

Higher Structures in Algebraic Quantum Field Theory

Alexander Schenkel

School of Mathematical Sciences, University of Nottingham



University of
Nottingham

UK | CHINA | MALAYSIA



THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Higher Structures in M-Theory, Durham Symposium, 12-18 August 2018.

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

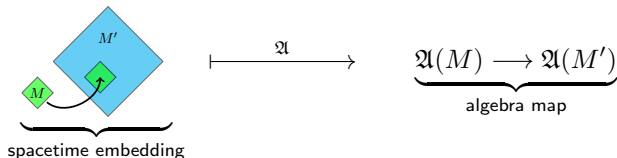
Background on AQFT

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

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

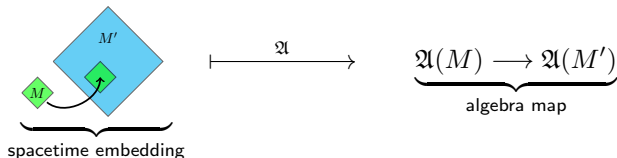
Basic idea [Haag,Kastler; Brunetti,Fredenhagen,Verch; ...]

- ◇ **Algebraic quantum field theory** is an axiomatic approach to QFT on globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifolds (= spacetimes)
- ◇ A theory is described by a covariant functor $\mathfrak{A} : \mathbf{Loc} \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}$



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

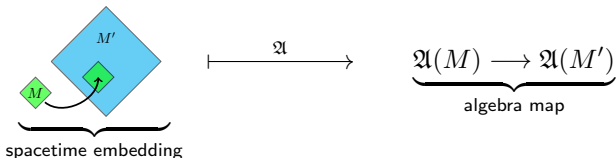
- ◇ **Algebraic quantum field theory** is an axiomatic approach to QFT on globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifolds (= spacetimes)
- ◇ A theory is described by a covariant functor $\mathfrak{A} : \mathbf{Loc} \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}$



subject to physically motivated axioms:

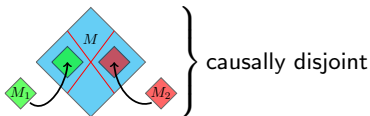
Basic idea [Haag,Kastler; Brunetti,Fredenhagen,Verch; ...]

- ◇ Algebraic quantum field theory is an axiomatic approach to QFT on globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifolds (= spacetimes)
- ◇ A theory is described by a covariant functor $\mathfrak{A} : \mathbf{Loc} \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}$



subject to physically motivated axioms:

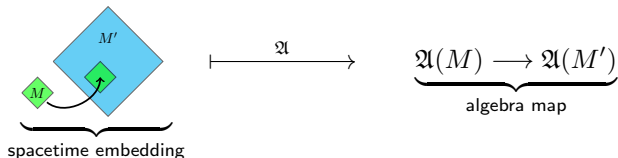
- (i) Einstein Causality:



$$[\mathfrak{A}(M_1), \mathfrak{A}(M_2)] = \{0\}$$

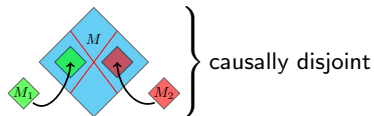
Basic idea [Haag,Kastler; Brunetti,Fredenhagen,Verch; ...]

- Algebraic quantum field theory is an axiomatic approach to QFT on globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifolds (= spacetimes)
- A theory is described by a covariant functor $\mathfrak{A} : \mathbf{Loc} \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}$



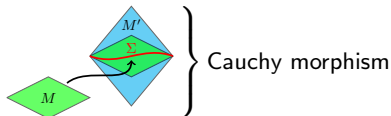
subject to physically motivated axioms:

(i) Einstein Causality:



$$[\mathfrak{A}(M_1), \mathfrak{A}(M_2)] = \{0\}$$

(ii) Time-Slice:



$$\mathfrak{A}(M) \xrightarrow{\text{iso}} \mathfrak{A}(M')$$

The underlying algebraic structure

◇ Input data:

- 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 $W \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$

The underlying algebraic structure

◇ Input data:

- 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 $W \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$
- A target category \mathbf{M} (bicomplete closed symmetric monoidal)

The underlying algebraic structure

◇ Input data:

- 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 $W \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$
- A target category \mathbf{M} (bicomplete closed symmetric monoidal)

Def: The category of **\mathbf{M} -valued AQFTs on (\mathbf{C}, \perp, W)** is the full subcategory $\text{qft}(\mathbf{C}, \perp, W) \subseteq \text{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}}$ of functors $\mathfrak{A} : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \text{Mon}(\mathbf{M})$ satisfying

The underlying algebraic structure

◇ Input data:

- 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 $W \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$
- A target category \mathbf{M} (bicomplete closed symmetric monoidal)

Def: The category of **\mathbf{M} -valued AQFTs on (\mathbf{C}, \perp, W)** is the full subcategory $\text{qft}(\mathbf{C}, \perp, W) \subseteq \text{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}}$ of functors $\mathfrak{A} : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \text{Mon}(\mathbf{M})$ satisfying

1. **\perp -commutativity:** For all $(c_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} c \xleftarrow{f_2} c_2) \in \perp$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{A}(c_1) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(c_2) & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{A}(f_1) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(f_2)} & \mathfrak{A}(c) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(c) \\ \mathfrak{A}(f_1) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(f_2) \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu_c^{\text{op}} \\ \mathfrak{A}(c) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(c) & \xrightarrow{\mu_c} & \mathfrak{A}(c) \end{array}$$

