

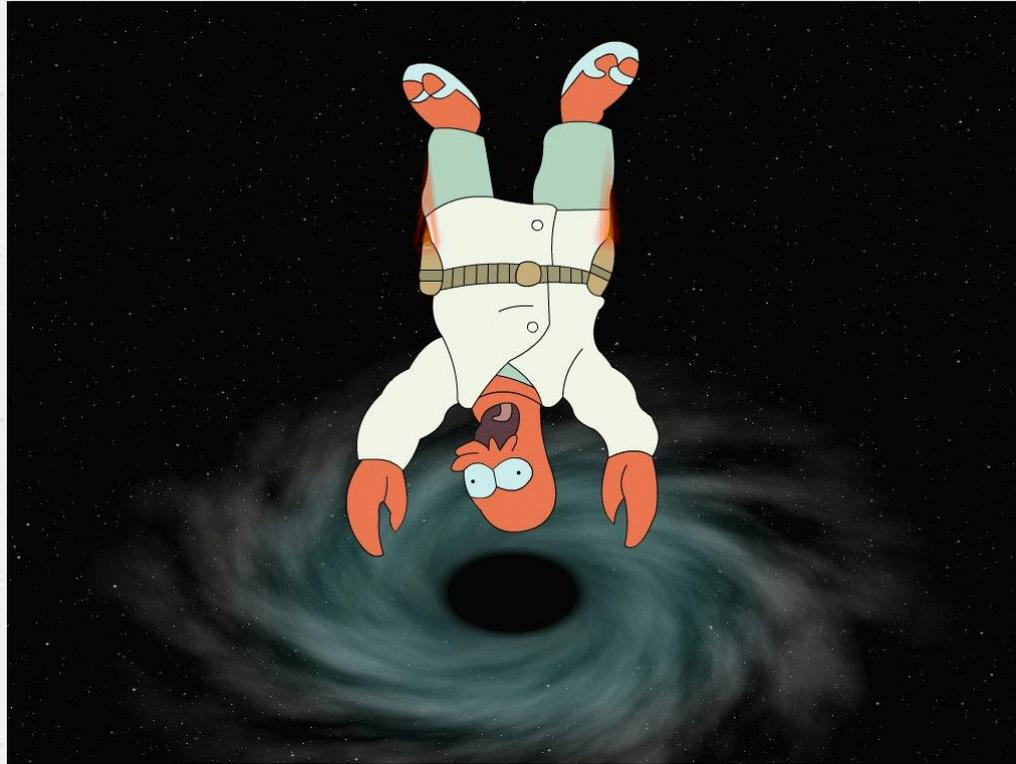
Black Hole Information and Topological Entanglement

Herman Verlinde
18th Claude Itzykson Meeting
Frontiers of String Theory
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w/ E. Verlinde
L. McCough
S. Jackson



