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Jörg Schürmann and Jon Woolf



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We study the Witt groups $W_{\pm}(\text{Perv } X)$ of perverse sheaves on a finite-dimensional topologically stratified space X with even-dimensional strata. We show that $W_{\pm}(\text{Perv } X)$ has a canonical decomposition as a direct sum of the Witt groups of shifted local systems on strata. We compare this with another “splitting decomposition” for Witt classes of perverse sheaves obtained inductively from our main new tool, a “splitting relation” which is a generalisation of isotropic reduction.

The Witt groups $W_{\pm}(\text{Perv } X)$ are identified with the (nontrivial) Balmer–Witt groups of the constructible derived category $D_c^b(X)$ of sheaves on X , and also with the corresponding cobordism groups defined by Youssin.

Our methods are primarily algebraic and apply more widely. The general context in which we work is that of a triangulated category with duality, equipped with a self-dual t -structure with noetherian heart, glued from self-dual t -structures on a thick subcategory and its quotient.

1. Introduction

The signature of a compact, oriented manifold is a basic topological invariant. It is an obstruction to the existence of a null-bordism, and plays a key role in surgery theory and the classification of manifolds. The signature can be extended to singular spaces by using intersection cohomology — a compact Witt space W is a space whose rational intersection cohomology satisfies Poincaré duality and $\sigma(W)$ is defined to be the signature of the associated intersection form. For example, any irreducible complex analytic or algebraic variety is a Witt space. A more refined invariant is the Witt class $w(W)$ of the intersection form in the rational Witt group $W(\mathbb{Q})$. This determines the signature but also contains torsion information which is localised on the singularities of the space. For manifolds, and more generally for spaces with integral Poincaré duality such as integral homology manifolds and intersection Poincaré spaces [Pardon 1990], this torsion information vanishes and the Witt class is simply the signature. The Witt class is the obstruction to the existence of a Witt null-bordism [Siegel 1983]. It plays an analogous role in

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stratified surgery theory and the classification of stratified spaces to that played by the signature for manifolds.

In this paper we study the Witt group $W(\text{Perv}(X))$ of perverse sheaves. Here X is a finite-dimensional topologically stratified space with even-dimensional strata, and $\text{Perv}(X)$ the category of perverse sheaves, constructible with respect to the stratification, with rational coefficients. A proper stratified map $f : W \rightarrow X$ from a Witt space W with $\dim W \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ determines a class $[f_* I_W] \in W(\text{Perv}(X))$ whose pushforward to $W(\text{Perv}(\text{pt})) \cong W(\mathbb{Q})$ for X compact is $w(W)$. Here

$$I_W : \mathcal{IC}(W) \rightarrow DIC(W)$$

is the symmetric intersection form of the corresponding intersection cohomology complex of W , with D the Verdier duality for constructible sheaf complexes. Thus $W(\text{Perv}(X))$ is the natural home for relative invariants of spaces over X .

The category $\text{Perv}(X)$ is constructed by “gluing together” categories of shifted local systems on the strata of X . As a consequence $W(\text{Perv}(X))$ decomposes as a direct sum of the Witt groups of shifted local systems — see Corollary 3.2. We refer to the associated decomposition of a class as the *canonical decomposition*. In Section 3 we give an algorithm, starting from a top-dimensional open stratum (see (3.9)) for computing the canonical decomposition of a class. The algorithm relies on the ability to identify maximal isotropic subobjects of forms on local systems, so its feasibility depends on the complexity of the fundamental groups of the strata of X . We are also interested in the structure of the Witt group $W(\text{Perv}(X))$ itself, which by the above can be reduced to the simpler and more classical case of Witt groups of local systems; for instance, see Example 3.4 for the case of real coefficients and all strata orientable. If for example all strata S of X are simply connected, therefore orientable, then Corollary 3.2 implies

$$W(\text{Perv}(X)) \cong \bigoplus_{S: \dim S \equiv 0 \pmod{4}} W(\mathbb{Q}). \quad (1.1)$$

In particular $W(\text{Perv}(X)) = 0$ when all strata S of X are simply connected with $\dim S \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. In the above mapping situation this implies $[f_* I_W] = 0$ and hence $w(W) = 0 \in W(\mathbb{Q})$. See [Cappell and Shaneson 1991a, Theorem 6.1] for the corresponding vanishing of the signature $\sigma(W)$.

Cappell and Shaneson [1991b, Theorem 2.1] state an expression for a Witt class as a sum of classes of forms on intersection cohomology complexes; see [Banagl 2007, Chapter 8]. To be a little more precise, they obtain a decomposition for a class in their cobordism group $\Omega_{CS}(X)$ of symmetric self-dual complexes, but we show the latter is isomorphic to the Witt group of perverse sheaves — see Proposition 2.14 and Corollary 2.15:

$$W(\text{Perv}(X)) \cong \Omega_{CS}(X).$$

They view this decomposition as an up-to-cobordism topological analogue of the following famous decomposition theorem:

Theorem 1.2. *Let $f : W \rightarrow X$ be a proper stratified morphism of complex algebraic varieties, with W irreducible and all strata S of X also complex algebraic.*

- (1) *Decomposition: $Rf_*\mathcal{IC}(W) \cong \bigoplus_i {}^pR^i f_*\mathcal{IC}(W)$ is isomorphic to the direct sum of the corresponding perverse direct image sheaves.*
- (2) *Strict support: Each perverse direct image sheaf for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ is a direct sum ${}^pR^i f_*\mathcal{IC}(W) \cong \bigoplus_S \mathcal{IC}(\bar{S}; \mathcal{L}_{i,S})$ of twisted intersection cohomology sheaf complexes on the closures \bar{S} of the strata S .*
- (3) *Semisimplicity: The local system $\mathcal{L}_{i,S}$ on S is semisimple for all i and S .*

Remark 1.3. This decomposition theorem is due to Beilinson, Bernstein, Deligne and Gabber [Beilinson et al. 1982, Théorème 6.2.5] via arithmetic techniques and results for perverse sheaves on schemes over a finite base field. Another proof and far reaching extension, even applying for a projective morphism of complex analytic varieties, was given by M. Saito [1988; 1990] via his theory of pure and mixed Hodge modules. Finally, in the complex algebraic context a more geometric proof was found by de Cataldo and Migliorini [2005]. We refer to the beautiful survey [de Cataldo and Migliorini 2009] for more details, as well as to [Budur and Wang 2017, Introduction] for a short overview of the recent extension of the decomposition theorem to semisimple perverse sheaf complexes.

In our topological context we obtain, in analogy to (2) and (3) above, a decomposition up to isomorphism for anisotropic forms on perverse sheaves, but only up to Witt equivalence in general. In fact the perverse sheaves underlying an anisotropic form are semisimple (see Corollary 2.12 for the corresponding algebraic result in a noetherian abelian category with duality). The perverse sheaves underlying pure algebraic Hodge modules automatically carry anisotropic forms coming from polarisations [Saito 1988, §5.2]. Similarly, polarisations of Hodge structures for suitable topological intersection pairings appear inductively in the proof of [de Cataldo and Migliorini 2005]. This explains why one has a stronger result when working in the algebraic as opposed to in our topological context.

In our notation the *Cappell–Shaneson decomposition* is (1.6) below. Since intersection cohomology complexes are precisely the intermediate extensions of local systems on the strata it makes sense to compare the canonical and Cappell–Shaneson decompositions. Before doing so though, we should mention that there is an error in their proof, and (1.6) needs correcting for stratifications of depth greater than or equal to two. The depth one results cited in [Brasselet et al. 2010, Theorem 4.2] and [Levikov 2011] are correct. An explicit counterexample for a

depth two stratification is provided in Section 3C using a quiver description for perverse sheaves on rank stratifications [Braden and Grinberg 1999].

Using a different method of proof we obtain a new, more complicated, expression (3.10) which reduces to Cappell and Shaneson's in certain cases, e.g., for anisotropic forms on perverse sheaves (see Proposition 3.11). The key ingredient in the proof is the following "splitting relation" for Witt classes: Let $\iota : Y \hookrightarrow X$ be the inclusion of a closed stratified subspace, in other words Y is a closed union of strata of X , with $j : U = X - Y \hookrightarrow X$ the complementary open inclusion. Suppose $\beta : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow D\mathcal{B}$ is a nondegenerate symmetric form in $\text{Perv}(X)$. Then

$$[\beta] = [\iota_* \iota^{!*} \beta] + [j_{!*} j^* \beta] \quad (1.4)$$

in the Witt group $W(\text{Perv}(X))$. Here

$$j_{!*} = \text{im}({}^p j_! \rightarrow {}^p j_*) \quad \text{and} \quad \iota^{!*} = \text{im}({}^p \iota^! \rightarrow {}^p \iota^*)$$

are the intermediate extension and restriction, respectively. In the depth one case in which Y and U are topological manifolds and the strata are their connected components, this reduces to the Cappell–Shaneson decomposition (1.6) below. In this case the perverse truncation used to define the intermediate restriction

$$\iota^{!*} = \text{im}({}^p \iota^! \rightarrow {}^p \iota^*)$$

is just truncation of a sheaf complex with respect to the standard t -structure. In general however, the intermediate restriction uses the more complicated perverse truncation, which cannot be expressed easily in geometric terms. By iterated application of the "splitting relation" (1.4) we end up with our new decomposition (3.10), which we refer to as the *splitting decomposition*. This involves iterated intermediate restrictions. It turns out that the splitting decomposition (3.10) is *not* the canonical decomposition in general. Moreover, it can depend upon the choice of representative for the Witt class and on a choice of ordering of the strata of X . The reason for these negative results is that intermediate extension is not an exact functor. When it is, one obtains stronger results. In particular, we have the following (see also Corollary 3.16).

Corollary 1.5. *If each stratum has finite fundamental group, or if certain (twisted) intersection cohomology groups of links vanish, then the splitting decomposition (3.10) is the canonical one. Moreover, under the second vanishing condition it simplifies to Cappell and Shaneson's decomposition*

$$[\beta] = \sum_{\text{strata } S} [\iota_{S*} j_{S!*} j_S^* \iota_S^{!*} \beta], \quad (1.6)$$

where $\iota_S : \bar{S} \hookrightarrow X$ and $j_S : S \hookrightarrow \bar{S}$ are the inclusions.

Remark 1.7. In the complex algebraic context the results of this paper don't contribute any new information to the decomposition theorem, except that the decomposition of ${}^pR^0 f_* \mathcal{IC}(W)$ in Theorem 1.2 fits with the Cappell–Shaneson decomposition as well as with our canonical and splitting decompositions, because the induced form $f_* I_W$ on ${}^pR^0 f_* \mathcal{IC}(W)$ is anisotropic.

In our topological context the canonical decomposition comes from the direct sum decomposition of $W(\text{Perv}(X))$, and is very helpful for understanding the structure of this Witt group. However, the canonical decomposition of $f_* I_W$ in the stratified mapping situation $f : W \rightarrow X$ for a Witt space W is very difficult to understand in terms of the geometry of f , since one has to find an anisotropic representative in the Witt class $[f_* I_W]$.

Cappell and Shaneson [1991b] give a nice geometric interpretation of their decomposition (1.6), but this may differ from our canonical decomposition and only holds under additional assumptions. Our splitting decomposition can be viewed as a technical tool to relate the Cappell–Shaneson and canonical decompositions, when the former holds.

Remark 1.8. Cappell and Shaneson introduce the notion of a “locally nonsingular” self-dual perverse sheaf and show in [Cappell and Shaneson 1991b, Theorem 3.2] that such a “locally nonsingular” self-dual perverse sheaf is isometric to an orthogonal direct sum of forms on twisted intersection cohomology complexes $\mathcal{IC}(\bar{S}; \mathcal{L}_S)$ as in part (2) of Theorem 1.2. This result can also be shown by induction (starting from a closed stratum of smallest dimension) via the “splitting criterion” of [de Cataldo and Migliorini 2005, Lemma 4.1.3 and Remark 4.1.2] as in the approach of de Cataldo and Migliorini to the decomposition theorem. This corresponds to a decomposition of a perverse sheaf as a direct sum of twisted intersection cohomology complexes $\mathcal{IC}(\bar{S}; \mathcal{L}_S)$, similar to the “strict support decomposition” of pure Hodge modules in [Saito 1988, (5.1.3.5) and Lemma 5.1.4]. It implies the Cappell–Shaneson decomposition (1.6) in the Witt group, but it need not correspond to the canonical decomposition, because here one doesn't require the local systems \mathcal{L}_S to be semisimple; cf. Example 2.21 and (2.25) for abstract algebraic counterparts. In particular the notion of a “locally nonsingular” self-dual perverse sheaf is weaker than that of an anisotropic form on a perverse sheaf.

For the purposes of this introduction we have framed the above results in a geometric context. However, our methods are primarily algebraic and apply more widely; see Examples 2.16 and 2.17. The general context in which we work is that of a triangulated category with duality, and a self-dual t -structure glued from self-dual t -structures on a thick subcategory and its quotient. Our first main result, Proposition 2.14, identifies $W(\text{Perv}(X))$ with the zeroth Balmer–Witt group of the constructible derived category $D_c^b(X)$ of sheaves on X :

$$W(\text{Perv}(X)) \cong W_0(\mathcal{D}_c^b(X)). \quad (1.9)$$

This implies many functorial properties of the Witt group $W(\text{Perv}(X))$ of perverse sheaves. For a stratified map $f : W \rightarrow X$ from a compact Witt space W it implies

$$[f_* I_W] = f_* [I_W] \in W(\text{Perv}(X)) \cong W_0(\mathcal{D}_c^b(X))$$

is the direct image of the symmetric intersection form

$$[I_W] \in W_0(\mathcal{D}_c^b(W))$$

under the pushforward $f_* = f_!$, which commutes with Verdier duality. In a sense this is the substitute for part (1) of Theorem 1.2 in our topological context.

When X is compact and admits a triangulation compatible with the stratification, for instance when X is a compact Whitney or subanalytic stratified space, then we can pass to the zeroth Balmer–Witt group of the PL-constructible derived category. With \mathbb{Q} coefficients, these Witt groups form a generalised homology theory isomorphic to symmetric L -theory [Woolf 2008, Corollary 4.10]. Our splitting decomposition therefore induces formulæ for the L -theoretic fundamental classes $[\beta]_{\perp}$ of self-dual perverse sheaves

$$W(\text{Perv}(X)) \cong W_0(\mathcal{D}_c^b(X)) \rightarrow W_0(\mathcal{D}_{pl-c}^b(X)) : [\beta] \mapsto [\beta]_{\perp}$$

as sums of forms on simple perverse sheaves. In our approach it is important to start with the constructible derived category with respect to a fixed stratification, with its self-dual perverse t -structure, since the latter is not visible in the PL context. Such formulæ for L -theoretic fundamental classes of self-dual perverse sheaves were foreseen in [Cappell and Shaneson 1991b] as natural improvements of their formulæ for homological L -classes of self-dual perverse sheaves. This simple definition of the L -theoretic fundamental classes of self-dual perverse sheaves needs the identification (1.9) with Balmer–Witt groups, and not just the cobordism groups $\Omega_{CS}(X)$ of [Cappell and Shaneson 1991b] (or [Youssin 1997]).

Pushing forward to a point one obtains corresponding formulæ for signatures and Witt classes of self-dual perverse sheaves. These generalise the classical Chern–Hirzebruch–Serre formula for the signature of a smooth fibre bundle to singular spaces and perverse sheaves on them. Since this is not the subject of this paper, we only illustrate it by the following simple example of a compact oriented base manifold X as a one stratum space. Let $f : W \rightarrow X$ be a proper stratified map from a Witt space W with $\dim W \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ to a compact oriented manifold X of even dimension. The fibre F of f is also a Witt space. Assume ${}^p R^0 f_* \mathcal{IC}(W)$ is a constant local system on X , i.e., $\pi_1 X$ acts trivially on the middle-dimensional intersection cohomology $IH^{(\dim W - \dim X)/2}(F)$. Then

$$w(W) = \sigma(X) \cdot w(F) \in W(\mathbb{Q}).$$

The main tool we use is the aforementioned “splitting relation” (Theorem 2.19), which is a generalisation of isotropic reduction. This is expressed most naturally in terms of degenerate forms, and so in Section 2 we review the construction of the Witt group of an abelian category explaining how to treat degenerate forms on an equal footing with nondegenerate ones. The Witt class of a degenerate form is the class of the induced nondegenerate form on its image; for this reason it is essential that we work with abelian categories rather than in the broader context of exact categories, where there is no notion of image.

