

Coherence Field Dynamics: An Information-Geometric Framework for Quantum Decoherence with Hardware Validation

v1.0 — Theoretical Framework with Cross-Platform Experimental Evidence

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February 23, 2026

Abstract

Standard holographic frameworks (AdS/CFT, Ryu-Takayanagi) encode bulk geometry through entanglement entropy alone. We introduce Coherence Field Dynamics (CFD), a theoretical framework in which quantum coherence—the off-diagonal density matrix elements—serves as an independent geometric degree of freedom encoding effective bulk depth, complementary to entanglement’s encoding of connectivity. The coherence field $\phi(p, \gamma)$ satisfies a wave equation in information-geometric parameter space, generating a Lorentzian metric $ds^2 = \phi^2(dp^2 - d\gamma^2)$ that degenerates at a critical decoherence threshold γ_c , creating an information horizon. We derive γ_c from geometric stability analysis and establish a correspondence between MERA tensor network depth and effective decoherence in reduced descriptions. We present five testable predictions. Companion experimental work demonstrates a fidelity threshold at $\gamma \approx 0.535$ on the IonQ platform ($F = 0.988 \pm 0.003$ baseline, collapse to $F \approx 0$ under dephasing) and consistency with the dephasing response on Pasqal’s FRESNEL.CAN1 neutral-atom QPU (noise ratio $1.13\times$ at $\gamma = 0.20$). These results are consistent with CFD’s predicted critical behavior, though they do not uniquely distinguish CFD from standard noise models. Four predictions—coherence-depth complementarity, MERA-decoherence correspondence, coherence-modulated entropy scaling, and hardware validation of the reversibility property—remain open and experimentally accessible.

1 Introduction

1.1 Motivation

The holographic principle, formalized through the AdS/CFT correspondence [?], posits a duality between

quantum field theories on a boundary and gravitational theories in a higher-dimensional bulk. The Ryu-Takayanagi (RT) formula [?]

$$S_{\text{boundary}} = \frac{A_{\text{min}}}{4G_N} \quad (1)$$

relates entanglement entropy to minimal bulk surface area. Multiscale Entanglement Renormalization Ansatz (MERA) tensor networks [?, ?] provide a discrete realization, mapping renormalization group flow to holographic depth [?, ?].

However, standard holography treats entanglement entropy as the *primary* quantum information observable. Quantum coherence—the off-diagonal density matrix elements—remains geometrically uninterpreted, despite being an independent resource under LOCC operations [?, ?]. This omission is significant: two quantum states can share identical entanglement entropy yet differ dramatically in their coherence properties, suggesting that entanglement entropy alone cannot fully encode the geometry of information space.

1.2 Key Thesis: Coherence-Depth Complementarity

Conjecture 1 (Coherence-Depth Complementarity). *Quantum coherence $\phi(p, \gamma)$ parameterizes information geometry such that:*

- *Entanglement entropy $S(\rho)$ determines bulk **connectivity** (minimal surface area).*
- *Coherence field ϕ determines effective bulk **depth** (information accessibility).*

This extension introduces three new elements beyond standard holography:

1. A coherence-modulated entropy relation with attenuation function $f(\gamma)$.

2. An effective MERA-decoherence correspondence in reduced descriptions.
3. Critical behavior at a decoherence threshold γ_c , whose specific value depends on the system geometry.

All three are testable on current quantum hardware.

2 Theoretical Framework

2.1 Coherence Field Equation

The coherence field $\phi : (p, \gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfies a wave-like equation in information geometry:

$$\square\phi + m_{\text{eff}}^2\phi = 0, \quad \square = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \quad (2)$$

where $p \in [0, 1]$ is the entanglement parameter, $\gamma \geq 0$ is decoherence strength, and $m_{\text{eff}}^2 < 0$ for the coherent regime (solutions decay in γ).

Remark 2. *The negative effective mass-squared corresponds to exponential decay in decoherence space, consistent with quantum information-theoretic constraints [?]. This differs from tachyonic instabilities in relativistic field theory; here, the “decay” reflects the physical fact that coherence is fragile.*

2.2 Information Geometry Metric

The information geometry is equipped with metric [?, ?]:

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu = \phi^2(p, \gamma) (dp^2 - d\gamma^2) \quad (3)$$

Definition 3 (Geometric Stability). *The metric signature is characterized by:*

$$\sigma(\gamma) = \det(g_{\mu\nu}) = -\phi^4(p, \gamma) \quad (4)$$

Lorentzian signature requires $\sigma < 0$. The stability threshold occurs when $|\sigma| \rightarrow 0$ (metric degeneracy).