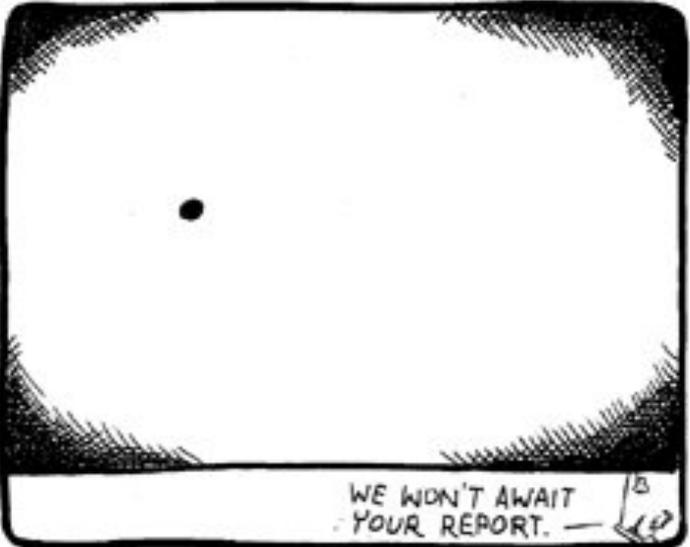
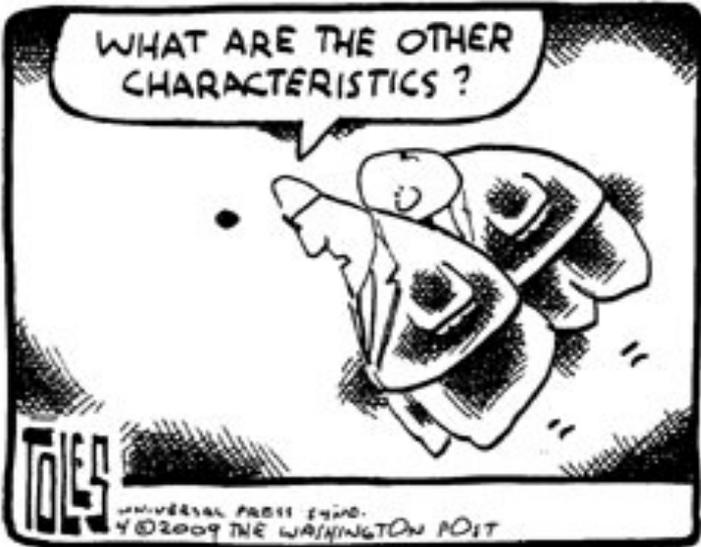
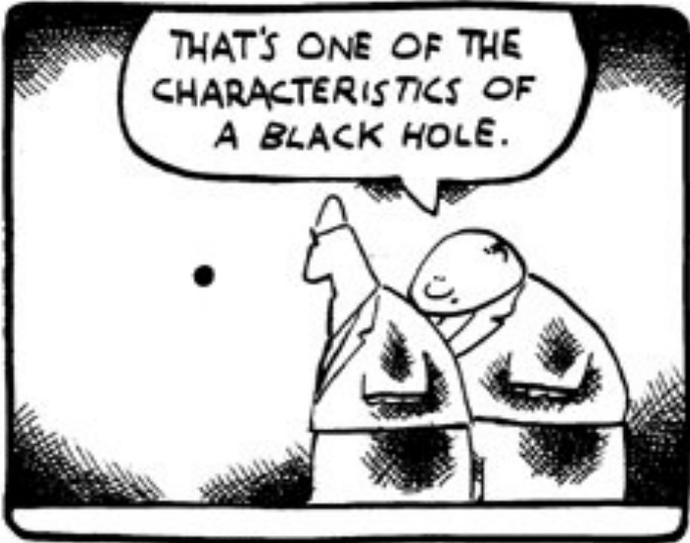
How to fall into a black hole



Why is empty space smooth?

Outline

- o Balanced Holography
- o Black Hole Entropy =
Topological Entanglement
- o Passing through the Firewall



