

Generalized Global Symmetries in QFTs via String Compactifications

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State of the Field

Higher-Form Symmetries:

- ▶ **Foundation:** [Gaiotto, Kapustin, Seiberg, Willett 2014], [Aharony, Seiberg, Tachikawa 2013]
- ▶ **Low- d Theories:** [Aharony, Benini, Cordova, Hsin, Gaiotto, Kapustin, Komargodski, Lam, Ohmori, Razamat, Seiberg, Shao, Thorngren, Willett, . . .]
- ▶ **In String Theory:** [Garcia Etxebarria, Heidenreich, Regalado 2019], [Eckhard, Kim, Schafer-Nameki, Willett 2019], [Morrison, Schafer-Nameki, Willett 2020], [Albertini, Del Zotto, Garcia Etxebarria, Hosseini 2020]
- ▶ **Floodgates Opened:** [Apruzzi, Beest, LB, Bonetti, Closset, Cvetič, Del Zotto, Dierigl, Garcia Etxebarria, Giacomelli, Gould, Heckman, Hubner, Hosseini, Lin, Meynet, Morrison, Morscosp, Schafer-Nameki, Wang, Zhang, . . .]

State of the Field

Higher-Group Symmetries:

- ▶ **Foundation:** [Tachikawa 2017], [Cordova, Dumitrescu, Intriligator 2018], [Benini, Cordova, Hsin 2018]
- ▶ **In String Theory:** [Apruzzi, LB, Oh, Schafer-Nameki 2021], [LB 2021]
- ▶ **Lots of Activity:** [Apruzzi, LB, Cordova, Cvetič, Del Zotto, DeWolfe, Dumitrescu, Garcia Etxebarria, Gould, Heckman, Hidaka, Higginbotham, Hsin, Hubner, Intriligator, Iqbal, Lam, Lee, Nitta, Ohmori, Poovuttikul, Schafer-Nameki, Tachikawa, Torres, Yokokura, . . .]

State of the Field (Future)

Non-Invertible/Higher-Categorical Symmetries:

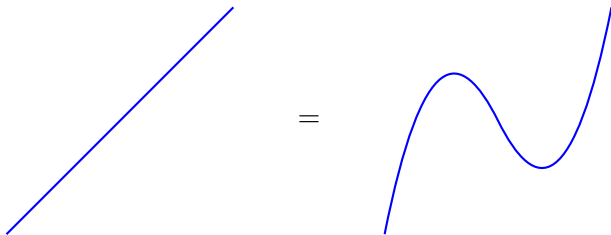
- ▶ **Low- d :** [Fuchs, Gaberdiel, Runkel, Schweigert early 2000s], [Barkeshli, Bonderson, Cheng, Wang 2014], [LB, Tachikawa 2017], [Chang, Lin, Shao, Wang, Yin 2018]
- ▶ **High- d :** [Heidenreich, McNamara, Montero, Reece, Rudelius, Valenzuela 2021], [Koide, Nagoya, Yamaguchi 2021], [Choi, Cordova, Hsin, Lam, Shao 2021], [Kaidi, Ohmori, Zheng 2021], [Roumpedakis, Seifnashri, Shao 2022], [LB, Bottini, Schafer-Nameki, Tiwari 2022], [Hayashi, Tanizaki 2022], [Arias-Tamargo, Rodriguez-Gomez 2022], [Choi, Cordova, Hsin, Lam, Shao 2022]
- ▶ **In String Theory:** [Future Direction]

What is it Good for?

- ▶ Standard (IR) Answer: Constrains low-energy physics, phase structure.
- ▶ Not a satisfactory answer for high- d theories.
- ▶ Alternative (UV) Answer: Encodes information about the spectrum of extended defects and local operators. **Note:**
Non-topological!

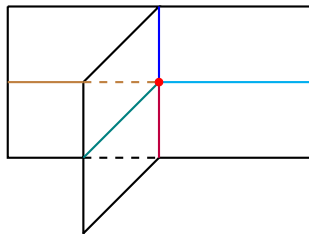
General Generalized Symmetries :)

- ▶ Existence of topological defects:



General Generalized Symmetries

- ▶ Complicated junctions of topological defects:

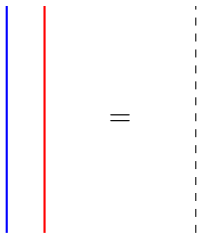


- ▶ All of this encoded in the structure of a **higher-category**.

[LB, Bottini, Schafer-Nameki, Tiwari 2022]

Higher-form Symmetries

- ▶ Topological defects having inverses:



- ▶ Codimension-1 \implies 0-form symmetry.
- ▶ Codimension- $(p + 1)$ \implies p -form symmetry.

