

From tunnels to towers: Quantum scars from Lie algebras and q -deformed Lie algebras

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We present a general symmetry-based framework for obtaining many-body Hamiltonians with scarred eigenstates that do not obey the eigenstate thermalization hypothesis. Our models are derived from parent Hamiltonians with a non-Abelian (or q -deformed) symmetry, whose eigenspectra are organized as degenerate multiplets that transform as irreducible representations of the symmetry (“tunnels”). We show that large classes of perturbations break the symmetry, but in a manner that preserves a particular low-entanglement multiplet of states, thereby giving generic, thermal spectra with a *shadow* of the broken symmetry in the form of scars. The generators of the Lie algebra furnish operators with “spectrum-generating algebras” that can be used to lift the degeneracy of the scar states and promote them to equally spaced “towers.” Our framework applies to several known models with scars, but we also introduce models with scars that transform as irreducible representations of symmetries such as $SU(3)$ and q -deformed $SU(2)$, significantly generalizing the types of systems known to harbor this phenomenon. Additionally, we present examples of generalized Affleck-Kennedy-Lieb-Tasaki (AKLT) models with scar states that do *not* transform in an irreducible representation of the relevant symmetry. These are derived from parent Hamiltonians with enhanced symmetries, and bring AKLT-type models into our framework.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL FRAMEWORK

A central question in nonequilibrium quantum dynamics is whether reversible unitary dynamics in a closed quantum system can establish local thermal equilibrium. Much insight into quantum thermalization follows from the eigenstate thermalization hypothesis (ETH) [1–5], a strong version of which posits that *every* finite-temperature eigenstate of a thermalizing system reproduces thermal expectation values locally [6]. In contrast, there are classes of interacting, typically disordered, “many-body localized” (MBL) systems that violate the ETH and never thermalize [7–9].

More recently, attention has focused on weak ETH violating systems with so-called “many-body quantum scars” [10–13]. Scars are nonthermal eigenstates embedded within an otherwise thermal eigenspectrum. These typically have subthermal entanglement entropy [$\sim O(\log(|A|))$ or $\sim O(|\partial A|)$ for a subsystem A] and coexist at the same energy density as thermal volume-law entangled eigenstates. Scars constitute a vanishing fraction of the eigenspectrum, and hence these systems still obey a *weak* version of the ETH [14]; nonetheless, their presence can lead to measurable nonthermal dynamical signatures in quenches from atypical but experimentally

amenable initial states [12,15]. Indeed, the recent literature on scars followed from an interesting experimental observation of nonthermal (oscillatory) quench dynamics in a Rydberg atom chain that realizes a constrained “PXP” spin Hamiltonian [12].

The mechanism leading to scars in the PXP model is still a largely open question, and most of the scarred eigenstates relevant to the quench dynamics are only approximately known [13,16–26]. In contrast, by now, there are many lattice models with exactly known scar states, ranging from the celebrated Affleck-Kennedy-Lieb-Tasaki (AKLT) model to a spin-1 XY model to deformed topological models [10,11,20,21,27–37]. Many such examples with *exact* scar states can be understood via one (or both) of two complementary approaches: the first due to Shiraishi and Mori (SM) [10] relies on local projectors, and the second due to Refs. [32,34] relies on the existence of a spectrum-generating algebra (SGA) on the scarred subspace.

The SM prescription [10] relies on two ingredients: (1) a set of local projectors $\{P_i\}$ centered around site i , that generically do not commute with one other, and (2) one or more states $|\psi_s\rangle$ that are simultaneously annihilated by all the P_i and span a subspace $\mathcal{S}$. The $|\psi_s\rangle$ are then scarred eigenstates, annihilated by Hamiltonians of the form

$$H_A^{\text{SM}} = \sum_i P_i h_i P_i, \quad (1)$$

where the h_i are generic local operators of finite range. The h_i operators ensure that the rest of the spectrum is thermalizing and nonintegrable. If, additionally, there exist special Hamiltonians H' that commute with all the $\{P_i\}$, then these

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can be added to H_A^{SM} to impart different energies to the states in $\mathcal{S}$. Note that $H = H_A^{\text{SM}} + H'$ does not have explicit symmetries, but the Hilbert space nevertheless *dynamically* splits into disconnected “Krylov sectors”: the subspaces $\mathcal{S}$ and its complement do not mix because $\mathcal{S}$ is annihilated by H_A^{SM} .

Separately, Refs. [32,34] furnished a complementary framework that unified the existence of “towers” of scar states in three different models: the AKLT spin chain, a spin-1 XY model, and a domain-wall conserving model [11,21,28]. In these models, scars $\{|\psi_n\rangle\}$ were generated by repeatedly acting with a particular operator Q^+ on a particular low-entanglement eigenstate $|\psi_0\rangle$ of H so that $|\psi_n\rangle = (Q^+)^n |\psi_0\rangle$. It was shown that, in all these cases, Q^+ acts as a spectrum-generating “ladder” operator when restricted to the scarred subspace [32,34]:

$$([H, Q^+] - \omega Q^+) |\psi_n\rangle = 0, \quad (2)$$

which implies that the $|\psi_n\rangle$ are equally spaced energy eigenstates of H with $E_n = \omega n + E_0$. Furthermore, the particular form of the Q^+ operator is such that the states $|\psi_n\rangle$ have low entanglement. Reference [32] discussed various example Hamiltonians obeying Eq. (2) which had the form $H = H_{\text{SG}} + H_A$, such that H_{SG} has a “spectrum-generating” algebra (SGA):

$$[H_{\text{SG}}, Q^+] = \omega Q^+, \quad (3)$$

and H_A annihilates the scars $H_A |\psi_n\rangle = 0$. Similar to SM, these contain a piece that annihilates the scars and one that gives them energy.

While such constructions have been very useful for explicitly deriving and unifying the presence of scars in specific “one-off” models, *qualitative* pictures of when and how scars may arise more generally are still largely missing. For example, it is still largely unclear where in the general space of operators and states we may expect to find a set $\{H, Q^+, |\psi_0\rangle\}$ such that the conditions in Eq. (2) leading to (weak) ETH violations are met. In contrast, we have many phenomenological notions for how (strong) ETH violation arises in MBL systems: this generally requires strong disorder and weak short-ranged interactions, and MBL systems are understood as having an extensive set of emergent local integrals of motion [38,39].

In this work, we attempt to bridge this gap by presenting a very general symmetry-based framework for obtaining scar towers. We start with parent Hamiltonians H_{sym} , with a continuous non-Abelian symmetry G (or a q -deformed version thereof, G_q). The generators of the symmetry furnish a natural set of spectrum-generating “raising” operators Q^+ , that connect multiplets of degenerate eigenstates in H_{sym} . We show that there are general ways to perturb H_{sym} that break the symmetry in a manner that preserves a *shadow* of the symmetry in the form of scars. For example, eigenstates of H_{sym} in superselection sectors with at most $O(\text{poly}(L))$ basis states will have at most $O(\log(L))$ entanglement in a system of size L . Families of perturbations can be chosen that preserve certain such low-entanglement subspaces of H_{sym} , but generically mix between all other sectors, thereby leading to the em-

bedding of scarred eigenstates in otherwise thermal spectra.¹ Our perspective is reminiscent of Kolmogorov-Arnold-Moser (KAM) theorems that concern the fate of integrable models with extensively many symmetries to the addition of small perturbations, and specifically whether remnants of the integrability can be preserved under the action of the perturbation.

Our framework makes extensive use of the generators of the Lie algebra of the symmetry group G , which furnish a natural set of spectrum-generating operators (SGOs) with “raising/lowering action.” [For example, operators $\{Q^+, Q^-, Q^z\}$ associated with an $\text{SU}(2)$ symmetry have the SGA: $[Q^z, Q^\pm] = \pm Q^\pm$.] We obtain scarred models via a three-step process:

(i) First, H_{sym} contains multiplets of degenerate eigenstates, tunnels, that transform as irreducible representations (irreps) of the symmetry G . Each multiplet is labeled by its eigenvalues under the Casimir operators of G , and states within the multiplet are distinguished by their eigenvalues under the generators of G in the Cartan subalgebra. Raising operators connect between the states in a multiplet. As an example, an eigenstate $|\psi_0\rangle$ of an $\text{SU}(2)$ -symmetric H_{sym} is labeled also by its eigenvalues under the Casimir Q^2 , and the Cartan generator Q^z . Then, $|\psi_n\rangle = (Q^+)^n |\psi_0\rangle$ will be a degenerate eigenstate with the same Q^2 but different Q^z eigenvalue since $[H_{\text{sym}}, Q^+] = [Q^2, Q^+] = 0$, and $[Q^z, Q^+] = Q^+$.

(ii) Next, tunnels in H_{sym} can be promoted to equally spaced “towers” of nondegenerate eigenstates in the Hamiltonian $H_s = H_{\text{sym}} + H_{\text{SG}}$. Here, H_{SG} is typically chosen to be a linear combination of the generators in the Cartan subalgebra, which commute with and share the eigenstates of H_{sym} , but have a SGA with the raising operators. For example, if $G = \text{SU}(2)$, choosing $H_{\text{SG}} = \omega Q^z$ gives the states $|\psi_n\rangle$ energy $E_n = E_0 + n\omega$ because $[H_{\text{SG}}, Q^+] = \omega Q^+$.

We emphasize that, even though the addition of H_{SG} breaks the symmetry G , the eigenstates of H_s and H_{sym} are still the same and only their energy eigenvalues are different: in particular, degenerate tunnels of states become nondegenerate towers.²

We will also discuss models where the scar tower does not transform as an irrep of the symmetry group G and/or where H_{SG} is *not* a generator of the symmetry but still has a SGA with the raising operators. This is possible when H_{sym} has an expanded symmetry, which allows H_{sym} to be simultaneously diagonalized with H_{SG} and have tunnels of degenerate eigenstates that do not transform as an irrep.

(iii) Finally, to make H_s a scarred model, we introduce symmetry-breaking perturbations H_A that annihilate a particular low-entanglement tunnel of states $\{|\psi_n\rangle\}$ built upon a particular low-entanglement “base state” $|\psi_0\rangle$. H_A can typically be chosen to be generic enough to mix states across the

¹We note that H_{sym} by itself is not considered to be scarred because features such as the presence of low-entanglement eigenstates result from symmetries of H_{sym} ; indeed thermalization (and ETH) is always discussed with reference to symmetry appropriate equilibrium ensembles.

²More generally, we will also consider larger non-Abelian symmetries [such as $\text{SU}(3)$] where the eigenspectra of the multiplets may have more complex “pyramidal” relations.

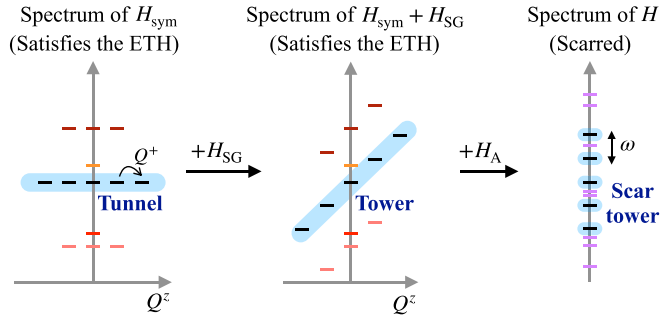


FIG. 1. Schematic sketch of the tunnels-to-towers framework for obtaining scars. For simplicity, we consider the case of symmetric scars obtained by perturbing an $SU(2)$ -symmetric model H_{sym} . The generators of the symmetry furnish operators $\{Q^+, Q^-, Q^z\}$ associated with the $SU(2)$ algebra. (a) H_{sym} has “tunnels” of degenerate eigenstates with the same eigenvalue for the Casimir Q^2 but different eigenvalues for Q^z . Each tunnel is denoted by a different color. One can move between states in a tunnel using $Q^\pm$. (b) Adding $H_{\text{SG}} \propto Q^z$ preserves the eigenstates, but breaks the degeneracy of the tunnels. Instead, states in each tunnel get promoted to “towers” and acquire an evenly spaced harmonic spectrum because of the SGA $[Q^z, Q^\pm] = \pm Q^\pm$. (c) An H_A can be chosen to annihilate a specific tower of states (highlighted) but generically break all symmetries and mix between the other states so as to make the rest of the spectrum thermal. The chosen tower of states are scars in $H = H_{\text{sym}} + H_{\text{SG}} + H_A$.

various symmetry sectors of H_{sym} so as to make the rest of the spectrum generic and thermal. In all,

$$H = H_{\text{sym}} + H_{\text{SG}} + H_A \quad (4)$$

obeys the condition in Eq. (2), and has towers (or pyramids) of scar states generated by raising operators of the non-Abelian symmetry G acting on a low-entanglement base state $|\psi_0\rangle$ which is an eigenstate of each of the three terms in H .

This three-step process is schematically illustrated in Fig. 1. Several scarred models in the literature can be understood as special cases of our general framework [28,34,35,40,41]. Importantly, our work also furnishes a natural way to get many new scarred Hamiltonians derived from various non-Abelian and q -deformed non-Abelian symmetries. In what follows, we flesh out the ingredients for our framework in more detail in Sec. II. We then discuss two qualitatively distinct families of scars. In the first, discussed in Sec. III, the scarred eigenstates inherit the parent symmetry and transform as a single irreducible representation of G (or G_q). These represent generalizations of perturbed η -pairing models that have been discussed in the literature [34,35]. The second, discussed in Sec. IV, is a generalization of various AKLT-type models where the scars do *not* inherit the symmetry G . However, as we discuss, these can be viewed as arising from parent Hamiltonians with an enhanced symmetry group larger than G . We conclude in Sec. V, and present various technical details in a series of appendices.

II. INGREDIENTS OF THE FRAMEWORK

We now discuss in more detail our framework for constructing families of Hamiltonians with towers of scarred states. For specificity, we will always consider a one-

dimensional chain with L sites, with a spin- S degree of freedom [i.e., a $(2S+1)$ -state Hilbert space] on each site.³ We denote the *physical* spin operators on site j as $S_j^\pm, S_j^z$, with

$$S^\pm = \sum_j S_j^\pm, \quad S^z = \sum_j S_j^z, \quad (5)$$

where $S_j^\pm$ are the usual spin-raising and -lowering operators on site j and S_j^z measures the z polarization of the spin. We refer to the resulting $SU(2)$ algebra as the spin- $SU(2)$ algebra, and to any associated symmetry in our model as a spin- $SU(2)$ symmetry.

A. Lie algebras, raising operators, and H_{SG}

To describe the possible Hamiltonians of the form in Eq. (4), our first task is to characterize a suitable set of ladder operators Q^+ associated with the Lie algebra of a non-Abelian symmetry G in H_{sym} . Note that H_{sym} will *not* generically have spin- $SU(2)$ symmetry and the Q operators will generally be distinct from the physical spin operators in Eq. (5). Here, we treat the case where G acts as a product of onsite symmetries. A different context in which operators with suitable commutation relations emerge naturally is in q -deformed Lie algebras. In that case, the commutation relation between the q -deformed $SU(2)$ [or $SU(2)_q$] raising and lowering operators requires an action that extends over all sites in the system; we discuss this example in detail in Sec. III E.

We begin with the case $G = SU(2)$. In this case, we define a single raising, lowering, and Cartan operator, each of which is a linear combination of the form

$$Q^\pm = \sum_j e^{\pm ikr_j} (Q_j^\pm), \quad Q^z = \sum_j Q_j^z. \quad (6)$$

Here, k is a momentum index, and the operators $\{Q_j^\pm, Q_j^z\}$ are derived from the local $SU(2)$ generators of the symmetry acting on site j . To ensure that the scar tower contains only $O(\text{poly}(L))$ states, we also require that $(Q_j^\pm)^{n_{\text{max}}} = 0$, and hence on a chain with L sites, $(Q^\pm)^{n_{\text{max}}L} = 0$.

More generally, if H_{sym} is invariant under a continuous non-Abelian symmetry group G , we can find a family of raising and lowering operators $Q_{\alpha^\pm}$ and H_{SG} chosen from the associated Lie algebra G , such that these satisfy commutation relations corresponding to an SGA. To construct these, let G be an N -dimensional semisimple Lie algebra on a given site j [$N = m^2 - 1$ for $SU(m)$]. We denote by $Q_{\mu,j}^z$ with $\mu = 1, \dots, R$ a maximal linearly independent set of commuting Hermitian generators that can be diagonalized simultaneously, called the Cartan subalgebra (CSA). R is known as the rank of the algebra.

On each site, the $N - R$ generators that are not in the CSA can be rearranged into pairs of raising and lowering operators $\{Q_{\alpha^\pm,j}\}$ of different $SU(2)$ subalgebras. They satisfy the commutation relations

$$[Q_{\mu,j}^z, Q_{\alpha,j}] = \alpha_\mu Q_{\alpha,j}. \quad (7)$$

³It is easy to see that the general philosophy of our constructions apply *mutatis mutandis* to systems in higher dimensions.

Here, α are R -component vectors, known as *roots*. We will use the notation $\{\alpha\} = \{\alpha^+\} \cup \{\alpha^-\}$ to collectively refer to all roots, while $\alpha^\pm$ denote positive and negative roots, such that the corresponding operators $Q_{\alpha^\pm}$ can be viewed as raising and lowering operators. A set of positive roots is a subset of all roots that contains only one of α^+ and $\alpha^- \equiv -\alpha^+$, such that if $\alpha^+ + \beta^+$ is a root, then $\alpha^+ + \beta^+$ is also a positive root. (Note that this allows for multiple choices of positive roots; the specific choice will not matter for our formalism.⁴) We also define *simple roots* $\alpha^{(s)}$ as the set of positive roots that cannot be written as a sum of other positive root vectors. Simple root vectors have the nice property that any positive root vector can be written as a unique linear combination of simple root vectors with positive integer coefficients. In addition, all raising operators can be expressed as nested commutators of the raising operators associated with simple roots. The raising and lowering operators on each site obey the commutation relations

$$[Q_{\alpha,j}, Q_{\beta,j}] \propto \begin{cases} \sum_{\mu} \frac{\alpha_\mu}{\alpha \cdot \alpha} Q_{\mu,j}^z & \text{if } \beta = -\alpha, \\ Q_{\alpha+\beta,j} & \text{if } \alpha + \beta \text{ is a root, and } \beta \neq -\alpha, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

In a chain with L sites, we can therefore define the global raising and lowering operators as

$$Q_{\alpha^\pm} = \sum_j e^{ir_j k_{\alpha^\pm}} Q_{\alpha^\pm,j}. \quad (9)$$

Here, $k_{\alpha^\pm}$ can be chosen independently for each simple root.⁵ Next, choosing

$$H_{\text{SG}} = \sum_{\mu=1}^R h_\mu \sum_j Q_{\mu,j}^z \quad (10)$$

to be a linear combination of the generators in the CSA, all the raising and lowering operators obey the desired SGA

$$[H_{\text{SG}}, Q_\alpha] = \omega_\alpha Q_\alpha, \quad (11)$$

where $\omega_\alpha = \sum_\mu h_\mu \alpha_\mu$. We thus find that for $R > 1$ there are multiple linearly independent choices of the coefficients h_μ , which in general exhibit different spectra for the scar states. For a given choice of H_{SG} , the different raising operators Q_α also create multiple distinct branches of the scar tower, associated with different fundamental frequencies ω_α .

To summarize: A subset of the generators of a Lie algebra can always be combined to furnish one or more pairs of raising and lowering ladder operators $Q_{\alpha^\pm}$, associated with embedded $\text{SU}(2)$ subalgebras. The remaining generators Q_μ^z form the Cartan subalgebra and have spectrum-generating commutation relations with Q_α [cf. Eq. (7)]. When H_{SG} is

chosen to be as a linear combination of Q_μ^z , as in Eq. (10), then H_{SG} can be simultaneously diagonalized with H_{sym} and the Casimirs, and has spectrum-generating commutation relations with Q_α [cf. Eq. (11)]. This immediately implies that specific multiplets of eigenstates of H_{sym} with the same eigenvalue for the Casimirs but different eigenvalues of H_{SG} are degenerate. Each of these multiplets forms a “tunnel” in the spectrum of H_{sym} that transforms as a single irreducible representation of G , and acting with $\{Q_{\alpha^\pm}\}$ moves between different states in a given tunnel [Fig. 1(a)]. When H_{SG} is added to the Hamiltonian, the degeneracies are broken and the eigenstates in the tunnels acquire energy spacings that are integer superpositions of ω_α [cf. Eq. (11)], thereby getting promoted to towers (or pyramids) of states [Fig. 1(b)]. The final step, discussed in the next two subsections, is to add a term H_A to the Hamiltonian that annihilates a *particular* tunnel of low-entanglement states built upon a particular “base state”,⁶ H_A generically breaks all symmetries and mixes between all other states so as to give a thermal spectrum with the chosen states embedded as low-entanglement scars.

Interestingly, in our discussion of generalized AKLT models in Sec. IV, we will encounter examples where H_{SG} *cannot* be expressed in terms of the generators of the CSA, but nevertheless has the desired “raising action” in its commutation relations with Q_α . For example, the total spin- z operator S^z obeys the commutation $[S^z, Q^+] = 2S Q^+$ for the “raise by $2S$ ” Q^+ operators in Eq. (23), but S^z is linearly independent from Q^z . In these cases, the parent Hamiltonian H_{sym} generally has a larger symmetry, so that its eigenstates can still be simultaneously diagonalized with H_{SG} and the picture of tunnels to towers still applies, however, the states in the tower of scars need not have a definite eigenvalue under the Casimir Q^2 and are not contained within a single irreducible representation of $G = \text{SU}(2)$.

B. Base state $|\psi_0\rangle$

In order to construct our candidate scar tower, the next ingredient we need is to select a specific multiplet of degenerate tunnel states in H_{sym} that will get promoted to form a scar tower. In order for the scars to have low entanglement, the tower should be built by acting with the raising operators Q_{α^+} on a particular low-entanglement “base” state $|\psi_0\rangle$. As discussed above, we will require $|\psi_0\rangle$ to be an eigenstate of H_{sym} and H_{SG} . In general, the scar space consists of a discrete set of states of the form

$$|\psi_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k}\rangle = Q_{\alpha_1^+}^{n_1} \dots Q_{\alpha_k^+}^{n_k} |\psi_0\rangle, \quad (12)$$

where α_j^+ are positive roots and $0 \leq n_j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Importantly, we need the the number of states in the scar tower to grow at most polynomially in L . This is possible because, as for $\text{SU}(2)$, $Q_{\alpha,j}^{\text{max}} = 0$ as an operator on each site: any state can be raised or lowered by at most a fixed amount in any direction. Hence, the n_j can grow at most linearly with L . Additionally, we can choose the $\{\alpha_j\}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, k$, to be a redundant ordering

⁴We have in mind the specific choice that a root α is positive if the first nonzero element of α is positive.

⁵If $\beta = \sum_i n_i \alpha_i$ where α_i are simple roots, then we require $k_\beta = \sum_i n_i k_{\alpha_i}$ to ensure that the operators $\{Q_{\alpha^\pm}, \sum_j Q_{\mu,j}^z\}$ satisfy the commutation relations of G .

