

On dualizability of braided tensor categories

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Abstract

We study the question of dualizability in higher Morita categories of locally presentable tensor, and braided tensor categories. Our main results (in characteristic zero) are that the 3-category of rigid tensor categories with enough compact projectives is 2-dualizable, that the 4-category of rigid braided tensor categories with enough compact projectives is 3-dualizable, and that the 4-category of braided fusion categories is 4-dualizable. Via the cobordism hypothesis, this produces respectively 2, 3 and 4-dimensional framed topological field theories.

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1 Introduction

This paper establishes dualizability results for the higher Morita categories of locally presentable tensor and braided tensor categories. Roughly speaking, a higher category is called *fully dualizable* if its objects have duals and its

morphisms have adjoints at all levels. More generally, a higher category is k -dualizable if all objects have duals and all morphisms of degree less than k have adjoints. The *cobordism hypothesis* of Baez-Dolan [BD95] hypothesizes that topological field theories in a given dimension, valued in some target higher symmetric monoidal category, are classified by its fully dualizable objects, i.e. those objects lying in some fully dualizable subcategory. Lurie’s influential work [Lur09] outlined in detail a possible proof of the cobordism hypothesis; several more recent works [AF17, AFR15] have been aimed at giving an independent proof. In light of this classification, it is therefore a very interesting question to produce examples of fully dualizable higher categories, and k -dualizable higher categories more generally.

Of particular interest are the *higher Morita theories of E_n -algebras*. These generalize the classical Morita theory – the 2-category of associative algebras, bimodules, and bimodule homomorphisms – to the setting of E_n -algebras in some symmetric monoidal m -category \mathcal{S} , i.e. algebras in \mathcal{S} over the n -little discs operad. An E_n -algebra may be regarded as carrying n mutually distributing associative algebra structures in \mathcal{S} , and so the resulting Morita theory of E_n -algebras is most naturally regarded as an $(n + m)$ -category¹. The first general construction of a higher Morita theory was the $(n + 1)$ -category of E_n -algebras in an $(\infty, 1)$ -category \mathcal{S} . This construction was outlined in [Lur09], and carried out in independent works [Hau17, Sch14]. The further construction of the $(n + m)$ -categorical higher Morita theory of E_n -algebras in an m -category \mathcal{S} was given in [JFS17].

When we specialize the coefficients \mathcal{S} appearing in these constructions to be the (discrete) 2-category \mathbf{Pr} of locally presentable \mathbf{k} -linear categories, we obtain a (discrete) 3-category \mathbf{Tens} of tensor categories, regarded as E_1 -algebras in \mathbf{Pr} , and a (discrete) 4-category \mathbf{BrTens} of braided tensor categories, regarded as E_2 -algebras in \mathbf{Pr} . Our main results in this paper consist of identifying natural subcategories of \mathbf{Tens} and \mathbf{BrTens} consisting of *rigid* tensor and braided tensor categories, respectively, with enough compact projectives, and proving that these are 2- and 3-dualizable, respectively. In the braided tensor case, we further identify a subcategory of *braided fusion categories*, and we show this is fully dualizable. Taken together with the

¹Throughout the paper, by “ n -category” we will mean more precisely an (∞, n) -category, in the complete Segal space axiomatization. We will say “discrete n -category” when the only invertible higher morphisms are identities. However, following the remark in Section I.5 of [DSPS13] all our main arguments take place in 2-categories and so are model independent.

cobordism hypothesis, our results give rise to new topological field theories in dimensions 2, 3, and 4. In the tensor case this generalizes results of [DSPS13] for *finite* rigid tensor categories, is a non-derived analogue of [BZN09, Gai15], and extends to tensor and braided tensor categories the dualizability results of [BCJF15] for presentable categories.

The rest of the introduction is outlined as follows. We begin by recalling what the Morita categories of tensor and braided tensor categories are, briefly discuss the notion of rigidity, as it appears in the infinite/presentable setting, and state our main results. Then we discuss the relationship of our results to previous results on dualizability of tensor categories. We next briefly discuss what we expect to be true about oriented TFTs attached to braided tensor categories, which we will return to in future work. Finally we discuss the relationship of the 3-dimensional TFTs coming from braided tensor categories via the cobordism hypothesis to a number of well-known constructions, some of which are at present only conjecturally well-defined.

Morita categories Our primary objects of interest are tensor categories and braided tensor categories, and their higher Morita theories, as constructed in [Hau17] and [JFS17].

Definition-Proposition 1.1. There exists of a 3-category **Tens**, whose:

- objects are tensor categories.
- 1-morphisms are bimodule categories between such.
- 2-morphisms are bimodule functors between such.
- 3-morphisms are natural transformations between such.

The symmetric monoidal product on **Tens** is the so-called Deligne–Kelly tensor product of the underlying categories, equipped with its natural tensor structure. The composition of 1-morphisms is the balanced (or relative) Deligne–Kelly tensor products of bimodules.

Compositions of 2- and 3-morphisms are composition of functors and of natural transformations in the usual sense.

Similarly, we have:

Definition-Proposition 1.2. There exists a 4-category **BrTens**, whose:

- objects are braided tensor categories.
- 1-morphisms are tensor categories with central structures.

- 2-morphisms are centered bimodule categories.
- 3-morphisms are bimodule functors of such.
- 4-morphisms are natural transformations of such.

The symmetric monoidal product in **BrTens** is again the Deligne–Kelly tensor product of the underlying categories. The composition of 1- and 2-morphisms is defined using the relative Deligne–Kelly tensor product. Composition of 3- and 4-morphisms is composition of functors and natural transformations in the usual sense. See Section 3 for complete definitions.

Rigid Morita categories With these definitions in hand, our main results identify certain appropriately dualizable sub-categories of those. A key notion in these theorems is that of rigidity. In the setting of finite tensor categories, rigidity of a tensor category is the requirement that all its objects have left and right dual objects, equipped with evaluation and coevaluation maps mimicking those associated to the dual of a vector space. In the infinite setting, some care is needed to define the correct notion of rigidity: for instance we wish to include the category of vector spaces as an example of a rigid tensor category, although it contains infinite-dimensional vector spaces, which are not dualizable. This leads us to:

Definition-Proposition 1.3. Suppose that a tensor category \mathcal{A} has enough compact projectives. Then the following conditions on \mathcal{A} are equivalent:

1. All compact projective objects of \mathcal{A} are left and right dualizable.
2. A generating collection of compact projective objects of \mathcal{A} are left and right dualizable.
3. The multiplication functor, $T : \mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ has a co-continuous right adjoint T^R , and the canonical lax bimodule structure on T^R is strong.

We will say that \mathcal{A} is *rigid* if it has enough compact projectives, and if any of the above conditions is satisfied.

Remark 1.4. Note that we only define rigidity of \mathcal{A} under the standing assumption that the underlying category has enough compact projectives. We will follow this convention throughout the paper, so that a tensor or braided tensor category declared to be rigid in particular has enough compact projectives. Nonetheless in the main theorems we explicitly include the enough compact projectives condition in order to avoid any possible confusion.

Remark 1.5. The reader should compare the notion of rigidity above with that of [Gai15, Appendix D], in the setting of dg-categories. There a dg-category is called rigid if it satisfies the third condition above and if the right adjoint to the unit is cocontinuous. Dropping this last condition leads to what is called “semi-rigid” in [BZN09].

Remark 1.6. If \mathcal{A} is the ind-completion of a finite tensor category which is rigid in the traditional sense it is rigid in the sense of this paper as well. However, even in the finite setting the definition in this paper is better behaved in some important ways as was pointed out to us by Theo Johnson-Freyd. For example, if A is a non-semisimple algebra in \mathbf{Vect} then $A\text{-mod-}A$ is not rigid in the traditional sense even though it is Morita equivalent to \mathbf{Vect} . But since it is generated by the compact projective $A \otimes A$ which is dualizable because it is projective (and indeed free) as both a left A -module and a right A -module, it is rigid in the sense of this paper. When $A = \mathbb{C}[x]/x^2$ it is not hard to see that the only dualizable objects are the projective bimodule $A \otimes A$ and the trivial bimodule. Similarly this definition is better behaved over imperfect fields than the traditional definition, since the traditional version isn’t preserved by the Deligne-Kelly tensor product while this definition is preserved.

We can now state our main results:

Theorem 1.7. *There exists a sub 3-category $\mathbf{RigidTens} \subset \mathbf{Tens}$, whose:*

- *objects are rigid tensor categories with enough compact projectives*
- *1-morphisms are bimodule categories with enough compact projectives.*
- *2-morphisms are bimodule functors between such.*
- *3-morphisms are natural transformations between such.*

Moreover, $\mathbf{RigidTens}$ is 2-dualizable.

Theorem 1.8. *There exists a sub 4-category $\mathbf{RigidBrTens} \subset \mathbf{BrTens}$, whose:*

- *objects are rigid braided tensor categories with enough compact projectives.*
- *1-morphisms are rigid tensor categories with central structures, and enough compact projectives,*

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- 2-morphisms are centered bimodule categories, with enough compact projectives,
- 3- and 4-morphisms are as in **BrTens**.

Moreover, **RigidBrTens** is 3-dualizable.

It is already known from [DSPS13] that fusion categories over a field of characteristic zero are 3-dualizable. We show that the analogous statement holds for 4-dualizability in **BrTens**.

Theorem 1.9. *Over a field of characteristic zero, there exists a sub 4-category $\mathbf{BrFus} \subset \mathbf{BrTens}$, whose:*

- objects are braided fusion categories.
- 1-morphisms are fusion categories with compatible central structures.
- 2-morphisms are finite and semi-simple bimodule categories with compatible centered structures.
- 3-morphisms are compact preserving functors between such.
- 4-morphisms are natural transformations between such.

Moreover, **BrFus** is fully (i.e. 4-) dualizable.

As in [DSPS13] over a field of characteristic p , this theorem holds with semisimplicity replaced by the stronger condition of “separability.”

Remark 1.10. The statements of the main Theorems 1.7, 1.8, and 1.9 are somewhat simplified for the sake of exposition. More precisely, we first prove in Section 4 that each desired subcategory is indeed closed under the monoidal structure and the composition of morphisms at each level. We then construct adjoints in Section 5 to k -morphisms in the required degrees.

Applying the existence criterion of the cobordism hypothesis yields the following:

- Corollary 1.11.**
- Every rigid tensor category gives rise to a fully extended, categorified, framed 2 dimensional TFT assigning that category to the framed point.
 - Every rigid braided tensor category gives rise to a fully extended, categorified, framed 3 dimensional TFT assigning that category to the framed point.

- *In the braided fusion case, the former extends to a framed 4 dimensional TFT.*

Although those TFT’s are new in general, they are, at least conjecturally, related to a number of well-known and important constructions which we outline in more details below. Here “categorified” means that one obtains vector spaces, as opposed to numbers, for closed manifolds in top dimension, equipped with actions of mapping class groups. In particular every rigid tensor category gives rise to representations of mapping class groups of framed surfaces. In the braided case, this TFT produces categories for framed surfaces, which coincide with the “quantum character varieties” computed in [BZBJ15] using the formalism of factorization homology, and vector spaces for closed 3-manifolds (more generally, functors between those categories for manifolds with boundaries). We expect those vector spaces to recover the familiar skein modules. Finally, in the braided fusion case one obtains numerical invariants for framed 4 manifolds, which should be closely related to those obtained by Crane–Kauffman–Yetter [CKY97].

Summary of known dualizability results Now we recall what has been proved already regarding dualizability in higher Morita theories, and explain where our results fit.

Dualizability in low dimensions is a general and purely topological phenomenon. It was proved in [Lur09] that any E_1 -algebra \mathcal{A} (in any \mathcal{S}) is 1-dualizable, with dual being the opposite algebra \mathcal{A}^{mop} . (Here the m stands for multiplication, as opposed to taking the opposite of composition or of the braiding.) This result was extended to pointed higher Morita categories in [Sch14], and is also expected to hold for unpointed higher Morita categories [Hau17]. In other words: it follows from purely topological considerations that every object of the Morita theory of E_n -algebras is n -dualizable, in particular that **Tens** is 1-dualizable and **BrTens** is 2-dualizable.

Turning attention to our “coefficients” **Pr**, it was proved in [BCJF15] that $\mathcal{C} \in \mathbf{Pr}$ is 1-dualizable if it has enough compact projectives². It is well-known that $\mathcal{C} \in \mathbf{Pr}$ is 2-dualizable if, and only if, it is the ind-completion of a finite and semi-simple category.

²The converse assertion, that this is a necessary condition, is proved there only for categories of comodules for a co-algebra; the status of the converse in general does not appear to be known.

In [DSPS13] it was shown that *finite* tensor categories are 2-dualizable and that in characteristic zero *fusion* categories – semi-simple finite rigid tensor categories – are fully (i.e. 3-) dualizable. In characteristic p they show that separable tensor categories (i.e. fusion categories of non-zero global dimension) are fully dualizable. Here we show that the first of these results generalizes beyond the finite setting. In our infinite setting the 3-dualizable objects are still only the fusion (resp. separable) categories. Note that some of the more detailed results and conjectures of [DSPS13] – such as the topological description of the Radford isomorphism, the conjectured $SO(3)$ action on finite tensor categories, and the conjectured non-compact local TFT – do use finiteness in an essential way.

A necessary condition for $\mathcal{A} \in \mathbf{Tens}$ be 2-dualizable, or for $\mathcal{A} \in \mathbf{BrTens}$ to be 3-dualizable, is that \mathcal{A} be 1-dualizable in \mathbf{Pr} . Absent a general characterization of dualizability in \mathbf{Pr} , we take the criterion of having enough compact projectives, from [BCJF15], which is in any case a versatile one for proofs. Our results assert that, having assumed this form of dualizability in \mathbf{Pr} , it suffices to further assume only that \mathcal{A} is rigid, in order to obtain the next degree of dualizability.

To summarize (see Table 1), n -dualizability in higher Morita theories of E_n -algebras is guaranteed by very general theorems [?, Hau17, Lur09], which are really about the topological E_n -operads, and in particular apply for any coefficients \mathcal{S} . Meanwhile, *full* dualizability in higher Morita theories imposes very strong restrictions – in particular the fusion condition in the works [DSPS13, Fre12a, Fre12b, Wal]. Our results highlight rigidity as a sufficient condition for one additional level of dualizability in \mathbf{Tens} and \mathbf{BrTens} . The ability to drop the strong finiteness assumptions, while retaining one level of dualizability – 2-dualizability of tensor categories, and 3-dualizability of braided tensor categories – is important for applications to geometric representation theory and quantum algebra (see below), where categories of interest are essentially never finite, nor semi-simple, and where invariants are already known not to extend to top dimensions.

