

Defects and Anomalies in QFTs

Based on 2012.66579, 201.12648 Yw

2d defects

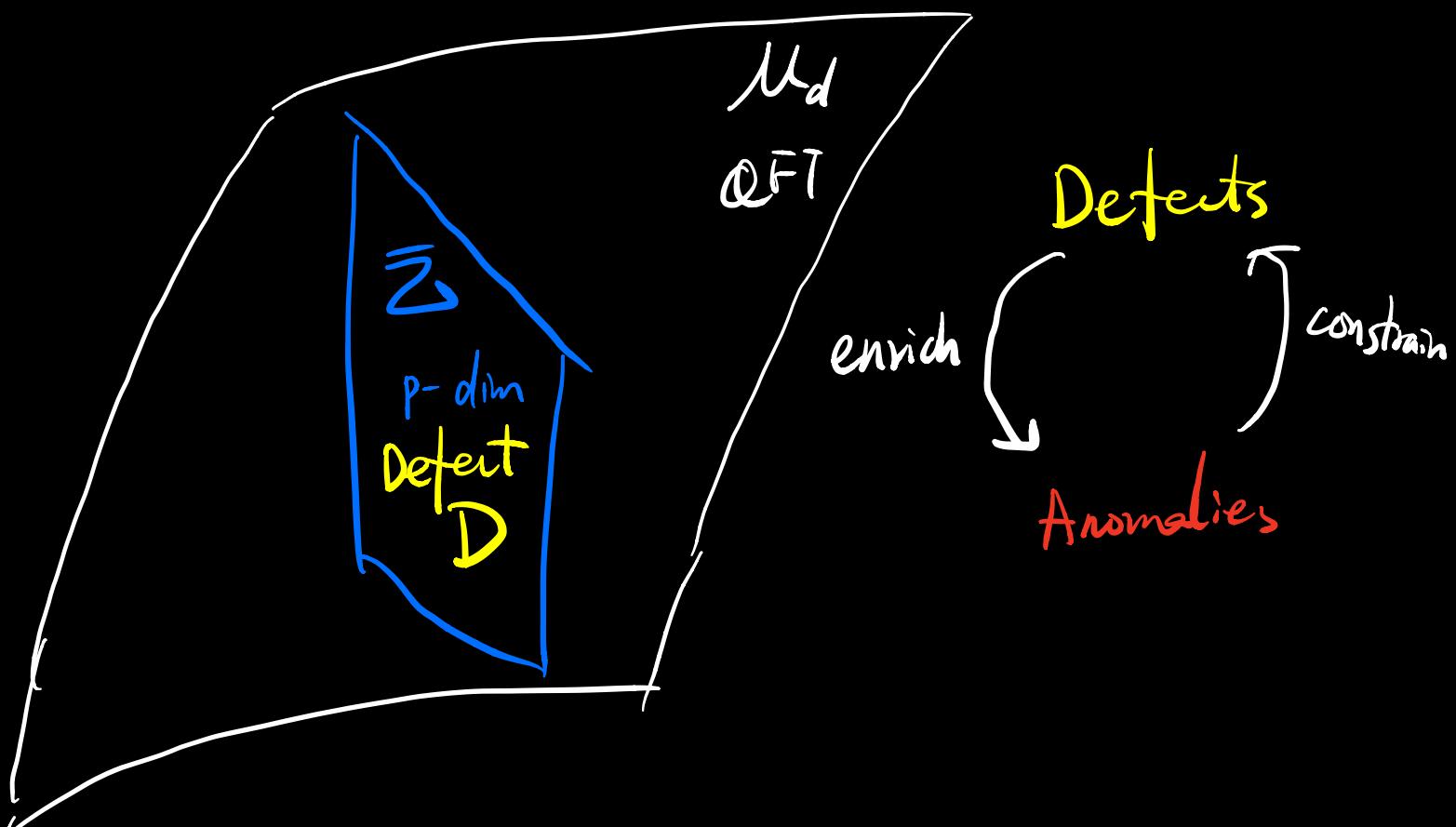
4d defects

2012.15861

Thorsen-Yw

boundaries

+ many previous works by others



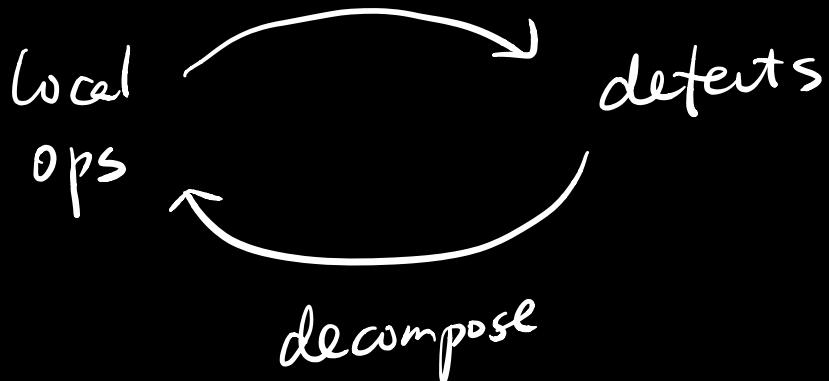
Defects

- QFT \sim local operator algebra
 $\langle \phi_1(x_1) \phi_2(x_2) \dots \rangle$ p-dim
- Defects \rightarrow extended op. D on $\bar{\Sigma} \subset M_d$
 - e.g. WL $\text{tr}(P e^{\oint_{\gamma} A})$ $p=1$
 - Boundary $\phi|_{\bar{\Sigma}} = \phi_0$ $p=d-1$
 - Singularity $\phi(x) \sim \frac{1}{x_L}$ $p=d-1$
 - twist $\phi(e^{2\pi i} z) = g \cdot \phi(z)$ $p=d-2$
- \exists local operators on the defects

Local & Extended Ops Not Independent

Take CFT
to be
precise

$$e^{\int \phi} \rightarrow \sum \text{ (not surjective)}$$



$$\bullet \quad \text{bulk OPE} \quad \mathcal{H}_{\text{CFT}} = \sum_I \cdot \phi_I$$

$\bullet \quad \text{defect OPE} \quad \mathcal{H}_D = \sum_i \cdot \varphi_i$

- Defects important to detect global topological structures, higher form symmetries phase transitions - -

Anomalies

't Hooft anomaly for G



obstruction to gauging G

Multiple manifestations:

e.g. $G = U(1)$ $d=2$

Modified
cons. law. $\partial_\mu J^\mu = \frac{K}{4\pi} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$ in $D=2$

