

The Holographic Entropy Cone

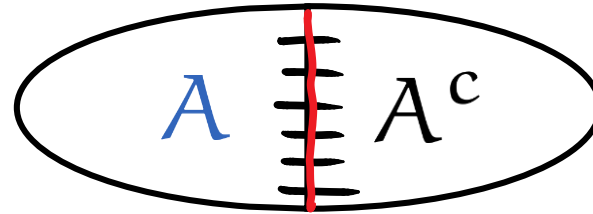
Michael Walter

Stanford Institute for Theoretical Physics

IQI Seminar – 30 June 2015 (last updated 19 July)

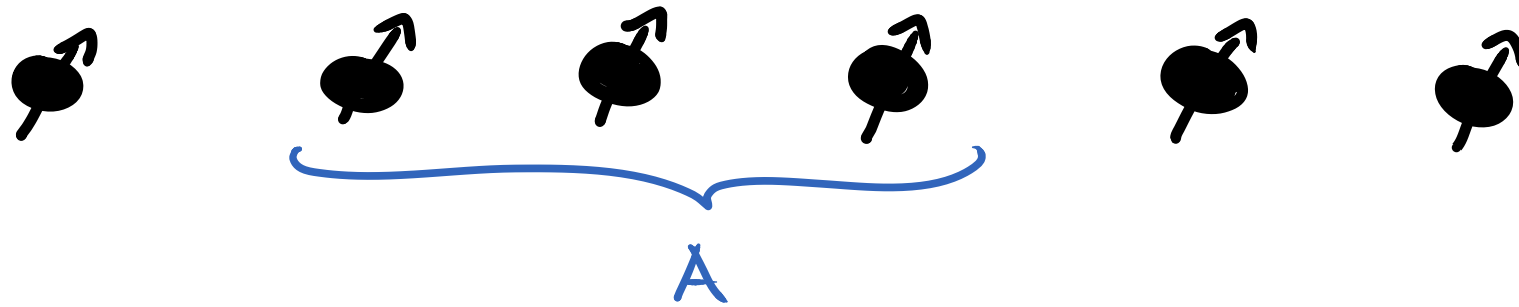
joint work with S. Nezami, J. Sully (Stanford), N. Bao, H. Ooguri, B. Stoica (Caltech)

Entanglement Entropy



$$S(A) = -\text{tr} \rho_A \log \rho_A$$

Measure of quantum information, entanglement, ...



Area law for gapped phases:

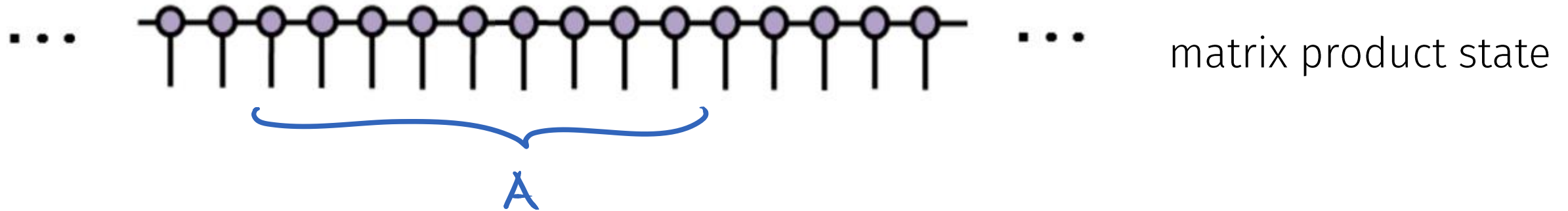
$$S(A) \leq c |\partial A|$$

Exponential decay of correlations:

$$I(A : B) \leq e^{-d(A,B)/\xi}$$

Entanglement Entropy in Spin Systems

[Hastings]



Area law for gapped phases:

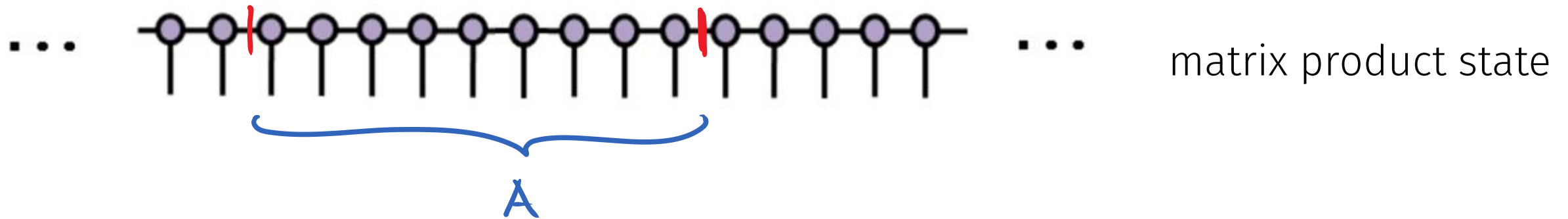
$$S(A) \leq c |\partial A|$$

Exponential decay of correlations:

$$I(A : B) \leq e^{-d(A,B)/\xi}$$

Entanglement Entropy in Spin Systems

[Hastings]

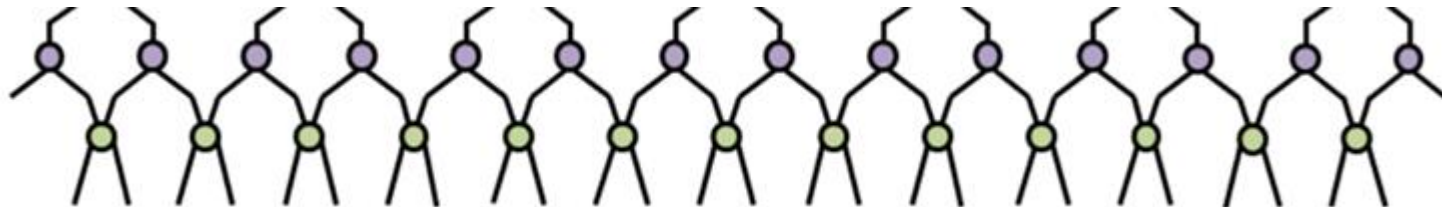


Area law for gapped phases:

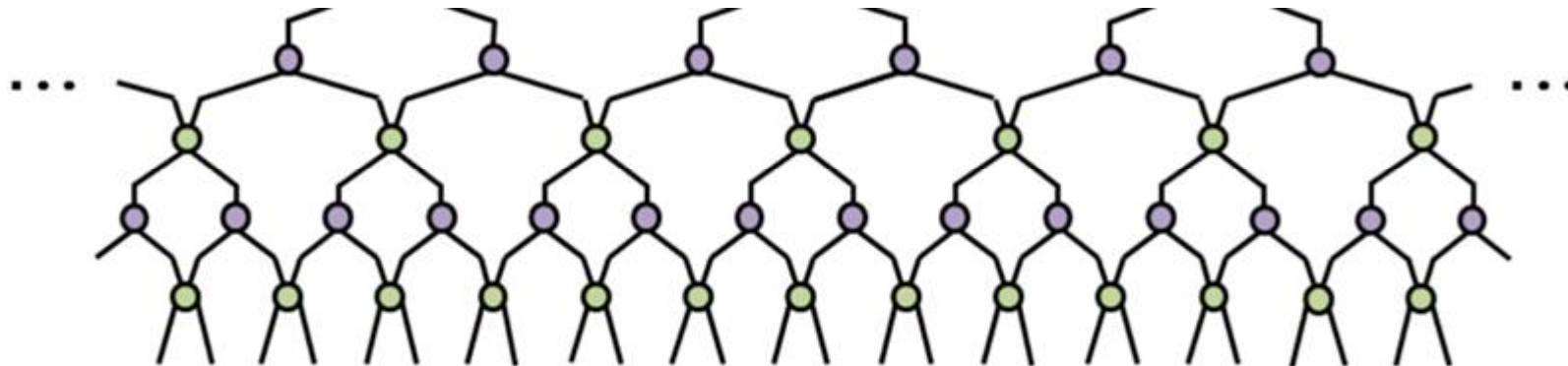
$$S(A) \leq c |\partial A| \text{ in 1d}$$

Exponential decay of correlations:

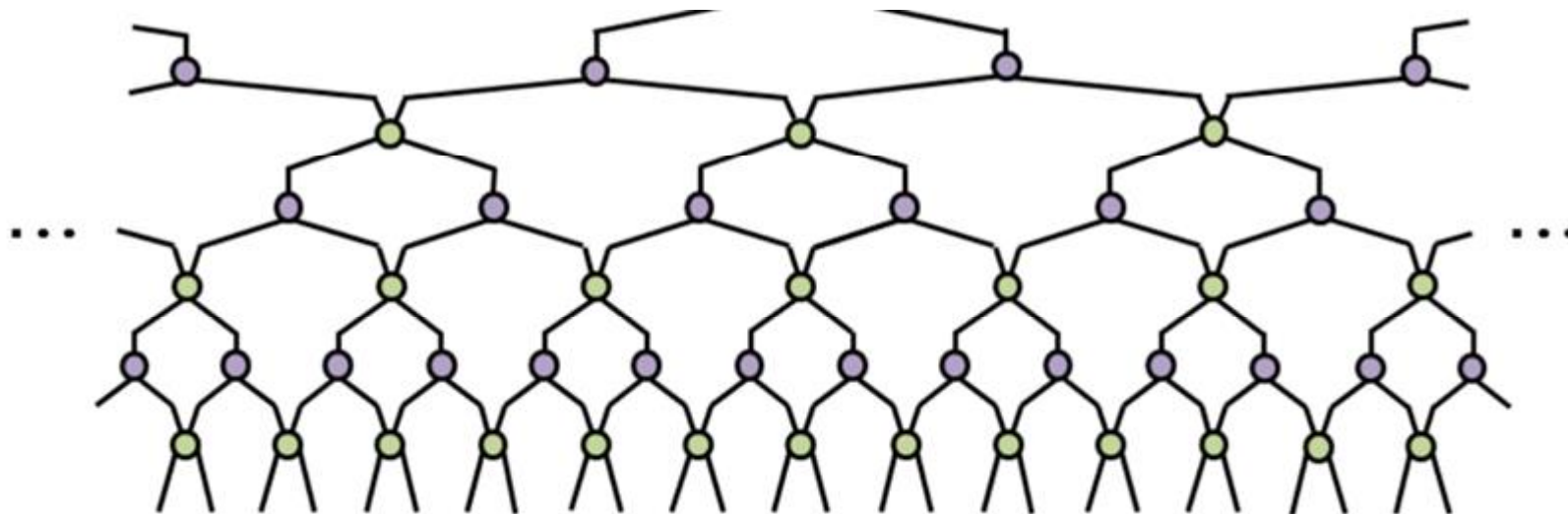
$$I(A : B) \leq e^{-d(A,B)/\xi}$$



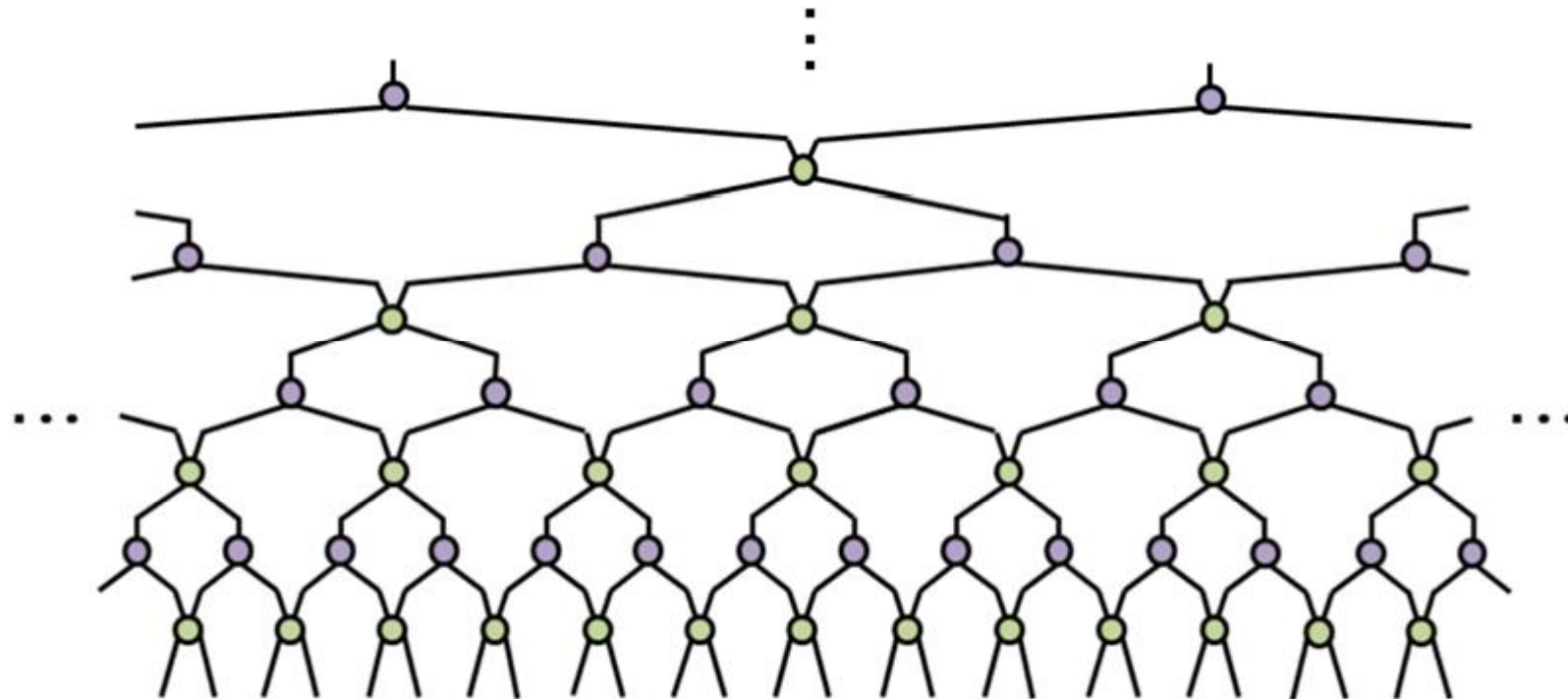
Entanglement at each scale (MERA)



