

DUALIZABLE TENSOR CATEGORIES

CHRISTOPHER L. DOUGLAS, CHRISTOPHER SCHOMMER-PRIES, AND NOAH SNYDER

ABSTRACT.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. **Background and motivation.**

1.2. **Results.**

2. TENSOR CATEGORIES

2.1. **Linear categories.**

2.2. **Tensor products and colimits of linear categories.**

2.3. **Tensor category bimodules and bimodule composition.**

2.4. **The 3-category of tensor categories.**

3. DUALIZABILITY AND FUSION CATEGORIES

3.1. **Dualizability in 3-categories.**

3.2. **Fusion categories.**

3.3. **Fusion categories are dualizable.**

3.3.1. *Functors of finite semisimple module categories have duals.*

3.3.2. *Indecomposable modules with braided commutant have duals.* .

[Prop: Given C fusion, C–M–Vect indecomposable with C' braided, then M has an ambiad-joint.]

3.3.3. *Fusion categories have duals.*

3.4. **Dualizable tensor categories are fusion.**

4. THE SERRE AUTOMORPHISM OF A FUSION CATEGORY

4.1. **The double dual is the Serre automorphism.**

4.1.1. *3-framed 1-manifolds and the Serre automorphism.*

4.1.2. *Computing the Serre automorphism.* .

[Thm: $\text{Serre}(C) = [**].$]

CD: The organization of this section might well change as we decide what exactly we should include.

4.2. The quadruple dual is trivial. .

[Bimodulification Lemma]

[Thm: If C is dualizable, that is fusion, then $****=1$.]

5. PIVOTALITY AS A DESCENT CONDITION

5.1. Structure groups of 3-manifolds.

5.2. Fusion category TFTs are string.

5.3. Pivotal fusion category TFTs are orpo. .

[Thm: A fusion category is pivotal if and only if the associated TFT is orpo.]

5.4. Structure groups of fusion category TFTs. .

[Conj: All TC-valued TFTs are orpo.] [This conj is equivalent to ENO.]

[Conj: All TC-valued orpo TFTs are oriented.] [Sketch: Drinfeld centers of pivotal fusion categories are anomaly free modular, therefore oriented 123; pushout to show oriented as 0123.]

CD: I haven't tried to
it what CSP wrote
below into the above
outline structure.

CD: Known how to get
these margin notes to
it?

Theorem 5.1. *Fusion Categories are fully-dualizable.*

Proof Sketch. We must show the following conditions for a Fusion Category C to be fully dualizable:

- (1) C must have a dual (it is automatically both a left and right dual, since TC is symmetric monoidal).
- (2) The adjunction 1-morphisms (certain bimodule categories) used in the above duality must themselves have duals (both left and right duals), which in turn must themselves have duals, and so on. In fact, we show that the relevant 1-morphisms have ambidextrous adjoints, so we do not need to worry about an infinite chain of adjunctions.
- (3) The adjunctions of the above 1-morphism dualities, must have duals, and their duals must have duals, and so on. Again, we show that in fact the adjoints are ambidextrous.

Condition 1: The dual of C is C^{mp} (the one with only the tensor structure opposite). The dualizing bimodule categories are:

$$C \boxtimes C^{mp} C_{Vect}, \quad \text{and} \quad Vect C_{C^{mp} \boxtimes C}$$

These satisfy the necessary adjunction for C to be dualizable. Condition 2 will be proven by the two propositions below. Note that C is indecomposable as a $C \boxtimes C^{mp}$ -module.

Condition 3 was established in the ENO Part II blip 'Solution to item (1)'. It uses the fact that C is semisimple with finitely many simples.

□

Proposition 5.2. *Let C be a fusion category, and let ${}_C M_D$ be a bimodule which is C -indecomposable. Let C' be the commutant of C acting on M , and let $i : D \rightarrow C'$ be the induced tensor functor (warning! it may not be an inclusion in the usual sense). Then, the bimodule category ${}_C M_{C'}$ is invertible, with inverse ${}_{C'} N_C$ (See Lemma ??). In this case,*

- (1) *the maps of bimodules,*

$$C \text{ --- } M \otimes_D N \text{ --- } C \implies C \text{ --- } M x'_C N \text{ --- } C \implies C \text{ --- } C \text{ --- } C D \text{ --- } D \text{ --- } D \implies D$$

form the unit and counit of an (say "left") adjunction between $C \text{ --- } M \text{ --- } D$ and $D \text{ --- } N \text{ --- } C$.

(2) Moreover, if there exist maps ("conditional expectation maps")

$$\lambda : D \dashrightarrow C' \dashrightarrow D \implies D \dashrightarrow D \dashrightarrow D$$

$$\mu : C' \dashrightarrow C' \dashrightarrow C' \implies C' \dashrightarrow C' x_D C' \dashrightarrow C'$$

making $D \dashrightarrow C' \dashrightarrow C'$ and $C' \dashrightarrow C' \dashrightarrow D$ into a ("right") adjunction, then the composites

$$C \dashrightarrow M x_D N \dashrightarrow C \leq \mu \implies C \dashrightarrow M x'_C N \dashrightarrow C \implies C \dashrightarrow C \dashrightarrow C D \dashrightarrow D \dashrightarrow D \leq \lambda$$

form the units of a ("right") adjunction between $C \dashrightarrow M \dashrightarrow D$ and $D \dashrightarrow N \dashrightarrow C$.

Proof. ...

□

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CA 94720, USA

E-mail address: cdouglas@math.berkeley.edu