Physical interpretation: As γ increases, $\phi \rightarrow 0$ causes metric degeneracy—information becomes geometrically inaccessible. This parallels causal disconnection in relativistic horizons [?].

2.3 Variational Principle

We derive effective spacetime geometry from a coherence action principle. The total action couples Einstein gravity to an information-geometric Lagrangian:

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[\frac{c^4}{16\pi G} \mathcal{R} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{coherence}} \right] \quad (5)$$

where the coherence Lagrangian is:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{coherence}} = \frac{1}{2} F^{\mu\nu} (\partial_\mu \phi)(\partial_\nu \phi) - V(\phi, \text{Tr}(F)) \quad (6)$$

Here $F^{\mu\nu}$ is the coherence tensor (inverse of Fisher metric $F_{\mu\nu}$), and $\phi(p, \gamma)$ encodes quantum state amplitudes. Variation with respect to $g_{\mu\nu}$ yields modified Einstein equations:

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{eff})} \quad (7)$$

with effective stress-energy:

$$T_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{coherence})} = (\partial_\mu \phi)(\partial_\nu \phi) - g_{\mu\nu} \left[\frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\beta} (\partial_\alpha \phi)(\partial_\beta \phi) - V \right] \quad (8)$$

Analogue gravity interpretation: This variational principle is an *analogue gravity model*, analogous to acoustic metrics in fluid dynamics [?]. The constants c and G appearing here are *effective, system-specific parameters* that map the information-geometric structure, not claims that quantum decoherence bends physical 4D spacetime. The 4D integral provides a template for how coherence-sourced stress-energy *would* modify geometry if promoted to a physical field theory; the present work treats this coupling as a formal analogy.

2.4 Fisher Information Metric

The quantum Fisher information matrix on parameter space $\theta = (p, \gamma)$ is:

$$g_{\mu\nu}^{\text{Fisher}}(\theta) = \text{Tr}[\rho_\theta \partial_\mu \ln \rho_\theta \partial_\nu \ln \rho_\theta] \quad (9)$$

Following Caticha’s entropic gravity [?], the Fisher metric is the emergent spacetime metric. As $\gamma \rightarrow \gamma_c$, the Ricci scalar diverges, signaling horizon formation.

3 Holographic Extensions

3.1 Coherence-Modulated Entropy Relation

Proposition 4 (Coherence Attenuation). *Effective entropy accessible from boundary measurements exhibits coherence-dependent suppression:*

$$S_{\text{eff}}(\gamma) = S_0 \cdot f(\gamma) \quad (10)$$

where the attenuation function is:

$$f(\gamma) = \exp(-\gamma/\gamma_c) \quad (11)$$

with critical scale γ_c determined by geometric stability analysis.

Physical interpretation: Unlike standard RT which computes static minimal surfaces, $S_{\text{eff}}(\gamma)$ represents entropy extractable via coherence-preserving measurements. Decoherence effectively “hides” bulk entropy from boundary observers [?].

Relation to bulk geometry: In the AdS/CFT context, this suggests:

$$A_{\text{eff}}(\gamma) = A_{\text{min}} \cdot f(\gamma) \quad (12)$$

The effective entangling surface area contracts—not due to topology change, but due to reduced information accessibility through coherent channels.

The critical value γ_c emerges from geometric stability requirements. Setting $|\sigma| = \epsilon_{\min}$ (minimal detectable signature) in Eq. (??):

$$\phi^4(\gamma_c) = \epsilon_{\min} \quad (13)$$

For Bell states with decoherence model $\phi(\gamma) = \exp(-\gamma/\gamma_0)$:

$$\gamma_c = \gamma_0 \ln \left(\epsilon_{\min}^{-1/4} \right) \quad (14)$$

The framework predicts the *existence* of a geometric threshold γ_c at which metric degeneracy occurs and information become inaccessible. The specific numerical value of γ_c depends on the system parameters: γ_0 (the decoherence scale of the physical system) and ϵ_{\min} (the noise floor).

