

COMPARING OPERADIC THEORIES OF n -CATEGORY

EUGENIA CHENG

(*communicated by Ronald Brown*)

Abstract

We give a framework for comparing on the one hand theories of n -categories that are weakly enriched operadically, and on the other hand n -categories given as algebras for a contractible globular operad. Examples of the former are the definition by Trimble and variants (Cheng-Gurski) and examples of the latter are the definition by Batanin and variants (Leinster). We first provide a generalisation of Trimble's original theory that allows for the use of other parametrising operads in a very general way, via the notion of categories weakly enriched in \mathcal{V} where the weakness is parametrised by a \mathcal{V} -operad P . We define weak n -categories by iterated weak enrichment using a series of parametrising operads P_i . We then show how to construct from such a theory an n -dimensional globular operad for each $n \geq 0$ whose algebras are precisely the weak n -categories, and we show that the resulting globular operad is contractible precisely when the operads P_i are contractible. We then show how the globular operad associated with Trimble's topological definition is related to the globular operad used by Batanin to define fundamental n -groupoids of spaces.

Introduction

Many different notions of weak n -category have been proposed in the literature [29, 1, 2, 27, 30, 19, 24, 22, 17, 18, 31], and one of the most fundamental open questions in the subject concerns the relationships between these theories. Few comparison functors have been constructed, let alone full equivalences between theories, although various relationships are widely suspected.

The aim of this paper is to compare the theories of Trimble [31] and Batanin [2]. The consequences of this comparison go beyond a mere technicality of the foundations of higher-dimensional category theory. Trimble's theory is the only one that explicitly uses classical operads, so this comparison opens up the possibility of using the huge and well-developed theory of classical operads, including all the topological and homotopy theoretic techniques developed for that subject, for the study of n -categories.

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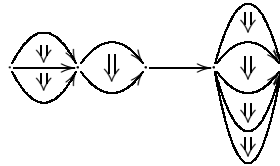
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In this case, unlike when comparing other theories (see for example [8, 7]), it is not the underlying shapes of cells that is the main issue, but rather the way in which composition and coherence are handled. Each of these definitions uses the formalism of operads to control the operations of an n -category, but in very different ways. Trimble’s definition uses a classical (non-symmetric) operad iteratively, whereas Batanin’s definition uses a globular operad non-iteratively. The idea is that the operad operations of a given arity will be the different ways of composing a configuration of cells of that arity. Since a classical operad only has arities which are integers $k \geq 0$, it can *a priori* only parametrise composites of arities $k \geq 0$. This is enough for 1-categories, and indeed for the homotopy monoids with which operads achieved much of their early success [25]. That is, in a 1-category a “configuration for composition”, or pasting diagram, is just a string of composable arrows

$$a_0 \xrightarrow{f_1} a_1 \xrightarrow{f_2} \dots \longrightarrow a_{k-1} \xrightarrow{f_k} a_k$$

so its arity is completely specified by one integer k . However, in a higher-dimensional category we have composable diagrams such as the one shown in Figure 1 which

Figure 1: Example of a 2-dimensional pasting diagram



evidently cannot be completely specified by just one integer as we now have the possibility of many different types of composition—along bounding 0-cells, 1-cells, 2-cells, and so on.

Batanin deals with this issue by starting with a more complicated form of operad—globular operads, whose arities are not just integers $k \geq 0$, but *globular pasting diagrams*. These are exactly the arities we need for composition in an n -category.

However Trimble uses an iterative process to build up these more complicated forms of composition—we have a *series* of classical operads, each of which parametrises just one type of composition. We will take such a series and construct from it a single globular operad that single-handedly encodes exactly the operations that the series of classical operads encoded collectively. Our main theorem will be that, given any “Trimble-like” theory of n -categories, we have a contractible globular operad whose algebras are precisely the n -categories we started with. This is a generalisation of Leinster’s Claim 10.1.9 in [23], in which he conjectures this result in the specific case of Trimble’s original definition, whereas we have generalised it to a much broader framework.

First we must explain what we mean by “Trimble-like” theory of n -categories. Trimble uses one specific operad to define his notion of n -category (extracting a series of operads from it), but it is possible and indeed desirable to generalise his framework to allow for the use of other suitable operads. We are motivated by analogy with the study of loop spaces much of whose success is rooted in the use of different operads

for different situations. As a more specific example, we are motivated by the desire to be able to use a “smooth version” of Trimble’s theory, to handle n -categories of cobordisms (see [12]); Trimble’s original theory is the “continuous version”.

Thus we begin, in Section 1 by generalising Trimble’s original definition to what we call an “iterative operadic theory of n -categories”. Given a finite product category \mathcal{V} and an operad P in \mathcal{V} we use the notion of a (\mathcal{V}, P) -category, which is a cross between a P -algebra and a \mathcal{V} -category, and is to be thought of as a “category enriched in \mathcal{V} but weakened by the action of the operad P ”. The idea is that instead of having one composite for any given string of k composable cells, we have one for each such string *together with* an element of $P(k)$. That is, we modify the usual definition of \mathcal{V} -category by specifying composition with maps:

$$P(k) \times A(a_{k-1}, a_k) \times \cdots \times A(a_0, a_1) \longrightarrow A(a_0, a_k).$$

As with classical operads and algebras, we can take \mathcal{V} to be **Top** or indeed various other suitable enriching categories, and this gives a notion of “weak enrichment” that we can then iterate to form weak n -categories as follows. (Recall that standard enrichment can be iterated to produce higher categories, but we only reach *strict* n -categories in that way.)

For each $n \geq 0$ we define

- a category \mathcal{V}_n of weak n -categories, and
- an operad P_n in \mathcal{V}_n which will parametrise composition in weak $(n + 1)$ -categories.

We then construct weak n -categories for each n by the following inductive process:

$$\mathcal{V}_0 = \mathbf{Set}, \quad \mathcal{V}_n = (\mathcal{V}_{n-1}, P_{n-1})\text{-Cat}.$$

As a final proviso, note that we need to place a condition on the operads P_i to ensure that the resulting n -categories are suitably coherent. We introduce a notion of contractibility and demand that each of the operads P_i is contractible.

In this framework it seems necessary to give a whole series of parametrisng operads P_i as part of the data when defining n -categories. In fact Trimble’s original definition starts with just one operad E in topological spaces; one of the most elegant features of his definition is that the series of operads P_i is produced from the single operad E as part of the inductive process. However it is the series of operads P_i that we need to make the comparison with Batanin’s definition, so this is the framework we use for the rest of the work. In other work [12, 13] we focus on the iterative construction of the P_i ; May’s attempt to generalise Trimble’s iteration appears in [26] but has been observed to be flawed by Batanin (the induction step does not go through). Also note that as this definition is by induction, it only defines n -categories for finite n ; in [13] we use a terminal coalgebra construction to construct an ω -dimensional version of Trimble’s definition.

It is useful to understand what each of these operads P_i is parametrisng. Given an integer $n \geq 0$, an n -category A consists of

- a set A_0 of 0-cells, and
- for every pair a, a' of 0-cells, an $(n - 1)$ -category $A(a, a') \in \mathcal{V}_{n-1}$, equipped with

- for every integer $k \geq 0$ and 0-cells a_0, \dots, a_k , a composition morphism

$$P_{n-1}(k) \times A(a_{k-1}, a_k) \times \dots \times A(a_0, a_1) \longrightarrow A(a_0, a_k)$$

in \mathcal{V}_{n-1} giving composition along bounding 0-cells (“0-composition”)

satisfying certain axioms. Note that this composition morphism tells us how 0-composition of $(m + 1)$ -cells of A is parametrised by the m -cells of P_{n-1} , for each $0 \leq m \leq n - 1$. By induction we see that i -composition (that is, along bounding i -cells) in A is given by 0-composition in the hom- $(n - i)$ -categories, so is parametrised by P_{n-i-1} . All of this indexing is summed up in Table 1, with entries stating which dimension of which operad parametrises the given composition.

Table 1: Indexing for composition parametrised by operads P_i

		composition of						
		1-cells	2-cells	3-cells	4-cells	...	$(n - 1)$ -cells	n -cells
along	0-cells	0 of P_{n-1}	1 of P_{n-1}	2 of P_{n-1}	3 of P_{n-1}	...	$(n - 2)$ of P_{n-1}	$(n - 1)$ of P_{n-1}
	1-cells	–	0 of P_{n-2}	1 of P_{n-2}	2 of P_{n-2}	...	$(n - 3)$ of P_{n-2}	$(n - 2)$ of P_{n-2}
	2-cells	–	–	0 of P_{n-3}	1 of P_{n-3}	...	$(n - 4)$ of P_{n-3}	$(n - 3)$ of P_{n-3}
	3-cells	–	–	–	0 of P_{n-4}	...	$(n - 5)$ of P_{n-4}	$(n - 4)$ of P_{n-4}
	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots		\vdots	\vdots
	$(n - 3)$ -cells	–	–	–	–	...	1 of P_2	2 of P_2
	$(n - 2)$ -cells	–	–	–	–	...	0 of P_1	1 of P_1
	$(n - 1)$ -cells	–	–	–	–	...	–	0 of P_0

This pattern of shifting dimensions is what we must encode abstractly when we compile the operads P_i into one globular operad in Section 4. As a preliminary to this process, we show that each (\mathcal{V}, P) -category construction is itself operadic. This is the subject of Section 2.

An immediate consequence is that we have a cartesian monad $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, P)}$ on $\mathcal{V}\text{-Gph}$ giving free (\mathcal{V}, P) -categories, and we will rely heavily on this in Section 4. This monadicity result could be proved directly but we have included the above results as we consider them to be interesting in their own right.

