Title: Erik Verlinde: A new view on gravity and the dark side of the cosmos

Date: Oct 04, 2017 07:00 PM

URL: http://pirsa.org/17100057

Abstract: Are we standing on the brink of a new scientific revolution that will radically change our views on space, time, and gravity?

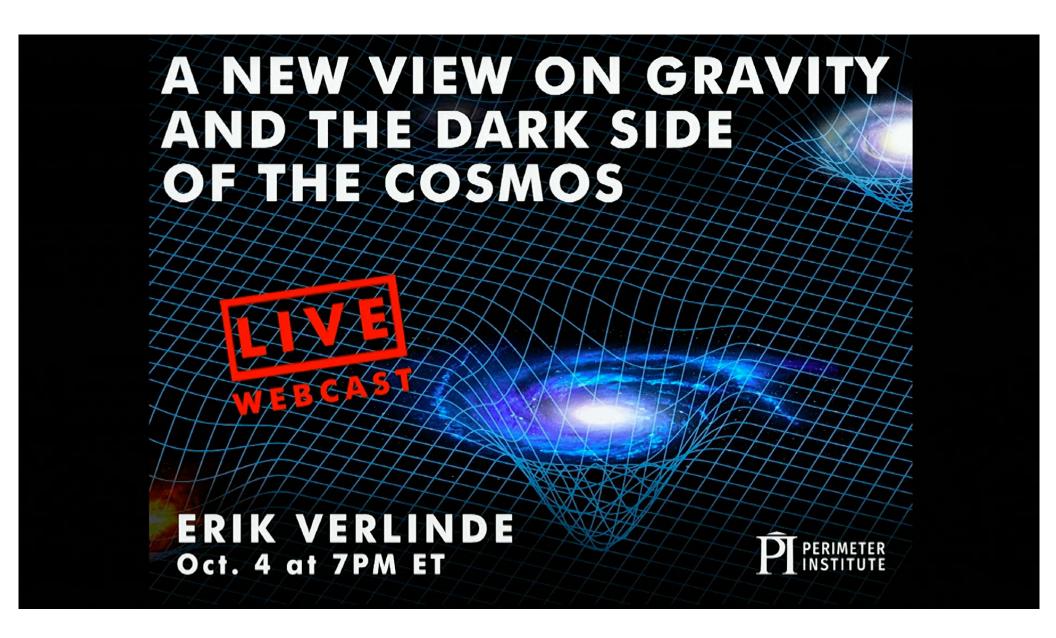
In most circumstances, the theories of Einstein and Newton adequately describe gravity, but on cosmological scales, big questions arise, particularly surrounding the nature of dark matter and dark energy.

These questions are ushering in a revolution in theoretical physics – a completely new view on spacetime and gravity. Research in string theory and black hole physics, involving key concepts of quantum information theory, reveals a deep connection between the structure of spacetime and the origin of gravity.

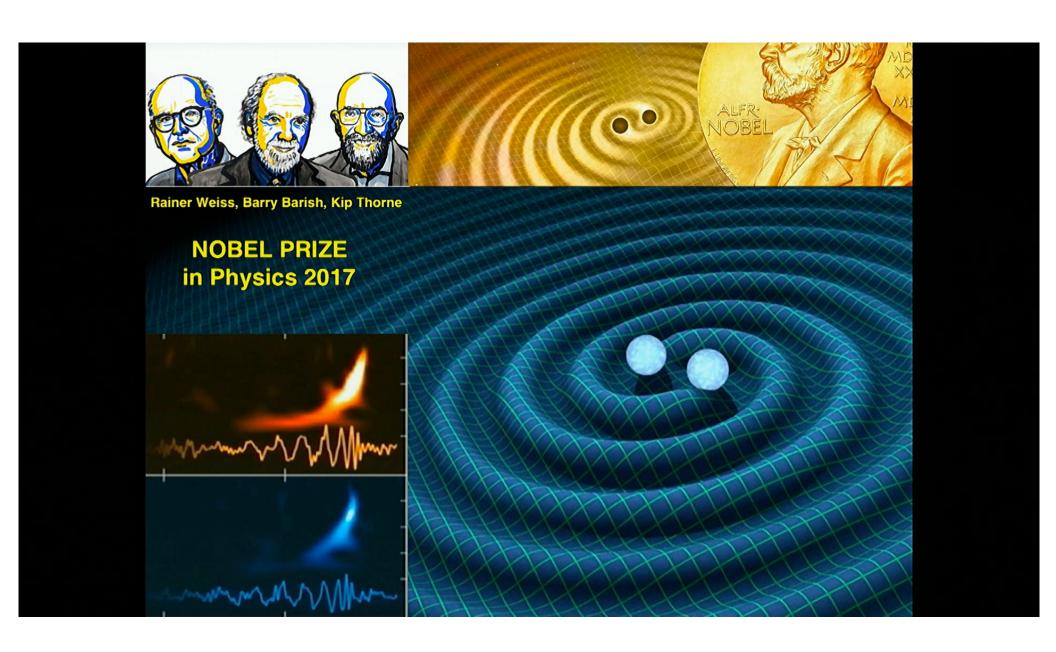
This research suggests that gravity is not a fundamental force of nature, but rather an emergent phenomenon, similar to how temperature is an emergent phenomenon that arises from the movement of particles. That is, gravity is a side-effect, not a cause, of what happens in the universe.

In his public lecture, Dr. Erik Verlinde (University of Amsterdam) will explore the core ideas behind this research, and examine the implications of this fast-emerging revolution in our understanding of the universe.

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Todays Technology ⇔ Tomorrows Science





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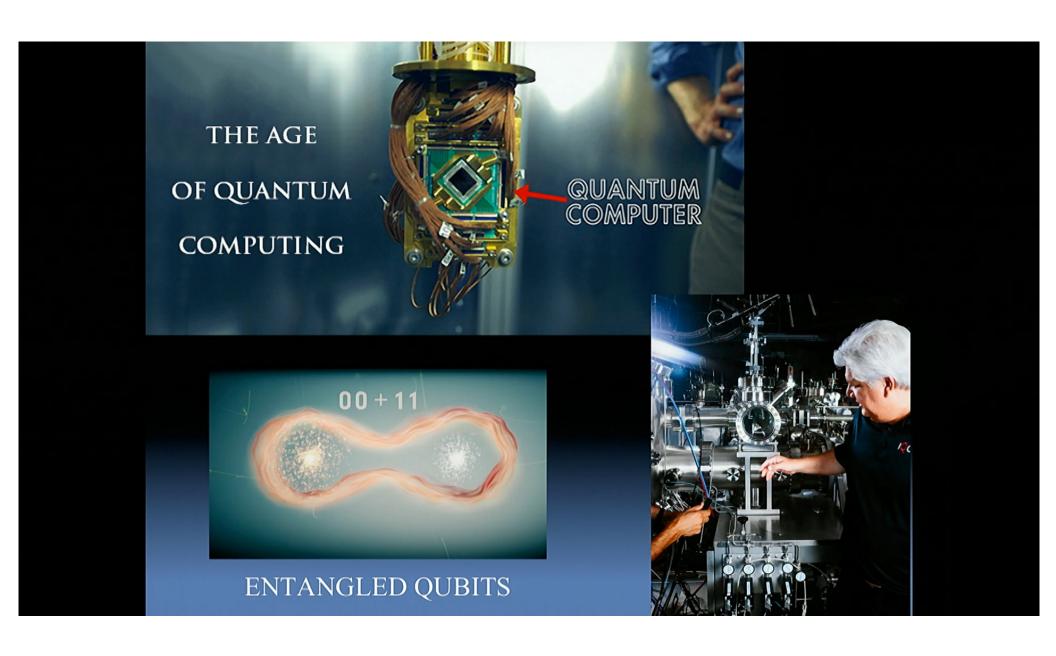




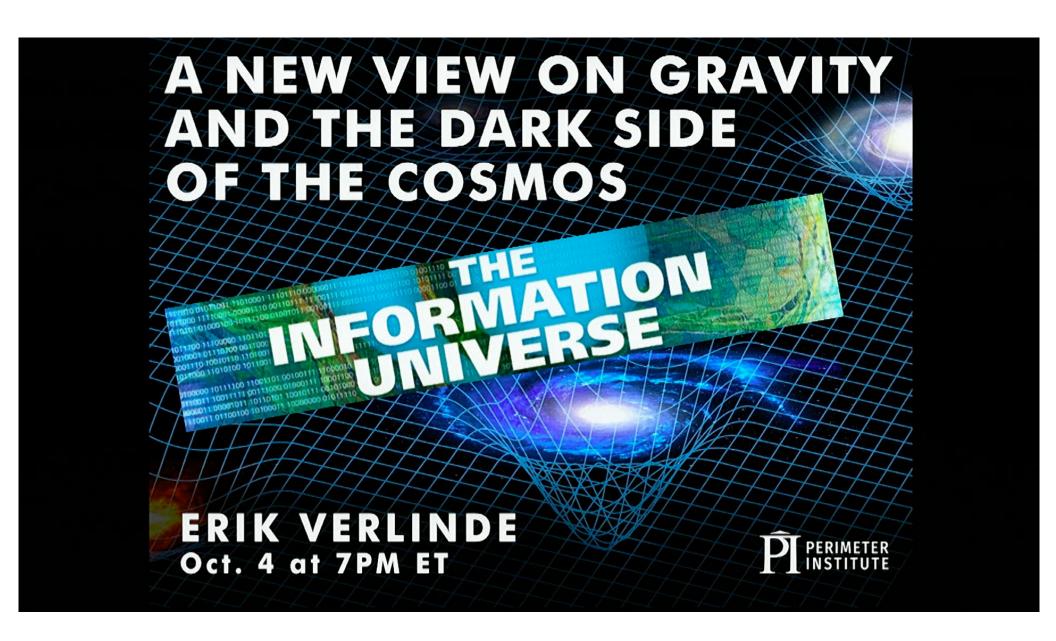
BUT WHAT IS INFORMATION?

