



FACOLTÀ DI SCIENZE MATEMATICHE FISICHE E NATURALI
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FUNCTORIAL FLAVOURS OF BRIDGELAND'S SLICINGS

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*I should have been a pair of ragged claws
Scuttling across the floors of silent seas.*

T. S. Eliot

CONTENTS

1. Overture	3
2. Abstract homological algebra	7
2.1. Triangulated categories	7
2.2. Hearts and towers	19
2.3. The Grothendieck group	26
3. Slicing triangulated categories	28
3.1. J maps to \mathbb{Z} : abelian slicings	37
3.2. \mathbb{Z} acts trivially: semiorthogonal decompositions	46
3.3. The (he)art of gluing	49
4. Some applications	56
4.1. Calabi-Yau categories	56
4.2. Exceptional collections	62
References	67

À la folie.

1. OUVERTURE

Professor Soergel studies the fact that the sphere is round, and he likes it.

???

One manifestly challenging and highly creative task is to capture the geometry of some space (whatever the latter means) via clear and clean information. An historically notable breakthrough in that direction is probably the discovery by Euler of his famous formula for convex polyhedra, which we can regard as the date of birth of homological algebra. It was clear since then that a space should be regarded as a numerical (or, more generally, algebraic) object sliced into pieces, each describing the features appearing at a given dimensional level. These pieces interact by means of a 'boundary' map forming what we call today a 'chain complex' (i.e., an object of a derived category), whose '(co)homology' measures how distant is the geometry from being quite trivial (having no holes, for example). However, there is also another interaction appearing when considering what's happening above a fixed dimension and not exactly in it; one obtains different maps arranged in a sequence called 'Postnikov tower', in honour of the well known parallel behavior arising in topology. The scope of this thesis is indeed to convince the reader that these towers synthesize most of the foundational aspects of homological algebra and allow us to understand fractal noninteger dimensions by slicing (algebraisations of) spaces into finer pieces.

We shall now get more in detail. As mentioned above, by (co)homology we mean the well known functor

$$\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{H^n} \mathcal{A}$$

from the (bounded) derived category of some abelian category \mathcal{A} to \mathcal{A} itself. We shall expand our classical view of cohomology by first regarding these data from a different perspective. Truncating a complex in $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{A})$ at the indices in which its cohomology doesn't vanish defines a factorization of the initial morphism, the abovementioned Postnikov tower of the complex, whose successive cones are, up to translation, the cohomology of the complex (with decreasing indices) and thus lie in $\mathcal{A}[n]$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ (where we think of \mathcal{A} sitting in its derived category as the complexes concentrated in degree 0). We then have

a collection $\{\mathcal{A}[n]\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of subcategories indexed by integers which induces Postnikov towers. This, with the obvious vanishing property of negative Ext groups, is the celebrated concept of 'bounded t-structure' ('t' stands for 'truncation') by Beilinson, Bernstein and Deligne. We can now think of a bounded t-structure (which makes sense in abstract triangulated categories) as a generalized cohomology theory: indeed, the abelianity of the subcategories we consider (which are the same up to translation) and the functoriality of the cones of the Postnikov towers (which we think of as the cohomology induced by the bounded t-structure) are automatic. A triangulated category typically contains a lot of bounded t-structures different from the 'standard' one we described above, the most famous (and firstly discovered) being the one of 'perverse sheaves' on a stratified space.

By going deeper, a crucial motivation can be found in the ideas of David Mumford. We consider a compact Riemann surface C . For a coherent sheaf F we can define its phase as

$$-\frac{\mathrm{rk}(F)}{\mathrm{deg}(F)} \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{Q} \sqcup \{\infty\}$$

We call a sheaf semistable if all its subsheaves have smaller phase and denote \mathcal{P}_ϕ the full subcategory of semistable sheaves of phase ϕ . Now we again have a collection $\{\mathcal{P}_\phi\}_{\phi \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ of subcategories of $\mathrm{Coh}(C)$ with a similar vanishing property (there is no nonzero morphism between two semistable sheaves if the first one has strictly greater phase). Moreover, each coherent sheaf has a filtration by subobjects, called 'Harder-Narasimhan filtration', whose successive quotients are semistable with decreasing phase. Combining these filtrations with the Postnikov towers of the standard t-structure on $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathrm{Coh}(C))$, one gets a collection

$$\{\mathcal{P}_\phi[n]\}_{(n,\phi) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$$

of subcategories which has its own Postnikov towers with decreasing indices with respect to the lexicographical product on $\mathbb{Z} \times \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$. Now, if we choose a monotone embedding of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ into the interval $]0, 1] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, then we get an embedding

$$\mathbb{Z} \times \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times]0, 1] = \mathbb{R}$$

and we can then think of our subcategories as indexed by real numbers. These kind of phenomena also appear in string theory as 'II-stability': physicists think of D -branes as coherent sheaves on a Calabi-Yau manifold, and systems of (anti-) D -branes linked by tachyons as complexes

of sheaves. Then a phase of such a system is a real number (the argument of its central charge precisely) that counts its symmetries and, by defining semistable branes just as in Mumford stability, one has an approximation (or 'decay', in a more concrete language) of each object in the derived category by semistables of decreasing phase. In other words, one gets Postnikov towers again.

All this motivated Tom Bridgeland to define an \mathbb{R} -slicing in a triangulated category as a collection of subcategories indexed by real numbers with the above properties (vanishing and existence of Postnikov towers), generalizing both bounded t-structures and Mumford stability. Those \mathbb{R} -slicings can finally be regarded as cohomology theories where dimension is allowed to be real (instead of just integer). Thinking of the above example from string theory, this point of view reminds of Poincaré's philosophy: dimension is just a shadow of symmetry, and thus it is natural to index both cohomology and symmetries by the same set. However, from a formal perspective, Bridgeland's approach is slightly redundant: both the main definition and its basic properties don't depend on any special feature of \mathbb{R} , but just on its ordering and the action it carries by \mathbb{Z} . Following Gorodentsev, Kuleshov and Rudakov, this leads us to introduce the notion of \mathbb{Z} -poset and consider J -slicings, where J is a \mathbb{Z} -poset, as an immediate generalization of Bridgeland's ones. In this unified language, many things appear clearer: the set of all J -slicings on a fixed triangulated category is functorial in J and this gives rise to a very natural approach to tilting theory by Happel, Reiten and Smalø and can be exploited to recover classical constructions of nonstandard bounded t-structures like perverse sheaves and the diagonal t-structure from Koszul duality in a simple way.

Moreover, the formalism of \mathbb{R} -slicings doesn't explain the theory of semiorthogonal decompositions: these are important objects which appear in many areas of literature (and are intensively used even in the context of Bridgeland stability) and arise in our language as J -slicings when \mathbb{Z} acts trivially on J . Such J 's clearly don't map to \mathbb{R} as \mathbb{Z} -posets, and thus semiorthogonal decompositions cannot be re-conducted to Bridgeland's slicings. Another reason to pursue such a generality is the fact that Mumford stability extends to higher dimensional varieties as Gieseker stability, where the phase of a sheaf becomes its whole Hilbert function. This means that in this case J should be taken as a set of polynomial germs with some natural ordering, and \mathbb{R}

is then again not sufficient.

Needless to say, the language of categories will serve us as a main tool. Besides the examples, which will be taken from all around, this thesis is purely categorical. The main background required to the reader is some knowledge of algebraic categories (abelian and their derived ones) and basics from order theory.

2. ABSTRACT HOMOLOGICAL ALGEBRA

Tea is nought but this: first you heat the water, then you make tea. Then you drink it properly. That is all you need to know.

Sen No Rikyu

Before starting, let us fix some anti-Bourbaki categorical conventions. We'll often consider objects of a category up to isomorphism. This means, for example, that when an isomorphism is obvious or canonical we'll just write equality and that all subcategories are assumed to be saturated (i.e. closed under isomorphisms). To keep things clean, we will avoid writing names for morphisms as much as possible and will denote 1 the identity of any object in any category. We do not really care about foundational issues and will almost always assume our categories to be (essentially) small. There will occasionally be lines preceded by the \mathfrak{M} symbol. Those will be just vague streams of consciousness and are mainly meant as decorations.

2.1. Triangulated categories. We begin by introducing the abstract framework in which homological algebra usually takes place: the so called triangulated categories. These are immediate generalizations of derived categories which do not depend on an underlying abelian category. Indeed, one just has a notion of 'distinguished triangle', which we can think of as some kind of short exact sequence, and an autoequivalence which corresponds to shifting the indices of a complex in the derived category. By attaching a distinguished triangle to its shifts one builds up the idea of induced long exact sequence and this is the essential tool of homological algebra.

Triangulated categories first appeared in Jean-Louis Verdier's PhD thesis supervised by Alexander Grothendieck ([Ver63]), still a solid reference today. A more modern and ramified treatment can be found in the classical textbook [GM96]. However, we give a slightly different presentation: following [May91], one of the usual axioms for triangulated categories results redundant and we prove it as a proposition accordingly. On the other hand, as it had been for many years with the fifth postulate in euclidean geometry and with the axiom of choice

in set theory, it is not known whether (Tr4) below follows from the other axioms.

Definition 2.1. Let \mathcal{D} be an additive category, Σ an additive autoequivalence of \mathcal{D} . We denote for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $*[n] = \Sigma^n(*)$. A **triangle** in \mathcal{D} is a diagram of the form $X \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow X[1] = \Sigma(X)$, which we denote for simplicity:

$$X \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow$$

The triangles of \mathcal{D} form then an additive category, where the morphisms are triples a, b, c fitting in a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\ \downarrow a & & \downarrow b & & \downarrow c & & \downarrow a[1] \\ X' & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & Z' & \longrightarrow & X'[1] \end{array}$$

A **triangulated category** is an additive category \mathcal{D} equipped with an additive autoequivalence Σ , called **translation**, and a full (saturated) subcategory of its triangles Δ , whose objects we call **distinguished triangles** of \mathcal{D} , so that:

(Tr1) The triangle

$$X \xrightarrow{1} X \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow$$

is distinguished. We call it the **trivial** triangle.

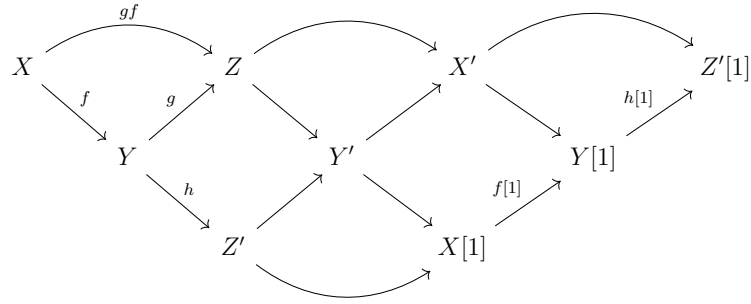
(Tr2) Any morphism $X \longrightarrow Y$ in \mathcal{D} extends to a distinguished triangle $X \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow$. We call Z a **cone** of that morphism.

(Tr3) The triangle $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow$ is distinguished if and only if the triangle

$$Y \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow X[1] \xrightarrow{-f[1]}$$

is distinguished. We call the second triangle the **rotation** of the first one.

(Tr4) If $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{h} Z' \longrightarrow$, $Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \longrightarrow X' \longrightarrow$ and $X \xrightarrow{gf} Z \longrightarrow Y'$ are distinguished triangles, then there is a distinguished triangle $Z' \longrightarrow Y' \longrightarrow X' \longrightarrow$, called a **braid** generated by gf , so that the following commutes:



Let \mathcal{D} be a triangulated category. Observe that the opposite category \mathcal{D}^{op} equipped with translation functor Σ^{-1} is clearly triangulated.

We put the sign in $(Tr3)$ because, if $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \xrightarrow{h}$ is a distinguished triangle in \mathcal{D} , each three consecutive morphisms in the following long sequence form a distinguished triangle:

$$\dots \xrightarrow{-g[-1]} Z[-1] \xrightarrow{-h[-1]} X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \xrightarrow{h} X[1] \xrightarrow{-f[1]} Y[1] \xrightarrow{-g[1]} \dots$$

Example 2.2. Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category. Recall that its derived category $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$ is the homotopy category of chain complexes in \mathcal{A} localized to quasi-isomorphisms (i.e. morphisms which induce isomorphisms in homology). The translation functor of $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$ shifts the indices of a complex and changes the sign of the differential. Moreover, the cone $\text{cone}(f)$ of a morphism f of complexes is the total complex of f (seen as a double complex). If we take as distinguished triangles in $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$ those isomorphic to triangles of the form

$$X \xrightarrow{f} Y \longrightarrow \text{cone}(f) \longrightarrow$$

the derived category becomes triangulated. Moreover, the bounded derived category $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{A})$ (consisting of complexes with homology vanishing for a cofinite set of indices) is a triangulated subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$.

Proposition 2.3. (3×3 Lemma) *Suppose that $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \xrightarrow{h}$, $X' \xrightarrow{f'} Y' \longrightarrow Z' \longrightarrow$, $X \xrightarrow{a} X' \xrightarrow{a'} X'' \xrightarrow{a''}$, $Y \xrightarrow{b} Y' \longrightarrow Y'' \longrightarrow$ are distinguished triangles in \mathcal{D} . If the upper left square of the below diagram commutes, then there are distinguished triangles $Z \longrightarrow Z' \longrightarrow Z'' \longrightarrow$, $X'' \longrightarrow Y'' \longrightarrow Z'' \longrightarrow$ so that the following commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z & \xrightarrow{h} & X[1] \\
\downarrow a & & \downarrow b & & \downarrow & & \downarrow a[1] \\
X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y' & \longrightarrow & Z' & \longrightarrow & X'[1] \\
\downarrow a' & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow a'[1] \\
X'' & \longrightarrow & Y'' & \longrightarrow & Z'' & \longrightarrow & X''[1] \\
\downarrow a'' & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow -a''[1] \\
X[1] & \xrightarrow{f[1]} & Y[1] & \xrightarrow{g[1]} & Z[1] & \xrightarrow{h[1]} & X[2]
\end{array}$$

(caution: the bottom row may not be distinguished).

Proof. By taking a cone of $bf = f'a$, we have a distinguished triangle $X \xrightarrow{bf} Y' \rightarrow V \rightarrow$. By taking braids generated by bf and $f'a$ respectively, we have then two distinguished triangles:

$$\begin{array}{c}
Z \xrightarrow{s} V \xrightarrow{t} Y'' \rightarrow \\
X'' \xrightarrow{s'} V \xrightarrow{t'} Z' \rightarrow
\end{array}$$

By taking a cone of ts' , we get a distinguished triangle

$$X'' \rightarrow Y'' \rightarrow Z'' \rightarrow$$

which is one of the triangles of the thesis.

Now, by rotation we get a distinguished triangle $V \xrightarrow{t} Y'' \rightarrow Z[1] \xrightarrow{-s[1]}$ and by taking a braid generated by ts' we have another distinguished triangle:

$$Z' \rightarrow Z'' \rightarrow Z[1] \rightarrow$$

Rotating this last triangle, we have the other triangle of the thesis.

The commutativity follows by the way we applied (Tr_4) . \square

Proposition 2.4. *Let $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow$ and $X' \rightarrow Y' \rightarrow Z' \rightarrow$ distinguished triangles of \mathcal{D} , $Y \xrightarrow{b} Y'$ a morphism. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) *there is a morphism $X \xrightarrow{a} X'$ so that the first square of the below diagram commutes*
- (2) *there is a morphism $Z \xrightarrow{c} Z'$ so that the second square of the below diagram commutes*
- (3) *b extends to a morphism between the two triangles:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
X & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\
\downarrow a & & \downarrow b & & \downarrow c & & \downarrow a[1] \\
X' & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & Z' & \longrightarrow & X'[1]
\end{array}$$

Proof. Clearly, (3) implies the other ones. To show that (1) implies (3), take cones of a and b and apply the 3×3 Lemma. But rotating the triangles, we see by the same argument that (2) implies (3). \square

The above Proposition means that we can start with two among three of the morphisms involved in a morphisms of triangles and obtain the third. We will refer to this operation as **completing** the two morphisms to a morphism of triangles.

Proposition 2.5. *The composition of any two consecutive morphisms of a distinguished triangle is 0.*

Proof. Let $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \longrightarrow$ be a distinguished triangle. Then complete f and the identity of X to a morphism of triangles between that triangle and the trivial one:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
X & \xrightarrow{1} & X & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\
\downarrow 1 & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow & & \downarrow 1 \\
X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z & \longrightarrow & X[1]
\end{array}$$

That shows $gf = 0$. For the other cases, just rotate the triangle. \square

Definition 2.6. *Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category. A functor $\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{H} \mathcal{A}$ is **cohomological** if for each distinguished triangle $X \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow$ of \mathcal{D} its image*

$$H(X) \longrightarrow H(Y) \longrightarrow H(Z)$$

is exact in \mathcal{A} .

Example 2.7. Using the spectral sequence of a double complex one sees that the i -th homology functor $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{H^i} \mathcal{A}$ is cohomological for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. This will be anyway proved in a general context in the next section.

Proposition 2.8. *For each object $E \in \mathcal{D}$, the functors $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, *)$ and $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(*, E)$ are cohomological (with values in $\mathrm{Mod}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ and $\mathrm{Mod}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\mathrm{op}}$ respectively).*

Proof. We'll just show that the first functor is cohomological, for the other one the argument is dual. Let $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \rightarrow$ be a distinguished triangle, $E \xrightarrow{a} Y$ a morphism so that $ga = 0$. Complete a and $0 \rightarrow Z$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} E & \xrightarrow{1} & E & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & E[1] \\ \downarrow b & & \downarrow a & & \downarrow & & \downarrow b[1] \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z & \longrightarrow & X[1] \end{array}$$

This shows that, for some b , $fb = a$, as desired. \square

Definition 2.9. A triangle $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow$ in \mathcal{D} (not necessarily distinguished) is **special** if for each $E \in \mathcal{D}$ the induced long sequence of abelian groups:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, X) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, Z) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & & & & \searrow & & \\ & & & & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, X[1]) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, Y[1]) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, Z[1]) \longrightarrow \cdots \end{array}$$

is exact.

To be clear, saying that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, *)$ is cohomological means that distinguished triangles are special. The converse is not true in general: if we change the sign of one of the morphisms in a distinguished triangle we obtain a special triangle which doesn't have to be distinguished.

