

Title: 2-dimensional topological field theories via the genus filtration

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Collection/Series: Mathematical Physics

Subject: Mathematical physics

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Abstract:

By a folk theorem (non-extended) 2-dimensional TFTs valued in the category of vector spaces are equivalent to commutative Frobenius algebras. Upgrading the bordism category to an $(\infty, 1)$ -category whose 2-morphisms are diffeomorphisms, one can study 2D TFTs valued in higher categories, leading for example to (derived) modular functors and cohomological field theories.

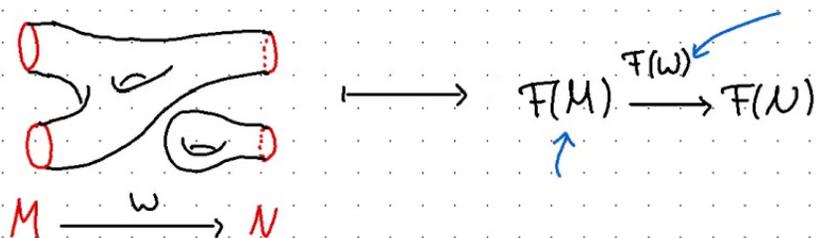
I will explain how to describe such more general (non-extended) 2D TFTs as algebras over the modular infinity-operad of surfaces. In genus 0 this yields an $E_2^{\{SO\}}$ -Frobenius algebra and I will outline an obstruction theory for inductively extending such algebras to higher genus. Specialising to invertible TFTs, this amounts to a genus filtration of the classifying space of the bordism category and hence the Madsen--Tillmann spectrum $MTSO_2$. The aforementioned obstruction theory identifies the associated graded in terms of curve complexes and thereby yields a spectral sequence starting with the unstable and converging to the stable cohomology of mapping class groups.



① Functorial topological field theories

Study non-extended 2D TFTs

$$F: (\text{Bord}_2, \cup) \longrightarrow (\text{Vect}_{\mathbb{C}}, \otimes)$$



Classical theorem (Abrams)

$$\text{Fun}^{\otimes}(\text{Bord}_2, \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{C}}) \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{commutative Frobenius algebras} \\ (A, \tau) \quad \tau: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ non-deg. trace} \end{array} \right\}$$

