

THE SYMPLECTIZATION FUNCTOR

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ABSTRACT. We describe a symplectization functor from the Poisson category to the symplectic “category” and we study some of its properties.

1. INTRODUCTION

Recall that to every Poisson manifold (M, π) there is associated a Lie algebroid structure on T^*M . It was shown in [3, 8, 7] that we can always associate to this Lie algebroid a topological groupoid $\Sigma(M)$, which in favorable circumstances (the *integrable case*) is a differentiable groupoid. In the integrable case, this Lie groupoid carries a compatible symplectic structure which, as we recall below, arises from the canonical symplectic structure on T^*M . In this paper we look into the functorial properties of this construction. Namely, we take the point of view that Σ is a functor from the *Poisson category* to the *symplectic “category”*. This may be useful, for example, in the problem of (geometric, deformation) quantization of Poisson manifolds.

First of all, by the *Poisson category* we mean the category **Poiss** whose objects are the (integrable) Poisson manifolds and whose morphisms are the Poisson maps. On the other hand, by the *symplectic “category”* we mean the “category” **Symp** whose objects are the symplectic manifolds and whose morphisms are the canonical relations. This “category” was introduced by Alan Weinstein in [21], who also used the quotations marks as a reminder that this is not really a category, since composition of canonical relations is not always defined. This “category” contains a *symplectic groupoid “sub-category”*, which we denote **SympGrp**. Now, as we will recall below, Σ associates to a Poisson manifold (M, π) a *symplectic groupoid* $(\Sigma(M), \omega)$ and to a Poisson map $\phi : (M_1, \pi_1) \rightarrow (M_2, \pi_2)$ a canonical relation (in fact, a *Lagrangian subgroupoid*) $\Sigma(\phi) \subset \Sigma(M_1) \times \overline{\Sigma(M_2)}$, in such a way that composition of Poisson maps corresponds to composition of canonical relations. Therefore, Σ is a functor from **Poiss** to **SympGrp**.

In the Poisson category one has many geometric constructions:

- Passing to sub-objects;
- Passing to quotients;
- Forming fibrations;
- Forming connected sums;
- (...)

It is natural to look at what happens to each such geometric construction upon applying the functor Σ . In this paper we survey recent results and ongoing research on this direction.

Key words and phrases. Poisson category, symplectic “category”.

The *symplectization functor* Σ should not be confused with the *integration functor* \mathcal{G} which goes from the category of Lie algebroids to the category of Lie groupoids. For example, a Poisson map is almost never a Lie algebroid morphism of the underlying cotangent algebroids. Symplectization of many of the constructions above entails a rich geometry, which is not present in Lie algebroid theory, and which makes this passage from the Poisson category to the symplectic groupoid “category” far from being obvious.

The rest of this paper is organized into two sections. In the first section, we review the construction of Σ . In the second section, we consider the effect of Σ on some of the geometric constructions mentioned above.

Remark 1.1. *In order to simplify the presentation we will assume throughout this paper that our Poisson manifolds are integrable, However, as the reader will notice, many of the constructions below still make sense for non-integrable Poisson manifolds.*

2. THE Σ FUNCTOR

Let $(M, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$ be a Poisson manifold. We will denote by $\pi \in \mathfrak{X}^2(M)$ the associated Poisson tensor which is given by $\pi(df, dg) := \{f, g\}$, ($f, g \in C^\infty(M)$), and by $\pi^\sharp : T^*M \rightarrow TM$ the vector bundle map defined by

$$\pi^\sharp(dh) = X_h := \{h, \cdot\}.$$

As usual, we call X_h the hamiltonian vector field determined by $h \in C^\infty(M)$. Also, there is a Lie bracket on 1-forms $[\cdot, \cdot] : \Omega^1(M) \times \Omega^1(M) \rightarrow \Omega^1(M)$ which is defined by:

$$[\alpha, \beta] = \mathcal{L}_{\pi^\sharp \alpha} \beta - \mathcal{L}_{\pi^\sharp \beta} \alpha - d\pi(\alpha, \beta).$$

The triple $(p : T^*M \rightarrow M, [\cdot, \cdot], \pi^\sharp)$ is a Lie algebroid, called the *cotangent Lie algebroid* of the Poisson manifold (M, π) .

2.1. Σ on objects. Let us recall briefly the construction of the groupoid $\Sigma(M)$ canonically associated with the Poisson manifold (M, π) (more details can be found in [7, 8]):

$$\Sigma(M) := \frac{\{\text{cotangent paths}\}}{\{\text{cotangent homotopies}\}}.$$

where:

- A *cotangent path* is a C^1 -path $a : I \rightarrow T^*M$ such that

$$\pi^\sharp(a(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}p(a(t)).$$

- Two cotangent paths a_0 and a_1 are *cotangent homotopic* if there exists a family of cotangent paths $a_\varepsilon(t) = a(\varepsilon, t)$, $\varepsilon \in [0, 1]$, such that the solution $b = b(\varepsilon, t)$ of the differential equation

$$(1) \quad \partial_t b - \partial_\varepsilon a = T_\nabla(a, b), \quad b(\varepsilon, 0) = 0,$$

satisfies $b(\varepsilon, 1) = 0$ ⁽¹⁾.