Proposition 2.10. Let

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\ \downarrow a & & \downarrow b & & \downarrow c & & \downarrow a[1] \\ X' & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & Z' & \longrightarrow & X'[1] \end{array}$$

be a morphism of special triangles. If two among a, b, c are isomorphisms, then so is the third.

Proof. As usual, up to rotation, we'll show the statement in the case a and c are isomorphisms. For each $E \in \mathcal{D}$, we have the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, Z[-1]) & \rightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, X) & \rightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, Y) & \rightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, Z) & \rightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, X[1]) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, Z'[-1]) & \rightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, X') & \rightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, Y') & \rightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, Z') & \rightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, X'[1]) \end{array}$$

The rows are exact since the triangles are special, and the two left and two right vertical morphisms are isomorphisms of abelian groups by hypothesis. By the Five Lemma for abelian categories we conclude that the middle vertical morphism is an isomorphism, and since this is true for each $E \in \mathcal{D}$, by the Yoneda Lemma we conclude that b is an isomorphism. \square

It follows immediately that the cone of a morphism f in \mathcal{D} is unique up to (in general not unique) isomorphism, so we denote it $\text{cone}(f)$. Unfortunately, it is not even possible to make a functorial choice for cones (indeed, when it's possible, then \mathcal{D} is semisimple abelian, as shown in [Ver63]) and thus we will always assume that an arbitrary choice of cones has been made in \mathcal{D} . We will establish a uniqueness property in the following theorem, which is a stronger version of [Proposition 2.4](#).

Proposition 2.11. *Let $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow$ and $X' \rightarrow Y' \xrightarrow{g} Z' \rightarrow$ distinguished triangles of \mathcal{D} , $Y \xrightarrow{b} Y'$ a morphism. Then b extends to a morphism of triangles:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \longrightarrow & Z & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\ \downarrow a & & \downarrow b & & \downarrow c & & \downarrow a[1] \\ X' & \longrightarrow & Y' & \xrightarrow{g} & Z' & \longrightarrow & X'[1] \end{array}$$

if and only if $gbf = 0$. Moreover, if that's the case and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Z'[-1]) = 0$, then a and c are unique.

Proof. The 'only if' part follows from [Proposition 2.5](#). For the 'if' part, applying the cohomological functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, *)$ to the second triangle, we get an exact sequence of abelian groups:

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Z[-1]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, X') \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y') \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Z')$$

Since bf is in the kernel of the last map of the above sequence by hypothesis, it is in the image of the second map and we can then take a in its preimage. If $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Z'[-1]) = 0$, then a is unique since the second map is injective. To get c , just apply [Proposition 2.4](#). \square

Proposition 2.12. *Let $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$ be a morphism in \mathcal{D} . Then f is an isomorphism if and only if $\text{cone}(f) = 0$.*

Proof. Consider the diagram and the notation of [Proposition 2.5](#). Since 1 is an automorphism of X , by [Proposition 2.10](#) $0 \rightarrow Z = \text{cone}(f)$ is an isomorphism if and only if f is an isomorphism. \square

Now we deal with direct sums. First of all, the following proposition shows that the cone commutes with direct sums.

Proposition 2.13. *Two triangles $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow$ and $X' \rightarrow Y' \rightarrow Z' \rightarrow$ are both distinguished if and only if the triangle*

$$X \oplus X' \rightarrow Y \oplus Y' \rightarrow Z \oplus Z' \rightarrow$$

is distinguished (the maps of the third triangle are the direct sums of the maps of the first two triangles).

Proof. Let's show the 'only if' part. Denote $Q = \text{cone}(X \oplus X' \rightarrow Y \oplus Y')$. By completing the inclusions of the summands in the direct sums, we get a morphisms $Z \rightarrow Q$ and $Z' \rightarrow Q$. Denote c the direct sum of these two morphisms. We have a morphism of triangles:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X \oplus X' & \longrightarrow & Y \oplus Y' & \longrightarrow & Z \oplus Z' & \longrightarrow & X[1] \oplus X'[1] \\ \downarrow 1 & & \downarrow 1 & & \downarrow c & & \downarrow 1 \\ X \oplus X' & \longrightarrow & Y \oplus Y' & \longrightarrow & Q & \longrightarrow & X[1] \oplus X'[1] \end{array}$$

The upper triangle is special because it is direct sum of special triangles, and thus c is an isomorphism.

For the 'if' part, the argument is similar. Denote $Q = \text{cone}(X \rightarrow Y)$. Completing the projections to the summands of the direct sums, we have a morphism $Z \oplus Z' \rightarrow Q$, and composing with the inclusion of Z , we get $Z \rightarrow Q$. This is an isomorphism by the same argument as above, since direct summands of special triangles are special by an easy check. \square

In other words, the cone commutes with direct sums or, more precisely, \triangle is an additive subcategory of triangles closed under direct summands. As a consequence, we have that for each $X, Y \in \mathcal{D}$ the triangle

$$X \rightarrow X \oplus Y \rightarrow Y \xrightarrow{0}$$

is distinguished (the maps are inclusion and projection), because it is the sum of a trivial and a rotated trivial triangle. Conversely, we have the following result.

Proposition 2.14. *Let $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \xrightarrow{h}$ be a distinguished triangle of \mathcal{D} . If $h = 0$, then g has a right inverse. Moreover, for every right inverse s of g ,*

$$X \oplus Z \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} f \\ s \end{pmatrix}} Y$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. Applying the cohomological functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Z, *)$ to the triangle, we see get an exact sequence of abelian groups:

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Z, Y) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Z, Z) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Z, X[1])$$

The surjectivity of the first map is equivalent to g having right inverse and to $h = 0$. Thus the first statement of the theorem is proven. Now suppose g has right inverse, and thus $h = 0$. For each $W \in \mathcal{D}$, by applying the cohomological functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(W, *)$ to the triangle we get a short exact sequence of abelian groups:

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(W, X) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(W, Y) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(W, Z) \longrightarrow 0$$

By the splitting lemma $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(W, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(W, X \oplus Z)$ and by arbitrariness of W we get, using the Yoneda lemma, the desired result. \square

Definition 2.15. A **triangle functor** between two triangulated categories \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{D}' with translation functors Σ and Σ' respectively is a functor $\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D}'$ equipped with an isomorphism of functors $\{\xi_X\}_{X \in \mathcal{D}}$ between $F\Sigma$ and $\Sigma'F$ so that for each distinguished triangle $X \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow Z \xrightarrow{h}$ in \mathcal{D} , the triangle

$$F(X) \longrightarrow F(Y) \longrightarrow F(Z) \xrightarrow{\xi_X F(h)}$$

is distinguished in \mathcal{D}' .

We denote $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$ the group of triangle autoequivalences of \mathcal{D} .

The class of triangulated categories has then a structure of a 2-category, whose 1-morphisms are triangle functors and a 2-morphism between two triangle functors F and F' (with attached natural isomorphisms ξ and ξ' respectively) is a natural transformation $F \xrightarrow{\alpha} F'$ so that the following commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F\Sigma & \xrightarrow{\xi} & \Sigma'F \\ \downarrow \alpha_\Sigma & & \downarrow \Sigma'\alpha \\ F'\Sigma & \xrightarrow{\xi'} & \Sigma'F' \end{array}$$

Observe that we always have $\Sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$ (we equip Σ with -1 , where 1 is the identity of Σ^2). When obvious, we will omit the ξ when speaking of triangle functors.

We do not require additivity in the definition of triangle and cohomological functors because it is automatic by the following proposition.

Proposition 2.16. *Triangle and cohomological functors are additive.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D}'$ be a triangle functor between triangulated categories (we omit the ξ). Considering the image of the very trivial

triangle (the one with all zero vertices) of \mathcal{D} , we get a distinguished triangle in \mathcal{D}' :

$$F(0) \xrightarrow{1} F(0) \xrightarrow{1} F(0) \longrightarrow$$

By [Proposition 2.5](#), $1 = 0$ and thus $F(0) = 0$, which also tells us that the image of any zero morphism is the zero morphism. For each $X, Y \in \mathcal{D}$, since $X \longrightarrow X \oplus Y \longrightarrow Y \xrightarrow{0}$ is a distinguished triangle in \mathcal{D} , we have that

$$F(X) \longrightarrow F(X \oplus Y) \longrightarrow F(Y) \xrightarrow{0}$$

is a distinguished triangle in \mathcal{D}' . Since the last morphism of the latter triangle is 0, we get by [Proposition 2.14](#) that $F(X \oplus Y) = F(X) \oplus F(Y)$ in \mathcal{D}' , as desired.

The proof for cohomological functors is very similar (use the Splitting Lemma for abelian categories and the right inverse from [Proposition 2.14](#)). \square

Example 2.17. Recall that the right (resp. left) derived functor

$$\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}F} \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B})$$

(resp. $\mathcal{L}F$) of a left (resp. right)-exact functor $\mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{B}$ between abelian categories, where \mathcal{A} has enough injectives (resp. projectives), is the right Kan extension of F along the projection of the category of chain complexes on \mathcal{A} to $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$. It is easy to see that $\mathcal{R}F$ is triangulated.

Proposition 2.18. *Adjoint (left or right) of triangle functors are triangle.*

Proof. Since \mathcal{D}^{op} is triangulated, it suffices to show the statement for, say, right adjoints. Now let $\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D}'$ be a triangle functor and $\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{G} \mathcal{D}'$ its right adjoint. For each $X \in \mathcal{D}, Y \in \mathcal{D}'$, since Σ is a triangle equivalence and F is triangle, using adjunction property, we get:

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, G(Y[1])) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(X[-1]), G(Y)) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, G(Y)[1])$$

By the Yoneda Lemma and arbitrariness of X and Y , we get a natural isomorphism $\Sigma'G = G\Sigma$. Now, let $X \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow$ be a distinguished triangle in \mathcal{D}' . Taking the cone, we get a distinguished triangle $G(X) \longrightarrow G(Y) \longrightarrow W \longrightarrow$ in \mathcal{D} . Using adjunction property, we get isomorphisms $F(G(X)) \longrightarrow X$ and $F(G(Y)) \longrightarrow Y$ and we can complete them to a morphism of distinguished triangles:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
F(G(X)) & \longrightarrow & F(G(Y)) & \longrightarrow & F(W) & \longrightarrow & F(G(X))[1] \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
X & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z & \longrightarrow & X[1]
\end{array}$$

The morphism $F(W) \rightarrow Z$ is an isomorphism by [Proposition 2.10](#) and induces, by adjunction, an isomorphism $W \rightarrow G(Z)$. This means that $G(X) \rightarrow G(Y) \rightarrow W = G(Z) \rightarrow$ is a distinguished triangle in \mathcal{D} , and thus G is triangle. \square

Definition 2.19. An **extension-closed** subcategory of a triangulated category \mathcal{D} is a full subcategory $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ containing 0 so that for each distinguished triangle $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow$ in \mathcal{D} , if $X, Z \in \mathcal{C}$, then $Y \in \mathcal{C}$.

We say that \mathcal{C} is **thick** if it is an extension-closed triangulated subcategory.

If $S \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ is a subset, we denote $\langle S \rangle$ (resp. $\langle\langle S \rangle\rangle$) the smallest extension-closed (resp. thick) subcategory of \mathcal{D} containing S , and call it the extension-closed (resp. thick) subcategory **generated** by S (we set $\langle \emptyset \rangle = 0$).

Clearly, extension-closed subcategories are additive by the remark after [Proposition 2.13](#).

Proposition 2.20. Let $\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D}'$ be a triangle functor, $S \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ a subset. Then $F(\langle S \rangle) \subseteq \langle F(S) \rangle$ with equality if F is full. A similar statement holds for cohomological functors (where the extension-closeness on the right side is thought in the abelian sense).

Proof. We have:

$$\langle S \rangle = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} S_i$$

where $S_0 = S$ and S_{i+1} is the set of objects $X \in \mathcal{D}$ so that there is a distinguished triangle $T \rightarrow X \rightarrow T' \rightarrow$ with $T, T' \in S_i$. If $X \in S_{i+1}$, applying F to the latter triangle we get a distinguished triangle $F(T) \rightarrow F(X) \rightarrow F(T') \rightarrow$ in \mathcal{D}' and since $\langle F(S) \rangle$ is extension-closed, we conclude inductively that $F(\langle S \rangle) \subseteq \langle F(S) \rangle$.

To conclude, we have to show that $F(\langle S \rangle)$ is extension-closed when F is full. Pick a distinguished triangle

$$F(X) \rightarrow T \rightarrow F(Y) \xrightarrow{f}$$

in \mathcal{D}' with $X, Y \in \langle S \rangle$. Since F is full, there is a morphism $Y[-1] \xrightarrow{g} X$ in \mathcal{D} so that $F(g)[1] = f$. Since $\langle S \rangle$ is extension-closed, $\text{cone}(g) \in$

$\langle S \rangle$, and since F is triangle $F(\text{cone}(g)) = \text{cone}(f)[-1] = T$, and thus $T \in F(\langle S \rangle)$, as desired.

The proof for cohomological functors is very similar. \square

Example 2.21. The kernel (the full subcategory of objects sent to 0) of a cohomological functor is extension-closed. The kernel of a triangle functor is thick. Indeed, using Verdier localization (see [Ver63]) one shows that all the thick subcategories are obtained this way.

2.2. Hearts and towers. As opposed to derived categories, triangulated categories do not a priori contain any canonical abelian category. Despite the appearance, this is an advantage for us as we will in future consider many of such subcategories (called 'hearts'), and noone of them will be privileged. We want thus to put extra structure on our triangulated categories in order to recover the behavior of an abelian category inside its derived one. This will be done through the formalism of 't-structures', first introduced in [BBD82] and deeply developed in [GM96].

From now on, for set-theoretic purposes, we assume that \mathcal{D} is (essentially) small.

Definition 2.22. A *t-structure* on \mathcal{D} is a full additive subcategory $\mathfrak{t} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ so that:

- (1) $\mathfrak{t}[1] \subseteq \mathfrak{t}$
- (2) For each $X \in \mathcal{D}$ there is a distinguished triangle

$$T \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow T' \longrightarrow$$

so that $T \in \mathfrak{t}$ and $T' \in \mathfrak{t}^{\perp 1}$

We denote $\mathfrak{ts}(\mathcal{D})$ the poset of t-structures on \mathcal{D} (ordered by opposite inclusion).

Observe that $\mathfrak{ts}(\mathcal{D})$ is a bounded poset: the maximum is the zero subcategory, the minimum the whole \mathcal{D} .

Proposition 2.23. Let \mathfrak{t} be a t-structure on \mathcal{D} . Associating to $X \in \mathcal{D}$ the triangle of (2) defines a functor (unique up to isomorphism)

$$\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}} \Delta$$

Moreover, composing $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}$ with the projection to the left (resp. right) vertex defines a right (resp. left) adjoint to the inclusion $\mathfrak{t} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ (resp. $\mathfrak{t}^{\perp} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$) which we denote $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}$ (resp. $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{<}$).

Proof. Let $X \longrightarrow Y$ be a morphism in \mathcal{D} . Using (2) we have distinguished triangles $T \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow T' \longrightarrow$ and $F \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow F' \longrightarrow$. Since $T[1] \in \mathfrak{t}$ by (1) and $F' \in \mathfrak{t}^{\perp}$, we have $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(T[1], F') = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(T, F'[-1]) = 0$ and thus by [Proposition 2.11](#) we get a unique, functorial morphism between our two triangles. This shows the first part of the statement. Thus, we denote $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}(X)$ the triangle of X , $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}(X) = T$ and $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{<}(X) = T'$. Now, pick $Z \in \mathfrak{t}$. Since again $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Z, T') = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Z, T'[-1]) = 0$,

¹For a subset $S \subseteq \mathcal{D}$, S^{\perp} denotes the full (extension-closed) subcategory consisting of $X \in \mathcal{D}$ so that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(S, X) = 0$.

applying the cohomological functor $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Z, *)$ to the distinguished triangle

$$\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}(X) \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\leq}(X) \longrightarrow$$

we get

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Z, \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}(X)) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Z, X)$$

which is the desired adjunction property. Similarly, picking $Z \in \mathfrak{t}^{\perp}$ and applying $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(*, Z)$ to the same triangle, we get

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\leq}(X), Z) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Z)$$

which concludes the proof. \square

Since adjoints of additive functors are additive, $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}$ and $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\leq}$ are additive and thus $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}$ is additive too (this also follows from [Proposition 2.13](#)). Now, besides $\mathrm{ts}(\mathcal{D})$ is not functorial in \mathcal{D} , it is still well-defined: taking the image $F(\mathfrak{t})$ of a \mathfrak{t} -structure \mathfrak{t} under a triangle autoequivalence F defines an action of $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$ on $\mathrm{ts}(\mathcal{D})$, and we have:

$$\tau_{F(\mathfrak{t})} = F\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}F^{-1}$$

Proposition 2.24. *Associating to a \mathfrak{t} -structure \mathfrak{t} the functor $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}$ defines a functor*

$$\mathrm{ts}(\mathcal{D})^{\mathrm{op}} \xrightarrow{\tau_*} \Delta^{\mathcal{D}}$$

($\mathrm{ts}(\mathcal{D})$ is thought as a posetal category).

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{t} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$ be \mathfrak{t} -structures on \mathcal{D} , $X \in \mathcal{D}$. Since $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}(X) \in \mathfrak{t}$ and $\tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\leq}(X) \in \mathfrak{q}^{\perp} \subseteq \mathfrak{t}^{\perp}$, we can again use [Proposition 2.11](#) to extend the identity of X to a morphism of triangles $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}(X) \longrightarrow \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}(X)$. This is the desired functorial natural transformation. \square

Example 2.25. Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category. Denote by \mathfrak{t} the full subcategory of complexes with cohomology concentrated in strictly negative degree. Then \mathfrak{t} is a \mathfrak{t} -structure on $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$ called standard \mathfrak{t} -structure, and the functors $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}$ and $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\leq}$ correspond to the truncation of a complex on the right and on the left of 0 respectively. Indeed, the name ' \mathfrak{t} -structure' stands for 'truncation structure'.

Proposition 2.26. *Let \mathfrak{t} be a \mathfrak{t} -structure on \mathcal{D} , $X \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow$ a distinguished triangle in \mathcal{D} . If $Z \in \mathfrak{t}^{\perp}$, then $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}(X) = \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}(Y)$. If $X \in \mathfrak{t}$, then $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\leq}(Y) = \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\leq}(Z)$.*

Proof. Pick $W \in \mathfrak{t}$. Applying the cohomological functor $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(W, *)$ to the triangle and using adjunction property, we see

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(W, \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}(X)) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(W, \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}(Z))$$

By arbitrariness of W , using the Yoneda Lemma (applied to the category \mathfrak{t}), we get the result.