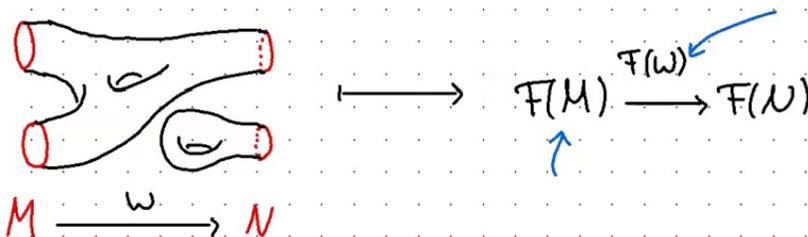




① Functorial topological field theories

Study **non-extended** 2D TFTs \leftarrow surface category

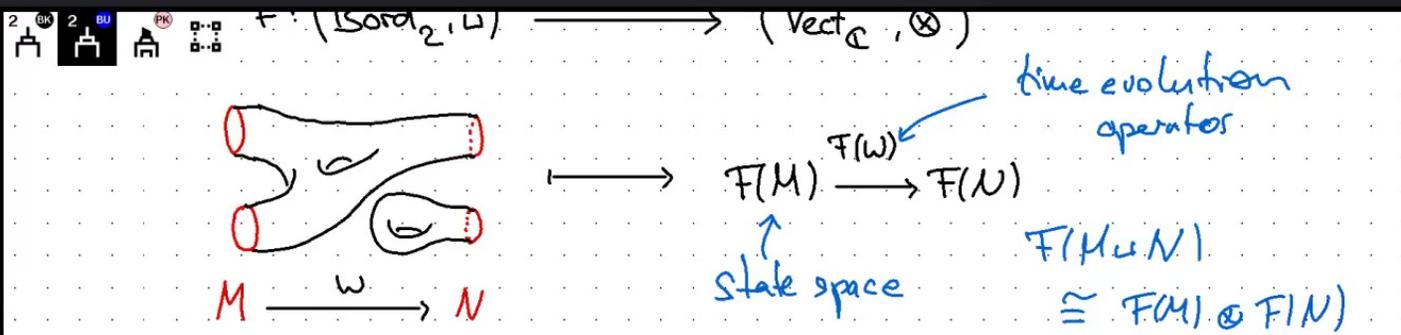
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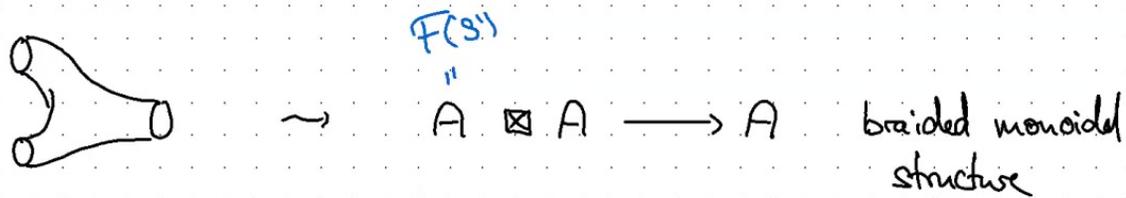
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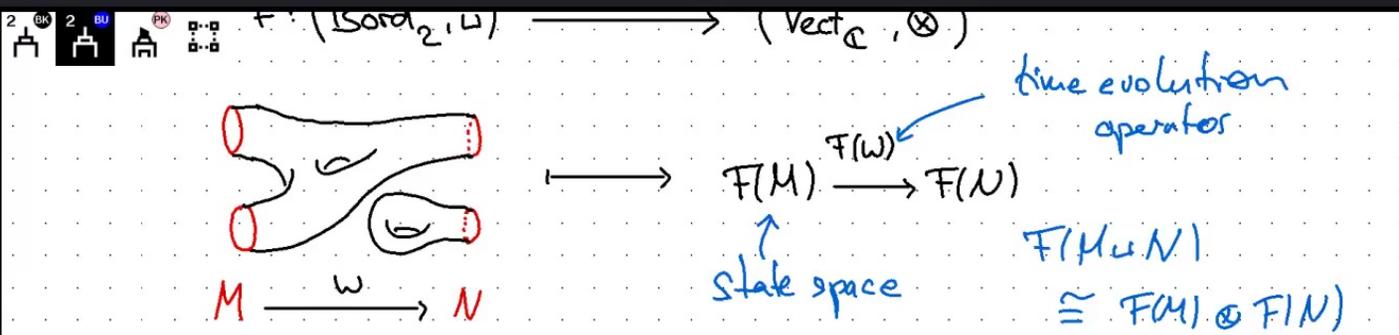
$A = F(S^1)$

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Categoryfy: $\text{Vect}_{\mathbb{C}} \rightsquigarrow \text{LinCat}_{\mathbb{C}} = 2\text{-category of linear categories}$





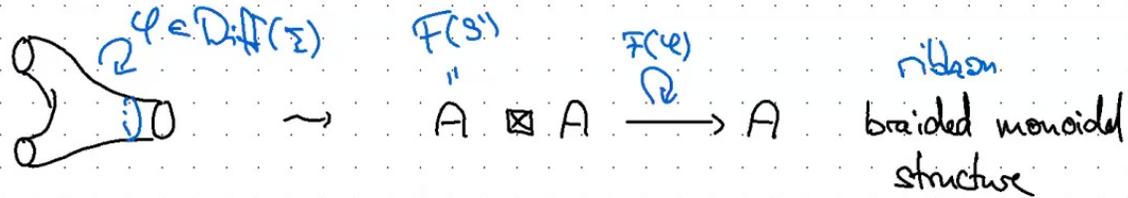
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(2) Higher/derived targets

Suppose $F: \text{Bord}_2 \rightarrow \text{LinCat}_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a modular functor } \exists Examples from
 where $A = F(S^1)$ is not semi-simple VOA

\hookrightarrow can form interesting derived category $\mathcal{D}(A) = \text{Ch}(A)[\approx_{q,i}^{-1}]$

? \leadsto "derived modular functor"

$\text{Bord}_2 \longrightarrow \text{dgCat}$ or $\text{stable } \infty\text{-cat}_{\mathbb{C}}$

Here Bord_2 is an $(\infty, 1)$ -category:

objects: closed 1-mfds.

$\mathbb{F}(S^1)$ is not semi-simple } VOA

↳ can form interesting derived category $\mathcal{D}(A) = \text{Ch}(A)[\leq -1]$

? \leadsto "derived modular functor"

$\text{Bord}_2 \longrightarrow \text{dgCat}$ or stable $\infty\text{-cat}/\mathbb{C}$

Here Bord_2 is an $(\infty, 1)$ -category:

objects: closed 1-mfds
 morphisms: 2-mfds
 2-morphisms: diffeomorphisms
 3-morphisms: isotopies
 ⋮

invertible

Witten, Kontsevich-Manin, ...



