

Soft Edges:

The link between edge and soft modes

Francesco Sartini,
OIST, Qubits and Spacetime Unit

Based on:

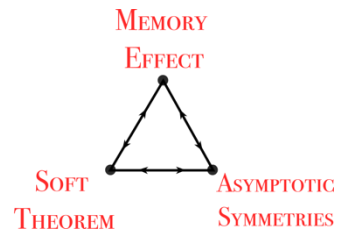
2412.14548 w/ G. Araujo-Regado, P.A. Höhn and B. Tomova

2506.23459 w/ G. Araujo-Regado and P.A. Höhn

Soft Modes, Corners, and Subsystems

- Asymptotic regime (soft, IR)
 - IR dressing required in amplitudes
 - IR triangle: quantum and (semi)classical
 - Soft modes & asymptotic symmetry are physical

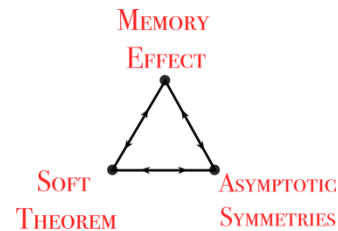
Ball, Chen, He, Mitra, Pasterski,
Pate, Raclariu, Strominger, Myers,
Zhiboedov, ...



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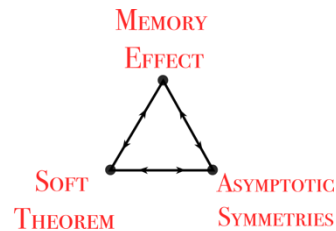
- Finite region's edge modes (UV)
 - Subsystems do not factorize
 - Local observables?
 - Emergence of corner symmetries
 - Observers and entropy

Carrozza, Donnelly, Freidel, Geiller, Höhn,
Moosavian, Speranza, Pranzetti, Wall, ...

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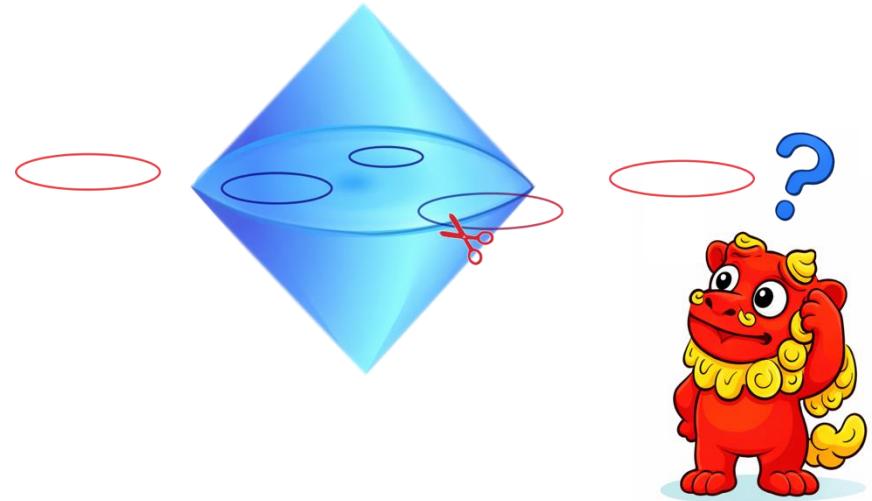
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- A relational approach enhances clarity, establishes a link between the two and unravels rich structure in symmetries at finite distance
- **Symmetries as change in relational data**

Subsystems in gravity and gauge theories

“What is a local (quantum) subsystem in gauge theories and gravity?”

- Constraints imply non-factorisation of Hilbert space
- Gauge invariant observables (e.g Wilson loops) are non-local
- Subsystems are central for:
 - thermodynamic, entropy etc..,
 - isolated building blocks of spacetime?



