

Emergent gravity

Could gravity be an entropic force?

*Astrolunch talk by Tom Bakx**

* in case you forgot my name

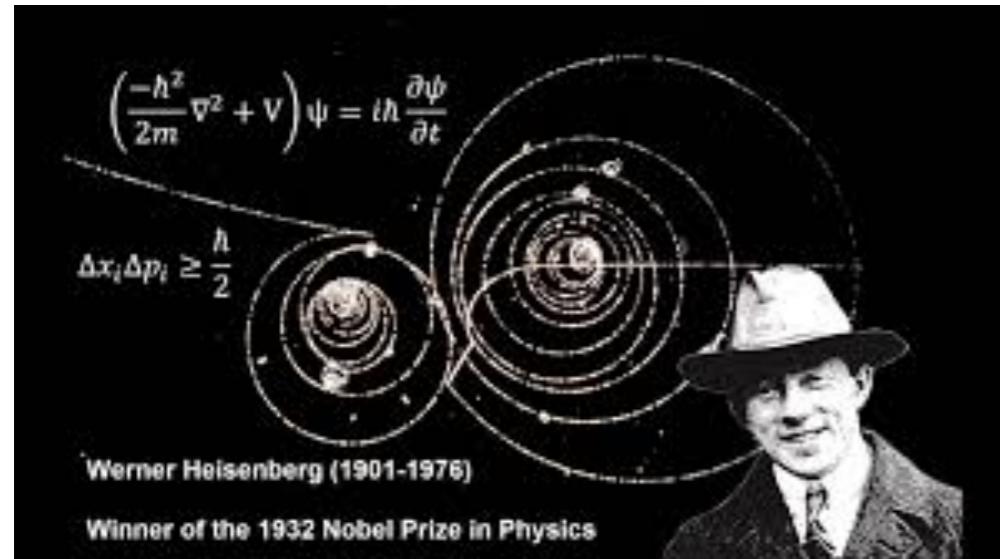
How does the universe work?

- ❖ 1686: Newton wrote Principia Mathematica
- ❖ ~1900: People thought they had figured it out

How does the universe work?

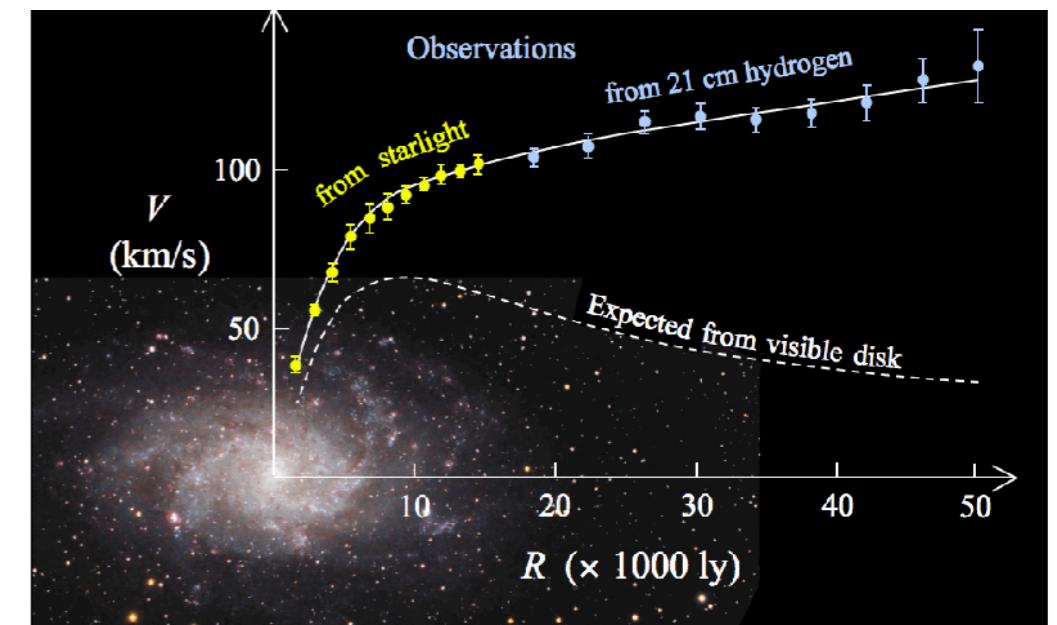
- ✿ 1686: Newton wrote Principia Mathematica
- ✿ ~1900: People thought they had figured it out
- ✿ >1900: Start of quantum mechanics
- ✿ ~1915: Einstein discovered General Relativity
- ✿ ~1933: Fritz Zwicky's measurements suggest dark matter

