

Quantum field theories on Lorentzian manifolds

Alexander Schenkel

School of Mathematical Sciences, University of Nottingham



University of
Nottingham

UK | CHINA | MALAYSIA



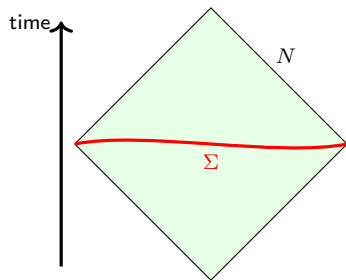
THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Geometric/Topological Quantum Field Theories and Cobordisms,
15–18 March 2023, NYU Abu Dhabi.

Based on a research program with [Marco Benini](#), with contributions from
S. Bruinsma, S. Bunk, V. Carmona, C. Fewster, L. Giorgetti, A. Grant-Stuart, J. MacManus,
G. Musante, M. Perin, J. Pridham, P. Safronov, U. Schreiber, R. Szabo and L. Woike.

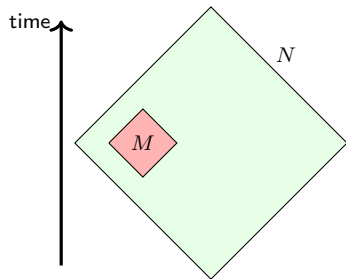
Some background on Lorentzian spacetimes

- ◇ **Spacetime** := oriented and time-oriented globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold N



Some background on Lorentzian spacetimes

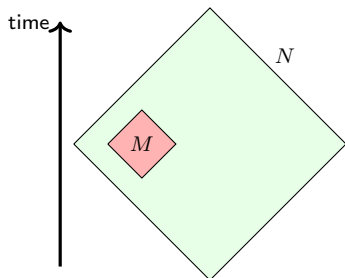
- ◇ **Spacetime** := oriented and time-oriented globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold N
- ◇ **Spacetime embedding** := orientation and time-orientation preserving isometric embedding $f : M \rightarrow N$ s.t. $f(M) \subseteq N$ is open and causally convex



Some background on Lorentzian spacetimes

- ◇ **Spacetime** := oriented and time-oriented globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold N
- ◇ **Spacetime embedding** := orientation and time-orientation preserving isometric embedding $f : M \rightarrow N$ s.t. $f(M) \subseteq N$ is open and causally convex

Def: Denote by \mathbf{Loc}_m the category of m -dim. spacetimes and spacetime embeddings.

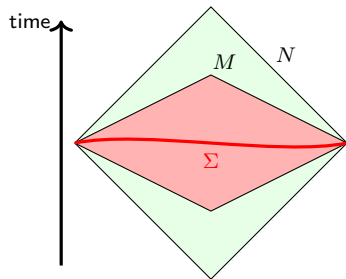


Some background on Lorentzian spacetimes

- ◇ **Spacetime** := oriented and time-oriented globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold N
- ◇ **Spacetime embedding** := orientation and time-orientation preserving isometric embedding $f : M \rightarrow N$ s.t. $f(M) \subseteq N$ is open and causally convex

Def: Denote by \mathbf{Loc}_m the category of m -dim. spacetimes and spacetime embeddings.

- ◇ The following (tuples of) \mathbf{Loc}_m -morphisms will be important:
 - (i) **Cauchy morphism:** $f : M \rightarrow N$ s.t. $f(M) \subseteq N$ contains Cauchy surface of N

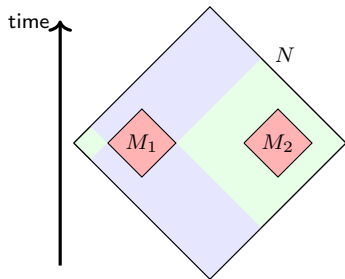


Some background on Lorentzian spacetimes

- ◇ **Spacetime** := oriented and time-oriented globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold N
- ◇ **Spacetime embedding** := orientation and time-orientation preserving isometric embedding $f : M \rightarrow N$ s.t. $f(M) \subseteq N$ is open and causally convex

Def: Denote by \mathbf{Loc}_m the category of m -dim. spacetimes and spacetime embeddings.

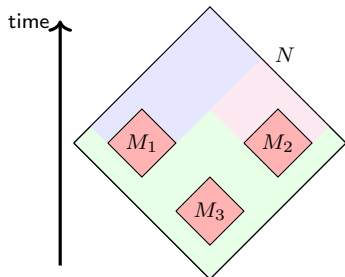
- ◇ The following (tuples of) \mathbf{Loc}_m -morphisms will be important:
 - (i) **Cauchy morphism:** $f : M \rightarrow N$ s.t. $f(M) \subseteq N$ contains Cauchy surface of N
 - (ii) **Causally disjoint pair:** $(f_1 : M_1 \rightarrow N) \perp (f_2 : M_2 \rightarrow N)$ s.t. $J_N(f_1(M_1)) \cap f_2(M_2) = \emptyset$



Some background on Lorentzian spacetimes

- ◇ **Spacetime** := oriented and time-oriented globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold N
- ◇ **Spacetime embedding** := orientation and time-orientation preserving isometric embedding $f : M \rightarrow N$ s.t. $f(M) \subseteq N$ is open and causally convex

Def: Denote by \mathbf{Loc}_m the category of m -dim. spacetimes and spacetime embeddings.