¹Here T_∇ denotes the torsion of a connection ∇ , while ∂_t and ∂_ε are the covariant derivatives along the t and ε directions. One can show that this condition does not depend on the choice of ∇ .

There is a natural groupoid structure on $\Sigma(M)$:

- The *source* and *target* maps $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} : \Sigma(M) \rightarrow M$ are given by $\mathbf{s}([a]) = p(a(0))$ and $\mathbf{t}([a]) = p(a(1))$;
- The *multiplication* in $\Sigma(M)$ is defined by $[a_1] \cdot [a_0] = [a_1 \odot a_0]$, where $a_1 \odot a_0$ denotes concatenation of cotangent paths:

$$a_1 \odot a_0(t) \equiv \begin{cases} 2a_0(2t), & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ 2a_1(2t - 1), & \frac{1}{2} < t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

- The *identity* section $\varepsilon : M \rightarrow \Sigma(M)$ is given by $\varepsilon(x) = [0_x]$, where 0_x is the trivial cotangent path based at x ;
- The *inverse* map $\iota : \Sigma(M) \rightarrow \Sigma(M)$ is defined by $\iota([a]) = [\bar{a}]$, where $\bar{a}(t) = a(1 - t)$ denotes the opposite path.

The space of cotangent paths $P_\pi(M)$ is furnished with the C^2 compact-open topology, and in $\Sigma(M) = P_\pi(M) / \sim$ we take the quotient topology. Then $\Sigma(M)$ becomes a topological groupoid, which is sometimes called the *Weinstein groupoid* of (M, π) . In general, this groupoid is not smooth, but it is rather a differentiable stack (see [16, 17]). However, if $\Sigma(M)$ is smooth then one obtains a source 1-connected Lie groupoid that integrates the cotangent Lie algebroid of (M, π) , and in this case we call (M, π) an *integrable Poisson manifold*. The precise obstructions to integrability were determined in [7, 8].

Let us now recall:

Definition 2.1. *A symplectic form ω in a groupoid \mathcal{G} is multiplicative iff the graph of the multiplication*

$$\gamma_m = \{(g, h, gh) \in \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G} \mid (g, h) \in \mathcal{G}^{(2)}\}$$

is a Lagrangian submanifold of $\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G} \times \bar{\mathcal{G}}$. The pair (\mathcal{G}, ω) is called a symplectic groupoid.

If (\mathcal{G}, ω) is a symplectic groupoid then the base manifold M has a canonical Poisson bracket such that:

- (i) \mathbf{s} is Poisson and \mathbf{t} is anti-Poisson;
- (ii) the Lie algebroid of Σ is canonically isomorphic to T^*M .

Conversely, we have:

Theorem 2.1 ([3, 7]). *Let (M, π) be an integrable Poisson manifold. Then $\Sigma(M)$ is a symplectic groupoid whose Poisson structure on the base coincides with π .*

For the sequel, it is important to understand how the symplectic structure on $\Sigma(M)$ arises. For that, we need to look closer at cotangent homotopies and at an alternative description of these homotopies in terms of a Lie algebra action.

We will denote by $P(T^*M)$ the space of all C^1 -paths $a : I \rightarrow T^*M$. This is a Banach manifold in the obvious way, and the space of cotangent paths

$$P_\pi(M) \subset P(T^*M)$$

is a Banach submanifold. Also, we let $P(M)$ denote the space of C^2 -paths $\gamma : I \rightarrow M$. A basic fact, which in fact explains the existence of a symplectic structure on $\Sigma(M)$, is that

$$P(T^*M) = T^*P(M),$$

so that $P(T^*M)$ carries a natural (weak) symplectic structure ω_{can} .

Let us identify the tangent space $T_aP(T^*M)$ with the space of vector fields along a :

$$T_aP(T^*M) = \{U : I \rightarrow TT^*M \mid U(t) \in T_{a(t)}T^*M\}.$$

and denote by ω_0 the canonical symplectic form on T^*M . Then the 2-form ω_{can} on $P(T^*M) = T^*P(M)$ is given by:

$$(2) \quad (\omega_{\text{can}})_a(U_1, U_2) = \int_0^1 \omega_0(U_1(t), U_2(t)) dt,$$

for all $U_1, U_2 \in T_aP(T^*M)$. Moreover, it is easy to check that $d\omega_{\text{can}} = 0$ and that $\omega_{\text{can}}^\sharp : T_aP(T^*M) \rightarrow T_a^*P(T^*M)$ is injective. Hence, ω_{can} is a weak symplectic form.

On the other hand, the Lie algebra

$$P_0\Omega^1(M) := \{\eta_t \in \Omega^1(M), t \in I \mid \eta_0 = \eta_1 = 0, \eta_t \text{ of class } C^1 \text{ in } t\}$$

with the pointwise Lie bracket, acts on $P(T^*M)$ in such a way that:

- (a) the action is tangent to $P_\pi(M)$;
- (b) two cotangent paths are homotopic if and only if they belong to the same orbit.

