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RELATIONAL SYMPLECTIC GROUPOIDS

ALBERTO S. CATTANEO AND IVAN CONTRERAS

ABSTRACT. This note introduces the construction of relational symplectic groupoids as a way to integrate every Poisson manifold. Examples are provided and the equivalence, in the integrable case, with the usual notion of symplectic groupoid is discussed.

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Keywords. Symplectic groupoids, canonical relations, Poisson sigma models, Poisson structures.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Symplectic groupoids [24] are Lie groupoids with a compatible symplectic structure. Their space of objects is naturally endowed with a Poisson structure. In a sense, a symplectic groupoid is a good symplectic replacement for the base Poisson manifold and is also related to its quantization.

This beautiful picture has one fault: namely, not every Poisson manifold arises as the space of objects of a symplectic groupoid (see e.g. [15, 16]). Moreover, the symplectic category is not the correct classical analogue of the category of Hilbert spaces which appears in quantum mechanics [3].

The goal of this paper is to define a more general structure, which we call a relational symplectic groupoid and of which ordinary symplectic groupoids are a particular case, as a “groupoid object in the extended symplectic category.” Quotation marks are needed as this is to be interpreted in the correct way.

First, the “extended symplectic category,” whose objects are symplectic manifolds and whose morphisms are canonical relations (i.e., immersed Lagrangian submanifolds in the Cartesian product of symplectic manifolds with appropriate sign conventions for the symplectic form) is not a category since the composition of a canonical relation is not a submanifold in general. This is however not a problem since in the case at hand we are only interested in morphisms that compose well. (The situation is actually even subtler since, in order to have particularly interesting examples at hand, we include also infinite dimensional weak symplectic manifolds: the composition of canonical relations may then in general also fail to be Lagrangian.)

Second, a “groupoid object” is roughly speaking obtained by replacing maps in the definition of a groupoid by canonical relations. Notice that at this level we only want to use diagrams involving the space of morphisms of the groupoid but not the space of objects, which already in the case of an ordinary symplectic groupoid is not a symplectic manifold but only Poisson. On the other hand, in order to have an interesting theory we have to introduce some extra axioms, which are automatically satisfied in the case of an ordinary symplectic groupoid (and which also have a natural interpretation in terms of a two-dimensional topological field theory).

Under some extra regularity conditions—we then speak of a regular relational groupoid—we are able to show that an appropriately defined “space of objects” naturally carries a Poisson structure. Moreover, we show that every Poisson manifold arises as the “space of objects” of a regular relational symplectic groupoid (even though for the classically nonintegrable Poisson manifolds we have to allow for infinite-dimensional relational symplectic groupoids). This integration of every Poisson manifold arises from the path space construction stemming from the Poisson sigma model [9].

Finally, there is a natural notion of morphisms (as structure compatible canonical relations) and equivalences (as morphisms whose transpose is also a morphism) between relational symplectic groupoids. We show that in the case of a classically integrable Poisson manifold the relational symplectic groupoid arising from the path space construction is canonically equivalent to any ordinary symplectic groupoid integrating it.

As a final remark notice [8] that the axioms for a relational symplectic groupoid make sense also in other categories, e.g., in the category of Hilbert spaces. This

provides a definition of what the quantization of a relational symplectic groupoid should look like. We plan to return to this problem. From this point of view, the relational symplectic groupoid approach is more natural than the stacky groupoid approach of [23] even though, in the nonintegrable case, one has to allow for infinite dimensional manifolds. Moreover, the flexibility we gain by the notion of equivalence might be useful for finding a better candidate for quantization than the ordinary symplectic groupoid as in [17].

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2. RELATIONAL SYMPLECTIC GROUPOIDS

Relational symplectic groupoids are objects in an extension of the usual symplectic category in which the objects are symplectic manifolds and the morphisms are symplectomorphisms. This extension, which we will denote by \mathbf{Symp}^{Ext} , is not exactly a category, since the composition of morphisms is only partially defined; it corresponds to what in the literature is called a *categoroid* [1]. In this section we will define such an extension and describe the relational symplectic groupoid in terms of an object and special morphisms in \mathbf{Symp}^{Ext} .

2.1. The categoroid \mathbf{Symp}^{Ext} . In order to describe \mathbf{Symp}^{Ext} , we first need to include the case of infinite dimensional manifolds equipped with symplectic structures ¹.

Definition 2.1. \mathbf{Symp}^{Ext} is a categoroid² in which the objects are weak symplectic manifolds, that is Banach manifolds equipped with a closed 2-form ω such that the induced map

$$\omega^\sharp : TM \rightarrow T^*M$$

is injective. A morphism between two weak symplectic manifolds (M, ω_M) and (N, ω_N) is a pair (L, ϕ) , where

1. L is a smooth manifold.
2. $\phi : L \rightarrow M \times N$ is an immersion. ³
3. $T\phi_x$ applied to $T_x L$ is a Lagrangian subspace of $T_{\phi(x)}(\overline{M} \times N)$, $\forall x \in L$.

We will call these morphisms *immersed canonical relations* and denote them by $L : M \rightrightarrows N$. The partial composition of morphisms is given by composition of relations as sets.

Remark 2.2. Observe that \mathbf{Symp}^{Ext} carries an involution $\dagger : (\mathbf{Symp}^{Ext})^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Symp}^{Ext}$ that is the identity in objects and is the relational converse in morphisms, i.e. for $f : A \rightrightarrows B$, $f^\dagger := \{(b, a) \in B \times A \mid (a, b) \in f\}$.

¹In this paper we restrict ourselves to the case of Banach manifolds. The construction in the Fréchet setting is treated in detail in [12].

²As we mentioned before, this is not an honest category since the composition of immersed canonical relations is not in general a smooth immersed submanifold.

³Observe here that usually one considers embedded Lagrangian submanifolds, but we consider immersed ones.

Remark 2.3. This categoroid extends the usual symplectic category in the sense that the symplectomorphisms can be thought in terms of immersed canonical relations, namely, if $\phi: (M, \omega_M) \rightarrow (N, \omega_N)$ is a symplectomorphism between two weak symplectic manifolds, then $(\text{graph}(\phi), \iota)$, where ι is the inclusion of $\text{graph}(\phi)$ in $M \times N$, is a morphism in \mathbf{Symp}^{Ext} .

2.2. Some special canonical relations. We will describe in this subsection some particular canonical relations that will appear naturally in the construction of relational symplectic groupoid and in its connection to usual symplectic groupoids.

Following [3], consider a coisotropic subspace $W \subset V$. It follows that $W \oplus V$ is a coisotropic subspace of $\bar{V} \oplus V$ (since $(W \oplus V)^\perp = W^\perp \oplus \{0\}$). Since $\Delta_V \subset \bar{V} \oplus V$ is a Lagrangian subspace, where Δ_V denotes the diagonal of V in $V \oplus V$, it follows that $P_{W \oplus V}(\Delta_V)$ is a Lagrangian subspace of $\bar{W} \oplus V = \bar{W} \oplus V$, where $P_{W \oplus V}$ denotes the quotient map $P_{W \oplus V}: \bar{V} \oplus V \rightarrow \bar{W} \oplus V$. This projection will be denoted by I and is a canonically defined canonical relation $I: \bar{W} \rightrightarrows V$. In fact, this also holds in the infinite dimensional setting due to the following

Proposition 2.4. For any (possibly infinite dimensional) symplectic space V , I is a canonical relation.

Proof. Explicitely we have that

$$I = \{([w], w) \in (W/W^\perp) \times V \mid w \in W\},$$

therefore

$$I^\perp = \{([v], z) \mid [v] \in W/W^\perp, z \in V, \underline{\omega}([v], [w]) - \omega(z, w) = 0, \forall w \in W\}.$$

By linearity and the construction of the reduction this is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} I^\perp &= \{([v], z) \mid [v] \in W/W^\perp, z \in V, \omega(v - z, w) = 0, \forall w \in W, v \in [v]\} \\ &= \{([v], z) \mid [v] \in W/W^\perp, z \in V, v - z \in W^\perp, \forall v \in [v]\}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies in particular that z and v belong to the same equivalence class and since $v \in W$ and W is coisotropic it follows that $z \in W$ and therefore $[v] = [z]$, hence $I^\perp = I$, as we wanted. \square

We denote by $P := I^\dagger: V \rightrightarrows \bar{W}$, the transpose of I . We can then prove the following

Proposition 2.5. The following relations hold

1. $P \circ I: \bar{W} \rightrightarrows \bar{W} = \text{Graph}(\text{Id})$.
2. $I \circ P: V \rightrightarrows V = \{(w, w') \in V \times V \mid w, w' \in W; [w] = [w']\}$. Furthermore, $I \circ P \subset W \times W$ is an equivalence relation on W and

$$W/I \circ P = \bar{W}.$$

Proof. Direct computation. \square

The following lemma (from Proposition A.1 in Appendix A of [10]) will be important for the rest of the paper and it relates Lagrangian subspaces before and after symplectic reduction.

Lemma 2.6. Let (V, ω) be a symplectic space. Let C be a coisotropic subspace of V . Let L be a subspace such that

$$C^\perp \subset L \subset C \subset V.$$

Assume that $\underline{L} := L/C^\perp$ is Lagrangian in $\underline{C} := C/C^\perp$. Then, L is a Lagrangian subspace of V .

