

Reflection positivity for extended topological field theories

Lukas Müller

Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics



based on joint work with Luuk Stehouwer (arXiv:2301.06664) & Dagger Higher Categories workshop: Bruce Bartlett, Gio Ferrer, Brett Hungar, Theo Johnson-Freyd, Cameron Krulewski, Nivedita Nivedita, Dave Penneys, David Reutter, Claudia Scheimbauer, Luuk Stehouwer, Chetan Vuppulury

Functorial field theories as a model for quantum field theory?

Two pillars of quantum field theory:

- Locality: Objects only influence their immediate surroundings
 - ▶ Compatibility with cutting and gluing
 - ▶ \Rightarrow Extended functorial field theories.
- Unitarity: probabilities are positive and add up to 1
 - ▶ State spaces are Hilbert spaces
 - ▶ Orientation reversal corresponds to complex conjugation
 - ▶ \Rightarrow Unitary/ Reflection positive functorial field theories [Freed Hopkins '21, Kontsevich Segal '21,...]

Open Question

*How to define reflection positive **extended** functorial field theories?*

Restriction to TFTs

Goal for today

Study reflection positivity for once extended topological field theories.

Freed Hopkins '21:

- Definition for non-extended TQFTs in terms of hermitian structures and \mathbb{Z}_2 -equivariant functors for a large class of tangential structures.
- Definition and classification for fully extended invertible field theories.

Kreck, Stolz, Teichner:

- Definition for non-extended TQFTs in terms of \dagger -functors.
- Classification for non-extended invertible field theories.

- 1 Reflection and spin-statistics topological field theories
- 2 Higher dagger categories
- 3 Reflection positivity for extended topological field theories

Symmetries and fermionic groups

Symmetries in physics:

- Fermionic systems always have a preferred symmetry $(-1)^F$.
- Distinction between *time preserving* and *time reversing* symmetries.

Definition

A *fermionic group* G is a \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded Lie group $G = G_0 \sqcup G_1$ together with an even central element $c \in G$ of square 1.

Example

Let V be a super vector space. The group

$$\text{Aut}^f(V) := \text{Aut}(V)_0 \sqcup \text{Iso}(\bar{V}, V)_1$$

is a fermionic group with $c = (-1)^F$.

(A *representation of a fermionic group* G on a super vector space is a fermionic group homomorphism $G \rightarrow \text{Aut}^f(V)$.)

Spacetime structure groups

Definition

For G a fermionic group we define the *spacetime structure group*

$$H_d := (\text{Pin}_d^+ \times G / \{(-1, 1) \simeq (1, c)\})_{\text{ev}}$$

with group structure

$$(p \times g) \cdot (p' \times g') = c^{\theta(g)\theta(p')} \cdot (pp' \times gg').$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \longrightarrow & BH_d & \longrightarrow & BH_{d+1} & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & BO_d & \longrightarrow & BO_{d+1} & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

Example

- $G = * \Rightarrow H_d = \text{SO}_d$
- $G = \mathbb{Z}_2^c \Rightarrow H_d = \text{Spin}_d$, $G = \mathbb{Z}_2^T \Rightarrow H_d = \text{O}_d$,
- $G = \mathbb{Z}_n \Rightarrow H_d = \text{SO}_d \times \mathbb{Z}_n$
- $G = \text{Pin}_1^+ \Rightarrow H_d = \text{Pin}_d^-$, $G = \text{Pin}_1^- \Rightarrow H_d = \text{Pin}_d^+$

$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action on $\text{Bord}_d^{H_d}$

$$BH_d \longrightarrow B\widehat{H}_d \longrightarrow B\mathbb{Z}_2$$

induces a map $B\mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \text{Top}/BO_d$. In addition $c \in H_d$ induces a homotopy

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{id} & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ BH_d & & BH_d \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & \text{id} & \\ & \text{c} & \end{array}$$

They combine into a $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action on BH_d as a space over BO_d .
Using functionality of $\text{Bord}_d^{(-)}: \text{Top}/BO_d \rightarrow \text{Cat}$.