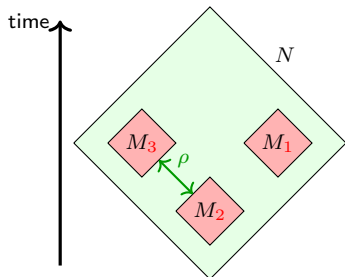


- ◇ The following (tuples of) \mathbf{Loc}_m -morphisms will be important:
 - (i) **Cauchy morphism:** $f : M \rightarrow N$ s.t. $f(M) \subseteq N$ contains Cauchy surface of N
 - (ii) **Causally disjoint pair:** $(f_1 : M_1 \rightarrow N) \perp (f_2 : M_2 \rightarrow N)$ s.t. $J_N(f_1(M_1)) \cap f_2(M_2) = \emptyset$
 - (iii) **Time-ordered tuple:** $\underline{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_n) : \underline{M} = (M_1, \dots, M_n) \rightarrow N$ s.t. $J_N^+(f_i(M_i)) \cap f_j(M_j) = \emptyset$, for all $i < j$

Some background on Lorentzian spacetimes

- ◇ **Spacetime** := oriented and time-oriented globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold N
- ◇ **Spacetime embedding** := orientation and time-orientation preserving isometric embedding $f : M \rightarrow N$ s.t. $f(M) \subseteq N$ is open and causally convex

Def: Denote by \mathbf{Loc}_m the category of m -dim. spacetimes and spacetime embeddings.



- ◇ The following (tuples of) \mathbf{Loc}_m -morphisms will be important:
 - (i) **Cauchy morphism:** $f : M \rightarrow N$ s.t. $f(M) \subseteq N$ contains Cauchy surface of N
 - (ii) **Causally disjoint pair:** $(f_1 : M_1 \rightarrow N) \perp (f_2 : M_2 \rightarrow N)$ s.t. $J_N(f_1(M_1)) \cap f_2(M_2) = \emptyset$
 - (iii) **Time-ordered tuple:** $\underline{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_n) : \underline{M} = (M_1, \dots, M_n) \rightarrow N$ s.t. $J_N^+(f_i(M_i)) \cap f_j(M_j) = \emptyset$, for all $i < j$
 - (iv) **Time-orderable tuple:** $\underline{f} : \underline{M} \rightarrow N$ s.t. there exists $\rho \in \Sigma_n$ (**time-ordering permutation**) with $\underline{f}_\rho = (f_{\rho(1)}, \dots, f_{\rho(n)}) : \underline{M}_\rho \rightarrow N$ time-ordered

What's a QFT on Lorentzian spacetimes?

- ◇ Inspired by **algebraic QFT** [Haag/Kastler, Brunetti/Fredenhagen/Verch, ...], one should study the following algebraic structure (for $\mathbf{T} = \text{SM}$ (∞ -)category)

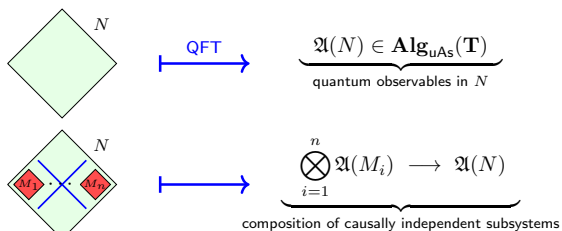
What's a QFT on Lorentzian spacetimes?

- ◇ Inspired by **algebraic QFT** [Haag/Kastler, Brunetti/Fredenhagen/Verch, ...], one should study the following algebraic structure (for $\mathbf{T} = \text{SM}(\infty\text{-})$ category)

$$\text{diamond } N \xrightarrow{\text{QFT}} \underbrace{\mathfrak{A}(N) \in \text{Alg}_{\text{uAs}}(\mathbf{T})}_{\text{quantum observables in } N}$$

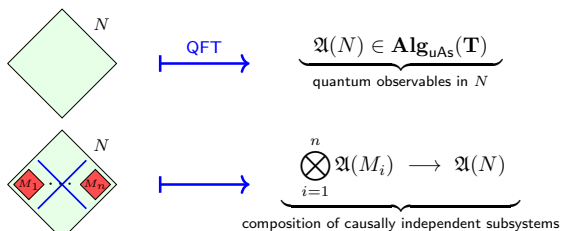
What's a QFT on Lorentzian spacetimes?

- ◇ Inspired by **algebraic QFT** [Haag/Kastler, Brunetti/Fredenhagen/Verch, ...], one should study the following algebraic structure (for $\mathbf{T} = \text{SM}(\infty\text{-})$ category)

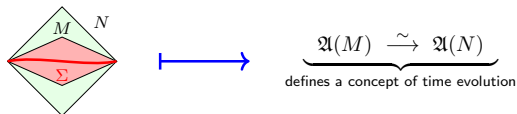


What's a QFT on Lorentzian spacetimes?