Proof. Let $p: C \rightarrow \underline{C}$ denote the projection map to the reduced space. The idea is to prove that $L = L^\perp$ using the fact that $p^{-1}(\underline{L}) = p^{-1}(\underline{L}^\perp)$. First, we prove that $p^{-1}(\underline{L}^\perp) = L^\perp$. Let $v \in p^{-1}(\underline{L}^\perp)$. We have that, by definition,

$$\omega(p(v), \underline{w}) = 0, \forall \underline{w} \in \underline{L}$$

and this implies that

$$\omega(v, w) = 0, \forall w \in V | \underline{w} \in \underline{L},$$

therefore,

$$\omega(v, w) = 0, \forall w \in L.$$

Also by definition we have that

$$p^{-1}(\underline{L}) = L,$$

therefore, using the fact that \underline{L} is Lagrangian, $\underline{L}^\perp = \underline{L}$, we obtain that $L = L^\perp$, as we wanted. \square

As an application of Proposition 2.4 and Lemma 2.6 we have the following

Definition 2.7. Let $\underline{L}: \underline{W} \rightrightarrows \underline{W}$ be a canonical relation. By Proposition 2.5,

$$l(\underline{L}) := I \circ \underline{L} \circ P: V \rightrightarrows V$$

is an isotropic relation. Moreover, since $(0, 0) \in L$, we check that

$$W^\perp \oplus W^\perp \subset l(\underline{L}) \subset W \oplus W \subset \overline{V} \oplus V,$$

in addition if $p: \overline{V} \oplus V \rightarrow \overline{W} \oplus W$ denotes the symplectic reduction, then $p(l(\underline{L})) = L$ therefore, we can apply Lemma 2.6 and we can conclude that $l(\underline{L})$ is Lagrangian. The canonical relation $l(\underline{L})$ is also called the *canonical lift* of \underline{L} .

Definition 2.8. Let $L: V \rightrightarrows V$ be a canonical relation. Then

$$p(L) := P \circ L \circ I: \underline{W} \rightrightarrows \underline{W}$$

is Lagrangian, due to the fact that the symplectic projection of Lagrangian subspaces is Lagrangian (for the proof see e.g. Lemma 5.2 in [3]). This canonical relation is also called the *canonical projection* of L .

These two particular relations have interesting properties. Observe first that the composition $p \circ l$ is the identity for Lagrangian subspaces of the symplectic reduction \underline{W} , however, the composition $l \circ p$ is not the identity.

2.3. The main construction. This section contains the general description of relational symplectic groupoids, defined as special objects in \mathbf{Symp}^{Ext} . It is a way to model the space of boundary fields before reduction of the PSM and to define a more general version of integration of Poisson manifolds. We give the main definitions, we discuss the connection with Poisson structures and we give some natural examples. For the motivational example of T^*PM we prove that in fact we obtain relational symplectic groupoids for any Poisson manifold M and we explain geometrically the integrability conditions for T^*M in terms of the immersed canonical relations defining the relational symplectic groupoid.

Definition 2.9. A **relational symplectic groupoid** (short RSG) is a triple (\mathcal{G}, L, I) where

1. \mathcal{G} is a weak symplectic manifold with a weak symplectic form ω .
 2. L is an immersed Lagrangian submanifold of \mathcal{G}^3 .
 3. I is an antisymplectomorphism of \mathcal{G} called the *inversion*,
- satisfying the following six axioms A.1-A.6⁴: (A graphic interpretation of these axioms is given at the end of the section)

- **A.1** L is cyclically symmetric, i.e. if $(x, y, z) \in L$, then $(y, z, x) \in L$.
- **A.2** I is an involution (i.e. $I^2 = \text{Id}$).

Notation L is an immersed canonical relation $\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G} \dashrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{G}}$ and will be denoted by L_{rel} . Since the graph of I is a Lagrangian submanifold of $\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G}$, I is an immersed canonical relation $\bar{\mathcal{G}} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{G}$ and will be denoted by I_{rel} . L and I can be regarded as well as immersed canonical relations

$$\bar{\mathcal{G}} \times \bar{\mathcal{G}} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{G} \text{ and } \mathcal{G} \dashrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{G}}$$

respectively, which will be denoted by $\overline{L_{rel}}$ and $\overline{I_{rel}}$. The transposition

$$\begin{aligned} T: \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G} &\rightarrow \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G} \\ (x, y) &\mapsto (y, x) \end{aligned}$$

induces canonical relations

$$T_{rel}: \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G} \text{ and } \overline{T_{rel}}: \bar{\mathcal{G}} \times \bar{\mathcal{G}} \dashrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{G}} \times \bar{\mathcal{G}}.$$

The identity map $Id: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ as a relation will be denoted by $\text{Id}_{rel}: \mathcal{G} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{G}$ and by $\overline{\text{Id}_{rel}}: \bar{\mathcal{G}} \dashrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{G}}$.

Since I and T are diffeomorphisms, it follows that $I_{rel} \circ L_{rel}$ and $\overline{L_{rel}} \circ \overline{T_{rel}} \circ (\overline{I_{rel}} \times \overline{I_{rel}})$ are immersed submanifolds. For a relational symplectic groupoid we want that these two compositions to be morphisms $\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{G}$, and moreover we want them to coincide.

- **A.3** The compositions $I_{rel} \circ L_{rel}$ and $\overline{L_{rel}} \circ \overline{T_{rel}} \circ (\overline{I_{rel}} \times \overline{I_{rel}})$ are immersed Lagrangian submanifolds of \mathcal{G}^3 and

$$I_{rel} \circ L_{rel} = \overline{L_{rel}} \circ \overline{T_{rel}} \circ (\overline{I_{rel}} \times \overline{I_{rel}}).$$

Now, define

$$L_3 := I_{rel} \circ L_{rel}: \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{G}.$$

As a corollary of the previous axioms we get that

⁴In the case that \mathcal{G} is finite dimensional, the Lagrangian conditions in axioms A.4, A.5 and A.6 are automatically satisfied.

Corollary 2.10. $\overline{I_{rel}} \circ L_3 = \overline{L_3} \circ \overline{T_{rel}} \circ (\overline{I_{rel}} \times \overline{I_{rel}})$.

Proof. By Axiom A.2 and by definition of L_3 , the left hand side of the equation, as a relation from $\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G}$ to $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$ can be rewritten as

$$(1) \quad \overline{I_{rel}} \circ L_3 = \overline{Id_{rel}} \circ L_{rel}.$$

In the right hand side, by axiom A.3, we can rewrite

$$(2) \quad \overline{L_3} \circ \overline{T_{rel}} \circ (\overline{I_{rel}} \times \overline{I_{rel}}) = \overline{I_{rel}} \circ (\overline{L_{rel}} \circ \overline{T_{rel}} \circ (\overline{I_{rel}} \times \overline{I_{rel}}))$$

$$(3) \quad = \overline{I_{rel}} \circ I_{rel} \circ L_{rel}$$

$$(4) \quad = \overline{Id_{rel}} \circ L_{rel}.$$

Comparing (1) and (4) we obtain the desired result. \square

• **A.4**

1. The compositions $L_3 \circ (L_3 \times \text{Id})$ and $L_3 \circ (\text{Id} \times L_3)$ are immersed submanifolds of \mathcal{G}^4 .
2. $L_3 \circ (L_3 \times \text{Id})$ and $L_3 \circ (\text{Id} \times L_3)$ are Lagrangian submanifolds of $\overline{\mathcal{G}^3} \times \mathcal{G}$.
3. The following equality holds

$$(5) \quad L_3 \circ (L_3 \times \text{Id}) = L_3 \circ (\text{Id} \times L_3)$$

The graph of the map I , as a relation $* \rightrightarrows \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G}$ will be denoted by L_I .

• **A.5**

1. The compositions $L_3 \circ L_I$ and $L_3 \circ (L_3 \circ L_I \times L_3 \circ L_I)$ are immersed submanifolds of \mathcal{G} .
2. $L_3 \circ L_I$ and $L_3 \circ (L_3 \circ L_I \times L_3 \circ L_I)$ are Lagrangian submanifolds of \mathcal{G} .
3. Denoting by L_1 the morphism $L_1 := L_3 \circ L_I: * \rightrightarrows \mathcal{G}$, then

$$(6) \quad L_3 \circ (L_1 \times L_1) = L_1.$$

From the definitions above we get the following

Corollary 2.11.

$$\overline{I_{rel}} \circ L_1 = \overline{L_1},$$

that is also equivalent to

$$I(L_1) = \overline{L_1},$$

where L_1 is regarded as an immersed Lagrangian submanifold of \mathcal{G} .

Proof. We have that

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{I_{rel}} \circ L_1 &= \overline{I_{rel}} \circ L_3 \circ L_1 \\ &\stackrel{\text{Cor.1}}{=} \overline{L_3} \times \overline{T_{rel}} \circ (\overline{I} \times \overline{I}) \circ L_I. \end{aligned}$$

As sets, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{T_{rel}} \circ (\overline{I} \times \overline{I}) \circ L_I &= T(I \times I(L_I)) \\ L_I &= \{(x, I(x)), x \in \mathcal{G}\} \\ I \times I(L_I) &= \{(I(x), I^2(x)), x \in \mathcal{G}\} \\ &\stackrel{\text{A.2}}{=} \{(I(x), x), x \in \mathcal{G}\} \\ T(I \times I(L_I)) &= \{(x, I(x)), x \in \mathcal{G}\} = L_I. \end{aligned}$$

From the last equation we get

$$\overline{T_{rel}} \circ (\overline{I} \times \overline{I}) \circ L_I = \overline{L_1}$$

and therefore

$$\overline{I_{rel}} \circ L_1 = \overline{L_3} \circ \overline{L_I} = \overline{L_1}.$$

□

• **A.6**

1. $L_3 \circ (L_1 \times \text{Id})$ and $L_3 \circ (\text{Id} \times L_1)$ are immersed submanifolds of $\overline{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{G}$.
2. $L_3 \circ (L_1 \times \text{Id})$ and $L_3 \circ (\text{Id} \times L_1)$ are Lagrangian submanifolds of $\overline{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{G}$.
3. If we define the morphism

$$L_2 := L_3 \circ (L_1 \times \text{Id}): \mathcal{G} \rightrightarrows \mathcal{G},$$

then the following equations hold

1.

$$L_2 = L_3 \circ (\text{Id} \times L_1).$$

2. L_2 leaves L_1 and L_3 invariant, i.e.

$$(7) \quad L_2 \circ L_1 = L_1$$

$$(8) \quad L_2 \circ L_3 = L_3 \circ (L_2 \times L_2) = L_3.$$

3.

$$(9) \quad \overline{I_{rel}} \circ L_2 = \overline{L_2} \circ \overline{I_{rel}} \text{ and } L_2^\dagger = L_2.$$

Corollary 2.12. L_2 is idempotent, i.e.

$$(10) \quad L_2 \circ L_2 = L_2.$$

Proof. It follows directly from the definition of L_2 and Equations 5 and 6. □

Remark 2.13. The following is an interpretation of the axioms of the relational symplectic groupoid (for simplicity we present them in the case when \mathcal{G} is a group):

- The cyclicity axiom (A.1) encodes the cyclic behavior of the multiplication and inversion maps for groups, namely, if a, b, c are elements of a group G with unit e such that $abc = e$, then $ab = c^{-1}$, $bc = a^{-1}$, $ca = b^{-1}$.
- (A.2) encodes the involutivity property of the inversion map of a group, i.e. $(g^{-1})^{-1} = g, \forall g \in G$.
- (A.3) encodes the compatibility between multiplication and inversion:

$$(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1}, \forall a, b \in G.$$

- (A.4) encodes the associativity of the product: $a(bc) = (ab)c, \forall a, b, c \in G$.
- (A.5) encodes the property of the unit of a group of being idempotent: $ee = e$.
- The axiom (A.6) states an important difference between the construction of relational symplectic groupoids and usual groupoids. The compatibility between the multiplication and the unit is defined up to an equivalence relation, denoted by L_2 , whereas for groupoids such compatibility is strict; more precisely, for groupoids such equivalence

relation is the identity. In addition, the multiplication and the unit are equivalent with respect to L_2 .