Charged Objects

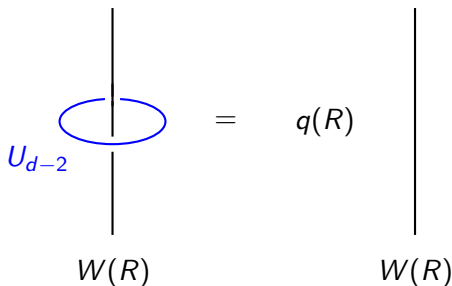
- ▶ Charged objects have dimension- p :

The diagram illustrates an equation between two configurations of a vertical line representing a C_p object. On the left, a vertical line is shown with a blue loop encircling it. The label U_{d-p-1} is written in blue to the left of the loop. Below the line is the label C_p . This is followed by an equals sign. To the right of the equals sign is a blue symbol ϕ , followed by a multiplication symbol \times , and then another vertical line with the label C_p below it.

$$U_{d-p-1} \times C_p = \phi \times C_p$$

Electric 1-Form Symmetries: Pure Gauge Theory

- ▶ Gauge group G with center $Z(G)$.
- ▶ Gukov-Witten operators valued in $Z(G)$.

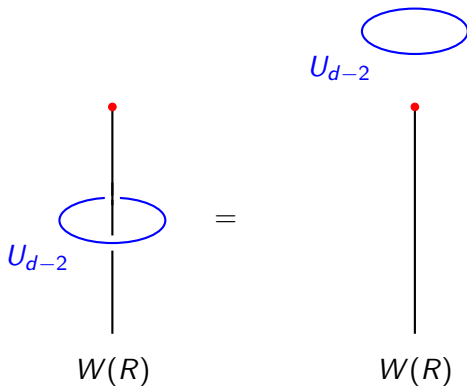


The diagram shows an equality between two configurations. On the left, a vertical black line representing a Wilson line $W(R)$ is intersected by a blue horizontal ellipse representing a Gukov-Witten operator U_{d-2} . The label U_{d-2} is written in blue to the left of the ellipse. On the right, the same vertical black line $W(R)$ is shown without the ellipse. An equals sign $=$ is placed between the two configurations, and the label $q(R)$ is placed to the right of the equals sign, indicating the value of the operator.

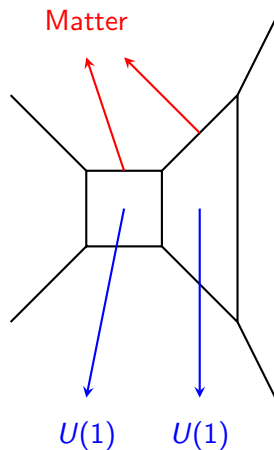
$$U_{d-2} \text{ on } W(R) = q(R) \text{ on } W(R)$$

Electric 1-Form Symmetries: Matter Included

- ▶ Matter charged in representation R of G .

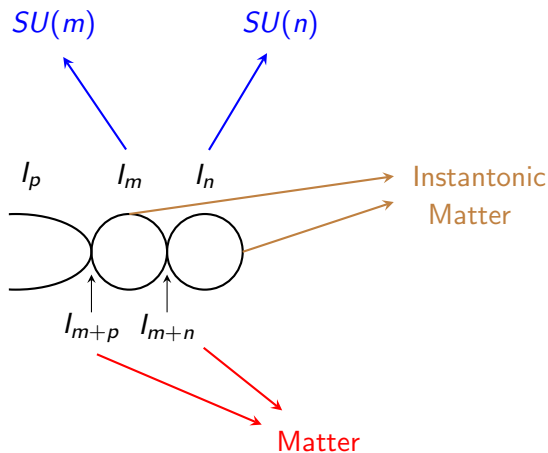


1-Form Symmetries: 5d SCFTs



[LB, Schafer-Nameki 2020]

1-Form Symmetries: $6d$ SCFTs



1-Form Symmetries: More General Scenarios

- ▶ Type IIB on CY3 \longrightarrow Argyres-Douglas Theories
- ▶ $6d \mathcal{N} = (2, 0)$ Theories \longrightarrow $4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ Class S Theories

Electric 1-Form Symmetries: Restated

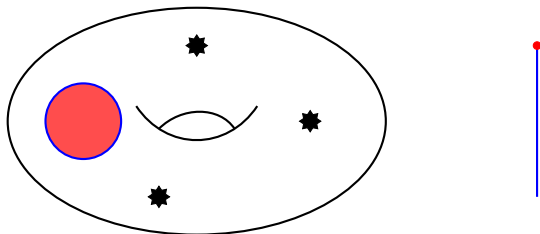
- ▶ Wilson Line Reps modulo Matter Reps \longrightarrow Electric 1-form Symmetry.
- ▶ Line Defects modulo Screenings (Local operators living at ends) \longrightarrow 1-form Symmetry.
- ▶ p -dimensional Defects modulo Screenings ($p - 1$ dimensional operators living at ends) \longrightarrow p -form Symmetry.

