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On dualizability of braided tensor categories

Adrien Brochier, David Jordan and Noah Snyder

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ABSTRACT

We study the question of dualizability in higher Morita categories of locally presentable tensor categories and braided tensor categories. Our main results 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 (in characteristic zero) the 4-category of braided multi-fusion categories is 4-dualizable. Via the cobordism hypothesis, this produces respectively two-, three- and four-dimensional framed local topological field theories. In particular, we produce a framed three-dimensional local topological field theory attached to the category of representations of a quantum group at any value of q .

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1. Introduction

This paper establishes dualizability results for the higher Morita categories of locally presentable tensor categories 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 Baez–Dolan *cobordism hypothesis* [BD95] hypothesizes that local (or fully extended) topological field theories (TFTs) in a given dimension, valued in some target higher symmetric monoidal category, are classified by its fully dualizable objects, that is, those objects lying in some fully dualizable subcategory. Here ‘local’ means that it is extended all the way down to points, that is, the TFTs assign objects of the target to 0-manifolds, 1-morphisms to one-dimensional bordisms, 2-morphisms to two-dimensional bordisms with corners, and so on. Lurie’s influential work [Lur09] outlined a proof of the cobordism hypothesis; several more recent works [AF17, AFR18] have aimed to give 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} , that is, algebras in \mathcal{S} over the little n -disks 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 $(n + m)$ -category. The first general construction of a higher Morita theory was the $(n + 1)$ -category of E_n -algebras in a (possibly non-discrete) 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 [JS17].¹

¹ By ‘ n -category’ we will mean more precisely an (∞, n) -category, in the complete Segal space axiomatization, in order to match Johnson–Freyd and Scheimbauer’s construction. We will say ‘discrete n -category’ when the only invertible higher morphisms are identities. However, following the remark in [DSS19, §I.5], all our main arguments take place in discrete 2-categories and so are model independent and we can work with ordinary bicategories.

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} .² Our main results in this paper involve 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 multi-fusion categories*, and we show this is fully dualizable. Taken together with the 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 [DSS19] for *finite* rigid tensor categories, is a non-derived analogue of [BN09, Gai15], and extends to tensor and braided tensor categories the dualizability results of [BCJ15] 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 three-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.

1.1 Morita categories

Our primary objects of interest are tensor categories and braided tensor categories, and their higher Morita theories. Following the general framework laid out in [Hau17, Sch14, JS17], § 3 of the present paper is devoted to the case $\mathcal{S} = \mathbf{Pr}$, where we can spell out explicitly the data of all higher morphisms, and the composition laws.

DEFINITION-PROPOSITION 1.1. There exists of a 3-category \mathbf{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 \mathbf{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 the following definition-proposition.

DEFINITION-PROPOSITION 1.2. There exists a 4-category \mathbf{BrTens} , whose:

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

² In this paper we take these as the definition of tensor category and braided tensor category, and we will state explicitly when we assume a tensor category to be abelian or rigid.

- 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 balanced Deligne–Kelly tensor product. Composition of 3- and 4-morphisms is composition of functors and natural transformations in the usual sense. See §3 for complete definitions.

1.2 Rigidity

With these definitions in hand, our main results identify certain appropriately dualizable subcategories of **Tens** and **BrTens**. 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 are dualizable – that is, 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 our next definition-proposition.

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

- (i) All compact projective objects of \mathcal{A} are dualizable.
- (ii) A generating collection of compact projective objects of \mathcal{A} are dualizable.
- (iii) The multiplication functor, $T : \mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, has a cocontinuous right adjoint T^R , and the canonical lax bimodule structure on T^R is strong.

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

Remark 1.4. Note that we only define cp-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 cp-rigid in particular has enough compact projectives. Nonetheless in the main theorems we explicitly include the condition of having enough compact projectives in order to avoid any possible confusion.

Remark 1.5. The reader should compare the notion of cp-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-rigidity’ in [BN09].

Remark 1.6. Another reasonable notion is compact-rigidity, meaning that all compact objects have duals. This more closely matches the traditional notion of rigidity appearing in finite tensor category literature, in the following sense: for a finite tensor category in the traditional sense (that all objects are dualizable), its ind-completion is compact-rigid. Clearly, compact-rigid implies cp-rigid, but the former is more restrictive.

Even in the finite setting cp-rigidity is better behaved in some important ways, as was pointed out to us by Theo Johnson-Freyd. For example, if A is a finite-dimensional, non-semisimple

algebra in \mathbf{Vect} then $A\text{-mod-}A$ is not compact-rigid even though it is Morita equivalent to \mathbf{Vect} . By contrast, $A\text{-mod-}A$ is cp-rigid, because it is generated by the compact projective bimodule $A \otimes A$, which is dualizable (because it is projective – and indeed free – as both a left and right A -module).

The simplest instance to see the distinction is $A = \mathbb{C}[x]/x^2$; here it is not hard to see that the only indecomposable dualizable objects are the projective bimodule $A \otimes A$ and the unit bimodule ${}_A A_A$. In particular, the one-dimensional bimodule \mathbb{C} where x acts by zero on both sides is compact but not dualizable.

Remark 1.7. Similarly, cp-rigid is better behaved over imperfect fields than compact-rigid, since compact-rigid is not preserved by the Deligne–Kelly tensor product (see [Del07, Proposition 5.17]) while cp-rigid is preserved.

A specific counterexample from [DSS19] arises from an inseparable field extension L/K . Recall that a finite-dimensional module over a finite-dimensional algebra is dualizable if, and only if, it is projective; hence, $A\text{-mod-}A$ is compact-rigid if, and only if, every finite-dimensional bimodule is projective as a left and as a right module which happens if, and only if, A is semisimple. Thus $L\text{-mod-}L$ is compact-rigid (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 compact-rigid, 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 cp-rigid in the sense of this paper.

1.3 Main results

We can now state our main results.

THEOREM 1.8. *There exists a sub-3-category $\mathbf{RigidTens} \subset \mathbf{Tens}$, whose:*

- *objects are cp-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 1.9. *There exists a sub-4-category $\mathbf{RigidBrTens} \subset \mathbf{BrTens}$, whose:*

- *objects are cp-rigid braided tensor categories with enough compact projectives;*
- *1-morphisms are cp-rigid tensor categories with central structures, and enough compact projectives;*
- *2-morphisms are centered bimodule categories, with enough compact projectives;*
- *3- and 4-morphisms are as in \mathbf{BrTens} .*

Moreover, $\mathbf{RigidBrTens}$ is 3-dualizable.

It is already known from [DSS19] that multi-fusion categories over a field of characteristic zero are 3-dualizable. We show that the analogous statement holds for 4-dualizability in \mathbf{BrTens} .

THEOREM 1.10. *Over a field of characteristic zero, there exists a sub-4-category $\mathbf{BrFus} \subset \mathbf{BrTens}$, whose:*

- *objects are braided multi-fusion categories;*
- *1-morphisms are multi-fusion categories with compatible central structures;*

- 2-morphisms are finite and semisimple 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 [DSS19] over a field of characteristic p , this theorem holds with semisimplicity replaced by the stronger condition of ‘separability’.

Remark 1.11. The statements of the main Theorems 1.8–1.10 are somewhat simplified for the sake of exposition. More precisely, we first prove in §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 §5 to k -morphisms in the required degrees.

1.4 Summary of known dualizability results

We now recall what has already been proved 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 generalized in [GS18] to arbitrary n , establishing that the entire pointed higher Morita category of E_n -algebras is fully n -dualizable; for objects this was proved in [Sch14]. This is also expected to hold for unpointed higher Morita categories of [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 [BCJ15] that $\mathcal{C} \in \mathbf{Pr}$ is 1-dualizable if it has enough compact projectives.³ It is well known that $\mathcal{C} \in \mathbf{Pr}$ is 2-dualizable if it is the ind-completion of a finite and semisimple category (and the converse holds, under the assumption there are enough compact projectives; see [Til98] and [BDSV15, Appendix]).

In [DSS19] it was shown that *finite* tensor categories are 2-dualizable and that in characteristic zero *multi-fusion* categories – finite semisimple rigid tensor categories – are fully (i.e. 3-) dualizable. In characteristic p it was shown that separable tensor categories (i.e. multi-fusion categories of non-zero global dimension) are fully dualizable. Here we show that the first of these results generalizes beyond the finite setting.⁴ In the infinite setting we have no improved sufficient condition for 3-dualizability beyond multi-fusion (respectively, separable) categories from [DSS19], see Remark 1.13.

A necessary condition for $\mathcal{A} \in \mathbf{Tens}$ to be 2-dualizable, or for $\mathcal{A} \in \mathbf{BrTens}$ to be 3-dualizable, is that \mathcal{A} be 1-dualizable in **Pr**. Absent a general characterization of dualizability in **Pr**, we take the criterion of having enough compact projectives, from [BCJ15], which is in any case a versatile

³ The converse assertion, that this is a necessary condition, is proved there only for categories of comodules for a coalgebra; the status of the converse in general does not appear to be known.

⁴ Although our results show finiteness is not necessary for the 2-dualizability theorem in [DSS19], many of the other results and conjectures of [DSS19] – such as the topological description of the Radford isomorphism, the conjectured $\text{SO}(3)$ action on finite tensor categories, and the conjectured non-compact local TFT – do use finiteness in an essential way.

TABLE 1. Sufficient conditions for dualizability. Dualizability in low dimensions is topological, while dualizability in higher dimensions references dualizability conditions in **Pr**. Cp-rigidity provides the additional compatibility in middle dimensions.

	Pr	Tens	BrTens
1	Enough compact projectives	Any	Any
2	Finite semisimple	Cp-rigid	Any
3		Multi-fusion	Cp-rigid
4			Multi-fusion

one for proofs. Our results assert that, having assumed this form of dualizability in **Pr**, it suffices to further assume only that \mathcal{A} is cp-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 [Sch14, 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 multi-fusion condition in the works [DSS19, Fre12a, Fre12b, Wal06]. Our results highlight rigidity as a sufficient condition for one additional level of dualizability in **Tens** and **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 typically neither finite nor semisimple, and where invariants are already known for other reasons not to extend to top dimension.