⁶Note that while the spectrum of H_{sym} has many tunnels of degenerate eigenstates, not all of these will have low entanglement.

on the simple roots such that k is independent of the length of the chain.⁷

The base states that we consider come in two types. First, $|\psi_0\rangle$ can be a low-entanglement eigenstate of H_{sym} , H_{SG} and the relevant Casimir operators. The resulting scar states, which we refer to as symmetric scars, transform in a single irreducible representation of the symmetry group G . Base states of this form [with $G = \text{SU}(2)$] are relevant to the spin-1 XY model [28,32,34,35], as well as the η -pairing states of the Hubbard model and other electronic models after appropriate mappings from spin lattices to electronic models [35]. Second, we may choose $|\psi_0\rangle$ to be an eigenstate of H_{SG} , but not of the relevant Casimirs. In this case the scar pyramid is not contained within a single irreducible representation of G , and the associated parent Hamiltonian H_{sym} must have additional degeneracies not explained by the symmetry G . This scenario arises in various AKLT-type model Hamiltonians exhibiting exact quantum scars.

For symmetric scars, one simple choice of base state is a maximally polarized state. For example, if $G = \text{SU}(2)$, we can take $|\psi_0\rangle$ to be the maximally spin-polarized state, which is the only state in the symmetry sector labeled by $(Q = Q_{\text{max}}, Q_z = -Q_{\text{max}})$. Acting with the raising operator on this state n times generates unique state in the symmetry sector labeled by $(Q = Q_{\text{max}}, Q_z = -Q_{\text{max}} + n)$.

For general G , the maximally polarized state is obtained as follows. We will work in a basis $\{|\mathbf{w}\rangle\}$ of simultaneous eigenstates of all Q_μ^z . [This is analogous to working in the basis of σ^z eigenstates in the $\text{SU}(2)$ case.] Here $\mathbf{w}$, known as the weight vector, describes the eigenvalues of the Q_μ^z , via

$$Q_\mu^z |\mathbf{w}\rangle = w_\mu |\mathbf{w}\rangle. \quad (13)$$

The commutation relations (7) imply that

$$Q_{\alpha^\pm} |\mathbf{w}\rangle \propto |\mathbf{w} \pm \alpha\rangle, \quad (14)$$

i.e., acting with $Q_{\alpha^\pm}$ on a state $|\mathbf{w}\rangle$ changes the eigenvalue of Q_μ^z by an amount $\pm\alpha_\mu$ (which can be 0 for some choices of α, μ), while preserving the value of the Casimirs. Note that the coefficient of proportionality can be 0, in which case $|\mathbf{w} \pm \alpha\rangle$ is not a state in our Hilbert space. There is always a unique “lowest-weight” state $|\mathbf{w}_{\text{min}}\rangle$ such that $Q_{\alpha^-} |\mathbf{w}_{\text{min}}\rangle = 0$. The general maximally polarized base state is thus a product of lowest-weight states on each site in our system: $|\psi_0\rangle = \prod_i |\mathbf{w}_{\text{min},i}\rangle$. By definition, this is an eigenstate of the many-body Casimirs and all Q_μ^z . Acting with all nonvanishing products of the form (12) will then generate all states in the corresponding irrep of the Lie algebra G . We note that for a system with L sites, the maximum number of states in any such representation grows only polynomially with L , guaranteeing that our scar subspace is subextensive.

We now argue that the states $|\psi_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k}\rangle$ are low-entanglement eigenstates of $(H_{\text{sym}} + H_{\text{SG}})$ and hence good

candidate scar states once H_A is added. First, they are eigenstates since

$$\begin{aligned} & (H_{\text{sym}} + H_{\text{SG}}) |\psi_{n_1, \dots, n_k}\rangle \\ &= (H_{\text{sym}} + H_{\text{SG}}) Q_{\alpha_k}^{n_k} \dots Q_{\alpha_1}^{n_1} |\psi_0\rangle \\ &= Q_{\alpha_k}^{n_k} \dots Q_{\alpha_1}^{n_1} \left(H_{\text{sym}} + \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \omega_{\alpha_i} + H_{\text{SG}} \right) |\psi_0\rangle \\ &= \left(E_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \omega_{\alpha_i} \right) Q_{\alpha_k}^{n_k} \dots Q_{\alpha_1}^{n_1} |\psi_0\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where the third line follows from Eq. (11) and the fact that $[H_{\text{sym}}, Q_{\alpha_k}] = 0$, and the last line follows from the fact that we require $|\psi_0\rangle$ to be an eigenstate of H_{SG} and H_{sym} with eigenvalue E_0 .

Second, the states $|\psi_{n_1, \dots, n_k}\rangle$ all have entanglement that grows at most logarithmically in the subsystem size, provided that $|\psi_0\rangle$ has low entanglement. To see this, observe that if $|\psi_0\rangle$ has finite [or $\log(L)$] entanglement, it can be approximated (up to exponentially small corrections) by a matrix product state with bond dimension d for some d that is finite [or $\text{poly}(L)$]. In fact, the choices of $|\psi_0\rangle$ that we use here will all be exact matrix product states. Further, for all choices of Q^+ operators considered in this work (for Lie algebras and q -deformed Lie algebras) the operator $(Q^+)^n$ can be expressed as a matrix-product operator (MPO) of bond dimension $n + 1$. We show this in Appendix A, by generalizing an argument due to Moudgalya *et al.* in Ref. [27]. Thus, the state $Q_{\alpha_k}^{n_k} \dots Q_{\alpha_2}^{n_2} Q_{\alpha_1}^{n_1} |\psi_0\rangle$ has entanglement entropy of at most $S \sim \log(d) + \sum_k \log(n_k + 1)$. Since the maximum possible value of n_i grows polynomially with L , we see that states in our scar tower have entanglement entropy that scales at most logarithmically, rather than linearly, with L . This is a defining characteristic of a quantum scar eigenstate.

C. Annihilation operators H_A

Finally, our construction requires an operator H_A that behaves like a generic, thermal Hamiltonian on the nonscarred eigenstates, but with the special property that

$$H_A |\psi_{n_1, \dots, n_k}\rangle = 0 \quad (16)$$

for any $\{n_\mu\}$, i.e., it annihilates all states in the scar tower.

In general, we will consider two types of H_A operators. The first is of the Shiraishi and Mori form in Eq. (1) which requires a set of local projectors $\{P_i\}$ which annihilate all scar states:

$$P_i (Q_{\alpha_k}^{n_k} \dots Q_{\alpha_2}^{n_2} Q_{\alpha_1}^{n_1}) |\psi_0\rangle = 0 \quad (17)$$

for all i and any set of powers n_μ . In general, we will restrict ourselves to translation invariant h_i in Eq. (1), to ensure that eigenstates of $H_A^{(\text{SM})}$ are not many-body localized. By choosing these h_i operators sufficiently generically and with sufficiently large (but finite) range r , quite generally we expect that $H_A^{(\text{SM})}$ can be chosen to be ergodic on those states that it does not annihilate.

In many cases, appropriate projectors P_i can be deduced from the properties of the group. For example, scars built atop a polarized state for an $\text{SU}(2)$ spin-symmetric system

⁷We can find this choice for many cases, such as when $(Q_\alpha)_i$ furnishes a fundamental representation of $\text{SU}(N)$ on each site and $|\psi_0\rangle$ is the fully polarized state. We expect it to be generically true, but we do not have a general proof.

will have maximum possible total spin for any pair of neighboring sites, so that bond-wise projectors onto states with total spin less than this maximal value must annihilate the scars. Letting $\Pi_{i,i+1}^{\max}$ be the projector onto the maximal total Q -spin state between sites i and $i+1$, an appropriate set of bond-wise projectors is $P_{i,i+1} = 1 - \Pi_{i,i+1}^{\max}$. Likewise, for higher-rank Lie groups, bond-wise projectors can be obtained by exploiting the symmetry of the state $|\mathbf{w}_{\min,i}, \mathbf{w}_{\min,i+1}\rangle$ under interchanging indices i and $i+1$. For example, if $|\mathbf{w}_{\min,i}\rangle$ is a state in the fundamental representation of the group G , for $k=0$ the corresponding many-body state is in the completely symmetric representation (a single row, in terms of Young tableaux). We can therefore define the projector $\Pi_{i,i+1}$ onto completely symmetric states along the bond $(i, i+1)$.

At this point, it is also worth commenting on the role of the momentum k in defining $SU(2)$ generators as in Eq. (6). First, the commutation relations are invariant under locally redefining

$$Q_i^+ \rightarrow e^{i\phi_i} Q_i^+, \quad Q_i^- \rightarrow e^{-i\phi_i} Q_i^-, \quad (18)$$

and thus under changes in k . The scar models that we discuss have particular values of k , for example, $k = \pi$ for the spin-1 XY and AKLT models. This is because the states in the scar tower, and hence the choices of annihilating projectors $P_{i,i+1}$, will be k dependent. In general, for certain choices of the momentum k , the $P_{i,i+1}$ may not have a simple, physical form in terms of the underlying spin operators.

With a little more care, we can similarly locally redefine the raising operators Q_{α^+} for other Lie groups G . In this case, we can locally and freely redefine the simple positive roots with phases $\phi_i^{\alpha^+}$; this then constrains the phase choice for the other positive roots and the negative roots so that, similar to the $SU(2)$ case, the commutation relations do not depend on k ; rather, different k correspond to different scar towers, annihilated by different bond-wise projectors $P_{i,i+1}$.

The second type of term that we include in H_A are “as-a-sum” annihilators. These are operators of the form

$$H_A^\Sigma = \sum_i \beta_i O_i, \quad (19)$$

where O_i is a local operator centered at site i which does not on its own annihilate the scar tower. In this case there is no freedom to adjust the relative coefficients β_i at different sites since only specific superpositions annihilate all scar states. Including such operators is sometimes necessary for understanding the structure of scars in a given model; for example, Ref. [32] worked out a particular H_A^Σ for the AKLT model. In other cases, including such terms can lead to physical and potentially experimentally realizable examples of Hamiltonian with scars, such as the one in Eq. (22) presented in Ref. [35]. Additionally, in some cases Hamiltonians of the SM form (1) annihilate not only the desired scar tower, but also some of the states outside of the scar tower. Thus, in order to ensure that the only nonergodic states in our spectrum are the scar states, it is also useful to include “as-a-sum” annihilators in H_A .

In order to identify the scarred models described here, we have carried out an exhaustive search for the possible contributions to H_A . Specifically, we present a general algorithm which, given a particular set of “target” states, constructs

Hamiltonians for which the target states are eigenstates. This is a generalized version of the covariance-matrix algorithm presented in Ref. [42], and we recapitulate some of the main points of the algorithm for completeness. (This method can also be useful for identifying H_{SG} and H_{sym} .)

Consider any m -dimensional linear space of Hermitian operators of interest $\mathcal{H}$ and construct a Hermitian basis $\{h_\alpha\}$ for this space. Then, given a target state $|\psi\rangle$, the null space of the m by m matrix

$$C_{\alpha\beta}^{|\psi\rangle} = \frac{1}{2} \langle \psi | h_\alpha h_\beta + h_\beta h_\alpha | \psi \rangle - \langle \psi | h_\alpha | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | h_\beta | \psi \rangle \quad (20)$$

corresponds to the space of Hermitian operators in $\mathcal{H}$ for which the state $|\psi\rangle$ is an eigenstate. That is, from any vector $\vec{c}$ in the null space, we can construct a Hermitian operator $\sum_\alpha c_\alpha h_\alpha$ with $|\psi\rangle$ as an eigenstate. Because the covariance matrix has non-negative eigenvalues, the null space of a sum of covariance matrices $C_{\alpha\beta}^{|\psi_n\rangle}$ for multiple states $|\psi_n\rangle$ corresponds to the space of Hermitian operators in $\mathcal{H}$ that have *all* the $|\psi_n\rangle$ as eigenstates. Finally, if one desires Hamiltonians that annihilate the target states, such as H_A , then dropping the $-\langle \psi | h_\alpha | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | h_\beta | \psi \rangle$ piece of the covariance matrix suffices.

The dimension m of the covariance matrix depends on the size of the space of interest $\mathcal{H}$, but is often quite small. For example, the space of translationally invariant sums of at-most-range-2 operators is just $(2S+1)^2[(2S+1)^2 - 1]$ dimensional, which is independent of L . Thus, the null space of the covariance matrix can be computed very quickly. More computational effort is required to calculate the elements of the covariance matrix, and this calculation scales with the size of the eigenstates $|\psi\rangle$. However, in the case of translationally invariant (or periodic with fixed period) models and states, calculations on a small size chain can capture the null space of the infinite L covariance matrix. Further, when $|\psi_n\rangle$ has a matrix product state (MPS) representation (as is the case for all of the scar states we discuss), MPS techniques are useful to calculate the elements of the covariance matrix.

A complementary algorithm for obtaining as-a-sum annihilators was discussed in Ref. [35], which specialized to scar towers and translationally invariant operators and relied on matrix product methods. We emphasize that the covariance-matrix algorithm above does not need such specializations, and hence can be used for a wider class of target states and Hamiltonians where matrix product methods may not be readily amenable. Relaxing the restriction on translation invariance allowed us to discover a wider class of nearest-neighbor models with the spin-1 AKLT scar states as eigenstates than had been reported previously in the literature; we discuss this example and its generalizations in Appendix C. We note that this method can also be used to directly search within different classes of operators that may be of interest to different experimental setups. For example, h_α could be chosen to be a staggered field $h_\alpha = \sum_i S_i^z (-1)^i$ or a particular kind of two- or three-body interaction. This method is also general enough to find examples of Hamiltonians that embed any specific set of target states of interest, that may or may not be derived from symmetries, and hence can be used to construct special “one-off” models with scars.

At this point, we have discussed all the ingredients that enter our framework for constructing scars from symmetries,

specifically, (i) H_{sym} with a non-Abelian symmetry G , (ii) the ladder operators $Q^\pm$ derived from embedded $\text{SU}(2)$ subalgebras of the Lie algebra, (iii) choices for H_{SG} that may or may not be built from the CSA of the Lie algebra, (iv) choices for the base state $|\psi_0\rangle$ that may or may not be an eigenstate of the Casimirs of G , and (v) choices for H_A that annihilate the tower of scar states. We note that once a particular tower of states has been identified by the action of $Q^\pm$ on $|\psi_0\rangle$, then H_A is the most important piece since it ensures that the Hamiltonian acts nongenerically only on the scarred manifold but is well thermalizing on the rest of the spectrum. Indeed, in many cases, the simplest choice of $H_{\text{sym}} = 0$ works. Likewise, while H_{SG} is used to give different energies to the scar states, this is not required, and models with degenerate low entanglement are still scarred. In the next two sections, we present several examples of existing and new scarred Hamiltonians that lie within our framework.

III. SYMMETRIC SCARS

In this section, we discuss symmetric scars, in which the scarred subspace transforms as an irreducible representation of G (or a q -deformed version thereof), even though the Hamiltonian as a whole is *not* invariant under the symmetry. In all such models, the scar tower is obtained by acting with raising operators on a low-entanglement base state that has a definite eigenvalue under all the Casimir operators of G . Section III A presents various examples, several of which have been presented in the literature previously, where the scars are derived from an $\text{SU}(2)$ or “ η -pairing $\text{SU}(2)$ ” symmetry. In Sec. III B, we review known examples [40,41] where integrability is the source of the underlying symmetry. In Sec. III C, we review a known example of scars [21,32] for which the raising operators do not have a direct connection to root systems. Section III D generalizes to higher-rank Lie groups, while Sec. III E considers q -deformed $\text{SU}(2)$ symmetry. For most of our examples, the base state will be a state with maximum eigenvalue under the Casimir, such as a spin-polarized state for $\text{SU}(2)$ or its analog for general G , but we also present examples of scar towers built on nonpolarized states in Sec. III A 3.

A. Symmetric scars from $\text{SU}(2)$ symmetry

1. Spin- $\text{SU}(2)$ symmetry

We start with a particularly simple example where the symmetry group G is the spin- $\text{SU}(2)$ symmetry. Here $Q^\pm = S^\pm$, the only generator in the Cartan subalgebra is $Q^z = S^z$, and the Casimir is $Q^2 = S^2 = \frac{1}{2}(S^+S^- + S^-S^+) + (S^z)^2$. The corresponding parent Hamiltonian H_{sym} is spin- $\text{SU}(2)$ symmetric, and states in the scar tower share a common value of S^2 . Any Hamiltonian H_{sym} with spin- $\text{SU}(2)$ symmetry has a tunnel of $(L+1)$ degenerate states built upon a polarized base state. For example, when $S = \frac{1}{2}$, we can build a tunnel by acting with S^+ on $|\psi_0\rangle = |\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\dots\downarrow\rangle$. Each of these has maximal S^2 eigenvalue but different S^z eigenvalues, and take the form

$$|\psi_n\rangle = (Q^+)^n |\psi_0\rangle \propto \left| Q^2 = \frac{L}{2} \left(\frac{L}{2} + 1 \right), Q^z = -\frac{L}{2} + n \right\rangle.$$

Each $|\psi_n\rangle$ is the unique eigenstate in a particular symmetry sector characterized by $(Q^2 = Q_{\text{max}}(Q_{\text{max}} + 1), Q^z)$ eigenvalues. As discussed above, the form of Q^+ ensures that these states have at most logarithmic entanglement.

The degeneracy of these states can be lifted by adding a term $H_{\text{SG}} = \Omega S^z$ to H_{sym} , which promotes the tunnels to towers. Finally, we can consider a Shiraishi-Mori type H_A , as in Eq. (1), with projectors onto two-site singlets on neighboring sites $P_{i,i+1} = (1/4 - \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_{i+1})$. Because the $|\psi_n\rangle$ have maximal total spin, they are annihilated by each of these singlet projectors. Indeed, Ref. [18] constructed a model of “perfect scars” of exactly this form:

$$H = \Omega \sum_i S_i^z + \sum_i V_{i-1,i+2} P_{i,i+1}, \quad (21)$$

where $V_{i,j} = \sum_{\mu,\nu} J_{i,j}^{\mu,\nu} S_i^\mu S_j^\nu$ is an arbitrary operator that is used to break the spin- $\text{SU}(2)$ symmetry. In this “perfect scar” model, $Q^+ = S^+$, $H_{\text{sym}} = 0$, $H_{\text{SG}} = \Omega S^z$, and $H_A = \sum_i V_{i-1,i+2} P_{i,i+1}$. Note that even though $H_{\text{sym}} = 0$, the action of H_A makes the model well thermalizing outside the scarred subspace, and the scarred states still inherit the $\text{SU}(2)$ algebra.

A different example with the same maximal spin scar states is given in Ref. [35]:

$$H = \sum_i J_1 \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_{i+1} + J_2 \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_{i+2} + D \hat{z} \cdot (\vec{S}_i \times \vec{S}_{i+1}). \quad (22)$$

Unlike the previous model, Eq. (21), this model has a nontrivial $H_{\text{sym}} = J_1 \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_{i+1} + J_2 \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_{i+2}$ with spin- $\text{SU}(2)$ symmetry, but has $H_{\text{SG}} = 0$ so that all the scars are degenerate (one could, of course, equally well add a term of the form $H_{\text{SG}} = S^z$). The final term $H_A = D \sum_i \hat{z} \cdot (\vec{S}_i \times \vec{S}_{i+1})$ breaks the $\text{SU}(2)$ symmetry and annihilates the scars, but it is not of the SM form since it only annihilates the scar states as a complete sum, whereas previously each local projector individually annihilated the scar states.

2. Q - $\text{SU}(2)$ symmetry

Next, we consider a model where the operators $\{Q^\pm, Q^z\}$ satisfy $\text{SU}(2)$ commutation relations, but are distinct from the spin- $\text{SU}(2)$ operators. In particular, we can choose $Q^\pm, Q^z$ according to

$$Q^\pm = \frac{1}{(2S)!} \sum_i e^{ikr_i} (S_i^\pm)^{2S}, \quad Q^z = \frac{1}{2} [Q^+, Q^-]. \quad (23)$$

This choice with spin $S = 1$ and $k = \pi$ produces the SGO of two well-known scar models in the literature: the spin-1 AKLT model [11,27,32,33] and the spin-1 XY model [28,29,32,33]. Here, $Q_i^\pm = (S_i^\pm)^{2S}$ raises (lowers) the spin $-S$ (spin S) state to a spin S (spin $-S$) state, and annihilates all other states. Thus, the $(2S+1)$ states on each site are divided into the Q -spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ doublet $\{|-S\rangle, |S\rangle\}$, and $2S-1$ Q -spin singlets.⁸ Correspondingly, the operators Q^+ , Q^- , and Q^z obeys

⁸This is an example of an embedded $\text{SU}(2)$ subalgebra of $\text{SU}(2S+1)$ on each site. For $S = 1$, there are three independent $\text{SU}(2)$ subalgebras in $\text{SU}(3)$, and the Gell-Mann matrices provide a natural basis for these embedded subalgebras of which the choice described in Eq. (23) represents one.

the Lie algebra $SU(2)$, but the resulting Q - $SU(2)$ symmetry is distinct from the spin- $SU(2)$ symmetry.

It is natural to also consider other onsite raising operators of the form $Q_i^+ = (S_i^+)^n$ for $1 \leq n \leq 2S$. However, for $n < 2S - 1$ and $S > \frac{3}{2}$, these operators do not describe an $SU(2)$ algebra but rather form higher-rank Lie group symmetries, as discussed in detail in Sec. III D.

As before, we use the operators Q^+ to construct scar states built upon a base state that is an eigenstate of both Q^z and Q^2 so that all of the scars share the same eigenvalue of Q^2 , but are distinguished by their eigenvalues under Q^z . A particular example of this kind is furnished in the spin-1 XY model [28,32,34,35]:

$$H = \sum_i J(S_i^x S_{i+1}^x + S_i^y S_{i+1}^y) + J_3(S_i^x S_{i+3}^x + S_i^y S_{i+3}^y) + hS_i^z + D(S_i^z)^2. \quad (24)$$

The scars are built by the action of Q^+ on the fully polarized down state $|\psi_0\rangle = |---\dots\rangle$. Note that the first term $\propto J$ breaks Q - $SU(2)$ symmetry and annihilates the scars, the term hS^z acts as H_{SG} and gives energy to the scars, while the term $\propto D$ commutes with Q^z and Q^+ . The third-neighbor term is added to break a nonlocal $SU(2)$ symmetry for which the scar states are the only states in their symmetry sector. Specifically, the raising operator associated with this nonlocal $SU(2)$ symmetry is obtained by replacing $(-1)^i \rightarrow e^{i\pi \sum_{j=1}^i S_j^z}$ in the expression (23) for Q^+ . The resulting ladder operator acting on our fully polarized base state generates the same scar tower. Thus, this nonlocal $SU(2)$ symmetry and its corresponding Casimir must be broken in order for our scar tower to violate ETH.