Our main results are consequences of the splitting relation. Firstly, it implies

$$W(A) \cong \bigoplus_{[s \cong Ds]} W(\langle s \rangle),$$

where A is a noetherian abelian category, $\langle s \rangle$ is the full Serre subcategory generated by the self-dual simple object $s \cong Ds$, and the sum is over isomorphism classes of such objects. This is well-known; see for example [Quebbemann et al. 1979, §6] or [Sheiham 2001, Chapter 5], although the usual proof uses Hermitian dévissage rather than our splitting relation. See also [Youssin 1997, Corollary 4.13], but note that the $W(\langle s \rangle)$ need not be freely generated as claimed there. Secondly, when

$$A \xrightarrow{I_*} B \xrightarrow{J^*} C$$

is an exact triple of triangulated categories with duality and the self-dual t -structure on B is glued from t -structures on A and C , the splitting relation yields a formula

$$[\beta] = [I_* I^* \beta] + [J_* J^* \beta]$$

in $W(B^0)$, where B^0 is the self-dual heart of the t -structure. In general this formula depends upon the representative form β .

In Section 3 we apply these algebraic results to categories of perverse sheaves on a topologically stratified space with finitely many strata. The splitting decomposition (3.10) is obtained by iteratively applying the splitting relation: we choose an ordering of the strata and split off terms on an open stratum one-by-one. In Sections 3C and 3D we provide some explicit examples and counterexamples using the quiver description of perverse sheaves on a rank stratification given in [Braden and Grinberg 1999] and on Schubert-stratified projective spaces given in [Braden 2002].

In the final section we turn our attention to algebraically constructible perverse sheaves $\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(X)$ on a complex algebraic variety X . If $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is an algebraic map then the unipotent nearby and vanishing cycles formalism of [Beilinson 1987] provides an equivalence between this and a “gluing category” built from $\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(f^{-1}(0))$ and $\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(X - f^{-1}(0))$. In this situation too the Witt group

decomposes as a direct sum

$$W(\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(X)) \cong W(\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(X - f^{-1}(0))) \oplus W(\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(f^{-1}(0))).$$

The projection is given by restriction along $J : X - f^{-1}(0) \hookrightarrow X$ and the perverse unipotent vanishing cycles functor Φ_f^{un} , and the inclusions are given by the maximal extension functor Ξ_f^{un} and extension by zero along $\iota : f^{-1}(0) \hookrightarrow X$. Corollary 3.34 relates this decomposition to the terms in the splitting formula, specifically

$$\begin{aligned} [\iota^! \beta] &= \Phi_f^{\text{un}}[\beta] - [\Psi_f^{\text{un}}(J^* \beta) \circ N], \\ [J_! \gamma] &= \Xi_f^{\text{un}}[\gamma] + \iota_*[\Psi_f^{\text{un}} \gamma \circ N], \end{aligned}$$

where Ψ_f^{un} is the perverse unipotent nearby cycles functor, and $N : \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \rightarrow \Psi_f^{\text{un}}(-1)$ is, up to a Tate twist, the logarithm of the monodromy μ acting on Ψ_f^{un} .

2. Witt groups

2A. Categories with duality. A category with duality is a triple (A, D, χ) in which A is a category, D is a functor $A^{\text{op}} \rightarrow A$, and χ is a natural isomorphism $\text{id} \rightarrow D^2$ such that the morphisms

$$Da \xrightarrow{\chi_{Da}} D^3 a \quad \text{and} \quad D^3 a \xrightarrow{D\chi_a} Da$$

are mutually inverse for any object $a \in A$.

Examples 2.1. We are principally interested in abelian categories with duality. These arise in many contexts in topology, geometry and representation theory, usually related to finite-dimensional representations of some (graded) algebra with involution. Prominent examples include

- (1) local systems on a topological manifold M (in the connected case these are modules over the group ring of the fundamental group $\pi_1 M$, with involution induced by the group inverse);
- (2) finite-dimensional representations of a quiver with involution (as in [Young 2016, §3.2]);
- (3) finitely generated torsion modules over a Dedekind ring R .

In each case the duality is given by morphisms into a dualising object: in the first case this is the orientation sheaf or_M of M — if M is connected and oriented this is the trivial representation of the fundamental group; in the second case it is the constant one-dimensional representation; in the third case it is $Q(R)/R$, where $Q(R)$ is the quotient field.

A *bilinear form* on an object $a \in A$ is a morphism $\alpha : a \rightarrow Da$. A form is *nondegenerate* if α is an isomorphism, and it is ϵ -*symmetric*, where ϵ is either $+1$ or -1 , if the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & Da \\ \chi(a) \searrow & & \nearrow \epsilon D\alpha \\ & D^2a & \end{array}$$

commutes. To make sense of ϵ -symmetry we need A to be additive. In fact it suffices to consider the case $\epsilon = 1$ since we may always absorb the sign into the definition of the natural transformation χ , i.e., antisymmetric forms are symmetric forms for a different duality.

Fix a bilinear form $\beta : b \rightarrow Db$. Given a morphism $f : a \rightarrow b$, the *restriction* $\beta|_f$ is the composite $Df \circ \beta \circ f$ on a . When f is a monomorphism we often abuse notation and denote the restriction by $\beta|_a$. The restriction $\beta|_f$ is symmetric whenever β is.

Bilinear forms α and β are *isometric*, written $\alpha \cong \beta$, if there is an isomorphism $f : a \rightarrow b$ such that $\alpha = \beta|_f$. For example, when $\alpha : a \rightarrow Da$ is nondegenerate then $(D\alpha)^{-1} = \epsilon \chi(a)\alpha^{-1}$ is a symmetric form and is isometric to α because

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & Da \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow (D\alpha)^{-1} \\ Da & \xleftarrow{D\alpha} & D^2a \end{array}$$

commutes. Isometry is an equivalence relation which preserves nondegeneracy and symmetry. The *Witt monoid of degenerate forms* $\widetilde{MW}(A)$ is the set of isometry classes of symmetric forms under direct sum. The nondegenerate symmetric forms constitute a submonoid, the *Witt monoid* $MW(A)$.

Suppose (A, D_A, χ_A) and (B, D_B, χ_B) are categories with duality, and $F : A \rightarrow B$ a functor. We say that F *commutes with duality* if there is a natural isomorphism $\eta : FD_A \rightarrow D_B F$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{F\chi} & FD_A^2 \\ \chi F \downarrow & & \downarrow \eta_{D_A} \\ D_B^2 F & \xrightarrow{D_B \eta} & D_B F D_A \end{array}$$

commutes. This ensures that $\eta_a F\alpha$ is symmetric for D_B whenever $\alpha : a \rightarrow Da$ is symmetric for D_A . Such a functor induces a morphism $\widetilde{MW}(A) \rightarrow \widetilde{MW}(B)$ which restricts to a morphism between the submonoids of nondegenerate forms. We suppress the natural transformation η_a and simply write $F\alpha$ for the image form.

2B. Witt groups of abelian categories. Suppose that A is an abelian category with exact duality D . It follows that if $\ker f \hookrightarrow a$ is a kernel of $f : a \rightarrow b$ then

$Da \twoheadrightarrow D \ker f$ is a cokernel of $Df : Db \rightarrow Da$. Therefore there is a canonical isomorphism $D \ker f \cong \operatorname{coker} Df$, and similarly $D \operatorname{coker} f \cong \ker Df$. In practice we suppress these identifications.

Fix a symmetric form $\beta : b \rightarrow Db$. A subobject $\iota : a \hookrightarrow b$ is

- (1) β -isotropic if the restriction $\beta|_\iota$ is 0;
- (2) β -lagrangian if the sequence $0 \rightarrow a \xrightarrow{\iota} b \xrightarrow{D\iota\beta} Da \rightarrow 0$ is exact;
- (3) and β -null if $\beta \circ \iota = 0$.

When the form β is understood we suppress it from the notation. Null and lagrangian subobjects are isotropic, but not necessarily *vice versa*. Isotropic subobjects are also known, for instance in [Balmer 2005], as *sublagrangians* because any subobject of a lagrangian is isotropic. If a form has no nonzero isotropic subobjects we say it is *anisotropic*.

The *orthogonal complement* of a subobject $\iota : a \hookrightarrow b$ is defined to be the subobject

$$a^\beta = \ker(D\iota\beta).$$

A subobject $\iota : a \hookrightarrow b$ is isotropic if and only if it factors through a^β , lagrangian if and only if the factorisation is an isomorphism $a \cong a^\beta$ and null if and only if the inclusion is an isomorphism $a^\beta \cong b$.

A nondegenerate form η which has a lagrangian is called *metabolic*. Nondegenerate forms β_0 and β_1 are *Witt-equivalent* if they are stably isometric by metabolic forms, i.e., if there exist metabolic forms η_0 and η_1 such that

$$\beta_0 \oplus \eta_0 \cong \beta_1 \oplus \eta_1.$$

This defines an equivalence relation on $MW(A)$.

Definition 2.2. The *Witt group* $W(A)$ of A is the set of Witt-equivalence classes in $MW(A)$ under \oplus . This is a group, not just a monoid, because $\beta \oplus -\beta$ is Witt equivalent to 0. The class of a nondegenerate symmetric form β is denoted $[\beta]$.

Remark 2.3. Making the analogous definitions with antisymmetric forms in place of symmetric ones or, as explained above, working with symmetric forms in the category with duality $(A, D, -\chi)$, we obtain the Witt group $W_-(A)$ of antisymmetric forms.

If $F : A \rightarrow B$ is an exact functor which commutes with duality then it preserves metabolic forms and so induces homomorphisms

$$W_\pm(F) : W_\pm(A) \rightarrow W_\pm(B).$$

We will see shortly that in some cases we can weaken the requirement that F is exact.

2C. Isotropic reduction. Fix a symmetric form $\beta : b \rightarrow Db$. Given a null subobject $\iota : a \hookrightarrow b$ there is an induced symmetric form on the cokernel of ι such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} b & \twoheadrightarrow & \text{coker } \iota \\ \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \\ Db & \longleftarrow & \ker D\iota \end{array}$$

commutes; symmetry follows from the uniqueness of the induced morphism. In particular, $\ker \beta$ is always null and the symmetric form $\bar{\beta} : \text{im } \beta \rightarrow \text{coim } D\beta$ is nondegenerate.

This is a special case of a more general construction starting from an isotropic subobject $\iota : a \hookrightarrow b$. Note that the factorisation $a \hookrightarrow a^\beta$ is always null for the restriction $\beta|_{a^\beta}$ because

$$D(a^\beta) = D \ker(D\iota\beta) \cong \text{coker}(D\beta D^2\iota) \cong \text{coker}(\beta\iota).$$

It is a kernel of $\beta|_{a^\beta}$ when β is nondegenerate. The *isotropic reduction* $\beta \triangleleft a$ is defined to be the induced symmetric form on the cokernel of $a \hookrightarrow a^\beta$. We note some special cases: when β is nondegenerate $\beta \triangleleft a = \overline{\beta|_{a^\beta}}$, when a is a null subobject $\beta \triangleleft a$ is the induced symmetric form on the quotient, and in particular $\beta \triangleleft \ker \beta = \bar{\beta}$. The isotropic reduction is the zero form on the zero object if, and only if, $\iota : a \rightarrow b$ is lagrangian. If β is nondegenerate then so is any reduction of β (but not *vice versa*).

Isotropic reduction is compatible with restriction to a subobject in the following sense.

Lemma 2.4. *Suppose we have a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} a & \xhookrightarrow{\iota} & b & \xhookrightarrow{J} & c \\ \downarrow 0 & & \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \gamma \\ Da & \xleftarrow{D\iota} & Db & \xleftarrow{D_J} & Dc \end{array}$$

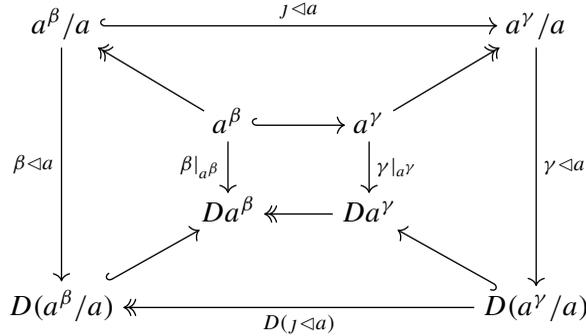
in which $\gamma : c \rightarrow Dc$ is symmetric (so that $\beta = \gamma|_J$ and a is an isotropic subobject of both β and γ). Then there is a monomorphism $J \triangleleft a : a^\beta/a \rightarrow a^\gamma/a$ such that

$$(\gamma|_J) \triangleleft a = (\gamma \triangleleft a)|_{J \triangleleft a}.$$

Proof. Taking successive pullbacks we obtain a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} a & \xrightarrow{\quad} & a^\beta & \xrightarrow{\quad} & a^\gamma \\ \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ a & \xhookrightarrow{\iota} & b & \xhookrightarrow{J} & c \end{array}$$

Hence there is an induced monomorphism $J \triangleleft a : a^\beta/a \rightarrow a^\gamma/a$ such that the top (and dual bottom) inner squares of the following diagram commute:



The remaining internal squares commute by definition. Hence the outer square commutes. □

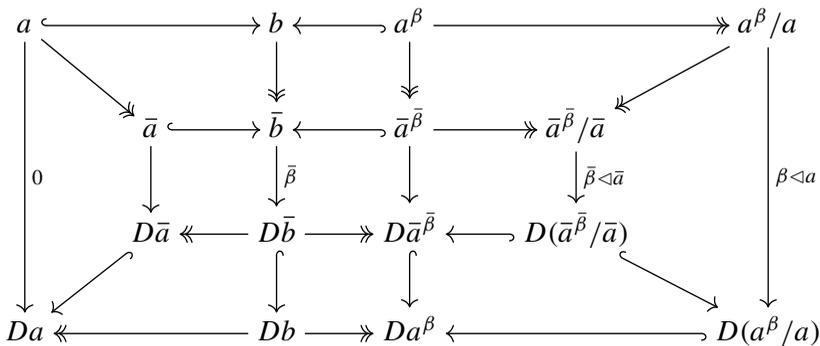
Reduction by the kernel of a degenerate form is compatible with isotropic reductions in the following sense.

Lemma 2.5. *Suppose $\iota : a \hookrightarrow b$ is isotropic for symmetric $\beta : b \rightarrow Db$. Then*

$$\overline{\beta \triangleleft a} \cong \overline{\beta} \triangleleft \bar{a},$$

where \bar{a} is the image of $a \hookrightarrow b \rightarrow \text{im } \beta$.

Proof. Let $\bar{b} = \text{im } \beta$ and $\bar{a} = \text{im}(a \hookrightarrow b \rightarrow \text{im } \beta)$. Then there is a commutative diagram



The result follows by considering the right-hand square and recalling that $\bar{\beta} \triangleleft \bar{a}$ is an isomorphism. □

Loosely we can say that “reduction by the kernel commutes with all other isotropic reductions”.

The proof of the next lemma is an elementary diagram chase, which we omit.

Lemma 2.6. *Let $\gamma : c \rightarrow Dc$ be symmetric and $a \hookrightarrow c$ isotropic. Then quotienting by a induces a one-to-one correspondence between factorisations $a \hookrightarrow b \hookrightarrow c$ with b isotropic and isotropic subobjects of the reduced form $\gamma \triangleleft a$. Furthermore,*

$$\gamma \triangleleft b \cong (\gamma \triangleleft a) \triangleleft (b/a).$$

Since the reduction of a nondegenerate form is nondegenerate, isotropic reduction generates an equivalence relation on $MW(A)$.

Theorem 2.7 (see, e.g., [Balmer 2005, Theorem 1.1.32 and Remark 1.1.33]). *The equivalence relation on $MW(A)$ generated by isotropic reduction is Witt-equivalence. Hence the set of equivalence classes is $W(A)$.*

Although isotropic reduction is often only considered for nondegenerate forms, it is a natural operation on degenerate forms too. Let $\widetilde{W}(A)$ be the set of equivalence classes of the relation generated by isotropic reduction on $\widetilde{MW}(A)$. Reduction by the kernel defines a map of monoids

$$\widetilde{MW}(A) \rightarrow MW(A) : \beta \mapsto \bar{\beta}.$$

By Lemma 2.5 this map preserves the equivalence relation generated by isotropic reduction. Hence there are maps

$$W(A) \rightarrow \widetilde{W}(A) \rightarrow W(A)$$

induced by $MW(A) \hookrightarrow \widetilde{MW}(A)$ and reduction by the kernel, respectively.

Corollary 2.8. *These maps are inverse to one another. Hence $\widetilde{W}(A)$ is also a group under \oplus and it is isomorphic to the Witt group $W(A)$.*

Proof. In one direction the composition is the identity on representatives, and in the other it is isotropic reduction by the kernel. Both induce the identity on Witt groups. □

Thus one can define the Witt group by using the isotropic reduction relation on either degenerate or on nondegenerate forms.

2D. The splitting relation. In this section we introduce a more general relation which allows us to split forms into two pieces. Isotropic reduction corresponds to the special case when one of these pieces is trivial.

Proposition 2.9. *Suppose $\beta : b \rightarrow Db$ is a nondegenerate symmetric form and that $0 \rightarrow a \xrightarrow{i} b \xrightarrow{q} c \rightarrow 0$ is a short exact sequence in A . Then there are induced symmetric forms $\alpha = \beta|_i : a \rightarrow Da$ and $\gamma = \beta|_{\beta^{-1}Dq} : Dc \rightarrow D^2c$ and*

$$[\beta] = [\bar{\alpha}] + [\bar{\gamma}]$$

in the Witt group $W(A)$.