Remark 1.12. It is also interesting to compare these results to dualizability for ordinary algebras. There 2-dualizability is equivalent to separability, i.e. that the multiplication map has a splitting as a bimodule map. In some sense separability (splitting of multiplication) looks quite similar to rigidity (cocontinuous right adjoint to multiplication), but we do not know a common generalization that includes both separability and rigidity.

	Pr	Tens	BrTens
1	Enough compact projectives	Any	Any
2	Finite semi-simple	Rigid	Any
3		Fusion	Rigid
4			Fusion

Table 1: Dualizability in low dimensions is topological, while dualizability in higher dimensions references dualizability conditions in **Pr**. Rigidity provides the additional compatibility in middle dimensions.

Finally, we would note that the statement of Corollary 1.11 (as well as its oriented variant to be discussed below) has been anticipated for many years, at least under the further assumption that the input braided tensor category is semi-simple. That ribbon tensor categories in characteristic 0 give 3-dimensional TFTs was known to Kevin Walker [Wal] and follows from [MW12, MW11], though these works use an alternative definition of TFT which is somewhat different from the standard one. A variation on this approach is outlined in [Joh15, §9] with details to appear in [Joh], which uses standard TFT definitions. All three constructions are closely related, and should agree exactly in the fusion case, but there are some important technical differences in general. First, the kind of completions that Walker–Morrison use (“the finite representation category”) does not agree with the free cocompletion in general and so differs from the TFTs in Johnson–Freyd’s approach and ours. This happens both for a technical reason that’s easily fixed (the compact objects in $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \text{Vect})$ may not agree with $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \text{Vect}^{fd})$), and a more important reason which is that one should restrict strand types to compact projective objects. Secondly, Morrison–Walker and Johnson–Freyd need to restrict to categories where the tensor unit is compact projective (which includes many representation theoretic categories, but excludes non-semisimple finite braided tensor categories in the sense of [EO04]). Informally, this assumption is needed in these skein theoretic approaches because the empty diagram corresponds to the unit and when one takes the free cocompletion of the diagram categories this forces the unit to be compact projective. In these skein theoretic approaches it is

check that these actually are different!-NS

substantially easier to see directly that one obtains an oriented TFT, but substantially harder to weaken the ribbon assumption to get a framed TFT.

That ribbon fusion categories give a fully local 4-dimensional TFT also appears in unpublished work of Freed–Teleman [Fre12a, Fre12b], and in unpublished work of Walker [Wal], so in particular it should follow from the cobordism hypothesis that they are 4-dualizable. Hence, in the braided fusion case, Theorem 1.9 can be regarded as giving an independent proof of this widely expected result, but on the other side of the cobordism hypothesis correspondence from other arguments.

It's also harder to show that this produces a TFT in the first place, right? I think this is a more important point than the extension to framed things-AB

The $SO(n)$ action and oriented TFTs By the cobordism hypothesis, the space of n -dualizable objects (i.e. the underlying groupoid or core of the category of the category of fully dualizable objects) is homotopy equivalent to the space of n -dimensional *framed* TFTs. By precomposing with changes of framing, the group $O(n)$ acts on the space of TFTs, and thus on the core of the category of dualizable objects \mathcal{C}^\times . The second part of the cobordism hypothesis in Lurie’s formulation says that the oriented field theories correspond precisely to *homotopy fixed points* for the $SO(n)$ part of this action. An action of a topological group G on the core a higher category \mathcal{C} is given by a map $BG \rightarrow B\text{Aut}(\mathcal{C}^\times)$, and its homotopy fixed points consist of trivializing a component of this action; this involves both non-trivial conditions on the would-be fixed points, and the specification of data specifying the null homotopy.

The applications we have in mind (discussed in the next section) require oriented theories, so in this section we briefly outline what we expect to be true about the $SO(3)$ -action and its homotopy fixed points for **RigidBrTens**. We only sketch the main ideas here; the details will appear in a forthcoming paper by us, where they will follow relatively easily from the results of work in progress [DSPS]. It is also interesting to ask the corresponding questions about the $SO(2)$ action on **RigidTens**, the $SO(3)$ action on **Fus**, and the $SO(4)$ action on **BrFus**. The first two cases are considered in [DSPS], while for the final case we do not have an outline of a proof in mind at present, and so will only speculate.

The $O(n)$ action on E_n -algebras is well-understood in concrete terms. Namely, $O(n)$ acts on the E_n operad itself by the standard action on the little discs, and the $O(n)$ action on E_n -algebras comes by precomposing by

the action on the operad. In particular, any framed E_n -algebra³ is a homotopy fixed point for the $SO(n)$ action in a canonical way. This action is quite special, since it only involves algebra maps and not Morita equivalences. Similarly the canonical homotopy fixed point structures again only involve algebra maps and not Morita equivalences. In particular, not all the homotopy fixed points in the Morita category are the canonical ones attached to a framed E_n -algebra. Nonetheless, those special fixed points give oriented TFTs which are sufficient in applications.

In the E_2 setting, a framed E_2 -algebra is the same thing as a balanced braided tensor category, and so any balanced braided tensor category has a canonical $SO(2)$ -fixed point structure. This is enough to get a 2-dimensional oriented TFT, as in [BZBJ15]. But for the 3-dimensional TFT, having an $SO(2)$ fixed point structure only yields a “combed TFT”, i.e. one that depends on a choice of non-vanishing vector field on the 3-manifold.

It is fairly straightforward to characterize $SO(2)$ actions and their fixed points owing to the standard cell decomposition of $BSO(2) = \mathbb{C}P^\infty$, with a unique cell in each even degree, and with the usual attaching maps. Since in our case X is the core of a discrete 4-category **RigidBrTens**, the target is a homotopy 5-type and by standard arguments we may restrict attention to 5-type of $\mathbb{C}P^6$. The 2-cell corresponds to the Serre automorphism, which is the value of the loop bordism (an interval with framing that twists once). From the above description of the $SO(2)$ -action we see that Serre automorphism is given by the double braiding bimodule (see [BZBJ16], Figure 3). The 4- and 6-cells correspond to certain higher compatibilities that the Serre satisfies, but we will not need to understand them in detail for what follows. Trivializing this action corresponds to picking a trivialization of the Serre, plus some data attached to the higher cells. A balancing is exactly a trivialization of the Serre that comes from a homomorphism instead of an arbitrary bimodule. The discussion in the previous paragraph guarantees that the existence of a canonical choice for the higher pieces of data.

Since $\pi_1(SO(3)) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, we see that $BSO(3)$ has an extra 3-cell which trivializes the square of the Serre. This is called the belt bordism in [DSPS13] because it comes from the belt trick, and its image under the TFT is called the Radford because of its relationship to Radford’s theorem for finite tensor categories. In the case of **BrTens** the image of the belt bordism is given

³Note the potentially confusing yet standard terminology here: a framed E_n -algebra is one which gives invariants of oriented manifolds,

by the Drinfeld trivialization of the quadruple braiding bimodule [Dri89] [Kas95, Chapter XIV] [BK01, §2.2] [EGNO15, §8.9.]. So, in order to give a trivialization of the $SO(3)$ -action, we must identify the trivialization of the quadruple braiding bimodule given by the Drinfeld map with the one given by the square of the balancing. In general such an identification is given by a natural transformation of bimodule functors. But since these bimodules come from tensor functors, and the bimodule functors come from tensor natural isomorphisms, a particularly nice way to give a bimodule natural isomorphism is to simply assert that the two monoidal natural transformations are equal. This recovers exactly the definition of a ribbon tensor category. So we see that a ribbon tensor category has a trivialization of the $SO(2)$ -action and a trivialization of the belt bordism. As before, not all homotopy fixed points will be of this form, but these special homotopy fixed points are sufficient for applications.

We expect it to follow from the main results of [DSPS] that in fact a ribbon category has a canonical $SO(3)$ -fixed point structure. This requires understanding the 5-type of $BSO(3)$ and checking that certain higher cells automatically vanish because we've chosen the trivialization of the Serre, the higher $SO(2)$ -cells, and Radford to be in a very special form (e.g. coming from algebra maps rather than from bimodules). In a sense this is easier than the corresponding statement about finite tensor categories, because the higher $SO(2)$ -cells are easier to trivialize here.

We also speculate that a ribbon fusion category has a canonical $SO(4)$ -fixed point structure, but this result would not follow from the results of [DSPS], but rather would involve computations with the 5-type of $BSO(4)$. Nonetheless this result should be true by comparison with results of [Wal] (at least in the unitary case).

Applications to topological field theory Our primary motivating application for Theorem 1.8 is to producing a fully extended 3-dimensional topological field theory extending fully extended 2-dimensional *quantum character theory*, which was introduced in [BZBJ15]. The resulting 3-dimensional topological field theory is new, is related to many important constructions, and is worthy of further study. Let us outline some expected applications here.

Recall that the *character stack* $\underline{\text{Ch}}_G(X)$ associated to a topological space X and a group G is a moduli stack of G -local systems on X , equivalently, of

representations

$$\pi_1(X) \rightarrow G,$$

considered up to the conjugation action of G . It is proved in [BZFN10] that the assignment to X of its G -character stack, accessed through its category of sheaves, defines an n -dimensional topological field theory for any n , and that this coincides with the n -dimensional field theory assigning $\text{Rep}(G)$ to a point, where we may regard the E_∞ -algebra $\text{Rep}(G)$ as an E_n algebra for any n . These may then be computed using the machinery of factorization homology [AF15, AFT17, BD04, Gin15, Lur], which has blossomed in recent years.

In low dimensions, character stack exhibit rich additional structures. It is a celebrated result of Atiyah–Bott [AB83] and Goldman [Gol84] that when the group G is reductive, the underlying variety of the G -character stack of closed surfaces carry canonical symplectic forms, built using the Killing form for G and the Poincare pairing for S . Furthermore, any 3-manifold M with boundary defines a Lagrangian subvariety $\text{Ch}_G(M) \subset \text{Ch}_G(\partial M)$ with respect to this symplectic form. This result has been upgraded in the seminal papers [Cal13, CPT⁺17, PTVV13] to a so-called 0-shifted symplectic structure on the stack $\underline{\text{Ch}}_G(S)$ for any closed surface S , and to a Lagrangian structure on the map

$$\underline{\text{Ch}}_G(M) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Ch}}_G(\partial M).$$

In [BZBJ15], *deformation quantizations* of the classical character stack were introduced, more precisely deformation quantizations of their categories of quasi-coherent sheaves. The construction hinged on the machinery of factorization homology, and as such the assignment $S \mapsto QCh_G(V)$ defined a fully extended 2-dimensional topological field theory. These invariants were computed explicitly for arbitrary punctured surfaces, where they were related to well-known ad-hoc quantizations of character varieties, most notably the moduli algebras of Alekseev [Ale93, AGS96].

In the follow-up paper [BZBJ16], the resulting invariants of closed surfaces were computed. Of special interest is the case of the closed torus T^2 . The quantum G -character stack of T^2 was identified with the category of strongly equivariant $\mathcal{D}_q(G)$ -modules. Here the equivariance condition is with respect to (a quantization of) the conjugation action of G on itself. This identification allows for the construction of *quantum Hamiltonian reduction* functors, from the quantum character variety of the 2-torus, to an algebra of Weyl group-invariant difference operators $\mathcal{D}_q(H)^W$ on the Cartan subgroup H of G .

The results of the present paper, together with the general formalism of topological field theory, yield several interesting new structures on quantum character varieties, most notably in the case of 3-manifolds with boundary. Suppose that M is a 3-manifold with a two-torus boundary. For example, M could be the complement in S^3 to a knot K . Then we may regard M as a cobordism from the empty manifold \emptyset to T^2 , giving rise to a functor,

$$\text{Vect} = QCV(\emptyset) \xrightarrow{QCV(M)} QCV(T^2) \xrightarrow{\text{Q.H.R.}} \mathcal{D}_q(H)^W\text{-mod}.$$

Identifying the functor obtained in this way with its value on the one dimensional vector space $\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{C}$, we obtain from any such M a module for the ring $\mathcal{D}_q(H)^W$. The isomorphism class of such a module is a homeomorphism invariant of M , which may be regarded as a quantization of the defining Lagrangian of the classical character variety of M . As such, it should provide a foundational framework for: quantum A -polynomials [Dim13, Gar04, Guk05, GS12], DAHA-Jones polynomials and skein modules of knots complements [Che13, BS16], and refined Chern-Simons invariants [AS11], among others, each of which yet lacks a topologically invariant formulation.

Skein modules, skein algebras, and skein categories Given an oriented 3-manifold M , a well known construction (see e.g. [Lic09], [Wal]) associates to it the *skein module* $A(M)$: this is the quotient of the vector space freely generated by isotopy classes of links in M , modulo “skein relations”: these relate vectors corresponding to tangles obtained by certain basic modifications within a fixed ball. Perhaps the best-studied of these is the Kauffmann bracket skein relations [Prz06, Kau01] which derive from the representation theory of $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$, but there are also the HOMFLYPT polynomials, which derive from the $N \rightarrow \infty$ limit of the representation theories of $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_N)$ and the Kauffman polynomial which similarly corresponds to quantum orthogonal and symplectic families. More generally, following [Wal], it is possible to associate to any 3-manifold and any ribbon tensor category the associated skein module, using the graphical calculus to define the objects, morphisms and local relations.

In the case where $M = S \times I$ for some surface S , the skein module acquires a natural algebra structure; in the Kauffman bracket case, this is known to quantize the SL_2 -character variety of S (see [FG00, PS00]; see [AMR98, RS02] for more general groups). Moreover, if M has incoming boundary S^+ and outgoing boundary S^- , then $A(M)$ becomes a $A(S^+)$ - $A(S^-)$ -bimodule.

It is widely expected that this construction should admit an interpretation in the framework of three-dimensional TFT's. However, attempts to make this precise quickly run into foundational problems. Indeed a natural first guess would be to assign the category $A(S)$ -mod as an invariant to a surface, and interpret the bimodule $A(M)$ as a functor from $A(S^+)$ -mod to $A(S^-)$ -mod. However, these bimodules do not compose correctly: not every skein in a composition of cobordisms can be expressed as a disjoint union of skeins in each cobordism: skeins that transgress the gluing surface are not counted. This is evident already in the classical case degeneration to character varieties, where it is known that the assignment to a surface of the algebra of functions on its character variety does not define a TFT, and rather one must consider the full character stacks.