Now we have the following remarkable fact, first observed in [3]:

Theorem 2.2. *The infinitesimal action of $P_0\Omega^1(M)$ on $(P(T^*M), \omega_{\text{can}})$ is Hamiltonian, with equivariant moment map $J : P(T^*M) \rightarrow P_0\Omega^1(M)^*$ given by*

$$(3) \quad \langle J(a), \eta \rangle = \int_0^1 \left\langle \frac{d}{dt} \pi(a(t)) - \#a(t), \eta(t, \gamma(t)) \right\rangle dt.$$

Therefore, the groupoid $\Sigma(M)$ is obtained by symplectic reduction:

$$\Sigma(M) = P(T^*M) // P_0\Omega^1(M) = J^{-1}(0) / P_0\Omega^1(M).$$

This gives the multiplicative symplectic form on $\Sigma(M)$.

Remark 2.1. *It is important to note that not every Lie groupoid integrating the cotangent bundle T^*M of a Poisson manifold is a symplectic groupoid. What we saw above is that the unique source 1-connected groupoid is indeed a symplectic groupoid, and that this symplectic structure arises from the canonical symplectic structure on T^*M .*

2.2. Σ on morphisms. Now that we know what the effect of Σ on objects is, let us look at its effect on a Poisson morphism $\phi : (M_1, \pi_1) \rightarrow (M_2, \pi_2)$. Note that, in general, ϕ does not induce a morphism of Lie algebroids, so the answer is not a Lie groupoid morphism $\Sigma(\phi) : \Sigma(M_1) \rightarrow \Sigma(M_2)$. In order to find out what the answer should be, let us recall different ways of expressing the condition for a map to be Poisson:

Proposition 2.1 ([19]). *Let $\phi : (M_1, \pi_1) \rightarrow (M_2, \pi_2)$ be a smooth map between two Poisson manifolds. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (a) *The map ϕ preserves Poisson brackets: $\{f \circ \phi, g \circ \phi\}_1 = \{f, g\}_2 \circ \phi$.*
- (b) *The Poisson bivectors are ϕ -related: $\phi_*\pi_1 = \pi_2$.*
- (c) *Graph(ϕ) $\subset M_1 \times \overline{M_2}$ is a coisotropic submanifold ⁽²⁾.*

It is clear that if (M_1, π_1) and (M_2, π_2) are Poisson manifolds, then we have

$$\Sigma(M_1 \times \overline{M_2}) = \Sigma(M_1) \times \overline{\Sigma(M_2)}.$$

Hence, to integrate a Poisson morphism, we just need to know what objects integrate coisotropic submanifolds of a Poisson manifold. This problem was solved by Cattaneo and Felder in [2]:

Theorem 2.3. *If $\mathcal{G} \rightrightarrows C$ is a Lagrangian subgroupoid of a symplectic groupoid $\Sigma \rightrightarrows M$, then $C \subset M$ is a coisotropic submanifold. Conversely, if C is a coisotropic submanifold of an integrable Poisson manifold (M, π) , then there exists a Lagrangian subgroupoid $\mathcal{G} \rightrightarrows C$ of $\Sigma(M)$ that integrates C .*

Let us explain why coisotropic submanifolds integrate to Lagrangian subgroupoids. Note that C is a coisotropic submanifold of (M, π) iff its conormal bundle $\nu^*(C) := (TC)^0 \subset T^*M$ is a Lie subalgebroid of the cotangent Lie algebroid T^*M . Therefore, if (M, π) is integrable, then there exists a source connected Lie subgroupoid $\mathcal{G} \rightrightarrows C$ of the groupoid $\Sigma(M) \rightrightarrows M$ that integrates $\nu^*(C)$. Now we claim that the restriction of the symplectic form ω to \mathcal{G} vanishes which, combined with $\dim \mathcal{G} = 1/2 \dim \Sigma(M)$, implies that \mathcal{G} is Lagrangian.

To prove our claim, we observe that for the canonical symplectic form ω_0 on T^*M the submanifold $\nu^*(C) \subset T^*M$ is Lagrangian. Using the explicit expression (2) for the symplectic form ω_{can} on $P(T^*M)$, we see immediately that space of paths $P(\nu^*(C)) \subset P(T^*M)$ is isotropic. It follows that the symplectic form ω on the symplectic quotient $\Sigma(M)$ restricts to zero on the submanifold $\mathcal{G} = P(\nu^*(C))/P_0\Omega^1(M)$, as we claimed.

We have now found what Poisson morphisms integrate to:

Corollary 2.1. *Let $\phi : (M_1, \pi_1) \rightarrow (M_2, \pi_2)$ be a Poisson map between two integrable Poisson manifolds. Then ϕ integrates to a Lagrangian subgroupoid $\Sigma(\phi) \subset \Sigma(M_1) \times \overline{\Sigma(M_2)}$.*

2.3. The symplectic “category”. Let us recall now the symplectic “category” of Alan Weinstein [21], which we will denote by **Symp**.

