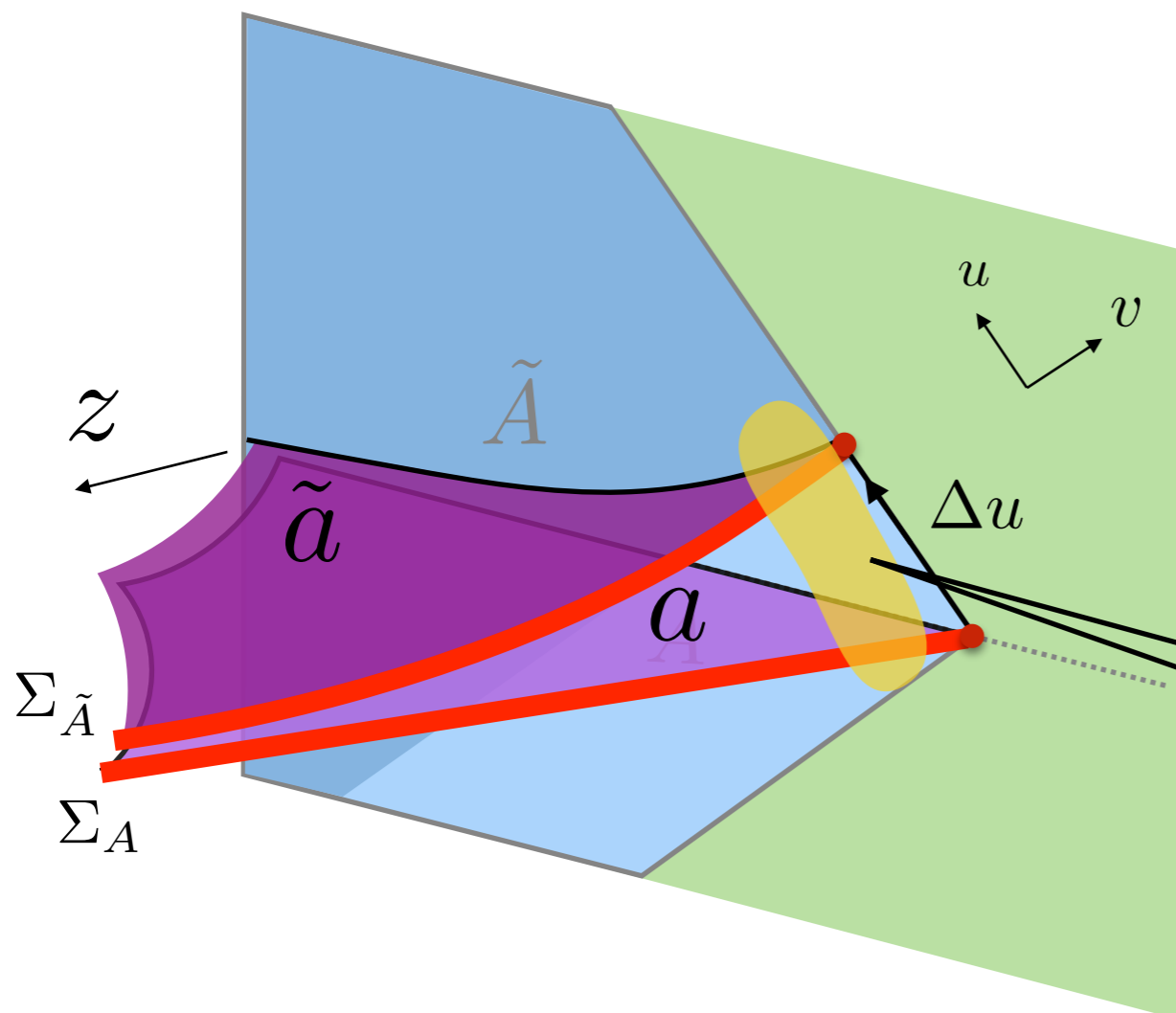
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$$\Sigma_{\tilde{A}} \text{ spacelike/null } \Sigma_A$$



$$z \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Delta u \rightarrow 0$$

$$\langle T_{uu} \rangle_\psi - \partial_u^2 S_{EE} \geq 0$$

boundary QNEC



Plan of the talk:

- Proof in AdS/CFT (review)
- General proof in CFT
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Proving QNEC in general CFTs $\langle T_{uu} \rangle_\psi \geq \partial_u^2 S_{EE}$

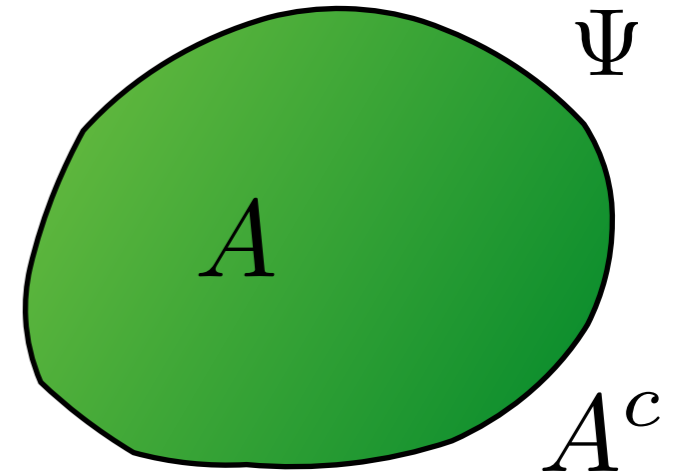
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Modular Hamiltonian:

$$K_A^\Psi = -\ln \rho_A^\Psi \otimes \mathbb{1}_{A^c} + \mathbb{1}_A \otimes \ln \rho_{A^c}^\Psi = H_A^\Psi - H_{A^c}^\Psi$$



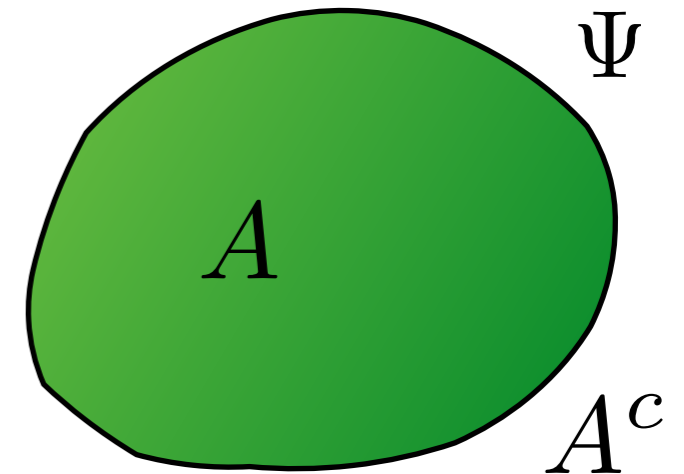
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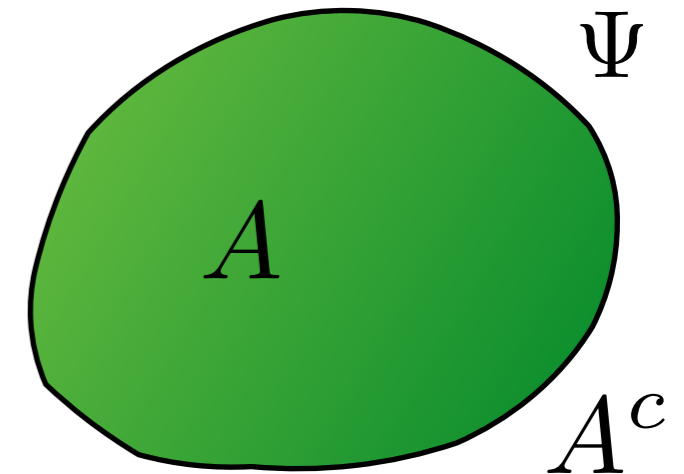
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$$K_A^\Psi : \mathcal{H}_{\text{full}} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\text{full}} \quad K_A^\Psi |\Psi\rangle = 0$$



- encodes more detailed entanglement data
- in general, complicated and non-local

Proving QNEC in general CFTs $\langle T_{uu} \rangle_\psi \geq \partial_u^2 S_{EE}$

S. Balakrishna, T. Faulkner, Z. Khandker, H. Wang, 2017

- Averaged Null Energy Condition (ANEC): $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx^+ \langle \hat{T}_{++} \rangle_\psi \geq 0$
- modular hamiltonian (entanglement structure) used to prove ANEC
T. Faulkner, R. Leigh, O. Parrikar, H. Wang, 2016
- alternative proof of ANEC from causality of correlation function
T. Hartman, S. Kundu, A. Tajdini, 2016
- combine entanglement structure + causality?
- proof of QNEC (stronger conjecture)!

Proving QNEC in general CFTs $\langle T_{uu} \rangle_\psi \geq \partial_u^2 S_{EE}$

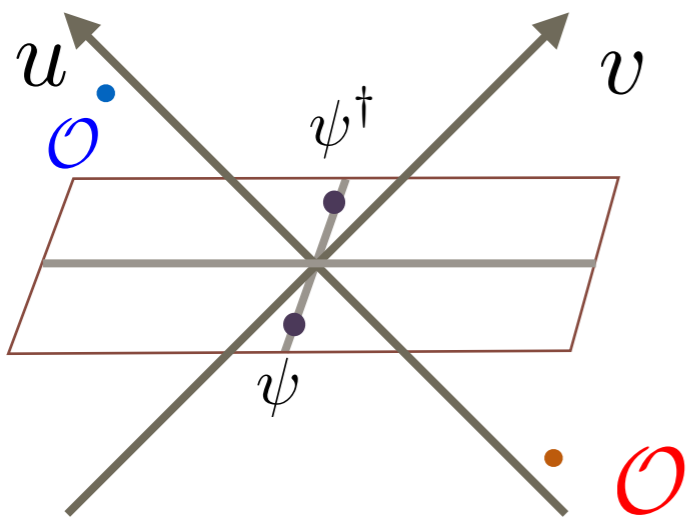
S. Balakrishna, T. Faulkner, Z. Khandker, H. Wang, 2017

causality of correlation function: $f(u, v) \propto \langle \psi | \mathcal{O}(u, v) \mathcal{O}(-u, -v) | \psi \rangle$

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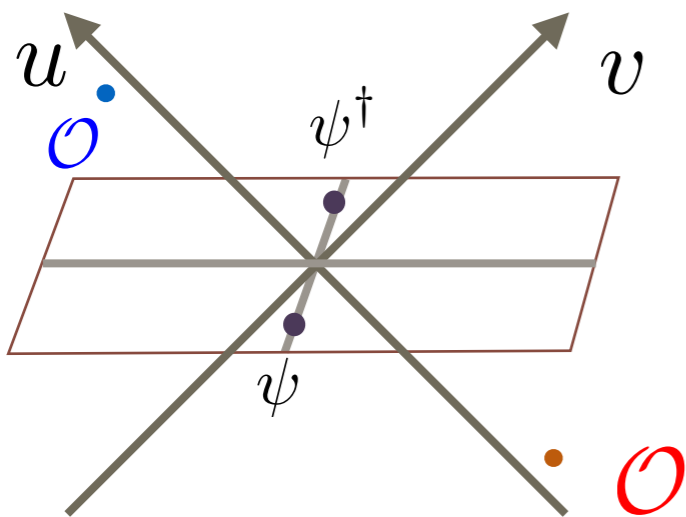


Causality: $\langle \psi | [\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}] | \psi \rangle = 0$ for $uv < 0$

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“dress” the correlator to probe entanglement structure?

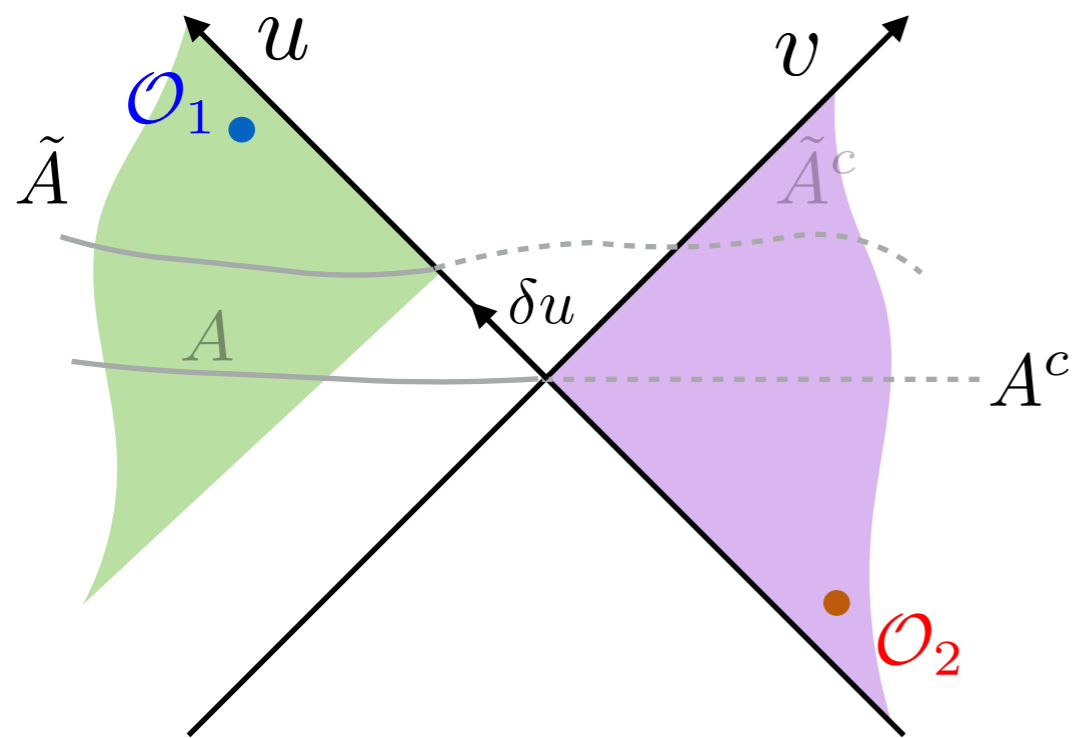
modular flow: $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^A(s) \equiv e^{is K_A^\psi} \mathcal{O} e^{-is K_A^\psi}$

in general: highly non-local!

Proving QNEC in general CFTs

$$\langle T_{uu} \rangle_\psi \geq \partial_u^2 S_{EE}$$

S. Balakrishna, T. Faulkner, Z. Khandker, H. Wang, 2017



consider:

$$f(s) = \mathcal{N}^{-1} \langle \psi | \mathcal{O}_1^{\tilde{A}}(s) \mathcal{O}_2^A(s) | \psi \rangle$$

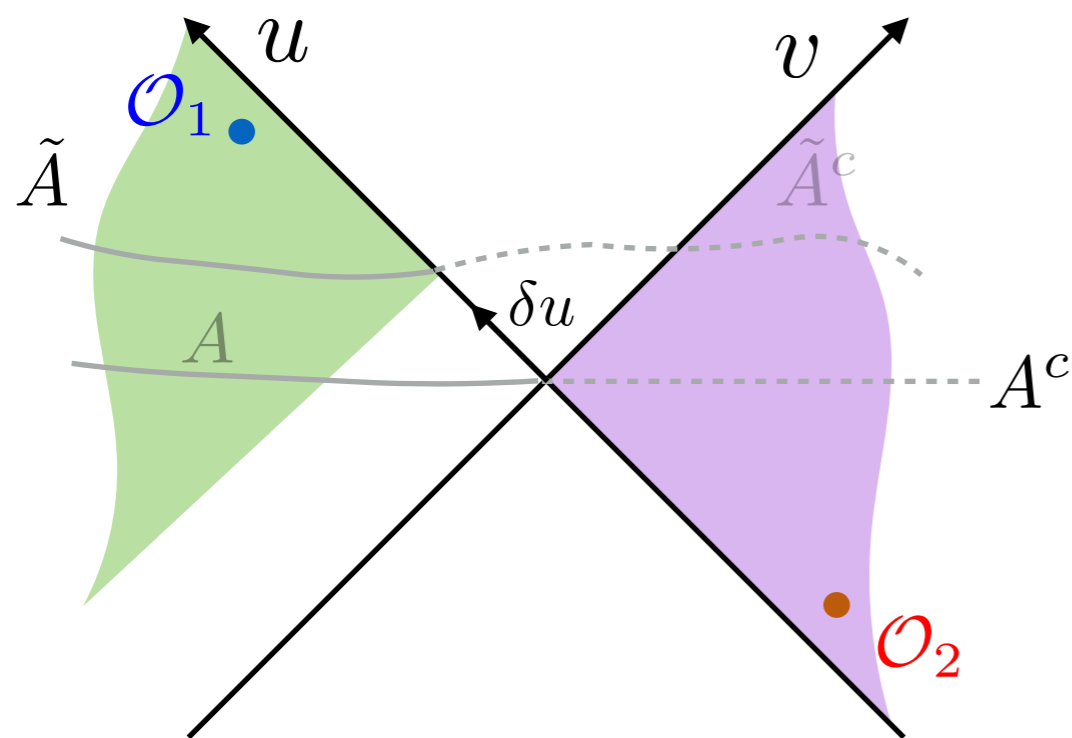
$$\mathcal{O}_1^{\tilde{A}}(s) = e^{is K_{\tilde{A}}^\psi} \mathcal{O}_1 e^{-is K_{\tilde{A}}^\psi}$$

