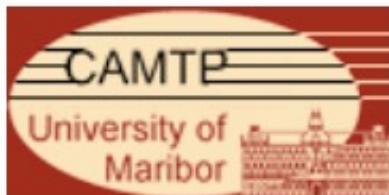


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Higher Symmetries in (Non-)Compact String Models

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Motivation

M/string theory on singular special holonomy spaces X :

- **Non-compact spaces $X \rightarrow$**
Geometric engineering of supersymmetric quantum field theories (SQFTs):
 - Build dictionary: {operators, symmetries} \leftrightarrow {geometry, topology}
 - Focus: higher-form global symmetries \leftrightarrow topology
(associated with “flavor” branes)
- **Compact spaces $X \rightarrow$**
Quantum field theory (QFT) w/ gravity \rightarrow
Higher-form symmetries gauged or broken
Physical consistency conditions \rightarrow swampland program

Higher-form symmetries in (S)QFT - active field of research

[Gaiotto, Kapustin, Seiberg, Willet, 2014],...

Higher-form symmetries & geometric engineering

[Del Zotto, Heckman, Park, Rudelius, 2015],...

[Morrison, Schäfer-Nameki, Willett, 2020],

[Albertini, Del Zotto, Garcia Etxebarria, Hosseini, 2020],...

[M.C., Dierigl, Lin, Zhang, 2020],..

[Apruzzi, Bhardwaj, Oh, Schäfer-Nameki, 2021],...

[M.C., Dierigl, Lin, Zhang, 2021],...

[M.C., Heckman, Hübner, Torres, 2203.10102],

[Del Zotto, Garcia Etxebarria, Schäfer-Nameki, 2022],...

[Hübner, Morrison, Schäfer-Nameki, Wang, 2022],...

[Heckman, Hübner, Torres, Zhang, 2023],...

[M.C., Heckman, Hübner, Torres, Zhang, 2023],..

Higher-form symmetries & and compact geometry

[M.C., Dierigl, Lin, Zhang, 2020, 2021, 2022],...

[M.C., Heckman, Hübner, Torres, 2307.1023],...

Goals

- Identify geometric origin of **higher-form symmetries** (0-form, 1-form & 2-group) for M-/string theory on non-compact & compact special holonomy (Calabi-Yau) spaces
Punchline:
 - Higher form symmetries via **cutting & gluing of singular boundary of non-compact X^{loc}**
 - The fate of higher-form symmetries (gauged or broken) via gluing of X^{loc} to compact X
- Examples: M-theory on(non-)compact
 - **Calabi-Yau n-folds (n=2, some n=3)**
 - For **elliptically fibered CY n-folds**, dual to **F-theory** confront results with those, obtained via resolutions & arithmetic properties of elliptic curves