The underlying algebraic structure

◇ Input data:

- 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 $W \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$
- A target category \mathbf{M} (bicomplete closed symmetric monoidal)

Def: The category of **\mathbf{M} -valued AQFTs on (\mathbf{C}, \perp, W)** is the full subcategory $\text{qft}(\mathbf{C}, \perp, W) \subseteq \text{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}}$ of functors $\mathfrak{A} : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \text{Mon}(\mathbf{M})$ satisfying

1. **\perp -commutativity:** For all $(c_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} c \xleftarrow{f_2} c_2) \in \perp$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{A}(c_1) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(c_2) & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{A}(f_1) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(f_2)} & \mathfrak{A}(c) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(c) \\ \mathfrak{A}(f_1) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(f_2) \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu_c^{\text{op}} \\ \mathfrak{A}(c) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(c) & \xrightarrow{\mu_c} & \mathfrak{A}(c) \end{array}$$

2. **W -constancy:** For all $f \in W$, $\mathfrak{A}(f)$ is isomorphism

The underlying algebraic structure

◇ Input data:

- A triple (\mathbf{C}, \perp, W) consisting of a category \mathbf{C} with **orthogonality relation** $\perp \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C} \times_t \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$ (symmetric & \circ -stable subset) and $W \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$
- A target category \mathbf{M} (bicomplete closed symmetric monoidal)

Def: The category of **\mathbf{M} -valued AQFTs on (\mathbf{C}, \perp, W)** is the full subcategory $\mathbf{qft}(\mathbf{C}, \perp, W) \subseteq \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}}$ of functors $\mathfrak{A} : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})$ satisfying

1. **\perp -commutativity:** For all $(c_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} c \xleftarrow{f_2} c_2) \in \perp$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{A}(c_1) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(c_2) & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{A}(f_1) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(f_2)} & \mathfrak{A}(c) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(c) \\ \mathfrak{A}(f_1) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(f_2) \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu_c^{\text{op}} \\ \mathfrak{A}(c) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(c) & \xrightarrow{\mu_c} & \mathfrak{A}(c) \end{array}$$

2. **W -constancy:** For all $f \in W$, $\mathfrak{A}(f)$ is isomorphism

Prop: Localization $L : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}[W^{-1}]$ induces equivalence of categories

$$\mathbf{qft}(\mathbf{C}, \perp, W) \cong \mathbf{qft}(\mathbf{C}[W^{-1}], L_*(\perp), \emptyset)$$

The underlying algebraic structure

◇ Input data:

- 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 $W \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$
- A target category \mathbf{M} (bicomplete closed symmetric monoidal)

Def: The category of **\mathbf{M} -valued AQFTs on (\mathbf{C}, \perp, W)** is the full subcategory $\mathbf{qft}(\mathbf{C}, \perp, W) \subseteq \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}}$ of functors $\mathfrak{A} : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})$ satisfying

1. **\perp -commutativity:** For all $(c_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} c \xleftarrow{f_2} c_2) \in \perp$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{A}(c_1) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(c_2) & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{A}(f_1) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(f_2)} & \mathfrak{A}(c) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(c) \\ \mathfrak{A}(f_1) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(f_2) \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu_c^{\text{op}} \\ \mathfrak{A}(c) \otimes \mathfrak{A}(c) & \xrightarrow{\mu_c} & \mathfrak{A}(c) \end{array}$$

2. **W -constancy:** For all $f \in W$, $\mathfrak{A}(f)$ is isomorphism

Prop: Localization $L : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}[W^{-1}]$ induces equivalence of categories

$$\mathbf{qft}(\mathbf{C}, \perp, W) \cong \mathbf{qft}(\mathbf{C}[W^{-1}], L_*(\perp), \emptyset)$$

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

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

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

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

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

- ◇ Why is that important and useful?

1. Our previous definition of $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \subseteq \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}}$ as a full subcategory is *not* very useful for universal constructions.

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

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

- ◇ Why is that important and useful?

1. Our previous definition of $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \subseteq \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}}$ as a full subcategory is *not* very useful for universal constructions.

E.g. (i) Do (co)limits exist in $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$?

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

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

- ◇ Why is that important and useful?

1. Our previous definition of $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \subseteq \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}}$ as a full subcategory is *not* very useful for universal constructions.

E.g. (i) Do (co)limits exist in $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$?

(ii) Do constructions similar to left Kan extensions

$\mathrm{Lan}_F : \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{D}}$ exist for QFT categories?

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

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

- ◇ Why is that important and useful?

1. Our previous definition of $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \subseteq \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}}$ as a full subcategory is *not* very useful for universal constructions.

E.g. (i) Do (co)limits exist in $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$?

(ii) Do constructions similar to left Kan extensions

$\mathrm{Lan}_F : \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{D}}$ exist for QFT categories?

Answer to (i) is positive and (ii) is done via operadic Kan extensions!

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

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

- ◇ Why is that important and useful?

1. Our previous definition of $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \subseteq \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}}$ as a full subcategory is *not* very useful for universal constructions.

E.g. (i) Do (co)limits exist in $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$?

(ii) Do constructions similar to left Kan extensions

$\mathrm{Lan}_F : \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{D}}$ exist for QFT categories?

Answer to (i) is positive and (ii) is done via operadic Kan extensions!