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Tomita-Takesaki theory (in algebraic QFT):

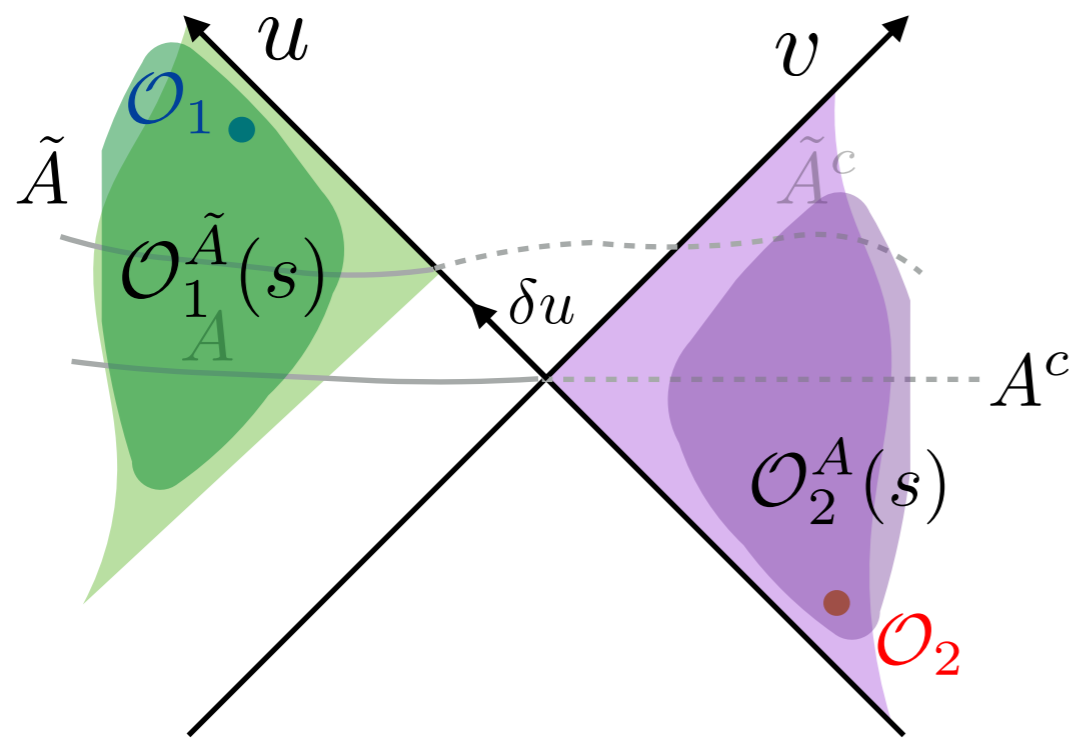
$$\mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{M}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^A(s) \in \mathcal{M}_A, \quad s \in \mathbb{R}$$

\mathcal{M}_A : von Neumann algebra associated with A , i.e. operators supported in $D(A)$

Proving QNEC in general CFTs

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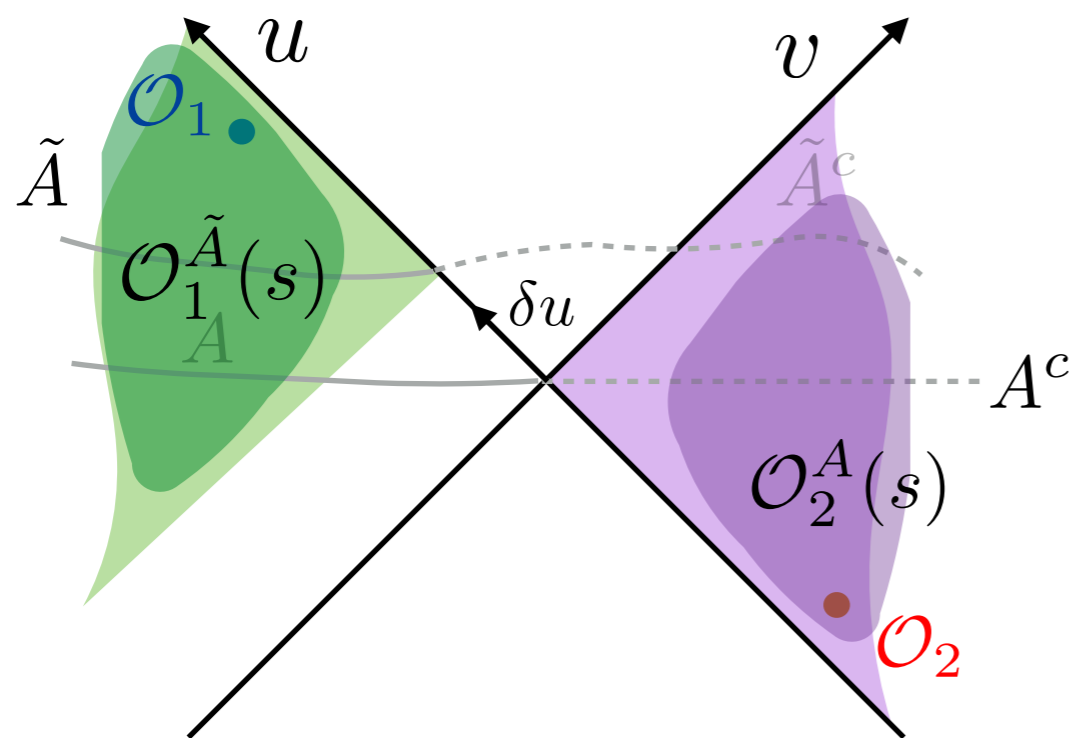
$\mathcal{O}_1^{\tilde{A}}(s)$ is supported only in $D(\tilde{A})$

$\mathcal{O}_2^A(s)$ is supported only in $D(A^c)$

Proving QNEC in general CFTs

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Tomita-Takesaki theory (in algebraic QFT):

$$\left[\mathcal{O}_1^{\tilde{A}}(s), \mathcal{O}_2^A(s) \right] = 0 \text{ for } s \in \mathbb{R}$$

a subtler notion of causality:
hidden in entanglement structure!

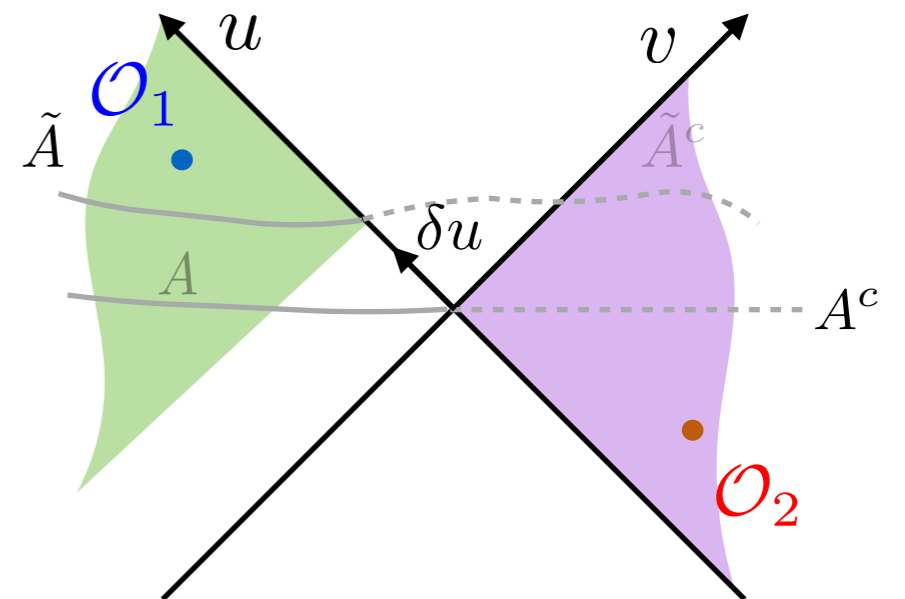
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Outline of the proof:

1. Unitarity + Cauchy-Schwarz inequality:

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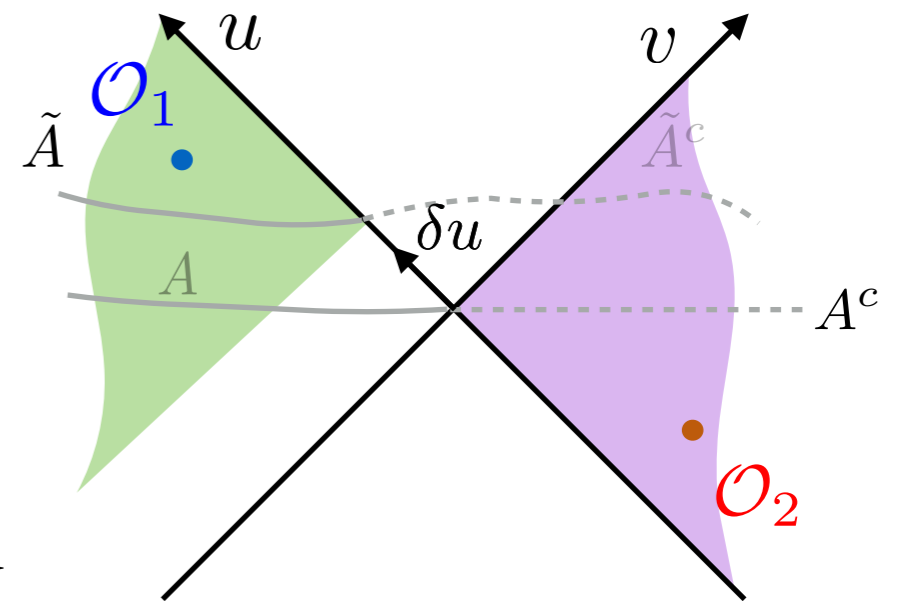
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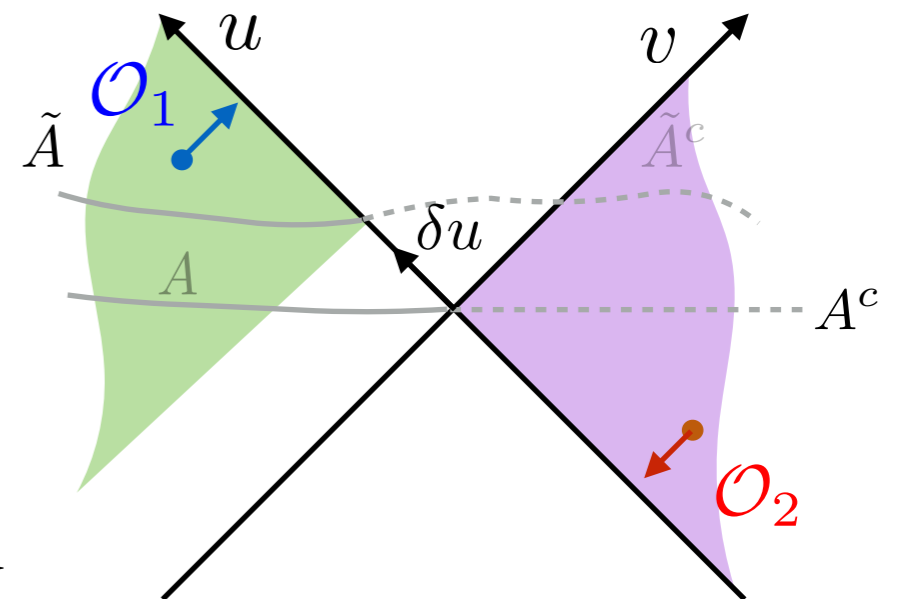
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3. Light-cone limit expansion: $v \rightarrow 0$, u fixed

$$f(s) = 1 + C_T^{-1} e^s u (-uv)^{\frac{d-2}{2}} \mathcal{I}_Q + \dots$$

$$\mathcal{I}_Q = \int_0^{\delta u} du' T_{uu}(u') + \left(\frac{\delta S_{EE}(A)}{\delta u} - \frac{\delta S_{EE}(\tilde{A})}{\delta u} \right)$$



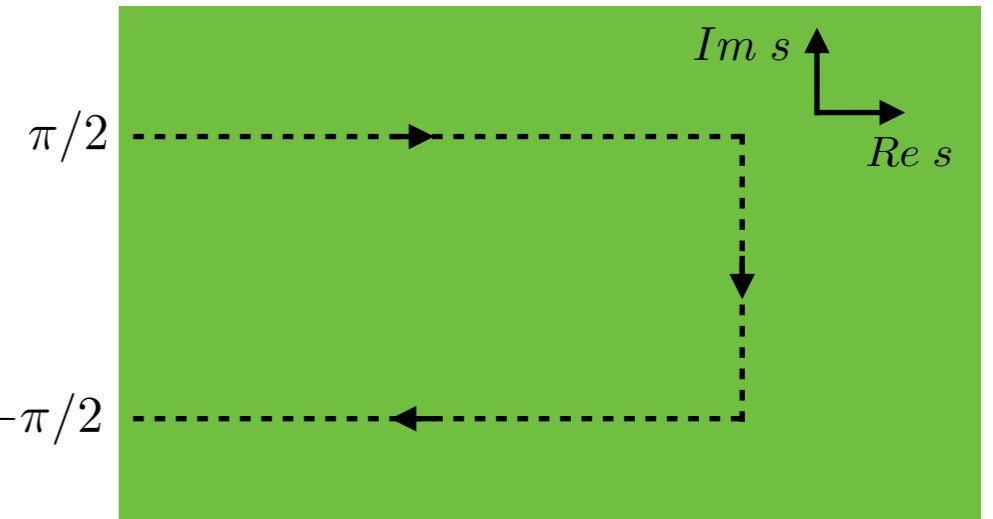
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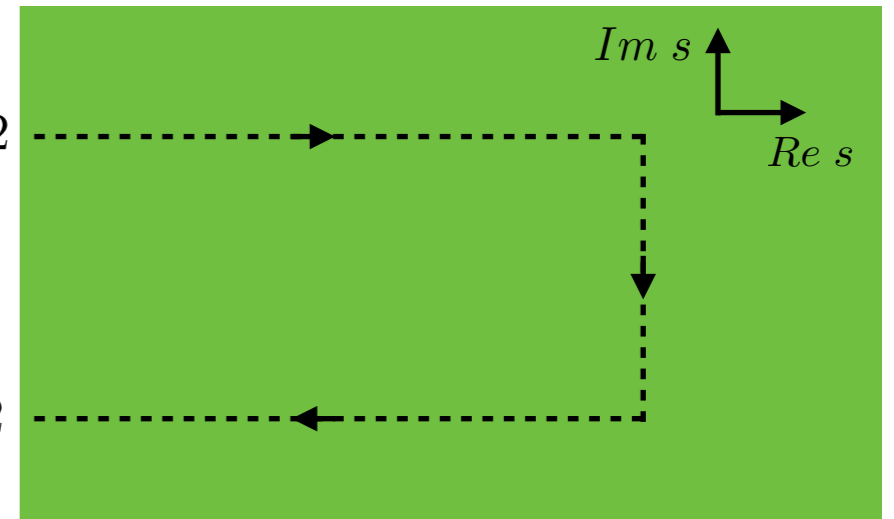
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$$\mathcal{I}_Q = \int_0^{\delta u} du' T_{uu}(u') + \left(\frac{\delta S_{EE}(A)}{\delta u} - \frac{\delta S_{EE}(\tilde{A})}{\delta u} \right) \approx \delta u (\langle T_{uu} \rangle_\psi - \partial_u^2 S_{EE}) \geq 0$$

$$(\lim \delta u \rightarrow 0) \rightarrow (\langle T_{uu} \rangle_\psi - \partial_u^2 S_{EE}) \geq 0 \quad \text{QNEC}$$



Plan of the talk:

- Proof in AdS/CFT (review)
- General proof in CFT
- Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT
- Conclusion/outlooks

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

T. Faulkner, M. Li, H. Wang, 2018

- in holography, EWN near boundary = QNEC

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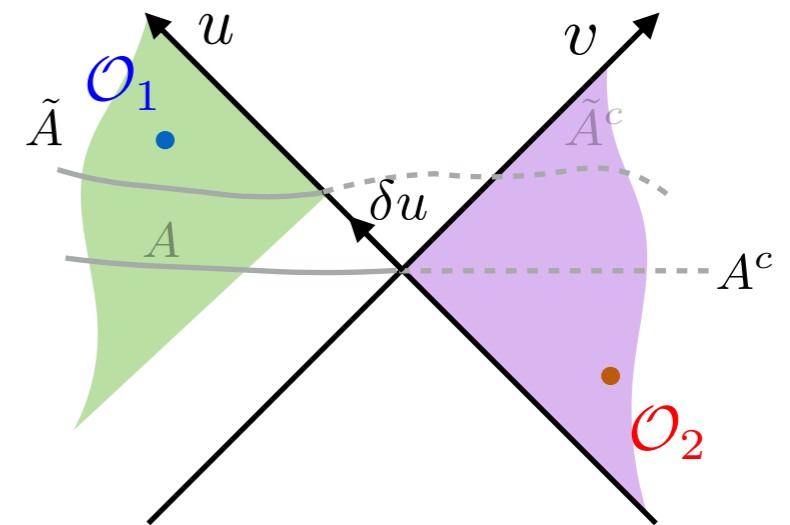
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- understand this connection more explicitly
- a concrete step: bulk approach for computing $f(s)$

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Revisit $f(s) \propto \langle \psi | \mathcal{O}_1^{\tilde{A}}(s) \mathcal{O}_2^A(s) | \psi \rangle$



