

Non-invertible defects from the Conway SCFT to K3 sigma models

Roberta Angius

IFT UAM/CSIC (Madrid)

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[hep-th:2402.08719]

with [S. Giaccari](#) and [R. Volpato](#)

[hep-th/math-qa:2504.18619]

with [S. Giaccari](#), [S. Harrison](#) and [R. Volpato](#)

[hep-th/math-qa:250x.xxxxxx]

[hep-th:2508.03612]

with [S. Giaccari](#)

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The context

Standard Symmetries

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Topological operators (→ spacetime defects)
supported on codimension 1 submanifolds of
spacetime, satisfying **group-like** and **invertible**
fusion rules and acting on **Local operators**.

GENERALIZATION

Higher symmetry groups

[Gaiotto Kapustin, Seiberg, Willet — 2014]

Symmetries acting on extended
operators

Non-invertible symmetries

[Fuchs, Runkel, Schweigert,
Bhardway, Tachikawa, Froehlich ...]

Topological operators satisfying a
non-invertible fusion algebra

In recent years, extensive work has been done to study the categories of topological defects in **many** physical domains:
worldsheet String Theory, String Theory [Apruzzi et al -2022,...], QFT, condensed matter [Freed et al - 2022,...], lattice models ...

State of the art in the classification of TDs in 2d CFTs:

- Invertible defects associated with standard and higher-form symmetries
- Verlinde lines in RCFTs
[Verlinde - 1988]
- Duality defects in self-orbifold constructions
[Tambara, Yamagami - 1988; Bhardwaj, Tachikawa - 2017]

Main purposes:

Study **topological defect lines (TDLs)** in 2-dimensional SCFTs arising as supersymmetric **non-linear σ -models** with target space a **K3** surface:

- Preserving the full $\mathcal{N} = (4,4)$ superconformal algebra with central charge $(c, \bar{c}) = (6,6)$
- Invariant under the spectral flow transformations

(My talk at “Quantum Gravity, Strings and the Swampland”, Corfù 2024)

Study **topological defect lines (TDLs)** in the 2-dimensional **Conway SCFT** V^{fr}
(the unique holomorphic SCFT in 2d with $c = 12$ and no field of conformal weight $1/2$):

- Commuting with the $\mathcal{N} = 1$ superconformal algebra and $(-1)^F$;
- Satisfying some additional technical constraints

A mysterious relationship

A **mysterious relationship** between $V^{f\mathfrak{q}}$ and K3 NLSMs has been observed in [Duncan, Mack-Crane - 2015]

$V^{f\mathfrak{q}}$

K3 NLSMs

SYMMETRIES

[Gaberdiel, Hohenegger, Volpato - 2012]

Co_0

$G_{K3} \subset Co_0$

SYMMETRY ACTION

[Duncan, Mack-Crane - 2015]

R sector ground states

RR ground states

Special “modified” partition functions

TWINING GENUS

[Duncan, Mack-Crane - 2015]

[Cheng, Harrison, Volpato, Zimet - 2018]

$$\phi^g(V^{f\mathfrak{q}}, \tau, z) = \text{Tr}_{V_{tw}^{f\mathfrak{q}}} \left[g(-1)^F q^{L_0-1/2} y^{J_0^3} \right] \quad \phi^g(\mathcal{C}_{\Pi}, \tau, z) = \text{Tr}_{RR} \left[g(-1)^{F+\bar{F}} q^{L_0-1/4} \bar{q}^{\bar{L}_0-1/4} y^{J_0^3} \right]$$

Does this connection between symmetries admits a generalization at the level of generalized symmetries?

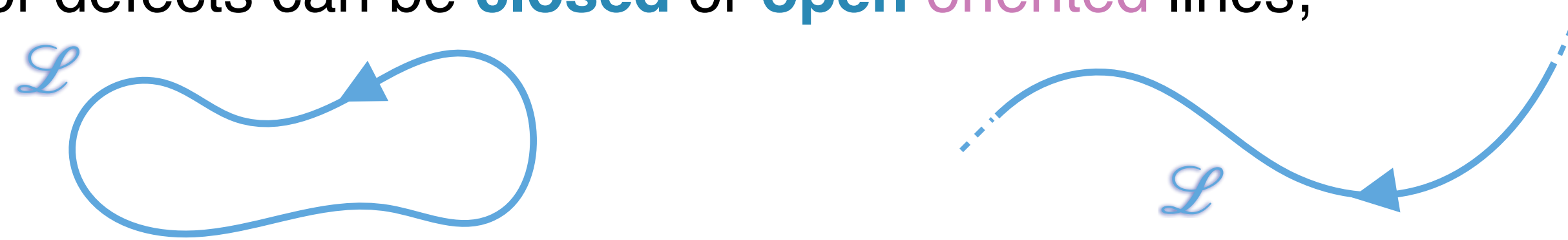
Generalities on Topological Defects in QFT

