

Discrete Bulk Reconstruction Problem

Compiled Research

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Abstract

The **Discrete Bulk Reconstruction Problem (DBRP)** models the entanglement structure of quantum systems using discrete graphs. It is rooted in the Anti-de Sitter / Conformal Field Theory (AdS/CFT) correspondence, which connects a gravitational theory in AdS space (the bulk) to its quantum field theory on its boundary (the CFT). While this describes a universe different from our own, it offers valuable insights into quantum gravity and spacetime emergence.

Instead of using traditional approaches that rely on continuous AdS space, DBRP models the bulk as a graph, where nodes correspond to regions of space and edge weights encode entanglement connectivity. In this framework, geodesics in AdS are approximated by min-cuts in the graph, and the Ryu-Takayanagi (RT) formula determines minimal surfaces in the bulk, allowing for bulk geometry reconstruction from boundary entanglement.

DBRP leverages tensor networks and holography to provide a discrete approach to understanding spacetime, quantum entanglement, and information flow. DBRP could provide profound insight in quantum gravity, improved quantum error correction, and practical quantum computing applications.

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1 Introduction

DBRP aims to reconstruct spacetime (the bulk) from the entanglement structure of quantum systems. This structure is defined by the collection of entanglement entropies of its subsystems, which quantify how much information a given region of the system contains. More precisely, entanglement entropy measures how strongly a subsystem is correlated with the rest of the system.

A key motivation for DBRP comes from the AdS/CFT correspondence, first proposed by Juan Maldacena in 1997. This duality suggests that a $(d + 1)$ -dimensional anti-de Sitter (AdS) space, which includes quantum gravity, is fully encoded by a d -dimensional conformal field theory (CFT) on its boundary. Because the CFT is non-gravitational, computations are easier, making this framework a powerful tool for understanding quantum gravity.

By leveraging insights from AdS/CFT, DBRP offers a discrete, graph-based approach to bulk reconstruction, which allows for a new perspective on how spacetime emerges from entanglement, with potential applications in both holography and quantum information theory.

1.1 AdS (Anti-de Sitter) Space \Rightarrow The Bulk

- The **bulk** represents a higher-dimensional space in the AdS/CFT framework.
- A **surface** is a geometric object within AdS space that plays a crucial role in holography.
- The **minimal area** surface, also known as the RT surface in AdS/CFT, spans the boundary subregion and has the smallest possible area.
- Since direct calculations in the bulk are challenging due to quantum gravity, computations are instead performed on the CFT boundary.

1.2 CFT (Conformal Field Theory) Space \Rightarrow The Boundary

- The **boundary** represents a lower-dimensional space that forms the "edge" or "boundary" of the AdS bulk.
- The **CFT** is a non-gravitational theory that lives on the boundary of the AdS spacetime.
- The information of the boundary is encoded in the bulk. The bulk and boundary are related by the holographic principle.

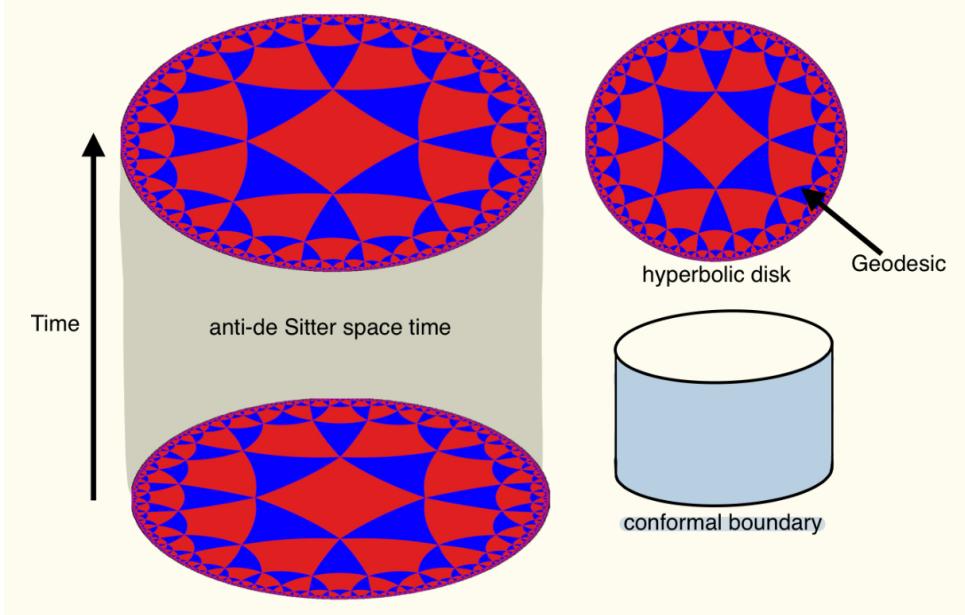


Figure 1: This illustration shows the AdS/CFT spacetime. A geodesic is a straight line across the hyperbolic disk, which is the shortest path between points. In the context of anti-de Sitter spacetime, a geodesic represents the path that a particle follows when only affected by gravity.

