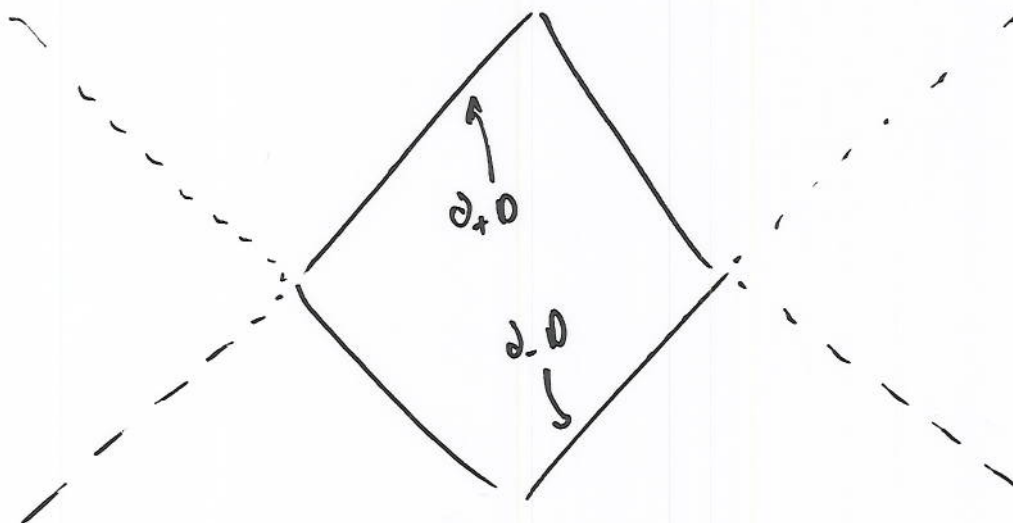


GHY - BT for flat diamond in M^2 (CAUDET)

$$J^+(\diamond) \equiv J^+(\partial_+ D)$$



$$J^-(\diamond) = J^-(\partial_- D)$$

- Call the diamond D .
- There will be two contributions to the GHYBT from the top & bottom $\partial_+ D$ & $\partial_- D$.
- by symmetry they should be the same. So look at $\partial_+ D$.

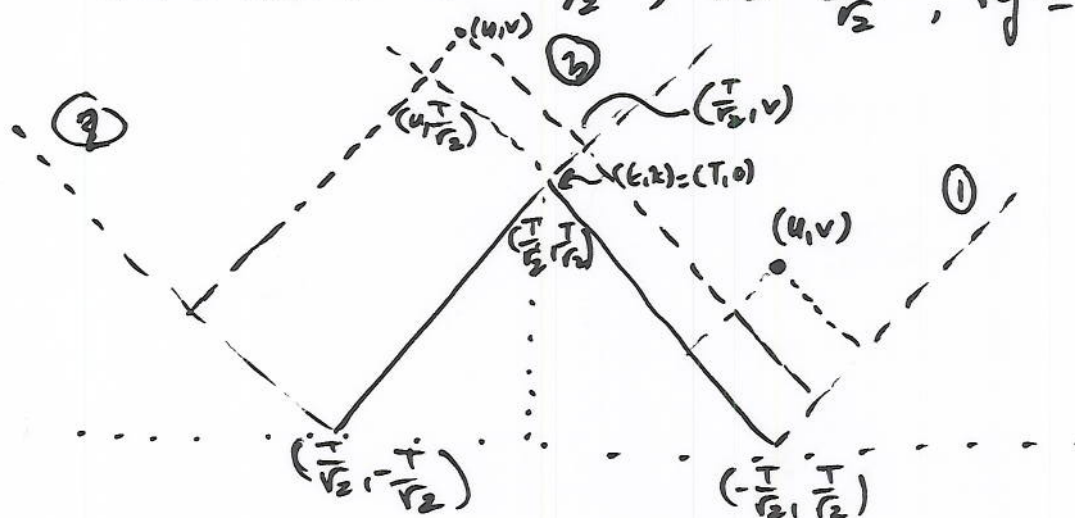
$$\Delta = N_{\min}(J^+(\partial_+ D)) - N_{\max}(D) \quad \text{[conjecture]}$$