GR and QM don't play nice



Short

Long

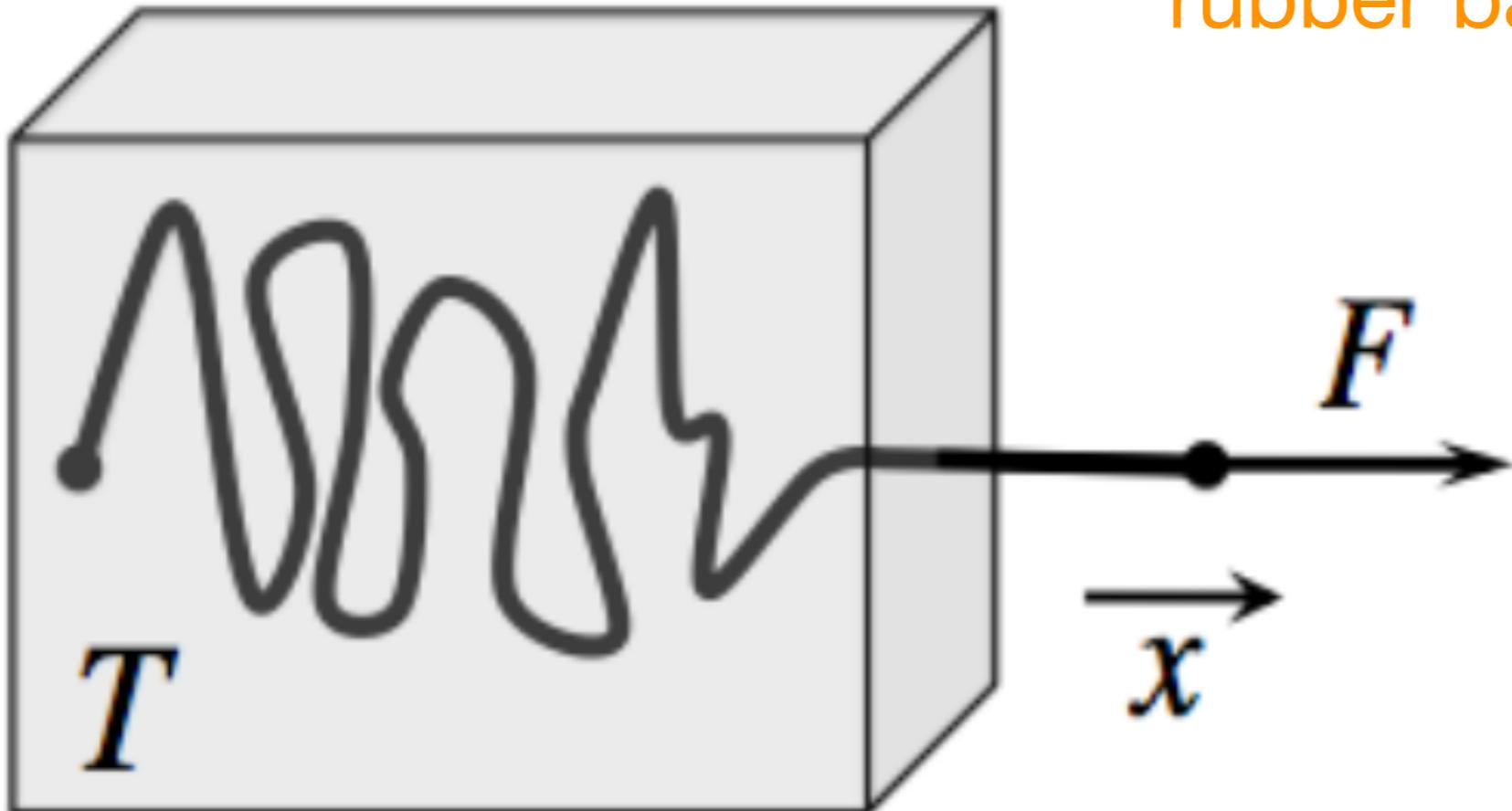


QM & GR
meet at the
event horizon



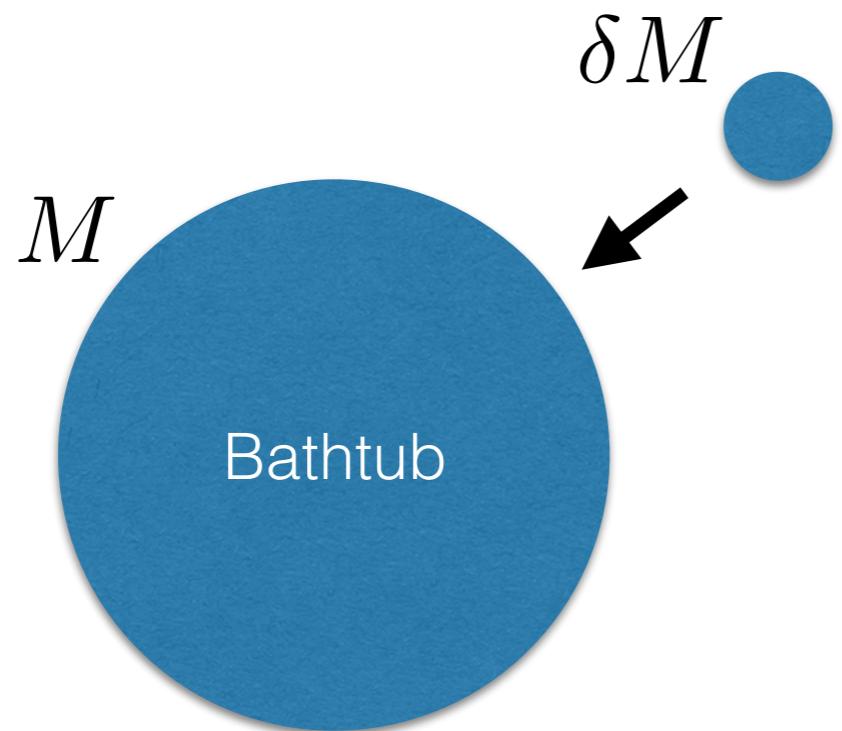
Now, what is an entropic force?

For example -
rubber bands



Holographic Principle

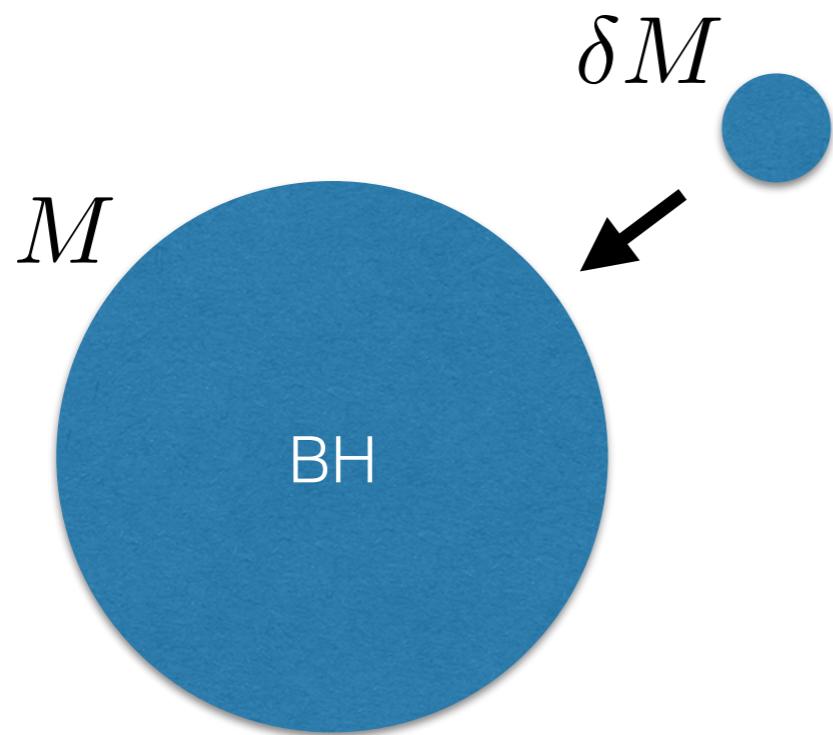
A bathtub is volume limited



Bathtubs,
common sense,
 $V \sim N$ etc.