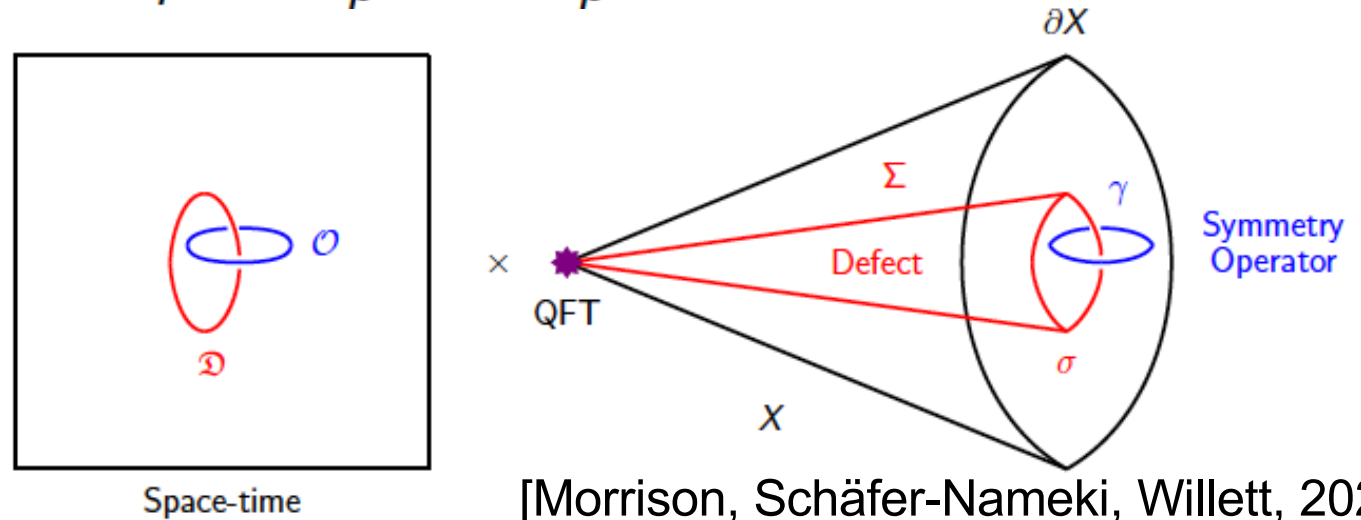
Outline

- Introduction: Defect Group in geom. engineering
- Defect group and higher-form symmetries →
Topology of flavor symmetry group
- Compact examples →
fate of higher-form symmetries
- Concluding remarks

I. Defect group for M-theory on non-compact X

- Defect Group for extended p -dim operators associated with M2 and M5 branes: $\mathcal{D}_p = \mathcal{D}_p^{M2} \oplus \mathcal{D}_p^{M5}$

- Schematically:



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

w/ M2, M5 in X wrapping **relative cycles**

$$\mathcal{D}_p^{M2} = \frac{H_{3-p}(X, \partial X)}{H_{3-p}(X)} \cong H_{3-p-1}(\partial X)|_{\text{triv}} \quad [\text{p-dim el. operators in SCFT}]$$

Focus on (Wilson)lines: $p=1$ el. operators

$$\mathcal{D}_p^{M5} = \frac{H_{6-p}(X, \partial X)}{H_{6-p}(X)} \cong H_{6-p-1}(\partial X)|_{\text{triv}} \quad [\text{p-dim mag. operators in SCFT}]$$

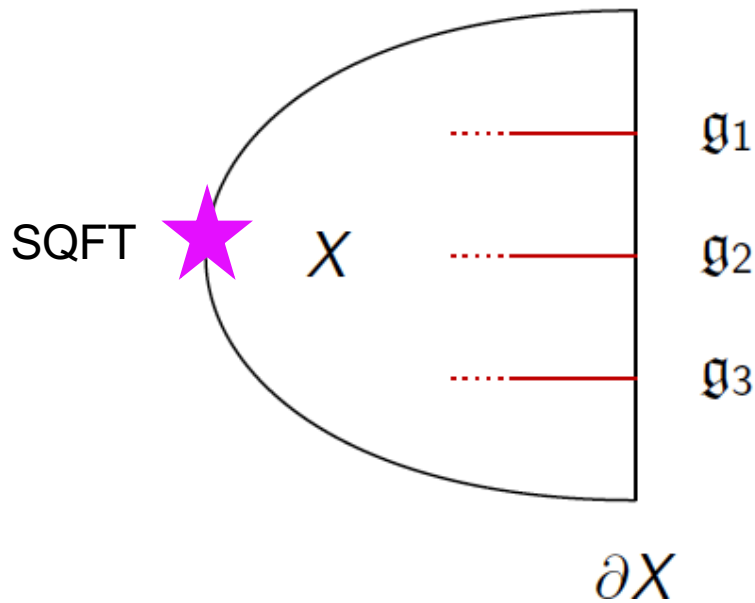
Focus on torsional cycles

- Focus on defect ops.; [symmetry ops.c.f.](#) [Heckman, Hübner, Torres, Zhang 2022,... M.C., Donagi, Heckman, Hübner, Torres, Zhang 2023]

II. Geometrizing Topology of Flavor Group

Non-compact ADE loci \equiv flavor branes \rightarrow flavor symmetries

Naïve flavor symmetry \tilde{G}_F (simply connected w/ Lie Algebra \mathfrak{g}_i)