Proof. There is a unique isomorphism $f : \ker \alpha \rightarrow \ker \gamma$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \ker \alpha & \overset{f}{\dashrightarrow} & & & \ker \gamma \\
 \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
 a & \xleftarrow{\iota} & b & \xleftarrow{\beta^{-1}Dq} & Dc \\
 \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \gamma \\
 Da & \xleftarrow{D\iota} & Db & \xrightarrow{\chi(c)q\beta^{-1}} & D^2c
 \end{array}$$

commutes. Let $k = \ker \alpha \cong \ker \gamma$. We can apply Lemma 2.4 simultaneously to both lower squares of the above diagram to obtain a new diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \operatorname{im} \alpha & \hookrightarrow & k^\beta / k & \hookleftarrow & \operatorname{im} \gamma \\
 \downarrow \bar{\alpha} & & \downarrow \beta \triangleleft k & & \downarrow \bar{\gamma} \\
 \operatorname{coim} D\alpha & \xleftarrow{\quad} & D(k^\beta / k) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \operatorname{coim} D\gamma
 \end{array}$$

in which the vertical arrows are isomorphisms. Furthermore we can check from the construction of Lemma 2.4 that the diagonal

$$\operatorname{im} \alpha \hookrightarrow k^\beta / k \rightarrow \operatorname{coim} D\gamma$$

of this new diagram is still short exact (and the other diagonal is the dual short exact sequence).

Thus we can reduce to the special case in which α and γ are nondegenerate. In this case $(\iota \ \beta^{-1}Dq) : a \oplus Dc \rightarrow b$ is an isomorphism and

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} D\iota \\ D^2q D\beta^{-1} \end{array} \right) \beta (\iota \ \beta^{-1}Dq) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix}.$$

So $\beta \cong \alpha \oplus \gamma$ and $[\beta] = [\alpha] + [\gamma]$. More generally this argument shows that $[\beta] = [\beta \triangleleft k] = [\bar{\alpha}] + [\bar{\gamma}]$. □

Remarks 2.10. (1) In the situation of the above lemma $a^\beta \cong Dc$ and the restricted form γ is isometric to $\beta|_{a^\beta}$. Hence the splitting relation can be written in $\tilde{W}(A)$ as

$$[\beta] = [\beta|_a] + [\beta|_{a^\beta}].$$

- (2) The proposition shows that the splitting relation holds in $W(A)$. Conversely we could define $W(A)$ using the splitting relation, for both the relation of isometry and that arising from isotropic reduction are special cases obtained by putting $c = 0$ and $\alpha = 0$, respectively.
- (3) If β is anisotropic then the proof provides an isometry $\beta \cong \alpha \oplus \gamma$; in particular α and γ are also nondegenerate and anisotropic.

The following result is a minor generalisation of the splitting relation.

Corollary 2.11. *Suppose $\beta : b \rightarrow Db$ is a nondegenerate symmetric form and that $a \xrightarrow{f} b \xrightarrow{g} c$ is exact at the middle term. Then there are induced symmetric forms $\alpha = \beta|_f : a \rightarrow Da$ and $\gamma = \beta|_{\beta^{-1}Dg} : Dc \rightarrow D^2c$ such that $[\beta] = [\bar{\alpha}] + [\bar{\gamma}]$ in the Witt group $W(A)$.*

Proof. Replacing α by $\alpha \triangleleft \ker f$ and γ by $\gamma \triangleleft \ker Dg$, we are in the situation of Proposition 2.9. Hence, using Lemma 2.5,

$$\begin{aligned} [\beta] &= [\overline{\alpha \triangleleft \ker f}] + [\overline{\gamma \triangleleft \ker Dg}] \\ &= [\bar{\alpha} \triangleleft \overline{\ker f}] + [\bar{\gamma} \triangleleft \overline{\ker Dg}] = [\bar{\alpha}] + [\bar{\gamma}]. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

In the presence of an exact duality the following are equivalent (the last two by the Jordan–Hölder theorem):

- (1) A is noetherian;
- (2) A is artinian;
- (3) A is artinian and noetherian;
- (4) A is a length category, i.e., each object has a finite composition series with simple factors.

Under these conditions the Witt group has a more explicit description.

Corollary 2.12. *Suppose A is noetherian. Then the Witt group $W(A)$ is the set of isometry classes of anisotropic forms. The group operation is given by choosing an anisotropic representative for the direct sum. Any anisotropic form is isometric to a direct sum of nondegenerate symmetric forms on simple objects of A . In particular the Witt group is generated by forms on simple objects.*

Proof. If $\beta : b \rightarrow Db$ is a symmetric form then Lemma 2.6 and the noetherian property guarantee that there is a maximal isotropic subobject $a \hookrightarrow b$. The reduction $\beta \triangleleft a$ is thus an anisotropic representative for $[\beta]$. Youssin [1997, Theorem 4.9] shows that anisotropic forms represent the same Witt class if and only if they are isometric. (In other words, even though the Witt cancellation theorem may not hold, its conclusion remains true for anisotropic forms.) Finally, by the third part of Remarks 2.10, and another application of the noetherian property, we can write an anisotropic form as a finite direct sum of forms on simple objects. \square

The Witt group is not necessarily freely generated by forms on simple objects (as claimed in [Youssin 1997]) as can be seen by considering, for example, the categories of vector spaces over \mathbb{Q} or \mathbb{C} whose Witt groups have torsion. However, it does have a canonical direct sum decomposition into Witt groups of the Serre subcategories generated by self-dual simple objects. This is well-known; see for

example [Quebbemann et al. 1979, §6] or [Sheiham 2001, Chapter 5], although the usual proof uses Hermitian dévissage rather than our splitting relation.

Corollary 2.13. *Suppose A is noetherian. Then there is an isomorphism*

$$W(A) \cong \bigoplus_{[s \cong Ds]} W(\langle s \rangle)$$

where the direct sum is over isomorphism classes of self-dual simple objects and $\langle s \rangle$ denotes the full Serre subcategory generated by self-extensions of s .

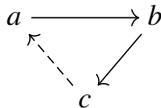
Proof. Suppose s is a self-dual simple object. Then the duality D restricts to a duality on the full Serre subcategory $\langle s \rangle$ and the inclusion ι_s is an exact functor which commutes with duality. Hence there are induced maps $W(\iota_s) : W(\langle s \rangle) \rightarrow W(A)$ and combining these a map

$$\bigoplus_{[s \cong Ds]} W(\langle s \rangle) \rightarrow W(A).$$

It is surjective by the last part of Corollary 2.12. Moreover, the description of the Witt group as isometry classes of anisotropic forms shows that it is injective; an isometry must preserve the summand consisting of forms on self-extensions of a given simple object. □

2E. Balmer–Witt groups of triangulated categories. A triangulated category B with duality has 4-periodic Balmer–Witt groups. Proposition 2.14 below expresses the Witt groups of the abelian heart of a self-dual t -structure on B in terms of the Balmer–Witt groups of B . This is closely related to [Balmer 2001, Theorem 4.3], which treats the special case in which the triangulated category is the bounded derived category of the heart (but which works in the more general setting of the derived category of an exact category). See also [Youssin 1997, Theorem 7.4], where the analogous result is proved for a slightly different definition of triangulated Witt group.

Suppose B is triangulated with shift functor $[1]$. Exact triangles in B are denoted either by $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow a[1]$ or by a diagram



where the dotted arrow denotes a map $c \rightarrow a[1]$. In order that the Balmer–Witt groups of B are defined and well-behaved we always assume that

- (1) B is essentially small, so that isomorphism classes of objects form a set;
- (2) B satisfies the *enriched octahedral axiom*;
- (3) 2 is invertible in B , i.e., given $\alpha \in \text{Hom}(a, b)$ there exists α' with $\alpha = 2\alpha'$.

As noted in [Beilinson et al. 1982, Remarque 1.1.13] and [Balmer 2000], the second property is satisfied by all commonly met triangulated categories, in particular by derived categories. It also passes to triangulated subcategories and to localisations.

Suppose D is a triangulated duality on B with natural transformation $\chi : \text{id} \rightarrow D^2$. Then one can define Balmer–Witt groups $W_i(B)$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$; see [Balmer 2000] but note that we use homological indexing rather than cohomological so that our $W_i(B)$ corresponds to Balmer’s $W^{-i}(B)$. The group $W_0(B)$ is the quotient of the Witt monoid by the submonoid generated by *metabolic* forms (or *neutral* forms in the terminology of [Balmer 2000]), i.e., nondegenerate forms $\beta : b \rightarrow Db$ for which there is a *lagrangian* $\alpha : a \rightarrow b$ such that the triangle

$$a \xrightarrow{\alpha} b \xrightarrow{D\alpha \cdot \beta} Da \xrightarrow{\gamma} a[1]$$

is exact and γ is symmetric, i.e., $(D\gamma)[1] = \chi_{a[1]}\gamma$. The group $W_i(B)$ is defined similarly but using the shifted duality $c \mapsto (Dc)[-i]$ with natural isomorphism

$$(-1)^{i(i-1)/2} \chi : \text{id} \rightarrow (D[-i])^2.$$

Although the shifted duality is not triangulated when i is odd, it is still a δ -functor, and this suffices for the construction. In contrast to the abelian case, $[\beta] = 0$ if and only if β is metabolic [Balmer 2000, Theorem 3.5]. There are natural isomorphisms $W_i(B) \cong W_{i+4}(B)$ given by $[\beta] \mapsto [\beta[-2]]$ so that the groups are 4-periodic. The Balmer–Witt groups are functorial under triangulated functors which commute with duality since these preserve metabolic forms.

Recall that a *t-structure* on B is a strict, full subcategory $B^{\leq 0} \subset B$ such that $B^{\leq 0}[1] \subset B^{\leq 0}$ and for each $c \in B$ there is an exact triangle

$$\tau^{\leq 0}c \rightarrow c \rightarrow \tau^{> 0}c \rightarrow \tau^{\leq 0}c[1]$$

with $\tau^{\leq 0}c \in B^{\leq 0}$ and $\tau^{> 0}c \in B^{> 0}$, where the latter is the full subcategory on those objects c such that $\text{Hom}(b, c) = 0$ for all $b \in B^{\leq 0}$. Indeed, the existence of these triangles implies that $B^{\leq 0}$ is right admissible with right adjoint $\tau^{\leq 0}$ to its inclusion, and that $B^{> 0}$ is left admissible with left adjoint $\tau^{> 0}$ to its inclusion. These adjoints are referred to as truncation functors. The exact triangle associated to an object c is unique (up to isomorphism) and the first two maps in it come respectively from the counit and unit of the adjunctions.

Let $B^{\leq n} = B^{\leq 0}[-n]$ with left adjoint $\tau^{\leq n}$ to its inclusion, and define $B^{\geq n}$ and the right adjoint $\tau^{\geq n}$ to its inclusion similarly. The subcategory $B^0 = B^{\leq 0} \cap B^{\geq 0}$ is abelian [Beilinson et al. 1982, Théorème 1.3.6] and is known as the *heart* of the *t-structure*. The functor $H^0 = \tau^{\leq 0}\tau^{\geq 0} : B \rightarrow B^0$ is cohomological, i.e., takes exact triangles to long exact sequences.

A triangulated functor $F : \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ between categories with respective t -structures $\mathbf{B}^{\leq 0}$ and $\mathbf{C}^{\leq 0}$ is *left t -exact* if $F\mathbf{B}^{\geq 0} \subset \mathbf{C}^{\geq 0}$, *right t -exact* if $F\mathbf{B}^{\leq 0} \subset \mathbf{C}^{\leq 0}$ and *t -exact* if it is both left and right t -exact. The induced functor ${}^pF := H^0F$ between the abelian hearts — the peculiar notation arises from the original occurrence in [Beilinson et al. 1982] of these notions in the context of perverse sheaves — is respectively left exact, right exact and exact accordingly.

If D is an exact duality on \mathbf{B} then one can check that $D(\mathbf{B}^{\geq 0})$ is also a t -structure. We refer to this as the dual t -structure, and say a t -structure is *self-dual* if $\mathbf{B}^{\leq 0} = D(\mathbf{B}^{\geq 0})$. The duality D restricts to an exact duality on the heart of a self-dual t -structure. Conversely, if the t -structure is bounded and the heart is invariant under duality then the t -structure is self-dual. If in addition the heart is a length category then this is equivalent to the set of simple objects being invariant under duality.

Proposition 2.14. *Suppose \mathbf{B} is a triangulated category with exact duality D and \mathbf{B}^0 is the heart of a self-dual t -structure on \mathbf{B} . Then*

$$W_i(\mathbf{B}) \cong \begin{cases} W(\mathbf{B}^0) & \text{if } i \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\ W_-(\mathbf{B}^0) & \text{if } i \equiv 2 \pmod{4}, \\ 0 & \text{if } i \equiv 1 \pmod{2}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. We treat the case $i = 0$ first. The inclusion $\mathbf{B}^0 \hookrightarrow \mathbf{B}$ commutes with duality and preserves metabolic forms. Therefore it induces a map $W(\mathbf{B}^0) \rightarrow W_0(\mathbf{B})$. The functor $H^0 : \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}^0$ also commutes with duality. Whenever $\alpha : a \rightarrow b$ is a lagrangian for β there is an exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow H^0a \rightarrow H^0b \rightarrow H^0Da \rightarrow \dots$$

Hence we can apply Corollary 2.11 to deduce that $[H^0\beta] = 0 \in W(\mathbf{B}^0)$. Therefore there is an induced map $W_0(\mathbf{B}) \rightarrow W(\mathbf{B}^0) : [\beta] \mapsto [H^0\beta]$. It is clear that the composite

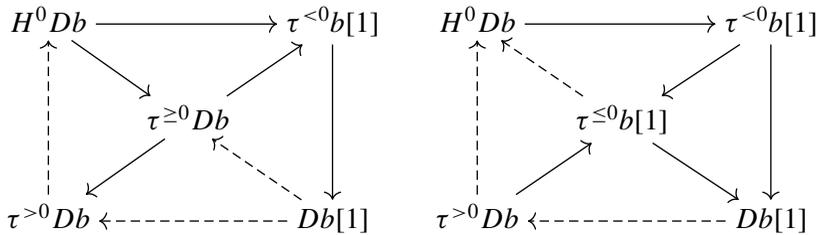
$$W(\mathbf{B}^0) \rightarrow W_0(\mathbf{B}) \rightarrow W(\mathbf{B}^0)$$

is the identity (in fact on representatives). We also claim that $[\beta] = [H^0\beta]$ in $W(\mathbf{B})$, from which it follows immediately that $W(\mathbf{B}^0) \cong W_0(\mathbf{B})$. To establish the claim we use the sublagrangian construction of [Balmer 2000, §4], which is an analogue of isotropic reduction for the triangulated setting.

Given a nondegenerate symmetric form $\beta : b \rightarrow Db$ in \mathbf{B} we observe that $\iota : \tau^{<0}b \rightarrow b$ is isotropic (or, in the terminology of [Balmer 2000], sublagrangian) because $D\iota\beta\iota = 0$. Furthermore, the natural morphism $J : \tau^{<0}b \rightarrow \tau^{\leq 0}b$ is a “good morphism” in the sense of [Balmer 2000, Definition 4.3] because there exist morphisms q and r such that the diagram (in which we omit some natural morphisms)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \tau^{<0}b & \xrightarrow{i} & b & \xrightarrow{q} & \tau^{\geq 0}Db & \xrightarrow{r[1]} & \tau^{<0}b[1] \\
 \downarrow J & & \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow Dj & & \downarrow J[1] \\
 \tau^{\leq 0}b & \xrightarrow{Dq} & Db & \xrightarrow{Dt} & \tau^{>0}Db & \xrightarrow{Dr} & \tau^{\leq 0}b[1]
 \end{array}$$

is commutative. Indeed by applying the enhanced octahedral axiom to the octahedron below (which for ease of reading we draw as upper and lower halves with dotted arrows indicating the boundary morphisms of the exact triangles and labels on morphisms omitted)



we obtain the required triangle which shows that J is a “very good morphism” in the sense of [Balmer 2000, Definition 4.11]. Applying [Balmer 2000, Theorem 4.20] we deduce that $[\beta] = [H^0 \beta]$ as required.

The other cases follow more easily: the group $W_1(\mathbf{B})$ vanishes because each representative $b \rightarrow (Db)[-1]$ has a lagrangian, namely $\tau^{\leq 0}b \rightarrow b$; the case $i = 2$ is similar to $i = 0$, but with symmetric forms replaced by antisymmetric ones, and the case $i = 3$ is similar to $i = 1$. We omit the details. \square

Corollary 2.15. *Suppose \mathbf{B} is a triangulated category with exact duality D and \mathbf{B}^0 is the heart of a self-dual t -structure on \mathbf{B} . Then there are canonical isomorphisms*

$$W_0(\mathbf{B}) \cong \Omega_+(\mathbf{B}) \quad \text{and} \quad W_2(\mathbf{B}) \cong \Omega_-(\mathbf{B})$$

between the nonvanishing Balmer–Witt groups and the Youssin cobordism groups $\Omega_{\pm}(\mathbf{B})$ of symmetric and antisymmetric self-dual complexes (introduced in [Youssin 1997]).

Proof. There are canonical surjective homomorphisms

$$W_0(\mathbf{B}) \rightarrow \Omega_+(\mathbf{B}) \quad \text{and} \quad W_2(\mathbf{B}) \rightarrow \Omega_-(\mathbf{B});$$

see [Brasselet et al. 2010, p. 31]. These are compatible with the isomorphisms to $W_{\pm}(\mathbf{B}^0)$ provided by Proposition 2.14 and [Youssin 1997, Theorem 7.4]. \square

Examples 2.16. The results above apply in various interesting examples:

- (1) The bounded derived category of an abelian category with duality, with its evident induced duality and standard t -structure.

- (2) The constructible derived category of sheaves of vector spaces on a finite-dimensional topologically stratified space, with only even-dimensional strata, equipped with Verdier duality and the self-dual perverse t -structure; see for example [Beilinson et al. 1982, §2; Schürmann 2003, §4.2]. Here, by topologically stratified space we mean a locally cone-like stratified space in the sense of Siebenmann; see for example [Schürmann 2003, §4.2].
- (3) The constructible derived category of sheaves of torsion modules over a Dedekind ring R on a finite-dimensional topologically stratified space, with only even-dimensional strata, as studied in [Cappell and Shaneson 1991a]. The torsion condition is preserved by push-forward along open inclusions because the stalks of the push-forward can be expressed in terms of the compact link [Schürmann 2003, Remark 4.4.2], and by the Künneth formula they vanish after tensoring with $Q(R)$. It follows from [Beilinson et al. 1982, §3.3] that the perverse t -structure is self-dual for shifted Verdier duality.
- (4) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism of complex algebraic varieties, of fibre dimension at most 1 and with $Rf_*\mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_Y$. Then the standard t -structure restricts to a t -structure on the null category C_f , i.e., the full category of $D^b \text{Coh}(X)$ on objects \mathcal{E} with $Rf_*\mathcal{E} = 0$; see [Bridgeland 2002, Lemma 3.1]. If in addition f is an isomorphism outside a subvariety of dimension 0 then the heart $C_f \cap \text{Coh}(X)$ is stable under shifted Grothendieck duality by [Bodzenta and Bondal 2015, Proposition 9.7 and Theorem 9.8].

2F. Gluing and splitting. Suppose that $A \xrightarrow{\iota_*} B \xrightarrow{j^*} C$ is an exact triple of triangulated categories, i.e., ι_* is the inclusion of a full, thick triangulated subcategory A of a triangulated category B , and C is the quotient category obtained by localising at all morphisms in A . If B has a triangulated duality which preserves the subcategory A then both A and C inherit triangulated dualities such that the inclusion ι_* and quotient j^* commute with duality. Theorem 6.2 of [Balmer 2000] states that there is then a long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow W_i(A) \rightarrow W_i(B) \rightarrow W_i(C) \rightarrow W_{i-1}(A) \rightarrow \cdots$$

of Balmer–Witt groups in which the first two maps are induced from ι_* and j^* , respectively (the hypothesis in [Balmer 2000] that C is weakly cancellative is unnecessary; see [Balmer and Walter 2002, Theorem 2.1]).

For the remainder of this section we suppose further that

- (1) ι_* has respective left and right adjoints ι^* and $\iota^!$;
- (2) j^* has respective left and right adjoints $j_!$ and j_* ;
- (3) there exist natural transformations $\iota_*\iota^* \rightarrow j_!j^*[1]$ and $j_*j^* \rightarrow \iota_*\iota^![1]$ such that there are natural exact triangles

$$\iota_* \iota^! \rightarrow \text{id} \rightarrow J_* J^* \rightarrow \iota_* \iota^! [1] \quad \text{and} \quad J_! J^* \rightarrow \text{id} \rightarrow \iota_* \iota^* \rightarrow J_! J^* [1]$$

whose other morphisms are units or counits of the relevant adjunctions;

- (4) the units of the adjunctions $\iota_* \dashv \iota^!$ and $J_! \dashv J^*$ are isomorphisms, as are the counits of $\iota^* \dashv \iota_*$ and $J^* \dashv J_*$.

Some of these conditions are redundant: the existence of any one of the adjoints guarantees the existence of the other three, the triangles in the third condition are dual to one another and the final condition follows from the fact that ι_* , J_* and $J_!$ are fully faithful.

Under these conditions [Beilinson et al. 1982, Théorème 1.4.10] states that one can glue given t -structures $A^{\leq 0} \subset A$ and $C^{\leq 0} \subset C$ to obtain a t -structure

$$B^{\leq 0} = \langle b \in B \mid \iota^* b \in A^{\leq 0}, J^* b \in C^{\leq 0} \rangle$$

on B . This glued t -structure is self-dual whenever the given ones on A and C are so. With respect to these t -structures

- (1) ι_* and J^* are t -exact;
- (2) $\iota^!$ and J_* are left t -exact;
- (3) ι^* and $J_!$ are right t -exact.

The adjunctions give rise to natural morphisms $J_! \rightarrow J_*$ and $\iota^! \rightarrow \iota^*$. The *intermediate extension* is defined to be the functor $J_{!*} = \text{im}(^p J_! \rightarrow ^p J_*)$ and similarly the *intermediate restriction* is defined to be $\iota^{!*} = \text{im}(^p \iota^! \rightarrow ^p \iota^*)$. By construction both $J_{!*}$ and $\iota^{!*}$ commute with duality.

If j and k are composable quotient functors then $(jk)_{!*} = j_{!*} k_{!*}$; see [Beilinson et al. 1982, 2.1.7.1]. The analogue for composable inclusion functors is false in general; see Example 3.23. Intermediate extensions are neither left nor right exact, but do preserve injections, surjections and images; intermediate restrictions need not have any exactness properties. Finally, intermediate extensions are fully faithful.

Examples 2.17. There are various examples of this gluing situation:

- (1) The bounded derived category of a highest weight category B^0 with duality in the sense of [Cline et al. 1989]. The simple objects of B^0 are the elements of a poset; each is fixed by duality. The functor ι_* is given by the inclusion of $D^b(A^0)$, where A^0 is the Serre subcategory generated by a downward-closed subset of simple objects. The functor J^* is the induced quotient $D^b(B^0) \rightarrow D^b(B^0/A^0)$.
- (2) The constructible derived category of sheaves of vector spaces on a finite-dimensional topologically stratified space, with only even-dimensional strata, equipped with Verdier duality and the self-dual perverse t -structure. In this case ι is the inclusion of a closed union of strata and j the complementary

inclusion of an open union of strata, and ι_* and J^* the respective induced functors.

The example of the constructible derived category of sheaves of torsion modules over a Dedekind ring R works similarly.

- (3) Let $g : X \rightarrow Z$ and $h : Z \rightarrow Y$ be proper birational morphisms of smooth complex algebraic surfaces, and let $f = g \circ h$. Then the exact triple of null categories, as defined in Example 2.16(4) above,

$$C_g \xrightarrow{\iota_*} C_f \xrightarrow{Rg_*} C_h,$$

where the first functor is the inclusion of the full subcategory C_g into C_f , extends to gluing data by [Bodzenta and Bondal 2018, Proposition 3.5]. This data is compatible as above with shifted Grothendieck duality since we have restricted to surfaces.

Proposition 2.18. *Consider as before a gluing $A \xrightarrow{\iota_*} B \xrightarrow{J^*} C$ of self-dual t -structures, with induced dualities on their hearts A^0, B^0 and C^0 . Suppose B^0 is noetherian, or equivalently that both A^0 and C^0 are noetherian. Then $W(B^0) \cong W(A^0) \oplus W(C^0)$. The analogue for antisymmetric forms also holds.*

Proof. By [Beilinson et al. 1982, Proposition 1.4.26] each simple object of the heart B^0 is either of the form ι_*a for simple $a \in A^0$, or $J_{!*}c$ for simple $c \in C^0$. Furthermore, duality preserves these two classes. Hence by the same argument as in the proof of Corollary 2.13 we have

$$W(B^0) \cong W(\langle \iota_*a \mid \text{simple } a \in A^0 \rangle) \oplus W(\langle J_{!*}c \mid \text{simple } c \in C^0 \rangle).$$

It is immediate that ι_* induces an isomorphism $W(A^0) \cong W(\langle \iota_*a \mid \text{simple } a \in A^0 \rangle)$. It follows from the fact that $J_{!*}$ is fully faithful that J^* induces an isomorphism

$$W(\langle J_{!*}c \mid \text{simple } c \in C^0 \rangle) \cong W(C^0). \quad \square$$

Together with Proposition 2.14 this provides an independent proof of the existence of the long exact sequence of Balmer–Witt groups in the case when B^0 is noetherian, and furthermore shows that it splits in this case.

The proof shows that the inclusion $W(A^0) \hookrightarrow W(B^0)$ is induced by ι_* and the projection $W(B^0) \rightarrow W(C^0)$ by J^* . It is harder to obtain explicit descriptions of the other inclusion and projection.

Theorem 2.19. *Suppose $\beta : b \rightarrow Db$ is a nondegenerate symmetric form in B . Then*

$$[\beta] = [\iota_*\iota^!\beta] + [J_{!*}J^*\beta] \tag{2.20}$$

in the Witt group $W(B^0) \cong W(B)$.

Proof. There is an exact triangle $\iota_* \iota^! b \rightarrow b \rightarrow J_* J^* b \rightarrow \iota_* \iota^! b[1]$ which gives rise to a long exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow \iota_* {}^p \iota^! b \rightarrow H^0 b \rightarrow {}^p J_* J^* b \rightarrow \dots$$

in the heart B^0 . We apply Corollary 2.11 to write $[H^0 \beta] = [\beta]$ as a sum of two terms in the Witt group $W(B^0) \cong W(B)$. The requisite two terms are the induced forms on the images of α and γ in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \iota_* {}^p \iota^! b & \longrightarrow & H^0 b & \longleftarrow & {}^p J_* J^* Db \\ \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \gamma \\ \iota_* {}^p \iota^! Db & \cong & D \iota_* {}^p \iota^! b & \longleftarrow & DH^0 b & \longrightarrow & D {}^p J_* J^* Db & \cong & {}^p J_* J^* D^2 b \end{array}$$

To identify α consider the commutative diagram below in which α is the composite of the dashed arrows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} DH^0 b & \overset{\text{---}}{\longrightarrow} & \iota_* {}^p \iota^! Db & & \\ & \swarrow \beta & & & \uparrow \\ & & H^0 b & \longrightarrow & \iota_* {}^p \iota^! b & & \nearrow \iota_* {}^p \iota^! \beta \\ & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\ & & \iota_* {}^p \iota^! b & \longrightarrow & \iota_* \iota^{! * } b & & \\ & \swarrow \iota_* {}^p \iota^! \beta & & & \searrow \iota_* \iota^{! * } \beta & & \\ \iota_* {}^p \iota^! Db & \longrightarrow & \iota_* \iota^{! * } Db & & \end{array}$$

The top and left squares arise from the natural morphisms $\text{id} \rightarrow \iota_* {}^p \iota^*$ and $\iota_* {}^p \iota^! \rightarrow \text{id}$, respectively, and the bottom and right squares from the definition of $\iota^{! *}$. The central square commutes because the composite $\iota_* {}^p \iota^! \rightarrow \text{id} \rightarrow \iota_* {}^p \iota^*$ is the natural morphism $\iota_* ({}^p \iota^! \rightarrow {}^p \iota^*)$; see [Beilinson et al. 1982, 1.4.21.1]. It follows that $\bar{\alpha} \cong \iota_* \iota^{! * } \beta$. A similar, slightly more involved, argument shows that $\bar{\gamma} \cong J_* J^* \beta$. \square

Example 2.21. Assume the nondegenerate symmetric form $\beta : b \rightarrow Db$ in B^0 is a direct sum $\beta = \iota_* \alpha \oplus J_* \gamma$, with nondegenerate symmetric forms $\alpha : a \rightarrow Da$ in A^0 and $\gamma : c \rightarrow Dc$ in C^0 . Then $\iota^{! * } \beta \cong \alpha$ and $J^* \beta \cong \gamma$, so that (2.20) is the image of this decomposition of β in the Witt group.

It is natural to assume that, when B^0 is noetherian, the sum in (2.20) corresponds to the direct sum decomposition of Proposition 2.18. This is false in general. The individual terms depend upon the choice of representative β , not just on the class $[\beta]$ (see Example 3.19). When $J_{!*}$ is exact then it induces a map of Witt groups splitting J^* , and moreover $J_{!*} \gamma$ is Witt equivalent to a sum of forms on intermediate extensions of simple objects in C^0 . Since ι_* is a monomorphism it

follows that the class $[t^{!*}\beta]$ is also well-defined, and so $t^{!*}$ induces a map of Witt groups too, splitting t_* . The next corollary summarises these observations.

Corollary 2.22. *Suppose B^0 is noetherian and the intermediate extension $J_{!*}$ is exact. Then the direct sum decomposition of Proposition 2.18 is given by the maps $[\beta] \mapsto ([t^{!*}\beta], J^*[\beta])$ and $([\alpha], [\gamma]) \mapsto t_*[\alpha] + [J_{!*}\gamma]$.*

Another important case is when the form β is anisotropic.

Corollary 2.23. *Suppose B^0 is noetherian and $\beta : b \rightarrow Db$ is a nondegenerate anisotropic symmetric form in B^0 . Then there is an isometry $\beta \cong t_*t^{!*}\beta \oplus J_{!*}J^*\beta$ and (2.20) corresponds to the direct sum decomposition of Proposition 2.18.*

Proof. The existence of the isometry follows from Remarks 2.10. As a consequence $t_*t^{!*}\beta$ and $J_{!*}J^*\beta$ are also anisotropic. Hence each is a direct sum of nondegenerate forms on simple objects. It is clear that $t_*t^{!*}b$ has only factors of the form t_*a for simple $a \in A^0$. Since the intermediate extension $J_{!*}J^*b$ cannot have subobjects of the form t_*a it follows that no such objects can appear when we write it as a direct sum of simple objects. Hence,

$$t_*t^{!*}b \in \langle t_*a \mid \text{simple } a \in A^0 \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad J_{!*}J^*b \in \langle J_{!*}c \mid \text{simple } c \in C^0 \rangle.$$

The result follows. □

In particular, it follows that the classes $[t^{!*}\beta']$ and $[J_{!*}\gamma']$ are well-defined independent of the choice of *anisotropic* representatives β' for $[\beta]$ and γ' for $[\gamma]$. Thus we can define homomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} t^{!*} : W(B^0) &\rightarrow W(A^0) : [\beta] \mapsto [t^{!*}\beta'], \\ J_{!*} : W(C^0) &\rightarrow W(B^0) : [\gamma] \mapsto [J_{!*}\gamma'], \end{aligned}$$

where β' and γ' are (choices of) anisotropic representatives. The projections and inclusions of the direct sum decomposition are then the homomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} W(A^0) & \xrightarrow{t_*} & W(B^0) & \xrightarrow{J^*} & W(C^0). \\ & \xleftarrow{t^{!*}} & & \xleftarrow{J_{!*}} & \end{array} \tag{2.24}$$

In practice it may be difficult to identify maximal isotropic subobjects in B^0 , but easier to do so in C^0 . For instance in the next section B^0 will be a category of perverse sheaves and C^0 a category of local systems on a stratum. The following approach allows one to compute the canonical direct sum decomposition of Proposition 2.18 provided one can find maximal isotropic subobjects in C^0 . Let $c \hookrightarrow J^*b$ be a maximal isotropic subobject of $J^*\beta$. Then $J_{!*}c \hookrightarrow J_{!*}J^*b$ is isotropic for $J_{!*}J^*\beta$. Let $\beta' = J_{!*}J^*\beta \triangleleft J_{!*}c$ be the reduction. Apply Theorem 2.19 to β' to

obtain

$$[J!_* J^* \beta] = [\beta'] = [t_* t^! \beta'] + [J!_* J^* \beta']$$

and note that $J^* \beta' = J^* \beta \triangleleft c$ is anisotropic. It follows that this is the canonical decomposition of $[J!_* J^* \beta]$. Hence the canonical decomposition of $[\beta]$ is

$$[\beta] = ([t_* t^! \beta] + [t_* t^! \beta']) + [J!_* J^* \beta']. \tag{2.25}$$

It is clear that t_* and J^* preserve anisotropy; the same holds for intermediate extension and restriction:

Lemma 2.26. *If $\beta : b \rightarrow Db$ and $\gamma : c \rightarrow Dc$ are anisotropic symmetric forms in B and C , respectively, then $t^! \beta$ and $J_* \gamma$ are also anisotropic.*

Proof. For intermediate restrictions this follows from [Beilinson et al. 1982, Proposition 1.4.17] and the fact that t_* is t -exact, which together imply that $t_* t^! b \rightarrow b$ is a monomorphism. For intermediate extension we note that if $c' \hookrightarrow J!_* c$ is an isotropic subobject then $J^* c' = 0$; otherwise it would be an isotropic subobject of c . Hence $c' \cong t_* t^! c'$. But this is impossible unless $c' = 0$, as intermediate extensions cannot have nonzero subobjects of this form [Beilinson et al. 1982, Corollaire 1.4.25]. \square

Remark 2.27. The results of this subsection also hold, with essentially the same proofs, in the context of gluing of abelian categories in the sense of [Franjou and Pirashvili 2004]. In this context one has the same six functor formalism, but with exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow t_* t^! \rightarrow \text{id} \rightarrow J_* J^* \quad \text{and} \quad J! J^* \rightarrow \text{id} \rightarrow t_* t^* \rightarrow 0$$

replacing the corresponding exact triangles; see [Franjou and Pirashvili 2004, Proposition 4.2]. As above, the simple objects of the glued abelian category have either the form $t_* a$ or $J!_* c$; see [Berest et al. 2008, Lemma 2]. Since we only use exactness in the middle in the proof of Theorem 2.19, everything works as before.

This is a more general context; there are abelian gluing examples which do not come from gluing of triangulated categories. In particular, Examples 2.17 (1) and (3) can be generalised; see [Krause 2017, Lemma 2.5] and [Bodzenta and Bondal 2018, Proposition 3.11], respectively.

3. Application to stratified spaces

3A. Witt groups of local systems. Let X be a locally connected topological space, and let $\text{Loc}(X)$ be the category of local systems on X with coefficients in a field \mathbb{F} . When X is connected this category is equivalent to the category of \mathbb{F} -representations of the fundamental group $\pi_1 X$. A representation $\rho : \pi_1 X \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$ has a dual representation on the vector space dual V^* given by $g \mapsto \rho(g)^{-*} := \rho(g^{-1})^*$. There is an induced duality on local systems which we denote by $\mathcal{L} \mapsto \mathcal{L}^\vee$. Let

$W(\text{Loc}(X))$ be the associated Witt group. It is a ring under the tensor product of local systems, and is covariantly functorial under continuous maps (see also [Bunke and Ma 2004]). If X is a topological manifold, then there is also a second duality $\mathcal{L} \mapsto \mathcal{L}^\vee \otimes \text{or}_X$ obtained by in addition twisting with the orientation sheaf or_X of X . Let $W(\text{Loc}(X), \text{or}_X)$ be the associated Witt group, which agrees with $W(\text{Loc}(X))$ when X is oriented, i.e., when an isomorphism $\text{or}_X \cong \mathbb{F}_X$ has been chosen.

3B. Witt groups of perverse sheaves. Let X be a finite-dimensional topologically stratified space, i.e., a locally cone-like stratified space. Let $D_c^b(X)$ be the bounded derived category of constructible sheaves of \mathbb{F} -vector spaces on X for a field \mathbb{F} . The Poincaré–Verdier dual D makes this into a category with duality. Suppose that X has only even-dimensional strata. Then there is a self-dual perversity $p(S) = -\dim S/2$ which defines a t -structure ${}^pD^{\leq 0}(X)$ on $D_c^b(X)$ whose heart is the category $\text{Perv}(X)$ of perverse sheaves. This is the full subcategory of $D_c^b(X)$ whose objects obey the vanishing conditions

$$H^j(k_S^* \mathcal{A}) = 0 \quad \text{for } j > -\dim S/2 \quad \text{and} \quad H^j(k_S^! \mathcal{A}) = 0 \quad \text{for } j < -\dim S/2,$$

where $k_S : S \hookrightarrow X$ is the inclusion of a stratum. The category $\text{Perv}(X)$ is both artinian and noetherian.

It follows from the fact that the above vanishing conditions are local on X that tensoring with a local system \mathcal{L} is an exact functor

$$- \otimes \mathcal{L} : \text{Perv}(X) \rightarrow \text{Perv}(X).$$

Moreover, Verdier duality and the duality on local systems are related by

$$D(\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{L}) \cong D\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{L}^\vee,$$

where \mathcal{A} is a perverse sheaf and \mathcal{L} a local system. Combining these facts we obtain the following lemma:

Lemma 3.1. *Tensor product makes the Witt group $W(\text{Perv}(X))$ of perverse sheaves into a module over the Witt group $W(\text{Loc}(X))$ of local systems.*

Let $\iota : Y \hookrightarrow X$ be the inclusion of a closed stratified subspace, in other words Y is a closed union of strata of X . Let $j : U = X - Y \hookrightarrow X$ be the complementary open inclusion. Then

$$D_c^b(Y) \xrightarrow{\iota_*} D_c^b(X) \xrightarrow{j^*} D_c^b(U)$$

is an exact triple of triangulated categories satisfying the conditions of Section 2F. The perverse t -structure on $D_c^b(X)$ is glued from the perverse t -structures on $D_c^b(Y)$ and $D_c^b(U)$. For the remainder of this section we assume that the stratified space X has only finitely many strata, which is the case, for instance, if it is compact. For ease of reading we suppress extensions by zero from closed unions of strata.

Corollary 3.2. *There is a direct sum decomposition*

$$W(\text{Perv}(X)) \cong \bigoplus_{S \subset X} W_{\epsilon_S}(\text{Loc}(S), \text{or}_S), \tag{3.3}$$

where $\epsilon_S = (-1)^{\dim S/2}$.

Proof. The decomposition is obtained by applying Proposition 2.18 repeatedly to obtain

$$W(\text{Perv}(X)) \cong \bigoplus_{S \subset X} W(\text{Perv}(S)).$$

The decomposition in the statement is equivalent: a perverse sheaf on S is a local system shifted in degree by $\dim S/2$, and this accounts for the signs ϵ_S because odd shifts switch symmetric and antisymmetric forms; see [Balmer 2000, Remark 2.16]. Moreover, Verdier duality corresponds under this identification to the duality of local systems twisted by the orientation sheaf or_S of the stratum S . \square

Example 3.4. Assume all strata S are orientable and consider the coefficient field $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$. Then $W_{\epsilon_S}(\text{Loc}(S), \text{or}_S) \cong W_{\epsilon_S}(\text{Loc}(S))$ is by [Bunke and Ma 2004] a direct sum of a free \mathbb{Z} -module and a torsion module whose elements are all of order two. So the same is true for the Witt group $W(\text{Perv}(X))$ of perverse sheaves.

We now discuss how to compute the associated ‘‘canonical decomposition’’ of a class in $W(\text{Perv}(X))$ into classes of forms on local systems on the strata, or equivalently on their intermediate extensions. Let $\iota_S : \bar{S} \hookrightarrow X$ and $j_S : S \hookrightarrow \bar{S}$ be the inclusions, so that $k_S = \iota_S \circ j_S$. Let $\beta|_S$ be the restricted form

$$j_S^* p_{\iota_S}^! \mathcal{B} \rightarrow j_S^* p_{\iota_S}^! D\mathcal{B} \cong j_S^* D(p_{\iota_S}^* \mathcal{B})$$

induced by a symmetric form $\beta : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow D\mathcal{B}$. This restricted form may be degenerate; the associated nondegenerate form is, by definition, $j_S^* \iota_S^! \beta$.

Lemma 3.5. *Suppose $\beta : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow D\mathcal{B}$ is nondegenerate and anisotropic. Then there is an isometry*

$$\beta \cong \sum_{S \subset X} j_{S!} j_S^* \iota_S^! \beta, \tag{3.6}$$

and passing to the Witt group we obtain the canonical decomposition of $[\beta]$.

Proof. The existence of the isometry and the fact that it corresponds to the direct sum decomposition follow from Corollary 2.23: applying it first to ι_S and the complementary open inclusion, and then to j_S and the complementary closed inclusion yields an isometry

$$\beta \cong \beta' \oplus j_{S!} j_S^* \iota_S^! \beta \oplus \beta'',$$

where the middle term is the summand associated to the stratum S . \square

The next lemma reduces the problem of identifying an anisotropic form on a perverse sheaf to the analogous question for local systems.

Lemma 3.7. *A symmetric form $\beta : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow D\mathcal{B}$ is anisotropic if and only if for each stratum S the restriction $\beta|_S$ is anisotropic.*

Proof. Suppose $\mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is a nonzero isotropic subobject for β . Let S be a maximal stratum for which $\mathcal{A}|_S \neq 0$. Then $k_S^* \mathcal{A} = J_S^* p_{I_S}^! \mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow J_S^* p_{I_S}^! \mathcal{B}$ is a nonzero isotropic subobject for the restriction $\beta|_S$.

In the other direction, if $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow J_S^* p_{I_S}^! \mathcal{B}$ is a nonzero isotropic subobject for $\beta|_S$ then the image of the composite

$$p_{J_S} \mathcal{C} \rightarrow p_{I_S}^! \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$$

is a nonzero isotropic subobject for β . □

We now describe an inductive procedure for computing the canonical decomposition of a general class in $W(\text{Perv}(X))$. In order to do so we extend the partial order $S \leq T \iff S \subset \bar{T}$ on the strata of X to a total order, and label the strata so that $S_1 > \dots > S_n$. For $1 \leq k < n$ let

$$\iota_k : S_{k+1} \cup \dots \cup S_n \hookrightarrow S_k \cup \dots \cup S_n$$

be the closed inclusion, and for $1 \leq k \leq n$ let

$$J_k : S_k \hookrightarrow S_k \cup \dots \cup S_n$$

be the (complementary) open inclusion, in particular with $J_n : S_n \rightarrow S_n$ the identity. Let $\tilde{\iota}_k = \iota_1 \iota_2 \dots \iota_k : S_{k+1} \cup \dots \cup S_n \hookrightarrow X$ be the composite.

Lemma 3.8. *Suppose $\beta : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow D\mathcal{B}$ is a nondegenerate symmetric form in $\text{Perv}(X)$ such that $\beta|_{S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_{k-1}}$ is anisotropic. Then β has an isotropic subobject such that the reduction by it, say $\beta' : \mathcal{B}' \rightarrow D\mathcal{B}'$, satisfies*

- (1) $\beta'|_{S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_{k-1}} = \beta|_{S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_{k-1}}$;
- (2) $\beta'|_{S_k}$ is the reduction of $\beta|_{S_k}$ by a maximal isotropic subobject.

Note that Lemma 3.7 then implies that $\beta'|_{S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_k}$ is anisotropic.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow J_k^* p_{\tilde{\iota}_{k-1}}^! \mathcal{B}$ be a maximal isotropic subobject for $\beta|_{S_k}$. Then the image of the composite $p_{J_k} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow p_{\tilde{\iota}_{k-1}}^! \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is isotropic for β . Let β' be the reduction. Since $p_{J_k} \mathcal{A}$ is supported on $S_k \cup \dots \cup S_n$ the first condition

$$\beta'|_{S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_{k-1}} = \beta|_{S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_{k-1}}$$

is satisfied.

By construction $\beta'|_{S_k}$ is anisotropic. Since \mathcal{A} was chosen to be a maximal isotropic subobject $\beta'|_{S_k}$ is isometric to the reduction of $\beta|_{S_k}$ by \mathcal{A} . □

The procedure for constructing an anisotropic representative, and for computing the canonical decomposition is as follows. Set $\beta_0 = \beta$. Using Lemma 3.8 we construct, by successive isotropic reductions, forms β_1, \dots, β_n such that

- (1) $\beta_k|_{S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_k}$ is anisotropic;
- (2) $\beta_k|_{S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_{k-1}} = \beta_{k-1}|_{S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_{k-1}}$;
- (3) $\beta_k|_{S_k}$ is the reduction of $\beta_{k-1}|_{S_k}$ by a maximal isotropic subobject.

In particular, β_n is an anisotropic representative for $[\beta]$, and the canonical decomposition is

$$[\beta] = \sum_{k=1}^n [J_{k!} \beta_k|_{S_k}]. \tag{3.9}$$

The (anti)symmetric local systems of (3.3) are obtained from the $\beta_k|_{S_k}$ by shifting by $\dim S_k/2$. We now investigate circumstances in which it is possible to find explicit expressions for the $\beta_k|_{S_k}$ in terms of β .

Applying Theorem 2.19 inductively, starting with the complementary inclusions (ι_1, J_1) , one obtains a formula

$$[\beta] = [J_{1!} J_1^* \beta] + \sum_{k=2}^n [J_{k!} J_k^* \iota_{k-1}^{!*} \cdots \iota_1^{!*} \beta]. \tag{3.10}$$

In general this is not the above canonical decomposition. There are many similar formulæ, corresponding to different ways of splitting off strata. These formulæ may differ from one another, and each may depend on β , not merely its class $[\beta]$.

When β is anisotropic, Corollary 2.23 guarantees that (3.10) is the canonical decomposition, and so must agree with (3.6). In fact we can verify that the given representatives of terms in (3.10) are isometric to those in (3.6), not merely Witt-equivalent.

Proposition 3.11. *Suppose $\beta : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow DB$ is nondegenerate and anisotropic. Then there are isometries*

$$J_{k!} J_k^* \iota_{k-1}^{!*} \cdots \iota_1^{!*} \beta \cong J_{S_k!} J_{S_k}^* \iota_{S_k}^{!*} \beta$$

for each $k = 2, \dots, n$ so that (3.10) is the image

$$[\beta] = \sum_{S \subset X} [J_{S!} J_S^* \iota_S^{!*} \beta] \tag{3.12}$$

of the isometry (3.6) in the Witt group.

Proof. Let $\iota : Y \hookrightarrow X$ be the inclusion of a closed union of strata. Then it follows from [Beilinson et al. 1982, Proposition 1.4.17] that the (dual) natural morphisms $\iota_*^p \iota^! \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ and $DB \rightarrow \iota_*^p \iota^! DB$ are respectively monomorphic and epimorphic. Hence there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \ker \alpha & \hookrightarrow & \iota_*^p \iota^! \mathcal{B} & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{B} \\ \downarrow 0 & & \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \beta \\ D(\ker \alpha) & \longleftarrow & \iota_*^p \iota^! DB & \longleftarrow & DB \end{array}$$

where α is the restriction of β . As β is anisotropic we deduce that $\ker \alpha = 0$, and hence also $\operatorname{coker} \alpha \cong D(\ker D\alpha) \cong D(\ker \alpha) = 0$. Therefore α is an isomorphism and $p_t^! \mathcal{B} \cong \iota^{!*} \mathcal{B} \cong p_t^* \mathcal{B}$. By [Beilinson et al. 1982, Proposition 1.3.17] $p_{t_r}^! p_{t_{r-1}}^! \cong p_{(t_{r-1} t_r)}^!$ and similarly $p_{t_r}^* p_{t_{r-1}}^* \cong p_{(t_{r-1} t_r)}^*$. Combining these we see that $\iota_r^{!*} \iota_{r-1}^{!*} \beta \cong (t_{r-1} t_r)^{!*} \beta$ (as forms not merely as Witt classes). By induction $\iota_r^{!*} \cdots \iota_1^{!*} \beta = (t_1 \cdots t_r)^{!*} \beta$.

One can then check that $J_{k!} J_k^*(t_1 \cdots t_{k-1})^{!*} \cong J_{S_k!} J_{S_k}^* \iota_{S_k}^{!*}$ are naturally isomorphic, so (3.10) becomes (3.12). □

For applications it is more useful to identify geometric conditions under which (3.10) is the canonical decomposition, and hence is independent of the representative β and choice of ordering of the strata. We approach this by identifying conditions under which intermediate extensions are exact, and then using Corollary 2.22.

Lemma 3.13. *Suppose that S is a stratum with finite fundamental group, and that the characteristic of \mathbb{F} does not divide the order of $\pi_1 S$. Then the intermediate extension $J_{S!}^*$ is exact.*

Proof. If $\pi_1 S$ is finite then $\operatorname{Perv}(S)$ is semisimple by Maschke’s theorem. The result follows because $J_{S!}^*$ is additive. □

Lemma 3.14. *Let $S > T$ be strata in X , and let L be the link of T in \bar{S} . Suppose that the intersection cohomology group $IH^{(\dim L - 1)/2}(L; \mathcal{L}) = 0$ for any local system \mathcal{L} on the link. Then*

$$\operatorname{Ext}^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}) = 0 = \operatorname{Ext}^1(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}),$$

where $\mathcal{A} = J_{S!}^* \mathcal{M}[\dim S/2]$ and $\mathcal{B} = J_{T!}^* \mathcal{N}[\dim T/2]$ are the intermediate extensions of (shifted) local systems respectively on S and on T . In fact this holds if the above intersection cohomology group vanishes for those local systems which arise as the restriction of a local system on S .