Remark 1.12. It is also interesting to compare these results to dualizability for ordinary finite-dimensional algebras. There 2-dualizability is equivalent to separability; that is, 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.

Remark 1.13. It is natural to ask whether the sufficient conditions from Table 1 can be improved to necessary and sufficient conditions characterizing dualizability. We make no claims in this direction in this paper; however, we note that some of these conditions are certainly not necessary. In particular, as pointed out to us by Dan Freed, if A is a finite-dimensional non-semisimple algebra then the tensor category $A\text{-mod-}A$ is not multi-fusion, but is 3-dualizable because it is Morita equivalent to Vect (see the proof of [EGNO15, Theorem 7.12.11]).

1.5 Applications to topological field theories

Combining the cobordism hypothesis with Theorems 1.8–1.10 yields the following corollary.

COROLLARY 1.14. *We have the following statements.*

- (i) *Every cp-rigid tensor category gives rise to a local, categorified, framed two-dimensional TFT assigning that category to the framed point.*
- (ii) *Every cp-rigid braided tensor category gives rise to a local, categorified, framed three-dimensional TFT assigning that category to the framed point.*

- (iii) *In the braided multi-fusion case, this framed three-dimensional TFT extends to a framed four-dimensional TFT.*

Here ‘categorified’ means that one obtains vector spaces, as opposed to numbers, for closed manifolds in top dimension, and these are equipped with actions of mapping class groups.

In the braided case, the resulting TFT produces categories for framed surfaces, which coincide (via the uniqueness assertion in the cobordism hypothesis) with the ‘quantum character varieties’ computed in [BBJ18a] using the formalism of factorization homology. Extending the construction of character varieties to dimension 3 was a primary motivation for this work. The three-dimensional part of the TFT assigns vector spaces to closed 3-manifolds (more generally, functors between the quantum character theories of incoming and outgoing boundary components, to manifolds with boundaries), and we expect those vector spaces, (respectively, functors) to admit a description via skein modules. Finally, in the braided fusion case the TFT produces numerical invariants for framed 4-manifolds, which we expect will be closely related to those obtained by Crane, Kauffman and Yetter [CKY97] in the same manner that the three-dimensional TFT from [DSS19] is expected to relate to Turaev–Viro invariants [TV92, BW96, Tur10]. In this section, we outline all of these expected connections and applications in more detail.

Firstly, let us remark that the second and third statements of Corollary 1.14 (in particular, their oriented variant to be discussed below) have been anticipated for many years, at least under the assumption that the input braided tensor category is semisimple. That semisimple ribbon tensor categories in characteristic zero give local three-dimensional TFTs was known to Kevin Walker [Wal06] and essentially follows from [MW11, MW12], though these works use an alternative notion of higher category and of TFT, which are not easily translated to the more standard ones used in this paper. A variation on their approach is outlined in [Joh15, §9]; Johnson-Freyd’s proposal uses an axiomatic framework compatible with ours, and seems a likely candidate to give an independent proof of Corollary 1.14. We discuss this in more detail below.

The statement that ribbon braided fusion categories give a fully local four-dimensional TFT also appears in unpublished work of Freed and Teleman [Fre12a, Fre12b], and in unpublished work of Walker [Wal06], so in particular it should follow from the cobordism hypothesis that they are 4-dualizable. Hence, in the braided fusion case, Theorem 1.10 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.

All three constructions are closely related, and should agree exactly in the braided fusion case, but there are some important differences in general. Firstly, the kind of completion that Morrison and Walker 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.⁵ Secondly and more importantly, in the skein formalism proposed by [Joh15] (see §1.5.3 for a detailed discussion) one must restrict strand types to compact projective objects; in particular, this includes the unit which corresponds to the empty strand, and thus by a standard argument implies that all dualizable objects are compact projective. This restriction allows for semisimple cp-rigid braided tensor categories (finite or infinite), such as quantum groups at generic parameters, or modularizations of quantum groups at roots of unity, but excludes non-semisimple finite

⁵ The finite representation category $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Vect}^{fd})$ is neither the free cocompletion in the presentable setting $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Vect})$, nor in the finitely cocomplete setting $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Vect})^{\mathrm{compact}}$ (unless \mathcal{C} is finite).

braided tensor categories in the sense of [EO04], as well as infinite non-semisimple braided tensor categories, such as the (non-modularized) quantum groups at roots of unity. The reason why the compact projective assumption appears in the skein-theoretic approach is that, by construction, any category includes fully faithfully into its free cocompletion as the subcategory of compact projective objects, so that any attempt to freely cocomplete skein categories renders a category where the unit is compact projective.

1.5.1 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 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 of a higher category \mathcal{C} is given by a map $BG \rightarrow \mathbf{BAut}(\mathcal{C}^\times)$, and a homotopy fixed point consists of a trivialization of a component of this action; this involves both non-trivial conditions on the would-be fixed points, and the specification of data giving the null homotopy.

The applications we have in mind (discussed in the next three sections) 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, as the details will appear in a forthcoming paper by us; these hinge in turn on work in progress by one of us and co-authors [DSS]. 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 [DSS], while for the final case we do not have an outline of a proof in mind at present, and so will only speculate below.

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 disks, and the $O(n)$ action on E_n -algebras comes by precomposing by the action on the operad. In particular, any framed E_n -algebra⁶ 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 two-dimensional oriented TFT, as in [BBJ18a]. But for the three-dimensional TFT, having an $SO(2)$ fixed point structure only yields a ‘combed TFT’, that is, one that depends on a choice of non-vanishing vector field on the 3-manifold.

It is relatively easy 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 the 5-type of $\mathbb{C}P^6$.

⁶ Note the potentially confusing yet standard terminology here: a framed E_n -algebra is one which gives invariants of oriented manifolds, while a plain E_n -algebra gives invariants of framed manifolds.

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 $\mathrm{SO}(2)$ action we see that Serre automorphism is given by the double braiding bimodule (see [BBJ18b, 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 the existence of a canonical choice for the higher pieces of data.

Since $\pi_1(\mathrm{SO}(3)) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, we see that $\mathrm{BSO}(3)$ has an extra 3-cell which trivializes the square of the Serre. This is called the belt bordism in [DSS19] 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 [Rad76, ENO04]. In the case of **BrTens** the image of the belt bordism is given 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 $\mathrm{SO}(3)$ 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 $\mathrm{SO}(2)$ 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. (See [DSS19, § 3.5] for analogous partial results.)

We expect it to follow from the main results of [DSS] that in fact a ribbon category has a canonical $\mathrm{SO}(3)$ fixed point structure. This requires understanding the 5-type of $\mathrm{BSO}(3)$ and checking that certain higher cells automatically vanish because we have chosen the trivialization of the Serre, the higher $\mathrm{SO}(2)$ 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 $\mathrm{SO}(2)$ cells are easier to trivialize here.

We also speculate that a ribbon braided fusion category has a canonical $\mathrm{SO}(4)$ fixed point structure; this result would not follow from the results of [DSS], but rather would involve computations with the 5-type of $\mathrm{BSO}(4)$. Nonetheless this result should be true by comparison with [Wal06] (at least in the unitary case).

1.5.2 The quantum character field theory. Our primary motivating application for Theorem 1.9 is to produce a local three-dimensional topological field theory extending the local two-dimensional *quantum character theory*, which was introduced in [BBJ18a]. Let us outline some expected applications of this extension here.

Recall that the *character stack* $\underline{\mathrm{Ch}}_G(X)$ 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 [BFN10] that the assignment to X of its G -character stack, accessed through its category of quasi-coherent sheaves, defines an n -dimensional topological field theory for any n , and that this coincides with the n -dimensional field theory assigning $\mathrm{Rep}(G)$ to a point, where we may regard the E_∞ -algebra $\mathrm{Rep}(G)$ 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 stacks exhibit rich additional structures. It is a celebrated result of Atiyah and Bott [AB83] and Goldman [Gol84] that when the group G is reductive, the underlying variety of the G -character stack of closed surfaces carries canonical symplectic forms, built using the Killing form for G and the Poincaré pairing for S . Furthermore, any 3-manifold M with boundary defines a Lagrangian subvariety $\mathrm{Ch}_G(M) \subset \mathrm{Ch}_G(\partial M)$ with respect to this symplectic form. This result has been upgraded in the influential papers [Cal15, CPTVV17, PTVV13] to a so-called 0-shifted symplectic structure on the stack $\underline{\mathrm{Ch}}_G(S)$ for any closed surface S , and to a Lagrangian structure on the map

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

In [BBJ18a], *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 $S \mapsto QCh_G(S)$ defined a local two-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 [Ale94, AGS96].

In the follow-up paper [BBJ18b], 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 2-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,

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

Identifying the functor obtained in this way with its value on the one-dimensional vector space $\mathbf{k} \in \mathrm{Vect}$, 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, Sam17], and refined Chern–Simons invariants [AS15], among others, each of which yet lacks a topologically invariant formulation.

1.5.3 *Skein modules, skein algebras, and skein categories.* The Poisson algebra of functions on the classical G -character variety on a punctured surface S has a natural description in terms of graphs drawn on the surface, with edges labeled by G -modules, and vertices labeled by G -morphisms. This led to a successful program of deformation quantization of character varieties via the ‘skein theory’ approach [FG00, PS00, AMR98, RS02], which we now recall.

Given an oriented 3-manifold M , its *skein module* $A(M)$ 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 (see, for example, [Lic09] for a survey). Perhaps the best-studied of these are the Kauffman bracket skein relations [Prz91, 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, one associates to any 3-manifold and any (small) ribbon tensor category the associated skein module, defined using ribbon graphs labeled by objects and morphisms of \mathcal{A} .

