

Title: Algebraically closed higher categories

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Series: Mathematical Physics

Date: December 03, 2021 - 1:30 PM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/21120010>

Abstract: I will report on my progress, joint with David Reutter, to construct and analyze the algebraic closure of  $n\text{Vec}$  --- in other words, the universal  $n$ -category of framed  $nD$  TQFTs. The invertibles are Pontryagin dual to the stable homotopy groups of spheres. The Galois group is almost, but not quite, the stable orthogonal group. And an invertible TQFT can be condensed from the vacuum if and only if it is in the Pontryagin dual to the cokernel of the  $J$ -homomorphism.

Zoom Link: <https://pitp.zoom.us/j/97015505587?pwd=MTJCYzd3dk2SkZENmVNVm01S0JQdz09>

# Algebraically closed higher categories

joint w/ David Reutter

in progress





Separably  
Algebraically closed higher categories  
 joint w/ David Reutter  
in progress  $\sum$

Recall (0-cat version):

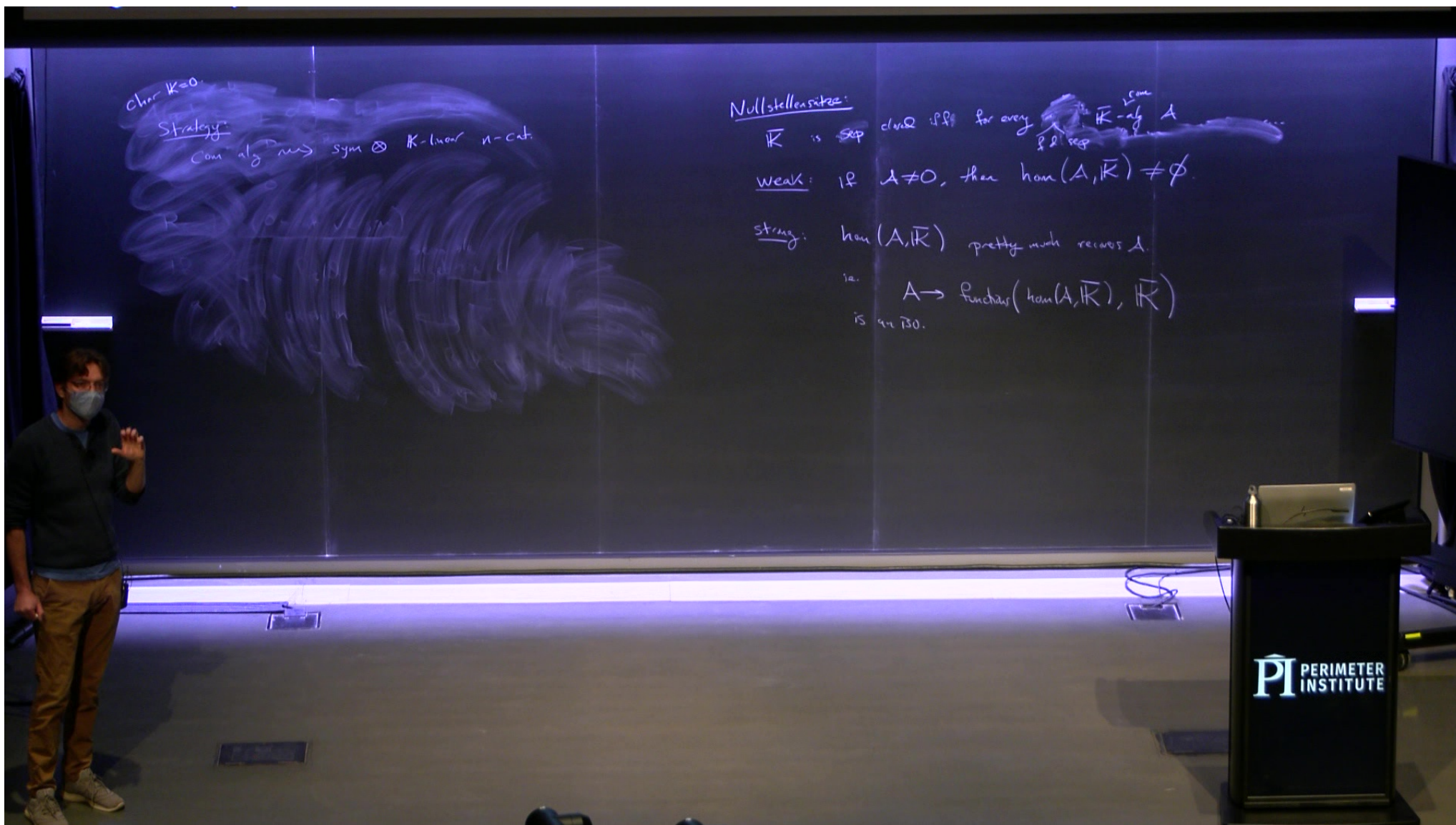
If  $K$  a field, an algebraic closure  $\bar{K}$  is  
 a field extension  $K \hookrightarrow \bar{K}$   $\leftarrow$  ind. f.d. extension  
 and if  $K \hookrightarrow L$  f.d. field ext, then  $L \hookrightarrow \bar{K}$ .  
 and separable.



