

Holography locality and quantum error correction

Fernando Pastawski

\hat{O}_A

\hat{O}^\bullet

\hat{O}_B

Gravity, Information and Fundamental Symmetries
November 6, 2019

Quantum Mechanics -> Quantum Field Theory

Superposition

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\text{alive cat}\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\text{dead cat}\rangle$$

(Entanglement)

Unitarity

$$H(t) |\psi(t)\rangle = i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle$$

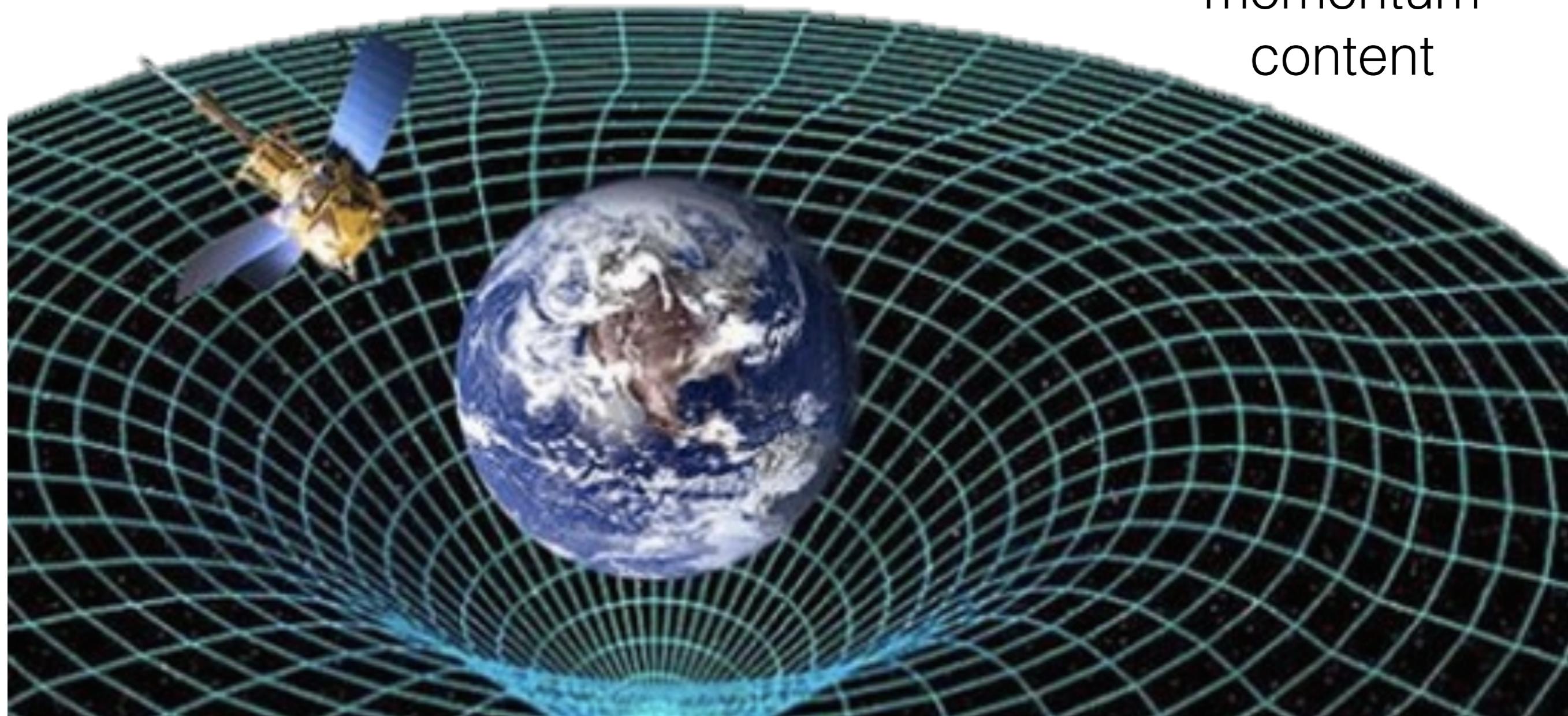
(Conservation of information)

General relativity

Intrinsic
curvature

$$G_{\mu\nu} \equiv R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T_{\mu\nu}$$

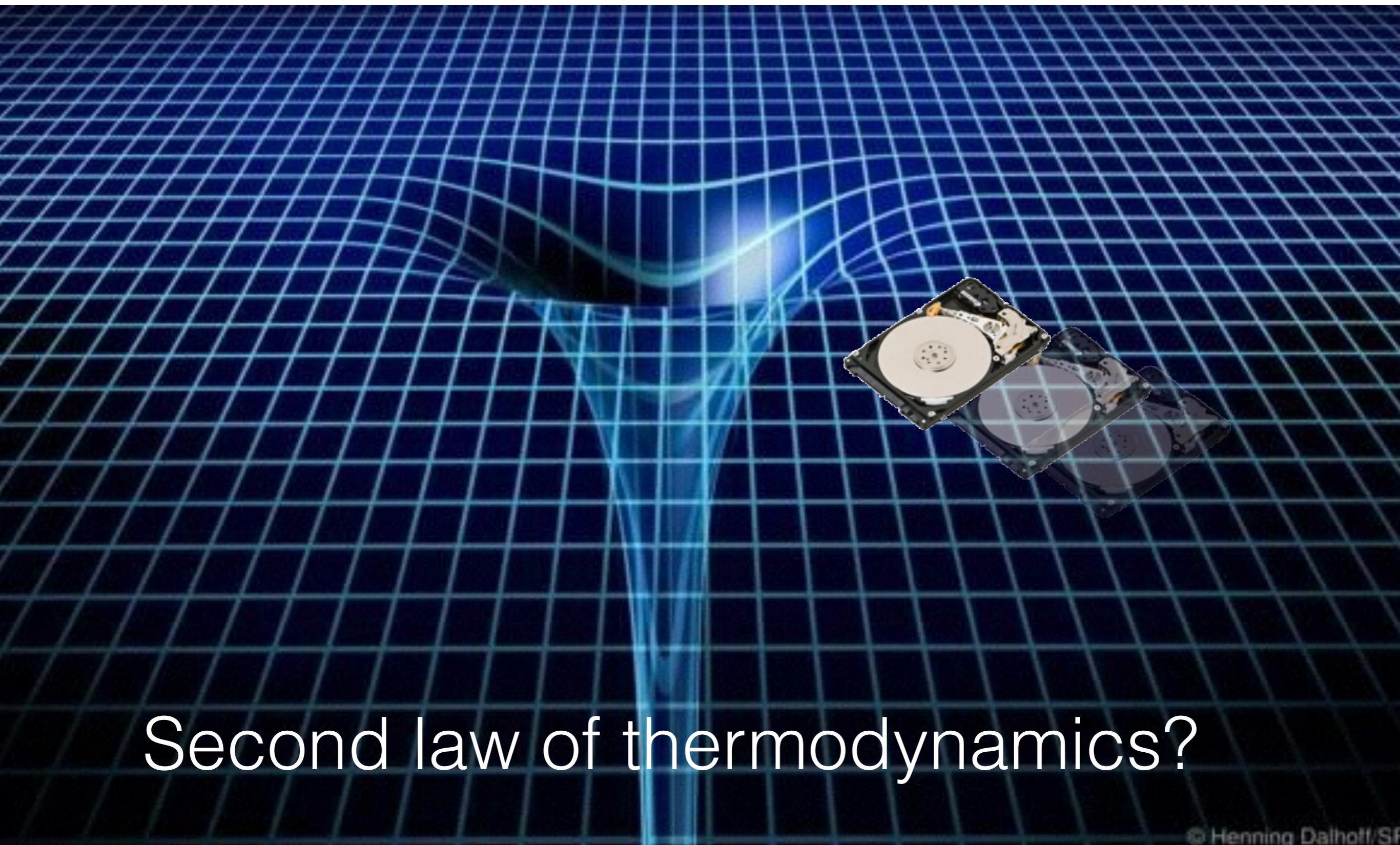
Energy,
momentum
content



Einstein, A. "Näherungsweise Integration der Feldgleichungen der Gravitation".
Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Berlin. 1916

The puzzle 1.0
leading to
holography

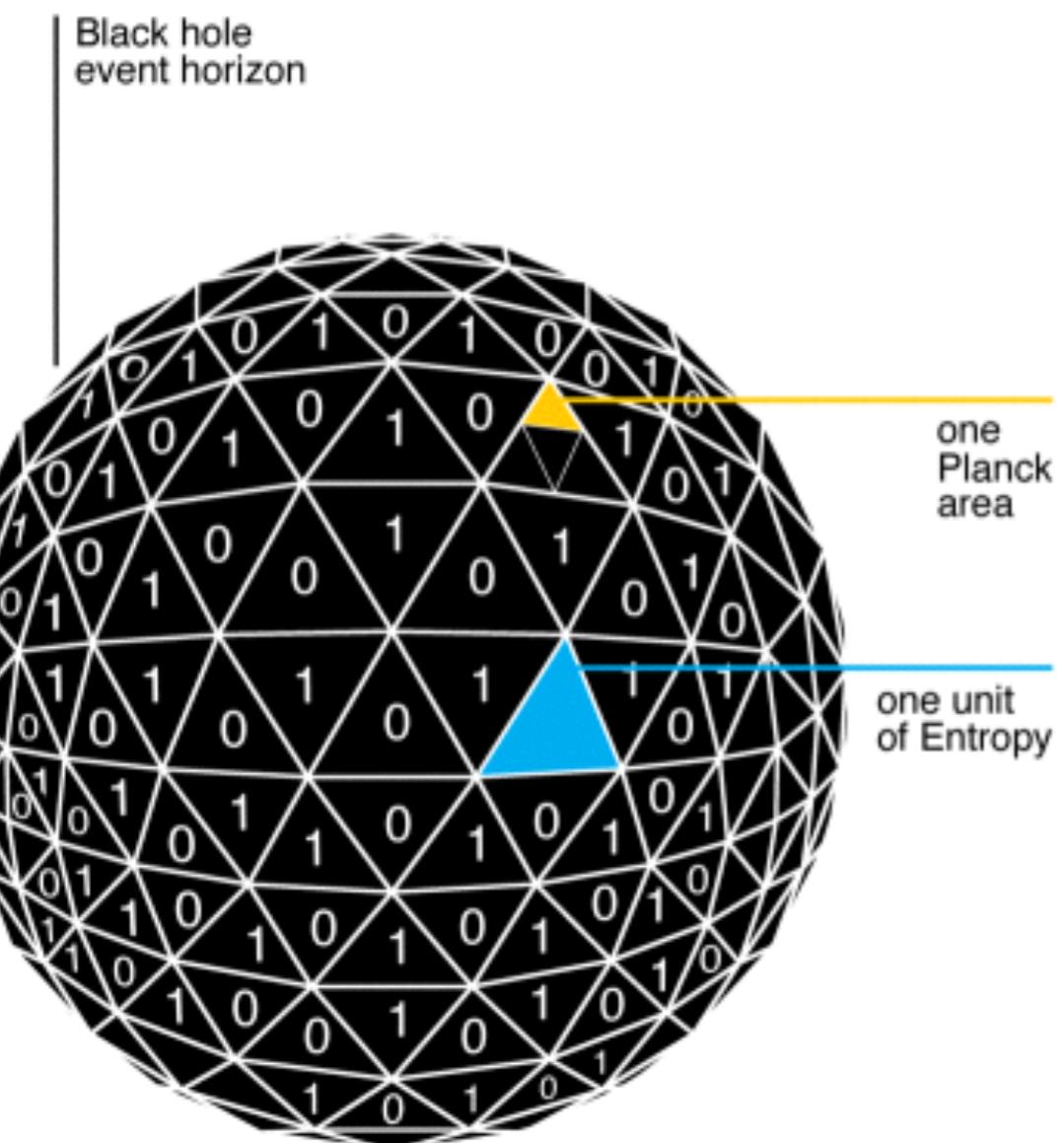
Black holes



Second law of thermodynamics?

$$A = 16\pi(GM/c^2)^2$$

Bekenstein/Hawking Black Hole entropy



$$A = 16\pi(GM/c^2)^2$$

Area

$$S_{BH} = \frac{A}{4L_p^2} = \frac{c^3 A}{4G\hbar}$$

=
Entropy

$$S = - \sum_j p_j \log(p_j)$$

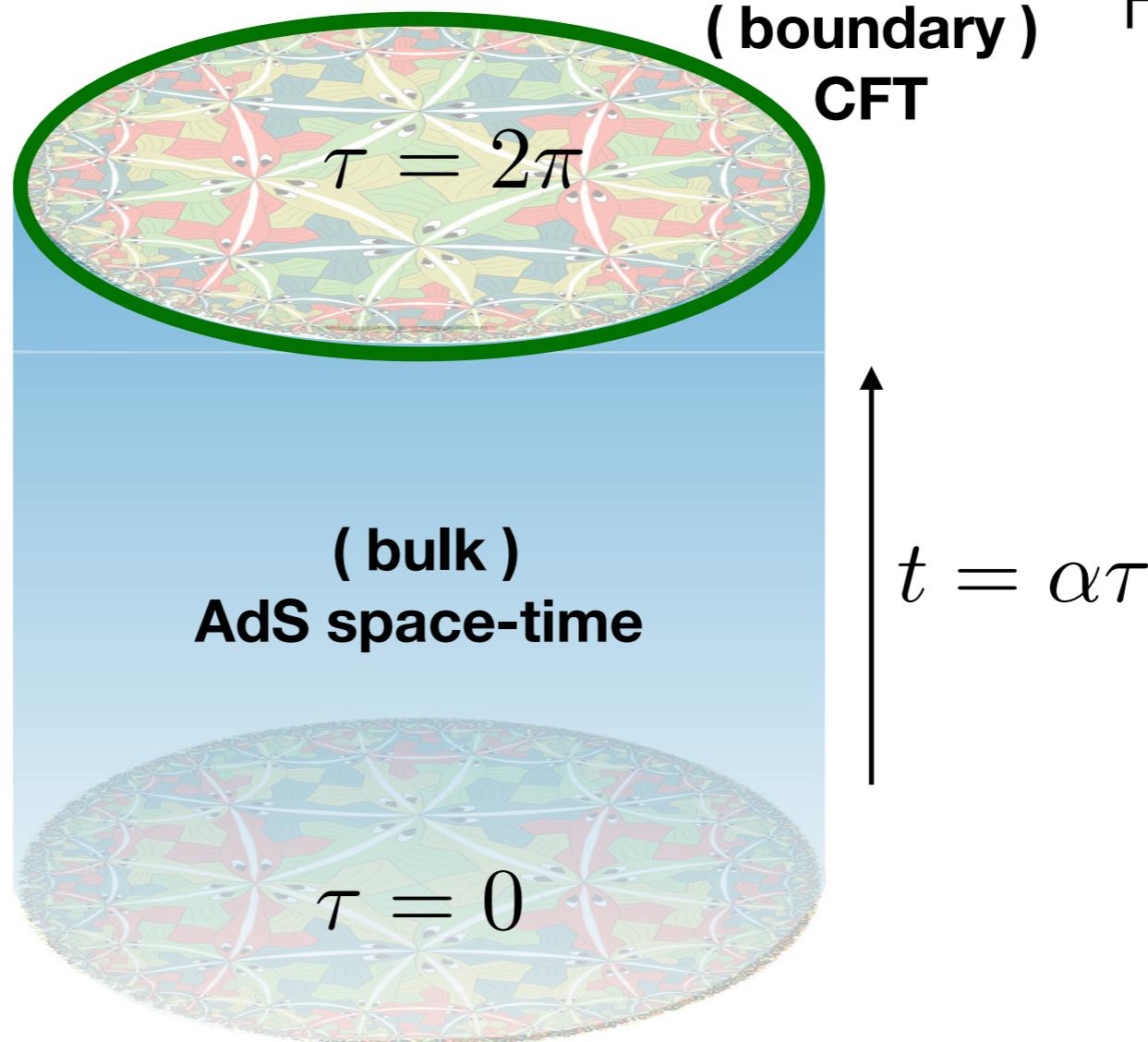
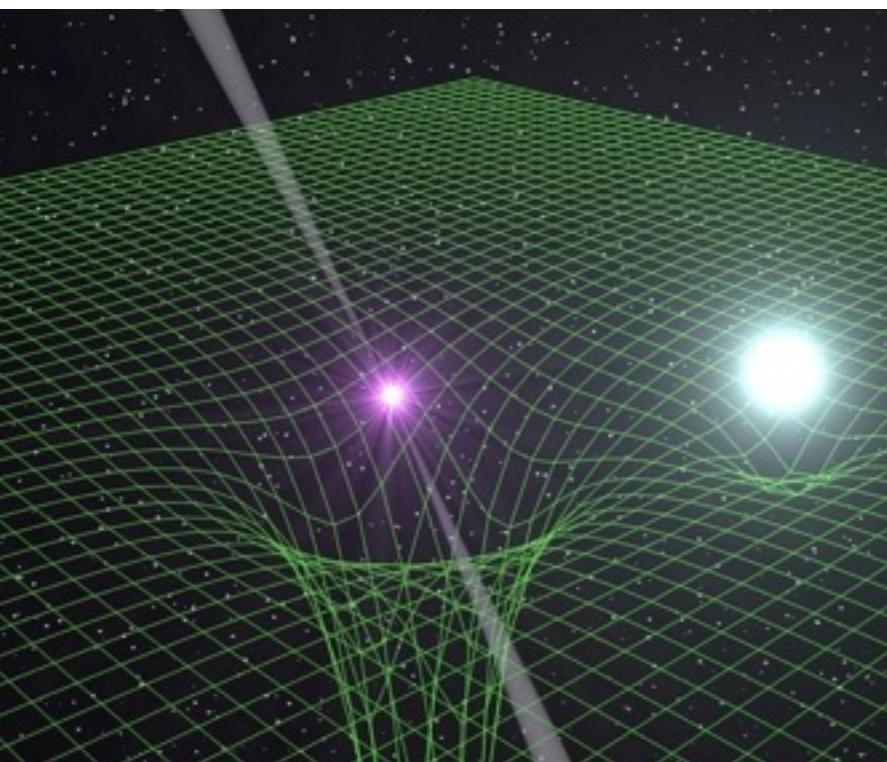
Information

Holography anyone?