Spin as an example

We consider $G = \mathbb{Z}_2^c$ as an example

$$1 \rightarrow \text{Spin}_d \rightarrow \text{Pin}_d^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow 1$$

- $(P \rightarrow M) \mapsto \bar{P} := \hat{P} \setminus P$ with $\hat{P} = P \times_{\text{Spin}_d} \text{Pin}_d^+$.
- $B\mathbb{Z}_2$ acts via the natural transformation with components

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P & \xrightarrow{\cdot c} & P \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & M & \end{array}$$

Reflection structures and spin statistics for topological field theories

- $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2$ also acts on sVect by complex conjugation and $(-1)^F : \text{id} \implies \text{id}$ with component

$$(-1)_V^F : V_0 \oplus V_1 \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{V_0} \oplus -\text{id}_{V_1}} V_0 \oplus V_1$$

Definition

Let G be a fermionic group with associated space time structure group H_d . A *reflection and spin-statistics topological field theory with internal G -symmetry* is a $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2$ -equivariant symmetric monoidal functor

$$\mathcal{Z} : \text{Bord}_d^{H_d} \longrightarrow \text{sVect} \quad .$$

Reflection structures and spin statistics for topological field theories

- The equivariance data consists of natural isomorphisms $\mathcal{Z}(\overline{\Sigma}) \cong \overline{\mathcal{Z}(\Sigma)}$ and the condition that $\mathcal{Z}(c_\Sigma) = (-1)_{\mathcal{Z}(\Sigma)}^F$.

Proposition (LM L Stehouwer '23)

1-D reflection and spin-statistics topological field theory with internal G -symmetry are equivalent to hermitian representations of $\pi_0(G)$.

Proof.

- $[\text{Bord}_1^{H_1}, \text{sVect}]^{\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2} \cong ((\iota_0 \text{sVect})^{H_1})^{\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2} \cong (\iota_0 \text{sVect})^{H_1 \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2)}$
- $H_1 \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2) \cong G_b \times O_1$
- $\implies [\text{Bord}_1^{H_1}, \text{sVect}]^{\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2} = ((\iota_0 \text{sVect})^{\mathbb{Z}_2})^{G_b} \cong (\iota_0 \text{sHerm})^{G_b}$ □

Reflection positivity for topological field theories

Lemma

There are isomorphisms $h_\Sigma: \overline{\Sigma} \rightarrow \Sigma^\vee$ satisfying

$$(\overline{\Sigma} \xrightarrow{\sim} \overline{\Sigma^{\vee\vee}} \xrightarrow{h_\Sigma^\vee} \overline{\overline{\Sigma^\vee}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Sigma^\vee) = \overline{\Sigma} \xrightarrow{h_\Sigma} \Sigma$$

for all elements $\Sigma \in \text{Bord}_d^{H_d}$.

$\Rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{Z}(\Sigma)} \cong \mathcal{Z}(\overline{\Sigma}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}(h_\Sigma)} \mathcal{Z}(\Sigma^\vee) \cong \mathcal{Z}(\Sigma)^\vee$ defines a hermitian pairing on $\mathcal{Z}(\Sigma)$.

Definition (Freed Hopkins '21)

A reflection topological field theory \mathcal{Z} is *positive* if all the hermitian structures $\mathcal{Z}(h_\Sigma)$ are positive, i.e. define a super Hilbert space.

Choosing h_Σ is evil!

Reformulation in terms of \dagger -functors

- We can use the choices of h_Σ to make $\text{Bord}_d^{H_d}$ into a dagger category

$$\dagger: \text{Bord}_d^{H_d} \longrightarrow (\text{Bord}_d^{H_d})^{\text{op}}$$
$$M: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma' \longmapsto M: \Sigma' \xrightarrow{h_{\Sigma'}} \overline{\Sigma'}^\vee \xrightarrow{\overline{M}^\vee} \overline{\Sigma}^\vee \xrightarrow{h_\Sigma} \Sigma .$$

- Similarly, sHilb is a dagger category.
- Reflection positivity $\iff \mathcal{Z}$ induces a symmetric monoidal \dagger -functor [L. Stehouwer J. Steinebrunner '23, Stehouwer]

Theorem (Stehouwer)

Every reflection positive field theory automatically satisfies spin-statistics.

Extended theories

- The functoriality of the extended bordism category $\text{Bord}_{d,0}^{H_d}$ in H_d implies that it also carries a $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action.
- Various higher categories build from sVect also carry a $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action:
 - ▶ The Morita category $\text{Alg}_1(\text{sVect})$ and higher iterations $\text{Alg}_1(\dots \text{Alg}_1(\text{Alg}_1(\text{sVect})) \dots)$
 - ▶ The n -fold suspensions $n\text{sVect} = \Sigma^{n-1}\text{sVect}$ of Gaiotto and Johnson-Freyd.
 - ▶ Semi-simple super categories $\text{sCat} \cong \text{sAlg}^{f.d.}$.
 - ▶ The universal target of Johnson-Freyd and Reutter.