Relationship to experimental data: In the companion teleportation experiment [?], fidelity collapses at $\gamma \approx 0.535$. This value is determined by the specific circuit geometry—the R_z rotation angles and distribution coefficients ξ_j that orthogonalize the quantum state at that particular γ . The CFD framework provides a geometric interpretation of *why* such thresholds occur (metric degeneracy), but the specific threshold value is circuit-dependent, not a universal constant.

3.2 MERA-CFD Effective Correspondence

Conjecture 5 (Effective Decoherence in Reduced Descriptions). *MERA tensor network depth k maps to effective decoherence in reduced density matrices:*

$$\gamma_{\text{eff}}(k) = \gamma_0 + k \cdot \Delta\gamma, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (15)$$

where $\Delta\gamma$ quantifies information loss per coarse-graining layer.

Remark 6. *This correspondence is effective, not fundamental [?]. MERA uses unitary transformations, while decoherence is non-unitary. The mapping arises because tracing out fine-scale degrees of freedom in MERA mimics decoherence from a reduced subsystem perspective.*

Operational meaning: An observer with access only to coarse-grained layers experiences entropy reduction equivalent to decoherence-induced information loss, despite the underlying unitary dynamics.

Consequence: MERA’s holographic radial direction provides a geometric representation of cumulative effective decoherence—the γ axis corresponds to holographic depth in reduced descriptions.

Status: This prediction remains experimentally untested. A proposed protocol (Section ??) can validate it on current NISQ hardware.

4 Testable Predictions

CFD produces five distinct testable predictions, summarized in Table ??.

4.1 Parametric Geometry Evolution

Unlike static AdS/CFT geometry, CFD predicts continuous parametric evolution of the information-geometric metric:

$$g_{\mu\nu}(\gamma) = \phi^2(\gamma) \cdot \eta_{\mu\nu} \quad (16)$$

where $\eta_{\mu\nu} = \text{diag}(1, -1)$. As γ increases from 0 to γ_c :

- Metric determinant: $|\sigma|$ decreases continuously from ϕ_0^4 to ϵ_{\min} .
- Ricci scalar: $\mathcal{R}(\gamma)$ increases, diverging as $\gamma \rightarrow \gamma_c$.
- Geodesic completeness: Lost at γ_c (information horizon).

This parametric evolution distinguishes CFD from both standard AdS/CFT (static geometry from fixed boundary state) and standard decoherence models (smooth exponential decay without geometric interpretation).

4.2 Critical Behavior at Decoherence Threshold

Near γ_c , the conformal factor scales as:

$$\phi(\gamma) = \phi_0 e^{-\alpha\gamma} \quad (17)$$

A power-law fit to the fidelity data near the threshold yields an effective exponent $\beta_{\text{eff}} = 1.05 \pm 0.59$. However, this fit is from a 3-qubit system and should be interpreted cautiously—true critical exponents require the thermodynamic limit ($N \rightarrow \infty$).

4.3 Coherence-Dependent Information Accessibility

CFD predicts a sharp distinction between entanglement persistence and information accessibility:

Conjecture 7 (Coherence-Information Decoupling). *Near γ_c , quantum correlations (entanglement) can persist while coherence-mediated information transfer ceases. Specifically, $S(\rho) > 0$ while information accessibility $\rightarrow 0$ at $\gamma = \gamma_c$.*

This prediction is supported by numerical simulation at $\gamma = 0.533 \approx \gamma_c$: the metric determinant $|\sigma| = 0.0044$ (near-degenerate), yet quantum fidelity $F = 0.734$ remains super-classical ($F > 0.5$). Coherence and entanglement exhibit distinct scaling behaviors near the critical threshold.

No.	Prediction	Status	Platform
1	Fidelity threshold at $\gamma_c \approx 0.535$	Consistent	IonQ simulator + Forte-1 QPU + Pasqal QPU
2	Unitary reversibility under conjugate dephasing	Verified (sim)	IonQ simulator (trivially, $U^\dagger U = I$)
3	Coherence-depth complementarity (Conjecture ??)	Open	Testable on 3-5 qubit hardware
4	MERA-decoherence correspondence (Conjecture ??)	Open	Testable on NISQ hardware
5	Exponential entropy attenuation $S_{\text{eff}} = S_0 e^{-\gamma/\gamma_c}$	Open	Requires partial tomography

Table 1: Summary of CFD predictions. Prediction 1 is consistent with experimental data but not uniquely distinguished from standard noise models. Prediction 2 follows from the unitarity of R_z rotations. Three predictions remain open and accessible with current technology.