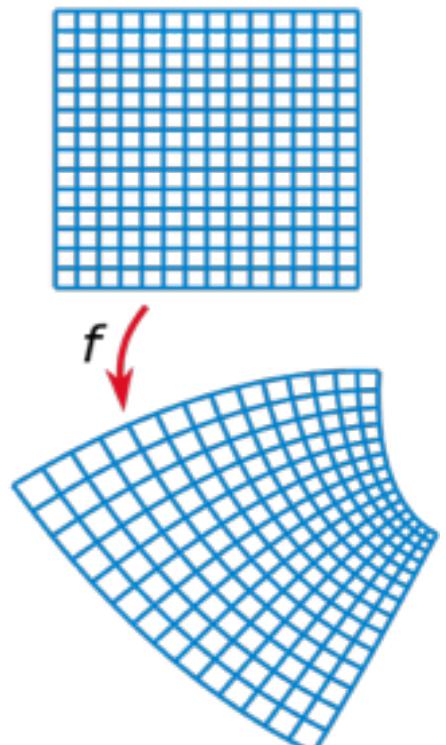
$$1[m^2] = 1.38 \times 10^{69} L_p^2 = 3.45 \times 10^{68} bits$$

Holographic principle and the AdS / CFT correspondence

GR on anti-de
Sitter background.



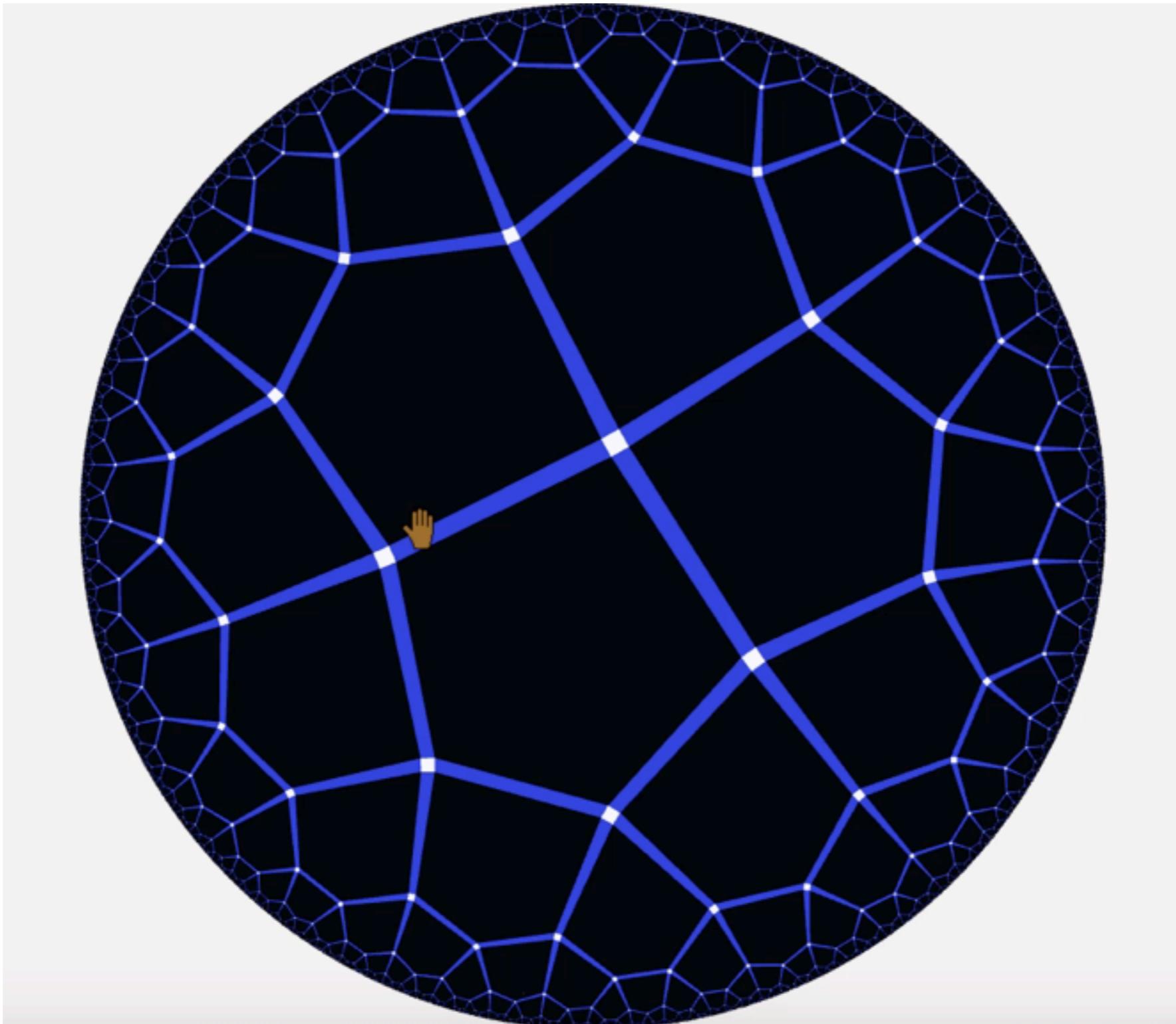
Field theory w.
Conformal
symmetry



$$ds^2 = \alpha^2(-\cosh^2 \rho dt^2 + d\rho^2 + \sinh^2 \rho d\Omega_{n-1}^2)$$

Maldacena, J. (1998) The Large-N Limit of Superconformal Field Theories and Supergravity. IJTP, 38(4), 1113–1133.

Poincare disc representation of Hyperbolic space (AdS time-slice)



Entanglement entropy in the AdS/CFT correspondence

Entropy as entanglement

Shannon entropy

$$S = - \sum_{j=1}^D p_j \log(p_j)$$

Information

$$\log D \geq S \geq 0$$

Von Neumann entropy

$$S_A = -\text{tr}[\rho_A \log(\rho_A)]$$

Schmidt-decomposition

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_j \sqrt{p_j} |j_A\rangle |j_B\rangle$$

Reduced density matrix

$$\rho_A = \text{tr}_B[|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|] = \sum_j p_j |j_A\rangle\langle j_A|$$

Entanglement entropy

$$S_A = S_B \leq \log \min[D_A, D_B]$$

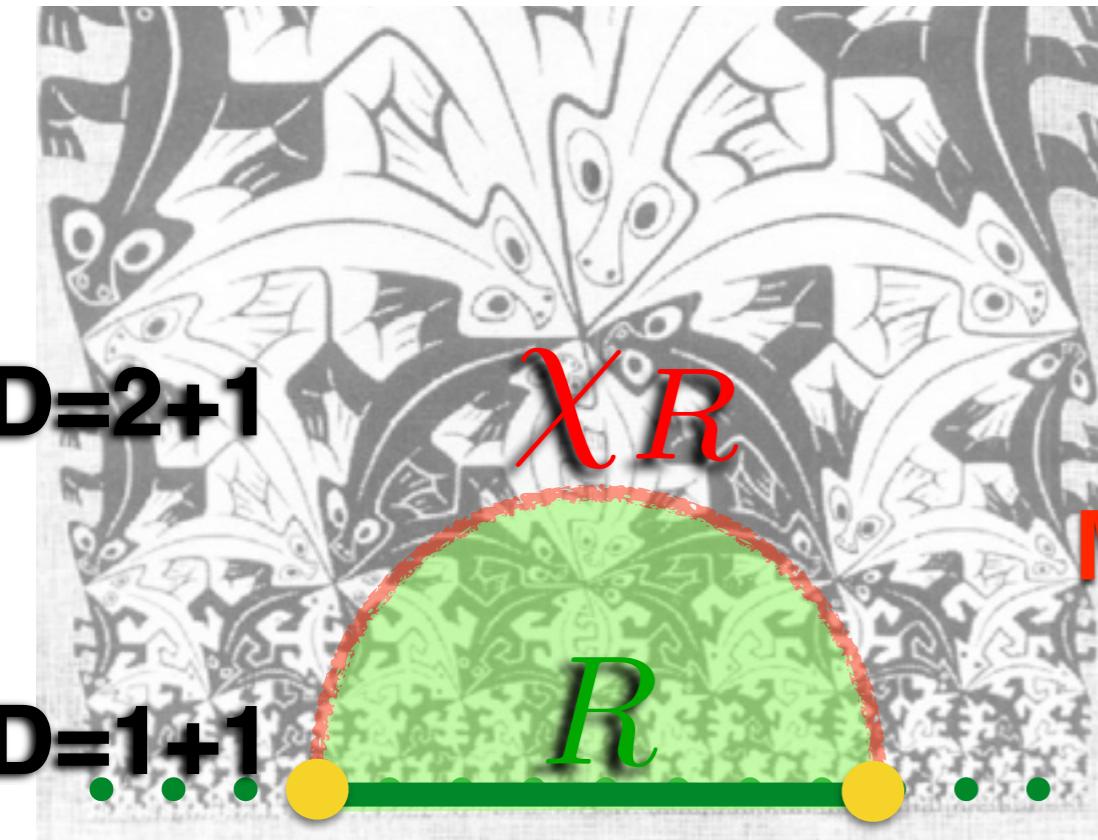
Ryu-Takayanagi

Bulk/Boundary duality to Geometry/Entanglement duality

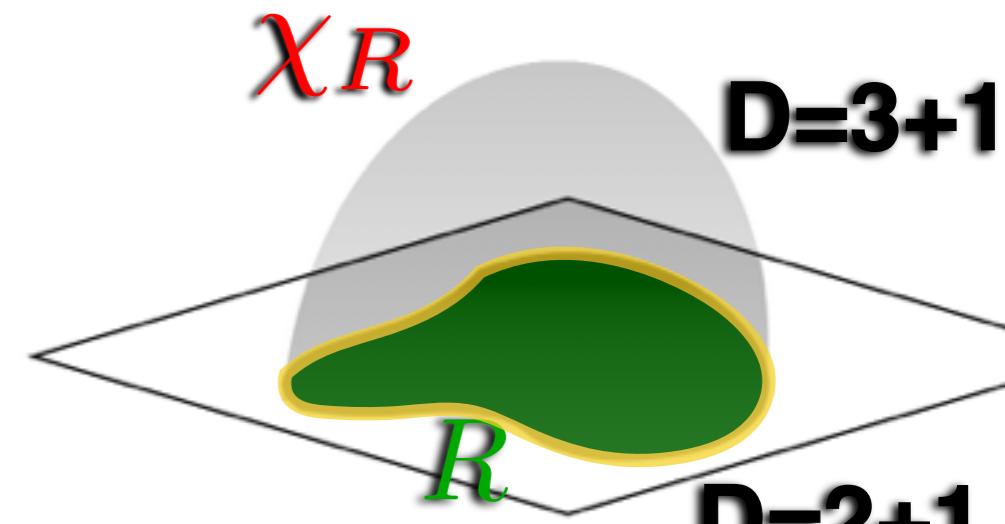
Minimal area = Entropy = **Entanglement**

$$|\chi_R| \propto \log(|R|/\varepsilon)$$

$$S(R) = \min_{\partial\chi_R=\partial R} \frac{\text{area}(\chi_R)}{4L_p^2} + \dots$$



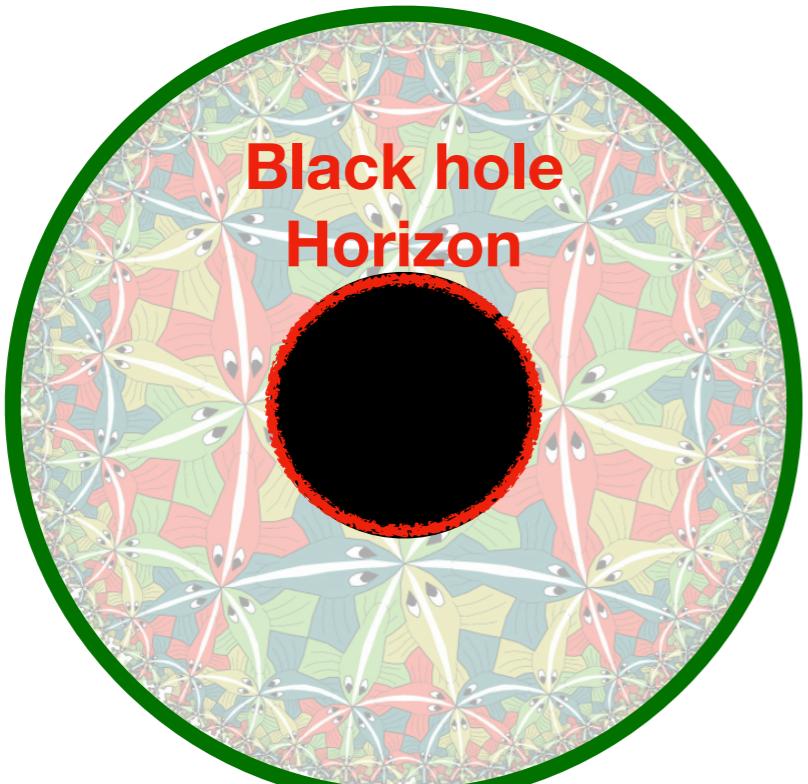
Min-surface
Cutoff



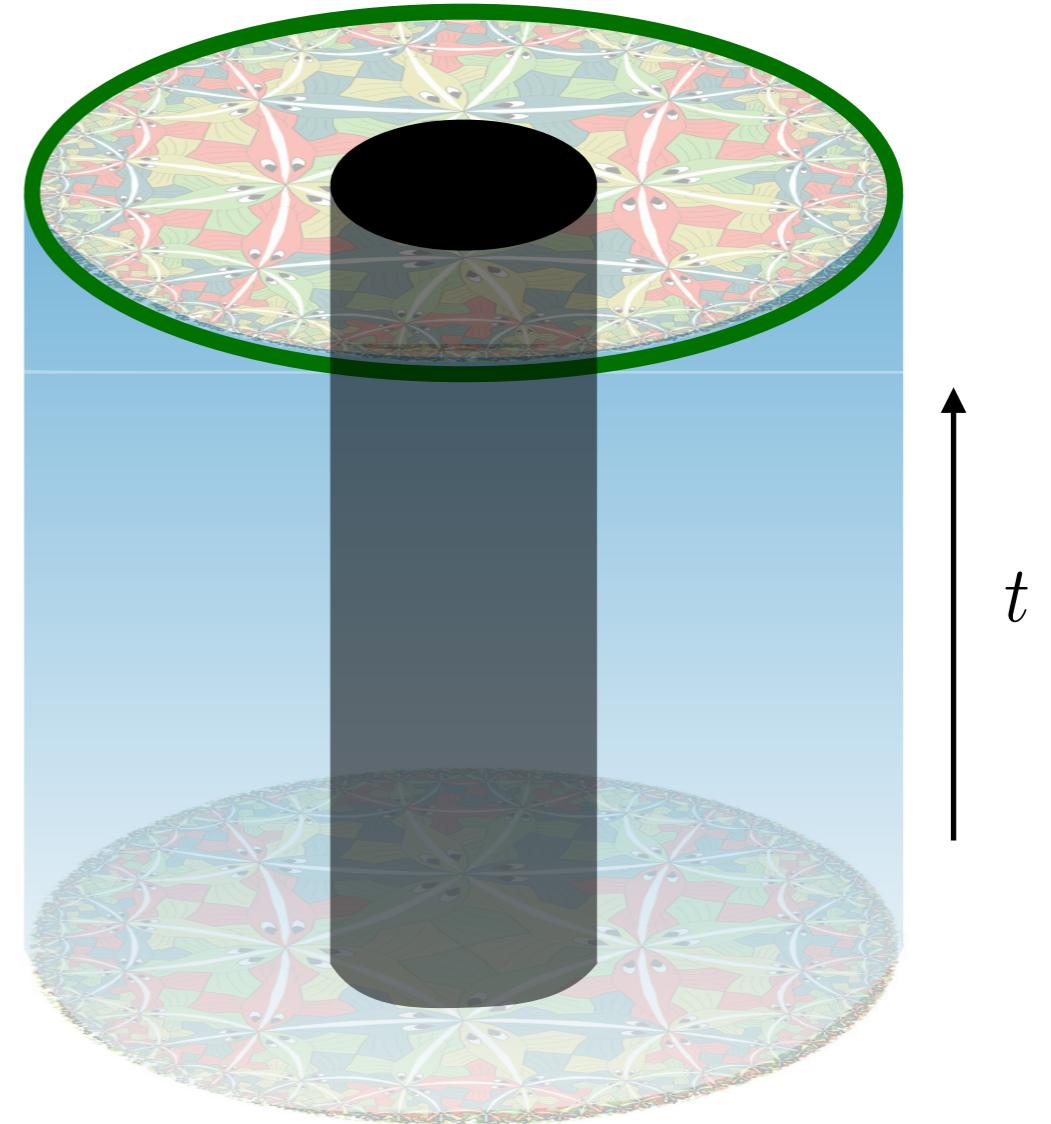
Generalization of Bekenstein-Hawking black hole entropy

Ryu, S., & Takayanagi, T. (2006). Holographic Derivation of Entanglement Entropy from the anti-de Sitter Space/Conformal Field Theory Correspondence.
PRL, 96(18), 181602.

