

Title: The Holography of de Sitter Space: DSSYK as a concrete example (Vision Talk)

Speakers: Leonard Susskind

Collection/Series: QIQG 2025

Subject: Quantum Gravity, Quantum Information

Date: June 23, 2025 - 10:00 AM

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Abstract:

I will discuss the holographic principle as applied to de Sitter space and the concrete example of double-scaled SYK at infinite temperature.

"Philosophical" Questions

Observers and experiments

Dimensionality of Global $\mathcal{H}$

Meaning of S_{ds}

What we need is a

concrete example

$$DSSYK_{\infty} \longleftrightarrow JT\text{-de Sitter} \begin{matrix} HV \\ LS \end{matrix}$$

$$= dS_3/S_1$$



"Philosophical" Questions

Observers and experiments

Dimensionality of Global $\mathcal{H}$

Meaning of S_{ds}

What we need is a

Observation         Experiment     

Dimensionality of Global $\mathcal{H}$

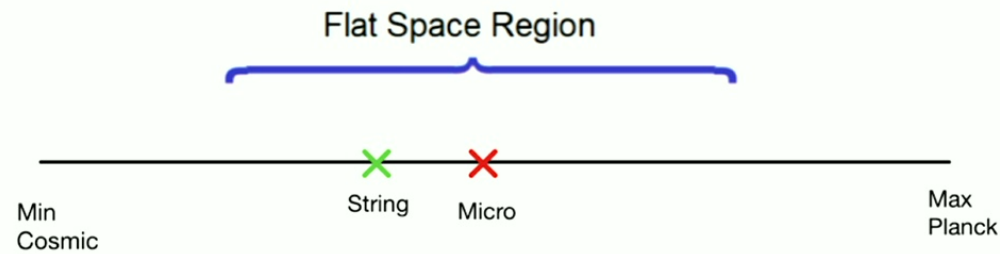
Meaning of S_{ds}

What we need is a
concrete example

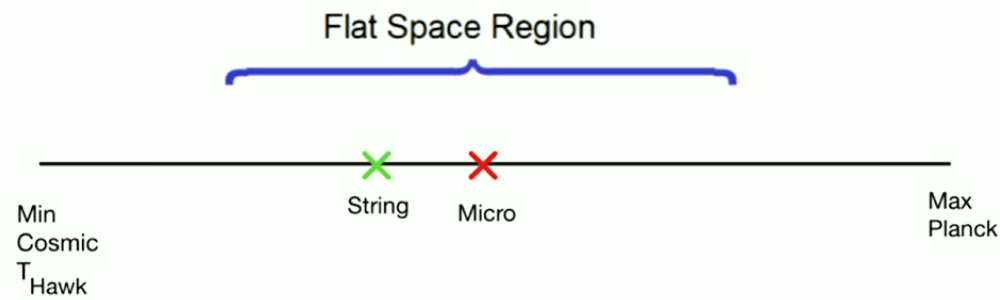


$$DSSYK_{\infty} \longleftrightarrow JT\text{-de Sitter} \quad \begin{matrix} HV \\ LS \end{matrix}$$
$$= dS_3/S_1$$

Separation of Scales



Separation of Scales



What is the bulk particle
c...l...?

Min
Cosmic
 T_{Hawk}



Max
Planck



What is the bulk particle
Spectrum?

Forces?

Fields

Couplings?

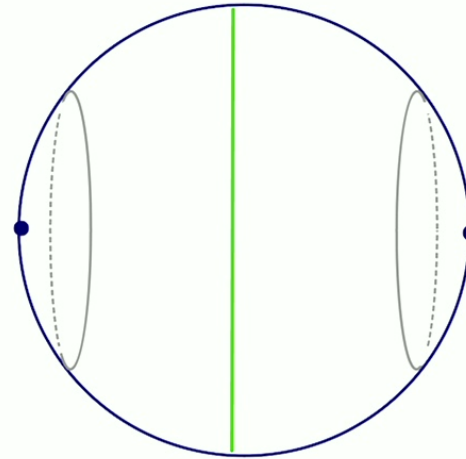
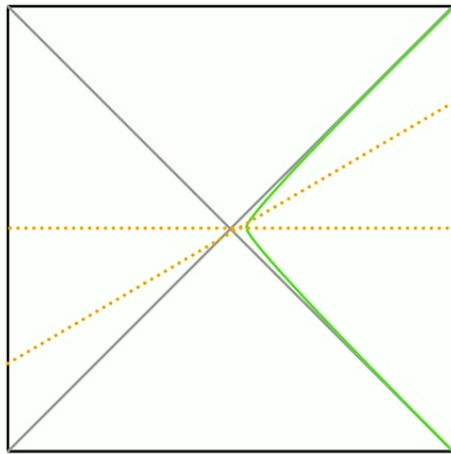
How is the Standard model