Contact term $\langle \partial_\mu J^\mu(x) J^\nu(0) \rangle = \frac{K}{4\pi} \epsilon^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \delta^2(x)$

separated point correlator $J^\mu(x) J^\nu(0) = C_J \frac{I^{\mu\nu}}{|x|^2} + K \frac{I^\mu \rho e^\nu}{|x|^2}$

Anomalous
var. of PF. $\int \lambda Z(A) = \frac{K}{4\pi} \int \lambda F$
 \uparrow
 $A \rightarrow A + dA$

Conformal anomalies

$$T^{\mu}_{\mu} \sim a E_d + \sum_i c_i W_i^d$$

↑ ↑
 Euler Weyl

$$d=2 \quad T^{\mu}_{\mu} = \frac{c}{24\pi} R$$

Other manifestations (parity even)

Contact term $\langle T^{\rho}_{\rho} T_{\mu\nu} \rangle = \frac{c}{24\pi} (\partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu} - \delta^2) \delta^2 x$

separated point correlator $\langle T_{\mu\nu} T_{\rho\sigma} \rangle \sim c \frac{I_{\mu\rho\sigma}}{|x|^4}$

Weyl var.
of PF $\delta_{\sigma} Z[g] = \frac{c}{24\pi} \int d^2 x \sqrt{g} \sigma R$
 \uparrow
 $g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow e^{2\sigma} g_{\mu\nu}$

't Hooft anomalies vs Conformal anomalies

Common : . obstruction to gauging

- . failure of conservation at coincident points
- . fine structures of current algebra
- . "count" dot
- . constrain RG, IR physics

Diff : . RG inv vs RG variant

- . quantized vs unquantized

Accessibility : Robust, easy vs difficult

Anomaly matching . $k_{uv} = k_{zR}$ vs $C_{uv} > C_{zR}$
 \overline{P}
C-thm, arithm ...