AdS Schwarzschild black hole



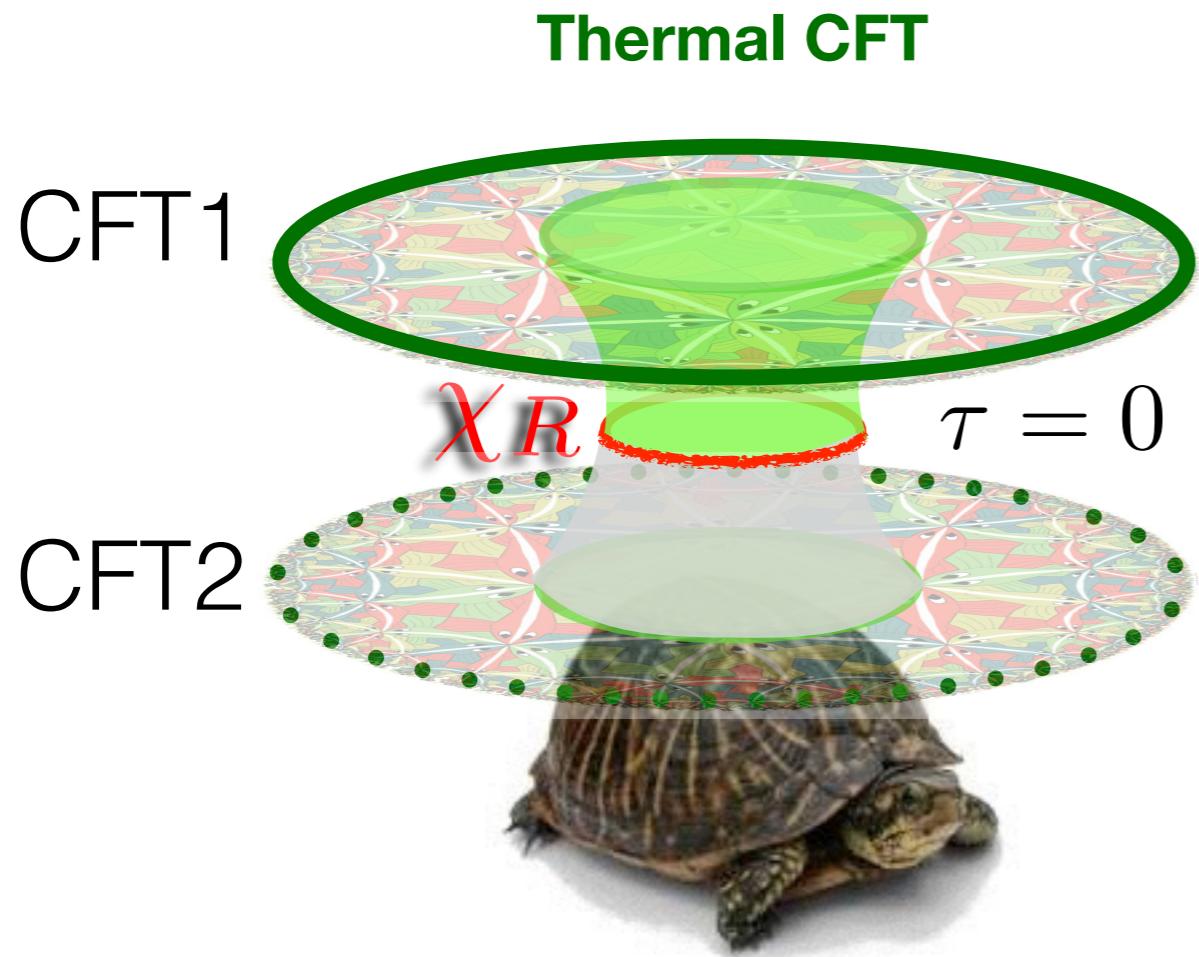
Thermal CFT



Thermal Gibbs state

$$\rho_{\text{CFT}_{1/2}} = \sum_j \frac{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_j}}{\mathcal{Z}} |j\rangle \langle j|$$

ER = EPR



Einstein-Rosen bridge
"Wormhole"

Thermal Gibbs state

$$\rho_{\text{CFT}_{1/2}} = \sum_j \frac{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_j}}{Z} |j\rangle \langle j|$$

Einstein-Podolski-Rosen
Entangled pair

$$|\Psi_{\text{TFD}}\rangle = \sum_j \frac{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_j/2}}{\sqrt{Z}} |j\rangle |j\rangle$$

CFT1 CFT2
↑ ↑

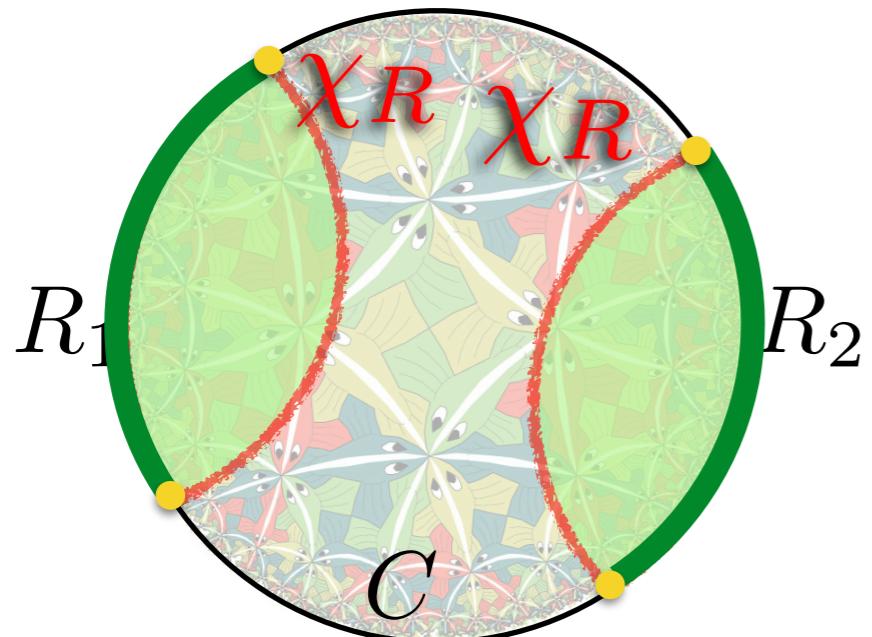
Extend black hole to a worm hole = Purifying a thermal state

M. van Raamsdonk (2010). Building up spacetime with quantum entanglement.
Gen. Rel. Grav. 42: 2323–2329.

J. Maldacena & L. Susskind (2013). Cool horizons for entangled black holes.
Fortschritte der Physik, 61(9), 781-811.

Entanglement wedge

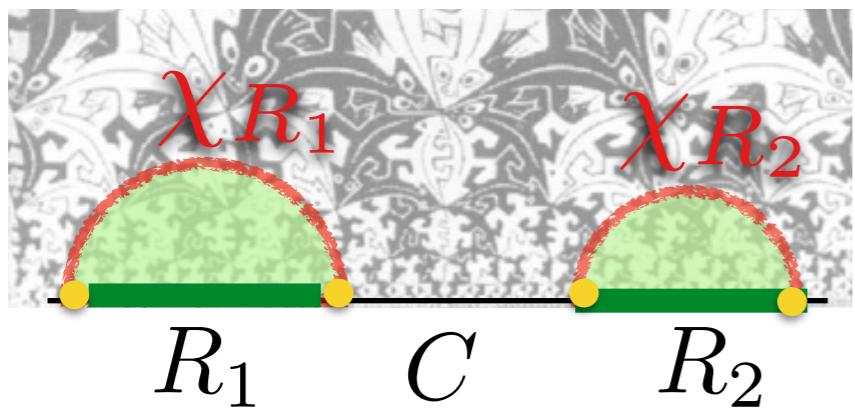
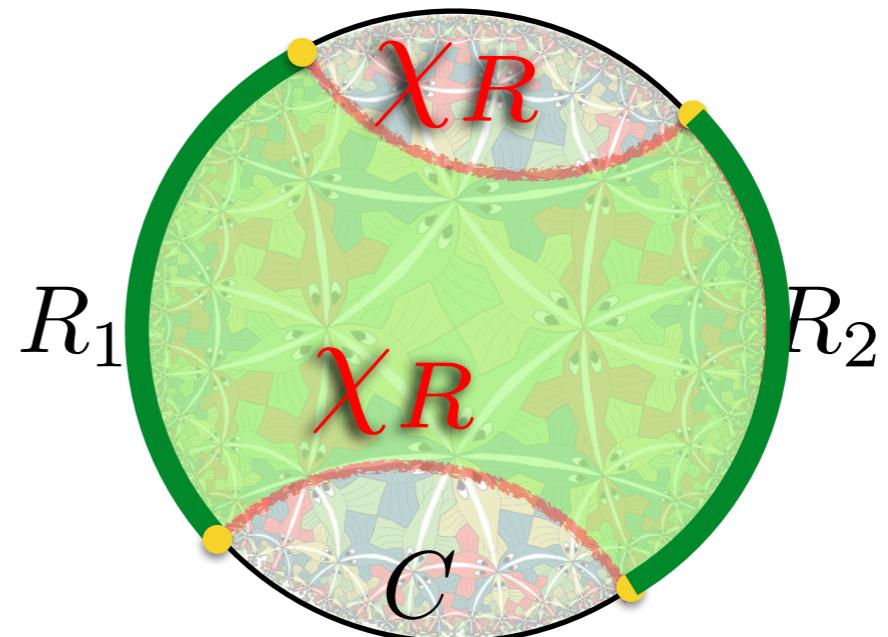
Disconnected



Transition

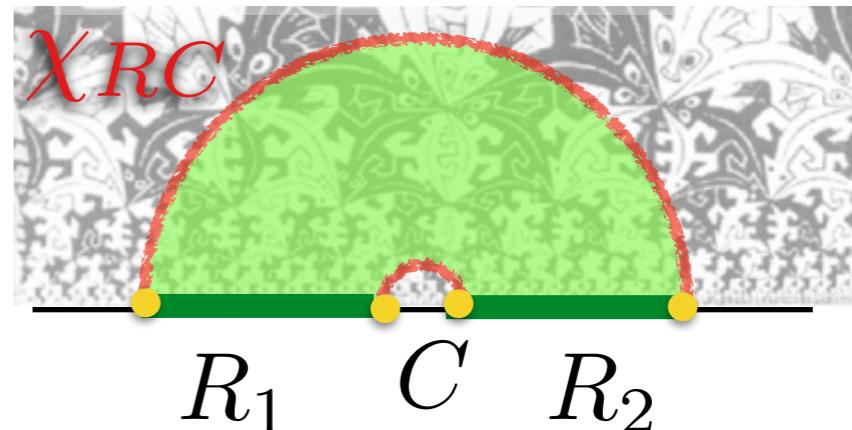
AdS
slice

Connected



$$|C||RC| \geq |R_1||R_2|$$

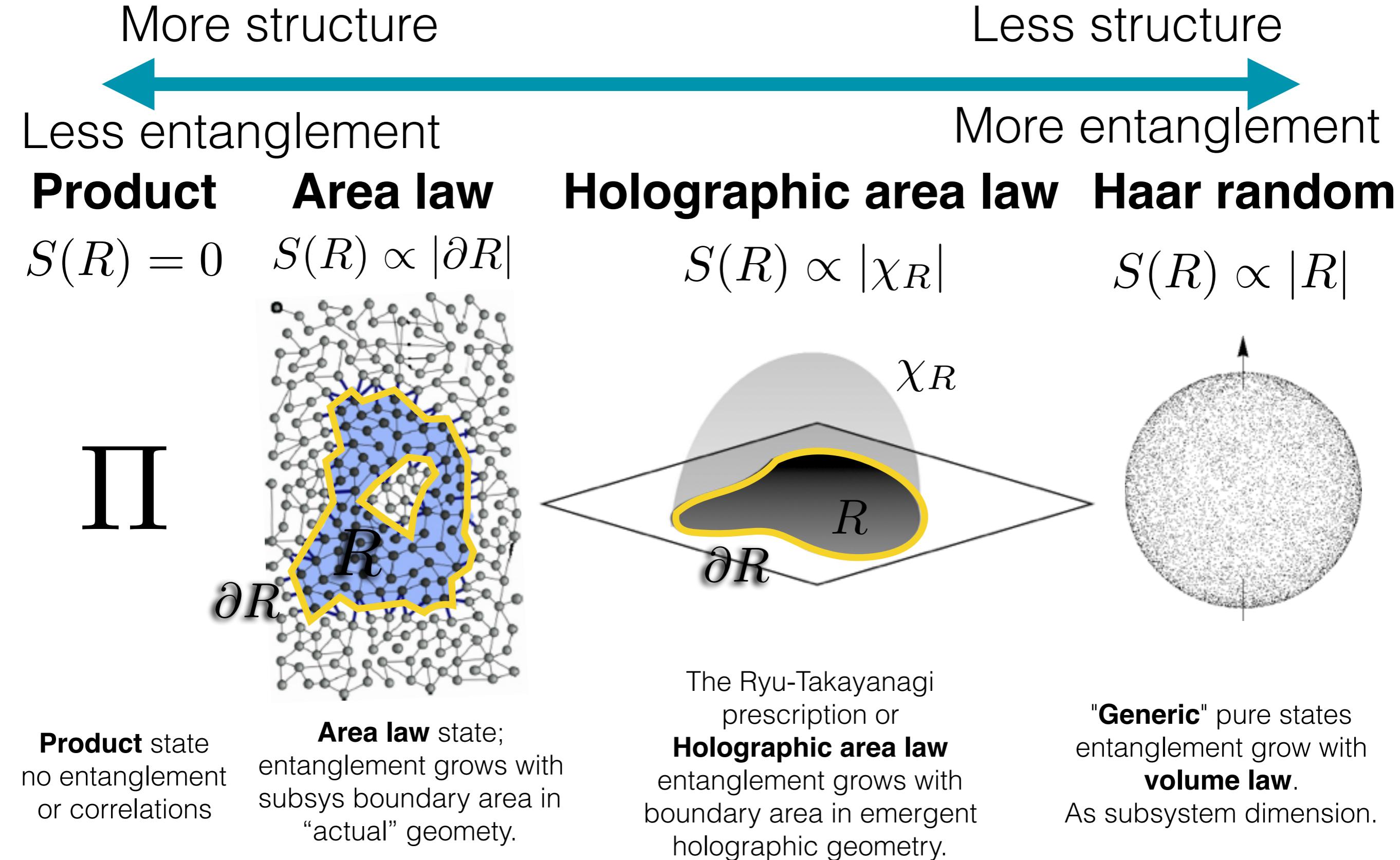
$$S_R \approx S_{R_1} + S_{R_2} < S_{RC} + S_C$$



$$|C||RC| < |R_1||R_2|$$

$$S_R \approx S_{RC} + S_C \leq S_{R_1} + S_{R_2}$$

Entanglement structure



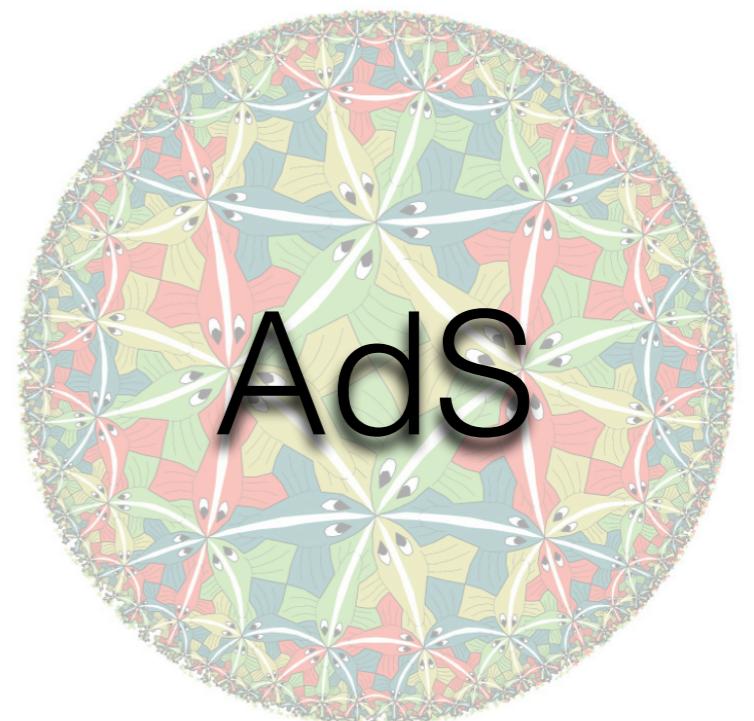
Holography

Entanglement structure

Holographic
duality

Holographic geometry

based on example:
AdS/CFT



Entanglement: emergent space-time glue.