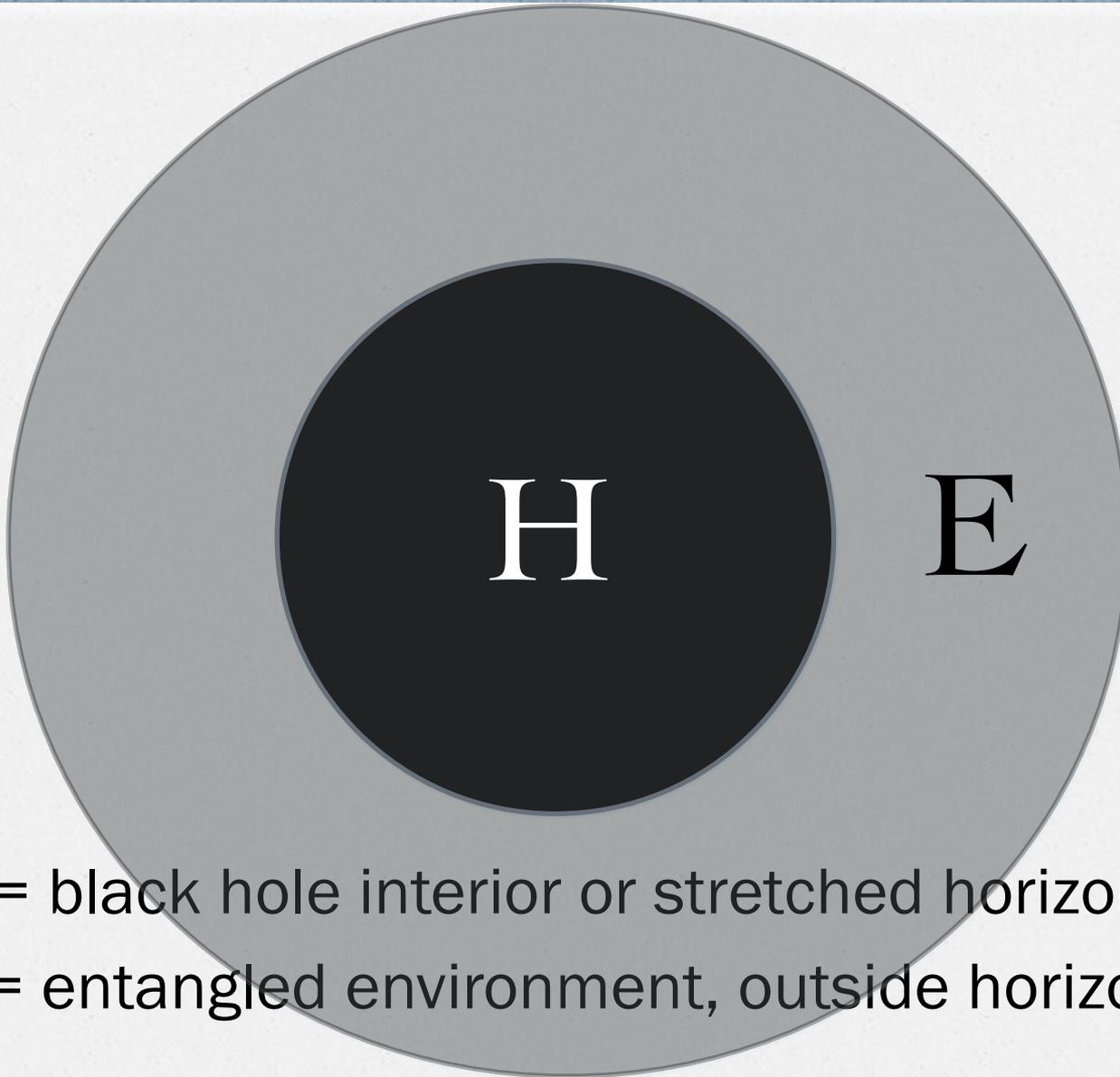
*Three New Principles of
Black Hole Information:*

- o Maximal Entanglement
- o Balanced Holography
- o Topological Protection

Maximal Entanglement:

- A typical black hole H is maximally entangled with its environment E .
- The entanglement entropy saturates the Bekenstein-Hawking bound:

$$S_{EE} = S_{B-H}$$



H = black hole interior or stretched horizon

E = entangled environment, outside horizon

Balanced Holography:

- *Not all maximally entangled BH states are equal: some are more equal than others:*
- *The number of entangled BH vacuum states saturates the B-H bound:*

$$S_{\text{BH}} = S_{\text{B-H}}$$

A general entangled state:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij} |i\rangle_{\text{H}} |j\rangle_{\text{E}}$$

A balanced entangled state:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_i \alpha_i |i\rangle_{\text{H}} |i\rangle_{\text{E}}.$$

Topological Protection:

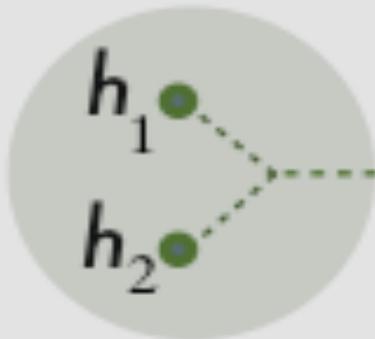
Black hole information is:

- *carried by non-local correlations between internal and external degrees of freedom*
- *‘topologically’ protected from local sources of decoherence*

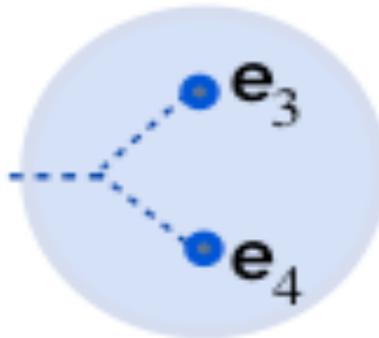
Topological qubit

$$|\Psi\rangle = \alpha_0 |0\rangle_{\text{H}} |0\rangle_{\text{E}} + \alpha_1 |1\rangle_{\text{H}} |1\rangle_{\text{E}}$$

interior



exterior



Majorana quartet

Topological entanglement entropy



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

$$\rho_A = \text{tr}_B(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|)$$

$$S_A = \frac{L}{\epsilon} + S_{\text{top}}$$

measures topological long range order

Topological entanglement entropy

$$S_{\text{top}} = \log D \qquad D = \sqrt{\sum_a d_a^2}$$

$$d_a d_b = \sum_c N_{ab}^c d_c$$

$$D = S_0^0 \qquad d_a = \frac{S_0^a}{S_0^0}$$

d_a = quantum dimensions of anyon excitations

S_b^a = modular S-matrix of CFT conformal blocks

Topological entanglement entropy



$$S_{\text{top}} = \text{Log } S_0^a$$

$a = \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \times \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ representation that characterizes the BTZ black hole state

It is known that there are two types of representations in bosonic Liouville theory: continuous and identity representation. Their character formulas and their S-transformation are given by ($q \equiv e^{2\pi i\tau}$)

continuous representations; $p > 0$

$$\chi_p(\tau) = \frac{q^{h-\frac{c}{24}}}{\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-q^n)} = \frac{q^{\frac{p^2}{2}}}{\eta(\tau)}, \quad h = \frac{p^2}{2} + \frac{Q^2}{8}$$

$$\chi_p\left(-\frac{1}{\tau}\right) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} dp' \cos(2\pi pp') \chi_{p'}(\tau), \quad (1.4)$$

identity representation; $h = 0$

$$c = 1 + 3Q^2.$$

$$Q = \sqrt{2}(b + 1/b).$$

$$\chi_{h=0}(\tau) = \frac{q^{-\frac{Q^2}{8}}(1-q)}{\eta(\tau)},$$

$$\chi_{h=0}\left(-\frac{1}{\tau}\right) = 4 \int_0^{\infty} dp \sinh(2\pi bp) \sinh\left(\frac{2\pi p}{b}\right) \chi_p(\tau) \quad (1.5)$$

Topological entanglement entropy



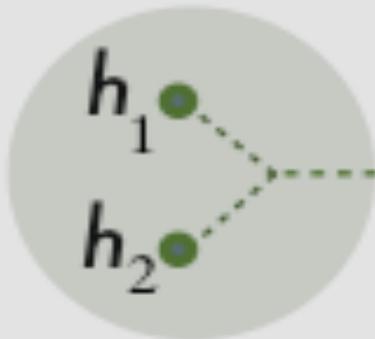
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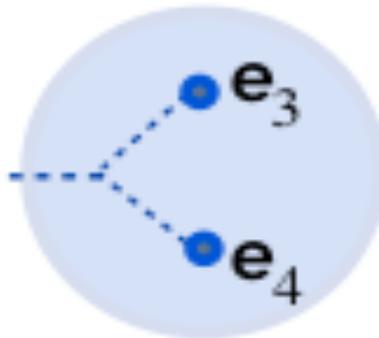
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$$\mathbf{a}|\Psi\rangle = 0 \quad ?$$

