

# TFT construction of CFT correlators beyond semisimplicity

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Aaron Hofer  
joint work with Ingo Runkel  
(partially based on [\[2405.18038\]](#))

Max Planck Institute for Mathematics Bonn

CFT: Algebraic, Topological and Probabilistic approaches in  
Conformal Field Theory  
Institute Pascal – Orsay

October 08, 2025

# Motivation

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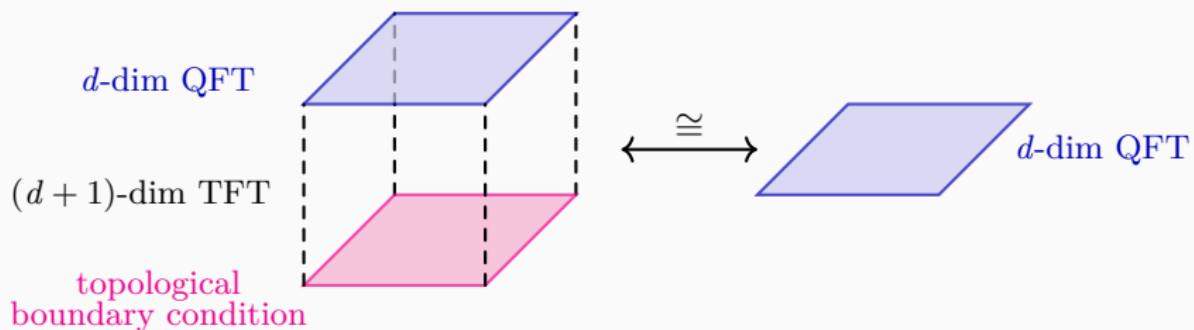
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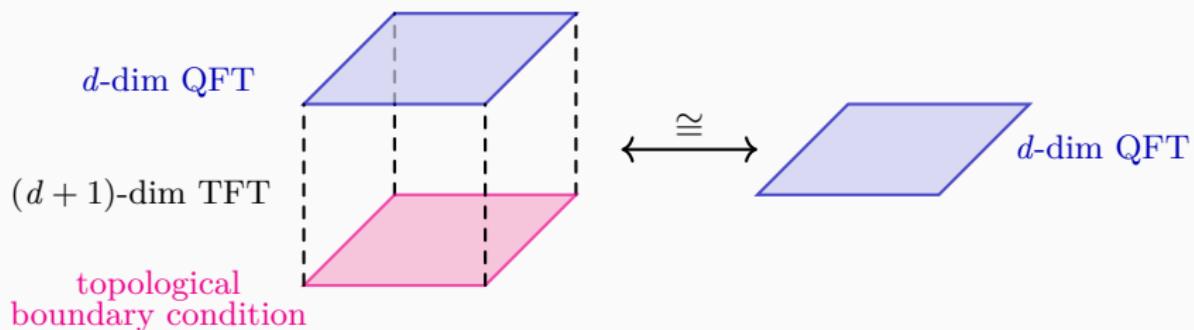
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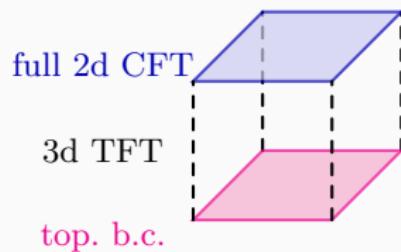
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Use these ideas to understand full 2d CFTs!

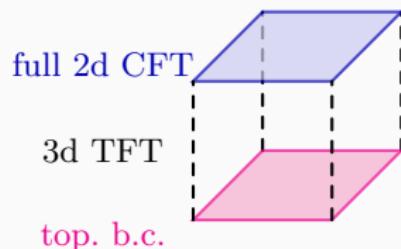
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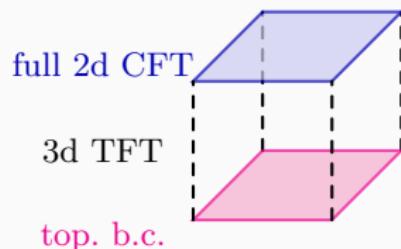
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**Chiral CFT**

