

Assembly of constructible factorization algebras

(based on joint work with
E. Karlsson and C. I. Scheimbauer)

Factorization algebras

Conventions: (\mathcal{E}, \otimes) symm monoidal \mathbb{R} -cat
 \otimes pres. algebras in each variable
 X, Y, Z Hausdorff spaces

Def [Costello - Gwilliam]:

A fact algebra $\text{on } X$ (in \mathcal{E}) \mathcal{A} is a map
of operads $\mathcal{A} : \text{Oper}(X)^{\otimes} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{\otimes}$
(= $\text{Oper}(X)$ -algebra in \mathcal{E})

where $\text{Open}(X)$ is open

with colons = open subsets of X

$$\text{Mul}(U_1, \dots, U_n; V) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{otherwise} \\ \mathcal{A} & \text{if } U_i \text{ are pw.} \\ & \text{disjoint} \\ & \text{and } U_i \subseteq V \end{cases}$$

(i.e. assignment $U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n \subseteq V$)

$$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{A}(U_1) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{A}(U_n) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(V)$$

s.th.: • $\mathcal{A}(U_1) \otimes \mathcal{A}(U_2) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{A}(U_1 \cup U_2)$

(multiplicative)

• $\text{colim}_{U \in \mathcal{W}_\downarrow} \mathcal{A}(U) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{A}(V)$

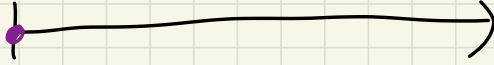
where \mathcal{W} is a Weiss cover of V

$$\left(\mathcal{W} \subseteq \text{Open}(X) \text{ s.th.} \right. \\ \left. \forall S \subseteq V \text{ fin } \exists W \in \mathcal{W} : S \subseteq W \right)$$

$$\mathcal{W}_\downarrow := \{ U \in \text{Open}(X) \mid \exists W \in \mathcal{W} : U \subseteq W \}$$

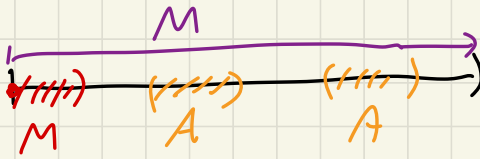
Example: $\mathcal{E} = \text{Vect}$, A un. alg, $M \text{ } \perp \text{ } \text{right module}$
 \leadsto fcd on $[0, \infty) = X$

with



$$U(I) = \begin{cases} M & \text{if } 0 \in I \\ A & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$I \subseteq X$ interval



$$M \otimes A \otimes A \longrightarrow M$$

$$\mathcal{R} \text{ Mod}(\mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow \text{Fact}_{[0, \infty)}(\mathcal{E})$$

From now on X, Y, Z "stratified manifolds"

Stratified manifolds [Ayala - Francis - Tanaka]
 C^0 -stratified spaces / conically smooth strat. spaces

A strat. manifold is a stratified space
which locally looks like

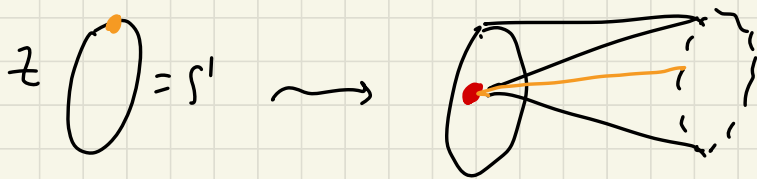
$$D(n, Z) := \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{C}Z$$

"a basic open disk"

where Z is a strat. manifold (compact)

and



$$\mathbb{C}Z := \frac{Z \times [0, \infty)}{Z \times \{0\}}$$





Smooth stratified manifold.
(conical smoothness)

