SPACETIME FROM QUANTUM INFORMATION

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Arxiv: 1907.12787 (Work With My supervisor: Frank Sauressig)

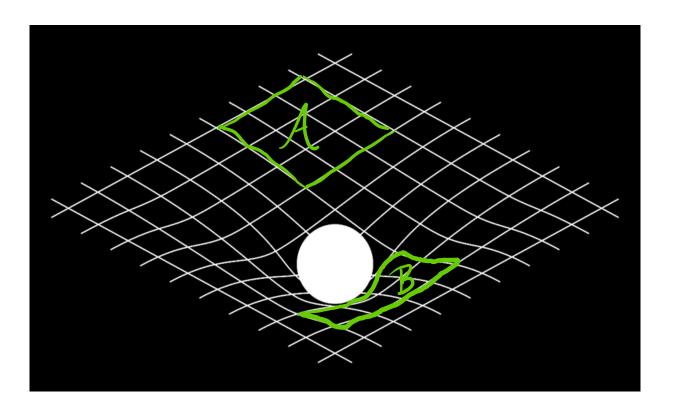
Raboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

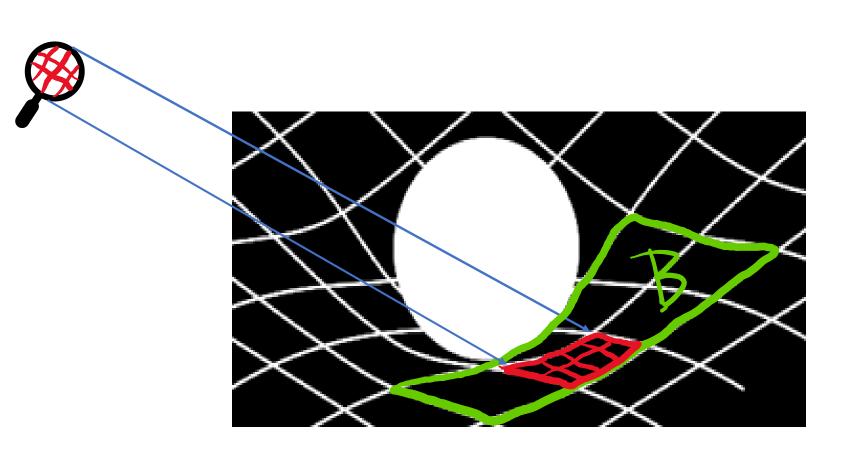
OUTLINE

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    ▶ Part I:
    □ Quantum curse upon spacetime?
    □ An Interesting approach towards emergent spacetime: info-graphs
    ▶ Part II:
    □ Unitarity => Spacetime Can't be Discrete
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Part I

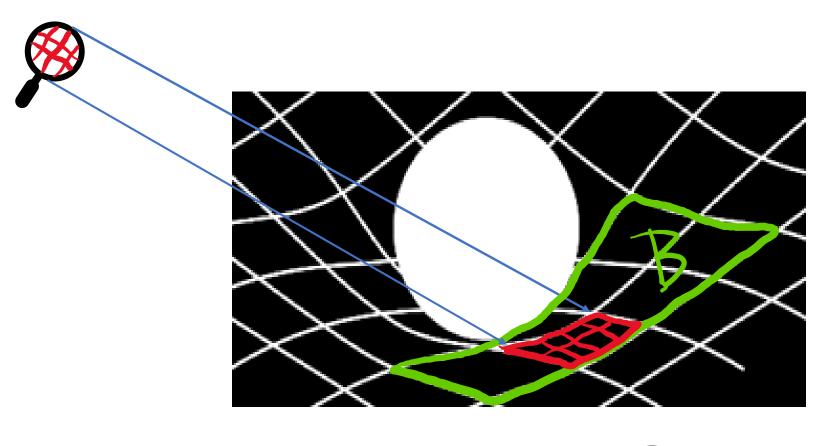
☐ Quantum corrections to the Bekenstein-Hawking entropy