This description explains why the choice of the axioms of the relational symplectic groupoid are *natural*⁵.

Remark 2.14. Equations (6), (7), (8), (9) and (10) have to be stated as part of the axioms and they cannot be deduced as corollaries. Here there is an example of a structure that satisfies the axioms from A.1, A.2 and A.4 but not A.3, A.5 or A.6.

1. $\mathcal{G} = \mathbb{Z}$ (as a non connected zero dimensional symplectic manifold)
2. $L = \{(n, m, -n - m - 1) \in \mathbb{Z}^3\}$
3. $I: n \mapsto -n$

For this example, the spaces L_i are given by

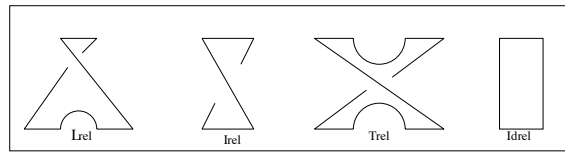
$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= \{1\} \\ L_2 &= \{(m, m + 2) \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ L_3 &= \{(m, n, m + n + 1) \mid n, m \in \mathbb{Z}^2\} \end{aligned}$$

for which we get that

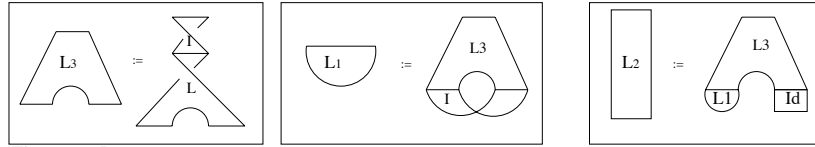
$$\begin{aligned} L_3 \circ (L_1 \times L_1) &= \{3\} \neq L_1 \\ L_2 \circ L_1 &= \{3\} \neq L_1 \\ L_2 \circ L_2 &= \{(m, m + 4) \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}\} \neq L_2 \\ L_2 \circ L_3 &= \{(m, n, m + m + 3) \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \neq L_3 \\ \overline{I_{rel}} \circ L_2 &= (m, -m - 2) \neq (m, -m + 2) = \overline{L_2} \circ \overline{I_{rel}}. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 2.15. This counterexample has also a finite set version, replacing \mathbb{Z} by $\mathbb{Z}/k\mathbb{Z}$, with $k \geq 3$.

⁵Notice that any discrete group is actually a relational symplectic groupoid and also a symplectic groupoid with the zero symplectic structure.



The special canonical relations



The spaces L_i

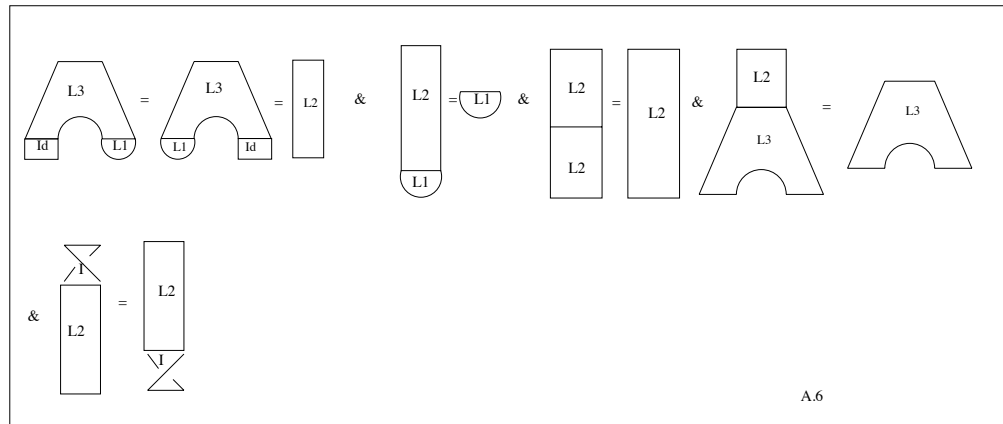
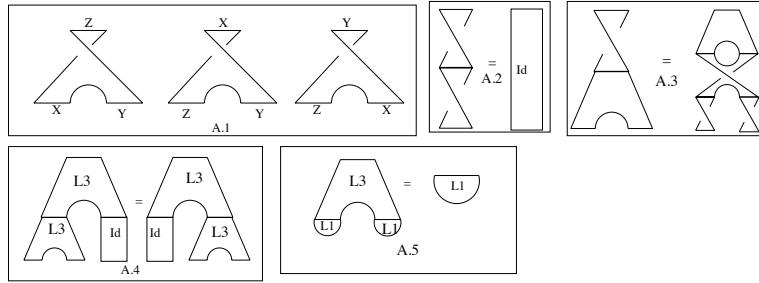


FIGURE 1. Relational symplectic groupoid: Diagrammatics. The morphisms I_{rel} and L_{rel} are represented by a twisted stripe and pair of *paper doll pants* respectively, and the induced immersed canonical relations L_1, L_2 and L_3 are constructed as compositions of L and I . As it is shown in the Figure, they should satisfy the previously defined compatibility axioms. The horizontal segments in the boundary of the surfaces represent the weak symplectic manifold \mathcal{G} . the non horizontal segments have no meaning.

2.4. The categoroid \mathbf{RSGpd} . We have stated so far the notion of relational symplectic groupoids in the extended symplectic category. These objects have a natural notion of morphism that is also defined in the context of canonical relations. Hence, as before, the composition of morphisms is only partially defined but it allows us to describe the categoroid \mathbf{RSGpd} of relational symplectic groupoids with suitable morphisms.

Definition 2.16. A morphism between two relational symplectic groupoids $(\mathcal{G}, L_{\mathcal{G}}, I_{\mathcal{G}})$ and $(\mathcal{H}, L_{\mathcal{H}}, I_{\mathcal{H}})$ is a relation $F: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ satisfying the following properties:

1. F is an immersed Lagrangian submanifold of $\mathcal{G} \times \bar{\mathcal{H}}$.
2. $F \circ I_{\mathcal{G}} = I_{\mathcal{H}} \circ F$.
3. $L_{\mathcal{H}} \circ (F \times F) = F \circ L_{\mathcal{G}}$.

Definition 2.17. A morphism of relational symplectic groupoids $F: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is called an **equivalence** if the transpose canonical relation F^{\dagger} is also a morphism.

Remark 2.18. From the definition, it follows that an equivalence F satisfies the following compatibility conditions with respect to L_1 and L_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} F \circ (L_1)_{\mathcal{G}} &= (L_1)_{\mathcal{H}} \\ F \circ (L_1)_{\mathcal{H}} &= (L_1)_{\mathcal{G}} \\ F^{\dagger} \circ F((L_2)_{\mathcal{G}}) &= (L_2)_{\mathcal{G}} \\ F \circ F^{\dagger}((L_2)_{\mathcal{H}}) &= (L_2)_{\mathcal{H}}. \end{aligned}$$

The following are some examples of equivalences.

Example 2.19. Let (\mathcal{G}, L, I) be a relational symplectic groupoid. Then L_2 is an equivalence between \mathcal{G} and itself.

To check that L_2 is a morphism of relational symplectic groupoids, we observe that, by Equation 9 L_2 commutes with I and by Equation 8 we get that

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\mathcal{G}} \circ (L_2 \times L_2) &= I \circ L_3 \circ (L_2 \times L_2) \\ &= I \circ L_3 = I \circ L_2 \circ L_3 \\ &= L_2 \circ I \circ L_3 = L_2 \circ L_{\mathcal{G}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since L_2 is self transposed, it follows that L_2 is an equivalence.

Example 2.20. For a relational symplectic groupoid (\mathcal{G}, L, I) the graph of the map I is an equivalence from (\mathcal{G}, L, I) to $(\bar{\mathcal{G}}, L', I)$, where $L' = L \circ T_{rel}$.

In the next section we give additional examples of equivalences, after describing some special case of relational symplectic groupoids.

3. THE REGULAR CASE

The next set of axioms defines a particular type of relational symplectic groupoids which will allow us to relate the construction of relational symplectic groupoids for Poisson manifolds to the usual symplectic groupoids for the integrable case⁶. Before this, we introduce the notion of immersed coisotropic submanifolds for weak symplectic manifolds.

⁶Non regular relational symplectic groupoids will include the cases in which the space of objects is an infinite dimensional manifold, or it is a singular space, such as a Poisson variety. These cases are interesting from the algebraic geometric point of view but they cannot be treated using the approach chosen for this paper.

Definition 3.1. An immersed coisotropic submanifold of a weak symplectic manifold M is a pair (ϕ, C) such that

1. C is a smooth Banach manifold.
2. $\phi: C \rightarrow M$ is an immersion.
3. $T\phi_x$ applied to $T_x C$ is a coisotropic subspace of $T_{\phi(x)}M$, $\forall x \in C$.

Definition 3.2. A relational symplectic groupoid (\mathcal{G}, L, I) is called **regular** (short RRSg) if the following three axioms A.7, A.8 and A.9 are satisfied. Consider \mathcal{G} as a relation $* \rightrightarrows \mathcal{G}$ denoted by \mathcal{G}_{rel} .

