

The periodic table of n -categories

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Plan

1. Degeneracy

Plan

1. Degeneracy
2. The Eckmann-Hilton argument

Plan

1. Degeneracy
2. The Eckmann-Hilton argument
3. Inconvenient elements

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1. Degeneracy
2. The Eckmann-Hilton argument
3. Inconvenient elements
4. Higher maps

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2. The Eckmann-Hilton argument
3. Inconvenient elements
4. Higher maps
5. Stabilisation

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2. The Eckmann-Hilton argument
3. Inconvenient elements
4. Higher maps
5. Stabilisation
6. Other reasons to care

References

- J. Baez and J. Dolan. Higher-dimensional algebra and topological quantum field theory.

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1. Degeneracy

Definition

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Definition

A k -degenerate n -category is an n -category with:

1. Degeneracy

Definition

A k -degenerate n -category is an n -category with:

- only one 0-cell

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A k -degenerate n -category is an n -category with:

- only one 0-cell
- only one 1-cell

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A k -degenerate n -category is an n -category with:

- only one 0-cell
- only one 1-cell
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A k -degenerate n -category is an n -category with:

- only one 0-cell
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- \vdots

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A k -degenerate n -category is an n -category with:

- only one 0-cell
- only one 1-cell
- only one 2-cell
- \vdots
- only one $(k - 1)$ -cell

1. Degeneracy

Definition

A k -degenerate n -category is an n -category with:

- only one 0-cell
- only one 1-cell
- only one 2-cell
- \vdots
- only one $(k - 1)$ -cell

So the first non-trivial dimension is k .

1. Degeneracy

Dimension-shift for k -degenerate n -categories

1. Degeneracy

Dimension-shift for k -degenerate n -categories

“old”
 n -category \longrightarrow **“new”**
 $(n - k)$ -category

1. Degeneracy

Dimension-shift for k -degenerate n -categories



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Dimension-shift for k -degenerate n -categories

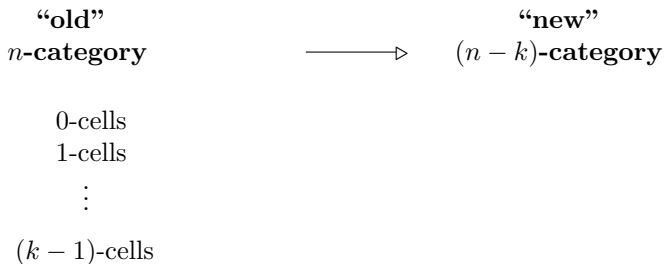
“old”
 n -category \longrightarrow **“new”**
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0-cells

1-cells

1. Degeneracy

Dimension-shift for k -degenerate n -categories



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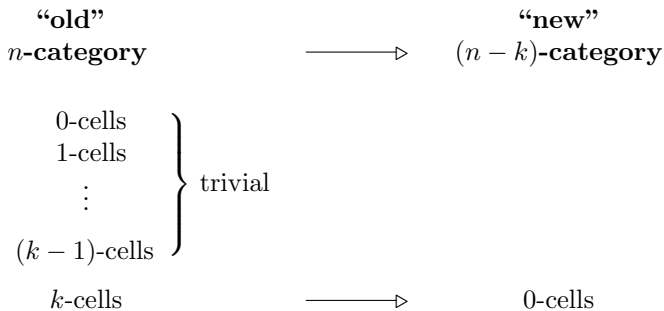
“old”
 n -category \longrightarrow **“new”**
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0-cells
1-cells
 \vdots
 $(k - 1)$ -cells

} trivial

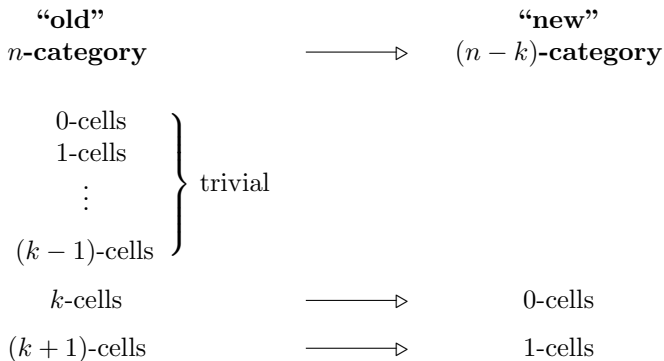
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Dimension-shift for k -degenerate n -categories



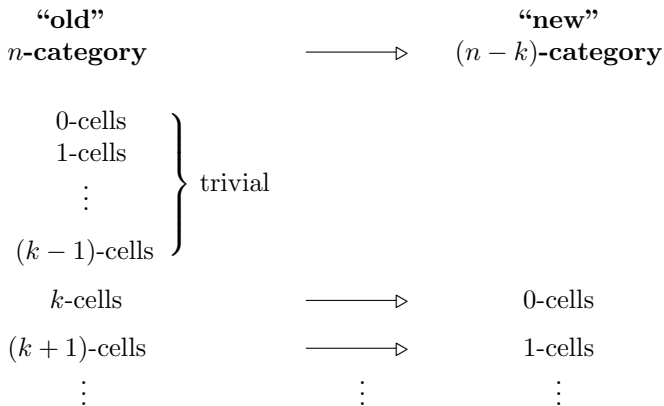
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Dimension-shift for k -degenerate n -categories



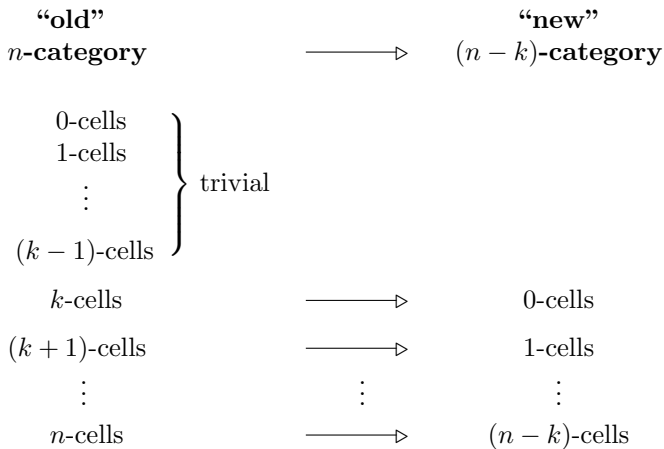
1. Degeneracy

Dimension-shift for k -degenerate n -categories



1. Degeneracy

Dimension-shift for k -degenerate n -categories



1. Degeneracy

Degenerate categories

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Degenerate categories

A category with only one object is a monoid.

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A category with only one object is a monoid.

“old” category

“new” monoid

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Degenerate categories

A category with only one object is a monoid.

“old” category

“new” monoid

objects – trivial

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Degenerate categories

A category with only one object is a monoid.

“old” category

“new” monoid

objects – trivial

morphisms



objects

1. Degeneracy

Degenerate categories

A category with only one object is a monoid.

“old” category

“new” monoid

objects – trivial

morphisms



objects

composition



multiplication

1. Degeneracy

Degenerate categories

A category with only one object is a monoid.

“old” category

“new” monoid

objects – trivial

morphisms



objects

composition



multiplication

identity



unit

1. Degeneracy

Degenerate bicategories

1. Degeneracy

Degenerate bicategories

A bicategory with only one object is a monoidal category.

1. Degeneracy

**“old”
bicategory**



**“new”
monoidal category**

1. Degeneracy

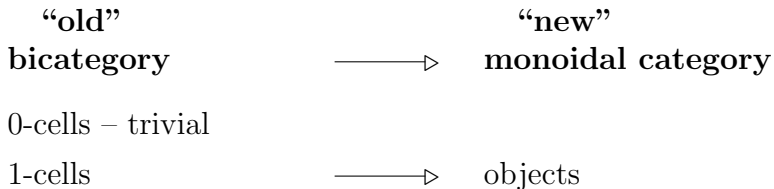
**“old”
bicategory**



**“new”
monoidal category**

0-cells – trivial

1. Degeneracy



1. Degeneracy

“old”		“new”
bicategory	————▷	monoidal category
0-cells – trivial		
1-cells	————▷	objects
2-cells	————▷	morphisms

1. Degeneracy

“old”		“new”
bicategory	————▷	monoidal category
0-cells – trivial		
1-cells	————▷	objects
2-cells	————▷	morphisms
composition		



1. Degeneracy

“old”		“new”
bicategory	————▷	monoidal category
0-cells – trivial		
1-cells	————▷	objects
2-cells	————▷	morphisms
composition of 1-cells	————▷	\otimes of objects

1. Degeneracy

“old”		“new”
bicategory	$\longrightarrow \triangleright$	monoidal category
0-cells – trivial		
1-cells	$\longrightarrow \triangleright$	objects
2-cells	$\longrightarrow \triangleright$	morphisms
composition		
of 1-cells	$\longrightarrow \triangleright$	\otimes of objects
of 2-cells $\cdot \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \Downarrow \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} \cdot \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \Downarrow \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} \cdot$	$\longrightarrow \triangleright$	\otimes of morphisms

1. Degeneracy

“old”		“new”	
bicategory	→▷	monoidal category	
0-cells – trivial			
1-cells	→▷	objects	
2-cells	→▷	morphisms	
composition			
of 1-cells	→▷	\otimes of objects	
of 2-cells		→▷	\otimes of morphisms
of 2-cells		→▷	composition of morphisms

1. Degeneracy

In a k -degenerate n -category:

1. Degeneracy

In a k -degenerate n -category:

composition of k -cells $\longrightarrow \otimes$

1. Degeneracy

In a k -degenerate n -category:

composition of k -cells \longrightarrow \otimes
 k -different types

1. Degeneracy

In a k -degenerate n -category:

composition of k -cells \longrightarrow \otimes
 k -different types k -different types

1. Degeneracy

Example: 2-degenerate

1. Degeneracy

Example: 2-degenerate

“old” \longrightarrow “new”

