

Title: TBA

Date: Aug 17, 2015 04:00 PM


URL: <http://pirsa.org/15080062>

Abstract: TBA

GEOMETRIC CONSTRUCTS in AdS/CFT

Veronika Hubeny
Durham University → UC Davis

QIQG 2 workshop
Aug. 17, 2015

PERIMETER  INSTITUTE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Based (mainly) on 1406.4611

OUTLINE

- ♦ Motivation & background: covariant constructions
 - ♦ Causal wedge
 - ♦ Entanglement wedge
- ♦ Hole-ography
 - ♦ Review
 - ♦ Limitations
- ♦ Covariant residual entropy
 - ♦ Rim wedge
 - ♦ Strip wedge

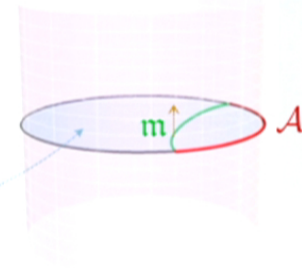
Motivation

- ♦ AdS/CFT correspondence:
 - Can provide invaluable insight into strongly coupled QFT & QG
 - To realize its full potential, need to further develop the dictionary...
- ♦ Natural expectation:
 - Physically important / natural constructs one side will have correspondingly important / natural duals on the other side...
- ♦ Recent progress in QI vs. QG
 - Fundamental quantum information constructs (e.g. entanglement) seem to be intimately related to geometry!
- ♦ Hence study natural geometrical / causal constructs in bulk.
- ♦ Useful tool in defining new quantities: general covariance...

Ex. I: Covariant Holographic EE

The RT prescription for holographic EE is not well-defined outside the context of static configurations:

- In Lorentzian geometry, we can decrease the area arbitrarily by timelike deformations
- In time-dependent context, no natural notion of “const. t ” slice...



In *time-dependent* situations, RT prescription must be covariantized:

Ex.2: Causal Wedge

Bulk causal region corresponding to $D[\mathcal{A}]$:

- Bulk causal wedge $\diamond_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$\diamond_{\mathcal{A}} \equiv J^{-}[D[\mathcal{A}]] \cap J^{+}[D[\mathcal{A}]]$$

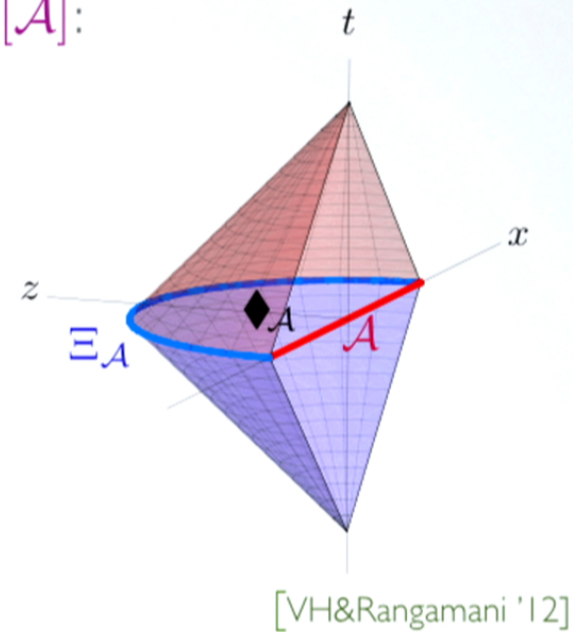
= { bulk causal curves which
begin and end on $D[\mathcal{A}]$ }

- Causal information surface $\Xi_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$\Xi_{\mathcal{A}} \equiv \partial J^{-}[D[\mathcal{A}]] \cap \partial J^{+}[D[\mathcal{A}]]$$

- Causal holographic information $\chi_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$\chi_{\mathcal{A}} \equiv \frac{\text{Area}(\Xi_{\mathcal{A}})}{4 G_N}$$



Power of covariant constructs

- 'Natural' geometrical constructs (defined for general bulk spacetimes, independent of coordinates) provide useful candidates for dual of 'natural' quantities in CFT
- e.g. dual of $\rho_{\mathcal{A}}$? [Bousso, Leichenauer, Rosenhaus; Czech, Karczmarek, Nogueira, Van Raamsdonk; ...]

Power of covariant constructs

- 'Natural' geometrical constructs (defined for general bulk spacetimes, independent of coordinates) provide useful candidates for dual of 'natural' quantities in CFT
- e.g. dual of $\rho_{\mathcal{A}}$? [Bousso, Leichenauer, Rosenhaus; Czech, Karczmarek, Nogueira, Van Raamsdonk; ...]
- In generic Lorentzian spacetime, null congruences which define a causal set provide useful characterization of 'natural' bulk regions.

2 options:

...starting from bdy:

$D[\mathcal{A}] \leadsto$ Causal Wedge: $\diamond_{\mathcal{A}}$

= future and past
causally-separated
from bdy region
determined by $\rho_{\mathcal{A}}$

[VH & Rangamani]

Power of covariant constructs

- 'Natural' geometrical constructs (defined for general bulk spacetimes, independent of coordinates) provide useful candidates for dual of 'natural' quantities in CFT
- e.g. dual of $\rho_{\mathcal{A}}$? [Bousso, Leichenauer, Rosenhaus; Czech, Karczmarek, Nogueira, Van Raamsdonk; ...]
- In generic Lorentzian spacetime, null congruences which define a causal set provide useful characterization of 'natural' bulk regions.

2 options:

...starting from bdy:

$D[\mathcal{A}] \leadsto$ Causal Wedge: $\diamond_{\mathcal{A}}$

= future and past
causally-separated
from bdy region
determined by $\rho_{\mathcal{A}}$

[VH & Rangamani]

Power of covariant constructs

- 'Natural' geometrical constructs (defined for general bulk spacetimes, independent of coordinates) provide useful candidates for dual of 'natural' quantities in CFT
- e.g. dual of $\rho_{\mathcal{A}}$? [Bousso, Leichenauer, Rosenhaus; Czech, Karczmarek, Nogueira, Van Raamsdonk; ...]
- In generic Lorentzian spacetime, null congruences which define a causal set provide useful characterization of 'natural' bulk regions.