Subsystems in gravity and gauge theories

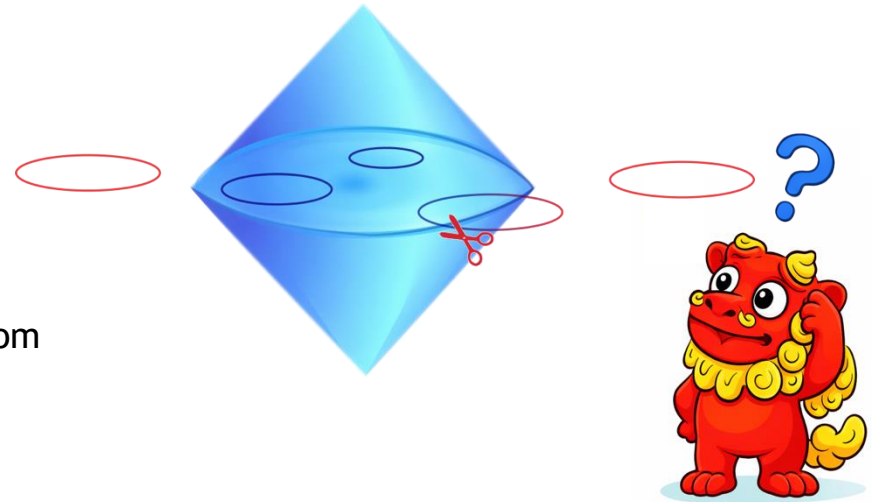
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Gauge invariance ties bulk and boundary

- Defining local observables requires additional degrees of freedom
- Algebraically we get algebras with centre

(Donnelly '12; Casini, Huerta, Rosabal '13; Sonak, Trivedi '15; van Acoleyen et al. '15; Delcamp, Dittrich, Riello '16; ...)



Subsystems in gravity and gauge theories

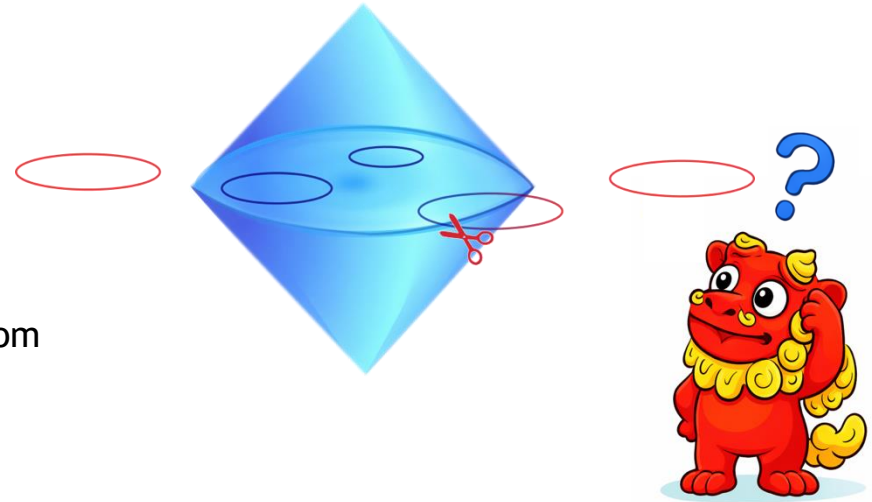
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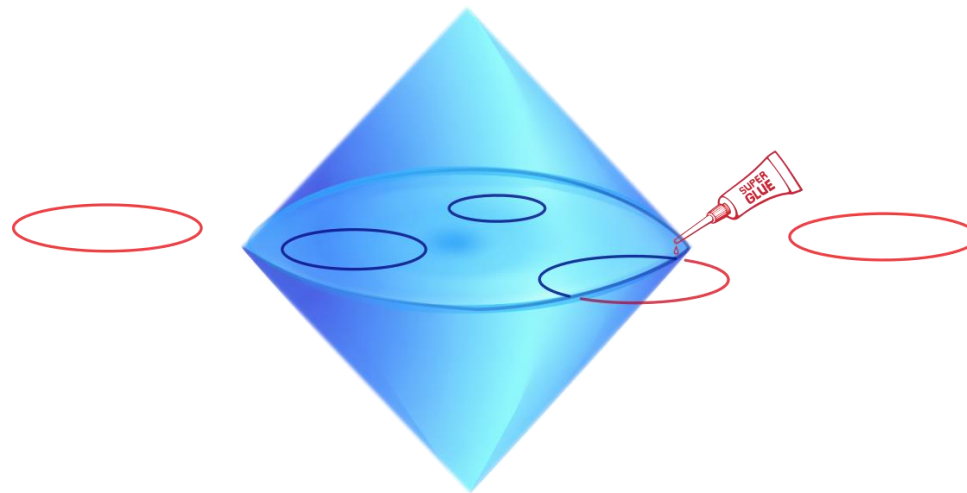