Topological Defect Lines (TDLs) in 2d QFTs

Defect Lines in a generic 2d QFT \mathcal{Q} are **extended operators** $\hat{\mathcal{L}}(\gamma)$ supported on one-dimensional submanifolds γ (lines) of the two-dimensional spacetime \mathcal{M}_2 .

Topological = Correlators invariant under **small deformations** of the line γ that do not cross other insertions.

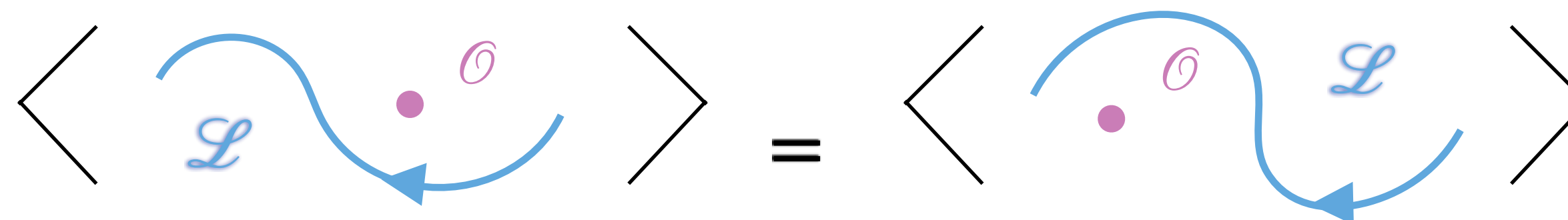
- The support manifolds for defects can be **closed** or **open oriented** lines;



- TDLs **act** on local operators of the theory producing **new** local operators.



- When the moving of \mathcal{L} across a local operator $\mathcal{O}(z)$ leaves all the correlators invariant, we say that they are **transparent** one to the other and that \mathcal{L} preserves the corresponding algebra.



Fusion Ring

Given the set $S = \{\mathcal{L}_i\}$ of TDLs in the 2d QFT \mathcal{Q} , we can define two different operations that endow S with the structure of a **ring**:

- **Superposition:**

$$\mathcal{L}_i \text{ and } \mathcal{L}_j \xrightarrow{\text{---}} \mathcal{L}_i + \mathcal{L}_j, \quad \text{such that} \quad \widehat{\mathcal{L}_i + \mathcal{L}_j} = \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i \oplus \hat{\mathcal{L}}_j$$

Associative and commutative

- **Fusion:**

In the limit in which the support line of two defects \mathcal{L}_i and \mathcal{L}_j overlap, one can define a third defect which corresponding operator is given by the **fusion algebra** of the form:

$$\mathcal{L}_i \bigg\rangle \bigg\leftarrow \mathcal{L}_j = \mathcal{L}_i \mathcal{L}_j = \sum_c N_{ij}^k \mathcal{L}_k$$

