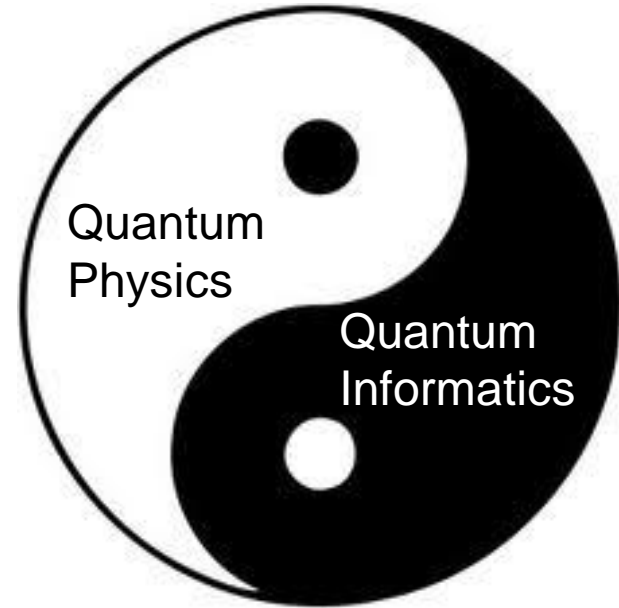


Quantum Energy Teleportation and Black Hole

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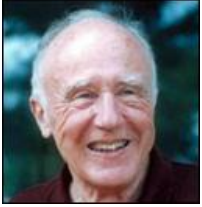
Based on Phys.Rev.D81,044025,(2010)



Quantum Infophysics

Introduction

Information-based understanding of the Universe has been attracting attention of **physicists**.



J. Wheeler :

It from bit. Otherwise put, every 'it'—every particle, every field of force, even the space-time continuum itself—derives its function, its meaning, its very existence entirely—even if in some contexts indirectly— from the apparatus-elicited answers to yes-or-no questions, binary choices, bits. 'It from bit' symbolizes the idea that every item of the physical world has at bottom—a very deep bottom, in most instances—an immaterial source and explanation; that which we call reality arises in the last analysis from the posing of yes–no questions and the registering of equipment-evoked responses; in short, that **all things physical are information-theoretic in origin and that this is a participatory universe.** (cf. delayed choice experiment)

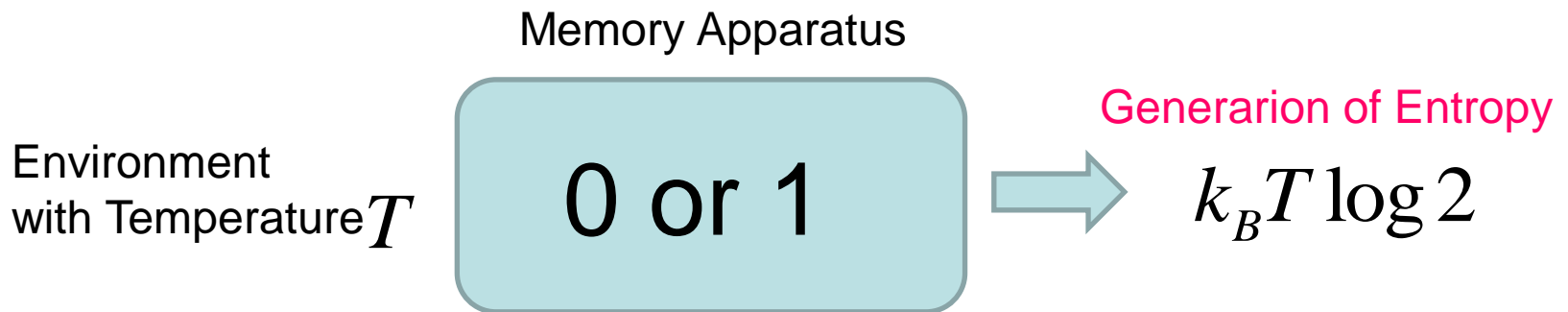
“Physics is Informational.”

On the other hand,
physics-based understanding for computation
has been attracting attention
of **information mathematicians**.



R. Landauer :

erasure of a bit in a memory
⇒ entropy increase more than $k_B T \log 2$



“Information is Physical.”

More recently, interplay between **quantum physics** and **quantum information theory** has attracted much attention for many physical problems.

- **Holographic Principle**

 - (Origin of Black Hole Entropy, 't Hooft, ..., Emergence of Gravity, Verlinde)

- **AdS/CFT Correspondence**

 - (Minimal Surface Area/ $4G$ in AdS

 - =Entanglement Entropy of Boundary CFT Theory, Takayanagi)

- **Information Loss Problem of Quantum Black Hole**

 - (Quantum Teleportation from Singularity, Horowitz and Maldacena)

- **Quantum-Classical Transition of Field Fluctuation in Early Universe**

 - (Entanglement Disappearance in Expanding Universe, Nambu)

- **Phase Transition of Condensed Matter Physics at Zero Temperature**

 - (Entanglement Entropy as “Order Parameter”)

Today, I would like to speak an interesting feature of quantum energy-momentum tensor. Though the operators are local, **quantum energy itself is an essentially nonlocal concept from the information-theoretical viewpoint.**



Performing a distant measurement of vacuum fluctuation, the **zero-point energy** becomes active and can be extracted by local operation dependent on the measurement result. This protocol is called **quantum energy teleportation**. This provides a new method of energy extraction from **BLACK HOLE**.

For simplicity, let us first discuss a massless scalar field in 1+1 dimensional Minkowski spacetime.

$$\left[\partial_t^2 - \partial_x^2 \right] \phi(t, x) = 0$$

$$x^\pm = t \pm x$$

$$\partial_+ \partial_- \phi = 0$$

$$\phi = \phi_R(x^-) + \phi_L(x^+)$$

↑
right-mover component

↑
left-mover component

Chiral Momentum Operators

$$\Pi_{\pm}(x) = \Pi(x) \pm \partial_x \phi(x)$$

primary degrees of freedom for left- and right- mover modes of field

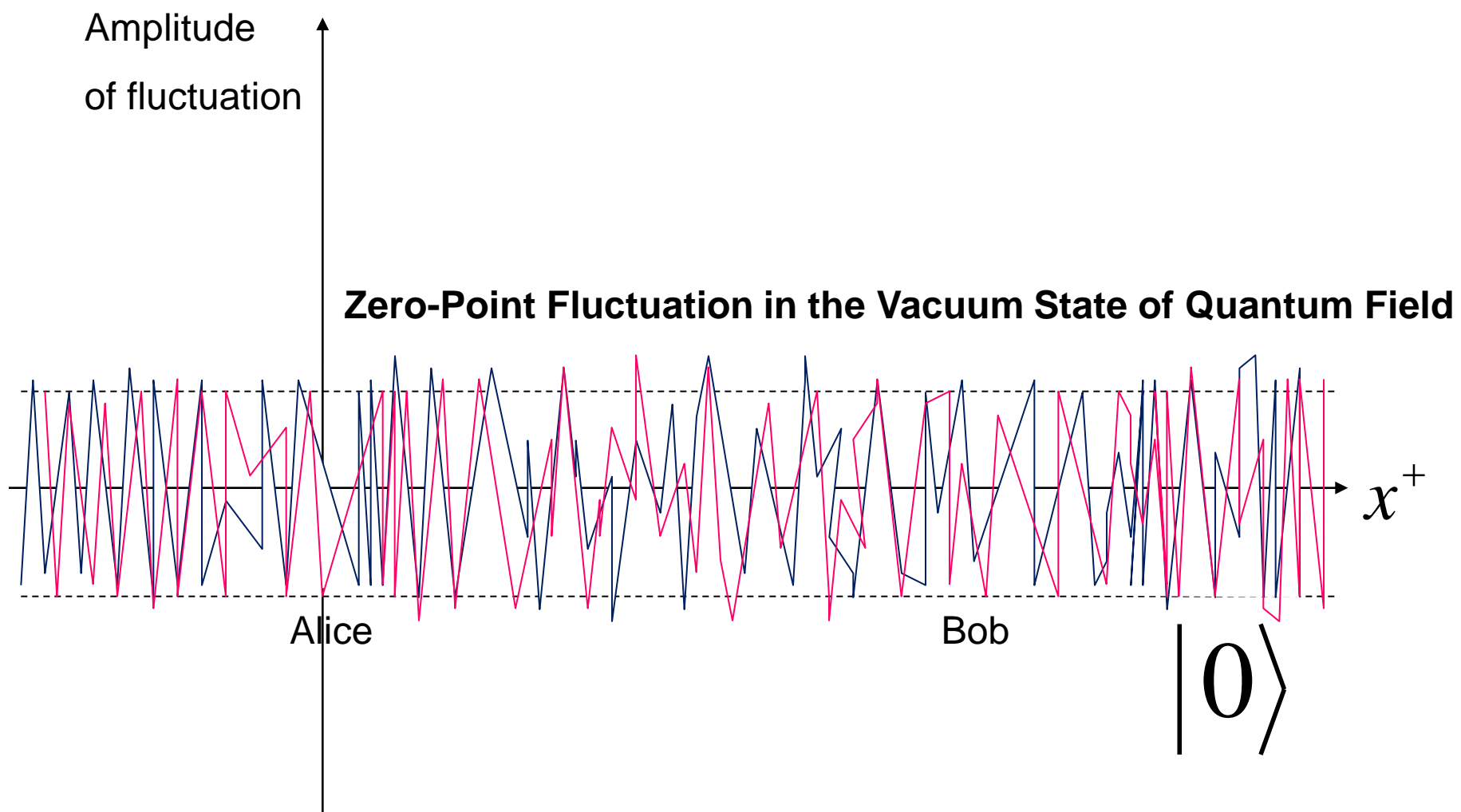
$$\exp(itH)\Pi_{\pm}(x)\exp(-itH) = \Pi_{\pm}(x \pm t) = \Pi_{\pm}(\pm x^{\pm})$$