When dealing with a 5-dimensional AdS bulk, the boundary is typically 4-dimensional, and the CFT lives on this 4-dimensional boundary. This illustrates the idea that the boundary is one dimension less than the bulk. The boundary is where we will perform our computations, as it is easier to compute without gravity. Using the CFT, we can reconstruct the gravitational dynamics of the AdS bulk, which corresponds to the geodesics of the hyperbolic disk. Geodesics in AdS space are curved, unlike straight lines in flat geometry, even though they represent the shortest path between points. This curvature reflects the negative curvature of AdS space and the effects of gravity.

These gravitational dynamics come from the entanglement entropy in the CFT. In AdS/CFT, the entanglement entropy on the boundary CFT encodes information about the geometry of the bulk. Given a CFT state, we can determine the corresponding spacetime that the CFT describes, including its geometry and gravitational dynamics. This allows us to extract bulk information, such as spacetime curvature, directly from the boundary CFT state. Thus, we can use the CFT to reconstruct the AdS bulk.

AdS/CFT correspondence means that the gravitational theory in the bulk is equivalent to the non-gravitational CFT on the boundary. In other words, the two theories describe the same physics but from different perspectives: one is a gravitational theory, and the other is a quantum field theory without gravity. This is an extraordinary idea because it suggests that gravity can be understood in terms of a simpler quantum field theory on the boundary, offering insights into quantum gravity through non-gravitational methods.

1.3 Holographic Principle

The **Holographic Principle** is central to the AdS/CFT correspondence. It states that a lower-dimensional, non-gravitational theory (CFT) can fully describe the physics of

a higher-dimensional gravitational theory (AdS). More formally, this principle suggests that the physics within a region of space can be described by a theory defined on the boundary of that region, without the need to describe the bulk independently.

This discovery is important because it suggests that quantum gravity, which typically involves understanding the behavior of spacetime and gravity in the bulk, can be described by a simpler theory on the boundary. In this context, we don't need to deal directly with quantum gravity in the bulk; instead, we can use quantum field theory on the boundary, which does not involve gravity. This provides a new framework for studying gravitational phenomena without directly engaging with the complexities of quantum gravity.

Holographic Relationship means that everything happening in the bulk AdS spacetime can be described by the boundary CFT, and vice versa. The idea is that the bulk gravitational dynamics are encoded in the CFT through entanglement and other quantum information properties, while the CFT state encapsulates all the physics of the bulk region.

The holographic relationship consists of two theories:

- A theory of quantum gravity (the AdS bulk) and a quantum field theory without gravity (the CFT boundary). The relationship between the two theories is called "holographic," which is where the term "holographic relationship" comes from.
- **Note:** The equivalence of these theories is still a subject of ongoing research and has not yet been fully proven in all generalities. The mapping between the two theories has yet to be completely developed, and much of the work involves finding more specific correspondences between the two.

A holographic relationship means there exists a mapping or "dictionary" that maps all states and observables from one theory to a corresponding state and observable in the other. For example, bulk field configurations map to boundary operators, and bulk entanglement corresponds to boundary entanglement entropy. Currently, we lack a full dictionary for the AdS side, and researchers are actively working to establish more complete mappings and further validate the holographic principle.

1.4 Spacetime Geometry and What It Means in AdS/CFT Space

Gravity is the curvature of spacetime caused by mass and energy. The "geometry" of spacetime refers to this curvature. If there is no gravity, the geometry is simple and uncurved.

In AdS space, geometry is negatively curved due to the nature of its spacetime structure. This leads to a spacetime geometry that is "hyperbolic," meaning it has negative curvature at every point. The CFT can reconstruct the geometry of the AdS bulk, meaning that data from the CFT can be used to determine the shape or curvature of spacetime in the AdS bulk.

Entanglement is directly related to the geometry of the bulk spacetime:

1. The amount of entanglement in different regions of the CFT tells us about the structure and curvature of the corresponding bulk spacetime in AdS.
2. More entanglement on the boundary implies more curvature or structure in the bulk geometry.
3. Proven with the RT formula: more entanglement = larger minimal surface area = more curved and intricate bulk geometry.

1.5 Why Is This Important?

The shape of spacetime tells us how gravity behaves. If we can reconstruct the bulk geometry from the CFT, we can gain insights into the quantum aspects of gravity and understand how measurements (or experiments) on the boundary affect the information encoded in the bulk. This could lead to a deeper understanding of quantum gravity and its connection to quantum field theory.

2 RT formula and Holographic Dictionary

It is important to note that there is no need to calculate the entanglement between subsystems. DBRP initially states full AdS/CFT correspondence.

2.0.1 Von Neumann entropy

Refers to a measure of quantum entanglement, i.e., information contained in a specific region (usually in lower-dimensional CFT). But again, this measurement is not needed for DBRP because it is already defined in the problem initialization.

2.0.2 Ryu-Takayanagi (RT)

A key entry in holographic dictionary is *Ryu-Takayanagi (RT) formula*. The holographic dictionary refers to the correspondence values between the AdS/CFT space.

Equates von Neumann entropy of subregion of boundary state with the minimal area among all bulk surfaces that end on that boundary region.

Meaning: Entropy (amount of quantum information) in a certain part of the boundary is tied to the area of the smallest surface that stretches into the bulk but connects to that boundary (geometrical way of understanding quantum entanglement).

If you know what the minimal area of a subsystem is you know the entanglement entropy of said subsystem with the rest of the system. Therefore, you know the amount of quantum information in subsystem.

Minimal area of bulk surface

- In the higher-dimensional bulk space (AdS) there exists a surface whose area corresponds to entanglement in boundary region.
- Theory says: Smallest possible area of this surface (RT surface) is proportional to entropy of boundary subregion.
- Meaning: If you can find RT, you know the entropy (or information) of the subregion inside the boundary.
- The more entangled the boundary region is, the larger the area of corresponding surface in the AdS bulk.

RT surface is proportional to von Neumann entropy which quantifies quantum entanglement or information of subregion.

3 Discrete Bulk Reconstruction Problem

3.1 Background Information

Tensor Product is a mathematical operation used to describe a system with multiple qubits. It combines two or more Hilbert spaces into a single composite Hilbert space, or one large vector space. The larger space captures the full state space of the combined quantum system.

The **Hilbert space** for a single qubit forms a 2-dimensional basis: $|0\rangle, |1\rangle$

For a single qubit the dimension is 2 because for a single qubit there are two possible states ($|0\rangle, |1\rangle$)

Therefore, for n -qubit system, the Hilbert space will have a total of 2^n dimensions, and any state of the system can be written as a linear combination of all these basis states.

3.1.1 Min-Cut Theory

- Feature of AdS/CFT.
- Given a finite weighted undirected graph G with real edge weights $w(e) \geq 0$, as well as two disjoint vertices R, R' , a min-cut is a set C of edges with minimum total weight

$$W = \sum_{e \in C} w(e)$$

whose removal disconnects R from R' .

3.2 Problem Initialization

Start with Hilbert space for each N atomic boundary regions:

$$\mathcal{H} = \otimes_{i=1}^N \mathcal{H}_i$$

Can model the bulk by a weighted undirected graph where each subregion is an RT (or minimal area) surface, which corresponds to min-cuts in G .

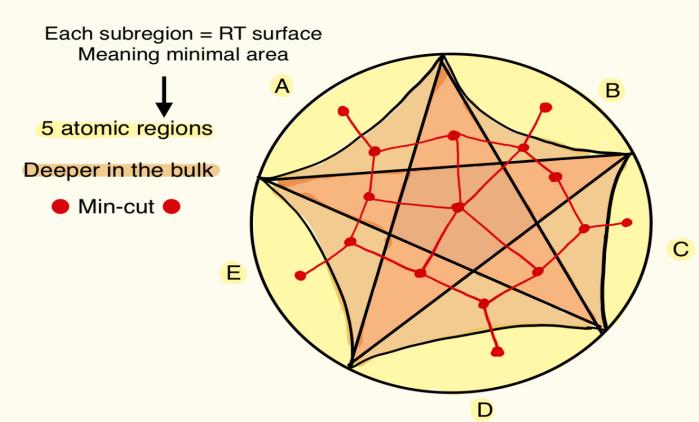


Figure 2: 5 atomic region weighted undirected graph model of the bulk. Where each subregion is cutting deeper into the bulk. Each subregion is a minimal surface (RT surface) and is connected by the min-cut (red) line.

3.3 Official Problem Statement

Given as input a list of atomic boundary regions labeled $1, \dots, N$, a list of subsets of the regions $R_1, \dots, R_k \subseteq [N]$, and a real-valued entropy $S(R_i) \geq 0$ for each R_i , the weight of the minimum cut separating R_i from the rest of the boundary vertices (i.e., from $[N] - R_i$) is equal to $S(R_i)$.

3.4 General Idea

If we are given a complete entanglement structure of the boundary we can reconstruct the bulk graph using the min-cut principle. Given a set of entropy values for different boundary subsystems and lines (edges) representing connectivity, the goal is to place entropy values in a way that minimum cuts across edges match the entanglement structure of the system. Min-cut correspond to entanglement entropy, therefore adjust where the values go to satisfy this relationship.

After applying min-cut and entropy values are assigned correctly, bulk geometry emerges as a discrete graph. Which provides insight into how spacetime itself emerges from entanglement structure in holography.

This is basically the inverse min-cut problem. Now we are given min-cut, find graph that gave you min-cut solution, therefore this graph is not unique. While the graph is not unique you can add on additional properties. For example, planar, few vertices. For this problem assume no wormholes. For DBRP to work we need to ensure all quantum states satisfies properties (more on that later).

Why min-cut?

Min-cut works because in AdS& CFT, geodesics (minimal surfaces) correspond to entanglement entropy. Min-cut mimics this by partitioning the graph along entropy-based

In order for DBRP to work we have to prove it is computable. Computable means it has an upper bound. Therefore, we will prove DBRP has an upper bound of 2^{2^N} .

3.4.1 Extended DBRP

Is it possible to generalize the DBRP to an unknown set of regions? Instead of given a complete set of entanglement structure of the boundary is it possible to create a min-cut graph without a full entanglement structure? I.e. if we have some unknown regions can we find real-valued entropy of said unknown regions?

3.5 Upper Bound Proof

Given $K \leq 2^N$ boundary regions form all $\leq 2^N$ possible intersections of RT regions. At most 1 vertex needed in each region. Using linear programs to determine edge weight takes "only" $\exp(\exp(\exp(N)))$ time!

3.6 Determining Edge Weights

Use linear programming, for every possibility of what min-cuts could be try to solve some linear equations and equalities. Can we set edge weights so that it will be min-cut? Therefore, gives us algo for deciding any instance of DBRP.

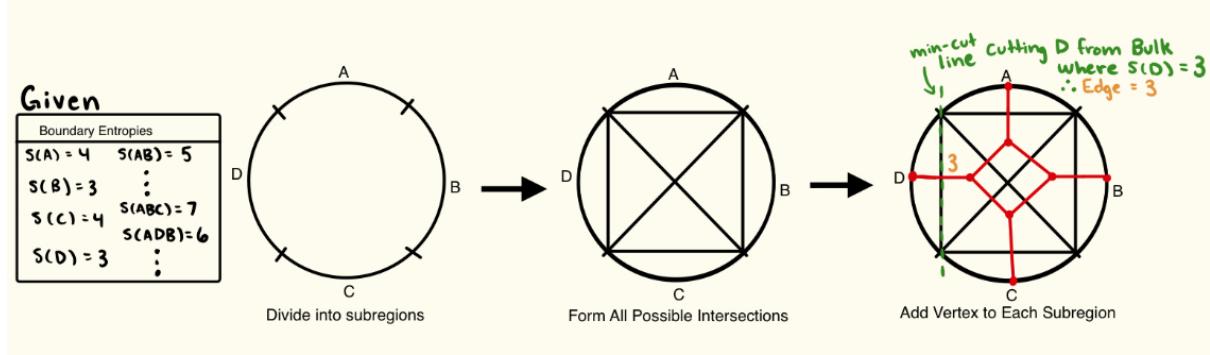


Figure 3: This illustration shows the process of DBRP and demonstrates a simple min-cut for a single subregion (D). The key challenge of the DBRP is finding a set of edge weights such that ALL possible min-cuts match ALL given boundary entropies simultaneously. For more complex combinations like $S(ABC)$, $S(ABD)$, etc., additional entropy constraints must be implemented to ensure the solution accurately represents the entanglement structure of the boundary theory.

3.7 Entropy Constraints

To ensure a solution exists where all possible min-cuts match all given boundary entropies. We **need** the following properties:

1. **Subadditivity (SA):** Entropy of combined system is at most the sum of information in the individual components. This property ensures redundancy exists when storing information across multiple locations. This means potential information overlaps between components, which ensures recovery mechanisms.

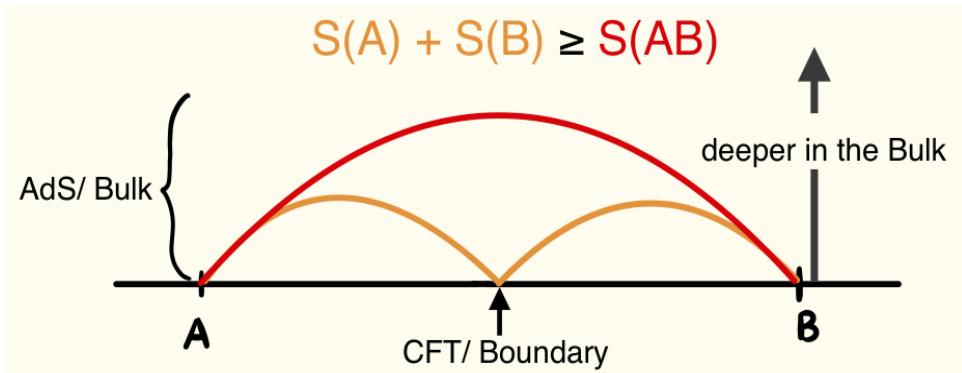


Figure 4: The red line value has to be less than or equal to the sum of orange line values in order to ensure subadditivity.

We can illustrate this property on our example from above (Fig. 3).

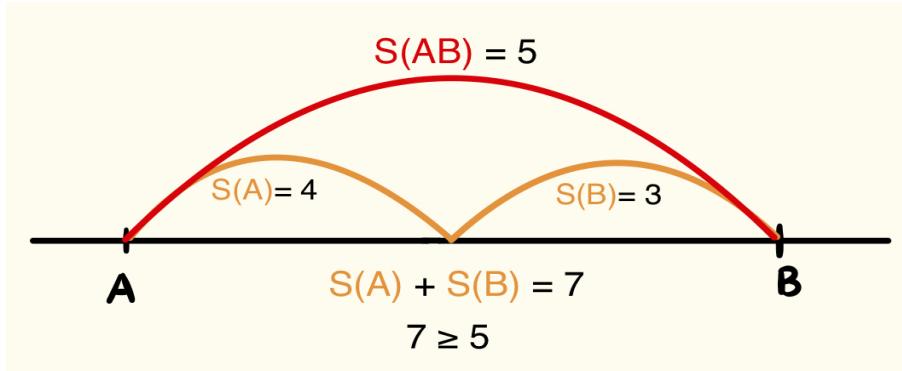


Figure 5: In this example property 1 holds. Therefore, edge weight for AB is valid!

