

Lecture 13

• Recap: categories, functors, Vec , Bord_d

Def: TQFTs

A d -dimensional TQFT is a symmetric monoidal functor

$$\mathbb{Z} : \text{Bord}_d \longrightarrow \text{Vec}$$

↳ \mathbb{Z} translates topological spaces (manifolds + cobordisms) into algebraic data (vector spaces + linear maps)

↳ (Atiyah 1988): characterize topological invariants.

• Action on objects.

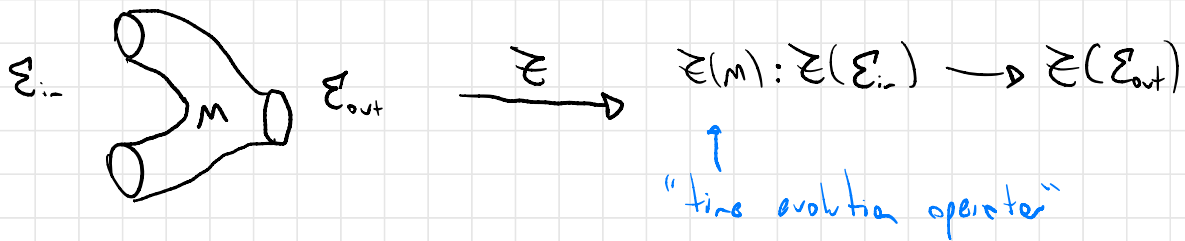
$\Sigma \in \text{Obj}(\text{Bord}_d)$ correspond to closed, oriented $(d-1)$ -dimensional manifold.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{O} & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}} & \mathbb{Z}(\Sigma) \in \text{Obj}(\text{Vec}) \\ \Sigma \cong S^1 & & (\text{finite-dim vector space}) \end{array}$$

\mathbb{Z} assign a vector space to Σ .

• Action on morphisms

Morphisms in Bord_d are d -dimensional (oriented) cobordisms



functoriality:

i) Z preserves identity

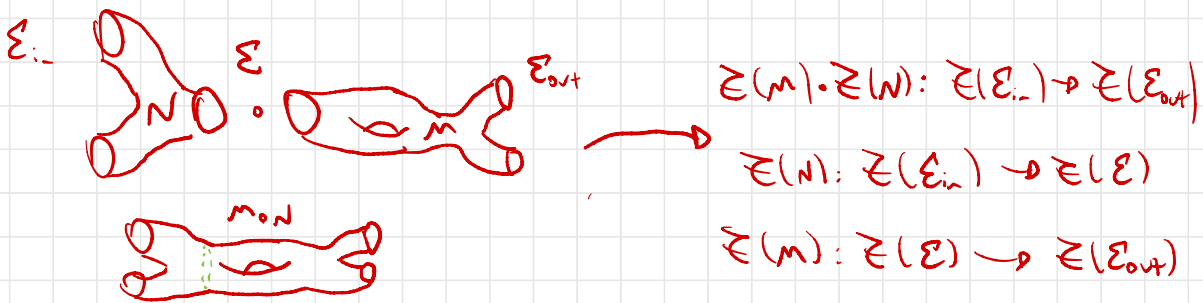
$$Z(\text{id}_g) = \text{id}_{Z(g)}$$

$$Z(\text{id}_g) = \text{id}_{Z(g)} \quad (\text{identity linear map})$$

$$\text{id}_{Z(g)} : Z(g) \xrightarrow{\alpha} Z(g)$$

ii) Z preserves composition

$$Z(M \circ N) = Z(M) \cdot Z(N)$$



↳ Giving spacetimes no composing linear operators.

→ the two categories above have a monoidal structure

$$\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2 \in \text{Bord}_d \Rightarrow \Sigma_1 \sqcup \Sigma_2 \in \text{Bord}_d$$

↑
disjoint union.

