


Spacetime as a Quantum Error-Correcting Code?

Jonathan Bain

*Department of Technology, Culture and Society
NYU-Tandon, Brooklyn, New York*

1. Mystery-Mongering.
2. The Bulk-Locality Paradox and the QECC Interpretation.
3. The HaPPY Code Realization.
4. Spacetime as a QECC?

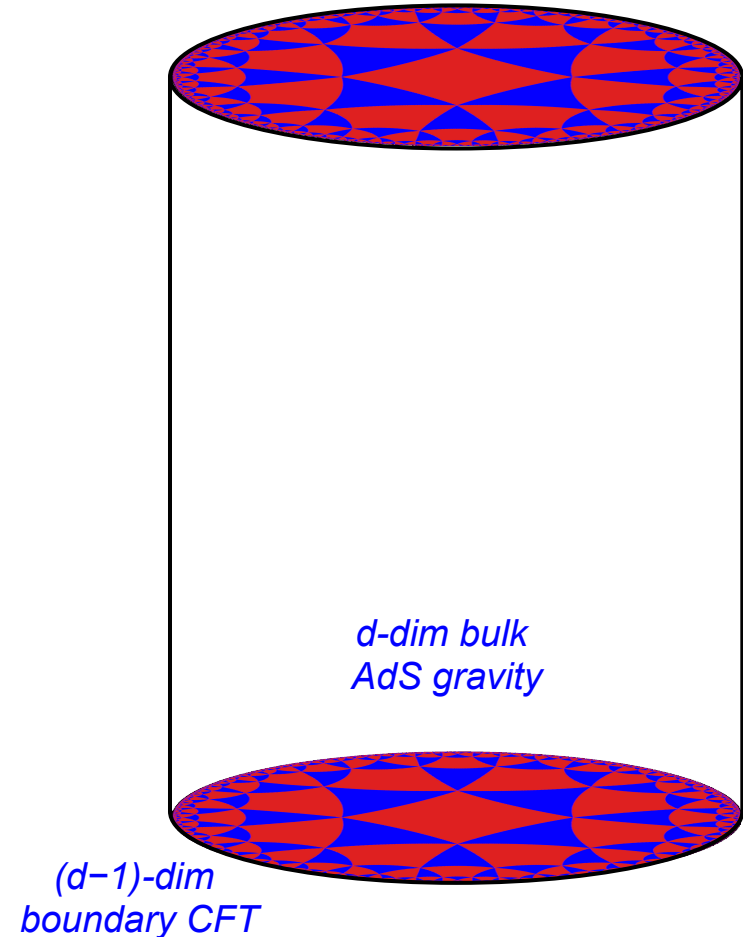
 *Not literally, but perhaps
in an emergent sense...*



1. Mystery-Mongering

AdS-CFT Correspondence

- *Redundant aspect*: boundary degrees of freedom in $(d-1)$ -dim are mapped to bulk degrees of freedom in d -dim.
- Suggests a quantum error-correcting code (QECC): A way to protect information *redundantly* against environmental degradation.
- Fodder for mystery-mongering...



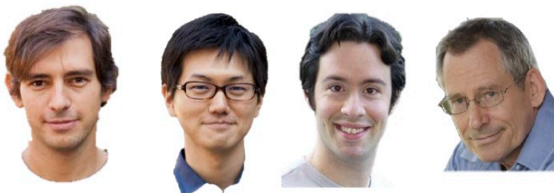
1. Mystery-Mongering

Is spacetime a quantum error-correcting code?