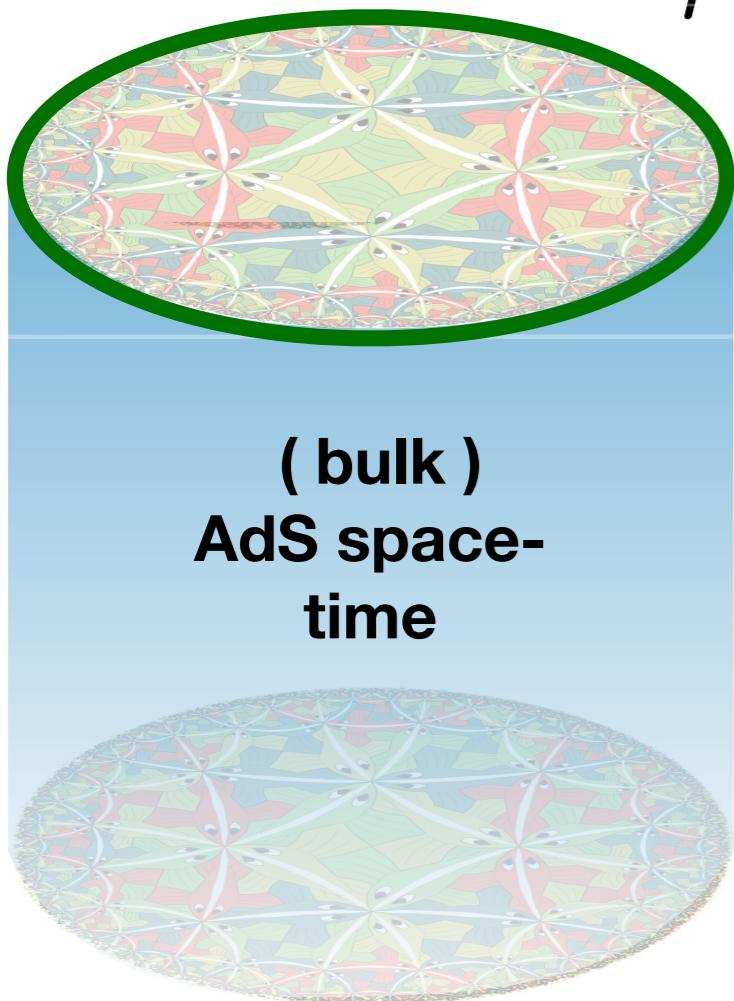
Holography as Quantum Error-Correction

Local bulk operators as boundary operators

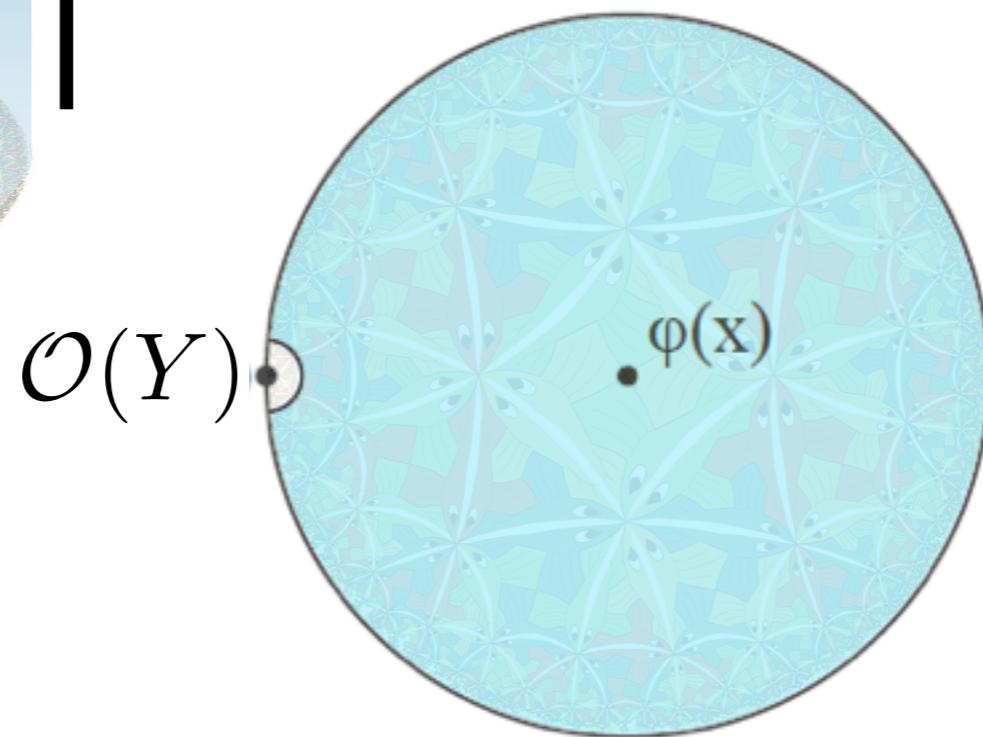
Almheiri, A., Dong, X., & Harlow, D. (2015).
Bulk locality and quantum error correction in AdS/CFT. *JHEP*, 2015(4), 163.

Global reconstruction

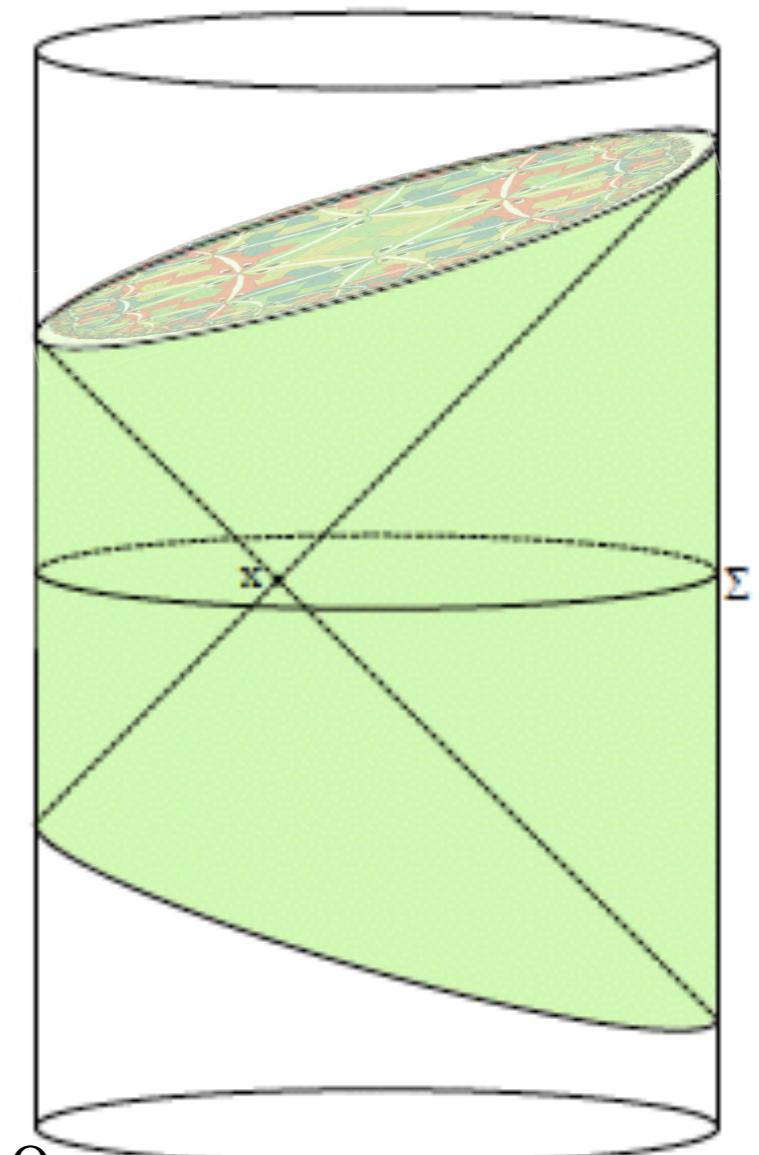
$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^\Delta \phi(r, x) = \mathcal{O}(x)$$



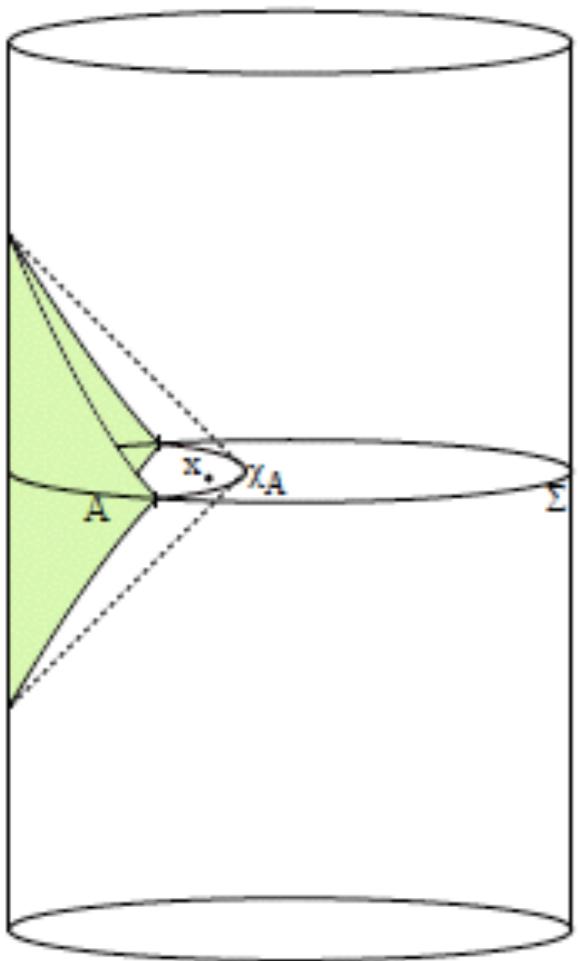
Radial commutativity.



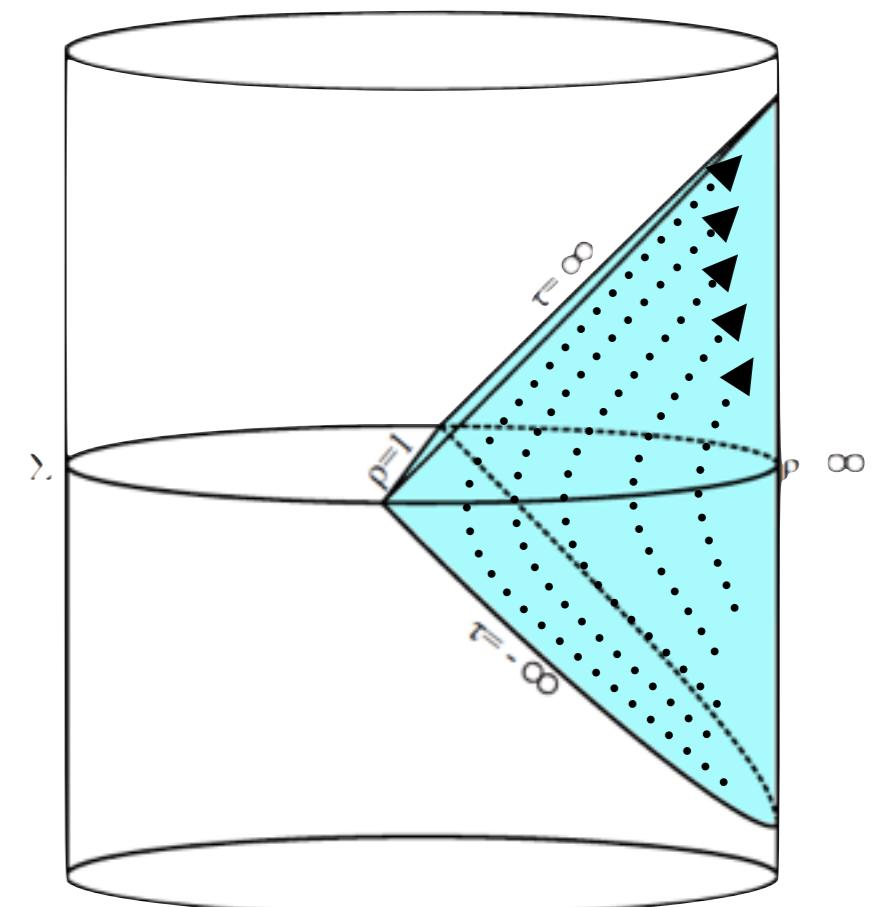
$t = 0$



AdS-Rindler wedge reconstruction



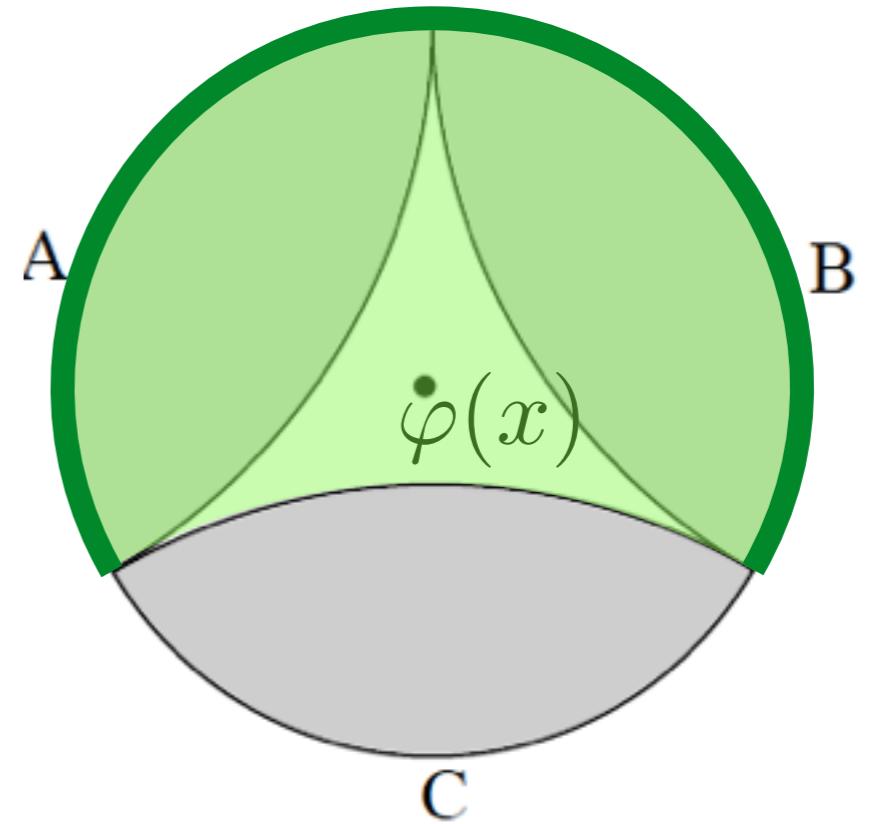
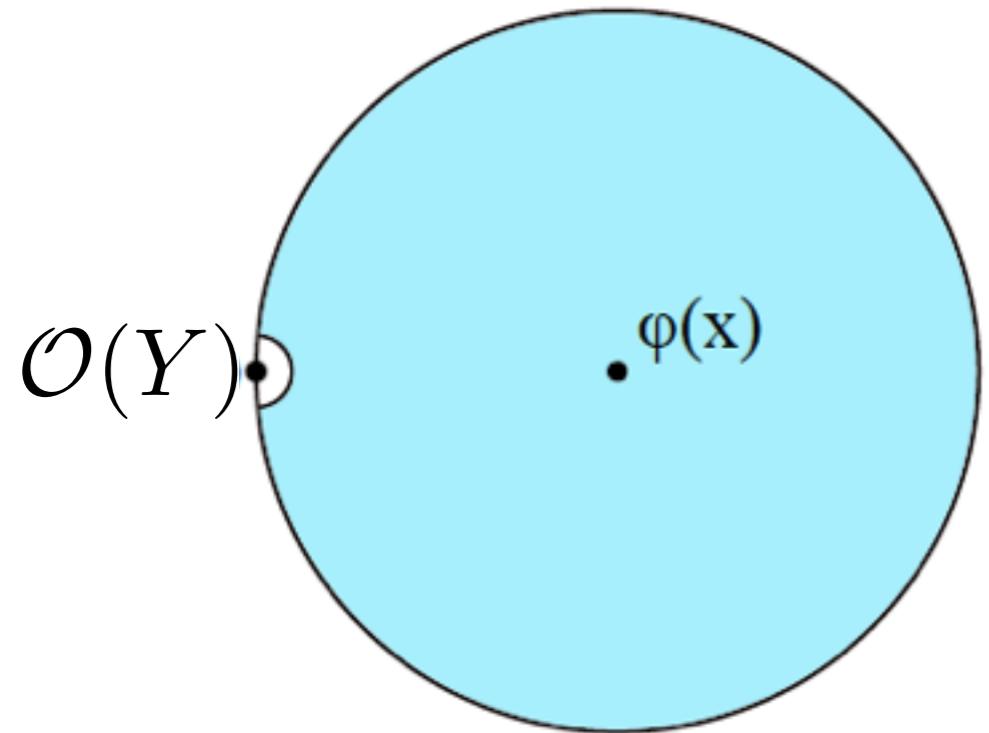
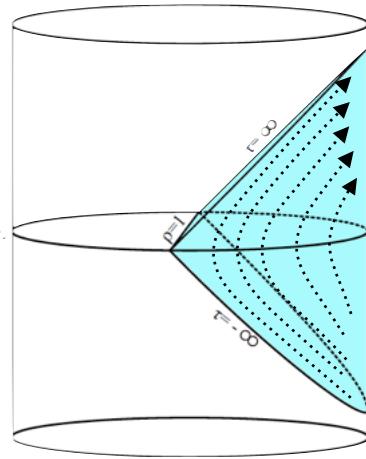
Causal
Wedge



Uniformly accelerated coordinate system.