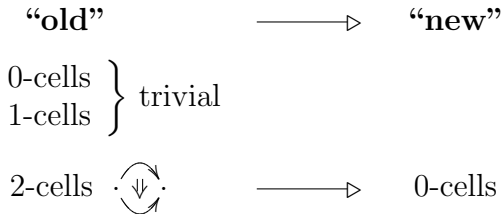
1. Degeneracy

Example: 2-degenerate



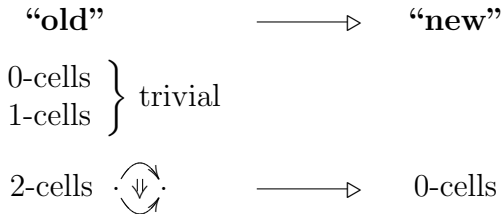
1. Degeneracy

Example: 2-degenerate



1. Degeneracy

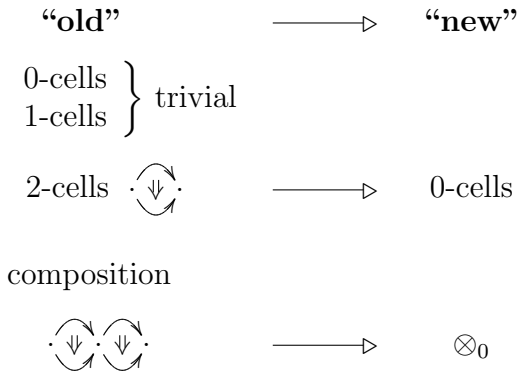
Example: 2-degenerate



composition

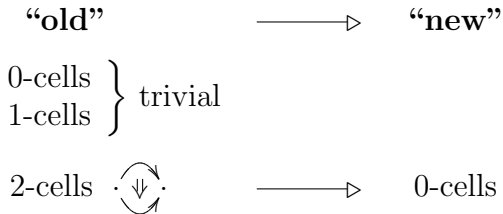
1. Degeneracy

Example: 2-degenerate

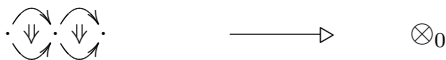


1. Degeneracy

Example: 2-degenerate

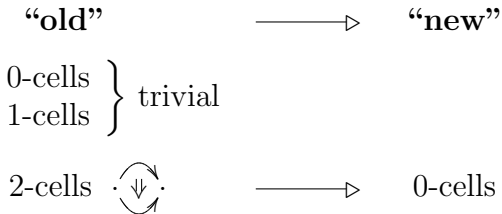


composition

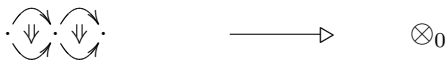


1. Degeneracy

Example: 2-degenerate



composition



1. Degeneracy

Example: 3-degenerate



1. Degeneracy

Example: 3-degenerate



composition

1. Degeneracy

Example: 3-degenerate



composition



1. Degeneracy

Example: 3-degenerate



composition



1. Degeneracy

Example: 3-degenerate



composition

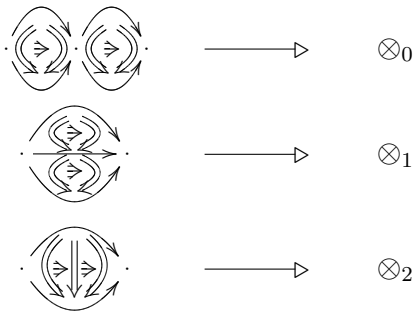


1. Degeneracy

Example: 3-degenerate



composition

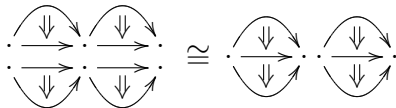


1. Degeneracy

We have coherence cells for interchange:

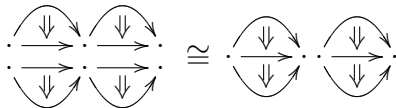
1. Degeneracy

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1. Degeneracy

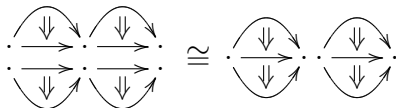
We have coherence cells for interchange:



becomes

1. Degeneracy

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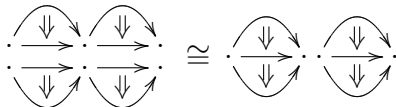


becomes

$$(a \otimes_0 b) \otimes_1 (c \otimes_0 d) \cong (a \otimes_1 c) \otimes_0 (b \otimes_1 d).$$

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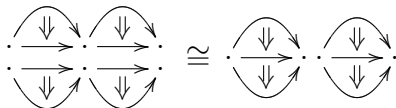
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$$(a \otimes_0 b) \otimes_1 (c \otimes_0 d) \cong (a \otimes_1 c) \otimes_0 (b \otimes_1 d).$$

We have analogous coherence cells for all dimensions, with axioms.

1. Degeneracy

We have coherence cells for interchange:



becomes

$$(a \otimes_0 b) \otimes_1 (c \otimes_0 d) \cong (a \otimes_1 c) \otimes_0 (b \otimes_1 d).$$

We have analogous coherence cells for all dimensions, with axioms.

This is called **k -tuply monoidal**.

1. Degeneracy

Slogan:

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Slogan:

k-degenerate *n*-categories

“are”

k-tuply monoidal $(n - k)$ -categories.

1. Degeneracy

Slogan:

k-degenerate *n*-categories

“are”

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—but this is only part of the point.

1. Degeneracy

1. Degeneracy

set	Symmetric mon	Symmetric mon	Symmetric mon	

1. Degeneracy

set	category			

1. Degeneracy

set	category			





1. Degeneracy

set	category			
monoid \equiv category with only one object				

1. Degeneracy

set	category	2-category		
monoid \equiv category with only one object				

1. Degeneracy

set	category	2-category		
monoid \equiv category with only one object				

1. Degeneracy

set	category	2-category		
monoid ≡ category with only one object	monoidal cat. ≡ 2-category with only one object			

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set	category	2-category		
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commutative monoid ≡ 2-cat. with only one 1-cell				

1. Degeneracy

set	category	2-category	3-category	
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commutative monoid ≡ 2-cat. with only one 1-cell	braided mon. category ≡ 3-cat. with only one 1-cell			

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// \equiv 3-cat. with only one 2-cell			
// \equiv 4-cat. with only one 3-cell			

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// \equiv 3-cat. with only one 2-cell	symmetric mon. category \equiv 4-cat. with only one 2-cell		
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// : : :			

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// \equiv 3-cat. with only one 2-cell	symmetric mon. category \equiv 4-cat. with only one 2-cell		
// \equiv 4-cat. with only one 3-cell	// \equiv 5-cat. with only one 3-cell		
// ⋮	// ⋮		

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// \equiv 3-cat. with only one 2-cell	symmetric mon. category \equiv 4-cat. with only one 2-cell	sylleptic mon. 2-category \equiv 5-cat. with only one 2-cell	
// \equiv 4-cat. with only one 3-cell	// \equiv 5-cat. with only one 3-cell		
// ⋮	// ⋮		

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// \equiv 4-cat. with only one 3-cell	// \equiv 5-cat. with only one 3-cell		
//	//		
⋮	⋮		

1. Degeneracy

set	category	2-category	3-category
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// ≡ 4-cat. with only one 3-cell	// ≡ 5-cat. with only one 3-cell	symmetric mon. 2-category ≡ 6-cat. with only one 3-cell	
//	//	//	
⋮	⋮	⋮	

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//	//	//	
⋮	⋮	⋮	

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// ≡ 4-cat. with only one 3-cell	// ≡ 5-cat. with only one 3-cell	symmetric mon. 2-category ≡ 6-cat. with only one 3-cell	*** mon. 3-category ≡ 7-cat. with only one 3-cell
//	//	//	
⋮	⋮	⋮	

1. Degeneracy

set	category	2-category	3-category	...
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commutative monoid ≡ 2-cat. with only one 1-cell	braided mon. category ≡ 3-cat. with only one 1-cell	braided mon. 2-category ≡ 4-cat. with only one 1-cell	braided mon. 3-category ≡ 5-cat. with only one 1-cell	...
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// ≡ 4-cat. with only one 3-cell	// ≡ 5-cat. with only one 3-cell	symmetric mon. 2-category ≡ 6-cat. with only one 3-cell	*** mon. 3-category ≡ 7-cat. with only one 3-cell	...
//	//	//	symmetric mon. 3-category	...
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	

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i.e. $\forall a, b, c, d \in A$

$$(a * b) \circ (c * d) = (a \circ c) * (b \circ d).$$

Then $*$ and \circ are in fact equal and this operation is commutative.

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In a bicategory we have the interchange laws:

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The diagram illustrates the interchange law in a bicategory. It consists of an equality between two expressions. The left expression shows two composable 1-morphisms (represented by horizontal arrows) with 2-morphisms (represented by downward-pointing arrows) between them. The 2-morphisms are arranged in a grid, with curved arrows indicating their composition. The right expression shows the same two composable 1-morphisms, but the 2-morphisms are arranged differently, demonstrating that the composition of 2-morphisms is independent of the order of the 1-morphisms.

1. Degeneracy

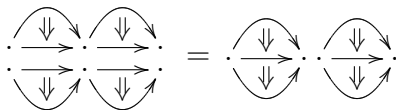
In a bicategory we have the interchange laws:

The diagram illustrates the interchange law in a bicategory. It consists of two parts separated by an equals sign. On the left, two 2-cells (represented by downward-pointing double arrows) are composed horizontally. On the right, the same two 2-cells are composed vertically. The equality indicates that these two compositions are equivalent.

becomes

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This is exactly the condition needed for the Eckmann-Hilton argument

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In a bicategory we have the interchange laws:

The diagram illustrates the interchange law in a bicategory. It consists of two parts separated by an equals sign. On the left, two horizontal arrows represent 1-morphisms. The top arrow is followed by a curved arrow pointing down, and the bottom arrow is preceded by a curved arrow pointing down. On the right, the same two horizontal arrows are shown, but the curved arrows are swapped: the top arrow is preceded by a curved arrow pointing down, and the bottom arrow is followed by a curved arrow pointing down.

