

[Brief Review*]

Holographic Reconstruction of Bubbles[1]

Philipp Burda, Ruth Gregory, Akash Jain

This paper examined whether the two bulk reconstruction methods, the hole-ography method [2, 3], and the light-cone cuts method [4], are valid for BTZ black hole and BTZ bubble the metrics of which are introduced below. In the each case, the boundary observable used in the reconstruction is originally calculated in the boundary, but it is calculated by using bulk geodesics; we assume the bulk metric first, and once the boundary observable is obtained, we forget the bulk metric in the reconstruction process. Therefore, their work is to confirm whether these methods are valid, assuming that we know the boundary observables.

BTZ black hole without charge and angular momentum is a $(2 + 1)$ dimensional black hole spacetime which asymptotes to AdS_3 :

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{z^2} \left[-(1 - Mz^2)dt^2 + dx^2 + \frac{\ell^2}{1 - Mz^2}dz^2 \right]. \quad (1)$$

BTZ bubble metric is given by

$$ds^2 = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{z^2} \left[-(1 - M_+z^2)dt^2 + dx^2 + \frac{\ell_+^2}{1 - M_+z^2}dz^2 \right] & \text{for } z \leq Z(\tau), \\ \frac{1}{z^2} \left[-(1 - M_-z^2)dt^2 + dx^2 + \frac{\ell_-^2}{1 - M_-z^2}dz^2 \right] & \text{for } z \geq Z(\tau), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $z = Z(\tau)$ is a timelike hypersurface with timelike coordinate τ , and called bubble. From some suitable conditions, they require

$$M_+ > M_-, \quad \frac{\ell_+}{M_+} \geq \frac{\ell_-}{M_-}. \quad (3)$$

In the hole-ography method spacelike geodesics are used to calculate Ryu-Takayanagi surfaces (1dim lines), and using Ryu-Takayanagi formula, the entanglement entropy $S(\alpha)$ is obtained as a function of the angle interval α on the boundary. The hole-ography method can reconstruct the points and their distances of the pure AdS_3 bulk, but for the sake of applying it to other asymptotic AdS_3 metric, the following is conjectured in [3]. Each point on the time slice corresponds to a certain boundary function of the angular coordinate $\alpha(\theta)$, the support of which is the intersection of the time slice and the boundary. Function $\alpha(\theta)$ is the substitution of a bulk point, if and only if $\alpha(\theta)$ extremizes the action¹⁾

$$I[\alpha] = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \sqrt{-\frac{d^2S}{d\alpha^2} \Big|_{\alpha=\alpha(\theta)}} (1 - \alpha'(\theta)^2). \quad (4)$$

* The reviewer: Daichi Takeda (takedai.gauge@gmail.com)

¹⁾The strong subadditivity of the entropy ensures $-d^2S/d\alpha^2 > 0$.

The Euler-Lagrange equation reads

$$2\alpha''(\theta) \frac{d^2 S}{d\alpha^2} \Big|_{\alpha=\alpha(\theta)} + (1 - \alpha'(\theta)^2) \frac{d^3 S}{d\alpha^3} \Big|_{\alpha=\alpha(\theta)} = 0. \quad (5)$$

However, it turns out that this conjecture does not hold for BTZ bubble, while it holds for BTZ. They concluded that the holography method isn't a generic one to reconstruct bulks.²⁾

The light-cone cuts method on the other hand, succeeded to reconstruct the conformal metrics of both BTZ and BTZ bubble. They first used bulk null geodesics to obtain light-cone cuts.

References

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- [3] B. Czech and L. Lamprou, *Holographic definition of points and distances*, *Phys. Rev. D* **90** (2014) 106005 [1409.4473].
- [4] N. Engelhardt and G.T. Horowitz, *Towards a Reconstruction of General Bulk Metrics*, *Class. Quant. Grav.* **34** (2017) 015004 [1605.01070].

²⁾I think there still remains a possibility that Ryu-Takayanagi formula does fail in general. We assumed Ryu-Takayanagi formula to get boundary entanglement entropy.