One pathway to address the deficiency of skein algebras involves skein categories $C(S)$ associated to a surface S : rather than attaching an algebra, one attaches a category. Objects are indexed by the points of the surface, colored by objects of the ribbon braided tensor category, and Hom's are defined in a similar way to skein algebras, but allowing tangles with endpoints ending on the marked points. In this framework, the bimodule structure coming from a 3-manifold with boundary appears instead as a functor $C(S_{in})^{op} \times C(S_{out}) \rightarrow \text{Vect}$, which outputs the skein module of the 3-manifold, relative to the markings on its boundary which define the input objects. This is the construction in [Wal, MW12, MW11]. However, the definition of TFT used in those papers is non-standard and it's non-trivial to relate it to the standard definitions. In particular, using Walker's definitions it seems difficult to relate the values of the TFT to algebraic constructions. To our knowledge, this construction was never shown to define a TFT in the traditional sense, though see [Joh15, Joh] for ideas in this direction.

In [BZBJ15], these issues were addressed for surfaces by replacing skein categories by factorization homology with coefficients in braided tensor categories, as the basic ingredient in the construction. This formalism leads to an *a priori* well-defined 2D TFT. Like skein categories, factorization homology categories feature special objects indexed by points of the surface colored by representations of the input braided tensor category. Whereas in skein theory, these are taken as a starting point to define the categorise, in factorization homology they are instead induced via functoriality by disk embeddings into the surface. Factorization homology further satisfies a crucial excision axiom, allowing the resulting categories to be related directly to a number of concrete constructions in quantum algebra.

Our constructions in the current paper extend the 2D theory of [BZBJ15] to a 3D theory, however the factorization homology construction is specific to dimension 2 (or to dimension n , more generally, when working with E_n -algebras). Thus it is an important and interesting question to describe the resulting functors explicitly, in the framework of skein modules of 3-manifolds. We outline below a conjectural answer to this question, following [Joh15].

Firstly, the factorization homology categories may be understood by the above discussion as a suitable co-completion of the skein categories, in that they contain skein categories as a full subcategory, as well as additional objects obtained from those by taking cokernels and direct sums. In particular, the factorization homology categories are *generated* by the skein-theoretic subcategory, which means that to give a functor between factorization homology categories, it suffices to specify its values on this subcategory. However, in order for the free cocompletion of the skein category to agree with our construction, one should only label objects in the skein category by compact projective objects, and one must assume therefore that the tensor unit is compact projective, as it labels the empty diagram.

By the theorems in this paper, a 3-manifold M with boundary $S^+ \sqcup S^-$, viewed as a cobordism, gives rise to a functor F_M between the factorization homology categories. We conjecture the following formula for the functor F_M , in terms of relative skein modules; in formulas, we have:

$$\mathrm{Hom}(F_M(X), Y) = \mathrm{Sk}_{X,Y}^{\mathrm{rel}}(M),$$

where the RHS denotes a suitable “relative skein module”, spanned by knotted graphs in M ending at the points indexed by X and Y , and colored by objects of the braided tensor category as indicated. Interpreting presentable \mathbf{k} -linear categories as categorified Hilbert spaces, the Hom functor plays the role of categorified inner product, and so this gives a sort of “matrix coefficient for the functor. It follows from generation by skein objects that this uniquely determines a functor. We conjecture, following [Joh15] that it matches the one given by the abstract Morita theory machinery we deploy in this paper, at least in the case that the tensor unit is compact projective.

Is that okay?-DJ

Crane–Yetter and Witten–Reshetikhin–Turaev theory As a consequence of Theorem 1.9, every braided fusion category gives rise to a fully extended framed 4d TFT. As explained above, starting from a *ribbon* braided fusion category, also known as a pre-modular category, one conjecturally ob-

tains an oriented theory, hence numerical invariants of oriented 4-manifolds. We expect this invariant to recover the one defined by Crane–Yetter [CY93] in the modular case and by Crane–Kauffman–Yetter [CKY97] in the general pre-modular case.

In the modular case, a conjecture by Freed–Teleman [Fre12a, Fre12b] asserts that the corresponding fully extended theory is *invertible* and encodes the anomaly of Witten–Reshetikhin–Turaev theory. Roughly speaking, they conjecture that this invertible theory can be upgraded to what they call a *relative* field theory [FT12, FV15, JFS17] which in particular can be used to define a numerical invariant of pairs $(M, [W])$ where W is a 4-manifold with boundary M and $[W]$ is the cobordism class of W . This invariant is, in turn, expected to coincide with the Witten–Reshetikhin–Turaev invariant attached to the same data. We note that the fact that Witten–Reshetikhin–Turaev theory can be thought of as living on the boundary of an almost trivial 4 dimensional theory is apparent from its relation with Chern–Simons theory [Wit89], and is essentially the approach outlined in [Wal].

Outline Section 2 contains a recollection on locally presentable tensor and braided tensor categories, as well as on the notion of dualizability in higher categories. In Section 3 we provided a detailed construction of the symmetric monoidal $(4, 3)$ Morita category of braided tensor categories. Section 4 is devoted to the definition of rigidity in our framework, and the proof that restricting to rigid tensor and braided tensor categories, and bimodules with enough compact-projective over those, form a sub-category of the Morita category. Finally, Section 5 contains the proof of some dualizability statements which are implied by rigidity, and finally the proof our main results.

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pathologies in characteristic p , and David Ben-Zvi for sharing his vision of Betti geometric Langlands and its quantization, which motivates this work, as well as helpful discussions about rigidity in the ∞ -category setting.

2 Preliminaries

In this section, we recall a number of basic definitions we will need, and we give a more complete statement of our main results. Let us fix throughout a field \mathbf{k} of characteristic zero. General references include [AR94, BCJF15, MP89].

2.1 Presentable linear categories

Definition 2.1. A category is said to be \mathbf{k} -linear if it is enriched and tensored over the category of \mathbf{k} -linear vector spaces.

Definition 2.2. Let \mathcal{C} be a \mathbf{k} -linear category. An object $c \in \mathcal{C}$ is called

- *compact*, if $\mathrm{Hom}(c, -)$ commutes with filtered colimits
- *compact-projective*, if $\mathrm{Hom}(c, -)$ is cocontinuous, i.e. commutes with arbitrary small colimits.

Definition 2.3. We say that a \mathbf{k} -linear category

- is *locally finitely presentable* if it admits arbitrary small colimits, and is generated under filtered colimits by a small sub-category of compact objects.
- *has enough compact projectives* if it admits arbitrary small colimits, and is generated under small colimits by a small sub-category of compact-projective objects.

Remark 2.4. We note that, by a standard exercise, a category which has enough compact projectives in the above sense is in particular locally finitely presentable.

Remark 2.5. The phrase ‘ \mathcal{C} has enough projectives’ is typically used to mean that every object X of \mathcal{C} has a projective cover. In that case, choosing first a projective cover $p : P \rightarrow X$, and then a projective cover $p' : P' \rightarrow \ker(p)$, we can write $X \cong \ker(p')$ as colimit of projectives. This motivates the terminology ‘enough compact projectives’.

In enriched category theory, it is standard to consider λ -locally presentable categories for an arbitrary cardinal λ (see [AR94] for details); taken together these form the *locally presentable* categories. Locally finite presentable categories correspond to $\lambda = \aleph_0$, while categories with enough compact projectives in the above sense correspond to $\lambda = 0$ [BCJF15]. For a general cardinal λ , λ -locally presentable categories are defined similarly to the locally finitely presentable categories, except that the cardinal λ enters into the notion of compact objects (their Hom functors preserve only λ -filtered objects), and the notion of generation (the λ -compact objects generate under λ -filtered colimits). Since we will not require any technical arguments involving general cardinals, the reader is safe to think of locally finitely presentable categories in all arguments, without loss of generality.

Definition 2.6. We denote by:

- \mathbf{Pr} the 2-category of locally presentable categories, cocontinuous functors and natural transformations⁴,
- \mathbf{Pr}° the full 2-subcategory consisting of categories having enough compact projectives.

The 2-category of \mathbf{k} -linear categories is symmetric monoidal: given two \mathbf{k} -linear categories, their tensor product $\mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{D}$ has as its objects the Cartesian product of the objects of \mathcal{C} and of \mathcal{D} respectively. However, the \mathbf{k} -linear tensor product of two categories in \mathbf{Pr} is not again in \mathbf{Pr} . Each of \mathbf{Pr} and \mathbf{Pr}° nevertheless admit a natural symmetric monoidal structure, extending the \mathbf{k} -linear tensor product, and define as follows:

Definition 2.7. The Deligne–Kelly [Kel82, Del07, Fra13] tensor product of categories $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} \in \mathbf{Pr}$ is another category $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D} \in \mathbf{Pr}$, equipped with a functor $\mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D}$, bilinear and cocontinuous in each variable, which is moreover universal for this property, in the sense that we have an equivalence of groupoids:

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Pr}}(\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{E})^\times \simeq \mathrm{Bilin}(\mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{E})$$

where on the left hand side we throw away non-invertible natural transformations and Bilin denotes the groupoid whose objects are bilinear functors which are co-continuous in each variable, and whose morphisms are natural isomorphisms.

⁴We note that this terminology differs slightly from [BZBJ15], where only natural isomorphisms were allowed

2.2 Dualizability

We recall the following from [Lur]. Roughly speaking, a symmetric monoidal (∞, n) -category is said to be k -dualizable for some $1 \leq k \leq n$ if every object has a dual in the usual sense, and every i -morphism for $1 \leq i < k$ has a left and a right adjoint. This in particular implies that every object is k -dualizable in the sense that its evaluation and coevaluation maps have left and right adjoint, the units and counits of which themselves have adjoints, and so on.

This is made more precise as follows. Let \mathcal{C} be an (∞, n) -category and let $h_2\mathcal{C}$ be its homotopy 2-category, i.e. the 2-category whose objects and morphisms are the same as \mathcal{C} and whose 2-morphisms are isomorphism classes of 2-morphisms of \mathcal{C} .

Definition 2.8. Let \mathcal{C} be a 2-category and $x, y \in \mathcal{C}$. Two morphisms $L : x \rightarrow y$ and $r : y \rightarrow x$ are said to be adjoints if there exists 2-morphisms $\eta : \text{id}_x \rightarrow R \circ L$ and $\epsilon : L \circ R \rightarrow \text{id}_y$ such that

$$(R\epsilon) \cdot (\eta R) = \text{id}_R \qquad (\epsilon L) \cdot (L\eta) = \text{id}_L$$

Example 2.9. The motivating example for the above definition is of course the 2-category of categories, functors and their natural transformations, where this recovers the usual notion of left and right adjoints of functors. Another important example related to rigidity comes by regarding a monoidal category \mathcal{C} as a 2-category $B\mathcal{C}$, with a unique object $*$, with $\text{End}(*):= \mathcal{C}$. Then an object of \mathcal{C} , regarded as a 1-morphism of $B\mathcal{C}$, has an left/right adjoint if and only if that object has a left/right dual as an object of \mathcal{C} .

Definition 2.10. Let \mathcal{C} be an (∞, n) -category and let $1 \leq k < n$. The category \mathcal{C} is said to have adjoints for k -morphisms if it satisfies the following inductively defined property:

- if $k = 1$, then in $h_2\mathcal{C}$ every morphism has a left and a right adjoint
- if $k > 1$, then for every pair of objects $x, y \in \mathcal{C}$, the $(\infty, n - 1)$ -category $\text{Hom}(x, y)$ has adjoints for $k - 1$ -morphism.

Let now \mathcal{S} be a symmetric monoidal (∞, n) -category and define $B\mathcal{S}$ to be the $(\infty, n + 1)$ -category with one object $*$ and morphisms given by $\text{End}(*):= \mathcal{S}$.

Definition 2.11. We say the category \mathcal{S} is k -dualizable if the category $B\mathcal{S}$ has adjoints for k -morphisms.

Remark 2.12. We stress that the notion of adjoints in an $(\infty, 2)$ -category requires the zig-zag identities to hold only up to *non-specified* higher isomorphisms. In other words this is a property, not extra structure, which is why it is enough to check this in the homotopy 2-category. In particular, although the notion of being k -dualizable is typically higher categorical, unravelling the definition it boils down to check a list of conditions in various 2-categories. See the remark in Section I.5 of [DSPS13].

2.3 Tensor categories

The following definitions are standard, but we emphasize that throughout this paper we always work in \mathbf{Pr} . For any details about what “the obvious diagrams” means in some of these definitions see [EGNO15].

Definition 2.13. A *tensor category* is a category \mathcal{A} in \mathbf{Pr} equipped with a cocontinuous functor (i.e. a morphism in \mathbf{Pr})

$$\otimes : \mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A},$$

a distinguished object $\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{A}}$ (the unit) and natural isomorphism

$$\alpha_{x,y,z} : (x \otimes y) \otimes z \longrightarrow x \otimes (y \otimes z)$$

and

$$l_x : \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes x \rightarrow x \qquad r_x : x \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow x$$

such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & (x \otimes (y \otimes z)) \otimes w & \\
 \alpha_{x,y,z} \otimes \text{id}_w \nearrow & & \searrow \alpha_{x,y \otimes z,w} \\
 ((x \otimes y) \otimes z) \otimes w & & x \otimes ((y \otimes z) \otimes w) \\
 \alpha_{x \otimes y,z,w} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id}_x \otimes \alpha_{y,z,w} \\
 (x \otimes y) \otimes (z \otimes w) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{x,y,z \otimes w}} & x \otimes (y \otimes (z \otimes w))
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
(x \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{A}}) \otimes y & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{x, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{A}}, y}} & x \otimes (\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes y) \\
\searrow r_x & & \swarrow l_x \\
& x \otimes y &
\end{array}$$

Remark 2.14. Equivalently, a tensor category is an E_1 -algebra in \mathbf{Pr} .

Remark 2.15. As customary, we suppress α , l and r when those are clear from the context, as they can be uniquely filled in.

Definition 2.16. Given a tensor category \mathcal{C} , we define the *multiplication opposite* \mathcal{C}^{mop} as the tensor category with reversed multiplication and inverse associativity constraint.

Definition 2.17. Let \mathcal{A} be a tensor category. A left (resp, right) \mathcal{A} -module is a category $\mathcal{M} \in \mathbf{Pr}$ equipped with a cocontinuous functor, $\otimes : \mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ (resp, $\otimes : \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$), together with an associativity constraint and a natural isomorphism $\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes m \rightarrow m$ for $m \in \mathcal{M}$ making the analogous pentagon diagram commute.

Definition 2.18. Let \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} be tensor categories. An \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -bimodule is an \mathbf{Pr} category \mathcal{M} which is simultaneously a left \mathcal{A} -module and a right \mathcal{B} -module, together with an isomorphism

$$\Gamma : (a \otimes m) \otimes b \longrightarrow a \otimes (m \otimes b)$$

making the obvious diagram commute.

Definition 2.19. Let \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} be two module categories over \mathcal{A} . Then a *left module functor*, or \mathcal{A} -linear functor, is a pair of a functor $F : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ and a natural isomorphism $f : F(a \otimes m) \rightarrow a \otimes F(m)$ for $a \in \mathcal{A}, m \in \mathcal{M}$ making the obvious diagrams commute. Right module and bimodule functors are defined similarly.