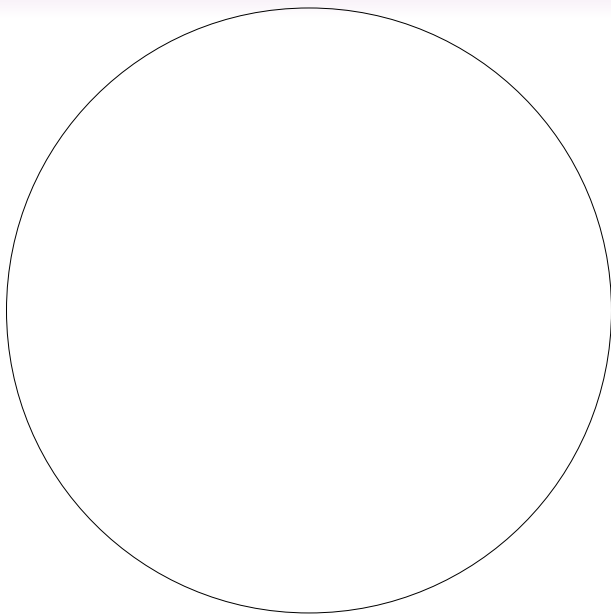
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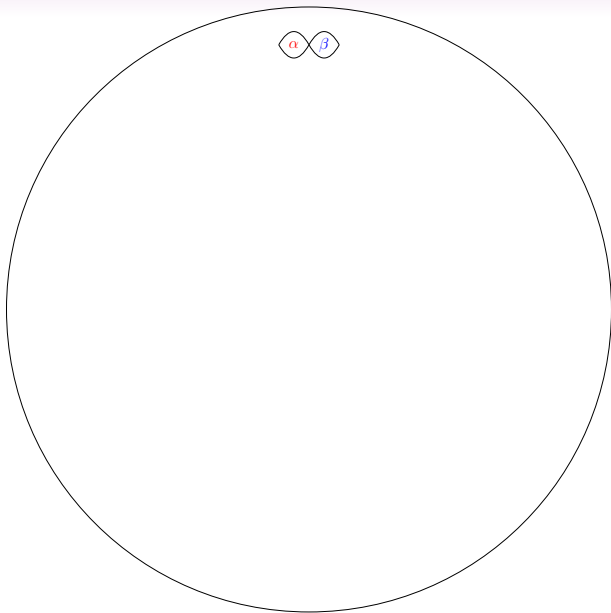
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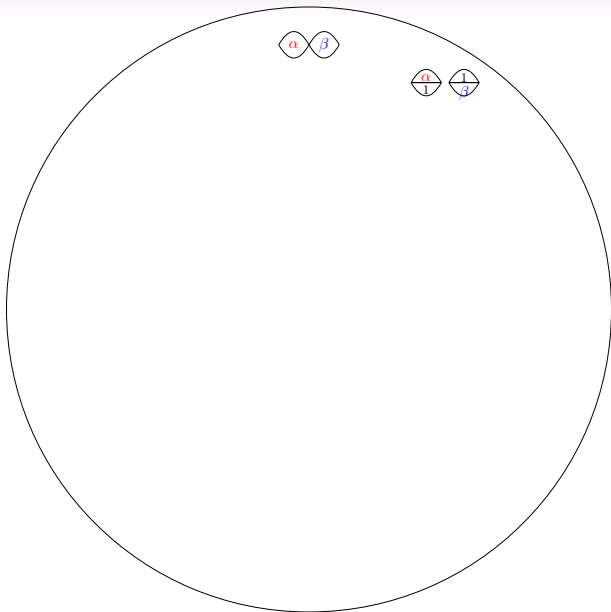
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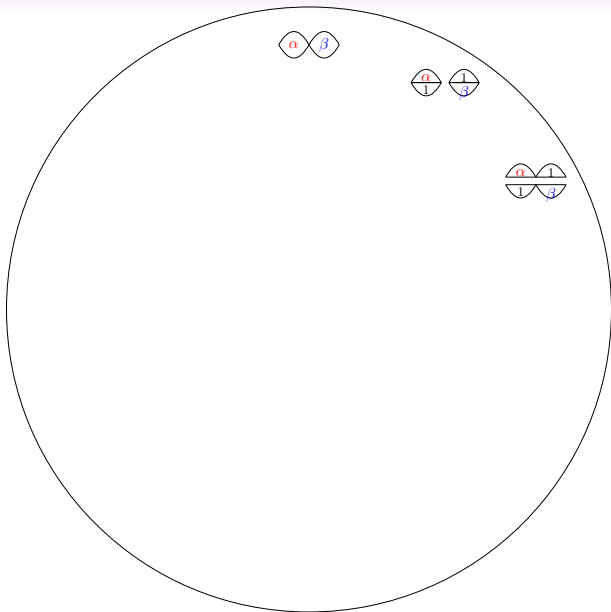
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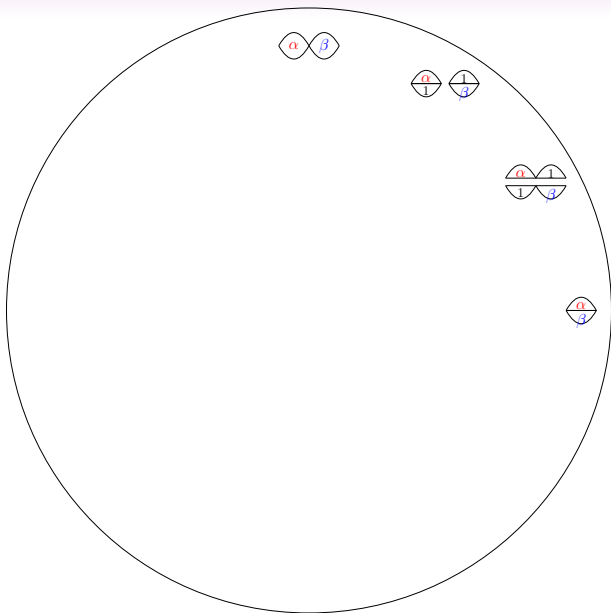
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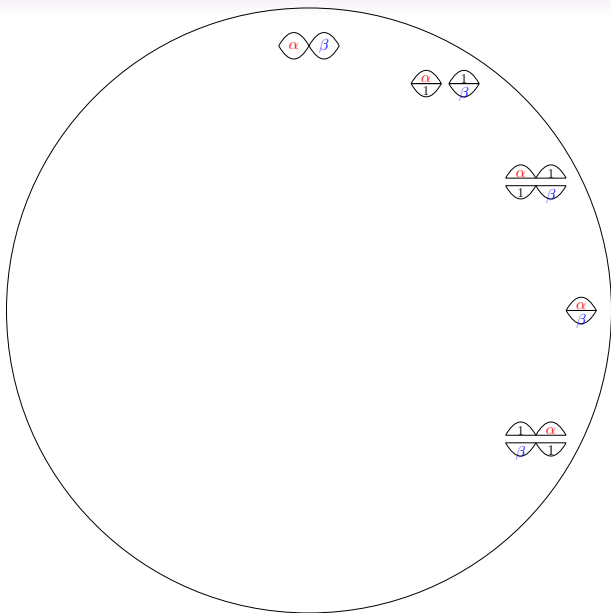
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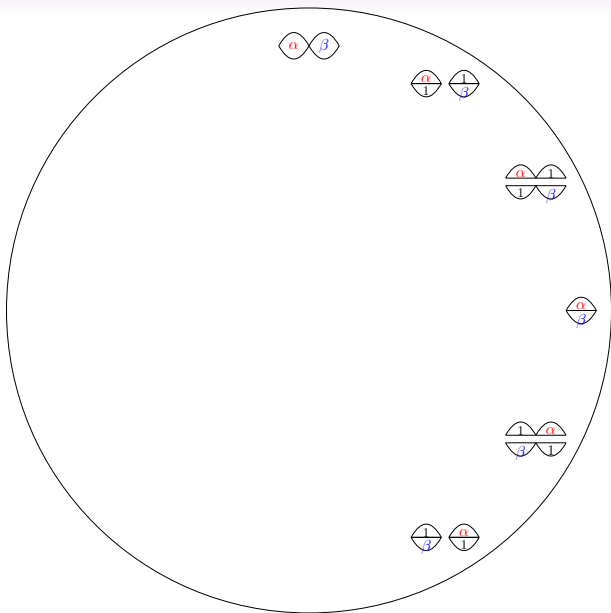
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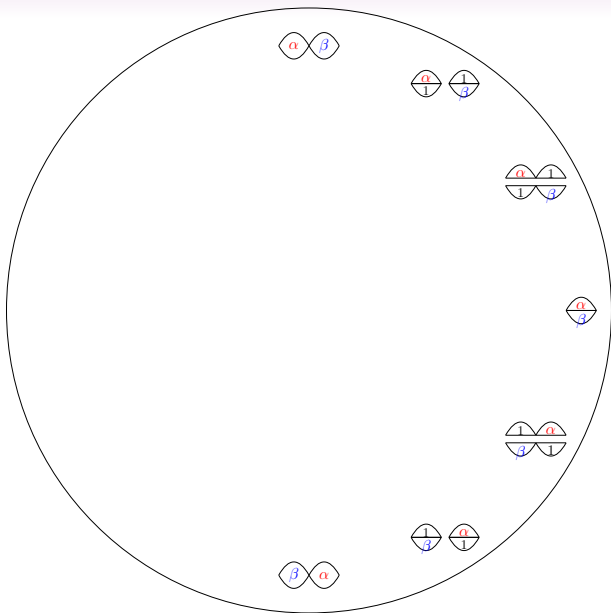
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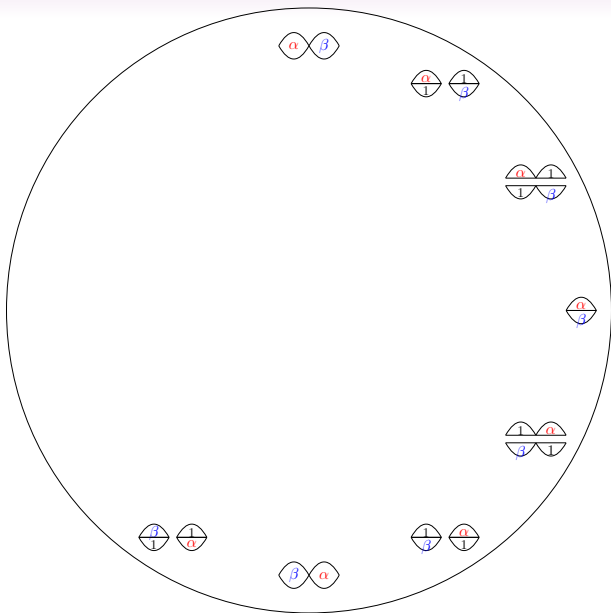