2 options:

...starting from bdy:

$D[\mathcal{A}] \leadsto$ Causal Wedge: $\blacklozenge_{\mathcal{A}}$

= future and past
causally-separated
from bdy region
determined by $\rho_{\mathcal{A}}$

[VH & Rangamani]

...starting from bulk:

$\mathfrak{E} \leadsto$ Entanglement Wedge: $\mathcal{W}_E[\mathcal{A}]$

= spacelike-separated
(toward \mathcal{A}) from \mathfrak{E}

[Headrick, VH, Lawrence, Rangamani]

Power of covariant constructs

- 'Natural' geometrical constructs (defined for general bulk spacetimes, independent of coordinates) provide useful candidates for dual of 'natural' quantities in CFT
- e.g. dual of $\rho_{\mathcal{A}}$? [Bousso, Leichenauer, Rosenhaus; Czech, Karczmarek, Nogueira, Van Raamsdonk; ...]
- In generic Lorentzian spacetime, null congruences which define a causal set provide useful characterization of 'natural' bulk regions.

2 options:

...starting from bdy:

$D[\mathcal{A}] \leadsto$ Causal Wedge: $\blacklozenge_{\mathcal{A}}$

= future and past
causally-separated
from bdy region
determined by $\rho_{\mathcal{A}}$

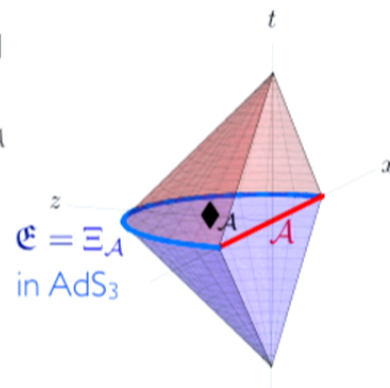
[VH & Rangamani]

...starting from bulk:

$\mathfrak{E} \leadsto$ Entanglement Wedge: $\mathcal{W}_E[\mathcal{A}]$

= spacelike-separated
(toward \mathcal{A}) from \mathfrak{E}

[Headrick, VH, Lawrence, Rangamani]

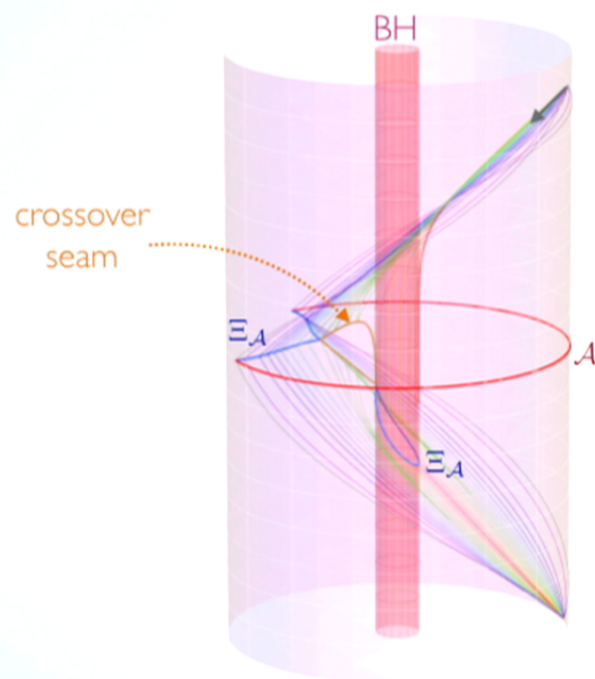


$\mathfrak{E} = \Xi_{\mathcal{A}}$
in AdS_3

NB: in pure AdS,
& for spherical \mathcal{A} ,
these coincide: $\blacklozenge_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{W}_E[\mathcal{A}]$
(but not in general)

Causal wedge vs. Entanglement wedge

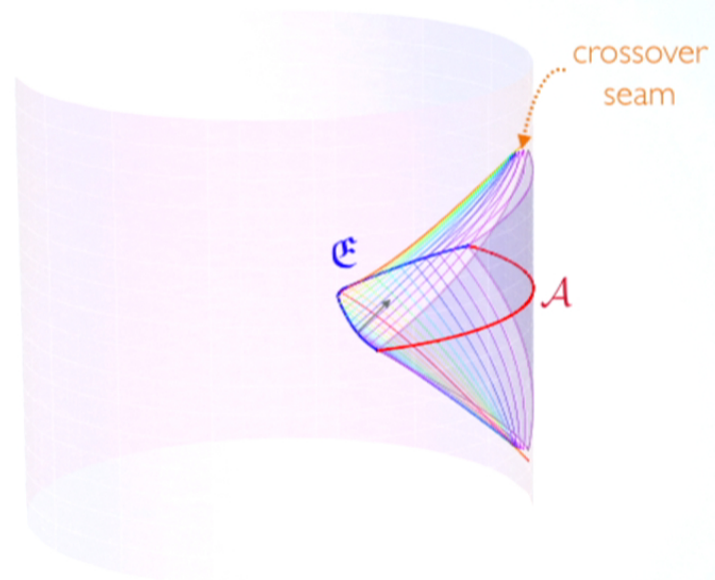
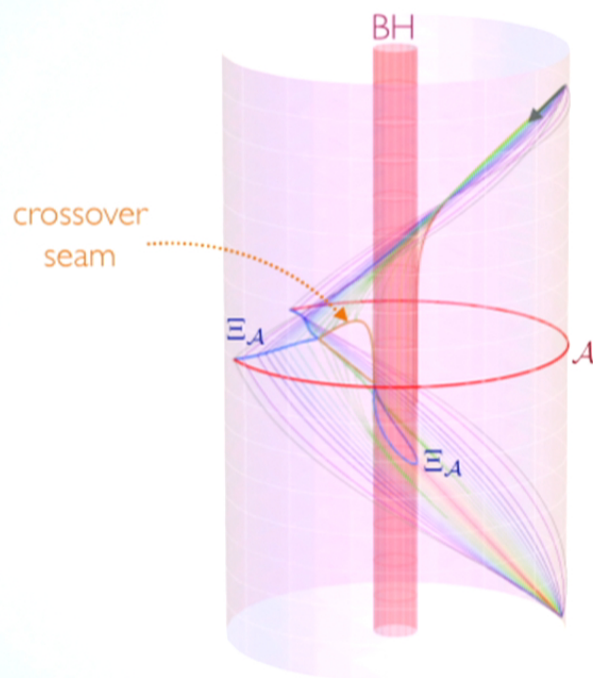
$D[\mathcal{A}] \leadsto$ Causal Wedge: $\blacklozenge_{\mathcal{A}}$