Energy-Momentum Tensor

$$T_{\mu\nu} =: \partial_{\mu}\phi\partial_{\nu}\phi : - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu} : (\partial_{\lambda}\phi\partial^{\lambda}\phi) :$$

Vacuum State

$$H|0\rangle = 0, \quad \left(H = \int T_{00} dx^3 \right)$$

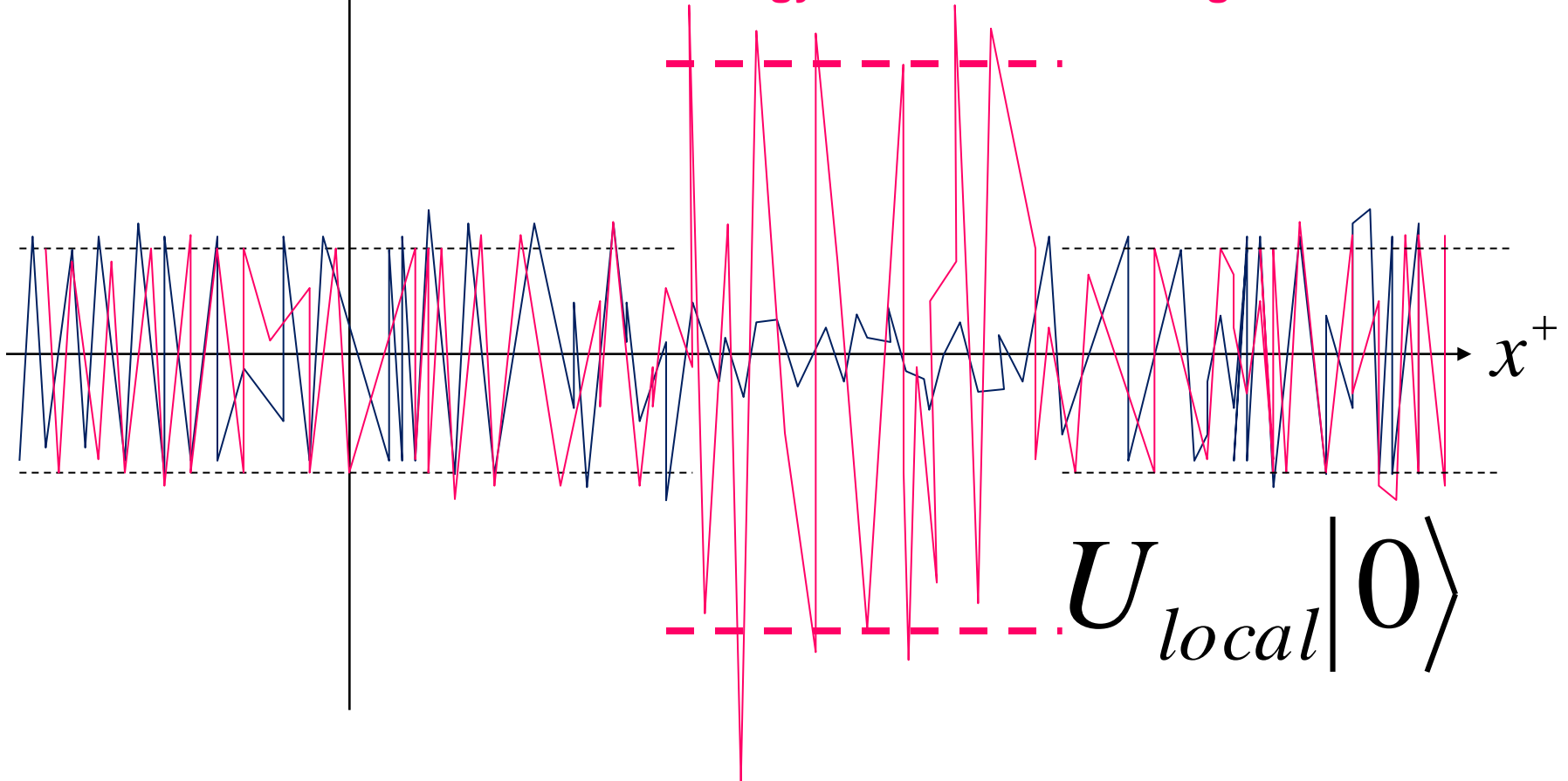


The vacuum state has many components of quantum fluctuation as superposition of states. In the above figure, red and blue lines simply describe those different components.

Amplitude
of fluctuation

$$\langle \mathbf{0} | U_{local}^\dagger H U_{local} | \mathbf{0} \rangle > 0$$

Amount of energy increases on average !

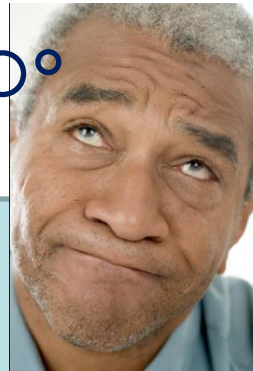


$$U_{local}|\mathbf{0}\rangle$$

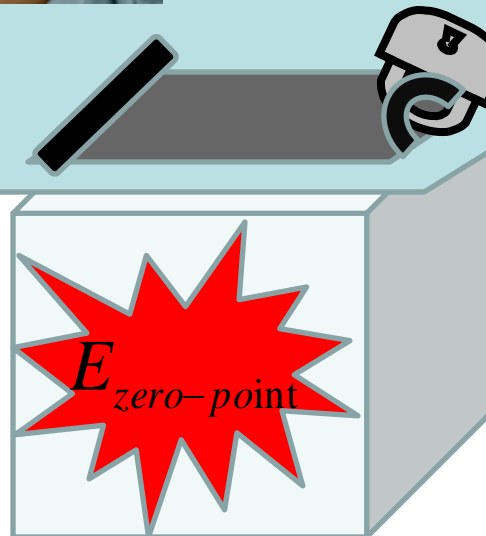
If a local unitary acts on vacuum fluctuation, the blue-lined component may become suppressed, but the red-lined component becomes large. Thus, on average, positive amount of energy must be injected into the field. (**Passivity of Vacuum State** W. Pusz and S. L. Woronowicz, Commun. Math. Phys. 58, 273 (1978))

It looks like zero-point energy is saved in a locked safe under your ground...

Inaccessible
Free Energy...
...Huh...