• **A.7**

$$(11) \quad C := L_2 \circ \mathcal{G}_{rel}$$

is an immersed submanifold of \mathcal{G} .

Corollary 3.3. L_2 is an equivalence relation in C .

Proof. By Equation 2.12

$$L_2 = L_2 \circ L_2 \subset L_2 \circ (\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G}) = C \times C: * \rightrightarrows \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G},$$

so L_2 is a relation on C . By Equation 2.12, L_2 is transitive, by Equation 9 it is symmetric and, for any $x \in C$, by definition, there exists y such that $(x, y) \in L_2$ and by symmetry and transitivity of L_2 , we conclude that $(x, x) \in L_2$, hence, L_2 is an equivalence relation. \square

Corollary 3.4. C is an immersed coisotropic submanifold of \mathcal{G} .

Proof. By definition of C we get that

$$TL_2 \subset TC \oplus TC$$

and by A.6. TL_2 is a Lagrangian subspace of $\overline{T\mathcal{G}} \oplus T\mathcal{G}$. Therefore

$$TC^\perp \oplus TC^\perp \subset TL_2 \subset TC \oplus TC.$$

If we restrict to the diagonal $\Delta\mathcal{G}$, we get that

$$TC^\perp \cong (TC^\perp \oplus TC^\perp) \cap \Delta\mathcal{G} \subset (TC \oplus TC) \cap \Delta\mathcal{G} \cong TC,$$

hence C is coisotropic. \square

The following Proposition allows us (in principle at the infinitesimal level), to regard the equivalence relation given by L_2 as the equivalence relation given by the characteristic foliation of C .

Proposition 3.5. Let

$$R^C := \{(x, y) \in C \times C \mid L_x = L_y\},$$

where L_x is the leaf of the characteristic foliation through the point $x \in C$. Let $(x, y) \in R^C \cap L_2$. Then

$$(12) \quad T_{(x,x)}R^C = T_{(x,x)}L_2.$$

Proof. First we will prove that $T_{(x,x)}R^C \subset T_{(x,x)}L_2$. For this, consider $(X, Y) \in T_{(x,x)}R^C$, since $X - Y \in T_x C^\perp$, we get that

$$(13) \quad (X - Y, 0) \in T_{(x,x)}C^\perp \oplus TC^\perp.$$

Since $L_2 \subset C \times C$ and L_2 is Lagrangian

$$(14) \quad T_{(x,x)}C^\perp \oplus T_{(x,x)}C^\perp \subset T_{(x,x)}L_2 \subset T_xC \oplus T_xC.$$

Combining Equations 13 and 14, we get that

$$(15) \quad (X - Y, 0) \in T_{(x,x)}L_2.$$

Since the diagonal ΔC is contained in L_2 (from Corollary 3.3), then

$$(16) \quad (Y, Y) \in T_{(x,x)}L_2, \forall Y \in C.$$

From equations (13) and (16), we conclude that

$$(X, Y) = (X - Y, 0) + (Y, Y) \in T_{(x,x)}L_2,$$

as we wanted. Now we prove that $T_{(x,x)}R^C$ is a Lagrangian subspace of $T_xC \oplus T_xC$. For this, first observe that

$$T_xC^\perp \oplus T_x^\perp C \subset T_{(x,x)}R^C \subset T_xC \oplus T_xC$$

and that the canonical projection of $T_{(x,x)}R^C$ in the symplectic reduction $\underline{C} \oplus \underline{C}$ is ΔC , which is Lagrangian.

Applying lemma 2.6 we conclude that $T_{(x,x)}R^C$ is Lagrangian. Now, since $T_{(x,x)}L_2$ is also Lagrangian by the axioms above and it contains $T_{(x,x)}R^C$ as a subspace, it follows that

$$T_{(x,x)}L_2 = T_{(x,x)}L_2^\perp \subset T_{(x,x)}R^C = T_{(x,x)}R^C,$$

hence $T_{(x,x)}L_2 = T_{(x,x)}R^C$, as we wanted. \square

- **A.8** The submanifold $L_2 \subset C \times C$ has finite codimension and furthermore the partial reduction $\underline{L}_1 = L_1 / (L_2 \cap L_1 \times L_1)$ is a finite dimensional smooth manifold. We will denote \underline{L}_1 by M .
- **A.9** $S := \{(c, [l]) \in C \times M : \exists l \in [l], g \in \mathcal{G} | (l, c, g) \in L_3\}$ is an immersed submanifold of $\mathcal{G} \times M$ satisfying the following three conditions:

1.

$$(17) \quad (S \times S) \circ L_2^{rel} = \Delta_M,$$

where $L_2^{rel} : pt \dashrightarrow C \times C$ is the induced relation from L_2 .

2. The induced relation

$$(18) \quad dS := TS : T\mathcal{G} \dashrightarrow TM$$

is surjective. It is easy to check that the first condition implies the following

Corollary 3.6.

1. The relation

$$T := \{(c, [l]) \in C \times M : \exists l \in [l], g \in \mathcal{G} | (c, l, g) \in L_3\} = I \circ S$$

is an immersed submanifold of $\mathcal{G} \times M$.

2. S and T regarded as relations from C to M are graphs of surjective submersions s and t respectively.

Proof. (1) follows from the cyclicity condition in A.1. (2) follows by definition of T and from the fact that, since Equation 17 holds, then if $(x, [l])$ and $(x, [l'])$ belong to $S : C \rightarrow M$, then $([l], [l']) \in \Delta_M$, which implies that S is a surjective map and is clearly a submersion by Axiom 9, part 2. \square

3. For any $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ the function $s^*f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(C)$ is Hamiltonian with respect to the restriction of the symplectic form ω to C ⁷.

Remark 3.7. The condition given by Equation 12 is at the level of tangent spaces. If we want that $R^C = L_2$, we should impose a connectedness condition on the leaves of the characteristic foliation and the classes of L_2 . The following is a modification of the example given in Remark 2.14 of a structure satisfying all the axioms except the global version of Equation 12.

1. $\mathcal{G} = \mathbb{Z}$
2. $L = \{(n, m, -n - m - 2k - 1) \mid (m, n, k) \in \mathbb{Z}^3\}$
3. $I : n \mapsto -n$

For this example, the spaces L_i and C are given by

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= \{2\mathbb{Z} + 1\} \\ L_2 &= \{(m, n) \mid m - n \in 2\mathbb{Z}\} \\ L_3 &= \{(m, n, m + n + 2k + 1) \mid n, m, k \in \mathbb{Z}^3\} \\ C &= \mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

Since \mathbb{Z} is zero dimensional, we get that C is also Lagrangian and for the symplectic reduction, $\underline{C} = *$. In the other hand,

$$C/L_2 = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \neq *.$$

The following theorem connects the construction of relational symplectic groupoids in the regular case with the usual symplectic groupoids.

Theorem 3.8. Let (\mathcal{G}, L, I) be a regular relational symplectic groupoid. Then $G := C/L_2 \rightrightarrows M$ is a topological groupoid over M . Moreover, if G is a smooth manifold, then $G \rightrightarrows M$ is a symplectic groupoid over $M := L_1/L_2$.

Proof. We denote by

$$\begin{aligned} p: \mathcal{G} &\rightarrow G \\ g &\mapsto [g] \end{aligned}$$

the canonical projection with respect to the symplectic reduction of C . Then the following data

$$\begin{aligned} G_0 &= L_1/L_2 \\ G_1 &= C/L_2 \\ G_2 &= C/L_2 \times_{L_1/L_2} C/L_2 \\ m &= p^3(L_3): G_2 \rightarrow G_1 \\ \varepsilon &: G_0 \rightarrow G_1 := \underline{\varepsilon}: L_1/L_2 \rightarrow C/L_2 \\ s &: G_1 \rightarrow G_0 := \underline{s}: C/L_2 \rightarrow M \\ t &: G_1 \rightarrow G_0 := \underline{t}: C/L_2 \rightarrow M \\ \iota &: G_1 \rightarrow G_1 := \underline{I}: C/L_2 \rightarrow C/L_2. \end{aligned}$$

corresponds to a groupoid structure. Under the smoothness assumption for \underline{C} and by the finite dimensionality condition given in A.8 it follows that G_1 is a finite dimensional symplectic manifold and due to Corollary 3.6,

⁷This condition will be used to define a Poisson structure on M and it is satisfied in all the examples of regular relational symplectic groupoids we have.

the map \underline{s} is a surjective submersion, hence, the fiber product G_2 is a finite dimensional (topological) manifold. It is easy to check that the groupoid axioms are satisfied. For the symplectic structure on $G \rightrightarrows M$, note that the projection of L_3 in G is Lagrangian and restricted to G_2 is a map (due to Corollary 3.6).

□

3.1. Poisson structure on M . In this section, the goal is to relate the construction of the relational symplectic groupoids in the regular case with Poisson structures in the space M . More precisely, we prove the existence and uniqueness of a Poisson bracket on M compatible with a given regular relational symplectic groupoid \mathcal{G} . This theorem is the analog of the existence and uniqueness of a Poisson structure in the space of objects of usual symplectic groupoids [24]. Namely,

Theorem 3.9. [24]. Let $(G, \omega) \rightrightarrows M$ be a symplectic groupoid over M . Then there exists a unique Poisson structure Π on M such that the source map s is a Poisson map (or equivalently the target map t is an anti-Poisson map).

One possible way to prove this theorem is by the use of what is known in the literature as *Libermann's lemma*, that is stated in a slightly different formulation by Paulette Libermann in [20], for the case of finite dimensional symplectic manifolds. Before stating the result, we need some definition that will be used in the sequel.