In the case where $M = S \times I$ for some surface S , the skein module acquires a natural algebra structure – the ‘skein algebra’ – by concatenating in the interval direction. In the case of finite-dimensional modules over the quantum group of G , this algebra quantizes the classical character variety [RS02]. Skein modules for 3-manifolds with boundary naturally inherit the structure of a module over the skein algebra of their boundary in a similar manner. Allowing surfaces with marked points, one is naturally led to the so-called skein categories $C(S)$ of Morrison and Walker [Wal06, MW12, MW11]. An object of the skein category is a finite collection of points of the surface, colored by objects of the ribbon braided tensor category; Homs are given by *relative skein modules* in the cylinder [Prz99], that is, ribbon graphs drawn in $S \times I$ ending at the top and bottom of the cylinder compatibly with their markings. In the same way, one attaches to an arbitrary oriented 3-manifold M with oriented boundary $\partial M = S_+ \cup S_-$ a functor $C(S_+)^{\text{op}} \times C(S_-) \rightarrow \text{Vect}$ (sometimes called a ‘bimodule’), which outputs the skein module in the 3-manifold, relative to the markings on its boundary which define the input objects.

Our constructions in the current paper extend the two-dimensional theory of [BBJ18a] to a three-dimensional 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. In the semisimple case, we outline below a conjectural answer to this question, following a proposal of [Joh15].

Recall that in [BBJ18a] the role of skein categories is played by factorization homology with coefficients in a braided tensor category, as the basic ingredient in the construction. 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 categories, in factorization homology they are induced via functoriality by disk embeddings into the surface.

Factorization homology categories may be understood therefore as a suitable cocompletion of the skein categories,⁷ in that they contain skein categories as a full, generating subcategory, and they further contain additional objects obtained from those by taking cokernels and direct sums.

⁷ Subsequent to the posting of this paper on the arXiv, this interpretation was realized explicitly in [Coo19].

This relationship is analogous to obtaining the category of coherent sheaves on a variety as a cocompletion of the category of vector bundles.

Assuming the orientability conjectures from § 1.5.1, an oriented 3-manifold M with boundary $S^+ \sqcup S^-$, viewed as a cobordism, gives rise to a functor F_M between the factorization homology categories. Because the factorization homology categories are *generated* by the skein-theoretic subcategory, in order to give a functor between factorization homology categories, it suffices to specify its values on this subcategory. We further conjecture, following [Wal06, Joh15], that F_M is given on skein objects X and Y by the formula

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

Here the right-hand side denotes the relative skein module, spanned by ribbon graphs in M ending at the points compatibly with the labeling of X and Y . 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. We note that such a formula can only be expected to hold in the semisimple case, as it implies that the unit is compact projective.

1.5.4 Crane–Yetter and Witten–Reshetikhin–Turaev theory. As a consequence of Theorem 1.10, every braided multi-fusion category gives rise to a local framed four-dimensional TFT. As explained above, starting from a *ribbon* braided multi-fusion category, also known as a pre-modular category, one conjecturally obtains an oriented theory, hence numerical invariants of oriented 4-manifolds. We expect this invariant to recover the one defined by Crane and Yetter [CY93] in the modular case and by Crane, Kauffman and Yetter [CKY97] in the general pre-modular case.

In the modular case, unpublished work by Freed and Teleman (see [Fre12a, Fre12b]) and Walker (see [Wal06]) asserts that the corresponding local theory is *invertible* and encodes the anomaly of Witten–Reshetikhin–Turaev theory [RT91, Wit89]. Roughly speaking, this means that the invertible theory can be upgraded to a *relative* field theory [FT14, FV15, JS17], 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 four-dimensional theory is apparent from its relation with Chern–Simons theory [Wit89], and is essentially the approach outlined in [Wal06].

Moving beyond the modular case, non-semisimple versions of the Witten–Reshetikhin–Turaev invariants have recently been constructed in a series of papers [BBG18, BCGP16, DGP18]. It is natural to expect that the TFT determined by a finite and factorizable but non-semisimple braided tensor category, regarded as an object of **BrTens**, can be related to those in a similar way. We hope to return to this in future work.⁸

1.6 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 § 3 we give a detailed description of the symmetric monoidal Morita 4-category of braided tensor categories. Section 4 is devoted

⁸ Subsequent to the posting of this paper on the arXiv, this expectation was realized in [BJSS20].

to the definition of rigidity in our framework, and the proof that restricting to cp-rigid tensor and braided tensor categories, and bimodules with enough compact projective over those, forms a subcategory of the Morita category. Finally, § 5 contains the proof of some dualizability statements which are implied by cp-rigidity, and the proof of our main results.

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 on presentable linear categories include [AR94, BCJ15, 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, that is, 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 subcategory of compact objects;
- *has enough compact projectives* if it admits arbitrary small colimits, and is generated under small colimits by a small subcategory of compact projective objects.

In particular, a category which has enough compact projectives in the above sense is locally finitely presentable.

Remark 2.4. In the \mathbf{k} -linear setting an object is compact projective if, and only if, it is compact and is projective in the sense that $\mathrm{Hom}(p, -)$ is right exact (preserves finite colimits). As usual, projective has many equivalent formulations, including one that says p is projective if, for any morphism $f : p \rightarrow b$ and any epimorphism $e : a \rightarrow b$, f factors through e . We will need this equivalent formulation in Lemma 4.4. Note that, in general, saying that every short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow a \rightarrow b \rightarrow p \rightarrow 0$ splits is necessary but not sufficient for p to be projective, though it is sufficient for abelian categories. See Qiaochu Yuan's blog posts for clear exposition of these standard results in the cocomplete setting [Yua15b, Yua15a].

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 a colimit of projectives. This motivates the terminology 'enough compact projectives'. Compact objects are also called 'small' and compact projectives are also called 'small projective' or 'tiny' [Kel82, Yet87, BCJ15]. We note that, while a locally finitely presentable category need not be abelian, a category with enough compact projectives is always abelian, because it can be identified with the presheaf category on its subcategory of compact projective objects.

In enriched category theory, it is standard to consider λ -locally presentable categories for a regular 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 $\lambda = 0$ [BCJ15]. For a general regular 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 can safely think of locally finitely presentable categories in all arguments, without loss of generality.

DEFINITION 2.6. We denote by:

- **Pr** the 2-category of locally presentable categories, cocontinuous functors and natural transformations;⁹
- **Pr**^o the full 2-subcategory consisting of categories having enough compact projectives.

The 2-category of **k**-linear categories is symmetric monoidal: given two **k**-linear categories, their linear (a.k.a. ‘naive’) tensor product $\mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{D}$ has as its objects pairs of objects of \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} , and morphisms defined by

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{D}}((c_1, d_1), (c_2, d_2)) := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c_1, c_2) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d_1, d_2).$$

However, the **k**-linear tensor product of two categories in **Pr** is not again in **Pr**. Each of **Pr** and **Pr**^o nevertheless admit a natural symmetric monoidal structure, extending the **k**-linear tensor product, and make the following definition.

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 linear functor $\mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D}$, cocontinuous in each variable, which is universal for this property, in the sense that we have an equivalence of groupoids,

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

where on the left-hand side we throw away non-invertible natural transformations and $\mathrm{Lin}^{c,c}$ denotes the groupoid whose objects are **k**-linear functors which are cocontinuous in each variable, and whose morphisms are natural isomorphisms.

PROPOSITION 2.8. *The Deligne–Kelly tensor product $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D}$ exists and is again locally presentable.*

Proof. It is shown in [Fra13, Lemma 8], following [Kel82, Chapter 6] (see also [CH16]), that the Deligne–Kelly tensor product of λ -presentable categories \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} is again λ -presentable, and is in fact generated under λ -filtered colimits by λ -small colimits of pure tensor products of the λ -compact generators in each component. \square

COROLLARY 2.9. *The Deligne–Kelly tensor product of two categories with enough compact projectives again has enough compact projectives, and is generated by the pure tensor products of the compact projective generators in each component.*

⁹ We note that this terminology differs slightly from [BBJ18a], where only natural isomorphisms were allowed.

Remark 2.10. Most examples considered in the tensor category literature (e.g. [EGNO15]) are not in **Pr**, because infinite direct sums are excluded. For example, such literature more commonly considers finite-dimensional vector spaces rather than all vector spaces. However, these examples all fit into the setting of finitely cocomplete categories (called **Rex**), and since the ind-completion of a **Rex** category is **Pr** while the subcategory of compact objects in an **Pr** category is **Rex** one can easily translate any of these examples into our setting. In particular, the ind-completion of any locally finite category (abelian, finite-dimensional Hom spaces, finite length, and enough projectives) is **Pr**. However, if one works directly with finitely cocomplete categories and their right exact functors this is insufficient to get our dualizability results: under ind-completion right exact functors correspond to *compact-preserving* cocontinuous functors, a property which will typically fail for coevaluation maps. Instead one needs to work with finitely cocomplete categories and their right exact *profunctors* (i.e. functors to the ind-completions). The importance of using profunctors (or bimodules) instead of functors in order to get stronger dualizability results also appears in [Sta16, Wal06]. See [BBJ18a, § 3] for more details on the relationship between **Rex** and **Pr**.

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 implies, in particular, 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, that is, 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 2.11. 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

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

Example 2.12. 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 a left/right adjoint if and only if that object has a left/right dual as an object of \mathcal{C} .

DEFINITION 2.13. 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 $(n - 1)$ -category $\text{Hom}(x, y)$ has adjoints for $(k - 1)$ -morphisms.

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

DEFINITION 2.14. We say that the category \mathcal{S} is k -dualizable if the category $B\mathcal{S}$ has adjoints for k -morphisms.

Remark 2.15. We stress that the notion of adjoints in a (possibly non-discrete) 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 (discrete) homotopy 2-category. In particular, although the notion of being k -dualizable is typically higher categorical, unraveling the definition boils down to checking a list of conditions in various discrete 2-categories. See the remark in [DSS19, § 1.5].

Remark 2.16. We will use the same left/right conventions for duality and adjoints as in [DSS19, § 2.1]. In particular, a bimodule ${}_C\mathcal{M}_D$ is regarded as a morphism from \mathcal{C} to \mathcal{D} , and so a left adjoint of a bimodule ${}_C\mathcal{M}_D$ is a bimodule ${}_D\mathcal{N}_C$ with an evaluation map $\text{ev} : {}_D\mathcal{N} \boxtimes_C \mathcal{M}_C \rightarrow {}_D\mathcal{D}_D$ and a coevaluation $\text{coev} : {}_C\mathcal{C}_C \rightarrow {}_C\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_D \mathcal{M}_C$ satisfying the usual zig-zag.