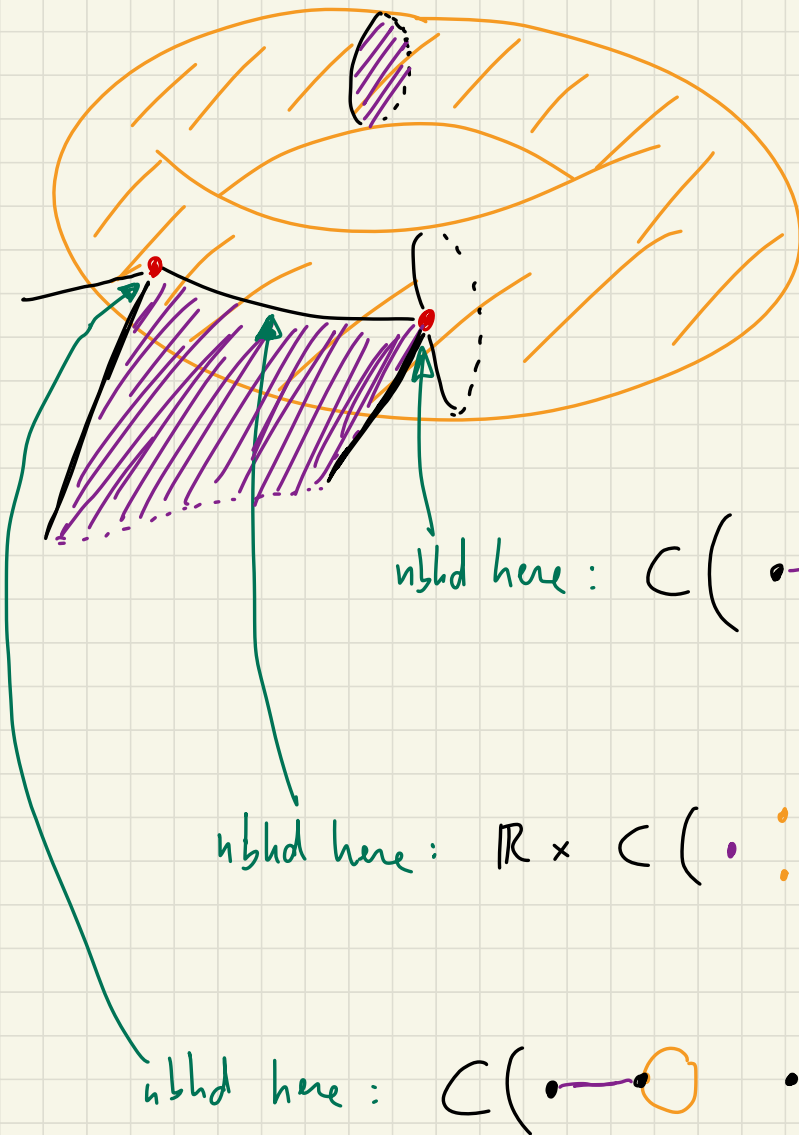
Example: 2-dim'l strat space

Strata:

2-dim:  , 

1-dim: 

0-dim: 



nbhd here: $C(\bullet - \bullet \circ)$

nbhd here: $\mathbb{R} \times C(\bullet \circ \circ)$

nbhd here: $C(\bullet - \bullet \circ \bullet)$

Note: if all Loric disks are $D(n, \phi) = \mathbb{R}^n$

\rightarrow usual notion of top manifold

Constructible factorisation algebras

"the value only changes when changing strands"

Two approaches:

(A) [CG, Ginst, AFT]
A factorisation algebra \mathcal{A} (as before) on X is called constructible if

$$\mathcal{A}(U) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{A}(V)$$

whenever $U \subseteq V$ are both basic disks
of the same type

$$\text{i.e. } U \cong \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{C}^r \cong V.$$

(B) [Lurie, AFT]

There is an α -operad $\text{Disk}(X)$

with colors = (U, φ) where $U := D(n, r)$

$$\varphi: U \hookrightarrow X$$

spaces of operations

$$\text{Mul}((U_1, \varphi_1), (U_2, \varphi_2); (V, \varphi))$$

(unstratified : constructible = locally constant)

[AFT (incomplete) , Marel-Gee
Arakawa (unstratified) , KSW]

Assembly of (ctr) fact alg

fact. alg. X

} locally looks like

$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{C}^2$

} split off \mathbb{R}^n

\mathbb{C}^2

} ↓

\mathbb{Z}

Fact $_X$

} giving

E_n -alg (Fact $_{\mathbb{C}^2}$)

} ↑ additivity

Fact $_{\mathbb{C}^2}$

} ??

Fact $_{\mathbb{Z}}$

① Local-to-global

Thm [Ginot (unstratified), KSW]

A fact. algebra \mathcal{A} is constructible

(\Leftrightarrow) \mathcal{A} is locally constructible

(i.e. $\forall x \in X \exists x \in U : \mathcal{A}|_U$ ctr)

Question: Is the assignment

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Open}(X)^{\text{op}} & \longrightarrow & \text{Cat} \quad \text{a sheaf} \\ U & \longmapsto & \text{Fact}_U \end{array}$$

i.e. $\text{Fact}_V \xrightarrow{\sim} \lim_{\{U_1, \dots, U_n\} \subseteq \mathcal{M}} \text{Fact}_{U_1 \dots U_n}$

\mathcal{M} covers V

Answer: do not know!

Thm [Matsuoaka (unstratified), KSW]

$\text{Fact}^{\text{cstr}}$ is a sheaf i.e.

$$\text{Fact}_V^{\text{cstr}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \lim_{\substack{\rightarrow \\ \{U_1, \dots, U_n\} \subseteq M}} \text{Fact}_{U_1 \dots U_n}^{\text{cstr}}$$

whenever M is cover of V .

