

Title: Functorial field theories from factorization algebras

Date: Mar 10, 2016 02:00 PM

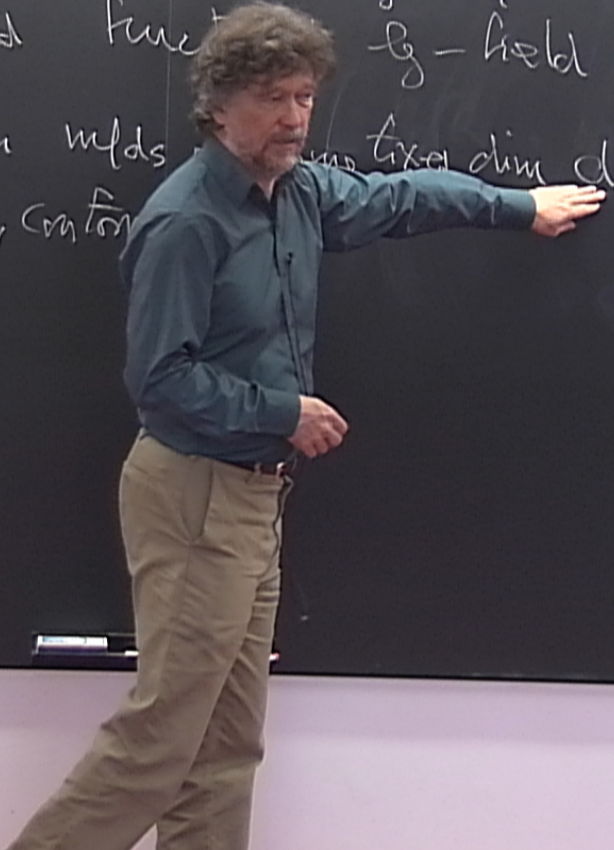
URL: <http://pirsa.org/16030115>

Abstract:

Thm (Dwyer - S - Teichner)

Given a  $\mathcal{G}$ -factorization algebra, then you get a twisted functor  $\mathcal{G}$ -field theory.

$\mathcal{G}$  = geometry on mds  $\rightarrow$  fixed dim  $d$ .  
| Riemannian, conformal





## Thm (Dwyer - S - Teichner)

Given a  $\mathfrak{g}$ -factorization algebra, then you get a twisted functorial  $\mathfrak{g}$ -field theory.

$\mathfrak{g}$  = geometry on mds of some fixed dim  $d$ .  
(Riemannian, conformal)



# I factorization algebras

Def. A  $\mathfrak{g}$ -pre factorization algebra

is a ~~functor~~

$$\mathfrak{g}\text{-Man} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{F}} \text{Ch}$$

cochain ox.

~~objects:~~  $\mathfrak{g}\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{U} \longmapsto \mathfrak{F}(\mathcal{U})$

~~morphisms:~~  $\mathcal{U}_1 \amalg \dots \amalg \mathcal{U}_n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{V} \longmapsto$

$$\mathfrak{F}(\mathcal{U}_1) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathfrak{F}(\mathcal{U}_n) \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}(\mathcal{V})$$

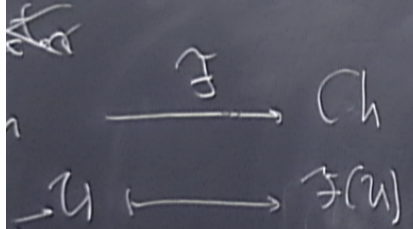
which is associative  
 $\mathfrak{g}$ -structure  
 pres. emb.

you  
 worry.

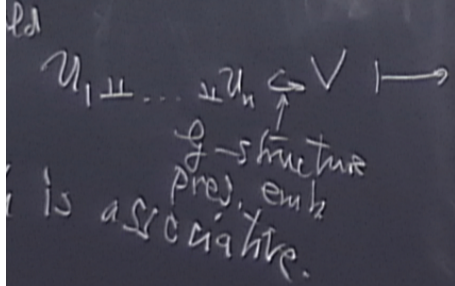


ion algebras

pre-factorization algebra



cochain complex



$$\mathcal{F}(U_1) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{F}(U_n) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}(V)$$

A  $\mathfrak{g}$ -pre-Lie alg.  $\mathcal{F}$  is a factorization alg. if

- a)  $\mathcal{F}(U_1) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{F}(U_n) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}(U_1 \amalg \dots \amalg U_n)$
- b) locality condition



