

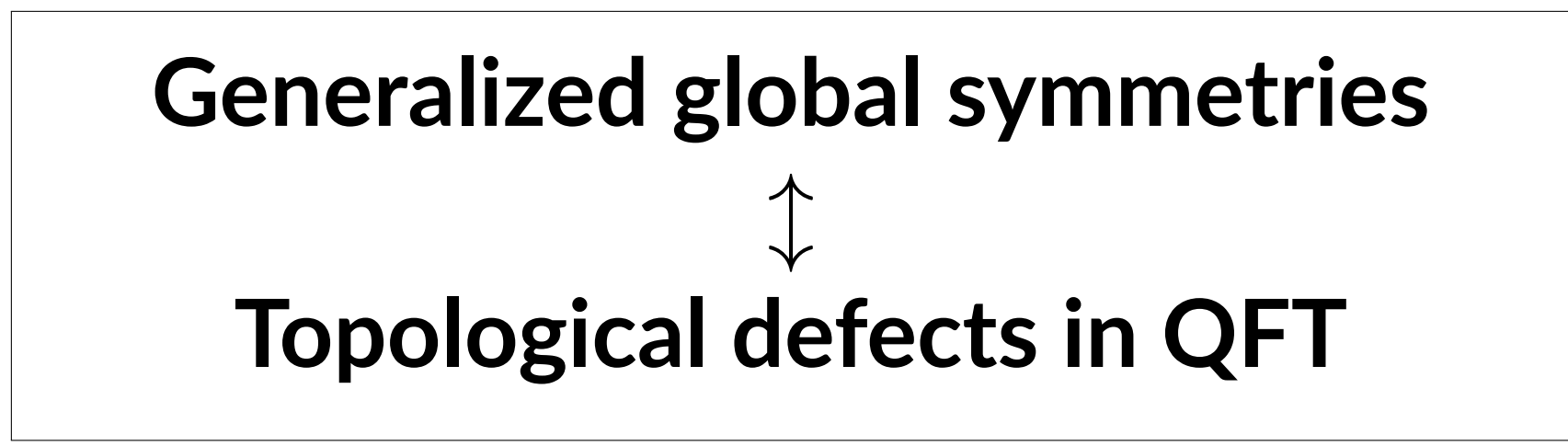
Phases with Generalized Symmetries

Poster author: Alison Warman



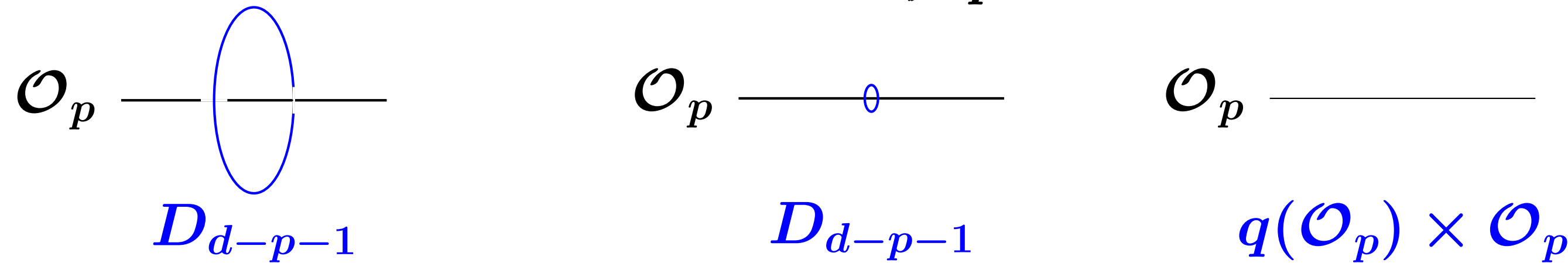
Generalized Symmetries

What are the possible global symmetries of a Quantum Field Theory (QFT)?