$$V_1, V_2 \in \text{Vec} \Rightarrow V_1 \otimes V_2 \in \text{Vec}$$

↑
tensor product

TQFT is a monoidal functor:

$$Z(\Sigma_1 \sqcup \Sigma_2) = Z(\Sigma_1) \otimes Z(\Sigma_2)$$

$$Z(M_1 \sqcup M_2) = Z(M_1) \otimes Z(M_2)$$

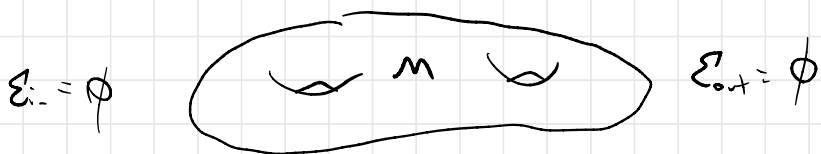
↳ Independent systems factorize into tensor products (locality)

The diagram shows two manifolds, M_1 and M_2 , on the left. M_1 is a cylinder, and M_2 is a pair of pants. They are connected by a vertical line with a \sqcup symbol. This is followed by an equals sign and a tensor product symbol \otimes . To the right of the tensor product are the partition functions $Z(M_1)$ and $Z(M_2)$.

TOFT \mathbb{Z} is symmetric:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{Z}(\Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2) &= \mathbb{Z}(\Sigma_1) \otimes \mathbb{Z}(\Sigma_2) \\ &= \mathbb{Z}(\Sigma_2) \otimes \mathbb{Z}(\Sigma_1)\end{aligned}$$

Let us note that for closed manifolds



$$\underbrace{\mathbb{Z}(\Sigma)}_{n\text{-dim}} = \mathbb{Z}(\Sigma \cup \emptyset) = \underbrace{\mathbb{Z}(\Sigma)}_{n\text{-dim}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}(\emptyset)$$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(\emptyset) \sim 1\text{-dim vector space}$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(\emptyset) = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}(M) : \mathbb{Z}(\emptyset) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(\emptyset)$$

$$\mathbb{Z}(M) \approx \text{End}(\mathbb{Z}(\emptyset)) = \mathbb{C}$$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(M)$ is a \mathbb{C} -number. (partition function)

Physics dictionary:

d -dim spacetime M

$$S_m[\phi] = \int_M d^d x L[\phi]$$

$$Z(M) = \int \mathcal{D}\phi e^{i S_m[\phi]}$$

Math people: $Z(M)$ topological invariant of M

Physics people: properties of $Z(M)$

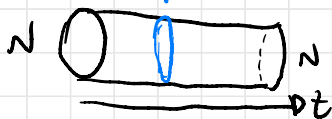
In physics, TQFT is a QFT that is metric independent

E.g.: K -matrix (Lenn. Sirens)

$$L[\alpha] = \frac{K_{IJ}}{4\pi} \in^{N \times N} \alpha_I \alpha_J \quad \leftarrow \text{Rioli May 4th}$$

$$Z = \int [\mathcal{D}\alpha] e^{i \int_M L[\alpha]} \quad \downarrow \quad M = N \times [0,1]$$

$H(M)$ no ground state space underlying Hamiltonian



Turaev-Viro-Barrett-Westbury TQFTs

(TVBW TQFTs)

Input data

- Manifold M_3
- Fusion category \mathcal{C}
 $\mathcal{C} = (L, N^{\text{ob}}, \{F_a^{\text{ob}}\})$



Output

$(2+1)D$ unitary
TQFT

Manifold M is implemented via triangulation (simplicial complexes)

\Rightarrow Every compact, closed, orientable 3-manifold can be represented by simplicial triangulation

Simplicial complexes: capture properties of M_d into

sets of oriented 0-dim (points) $v \in V$

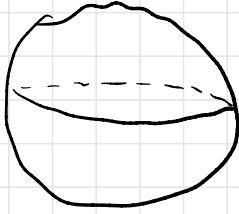
1-dim (edges) $e \in E$

2-dim (faces) $f \in F$

\vdots

d -dim (hypervolumes)

Ex: $d=2$



=

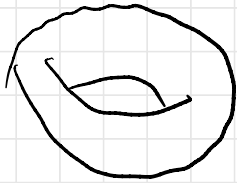


0-cells

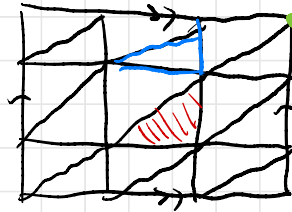
1-cells

2-cells

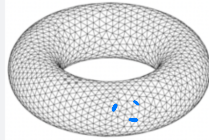
(no interior)



\approx



Wikipedia



Triangulation (topology) - Wikipedia

\Rightarrow triangulations are not unique

\Rightarrow two triangulations for M_d are equivalent if

they can be deformed into each other through a

Pachner's move

\Rightarrow we want to make sure that $\mathcal{T}(M)$ is triangulation independent

\hookrightarrow a true topological invariant of M .