Definition 2.20. Let \mathcal{A} be a tensor category and \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} be a right and a left \mathcal{A} -module category respectively. An \mathcal{A} -balanced functor is a pair of a functor from $F : \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ to some \mathbf{Pr} category \mathcal{E} and a natural transformation

$$f : F((m \otimes a) \boxtimes n) \cong F(m \boxtimes (a \otimes n))$$

for $a \in \mathcal{A}, m \in \mathcal{M}, n \in \mathcal{N}$ making the obvious diagrams commute.

Definition 2.21. Let \mathcal{A} be a tensor category and let \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} be a right and left \mathcal{A} -module, respectively. The relative (or balanced) Deligne–Kelly tensor product is another category $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{N} \in \mathbf{Pr}$ together with an \mathcal{A} -balanced functor $\boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{N}$ which induces a natural equivalence of categories between balanced functor out of $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ to some category \mathcal{E} , and morphisms in \mathbf{Pr} from $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{N}$ to \mathcal{E} . The existence of the balanced Deligne–Kelly tensor product follows from the cocompleteness of \mathbf{Pr} , see [BZBJ15, Def. 3.13, Rem. 3.14]. Constructions of the balanced tensor product in special cases appear in [ENO10, DN13, DSPS14].

Definition 2.22. A *fusion category* is a rigid \mathbf{Pr} -tensor category, which is semi-simple, with simple unit, and with finitely many isomorphism classes of simple objects.

Remark 2.23. More precisely, what we define here is the ind-completion of what is called a fusion category in the literature. We recover a fusion category in the sense of [ENO10] when we consider the subcategory of compact objects, i.e. finite direct sums of the simple objects. This is not an important distinction in the semi-simple case.

2.4 Braided tensor categories

Definition 2.24. A braided tensor category is a tensor category $(\mathcal{A}, \otimes, \alpha)$ together with a natural automorphism β of $- \otimes -$ making the following diagrams commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & x \otimes (y \otimes z) & \xrightarrow{\beta_{x,y \otimes z}} & (y \otimes z) \otimes x \\
 & \nearrow^{\alpha_{x,y,z}} & & & \searrow^{\alpha_{y,z,x}} \\
 (x \otimes y) \otimes z & & & & y \otimes (z \otimes x) \\
 & \searrow_{\beta_{x,y} \otimes \text{id}_z} & & & \nearrow_{\text{id}_y \otimes \beta_{x,z}} \\
 & & (y \otimes x) \otimes z & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{y,x,z}} & y \otimes (x \otimes z)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & (x \otimes y) \otimes z & \xrightarrow{\beta_{x \otimes y, z}} & z \otimes (x \otimes y) \\
& \nearrow^{\alpha_{x, y, z}^{-1}} & & & \searrow^{\alpha_{z, x, y}^{-1}} \\
x \otimes (y \otimes z) & & & & (z \otimes x) \otimes y \\
& \searrow_{\text{id}_x \otimes \beta_{y, z}} & & & \nearrow_{\beta_{x, z} \otimes \text{id}_y} \\
& & x \otimes (z \otimes y) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{x, z, y}^{-1}} & (x \otimes z) \otimes y
\end{array}$$

Remark 2.25. Equivalently, a braided tensor category is an E_2 -algebra in **Pr**.

Definition 2.26. Let \mathcal{A} be a braided tensor category. We define *braiding reverse* of \mathcal{A} to be the braided tensor category \mathcal{A}^{bop} to having the same underlying tensor category, but with braiding isomorphism $\sigma_{V,W}$ replaced by $\sigma_{W,V}^{-1}$.

Remark 2.27. The opposite braiding comes from reflecting the discs about the x -axis in the E_2 operad and can be thought of as the opposite in the second multiplication direction. The opposite in the first multiplication direction is \mathcal{A}^{mop} with the reversed tensor product and the braiding given by $\sigma_{V,W}^{-1} : V \otimes^{op} W = W \otimes V \rightarrow V \otimes W = W \otimes^{op} V$. Again \mathcal{A}^{mop} corresponds to a reflection, this time about the y -axis. It is not difficult to see that \mathcal{A}^{mop} and \mathcal{A}^{bop} are isomorphic using the braiding. Note that the double opposite $\mathcal{A}^{mopbop} = \mathcal{A}^{bopmop}$ has underlying tensor category \mathcal{A}^{mop} but with the braiding given by $\sigma_{W,V}$. Since \mathcal{A}^{mopbop} corresponds to rotation by 180-degrees it is orientation preserving and should not be thought of as an opposite (it is isomorphic to the original \mathcal{A} and not to either of the opposites).

Finally, let us recall the following well-known construction of a braided tensor category out of a tensor category.

Definition 2.28. Let $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, \alpha)$ be a tensor category. Then its *Drinfeld center*, or simply *center*, is a braided tensor category $Z(\mathcal{C})$ defined as follows

- objects are pairs (y, β) where β is a natural isomorphism

$$\beta_x : x \otimes y \longrightarrow y \otimes x$$

making the obvious analog of the second diagram in Definition 2.24 commutes.

- a morphism $(y, \beta) \rightarrow (y', \beta')$ is a morphism $f : y \rightarrow y'$ such that

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{C}, (f \otimes \text{id}_x)\beta_x = \beta'_x(\text{id}_x \otimes f)$$

- the tensor product of (y, β) and (y', β') is the pair $(y \otimes y', \tilde{\beta})$ where $\tilde{\beta}$ is defined by the first diagram of Definition 2.24 with y' instead of z
- the braiding of $(y, \beta) \otimes (y', \beta')$ is simply given by β'_y .

Remark 2.29. Once again this turns out to be a particular case of the general formalism of E_n -algebras: to any E_n -algebra in a sufficiently nice symmetric monoidal $(\infty, 1)$ -category one associates its Hochschild cohomology, which has a natural structure of an E_{n+1} -algebra.

The following properties of the center are straightforward:

Proposition 2.30.

Let \mathcal{C} be a tensor category. The assignment $(y, \beta) \mapsto (y, \beta^{-1})$ induces a braided tensor equivalence

$$Z(\mathcal{C}^{mop}) \longrightarrow Z(\mathcal{C})^{bop}.$$

Let \mathcal{A} be a braided tensor category with braiding β . Then there are braided tensor functors

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A} & \longrightarrow & Z(\mathcal{A}) \\ x & \longmapsto & (x, \beta_{-,x}) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A}^{bop} & \longrightarrow & Z(\mathcal{A}) \\ x & \longmapsto & (x, \beta_{x,-}^{-1}) \end{array}$$

which assemble into a single braided tensor functor $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^{bop} \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{A})$.

It is a general fact that the category of modules over an E_2 -algebra is an E_1 , i.e. monoidal, category. Specializing in the case at hand this recovers the following well-known

Proposition 2.31. *Let \mathcal{A} be a braided tensor category with braiding β .*

- *Every left \mathcal{A} -module category \mathcal{M} (which we assume to be strict) has a canonical structure of a right \mathcal{A} -module, with the same action, and associativity constraint given, for $a, b \in \mathcal{A}, m \in \mathcal{M}$*

$$(a \otimes b) \otimes m \xrightarrow{\beta_{a,b}} b \otimes (a \otimes m).$$

- *Given two left \mathcal{A} -modules \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} , the relative tensor product $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{N}$ where \mathcal{M} is given the above right module structure, turns the category of left \mathcal{A} -modules into a monoidal 2-category.*

3 The Morita theory \mathbf{BrTens}

In this section we describe in detail objects and the 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-morphisms which comprise the 4-category \mathbf{BrTens} , as well as their various compositions. We do not treat in the same detail the simpler case of \mathbf{Tens} , partly because this case is already well-documented [DPS13, ENO10, Gre10, DGNO10], and partly because a complete definition of \mathbf{Tens} may be recovered from \mathbf{BrTens} by considering the endomorphism 3-category of the unit object $\mathbf{Vect} \in \mathbf{BrTens}$.

3.1 Models for higher Morita theories

There are two closely related models for higher Morita theories of E_n -algebras. Following a proposal of Lurie in [Lur09], Scheimbauer gave a geometric construction in [?], using the framework of locally constant factorization algebras on stratified spaces of the form $(\mathbb{R}^k \subset \mathbb{R}^{k+1} \subset \dots \subset \mathbb{R}^n)$ to build an $(\infty, n+1)$ -category of E_n -algebras. Independently, Haugseng [Hau17] gave an alternative combinatorial/operadic construction of an $(\infty, n+1)$ -category of E_n -algebras, building explicit simplicial sets capturing the basic structures, operations, and coherences capturing the iterative notion of bimodules for E_n -algebras.

While there are a number of expected relations between the two constructions, there are not at present writing any theorems relating them, and it appears to be a formidable undertaking to construct such a relation precisely. At the level of their objects, such a relation is Lurie's theorem asserting the equivalence between E_n -algebras and locally constant factorization algebras on \mathbb{R}^n . However extending Lurie's equivalence to the entire Morita theory seems to be a very difficult task.

An important distinction between the two models for higher Morita theories is the role of *pointings*, i.e. maps from the unit of \mathcal{S} to all outputs in the theory. The geometric formulation of Scheimbauer's constructions endows objects and morphisms at all levels with pointings; essentially these arise because the empty open set is initial in the category of open sets on any manifold, so it induces a canonical map to the value of the factorization algebra on any open set, compatibly with push-forward operations. These pointings are not present in Haugseng's work, except in the low degrees where they endow E_k -algebras in the theory with units.

Subsequently to their introduction, each of these two higher Morita the-

ories was extended in [JFS17] to so-called “even higher Morita theories”, in which the symmetric monoidal $(\infty, 1)$ -category \mathcal{S} is replaced by a symmetric monoidal (∞, k) -category. Correspondingly, instead of an $(\infty, n+1)$ -category of E_n -algebras, one obtains an $(\infty, n+k)$ -category of E_n -algebras. One of the main examples highlighted in [JFS17, Example 8.9] is precisely the one we need in the present work: the $(\infty, 4)$ -category **BrTens**, of braided tensor categories, viewed as E_2 -algebras in the $(\infty, 2)$ -category **Pr**.

Our theorems establishing dualizability in **Tens** and **BrTens** hold only in the unpointed formulation of Haugseng: it can be easily seen that the dualizability data we identify in Section 5 cannot be made pointed in high degrees. For this reason, we deploy Haugseng’s model in our constructions in this section. Nonetheless, each structure appearing in the construction of **BrTens** can indeed be understood in the language of locally constant factorization algebras, and this gives useful geometric motivation for often elaborately phrased categorical definitions. For this reason, we also outline in Section 3.2 the relationship to Scheimbauer’s Morita theory of locally constant factorization algebras, at an informal level and simply ignoring the issue of pointings.

An important feature of Haugseng’s construction is Theorem 5.49 from [Hau17], which states that the Hom n -categories between two E_n -algebra A and B can be identified inductively with the n -category of E_{n-1} -algebras in the E_{n-1} -category of A - B -bimodules. Applying this description inductively, in combination with [JFS17] in the top degrees, we obtain the following description of the Morita theory of E_2 -algebras:

- Objects are given by E_2 -algebras $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \dots$
- $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ consists of E_1 -algebras $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}, \dots$ *internal to* \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -bimodules.
- $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ consists of \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodules $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}, \dots$ *internal to* \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -bimodules.
- $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ consists of structure-preserving functors F, G, \dots
- $\text{Hom}(F, G)$ consists of structure-preserving natural transformations.

We unwind these definitions completely in the case of **BrTens** – i.e. in the case $\mathcal{S} = \mathbf{Pr}$. We describe the objects, 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-morphisms in terms of more familiar constructions in the language of braided tensor categories. Many of the algebraic constructions which arise in this unwinding have appeared already in the study of defects in Witten–Reshetikhin–Turaev theory [FSV13], independently of the rigorous $(\infty, 4)$ -formulation of **BrTens** but clearly with this motivation in mind. However, as there does not appear

to be a source with complete details, which we require to formulate our main results, we provide them here.

3.2 Relation to locally constant factorization algebras

The sections which follow feature a number of purely algebraic constructions, as required by Haugseng’s framework. On the other hand, it is expected that Haugseng’s framework can be related to a yet-undefined framework of non-unital locally constant factorization algebras. Hence, parallel to the rigorous extraction of the algebraic structures we need from Haugseng’s general construction, we outline in Remarks 3.1,3.3, 3.7 and 3.11, and in corresponding Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 how each structure arises also in the locally constant factorization algebra framework. This relationship is not strictly necessary to the results in the present paper, but may provide geometric intuition and motivation for our definitions.

To that end, we briefly now recall the notion of locally constant factorization algebras on topological spaces, and then its refinement to stratified spaces [AFT17, CG, Gin15, Lur]. A locally constant factorization algebra \mathcal{F} on a topological space X , with coefficients in some symmetric tensor $(\infty, 1)$ -category \mathcal{S} is a pre-cosheaf, satisfying a local constancy condition, carrying a factorization structure, and finally satisfying a sheaf-like condition for gluing local sections.

Let us detail these notions one at a time. Firstly to say that \mathcal{F} is a pre-cosheaf means that \mathcal{F} assigns an object $\mathcal{F}(U) \in \mathcal{S}$ for every open set $U \subset X$; and for every inclusion $U_1 \subset U_2$, a morphism $\mathcal{F}(U_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U_2)$, compatibly with respect to composition of inclusions. Secondly, to say that \mathcal{F} is “locally constant” is to further require that whenever an inclusion of open sets is a retract, the induced functor is an equivalence in \mathcal{S} . Thirdly, factorization algebras are required to map disjoint unions of opens to tensor products in \mathcal{S} . This is where the name “factorization” comes from, and it may be regarded as a “non-commutative” multiplicative structure on \mathcal{F} , in that only sections which are spatially disjoint on X multiply using the symmetric structure on \mathcal{S} . Finally, \mathcal{F} must satisfy certain sheaf-like gluing conditions, but only with respect to so-called Weiss – a.k.a. factorizing – coverings.

More generally, given a stratified space, i.e. a filtration

$$\emptyset = X_{-1} \subset X_0 \subset X_1 \subset \cdots \subset X_n = X,$$

of X by closed submanifolds X_i of dimension i , we may consider locally

constant factorization algebras with respect to the stratification. This means the same as above, except that we only require that retracts $U_1 \hookrightarrow U_2$ be equivalences, when U_1 and U_2 are *good neighborhoods* of some closed stratum X_i . Here, a neighborhood is called good if for some i , $U \cap X_i \neq \emptyset$, and U is contained in a single component of $X \setminus X_{i-1}$.