In the category **Symp** the objects are the symplectic manifolds and the morphisms are the *canonical relations*. We recall that if (S_1, ω_1) and (S_2, ω_2) are two symplectic manifolds, then a *canonical relation* from S_1 to S_2 is, by definition, a Lagrangian submanifold $L \subset S_1 \times \overline{S_2}$ where, as usual, we denote by a bar the same manifold with the opposite symplectic structure.

²A submanifold N of a Poisson manifold (M, π) is called *coisotropic* if $\pi^\sharp(TN)^0 \subset TN$, where $(TN)^0 \subset T^*M$ denotes the annihilator of TN . Also, \overline{M} denotes the Poisson manifold M with the symmetric Poisson structure.

There is, however, a problem: if $L_1 \in \text{Mor}(S_1, S_2)$ and $L_2 \in \text{Mor}(S_2, S_3)$ are canonical relations, their composition:

$$L_1 \circ L_2 := \{(x, z) \in S_1 \times S_3 \mid \exists y \in S_2, \text{ with } (x, y) \in L_1 \text{ and } (y, z) \in L_2\},$$

may not be a smooth submanifold of $S_1 \times \overline{S_3}$. One needs a certain clean intersection property which we will not discuss here (see [21]). However, whenever it is a smooth submanifold, it is indeed a Lagrangian submanifold. Therefore, in **Symp** composition is not always defined and Weinstein proposed to name it a “category”, with quotation marks.

It maybe worth to point out three simple properties of the symplectic “category”. First, in the symplectic “category” the points of an object (S, ω) are the elements of $\text{Mor}(\text{pt}, S)$, i.e., the Lagrangian submanifolds $L \subset S$. Second, there exists an involution in **Symp**: it is the covariant functor of **Symp** which takes an object S to itself $S^\dagger := S$ and a morphism $L \in \text{Mor}(S_1, S_2)$ to the morphism $L^\dagger := \{(y, x) \in S_2 \times \overline{S_1} \mid (x, y) \in L\} \in \text{Mor}(S_2, S_1)$. Finally, in **Symp** we have the “subcategory” of symplectic groupoids, denoted **SympGrp**, where the objects are the symplectic groupoids (\mathcal{G}, ω) and the morphisms $\text{Mor}(\mathcal{G}_1, \mathcal{G}_2)$ are the Lagrangian subgroupoids of $\mathcal{G}_1 \times \overline{\mathcal{G}_2}$.

Now let us denote by **Poiss** the Poisson category, in which the objects are the Poisson morphisms and the morphisms are the Poisson maps. We can summarize the two previous paragraphs above by saying that Σ is a covariant functor from **Poiss** to **SympGrp**.

2.4. Examples. For illustration purposes we give three, well-known, classes of examples.

2.4.1. Symplectic manifolds. If (M, π) is a non-degenerate Poisson structure, then $\omega = (\pi)^{-1}$ is a symplectic form. In this case, a cotangent path $a : I \rightarrow T^*M$ is completely determined by its base path $\gamma : I \rightarrow M$, since we have:

$$a(t) = \omega(\dot{\gamma}(t), \cdot).$$

Moreover, two cotangent paths a_0 and a_1 are cotangent homotopic iff their base paths γ_0 and γ_1 are homotopic relative to its end-points. Hence, $\Sigma(M)$ is just the fundamental groupoid of M , and so can be identified as:

$$\Sigma(M) = \widetilde{M} \times_{\pi_1(M)} \widetilde{M},$$

where \widetilde{M} is the universal covering space and $\pi_1(M)$ acts diagonally. This space carries an obvious symplectic groupoid structure which is inherit from the pair (symplectic) groupoid $\widetilde{M} \times \widetilde{M}$. Note that when (M_1, π_1) and (M_2, π_2) are both symplectic, a Poisson map $\phi : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ is not, in general, symplectic (such a Poisson map ϕ must be a submersion).

2.4.2. Trivial Poisson manifolds. A smooth manifold M always carries the trivial Poisson structure $\pi \equiv 0$. In this case, a cotangent path is just a path into a fiber of T^*M , and any such path $a : I \rightarrow T_x^*M$ is cotangent homotopic to its average $\bar{a}(t) := \int_0^1 a(s)ds$ (a constant path in T_x^*M). It is easy to check that two cotangent paths are homotopic iff their averages are equal, so that $\Sigma(M) = T^*M$. On the other hand, any smooth map $\phi : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ is a Poisson map and we have $\Sigma(\phi) = \text{Graph}(\phi^*) \subset T^*M_1 \times \overline{T^*M_2}$. It follows that Σ embeds the category of smooth manifolds in **Symp**.