- ◇ Inspired by **algebraic QFT** [Haag/Kastler, Brunetti/Fredenhagen/Verch, ...], one should study the following algebraic structure (for $\mathbf{T} = \text{SM}(\infty\text{-})$ category)

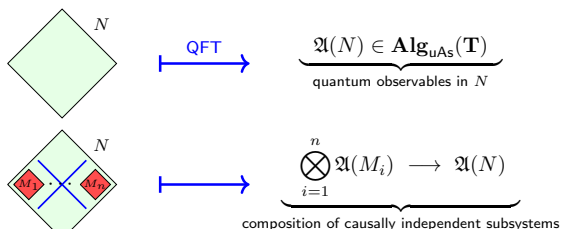


that satisfies the *(homotopy) time-slice axiom*

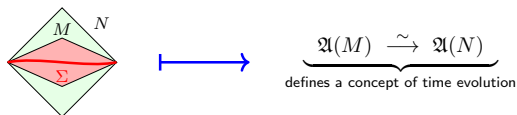


What's a QFT on Lorentzian spacetimes?

- Inspired by **algebraic QFT** [Haag/Kastler, Brunetti/Fredenhagen/Verch, ...], one should study the following algebraic structure (for $\mathbf{T} = \text{SM}(\infty\text{-})$ category)



that satisfies the *(homotopy) time-slice axiom*



- This is governed by the **AQFT operad** [Benini/AS/Woike, Benini/Carmona/AS]

$$\mathcal{O}_{(\text{Loc}_m, \perp)}[\text{Cauchy}^{-1}]^\infty \simeq (\mathcal{P}_{(\text{Loc}_m, \perp)} \otimes \text{uAs})[\text{Cauchy}^{-1}]^\infty$$

Classification in low dimensions (for target $\mathbf{T} = \text{SM 1-category}$)

Prop: [Benini/Woike/AS] Given orthogonal category (\mathbf{C}, \perp) and $W \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$, then

$$\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}[W^{-1}] \simeq \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}[W^{-1}], L_*(\perp))} \quad ,$$

where $L : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}[W^{-1}]$ is localization of underlying category.

Classification in low dimensions (for target $\mathbf{T} = \text{SM 1-category}$)

Prop: [Benini/Woike/AS] Given orthogonal category (\mathbf{C}, \perp) and $W \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$, then

$$\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}[W^{-1}] \simeq \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}[W^{-1}], L_*(\perp))} \quad ,$$

where $L : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}[W^{-1}]$ is localization of underlying category.

- ◇ In low dimensions, these localizations can be determined explicitly. E.g.

Classification in low dimensions (for target $\mathbf{T} = \text{SM 1-category}$)

Prop: [Benini/Woike/AS] Given orthogonal category (\mathbf{C}, \perp) and $W \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$, then

$$\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}[W^{-1}] \simeq \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}[W^{-1}], L_*(\perp))} \quad ,$$

where $L : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}[W^{-1}]$ is localization of underlying category.

◇ In low dimensions, these localizations can be determined explicitly. E.g.

(i) 1-dim. AQFT \mathfrak{A} on $\mathbf{Loc}_1 \iff$ [Benini/Carmona/AS]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{A}(I) \\ \curvearrowright \end{pmatrix} &= \text{dynamical system with time evolution} \\ &= \text{quantum mechanics} \end{aligned}$$

Classification in low dimensions (for target $\mathbf{T} = \text{SM 1-category}$)

Prop: [Benini/Woike/AS] Given orthogonal category (\mathbf{C}, \perp) and $W \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$, then

$$\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}[W^{-1}] \simeq \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}[W^{-1}], L_*(\perp))} \quad ,$$

where $L : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}[W^{-1}]$ is localization of underlying category.

◇ In low dimensions, these localizations can be determined explicitly. E.g.

(i) 1-dim. AQFT \mathfrak{A} on $\mathbf{Loc}_1 \iff$ [Benini/Carmona/AS]

$$\mathbb{R} \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{A}(I) \\ \curvearrowright \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{l} \text{dynamical system with time evolution} \\ = \\ \text{quantum mechanics} \end{array}$$

(ii) 2-dim. *conformal* AQFT \mathfrak{A} on $\mathbf{CLoc}_2 \iff$ [Benini/Giorgetti/AS]

$$\text{Emb}(\mathbb{R})^2 \left(\mathfrak{A}(\diamond) \xrightarrow{\text{Emb}(\diamond, \boxed{\cdot})} \mathfrak{A}(\boxed{\cdot}) \right) \text{Diff}(\mathbb{S}^1)^2$$

Classification in low dimensions (for target $\mathbf{T} = \text{SM 1-category}$)

Prop: [Benini/Woike/AS] Given orthogonal category (\mathbf{C}, \perp) and $W \subseteq \text{Mor } \mathbf{C}$, then

$$\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}[W^{-1}] \simeq \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}[W^{-1}], L_*(\perp))} \quad ,$$

where $L : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}[W^{-1}]$ is localization of underlying category.