INFORMATION IS STORED IN **BITS**

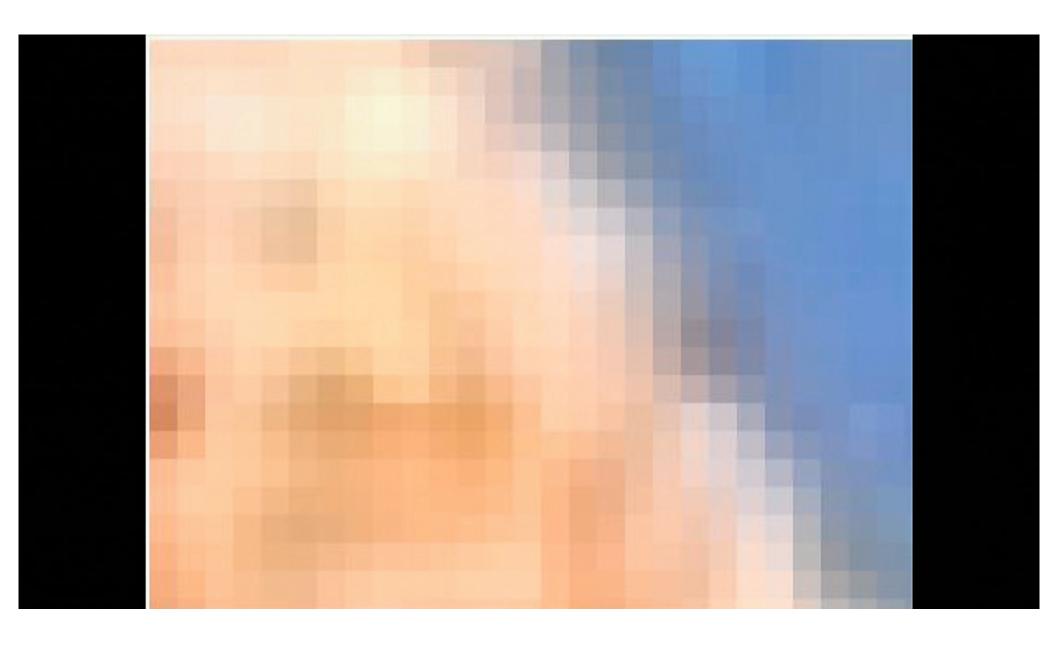
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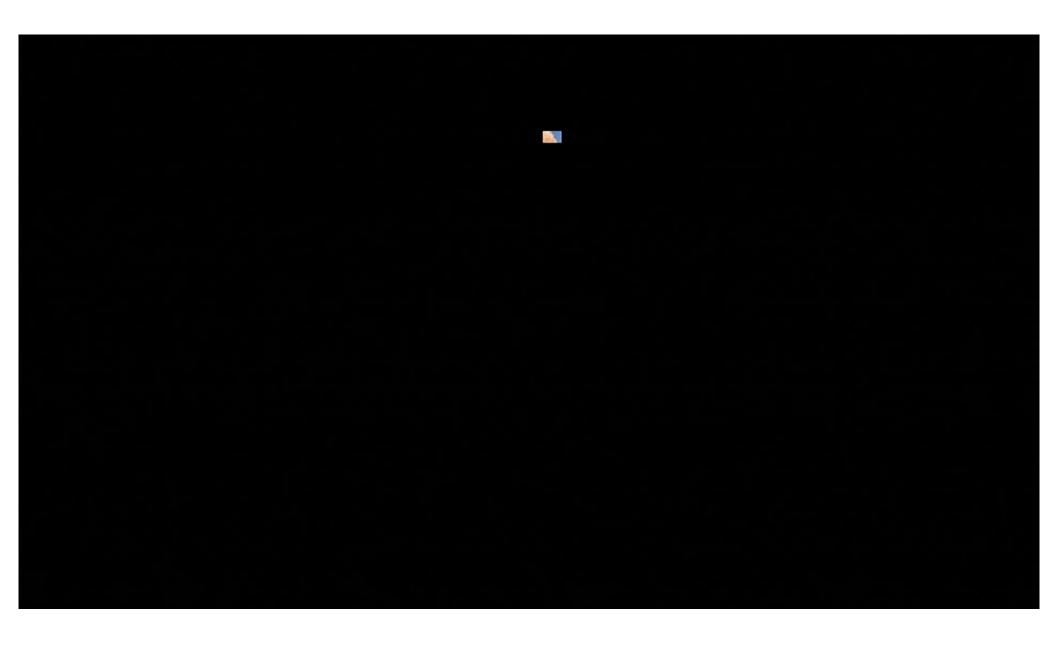
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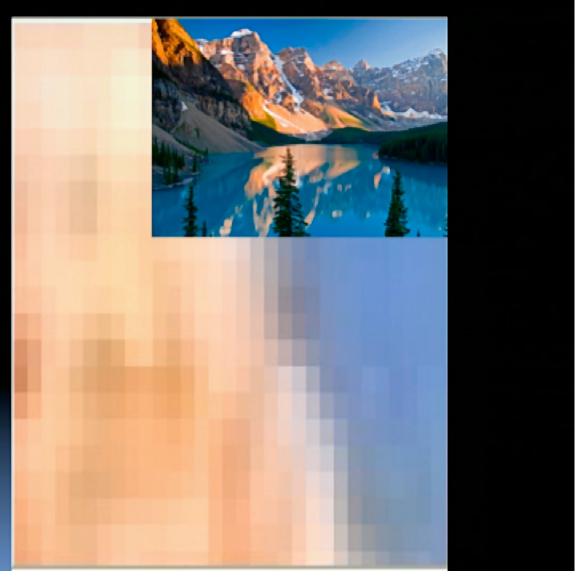
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EMERGENCE

We use concepts and observe phenomena at a macroscopic scale, which are derived from a microscopic scale where they have no a priori meaning



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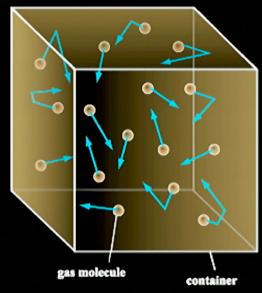
Emergence in Physics

Macroscopic properties is derived from **microscopic** quantities (e.g. by averaging).

Temperature T

equals the average energy per molecule

Entropie *S* measures the number of microscopische possibilties and counts the amount of information needed to describe all the microscopic states.



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Entropy and information

$$S = \log_2 2^N = N = 2$$

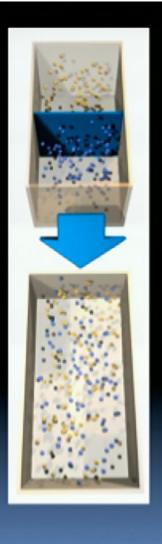
$$S = log_2 2^N = \# \text{bits}$$

Shannon

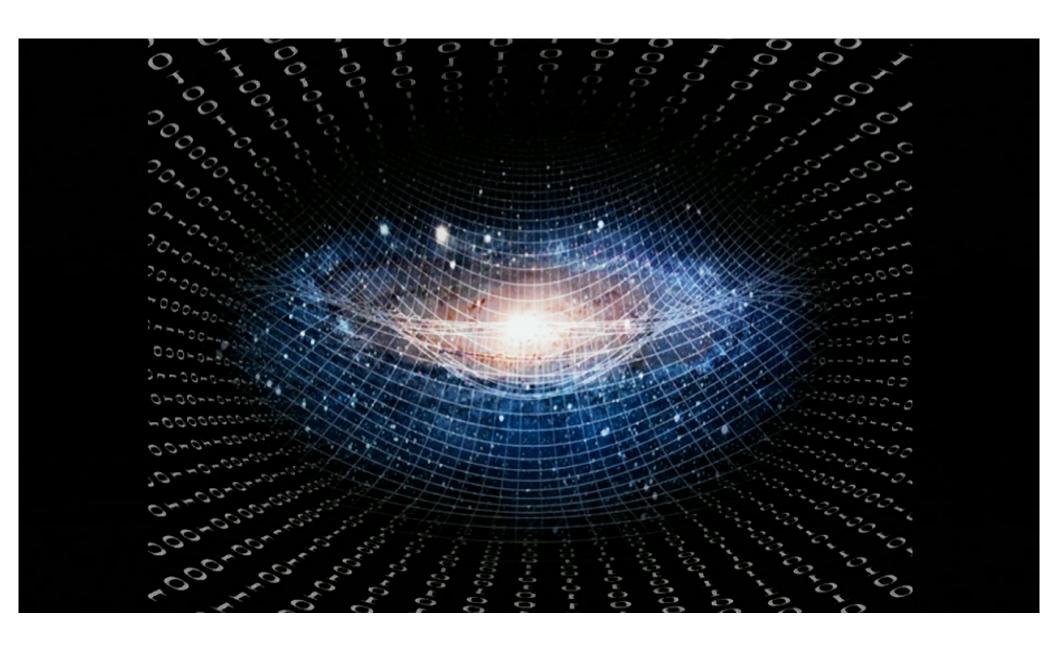
Entropie =
measures the amount of
(inaccessible) information.