$$dS(2+1) \rightarrow JT-dS$$

H. Verlinde

A. Rahman + L.S.

$$dS(2+1)$$

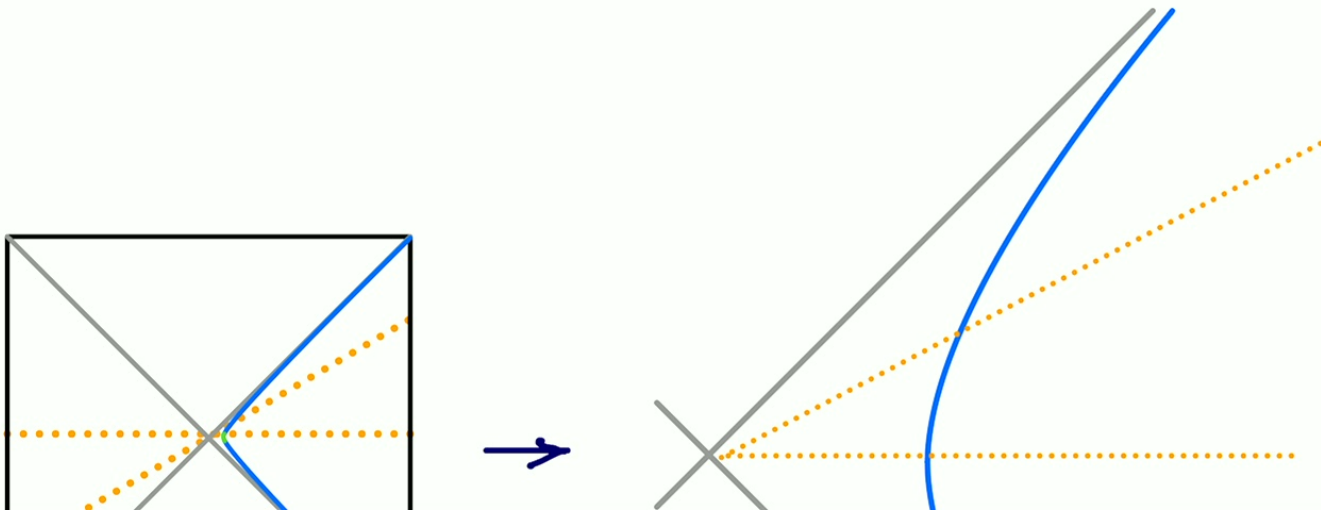


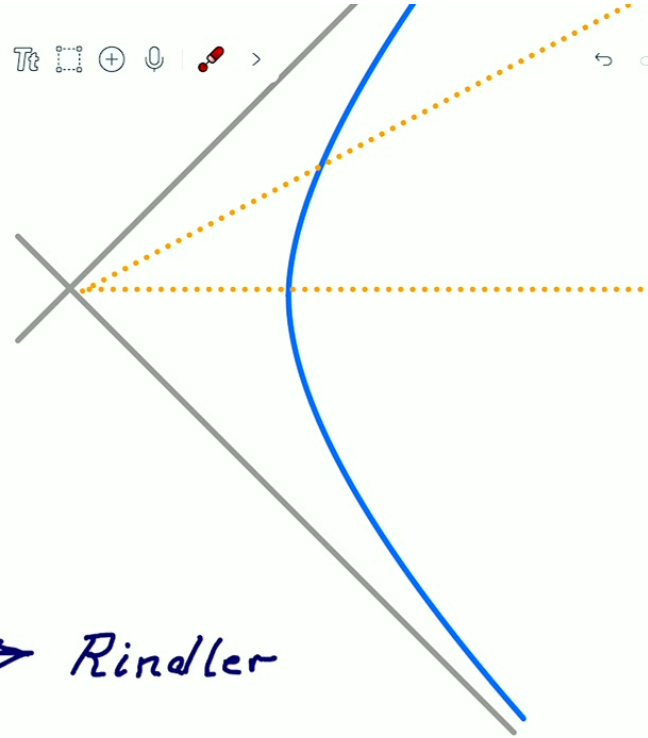
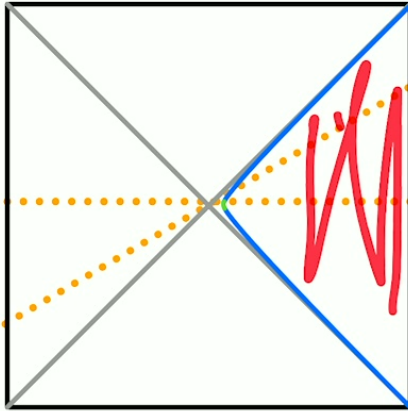
Flat Space limit