◇ In low dimensions, these localizations can be determined explicitly. E.g.

(i) 1-dim. AQFT \mathfrak{A} on $\mathbf{Loc}_1 \iff$ [Benini/Carmona/AS]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R} \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{A}(I) \\ \curvearrowright \end{array} \right) &= \text{dynamical system with time evolution} \\ &= \text{quantum mechanics} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 2-dim. *conformal* AQFT \mathfrak{A} on $\mathbf{CLoc}_2 \iff$ [Benini/Giorgetti/AS]

$$\text{Emb}(\mathbb{R})^2 \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{A}(\diamond) \\ \curvearrowright \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{Emb}(\diamond, \boxed{\cdot})} \mathfrak{A}(\boxed{\cdot}) \right)_{\text{Diff}(\mathbb{S}^1)^2}$$

◇ *Open problem:* Higher dimensions? Some speculations later...

Strictifying the time-slice axiom (for $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}$ with $\text{char } \mathbb{K} = 0$)

- ◇ There are two (i.g. different) model categories for $\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}$ -valued AQFTs:
 - (i) Strict time-slice axiom (projective model structure)

$$\mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^W := \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}[W-1], L_*(\perp))}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

Strictifying the time-slice axiom (for $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}$ with $\text{char } \mathbb{K} = 0$)

- ◇ There are two (i.g. different) model categories for $\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}$ -valued AQFTs:
 - (i) Strict time-slice axiom (projective model structure)

$$\mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^W := \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}[W-1], L_*(\perp))}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

- (ii) Homotopy time-slice axiom (left Bousfield localization à la [Carmona])

$$\mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^{\text{ho}W} := \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}[W-1]^\infty}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}) \simeq \mathcal{L}_{\widehat{W}} \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

Strictifying the time-slice axiom (for $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}$ with $\text{char } \mathbb{K} = 0$)

- ◇ There are two (i.g. different) model categories for $\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}$ -valued AQFTs:
 - (i) Strict time-slice axiom (projective model structure)

$$\mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^W := \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}[W^{-1}], L_*(\perp))}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

- (ii) Homotopy time-slice axiom (left Bousfield localization à la [Carmona])

$$\mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^{\text{ho}W} := \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}[W^{-1}]^{\infty}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}) \simeq \mathcal{L}_{\widehat{W}} \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

Thm: [Benini/Carmona/AS] The localization functor $L : (\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}[W^{-1}], L_*(\perp))$ defines a Quillen adjunction

$$L_! : \mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^{\text{ho}W} \begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \end{array} \mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^W : L^* \quad .$$

If L is a *reflective orthogonal localization*, then this is a Quillen equivalence.

Strictifying the time-slice axiom (for $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}$ with $\text{char } \mathbb{K} = 0$)

- ◇ There are two (i.g. different) model categories for $\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}$ -valued AQFTs:
 - (i) Strict time-slice axiom (projective model structure)

$$\mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^W := \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}[W^{-1}], L_*(\perp))}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

- (ii) Homotopy time-slice axiom (left Bousfield localization à la [Carmona])

$$\mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^{\text{ho}W} := \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}[W^{-1}]^\infty}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}) \simeq \mathcal{L}_{\widehat{W}} \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

Thm: [Benini/Carmona/AS] The localization functor $L : (\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}[W^{-1}], L_*(\perp))$ defines a Quillen adjunction

$$L_! : \mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^{\text{ho}W} \begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \end{array} \mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^W : L^* \quad .$$

If L is a *reflective orthogonal localization*, then this is a Quillen equivalence.

!!! Strictification theorems for the homotopy time-slice axiom for AQFTs on \mathbf{Loc}_1 , \mathbf{CLoc}_2 and Haag-Kastler-type \mathbf{Loc}_m/M .

Strictifying the time-slice axiom (for $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}$ with $\text{char } \mathbb{K} = 0$)

- ◇ There are two (i.g. different) model categories for $\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}$ -valued AQFTs:
 - (i) Strict time-slice axiom (projective model structure)

$$\mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^W := \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}[W^{-1}], L_*(\perp))}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

- (ii) Homotopy time-slice axiom (left Bousfield localization à la [Carmona])

$$\mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^{\text{ho}W} := \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}[W^{-1}]^{\infty}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}) \simeq \mathcal{L}_{\widehat{W}} \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

Thm: [Benini/Carmona/AS] The localization functor $L : (\mathbf{C}, \perp) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}[W^{-1}], L_*(\perp))$ defines a Quillen adjunction

$$L_! : \mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^{\text{ho}W} \begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \end{array} \mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{C}, \perp)^W : L^* \quad .$$

If L is a *reflective orthogonal localization*, then this is a Quillen equivalence.

!!! Strictification theorems for the homotopy time-slice axiom for AQFTs on \mathbf{Loc}_1 , $\mathbf{C}\mathbf{Loc}_2$ and Haag-Kastler-type \mathbf{Loc}_m/M .

