

# Iterated Spans & Classical TFTs

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Defn (Atiyah): A TQFT is a symm. mon. functor

$$\text{Bord}_{n-1,n}^{(?)} \xrightarrow{Z} \text{Vect}$$

closed  $(n-1)$ -mfld  $M \mapsto Z(M)$  v. sp. of "quantum states" on  $M$

$n$ -dim. cobordism  $X$

from  $M$  to  $M'$

$$\mapsto Z(X): Z(M) \rightarrow Z(M')$$

$$(\partial X \cong M \sqcup M')$$

"evolution of states" along  $X$

# Basic picture of classical TFT:

- mfd.  $M \mapsto$  "space of fields on  $M$ "  $\mathcal{Z}(M)$
- $X$  mfd. w/ bd.ry - can restrict fields to bd.ry

$$\mathcal{Z}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}(\partial X)$$

- isomorphism  $X$   
from  $M$  to  $M'$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{Z}(X) & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ \mathcal{Z}(M) & & \mathcal{Z}(M') \end{array}$$

- "locality"  $X = X_1 \cup_M X_2 \rightsquigarrow$  field on  $X =$  fields on  $X_1, X_2$   
that agree on  $M$

$$\text{i.e. } \mathcal{Z}(X) = \mathcal{Z}(X_1) \times_{\mathcal{Z}(M)} \mathcal{Z}(X_2)$$

•  $Z(X_1 \amalg X_2) = Z(X_1) \times Z(X_2)$

Defn.:  $\mathcal{C}$  a cat. w/ finite limits.

$\text{Span}_1(\mathcal{C})$  has  $\text{ob. } s = \text{ob. } s \text{ of } \mathcal{C}$

- mor. from  $c$  to  $d =$



[isom. classes to get an ordinary cat.]

- compose by pullback:



- id.  $\text{ob. } \mathcal{C}$



- symm. mon. via  $X$

$\leadsto$  A classical TQFT is a symm. mon. functor

$$\text{Bord}_{n-1, n} \longrightarrow \text{Span}_1(e)$$

- often  $\mathbb{Z}(X) = \text{Map}(X, T)$  - "σ-model w/ target T"
- T typically has symplectic (Poisson str.)

Defn. (Baez-Dolan, Freed, Lurie, ...):

An extended n-dim'l TQFT is a symm. mon. functor  $\downarrow$   $(\infty, n)$ -cat.s

$$\text{Bord}_{(0, n)}^{(?) \rightarrow} \longrightarrow e$$

for some symm. mon.  $(\infty, n)$ -cat.

• Additional data for mfd.s of dim.  $< n-1$   
relates to "defects" in QFT

• Heuristically, an  $(\infty, n)$ -cat.s is a str. with

• 0-mor.s, 1-mor.s, 2-mor.s, ...

•  $i$ -mor.s invertible for  $i > n$

• composition is only associative up to coherent  
choice of invertible higher mor.s

$\infty$ -cat. =  $(\infty, 1)$ -cat.

$\text{Bord}(0,n)$  is an  $(\infty,n)$ -cat. w/

- obs are compact 0-mfd-s

- 1-mor-s are 1-dim'l cobordisms

- 2-mor-s are 2-dim'l cobordisms  
w/ corners

...

-  $n$ -mor-s are  $n$ -dim'l cobordisms  
w/ corners of all codim-s

-  $(n+1)$ -mor-s = diffeomor-s

...

- symm. mor. via  $\Pi$  [Precise defn. Calaque - Scheimbauer]

Idea: Extended classical TFTs should be symm. mon. ftr.,

$$\text{ Bord}_{(0,n)} \rightarrow \text{Span}_n(e)$$

( $e$   $\infty$ -cut.  $\mathcal{G}$  "spaces")

-  $\infty$ -cut.  $n$  (finite limits)

where  $\text{Span}_n(e)$  has

-  $\mathcal{G}$ .s =  $\mathcal{G}$ .s  $\mathcal{G}$   $e$

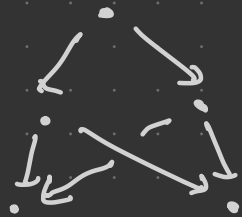
- mor.  $s = \text{spans} \begin{array}{c} \swarrow \searrow \\ \bullet \end{array}$

- 2-mor.  $s = \text{spans} \mathcal{G}$  spans

...