The proof of the second statement is very similar (just pick $W \in \mathfrak{t}^\perp$ and apply $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(*, W)$ instead). \square

Proposition 2.27. *Let \mathfrak{t} be a t -structure on \mathcal{D} . Then \mathfrak{t} and \mathfrak{t}^\perp are extension-closed.*

Proof. Let $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow$ be a distinguished triangle with $X, Z \in \mathfrak{t}$. Then $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^<(Y) = \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^<(Z) = 0$ by **Proposition 2.26**, which means that $Y \in \mathfrak{t}$, as desired. The proof for \mathfrak{t}^\perp is very similar. \square

Proposition 2.28. *If $\mathfrak{t} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$ are t -structures on \mathcal{D} , then:*

$$\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq} \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^< = \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^< \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq} = 0$$

$$\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq} \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\geq} = \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\geq} \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq} = \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}$$

$$\tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^< \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^< = \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^< \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^< = \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^<$$

$$\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^< \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\geq} = \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\geq} \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^<$$

Moreover, the last functor above coincides pointwise with the cone of the natural transformation $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq} \rightarrow \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\geq}$ induced by the inclusion $\mathfrak{t} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$.

Proof. The first identity follows from the definitions. Now, pick $X \in \mathcal{D}$. By applying the **3 \times 3 Lemma** to the morphism of triangles $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}(X) \rightarrow \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}(X)$ induced by the inclusion $\mathfrak{t} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$ (**Proposition 2.24**), we obtain a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}(X) & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^<(X) & \longrightarrow & \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}(X)[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow 1 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\geq}(X) & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^<(X) & \longrightarrow & \tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\geq}(X)[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 A & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & A[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}(X)[1] & \longrightarrow & X[1] & \longrightarrow & \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^<(X)[1] & \longrightarrow & \tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}(X)[2]
 \end{array}$$

Since $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq}(X) \in \mathfrak{t} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$, by rotating the left column and applying extension closeness we get that $A[-1] \in \mathfrak{q}$ and thus, since $\mathfrak{q}[1] \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$, $A \in \mathfrak{q}$. Similarly, $B \in \mathfrak{t}^\perp$. Since $B = A[1]$ by **Proposition 2.12**, we conclude $A \in \mathfrak{t}^\perp$ and $B \in \mathfrak{q}$. But then the left column is just $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}(\tau_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\geq}(X))$ and the third column is just the rotation of $\tau_{\mathfrak{q}}(\tau_{\mathfrak{t}}^<(X))$, as desired. \square

Let \mathfrak{t} be a \mathfrak{t} -structure on \mathcal{D} .

Definition 2.29. We call **heart** of \mathfrak{t} the full additive subcategory

$$\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}} = \mathfrak{t} \cap \mathfrak{t}[1]^{\perp}$$

We call **cohomology** in grade $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ induced by \mathfrak{t} the additive functor

$$H_{\mathfrak{t}}^n = \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[n]}^{\geq} \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[n+1]}^{\leq} = \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[n+1]}^{\leq} \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[n]}^{\geq}$$

which takes values in $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}[n]$.

Clearly, $X \in \heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}[n]$ if and only if $H_{\mathfrak{t}}^n(X) = X$.

Proposition 2.30. $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$ is an abelian category. Moreover, a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow 0$ in $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$ induces a distinguished triangle $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow$ in \mathcal{D} .

Proof. Let $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$ be a morphism in $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$. We define:

$$\ker(f) = H_{\mathfrak{t}}^0(\text{cone}(f)[-1]) \xrightarrow{p} X$$

$$Y \xrightarrow{q} \text{coker}(f) = H_{\mathfrak{t}}^0(\text{cone}(f))$$

where the maps p, q are obtained by applying the functor $H_{\mathfrak{t}}^0$ to the triangle (and to its rotation) $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow \text{cone}(f) \rightarrow$ and using $H_{\mathfrak{t}}^0(X) = X$ and $H_{\mathfrak{t}}^0(Y) = Y$.

Now, rotating the latter triangle and using extension-closeness, we see that $\text{cone}(f) \in \mathfrak{t} \cap \mathfrak{t}[2]^{\perp}$, and thus

$$\ker(f) = \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[1]}^{\geq}(\text{cone}(f))[-1]$$

$$\text{coker}(f) = \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[1]}^{\leq}(\text{cone}(f))$$

This means that $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}[1]}(\text{cone}(f))$ is just

$$\ker(f)[1] \rightarrow \text{cone}(f) \rightarrow \text{coker}(f) \rightarrow$$

Since q is the composition $Y \rightarrow \text{cone}(f) \rightarrow \text{coker}(f)$, by taking the generated braid we get a distinguished triangle

$$X[1] \rightarrow \text{cone}(q) \rightarrow \ker(f)[2] \xrightarrow{p[2]}$$

We have shown that $\text{cone}(q) = \text{cone}(p)[1]$, and thus $\text{im}(f) = \ker(q) = \text{coker}(p) = \text{coim}(f)$. Images and coimages coincide: this shows that $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$ is abelian.

Now if $\ker(f) = 0$, by looking at $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}[1]}(\text{cone}(f))$ above we see that

$\text{cone}(f) = \text{coker}(f)$, which means that the cokernel of a monomorphism in \mathfrak{V}_t is the cone of that same morphism in \mathcal{D} , which is a reformulation of the second part of the statement. \square

Observe that conversely, if $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow$ is a distinguished triangle in \mathcal{D} with $X, Y, Z \in \mathfrak{V}_t$, then $H_t^1(Z) = 0$ and $H_t^0(Z) = Z$, and thus $0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence in \mathfrak{V}_t . This also implies that $\mathfrak{V}_t[n]$ is a heart for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and Σ^n restricted to \mathfrak{V}_t is an exact equivalence of abelian categories.

Proposition 2.31. *For each $X, Y \in \mathfrak{V}_t$ there is a (canonical) isomorphism of groups:*

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{V}_t}^1(X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y[1])$$

Proof. If $0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0$ is an extension, by the second claim of **Proposition 2.30** we get a distinguished triangle $Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X \rightarrow$ the last arrow of which is an element of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y[1])$. Conversely, if we have a morphism $X \rightarrow Y[1]$, by taking its cone Z we see by extension-closeness that $Z[-1] \in \mathfrak{V}_t$ and is thus an extension by the above observation. \square

Example 2.32. If \mathcal{A} is an abelian category with enough injectives, then something more is true by an easy check: for each $X, Y \in \mathcal{A}$, $n \geq 0$,

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^n(X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})}(X, Y[n])$$

where, as usual, we denote $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^i(*, Y) = H^i \mathcal{R}\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(*, Y)$.

Proposition 2.33. *For each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the functor $\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{H_t^n} \mathfrak{V}_t[n]$ is cohomological.*

Proof. Since $H_t^n = H_{t[n]}^0$, we can assume $n = 0$. Pick a distinguished triangle $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow$ in \mathcal{D} .

First, suppose that $X, Z \in \mathfrak{t}[1]^\perp$, and hence $Y \in \mathfrak{t}[1]^\perp$ too by extension-closeness. This means that H_t^0 and τ_t^{\geq} coincide on X, Y, Z . Now, for $W \in \mathfrak{V}_t$, applying the cohomological functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(W, *)$ to the triangle and using adjunction property we get an exact sequence of abelian groups:

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(W, H_t^0(X)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(W, H_t^0(Y)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(W, H_t^0(Z))$$

By arbitrariness of W and since the Yoneda embedding of an abelian category reflects exactness, we get that

$$H_t^0(X) \rightarrow H_t^0(Y) \rightarrow H_t^0(Z)$$

is exact in $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$.

Now, suppose just $Z \in \mathfrak{t}[1]^\perp$. By taking the cone of the composition $\tau_{[1]}^{\geq}(X) \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow Y$ we get a distinguished triangle

$$\tau_{[1]}^{\geq}(X) \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow T \longrightarrow$$

and we have $\tau_{[1]}^{\leq}(Y) = \tau_{[1]}^{\leq}(T)$ by [Proposition 2.26](#), and hence $H_{\mathfrak{t}}^0(Y) = H_{\mathfrak{t}}^0(T)$. By taking the braid generated by the composition $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}[1]}^{\geq}(X) \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow Y$, we get a distinguished triangle $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}[1]}^{\leq}(X) \longrightarrow T \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow$, and applying $H_{\mathfrak{t}}^0$, since we are in the situation above and $H_{\mathfrak{t}}^0(\tau_{\mathfrak{t}[1]}^{\leq}(X)) = H_{\mathfrak{t}}^0(X)$, we get the result.

Now, in general, taking the braid generated by the composition $Y \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[1]}^{\leq}(Z)$ we get a distinguished triangle

$$X[1] \longrightarrow T' \longrightarrow \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[2]}^{\geq}(Z[1]) \longrightarrow$$

Again by [Proposition 2.26](#) $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}[2]}^{\leq}(X[1]) = \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[2]}^{\leq}(T')$ and hence $H_{\mathfrak{t}}^1(X[1]) = H_{\mathfrak{t}}^1(T')$. Applying then $H_{\mathfrak{t}}^0$ to the triangle $T'[-1] \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[1]}^{\leq}(Z) \longrightarrow$, since we are in the situation above and $H_{\mathfrak{t}}^0(\tau_{\mathfrak{t}[1]}^{\leq}(Z)) = H_{\mathfrak{t}}^0(Z)$, we get the result. \square

Definition 2.34. We say that \mathfrak{t} is **bounded** if

$$\mathcal{D} = \bigcup_{n,m \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{t}[n] \cap \mathfrak{t}[m]^\perp$$

We denote $\mathbf{bts}(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathbf{ts}(\mathcal{D})$ the set of bounded t -structures on \mathcal{D} .

Example 2.35. Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category and consider the standard t -structure \mathfrak{t} on $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$ from [Example 2.25](#). Then $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}} = \mathcal{A}$, with equivalence given by sending objects of \mathcal{A} to the corresponding complexes concentrated in degree 0. Moreover, we have $H^i = H_{\mathfrak{t}}^{-i}$ for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. While \mathfrak{t} is not bounded in $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$, its intersection is bounded in $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{A})$.

Observe that if \mathfrak{t} is bounded, then for each $X \in \mathcal{D}$ the set of indices $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ in which its cohomology doesn't vanish is finite.

Proposition 2.36. Assume that \mathfrak{t} is bounded. Then for each $0 \neq X \in \mathcal{D}$ there is a finite set $\{k_1 > \dots > k_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ and a factorization of the initial morphism, called **Postnikov tower** of X with respect to \mathfrak{t} ,

$$0 = X_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \dots \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} X_n = X$$

so that $\text{cone}(\alpha_i) = H_{\mathfrak{t}}^{k_i}(X)$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Proof. Take as the set the indices in which the cohomology of X doesn't vanish and put $X_i = \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[k_i]}^{\geq}(X)$. Now, since $k_i > k_{i+1}$, we have an induced natural transformation (valuated in X) $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}[k_i]}^{\geq}(X) \xrightarrow{\alpha_i} \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[k_{i+1}]}^{\geq}(X)$. Now, by the last claim of [Proposition 2.24](#) we have

$$\text{cone}(\alpha_i) = \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[k_i]}^{<}(\tau_{\mathfrak{t}[k_{i+1}]}^{\geq}(X))$$

But for each $k_{i+1} < k < k_i$, since $H_{\mathfrak{t}}^k(X) = 0$ we see inductively by the relations in [Proposition 2.24](#) that $\tau_{\mathfrak{t}[k]}^{\geq}(X) = \tau_{\mathfrak{t}[k_{i+1}]}^{\geq}(X)$ and thus $\text{cone}(\alpha_i) = H_{\mathfrak{t}}^{k_i}(X)$, as desired. \square

We conclude saying that that $\mathfrak{ts}(\mathscr{D})$ can be very big, especially if \mathscr{D} is not essentially small: for example, there is a proper class of t-structures on the derived category of abelian groups (see [\[Sta06\]](#)).

2.3. The Grothendieck group. We will now introduce a first, and probably most important, algebraic invariant for triangulated categories. The main reference is [Tho97], where the subject is developed in the direction of some ‘Galois-style’ results. Recall that the Grothendieck group of an abelian category \mathcal{A} was introduced by Alexander Grothendieck in order to formulate his wonderful version of the Riemann-Roch theorem and is defined as the free abelian group on (isomorphism classes of) objects of \mathcal{A} with a relation $B = A + C$ for each exact sequence $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$ in \mathcal{A} . We denote that group $K_0(\mathcal{A})$. Since the role of exact sequences in a triangulated category is played by distinguished triangles, we give the following definition.

Definition 2.37. *The **Grothendieck group** $K_0(\mathcal{D})$ of \mathcal{D} is the free abelian group on (isomorphism classes of) objects of \mathcal{D} with a relation*

$$Y = X + Z$$

for each distinguished triangle $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow$ in \mathcal{D} .

The Grothendieck group is functorial in the obvious way: a triangle functor $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$ induces a homomorphism of groups between $K_0(\mathcal{D})$ and $K_0(\mathcal{D}')$, and similarly for cohomological functors (and abelian Grothendieck groups).

Now, by considering the very trivial triangle with zero vertices, the identity element $0 \in K_0(\mathcal{D})$ is the zero object $0 \in \mathcal{D}$, so there is no clash of notation. Since $X \rightarrow X \oplus Y \rightarrow Y \xrightarrow{0}$ is distinguished, we have $X \oplus Y = X + Y$ for each $X, Y \in \mathcal{D}$. Moreover, by rotating multiple times the trivial triangle, we get

$$X[n] = (-1)^n X$$

for each $X \in \mathcal{D}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. We thus have that every element in $K_0(\mathcal{D})$ is represented by an object of \mathcal{D} , which doesn’t happen in an abelian category.

Example 2.38. The Grothendieck group is not always interesting. As shown in [Miy06], if R is an artinian (commutative and unitary) ring then

$$K_0(\mathcal{D}(\text{Mod}_R^{\text{fin}})) = 0$$

However, this doesn’t happen for the bounded derived category (see [Example 2.40](#))!

Let \mathfrak{t} be a bounded \mathfrak{t} -structure on \mathcal{D} . The existence of Postnikov towers shows that for each $X \in \mathcal{D}$

$$X = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{\mathfrak{t}}^n(X)$$

in $K_0(\mathcal{D})$ and, since $H_{\mathfrak{t}}^n(X) \in \heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}[n]$, we get that X is an alternate sum of objects in $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$.

Proposition 2.39. *Let \mathfrak{t} be a bounded \mathfrak{t} -structure on \mathcal{D} . Then the inclusion $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ induces an isomorphism of groups*

$$K_0(\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}) = K_0(\mathcal{D})$$

Proof. Since exact sequences in $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$ correspond to distinguished triangles in \mathcal{D} with vertices in $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$, the inclusion defines a morphism from $K_0(\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}})$ to $K_0(\mathcal{D})$. The inverse of this map is given by the alternate sum above. \square

Example 2.40. Let k be a field. It is well-known that $K_0(\text{Mod}_k^{\text{fin}}) = \mathbb{Z}$ and thus the same equality holds for the bounded derived category of finite dimensional k -vector spaces. The natural map $\mathcal{D}^b(\text{Mod}_k^{\text{fin}}) \rightarrow K_0(\text{Mod}_k^{\text{fin}}) = \mathbb{Z}$ is then the usual Euler characteristic, which is where it all began.

3. SLICING TRIANGULATED CATEGORIES

I do not understand the definition of a Gorenstein ring.

Daniel Gorenstein

We now come to the main topic of this thesis. Using [Proposition 2.36](#) as a guide, we give the notion of ‘slicing’ on a triangulated category, generalizing bounded t-structures. These first appeared in [\[Bri02\]](#) as a way to formalize string-theoretic ideas of stability. Our approach is slightly more general and goes along the lines of [\[GKR03\]](#). But first, we need some combinatorial tools.

Definition 3.1. A \mathbb{Z} -*poset* is a poset J equipped with a group action by \mathbb{Z} so that the action map

$$\mathbb{Z} \times J \longrightarrow J$$

is a morphism of posets (i.e. non decreasing), where the left member has the product order.

We write the action as $\phi + i$, with $\phi \in J$ and $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. The \mathbb{Z} -posets clearly define a category, denoted $\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{Z}}$, where the morphisms are \mathbb{Z} -equivariant morphisms of posets. Just like the category of posets, this is a cartesian closed category. We further denote $\text{tPos}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ the full subcategory of totally ordered \mathbb{Z} -posets.

Example 3.2. The poset $\mathbf{ts}(\mathcal{D})$ is a \mathbb{Z} -poset with \mathbb{Z} acting by translation, and $\mathbf{bts}(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathbf{ts}(\mathcal{D})$ is a sub- \mathbb{Z} -poset. While we will almost always assume our \mathbb{Z} -posets to be totally ordered, this is the main reason why we don’t put it into the definition.

Let J be a \mathbb{Z} -poset. From now on, we will assume that our posets and \mathbb{Z} -posets are totally ordered.

Definition 3.3. A J -*slicing* of \mathcal{D} is a collection $\mathcal{P} = \{\mathcal{P}_{\phi}\}_{\phi \in J}$ of full additive subcategories $\mathcal{P}_{\phi} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ so that:

- (1) $\mathcal{P}_{\phi+1} = \mathcal{P}_{\phi}[1]$ for all $\phi \in J$
- (2) $\mathcal{P}_{\psi} \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{\phi}^{\perp}$ if $\phi > \psi$
- (3) for each $0 \neq X \in \mathcal{D}$ there is a finite chain $\{\phi_1 > \dots > \phi_n\} \subseteq J$ and a factorization of the initial morphism, called a **Postnikov**

tower of X with respect to \mathcal{P} ,

$$0 = X_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} X_n = X$$

so that $0 \neq \text{cone}(\alpha_i) \in \mathcal{P}_{\phi_i}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$

The nonzero objects of \mathcal{P}_ϕ are called **semistable of phase** ϕ , and the simple ones are called **stable**.

If $I \subseteq J$ is a subset, then \mathcal{P}_I is the extension-closed subcategory generated by semistables with phase in I .

We denote $\mathbf{\Omega}_J(\mathcal{D})$ the set of J - slicings of \mathcal{D} .