But:

- *Extension of phase space by hand*
- *Mismatch between entanglement and Von Neumann entropy*

Relational subsystems

Idea: *complete* the subregion with some information outside



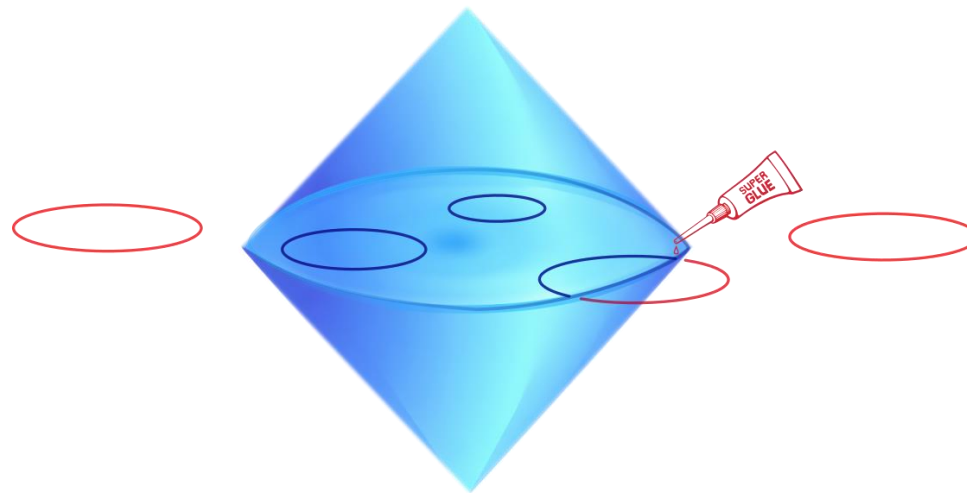
Relational subsystems

dress

(Q)RF

Idea: ~~complete~~ the subregion with ~~some information outside~~

- Frames allow the construction of relationally local observables.
- Explicit connection between quasi-local symmetries and asymptotic physics (*soft edges*)



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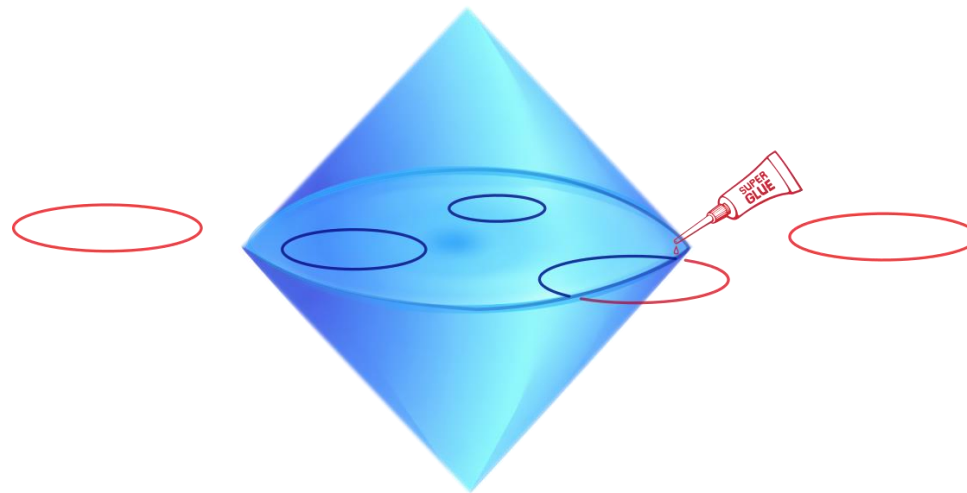
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- Similarly to gravity, where QRF regularizes entropy (Crossed product [De Vuyst, Eccles, Höhn, Kirklin](#) ['24] [Chandrasekaran, Longo, Penington, Witten](#) ['23]), here the QRF perspective (Page-Wootters reduction) induces a factorization on $\mathcal{H}_{\text{phys}}$ [\[Philipp's talk\]](#)