Rem: Very different behavior to topological QFTs (via locally constant factorization algebras on \mathbb{R}^m) $\leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_m$ -algebras [Lurie, Ayala/Francis]

Construction of free (non-interacting) QFTs on \mathbf{Loc}_m

- ◇ *Input data:* A natural collection $\{\mathcal{F}(M), Q_M, \omega_M\}_{M \in \mathbf{Loc}_m}$ of **free BV theories** [Costello/Gwilliam], i.e. $(\mathcal{F}(M), Q_M)$ is a complex of differential operators and ω_M is a (-1) -shifted symplectic structure.

Construction of free (non-interacting) QFTs on \mathbf{Loc}_m

- ◇ *Input data:* A natural collection $\{\mathcal{F}(M), Q_M, \omega_M\}_{M \in \mathbf{Loc}_m}$ of **free BV theories** [Costello/Gwilliam], i.e. $(\mathcal{F}(M), Q_M)$ is a complex of differential operators and ω_M is a (-1) -shifted symplectic structure.
- ◇ *Central hypothesis:* **Green-hyperbolic complexes**, i.e. there exists (pseudo-)natural family of *retarded/advanced Green's homotopies*

$$\left\{ \Lambda_K^\pm \in [\mathcal{F}_K(M), \mathcal{F}_{J_M^\pm(K)}(M)]^{-1} : \partial \Lambda_K^\pm = \text{incl} \right\}_{K \subseteq M \text{ compact}}$$

Construction of free (non-interacting) QFTs on \mathbf{Loc}_m

- ◇ *Input data:* A natural collection $\{\mathcal{F}(M), Q_M, \omega_M\}_{M \in \mathbf{Loc}_m}$ of **free BV theories** [Costello/Gwilliam], i.e. $(\mathcal{F}(M), Q_M)$ is a complex of differential operators and ω_M is a (-1) -shifted symplectic structure.
- ◇ *Central hypothesis:* **Green-hyperbolic complexes**, i.e. there exists (pseudo-)natural family of *retarded/advanced Green's homotopies*

$$\left\{ \Lambda_K^\pm \in [\mathcal{F}_K(M), \mathcal{F}_{J_M^\pm(K)}(M)]^{-1} : \partial \Lambda_K^\pm = \text{incl} \right\}_{K \subseteq M \text{ compact}}$$

Thm: [Benini/Musante/AS] One can construct from this data an AQFT $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_m, \perp)^{\text{hoCauchy}}$.

Construction of free (non-interacting) QFTs on \mathbf{Loc}_m

- Input data: A natural collection $\{\mathcal{F}(M), Q_M, \omega_M\}_{M \in \mathbf{Loc}_m}$ of **free BV theories** [Costello/Gwilliam], i.e. $(\mathcal{F}(M), Q_M)$ is a complex of differential operators and ω_M is a (-1) -shifted symplectic structure.
- Central hypothesis: **Green-hyperbolic complexes**, i.e. there exists (pseudo-)natural family of *retarded/advanced Green's homotopies*

$$\left\{ \Lambda_K^\pm \in [\mathcal{F}_K(M), \mathcal{F}_{J_M^\pm(K)}(M)]^{-1} : \partial \Lambda_K^\pm = \text{incl} \right\}_{K \subseteq M \text{ compact}}$$

Thm: [Benini/Musante/AS] One can construct from this data an AQFT $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_m, \perp)^{\text{hoCauchy}}$.

Ex: Linear Yang-Mills theory [Benini/Bruinsma/AS]

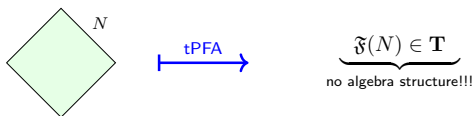
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \Omega_K^0(M)^{(-1)} & \xrightarrow{d} & \Omega_K^1(M)^{(0)} & \xrightarrow{\delta d} & \Omega_K^1(M)^{(1)} & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \Omega_K^0(M)^{(2)} \\
 \downarrow \subseteq & \swarrow \delta G_{\square}^\pm & \downarrow \subseteq & \swarrow G_{\square}^\pm & \downarrow \subseteq & \swarrow dG_{\square}^\pm & \downarrow \subseteq \\
 \Omega_{J_M^\pm(K)}^0(M) & \xrightarrow{d} & \Omega_{J_M^\pm(K)}^1(M) & \xrightarrow{\delta d} & \Omega_{J_M^\pm(K)}^1(M) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \Omega_{J_M^\pm(K)}^0(M)
 \end{array}$$

Comparison to factorization algebras (à la [Costello/Gwilliam])

- ◇ Time-orderable prefactorization algebras on \mathbf{Loc}_m [Benini/Perin/AS]:

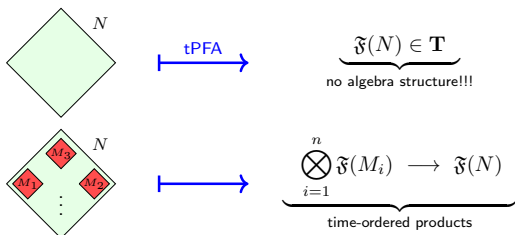
Comparison to factorization algebras (à la [Costello/Gwilliam])

