

NON INVERTIBLE SYMMETRIES FROM DISCRETE

GAUGING AND COMPLETENESS OF THE SPECTRUM

Guillermo Arias Tamargo (University of Oviedo)

-

MEETING ON DEFECTS AND SYMMETRY - KING'S COLLEGE LONDON

24th June 2022

Based on 2204.07523 with Diego Rodríguez Gómez

GENERALIZED SYMMETRIES

- Modern p.o.v. on symmetries: topological operators

GENERALIZED SYMMETRIES

- Modern p.o.v. on symmetries: topological operators
- Allows several generalizations:
 - Higher-form symmetries
 - Higher-group symmetries
 - Non-invertible symmetries

GENERALIZED SYMMETRIES

- Modern p.o.v. on symmetries: topological operators
- Allows several generalizations:
 - Higher-form symmetries
 - Higher-group symmetries
 - Non-invertible symmetries ←
- Fusion of topological operators ~ Operator Product Expansion

$$U_a(M) \cdot U_b(M) = \sum c_{ab}^c U_c(M)$$

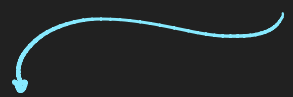
PRINCIPAL EXTENSIONS

- Gauge theories with disconnected gauge group: principal extension

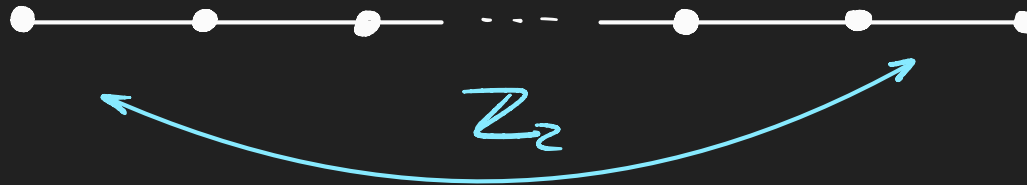
$$\tilde{SU}(N) = SU(N) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$$

PRINCIPAL EXTENSIONS

- Gauge theories with disconnected gauge group: principal extension

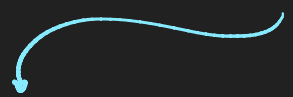
$$\tilde{SU}(N) = SU(N) \times_{\theta} \mathbb{Z}_2$$


- Lift of the action of the outer automorphism

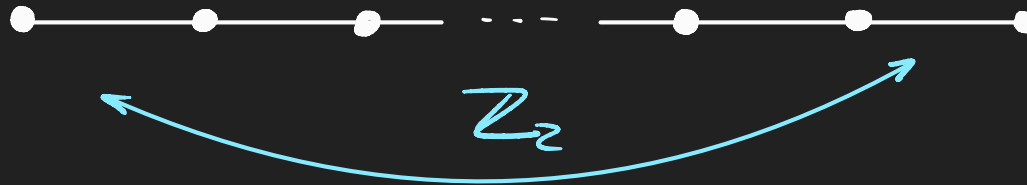


PRINCIPAL EXTENSIONS

- Gauge theories with disconnected gauge group: principal extension

$$\tilde{SU}(N) = SU(N) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$$


- Lift of the action of the outer automorphism



- Two questions:

Q_{old}: String theory construction?

Q_{new}: Higher-form symmetries?

OUTLINE

1. Introduction
2. The (electric) 1-form symmetry
3. The (dual) $(d-2)$ -form symmetry
4. Brane constructions and Alice strings
5. Conclusion

1-FORM SYMMETRY

- Operators:

- Topological: Gukov-Witten operators T_a a : conjugacy class of G
- Charged: Wilson lines w_ρ ρ : irrep of G

1-FORM SYMMETRY

- Operators:
 - Topological: Gukov-Witten operators T_a a : conjugacy class of G
 - Charged: Wilson lines w_ρ ρ : irrep of G
- Linking coefficient \sim non-abelian Aharonov-Bohm effect

$$B_\rho([a]) = \frac{\chi_\rho([a])}{\dim \rho} s_2([a])$$

1- FORM SYMMETRY

- Operators:
 - Topological: Gukov-Witten operators T_a a : conjugacy class of G
 - Charged: Wilson lines W_ρ ρ : irrep of G
- Linking coefficient \sim non-abelian Aharonov-Bohm effect

$$B_\rho([a]) = \frac{\chi_\rho([a])}{\dim \rho} \text{sz}([a])$$

- Strategy
 1. Write down all GW operators

↗

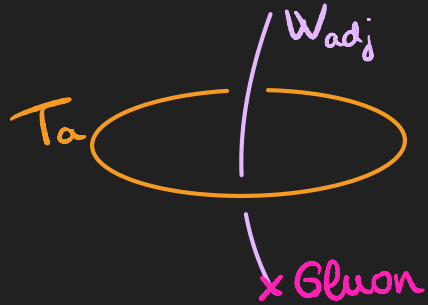
connected component

↘

disconnected component
 2. Topological nature from trivial linking with W_{adj}

1-FORM SYMMETRY (CONT.)

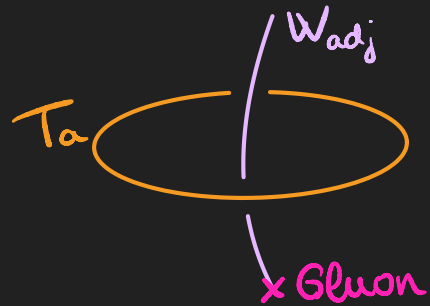
- Trivial linking: $\chi_{\text{adj}}(a) = \dim \rho$
- Suppose T_a is topological



1-FORM SYMMETRY (CONT.)

- Trivial linking: $\chi_{\text{adj}}(a) = \dim \rho$

- Suppose T_a is topological



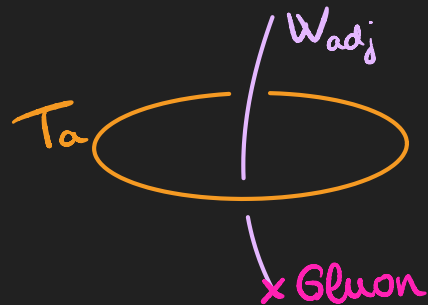
→ Contradiction unless $B_\rho(a) = B_1(a)$

Necessary condition: $\{GW: \text{top.}\} \subseteq \{GW: \text{trivial linking}\}$

1-FORM SYMMETRY (CONT.)

- Trivial linking: $\chi_{\text{adj}}(a) = \dim \rho$

- Suppose T_a is topological



→ Contradiction unless $B_\rho(a) = B_1(a)$

Necessary condition: $\{GW: \text{top.}\} \subseteq \{GW: \text{trivial linking}\}$

- Add adjoint scalar and move in the Coulomb Branch
 $G = U(l)^{\text{rank}}$ → known answer: GW with trivial linking

Move back to the origin: $\{GW: \text{trivial linking}\} \subseteq \{GW: \text{top.}\}$

THE CASE OF PRINCIPAL EXTENSIONS

- Solutions to trivial linking equation
 - GW in connected component: T_k $k=0,1,\dots,N-1$
 - GW in disconnected component: eq. never has solutions

THE CASE OF PRINCIPAL EXTENSIONS

- Solutions to trivial linking equation
 - GW in connected component: T_k $k=0,1,\dots,N-1$
 - GW in disconnected component: eq. never has solutions
- Gauge invariance: conjugacy class also taking into account $(1,-1) \in \mathrm{SU}(N) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$: $T_k \rightarrow T_{-k}$
- Topological GW operators in $\widetilde{\mathrm{SU}}(N)$: $T_k^{\widetilde{\mathrm{SU}}} = T_k^{\mathrm{SU}} + T_{-k}^{\mathrm{SU}}$

THE CASE OF PRINCIPAL EXTENSIONS

- Solutions to trivial linking equation
 - GW in connected component: T_k $k=0,1,\dots,N-1$
 - GW in disconnected component: eq. never has solutions
- Gauge invariance: conjugacy class also taking into account $(1,-1) \in \text{SU}(N) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$: $T_k \rightarrow T_{-k}$
- Topological GW operators in $\widetilde{\text{SU}}(N)$: $T_k^{\widetilde{\text{SU}}} = T_k^{\text{SU}} + T_{-k}^{\text{SU}}$
- Fusion rule
$$T_k^{\widetilde{\text{SU}}} \cdot T_q^{\widetilde{\text{SU}}} = T_{k+q}^{\widetilde{\text{SU}}} + T_{k-q}^{\widetilde{\text{SU}}}$$
- Argument doesn't depend on spacetime dimension

$(d-2)$ -FORM SYMMETRY AND ALICE STRINGS

- Dual to the 1-form symmetry:
 - GW operators are charged
 - Symmetry generators are topological WL
- Topological Wilson lines \sim reps of $\pi_0(G)$
 $\widetilde{SU}(N) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ $(d-2)$ -fs

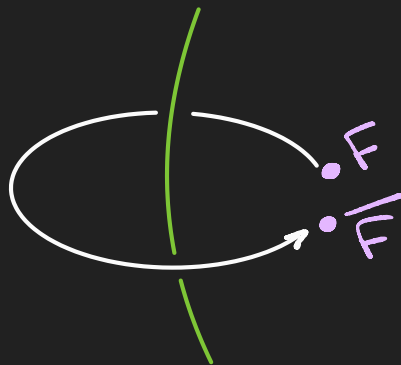
$(d-2)$ -FORM SYMMETRY AND ALICE STRINGS

- Dual to the 1-form symmetry:
 - GW operators are charged
 - Symmetry generators are topological WL

- Topological Wilson lines \sim reps of $\pi_0(G)$

$$\widetilde{SU}(N) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \quad (d-2)\text{-fs}$$

- $(d-2)$ -form symmetry is broken if we add Alice strings



→ Action with the element
 $(1, -1) \in \widetilde{SU}(N)$

BRANE CONSTRUCTIONS

- Branes intersecting orientifolds e.g.

(Harvey, Royston - '07)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N D3	x	x	x	x						
O7 + D7	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x

→ SQCD-like
with a defect

BRANE CONSTRUCTIONS

- Branes intersecting orientifolds e.g.

(Harvey, Royston - '07)

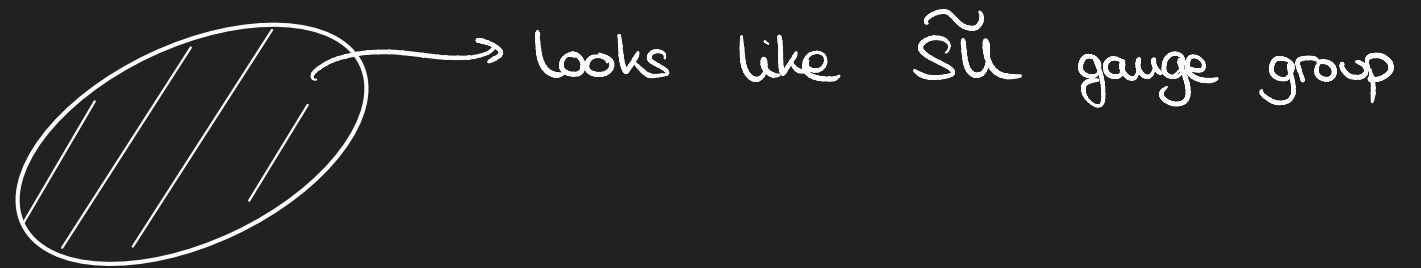
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N D3	x	x	x	x						
O7 + D7	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x

→ SQCD-like
with a defect

- In 2d (x^0, x^1) \tilde{SU} gauge group
- In the worldvolume of the D3-branes:
 - The O-plane looks like an Alice string
 - What is the gauge group? \tilde{SU}, Sp, SO ?