Similar physics is also at play in the η -pairing states of the Hubbard model on bipartite lattices [43]. The Hubbard model has both a spin- $SU(2)$ symmetry and an independent “ η -pairing” $SU(2)$ symmetry [which plays the role of the Q - $SU(2)$ symmetry]. The η -pairing states have low entanglement [44], and are the unique states in the symmetry sector of maximal “ η -pairing” total spin (i.e., states with maximal eigenvalues under Q^2). Analogous to the examples above, the Hubbard model can be perturbed by a suitable H_A to break the η -pairing $SU(2)$ symmetry while preserving the η -pairing states as scarred eigenstates in the perturbed model [34,35]; the Hirsch model furnishes a notable example [35]. Strikingly, there exists a simple mapping from spin-1 models above to electronic models that allows for translation between the scar states of the spin-1 XY model and the η -pairing scars of the Hirsch model and some related electronic models [35].

3. Scar towers from base states of nonmaximal spin

The above examples, drawn from previous literature, contain scar towers generated from a fully polarized state for the base state. In each case, this meant that the scar tower transformed in an irreducible representation of Q - $SU(2)$ with maximal spin. We emphasize, however, that maximal spin (or, more generally, extremal Casimir eigenvalues) are not necessary for scar states, though they are useful for enumerating the bond-wise annihilators.

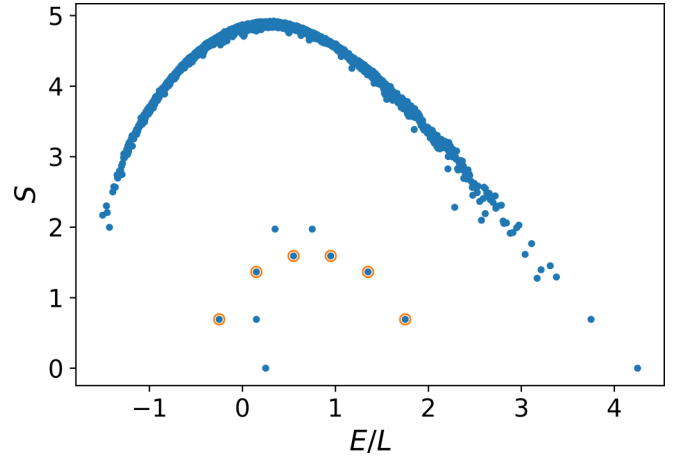


FIG. 2. Entanglement entropy vs energy density in the $k = 0$ momentum sector of the periodic chain of length $L = 10$ with Hamiltonian (25) and parameters $h = 2$, $D = B_1 = B_2 = J_z = 1$, $J_1 = -\frac{3}{4}$, and $J_2 = \frac{1}{2}$. The circled states are a scar tower that transforms in an irrep of Q - $SU(2)$ with less than maximal spin.

To demonstrate this, we offer a simple example. Consider a spin-1 chain described by the Hamiltonian $H = H_{\text{sym}} + H_{SG} + H_A$ with

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{sym}} &= D(S_i^z)^2, \\ H_{SG} &= hS_i^z, \\ H_A &= \sum_i J_1(\vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_{i+1})^2 + J_2[(\vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_{i+2})^2 + \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_{i+2}] \\ &\quad + B_1[(S_i^z)^2(S_{i+1}^x + S_{i+1}^y) - (S_{i+1}^x + S_{i+1}^y)(S_{i+1}^z)^2] \\ &\quad + J_z S_i^z S_{i+1}^z + B_2[S_i^z(S_{i+1}^z)^2 - (S_{i+1}^z)^2 S_i^z]. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

This model has a scar tower, generated by acting with $Q^+ = \sum_i \frac{1}{2}(S_i^+)^2$, which is of the form in Eq. (23) with $k = 0$ and $S = 1$ on the base state $|\psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0 - 0 - \dots - 0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|-0 - 0 - \dots - 0\rangle$. As promised, $|\psi_0\rangle$ is an eigenstate of the Casimir Q^2 with eigenvalue $L/4(L/4 + 1)$ which is less than the maximal Casimir $L/2(L/2 + 1)$.

To see that the terms act as labeled, observe that the terms with proportionality constants B_1 , B_2 , and J_z all annihilate all states in this scar tower bond wise because every state in the scar tower has $|0\rangle$ on every other site. Similarly, J_1 is equal to the identity plus three times the projector onto the singlet state and is hence also a bond-wise annihilator on subtracting out the identity. J_2 is another bond-wise annihilator up to a factor of the identity, as it is equal to a linear combination of the identity and a projector onto the antisymmetric spin-1 states.

We emphasize that the J_2 term is sensitive to the momentum of Q^+ ; further, without this term, any states of the form $|a_1 0 a_2 0 a_3 0 \dots\rangle$ where $a_i = \pm 1$ would be eigenstates. Finally, the terms B_1 and B_2 help us to break symmetries and make the model thermal. Collectively, the terms in H_A are sufficient to render all but a few of the states outside the scar space thermal, as seen in Fig. 2; the fully polarized up and down states remain as eigenstates despite S^z being broken, so those states are also scars. We also note that Eq. (25) contains only a subset of the operators that could be added

to H_A to make the model thermal; others can be found using the covariance-matrix algorithm.

More generally, base states with other eigenvalues under Q^2 and Q^z , such as those with eigenvalue $(Q_{\max} - p)(Q_{\max} - p + 1)$ under Q^2 , and $(-Q_{\max} + p)$ under Q^z for some finite p , will also have low entanglement and can be used to build scar tunnels.

B. Scars from integrability

It is also possible to write scarred models that fit into our general framework [Eq. (4)] using commutation relations derived from algebraic structures following from integrability. Reference [40] furnished such an example using integrable clock models [45]. In this case, H_{sym} is an integrable model with extensively many conserved quantities associated with an infinite-dimensional Onsager algebra. The conserved quantities take the form of sums of local operators; some of the conserved quantities raise the total z magnetization by fixed amounts, and can be chosen as the analog of our Q^+ . Then, picking $H_{\text{SG}} = S^z$, Ref. [40] derived a scarred model by adding an H_A that broke integrability and annihilated scars built on a polarized down state. In a similar spirit, Ref. [41] used the fact that *quasilocal* conserved operators in certain parameter regimes of a spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ XXZ model obey a SGA with S^z [46] to derive the presence of persistent oscillations in these integrable models. However, the perturbations to integrability considered in Ref. [41] were general and not aimed at preserving a scar tower. In general, the quasilocality may make finding a choice of H_A more challenging in this case.

C. Raising operators without connections to root structures

Before we discuss higher-rank and q -deformed groups, we emphasize that Eq. (4) does not require direct connections to the root structures of named Lie algebras. It is enough to have a dynamical symmetry indicated by the presence of an SGA between the raising operator Q^+ and H_{SG} , along with an H_A that annihilates the scars and can make the rest of the spectrum thermal. For example, Ref. [21] investigated an exact set of scar states in the spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ domain-wall-conserving model with a raising operator lacking a clear connection to roots. The scars were generated by $Q_{\text{DWC}}^+ = \sum_i P_{i-1}^- \sigma_i^+ P_{i+1}^-$, with projectors P^- onto spin down, acting repeatedly on the fully spin-down product state. As argued in Ref. [21], the “lowering” operator to undo the action of Q_{DWC}^+ on the scar states is necessarily nonlocal, meaning that the scar states do not transform in a single representation of any symmetries associated with Q_{DWC}^+ , similar to the AKLT and generalized AKLT scars discussed below. However, *unlike* the AKLT scars for which Q_{AKLT}^+ is a generator of $\text{SU}(2)$, Q_{DWC}^+ is not clearly related to the root structures of named Lie algebras: the projectors spoil the $\text{SU}(2)$ commutation relations with Q_{DWC}^+ ’s Hermitian conjugate, and the commutators of the resulting operators do not close readily, obscuring the relation to other Lie algebras. Nevertheless, the Hamiltonian and scar states still follow Eq. (4) despite being generated by operators Q^+ without direct connections to the root systems of Lie algebras.

D. Higher-rank Lie group symmetric scars

Another class of examples that our symmetry-based perspective on scars makes natural is scar states associated with continuous symmetry groups G other than $\text{SU}(2)$. As discussed in Sec. II, these differ from the $\text{SU}(2)$ case in a few important ways. First, in general there are multiple choices of raising operators. Second, there are multiple choices of H_{SG} , which in general satisfy commutation relations of the form (11). Depending on the choice of H_{SG} , we can therefore engineer scar states with multiple distinct frequencies, or with exact degeneracies in their spectra that reflect the more complex Lie group symmetry.

The general idea of the construction closely parallels the $\text{SU}(2)$ case. Choosing $|\psi_0\rangle = \prod_i |\mathbf{w}_{\min,i}\rangle$ to be a product of the lowest weight state at each site, we have $Q_{\alpha^-,i} |\mathbf{w}_{\min,i}\rangle = 0$. This is the analog of the polarized state, and has maximal eigenvalue under the Casimir. The scar tower then consists of all states of the form (12).

As a simple example, we consider a spin-1 chain. The three states a given site can be viewed as transforming in the three-dimensional fundamental representation of $\text{SU}(3)$, which has $N = 8$ generators and rank $R = 2$. The six generators that are not in the CSA furnish three raising and three lowering operators. In the S^z basis $|+\rangle = (1, 0, 0)^T$, $|0\rangle = (0, 1, 0)^T$, $|-\rangle = (0, 0, 1)^T$, the three raising operators of $\text{SU}(3)$ are

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\alpha_1^+,i} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ Q_{\alpha_2^+,i} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ Q_{\alpha_3^+,i} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

Using the following basis for the two generators of the Cartan subalgebra on site i ,

$$Q_{1,i}^z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q_{2,i}^z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (27)$$

the roots are

$$\alpha_1^+ = (-1, \sqrt{3}), \quad \alpha_2^+ = (2, 0), \quad \alpha_3^+ = (1, \sqrt{3}). \quad (28)$$

Note that $Q_{\alpha_3^+,i} = [Q_{\alpha_2^+,i}, Q_{\alpha_1^+,i}] = Q_{\alpha_2^+,i} Q_{\alpha_1^+,i}$; hence, $Q_{\alpha_1^+,i}$ and $Q_{\alpha_2^+,i}$ generate the complete set of states on site i from the lowest weight state $|-\rangle_i$.

We now consider the global raising operators $Q_{\alpha_j^+} = \sum_{i=1}^L Q_{\alpha_j^+,i}$. With a base state $|\psi_0\rangle = \prod_i |-\rangle_i$, the scar space is spanned by the $\frac{1}{2}(L+1)(L+2)$ states

$$Q_{\alpha_2^+}^m Q_{\alpha_1^+}^n |\psi_0\rangle \quad \text{for } 0 \leq m \leq n \leq L, \quad (29)$$

i.e., by all states in the $[\frac{1}{2}(L+1)(L+2)]$ -dimensional irreducible representation of $\text{SU}(3)$ containing the lowest weight state $|\psi_0\rangle$. These states will have at most $\log(m+1) + \log(n+1)$ entanglement entropy since both $Q_{\alpha_1^+}^n$ and $Q_{\alpha_2^+}^m$

have MPO representations with bond dimension $n + 1$ (see Appendix A).

There are two natural physical operators for H_{SG} : $S^z = \sum_i S_i^z$ and $\sum_i (S_i^z)^2$. These can be expressed as

$$S_i^z = \frac{1}{2}Q_{1,i}^z + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}Q_{2,i}^z, \quad (30)$$

$$(S_i^z)^2 = \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{1} + \frac{1}{2}Q_{1,i}^z - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}Q_{2,i}^z. \quad (31)$$

Using Eqs. (10), (11), and (28), both $Q_{\alpha_1^+}$ and $Q_{\alpha_2^+}$ raise S_i^z by one, while $Q_{\alpha_1^+}$ ($Q_{\alpha_2^+}$) decreases (increases) the eigenvalue of $(S_i^z)^2$ by 1. Correspondingly, the eigenvalue of S^z on the state in Eq. (29) is $-L + m + n$, while the eigenvalue of $\sum_i (S_i^z)^2$ is $L - n + m$.

We now turn to H_A . At the two-site level, the states in the tower will only contain the six symmetric states $|--\rangle$, $| -0\rangle + |0-\rangle$, $|00\rangle$, $|+-\rangle + |-+\rangle$, $|+0\rangle + |0+\rangle$, and $||++\rangle$. The three antisymmetric states $|1, -1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|-0\rangle - |0-\rangle)$, $|1, 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+-\rangle - |-+\rangle)$, and $|1, 1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+0\rangle - |0+\rangle)$ do not appear, and so we can use projectors onto these states as Shiraishi-Mori-type projectors. Correspondingly, there are nine bond-wise annihilators on a given pair of sites $(i, i + 1)$ that we can use in H_A :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{1,i} &= |1, -1\rangle\langle 1, -1|, & P_{2,i} &= |1, 0\rangle\langle 1, 0|, \\ P_{3,i} &= |1, 1\rangle\langle 1, 1|, & P_{4,i} &= |1, -1\rangle\langle 1, 0| + \text{H.c.}, \\ P_{5,i} &= i|1, -1\rangle\langle 1, 0| + \text{H.c.}, & P_{6,i} &= |1, -1\rangle\langle 1, 1| + \text{H.c.}, \\ P_{7,i} &= i|1, -1\rangle\langle 1, 1| + \text{H.c.}, & P_{8,i} &= |1, 0\rangle\langle 1, 1| + \text{H.c.}, \\ P_{9,i} &= i|1, 0\rangle\langle 1, 1| + \text{H.c.} \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

We also found eight “as-a-sum” annihilators through the covariance-matrix algorithm discussed above, but we will not discuss these annihilators further here.

The terms in Eq. (32) break $\text{SU}(3)$ symmetry and keep the Hamiltonian from commuting with the two $\text{SU}(3)$ Casimirs; hence, taking H_A to be a linear combination of these bond-wise annihilators at each site is sufficient to eliminate the symmetry, and indeed can lead to a spectrum that is ergodic in the nonscarred Hilbert space. This is seen in Fig. 3, which shows the entanglement entropy in the $k = 0$ and inversion-symmetric sector of the Hamiltonian

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \sum_j S_j^z + 1.3(S_j^z)^2 - 0.5P_{4,j} + 1.2P_{5,j} \\ &\quad + 0.9P_{6,j} - 1.7P_{7,j} + 1.7P_{8,j} - 1.5P_{9,j}. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

We have colored the scar states according to their values of m from Eq. (29); we have an evenly spaced tower of states for each value of m , with n ranging from m to L . As we increase m by one, the resulting tower has one fewer state than the previous. For the parameters chosen here, increasing m corresponds to increasing the energy by 2.3, while increasing n corresponds to decreasing the energy by .3.

These scar states also allow us to construct families of simple product states that exhibit periodic or quasiperiodic revivals. For any two complex parameters c_1 and c_2 , the product

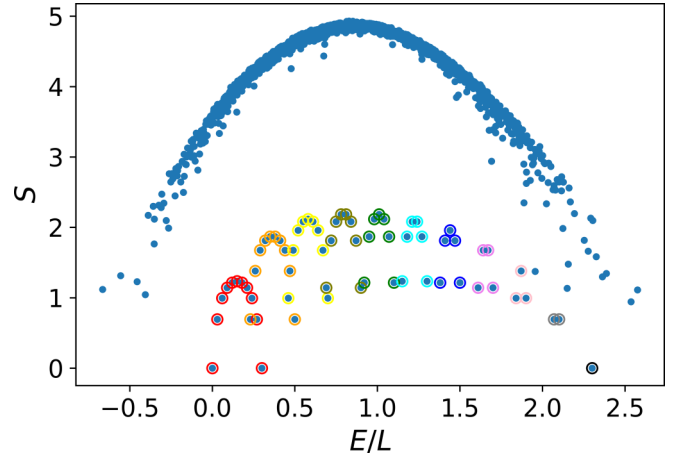


FIG. 3. Entanglement entropy in the momentum $k = 0$ and spatial inversion-symmetric sector of the $\text{SU}(3)$ scarred Hamiltonian in Eq. (33) for a periodic chain of length $L = 10$. The scar states are colored according to their values of m in Eq. (29).

states

$$|c_1, c_2\rangle = \otimes_i \left(\frac{|+\rangle_i + c_1|0\rangle_i + c_2|-\rangle_i}{\sqrt{1 + |c_1|^2 + |c_2|^2}} \right) \quad (34)$$

are superpositions of the scar states with no overlap with states outside the scar sector. To see this, first define n_+ , n_0 , and n_- as the number of $|+\rangle$, $|0\rangle$, $|-\rangle$ in a given S^z product state, S_L as the set of permutation operators on a length L chain, and the normalization $\mathcal{N} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + |c_1|^2 + |c_2|^2}} \right)^L$. Then, expanding the product above yields

$$\begin{aligned} |c_1, c_2\rangle &= \mathcal{N} \sum_{\substack{n_+, n_0, n_- \geq 0; \\ n_+ + n_0 + n_- = L}} \frac{c_1^{n_0} c_2^{n_-}}{n_+! n_0! n_-!} \\ &\quad \times \sum_{\mathcal{P} \in S_L} \mathcal{P} \left(\otimes_{i=1}^{n_+} |+\rangle_i \otimes_{j=n_++1}^{n_++n_0} |0\rangle_j \otimes_{k=n_++n_0+1}^L |-\rangle_k \right) \\ &= \mathcal{N} \sum_{0 \leq m \leq n \leq L} \frac{c_1^{n-m} c_2^{L-n}}{m! n!} Q_{\alpha_2^+}^m Q_{\alpha_1^+}^n |\psi_0\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

where $|\psi_0\rangle = |--\dots--\rangle$ is the polarized state as before.

Let h be the coefficient of $\sum_i S_i^z$ and D be the coefficient of $\sum_i (S_i^z)^2$ in the Hamiltonian; we noted above that the scar states had energy $L(D - h) + (h - D)n + (h + D)m$. Thus, for $(h - D)$ and $(h + D)$ commensurate, the above family of product states undergoes exactly periodic revivals, while for $(h - D)$ and $(h + D)$ incommensurate we have quasiperiodic revivals for $c_1, c_2 \neq 0$. The periodic revivals will have the usual period associated with two different nonzero angular frequencies; i.e., writing $\frac{h+D}{h-D} = \frac{p}{q}$ for integers p and q , we will have a period of $\frac{p}{h+D} 2\pi$. There are also a couple of interesting limits of the coefficients. Setting c_1 to zero, c_2 to zero, or c_1 and c_2 to infinity will give perfectly periodic revivals with periods $\frac{\pi}{h}$, $\frac{2\pi}{h-D}$, and $\frac{2\pi}{h+D}$, respectively.

We demonstrate periodic revivals from initial states $|c_1, c_2\rangle$ with $c_1 = 0$, $c_2 = 2$ with the Hamiltonian in Eq. (33) in Fig. 4 (top). The choice of $c_1 = 0$ means $|c_1, c_2\rangle$ will only have overlap with the scar states that have only $|+\rangle$'s and $|-\rangle$'s,

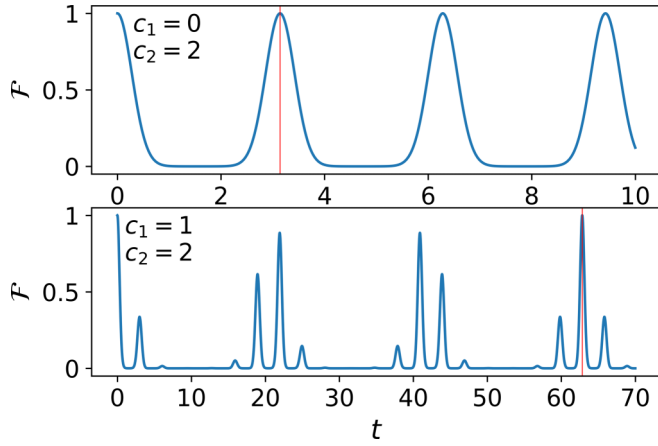


FIG. 4. Fidelity $\mathcal{F} = |\langle \psi(t) | \psi(0) \rangle|^2$ of the state in Eq. (34) with $c_1 = 0$, $c_2 = 2$ (top) and $c_1 = 1$, $c_2 = 2$ (bottom) under the time evolution generated by the Hamiltonian in Eq. (33) for $L = 10$. The periods of π and 20π are marked with vertical red lines.

and so the scar states will be separated by an energy spacing of $2h = 2$, giving a period of π . We also demonstrate periodic revivals with $c_1 = 1$, $c_2 = 2$ with the Hamiltonian in Eq. (33) after a period of 20π . The structure of these revivals is more complicated; there are partial revivals at intermediate times, arising from the two different sets of energy spacings.

1. Higher-rank Lie symmetries from spin operators

A priori, it is not obvious under what conditions higher-rank Lie group symmetries would arise in real solid-state systems, such as spin chains. In fact, however, we are naturally led to these if we consider raising operators of the form

$$Q_i^+ = \frac{1}{\mathcal{N}}(S_i^+)^n, \quad Q_i^- = (Q_i^+)^{\dagger}, \quad Q_i^z = [Q_i^+, Q_i^-] \quad (36)$$

for $1 \leq n \leq 2S$, where $\mathcal{N}$ is a normalization constant. For $n = 1$ or $2S$, with a suitable choice of $\mathcal{N}$ the operators Q_i^+ , Q_i^- , and Q_i^z form an $SU(2)$ algebra. For $n < 2S - 1$ and $S > \frac{3}{2}$, however, in general Eq. (36) does not describe an $SU(2)$ algebra. Indeed, the set Q_i^+ , Q_i^- , Q_i^z is not closed under commutation. Closing these operators under commutation leads to a set of raising operators associated with a larger Lie group symmetry.

To illustrate this, we begin with $S = \frac{5}{2}$ and $n = 2$ in Eq. (36). We define

$$P^+ = [Q^z, Q^+], \quad P^- = -[Q^z, Q^-], \quad P^z = [P^+, P^-], \\ R^+ = [P^+, Q^+], \quad R^- = [Q^-, P^-]. \quad (37)$$

Here, P^+ (P^-) is a second, linearly independent operator that raises (lowers) S^z by 2, and R^+ (R^-) is a third raising operator, which raises (lowers) S^z by 4. It is convenient to change basis, defining the raising operators:

$$Q_{\alpha_1^+} = \frac{13}{12\sqrt{5}}Q^+ + \frac{1}{12\sqrt{5}}P^+, \quad Q_1^z = \frac{1}{1512}(-Q^z + P^z), \\ Q_{\alpha_2^+} = -\frac{1}{36}(Q^+ + P^+), \quad Q_2^z = \frac{3037}{7560\sqrt{3}}Q^z - \frac{13}{7560\sqrt{3}}P^z, \\ Q_{\alpha_3^+} = \frac{1}{36\sqrt{5}}R^+, \quad (38)$$

where we have taken $\mathcal{N} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$, and as usual, the lowering operators are given by $Q_{-\alpha_j} = Q_{\alpha_j}^{\dagger}$. As above, the roots α_j are given by Eq. (28). The three raising operators Q_{α_j} act on our states according to

$$Q_{\alpha_1^+}|5/2, -5/2\rangle = |5/2, -1/2\rangle, \quad Q_{\alpha_1^+}|5/2, 1/2\rangle = |5/2, 5/2\rangle, \\ Q_{\alpha_2^+}|5/2, -1/2\rangle = |5/2, 3/2\rangle, \quad Q_{\alpha_2^+}|5/2, -3/2\rangle = |5/2, 1/2\rangle, \\ Q_{\alpha_3^+}|5/2, -5/2\rangle = |5/2, 3/2\rangle, \quad Q_{\alpha_3^+}|5/2, -3/2\rangle = |5/2, 5/2\rangle,$$

where states not shown are annihilated by the raising operator in question.