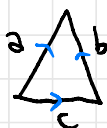
Let us consider a fusion category
 $\mathcal{C} = (L, N_c^{ab}, \{F_a^{bc}\})$.

We define a state to be the following:

Def: A (admissible) state

$$s: E \rightarrow L$$

is a coloring of the edges by simple objects, where fusion rules are enforced at faces



is admissible if $N_c^{ab} \neq 0$.

$$\xrightarrow{a} = \xleftarrow{a^*}$$

Def: TVBW TQFT

Input: • $\mathcal{C} = (L, N_c^{ab}, \{F_a^{bc}\})$


• manifold M with triangulation (V, E, F, T)

For each simplex in the triangulation:

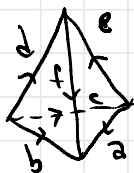
$$\bullet \mapsto D = \sqrt{\sum_{a \in L} d_a^2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{a} \mapsto d_a$$


$$d_a = d_{a^*}$$



$$\rightarrow \Theta(f) = \sqrt{d_a d_b d_c}$$



$$\rightarrow t^+ = \sqrt{d_a d_b d_c d_d} [F_c^{abd}]_{c,f}$$



$$\rightarrow t^- = \sqrt{d_a d_b d_c d_d} [F_a^{bcd}]_{f,c}^{-1}$$

We define the state-sum TVBW TQFT as

$$Z_g(M) = \frac{\sum_{S \text{ admissible}} \prod_{e \in S} d_{S(e)} \prod_{t \in T} t^{\text{or}(t)}}{\prod_{v \in V} D \prod_{f \in F} \Theta(f)}$$

- triangulation independent, which follows from the pentagon equation for e .

- Gauge invariant (F-symbols)

for the identity cobordism with boundary

$$M = \Sigma \times [0, 1], \quad \Sigma =$$



$\mathcal{Z}_e(\Sigma)$ is a finite dimensional vector space.

$\mathcal{Z}_e(\Sigma) = \mathcal{H}_0^{\text{LW}}(\Sigma)$ is ground state space of Levin-Wen Hamiltonian.

TVBW TQFT corresponds to an effective field theory to Levin-Wen string net models!

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_e(M)$ has emergent higher-form symmetries (lines)

↳ Are captured by simple objects of $\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{C})$
Drinfeld center of \mathcal{C} .

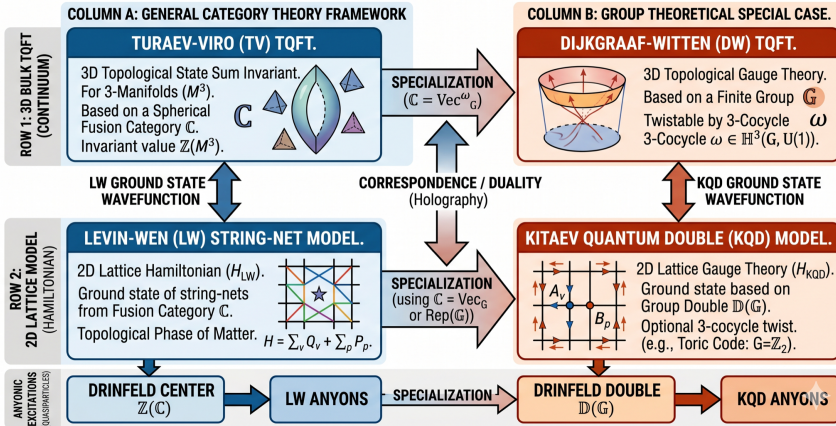
\Rightarrow Worldlines of anyons.

$$a \times b = \sum_c N_c^{ab} c \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad W_a W_b = \sum_c N_c^{ab} W_c$$

∴ Emergent non-invertible 1-form symmetries!

Relationship between TVBW TQFTs, Levin-Wen string nets; and Dijkgraaf-Witten TQFTs and Kitaev Quantum Doubles

DIAGRAM OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN 3D TQFTs AND 2D LATTICE MODELS.



source: Gemini