2.4.3. *Linear Poisson structures.* It is well known (according to [20], it was already known to Lie!) that a linear Poisson structure on a vector space is the same thing as a Lie algebra structure on the dual vector space. If \mathfrak{g} is a Lie algebra, we let $M = \mathfrak{g}^*$ with its canonical linear Poisson structure. Then $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g}^*) = T^*G$, where G is the 1-connected Lie group with Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Here the symplectic structure is the canonical symplectic structure on the cotangent bundle T^*G and the groupoid structure can be defined as follows: let $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} : T^*G \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ be the left/right trivializations:

$$\mathbf{s}(\alpha_g) = (d_e L_g)^* \alpha_g, \quad \mathbf{t}(\beta_h) = (d_e R_h)^* \beta_h, \quad (\alpha_g \in T_g^*G, \beta_h \in T_h^*G).$$

Then, if $\alpha_g, \beta_h \in T^*G$ are composable (i.e., $\mathbf{s}(\alpha_g) = \mathbf{t}(\beta_h)$) then their product is given by:

$$\alpha_g \cdot \beta_h := (d_e L_g)^* \beta_h \in T_{gh}^*G.$$

If $\phi : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ is a Lie algebra homomorphism, then $\phi^* : \mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ is a Poisson map. Upon applying the symplectization functor we obtain a Lagrangian submanifold $\Sigma(\phi^*) \subset T^*H \times \overline{T^*G}$. It is not hard to check that if $\Phi : G \rightarrow H$ is the Lie group homomorphism with $d_e \Phi = \phi$, then:

$$\Sigma(\phi^*) = \text{graph}(\Phi^*) = \{(\beta_{\Phi(g)}, \alpha_g) \in T^*H \times \overline{T^*G} \mid (d_g \Phi)^* \beta_{\Phi(g)} = \alpha_g\}.$$

In this way, Σ embeds the category of Lie algebras **LieAlg** in the category **SympGr**.

3. SYMPLECTIZATION OF POISSON GEOMETRY

Now that we know how the functor Σ is constructed, we can look at its effect on various geometric constructions in Poisson geometry.

3.1. **Sub-objects.** A sub-object in the Poisson category is just a Poisson submanifold N of a Poisson manifold (M, π) ⁽³⁾. However, in general, a Poisson submanifold of an integrable Poisson manifold is not integrable (see [7, 23]). We will assume that both (M, π) and N are integrable. Then the inclusion $i : N \hookrightarrow M$ is a Poisson morphism which, according to Corollary 2.1, integrates to a Lagrangian subgroupoid $\Sigma(i) \subset \Sigma(N) \times \overline{\Sigma(M)}$. However, this is not the end of the story.

For a Poisson submanifold $N \subset M$, let us consider the set of equivalence classes of cotangent paths that take their values in the restricted subbundle T_N^*M :

$$\Sigma_N(M) := \{[a] \in \Sigma(M) \mid a : I \rightarrow T_N^*M\}.$$

This is a Lie subgroupoid of $\Sigma(M)$: it is the Lie subgroupoid that integrates the Lie subalgebroid $T_N^*M \subset T^*M$. Moreover, this subalgebroid is a coisotropic submanifold of the symplectic manifold T^*M , and it follows that $\Sigma_N(M) \subset \Sigma(M)$ is a coisotropic Lie subgroupoid. The fact that the closed 2-form ω on $\Sigma_N(M)$ is multiplicative implies that if we factor by its kernel foliation, we still obtain a symplectic groupoid, and in fact (see [8]):

$$\Sigma(N) \simeq \Sigma_N(M) / \text{Ker } \omega.$$

These two constructions are related as follows:

³Actually, this notion of sub-object is too restrictive, and in [8] it is explained how the class of, so called, *Poisson-Dirac submanifolds* is the more appropriate class of sub-objects to consider.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $i : N \hookrightarrow M$ be an integrable Poisson submanifold of an integrable Poisson manifold, and $\Sigma(i) \subset \Sigma(N) \times \overline{\Sigma(M)}$ the corresponding Lagrangian subgroupoid. For the restriction of the projections on each factor:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \Sigma(i) & \\ \pi_1 \swarrow & & \searrow \pi_2 \\ \Sigma(N) & & \overline{\Sigma(M)} \end{array}$$

π_2 is a diffeomorphism onto the coisotropic subgroupoid $\Sigma_N(M) \subset \Sigma(M)$ above, and the groupoid morphism:

$$(\pi_1) \circ (\pi_2)^{-1} : \Sigma_N(M) \rightarrow \Sigma(N),$$

corresponds to the quotient map $\Sigma_N(M) \rightarrow \Sigma_N(M) / \text{Ker } \omega \simeq \Sigma(N)$.

A very special situation happens when the exact sequence of Lie algebroids

$$0 \longrightarrow (TN)^0 \longrightarrow T_N^*M \longrightarrow T^*N \longrightarrow 0$$

splits: in this case, the splitting $\phi : T^*M \rightarrow T_N^*M \subset T^*M$ integrates to a symplectic Lie groupoid homomorphism $\Phi : \Sigma(N) \rightarrow \Sigma(M)$, which realizes $\Sigma(N)$ as a symplectic subgroupoid of $\Sigma(M)$. Poisson submanifolds of this sort maybe called *Poisson-Lie submanifolds*, and there are topological obstructions on a Poisson submanifold for this to happen (see [8]).

3.2. Quotients. What we have just seen for sub-objects is typical: though the functor Σ gives us some indication of what the integration of a certain geometric construction is, there is often extra geometry hidden in the symplectization. Another instance of this happens when one looks at quotients.