Fernando Pastawski, Beni Yoshida,
Daniel Harlow, John Preskill
= *HaPPY*

J. of High Energy Physics 06 (2015) 149

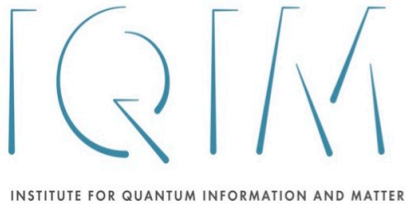


How Space and Time Could Be a Quantum Error-Correcting Code

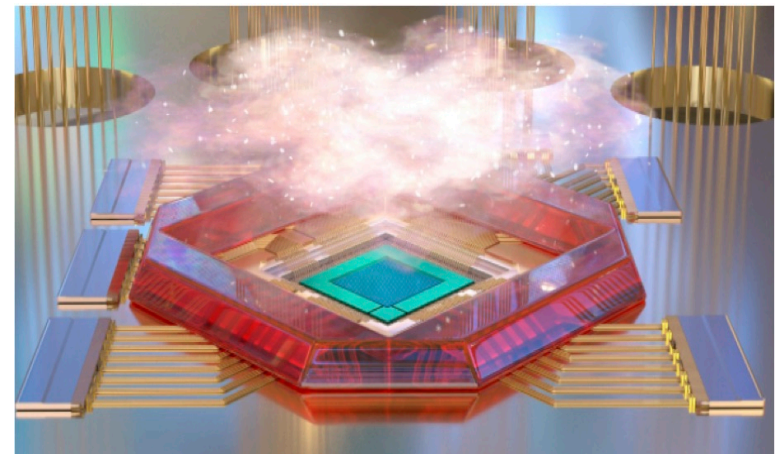
By NATALIE WOLCHOVER

January 3, 2019

The same codes needed to thwart errors in quantum computers may also give the fabric of space-time its intrinsic robustness.



John Preskill
STOC in Montreal
20 June 2017



1. Mystery-Mongering

Towards De-Mystification

- "Bulk locality paradox": Under reasonable assumptions about locality, the standard way of representing a local bulk field on the boundary entails it is trivial.
- Analogous condition in a QECC: Local operators that detect and correct errors act like the identity on the codespace.
- QECC interpretation of AdS/CFT: A certain collection of bulk states consists of a subspace of boundary states that forms the codespace for a QECC.



↪ *But what does this have to do with spacetime?*

2. The Bulk Locality Paradox...

The AdS/CFT Dictionary

Differentiate version (Gubser *et al.* 1998; Witten 1998)

$$Z_{bulk}[\phi_0] = Z_{CFT}[\phi_0]$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(x_1) \cdots \mathcal{O}(x_n) \rangle_{CFT} = \left[\frac{\delta}{\delta \phi_0(x_1)} \cdots \frac{\delta}{\delta \phi_0(x_n)} Z_{bulk}[\phi_0] \right]_{\phi_0=0}$$

Extrapolate version (Banks *et al.* 1998)

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

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(x_1) \cdots \mathcal{O}(x_n) \rangle_{CFT} = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^{n\Delta} \langle \phi(r, x_1) \cdots \phi(r, x_n) \rangle_{bulk}$$

 **Equivalent!**

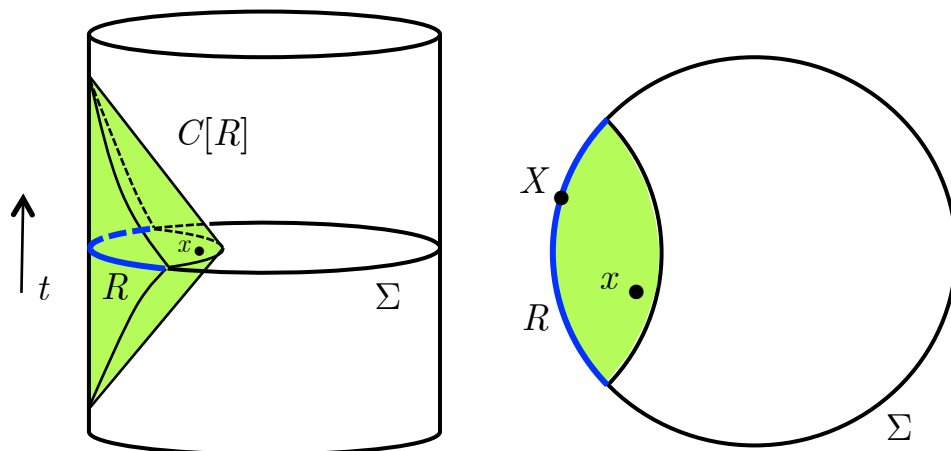
(Harlow & Stanford 2011)

- What about local bulk fields far from the boundary?
- What about observables lurking behind bulk horizons?