THE GAUGE GROUP AND THE ALICE STRING

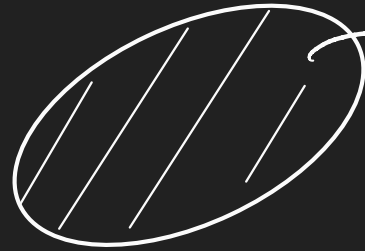

- Alice strings reduce the globally well defined gauge group



THE GAUGE GROUP AND THE ALICE STRING

- Alice strings reduce the globally well defined gauge group

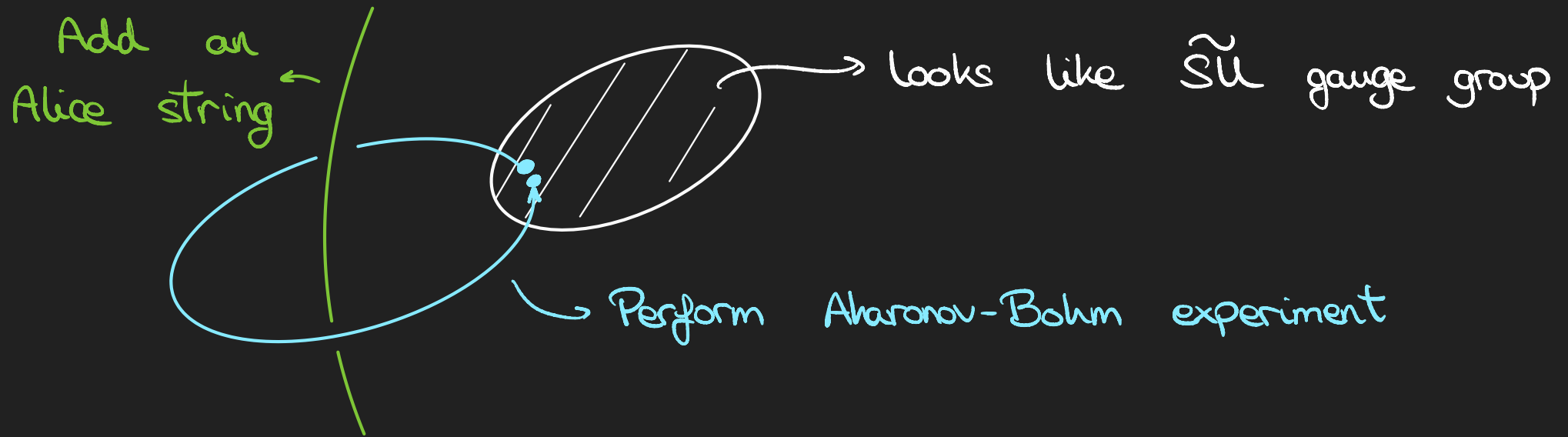
Add an
Alice string



looks like \widetilde{SU} gauge group

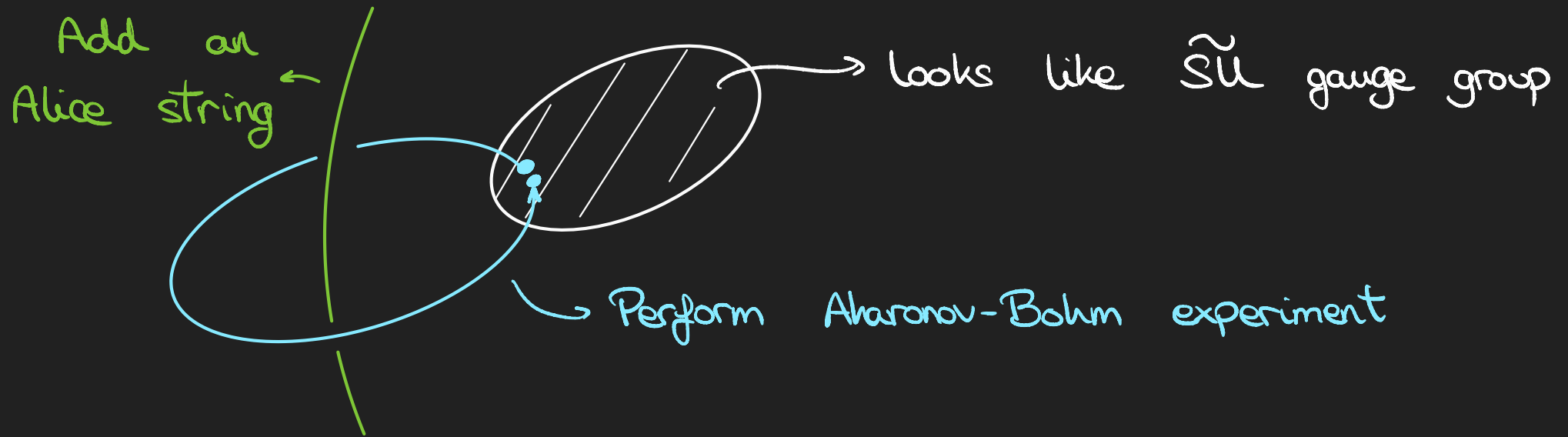
THE GAUGE GROUP AND THE ALICE STRING

- Alice strings reduce the globally well defined gauge group



THE GAUGE GROUP AND THE ALICE STRING

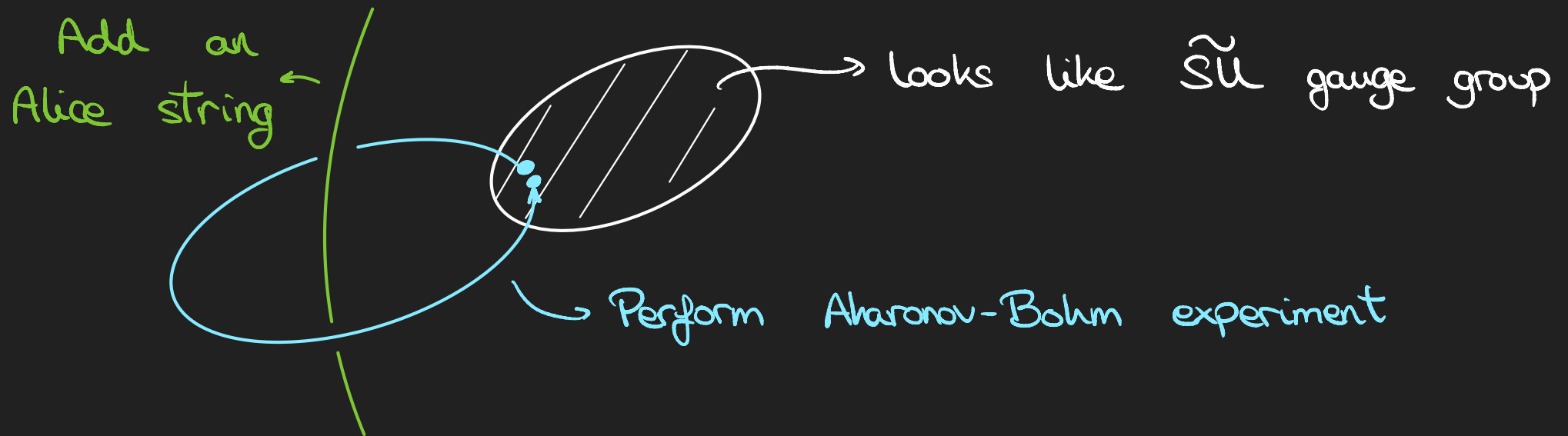
- Alice strings reduce the globally well defined gauge group



- Since $(1, -1)$ doesn't commute with $(g, 1)$
→ different AB phases for gauge equivalent states

THE GAUGE GROUP AND THE ALICE STRING

- Alice strings reduce the globally well defined gauge group



- Since $(1, -1)$ doesn't commute with $(g, 1)$
→ different AB phases for gauge equivalent states

! CONTRADICTION !

BACK TO GENERALIZED SYMMETRIES

- Well defined gauge group is the centraliser of $(1, -1)$

BACK TO GENERALIZED SYMMETRIES

- Well defined gauge group is the centraliser of $(1, -1)$

- INCISE: \exists two inequivalent principal extensions

$$\tilde{SU}(N)_{1,11} = SU(N) \rtimes_{\theta_1, \theta_2} \mathbb{Z}_2$$