Proof. It suffices to prove that $\operatorname{Ext}^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}) = 0$ for any such \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} , since then by duality $\operatorname{Ext}^1(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \cong \operatorname{Ext}^1(D\mathcal{A}, D\mathcal{B}) = 0$. By adjunction and the fact that $\mathcal{B} \in {}^pD^0(\bar{T})$ and $\iota_T^* \mathcal{A} \in {}^pD^{<0}(\bar{T})$, we have

$$\operatorname{Ext}^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}) \cong \operatorname{Ext}^1(\iota_T^* \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}) \cong \operatorname{Hom}(H^{-1}(\iota_T^* \mathcal{A}), \mathcal{B}),$$

where H^{-1} is cohomology with respect to the standard, not the perverse, t -structure. Since \mathcal{B} has no subobjects supported on $\bar{T} - T$, the right-hand group vanishes, for any such \mathcal{B} , if $H^{-1}(\iota_T^* \mathcal{A})$ is supported on $\bar{T} - T$. This is equivalent to the vanishing of the stalk of $H^{-1}(\iota_T^* \mathcal{A})$ at some, hence at all, $x \in T$. This stalk is $IH^{(\dim L - 1)/2}(L; \mathcal{M}|_L)$. The result follows. □

The conditions of this lemma are satisfied if, for instance, X is Whitney stratified, all strata have smooth closures — so that all links of pairs of strata are spheres —

and all such links have dimension ≥ 3 . In particular it holds for subspace arrangements where the dimension of pairs of subspaces differ by at least 3.

Corollary 3.15. *Suppose that for each pair of strata $S > T$ in X and local system \mathcal{L} on the link L of T in \bar{S} the intersection cohomology group $IH^{(\dim L - 1)/2}(L; \mathcal{L})$ is 0. Let $j : Y \hookrightarrow \bar{Y}$ be the inclusion of a locally closed union of strata Y in its closure. Then the intermediate extension $j_{!*} : \text{Perv}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Perv}(\bar{Y})$ is exact. In fact it suffices for the above intersection cohomology group to vanish only for those local systems \mathcal{L} which arise as the restriction of a local system on S .*

Proof. The intermediate extension is exact if, and only if, for each $\mathcal{A} \in \text{Perv}(Y)$ the composition series of $j_{!*}\mathcal{A}$ has no factors supported on $\bar{Y} - Y$. It is well-known that the intermediate extension has no nonzero subobjects (or quotients) supported on $\bar{Y} - Y$. However, Lemma 3.14 implies that any factor supported on $\bar{Y} - Y$ would appear as a factor of a subobject supported on $\bar{Y} - Y$. Hence there are no nonzero such factors and the intermediate extension is exact. \square

Corollary 3.16. *Suppose that either*

- (1) *each stratum S_k has finite fundamental group, or*
- (2) *$IH^{(\dim L - 1)/2}(L; \mathcal{L}) = 0$ for each link L and each local system \mathcal{L} on an open stratum of the link.*

Then (3.10) is the canonical decomposition of the class $[\beta]$. Moreover, under the second condition, (3.10) can be more simply written as (3.12).

Proof. By Lemma 3.13 and Corollary 3.15 either one of the conditions implies that each $j_{k!*}$ is exact. Then Corollary 2.22 implies that (3.10) is the canonical decomposition, and hence independent of the choice of representative β .

Now suppose the second condition holds, so that the intermediate extension along the inclusion of *any* locally closed union of strata is exact. Choosing an anisotropic representative β' , Proposition 3.11 implies that

$$[\beta] = [\beta'] = \sum_{S \subset X} [j_{S!*} j_S^* t_S^{!*} \beta'].$$

Then $[j_{S!*} j_S^* t_S^{!*} \beta'] = j_{S!*} j_S^* [t_S^{!*} \beta']$ because $j_{S!*}$ is exact, and

$$[t_S^{!*} \beta'] = [\beta'] - j_{!*} j^* [\beta'] = [\beta] - j_{!*} j^* [\beta] = [t_S^{!*} \beta],$$

where $j : X - \bar{S} \hookrightarrow X$ because $j_{!*}$ is exact. The result follows. \square

The conditions of this corollary are strong, but strong conditions are necessary. Example 3.23 in the next section shows that (3.12) need not hold even when all strata are simply connected.

3C. Perverse sheaves on rank stratifications. In this section we use quiver descriptions of perverse sheaves on rank stratifications to illustrate some of our results. The main reference is [Braden and Grinberg 1999].

We begin with the simplest nontrivial example, in which already one sees that one needs to take care in describing how Verdier duality translates to quiver descriptions of perverse sheaves. Let $X = \mathbb{C}$ be stratified by the origin and its complement, and let $j : \mathbb{C} - \{0\} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C} \leftarrow \{0\} : i$ be the inclusions. Then the category $\text{Perv}(X)$ of perverse sheaves of vector spaces over a field \mathbb{F} of characteristic zero is equivalent to the category of representations of the quiver

$$0 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c} \\ \xleftarrow{v} \end{array} 1, \tag{3.17}$$

where $1 + cv$ and $1 + vc$ are invertible [Verdier 1985a, §4]. Here the vertex 0 corresponds to the perverse nearby cycles Ψ_z and 1 to the perverse vanishing cycles Φ_z , where z is a coordinate on \mathbb{C} . The arrow c corresponds to the canonical map and v to a variation map. In order to define the latter one needs to pick an orientation of \mathbb{C}^* , or equivalently a generator of the fundamental group of \mathbb{C}^* . The restriction of a perverse sheaf \mathcal{E} to \mathbb{C}^* is a shifted local system $\mathcal{L}[1]$, whose stalk \mathcal{L}_1 at the basepoint $1 \in \mathbb{C}^*$ is the perverse nearby cycles, and whose monodromy with respect to the chosen generator is $\mu = 1 + vc$. The restriction of the Verdier dual $D\mathcal{E}$ to \mathbb{C}^* is the dual shifted local system $\mathcal{L}^\vee[1]$ whose monodromy with respect to the reversed generator is $\mu^* = 1 + c^*v^*$, where $*$ denotes the vector space dual.

In order to give a simple description of duality, sufficient for the following examples, we restrict to the Serre subcategory of perverse sheaves with unipotent monodromy, i.e., for which both $n_\Phi = cv$ and $n_\Psi = vc$ are nilpotent. This allows us to switch to an alternative description in terms of the logarithms N_Φ and N_Ψ of the monodromies, by which we mean

$$1 + n = e^N$$

in each case. We do so by replacing the variation arrow v by $V = f(n_\Psi)v = vf(n_\Phi)$, where

$$f(t) = \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} = 1 - \frac{t}{2} + \dots \tag{3.18}$$

Verdier duality for unipotent perverse sheaves then corresponds to the duality

$$W_0 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c} \\ \xleftarrow{V} \end{array} W_1 \quad \longmapsto \quad W_0^* \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{-V^*} \\ \xleftarrow{c^*} \end{array} W_1^*$$

on quiver descriptions. Here we first switch to the reversed generator of the fundamental group by changing V to $-V$, and then dualise. This fits with the duality of local systems, in which if \mathcal{L} has unipotent monodromy e^N then \mathcal{L}^\vee has monodromy

e^{-N^*} with respect to the *same* generator of the fundamental group. If $\mathbb{F} \subset \mathbb{C}$ then under the Riemann–Hilbert correspondence this agrees (up to a Tate twist) with the description in terms of regular holonomic D -modules as given in [Saito 1989, Theorem 1.6, Remark 1.7 and Theorem 2.2]. Note that the usual biduality isomorphism $\chi : \text{id} \rightarrow D^2$ for quiver representations needs to be modified by a sign at the vertex 0, so that a symmetric bilinear form on a perverse sheaf corresponds to a symmetric bilinear form at the vertex 1 and an antisymmetric form at the vertex 0.

Example 3.19. Even in this simple example, intermediate extension does not induce a map of Witt groups. Let $\beta : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow DB$ be the nondegenerate symmetric form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{F}^2 \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathbb{F}^2 \hookleftarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

on a two-dimensional shifted local system on $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$. Clearly β is metabolic with lagrangian the one-dimensional local system \mathcal{A} with trivial monodromy, in particular $[\beta] = 0$. The intermediate extensions of \mathcal{A} and of \mathcal{B} are

$$\mathbb{F} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{matrix} 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{F}^2 \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{(01)} \\ \xleftarrow{(10)^*} \end{matrix} \mathbb{F},$$

respectively. The subobject $J_{!*}\mathcal{A}$ is isotropic for $J_{!*}\beta$ but no longer lagrangian; the reduction $J_{!*}\beta \triangleleft J_{!*}\mathcal{A}$ is the form [1] on the point 0. Applying (3.10) to $J_{!*}\beta$ we do not obtain the direct sum decomposition (3.3) into forms on simple local systems.

The intermediate extension $J_{!*}$ is not exact, and moreover $[J_{!*}\beta] \neq 0$ since any form Witt-equivalent to $J_{!*}\beta \triangleleft J_{!*}\mathcal{A}$ must be a form on an object with an odd number of simple factors. Hence the intermediate extension does not induce a map of Witt groups.

The above description can be generalised to perverse sheaves on a complex line bundle L over a connected stratified space X . Stratify L by the preimages of the strata of X intersected with the zero section and its complement. Identify X with the zero section, and let $\iota : X \hookrightarrow L$ be the inclusion and $j : L - X \hookrightarrow L$ its complement. A perverse sheaf with respect to this stratification is automatically *monodromic* in the sense of [Verdier 1985b] in that it is locally constant on the \mathbb{C}^* fibres of the projection $L - X \rightarrow X$. The monodromy of such a perverse sheaf is an automorphism determined by a choice of orientation of L , or equivalently of a generator of the fundamental group of \mathbb{C}^* . Perverse sheaves on L are equivalent to representations of the quiver (3.17) but with values in the abelian category $\text{Perv}(L - X)$ rather than in vector spaces — see [Verdier 1985b, Proposition 5.5]. When L is a trivial line bundle this description corresponds to the one via perverse nearby and vanishing cycles for the projection $L \cong X \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. The initial example considered above is the special one in which X is a point.

A perverse sheaf \mathcal{E} on $L - X$ splits as a direct sum $\mathcal{E}^u \oplus \mathcal{E}^{nu}$ of perverse sheaves with unipotent and nonunipotent monodromy, respectively. For the nonunipotent summand,

$$p_{J!}\mathcal{E}^{nu} \cong p_{J!*}\mathcal{E}^{nu} \cong p_{J*}\mathcal{E}^{nu},$$

so that intermediate extension is exact on the full Serre subcategory of perverse sheaves with nonunipotent monodromy. For this reason we focus on the unipotent part. For this part Verdier duality can be described just as above, once a generator for the fundamental group of the \mathbb{C}^* fibres is chosen, and the variation map is renormalised as before.

Now we consider perverse sheaves on the rank stratification as in [Braden and Grinberg 1999]. Let V be an n -dimensional complex vector space. Stratify $\text{End}(V)$ by the subspaces of endomorphisms of equal rank — for $k = 0, \dots, n$ let

$$S_k = \{x \in \text{End}(V) \mid \text{rank}(x) = n - k\}.$$

Then $\text{codim } S_k = k^2$ and each S_k is connected with $\pi_1 S_0 \cong \mathbb{Z}$ and all other strata simply connected. For $n > 0$, [Braden and Grinberg 1999, Theorem 4.6] implies that the category $\text{Perv}(X_n)$ of perverse sheaves on the hypersurface

$$X_n = \{x \in \text{End}(V) \mid \text{rank}(x) < n\} = S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_n$$

of singular endomorphisms, constructible with respect to this stratification and with coefficients in \mathbb{F} , is equivalent to the category of finite-dimensional \mathbb{F} -representations of the quiver with relations

$$\mathbb{A}_n = \left(1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c_1} \\ \xleftarrow{v_1} \end{array} \dots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c_{n-1}} \\ \xleftarrow{v_{n-1}} \end{array} n \mid \begin{array}{l} v_1 c_1 = 0, \\ c_k v_k = v_{k+1} c_{k+1} \text{ for } k = 1, \dots, n - 2 \end{array} \right).$$

We write $\mu_k = 1 + v_k c_k$ for $k = 1, \dots, n - 1$ and $\mu_n = 1 + c_{n-1} v_{n-1}$, and refer to these as the monodromies of the representation. By the conditions above each monodromy is unipotent, with $\mu_1 = 1$. For $n = 1$ the quiver \mathbb{A}_1 corresponding to $\text{Perv}(\text{pt})$ has just one vertex and no arrows.

This equivalence between perverse sheaves and quiver representations is obtained in two steps. First one maps a perverse sheaf to its stratified Morse data, a vector space associated to each stratum S_i together with the (microlocal) monodromy μ_i ; see [Braden and Grinberg 1999, Theorem 4.6 and Proposition 4.7]. This monodromy depends on a choice of generator of the microlocal fundamental group, which in each of these cases is infinite cyclic. The theory of microlocal perverse sheaves is then used in order to obtain the arrows in the quiver description, ultimately by reducing to considering monodromic perverse sheaves on line bundles; see [Braden and Grinberg 1999, Proposition 2.8]. Since all microlocal monodromies are unipotent, we can renormalise the variation arrows as above,

thereby modifying the identification of perverse sheaves with representations of the same quiver with relations \mathbb{A}_n . Now the microlocal monodromies of the perverse sheaves correspond to the following monodromies of the representation: $\mu_k = e^{N_k}$ with $N_k = V_k c_k$ for $k = 1, \dots, n - 1$ and $\mu_n = e^{N_n}$ with $N_n = c_{n-1} V_{n-1}$.

For the remainder of this section we work with this modified identification. In this, Verdier duality on $\text{Perv}(X_n)$ corresponds to the functor mapping a representation

$$\mathcal{A} = \left(A_1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c_1} \\ \xleftarrow{V_1} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c_{n-1}} \\ \xleftarrow{V_{n-1}} \end{array} A_n \right)$$

to the “dual” representation

$$\mathcal{A}^* = \left(A_1^* \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{-V_1^*} \\ \xleftarrow{c_1^*} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{-V_{n-1}^*} \\ \xleftarrow{c_{n-1}^*} \end{array} A_n^* \right).$$

The usual biduality isomorphism $\chi : \text{id} \rightarrow D^2$ for quiver representations needs to be modified by a sign $(-1)^{n^2-k^2} = (-1)^{n-k}$ at the vertex k , as for quivers with an involution [Young 2016, §3.2], since the vector space associated to each stratum S_k is given as a normal Morse datum shifted by the complex dimension $n^2 - k^2$ of the stratum; see [Schürmann 2003, Corollary 5.1.4]. Then a symmetric bilinear form on a perverse sheaf corresponds to a symmetric bilinear form at the vertex k when $n - k$ is even and an antisymmetric form when $n - k$ is odd.

This differs from the description of duality in [Braden and Grinberg 1999, Proposition 4.8], where the reversal of the generator of the fundamental group is overlooked (as one can check in the $n = 1$ case, which is the example considered at the beginning of this section). A further difference is that [Braden and Grinberg 1999] state their results for perverse sheaves of complex vector spaces, however their methods apply more generally to perverse sheaves of vector spaces over any field \mathbb{F} . For the theory of microlocal perverse sheaves in this generality see [Waschkies 2004]. We must restrict to fields of characteristic zero in order to take logarithms of unipotent monodromies.

We now explain how to understand intermediate extension and restriction in the quiver description of $\text{Perv}(X_n)$.

Lemma 3.20. *Under the above identification the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Perv}(S_k \cup \cdots \cup S_n) & \longrightarrow & \text{Perv}(X_n) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Perv}(S_k \cup \cdots \cup S_l) & \longrightarrow & \text{Perv}(S_1 \cup \cdots \cup S_l) \end{array}$$

in which horizontal arrows are extensions by zero from closed unions of strata and vertical ones restriction to open unions, corresponds to the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \langle \mathcal{A} \in \text{Rep}(\mathbb{A}_n) \mid A_i = 0 \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, k-1 \rangle & \longrightarrow & \text{Rep}(\mathbb{A}_n) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \langle \mathcal{A} \in \text{Rep}(\mathbb{A}_l) \mid A_i = 0 \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, k-1 \rangle & \longrightarrow & \text{Rep}(\mathbb{A}_l) \end{array}$$

for $0 < k \leq l \leq n$. Here the horizontal arrows are inclusions of full subcategories of quiver representations and the vertical ones arise from restricting a representation to the subquiver on vertices $1, \dots, l$.