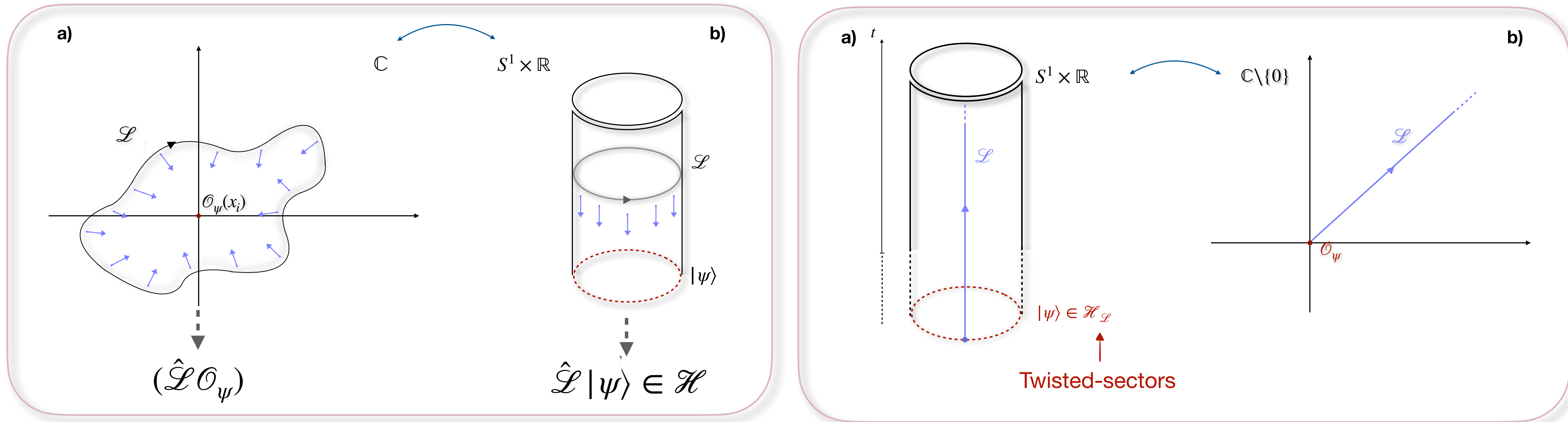
fusion coefficients



In the special case in which this fusion algebra reduces to a **group multiplication law**, the corresponding defects are called **invertible** and describe the standard global symmetries of the theory. Otherwise we talk about **non-invertible** generalized symmetries.

State/Operator correspondence

$$\mathcal{O}_\psi(z) \mapsto |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$$



We can **associate** to **each** top. defect \mathcal{L} :

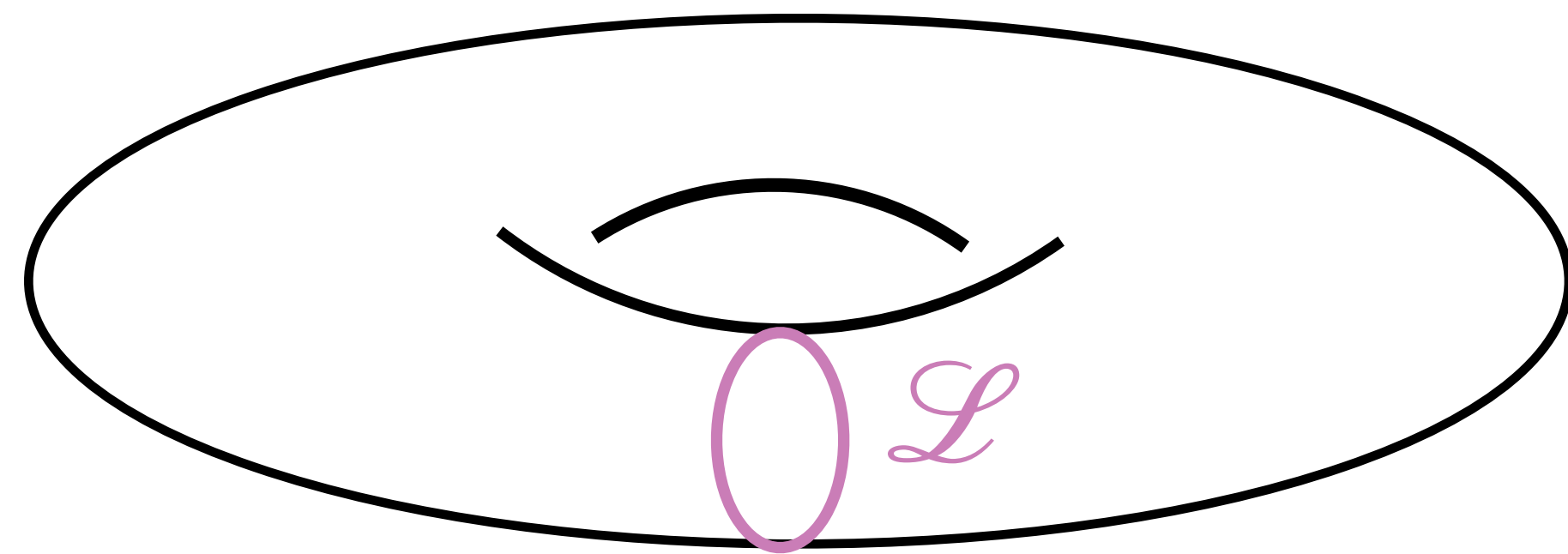
- **A linear operator $\hat{\mathcal{L}} : \mathcal{H} \mapsto \mathcal{H}$**
The vacuum is necessary an eigenstate of $\hat{\mathcal{L}}$, we call its eigenvalue “**Quantum dimension**”: $\hat{\mathcal{L}} |0\rangle = \langle \mathcal{L} \rangle |0\rangle$
- **A \mathcal{L} -twisted space $\mathcal{H}_\mathcal{L}$**
Still providing a representation of the preserved chiral algebra