 $S=\#\,\mathrm{bits}$ of information

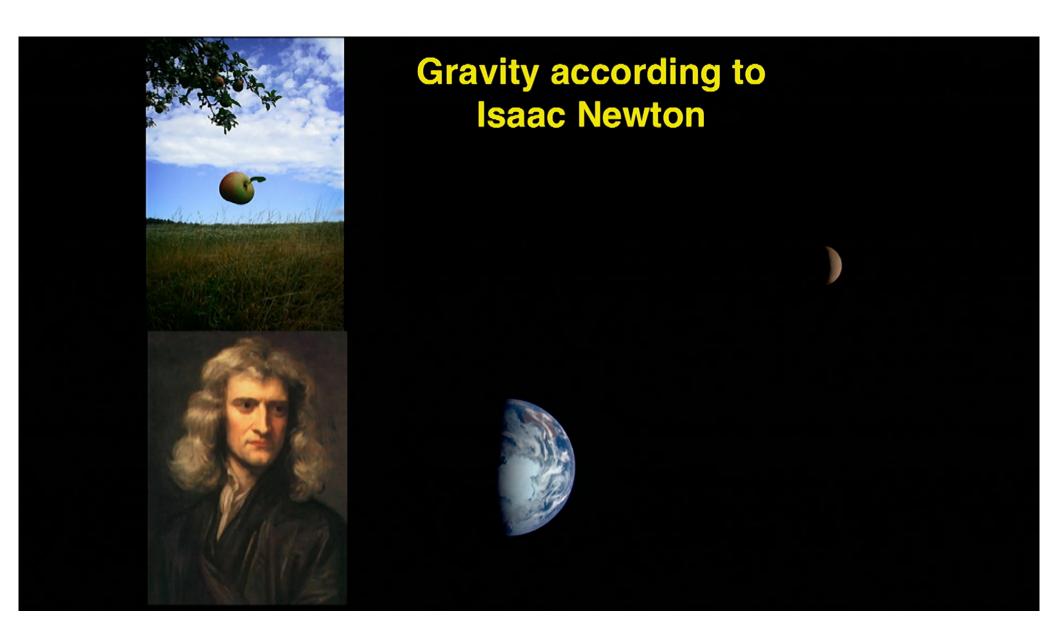




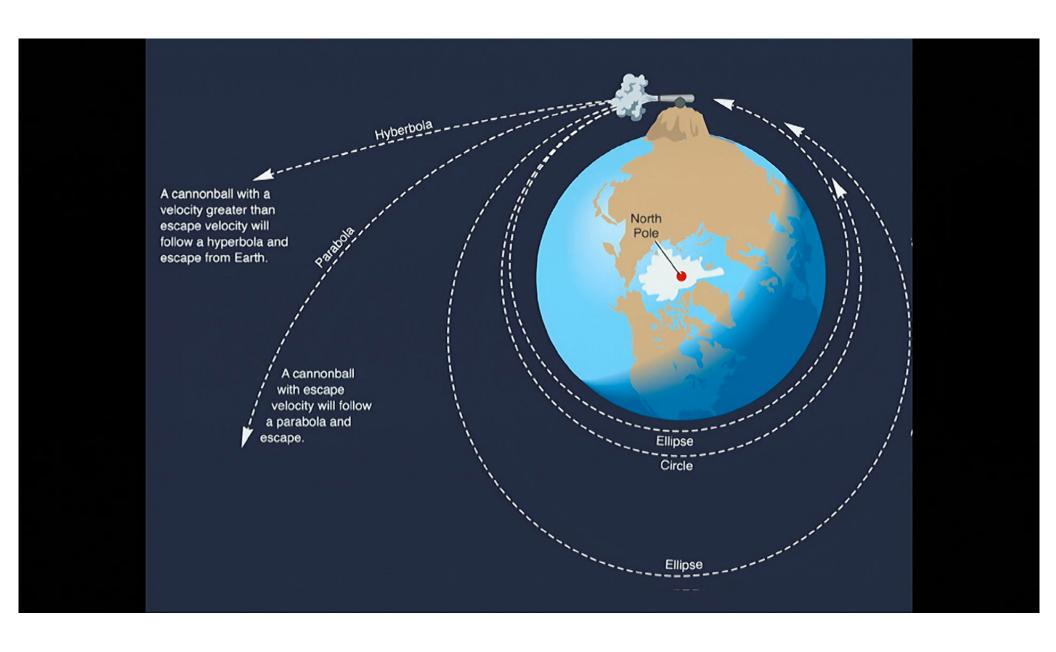
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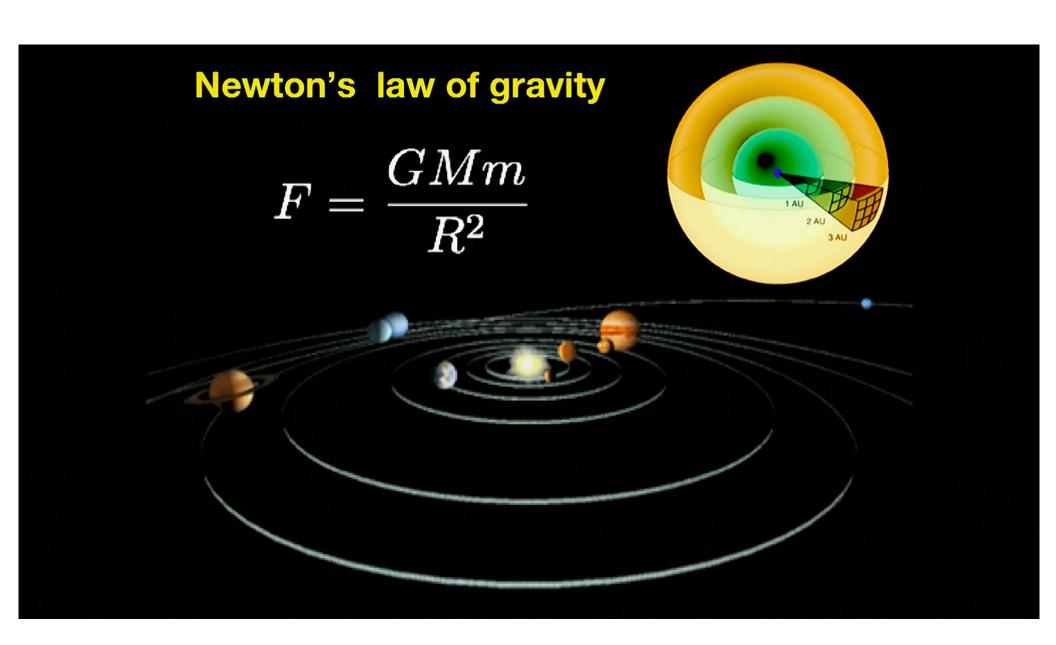
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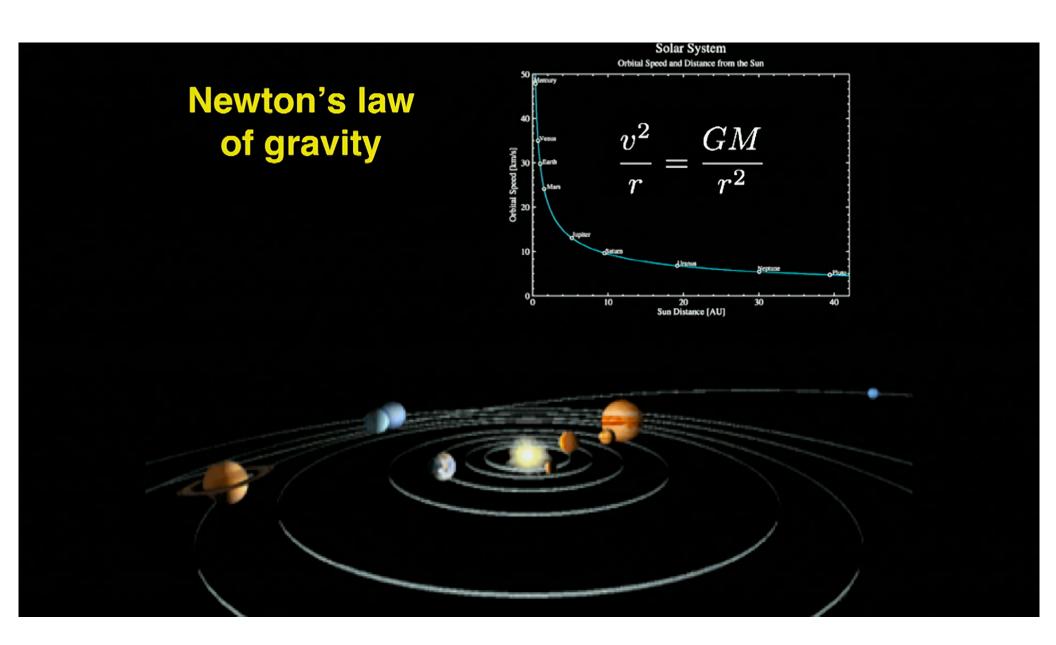


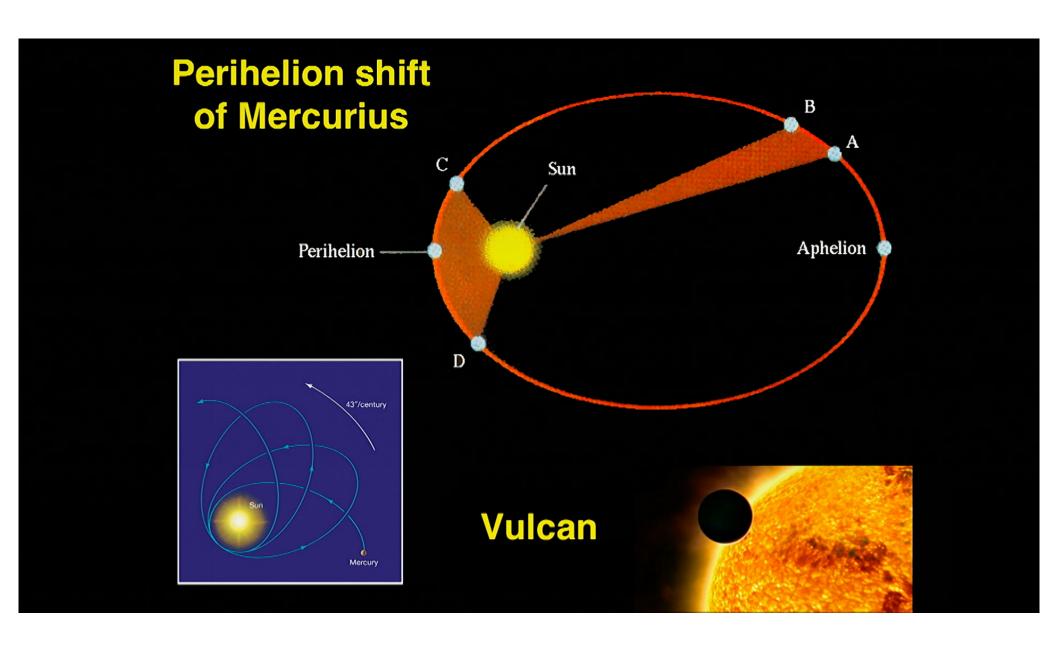
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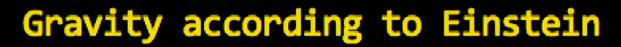
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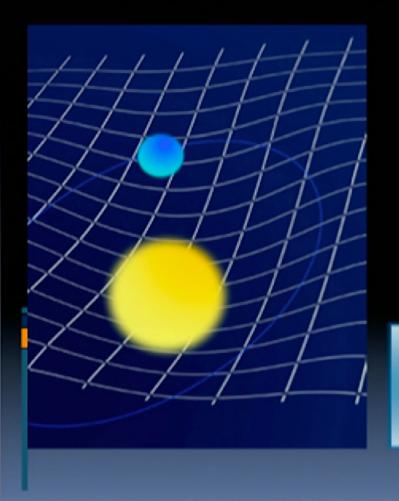


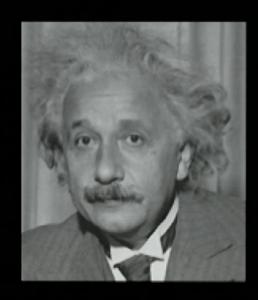




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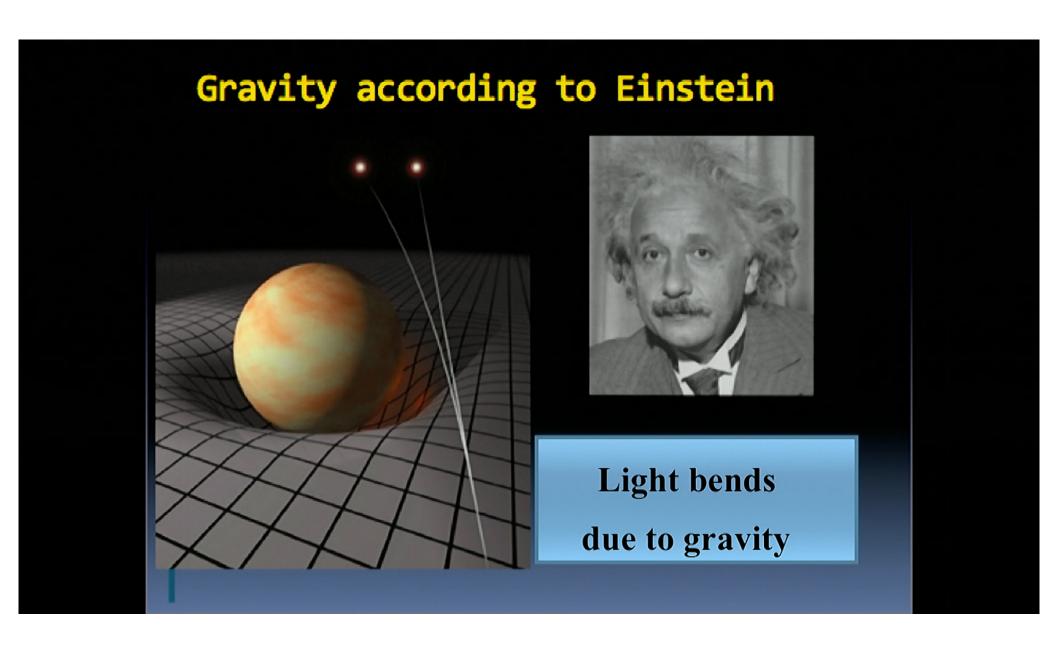




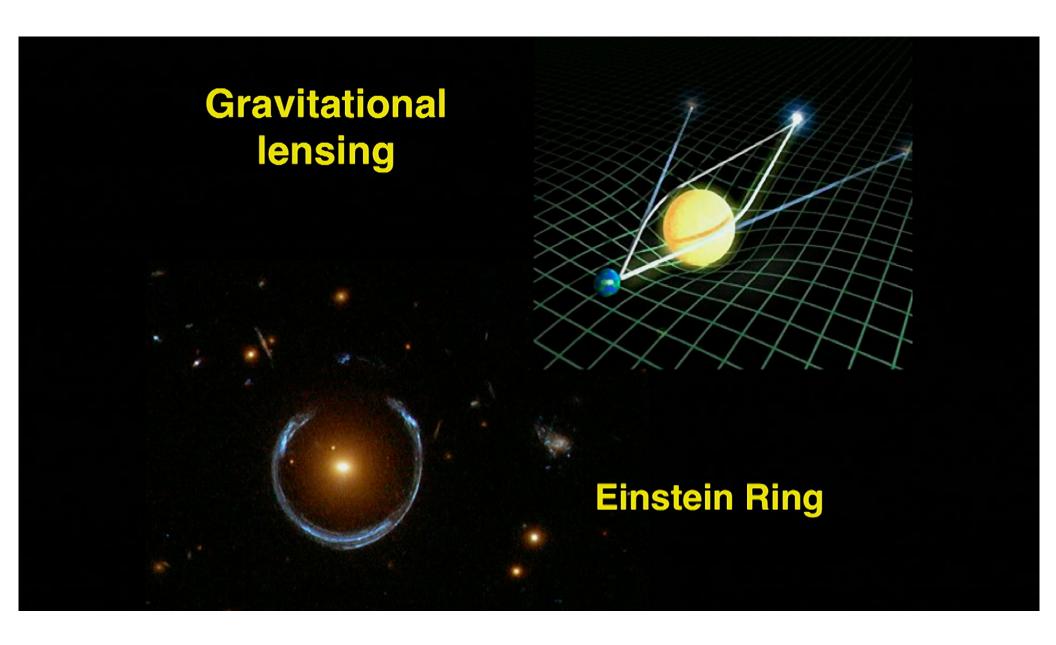


Mass curves space and time.