Let G be a Lie group that acts smoothly by Poisson diffeomorphisms on a Poisson manifold (M, π) . We will denote the action by $\Psi : G \times M \rightarrow M$ and we will also write $\Psi(g, x) = g \cdot x$. For each $g \in G$, we set:

$$\Psi_g : M \rightarrow M, \quad x \mapsto g \cdot x,$$

so that each Ψ_g is a Poisson diffeomorphism.

Now we apply the functor Σ . For each $g \in G$, we obtain a Lagrangian subgroupoid $\Sigma(\Psi_g) \subset \Sigma(M) \times \overline{\Sigma(M)}$. This Lagrangian subgroupoid is, in fact, the graph of a symplectic Lie groupoid automorphism, which we denote by the same symbol $\Sigma(\Psi_g) : \Sigma(M) \rightarrow \Sigma(M)$. Also, it is not hard to check that

$$\Sigma(\Psi) : G \times \Sigma(M) \rightarrow \Sigma(M), \quad (g, [a]) \mapsto g \cdot [a] := \Sigma(\Psi_g)([a]),$$

defines a symplectic smooth action of G on $\Sigma(M)$. Briefly, Σ lifts a Poisson action $\Psi : G \times M \rightarrow M$ to a symplectic action $\Sigma(\Psi) : G \times \Sigma(M) \rightarrow \Sigma(M)$ by groupoid automorphisms. However, this is not the end of the story.

Let us look closer at how one lifts the action from M to $\Sigma(M)$. First of all, recall that any smooth action $G \times M \rightarrow M$ has a lifted cotangent action $G \times T^*M \rightarrow T^*M$. This yields, by composition, an action of G on cotangent paths: if $a : I \rightarrow T^*M$ is a cotangent path we just move it around

$$(g \cdot a)(t) := g \cdot a(t).$$

The fact that the original action $G \times M \rightarrow M$ is Poisson yields that (i) $g \cdot a$ is a cotangent path whenever a is a cotangent path, and (ii) if a_0 and a_1 are cotangent homotopic then so are the translated paths $g \cdot a_0$ and $g \cdot a_1$. Therefore, we have a well-defined action of G on cotangent homotopy classes and this is just the lifted action: $\Sigma(\Psi_g)([a]) = [g \cdot a]$.

Now we invoke a very simple (but important) fact from symplectic geometry: for any action $G \times M \rightarrow M$ the lifted cotangent action $G \times T^*M \rightarrow T^*M$ is a hamiltonian action with equivariant momentum map $j : T^*M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ given by:

$$j : T^*M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*, \langle j(\alpha_x), \xi \rangle := \langle \alpha_x, X_\xi(x) \rangle,$$

where $X_\xi \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ is the infinitesimal generator associated with $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$. This leads immediately to the fact that the lifted action $\Sigma(\Psi) : G \times \Sigma(M) \rightarrow \Sigma(M)$ is also hamiltonian⁽⁴⁾. The equivariant momentum map $J : \Sigma(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ for the lifted action is given by:

$$(4) \quad \langle J([a]), \xi \rangle := \int_0^1 j(a(t)) dt = \int_a X_\xi.$$

Since each X_ξ is a Poisson vector field, the last expression shows that only the cotangent homotopy class of a matters, and J is indeed well-defined. Expression 4 mean that we can see the momentum map of the $\Sigma(\Psi)$ -action in two ways:

- It is the integration of the momentum map of the lifted cotangent action;
- It is the integration of the infinitesimal generators along cotangent paths.

In any case, expression (4) for the momentum map shows that it satisfies the following additive property:

$$J([a_0] \cdot [a_1]) = J([a_0]) + J([a_1]).$$

Hence J is a groupoid homomorphism from $\Sigma(M)$ to the additive group $(\mathfrak{g}^*, +)$ or, which is the same, J is differentiable *groupoid 1-cocycle*. Moreover, this cocycle is *exact* iff there exists a map $\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ such that

$$J = \mu \circ \mathbf{t} - \mu \circ \mathbf{s},$$

and this happens precisely iff the original Poisson action $\Psi : G \times M \rightarrow M$ is hamiltonian with equivariant momentum map $\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$. These facts, in one form or another, can be found in [4, 5, 14, 22]. We summarize them:

Theorem 3.2. *Let $\Psi : G \times M \rightarrow M$ be a smooth action of a Lie group G on a Poisson manifold M by Poisson diffeomorphisms. There exists a lifted action $\Sigma(\Psi) : G(M) \rightarrow \Sigma(M)$ by symplectic groupoid automorphisms. This lifted G -action is Hamiltonian and admits the momentum map $J : \Sigma(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ given by (4). Furthermore:*

- (i) *The momentum map J is G -equivariant and is a groupoid 1-cocycle.*
- (ii) *The G -action on M is hamiltonian with momentum map $\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ if and only if J is an exact cocycle.*

⁴Recall again that, after all, the symplectic structure on $\Sigma(M)$ comes from the canonical symplectic structure on T^*M .