- ◇ Time-orderable prefactorization algebras on \mathbf{Loc}_m [Benini/Perin/AS]:



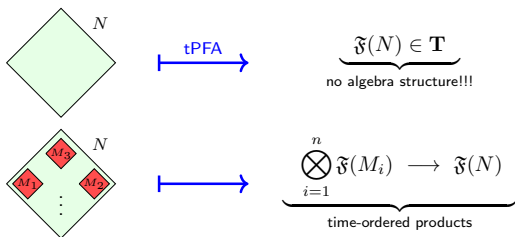
Comparison to factorization algebras (à la [Costello/Gwilliam])

- ◇ Time-orderable prefactorization algebras on \mathbf{Loc}_m [Benini/Perin/AS]:



Comparison to factorization algebras (à la [Costello/Gwilliam])

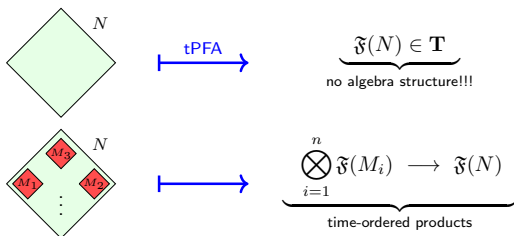
- ◇ Time-orderable prefactorization algebras on \mathbf{Loc}_m [Benini/Perin/AS]:



- ◇ With some Lorentzian geometry, one shows that there exists an operad morphism $\Phi : \mathfrak{tP}_{\mathbf{Loc}_m} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{Loc}_m, \perp)}$ to the AQFT operad.

Comparison to factorization algebras (à la [Costello/Gwilliam])

- Time-orderable prefactorization algebras on \mathbf{Loc}_m [Benini/Perin/AS]:



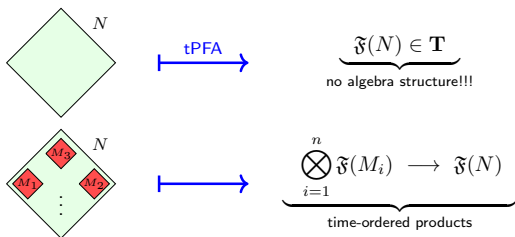
- With some Lorentzian geometry, one shows that there exists an operad morphism $\Phi : \mathbf{tPFA}_{\mathbf{Loc}_m} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{Loc}_m, \perp)}$ to the AQFT operad.

Thm: [Benini/Perin/AS] For target $\mathbf{T} =$ cocomplete SM 1-category, we have an equivalence of categories

$$\Phi! : \mathbf{tPFA}_m^{\text{Cauchy, add}} \xrightleftharpoons{\sim} \mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_m, \perp)^{\text{Cauchy, add}} : \Phi^*$$

Comparison to factorization algebras (à la [Costello/Gwilliam])

- ◇ **Time-orderable prefactorization algebras** on \mathbf{Loc}_m [Benini/Perin/AS]:



- ◇ With some Lorentzian geometry, one shows that there exists an operad morphism $\Phi : \mathbf{tPFA}_{\mathbf{Loc}_m} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{Loc}_m, \perp)}$ to the AQFT operad.

Thm: [Benini/Perin/AS] For target $\mathbf{T} =$ cocomplete SM 1-category, we have an equivalence of categories

$$\Phi! : \mathbf{tPFA}_m^{\text{Cauchy, add}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_m, \perp)^{\text{Cauchy, add}} : \Phi^*$$

- ◇ *Open problem:* Generalization to $\mathbf{T} =$ SM ∞ -category, in particular $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}}$? In this case there are so far only example-based comparisons [Gwilliam/Rejzner, Benini/Musante/AS].

Comparison to functorial field theories (à la [Stolz/Teichner, ...])

- ◇ Working with **globally hyperbolic** Lorentzian manifolds and Cauchy surfaces, all bordisms are cylinders $M \cong \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$, but with rich geometry!

Comparison to functorial field theories (à la [Stolz/Teichner, ...])

- ◇ Working with **globally hyperbolic** Lorentzian manifolds and Cauchy surfaces, all bordisms are cylinders $M \cong \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$, but with rich geometry!
- ◇ *Conjecture:* Consider the subcategory $\mathbf{Cau}_m \subseteq \mathbf{Loc}_m$ given by all objects, but only Cauchy morphisms. I believe that its localization

$$\mathbf{Cau}_m[\mathbf{Cauchy}^{-1}] \simeq \mathbf{LBord}_m[\mathbf{All}^{-1}]$$

is equivalent to a Stolz-Teichner-style globally hyperbolic Lorentzian bordism category, localized at all bordisms.

Comparison to functorial field theories (à la [Stolz/Teichner, ...])