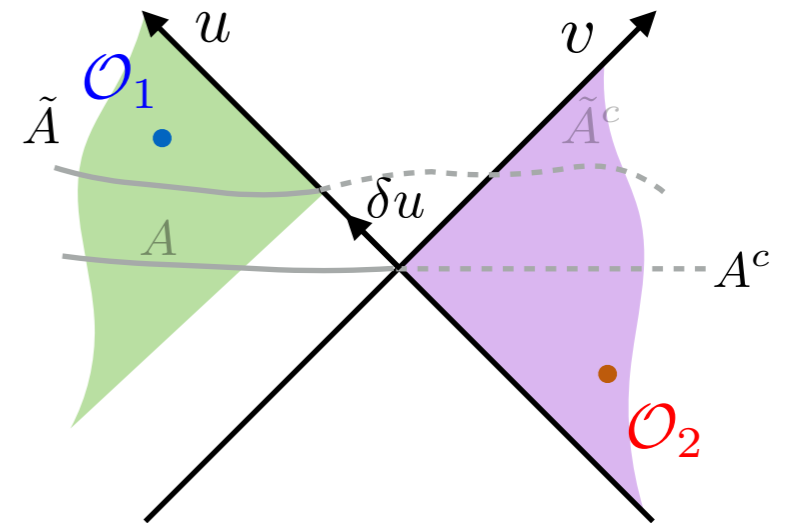
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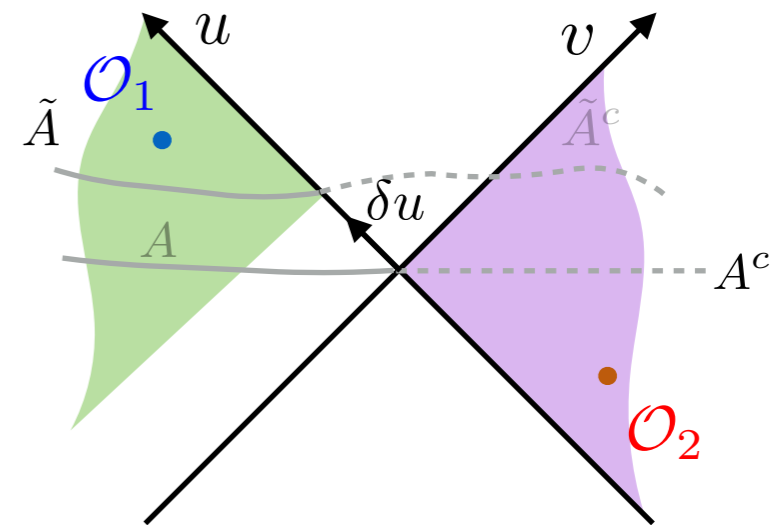


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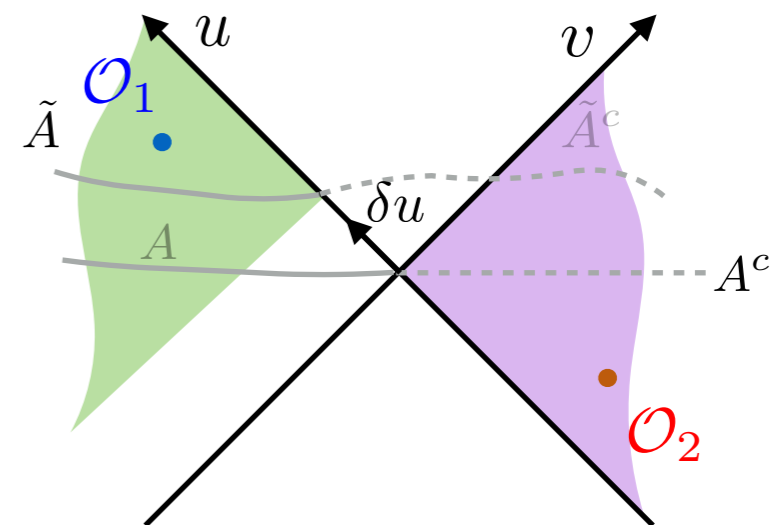
recall $K_A^\psi = H_A^\psi \otimes \mathbf{1}_{A^c} - \mathbf{1}_A \otimes H_{A^c}^\psi$, $H_{A,A^c}^\psi =$ half-sided modular Hamiltonian

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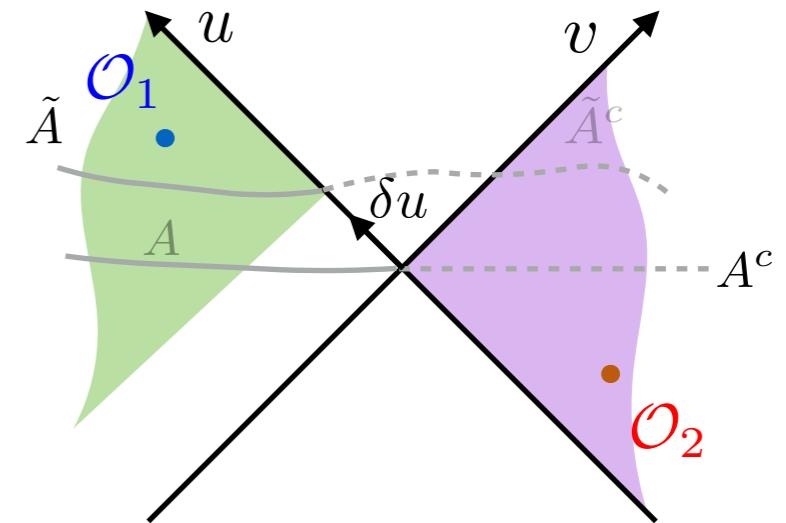
$$\begin{aligned}
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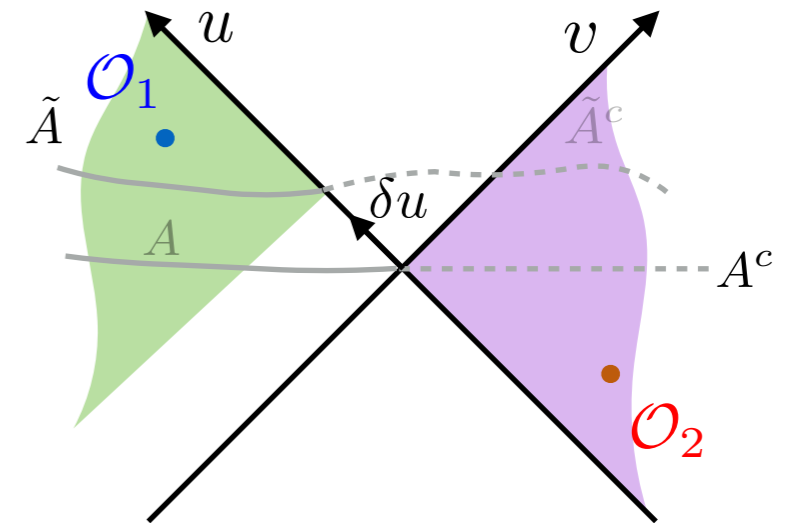
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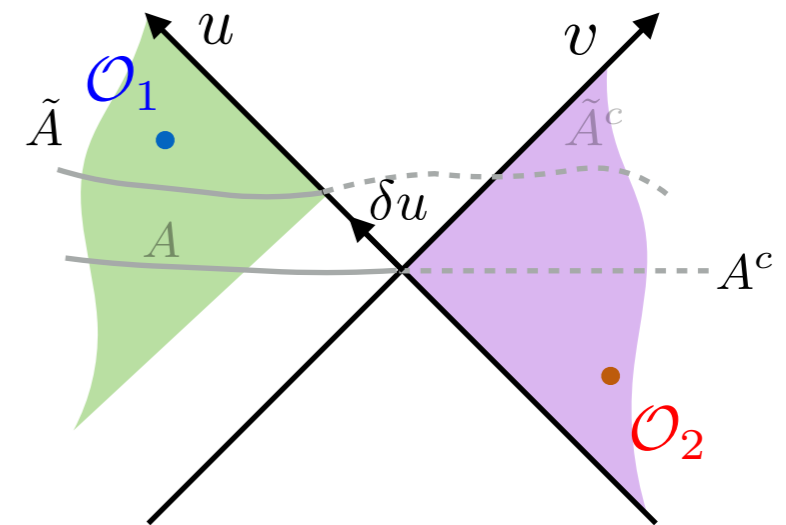
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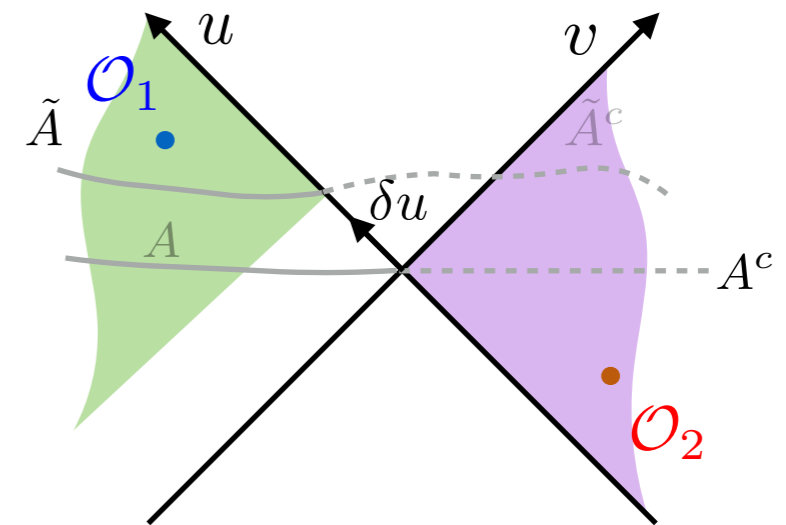
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to use AdS/CFT, consider:

- in a holographic CFT
- bulk dual of $|\psi\rangle$ has smooth geometry
- conformal dimension Δ of $\mathcal{O}_{1,2}$: $1 \ll \Delta \ll \ell_{AdS}/\ell_{plank}$

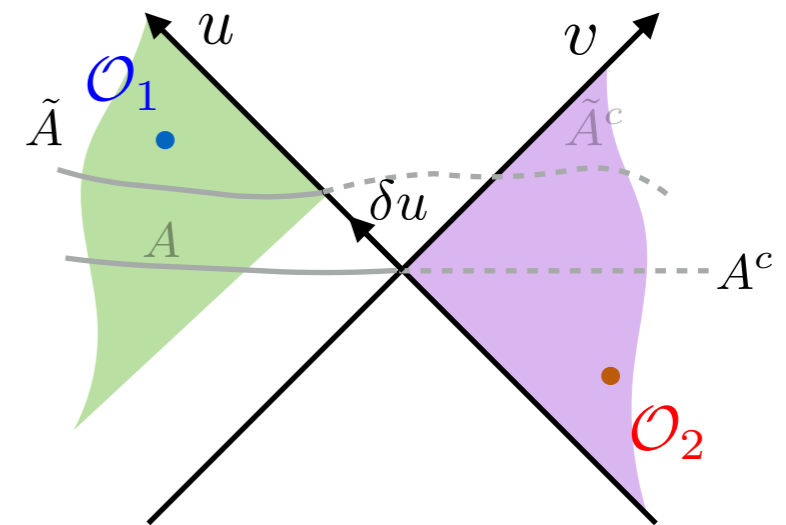
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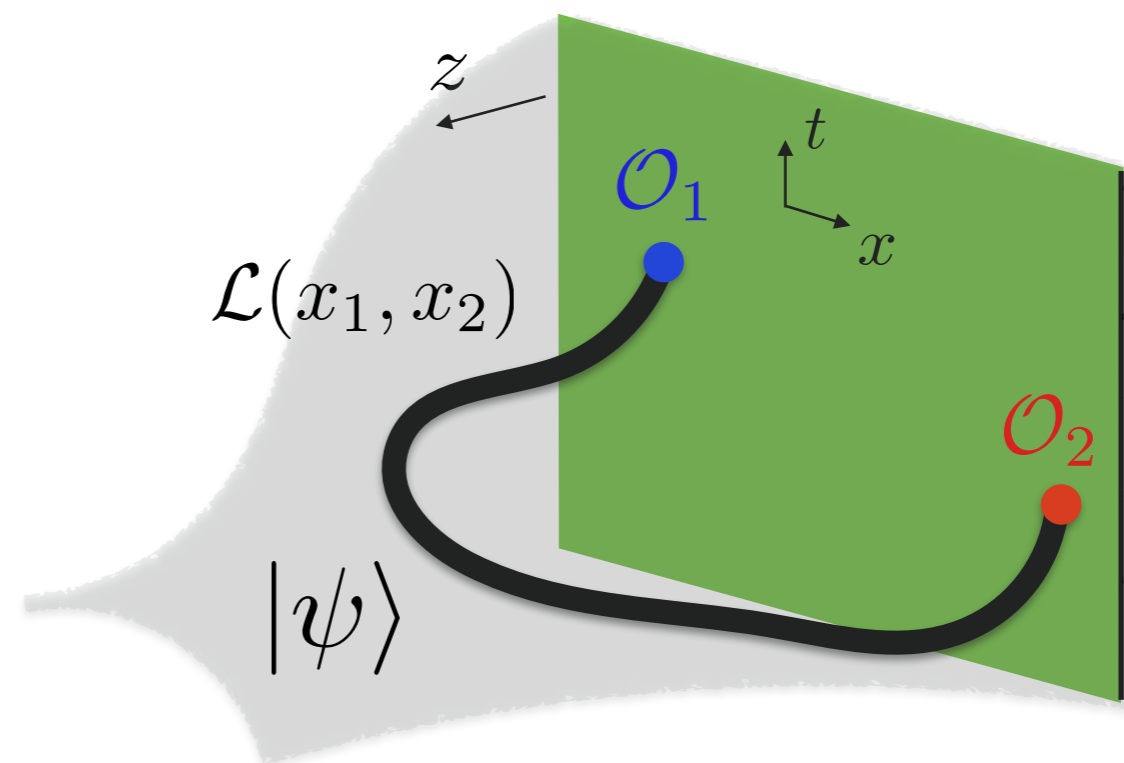
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Geodesic approximation:

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$$\approx \exp[-m\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2)]$$



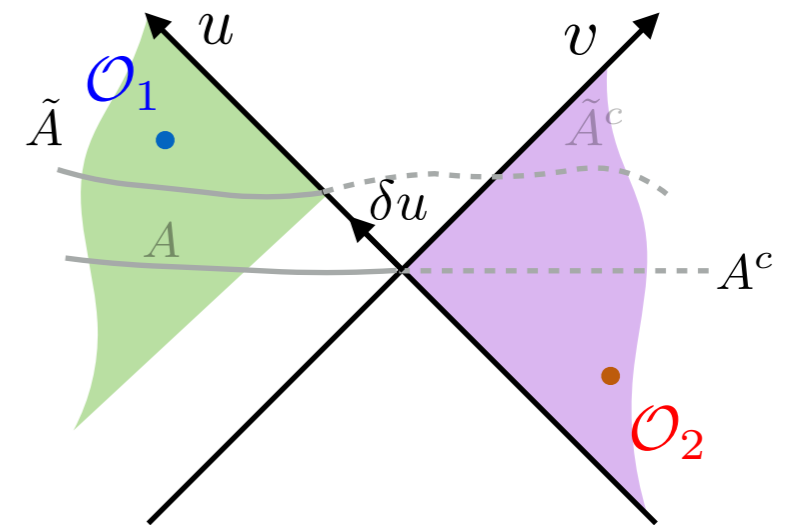
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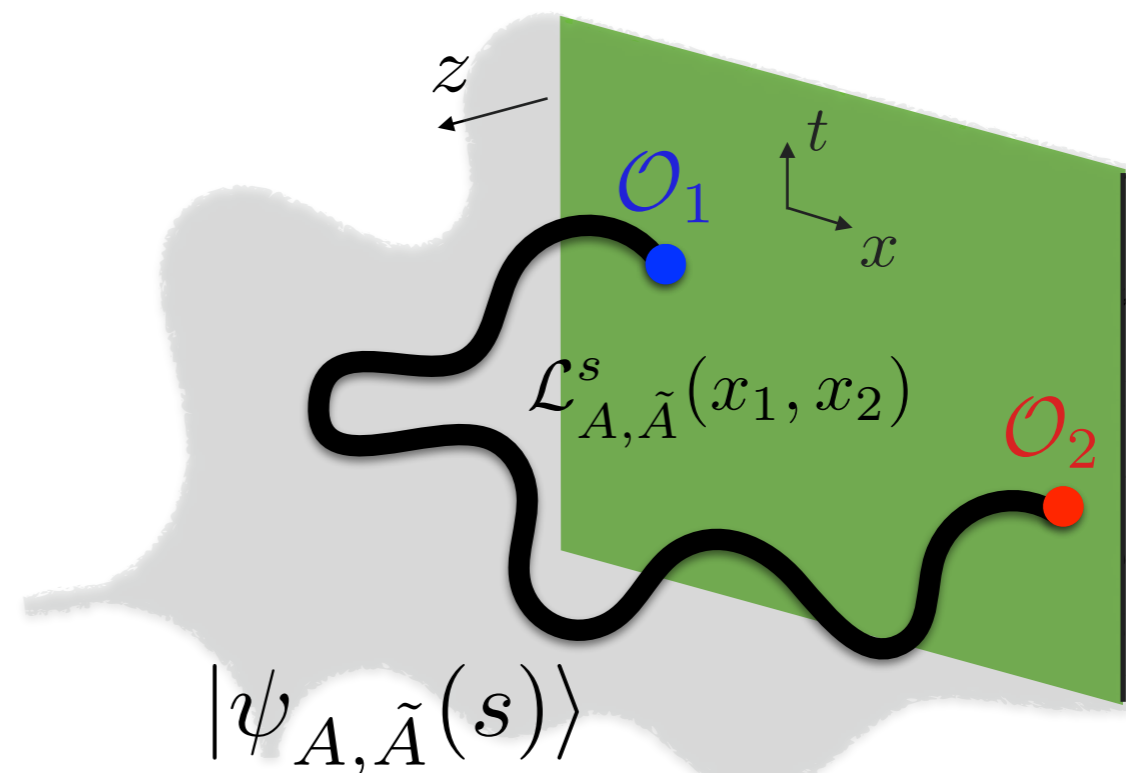
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$$\approx \exp \left[-m \mathcal{L}_{A, \tilde{A}}^s(x_1, x_2) \right]$$