Let us now assume that the Poisson action $\Psi : G \times M \rightarrow M$ is proper and free. These assumptions guarantee that M/G is a smooth manifold. The space $C^\infty(M/G)$ of smooth functions on the quotient is naturally identified with the space $C^\infty(M)^G$ of G -invariant functions on M . Since the Poisson bracket of G -invariant functions is a G -invariant function, we have a quotient Poisson structure on M/G such that the natural projection $M \rightarrow M/G$ is a Poisson map. It can be shown, using the results of [7], that if M is an integrable Poisson structure then M/G is also integrable, and so the question arises: what is the relationship between the symplectic groupoids $\Sigma(M)$ and $\Sigma(M/G)$?

First notice that if the original Poisson action $\Psi : G \times M \rightarrow M$ is proper and free, so is the lifted action $\Sigma(\Psi) : G \times \Sigma(M) \rightarrow \Sigma(M)$. Therefore $0 \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ is a regular value of the momentum map $J : \Sigma(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$. Let us look at the symplectic quotient:

$$\Sigma(M)//G := J^{-1}(0)/G.$$

Since J is a groupoid homomorphism, its kernel $J^{-1}(0) \subset \Sigma(M)$ is a Lie subgroupoid. Since J is G -equivariant, the action leaves $J^{-1}(0)$ invariant and the restricted action is a free action by groupoid automorphisms. Hence, the groupoid structure descends to a groupoid structure $\Sigma(M)//G \rightrightarrows M/G$. It is easy to check then that this is indeed a symplectic groupoid. In general, however, it is not true that:

$$\Sigma(M/G) = \Sigma(M)//G,$$

so, in general, symplectization *does not* commute with reduction. First of all, $J^{-1}(0)$ may not be connected, so that $\Sigma(M)//G$ may not have source connected fibers. Even if we restrict to $J^{-1}(0)^c$, the connected component of the identity section (so that the source fibers of $\Sigma(M)//G$ are connected) these fibers may have a non-trivial fundamental group. This problem, as well as other issues such as non-free actions, convexity, etc, is the subject of ongoing research (see [10]).

3.3. Fibrations. Let (F, π) be a Poisson manifold. We denote by $\text{Diff}_\pi(F)$ the group of Poisson diffeomorphisms of F . We are interested in the following class of fibrations:

Definition 3.1. *A Poisson fibration $p : M \rightarrow B$ is a locally trivial fiber bundle, with fiber type a Poisson manifold (F, π) and with structure group a subgroup $G \subset \text{Diff}_\pi(F)$. When π is symplectic the fibration is called a symplectic fibration.*

If $p : M \rightarrow B$ is a Poisson fibration modeled on a Poisson manifold (F, π) , each fiber F_b carries a natural Poisson structure π_b : if $\phi_i : p^{-1}(U_i) \rightarrow U_i \times F$ is a local trivialization, π_b is defined by:

$$\pi_b = (\phi_i(b)^{-1})_* \pi,$$

for $b \in U_i$. It follows from the definition that this 2-vector field is independent of the choice of trivialization. Note that the Poisson structures π_b on the fibers can be glued to a Poisson structure π_V on the total space of the fibration:

$$\pi_V(x) = \pi_{p(x)}(x), \quad (x \in M).$$

This 2-vector field is *vertical*: π_V takes values in $\wedge^2 \text{Vert} \subset \wedge^2 TM$. In this way, the fibers (F_b, π_b) became Poisson submanifolds of (M, π_V) .

Example 3.1. *An important class of Poisson fibrations is obtained as follows. Take any Poisson manifold (P, π) , fix a symplectic leaf B of P which is an embedded submanifold, and let $p : M \rightarrow B$ be a tubular neighborhood of B in P . Each fiber carries a natural Poisson structure, namely, the transverse Poisson structure ([20]). These transverse Poisson structures are all Poisson diffeomorphic and it follows from the Weinstein splitting theorem that this is a Poisson fibration.*

The usual method to construct fibrations from a principal G -bundle and a G -manifold F , works also for Poisson fibrations. One specifies the following data:

- (a) A Lie group G ;
- (b) A principal (right) G -bundle $P \rightarrow B$;
- (c) A Poisson (left) action $G \times F \rightarrow F$.

On P we consider the zero Poisson structure, so that $P \times F$ becomes a Poisson G -manifold for the product Poisson structure and the diagonal G -action. It follows that the associated fibration $M = P \times_G F \rightarrow B$ carries a (vertical) Poisson structure which makes it into a Poisson fibration.

If we allow infinite dimensional Lie groups, the converse is also true: let $p : M \rightarrow B$ be any Poisson fibration with fiber type a Poisson manifold (F, π) . We let $G = \text{Diff}(F, \pi)$ be the group of all Poisson diffeomorphisms, and we define a principal G -bundle, called the *Poisson frame bundle*:

$$P = \bigcup_{x \in b} P_b \rightarrow B$$

where each fiber P_b is the set of all Poisson diffeomorphisms $u : F \rightarrow F_b$. The group G acts on (the right of) P by pre-composition:

$$P \times G \rightarrow P : (u, g) \mapsto u \circ g,$$

and our original Poisson fiber bundle is canonically isomorphic to the associated fiber bundle: $M \simeq P \times_G F$.