Let \mathcal{P} be a J -slicing on \mathcal{D} . We assume the notations above and state some trivial remarks. First of all, by (2), $\mathcal{P}_\phi \cap \mathcal{P}_\psi = \{0\}$ if $\phi \neq \psi$, so the phase of a semistable object is well-defined. Moreover, since $\alpha_1 = 0$, we have $\text{cone}(\alpha_1) = X_1$.

Proposition 3.4. *Let \mathcal{P} be a J -slicing of \mathcal{D} , $A, B \subseteq J$ subsets. If $A > B$ (in the sense that $a > b$ for $a \in A$ and $b \in B$), then*

$$\mathcal{P}_B \subseteq \mathcal{P}_A^\perp$$

Proof. It simply follows from [Proposition 2.20](#) (considering the cohomological functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(*, *)$) and part (2) of definition of slicing. \square

Now, we denote $O(J) \subseteq 2^J$ the (bounded and completely distributive) lattice of the upper sets² of J : it is a \mathbb{Z} -poset when ordered by opposite inclusion and with the obvious action. Observe that $O(J)$ is totally since J is. If $J \xrightarrow{f} J'$ is a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets and $I' \in O(J')$, $f^{-1}(I') \in O(J)$, and this defines a 2-functor

$$\text{tPos}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\text{op}} \xrightarrow{O(*)} \text{tPos}_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

Proposition 3.5. *Let \mathcal{P} be a J -slicing of \mathcal{D} . If $I \in O(J)$ then \mathcal{P}_I is a t -structure on \mathcal{D} with $\mathcal{P}_I^\perp = \mathcal{P}_{J \setminus I}$. This defines a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets*

$$O(J) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}_*} \mathbf{ts}(\mathcal{D})$$

which defines an injective map

$$\mathbf{\Omega}_J(\mathcal{D}) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{Z}}}(O(J), \mathbf{ts}(\mathcal{D}))$$

Proof. Let $0 \neq X \in \mathcal{D}$, $I \in O(J)$. In the usual notation, picking a Postnikov tower of X , denote $\underline{i} = \max_{\phi_i \in I} \{i\}$ (if it exists) and

$$T = \begin{cases} X_{\underline{i}} & X \neq 0 \text{ and } \phi_1 \in I \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

² $I \subseteq J$ is an upper set if $y > x$ with $x \in I$ implies $y \in I$

(we set $T = 0$ if $X = 0$). Since I is an upper set, $T \in \mathcal{P}_I$ by looking at its Postnikov tower. Now, we always have a morphism $T \rightarrow X$, which is $\alpha_n \cdots \alpha_{i+1}$ if $X \neq 0$ and $\phi_1 \in I$, and 0 otherwise. We define T' as the cone of that morphism. In the first situation, by braiding we get a distinguished triangle

$$\text{cone}(\alpha_{n-1} \cdots \alpha_{i+1}) \rightarrow T' \rightarrow \text{cone}(\alpha_n) \rightarrow$$

and we inductively see $T' \in \mathcal{P}_{J \setminus I}$ by extension-closeness. But since I is an upper set, we have $I > J \setminus I$, and thus by [Proposition 3.4](#) $T' \in \mathcal{P}_{J \setminus I} \subseteq \mathcal{P}_I^\perp$, which shows that \mathcal{P}_I is a t-structure, as desired.

The fact that indeed $\mathcal{P}_I^\perp = \mathcal{P}_{J \setminus I}$ now follows from the definitions: if $X \in \mathcal{P}_I^\perp$, then $T = 0$, which means that $\phi_1 \in J \setminus I$, and since $J \setminus I$ is a lower set, we have $X \in \mathcal{P}_{J \setminus I}$. \square

Since $O(J)$ is a topology on J , called the upper Alexandrov topology, the above proposition can be charmingly interpreted as:

♪ *A J -slicing on \mathcal{D} can be seen as a presheaf of t-structures on J with the upper Alexandrov topology*

If \mathcal{P} is a J -slicing on \mathcal{D} , we denote for each $\phi \in J$:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\geq \phi} &= \tau_{\mathcal{P}_{[\phi, +\infty[}}^{\geq} & \tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{< \phi} &= \tau_{\mathcal{P}_{[\phi, +\infty[}}^{<} \\ \tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{> \phi} &= \tau_{\mathcal{P}_{] \phi, +\infty[}}^{>} & \tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\leq \phi} &= \tau_{\mathcal{P}_{] \phi, +\infty[}}^{\leq} \end{aligned}$$

Moreover the the image of $\underline{\Omega}_J(\mathcal{D})$ in $\text{Hom}_{\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{Z}}}(O(J), \mathbf{ts}(\mathcal{D}))$ is an orbit of the \mathbb{Z} -action, and thus we can give $\underline{\Omega}_J(\mathcal{D})$ a structure of \mathbb{Z} -poset.

Proposition 3.6. *There is a (canonical) isomorphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets:*

$$\underline{\Omega}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathcal{D}) = \mathbf{bts}(\mathcal{D})$$

which preserves the notions of Postnikov towers.

Proof. Since $\mathbb{Z} = O(\mathbb{Z}) \setminus \{\emptyset, \mathbb{Z}\}$ in the obvious way and $\text{Hom}_{\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{Z}}}(\mathbb{Z}, J) = J$ for each \mathbb{Z} -poset J , by [Proposition 3.5](#) we have a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets

$$\underline{\Omega}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathbf{bts}(\mathcal{D})$$

The inverse of this maps is given by associating to $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbf{bts}(\mathcal{D})$ the collection $\{\heartsuit_{\mathbf{t}}[n]\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, which is a \mathbb{Z} -slicing by [Proposition 2.36](#). \square

Proposition 3.7. *The Postnikov towers with respect to \mathcal{P} are unique up to a unique isomorphism of diagrams. More precisely, the Postnikov towers define a fully faithful embedding of \mathcal{D} into the category of elements of its nerve.*

Proof. In the usual notation, we have $X_i = \tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\geq \phi_i}(X)$ for each $0 \neq X \in \mathcal{D}$, and α_i is the natural transformation $\tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\geq \phi_{i-1}}(X) \rightarrow \tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\geq \phi_i}(X)$ induced by the inequality $\phi_i > \phi_{i+1}$ (this follows from uniqueness in [Proposition 2.11](#)). This shows what we wanted. \square

Proposition 3.8. *Let \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q} be J - slicings on \mathcal{D} . If $\mathcal{P}_\phi \subseteq \mathcal{Q}_\phi$ for each $\phi \in J$, then $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{Q}$.*

Proof. Pick $X \in \mathcal{Q}_\phi$. By hypothesis, the Postnikov tower of X with respect to \mathcal{P} coincides with the Postnikov tower with respect to \mathcal{Q} . Since the latter is trivial (i.e. is the initial morphism), we get what we wanted. \square

Thus, as an example, if \mathfrak{t} and \mathfrak{q} are bounded t-structures on \mathcal{D} with $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}} \subseteq \heartsuit_{\mathfrak{q}}$ then $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}} = \heartsuit_{\mathfrak{q}}$ indeed.

Now that we have uniqueness, we fix some notation:

$$H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi}(X) = \begin{cases} \text{cone}(\alpha_i) & \phi = \phi_i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{supp}_{\mathcal{P}}(X) &= \{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n\} = \{\phi \in J \mid H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi}(X) \neq 0\} \\ \phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{+}(X) &= \phi_1 = \max \text{supp}_{\mathcal{P}}(X) & \phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{-}(X) &= \phi_n = \min \text{supp}_{\mathcal{P}}(X) \end{aligned}$$

This gives two morphisms of \mathbb{Z} -posets:

$$\underline{\Omega}_J(\mathcal{D}) \xrightarrow{\phi_{*}^{\pm}(X)} J$$

Proposition 3.9. *Let \mathcal{P} be a J -slicing of \mathcal{D} , $0 \neq X \in \mathcal{D}$. For each $\phi \in J$:*

$$\tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\leq \phi} \tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\geq \phi} = \tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\geq \phi} \tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\leq \phi} = H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi}$$

$H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi}$ is thus an additive functor, called the **cohomology** in grade ϕ induced by \mathcal{P} .

Proof. The statement is obvious if $\phi \notin \text{supp}_{\mathcal{P}}(X)$. Now, suppose $\phi = \phi_i$ for some i . By the last claim of [Proposition 2.28](#), since α_i is the natural transformation $\tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\geq \phi_{i-1}}(X) \rightarrow \tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\geq \phi_i}(X)$, $H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_i}(X) = \tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\geq \phi_i}(\tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\leq \phi_{i-1}}(X)) = \tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\leq \phi_{i-1}}(\tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\geq \phi_i}(X))$. But by the proof of [Proposition 3.5](#), $\tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\leq \phi_{i-1}}(X) = \tau_{\mathcal{P}}^{\leq \phi_i}(X)$, and we can conclude. \square

The following is a useful inequality, appearing as Lemma 2.1 in [\[Woo11\]](#).

Proposition 3.10. *Let $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow$ be a distinguished triangle in \mathcal{D} with nonzero vertices. We have*

$$\min\{\phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{-}(X), \phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{-}(Z)\} \leq \phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{-}(Y) \leq \phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{+}(Y) \leq \max\{\phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{+}(X), \phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{+}(Z)\}$$

Proof. We'll just prove the right inequality, the other follows similarly. Denote $\phi = \phi_{\mathcal{D}}^+(Y)$. If $\phi > \phi_{\mathcal{D}}^+(Z)$, then looking at the Postnikov tower of Z one sees that $Z \in \mathcal{P}_{[\phi, +\infty[}^\perp$ and thus by [Proposition 2.26](#) $\tau_{\mathcal{D}}^{\geq \phi}(X) = \tau_{\mathcal{D}}^{\geq \phi}(Y) = Y \neq 0$. This means that $\phi_{\mathcal{D}}^+(X) \geq \phi$, which is what we wanted. \square

Proposition 3.11. *Let $I \subseteq J$ be an interval³. Then \mathcal{P}_I is the full subcategory of \mathcal{D} consisting of the zeroes of \mathcal{D} and those $0 \neq X$ so that $\phi_{\mathcal{D}}^\pm(X) \in I$.*

Proof. Since I is an interval, the existence of Postnikov towers tells us that the \mathcal{P}_I must contain the objects in the statement. But this already gives an extension-closed subcategory by [Proposition 3.10](#), so we are done. \square

Proposition 3.12. *For each $X, Y \in \mathcal{D}$,*

$$\text{supp}_{\mathcal{D}}(X \oplus Y) = \text{supp}_{\mathcal{D}}(X) \cup \text{supp}_{\mathcal{D}}(Y)$$

Proof. For each $\phi \in J$, since $H_{\mathcal{D}}^\phi$ is additive we have

$$H_{\mathcal{D}}^\phi(X \oplus Y) = H_{\mathcal{D}}^\phi(X) \oplus H_{\mathcal{D}}^\phi(Y)$$

which can be nonzero if and only if either $H_{\mathcal{D}}^\phi(X)$ or $H_{\mathcal{D}}^\phi(Y)$ is nonzero. \square

Proposition 3.13. *For each $\phi \in J$, $\mathcal{P}_\phi \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ is an extension-closed subcategory closed under direct summands.*

Proof. Since $\mathcal{P}_\phi = \mathcal{P}_{\{\phi\}}$ by [Proposition 3.11](#), it is extension-closed. The closeness under direct summand follows from [Proposition 3.12](#). \square

Proposition 3.14. *Associating $\Omega_J(\mathcal{D})$ to J defines a 2-functor*

$$\text{tPos}_{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{\Omega_*(\mathcal{D})} \text{Pos}_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

*We call it the **slice functor**.*

Proof. Let $J \xrightarrow{f} J'$ be a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets. Then for each J -slicing \mathcal{P} of \mathcal{D} we define

$$(f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P}))_{\phi} = \mathcal{P}_{f^{-1}(\phi)}$$

whith $\phi \in J'$. We will show that $f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})$ is a J' -slicing on \mathcal{D} . Part (1) of the definition is trivial. If $\phi > \psi$ in J' then $f^{-1}(\phi) > f^{-1}(\psi)$ and part (2) then follows from [Proposition 3.4](#). Now, let $0 \neq X \in \mathcal{D}$ and

$$0 = X_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} X_n = X$$

³ $I \subseteq J$ is an interval if $x < y < z$ with $x, z \in I$ implies $y \in I$

its Postnikov tower with respect to \mathcal{P} . Starting from left, if we encounter an i so that $f(\phi_i) = f(\phi_{i+1}) = \phi$, taking the braid generated by $\alpha_{i+1}\alpha_i$ we get a distinguished triangle

$$H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_i}(X) \longrightarrow \text{cone}(\alpha_{i+1}\alpha_i) \longrightarrow H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_{i+1}}(X) \longrightarrow$$

By extension-closeness, $\text{cone}(\alpha_{i+1}\alpha_i) \in \mathcal{P}_{f^{-1}(\phi)} = (f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P}))_{\phi}$. We then replace the arrows

$$X_{i-1} \xrightarrow{\alpha_i} X_i \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i+1}} X_{i+1}$$

with the arrow $X_{i-1} \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i+1}\alpha_i} X_{i+1}$. Iterating this finite process, we get the desired Postnikov tower with respect to $f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})$. \square

Now, since by definition $(f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P}))_I = \mathcal{P}_{f^{-1}(I)}$ for each interval $I \subseteq J$, one has a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega_J(\mathcal{D}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{Z}}}(O(J), \mathbf{ts}(\mathcal{D})) \\ \downarrow f_{\Omega} & & \downarrow \\ \Omega_{J'}(\mathcal{D}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{Z}}}(O(J'), \mathbf{ts}(\mathcal{D})) \end{array}$$

where the horizontal maps are given by [Proposition 3.5](#) and the right map is the precomposition by $O(J') \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} O(J)$. In other words, the slice functor is a sub-2-functor of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(O(*), \mathbf{ts}(\mathcal{D}))$, which we can restate as:

♫ *The slice functor is the direct image functor for presheaves of t -structures on the upper Alexandrov topologies*

Observe that by the proof of the above proposition, in the same notation, for each $X \in \mathcal{D}$ we have

$$\text{supp}_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}(X) = f(\text{supp}_{\mathcal{P}}(X))$$

Now, we prove a reconstruction theorem for the slice functor.

Proposition 3.15. *Let $J \xrightarrow{f} J'$ be a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets, \mathcal{P} a J -slicing on \mathcal{D} . Then the Postnikov towers with respect to \mathcal{P} can be recovered from the Postnikov towers with respect to $f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})$ and the Postnikov towers with respect to \mathcal{P} of semistables with respect to $f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})$. Moreover for each $\phi \in J$*

$$H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi} = H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi} H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{f(\phi)}$$

Proof. Pick $0 \neq X \in \mathcal{D}$. Consider its Postnikov tower with respect to $f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})$

$$0 = X_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} X_n = X$$

and consider the Postnikov tower of $H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{\phi_i}(X)$ with respect to \mathcal{P}

$$0 = X_{i,0} \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i,1}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i,m_i}} X_{i,m_i} = H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{\phi_i}(X)$$

Now, for $i > 1$ and $j > 0$, composing $\alpha_{i,m_i} \cdots \alpha_{i,j+1}[-1]$ with the composition $H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{\phi_i}(X)[-1] \rightarrow X_{i-1} \rightarrow H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{\phi_{i-1}}(X)$ we have a morphism $X_{i,j}[-1] \rightarrow H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{\phi_{i-1}}(X)$ and we denote $T_{i,j}$ its cone. We also set $T_{1,j} = X_{1,j}$. By the [3 × 3 Lemma](#) we get a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
X_{i,j}[-1] & \longrightarrow & H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{\phi_{i-1}}(X) & \longrightarrow & T_{i,j} & \longrightarrow & X_{i,j} \\
\downarrow \alpha_{i,j+1}[-1] & & \downarrow 1 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
X_{i,j+1}[-1] & \longrightarrow & H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{\phi_{i-1}}(X) & \longrightarrow & T_{i,j+1} & \longrightarrow & X_{i,j+1} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_{i,j+1}}(X)[-1] & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & H & \longrightarrow & H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_{i,j+1}}(X) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
X_{i,j} & \longrightarrow & H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{\phi_{i-1}}(X)[1] & \longrightarrow & T_{i,j}[1] & \longrightarrow & X_{i,j}[1]
\end{array}$$

Thus we have constructed a morphism $T_{i,j} \rightarrow T_{i,j+1}$ whose cone is $H = H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_{i,j+1}}(X)$, which means that the Postnikov tower of X with respect to \mathcal{P} is

$$0 \rightarrow T_{1,1} \rightarrow T_{1,2} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow T_{n,m_n} = X$$

The second claim follows from [Proposition 2.12](#) applied to the third row of the above diagram. \square

Proposition 3.16. *If $J \xrightarrow{f} J'$ is an isomorphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets, then for each $\phi \in J$*

$$H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi} = H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{f(\phi)}$$

Proof. By [Proposition 3.15](#)

$$H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi} = H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi} H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{f(\phi)}$$

Since $f^{-1}(\phi) = \{\phi\}$ we have that $H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{f(\phi)} \in (f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P}))_{f(\phi)} = \mathcal{P}_{\phi}$ and thus $H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi} H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{f(\phi)} = H_{f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P})}^{f(\phi)}$, as desired. \square

We now focus on some interesting properties of slicings which are preserved by the slice functor.

Definition 3.17. *A J -slicing \mathcal{P} on \mathcal{D} is called*

- **hereditary** if $\mathcal{P}_\psi \subseteq \mathcal{P}_\phi^\perp$ for $\phi + 1 < \psi$
- **semisimple** if $\mathcal{P}_\psi \subseteq \mathcal{P}_\phi^\perp$ for $\phi < \psi$

In other words, being semisimple means that the subcategories \mathcal{P}_ϕ are mutually orthogonal. Clearly, semisimple implies hereditary. Now, hereditary slicings are remarkable for their splitting properties.

Proposition 3.18. *Let \mathcal{P} be an hereditary J -slicing on \mathcal{D} . Then for each $X \in \mathcal{D}$ there is a noncanonical isomorphism:*

$$X = \bigoplus_{\phi \in J} H_\mathcal{P}^\phi(X)$$

In particular, indecomposable objects of \mathcal{D} are semistable with respect to \mathcal{P} .