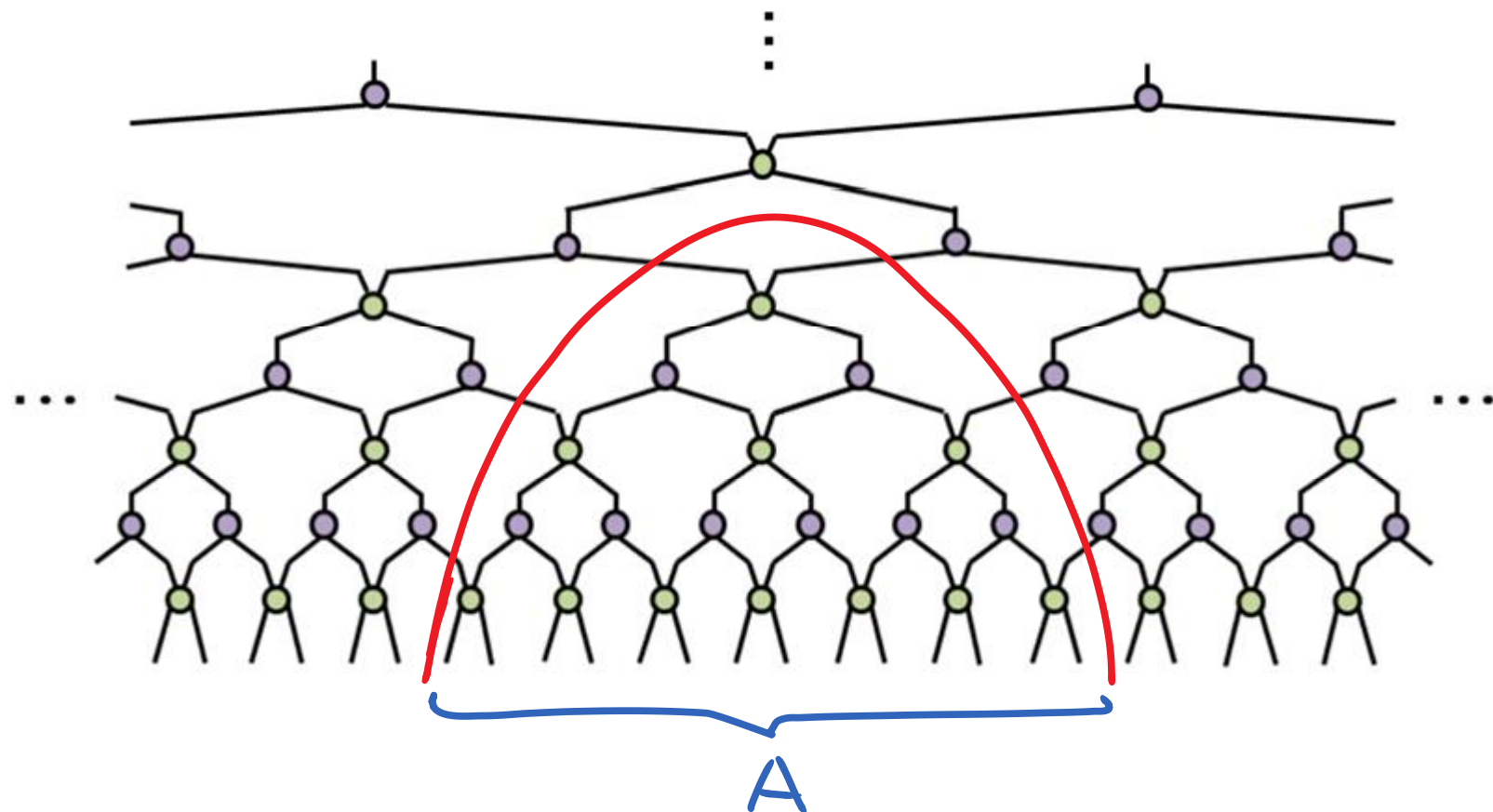
Entanglement at each scale (MERA)



Entanglement at each scale (MERA)



Entanglement at each scale (MERA)

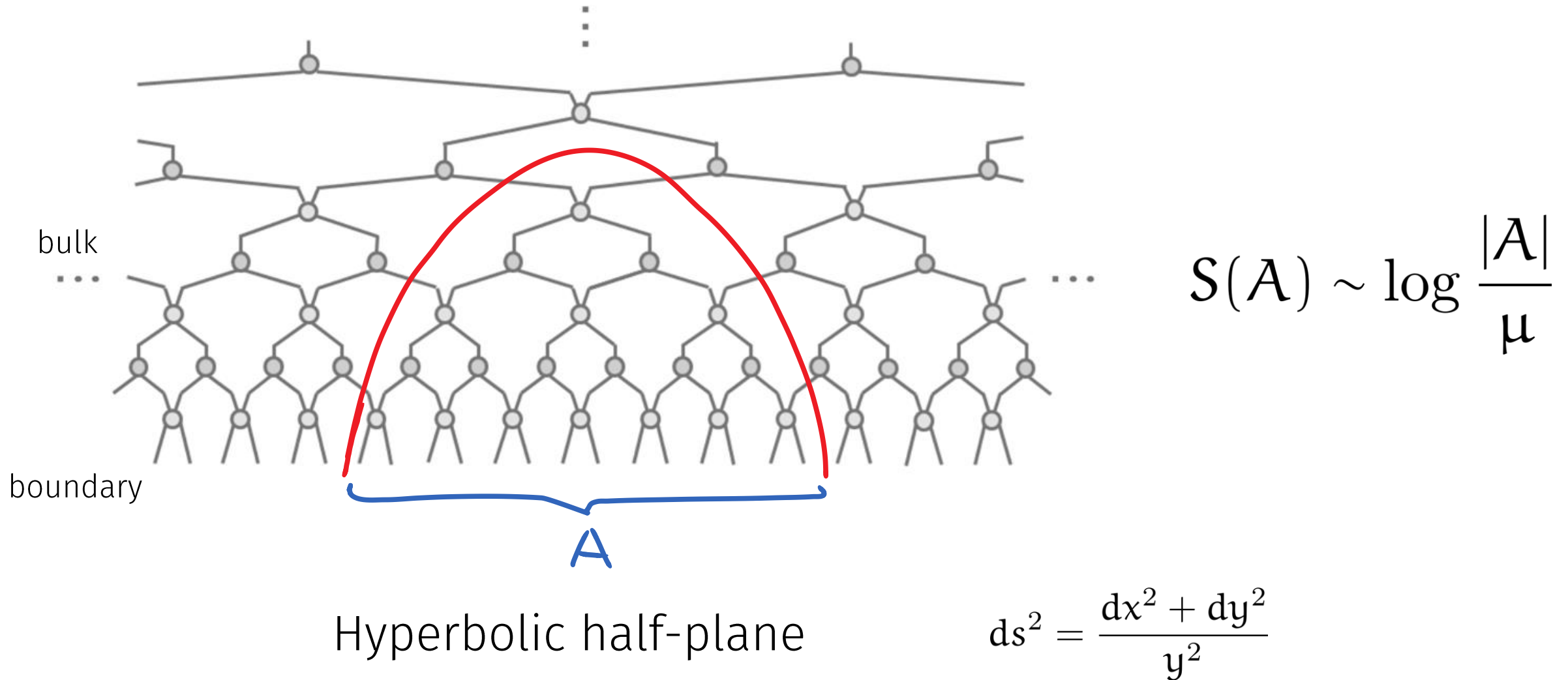


$$S(A) \sim \log \frac{|A|}{\mu}$$

Entanglement at each scale (MERA)

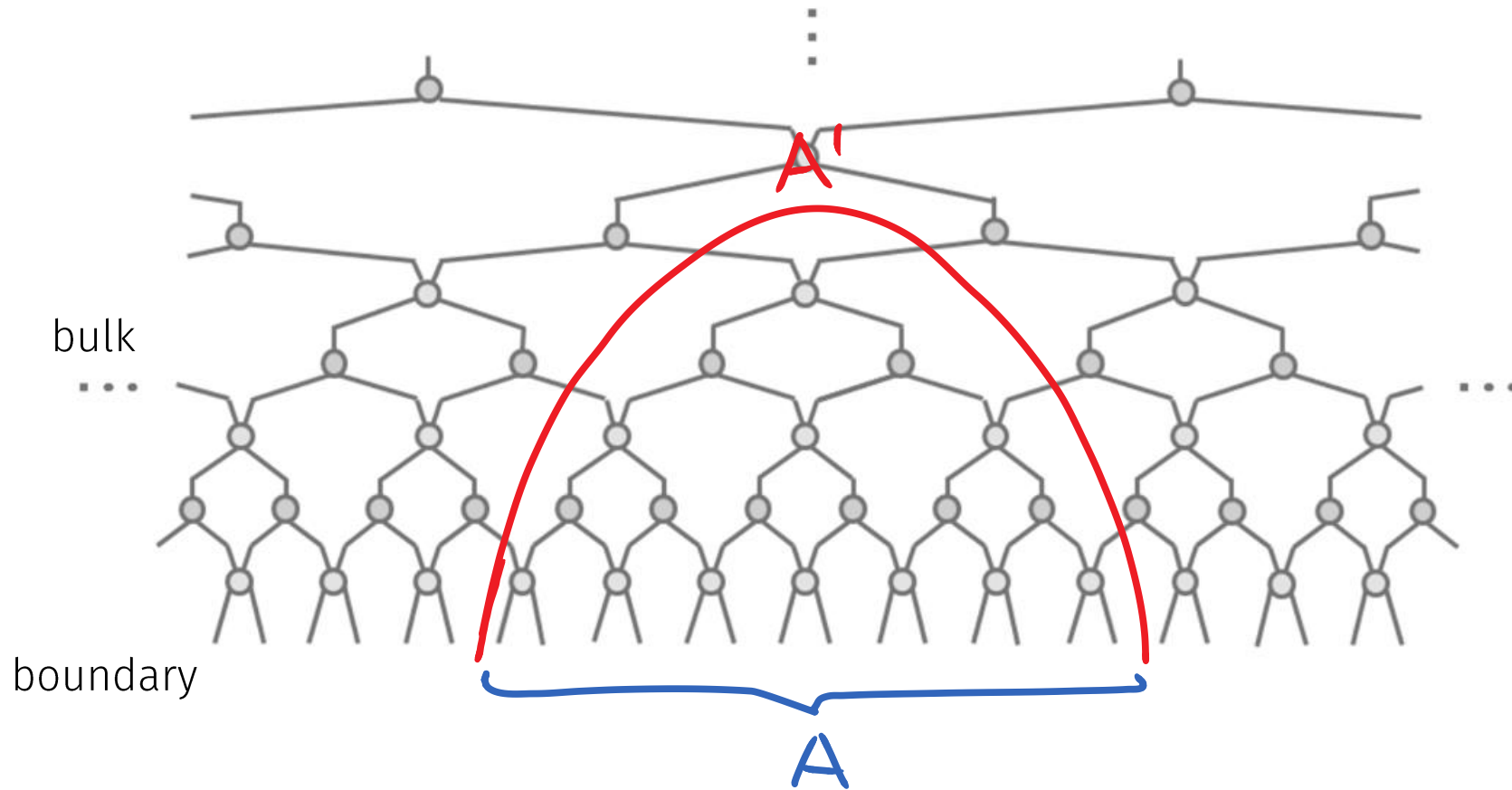
Critical Systems & Hyperbolic Geometry

[Swingle]