Definition

Let \mathcal{C} be any of the targets listed above. A *fully extended reflection and spin-statistics topological field theory with internal G -symmetry* is a $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2$ -equivariant symmetric monoidal functor

$$\mathcal{Z}: \text{Bord}_{d,0}^{H_d} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C} .$$

1 Reflection and spin-statistics topological field theories

2 Higher dagger categories

3 Reflection positivity for extended topological field theories

Dagger $(\infty, 1)$ -categories

Definition

An *anti-involutive* $(\infty, 1)$ -category is a fixed point for the action $\mathcal{C} \mapsto \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}$ on $\text{Cat}_{(\infty, 1)}$.

Definition

A *dagger structure* on an $(\infty, 1)$ -category \mathcal{C} is a anti-involutive structure, together with a fully faithful ∞ -subgroupoid $\mathcal{C}_0 \hookrightarrow (\iota_0 \mathcal{C})^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ such that the induced map $\mathcal{C}_0 \hookrightarrow (\iota_0 \mathcal{C})^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is essentially surjective.

Example

$\text{Bord}_d^{H_d}$ with anti-involutive structure $(M: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma') \mapsto (\overline{M}^{\vee}: \overline{\Sigma}'^{\vee} \rightarrow \overline{\Sigma}^{\vee})$ and \mathcal{C}_0 consisting of the full subcategory of $(\iota_0 \text{Bord}_d^{H_d})^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ on the objects (Σ, h_{Σ}) .

Dagger (∞, n) -categories

Theorem (C. Barwick and C. Schommer-Pries '21)

The automorphism group of the ∞ -groupoid of (∞, n) -categories is \mathbb{Z}_2^n .

Definition

A *fully anti-involutive* (∞, n) -category is a fixed point for the \mathbb{Z}_2^n -action on $\text{Cat}_{(\infty, n)}$.

Definition

A *dagger* (∞, n) -category is a collection of (∞, n) -category

$$\mathcal{C}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_n$$

such that each \mathcal{C}_k is a (fully-)anti-involutive (∞, k) -category, and the map $\mathcal{C}_k \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{k+1}$ is a map of (fully-)anti-involutive $(\infty, k+1)$ -categories (where \mathcal{C}_k is given the trivial $(k+1)$ th anti-involution) which is essentially surjective on $(\leq k)$ -morphisms and induces a map $\mathcal{C}_k \rightarrow (\iota_k \mathcal{C}_{k+1})^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ which is fully-faithful on $(> k)$ -morphisms.

Dagger bicategories

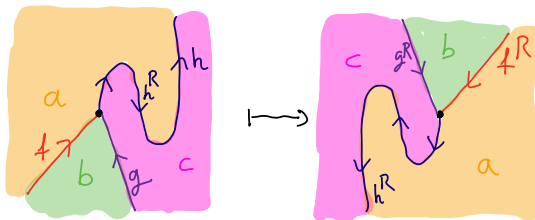
- Effectively \mathcal{C}_0 picks out preferred fixed point structures for the $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ action on $\iota_0\mathcal{C}$ induced from the fully anti-involutive bicategory \mathcal{C}_2 .
- \mathcal{C}_1 picks out preferred \mathbb{Z}_2 -fixed point structures on 1-morphisms compatible with those on objects.
- We can build an equivalent bicategory \mathcal{C}'_2 with $\dagger_1: \mathcal{C}'_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'_2^{1\text{op}}$ and $\dagger_2: \mathcal{C}'_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'_2^{2\text{op}}$ such that
 - ▶ \dagger_1 is the identity on objects and comes with a natural isomorphism $\dagger_1^2 \Rightarrow \text{id}$ whose components at every object are the identity.
 - ▶ \dagger_2 is the identity on objects and 1-morphisms and $\dagger_2^2 = \text{id}$.

Fully dualizable n -categories

- The categories showing up in the study of topological field theories are rigid, i.e. admit adjoints for all morphisms.
- There should be graphical calculus in terms of framed stratifications of \mathbb{R}^n for rigid n -categories.