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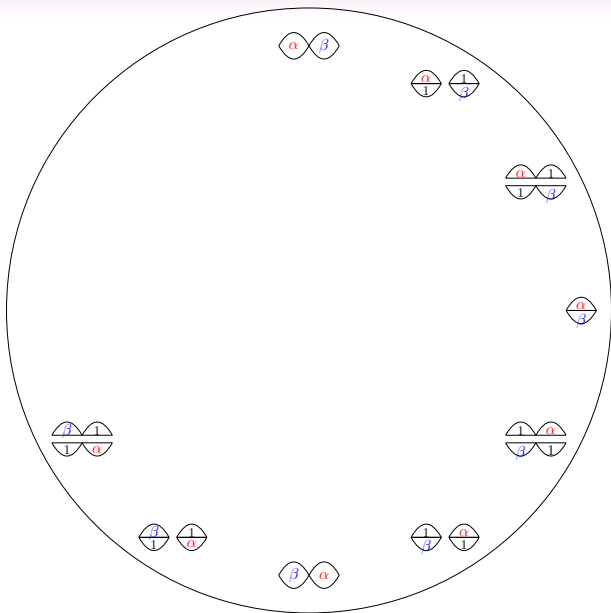
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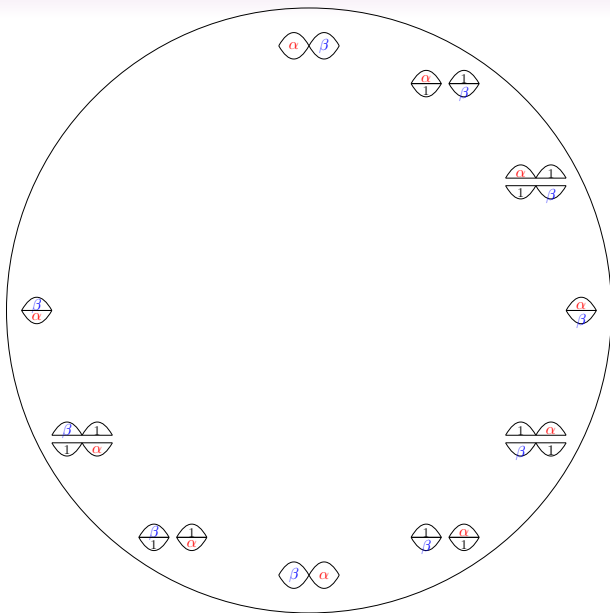
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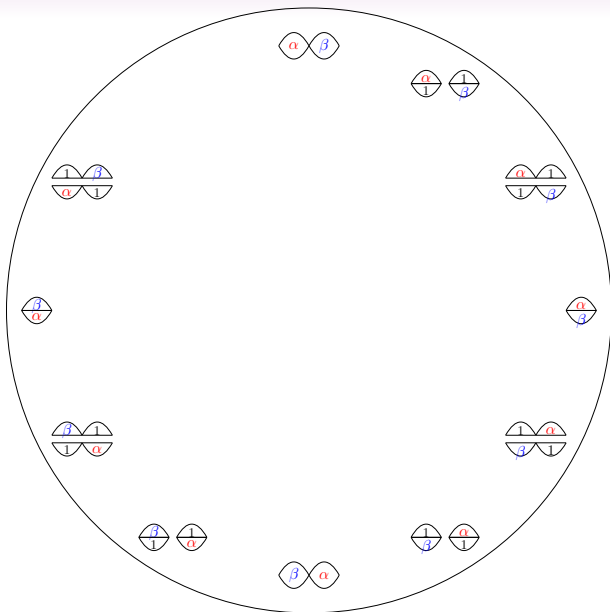
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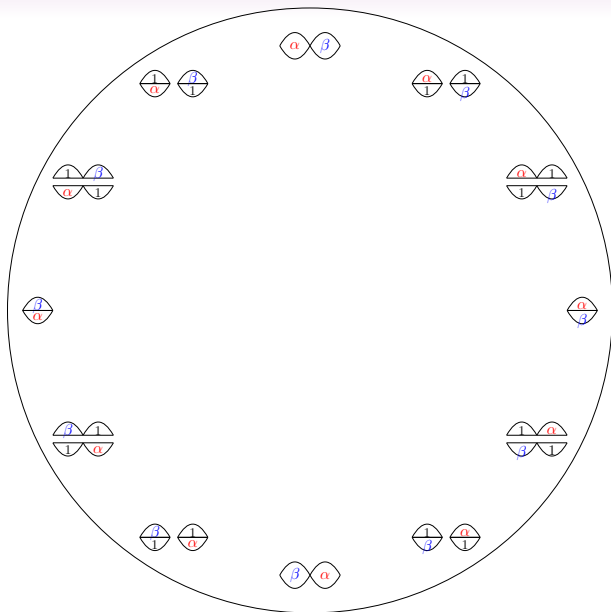
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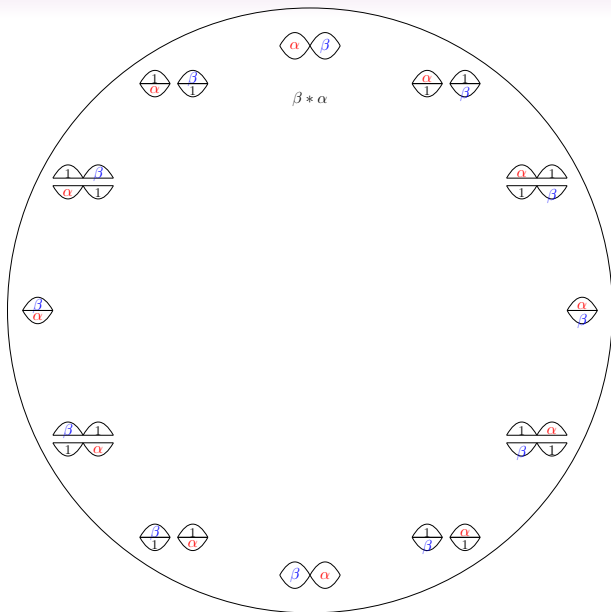
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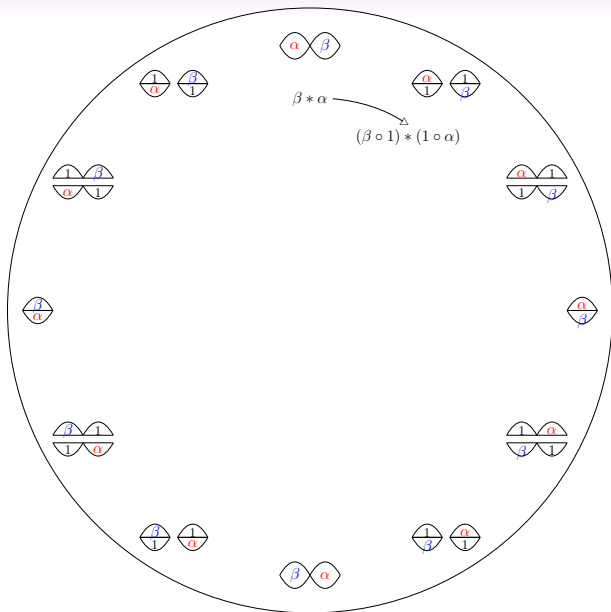
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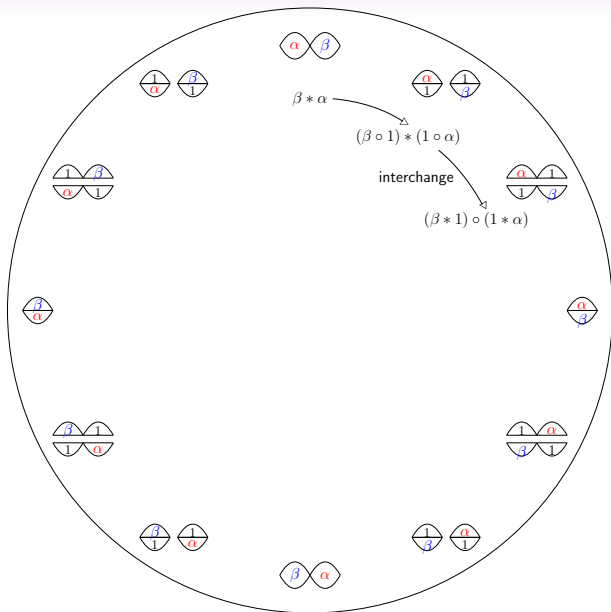
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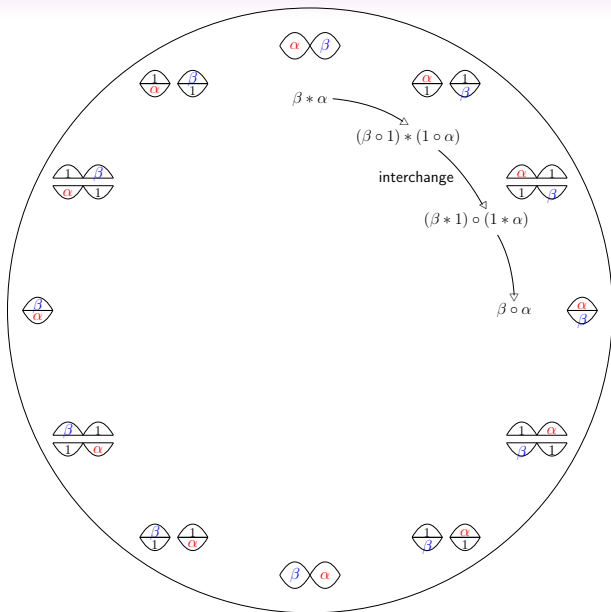
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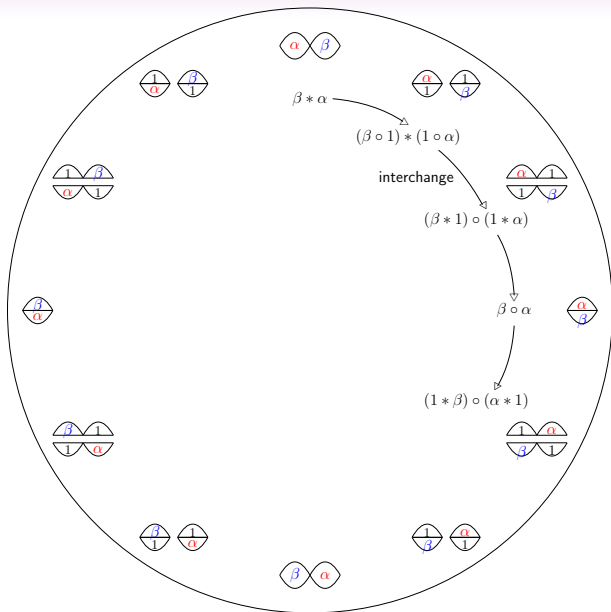
