

Homotopical algebraic quantum field theory

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Based on joint works with [Marco Benini](#) and different subsets of
{[Urs Schreiber](#), [Richard J. Szabo](#), [Lukas Woike](#)}

Outline

1. Background on AQFT
2. Operadic formulation
3. Homotopy theory of AQFTs
4. Summary and outlook

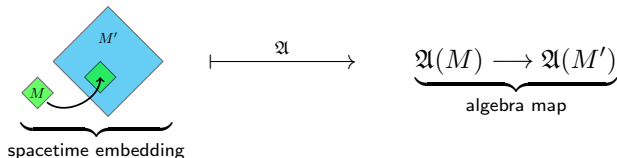
Background on AQFT

Basic idea [Haag,Kastler; Brunetti,Fredenhagen,Verch; ...]

- ◇ **Algebraic quantum field theory** is an axiomatic approach to QFT on globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifolds (= spacetimes)

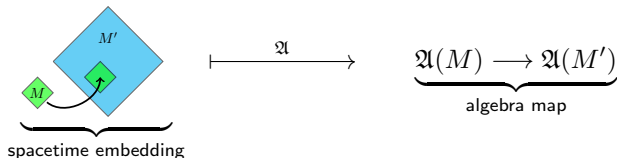
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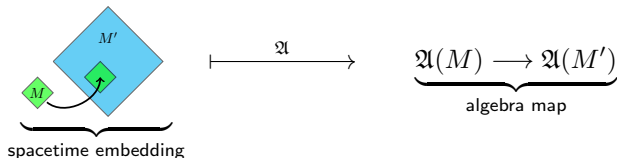
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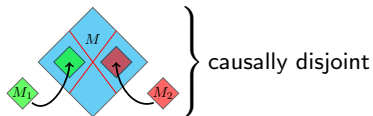
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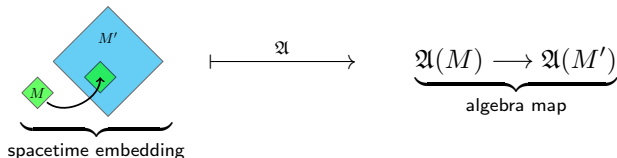
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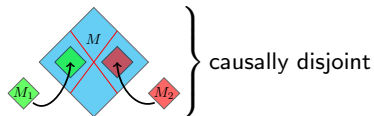
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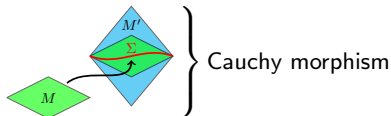
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The underlying algebraic structure

- ◇ **Input data:** (describing the type of QFTs)
 - A triple (\mathbf{C}, \perp, W) consisting of a category \mathbf{C} with **orthogonality relation** $\perp \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}_t \times_t \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$ (symmetric & \circ -stable subset) and $W \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$

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NB: The relevant categories are $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) := \mathbf{qft}(\mathbf{C}, \perp, \emptyset)$

Examples

◇ Traditional AQFT à la Haag-Kastler:

- $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{Reg}_M$ the category of “nice” subsets $U \subseteq M$ in a fixed spacetime M
- $(U_1 \subseteq V) \perp (U_2 \subseteq V)$ iff U_1 and U_2 causally disjoint
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Remark: Traditionally, the target category is chosen as $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Vec}$. We will later also consider **model categories** in order to do homotopy theory (i.e. gauge theory).

Operadic formulation

Motivation

- ◇ I will now show that for each **orthogonal category** (\mathbf{C}, \perp) there exists a **colored operad** $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ such that

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Homotopy theory of operads and their algebras is well understood!

[Berger, Moerdijk; Hinich; Spitzweck; ...]

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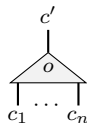
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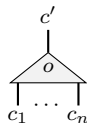
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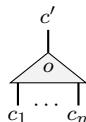
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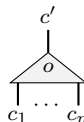
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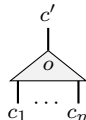
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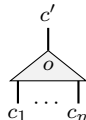
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- (iv) for $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$, permutation right actions $\mathcal{O}(\sigma) : \mathcal{O}(\underline{c}') \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}(\underline{c}'_\sigma)$

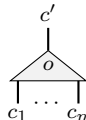
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- (i) for each $n \geq 0$ and $(\underline{c}, c') = ((c_1, \dots, c_n), c') \in \mathfrak{C}^{n+1}$, an object $\mathcal{O}(\underline{c}^{c'}) \in \mathbf{M}$
- (ii) operadic composition $\gamma : \mathcal{O}(\underline{c}) \otimes \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \mathcal{O}(\underline{a}_i^{b_i}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}(\underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_n)^c$
- (iii) operadic unit $\mathbb{1} : I \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}(\underline{c})$
- (iv) for $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$, permutation right actions $\mathcal{O}(\sigma) : \mathcal{O}(\underline{c}') \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}(\underline{c}'_\sigma)$

satisfying **equivariance**, **associativity** and **unitality** axioms.

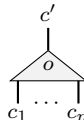
Some background on colored operads

- ◇ Colored operads can be understood best by thinking of **multicategories**:

Category (1 in / 1 out)

vs

Colored operad (n in / 1 out)



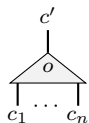
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- satisfying **equivariance**, **associativity** and **unitality** axioms.

Ex: For $\mathfrak{C} = *$, we have the **associative operad** $\text{As}(n) = \Sigma_n$.