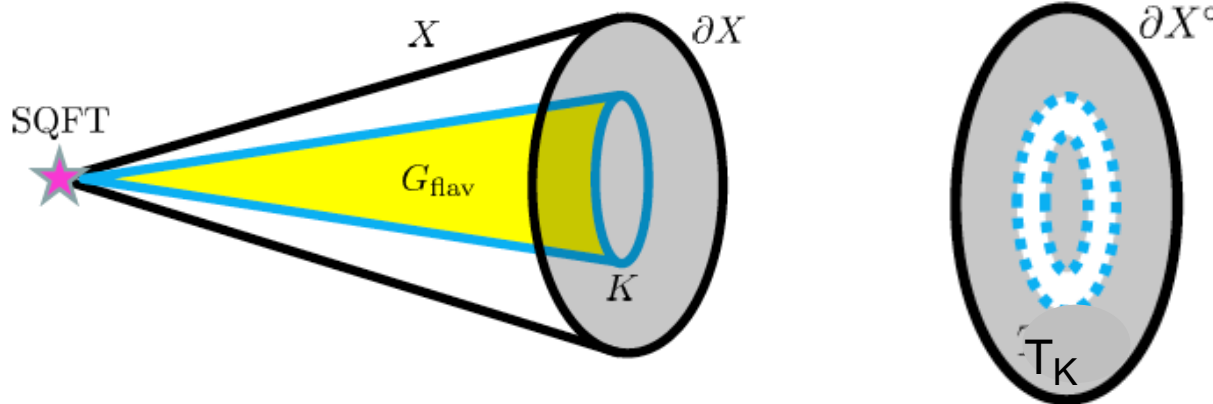
[From now on only ADE's in ∂X]

$$\tilde{G}_F = \tilde{G}_1 \times \tilde{G}_2 \times \tilde{G}_3 \times \dots$$

(Flavor Wilson) lines \rightarrow fix topology of flavor symmetry G_F
from singular boundary topology

III. Boundary geometry of flavor branes:

- Singular **non-compact** space X w/ [Example: $X \cong \mathbb{C}^2/\Gamma_i$]
 $K = \cup_i K_i$ - ADE loci (of flavor branes) in the **boundary** ∂X
- Define a smooth boundary $\partial X^\circ = \partial X \setminus K$
 & a tubular region T_K (excise K)
- **Locally** $T_K \cap \partial X^\circ \cong \cup_i K_i \times S^3/\Gamma_i$

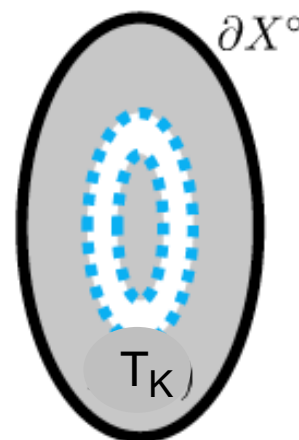
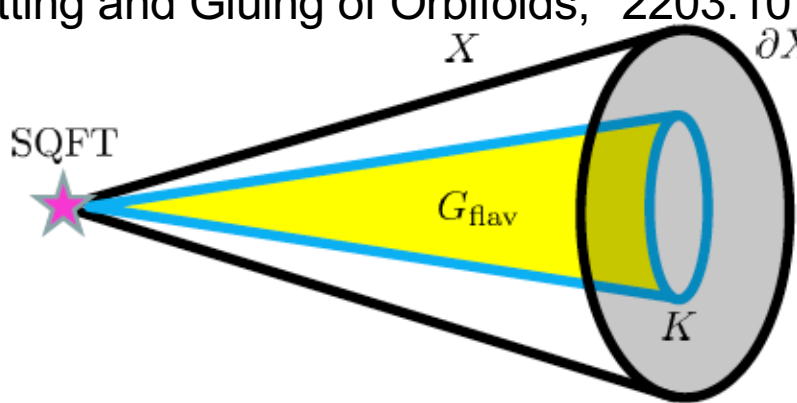


- **Naïve flavor center symmetry:**

$$Z_{\tilde{G}_F} = \text{Tor } H_1(T_K \cap \partial X^\circ) \cong Z_{\tilde{G}_1} \oplus Z_{\tilde{G}_2} \oplus Z_{\tilde{G}_3} \oplus \dots$$

Boundary geometry of true flavor center symmetry Z_{G_F}

M. C., J. J. Heckman, M. Hübner and E. Torres: "0-Form, 1-Form and 2-Group Symmetries via Cutting and Gluing of Orbifolds," 2203.10102



[Mayer, 1929], [Vietoris, 1930]

- Key: Mayer-Vietoris sequence in homology for singular boundary

$$\partial X = \partial X^\circ \cup T_K$$

$Z_{0\text{-form}}$: $0 \rightarrow \ker(\iota_1) \rightarrow H_1(\partial X^\circ \cap T_K) \xrightarrow{\iota_1} \frac{H_1(\partial X^\circ \cap T_K)}{\ker(\iota_1)} \rightarrow 0$,
true flavor center naïve flavor center