2.3 Tensor categories

The following definitions are standard, but we emphasize that throughout this paper we always work in **Pr**. For any details about what ‘the obvious diagrams’ means in some of these definitions, see [EGNO15].

DEFINITION 2.17. A *tensor category* is a category \mathcal{A} in **Pr** equipped with a cocontinuous functor (i.e. a morphism in **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

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

such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & (x \otimes (y \otimes z)) \otimes w & \\ \alpha_{x,y,z} \otimes \text{id}_w \nearrow & & \searrow \alpha_{x,y \otimes z,w} \\ ((x \otimes y) \otimes z) \otimes w & & x \otimes ((y \otimes z) \otimes w) \\ \alpha_{x \otimes y,z,w} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id}_x \otimes \alpha_{y,z,w} \\ (x \otimes y) \otimes (z \otimes w) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{x,y,z \otimes w}} & x \otimes (y \otimes (z \otimes w)) \\ & & \\ (x \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{A}}) \otimes y & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{x,\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{A}},y}} & x \otimes (\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes y) \\ & \searrow r_x \quad \swarrow l_x & \\ & x \otimes y & \end{array}$$

Remark 2.18. Equivalently, a tensor category is an E_1 -algebra in **Pr**.

Remark 2.19. As is customary, we suppress α , l and r when those are clear from the context, as they can be uniquely filled in.

DEFINITION 2.20. 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 2.21. Let \mathcal{A} be a tensor category. A left (respectively, right) \mathcal{A} -module is a category $\mathcal{M} \in \mathbf{Pr}$ equipped with a cocontinuous functor, $\otimes : \mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ (respectively, $\otimes : \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$), together with an associativity constraint and a natural isomorphism $1_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes m \rightarrow m$ for $m \in \mathcal{M}$ making the analogous pentagon diagram commute.

DEFINITION 2.22. Let \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} be tensor categories. An $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -bimodule is a \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 2.23. 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 2.24. 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 2.25. Let \mathcal{A} be a tensor category and let \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} be a right and left \mathcal{A} -module, respectively. The balanced (or relative) 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 functors 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 [BBJ18a, Definition 3.13, Remark 3.14]. Constructions of the balanced tensor product in special cases appear in [ENO10, DN13, DSS19].

DEFINITION 2.26. A *multi-fusion category* is a cp-rigid \mathbf{Pr} -tensor category, which is semisimple (in the sense that every object is a possibly infinite direct sum of simple objects) and with finitely many isomorphism classes of simple objects. A *fusion category* is a multi-fusion category with simple unit.

Remark 2.27. More precisely, what we define here is the ind-completion of what is called a multi-fusion (respectively, fusion) category in the literature. See Remark 2.10. Note that under the semisimplicity assumption every compact object is projective, so the notions of compact-rigid and cp-rigid coincide.

2.4 Braided tensor categories

DEFINITION 2.28. 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 2.29. Equivalently, a braided tensor category is an E_2 -algebra in **Pr**.

DEFINITION 2.30. Let \mathcal{A} be a braided tensor category. We define the *braiding reverse* of \mathcal{A} to be the braided tensor category \mathcal{A}^{bop} having the same underlying tensor category, but with braiding isomorphism $\beta_{x,y}$ replaced by $\beta_{y,x}^{-1}$. We define the *tensor reverse* of \mathcal{A} to be the braided tensor category \mathcal{A}^{mop} having the underlying tensor category \mathcal{A}^{mop} with the braiding given by $\beta_{x,y}^{-1} : x \otimes^{\text{op}} y = y \otimes x \rightarrow x \otimes y = y \otimes^{\text{op}} x$.

Remark 2.31. The braiding reverse comes from reflecting through the x -axis in the E_2 operad and can be thought of as the opposite in the second multiplication direction. By contrast, the tensor reverse comes from reflecting through the y -axis. It is not difficult to see that \mathcal{A}^{mop} and \mathcal{A}^{bop} are equivalent as braided tensor categories, but there are two natural choices of such an equivalence. In both cases the underlying functor is the identity functor, but in one case the monoidal structure is given by $\beta_{x,y}$ and in the other the monoidal structure is given by $\beta_{y,x}^{-1}$. These correspond to clockwise and counterclockwise rotation, respectively.

Note that the double opposite $(\mathcal{A}^{\text{mop}})^{\text{bop}} = (\mathcal{A}^{\text{bop}})^{\text{mop}}$ has underlying tensor category \mathcal{A}^{mop} but with the braiding given by $\beta_{W,V}$. Since $(\mathcal{A}^{\text{mop}})^{\text{bop}}$ 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 2.32. 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 (x, β) where β is a natural isomorphism

$$\beta_y : x \otimes y \longrightarrow y \otimes x$$

making the obvious analogue of the second diagram in Definition 2.28 commute.

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

$$\forall y \in \mathcal{C}, \quad (\text{id}_y \otimes f)\beta_y = \beta'_y \circ (f \otimes \text{id}_y).$$

- The tensor product of (x, β) and (x', β') is the pair $(x \otimes x', \tilde{\beta})$ where

$$\tilde{\beta}_y = \alpha_{y,x,x'}^{-1} \circ (\beta_y \otimes \text{id}_{x'}) \circ \alpha_{x,y,x'}^{-1} \circ (\text{id}_x \otimes \beta'_y) \circ \alpha_{x,x',y}.$$

Remark 2.33. 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 1-category (typically, non-discrete) one associates its Hochschild cohomology (also called its center), which has a natural structure of an E_{n+1} -algebra.

The following properties of the center are straightforward and well known,

PROPOSITION 2.34 [EGNO15, Example 8.5.2]. Let \mathcal{C} be a tensor category. The assignment $(x, \beta) \mapsto (x, \beta^{-1})$ induces a braided tensor equivalence

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

PROPOSITION 2.35. Let \mathcal{A} be a braided tensor category with braiding β . Then there are braided tensor functors

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

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

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.

PROPOSITION 2.36. 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 $a, b \in \mathcal{A}, m \in \mathcal{M}$, by

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

- Given two left \mathcal{A} -modules \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} , the balanced 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 [DSS19, 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 [Sch14], using the framework of locally constant factorization algebras on stratified spaces of the form $(\mathbb{R}^k \subset \mathbb{R}^{k+1} \subset \cdots \subset \mathbb{R}^n)$ to build an $(n+1)$ -category of E_n -algebras. Independently, Haugseng [Hau17] gave an alternative combinatorial/operadic construction of an $(n+1)$ -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 at present writing no theorems providing a functorial relationship between the two models, and it appears to be a formidable undertaking to construct such a functorial relation precisely. At the level of their objects only, Lurie's theorem asserts the equivalence between E_n -algebras and locally constant factorization algebras on \mathbb{R}^n (see [Lur09, §5.2.4], and see [Gin15] for an exposition). 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*, that is, 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 (strong) 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 pushforward 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 theories was extended in [JS17] to so-called 'even higher Morita theories', in which the symmetric monoidal 1-category \mathcal{S} is replaced by a symmetric monoidal k -category. Correspondingly, instead of an $(n+1)$ -category of E_n -algebras, one obtains an $(n+k)$ -category of E_n -algebras. One of the main examples highlighted in [JS17, Example 8.9] is precisely the one we need in the present work: the 4-category \mathbf{BrTens} , of braided tensor categories, viewed as E_2 -algebras in the 2-category \mathbf{Pr} .

Our theorems establishing dualizability in \mathbf{Tens} and \mathbf{BrTens} hold only in the unpointed formulation of Haugseng: in the strongly pointed setting it is shown in [GS18] that E_n -algebras are no more than n -dualizable. For this reason, we deploy Haugseng's model in our constructions in this section. Nonetheless, each structure appearing in the construction of \mathbf{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 §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 [Hau17], which states that the Hom n -categories between two E_n -algebras 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 [JS17] in the top degrees, we obtain the following description of the Morita theory of E_2 -algebras.

- Objects are given by E_2 -algebras $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \dots$
- $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ consists of E_1 -algebras $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}, \dots$ *internal to* $(\mathcal{A}-\mathcal{B})$ -bimodules.
- $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ consists of $(\mathcal{C}-\mathcal{D})$ -bimodules $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}, \dots$ *internal to* $(\mathcal{A}-\mathcal{B})$ -bimodules.
- $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ consists of structure-preserving functors F, G, \dots
- $\mathrm{Hom}(F, G)$ 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 3.2, 3.4, 3.10 and 3.14, 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 now briefly recall the notion of locally constant factorization algebras on topological spaces, and then its refinement to stratified spaces [AFT17, CG16, Gin15, Lur]. A locally constant factorization algebra \mathcal{F} on a topological space X , with coefficients in some symmetric tensor (typically, non-discrete) 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 open sets 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, that is, a filtration

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

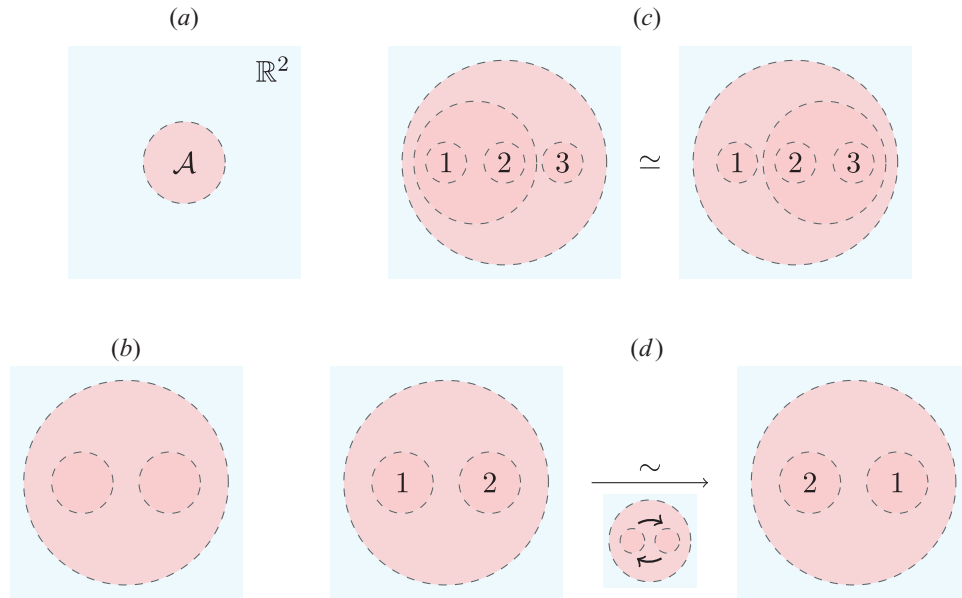


FIGURE 1. Braided tensor categories as locally constant factorization algebras on \mathbb{R}^2 . (a) depicts a basic open set; its inclusion onto \mathbb{R}^2 is a retract, so it is assigned the category \mathcal{A} canonically. (b) depicts an embedding $\mathbb{D}^2 \sqcup \mathbb{D}^2 \hookrightarrow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

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 .