"We'd like to back off of the extrapolate dictionary" (Harlow 2018)

2. The Bulk Locality Paradox...

Reconstruction: Boundary representation of a local bulk field



Causal wedge of R

$$C[R] = J_{bulk}^+[D_{bnd}[R]] \cap J_{bulk}^-[D_{bnd}[R]]$$

All bulk points that are causally accessible from the boundary region causally determined by R .

AdS-Rindler representation of bulk field

$$\phi(x) \Big|_{x \in C[R]} = \int_{D_{bnd}[R]} K(x; X) \mathcal{O}(X) dX \equiv \mathcal{O}_{(\phi; R)}$$

Bulk field at a point as a boundary operator on a region

Causal wedge reconstruction conjecture

For any boundary spatial region R , any bulk field in $C[R]$ can be represented by a boundary operator on R .

*A powerful entry in the AdS/CFT dictionary?
- trivial?*

2. The Bulk Locality Paradox...

Claim. The AdS-Rindler representation $\mathcal{O}_{(\phi;R)}$ is trivial.

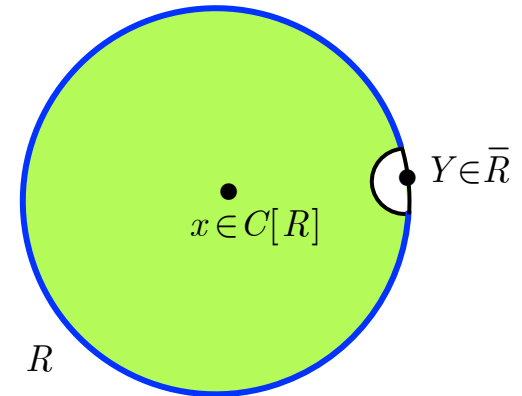
Proof sketch.

- (i) For any $\phi(x)$ and any local $O(Y)$ on the same timeslice, there is an $\mathcal{O}_{(\phi;R)}$ such that $O(Y)$ lies in \bar{R} and hence $[\mathcal{O}_{(\phi;R)}, O(Y)] = 0$ (local commutativity).

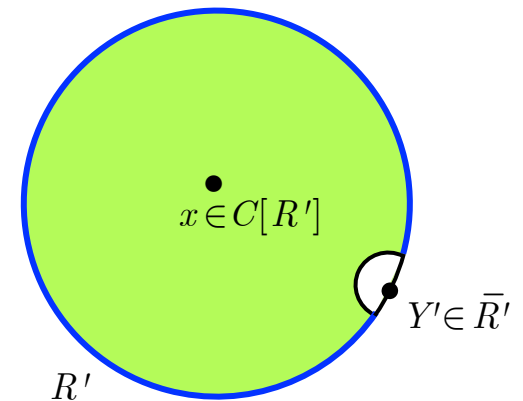
Implication: Since a bulk field admits multiple AdS-Rindler reps, each one commutes with some arbitrary boundary operator on the same timeslice.

- (ii) Uniqueness: For a given $\phi(x)$,
 $\mathcal{O}_{(\phi;R)} = \mathcal{O}_{(\phi;R')} = \dots \equiv \mathcal{O}_{(\phi)}$.