Definition 3.10. Let (G, ω) be a symplectic manifold and \mathcal{F} a foliation on G . \mathcal{F} is called a *symplectically complete foliation* if the symplectically orthogonal distribution $(T\mathcal{F})^\perp$ is an integrable distribution.

and equivalently, \mathcal{F} is symplectically complete if there exists another foliation \mathcal{F}' such that

$$T_x(\mathcal{F}) = (T_x(\mathcal{F}'))^\perp.$$

After this definition, Libermann's lemma reads as follows

Lemma 3.11. (Libermann). Let $\phi: (G, \omega) \rightarrow M$ be a surjective submersion from a symplectic manifold G to a manifold M such that the fibers are connected. Denote by (G, \mathcal{F}) the foliation on G induced by the fibers of ϕ . Then, there exists a unique Poisson structure Π on M such that the map $\phi: G \rightarrow M$ is a Poisson map if and only if the foliation \mathcal{F} is symplectically complete.

Proof. Here we present a sketch of the proof. It can be checked that the distribution $(T\mathcal{F})^\perp$ is Hamiltonian, i.e. is generated by the vector fields X_{ϕ^*f} , for which $\omega(X_{\phi^*f}, \cdot) = d\phi^*f$, with $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$. The fact that such distribution is integrable is equivalent, due to Frobenius Theorem, to the fact that $[X_{\phi^*f}, X_{\phi^*g}]$, with $f, g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$, is tangent to the distribution $(T\mathcal{F})^\perp$. This means that $X_{\{\phi^*f, \phi^*g\}}$ is tangent to $(T\mathcal{F})^\perp$, therefore the bracket $\{\phi^*f, \phi^*g\}$ is constant along the ϕ - fibers and this implies that there exists a function $h \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ such that $\{\phi^*f, \phi^*g\} = \phi^*h$. This functions defines uniquely the Poisson bracket on M given by

$$\{f, g\}_\Pi = h.$$

□

By applying Lemma 3.11 to the case of a symplectic groupoid $G \rightrightarrows M$ with \mathcal{F} being the foliation described by the distribution $\ker(ds)$, Theorem 3.9 holds. The generalization of this result in the case of regular relational symplectic groupoids is the following Theorem, now in terms of Dirac structures.

Theorem 3.12. Let (\mathcal{G}, L, I) be a regular relational symplectic groupoid, with $M = L_1/L_2$. Then, assuming that the s -fibers are connected, there exists a unique Poisson structure Π on M such that the map $s: C \rightarrow M$ is a forward-Dirac map (or equivalently, $t: C \rightarrow M$ is an anti forward-Dirac map).

Proof. For this proof we present a more general version of Libermann's lemma for the case when G is presymplectic.

Definition 3.13. Let M be a Banach manifold. A 2-form $\omega \in \Omega^2(\mathcal{G})$ is called *presymplectic* if $d\omega = 0$. In this case M is called a presymplectic manifold.

Definition 3.14. Let M be a presymplectic manifold. A function $f \in C^\infty(M)$ is called *Hamiltonian* if there exists a vector field $X_f \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ such that

$$\iota_{X_f}\omega = df.$$

Given this definition, we recall the following basic facts about presymplectic manifolds

1. If two functions f and g are Hamiltonian, then the function

$$\{f, g\}_M := \iota_{X_f}\iota_{X_g}\omega$$

is also Hamiltonian.

2. The bracket

$$\begin{aligned} \{, \} : C^\infty(M)_{Ham} \otimes C^\infty(M)_{Ham} &\rightarrow C^\infty(M)_{Ham} \\ f \otimes g &\mapsto \{f, g\}_M \end{aligned}$$

is Poisson, where $C^\infty(M)_{Ham}$ denotes the Poisson algebra of Hamiltonian functions in $C^\infty(M)$.

3. If f and g are Hamiltonian, the following equation holds

$$d\{f, g\}_M = \iota_{[X_f, X_g]}\omega.$$

With this properties at hand, we are able to state the extension of Libermann's lemma in the case of presymplectic manifolds.

Lemma 3.15. (Libermann's lemma for presymplectic manifolds). Let \mathcal{G} be a presymplectic manifold and $s, t: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow M$ be smooth surjective submersions of \mathcal{G} onto a smooth manifold M such that the fibers $s^{-1}(x)$ and $t^{-1}(x)$ are connected and mutually presymplectic orthogonal, for all $x \in M$. Assume that, for all $f \in C^\infty(M)$ the functions s^*f and t^*g are Hamiltonian. Then, there exists a unique Poisson structure Π on M such that the map s is a forward-Dirac map (and t is a forward anti-Dirac map)⁸.

⁸For a reference with a definition of forward anti-Dirac maps see e.g. [5].

Proof. The idea of the proof is quite similar to the one for Lemma 3.11. We will prove that $s^*\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ is a Poisson subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)_{Ham}$. Since s^*f and s^*g are Hamiltonian, for all f, g in $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$, then there exist vector fields X_{s^*f} and X_{s^*g} in $\Gamma(G)$ such that

$$\omega(X_{s^*f}, \cdot) = ds^*f$$

and

$$\omega(X_{s^*g}, \cdot) = ds^*g.$$

The bracket between f and g is defined as follows. Denoting $\omega(X_{s^*f}, X_{s^*g})$ by $\{s^*f, s^*g\}_G$, it follows that

$$Y\{s^*f, s^*g\}_G = 0, \forall Y \in \Gamma(\ker(s_*)),$$

This implies that $\{s^*f, s^*g\}_G$ is constant along the s -fibers, hence, there exists a unique $h \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ such that $\{s^*f, s^*g\}_G = s^*h$. We then define the Poisson bracket between f and g as

$$\{f, g\}_\Pi := h.$$

The fact that s is a forward-Dirac map with respect to $\{, \}_M$ is equivalent to the following equation

$$\{t^*h, \{s^*f, s^*g\}_G\} = 0$$

which holds since $\{, \}_G$ satisfies the Jacobi identity, and in a similar way as in Lemma 3.11, it can be checked that $\{f, g\}_\Pi$ is then a Poisson bracket. This also shows that t is a forward anti-Dirac map. \square

We can apply this lemma for the case when \mathcal{G} is the weak symplectic manifold of a regular relational symplectic groupoid, M is the quotient L_1/L_2 and s and t as defined in Corollary 3.6, and this finishes the proof of the Theorem. \square

Remark 3.16. Note that, in order to prove the Theorem, the s -fiber connectedness assumption has to be assumed in order to apply Libermann's lemma. We expect that the condition can be dropped, but the argument should be adjusted for each connected component of the s -fibers.

3.2. Equivalence in the regular case. It follows from Remark 2.18 that, in the case where \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{H} are both regular, an equivalence F induces relations $F_M: M_G \rightarrow M_{\mathcal{H}}$ and $F_M^\dagger: M_{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow M_G$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} F_M^\dagger \circ F_M &= \text{Id}_{M_G} \\ F_M \circ F_M^\dagger &= \text{Id}_{M_{\mathcal{H}}}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies the following

Lemma 3.17. The induced relation F_M is the graph of a diffeomorphism between M_G and $M_{\mathcal{H}}$.

Since the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_{\mathcal{G}} & \xrightarrow{F} & C_{\mathcal{H}} \\ s \downarrow & & \downarrow s \\ M_{\mathcal{G}} & \xrightarrow{F_M} & M_{\mathcal{H}} \end{array}$$

from Theorem 3.12 it follows also the following

Lemma 3.18. The map F_M is a Poisson diffeomorphism.

By a similar argument it can be easily checked that

Lemma 3.19. If \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{H} are two equivalent regular relational symplectic groupoids, and if we assume that \mathcal{G} has connected $s_{\mathcal{G}}$ -fibers, then there exists a unique Poisson structure in $M_{\mathcal{H}}$ such that the map $s_{\mathcal{H}}$ is forward-Dirac.

4. EXAMPLES OF REGULAR RELATIONAL SYMPLECTIC GROUPOIDS

4.1. Symplectic groupoids. Given a symplectic groupoid G over M , we can endow it naturally with a relational symplectic structure:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G} &= G. \\ L &= \{(g_1, g_2, g_3) | (g_1, g_2) \in G \times_{(s,t)} G, g_3^{-1} = \mu(g_1, g_2)\}. \\ I &= g \mapsto \iota(g), g \in G. \end{aligned}$$

In this case, it is an easy check that the immersed canonical relations L_i are given by

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= \varepsilon(M) \\ L_2 &= \Delta(G) \\ L_3 &= Gr(\mu), \end{aligned}$$

and also we observe that in this case (\mathcal{G}, L, I) is regular. Particular instances of this case are the following:

4.1.1. The cotangent bundle $T^*\mathbb{R}^n$. In this case, for the groupoid $T^*\mathbb{R}^n \rightrightarrows \mathbb{R}^n$, the multiplication is given by the additive structure along the fibers, and the symplectic structure is given by the Liouville canonical symplectic form. Here we get that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G} &= (\mathbb{R}^n)^* \oplus \mathbb{R}^n. \\ L &= \{((q_1, p), (q_2, p), (q_3, p)) | p \in \mathbb{R}^n, q_1 + q_2 + q_3 = 0, q_i \in (\mathbb{R}^n)^*, i = 1, 2, 3\}. \\ I &= (q, p) \mapsto (-q, p). \end{aligned}$$

4.1.2. The fundamental groupoid $\Pi(M, \omega)$. For a symplectic (M, ω) , its fundamental groupoid $\Pi(M, \omega)M$ is an instance of a symplectic groupoid, in which the multiplication is inherited from path concatenation and the symplectic structure comes from transgressing the 2-form ω to the space of continuous maps $\mathcal{C}_0([0, 1], M)$. In the case that M is simply connected, we can check that the relational symplectic groupoid is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G} &= M \times M. \\ L &= \{((x_1, x_2), (x_2, x_3), (x_3, x_1)) | x_i \in M, i = 1, 2, 3\}. \\ I &= (x_1, x_2) \mapsto (x_2, x_1), x_i \in M, i = 1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

4.1.3. *The action groupoid T^*G .* For a Lie group G , its cotangent bundle has symplectic groupoid structure in which the multiplication is given by the coadjoint action of G in \mathfrak{g}^* , and the symplectic form is again given by the Liouville canonical form. The following is a description of the associated relational symplectic groupoid:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G} &= T^*G \cong \mathfrak{g}^* \times G. \\ L &= \{((\xi, g), (Ad_{g^{-1}}^* \xi, h), (Ad_{(gh)^{-1}}^* \xi, h^{-1}g^{-1})) \mid g, h \in G, \xi \in \mathfrak{g}^*\}. \\ I &= (\xi, g) \mapsto (Ad_{(g^{-1})}^* \xi, g^{-1}), g \in G, \xi \in \mathfrak{g}^*. \end{aligned}$$

We will describe in the Section 8 an infinite dimensional version of such examples, coming from the Poisson sigma model (PSM). They correspond to the cases in which the Poisson structure is zero (Example 4.1.1), symplectic (Example 4.1.2) and linear (Example 4.1.3). Further details about these examples can be found in [12].