$Z_{1\text{-form}}$: $0 \rightarrow \frac{H_1(\partial X^\circ \cap T_K)}{\ker(\iota_1)} \rightarrow H_1(\partial X^\circ) \oplus H_1(T_K) \rightarrow H_1(\partial X) \rightarrow 0$
naïve 1-form true 1-form

$$Z_{G_F} = \text{Ker} \left(\iota_1 : Z_{\tilde{G}_F} \cong H_1(\partial X^\circ \cap T_K) \rightarrow H_1(\partial X^\circ) \oplus H_1(T_K) \right)$$

When the bottom sequence does not split \rightarrow

Examples for compact orbifolds, e.g. $\mathbb{C}P^2$ [Lee, Ohmori, Tachikawa, 2021], $\mathbb{C}P^3$ [Benini, Cordova, Hsin, 2019], etc.

IV. Compact Models

- Compact singular space $X \rightarrow$ theory that includes quantum gravity & global symmetries gauged or broken
- What is M-theory gauge group?
- For elliptically fibered geometries via M/F-theory duality:
 - Non-Abelian group algebras – ADE Kodaira classification
group topology \rightarrow Mordell-Weil torsion
[Aspinwall, Morrison, 1998],
[Mayrhofer, Morrison, Till, Weigand, 2014], [M.C., Lin, 2017]
 - Abelian groups \rightarrow Mordell-Weil “free” part
[Morrison, Park 2012], [M.C., Klevers, Piragua, 2013],
[Borchmann, Mayrhofer, Palti, Weigand, 2013]...
 - Total group topology \rightarrow Shioda map of Mordell-Weil
[M.C., Lin, 2017]

$$\frac{U(1)^r \times G_{\text{non-ab}}}{\prod_{i=1}^r \mathbb{Z}_{m_i} \times \prod_{j=1}^t \mathbb{Z}_{k_j}}$$

Digression: F-theory on elliptically fibered Calabi-Yau fourfolds
w/specific elliptic fibration (F_{11} polytope)
led to D=4 N=1 effective theory

[M.C., Klevers, Peña, Oehlmann, Reuter, '15]

Standard Model gauge group

$$\underline{SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)}$$

w/ gauge group topology

(geometric - encoded in Shioda Map of MW)

$$\mathbb{Z}_6$$

[M.C., Lin, '17]



w/ toric bases B_3 (3D polytopes)

[M.C., Halverson, Lin, Liu, Tian, '19, PRL]

Quadrillion Standard Models (QSMs)

with 3-chiral families & gauge coupling unification

[gauge divisors – in class of *anti-canonical divisor* $\overline{K_C}$]

Further efforts: determination the exact matter spectra

(including vector pair & # of Higgs pairs)

→ Studies of (limit) root bundles on matter curves

[Bies, M.C., Donagi, (Liu), Ong, '21, '22, '23]

[No time, but the latest status in [Bies, M.C., Donagi, Ong, 2307.02535]

How to relate these results, encoded in resolution & arithmetic structure of elliptic curve, due Mordell-Weil, to higher-form symmetries and singular geometry?

Some progress already on the fate of higher-form symmetries for compact models:

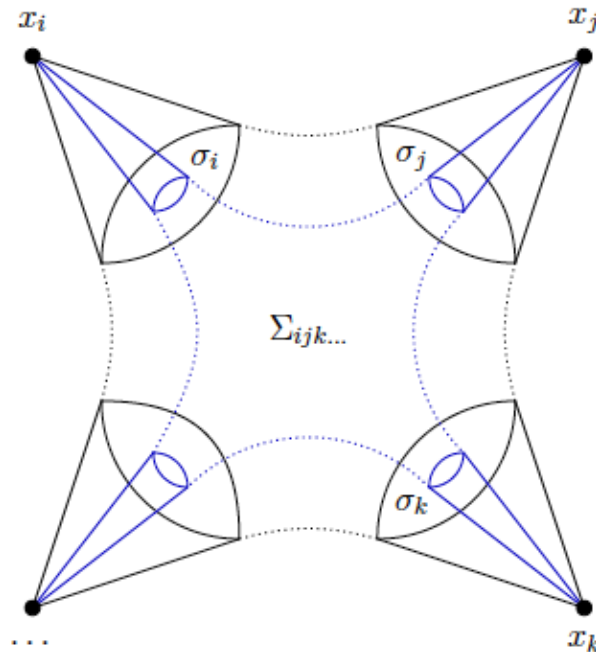
- Global symmetries, including higher-form ones should be gauged or broken [No Global Symmetry Hypothesis]
...[Harlow, Ooguri '18]
 - In 8D $N = 1$ Supergravity:
quantified conditions under which no anomalies due to gauged 1-form symmetry
[magnetic version – preferred polarization!]
[M.C., Diriegl, Ling, Zhang, '20]
 - True for all 8D $N=1$ string compactifications (beyond F-theory) via (refined) string junction construction
[M.C., Diriegl, Ling, Zhang, '22]
- & work in progress for “frozen-singularities”