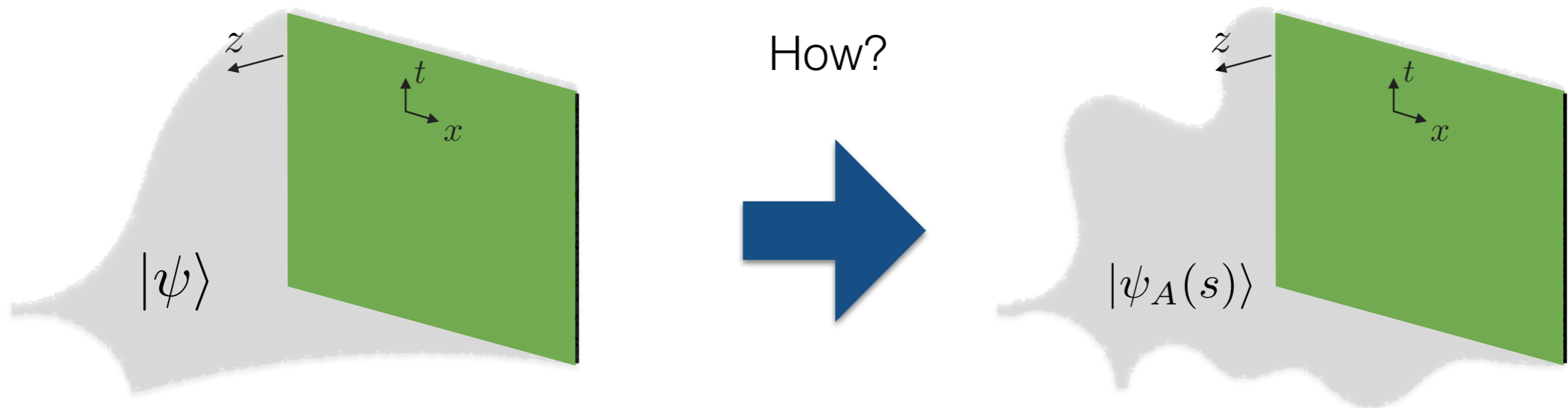


$$|\psi_{A, \tilde{A}}(s)\rangle$$

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

T. Faulkner, M. Li, H. Wang, 2018

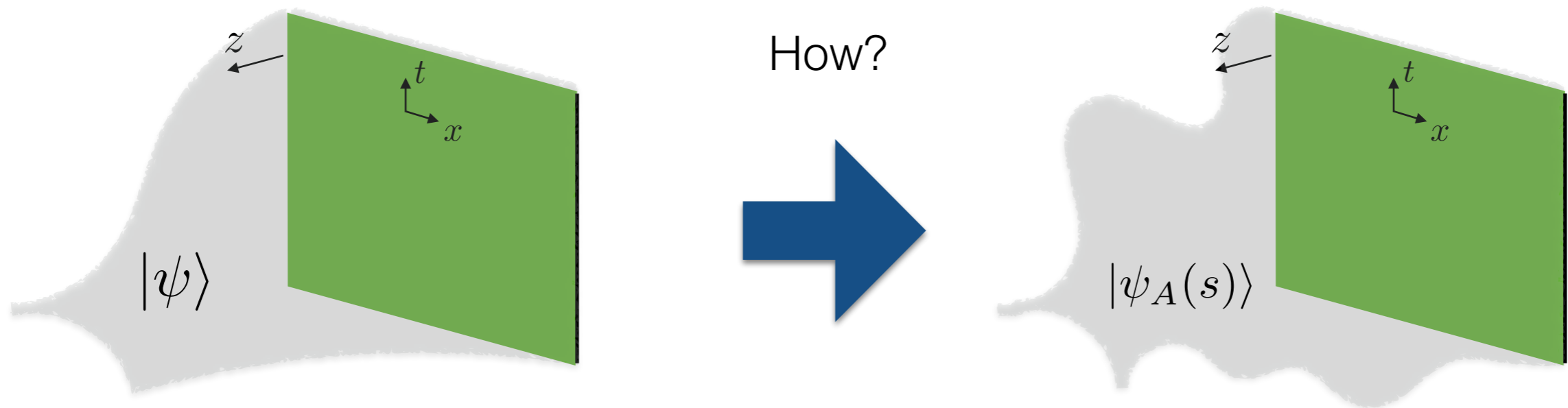
consider a simpler case: $|\psi_A(s)\rangle = e^{isH_A^\psi} |\psi\rangle$ i.e. “single modular flow”



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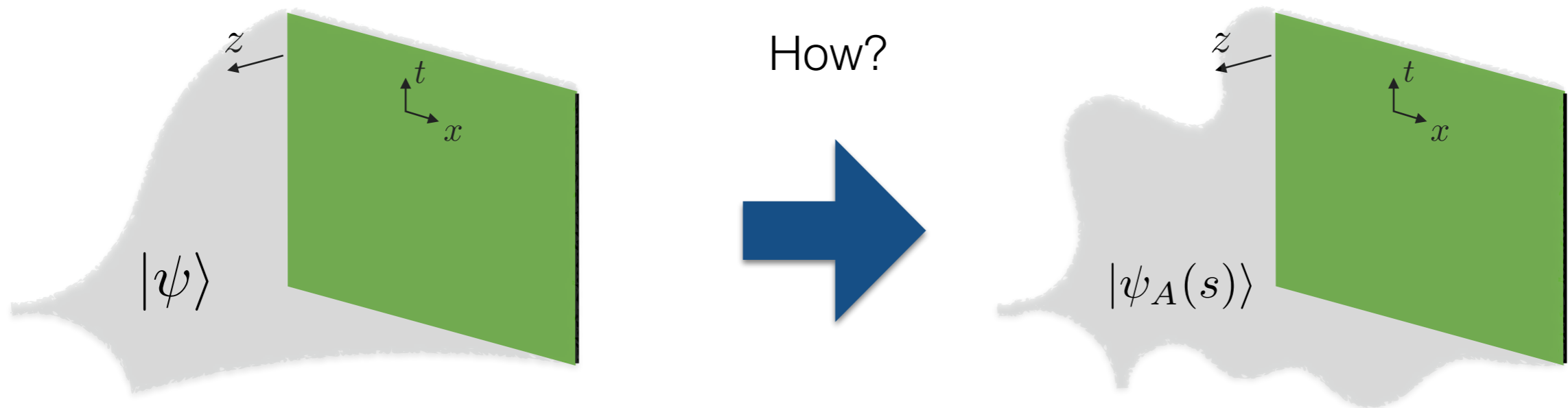
hint: for any \mathcal{O}_A supported only in $D(A)$: $\langle \mathcal{O}_A \rangle_{\psi_A(s)} = \langle \mathcal{O}_A \rangle_\psi$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi_A(s) | \mathcal{O}_A | \psi_A(s) \rangle &= \langle \psi | e^{-isH_A^\psi} \mathcal{O}_A e^{isH_A^\psi} | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | e^{-isH_{Ac}^\psi} \mathcal{O}_A e^{isH_{Ac}^\psi} | \psi \rangle \\ &= \langle \psi | e^{-isH_{Ac}^\psi} e^{isH_{Ac}^\psi} \mathcal{O}_A | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | \mathcal{O}_A | \psi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

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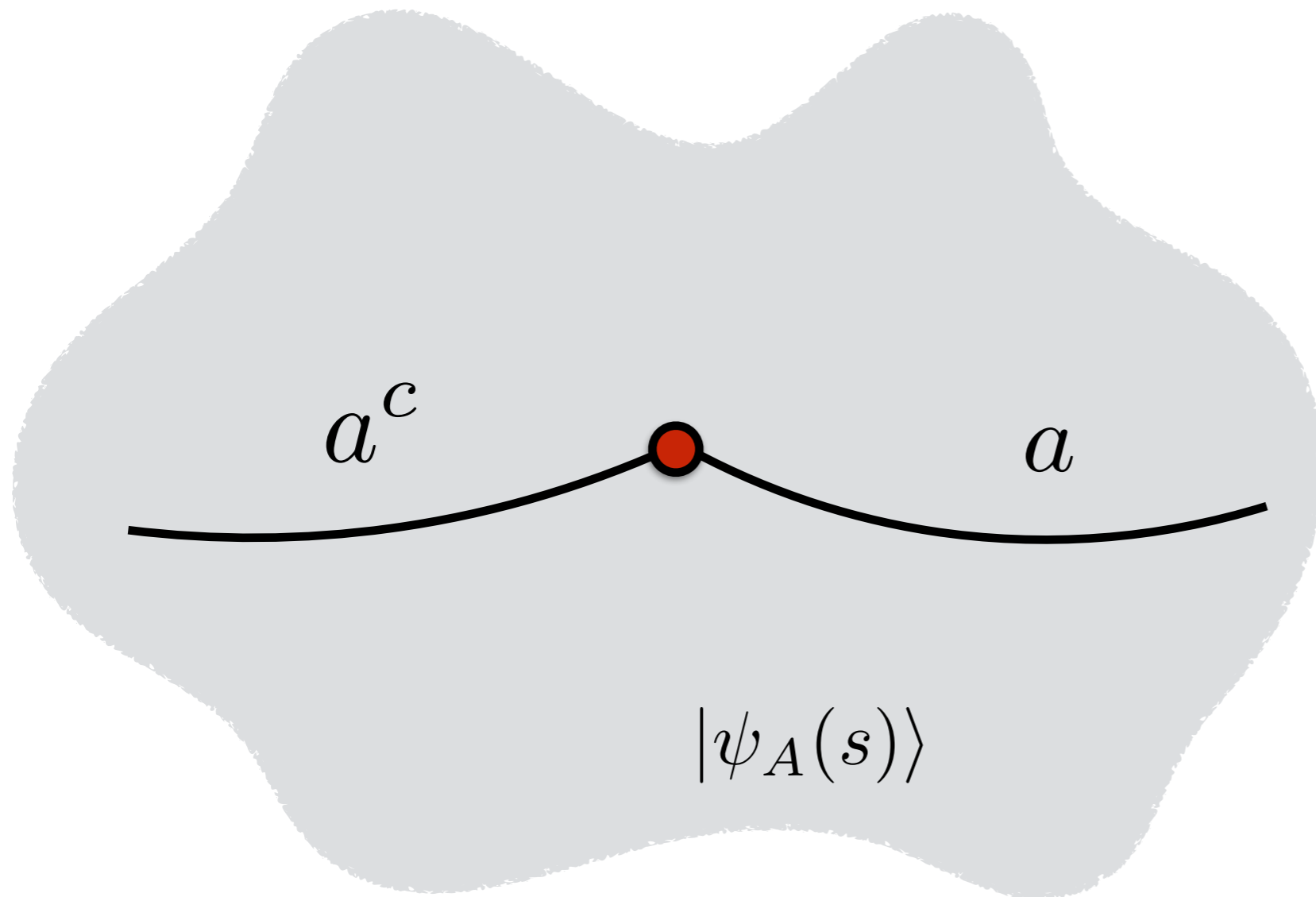
similarly,

for any \mathcal{O}_{A^c} supported only in $D(A^c)$: $\langle \mathcal{O}_{A^c} \rangle_{\psi_A(s)} = \langle \mathcal{O}_{A^c} \rangle_\psi$

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

T. Faulkner, M. Li, H. Wang, 2018

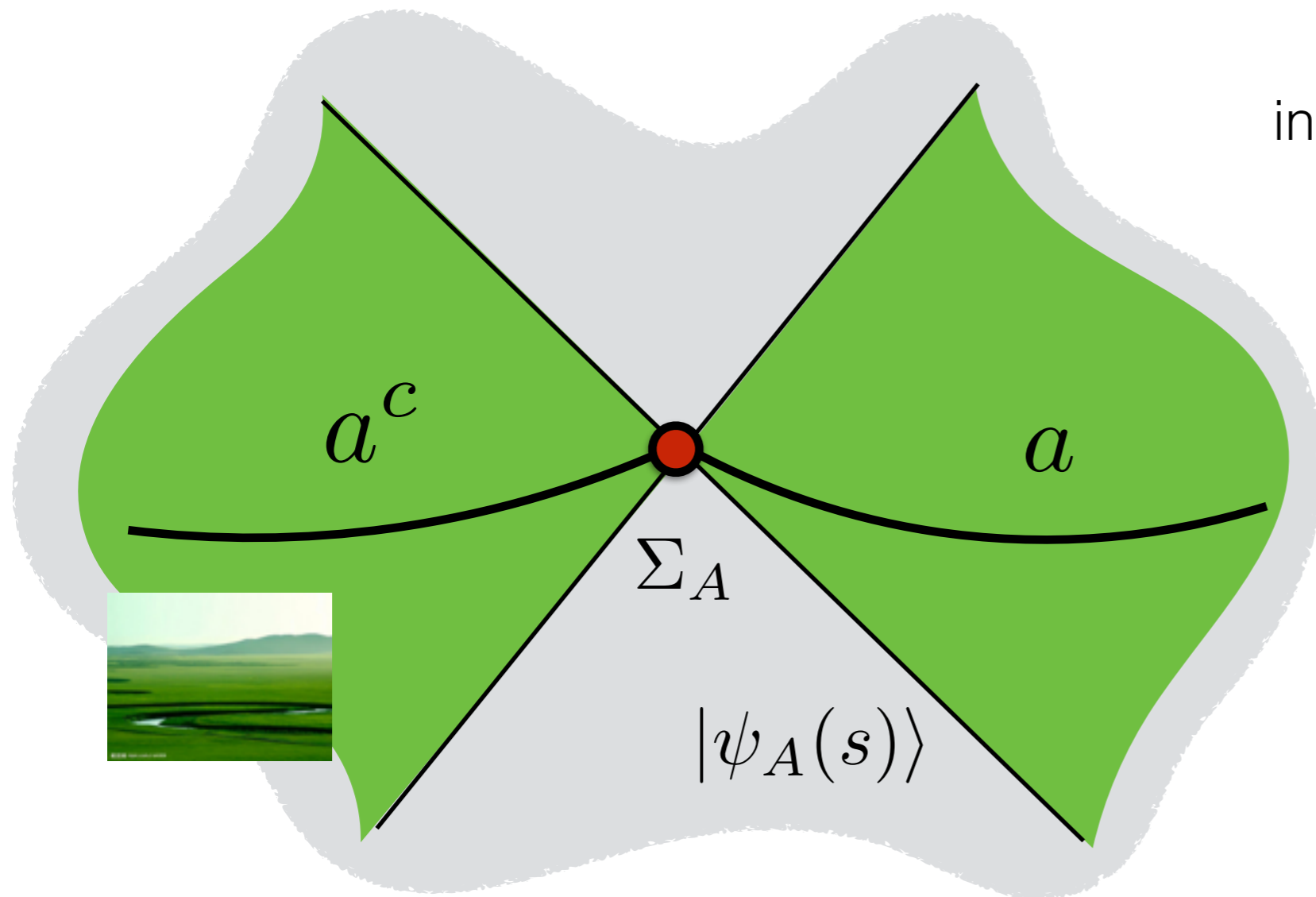
entanglement wedge reconstruction: $D(a) \text{ “} \approx \text{” } D(A), D(a^c) \text{ “} \approx \text{” } D(A^c)$



Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

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in entanglement wedges :

$$\text{“} \psi_A(s) \equiv \psi \text{”}$$

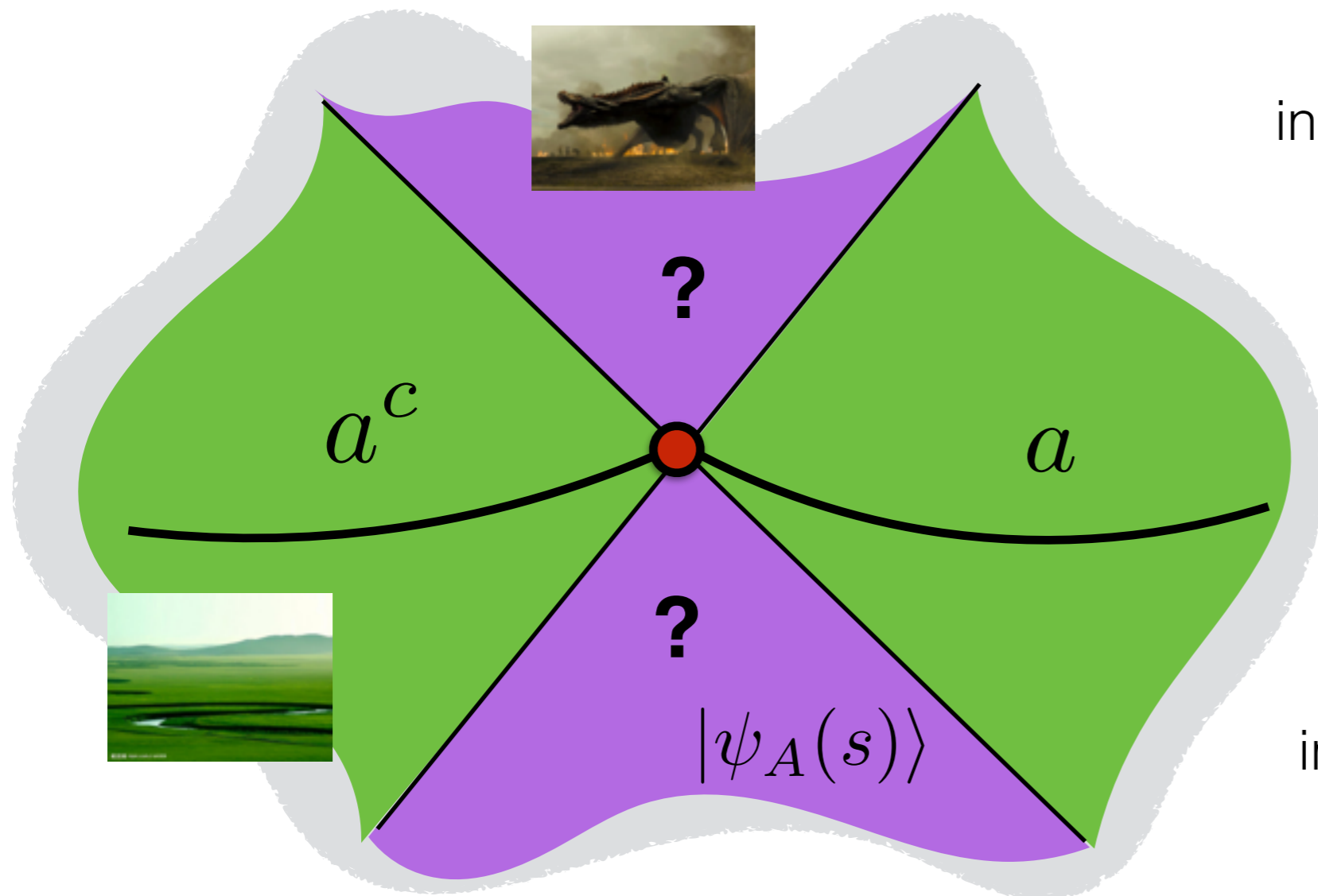
e.g.

- same metric
- same bulk fields, etc

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

T. Faulkner, M. Li, H. Wang, 2018

entanglement wedge reconstruction: $D(a) \text{ “} \approx \text{” } D(A), D(a^c) \text{ “} \approx \text{” } D(A^c)$



in **entanglement wedges** :

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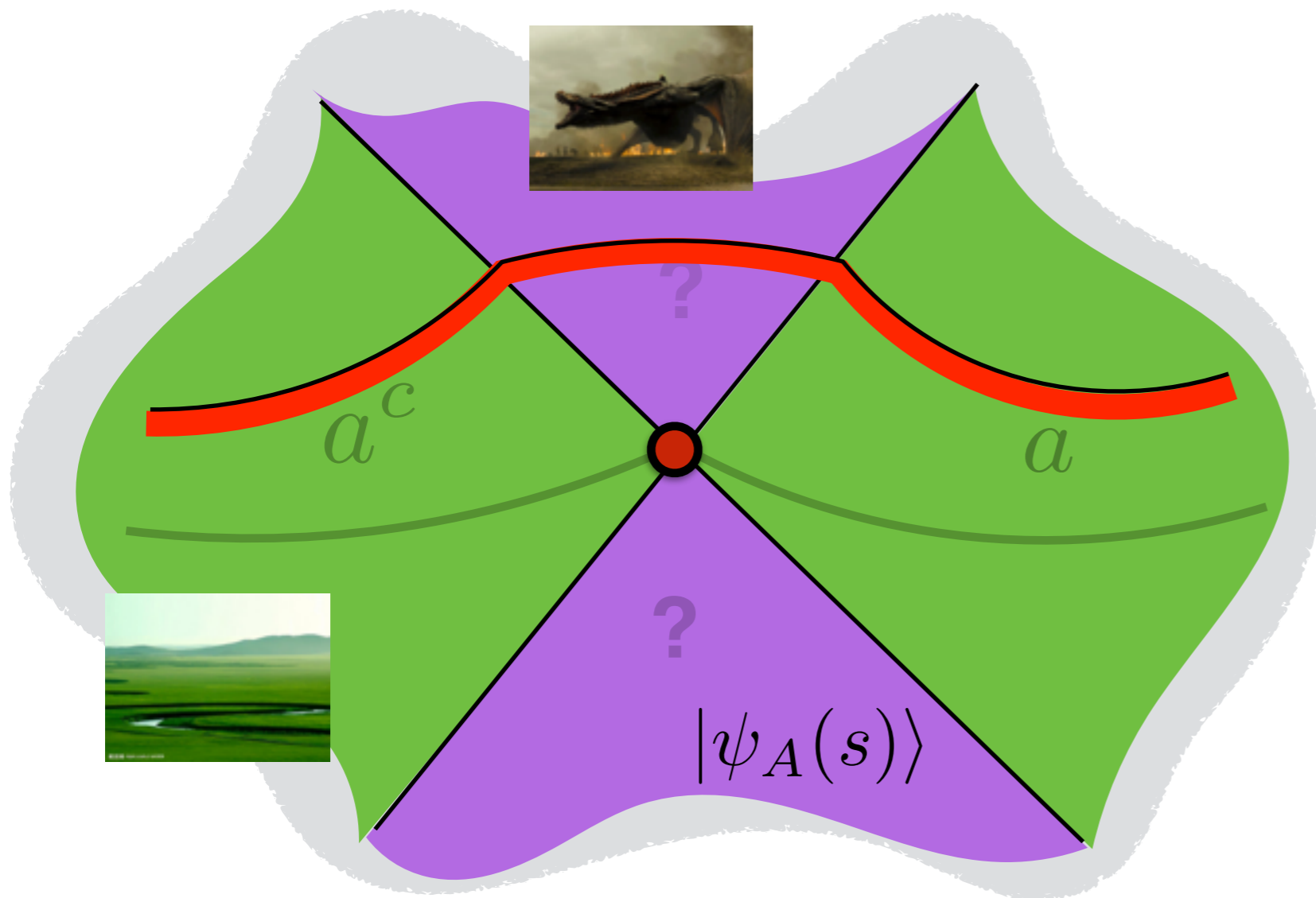
in **“Milne” wedges** :

unknown, possibly with
kinks/singularities

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

T. Faulkner, M. Li, H. Wang, 2018

entanglement wedge reconstruction: $D(a) \text{ “} \approx \text{” } D(A), D(a^c) \text{ “} \approx \text{” } D(A^c)$



geodesic: a function of $\{x_1, x_2, s\}$

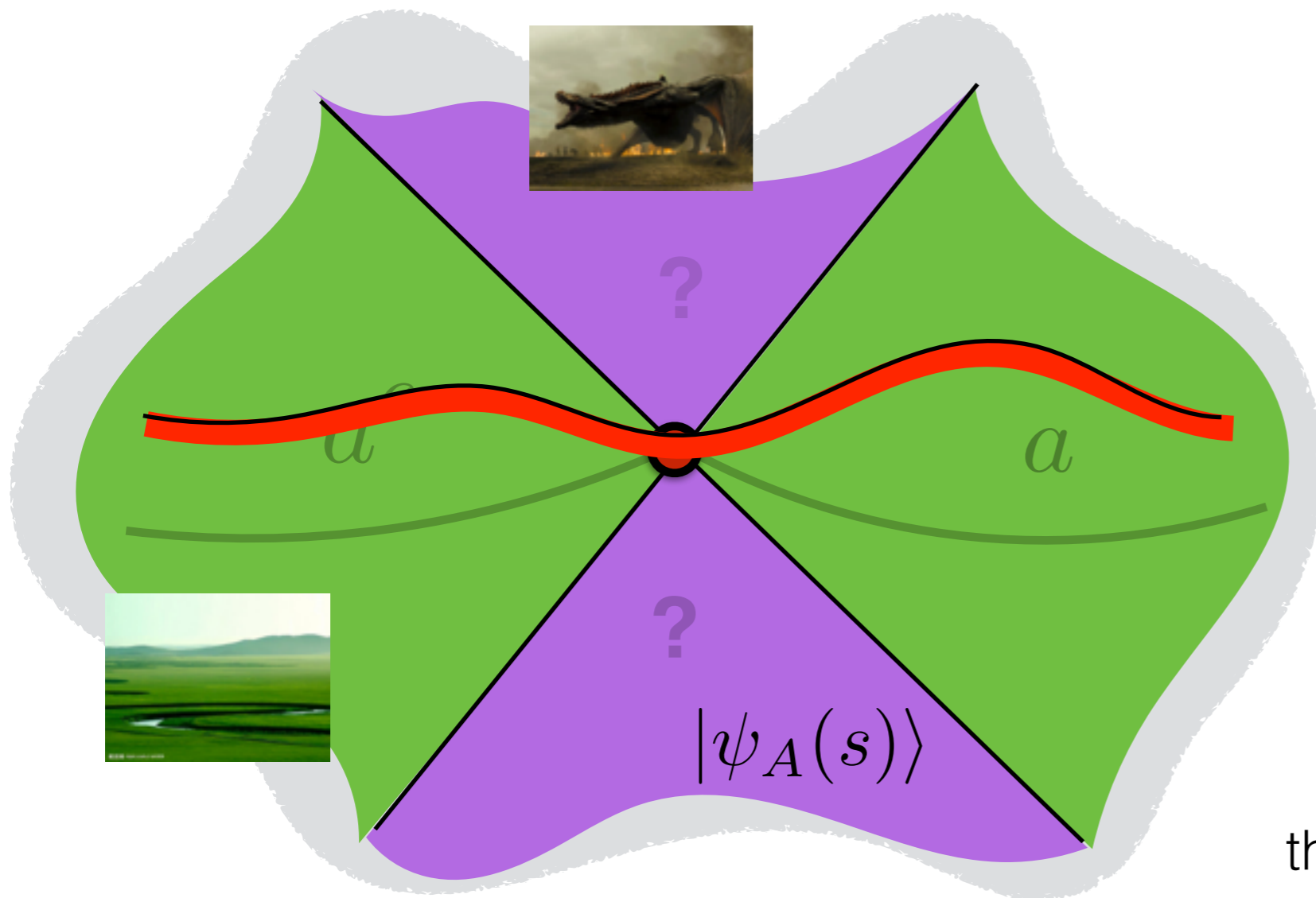
generic geodesics pass through both the entanglement and “Milne” wedges

we don't know what to do...

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

T. Faulkner, M. Li, H. Wang, 2018

entanglement wedge reconstruction: $D(a) \text{ “} \approx \text{” } D(A), D(a^c) \text{ “} \approx \text{” } D(A^c)$



geodesic: a function of $\{x_1, x_2, s\}$

if we fine-tune one of the parameters:

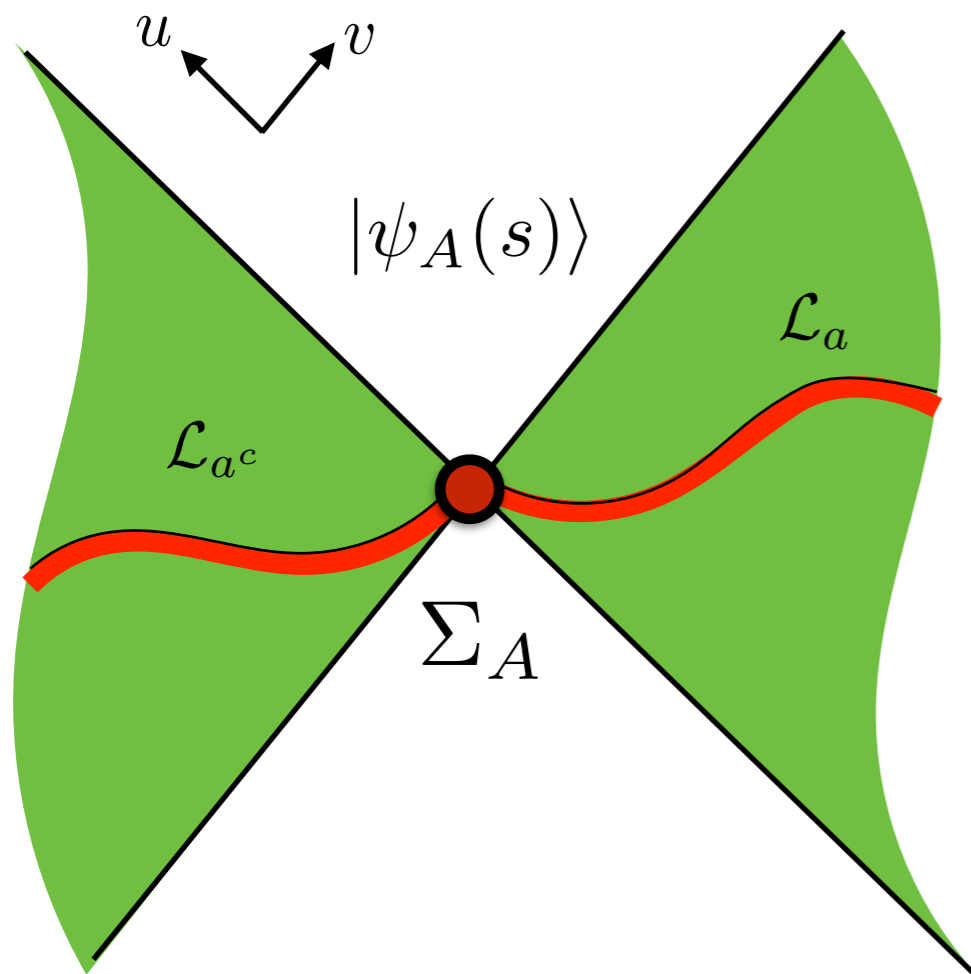
e.g. $s = s(x_1, x_2)$

the geodesic avoids the Milne wedge, passes through Σ_A

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

T. Faulkner, M. Li, H. Wang, 2018

So, what do we know about geodesics in the entanglement wedges (EW)?

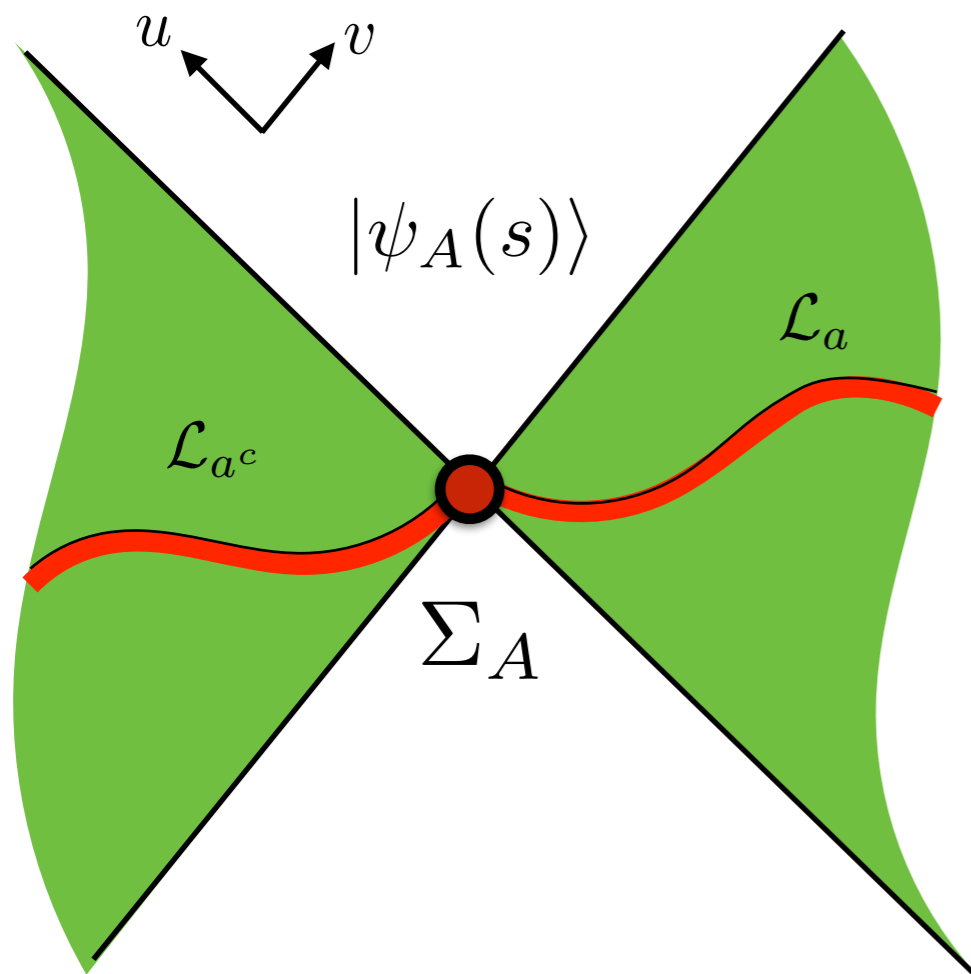


- each segment $\{\mathcal{L}_a, \mathcal{L}_{a^c}\}$ is a geodesic in the original geometry $|\psi\rangle$