In the sequel, we will always assume that we have a Poisson fibration $M = P \times_G F \rightarrow B$ with fiber type (F, π) . We now apply our functor Σ to this fibration: assuming that (F, π) is an integrable Poisson manifold, we have a symplectic groupoid $\Sigma(F)$ and the Poisson action $G \times F \rightarrow F$ lifts to a hamiltonian action $G \times \Sigma(F) \rightarrow \Sigma(F)$, which is by groupoid automorphisms. Let us denote by $\Sigma(M) := P \times_G \Sigma(F) \rightarrow B$ the associated fiber bundle. There are two things to note about this bundle:

- (i) $\Sigma(M) \rightarrow B$ is a symplectic fibration: this follows from the method explained above to construct Poisson fibrations, except that now our fiber type is symplectic;
- (ii) $\Sigma(M) \rightrightarrows M$ is a groupoid: all the structure maps, as well as the composition, are defined in the obvious way from the groupoid structure on the fiber.

The groupoid $\Sigma(M) \rightrightarrows M$ is an example of a *fibred groupoid*. Formally, this means an internal category in the category of fibrations where every

morphisms is an isomorphism. In practice, both the total space \mathcal{G} and the base M of a fibered groupoid are fibrations over B and all structure maps are fibered maps. For example, the source and target maps are fiber preserving maps over the identity:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{G} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \end{array} & M \\ & \searrow \quad \swarrow & \\ & B & \end{array}$$

In particular, each fiber of $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow B$ is a groupoid over a fiber of $M \rightarrow B$. Moreover, the orbits of \mathcal{G} lie inside the fibers of the base M .

The construction above is just an instance of a general procedure to construct fibered groupoids: Let $P \rightarrow B$ be a principle G -bundle and assume that G acts on a groupoid $\mathcal{F} \rightrightarrows F$ by groupoid automorphisms. Then the associated fiber bundles $\mathcal{G} = P \times_G \mathcal{F}$ and $M = P \times_G F$ are the spaces of arrows and objects of a fibered groupoid. Clearly, every fibered groupoid is of this form provided we allow infinite dimensional structure groups. We will say that the fibered groupoid \mathcal{G} has *fiber type* the groupoid \mathcal{F} . Now we set:

Definition 3.2. *A fibered symplectic groupoid is a fibered groupoid Σ whose fiber type is a symplectic groupoid (\mathcal{F}, ω) .*

Therefore, if \mathcal{G} is a fibered symplectic groupoid over B , then $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow B$ is a symplectic fibration, and each symplectic fiber \mathcal{F}_b is in fact a symplectic groupoid over the corresponding fiber F_b of $M \rightarrow B$. Since the base of a symplectic groupoid has a natural Poisson structure for which the source (respectively, the target) is a Poisson (respectively, anti-Poisson) map, we can summarize our results as follows:

Theorem 3.3. *The base $M \rightarrow B$ of a fibered symplectic groupoid $\Sigma \rightrightarrows M$ has a natural structure of a Poisson fibration. Conversely, for any Poisson fibration $M \rightarrow B$, with fiber type (F, π) an integrable Poisson manifold, there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) source 1-connected fibered symplectic groupoid $\Sigma(M) \rightrightarrows M$ integrating $M \rightarrow B$.*

In a nut shell, Σ takes Poisson fibrations to symplectic groupoid fibrations, i.e., fibrations in **Poiss** to fibrations in **SympGr**. However, this is not the end of the story.

We have not used above the fact that the action $G \times \Sigma(F) \rightarrow \Sigma(F)$ is hamiltonian. By some standard results in symplectic geometry [11, 13], this implies that the fibered symplectic groupoid $\Sigma(M) \rightrightarrows M$ carries a coupling 2-form. Moreover, this closed 2-form is multiplicative, so that $\Sigma(M)$ is, in fact, a presymplectic groupoid. This is also related with the problem of existence of a coupling (see [18]) for the original Poisson fibration. All this and related problems on Poisson fibrations is the subject of ongoing work (see [1]).

3.4. Further constructions. The symplectization functor can be (and should be!) applied to many other constructions in Poisson geometry.

For example, there exists a connected sum construction in Poisson geometry (see [12]) which, under some conditions, out of two Poisson manifolds M_1 and M_2 yields a new Poisson manifold $M_1 \# M_2$. Some result of the sort:

$$\Sigma(M_1 \# M_2) = \Sigma(M_1) \# \Sigma(M_2),$$

should be true (here, on the right-hand side one has a symplectic connected sum). This kind of result should be relevant in the study of Poisson manifolds of compact type ([9]), namely in the problem of finding a decomposition into simpler pieces for such Poisson manifolds.

Another example, is in the theory of Poisson-Nijenhuis manifolds where the application of the Σ functor leads to a symplectic-Nijenhuis groupoid ([6, 15]), and this should be relevant in the study of the canonical integrable hierarchies associated with a PN-manifold.

I believe that the symplectization functor Σ , which we have just started understanding, will play an important role in many other problems in Poisson geometry ⁽⁵⁾.

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⁵In the words of a famous mathematician, “This is no joke!”.

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