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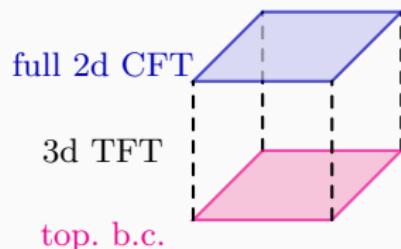
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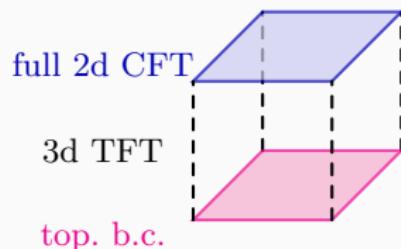
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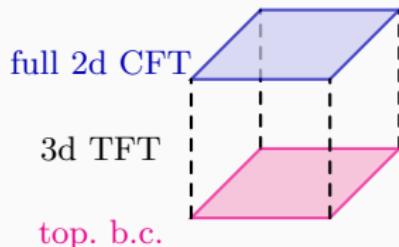
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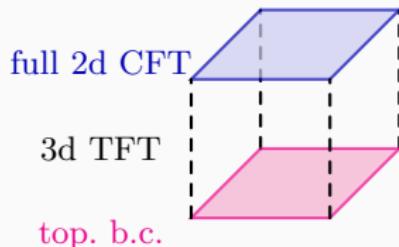
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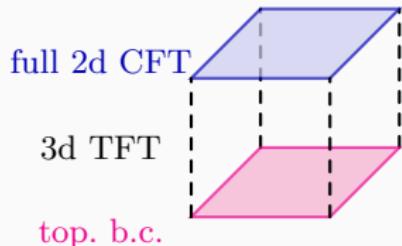
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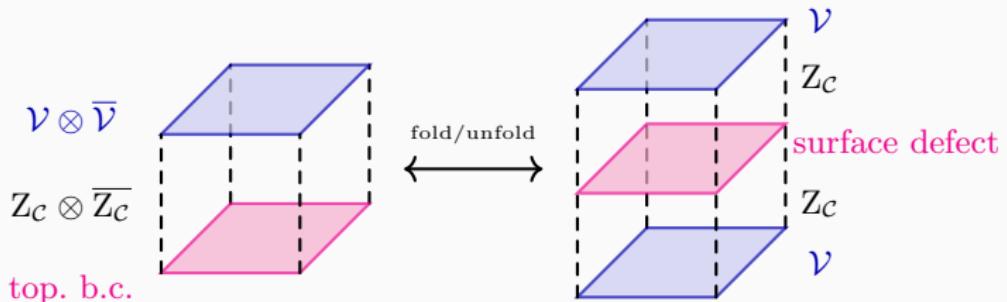
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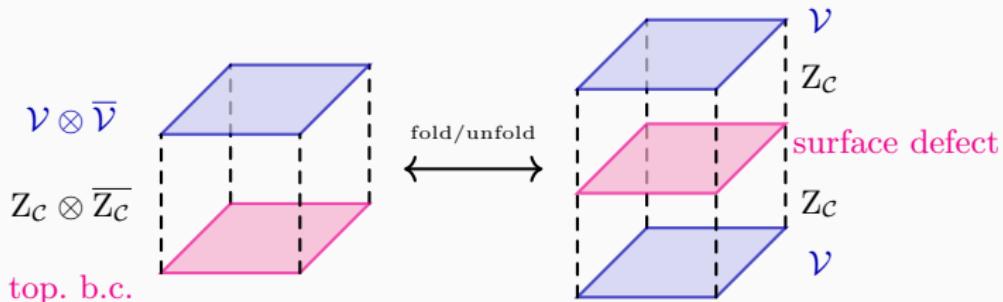
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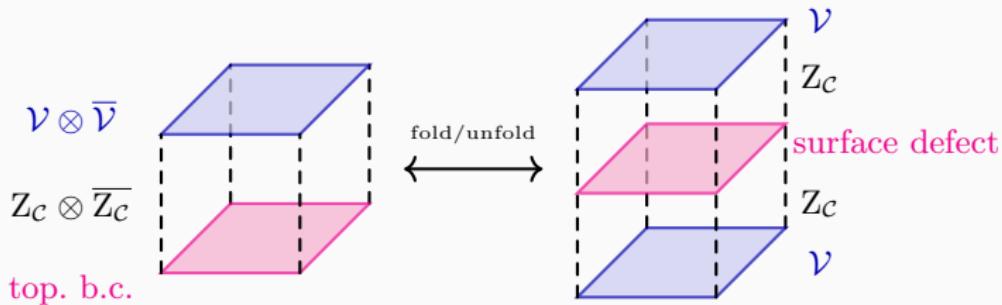