Hamilton, A., Kabat, D., Lifschytz, G., & Lowe, D. (2006).
Holographic representation of local bulk operators. PRD, 74(6), 066009.

Reduction to spacelike slice



$$\varphi(x) \rightarrow \Phi_{AB}(x)$$

$$\varphi(x) \rightarrow \Phi_{BC}(x)$$

$$\varphi(x) \rightarrow \Phi_{CA}(x)$$

Almheiri, A., Dong, X., & Harlow, D. (2015).
Bulk locality and quantum error correction in AdS/CFT. JHEP, 2015(4), 163.

Different operators - same effect

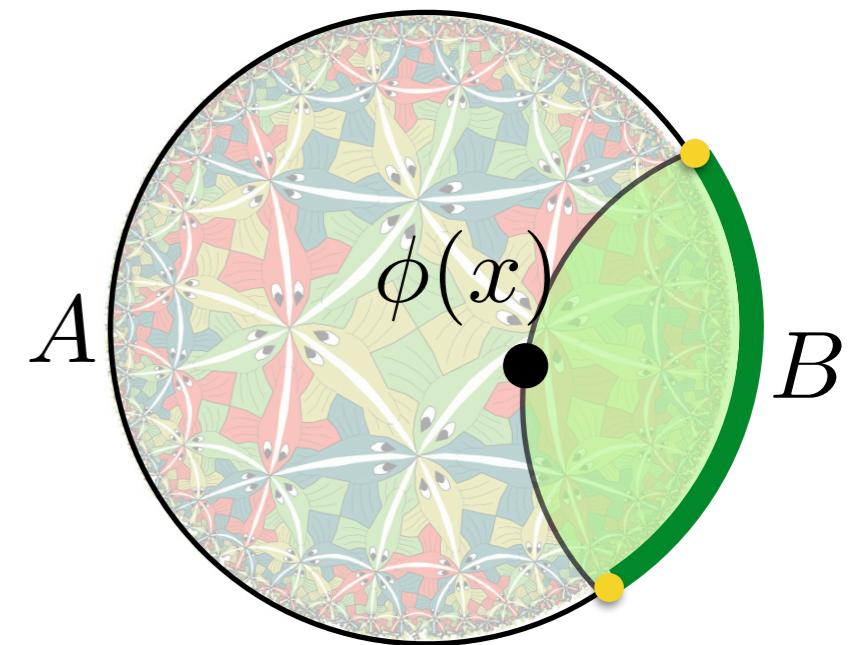
Singlet

$$|\Psi^-\rangle := \frac{|0\rangle|1\rangle - |1\rangle|0\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$X \otimes I |\Psi^-\rangle = -I \otimes X |\Psi^-\rangle$$

$$Y \otimes I |\Psi^-\rangle = -I \otimes Y |\Psi^-\rangle$$

$$Z \otimes I |\Psi^-\rangle = -I \otimes Z |\Psi^-\rangle$$



Operator "teleportation"

$$O_A |\Psi^-\rangle = O_B |\Psi^-\rangle$$

Resolution: Low energy sector made of entangled states.

Example: [[3,1,2]]₃ quantum code

[[n,k,d]] Protect non-commuting observables

$$\mathcal{H}_C = \text{span}\{|\tilde{0}\rangle, |\tilde{1}\rangle, |\tilde{2}\rangle\}$$

$$|0\rangle \rightarrow |\tilde{0}\rangle = |000\rangle + |111\rangle + |222\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle \rightarrow |\tilde{1}\rangle = |012\rangle + |120\rangle + |201\rangle$$

$$|2\rangle \rightarrow |\tilde{2}\rangle = |021\rangle + |102\rangle + |210\rangle$$

$$Z|j\rangle = \omega^j |j\rangle \quad \omega = e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}}$$

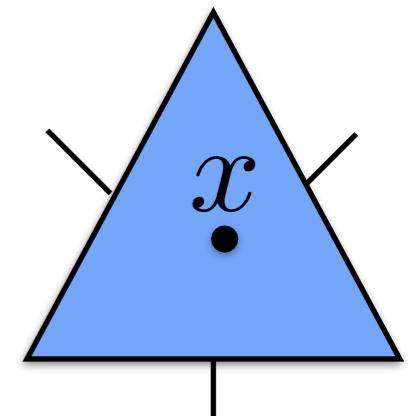
$$X|j\rangle = |j+1 \bmod (3)\rangle$$

$$E = \sum_j |\tilde{j}\rangle\langle j| \quad EE^\dagger = P_C \quad \mathcal{E}nc(\rho) = E\rho E^\dagger$$

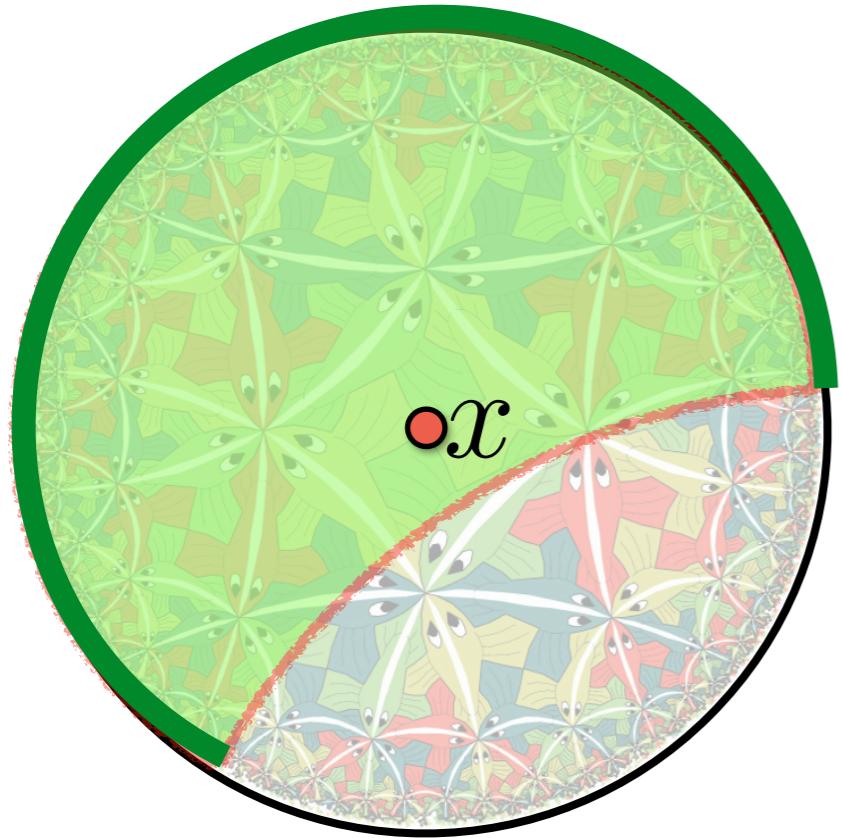
$$\bar{Z} \sim_C Z \otimes Z^\dagger \otimes 1 \sim_C 1 \otimes Z \otimes Z^\dagger \sim_C Z^\dagger \otimes 1 \otimes Z$$

$$\bar{X} \sim_C X \otimes X^\dagger \otimes 1 \sim_C 1 \otimes X \otimes X^\dagger \sim_C X^\dagger \otimes 1 \otimes X$$

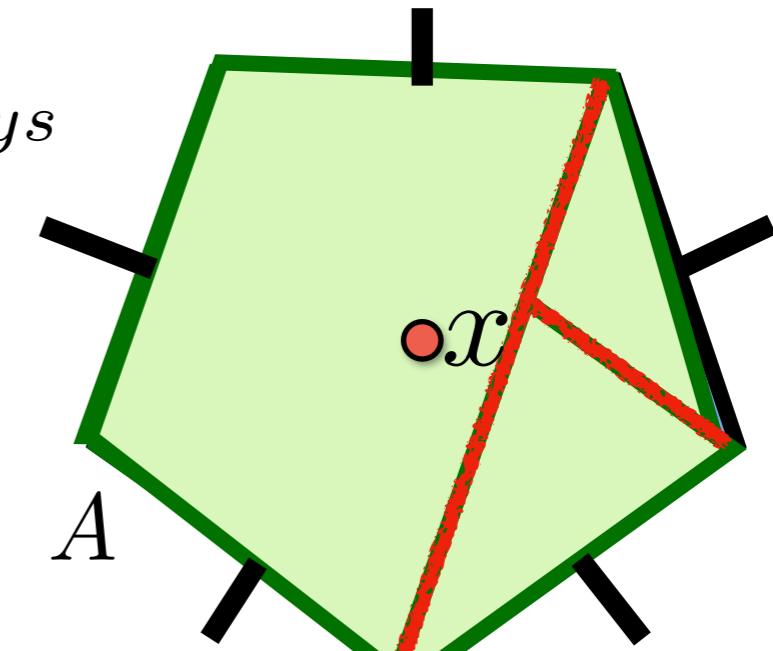
$$d(\bar{X}) = d(\bar{Z}) = d = 2$$



Holography-QEC dictionary



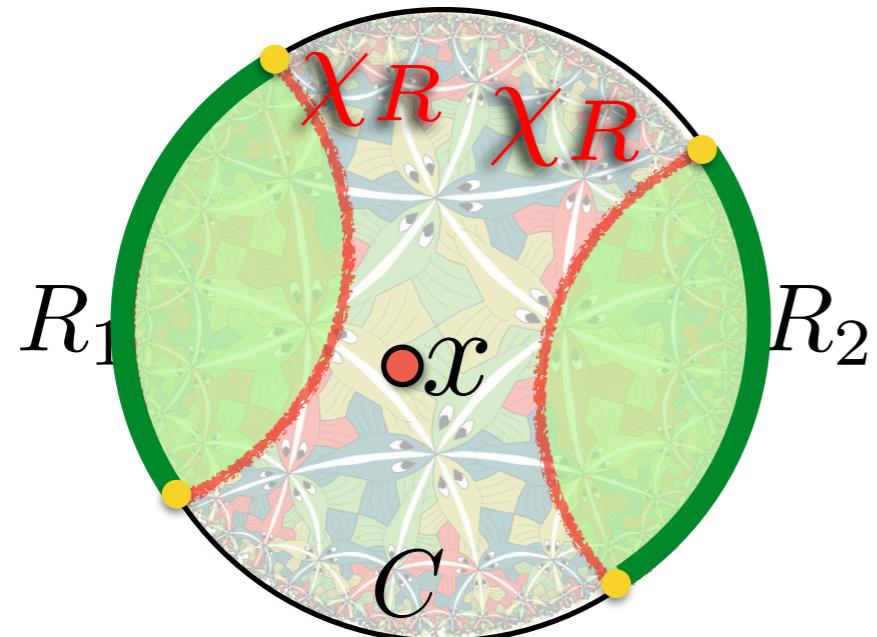
$$\mathcal{H}_{Code} \subset \mathcal{H}_{Phys}$$



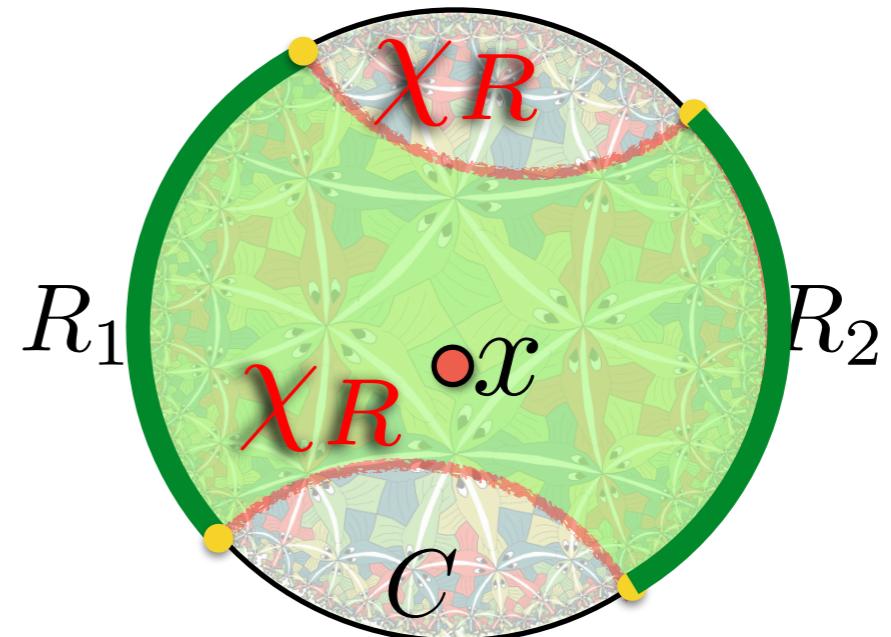
$[[5,1,3]]_2$ code
Single bulk location

Holography language	QEC language
Bulk operators	Logical “message” operators
Boundary operators	Physical “carrier” operators
AdS-Rindler reconstruction	Systematic physical representation
AdS bulk low energy subspace	Code subspace