Observe now, that according to Theorem 3.8, given a regular relational symplectic groupoid (\mathcal{G}, L, I) which admits a smooth symplectic reduction, we can associate a usual symplectic groupoid $G \rightrightarrows M$. By definition of such groupoid, we obtain the following

Proposition 4.1. With the notation introduced in Theorem 3.8, the projection $p: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ is an equivalence of relational symplectic groupoids.

Proof. By Proposition 2.4, p is a canonical immersed relation $p: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and by definition of the groupoid structure on G (see Theorem 3.8), it follows that p commutes with I and L respectively, hence, p is a morphism of relational symplectic groupoids. The fact that p^\dagger is also a morphism follows from the following facts. By definition, I_G can be written as

$$I_G = p \circ I_{\mathcal{G}} \circ p^\dagger$$

and L_G can be written as

$$p \circ L \circ (p^\dagger \times p^\dagger).$$

Again, by proposition 2.4 we have that

$$(19) \quad p^\dagger \circ p = (L_2)_G$$

and that

$$(20) \quad p \circ p^\dagger = Id_G.$$

Therefore, we get the following equalities

$$(21) \quad p^\dagger \circ I_G = p^\dagger \circ p \circ I_{\mathcal{G}} \circ p^\dagger$$

$$(22) \quad \stackrel{19}{=} L_2 \circ I_{\mathcal{G}} \circ p^\dagger$$

$$(23) \quad = I_G \circ p^\dagger.$$

□

Remark 4.2. This Proposition explains the fact that the projection with respect to symplectic reduction sends the canonical relation L_2 to the diagonal of G , and it is also well behaved with respect to the relations L_1 and L_3 .

Another finite dimensional example is the following.

4.2. Symplectic manifolds with a Lagrangian submanifold. Let (G, ω) be a symplectic manifold, ϕ an antisymplectomorphism and \mathcal{L} an immersed Lagrangian submanifold of G such that $\phi(\mathcal{L}) = \mathcal{L}$. We define

$$(24) \quad \mathcal{G} = G.$$

$$(25) \quad L = \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L}.$$

$$(26) \quad I = \phi$$

It is an easy check that this construction satisfies the relational axioms and that the spaces L_i are given by

$$L_1 = \mathcal{L}$$

$$L_2 = \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L}$$

$$L_3 = \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L}.$$

This example is a regular relational symplectic groupoid and furthermore we can prove the following

Proposition 4.3. The previous relational symplectic groupoid is equivalent to the zero dimensional symplectic groupoid (a point with zero symplectic structure and empty relations).

Proof. We prove that \mathcal{L} is an equivalence from the zero dimensional manifold p to \mathcal{G} . This comes from the fact that, for this example, C (as defined in Equation 11) is precisely \mathcal{L} , hence, its symplectic reduction is just a point. By Proposition 4.1 it follows that \mathcal{L} , being the canonical projection, is an equivalence. \square

Remark 4.4. More generally, following the definition of equivalence of relational symplectic groupoids and remark 2.18, we can check that (\mathcal{G}, L, I) is equivalent to the zero dimensional symplectic groupoid if and only if there exists a Lagrangian submanifold \mathcal{L}_{eq} of \mathcal{G} satisfying the following two properties

- $I \circ \mathcal{L}_{eq} = \mathcal{L}_{eq}$.
- $\mathcal{L}_{eq} = L \circ (\mathcal{L}_{eq} \times \mathcal{L}_{eq})$.

This implies that the only relational symplectic groupoids that are equivalent to the zero dimensional one are the ones described by Equations 24, 25 and 26.

4.3. Powers of symplectic groupoids. The following are two (a priori) different constructions of relational symplectic groupoid for the powers of a given symplectic groupoids. Let $G \rightrightarrows M$ be a symplectic groupoid and (G, L, I) its associated relational symplectic groupoid as in Example 4.1. It is easy to check that

Proposition 4.5. (G^n, L^n, I^n) is a regular relational symplectic groupoid, for all $n \geq 1$.

In this case the base Poisson manifold is M^n , with M the base Poisson manifold of G . Now, let us denote $G_{(1)} = G$, $G_{(2)}$ the fiber product $G \times_{(s,t)} G$, $G_{(3)} = G \times_{(s,t)} (G \times_{(s,t)} G)$ and so on. We will use the following

Lemma 4.6. [25]. Let $G \rightrightarrows M$ be a symplectic groupoid.

1. $G_{(n)}$ is a coisotropic submanifold of G^n .

2. The reduced spaces $\underline{G}_{(n)}$ are canonically symplectomorphic to G (by the first component projection). Furthermore, there exists a natural symplectic groupoid structure on $\underline{G}_{(n)} \rightrightarrows M$ coming from the symplectic quotient, isomorphic to the symplectic groupoid structure on $G \rightrightarrows M$.

Having this lemma at hand and considering the canonical relations

$$p_n : G^n \rightrightarrows \underline{G}_{(n)} \equiv G,$$

we define the regular relational symplectic groupoid $(G^{(n)}, L^{(n)}, I^{(n)})$, given by

$$\begin{aligned} G^{(n)} &:= G^n \\ I^{(n)} &:= p_n^\dagger \circ I \circ p_n \\ L^{(n)} &:= p^\dagger \circ L \circ (p \times p), \end{aligned}$$

where for each n , $(G^{(n)}, L^{(n)}, I^{(n)})$ is equivalent, as relational symplectic groupoid, to (G, L, I) .

5. REVIEW ON POISSON SIGMA MODELS

5.1. Symplectic groupoids as the phase space of the PSM. We introduce the Poisson sigma model associated to a Poisson manifold (the classical version of the model through the Hamiltonian formalism). After the construction of the reduced phase space of the PSM associated to integrable Poisson manifolds we generalize the construction to the non reduced version by defining the *relational symplectic groupoid*. We give examples and we concentrate our attention on the examples coming from Poisson geometry.

Definition 5.1. A Poisson sigma model (PSM) corresponds to the following data:

1. A compact surface Σ , possibly with boundary, called the *source*.
2. A finite dimensional Poisson manifold (M, Π) , called the *target*.

The space of fields for this theory is denoted with Φ and corresponds to the space of vector bundle morphisms of class \mathcal{C}^{k+1} between $T\Sigma$ and T^*M . This space can be parametrized by a pair (X, η) , where $X \in \mathcal{C}^{k+1}(\Sigma, M)$ and $\eta \in \Gamma^k(\Sigma, T^*\Sigma \otimes X^*T^*M)$, and $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, \infty\}$ denotes the regularity type of the map that we choose to work with.

On Φ , the following first order action is defined:

$$S(X, \eta) := \int_{\Sigma} \langle \eta, dX \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle \eta, (\Pi^\# \circ X)\eta \rangle,$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi^\# : T^*M &\rightarrow TM \\ \psi &\mapsto \Pi(\psi, \cdot). \end{aligned}$$

Here, dX and η are regarded as elements in $\Omega^1(\Sigma, X^*(TM))$, $\Omega^1(\Sigma, X^*(T^*M))$, respectively and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the pairing between $\Omega^1(\Sigma, X^*(TM))$ and $\Omega^1(\Sigma, X^*(T^*M))$ induced by the natural pairing between T_xM and T_x^*M , for all $x \in M$.

Remark 5.2. This model has significant importance for deformation quantization. Namely, the perturbative expansion of the Feynman path integral for the PSM, in the case that Σ is a disc, gives rise to Kontsevich's star product formula [6, 9, 18], i.e. the semiclassical expansion of the path integral

$$\int_{X(r)=x} f(X(p))g(X(q)) \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}S(X, \eta)\right) dX d\eta$$

around the critical point $X(u) \equiv x, \eta \equiv 0$, where p, q and r are three distinct points of $\partial\Sigma$, corresponds to the star product $f \star g(x)$.

6. THE PSM AND ITS PHASE SPACE

For this model, we consider the constraint equations and the space of gauge symmetries. These will allow us to understand the geometry of the phase space and its reduction. First, we define

$$\text{EL}_\Sigma = \{\text{Solutions of the Euler-Lagrange equations}\} \subset \Phi,$$

where, using integration by parts

$$\delta S = \int_\Sigma \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta X} \delta X + \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \eta} \delta \eta + \text{boundary terms.}$$

The partial variations correspond to:

$$(27) \quad \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta X} = dX + \Pi^\#(X)\eta = 0$$

$$(28) \quad \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \eta} = d\eta + \frac{1}{2}\partial\Pi^\#(X)\eta \wedge \eta = 0.$$

Now, if we restrict to the boundary, the general space of boundary fields corresponds to

$$\Phi_\partial := \{\text{vector bundle morphisms between } T(\partial\Sigma) \text{ and } T^*M\}.$$

Following [9, 11], Φ_∂ is endowed with a weak symplectic form and a surjective submersion $p: \Phi \rightarrow \Phi_\partial$. Explicitly we have the following description of the space of boundary fields:

Remark 6.1. For $k < \infty$, Φ_∂ can be identified with the Banach manifold

$$P(T^*M) := \mathcal{C}^{k+1}(I, T^*M),$$

therefore it is a weak symplectic Banach manifold locally modeled by $\mathcal{C}^{k+1}(I, \mathbb{R}^{2n})$ ⁹.

In order to see this, we understand Φ_∂ as a *fiber bundle* over the path space PM , which is naturally equipped with the topology of uniform convergence. The fibers of the bundle are isomorphic to the Banach space of class \mathcal{C}^k

$$T_X^*(PM) := \Omega^1(I, X^*(T^*M))$$

Therefore, as a set, Φ_∂ corresponds to

$$\Phi_\partial = \bigcup_{(X \in PM)} T_X^*(PM).$$

⁹To be more precise, here we are treating the boundary of the surface Σ as *sectors*, where there are boundary conditions to take into account. Φ_∂ describes the space of generic boundary fields, i.e. not subject to boundary conditions.