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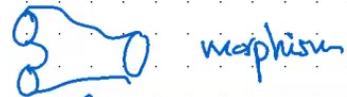
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Here Bord_2 is an $(\infty, 1)$ -category:

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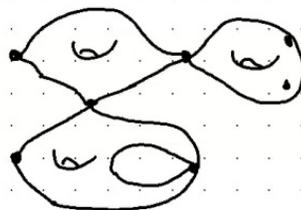
$\psi \in \text{Diff}(\Sigma)$ 2-morphism

Knows about moduli spaces

$$\mathcal{M}_{g,n}^{\text{fr}} \cong \text{BDiff}_g(\Sigma_{g,n})$$

Cohomological field theories $\xrightarrow{\text{Witten, Kontsevich-Manin, ...}}$ fit into this framework

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Bord}_2 & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \overline{\text{Bord}}_2 \\ \mathcal{M}_{g,k}^{\text{fr}} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,k} \end{array}$$

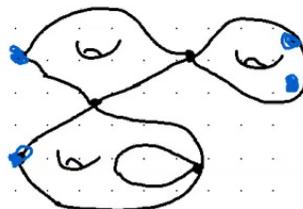


isms: isotopies

$$M_{g,n}^{fr} \cong BDiff_0(\Sigma_{g,n})$$

Cohomological field theories $\xrightarrow{\text{Witten, Kontsevich-Manin, ...}}$ fit into this framework

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bord}_2 &\rightsquigarrow \overline{\text{Bord}}_2 \\ M_{g,k}^{fr} &\rightsquigarrow \overline{M}_{g,k} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{CohFT} \cong \text{Fun}^\oplus(\overline{\text{Bord}}_2, \text{Ch}_\oplus)$$

Thm (Deshmukh '22) " $\overline{\text{Bord}}_2 \sim \text{Bord}_2 \cup \{ \text{pinches} \}$ "

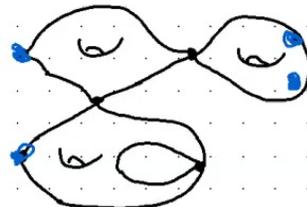
c) Invertible TFTs (later)

isms: isotopies

$$M_{g,n}^{fr} \cong BDiff_2(\Sigma_{g,n})$$

Cohomological field theories $\xrightarrow{\text{Witten, Kontsevich-Manin, ...}}$ fit into this framework

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bord}_2 &\rightsquigarrow \overline{\text{Bord}}_2 \\ M_{g,k}^{fr} &\rightsquigarrow \overline{M}_{g,k} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{CohFT} \cong \text{Fun}^\oplus(\overline{\text{Bord}}_2, \text{Ch}_\oplus) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Kontsevich '03}}$$

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c) Invertible TFTs (later)



③ Modular ω -operads

j/w Shaul Barkan, generalizing
Getzler-Kapranov
Castello
Hochney-Robertson-Yau

Sketch defn A modular ω -operad \mathcal{O} consists of

- a space of colours $\text{col}(\mathcal{O}) \ni +$ multiplication
 - for $k \geq 0$ a space of k -ary operations $\mathcal{O}(k) \ni \Sigma_k$
with a map $\mathcal{O}(k) \rightarrow \text{col}(\mathcal{O}) \times \dots \times \text{col}(\mathcal{O})$
 - gluing maps $\mathcal{O}(k) \times_{\text{col} \mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}(l) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(k+l-2)$
 - self-gluing maps $\mathcal{O}(k) \times_{\text{col} \mathcal{O} \times \text{col} \mathcal{O}} \text{col} \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(k-2)$
- + units & higher coherence assuring associativity.

\hookrightarrow allow evaluation of every suitably labeled graph.

Formal definition

Example (geometric) Mfd_d manifold modular operad



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Formal definition

Example (geometric) Mfd_d manifold modular operad



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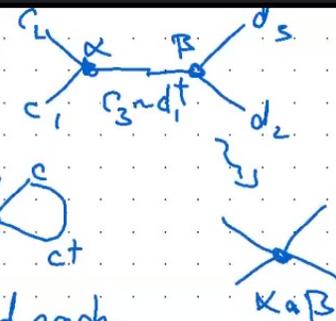
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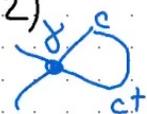


gluing maps

$$\mathcal{O}(k) \times_{\text{col } \mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}(l) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}(k+l-2)$$



• self-gluing maps $\mathcal{O}(k) \times_{\text{col } \mathcal{O} \times \text{col } \mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}(k-2)$



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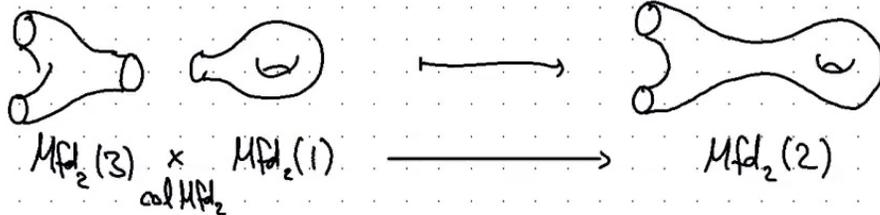
↳ allow evaluation of every suitably labeled graph.