It is straightforward to check that the raising operators $\{Q_{\alpha_j^+}\}$, together with the corresponding lowering operators $\{Q_{\alpha_j^-}\}$, and two diagonal generators Q_j^z , obey the commutation relations of the eight generators of the Lie group $SU(3)$. Under the action of these eight matrices, the six states in $s = \frac{5}{2}$ split into two sets of three, which are not connected by any raising operator. Thus, the representation on each site consists of one copy of the fundamental (triplet) representation of $SU(3)$, containing the states $|\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}\rangle$, $|\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$, and $|\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\rangle$, and a copy of the conjugate (anti-fundamental) representation, containing the states $|\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\rangle$, $|\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$, $|\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\rangle$.

For general spin S and $n = 2$, we show the following in Appendix B. For half-integer S , the relevant Lie algebra is $SU(S + \frac{1}{2})$, with the $2S + 1$ states on each site dividing into a copy of the $(S + \frac{1}{2})$ -dimensional fundamental representation, and a copy of its conjugate. For integer S , the algebra can be divided into two sets of operators, which act only on even- and odd-integer spins, respectively. This leads to a Lie algebra structure $SO(S + 1) \times Sp(S)$ for even S , and $SO(S) \times Sp(S + 1)$ for odd S . For even S , the Hilbert space at each site corresponds to a copy of the $(S + 1)$ -dimensional vector representation of $SO(S + 1)$, containing the even-integer spins, and a copy of the S -dimensional fundamental representation of $Sp(S)$, containing the odd-integer spins. For odd S the $S + 1$ odd-integer spins transform in the $(S + 1)$ -dimensional fundamental representation of $Sp(S + 1)$, while the S even-integer spins transform in the S -dimensional vector representation of $SO(S)$.

For these examples, though the Cartan generators $Q_{\mu,i}^z$ all commute with S_i^z , it is not in general the case that S_i^z can be expressed as a linear combination of the $Q_{\mu,i}^z$ since it is not necessarily traceless when acting on each irreducible representation of the relevant Lie group in the Hilbert space. Thus, a natural alternative to an H_{SG} of the form (10) is to take $H_{SG} = S^z = h \sum_i S_i^z$, which satisfies an SGA commutation relation of the form (11) for all raising operators $Q_{\alpha_j^+}$. In this case, the value of ω is fixed by how much $Q_{\alpha_j^+}$ raises S^z . Thus, all frequencies are integer multiples of the elementary frequency $2nh$, and in general multiple Q_i^+ operators will be associated with the same frequency.

With this choice, we find degeneracies in the scar tower characteristic of the underlying larger Lie group symmetry. For example, consider the spin- $\frac{5}{2}$ system described above, with an $SU(3)$ -symmetric scar tower. The two operators $Q_{\alpha_1^+}$, $Q_{\alpha_2^+}$ both raise S^z by 2, while $Q_{\alpha_3^+} = Q_{\alpha_2^+}Q_{\alpha_1^+}$ raises S^z by 4. Taking $|\psi_0\rangle = |-\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}, \dots\rangle$ to have energy 0, we see that $(Q_{\alpha_1^+})^2|\psi_0\rangle$ and $Q_{\alpha_2^+}Q_{\alpha_1^+}|\psi_0\rangle$ are linearly independent

states with the same energy of $4h$. In contrast, in the $SU(2)$ case, all states in the scar tower have distinct energies since each power of Q^+ applied to $|\psi_0\rangle$ necessarily raised the eigenvalue of S^z by the same amount.

E. q -deformed towers

In the preceding sections, we considered scar states that transformed in a single irreducible representation of some group. However, we can also consider scar states transforming in representations of “ q -deformed groups.” q -deformed groups have found many applications, including solving the quantum Yang-Baxter equation [47], describing anyons [48], and phenomenologically describing perturbations to otherwise symmetric models [49]. Reference [50] gives a thorough introduction to the mathematics of quantum groups, and we use that reference’s notation for the two kinds of q deformations $[n]_q$ and $[[n]]_q$ mentioned below. For the purposes of this work, we restrict our attention to $SU_q(2)$, though we expect that our key results generalize to other q -deformed groups.

The characteristic feature of q -deformed groups is a parameter q that modifies the generator algebra. For example, $SU_q(2)$ has the following algebra:

$$[\tilde{S}^z, \tilde{S}^\pm] = \pm \tilde{S}^\pm \quad \text{and} \quad [\tilde{S}^+, \tilde{S}^-] = [2\tilde{S}^z]_q, \quad (39)$$

where

$$[x]_q = \frac{q^x - q^{-x}}{q - q^{-1}}. \quad (40)$$

The deformation is such that $q \rightarrow 1$ returns the algebra to the usual $SU(2)$ algebra.

For real, positive q , the representations of q -deformed $SU(2)$ that satisfy the algebra share many similarities with the usual representations. The irreducible representations are $(2S + 1)$ -dimensional with S^z independent of q :

$$(\tilde{S}^z) = S^z \quad (41)$$

and with

$$\langle m' | (\tilde{S}^\pm) | m \rangle = \sqrt{[S \mp m]_q [S \pm m + 1]_q} \delta_{m', m \pm 1}. \quad (42)$$

The $\tilde{S}^\pm$ operators are the same as $S^\pm$ for spin $S < 1$.

The Casimir operator that commutes with the generators and labels the multiplets is $\tilde{S}^2 = \tilde{S}^- \tilde{S}^+ + [S^z]_q [S^z + 1]_q$ with eigenvalues $[S]_q [S + 1]_q$; that such an operator commutes with the generators can be checked by explicit computation. We will also define

$$\tilde{S}^x = \frac{\tilde{S}^+ + \tilde{S}^-}{2}, \quad \tilde{S}^y = \frac{\tilde{S}^+ - \tilde{S}^-}{2i} \quad (43)$$

for use below.

However, because of the deformation, some of the usual properties of representations of Lie algebras no longer hold. In the regular $SU(2)$ algebra, if we had a representation $\{S^+, S^-, S^z\}$ we could form a direct product representation,

$$\{S^+ \otimes \mathbb{I} + \mathbb{I} \otimes S^+, S^- \otimes \mathbb{I} + \mathbb{I} \otimes S^-, S^z \otimes \mathbb{I} + \mathbb{I} \otimes S^z\}, \quad (44)$$

which would also satisfy the algebra. This is how we would describe the action of $SU(2)$ on, say, two spin- S particles. Such a set of would-be generators generally fail to satisfy

the q -deformed algebra; instead, for $SU_q(2)$, we have that the operators

$$\{\tilde{S}^+ \otimes q^{S^z} + q^{-S^z} \otimes \tilde{S}^+, \tilde{S}^- \otimes q^{S^z} + q^{-S^z} \otimes \tilde{S}^-, S^z \otimes \mathbb{I} + \mathbb{I} \otimes S^z\} \quad (45)$$

satisfy the deformed algebra if $\{\tilde{S}^+, \tilde{S}^-, S^z\}$ do. Similarly, $\tilde{S}^\pm$ acting on a chain of length L picks up “tails” of diagonal operators to the left and right for each site:

$$\tilde{S}^\pm = \sum_{i=1}^L (\otimes_{j=1}^{i-1} q^{-S_j^z}) \otimes \tilde{S}_i^\pm \otimes (\otimes_{j=i+1}^L q^{S_j^z}) \quad (46)$$

while $\tilde{S}^z$ is the same as S^z .

For generating scar towers, we will consider a single-site representation of $SU_q(2)$:

$$[Q_i^z, \tilde{Q}_i^\pm] = \pm \tilde{Q}_i^\pm \quad \text{and} \quad [\tilde{Q}_i^+, \tilde{Q}_i^-] = [2Q_i^z]_q. \quad (47)$$

From the single-site representation, we can construct a chain-wide representation through

$$\tilde{Q}^\pm = \sum_{i=1}^L e^{\pm i \phi_i} (\otimes_{j=1}^{i-1} q^{-Q_j^z}) \otimes \tilde{Q}_i^\pm \otimes (\otimes_{j=i+1}^L q^{Q_j^z}) \quad (48)$$

for arbitrary phase factor ϕ_i . The freedom to choose an arbitrary phase factor while maintaining the commutation relations may seem surprising, as $\tilde{Q}^\pm$ is a sum of tailed operators. Nevertheless, $(\otimes_{j=1}^{i-1} q^{-Q_j^z}) \otimes \tilde{Q}_i^\pm \otimes (\otimes_{j=i+1}^L q^{Q_j^z})$ and $(\otimes_{j=1}^{m-1} q^{-Q_j^z}) \otimes \tilde{Q}_m^\pm \otimes (\otimes_{j=m+1}^L q^{Q_j^z})$ commute for $i \neq m$, and the phase factors cancel for $i = m$, so the phases do not affect the commutation relations.

For $\phi_i = kr_i$, powers of these operators $(\tilde{Q}^\pm)^n$ have a simple MPO representation with bond dimension $n + 1$ (see Appendix A). It is striking that the MPO representation is linear in n rather than exponential in n . This means that $(\tilde{Q}^\pm)^n$ will only increase entanglement entropy by a factor of at most $O(\log(n))$, rather than by n . Thus, $\tilde{Q}^\pm$ with an associated q -deformed symmetry and symmetric base states are good candidates for scar states with additional q -deformed symmetry relative to the Hamiltonian.

To illustrate some of these ideas, consider the following q deformations of previously discovered models. The simplest is a q deformation of the model with $SU(2)$ scars in Eq. (21):

$$H = \Omega \sum_i S_i^z + \sum_{i=1}^{L-1} V_{i-1, i+2} \tilde{P}_{i, i+1}, \quad (49)$$

where $\tilde{P}_{i, i+1}$ is a projector onto the two-site q -deformed spin singlet. Explicitly,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{P}_{i, i+1} = & \frac{1}{[2]_q} \left(\sqrt{q} |\uparrow \downarrow\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{q}} |\downarrow \uparrow\rangle \right) \\ & \times \left(\sqrt{q} \langle \uparrow \downarrow| - \frac{1}{\sqrt{q}} \langle \downarrow \uparrow| \right). \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

The new scar states are those simultaneous eigenstates of S^z and $\tilde{S}^2$ generated by $\tilde{S}^+$ on the $S^z = -L/2$ state.

We can also modify more complicated models and extract q -deformed scar states. We introduce here a deformed version

of the spin-1 XY model [28,32,34,35] in Eq. (24):

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{L-1} J \tilde{h}_{i,i+1}^{(q)} + \sum_{i=1}^{L-3} J_3 \tilde{h}_{i,i+3}^{(q^3)} + \sum_{i=1}^L h S_i^z + D (S_i^z)^2, \quad (51)$$

where

$$\tilde{h}_{i,i+1}^{(q)} = (\tilde{S}_i^x q^{S_{i+1}^z})(q^{-S_i^z} \tilde{S}_{i+1}^x) + (\tilde{S}_i^y q^{S_{i+1}^z})(q^{-S_i^z} \tilde{S}_{i+1}^y) \quad (52)$$

and

$$\tilde{h}_{i,i+3}^{(q^3)} = (\tilde{S}_i^x q^{3S_{i+3}^z})(q^{-3S_i^z} \tilde{S}_{i+3}^x) + (\tilde{S}_i^y q^{3S_{i+3}^z})(q^{-3S_i^z} \tilde{S}_{i+3}^y). \quad (53)$$

Here, $\tilde{S}^x$ and $\tilde{S}^y$ are deformed using the value of the deformation parameter given in the superscript of $\tilde{h}$. This model has scar states generated by a deformed version of the raising operator in Eq. (23) with $k = \pi$, $S = 1$ and with a deformation parameter of $\frac{1}{q^2}$:

$$\tilde{Q}^\pm = \sum_{i=1}^L (-1)^i (\otimes_{j=1}^{i-1} q^{2Q_j^z}) \otimes \tilde{Q}_i^\pm \otimes (\otimes_{j=i+1}^L q^{-2Q_j^z}) \quad (54)$$

with $\tilde{Q}_i^\pm = \frac{1}{2}(S_i^\pm)^2$. Notice that $\tilde{Q}_i^\pm$ is *not* $\frac{1}{2}(\tilde{S}_i^\pm)^2$: in the undeformed model, $Q_i^\pm = \frac{1}{2}(S_i^\pm)^2$ furnishes a reducible representation which is a direct sum of a singlet plus a doublet, and we want the q deformed $\tilde{Q}_i$ to furnish a reducible representation which is a direct sum of a deformed singlet and deformed doublet; however, the q deformations of singlets and doublets are independent of q [cf. Eq. (42)]. One can check directly that this $\tilde{Q}^+$ is a ladder operator for $SU_{1/q^2}(2)$. The scar states are $(\tilde{Q}^+)^n |\psi_0\rangle$, where $|\psi_0\rangle$ is the fully polarized down state of $|\cdots -\rangle$. There exists a separate ladder operator for which $(-1)^i \rightarrow e^{i\pi \sum_{j=1}^i S_j^z}$ that also generates these *same* scar states. This second operator is a ladder operator for a separate $SU_{1/q^2}(2)$ symmetry, so we must be careful to break the two different $SU_{1/q^2}(2)$ Casimirs associated with the different ladder operators. The tower of scar states is annihilated by the J and J_3 terms in Eq. (51), and these terms keep the Casimirs from commuting with the Hamiltonian: the nearest-neighbor term J is sufficient to violate conservation of the Casimir of the first ladder operator, while the J_3 term violates conservation of the Casimir corresponding to the first and second ladder operators. The similarities to the discussion of the original spin-1 XY model in Eq. (24) should be clear.

In Fig. 5, we plot the entanglement entropy in the $S^z = -2$ sector of the q -deformed XY Hamiltonian in Eq. (51), for $q = 1.2$ and $J = J_3 = h = D = 1$. This symmetry sector contains only a single scar state circled in orange. The scar state is $(\tilde{Q}^+)^4$ acting on the fully polarized $|\cdots -\rangle$ state with energy $E/L = 0.8$.

We turn next to the issue of revivals from simple initial states. For the undeformed $q = 1$ model, Ref. [28] noted a simple product state that would undergo perfect revivals. This product state was an eigenstate of $Q^x = (Q^+ + Q^-)/2$ with maximal eigenvalue:

$$|c = 1, q = 1\rangle = \otimes_i \left(\frac{|+\rangle - (-1)^i |-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right). \quad (55)$$

Such a state has maximal $q = 1$ Q^2 by virtue of having maximal Q^x and, hence, is a superposition of scar states. The scar

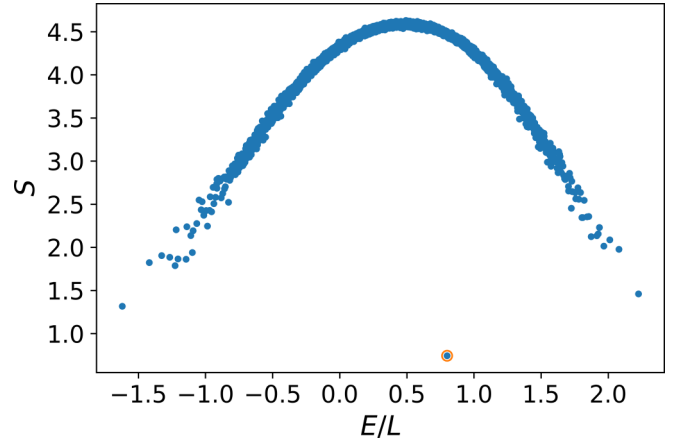


FIG. 5. Entanglement entropy in the $S^z = -2$ sector of the q -deformed spin-1 XY Hamiltonian for $q = 1.2$ and $J = J_3 = h = D = 1$. The chain has open boundary conditions and a length $L = 10$. The scar state within this sector is circled.

states are evenly spaced in energy with spacing $2h$, yielding perfect revivals of the state under the time evolution of Eq. (51) with $q = 1$. Furthermore, grouping the product states within the state above according to their total z magnetization, it follows that

$$|c, q = 1\rangle = \otimes_i \left(\frac{|+\rangle - (-1)^i |-\rangle}{\sqrt{1 + |c|^2}} \right) \quad (56)$$

is also a superposition of the scar states, for arbitrary complex parameter c . We can also write this state more explicitly in terms of the $q = 1$ Q^+ operator by noting that

$$\begin{aligned} |c, q = 1\rangle &= \mathcal{N} \otimes_i \left(|-\rangle - (-1)^i \frac{1}{c} |+\rangle \right) \\ &= \mathcal{N} \otimes_i \left(1 - \frac{1}{c} Q_i^+ \right) |\psi_0\rangle \\ &= \mathcal{N} \otimes_i (e^{-\frac{1}{c} Q_i^+}) |\psi_0\rangle \\ &= \mathcal{N} e^{-\frac{1}{c} Q^+} |\psi_0\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

where we have defined $\mathcal{N} = (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}L(L+3)} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{1+|c|^2}} \right)^L$.

For our deformed model, we can write a similar family of product states:

$$|c, q\rangle = \otimes_i \left(\frac{|+\rangle - (-q^2)^i |-\rangle}{\sqrt{1 + q^{4i} |c|^2}} \right). \quad (58)$$

Here, c is an arbitrary complex parameter. Note that the q dependence changes across the chain. This product state is again a superposition of the (now q -deformed) scarred states. To write the superposition explicitly, we will introduce the notation for m and n positive integers,

$$[[n]]_q = \frac{1 - q^n}{1 - q}, \quad [[n]]_q! = \prod_{m=1}^n [[m]]_q. \quad (59)$$

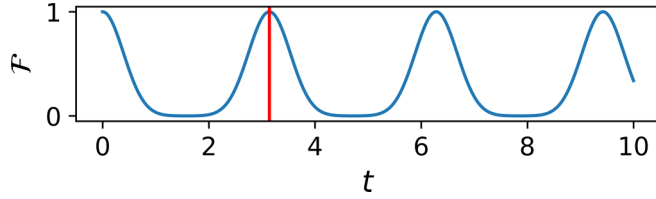


FIG. 6. Fidelity $\mathcal{F} = |\langle \psi(t) | \psi(0) \rangle|^2$ of the state in Eq. (58) with $c = 1$ under the time evolution generated by the Hamiltonian in Eq. (51) for $q = 1.2$ and $L = 10$. The period of π is marked with a vertical red line.

Then, comparing $(\tilde{Q}^+)^n |\psi_0\rangle$ to the terms in $|c, q\rangle$ with n sites $|+\rangle$, we have the explicit superposition

$$|c, q\rangle = -\mathcal{N} \sum_{n=0}^L c^{L-n} \frac{q^{L(L+1)-n(n+L)}}{[[n]]_{\frac{1}{q^4}}!} (\tilde{Q}^+)^n |\psi_0\rangle, \quad (60)$$

where

$$\mathcal{N} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^L \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + |c|^2 q^{4i}}} \right). \quad (61)$$

Furthermore, the scar states are again evenly spaced in energy with spacing $2h$, yielding perfect revivals of this product state under the time evolution of Eq. (51) for the corresponding value of q . As an example, we demonstrate in Fig. 6 periodic revivals of Eq. (58) with $c = 1$ with the Hamiltonian in Eq. (51) with $q = 1.2$ after a period of π .

The above discussion holds for any values of $q > 0$. We note as an aside that for $q = 1 + \epsilon$ for small ϵ , the spin-1 XY model is only weakly deformed from the regular spin-1 XY model. Further, the scar states are also close to their undeformed counterparts (although when L is large, their overlap is only non-negligible when ϵ is small relative to $\frac{1}{L}$). This implies that the simple product state $|c, q = 1\rangle$ which shows perfect revivals in the undeformed spin-1 XY model will show imperfect revivals in the deformed model with a magnitude of oscillation decaying with growing ϵ and L .

IV. GENERALIZED AKLT SCARS

Thus far, we have constructed scarred Hamiltonians in which the scarred eigenstates transform as a single irreducible representation of a (possibly q -deformed) symmetry group G , and have a unique eigenvalue for the Casimir operator(s) C . Here, we describe a qualitatively different family, in which the scarred states are *not* eigenstates of C and do *not* transform in a single irrep of the symmetry. These will be built by considering H_{sym} with an *enhanced* symmetry, which allows us to pick base states that do not have a definite eigenvalue for the Casimir(s) but are nevertheless eigenstates of H_{sym} .

For specificity, we focus on one-dimensional spin- S generalized AKLT chains for which the Hamiltonians can be written as a sum of projectors. In Sec. IV B we present two models, the q -deformed and $\text{SO}(2S+1)$ generalizations of the spin- S AKLT model, and show that they have towers of scarred eigenstates generated by the action of the ladder

operator:

$$Q_{\text{AKLT}}^+ = \sum_j \frac{1}{(2S)!} (-1)^j (S_j^+)^{2S} \quad (62)$$

on their respective ground states. Note that Q_{AKLT}^+ is the same as the raising operator associated with Q -SU(2) discussed earlier, Eq. (23) with $k = \pi$. However, because the base state is not an eigenstate of Q^2 , the projector onto the resulting *asymmetric* scarred manifold does *not* commute with the Q -SU(2) symmetry. Previous work showed that the spin- S AKLT model also has an asymmetric tower of scarred eigenstates generated by the same Q_{AKLT}^+ [11,32].

To understand how this fits with our broader symmetry-based picture, we note that Ref. [32] showed that the spin-1 AKLT model can be deformed to an H_{sym} with Q -SU(2) symmetry while preserving the scar states as eigenstates. To make the AKLT ground state an eigenstate of H_{sym} , despite not being an eigenstate of Q^2 , also requires degeneracies between towers of states with different values of the Casimir Q^2 , allowing superpositions with indefinite Q^2 to be eigenstates of H_{sym} . This points to an expanded symmetry in H_{sym} leading to a much larger set of degeneracies. By taking advantage of these degeneracies, one can prepare base states that are eigenstates of H_{sym} and H_{SG} , even if they are not eigenstates of Q^2 and Q^z . We discuss in Sec. IV C a nontrivial set of H_{sym} for a very general set of base states with indefinite Q^2 . These H_{sym} allow us to decompose the generalized AKLT Hamiltonians into H_{sym} , H_{SG} , and H_A and connect to our broader symmetry-based framework.

Finally, in Sec. IV D, we study deformations between scarred Hamiltonians with different sets of scar towers. In particular, we discuss generalizations of a deformation in Ref. [33] between the spin- S AKLT model and an integrable point with Q -SU(2) symmetry.