The identification with $P(T^*M)$ is explicitly given by

$$\begin{aligned} \psi: T^*(PM) &\rightarrow P(T^*M) \\ (X, \eta) &\mapsto (\gamma: t \mapsto (X(t), \eta(t))) \end{aligned}$$

and this allows to define a 2-form ω in ϕ_∂ in the following way. Identifying the tangent space $T_\gamma(P(T^*(M)))$ with the space of vector fields along the curve γ

$$T_\gamma(P(T^*(M))) = \{\delta\gamma: I \rightarrow TT^*M \mid \delta\gamma(t) \in T_{\gamma(t)}T^*M\}$$

the 2-form ω in ϕ_∂ is given by

$$\omega_\gamma(\delta_1\gamma, \delta_2\gamma) = \int_0^1 \omega^{Liouv}(\delta_1\gamma(t), \delta_2\gamma(t))dt,$$

where $\omega^{Liouv} = d\alpha^{Liouv}$ is the canonical symplectic form on T^*M . In local coordinates, if γ is described by the functions $X^1(t), X^2(t), \dots, X^n(t) \in \mathcal{C}^{k+1}(I)$ and $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n \in \Omega^1(I)$ of class \mathcal{C}^k , then ω is given by

$$(29) \quad \omega_\gamma(\delta_1\gamma, \delta_2\gamma) = \int_0^1 (\delta_1 X^i(t) \delta_2 \eta_i(t) - \delta_2 X^i(t) \delta_1 \eta_i(t)) dt.$$

This form is clearly closed since

$$d\omega_\gamma(\delta_1\gamma, \delta_2\gamma, \delta_3\gamma) = \int_0^1 d\omega^{Liouv}(\delta_1\gamma(t), \delta_2\gamma(t), \delta_3\gamma(t)) dt = 0.$$

It is weak symplectic since, if $\omega^\sharp(\delta_1\gamma) = \omega^\sharp(\delta'_1\gamma)$, then, we can set

$$\delta_1 \eta_i \equiv 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

in this case

$$\int_0^1 (\delta_1 X^i(t) - \delta_1 (X^i)'(t)) \delta_2 \eta_i(t) = 0, \forall \delta_2 \eta_i(t),$$

which implies that

$$\delta_1 X^i(t) = \delta_1 (X^i)'(t).$$

If we set now

$$\delta_2 \eta_i \equiv 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

we can conclude in a similar way that $\delta_1 \eta_i(t) = \delta_1 (\eta_i)'(t)$.

Now, we define, following [11]

$$L_\Sigma := p(EL_\Sigma).$$

Finally, we define C_∂ as the set of fields in Φ_∂ which can be completed to a field in $L_{\Sigma'}$, with $\Sigma' := \partial\Sigma \times [0, \varepsilon]$, for some ε .

It can be proven that

Proposition 6.2. [9].

1. The space C_∂ is described by

$$(30) \quad C_\partial = \{(X, \eta) \mid dX = \pi^\sharp(X)\eta, X: \partial\Sigma \rightarrow M, \eta \in \Gamma(T^*I \otimes X^*(T^*M))\}.$$

2. The space C_∂ is a coisotropic Banach submanifold of Φ_∂ and its associated characteristic foliation has codimension $2n$, where $n = \dim(M)$.

In fact, the converse of the second property also holds in the following sense. If we define $S(X, \eta)$ and C_∂ in the same way as before, it can be proven that

Proposition 6.3. [7]. If C_∂ is a coisotropic submanifold of Φ_∂ , then π is a Poisson bivector field.

The following geometric interpretation of C_∂ will lead us to the connection between Lie algebroids and Lie groupoids in Poisson geometry with the PSM. The condition for a vector bundle morphism to preserve the Lie algebroid structure gives rise to some PDE's that the anchor maps and the structure functions for $\Gamma(A)$ and $\Gamma(B)$ should satisfy. For the case of PSM, regarding T^*M as a Lie algebroid, we can prove that

$$C_\partial = \{\text{Lie algebroid morphisms between } T(\partial\Sigma) \text{ and } T^*M\},$$

where the Lie algebroid structure on the left is given by the Lie bracket of vector fields on $T(\partial\Sigma)$ with identity anchor map.

7. SYMPLECTIC REDUCTION

Since C_∂ is a coisotropic submanifold, it is possible to perform symplectic reduction, which yields, when it is smooth, a symplectic finite dimensional manifold. In the case of Σ being a rectangle and with vanishing boundary conditions for η (see [9]), following the notation in [14] and [22], we could also reinterpret the reduced phase space \underline{C}_∂ as

$$\underline{C}_\partial = \left\{ \frac{T^*M\text{-paths}}{T^*M\text{-homotopy}} \right\}.$$

In the integrable case, it was proven in [9] that

Theorem 7.1. *The following data*

$$\begin{aligned} G_0 &= M \\ G_1 &= \underline{C}_\partial \\ G_2 &= \{[X_1, \eta_1], [X_2, \eta_2] \mid X_1(1) = X_2(0)\} \\ m &: G_2 \rightarrow G := ([X_1, \eta_1], [X_2, \eta_2]) \mapsto [(X_1 * X_2, \eta_1 * \eta_2)] \\ \varepsilon &: G_0 \rightarrow G_1 := x \mapsto [X \equiv x, \eta \equiv 0] \\ s &: G_1 \rightarrow G_0 := [X, \eta] \mapsto X(0) \\ t &: G_1 \rightarrow G_0 := [X, \eta] \mapsto X(1) \\ \iota &: G_1 \rightarrow G_1 := [X, \eta] \mapsto [i^* \circ X, i^* \circ \eta] \\ i &: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1] := t \mapsto 1 - t, \end{aligned}$$

defines a symplectic groupoid that integrates the Lie algebroid T^*M .¹⁰

Remark 7.2. In [9], this construction is also expressed as the Marsden-Weinstein reduction of the Hamiltonian action of the (infinite dimensional) Lie algebra $P_0\Omega^1(M) := \{\beta \in \mathcal{C}^{k+1}(I, \Omega^1(M)) \mid \beta(0) = \beta(1) = 0\}$ with Lie bracket

$$\langle \beta, \gamma \rangle(u) = d\langle \beta(u), \Pi^\sharp \gamma(u) \rangle - \iota_{\Pi^\sharp(\beta(u))} d\gamma(u) + \iota_{\Pi^\sharp(\gamma(u))} d\beta(u)$$

on the space $T^*(PM)$, on which the moment map $\mu: T^*(PM) \rightarrow P_0\Omega^1(M)^*$ is described by the equation

$$\langle \mu(X, \eta), \beta \rangle = \int_0^1 \langle dX(u) + \Pi^\sharp(X(u))\eta(u), \beta(X(u), u) \rangle du.$$

¹⁰here * denotes path concatenation

8. INTEGRATION OF POISSON MANIFOLDS VIA THE PSM

The goal of this Section is to prove the following Theorem

Theorem 8.1. *Given a Poisson manifold (M, Π) there exists a regular relational symplectic groupoid (\mathcal{G}, L, I) that integrates it.*

As we mentioned in the Introduction, integration in this setting means the following

1. Such relational symplectic groupoid satisfies that $L_1/L_2 = M$ and the symplectic structure on \mathcal{G} is compatible with the Poisson structure on M according to Theorem 3.12
2. In the case that the Lie algebroid T^*M is integrable, such relational symplectic groupoid is equivalent to a symplectic groupoid integrating it.

The structure of the proof of this Theorem is as follows. First, we describe the defining data for the relational symplectic groupoid in terms of the PSM and A -homotopy for Lie algebroids specialized in the Poisson case. Then we verify that such data in fact satisfy the relational axioms. In order to do this, we need to prove the smoothness and the Lagrangian property of the canonical relations L_i , which deserves special attention since we are dealing with infinite dimensional spaces.

Proof of Theorem 8.1 We will prove that the relational symplectic groupoid (\mathcal{G}, L, I) associated to (M, Π) is given by

1. $\mathcal{G} := T^*(PM)$, the cotangent bundle of the path space of M .
2. $L = \{(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \in (T^*(PM))\}$ is such that
 - γ_i , with $1 \leq i \leq 3$ are T^*M -paths.
 - The concatenation $\gamma_1 * \gamma_2$ is T^*M -homotopic to the inverse path γ_3^{-1} , or equivalently, $\gamma_1 * \gamma_2 * \gamma_3$ is T^*M -homotopic to a constant path ¹¹.
- 3.

$$\begin{aligned} I: T^*PM &\rightarrow T^*PM \\ \gamma &\mapsto \gamma^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

First, we describe the defining spaces L_i of the relational symplectic groupoid set theoretically, proving that they satisfy the algebraic relational axioms and then we prove that they are in fact immersed canonical relations.

A.1. To prove the cyclicity property, we use the following remark, that is easy to check.

Remark 8.2. Let $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma'_1$ and γ'_2 be T^*M -paths such that $\gamma_1 \sim \gamma'_1$ and $\gamma_2 \sim \gamma'_2$, where \sim denotes the equivalence by T^*M -homotopy. Then

$$\gamma_1 * \gamma_2 \sim \gamma'_1 * \gamma'_2.$$

Now, consider $(x, y, z) \in L$. Since $x * y \sim z^{-1}$, we get that $x * y \sim z^{-1} \Leftrightarrow (x * y) * y^{-1} \sim z^{-1} * y^{-1} \Leftrightarrow z * (x * y) * y^{-1} \sim z * z^{-1} * y^{-1} \Leftrightarrow z * x \sim y^{-1}$, hence, (z, x, y) (and similarly (y, z, x)) belongs to L . \square

¹¹ γ^{-1} denotes here $\iota \circ \gamma$

A.2. If we define

$$(31) \quad \phi: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$(32) \quad t \mapsto 1 - t$$

Then we get that

$$\begin{aligned} I: T^*(PM) &\rightarrow T^*(PM) \\ \gamma &\mapsto \phi^* \circ \gamma, \end{aligned}$$

hence,

$$I_*\delta\gamma = I_*(\delta X, \delta\eta) = \delta X(\phi(t)), -\delta\eta(t)$$

and therefore, using Equation 29,

$$I^*\omega_\gamma(\delta_1\gamma, \delta_2\gamma) = -\int_0^1 \delta_1 X^i(t)\delta_2\eta_i(t) - \delta_2 X^i(t)\delta_1\eta_i(t)dt = -\omega_\gamma(\delta_1\gamma, \delta_2\gamma)$$

and this proves that I is an anti-symplectomorphism. \square

A.3. First, we observe that, from the definition,

$$(33) \quad L_3 = \{(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \in T^*(PM)^3 \mid \gamma_1 * \gamma_2 \sim \gamma_3\}.$$

In Subsection 8.1 we will prove that L_3 is an immersed canonical relation.