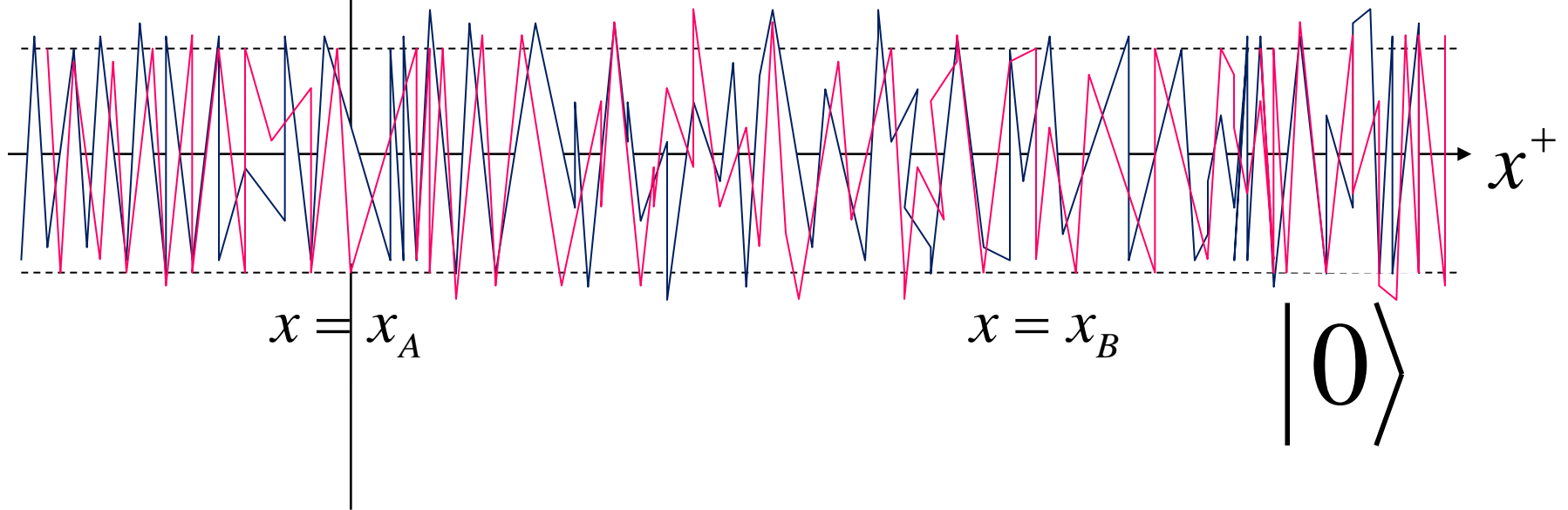
GROUND
STATE



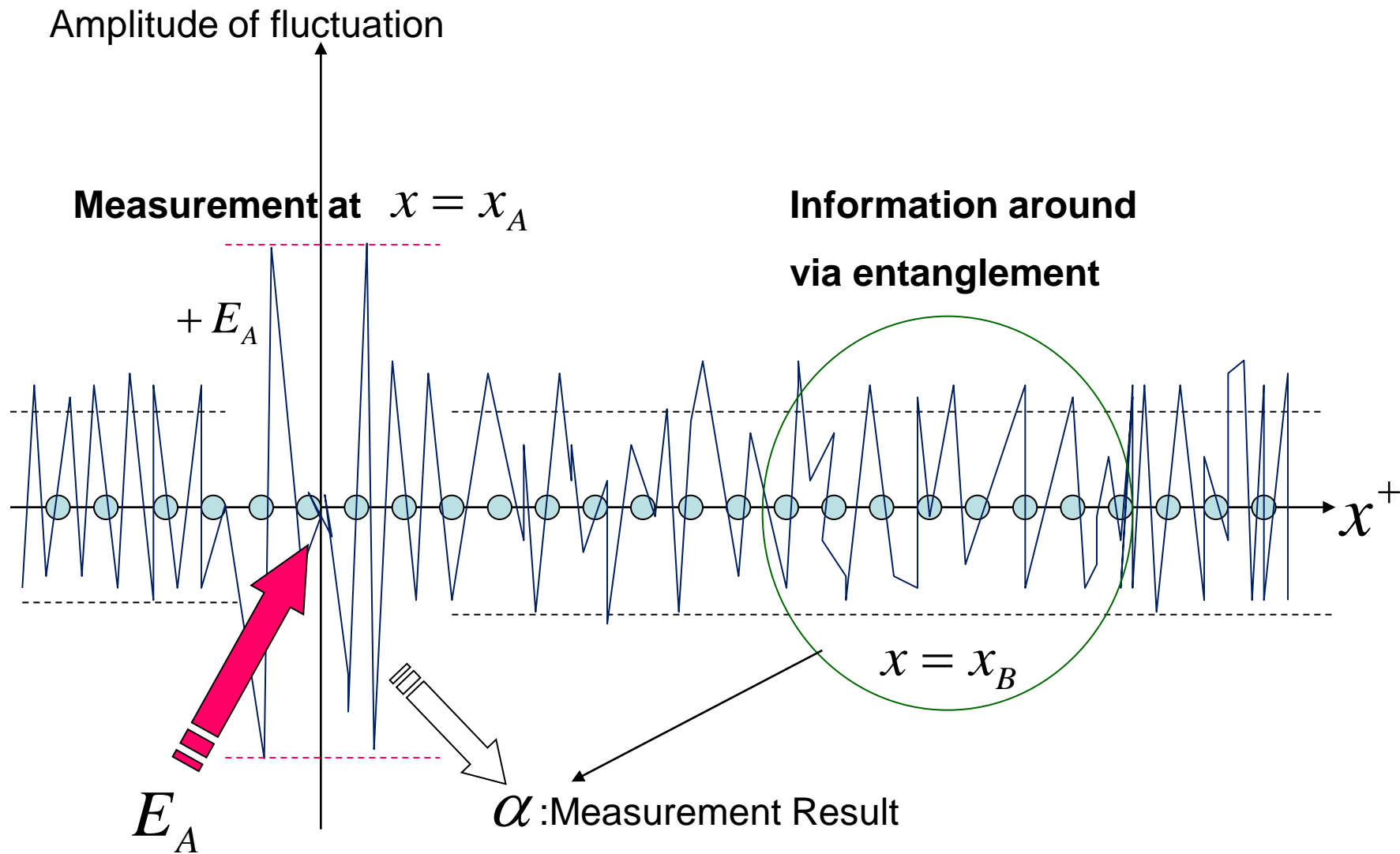
Quantum Energy Teleportation Using One-Dimensional Massless Free Scalar Field