A. Structure of scars in generalized AKLT models

The scars in the AKLT model and its generalizations are a consequence of the following general structure, first discussed by Refs. [32,33]. Consider a Hamiltonian $H = \sum_j h_{j,j+1}$, a base state $|\psi_0\rangle$ with zero energy and a ladder operator $Q^+ = \sum_j e^{ikj} Q_j^+$. We assume periodic boundary conditions with kL being a multiple of 2π ; we discuss the generalization to open boundary conditions briefly in the next subsection and in more detail in Appendix G. We also assume that we can group the two-site Hilbert space into the three *disjoint* subspaces $\mathcal{G}$, $\mathcal{R}$, and $\mathcal{M}$. The subspace $\mathcal{G}$ (not to be confused with the non-Abelian symmetry group G of H_{sym}) contains all two-site configurations (which we will refer to as bonds) that are present in the base state. The subspace $\mathcal{R}$ contains the image of all bonds in $\mathcal{G}$ under the action of $q_{j,j+1}^+ = Q_j^+ + e^{ik} Q_{j+1}^+$, while the subspace $\mathcal{M}$ is the complement of $\mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{R}$. If $h_{j,j+1}$ and $q_{j,j+1}^+$ have the following general forms,

$$h_{j,j+1} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{M}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (63)$$

$$q_{j,j+1}^+ = \begin{bmatrix} q_{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{M}}^+ & 0 & 0 \\ q_{\mathcal{R}\mathcal{M}}^+ & 0 & q_{\mathcal{R}\mathcal{G}}^+ \\ q_{\mathcal{G}\mathcal{M}}^+ & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (64)$$

then the model has a scar tower generated by Q^+ with energy spacing 2ω . The above result follows from explicitly calculating the commutator of H and Q^+ , as shown in Eq. (67). Here, the matrices $h_{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{M}}$, $q_{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{M}}^+$, $q_{\mathcal{R}\mathcal{M}}^+$, $q_{\mathcal{G}\mathcal{M}}^+$ are completely free and can be zero or nonzero. Additionally, the choice of $h_{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{M}}$ can depend on the site j . However, the blocks labeled 0 must be zero.

In other words, if $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ are disjoint, $(q_{j,j+1}^+)^2 = 0$ when acting on $\mathcal{G}$, and the Hamiltonian takes the form above, then the model is scarred. We show that the generalized AKLT models in Sec. IV B satisfy these conditions (with $\omega = 1$), and their ground states are not eigenstates of Q^2 . Hence, they each have asymmetric scar towers.

Remarkably, we can also construct a large, continuously connected class of matrix product states (MPS) such that $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ are disjoint for $Q^+ = Q_{\text{AKLT}}^+$. These are spin- S , bond-dimension $S + 1$ matrix product states of the form

$$|\psi_0, A\rangle = \sum_{\mathbf{m}} \text{Tr}[A^{[m_1]} A^{[m_2]} \dots A^{[m_L]}] |m_1 \dots m_L\rangle, \quad (65)$$

$$A_{ij}^{[m]} = 0 \quad \text{for } j - i \neq m$$

with $m_i = -S, -S + 1, \dots, S$. The condition $A_{ij}^{[m]} = 0$ for $j - i \neq m$ means $A^{[m]}$ is nonzero only on the m th diagonal.⁹ Each such state acts as a base state for a different tower generated by Q_{AKLT}^+ , and we can enumerate the states in $\mathcal{G}$, $\mathcal{R}$, $\mathcal{M}$ to construct Hamiltonians of the form in Eq. (63) scarred by the corresponding tower. This class of states includes the q -deformed and regular spin- S AKLT ground states [51,52], though the $\text{SO}(2S + 1)$ AKLT models' ground states have a different structure for $S > 1$ [53].

To bring these myriad scar towers into our symmetry-based framework, we note in Sec. IV C that all states of the form in Eq. (65), as well as all of the $\text{SO}(2S + 1)$ AKLT models' ground states, enjoy a canonical $Q_{\text{AKLT}}\text{-SU}(2)$ symmetric parent Hamiltonian for which $(Q^+)^n |\psi_0\rangle$ are all eigenstates of the same energy. This parent Hamiltonian differs for different base states $|\psi_0\rangle$, but its form is the same in terms of the corresponding base state's $\mathcal{G}$, $\mathcal{R}$, and $\mathcal{M}$. This parent Hamiltonian further allows us to write all of the generalized AKLT models' Hamiltonians and all the Hamiltonians of the form in Eq. (63) in terms of H_{sym} , H_{SG} , and H_A .

Because the MPS are continuously connected, we can give continuous deformations between scarred Hamiltonians along which the asymmetric scarred states persist and are continuously deformed. To demonstrate the power of this large class of states, in Sec. IV D we revisit the deformation of Ref. [33] of the spin-1 AKLT model to an integrable point along a path with (continuously varying) scarred eigenstates. We show that there are many such deformations between the spin- S AKLT model and corresponding high-symmetry integrable points.

B. Generalized AKLT models

Affleck, Kennedy, Lieb, and Tasaki (AKLT) introduced the spin-1 AKLT model to analytically describe the Haldane gap in integer spin chains [54]. Subsequent work discovered that the AKLT chain has fractionalized edge spins in open chains, and is a symmetry-protected topological phase with nonlocal string order [55,56]. The spin-1 AKLT chain's interesting properties prompted many generalizations, including generalizations to spin- S , q -deformed spin- S [51,52,57–60], and other symmetry groups like $\text{SO}(2S + 1)$ [53]. These generalizations are all examples of the Haldane phase with exact matrix product ground states. We demonstrate that these models have a second curious property in common, not directly related to the Haldane phase: they all have scar towers generated by Q_{AKLT}^+ on appropriate ground states.

Each term $h_{j,j+1}^\alpha$ in the Hamiltonian $H^\alpha = \sum_j h_{j,j+1}^\alpha$ of a generalized AKLT model of type α can be expressed as a sum of projectors. For the spin- S , q -deformed spin- S , and the $\text{SO}(2S + 1)$ AKLT models, we have

$$h_{j,j+1}^S = \sum_{t=S+1}^{2S} P_{j,j+1}^{(t)},$$

$$h_{j,j+1}^{S_q} = \sum_{t=S+1}^{2S} \tilde{P}_{j,j+1}^{(t)}, \quad (66)$$

$$h_{j,j+1}^{\text{SO}(2S+1)} = \sum_{k=1}^S P_{j,j+1}^{(2k)}.$$

Here, the two-site operators $P_{j,j+1}^{(t)}$ and $\tilde{P}_{j,j+1}^{(t)}$ project onto total spin t and q -deformed total spin t , respectively. We give their explicit forms in terms of spin operators and q -deformed spin operators in Appendix D. The projectors $P_{j,j+1}^{(t)}$ are $\text{SU}(2)$ invariant, and thus H^S and $H^{\text{SO}(2S+1)}$ are $\text{SU}(2)$ invariant.¹⁰ In comparison, $\tilde{P}_{j,j+1}^{(t)}$ is $\text{SU}_q(2)$ symmetric for all j except for $j = L$, implying that H^{S_q} is $\text{SU}_q(2)$ symmetric with open boundary conditions but not periodic boundary conditions. Notice that H^S and $H^{\text{SO}(2S+1)}$ agree for $S = 1$. We also emphasize here that although H^{S_q} has q -deformed $\text{SU}(2)$ symmetry, its scar tower is generated by the “usual” raising operator Q_{AKLT}^+ defined in Eq. (62), and *not* by q -deformed raising operators of the form (48).

The three models have exactly known matrix product ground states. With periodic boundary conditions, the ground states are frustration free and unique. With open boundary conditions, the regular and q -deformed spin- S AKLT models have $(S + 1)^2$ frustration-free ground states, and the $\text{SO}(2S + 1)$ AKLT Hamiltonian has 4^S frustration-free ground states.

We briefly comment on the difference between the scar towers in periodic and open chains (see Appendix G for more details). Assume that we have disjoint $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ with h and q

⁹We use the usual convention for m th diagonal: $m = 0$ is the main diagonal, $m = S$ is the upper right corner, and $m = -S$ is the lower left corner.

¹⁰The larger $\text{SO}(2S + 1)$ symmetry of $H^{\text{SO}(2S+1)}$ comes from identifying $\sum_{k=1}^S P_{j,j+1}^{(2k)}$ as a projector onto the $(2S^2 + 3S)$ -dimensional irreducible representation of $\text{SO}(2S + 1)$ within the direct product of two fundamental representations [53].

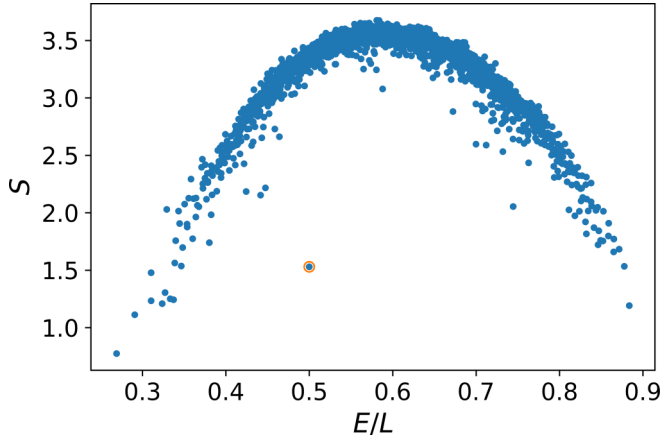


FIG. 7. Entanglement entropy in the $S^z = 7$ and $\tilde{S}^2 = [7]_q[8]_q$ sector of the q -deformed spin-1 AKLT Hamiltonian for $q = 1.2$, $L = 12$, and open boundary conditions. The circled scar state at energy $E/L = 0.5$ is $(Q^+)^3$ on the $S^z = 1$ ground state.

as given in Eqs. (63) and (64). In periodic chains, we have

$$[H_{\text{PBC}}, Q^+] = 2\omega Q^+ + \sum_{j=1}^L e^{ikj} A_{j,j+1}, \quad (67)$$

where $A_{j,j+1} = [h_{j,j+1}, q_{j,j+1}^+] - \omega q_{j,j+1}^+$, $H_{\text{PBC}} = \sum_{j=1}^L h_{j,j+1}$. Computing the operator $A_{j,j+1}$ using Eqs. (63) and (64), we see that $A_{j,j+1}$ annihilates all the two-site configurations on sites $(j, j+1)$ that appear in the states of the scar tower. The form in Eq. (67) matches the condition in Eq. (2). In open chains, the commutator is modified to be

$$[H_{\text{OBC}}, Q^+] = 2\omega Q^+ + \sum_{j=1}^{L-1} e^{ikj} A_{j,j+1} - e^{ik} \omega Q_1^+ - e^{ikL} \omega Q_L^+. \quad (68)$$

The critical change is the presence of Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ acting on the physical edge spins, which restricts which of the ground states in open boundary conditions will be a good base state for the tower of states. We argue in Appendix G that Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ must individually annihilate the physical edge spins in these models, which we show occurs for S^2 out of $(S+1)^2$ ground states of the regular and q -deformed spin- S AKLT models and 4^{S-1} out of 4^S ground states in the $\text{SO}(2S+1)$ AKLT model. This discussion of open boundary conditions is especially important for the q -deformed AKLT models, as the models lose their interesting $\text{SU}_q(2)$ symmetry with periodic boundary conditions.

In Appendices E and F, we prove that $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ are disjoint, and that Eqs. (63) and (64) hold with $\omega = 1$ and $h_{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{M}} = I$ for all three models. Appendix E additionally shows that $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ are disjoint under Q_{AKLT}^+ for all base states of the form given in Eq. (65). This furnishes the proof that the spin- S , q -deformed spin- S , and the $\text{SO}(2S+1)$ AKLT models have asymmetric scar towers generated by Q_{AKLT}^+ on their respective ground states with periodic boundary conditions. The discussion of open boundary conditions follows additionally from Appendix G.

Figure 7 shows the eigenstate entanglement entropy of the open q -deformed spin-1 AKLT model for $q = 1.2$ in a fixed

S^z sector vs the energy density. In every $S^z = 2m+1$, $\tilde{S}^2 = [2m+1]_q[2m+2]_q$ sector with integer $m \geq 0$, we expect a unique scar state at energy density $2m/L$ generated by the action of $(Q_{\text{AKLT}}^+)^m$ on the $S^z = 1$ ground state.¹¹ The fact that $\tilde{S} = 2m+1$ follows from an argument analogous to the $q = 1$ case in Ref. [11]. The circled state at $E/L = 0.5$ is thus the predicted scar state in the $S^z = 7$ and $\tilde{S}^2 = [7]_q[8]_q$ sectors.

C. Parent Hamiltonians for the generalized AKLT models

Even though our generalized AKLT models have scar states that do not transform in an irreducible representation of the $\text{SU}(2)$ symmetry associated with Q^+ , we can bring these models into our symmetry-based framework by decomposing their Hamiltonians into H_{sym} , H_{SG} , and H_A . More specifically, we detail how to write the spin- S AKLT models, the q -deformed spin- S AKLT models, the $\text{SO}(2S+1)$ AKLT models, and all the models of the form (63) with the base states of Eq. (65) in terms of a canonical Q - $\text{SU}(2)$ -symmetric parent Hamiltonian $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$ and an appropriate H_{SG} and H_A . Our proposed canonical parent Hamiltonian is different for each model, but it can be written universally in the language of $\mathcal{G}$, $\mathcal{R}$, and $\mathcal{M}$ discussed above; for this reason, we call this parent Hamiltonian “canonical.” For ease, we will assume periodic boundary conditions in this section.

It will be useful in the following to decompose $\mathcal{M}$ further. As before, define $\mathcal{G}$ as those bonds in the base state of the tower and define $\mathcal{R}$ as the span of the bonds to which $\mathcal{G}$ is mapped under the action of q^+ . However, additionally define $\mathcal{L}$ as the span of the bonds to which $\mathcal{G}$ is mapped under the action of q^- , the Hermitian conjugate of q^+ . Finally, define $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ as the complement of $\mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{L}$. It follows that $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{L} \cup \tilde{\mathcal{M}}$.

$\mathcal{L}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ have a simple physical meaning in terms of scar towers. In particular, it is straightforward to verify that for the base states discussed above, choosing a Hamiltonian of the form [cf. Eq. (63)]

$$h_{j,j+1} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{\tilde{\mathcal{M}}\tilde{\mathcal{M}}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega_{\mathcal{R}} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega_{\mathcal{L}} I \end{bmatrix} \quad (69)$$

will have an evenly spaced scar tower generated by Q_{AKLT}^+ with spacing $2\omega_{\mathcal{R}}$, and an evenly spaced scar tower generated by $Q_{\text{AKLT}}^- = (Q_{\text{AKLT}}^+)^{\dagger}$ with spacing $2\omega_{\mathcal{L}}$ on the ground state in periodic boundary conditions.¹² The above makes clear the physical meaning of this decomposition: a two-site local perturbation with support only in $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ will not affect the existence of the scar states, a perturbation with support in $\mathcal{L}$ but not $\mathcal{R}$ will typically break the tower generated by Q_{AKLT}^- but cannot affect the Q_{AKLT}^+ tower, and a perturbation with support in $\mathcal{R}$ but not $\mathcal{L}$ will generically break the tower generated by Q_{AKLT}^+ but cannot affect the tower generated by Q_{AKLT}^- . To clarify

¹¹As follows from Appendix G, for $S = 1$ in open boundary conditions, the $S^z = 1$ q -deformed ground state is the only ground state hosting a tower of eigenstates generated by the action of Q^+ .

¹²An analogous discussion of the form of q^- and disjoint $\mathcal{G}$, $\mathcal{L}$, and $\mathcal{R}$ follows immediately from the arguments in Appendices E and F.

the role of Q_{AKLT}^- , we emphasize that Q_{AKLT}^- will not undo the action of Q_{AKLT}^+ on the states in the tower since the scar states are superpositions of states with different eigenvalues under the Casimir Q^2 . Furthermore, for the models we describe, $(Q^+)^n(Q^-)^m|\psi_0\rangle$ for $n, m > 0$ will generically *not* be an eigenstate of the Hamiltonian.

Additionally, for the base states we are considering, q^+ has a special form in terms of its action on $\tilde{M}$, $\mathcal{R}$, $\mathcal{G}$, and $\mathcal{L}$:

$$q_{j,j+1}^+ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & q_{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{L}}^+ \\ q_{\mathcal{R}\mathcal{M}}^+ & 0 & q_{\mathcal{R}\mathcal{G}}^+ & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & q_{\mathcal{G}\mathcal{L}}^+ \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (70)$$

As before, the $q_{\mathcal{R}\mathcal{M}}^+$ and the like can be either zero or nonzero, but the blocks labeled with zeros must be zero. This form is stricter than that given in Eq. (64), and we prove this form for all the base states we are considering in Appendix H.

We introduced q^- and $\mathcal{L}$ in order to motivate the form of a useful contribution to H_{sym} . First, consider the operator

$$H_{Z2} = \sum_j (P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{R})} - P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{L})}), \quad (71)$$

where $P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{R})}$ projects onto the bonds in $\mathcal{R}$ and $P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{L})}$ projects onto the bonds in $\mathcal{L}$, i.e.,

$$P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{R})} - P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{L})} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix}. \quad (72)$$

Using $[P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{R})} - P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{L})}, q_{\text{AKLT}}^+] = q_{\text{AKLT}}^+$, we can show

$$[H_{Z2}, Q_{\text{AKLT}}^+] = 2Q_{\text{AKLT}}^+, \quad (73)$$

i.e., H_{Z2} is a candidate operator for H_{SG} . Indeed, H_{Z2} has the base state of interest as an eigenstate as it annihilates all the bonds in $\mathcal{G}$, so it correctly acts like H_{SG} . Note that we also have S^z as another operator that acts like H_{SG} : since Q_{AKLT}^+ raises the total z magnetization by $2S$, $[S^z, Q_{\text{AKLT}}^+] = 2SQ_{\text{AKLT}}^+$. It is useful here to then select only one of these operators for H_{SG} and to take an appropriate linear combination of the two for H_{sym} . We take

$$H_{\text{SG}} = \frac{1}{S}S^z, \quad H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)} = H_{Z2} - \frac{1}{S}S^z. \quad (74)$$

Here, $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$ is the canonical parent Hamiltonian. It commutes with Q_{AKLT}^+ , and hence is Q -SU(2) symmetric. As S^z and H_{Z2} annihilate the base state, $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$ also annihilates the base state and, hence, under this Hamiltonian, all the scar states have zero energy due to the Q -SU(2) symmetry. Interestingly, $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$ is generically an “as-a-sum” annihilator of the scar states; these can be difficult to predict *a priori*.

$H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$ allows us to write a unified version of the regular and generalized spin- S AKLT models in terms of H_{SG} , H_{sym} , and H_A . All of these models are described by the Hamiltonian

$$H_{\text{unify}} = H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)} + \frac{1}{S}S^z + \sum_j P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{L})} + \sum_j P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{M})}, \quad (75)$$

where $P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{M})}$ projects onto the bonds in $\mathcal{M}$. This Hamiltonian is a sum of projectors with unit coefficients onto all bonds except those in the base state.

In Eq. (75), we identify $H_{\text{sym}} = H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$, $H_{\text{SG}} = \frac{1}{S}S^z$, and $H_A = \sum_j P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{L})} + \sum_j P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{M})}$.¹³ To fully specify the Hamiltonian in Eq. (75), we must fix the form of the projectors, i.e., we must specify the base state $|\psi_0\rangle$. Picking $|\psi_0\rangle$ as the ground state of any of the AKLT models discussed in Eq. (75) will return the corresponding generalized AKLT Hamiltonian; the resulting scar tower is obtained by acting with Q_{AKLT}^+ on $|\psi_0\rangle$.

A slight modification of the coefficients yields a more general Hamiltonian, of the form given in Eq. (63):

$$H_{\text{gen}} = \omega \left(H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)} + \frac{1}{S}S^z \right) + \omega \sum_j P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{L})} + \sum_j h_{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{M},j,j+1}. \quad (76)$$

We see that these models have the same structure as the generalized spin- S AKLT models described by Eq. (75), with $H_{\text{sym}} = \omega H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$, $H_{\text{SG}} = \frac{\omega}{S}S^z$, and $H_A = \omega \sum_j P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{L})} + \sum_j h_{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{M},j,j+1}$. By choosing base states of the form in Eq. (65) to specify the projectors, we expose a unifying structure relating generalized AKLT scar towers to this more general family of scar states. Moreover, a more general class of Hamiltonians with the same scar eigenstates is obtained by changing the coefficient of S^z , as well as adding the alternating as-a-sum annihilator discussed in Appendix C. All of these share a common form for the parent Hamiltonian $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$ and H_{SG} .

From Eqs. (75) and (76), we see that $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$ is a natural part of the generalized AKLT Hamiltonians, expressible in terms of a simple, universal form in terms of the spaces $\mathcal{R}$ and $\mathcal{L}$ of the base state. It is interesting, however, to consider $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$ as a model in its own right. For the spin-1 AKLT model, $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$ reduces to the integrable parent Hamiltonian H_0 discovered in Ref. [32]. Although we do not know whether $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$ is integrable in the more general case, its spectrum is much more degenerate than required by Q -SU(2) symmetry alone, suggesting that additional non-Abelian symmetries beyond Q -SU(2) are generically present in these models. This enhanced degeneracy allows multiple multiplets with different Q^2 eigenvalues to have degenerate energy eigenvalues, which is necessary to allow the asymmetric scar states to be eigenstates of a Q -symmetric Hamiltonian.

We can provide a loose lower bound on the degeneracies for $S > 1$ by noting first that $\mathcal{R}$ and $\mathcal{L}$ for any base state $|\psi_0\rangle$ will only contain bonds that have at least one $|S\rangle$ and one $| -S\rangle$, respectively. Then, H_{Z2} must have at least $(2S - 1)^L$ states with zero energy, corresponding to those product states that

¹³Within this H_A will generically be some operators that will also commute with Q^+ , such as $|2S, 0\rangle\langle 2S, 0|$ for the regular spin- S AKLT model. For simplicity, we will group them in H_A as they can all be understood as bond-wise annihilators within $h_{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{M}}$. Quite generally, there will be multiple operators comprising a scarred Hamiltonian that are Q symmetric and annihilate the tower of states, and while it is possible to identify all of them as contributing to H_{sym} , it can be useful to make a different delineation to emphasize an interesting symmetric parent Hamiltonian. See, for example, the discussion around Eq. (77).

lack both $| -S \rangle$ and $| S \rangle$ since those states will be annihilated by $P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{L})}$ and $P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{R})}$. We have that $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)} = H_{Z2} - \frac{1}{S} S^z$, but note that S^z and H_{Z2} commute. Since S^z has only $2LS + 1$ unique eigenvalues, the addition of S^z to H_{Z2} is not enough to change the asymptotically exponential-in- L degeneracy of $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$.

It is also interesting to study parent Hamiltonians that have multiple sets of scar towers as eigenstates, such that the choice of H_A will dictate which towers survive as eigenstates. As a simple example, consider the operator

$$H_{\text{sym}}^{(2S)} = \sum_j |t = 2S, t^z = 0\rangle \langle t = 2S, t^z = 0|_{j,j+1}. \quad (77)$$

Q_{AKLT}^+ and Q_{AKLT}^- will annihilate bonds with total spin t even and total z magnetization $t^z = 0$, which means that $\sum_j |t = 2S, t^z = 0\rangle \langle t = 2S, t^z = 0|_{j,j+1}$ is Q -SU(2) symmetric. This operator annihilates the ground states of the regular spin- S and SO($2S + 1$) AKLT models since $|t = 2S, t^z = 0\rangle \langle t = 2S, t^z = 0|_{j,j+1}$ projects onto a bond that is not in said ground states. It follows by the Q -SU(2) symmetry that the states in the towers are all at zero energy. Similarly to $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$, this example Hamiltonian has a very large degeneracy. We can provide a lower bound on the degeneracy by noting that bonds with $t^z \neq 0$ are annihilated by this Hamiltonian, which implies that at least $(2S + 1)(2S - 1)(2S)^{L-2} (2S)^L$ product states are annihilated. Consider a given S^z product state from left to right. We have $(2S + 1)$ choices for the first site, but to ensure that the first bond is not $t^z = 0$, we have $2S$ choices for the second site. This follows similarly for the third through $(L - 1)$ th sites, but the last site on the chain has two constraints from sites $L - 1$ and 1 and so there are $2S - 1$ choices for that site. In the next section, we discuss deformations between scarred Hamiltonians and illustrate some of the connections between the Hamiltonians discussed above by way of an explicit example involving the spin- S AKLT scar tower and a tower of eigenstates of an integrable point.