... and their algebras

- ◇ \mathcal{O} -algebras can be understood best by thinking of **representations**:



The diagram on the left shows a triangle with a horizontal base. A vertical line segment extends upwards from the top vertex of the triangle, labeled c' . Inside the triangle, near the top vertex, is a label o . From each of the two bottom vertices of the triangle, a vertical line segment extends downwards. The left one is labeled c_1 and the right one is labeled c_n . Between these two labels, there are three dots \dots .

represent \rightsquigarrow

$$\left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_{c_i} \xrightarrow{\alpha(o)} A_{c'} \right)$$

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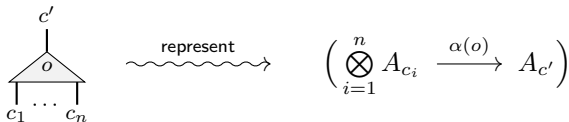
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Thm: For every colored operad morphism $(f, \phi) : (\mathfrak{C}, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{D}, \mathcal{P})$, the pullback functor $(f, \phi)^* : \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{P}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O})$ has a left adjoint, i.e.

$$(f, \phi)! : \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{P}) : (f, \phi)^*$$

The AQFT operads [\[Benini,AS,Woike\]](#)

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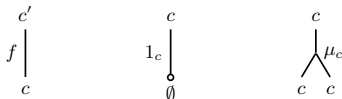
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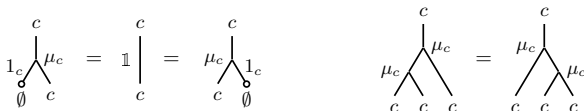
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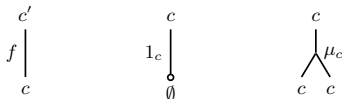
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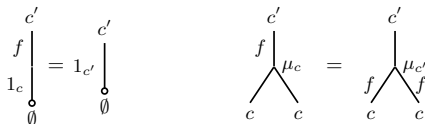
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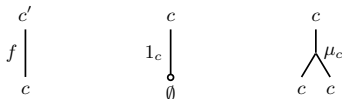
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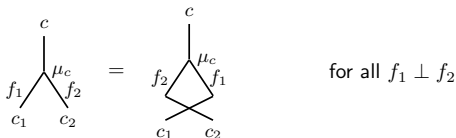
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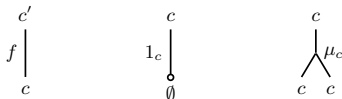
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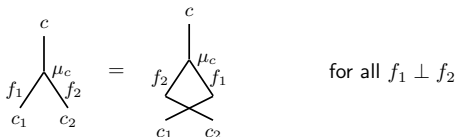
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Thm: The assignment $(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \mapsto \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ is functorial on the category of orthogonal categories. There exists a natural isomorphism of categories

$$\mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}) \cong \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$$

Adjunctions between QFT categories

- ! Every orthogonal functor $F : (\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}', \perp')$ defines operad map $\mathcal{O}_F : \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}', \perp')}$ and hence adjunction between algebra categories.

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The orthogonal functor $\text{id}_{\mathbf{C}} : (\mathbf{C}, \emptyset) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}, \perp)$ defines full reflective subcategory

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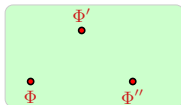
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Rem: $\text{ext} : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_\diamond, j^*(\perp)) \rightarrow \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$ is operadic refinement of
Fredenhagen's universal algebra construction

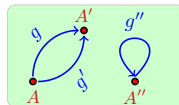
Homotopy theory of AQFTs

Higher structures in gauge theory

- ◇ Gauge theory = **higher spaces** of fields



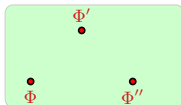
“ordinary” field theory



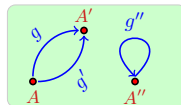
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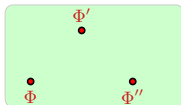
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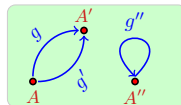
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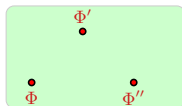
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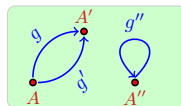
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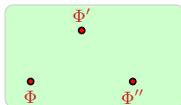
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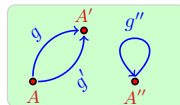
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Common feature of higher geometry and algebra

Higher spaces/algebras come with a notion of **weak equivalences** $X \xrightarrow{\sim} Y$

⇒ Need for higher category theory or **model category theory**!

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- (i) a **weak equivalence** if each $\kappa : A_c \rightarrow B_c$ is a quasi-isomorphism;

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Derived extension functor $\mathbb{L}\text{ext} : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_{\diamond}, j^*(\perp)) \longrightarrow \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$ is needed to obtain correct global gauge theory observables [Benini,AS,Szabo]

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Thm: Using the typical Bousfield-Kan model

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the functor $\textcolor{green}{\text{hoRan}_\pi} \textcolor{blue}{U} : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp)) \rightarrow \mathbf{dgAlg}(k)^{\mathbf{C}}$ admits a lift along $\textcolor{blue}{U} : \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} \otimes E_\infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{dgAlg}(k)^{\mathbf{C}}$.

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- ✗ **Open problem:** Examples of quantum gauge theories, e.g. via deformation quantization of (derived) symplectic stacks [Calaque, Pantev, Toën, Vaquié, Vezzosi]