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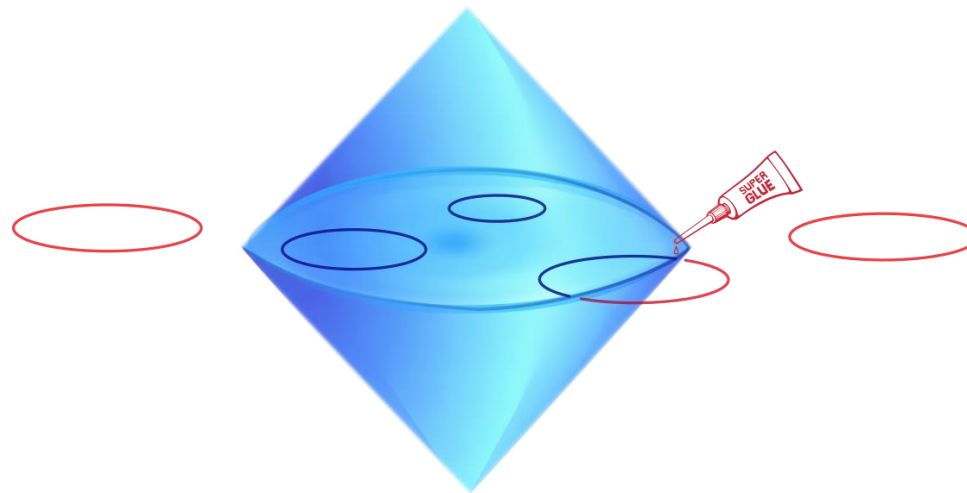
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- **Cost:** Frame dependence of subsystems and entropy (**Subsystem relativity**)



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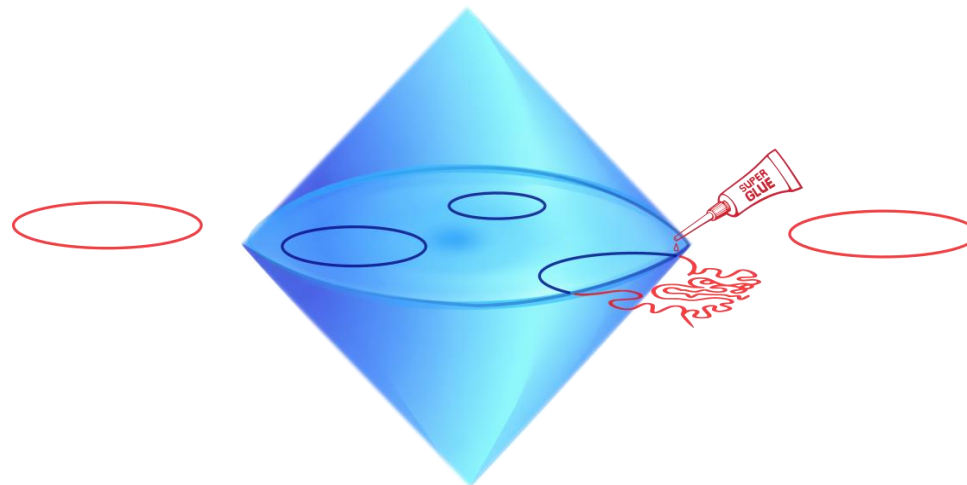
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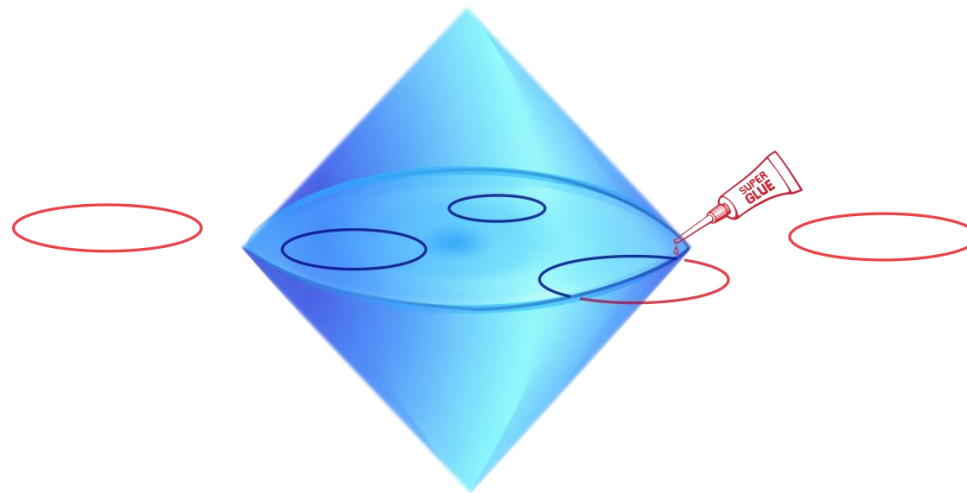
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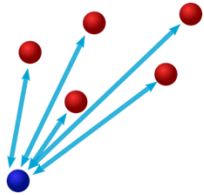
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- **Cost:** Frame dependence of subsystems and entropy (**Subsystem relativity**)
- There is no **gauge-invariant** notion of subsystem decomposition without a frame