2. **Strong Subadditivity (SSA):** This property extends the concepts of SA to three or more subregions. This property ensures that information overlap exists across three or more components.

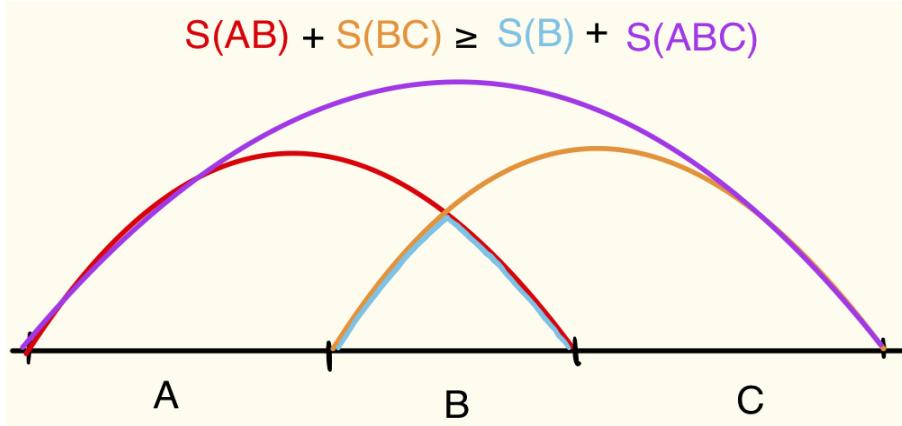


Figure 6: This illustration demonstrates Strong Subadditivity (SSA) on boundary/bulk entropy relationships. In order for the entropy of the ABC subregion to be valid, the sum of entropies $S(ABC) + S(B)$ must be less than or equal to the sum of entropies $S(AB) + S(BC)$.

We can illustrate this property on our example from above (Fig. 3). Where $S(BC) = 5$.

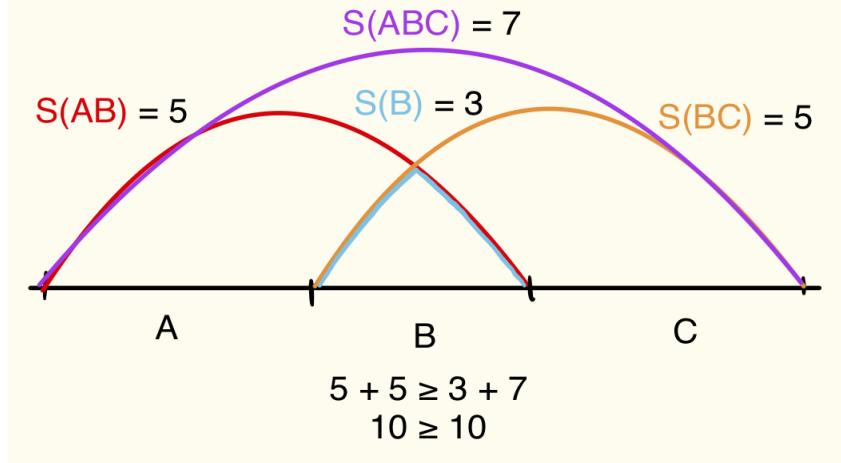


Figure 7: In this example property 2 holds. Therefore, edge weight for ABC is valid!

4 Holographic Quantum State

All boundary states in CFT are holographic. Because of this, there is a corresponding interpretation in bulk AdS space. This allows us to perform computations on a lower-dimensional boundary with no gravity, which then gives us information about higher-dimensional gravity in bulk space, like I stated above (1.3 Holographic Principle). But in order for a holographic quantum state to be valid it **must** satisfy the following property:

Monogamy of Mutual Information (MMI):