In Section 3 we briefly recall Batanin’s definition of weak n -category, in the non-algebraic Leinster variant, as used by Berger and Cisinski in their work on Batanin’s theory [5, 14]. This makes for a more natural comparison with Trimble’s theory, as we have already seen that, given a string of k composable morphisms, we do not have a unique composite, but rather one composite for every element of $P(k)$. Note that this does not mean Trimble’s theory is not algebraic—indeed the main result of this work shows that Trimble-like n -categories are algebras for a certain operad. The point is that these n -categories can be considered to be algebraic once the series of parametrising operads has been fixed.

In Section 4 we give the main comparison construction. We show that any iterative operadic theory of n -categories is operadic in the sense of Batanin/Leinster. More

precisely, the main result of Section 4 is that, given the data of an operadic theory of n -categories as above, there is for each $n \geq 0$ a globular operad $Q^{(n)}$ such that the category of algebras for $Q^{(n)}$ is \mathcal{V}_n , the category of n -categories we started with. Furthermore, $Q^{(n)}$ is contractible (in the sense of Leinster) if for all $0 \leq i \leq n - 1$, the operad P_i is contractible (in a sense given in Section 1).

The idea behind the construction is to compile the classical operads P_i into one globular operad. A globular operad must have, for every pasting diagram α , a set of operations of arity α , and we want this to be the set of “ways of composing cells in the configuration of α ”. Table 1 indicates to us how to find all these composites intuitively. For example, for the pasting diagram given in Figure 1, we have four “columns” of 1-composites, the results of which are composed (horizontally) by a 4-ary 0-composition. We need a parametrising element for *each* part of the composition, thus

- for the first column, we have a 2-ary 1-composite of 2-cells, so consulting our table we find that this is parametrised by a 0-cell of $P_{n-2}(2)$,
- for the second column, we have a 1-ary 1-composite, so this is parametrised by a 0-cell of $P_{n-2}(1)$,
- similarly for the third column we need a 0-cell of $P_{n-2}(0)$,
- for the last column we need a 0-cell of $P_{n-2}(4)$, and finally
- the 0-composition is parametrised by a 1-cell of $P_{n-1}(4)$.

So, writing the m -cells of $P_i(k)$ as $P_i(k)_m$, we see that the set of “ways of composing” the above diagram should be given by

$$P_{n-1}(4)_1 \times P_{n-2}(2)_0 \times P_{n-2}(1)_0 \times P_{n-2}(0)_0 \times P_{n-2}(4)_0.$$

Of course, to prove this rigorously we use a much more abstract argument. We use the fact that a globular operad is given by a cartesian monad Q , equipped with a cartesian natural transformation $Q \Rightarrow T$, where T is the free strict ω -category monad on the category \mathbf{GSet} of globular sets, or the free strict n -category monad if we are dealing with n -dimensional globular operads. Thus, to construct the operad for iterative operadic n -categories, we construct its associated monad. We follow Leinster’s method for constructing the monad for *strict* n -categories, generalising to the parametrised case to produce $Q^{(n)}$.

To complete our main result we need a cartesian natural transformation

$$Q^{(n)} \Rightarrow T^{(n)}$$

for each $n \geq 0$; this is induced by the canonical operad morphisms from each P_i to the terminal operad. In Proposition 4.6 we show that the formula obtained by this abstract argument is indeed the one we first thought of by considering the entries in Table 1. This is useful for the purposes of satisfying our intuition, but is also useful to prove the rest of the result: that the contractibility of $Q^{(n)}$ corresponds to the contractibility of the P_i .

In Section 4.2 we briefly discuss the unravelling of the above inductive argument. We find that we have for each $0 \leq i < n$ a monad $Q_i^{(n)}$ for i -composition. That is, we can isolate each sort of composition and build it freely, parametrised by the relevant operad P_{n-i-1} . We then find that we have for each $n \geq 3$ a “distributive series of

monads” as in [10]

$$Q_0^{(n)}, \dots, Q_{n-1}^{(n)}$$

which is exactly analogous to the distributive series of monads giving *strict* n -categories.

In Section 5 we apply the results of the rest of the work to Trimble’s original definition (that is, involving his operad E), with the aim of relating it to the operad Batanin uses to take fundamental groupoids of a space. The idea is that any topological space X has a natural underlying globular set GX given by the points, paths, homotopies between paths, homotopies between homotopies, and so on, and that these should be the cells of the fundamental ω -groupoid of X ; for the fundamental n -groupoid we need to take homotopy classes at dimension n . In order to exhibit this as an n -groupoid we first need to equip it with the structure of an n -category, that is, an action of a contractible globular operad. (We will not be concerned with showing it is an n -groupoid here.)

Batanin constructs a contractible globular operad K with a canonical action on the underlying globular set of any space. Given an m -pasting diagram α he defines the operations of K of arity α to be the continuous, boundary-preserving maps from the topological m -disc to the geometric realisation of α . These can be thought of as higher-dimensional reparametrising maps—exactly the maps we would need to turn a pasting diagram of cells in GX back into a single cell of X .

So in Section 5 we consider the following process.

1. Start with Trimble’s topological operad E .
2. Use E to make Trimble’s original iterative operadic theory of n -categories.
3. Apply the constructions of Section 4 to produce an associated globular operad for this theory.
4. Embed this operad in Trimble’s operad K for fundamental n -groupoids.

The aim of Section 5, then, is to construct this embedding. This works, essentially, by taking Trimble’s linear reparametrising maps

$$[1] \longrightarrow [k]$$

and letting them act naturally on m -cubes; we then quotient the cubes to form m -discs. Constructing an operad morphism to K is then straightforward; we will not prove here that it is an embedding, but study its properties in a future work (see [9]).

Note that throughout this work we will take the natural numbers \mathbb{N} to include 0.

Remarks on related work

Since the first version of this work was made available, Batanin, Cisinski and Weber [3] have developed an alternative approach to the comparison building on the work of [4]. In [4], Batanin and Weber introduce a notion of “lax monoidal category”, enriching in which produces more general examples than enrichment in ordinary monoidal categories. The example pertinent to the present work gives, for any braided monoidal category \mathcal{V} and operad P in it, a lax monoidal structure whose

k -fold tensor product is given by

$$P(k) \otimes A_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes A_k.$$

Categories enriched in this lax monoidal structure are then precisely what we call “ (\mathcal{V}, P) -categories”. The Batanin-Weber approach is more general than ours—we modify the operad P and then take algebras for the modified operad, whereas they derive a lax monoidal category from \mathcal{V} and P and enrich in this modified monoidal structure; the resulting algebraic structure is the same but their general framework has many more examples. While using the results of [4] might shorten our Section 2, we choose to give the constructions from the generalised operad point of view as this helps our Section 4; also, we think it is valuable to understand both approaches to the construction.

Remarks on weak vs strict interchange

In the definition of a bicategory as a category enriched in categories, the interchange law corresponds to the functoriality of the composition functor. The same is true in general in an n -category defined by enrichment, and thus the strictness of interchange corresponds to the strictness of the functors used in the enrichment.

Trimble’s definition only defines *strict* functors between n -categories, and thus the definition may be thought of as having strict interchange laws, although they are parametrised in a slightly subtle way (see end of Section 4.2). This might be considered to be “too strict” and indeed until recently attention was focused on “fully weak” definitions. Trimble’s intention was explicitly *not* to define the most weak possible notion of n -category; he called his version “flabby n -categories” rather than weak ones. Rather, his stated aim was a definition that would *naturally* yield fundamental n -groupoids of spaces, and his definition certainly achieves that—the fundamental n -groupoid functor is an inherent part of the definition.

With regard to interchange, the point is that fundamental n -groupoids *do* have strict interchange (see for example [22]). They do not, however, have strict units. While strict 2-groupoids do model homotopy 2-types, Simpson proved in [28] that strict 3-groupoids are too strict to model homotopy 3-types; in the same work he conjectures that having weak units is weak enough to model n -types for all n . This conjecture has been proved at dimension 3 by Joyal and Kock in [20]. All this indicates that the combination of “strict interchange and weak units” is worth studying.

Furthermore, this is related to the question of coherence. While not every weak 3-category is equivalent to a completely strict one, the coherence theorem of [15] tells us that every weak 3-category is equivalent to a Gray-category, which can be thought of as a semi-strict 3-category in which everything is strict *except* interchange. It is generally believed that an analogous result should be true for higher dimensions. However, there is a different sort of semi-strict n -category whose candidacy for a coherence theorem is effectively highlighted and supported by the work of Joyal and Kock: that is, a semi-strict n -category in which everything is strict *except units*. They have already proved in [20] that for $n = 3$ this is enough to produce braided monoidal categories in the doubly degenerate case, which is effectively the content of the coherence theorem for 3-categories.

Iterative operadic n -categories, then, may be thought of as this latter form of semi-strict n -category. As such they should prove useful for the study of both homotopy types and coherence.

Note that in [3] a more general form of weak enrichment is given, one of whose specific aims is to ensure that iteration thereof does give the full theory of Batanin n -categories, in particular, with weak interchange.

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1. Trimble-like theories of n -category

In this section we propose a general framework for Trimble’s definition of n -category as presented in [22], allowing for the use of operads other than Trimble’s original operad E . We define an “iterative operadic theory of n -categories” to be given by, for all n , a category $n\text{-Cat}$ of n -categories and an operad P_n in $n\text{-Cat}$, such that $(n+1)\text{-Cat}$ is the category of “categories enriched in $n\text{-Cat}$ weakened by P_n ”. In fact we will use a general definition of “ (\mathcal{V}, P) -category” where \mathcal{V} is the monoidal category in which we are enriching, and P is an operad in \mathcal{V} which we are using to parametrise composition. This is also called a “categorical P -algebra” or “ P -category” [23, Section 10.1], and a category enriched in a lax monoidal structure [4, Example 2.6] and can be thought of as a cross between a \mathcal{V} -category and a P -algebra; we will see that it generalises both of these notions.

Definition 1.1. Given a category \mathcal{V} , a \mathcal{V} -**graph** A is given by

- a set A_0 of objects, and
- for every pair of objects a, a' , a hom-object $A(a, a') \in \mathcal{V}$.

A morphism $F: A \rightarrow B$ of \mathcal{V} -graphs is given by

- a function $F: A_0 \rightarrow B_0$, and
- for every pair of objects a, a' , a morphism $A(a, a') \rightarrow B(Fa, Fa') \in \mathcal{V}$.

\mathcal{V} -graphs and their morphisms form a category $\mathcal{V}\text{-Gph}$.

Remark 1.2. Note that $\mathcal{V}\text{-Gph}$ inherits many of the properties of \mathcal{V} . We will use the fact that it is cartesian if \mathcal{V} is, with pullbacks given componentwise.

Definition 1.3. Let \mathcal{V} be a symmetric monoidal category and P an operad in \mathcal{V} . A (\mathcal{V}, P) -**category** A is given by

- a \mathcal{V} -graph A , equipped with
- for all $k \geq 0$ and $a_0, \dots, a_k \in A_0$ a composition morphism

$$\gamma: P(k) \otimes A(a_{k-1}, a_k) \otimes \cdots \otimes A(a_0, a_1) \rightarrow A(a_0, a_k)$$

in \mathcal{V} , compatible with the composition of the operad (as for P -algebras). Note that composition for the case $k = 0$ is to be interpreted as, for all $a \in A_0$ a morphism

$$P(0) \longrightarrow A(a, a).$$

A **morphism** $F: A \longrightarrow B$ of (\mathcal{V}, P) -categories is a morphism of the underlying \mathcal{V} -graphs such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P(k) \otimes A(a_{k-1}, a_k) \otimes \cdots \otimes A(a_0, a_1) & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & A(a_0, a_k) \\ \downarrow 1 \otimes F \otimes \cdots \otimes F & & \downarrow F \\ P(k) \otimes B(Fa_{k-1}, Fa_k) \otimes \cdots \otimes B(Fa_0, Fa_1) & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & B(Fa_0, Fa_k). \end{array}$$

Then (\mathcal{V}, P) -categories and their morphisms form a category (\mathcal{V}, P) -**Cat**.

Example 1.4. Put $\mathcal{V} = \mathbf{Set}$ and $P = 1$ the terminal operad, i.e., each $P(k) = 1$. Then a (\mathcal{V}, P) -category is just an ordinary small category.

Example 1.5. Let A be a (\mathcal{V}, P) -category with only one object $*$, thus only one hom-object $A(*, *) \in \mathcal{V}$ which by abuse of notation we write as A . Then the composition morphism for each k becomes a morphism

$$P(k) \otimes A^{\otimes k} \longrightarrow A$$

and A is precisely an algebra for the operad P .

Example 1.6. Let P be the operad defined by putting each $P(k) = I$ with composition given by the unique coherence isomorphisms in \mathcal{V} . Then (\mathcal{V}, P) -**Cat** is equivalent to \mathcal{V} -**Cat**, the usual category of categories enriched in \mathcal{V} .

Example 1.7. (*The operad used by Trimble.*) We define an operad E in **Top** by setting $E(k)$ to be the space of continuous endpoint-preserving maps

$$[0, 1] \longrightarrow [0, k],$$

for each $k \geq 0$. We will write the closed interval $[0, k]$ as $[k]$, and we will often write $[0, 1]$ as I . The composition maps are given by reparametrisation and the unit is given by the identity map $[1] \longrightarrow [1]$ in $E(1)$. (See [22] for full details.) A (\mathbf{Top}, E) -category can be thought of as a “category weakly enriched in spaces”, and any topological space is naturally an example, with objects given by the points of the space, and hom-spaces given by path spaces [23, Example 5.1.10]. Informally, this says that “ E has a natural action on path spaces”, and lies at the heart of why Trimble’s definition of n -category seems natural for modelling homotopy types.

Remark 1.8. Note that examples 1.5 and 1.6 above show how the notion of a (\mathcal{V}, P) -category is a generalisation and conflation of the notions of \mathcal{V} -category and P -algebra. In fact, (\mathcal{V}, P) -categories are precisely the algebras for a related generalised operad ΣP , as we will show in Section 2.2; as discussed in the Introduction, they can also be expressed as categories enriched in a lax monoidal structure derived from P and the monoidal structure of \mathcal{V} [4] but we will not use that here.

In all our examples, the tensor product in \mathcal{V} will be given by a categorical product; in this case (\mathcal{V}, P) -**Cat** also has finite products, and we can then iterate the construction. This iteration gives us a candidate notion of n -category; it only remains to have a way of saying that such n -categories are “sensible” or coherent. For this we will use the notion of contractibility of an operad; since we are iterating our constructions, we also need the notion of contractibility of a (\mathcal{V}, P) -category.

Definition 1.9.

1. We say that a set is **contractible** if and only if it is terminal.
2. Suppose \mathcal{V} is a category with a notion of contractibility, that is, we know what it means for an object of \mathcal{V} to be “contractible”. Then we say that an operad $P \in \mathcal{V}$ is **contractible** if each $P(k)$ is contractible.
3. Further, we say a \mathcal{V} -graph is **contractible** if
 - $A_0 \neq \emptyset$, and
 - for all $a, a' \in A_0$, the hom-object $A(a, a')$ is contractible in \mathcal{V} .
4. Finally, we say a (\mathcal{V}, P) -category is **contractible** if its underlying \mathcal{V} -graph is contractible.

Remarks 1.10.

1. Note that by starting our inductive definition with the 1-element sets, we ensure that in any contractible n -category every homset of n -cells with given source and target is a 1-element set. Since we will use contractible n -categories to parametrise composition in an $(n + 1)$ -category, this is what will ensure that composition of top-dimensional cells is always strict (see Proposition 4.7).
2. Note that elsewhere (for example [26]) “contractible” is taken to mean “weakly equivalent to the terminal object” in a suitable model category structure; we do not address the use of model categories here.

We are now ready to iterate the weak enrichment construction to make n -categories. We are not claiming here to have made a “new” definition of n -category, nor to have improved on Trimble’s remarkably elegant and concise definition. We state the definition in the above form merely because this is the form in which we are going to use it, and we prefer to show the greatest generality in which our comparison theorem might be applied.

Definition 1.11. An **iterative operadic theory of n -categories** is given by, for all $n \geq 0$ a category \mathcal{V}_n and a contractible operad $P_n \in \mathcal{V}_n$ such that

- $\mathcal{V}_0 = \mathbf{Set}$, and
- for all $n \geq 0$, $\mathcal{V}_{n+1} = (\mathcal{V}_n, P_n)$ -**Cat**.

Thus \mathcal{V}_n is the category of n -categories according to the theory in question.

Note that putting $\mathcal{V}_0 = \mathbf{Set}$ and demanding that P_0 be contractible means that we must have $P_0 = 1$ the terminal operad.

Example 1.12. Trimble’s original definition is an example of such a theory of n -categories. We start with the operad E of example 1.7 above, and derive the operads P_n from it as follows. We will simultaneously define, for each $n \geq 0$

- a finite product category $n\text{-Cat}$ of weak n -categories, and
- a product-preserving functor $\Pi_n: \mathbf{Top} \rightarrow n\text{-Cat}$, which is intended to be the fundamental n -groupoid functor.

Then we will take $P_n = \Pi_n(E)$, that is, $P_n(k) = \Pi_n(E(k))$.

To start the induction put $0\text{-Cat} = \mathbf{Set}$ and define Π_0 to be the functor

$$\mathbf{Top} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Set}$$

which sends a space X to its set of connected components. Observe that Π_0 preserves finite products.

For $n \geq 1$ the category \mathcal{V}_n of **weak n -categories** is given by $(\mathcal{V}_{n-1}, \Pi_{n-1}E)\text{-Cat}$; observe that it has finite products.

We also define a functor

$$\Pi_n: \mathbf{Top} \longrightarrow \mathcal{V}_n$$

as follows. Given a space X we define an n -category $\Pi_n X$ by

- objects: $(\Pi_n X)_0$ is the underlying set of X ,
- hom- $(n - 1)$ -categories: $(\Pi_n X)(x, x') = \Pi_{n-1}(X(x, x'))$, and
- composition: we use the action of E on path spaces and the fact that Π_{n-1} preserves finite products to make the following composition functor

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Pi_{n-1}(E(k)) \times \Pi_{n-1}(X(x_{k-1}, x_k)) \times \cdots \times \Pi_{n-1}(X(x_0, x_1)) & & \\ \downarrow \cong \quad \Pi_{n-1} \text{ preserves products} & & \\ \Pi_{n-1}(E(k) \times X(x_{k-1}, x_k) \times \cdots \times X(x_0, x_1)) & & . \\ \downarrow \quad \Pi_{n-1} \text{ of the action of } E \text{ on path spaces} & & \\ \Pi_{n-1}(X(x_0, x_k)) & & \end{array}$$

The action of Π_n on morphisms is defined in the obvious way. Finally observe that Π_n preserves products, so the induction goes through.

Remark 1.13. Note that the operad E has the following two crucial properties

1. E has a natural action on path spaces; this makes the induction step work.
2. For each $k \geq 0$, the space $E(k)$ is contractible. This gives *coherence* for the n -categories we define; however from a technical point of view the induction will not depend on this property of E .

Note also that the functors defined here are “strict functors”, so the enrichment gives strict interchange even though everything else about the definition is weak.

Examples 1.14.

1. Another example of such a theory is given in [11] in which the authors propose a version of Trimble’s original definition beginning with an operad in \mathbf{GSet} instead of in \mathbf{Top} . The authors use Trimble’s inductive method to produce a series of operads P_n in $n\text{-Cat}$, and they present sufficient conditions on an operad in \mathbf{GSet} to make the induction step work.

2. Batanin’s definition of n -category (and variants) is a non-example. We will see in Section 4.2 that an iterative operadic theory of n -categories necessarily has strict (albeit parametrised) interchange at all levels, whereas Batanin’s n -categories allow for the possibility of weak interchange. Thus although our main theorem will show that an iterative operadic theory can be expressed as a Batanin-type theory of n -categories, the converse is not true. (In [3] a more general form of enrichment is iterated with the aim of achieving weak interchange.)
3. We could alternatively start with $\mathcal{V}_0 = \mathbf{Top}$ or \mathbf{sSet} (the category of simplicial sets) which would give a candidate for a notion of ω -category in which all cells are invertible above dimension n ; such a structure is sometimes referred to as an (∞, n) -category. We could also start with other suitable monoidal categories with a notion of contractibility. Note that in these cases it is not immediate that the rest of the constructions in this work will follow; we will study this in a future work.

2. Definition via free \mathcal{V} -categories

In the previous section we demonstrated informally that a (\mathcal{V}, P) -category is a “cross” between a P -algebra and a \mathcal{V} -category. We now show how to derive from an operad P a *generalised operad* ΣP , whose algebras are precisely the (\mathcal{V}, P) -categories. This will enable the constructions of Section 4.

2.1. Generalised operads

We first rapidly recall the definition of generalised operad. Generalised operads were introduced by Burroni in [6] under the name of “ T -category”. The idea was later rediscovered independently by Hermida [16] and Leinster [21]; see [23] for a full exposition.

Definition 2.1. Let \mathcal{E} be a category with pullbacks (i.e., it is cartesian) and a terminal object. Let T be a cartesian monad on \mathcal{E} , that is, the functor part preserves pullbacks, and all the naturality squares for η and μ are pullbacks.

The monoidal category $T\text{-Coll}$ of T -collections is defined to be the slice category $\mathcal{E}/T1$ with tensor product given by certain pullbacks which can be thought of as a “substitution”.

Definition 2.2. An (\mathcal{E}, T) -operad is a monoid in the monoidal category $T\text{-coll}$. We refer to such operads generally as **generalised operads**.

Examples 2.3.

1. Let $(\mathcal{E}, T) = (\mathbf{Gph}, \text{“free category monad”})$. Then an (\mathcal{E}, T) -operad is what Leinster calls an **fc-operad**, **fc** being notation for the free category monad on the category \mathbf{Gph} of graphs [23, Chapter 5]. A key example for us will be the enriched version of this example, which we will introduce in Theorem 2.5.
2. We will later see that a globular operad is defined to be an (\mathcal{E}, T) -operad where $\mathcal{E} = \mathbf{GSet}$ and T is the free strict ω -category monad on \mathbf{GSet} ; there is also an n -dimensional version for finite n .

Theorem 2.4. *Let T be a cartesian monad on a cartesian category \mathcal{E} . Then the category of (\mathcal{E}, T) -operads is equivalent to the category in which*

- *an object is a cartesian monad P on \mathcal{E} together with a cartesian natural transformation $\alpha: P \Rightarrow T$ commuting with the monad structures, and*
- *a morphism $(P, \alpha) \rightarrow (P', \alpha')$ is a cartesian natural transformation $\theta: P \Rightarrow P'$ commuting with the monad structures and satisfying $\alpha' \circ \theta = \alpha$.*

By abuse of notation, we will often write P for both the operad and its associated monad; algebras for the operad are then simply algebras for the associated monad.

2.2. Operad suspension

In this section we show how to take a classical operad P in a suitably well-behaved category \mathcal{V} and construct from it an (\mathcal{E}, T) -operad ΣP , for some suitable \mathcal{E} and T , such that the algebras for ΣP are precisely the (\mathcal{V}, P) -categories we defined in the previous section. Note that a more general construction is used in [4] and [3], where rather than a new operad, a new lax monoidal structure is derived from \mathcal{V} and P , such that categories enriched in this structure are precisely (\mathcal{V}, P) -categories.

We use the notation Σ as the construction can be viewed as a sort of “suspension”. This is a generalisation of the Σ construction given by Leinster for the case $\mathcal{V} = \mathbf{Set}$ in [23, Example 5.1.6]. Thus where Leinster uses $T = \mathbf{fc}$, the free category monad, we will use the “free \mathcal{V} -category monad” $\mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}}$ which we now define. This construction is analogous to the construction of \mathbf{fc} , which is itself analogous to the construction of a free monoid on a set A as

$$\coprod_{k \geq 0} A^k.$$

Leinster makes this construction in [23, Appendix F] for any presheaf category \mathcal{V} . In fact (as Leinster points out) the construction works in a much more general context; here we give a slightly more general context in order to gain some more examples, although for our main theorem in Section 4 we too will only need the result for presheaf categories. First recall that the underlying data for a \mathcal{V} -category is a \mathcal{V} -graph.

Theorem 2.5. *Let \mathcal{V} be an infinitely distributive category, that is, a category with finite products and small coproducts that commute. Then the forgetful functor*

$$\mathcal{V}\text{-Cat} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}\text{-Gph}$$

is monadic. The induced “free \mathcal{V} -category monad” $\mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}}$ is cartesian and coproduct-preserving. Its action is given as the identity on objects, and on hom-objects:

$$(\mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}}A)(a, a') = \coprod_{k \geq 0, a = a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{k-1}, a_k = a'} A(a_{k-1}, a_k) \times \dots \times A(a_0, a_1).$$

Proof. Routine calculations. □

Example 2.6. In the case $\mathcal{V} = \mathbf{Set}$ we have $\mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}} = \mathbf{fc}$.

Example 2.7. The following will be a key example for our constructions. Suppose \mathcal{V} satisfies the hypotheses of the above theorem. Then since \mathcal{V} has a terminal object 1,

$\mathcal{V}\text{-Gph}$ has a terminal object which we will also write as 1 ; it has a single object, and its single hom-object is $1 \in \mathcal{V}$. Then $\mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}}(1)$ has a single object and “ \mathbb{N} ’s worth” of morphisms. That is, its single hom-object is

$$\prod_{k \geq 0} 1.$$

Definition 2.8. Let P be a (classical) operad in \mathcal{V} . We define the **suspension** ΣP of P to be a $(\mathcal{V}\text{-Gph}, \mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}})$ -operad with underlying collection

$$\begin{array}{c} \Sigma P \\ \downarrow^d \\ \mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}}1 \end{array}$$

where the \mathcal{V} -graph ΣP is given by:

- $(\Sigma P)_0$ is a terminal set, $\{*\}$, say, and
- $\Sigma P(*, *) = \prod_{k \geq 0} P(k)$;

the morphism $\Sigma P \rightarrow \mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}}1$ is defined on hom-objects in the obvious way, by degree, so we have

$$\prod_{k \geq 0} P(k) \rightarrow \prod_{k \geq 0} 1.$$

Furthermore, the unit and multiplication are constructed from the unit and multiplication for P .

Example 2.9. Let $\mathcal{V} = \mathbf{Set}$ and let P be an operad in \mathbf{Set} . Then $\mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}} = \mathbf{fc}$ and ΣP is exactly the suspension \mathbf{fc} -operad described in [23, Examples 5.1.6 and 5.1.7].

Proposition 2.10. *Let \mathcal{V} be a cartesian category with tensor product given by product, and small coproducts commuting with pullbacks. Then a (\mathcal{V}, P) -category is an algebra for ΣP , and this extends to an equivalence of categories*

$$(\mathcal{V}, P)\text{-Cat} \simeq \Sigma P\text{-Alg}.$$

Proof. An algebra for ΣP consists of

- a \mathcal{V} -graph A , and
- an algebra action $(\Sigma P)(A) \rightarrow A$.

Here $(\Sigma P)(A)$ is given by the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \cdot & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ \Sigma P & & \mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}}(A) \\ & \searrow \quad \swarrow & \\ & \mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}}(1) & \end{array}$$

This pullback is given componentwise. On object sets, the lower-lefthand map is the identity, so the pullback has the same set of objects as $\mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}}(A)$, i.e., just the objects of A . For hom-objects we have for each pair of objects $a, a' \in A$ an object

$(\Sigma P)(A)(a, a')$ given by a pullback of coproducts, but, since these coproducts commute with pullbacks, it is the coproduct over $k \geq 0$ of pullbacks

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \cdot & \\
 & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\
 P(k) & & \coprod_{a=a_0, \dots, a_k=a' \in A(0)} A(a_{k-1}, a_k) \times \dots \times A(a_0, a_1) \\
 & \searrow \quad \swarrow & \\
 & 1 &
 \end{array}$$

but for each $k \geq 0$ this pullback is just a product, so we have

$$(\Sigma P)(A)(a, a') = \coprod_{\substack{k \geq 0 \\ a=a_0, \dots, a_k=a' \in A(0)}} P(k) \times A(a_{k-1}, a_k) \times \dots \times A(a_0, a_1).$$

Hence an algebra action is given by, for all $k \geq 0$, $a_0, \dots, a_k \in A_0$ a morphism

$$P(k) \times A(a_{k-1}, a_k) \times \dots \times A(a_0, a_1) \longrightarrow A(a_0, a_k)$$

satisfying the relevant axioms to give precisely a (\mathcal{V}, P) -category. This extends to an equivalence of categories straightforwardly. \square

Definition 2.11. We write $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, P)}$ for the cartesian monad on $\mathcal{V}\text{-Gph}$ associated to the operad ΣP . By Proposition 2.10, its category of algebras is $(\mathcal{V}, P)\text{-Cat}$, so it is the monad for “free (\mathcal{V}, P) -categories”.

Example 2.12. In the case $P = 1$, we have $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, P)} = \mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}}$.

This example shows how our construction is a generalisation of the free \mathcal{V} -category construction. In [23, Appendix F] Leinster makes great use of the $\mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}}$ construction to define the free strict n -category monads; in Section 4 we will proceed analogously using the $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, P)}$ construction to define the free weak n -category monads associated to an iterative operadic theory.

3. Batanin’s definition

We begin with some preliminaries on globular sets and pasting diagrams, which will also be useful in understanding the constructions of Section 4. We are going to need the notion of “globular operad”; these operads are the same as (\mathbf{GSet}, T) -operads where T is the free strict ω -category monad, which constructs pasting diagrams freely. It is useful to introduce some notation and terminology for pasting diagrams first.

3.1. Globular sets and pasting diagrams

The underlying data for an ω -category will be a globular set.

Definition 3.1. A globular set A is a diagram in \mathbf{Set}

$$\cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} A_n \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} A_{n-1} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} A_2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} A_1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} A_0$$

satisfying the globularity conditions $ss = st$ and $ts = tt$. Globular sets together with

the obvious morphisms form a category **GSet**, which can of course also be expressed as a presheaf category; we write \mathbb{G} for the “globe” category on which globular sets are presheaves, whose objects are the natural numbers. In particular **GSet** is cartesian. An *n*-dimensional globular set or simply *n*-globular set is a globular set with $A_k = \emptyset$ for all $k > n$. Similarly the *n*-globular sets form a category *n*-**GSet**.

We will be making use of the fact that *n*-globular sets can be formed by iterating the \mathcal{V} -graph construction. The following is proved as part of Proposition 1.4.9 in [23].

Lemma 3.2. *Write $\mathbf{0}\text{-Gph} = \mathbf{Set}$ and for all $n > 0$ put*

$$n\text{-Gph} = ((n - 1)\text{-Gph})\text{-Gph}.$$

Then for all $n \geq 0$ we have $n\text{-Gph} \simeq n\text{-GSet}$.

We will use *n*-**Gph** and *n*-**GSet** slightly interchangeably, tending to prefer the former when we are iterating an enrichment construction, and the latter when dealing with globular operads.

We now present the free strict ω -category monad, which is treated in great detail in [23]. There is a forgetful functor

$$U: \omega\text{-Cat} \longrightarrow \mathbf{GSet},$$

where $\omega\text{-Cat}$ is the category of strict ω -categories. The following is proved in [23, Appendix F].

Theorem 3.3. *The forgetful functor U is monadic and the induced monad T on **GSet** is cartesian. Likewise for the *n*-dimensional case, which induces a monad $T^{(n)}$ on *n*-**GSet**.*

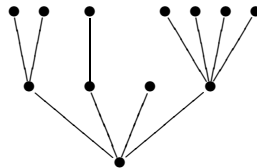
Thus T is the free strict ω -category monad, and its action on a globular set A produces all formal composites of cells in A .

Definition 3.4. An *m*-pasting diagram is an *m*-cell of $T1$, where 1 is the terminal globular set, which has precisely one cell of each dimension.

We will use the running example of the pasting diagram given in Figure 1. In fact for precise calculations we will make use of Batanin’s highly efficacious tree notation for pasting diagrams, which follows from the following immediate consequence of Leinster’s construction of the free strict ω -category monad.

Proposition 3.5. *Let $m \geq 1$. An *m*-pasting diagram is given by a (possibly empty) sequence of $(m - 1)$ -pasting diagrams; equivalently, a (possibly degenerate) planar tree of height *m*.*

Example 3.6. The pasting diagram in Figure 1 corresponds to the tree

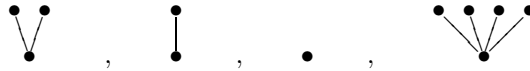


which we will explain further below. Note that some care is required for degenerate cases; the above picture also corresponds to a degenerate *m*-pasting diagram for each $m > 2$.

Definition 3.7. Given a tree τ its **dimension** is the dimension of the corresponding pasting diagram, and we write $\mathbf{dim}(\tau)$; taking care to remember that for degenerate trees this will not be the height of the tree as drawn on the page. If $\mathbf{dim}(\tau) = m$ then τ is called an m -stage tree.

Every tree can be decomposed as a sequence of trees, and this corresponds to the expression of the corresponding m -pasting diagram as a sequence of $(m - 1)$ -pasting diagrams. We will often give constructions or proofs by induction over dimension, expressing an m -stage tree α as a sequence $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k)$ of $(m - 1)$ -stage trees, joined by a new base node.

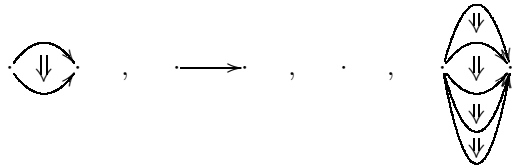
Example 3.8. The above 2-stage tree is given as the sequence



of 1-stage trees, where the third one is degenerate. As a 2-pasting diagram, this corresponds to the sequence



of 1-pasting diagrams. These in turn correspond to the four horizontally composed components of the pasting diagram



Evidently, in order to turn the above sequence of 1-pasting diagrams into the 2-pasting diagram, we have to shift the dimensions by 1. This notion of “suspension” appears again in Section 5.

Remark 3.9. The bottom node of a tree tells us the arity of the 0-composition involved in the pasting diagram; more generally the nodes at height b tell us the arity of each string of b -composites in the pasting diagram.

3.2. Batanin’s definition

We are now ready to give the (non-algebraic) Batanin–Leinster definition of n -category. Write T for the free strict ω -category monad on \mathbf{GSet} , and $T^{(n)}$ for the n -dimensional version.

Definition 3.10. A **contractible globular operad** is a globular operad whose underlying T -collection is contractible. Likewise for the n -dimensional case.

Definition 3.11. A **globular weak ω -category** is an algebra for any contractible globular operad. Here a **globular operad** is a (\mathbf{GSet}, T) -operad. Contractibility is defined below.

Definition 3.12. Let T be the free strict ω -category monad on \mathbf{GSet} . A T -collection

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ \downarrow p \\ T1 \end{array}$$

is **contractible** if

- given any 0-cells $a, b \in A$ and a 1-cell $y: pa \rightarrow pb \in T1$, there exists a 1-cell $x: a \rightarrow b \in A$ such that $px = y$, and
- for all $m \geq 1$, given any m -cells $a, b \in A$ that are “parallel”, i.e., $sa = sb$ and $ta = tb$, and an $(m + 1)$ -cell $y: pa \rightarrow pb \in T1$, there exists an $(m + 1)$ -cell $x: a \rightarrow b \in A$ such that $px = y$.

Note that this can be expressed as a lifting condition just as for fibrations in spaces or simplicial sets—by the inclusion of the m -sphere into the boundary of the $(m + 1)$ -ball.

Definition 3.13. For each $m \geq 0$ the **globular m -sphere** S^m is given by the following m -globular set

$$2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{0} \\ \xrightarrow{1} \end{array} 2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{0} \\ \xrightarrow{1} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{0} \\ \xrightarrow{1} \end{array} 2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{0} \\ \xrightarrow{1} \end{array} 2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{0} \\ \xrightarrow{1} \end{array} 2 ,$$

where 2 denotes the 2-element set $\{0, 1\}$ and the maps 0 and 1 send everything to 0 and 1 respectively.

The **globular m -ball** B^m is given by the following m -globular set

$$1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{0} \\ \xrightarrow{1} \end{array} 2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{0} \\ \xrightarrow{1} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{0} \\ \xrightarrow{1} \end{array} 2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{0} \\ \xrightarrow{1} \end{array} 2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{0} \\ \xrightarrow{1} \end{array} 2 .$$

Thus there is an obvious inclusion $i_m: S^m \hookrightarrow B^{m+1}$, and a T -collection

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ \downarrow p \\ T1 \end{array}$$

is contractible if and only if for all $m \geq 0$, p has the right lifting property with respect to i_m .

Remark 3.14. For the finite n -dimensional version we use $T^{(n)}$ the free strict n -category monad on $n\text{-}\mathbf{GSet}$ and add the following condition to the definition of contractibility: given any parallel n -cells $a, b \in A$ with $pa = pb \in T^{(n)}1$, we have $a = b$.

4. Comparison

In this section we show how to start with an iterative operadic theory of n -categories and construct for each $n \geq 0$ an n -dimensional contractible globular operad whose algebras are the n -categories we started with.

The data for an iterative operadic theory of n -categories is essentially just a series of operads P_i . For each $n \geq 1$ we combine the operads P_0, P_1, \dots, P_{n-1} to produce an

n -dimensional globular operad $Q^{(n)}$. We then show that it is contractible whenever the P_i are all contractible. We will use the characterisation of a globular operad as a cartesian monad Q equipped with a cartesian natural transformation $Q \Rightarrow T$.

We will follow the method used by Leinster in [23, Appendix F] to construct the free strict n -category monad $T^{(n)}$ by induction. Leinster’s approach uses three essential ingredients:

1. the free \mathcal{V} -category monad $\mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}}$, for suitable categories \mathcal{V} ,
2. the “suspension” 2-functor

$$\mathbf{CAT} \longrightarrow \mathbf{CAT}$$

which sends \mathcal{V} to $\mathcal{V}\text{-Gph}$, and $F: \mathcal{V} \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}$ to F_* which is the identity on objects and F on hom-objects, preserving monadic adjunctions, cartesian monads and distributive laws, and

3. for suitable monads T on \mathcal{V} a distributive law

$$T_* \circ \mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}} \Rightarrow \mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}} \circ T_*$$

whose resulting composite monad $\mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}} \circ T_*$ is the free $\mathcal{V}^T\text{-Cat}$ monad [23, Proposition F.1.1].

Then the monad $T^{(n)}$ is produced by induction, by putting $\mathcal{V} = (n - 1)\text{-Gph}$ and $T = T^{(n-1)}$. Thus $\mathcal{V}^T = (n - 1)\text{-Cat}$ and the distributive law

$$T_* \circ \mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}} \Rightarrow \mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}} \circ T_*$$

gives us a monad whose category of algebras is $(n - 1)\text{-Cat-Cat} = n\text{-Cat}$, so we have constructed $T^{(n)}$ as required.

In order to construct the monad $Q^{(n)}$ for weak n -categories, we will generalise the above method to include the action of the operads P_i . Afterwards in Section 4.2 we will describe how to construct this monad by a distributive series of monads; this is not necessary for the proofs, but sheds some light on the situation and provides a comparison with the analysis of the free strict n -category monad in [10].

4.1. Construction of a globular operad

We have three ingredients analogous to those described above and can make the analogous constructions, with some modification whenever the action of the P_i is involved. We therefore need the following three essential ingredients:

1. the free (\mathcal{V}, P) -category monad $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, P)}$, for operads P in suitable categories \mathcal{V} ,
2. the suspension functor as above, and
3. a certain distributive law, generalised from the one above.

We have already constructed the monad $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, P)}$ in Section 2.2. The distributive law is given by the following result, which generalises the distributive law provided in the proof of Proposition F.1.1 in [23].

Theorem 4.1. *Let \mathcal{V} be a presheaf category, T a monad on \mathcal{V} that preserves coproducts, and P an operad in \mathcal{V}^T , the category of algebras of T . Write U for the forgetful*

functor $\mathcal{V}^T \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$, and UP for the operad in \mathcal{V} given by $(UP)(k) = U(P(k))$. Then we have monads on $\mathcal{V}\text{-Gph}$ given by T_* and $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)}$, and a distributive law

$$\lambda: T_* \circ \mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} \Rightarrow \mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} \circ T_*$$

whose resulting composite monad $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} \circ T_*$ is the free (\mathcal{V}^T, P) -category monad, that is

$$(\mathcal{V}\text{-Gph})^{\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} \circ T_*} \cong (\mathcal{V}^T, P)\text{-Cat}.$$

Proof. Straightforward generalisation of Leinster's proof, using the universal property of the product

$$U(P(k)) \times T(A(a_{k-1}, a_k)) \times \cdots \times T(A(a_0, a_1))$$

together with the algebra action

$$TU(P(k)) \rightarrow U(P(k))$$

to induce a canonical morphism

$$\begin{array}{c} T((U(P(k)) \times A(a_{k-1}, a_k) \times \cdots \times A(a_0, a_1)) \\ \downarrow \\ U(P(k)) \times T(A(a_{k-1}, a_k)) \times \cdots \times T(A(a_0, a_1)) \end{array}$$

giving us the components of a natural transformation λ as required. \square

Note that this distributive law will correspond to the interchange laws in our weak n -categories; we discuss this further at the end of Section 4.2.

Example 4.2. If $P = 1$ then $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} = \mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}}$ and the result becomes exactly the result of Leinster.

We can now use this theorem to construct the monads $Q^{(n)}$ for weak n -categories. Note that *a priori* we have monads on $\mathcal{V}_{n-1}\text{-Gph}$, but we seek to construct monads on $n\text{-GSet}$.

Theorem 4.3. *Let $P_0, P_1, \dots, P_i, \dots$ give an iterative operadic theory of n -categories, with a resulting category \mathcal{V}_n of n -categories for each $n \geq 0$. Then for each $n \geq 0$ there is a monad $Q^{(n)}$ on $n\text{-GSet}$ whose category of algebras is \mathcal{V}_n .*

Proof. By induction. First set $Q^{(0)} = \mathbf{id}$ as a monad on $\mathcal{V}_0 = \mathbf{Set}$.

Now let $n > 0$. We use Theorem 4.1 with

- $\mathcal{V} = (n-1)\text{-GSet}$,
- $T = Q^{(n-1)}$ so $\mathcal{V}^T = \mathcal{V}_{n-1}$ and U is the forgetful functor

$$\mathcal{V}_{n-1} \rightarrow (n-1)\text{-GSet},$$

- $P = P_{n-1}$, which is an operad in $\mathcal{V}^T = \mathcal{V}_{n-1}$ as required,

and we set

$$Q^{(n)} = \mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} \circ T_*.$$

Then assuming T preserves coproducts, we know by Theorem 4.1 that we have a distributive law

$$\lambda: T_* \circ \mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} \Rightarrow \mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} \circ T_*$$

and the induced composite monad $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} \circ T_*$ has category of algebras

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{V}^T, P)\text{-Cat} &= (\mathcal{V}_{n-1}, P_{n-1})\text{-Cat} \\ &= \mathcal{V}_n \end{aligned}$$

as required. To make the induction go through, it remains to check that the induced monad preserves coproducts. Now a routine calculation shows that $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)}$ preserves coproducts, since products and coproducts commute in $(n-1)\text{-GSet}$; also T_* preserves coproducts if T does, so by induction the result follows. \square

We can now show almost immediately that this gives a globular operad; we use the characterisation of a globular operad as a cartesian monad Q on \mathbf{GSet} equipped with a cartesian natural transformation $Q \Rightarrow T$, in the n -dimensional version.

Theorem 4.4. *For each $n > 0$ the monad $Q^{(n)}$ as above is cartesian, and there is a cartesian natural transformation $Q^{(n)} \Rightarrow T^{(n)}$. Thus we have a globular operad whose category of algebras is \mathcal{V}_n .*

Proof. By induction. Clearly $Q^{(0)}$ is cartesian. Now let $n > 0$. We know that $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)}$ is cartesian as it is the monad associated to an operad (see Theorem 2.4), and it is a straightforward exercise to check that if a monad is a composite of cartesian monads, then it is cartesian. Thus $Q^{(n)} = \mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} \circ (Q^{(n-1)})_*$ is cartesian.

Now we need to exhibit a cartesian natural transformation $Q^{(n)} \Rightarrow T^{(n)}$. Again we proceed by induction. $Q^{(0)} = T^{(0)}$, so let $n > 0$. We know that

$$\begin{aligned} T^{(n)} &= \mathbf{fc}_{\mathcal{V}} \circ (T^{(n-1)})_* \\ &= \mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, 1)} \circ (T^{(n-1)})_*, \end{aligned}$$

where here 1 is the terminal operad. So we need a natural transformation

$$\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} \circ (Q^{(n-1)})_* \Rightarrow \mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, 1)} \circ (T^{(n-1)})_*.$$

Now, since 1 is terminal, we have an operad map $UP \rightarrow 1$ which induces a cartesian natural transformation $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} \Rightarrow \mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, 1)}$. Composing this with the cartesian natural transformation $Q^{(n-1)} \Rightarrow T^{(n-1)}$ gives the natural transformation as required. \square

This result gives us the first part of the comparison theorem which is the main result of this work: we have constructed, for any iterative operadic theory of n -categories, a cartesian natural transformation $Q^{(n)} \Rightarrow T^{(n)}$ and thus globular operad, whose algebras are the n -categories in question. It remains to show that the resulting operad is contractible so that its algebras are also Batanin–Leinster n -categories; this depends on the contractibility of each of the operads P_i . In order to prove this we will need to use the explicit description of the globular operad associated to the P_i .

We need to give, for each pasting diagram $\alpha \in T1$ the set of operations of $Q^{(n)}(1)$ lying over α ; we will write this as $Q_\alpha^{(n)}$. We will also give the globular source and target

maps in $Q^{(n)}(1)$ as these are important for examining contractibility. We will use the tree notation for pasting diagrams. Recall that an m -pasting diagram is described by an m -stage tree, and the nodes of height b describe pasting along bounding b -cells. The globular source and target in $T1$ are found by forgetting the top level of the tree.

Definition 4.5. Let $A \in \mathcal{V}_n$ and write U for the forgetful functor $\mathcal{V}_n \rightarrow n\text{-GSet}$. Then the m -cells of A are simply the m -cells of UA .

Proposition 4.6. For all $n > 0$, an element of $Q^{(n)}(1)$ lying over a tree $\alpha \in T^{(n)}(1)$ consists of a label for each node of the tree, where given $k \geq 0$ and $0 \leq b < m \leq n$, a node of arity k at height b in an m -stage tree must be an $(m - b - 1)$ -cell of $P_{n-b-1}(k)$.

The source (respectively target) of this element is found by

1. forgetting the top level of the tree and the top level of labels, and
2. replacing each remaining label with its source (respectively target).

Proof. We proceed by induction over n . For $n = 1$ we are considering 1-stage trees, which are determined simply by an integer $k \geq 0$. Now $Q^{(1)}$ is the monad induced by the adjunction

$$(\mathbf{Set}, P_0)\text{-Cat} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{forgetful}} \\ \xleftarrow[\text{free}]{\top} \end{array} 1\text{-GSet} .$$

This monad leaves 0-cells unchanged; 1-cells of $Q^{(1)}(1)$ are given by the set

$$\coprod_{k \geq 0} P_0(k)_0 .$$

The canonical map to $T^{(1)}(1)$ is given by mapping elements of $P_0(k)_0$ to the arity k , as required.

Now let $n > 1$. We know that

$$Q^{(n)} = \mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} \circ (Q^{(n-1)})_* ,$$

where $\mathcal{V} = n\text{-GSet}$ and $P = P_{n-1}$. So, using the definition of the monad $\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)}$ we see that $Q^{(n)}$ leaves 0-cells unchanged, and for $m > 0$ the m -cells of $Q^{(n)}(1)$ are given by the following set

$$(Q^{(n)}(1))_m = \left(\coprod_{k \geq 0} UP_{n-1}(k)_{m-1} \times (Q^{(n-1)}(1))^k \right)_{m-1} .$$

Now by induction we are done, since for an m -stage tree α given by a sequence $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k)$ of $(m - 1)$ -stage trees:

- for the bottom node of the tree ($b = 0$) we get a label in $P_{n-1}(k)_{m-1}$ as required, where k is the arity of the node, and
- a node of height $b > 0$ is a node of height $b - 1$ in one of the $(m - 1)$ -stage subtrees α_i which, by the formula above, has labels given by $Q^{(n-1)}(1)$ giving us the dimensions we require. \square

Recall (Remark 3.9) that the nodes of height b tell us about b -composition, so by comparison with Table 1 we can check informally that the labelling described above parametrises composition in the way we expected.