Critical Systems & Hyperbolic Geometry

[Swingle]

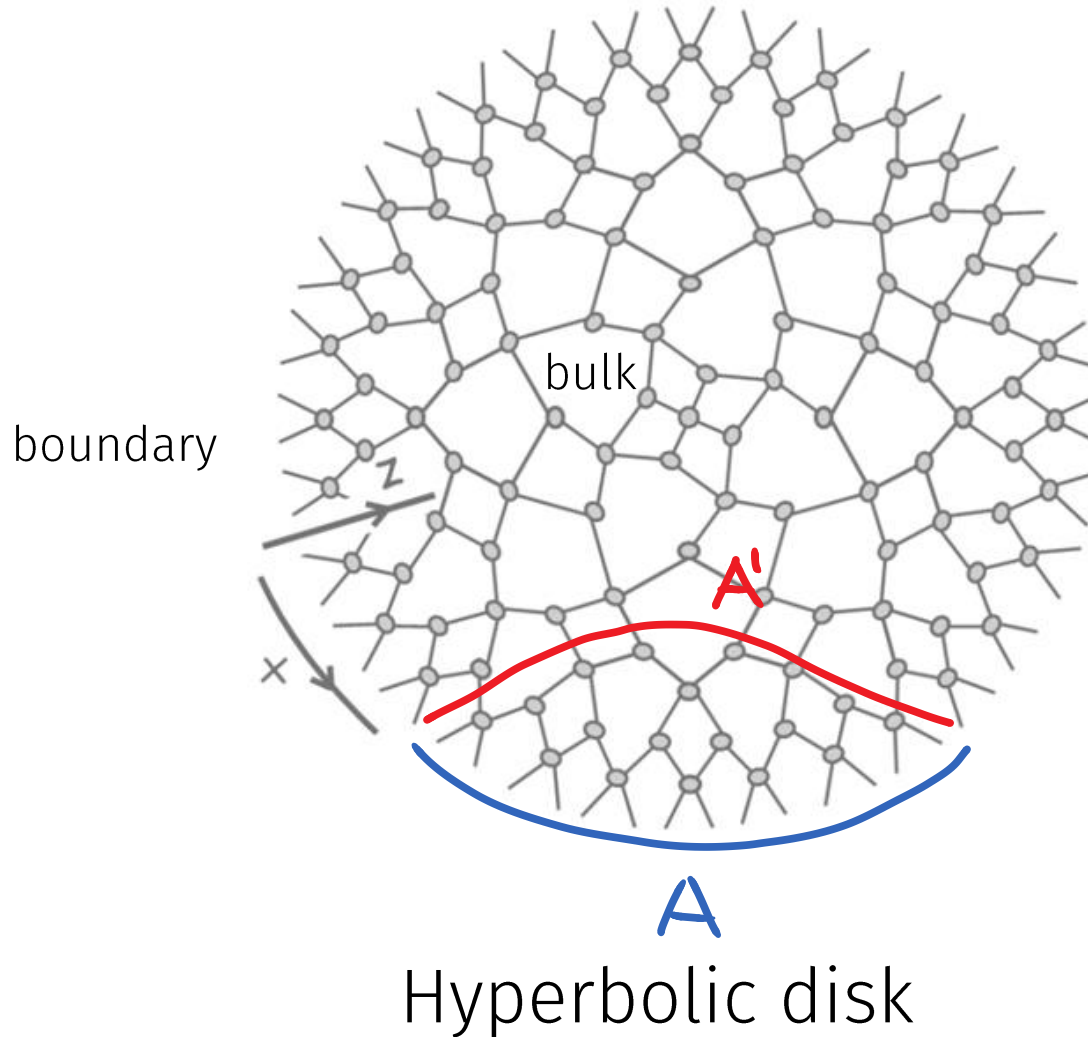


$$S(A) \sim \min_{A' \sim A} |A'|$$

*entanglement entropy
= length of minimal geodesic
in bulk geometry*

Hyperbolic half-plane

$$ds^2 = \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{y^2}$$



$$S(A) \sim \min_{A' \sim A} |A'|$$

*entanglement entropy
= length of minimal geodesic
in bulk geometry*

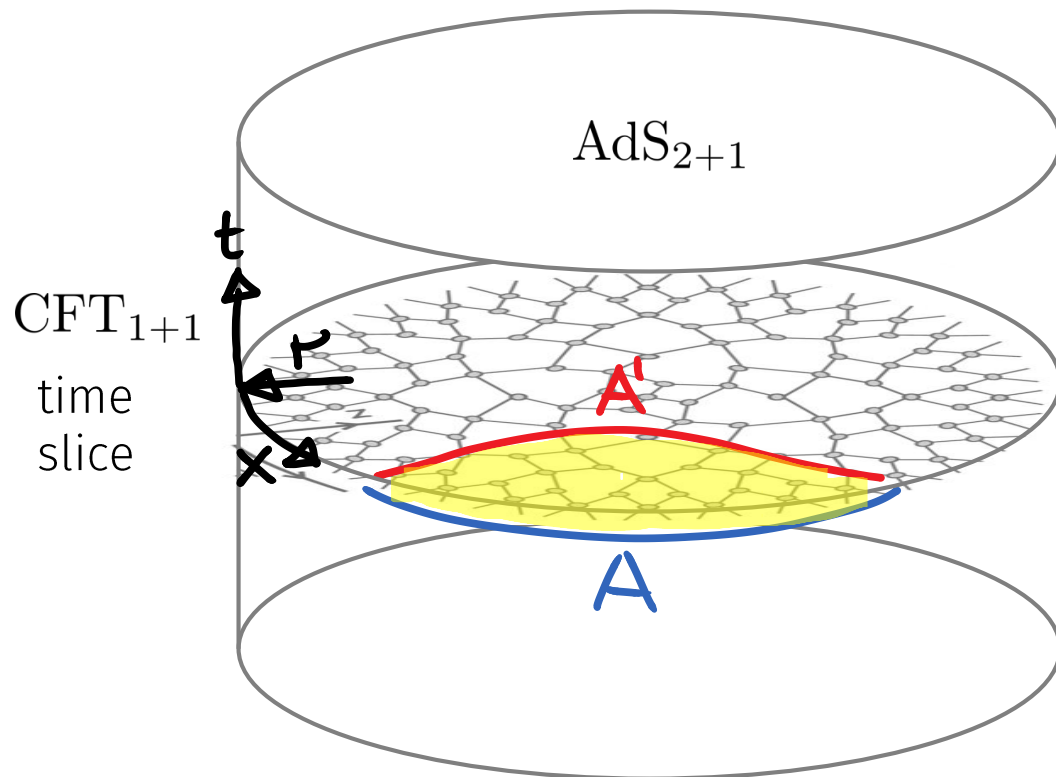
$$ds^2 = \frac{4(dx^2 + dy^2)}{(1 - x^2 - y^2)^2}$$

Entanglement Entropy in Holography

[Maldacena]

Gauge/gravity correspondence (“holography”):

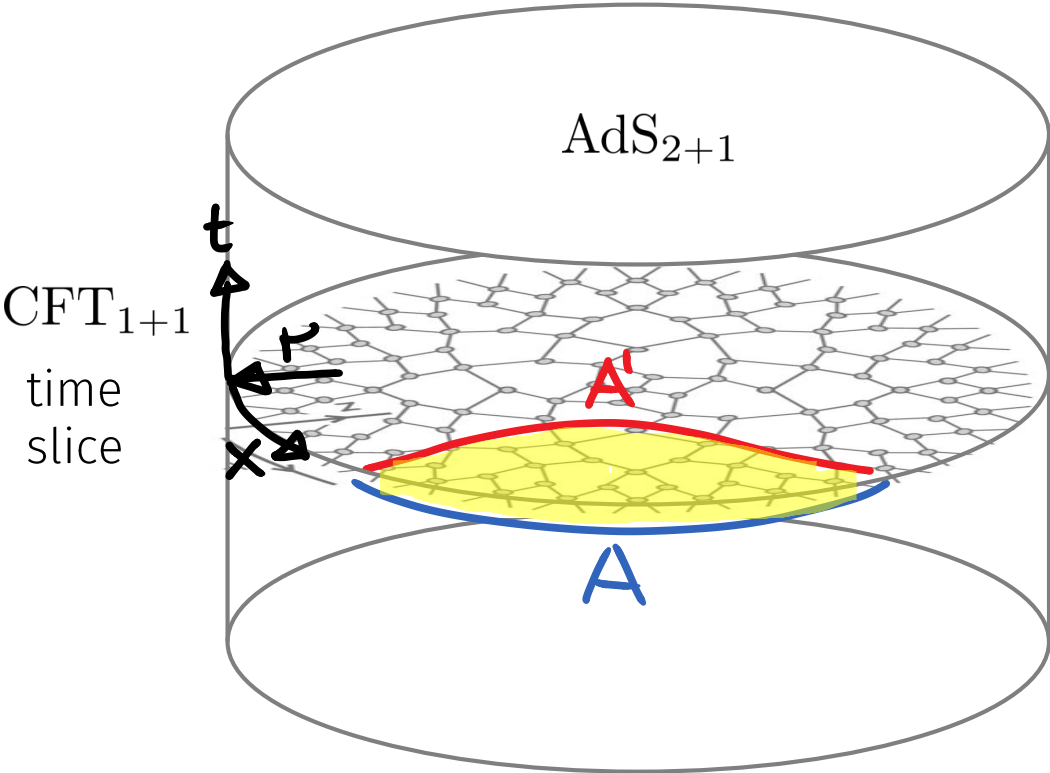
d-dim QFT \leftrightarrow d+1-dim gravity theories
boundary bulk



Entanglement Entropy in Holography

[Maldacena]

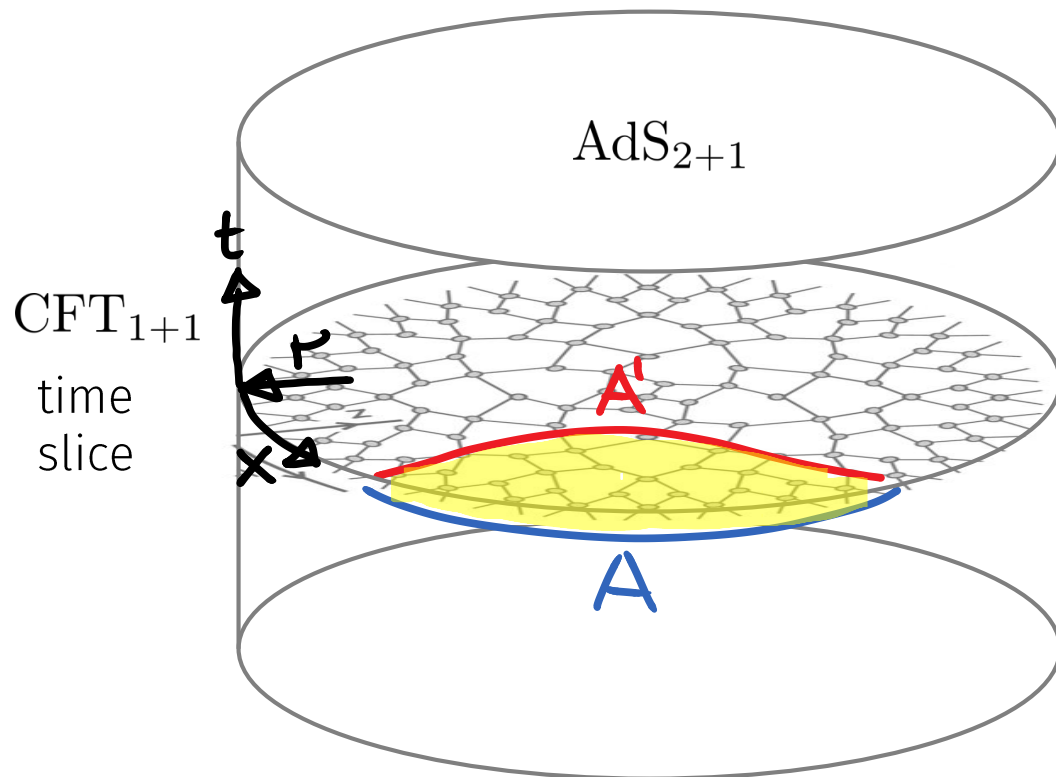
Gauge/gravity correspondence (“holography”):
large N, strongly coupled semiclassical
d-dim QFT \leftrightarrow d+1-dim gravity theories
boundary bulk