- (iii) By the timeslice axiom, $\mathcal{O}_{(\phi)}$ must be a multiple of the identity.



$$\mathcal{O}_{(\phi;R)} = \mathcal{O}_{(\phi;R')}$$

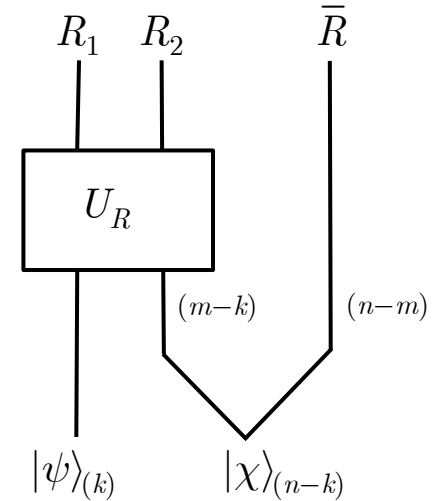


How might this Fail?

2. ...and the QECC Interpretation

Erasure-Protection QECC

- (i) n -qudit "physical" Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}^{(n)} = \mathcal{H}_R^{(m)} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\bar{R}}^{(n-m)}$, where $\mathcal{H}_R^{(m)}$ and $\mathcal{H}_{\bar{R}}^{(n-m)}$ consist of m - and $(n-m)$ -qudit states with support in R and \bar{R} .
- (ii) Map that encodes k "logical" qudits in "encoded logical" qudits of a "codespace" $\mathcal{H}_C \subset \mathcal{H}^{(n)}$ in such a way that the former can be recovered if access is limited to some set R of $m < n$ of the latter.



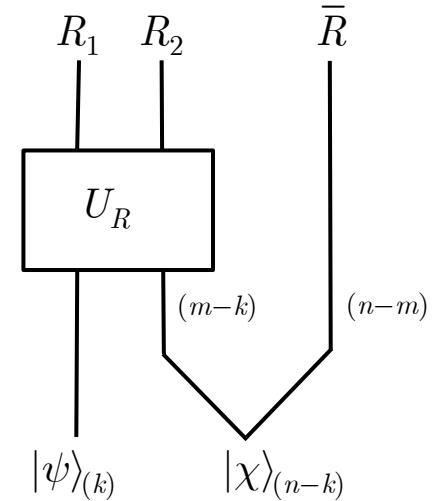
Example: 3 qutrit code ($k = 1, n = 3, m = 2$)

- Encodes one logical qutrit in three physical qutrits.
- Protects against erasure of one of the three physical qutrits by representing 3-qutrit operators that act entirely on \mathcal{H}_C as 2-qutrit operators.

2. ...and the QECC Interpretation

Erasure-Protection QECC

- (i) n -qudit "physical" Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}^{(n)} = \mathcal{H}_R^{(m)} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\bar{R}}^{(n-m)}$, where $\mathcal{H}_R^{(m)}$ and $\mathcal{H}_{\bar{R}}^{(n-m)}$ consist of m - and $(n-m)$ -qudit states with support in R and \bar{R} .
- (ii) Map that encodes k "logical" qudits in "encoded logical" qudits of a "codespace" $\mathcal{H}_C \subset \mathcal{H}^{(n)}$ in such a way that the former can be recovered if access is limited to some set R of $m < n$ of the latter.



Necessary and sufficient conditions for (ii)

- (a) QECC Condition: Any $(n-m)$ -qudit operator on \bar{R} acts like a multiple of the identity on \mathcal{H}_C .
- (b) Erasure-Protection Condition: Any n -qudit operator on \mathcal{H}_C ("encoded logical operator") can be expressed as an m -qudit operator with support on R .

↪ Bulk locality paradox?

↪ Causal wedge reconstruction conjecture!