$$S(AB) + S(BC) + S(AC) \geq S(A) + S(B) + S(ABC)$$

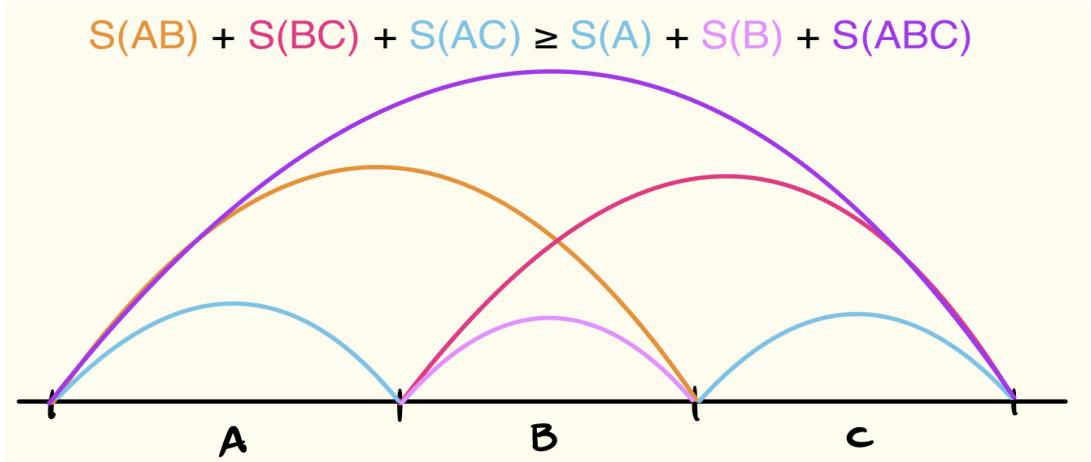


Figure 8: This illustration represents the property of MMI in the boundary/ bulk. Where $S(AC)$ is equal to the entropy value of $A \cup C$.

This property represents an additional constraint beyond SSA for holographic entanglement entropy. It ensures the fact that mutual information shared between three regions cannot be arbitrarily distributed. In order for us to utilize DBRP the entanglement entropy must be holographic. This ensures graph produced corresponds to given

geometric space.

We can represent this property on our example from above (Fig. 3).

$$S(A) = 4, S(B) = 3, S(C) = 4, S(AB) = 5, S(BC) = 5, S(AC) = 6, S(ABC) = 7$$

$$5 + 5 + 6 \geq 4 + 3 + 4 + 7$$

$$16 \geq 18$$

These entropy values do not satisfy MMI meaning they do not come from a holographic system. Therefore, we cannot apply DBRP to construct a bulk graph because it will not be valid. The entanglement structure is not consistent with a geometric bulk interpretation.

5 DBRP on 1-dimensional Hilbert Space

DBRP is typically performed in higher-dimensional settings but for simplification purposes we will explore DBRP in a 1-dimensional Hilbert space. To perform DBRP on a higher-dimensional Hilbert space, take the tensor product of each Hilbert space to create one large Hilbert space.

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{total}} = \mathcal{H}_1 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{H}_N$$

1. Upper bound for contiguous boundary regions:

$$\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$$

2. Can specify *all* 2^N non-contiguous entropies in terms of $\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$ contiguous entropies.
3. Formula is minimum of 2 different possibilities:

$$S(AC) = \min\{S(A) + S(C), S(B) + S(D)\}$$

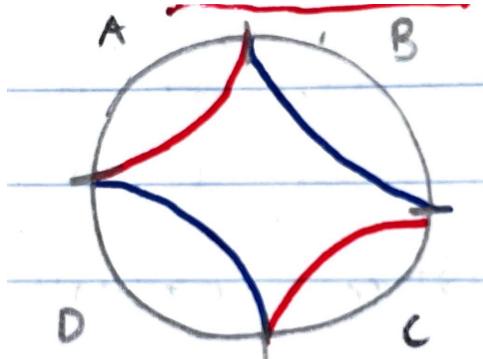


Figure 9: Where the first option is in red and second option is in blue

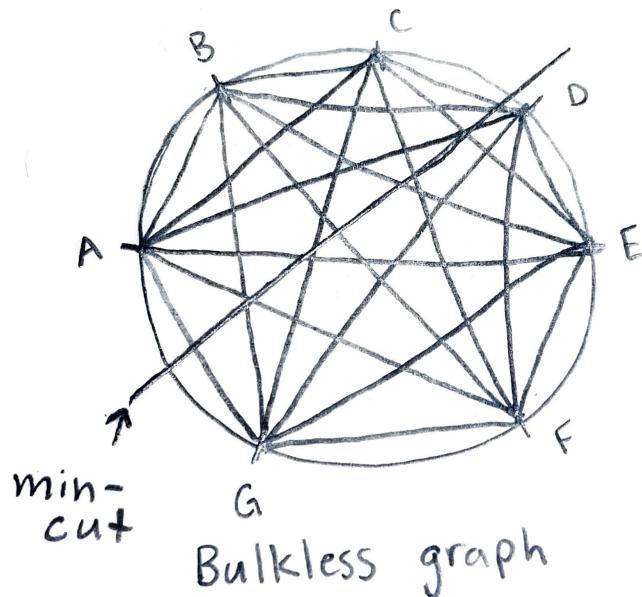
Theorem: 1D Boundary

In special cases of a 1D boundary divided into N parts, given contiguous entropies satisfying SSA, we can always find a graph model of the bulk in linear time $O(N^2)$. The graph model is planar, universal, and has **only** $O(N^2)$ vertices.

Note: Only need to satisfy SSA for 1D.