$$S = S_{HS}$$

$$= A_{P}$$



$$SH = SHB + Sent$$

$$= A + Sent$$

$$= I^{2} + Sent$$

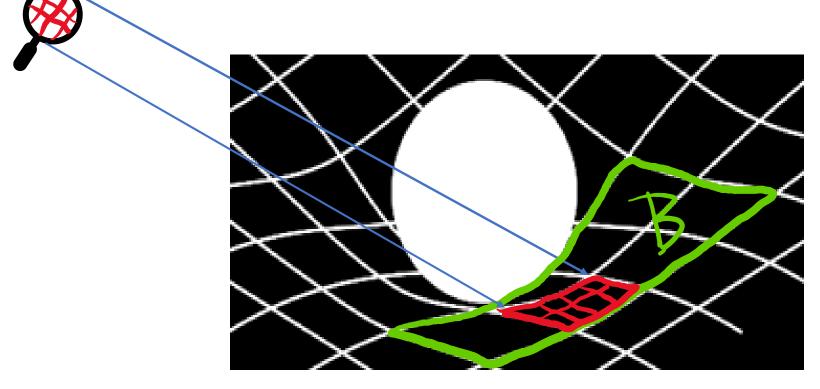
$$= I^{2} + Sent$$

$$Sent = -Tr [Pout 19] Sont = A^{2}$$

$$Sont = Tr [S]$$

$$Sont = Tr [S]$$





$$SH = SH + Sent$$

$$= J^{2} + Sent$$

$$= J^{2} + Pent$$

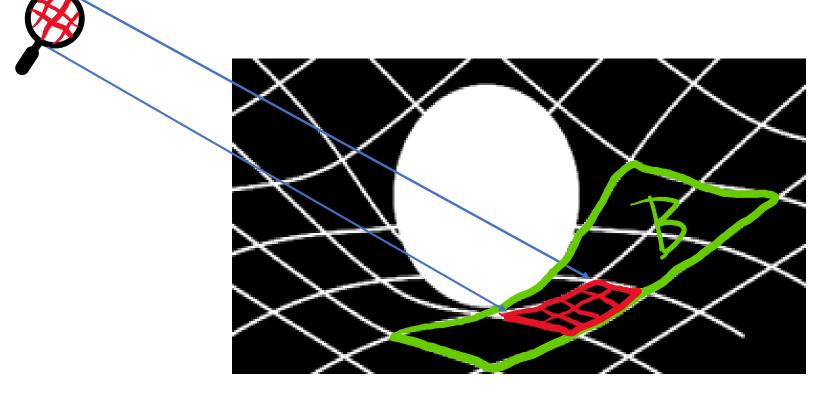
$$Sent = -Tr [Sout & Sout] = A^{2}$$

$$Sut = Tr [S]$$

$$ProPoSal: SBH = F(M)$$

(Susskind & Uglum)

Quantum mechanics is responsible even for the origin of A/l_p^2 , i.e. the origin of gravity!



$$SH = SHB + Sent$$

$$= A^{2} + Sent$$

$$= A^{2} + Sent$$

$$= A^{2} + Sent$$

$$Sent = -Tr [Pout & Sout] = A^{2}$$

$$Pent = Tr [P]$$

$$Out = Tr [P]$$

$$Pro Po Sal: SBH = F(M)$$

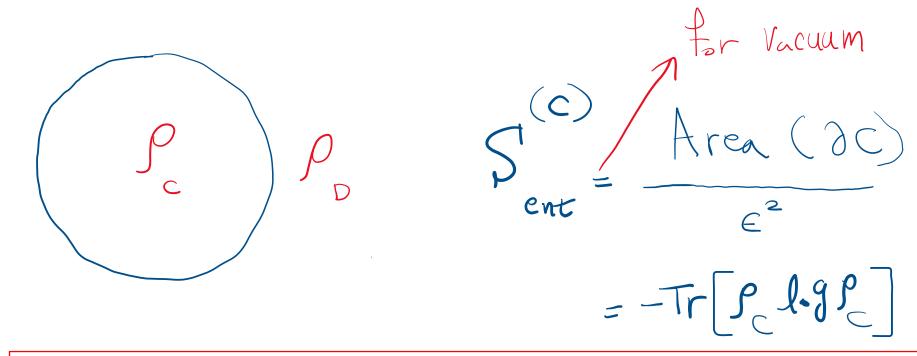
(Susskind & Uglum)

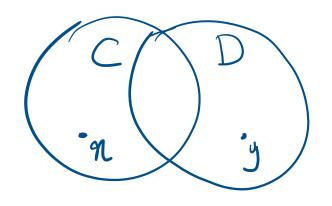
Induced gravity, Emergent Gravity ...

If spacetime is emergent, what is fundamental?