Causal wedge vs. Entanglement wedge

$D[\mathcal{A}] \leadsto$ Causal Wedge: $\blacklozenge_{\mathcal{A}}$

$\mathfrak{E} \leadsto$ Entanglement Wedge: $\mathcal{W}_E[\mathcal{A}]$



Power of covariant constructs

$D[\mathcal{A}] \leadsto$ Causal Wedge: $\blacklozenge_{\mathcal{A}}$

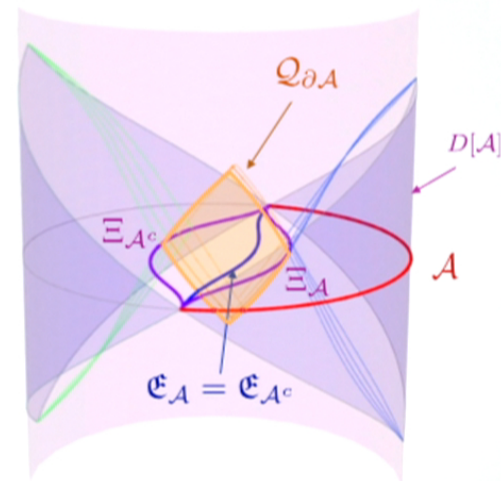
$\mathfrak{E} \leadsto$ Entanglement Wedge: $\mathcal{W}_E[\mathcal{A}]$

...continued past Ξ : \leadsto Causal Shadow $\mathcal{Q}_{\partial\mathcal{A}}$

- We can prove the inclusion property [Headrick, VH, Lawrence, Rangamani; Wall]

$$\blacklozenge_{\mathcal{A}} \subset \mathcal{W}_E[\mathcal{A}]$$

or equivalently, $\mathfrak{E} \subset \mathcal{Q}_{\partial\mathcal{A}}$



Power of covariant constructs

$D[\mathcal{A}] \leadsto$ Causal Wedge: $\diamond_{\mathcal{A}}$

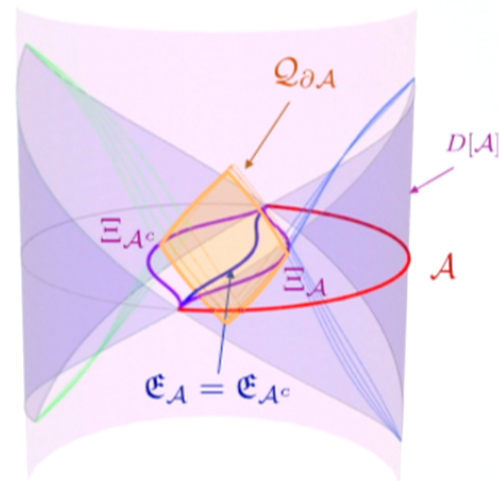
$\mathfrak{E} \leadsto$ Entanglement Wedge: $\mathcal{W}_E[\mathcal{A}]$

...continued past Ξ : \leadsto Causal Shadow $\mathcal{Q}_{\partial\mathcal{A}}$

- We can prove the inclusion property [Headrick, VH, Lawrence, Rangamani; Wall]

$$\diamond_{\mathcal{A}} \subset \mathcal{W}_E[\mathcal{A}]$$

or equivalently, $\mathfrak{E} \subset \mathcal{Q}_{\partial\mathcal{A}}$



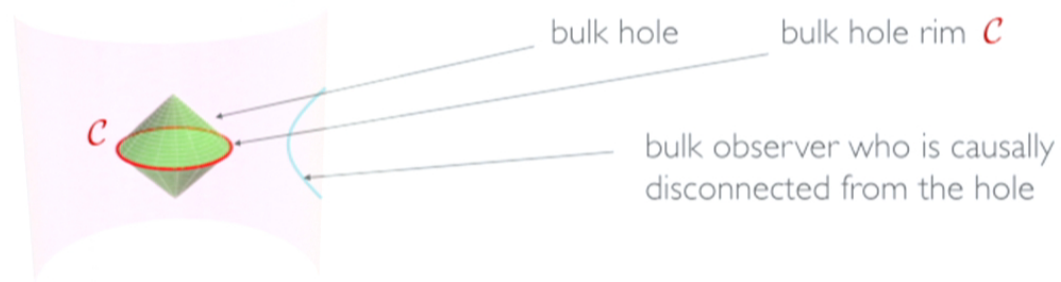
Hole-ography

[Balasubramanian, Chowdhury, Czech, de Boer, & Heller, '13]

- Characterize 'collective ignorance' of a family of observers:

Bulk observers:

restrict to exterior of
a hole (w/ rim \mathcal{C})