Proof. Denote $\phi = \phi_\mathcal{P}^-(X)$, $H = H_\mathcal{P}^\phi(X)$. By looking at the last step of the Postnikov tower of X with respect to \mathcal{P} , we have a distinguished triangle

$$Y \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow H \longrightarrow$$

Now, since \mathcal{P} is hereditary, $\text{Hom}_\mathcal{D}(H, Y[1]) = 0$. This means that the last morphism of the above triangle is 0, and thus by [Proposition 2.14](#) $X = Y \oplus H$, and we iterate the argument on Y to get the desired result. \square

Proposition 3.19. *Let \mathcal{P} be a semisimple J -slicing on \mathcal{D} . Then there is an additive equivalence:*

$$\mathcal{D} = \bigoplus_{\phi \in J} \mathcal{P}_\phi$$

Proof. The inclusion $\mathcal{D} = \bigoplus_{\phi \in J} \mathcal{P}_\phi \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ is fully faithful by semisimplicity and is essentially surjective by [Proposition 3.18](#). \square

Example 3.20. If R is an hereditary ring (i.e. $\text{Ext}_R^2(*, *) = 0$) then the standard t-structure on $\mathcal{D}^b(\text{Mod}_R)$, seen as a \mathbb{Z} -slicing, is hereditary by [Example 2.32](#), which is the reason of our nomenclature. If R is semisimple, then we also have $\text{Ext}_R^1(*, *) = 0$, and thus [Proposition 3.19](#) defines an equivalence between $\mathcal{D}^b(\text{Mod}_R)$ and the category of \mathbb{Z} -graded R -modules (with morphisms of degree 0).

Remark 3.21. It can be shown (see [[Hub16](#)]) that if \mathfrak{t} is an hereditary bounded t-structure on \mathcal{D} , then the functor from [Proposition 3.19](#) defines a triangulated equivalence

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}^b(\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}})$$

The proof uses an axiomatization for triangulated categories present in [Nee91] which is nontrivially equivalent to ours. However, this goes beyond the scope of this thesis.

To conclude, we deal with group actions. First of all, by functoriality of slicings, $\text{Aut}_{\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{Z}}}(J)$ acts on $\mathbf{\Omega}_J(\mathcal{D})$ preserving hereditariness.

Proposition 3.22. *$\text{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$ acts on $\mathbf{\Omega}_J(\mathcal{D})$. This action preserves hereditariness.*

Proof. For $F \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$ and \mathcal{P} a J -slicing on \mathcal{D} , define for $\phi \in J$

$$(F.\mathcal{P})_{\phi} = F^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_{\phi})$$

This defines a J -slicing, since the Postnikov tower of X with respect to $F.\mathcal{P}$ is simply the image by F^{-1} of the Postnikov tower of $F(X)$ with respect to \mathcal{P} . \square

The above proof also shows that for each $\phi \in J$

$$H_{F.\mathcal{P}}^{\phi} = F^{-1}H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi}F$$

Clearly, the action automorphism $* + 1$ acts like Σ .

Proposition 3.23. *The actions by $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$ and by $\text{Aut}_{\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{Z}}}(J)$ on $\mathbf{\Omega}_J(\mathcal{D})$ commute.*

Proof. Let F be a triangle autoequivalence of \mathcal{D} , f an automorphism of J as a \mathbb{Z} -poset, \mathcal{P} a J -slicing on \mathcal{D} , $\phi \in J$. We have to show that

$$F(\mathcal{P}_{f^{-1}(\phi)}) = (F.\mathcal{P})_{f^{-1}(\phi)}$$

But this simply follows from **Proposition 2.20**. \square

3.1. J maps to \mathbb{Z} : abelian slicings. We begin to analyze a first class of J -slicings on \mathcal{D} . Those will be the ones that come from the heart of a bounded t-structure equipped with an abelian counterpart of a slicing. The following definition is the main topic of [Rud97], which was a first attempt to categorify stability concepts from geometric invariant theory.

Definition 3.24. *Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category, I a poset. An **abelian I -slicing** on \mathcal{A} is a collection $\mathcal{P} = \{\mathcal{P}_\phi\}_{\phi \in I}$ of full additive subcategories $\mathcal{P}_\phi \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ so that:*

- (1) $\mathcal{P}_\psi \subseteq \mathcal{P}_\phi^\perp$ if $\phi > \psi$
- (2) for each $0 \neq X \in \mathcal{A}$ there is a finite chain $\{\phi_1 > \dots > \phi_n\} \subseteq I$ and a finite filtration by subobjects, called a **Harder-Narasimhan filtration** of X with respect to \mathcal{P} ,

$$0 = X_0 \subseteq \dots \subseteq X_n = X$$

so that $0 \neq X_i/X_{i-1} \in \mathcal{P}_{\phi_i}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$

We denote $\Omega_I(\mathcal{A})$ the set of abelian I -slicings on \mathcal{A} .

If J and J' are \mathbb{Z} -posets, we denote by $J \ltimes J'$ their lexicographical product⁴ (which is a total order), on which we place the product action by \mathbb{Z} . Moreover, we think of a poset as a \mathbb{Z} -poset with trivial action.

Proposition 3.25. *Let I be a poset. Then there is a (canonical) identification*

$$\Omega_{\mathbb{Z} \ltimes I}(\mathcal{D}) = \coprod_{\mathfrak{t} \in \text{bts}(\mathcal{D})} \Omega_I(\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}})$$

Proof. If \mathcal{P} is a $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes I$ -slicing on \mathcal{D} , we see applying the slice functor to the projection $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes I \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ that $\{\mathcal{P}_{\{n\} \times I}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ defines a \mathbb{Z} -slicing on \mathcal{D} , and thus a t-structure whose heart is $\heartsuit = \mathcal{P}_{\{0\} \times I}$. But then $\{\mathcal{P}_{(0, \phi)}\}_{\phi \in I}$ is an abelian I -slicing on \heartsuit : the Harder-Narasimhan filtrations are simply the Postnikov towers with respect to \mathcal{P} , since distinguished triangles with vertices in \heartsuit correspond to short exact sequences in \heartsuit .

Conversely, if \mathfrak{t} is a bounded t-structure and $\{\mathcal{P}_\phi\}_{\phi \in I}$ is an abelian I -slicing on $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$, then $\mathcal{Q}_{(n, \phi)} = \mathcal{P}_\phi[n]$ defines a $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes I$ -slicing on \mathcal{D} by (the proof of) [Proposition 3.15](#). \square

Since every abelian category is the heart of a bounded t-structure (for example of the standard one in its bounded derived category), all the properties (functoriality of cohomology, inequalities etc ...) from the

⁴ $(\phi, \psi) < (\phi', \psi')$ lexicographically if $\phi < \phi'$ or both $\phi = \phi'$ and $\psi < \psi'$

previous paragraph hold similarly for abelian slicings, and we keep similar notations for the latter. Now, the proof of the above proposition also shows that if \mathfrak{t} is a bounded t-structure on \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{P} an abelian I -slicing on $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{t}}$, then associated $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes I$ -slicing \mathcal{Q} on \mathcal{D} satisfies:

$$H_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n,\phi)} = \Sigma^n H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi} \Sigma^{-n} H_{\mathfrak{t}}^n$$

Definition 3.26. An abelian I -slicing \mathcal{P} on \mathcal{A} is called **split** if

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^1(\mathcal{P}_{\phi}, \mathcal{P}_{\psi}) = 0$$

for $\psi > \phi$.

Clearly, if \mathfrak{t} is a bounded t-structure on \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{P} is an abelian I -slicing on $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{t}}$ then the associated $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes I$ -slicing \mathcal{Q} on \mathcal{D} is hereditary if and only if \mathfrak{t} is hereditary (as a \mathbb{Z} -slicing) and \mathcal{P} is split. In this case, all the hearts of the t-structures from [Proposition 3.5](#) have bounded derived category equivalent to \mathcal{D} by [Remark 3.21](#).

Proposition 3.27. Let \mathcal{P} be a split abelian I -slicing on \mathcal{A} . Then for each $X \in \mathcal{A}$ there is a noncanonical isomorphism:

$$X = \bigoplus_{\phi \in I} H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi}(X)$$

Proof. This is very similar to [Proposition 3.18](#): just use the same argument on Harder-Narasimhan filtrations. \square

We now characterize the totally ordered \mathbb{Z} -posets which are of the form required to apply [Proposition 3.25](#).

Proposition 3.28. J is isomorphic to the lexicographical product $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes I$ for some poset I if and only if

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Pos}_{\mathbb{Z}}}(J, \mathbb{Z}) \neq \emptyset$$

Proof. First of all the 'only if' part is trivial (just consider the projection to \mathbb{Z}). For the 'if' part, pick a morphism $J \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{Z}$ and set $I = f^{-1}(0)$. Then associating $\phi + n$ to $(n, \phi) \in \mathbb{Z} \ltimes I$ defines an isomorphism $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes I = J$. \square

Now, denote $[n] = \{0, \dots, n\}$ with usual order. An abelian $[n]$ -slicing on \mathcal{A} is called **n -torsion pair** in literature (see [\[KSZ12\]](#)), and a 1-torsion pair is simply called torsion pair.

Example 3.29. Let R be an integral domain and denote by $\mathcal{P}_1 \subseteq \text{Mod}_R$ the full subcategory of torsion modules and by \mathcal{P}_0 the full subcategory of torsion-free modules. Then for each R -module X there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow T \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow X/T \longrightarrow 0$$

where T is the torsion submodule of X (and X/T is torsion-free). This means that $\{\mathcal{P}_0, \mathcal{P}_1\}$ is a torsion pair on Mod_R , which is the reason of our nomenclature. This can clearly be generalized to arbitrary integral schemes and moreover shows that it is not true in general that the subcategories defining a J -slicing are abelian.

We now review tilting theory from [HRS96] and extend it to n -torsion pairs. This highly successful branch of homological algebra deals with the categorification of derived Morita theory for modules (sometimes called Rickard's theory). To begin with, observe that giving a morphism of totally ordered \mathbb{Z} -posets $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes [n] \longrightarrow J'$ is like giving a chain $\phi_0 \leq \phi_1 \leq \dots \leq \phi_n \leq \phi_0 + 1$ in J' . The following result generalizes Lemma 1.1.2 from [Pol06].

Proposition 3.30. *There is a (canonical) isomorphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets*

$$\Omega_{\mathbb{Z} \ltimes [n]}(\mathcal{D}) = \text{Hom}_{\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{Z}}}(\mathbb{Z} \ltimes [n], \mathbf{bts}(\mathcal{D}))$$

Proof. First of all, there is an obvious isomorphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets

$$\mathbb{Z} \ltimes [n] = O(\mathbb{Z} \ltimes [n]) \setminus \{\emptyset, \mathbb{Z} \ltimes [n]\}$$

and thus we have a morphism of \mathbb{Z} posets

$$\Omega_{\mathbb{Z} \ltimes [n]}(\mathcal{D}) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{Z}}}(\mathbb{Z} \ltimes [n], \mathbf{bts}(\mathcal{D}))$$

To construct the inverse, take bounded t-structures $\mathbf{t}_0 \supseteq \mathbf{t}_1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq \mathbf{t}_n \supseteq \mathbf{t}_0[1] = \mathbf{t}_{n+1}$ and set for $0 \leq i \leq n$

$$\mathcal{P}_i = \mathbf{t}_i \cap \mathbf{t}_{i+1}^\perp$$

By proposition [Proposition 2.24](#), we have natural transformations

$$\tau_{\mathbf{t}_n}^\geq \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \tau_{\mathbf{t}_0}^\geq$$

whose cones pointwise lie in the \mathcal{P}^i 's by the last claim of [Proposition 2.28](#). Since the obtained distinguished triangles have vertices in $\heartsuit_{\mathbf{t}_0}$, they are short exact sequences and we thus see that \mathcal{P} defines an n -torsion pair on $\heartsuit_{\mathbf{t}_0}$. We finally get a $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes [n]$ -slicing on \mathcal{D} by [Proposition 3.25](#). □

This, combined with [Proposition 3.25](#), means that if \mathfrak{t} is a bounded t-structure on \mathcal{D} then giving a torsion pair on $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$ is like giving a bounded t-structure \mathfrak{q} with

$$\mathfrak{t}[1] \subseteq \mathfrak{q} \subseteq \mathfrak{t}$$

We call \mathfrak{q} the **tilting** of \mathfrak{t} with respect to the given torsion pair. Now, if I is a totally ordered set then

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Pos}}(I, [1]) = O(I)$$

via characteristic functions of upper sets. Thus, when $J = \mathbb{Z} \ltimes I$ with associated t-structure \mathfrak{t} , then all the t-structures of [Proposition 3.5](#) up to translation are obtained by tilting \mathfrak{t} with respect to a torsion pair. Tilting is thus our main tool to construct new t-structures from old ones, and we give a characterization of the tilted heart in the following proposition.

Proposition 3.31. *Let \mathfrak{t} a bounded t-structure on \mathcal{D} , $\{\mathcal{P}_0, \mathcal{P}_1\}$ a torsion pair on $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$, \mathfrak{q} the corresponding tilting. Then $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{q}}$ consists of objects $X \in \mathcal{D}$ so that*

$$H_{\mathfrak{t}}^n(X) \in \mathcal{P}_n[n]$$

for $n = 0, 1$ and $H_{\mathfrak{t}}^n(X) = 0$ for $n \neq 0, 1$.

Proof. Denote by \mathcal{Q} the corresponding $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes [1]$ -slicing obtained from [Proposition 3.25](#). Then

$$\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{q}} = \mathcal{Q}_{\{(0,1), (1,0)\}}$$

By [Proposition 3.11](#), $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{q}}$ consists of objects X so that

$$H_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n,\phi)}(X) = H_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\phi}(H_{\mathfrak{t}}^n(X)[-n])[n] = 0$$

for $(n, \phi) \neq (0, 1), (1, 0)$, and this gives the desired result. \square

To conclude, we can also view the operation of tilting in a functorial way. If we consider the automorphism $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes [1] \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{Z} \ltimes [1]$ given by

$$\begin{cases} f(k, 0) = (k-1, 1) \\ f(k, 1) = (k, 0) \end{cases}$$

$\dots \quad \overset{(-1,0)}{\bullet} \quad \overset{(-1,1)}{\circ} \quad \overset{(0,0)}{\bullet} \quad \overset{(0,1)}{\circ} \quad \overset{(1,0)}{\bullet} \quad \overset{(1,1)}{\circ} \quad \dots$

 $\quad \quad \quad \longleftarrow \quad \longleftarrow \quad \xleftarrow{f} \quad \longleftarrow \quad \longleftarrow \quad$

then \mathfrak{q} is the bounded t-structure associated to $f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{Q})$. Now, f can be rewritten as

$$f(k, \phi) = (k + \phi - 1, -\phi + 1)$$

This same map is not a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets when we take $\mathbb{Z} \times [n]$ as domain for $n > 1$. We'll deal with this problem in section 3.3, establishing some patterns leading us to the rediscovery of perverse sheaves and more. Finally, the fact that $f^2 = * - 1$ inspires us the following:

♪ *Considering torsion pairs on hearts of bounded t -structures induces square roots of the translation.*

Now, we still don't really know how to construct abelian I - slicings. The rest of the section will lead us to the answer given by [Joy04] based on the ideas from [Rud97]. We think of the phase of a semistable object as a quantity coming from a map defined on the whole category, and one property this map should satisfy is forced by the inequality from [Proposition 3.10](#), which we take as a guideline.

Definition 3.32. *Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category, I a poset. A **stability condition** on \mathcal{A} is a map*

$$\mathcal{A} \setminus \{0\} \xrightarrow{z} I$$

so that for each exact sequence $0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow 0$ with X, Y, Z nonzero we have

$$\min\{z(X), z(Z)\} \leq z(Y) \leq \max\{z(X), z(Z)\}$$

*The latter is called **seesaw property**.*

*We say that $0 \neq X \in \mathcal{A}$ is **z -semistable of phase $z(X)$** if for each proper subobject $0 \neq Y \subseteq X$ we have $z(Y) \leq z(X/Y)$. For $\phi \in I$, we denote \mathcal{P}_ϕ^z the full subcategory of z -semistables of phase ϕ and the zero object. We call z :*

- **artinian** *if there is no sequence of nonzero subobjects*

$$\cdots \subseteq X_2 \subseteq X_1 \subseteq X$$

with $z(X_{i+1}) > z(X_i/X_{i+1})$ for all i

- **noetherian** *if there is no sequence of nonzero quotients*

$$X \rightarrow X/Y_1 \rightarrow X/Y_2 \rightarrow \cdots$$

with $z(Y_{i+1}/Y_i) > z(X/Y_i)$ for all i

What we want is \mathcal{P}^z being an abelian I -slicing on \mathcal{A} . The following proposition shows that we only have to care about Harder-Narasimhan filtrations.

Proposition 3.33. *Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category, $\mathcal{A} \setminus \{0\} \xrightarrow{z} I$ a stability condition on \mathcal{A} . Then $\mathcal{P}_\psi^z \subseteq (\mathcal{P}_\phi^z)^\perp$ for $\phi > \psi$.*

Proof. Let $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$ be a nonzero morphism in \mathcal{A} with X semistable of phase ϕ and Y semistable of phase $\psi < \phi$. Since $0 \neq \text{im}(f)$ is a subobject of Y and a quotient of X , by semistability we get:

$$\phi \leq z(\text{im}(f)) \leq \psi$$

which is absurd by hypothesis. \square

The definition of stability condition is functorial: if $I \xrightarrow{f} I'$ is a morphism of posets, then the composition

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A} \setminus \{0\} & \xrightarrow{z} & I \\ & \searrow & \downarrow f \\ & & I' \end{array}$$

is again a stability condition. Moreover, if z is artinian (resp. noetherian) then so is fz . Now, the above functoriality agrees with our usual one, as shown below.

Proposition 3.34. *Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category, $\mathcal{A} \setminus \{0\} \xrightarrow{z} I$ a stability condition on \mathcal{A} , $I \xrightarrow{f} I'$ a morphism of posets. If \mathcal{P}^z and \mathcal{P}^{fz} are I (resp. I')- slicings on \mathcal{A} , then*

$$\mathcal{P}^{fz} = f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P}^z)$$

Proof. If a proper subobject $0 \neq Y \subseteq X \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies $z(Y) \leq z(X/Y)$ then $f(z(Y)) \leq f(z(X/Y))$ which means that $\mathcal{P}_{\phi}^z \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{f(\phi)}^{fz}$ for each $\phi \in I$. By extension-closeness we see that for each $\psi \in I'$

$$(f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P}^z))_{\psi} \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{\psi}^{fz}$$

and by [Proposition 3.8](#) we get the desired result. \square

Proposition 3.35. *Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category, $\mathcal{A} \setminus \{0\} \xrightarrow{z} I$ a stability condition on \mathcal{A} . If z is both noetherian and artinian then \mathcal{P}^z is an abelian I -slicing on \mathcal{A} .*

Proof. Fix $0 \neq X \in \mathcal{A}$. We'll proceed in several steps.