The ordinary case of locally constant factorization algebras on topological spaces is recovered as a special case when $X_i = \emptyset$ for all but the final X_i .

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3.3 Braided tensor categories as objects

Following [Hau17, JFS17], given a symmetric monoidal (∞, m) category \mathcal{S} , there is an $(\infty, m + n)$ -symmetric monoidal category of E_n -algebras in \mathcal{S} . Specializing to the case $\mathcal{S} = \mathbf{Pr}$, and the case $n = 2$, it is well known (see e.g. [Fie92, Fre17, Lur]) that E_2 -algebras in \mathbf{Pr} are identified with braided tensor categories. Hence these form the objects of **BrTens**, as desired.

Remark 3.1. As a special case of Lurie’s theorem, the data of a braided tensor category coincides with that which defines a locally constant factorization algebra on \mathbb{R}^2 . See Figure 1.

3.4 Central algebras as 1-morphisms

Recall from Proposition 2.31 that for a braided tensor category \mathcal{A} , the 2-category $\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}$ carries a monoidal structure. Given a pair \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} of braided tensor categories, we obtain similarly (by considering instead $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^{bop}$) a monoidal structure on the 2-category of $\mathcal{A}\text{-}\mathcal{B}$ bimodule categories. Following again [Hau17, JFS17], the 1-morphisms in **BrTens** from \mathcal{A} to \mathcal{B} are identified with algebra objects in this monoidal 2-category.

We can capture this structure more explicitly in the notion of an $\mathcal{A}\text{-}\mathcal{B}$ -central algebra, defined below. For motivation, we recall the analogous but simpler situation in the category of vector spaces. Given a commutative algebra A over \mathbf{k} , an A -algebra can be defined either as an algebra object in the monoidal category $A\text{-mod}$, or equivalently as a \mathbf{k} -algebra B together with an algebra morphism $A \rightarrow Z(B)$. This motivates the following [DGNO10]:

Definition-Proposition 3.2. Given a braided tensor category \mathcal{A} , the following two notions are naturally equivalent:

- An E_1 -algebra in the monoidal 2-category of \mathcal{A} -modules equipped with the relative tensor product over \mathcal{A} , and

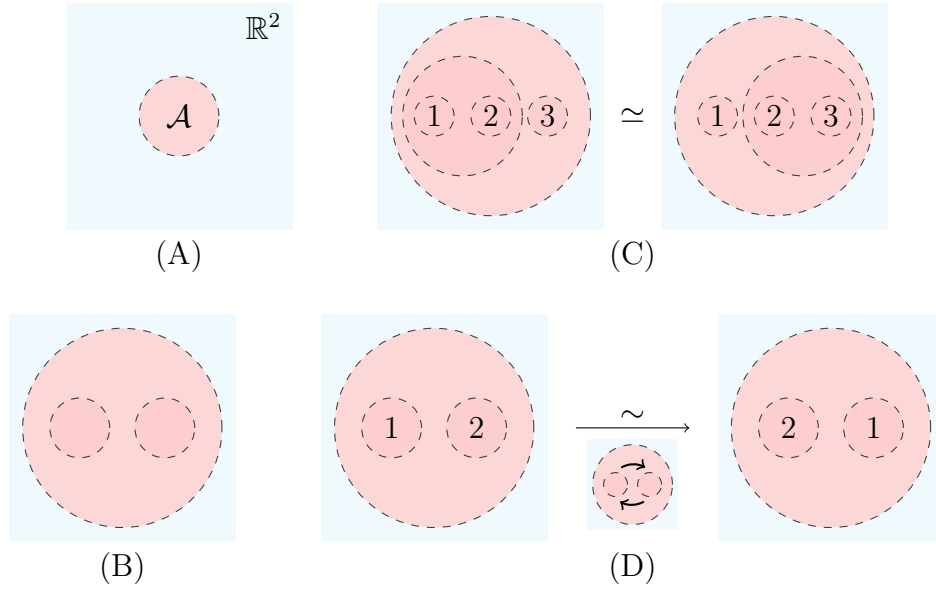


Figure 1: **Braided tensor categories as locally constant factorization algebras on \mathbb{R}^2 .** (A) depicts a basic open set; its inclusion onto \mathbb{R}^2 is a retract, so it is assigned the category \mathcal{A} canonically. (B) depicts an embedding $\mathbb{D}^2 \sqcup \mathbb{D}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{D}^2$; this induces the product functor $T : \mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. (C) depicts an isotopy (with this choice of representatives, it an identity) between two composite disk embeddings $\mathbb{D} \sqcup \mathbb{D} \sqcup \mathbb{D} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{D}$; this induces the associator natural isomorphism α on \mathcal{A} . (D) depicts an isotopy between two disk inclusions; this induces the braiding isomorphism σ on \mathcal{A} .

- A tensor category \mathcal{C} , together with a braided tensor functor,

$$(F, J) : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{C}).$$

from \mathcal{A} to the Drinfeld center, $Z(\mathcal{C})$, of \mathcal{C} .

We will refer to either notion as \mathcal{A} -algebra \mathcal{C} , or alternatively as an \mathcal{A} -central structure on \mathcal{C} .

Proof. This is a standard and straightforward verification. An algebra in \mathcal{A} -mod is equivalently a tensor category \mathcal{C} equipped with an \mathcal{A} -balancing on the multiplication which is compatible with the associativity constraint. One checks that the functor $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ given by acting on the unit $\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is a tensor functor, with central structure induced by the balancing. Conversely, given a tensor functor $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, \mathcal{C} becomes an \mathcal{A} -module via left multiplication, and a central structure on F is then the same as a balancing on the multiplication of \mathcal{C} . \square

Conventions. (a) Given a tensor functor $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, an \mathcal{A} -central structure on \mathcal{C} may be given by specifying half-braiding natural isomorphisms $\sigma : F(X) \otimes Y \rightarrow Y \otimes F(X)$. We will call such a half-braiding natural isomorphism a central structure on F , and call F a central functor. (b) For a pair \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} of braided tensor categories, we will abbreviate the phrases “ $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^{bop}$ -algebra” as “ \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -algebra” and “ $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^{bop}$ -central structure” as “ \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -central structure”.

Remark 3.3. In operadic terms, the triple $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C}, F)$ is precisely the data which defines an algebra over the Swiss-Cheese operad [Vor99, Idr17]. The data of an \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -central algebra can also be understood in terms of locally constant factorization algebras on the stratified space $(\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$. See Figure 2 below.

Example 3.4. Given a braided tensor category \mathcal{A} , there is a canonical braided tensor functor $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^{bop} \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{A})$ (see Proposition 2.30) Therefore \mathcal{A} can be seen as an \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{A} -algebra, a $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^{bop}$ -Vect-algebra and a Vect- $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^{bop}$ -algebra. In the Morita category, those are respectively the identity of \mathcal{A} , and the evaluation and coevaluation realizing \mathcal{A}^{bop} as the dual of \mathcal{A} .

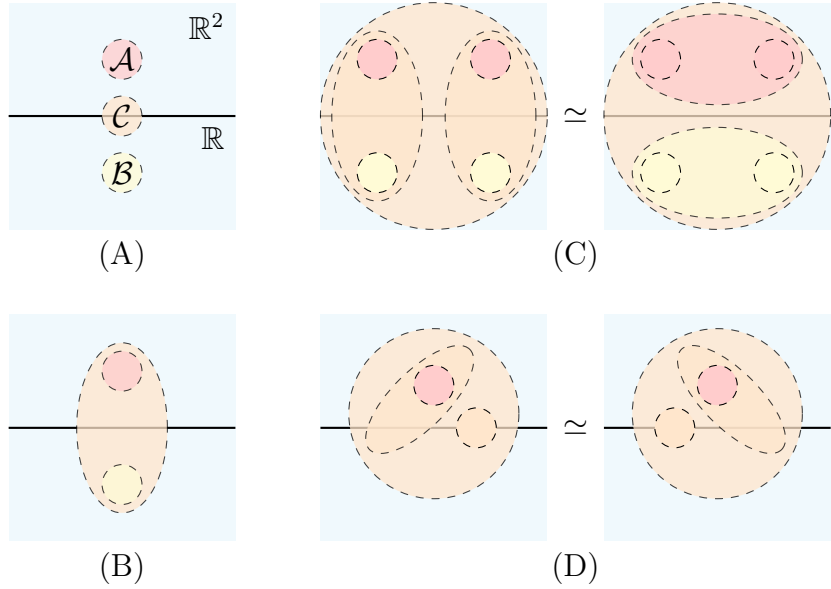


Figure 2: **Central algebras as locally constant factorization algebras on $(\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$.** (A) depicts the three basic open sets $\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{B}}, \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{C}}$ on $(\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$: discs disjoint from \mathbb{R} are governed by the braided tensor category structure on \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} in each connected region, while discs intersecting \mathbb{R} are governed by the tensor structure of \mathcal{C} . (B) depicts an disks embedding $\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}} \sqcup \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{B}} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{C}}$; this induces a functor $F : \mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. (C) depicts an isotopy between two disk embeddings $\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}} \sqcup \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}} \sqcup \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{B}} \sqcup \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{B}} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{C}}$; this induces an isomorphism $J : F(- \otimes -) \xrightarrow{\sim} F(-) \otimes F(-)$, upgrading F to a tensor functor. (D) depicts an isotopy between two disk embeddings $\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}} \sqcup \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{C}}$; this induces a half-braiding on the image of F , and hence a lift $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{C})$. The analogous half-braiding on \mathcal{B} induces a lift $F : \mathcal{B}^{bop} \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{C})$, owing to the differing orientation of the bottom region relative to \mathbb{R}

Composition of 1-morphisms By the preceding discussion, a 1-morphism in **BrTens** from \mathcal{B} to \mathcal{A} is determined by an \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -algebra \mathcal{C} . Given braided tensor categories \mathcal{A}_1 , \mathcal{A}_2 , and \mathcal{A}_3 , an \mathcal{A}_1 - \mathcal{A}_2 -algebra \mathcal{C} and an \mathcal{A}_2 - \mathcal{A}_3 -algebra \mathcal{D} , their composition is identified as a category with the relative Deligne-Kelly tensor product $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}$. Let us now describe the \mathcal{A}_1 - \mathcal{A}_3 -central tensor structure on the composition.

Recall that if \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} are tensor categories, then so is $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D}$ with multiplication given on pure tensors by

$$(c_1 \boxtimes d_1) \otimes (c_2 \boxtimes d_2) := (c_1 \otimes c_2) \boxtimes (d_1 \otimes d_2),$$

and extended uniquely by cocontinuity.

Definition-Proposition 3.5. Fix a braided tensor category \mathcal{A}_2 and central functors

$$F_{\mathcal{C}} : \mathcal{A}_2^{bop} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}, \quad F_{\mathcal{D}} : \mathcal{A}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}.$$

The composition,

$$\tilde{T} : \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D} \boxtimes \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D},$$

of the multiplications on \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} with the canonical functor (where the \mathcal{A}_2 -module structure on \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} are induced by $F_{\mathcal{C}}, F_{\mathcal{D}}$) has a canonical balancing on the first and third tensor product. The first one is an isomorphism, for $c_i \in \mathcal{C}, d_i \in \mathcal{D}, a \in \mathcal{A}$ from

$$\tilde{T}((c_1 \otimes a) \boxtimes d_1 \boxtimes c_2 \boxtimes d_2) = (c_1 \otimes a \otimes c_2) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} (d_1 \otimes d_2)$$

to

$$\tilde{T}(c_1 \boxtimes (a \otimes d_1) \boxtimes c_2 \boxtimes d_2) = (c_1 \otimes c_2) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} (a \otimes d_1 \otimes d_2).$$

given by composing the central structure on \mathcal{C} applied on $a \otimes c_2$ with the balancing on $\boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2}$, and the second balancing is defined similarly. Therefore, \tilde{T} factors through a functor

$$T : (\mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}) \boxtimes (\mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}$$

which induces a tensor structure on $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}$, such that the projection $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}$ is monoidal.

Proof. This is proven [Gre10, Theorem 6.2] in the setting of finite categories, but the proof extends to our setting as well. \square

Definition-Proposition 3.6. With the same assumptions as in Definition-Proposition 3.5, assume moreover that \mathcal{C} (resp. \mathcal{D}) is equipped with a central functor F from \mathcal{A}_1 (resp. from \mathcal{A}_3^{bop}). Then $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}$ is naturally an \mathcal{A}_1 - \mathcal{A}_3 -algebra, with central functors given by the compositions

$$\mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}$$

and

$$\mathcal{A}_3^{bop} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}.$$

Hence the composition of 1-morphisms $\mathcal{C} : \mathcal{A}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_3$ and $\mathcal{D} : \mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2$ is given by $\mathcal{C} \circ \mathcal{D} := \mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}$, regarded as and \mathcal{A}_3 - \mathcal{A}_1 -central tensor category as above.

Remark 3.7. In the locally constant factorization algebra framework, the relative tensor product appearing in the composition of 2-morphisms is really a consequence of a geometric pushforward operation, together with an excision result which computes this pushforward as a relative tensor product. This is outlined in Figure 3

3.5 Centered bimodules as 2-morphisms

Following again [Hau17, JFS17], given two \mathcal{A} -algebras \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} , the 2-morphisms in **BrTens** are identified with \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodules internal to the monoidal 2-category $\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}$. In this section, we introduce the notion of a *centered bimodule*, which encapsulates the explicit list of functors, natural isomorphisms, and coherence conditions, which define the 2-morphisms.