Higher-form symmetries:

A p -form symmetry is a $d - p - 1$ -dim operator
 \Rightarrow acts on extended defects of $\dim \geq p$



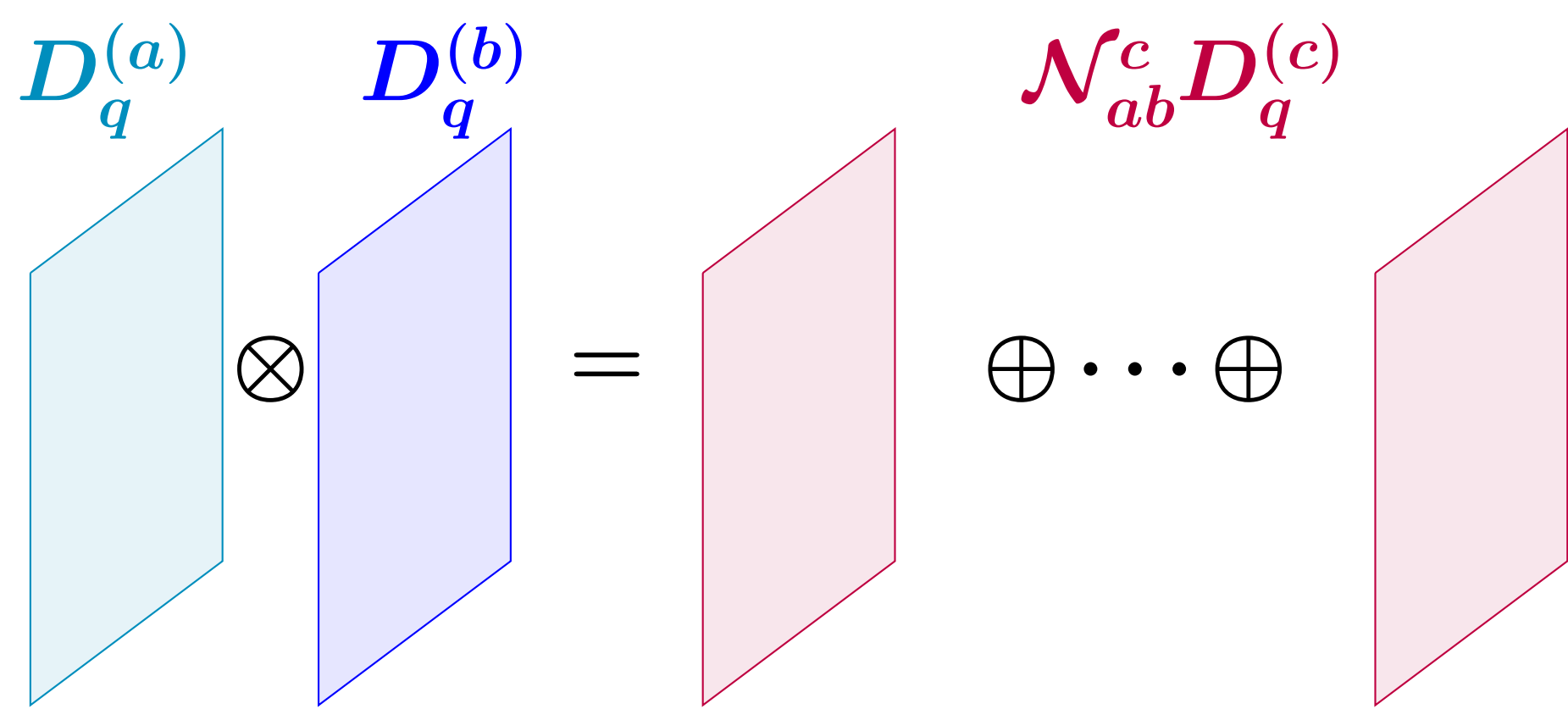
Example: pure Maxwell theory in 4d: $d \star F = 0$ and $dF = 0$

$U_e = \exp\left(i \int \frac{\star F}{g^2}\right)$ and $U_m = \exp\left(i \int \frac{F}{2\pi}\right)$ are topological

\Rightarrow Electric and magnetic $U(1)$ one-form symmetries

Non-Invertible Symmetries:

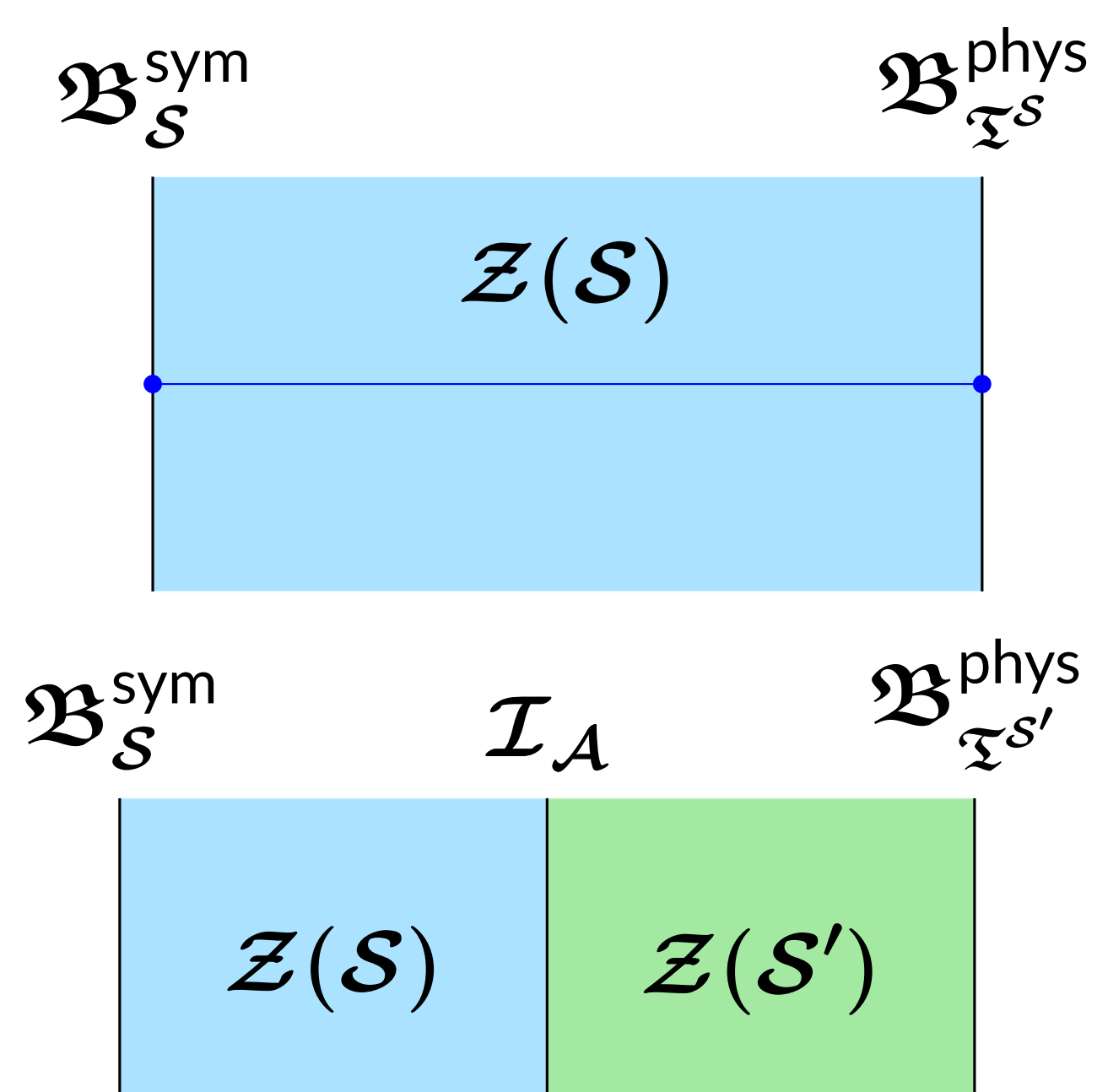
Fusions of topological defects do not have an inverse



Symmetry Topological Field Theory (SymTFT)

The SymTFT is a $(d+1)$ -dim TQFT with:

- Topological defects $\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{S})$
- Topological symmetry boundary $\mathfrak{B}_S^{\text{sym}}$
- Physical boundary $\mathfrak{B}_{\mathcal{I}^S}^{\text{phys}}$ (dynamics of the theory)
- Interfaces \mathcal{I}_A specified by condensable algebras