(1) We prove that for each $0 \neq Y \subseteq X$ there is a z -semistable $0 \neq Z \subseteq Y$ so that $z(Z) \geq z(Y)$. If not, Y cannot be z -semistable and thus there is $Y_1 \subset Y$ with $z(Y_1) > z(Y/Y_1)$. We inductively get a sequence

$$\cdots \subseteq Y_2 \subseteq Y_1 \subseteq Y$$

which contradicts artinianity.

By a dual argument, using noetherianity, for each quotient $X \twoheadrightarrow Y \neq 0$

there is a z -semistable quotient $Y \twoheadrightarrow Z \neq 0$ with $z(Y) \geq z(Z)$.

(2) We prove that there is a quotient $X \twoheadrightarrow M \neq 0$ so that each quotient $X \twoheadrightarrow Z \neq 0$ satisfies $z(Z) \geq z(M)$ with equality only if $X \twoheadrightarrow Z$ factors through $X \twoheadrightarrow M$. By the second claim of (1), it is enough to check it when Z is semistable. If X is z -semistable then $M = X$ with identity will do. Otherwise, by (1) there is a z -semistable $0 \neq Y \subseteq X$ with $z(Y) > z(X) \geq z(X/Y)$. Suppose that no such M exists and in particular X/Y won't do. Then there is a quotient $X \twoheadrightarrow X_1$ with X_1 z -semistable that contradicts the statement. We sure have $z(X_1) \leq z(X/Y)$ and we can't have equality since by [Proposition 3.33](#)

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(Y, X_1) = 0$$

and thus $X \twoheadrightarrow X_1$ factors through the projection $X \twoheadrightarrow X/Y$. Now, X_1 won't do as M again and we inductively get a sequence of quotients

$$X \twoheadrightarrow X_1 \twoheadrightarrow X_2 \twoheadrightarrow \cdots$$

which contradicts noetherianity.

(3) We construct a Harder-Narasimhan filtration for X , which we assume not z -semistable. Just like in the proof of (3) we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow 0$$

with M as in (2) and $z(Y) > z(M)$. Pick M' as in (2) but for Y instead of X . We get a diagram with exact rows and columns:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & T & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & M' \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow 1 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & T & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & L \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & & & M & \xrightarrow{1} & M \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & & & 0 & & 0
 \end{array}$$

By definition of M we have $z(L) > z(M)$ and thus, by the seesaw property, $z(M') > z(M)$. Repeating this process on $X_1 = Y$ we get a

sequence

$$\cdots \subseteq X_2 \subseteq X_1 \subseteq X$$

which must terminate by artinianity and thus is, up to renumeration, the desired Harder-Narasimhan filtration. \square

Example 3.36. We briefly review Bridgeland's approach to stability. Denote

$$\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{R}_{>0} e^{\pi\sqrt{-1}[0,1]} \xrightarrow{\arg(*)/\pi}]0,1] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

the half-closed upper half-plane with the argument function. If we take a group homomorphism

$$K_0(\mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{C}$$

so that $f(\mathcal{A} \setminus \{0\}) \subseteq \mathbb{H}$, then by the euclidean properties of the half-plane we see that composing with the argument above we get a stability condition on \mathcal{A} . If the latter satisfies the assumptions of [Proposition 3.35](#) then we get an abelian $]0,1]$ -slicing on \mathcal{A} and thus an $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{Z} \ltimes]0,1]$ -slicing on $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{A})$. For example, when \mathcal{A} is a finite length abelian category (i.e. both artinian and noetherian as a category) then this is always true. In this case, by the Jordan-Hölder theorem, $K_0(\mathcal{A})$ is the free abelian group generated by (isomorphism classes) of simple objects of \mathcal{A} and thus giving f as above is just a choice of an element of \mathbb{H} for each simple object up to isomorphism.

Example 3.37. For $n > 0$, denote $J_n \subseteq \mathbb{R}[t]$ the set of all monic real polynomials of degree at most n equipped with the the following ordering: $\alpha \leq \beta$ if either

- $\deg(\alpha) > \deg(\beta)$
- $\deg(\alpha) = \deg(\beta)$ and $\alpha(t) \leq \beta(t)$ for $t \gg 0$

Pick an n -dimensional complex projective variety M and consider the Hilbert polynomial as a group homomorphism

$$K_0(\text{Coh}(M)) \xrightarrow{h} \mathbb{R}[t]$$

For a coherent sheaf $0 \neq F$ on M , we define $z(M) \in J_n$ as $h(M)$ divided by its leading coefficient. By the group homomorphism property above, z is clearly a stability condition on $\text{Coh}(M)$. Since the elements of J_n have bounded degree and the i -th coefficient of the Hilbert polynomial lies in $\mathbb{N}/i!$, z is artinian. But $\text{Coh}(M)$ is a noetherian abelian category, and thus by [Proposition 3.35](#) we get an abelian J_n -slicing which is the classical Gieseker stability. When $n = 1$, considering the obvious isomorphism

$$J_1 = \overline{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R} \sqcup \{\infty\}$$

the latter slicing becomes Mumford stability as described in the introduction.

We can go further. Consider the morphism of posets

$$J_n \xrightarrow{f} [n]$$

given by $f(\alpha) = n - \deg(\alpha)$. Now, the degree of the Hilbert polynomial of a sheaf is simply the dimension of the support and considering the n -torsion pair on $\text{Coh}(M)$ we obtain from fz we see that each coherent sheaf F has a 'support filtration'

$$0 = F_0 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq F_{n+1} = F$$

so that F_{i+1}/F_i , when nonzero, is pure (i.e. with no subsheaves with support of smaller dimension) with support of dimension i . Now, the torsion pair obtained from the latter n -torsion pair via the upper set $\{1, \dots, n\} \in O([n])$ is the geometric version of the torsion pair from [Example 3.29](#). By the other hand, the heart of the tilted t-structure with respect to the torsion pair obtained from $\{n\} \in O([n])$ is the home for the 'stable pairs' (i.e. quotients of the structure sheaf in the latter heart) and associated invariants as discussed in [\[PT07\]](#).

3.2. \mathbb{Z} acts trivially: semiorthogonal decompositions. We now deal with the case of trivial action by \mathbb{Z} . First of all this immediately implies that all the t-structures of [Proposition 3.5](#) are fixed by translation, and thus have trivial (zero) heart and are not bounded. Moreover, in this case being semisimple and hereditary is the same.

Proposition 3.38. *Suppose that the action of \mathbb{Z} on J is trivial and let \mathcal{P} be a J -slicing on \mathcal{D} . Then:*

- (1) *for each subset $I \subseteq J$, \mathcal{P}_I is a thick subcategory of \mathcal{D}*
- (2) *for each $\phi \in J$, $H_{\mathcal{D}}^{\phi}$ is a triangle functor*
- (3) *there is an isomorphism of groups*

$$K_0(\mathcal{D}) = \bigoplus_{\phi \in J} K_0(\mathcal{P}_{\phi})$$

Proof. Since the action is trivial, $\mathcal{P}_{\phi} = \mathcal{P}_{\phi+1} = \mathcal{P}[1]$ and thus \mathcal{P}_I , which is extension-closed by definition, is thick for each subset I .

Now, $\tau_{\mathcal{D}}^{\geq \phi}$, which is adjoint to the triangle inclusion $\mathcal{P}_{[\phi, +\infty[} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$, is triangle by [Proposition 2.18](#), and similarly $\tau_{\mathcal{D}}^{\leq \phi}$ is triangle too. This implies that $H_{\mathcal{D}}^{\phi} = \tau_{\mathcal{D}}^{\geq \phi} \tau_{\mathcal{D}}^{\leq \phi}$ is triangle.

Finally, taking the sum of the morphisms of groups induced by the inclusions $\mathcal{P}_{\phi} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ we have a morphism of groups

$$\bigoplus_{\phi \in J} K_0(\mathcal{P}_{\phi}) \longrightarrow K_0(\mathcal{D})$$

and its inverse is given by the morphism induced by $\bigoplus_{\phi \in J} H_{\mathcal{D}}^{\phi}$, as desired. \square

Observe that if $J \xrightarrow{f} J'$ be a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets and the action of \mathbb{Z} on J' is trivial, then each fiber of f is a sub- \mathbb{Z} -poset of J .

Proposition 3.39. *Let $J \xrightarrow{f} J'$ be a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets and suppose that the action of \mathbb{Z} on J' is trivial. Then there is a (canonical) identification:*

$$\Omega_J(\mathcal{D}) = \coprod_{\mathcal{P} \in \Omega_{J'}(\mathcal{D})} \prod_{\phi \in J'} \Omega_{f^{-1}(\phi)}(\mathcal{P}_{\phi})$$

Proof. It simply follows from the proof of [Proposition 3.15](#) with an argument very similar to the one used in [Proposition 3.25](#). \square

Proposition 3.40. *If J is finite then \mathbb{Z} acts trivially on J .*

Proof. Take $\phi \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $\phi + 1 \neq \phi$, then $\phi + 1 > \phi$ and thus we have an infinite chain $\cdots \phi + i + 1 > \phi + i > \cdots > \phi$, which is absurd since J is

finite. Thus $\phi + 1 = \phi$, which means that the whole \mathbb{Z} stabilizes ϕ and by arbitrariness of ϕ we get the result. \square

As a consequence, if J is finite then it is isomorphic to $[n]$ (with trivial action), where $n + 1$ is the cardinality of J . Now, $[n]$ -slicings are precisely the **semiorthogonal decompositions** which appear in literature (see [Kuz14]). Clearly, a $[1]$ -slicing is simply a t-structure which is fixed by translation. If we denote $\hat{\mathbb{Z}} = \mathbb{Z}$ with trivial action, $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -slicings have also been studied in [AT08] under the name of **baric structures** on \mathcal{D} .

We won't give any example in this section as there will be plenty around the end of this thesis. Instead, we explain some sort of a classification theorem for \mathbb{Z} -posets and use it to deduce a general formula for slicings.

Proposition 3.41. *There is a \mathbb{Z} -poset $I(J)$ on which \mathbb{Z} acts trivially and a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets $J \xrightarrow{\pi} I(J)$ whose fibers are singletons or (noncanonically) isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z} \times I$ for some poset I (depending on the fiber).*

Proof. Define the following relation on J : $\phi \sim \psi$ if and only if there are integers $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ so that $\phi + a \leq \psi \leq \phi + b$. This is clearly an equivalence relation. Define

$$I(J) = J / \sim$$

One can easily check that if $\phi \sim \phi'$, $\psi \sim \psi'$, $\phi \not\sim \psi$ and $\phi > \psi$ then $\phi' > \psi'$, and thus the order of J descends to $I(J)$, on which we place the trivial \mathbb{Z} -action. Moreover $\phi + n \sim \phi$ for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and thus the projection $J \xrightarrow{\pi} I(J)$ is a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets.

Now, let's show that the equivalence classes are as claimed. If the class of $\phi \in J$ is not a singleton (i.e. ϕ is not fixed by \mathbb{Z}), then the floor function

$$\lfloor \psi \rfloor = \max_{\phi + n \leq \psi} \{n\}$$

for $\psi \sim \phi$ defines a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets $\pi(\phi) \xrightarrow{\lfloor * \rfloor} \mathbb{Z}$: since $\phi + n + 1 > \phi + n$ by hypothesis, we must have $\lfloor \phi + 1 \rfloor = \lfloor \phi \rfloor + 1$. Using **Proposition 3.28**, we get an isomorphism $\pi(\phi) = \mathbb{Z} \times [\phi, \phi + 1[$, as desired. \square

With J still totally ordered, choose one element ϕ_α in each class which is not a singleton. Using **Proposition 3.25** and **Proposition 3.39**

we have

$$\underline{\Omega}_J(\mathcal{D}) = \coprod_{\mathcal{P} \in \underline{\Omega}_{I(J)}(\mathcal{D})} \prod_{\alpha} \prod_{t \in \text{bts}(\mathcal{P}_{\pi(\phi_\alpha)})} \underline{\Omega}_{[\phi_\alpha, \phi_\alpha + 1[}(\heartsuit_t)$$

This means that the two cases we have considered in the last two sections (abelian slicings and trivial action) are essentially the only ones.

To conclude, observe that we have a fully faithful functor $\text{tPos} \hookrightarrow \text{tPos}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ which takes a poset to itself with trivial action. One easily checks that associating $I(J)$ to J defines a functor

$$\text{tPos}_{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{I(*)} \text{tPos}$$

which is right adjoint to the above one.

Remark 3.42. As an example of noncanonicity of the isomorphisms of \mathbb{Z} -posets obtained, consider $J = \mathbb{Z} \ltimes \mathbb{Z}$. Then clearly $I(\mathbb{Z} \ltimes \mathbb{Z})$ is trivial (i.e. a singleton) and indeed we have an isomorphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets

$$\mathbb{Z} \ltimes \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z} \ltimes \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$$

which sends (n, m) to $(n, m - n)$.

3.3. The (he)art of gluing. The slice functor hides greater potential. Indeed, even if we don't have a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets (but just a \mathbb{Z} -equivariant map), then the slice functor can still be applied, obtaining a partially defined map.

Proposition 3.43. *Let $J \xrightarrow{f} J'$ be a \mathbb{Z} -equivariant map (not necessarily increasing) between \mathbb{Z} -posets, \mathcal{P} a J -slicing on \mathcal{D} . Suppose that $\mathcal{P}_\psi \subseteq \mathcal{P}_\phi^\perp$ whenever one of the following conditions holds:*

- (a) $f(\phi) > f(\psi)$
- (b) $f(\phi) + 1 > f(\psi)$ and $\phi + 1 < \psi$

Then

$$(f_\Omega(\mathcal{P}))_\phi = \mathcal{P}_{f^{-1}(\phi)}$$

defines a J' -slicing on \mathcal{D} .

Proof. Part (1) of definition of slicing follows from \mathbb{Z} -equivariance of f , while part (2) follows from condition (a) above. Pick $0 \neq X \in \mathcal{D}$ and consider its Postnikov tower with respect to \mathcal{P} :

$$0 = Y_0 \xrightarrow{\beta_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{\beta_n} Y_n = X$$

with $\text{cone}(\beta_i) = H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_i}(X)$. Going from left to right, if we encounter an i so that $f(\phi_{i+1}) > f(\phi_i)$ then by condition (b)

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_{i+1}}(X), H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_i}(X)[1]) = 0$$

Using [Proposition 2.11](#) and the [3 × 3 Lemma](#), we can complete the identity of Y_i to get a diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_{i+1}}(X)[-1] & \longrightarrow & Y_i & \longrightarrow & Y_{i+1} & \longrightarrow & H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_{i+1}}(X)[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow 1 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 Y_{i-1} & \longrightarrow & Y_i & \longrightarrow & H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_i}(X) & \longrightarrow & Y_{i-1}[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 A & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & A[1] & \longrightarrow & A[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_{i+1}}(X) & \longrightarrow & Y_i[1] & \longrightarrow & Y_{i+1}[1] & \longrightarrow & H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\phi_{i+1}}(X)[1]
 \end{array}$$

We then replace β_i with $Y_{i-1} \rightarrow A$ and β_{i+1} with $A \rightarrow Y_{i+1}$. Iterating this process⁵, we get a factorization

$$0 = Z_0 \xrightarrow{\gamma_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{\gamma_n} Z_n = X$$

⁵This is somehow reminiscent of the 'bubble sort' algorithm.

with $\text{cone}(\gamma_i) = H_{\mathcal{D}}^{\phi_{k_i}}(X)$ for some k_i and $f(\phi_i) \geq f(\phi_{i+1})$ for all i . To get a factorization with the strict latter inequality we use the same argument as in the proof of [Proposition 3.14](#). \square

The above proof also shows that, in the same hypotheses and notation, $(f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{P}))_{\phi}$ consists of objects $X \in \mathcal{D}$ so that $H_{\mathcal{D}}^{\psi}(X) = 0$ for $f(\psi) \neq \phi$. Also, [Proposition 3.16](#) holds when f is bijective.

Definition 3.44. Let \mathfrak{t} be a bounded t -structure on \mathcal{D} . An abelian \mathbb{Z} -slicing \mathcal{P} on $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$ is called:

- **perverse filtration** if $\mathcal{P}_{\psi}[n] \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{\phi}^{\perp}$ for $n < \phi - \psi$
- **grading filtration** if it is a perverse filtration and $\mathcal{P}_{\psi}[n] \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{\phi}^{\perp}$ for $2 \leq n = \phi - \psi$
- **mixed filtration** if $\mathcal{P}_{\psi}[n] \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{\phi}^{\perp}$ for $n > \psi - \phi$

The following implications hold:

$$\text{mixed} \implies \text{grading} \implies \text{perverse}$$

Clearly, a torsion pair on $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$ (seen as an abelian \mathbb{Z} -slicing via the inclusion $[1] \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$) is always a grading filtration. Historically, grading filtrations first appeared in [\[Eke86\]](#) under the name of 'radical filtrations', while mixed filtrations are covered in the last section of [\[BGS96\]](#).

Definition 3.45. A map $\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{Z}$ is called **perversity** if it is a monotone contraction, i.e. if

$$0 \leq p(\phi) - p(\psi) \leq \phi - \psi$$

whenever $\phi \geq \psi$ in \mathbb{Z} .

We denote Ξ the set of perversities.