Definition 3.8. Given two \mathcal{A} -central algebras \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} , with central functors $(F_{\mathcal{C}}, \sigma^{\mathcal{C}})$, $(F_{\mathcal{D}}, \sigma^{\mathcal{D}})$ respectively, an \mathcal{A} -centered structure on a \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodule \mathcal{M} is the data of isomorphisms,

$$\eta_{a,m} : F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) \otimes m \cong m \otimes F_{\mathcal{D}}(a),$$

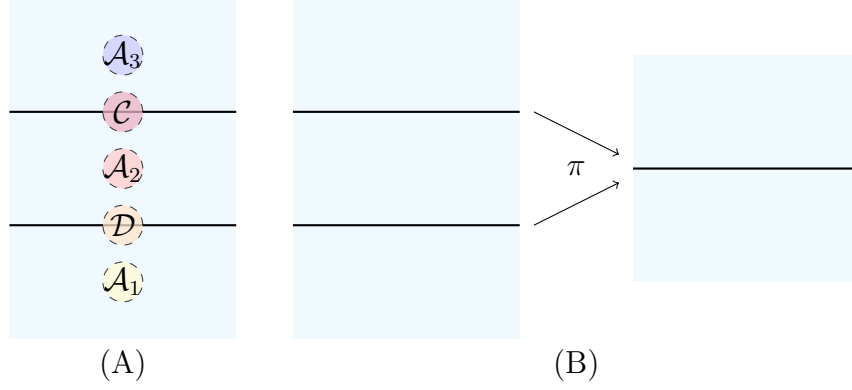


Figure 3: (A) depicts the basic open sets on the stratified space $(\mathbb{R} \sqcup \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$: a locally constant factorization algebra \mathcal{F} is defined by labelling the basic opens as indicated. (B) depicts a map, $\pi : (\mathbb{R} \sqcup \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$, of stratified spaces collapsing the region between the two lines. The composition is defined as $\mathcal{C} \circ \mathcal{D} := \pi_*(\mathcal{F})$. Excision yields an equivalence $\mathcal{C} \circ \mathcal{D} \simeq \mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}$, as categories, with structure maps given as in Proposition 3.6.

natural in $m \in \mathcal{M}$ and $a \in \mathcal{A}$ and required to satisfy coherence conditions, expressed as the commutativity of the following diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) \otimes c \otimes m & \xrightarrow{\eta_{a,c \otimes m}} & c \otimes m \otimes F_{\mathcal{D}}(a) \\
 \searrow \sigma_{a,c}^{\mathcal{C}} & & \nearrow \eta_{a,m} \\
 & c \otimes F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) \otimes m &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 m \otimes d \otimes F_{\mathcal{D}}(a) & \xleftarrow{\eta_{a,m \otimes d}} & F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) \otimes m \otimes d \\
 \swarrow \sigma_{a,d}^{\mathcal{D}} & & \swarrow \eta_{a,m} \\
 & m \otimes F_{\mathcal{D}}(a) \otimes d &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
(a \otimes b) \otimes m & \xrightarrow{\eta_{a \otimes b, m}} & m \otimes (a \otimes b) \\
\eta_{a, b \otimes m} \downarrow & & \downarrow \eta_{b, m \otimes a} \\
(b \otimes m) \otimes a & \xrightarrow{\psi_{b, m, a}} & b \otimes (m \otimes a)
\end{array}$$

for $a, b \in \mathcal{A}, m \in \mathcal{M}, c \in \mathcal{C}$ and $d \in \mathcal{D}$. Here ψ is the bimodule associativity constraint, and for the sake of clarity we have omitted the explicit mention of the tensor structures on $F_{\mathcal{C}}, F_{\mathcal{D}}$ in the third diagram.

Conventions. Given \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -central algebras \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} and a \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodule \mathcal{M} we will abbreviate the phrases “ $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^{bop}$ -centered structure on \mathcal{M} ” as “ \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -centered structure on \mathcal{M} ”, and “ $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^{bop}$ -centered \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodule” as “ \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -centered \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodule”.

The following proposition identifies the notion of centered bimodule with the 2-morphisms in **BrTens**.

Proposition 3.9. *Let \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} be braided tensor categories, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} be \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -central tensor categories. Then we have equivalences between the following 2-categories:*

- *The 2-category of \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -centered \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodules, and*
- *The 2-category of \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodules internal to the monoidal 2-category of \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -bimodules.*

Proof. For simplicity we treat the case of a single braided tensor category \mathcal{A} acting, the general case simply replaces \mathcal{A} by $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^{bop}$ throughout. According to the second definition, we need to provide bimodule action maps,

$$\mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}.$$

Hence, given a \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodule in \mathcal{S} , we need to provide the \mathcal{A} -balancings on the left and right actions. This amounts to giving balancing natural isomorphisms,

$$\psi_{c, a, m}^L : (c \otimes a) \otimes m \xrightarrow{\sim} c \otimes (a \otimes m),$$

and

$$\psi_{m, a, d}^R : (m \otimes a) \otimes d \xrightarrow{\sim} m \otimes (a \otimes d),$$

where we stress that the right \mathcal{A} -actions which appear arise through the left action on \mathcal{A} , with associator twisted by the braiding, hence the central structure on \mathcal{C} .

One defines $\eta_{a,m} = (\text{id}_{\mathcal{C}} \otimes \psi_{m,a,1}^R) \circ (\psi_{1,a,m}^L \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}})$, and checks that the four-term coherence relations on ψ^L and ψ^R correspond precisely to the defining coherence relations of a centered bimodule. Finally, one sees by a standard argument using unitality of \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{D} , $F_{\mathcal{C}}$, and $F_{\mathcal{D}}$, that ψ^L and ψ^R are determined uniquely by η and the central structures of $F_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $F_{\mathcal{D}}$. \square

Example 3.10. Let \mathcal{C} be an \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -algebra. Then the \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{C} -bimodule \mathcal{C} carries the structure of an \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -centered \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{C} -bimodule, induced by its central structure. This is the identity 2-morphism of \mathcal{C} in **BrTens**.

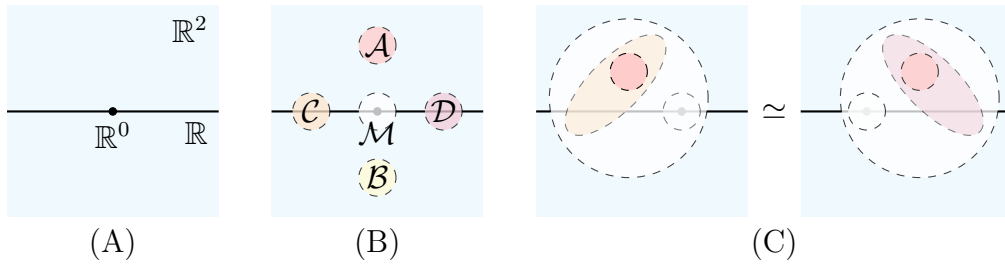


Figure 4: (A) depicts the stratified space $(\mathbb{R}^0 \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$. (B) depicts the five basic open sets appearing in the stratification. (C) depicts an isotopy between two composite disk inclusions; this induces the central structure on the bimodule \mathcal{M} , identifying the action of \mathcal{A} on \mathcal{M} through \mathcal{C} and through \mathcal{D} . The analogous isotopy on \mathcal{B} gives the same structure for the induced \mathcal{B}^{bop} -action.

Remark 3.11. The data of a centered bimodule can be understood in terms of locally constant factorization algebras on the stratified space $(\mathbb{R}^0 \subset \mathbb{R}^1 \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$. Note that the centered structure η is very natural from this point of view. See Figure 4, and also Example 3.2.22 of [Sch14].

Vertical composition of 2-morphisms By the preceding discussion, the \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -centered \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodules comprise the 2-morphisms in **BrTens**, between the parallel 1-morphisms $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$. Let us now turn to an explicit

description of their vertical composition as 2-morphisms. Let \mathcal{A} be a braided tensor category, let $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{E}$ be \mathcal{A} -algebras, and let \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} be \mathcal{A} -central \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} - and \mathcal{D} - \mathcal{E} -bimodules. Recall that $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{N}$ has a natural \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{E} -bimodule structure, where the \mathcal{C} -action is induced by the composition

$$\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \xrightarrow{act} \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{N}$$

with balanced structure induced by that on $\boxtimes_{\mathcal{D}}$ (and likewise for the \mathcal{E} -action).

Definition-Proposition 3.12. Denote by $F_{\mathcal{C}}, F_{\mathcal{D}}, F_{\mathcal{E}}$ the central structures on $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{E}$. The \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{E} -bimodule $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{N}$ has a natural \mathcal{A} -centered structure defined on pure tensors by

$$(F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) \otimes m) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{D}} n \cong (m \otimes F_{\mathcal{D}}(a)) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{D}} n \cong M \boxtimes_{\mathcal{D}} (F_{\mathcal{D}}(a) \otimes n) \cong m \boxtimes_{\mathcal{D}} (n \otimes F_{\mathcal{E}}(a)),$$

for $m \in \mathcal{M}, n \in \mathcal{N}, a \in \mathcal{A}$, and extended uniquely by bilinearity. Here the first map is the centered structure on \mathcal{M} , the second is the canonical balancing on $\boxtimes_{\mathcal{D}}$ and the third is the centered structure on \mathcal{N} .

Proof. Clear. □

Horizontal composition of 2-morphisms Finally, we give an explicit description of the horizontal composition of 2-morphisms. We start with the following:

Proposition 3.13. *Let \mathcal{A} be a braided tensor category, let \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} be \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}^{bop} -algebras respectively, and let \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} be left \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} -modules respectively. Then the natural $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D}$ -action on $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ descends to an action of $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{D}$, with its tensor structure coming from Proposition 3.5, on $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{N}$.*

Proof. The proof is the same as for Proposition 3.5: the composition,

$$\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D} \boxtimes \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{N},$$

of the action with the canonical functors has a canonical \mathcal{A} -balancing on the first and third tensor product given by combining the central structure on \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} and the balancing on $\boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}}$. □

Corollary 3.14. *Let $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_3$ be braided tensor categories, $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{D}_1$ be \mathcal{A}_1 - \mathcal{A}_2 -algebras, $\mathcal{C}_2, \mathcal{D}_2$ be \mathcal{A}_2 - \mathcal{A}_3 -algebras and \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} be centered \mathcal{C}_1 - \mathcal{D}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 - \mathcal{D}_2 -bimodules respectively. Then the action induced from the previous Proposition, together with the obvious centered structure, turns $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{N}$ into a \mathcal{A}_1 - \mathcal{A}_3 -centered $\mathcal{C}_1 \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{C}_2 - \mathcal{D}_1 \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}_2$ -bimodule.*

3.6 Functors and natural transformations as 3- and 4-morphisms

Using the strong (rather than lax or oplax) version of the construction in [JFS17], we have the following definitions for the higher morphisms:

Definition 3.15. A morphism $(\mathcal{M}, \eta^{\mathcal{M}}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{N}, \eta^{\mathcal{N}})$ of \mathcal{A} -centered \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodules is a functor

$$F : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$$

of \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodules, such that the following diagram commutes for $a \in \mathcal{A}, m \in \mathcal{M}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(a \otimes m) & \xrightarrow{F(\eta_{a,m}^{\mathcal{M}})} & F(m \otimes a) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ a \otimes F(m) & \xrightarrow{\eta_{a,F(m)}^{\mathcal{N}}} & F(m) \otimes a \end{array}$$

where the vertical arrows are the \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} -module functor structures on F respectively, and where for the sake of clarity we have suppressed the central functors.

Definition 3.16. A natural transformation of two centered bimodule functors F, G is simply a natural transformation of left and right module functors.

3.7 Symmetric monoidal structure

The 4-category **BrTens** has a natural symmetric monoidal structure inherited from that of **Pr**. Let us recall here what it does on objects and morphisms in each degree.

- The monoidal product of two objects \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} is $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}$ with its componentwise braided tensor structure.
- Given two braided tensor category \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} and given \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} an \mathcal{A} -central and a \mathcal{B} -central tensor category, respectively, the tensor product of the central functors induces a braided tensor functor

$$\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B} \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{C}) \boxtimes Z(\mathcal{D}) \simeq Z(\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D})$$

which equips $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D}$ with the structure of an \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -central tensor category. This computes the monoidal product on the 1-morphisms.

- Given \mathcal{A} -central tensor categories $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{D}_1$, and \mathcal{B} -central tensor categories $\mathcal{C}_2, \mathcal{D}_2$, an \mathcal{A} -centered \mathcal{C}_1 - \mathcal{D}_1 -bimodule \mathcal{M} and a \mathcal{B} -centered \mathcal{C}_2 - \mathcal{D}_2 -bimodule \mathcal{N} , the Deligne–Kelly tensor product $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ becomes a $\mathcal{C}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{C}_2$ - $\mathcal{D}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{D}_2$ -bimodule, and the tensor product of the centered structure of \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} induces a central structure on $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$. This defines the monoidal product on the 2-morphisms.
- The monoidal product of functors and natural transformation is the same as in **Pr**.

4 The rigid Morita theories

The purpose of this section is to introduce the sub-categories **RigidTens** \subset **Tens** and **RigidBrTens**, **BrFus** \subset **BrTens**, which will turn out to be 2-, 3-, and 4-dualizable categories, respectively.

4.1 Characterizations of rigidity

In this section, we establish some basic facts about rigidity in a tensor category, which we will use to establish dualizability. First, we prove the equivalence between the different formulations given in the introduction:

Definition-Proposition 4.1. Suppose that a tensor category \mathcal{C} has enough compact projectives. Then the following conditions on \mathcal{A} are equivalent:

1. All compact projective objects of \mathcal{C} are left and right dualizable.
2. A generating collection of compact projective objects of \mathcal{C} are left and right dualizable.
3. The multiplication functor, $T : \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ has a co-continuous right adjoint T^R , and the canonical lax bimodule structure on T^R is strong.

We will say that \mathcal{C} is *rigid* if it has enough compact projectives, and if any of the above conditions is satisfied.

Remark 4.2. We warn the reader that rigidity does not imply that all compact objects are dualizable.

We first start with the following, adapted from [BZN09, Lemma 3.5] :

Lemma 4.3. *Suppose that \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are \mathcal{C} -module categories in \mathbf{Pr}° for a tensor category \mathcal{C} , which is generated by its compact projective objects, all of which are dualizable, and suppose that $F : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is an \mathcal{C} -module functor which maps compact-projective objects to compact-projectives object,s so that it admits a cocontinuous right adjoint F^R . Then F has a canonical structure of a \mathcal{C} -module functor.*

Proof. Let $c = \operatorname{colim} c_i$ be an object in \mathcal{C} written as a colimit of dualizable objects, let $m \in \mathcal{M}, n \in \mathcal{N}$ and write $m = \operatorname{colim} m_i$ where the m_i 's are compact-projective. Since the Deligne–Kelly tensor product distributes over colimits, and since the action functor $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is cocontinuous by assumption, we have

$$(\operatorname{colim} c_i) \otimes m \cong \operatorname{colim}(c_i \otimes m).$$

On the other hand, if c_i is dualizable we have

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(m, c_i \otimes m') \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(c_i^* \otimes m, m').$$

Together with the definition of an adjunction, the cocontinuity and \mathcal{C} -linear structure of F and the properties of Hom it follows that:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(m, F^R(\operatorname{colim} c_i \otimes n)) &\cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{N}}(\operatorname{colim} F(m_i), \operatorname{colim} c_j \otimes n) \\ &\cong \lim \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{N}}(F(m_i), \operatorname{colim} c_j \otimes n) \\ &\cong \operatorname{colim} \lim \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{N}}(F(m_i), c_j \otimes n) \\ &\cong \operatorname{colim} \lim \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{N}}(c_j^* \otimes F(m_i), n) \\ &\cong \operatorname{colim} \lim \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{N}}(F(c_j^* \otimes m_i), n) \\ &\cong \operatorname{colim} \lim \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(c_j^* \otimes m_i, F^R(n)) \\ &\cong \operatorname{colim} \lim \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(m_i, c_j \otimes F^R(n)) \\ &\cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(m, \operatorname{colim} c_i \otimes F^R(n)) \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of Definition-Proposition 4.1. (1 \implies 2) is clear. The proof of (2 \implies 1) is based on the following lemma:

Lemma 4.4. *Suppose that $P = \operatorname{colim} P_i$ is a co-limit of compact projective objects, and that P is itself compact projective. Then P is in fact a finite direct sum of summands of the P_i .*

Proof. First, we have an epimorphism $\oplus P_i \rightarrow \operatorname{colim} P_i = P$, which follows from the universal properties of each type of colimit. Then, because P is compact projective, we can split this to obtain a map $P \rightarrow \oplus_i P_i$, rendering P as a summand of $\oplus_i P_i$. Since each P_i is itself compact projective, we can further split this summand as a sum of summands P'_i of each P_i , to write P as a sum of $\oplus_i P'_i$. Finally, we can conclude that the list of nonzero P'_i is finite, as otherwise P would fail to be compact. \square

Remark 4.5. The above lemma is best understood as saying that, in the sense of [BCJF15], any colimit of 2-presentable objects (compact-projectives) is a 2-small colimit (a direct summand of a finite direct sum) of 2-presentable objects (compact-projectives). There are analogous theorems about other regular cardinals. For example, for \aleph_0 , this says any colimit of compact objects is a filtered colimit.