Higher-Form Symmetries in String Theory

- ▶ Defects \longleftrightarrow Non-Compact Cycles.
- ▶ Screenings (Dynamical Objects) \longleftrightarrow Compact Cycles.
- ▶ Higher-form Symmetries \longleftrightarrow Relative Homology $H_*(X, \partial X)$.

[Morrison, Schafer-Nameki, Willett 2020], [Albertini, Del Zotto, Garcia Etxebarria, Hosseini 2020]

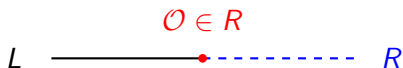
1-Form Symmetries: Class S



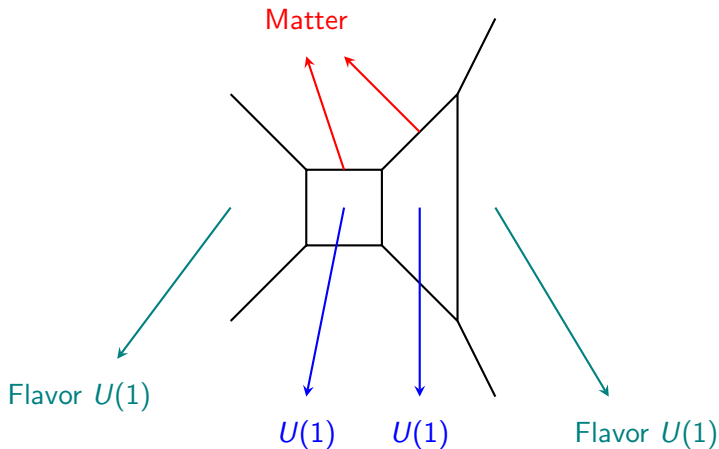
- ▶ $6d \mathcal{N} = (2, 0)$ theory of type G has $Z(G)$ surface defects modulo screenings.
- ▶ Closed 1-Cycles \longleftrightarrow Line Defects.
- ▶ Exact 1-Cycles \longleftrightarrow Screenings.
- ▶ Homology $H_1(\Sigma, Z(G)) \longleftrightarrow$ 1-form Symmetry.

2-Group Symmetries

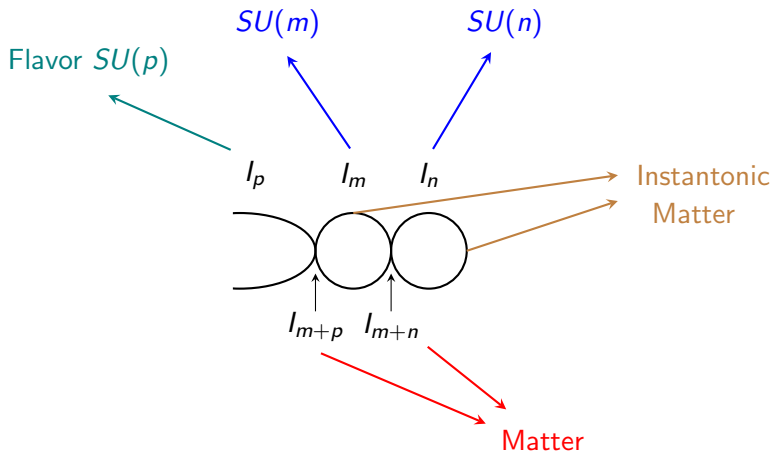
- ▶ 1-form Symmetry \longleftrightarrow Line Defects modulo Screenings.
- ▶ 2-group Symmetry \longleftrightarrow (Line Defects, Flavor Wilson Lines) modulo (Screenings with Flavor Charges Accounted).



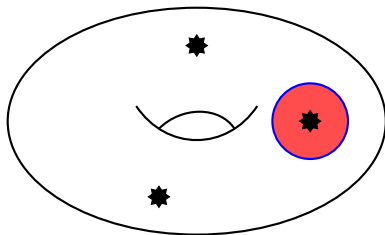
2-Group Symmetries: 5d SCFTs



2-Group Symmetries: 6d SCFTs



2-Group Symmetries: Class S



[LB 2021]

Summary

- ▶ Rapidly evolving field:
Higher-form \longrightarrow Higher-group \longrightarrow Higher-categorical
- ▶ Higher-form and higher-group symmetries known to capture deep **UV properties** regarding spectrum of extended defects and local operators.
- ▶ Can be computed for non-Lagrangian theories using string and partial-string compactifications.

Thank you for your attention!