Clearly, Ξ defines a \mathbb{Z} -poset which is not totally ordered. However, it is a distributive lattice: we have meets and joins given by:

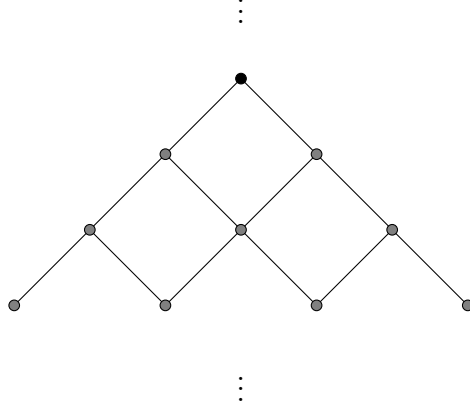
$$(p \wedge q)(\phi) = \min\{p(\phi), q(\phi)\}$$

$$(p \vee q)(\phi) = \max\{p(\phi), q(\phi)\}$$

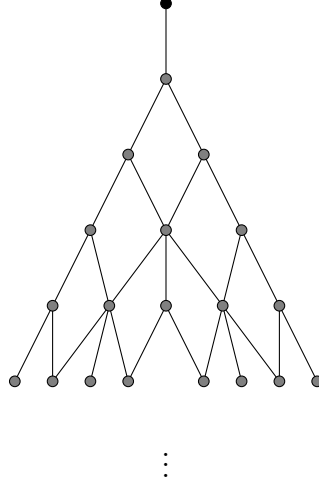
Indeed, if we place on $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ the product order, we have an isomorphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets

$$\Xi^{\text{op}} = O(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}) \setminus \{\emptyset, \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}\}$$

given by sending the zero perversity to $A = \{(\phi, \psi)\}_{\phi \geq 0}$ and the identity to $B = \{(\phi, \psi)\}_{\psi \geq 0}$ ($B + i$ and $A + i$ with $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ generate the latter as a complete lattice). Considering the canonical embedding $\mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \subseteq O(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ we get a sublattice of Ξ depicted as



This induces the 't-tree' described in [FMT14], as discussed below in a far-reaching generality. By the other hand, each square above contains moreover a copy of the Young lattice



with the root corresponding to the upper vertex of the square.

Proposition 3.46. *Let \mathfrak{t} be a bounded t -structure on \mathcal{D} , \mathcal{P} an abelian \mathbb{Z} -slicing on $\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}}$, \mathcal{Q} the associated $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -slicing on \mathcal{D} , p a perversity. We have:*

- (1) *if \mathcal{P} is a perverse filtration, then \mathcal{Q} satisfies the assumptions of [Proposition 3.43](#) with respect to the map $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes \hat{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{f_p} \mathbb{Z} \ltimes \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ given by*

$$f_p(n, \phi) = (n + p(\lfloor \phi/2 \rfloor), -p(\lfloor \phi/2 \rfloor))$$

- (2) *if \mathcal{P} is a grading filtration, then \mathcal{Q} satisfies the assumptions of [Proposition 3.43](#) with respect to the map $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes \hat{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{g_p} \mathbb{Z} \ltimes \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$*

given by

$$g_p(n, \phi) = (n + p(\phi), -p(\phi))$$

- (3) if \mathcal{P} is a mixed filtration, then the abelian \mathbb{Z} -slicing induced on the heart of the bounded t-structure associated to $(g_p)_\Omega(\mathcal{Q})$ is split

Proof. Let's prove (2). Suppose $g_p(n, \phi) > g_p(m, \psi)$. Then either $m - n < p(\phi) - p(\psi)$ or both $m - n = p(\phi) - p(\psi)$ and $p(\psi) < p(\phi)$. Since by definition of t-structure we can assume $m \geq n$, the second case is absurd while in the first case, since p is monotone, we have $\phi \geq \psi$ and thus by definition of perversity

$$m - n < p(\phi) - p(\psi) \leq \phi - \psi$$

and we get the desired Hom-vanishing by definition of grading filtration.

Suppose now $f_p(n, \phi) + 1 > f_p(m, \psi)$ and $(n + 1, \phi) < (m, \psi)$. The only non absurd case is $1 < m - n \leq p(\phi) - p(\psi)$. But then again we have

$$2 \leq m - n \leq p(\phi) - p(\psi) \leq \phi - \psi$$

and we can conclude as above.

To prove (1) consider the monotone map

$$\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\lfloor \cdot / 2 \rfloor} \mathbb{Z}$$

Applying the slice functor to the latter and starting with a perverse filtration, we get a grading filtration by the properties of the floor function and the thesis follows from part (2).

Let's prove (3). We have to show that

$$\mathcal{P}_\psi[1 - p(\psi)] \subseteq \mathcal{P}_\phi[p(\phi)]^\perp$$

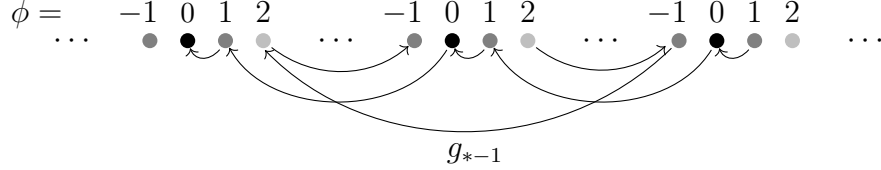
for $-p(\psi) > -p(\phi)$. We denote $n = p(\phi) - p(\psi) - 1$. Assuming again $n \geq 0$, we have $n \geq 0 > p(\psi) - p(\phi) \geq \psi - \phi$ and we can then conclude by definition of mixed filtration. \square

Thus, in the presence of a grading (or perverse) filtration on the heart of a bounded t-structure, associating to a perversity p the bounded t-structure coming from $(g_p)_\Omega(\mathcal{Q})$ defines a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets

$$\Xi^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{bts}(\mathcal{Q})$$

we can restate this as:

♪ A grading or perverse filtration on the heart of a bounded t -structure on \mathcal{D} induces a presheaf of t -structures on $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ with the product order, and thus some kind of a 'non totally ordered $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ -slicing' on \mathcal{D} .



Now, by sending an upper set of $I \in O(\mathbb{Z})$ to its characteristic function χ_I we get an embedding

$$O(\mathbb{Z})^{\text{op}} \hookrightarrow \Xi$$

and the t -structure coming from $(g_{\chi_I})_{\mathfrak{Q}}(\mathcal{Q})$ is just the tilting of \mathfrak{t} with respect to the torsion pair coming from I .

The following proposition gives a characterization of the new heart obtained by the above construction. In the case of a mixed filtration, we get a splitting property which is often referred as 'decomposition theorem for perverse sheaves' in literature.

Proposition 3.47. *Let \mathfrak{t} be a bounded t -structure on \mathcal{D} , \mathcal{P} a grading filtration on $\mathfrak{V}_{\mathfrak{t}}$, \mathcal{Q} the associated $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ -slicing on \mathcal{D} , p a perversity. Denote \mathfrak{q} the bounded t -structure associated to $(g_p)_{\mathfrak{Q}}(\mathcal{Q})$. Then $\mathfrak{V}_{\mathfrak{q}}$ consists of objects $X \in \mathcal{D}$ so that*

$$H_{\mathfrak{t}}^k(X) \in \mathcal{P}_{p^{-1}(-k)}[k]$$

for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Moreover, if \mathcal{P} is a mixed filtration then for each $X \in \mathfrak{V}_{\mathfrak{q}}$

$$X = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{\mathfrak{t}}^n(X)$$

Proof. This is very similar to [Proposition 3.31](#): we have that $X \in \mathfrak{V}_{\mathfrak{q}}$ if and only if

$$H_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\phi}(H_{\mathfrak{t}}^k(X)[-k])[k] = H_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(k,\phi)}(X) = 0$$

for $p(\phi) \neq -k$.

For the second part of the claim, the abelian \mathbb{Z} -slicing induced on $\mathfrak{V}_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is split by [Proposition 3.46](#) and thus by [Proposition 3.27](#)

$$X = \bigoplus_{(k,\phi)} H_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(k,\phi)}(X) = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{\mathfrak{t}}^n(X)$$

where the last equality comes from the first part. \square

Example 3.48. Let

$$B = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} B_i$$

be an \mathbb{N} -graded ring with B_0 semisimple. Denote \mathcal{A} the category of \mathbb{Z} -graded B -modules with only finitely many nonzero graded pieces. For $\phi \in \mathbb{Z}$, denote \mathcal{P}_ϕ the full subcategory of \mathcal{A} of modules concentrated in degree ϕ . Clearly, \mathcal{P} defines an abelian \mathbb{Z} -slicing on \mathcal{A} . Following [BGS96] we have

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^n(\mathcal{P}_\phi, \mathcal{P}_\psi) = 0$$

for $n > \psi - \phi$. This means that \mathcal{P} is a mixed filtration and the bounded t-structure on $\mathcal{P}^b(\mathcal{A})$ associated to $(g_1)_\Omega(\mathcal{Q})$ (where 1 is the identity of \mathbb{Z}) is the 'diagonal' (or 'geometric') t-structure which appears in Koszul duality and other areas.

Example 3.49. Let M be an n -dimensional smooth complex projective variety and consider the n -torsion pair \mathcal{P} on $\mathrm{Coh}(M)$ from [Example 3.37](#). Using Serre duality and the Grothendieck vanishing theorem, one sees that \mathcal{P} , seen as an abelian \mathbb{Z} -slicing via the inclusion $[n] \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$, is a perverse filtration. The bounded t-structure associated to $(f_p)_\Omega(\mathcal{Q})$ is the one of perverse coherent sheaves as constructed in [Bez00]. Following again the proof of [Proposition 3.15](#), we can use the Harder-Narasimhan filtrations from Gieseker stability to obtain an abelian J_n -slicing on the heart of perverse coherent sheaves as done in [Bay09].

Now we somehow review the gluing construction for t-structures in [BBD82], but generalize it to any slicing. Our language is quite different though, and we formulate the problem very similarly to [CP09]. We start with two \mathbb{Z} -posets J, J' .

Definition 3.50. Let \mathcal{P} be a $J \ltimes J'$ -slicing on \mathcal{D} . We call \mathcal{P} *gluable* if it satisfies the assumptions of [Proposition 3.43](#) with respect to the map $J \ltimes J' \xrightarrow{e} J' \ltimes J$ that exchanges coordinates. In this case we denote

$$\overline{\mathcal{P}} = e_\Omega(\mathcal{P})$$

By a simple computation, the gluable condition reads: $\mathcal{P}_{(\phi, \psi)} \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{(\phi', \psi')}^\perp$ if $\psi' > \psi$ or both $\psi' + 1 > \psi$ and $\phi' + 1 < \phi$. For example, the first condition is automatic when \mathbb{Z} acts trivially on J (in this case, it follows from the second one). In particular, if \mathbb{Z} acts trivially on J , \mathcal{P} is a J -slicing on \mathcal{D} and \mathfrak{t}_ϕ is a bounded t-structure on \mathcal{P}_ϕ for each $\phi \in J$, then using [Proposition 3.39](#) we get a $J \ltimes \mathbb{Z}$ -slicing \mathcal{Q} which is gluable if and only if

$$\heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}_\psi}[n] \subseteq \heartsuit_{\mathfrak{t}_\phi}^\perp$$

whenever both $n \leq 0$ and $\phi < \psi$.

Remark 3.51. We have a commutative diagram of \mathbb{Z} -posets

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z} \ltimes \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathbb{Z} \ltimes \hat{\mathbb{Z}} \\ \downarrow e & & \downarrow g \\ \mathbb{Z} \ltimes \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathbb{Z} \ltimes \hat{\mathbb{Z}} \end{array}$$

where the horizontal isomorphism is the one from [Remark 3.42](#). Indeed, a $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes \mathbb{Z}$ -slicing on \mathcal{D} is gluable if and only if it induces a grading filtration on the heart of the associated t-structure when seen as a $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -slicing.

An easy combinatorial calculation finally yields the following two remarks:

- if \mathcal{P} is a gluable $\hat{\mathbb{Z}} \ltimes \mathbb{Z}$ -slicing on \mathcal{D} , then $\overline{\mathcal{P}}$ induces a grading filtration on the associated heart, allowing us again to construct new bounded t-structures depending on a perversity.
- if \mathcal{P} is a mixed filtration on the heart of a bounded t-structure and \mathcal{Q} is the associated $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -slicing on \mathcal{D} , then \mathcal{Q} is gluable. In this case, looking at $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}$, we get a baric structure on \mathcal{D} which is usually called **weight decomposition** in literature.

In other words, the chain of implications for a $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -slicing refines to

$$\text{mixed} \implies \text{gluable} \implies \text{grading} \implies \text{perverse}$$

4. SOME APPLICATIONS

First law of Physical Mathematics: every cloud has a silver lining.

Yuri Manin

4.1. Calabi-Yau categories. A natural condition to impose on our triangulated category is to behave just like the derived category of a variety, i.e. to possess some form of Serre duality. This is done in [BK89]. In particular, accordingly to our string-theoretic motivations, one can define Calabi-Yau triangulated categories as in [Kel00], and try to describe their slicings.

Suppose that \mathcal{D} is k -linear over some field k (we also assume that Σ is k -linear).

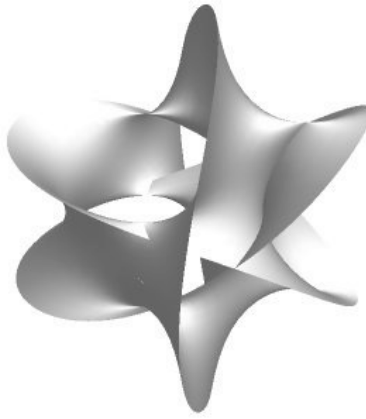


FIGURE 1. A depiction of a 3-dimensional real projection of a complex 2-dimensional section of the Fermat quintic in the 4-dimensional complex projective space.

Definition 4.1. \mathcal{D} is **Hom-finite** if for each $X, Y \in \mathcal{D}$ the graded k -vector space

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(X, Y) = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y[i])$$

is finite dimensional.

Suppose moreover that \mathcal{D} is Hom-finite.

Definition 4.2. A **Serre functor** on \mathcal{D} is a k -linear autoequivalence S so that there is a natural isomorphism of k -linear bifunctors from $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{op}} \times \mathcal{D}$ to Mod_k :

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{X,Y}} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Y, S(X))^{\vee}$$

where $*^{\vee} = \mathrm{Hom}_k(*, k)$ denotes the duality functor.

If $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we say that \mathcal{D} is n -**Calabi-Yau** over k if Σ^n is a Serre functor on \mathcal{D} . We'll often refer to the above isomorphism as **Serre duality**.

First of all, observe that if S is a Serre functor on \mathcal{D} , by bifactoriality we have for each $X, Y \in \mathcal{D}$ a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{X,Y}} & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Y, S(X))^{\vee} \\ \downarrow S & & \uparrow S^{\vee} \\ \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(S(X), S(Y)) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{S(X), S(Y)}} & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(S(Y), S^2(X))^{\vee} \end{array}$$

which will legitimate us to write, as usual, equalities instead of isomorphisms.

Example 4.3. Let A be a finite-dimensional algebra over k . Following [Kel00], the bounded derived category of finite dimensional A -modules $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathrm{Mod}_A^{\mathrm{fd}})$ has a Serre functor if and only if A is of finite global dimension. In this case, the Serre functor is given by the Nakayama functor

$$\mathcal{L}A^{\vee} \otimes_A *$$

Proposition 4.4. \mathcal{D} admits a Serre functor if and only if for each $X \in \mathcal{D}$ the functor $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, *)^{\vee}$ from $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{op}}$ to Mod_k is representable. Moreover, the Serre functor, if it exists, is unique up to natural isomorphism of k -linear functors.

Proof. Clearly, if S is a Serre functor on \mathcal{D} , $S(X)$ represents $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, *)^{\vee}$. Conversely, for each $X \in \mathcal{D}$, choose a representative $S(X)$ for the functor $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, *)^{\vee}$ and a natural isomorphism of k -linear functors

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(*, S(X)) \xrightarrow{\varphi_X} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, *)^{\vee}$$

and this is the data that gives the desired Serre functor.

For the second part of the claim, if S and S' are Serre functors, then for each $X \in \mathcal{D}$, $S(X)$ and $S'(X)$ both represent the functor $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, *)^{\vee}$ and thus $S = S'$ by the Yoneda lemma. \square

Proposition 4.5. *Let S be a Serre functor on \mathcal{D} . Then:*

- (1) *S commutes (up to natural isomorphism) with all the autoequivalences of \mathcal{D}*
- (2) *S is a triangle functor*

Proof. Pick an autoequivalence F of \mathcal{D} . For each $X, Y \in \mathcal{D}$, using Serre duality we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F(S(Y))) &= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F^{-1}(X), S(Y)) \\ &= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Y, F^{-1}(X))^{\vee} \\ &= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(Y), X)^{\vee} \\ &= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, S(F(Y))) \end{aligned}$$

Using the Yoneda lemma we conclude $FS(Y) = SF(Y)$ naturally, as desired.

Now we prove (2). First of all, using (1), there is an isomorphism $S\Sigma = \Sigma S$. Pick a distinguished triangle $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \rightarrow$ in \mathcal{D} . Now, since for each $E \in \mathcal{D}$

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, *) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(*, S(E))^{\vee}$$

and $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(*, S(E))^{\vee}$ is cohomological, we have that the triangle $S(X) \rightarrow S(Y) \rightarrow S(Z) \rightarrow$ is special. Putting $C = \mathrm{cone}(S(f))$, we get a distinguished triangle $S(X) \rightarrow S(Y) \rightarrow C \xrightarrow{h}$. By applying the Hom-functors to these two triangles and using Serre duality we get a commutative diagram with exact rows and columns:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\cdots & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X[1], Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(C, S(Y)) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Y, Y) \longrightarrow \cdots \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\cdots & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X[1], Z) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(C, S(Z)) & \xrightarrow{d} & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Y, Z) \longrightarrow \cdots \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow \delta & & \downarrow \\
\cdots & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, X) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(C, S(X)[1]) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Y, X[1]) \longrightarrow \cdots
\end{array}$$

By some diagram chasing involving [Proposition 2.4](#), we get a morphism $C \xrightarrow{a} S(Z)$ so that $d(a) = g$ and $\delta(a) = h$. This means that the following is a morphism of special triangles:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
S(X) & \longrightarrow & S(Y) & \longrightarrow & C & \longrightarrow & S(X)[1] \\
\downarrow 1 & & \downarrow 1 & & \downarrow a & & \downarrow 1 \\
S(X) & \longrightarrow & S(Y) & \longrightarrow & S(Z) & \longrightarrow & S(X)[1]
\end{array}$$

Applying [Proposition 2.10](#) we get $C = S(Z)$, as desired. \square

Example 4.6. If M is an n -dimensional complex smooth projective variety, then the classical Serre duality in geometry tells us that the twist $* \otimes \omega_M[n]$ (where ω_M is the canonical bundle) is a Serre functor on $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathrm{Coh}(M))$. If M is moreover a Calabi-Yau variety (i.e. the canonical bundle $\omega_M = \mathcal{O}_M$ is trivial) then we see that $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathrm{Coh}(M))$ is n -Calabi-Yau over \mathbb{C} , which is the reason of our nomenclature.