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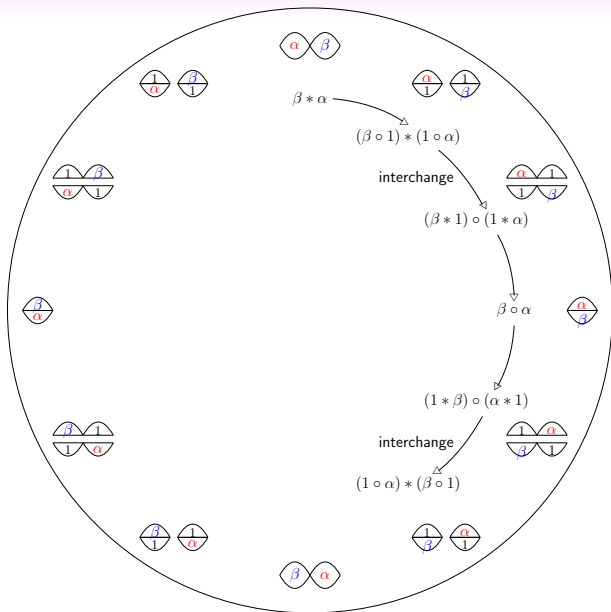
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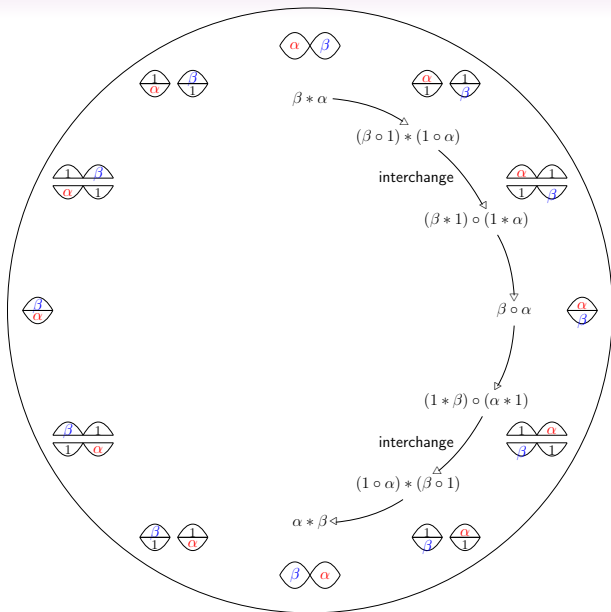
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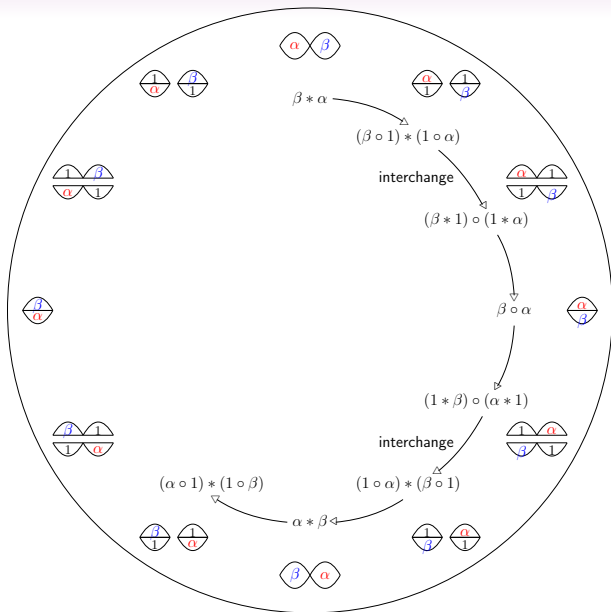
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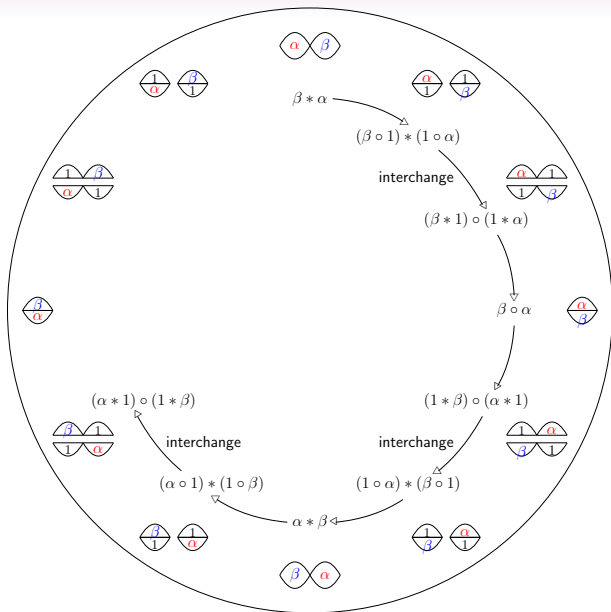
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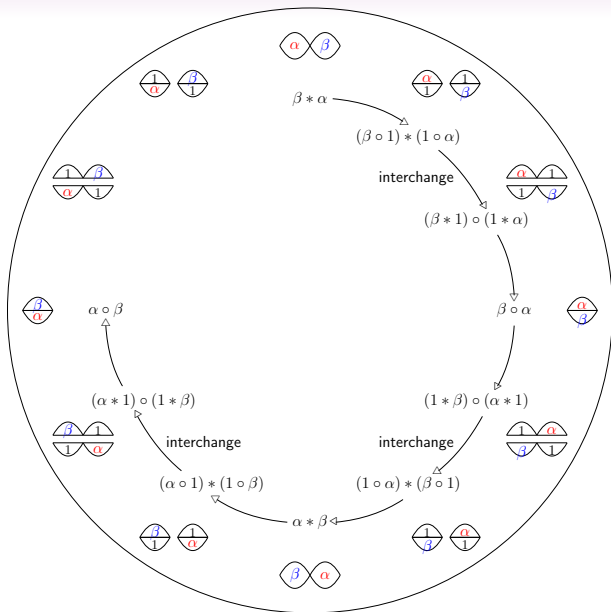
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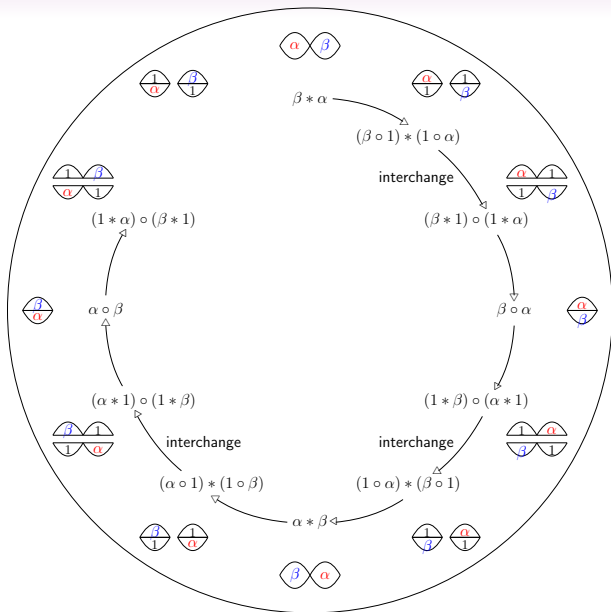
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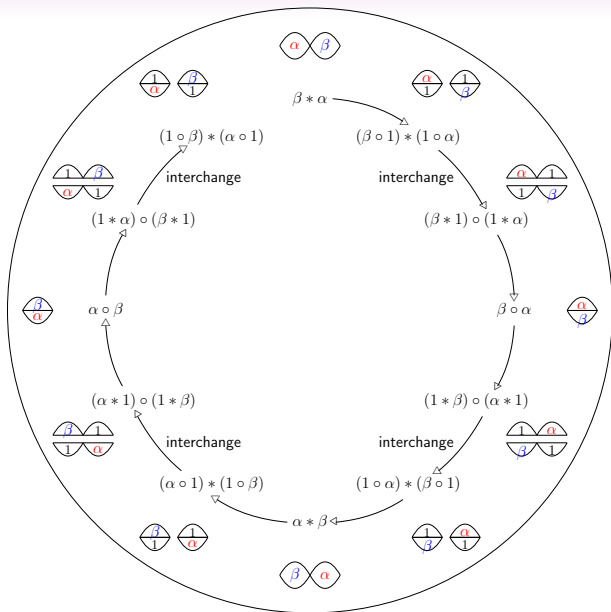
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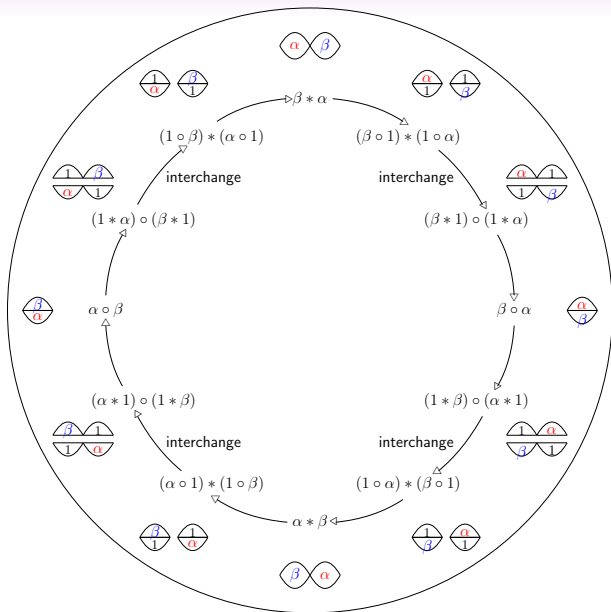
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Increasing dimensions: tricategories