- ◊ Working with **globally hyperbolic** Lorentzian manifolds and Cauchy surfaces, all bordisms are cylinders $M \cong \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$, but with rich geometry!
- ◊ *Conjecture:* Consider the subcategory $\mathbf{Cau}_m \subseteq \mathbf{Loc}_m$ given by all objects, but only Cauchy morphisms. I believe that its localization

$$\mathbf{Cau}_m[\mathbf{Cauchy}^{-1}] \simeq \mathbf{LBord}_m[\mathbf{All}^{-1}]$$

is equivalent to a Stolz-Teichner-style globally hyperbolic Lorentzian bordism category, localized at all bordisms.

- ◊ *Implication:* Each $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_m, \perp)^W$ has an underlying representation of the Lorentzian bordisms that captures time evolution, but ignores spatial locality associated with non-Cauchy morphisms $f : M \rightarrow N$.

Comparison to functorial field theories (à la [Stolz/Teichner, ...])

- ◊ Working with **globally hyperbolic** Lorentzian manifolds and Cauchy surfaces, all bordisms are cylinders $M \cong \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$, but with rich geometry!
- ◊ *Conjecture:* Consider the subcategory $\mathbf{Cau}_m \subseteq \mathbf{Loc}_m$ given by all objects, but only Cauchy morphisms. I believe that its localization

$$\mathbf{Cau}_m[\mathbf{Cauchy}^{-1}] \simeq \mathbf{LBord}_m[\mathbf{All}^{-1}]$$

is equivalent to a Stolz-Teichner-style globally hyperbolic Lorentzian bordism category, localized at all bordisms.

- ◊ *Implication:* Each $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_m, \perp)^W$ has an underlying representation of the Lorentzian bordisms that captures time evolution, but ignores spatial locality associated with non-Cauchy morphisms $f : M \rightarrow N$.

Prop: [Bunk/MacManus/AS; work in progress] The above holds true in spacetime dimension $m = 1$. (... and quite likely also in general dimension)

Comparison to functorial field theories (à la [Stolz/Teichner, ...])

- Working with **globally hyperbolic** Lorentzian manifolds and Cauchy surfaces, all bordisms are cylinders $M \cong \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$, but with rich geometry!
- Conjecture:* Consider the subcategory $\mathbf{Cau}_m \subseteq \mathbf{Loc}_m$ given by all objects, but only Cauchy morphisms. I believe that its localization

$$\mathbf{Cau}_m[\text{Cauchy}^{-1}] \simeq \mathbf{LBord}_m[\text{All}^{-1}]$$

is equivalent to a Stolz-Teichner-style globally hyperbolic Lorentzian bordism category, localized at all bordisms.

- Implication:* Each $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{AQFT}(\mathbf{Loc}_m, \perp)^W$ has an underlying representation of the Lorentzian bordisms that captures time evolution, but ignores spatial locality associated with non-Cauchy morphisms $f : M \rightarrow N$.

Prop: [Bunk/MacManus/AS; work in progress] The above holds true in spacetime dimension $m = 1$. (... and quite likely also in general dimension)

- Open problem:* What corresponds on the FFT side to the additional AQFT structure given by spatial locality? Is this related to extended field theories?

Future direction: Non-affine AQFTs

- ◇ In examples arising in physics, one typically has that

$$\mathfrak{A}(M) = \mathcal{O}\left(\text{derived moduli stack of fields}\right)_{\hbar} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbf{uAs}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

Future direction: Non-affine AQFTs

- ◇ In examples arising in physics, one typically has that

$$\mathfrak{A}(M) = \mathcal{O}\left(\text{derived moduli stack of fields}\right)_{\hbar} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbf{uAs}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

- ◇ *Well-known problem:* Interesting derived stacks are almost never affine!
Example: Classifying stack $BG = [*/G]$ for G reductive affine group scheme
 $\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{O}(BG) \simeq N^{\bullet}(G, \mathbb{K}) \simeq \mathbb{K} = \mathcal{O}(*)$ forgets the group

Future direction: Non-affine AQFTs

- ◇ In examples arising in physics, one typically has that

$$\mathfrak{A}(M) = \mathcal{O}\left(\text{derived moduli stack of fields}\right)_{\hbar} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbf{uAs}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

- ◇ *Well-known problem:* Interesting derived stacks are almost never affine!
Example: Classifying stack $BG = [*/G]$ for G reductive affine group scheme
 $\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{O}(BG) \simeq N^\bullet(G, \mathbb{K}) \simeq \mathbb{K} = \mathcal{O}(*)$ forgets the group
- ◇ *Way out:* [\[CPTVV\]](#) Assign instead quantizations of dg-categories of modules

$$\mathfrak{A}(M) = \mathbf{QCoh}\left(\text{derived moduli stack of fields}\right)_{\hbar} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbf{E}_0}(\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

Future direction: Non-affine AQFTs

- ◇ In examples arising in physics, one typically has that

$$\mathfrak{A}(M) = \mathcal{O}\left(\text{derived moduli stack of fields}\right)_{\hbar} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbf{uAs}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

- ◇ *Well-known problem:* Interesting derived stacks are almost never affine!
Example: Classifying stack $BG = [*/G]$ for G reductive affine group scheme
 $\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{O}(BG) \simeq N^{\bullet}(G, \mathbb{K}) \simeq \mathbb{K} = \mathcal{O}(*)$ forgets the group
- ◇ *Way out:* [CPTVV] Assign instead quantizations of dg-categories of modules

$$\mathfrak{A}(M) = \mathrm{QCoh}\left(\text{derived moduli stack of fields}\right)_{\hbar} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbb{E}_0}(\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

Def: A **non-affine AQFT** is a $\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}}$ -valued algebra $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{P}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}}(\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}})$ over the factor $\mathcal{P}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ of the AQFT operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} = \mathcal{P}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} \otimes \mathbf{uAs}$.