Goals (broadly)

1. Structures of Anomalies in the presence of defects?
 2. Defect conformal anomalies & RA monotonicity for defects?
 3. Given local operator algebra \Rightarrow admissible defect ops? (both top. & general)
relatedly \rightarrow necessary/sufficient data to
fully specify a QFT w/o Lagrangian?
- methods: bootstrap, anomaly constraints ...
 \downarrow
[Watanabe 2016, Jensen-Shenker-Yarom 2017
Thorngren-Yu 2020, Hellerman-Orlando-Watanabe 2021]

Focus on 1 & 2 here

surface defect in
gen. unitary CFTs

Defect Anomalies

$$(z^a, y^i) = x^\mu$$

- Surface defect D on $\bar{\Sigma} = \mathbb{R}^{d-1} \times \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$

- Defect symmetries :

Interest \Rightarrow ① inherited from bulk
e.g. bulk currents J_μ

② locally conserved symmetries
e.g. defect currents j_a

- Bulk conserved current $\langle \partial_\mu J^\mu \rangle_D = 0$



Charge operator: $U_\alpha = e^{\alpha \int_{M^{d-1}} * J}$ topological
even if $M^{d-1} \cap \bar{\Sigma} \neq \emptyset$

Detect 't Hooft anomalies

$$\langle \partial_\mu J^\mu \rangle_D = \frac{K}{4\pi} \int f(\bar{z}) \epsilon_{abc} F^{ab}$$

with (W) bkgd

- Solves WZ consistency condition
for detect symmetries
- Present even if \nexists bulk anomalies
- Encode current correlator
in the presence of defect
 $\langle J_\mu(x) J_\nu(x') \rangle_D \dots$
- Robust : easy to obtain after
deformations

eg anomaly inflow from d=3

Dirac ψ
Fermion

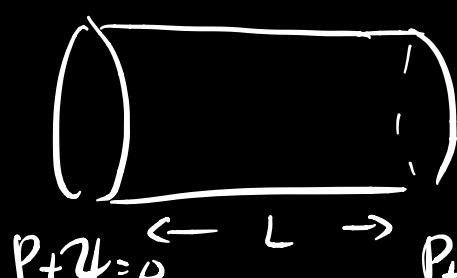
standard $P_{\pm} = \frac{1 \pm \gamma_y}{2}$
 $U(1)$ sym

b.c $P_+ \psi|_{\bar{z}} = 0$ or $P_- \psi|_{\bar{z}} = 0$

boundary
 $U(1)$
anomaly

$$\frac{1}{2} I_q(\chi_-^{2d}) = - \frac{1}{2} I_q(\chi_+^{2d})$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $\stackrel{\text{P}}{\uparrow}$ $\stackrel{\text{2d chiral fermion}}{\downarrow}$

• ψ on  $\sim \chi_-^{2d}$

$\chi_-^{2d} + \int_{\bar{z}} \bar{\psi} P_+ \chi_-^{2d}$

$P_+ \psi|_{\bar{z}} = 0, P_- \psi|_{\bar{z}} = 0$ have opposite anomalies by parity flip

Defect conformal anomalies

• conformal surface defect D

on $\mathbb{R}^{d+1} \subset \mathbb{R}^{d+1,1}$

$$SO(2,2) \times SO(d-2) / CSO(2,d)$$

, bulk stress tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

w/
defect
 D

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \partial_\mu T^{\mu a} = 0 \\ \partial_\mu T^{\mu i} = f(\xi) D^i \\ T_{\mu n} = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