$$l \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{or } S \rightarrow \infty$$

$$N \rightarrow \infty$$





ds Static Patch $\rightarrow$ Rindler

*Flat-Space Theory in
Rindler Coordinates*

Complex DSSYK_∞

$$\bar{\psi}_i, \psi_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$\{\psi_i, \psi_j\} = 0$$

$$\{\bar{\psi}^i, \bar{\psi}^j\} = 0$$

$$\{\bar{\psi}^i, \psi_j\} = \delta_j^i$$

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$$H = \sum_{\substack{i_1 < i_2 \dots \\ j_1 < j_2 \dots}} J_{i_1, i_2 \dots i_p}^{j_1, j_2 \dots j_p} \psi_{j_1} \psi_{j_2} \dots \psi_{j_p} \bar{\psi}^{i_1} \bar{\psi}^{i_2} \dots \bar{\psi}^{i_p}$$

$$\zeta \leftarrow \overline{J_{i_1, i_2 \dots i_p}^{j_1, j_2 \dots j_p}} \rightarrow$$

$$\{\bar{\psi}^i, \psi_j\} = \delta_j^i$$

$$H = \sum_{\substack{i_1 < i_2 \dots \\ j_1 < j_2 \dots}} J_{i_1, i_2 \dots i_p}^{j_1, j_2 \dots j_p} \psi_{j_1} \psi_{j_2} \dots \psi_{j_p} \bar{\psi}^{i_1} \bar{\psi}^{i_2} \dots \bar{\psi}^{i_p}$$

$$\mu(J) = \exp \left\{ - \sum \frac{J_{i_1, i_2 \dots}^{j_1, j_2 \dots} J_{j_1, j_2 \dots}^{i_1, i_2 \dots}}{\text{Var } J} \right\}$$

$$\text{Var } J = \mathcal{J}^2 \frac{N}{p^2} \frac{p!}{N^p} \frac{p!}{N^p}$$

$$\frac{p^2}{N} = \lambda \quad (\text{fixed})$$

$$T \sim m \quad \rho \sim \rho^* \frac{H}{T} \quad \text{CI PW}$$

$$\{\bar{\psi}^i, \psi_j\} = \delta_{ij}$$

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Flat-space limit: $N \rightarrow \infty$

Useful graphical notation

↓↓

$$\frac{P^2}{N} = \lambda$$

(fixed)

$$T_B = \infty$$

$$\rho \sim e^{-\frac{H}{T_B}}$$

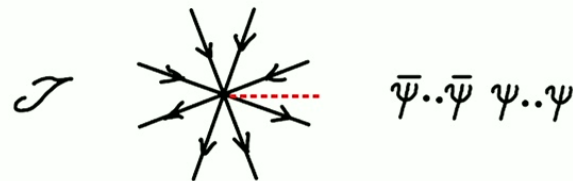
CLPW

Flat-space limit: $N \rightarrow \infty$

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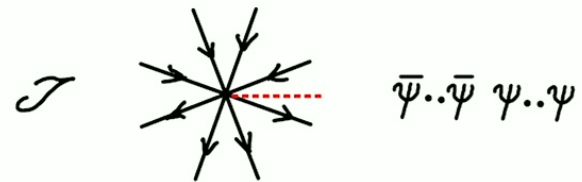
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Useful graphical notation



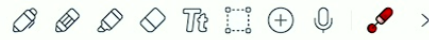
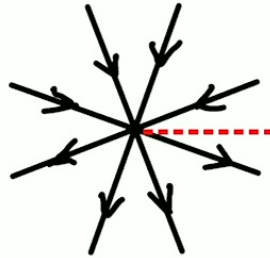
Flat-space limit: $V \rightarrow \omega$

Useful graphical notation



$$\text{—————} = E(t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\text{-----} = \frac{N}{P^2} \frac{P! P!}{N^{P \cdot} N^{P \cdot}}$$


 $\mathcal{I}$

 $\bar{\psi} \dots \bar{\psi} \quad \psi \dots \psi$

$$\text{—————} = E(t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\text{-----} = \frac{N}{P^2} \frac{P! P!}{N^{P \cdot} N^{P \cdot}}$$