Future direction: Non-affine AQFTs

- ◇ In examples arising in physics, one typically has that

$$\mathfrak{A}(M) = \mathcal{O}\left(\text{derived moduli stack of fields}\right)_{\hbar} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbf{uAs}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

- ◇ *Well-known problem:* Interesting derived stacks are almost never affine!
Example: Classifying stack $BG = [*/G]$ for G reductive affine group scheme
 $\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{O}(BG) \simeq N^{\bullet}(G, \mathbb{K}) \simeq \mathbb{K} = \mathcal{O}(*)$ forgets the group
- ◇ *Way out:* [CPTVV] Assign instead quantizations of dg-categories of modules

$$\mathfrak{A}(M) = \text{QCoh}\left(\text{derived moduli stack of fields}\right)_{\hbar} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbb{E}_0}(\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

Def: A **non-affine AQFT** is a $\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}}$ -valued algebra $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{P}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}}(\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}})$ over the factor $\mathcal{P}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ of the AQFT operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} = \mathcal{P}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} \otimes \mathbf{uAs}$.

- ◇ The formal theory of such non-affine AQFTs was studied in a simpler 2-categorical context (replace $\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}}$ by $\mathbf{Pr}_{\mathbb{K}}$) by [Benini/Perin/AS/Woike].

Future direction: Non-affine AQFTs

- ◇ In examples arising in physics, one typically has that

$$\mathfrak{A}(M) = \mathcal{O}\left(\text{derived moduli stack of fields}\right)_{\hbar} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbf{uAs}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

- ◇ *Well-known problem:* Interesting derived stacks are almost never affine!
Example: Classifying stack $BG = [*/G]$ for G reductive affine group scheme
 $\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{O}(BG) \simeq N^{\bullet}(G, \mathbb{K}) \simeq \mathbb{K} = \mathcal{O}(*)$ forgets the group
- ◇ *Way out:* [CPTVV] Assign instead quantizations of dg-categories of modules

$$\mathfrak{A}(M) = \mathrm{QCoh}\left(\text{derived moduli stack of fields}\right)_{\hbar} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbb{E}_0}(\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

Def: A **non-affine AQFT** is a $\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}}$ -valued algebra $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{P}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}}(\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}})$ over the factor $\mathcal{P}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ of the AQFT operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} = \mathcal{P}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} \otimes \mathbf{uAs}$.

- ◇ The formal theory of such non-affine AQFTs was studied in a simpler 2-categorical context (replace $\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}}$ by $\mathbf{Pr}_{\mathbb{K}}$) by [Benini/Perin/AS/Woike].

Ex: (i) Orbifold σ -models with fields $\phi : M \rightarrow [X/G_{\text{finite}}]$ [Benini/Perin/AS/Woike]

Future direction: Non-affine AQFTs

- ◇ In examples arising in physics, one typically has that

$$\mathfrak{A}(M) = \mathcal{O}\left(\text{derived moduli stack of fields}\right)_{\hbar} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbf{uAs}}(\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

- ◇ *Well-known problem:* Interesting derived stacks are almost never affine!
Example: Classifying stack $BG = [*/G]$ for G reductive affine group scheme
 $\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{O}(BG) \simeq N^{\bullet}(G, \mathbb{K}) \simeq \mathbb{K} = \mathcal{O}(*)$ forgets the group
- ◇ *Way out:* [CPTVV] Assign instead quantizations of dg-categories of modules

$$\mathfrak{A}(M) = \mathrm{QCoh}\left(\text{derived moduli stack of fields}\right)_{\hbar} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbb{E}_0}(\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}})$$

Def: A **non-affine AQFT** is a $\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}}$ -valued algebra $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathcal{P}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}}(\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}})$ over the factor $\mathcal{P}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)}$ of the AQFT operad $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} = \mathcal{P}_{(\mathbf{C}, \perp)} \otimes \mathbf{uAs}$.

- ◇ The formal theory of such non-affine AQFTs was studied in a simpler 2-categorical context (replace $\mathbf{dgCat}_{\mathbb{K}}$ by $\mathbf{Pr}_{\mathbb{K}}$) by [Benini/Perin/AS/Woike].

- Ex:**
- (i) Orbifold σ -models with fields $\phi : M \rightarrow [X/G_{\text{finite}}]$ [Benini/Perin/AS/Woike]
 - (ii) Non-Abelian Yang-Mills theory on spatial lattices [Benini/Pridham/AS]