Example: \mathbb{Z}_N SymTFT from $U(1)$ BF-theory:

$$S_{BF} = \frac{N}{2\pi} \int_{M_3} b_1 \wedge da_1.$$

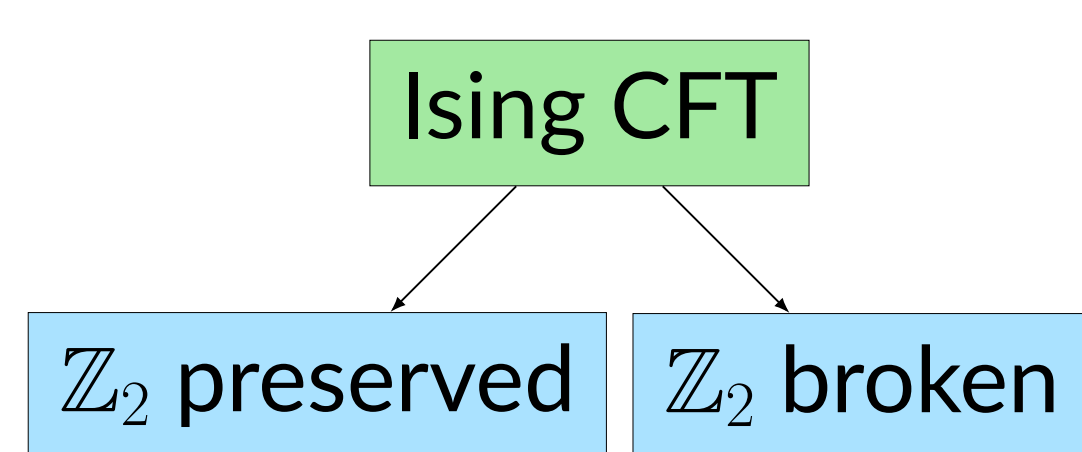
Bulk topological line operators with commutation relation:

$$e^{i \int_{\ell} b_1} e^{i \int_{\ell'} a_1} = e^{\frac{2\pi i L(\ell, \ell')}{N}} e^{i \int_{\ell'} a_1} e^{i \int_{\ell} b_1}$$

[F. Apruzzi, F. Bonetti, I.G. Etzbarria, S.S. Hosseini, S. Schafer-Nameki '21],
 [D. Freed, G. Moore, C. Teleman, '22], [J. Kaidi, K. Ohmori, Y. Zheng, '22]

Gapped and gapless phases

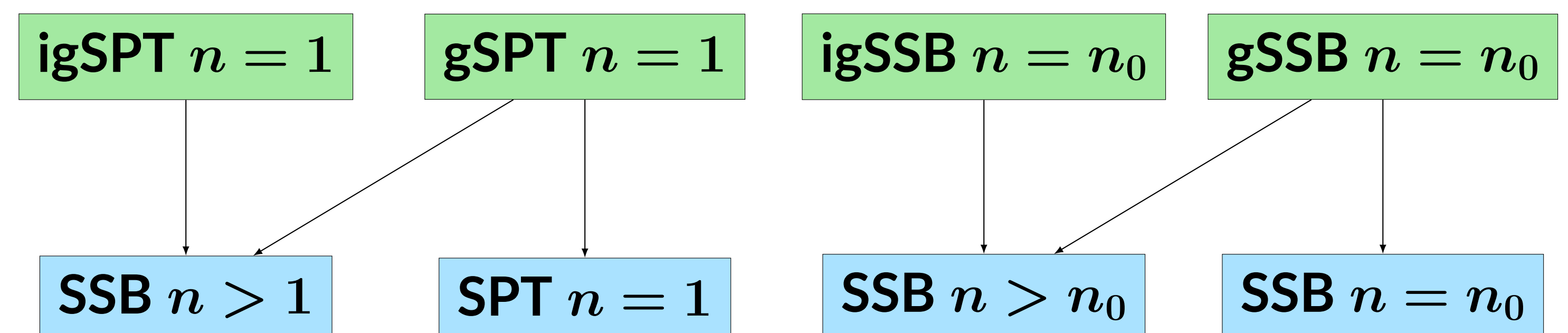
- **Gapless Phases:** Conformal Field Theories (CFT)
- **Gapped Phases:** Topological Field Theories (TQFT)



Symmetric phases

n = number of lines ending on both $\mathfrak{B}_S^{\text{sym}}$ and $\mathfrak{B}_{\mathcal{I}^S}^{\text{sym}}$

- (g)SPT: gapless symmetry preserving phase $n = 1$
- (g)SSB: gapless spontaneous symmetry breaking phase $n > 1$
- **Intrinsically gapless (ig)** phases: can only be deformed to gapped phases by spontaneously breaking symmetry



[L.Bhardwaj, D.Pajer, S.Schäfer-Nameki, A.W., SciPost '25]