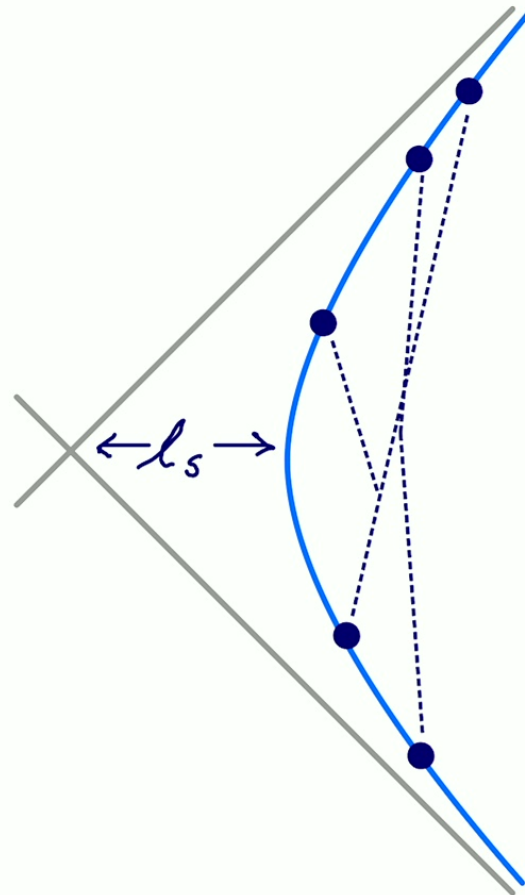
Decoding the Hologram

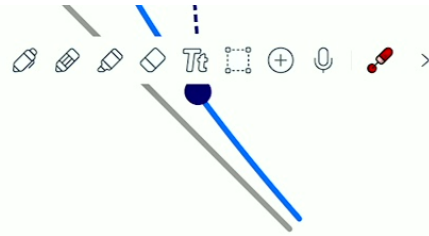
Particle Spectrum

Fields

Interactions

Correlation functions





Symmetries

Symmetries of DSSYK_∞

Disorder-Averaged Vs unaveraged

	DA	UA
$C, T, U(1)$	✓	✓
$SU(N) \quad \psi_i \rightarrow U_i^\dagger \psi_i$	✓	X

Symmetry

Disorder-Averaged Vs unaveraged

	DA	UA
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Disorder-Averaged Vs unaveraged

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$$\mu(J) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_p} \\ T_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_p} \\ \text{Var } J \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Transform } J_{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_p} \\ J_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_p}$$

Unaveraged Theory
(Fixed $J_{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_p}$)

dependence on J

No Symmetry

No conservation laws

Averaged Theory

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Averaged Theory

$$\int \mu(J) dJ \cdot$$

Yes Symmetry

No conservation laws

Diagnostics

$$\bar{\psi}_i \psi_i = \text{singlet} = S$$

$$\bar{\psi}_i \psi_j = \text{adjoint} = A$$

$$\langle S A \rangle = \text{Tr } S A = 0$$

$$\langle S A \rangle = \frac{1}{n} \text{Tr} S A = 0$$

$$\text{Tr} S(0) A(t) = \text{Tr} S \underbrace{e^{-iHt} A e^{iHt}}_W$$

$$= \langle W(t) \rangle \neq 0$$

$$\text{Ens Ave } \langle W \rangle = \left(\langle W \rangle \right) = 0$$

$$\langle S A \rangle = \text{Tr} S A = 0$$

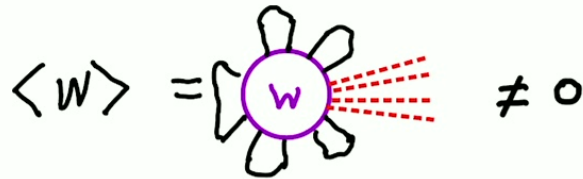
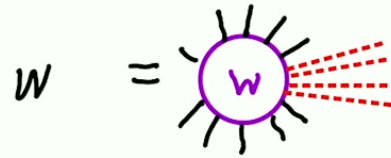
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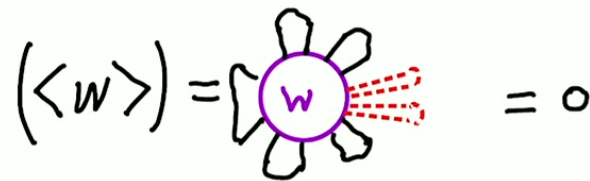
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Graphically

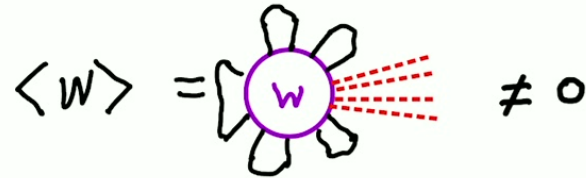
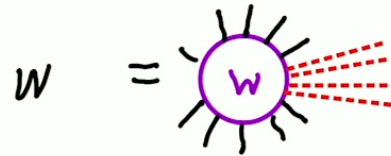


Depends on J

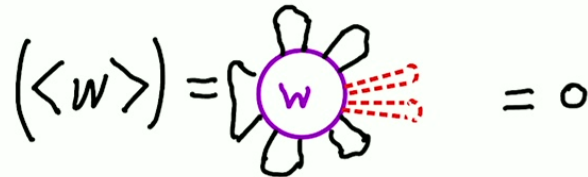




Graphically



Depends on J



$$W = \left(\text{diagram of a node with multiple incoming connections} \right)$$

$$\langle W \rangle = \left(\text{diagram of a node with multiple incoming connections} \right) \neq 0 \quad \text{Depends on } J$$

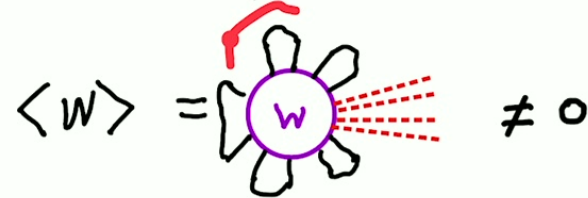
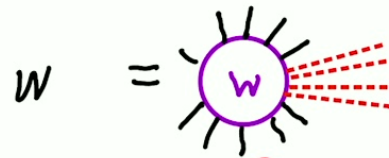
$$(\langle W \rangle) = \left(\text{diagram of a node with multiple incoming connections} \right) = 0$$

Variance

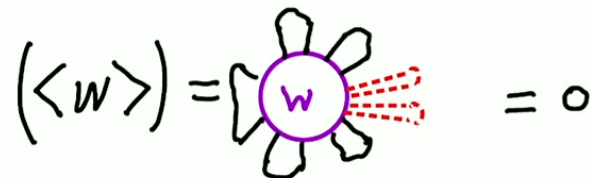
$$(\langle W \rangle \langle W \rangle) - (\langle W \rangle)^2$$

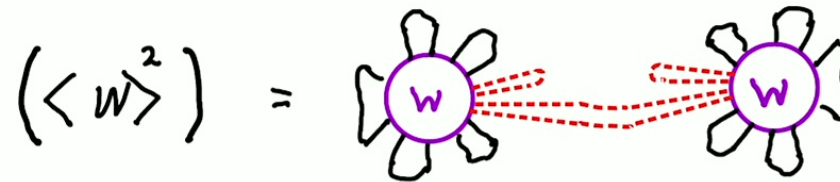
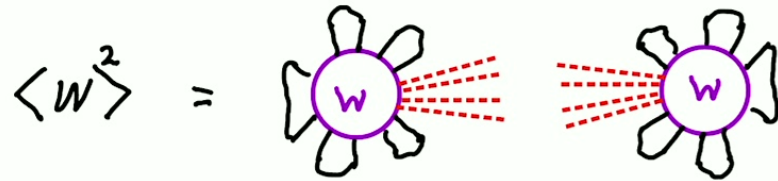
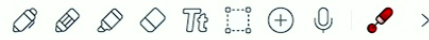


Graphically

 $\neq 0$

Depends on J

 $= 0$



$$\text{---} = \frac{N}{P^2} \frac{P! P!}{N^P \cdot N^P} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{P}{N} \right)^{2P}$$

$$\langle w \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{N}{P^2} \frac{P! P!}{N^{P \cdot} N^{P \cdot}} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{P}{N} \right)^{2P}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{N}{\lambda} \right)^{-\sqrt{N\lambda}}$$

$$\langle w^2 \rangle \approx \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left(\frac{N}{\lambda} \right)^{-2\sqrt{N\lambda}} \rightarrow 0$$

$< N^c$ all c

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{N}{\lambda} \right)^{-\sqrt{N\lambda}}$$

$$\langle w^2 \rangle \approx \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left(\frac{N}{\lambda} \right)^{-2\sqrt{N\lambda}} \rightarrow 0$$

$< N^c$ all c

In DSSYK $SU(N)$ is a global



Paradox

Hot Plasma: N^2 gluons

$$S \sim N^2$$

But in DSSYK $S \leq N \log 2$

Resolution: In $(1+1)$ dimensions there are no gauge bosons. The gauge fields



But in DSSYK $S \leq N \log 2$

Resolution: In $(1+1)$ dimensions there are
no gauge bosons. The gauge fields
mediate instantaneous $V \sim g^2 N |r|$.