- Choice of semidirect product \leftrightarrow type of orientifold

$$O7^+ \rightarrow \tilde{SU}(N)_{11} \text{ broken to } USp(N)$$

$$O7^- \rightarrow \tilde{SU}(N)_1 \text{ broken to } SO(N)$$

BACK TO GENERALIZED SYMMETRIES

- Well defined gauge group is the centraliser of $(1, -1)$

- INCISE: \exists two inequivalent principal extensions

$$\tilde{SU}(N)_{1,1} = SU(N) \rtimes_{\theta_1, \theta_2} \mathbb{Z}_2$$

- Choice of semidirect product \leftrightarrow type of orientifold

$$O7^+ \rightarrow \tilde{SU}(N)_{1,1} \text{ broken to } USp(N)$$

$$O7^- \rightarrow \tilde{SU}(N)_1 \text{ broken to } SO(N)$$

- Gukov-Witten operators labelled by conjugacy classes of the gauge group

- Invertible defects **remain** (but are further broken)

- Non-invertible defects **disappear**

CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

- Pure $\widetilde{SU}(N)_{1,1}$ has non-invertible 1-form symmetry
(see also Laksha's talk)
- Brane constructions (preserving 8 supercharges) automatically break the higher-form symmetries
- Reminiscent of "No Global Symmetries" except for the fact that gravity is decoupled
- Can one find a stringy construction without the Alice string? ft. full $\widetilde{SU}(N)$ & non-invertible symmetries

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION !