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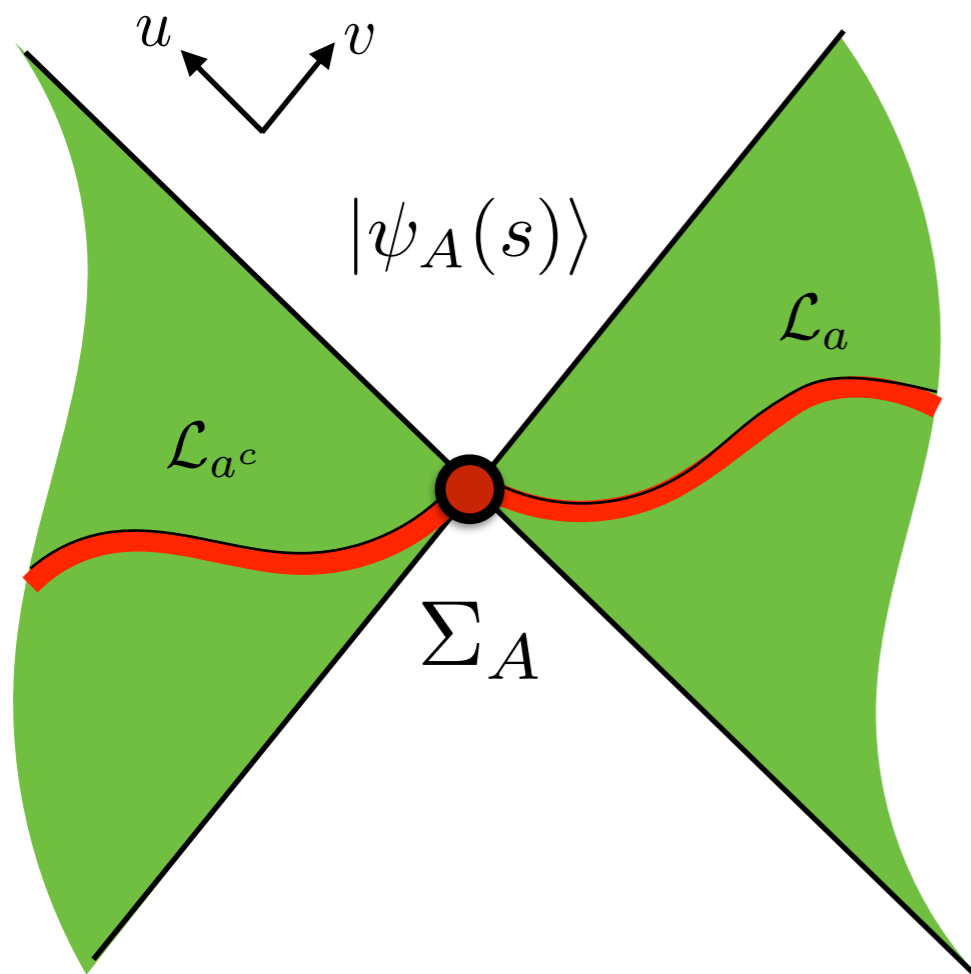


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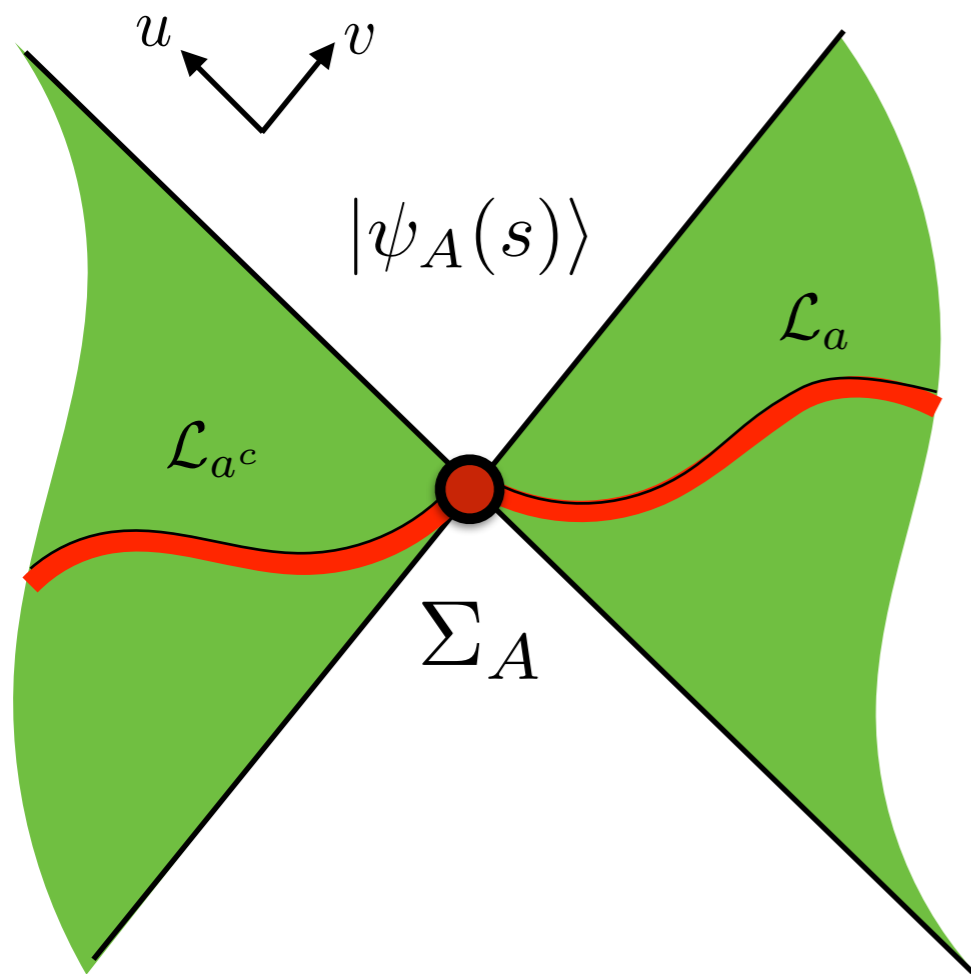


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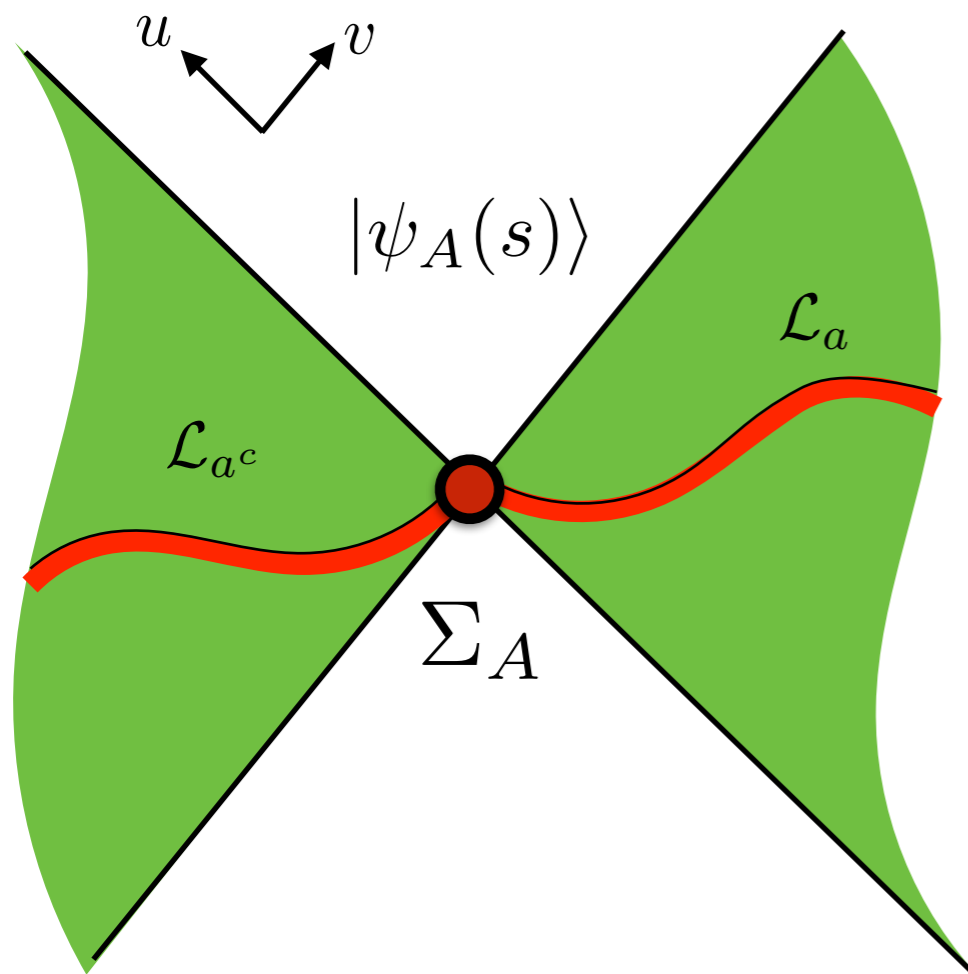


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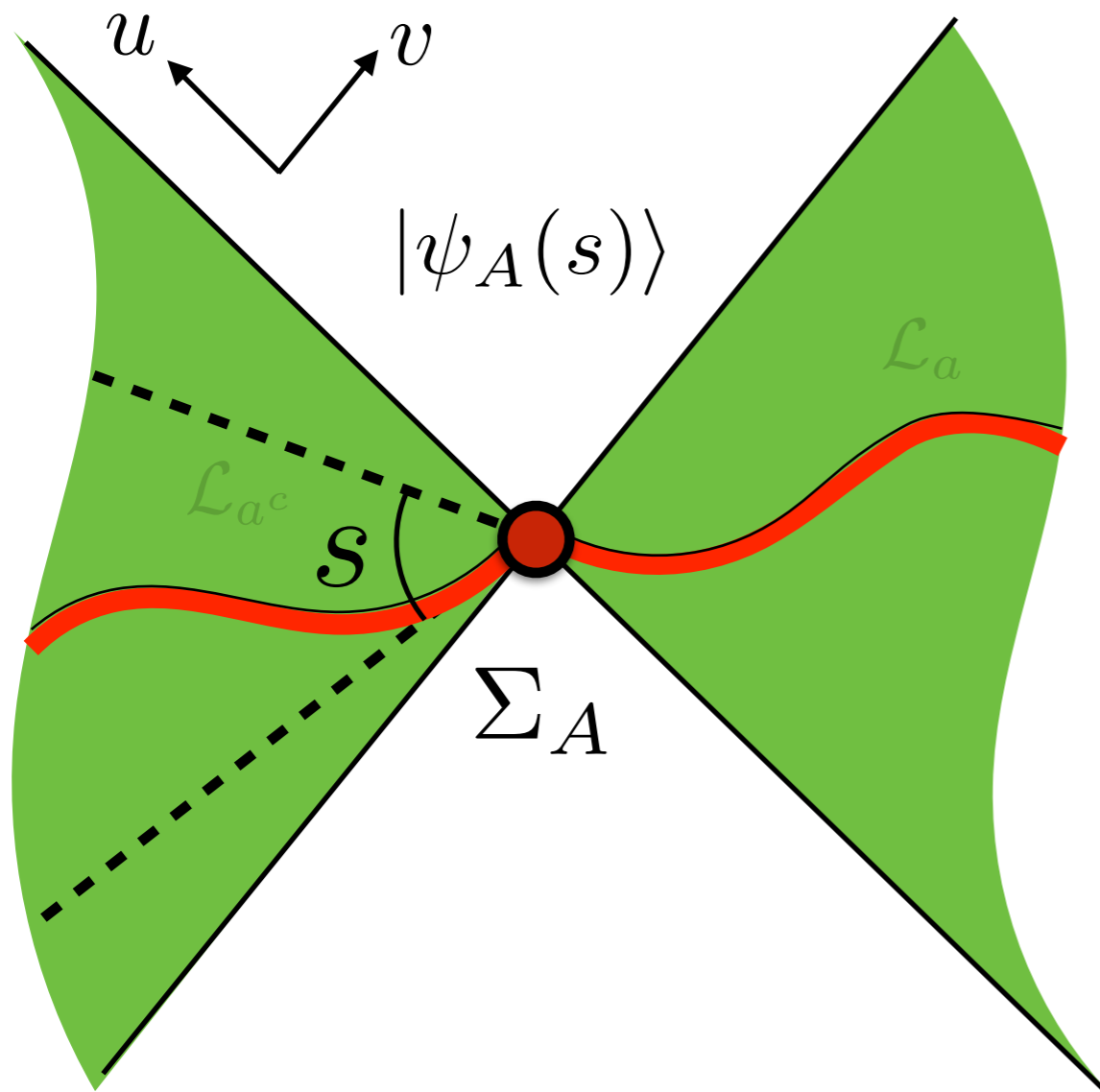


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- \hat{A} is a constant in EW, $e^{isH_A^\psi(bdry)} \propto e^{isH_a^\psi(bulk)}$.
- bulk theory free (leading ordering $1/N$): close to Σ_A , $H_a^\psi(bulk)$ acts like bulk Rindler Hamiltonian and generates boosts.

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

T. Faulkner, M. Li, H. Wang, 2018

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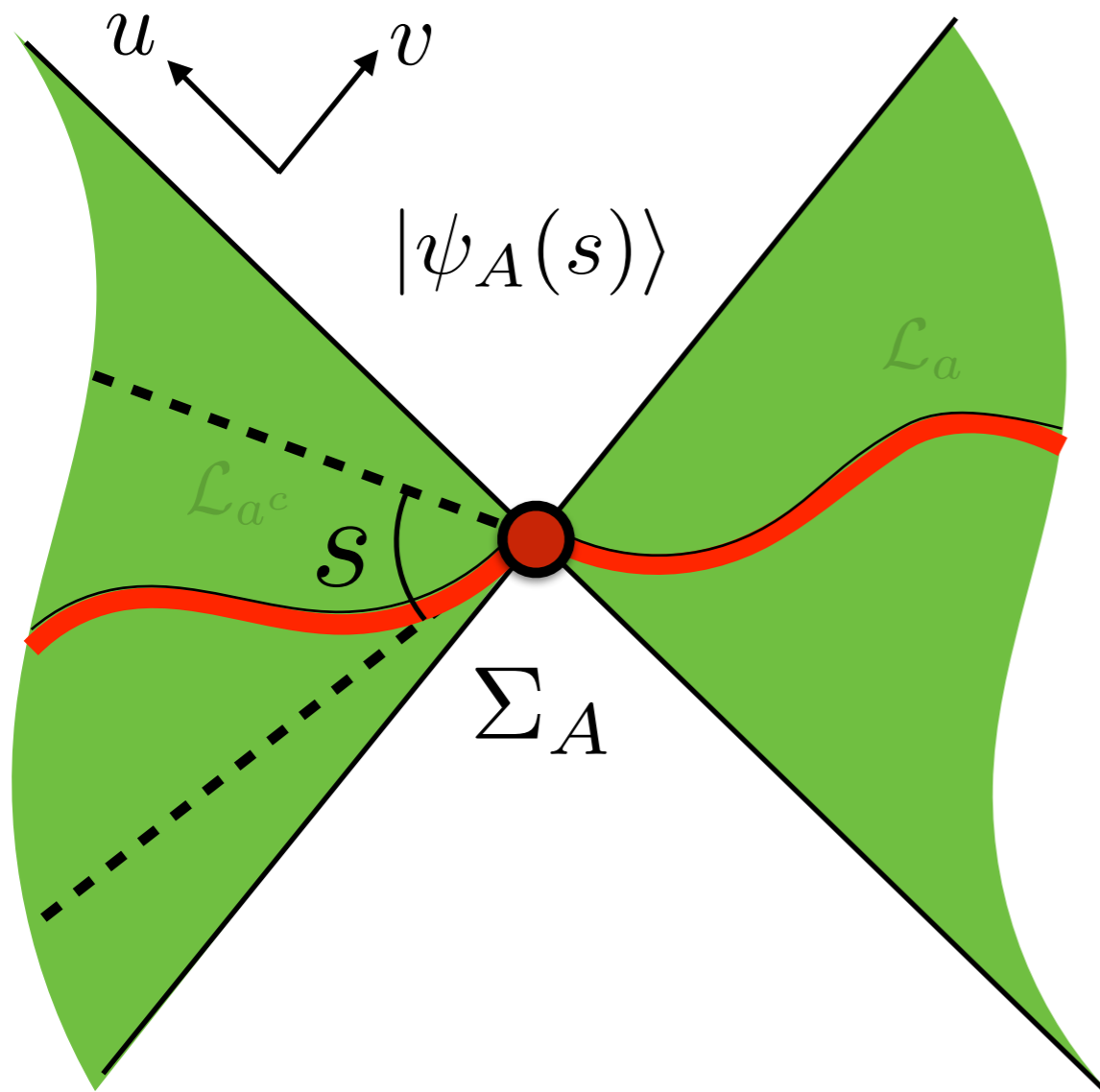


matching condition: relative boost of rapidity \mathcal{S} across Σ_A .