Related by
Modularity

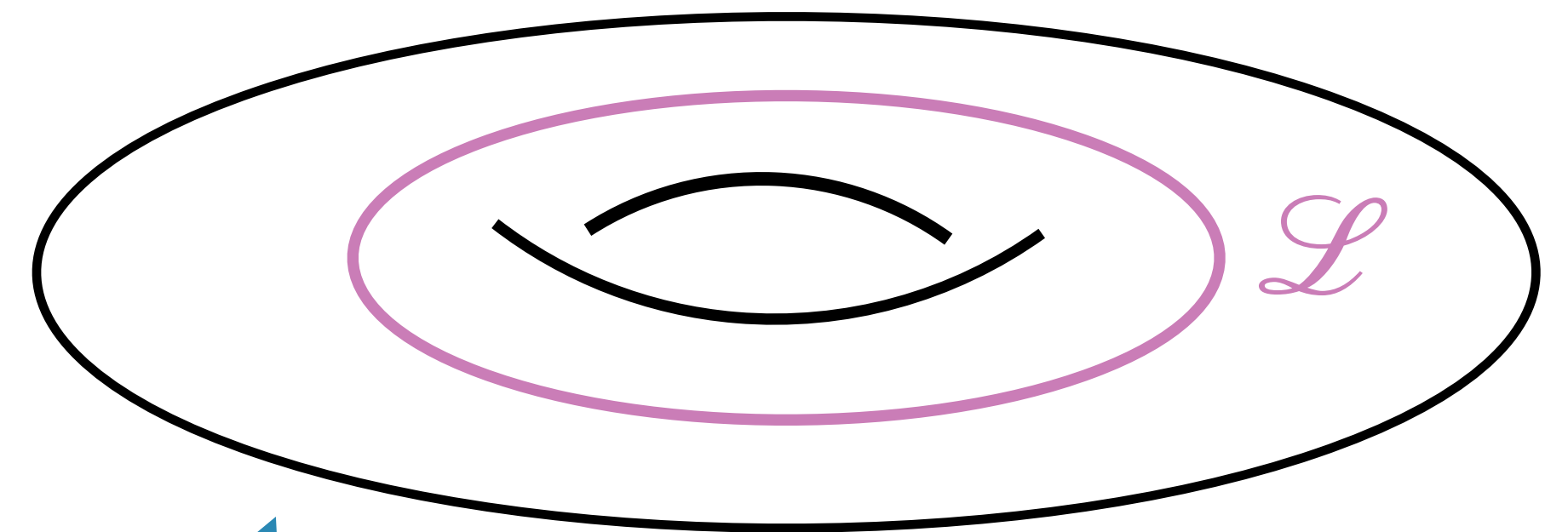
Modular transformation

If we put the theory on the torus:

\mathcal{L} -twined partition function $\mathcal{Z}^{\mathcal{L}}$



\mathcal{L} -twisted partition function $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{L}}$



Modular S-transformation:

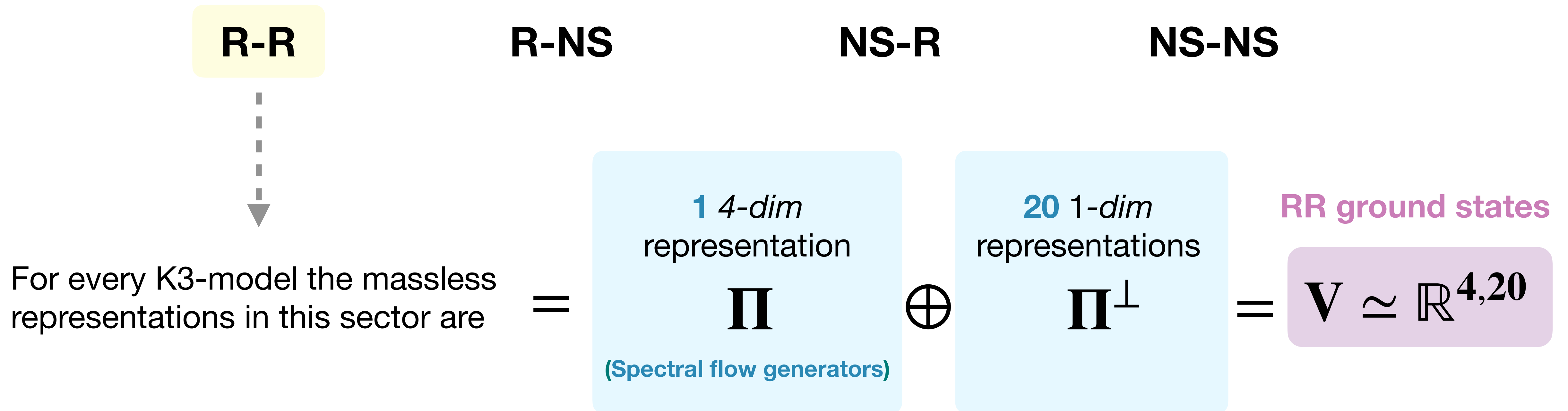
$$\tau \mapsto -1/\tau$$

Topological Defects on K3 models

Generalities on K3 models

NLSMs on K3 are **2-dimensional** $\mathcal{N} = (4,4)$ **superconformal fields theories** with central charge $c = \bar{c} = 6$. They arise as the **worldsheet** description of perturbative **type II string theory** on a K3 surface.

- They contain a holomorphic and an anti-holomorphic copy of the small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal algebra at central charge $c = 6$.
- We can pack the irreducible representations of $\mathcal{N} = (4,4)$ in four different sectors:



Moduli Space

The *80-dimensional* moduli space of **K3** models is the quotient:

$$\mathcal{M}_{K3} = O(4,20,\mathbb{Z}) \backslash (O(4,20,\mathbb{R}) / (O(4) \times O(20)))$$

T-duality group

Automorphisms of the lattice $\Gamma^{4,20}$ of RR D-brane charges with respect to the 24 U(1) RR fields

Grassmannian

Parametrising positive 4-dim subspaces Π in $V = \Gamma^{4,20} \otimes \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^{4,20}$

→ The choice of a specific K3 model \mathcal{C}_Π corresponds to the choice of $\Pi \subset V$.

The minimal requirements

Let Top_{Π} be the category of topological defects in the K3 model \mathcal{C}_{Π} such that:

Implications:

1. The defects $\mathcal{L} \in Top_{\Pi}$ commute with the full $\mathcal{N} = (4,4)$ algebra

2. The defects $\mathcal{L} \in Top_{\Pi}$ commute with the spectral flow generators

- We can associate to each $\mathcal{L} \in Top_{\Pi}$ a linear operator:

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}} : \mathcal{H} \mapsto \mathcal{H}$$

- (1) \rightarrow \mathcal{L} doesn't change the representation of the states;
- (2) \rightarrow If we know its action on a specific sector, we can recover the action also in all the other sectors.

Action on D-branes

The defects $\mathcal{L} \in Top_{\Pi}$ map $\frac{1}{2}$ BPS D-branes into $\frac{1}{2}$ BPS D-branes then we can define the homomorphism:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho : Top_{\Pi} &\longmapsto End(\Gamma^{4,20}) \\ \mathcal{L} &\longmapsto \hat{L} : \Gamma^{4,20} \mapsto \Gamma^{4,20} \end{aligned}$$

1. \mathcal{L} commute with the $\mathcal{N} = (4,4)$ algebra \rightarrow L cannot mix R-R ground states in different reps.
2. \mathcal{L} is transparent to spectral flow \rightarrow L acts on Π them in the same way as in the vacuum.