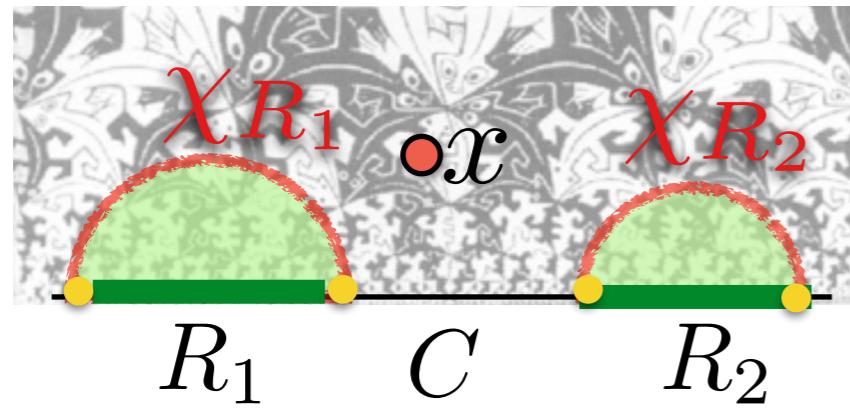
Entanglement wedge reconstruction



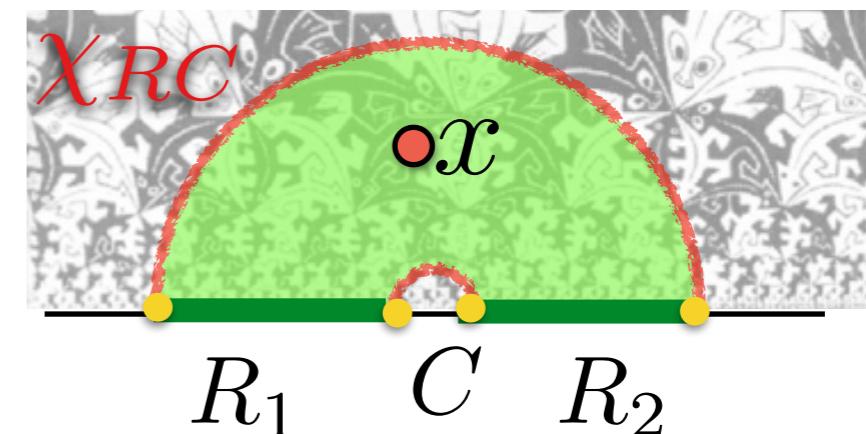
x not reconstructible on R



x reconstructible on R



$$S_R \approx S_{R_1} + S_{R_2} < S_{RC} + S_C$$



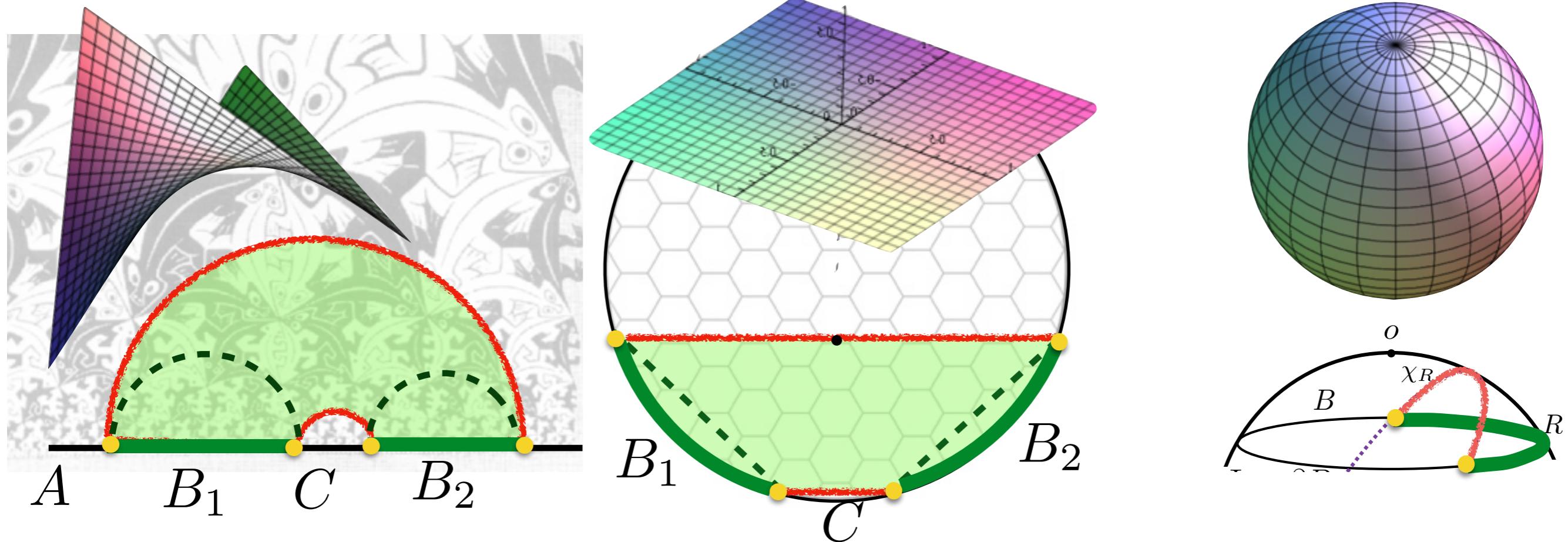
$$S_R \approx S_{RC} + S_C \leq S_{R_1} + S_{R_2}$$

Xi Dong, Daniel Harlow, and Aron C. Wall (2016)

Reconstruction of Bulk Operators within the Entanglement Wedge in Gauge-Gravity Duality
Phys. Rev. Lett. 117, 021601

**QEC directly from
RT - holographic entanglement
&
Entanglement wedge hypothesis**

Local recovery in other holographic geometries ?



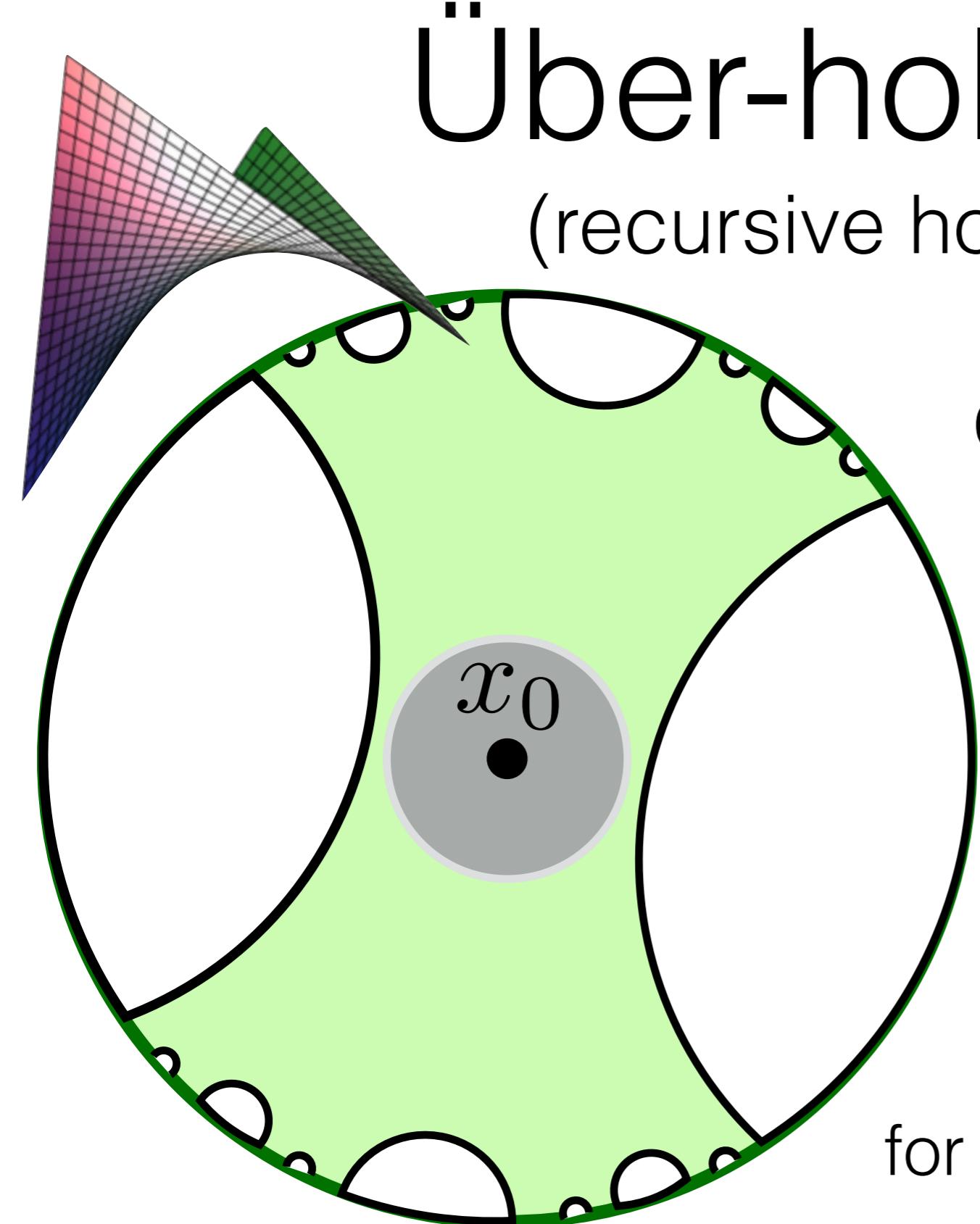
Ryu-Takayanagi (connected wedge): $S(B) = S(BC) + S(C)$

Implies existence of **local** recovery map.

$$\mathcal{R}^{B \rightarrow BC} : \rho_{AB} \mapsto \rho_{ABC},$$

Über-holography

(recursive hole punching)



Calculating necessary fraction
from Cantor type boundary

$$d(\mathcal{A}_{x_0}) = O(n^{0.786})$$

fractal dimension

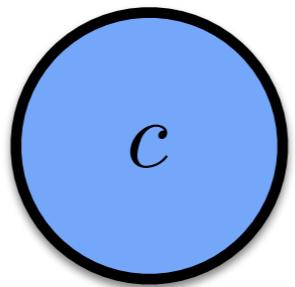
$$\alpha = \frac{\log(2)}{\log(\sqrt{2} + 1)} \approx 0.786$$

for uniform negatively curved bulk

Entanglement structures tensor networks and QECCs

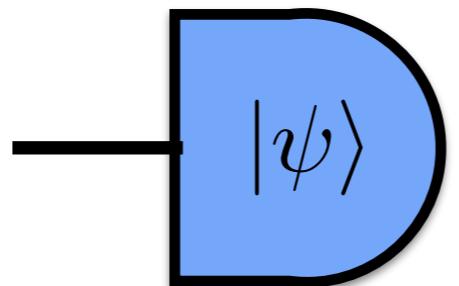
Tensors

Scalars
c-numbers



c

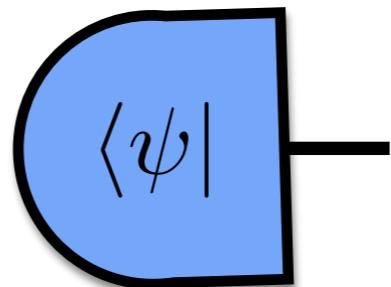
Ket
pure state



$|\psi\rangle$

$$\sum_j \psi_j |j\rangle$$

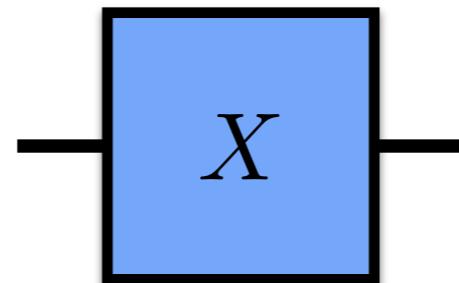
Bra
pure state



$\langle\psi|$

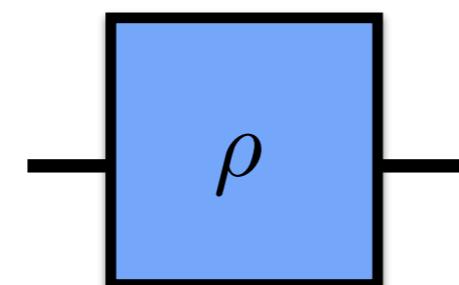
$$\sum_j \bar{\psi}_j \langle j|$$

Operator:
i.e. observable,
unitary,
density matrix



X

$$\sum_{i,j} X_{i,j} |i\rangle \langle j|$$



ρ

$$\sum_{i,j} \rho_{i,j} |i\rangle \langle j|$$

Contraction

Expectation
value

$$X_i^j \bar{\psi}^i \psi_j \quad \langle \psi | X | \psi \rangle = \quad \langle \psi | \quad X \quad | \psi \rangle$$

Unitary
evolution

$$U_i^j \psi_j \quad U | \psi \rangle = \quad U \quad | \psi \rangle$$

Trace

$$X_i^j \delta_j^i \quad \text{Tr}[X] = \quad X$$

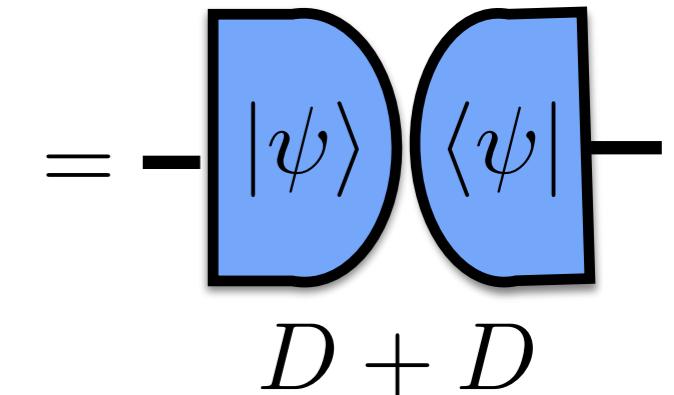
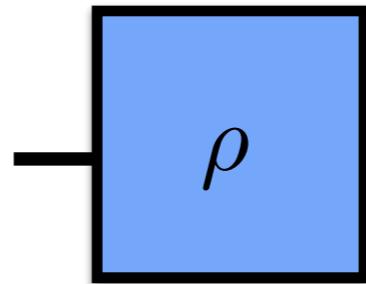
Partial
trace

$$\rho_{i_a, i_b}^{j_a, j_b} \delta_{j_b}^{i_b} \quad \rho_A = \text{Tr}_B[\rho_{AB}] = \quad \rho_{AB}$$

Products / Factorization(s)

Pure state
density matrix

$$\rho = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$$



$$\rho_i^j = \psi_i \bar{\psi}^j$$

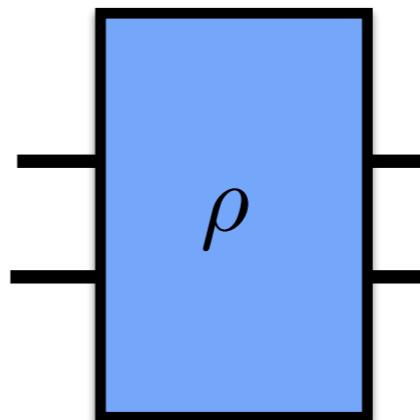
$$D^2$$

$$D + D$$

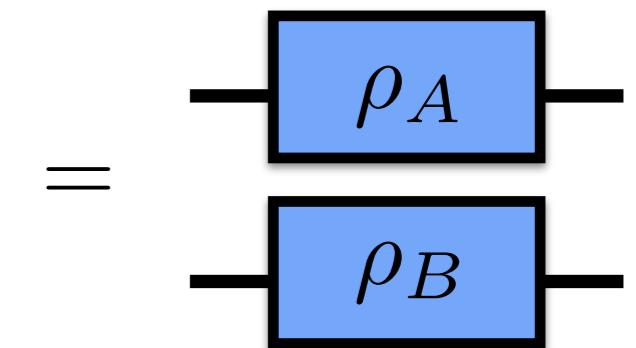
Product state
(similarly op.)

$$\rho = \rho_A \otimes \rho_B$$

$$\rho_{i_a, i_b}^{j_a, j_b} = \rho_{i_a}^{j_a} \rho_{i_b}^{j_b}$$



$$D_A^2 \times D_B^2$$

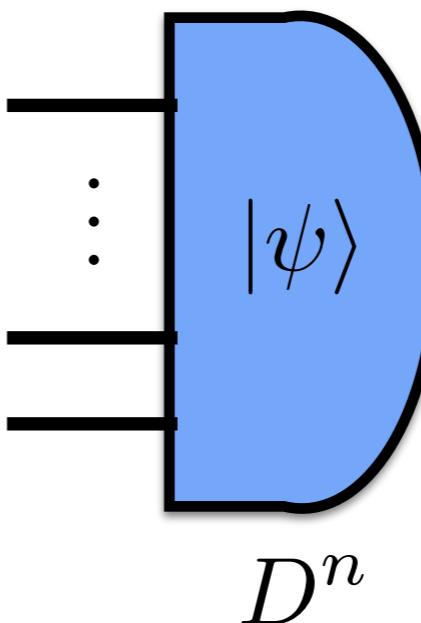


$$D_A^2 + D_B^2$$

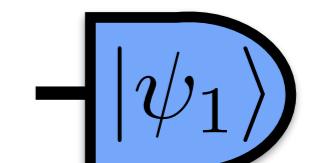
Pure product state (ket)

$$|\psi\rangle = |\psi_1\rangle \otimes \dots \otimes |\psi_n\rangle$$

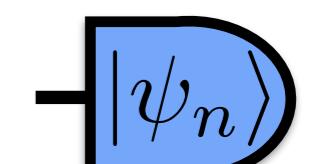
$$\vec{\psi_i} = \psi_{i_1} \dots \psi_{i_n}$$



$$D^n$$



$$\vdots$$

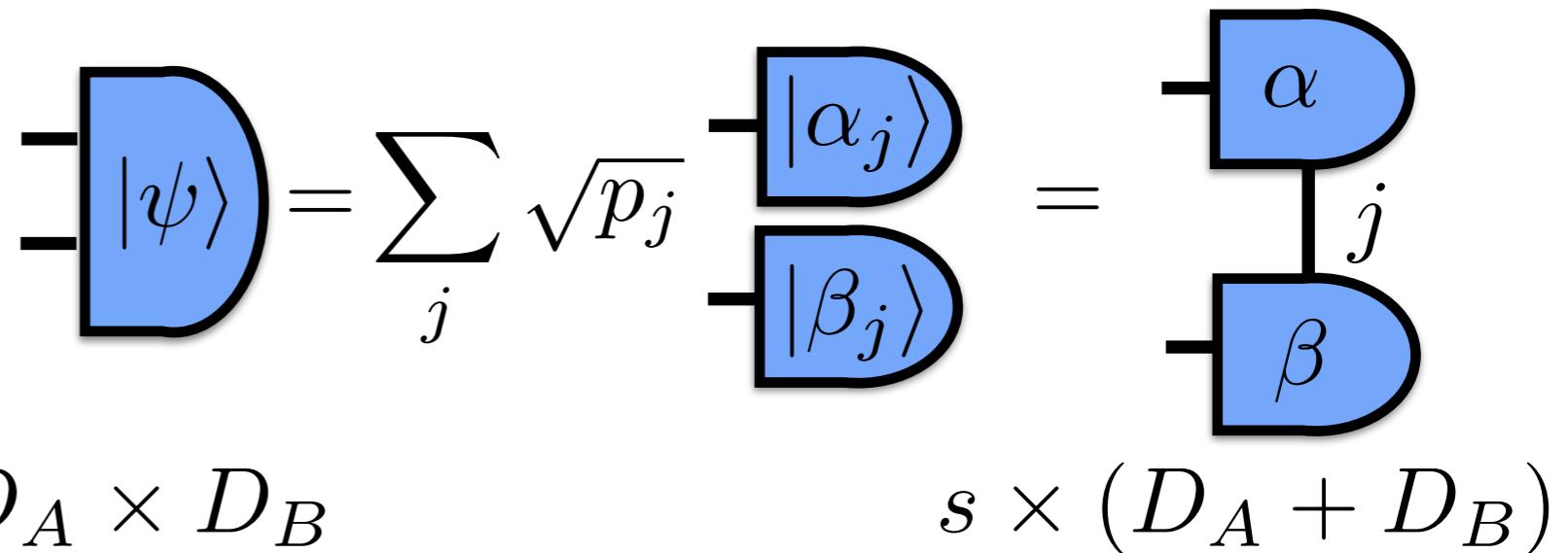


$$D \times n$$

Schmidt decomposition

Entangled state

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_j \sqrt{p_j} |\alpha_j\rangle \otimes |\beta_j\rangle$$



$$\psi_{i_a, i_b} = \alpha_{i_a, s_a} \beta_{i_b, s_b} \delta^{s_a, s_b}$$

low entanglement states

well approximated by
low Schmidt rank s .