Proof of 1D, with Examples

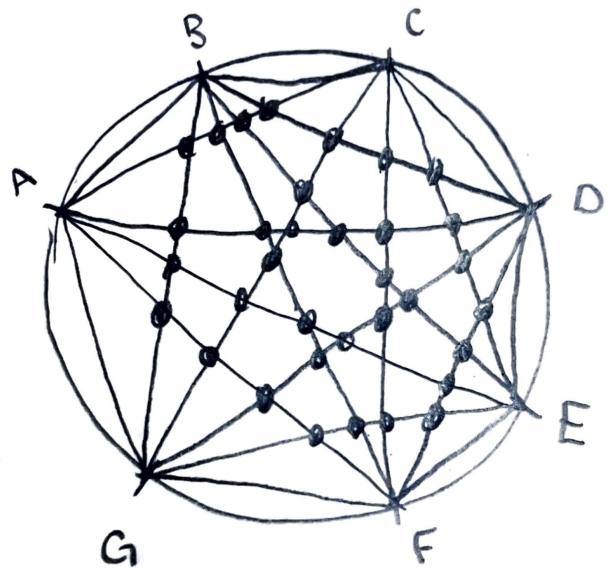
- Any contiguous boundary data that satisfies SSA admits a "bulkless" graph.
- A bulkless graph is a graph of pure edges and no vertices.
- After creating a bulkless graph, we can solve for what the edge weights should be! By using a system of linear equations, SSA ensures nonnegativity.



This will lead to a planar graph model of the bulk. The next step will be to get the model...

Chord Construction

- Get model of graph.
- Take all edges in between atomic boundary regions and add a chord (vertex) where each edge intersects.
- Edge weights = weights from bulkless graph.



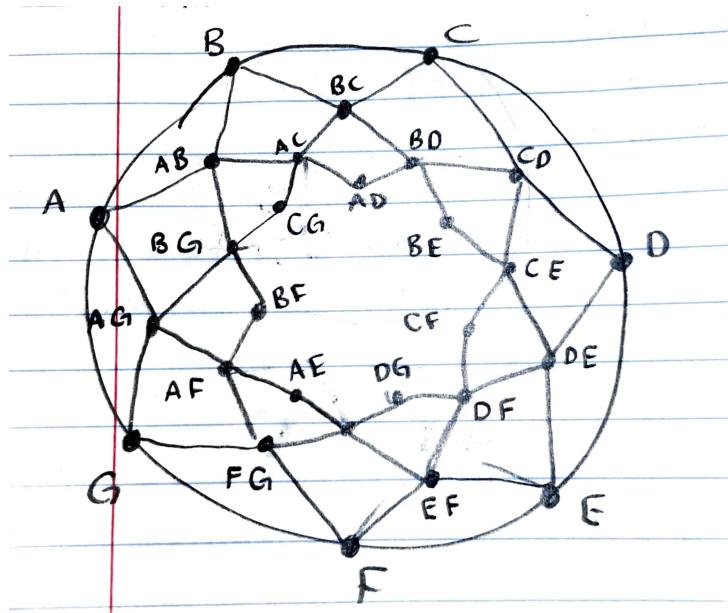
Chord construction for
7 atomic regions

This yields a planar graph with $O(N^4)$ vertices (not optimal) and the same cut structure as the bulkless graph.

Note: Since the bulkless graph has correct cut values, the planar graph will also have correct cut values. However, $O(N^4)$ is not optimal, so a better construction was developed...