Holographic Principle

Information is surface-limited



Bathtubs,
common sense,
 $V \sim N$ etc.

Black holes

$$A \sim N$$

$$N = \frac{c^3}{G\hbar} A$$

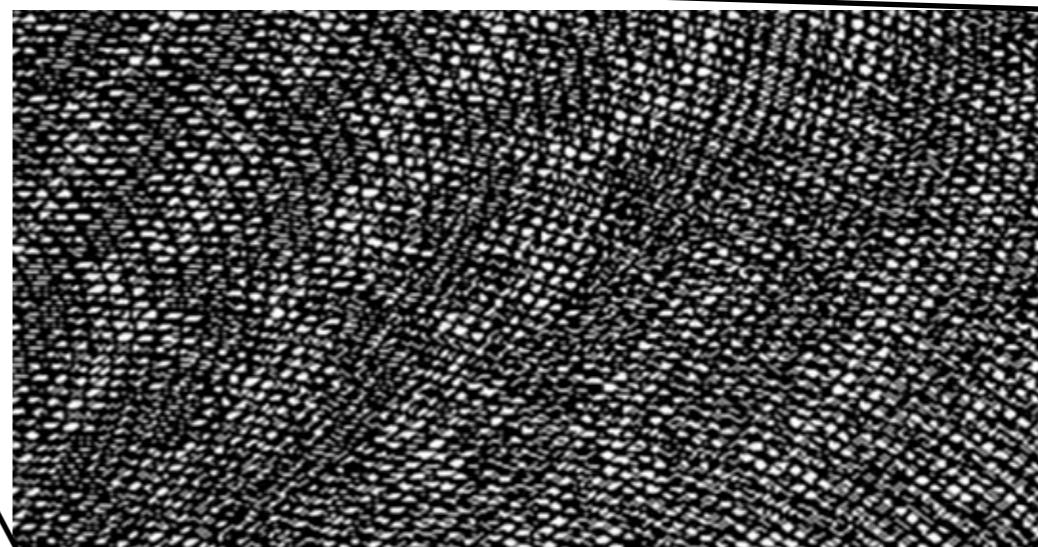
Holograms

All the information can be expressed on the surface



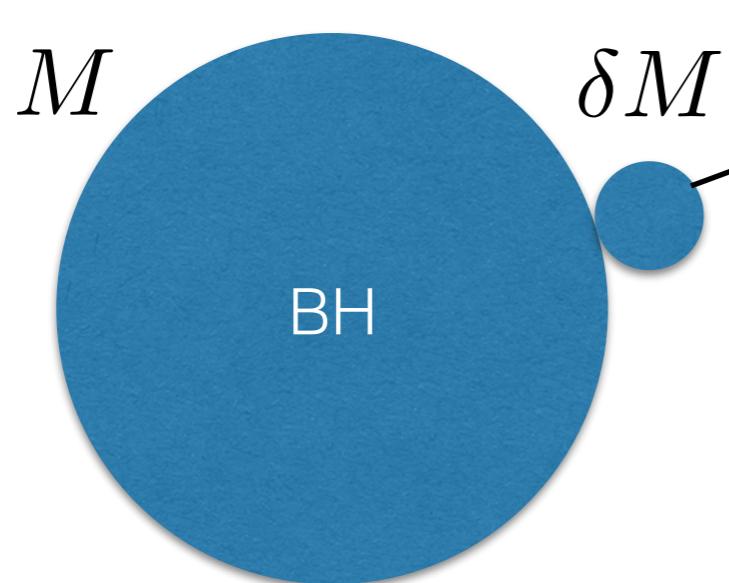
Each bit occupies
one unit cell

$$A \sim N$$
$$N = \frac{c^3}{G\hbar} A$$



Gravitational entropy of a black hole

Slowly lowering a mass into a black hole

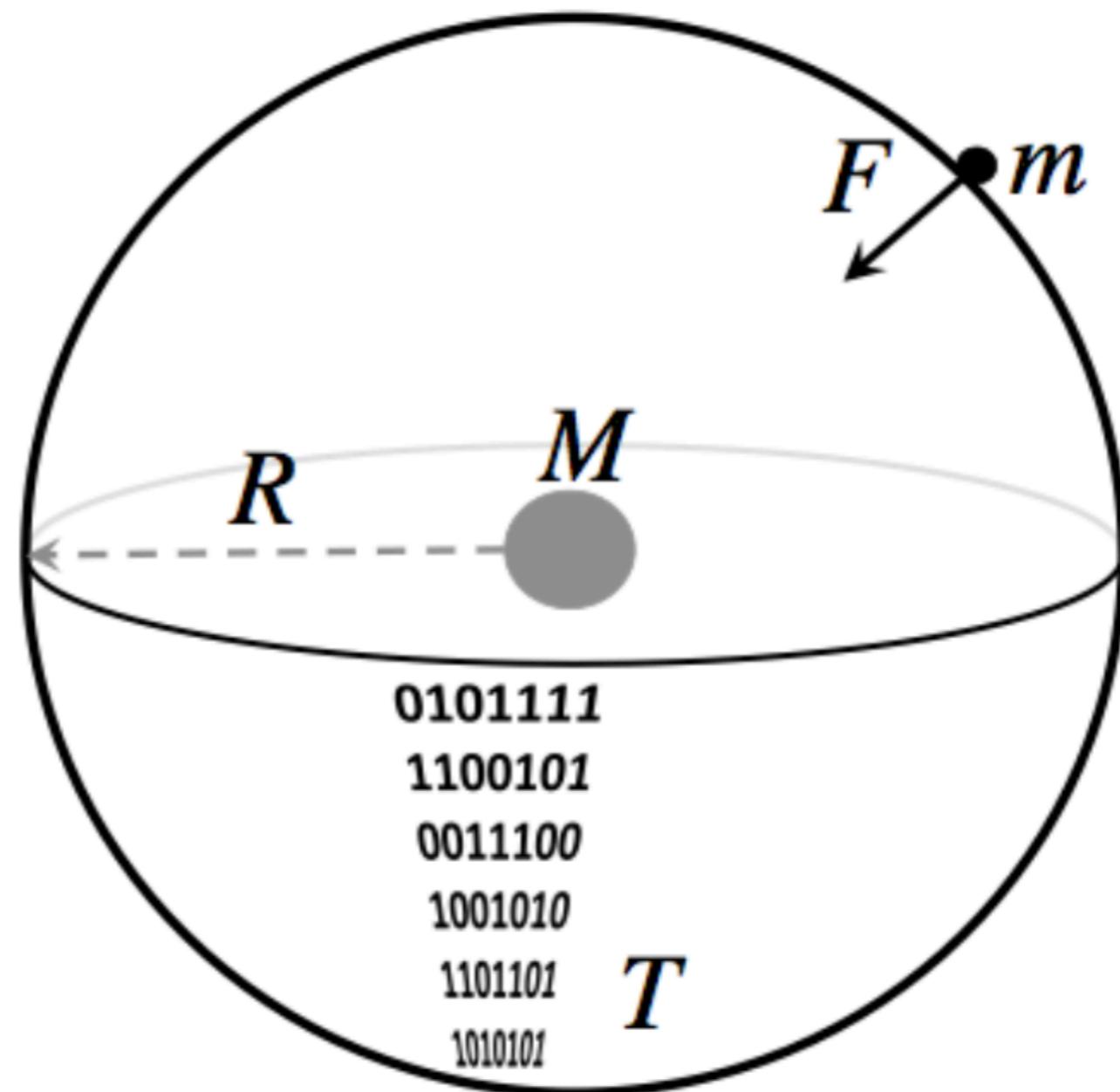


$$\Delta S = 2\pi k_B \delta x$$

$$\delta x = \lambda_c = \frac{\hbar}{mc}$$

Deriving gravity:

A falling test particle on a radial shell



Deriving gravity:

The assumptions going in

1. Area law:

$$N = \frac{c^3}{G\hbar} A$$

2. Equipartition of energy

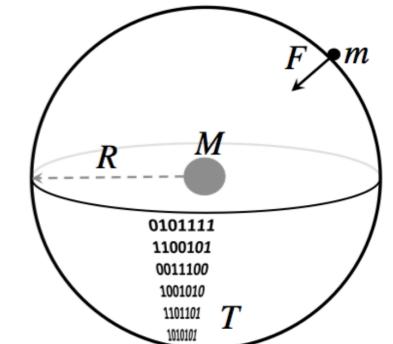
$$E = \frac{1}{2} N k_B T$$

3. Total energy:

$$E = Mc^2$$

4. Entropic formula:

$$\Delta S = 2\pi k_B \frac{\Delta x}{\lambda_c}$$



Deriving gravity:

A falling test particle on a radial shell

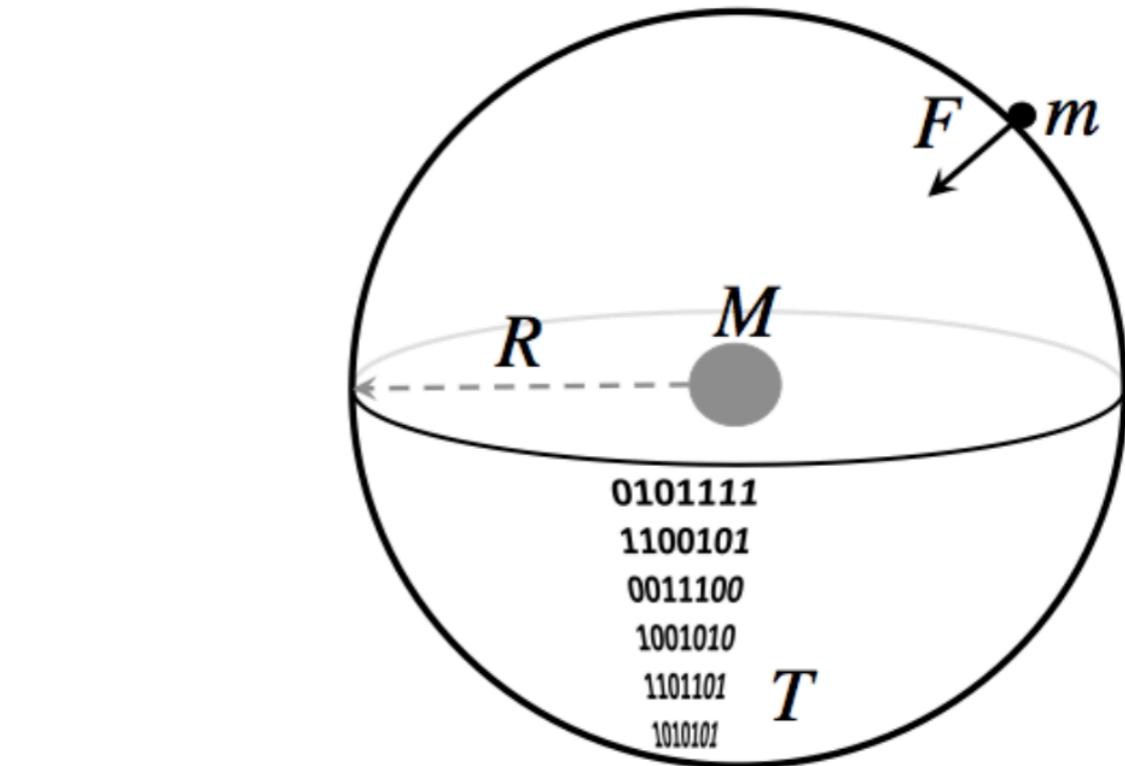
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$$\Delta E = 0 = T \Delta S - F \Delta x$$

$$F = T \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta x}$$

Deriving gravity:

A falling test particle on a radial shell

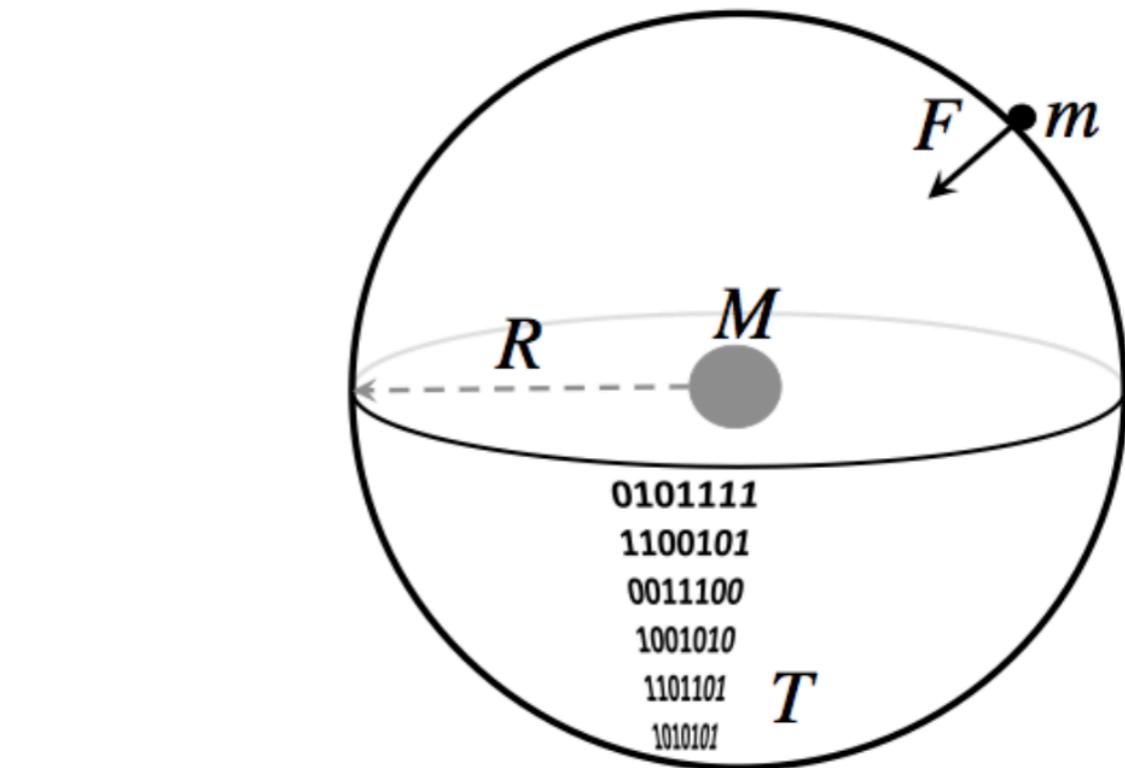
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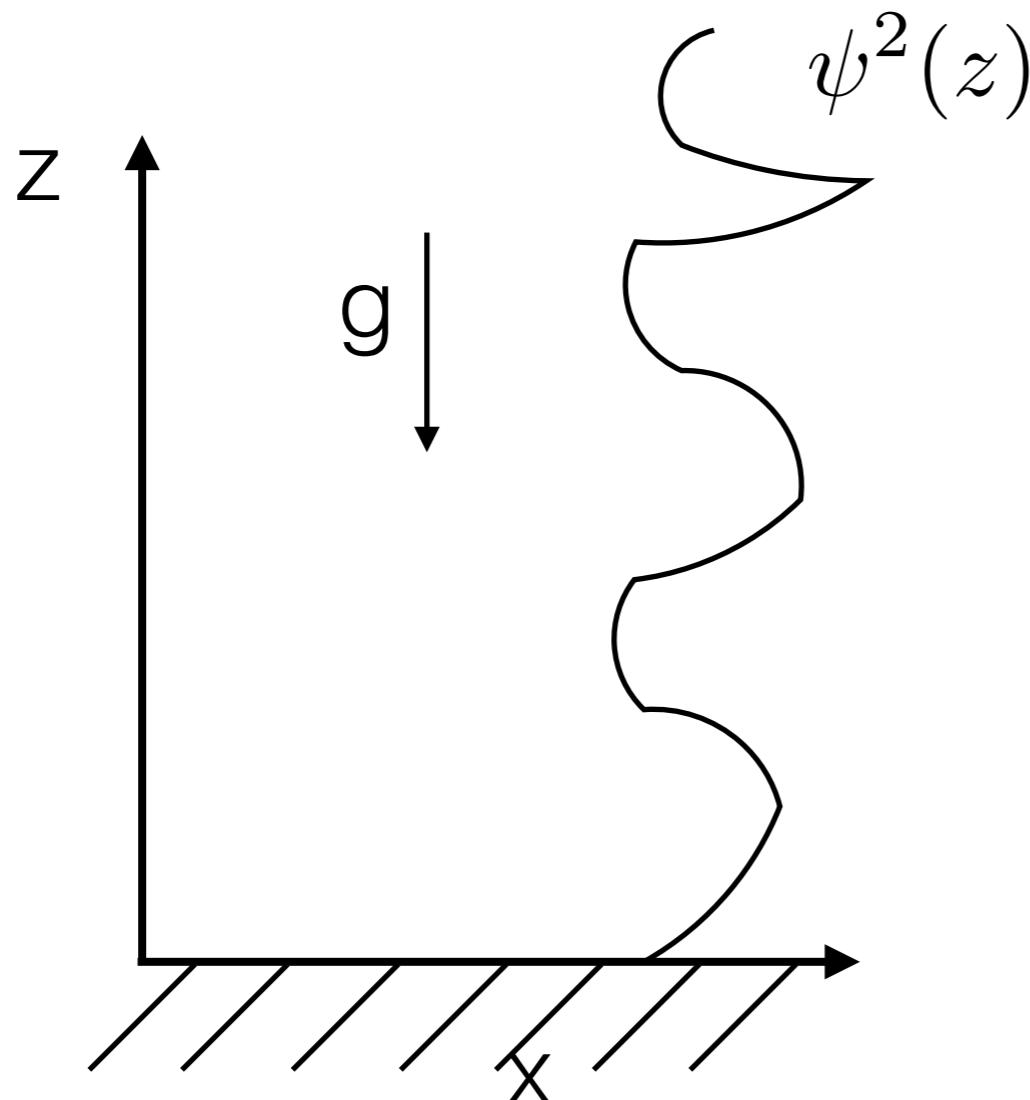


$$\Delta E = 0 = T \Delta S - F \Delta x$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= T \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta x} \\ &= \frac{GMm}{R^2} \end{aligned}$$