Amplitude
of fluctuation

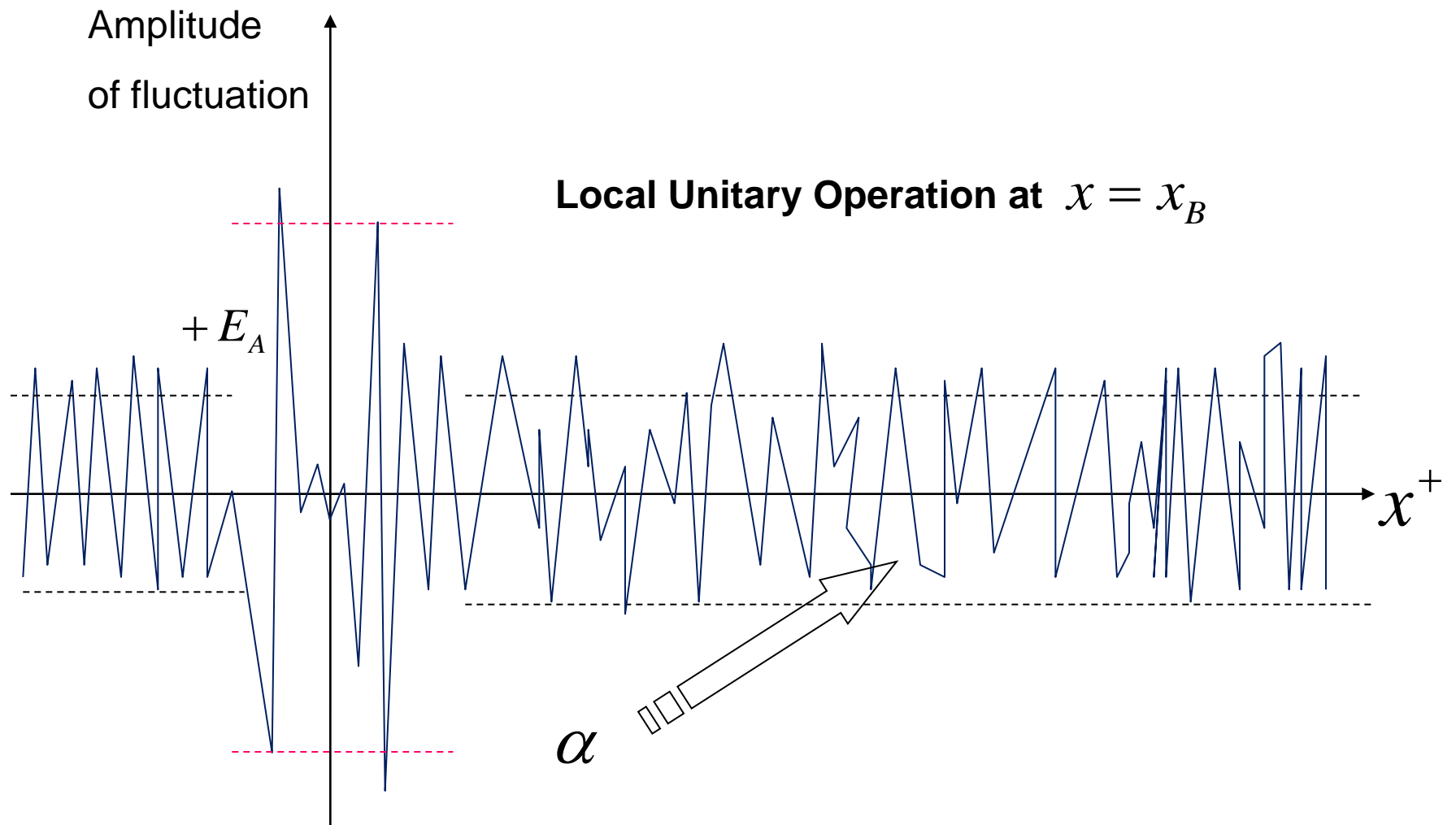
Quantum Fluctuation in the Vacuum State



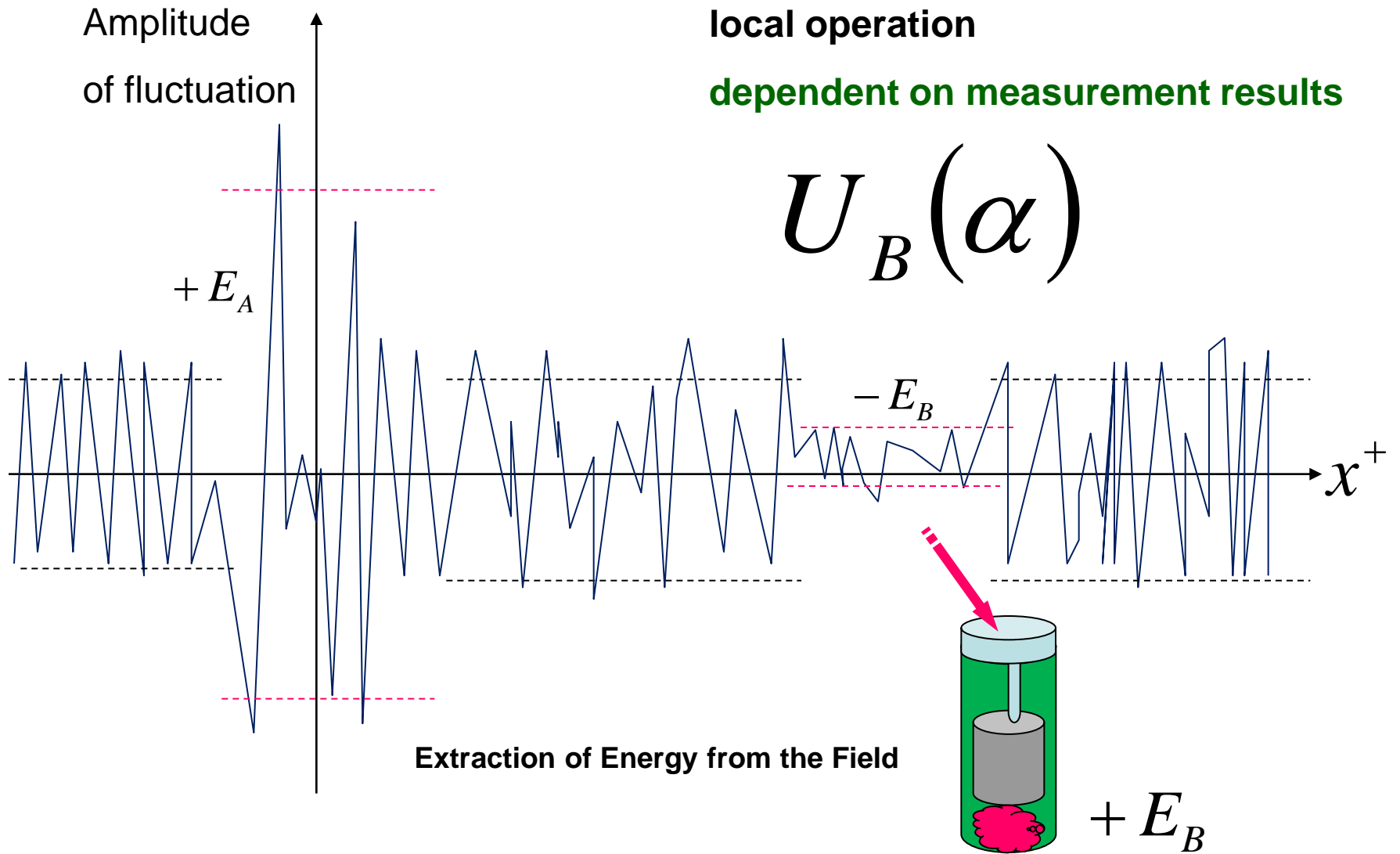
Let us perform a local measurement of zero-point fluctuation at $x = x_A$.



This measurement specifies the fluctuation-pattern component to some extent. In the figure, the blue-lined component is selected and the red-lined component vanishes due to wavefunction collapse. Because of the vacuum-state entanglement, the measurement result α includes information about fluctuation around $x = x_B$.



By getting information about α at $x = x_A$, we know how the fluctuation behaves at $x = x_B$. Because the red component does not exist, we are able to choose an appropriate unitary operation corresponding to the blue-lined pattern and suppress the quantum fluctuation.



By squeezing this fluctuation locally, we can obtain energy from the field. This extracted energy was hidden in the local-vacuum region from the start ! **Therefore, no energy carrier is hired in the QET protocol !!**

Let us consider **a two-level spin** which stays at $x = x_A$ as the probe system of this QET measurement.

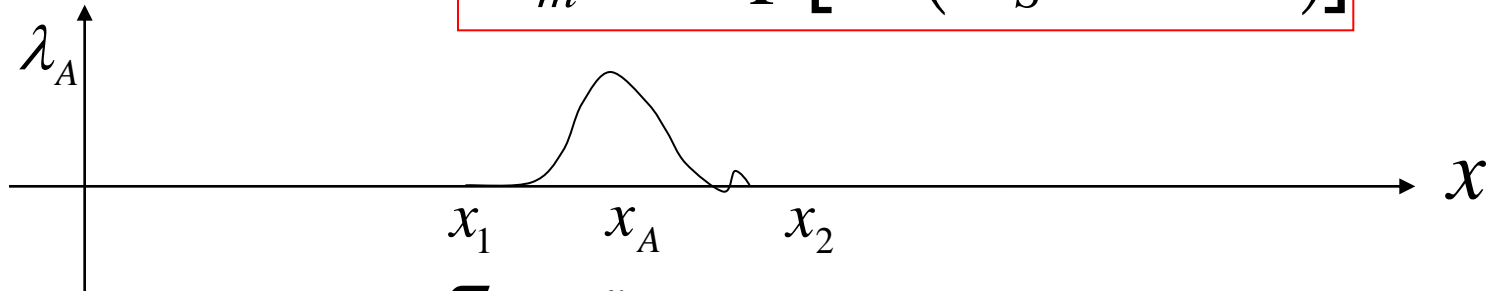
Measurement Model: Instantaneous Interaction Between Field and Spin at t=0

The initial state of the spin is the up state of the z component.

After the measurement interaction, the z component of the spin is measured.

Measurement Evolution:

$$U_m = \exp \left[-i \left(\Phi_S \otimes \sigma^y_P \right) \right]$$



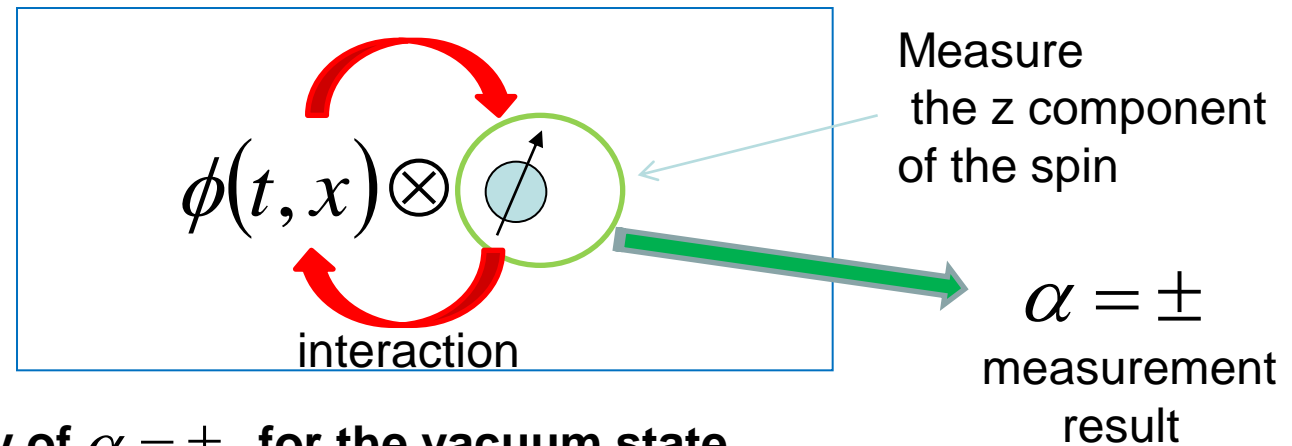
$$\Phi_S = \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \lambda_A(x) \Pi_+(x) dx$$

Measurement Operators:

$$M_A(\pm) \rho_S M_A^*(\pm) = Tr_P \left[\left(I \otimes |\pm\rangle\langle\pm|_P \right) U_m \left(\rho_S \otimes |+\rangle\langle+|_P \right) U_m^* \right]$$

$$M_A(+)=\cos \Phi_S, \quad M_A(-)=\sin \Phi_S$$

field \times spin at $x = x_A$



Emergence probability of $\alpha = \pm$ for the vacuum state

$$p_{\alpha} = \text{Tr} \left[|0\rangle\langle 0| M_A(\alpha)^* M_A(\alpha) \right]$$

$$M_A(+)=\cos \Phi_S, \quad M_A(-)=\sin \Phi_S$$

$$\Phi_S = \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda_A(x) \Pi_+(x) dx$$