Example in (1+1)d: igSSB vs. gSSB for $\text{Rep}(D_8)$

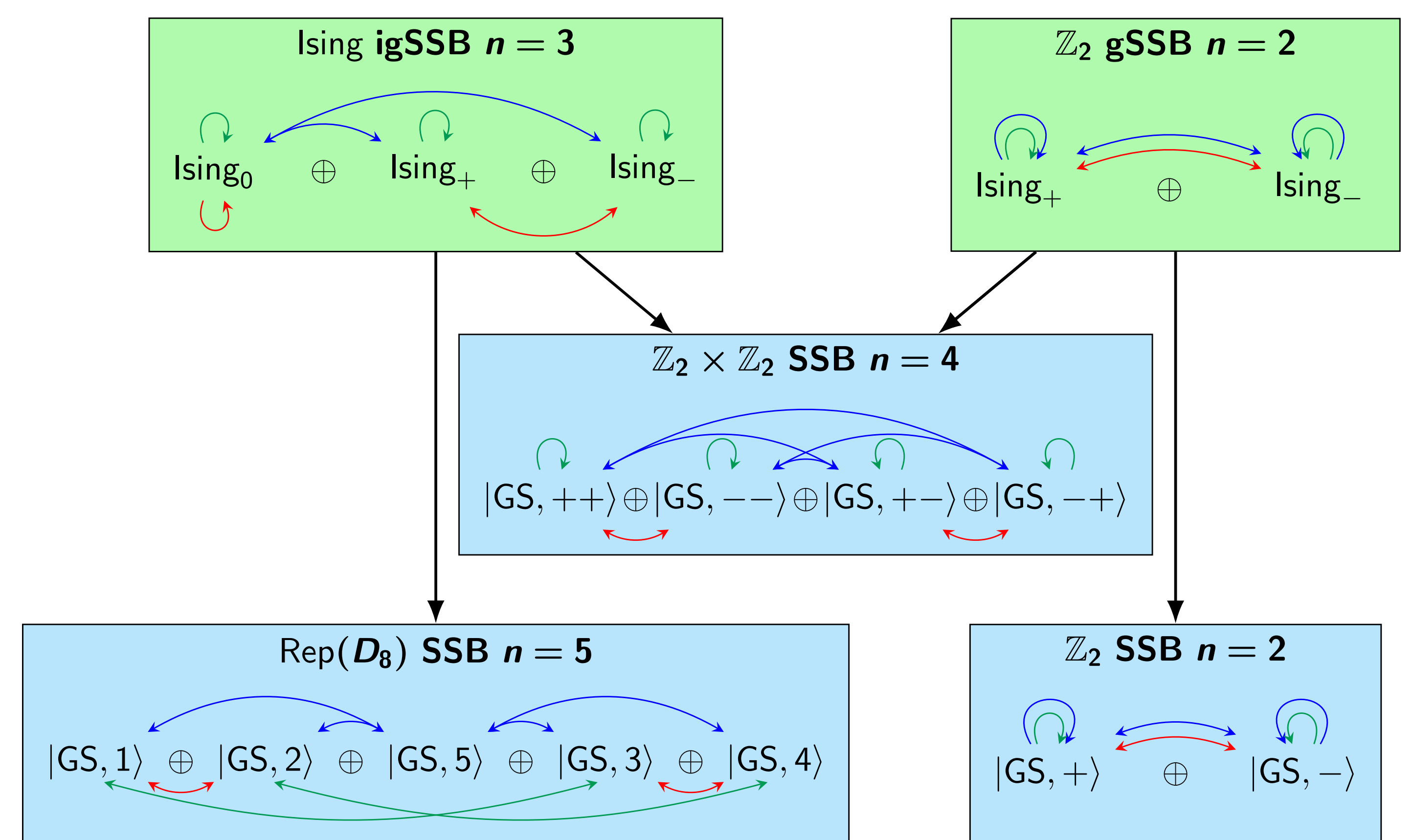
$D_8 = \mathbb{Z}_4^{(r)} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2^{(s)}$ group of symmetries of a square

$\text{Rep}(D_8) : 1, \mathbf{1}_{rs}, \mathbf{1}_s, \mathbf{1}_{rs}\mathbf{1}_s, \mathbf{E}$

$\mathbf{E} \otimes \mathbf{E} = 1 \oplus \mathbf{1}_{rs} \oplus \mathbf{1}_s \oplus \mathbf{1}_{rs}\mathbf{1}_s \leftarrow$ non-invertible fusion