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For semisimple/rational chiral CFTs, surface defects in the 3d TFTs of [RT91] constructed from  $\text{Rep}(\mathcal{V})$  give all possible full CFTs.

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**Goal:** Use surface defects in the 3d TFTs of [DGGPR22] to obtain full CFTs in the non-semisimple/logarithmic setting.

# **Modular functors from non-semisimple TFTs**

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# Chiral modular functors from non-semisimple TFTs

## Theorem [H., Runkel]

For  $\mathcal{C}$  a not necessarily semisimple modular tensor category, the 3d TFT  $Z_{\mathcal{C}}$  of [DGGPR22] induces a symmetric monoidal 2-functor:

$$\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\chi} : \text{Bord}_{2+\varepsilon, 2, 1}^{\chi} \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}\text{ex}_{\mathbb{k}} \quad (\text{finite version of } \widehat{\mathbb{C}}\text{at}_{\mathbb{k}})$$

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$$\text{○} \longmapsto \left( (X, Y, Z) \mapsto Z_{\mathcal{C}} \left( \text{○} \begin{array}{c} Z \\ \vdash \dashv \\ X^* & Y^* \end{array} \right) \right)$$

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$$\text{A genus-2 surface} \longmapsto \left( (X, Y, Z) \mapsto Z_{\mathcal{C}} \left( \text{A genus-2 surface with boundary punctures labeled } X^*, Y^*, Z \right) \right)$$

$$\text{A torus with a red handle} \xrightarrow{S} \text{A torus with a blue handle} \longmapsto \left( Z_{\mathcal{C}}(T^2) \xrightarrow{Z_{\mathcal{C}}((T^2 \times I)_S)} Z_{\mathcal{C}}(T^2) \right)$$

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$$\text{Diagram: } \text{A genus-2 surface with two boundary components.} \longmapsto \left( (X, Y, Z) \mapsto Z_{\mathcal{C}} \left( \text{A sphere with boundary } X^* \text{ and } Y^*, \text{ with a point } Z \text{ on its top.} \right) \right)$$

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$$\vdots$$

**Remark:** Together with [DGGPR23], this provides a 3d construction of Lyubashenko's modular functor [Lyu95].

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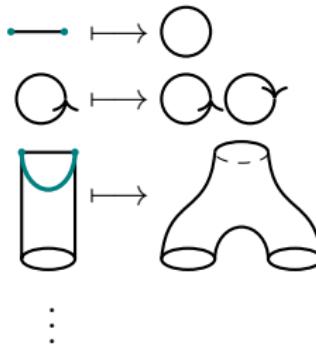


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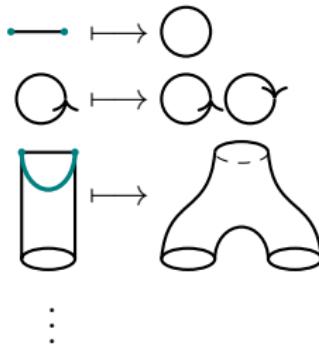


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From now on:  $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{C}} := \text{Bl}_{\mathcal{C}}^\chi \circ \widehat{(-)}$

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## Theorem [H., Runkel]

Every surface defect  $A$  in the 3d TFT  $Z_C$ , satisfying some technical assumptions, induces a braided monoidal 2-natural transformation:

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2. Natural transformations  $\text{Cor}_{\Sigma}^A: \text{Cor}_{\Gamma'}^A \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} \text{Cor}_{\Gamma}^{A\dagger} \Rightarrow \text{Bl}_C(\Sigma)$ , giving the correlators because  $\text{Nat}(\text{Cor}_{\Gamma'}^A \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} \text{Cor}_{\Gamma}^{A\dagger}, \text{Bl}_C(\Sigma)) \cong \text{Bl}_{\mathcal{C}}^X(\widehat{\Sigma}; \mathbb{F}_{\Gamma}, \mathbb{F}_{\Gamma'})$ ;