For Vacuum

$$\int_{C} \int_{D} \int_{C} \int_{$$

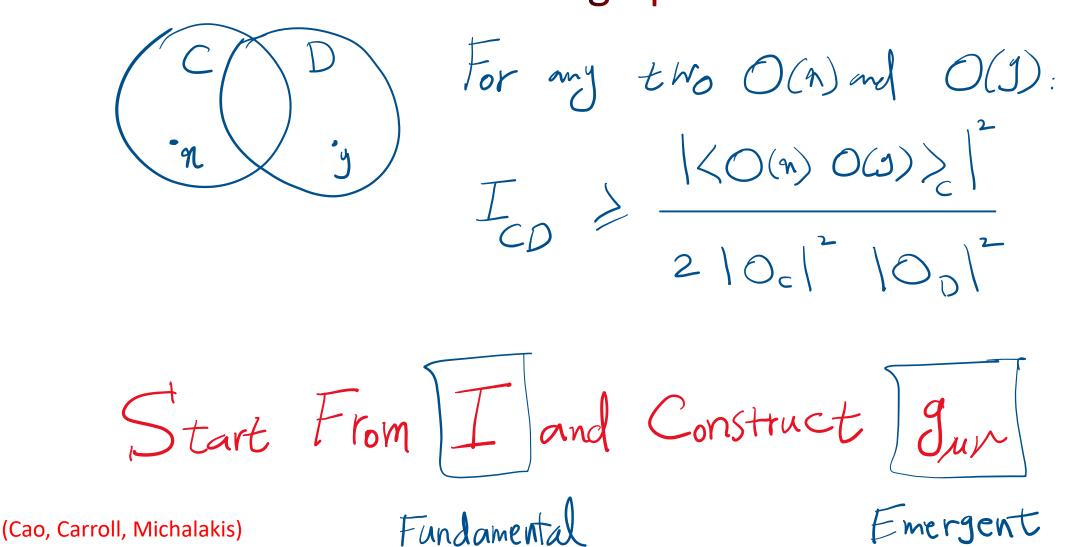


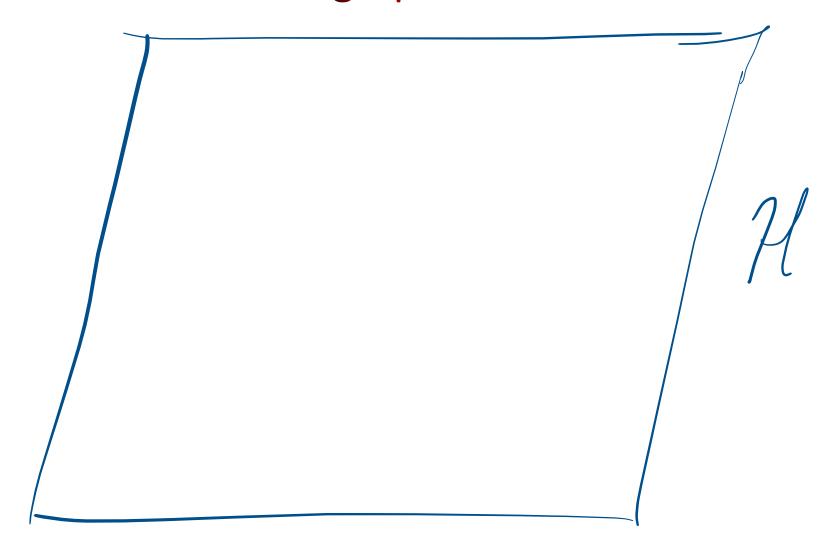


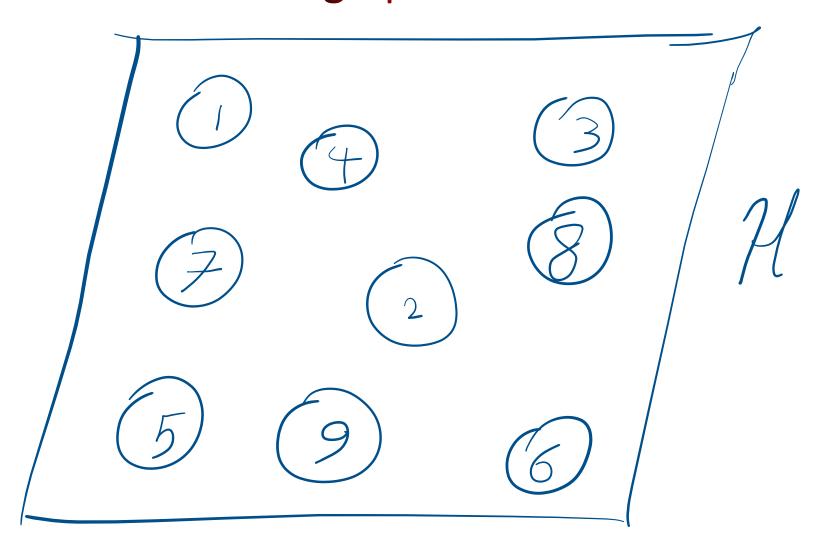
For any two
$$O(n)$$
 and $O(J)$:
$$\frac{1}{200} > \frac{1}{210c1^2 1001^2}$$

$$\langle O_c O_p \rangle_c \propto c^{-mL}$$

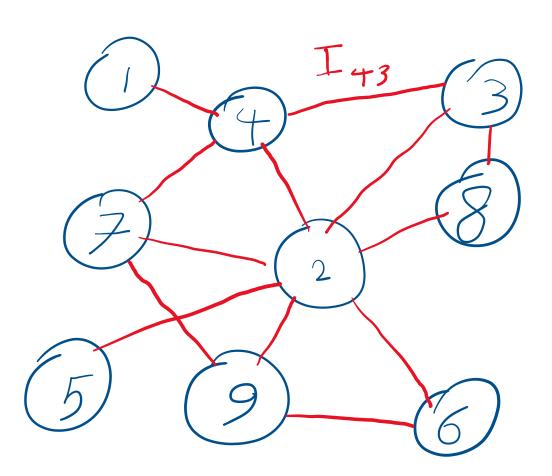
$$I \to 0 \Rightarrow L \to \infty$$





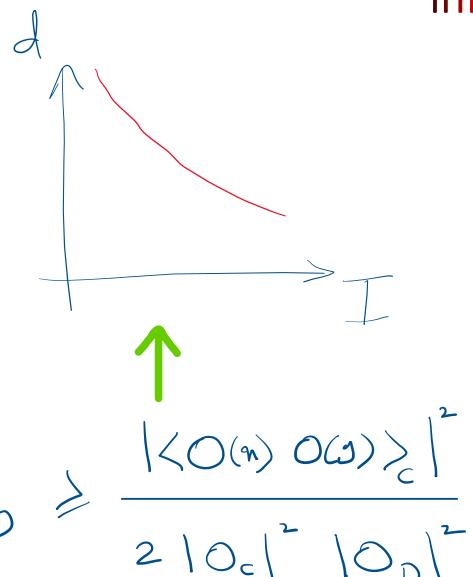


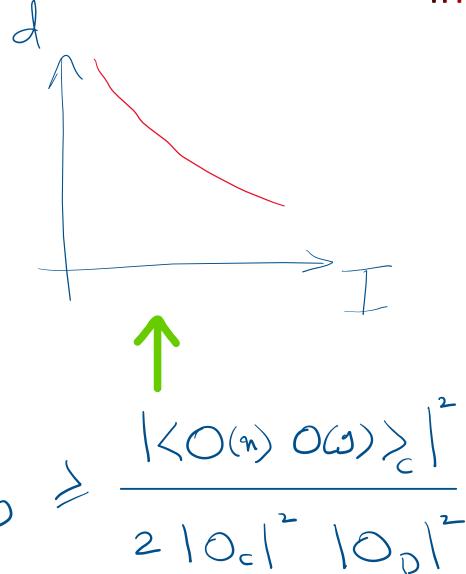
Info-Graph



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$$I_{CD} > \frac{|\langle O(n) O(\omega) \rangle_{c}|^{2}}{2||O_{c}||^{2}||O_{D}||^{2}}$$