We obtain the same probability for α :

$$p_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Post-Measurement States of Quantum Field

$$\alpha = + \Rightarrow |\psi_+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} |\lambda_A\rangle + e^{-\frac{i\pi}{4}} |-\lambda_A\rangle \right)$$

$$\alpha = - \Rightarrow |\psi_-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(e^{-\frac{i\pi}{4}} |\lambda_A\rangle + e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} |-\lambda_A\rangle \right)$$

left-mover coherent state of field

$$|\pm \lambda_A\rangle \propto \exp \left[\pm i \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \lambda_A(x) \Pi_+(x) dx \right] |0\rangle$$

Time Evolution of Post-Measurement State

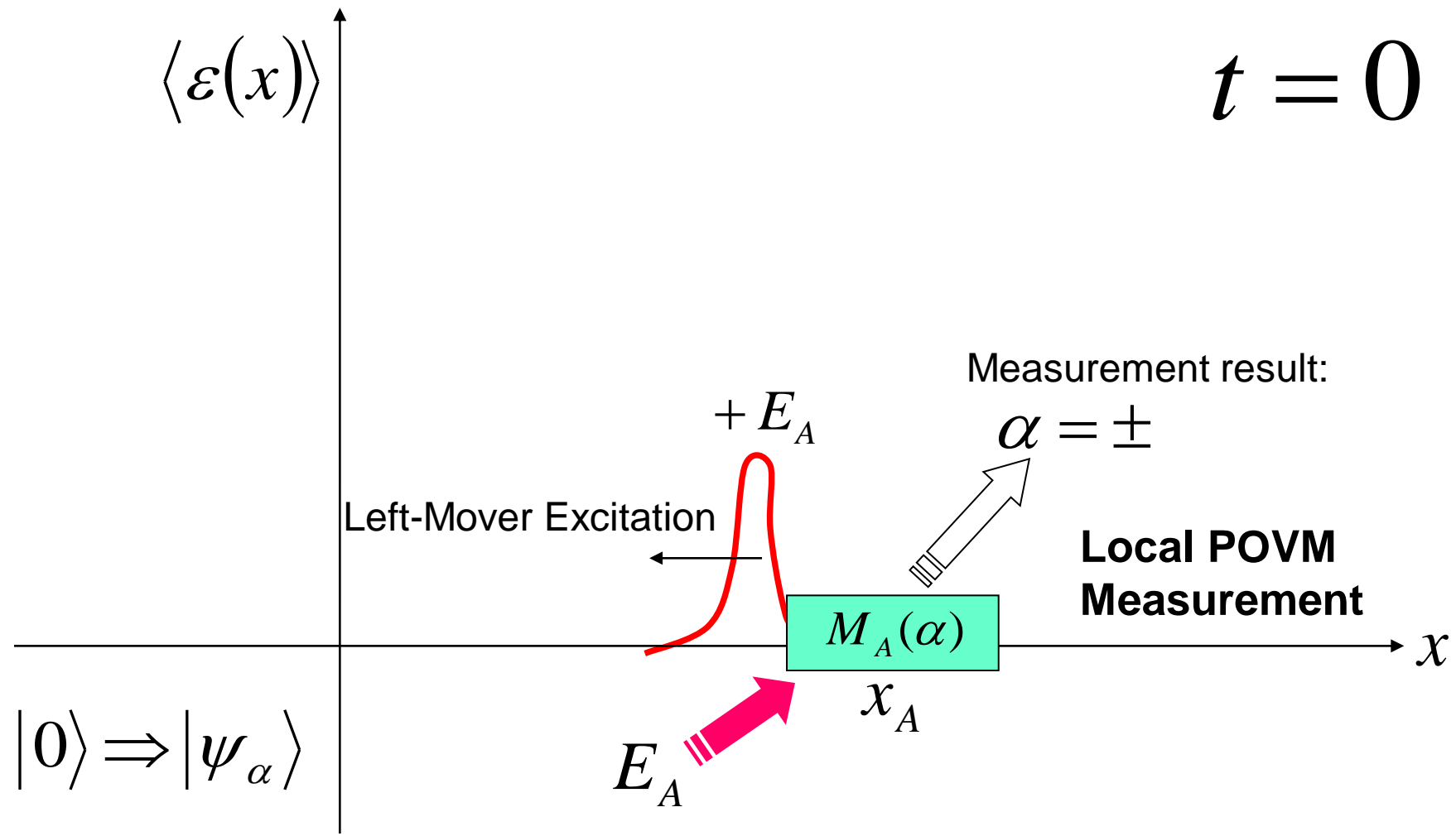
$$\begin{aligned}\rho_\alpha(t) &= U(t) \frac{M_A(\alpha)|0\rangle\langle 0|M_A(\alpha)^*}{\langle 0|M_A(\alpha)^*M_A(\alpha)|0\rangle} U(t)^* \\ &= U(t)|\psi_\alpha\rangle\langle\psi_\alpha|U(t)^*\end{aligned}$$

$$(U(t) = \exp[-itH])$$

In this model, energy density and its time evolution is independent of the measurement result:

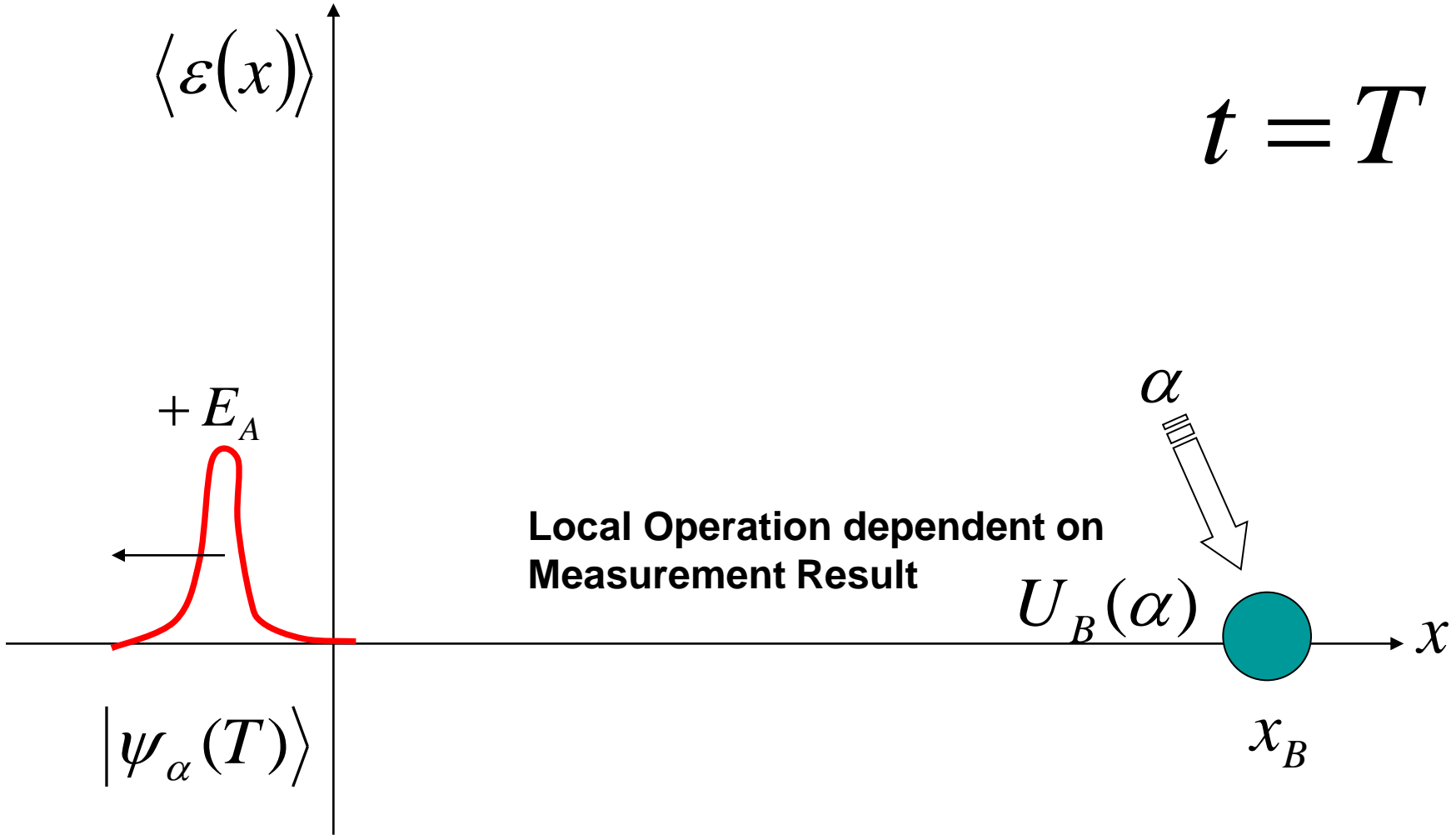
$$\text{Tr}[\rho_\alpha(t)\varepsilon(x)] = \left(\partial_x \lambda_A(x+t)\right)^2$$

At time $t=0$, we perform a local measurement of vacuum fluctuation. Then, the measurement device excites the left-mover mode with energy $+E_A$.