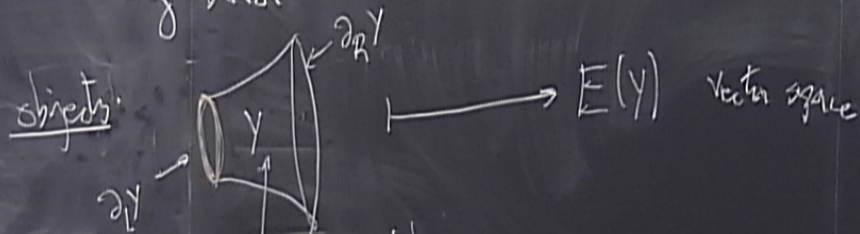
A  $g$ -pre-fact. alg.  $\mathcal{F}$  is a factorization alg. if

- a)  $\mathcal{F}(U) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{F}(U_n) \simeq \mathcal{F}(U_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup U_n)$
- b) locality condition

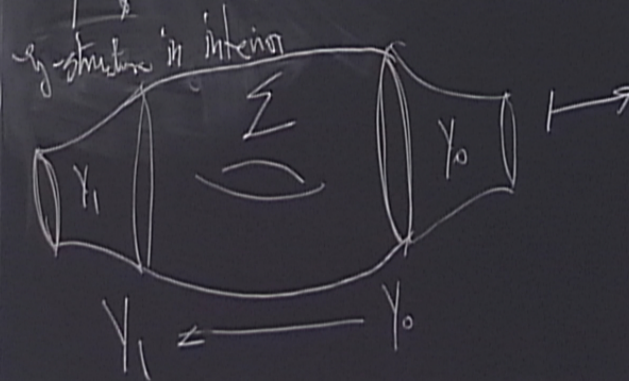
## II. Functional field theories

Def. A  $g$ -field theory is a functor (symmetric monoidal)

$g$  Bord  $\longrightarrow$  Vect



morphisms:



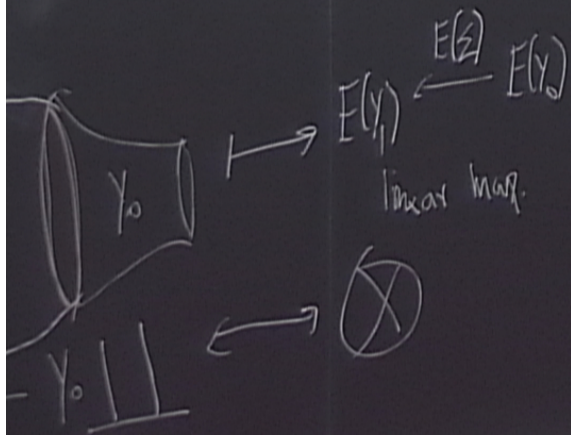


Therms

is a functor

Vect

$E(Y)$  vector space



if  $\Sigma$  is closed

note:  $\phi \xleftarrow{\Sigma} \phi$

$$E(\Sigma) \in \text{End}(E(\phi)) = \mathbb{C}$$

In interesting example  
you want  $E(\Sigma) \in T(\Sigma)$

↑  
some vs. also  
to  $\Sigma$



Def. A twist  $T$  is a functor

$\mathcal{E} \text{ Mod} = \mathcal{Y} \longrightarrow T(\mathcal{Y})$  linear cat. (with limits & colimits)

$\mathcal{Y}_1 \xleftarrow{\Sigma} \mathcal{Y}_0 \longrightarrow T(\mathcal{Y}_1) \xrightarrow{T(\Sigma)} T(\mathcal{Y}_0)$  functor (preserving limits & colimits)

A  $T$ -twisted  $\mathcal{E}$ -field theory consists of the following data:

$\mathcal{Y} \longrightarrow E(\mathcal{Y}) \in T(\mathcal{Y})$

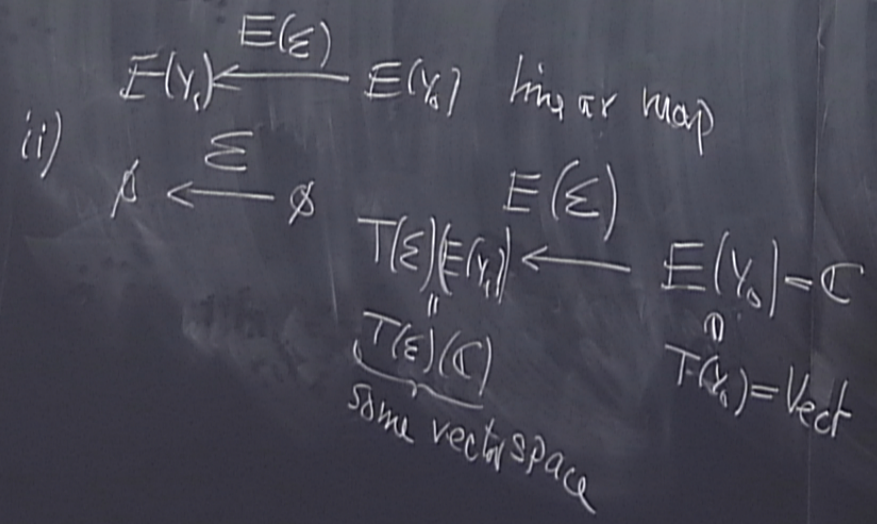
$\mathcal{Y}_1 \xleftarrow{\Sigma} \mathcal{Y}_0 \longrightarrow T(\Sigma/E(\mathcal{Y}_1)) \xleftarrow{E(\Sigma)} E(\mathcal{Y}_0)$   
 $\underbrace{T(\Sigma/E(\mathcal{Y}_1))}_{\in T(\mathcal{Y}_1)} \quad \uparrow \quad \underbrace{T(\Sigma)}_{\text{multiplication}} \in T(\mathcal{Y}_0)$



limits & limits)  
 preserving limits  
 & limits  
 following date:

note: i) suppose  $T$  is the  
 "trivial" functor, i.e.  
 $T(Y) = \text{Vect}$   
 $T(\Sigma) = \text{id}_{\text{Vect}}$

$\Rightarrow E(Y) \in \text{Vect}$





Suppose  $T$  is the "trivial" twist, i.e.

$$T(Y) = \text{Vect}$$

$$T(\Sigma) = \text{id}_{\text{Vect}}$$

$$(Y) \in \text{Vect}$$

$$E(\Sigma) \xleftarrow{E(Y_0)} E(Y_0) \text{ linear map}$$

$$\Sigma \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \emptyset$$

$$T(\Sigma)(E(Y_0)) \xleftarrow{E(\Sigma)} E(Y_0) = \mathbb{C}$$

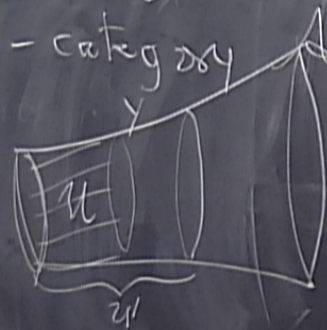
$$T(\Sigma)(\mathbb{C})$$

same vector space

$$T(Y_0) = \text{Vect}$$

### III. dg-categories associated to $\mathfrak{g}$ -fact. alg. $\mathcal{J}$

for  $Y \in \mathfrak{g}\text{-Bord}$  we associate a dg-category  $A(Y)$ .



$$\text{ob } A(Y) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{open nbhd} \\ \cup \text{ of } \partial Y \end{array} \right\}$$

$$A(Y)(u, u') = \int \dots$$

### II. Functorial field

Def. A  $\mathfrak{g}$ -field theory (symmetric monoidal)



strictly

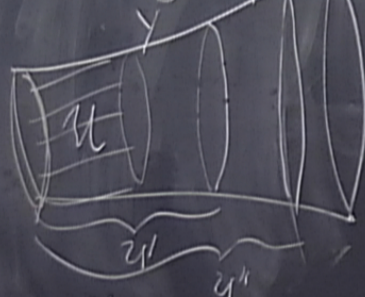
multiplication



III. dg-categories associated to  $\mathfrak{g}$ -fact. alg.  $\mathfrak{J}$

for  $Y \in \mathfrak{g}\text{-Bord}$  we associate a

dg-category  $A(Y)$ .



$$\text{ob } A(Y) = \begin{cases} \text{open nbhd} \\ \cup \text{ of } \partial_{\pm} Y \end{cases}$$

$$A(Y)(u', u) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{F}(u' \cup \bar{u}) & \text{if } u \subset u' \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

composition:

$$A(Y)(u', u) \otimes A(Y)(u'', u') \rightarrow A(Y)(u', u'')$$

$$u' \cup \bar{u} + u'' \cup \bar{u}' \xrightarrow{\text{induced by}} u' \cup \bar{u}''$$

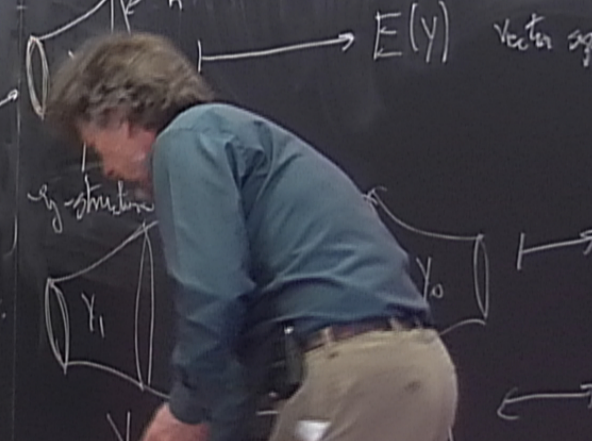
$\mathbb{Z}(Y_0) = \mathbb{C}$   
 $\mathbb{Z}(Y_1) = \text{Vect}$

## II. Functional field theories

Def. A  $\mathfrak{g}$ -field theory is a functor (symmetric monoidal)

$$\mathfrak{g}\text{-Bord} \rightarrow \text{Vect}$$

sheets  
 $\mathbb{R}^n$



morphisms



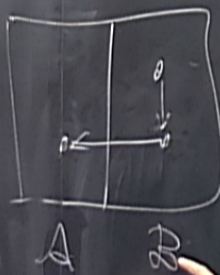
Def:  $A, \mathcal{D}$  dg-cat.

A bimodule  ${}_A M_{\mathcal{D}}$  is a dg-cat. with

•  $\text{ob } M = \text{ob } A \amalg \text{ob } \mathcal{D}$

•  $A, \mathcal{D}$  sit inside  $M$  as full subcats.

•  $M(A, B) = 0$



if  $\Sigma$  is closed  
 note:  $\phi \xleftarrow{\Sigma} \phi$

$$E(\Sigma) \in \text{End}(E(\phi)) = \mathbb{C}$$

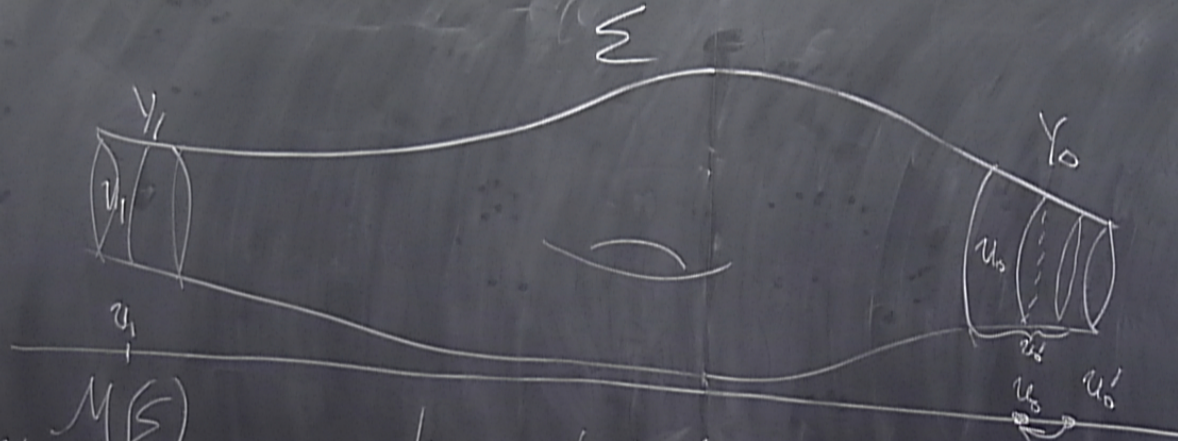
interesting example

$$E(\Sigma) \in T(\Sigma)$$

some vs. as to  $\Sigma$



$$E_X \text{'s: } Y_1 \xleftarrow{\Sigma} Y_0$$



$$A(Y_1) \quad M(\Sigma) \quad A(Y_0)$$

has objects:

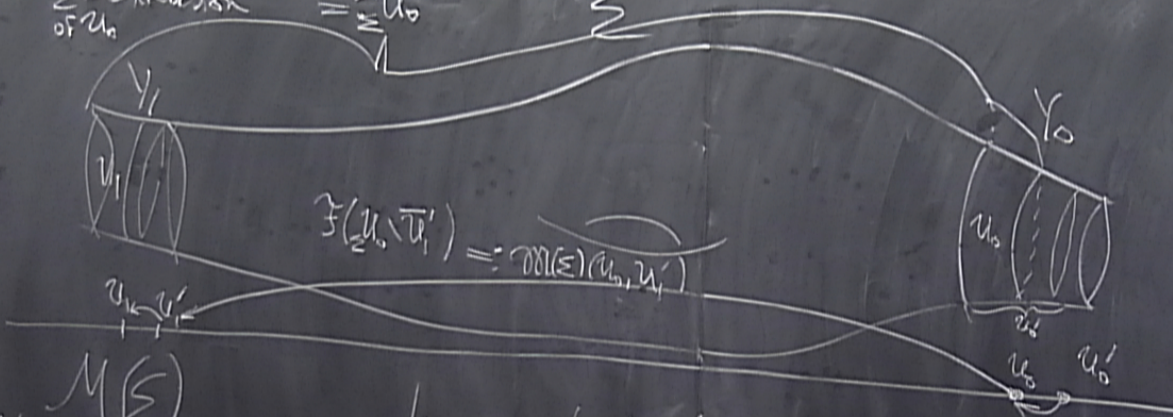
$$\text{ob } A(Y_1) \amalg \text{ob } A(Y_0)$$



Ex's:  $Y_1 \xleftarrow{\Sigma} Y_0$

$\Sigma$ -extension  
of  $u_0$

$\equiv u_0$



$\exists (u_0, u_1) = M(\Sigma)(u_0, u_1)$

$A(Y_1)$   $M(\Sigma)$   $A(Y_0)$

has objects:

$ob A(Y_1) \cong ob A(Y_0)$



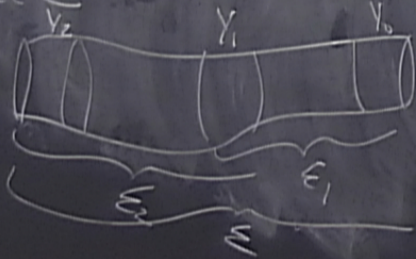
Def:  $A, B, C$  dg-cats

$$A \begin{matrix} M \\ B \end{matrix} N \begin{matrix} \\ C \end{matrix}$$

$$(M \otimes_B N)(c, a) = \ker \left( \bigoplus_{b \in B} M(b, a) \otimes N(c, b) \leftarrow \bigoplus_{b, b' \in B} M(b, a) \otimes N(c, b) \otimes M(b', b) \right)$$

$a \in A, c \in C$

Thm:



$$\text{Thm } M(\Sigma) \otimes_A M(\Sigma) \xrightarrow[\text{weak equiv}]{\sim} M(\Sigma)$$

$A = \sum_{\text{all } Y_i} A(Y_i)$  with objects

Def:  $A, B$  dg

$A$  bimodule

$\circ \text{ob } M = \text{ob } A$

$\circ A, B$

will not

$\circ M$



locality property for factorization alg.  $\mathcal{F}$ :

$\{V_i \hookrightarrow V\}$  is a Weiss cover if  
 any finite SCV is contained in some  $V_i$

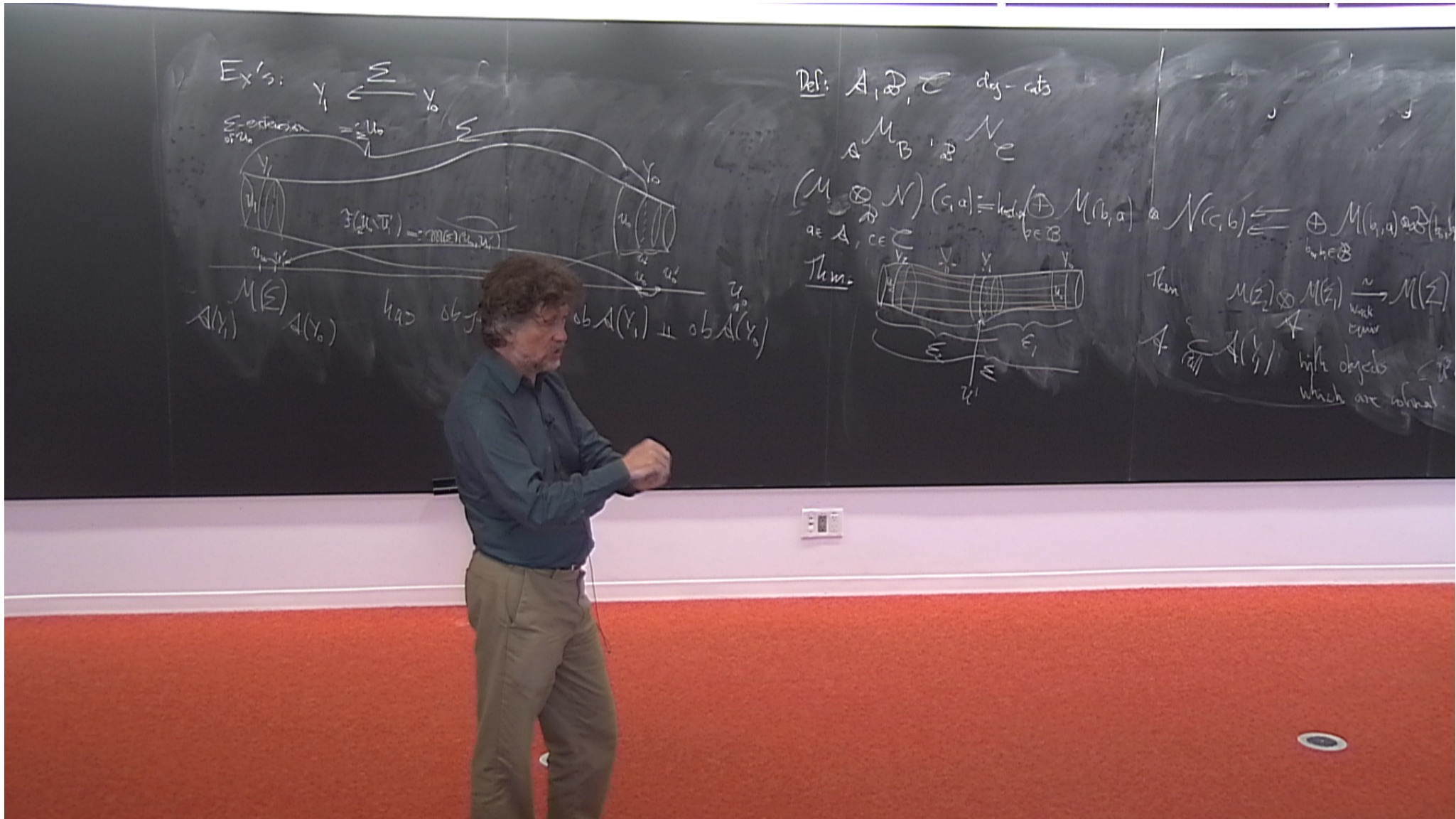
for any Weiss cover

$$\mathcal{F}(V)$$

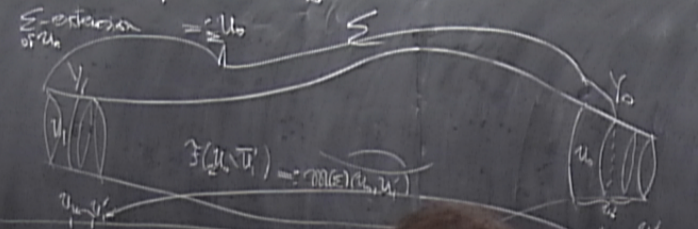
$$\text{localization} \left( \bigoplus_i \mathcal{F}(V_i) \right) \cong \bigoplus_{i,j} \mathcal{F}(V_i \cap V_j) \cong \bigoplus_{i,j,k} \mathcal{F}(V_i \cap V_j \cap V_k) \dots$$

$(c, b, a) \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow$   
 $u'$   
 $u$





Ex's:  $Y_1 \xleftarrow{\Sigma} Y_0$



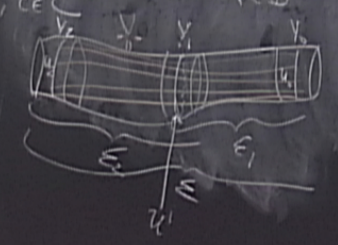
$M(\mathcal{E})$   $A(Y_0)$  has objects  $ob A(Y_1) \perp ob A(Y_0)$

Def:  $A, B, C$  deg-cats

$M, N$   $A, B, C$

$(M \otimes N)(c, a) = \ker(\bigoplus_{b \in B} M(b, a) \otimes N(c, b))$

Thm.



Then  $M(Z) \otimes N(Z) \xrightarrow{\sim} M(Z)$

$A$

high objects  $\leq \mathbb{R}$  which are normal