2. ...and the QECC Interpretation

QECC	AdS-CFT
Physical qudit Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}^{(n)} = \mathcal{H}_R^{(m)} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\bar{R}}^{(n-m)}$.	CFT Hilbert space $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_R \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\bar{R}}$, for boundary subregion R .
Code subspace $\mathcal{H}_C \subset \mathcal{H}^{(n)}$ (<i>encoded logical qudits</i>).	Subspace $\mathcal{H}_C \subset \mathcal{H}$ of CFT states that represent bulk states in $C[R]$.
<u>Erasure-Protection Condition</u> : Any n - qudit operator on \mathcal{H}_C can be expressed as an m -qudit operator on R .	<u>Causal Wedge Reconstruction</u> : Any bulk field on $C[R]$ can be expressed as a CFT operator on R .
<u>QECC Condition</u> : Any $(n-m)$ -qudit operator on \bar{R} acts as a multiple of the identity on \mathcal{H}_C .	Any local CFT operator on \bar{R} acts as a multiple of the identity on bulk states in $C[R]$.

- Redundancy 1: Info associated with a boundary operator on R is protected against erasure of \bar{R} by encoding it redundantly in a bulk field in $C[R]$.
- Redundancy 2: The same bulk field can encode different boundary operators. Interpretation: \mathcal{H}_C is space of low-energy CFT states.

2. ...and the QECC Interpretation

Bulk theory is a way of protecting boundary degrees of freedom against erasure.

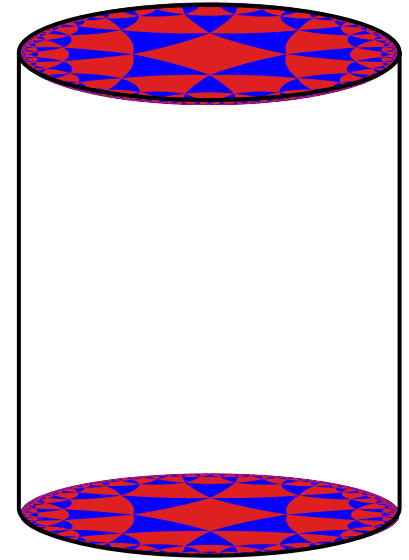
What does this have to do with spacetime?

- A QECC isn't the sort of thing associated with a spacetime.
- A QECC can be *realized* by physical systems, which can possess spatiotemporal properties.

Suggestion: To the extent that the bulk emerges from the boundary, and the boundary has the structure of a QECC, perhaps (bulk) spacetime emerges from a QECC.

- *But:* Bulk/boundary duality is *symmetrical* (i.e., exact), and emergence is *asymmetrical*.

What might underwrite the asymmetry needed for emergence?

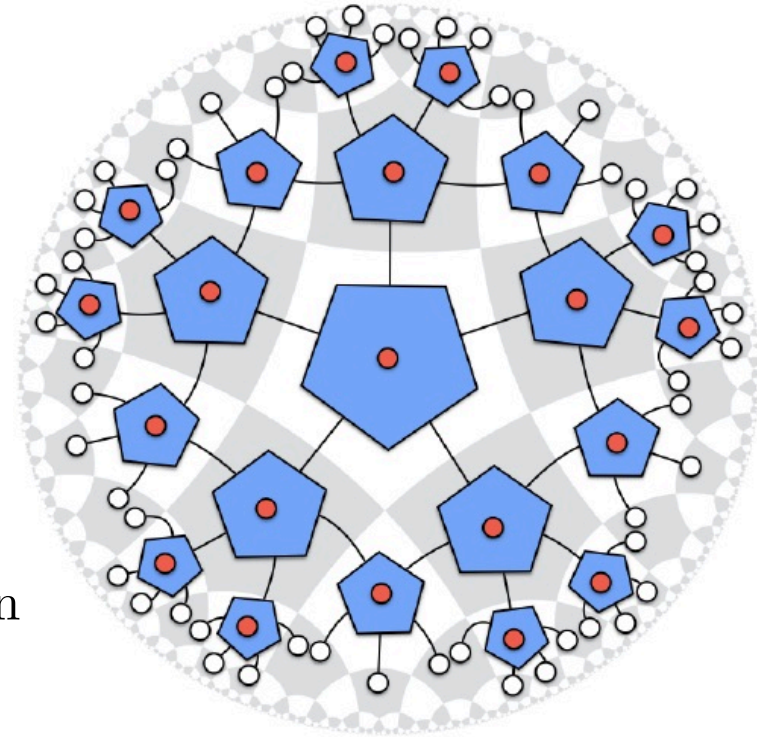


Teh (2013),
Dieks *et al.* (2015),
de Haro *et al.* (2016),
de Haro (2017).