↑
displacement
op

w/ nontrivial ambient metric

$$\langle T_{\mu}^{\mu} \rangle_D > \frac{f(z)}{2\pi} (bR + d_1 \hat{K}_{ab}^i \hat{K}_i^{ab}) + d_2 W_{ab}^{\text{Ext}}$$

[Schwimmer
-Theisen '08]

Intrinsic ↑
Extrinsic ↑

b-anomaly

- analogous to C_{2d} , count defect dots (relative)
defect Casimir energy,
entanglement entropy
e.g. of defect states $\in \mathcal{H}_D$

After Weyl transf.

$$F_{H^3 \times S^{d-3}} \sim b \log \left(\frac{L}{\epsilon} \right)$$

compute from heat kernel methods

$$b \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{real scalar} \\ \text{w/ } \phi|_{\bar{z}} = 0 \end{array} \right) = -\frac{1}{16}, -\frac{1}{120}, 0, \frac{1}{504} \dots$$

[Mishioka-Sato 2021]

$d = 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots$

• Interacting?

• RG monotonicity?

→ [Jensen-O'Bannon 2015] from generalizing
[Komargodski-Schwimmer 2011]

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} uv \\ D_{uv} \end{array}} \xrightarrow{\int \sum d^2 z \lambda \delta_{uv}} \boxed{\begin{array}{l} IR \\ D_{IR} \end{array}}$$

$$b(D_{uv}) \stackrel{?}{>} b(D_{IR}) \quad \text{on the defect}$$

- Idea:
- Restore Weyl sym by spurious dilaton τ
 - Δb controlled by $S_{\text{dilaton}}[\tau]$
 - $\Delta b > 0$ by unitarity constraints

Similar for 4d defects . . .

Surface defect anomalies w/ SUSY

- Conformal defects w/ 2 chiral supercharges
 $N= (0,2)$ superconformal sym.
- Ubiquitous in 3d, 4d, 6d SCFTs

- $U(1)_r$ symmetry

$$J_\mu \xrightarrow{\text{SUSY}} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\partial_\mu J^\mu \longleftrightarrow T^\mu{}_\mu$$

defect

$U(1)_r$
anomaly

conformal
anomaly

$$\oint \log \tau \sim \int d^2 z \ k \lambda F + \sqrt{h} b \delta R$$

induced metric

- SUSY completion

$$\frac{k}{4\pi} \int d^2z d\theta^+ f \Omega R_- + \text{c.c}$$

$\sigma + i\lambda$ τ
 $\sim \theta^+ (R\bar{h} + 2F)$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{b = 3k \quad \left(b = 3k - \frac{k_3}{2} \right)}$$

• How to identify $(\text{UI})_r$?

mixing

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} r &= \hat{r} + \sum_I t^I q_I && \text{2d local currents} \\ J_m &= \hat{J}_m + \sum_I t^I j_a^I \delta_m^a \delta(\Sigma) \end{aligned}}$$

$$b_{\text{trial}}(t_I) = 3k_{rr} \quad \text{+ Hsoft}$$

unmix by: $\left. \frac{\partial b_{\text{trial}}}{\partial t_I} \right|_{t_I=t_I^*} = 0$

b-extremization / generalizing C-ext.
of [Benini-Bober 2013])

Application 1

$$N=2 \text{ Super Ising} \quad W = \Phi^3$$

↓ <sup>UV
description</sup>

$$\text{"Dirichlet boundary"} \quad \phi|_z = \text{pt} \neq \phi|_{\bar{z}} = 0$$

$$r_\Phi = \frac{2}{3} \quad k = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} - 1 \right)^2 \Leftarrow \begin{matrix} U(1)_v \\ \text{anomaly} \end{matrix}$$

$$kg = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \Leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{grav.} \\ \text{anomaly} \end{matrix}$$

$$b = 3k - \frac{kg}{2} = \frac{1}{12} \quad \Leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{boundary} \\ \text{cont.} \end{matrix}$$

$$\left(C_L = \frac{1}{3}, \quad C_R = -\frac{1}{6} \right) \quad \text{anomaly}$$