3.3 Braided tensor categories as objects

Following [Hau17, JS17], given a symmetric monoidal m -category \mathcal{S} , there is a symmetric monoidal $(m+n)$ -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, for example, [Fie92, Fre17, Lur]) that E_2 -algebras in \mathbf{Pr} are identified with braided tensor categories. Hence these form the objects of \mathbf{BrTens} , as desired.

This identification requires fixing some conventions which we now do. To identify E_2 -algebras in \mathcal{S} with E_1 -algebras in E_1 -algebras in \mathcal{S} , we regard the x -direction multiplication as giving an E_1 -algebra structure on the E_1 -algebra structure in the y -direction. In order to regard an E_2 -algebra as a braided tensor category we use multiplication in the x -direction as the tensor product and define the braiding via 180-degree clockwise rotation.

Remark 3.1. In particular, the y -direction is the ‘underlying’ E_1 -algebra when under this identification of E_2 -algebra as E_1 -algebras in E_1 -algebras; however, the x -direction is the ‘underlying’

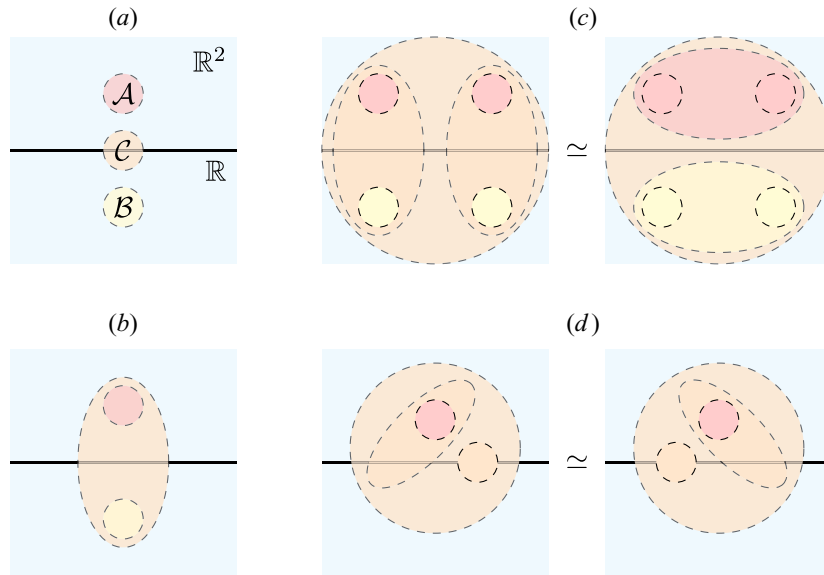


FIGURE 2. Central algebras as locally constant factorization algebras on $(\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$. (a) depicts the three basic open sets $\mathbb{D}_A, \mathbb{D}_B, \mathbb{D}_C$ on $(\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$: disks disjoint from \mathbb{R} are governed by the braided tensor category structure on \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} in each connected region, while disks intersecting \mathbb{R} are governed by the tensor structure of \mathcal{C} . (b) depicts a disk embedding $\mathbb{D}_A \sqcup \mathbb{D}_B \hookrightarrow \mathbb{D}_C$; this induces a functor $F : \mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. (c) depicts an isotopy between two disk embeddings $\mathbb{D}_A \sqcup \mathbb{D}_A \sqcup \mathbb{D}_B \sqcup \mathbb{D}_B \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_C$; 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 $\mathbb{D}_A \sqcup \mathbb{D}_C \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_C$; 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 $F : \mathcal{B}^{\text{bop}} \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{C})$, owing to the differing orientation of the bottom region relative to \mathbb{R} .

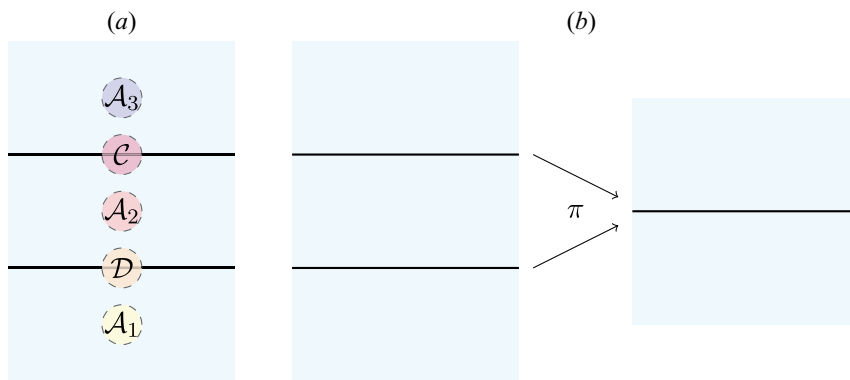


FIGURE 3. (a) depicts the basic open sets on the stratified space $(\mathbb{R} \sqcup \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$: a locally constant factorization algebra \mathcal{F} is defined by labeling the basic opens as indicated. (b) depicts a map, $\pi : (\mathbb{R} \sqcup \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$, 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 3.9.

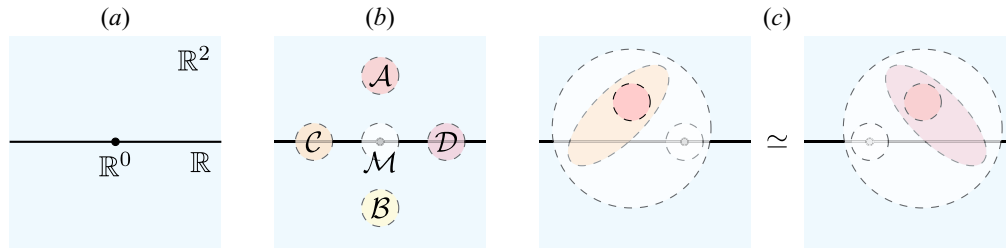


FIGURE 4. (a) depicts the stratified space $(\mathbb{R}^0 \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$. (b) depicts the five basic open sets appearing in the stratification. (c) depicts an isotopy between two composite disk inclusions; this induces the central structure on the bimodule \mathcal{M} , identifying 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.

E_1 -algebra when we apply the forgetful functor to obtain an E_1 -algebra in \mathcal{S} . This choice is needed in order to match up with standard braided tensor category conventions in the next subsection.

Remark 3.2. 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

We now turn our attention to 1-morphisms. Again following [Hau17, JS17], a 1-morphism \mathcal{C} from an E_2 -algebra \mathcal{A} to an E_2 -algebra \mathcal{B} is an E_1 -algebra in $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -bimodules with respect to the ‘inner’ multiplication on \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} thought of as E_1 -algebras in E_1 -algebras. Under our conventions, this means that multiplication in \mathcal{C} is in the horizontal direction, and the $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -bimodule structure is given by vertical multiplication.¹⁰ The goal of this section is to translate these definitions into the language of braided tensor categories.

Recall from Proposition 2.36 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, a monoidal structure on the 2-category of $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B}^{\text{bop}})$ -module categories. Here we use bop instead of mop because we are looking at $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -bimodules with respect to the vertical direction.

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 definition-proposition [DGNO10].

DEFINITION-PROPOSITION 3.3. 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 balanced tensor product over \mathcal{A} ;

¹⁰ We warn the reader that [GS18] uses the opposite convention where the 1-morphisms live on vertical lines.

- 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 an \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 $\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}$ 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 $1_{\mathcal{C}}$ 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 ‘ $(\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^{\text{bop}})$ -algebra’ as ‘ $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -algebra’ and ‘ $(\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^{\text{bop}})$ -central structure’ as ‘ $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -central structure’.

Remark 3.4. 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 $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -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.

Example 3.5. Given a braided tensor category \mathcal{A} , there is a canonical braided tensor functor $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^{\text{bop}} \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{A})$ (see Proposition 2.35). Therefore \mathcal{A} can be seen as an $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{A})$ -algebra, a $(\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^{\text{bop}})$ -Vect-algebra and a Vect- $(\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^{\text{bop}})$ -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} .

For later use, we record the following lemma, which is a straightforward categorification of the analogous statement for algebras over commutative algebras:

LEMMA 3.6. *Let \mathcal{C} be an \mathcal{A} -algebra. Then the forgetful functor from $\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}$ to \mathbf{Pr} induces an equivalence from the category of \mathcal{C} -modules in $\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}$ to the category of \mathcal{C} -modules in \mathbf{Pr} .*

Proof. The inverse functor is given as follows. Given a \mathcal{C} -module \mathcal{M} , equip it with an \mathcal{A} -module structure using the monoidal functor $F_{\mathcal{C}} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. This turns \mathcal{M} into a \mathcal{C} -module in $\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}$, in such a way that forgetting this structure simply recovers \mathcal{M} as a \mathcal{C} -module. Conversely, if \mathcal{M} is a \mathcal{C} -module in $\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}$, then by definition for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$ and $m \in \mathcal{M}$ the balanced structure on the action functor induces a natural isomorphism

$$F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) \otimes m \cong a \otimes m$$

where the left-hand side uses the \mathcal{C} action on \mathcal{M} , while the right-hand side is the given \mathcal{A} action. One checks that this induces an equivalence between the given \mathcal{A} -module structure on \mathcal{M} and the one induced by seeing \mathcal{M} as a mere category and turning it into an \mathcal{A} -module using $F_{\mathcal{C}}$. \square

Remark 3.7. As the pictures make clear, in an $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -central algebra it is most natural to think of \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} as acting above and below \mathcal{C} , so that one could alternatively write $(\frac{\mathcal{A}}{\mathcal{B}})$ -central algebra; however for simplicity we will stick to the more standard in-line notation.