Additivity: open

unstratified: Lurie, Berry (PhD-thesis)

general case: work in progress

(Anja Suraba)

Conjecture:

$$\text{Fact}_{X \times Y}^{\text{cstr}}(\rho) \cong \text{Fact}_X^{\text{cstr}}(\text{Fact}_Y^{\text{cstr}}(\rho))$$

Base case [Lurie]

$$\text{Fact}_{\mathbb{R}^n}^{\text{ctr}}(\mathcal{C}) \simeq \mathbb{E}_n\text{-algebras in } \mathcal{C}$$

$$\text{Fact}_{(0, \infty)}^{\text{ctr}}(\mathcal{C}) \simeq \text{RMod}(\mathcal{C})$$

• —

Cones?

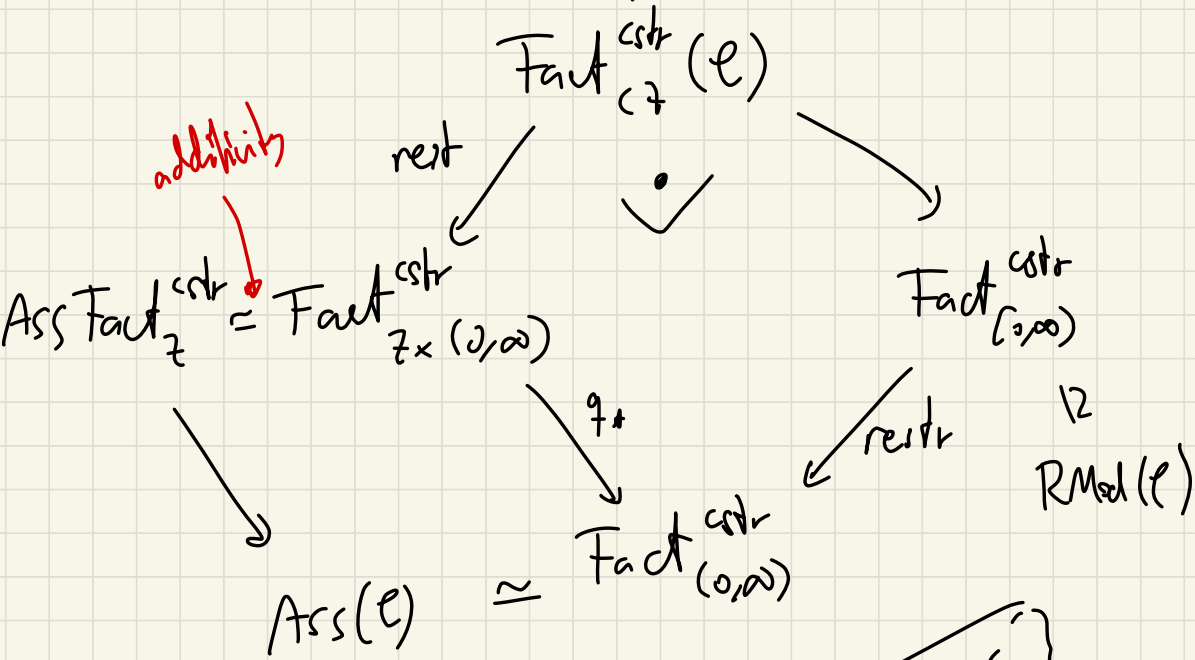
Can we describe $\text{Fact}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{Z}}^{\text{ctr}}$ in terms of $\text{Fact}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\text{ctr}}$?

Theorem [Brav-Rosenblym, KSW]

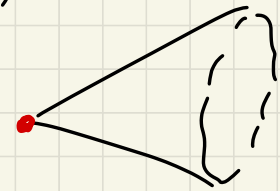
The square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbb{C}\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}_x(0, \infty) / \mathbb{Z}_x(0) & \\ \nearrow & & \searrow \\ \mathbb{Z}_x(0, \infty) & & (0, \infty) \\ \downarrow \cong & & \nearrow \\ & (0, \infty) & \end{array}$$

induces a pullback of categories



Giving cstr fact on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{Z}$



= giving an associative algebra A
in $\text{Fact}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\text{cstr}}$

+ a right module for $\int_{\mathbb{Z}} A \in \text{Ass}(e)$
(in e)

Special case of Additivity :

Dunn's Additivity :

$$E_n\text{-alg} (E_m\text{-alg}) \stackrel{+}{=} E_{n+m}\text{-alg}$$

$$\text{Fact}_{\mathbb{R}^n}^{\text{ctr}} (\text{Fact}_{\mathbb{R}^m}^{\text{ctr}}) \stackrel{+}{=} \text{Fact}_{\mathbb{R}^{n+m}}^{\text{ctr}}$$

We do not know:

$$X = X_1 \amalg X_2 \quad (\text{strat. manifold})$$

A multiplicative prefact alg on X

fact. alg - Weiss

Q: If $\mathcal{A}|_{X_1}$ is Weiss and $\mathcal{A}|_{X_2}$ Weiss

$\stackrel{?}{\implies}$ \mathcal{A} is Weiss