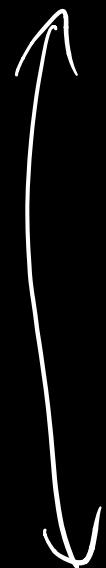
Application 2

$N=2$ SQED + $g=1$ chiral

↑ mirror

Free chiral

B_D [SQED] : $U(1)_T \times U(1)_{\hat{R}} \times U(1)_L$



b-extremization

$$r = \hat{R} + \frac{1}{2}T + \frac{1}{2}\hat{L}$$

(D'Inotti
Caiotto
Paquette
2017)

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{\Sigma}{8} \\ (C_L = \frac{\gamma}{8}, C_R = \frac{3}{8})$$

B_N [tree chiral] + Fermi

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{8} \\ (C_L = -\frac{1}{8}, C_R = \frac{3}{8})$$

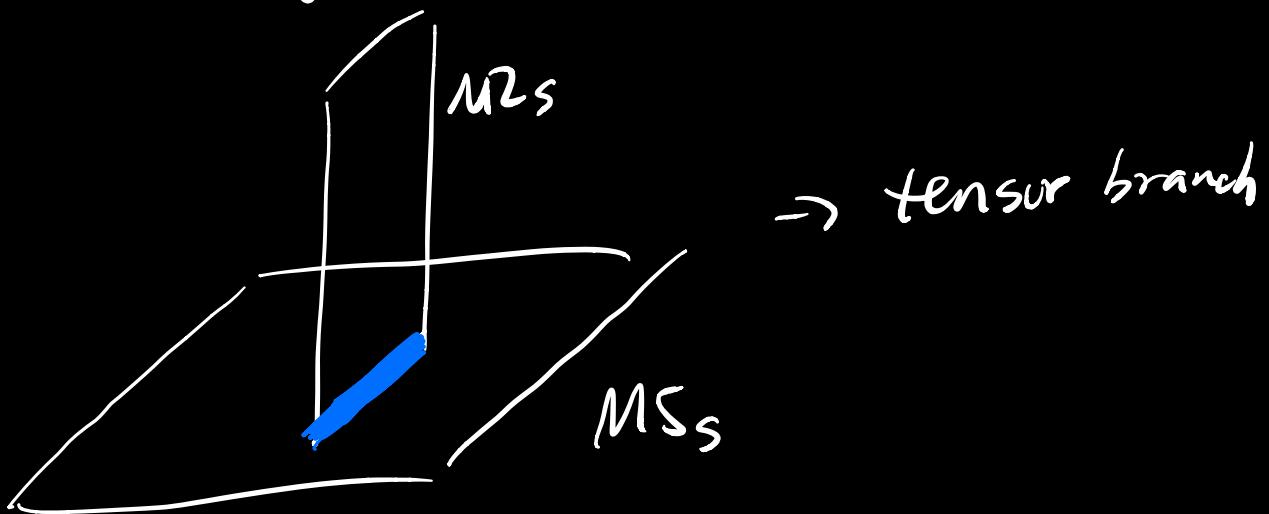
- Further applications

e.g. surface defect

$$D_\lambda[g] \text{ in } 6d (2,0) \text{ SCFT}$$

\nearrow \nwarrow

$\Lambda(g)$ ADE Lie algebra



Anomaly inflow (after deformation) \rightarrow 't Hooft anomaly

Weyl vector

$$\Rightarrow b = \underbrace{3(\lambda, \lambda) + 24(\lambda, \rho)}$$

also large N results [Estes et al 2018]

- Similar story for $p=4$ defects

Some open questions

- General boundaries of 3d $N=2$ SCFTs
- Defects under bulk deformations
 - e.g. integrable relevant / irrelevant
- Bounds on defect cont. anomalies?
 b for $p=2$, $a \& c$ for $p=4$
- Discrete defect anomalies? ---
- Classification of defect anomalies?
extended SPT?