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Abstract

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Maldacena & Susskind's "ER=EPR" hypothesis claims that two physical systems in a quantum entangled ("EPR", or Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen) state are connected by an Einstein-Rosen ("ER") wormhole. More generally, it claims that spacetime topology "dual" of quantum entanglement: is the physical systems in a quantum entangled be described state as can systems connected by a wormhole, and vice-versa. Our project's goals are to assess the motivations for "ER=EPR", including AdS /CFT theory and the Black Hole Firewall Problem, and to construct a conceptual map that relates characteristics of wormholes to characteristics of entanglement.

Motivations for ER=EPR^[1]

- 1. Correspondence between extended AdS-Schwarzschild spacetime and entangled vacuum state of a CFT.
- 2. Resolves Firewall Problem.
- 3. No superluminal signals, and no creation and/or increase by LOCC.

Firewall Paradox

- *B* is maximally entangled with *A*. (İ)
- B is maximally entangled with R_{B} . (ii)
- *(iii)* B cannot be maximally entangled with two systems.

ER=EPR Resolution

Deny (i): When R_{B} is distilled, it "disrupts" A via a wormhole connection.

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P1. An Illustration of Firewall Paradox

ER = EPR? Topology and Quantum Entanglement

Conceptual Map

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antum Entanglement	Wormhole
ment Entropy S _A = -Tr(ρ _A logρ _A) describe the extent to which a system AB is entangled.	Maximin Cross-Sectional Area of Thre *Under ER=EPR, a wormhole's maxin cross-sectional area is considered the dual of entanglement entropy.
rluminal Signaling entanglement cannot be used to erluminal signals.	Non-traversability Any future-directed curve that passes through a wormhole must become spa like along some of its extent.
Cloning [2] bartite entangled state is the result of ne of the substates B of a bipartite d state AB, and: clones remain entangled with A; glements of different subsystems do fluence each other; cilitates superluminal signaling.	Topology Change If a wormhole has formed as a result of topology change, and if it violates the energy condition, then it is traversable which indicates superluminal signaling
ment Non-detectability no observable that represents ment in terms of a linear operator.	Wormhole Non-detectability There is no local curvature measurem that can distinguish between a one-sided black hole spacetime and a two-sided black hole (i.e., wormhole) spacetime
ment Conservation artite system AB, the entanglement S _A of subsystem A is invariant under rations.	Area Conservation The maximin cross-sectional area of a wormhole is invariant under local operations performed near its mouths
ment Monogamy [3] 3 are maximally entangled, then , nor B is entangled with any other 2.	Wormhole Monogamy If a "maximal" wormhole connects reg A and B, then neither A nor B can be connected by a wormhole to any othe region C.



P2. Maximin Cross Sectional Area of Throat

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Future Work

We have now created a conceptual map between entanglement and wormholes. While this map exposes intriguing relations that support ER=EPR, additional questions remain. First, we need to further specify the meaning of non-detectability, since it risks making ER=EPR unverifiable. Second, entanglement monogamy is potentially contradictory to ER=EPR's resolution to the Firewall Paradox: RB cannot be wormhole-connected with A since it is maximally entangled with B. Finally, more conceptual work could be done on the relation between ER=EPR and recent derivations of the Einstein equations from entanglement first principles.

Select Works Cited

- [1] Maldacena, J. & L. Susskind (2013) "Cool Horizons for Entangled Black Holes", Fortschritte der Physik 61, 781.
- [2] Remmen, G., N. Bao, & J. Pollack (2015) "Splitting spacetime and cloning qubits: linking no-go theorems across the ER=EPR duality", Fortschritte der Physik 63, 705.
- [3] Gharibyan, H. & R. Penna (2014) "Are entangled particles connected by wormholes? Evidence for the ER 1/4 EPR conjecture from entropy inequalities", *Physical Review D* 89, 066001-1.

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