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

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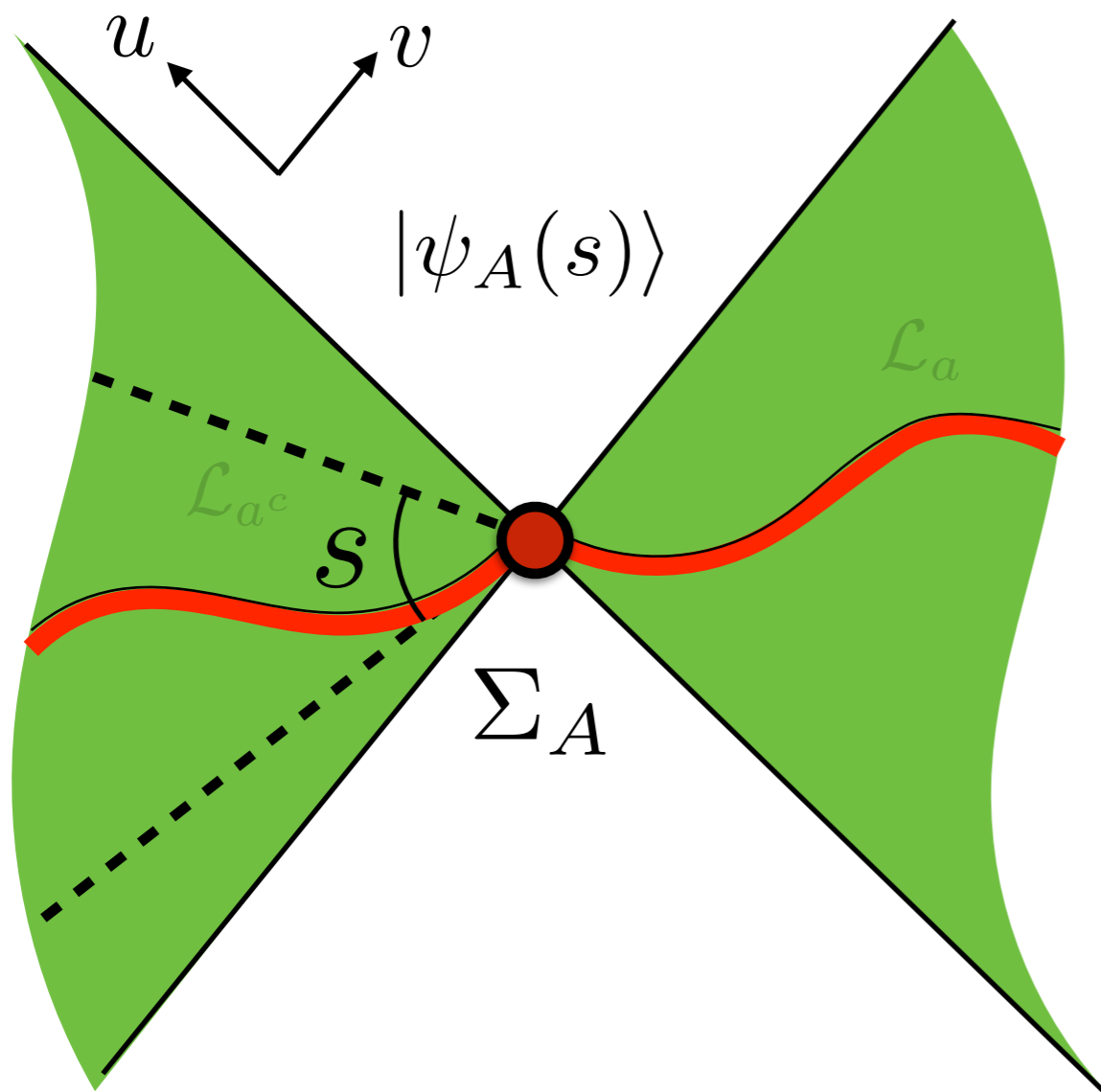
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modified notion of smoothness for curves across Σ_A in $|\psi_A(s)\rangle$.

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

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fine-tuning: identify $\xi \in \Sigma_A$ s.t. at ξ

$$p_{\parallel} [\mathcal{L}(\xi, x_1)] = p_{\parallel} [\mathcal{L}(\xi, x_2)]$$

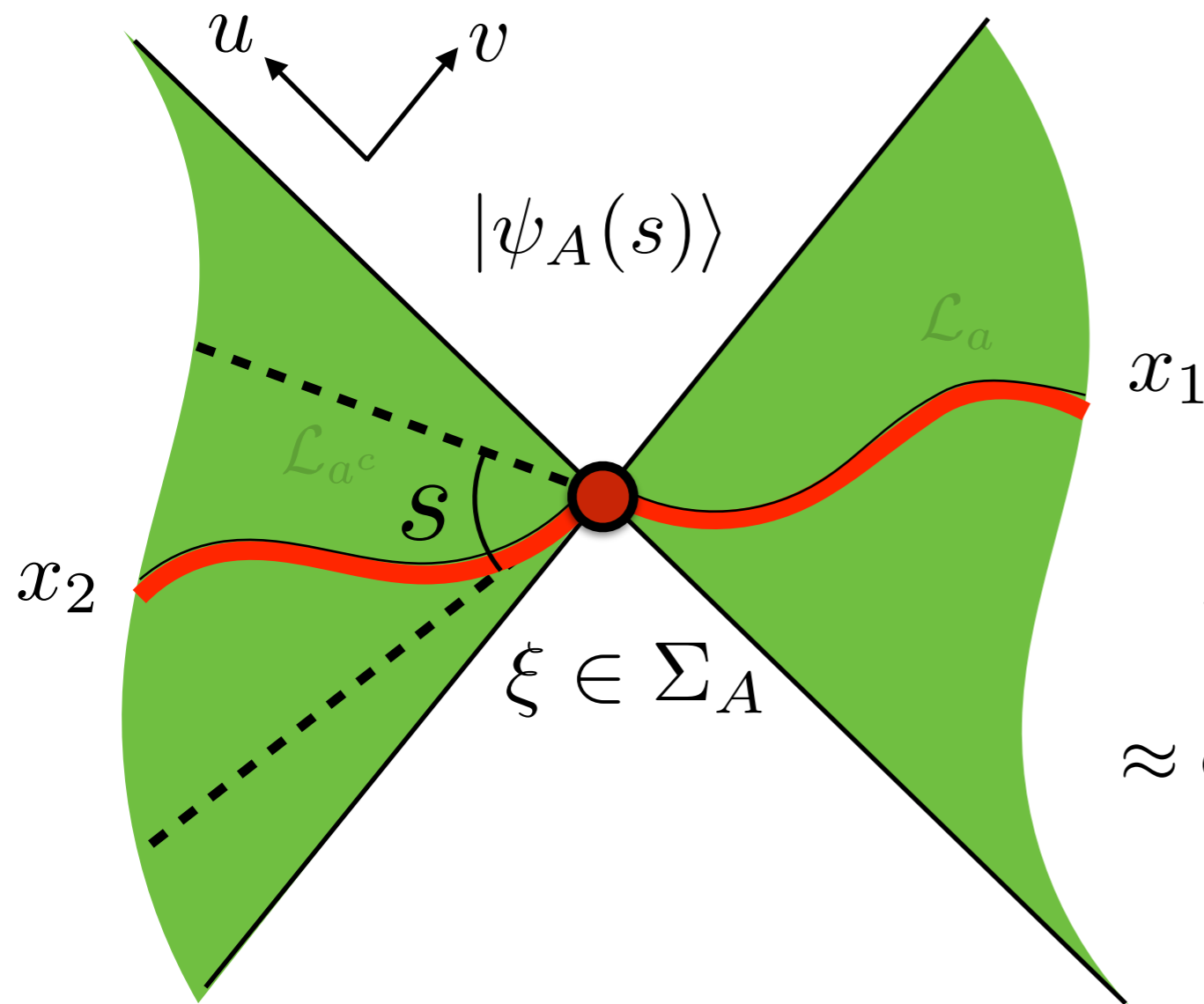
then

$$s(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln \left(\frac{p_u [\mathcal{L}(\xi, x_1)]}{p_v [\mathcal{L}(\xi, x_1)]} \right) \left(\frac{p_v [\mathcal{L}(\xi, x_2)]}{p_u [\mathcal{L}(\xi, x_2)]} \right)$$

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

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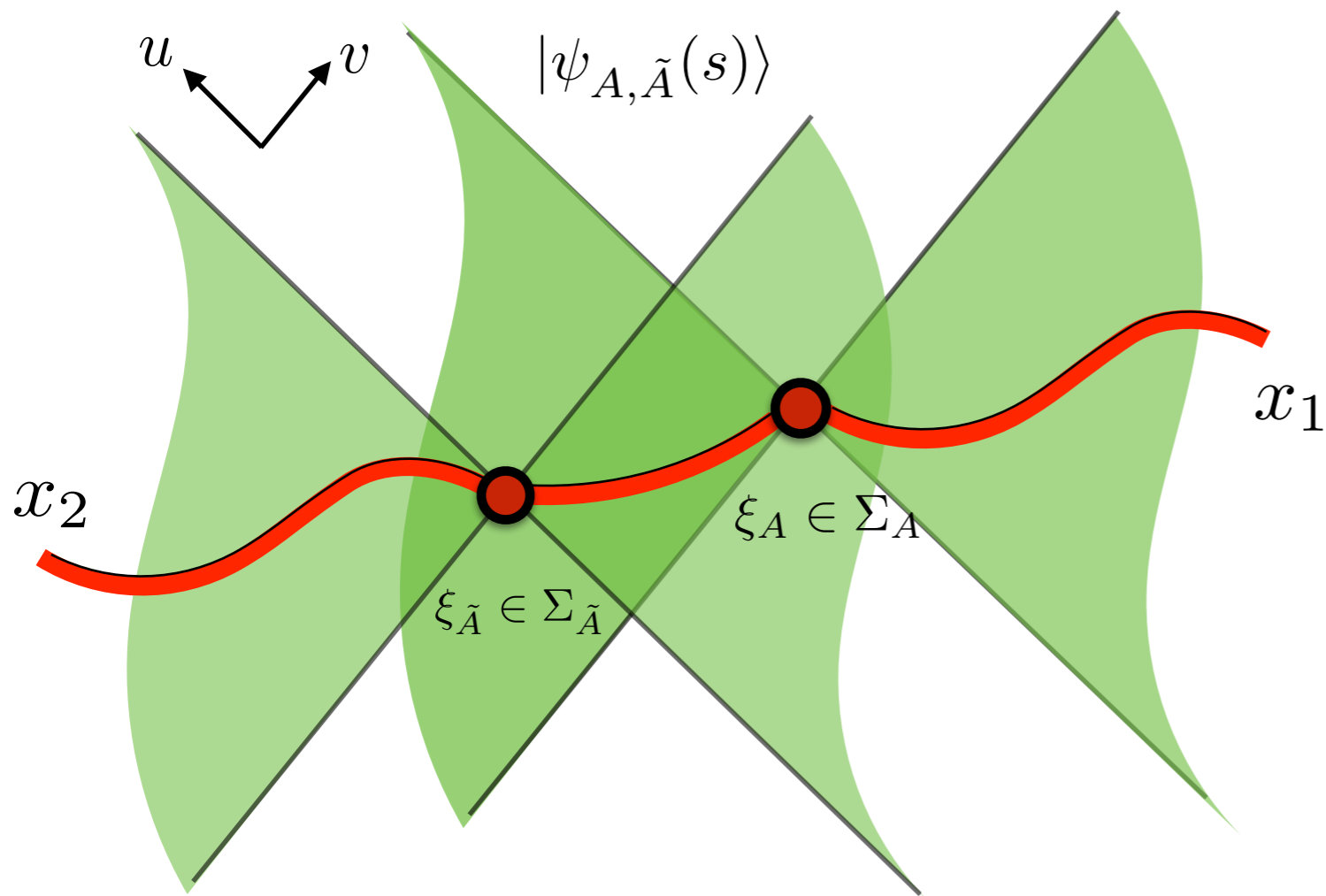
Therefore, for $s^* = s(x_1, x_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2^A(s^*) \rangle_\psi &= \langle \mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \rangle_{\psi_A(s^*)} \\ &\approx \exp[-m\mathcal{L}(\xi, x_1) - m\mathcal{L}(\xi, x_2)] \end{aligned}$$

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

T. Faulkner, M. Li, H. Wang, 2018

We can extend this to the “double modular flow”: $|\psi_{A,\tilde{A}}(s)\rangle = e^{-isH_{\tilde{A}}^\psi} e^{isH_A^\psi} |\psi\rangle$



matching conditions at

$$\xi_A \in \Sigma_A, \xi_{\tilde{A}} \in \Sigma_{\tilde{A}}$$

select $s^* = s(x_1, x_2)$

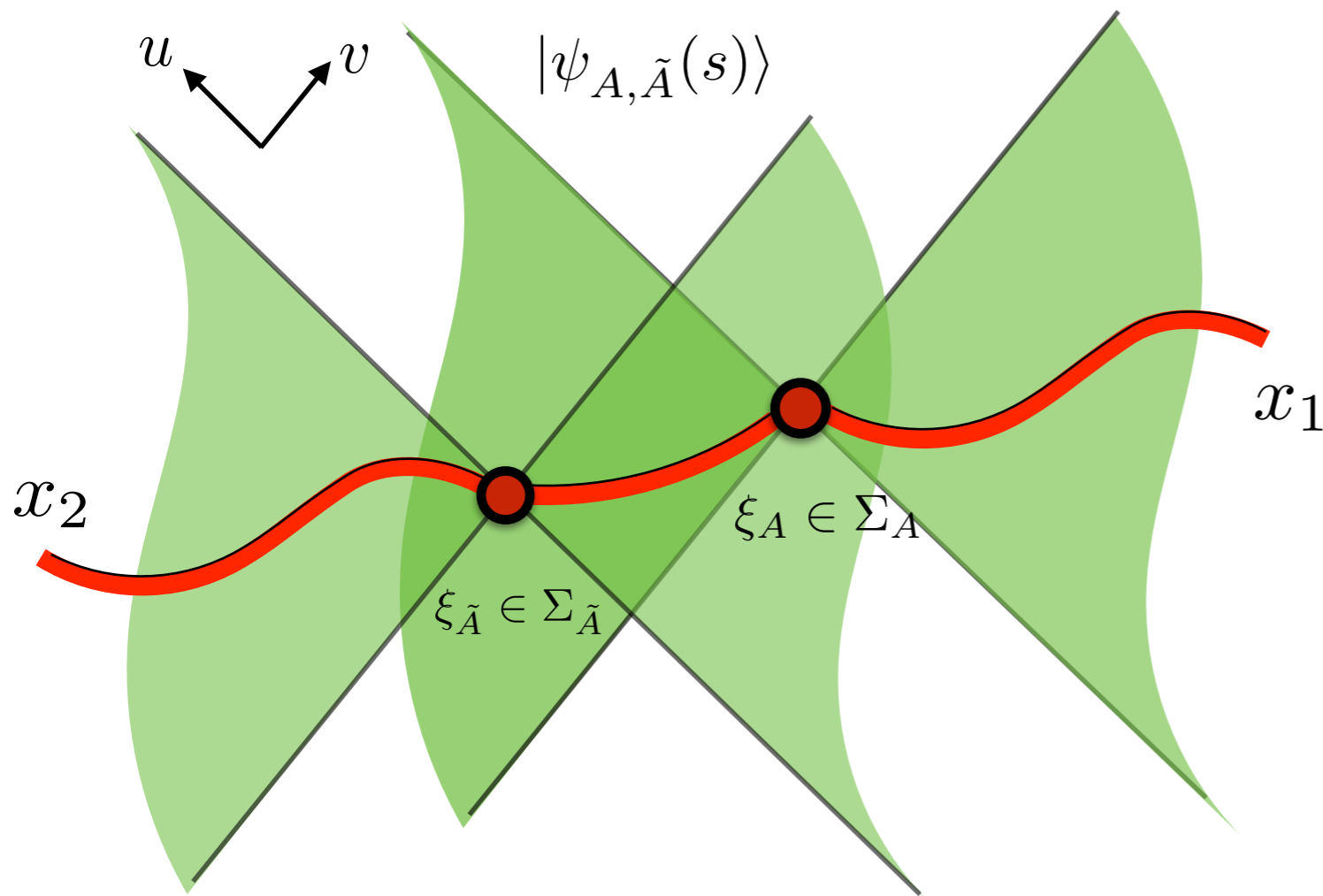
$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1^A(s^*) \mathcal{O}_2^{\tilde{A}}(s^*) \rangle_\psi = \langle \mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \rangle_{\psi_{A,\tilde{A}}(s^*)}$$

$$\approx \exp[-m(\mathcal{L}(\xi_A, x_1) + \mathcal{L}(\xi_{\tilde{A}}, \xi_A) + \mathcal{L}(\xi_{\tilde{A}}, x_2))]$$

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

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matching conditions at

$$\xi_A \in \Sigma_A, \xi_{\tilde{A}} \in \Sigma_{\tilde{A}}$$

select $s^* = s(x_1, x_2)$

in the near boundary limit $z \rightarrow 0$,
successfully reproduced the CFT
result in the light-cone limit $z \propto uv$