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$$(a \otimes_0 b) \otimes_1 (c \otimes d) \xrightarrow{\cong} (a \otimes_1 c) \otimes_0 (b \otimes_1 d).$$

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—a braiding.

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This issue gets worse as we increase dimensions.

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Doubly degenerate tricategories

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Doubly degenerate tricategories

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0\text{-cells} \\ 1\text{-cells} \end{array} \right\} \text{trivial}$$

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Doubly degenerate tricategories

0-cells }
1-cells } trivial

2-cells



objects

2. The Eckmann-Hilton argument

Doubly degenerate tricategories

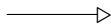
0-cells }
1-cells } trivial

2-cells



objects

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morphisms

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Doubly degenerate tricategories

0-cells }
1-cells } trivial

2-cells \longrightarrow objects
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1-composition \longrightarrow \otimes
0-composition \longrightarrow not quite a \otimes

Nevertheless, a lengthy calculation shows that a doubly degenerate tricategory is indeed a braided monoidal category.

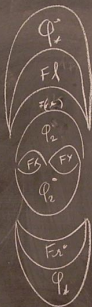
2. The Eckmann-Hilton argument



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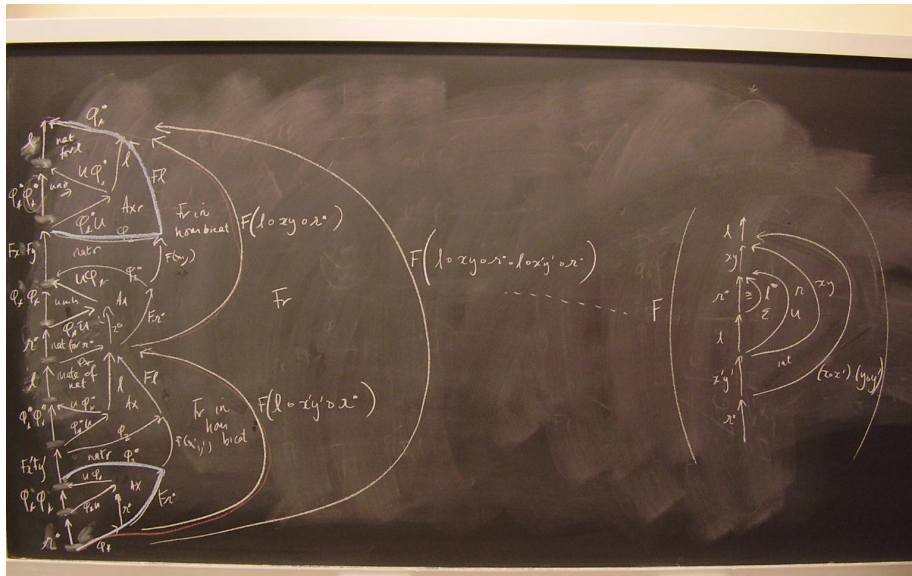
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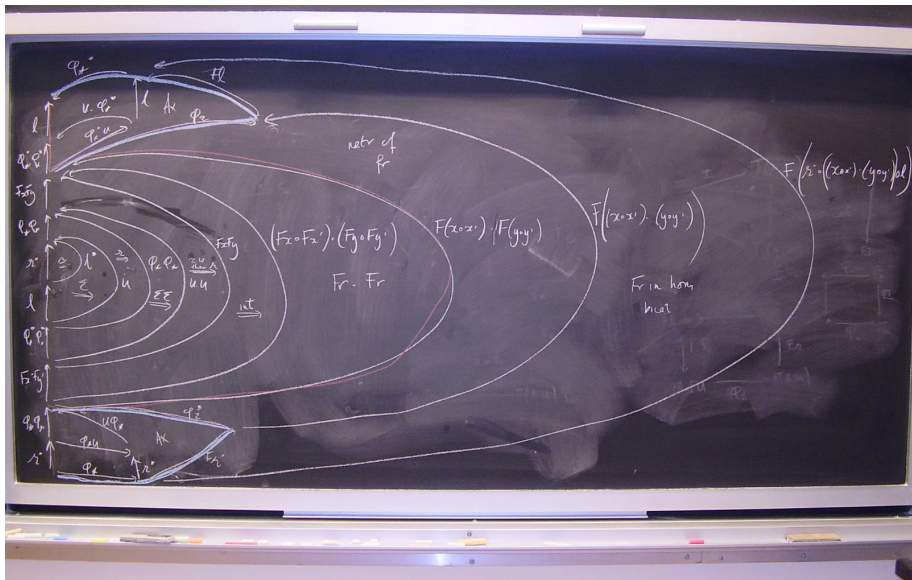
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 F \circ F & \xrightarrow{l} & F \circ F \\
 \downarrow h & \cong & \downarrow h \\
 F \circ x & \xrightarrow{l} & x
 \end{array}$$

$$F \circ F \xrightarrow{X} F \circ F \circ g$$

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Our slogan was

k -degenerate n -categories
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but it does take some effort.

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Theorem (Leinster).

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“old” \longrightarrow “new”

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{“old”} & \longrightarrow & \text{“new”} \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{0-cells} \\ \text{1-cells} \end{array} \right\} \text{trivial} & & \end{array}$$

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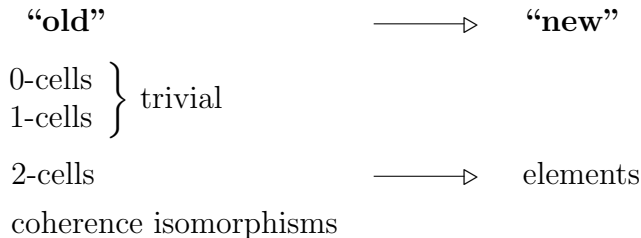


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“old”	—————▶	“new”
0-cells } trivial		
1-cells }		
2-cells	—————▶	elements
coherence isomorphisms	—————▶	invertible elements

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Coherence constraints giving distinguished invertible elements

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Can we fix this using higher morphisms?

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$$F : X \longrightarrow Y$$

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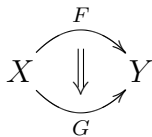
The axioms eliminate one of them.

3. Inconvenient elements

A weak transformation $F \Rightarrow G$

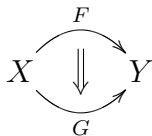
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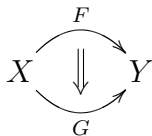
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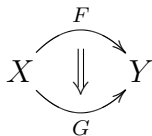


is the assertion $F = G$.

A modification “from the assertion $F = G$ to itself”

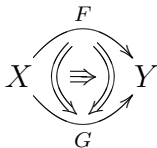
3. Inconvenient elements

A weak transformation $F \Rightarrow G$



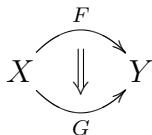
is the assertion $F = G$.

A modification “from the assertion $F = G$ to itself”



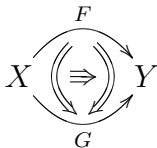
3. Inconvenient elements

A weak transformation $F \Rightarrow G$



is the assertion $F = G$.

A modification “from the assertion $F = G$ to itself”



is a distinguished element in Y .

3. Inconvenient elements

TOTALITY OF
DOUBLY DEGENERATE
BICATEGORIES

3. Inconvenient elements

TOTALITY OF
DOUBLY DEGENERATE
BICATEGORIES

structure comparison



3. Inconvenient elements

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structure comparison

TOTALITY OF
COMMUTATIVE
MONOIDS



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TOTALITY OF
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doubly degenerate
bicategories

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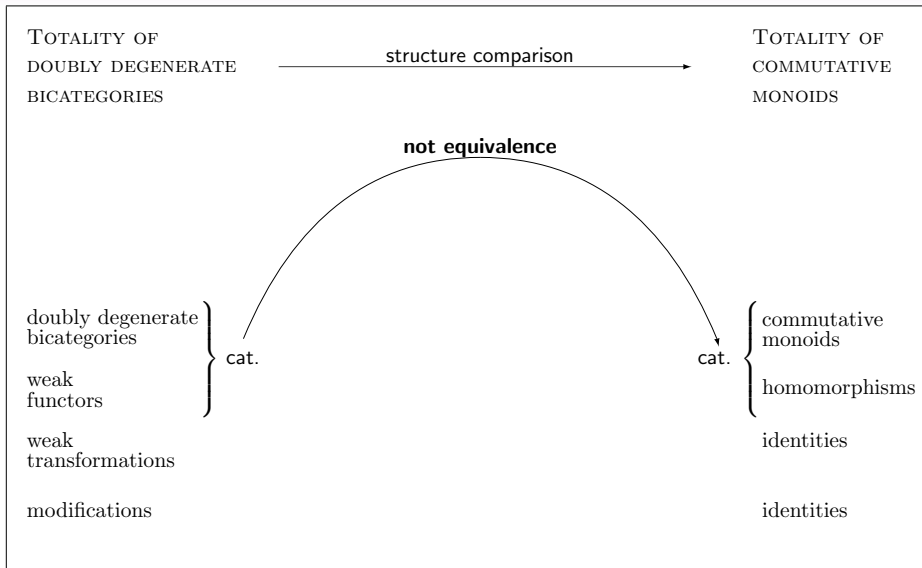
structure comparison