A rather *complicated* experiment ‘disproves’ the theory

insert Tom rambling about something he really doesn't understand



$$[\frac{p_z^2}{2m} + V(z)]\psi(z) = E\psi(z)$$

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} mgz & \text{if } z \geq 0; \\ \infty & \text{if } z < 0. \end{cases}$$

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$$V(x) = \begin{cases} mgz & \text{if } z \geq 0; \\ \infty & \text{if } z < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$S_N(z + \Delta z) - S_N(z) = \text{not } 0$$

$$e^{ip_z \Delta z}$$

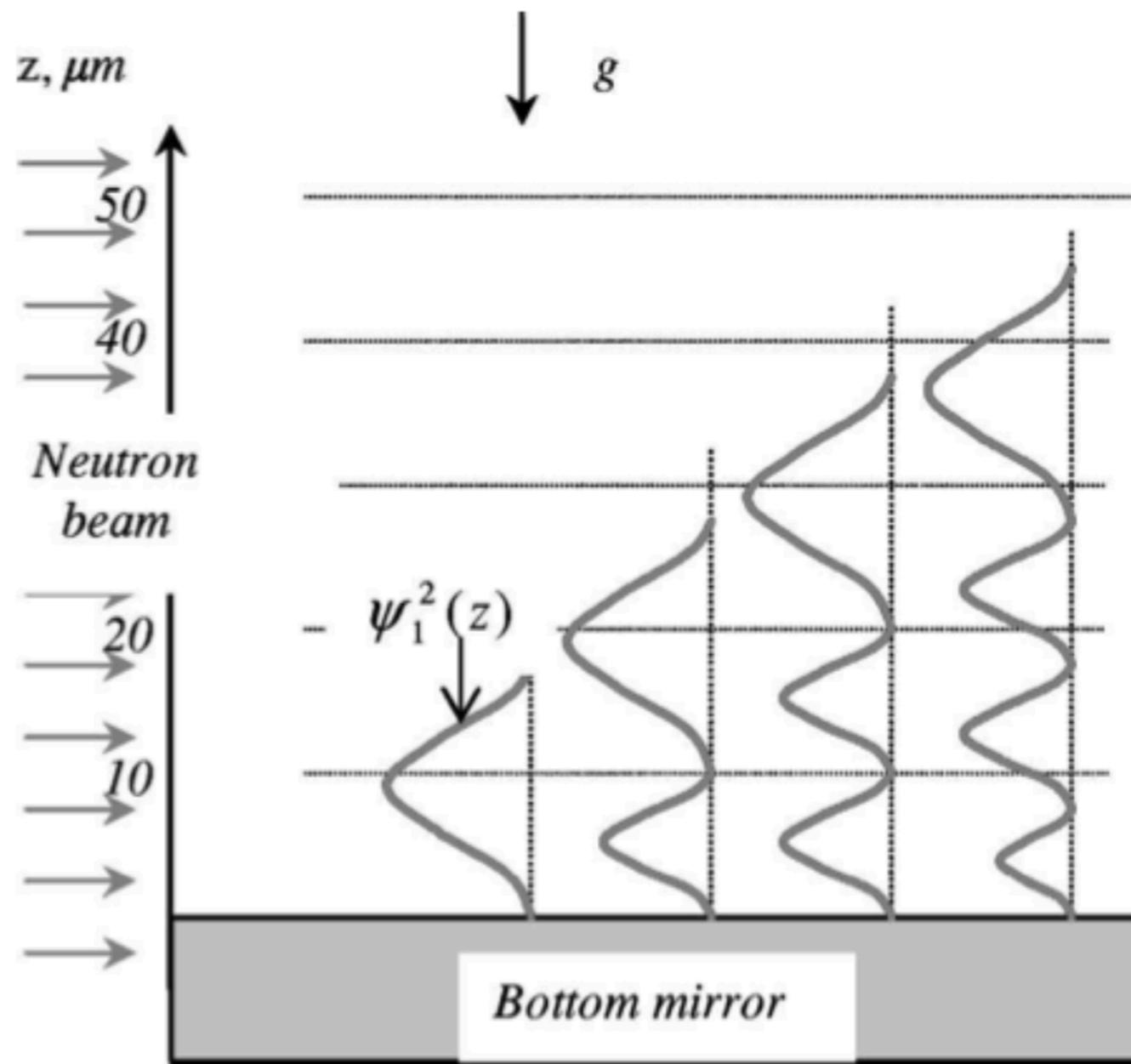
its translation operator
is not hermitian