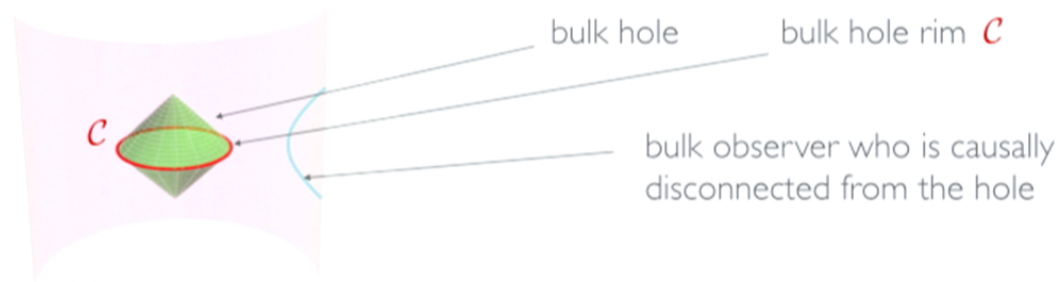
Hole-ography

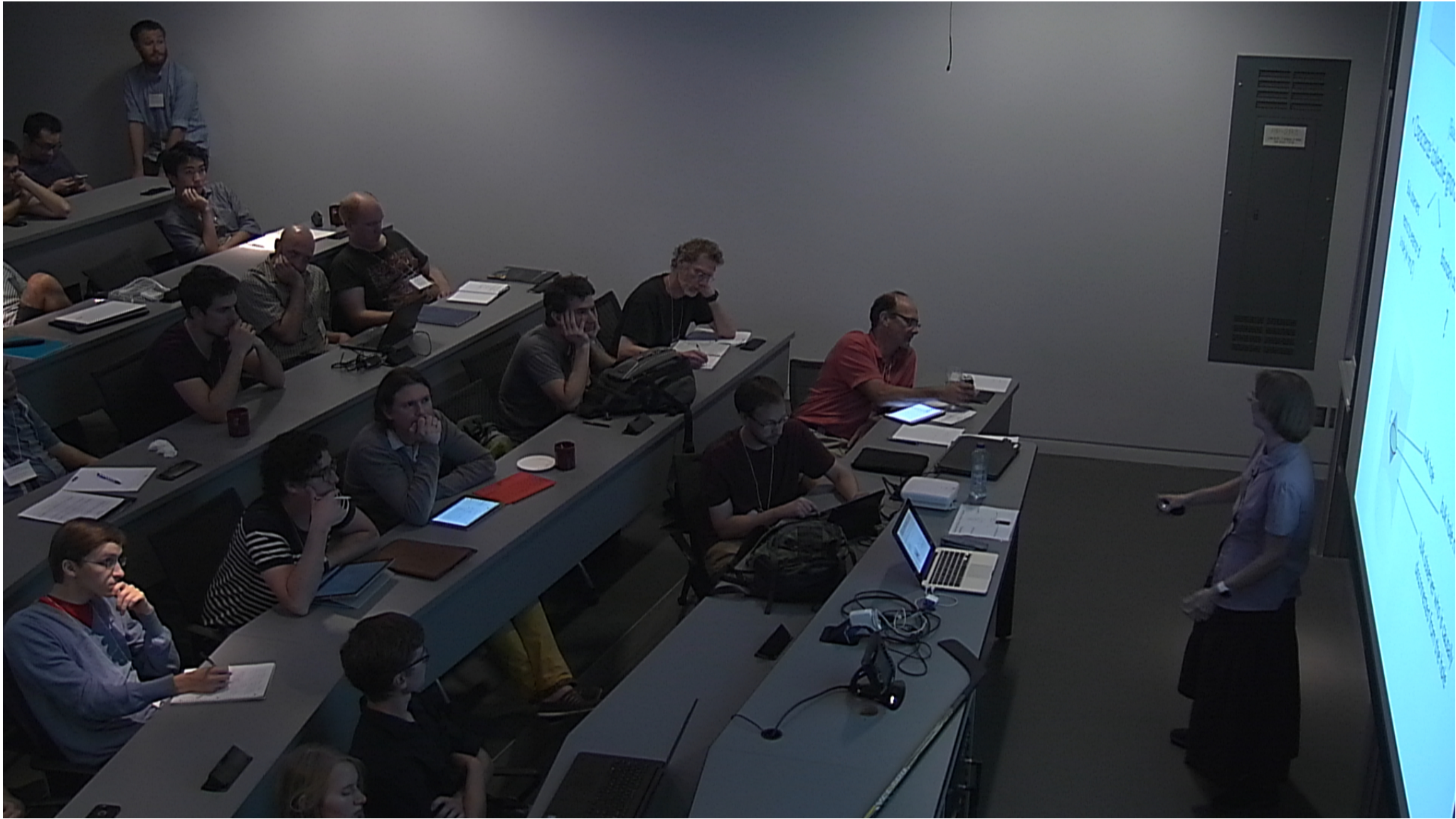
[Balasubramanian, Chowdhury, Czech, de Boer, & Heller, '13]

- Characterize 'collective ignorance' of a family of observers:

Bulk observers:

restrict to exterior of
a hole (w/ rim \mathcal{C})







Hole-ography

[Balasubramanian, Chowdhury, Czech, de Boer, & Heller, '13]

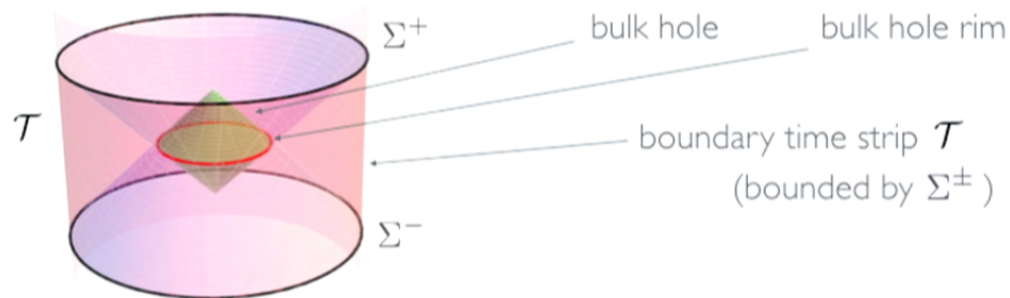
- Characterize 'collective ignorance' of a family of observers:

Bulk observers:

restrict to exterior of
a hole (w/ rim \mathcal{C})

Boundary observers:

restrict to interior of
a time strip \mathcal{T}



Hole-ography

[Balasubramanian, Chowdhury, Czech, de Boer, & Heller, '13]

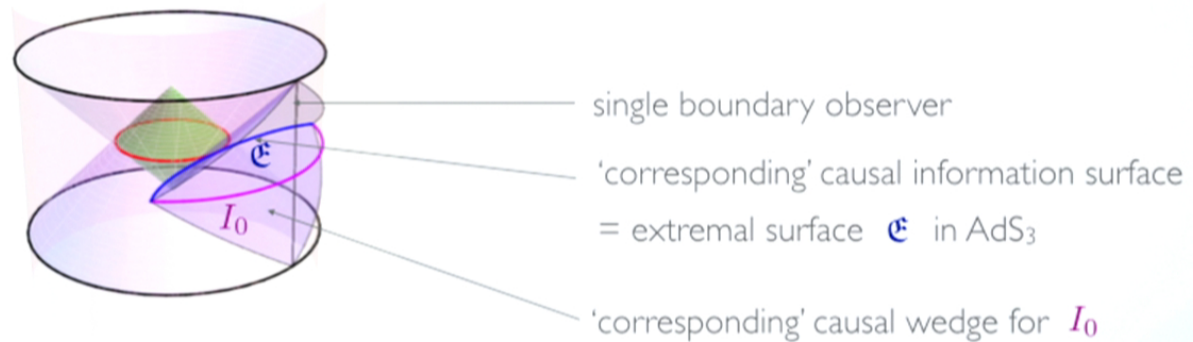
- Characterize 'collective ignorance' of a family of observers:

Bulk observers:

restrict to exterior of
a hole (w/ rim \mathcal{C})

Boundary observers:

restrict to interior of
a time strip \mathcal{T}



Hole-ography

[Balasubramanian, Chowdhury, Czech, de Boer, & Heller, '13]

- Characterize 'collective ignorance' of a family of observers:

Bulk observers:

restrict to exterior of
a hole (w/ rim \mathcal{C})

Boundary observers:

restrict to interior of
a time strip \mathcal{T}

- [BCCdBH] conflate the two notions; but in general they are distinct, the construction is not reversible...
- Initially called this "residual entropy" ($=E$), later renamed to "differential entropy" [cf. Myers, Rao, & Sugishita, '14]
- [BCCdBH] present a formula for E :

$$E = \sum_k [S(I_k) - S(I_k \cap I_{k+1})] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \frac{dS(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = \frac{\text{Area}(\mathcal{C})}{4G_N}$$

Hole-ography: limitations

- However, the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - Natural ordering for intervals,
 - but not higher dimensional regions
 - & no natural direction for derivative in differential entropy
 - \exists a unique tangent geodesic to a given smooth curve,
 - but \nexists a unique tangent higher dim. extremal surface
 - Circumvented by considering special symmetry [Myers, Rao, Sugishita; Czech, Dong, Sully]
 - but such regions don't give correct time strips
 - & don't naturally correspond to family of local bdy observers