STEP 1

Next, at time $t=T$, the measurement result is announced to a distant point at $x = x_B$, which is a **local vacuum region**, and a local operation dependent on the measurement result is performed.



STEP 2

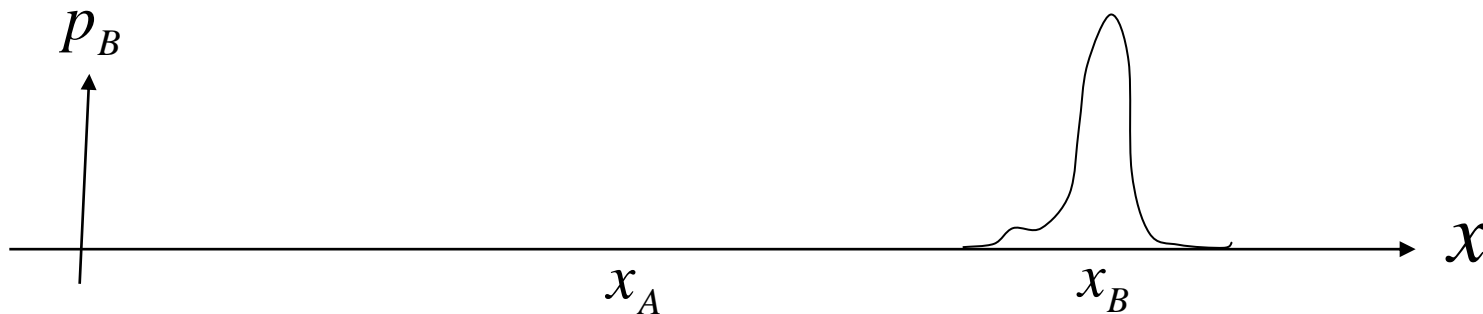
Local operation dependent on measurement result

$$U_B(\alpha) = \exp \left[i \alpha g \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_B(x) \Pi_+(x) dx \right]$$

measurement
result

localized function around Bob

g is fixed so as to extract maximum energy for the field.

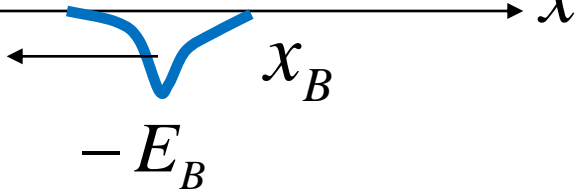
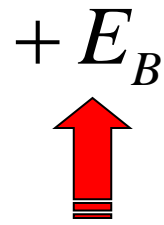


Finally, **positive energy is extracted** by this operation accompanied by generation of negative-energy left-mover excitation of the field.

$$\langle \varepsilon(x) \rangle$$

$$t > T$$

Positive Energy Release from Field
with generation of
Negative-Energy Wavepacket



Negative-Energy Excitation

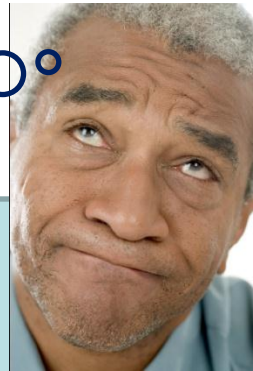
$$U_B(\alpha) |\psi_\alpha(t)\rangle$$

STEP 3

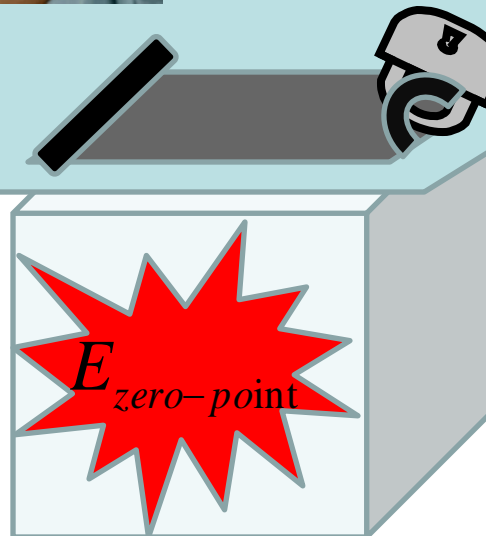
Extracted Energy by Bob

$$E_B = \frac{4|\langle 2\lambda_A | 0 \rangle|^2}{\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_B(x)^2 dx} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy p_B(x) \frac{1}{(x-y+T)^2} \lambda_A(y) \right]^2$$

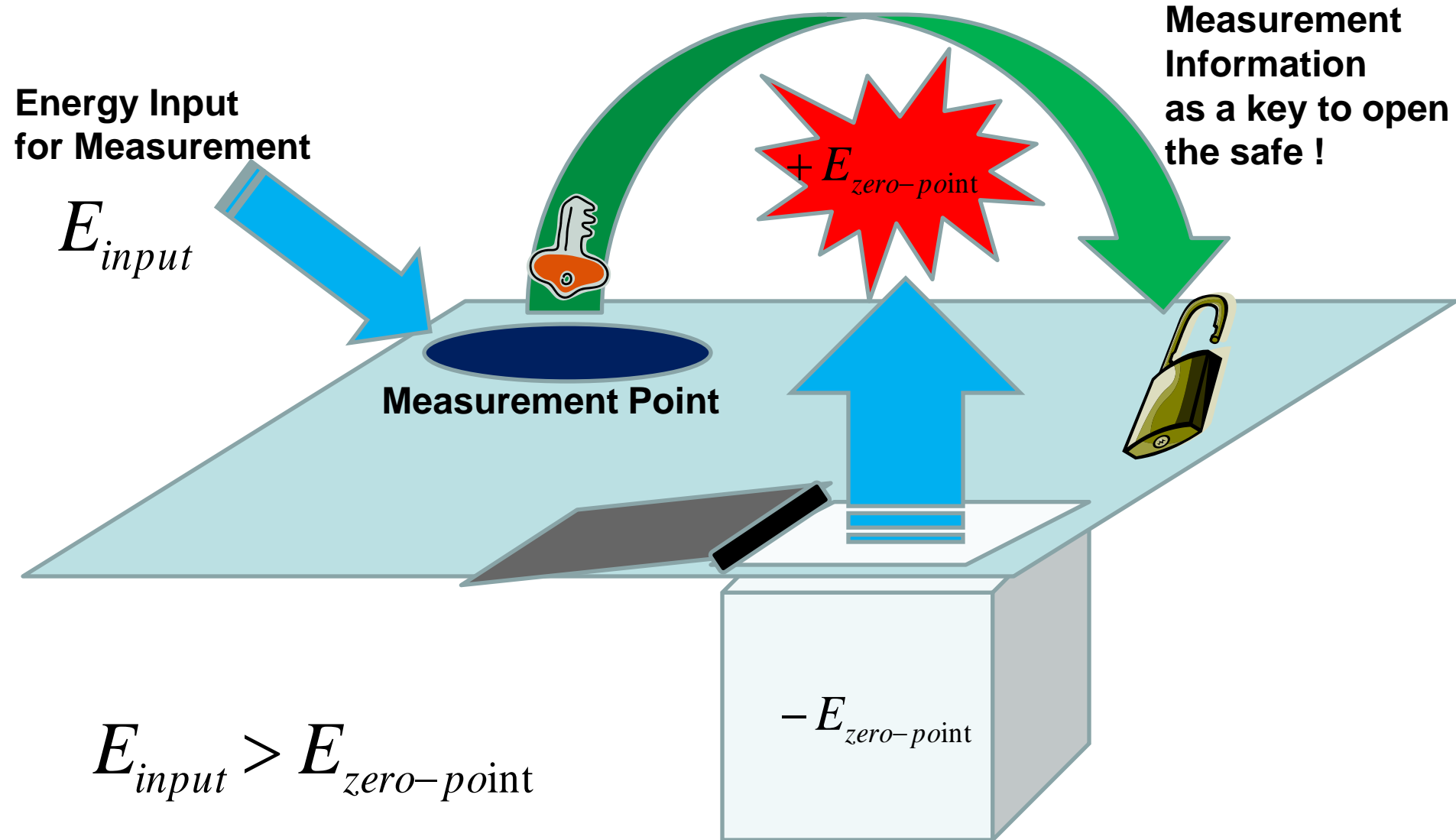
Though it looks like zero-point energy is saved in a locked safe under your ground,