Conjecture (T. Johnson-Freyd)

The automorphism group of $\text{RigidCat}_{(\infty,n)}$ is PL_n .



PL_n-dagger categories

- A PL_n *anti-involutive* (∞, n) -category is a fixed point for the PL_n-action on $\text{RigidCat}_{(\infty, n)}$.
- A PL_n-dagger (∞, n) -category

$$\mathcal{C}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_n$$

consists of PL_k anti-involutive (∞, k) -categories \mathcal{C}_k such that $\mathcal{C}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{i+j}$ is PL_i × PL_j-equivariant (+similar conditions as above).

Examples from topological field theories with defects

Example

Let \mathcal{C} be a fully dualizable symmetric monoidal (∞, n) -category. The stratified cobordism hypothesis describes defects in unoriented fully extended topological field theories in terms of

$$(\iota_0 \mathcal{C})^{O_n} \rightarrow (\iota_1 \mathcal{C})^{O_{n-1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

This should be an O_n -dagger (∞, n) -category.

What can we actually prove?

There is an $PL_2 = O_2 = S^1 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2 \simeq B\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$ on RigidBiCat given by:

- $\mathcal{B} \longmapsto \mathcal{B}^{2\text{op}} \cong \mathcal{B}^{1\text{op}}$
- $\text{id}_{\text{RigidBiCat}} \Longrightarrow \text{id}_{\text{RigidBiCat}}$ with component at \mathcal{B} :

$$\begin{aligned}(-)^{RR}: \mathcal{B} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{B}, & b &\longmapsto b \\ f &\longmapsto f^{RR}, & \varphi &\longmapsto \varphi^{RR}\end{aligned}$$

- ...

Remark

SO_2 -dagger categories are the same as pivotal bicategories. This provides an explanation for their appearance in oriented topological field theories.

- 1 Reflection and spin-statistics topological field theories
- 2 Higher dagger categories
- 3 Reflection positivity for extended topological field theories

Symmetric monoidal bicategories

- We will now restrict to once extended topological field theories $\mathcal{Z}: \text{Bord}_{d,d-2}^{H_d} \rightarrow \text{sAlg}$.
- Symmetric monoidal higher dagger categories can be defined by requiring that all the \mathcal{C}_i and functors in the definition are symmetric monoidal.

Observation (D. Reutter)

Let \mathcal{B} be a fully dualizable symmetric monoidal bicategory. It has a canonical (symmetric monoidal) O_2 -anti-involutive structure. All other (symmetric monoidal) O_2 -anti-involutive structures differ by an O_2 -action.

$$(-)^{\vee}: \mathcal{B} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\text{op}}, S: \text{id}_{\mathcal{B}} \Longrightarrow (-)^{RR}, \dots$$

Restricting this O_2 -anti-involution to $\iota_0 \mathcal{B}$ recovers the O_2 -action featuring in the cobordism hypothesis.

O_2 -dagger structure on $s\text{Alg}^{f.d.}$

- We consider the O_2 -anti-involutive structure on $s\text{Cat}$ twisted by the action featuring in the definition of reflection and spin statistics field theories via the map $O_2 \rightarrow B\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.
- The \mathbb{Z}_2 part of the action is $\mathcal{C} \mapsto \bar{\mathcal{C}}^{\vee} \cong \bar{\mathcal{C}}^{\text{op}}$. ($F^{\vee} \cong (F^L)^{\text{op}}$)
- The SO_2 -part is $S_{\mathcal{C}} \circ (-1)_{\mathcal{C}}^F$ where

$$S_{\mathcal{C}} = N_{\mathcal{C}}^r = \int^{d \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}(c, d)^* \otimes d$$

- O_2 -hermitian structures on \mathcal{C} :
 - ▶ $h_{\mathcal{C}}: \bar{\mathcal{C}}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ together with isomorphisms $h_{\mathcal{C}}^2 \cong \text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}$ and coherences.
 - ▶ 2-isomorphisms $\lambda: S_{\mathcal{C}} \circ (-1)_{\mathcal{C}}^F \Longrightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}$. $\Leftrightarrow \{\text{tr}_c: \text{End}(c) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\}_{c \in \mathcal{C}}$, i.e. a super Calabi-Yau structure.
 - ▶ Coherences...