2. Given a target **model category** \mathbf{M} (e.g. $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Ch}(k)$), can we do homotopy theory in $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$? (That's important for studying gauge theories.)

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

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

- ◇ Why is that important and useful?

1. Our previous definition of $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \subseteq \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}}$ as a full subcategory is *not* very useful for universal constructions.

E.g. (i) Do (co)limits exist in $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$?

(ii) Do constructions similar to left Kan extensions

$\mathrm{Lan}_F : \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{D}}$ exist for QFT categories?

Answer to (i) is positive and (ii) is done via operadic Kan extensions!

2. Given a target **model category** \mathbf{M} (e.g. $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Ch}(k)$), can we do homotopy theory in $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$? (That's important for studying gauge theories.)

Homotopy theory of operads and their algebras is well understood!

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

Colored operads and their algebras

- ◇ Colored operads \mathcal{O} are like “multicategories”:

Colored operads and their algebras

- ◇ Colored operads \mathcal{O} are like “multicategories”:

Category (1 in / 1 out)



Colored operads and their algebras

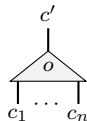
- Colored operads \mathcal{O} are like “multicategories”:

Category (1 in / 1 out)



vs

Colored operad (n in / 1 out)



Colored operads and their algebras

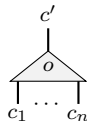
- Colored operads \mathcal{O} are like “multicategories”:

Category (1 in / 1 out)

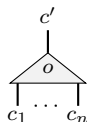


vs

Colored operad (n in / 1 out)



- \mathcal{O} -algebras are like “representations”:



represent \rightarrow

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

Colored operads and their algebras

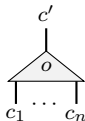
- Colored operads \mathcal{O} are like “multicategories”:

Category (1 in / 1 out)

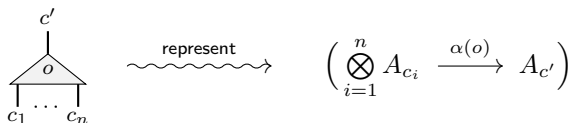


vs

Colored operad (n in / 1 out)



- \mathcal{O} -algebras are like “representations”:



- Important construction:** For every colored operad map $\phi : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$, there exists an adjunction

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

with ϕ^* pullback of \mathcal{P} -algebras and $\phi_!$ operadic left Kan extension.

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

- ◇ For (\mathbf{C}, \perp) orthogonal category, define \mathbf{C}_0 -colored operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ by

Generators:

$$f \begin{array}{c} c' \\ | \\ c \end{array}$$

$$1_c \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \circ \\ \emptyset \end{array}$$

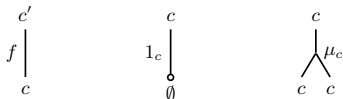
$$\mu_c \begin{array}{c} c \\ / \quad \backslash \\ c \quad c \end{array}$$

Relations: Functoriality + Monoid + Compatibility + \perp -commutativity

The AQFT operads [Benini,AS,Woike]

◇ For (\mathbf{C}, \perp) orthogonal category, define \mathbf{C}_0 -colored operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ by

Generators:



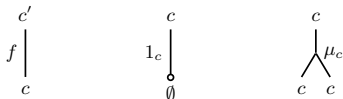
Relations: **Functoriality** + Monoid + Compatibility + \perp -commutativity

$$\mathbb{1} \Big|_c^c = \text{id}_c \Big|_c^c \qquad g \Big|_c^{c''} = g f \Big|_c^{c''}$$

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

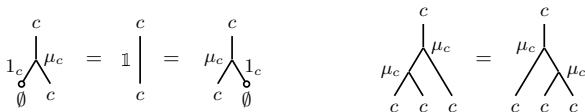
◇ For (\mathbf{C}, \perp) orthogonal category, define \mathbf{C}_0 -colored operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ by

Generators:



Relations:

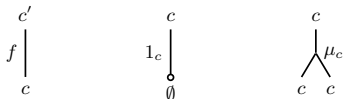
Functoriality + **Monoid** + Compatibility + \perp -commutativity



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

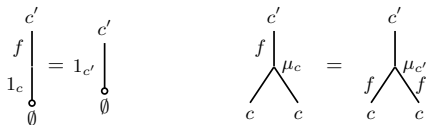
- ◇ For (\mathbf{C}, \perp) orthogonal category, define \mathbf{C}_0 -colored operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ by

Generators:



Relations:

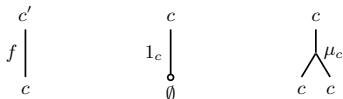
Functoriality + Monoid + Compatibility + \perp -commutativity



The AQFT operads [Benini,AS,Woike]

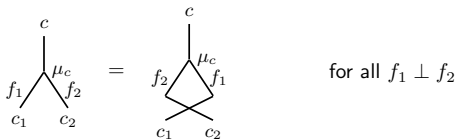
◇ For (\mathbf{C}, \perp) orthogonal category, define \mathbf{C}_0 -colored operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ by

Generators:



Relations:

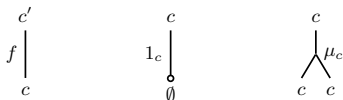
Functoriality + Monoid + Compatibility + \perp -commutativity



The AQFT operads [Benini,AS,Woike]

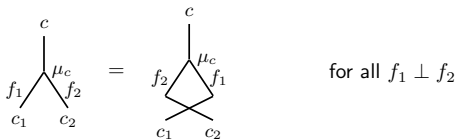
◇ For (\mathbf{C}, \perp) orthogonal category, define \mathbf{C}_0 -colored operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ by

Generators:



Relations:

Functoriality + Monoid + Compatibility + \perp -commutativity



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.