Entanglement Entropy in Holography

[Maldacena]

Gauge/gravity correspondence (“holography”):
large N, strongly coupled d-dim QFT ↔ semiclassical d+1-dim gravity theories
boundary bulk



Ryu-Takayanagi formula:

$$S(A) = \frac{1}{4G_N} \min_{A' \sim A} |A'|$$

*entanglement entropy of boundary region
= “area” of minimal (homologous) “surface” in bulk*

- for time-independent states (static space-times)
- typically infinite → UV cut-off (IR cut-off)
- proved to various degrees

Entanglement Entropy in Holography

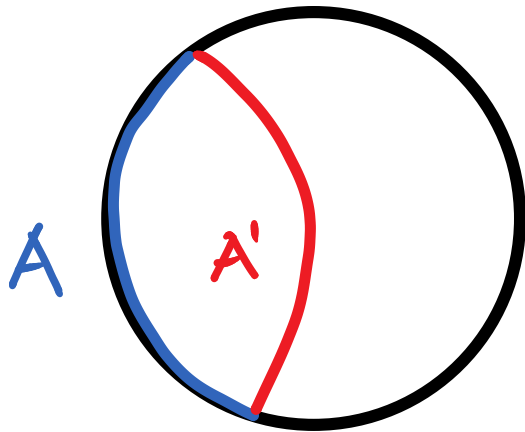
AdS₂₊₁ / CFT₁₊₁

$$S(A) = \frac{1}{4G_N} \min_{A' \sim A} |A'|$$

$$\frac{3R}{2G} = c$$

Vacuum state:

$$|\Omega\rangle_{\text{CFT}}$$

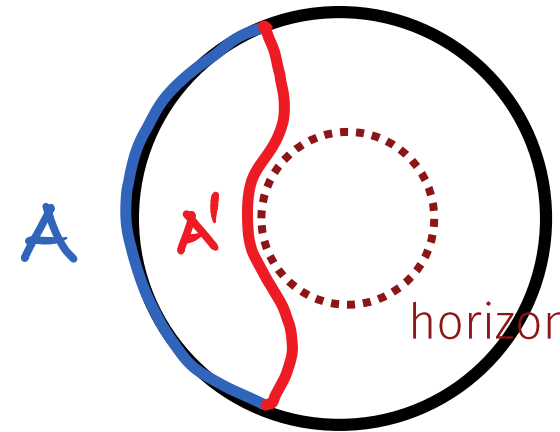


hyperbolic
disk

Empty AdS

Thermal state:

$$\rho_{\text{CFT}}(\beta) = \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n} |n\rangle\langle n|$$



hyperbolic
annulus

BTZ black hole

(T large enough)

Entanglement Entropy in Holography

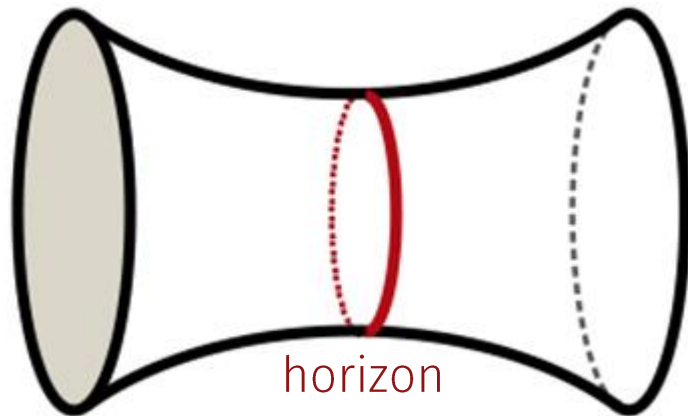
[Van Raamsdonck],
[Maldacena], [M.—Susskind]

$$S(A) = \frac{1}{4G_N} \min_{A' \sim A} |A'|$$

“Thermofield double” state:

$$|\Psi_\beta\rangle_{\text{CFT}_L \otimes \text{CFT}_R} = \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n/2} |n\rangle |n\rangle$$

entangled state of two CFTs



no causality
violation

not traversable

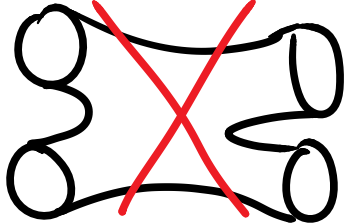
Einstein-Rosen bridge

geometry from
entanglement;
“ER=EPR”

Properties of Holographic Entanglement Entropy

$$S(A) = \frac{1}{4G_N} \min_{A' \sim A} |A'|$$

- $S(A) = S(A^c)$ for pure states
- **Strong subadditivity:** $S(AB) + S(BC) \geq S(B) + S(ABC)$ [Headrick–Takayanagi]
- **Monogamy:** $I(A : B) + I(A : C) \leq I(A : BC)$ [Hayden et al]

$$\sum_{\mathbf{n}} e^{-\beta E_{\mathbf{n}}/2} |\mathbf{n}\rangle |\mathbf{n}\rangle |\mathbf{n}\rangle |\mathbf{n}\rangle \neq \text{[Diagram]}$$


This Talk

What are the holographic constraints on entropy?

When can an entangled state have a smooth dual geometry?

What are the extremal states/geometries?

I.e., those that are on the brink of violating an entropy inequality

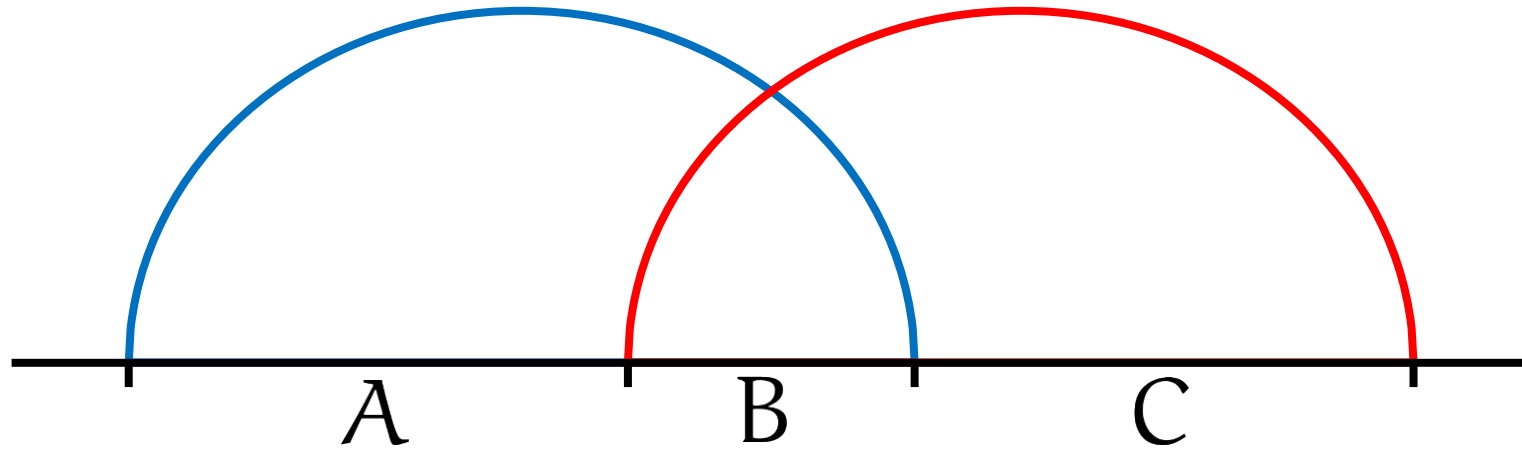
Constraining Holographic Entropy

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



Proof of strong subadditivity

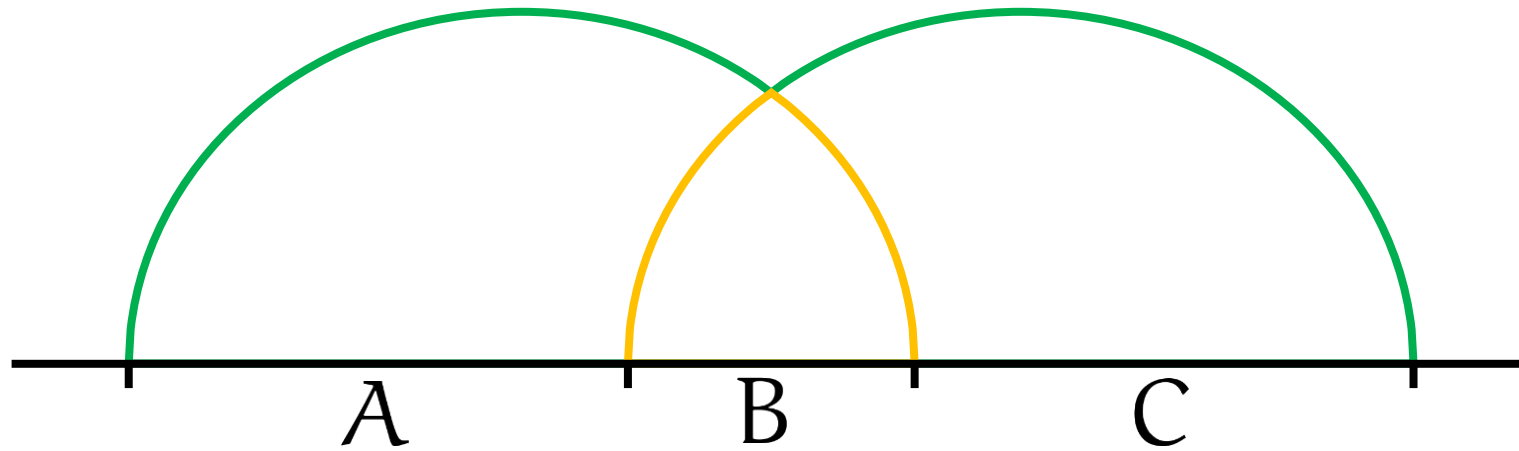
$$S(AB) + S(BC)$$



Proof of strong subadditivity

[Headrick—
Takayanagi]

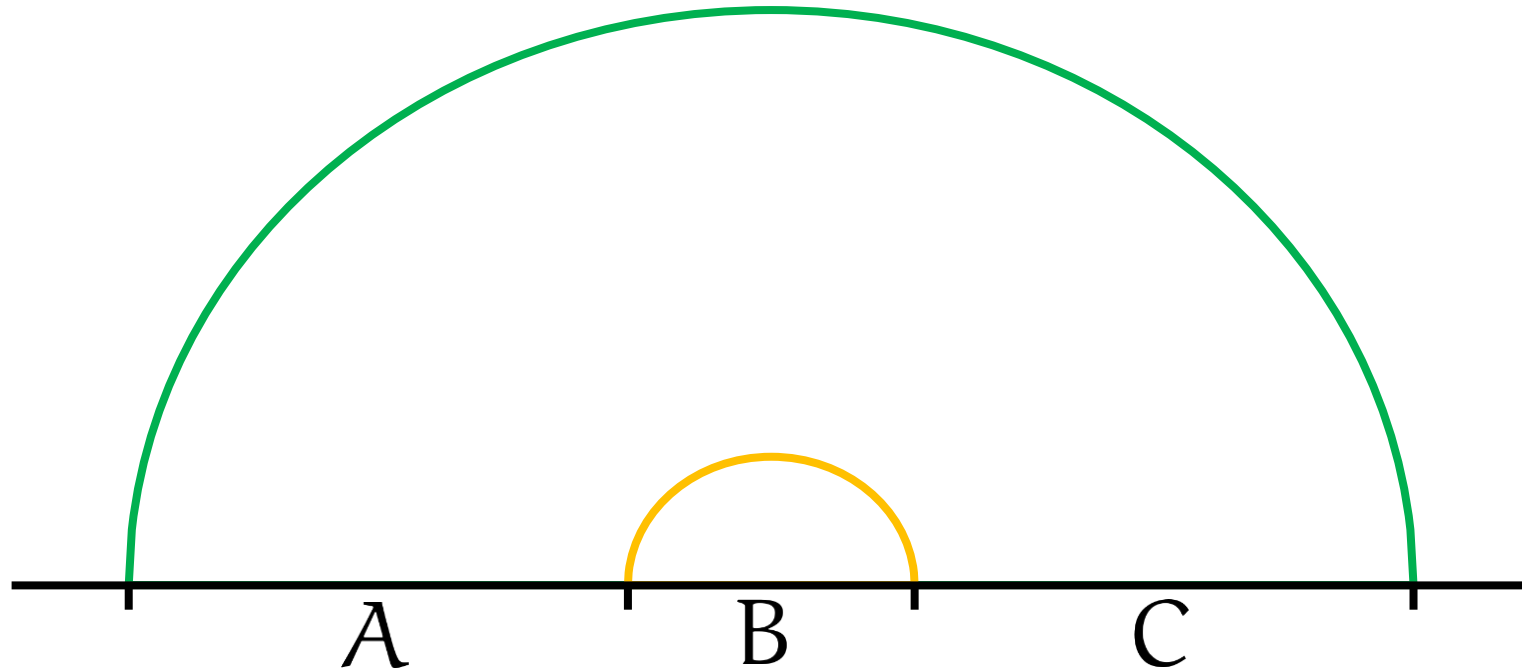
$$S(AB) + S(BC) =$$



Proof of strong subadditivity

[Headrick—
Takayanagi]

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



Proving holographic entropy inequalities

A similar cartoon proves monogamy inequality.