Hole-ography: limitations

- However, the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - Natural ordering for intervals,
 - but not higher dimensional regions
 - & no natural direction for derivative in differential entropy
 - \exists a unique tangent geodesic to a given smooth curve,
 - but \nexists a unique tangent higher dim. extremal surface
 - Circumvented by considering special symmetry [Myers, Rao, Sugishita; Czech, Dong, Sully]
 - but such regions don't give correct time strips
 - & don't naturally correspond to family of local bdy observers

Hole-ography: limitations

- However, the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - Natural ordering for intervals,
 - but not higher dimensional regions
 - & no natural direction for derivative in differential entropy
 - \exists a unique tangent geodesic to a given smooth curve,
 - but \nexists a unique tangent higher dim. extremal surface
 - Circumvented by considering special symmetry [Myers, Rao, Sugishita; Czech, Dong, Sully]
 - but such regions don't give correct time strips
 - & don't naturally correspond to family of local bdy observers

Holography: limitations

- However, the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - valid only for pure AdS

Hole-ography: limitations

- However, the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - valid only for pure AdS
 - In AdS₃, extremal surface $\mathfrak{E}_{\mathcal{A}}$ = causal info. surface $\Xi_{\mathcal{A}}$ (=Rindler hor.),
 - but not in general (need not even hold for AdS₃ quotients)
 - & when distinct, no residual entropy interpretation...
 - In AdS, extremal surfaces are anchored on bdy
 - but not necessarily in generic asymp. AdS spacetimes
 - Although diff.ent. generalized to other spacetimes [Myers, Rao, Sugishita],
 - bulk extremal surfaces need not give entanglement entropy
 - so the formula $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \frac{dS(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = \frac{\text{Area}(\mathcal{C})}{4 G_N}$ does not always hold

Hole-ography: limitations

- However, the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - valid only for pure AdS
 - In AdS₃, extremal surface $\mathfrak{E}_{\mathcal{A}}$ = causal info. surface $\Xi_{\mathcal{A}}$ (=Rindler hor.),
 - but not in general (need not even hold for AdS₃ quotients)
 - & when distinct, no residual entropy interpretation...
 - In AdS, extremal surfaces are anchored on bdy
 - but not necessarily in generic asymp. AdS spacetimes
 - Although diff.ent. generalized to other spacetimes [Myers, Rao, Sugishita],
 - bulk extremal surfaces need not give entanglement entropy
 - so the formula $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \frac{dS(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = \frac{\text{Area}(\mathcal{C})}{4 G_N}$ does not always hold

Hole-ography: limitations

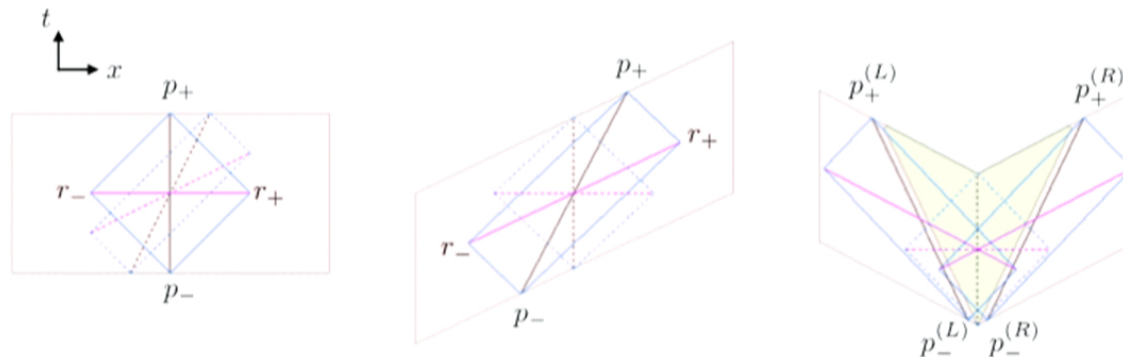
- However, the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - valid only for pure AdS
 - In AdS₃, extremal surface $\mathfrak{E}_{\mathcal{A}}$ = causal info. surface $\Xi_{\mathcal{A}}$ (=Rindler hor.),
 - but not in general (need not even hold for AdS₃ quotients)
 - & when distinct, no residual entropy interpretation...
 - In AdS, extremal surfaces are anchored on bdy
 - but not necessarily in generic asymp. AdS spacetimes
 - Although diff.ent. generalized to other spacetimes [Myers, Rao, Sugishita],
 - bulk extremal surfaces need not give entanglement entropy
 - so the formula $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \frac{dS(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = \frac{\text{Area}(\mathcal{C})}{4 G_N}$ does not always hold

Holography: limitations

- However, the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - valid only for pure AdS
 - valid only for \mathcal{C} at constant t (or time-symmetric \mathcal{T})

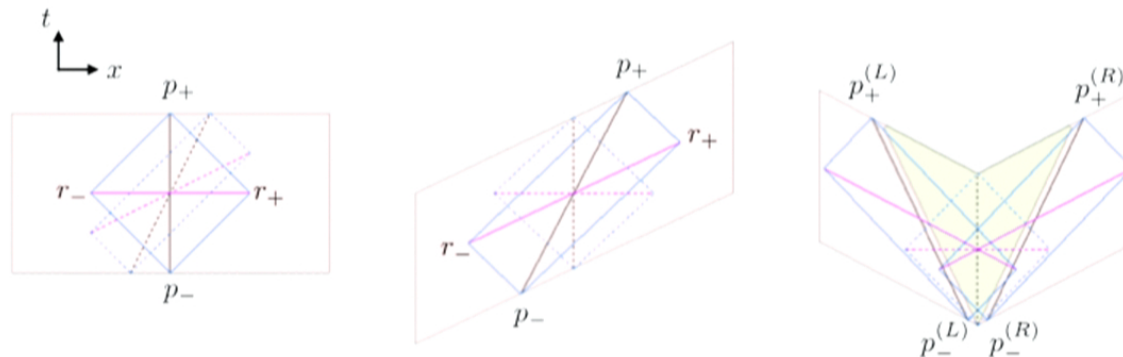
Holography: limitations

- However, the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - valid only for pure AdS
 - valid only for \mathcal{C} at constant t (or time-symmetric \mathcal{T})
 - Which family of boundary observers?