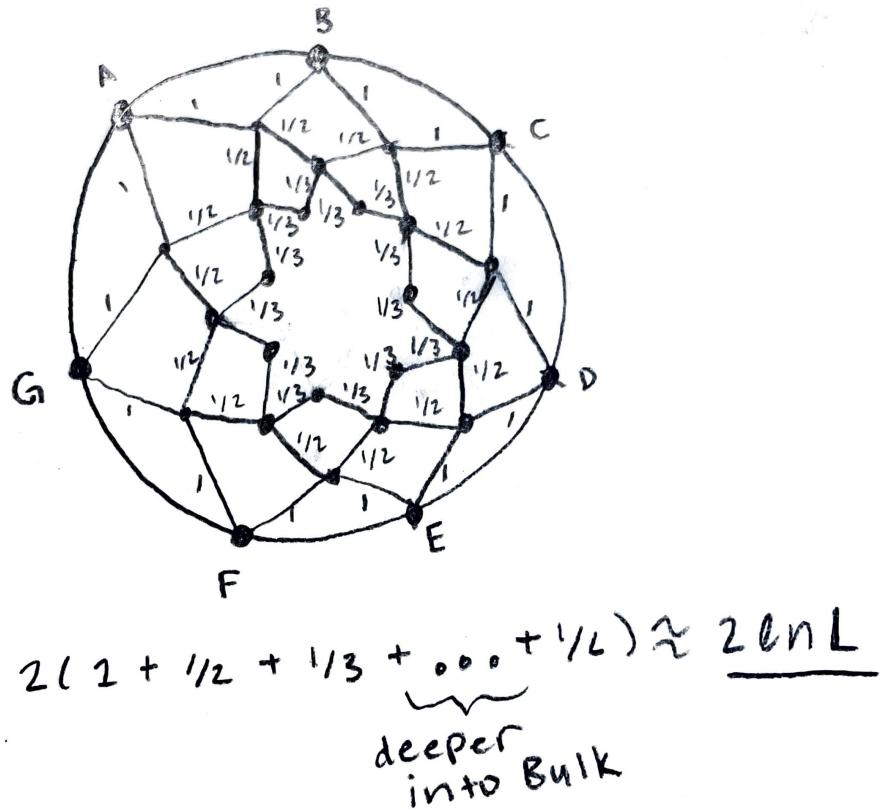
Diamondwork Construction

- Yields $O(N^2)$ vertices and edges.
- Reduce via a planar graph made up of "overlapping" triangles, each contributing weight from the bulkless graph.
- Overlapping triangles are minimal surfaces that cut deeper into the bulk.
- Add edge weights together to overlap them.
- Min-cuts cut the same as the bulkless graph.



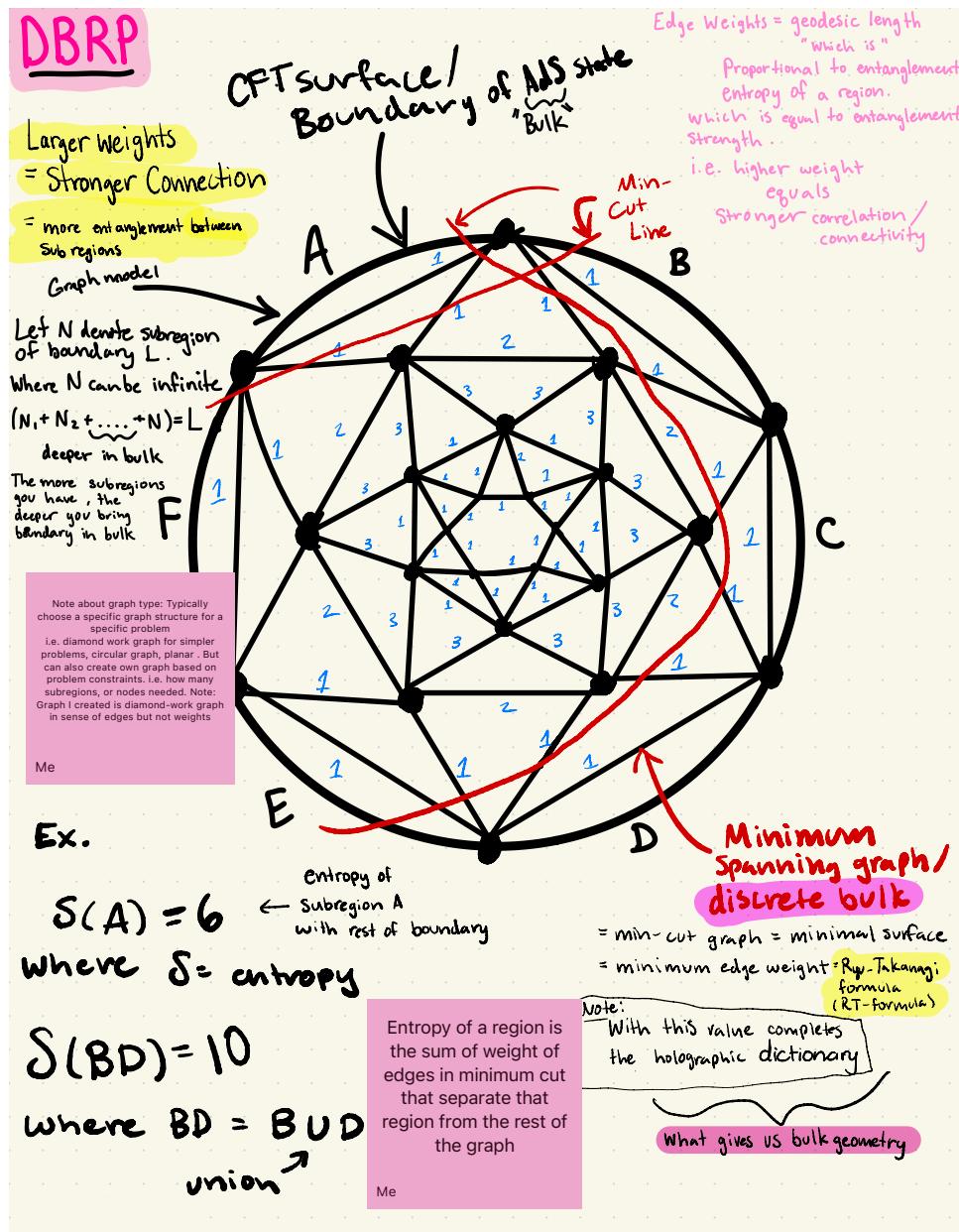
Harmonic Edge Weights

This is the discrete version of AdS geometry. The entropy of a length L boundary region (where $L \leq N/2$) is given as:



Why No Black Holes?

- All edge weights have the same value, therefore the RT minimal surface means nothing.
- There is no advantage to cutting deeper into the bulk.



6 Conclusion

Summarize key findings, limitations, and possible future research directions

References

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