Formal definition $\text{Mod } \mathcal{O} \subset \text{Fun}(Gr, \mathcal{S})$

Example (geometric) Mfd_d manifold modular operad

colours: connected closed $(d-1)$ -mfds

k -ary operations: connected compact d -mfds with k ordered boundary components



Note: Mfd_2 has a connected space of colours
 $\text{col } \text{Mfd}_2 =$



higher coherence assuring associativity.

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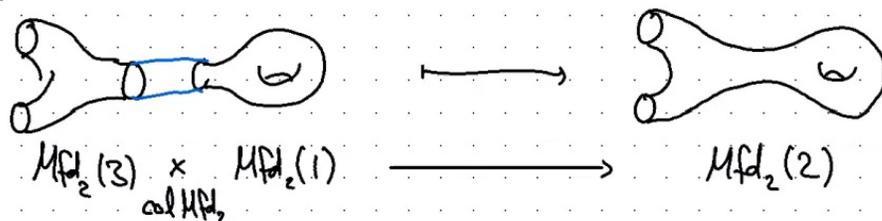
Formal definition $\text{ModOp} \subset \text{Fun}(G, S)$

$K \circ B$

Example (geometric) Mfd_d manifold modular operad

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$\text{col Mfd}_2 = \text{moduli of circles} = \text{BSO}(2)$

Can treat it as k -coloured modular operad

Example (algebraic):



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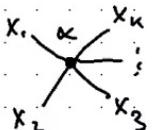
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Mfd_2 has a connected space of colours
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Example (algebraic):

\mathcal{C} sym. monoidal ω -cat $\rightsquigarrow U(\mathcal{C})$ modular operad

colours: dualizable objects of \mathcal{C} $x \mid \otimes \mid x^v$

k -ary operations:  $\rightsquigarrow \alpha: x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_k \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$

contract operations

\hookrightarrow

\hookrightarrow

Can express TTT in terms of modular operads



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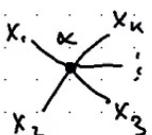


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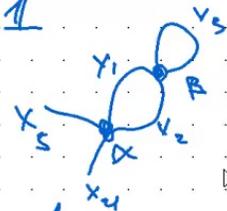
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contract operations using duality pairings



\hookrightarrow string calculus for dualizable obj. in s.m. ω -cat.

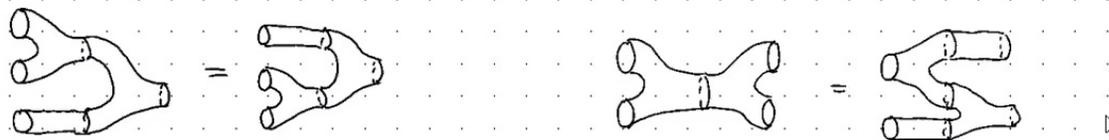
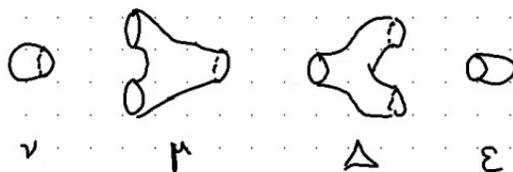
Can express TTT in terms of modular operads





④ Genus 0 and E_2^{SO} -Frobenius algebras (still j/w Barkan)

Observation: All the generators and relations in the definition of a commutative Frobenius algebra have genus 0.

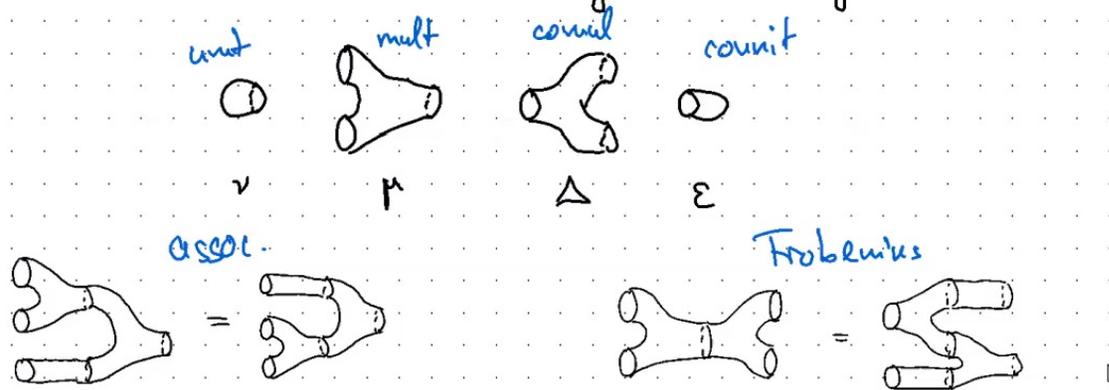


→ We can try to approximate TFTs by what they do in genus 0

Write $M := Mfd_2$ for the surface modular operad.

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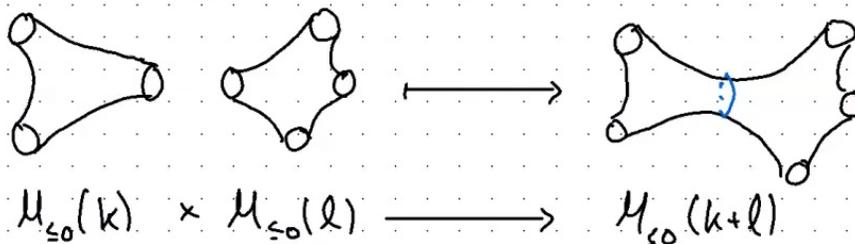


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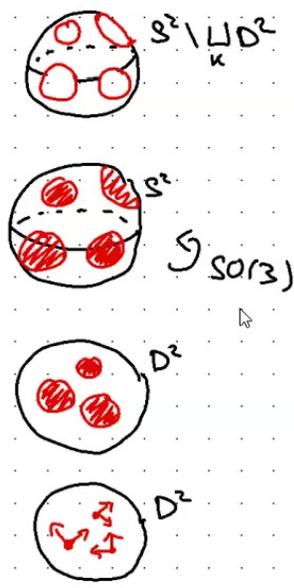
$M_{SO} \subset M$ is not a modules operad, but still a cyclic operad.

(Don't have self-gluing, have gluing.)



Can express this in more elementary terms:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{SO}(k) &= \text{BDiff}_2(S^2 \setminus \cup_k D^2) \\
 &\simeq \text{Emb}(\cup_k D^2, S^2) / \text{Diff}(S^2 \simeq SO(3)) \\
 &\simeq \\
 &\simeq
 \end{aligned}$$



This is the framed little disk operad



$$M_{so}(k) \times M_{so}(l) \longrightarrow M_{so}(k+l)$$

Can express this in more elementary terms:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{so}(k) &= \text{BDiff}_2(S^2 \setminus \cup_k D^2) \\ &\cong \text{Emb}(\cup_k D^2, S^2) / \text{Diff}(S^2) \cong \text{SO}(3) \\ &\cong \text{Emb}(\cup_{k-1} D^2, D^2) \\ &\cong \text{Conf}_{k-1}^R(D^2) \end{aligned}$$



This is the framed little disk operad

$$M_{so} \cong E_2^{so} = E_2 / \text{SO}(2)$$

Algebras over E_2^{so} in LinCat are

$$\text{More generally } \text{Alg}_{E_2^{so}}(\mathcal{C}) = \text{Alg}_{E_2}(\mathcal{C})^{\text{SO}(2)} = \text{Alg}_{E_1}(\text{Alg}_{E_1}(\mathcal{C}))^{\text{SO}(2)}$$

↳ The part of the TFT is usually quite manageable



$$M_{\mathbb{C}0} \cong E_2^{SO} = E_2 / \text{SO}(2)$$

Algebras over E_2^{SO} in $\text{LinCat}_{\mathbb{C}}$ are ribbon braided mon. cat.

$$\text{More generally } \text{Alg}_{E_2^{SO}}(\mathcal{C}) \cong \text{Alg}_{E_2}(\mathcal{C})^{\text{SO}(2)} \cong \text{Alg}_{E_1}(\text{Alg}_{E_1}(\mathcal{C}))^{\text{SO}(2)}$$

↳ This part of the TFT is usually quite manageable.

However, this only describes the algebra structure over $M_{\mathbb{C}0}$ as an ordinary operad.
Cyclic algebras come with an additional trace:

$$\text{Alg}_{M_{\mathbb{C}0}}^{\text{cyc}}(\mathcal{C}) = \left\{ (A, \tau) \mid A \in \text{Alg}_{E_2}(\mathcal{C}), \tau: \int_{S^2} A \xrightarrow{\text{non-degenerate SO}(3)\text{-invariant}} \mathbb{1} \right\}$$

" " " " " "

$$\left(A \otimes A \longrightarrow \int_{S^2} A \longrightarrow \mathbb{1} \text{ is a non-degenerate duality pairing. } \rightsquigarrow A^{\vee} \cong A \right)$$

Here $\int_{S^2} A$ is the factorization homology of A over S^2 .
(Assumes that \mathcal{C} has sufficient colimits.)



part of the TQFT is usually quite manageable.

However, this only describes the algebra structure over $M_{\leq 0}$ as an ordinary operad.
Cyclic algebras come with an additional trace:

$$\text{Alg}_{M_{\leq 0}}^{\text{cyc}}(\mathcal{C}) = \left\{ (A, \tau) \mid A \in \text{Alg}_{E_2^{\text{SO}}}(\mathcal{C}), \tau: \int_{S^2} A \rightarrow \mathbb{1} \right\}$$

"E₂^{SO}-Frobenius alg."

non-degenerate SO(3)-invariant

($A \otimes A \rightarrow \int_{S^2} A \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathbb{1}$ is a non-degenerate duality pairing. $\sim A^\vee \simeq A$)

Here $\int_{S^2} A$ is the factorization homology of A over S^2 .
(Assumes that \mathcal{C} has sufficient colimits.)

Ex $\mathcal{C} = \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{C}}$ $\int_{S^2} A = A \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathbb{C} \rightarrow$ get commutative Frobenius algebras

$\mathcal{C} = \text{LinCat}_{\mathbb{C}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{M\"uller-Woike}}$ get ribbon-braided Grothendieck-Verdier duality



⑤ The genus filtration & obstruction theory

$M^{(g)}$ = universal approximation of M from genus $\leq g$

agrees with M in genus $\leq g$

$$= \text{Ind}_g^\infty (M_{\leq g})$$

$$\text{grMod} \mathcal{O}_p^{\leq g} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\text{Ind}} \\ \xrightarrow{[-]_{\leq g}} \end{array} \text{grMod} \mathcal{O}_p$$

Ex $M^{(g-1)}$ (arity 0, genus g) = $C(\Sigma_g) // \text{Diff}(\Sigma_g) \approx \partial \bar{M}_g^{\text{BS}}$

$C(\Sigma_g)$ = curve complex =  }
systems





$M^J =$ universal approximation of M from genus $\leq g$

agrees with M in genus $\leq g$

$$= \text{Ind}_g^\infty (M_{|_{\leq g}}) \longrightarrow M$$

$$g\text{-Mod} \mathcal{O}_p^{\leq g} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\text{Ind}} \\ \xrightarrow{[-]_{\leq g}} \end{array} g\text{-Mod} \mathcal{O}_p$$

Ex $M^{(g-1)}$ (arity 0, genus $g-1$) = M_{g-1}

$M^{(g-1)}$ (arity 0, genus g) = $C(\Sigma_g) // \text{Diff}(\Sigma_g) \approx \partial \bar{M}_g^{\text{BS}}$

$C(\Sigma_g) =$ curve complex = $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{systems of simple closed curve} \\ \text{disjoint} \end{array} \right\}$

Ex $M^{(0)} = \text{Ind}_0^\infty (M_{|_{\leq 0}}) \approx$ (Giansiracusa)



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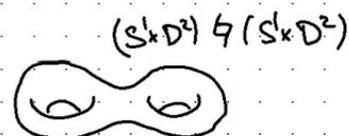
Translation to modular operads:

$$\text{Mod}_1 : \text{CycOp} \xrightleftharpoons{\pm} \text{ModOp} : \text{Mod}^*$$

$\text{Mod}_1, \mathcal{M}_{\leq 0}$ free modular operad on genus 0 part

$$\text{Giansiracusa} : \text{Mod}_1, \mathcal{M}_{\leq 0} \cong \text{Hbdy} \subset \text{Mfd}_3^{\partial}$$

"handlebody modular operad"



This only sees part of the mapping class group.

↳ get

Note: $\text{Hbdy} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is a bijection on π_0 .

So if \mathcal{C} is a \mathcal{M} -category, then $\text{Alg}_{\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C}}^{\text{mod}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Alg}_{\text{Hbdy}, \mathcal{C}}^{\text{mod}}$



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$$\mathbb{H} = \text{hd}_0(M_{120}) \cong \text{Hbdy} \text{ (Giansiracusa)}$$

↳ "ansuler functor"

Tower of approximations

$$\text{Hbdy} = M^{(0)} \longrightarrow M^{(1)} \longrightarrow M^{(2)} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow M = \text{Mfd}_2$$

Take

$$\text{Alg}_{\mathcal{M}}^{\text{mod}}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathcal{M}^{(2)}}^{\text{mod}}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathcal{M}^{(0)}}^{\text{mod}}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathcal{M}^{(0)}}^{\text{mod}}(\mathcal{C})$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 $\text{Fun}^{\otimes}(\text{Bord}_2, \mathcal{C})$ $\text{Alg}_{E_2^{\infty}}^{\text{cyc}}(\mathcal{C})$

$$2\text{D TFTS} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow ? \longrightarrow$$

Q: How much more structure is needed to promote an E_2^{∞} -Frob. alg to a 2D TFT?



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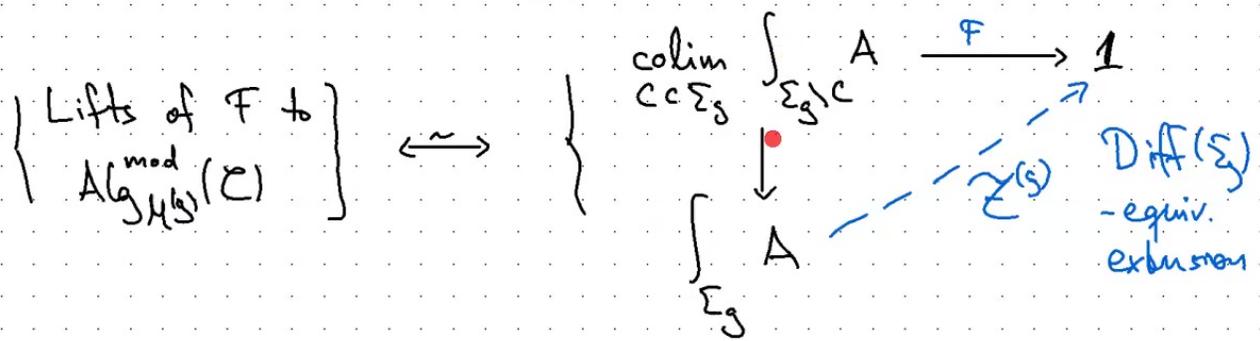


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Obstruction theory \downarrow $Alg_{\mathcal{M}(g)}^{mod}(\mathcal{C})$
 Thm (S.) Given $F \in Alg_{\mathcal{M}(g-1)}^{mod}(\mathcal{C})$ there is an equivalence



Informally:

The datum of a 2D TFT in \mathcal{C} is equivalent to a family of map

$$\mathcal{Z}(g) : \int_{\Sigma_g} A \longrightarrow \mathbb{1} \quad Diff(\Sigma_g)\text{-equivariant}$$

each subject to constraints from genus $\leq g-1$.

each subject to constraints from genus $\leq g-1$.

Q: What are the $Z(S^1)$? "universal genus g partition function."

Suppose we have $F: \text{Bord}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, fix Σ_g

$A = F(S^1)$ algebra of point operators



$$\mathbb{W}D^2_k \hookrightarrow \Sigma_g$$

$$(\Sigma_g | \mathbb{W}D^2_k) : \mathbb{W}S^1_k \rightarrow \phi$$

$$F \left(\begin{matrix} A^{\otimes 4} \\ \cong F(\mathbb{W}S^1_k) \end{matrix} \right) \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$$

As we vary the disks, this assembles into

have $F: \text{Bord}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, fix Σ_g

$A = F(S^1)$ algebra of point operators



$$\mathbb{U}D^2_k \hookrightarrow \Sigma_g$$

$$(\Sigma_g | \mathbb{U}D^2_k) : \mathbb{U}S^1_k \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$F \left(\begin{array}{l} A^{\otimes k} \\ \cong F(\mathbb{U}S^1_k) \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$$

As we vary the disks, this assembles into

$$\mathcal{Z}(\Sigma_g) : \text{colim}_{\mathbb{U}D^2_k \subset \Sigma_g} A^{\otimes k} = \longrightarrow \mathbb{1} \quad (\text{Diff}(\Sigma_g)\text{-equivariant})$$

Q: How much more structure is needed to promote an E_2^{so} -Frob. alg to a 2D TFT?

Convergence

Thm (Harris '85) $C(\Sigma_g) \simeq \bigvee_{\infty} S^{2g-2}$ is $(2g-3)$ -connected

\hookrightarrow Get that $M(g) \rightarrow M(g+1)$ is $(2g-1)$ -connected.

