

Title: Fun with ideal plasmas

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Abstract: I will sketch a few interesting phenomena involving ideal plasmas, including helicity conservation, frozen flux, the Blandford-Znajek mechanism, and self-confined Poynting jets, using the language of differential forms.

THE THIRD MAN?

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UnruhFest

Perimeter Institute, Aug. 14, 2015







$$I_0 \frac{A}{4\pi G}$$

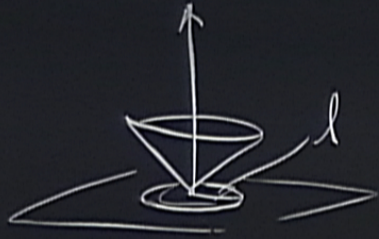
what does it mean?

Sorkin (83) suggested: Vacuum entangl

Sorkin (85) suggested: Vacuum entanglement

2. more entangled \Leftrightarrow gravity weaker.

3. CFT_2  CFT_1 entanglement \Leftrightarrow connectedness of space.

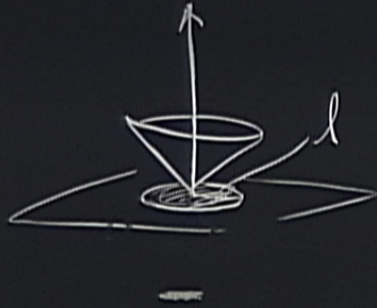


$$\delta A|_V$$

Area deficit :

$$A - 4\pi \left(\frac{V}{4\pi/3} \right)^{2/3}$$

at fixed volume.



$$\delta A|_V = \frac{\sqrt{8\pi G} \Omega_{d-2} l^d}{(d^2-1)} T_{00}$$

$$\delta A|_V = \frac{-\Omega_{d-2}}{2(d^2-1)} l^d \boxed{R^{(d-1)}} = 2 G_{00}$$

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at fixed volume.

6 Assumptions

I. Vacuum maximally entangled in small geod. balls at fixed volume.

$$(\delta g_{ab}, \delta \psi_{\text{QFT matter}})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\delta S_{\text{ext}} \Big|_V = 0}$$

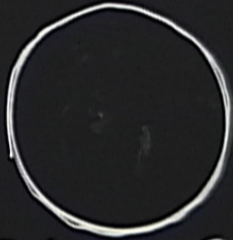


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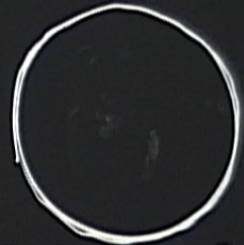


II $\delta S_M = \delta S_{UV} + \delta S_{IR}$

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$$(\delta g_{\mu\nu}, \delta \psi)_{\text{QFT matter}}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{II } \delta S_M &= \delta S_{UV} + \delta S_{IR} \\ &= \gamma SA + \delta S_{IR}^{\text{QFT}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\uparrow \delta A|_V + \delta S_{IR} = 0$$

a) vacuum $\delta A|_V = 0 \Leftrightarrow R_{cl} = 0$

- b) matter \rightarrow
- (i) conformal
 - (ii) non-conformal

ξ^a conformal boost killing field



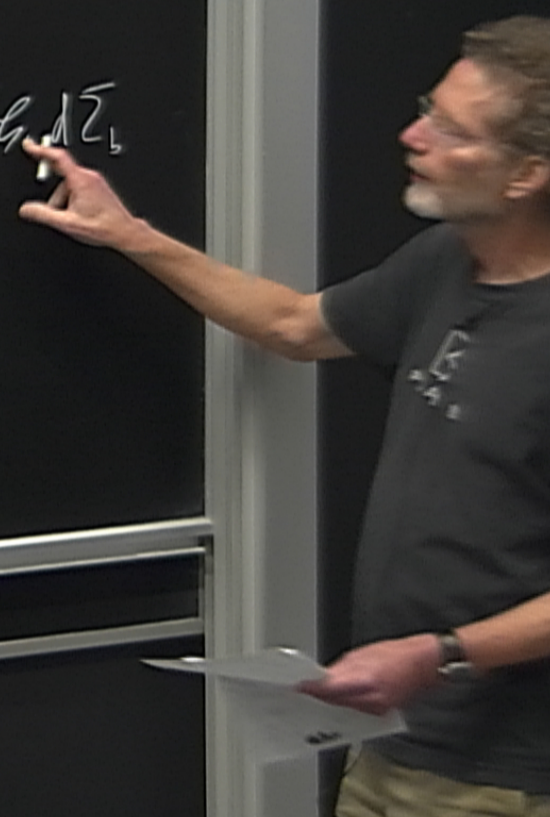
Hslop & Longo 1982

(massless free scalar)

$$\rho_{\text{diamond}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{H}{T_u}}}{z}$$

$$\delta S = \frac{\delta \langle H \rangle}{T_u}$$

$$H^{\text{conf boost}} = \int_{\text{ball}} T^{ab} \xi_a d\bar{z}_b$$



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Hslop & Longo 1982

(massless free scalar)

$$\rho_{\text{diamond}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{H}{T_U} \text{Conf boost}}}{Z}$$

$$\delta S = \frac{\delta \langle H \text{ Conf boost} \rangle}{T_U}$$

$$H_{\text{ball}}^{\text{Conf boost}} = \int T^{ab} g_a d\bar{z}_b$$

$$e^a = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \left[(l^2 - u^2) \partial_u + (l^2 - v^2) \partial_v \right], \quad \begin{aligned} u &= t - r \\ v &= t + r \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\lambda} \left[(l^2 - r^2 - t^2) \partial_t - 2tr \partial_r \right]$$

on $t=0$ surf

$$\longrightarrow \frac{1}{2\lambda} (l^2 - r^2) \partial_t$$

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$$\gamma \delta A|_V + \delta S_{IR} = 0$$

a) vacuum $\delta A|_V = 0 \Leftrightarrow R_{ab} = 0$

- b) matter \rightarrow
- i) conformal
 - ii) non-conformal

$$\delta S_{IR} = \frac{2\pi}{h} \delta \langle T_{00} \rangle \cdot \frac{1}{2\ell} \Omega_{d-2} \int_0^\ell (l^2 - r^2) r^{d-2} dr$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{d-1} - \frac{1}{d+1} \right) = \frac{1}{d^2-1}$$

$$\gamma G_{ab} = \frac{2\pi}{h} \delta \langle T_{ab} \rangle$$

$$G_{ab} = \frac{2\pi}{h\gamma} \delta \langle T_{ab} \rangle$$

$$G = \frac{1}{4\pi h} \rightarrow \gamma = \frac{1}{4\pi G}$$

III: guess: $\delta S_{IR} \propto \delta \langle T_{ab} \rangle - \frac{1}{d} \delta \langle T \rangle g_{ab}$

where $\overset{\text{MSS}}{G_{ab}} = -\lambda g_{ab}$

compare to MSS

replace $\delta A|_V^{\text{flat}}$ by $\delta A|_{V,\lambda}$
 $\propto (G_{00} + \lambda g_{00})$