$$p_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - i2\pi mc$$

ergo, neutrons become a mixed state over compton wavelengths

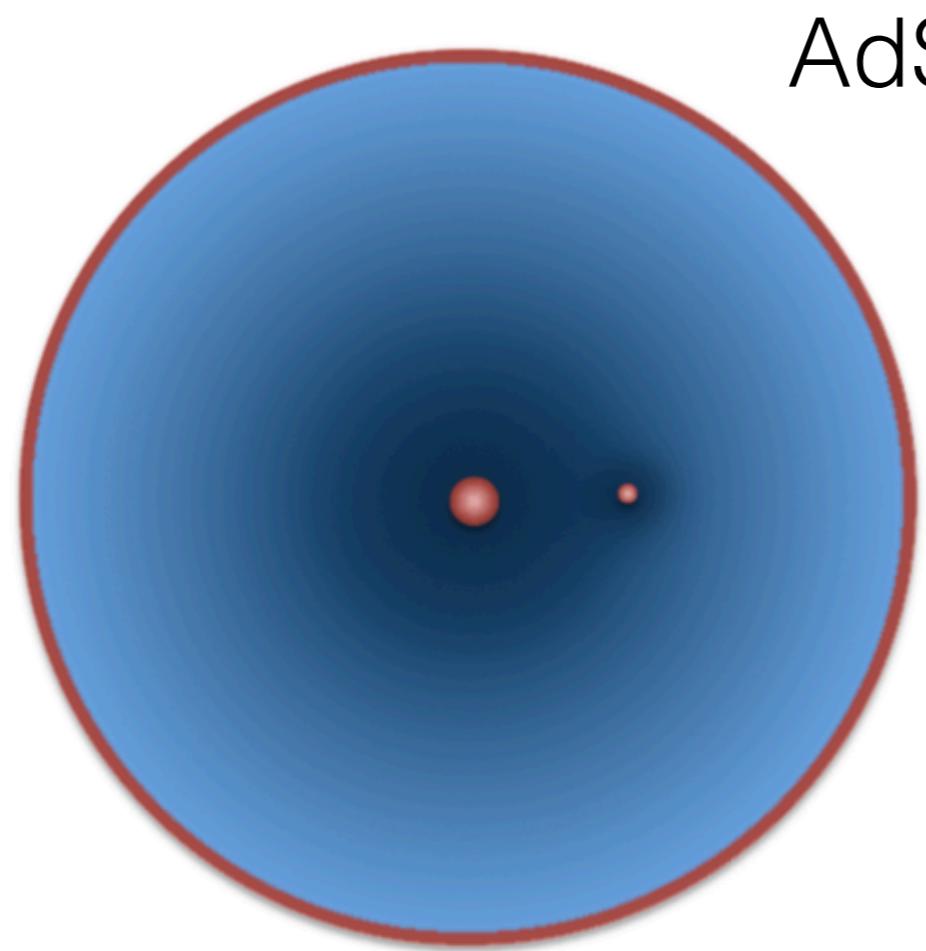
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o.m.g., is he still talking?

