



# De Sitter tensor networks with overlapping qubits

[arXiv:2304.02673]

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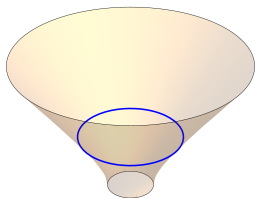
Kyoto, Sep 4, 2023

# Hilbert space maps

Applying quantum information theory to (quantum) gravity leads to interesting Hilbert space maps.

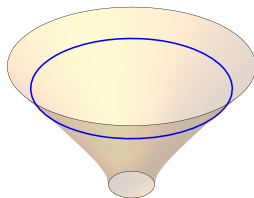
Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}_m$

Global dS at time  $t$



Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}_n$

Global dS at time  $t' > t$



$$V$$
$$\longrightarrow$$
$$V^\dagger V = \mathbb{1}$$

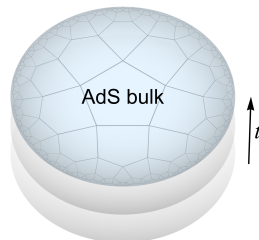
Evolution between de Sitter time-slices by *isometries*.

[Cotler/Strominger '22]

# Hilbert space maps

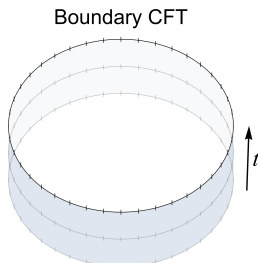
Applying quantum information theory to (quantum) gravity leads to interesting Hilbert space maps.

Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}_m$



$$\begin{array}{c} V \\ \longrightarrow \\ V^\dagger V \approx \mathbb{1} \end{array}$$

Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}_n$



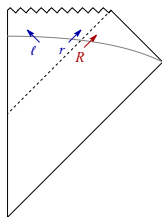
Approximate bulk-to-boundary isometry in AdS/CFT.  
[Almheiri/Dong/Harlow '15]

# Hilbert space maps

Applying quantum information theory to (quantum) gravity leads to interesting Hilbert space maps.

Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}_m$

Black hole with Hawking radiation



$$\begin{array}{c} V \otimes \mathbb{1} \\ \longrightarrow \\ V^\dagger V \neq \mathbb{1} \end{array}$$

Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}_n$

Holographic description



Black hole evaporation as a *non-isometric code*.

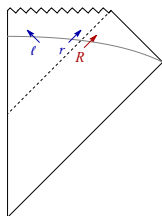
[Akers/Engelhardt/Harlow/Penington/Vardhan '22]

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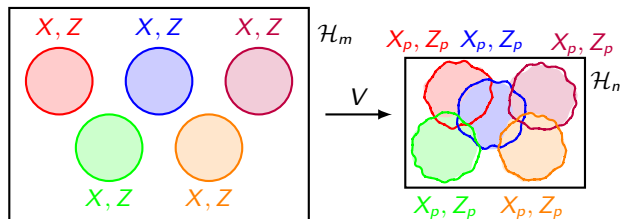
Holographic description



Our question: Can non-isometric maps also describe the **Hilbert space truncation** that occurs in dS quantum gravity?

# Overlapping qubits

What happens to qubits under a non-isometric map  $V$ ?



Pauli operators in  $\mathcal{H}_m$  are compressed to

$$X \rightarrow X_p = VXV^\dagger, \quad Z \rightarrow Z_p = VZV^\dagger.$$

The  $n$  qubit algebra of the  $X_p^{(j)}$  and  $Z_p^{(k)}$  is *overlapping*, e.g.