Cor. If \mathcal{C} is an $(n,1)$ -category and $n \leq 2g+1$ then

$$\text{Fun}^{\otimes}(\text{Bord}_2, \mathcal{C}) = \text{Alg}_{M(g)}^{\text{mod}}(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Alg}_{M(g)}^{\text{mod}}(\mathcal{C})$$

Obstruction theory

Thm (S.) Given $F \in \text{Alg}_{M(g-1)}^{\text{mod}}(\mathcal{C})$ there is an equivalence

$$\begin{array}{c} ? \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Alg}_{M(g)}^{\text{mod}}(\mathcal{C}) \end{array}$$

⑥ Invertible TFTs and a spectral sequence

Recall A TFT $F: \text{Bord}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is invertible, if there is another $G: \text{Bord}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ s.t. $F \circ G \cong \mathbb{1}$ (trivial)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \updownarrow & \\ \text{Bord}_2 & \longrightarrow & \text{Pic}(\mathcal{C}) \\ & \updownarrow & \end{array} = \begin{cases} B\mathbb{C}^r \\ B^2\mathbb{C}^r \\ \Omega^{10-k}\mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$|\text{Bord}_2| \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(\mathcal{C})$ Used by Freed-Hopkins '16 to compute the group of symmetry protected topological phases.

computed by Galatius-Madsen-Tillmann-Weiss '06

$M\text{ISO}(2) = \mathbb{C}P_{-1}^\infty$ well-understood Thom spectrum.



Genus filtration gives filtration of $|Bord_2|$ by infinite loop spaces.

$$|E_{\infty}(M^{(0)})| \rightarrow |E_{\infty}(M^{(1)})| \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow |E_{\infty}(M)|$$

Main theorem yields description of associated graded as Σ^{2g+1}

↳ get spectral sequence

$$E_{g,n}^1 = \begin{cases} H^n(BSO(3); \mathbb{Q}) & g=0 \\ H^{n+1}(\text{BDiff}(S^1 \times S^1) / \text{BDiff}(S^1 \times D^2); \mathbb{Q}) & g=1 \Rightarrow H^{n+g}(\Sigma_{2g} \text{MISO}(2); \mathbb{Q}) \\ H_c^{n+g}(M_g; \mathbb{Q}) & g \geq 2 \\ H^{2g-n-5}(M_g; \mathbb{Q}) & \end{cases}$$

$\begin{cases} \mathbb{Q} & n+g \text{ even} \\ 0 & \text{odd} \end{cases}$

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2. The spectral sequence $E_{g,k}^1 = H^{5g-5-k}(B\Gamma_g) \Rightarrow H_{g+k}^{Sp}(\tau_{\geq 0}\Sigma MTSO_2)$

Filtration	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26								• •	○	○
25	•	•					•	○	○	○
24								○	○	○
23							•	○	○	○
22								○	○	○
21	•	• • •					• •	○	○	○
20						•		○	○	○
19								○	○	○
18						•		○	○	○
17	•	•						○	○	○
16						• ○		○	○	○
15				•				○	○	○
14								○	○	○
13	•	•		•				○	○	• ○
12								○	• ○	○
11								○	○	○
10				•	•			○	○	• ○
9	•	•						○	• ○	
8				•				• ○		
7								○		
6						• ○				
5	•	•	•							
4				•						
3										
2		•								
1	•									
0										

• = known class
○ = potential class(es)
— = 0



$$\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_0 - \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{Q}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{P}_2(\mathcal{Q})$$

$$\text{Bord}_2 \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{Q}) / \mathcal{P}_2(\mathcal{Q})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & \longrightarrow & y \\ & \updownarrow & \\ & \text{Le Pic} & \\ x & \longrightarrow & y \otimes L \end{array}$$



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References

The diagram is a spectral sequence grid with a vertical axis labeled ρ_0 through ρ_6 and a horizontal axis labeled σ_0 through σ_9 . A green shaded region is bounded by a diagonal line from (σ_2, ρ_2) to (σ_9, ρ_9) and a vertical line at σ_9 . Points are labeled with α_i , β_i , γ_i , and σ_i . A specific point is labeled $[\sigma_3, \sigma_5]$.



$$\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_0 - \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{Q}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{P}_2(\mathcal{Q})$$

$$\text{Bord}_2 \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{Q}) / \mathcal{P}_2(\mathcal{Q})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & \longrightarrow & y \\ & \downarrow & \\ & \text{Le Pic} & \\ x & \longrightarrow & y \otimes L \end{array}$$

$$H_{14}(M_5) \cong \mathbb{Q}$$