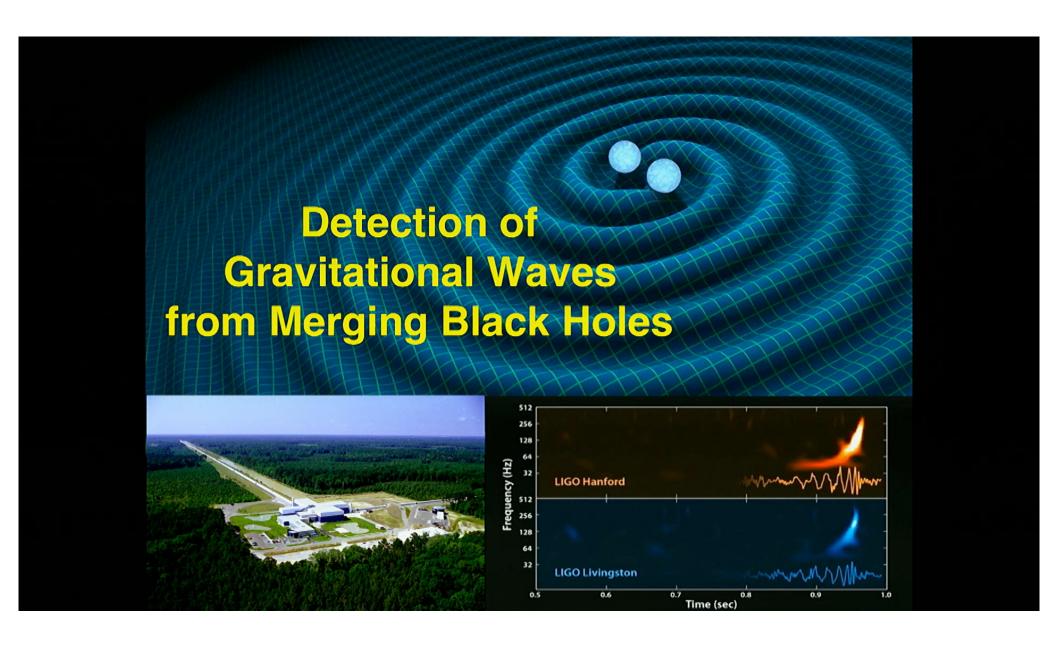
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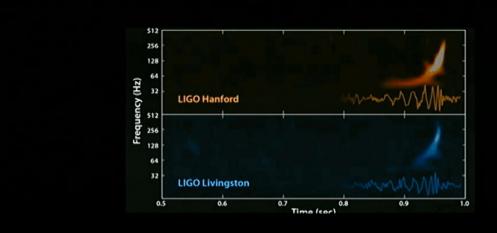
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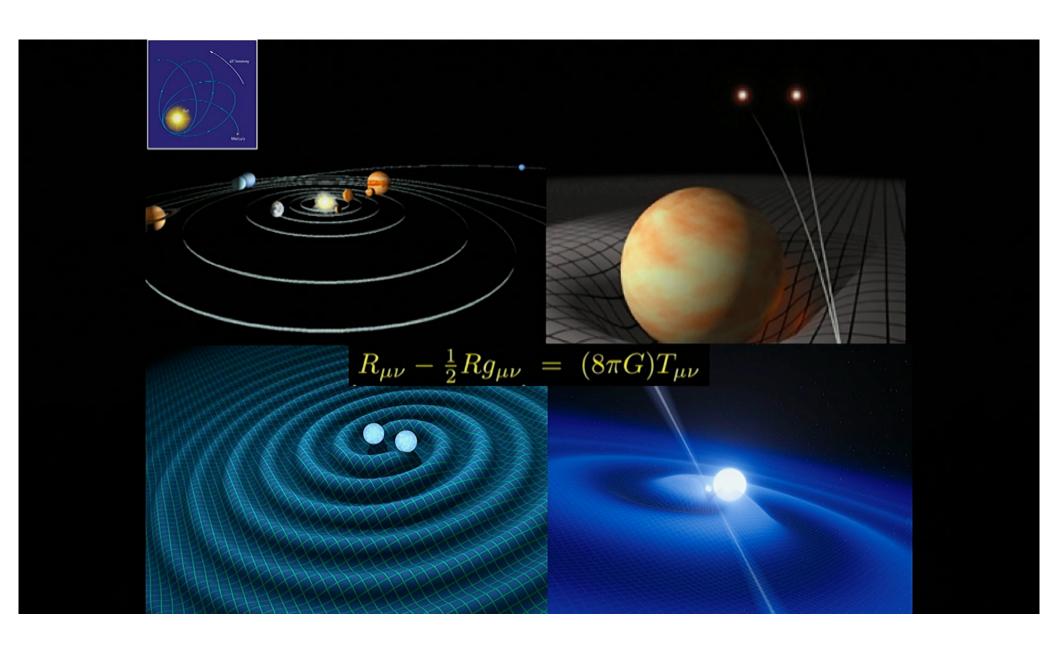


`Chirp'

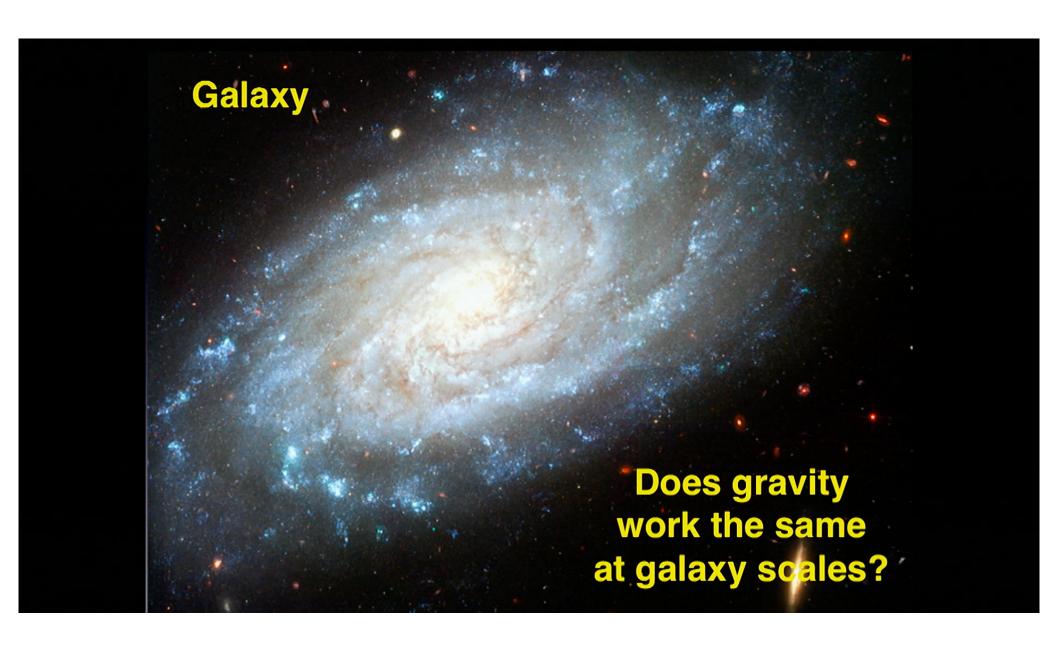
"Space is enormously stiff" (Rainer Weiss)