We are now ready to prove the contractibility result.

Proposition 4.7. *With notation as before, given $n \geq 0$ the globular operad $Q^{(n)}$ is contractible if and only if for all $0 \leq i < n$ the operad P_i is contractible.*

Proof. We use the explicit construction above. We write the underlying collection of the globular operad $Q^{(n)}$ as

$$\begin{array}{c} Q \\ \downarrow^p \\ T1 \end{array}$$

omitting the n superscripts for convenience. We consider parallel m -cells $a, b \in Q$ and an $(m + 1)$ -cell $\alpha: pa \rightarrow pb \in T1$. First note that the globular source and target maps in $T1$ are equal so the existence of α tells us $pa = pb$ as m -stage trees. We write this tree as $\partial\alpha$; it is the $(m + 1)$ -stage tree α with the top level omitted; the m -cells a and b in Q consist of labels for this tree.

Consider the case $m < n$. We need to find an $(m + 1)$ -cell $x: a \rightarrow b \in Q$ such that $px = \alpha$. Thus, by Proposition 4.6, we need to find a label α_ν for each node ν of height $b \leq m$ of the tree α such that:

1. if $b < m$ then $s(\alpha_\nu)$ is the label for ν in a and $t(\alpha_\nu)$ is the label for ν in b , and
2. if $b = m$ then α_ν is 0-cell of P_{n-m-2} .

For (1) the existence of such a cell follows from the contractibility of P_{n-b-1} , and for (2) the existence of such a cell comes from the non-empty condition in the contractibility of P_{n-m-2} .

For the case $m = n$ we need to show, under the above hypotheses, that $a = b$, i.e., both give the same labels for each node of $\partial\alpha$. In this case the label of a k -ary node of height b is an $(n - b - 1)$ -cell of $P_{n-b-1}(k)$, a contractible $(n - b - 1)$ -category. By contractibility there is only one such cell (see Remark 1.10), so we must have $a = b$.

The converse follows since if Q is contractible we can use the above construction to find cells in between any parallel cells of $P_i(k)$ as required. \square

We now sum up the results of this section in the main theorem as follows.

Theorem 4.8. *Suppose we have operads $P_0, P_1, \dots, P_i, \dots$ giving an iterative operadic theory of n -categories, with a resulting category \mathcal{V}_n of n -categories for each $n \geq 0$. Then for each $n \geq 0$ there is a contractible globular operad $Q^{(n)}$ such that*

$$\mathbf{Alg} Q^{(n)} \simeq \mathcal{V}_n.$$

4.2. Iterated distributive laws for weak n -categories

In this section we will show how iterative operadic weak n -categories can be constructed using iterated distributive laws as in [10]. In the previous section we began with an iterative operadic theory of weak n -categories, and constructed free weak n -category monads $Q^{(n)}$ on n -GSet by induction, as

$$Q^{(n)} = \mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, UP)} \circ (Q^{(n-1)})_*,$$

where $\mathcal{V} = (n - 1)$ -Gph, and $P = P_{n-1}$. In this section we will further discuss what this actually gives us when the induction is unravelled. We will show that we have

monads $Q_i^{(n)}$ for parametrised i -composition, analogous to the monads $T_i^{(n)}$ for strict i -composition described in [10].

Lemma 4.9. *Let $n > 0$ and $0 \leq i < n$. Set*

$$Q_i^{(n)} = (\mathbf{fc}_{(\mathcal{V}, P)})_{i*}$$

as a monad on n -**Gph**, where

- $\mathcal{V} = (n - i - 1)$ -**GSet**,
- $P = U_{n-i-1}P_{n-i-1}$ where we are writing U_{n-i-1} for the forgetful functor $\mathcal{V}_{n-i-1} \rightarrow (n - i - 1)$ -**GSet**, and
- $(-)_i^*$ denotes applying $(-)_*$ i times.

Then $Q^{(n)} = Q_0^{(n)}Q_1^{(n)} \cdots Q_{n-1}^{(n)}$.

Proof. Straightforward by induction. □

Remark 4.10. An algebra for $Q_i^{(n)}$ is an n -globular set with parametrised i -composition but no other composition. It is worth observing that

$$Q_i^{(n)} = (Q_{i-1}^{(n-1)})_*$$

In [10] we showed that the monads

$$T_0^{(n)}, T_1^{(n)}, \dots, T_{n-1}^{(n)}$$

for strict i -composition form a “distributive series of monads”, shedding light on the interchange laws for strict n -categories. We now prove analogous results for the weak case; first we recall the relevant results from [10].

Theorem 4.11. *Fix $n \geq 3$. Let T_1, \dots, T_n be monads on a category \mathcal{C} , equipped with*

- for all $i > j$ a distributive law $\lambda_{ij}: T_i T_j \Rightarrow T_j T_i$, satisfying
- for all $i > j > k$ the “Yang-Baxter” equation given by the commutativity of the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & T_j T_i T_k & \xrightarrow{T_j \lambda_{ik}} T_j T_k T_i \\
 \lambda_{ij} T_k \nearrow & & \searrow \lambda_{jk} T_i \\
 T_i T_j T_k & & T_k T_j T_i \\
 T_i \lambda_{jk} \searrow & & \nearrow T_k \lambda_{ij} \\
 & T_i T_k T_j & \xrightarrow{\lambda_{ik} T_j} T_k T_i T_j
 \end{array} . \tag{4.1}$$

Then for all $1 \leq i < n$ we have canonical monads

$$T_1 T_2 \cdots T_i \quad \text{and} \quad T_{i+1} T_{i+2} \cdots T_n$$

together with a distributive law of $T_{i+1} T_{i+2} \cdots T_n$ over $T_1 T_2 \cdots T_i$, i.e.,

$$(T_{i+1} T_{i+2} \cdots T_n)(T_1 T_2 \cdots T_i) \Rightarrow (T_1 T_2 \cdots T_i)(T_{i+1} T_{i+2} \cdots T_n)$$

given by the obvious composites of the λ_{ij} . Moreover, all the induced monad structures on $T_1 T_2 \cdots T_n$ are the same.

Definition 4.12. We refer to a series of monads as above as a **distributive series of monads**.

Theorem 4.13. *Let $n \geq 0$. For all $0 \leq i < n$ there is a monad $T_i^{(n)}$ for free i -composition on n -GSet. For $n \geq 2$ and $n > i > j \geq 0$ there is a distributive law*

$$\lambda_{ij}^{(n)} : T_i^{(n)} T_j^{(n)} \Rightarrow T_j^{(n)} T_i^{(n)}$$

given by the interchange law of i -composition and j -composition. For $n \geq 3$ the monads $T_0^{(n)}, \dots, T_{n-1}^{(n)}$ on n -GSet form a distributive series of monads. The resulting composite monad $T_0^{(n)} T_1^{(n)} \dots T_{n-1}^{(n)}$ is the free strict n -category monad $T^{(n)}$ on n -GSet.

The analogous results hold for the weak case as follows.

Theorem 4.14. *Let $n \geq 3$. Then the monads*

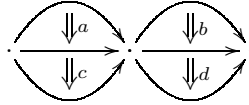
$$Q_0^{(n)}, \dots, Q_{n-1}^{(n)}$$

on n -GSet form a distributive series of monads as in Theorem 4.11.

Proof. The distributive laws are given by instances of the distributive law of Theorem 4.1. It is straightforward to check that the Yang-Baxter equations hold. \square

Here the distributive laws come from “parametrised interchange laws”—since composition is parametrised by the action of the operads P_i , we must take the operads into account when describing interchange.

To shed some light on this we will give an example for the usual interchange of horizontal and vertical composition. In a strict n -category, the usual interchange law says that given composable 2-cells



we have

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

This corresponds to the distributive law

$$T_1^{(n)} T_0^{(n)} \Rightarrow T_0^{(n)} T_1^{(n)}.$$

In the case of an iterative operadic n -category, we use the distributive law

$$Q_1^{(n)} Q_0^{(n)} \Rightarrow Q_0^{(n)} Q_1^{(n)}.$$

Examining the formulae given in Proposition 4.6 we find that for our underlying data on the left hand side we now have:

- composable 2-cells a, b, c, d as above,
- for parametrising the two instances of 0-composition, composable 1-cells f, g of $P_{n-1}(2)$, and
- for parametrising the 1-composition, a 0-cell α of $P_{n-2}(2)$.

Then the parametrised interchange law says:

$$(d *_g c) \circ_\alpha (b *_f a) = (d \circ_\alpha b) *_g \circ_\alpha f (c \circ_\alpha a),$$

where $*_g$ denotes 0-composition parametrised by g ; likewise $*_f$ and \circ_α . Note that $g \circ_\alpha f$ is the result of composing f and g parametrised by α —recall that f and g are 1-cells of $P_{n-1}(2) \in \mathcal{V}_{n-1} = (\mathcal{V}_{n-2}, P_{n-2})\text{-Cat}$ and so α is a valid cell to parametrise the composition of 1-cells f and g . This part of the interchange law comes from the part of the proof of Theorem 4.1 involving the algebra action $TU(P(k)) \rightarrow U(P(k))$. Alternatively we could in general write $\alpha(g, f)$ instead of $g \circ_\alpha f$ in which case the parametrised distributive law becomes

$$\alpha(g(d, c), f(b, a)) = \alpha(g, f)(\alpha(d, b), \alpha(c, a))$$

which emphasises the connection with operad composition, but leaves the connection with the original interchange law rather less obvious.

The general interchange law can be written down similarly.