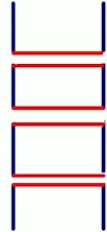
Gauge fields in $(1+1)$ are
Nondynamical and do not contribute



In $DSSYK_\infty$ $S \sim N$ (fermions $\bar{\psi}, \psi$)

$$\bar{g}, g \leftrightarrow \bar{\psi}, \psi$$

Confinement



$$H_{LC} = \frac{m_g^2}{x(1-x)} + g^2 N |r_g - r_{\bar{g}}|$$

$$m_g^2 = \mu^2 N$$

$$H_{LC} = N \mu^2 \left(\frac{1}{x(1-x)} + \frac{g^2}{\mu^2} |r| \right)$$

$$\bar{g}^2 = \frac{g^2}{11/2}$$

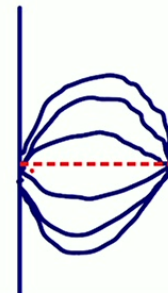
$$f = \frac{\sigma}{r}$$

$$\bar{\alpha} = \bar{g}^2 N$$

$$A = \sum_n \frac{F_n(\bar{\alpha})}{N^n}$$

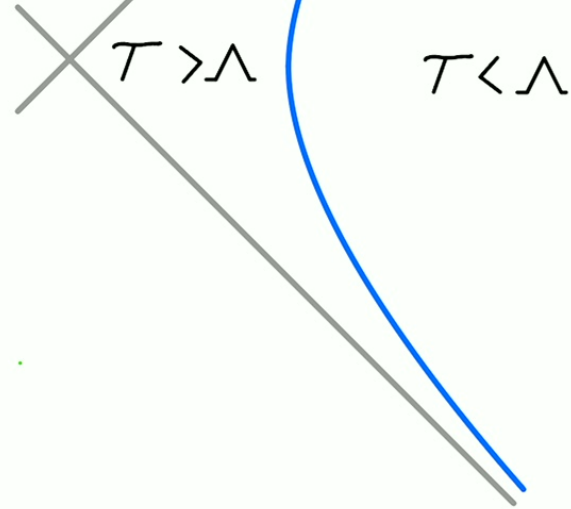
DSSYK

$$A = \sum_n \frac{F_n(p^2)}{N^n}$$

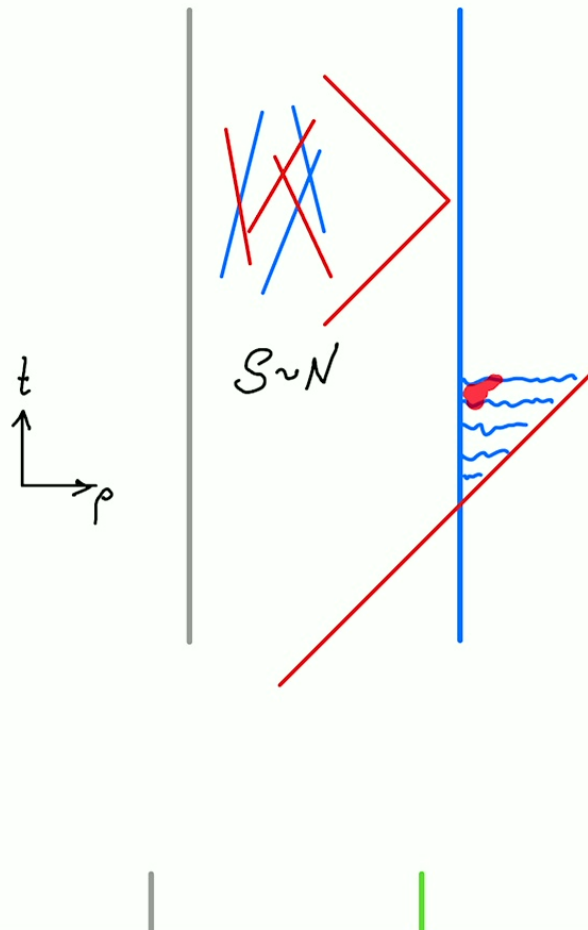


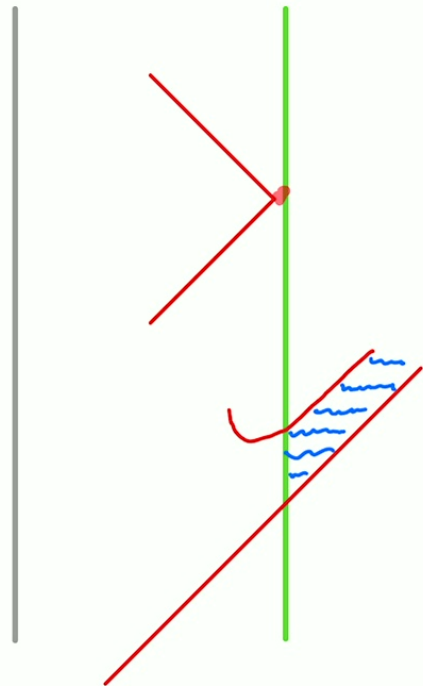


$$T = \frac{1}{2\pi\rho}$$



$$\rho_{SH} = \frac{1}{2\pi\Lambda} = l_s$$





$S \sim 1$

Probability $\sim 1/N$

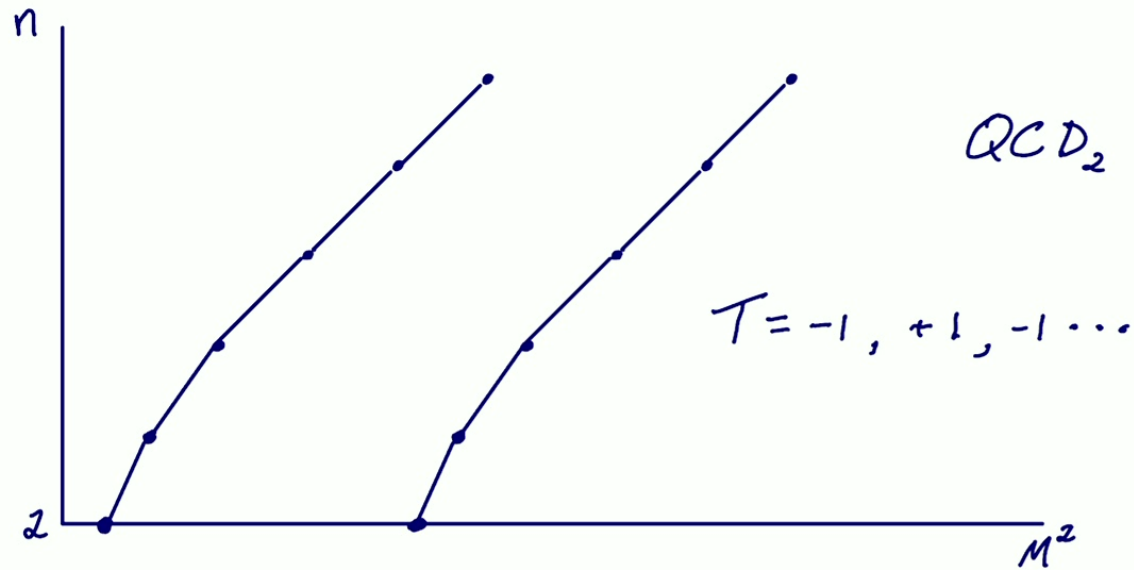
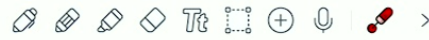
Probability $\sim 1/N$

Only singlets (mesons) can
propagate in the bulk.