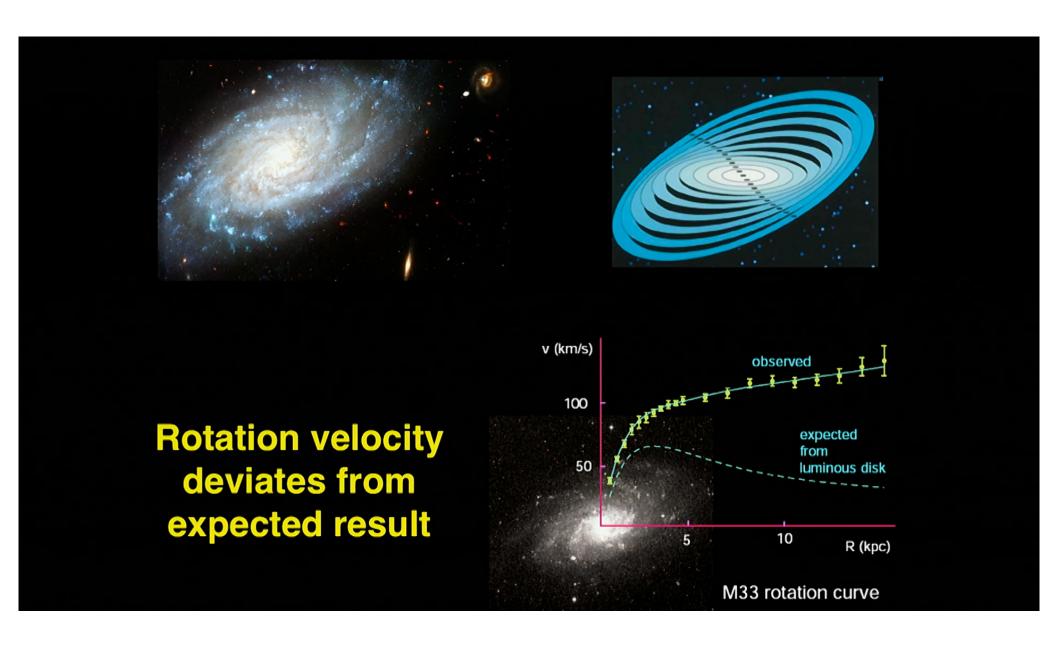
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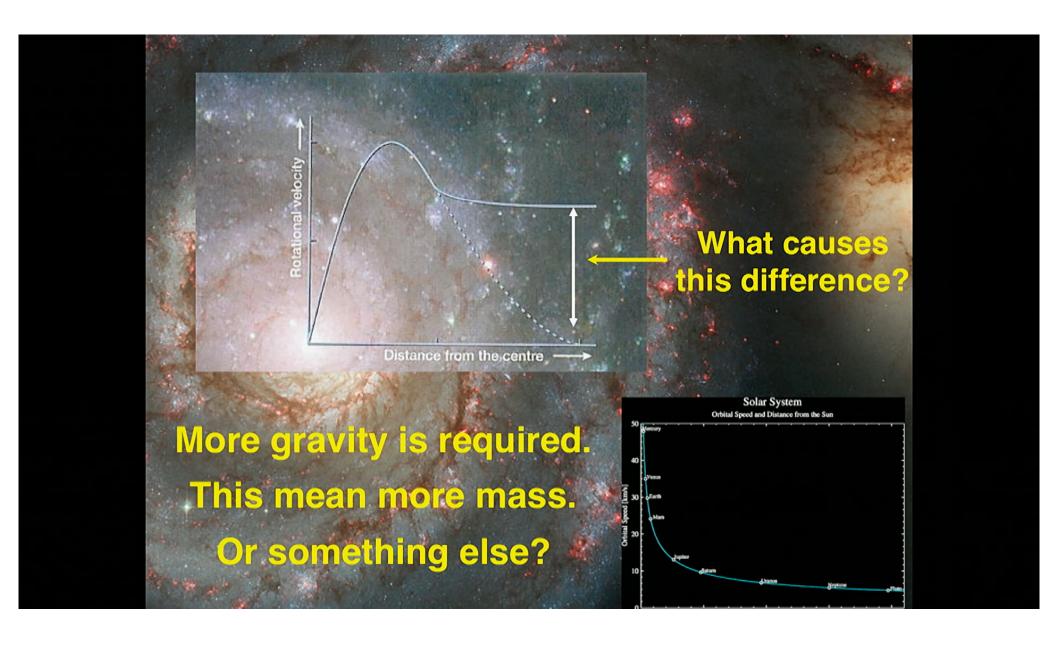
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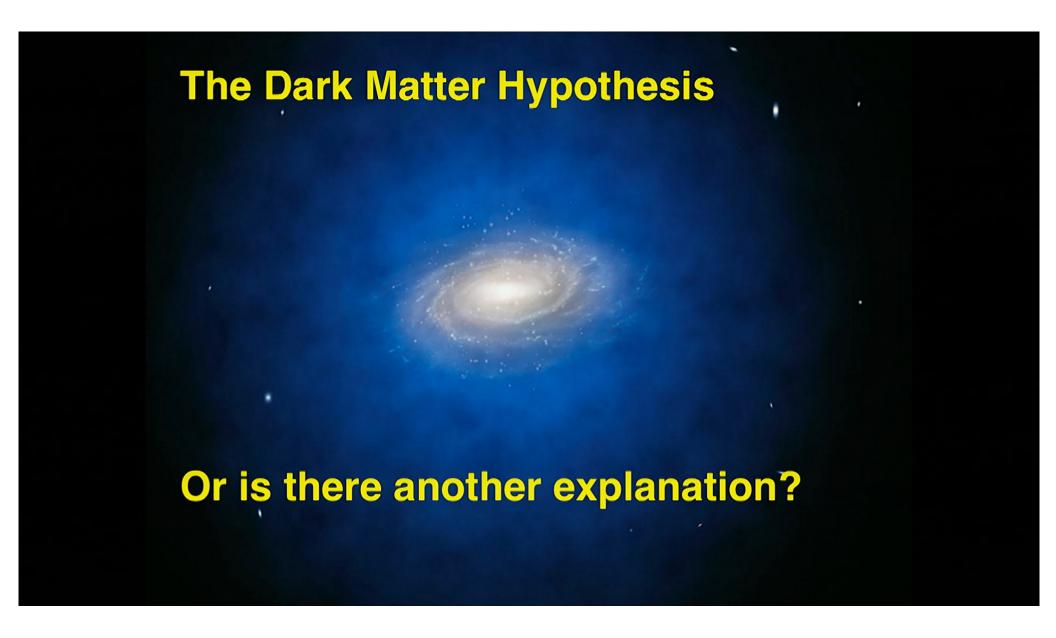
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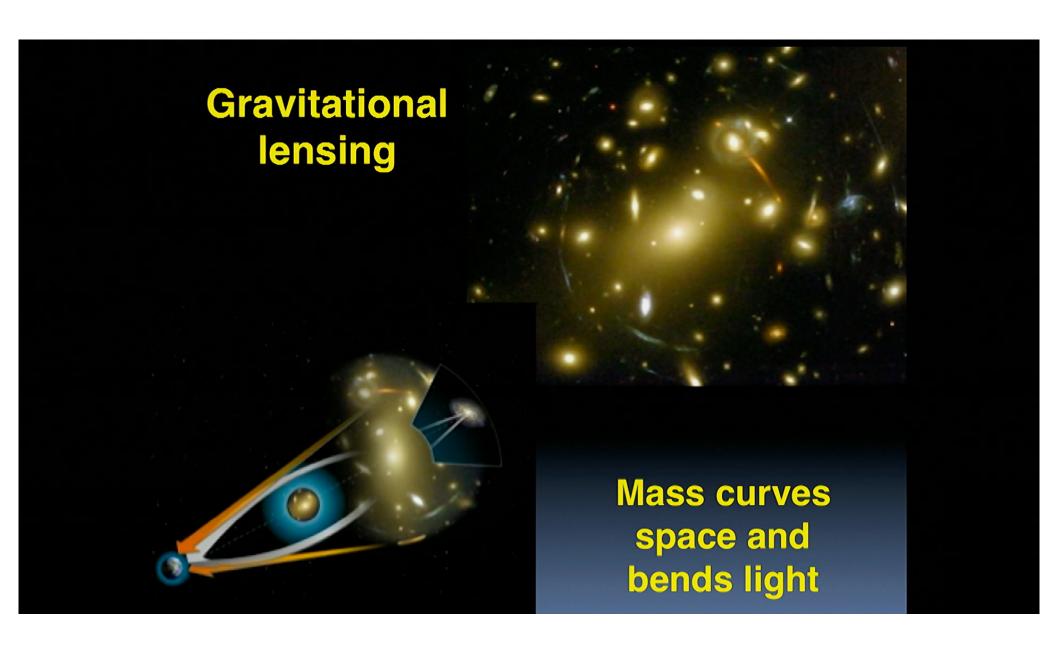
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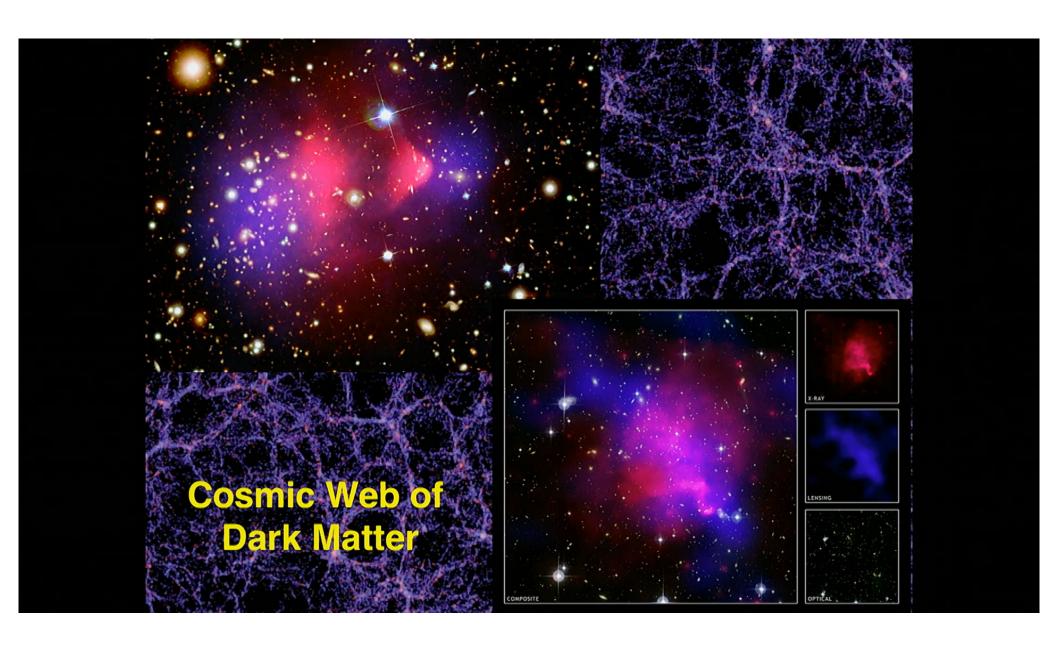
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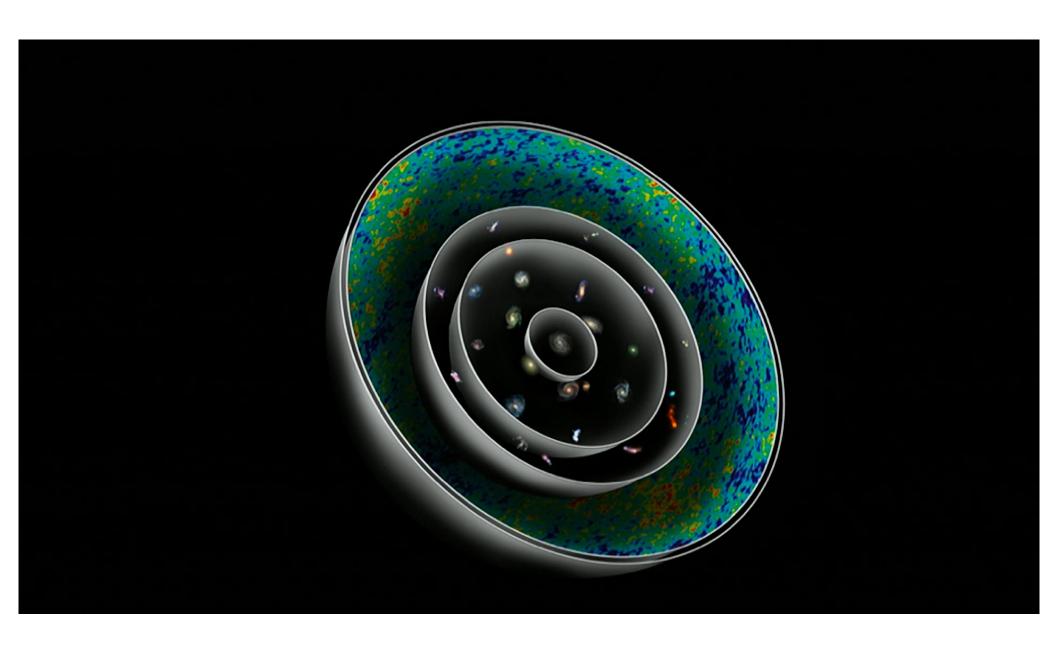
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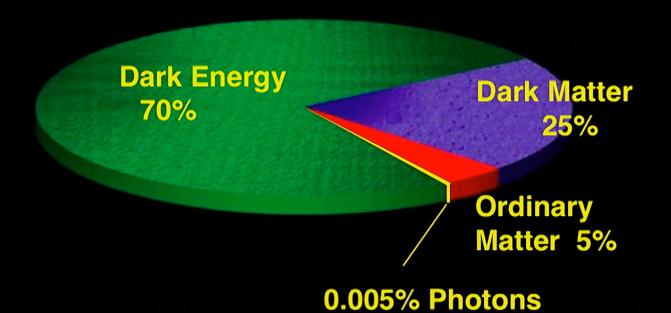


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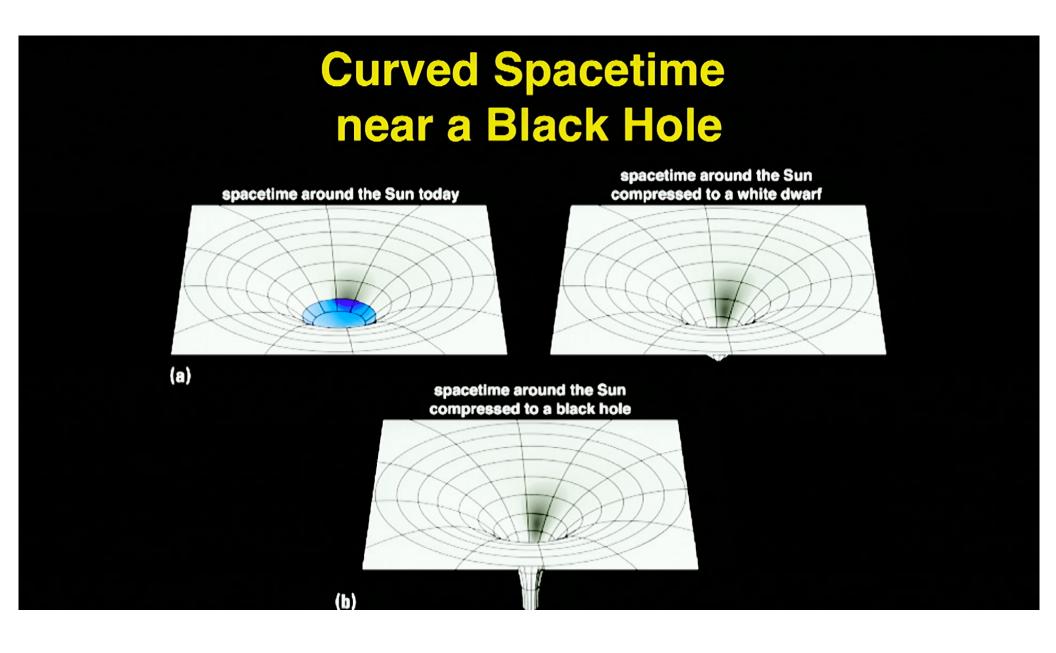


95% is 'missing'!