5 Experimental Validation

Experimental data from companion work [?] is consistent with several CFD predictions, though the results do not uniquely distinguish CFD from standard noise models. We summarize the key results here.

5.1 Dephasing Threshold Observation

5.1.1 IonQ Trapped-Ion Platform

Using Azure Quantum’s IonQ simulator and Forte-1 QPU, we implemented a 3-qubit teleportation protocol with tunable parametric dephasing (R_z rotations of strength γ):

- **Simulation:** Fidelity degrades from $F = 0.92$ at $\gamma = 0$ to $F \approx 0$ at $\gamma \approx 0.535$, consistent with the predicted threshold.
- **Hardware baseline:** 3-qubit teleportation on Forte-1 QPU yielded $F = 0.988 \pm 0.003$ (1000 shots), exceeding the classical bound $F_{\text{classical}} = 2/3$ by 48%.
- **Control experiment:** Identical circuit without entanglement bridge shows zero information transfer, confirming entanglement as the transfer mechanism.
- **Dephasing-driven collapse:** 9-qubit protocol at $\gamma = 0.535$ yielded $F_{\text{exp}} \approx 0$, consistent with the injected dephasing overwhelming the quantum channel.

5.1.2 Pasqal Neutral-Atom Platform

The dephasing response was independently tested on Pasqal’s neutral-atom architecture:

- **Emulator sweep:** Fine-grained parameter sweep ($\gamma \in [0.15, 0.60]$) on EMU_FREE reveals a steeper threshold ($\gamma \in [0.15, 0.30]$), likely reflecting differences in noise coupling between the analog Rydberg Hamiltonian and gate-based R_z rotations.
- **Three-tier validation:** The dephasing response is preserved across idealized simulation (EMU_FREE), exact solver (EMU_SV), and hardware-realistic emulation (EMU_FRESNEL).

Experiment	F or P_0	Status
IonQ 3-qubit teleportation	$F = 0.988$	High fidelity
IonQ control (no ent.)	No transfer	Confirmed
IonQ 9-qubit, $\gamma = 0.535$	$F \approx 0$	Collapsed
Pasqal QPU, $\gamma = 0.20$	$P_0 = 70.6\%$	Near-ideal
Conjugate dephasing (sim)	$0.00 \rightarrow 0.92$	Recovered (trivially)

Table 2: Summary of experimental results across platforms. Conjugate dephasing result is simulation-only ($U^\dagger U = I$); all others include hardware data.

- **Hardware QPU:** Execution on FRESNEL_CAN1 QPU (22 atoms, 1500 shots) shows consistency: at $\gamma = 0.20$, QPU ground-state probability ($P_0 = 70.6\%$) matches noiseless simulation (72.0%, noise ratio $1.13\times$).

5.2 Reversibility Under Conjugate Dephasing (Simulation)

At $\gamma = 0.8$, applying the conjugate dephasing operator $\mathcal{D}^{-1}(\gamma) = \bigotimes_j R_z(-\gamma\pi\xi_j)$ before the dephasing injection restores fidelity from $F = 0.00 \pm 0.01$ to $F = 0.92 \pm 0.04$. This result follows directly from the unitarity of R_z rotations ($U^\dagger U = I$) and therefore does not provide independent evidence for CFD.

Note: This reversibility is a mathematical property of unitary operations, not a physical discovery. True decoherence (coupling to an unmeasured environment) is irreversible and cannot be undone by conjugate rotations. The significance of this observation is limited to confirming that the parametric dephasing model is unitary, as designed.

6 Discussion

6.1 CFD vs. Standard Holography

6.2 Implications for Quantum Information

If the open predictions are validated, CFD would establish:

Aspect	Standard	CFD
Info channel	Entanglement only	Ent. + Coherence
Geometry	Static surfaces	Parametric
Observable	S (entropy)	ϕ, S_{eff}
Bulk evol.	Fixed	γ -dependent
Testability	Indirect	Direct (hw)

Table 3: CFD compared to standard holographic principles.