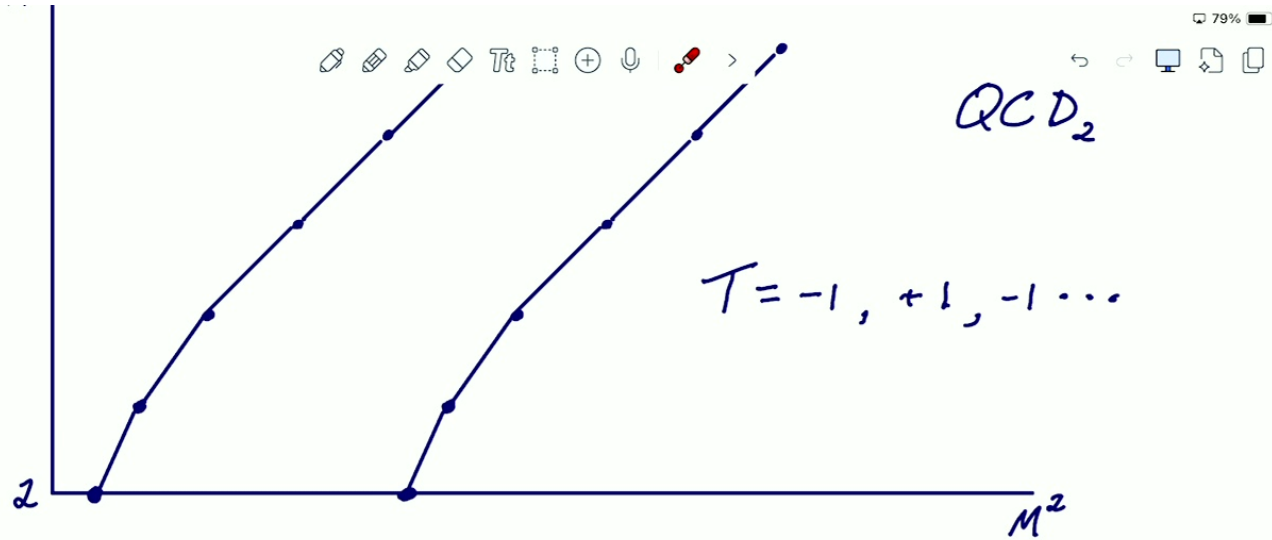
$$S_{SH} \approx N$$

$$S_{BUCK} \sim 1$$

Compare with scalar FT



$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \bar{q}_i q_i & \bar{q}_i \dot{q}_i & \bar{q}_i \ddot{q}_i & \bar{q}_i \ddot{q}_i & \bar{q}_i \ddot{q}_i \dots \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow & & & \\
 \frac{1}{2}(\bar{q}_i \dot{q}_i - \dot{q}_i q_i) & \frac{1}{4}(\bar{q} \ddot{q} - 2 \dot{q} \dot{q} + \bar{q} \ddot{q}) & & &
 \end{array}$$



$$\bar{\varphi}_i \varphi_i$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_i \dot{\varphi}_i$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_i \ddot{\varphi}_i$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_i \ddot{\varphi}_i$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_i \ddot{\varphi}_i \dots$$



$$\frac{1}{2}(\bar{\varphi}_i \dot{\varphi}_i - \dot{\bar{\varphi}}_i \varphi_i)$$



$$\frac{1}{4}(\ddot{\bar{\varphi}}_i \varphi_i - 2\dot{\bar{\varphi}}_i \dot{\varphi}_i + \bar{\varphi}_i \ddot{\varphi}_i)$$

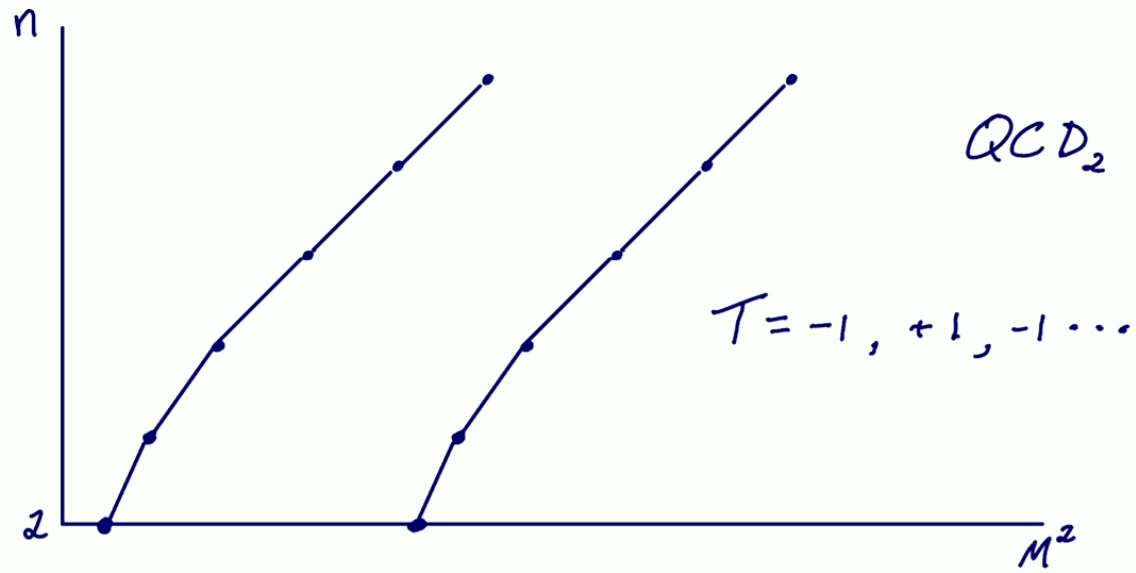
$$\bar{\psi}_i \psi_i$$

$$\bar{\psi}_i \dot{\psi}_i$$

$$\bar{\psi}_i \ddot{\psi}_i$$

$$\bar{\psi}_i \ddot{\psi}_i$$

...



$$\bar{\psi}_i \psi_i$$

$$\bar{\psi}_i \dot{\psi}_i$$

$$\bar{\psi}_i \ddot{\psi}_i$$

$$\bar{\psi}_i \ddot{\psi}_i$$

$$\bar{\psi}_i \ddot{\psi}_i \dots$$



$$\frac{1}{2}(\bar{\psi}_i \dot{\psi}_i - \dot{\bar{\psi}}_i \psi_i)$$



$$\frac{1}{4}(\bar{\psi} \ddot{\psi} - 2 \dot{\bar{\psi}} \dot{\psi} + \bar{\psi} \ddot{\psi})$$