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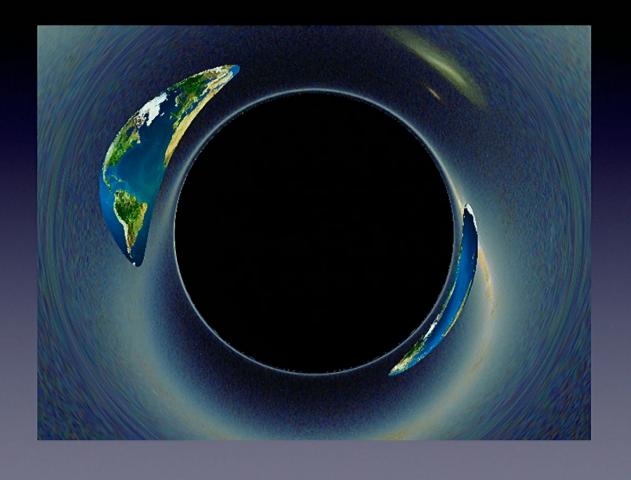
Black Holes

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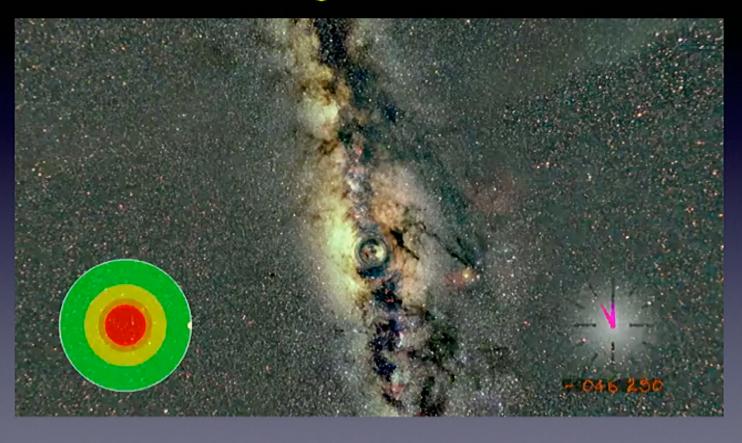
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Earth rotating around a black hole



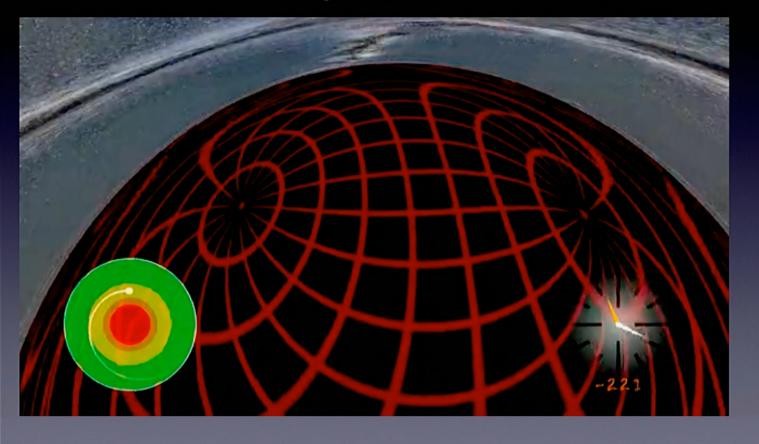
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What do you see when falling in a black hole?

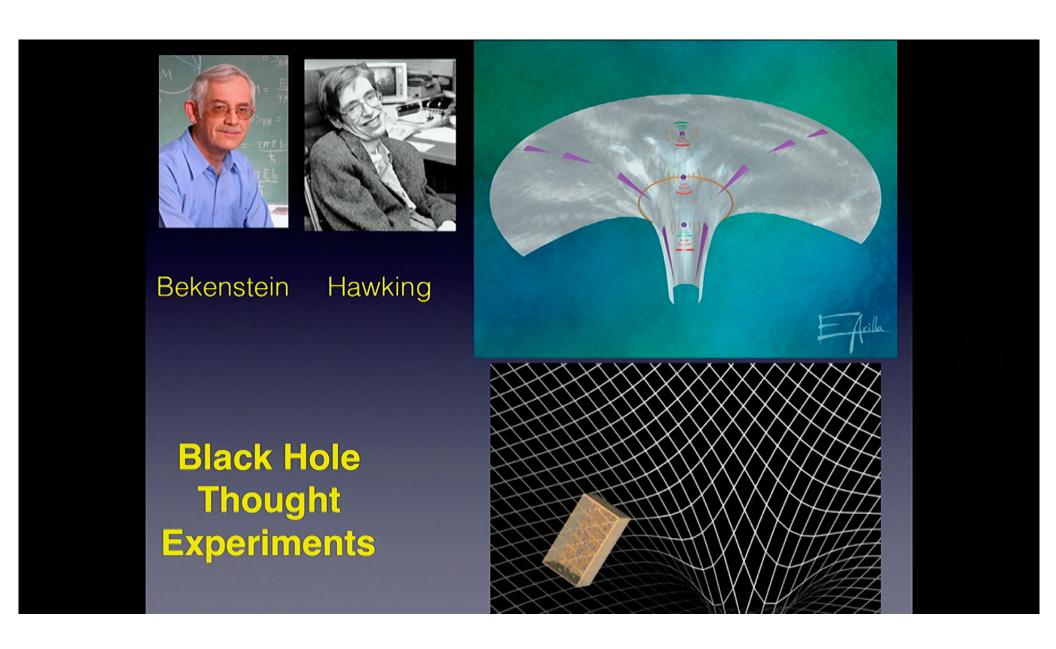


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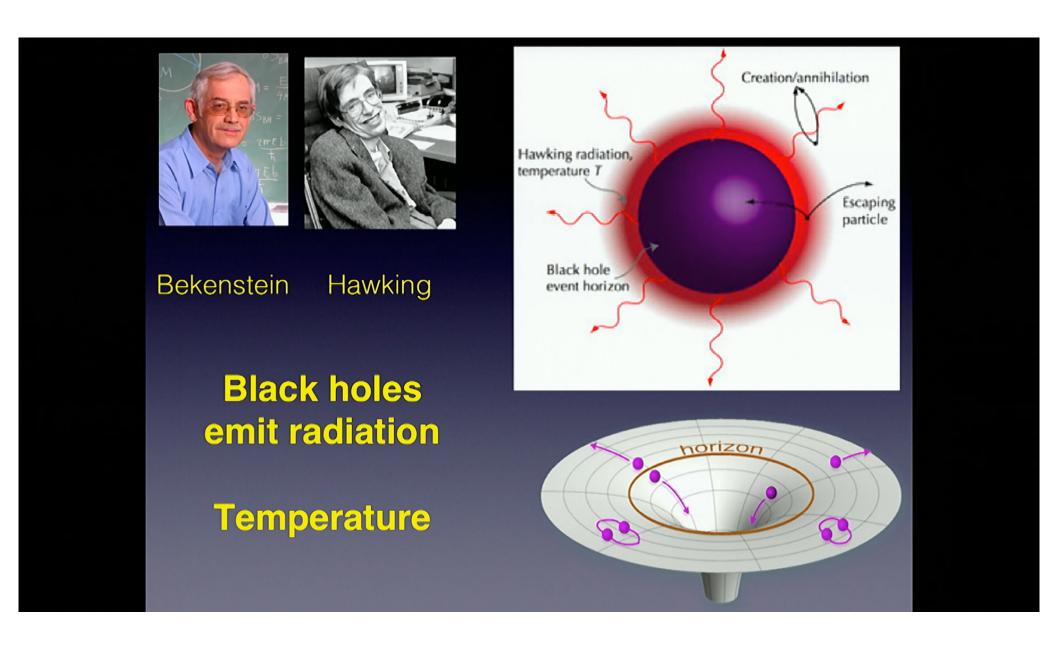
What do you see when falling in a black hole?



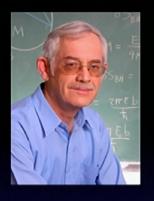
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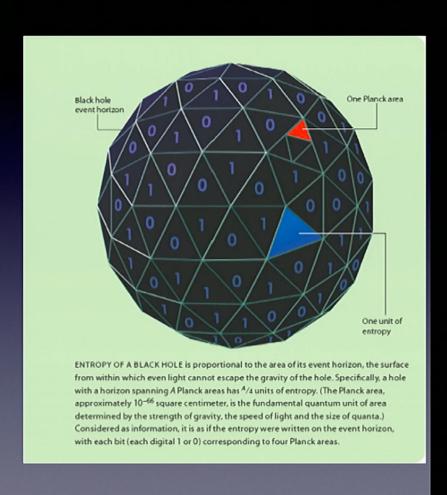


Bekenstein

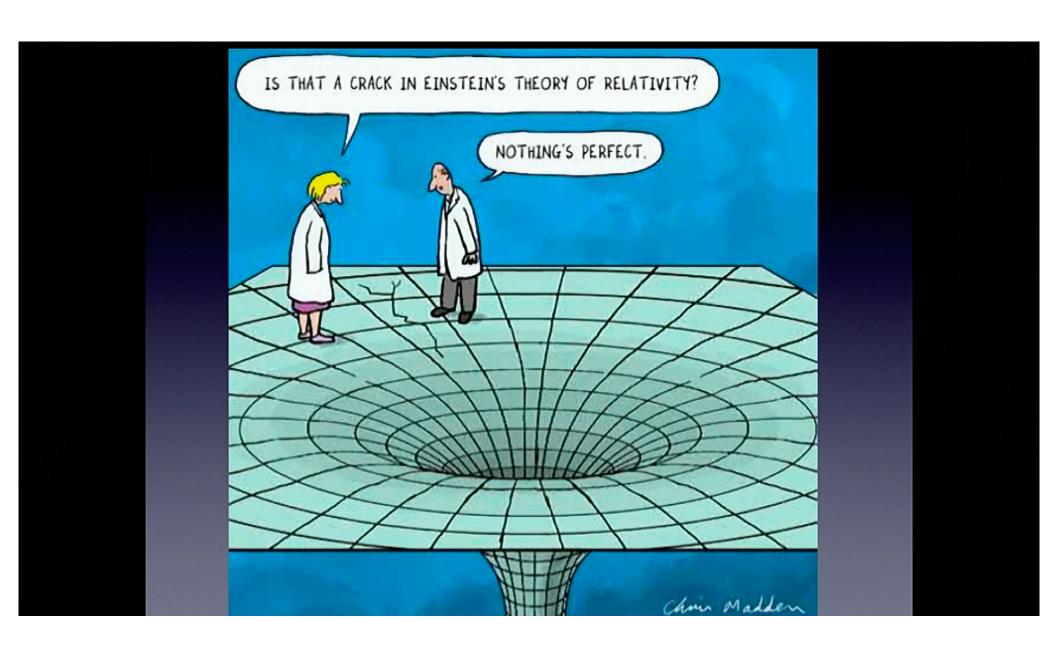
Hawking

Black holes carry (or hide) information.