2

Calculete $N_{\text{min}}(J^+(J_+ D))$:

$$N_{\text{min}}(J^+(\partial_r 0)) = \int_{J^+(\partial_r 0)} dt dx e^{-\rho V_\Delta(t,x)} \equiv N_{\text{min}}$$

Find V_A . lightcone coordinates will be most convenient: $u = \frac{t-x}{\sqrt{2}}$, $v = \frac{t+x}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\eta = 1$.



$$V_{\square} = \Delta u \Delta v$$

$$\textcircled{1} V_A = (u + \frac{T}{\sqrt{2}})(v - \frac{T}{\sqrt{2}})$$

$$(2) \quad v_{\Delta} = (u - \frac{T}{v_2})(v + \frac{T}{v_2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad V_A &= (u - \frac{T}{r_2})(v - \frac{T}{r_2}) + (u - \frac{T}{r_2})(2\frac{T}{r_2}) + (2\frac{T}{r_2})(v - \frac{T}{r_2}) \\ &= (u - \frac{T}{r_2})(v + \frac{T}{r_2}) + 2\frac{T}{r_2}(v + \frac{T}{r_2}) - 2\frac{T}{r_2}(2\frac{T}{r_2}) \\ &= \underline{(u + \frac{T}{r_2})(v + \frac{T}{r_2}) - 2T^2} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$N_{\min} = \int_{-\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}} du \int_{\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\infty} dv \exp[-\rho(u + T/\sqrt{2})(v - T/\sqrt{2})] \\ + \int_{-\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\infty} du \int_{-\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}} dv \exp[-\rho(u - T/\sqrt{2})(v + T/\sqrt{2})]$$

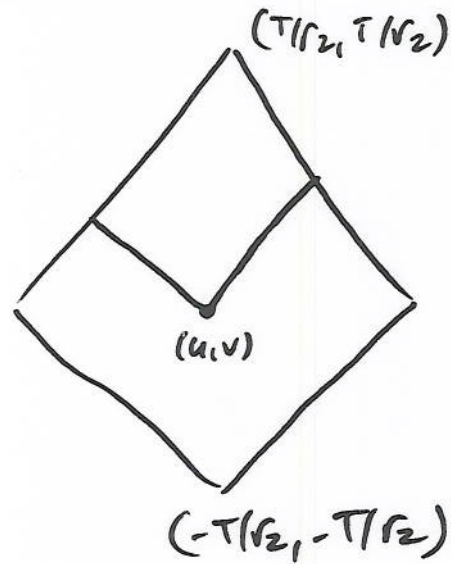
$$+ e^{2\rho T^2} \int_{\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\infty} du \int_{\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\infty} dv \exp[-\rho(u + T/\sqrt{2})(v + T/\sqrt{2})]$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}T} du \int_0^{\infty} dv \exp[-\rho uv]$$

$$+ e^{2\rho T^2} \int_{\sqrt{2}T}^{\infty} du \int_{\sqrt{2}T}^{\infty} dv \exp[-\rho uv]$$

Calculate $N_{max}(0)$:

(4)



$$V_D = (T/r_2 - u)(T/r_2 - v)$$

$$N_{max} = \int_{-T/r_2}^{T/r_2} du \int_{-T/r_2}^{T/r_2} dv \exp[-p(T/r_2 - u)(T/r_2 - v)]$$

$$= \int_{-T/r_2}^{T/r_2} du \int_{-T/r_2}^{T/r_2} dv \exp[-p(T/r_2 + u)(T/r_2 + v)]$$

$$= \int_0^{T/r_2} du \int_0^{T/r_2} dv \exp[-p u v]$$