5. What Trimble’s operad gives

In this section we apply our constructions to Trimble’s original operad E for n -categories, and conjecture that the resulting globular operad is a suboperad of the one Batanin uses to take fundamental n -groupoids of a space. We give an operad morphism from one to the other whose properties we will study in a future work [9].

5.1. Batanin’s operad

To define Batanin’s operad we need the geometric realisation of pasting diagrams, via associated globular sets. Globular pasting diagrams arise among globular sets as those that are connected and “ordered” in a certain sense. The globular set associated to a pasting diagram can also be constructed directly as in [23, Section 8.1] or by induction using the usual expression of an m -pasting diagram as a series of $(m - 1)$ -pasting diagrams, together with a “suspension functor” σ that turns every k -cell into a $(k + 1)$ -cell, and adjoins two new 0-cells to be the source and target of all the other cells.

Definition 5.1. The **geometric realisation** of a globular set is a functor

$$|-|: \mathbf{GSet} = [\mathbb{G}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}] \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$$

defined by Kan extension in the usual way: we have a functor

$$|-|: \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$$

defined by sending an object $m \in \mathbb{G}$ to the Euclidean m -disc D^m ; cosource and cotarget maps are given by the lower and upper hemisphere inclusions and coidentity operators are given by orthogonal projection $D^{m+1} \rightarrow D^m$. We then take the left Kan extension of $|-|$ along the Yoneda embedding.

This is the geometric realisation functor for globular set; given a pasting diagram α we also write $|\alpha|$ for the geometric realisation of its associated globular set.

We are now ready to describe for each $n \geq 0$ the operad $K^{(n)}$ used by Batanin to define fundamental n -groupoids of a space. We first define the ω -dimensional version K ; see for example [2, Proposition 9.2] and [23, Example 9.2.7].

Definition 5.2. We write K for the globular operad defined as follows. Given an m -pasting diagram α , the elements of K_α are the continuous maps $D^m \rightarrow |\alpha|$ respecting the boundaries. In order to say this more precisely, consider an m -dimensional pasting diagram α , with source and target $\partial\alpha$. We have inclusion maps

$$\partial\alpha \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} \alpha$$

on the associated globular sets, and thus we have maps in **Top**

$$|\partial\alpha| \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} |\alpha| .$$

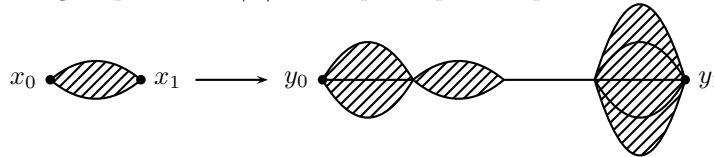
To be “boundary preserving”, our map $D^m \xrightarrow{f} |\alpha|$ must have restrictions making the following diagrams commute

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D^{m-1} \xrightarrow{\dots sf \dots} |\partial\alpha| & & D^{m-1} \xrightarrow{\dots tf \dots} |\partial\alpha| \\ \downarrow s & & \downarrow t \\ D^m \xrightarrow{f} |\alpha| & & D^m \xrightarrow{f} |\alpha| . \end{array}$$

Note that we do not have to have $sf = tf$; this is in fact crucial to allow for coherence maps between *different composites* of cells. In the language of Batanin, we have a map of “coglobular spaces”. Finally for the finite-dimensional case $K^{(n)}$ we take homotopy classes at dimension n .

Note that all these operads are contractible, so algebras for it are indeed n -categories.

Example 5.3. Continuing with the pasting diagram given in Figure 1, the boundary preserving maps $D^2 \rightarrow |\alpha|$ are maps of spaces depicted below



sending x_0 to y_0 , x_1 to y_1 , the top edge to the top edge, and the bottom edge to the bottom edge; however the last two maps may be different. Note that the maps are only required to be continuous so may still be quite pathological; one consequence of using Trimble’s operad will be that we eliminate some of this pathology.

Example 5.4. For the 1-cells of $K^{(n)}$ the arities are just natural numbers k , and the geometric realisation of the pasting diagram of arity k is just the closed interval $[k]$. Thus the elements of $K^{(n)}$ of arity k are the same as the points of $E(k)$, for Trimble’s operad E . This indicates the sense in which K is a higher-dimensional version of E .

Remark 5.5. Since each $|\alpha|$ is contractible it follows that K is contractible. Furthermore, given a space X we can associate to it a globular set whose 0-cells are the points of the space, 1-cells the paths, 2-cells homotopies between paths, 3-cells the homotopies between homotopies, and so on; K then acts naturally on this globular

set making it an n -category, which Batanin defines to be the fundamental n -groupoid of X .

5.2. Comparison



We now compare the globular operad associated to Trimble’s operad E with Batanin’s operad K . The main idea of this construction is that we need to turn Trimble’s maps of intervals into Batanin’s maps of discs; we do this via the following topological suspension functor.

Definition 5.6. We define a functor $\sigma: \mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$ as follows. Given a space X , define

$$\sigma X = I \times X / \sim,$$

where \sim is the equivalence relation defined by $(0, x) \sim (0, x')$ and $(1, x) \sim (1, x')$ for all $x, x' \in X$.

Some examples are sketched below.

$X \in \mathbf{Top}$	σX
•	• — •
• •	
• •	

Remarks 5.7.

1. As the above sketch suggests, iterating σ gives us a way of constructing topological m -discs (up to homeomorphism), as for each $m \geq 0$ we have

$$\sigma D^m \cong D^{m+1}.$$

2. Topological suspension is related to the globular set suspension functor

$$\sigma: \mathbf{GSet} \rightarrow \mathbf{GSet}$$

mentioned at the beginning of the section. It is not too hard to prove that for a pasting diagram α we have

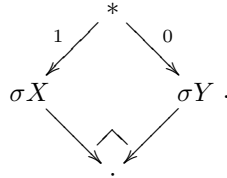
$$|\sigma\alpha| \cong \sigma|\alpha|.$$

3. Suspension gives us a way of using induction to construct geometric realisation— if α is an m -pasting diagram given by the series $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k)$ of $(m - 1)$ -pasting

diagrams, it follows from (2) that

$$|\alpha| = \sigma|\alpha_1| +_0 \cdots +_0 \sigma|\alpha_k|,$$

where $\sigma X +_0 \sigma Y$ denotes the obvious pushout

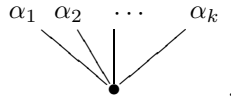


We are now ready to define our comparison morphism.

Theorem 5.8. *Let $n \geq 0$. Let $Q^{(n)}$ be the globular operad associated to Trimble’s original theory of n -categories, and $K^{(n)}$ the operad defined above. Then there is a morphism of operads*

$$\theta: Q^{(n)} \longrightarrow K^{(n)}.$$

Proof. Let α be an m -stage tree as below as usual:



We know from Proposition 4.6 that

$$Q_\alpha^{(n)} = P_{n-1}(k)_{m-1} \times Q_{\alpha_1}^{(n-1)} \times \cdots \times Q_{\alpha_k}^{(n-1)}$$

and we use this formula to construct our morphism by induction over n . For $n = 0$ we have $Q^{(0)} = K^{(0)}$, so we set θ to be the identity.

For $n \geq 1$ consider $\tau \in Q_\alpha^{(n)}$ given by

$$(\beta, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_k) \in P_{n-1}(k)_{m-1} \times Q_{\alpha_1}^{(n-1)} \times \cdots \times Q_{\alpha_k}^{(n-1)}.$$

We need to construct a map $\theta\tau: D^m \longrightarrow |\alpha|$ preserving the boundary. By induction we already have for each $1 \leq i \leq k$ a boundary-preserving map

$$\theta\tau_i: D^{m-1} \longrightarrow |\alpha_i|$$

and thus

$$\sigma\theta\tau_i: \sigma D^{m-1} \cong D^m \longrightarrow \sigma|\alpha_i|.$$

We form the following composite

$$D^m \longrightarrow \underbrace{D^m +_0 \cdots +_0 D^m}_{k \text{ times}} \xrightarrow{\sigma\theta\tau_1 +_0 \cdots +_0 \sigma\theta\tau_k} \sigma|\alpha_1| +_0 \cdots +_0 \sigma|\alpha_k| \cong |\alpha|,$$

where the first component is given as follows. We have a map

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 I^m & \xrightarrow{\overbrace{1 \times \cdots \times 1 \times \beta}^{m-1 \text{ times}}} & I^{m-1} \times [k] \xrightarrow{\sim \text{quotient}} \underbrace{D^m +_0 \cdots +_0 D^m}_{k \text{ times}} \\
 (x_1, \dots, x_m) & \longmapsto & (x_1, \dots, x_{m-1}, \beta(x_1, \dots, x_m))
 \end{array}$$

and it is easy to check that this respects the equivalence relation giving $D^m = I^m / \sim$ on each component, hence induces a map

$$D^m \longrightarrow D^m +_0 \cdots +_0 D^m.$$

It is straightforward to check that this is an operad morphism, essentially by induction and continuity of β . \square

In effect where Batanin's operations give us *all* reparametrisations of the topological pasting diagram, Trimble's operations just give us those reparametrisations which come from repeated suspensions of 1-dimensional reparametrisations. This eliminates many of the pathological reparametrisation maps allowed by Batanin's operad. In future work we hope to prove that θ is an embedding, and to use $Q^{(n)}$ and other convenient suboperads of K to study the modelling of homotopy types. Batanin has conjectured that his n -groupoids model n -types. Cisinski has proved in [14] that the ω -categories model homotopy types, and for the case of ω -groupoids has demonstrated a faithful and conservative embedding of the homotopy category of spaces in the homotopy category of ω -groupoids. However, the full result for higher groupoids remains an open problem.

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Eugenia Cheng e.cheng@sheffield.ac.uk

Department of Pure Mathematics, University of Sheffield, Hicks Building, Hounsfield Road, Sheffield, S3 7RH UK