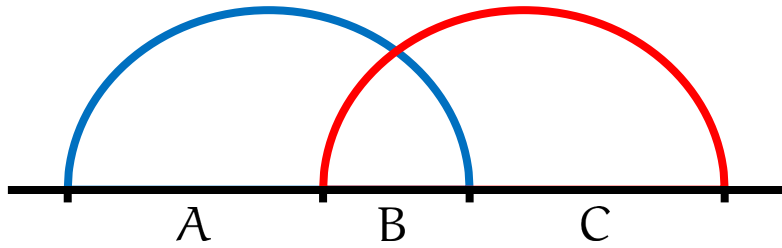
Making this precise, however, requires finding decompositions of the minimal surfaces that work in *all* geometric configurations.

We now show that there is a general combinatorial method to achieve this.

Inclusion/exclusion and the hypercube

$$S(\text{AB}) + S(\text{BC}) \geq S(\text{B}) + S(\text{ABC})$$

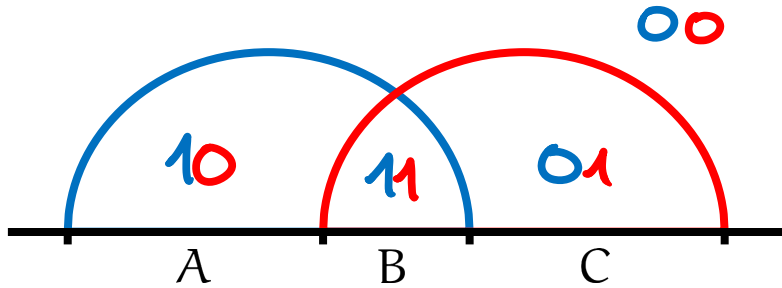
Each minimal surface comes with a bulk region:



Inclusion/exclusion and the hypercube

$$S(\text{AB}) + S(\text{BC}) \geq S(\text{B}) + S(\text{ABC})$$

Each minimal surface comes with a bulk region:

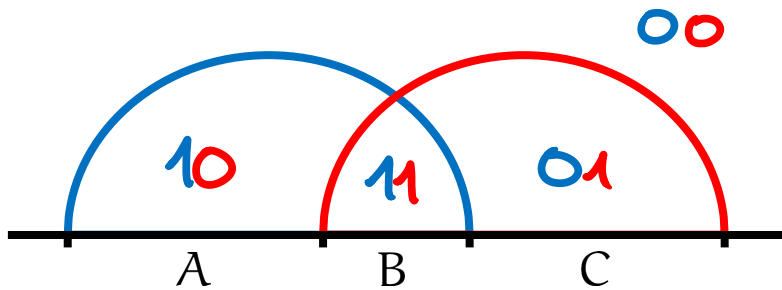


Inclusion-exclusion \rightarrow bulk is cut into 2^L pieces

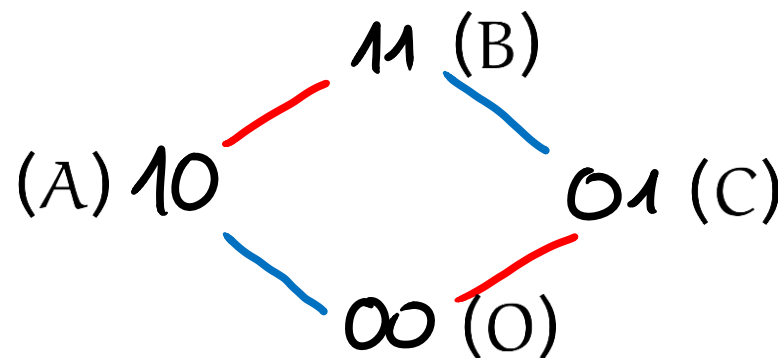
Inclusion/exclusion and the hypercube

$$S(\text{AB}) + S(\text{BC}) \geq S(\text{B}) + S(\text{ABC})$$

Each minimal surface comes with a bulk region:



Inclusion-exclusion \rightarrow bulk is cut into 2^L pieces \rightarrow hypercube graph:

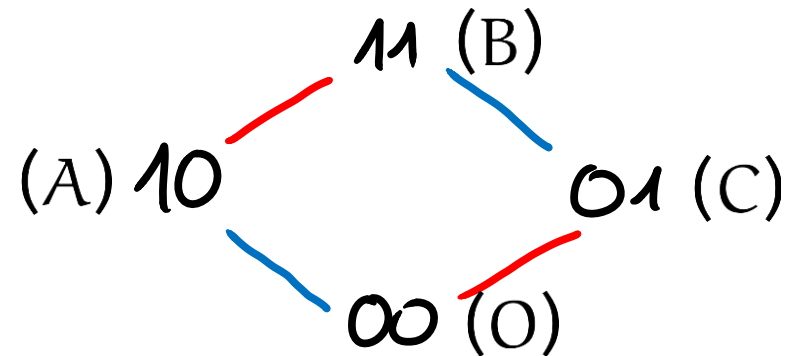


vertices \rightarrow bulk pieces
edges \rightarrow boundary pieces

Hypercube proofs of holographic entropy inequalities

$$S(\text{AB}) + S(\text{BC}) \geq S(\text{B}) + S(\text{ABC})$$

1. Construct hypercube graph:



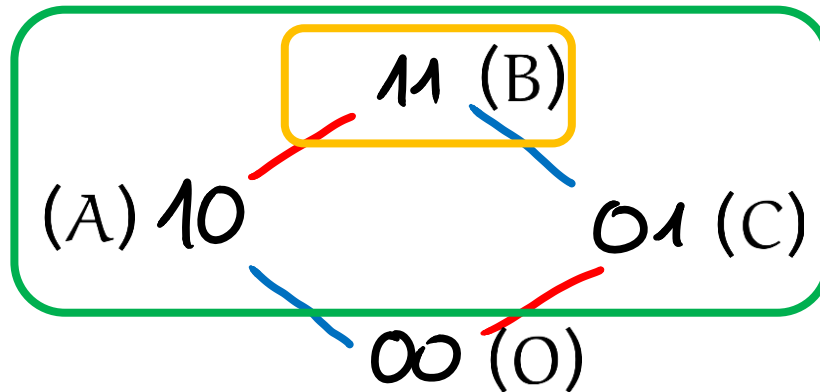
vertices \rightarrow bulk pieces

edges \rightarrow boundary pieces

Hypercube proofs of holographic entropy inequalities

$$S(\text{AB}) + S(\text{BC}) \geq S(\text{B}) + S(\text{ABC})$$

1. Construct hypercube graph:



vertices \rightarrow bulk pieces

edges \rightarrow boundary pieces

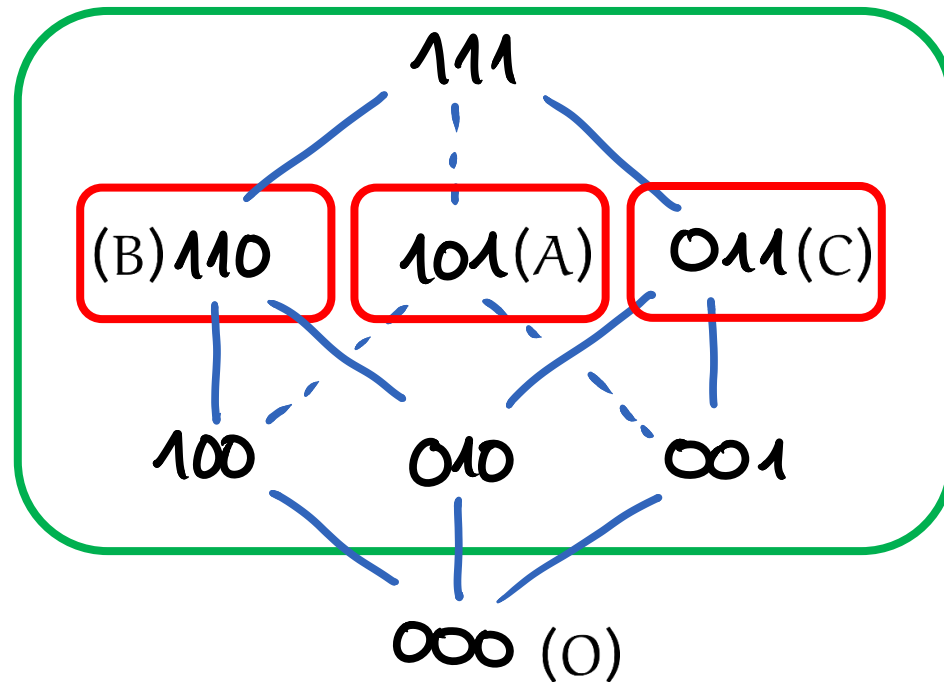
2. Choose subset for each right-hand side term s.th. **each edge cut at most once.**

Then the holographic entropy inequality is correct.

Surprisingly powerful: Can be fully algebraized (“proofs by contraction”); greedy algorithm; many new entropy inequalities; equality conditions; ...

Hypercube proof of monogamy

$$S(\text{AB}) + S(\text{BC}) + S(\text{AC}) \geq S(\text{A}) + S(\text{B}) + S(\text{C}) + S(\text{ABC})$$



Theorem. *We have*

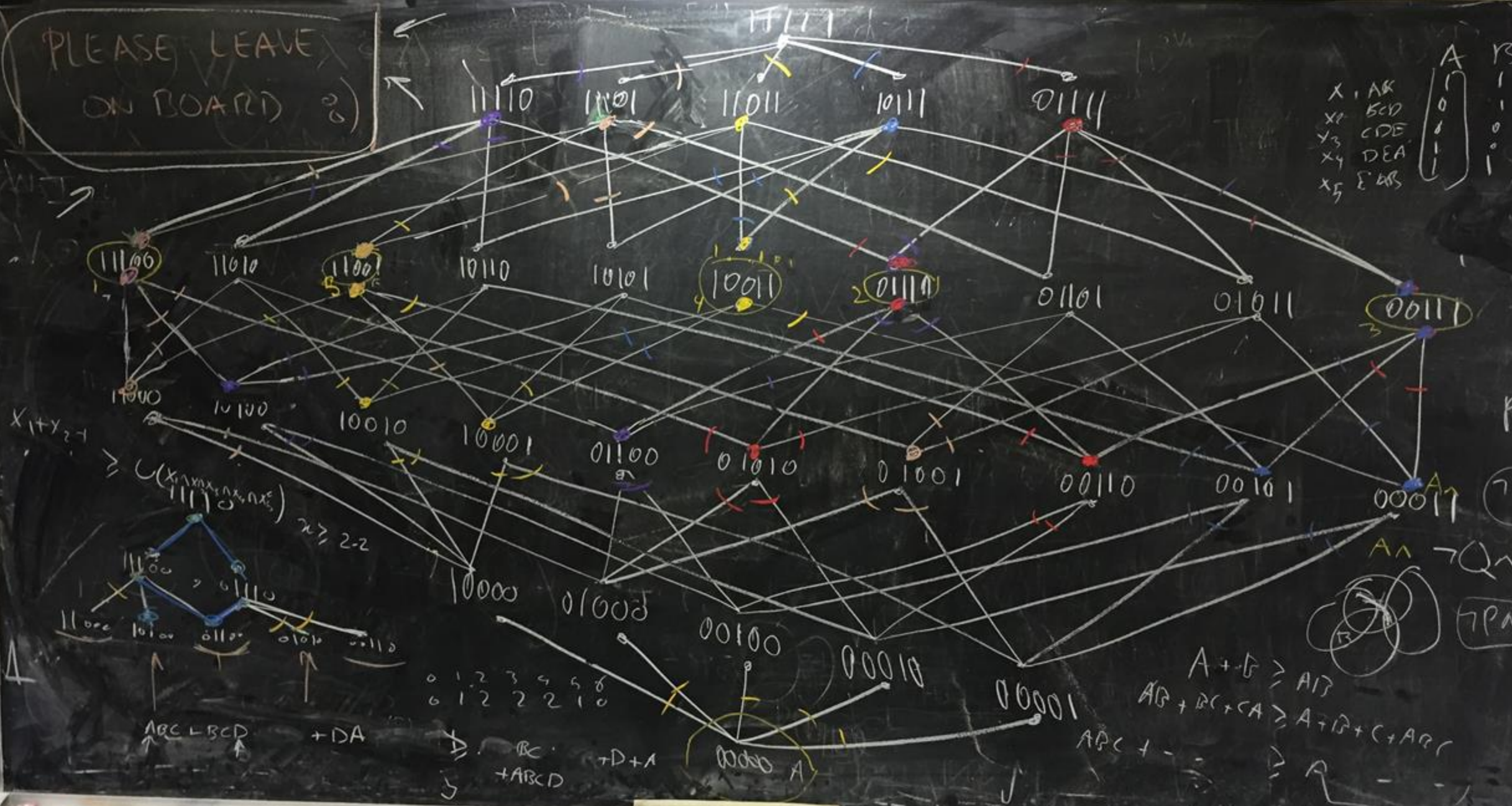
$$\sum_{i=1}^n S(A_i | A_{i+1} \dots A_{i+k}) \geq S(A_1 \dots A_n)$$

Here, $S(A|B) = S(AB) - S(B)$ is the conditional entropy.

Part of a new, [infinite](#) family that generalizes monogamy and SSA.

PLEASE LEAVE ON BOARD ☺

x_1 AK
 x_2 BCD
 x_3 CDE
 x_4 DEA
 x_5 E'AB



The cyclic inequalities

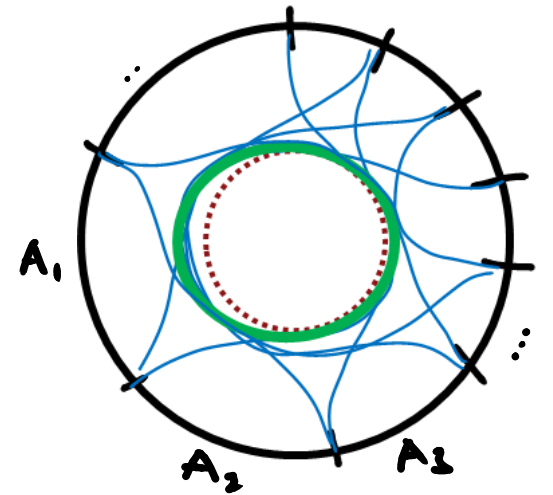
$$n = 2k + 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n S(A_i | A_{i+1} \dots A_{i+k}) \geq S(A_1 \dots A_n)$$

Interpretation for contiguous boundary regions ($n \rightarrow \infty$):

length of **enveloping curve** of family of **geodesics**
 \geq length of **horizon**

[Balasubramanian et al.]



But our inequality hold for arbitrary boundary regions in arbitrary geometries!

The Holographic Entropy Cone

Entropy Cones

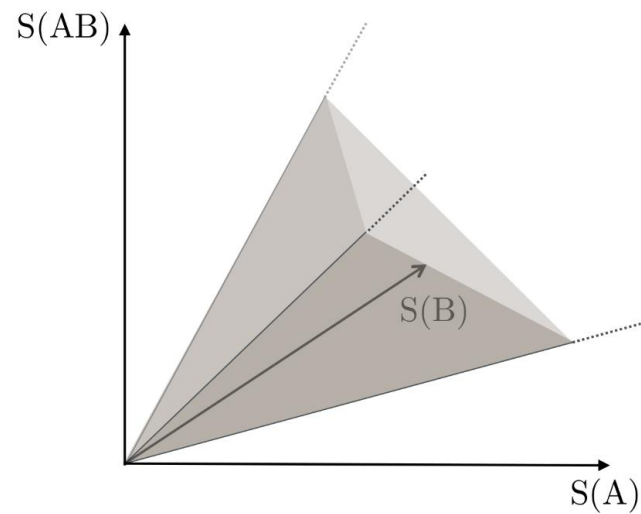
Ryu-Takayanagi entropy formula $S(A) = \frac{1}{4G_N} \min_{A' \sim A} |A'|$

$$\mathcal{C}_n = \{(S(A_1), \dots, S(A_1 A_2), \dots, S(A_1 \dots A_n)) \in \mathbb{R}^{2^n - 1}\}$$

where we allow for *arbitrary* bulk geometries and boundary regions.

This is a convex cone, the **holographic entropy cone**.

rescaling
disjoint union



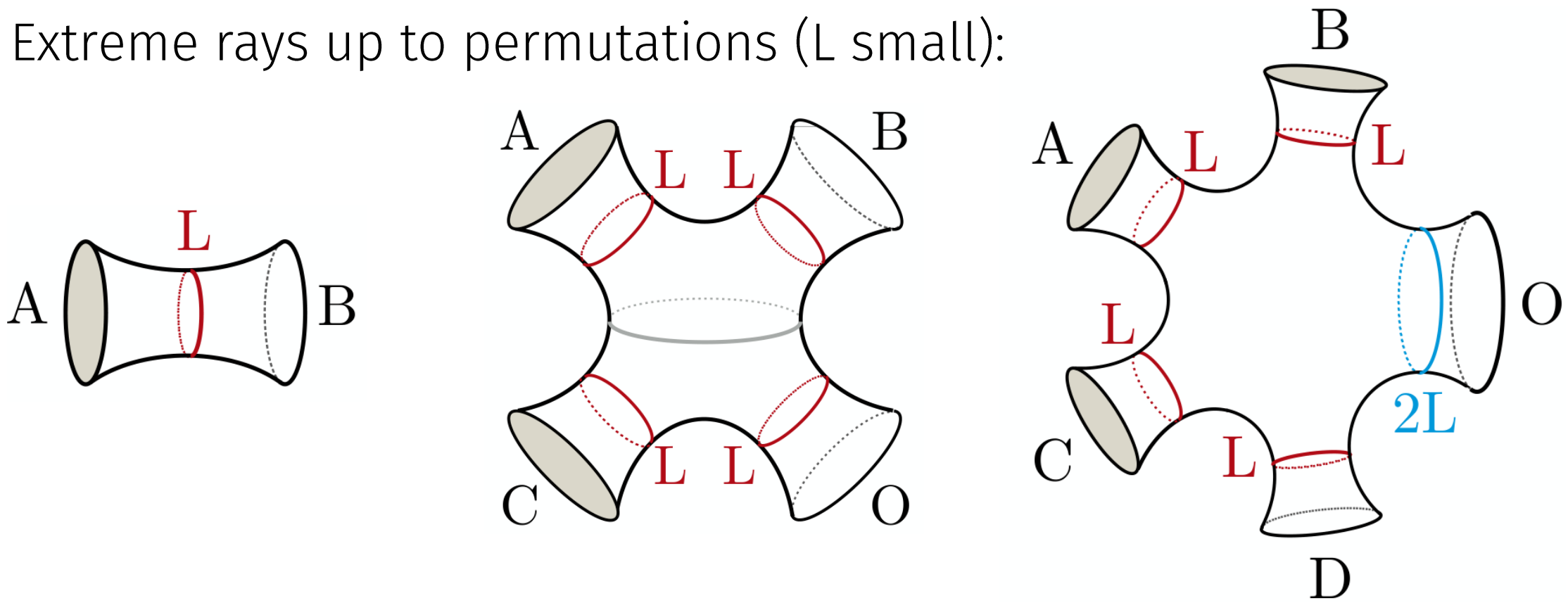
facets: entropy inequalities

extreme rays: most extreme entropy vectors

Few regions

We find that (strong) subadditivity and monogamy are sufficient for $n \leq 4$ regions.

Extreme rays up to permutations (L small):

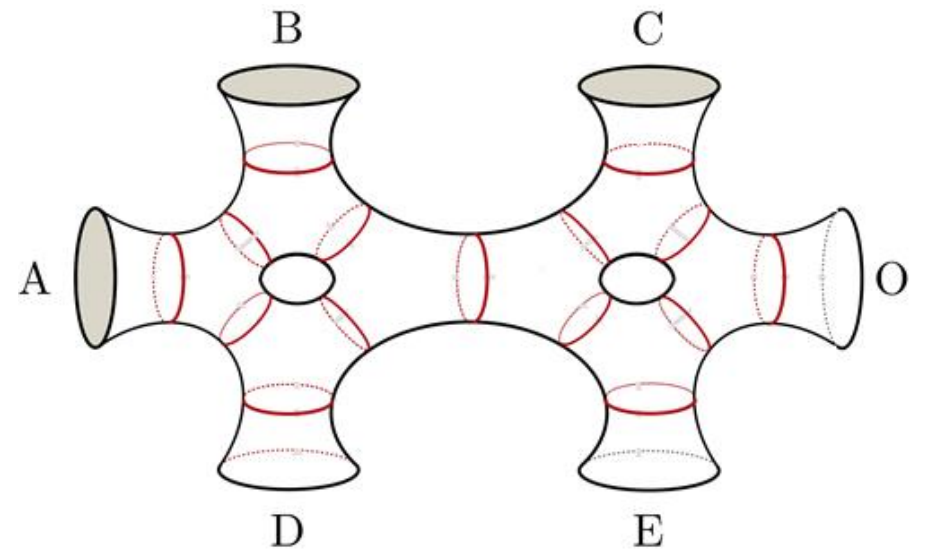


Five and more regions

For $n \geq 5$ regions, we prove several [new inequalities](#) (facets) including the family of cyclic inequalities.

New kinds of extreme rays:

- Higher genus
- Interior cycles become relevant



All can be explained by [multiboundary wormhole geometries](#).

Aside: Quantum Error Correction

Tensor network models for AdS/CFT correspondence have been proposed that are realized via [stabilizer states](#).

This would imply that holographic entropies are stabilizer entropies.

$$\mathcal{C}_n \subseteq \mathcal{C}_n^{\text{stabilizer}} \subseteq \mathcal{C}_n^{\text{quantum}}$$

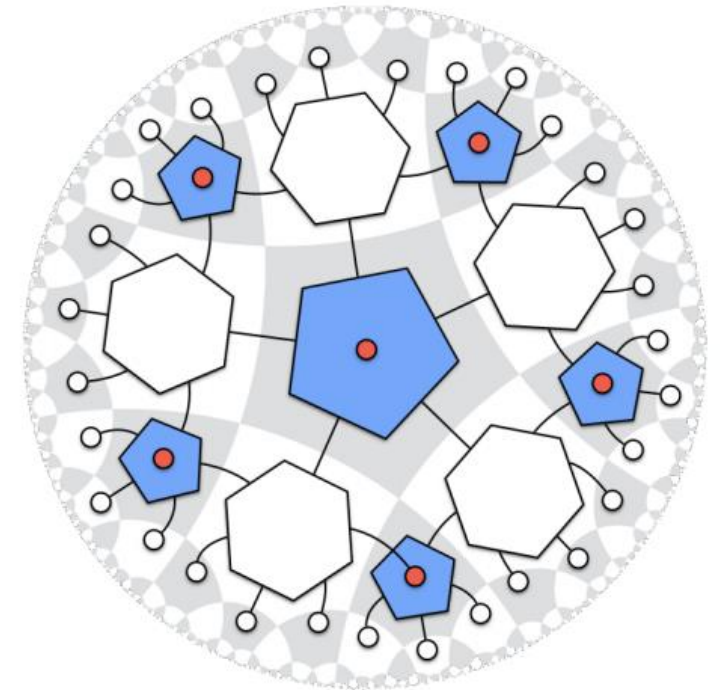


Figure from [Harlow *et al*]

We find that all known stabilizer entropy inequalities are implied by holographic ones ($n \leq 5$). ✓

Interestingly, stabilizer states have an effective classical description, too (discrete phase space).

Graph Models & Lorentzian Wormholes

Graph Models

$$S(A) = \frac{1}{4G_N} \min_{A' \sim A} |A'|$$

Goal: Combinatorial description of holographic entropies.

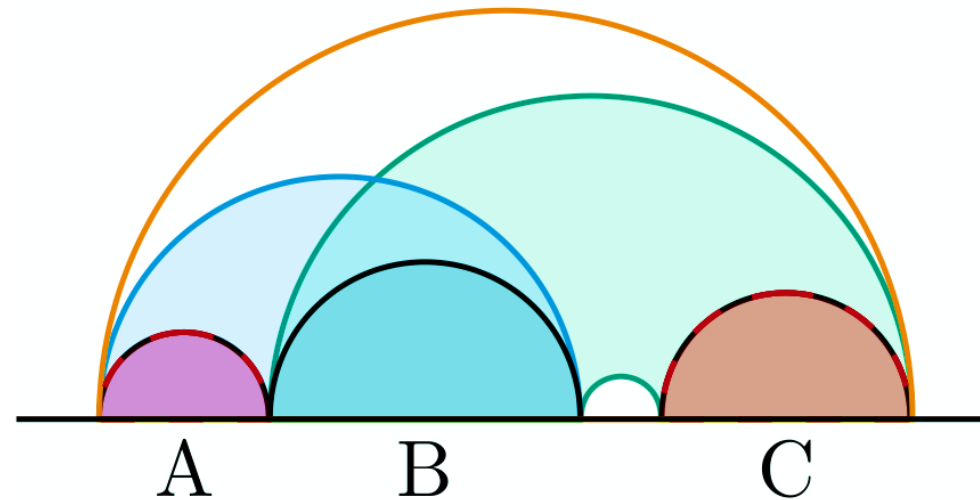
vertices \rightarrow bulk pieces

edges \rightarrow boundary pieces

Graph Models

$$S(A) = \frac{1}{4G_N} \min_{A' \sim A} |A'|$$

Goal: Combinatorial description of holographic entropies.



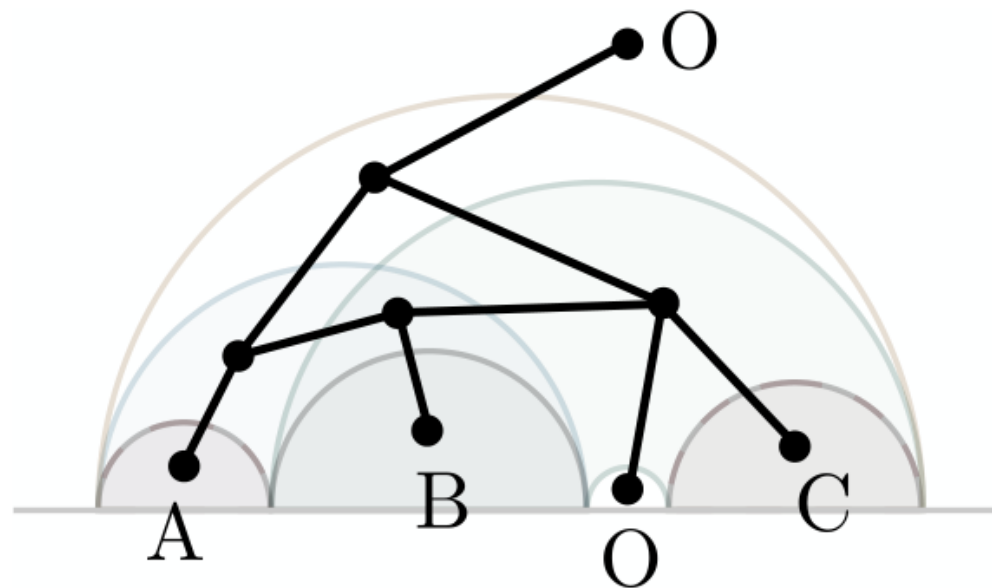
vertices \rightarrow bulk pieces
edges \rightarrow boundary pieces

Consider bulk pieces cut out by *all* minimal surfaces.

Graph Models

$$S(A) = \frac{1}{4G_N} \min_{A' \sim A} |A'|$$

Goal: Combinatorial description of holographic entropies.



vertices \rightarrow bulk pieces
edges \rightarrow boundary pieces

Consider bulk pieces cut out by *all* minimal surfaces.

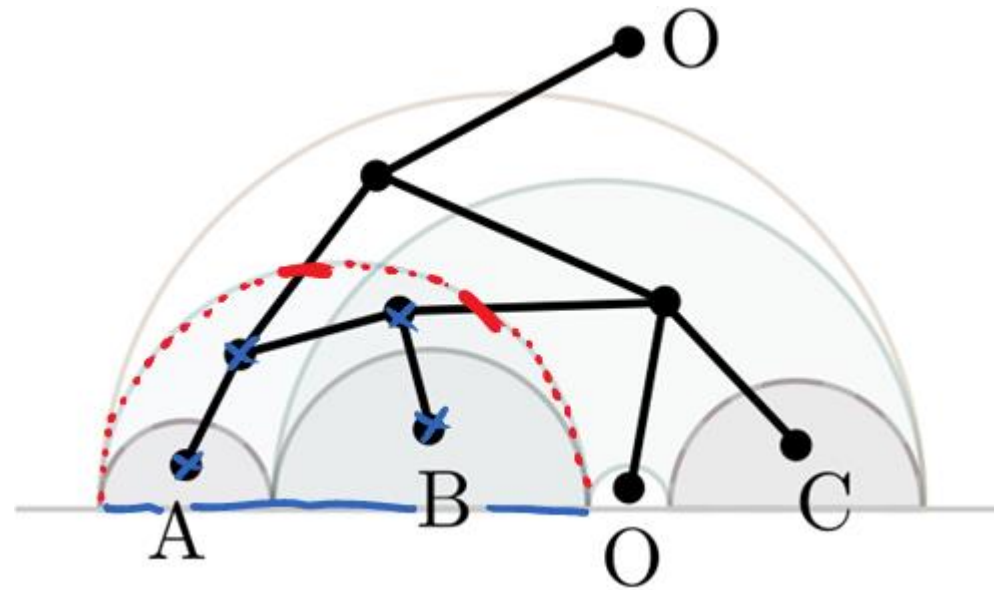
Define corresponding **dual graph**. Then:

$S(A) = \text{weight of minimal cut}$ \leftarrow discrete entropy

Graph Models

$$S(A) = \frac{1}{4G_N} \min_{A' \sim A} |A'|$$

Goal: Combinatorial description of holographic entropies.



vertices \rightarrow bulk pieces
edges \rightarrow boundary pieces

Consider bulk pieces cut out by *all* minimal surfaces.

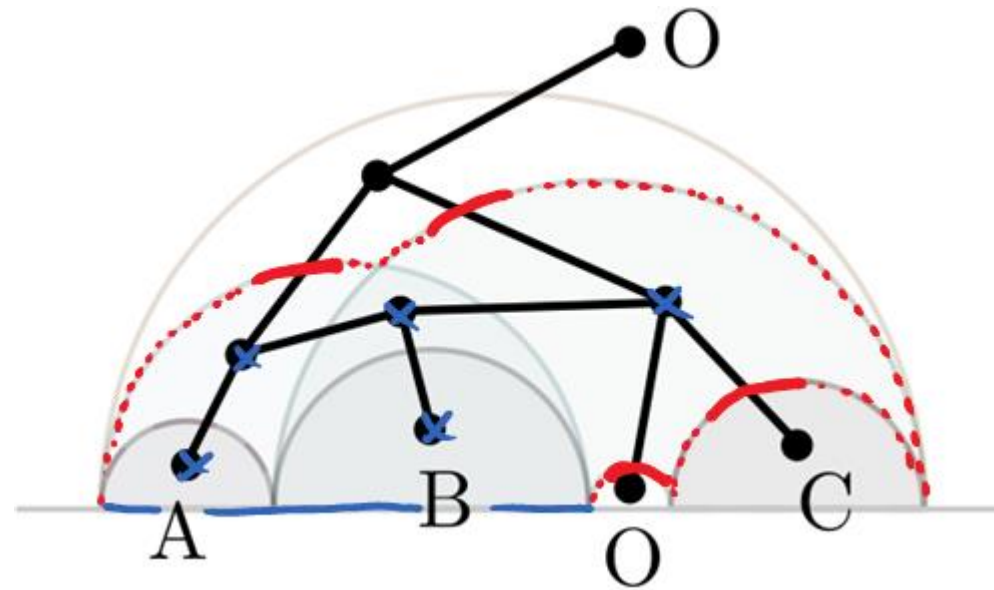
Define corresponding **dual graph**. Then:

$S(A) = \text{weight of minimal cut}$ \leftarrow discrete entropy

Graph Models

$$S(A) = \frac{1}{4G_N} \min_{A' \sim A} |A'|$$

Goal: Combinatorial description of holographic entropies.



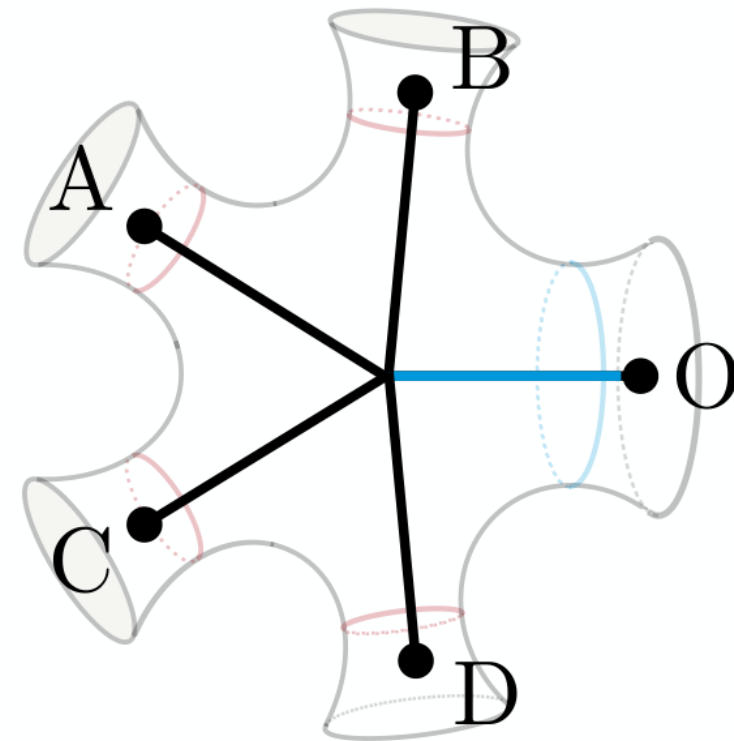
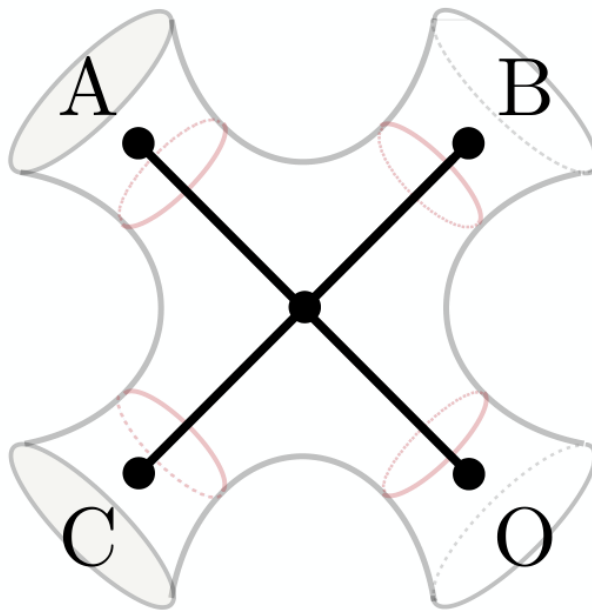
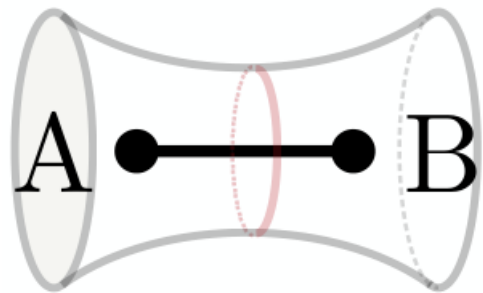
vertices \rightarrow bulk pieces
edges \rightarrow boundary pieces

Consider bulk pieces cut out by *all* minimal surfaces.