Edge modes as Reference frames (classical)



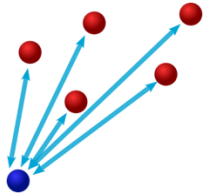
Analogous to the position of particles relative to a reference one

Dynamical reference frames to define gauge invariant observables

They are similar to coordinates, but on the gauge orbits

Carrozza, Höhn, Eccles ['21, '22],
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Maxwell theory:

$$L = \int F \wedge \star F, \quad F = dA$$

$$\Omega = \int_{\Sigma} \delta A \wedge \delta \star F$$

- Non-local functional: $\Phi[A]$

U(1) connection

Frame

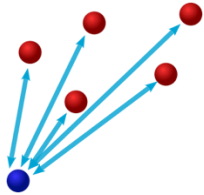
- Gauge covariant:

$$A \rightarrow A + d\lambda$$

$$\Phi \rightarrow \Phi + \lambda$$

Gauge transformation

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$$\Omega^{\text{dr}} = \int_{\Sigma} \delta A \wedge \delta \star F - \int_{\partial \Sigma} \delta \Phi \delta \star F$$

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Frame

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$$A \rightarrow A + d\lambda$$

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Gauge transformation

• Dressed observables:

$$A^{\text{dr}} := A - d\Phi$$

Gauge invariant!

• Relational:

$$A^{\text{dr}}|_{\Phi=0} = A$$

• Frame reorientations:

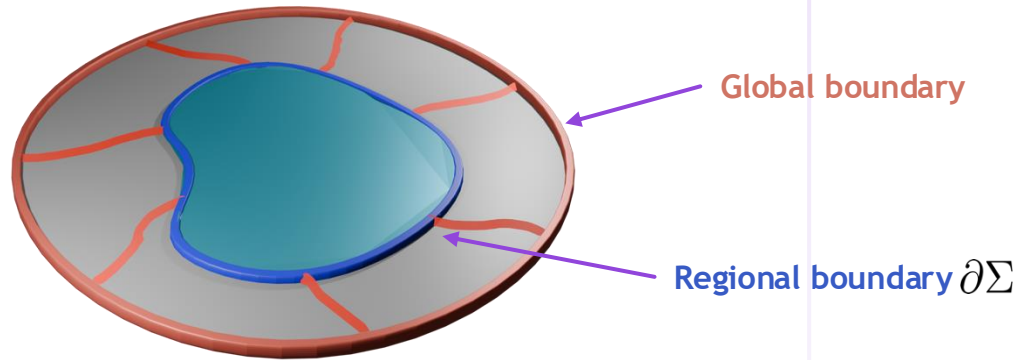
$$A \rightarrow A$$

$$\Phi \rightarrow \Phi - \rho$$

Extrinsic vs Intrinsic frames Araujo-Regado, Höhn, FS, Tomova [‘24]