Choosing an orthonormal basis for V compatible with the decomposition $V = \Pi \oplus \Pi^{\perp}$, the linear operators L are represented in this basis:

- (1) \rightarrow As 24×24 **block-diagonal** matrices;
- (2) \rightarrow The 4×4 block is a multiple of the **identity**, and d is the **quantum dimension** of \mathcal{L} ;
- (ρ) \rightarrow **Integrality** conditions.

$$\hat{L} = \begin{pmatrix} d \cdot \mathbf{1}_{4 \times 4} & 0 \\ 0 & b_{20 \times 20} \end{pmatrix}$$

General Results

Claim:

The quantum dimension $\langle \mathcal{L} \rangle$ of a defect $\mathcal{L} \in Top_{\Pi}$ is an algebraic integer of degree at most 6.

If $\Pi \cap \Gamma^{4,20} \neq 0$, then $\langle \mathcal{L} \rangle$ is an integer for all the $\mathcal{L} \in Top_{\Pi}$.

-----► **Attractor points** of the moduli space with respect to some brane configurations.

Claim:

For a generic K3 sigma-model \mathcal{C}_{Π} , the only defects in Top_{Π} are integral multiple of the identity.

Elliptic genus

The **elliptic genus** is a **special function** in K3 models that is independent on the B-field and the metric of the target manifold, but it is dependent on his topology.

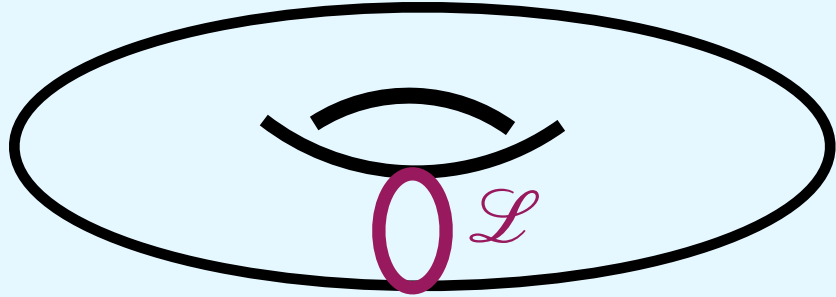
$$\phi(\tau, z) = \text{Tr}_{RR} \left[q^{L_0 - \frac{c}{24}} \bar{q}^{\bar{L}_0 - \frac{\bar{c}}{24}} (-1)^{F+\bar{F}} y^{J_0^3} \right]$$

It counts states that are R ground states on the right-moving sector and unconstrained on the left-moving one.

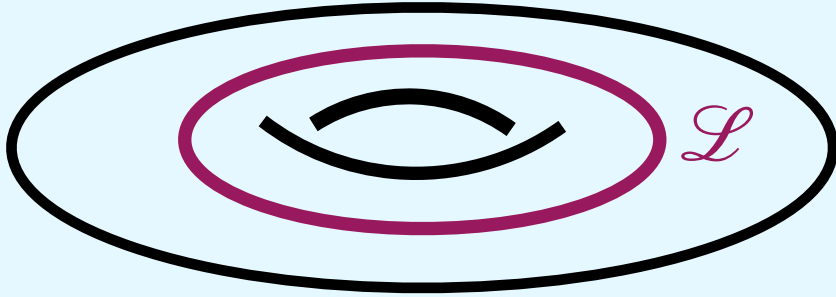
with $q = e^{2\pi i\tau}$ and $y = e^{2\pi iz}$.

For each topological defect \mathcal{L} we can construct two new genera:

- The **twining genus**

$$\phi^{\mathcal{L}}(\tau, z) = \text{Tr}_{RR} \left[\hat{\mathcal{L}} q^{L_0 - \frac{c}{24}} \bar{q}^{\bar{L}_0 - \frac{\bar{c}}{24}} (-1)^{F+\bar{F}} y^{J_0^3} \right] =$$


- The **twisted genus**

$$\phi_{\mathcal{L}}(\tau, z) = \text{Tr}_{RR, \hat{\mathcal{L}}} \left[q^{L_0 - \frac{c}{24}} \bar{q}^{\bar{L}_0 - \frac{\bar{c}}{24}} (-1)^{F+\bar{F}} y^{J_0^3} \right] =$$


$$\tau \mapsto -\frac{1}{\tau}$$

Topological Defects on V^f

The Conway SCFT $V^{f\natural}$

[Frenkel, Lepowsky, Meurman - 1988]