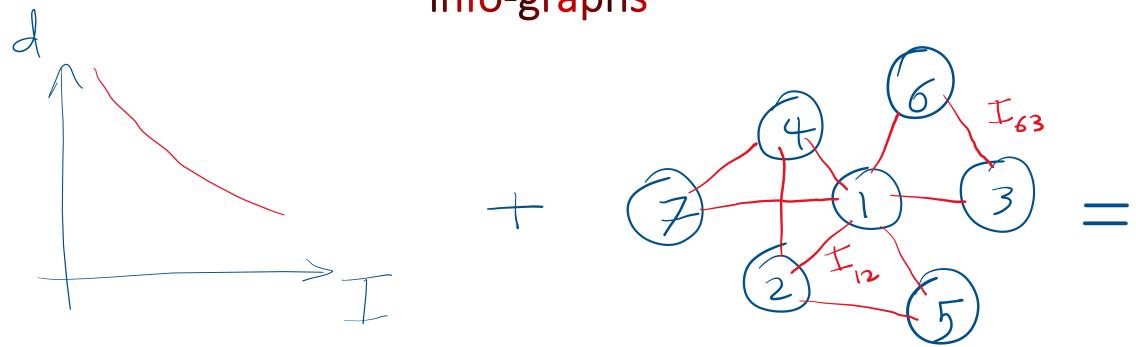


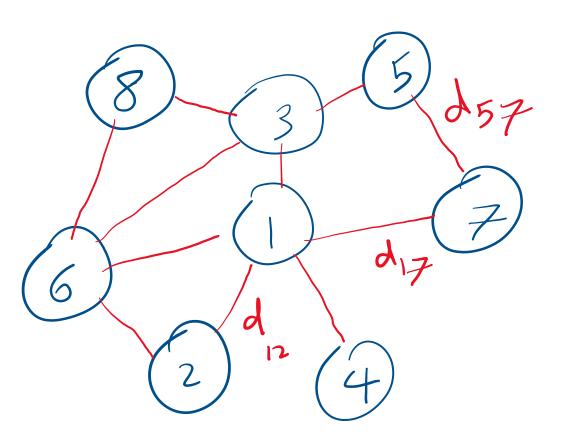
Ground state of a gapped Hamiltonian:

 $d \sim -log(I)$

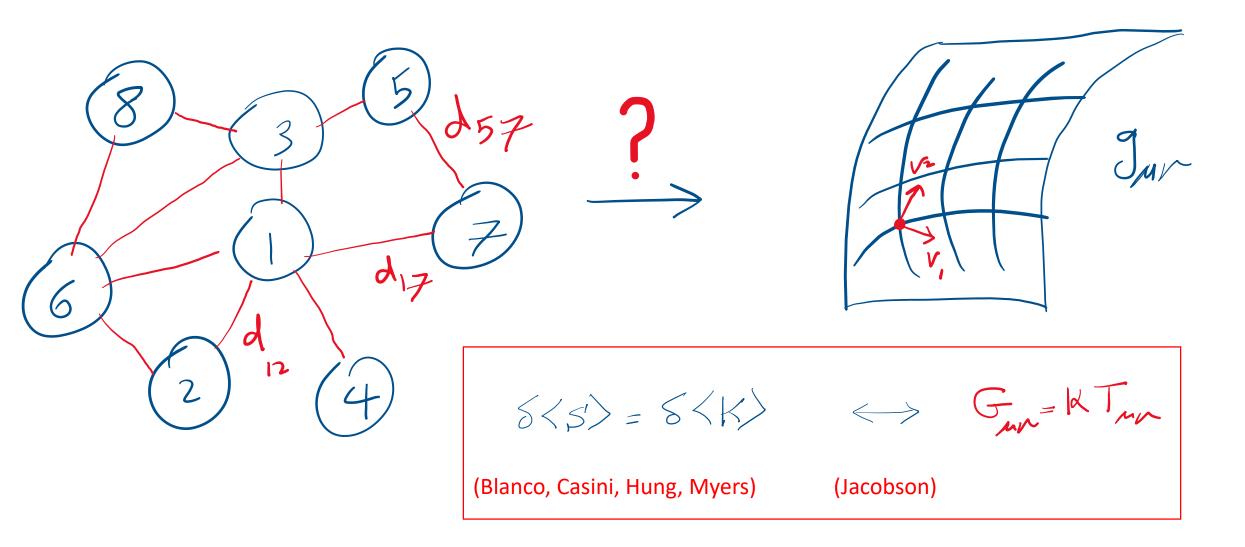
(Wolf, Verstraete, Hastings, Cirac)
(Hastings & Koma)

* Normalized I





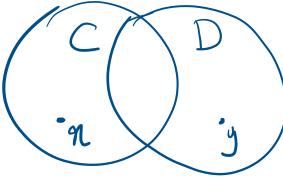
This is one step further from abstract quantum mechanics to more intuitive geometric picture