Does this work in characteristic p ? Imperfect fields? - NS

Thus, having assumed a compact projective P may be written a colimit of compact projective and dualizable objects, then by the lemma, it is in fact a finite direct sum of summands of dualizable objects. Dualizability is clearly closed under taking finite direct sums and taking direct summands, hence P is dualizable.

We may now regard $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{mop}$ and $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{C}$ as modules for the rigid tensor category $\mathcal{C}^e = \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{mop}$. Then T is a map of \mathcal{C}^e -modules, which we claim preserves compact-projective objects. Indeed, if $x, y \in \mathcal{C}$ are compact-projective, hence also dualizable by assumption, we have for $c = \operatorname{colim} c_i \in \mathcal{C}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(x \otimes y, c) &\cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(x, (\operatorname{colim} c_i) \otimes y^*) \\ &\cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(x, \operatorname{colim}(c_i \otimes y^*)) \\ &\cong \operatorname{colim} \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(x, c_i \otimes y^*) \\ &\cong \operatorname{colim} \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(x \otimes y, c_i). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by Lemma 4.3, its right adjoint T^R has a canonical \mathcal{C}^e -module structure.

Finally, for $(3 \implies 1)$, we can simply define,

$$\begin{aligned} X^* &= (\operatorname{id}_{\mathcal{C}} \boxtimes \operatorname{Hom}(X, -))(T^R(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}})), \\ {}^*X &= (\operatorname{Hom}(X, -) \boxtimes \operatorname{id})(T^R(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}})), \end{aligned}$$

and check that they define duality functors. \square

4.2 The Morita theory $\mathbf{RigidTens}$

This section is devoted to the proof of the following:

Definition-Proposition 4.6. There is a well-defined symmetric monoidal 3-category $\mathbf{RigidTens} \subset \mathbf{Tens}$ whose

- objects are rigid tensor categories,
- 1-morphisms bimodule categories with enough compact projectives,
- 2-morphisms are bimodule functors,
- 3-morphisms are bimodule natural transformations.

Proof. Since the inclusion to \mathbf{Tens} is full in degrees 2 and 3, we need only to show that the objects and 1-morphisms are closed under the symmetric monoidal structure, and that 1-morphisms are closed under compositions.

Closure under monoidal structure Given two rigid tensor categories, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} , their tensor product $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D}$ is again a rigid tensor category: it is generated under colimits by pure tensor products of dualizable, compact and projective objects, and these are trivially again dualizable, compact and projective. That the monoidal product of bimodule categories with enough projectives again has enough projectives follows from the general fact that $\mathbf{Pr}^\circ \subset \mathbf{Pr}$ is a monoidal subcategory.

Remark 4.7. Note that under the traditional definition of rigidity, tensor products of rigid categories need not be rigid unless we assume the base field is perfect. See [Del07, Prop. 5.17]. A specific counterexample from [DSPS13] is when L/K is an inseparable field extension then $L\text{-mod-}L$ is rigid in the traditional sense (since L is semisimple) but its tensor square $L\text{-mod-}L \boxtimes L\text{-mod-}L \cong (L \otimes L)\text{-mod-}(L \otimes L)$ is not rigid in the traditional sense since $L \otimes L$ is not semisimple. However, as pointed out to us by Theo Johnson-Freyd, $(L \otimes L)\text{-mod-}(L \otimes L)$ is rigid in the sense of this paper as in Remark 1.6.

Closure under composition of 1-morphisms Suppose that $\mathcal{C} \in \mathbf{RigidTens}$, and that \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} are right and left \mathcal{C} -module categories, respectively, with enough compact projectives. Then we need to show that $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{N}$ has enough compact projectives.

For this, we recall that by construction the canonical functor,

$$F : \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{N},$$

is dominant, meaning that $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{N}$ is generated under co-limits by pure tensors. We may rewrite this functor as

$$\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \simeq (\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}^e} \mathcal{C}^e \xrightarrow{\text{id} \boxtimes m} (\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}^e} \mathcal{C} \simeq \mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{N}.$$

By the assumption of rigidity, m has a co-continuous right adjoint m^R , hence it preserves compact projectives. Hence it follows that F preserves compact projectives as well. Combining the two observations, the pure tensors give a collection of compact projective generators of the relative tensor product. \square

4.3 The Morita theory **RigidBrTens**

This section is devoted to the proof of the following:

Definition-Proposition 4.8. There is a well-defined symmetric monoidal 4-subcategory **RigidBrTens** \subset **BrTens** whose:

- Objects are rigid braided tensor categories,
- 1-morphisms are rigid central tensor categories,
- 2-morphisms are centered bimodules with enough compact projectives,
- 3- and 4-morphisms are as in **BrTens**.

Proof. As the inclusion **RigidBrTens** \subset **BrTens** is full in degree 3 and 4, we need to check that objects, 1- and 2-morphisms are closed under the symmetric monoidal structure, and that 1- and 2-morphisms are closed under composition.

Closure under monoidal structure Again, the tensor product of two rigid tensor categories is again rigid, which implies the closure under tensor product of objects and 1-morphisms. Likewise, closure under the tensor product of two morphisms follows from the fact that **Pr**^o is a monoidal subcategory of **Pr**.

Closure under composition of 1-morphisms Let $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_3$ be rigid braided tensor categories, and let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} be rigid \mathcal{A}_1 - \mathcal{A}_2 - and \mathcal{A}_2 - \mathcal{A}_3 -central tensor categories, respectively. We need to show that $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}$ lies in **RigidTens**.

Since \mathcal{A}_2 is rigid, the arguments of the preceding section imply that $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}$ has enough compact projectives. The canonical functor,

$$F : \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D},$$

is a tensor functor, hence it maps dualizable objects to dualizable objects. In particular, pure tensor products of dualizable, compact and projective objects will again be dualizable, compact and projective, and will be generators for $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}$, as desired.

Closure under vertical composition of 2-morphisms Let $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2$ be rigid braided tensor categories and let $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{E}$ be rigid \mathcal{A}_2 - \mathcal{A}_1 -central tensor categories, and let \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} be \mathcal{A}_1 - \mathcal{A}_2 -centered $\mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D}$ and $\mathcal{D} - \mathcal{E}$ -bimodules respectively. Then we need to show that $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{N}$ has enough compact projectives. This follows as in the case of the 1-morphisms in **RigidTens**.

Closure under horizontal composition of 2-morphisms The argument is the same as in the previous paragraph: it boils down to show that the relative tensor product $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{N}$ of two \mathbf{Pr}° -categories over a rigid braided tensor category is again in \mathbf{Pr}° , which again follows as in the case of the 1-morphisms in **RigidTens**. \square

4.4 The Morita theory **BrFus**

Definition-Proposition 4.9. Over a field of characteristic zero, there is a well-defined symmetric monoidal 4-subcategory **BrFus** \subset **BrTens** whose:

- Objects are braided fusion categories,
- 1-morphisms central fusion categories.
- 2-morphisms are centered bimodules which are the ind-completion of finite and semi-simple categories.
- 3-morphisms are *compact-preserving* functors of such.
- 4-morphisms are natural transformations of such.

Proof. Closure for 3 and 4-morphisms is clear, so we need to check that objects, 1- and 2-morphisms are closed under the symmetric monoidal structure, and that 1- and 2- morphisms are closed under composition. Each such claim is proved in [DSPS13, ENO10] in the setting of finite abelian categories. Since the Deligne–Kelly tensor product coincides with the Deligne tensor product

of finite abelian categories, and commutes with taking ind-completions, those results apply in our setting. \square

Remark 4.10. In characteristic p one needs to replace fusion with the stronger notation of “separable”, i.e. that the canonical algebra in $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{mop}$ is separable (i.e. $A \otimes A \rightarrow A$ has a splitting as an A - A bimodule). For fusion categories, separability is equivalent to the global dimension of \mathcal{C} being non-zero and so is automatic in characteristic zero. See [DSPS13] for more details.

5 Dualizability in Tens and BrTens

In this section we prove Theorems 1.7, 1.8 and 1.9.

We first recall what it means for an E_1 -algebra in \mathcal{S} to be dualizable as a module over its enveloping algebra, and show that over such algebras, a bimodule is left and right dualizable as soon as it is dualizable as an object of \mathcal{S} . This step works for any \mathcal{S} , and specializing to \mathbf{Pr} it says that if \mathcal{C} is dualizable as a module over $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{mop}$, then any bimodule category between such tensor categories with enough projectives is dualizable.

We then prove a variant of the Eilenberg-Watts theorem, which in particular establishes that module categories of the form $A\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{C}}$, for some algebra $A \in \mathcal{C}$ are dualizable, with dual ${}_{\mathcal{C}}\text{mod-}A$. (In [DSPS13] this is all one needs because all module categories are of this form in the finite setting, by a theorem of Ostrik [EO04, Ost03].) Finally, we show that rigidity of a tensor category implies that it is dualizable over its enveloping algebra, by expressing the regular bimodule in this case in terms of an algebra object (the “co-end”, a well-known construction).

Altogether, this shows that bimodules with enough compact projectives between rigid tensor categories are dualizable. This argument is a mix of techniques from [DSPS13] and [BZN09, Gai15]. We expect that a more direct construction of the dual could be given by a single “enriched coend” as in Remark 5.10, but we found the resulting category theoretic questions intimidating and so gave a more algebraic proof.

We then consider the E_2 setting and check that the above construction also proves dualizability for bimodules in that setting. We conclude the section by considering dualizability of bimodule functors in the braided fusion setting.

5.1 Dualizability over the enveloping algebra

Definition 5.1. If \mathcal{M} is a left \mathcal{C} -module in \mathcal{S} , we say that \mathcal{M} is dualizable as a \mathcal{C} -module if it is left dualizable as a \mathcal{C} -1 bimodule. Dualizability of a right module is defined similarly.

Check left vs. right-NS

Definition 5.2. If \mathcal{C} is an E_1 -algebra in \mathcal{S} , then $\mathcal{C}^e = \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{mop}$, and \mathcal{C} is a module over \mathcal{C}^e using the left and right actions.

Proposition 5.3. *Suppose that $\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{S}$ is dualizable over \mathcal{C}^e , and that \mathcal{M} is a left or right \mathcal{C} -module, which is dualizable as an object of \mathcal{S} . Then we have a canonical equivalence,*

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C}) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{N} \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}).$$

Proof. We treat the case that \mathcal{M} is a left module, as the other case is similar. First observe that in general there we have an equivalence of categories,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}^e}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})) \quad (5.1)$$

given by $F \mapsto F(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}})$, where $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ is viewed as a \mathcal{C} -bimodule by pre- and post-composition.

i'm trying to remember and add the details, there, will need checking-AB

The result then follows from a sequence of equivalences:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C}) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{N} &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}^e}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C})) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{N} \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}^e}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}^e) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}^e} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C}) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{N} \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}^e}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}^e) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}^e} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{S}}) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{N} \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}^e}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}^e) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}^e} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{S}}) \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}^e}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}^e) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}^e} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}^e}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}). \end{aligned}$$

The first and the last equivalence are (5.1), the second follows by the assumption that \mathcal{C} is dualizable as a \mathcal{C}^e -module, the third applies the dualizability of \mathcal{M} in \mathcal{S} , the fourth uses that \mathcal{C} is the unit for $\boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}}$, the fifth is again the dualizability of \mathcal{M} in \mathcal{S} , the sixth is again dualizability of \mathcal{C} as a \mathcal{C}^e -module. \square

Corollary 5.4. *Suppose that $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} \in \mathbf{Tens}$ are dualizable over their enveloping algebras, and that \mathcal{M} is a \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodule, which is dualizable as an object of \mathcal{S} . Then \mathcal{M} is left and right dualizable, with*

$${}^{\vee}\mathcal{M} := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C}) \quad \mathcal{M}^{\vee} := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}).$$

where the \mathcal{D} action on ${}^\vee\mathcal{M}$ is by precomposition by the right action on \mathcal{M} , and the \mathcal{C} action is by postcomposition with multiplication in \mathcal{C} (and vice versa for \mathcal{M}^\vee).

Proof. This follows exactly as in [DSPS, Section 4.2.1]. First, the canonical evaluation functor,

$$\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

has an tautological \mathcal{D} balanced structure, hence induces a functor

$$\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{D}} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

which is clearly a map of $\mathcal{C} - \mathcal{C}$ -bimodules.

According to Proposition 5.3, the canonical functor

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C}) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M})$$

induced by

$$F \boxtimes m \rightarrow F(-) \otimes m$$

is an equivalence. Hence we may define the coevaluation map as the composition

$$\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C}) \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{M}$$

where the first map is $\mathcal{D} \ni d \mapsto - \otimes d$ with \mathcal{C} -linear structure given by the $\mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D}$ -bimodule associativity constraint, which is tautologically a map of $\mathcal{D} - \mathcal{D}$ -bimodules. This shows that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C})$ is a left dual for \mathcal{M} . The proof for the right dual is similar. \square

5.2 Relative Eilenberg-Watts

Let R and S be rings. The Eilenberg-Watts theorem gives an equivalence between the category of co-continuous functors from R -mod to S -mod, and the category of R - S -bimodules. An easy consequence is that the category R -mod is dualizable, with dual mod- R . In this section, we establish the analogous statements for categories of co-continuous \mathcal{C} -module functors between categories A -mod and B -mod, where A and B are algebras in an arbitrary tensor category \mathcal{C} , which we do not assume to be symmetric, or even braided. We remind the reader that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ always denotes co-continuous \mathcal{C} -module functors.