D. Paths between scarred Hamiltonians

In this section, we give examples of deformations between scarred Hamiltonians with *different* scar towers along which the scar states deform continuously. In particular, we use the above-discussed continuously connected class of spin- S , bond-dimension $S + 1$ matrix product states of the form

$$|\psi_0, A\rangle = \sum_{\mathbf{m}} \text{Tr}[A^{[m_1]} A^{[m_2]} \dots A^{[m_L]}] |m_1 \dots m_L\rangle, \quad (78)$$

$$A_{ij}^{[m]} = 0 \quad \text{for } j - i \neq m$$

to deform between the regular spin- S AKLT model and an integrable point. We noted above that the tower of states $(Q_{\text{AKLT}}^+)^n |\psi_0, A\rangle$ are eigenstates of Hamiltonians of the form in Eq. (76) for the corresponding $\mathcal{G}$, $\mathcal{L}$, $\mathcal{R}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ determined by $|\psi_0, A\rangle$. We also noted that this class of states includes the q -deformed and regular spin- S AKLT models' ground states.

The above results allow us to generalize the deformation of Ref. [33] of the spin-1 AKLT model's ground state to a ground state of an integrable point. Reference [33] described a deformation of the matrices in the spin-1 AKLT ground state to that of an eigenstate of an integrable pure-biquadratic

model (discussed below). That is, they considered

$$A^{[+]} = c_+ \sigma^+, \quad A^{[0]} = c_0 \sigma^z, \quad A^{[-]} = c_- \sigma^- \quad (79)$$

for varying $c_{\pm,0}$. The spin-1 AKLT ground state has coefficients $c_0 = -1$, $c_- = -\sqrt{2}$, $c_+ = \sqrt{2}$, while $c_0 = -1$, $c_- = -i$, $c_+ = i$ correspond to an eigenstate of the integrable pure-biquadratic model. The authors used "numerical brute force" to verify their version of the conditions that $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ are disjoint and that Eq. (64) holds for every choice of the $c_{\pm,0}$ coefficients. They thus constructed a family of Hamiltonians with the form in Eq. (63) that connected the spin-1 AKLT model to the pure-biquadratic model. However, we see that numerical brute force is not needed; the conditions on $\mathcal{G}$, $\mathcal{R}$, and q^+ follow as an immediate corollary of our results in Appendix E on MPS of the form in Eq. (78), as the matrices in Eq. (79) are only nonzero on the correct diagonals.

We will now generalize the deformation of Ref. [33] of the spin-1 AKLT ground state to a ground state of the pure-biquadratic model to spin S . We note that the Hamiltonian of the spin-1 integrable pure biquadratic point is equivalent to a sum of projectors onto two-site spin singlets. A spin- S chain with Hamiltonian given by a sum of projectors onto spin singlets (the singlet-projector model SP)

$$H_{S,\text{SP}} = \sum_j P_{j,j+1}^{(0)} \quad (80)$$

is similarly integrable¹⁴ [61,62]. Furthermore, we note that there is a simple matrix product eigenstate of $H_{S,\text{SP}}$, which can be written in terms of the matrices $A_{S,\text{AKLT}}^{[m]}$ that define the ground state of the spin- S AKLT model:

$$A_{S,\text{SP}}^{[m]} = \sqrt{(-1)^m \binom{2S}{S+m}} A_{S,\text{AKLT}}^{[m]}. \quad (81)$$

It can be shown that this resulting state is annihilated by every two-site spin-singlet projector. Just like $A_{S,\text{AKLT}}^{[m]}$, $A_{S,\text{SP}}^{[m]}$ is only nonzero on the m th diagonal, and hence serves as a nice end point for a deformation between the spin- S AKLT model and the integrable spin- S singlet-projector model. This construction reduces to the form of the MPS in Ref. [33] for $S = 1$.

We note that the spin- S singlet-projector model is spin-SU(2) and Q -SU(2) symmetric.¹⁵ The Q -SU(2) invariance arises because the spin singlet (and more generally any bond with even total spin and z magnetization 0) is annihilated by Q^+ and Q^- , as mentioned in Appendix F. Because the model is Q -SU(2) invariant, the scar states all have the same energy. The model in fact corresponds to $\omega = 0$, and $h_{\mathcal{MM}}$ zero except for the projector onto the spin singlet. However, at the cost of breaking the spin-SU(2) and Q -SU(2) invariance, we can assign energies to the scar states by setting $\omega > 0$. We can furthermore make the model thermalizing outside the scar manifold by introducing generic $h_{\mathcal{MM}}$, e.g., a sum of projectors with unit coefficients.

¹⁴It is Temperley-Lieb equivalent to the Bethe-ansatz solvable XXZ model [61].

¹⁵It is in fact SU($2S + 1$) symmetric if one uses different representations of SU($2S + 1$) on alternating sites [62].

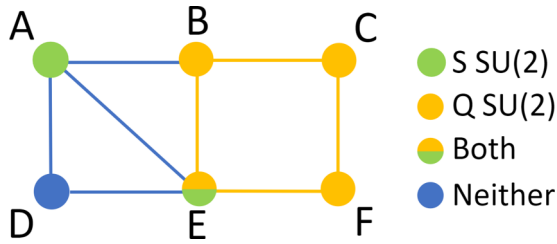


FIG. 8. Schematic sketch of paths in the space of Hamiltonians. The paths and points are colored according to whether they have spin SU(2) [S -SU(2)] and/or Q -SU(2) symmetry. The label of each point corresponds to one of the Hamiltonians in Eq. (83). Horizontal lines represent deformations of Hamiltonians that preserve a specific scar tower. Vertical lines represent deformations that change the scar states according to Eq. (82) while keeping the general structure of the Hamiltonian fixed.

Between the end points of the spin- S AKLT model and singlet-projector model are many different paths along which the scar states deform continuously. For example, one could take the path

$$A^{[m]} = c_m A_{S,AKLT}^{[m]} \quad (82)$$

and interpolate c_m between 1 and $\sqrt{(-1)^m \binom{2S}{S+m}}$ as some function of some parameter λ , where $h_{\mathcal{M},\mathcal{M}}$ and ω are functions of λ .

We give a schematic sketch of such a path and other interesting deformations in Fig. 8. We look at deformations between six Hamiltonians labeled A, B, C, D, E, F . Here,

$$\begin{aligned} A &= H_{S,AKLT}, \\ B &= H_{\text{sym}}^{(2S)}, \\ C &= H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}(A_{S,AKLT}), \\ D &= H_{\text{unify}}(A_{S,SP}), \\ E &= H_{S,SP}, \\ F &= H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}(A_{S,SP}). \end{aligned} \quad (83)$$

Note that we have made the dependence of $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$ and H_{unify} on the base state explicit; $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}(A)$ and $H_{\text{unify}}(A)$ refer to the $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$ and H_{unify} in Eqs. (74) and (75) constructed for the base state $|\psi_0, A\rangle$ in Eq. (65). Additionally, $H_{S,AKLT}$ refers the regular spin- S AKLT model. The schematic is designed so that every horizontal line corresponds to a linear space of Hamiltonians that has a specific tower of states as eigenstates. That is, moving horizontally does not change the scar states, while moving vertically does, i.e., the Hamiltonians A, B, C all have the spin- S AKLT tower of states as eigenstates, while the Hamiltonians D, E, F all have the states $(Q_{AKLT}^+)^n |\psi_0, A_{S,SP}\rangle$ as eigenstates.

Vertical lines represent families of Hamiltonians that share a common form, but with different operators and scar towers due to a distinct choice of base state. Explicitly, the leftmost vertical line $\overline{AD}$ corresponds to Hamiltonians of the form of H_{unify} in Eq. (75) for states of the form in Eq. (82) interpolating between $A_{S,AKLT}$ and $A_{S,SP}$. Similarly, the rightmost vertical line $\overline{CF}$ corresponds to Hamiltonians of the form of $H_{\text{sym}}^{(C)}$ in Eq. (74) for said states. The middle line $\overline{BE}$ cor-

responds to Hamiltonians of the form $\sum_{k=0}^S a_m |t = 2k, t^z = 0\rangle \langle t = 2k, t^z = 0|$ with coefficients chosen to annihilate the interpolating states. Finally, the oblique line $\overline{AE}$ corresponds to a more general path in Hamiltonian space between $H_{S,AKLT}$ and $H_{S,SP}$; an example would be the deformation given in Ref. [33] for $S = 1$.

The horizontal lines between adjacent points X and Y interpolate between the relevant models, e.g., $\lambda X + (1 - \lambda)Y$, with λ varying from 0 to 1. More generally, moving along the horizontal lines corresponds to changing the specific choices of H_A and H_{sym} for the fixed base state (as well as changing the coefficient of H_{SG} to change the energy spacing of the scar states, such as along $\overline{AB}$).

The paths and points are color coded according to whether they have spin-SU(2) or Q -SU(2) symmetry. The vertical line $\overline{BE}$ has Q -SU(2) symmetry, as Q^+ and Q^- annihilate states of the form $|t = 2k, t^z = 0\rangle$. The vertical line $\overline{CF}$ has Q -SU(2) symmetry by the careful design given in Sec. IV C. We do not share any explicit paths in Hamiltonian space with spin-SU(2) symmetry, and it is not clear *a priori* that such paths exist that interpolate between the spin- S AKLT tower of states and properly chosen towers of eigenstates in the singlet projector model. We would not necessarily expect such paths *a priori*, as Q -SU(2) symmetry and S -SU(2) are on different footings because the ladder operator is a generator for Q -SU(2) and not S -SU(2). Furthermore, there are more Q -SU(2)- than S -SU(2)-symmetric Hamiltonians. This follows because of the reducibility of the Q -SU(2) representation at the single-site level, which yields a larger number of Q -SU(2)-symmetric nearest-neighbor bonds from the larger number of two-site multiplets with definite Q^2 eigenvalues.

Finally, we emphasize that this schematic shows a very small selection of paths between the points. Each horizontal line lies in a hyperplane of parameters like ω and those in $h_{\mathcal{M},\mathcal{M}}$. There are, e.g., paths between A and C that do not pass through B , and paths between B and C lying in the horizontal hyperplane that lack Q -SU(2) symmetry. There are also many vertical and oblique paths which will depend not only the choices of ω and $h_{\mathcal{M},\mathcal{M}}$, but also on the particular path in state space interpolating between $|\psi_0, A_{S,AKLT}\rangle$ and $|\psi_0, A_{S,SP}\rangle$ [in this case, how each c_m interpolates between 1 and $\sqrt{(-1)^m \binom{2S}{S+m}}$]. There is a very rich space of scarred Hamiltonians to explore.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

In this work, we have presented a general framework for understanding how quantum scars emerge from parent Hamiltonians with non-Abelian (and possibly q -deformed) symmetries. Generators of the symmetry furnish a natural set of operators with spectrum-generating commutation relations, and the parent Hamiltonians have rich structure in their eigen-spectrum as a consequence of the symmetry. In particular, the spectrum of H_{sym} is organized as degenerate multiplets (“tunnels”) that transform as irreps of the symmetry. Scars emerge when perturbations generically destroy the symmetry and give a thermal spectrum, but do so in a manner that preserves a *shadow* of the symmetry so that a particular multiplet of low-entanglement states fails to mix with the rest of the

Hilbert space. This furnishes one qualitative “picture” for how and when one might expect scars to arise generally, something that has thus far been largely missing in the literature.

Our framework applies to several known models with scars in the literature, but it has allowed us to also introduce several models with exact quantum scars, significantly generalizing the types of systems known to harbor this phenomenon. These models fall into two broad classes. In the first class, the scar states transform in a single irreducible representation of the symmetry group. Our examples in this class include models where the symmetry is a q deformation of $SU(2)$, as well where the relevant symmetry is $SU(3)$ rather than $SU(2)$. In the second class, the scar states do not belong to a single representation of the relevant symmetry group, which requires the parent Hamiltonian to have an enhanced symmetry. We have presented examples of this type not previously known in the literature, including generalizations of the AKLT model and families of scarred Hamiltonians that can be smoothly deformed into each other. It is interesting to note that prior studies have tried to explain scars in the PXP model via deformations toward integrable models [17] and those with approximate $SU(2)$ symmetry [18,26]. Hence, this symmetry-based framework may prove key to eventually fully understanding scars in the PXP model, too.

Our framework leaves open many important questions about the qualitative features that distinguish Hamiltonians with quantum scars from their ETH-satisfying peers. For example, what distinguishes models in which the symmetry is broken in a generic way from those in which a scarred subspace persists? A key general question concerns the stability of scars to perturbations, and whether scars can survive these perturbations either in an asymptotic or “prethermal” sense [17,63]. Indeed, to classify scars as a new kind of dynamical phase of matter with “intermediate” thermalization properties, neither fully ergodic nor fully localized, requires scarred models to display some degree of stability in phase space. One important consequence of our picture is that it furnishes a family of scarred models emanating from symmetric parent Hamiltonians, and thus shows that scarred models can have at least some degree of stability to certain classes of perturbations.

Note added. Recently, we became aware of two related recent works, Refs. [64,65], which also apply group-theoretic considerations to scarred Hamiltonians. Our results agree where they overlap, although the scope of our work is broader than Ref. [64] which only considers Casimir singlets, and our results on q -deformed and asymmetric scar towers also lie outside the constructions of Ref. [65].

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APPENDIX A: MPO REPRESENTATIONS FOR $(Q^+)^n$

In the text, we discuss creating scars by repeated action of some operators on a base state. We show in this Appendix that for operators Q^+ of the form discussed here, $(Q^+)^n$ has a simple MPO representation with a bond dimension of only $n + 1$. This implies that acting $(Q^+)^{\text{poly}(L)}$ on some base state can only increase the entanglement entropy of the base state by at most $O(\log(L))$. Our approach is inspired by the examples given in [27]. We extend the results there and take a different style of proof. We emphasize that our arguments apply to raising operators Q_α discussed above for general Lie groups, as well as the raising operators relevant to q -deformed $SU(2)$.

Consider an operator Q^+ that can be expressed as a momentum- k sum of operators:

$$Q^+(L) = \sum_{m=1}^L e^{ikm} (\otimes_{j=1}^{m-1} \mathcal{L}_j) \otimes Q_m^+ \otimes (\otimes_{j=m+1}^L R_j). \quad (\text{A1})$$

Note that each term in the sum can have a nonlocal “tail,” represented by the products over $\mathcal{L}_j$ and R_j . We will additionally require that at the single-site level,

$$[\mathcal{L}_i, R_i] = 0, \quad \mathcal{L}_i Q_i^+ = \frac{1}{l} Q_i^+ \mathcal{L}_i, \quad \text{and } R_i Q_i^+ = r Q_i^+ R_i \quad (\text{A2})$$

for some arbitrary numbers r and l .

As an example, we could have $Q_j^+ = S_j^+$, $\mathcal{L}_j = R_j = I_j$, and $k = 0$; the commutation relations are satisfied with $r, l = 0$. This choice corresponds to $Q^+ = S^+$. As another example, consider $Q_j^+ = \hat{S}_j^+$, $\mathcal{L}_j = q^{-S_j^z}$, $R_j = q^{S_j^z}$, and $k = 0$; this has $r = q$ and $l = \frac{1}{q}$. This choice corresponds to the raising operator for $SU_q(2)$, as discussed in Sec. III E.

We begin by specializing to $k = 0$. Define the $n + 1$ by $n + 1$ matrix

$$M_{\alpha,\beta}(X, Y, Z) = \frac{1}{[[\beta - \alpha]]_{rl}!} (X^{n+1-\beta} Y^{\beta-\alpha} Z^{\alpha-1}) \quad (\text{A3})$$

for $\beta \geq \alpha$ and 0 otherwise. Here, we have defined

$$[[n]]_q = \frac{1 - q^n}{1 - q}, \quad [[n]]_q! = \prod_{m=1}^n [[m]]_q \quad (\text{A4})$$

for m and n positive integers. From M , we define the L matrices

$$M_j = M(\mathcal{L}_j, Q_j^+, R_j). \quad (\text{A5})$$

Our claim is that

$$v_l^T \left(\prod_{i=1}^L M_i \right) v_r = \frac{1}{[[n]]_{rl}!} (Q^+(L))^n, \quad (\text{A6})$$

where $(v_r)_i = \delta_{i,1}$ and $(v_l)_i = \delta_{i,n+1}$.

We will prove (A6) by way of a stronger result:

$$\prod_{i=1}^L M_i = M_{\alpha,\beta}(\otimes_i^L \mathcal{L}_i, Q^+(L), \otimes_i^L R_i). \quad (\text{A7})$$

This stronger result implies Eq. (A6) by the definition (A3) through

$$M_{1,n+1}(\otimes_i^L \mathcal{L}_i, Q^+(L), \otimes_i^L R_i) = \frac{1}{[[n]]_{rl}!} (Q^+(L))^n. \quad (\text{A8})$$

We will prove Eq. (A7) by induction on L . The base case of $L = 1$ follows by inspection. Assume the form in Eq. (A7) holds for $L - 1$. Then,

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^L M_i\right)_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{\gamma} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{L-1} M_i\right)_{\alpha\gamma} M_{L\gamma\beta} \quad (\text{A9})$$

$$= \sum_{\gamma} \frac{1}{[[\gamma - \alpha]]_{rl}!} (\otimes_{i=1}^{L-1} \mathcal{L}_i)^{n+1-\gamma} (Q^+(L-1))^{\gamma-\alpha} (\otimes_{i=1}^{L-1} R_i)^{\alpha-1} \otimes \frac{1}{[[\beta - \gamma]]_{rl}!} \mathcal{L}_L^{n+1-\beta} (Q_L^+)^{\beta-\gamma} R_L^{\gamma-1} \quad (\text{A10})$$

$$= \frac{1}{[[\beta - \alpha]]_{rl}!} (\otimes_{i=1}^L \mathcal{L}_i)^{n+1-\beta} \left[\sum_{\gamma} \frac{[[\beta - \alpha]]_{rl}!}{[[\beta - \gamma]]_{rl}! [[\gamma - \alpha]]_{rl}!} (\otimes_{i=1}^{L-1} \mathcal{L}_i \otimes Q_L^+)^{\beta-\gamma} (Q^+(L-1) \otimes R_L)^{\gamma-\alpha} \right] \times (\otimes_{i=1}^L R_i)^{\alpha-1}. \quad (\text{A11})$$

We can simplify the sum on γ by noting that for two matrices A and B such that $BA = xAB$,

$$(A + B)^n = \sum_{p=0}^n \frac{[[n]]_x!}{[[n-p]]_x! [[p]]_x!} A^p B^{n-p}. \quad (\text{A12})$$

See, for example, the “ q -Calculus” chapter in Ref. [50]. We see that the bracketed sum in Eq. (A11) is indeed of this form for $x = lr$ as follows from the commutation relations in Eq. (A2). Simplifying the bracketed sum yields

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^L M_i\right)_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{[[\beta - \alpha]]_{rl}!} (\otimes_{i=1}^L \mathcal{L}_i)^{n+1-\beta} (\otimes_{i=1}^{L-1} \mathcal{L}_i \otimes Q_L^+ + Q^+(L-1) \otimes R_L)^{\beta-\alpha} (\otimes_{i=1}^L R_i)^{\alpha-1} \quad (\text{A13})$$

$$= M(\otimes_{i=1}^L \mathcal{L}_i, Q^+(L), \otimes_{i=1}^L R_i)_{\alpha\beta}. \quad (\text{A14})$$

This concludes the proof for $k = 0$ of Eq. (A7) which, as noted above, immediately implies our goal of (A6).

For $k \neq 0$, note that $\mathcal{L}'_j = e^{ik} \mathcal{L}_j$, $(Q^+)'_j = e^{ik} Q_j^+$, $R'_j = R_j$ also satisfy the commutation relations in Eq. (A2). Thus, the proof above holds for these primed single-site operators. This implies that for $(M'_i)_{\alpha\beta} = M(\mathcal{L}'_i, (Q^+)'_i, R'_i)$,

$$v_l^T \left(\prod_{i=1}^L M'_i\right) v_r = \left(\sum_i (\otimes_{j=1}^{i-1} \mathcal{L}'_j) \otimes (Q^+)'_i \otimes (\otimes_{j=i+1}^L R'_j)\right)^n \quad (\text{A15})$$

$$= \left(\sum_j e^{ikj} (\otimes_{i=1}^{j-1} \mathcal{L}_i) \otimes Q_j^+ \otimes (\otimes_{i=j+1}^L R_i)\right)^n, \quad (\text{A16})$$

i.e., the correct form for the momentum- k sum. Thus, we have proven that the same MPO with $L \rightarrow e^{ik}L$ and $Q_j^+ \rightarrow e^{ik}Q_j^+$ works for the momentum- k version of $(Q^+)^n$.

APPENDIX B: SPIN CHAINS AND HIGHER-RANK SYMMETRIES

Here, we present a detailed derivation of how higher-rank Lie groups are related to raising operators of the form $(S^+)^2$ acting on spin- s representations, with $s > \frac{3}{2}$. We will use notation more conventional to Lie algebras, such that $E_{a,b}^{(i)}$ are raising operators, $F_{a,b}^{(i)}$ are lowering operators, and H will denote operators in the CSA.

We have

$$(S^+)_{i+1,i+2} = \sqrt{s(s+1) - (i-s)(i+1-s)} \quad (\text{B1})$$

and

$$(S^+)_{i,i+2}^2 = (S^+)_{i,i+1} (S^+)_{i+1,i+2}. \quad (\text{B2})$$

Notice that

$$(S^+)_{i+1,i+2} = (S^+)_{2s-i,2s-i+1} \quad (\text{B3})$$

and, therefore,

$$(S^+)_{i,i+2}^2 = (S^+)_{2s-i,2s-i+2}^2. \quad (\text{B4})$$

We thus define the raising operators

$$E_{a,b}^{(i)} = \delta_{a,i} \delta_{b,i+2} + \delta_{a,2s-i} \delta_{b,2s-i+2}, \quad F_{a,b}^{(i)} = (E_{a,b}^{(i)})^\dagger, \quad (\text{B5})$$

where i is between 1 and $s - \frac{1}{2}$ for half-integer s and between 1 and s for integer $s - 1$. For integer s , note that if $i = s$, the two matrices in the first line are the same, and we additionally define

$$E_{a,b}^{(s)} = \delta_{a,s} \delta_{b,s+2}. \quad (\text{B6})$$

Other raising operators, which raise the spin by 4 or more, can be obtained by taking commutators of these $E^{(i)}$, i.e., the roots associated with these generators will be the simple roots.