Proof. By [Braden and Grinberg 1999, Proposition 4.8] the restriction of a perverse sheaf to a normal slice to the stratum S_l (and shifted by the complex dimension of S_l) corresponds under the equivalence to the restriction of a representation of \mathbb{A}_n to the subquiver on the vertices $1, \dots, l$. In particular perverse sheaves on a normal slice can be identified with perverse sheaves on X_l . This remains the same under our modified identification. Perverse sheaves on the union $S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_l$ can also be identified with those on a normal slice to S_l —both are naturally equivalent to the category obtained by quotienting $\text{Perv}(X_n)$ by the Serre subcategory of perverse sheaves with vanishing Morse data on the strata S_1, \dots, S_l . These correspond to representations \mathcal{A} of the quiver \mathbb{A}_n with $A_i = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, l$. The latter subcategory of perverse sheaves is the image of the extension by zero along the closed inclusion $S_{l+1} \cup \dots \cup S_n \hookrightarrow X$. The result follows. \square

Lemma 3.21. *Let $i : S_k \cup \dots \cup S_l \hookrightarrow S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_l$ and $j : S_k \cup \dots \cup S_l \hookrightarrow S_k \cup \dots \cup S_n$ be the inclusions, where $0 < k \leq l \leq n$. Identify the representation*

$$\mathcal{A} = \left(A_1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c_1} \\ \xleftarrow{V_1} \end{array} A_2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c_2} \\ \xleftarrow{V_2} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c_l} \\ \xleftarrow{V_l} \end{array} A_l \right)$$

with a perverse sheaf on $S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_l$, and the representation

$$\mathcal{B} = \left(B_k \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c_{k+1}} \\ \xleftarrow{V_{k+1}} \end{array} B_{k+1} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c_{k+2}} \\ \xleftarrow{V_{k+2}} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c_l} \\ \xleftarrow{V_l} \end{array} B_l \right)$$

with a perverse sheaf on $S_k \cup \dots \cup S_l$. Then

- (1) $p_i^! \mathcal{A} = \left(\ker V_k \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \ker(V_k \cdots V_l) \right),$
- (2) $p_i^* \mathcal{A} = \left(\text{coker } c_k \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \text{coker}(c_l \cdots c_k) \right),$
- (3) $p_{j!} \mathcal{B} = \left(B_k \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} B_l \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{N_l} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{N_l} \end{array} B_l \right),$
- (4) $p_{j*} \mathcal{B} = \left(B_k \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} B_l \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{N_l} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{N_l} \end{array} B_l \right).$

In each case the unlabelled upper and lower arrows are naturally induced from the c_i and the V_i , respectively. The natural morphisms $p_l^! \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow p_l^* \mathcal{A}$ are given respectively by the evident inclusions and quotients, and the natural morphism $p_{J_l} \mathcal{B} \rightarrow p_{J_*} \mathcal{B}$ by the identity maps. The intermediate restriction therefore has

$$(i^{!*} \mathcal{A})_{k+i} = \text{im}(\ker(V_k \cdots V_{k+i}) \rightarrow A_{k+i} \rightarrow \text{coker}(c_{k+i} \cdots c_k))$$

for $i = 0, \dots, l - k$, and the intermediate extension $J_{!*} \mathcal{A}$ is the representation

$$A_k \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} A_l \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{N_l} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \text{im}(N_l) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{N_l} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{N_l} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \text{im}(N_l)^{n-l}.$$

Proof. These results follow from the description of $p_l^! \mathcal{A}$ and $p_l^* \mathcal{A}$ as the maximal subobject and quotient of \mathcal{A} supported on $S_k \cup \cdots \cup S_l$, respectively, and of $p_{J_l} \mathcal{B}$ and $p_{J_*} \mathcal{B}$ as initial and terminal objects amongst all extensions of \mathcal{B} to a perverse sheaf on $S_k \cup \cdots \cup S_n$, respectively. \square

Example 3.22. Intermediate extension from a union of strata need not be an exact functor, even when all strata are simply connected. Consider the rank stratification for $n = 3$, and specifically the inclusion $J : S_1 \cup S_2 \hookrightarrow S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$. On the left below is a short exact sequence in $\text{Perv}(S_1 \cup S_2)$, and on the right is the result of applying the intermediate extension $J_{!*}$ to it:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{F} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{1} \\ \xleftarrow{0} \end{array} & \mathbb{F} \\ \downarrow 1 & & \downarrow (10)^* \\ \mathbb{F} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{(10)^*} \\ \xleftarrow{(01)} \end{array} & \mathbb{F}^2 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow (01) \\ 0 & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} & \mathbb{F} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{F} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{1} \\ \xleftarrow{0} \end{array} & \mathbb{F} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} 0 \\ \downarrow 1 & & \downarrow (10)^* \\ \mathbb{F} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{(10)^*} \\ \xleftarrow{(01)} \end{array} & \mathbb{F}^2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{(01)} \\ \xleftarrow{(10)^*} \end{array} & \mathbb{F} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow (01) \\ 0 & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} & \mathbb{F} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} 0 \end{array}$$

It is evident from the final column that the sequence on the right is no longer exact in the middle.

Example 3.23. Let \mathcal{B} be the perverse sheaf on $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ in the middle row of the right-hand diagram of Example 3.22 above, and let $\beta : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow D\mathcal{B}$ be the nondegenerate symmetric form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{F} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{(10)^*} \\ \xleftarrow{(01)} \end{array} & \mathbb{F}^2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{(01)} \\ \xleftarrow{(10)^*} \end{array} & \mathbb{F} \\ \downarrow 1 & & \downarrow \alpha & \downarrow -1 \\ \mathbb{F} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{(0-1)^*} \\ \xleftarrow{(10)} \end{array} & \mathbb{F}^2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{(-10)} \\ \xleftarrow{(01)^*} \end{array} & \mathbb{F} \end{array} \qquad \text{where } \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This has an evident isotropic subobject given by the simple object supported on the middle vertex. The corresponding isotropic reduction is the direct sum

$$I_{S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3} \oplus -I_{S_3} = I_{X_3} \oplus -I_{\text{pt}},$$

where we identify perverse sheaves and quiver descriptions, and write I_Y for the intersection form on the intersection cohomology complex, with coefficients in \mathbb{F} , of a stratified space Y .

As before, let $S_3 \xrightarrow{i_2} S_2 \cup S_3 \xrightarrow{i_1} S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ be the closed inclusions, and let $J_1 : S_1 \hookrightarrow S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ and $J_2 : S_2 \hookrightarrow S_2 \cup S_3$ be the complementary open inclusions, and $J_3 : S_3 \rightarrow S_3$ be the identity. Then

$$i_1^{!*} \beta = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{F} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow -1 \\ 0 & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{F} \end{array} \right) = -I_{S_3},$$

so that $i_2^{!*} i_1^{!*} \beta = -I_{S_3}$ too. In contrast, $(i_1 \circ i_2)^{!*} \beta = 0$. Hence (3.10) is

$$\begin{aligned} [\beta] &= [J_{1!*} J_1^* \beta] + [J_{2!*} J_2^* i_1^{!*} \beta] + [J_{3!*} J_3^* i_2^{!*} i_1^{!*} \beta] \\ &= [I_{S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3}] + [0] + [-I_{S_3}] \\ &= [I_{X_3}] - [I_{\text{pt}}], \end{aligned}$$

in agreement with the isotropic reduction. However, the formula (3.12) is false in this case:

$$\sum_{S \subset X} [J_{S!*} J_S^* i_S^{!*} \beta] = [I_{X_3}]$$

because $i_{S_3}^{!*} \beta = (i_1 \circ i_2)^{!*} \beta = 0$ and $i_{S_2}^{!*} \beta = (i_1 \circ J_2)^{!*} \beta = J_2^* i_1^{!*} \beta = 0$ by the above calculations. Since $[I_{\text{pt}}] \neq 0$ this does not agree with $[\beta] = [I_{X_3}] - [I_{\text{pt}}]$. Therefore (3.12) does not hold without further assumptions on the form, for instance that it is anisotropic.

3D. Perverse sheaves on Schubert-stratified projective spaces. We consider a similar example but where the total space and the closures of each stratum are smooth. The main reference is [Braden 2002], although we consider only the special case of projective spaces rather than all Grassmannians. The quiver description of perverse sheaves on Schubert-stratified projective spaces is well-known in the literature — e.g., [Khovanov and Seidel 2002, alternative proof of Proposition 2.9; Stroppel 2006, Example 1.1] — however, we need Braden’s geometric approach in order to identify the action of Verdier duality.

Let W be an n -dimensional complex vector space with a complete flag

$$W_0 \subset \cdots \subset W_n = W$$

of linear subspaces where $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} W_i = i$. Let $X = P(W)$ be the corresponding $(n-1)$ -dimensional complex projective space with the Schubert stratification with strata $S_i = P(W_{n-i+1}) - P(W_{n-i}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{n-i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

The category $\text{Perv}(X)$ of perverse sheaves with coefficients in the field \mathbb{F} constructible with respect to the Schubert stratification is equivalent to the category of finite-dimensional \mathbb{F} -representations of the quiver with relations

$$\mathbb{A}'_n = \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c_1} \\ \xleftarrow{v_1} \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{c_{n-1}} \\ \xleftarrow{v_{n-1}} \end{array} n \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} v_1 c_1 = 0, \\ c_k v_k = v_{k+1} c_{k+1} \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, n-2, \\ c_k c_{k-1} = 0 = v_{k-1} v_k \quad \text{for } k = 2, \dots, n-1 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right).$$

We write $\mu_k = 1 + v_k c_k$ for $k = 1, \dots, n-1$ and $\mu_n = 1 + c_{n-1} v_{n-1}$, and refer to these as the monodromies of the representation. By the conditions above, each monodromy is unipotent, with $\mu_1 = 1$. This equivalence is a special case of [Braden 2002, Theorem 1.4.1]. The general quiver description for Grassmannians given in [Braden 2002, §1.3] reduces to the description above in our case.

The equivalence is obtained by a similar procedure as for the rank stratification case, except that one has to consider microlocal perverse sheaves through codimension 0, 1 and now also 2. The argument for codimensions 0 and 1 is as before: first one maps a perverse sheaf to its stratified Morse data, a vector space at each stratum S_i together with the (microlocal) monodromy μ_i ; see [Braden 2002, Proposition 4.3.1]. This monodromy depends on a choice of generator of the microlocal fundamental group, which in each of these cases is again infinite cyclic. There is an arrow between vertices i and j if and only if the conormal spaces of S_i and S_j intersect in codimension 1 [Braden 2002, Corollary 2.5.2], which for us is if and only if $|i - j| = 1$.

The relations $v_1 c_1 = 0$ and $c_k v_k = v_{k+1} c_{k+1}$ for $k = 1, \dots, n-2$ are deduced in the same way as for the rank stratification discussed in the previous section. The key technique is again to reduce to considering monodromic perverse sheaves on line bundles; see [Braden 2002, Lemma 3.4.1]. The third type of relations $c_k c_{k-1} = 0 = v_{k-1} v_k$ for $k = 2, \dots, n-1$ — see [Braden 2002, (4) on p. 497] — are obtained by considering codimension 2 intersections of conormal spaces, i.e., for strata S_i and S_j with $|i - j| = 2$ [Braden 2002, Proposition 2.6.2].

In order to describe Verdier duality in the quiver description we renormalise as in the rank stratification example. This is possible because as before all microlocal monodromies are unipotent. The quiver with relations \mathbb{A}'_n is unchanged, however the description of the (microlocal) monodromies is now $\mu_k = e^{N_k}$ with $N_k = V_k c_k$ for $k = 1, \dots, n-1$ and $\mu_n = e^{N_n}$ with $N_n = c_{n-1} v_{n-1}$. Note that as before the usual biduality isomorphism $\chi : \text{id} \rightarrow D^2$ for quiver representations needs to be modified by a sign $(-1)^{n-k}$ at the vertex k corresponding to a stratum S_k of complex dimension $n - k$. The descriptions of the six functors and of the intermediate

extension and restriction remain the same because, as before, the description is compatible with restriction to a normal slice; see [Braden 2002, §4.2]. We now work only with this modified identification.

Example 3.23 transfers without change to this example in the $n = 3$ case, i.e., for the Schubert stratification of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$. Here, not only are all three strata contractible but also their closures are smooth and simply connected. Even under these strong conditions (3.12) does not hold.

Remark 3.24. The path algebras of the quivers with relations \mathbb{A}_n and \mathbb{A}'_n , or their representation categories, appear in various other contexts:

- (1) as the Auslander algebra of $\mathbb{C}[x]/\langle x^n \rangle$ [Hille and Ploog 2017];
- (2) in the braid group actions on categories studied in [Khovanov and Seidel 2002];
- (3) as convolution algebras related to hyperplane arrangements [Braden et al. 2010, Example 4.6 and Theorem 4.8];
- (4) as “hypertoric enveloping algebras” [Braden et al. 2012, Example 4.11].

As explained in these references, the representation categories of \mathbb{A}_n and \mathbb{A}'_n are Koszul dual. The Koszul grading for \mathbb{A}'_n , and more generally for Braden’s quiver description of perverse sheaves on Grassmannians, becomes visible only after a renormalisation similar to the one we use to understand Verdier duality, but this time using the square root of the power series (3.18); see [Stroppel 2009, §5.7].

3E. Relation to Cappell and Shaneson’s work. The paper [Cappell and Shaneson 1991b] introduces a notion of cobordism of self-dual complexes of sheaves of vector spaces, that is, of objects $\mathcal{B} \in D_c^b(X)$ equipped with an isomorphism $\beta : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow D\mathcal{B}$, which is not assumed to have any symmetry properties. (Their definition of self-dual isomorphism involves a shift by $[\dim X]$, but we omit this because we are using the conventions of [Beilinson et al. 1982] for indexing perverse sheaves rather than those of [Goresky and MacPherson 1983].) Let $\Omega_{\text{CS}}^\pm(X)$ denote the set of cobordism classes of constructible sheaf complexes with an (anti)symmetric self-duality. The cobordism relation is generated by “elementary cobordisms” which arise from isotropic morphisms $\iota : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$. In the special case in which $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \in \text{Perv}(X)$ and ι is a monomorphism, β and $\beta \triangleleft \mathcal{A}$ are elementarily cobordant. Thus there is a homomorphism

$$W_\pm(\text{Perv}(X)) \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{CS}}^\pm(X).$$

(Cappell and Shaneson do not discuss the structure of the set of cobordism classes, but [Yokura 1995] shows that it is an abelian group under direct sum.) Moreover, the homomorphism above is an isomorphism by [Youssin 1997, Theorem 7.4]. This understood, their Theorem 2.1 states that the image of (3.12) holds in $\Omega_{\text{CS}}(X)$.

Example 3.23 above shows that this is incorrect — in that case there is a missing term corresponding to the class of the intersection form of a point — and therefore that further conditions are required for their result. (Cappell and Shaneson work with compact spaces, so to be absolutely precise one should use the counterpart of Example 3.23 for Schubert-stratified projective spaces.) On [Cappell and Shaneson 1991b, p. 534], in order to apply their (1.3), Cappell and Shaneson assume that $p_i \iota_k^! \mathcal{A} = 0$ implies $p_i \iota_{k+1}^* \iota_k^! \mathcal{A} = 0$. It is this which fails in Example 3.23.

Cappell and Shaneson’s decomposition is valid, and even lifts to the Witt group of perverse sheaves, when the form β is anisotropic. It is also valid for any form β on a sufficiently nice space X , for instance when the second condition of Corollary 3.16 is satisfied. Another case in which it is valid is when the depth of X is one, although in this case it may not correspond to the canonical decomposition.

Let us suppose that we are in one of these “good” cases in which (3.12) holds. Suppose further that $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is a proper stratified map — i.e., a proper map such that the preimage of any stratum is a union of strata, and the restriction $f|_S : S \rightarrow f(S)$ to any stratum is a locally trivial fibre bundle — of Whitney stratified spaces with only even-dimensional strata. Assume Y has a dense top-dimensional stratum which is oriented. Then the intersection form $I_Y : \mathcal{IC}(Y) \rightarrow DIC(Y)$ of the corresponding intersection cohomology complex is nondegenerate in $\text{Perv}(Y)$ and is symmetric for $\dim Y \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ and antisymmetric for $\dim Y \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. Proper push-forward $f_* = f_!$ commutes with duality and so induces a map of Witt groups $W_{\pm}(\text{Perv}(Y)) \rightarrow W_{\pm}(\text{Perv}(X))$. Hence (3.12) yields

$$[f_* I_Y] = \sum_S [J_S!_* J_S^* \iota_S^! f_* I_Y].$$

By proper base change, $\iota_S^! f_* = f_* \ell_S^!$ and $\iota_S^* f_* = f_* \ell_S^*$, where $\ell_S : f^{-1} \bar{S} \hookrightarrow X$. Hence

$$\iota_S^! f_* = \text{im}(H^0 f_* \ell_S^! I_Y \rightarrow H^0 f_* \ell_S^* I_Y).$$

Section 4 of [Cappell and Shaneson 1991b] uses this identification to interpret the local system $J_S^* \iota_S^! f_* I_Y$ on S geometrically. The stalk is the middle-dimensional intersection cohomology of $f^{-1} N_x / f^{-1} L_x$, where N_x is a normal slice to S at $x \in X$ and $L_x = \partial N_x$ is the link. In this way one can obtain formulæ for the Witt class, and thence the signature and L -class, of Y as a sum of terms indexed by the strata of X , each with a natural geometric interpretation.