Entropy



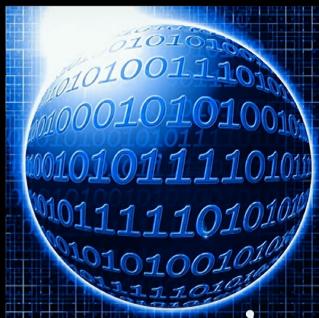
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Black holes hide (or carry) information

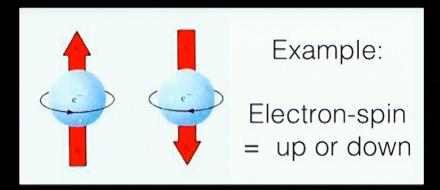




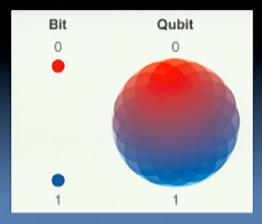
$$S = \frac{Area}{4G\hbar}c^3$$

The amount of information is determined by the area of the black hole horizon.

Quantum-information:



Bits vs.
Qubits



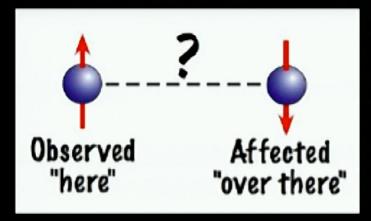
Qubits allow superposition of up and down or of 0 and 1.

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Quantum Entanglement

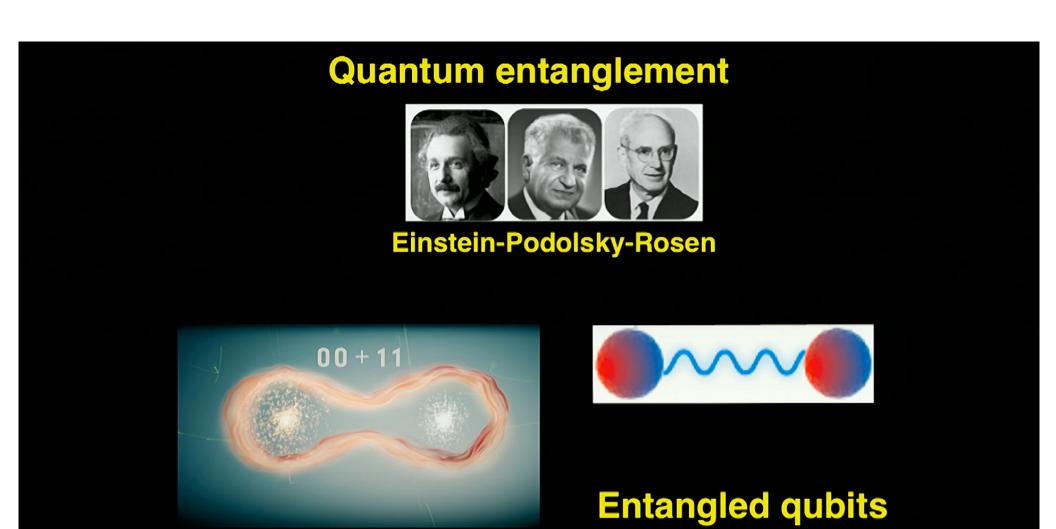


The result of the first measurement determines instaneously the outcome of the second measurement.

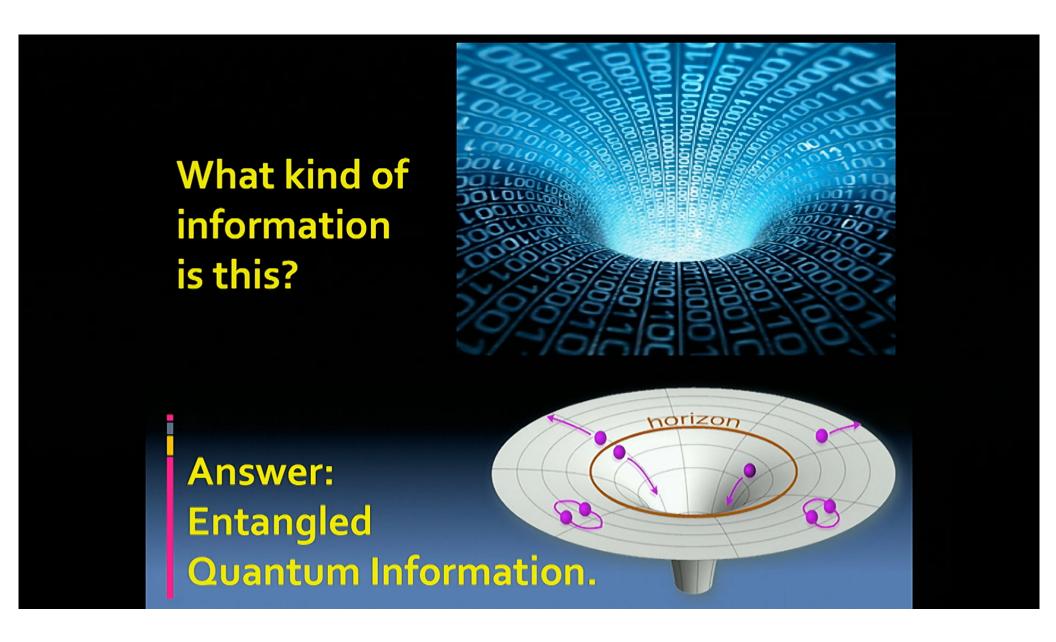


Entanglement is a property of the quantum state before the measurements are done.

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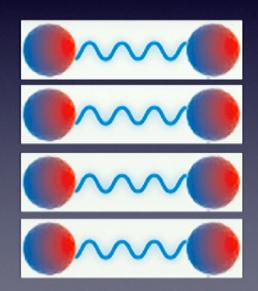


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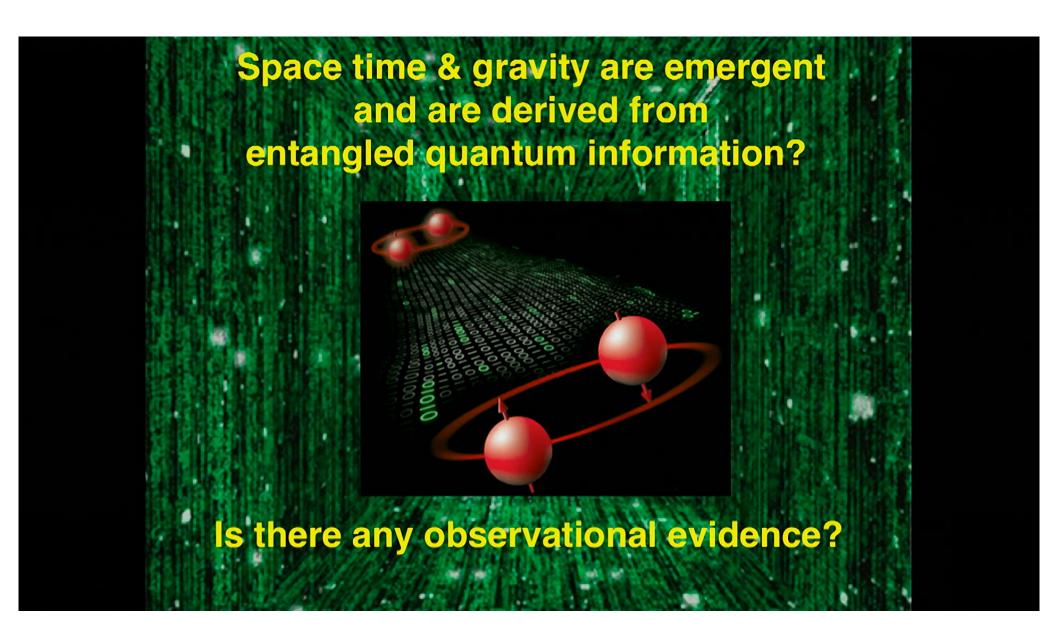
Building blocks of space time = entangled qubits

$$S = rac{Area}{4G\hbar}c^3 = \# ext{ entangled qubits}$$





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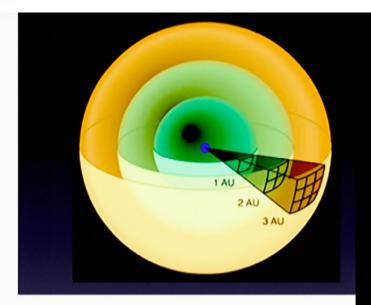
On the origin of gravity and the laws of Newton

Erik Verlinde

Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Amsterdam, Valckenierstraat 65, 1018 XE, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

E-mail: e.p.verlinde@uva.nl

ABSTRACT: Starting from first principles and general assumptions we present a heuristic argument that shows that Newton's law of gravitation naturally arises in a theory in which space emerges through a holographic scenario. Gravity is identified with an entropic force caused by changes in the information associated with the positions of material bodies. A relativistic generalization of the presented arguments directly leads to the Einstein equations. When space is emergent even Newton's law of inertia needs to be explained. The equivalence principle auggests that it is actually the law of inertia whose origin is entropic.



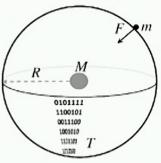
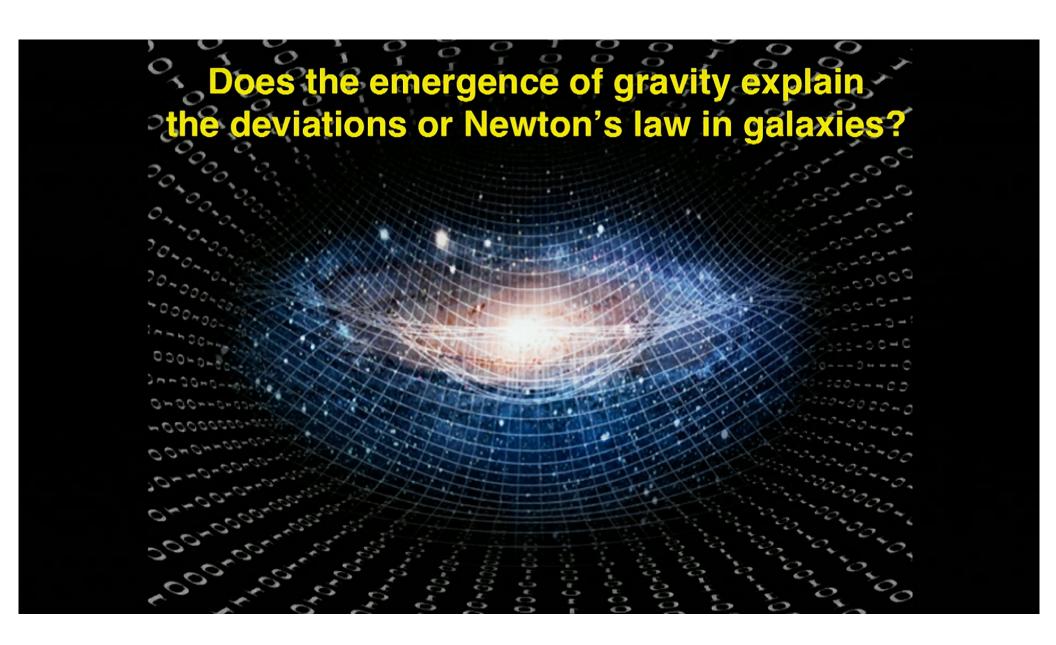


Figure 3. A particle with mass m near a spherical holographic screen. The energy is evenly distributed over the occupied bits, and is equivalent to the mass M that would emerge in the part of space surrounded by the screen.