+

Entanglement
area law (low)

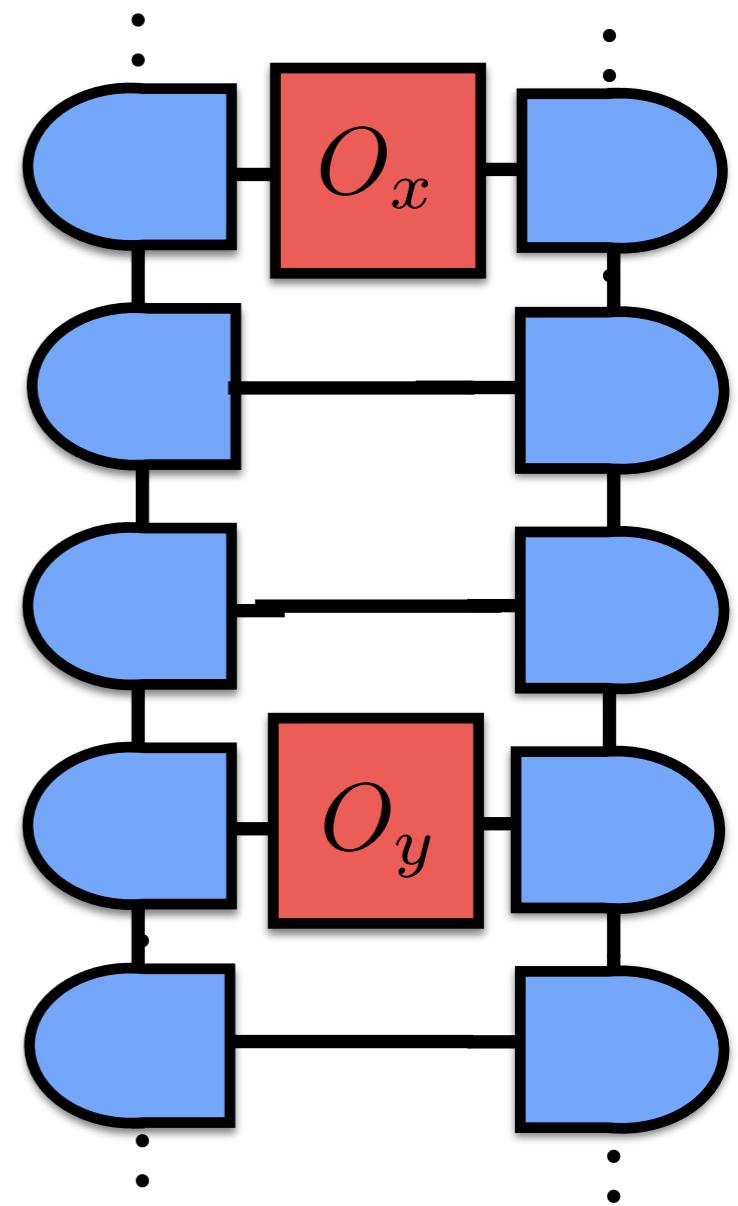
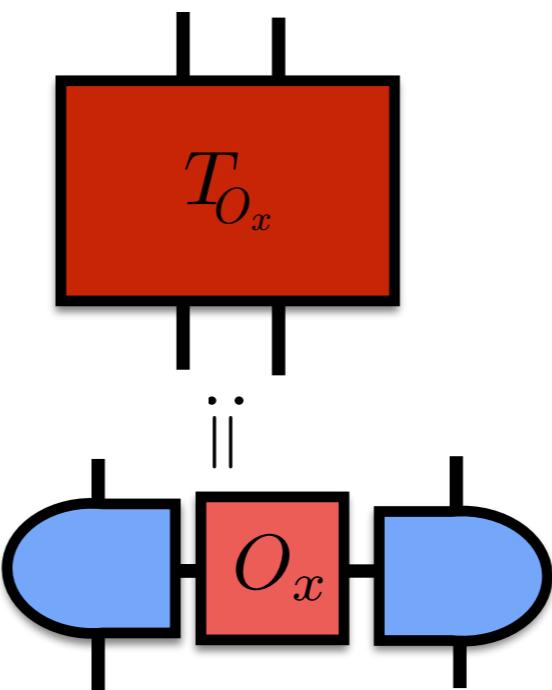
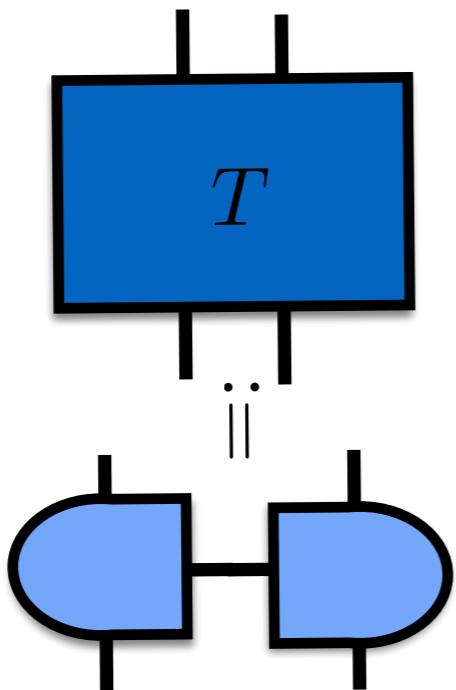
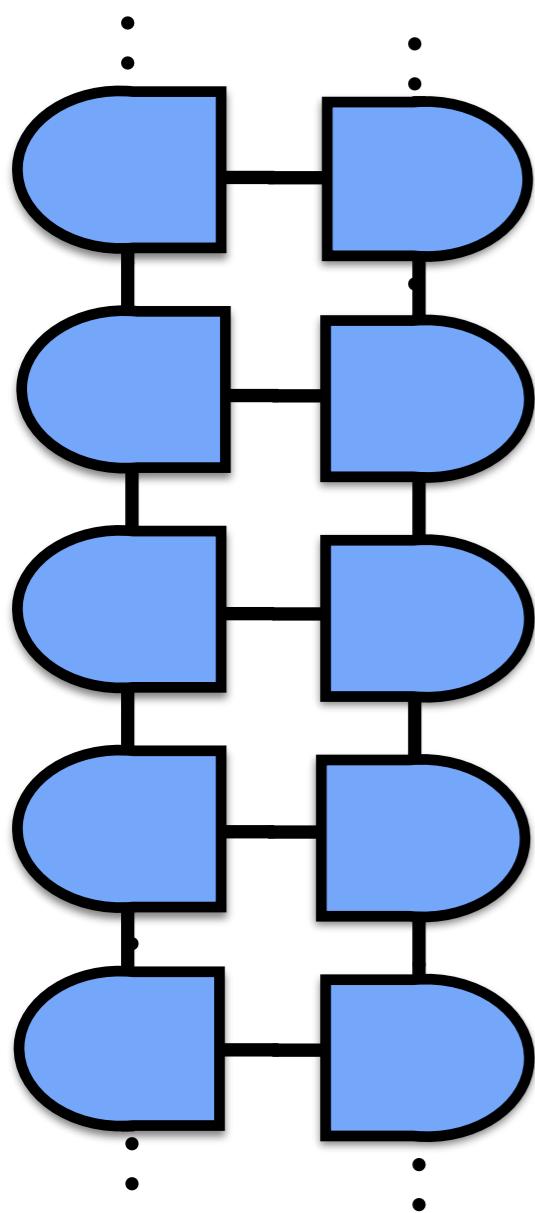
Basis for tensor network ansatz

Example: Matrix Product States (MPS)