Extrinsic frames: anchored in the complement or at infinity

- Wilson lines from the subregion to the global boundary



$$\Phi = \int_{\gamma} A$$

Extrinsic frame

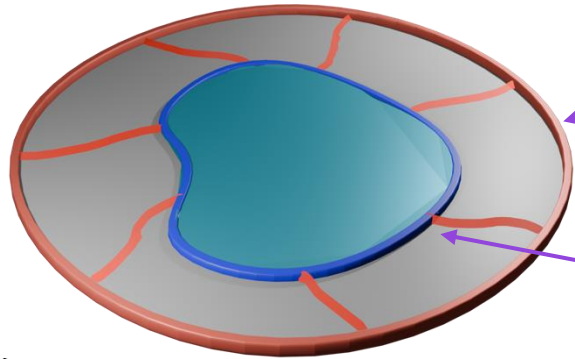
Reorientation as a change in the complement

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Global boundary

Regional boundary $\partial\Sigma$

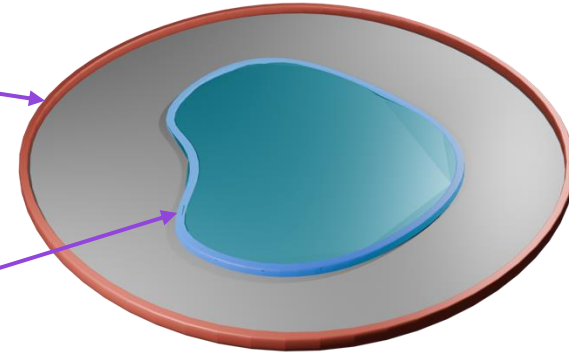
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Intrinsic frames: built from data inside a region

- Hodge decomposition on the subregion boundary



$\tilde{\Phi}$ unique exact piece on $\partial\Sigma$

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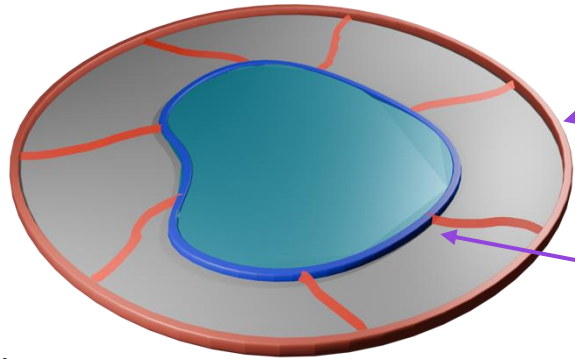
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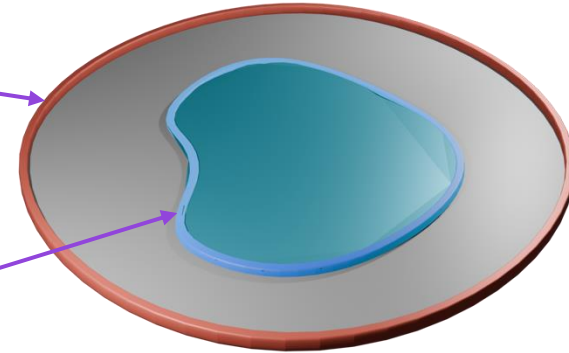
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$$d\varphi = d\tilde{\Phi} - d\Phi = A^{\text{dr}} - \tilde{A}^{\text{dr}}$$

Gauge invariant relational observable!

Extrinsic = Intrinsic x GM

Extended phase space:

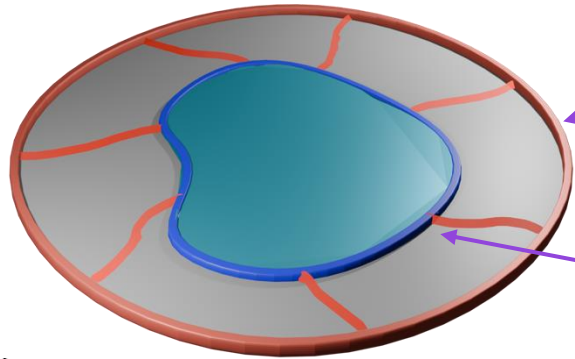
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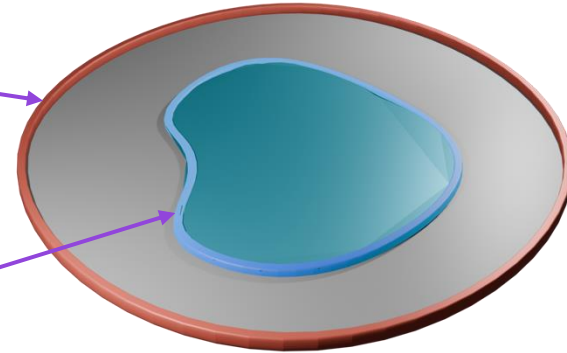
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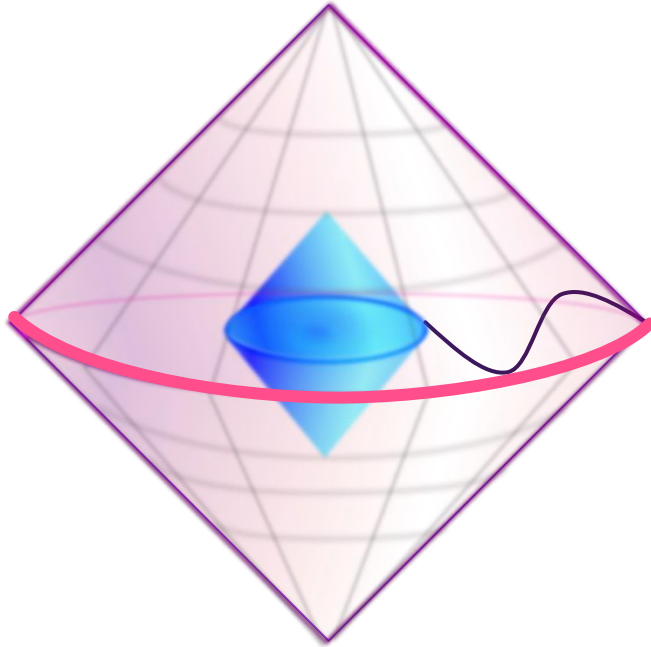
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Corner charge aspect

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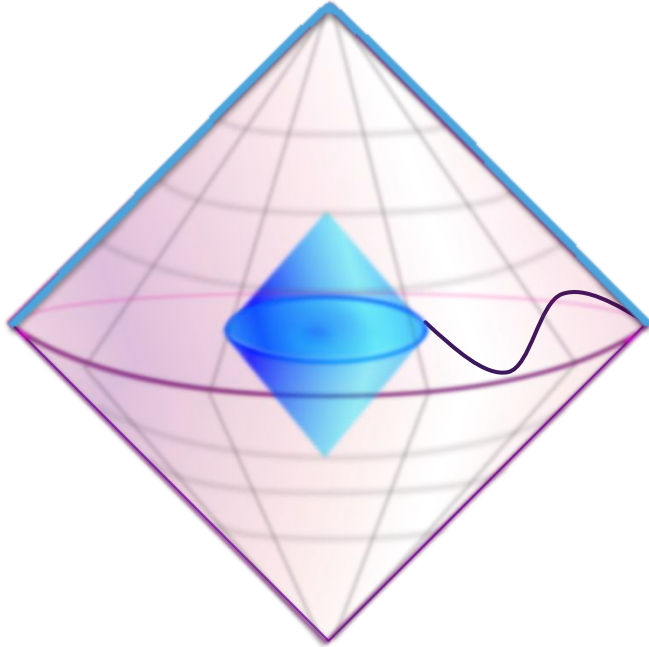
Corner Symmetries = Reorientations