3.4.1 Composition of 1-morphisms. By the preceding discussion, a 1-morphism in **BrTens** from \mathcal{B} to \mathcal{A} is determined by an $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -algebra \mathcal{C} . Given braided tensor categories \mathcal{A}_1 , \mathcal{A}_2 , and \mathcal{A}_3 , an $(\mathcal{A}_1\text{--}\mathcal{A}_2)$ -algebra \mathcal{C} and an $(\mathcal{A}_2\text{--}\mathcal{A}_3)$ -algebra \mathcal{D} , their composition is identified as a category with the balanced Deligne–Kelly tensor product $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}$. Let us now describe the $(\mathcal{A}_1\text{--}\mathcal{A}_3)$ -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 3.8. Fix a braided tensor category \mathcal{A}_2 and central functors

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

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} is 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 3.9. With the same assumptions as in Definition-Proposition 3.8, assume moreover that \mathcal{C} (respectively, \mathcal{D}) is equipped with a central functor F from \mathcal{A}_1 (respectively, from $\mathcal{A}_3^{\text{bop}}$). Then $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}_2} \mathcal{D}$ is naturally an $(\mathcal{A}_1\text{--}\mathcal{A}_3)$ -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

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

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 $(\mathcal{A}_3\text{--}\mathcal{A}_1)$ -central tensor category as above.

Remark 3.10. In the locally constant factorization algebra framework, the balanced 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 balanced tensor product. This is outlined in Figure 3.

3.5 Centered bimodules as 2-morphisms

Again following [Hau17, JS17], given two \mathcal{A} -algebras \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} , the 2-morphisms in **BrTens** are identified with $(\mathcal{C}\text{--}\mathcal{D})$ -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 3.11. 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 $(\mathcal{C}\text{--}\mathcal{D})$ -bimodule \mathcal{M} is the data of isomorphisms,

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

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:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) \otimes c \otimes m & \xrightarrow{\eta_{a,c \otimes m}} & c \otimes m \otimes F_{\mathcal{D}}(a) \\ & \searrow \sigma_{a,c}^{\mathcal{C}} & \nearrow \eta_{a,m} \\ & c \otimes F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) \otimes m & \end{array} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} m \otimes d \otimes F_{\mathcal{D}}(a) & \xleftarrow{\eta_{a,m \otimes d}} & F_{\mathcal{C}}(a) \otimes m \otimes d \\ & \swarrow \sigma_{a,d}^{\mathcal{D}} & \nwarrow \eta_{a,m} \\ & m \otimes F_{\mathcal{D}}(a) \otimes d & \end{array} \quad (3.2)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_{\mathcal{C}}(a \otimes b) \otimes m & \xrightarrow{\eta_{a \otimes b, m}} & m \otimes F_{\mathcal{D}}(a \otimes b) \\ & \searrow \eta_{a, b \otimes m} & \nearrow \eta_{b, m \otimes a} \\ & F_{\mathcal{C}}(b) \otimes m \otimes F_{\mathcal{D}}(a) & \end{array} \quad (3.3)$$

for $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$, $m \in \mathcal{M}$, $c \in \mathcal{C}$ and $d \in \mathcal{D}$. Here, for the sake of clarity we have omitted the explicit mention of the bimodule associator in all three diagrams.

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

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

PROPOSITION 3.12. *Let \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} be braided tensor categories, and let \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} be $(\mathcal{A}-\mathcal{B})$ -central tensor categories. Then the following 2-categories are naturally equivalent:*

- the 2-category of $(\mathcal{A}-\mathcal{B})$ -centered $(\mathcal{C}-\mathcal{D})$ -bimodules;
- 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 $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^{\text{bop}}$ throughout. We note that the first definition involves giving an isomorphism η between two \mathcal{A} actions on \mathcal{M} – on the left through \mathcal{C} and on the right through \mathcal{D} – while the second definition involves a third auxiliary action of \mathcal{A} on \mathcal{M} and isomorphisms ψ^L and ψ^R , of the left action through \mathcal{C} and the right action through \mathcal{D} , respectively with the auxiliary given \mathcal{A} action.

Hence, starting from the second characterization, we simply compose the two isomorphisms, and check that this gives a centered structure on the bimodule. In verifying axioms (3.1) and (3.2), one uses that the \mathcal{A} -bimodule structure on \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} invokes the central \mathcal{A} -central structure of each algebra. Meanwhile, axiom (3.3) follows from the balancing axioms on ψ^L and ψ^R .

On the other hand, starting from a centered bimodule, we can endow \mathcal{M} with an \mathcal{A} action (a left \mathcal{A} action through \mathcal{C} , say), in such a way that ψ^L is trivial (which we may anyway assume thanks to Lemma 3.6), and then use η to define ψ^R in the obvious way.

It is then a straightforward exercise to check that these two constructions define mutually inverse functors. \square

Example 3.13. 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**.

Remark 3.14. 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 [Sch14, Example 3.2.22]. Note that from this point of view, although \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} are acting from above and below, \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} do act on the left and right of \mathcal{M} .

3.5.1 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

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

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

DEFINITION-PROPOSITION 3.15. 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. □

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

PROPOSITION 3.16. 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 3.8, on $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{N}$.

Proof. The proof is the same as for Proposition 3.8: 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 3.17. 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 an $(\mathcal{A}_1-\mathcal{A}_3)$ -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 [JS17], we have the following definitions for the higher morphisms.

DEFINITION 3.18. 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

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

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 3.19. 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 categories \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 $(\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B})$ -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 $(\mathcal{C}_1 \text{--} \mathcal{D}_1)$ -bimodule \mathcal{M} and a \mathcal{B} -centered $(\mathcal{C}_2 \text{--} \mathcal{D}_2)$ -bimodule \mathcal{N} , the Deligne–Kelly tensor product $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ becomes a $(\mathcal{C}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{C}_2 \text{--} \mathcal{D}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{D}_2)$ -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 subcategory **RigidTens** \subset **Tens** and the subcategories **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{C} are equivalent.

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

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

We start with the following lemma, adapted from [BN09, Lemma 3.5].

LEMMA 4.2. 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 projective objects, so that it admits a cocontinuous right adjoint F^R . Then F^R has the 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 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

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

We record for later use the following corollary.

COROLLARY 4.3. Under the same assumptions as in the previous lemma, the right adjoint of a compact-preserving bimodule functor (respectively, centered bimodule functor) has the canonical structure of a bimodule functor (respectively, centered bimodule functor).

Proof of Definition-Proposition 4.1. $1 \implies 2$ is clear. The proof of $2 \implies 1$ is based on the following lemma (which uses the characterization of compact projectives given in Remark 2.4).

LEMMA 4.4. Suppose that $P = \operatorname{colim} P_i$ is a small colimit 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 $\bigoplus P_i \rightarrow \operatorname{colim} P_i = P$, 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 $P \rightarrow \bigoplus_i P_i$, rendering P as a summand of $\bigoplus_i P_i$. 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 $\bigoplus_i P'_i$. Finally, we can conclude that the list of non-zero 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 [BCJ15], any small 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 that any small colimit of compact objects is a filtered colimit.

Thus, having assumed a compact projective P may be written as a small 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 $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{\text{mop}}$ and $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{C}$ as modules for the cp-rigid tensor category $\mathcal{C}^e = \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{\text{mop}}$. 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 $c = \text{colim } c_i \in \mathcal{C}$,

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

Therefore, by Lemma 4.2, its right adjoint T^R has a canonical \mathcal{C}^e -module structure. Finally, for $3 \implies 1$, we can simply define

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

and check that they define duality functors. For instance, we have natural isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}}, Y \otimes X^*) &\cong \text{Hom}(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}} \boxtimes X, (Y \boxtimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}}) \otimes T^R(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}})) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}} \boxtimes X, T^R(Y)) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}(X, Y), \end{aligned}$$

from which we can extract the required evaluation and coevaluation data. \square

4.2 The Morita theory **RigidTens**

This section is devoted to the proof of the following definition-proposition.

DEFINITION-PROPOSITION 4.6. There is a symmetric monoidal 3-category **RigidTens** \subset **Tens** whose:

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

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

4.2.1 Closure under monoidal structure. Given two cp-rigid tensor categories, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} , their tensor product $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{D}$ is again a cp-rigid tensor category; it is generated under small colimits by pure tensor products of dualizable, compact and projective objects, and these are trivially again dualizable, compact and projective (see Corollary 2.9). 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 by Corollary 2.9.

4.2.2 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 $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{N}$ is generated under colimits by the image of $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ through the canonical functor,

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

Objects in the image of F are called ‘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 cp-rigidity, m has a cocontinuous 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 balanced tensor product. \square

4.3 The Morita theory **RigidBrTens**

This section is devoted to the proof of the following definition-proposition.

DEFINITION-PROPOSITION 4.7. There is a symmetric monoidal 4-subcategory **RigidBrTens** \subset **BrTens** whose:

- objects are cp-rigid braided tensor categories;
- 1-morphisms are cp-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 only check that objects, 1- and 2-morphisms are closed under the symmetric monoidal structure, and that 1- and 2-morphisms are closed under composition.

4.3.1 Closure under monoidal structure. Again, the tensor product of two cp-rigid tensor categories is cp-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 \mathbf{Pr}° is a monoidal subcategory of **Pr**.

4.3.2 Closure under composition of 1-morphisms. Let $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_3$ be cp-rigid braided tensor categories, and let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} be cp-rigid $(\mathcal{A}_1\text{--}\mathcal{A}_2)$ - and $(\mathcal{A}_2\text{--}\mathcal{A}_3)$ -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 cp-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.