3F. Families of stratifications. We make some brief remarks about Witt groups of perverse sheaves constructible with respect to a family of stratifications, rather than a fixed one. Let \mathbb{S} be a collection of stratifications of X with only even-dimensional strata, and such that any two stratifications admit a common refinement in \mathbb{S} . Let $\text{Perv}_{\mathbb{S}}(X)$ be the category of \mathbb{S} -constructible perverse sheaves of \mathbb{F} -vector spaces

on X . For example, \mathbb{S} might consist of a single stratification, or more interestingly X might be a complex algebraic or analytic variety and \mathbb{S} the collection of all algebraic, respectively analytic, stratifications.

We make \mathbb{S} into a poset with the ordering $S \leq S' \iff S'$ is a refinement of S , i.e., the strata of S are unions of strata of S' . There is a fully faithful inclusion

$$\text{Perv}_S(X) \hookrightarrow \text{Perv}_{S'}(X)$$

whenever $S \leq S'$. Moreover this inclusion commutes with duality and so induces a map of Witt groups.

Proposition 3.25. *Elements of the Witt group of \mathbb{S} -constructible perverse sheaves $W(\text{Perv}_{\mathbb{S}}(X))$ are represented by elements of $W(\text{Perv}_S(X))$ for some stratification $S \in \mathbb{S}$; two such represent the same element if and only if they agree in the Witt group of perverse sheaves constructible with respect to a common refinement. In other words,*

$$W(\text{Perv}_{\mathbb{S}}(X)) \cong \text{colim}_{S \in \mathbb{S}} W(\text{Perv}_S(X)).$$

Proof. The universal property of the colimit induces a map

$$\text{colim}_{S \in \mathbb{S}} W(\text{Perv}_S(X)) \rightarrow W(\text{Perv}_{\mathbb{S}}(X)).$$

It is surjective since each class in $W(\text{Perv}_{\mathbb{S}}(X))$ is represented by a form on a perverse sheaf which is constructible with respect to some particular stratification in \mathbb{S} . If two such forms are equivalent, then the equivalence is realised by a finite sequence of isotropic reductions. So the forms are already equivalent in the Witt group of perverse sheaves constructible with respect to any sufficiently refined stratification for which all objects in this sequence are constructible. Hence the map is also injective. \square

Say that \mathbb{S} is *artinian* if the poset of closed unions of strata, considered as subspaces of X ordered by inclusion, of all stratifications in \mathbb{S} is artinian. For example this holds if we work in the complex algebraic (respectively analytic) context with the collection of all algebraic (respectively analytic) Whitney stratifications (on a compact analytic space). When this is the case the category $\text{Perv}_{\mathbb{S}}(X)$ is both artinian and noetherian — for algebraic stratifications this is [Beilinson et al. 1982, Théorème 4.3.1], and the general case is proved in a similar fashion. A simple object is an intermediate extension of an irreducible local system \mathcal{L} on a stratum S . Two such, \mathcal{L} on S , and \mathcal{L}' on S' are isomorphic if and only if there is a stratum S'' , dense and open in both S and S' , such that $\mathcal{L}|_{S''} \cong \mathcal{L}'|_{S''}$. Applying Corollary 2.12 we obtain another corollary.

Corollary 3.26. *If \mathbb{S} is artinian then each class in $W(\text{Perv}_{\mathbb{S}}(X))$ has a decomposition into a sum of classes represented by forms on simple objects. The sum*

of terms represented by forms on a given isomorphism class of simple objects is well-defined.

Irrespective of whether \mathbb{S} is artinian or not, one can apply Theorem 2.19 inductively to obtain formulæ like (3.10). If one decomposes in this way according to a stratification with respect to which a representative for the class is constructible, then the summands will be represented by forms on intermediate extensions of local systems. In “good” cases (anisotropic forms or exact intermediate extensions) this sum will correspond to the canonical decomposition of the above corollary.

3G. Unipotent nearby and vanishing cycles. Let X be a complex algebraic variety. Let $\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(X)$ denote the algebraically constructible perverse sheaves on X . Fix an algebraic map $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and let $\iota : Y = f^{-1}(0) \hookrightarrow X$ and $j : U = X - Y \hookrightarrow X$ be the inclusions. An important feature of this situation is that the open inclusion $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ is an affine morphism, which implies that ${}^p j_! = j_!$ and ${}^p j_* = j_*$.

There are exact functors

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(U) & \xrightarrow{\Xi_f^{\text{un}}} & \text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(X) \\
 \searrow \Psi_f^{\text{un}} & & \swarrow \Phi_f^{\text{un}} \\
 & \text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(Y) &
 \end{array}$$

constructed in [Beilinson 1987]; see also the notes [Reich 2010]. The functor Ξ_f^{un} is the *maximal extension*, Ψ_f^{un} the *unipotent nearby cycles* and Φ_f^{un} the *unipotent vanishing cycles*. Here we follow the presentation of [Morel 2018], which is better adapted for the discussion of Verdier duality

Remark 3.27. In this section we work in the complex algebraic context without fixing a complex algebraic Whitney stratification. However, all results apply to the case of a fixed Whitney stratification of X in the complex algebraic or analytic context (with the same arguments), if $Y = f^{-1}(0)$ is a closed union of strata. In that situation the corresponding constructible derived categories as well as the categories of perverse sheaves are stable under the functors ${}^p j_! = j_!$ and ${}^p j_* = j_*$, as well as under Ψ_f^{un} and Φ_f^{un} ; see [Schürmann 2003, §4.2.2 and §6.0.4].

Let $\mathbb{Z}(1)$ denote the orientation sheaf $\text{or}_{\mathbb{C}^*}$ of \mathbb{C}^* and, by abuse of notation, also its stalk $\text{or}_{\mathbb{C}^*, 1} \cong 2\pi i \mathbb{Z}$ at the chosen base point $1 \in \mathbb{C}^*$. There is a natural representation t of $\pi_1(\mathbb{C}^*, 1)$ on $\mathbb{Z}(1)$. A choice of orientation of \mathbb{C}^* , equivalently of a generator $g \in \pi_1(\mathbb{C}^*, 1)$, identifies $\mathbb{Z}(1) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ with the constant sheaf of integers with $t(g) = 1$. As previously discussed, Verdier duality switches the chosen orientation to the opposite one with $t(g^{-1}) = -t(g)$. In the following we therefore want to work without choosing an orientation.

For $n \geq 0$ let $\mathbb{Z}(n) = \mathbb{Z}^{\otimes n}$ and $\mathbb{Z}(-n) = \mathbb{Z}(-1)^{\otimes n}$, where $\mathbb{Z}(-1) = \mathbb{Z}(1)^*$ is the dual local system. Again we use the same notation for their stalks at the base

point $1 \in \mathbb{C}^*$, as well as for the corresponding local systems on $U = X - Y$ pulled back via $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$. Similarly, $-(n) = - \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}(n)$ denotes the corresponding Tate-twists of sheaves or stalks of \mathbb{F} -vector spaces, with \mathbb{F} our base field of characteristic zero.

Consider for $p \geq 1$ the p -dimensional \mathbb{F} -vector space

$$L^p = \mathbb{F} \oplus \mathbb{F}(-1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{F}(1 - p)$$

together with the nilpotent morphism $N : L^p \rightarrow L^p(-1)$ given by the matrix

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let \mathcal{L}^p be the corresponding local system on \mathbb{C}^* , with stalk L^p in $1 \in \mathbb{C}^*$, and monodromy action

$$\mu(g) = e^{t(g) \cdot N} : L^p \rightarrow L^p$$

for $g \in \pi_1(\mathbb{C}^*, 1)$ any generator. For $p + q = n$ there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^p \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^q(-p) \rightarrow 0, \tag{3.28}$$

where the maps are inclusion of the first p coordinates and projection onto the last q coordinates.

The unipotent nearby cycles of a perverse sheaf \mathcal{A} on U are defined by

$$\iota_* \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ker [J_!(\mathcal{A} \otimes f^* \mathcal{L}^n) \rightarrow J_*(\mathcal{A} \otimes f^* \mathcal{L}^n)],$$

where the map on the right-hand side is the natural one. The kernel of this map stabilises for sufficiently large n , and the limit denotes this stable kernel; see [Morel 2018, Corollary 3.2]. The maximal extension of \mathcal{A} is constructed similarly as

$$\Xi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ker [J_!(\mathcal{A} \otimes f^* \mathcal{L}^n) \rightarrow J_*(\mathcal{A} \otimes f^* \mathcal{L}^{n-1})(-1)],$$

where the map on the right is induced from the quotient in (3.28) with $q = n - 1$, and once again the kernel stabilises for sufficiently large n ; see [Morel 2018, Proposition 5.1]. The action of $N : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(-1)$ induces actions $\Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}(-1)$ and $\Xi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Xi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}(-1)$, respectively, which we also denote by N , and the same holds for the induced monodromy action $\mu(g) = e^{t(g) \cdot N}$ of a generator g of $\pi_1(\mathbb{C}^*, 1)$ on $\Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}$ and $\Xi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}$.

Whereas the maximal extension functor commutes with Verdier duality [Morel 2018, Corollary 5.4], the unipotent nearby cycle functor commutes with Verdier duality only up to a Tate-twist [Morel 2018, Corollary 4.2]:

$$D(\Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}) \cong \Psi_f^{\text{un}}(D(\mathcal{A}))(-1). \tag{3.29}$$

Moreover, there are two natural short exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow J_! \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\alpha_-} \Xi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\beta_-} \iota_* \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}(-1) \longrightarrow 0 \tag{3.30}$$

and

$$0 \longrightarrow \iota_* \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\beta_+} \Xi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\alpha_+} J_* \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow 0 \tag{3.31}$$

which are exchanged by duality [Morel 2018, Proposition 5.1, Corollary 5.4]. The maps are induced from those in (3.28) for $(p, q) = (1, n - 1)$ and $(n - 1, 1)$. The composite $\alpha_+ \circ \alpha_-$ is the natural map, and $\beta_- \circ \beta_+ = N$ [Morel 2018, Remark 5.6]. In particular the action $N : \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}(-1)$ commutes with the duality isomorphism above: $D \circ N \cong N \circ D$. This also holds without Tate-twists, if one chooses opposite generators of $\pi_1(\mathbb{C}^*, 1)$ on both sides of this identification. Otherwise a minus sign shows up, e.g., if one chooses on both sides the complex orientation of \mathbb{C}^* as in [Saito 1989].

The perverse unipotent vanishing cycles $\Phi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{B}$ of $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(X)$ are defined to be (the restriction of) the cohomology $\iota^* H^0(-)$ of the complex

$$J_! J^* \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{(\alpha_-, \gamma_-)^f} \Xi_f^{\text{un}} J^* \mathcal{B} \oplus \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{(\alpha_+, -\gamma_+)} J_* J^* \mathcal{B}$$

sitting in degrees -1 to 1 , where γ_{\pm} are the unit and counit of the adjunctions. Note that the first (respectively last) morphism in this complex is injective (respectively surjective) with its cohomology $H^0(-)$ supported on Y (since its restriction to the complement $X - Y$ is vanishing). That Φ_f^{un} commutes with duality follows from the fact that duality interchanges the above two short exact sequences [Morel 2018, Remark 6.1]. One also gets induced morphisms

$$\Psi_f^{\text{un}} J^* \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \Phi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\text{Var}} \Psi_f^{\text{un}} J^* \mathcal{B}(-1)$$

of perverse sheaves on Y with $N = \text{Var} \circ \text{can}$, so that can and Var are exchanged by duality [Morel 2018, Remark 6.1]. Moreover, the category $\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(X)$ can be described in terms of the gluing data [Morel 2018, Theorem 8.1]:

$$\mathcal{B} \mapsto (J^* \mathcal{B}, \Phi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{B}, \text{can}, \text{Var}).$$

For example $J_! \mathcal{A}$ has the following gluing data description (see also [Reich 2010, Proposition 4.7]):

$$(\mathcal{A}, \text{im}(N : \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}(-1)), N, \text{incl}), \tag{3.32}$$

with $N : \Psi_f^{\text{un}}(J^* J_! \mathcal{A}) = \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}(-1) = \Psi_f^{\text{un}}(J^* J_! \mathcal{A})(-1)$ factorised as

$$\Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{N} \text{im}(N) \xrightarrow{\text{incl}} \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}(-1).$$

Since the unipotent vanishing cycles and the maximal extension commute with duality they induce maps of Witt groups. We abuse notation by using the functors to denote these induced maps.

Lemma 3.33. *The map $[\beta] \mapsto (J^*[\beta], \Phi_f^{\text{un}}[\beta])$ is an isomorphism*

$$W(\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(X)) \cong W(\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(U)) \oplus W(\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(Y))$$

with inverse $([\beta], [\beta']) \mapsto \Xi_f^{\text{un}}[\beta] + \iota_*[\beta']$.

Proof. From the constructions, $\Phi_f^{\text{un}} \circ \iota_*$ and $J^* \circ \Xi_f^{\text{un}}$ are the identity. Therefore

$$\Xi_f^{\text{un}}[\beta] = \iota_*[\beta']$$

implies $[\beta] = J^* \Xi_f^{\text{un}}[\beta] = 0$, and hence $[\beta'] = \Phi_f^{\text{un}} \iota_*[\beta'] = 0$ too.

Given $[\beta] \in W(\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(X))$, the form $\beta \oplus \Xi_f^{\text{un}} J^*(-\beta)$ is metabolic when restricted to U . Using $J_!$ we can construct an isotropic subobject for this form from a lagrangian for the restriction. The reduction by this isotropic subobject will be supported on Y , so that

$$[\beta] - \Xi_f^{\text{un}} J^*[\beta] = \iota_*[\beta']$$

for some $[\beta'] \in W(\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(Y))$. We now show that $[\beta'] = \Phi_f^{\text{un}}[\beta]$, or equivalently that $\Phi_f^{\text{un}} \circ \Xi_f^{\text{un}} = 0$ on Witt groups. To see this recall that there is a functorial short exact sequence [Morel 2018, Corollary 7.2]

$$0 \rightarrow \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \rightarrow \Phi_f^{\text{un}} \Xi_f^{\text{un}} \rightarrow \Psi_f^{\text{un}}(-1) \rightarrow 0,$$

so that the induced form $\Phi_f^{\text{un}} \Xi_f^{\text{un}}[\beta]$ is metabolic. Therefore $\Phi_f^{\text{un}} \Xi_f^{\text{un}}[\beta] = 0$ in the Witt group as claimed. \square

We can relate the above decomposition to our earlier splitting results.

Corollary 3.34. *For $[\beta : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A})] \in W(\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(U))$ the composite*

$$\Psi_f^{\text{un}} \beta \circ N : \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}(-1) \rightarrow D\Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}$$

is symmetric and $[J_! \beta] = \Xi_f^{\text{un}}[\beta] + \iota_*[\Psi_f^{\text{un}} \beta \circ N]$. Similarly, for $[\beta'] \in W(\text{Perv}_{\text{alg}}(X))$ we have

$$[\iota^! \beta'] = \Phi_f^{\text{un}}[\beta'] - [\Psi_f^{\text{un}}(J^* \beta') \circ N].$$

Proof. It is easy to verify that

$$\Psi_f^{\text{un}} \beta \circ N : \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}(-1) \rightarrow \Psi_f^{\text{un}}(D(\mathcal{A}))(-1) \cong D\Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}$$

is symmetric, since $N : \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Psi_f^{\text{un}} \mathcal{A}(-1)$ commutes with duality. Moreover, from the description of intermediate extensions in terms of gluing data (3.32), one gets

$$\Phi_f^{\text{un}}[J_! \beta] = [\Psi_f^{\text{un}} \beta \circ N].$$

Hence by Lemma 3.33 $[J!_*\beta] = \Xi_f^{\text{un}}[\beta] + \iota_*[\Psi_f^{\text{un}}\beta \circ N]$, so that

$$[\iota^!*\beta'] = [\beta'] - [J!_*J^*\beta'] = \Phi_f^{\text{un}}[\beta'] - [\Psi_f^{\text{un}}(J^*\beta') \circ N]$$

as claimed. \square

Remark 3.35. An alternative method of proof is to verify that the first equation is the splitting relation arising from the short exact sequences (3.30) and (3.31). The second is the splitting relation for the following two exact sequences of perverse sheaves which are exchanged by duality [Morel 2018, Proposition 6.2]:

$$\Psi_f^{\text{un}}(J^*\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \Phi_f^{\text{un}}\mathcal{B} \longrightarrow H^0(\iota^*\mathcal{B}) \longrightarrow 0$$

and

$$0 \longrightarrow H^0(\iota^!\mathcal{B}) \longrightarrow \Phi_f^{\text{un}}\mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\text{Var}} \Psi_f^{\text{un}}(J^*\mathcal{B})(-1),$$

with H^0 the corresponding perverse cohomology.

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JÖRG SCHÜRMAN: jschuerm@math.uni-muenster.de
Mathematisches Institut, Universität Münster, Münster, Germany

JON WOOLF: jonwoolf@liv.ac.uk
Department of Mathematical Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

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