Operators in global flat space theory

- Large gauge transformations
gauge transformations acting non trivially
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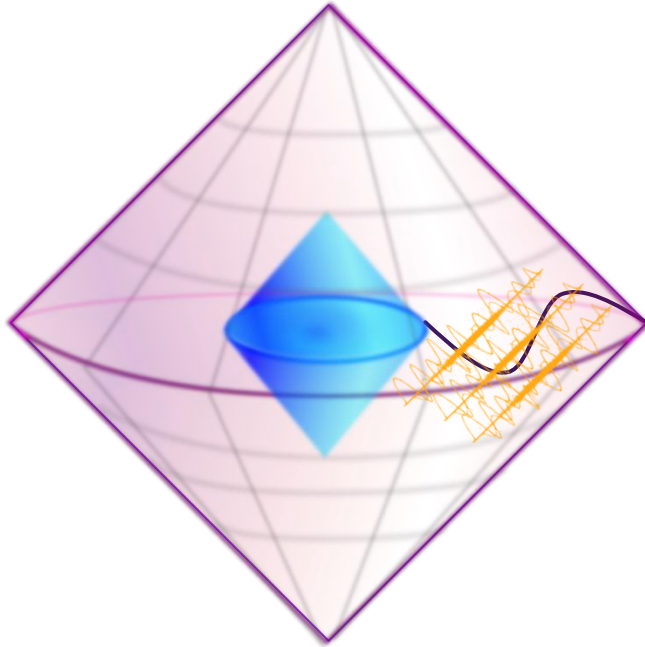
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Change the zero mode of radiation asymptotically

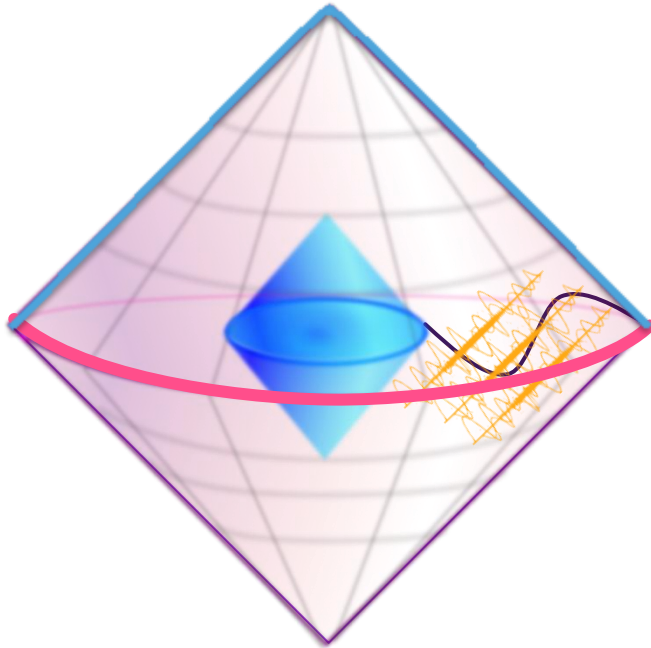
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Multiple ways of realizing subregion symmetries!

- However the region only knows about frame reorientations, not their origin in the complement
- Imprint of global vacuum on local superselection sectors -> Local memory effect
Araujo-Regado, Höhn, FS ['25]

Summary and outlook



➤ Relational approach:

- Physical symmetries = frame reorientations
- No gauge is broken

➤ Explicit link (soft edges):

- Finite distance Goldstone = difference between frames
- Only extrinsic frames give corner symmetries
- Imprint of asymptotia (IR) into finite distance (UV?)
- Soft theorems at finite distance?

➤ Quantization and entanglement:

- QRF induces factorization: local subsystems
- Relational entanglement entropy
- Algebraic QFT? [upcoming by Araujo-Regado, Höhn, Laddha, Tomova]

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