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

T. Faulkner, M. Li, H. Wang, 2018

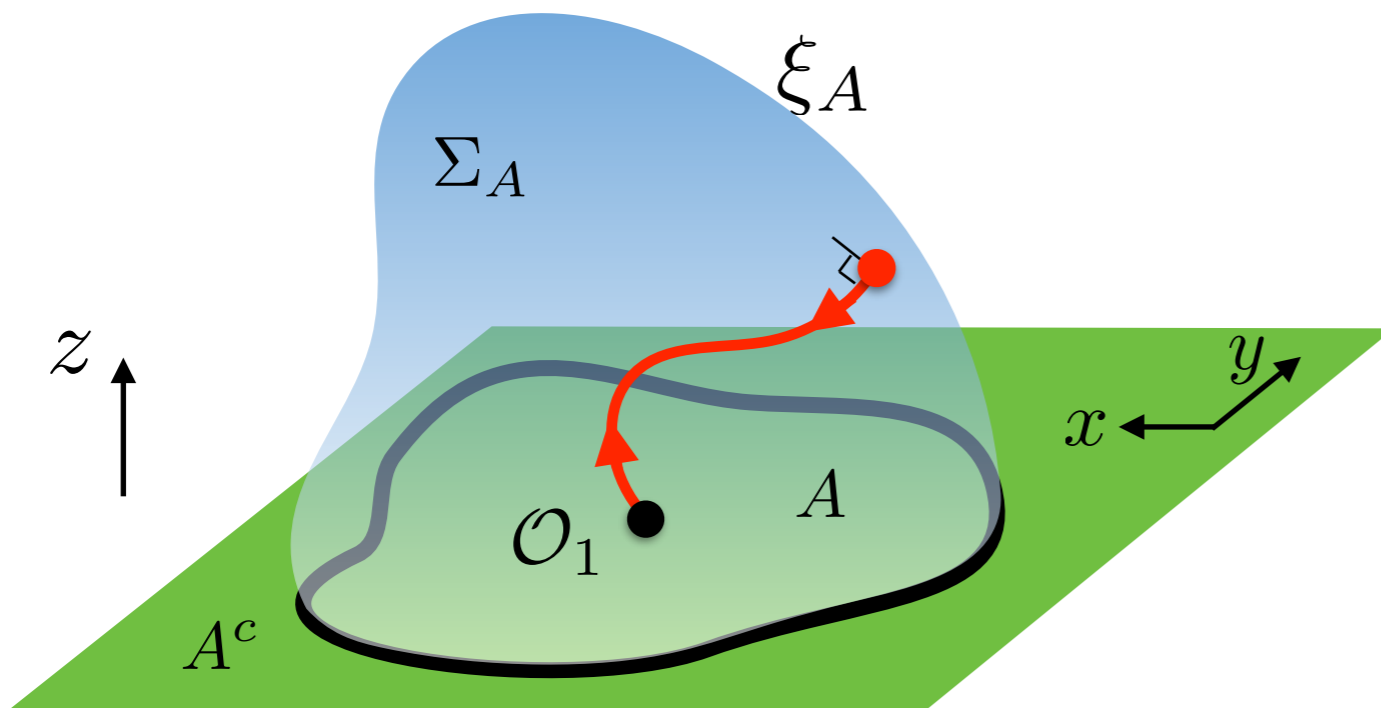
Applications:

Mirror conjugation:

$$\mathcal{O}^J = e^{\pi K \psi_A} \mathcal{O} e^{-\pi K \psi_A} = \mathcal{O}^A(i\pi)$$

K. Papadodimas, S. Raju, 2014

$$f_\pi \propto \langle \mathcal{O}_1^A(i\pi) \mathcal{O}_1 \rangle_\psi \quad \text{“single modular flow” with } s = i\pi$$



$i\pi$ boost = reflection

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1^J \mathcal{O}_1 \rangle_\psi \approx \exp[-2m\mathcal{L}(\xi_A, x_1)]$$

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

T. Faulkner, M. Li, H. Wang, 2018

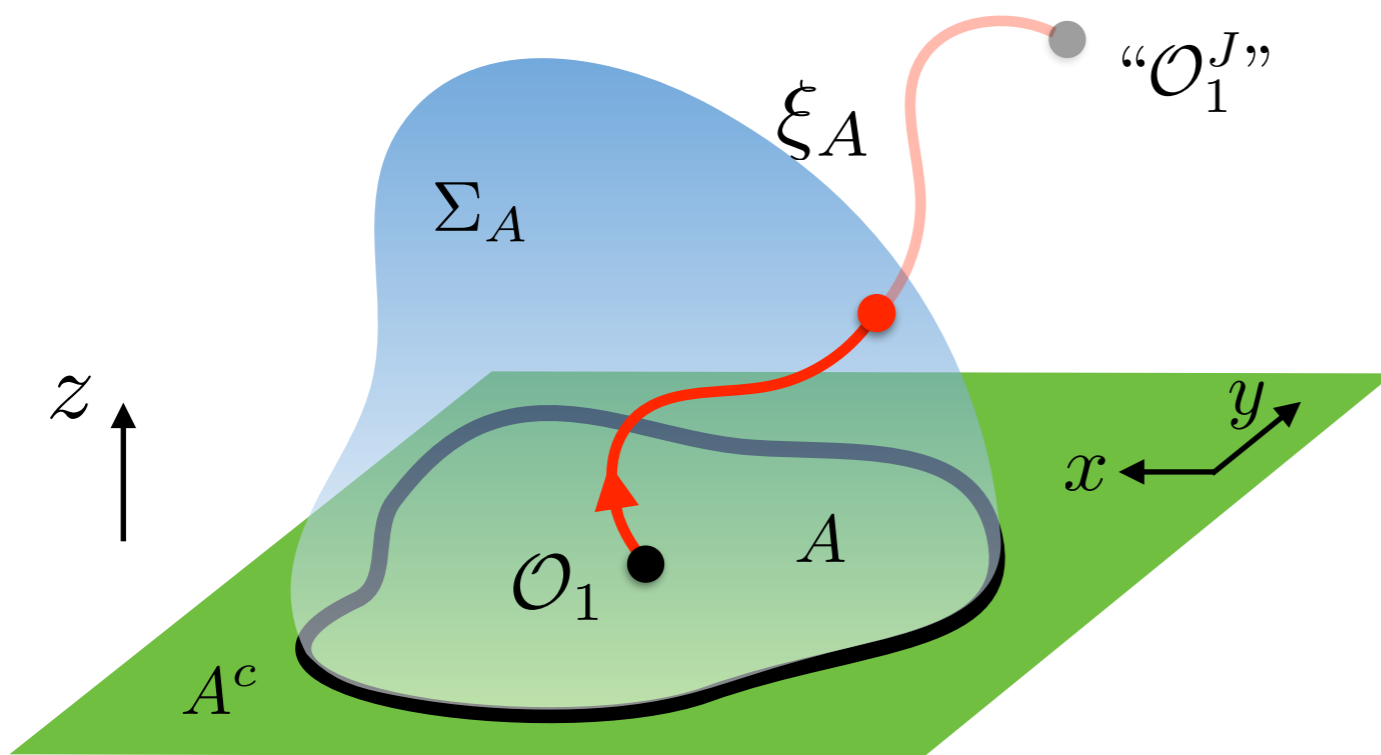
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RT surface serves as a mirror for implementing conjugation

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

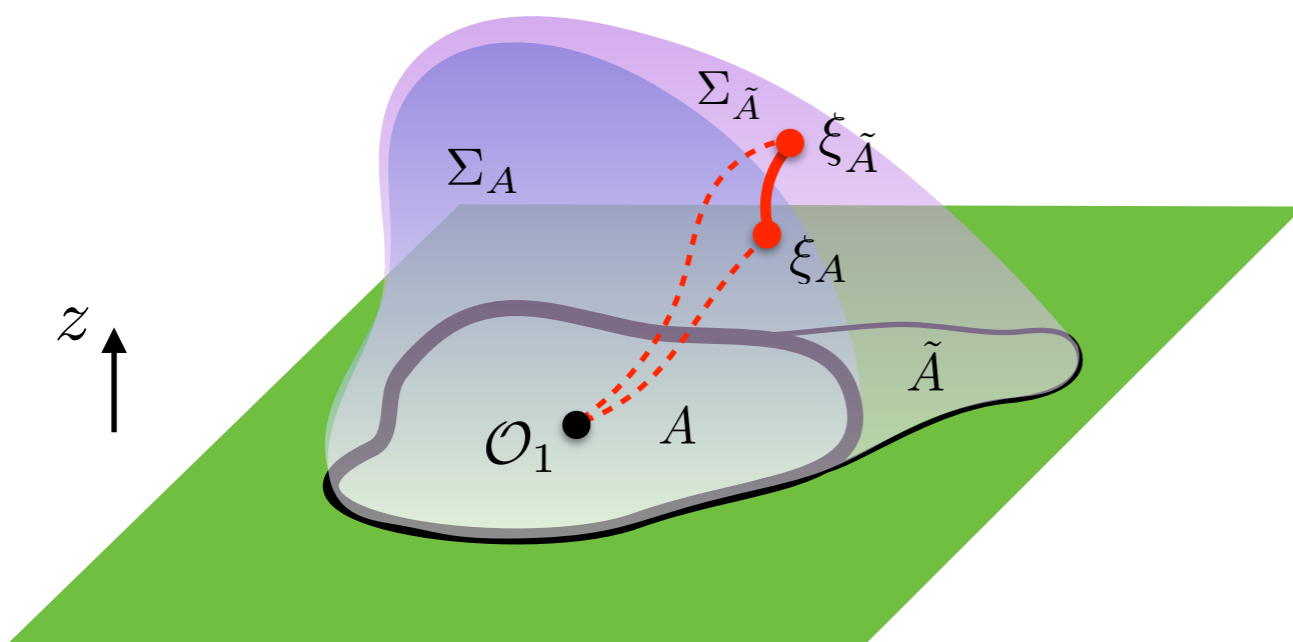
T. Faulkner, M. Li, H. Wang, 2018

Applications:

entanglement wedge nesting (EWN)

consider: $f(s) \propto \langle \mathcal{O}_1^{\tilde{A}}(s + i\pi) \mathcal{O}_1^A(s) \rangle_\psi$, $\tilde{A} = A + \delta A$

for $\delta A \rightarrow 0$, $f(s) = \langle \mathcal{O}_1^J \mathcal{O}_1 \rangle_\psi \approx \exp[-2m\mathcal{L}(\xi_A, x_1)]$ for all s



$$-m^{-1} \ln \left[\frac{\langle \mathcal{O}_1^{\tilde{A}}(s + i\pi) \mathcal{O}_1^A(s) \rangle_\psi}{\langle \mathcal{O}_1^A(i\pi) \mathcal{O}_1 \rangle_\psi} \right] \approx \mathcal{L}(\xi_{\tilde{A}}, \xi_A) + \mathcal{O}(\delta A^2)$$

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

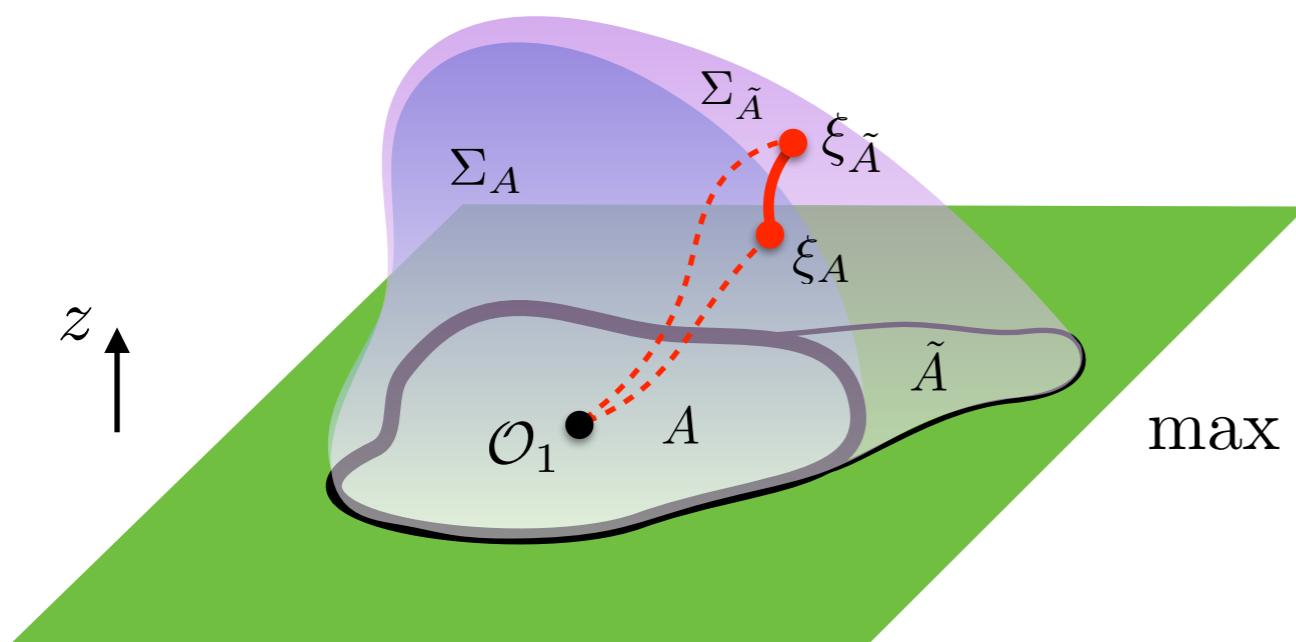
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EWN in CFT (for $|\delta A| \ll |A|$)

$$\max \left\{ \ln \left[\frac{\langle \mathcal{O}_1^{\tilde{A}}(s + i\pi) \mathcal{O}_1^A(s) \rangle_\psi}{\langle \mathcal{O}_1^A(i\pi) \mathcal{O}_1 \rangle_\psi} \right], s \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \leq 0$$

for space-like δA

Bulk modular flow in AdS/CFT

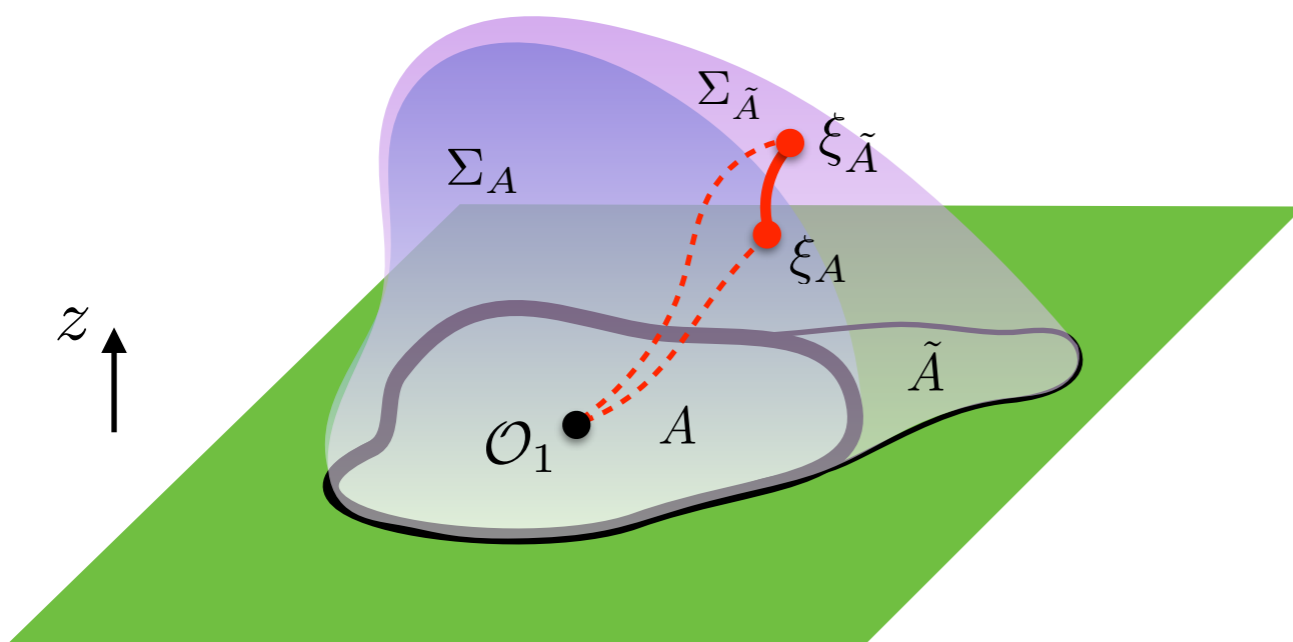
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in Tomita-Takaseki theory:

can be derived from

$$|U(t)| \leq 1, U(t) = e^{-iK_{\tilde{A}}^\psi t} e^{iK_A^\psi t}$$

Conclusion/Outlook

- general proofs of energy conditions in QFTs
- physical picture encoded in the entanglement structures (modular flow)
- holographic proof of QNEC using EWN: RT surface dynamics
- boundary modular flow “knows” about these...
- prescription for (fine-tuned classes of) modular flows in AdS/CFT

Conclusion/Outlook

Future directions:

- what happens in the “Milne wedges”?
- $1/N$ corrections to the prescription
- other bulk constraints from boundary modular flow, e.g. quantum focusing conjecture (QFC)?

Thank you!