Lemma 5.5. *Let B be an algebra in \mathcal{C} , let $\mathcal{M} = \text{mod}_{\mathcal{C}} - B$ be the category of right B -modules in \mathcal{C} , a left \mathcal{C} -module category, and let \mathcal{N} be any left \mathcal{C} -module category. Then we have an equivalence of \mathcal{C} -modules,*

$$I_{\mathcal{N}} : b\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$$

$$x \mapsto - \otimes_b x,$$

where the \mathcal{C} -linear structure on $I_{\mathcal{N}}$ is that induced by the associativity of tensor product, i.e. for all $a \in \mathcal{C}$:

$$a \otimes (- \otimes_b x) \cong (a \otimes -) \otimes_b x.$$

Proof. Any morphism $f : x \rightarrow y$ in \mathcal{M} induces a \mathcal{C} -natural transformation

$$\text{id} \otimes_b f : - \otimes_b x \rightarrow - \otimes_b y.$$

Conversely, any natural transformation between those functors induces in particular a map $x \cong b \otimes_b x \rightarrow b \otimes_b y \cong y$ and these two constructions are inverse to each other. Hence $I_{\mathcal{N}}$ is fully faithful.

On the other hand, \mathcal{M} is generated under colimits by free modules of the form $a \otimes b$, for all $a \in \mathcal{C}$. Since F is cocontinuous, it is determined by the image of the free modules; since F is \mathcal{C} -linear it is actually determined by the image of b . But we have $F(b) \cong b \otimes_b F(b)$ where $F(b)$ is seen as a left b -module via $b \otimes F(b) \cong F(b \otimes b) \rightarrow F(b)$, where the first isomorphism is the \mathcal{C} -module structure on F . Therefore, $I_{\mathcal{N}}$ is essentially surjective. \square

Proposition 5.6. *The category $\mathcal{M} = \text{mod}_{\mathcal{C}} - b$, of right b -modules, is dualizable as a \mathcal{C} -module category, with dual \mathcal{M}^{\vee} canonically identified with the category of left b -modules in \mathcal{C} .*

Proof. Setting $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{C}$ in the previous lemma gives an equivalence between the \mathcal{C} -dual $\mathcal{M}^{\vee} := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C})$ and the category of left b -modules in \mathcal{C} . Setting $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{M}$ gives an equivalence between $\text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M})$ and the category of b -bimodules in \mathcal{C} . Under those equivalences, the evaluation map

$$\mathcal{M}^{\vee} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M})$$

coincides with the map induced by

$$x \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} y \mapsto x \otimes y.$$

Since the category of b -bimodules is generated by objects of this form, this map is an equivalence. \square

This could be explained better-DJ

5.3 Rigid implies dualizable over \mathcal{C}^e

Proposition 5.7. *Any $\mathcal{C} \in \mathbf{RigidTens}$ is dualizable over its enveloping algebra.*

Proof. Using the third characterization of rigidity in Definition-Proposition 4.1, the multiplication functor

$$T : \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

has a cocontinuous, $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{mop}$ -linear right adjoint. It follows that we have an equivalence of $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{mop}$ -modules:

$$\mathcal{C} \simeq T^R(1_{\mathcal{C}})\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{mop}}.$$

Hence \mathcal{C} is dualizable as a $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{mop}$ -module by Lemma 5.6. \square

5.4 Rigid tensor categories are 2-dualizable

Let us now apply the preceding discussion to establish the 2-dualizability of $\mathbf{RigidTens}$.

Definition 5.8. We let $h_2(B \mathbf{RigidTens})$ denote homotopy 2-category of $B \mathbf{RigidTens}$, i.e. the 2-category whose:

- Objects consist of a single object $*$.
- 1-morphisms are rigid tensor categories,
- 2-morphisms are equivalence classes of bimodule categories with enough compact projectives

and we let $h_2(\mathbf{RigidTens})$ denote the homotopy 2-category of $\mathbf{RigidTens}$, i.e. the 2-category whose:

- Objects are rigid tensor categories,
- 1-morphisms are bimodule categories with enough compact projectives,
- 2-morphisms are isomorphism classes of bimodule functors.

Theorem 5.9. *We have:*

1. *In $h_2(B \mathbf{RigidTens})$, every 1-morphism – i.e. every rigid tensor category – has a left and right adjoint.*

2. In $h_2(\mathbf{RigidTens})$, every 1-morphism – i.e. every bimodule category – has a left and a right adjoint.

Hence, the $(\infty, 3)$ -category $\mathbf{RigidTens}$ is 2-dualizable.

Proof. Item (1) is well-known and applies even in \mathbf{Tens} (and indeed any \mathcal{S}). Every object $\mathcal{C} \in \mathbf{Tens}$ has a (left and right) dual given by \mathcal{C}^{mop} . Note that the left and right duals are identified canonically because \mathbf{Tens} is symmetric monoidal. See [DSPS13, §3.1] for details.

For item (2), let \mathcal{M} be a 1-morphism in $\mathbf{RigidTens}$, i.e. a \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{B} -bimodule category \mathcal{M} with enough projectives. By Proposition 5.7, since \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{B} are rigid, they are separable. Then, by Corollary 5.4, the \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{B} -bimodule \mathcal{M} has both a left and a right adjoint, as required. \square

Remark 5.10. There should be a more direct category theoretic proof of dualizability for bimodules over rigid tensor categories, which can be summarized in one sentence: it is the \mathcal{C} -compact-projective \mathcal{C} -enriched co-Yoneda lemma.

In a bit more detail, we want to show that the left adjoint of ${}_c\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{D}}$ is given by ${}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C})_{\mathcal{C}}$. The evaluation map is obvious and so the only issue is to write down the coevaluation. The coevaluation is given by the following \mathcal{C} -enriched co-end taken over the subcategory of \mathcal{C} -compact-projectives.

$$\int^{p \in \mathcal{C}\text{-c.p.}} \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(p, m)p.$$

Here $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(p, m)$ is the internal Hom which lands in \mathcal{C} and $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(p, m)p$ denotes the module action. That this coend indeed gives a coevaluation then follows from the enriched co-Yoneda lemma corresponding to the enriched analogue of the compact-projective Yoneda lemma of [BCJF15]

$$\mathcal{F}(m) = \int^{p \in \mathcal{C}\text{-c.p.}} \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(p, \mathcal{F}(m))p$$

applied to the identity functor. In order for this argument to work you need that there are enough \mathcal{C} -compact-projectives, but in the rigid setting any compact-projective is \mathcal{C} -compact-projective.

The enriched co-Yoneda lemma where the enriching category is symmetric monoidal is well-known [Kel82]. It should be possible to modify this when

the enriching category is merely monoidal, if care is taken about the difference between left-enriched and right-enriched. The enriched Yoneda lemma in this setting appears in [Hin16] and there is a general recipe for deriving the co-Yoneda lemma from the Yoneda lemma in any pro-arrow equipment [Shu13, Ex. 8.4]. However, to our knowledge non-symmetric enriched co-Yoneda lemma has not directly appeared in the literature. Nonetheless, there are several papers that study the even more general setup of enrichment over a 2-category, which could then be specialized to the case of 2-categories with only one object [Str83] [GS16, Ex. 10.2]. The enriched co-Yoneda lemma would then need to be modified to the \mathcal{C} -compact-projective setting following [BCJF15]. We found this task too daunting and so gave an algebraic proof that requires less heavy categorical thinking, but have included this remark because readers more adept in category theory may find the co-Yoneda construction of adjoints more natural.

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5.5 Rigid braided tensor categories are 3-dualizable.

A variation on the previous section allows us to establish the 3-dualizability of **RigidBrTens**.

Definition 5.11. We let $h_2(B \mathbf{RigidBrTens})$ denote the 2-category whose:

- Objects consist of the single object $*$,
- 1-morphisms are rigid braided of tensor categories,
- 2-morphisms are equivalence classes of central rigid tensor categories,

we let $h_2(\mathbf{RigidBrTens})$ denote the 2-category whose:

- Objects are rigid braided tensor categories in \mathbf{Pr}° ,
- 1-morphisms are central tensor categories in \mathbf{Pr}° ,
- 2-morphisms are equivalences classes of centered bimodule categories.

and given rigid braided tensor categories \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} , we let $h_2(\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}))$ denote the 2-category whose:

- Objects are \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -central tensor categories in \mathbf{Pr}° ,
- 1-morphisms are \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -centered bimodule categories in \mathbf{Pr}° ,
- 2-morphisms are isomorphism classes of centered bimodule functors.

Theorem 5.12. *We have:*

1. In $h_2(B \mathbf{RigidBrTens})$, every 1-morphism – i.e. every braided tensor category – has a left and right adjoint.
2. In $h_2(\mathbf{RigidBrTens})$, every 1-morphism – i.e. every central tensor category – has a left and a right adjoint.
3. In $h_2(\mathbf{Hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}))$, every 1-morphism – i.e. every centered bimodule category – has a left and a right adjoint.

Hence, the $(\infty, 4)$ -category $\mathbf{RigidBrTens}$ is 3-dualizable.

Proof. Items (1) and (2) are general statements about E_2 -algebras [Lur, CS], and hold for all of \mathbf{BrTens} .

For (1), the left and right dual to every $\mathcal{A} \in \mathbf{BrTens}$ is \mathcal{A}^{bop} . To construct the evaluation and coevaluation maps, one observes that the identity of \mathcal{A} , i.e. \mathcal{A} itself with its canonical \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{A} -central structure given by the functor $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^{bop} \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{A})$ of Example 3.4, can be regarded in a tautological way as a $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^{bop}$ -Vect and as a Vect- $\mathcal{A}^{bop} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}$ central algebra using the same functor.

For (2), the left and right adjoint to any \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -central algebra \mathcal{C} is \mathcal{C}^{mop} , with its canonical \mathcal{B} - \mathcal{A} -central structure induced by the equivalence $Z(\mathcal{C}^{mop}) \simeq Z(\mathcal{C})^{bop}$ from 2.30. Again, the evaluations and coevaluation are obtained by tautologically rewriting the centered \mathcal{C} -bimodule \mathcal{C} as a centered $\mathcal{C}^{mop} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{C}$ - \mathcal{B} bimodule and as a centered \mathcal{A} - $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{B}} \mathcal{C}^{mop}$ -bimodule respectively, and similarly for the centered \mathcal{C}^{mop} -bimodule \mathcal{C}^{mop} .

Hence, it remains only to prove item (3). So let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be rigid braided tensor categories, let \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} be two rigid \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -central algebras with central functors $F_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $F_{\mathcal{D}}$ and let \mathcal{M} be a centered \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodule with enough projectives. By Theorem 5.9, \mathcal{M} , as a mere bimodule, has a left dual, ${}^{\vee}\mathcal{M} = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C})$. We need to equip ${}^{\vee}\mathcal{M}$ and its evaluation and coevaluation with the structure of a centered \mathcal{D} - \mathcal{C} -bimodule and of maps of those respectively. It suffices (by replacing \mathcal{A} by $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^{rev}$ in all arguments) to consider the case of a single braided tensor category \mathcal{A} .

Proposition 5.13. *The \mathcal{D} - \mathcal{C} -bimodule ${}^{\vee}\mathcal{M} = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C})$ has a canonical \mathcal{A} -centered structure given for $F \in {}^{\vee}\mathcal{M}$ by:*

$$a \otimes F(-) := F(- \otimes F_{\mathcal{D}}(a)) \cong F(F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) \otimes -) \cong F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) \otimes F(-) \cong F(-) \otimes F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) =: F(-) \otimes a.$$

where the first map is the centered structure on \mathcal{M} , the second is the \mathcal{C} -module structure on F and the third is the central structure on $F_{\mathcal{C}}$.

We will also need the following:

I'm happy that this map uses all the structure, but it probably need to be checked-AB

Proposition 5.14. *The \mathcal{D} -bimodule $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M})$ has a canonical \mathcal{A} -centered structure given by*

$$a \otimes F := F(- \otimes F_{\mathcal{D}}(a)) \cong F(F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) \otimes -) \cong F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) \otimes F(-) \cong F(-) \otimes F_{\mathcal{D}}(a) =: F \otimes a$$

such that the evaluation map

$${}^{\vee}\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M})$$

is a morphism of centered bimodule.

Now the identity 2-morphism of \mathcal{C} is \mathcal{C} itself as a \mathcal{C} -bimodule, with centered structure given by its central structure, and likewise for \mathcal{D} . Hence, we need to show:

Proposition 5.15. *The evaluation and coevaluation maps*

$$\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{D}} {}^{\vee}\mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C} \qquad \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow {}^{\vee}\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{M}$$

are morphisms of centered bimodules.

Proof. The \mathcal{A} -centered structure on the \mathcal{C} -bimodule of the evaluation map is given by combining Proposition 5.13 with Corollary 3.14. Applying the evaluation map, everything cancels except the last isomorphism of the previous Proposition, i.e. the \mathcal{A} -central structure on \mathcal{C} . recall that the coevaluation map is given by

$$\mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}) \simeq {}^{\vee}\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{M}.$$

The second map is an equivalence of centered bimodule by Proposition 5.14, so it remains to check that the first one, given by $d \mapsto - \otimes d$ is a morphism of centered bimodule as well. This also follows in a straightforward way from the same Proposition, by setting $F = - \otimes d$. \square

\square

5.6 Braided fusion categories are 4-dualizable.

Under further finiteness assumptions, we can enhance the results of the preceding section to establish 4-dualizability in of all of **BrFus** over a field of characteristic zero. (The characteristic zero assumption here is needed for this to even be a 4-category not for dualizability, the results in this section apply to separable braided tensor categories in characteristic p).

Definition 5.16. Given \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} braided fusion categories, and a pair \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} of \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -centered fusion categories, we let $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ denote the 2-category whose:

- Objects are \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} -centered \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{D} -bimodules.
- 1-morphisms are centered bimodule compact-preserving functors.
- 2-morphisms are bimodule natural transformations.

In addition to Theorem 5.12, we have:

Theorem 5.17. *Every 1-morphism in $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ – i.e. every compact-preserving centered bimodule functor – has a left and a right adjoint. Hence, the $(\infty, 4)$ -category \mathbf{BrFus} is fully dualizable.*

Proof. An additive functor between two semi-simple categories is automatically both left and right exact, so in \mathbf{Pr} it has both left and right cocontinuous adjoints. Thanks to Lemma 4.3, if one starts with a bimodule functor, then both its left and right adjoint are bimodule functors as well. It is then straightforward to check that they are compatible with the centered structure. \square

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