-  $n+1 = \text{eq. ces} \mathcal{G}$   $n$ -fgd spans

- symm. mon.  $\tilde{v} \times$





Pretend we're happy with  $\infty$ -cats

$\mathcal{S}$  =  $\infty$ -cat. of spaces /  $\infty$ -groupoids / ht. py types

$\Delta$  = cat. of ordered sets  $[n] = \{0 < \dots < n\}$

Defn. (Rezk): A Segal space is a functor  $X: \Delta^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$

s.t.  $X_n \xrightarrow{\sim} X_1 \times_{X_0} \dots \times_{X_0} X_1$  via  $[1] \rightarrow [n]$   
 $0 \mapsto i-1$   
 $1 \mapsto i$   
 $[0] \rightarrow [n]$

Captures algebraic str. of an  $\infty$ -cat.:

$X_0$  = space of obs,  $X_1$  = space of movs

$X_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} X_0$  - source & target  $s_0: X_0 \rightarrow X_1$  - identities

$$\underbrace{X_1 \times_{X_0} X_1}_{\sim} \xleftarrow{\sim} X_2 \xrightarrow{d_1} X_1 \quad - \text{composition}$$

space of composable pairs of morphisms

Makes sense in any  $\infty$ -cat. w/ finite limits

$\Rightarrow$  can iterate

Defn: An  $n$ -uple Segal space is a Segal ob.

in  $(n-1)$ -uple Segal spaces.

$(n=2)$   $X: \Delta^{2, \text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$

$X_{00}$  - space of ob.  
 $X_{10}$  - "horizontal" morphisms  
 $X_{01}$  - "vertical" morphisms  
 $X_{11}$

$X_{ij}$  decomposes as a limit of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_{10} & \xleftarrow{\sim} & X_{11} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X_{00} & \xleftarrow{\sim} & X_{01} \end{array} \quad \sim \text{"square"} \quad \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$$

A double Segal space is an  $\infty$ -version of a double cat.

A 2-cat. is a double cat. where all moves in one direction are identities

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \cdot \\ \parallel \searrow & & \parallel \\ \cdot & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \cdot \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \circlearrowleft \\ \cdot \end{array}$$

Defn. (Barwick): An  $n$ -fold Segal space  $X$  is an  $n$ -uple Segal space s.t.

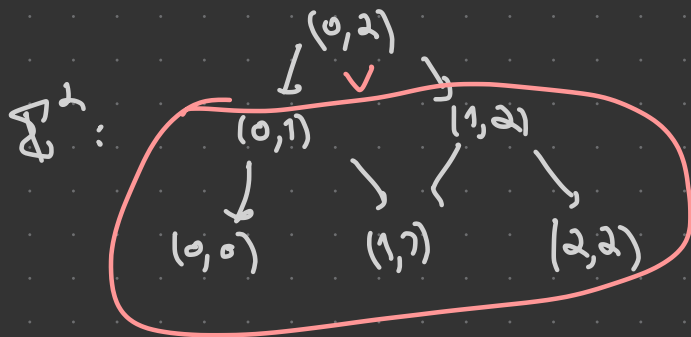
- $X_0$  is constant

- $X_1$  is an  $(n-1)$ -fold Segal space

Defn.:  $\mathcal{P}^n =$  partially ordered set of pairs

$$(i, j) \text{ w/ } 0 \leq i \leq j \leq n$$

$$\& (i, j) \leq (i', j') \iff i \leq i' \leq j' \leq j$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi: [n] \rightarrow [m] & \rightsquigarrow & \mathcal{P}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^m \\ \text{in } \Delta & & (i, j) \mapsto (\varphi i, \varphi j) \end{array}$$

$\in$  cat. w/ finite limits

$$\text{Map}(\mathbb{F}^n, \mathcal{C}) \supset \text{Map}_{\text{cart}}(\mathbb{F}^n, \mathcal{C})$$

subsp. of  $\mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$

that takes all squares in  $\mathbb{F}^n$  to pullbacks in  $\mathcal{C}$

Then  $\text{Span}_1(e) = \text{Map}_{\text{cart}}(\mathbb{F}^1, \mathcal{C})$  is a Segal space

$$\text{SPAN}_n(e) = \text{Map}_{\text{cart}}(\mathbb{F}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{F}^1, \mathcal{C})$$

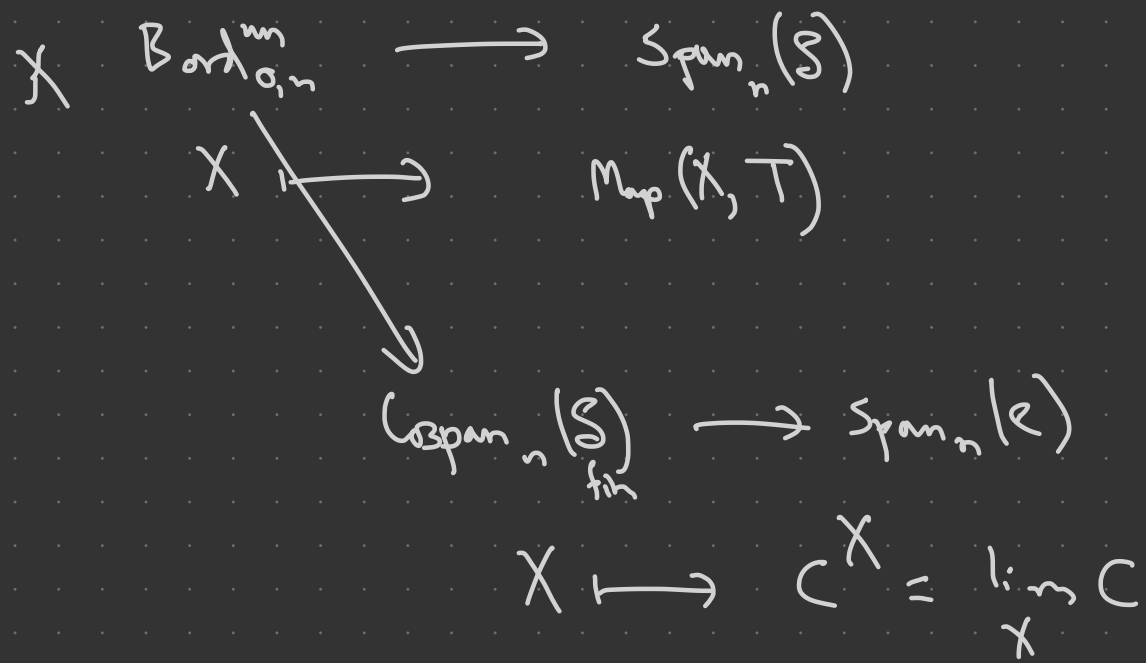
- n-uple Segal sp.

$\leadsto \text{Span}_n(e)$  "underlying" n-fold Segal sp.

## Variants:

- H. - Melani - Safonov: derived Poisson stacks & iterated coisotropic correspondences
- Calaque - H. - Schürmann:  $\Rightarrow$  symm. (co,n)-cts  $\Updownarrow$  symplectic derived stacks & iterated Lagrangian corr.s
  - all Ob. fully dualizable
  - explicitly define oriented TQFTs using AKSZ constn.

$T \in S$



$T = BG$

$$\text{Span}_n(e)(x, y) = \text{Span}_{n-1}(e|_{x \times y})$$