4.3.3 Closure under vertical composition of 2-morphisms. Let $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2$ be cp-rigid braided tensor categories, let $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{E}$ be cp-rigid $(\mathcal{A}_2\text{--}\mathcal{A}_1)$ -central tensor categories, and let \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} be $(\mathcal{A}_1\text{--}\mathcal{A}_2)$ -centered $(\mathcal{C}\text{--}\mathcal{D})$ - and $(\mathcal{D}\text{--}\mathcal{E})$ -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**.

4.3.4 Closure under horizontal composition of 2-morphisms. The argument is the same as in the previous paragraph: it boils down to showing that the balanced tensor product $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{N}$ of two \mathbf{Pr}° -categories over a cp-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 4.8. Over a field of characteristic zero, there is a well-defined symmetric monoidal 4-subcategory **BrFus** \subset **BrTens** whose:

- objects are braided multi-fusion categories;
- 1-morphisms are central multi-fusion categories;
- 2-morphisms are centered bimodules which are the ind-completion of finite and semisimple 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 only 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 [DSS19, 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 4.9. In characteristic p one needs to replace multi-fusion with the stronger notation of ‘separable’ used in [DSS19] which we briefly recall. An algebra object A in a tensor category is called separable if $A \otimes A \rightarrow A$ has a splitting as an $(A\text{--}A)$ -bimodule, and a tensor category \mathcal{C} is called separable if the canonical algebra in $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{\text{mop}}$ corresponding to the module category \mathcal{C} is a separable algebra. For fusion categories, separability is equivalent to the global dimension of \mathcal{C} being non-zero and so is automatic in characteristic zero. See [DSS19] for more details.

5. Dualizability in Tens and BrTens

In this section we prove Theorems 1.8–1.10.

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 $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{mop}}$, 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 [DSS19] 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 cp-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 ‘coend’, a well-known construction).

Altogether, this shows that bimodules with enough compact projectives between cp-rigid tensor categories are dualizable. This argument is a mix of techniques from [DSS19, BN09, Gai15]. We expect that a more direct construction of the dual could be given by a single ‘enriched coend’ as in Remark 5.14, but we found the resulting category-theoretic questions intimidating and so give 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 $(\mathcal{C}\text{--})$ -bimodule. Dualizability of a right module is defined similarly.

DEFINITION 5.2. If \mathcal{C} is an E_1 -algebra in \mathcal{S} , then $\mathcal{C}^e = \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{mop}}$, and \mathcal{C} is a left (respectively, right) module over \mathcal{C}^e where the \mathcal{C} factor acts by left multiplication and $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{mop}}$ factor acts by right multiplication.

PROPOSITION 5.3. Suppose that $\mathcal{C} \in \mathbf{Pr}$ 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 \mathbf{Pr} . 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, we require the following lemma.

LEMMA 5.4. We have an equivalence of categories,

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

given by $F \mapsto F(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}})$, where $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ – that is, Homs in \mathbf{Pr} – is viewed as a \mathcal{C} -bimodule by pre- and postcomposition, and the \mathcal{C}^e -module structure on the left-hand side uniquely determines the \mathcal{C} -balancing on the right-hand side.

Proof. Recall that for any $(\mathcal{C}\text{--}\mathcal{C})$ -bimodule \mathcal{X} , we have a canonical identification of $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}^e}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{X})$ with the bimodule center of \mathcal{X} (i.e. pairs of an object of \mathcal{X} and a natural isomorphism between

the left and right actions of \mathcal{C} making the obvious diagram commute. Applying this in the case that $\mathcal{X} = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$, the latter data is equivalent to a \mathcal{C} -linear structure on a functor, which is precisely what comprises the right-hand side. We leave the rest of the details to the reader. \square

The result then follows from a sequence of equivalences:

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

The first and last equivalences 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 \mathbf{Pr} , the fourth uses that \mathcal{C} is the unit for $\boxtimes_{\mathcal{C}}$, the fifth is again the dualizability of \mathcal{M} in \mathbf{Pr} , and the sixth is again dualizability of \mathcal{C} as a \mathcal{C}^e -module. \square

COROLLARY 5.5. *Suppose that algebras \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} in \mathbf{Pr} are dualizable over their enveloping algebras, and that \mathcal{M} is a $(\mathcal{C}-\mathcal{D})$ -bimodule, which is dualizable as an object of \mathbf{Pr} . Then \mathcal{M} is left and right dualizable, with*

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

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

Proof. The argument follows the structure of [DSS19, § 3.2.1]. First, the canonical functor,

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

given by evaluating the second factor on the first, has a tautological \mathcal{D} balanced structure, hence induces a functor

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

which is clearly a map of $(\mathcal{C}-\mathcal{C})$ -bimodules. This defines the evaluation pairing between \mathcal{M} and ${}^{\vee}\mathcal{M}$.

According to Proposition 5.3, the canonical functor

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

induced by

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

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

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

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 evaluation and co-evaluation are easily shown to satisfy the zigzag relation, therefore exhibiting $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C})$ is a left dual for \mathcal{M} . The proof for the right dual is similar. \square

Remark 5.6. For simplicity, we have stated and proved Proposition 5.3 and Corollary 5.5 in the case $\mathcal{S} = \mathbf{Pr}$. However, it is clear how to adapt each statement more generally to any \mathcal{S} : one no longer has unit objects but rather unit morphisms, and the notion of balanced tensor functor should be replaced by a morphism from the bar complex.

5.2 Relative Eilenberg–Watts

Let R and S be rings. The Eilenberg–Watts theorem gives an equivalence between the category of cocontinuous functors from $R\text{-mod}$ to $S\text{-mod}$, and the category of $(S-R)$ -bimodules. An easy consequence is that the category $R\text{-mod}$ is dualizable, with dual $\mathrm{mod}\text{-}R$. In this section, we establish the analogous statements for categories of cocontinuous \mathcal{C} -module functors between categories $A\text{-mod}$ and $B\text{-mod}$, 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 cocontinuous \mathcal{C} -module functors.

LEMMA 5.7. *Let B be an algebra in \mathcal{C} , let $\mathcal{M} = \mathrm{mod}_{\mathcal{C}}\text{-}B$ be the left \mathcal{C} -module category of right B -modules in \mathcal{C} , and let \mathcal{N} be any left \mathcal{C} -module category. Then we have an equivalence of categories,*

$$I_{\mathcal{N}} : B\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{N}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}),$$

which maps $X \in B\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{N}}$ to the functor $(- \otimes_B X) : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$, equipped with the \mathcal{C} -module structure J induced by the associator

$$J_c : c \otimes (- \otimes_B X) \xrightarrow{\cong} (c \otimes -) \otimes_B X, \quad \text{for } c \in \mathcal{C},$$

and maps a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in $B\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{N}}$ to the \mathcal{C} -natural transformation

$$\mathrm{id} \otimes_B f : - \otimes_B X \rightarrow - \otimes_B Y.$$

Proof. We show that $I_{\mathcal{N}}$ as defined above is fully faithful and essentially surjective.

For essential surjectivity, we note \mathcal{M} is generated under colimits by free modules of the form $X \otimes B$, ranging over $X \in \mathcal{C}$. 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.

For faithfulness, given $f : X \rightarrow Y$ a morphism in $B\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{N}}$, we note that

$$I_{\mathcal{N}}(f)(B) = (X \xrightarrow{\cong} B \otimes_B X \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}_B \otimes_B f} B \otimes_B Y \xrightarrow{\cong} Y) = f.$$

Hence, we can uniquely recover f from its associated natural transformation $I_{\mathcal{N}}(f)$.

For fullness, given a natural transformation $\eta : I_{\mathcal{N}}(X) \rightarrow I_{\mathcal{N}}(Y)$, evaluation of η on B gives a morphism $f_{\eta} : X \rightarrow Y$, as in the proof of faithfulness; the same computation implies that $I_{\mathcal{N}}(f_{\eta})_B = \eta_B$. Because B is a \mathcal{C} -module generator, any natural transformation between cocontinuous \mathcal{C} -module functors is determined uniquely by its value on $B \in \mathcal{M}$. Hence we can indeed conclude $I_{\mathcal{N}}(f_{\eta}) = \eta$, and hence that $I_{\mathcal{N}}$ is essentially surjective. \square

PROPOSITION 5.8. *The category $\mathcal{M} = \text{mod}_{\mathcal{C}}\text{-}B$ is dualizable as a \mathcal{C} -module category, with dual \mathcal{M}^{\vee} canonically identified with the category $B\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{C}}$.*

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 canonical functor,

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

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

Remark 5.9. It may be possible to adapt this argument to directly prove dualizability of all module categories over cp-rigid tensor categories, by replacing algebras with appropriate monads. We will not pursue this approach here.

5.3 Cp-rigid implies dualizable over \mathcal{C}^e

One of the main consequences of cp-rigidity is the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 5.10. *Any $\mathcal{C} \in \mathbf{RigidTens}$ is dualizable over its enveloping algebra.*

Proof. This is an application of the Barr–Beck monadicity theorem. We first need to show that the multiplication functor

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

has a right adjoint T^R which is cocontinuous, \mathcal{C}^e -linear and conservative. The fact that T^R is cocontinuous and \mathcal{C}^e -linear directly follows from the third characterization of cp-rigidity in Proposition 4.1.

Recall that a functor F is conservative if it reflects isomorphisms, meaning that if $F(f)$ is an isomorphism then f is. To see that T^R is conservative, we note that T is clearly essentially surjective, hence T^R is faithful. Faithful functors reflect epimorphisms and monomorphisms in the above sense, but not necessarily isomorphisms. In order to prove F^R is conservative, it therefore suffices to show the following lemma.

LEMMA 5.11. *In a category \mathcal{C} with enough compact projectives, every epic monomorphism is an isomorphism.*¹¹

Proof. Let $\Gamma \subset \mathcal{C}$ denote the full subcategory of compact projective objects. Then \mathcal{C} is naturally identified with the category of linear presheaves $\text{Lin}(\Gamma^{\text{op}}, \text{Vect})$. Since Vect is complete and cocomplete, a natural transformation between presheaves is epic or monic if and only if it is so pointwise. Therefore, since in Vect a morphism is epic and monic if and only if it is an isomorphism, the same holds in \mathcal{C} . \square

¹¹ In the category theory literature such a category is called ‘balanced’; we will avoid using this term, as it clashes with the notion of balancing of a braided monoidal category.