TOTALITY OF
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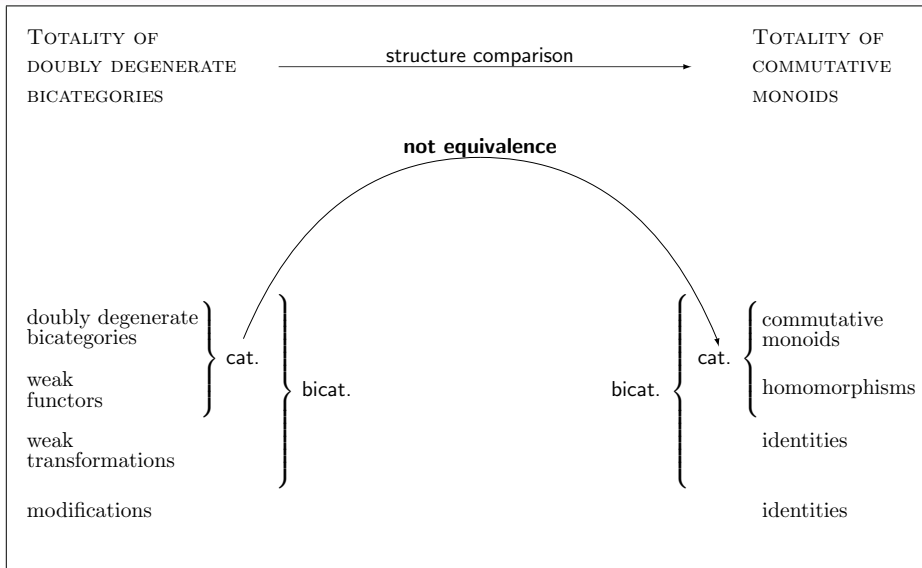
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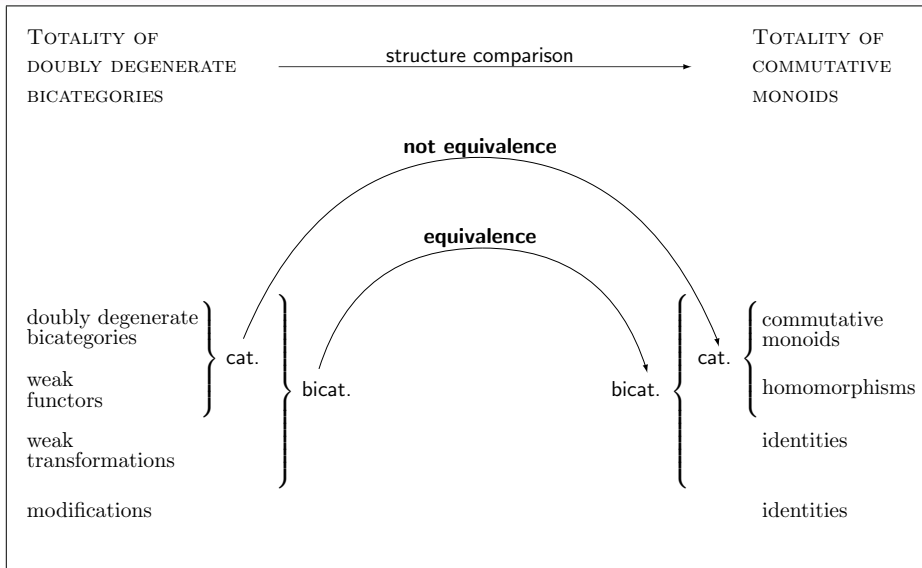
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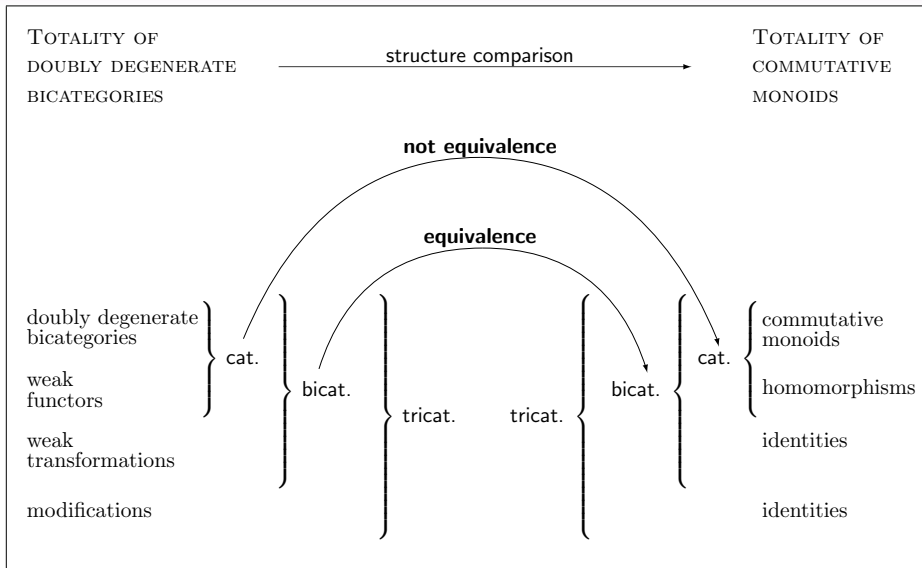
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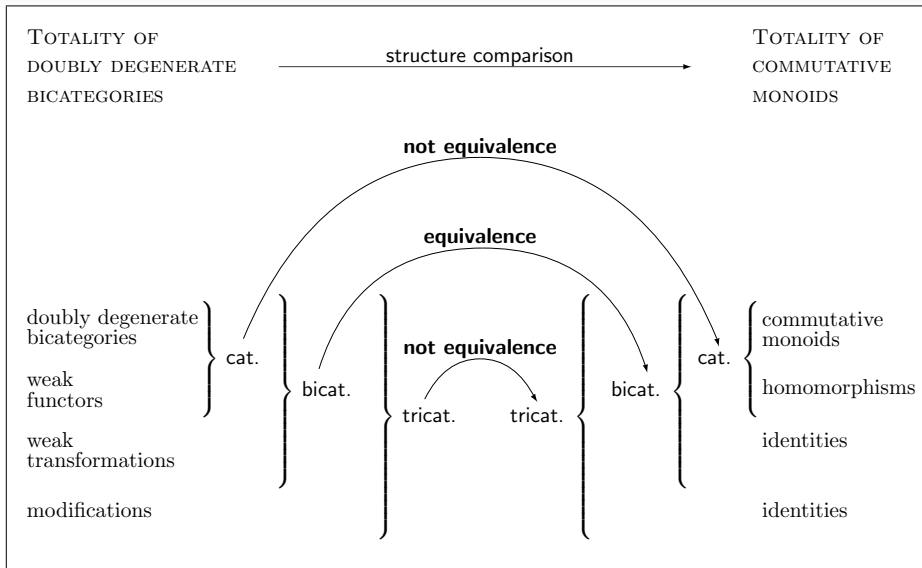
3. Inconvenient elements



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3. Inconvenient elements

set	category	2-category	3-category	...
monoid ≡ category with only one object	monoidal cat. ≡ 2-category with only one object	monoidal 2-cat. ≡ 3-category with only one object	monoidal 3-cat. ≡ 4-category with only one object	...
commutative monoid ≡ 2-cat. with only one 1-cell	braided mon. category ≡ 3-cat. with only one 1-cell	braided mon. 2-category ≡ 4-cat. with only one 1-cell	braided mon. 3-category ≡ 5-cat. with only one 1-cell	...
// ≡ 3-cat. with only one 2-cell	symmetric mon. category ≡ 4-cat. with only one 2-cell	syllleptic mon. 2-category ≡ 5-cat. with only one 2-cell	syllleptic mon. 3-category ≡ 6-cat. with only one 2-cell	...
// ≡ 4-cat. with only one 3-cell	// ≡ 5-cat. with only one 3-cell	symmetric mon. 2-category ≡ 6-cat. with only one 3-cell	*** mon. 3-category ≡ 7-cat. with only one 3-cell	...
// ⋮	// ⋮	// ⋮	symmetric mon. 3-category ⋮	...


3. Inconvenient elements

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triply degenerate
tricategories