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- + compatibility conditions for gluing surfaces and with mapping class group actions;

## Construction of Cor:

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[FRS02]: For  $\Sigma$  a 2-manifold get  $\text{Cor}_\Sigma^A$  via the “connecting bordism”:

$$M_\Sigma := \Sigma \times [-1, 1] / \sim \quad \text{with} \quad (p, t) \sim (p, -t) \quad \text{for} \quad p \in \partial^{\text{ph}} \Sigma$$

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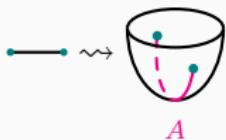
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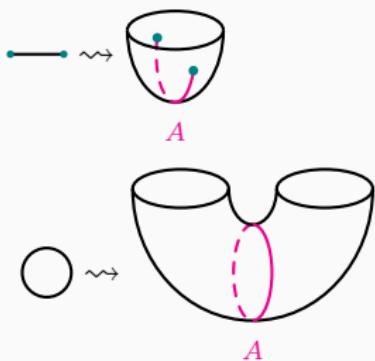
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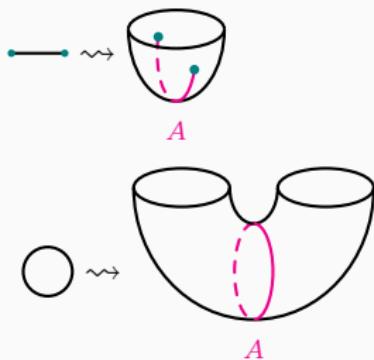
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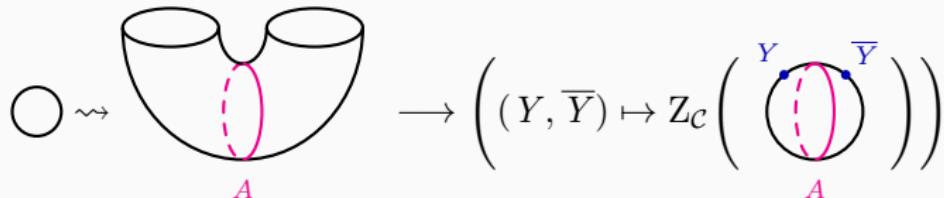
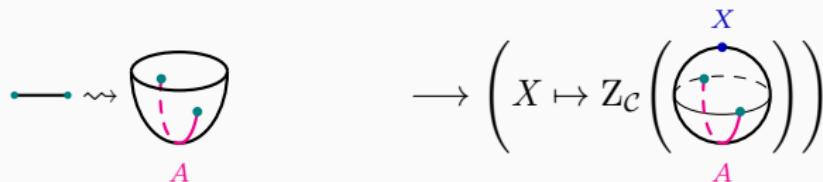
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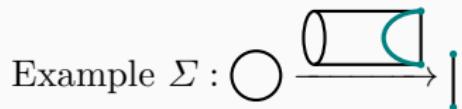
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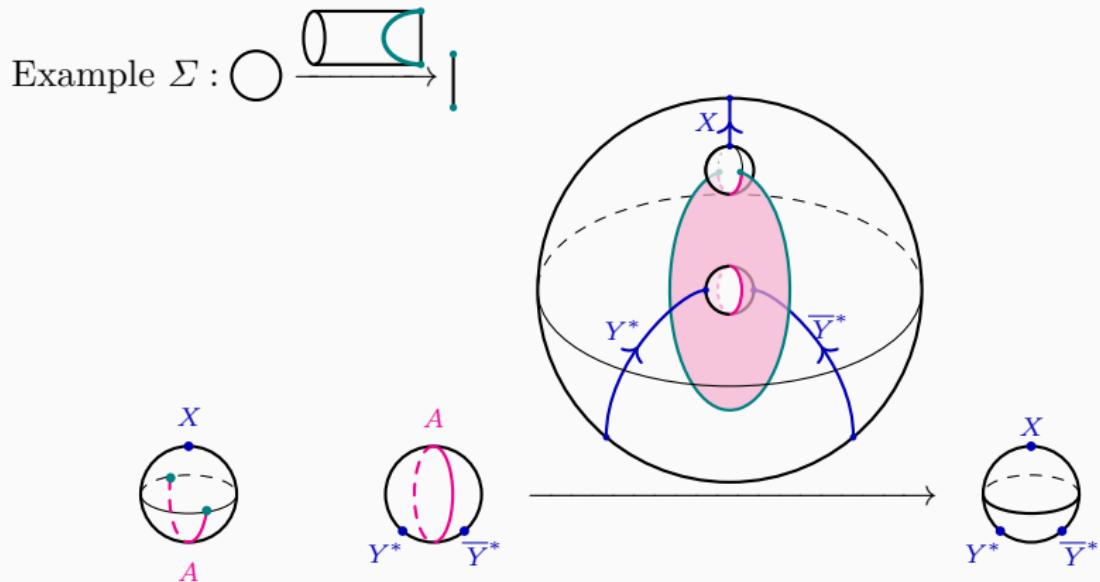
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$$\mathrm{Cor}_I^A(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} \mathrm{Cor}_{S^1}^{A^\dagger}(Y \boxtimes \overline{Y}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Bl}_{\mathcal{C}}^X(\widehat{\Sigma})(Y \boxtimes \overline{Y}, X)$$

