Holographic entanglement entropy in the Gauss-Bonnet vacuum in the presence of a laminating antifield bubble

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Abstract

In this paper we study the entanglement entropy of a laminating antifield bubble in the Gauss-Bonnet vacuum. The solution of the Gauss-Bonnet equation is given by the solution of the Lorenz-Hawking equation. The vacuum is divided into four parts. The second part contains a Lax antifield bubble. The solution of the Lorenz-Hawking equation is solved by solving a complicated system of the Gauss-Bonnet equations. The results obtained here are qualitatively the same as those obtained in the absence of the antiferromagnetic bubble.

1 Introduction

The physical description of a laminating antiferromagnetic object is a difficult problem and is a subject of great interest for various applications ([**?**]). An interesting problem is to describe the nonlinear interaction between two laminating objects in the Gauss-Bonnet (Gauss-Bonnet) vacuum. Such an application has been proposed by several authors [**?**, **?**, **?**] and in particular by a group of physicists [**?**]. Apart from theoretical work, the physical description of laminating antiferromagnetic objects is of great importance.

A common approach to laminating antiferromagnetic objects is the application of the Gauss-Bonnet (Gauss-Bonnet) equation [**?**]. The Euler-Lagrange theorem of R. W. Goddard [**?**] gives a proof of the general form of the Gauss-Bonnet equation. This equation describes a complex structure given by a Lagrangian [?] and an antiferromagnetic field [?]. The Lorenz-Hawking equation, which describes the dynamic behaviour of the Lagrangian, has also been largely obtained by Lovin and Gumbel [?].

In this paper we propose a different approach to the problem of laminating antiferromagnetic objects in the Gauss-Bonnet (Gauss-Bonnet) vacuum. We are interested in the realisation of the Lorenz-Hawking equation of R. W. Goddard [?] and Lovin and Gumbel [?] in the absence of a laminating antiferromagnetic object.

This paper is organised as follows.

2 Completeness of a Lagrangian before Introduction.

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