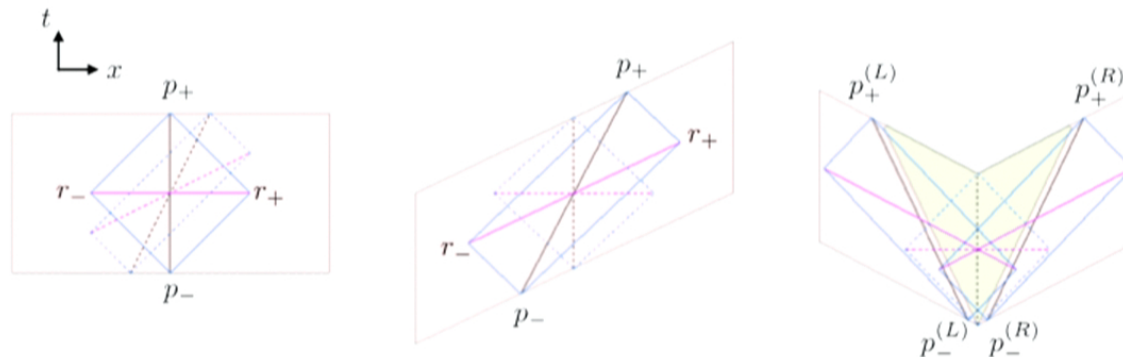
Holography: limitations

- However, the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - valid only for pure AdS
 - valid only for \mathcal{C} at constant t (or time-symmetric \mathcal{T})
 - Which family of boundary observers?



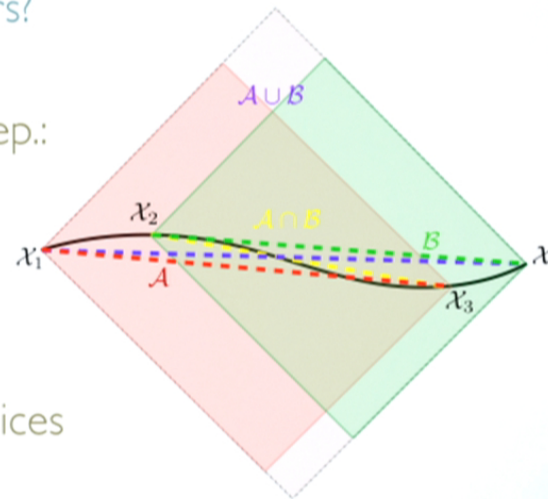
Holography: limitations

- However, the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - valid only for pure AdS
 - valid only for \mathcal{C} at constant t (or time-symmetric \mathcal{T})
 - Which family of boundary observers?



Holography: limitations

- However, the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - valid only for pure AdS
 - valid only for \mathcal{C} at constant t (or time-symmetric \mathcal{T})
 - Which family of boundary observers?
 - EEs not at equal time...
 - Though can define via domain of dep.:
 - cf. [Headrick, Myers, Wien]
 - still need two (L and R) endpoint slices
 - operational meaning in CFT?

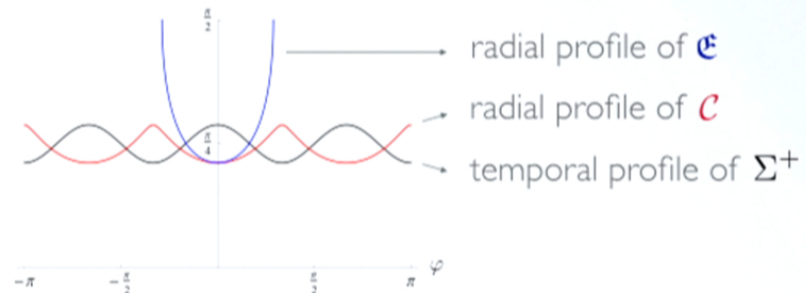
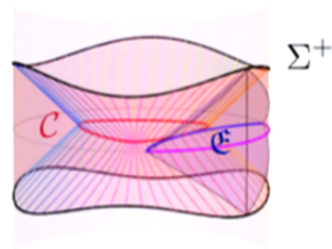


Hole-ography: limitations

- However, the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - valid only for pure AdS
 - valid only for \mathcal{C} at constant t (or time-symmetric \mathcal{T})
 - valid only for sufficiently 'tame' setup

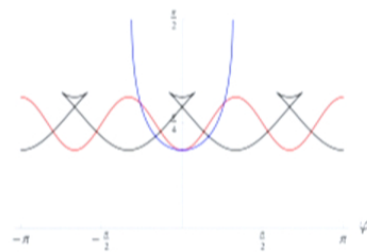
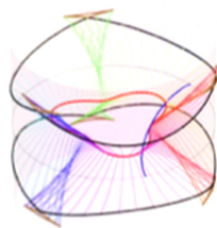
Hole-ography: limitations

“tame” setup: Smooth bulk curve \leftrightarrow smooth time strip

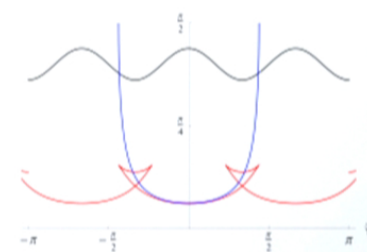
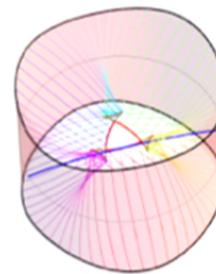


generic case:

Smooth bulk curve \leadsto kinky time strip

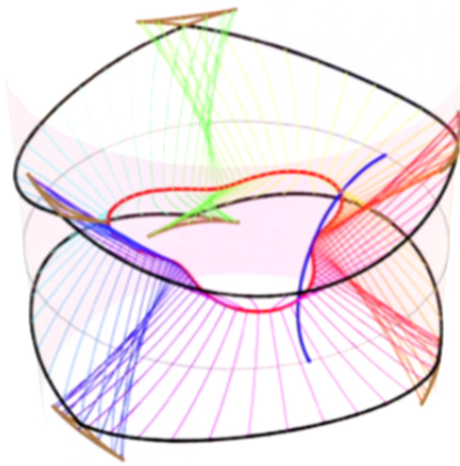


Smooth time strip \leadsto kinky bulk curve

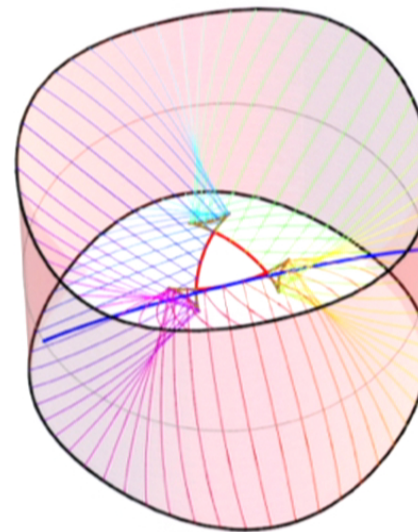


Null generators can cross

Smooth bulk curve
 \leadsto kinky time strip

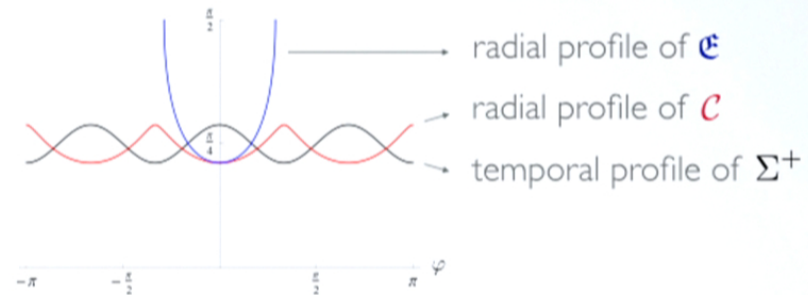
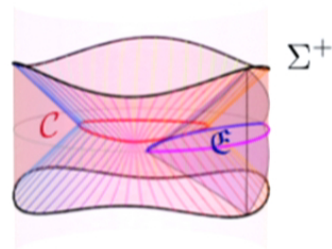


Smooth time strip
 \leadsto kinky bulk curve



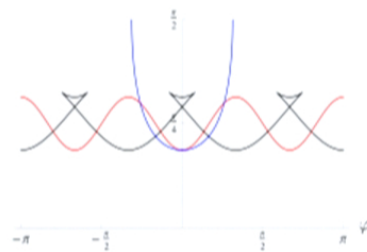
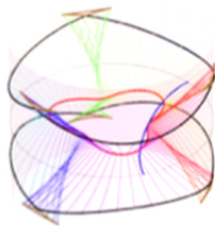
Hole-ography: limitations

“tame” setup: Smooth bulk curve \leftrightarrow smooth time strip

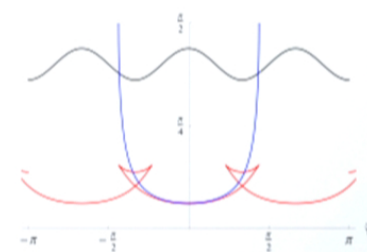
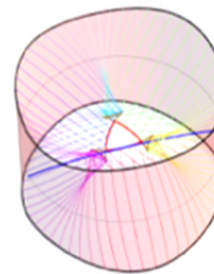


generic case:

Smooth bulk curve \leadsto kinky time strip



Smooth time strip \leadsto kinky bulk curve



Differential vs. Residual Entropy

- Recall: the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - valid only for pure AdS
 - valid only for \mathcal{C} at constant t (or time-symmetric \mathcal{T})
 - valid only for sufficiently 'tame' setup
- Upshot: differential entropy given by $E \sim \int d\varphi \frac{dS(\alpha)}{d\alpha} |_{\alpha(\varphi)}$ does NOT capture residual entropy.
- ?: is there a more robust notion of residual entropy, applicable for any asymp.AdS geometry in any dimension, & for any region specification?

[VH,'14]

Differential vs. Residual Entropy

- Recall: the [BCCdBH] construction has severe limitations:
 - valid only in 2+1 bulk dimensions
 - valid only for pure AdS
 - valid only for \mathcal{C} at constant t (or time-symmetric \mathcal{T})
 - valid only for sufficiently 'tame' setup
- Upshot: differential entropy given by $E \sim \int d\varphi \frac{dS(\alpha)}{d\alpha} |_{\alpha(\varphi)}$ does NOT capture residual entropy.
- ?: is there a more robust notion of residual entropy, applicable for any asymp.AdS geometry in any dimension, & for any region specification?

Yes!

[VH,'14]

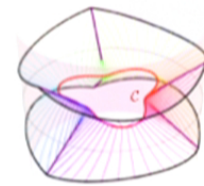
Covariant Residual Entropy

- Two covariant proposals (for bulk vs. bdy starting point)

- bulk \mathcal{C} defining bulk hole \leadsto **Rim Wedge**:

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{C}} = [I^+[\mathcal{C}] \cup I^-[\mathcal{C}]]^c \setminus \text{hole}$$

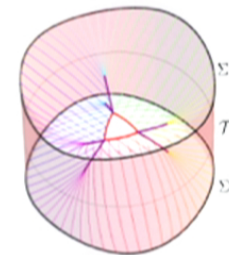
= (closure of) spacelike-separated points from the bulk hole



- boundary Σ^\pm defining the time strip \leadsto **Strip Wedge**:

$$\mathcal{W}_{\Sigma} = J^+[\Sigma^-] \cap J^-[\Sigma^+]$$

= causally-connected (both in future and past direction) points to the boundary time strip



These are fully robust & well-defined.

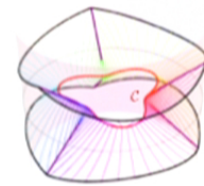
Covariant Residual Entropy

- Two covariant proposals (for bulk vs. bdy starting point)

- bulk \mathcal{C} defining bulk hole \leadsto **Rim Wedge**:

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{C}} = [I^+[\mathcal{C}] \cup I^-[\mathcal{C}]]^c \setminus \text{hole}$$

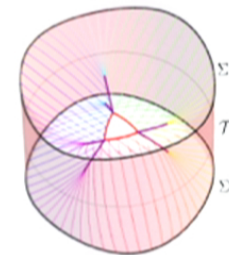
= (closure of) spacelike-separated points from the bulk hole



- boundary Σ^\pm defining the time strip \leadsto **Strip Wedge**:

$$\mathcal{W}_{\Sigma} = J^+[\Sigma^-] \cap J^-[\Sigma^+]$$

= causally-connected (both in future and past direction) points to the boundary time strip



These are fully robust & well-defined.