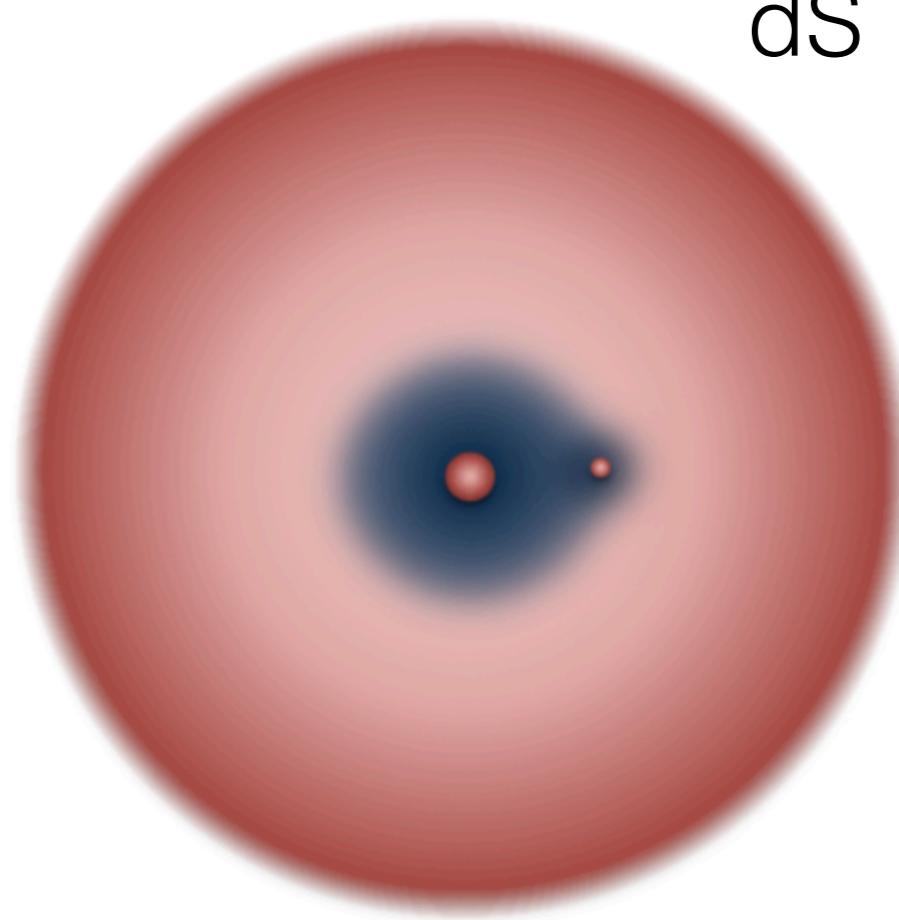


Apparent dark matter

The dS universe has two horizons



AdS



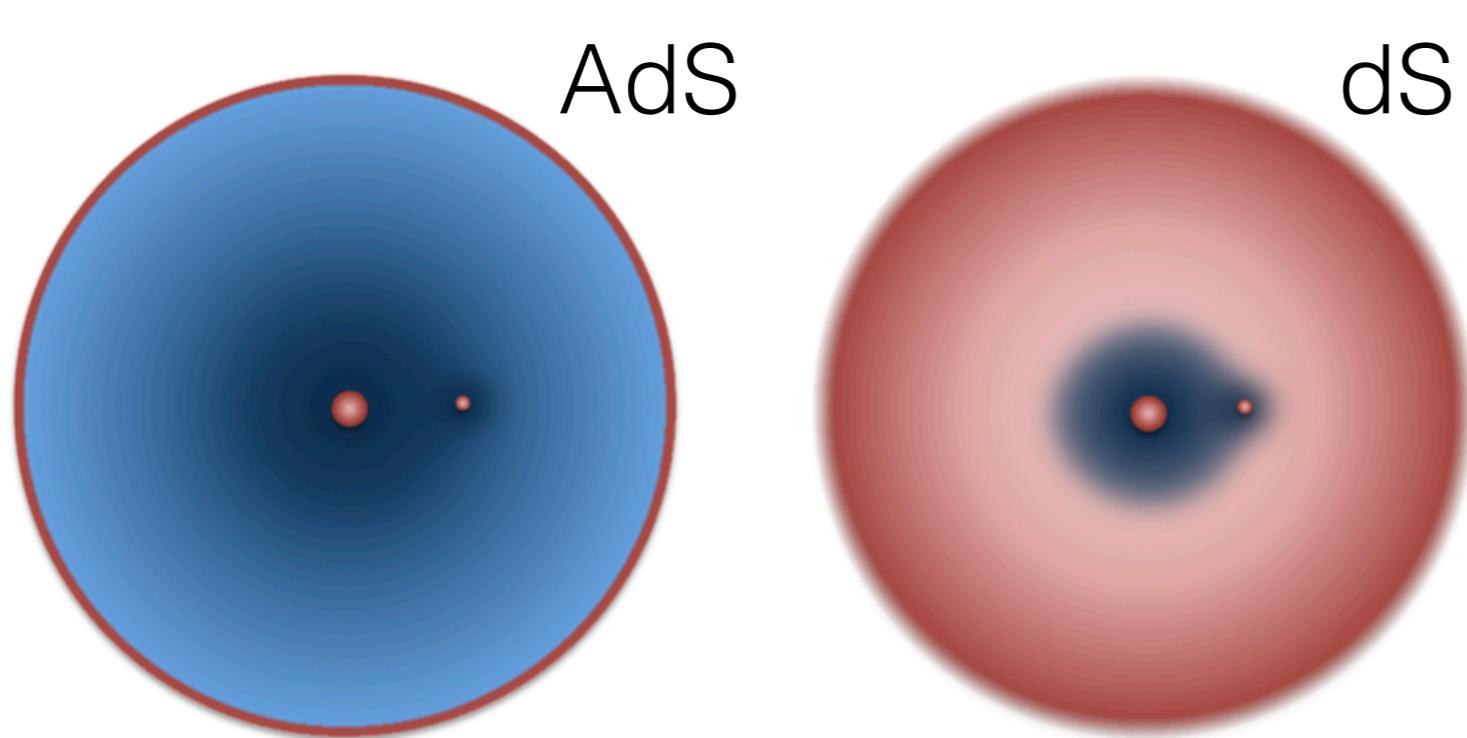
dS

Apparent dark matter

The extra effect works on long scales

-> apparent dark matter

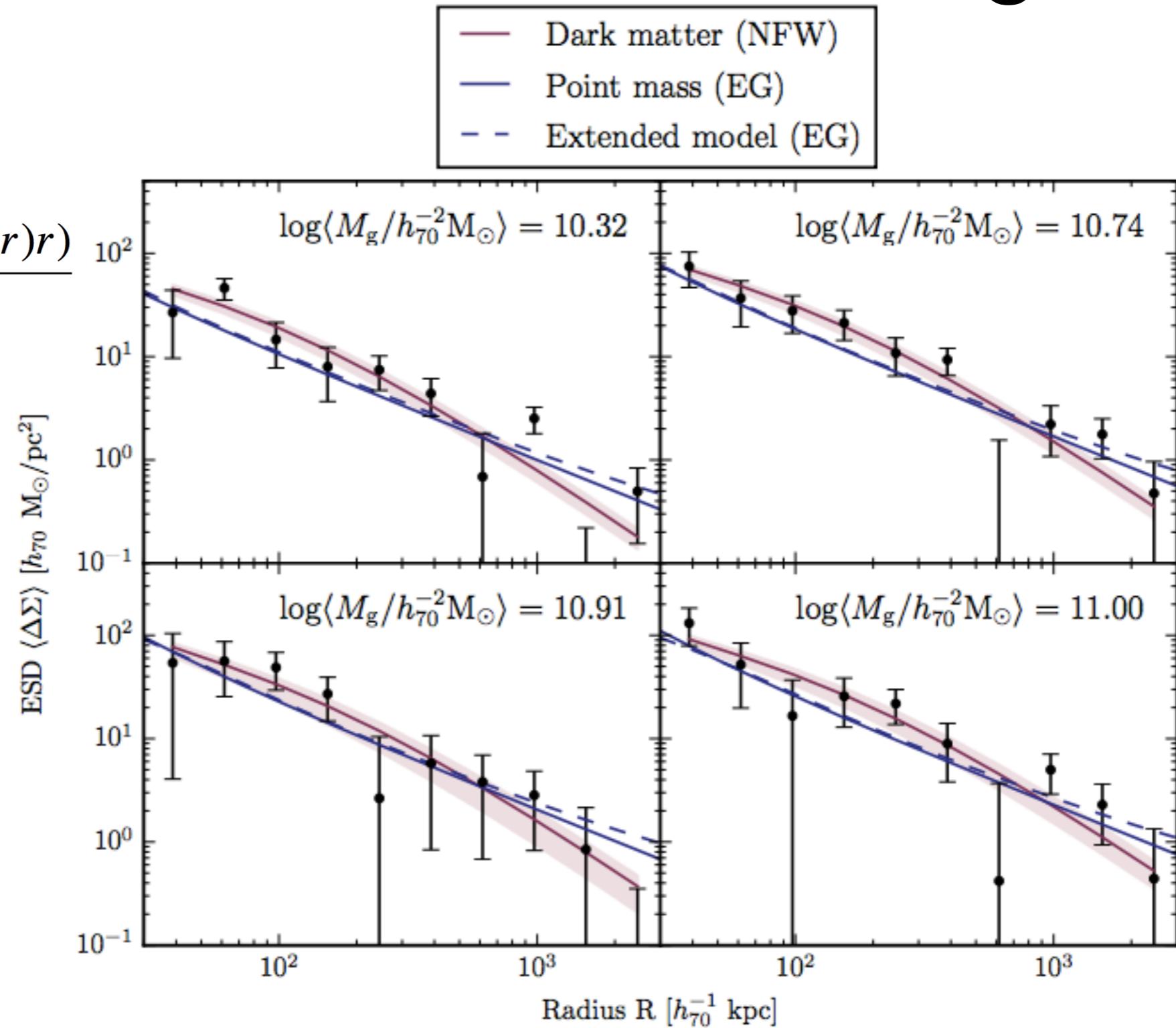
“The observed phenomena that are currently attributed to dark matter are the consequence of the emergent nature of gravity and are caused by an elastic response due to the volume law contribution to the entanglement entropy in our universe”



- Verlinde 2016

Brouwer 2017 shows both models agree with KIDS weak lensing

$$M_D^2(r) = \frac{c H_0 r^2}{6G} \frac{d(M_b(r)r)}{dr}$$



Emergent gravity

MAYBE

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