The Cartan subalgebra is equal to the vector space of diagonal matrices $H^{(i)} = [E^{(i)}, F^{(i)}]$. For $i \neq s$,

$$H_{a,b}^{(i)} = \delta_{a,i} \delta_{b,i} + \delta_{a,2s-i} \delta_{b,2s-i} \quad (\text{B7})$$

$$-\delta_{a,i+2} \delta_{b,i+2} - \delta_{a,2s-i+2} \delta_{b,2s-i+2} \quad (\text{B8})$$

and, additionally, for integer s ,

$$H_{a,b}^{(s)} = \delta_{a,s} \delta_{b,s} - \delta_{a,s+2} \delta_{b,s+2}. \quad (\text{B9})$$

Finally, in this basis, we have

$$(S^+)^2 = \sum_i a_i(s) E^{(i)}, \quad (\text{B10})$$

$$\text{where } a_i(s) = \frac{\sqrt{s(s+1) - (i-s-1)(i-s)}}{\sqrt{s(s+1) - (i-s)(i+1-s)}} \times$$

1. Half-integer spin case

If the spin is half-integer, the matrices $E^{(i)}$, $F^{(i)}$, and $H^{(i)} = [E^{(i)}, F^{(i)}]$ are a linear combination of the fundamental and antifundamental representations of the Lie group $SU(s + \frac{1}{2})$. Specifically, the spins separate into two sets: $(-S, -S+2, \dots, S-3, S-1)$ and $(-S+1, -S+3, \dots, S-2, S)$. The difference between spins in the first set and those in the second set is always an odd integer, so these two sets are not connected by the action of our generators. However, each raising operator acts simultaneously on one spin from each set, such that the matrices $E^{(i)}$, $F^{(i)}$, and $H^{(i)}$ are linear combinations of a matrix in the fundamental representation, and one in the antifundamental representation. As a result, this set of matrices is not block diagonal, and the matrix commutators behave like a single irreducible representation of $SU(s + \frac{1}{2})$.

To see this, we will compute the Cartan matrix of this representation. For a rank- R Lie algebra, the Cartan matrix is an $R \times R$ integer matrix defined by

$$C_{ij} = 2 \frac{\alpha^{(i)} \cdot \alpha^{(j)}}{\alpha^{(i)} \cdot \alpha^{(i)}}, \quad (\text{B11})$$

where $\alpha^{(i)}$ are the simple roots.

Note that the roots $\alpha^{(i)}$ must be computed using an orthonormal basis $\{\tilde{H}^{(a)}\}$ of the CSA for which the inner product $\text{Tr}[\tilde{H}^{(a)} \tilde{H}^{(b)}] = \delta_{ab}$. For the matrices $H^{(a)} = [E^{(a)}, F^{(a)}]$ of Eq. (B7), we have $\text{Tr}[H^{(a)} H^{(a)}] = 4$, $\text{Tr}[H^{(a)} H^{(a+2)}] = -2$, and $\text{Tr}[H^{(s-1/2)} H^{(s-3/2)}] = -2$, with all other inner products 0; the $H^{(a)}$ basis is not orthonormal. Using these inner products, it is straightforward to verify that an orthonormal basis is given by

$$\tilde{H}^{(1)} = N_1 H^{(1)}, \quad \tilde{H}^{(2)} = N_2 H^{(2)}, \quad (\text{B12})$$

$$\tilde{H}^{(j)} = N_j \left[\frac{1}{N_{j-2}} \tilde{H}^{(j-2)} + \text{ceil}\left(\frac{j}{2}\right) H^{(j)} \right] \quad (\text{B13})$$

$$\text{for } 2 < j < s - 1/2, \quad (\text{B14})$$

$$\tilde{H}^{(s-1/2)} = N_{s-1/2} (H^{(s-1/2)} + C_1 \tilde{H}^{(s-5/2)} + C_2 \tilde{H}^{(s-3/2)}), \quad (\text{B15})$$

where

$$C_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2 \text{ceil}[(s-5/2)/2]}{\text{ceil}[(s-1/2)/2]}}, \quad C_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2 \text{ceil}[(s-3/2)/2]}{\text{ceil}[(s+1/2)/2]}}. \quad (\text{B16})$$

Here, N_i are normalization constants:

$$N_j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \text{ceil}(j/2) \text{ceil}(j/2 + 1)}} \quad (\text{B17})$$

for $j < s - \frac{1}{2}$, and

$$N_{s-1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - C_1^2 - C_2^2}}. \quad (\text{B18})$$

In this orthonormal basis, the simple roots are

$$[H^{(a)}, E^{(b)}] = \alpha_a^{(b)} E^{(b)}. \quad (\text{B19})$$

To find the roots in this orthonormal basis, we exploit the fact that

$$[H^{(a)}, E^{(b)}] = (2\delta_{a,b} - \delta_{a,b+2} - \delta_{a,b-2}) E^{(b)} \quad (\text{B20})$$

for $a < s - \frac{1}{2}$, and

$$[H^{(s-1/2)}, E^{(b)}] = (2\delta_{b,s-1/2} - \delta_{b,s-3/2} - \delta_{b,s-5/2}) E^{(b)}, \quad (\text{B21})$$

$$[H^{(s-3/2)}, E^{(s-1/2)}] = -E^{(s-1/2)}. \quad (\text{B22})$$

From these, we obtain

$$[\tilde{H}^{(a)}, E^{(b)}] = \sqrt{\frac{\text{ceil}[a/2 + 1]}{2 \text{ceil}[a/2]}} \delta_{a,b} - \sqrt{\frac{\text{ceil}[a/2]}{2 \text{ceil}[a/2 + 1]}} \delta_{a,b-2} \quad (\text{B23})$$

for $a, b < s - \frac{1}{2}$. The remaining nonzero commutators are

$$\begin{aligned} [\tilde{H}^{(s-1/2)}, E^{(s-1/2)}] &= N_{s-1/2} [2 - \frac{1}{2}(C_1^2 + C_2^2)] E^{(s-1/2)}, \\ [\tilde{H}^{(s-3/2)}, E^{(s-1/2)}] &= -\frac{1}{2} C_2 E^{(s-1/2)}, \\ [\tilde{H}^{(s-5/2)}, E^{(s-1/2)}] &= -\frac{1}{2} C_1 E^{(s-1/2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B24})$$

Thus, the nonzero components of the roots are

$$\alpha_a^{(a)} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{ceil}[a/2 + 1]}{2 \text{ceil}[a/2]}}, \quad (\text{B25})$$

$$\alpha_{a-2}^{(a)} = -\sqrt{\frac{\text{ceil}[a/2 - 1]}{2 \text{ceil}[a/2]}} \quad (\text{B26})$$

for $a < s - \frac{1}{2}$, and

$$\alpha_{s-1/2}^{(s-1/2)} = N_{s-1/2} \left(2 - \frac{1}{2}(C_1^2 + C_2^2) \right) \quad (\text{B27})$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}(C_1^2 + C_2^2)}, \quad (\text{B28})$$

$$\alpha_{s-3/2}^{(s-1/2)} = -\frac{1}{2} C_2, \quad (\text{B29})$$

$$\alpha_{s-5/2}^{(s-1/2)} = -\frac{1}{2} C_1, \quad (\text{B30})$$

where here the superscript indexes the raising operator, and the subscript is a vector index. We can see that these roots obey

$$\alpha^{(a)} \cdot \alpha^{(a)} = 1, \quad (\text{B31})$$

$$\alpha^{(a)} \cdot \alpha^{(a \pm 2)} = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad (\text{B32})$$

$$\alpha^{(s-1/2)} \cdot \alpha^{(s-3/2)} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{B33})$$

with all other root vectors orthogonal. After reordering the roots (taking all odd roots in increasing order, followed by all even roots in decreasing order), this gives the Cartan matrix of $SU(s + \frac{1}{2})$:

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (B34)$$

2. Integer spin case

For integer spin, $E^{(2i)}$ connects only states with even integer S^z , while $E^{(2i)+1}$ connects only states with odd integer S^z . Thus, the raising and lowering operators split into two commuting sets: one acting on even S^z , which we refer to as the even generators, and one acting on odd S^z , which we refer to as the odd generators. Each of these two independent sets constitutes a matrix representation of a Lie group, which we will show here is either $Sp(n)$ or $SO(n)$, for $n = s, s + 1$.

Again, in order to construct the Cartan matrix, we must use an orthonormal basis of our CSA. For integer s , we still have $\text{Tr}[H^{(a)}H^{(a+2)}] = -2$, but note that $\text{Tr}[H^{(a)}H^{(a)}] = 4$ only for $a < s - 1$. Notice that Eqs. (B7) and (B9) imply that $\text{Tr}[H^{(s-1)}H^{(s-1)}] = \text{Tr}[H^{(s)}H^{(s)}] = 2$. From these inner products, we construct an orthonormal basis $\{\tilde{H}^{(a)}\}$:

$$\tilde{H}^{(2a+1)} = N_a \left(\sum_{b=1}^{a+1} b H^{(2b-1)} \right) \quad (B35)$$

on odd generators, and similarly

$$\tilde{H}^{(2a)} = N_a \left(\sum_{b=1}^a b H^{(2b)} \right) \quad (B36)$$

on even generators. Here,

$$N_a = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a(a+1)}}, & a < a_{\max} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}, & a = a_{\max} \end{cases} \quad (B37)$$

where $a_{\max} = \text{ceil}[s/2]$ (floor $[s/2]$) for the odd (even) generators, respectively.

If s is an odd integer, then we have $(s + 1)/2$ odd raising operators $E^{(2b+1)}$, and $(s - 1)/2$ even raising operators $E^{(2b)}$. The commutation relations of the odd generators with our original basis for the CSA are

$$[H^{(2a-1)}, E^{(2b-1)}] = (2\delta_{a,b} - \delta_{a,b+1} - \delta_{a,b-1})E^{(2b+1)} \quad (B38)$$

for $1 \leq a \leq (s + 1)/2$ and $1 \leq b \leq (s - 1)/2$. Also,

$$[H^{(2a-1)}, E^{(s)}] = 2(\delta_{a,(s+1)/2} - \delta_{a,(s-1)/2})E^{(s)}. \quad (B39)$$

For the operators acting on even S^z states, we have

$$[H^{(2a)}, E^{(2b)}] = (2\delta_{a,b} - \delta_{a,b+1} - \delta_{a,b-1})E^{(2b)} \quad (B40)$$

for $1 \leq a \leq (s - 1)/2$ and $1 \leq b \leq (s - 3)/2$, and

$$[H^{(2b)}, E^{(s-1)}] = (\delta_{b,(s-1)/2} - \delta_{b,(s-3)/2})E^{(s-1)}. \quad (B41)$$

The remaining commutators between raising operators and elements of the CSA vanish.

Thus, if the spin s is odd, we find the following roots associated with the odd generators:

$$\alpha_b^{(a)} = \sqrt{\frac{a+1}{2a}}\delta_{b,a} - \sqrt{\frac{a-1}{2a}}\delta_{b,a-1} \quad (B42)$$

for $a < (s + 1)/2$, and

$$\alpha_b^{[(s+1)/2]} = -2\sqrt{\frac{s-1}{2s+2}}\delta_{b,(s-1)/2} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{s+1}}\delta_{b,(s+1)/2}. \quad (B43)$$

Thus, for $a < (s + 1)/2$,

$$\alpha^{(a)} \cdot \alpha^{(a)} = 1, \quad \alpha^{(a)} \cdot \alpha^{(a-1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (B44)$$

while

$$\alpha^{[(s+1)/2]} \cdot \alpha^{[(s+1)/2]} = 2, \quad \alpha^{[(s+1)/2]} \cdot \alpha^{[(s-1)/2]} = -1. \quad (B45)$$

The resulting Cartan matrix is

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (B46)$$

indicating that the algebra is $Sp(S + 1)$.

The even generators are associated with the roots

$$\beta_b^{(a)} = \sqrt{\frac{a+1}{2a}}\delta_{b,a} - \sqrt{\frac{a-1}{2a}}\delta_{b,a-1} \quad (B47)$$

for $a < (s - 1)/2$, and

$$\beta_b^{[(s-1)/2]} = -\sqrt{\frac{s-3}{2(s-1)}}\delta_{b,(s-3)/2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s-1}}\delta_{b,(s-1)/2}. \quad (B48)$$

Thus, for $a < (s - 1)/2$,

$$\beta^{(a)} \cdot \beta^{(a)} = 1, \quad \beta^{(a)} \cdot \beta^{(a-1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (B49)$$

while

$$\beta^{[(s-1)/2]} \cdot \beta^{[(s-1)/2]} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \beta^{[(s-1)/2]} \cdot \beta^{[(s-3)/2]} = -\frac{1}{2}. \quad (B50)$$

The resulting Cartan matrix is

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (B51)$$

indicating that the algebra is $SO(S)$.

If s is an even integer, then there are $s/2$ odd raising operators $E^{(2b+1)}$ and $s/2$ even raising operators $E^{(2b)}$. The relevant nonvanishing commutators are

$$[H^{(2a-1)}, E^{(2b-1)}] = (2\delta_{a,b} - \delta_{a,b+1} - \delta_{a,b-1})E^{(2b-1)} \quad (B52)$$

for $1 \leq a \leq s/2$ and $1 \leq b \leq (s - 2)/2$. In addition,

$$[H^{(2a-1)}, E^{(s-1)}] = (\delta_{a,s/2} - \delta_{a,s/2-1})E^{(s-1)}. \quad (B53)$$

For the even generators, we find

$$[H^{(2a)}, E^{(2b)}] = (2\delta_{a,b} - \delta_{a,b+1} - \delta_{a,b-1})E^{(2b)} \quad (\text{B54})$$

for $1 \leq a \leq s/2$ and $1 \leq b \leq (s-2)/2$. Finally,

$$[H^{(2b)}, E^{(s)}] = (2\delta_{b,s/2} - 2\delta_{b,s/2-1})E^{(s)}. \quad (\text{B55})$$

If the spin s is even, Eq. (B42) [Eq. (B47)] holds for $b \leq s/2$, $a < s/2$ for odd (even) generators, and

$$\alpha_b^{(s/2)} = -\sqrt{\frac{s-2}{2s}}\delta_{b,s/2-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}\delta_{b,s/2}, \quad (\text{B56})$$

$$\beta_b^{(s/2)} = -2\sqrt{\frac{s-2}{2s}}\delta_{b,s/2-1} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{s}}\delta_{b,s/2}, \quad (\text{B57})$$

where, as above, $\alpha^{(i)}$ denote the roots associated with odd generators and $\beta^{(i)}$ denote the roots associated with even generators. We therefore find the same Cartan matrices as above, but with the role of even and odd generators interchanged. Thus, we obtain $\text{SO}(s+1)$ on the even generators and $\text{Sp}(s)$ for the odd generators.

APPENDIX C: A DIFFERENT CLASS OF AS-A-SUM ANNIHILATORS

In this Appendix, we show that the alternating spin-1 AKLT Hamiltonian

$$H_A = \sum_j (-1)^j P_{j,j+1}^{(2)} \quad (\text{C1})$$

provides a different as-a-sum annihilator of the tower of states generated by the ladder operator Q_{AKLT}^+ [Eq. (62) with $S = 1$] and the $S = 1$ AKLT base state. We therefore add to the known classes of Hamiltonians [33,35] with the spin-1 AKLT tower of states; for example, the staggered AKLT model

$$H = \sum_j c_j P_{j,j+1}^{(2)}, \quad c_j = c_{j+2} \quad (\text{C2})$$

has a scarred tower with energy spacing $c_1 + c_2$.

Equation (C1) is a specific application of the following general theorem. Consider models $H = \sum_j h_{j,j+1}$ with the form discussed in Sec. IV, namely, the Hamiltonian has a scar tower generated by an operator Q^+ acting on a base state $|\psi_0\rangle$, such that the corresponding sets $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ are disjoint and further such that Eqs. (63) and (64) are satisfied. Then,

$$H_A = \sum_j (-1)^j h_{j,j+1} \quad (\text{C3})$$

annihilates the scar tower as a sum. As the generalized AKLT models introduced in Sec. IV satisfy Eqs. (63) and (64), this result allows us to identify terms that annihilate the scar towers in the spin- S , the q -deformed spin- S , and the $\text{SO}(2S+1)$ AKLT chain.

Recall that Eqs. (63) and (64) imply that the term $A_{j,j+1} = [h_{j,j+1}, q_{j,j+1}^+] - \omega q_{j,j+1}^+$ annihilates every term in the scar tower, where $Q^+ = \sum_j e^{ikj} Q_j^+$, $q_{j,j+1}^+ = Q_j^+ + e^{ik} Q_{j+1}^+$, and the base state has zero energy. We will show below that the above H_A annihilates the tower in periodic chains whenever $(-1)^L e^{ikL} = 1$. Such a condition is met by periodic chains of even length with kL an integer multiple of 2π or in periodic

chains of odd length with kL an odd-integer multiple of π . We find

$$\begin{aligned} [H_A, Q^+]_{\text{PBC}} &= \sum_{j=1}^L \sum_{l=1}^L (-1)^j [h_{j,j+1}, e^{ikl} Q_l^+] \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^L (-1)^j e^{ikj} [h_{j,j+1}, Q_j^+ + e^{ik} Q_{j+1}^+] \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^L (-1)^j e^{ikj} [\omega(Q_j^+ + e^{ik} Q_{j+1}^+) + A_{j,j+1}] \\ &= \omega \left(\sum_{j=1}^L (-1)^j e^{ikj} Q_j^+ + \sum_{j=1}^L (-1)^j e^{ik(j+1)} Q_{j+1}^+ \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^L (-1)^j e^{ikj} A_{j,j+1} \\ &= -\omega e^{ik} Q_1^+ [1 - (-1)^L e^{ikL}] \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^L (-1)^j e^{ikj} A_{j,j+1} \\ &= 0 + \sum_{j=1}^L (-1)^j e^{ikj} A_{j,j+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C4})$$

Thus,

$$[H_A, Q^+]_{\text{PBC}} |\psi_0\rangle = 0 \quad (\text{C5})$$

which is of the form in Eq. (2) with $\omega = 0$. This completes the proof that H_A in Eq. (C3) annihilates the scar tower in periodic chains with $(-1)^L e^{ikL} = 1$. H_A is certainly an as-a-sum (rather than bond-wise) annihilator, as without the alternating sign it would give energy to the scar states.

In open chains, the left-hand side of the above expression has boundary terms proportional to Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ :

$$\begin{aligned} [H_A, Q^+]_{\text{OBC}} &= -\omega [e^{ik} Q_1^+ + (-1)^L e^{ikL} Q_L^+] \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{L-1} (-1)^j e^{ikj} A_{j,j+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C6})$$

In order for $[H_A, Q^+]_{\text{OBC}} |\psi_0\rangle = 0$, we need to choose a base state that is annihilated by each of the boundary terms $Q_{1,L}^+ |\psi_0\rangle = 0$. For the generalized AKLT models, there is always such a base state in the ground-state manifold [see Appendix G, where we additionally show that such states are valid base states for building a tower of eigenstates for a Hamiltonian of the form in Eq. (63)]. With this choice of base state, H_A in Eq. (C3) annihilates the scar tower.

We have thus shown that $H_A = \sum_j (-1)^j h_{j,j+1}$ annihilates the scar tower as a sum for all models satisfying Eqs. (63) and (64) for suitable base states and chain lengths.

APPENDIX D: EXPLICIT FORMS FOR AKLT PROJECTORS

In discussing the AKLT Hamiltonians, we noted that all of them could be written as sums of two-site projectors onto

manifolds with various total spin or total q -deformed spin eigenvalues. We did not need the explicit forms of the projectors for our discussion. In this Appendix, we give forms for the AKLT projectors in terms of spin operators, which are useful for generating the AKLT Hamiltonians for exact diagonalization.

For total spin S , we can project into the total-spin t manifold by projecting out everything else:

$$P_{12}^{(t)} = \prod_{s \neq t} \frac{(S_1 + S_2)^2 - s(s+1)}{t(t+1) - s(s+1)} \quad (\text{D1})$$

will vanish when acting on a two-site state of total spin $s \neq t$, and will reduce to 1 acting on a state of total spin t .

Similarly, for the q -deformed models, we can write

$$P_{12}^{(t)} = \tilde{P}^{(t)} = \prod_{s \neq t} \frac{\tilde{S}_{12}^- \tilde{S}_{12}^+ + [S_{12}^z]_q [S_{12}^z + 1]_q - [s]_q [s+1]_q}{[t]_q [t+1]_q - [s]_q [s+1]_q}, \quad (\text{D2})$$

where we have defined

$$\tilde{S}_{12}^- = \tilde{S}_1^- \otimes q^{S_2^z} + q^{-S_1^z} \otimes \tilde{S}_2^- \quad (\text{D3})$$

and

$$\tilde{S}_{12}^+ = \tilde{S}_1^+ \otimes q^{S_2^z} + q^{-S_1^z} \otimes \tilde{S}_2^+. \quad (\text{D4})$$

Here, we have used the fact that the Casimir for $SU_q(2)$ is $\tilde{S}^- \tilde{S}^+ + [S^z]_q [S^z + 1]_q$ with eigenvalue $[s]_q [s+1]_q$.

For the explicit form of the single-site $\tilde{S}^i$, see Eqs. (41) and (42).

APPENDIX E: VERIFYING THE FORM OF q^+ FOR THE q -DEFORMED AKLT MODEL

In this Appendix, we verify that $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ are disjoint under the action of $Q^+ = \frac{1}{(2S)!} \sum_i (-1)^i (S_i^+)^2$ in the q -deformed AKLT model. We also show that the form for q^+ matches that of Eq. (64). As noted in the text, these two facts will complete our proof of scars in the q -deformed AKLT model in periodic boundary conditions.

We will prove these facts for a much wider set of base states than just the q -deformed spin- S ground states. Namely, we will show that for towers built with Q^+ on top of the states in Eq. (65), repeated here for ease,

$$|\psi_0, A\rangle = \sum_{\mathbf{m}} \text{Tr}[A^{[m_1]} A^{[m_2]} \dots A^{[m_L]}] |m_1 \dots m_L\rangle, \quad A_{ij}^{[m]} = 0 \quad \text{for } j - i \neq m \quad (\text{E1})$$

that $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ are disjoint and q^+ has the stated form. The ground state of the q -deformed spin- S AKLT model is indeed a matrix product state of this form for all q [51,52].

The space of two-site bonds present in a given translationally invariant matrix product state of bond dimension χ will be contained within the span of the χ^2 states:

$$|AA\rangle_{ij} = \sum_{m_1, m_2, k} A_{ik}^{[m_1]} A_{kj}^{[m_2]} |m_1 m_2\rangle. \quad (\text{E2})$$

In the case at hand, this product involves a matrix with nonzero elements only on the m_1^{th} diagonal and a matrix with nonzero elements only on the m_2^{th} diagonal. The result is a

matrix with nonzero elements only on the $m_1 + m_2^{\text{th}}$ diagonal. Thus, $|AA\rangle_{ij}$ has contributions only from kets with $m_1 + m_2 = j - i$. Since $|j - i| \leq S$, it follows that $-S \leq m_1 + m_2 \leq S$ for all the states in $\mathcal{G}$. The number of linearly independent states with magnetization $m_1 + m_2$ is given by the number of choices of i and j with $0 \leq i, j \leq S$, and $j - i = m_1 + m_2$, which is $S + 1 - |m_1 + m_2|$.