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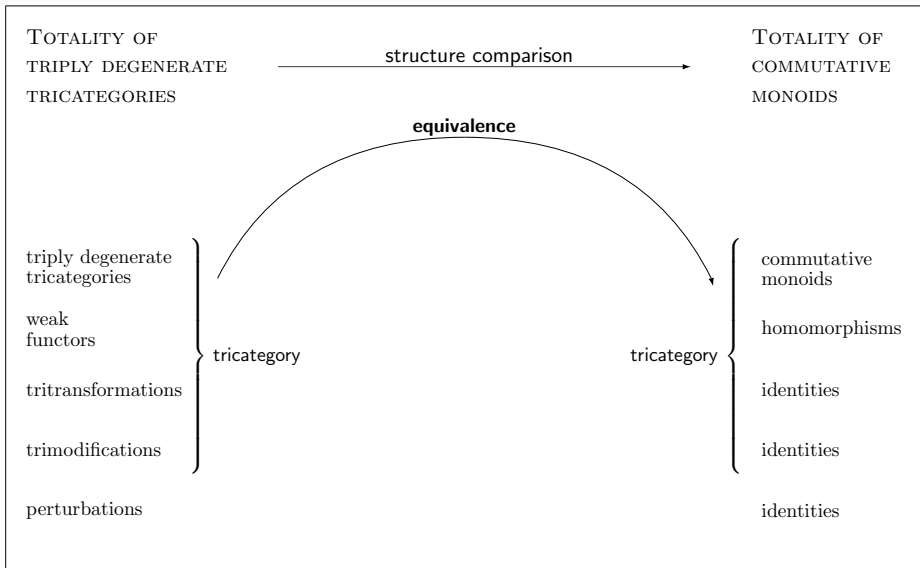
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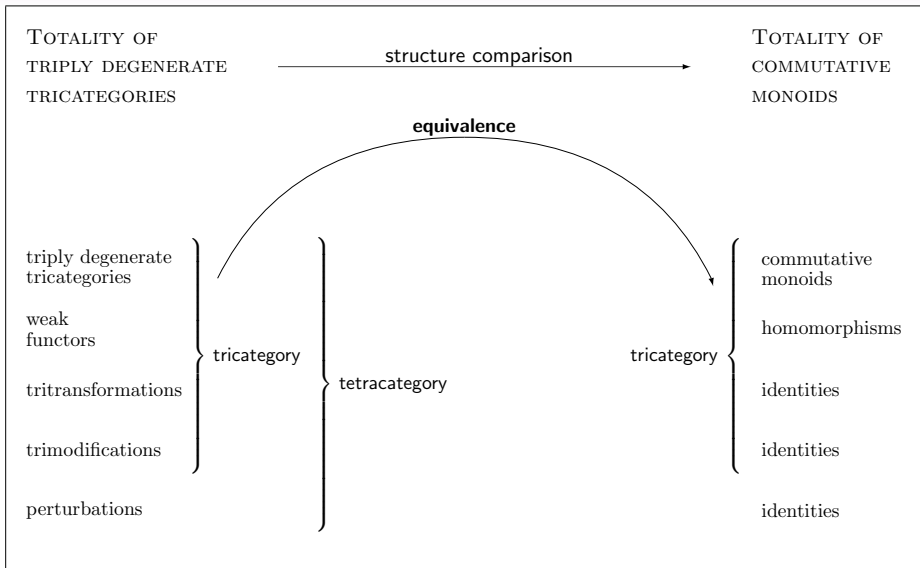
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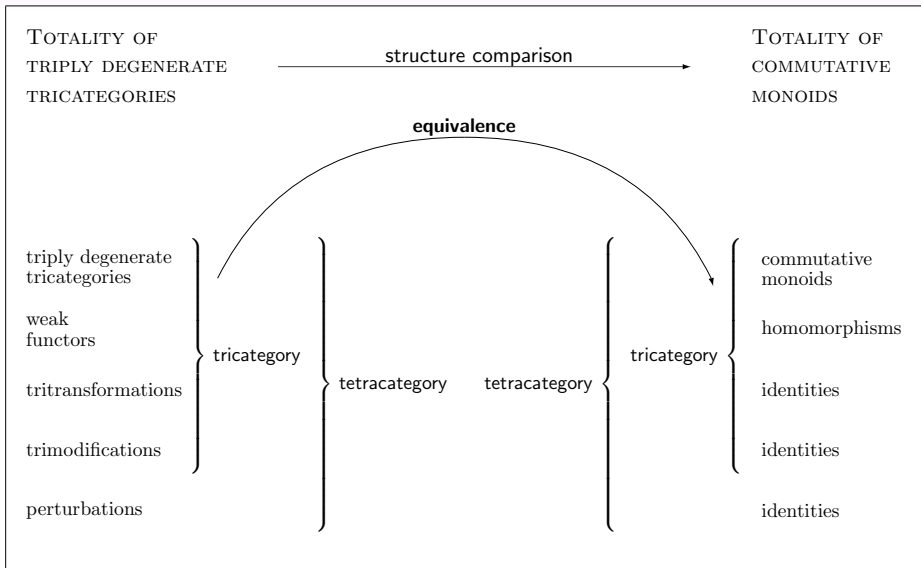
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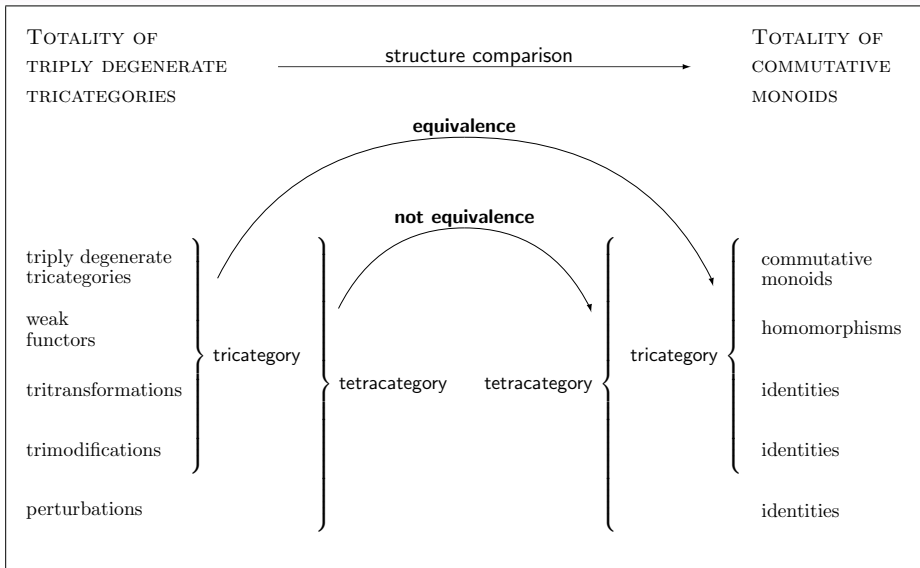
3. Inconvenient elements



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In general

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- The issue of distinguished elements affects k -degenerate n -categories for all $k \geq 2$.
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However there are still other problems.

4. Higher morphisms

4. Higher morphisms

Degenerate bicategories

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Degenerate bicategories

- A bicategory with only one 0-cell is a monoidal category.

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- A weak functor between such is a monoidal functor.

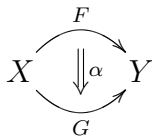
4. Higher morphisms

Degenerate bicategories

- A bicategory with only one 0-cell is a monoidal category.
- A weak functor between such is a monoidal functor.
- A weak transformation between such is quite different from a monoidal transformation.

4. Higher morphisms

A weak transformation of degenerate bicategories



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A weak transformation of degenerate bicategories

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & F & \\ X & \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \Downarrow \alpha \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} & Y \\ & G & \end{array}$$

is an object $\alpha \in Y$ together with

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This is very different from a monoidal transformation, which has for all $A \in Y$ a morphism

$$\alpha_A : FA \longrightarrow GA.$$

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—this works, but it isn't a restriction of **Bicat**.

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We should probably proceed in two separate stages:

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k-degenerate *n*-categories

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Periodic Table

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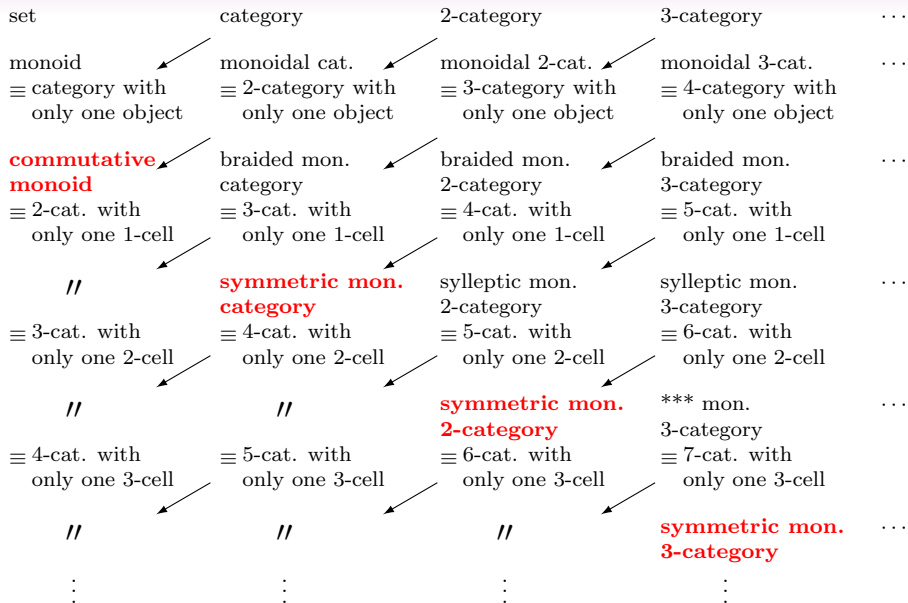
Periodic Table

Moral so far:

The second step is more precise than the first.

5. Stabilisation

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Idea

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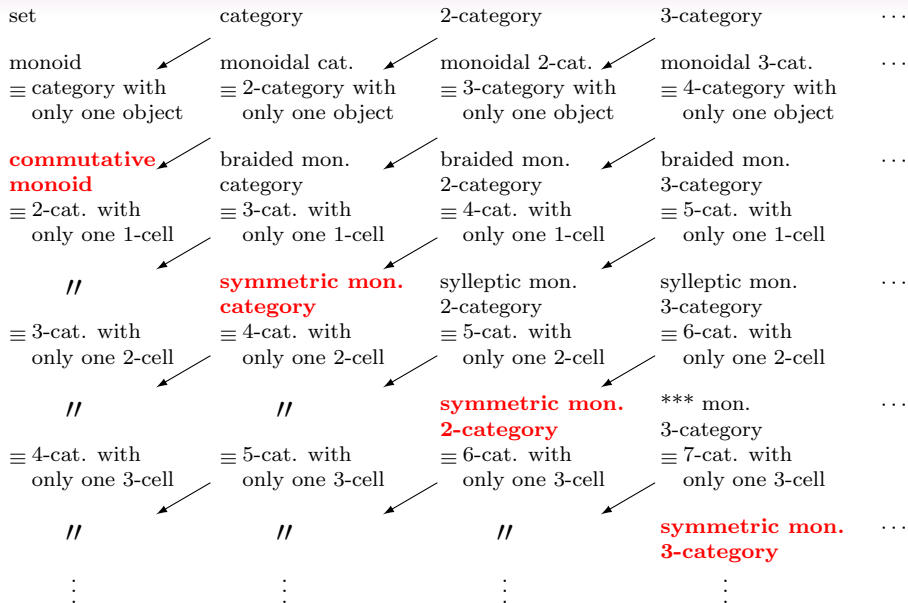


making existing monoidal structure more symmetric

Eventually it becomes maximally symmetric
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5. Stabilisation

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Extended TQFT Hypothesis (Baez-Dolan)

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Extended TQFT Hypothesis (Baez-Dolan)

The n -category of which n -dimensional extended TQFTs are representations is the free stable weak n -category with duals on one object.

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There are many more connections with topology.

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The obstruction is braidings.

All the difficulties come from having non-trivial morphisms between identity cells.

6. Other reasons to care

Slogan

The Periodic Table measures the difference between weak and strict n -categories.