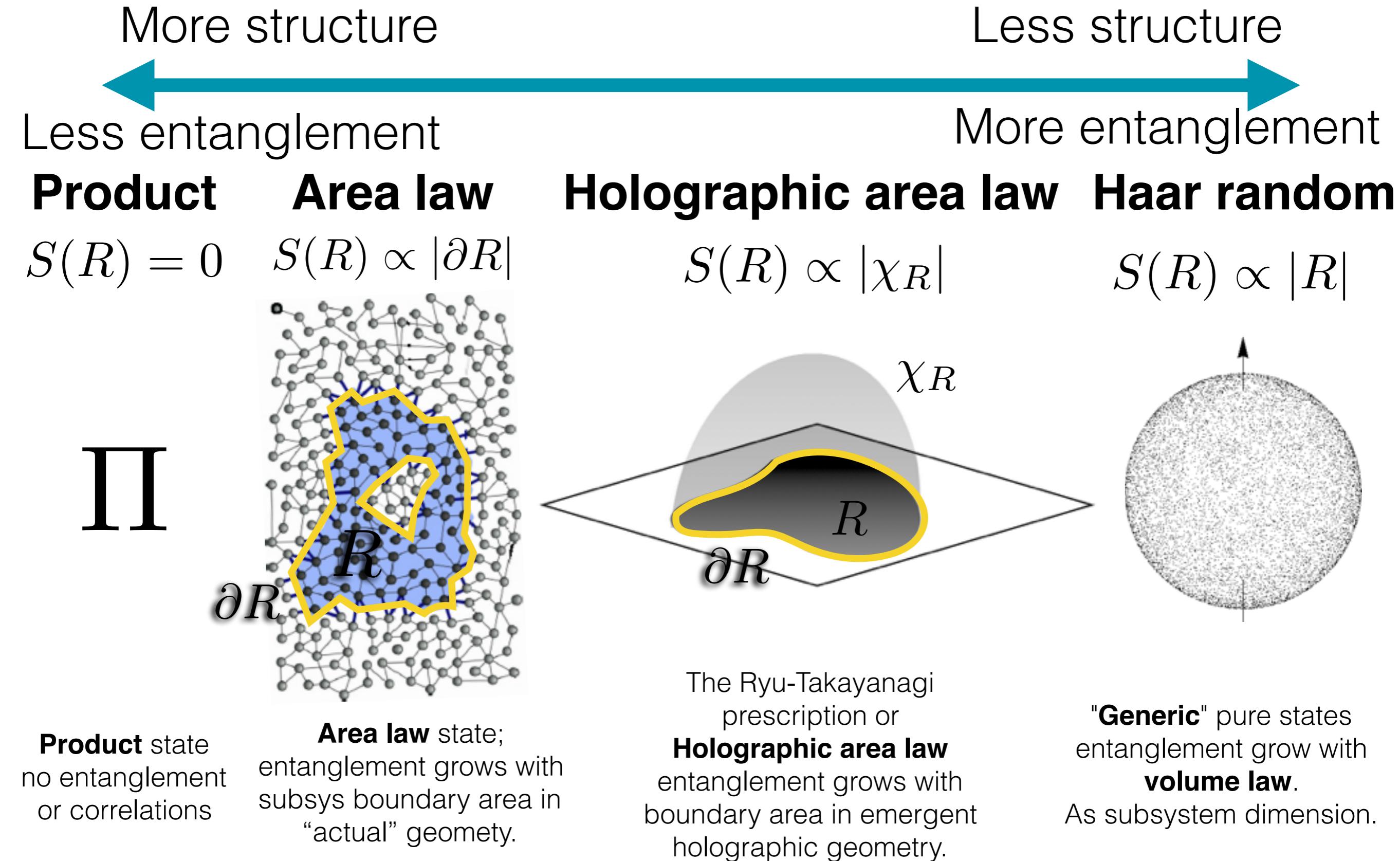
Normalization and expectation values

$$1 = \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = Tr[T^n]$$

$$\langle \psi | O_x O_y | \psi \rangle = Tr[T_{O_x} T^{d_1} T_{O_y} T^{d_2}]$$



Entanglement structure

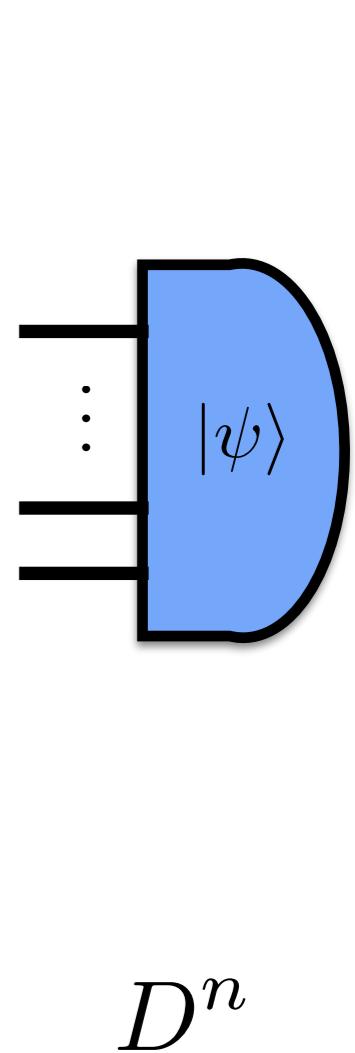
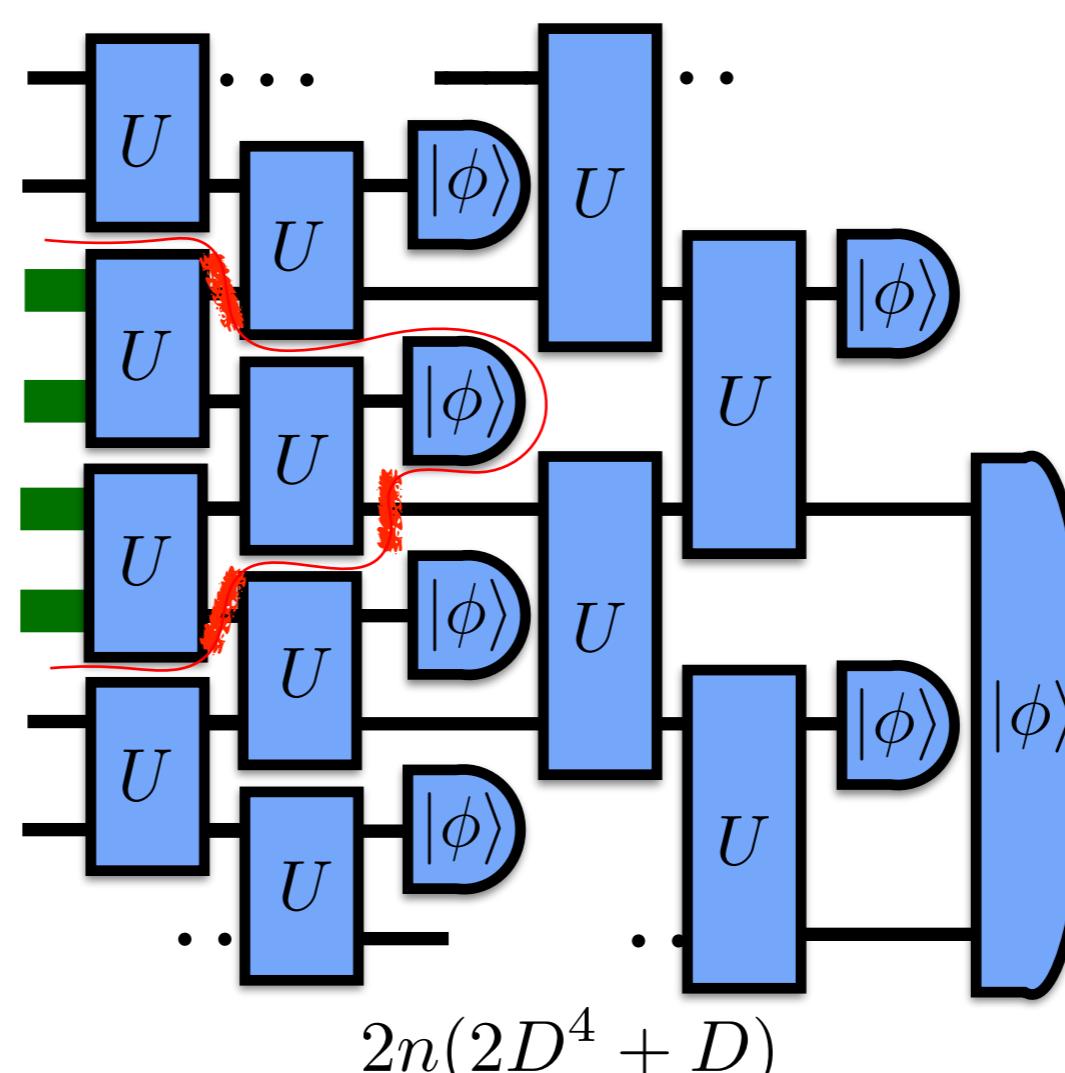
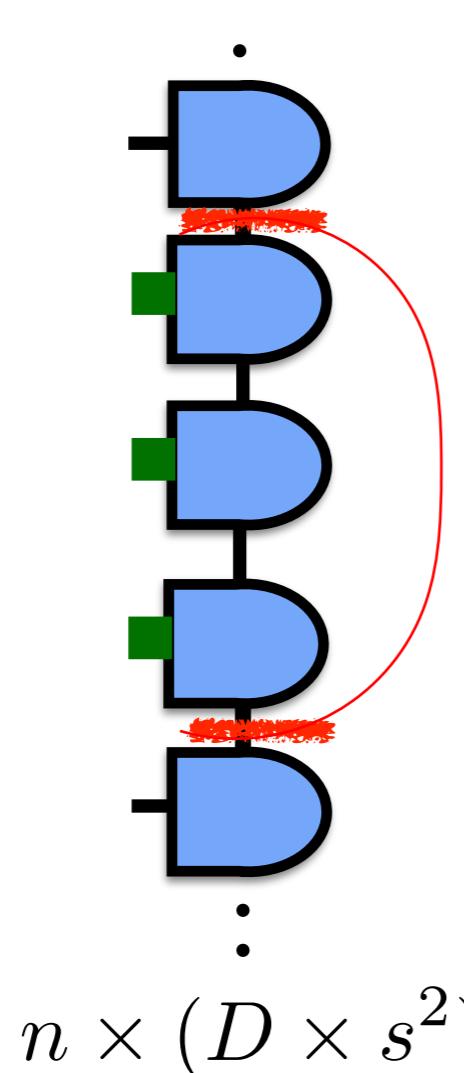
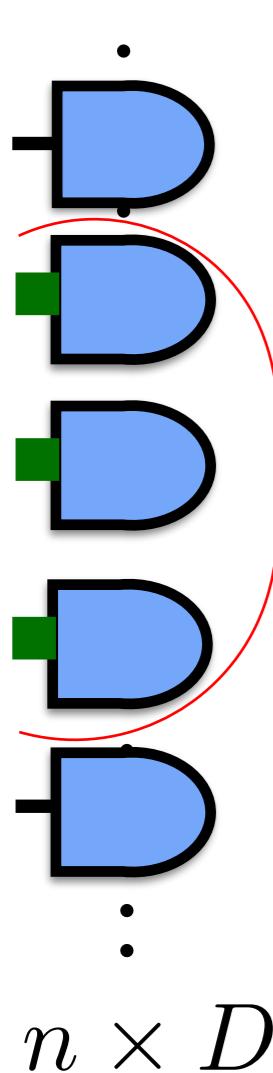


Tensor network ansatz(e)

Example: product state Example: **(MPS)**
product states

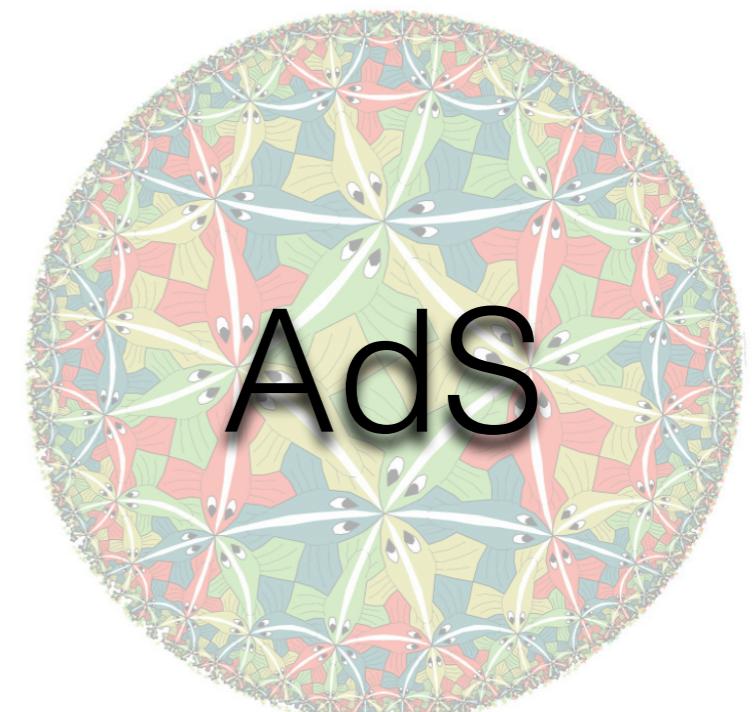
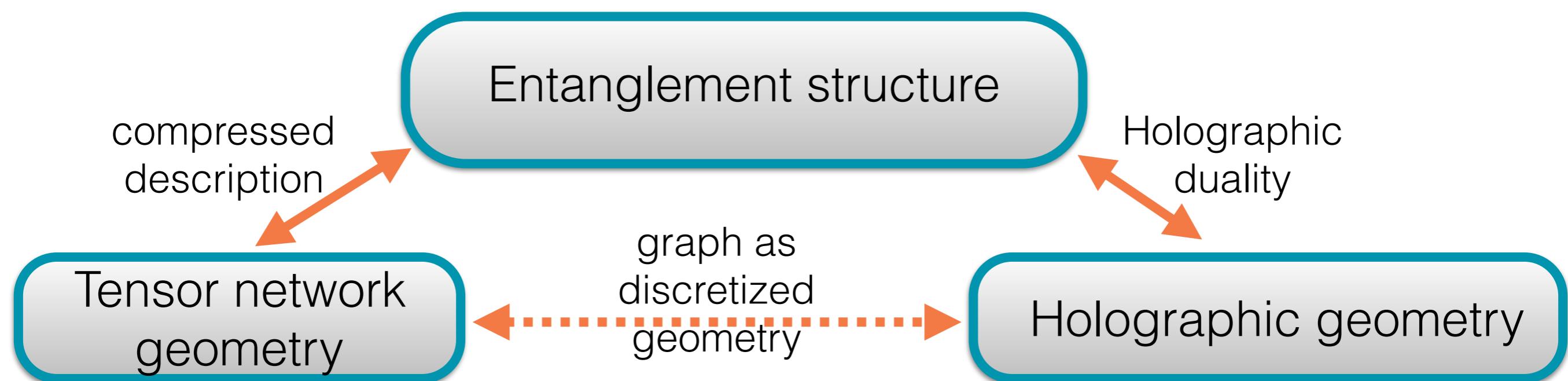
Example: **(MERA)**
Multiscale entanglement
renormalisation ansatz

No compressed
representation possible



Graph Min-Cut \geq Entanglement \sim Holographic minimal surface

Holography & TN



Swingle, B. (2012). Entanglement renormalization and holography.
PRD, 86(6), 065007.

Holographic QECCs

Tensor network construction.

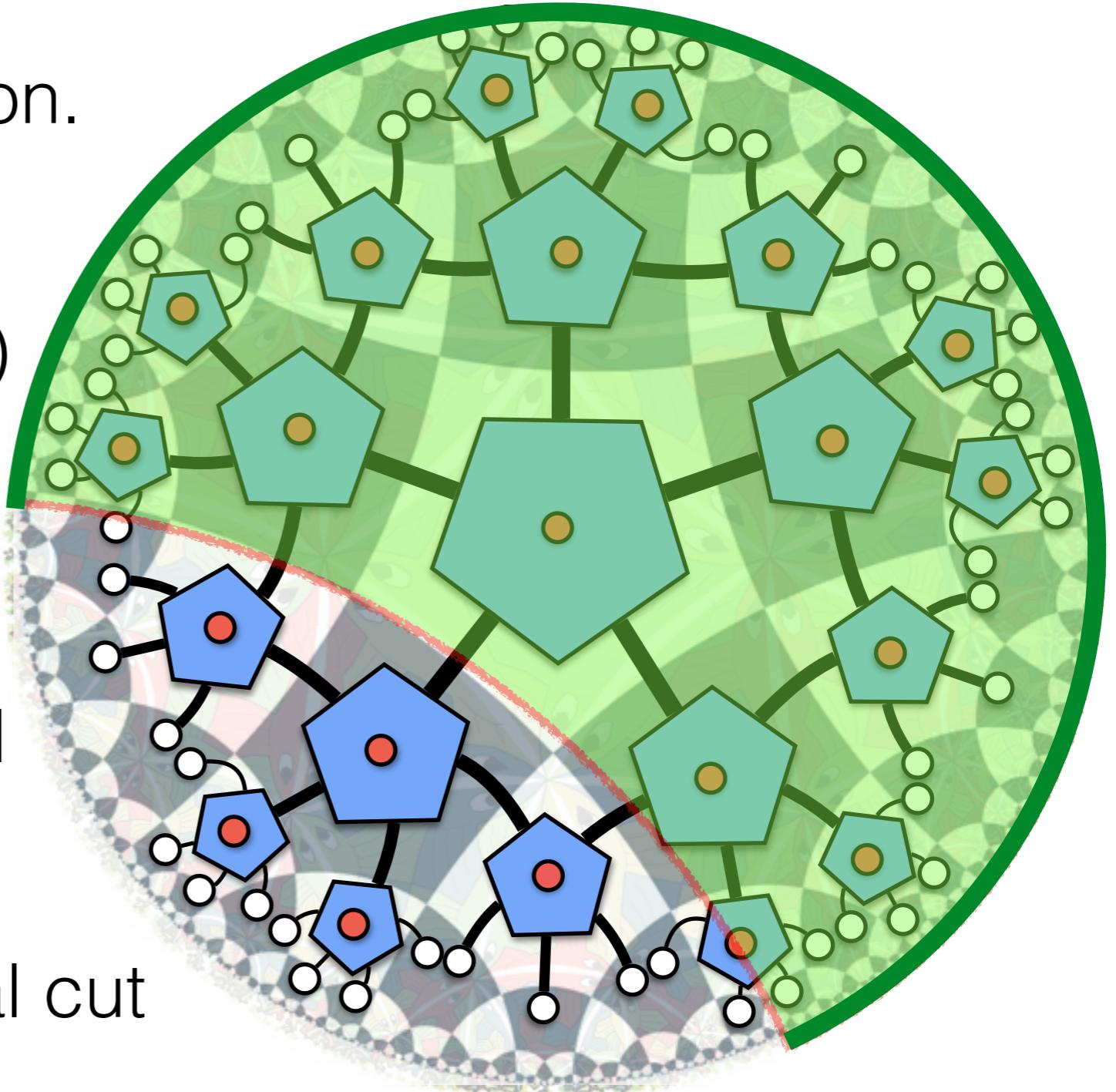
Isometry interpretation.

Boundary: physical (white)

Bulk: logical inputs (red)

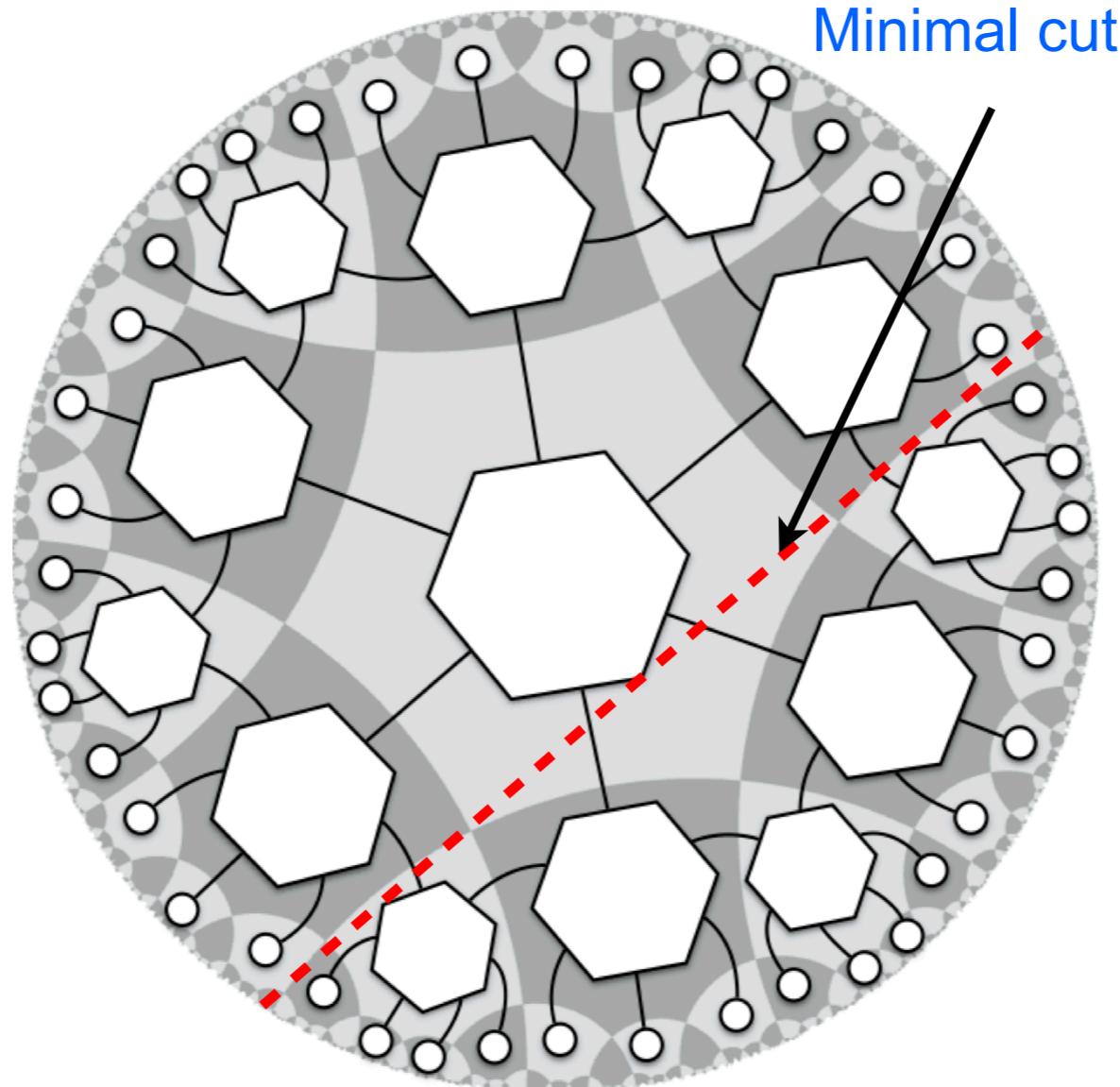
Code family interpolating
uniform concatenated and
convolutional codes

Minimal surface -> minimal cut



PF, Yoshida, B., Harlow, D., & Preskill, J. (2015). Holographic quantum error-correcting codes: toy models for the bulk/boundary correspondence. *JHEP*, 2015(6), 149.

Holographic states



$$\text{Entanglement} = (\text{Minimal cut}) \times \log(d_{\text{bond}})$$

FP, Yoshida, B., Harlow, D., & Preskill, J. (2015). *Holographic quantum error-correcting codes: toy models for the bulk/boundary correspondence*. JHEP, 2015(6), 149.

Hayden, P., Nezami, S., Qi, X.-L., Thomas, N., Walter, M., & Yang, Z. (2016). *Holographic duality from random tensor networks*. JHEP, 2016(11), 009.

Conclusion

- Entanglement and QEC are key holography structures
 - RT: Bulk minimal surface area -> Boundary entanglement !
 - QEC: Bulk to boundary mapping “locality”
- Tensor networks
 - Synthetic entanglement structures
 - Toy QEC models for bulk -> boundary locality
 - Many isomorphisms become manifest