GROUND
STATE

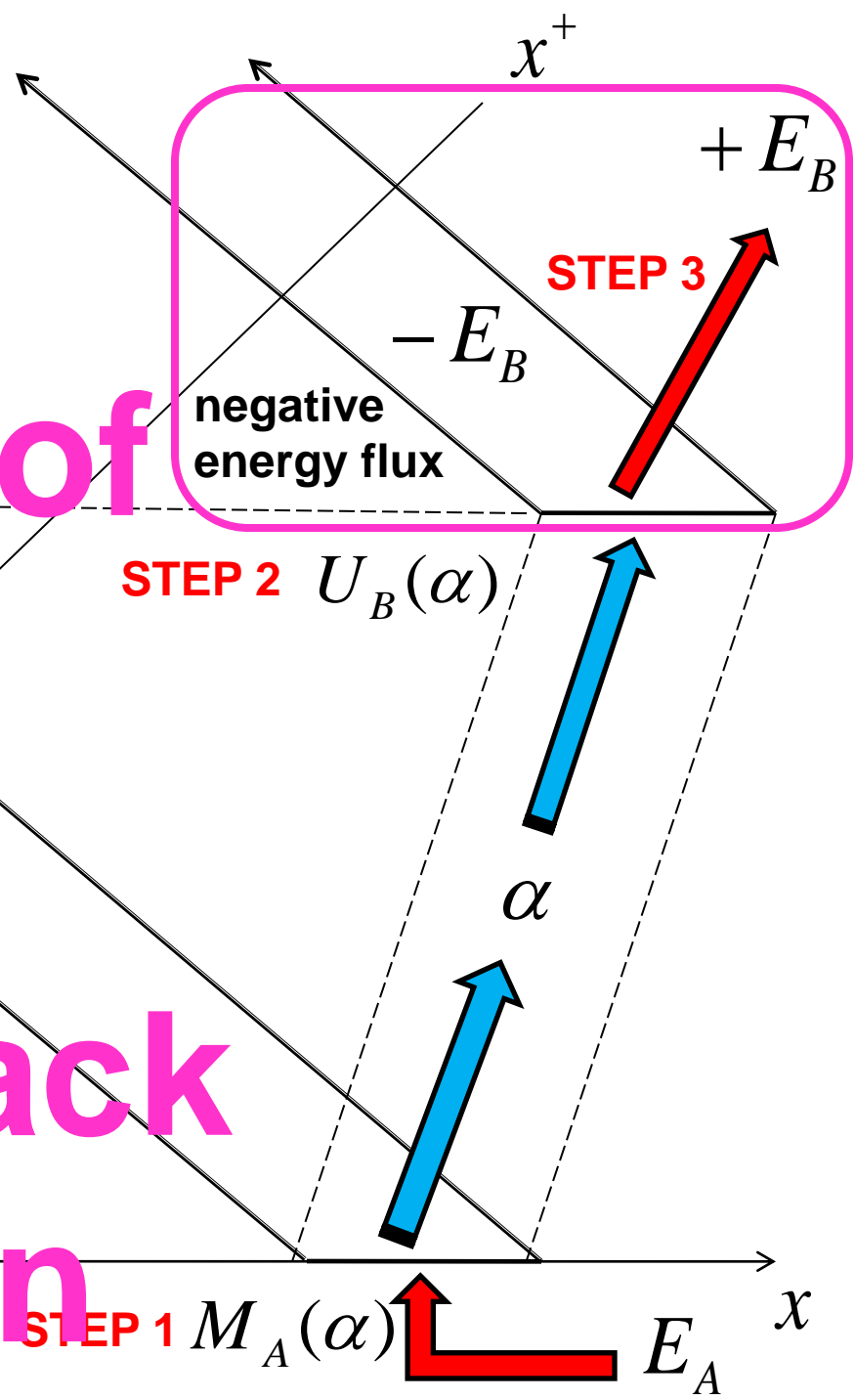


In QET, we get information about a key of the safe by a remote measurement. We must pay for the information to the measurement point. **The cost is energy larger than the extracted zero-point energy....**



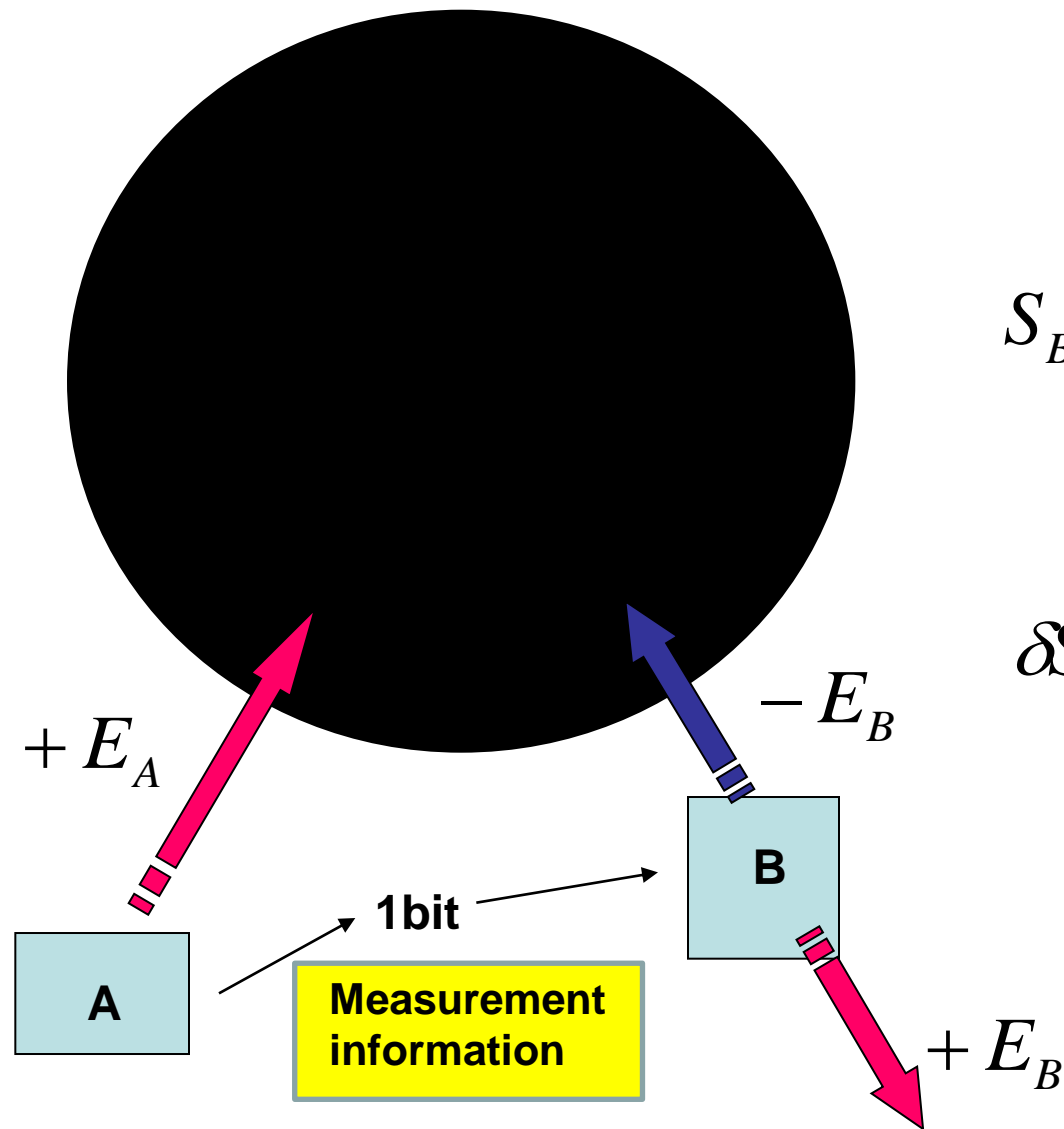
Spacetime Diagram of QET

Similar to
Generation of
Hawking
Radiation
Outside Black
Hole Horizon



QET provides a new method extracting energy from black holes! [M.H. Phys.Rev.D81,044025, (2010)]

Outside a black hole, we perform a measurement of quantum fields and obtain information about the quantum fluctuation. Then positive-energy wave packets of the fields are generated during the measurement and fall into the black hole. **Even after absorption of the wave packets by the black hole, we can retrieve a part of the absorbed energy outside the horizon by using QET.** This energy extraction yields a decrease in the horizon area, which is proportional to the entropy of the black hole. However, if we accidentally lose the measurement information, we cannot extract energy anymore. The black-hole entropy is unable to decrease. Therefore, **the obtained measurement information has a very close connection with the black hole entropy.**



$$S_{BH} = \frac{1}{4G} A = 4\pi G M_{BH}^2$$

$$\delta S_{BH} = \frac{\delta S}{\delta M} = \frac{8\pi G M}{8\pi G M} = \frac{\delta M}{M} = \frac{\delta E_A}{E_A}$$

The measurement information is related to the black hole entropy.