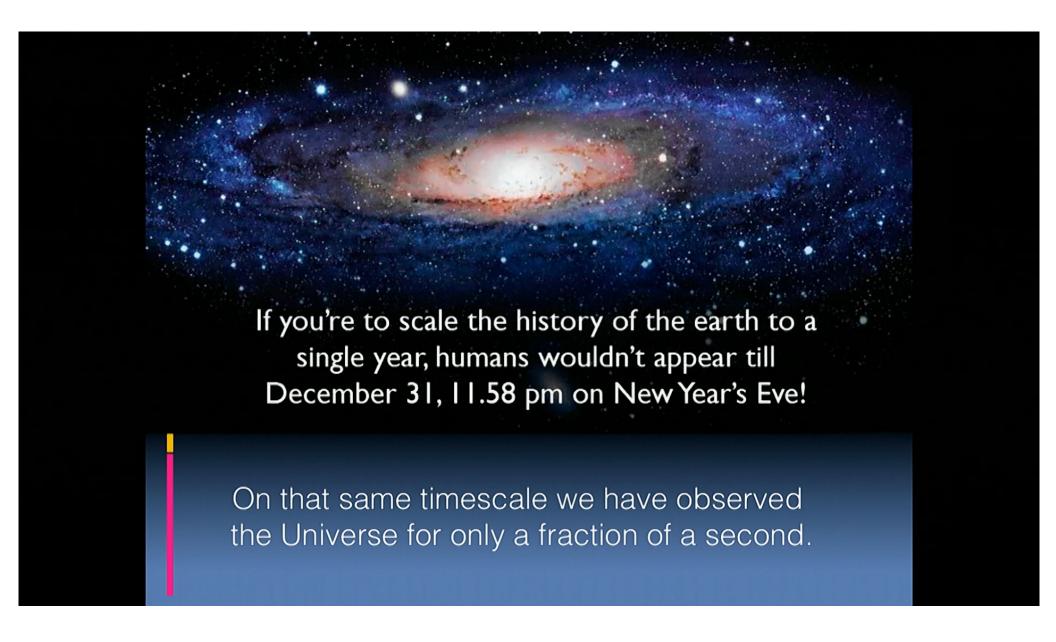
and one obtains the familiar law:

$$F = G \frac{Mm}{R^2}.$$
 (3.9)

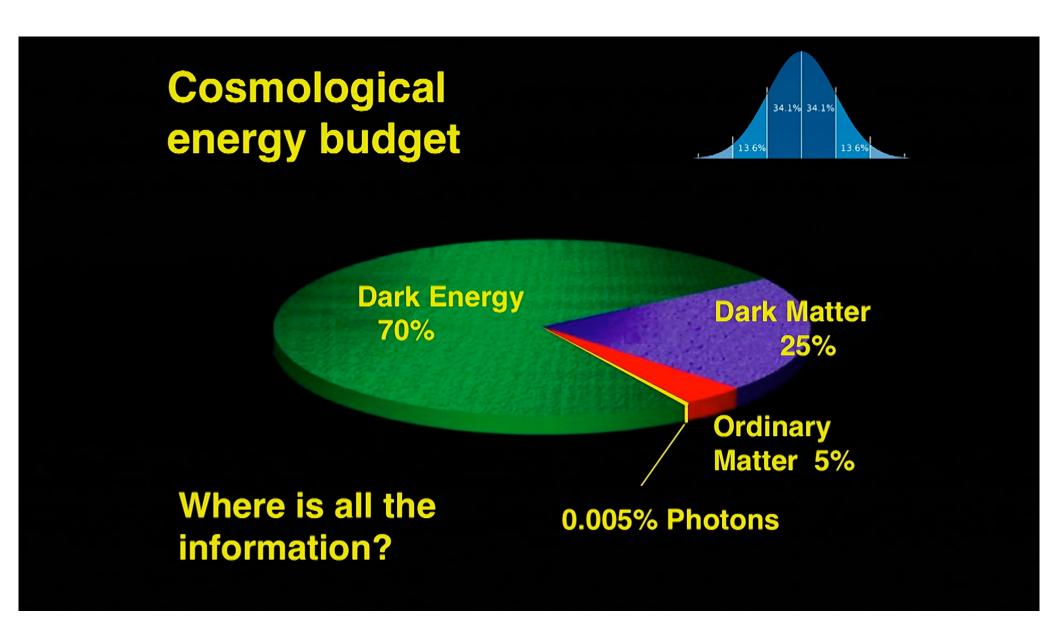
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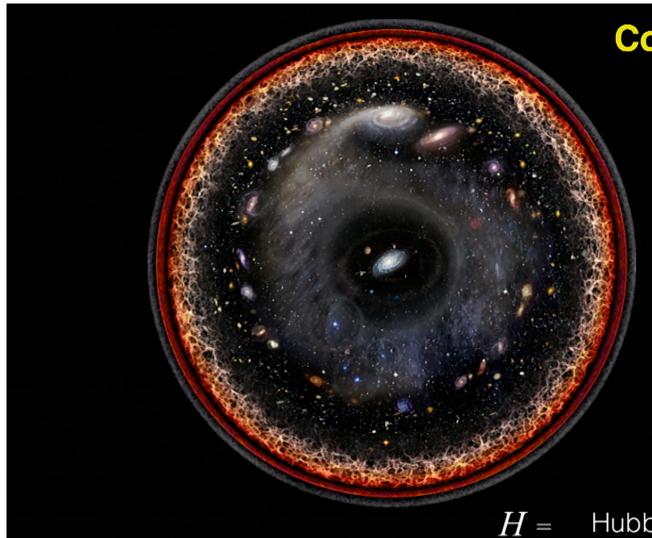
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Cosmological Horizon

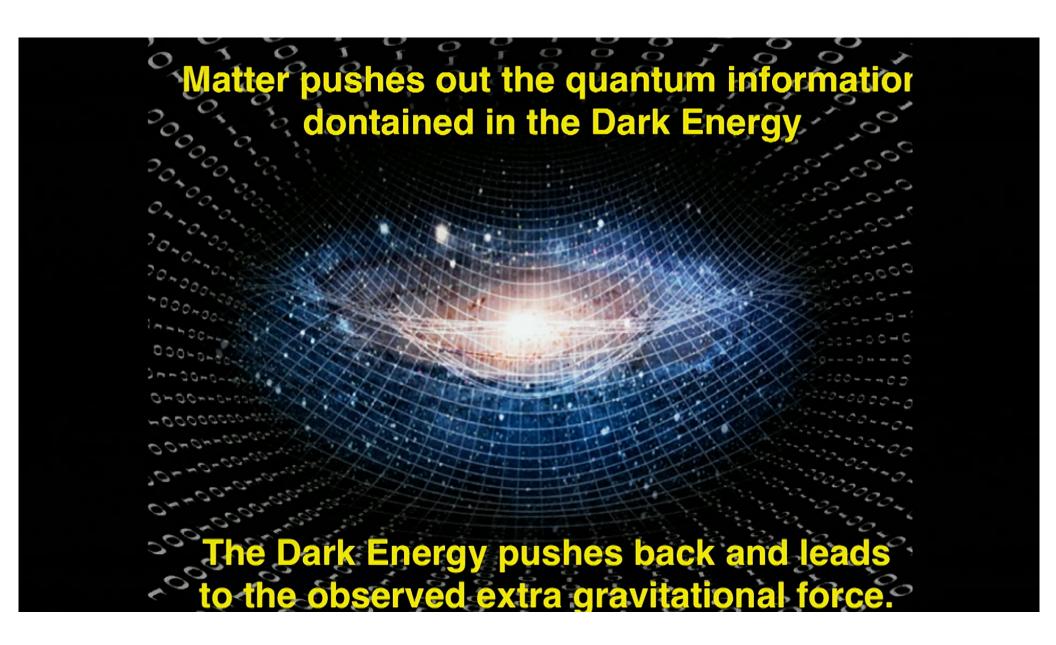
Hubble's law

$$v = Hd$$

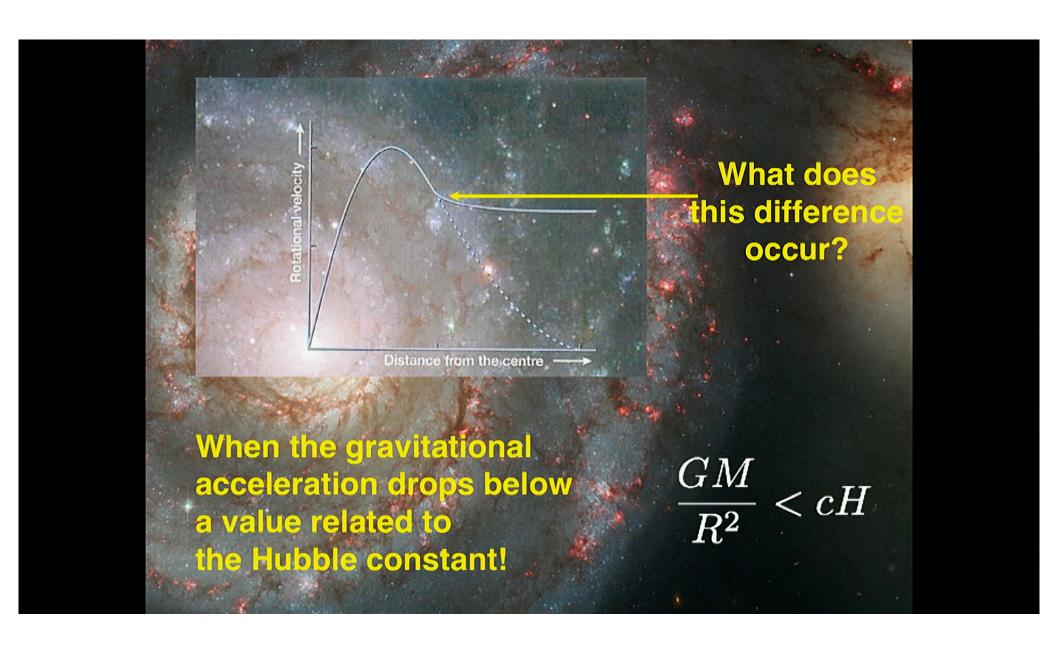
Distance to horizon

$$d_{hor} = rac{c}{H}$$

H = Hubble constant



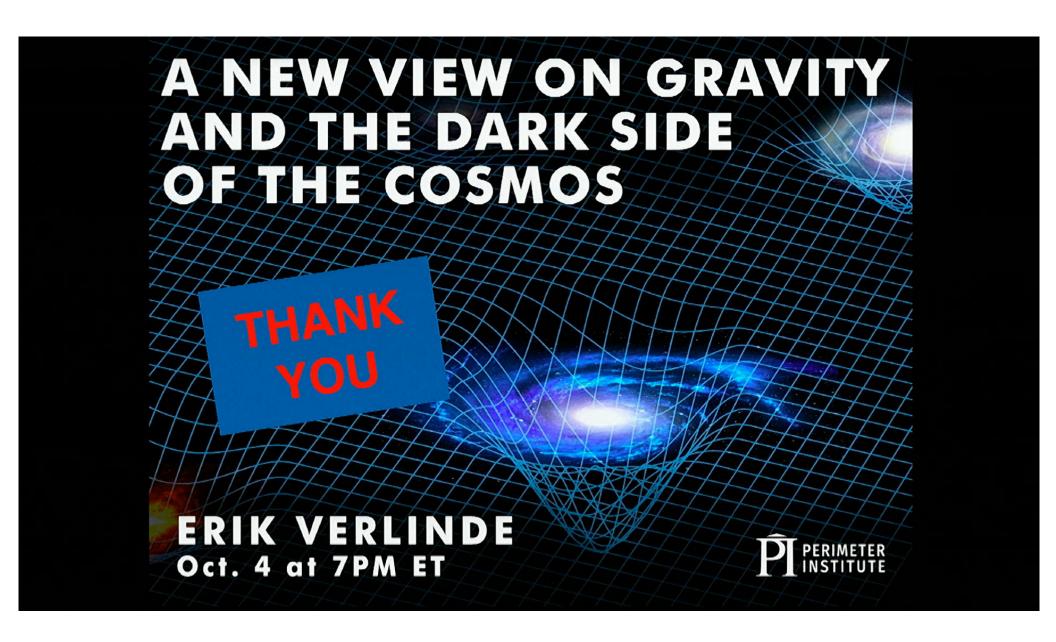
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