O_2 -dagger structure on $s\text{Alg}^{f.d.}$

We want to pick out some preferred O_2 -hermitian structures:

- Restrict h_C to be a 1-categorical dagger structure \dagger_C .
- $\implies \langle f, g \rangle := \text{tr}_C(f^\dagger \circ g)$ for $f, g \in \mathcal{C}(c, c')$ defines a non-degenerate pairing.
- We further restrict to those for which this pairing is positive.
- This is a super version of Baez's 2-Hilbert spaces.

Theorem

Baez super 2-Hilbert spaces $s2\text{Hilb}$ form an O_2 -dagger category.

O_2 -dagger structure on $\text{Bord}_{2,0}^{H_2}$

- We consider the O_2 -anti-involutive structure on $\text{Bord}_{2,0}^{H_2}$ twisted by the action featuring in the definition of reflection and spin statistics field theories via the map $O_2 \rightarrow B\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.
- The \mathbb{Z}_2 part of the action is $P \mapsto \bar{P}^\vee$.
- The SO_2 -part is $S_P \circ c_P$.
- We fix O_2 -hermitian structures on P :
 - ▶ $h_P: \bar{P}^\vee \rightarrow P$ as in the non-extended case.
 - ▶ There is a path $\gamma: 1 \rightarrow c$ in H_2 which is mapped to a generating loop in SO_2 .
 - ▶ $\implies (\text{Bord}_{2,0}^{H_2} = (\text{Bord}_{2,0}^*)_{H_2})$ There is a 2-isomorphism $S_P \circ c_P \rightarrow \text{id}_P$.
 - ▶ Coherences...

- On 1-morphisms $\Sigma: P \rightarrow P'$ hermitian structures consist of 2-isomorphisms $h_\Sigma: (h_P \circ \bar{\Sigma}^\vee \circ h_{P'}^{-1})^R \rightarrow \Sigma$

Theorem

This defines a symmetric monoidal O_2 -dagger category structure on $\text{Bord}_{2,0}^{H_2}$.

2-dimensional fully extended reflection positive TFTs

Definition

A 2-dimensional fully extended reflection positive topological field theory with internal symmetry G is a symmetric monoidal O_2 -dagger functor $\mathcal{Z}: \text{Bord}_{2,0}^{H_2} \rightarrow \text{s2Hilb}$.

Theorem

They are classified by unitary 2-representation of $\Pi_1(G)$.

A unitary 2-representation on a super 2-Hilbert space H consists of

- For even elements $g \in G_0$ unitary functors $\rho(g): H \rightarrow H$
- For odd elements $g \in G_1$ unitary functors $\rho(g): \bar{H} \rightarrow H$
- For every homotopy class of paths $\gamma: g \rightarrow g'$ a natural unitary isomorphism $\rho(\gamma): \rho(g) \Longrightarrow \rho(g')$

Outline of the proof

- Classify anti-involutive symmetric monoidal functors $\text{Bord}_{2,0}^{H_2} \rightarrow \text{sCat}$ [LM L. Stehouwer '23]:
 - They are equivalent to $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2$ -equivariant functors.
 - Use the extension $1 \rightarrow H_2 \rightarrow H_2 \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow 1$ and the isomorphism $H_2 \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}_2 \times B\mathbb{Z}_2) \cong G_b \times O_2$.
 - The O_2 -fixed points $\iota_0(\text{sCat})^{O_2}$ are exactly the O_2 -hermitian structures.
 - The G_b -fixed points provide the action.
- Being an O_2 -dagger functor forces these to come from 2-super Hilbert spaces and unitary functors.

Outlook and questions

- Is there an extended spin statistics theorem (\mathbb{Z}_2 -dagger implies O_2 -dagger)?
- Comparison with the classification of Freed-Hopkins in the invertible case. (work in progress with L. Stehouwer)
- Fully extended reflection positivity:
 - ▶ What is a good target?
 - ▶ Is $\text{Bord}_{d,0}^{H_d}$ a PL_n or O_n dagger category?

Outlook and questions

- Is there an extended spin statistics theorem (\mathbb{Z}_2 -dagger implies O_2 -dagger)?
- Comparison with the classification of Freed-Hopkins in the invertible case. (work in progress with L. Stehouwer)
- Fully extended reflection positivity:
 - ▶ What is a good target?
 - ▶ Is $\text{Bord}_{d,0}^{H_d}$ a PL_n or O_n dagger category?

Thank you for your attention!