- **Coherence as geometric parameter:** An independent quantum resource with geometric interpretation, complementary to entanglement [?].
- γ_c **as information horizon:** A threshold beyond which bulk entropy becomes inaccessible in the information-geometric framework.

Speculative connections to ER=EPR and the Black Hole Information Paradox are conceivable but remain far from established. The current experimental circuit (3-qubit teleportation with R_z dephasing) does not contain the scrambling dynamics required for a holographic dual, and any such connections require substantially more theoretical and experimental development.

6.3 Limitations and Open Questions

1. **Many-body scaling:** Current formalism is limited to bipartite systems; multipartite extension requires tensor network generalization [?].
2. **Microscopic derivation:** The field equation (Eq. ??) is phenomenological; a path integral formulation is needed.
3. **Dynamical time evolution:** The framework is parametric in γ ; coupling to external time coordinates requires Hamiltonian formulation [?].
4. **QEC connection:** Relationship between coherence attenuation and code distance in MERA-based error correction remains unexplored.
5. **Active Shielding on hardware:** The unitary reversibility result is simulation-only; hardware demonstration would be a strong validation.

6.4 Proposed Experiments for Open Predictions

Coherence-depth complementarity (Conjecture ??): Prepare pairs of 3–5 qubit states with equal entanglement entropy but different coherence (vary γ while compensating $S(\rho)$ via local rotations). Measure

information accessibility via quantum state discrimination. If states with lower coherence show reduced accessibility at fixed entropy, the conjecture is confirmed.

MERA-decoherence correspondence (Conjecture ??): Implement a 2–3 layer MERA circuit. Perform partial tomography at each layer to extract $\gamma_{\text{eff}}(k)$. Plot effective decoherence versus layer depth; linearity confirms the correspondence.

Entropy attenuation: Measure accessible entanglement entropy $S_{\text{eff}}(\gamma)$ via entanglement witnesses at multiple γ values. Fit to exponential model (Eq. ??). This extends existing phase transition data (which measured only ground-state probability) to the entropy observable predicted by CFD.

6.5 Distinction from Related Work

CFD differs from Arturo Cerezo García’s Radial Coherent Dynamics (RCD) [?]:

- **CFD:** Information geometry in abstract (p, γ) parameter space.
- **RCD:** Modified Einstein field equations in physical spacetime coordinates.

CFD operates at the quantum information level; RCD modifies gravitational dynamics directly.

7 Conclusion

Coherence Field Dynamics extends holographic quantum gravity by promoting coherence from a derived quantity to an independent geometric degree of freedom. The framework predicts that information accessibility decreases under decoherence—even when entanglement persists—with a threshold near $\gamma_c \approx 0.535$.

Key contributions of this work:

1. **Theoretical framework:** Coherence field equation, information-geometric metric, and variational principle.
2. **Holographic extensions:** Coherence-modulated entropy relation $S_{\text{eff}}(\gamma) = S_0 e^{-\gamma/\gamma_c}$ and MERA-decoherence correspondence $\gamma_{\text{eff}}(k) = \gamma_0 + k\Delta\gamma$.
3. **Experimental consistency:** Companion experimental work shows a fidelity threshold at $\gamma \approx 0.535$ on IonQ and a consistent dephasing response on Pasqal FRESNEL-CAN1 QPU, though these results do not uniquely distinguish CFD from standard noise models. The specific threshold value is determined by circuit geometry, not by CFD alone.
4. **Four open predictions:** Coherence-depth complementarity, MERA-decoherence mapping, entropy attenuation, and hardware demonstration of non-trivial reversibility—all experimentally accessible on current NISQ hardware.

The framework’s distinguishing feature is testability: unlike approaches that require Planck-scale energies or astronomical observations, CFD predictions can be probed with quantum simulators. The consistency of initial experimental data and the accessibility of the remaining open predictions position CFD as a research program at the intersection of quantum information, holography, and quantum chemistry.

Acknowledgments

We thank Microsoft Azure Quantum for computing resources, the IonQ team for simulator and Forte-1 QPU access, and Pasqal for FRESNEL-CAN1 emulator and QPU access via the Pasqal Cloud platform.

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