It then follows from the Barr–Beck theorem that \mathcal{C} is identified with the category of modules in \mathcal{C}^e for the monad $T^R T$. Following the techniques as in [BBJ18a, Theorem 4.6], since $T^R T$ is \mathcal{C}^e -linear we have

$$T^R T(x) \cong (x \boxtimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}}) \otimes T^R T(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}^e}).$$

The monad structure then turns $T^R T(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}^e}) = T^R(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}})$ into an algebra in \mathcal{C}^e and we have an equivalence of \mathcal{C}^e -modules

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

Hence \mathcal{C} is dualizable as a \mathcal{C}^e -module by Proposition 5.8. \square

5.4 Cp-rigid tensor categories are 2-dualizable

Let us now apply the preceding discussion to establish the 2-dualizability of **RigidTens**.

DEFINITION 5.12. We let $h_2(B \text{ **RigidTens**})$ denote the homotopy 2-category of $B \text{ **RigidTens**}$, that is, the 2-category whose:

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

We also let $h_2(\text{**RigidTens**})$ denote the homotopy 2-category of **RigidTens**, that is, the 2-category whose:

- objects are cp-rigid tensor categories;
- 1-morphisms are bimodule categories with enough compact projectives;
- 2-morphisms are isomorphism classes of bimodule functors.

THEOREM 5.13. *We have the following statements.*

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

Hence, the 3-category **RigidTens** is 2-dualizable.

Proof. Item (i) is well known and applies even in **Tens** (and indeed any \mathcal{S}). Every object $\mathcal{C} \in \text{**Tens**}$ has a (left and right) dual given by \mathcal{C}^{mop} . Note that the left and right duals are identified canonically because **Tens** is symmetric monoidal. See [DSS19, §3.1] for details for tensor categories, and [GS18] for the general case.

For item (ii), let \mathcal{M} be a 1-morphism in **RigidTens**, that is, a $(\mathcal{C}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -bimodule category \mathcal{M} with enough projectives. By Proposition 5.10, since \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{B} are cp-rigid, they are dualizable over their enveloping algebras. Then, by Corollary 5.5, the $(\mathcal{C}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -bimodule \mathcal{M} has both a left and a right adjoint, as required. \square

Remark 5.14. There should be a more direct category-theoretic proof of dualizability for bimodules over cp-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 little more detail, we want to show that the left adjoint of ${}_C\mathcal{M}_D$ is given by ${}_D\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C})_C$. 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 coend taken over the subcategory of \mathcal{C} -compact projectives:

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

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 [BCJ15],

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

applied to the identity functor. In order for this argument to work there need to be enough \mathcal{C} -compact projectives, but in the cp-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, Example 8.4]. However, to our knowledge a non-symmetric enriched co-Yoneda lemma has not appeared as such in the literature. Nonetheless, there are some papers that study even more general setups. In [Str83] the authors study enriched categories over a 2-category, which could then be specialized to the case of 2-categories with only one object, while in [GS16, Example 10.2] they consider 2-categories enriched over a non-symmetric monoidal category, which can be specialized to the case where the 2-category has only identity 2-morphisms. The enriched co-Yoneda lemma would then need to be modified to the \mathcal{C} -compact projective setting following [BCJ15]. We found this task too daunting and so give 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.

5.5 Cp-rigid braided tensor categories are 3-dualizable

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

DEFINITION 5.15. We let $h_2(B \text{ **RigidBrTens**})$ denote the 2-category whose:

- objects consist of the single object $*$;
- 1-morphisms are cp-rigid braided of tensor categories;
- 2-morphisms are equivalence classes of central cp-rigid tensor categories.

We let $h_2(\text{**RigidBrTens**})$ denote the 2-category whose:

- objects are cp-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.

Given cp-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 $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -central tensor categories in \mathbf{Pr}° ;
- 1-morphisms are $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -centered bimodule categories in \mathbf{Pr}° ;
- 2-morphisms are isomorphism classes of centered bimodule functors.

THEOREM 5.16. *We have the following statements.*

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

Hence, the 4-category **RigidBrTens** is 3-dualizable.

Proof. Items (i) and (ii) are general statements about E_2 -algebras [Lur, Sch14, GS18], and hold for all of **BrTens**.

For (i), the left and right dual to every $\mathcal{A} \in \mathbf{BrTens}$ is $\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{bop}}$. To construct the evaluation and coevaluation maps, we observe that the identity of \mathcal{A} , that is, \mathcal{A} itself with its canonical $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{A})$ -central structure given by the functor $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{bop}} \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{A})$ of Example 3.5, can be regarded in a tautological way as a $(\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{bop}})\text{--Vect}$ - and as a $\mathrm{Vect}\text{--}(\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{bop}} \boxtimes \mathcal{A})$ -central algebra using the same functor.¹² Since the underlying tensor category $\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{bop}}$ is the same as that of \mathcal{A} , this adjoint is again cp-rigid.

For (ii), the left and right adjoint to any $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -central algebra \mathcal{C} is $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{mop}}$ as a tensor category, but the $(\mathcal{B}\text{--}\mathcal{A})$ -central structures are different. We have a functor $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{bop}} \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{C})$, which by taking bop gives a functor $\mathcal{B} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{bop}} \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{C})^{\mathrm{bop}}$. By Proposition 2.34, to give a $(\mathcal{B}\text{--}\mathcal{A})$ -central structure on $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{mop}}$ we need a functor $(\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B})^{\mathrm{bop}} = \mathcal{B} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{bop}} \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{mop}}) = Z(\mathcal{C})^{\mathrm{mop}}$. In other words, to give a $(\mathcal{B}\text{--}\mathcal{A})$ -central structure on $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{mop}}$ it is enough to choose an equivalence between $Z(\mathcal{C})^{\mathrm{bop}}$ and $Z(\mathcal{C})^{\mathrm{mop}}$. By Remark 2.31 there are two such choices: one given by clockwise rotation and one by counterclockwise rotation. For the right adjoint (i.e. where $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{mop}}$ is written below \mathcal{C}) we use clockwise rotation, while for the left adjoint (i.e. where $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{mop}}$ is written above \mathcal{C}) we use counterclockwise rotation. See [GS18, Example 4.8, Proposition 4.14] for more details.¹³ Note that $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{mop}}$ is again cp-rigid, since its compact projectives are the same as in \mathcal{C} and since the left dual in \mathcal{C} is a right dual in $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{mop}}$ and vice versa.

Hence, all that remains is to prove item (iii). So let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be cp-rigid braided tensor categories, let \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} be two cp-rigid $(\mathcal{A}\text{--}\mathcal{B})$ -central algebras with central functors $F_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $F_{\mathcal{D}}$ and let \mathcal{M} be a centered $(\mathcal{C}\text{--}\mathcal{D})$ -bimodule with enough projectives. By Theorem 5.13, \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 $(\mathcal{D}\text{--}\mathcal{C})$ -bimodule and of maps of those, respectively. It suffices (by replacing \mathcal{A} by $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{rev}}$ in all arguments) to consider the case of a single braided tensor category \mathcal{A} .

¹² For evaluation we have moved the \mathcal{A} action from above into a $\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{bop}}$ action from below, while for coevaluation we have moved the \mathcal{A} action from below into a $\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{bop}}$ action from above. For this reason [GS18] uses slightly different notation for these two constructions.

¹³ Since their conventions for x - and y -axes are the reverse of ours, we need to rotate their images 90 degrees clockwise to translate them into our conventions.

PROPOSITION 5.17. *The $(\mathcal{D}\text{-}\mathcal{C})$ -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*

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

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 $F_{\mathcal{C}}$.

Proof. This is a direct computation. \square

We will also need the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 5.18. *The \mathcal{D} -bimodule $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M})$ has a canonical \mathcal{A} -centered structure given by*

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

such that the map

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

given by $\varphi \boxtimes m \mapsto \varphi(-) \otimes m$ is a morphism of centered bimodule.

Proof. This is a direct computation. \square

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 the following lemma.

LEMMA 5.19. *The evaluation and coevaluation maps*

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

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 5.17 with Corollary 3.17. Applying the evaluation map, everything cancels except the last isomorphism of the previous proposition, that is, 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 5.18, 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

Hence part (ii) of Theorem 5.16 is proved. \square

5.6 Braided multi-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 **BrFus** to even be a symmetric monoidal 4-category (in particular, to be closed under Deligne–Kelly tensor product and under composition of bimodules),

and is not only needed for dualizability. The results in this section apply, however, to separable braided tensor categories in characteristic p with minor modifications.

DEFINITION 5.20. Given \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} braided multi-fusion categories, and a pair \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} of $(\mathcal{A}-\mathcal{B})$ -centered multi-fusion categories, we let $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ denote the 2-category whose:

- objects are semisimple $(\mathcal{A}-\mathcal{B})$ -centered $(\mathcal{C}-\mathcal{D})$ -bimodules;
- 1-morphisms are centered bimodule compact-preserving functors;
- 2-morphisms are bimodule natural transformations.

In addition to Theorem 5.16, we have the following result.

THEOREM 5.21. *Every 1-morphism in $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ (i.e. every compact-preserving centered bimodule functor F) has a left and a right adjoint. Hence, the 4-category \mathbf{BrFus} is fully dualizable.*

Proof. We follow the proof of [DSS19, Proposition 3.4.1] adapted to the presentable setting. Let $F : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ be a compact-preserving centered $(\mathcal{C}-\mathcal{D})$ -bimodule functor. By definition \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are ind-completions of their subcategories \mathcal{M}' and \mathcal{N}' of compact objects. Since \mathcal{N}' is semisimple, every compact object in \mathcal{N} is in fact compact projective, therefore F preserves compact projective objects, which implies that it arises as the ind-extension of a right exact functor

$$F' : \mathcal{M}' \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}'.$$

Since \mathcal{M}' and \mathcal{N}' are finite and semisimple, F' has right exact left and right adjoints, which by passing to ind-completion provides compact-preserving cocontinuous left and right adjoints to F . It then follows from Corollary 4.3 that those are centered bimodules functors. \square

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