Fate of higher-form structures via cutting and gluing

M. C., Heckman, Hübner, Torres,

Generalized Symmetries, Gravity, and the Swampland, 2307.1023

- Decompose $X \rightarrow \cup_i X_i^{\text{loc}}$ into local models X_i^{loc}
Converse: **Glue** $\{X_i^{\text{loc}}\}$ to $X \iff$ **Couple** $\{\text{SQFT}_i\}$ to a resulting QFT & include gravity
Schematically:



Defect Operators:

M2-/M5-brane wrapped on cones

Σ_{ijk} – two-chain glues defects

- Some relative Cycles** in X_i^{loc} survive & compactify \rightarrow
(Some) defects in SQFT_i become dynamical - “gauged”
 \rightarrow determine the gauge group in compact models

Fate of higher-form structures in compact geometries (continued):

- Quantify: Mayer-Vietoris long exact sequence (Relates X and X^{loc})

$$\dots \xrightarrow{\mathcal{J}_n} H_n(X) \xrightarrow{\partial_n} H_{n-1}(\partial X^{\text{loc}}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{I}_{n-1}} H_{n-1}(X^\circ) \oplus H_{n-1}(X^{\text{loc}}) \rightarrow \dots$$

w/ respect to the covering: $X = X^{\text{loc}} \cup X^\circ$, $X^\circ = X \setminus X^{\text{loc}}$

w/ total local model: $X^{\text{loc}} = \coprod_i X_i^{\text{loc}}$

- Example of K3 Surfaces** \rightarrow Mayer-Vietoris short exact sequence:

	Extra $U(1)$'s	Massive Matter	Local Model Defect/Symmetry Ops	Emergent/Broken Symmetries	
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	
0	$\rightarrow H_2(X^\circ)$	$\rightarrow H_2(X)$	$\rightarrow H_1(\partial X^{\text{loc}})$ $\cong \oplus_i H_1(\partial X_i^{\text{loc}})$	$\rightarrow H_1(X^\circ)$ $\cong (\text{Tor } H_2(X))^V$	$\rightarrow 0$

Decomposition of compact two-cycles into a sum of relative cycles associated with each local model $\partial_2: H_2(X) \rightarrow \oplus_i H_1(\partial X_i^{\text{loc}})$

Elliptically fibered K3s: torsional cycles associated w/ Mordell-Weil decompose into relative cycles of local patches \rightarrow complementary geometric results!

V. Concluding Remarks

- Systematic determination of higher symmetries & gauge groups in (non-)compact string models via cutting and gluing techniques
- Analysis of compact models, beyond elliptically fibered K3, c.f., all T^4/Γ_i orbifolds:

$$T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 : G = \frac{(SU(2)^{16}/\mathbb{Z}_2^5) \times U(1)^6}{\mathbb{Z}_2^6}$$

$$T^4/\mathbb{Z}_3 : G = \frac{(SU(3)^9/\mathbb{Z}_3^3) \times U(1)^4}{\mathbb{Z}_3^3}$$

$$T^4/\mathbb{Z}_4 : G = \frac{(SU(4)^4/\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2^2) \times SU(2)^6 \times U(1)^4}{\mathbb{Z}_4^2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2^2}$$

$$T^4/\mathbb{Z}_6 : G = \frac{([SU(6) \times SU(3)^4 \times SU(2)^5]/\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_2) \times U(1)^4}{\mathbb{Z}_6^3 \times \mathbb{Z}_2}$$

& higher dimensional CY's: some T^6/Γ_i orbifolds (subtleties)...

- **Open questions:**
Fate of 2-group \rightarrow "dissolved" in global models
Non-invertible symmetries \rightarrow fusion algebra of TFT,
starting w/local models...

Work in progress w/ R. Donagi, J. Heckman, M. Hübner, E. Torres, H. Zhang

Thank you!