3. The HaPPY Code Realization

Discrete Lattice System of Qudits

- $(5,4)$ tiling of hyperbolic plane, one 6-index tensor per lattice face.
- 1 free bulk index per face (logical qudit), free indices on boundary (physical qudits).
- *Claim:* Tensor network forms an erasure-protection QECC encoding 1 logical qudit in 5 physical qudits against erasure of any 2.

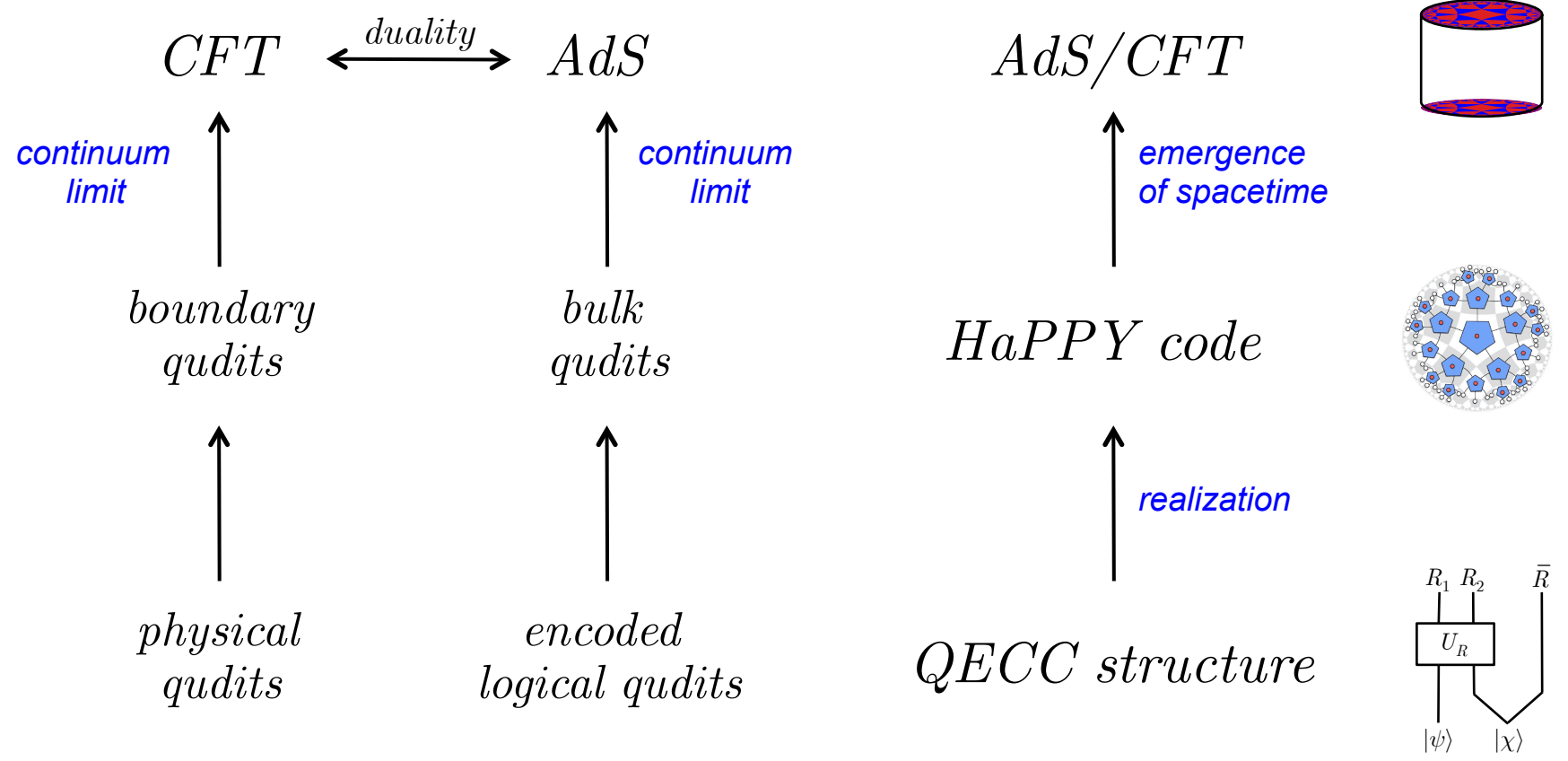


Continuum limit: $(\#vertices) \rightarrow \infty$, $area \rightarrow 0$, $(\#vertices)/area = \text{const.}$