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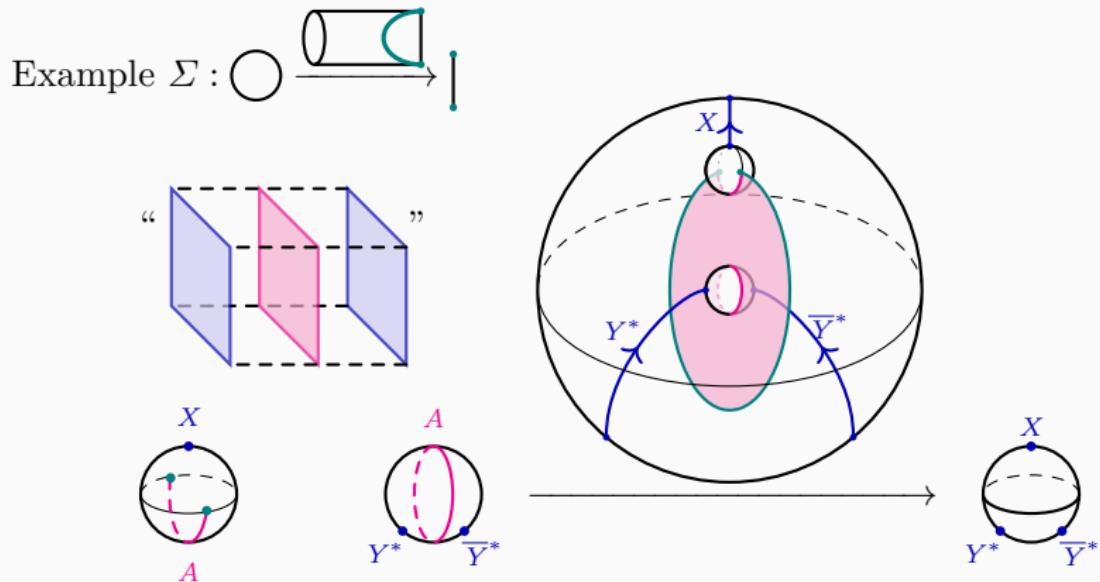
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# Chiral modular functors from non-semisimple TFTs

Our main technical contribution to this theorem is the following result on the behaviour of  $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{C}}^X$  under gluing:

## Proposition

Let  $\Sigma$  be a (possibly connected) surface with at least one incoming and outgoing boundary component, and let  $\Sigma_{\text{gl}}$  be the surface obtained from gluing these boundaries. Then there is a natural isomorphism

$$\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{C}}^X(\Sigma_{\text{gl}}) \cong \oint^{X \in \mathcal{C}} \text{Bl}_{\mathcal{C}}^X(\Sigma)(X, X).$$

induced by a 3-dimensional bordism.

# Chiral modular functors from non-semisimple TFTs

Locally:

