

## Higher-Order SPT phases

What is an SPT?

Intuitively, an SPT has a "trivial" bulk and nontrivial boundary

"Trivial" bulk is gapped

short-range entangled  
(i.e. no topological order)

non-degenerate (even on torus)

Trivial phase is a product state

Ex: insulator, paramagnet

"Nontrivial" boundary: gapless (SSB or not)

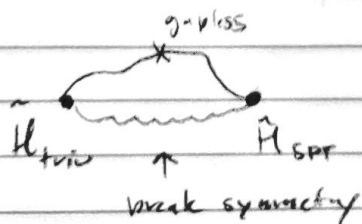
degenerate

topologically ordered

Realize symmetries nonlocally,  
not onsite, non-linearly

In reality: 't Hooft anomaly

Phase of matter:



## HOSPTs, ctd

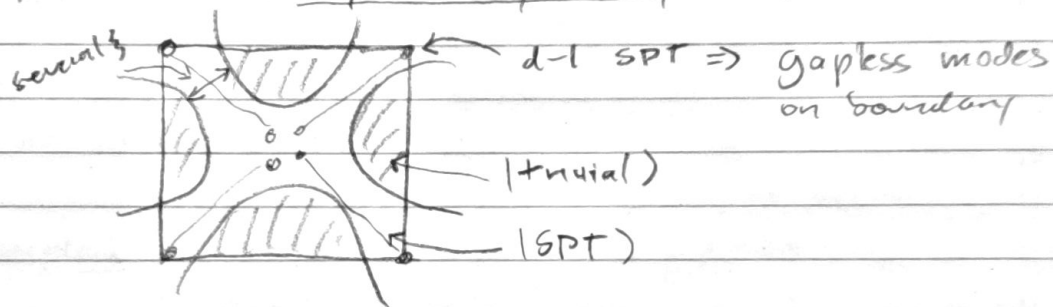
Disentangling operation:

$G_0$

Can use a local, symmetry preserving unitary operation (finite-depth quantum circuit) to "disentangle"

→ cannot happen everywhere or not (SPT)

Now, include crystal symmetry as well:



The disentanglers must act in a crystal-symmetric way, so the operator acts in several places

BOT: cannot cover the whole system (by assumption), so remainder must be SPT

Some technical points:

Need  $G_c$  to act freely on boundary

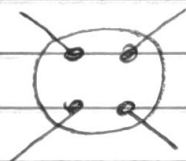
$G_c$  and  $G_0$  must commute

Lower-dim SPT's live on domain walls of the crystal symmetry

## HOSPT, $d$

What happens in bulk?

By assumption, have several  $G_0$   $d-1$  SPT's fusing together at rotation center



Ends must fuse to a trivial, gapped state to be an SPT bulk

Example:  $C_n \times SO(3)$  in  $2+d$

Same picture as before

$1+d$  systems are Haldane chain  $SO(3)$  SPT's

For  $n=4$  (or even), have in bulk:

$$\frac{1}{2} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \otimes \frac{1}{2} = \underbrace{2 \oplus \dots \oplus 0}$$

linear rep, gapped by assumption of paramagnet

For  $n=3$  (or odd) not linear rep = bad

$$= \underbrace{\frac{3}{2} \oplus \dots \oplus \frac{1}{2}}$$

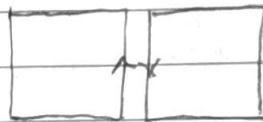
Overall classification is  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  since Haldane is  $\mathbb{Z}_2$

## HOSPT, cfd

In higher dimension, can have hinges or other hypersurfaces



for  $C_d$  example



Here, fuse edges  
(often to non-chiral)

## Cohomology

I thought that "all" boson SPTs fit into

$$H^{\text{det}}(G_c \times G_o, U(1))$$

Decomposing gives, for example,

$$H^1(C_d, H^2(\mathfrak{so}(3), U(1)))$$

which is exactly captured by above.