- Expect to recover AdS/CFT correspondence!

Both CFT and AdS gravity emerge in continuum limit of Happy Code discrete lattice system.

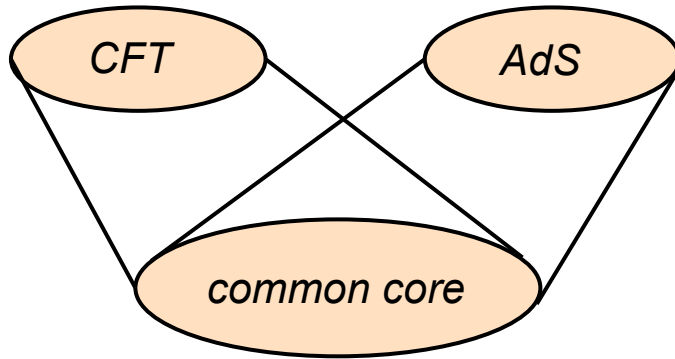
4. Spacetime as a QECC?



Both CFT and AdS gravity emerge in continuum limit of Happy Code discrete lattice system.

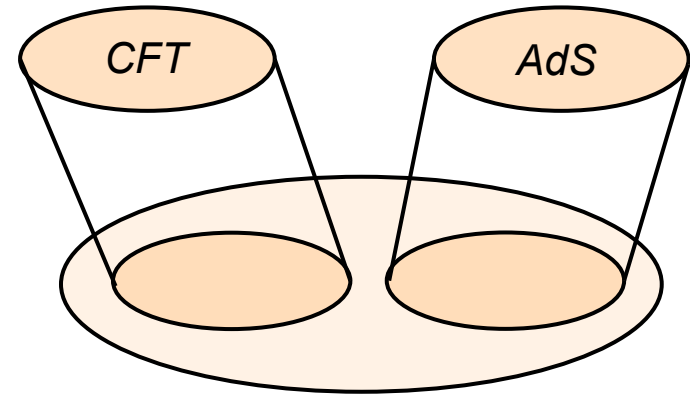
4. Spacetime as a QECC?

Common Core or Overarching Structure?

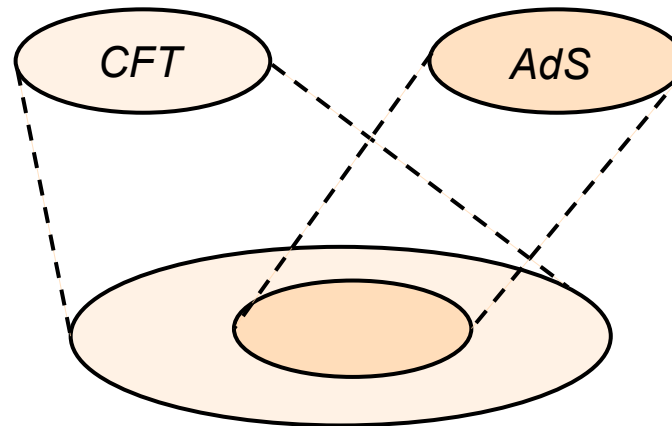


Common core

Vistarini (2017), de Haro (2019),
de Haro & Butterfield (2018; 2019)