$$\mathbf{U}_{\text{CNOT}} |\Psi\rangle = |0\rangle_{\text{H}} (\alpha_0 |0\rangle_{\text{E}} + \alpha_1 |1\rangle_{\text{E}})$$

$$\mathbf{h}|0\rangle_{\text{H}} = 0, \quad \mathbf{h}^\dagger |0\rangle_{\text{H}} = |1\rangle_{\text{H}}$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \alpha_0 |0\rangle_{\text{H}} |0\rangle_{\text{E}} + \alpha_1 |1\rangle_{\text{H}} |1\rangle_{\text{E}}$$

$$\mathbf{a}|\Psi\rangle = 0 \quad !$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{U}_{\text{CNOT}}^{-1} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{U}_{\text{CNOT}}$$

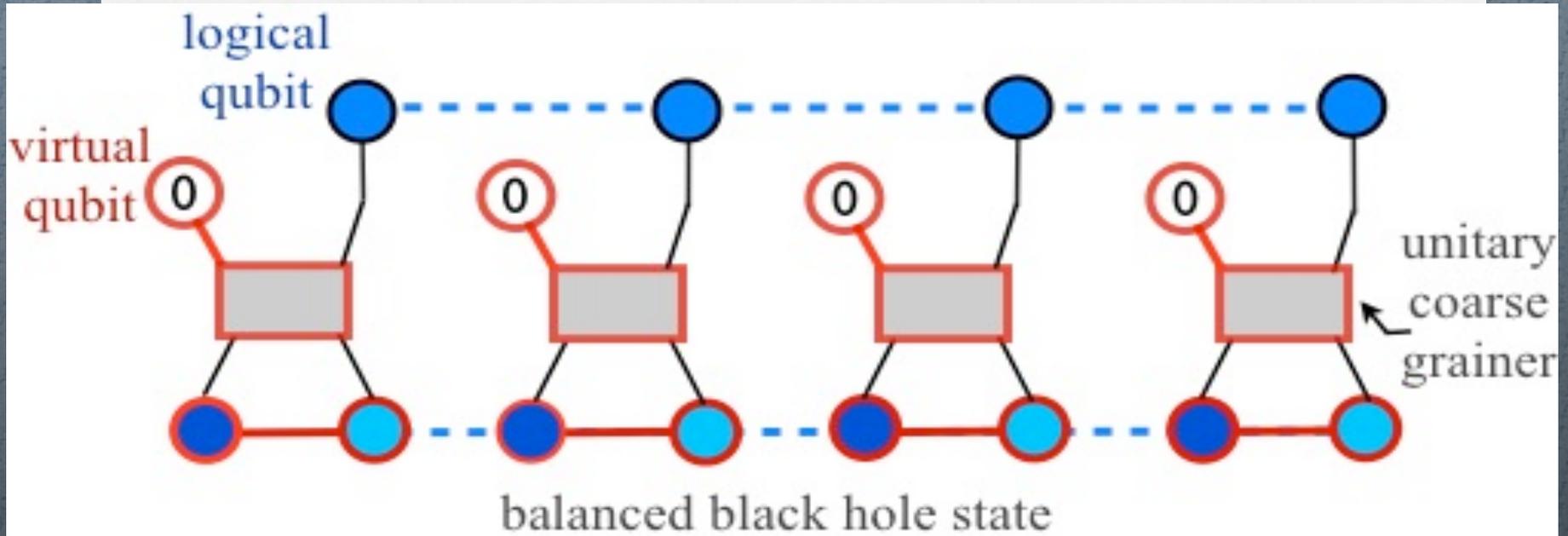
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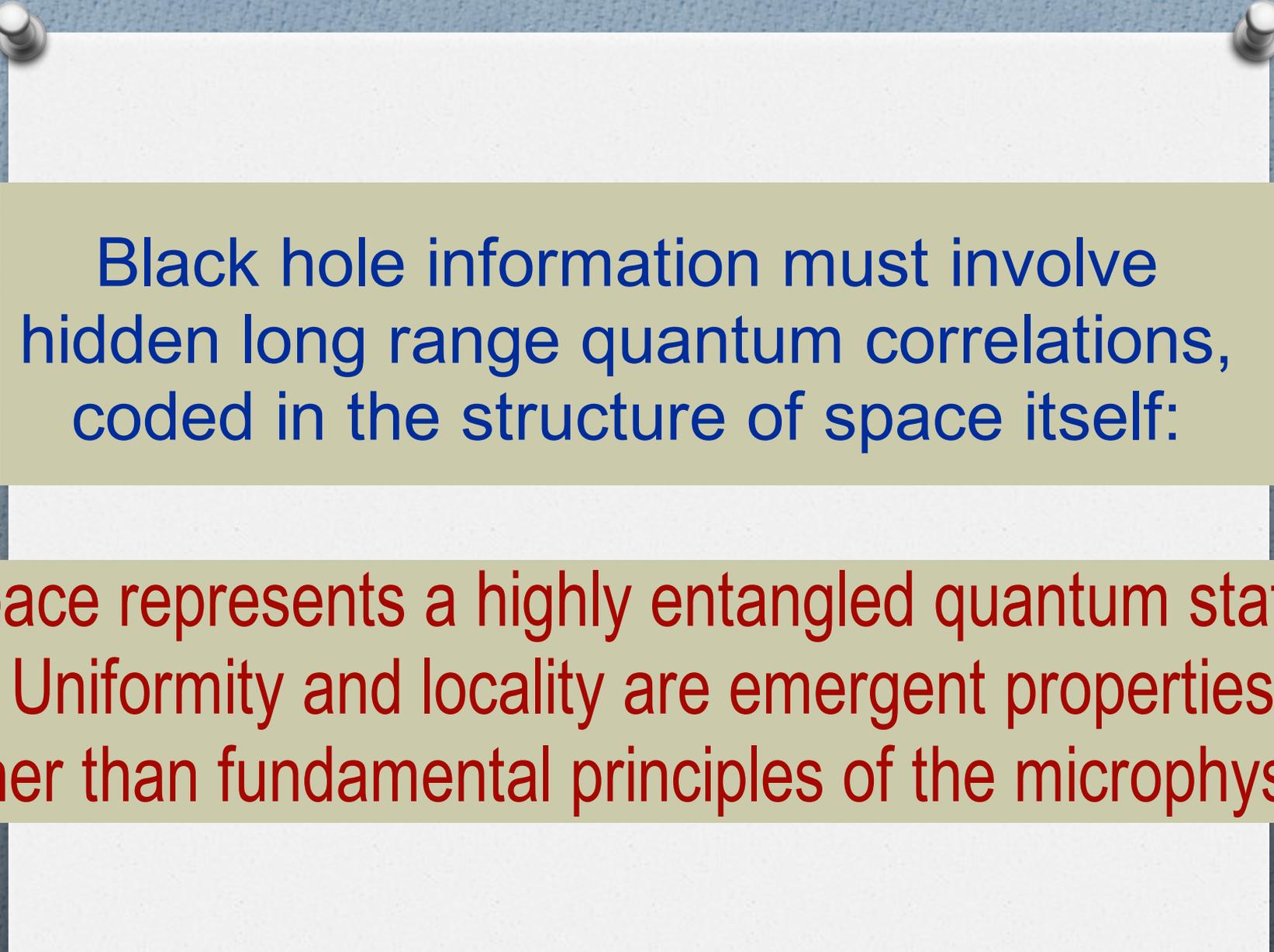
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- o Vacuum entanglement is carried by virtual qubits

Topological qubit = virtual qubit + logical qubit

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Black hole information must involve hidden long range quantum correlations, coded in the structure of space itself:

Space represents a highly entangled quantum state.

Uniformity and locality are emergent properties rather than fundamental principles of the microphysics.