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.
- ◇ The following instances are interesting/useful for AQFT:

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.
- ◇ The following instances are interesting/useful for AQFT:

Abelianization

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

$$\text{Ab} : \text{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) : \mathbf{U}$$

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.
- ◇ The following instances are interesting/useful for AQFT:

Abelianization

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

$$\text{Ab} : \text{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}} \rightleftarrows \text{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) : \text{U}$$

⇒ Structural result for the full subcategory $\text{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \subseteq \text{Mon}(\mathbf{M})^{\mathbf{C}}$

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.
- ◇ The following instances are interesting/useful for AQFT:

Local-to-Global/Descent

Let $\mathbf{Loc}_\diamond \subseteq \mathbf{Loc}$ be full subcategory of spacetimes diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^m .

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.
- ◇ The following instances are interesting/useful for AQFT:

Local-to-Global/Descent

Let $\mathbf{Loc}_\diamond \subseteq \mathbf{Loc}$ be full subcategory of spacetimes diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^m .

Embedding $j : (\mathbf{Loc}_\diamond, j^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$ defines full coreflective subcategory

$$\text{ext} : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_\diamond, j^*(\perp)) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp) : \text{res}$$

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.
- ◇ The following instances are interesting/useful for AQFT:

Local-to-Global/Descent

Let $\mathbf{Loc}_\diamond \subseteq \mathbf{Loc}$ be full subcategory of spacetimes diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^m .

Embedding $j : (\mathbf{Loc}_\diamond, j^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$ defines full coreflective subcategory

$$\text{ext} : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_\diamond, j^*(\perp)) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp) : \text{res}$$

\Rightarrow A theory $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$ is determined locally on spacetimes diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^m if and only if $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{A}} : \text{ext res } \mathfrak{A} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathfrak{A}$

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.
- ◇ The following instances are interesting/useful for AQFT:

Local-to-Global/Descent

Let $\mathbf{Loc}_\diamond \subseteq \mathbf{Loc}$ be full subcategory of spacetimes diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^m .

Embedding $j : (\mathbf{Loc}_\diamond, j^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$ defines full coreflective subcategory

$$\text{ext} : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_\diamond, j^*(\perp)) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp) : \text{res}$$

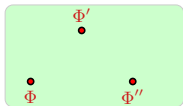
\Rightarrow A theory $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$ is determined locally on spacetimes diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^m if and only if $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{A}} : \text{ext res } \mathfrak{A} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathfrak{A}$

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

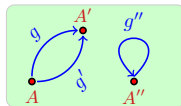
Homotopy theory of AQFTs

Higher structures in gauge theory

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



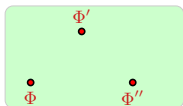
“ordinary” field theory



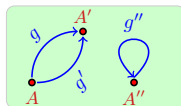
gauge theory

Higher structures in gauge theory

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



“ordinary” field theory



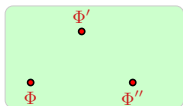
gauge theory

- ◇ Technically, these are described by (higher) **stacks**

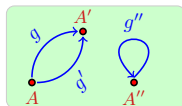
$$\text{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{Set}) \hookrightarrow \text{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{Grpd}) \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow \text{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{sSet})$$

Higher structures in gauge theory

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



“ordinary” field theory



gauge theory

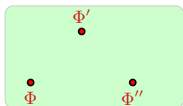
- ◇ Technically, these are described by (higher) **stacks**

$$\text{PSh}(\text{Man}, \text{Set}) \hookrightarrow \text{PSh}(\text{Man}, \text{Grpd}) \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow \text{PSh}(\text{Man}, \text{sSet})$$

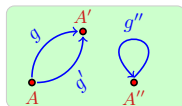
- ◇ Quantum gauge theory = **higher algebras** of observables

Higher structures in gauge theory

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



“ordinary” field theory



gauge theory

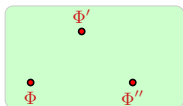
- ◇ Technically, these are described by (higher) **stacks**

$$\mathrm{PSh}(\mathrm{Man}, \mathrm{Set}) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{PSh}(\mathrm{Man}, \mathbf{Grpd}) \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow \mathrm{PSh}(\mathrm{Man}, \mathbf{sSet})$$

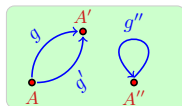
- ◇ **Quantum gauge theory = higher algebras of observables**
- ◇ E.g. **differential graded algebras** $\mathrm{dgAlg}(k) := \mathrm{Mon}(\mathrm{Ch}(k))$ in BRST/BV formalism for perturbative quantum gauge theories

Higher structures in gauge theory

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



“ordinary” field theory



gauge theory

- ◇ Technically, these are described by (higher) **stacks**

$$\text{PSh}(\text{Man}, \text{Set}) \hookrightarrow \text{PSh}(\text{Man}, \text{Grpd}) \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow \text{PSh}(\text{Man}, \text{sSet})$$

- ◇ **Quantum gauge theory = higher algebras of observables**
- ◇ E.g. **differential graded algebras** $\text{dgAlg}(k) := \text{Mon}(\text{Ch}(k))$ in BRST/BV formalism for perturbative quantum gauge theories

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**!

Model structure for strict AQFTs [Benini,AS,Woike]

- ◇ For simplicity, consider target **model category** $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Ch}(k)$ with $k \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$

Model structure for strict AQFTs [Benini,AS,Woike]

- ◇ For simplicity, consider target **model category** $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Ch}(k)$ with $k \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$

Thm: [Hinich] For every colored operad $\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{Op}(\mathbf{Ch}(k))$ the category of algebras $\mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O})$ carries a model structure in which a morphism $\kappa : A \rightarrow B$ is a

Model structure for strict AQFTs [Benini,AS,Woike]

- ◇ For simplicity, consider target **model category** $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Ch}(k)$ with $k \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$

Thm: [Hinich] For every colored operad $\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{Op}(\mathbf{Ch}(k))$ the category of algebras $\mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O})$ carries a model structure in which a morphism $\kappa : A \rightarrow B$ is a

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

Model structure for strict AQFTs [Benini,AS,Woike]

- ◇ For simplicity, consider target **model category** $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Ch}(k)$ with $k \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$

Thm: [Hinich] For every colored operad $\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{Op}(\mathbf{Ch}(k))$ the category of algebras $\mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O})$ carries a model structure in which a morphism $\kappa : A \rightarrow B$ is a

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

Model structure for strict AQFTs [Benini,AS,Woike]

◇ For simplicity, consider target **model category** $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Ch}(k)$ with $k \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$

Thm: [Hinich] For every colored operad $\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{Op}(\mathbf{Ch}(k))$ the category of algebras $\mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O})$ carries a model structure in which a morphism $\kappa : A \rightarrow B$ is a

- (i) **weak equivalence** if each $\kappa : A_c \rightarrow B_c$ is a quasi-isomorphism;
- (ii) **fibration** if each $\kappa : A_c \rightarrow B_c$ is degree-wise surjective;
- (iii) **cofibration** if it has the left lifting property w.r.t. acyclic fibrations.

Model structure for strict AQFTs [Benini,AS,Woike]

◇ For simplicity, consider target **model category** $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Ch}(k)$ with $k \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$

Thm: [Hinich] For every colored operad $\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{Op}(\mathbf{Ch}(k))$ the category of algebras $\mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O})$ carries a model structure in which a morphism $\kappa : A \rightarrow B$ is a

- (i) **weak equivalence** if each $\kappa : A_c \rightarrow B_c$ is a quasi-isomorphism;
- (ii) **fibration** if each $\kappa : A_c \rightarrow B_c$ is degree-wise surjective;
- (iii) **cofibration** if it has the left lifting property w.r.t. acyclic fibrations.

Cor: For every orthogonal category (\mathbf{C}, \perp) the category of $\mathbf{Ch}(k)$ -valued AQFTs $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$ is a model category with model structure induced by the isomorphism $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \cong \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)})$.

Model structure for strict AQFTs [Benini,AS,Woike]

- ◇ For simplicity, consider target **model category** $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Ch}(k)$ with $k \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$

Thm: [Hinich] For every colored operad $\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{Op}(\mathbf{Ch}(k))$ the category of algebras $\mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O})$ carries a model structure in which a morphism $\kappa : A \rightarrow B$ is a

- (i) **weak equivalence** if each $\kappa : A_c \rightarrow B_c$ is a quasi-isomorphism;
- (ii) **fibration** if each $\kappa : A_c \rightarrow B_c$ is degree-wise surjective;
- (iii) **cofibration** if it has the left lifting property w.r.t. acyclic fibrations.

Cor: For every orthogonal category (\mathbf{C}, \perp) the category of $\mathbf{Ch}(k)$ -valued AQFTs $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$ is a model category with model structure induced by the isomorphism $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \cong \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)})$.

◇ Practical relevance for AQFT:

1. **BRST/BV formalism:** Different choices of auxiliary fields/gauge fixings define weakly equivalent (but non-isomorphic) theories $\mathfrak{A} \sim \mathfrak{A}'$ in $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$

Model structure for strict AQFTs [Benini,AS,Woike]

- ◇ For simplicity, consider target **model category** $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Ch}(k)$ with $k \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$

Thm: [Hinich] For every colored operad $\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{Op}(\mathbf{Ch}(k))$ the category of algebras $\mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O})$ carries a model structure in which a morphism $\kappa : A \rightarrow B$ is a

- (i) **weak equivalence** if each $\kappa : A_c \rightarrow B_c$ is a quasi-isomorphism;
- (ii) **fibration** if each $\kappa : A_c \rightarrow B_c$ is degree-wise surjective;
- (iii) **cofibration** if it has the left lifting property w.r.t. acyclic fibrations.

Cor: For every orthogonal category (\mathbf{C}, \perp) the category of $\mathbf{Ch}(k)$ -valued AQFTs $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$ is a model category with model structure induced by the isomorphism $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \cong \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)})$.

◇ Practical relevance for AQFT:

1. **BRST/BV formalism:** Different choices of auxiliary fields/gauge fixings define weakly equivalent (but non-isomorphic) theories $\mathfrak{A} \sim \mathfrak{A}'$ in $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$
2. **Local-to-global:** Embedding $j : (\mathbf{Loc}_{\diamond}, j^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$ defines **Quillen adjunction** $\text{ext} : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_{\diamond}, j^*(\perp)) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp) : \text{res}$

Model structure for strict AQFTs [Benini,AS,Woike]

- ◇ For simplicity, consider target **model category** $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Ch}(k)$ with $k \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$

Thm: [Hinich] For every colored operad $\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{Op}(\mathbf{Ch}(k))$ the category of algebras $\mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O})$ carries a model structure in which a morphism $\kappa : A \rightarrow B$ is a

- (i) **weak equivalence** if each $\kappa : A_c \rightarrow B_c$ is a quasi-isomorphism;
- (ii) **fibration** if each $\kappa : A_c \rightarrow B_c$ is degree-wise surjective;
- (iii) **cofibration** if it has the left lifting property w.r.t. acyclic fibrations.

Cor: For every orthogonal category (\mathbf{C}, \perp) the category of $\mathbf{Ch}(k)$ -valued AQFTs $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$ is a model category with model structure induced by the isomorphism $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \cong \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)})$.

◇ Practical relevance for AQFT:

1. **BRST/BV formalism:** Different choices of auxiliary fields/gauge fixings define weakly equivalent (but non-isomorphic) theories $\mathfrak{A} \sim \mathfrak{A}'$ in $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$
2. **Local-to-global:** Embedding $j : (\mathbf{Loc}_{\diamond}, j^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$ defines **Quillen adjunction** $\text{ext} : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_{\diamond}, j^*(\perp)) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp) : \text{res}$

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]

Resolutions and homotopy AQFTs

◇ **Homotopy \mathcal{O} -algebras** = algebras over $(\Sigma\text{-})$ cofibrant resolution $\mathcal{O}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}$

Resolutions and homotopy AQFTs

◇ **Homotopy \mathcal{O} -algebras** = algebras over (Σ) -cofibrant resolution $\mathcal{O}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}$

Thm: For every (\mathbf{C}, \perp) , the AQFT operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ is Σ -cofibrant.

Resolutions and homotopy AQFTs

◇ **Homotopy \mathcal{O} -algebras** = algebras over (Σ) -cofibrant resolution $\mathcal{O}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}$

Thm: For every (\mathbf{C}, \perp) , the AQFT operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ is Σ -cofibrant.

Every (Σ) -cofib. resolution $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ induces **Quillen equivalence**

$$\mathbf{QFT}_\infty(\mathbf{C}, \perp) := \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}_\infty) \xrightleftharpoons{\sim} \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}) \cong \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$$

Resolutions and homotopy AQFTs

◇ **Homotopy \mathcal{O} -algebras** = algebras over (Σ) -cofibrant resolution $\mathcal{O}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}$

Thm: For every (\mathbf{C}, \perp) , the AQFT operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ is Σ -cofibrant.

Every (Σ) -cofib. resolution $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ induces **Quillen equivalence**

$$\mathbf{QFT}_\infty(\mathbf{C}, \perp) := \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}_\infty) \xrightleftharpoons{\sim} \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}) \cong \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$$

? So does this mean that only strict AQFTs are important?

Resolutions and homotopy AQFTs

◇ **Homotopy \mathcal{O} -algebras** = algebras over $(\Sigma\text{-})$ cofibrant resolution $\mathcal{O}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}$

Thm: For every (\mathbf{C}, \perp) , the AQFT operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ is Σ -cofibrant.

Every $(\Sigma\text{-})$ cofib. resolution $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)_\infty} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ induces **Quillen equivalence**

$$\mathbf{QFT}_\infty(\mathbf{C}, \perp) := \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)_\infty}) \xrightarrow[\sim]{\cong} \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}) \cong \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$$

? So does this mean that only strict AQFTs are important? **NO!**

Resolutions and homotopy AQFTs

◇ **Homotopy \mathcal{O} -algebras** = algebras over (Σ) -cofibrant resolution $\mathcal{O}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}$

Thm: For every (\mathbf{C}, \perp) , the AQFT operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ is Σ -cofibrant.

Every (Σ) -cofib. resolution $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ induces **Quillen equivalence**

$$\mathbf{QFT}_\infty(\mathbf{C}, \perp) := \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}_\infty) \xrightleftharpoons{\sim} \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}) \cong \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$$

? So does this mean that only strict AQFTs are important? **NO!**

Ex: • Consider **stack** $Y \in \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{sSet})$, e.g. Yang-Mills [Benini, AS, Schreiber]

Resolutions and homotopy AQFTs

◇ **Homotopy \mathcal{O} -algebras** = algebras over $(\Sigma\text{-})$ cofibrant resolution $\mathcal{O}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}$

Thm: For every (\mathbf{C}, \perp) , the AQFT operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ is Σ -cofibrant.

Every $(\Sigma\text{-})$ cofib. resolution $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)_\infty} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ induces **Quillen equivalence**

$$\mathbf{QFT}_\infty(\mathbf{C}, \perp) := \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)_\infty}) \xrightarrow[\sim]{\cong} \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}) \cong \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$$

? So does this mean that only strict AQFTs are important? **NO!**

- Ex:**
- Consider **stack** $Y \in \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{sSet})$, e.g. Yang-Mills [Benini, AS, Schreiber]
 - Normalized chains $N_* : \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{sSet}) \rightarrow \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{Ch}(k))$ and internal hom defines **E_∞ -algebra** $N^{\infty*}(Y) = [N_*Y, k]^\infty$ of “functions” on Y

Resolutions and homotopy AQFTs

◇ **Homotopy \mathcal{O} -algebras** = algebras over $(\Sigma\text{-})$ cofibrant resolution $\mathcal{O}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}$

Thm: For every (\mathbf{C}, \perp) , the AQFT operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ is Σ -cofibrant.

Every $(\Sigma\text{-})$ cofib. resolution $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)_\infty} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ induces **Quillen equivalence**

$$\mathbf{QFT}_\infty(\mathbf{C}, \perp) := \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)_\infty}) \xrightarrow[\sim]{\cong} \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}) \cong \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$$

? So does this mean that only strict AQFTs are important? **NO!**

- Ex:**
- Consider **stack** $Y \in \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{sSet})$, e.g. Yang-Mills [Benini, AS, Schreiber]
 - Normalized chains $N_* : \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{sSet}) \rightarrow \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{Ch}(k))$ and internal hom defines **E_∞ -algebra** $N^{\infty*}(Y) = [N_*Y, k]^\infty$ of “functions” on Y
 - A diagram $X : \mathbf{Loc}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{sSet})$ of stacks defines a functor $N^{\infty*}(X) : \mathbf{Loc} \rightarrow \mathbf{E}_\infty \mathbf{Alg}$

Resolutions and homotopy AQFTs

◇ **Homotopy \mathcal{O} -algebras** = algebras over (Σ) -cofibrant resolution $\mathcal{O}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}$

Thm: For every (\mathbf{C}, \perp) , the AQFT operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ is Σ -cofibrant.

Every (Σ) -cofib. resolution $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ induces **Quillen equivalence**

$$\mathbf{QFT}_\infty(\mathbf{C}, \perp) := \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}_\infty) \xrightleftharpoons[\sim]{} \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}) \cong \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$$

? So does this mean that only strict AQFTs are important? **NO!**

- Ex:**
- Consider **stack** $Y \in \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{sSet})$, e.g. Yang-Mills [Benini, AS, Schreiber]
 - Normalized chains $N_* : \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{sSet}) \rightarrow \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{Ch}(k))$ and internal hom defines **E_∞ -algebra** $N^{\infty*}(Y) = [N_*Y, k]^\infty$ of “functions” on Y
 - A diagram $X : \mathbf{Loc}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{sSet})$ of stacks defines a functor $N^{\infty*}(X) : \mathbf{Loc} \rightarrow \mathbf{E}_\infty \mathbf{Alg}$, i.e. a (classical/non-quantized) homotopy AQFT

$$N^{\infty*}(X) \in \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)} \otimes \mathbf{E}_\infty)$$

for resolution $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)} \otimes \mathbf{E}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)}$.

Resolutions and homotopy AQFTs

◇ **Homotopy \mathcal{O} -algebras** = algebras over (Σ) -cofibrant resolution $\mathcal{O}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}$

Thm: For every (\mathbf{C}, \perp) , the AQFT operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ is Σ -cofibrant.

Every (Σ) -cofib. resolution $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ induces **Quillen equivalence**

$$\mathbf{QFT}_\infty(\mathbf{C}, \perp) := \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}_\infty) \xrightleftharpoons[\sim]{} \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}) \cong \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)$$

? So does this mean that only strict AQFTs are important? **NO!**

- Ex:**
- Consider **stack** $Y \in \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{sSet})$, e.g. Yang-Mills [Benini, AS, Schreiber]
 - Normalized chains $N_* : \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{sSet}) \rightarrow \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{Ch}(k))$ and internal hom defines **E_∞ -algebra** $N^{\infty*}(Y) = [N_*Y, k]^\infty$ of “functions” on Y
 - A diagram $X : \mathbf{Loc}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{Man}, \mathbf{sSet})$ of stacks defines a functor $N^{\infty*}(X) : \mathbf{Loc} \rightarrow \mathbf{E}_\infty \mathbf{Alg}$, i.e. a (classical/non-quantized) homotopy AQFT

$$N^{\infty*}(X) \in \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)} \otimes \mathbf{E}_\infty)$$

for resolution $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)} \otimes \mathbf{E}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)}$. [Quantization is complicated!]

Examples via homotopy invariants (orbifoldization)

- ◇ Let $\pi : (\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}, \perp)$ be (strictified) orthogonal category fibered in groupoids and consider $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp))$

Examples via homotopy invariants (orbifoldization)

- ◇ Let $\pi : (\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}, \perp)$ be (strictified) orthogonal category fibered in groupoids and consider $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp))$

Ex: Principal G -bundles on spacetimes $\pi : (\mathbf{GBun}, \pi^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$

Examples via homotopy invariants (orbifoldization)

- Let $\pi : (\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}, \perp)$ be (strictified) orthogonal category fibered in groupoids and consider $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp))$

Ex: Principal G -bundles on spacetimes $\pi : (\mathbf{GBun}, \pi^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$

- Take **fiber-wise homotopy invariants** by **homotopy right Kan extension**

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) & \xrightarrow[\text{i.g. no right adjoint}]{\pi^*} & \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp)) \\
 \uparrow \text{Ab} \quad \downarrow \text{U} & & \uparrow \text{Ab} \quad \downarrow \text{U} \\
 \mathbf{dgAlg}(k)^{\mathbf{C}} & \xrightarrow[\text{hoRan}_{\pi}]{\pi^*} & \mathbf{dgAlg}(k)^{\mathbf{D}} \\
 & \perp &
 \end{array}$$

Examples via homotopy invariants (orbifoldization)

- Let $\pi : (\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}, \perp)$ be (strictified) orthogonal category fibered in groupoids and consider $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp))$

Ex: Principal G -bundles on spacetimes $\pi : (\mathbf{GBun}, \pi^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$

- Take **fiber-wise homotopy invariants** by **homotopy right Kan extension**

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} \otimes E_\infty) & & \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \xrightarrow[\text{i.g. no right adjoint}]{\pi^*} \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp)) \\
 \searrow \mathbf{U} & \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \text{Ab} \dashv \text{U} \\ \text{dgAlg}(k)^{\mathbf{C}} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \text{Ab} \dashv \text{U} \\ \text{dgAlg}(k)^{\mathbf{D}} \end{array} \\
 & \xrightarrow[\text{hoRan}_\pi]{\pi^*} & \\
 & \perp &
 \end{array}$$

Examples via homotopy invariants (orbifoldization)

- Let $\pi : (\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}, \perp)$ be (strictified) orthogonal category fibered in groupoids and consider $\mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp))$

Ex: Principal G -bundles on spacetimes $\pi : (\mathbf{GBun}, \pi^*(\perp)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{Loc}, \perp)$

- Take **fiber-wise homotopy invariants** by **homotopy right Kan extension**

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Alg}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} \otimes E_\infty) & & \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \xrightarrow[\text{i.g. no right adjoint}]{\pi^*} \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{D}, \pi^*(\perp)) \\
 \searrow \text{U} & \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \text{Ab} \dashv \text{U} \\ \text{dgAlg}(k)^{\mathbf{C}} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \text{Ab} \dashv \text{U} \\ \text{dgAlg}(k)^{\mathbf{D}} \end{array} \\
 & \xrightarrow[\text{hoRan}_\pi]{\pi^*} & \\
 & \perp &
 \end{array}$$

Thm: Using the typical Bousfield-Kan model

$$\text{hoRan}_\pi \mathfrak{A}(c) = \int_{d \in \pi^{-1}(c)} [N_*(B(\pi^{-1}(c) \downarrow d)), \mathfrak{A}(d)] \quad ,$$

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

Summary and outlook

Summary and outlook

- ✓ AQFTs are algebras over a colored operad

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

Summary and outlook

- ✓ AQFTs are algebras over a colored operad

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

- ✓ Each orthogonal functor $F : (\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}', \perp')$ defines adjunction

$$F_! : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}', \perp') : F^*$$

Summary and outlook

- ✓ AQFTs are algebras over a colored operad

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

- ✓ Each orthogonal functor $F : (\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}', \perp')$ defines adjunction

$$F_! : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}', \perp') : F^*$$

⇒ Interesting constructions, e.g. local-to-global

Summary and outlook

- ✓ AQFTs are algebras over a colored operad

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

- ✓ Each orthogonal functor $F : (\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}', \perp')$ defines adjunction

$$F_! : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}', \perp') : F^*$$

⇒ Interesting constructions, e.g. local-to-global

- ✓ Strict $\mathbf{Ch}(k)$ -valued AQFTs form model category and homotopy AQFTs always admit strictification (at least for $k \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$)

Summary and outlook

- ✓ AQFTs are algebras over a colored operad

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

- ✓ Each orthogonal functor $F : (\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}', \perp')$ defines adjunction

$$F_! : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}', \perp') : F^*$$

⇒ Interesting constructions, e.g. local-to-global

- ✓ Strict $\mathbf{Ch}(k)$ -valued AQFTs form model category and homotopy AQFTs always admit strictification (at least for $k \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$)
- ✓ Examples of homotopy AQFTs over resolution $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} \otimes E_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ via
 - (i) Cochain “function algebras” on ∞ -stacks [no quantization yet!]

Summary and outlook

- ✓ AQFTs are algebras over a colored operad

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

- ✓ Each orthogonal functor $F : (\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}', \perp')$ defines adjunction

$$F_! : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}', \perp') : F^*$$

⇒ Interesting constructions, e.g. local-to-global

- ✓ Strict $\mathbf{Ch}(k)$ -valued AQFTs form model category and homotopy AQFTs always admit strictification (at least for $k \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$)
- ✓ Examples of homotopy AQFTs over resolution $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} \otimes E_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ via
 - (i) Cochain “function algebras” on ∞ -stacks [no quantization yet!]
 - (ii) Fiber-wise homotopy invariants of QFTs on categories fibered in groupoids

Summary and outlook

- ✓ AQFTs are algebras over a colored operad

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

- ✓ Each orthogonal functor $F : (\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}', \perp')$ defines adjunction

$$F_! : \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{QFT}(\mathbf{C}', \perp') : F^*$$

⇒ Interesting constructions, e.g. local-to-global

- ✓ Strict $\mathbf{Ch}(k)$ -valued AQFTs form model category and homotopy AQFTs always admit strictification (at least for $k \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$)
- ✓ Examples of homotopy AQFTs over resolution $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} \otimes E_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ via
 - (i) Cochain “function algebras” on ∞ -stacks [no quantization yet!]
 - (ii) Fiber-wise homotopy invariants of QFTs on categories fibered in groupoids
- ✗ **Open problem:** Examples of quantum gauge theories, e.g. via deformation quantization of (derived) symplectic stacks [Calaque, Pantev, Toën, Vaquié, Vezzosi]