Overarching structure



HaPPY Code Interpretation

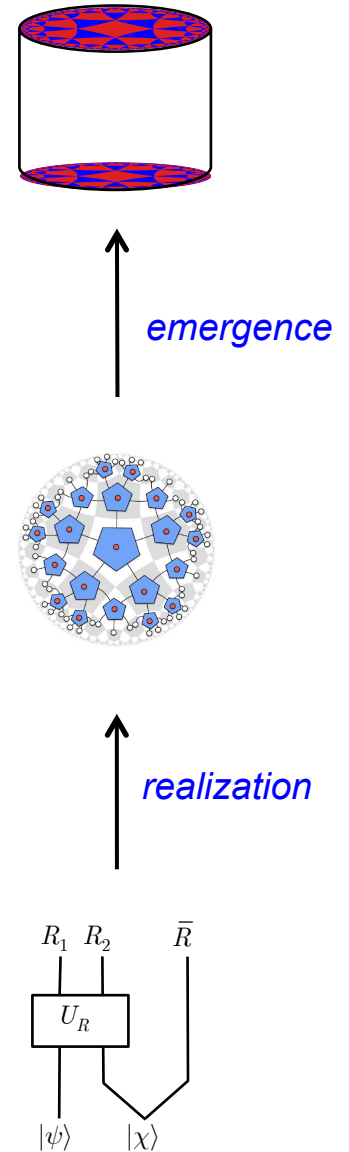
Conclusion

- Is Spacetime a QECC?

- *No!*

- Does spacetime emerge in a continuum limit from a discrete physical system on a lattice whose kinematically possible states realize a QECC?

- *Possibly!*



References

- Almheiri, Dong, Harlow (2015) 'Bulk Locality and Quantum Error Correction in AdS/CFT', *JHEP04*, 163.
- De Haro (2017) 'Dualities and Emergent Gravity: Gauge/Gravity Duality', *SHPMP 59*, 109.
- De Haro (2019) 'Spacetime and Equivalence', arXiv:1707.06581v2.
- De Haro & Butterfield (2018) 'A Schema for Duality, Illustrated by Bosonization', in Kouneiher (ed.) *Foundations of Mathematics and Physics One Century After Hilbert*, Springer, 305.
- De Haro & Butterfield (2019) 'On Symmetry and Duality', *Synthese*, doi.org/10.1007/s11229-019-02258-x.
- De Haro, Mayerson, Butterfield (2016) 'Conceptual Aspects of Gauge/Gravity Duality', *FooP 46*, 1381.
- Dieks, van Dongen, de Haro (2015) 'Emergence in Holographic Scenarios for Gravity', *SHPMP 52*, 203.
- Harlow & Stanford (2011) 'Operator Dictionaries and Wave Functions in AdS/CFT and dS/CFT', arXiv:1104.2621v2.
- Harlow (2018) 'TASI Lectures on the Emergence of Bulk Physics in AdS/CFT', arXiv:1802.01040v2.
- Le Bihan & Read (2018) 'Duality and Ontology', *Phil Comp*, 2018, doi.org/10.1111/phc3.12555.
- Pastawski, Yoshida, Harlow, Preskill (2015) 'Holographic Quantum Error-Correcting Codes: Toy Models for the Bulk/Boundary Correspondence', *JHEP06*, 149.
- Preskill (2017) 'Is Spacetime a Quantum Error-Correcting Code?', theory.caltech.edu/~preskill/talks/STOC-Montreal-2017.pdf.
- Teh (2013) 'Holography and Emergence', *SHPMP 44*, 300.
- Vistarini (2017) 'Holographic Space and Time: Emergent in What Sense?', *SHPMP 59*, 126.
- Wolchover (2019) 'How Space and Time Could be a Quantum Error-Correcting Code', *Quanta Magazine*, quantamagazine.org/how-space-and-time-could-be-a-quantum-error-correcting-code-20190103.