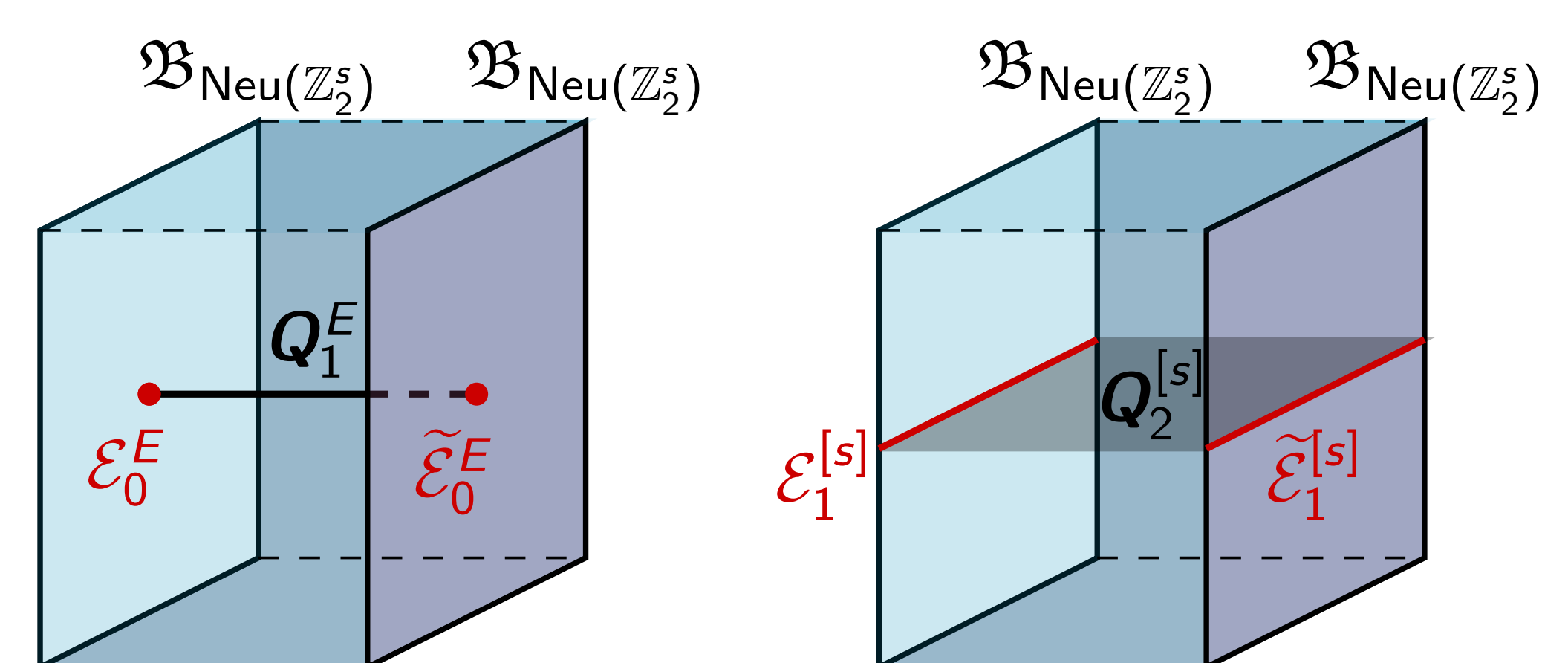
[L.Bhardwaj, D.Pajer, S.Schäfer-Nameki, A.W., SciPost '25]

[A.W., F. Yang, A. Tiwari, H. Pichler, S. Schäfer-Nameki, Phys.Rev.Lett. '25]



Example in (2+1)d: $2\text{Rep}(\mathbb{Z}_4^{(1)} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2^{(0)})$ SSB Phase

- SymTFT lines ending \Rightarrow local charges $\{1, \mathcal{O}_{1_s}, \mathcal{O}_E\}$
 $\Rightarrow D_2^{[r]}, D_2^{[s]}$ 0-form SSB
- SymTFT surfaces ending \Rightarrow line charges $\{1, \mathcal{L}^s\}$
 $\Rightarrow D_1^{\hat{s}}$ 1-form symm SSB



- Non-inv 0-form symm relates vacua with different 1-form symm!

[L. Bhardwaj, S. Schäfer-Nameki, A. Tiwari, A.W., '25]