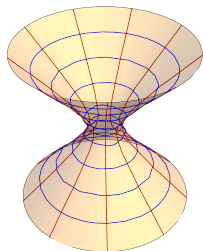
$$\| [X_p^{(j)}, X_p^{(k)}] \| = O(\epsilon) \quad \text{for } j \neq k.$$

Surprisingly, small overlaps are possible for compression into **exponentially** fewer qubits:  $\epsilon^2 \sim \frac{\log m}{n}$

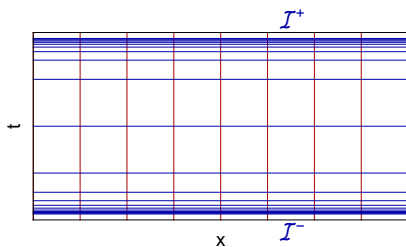
[Chao/Reichardt/Sutherland/Vidick '17]

# De Sitter spacetime

A physical setting with apparent Hilbert space growth:  
dS spacetime, GR solution to pure  $\Lambda > 0$  universe



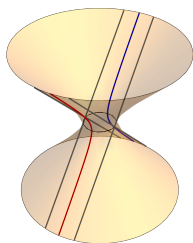
(Higher-dim. embedding)



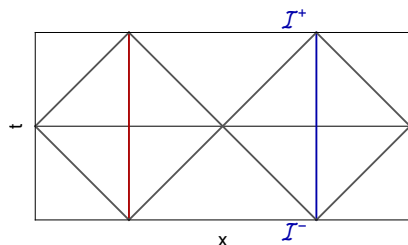
(Conformal coordinates)

# De Sitter spacetime

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dS can be divided into *static patches* of stationary observers and rapidly expanding *exterior regions*.

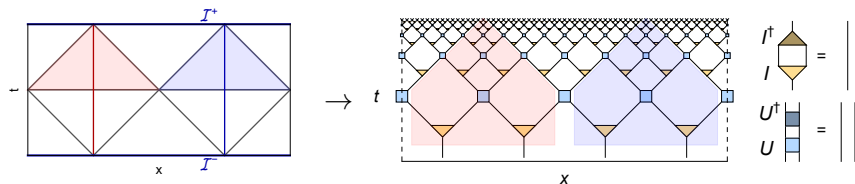


# De Sitter MERA

The *multi-scale entanglement renormalization ansatz* (MERA) [Vidal '06] can be used as a **toy model of dS spacetime**.

[Bény '11] [Czech/Lamprou/McCandlish/Sully '15]

[Bao/Cao/Carroll/Chatwin-Davis '17]

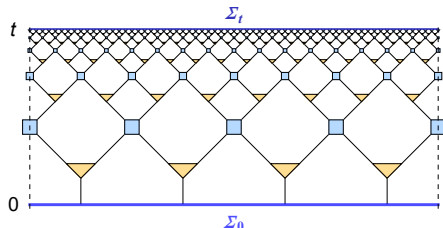


The **causal structure** of dS is reflected in the MERA tensors, built from isometries  $I$  and unitaries (disentanglers)  $U$ .

## De Sitter MERA: non-isometric maps

From the MERA we can build two types of non-isometric maps for dS time-slices: A **global** and a **local map**.

The map  $V_{\text{global}} : \mathcal{H}_{\Sigma_t} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\Sigma_0}$  relates the global Hilbert space on a time-slice  $\Sigma_t$  to the “initial” one at  $t = 0$ .



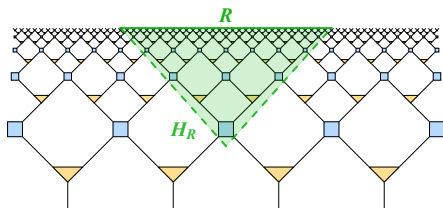
In a universe with such overlapping qubits in a fixed Hilbert space, non-local commutators become  $O(1)$  at  $\frac{t}{t_H} = O(S_{\text{dS}}) \approx 10^{120}$ .

Curiously, this is consistent with models of slow-roll inflation.

[Dubovsky/Senatore/Villadoro '08]

## De Sitter MERA: non-isometric maps

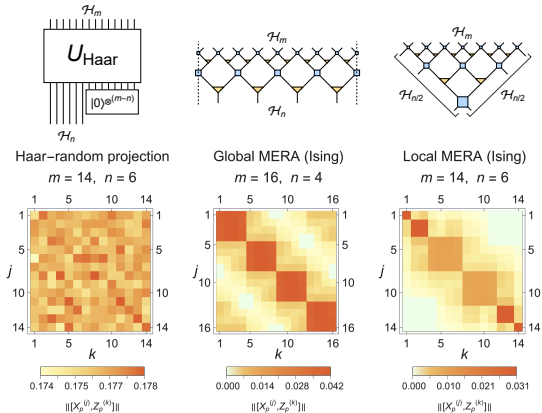
The alternative map  $V_{\text{local}} : \mathcal{H}_R \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{H_R}$  relates the Hilbert space on a time-slice *subregion*  $R$  to the horizon  $H_R$  of its past domain of dependence.



In this model,  $\dim \mathcal{H}_R \sim e^{\dim \mathcal{H}_{H_R}}$ .  $H_R$  is the “RT surface” of  $R$ , bounding its entanglement.

# De Sitter MERA: Commutators

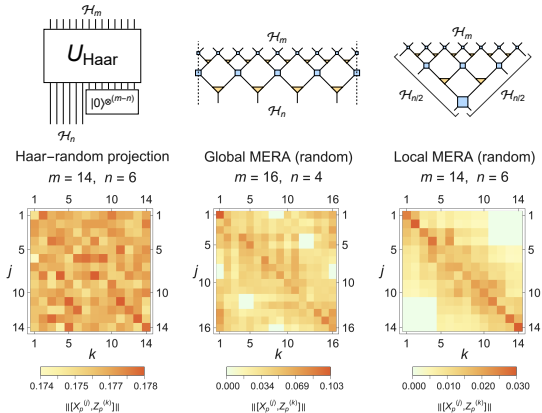
To preserve **approximate locality**, commutators  $\| [X_p^{(j)}, Z_p^{(k)}] \|$  should decay with distance  $|j - k|$ .



The causal structure of MERA/dS preserves approximate commutator locality!

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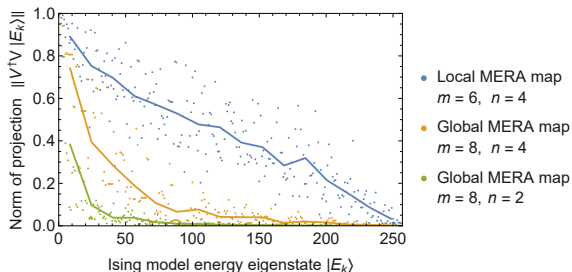


The causal structure of MERA/dS preserves approximate commutator locality!

# De Sitter MERA: Low-energy physics

Global and local MERA models have the same effect:

**Low-energy eigenstates are preserved,**  
high-energy states are represented with low fidelity.

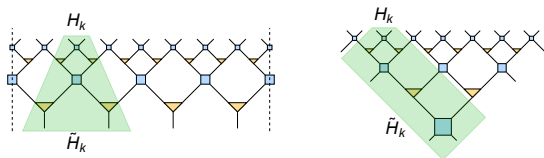


The global model sharply truncates after the first  $2^n$  energy eigenstates, whereas the local model has a smooth behavior.

# De Sitter MERA: Effective theories

Both the models describe an *effective theory*  $H$  of (subregions of) dS timeslices by a corresponding *fundamental theory*  $\tilde{H}$ .

- ▶ In the global MERA,  $\tilde{H}$  is a truncation of  $H$  up to fixed scale/energy, **preserving locality**.
- ▶ In the local MERA,  $\tilde{H}$  describes a very different theory: A local  $H$  leads to a **non-local**  $\tilde{H}$ .



Relationship to large- $q$  SYK holographic proposal [Susskind '21]?

# Discussion

Describing quantum gravity with overlapping qubits relates two old problems:

1. The problem of **degree of freedom counting** of Hilbert spaces when gravity is included
2. The problem of **Hilbert space dimension verification** for qubit systems

But many questions remain:

- ▶ Black hole evaporation with overlapping qubits?
- ▶ Is quantum gravity generally quantum mechanics in a different (smaller) Hilbert space?
- ▶ What about flat spacetime?
- ▶ Relation to “static patch holography”?
- ▶ Low-energy CFT simulations with local MERA model?



Thank you for your attention!



“Quantum gravity with overlapping qubits in Kyoto”  
(Midjourney v5)