Now, observe that we allow 'negative dimension' ($n \leq 0$) in the definition of n -Calabi-Yau categories. Such categories exist (see [\[HJY11\]](#)) and provide a counterexample to the existence of bounded t-structures, as shown below.

Proposition 4.7. *Suppose that \mathcal{D} is n -Calabi-Yau with $n < 0$. Then any t-structure on \mathcal{D} is fixed by translation. In particular, $\mathbf{bts}(\mathcal{D}) = \emptyset$.*

Proof. Let \mathbf{t} be a t-structure on \mathcal{D} . For each $X \in \heartsuit_{\mathbf{t}}$, using Serre duality

$$\mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{D}}(X) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X[-n], X)^{\vee}$$

Since $n < 0$, the latter is zero and thus $X = 0$. By arbitrariness of X , $\heartsuit_{\mathbf{t}} = 0$, as desired.

The second claim follows from the fact that if a t-structure is fixed by translation then it has zero heart, and thus can't be bounded. \square

Proposition 4.8. *Suppose that \mathcal{D} is n -Calabi-Yau. Suppose moreover that one of the following conditions holds:*

- (1) $n \leq 1$
- (2) the action of \mathbb{Z} on J is trivial

Then any J -slicing on \mathcal{D} is hereditary.

Proof. Pick $X \in \mathcal{P}_\phi$, $Y \in \mathcal{P}_\psi$ and suppose $\phi + 1 < \psi$ in J . Then using Serre duality we get

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Y, X[n])^\vee$$

Now, $X[n]$ is semistable of phase $\phi + n$ with respect to \mathcal{P} . If condition (1) holds, then $\phi + n \leq \phi + 1 < \psi$. If condition (2) holds, then $\phi + n = \phi < \psi$. In either case, the latter is zero, as desired. \square

Proposition 4.9. *Let M be an n -dimensional Calabi-Yau variety and suppose that the action of \mathbb{Z} on J is trivial. Then any J -slicing on $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathrm{Coh}(M))$ is trivial⁶.*

Proof. Denote $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}^b(\mathrm{Coh}(M))$ and let \mathcal{P} be a J -slicing on \mathcal{D} . Now the structure sheaf $\omega_M = \mathcal{O}_M$ and the skyscraper sheaves of points \mathcal{O}_x (with $x \in M$) are indecomposable in $\mathrm{Coh}(M)$ and, since the latter is closed under direct summands in \mathcal{D} by [Proposition 3.13](#), they are indecomposable in \mathcal{D} as well. But then they are semistable with respect to \mathcal{P} by [Proposition 4.8](#). Now, using Serre duality, for each $x \in M$

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{O}_x, \mathcal{O}_M[1]) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{O}_M, \mathcal{O}_x)^\vee \neq 0$$

and thus all those sheaves must have the same phase ϕ . This means that if $\psi \neq \phi$, then the subcategory \mathcal{P}_ψ is orthogonal (either on right or left) to all the skyscraper sheaves and their translations, and thus $\mathcal{P}_\psi = 0$. In other words, $\mathcal{P}_\phi = \mathcal{D}$, as desired. \square

Proposition 4.10. *Let M be an n -dimensional Calabi-Yau variety. If there is a nontrivial J -slicing on $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathrm{Coh}(M))$ then $J = \mathbb{Z} \ltimes I$ for some totally ordered set I .*

Proof. If \mathcal{P} is a nontrivial J -slicing, applying the slice functor to the morphism $J \rightarrow I(J)$ we get a trivial $I(J)$ -slicing by [Proposition 4.9](#) and we conclude using [Proposition 3.41](#). \square

Now we deal with elliptic curves (i.e. Calabi-Yau varieties of dimension 1). All the algebro-geometric facts stated below are taken from [\[Ati57\]](#). Let M be a complex elliptic curve and denote $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}^b(\mathrm{Coh}(M))$. Denote moreover $\overline{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{Q} \sqcup \{\infty\}$ with the usual order. If $q = \frac{a}{b} \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{Q} \sqcup \{\infty\}$ with $a \neq 0$ and $b > 0$ (or $a = 0$, $b = 1$, or $a = 1$, $b = 0$) then

⁶A J -slicing \mathcal{P} on \mathcal{D} is called trivial if $\mathcal{P}_\phi = \mathcal{D}$ for some $\phi \in J$.

we define E_q as the set of indecomposable coherent sheaves on M of degree a and rank b . If $X \neq Y \in E_q$ then

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Y, X) = 0$$

and if $p > q$ then for each $X \in E_p, Y \in E_q$

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y) = 0 \neq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Y, X) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y[1])^\vee$$

We denote the set of all indecomposable coherent sheaves on M by

$$E = \coprod_{q \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}} E_q$$

Now, $\mathrm{Coh}(M)$ is a Krull-Schmidt category, and thus every coherent sheaf is direct sum of indecomposable ones. This means that if we choose a total order on each set E_q in an arbitrary way and take the lexicographical coproduct order on E , then

$$\mathcal{M}_X^0 = \langle X \rangle$$

with $X \in E$ defines an abelian E -slicing \mathcal{M}^0 on $\mathrm{Coh}(M)$ which by [Proposition 3.25](#) induces a $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes E$ -slicing \mathcal{M} on \mathcal{D} . We call \mathcal{M} the **Mumford-Takemoto** slicing (beware that it depends on the choices made for E). The name comes from the fact that applying the slice functor to the projection

$$E \longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$$

one obtains Mumford stability from the introduction. We now show that the Mumford-Takemoto slicing is indeed the 'finest' one.

Proposition 4.11. *Let \mathcal{P} be a nontrivial J -slicing on \mathcal{D} . Then there is a choice for E and a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes E \xrightarrow{f} J$ so that*

$$\mathcal{P} = f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{M})$$

Proof. Pick $q \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$. Each $X \in E_q$ is indecomposable and thus, by [Proposition 4.8](#) ($n = 1$), is semistable with respect to \mathcal{P} of some phase $f(E_q) \in J$. Pulling back the ordering on J we get a partial order on E_q , and thus an order on the whole E . We can extend the latter to a total order using the Zorn's lemma. By the hom-vanishing properties above we have a morphism of posets $E \xrightarrow{f} J$ which extends to a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -posets $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes E \xrightarrow{f} J$. By definition, for each $\phi \in J$ we have $(f_{\Omega}(\mathcal{M}))_{\phi} \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{\phi}$ and we conclude using [Proposition 3.8](#). \square

In particular, using [Proposition 3.5](#) we get all the bounded t-structures on \mathcal{D} , which are all, up to translation, tiltings (with respect to some split torsion pairs) of the standard one and have hearts with bounded derived category equivalent to \mathcal{D} by [Remark 3.21](#)!

4.2. Exceptional collections. In this section, we give a way to build up semiorthogonal decompositions and t-structures with finite length hearts from a very simple set of data. The main reference is [GR04]. Now, let k be a field and suppose that \mathcal{D} is k -linear and Hom-finite. Denote $\mathcal{D}(k) = \mathcal{D}^b(\text{Mod}_k^{\text{fin}})$ the bounded derived category of finite-dimensional k -vector spaces. First of all, by [Example 3.20](#) $\mathcal{D}(k)$ is equivalent to the category of finite-dimensional \mathbb{Z} -graded k -vector spaces, and we'll implicitly use this identification for the rest of the section.

Now, we have a bifunctor $\mathcal{D}(k) \times \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}$ which sends $V = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} V_i$ and $X \in \mathcal{D}$ to

$$V \otimes X = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} X[-i]^{\oplus \dim_k(V_i)}$$

Moreover, we have by an easy check an isomorphism of functors

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(Y, V \otimes X) = V \otimes \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(Y, X)$$

where the second tensor product is the one in the category of graded vector spaces. Thus, for $X, Y \in \mathcal{D}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{End}_{\mathcal{D}(k)}(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(X, Y)) &= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(X, Y)^{\vee} \otimes \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(X, Y) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(X, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(X, Y)^{\vee} \otimes Y) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(X, Y) \otimes X, Y) \end{aligned}$$

The identity in the first member induces morphisms in \mathcal{D} :

$$X \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(X, Y)^{\vee} \otimes Y$$

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(X, Y) \otimes X[-1] \longrightarrow Y[-1]$$

We denote $R_Y X$ (resp. $L_X Y$) the cone of the first (resp. second) morphism and call it the **right** (resp. **left**) **mutation** of X induced by Y (resp. of Y induced by X).

Definition 4.12. An object $E \in \mathcal{D}$ is called **exceptional** if the functor $* \otimes E$ is fully faithful, or, in other words, if

$$\dim_k \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E, E[i]) = \begin{cases} 1 & i = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

An **exceptional collection** is a finite sequence of exceptional objects $\{E_0, \dots, E_n\}$ so that

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(E_i, E_j) = 0 \text{ for } i > j$$

We call an exceptional collection

- **full** if \mathcal{D} is the thick subcategory generated by the collection

- **ext** if $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(E_i, E_j[n]) = 0$ for $i < j$ and $n \leq 0$

If E is an exceptional object, then by [Proposition 2.14](#) $\langle E \rangle$ consists of direct sums of copies of E and is equivalent to the category of finite dimensional k -vector spaces.

Proposition 4.13. *Let $\mathfrak{e} = \{E_0, \dots, E_n\}$ an exceptional collection on \mathcal{D} . Then:*

- (1) $\mathcal{R}^{\mathfrak{e}} = \{\langle\langle E_0 \rangle\rangle, \dots, \langle\langle E_n \rangle\rangle, {}^\perp \langle\langle \mathfrak{e} \rangle\rangle\}$ is an $[n+1]$ -slicing on \mathcal{D} with

$$\tau_{\mathcal{R}^{\mathfrak{e}}}^{\geq i}(X) = R_{E_i} R_{E_{i-1}} \cdots R_{E_0} X[i]$$

- (2) $\mathcal{L}^{\mathfrak{e}} = \{\langle\langle E_0 \rangle\rangle, \dots, \langle\langle E_n \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle \mathfrak{e} \rangle\rangle^\perp\}$ is an $[n+1]^{\mathrm{op}}$ -slicing on $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{op}}$ with

$$\tau_{\mathcal{L}^{\mathfrak{e}}}^{\geq i}(X) = L_{E_i} L_{E_{i+1}} \cdots L_{E_n} X$$

Proof. We'll just show (1), the other claim is proved similarly. Pick $0 \neq X \in \mathcal{D}$ and denote

$$X_i = R_{E_{n-i}} R_{E_{n-i-1}} \cdots R_{E_0} X[i]$$

(we set $X_{n+1} = X$). Then by definition we have a distinguished triangle for each $0 \leq i \leq n$

$$X_i \longrightarrow X_{i+1} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(X_{i+1}, E_{n-i})^\vee \otimes E_{n-i}[i+1] \longrightarrow$$

Applying the cohomological functor $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(*, E_{n-i})$ to the above triangle we see that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(X_i, E_{n-i}) = 0$. But then, applying $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(*, E_j)$ with $j < n - i$ we see inductively that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(X_i, E_j) = 0$. In particular, $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\bullet}(X_0, E_i) = 0$ for all i which means $X_0 \in {}^\perp \langle\langle \mathfrak{e} \rangle\rangle$, and this concludes the construction of the desired Postnikov tower. \square

Proposition 4.14. *Let $\mathfrak{e} = \{E_0, \dots, E_n\}$ a full exceptional collection on \mathcal{D} . Then*

$$K_0(\mathcal{D}) = \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$$

with \mathfrak{e} as generators. In particular, all full exceptional collections have the same length.

Proof. We have $K_0(\mathrm{Mod}_k^{\mathrm{fin}}) = K_0(\mathcal{D}(k)) = \mathbb{Z}$ and using [Proposition 3.38](#) on the semiorthogonal decomposition $\mathcal{R}^{\mathfrak{e}}$ we get the result. \square

If $\mathfrak{e} = \{E_0, \dots, E_n\}$ is an exceptional collection, considering the standard t-structure on $\mathcal{D}(k)$ and applying [Proposition 3.39](#) we see that

$$\mathcal{Q}_{(i,k)} = \langle E_i[k] \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_\infty = {}^\perp \langle\langle \mathfrak{e} \rangle\rangle$$

defines a $([n] \times \mathbb{Z}) \sqcup \{\infty\}$ -slicing \mathcal{Q} on \mathcal{D} (we make \mathbb{Z} fix ∞). The component at ∞ (i.e. ${}^\perp\langle\mathfrak{e}\rangle$) is called **Kuznetsov component** and is an important invariant for triangulated categories possessing an exceptional collection. Clearly, the collection is full if and only if the Kuznetsov component vanishes, and in this case \mathcal{Q} is just a $[n] \times \mathbb{Z}$ -slicing. Moreover, the collection is full and ext if and only if \mathcal{Q} is gluable, and considering $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}$ we obtain a bounded t-structure whose heart is $\langle\mathfrak{e}\rangle$.

Example 4.15. Consider a smooth hypersurface M in \mathbb{CP}^{n+1} of degree $d \leq n+2$. Then $\mathcal{D}^b(\text{Coh}(M))$ has an exceptional collection of length $n+1-d$, which is the pullback of the one from [Example 4.17](#). If d divides $n+2$, then the associated Kuznetsov component is a Calabi-Yau triangulated category of dimension $(n+2)(d-2)/d$, as shown in [\[Kuz15\]](#) and thus can be thought as a categorification of the Jacobian variety. Indeed, one can prove Torelli-type theorems in this context: for cubic fourfolds, see [\[BLMS17\]](#).

Proposition 4.16. *Let $\mathfrak{e} = \{E_0, \dots, E_n\}$ be a full ext exceptional collection on \mathcal{D} . Then $\langle\mathfrak{e}\rangle$ is an abelian category of finite length (i.e. both artinian and noetherian) whose simple objects (up to isomorphism) are E_0, \dots, E_n .*

Proof. First of all, $\langle\mathfrak{e}\rangle$ is abelian since it is the heart of a t-structure. Since we obtained $\langle\mathfrak{e}\rangle$ from a $\mathbb{Z} \times [n]$ -slicing, we have that $\{\langle E_0 \rangle, \dots, \langle E_n \rangle\}$ is an n -torsion pair on $\langle\mathfrak{e}\rangle$. Pick $0 \neq X \in \langle\mathfrak{e}\rangle$ and consider its Harder-Narasimhan filtration

$$0 = X_0 \subseteq \dots \subseteq X_m = X$$

Now for each i , $X_i/X_{i-1} = E_{k_i}^{\oplus t_i}$ for some k_i, t_i . If $t_i > 1$, then there is an $X_{i-1} \subseteq Y \subseteq X_i$ so that $Y/X_{i-1} = E_{k_i}$ and $X_i/Y = E_{k_i}^{t_i-1}$. Iterating this argument, we get a filtration of X whose factors are all in \mathfrak{e} . If we show that the E_i 's are simple, this is the desired Jordan-Hölder filtration. Let's show that the objects in \mathfrak{e} are simple. Pick a subobject $0 \neq A \subseteq E_i$. By looking at the first step of the Harder-Narasimhan filtration, there is a j and an inclusion $E_j \subseteq A$. But by definition of ext exceptional collection, we have $i = j$ and thus $A = E_i$, as desired. Since we have already constructed Jordan-Hölder filtrations, we get the the finite-length property. \square

Example 4.17. By [Proposition 4.13](#) and [Proposition 4.9](#) we see that Calabi-Yau varieties cannot have full exceptional collections on the

bounded derived category of their coherent sheaves. However, using the Euler exact sequences, one sees that

$$\{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{CP}^n}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{CP}^n}(1)[-1], \dots, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{CP}^n}(n)[-n]\}$$

is an ext full exceptional collection on $\mathcal{D}^b(\text{Coh}(\mathbb{CP}^n))$ (see [GR04]). In this case, the abelian category obtained from [Proposition 4.16](#) is equivalent to the bounded derived category of finite-dimensional modules over the complex path algebra of the quiver



with relations $\alpha_{i+1}^j \alpha_i^k = \alpha_{i+1}^k \alpha_i^j$.

Thus, for example, if \mathfrak{e} is a full ext exceptional collection, one can choose $n + 1$ elements in \mathbb{H} and apply the machine of [Example 3.36](#) to construct \mathbb{R} - slicings on \mathcal{D} . This is what is done in [Mac07] in the case of $\mathcal{D}^b(\text{Coh}(\mathbb{CP}^1))$ with the exceptional collection from the above example.

Example 4.18. This is vague and in part conjectural. Fix a field k and denote \mathcal{DTM}_k the triangulated category of mixed Tate \mathbb{Q} -motives over k . Following [Lev93], the Tate objects $\{\mathbb{Q}(n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ form an ‘infinite full exceptional collection’: this means that

$$\mathcal{P}_\phi = \langle \langle \mathbb{Q}(\phi) \rangle \rangle$$

with $\phi \in \mathbb{Z}$ defines a baric structure (i.e. a $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -slicing) with equivalences $\mathcal{P}_\phi = \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Q})$, and thus a $\hat{\mathbb{Z}} \ltimes \mathbb{Z}$ -slicing \mathcal{Q} on \mathcal{DTM}_k . The collection being ext (i.e. \mathcal{Q} being gluable) means that

$$0 = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{DTM}_k}(\mathbb{Q}(i), \mathbb{Q}(j)[n]) = K_{2(j-i)-n}(k)^{(j-i)}$$

for $i < j$ and $n \leq 0$, where $K_a(k)$ is the a -th higher K -theory group of the point $\text{Spec}(k)$ and $K_a(k)^{(b)}$ is the weight b summand of $K_a(k) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ with respect to the Adams action (in other words, $K_a(k)^{(b)}$ is the a -th b -codimensional Bloch’s higher Chow group of $\text{Spec}(k)$ with rational coefficients).

This means that \mathcal{Q} is gluable if and only if the Beilinson-Soulé conjecture holds over k and the t-structure coming from \mathcal{Q} is the conjectural motivic t-structure of Tate motives. Since in this case we get a grading filtration on the heart of the latter, using [Proposition 3.46](#) one can also define ‘perverse motivic’ t-structures depending on a perversity, as done in [SW14].

Moreover, if k is a number field, a celebrated computation due to

Borel shows that not only the latter conjecture holds over k but the t-structure of Tate motives (whose heart we denote TM_k) is hereditary and hence, by [Remark 3.21](#), there is a triangulated equivalence

$$\mathcal{D}^b(\mathrm{TM}_k) = \mathcal{D}\mathrm{TM}_k$$

This result, conjectured in [\[Lev93\]](#), appears with a different proof in [\[Wil08\]](#).

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