Strategy:

Com alg  $\xrightarrow{D}$  Sym  $\otimes$   $\mathbb{K}$ -linear  $n$ -cat.







Schur's In  $n$ -cat, if  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  is non-zero map between simples, then  $f$  is both strong mono and strong epi } i.e.

(sum)  $n$ -cat  $\mathcal{C}$  is multifusion if  $\mathcal{C}$  is linear,  $\oplus$ 's, Karoubi complete



Schur's Lemma:  
 $f: X \rightarrow Y$  is non-zero map between simple  $\mathcal{A}$ -modules.  
 Then  $f$  is an isomorphism.  
 (if  $X \cong Y$  then  $f$  is an isomorphism)  
 is both strong mono and strong epi

Say two simple  $X, Y$  are connected if  $\text{hom}(X, Y) \neq 0$

Cor: Connectedness is an equiv relation on simples.  $\pi_0 \mathcal{C} = \text{equiv classes}$

A (sym)  $\mathcal{A}$ -mod  $\mathcal{C}$  is multisimple if

- S.S.  $\mathcal{A}$ -mod
- $\mathbb{K}$ -linear,  $\oplus$  S, Karoubi complete (in the  $\mathcal{A}$ -categorical sense)
  - rigid (all objects + morphisms have duals + adjoints)
  - all the  $\mathcal{A}$ -mods of  $(\mathcal{A})$ -morphisms are S.S.

$$\pi_0 \mathcal{C} := \pi_0 \bigcup_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{C} \subset \infty$$

$$\mathcal{C} := \text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}(1)$$

Nullstellensatz: A sym multisimple  $\mathcal{A}$ -mod  $\mathcal{C}$  is sep iff for every  $\mathcal{A}$ -linear sym multilinear  $f$ ,  $f=0$  or  $f$  is an isomorphism.

Weak: If  $\mathcal{A} \neq 0$ , then  $\text{hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{U}^n) \neq \emptyset$ .

Strong:  $\text{hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{U}^n)$  pretty much recovers  $\mathcal{A}$ .

$$\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Funcat}(\text{hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{U}^n), \mathcal{U}^n)$$

is an iso.

Universal property:  $\pi_0 \text{hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{U}^n) \rightarrow \text{hom}(\bigcup_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{C}, \mathbb{K})$

is an iso.



$$\mathcal{U}^0 = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathcal{U}^1 = \text{Vec}$$

Nullstellensatz = Super Tannakian duality.

$\mathcal{U}^*$  is a categorical (sup) spectrum:

$$\mathcal{U}^n \simeq \mathcal{U}^{n-1}$$

$$(\mathcal{U}^*)^x = \mathbb{R}^x$$

g.p. no. articles

in particular:

$$\text{Inv}(\mathcal{U}^n)$$

$$\pi_0((\mathcal{U}^*)^x) =$$

$$\widehat{\pi_0(\mathbb{R}^x)} \xleftarrow{\text{hom}(-, \mathbb{R}^x)} \widehat{\pi_0(\mathbb{R})}$$

Sphere spectrum

Nullstellensatz:

$\mathcal{U}^n$  is sep

A sym multifusion n-rt  
char iff for every  $\mathcal{U}$ -linear sym multifusion  $\mathcal{A}$

weak: if  $\mathcal{A} \neq 0$ , then  $\text{hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{U}^n) \neq \emptyset$ .

$\Downarrow$  same n-grad

strong:  $\text{hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{U}^n)$  pretty much recovers  $\mathcal{A}$ .

ie.

$$\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Funcat}(\text{hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{U}^n), \mathcal{U}^n)$$

is an iso.

Universal property:

$$\pi_0 \text{hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{U}^n) \rightarrow \text{hom}(\mathcal{R}\mathcal{A}, \mathbb{R})$$

is an iso.

Same sep

we claim  $\mathcal{U}^n = \mathbb{R}$ .







one weird trick:

$$\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}/\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{Z}/2$$

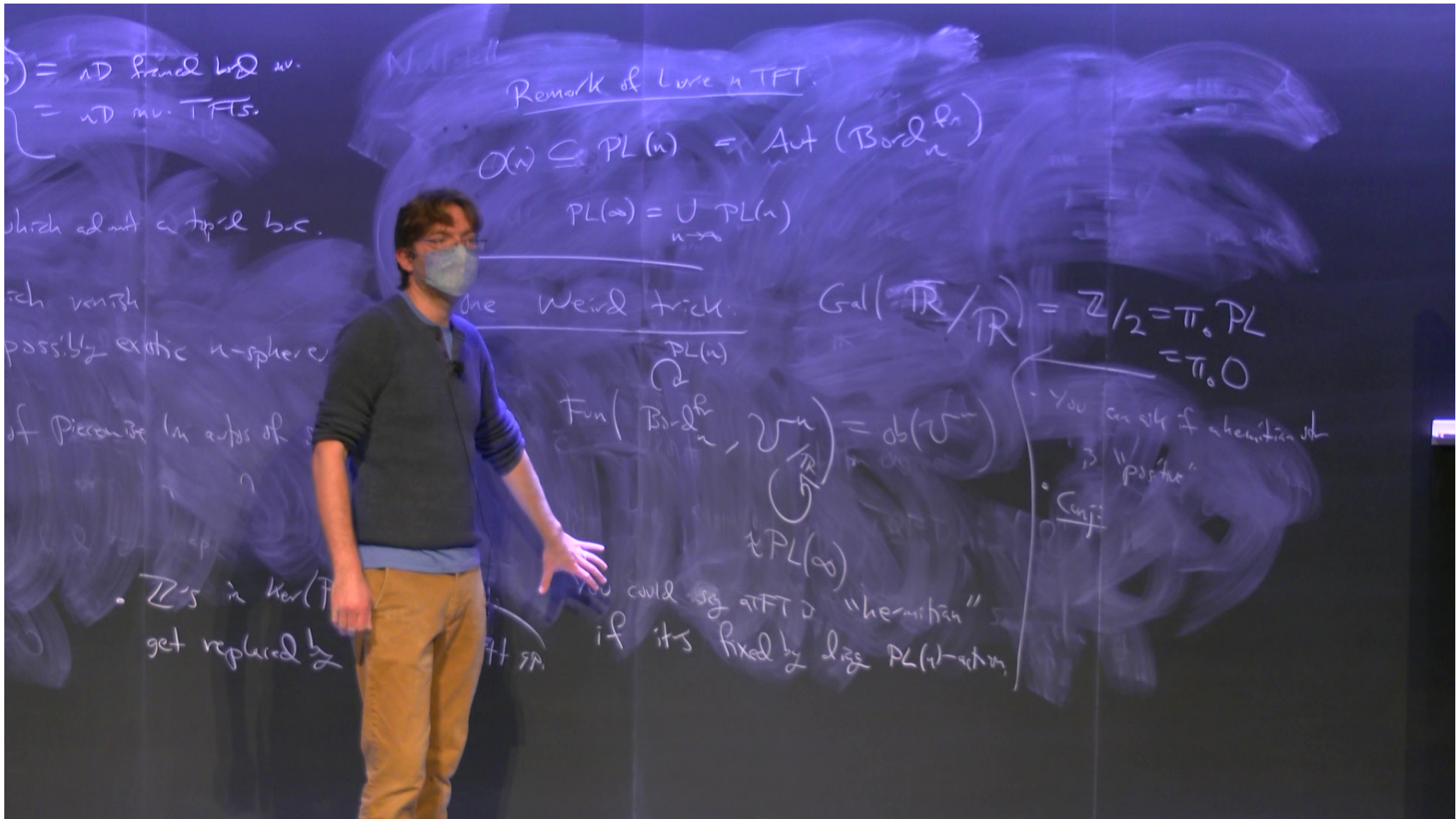
$$\text{Fun}\left(\text{Bord}_n^{\text{fr}}, \underbrace{\mathcal{V}_n}_{\substack{\text{PL}(n) \\ \text{action}}} \right) = \text{ob}(\mathcal{V}_n)$$

$\mathbb{Z}\text{PL}(\infty)$

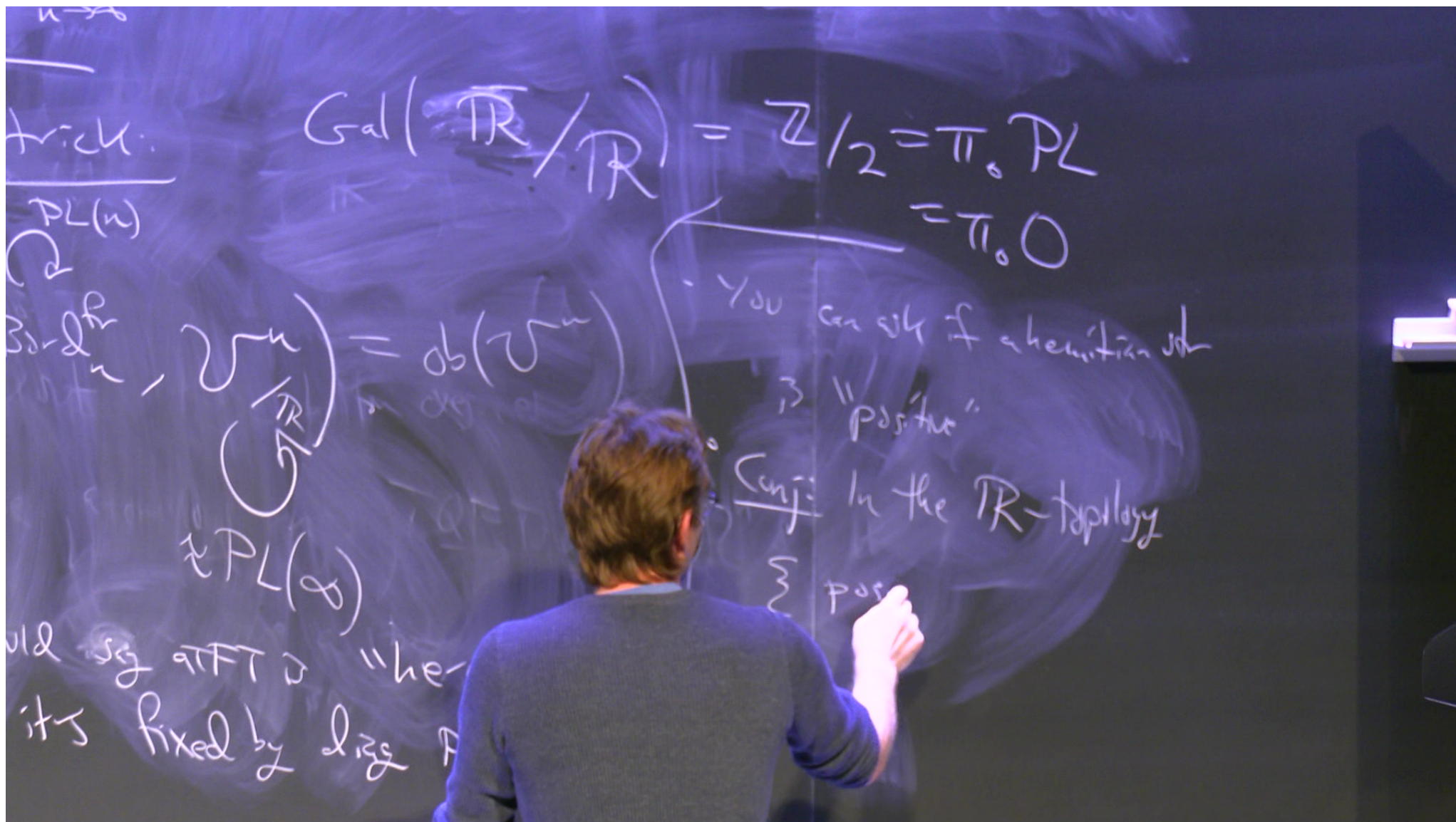
You could say aFTT is "hermitian"  
if it's fixed by  $\mathbb{Z}\text{PL}(n)$ -action,

$(\rightarrow \infty)$   
a certain with sp.











$\mathbb{Z}^n = nD$  framed bordism  
 $\mathbb{Z}^n = nD$  mod. TFTs.

which admit a topological b.c.

rich variety  
possibly exotic  $n$ -spheres.

of piecewise linear automorphisms of spheres.

$\mathbb{Z}^n$  in  $\ker(PL \rightarrow \mathbb{Z})$   
 get replaced by a certain  $U(1)$  factor.

Remark

Remark of Lurie in TFT.

$$O(n) \subseteq PL(n) = \text{Aut}(\text{Bord}_n^{\text{fr}})$$

$$PL(\infty) = \bigcup_{n \rightarrow \infty} PL(n)$$

one weird trick:

$$PL(n) \xrightarrow{\text{one weird trick}} \text{Aut}(\text{Bord}_n^{\text{fr}})$$

$$\text{Fun}(\text{Bord}_n^{\text{fr}}, \mathcal{U}^n) = \text{ob}(\mathcal{U}^n)$$

You could say that  $\mathcal{U}^n$  is "hermitian"  
 if it's fixed by large  $PL(n)$ -action.

$$\text{Gal}(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Z}/2 = \pi_0 PL = \pi_0 O$$

You can see if a hermitian structure is "positive"  
 (e.g. in the  $\mathbb{R}$ -topology  
 $\sum$  positive hermitian structures)  
 $\cong *$ .



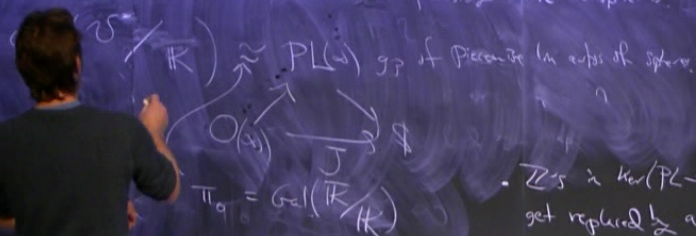
Imply to the end:  $\text{Inv}(U^n) = (\pi_n \delta) = \text{nd framed LD w.}$   
 $= \text{nd inv. TFTs.}$

Learn:

$$\text{Inv}(\sum U^{n-1})$$

$= \text{nd inv. TFTs which admit a topol b.c.}$

$= \text{nd TFTs which vanish}$   
 $\text{on all possibly exotic } n\text{-spheres.}$



$\mathbb{Z}$ 's in  $\ker(PL \rightarrow \mathbb{Z})$   
 get replaced by a certain with  $\pi_0$

Remark of Lurie n TFT.

$$\text{Aut} \subseteq PL(n) \subseteq \text{Aut}(\text{Bord}_n^{\text{fr}})$$

$$PL(n) = \bigcup_m PL(m)$$

one weird trick

$$\text{Fun}(\text{Bord}_n^{\text{fr}}, \mathcal{V}) = \text{ob}(U)$$

You could say a TFT is "hermitian" if it's fixed by large  $PL(n)$ -action

$$\text{Gal}(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Z}/2 = \pi_0 PL = \pi_0 \mathbb{O}$$

You can view if hermitian as  
 "positive"  
 "Surf" in the  $\mathbb{R}$ -topology  
 (positive hermitian, etc)  
 $\cong \mathbb{Z}$ .



Jumping to the end:  $\text{Inv}(U^n) = (\pi_n \delta) = \text{nd framed LD av.}$   
 $= \text{nd mv. TFTs.}$

Learn:  $\text{Inv}(\sum U^{n-1})$   
 $= \text{nd mv TFTs which admit a triple b.c.}$   
 $= \text{nd mv TFTs which vanish}$   
 $\text{on all possible exotic n-sphere}$

$\text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}) \cong \text{PL}(n)$  g.p. of piecewise lin. maps of sphere.  
 $\circ$  Something worse is  $\pi_0(\mathbb{C})$   
 $\pi_0 = \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R})$   
 $\mathbb{Z}/2 \in \ker(\text{PL} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z})$   
 $\text{get replaced by a certain with } \mathbb{Z}/2$

Remark of Lurie on TFT.

$$\text{Aut} \subseteq \text{PL}(n) \leftarrow \text{Aut}(\text{Bord}_n^{\text{fr}})$$

$$\text{PL}(n) = \bigcup_m \text{PL}(n)$$

one weird trick  
 $\text{PL}(n)$

$\text{Fun}(\text{Bord}_n^{\text{fr}}, \mathbb{Z}/2) = \text{ob}(U)$   
 $\circ \text{PL}(n)$   
 $\text{You could say a TFT is "hermitian" if it's fixed by large PL(n)-action}$

$$\text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{Z}/2 = \pi_0 \text{PL} = \pi_0 \mathbb{C}$$

You can see if hermitian is  
 $\rightarrow$  "positive"  
 $\circ$  Conf. in the  $\mathbb{R}$ -topology  
 $\sum$  positive number, etc)  
 $\cong \mathbb{Z}$ .



Jumping to the end:  $\text{Inv}(U^n) = (\pi_n \delta) = \text{nd framed LD w.}$   
 $= \text{nd inv. TFTs.}$

Learn:

$$\text{Inv}(\sum U^{n-1})$$

$= \text{nd inv TFTs which admit a typical b.c.}$

$\equiv \text{nd inv TFTs which vanish}$   
 on all possibly exotic  $n$ -spheres.

$$\text{Gal}(U/\mathbb{R}) \cong \text{PL}(n) \text{ gp of piecewise lin maps of sphere.}$$

• something worse is  $\pi_1 \text{Gal}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} O(n) & \xrightarrow{J} & \mathbb{Z} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \pi_0 & = & \text{Gal}(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{H}) \end{array}$$

•  $\mathbb{Z}$ 's in  $\ker(\text{PL} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z})$   
 get replaced by a certain with  $\pi_1$

Well-ill

Remark of Lurie in TFT.

$$\text{Aut} \subseteq \text{PL}(n) \hookrightarrow \text{Aut}(\text{Bord}_n^{\text{fr}})$$

$$\text{PL}(n) = \bigcup_m \text{PL}(n)$$

one weird trick

$$\text{PL}(n)$$

$$\text{Fun}(\text{Bord}_n^{\text{fr}}, \mathcal{U}_n) = \text{ob}(U)$$

$$\text{PL}(n)$$

You could say a TFT is "hermitian" if it's fixed by large  $\text{PL}(n)$ -action

$$\text{Gal}(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{Z}/2 = \pi_0 \text{PL} = \pi_0 O$$

You can ask if a hermitian theory is "positive"  
 • Conf: in the  $\mathbb{R}$ -topology  
 $\sum \text{positive hermitian obs}$   
 $\cong +$