Define corresponding **dual graph**. Then:

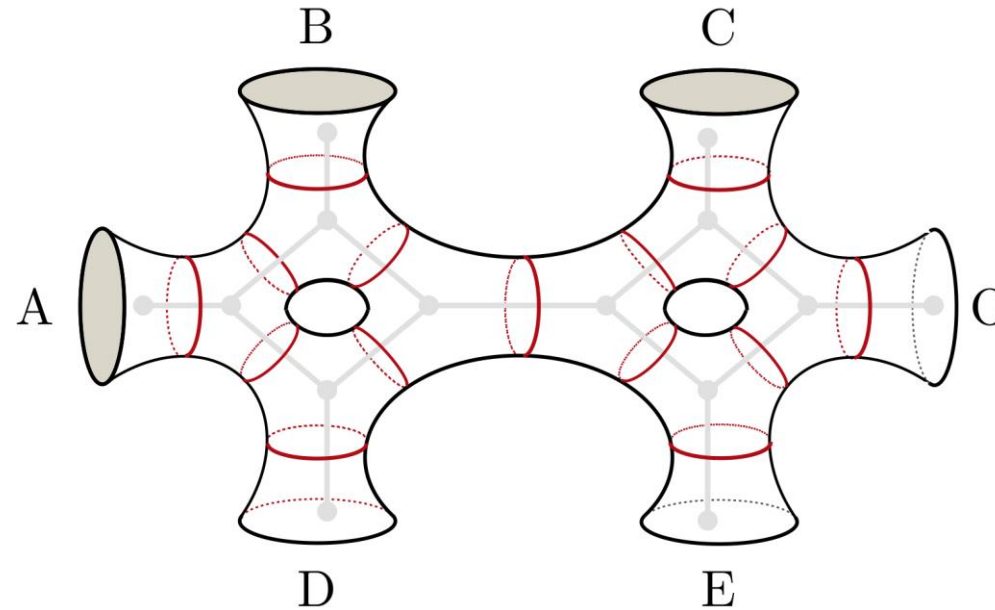
$S(A) = \text{weight of minimal cut}$ \leftarrow discrete entropy

Examples of Graph Models



Discrete Entropy = Ryu-Takayanagi Entropy

Trivalent graphs determine “pair of pants” decomposition of a hyperbolic surface:



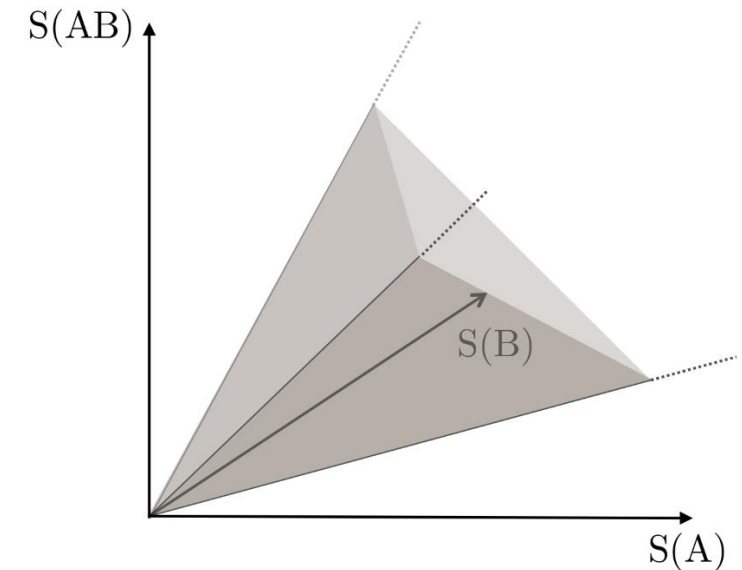
$K \ll 0$: thin collars
 $\rightarrow S(A) = S^*(A)$

Graph models provide a **completely equivalent, combinatorial** description of holographic entropy.

Structural Insights

Holographic entropy cones are **polyhedral**:

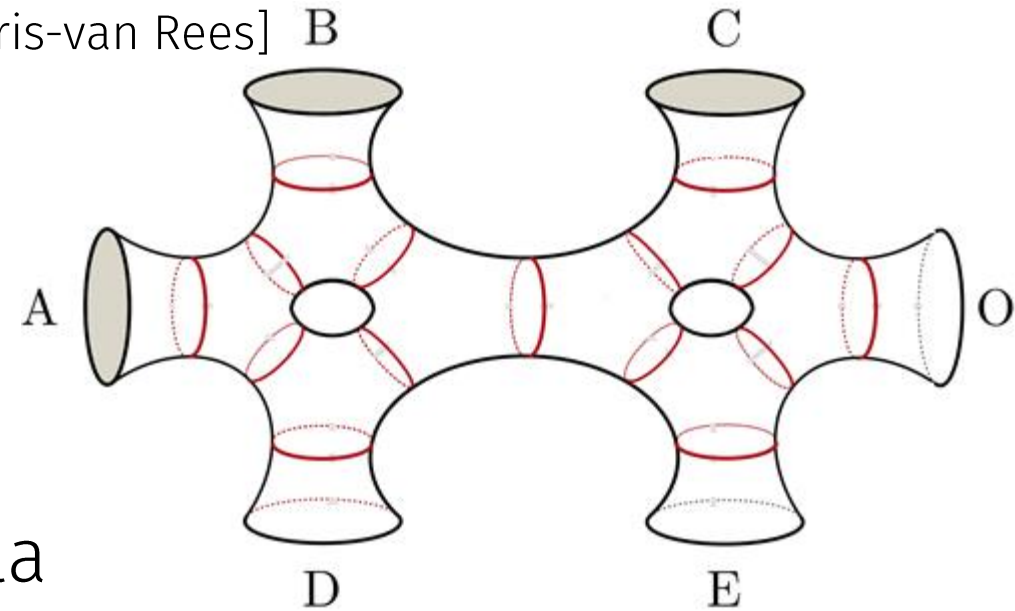
- finitely many entropy inequalities
- finitely many extreme rays



Holographic Entropy Cone & CFT

The geometries constructed from graph models can be thought of time slices of **Lorentzian wormholes**: [Skenderis-van Rees]

- Each asymptotic region looks like BTZ black hole
- Minimal surfaces can probe deep into the bulk
- No divergences in Ryu-Takayanagi formula



Any holographic entropy vector can be explained by multiboundary wormhole geometry.

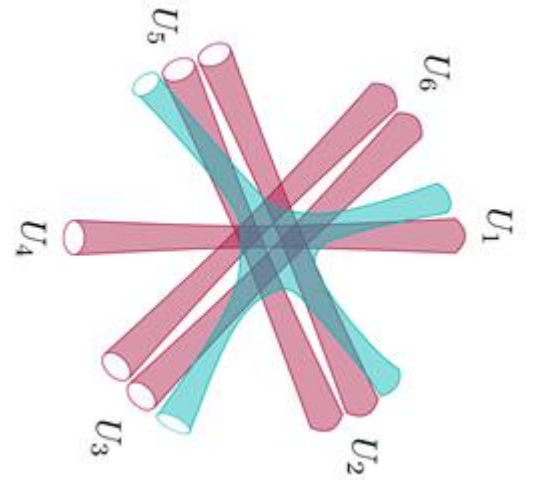
ER \geq EPR?

Extreme rays = entropic building blocks (for fixed n)

some require multipartite entanglement

Convex combination = disjoint union

explains entropies, but not very physical



ER \geq EPR?

Extreme rays = entropic building blocks (for fixed n)

some require multipartite entanglement

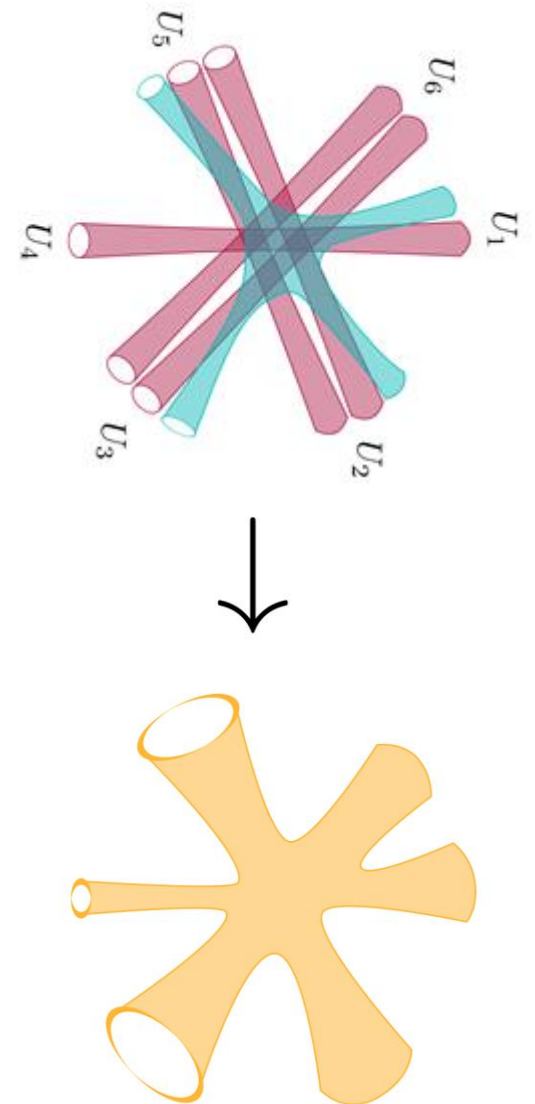
Convex combination = disjoint union

explains entropies, but not very physical

Can we use local unitaries on the CFT state to “stitch together” the geometry?

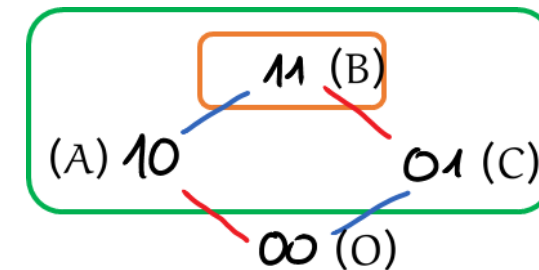
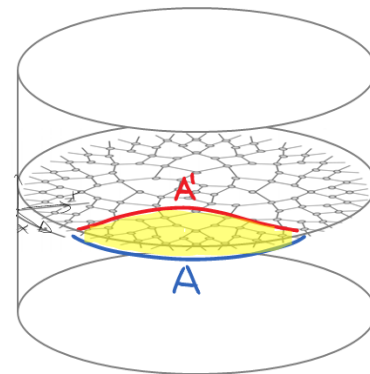
Can all smooth geometries be obtained in this way?

Can we identify building blocks in a stronger sense?



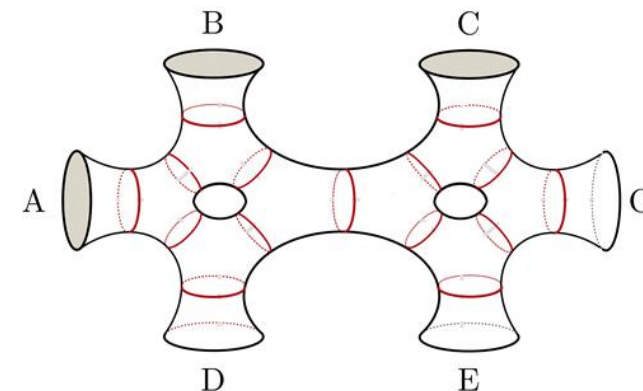
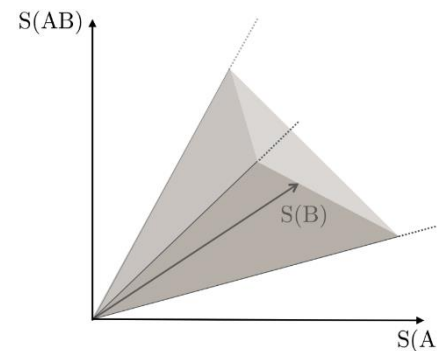
Holographic entropy inequalities:

- hypercube proofs
- found several new inequalities



Holographic entropy cone

- Surprising new features for $n \geq 5$
- Graph models & Lorentzian wormholes



Many open questions: HRT, multipartite entanglement, cond-mat, ... 53/53

Thank you for your attention