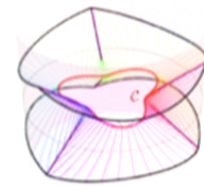
Covariant Residual Entropy

- Two covariant proposals (for bulk vs. bdy starting point)

- bulk \mathcal{C} defining bulk hole \leadsto **Rim Wedge**:

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{C}} = [I^+[\mathcal{C}] \cup I^-[\mathcal{C}]]^c \setminus \text{hole}$$

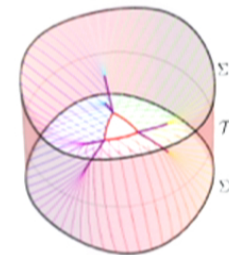
= (closure of) spacelike-separated points from the bulk hole



- boundary Σ^\pm defining the time strip \leadsto **Strip Wedge**:

$$\mathcal{W}_{\Sigma} = J^+[\Sigma^-] \cap J^-[\Sigma^+]$$

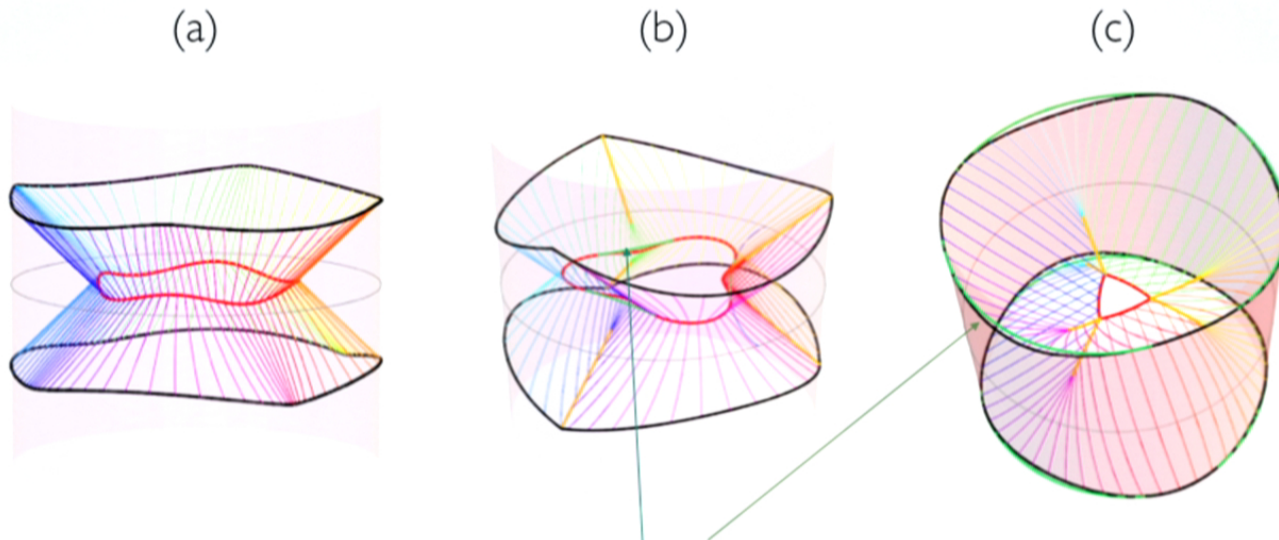
= causally-connected (both in future and past direction) points to the boundary time strip



These are fully robust & well-defined.

Covariant Residual Entropy

- These coincide only if the generators don't cross — cf. (a)
- Generally neither procedure is reversible — cf. (b) & (c)



Green curves = reverse-constructed wedge

- However, it is always true that $\mathcal{W}_\Sigma \subset \mathcal{W}_\mathcal{C}$ (cf. $\blacklozenge_{\mathcal{A}} \subset \mathcal{W}_E[\mathcal{A}]$)

Covariant Residual Entropy - a puzzle:

- Natural expectations for residual entropy (RE):
 - Bdy RE = area of strip wedge rim
 - cf. expectation of [BCCdBH] and CHI hints [VH&Rangamani, Kelly&Wall]
 - Bulk RE = area of bulk hole rim
 - cf. bulk entanglement entropy [Bianchi&Myers, '12]
- BUT: irreversibility has important implications:
 - Distinct boundary time strips \rightarrow same hole rim (i.e. same bdy RE)
 - Distinct bulk hole rims (i.e. different bulk RE) \rightarrow same boundary time strip.
- Hence collective ignorance more global than composite of individual observers' ignorance...
- Apparently, local boundary observers can't recover bulk RE.

Covariant Residual Entropy - a puzzle:

- Natural expectations for residual entropy (RE):
 - Bdy RE = area of strip wedge rim
 - cf. expectation of [BCCdBH] and CHI hints [VH&Rangamani, Kelly&Wall]
 - Bulk RE = area of bulk hole rim
 - cf. bulk entanglement entropy [Bianchi&Myers, '12]
- BUT: irreversibility has important implications:
 - Distinct boundary time strips \rightarrow same hole rim (i.e. same bdy RE)
 - Distinct bulk hole rims (i.e. different bulk RE) \rightarrow same boundary time strip.
- Hence collective ignorance more global than composite of individual observers' ignorance...
- Apparently, local boundary observers can't recover bulk RE.

Covariant Residual Entropy - a puzzle:

- Natural expectations for residual entropy (RE):
 - Bdy RE = area of strip wedge rim
 - cf. expectation of [BCCdBH] and CHI hints [VH&Rangamani, Kelly&Wall]
 - Bulk RE = area of bulk hole rim
 - cf. bulk entanglement entropy [Bianchi&Myers, '12]
- BUT: irreversibility has important implications:
 - Distinct boundary time strips \rightarrow same hole rim (i.e. same bdy RE)
 - Distinct bulk hole rims (i.e. different bulk RE) \rightarrow same boundary time strip.
- Hence collective ignorance more global than composite of individual observers' ignorance...
- Apparently, local boundary observers can't recover bulk RE.

Summary

- Lesson 1: important to distinguish different regimes of validity.
 - dimensionality:
 - only 2+1 dimensional bulk
 - vs. arbitrary dimensions
 - bulk geometry:
 - only pure AdS
 - pure AdS and quotients of AdS
 - only static asymptotically AdS spacetimes
 - vs. arbitrary (physically well-behaved) asymptotically AdS spacetime
 - specification of collective ignorance:
 - rim \mathcal{C} at constant time \longleftrightarrow time-flip symmetric strip \mathcal{T}
 - only sufficiently "tame" rim \mathcal{C}
 - only sufficiently "tame" or short-duration strip \mathcal{T}
 - vs. arbitrary (non-degenerate) \mathcal{C} or \mathcal{T}

Summary

- Lesson 2: general covariance is a powerful guiding principle for constructing physically interesting quantities.
- We have seen several distinct causal sets:
 - starting from bdy: Causal wedge $\blacklozenge_{\mathcal{A}}$, Strip wedge $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{T}}$
 - starting from bulk: Entanglement wedge $\mathcal{W}_E[\mathfrak{C}_{\mathcal{A}}]$, Rim wedge $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{C}}$
- Typically, their boundaries (generated by null geodesics) admit crossover seams, which has important implications.
 - Inclusion properties, e.g. rim wedge contains corresp. strip wedge
 - Local boundary observers may not capture bulk residual entropy, there is a more nonlocal aspect to collective ignorance than $\{\text{obs}\}$...
- ? : should we expect the notion of Residual Entropy to make sense?



Space Ref (Harvard-Smithsonian CTA)

soi.hub.org/itschool