To see that $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ are disjoint, note that the action of $q_j^+ = \frac{1}{(2S)!} [(S_j^+)^{2S} - (S_{j+1}^+)^{2S}]$ increases the magnetization of $m_1 + m_2$ by $2S$. Thus, q^+ takes the states in $\mathcal{G}$ with $m_1 + m_2 > -S$ to those with total z magnetization $> S$, which is outside of $\mathcal{G}$. There is only one state within $\mathcal{G}$ with magnetization $m_1 + m_2 = -S$, $|AA\rangle_{S+1,1}$, and there is only one state in $\mathcal{G}$ with magnetization S , $|AA\rangle_{1,S+1}$. In order to complete the proof of disjoint $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$, we have to verify that despite having the same z magnetization as $|AA\rangle_{1,S+1}$, the state $q^+ |AA\rangle_{S+1,1}$ is orthogonal to $|AA\rangle_{1,S+1}$.

Within $|AA\rangle_{S+1,1}$, all the $|m_1 m_2\rangle$ states are annihilated under q^+ except for $|-S0\rangle$ and $|0-S\rangle$, which are mapped to $|S0\rangle$ and $|-0S\rangle$, respectively. Thus, looking at the explicit form of $|AA\rangle_{ij}$, we see $q^+ |AA\rangle_{S+1,1} \propto A_{S+1,1}^{[-S]} A_{11}^{[0]} |S0\rangle - A_{S+1,S+1}^{[0]} A_{S+1,1}^{[-S]} |0S\rangle \propto A_{11}^{[0]} |S0\rangle - A_{S+1,S+1}^{[0]} |0S\rangle$. On the other hand, $|AA\rangle_{1,S+1} \propto A_{S+1,S+1}^{[0]} |S0\rangle + A_{11}^{[0]} |0S\rangle + \text{“terms with } m_1, m_2 < S\text{”}$ which is orthogonal to $q^+ |AA\rangle_{S+1,1}$. That is, q^+ maps $|AA\rangle_{S+1,1}$ to a state outside of $\mathcal{G}$, and hence all states in $\mathcal{G}$ are mapped to states outside of $\mathcal{G}$ under the action of q^+ . We have thus shown that $\mathcal{R}$ and $\mathcal{G}$ are disjoint for towers built with Q^+ on top of the matrix product states described above.

Further, noting that $(q^+)^2$ raises the total z magnetization by $4S$ and hence annihilates all the states in $\mathcal{G}$, we see that q^+ annihilates the states in $\mathcal{R}$. Putting all the information together, we see that the form for q^+ (namely, the blocks of zeros) is indeed the one given in Eq. (64).

Thus, we have proven the lemma about disjoint $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ and the form of q^+ for the spin- S q -deformed AKLT models, completing the proof that the tower of states are indeed eigenstates for these models. We emphasize that disjoint $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$, and the form for q^+ , were all satisfied for the large class of matrix product states in Eq. (65).

APPENDIX F: VERIFYING THE FORM OF q^+ FOR THE $SO(2S+1)$ AKLT MODEL

In this Appendix, we verify that $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ are disjoint under the action of $Q^+ = \frac{1}{(2S)!} \sum_i (-1)^i (S_i^+)^2$ in the $SO(2S+1)$ AKLT model. We also show that the form for q^+ matches that of Eq. (64).

The Hamiltonian is $\sum_j \sum_{k=1}^S P_{j,j+1}^{(2k)}$, which projects onto two-site total spin t even and greater than zero. Since the ground state is frustration free, the bonds of the ground state necessarily live within either total spin odd or zero total spin. That is, $\mathcal{G}$ is contained within the span of total spin-odd states and the zero-spin state.

Under the action of q^+ , the t -odd states in $\mathcal{G}$ are mapped to t -even states, and vice versa. This is because $(S_1^+)^{2S} - (S_2^+)^{2S}$ is odd under exchange of 1 and 2, and states with total spin even (odd) are even (odd) under exchange of 1 and 2. Thus, the action of $(S_1^+)^{2S} - (S_2^+)^{2S}$ acting on a total spin-odd (-even)

state yields a state that is even (odd) under exchange, proving the stated result. This useful property of q^+ was noted in Ref. [32].

Under the action of q^+ , the unique state of total (two-site) spin zero, $|t = 0, t^z = 0\rangle$, is annihilated. Further, no states are mapped via q^+ to the total spin-zero state. This is because q^+ acting on a state with $t^z = 0$ needs to return a state with $t^z = 2S$, but the only such state, $|t = 2S, m = 2S\rangle$, has the same total spin parity (even) as $|t = 0, t^z = 0\rangle$. Similarly, the only state satisfying $t^z = -2S$ is $|t = 2S, m = -2S\rangle$, which again has the same total spin parity as $|t = 0, m = 0\rangle$, and hence cannot be mapped onto it by the action of q^+ .

Putting this together, this means that the total spin-odd states in $\mathcal{G}$ are mapped to total spin-even and greater than zero, i.e., states outside of $\mathcal{G}$, while the total spin-zero state in $\mathcal{G}$ is just annihilated, so $\mathcal{R}$ and $\mathcal{G}$ are disjoint. Since $(q^+)^2$ raises t^z by $4S$ and none of the bonds in $\mathcal{G}$ have $t^z = -2S$, we again see that q^+ must annihilate the states in $\mathcal{R}$. Putting this all together, q^+ must have the form given in Eq. (64).

This proves the lemma for the AKLT-type point of the $\text{SO}(2S+1)$ AKLT model and completes the proof that the tower of states built off the ground state are all eigenstates of the Hamiltonian.

APPENDIX G: SCAR TOWERS IN GENERALIZED AKLT MODELS WITH OBC

Our discussion about the generalized AKLT models in the main text was limited to periodic boundary conditions (PBC). However, there are several key differences between PBC and open boundary conditions (OBC): in OBC, the ground state is no longer unique; instead the number of ground states grows with S . As a consequence, the number of linearly independent scar towers that can be formed by using one of these ground states as a base state also grows with S . However, not every ground state will be a good base state for a scar tower. In particular, we will show that, in OBC, for the q -deformed and regular spin- S AKLT models only S^2 out of $(S+1)^2$ ground states constitute the base of linearly independent scar towers; towers built on the other ground states are not eigenstates of the OBC Hamiltonian. For the $\text{SO}(2S+1)$ models, we show that the corresponding number is 4^{S-1} out of 4^S ground states. In past work on the subject, Ref. [11] described one of the S^2 towers in the regular spin- S AKLT model in OBC.

In order to count the ground states, note that the ground states of the PBC models were frustration free, unique, and could be represented as matrix product states

$$|\psi_0[A]\rangle = \sum_{\mathbf{m}} \text{Tr}[A^{[m_1]} A^{[m_2]} \dots A^{[m_L]}] |m_1 \dots m_L\rangle \quad (\text{G1})$$

for some model-dependent A with some model-dependent bond dimension χ . In open boundary conditions, the models enjoy χ^2 frustration-free ground states, i.e.,

$$|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{ij} = \sum_{\mathbf{m}} (A^{[m_1]} A^{[m_2]} \dots A^{[m_L]})_{ij} |m_1 \dots m_L\rangle. \quad (\text{G2})$$

Such states are ground states in OBC because they are in the kernel of the projectors in the Hamiltonian: They are composed of the same bonds as in the PBC ground state save for the bond between the edge spins at 1 and L . Since

the bond dimension of A is $S+1$ for the q -deformed and regular AKLT models, while the bond dimension of A is 2^S for the $\text{SO}(2S+1)$ models, there are $(S+1)^2$ ground states of the q -deformed and regular AKLT models, while there are 4^S ground states of the $\text{SO}(2S+1)$ models. A small subtlety is that the $\text{SO}(2S+1)$ models need to have long enough chain lengths L for all the ground states found this way to be linearly independent; we will assume that is the case.¹⁶

The main change for the proof of scars in the above models in open boundary conditions is that the missing $h_{L,1}$ in H_{OBC} changes the commutator of $[H, Q^+]$. We had before in Eqs. (67) and (68) that

$$[H_{\text{PBC}}, Q^+] = 2\omega Q^+ + \sum_{j=1}^L e^{ikj} A_{j,j+1}, \quad (\text{G3})$$

where $A_{j,j+1}$ annihilated the $j, j+1$ bond in all the states of the tower. Now, we will have

$$[H_{\text{OBC}}, Q^+] = 2\omega Q^+ + \sum_{j=1}^{L-1} e^{ikj} A_{j,j+1} - \omega e^{ik} Q_1^+ - \omega e^{ikL} Q_L^+, \quad (\text{G4})$$

where, in the cases discussed here, $k = \pi$, $\omega = 1$ and O is proportional to $(S^+)^{2S}$.

The ground states of the OBC Hamiltonian, given in Eq. (G2), and towers of states built on top of them by Q^+ will be annihilated by each $A_{j,j+1}$ in $\sum_{j=1}^{L-1} e^{ikj} A_{j,j+1}$. This follows because the set of bonds in the states and the towers built on top of the states are the same as in PBC, i.e., $\mathcal{G}$, $\mathcal{R}$, and $\mathcal{M}$ are independent of boundary conditions, the towers contain only bonds in $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$, and $A_{j,j+1}$ annihilates $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}$. (Of course, the ground states for OBC may have bonds between L and 1 that are not in $\mathcal{G}$ or $\mathcal{R}$, but $A_{L,1}$ is also not in the sum $\sum_{j=1}^{L-1} A_{j,j+1}$.) However, the χ^2 OBC ground states $|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{ij}$ will not generically be annihilated by Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ .

There is a simple sufficient condition for a scar tower with OBC to be annihilated by Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ : its base state must be a sum of S^z product states such that in each product state, the edge spins are annihilated by Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ . Clearly, this condition ensures that the base state is annihilated by Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ . Furthermore, it guarantees that on each product state within the base state, the action of Q^+ cannot change the edge spins. Hence, each state in the tower will remain a sum of product states whose edge spins are annihilated by Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ . Thus, the whole tower of states will be annihilated by Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ .

In our cases, Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ are proportional to $(S^+)^{2S}$, so satisfying the above condition simply means that the edge spins in the product states comprising the base state cannot have $|S^z = -S\rangle$.

For the q -deformed and regular AKLT models, S^2 out of the $(S+1)^2$ OBC ground states satisfy this condition, and hence host towers of eigenstates. This follows from the explicit form of the ground states $|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{ij}$ in Eq. (G2). $A^{[m]}$ is

¹⁶Certainly, we need $(2S+1)^L$, the number of states in the chain, larger than 4^S , the ground-state degeneracy; numerically, we find a larger threshold value of L , which increases with S .

an $[(S+1) \times (S+1)]$ -dimensional matrix that lives only on the m th diagonal (i.e., $A^{[m]}$ is nonzero only for $j-i=m$). The possible values of S_1^z in $|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{ij}$ are determined by the leftmost matrix $A_{ik}^{[m_1]}$, where k is summed over in the matrix product with $A^{[m_2]}$. Since the eigenvalue of S_1^z is $k-i$, the eigenvalues of S_1^z will range from $1-i$ to $S+1-i$ on the different product states in $|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{ij}$ depending on the value of $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, S+1\}$. Similarly, $-S-1+j \leq S_L^z \leq j-1$. Thus, for the S^2 states with both $i < S+1$ and $j > 1$, the edge spins are not $|-S\rangle$ and hence are annihilated by Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ . That is, for $i < S+1$ and $j > 1$, the towers built on top of $|\psi_0[A]\rangle$ are all eigenstates.

The q -deformed AKLT PBC ground state includes contributions from $|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{11}$ and $|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{(S+1)(S+1)}$, which contain some product states with $|-S\rangle$ at the right and left edges, respectively. This means that the PBC ground state, despite also being one of the ground states of the OBC Hamiltonian, does not satisfy the above sufficient condition of Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ annihilating all the edge states.

We now show that the condition that our base state be a sum of product states, each of which is annihilated by both Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ , is in fact necessary to produce a scar tower in these models. To show this, it is sufficient to show that if $Q_1^+ + e^{ik(L-1)}Q_L^+$ annihilates an AKLT ground state $|\psi[A]\rangle$, then both Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ must annihilate $|\psi[A]\rangle$.

First, let us consider one of the ground states $|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{ij}$ of the q -deformed or regular spin- S AKLT models. In general, $|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{ij}$ has $1-i \leq S_1^z \leq S+1-i$ and $-S-1+j \leq S_L^z \leq j-1$. We have already shown that the ground states with both $i < S+1$ and $j > 1$ are annihilated by Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ individually. If $i = S+1$, we have $-S \leq S_1^z \leq 0$, such that for any j , $|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{S+1,j}$ generically contains product states with $S_1^z = -S$ and $S_L^z = 0$. Similarly, for $j = 1$, $-S \leq S_L^z \leq 0$, and $|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{i,1}$ generically contains product states with $S_1^z = 0$ and $S_L^z = -S$. For $L > 2$, each of these ground states with $i = S+1$ and/or $j = 1$ will therefore contain at least one product state with one of the two configurations ($S_1^z = 0, S_L^z = -S$) or ($S_1^z = -S, S_L^z = 0$). These terms are annihilated by Q_1^+ (Q_L^+); under Q_L^+ (Q_1^+), they are sent to terms of the form $S_1^z = 0, S_L^z = +S$ (or vice versa). However, since there is no state $|\psi\rangle$ such that $Q_1^+|\psi\rangle$ has $S_1^z = 0$ ($Q_L^+|\psi\rangle$ has $S_L^z = 0$), these terms cannot be canceled by terms obtained from $Q_1^+|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{ij}$ ($Q_L^+|\psi\rangle$), i.e., $Q_1^+ + e^{ik(L-1)}Q_L^+$ cannot annihilate these ground states.

Next, we show that all superpositions of the OBC ground states $|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{ij}$ with either $i = S+1$ or $j = 1$ necessarily contain at least one of these problematic product states, i.e., we cannot construct a superposition in which the problematic terms cancel. Because the terms to be canceled are product states in the S_i^z basis, only terms with the same eigenvalue under S_{tot}^z can cancel. The $|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{ij}$ are eigenstates of S_{tot}^z with eigenvalue $j-i$. There is only a single ground state with both $i = S+1$ and $j = 1$, which is the unique ground state with $S_{tot}^z = -S$; for this state, there are no others which can be used to cancel out its problematic product states. Now, consider the possible choices of i and j with a given eigenvalue $j-i > -S$ of S_{tot}^z : a single one of them has $i = S+1$ and a single one has $j = 1$. The corresponding state with $i = S+1$ will contain

some product states that begin with $|-S\rangle$ and end in $|0\rangle$ and the state with $j = 1$ will contain product states that begin with $|0\rangle$ and end with $|-S\rangle$, but *not* vice versa. As they contain different problematic product states, these states cannot be superposed to eliminate the problematic product states. We have thus shown that the existence of problematic product states ensures that the sufficient condition that the base state is a sum of product states that are each annihilated by Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ is in fact a necessary condition.

We can make a similar set of arguments for the spin- S $SO(2S+1)$ AKLT model to show that 4^{S-1} of the 4^S OBC ground states host towers of exact eigenstates generated by Q^+ . For these models, $A^{[0]} = -\otimes_{i=1}^S \sigma_i^z$ and for $m > 0$, $A^{[\pm m]} = (\pm 1)^m \sqrt{2} (\otimes_{i=1}^{S-m} \sigma_i^z) \otimes \sigma_{S+1-m}^\pm \otimes (\otimes_{j=S+2-m}^S \sigma_j^0)$. This form of the MPS, though not quite explicitly given in Ref. [53] for general S , follows from that reference up to similarity transformations of the A . This means $A^{[-S]} = (-1)^S \sqrt{2} \sigma_1^- (\otimes_{j=2}^S \sigma_j^0)$, so the only nonzero values in $A^{[-S]}$ fall on the -2^{S-1} th diagonal. Then, $|\psi_0[A]\rangle_{ij}$ does not have $|-S\rangle$ edge spins when $i \leq 2^{S-1}$ and $j > 2^{S-1}$; all these 4^{S-1} states will thus host towers of exact eigenstates generated by Q^+ as they satisfy the sufficient condition.

We believe that, similar to the case of the q -deformed AKLT model, it is in fact necessary that both Q_1^+ and Q_L^+ annihilate the base state for the $SO(2S+1)$ AKLT model. This is because each ground state in Eq. (G2) that fails to satisfy $i \leq 2^{S-1}$ or $j > 2^{S-1}$ will contain problematic product states¹⁷ for large enough L . However, we will not prove necessity in this case since here it is more challenging to prove that every superposition of these ground states contains the problematic product states.

Finally, note that the discussion of the q -deformed AKLT model in OBC used only the property that $A^{[m]}$ is only nonzero on its m th diagonal, so the proofs there extend to all the states in Eq. (65).

APPENDIX H: VERIFYING THE STRICT FORM OF q^+ FOR THE GENERALIZED AKLT MODELS

In this Appendix, we verify that the “strict” form of q^+ given in Eq. (70) holds for the base states in Eq. (65) (which include the regular and q -deformed spin- S AKLT models) as well as for the base states of the $SO(2S+1)$ AKLT models.

First, the fact that $\mathcal{R}$ is annihilated under q^+ was already shown in Appendices E and F. Additionally, that q^+ maps $\mathcal{G}$ only to $\mathcal{R}$ the definition of $\mathcal{R}$ and those same appendices. It follows that $q_{\mathcal{MR}}^+, q_{\mathcal{RR}}^+, q_{\mathcal{GR}}^+, q_{\mathcal{LR}}^+$ and $q_{\mathcal{MG}}^+, q_{\mathcal{GG}}^+, q_{\mathcal{LG}}^+$ are all zero.

That q^+ cannot send $\mathcal{L}$ to $\mathcal{L}$ nor $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ to $\mathcal{L}$ follows from the fact that $\mathcal{L}$ is not in the image of q^+ . To see this, first note that none of the base states contain the fully polarized bond $|S, S\rangle$: as noted in Appendix E, the base states in Eq. (65) only contain bonds with total z magnetization between $-S$ and S , while Appendix F noted that the $SO(2S+1)$ base states do not

¹⁷That is, states that have $S_1^z = -S$ and $S_L^z \neq S$ or vice versa.

contain any bonds with even total spin above 0. This means that the states in $\mathcal{L}$ will have total z magnetization below 0, as q^- lowers the z magnetization of its image by $2S$. In turn, this means that $\mathcal{L}$ cannot be in the image of q^+ , as the states in the image of q^+ all have total z magnetization greater than or equal to 0. Hence, we have $q_{\mathcal{L}\tilde{\mathcal{M}}}^+, q_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}}^+ = 0$.

Because $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ is disjoint from $\mathcal{L}$ by definition, it follows that the image of q^+ on $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ has null intersection with $\mathcal{G}$. If it did not, then the image of q^- on $\mathcal{G}$ would have nontrivial intersection with $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$, a contradiction. Hence, we have $q_{\mathcal{G}\tilde{\mathcal{M}}}^+ = 0$.

Finally, we must now show that $q_{\tilde{\mathcal{M}}\tilde{\mathcal{M}}}^+$ and $q_{\mathcal{R}\mathcal{L}}^+$ are all zero, namely, that we cannot map $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ to $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$; nor can we map $\mathcal{L}$ to $\mathcal{R}$. We will show these facts separately for the base states in Eq. (65) and the base states of the $\text{SO}(2S+1)$ models.

We showed in Appendix E that $\mathcal{R}$ for the base states in Eq. (65) contains $A_{11}|S0\rangle - A_{(S+1)(S+1)}|0S\rangle$. Note that this is the only total z magnetization $t^z = S$ bond in $\mathcal{R}$, as it is in the image of the only $t^z = -S$ state in $\mathcal{G}$. Analogously, $A_{(S+1)(S+1)}|-S0\rangle - A_{11}|0-S\rangle$ is the only $t^z = -S$ state in $\mathcal{L}$. Under the action of q^+ , $A_{(S+1)(S+1)}|-S0\rangle - A_{11}|0-S\rangle$ is mapped to $A_{(S+1)(S+1)}|S0\rangle + A_{11}|0S\rangle$, which is orthogonal to $A_{11}|S0\rangle - A_{(S+1)(S+1)}|0S\rangle$. Since no other states in $\mathcal{L}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ have a t^z that is $2S$ apart, it follows that $q_{\mathcal{R}\mathcal{L}}^+ = 0$.

In showing that $q_{\tilde{\mathcal{M}}\tilde{\mathcal{M}}}^+ = 0$, we will use the fact that $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ is disjoint from $\mathcal{L}$, $\mathcal{R}$, and $\mathcal{G}$ and hence must only contain states orthogonal to the states in $\mathcal{L}$, $\mathcal{R}$, and $\mathcal{G}$. Quite generically, the states in $\mathcal{L}$ with z magnetization $S^z = m < -S$ will span the

two-state space $| -S, m+S\rangle, |m+S, -S\rangle$, as said states have at least two states in $\mathcal{G}$ in their preimage.¹⁸ Furthermore, from the above paragraph, the union of $\mathcal{L}$ and $\mathcal{G}$ generically contains both $| -S0\rangle$ and $|0-S\rangle$. Accordingly, the bonds in $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ with $S^z \leq -S$ will not contain any factors of $| -S\rangle$ and hence will be annihilated under the action of q^+ . A similar argument shows that the bonds in $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ with $S^z \geq S$ do not contain any factor of $|S\rangle$ and hence have an empty preimage under q^+ , so the bonds in $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ with $t^z \geq -S$ (i.e., those that are mapped to bonds with $t^z \geq S$) are mapped to bonds orthogonal to $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$. Thus, $q_{\tilde{\mathcal{M}}\tilde{\mathcal{M}}}^+ = 0$.

Now, we turn to the base states of the $\text{SO}(2S+1)$ AKLT model. Note that $\mathcal{G}$ corresponds exactly to those bonds with odd total spin or total spin zero, and so it follows by the disjoint nature of $\mathcal{G}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$, $\mathcal{R}$ that the states in $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ have total spin even and greater than zero. As noted in Appendix F, q^+ changes total spin even to total spin odd and vice versa, so $q_{\tilde{\mathcal{M}}\tilde{\mathcal{M}}}^+$ and $q_{\mathcal{R}\tilde{\mathcal{M}}}^+$ are immediately zero.

This concludes the proof of the form of q^+ for all these base states.

¹⁸If many of the generically nonzero entries of the m th diagonal of $A^{[m]}$ are fine tuned or set to zero, there could be pathological cases where $\mathcal{L}$ does not contain $| -S, m\rangle, |m, -S\rangle$. For these measure-zero cases, in designing the operator (72), the projector $P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{L})}$ should project onto the union of $\mathcal{L}$ and the states $| -S, m\rangle$ for all $m < 0$, and analogously for $P_{j,j+1}^{(\mathcal{R})}$.

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