Model: Classical Gravity + Large N Matters

Ex. CGHS Model (1992)

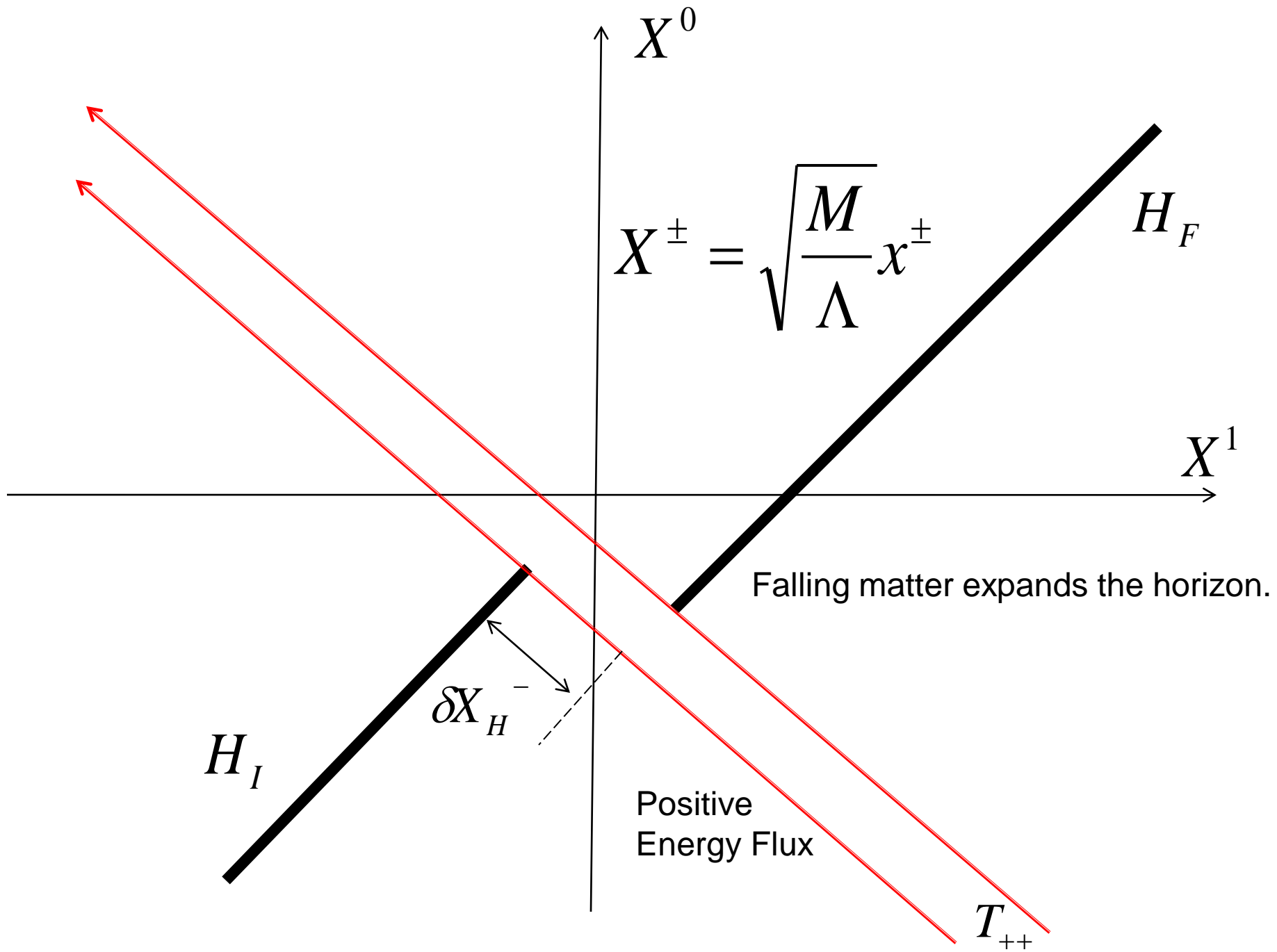
$$S = S_g + S_m$$

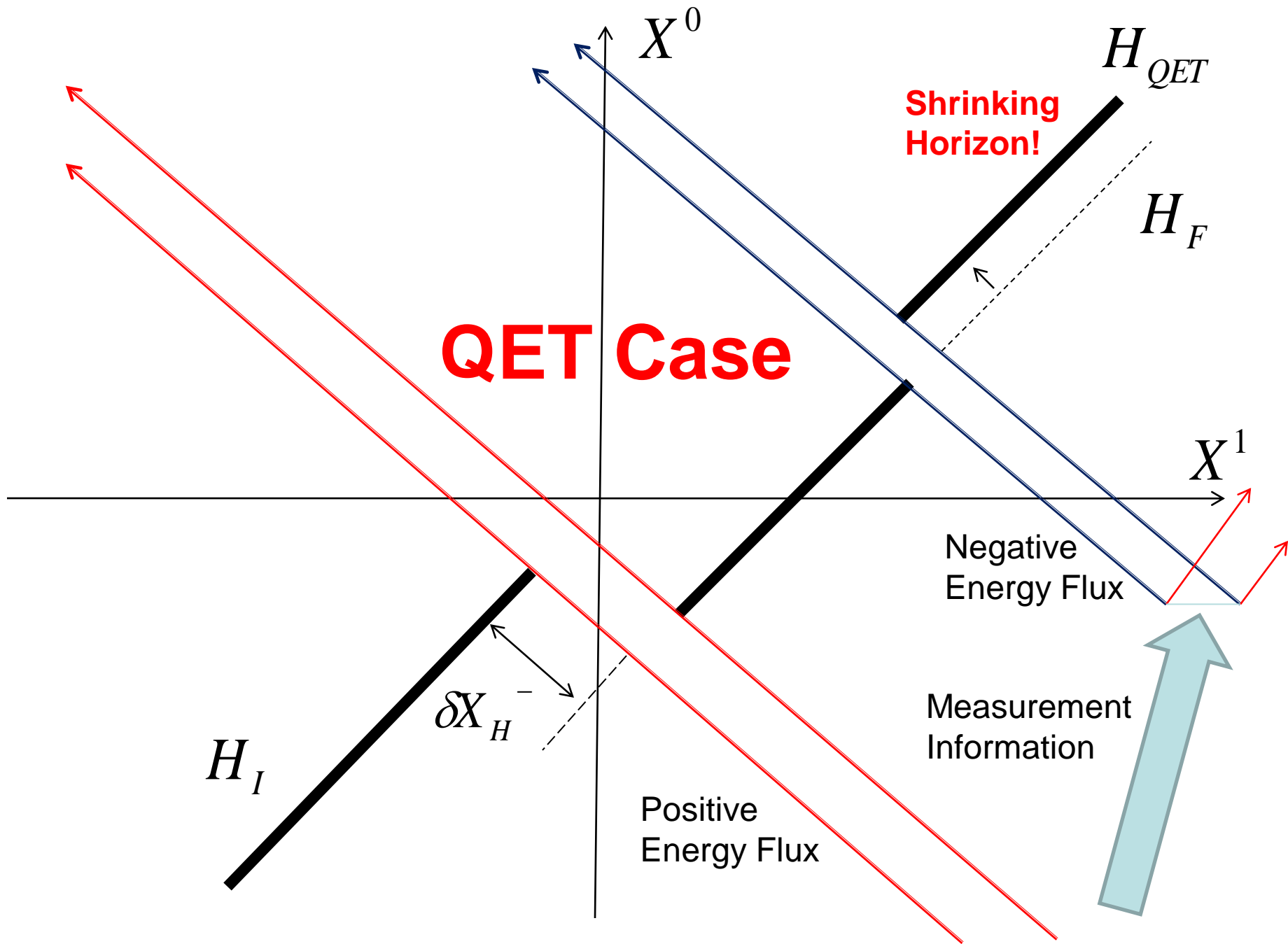
$$S_g = \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} \left[e^{-2\phi} \left(R + 4(\nabla\phi)^2 + 4\Lambda^2 \right) \right]$$

$$S_m = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} (\nabla f_n)^2$$

$$ds^2 = - \frac{dx^+ dx^-}{1 - \Lambda^2 x^+ x^- - \frac{\Lambda}{2M} \int_{-\infty}^{x^+} dy^+ \int_{-\infty}^{y^+} dz^+ T_{++}(z^+)}$$


Falling Matter Effect





Conclusion

Overcoming **passivity** of the vacuum state, we can extract zero-point energy of quantum fields using local operation and classical communication. The protocol is called **Quantum Energy Teleportation (QET)**.

Even after absorption of a wave packet by a black hole, we can retrieve a part of the absorbed energy outside the horizon by using QET.

QET measurement information about zero-point fluctuation of quantum fields has a very close connection with **black hole entropy**.

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