[Duncan - 2007]

- **12** holomorphic free bosons (**$\mathfrak{u}(1)$ currents**) of weight 1 and standard OPE



$$i\partial X^i(z) = \sum \alpha_n^i z^{-n-1}, \quad i = 1, \dots, 12$$

- The holomorphic vertex operators with momenta in the odd unimodular lattice



$$\mathcal{V}_k(z) = c_k : e^{ik \cdot X(z)} :, \quad k = (k^1, k^2, \dots, k^{12})$$

$$D_{12}^+ = D_{12} \cup (D_{12} + s)$$

root lattice of $so(24)_1$

spinorial rep of $so(24)_1$

- The stress-energy tensor is $T(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum : \partial X^i \partial X^i :$ at central charge $c = 12$;
In terms of $so(24)_1$ representations:

NS Sector

$$V^{f\natural} = V_0 \oplus V_s$$

$$(-1)^F \quad +1 \quad -1$$

R Sector

$$V_{tw}^{f\natural} = V_v \oplus V_c$$

$$(-1)^F \quad +1 \quad -1$$

$V_{tw}^{f\natural}(1/2) = 24$ ground states of conformal weight 1/2.

The twisted and the twined partition functions in $V^{f\mathfrak{q}}$

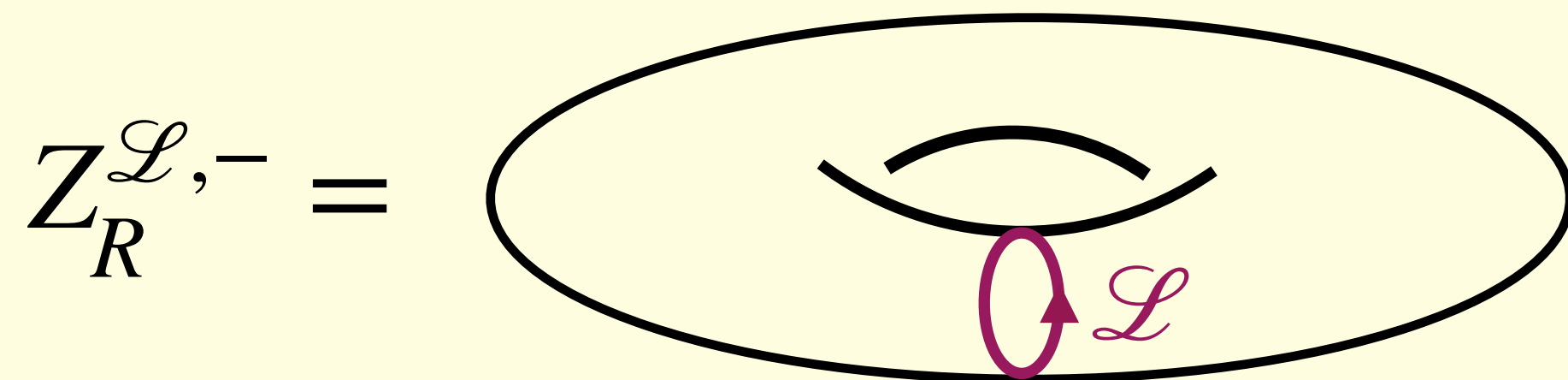
$$Z_R^- = \text{Tr}_{V_{tw}^{f\mathfrak{q}}} \left[q^{L_0 - 1/2} (-1)^F \right]$$

Witten index

*Bosons - Fermions
in the R ground states sector*

Main objects

\mathcal{L} -twined partition function



$$= \text{Tr}_{V_{tw}^{f\mathfrak{q}}} \left[q^{L_0 - 1/2} (-1)^F \hat{\mathcal{L}} \right]$$

\mathcal{L} -twisted partition function



$$= \text{Tr}_{V_{tw,\mathcal{L}}^{f\mathfrak{q}}} \left[q^{L_0 - 1/2} (-1)^F \right]$$

The minimal requirements

Let \mathcal{Top} be the category of topological defects in $V^{f\mathfrak{q}}$ such that:

1. Each defect in \mathcal{Top} commute with the $\mathcal{N} = 1$ $sVir_{c=12}$ algebra
2. Each defect in \mathcal{Top} well behave with respect to $(-1)^F$
3. For every defect \mathcal{L} we can define an \mathcal{L} -twined $\mathcal{Z}^{\mathcal{L}}$ and an \mathcal{L} -twisted $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{L}}$ partition functions related by a modular S-transformation:

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{L}}(-1/\tau) = \rho(S) \mathcal{Z}^{\mathcal{L}}(\tau)$$

Main implication:

All the \mathcal{L} -twined partition function on the torus with fully periodic conditions for the fermions are equal to the \mathcal{L} -twisted partition functions and they are integer numbers

$$Tr_{V_{tw}^{f\mathfrak{q}}(1/2)} \left[(-1)^F \hat{\mathcal{L}}_g \hat{\mathcal{L}} \right] \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall g \in Co_0$$

The main Theorem

Theorem

Let Top be a tensor category of topological defects \mathcal{L} of $V^{f\mathfrak{h}}$ containing all the invertible defects \mathcal{L}_g , with $g \in Co_0$, and such that all the objects \mathcal{L} satisfy properties (1), (2) and (3). There is an embedding of the Leech lattice Λ_{Leech} in the 24 dimensional space of R -ground states $V_{tw}^{f\mathfrak{h}}(1/2)$, such that for every $\mathcal{L} \in Top$, we can construct a \mathbb{C} -linear map

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}}|_{V_{tw}^{f\mathfrak{h}}(1/2)} : V_{tw}^{f\mathfrak{h}}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \mapsto V_{tw}^{f\mathfrak{h}}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

that it is contained in $End(\Lambda_{Leech})$:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho : Top &\longrightarrow End(\Lambda_{Leech}) \\ \mathcal{L} &\longmapsto \rho(\mathcal{L}) = \hat{\mathcal{L}}|_{V_{tw}^{f\mathfrak{h}}(1/2)} \end{aligned}$$

This defines a surjective, non-injective ring-homomorphism.



Leech lattice Λ_{Leech}

Unique 24 dimensional unimodular lattice without roots,

Automorphism group = Co_0



Topological defects satisfying properties (1), (2), (3) act on Λ_{Leech} via endomorphism

Corollaries

Corollary 1

If \mathcal{L} preserves any field in $V_{tw}^{f\mathfrak{h}}(1/2)$ then the quantum dimension $\langle \mathcal{L} \rangle$ must be an algebraic integer of degree at most 24.

If $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Top}$ preserves a field $\lambda \in \Lambda_{\text{Leech}} \subset {}^{\mathbb{R}}V_{tw}^{f\mathfrak{h}}(1/2)$, namely \mathcal{L} acts by $\hat{\mathcal{L}}|\lambda\rangle = \langle \mathcal{L} \rangle|\lambda\rangle$, then necessarily $\langle \mathcal{L} \rangle \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$.

Corollary 2

Suppose \mathcal{L} acts trivially on some $\psi \in V_{tw}^{f\mathfrak{h}}(1/2)$ (i.e. $\hat{\mathcal{L}}\psi = \langle \mathcal{L} \rangle\psi$) such that $\psi^\perp \cap (\Lambda_{\text{Leech}} \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}) = \emptyset$. Then, \mathcal{L} is multiple of the identity defect, i.e. $\mathcal{L} = dI$, $d \in \mathbb{N}$ (and in particular $\langle \mathcal{L} \rangle = d$ is integral).

The comparison

Conclusions

The connection between K3 models and $V^{f\mathfrak{q}}$ extend at the level of generalized symmetries

Conjecture

Each defect $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Top}$ fixing a 4-plane $\Pi^{\mathfrak{q}} \subset {}^{\mathbb{R}}V_{tw}^{f\mathfrak{q}}(1/2)$

(i) Corresponds to a defect $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Top}_{\Pi^{\mathfrak{q}}}$ in the K3 model $\mathcal{C}_{\Pi^{\mathfrak{q}}}$;

(ii) The \mathcal{L} -twining partition function $\phi^{\mathcal{L}}(V^{f\mathfrak{q}}, \tau, z)$ computed in $V^{f\mathfrak{q}}$ coincides with the corresponding \mathcal{L} -twining elliptic genus $\phi^{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{C}, \tau, z)$ in the K3 model



Tested in many examples:

- \mathbb{Z}_k duality defects
- $\mathbb{Z}_{k_1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{k_2}$ duality defects
- Fibonacci defects



Thank you for your attention!