- > A concise summary of a new emerging theme in theoretical physics, it was just a report!
- ➤ Novelty of Info-graph: starting point is 100% quantum! We don't quantize, we classicalize!
- > The only take away: MI can be extremely useful to study properties of spacetime

Part II

If QFT is Unitary, then $<\phi...$ $\phi>$ is constrained, what constraint does it put on the geometry? (If any!)



$$|I_{CD}| \ge \frac{|\langle O(9) O(0) \rangle_{C}|^{2}}{2|O_{C}|^{2}|O_{D}|^{2}} \Rightarrow I_{UV} \neq 0$$

$$|U_{Nitarity}|$$

Callan-Symanzik equation:

$$\left[n \frac{\partial}{\partial n} - \frac{1}{2} \eta(g(n)) \right] \uparrow (P, g(n); M) = 0$$

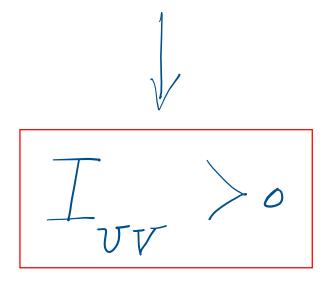
$$\Rightarrow \qquad \uparrow^{(n)} = \exp \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{M_{\bullet}}^{M} \frac{dn'}{n} \eta(g(n)) \right] \uparrow^{(n)} \Big|_{M = M_{\bullet}}$$
Unitarity of QFT:
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial n} = \frac{1}{2} \eta(g(n)) \uparrow (P, g(n); M) = 0$$

(Casini & Huerta), (Higashijima & Itou), (Rosten)

Unitarity:
$$\partial_{\mu} \langle \varphi_{c} \varphi_{D} \rangle_{c} > 0$$

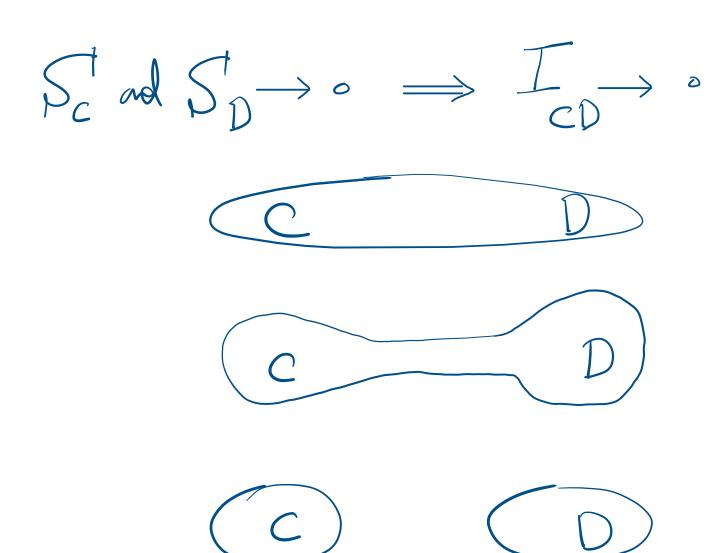
$$\langle \varphi_{c} \varphi_{D} \rangle_{c} > 0$$

$$\langle \varphi_{c} \varphi_{D} \rangle_{v} > 0$$



Keep this in mind, now we investigate another interesting result

(Van Raamsdonk)



If regions C and D of spacetime are disconnected, then we have I_{CD}=0

(Van Raamsdonk)

This has one important consequence for the structure of spacetime:

Spacetime can't be discrete!

Assume Spacetime is a result of coarse graining a fundamentally discrete structure, i.e.

$$I_{vv}=0$$

Assume Spacetime is a result of coarse graining a fundamentally discrete structure, i.e.

$$T_{vv}=0$$

But: $I_{7TV} > 0$, Otherwise we have to discard either Unitarity or

$$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{\langle \emptyset \emptyset \rangle_{c}^{2}}{2 |\emptyset|^{2} |\emptyset|^{2}}$$

Result is true for any fundamental theory of nature (!) as long as it admits a unitary description in terms of QFT at least effectively.

If QFT survives, we have Asymptotic Safety.

If not, we probably have something like string theory.

LQG, CST, ... ?!

$$\partial_t \mathcal{T}_k = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} \left[\left(\mathcal{T}^{(2)} + \mathcal{R}_k \right) \mathcal{L} \mathcal{R}_k \right]$$

$$\partial_t I = \beta$$

I-theorem maybe ?! ...

Thank You