A.4. We have that

$$\begin{aligned} L_3 \circ (L_3 \times Id) &= \{(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4) \in (T^*(PM))^3 \mid \exists(\gamma_5, \gamma_6) \in T^*(PM)^2 \\ &\mid (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_5) \in L_3, (\gamma_3, \gamma_6) \in Id, (\gamma_5, \gamma_6, \gamma_4) \in L_3.\} \end{aligned}$$

Given the restrictions

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_3 &= \gamma_6 \\ \gamma_5 &\sim \gamma_1 * \gamma_2 \\ \gamma_5 * \gamma_3 &\sim \gamma_4, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$L_3 \circ (L_3 \times Id) = \{(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \mid (\gamma_1 * \gamma_2) * \gamma_3 \sim \gamma_4\}$$

and since $(\gamma_1 * \gamma_2) * \gamma_3 \sim \gamma_1 * (\gamma_2 * \gamma_3)$ we get that $L_3 \circ (L_3 \times Id) = L_3 \circ (Id \times L_3)$, as we wanted. \square

A.5. From the definition, we get that

$$(34) \quad L_1 = \{\gamma \in T^*(PM) \mid \exists\alpha \in T^*PM, \gamma \sim \alpha * \alpha^{-1} \sim \alpha^{-1} * \alpha\}$$

$$(35) \quad = \{\gamma \in T^*(PM) \mid \gamma \sim (X \equiv x_0, \eta \equiv 0)\}.$$

A.6. For the case of L_2 it follows from the definition, that

$$L_2 = \{T^*M\text{-paths } (\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \in T^*(PM)^2 \mid \gamma_1 \sim \gamma_2\}.$$

The smoothness for L_1 and L_2 will be proved in Section 8.1. \square

Assuming Theorem 8.1, it is possible to prove the following

Proposition 8.3. The relational symplectic groupoid (G, L, I) is regular.

Proof. It is easy to observe for $C = C_\partial$, the space of T^*M -paths, that by Proposition 6.3, C is a Banach submanifold of finite codimension, therefore, axiom **A.7.** holds. To check **A.8.**, observe that

$$\underline{L}_1 = L_1/L_2 = \{(X, \eta) \in T^*(PM) \mid \exists x_0 \in M : (X \equiv x_0, \eta \equiv 0)\} \cong M.$$

We can define the map

$$\begin{aligned} s: C &\rightarrow M \\ \gamma = (X, \eta) &\mapsto X(0) \end{aligned}$$

It follows that S , defined in **A.9** corresponds to $\text{Graph}(s)$. The following Lemmata ensure the fact that dS is surjective.

Lemma 8.4. Let X be a metric space and PX the space of continuous maps from I to X . We define the evaluation map

$$\begin{aligned} ev_t: PX &\rightarrow X \\ \gamma &\mapsto \gamma(t). \end{aligned}$$

Then ev_t is a continuous map, provided that PX is equipped with the uniform convergence topology.

Proof. We fix a path $\gamma \in PX$, a time $t \in T$ and $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}$. Consider an open ball $\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon(ev_t(\gamma))$, centered at $ev_t(\gamma)$ with radius ε . Let $\mathcal{V}(\gamma) := ev_t^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon(ev_t(\gamma)))$ and let $\tilde{\gamma} \in \mathcal{V}(\gamma)$. The open neighborhood of $\tilde{\gamma}$ defined by

$$\mathcal{V}_{\varepsilon/2}(\tilde{\gamma}) := \{\xi \in PX \mid d(\tilde{\gamma}, \xi) < \varepsilon/2\}$$

is contained in $V(\gamma)$, therefore

$$V(\gamma) = \bigcup_{\tilde{\gamma} \in V(\gamma)} \mathcal{V}_{\varepsilon/2}(\tilde{\gamma}),$$

hence, $\mathcal{V}(\gamma)$ is an open in PX , which implies that ev_t is continuous. \square

Setting $X = M$, where M is our given smooth manifold, this Lemma proves that the map $s : C \rightarrow M$ is continuous, where C is equipped with the subspace topology. This implies that $\text{Graph}(s)$ is a submanifold of $C \times M$. To check that it corresponds to a submersion, we will prove the following

Lemma 8.5. The differential δs of the map $s : C \rightarrow M$ is a well defined surjective map from TC to TM

Proof. Let $\gamma = (X, \eta) \in C$. A vector $\delta\gamma \in T_\gamma C$ is described by

$$\delta\gamma = \{(\delta X, \delta\eta) \mid \delta X \in \Gamma(X^*TM), \delta\eta \in \Gamma(X^*T^*M)\}.$$

The map δs corresponds to

$$\begin{aligned} \delta s: TC &\rightarrow TM \\ \delta\gamma &\mapsto \delta X(0), \end{aligned}$$

that is the evaluation of δX at 0, which is a well defined surjective map, as we wanted. \square

\square

The rest of the Section is devoted to prove the smoothness and the Lagrangian property of the spaces L_i defining the relational symplectic groupoid.

8.1. Smoothness of L_i . In this subsection, we develop the notion of *path holonomy* for the foliated manifold (T^*PM, \mathcal{F}) , where \mathcal{F} is the characteristic foliation associated to the submanifold C_∂ , which has codimension n , where $n = \dim(M)$. Following the construction in the case of finite dimensional foliations [21, 4], it is possible to give a smooth manifold structure to the holonomy and monodromy groupoids associated to (T^*PM, \mathcal{F}) . These constructions will allow us to give smoothness conditions to the defining relations L_i . First, we recall some basic definitions we will use throughout the proofs.

8.1.1. Foliations for Banach manifolds.

Definition 8.6. Let M be a connected Banach manifold. Let

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\mathcal{L}_\alpha \mid \alpha \in A\}$$

be a family of path connected subsets of M . Then (M, \mathcal{F}) is a foliation of codimension p if the following conditions hold:

1. $\mathcal{L}_\alpha \cap \mathcal{L}_\beta = \emptyset$, for $\alpha, \beta \in A, \alpha \neq \beta$.
2. $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} \mathcal{L}_\alpha = M$.
3. For every $x \in M$, there exists a coordinate chart $(\mathcal{U}_\lambda, \phi_\lambda)$ for M around x such that for $\alpha \in A$ with $\mathcal{U}_\lambda \cap \mathcal{L}_\alpha \neq \emptyset$, each path connected component of $\phi_\lambda(\mathcal{U}_\lambda \cap \mathcal{L}_\alpha) \subset B \times \mathbb{R}^p$, where B is a Banach space, has the form

$$(B \times \{c\}) \cap \phi(\mathcal{U}_\lambda),$$

where $c \in \mathbb{R}^p$ is determined by the path connected component \mathcal{L}_α , called a *leaf* of the foliation. If U is a subset of M , a path component of the intersection of U with a leaf is called a *plaque* of U .

Besides the usual finite dimensional examples of foliations, the following proposition gives us characteristic distributions as examples of foliations at the infinite dimensional level.

Proposition 8.7. Let (M, ω) be a weak symplectic Banach manifold and let C be a coisotropic submanifold such that TC^\perp has finite codimension. Then TC^\perp induces a foliation of finite codimension of C .

Proof. We will check first that the distribution TC^\perp is involutive, that is,

$$\omega([X, Y], Z) = 0, \forall X, Y \in TC^\perp, Z \in TC.$$

We know that

$$\begin{aligned} d\omega(X, Y, Z) &= \omega(X, [Y, Z]) - \omega(Y, [X, Z]) + \omega(Z, [X, Y]) \\ &+ X\omega(Y, Z) - Y\omega(X, Z) + Z\omega(X, Y) \\ &= -\omega([X, Y], Z) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

By the use of Frobenius Theorem for Banach manifolds (for references see [19]), this distribution is integrable and it induces a foliation on C of finite codimension. \square

In our case of interest the Banach manifold is $\mathcal{G} = T^*(PM)$ and $C = C_\partial$. In [9] it is proven that TC^\perp has finite codimension. Now, we describe the monodromy and holonomy groupoids for foliations.

8.1.2. *Monodromy groupoid over a foliated manifold.* Let (M, \mathcal{F}) be a foliation. The monodromy groupoid, denoted by $\text{Mon}(M, \mathcal{F})$, has as space of objects the manifold M and the space of morphisms is defined as follows:

- If $x, y \in M$ belong to the same leaf in the foliation, the morphisms between x and y are homotopy classes, relative to the end points, of paths between x and y along the same leaf.
- If x and y are not in the same leaf, there are no morphisms between them.

8.1.3. *Holonomy groupoid over a foliated manifold.* We introduce the notion of holonomy for a foliation, that will be useful for our purposes. From now on, \mathcal{L}_p will denote the leaf on \mathcal{F} through the point p ; in this case p should not be confused with the index α in Definition 8.6, we introduce this new notation for simplicity.

Given $p' \in \mathcal{L}_p$, with \mathcal{L}_p a leaf on \mathcal{F} , we consider a path α_0 in \mathcal{L}_p such that $\alpha_0([0, 1]) \subset U_0$, with U_0 given by the foliation chart (U_0, ϕ_0) . Consider $q_0 \in \mathcal{L}_p$ such that $\phi_0(p)$ and $\phi_0(q_0)$ lie on the same plaque (i.e in the same leaf with respect to the chart (U_0, ϕ_0)) and let $T_{p'}$ and T_{q_0} be transversal to \mathcal{F} through p' and q_0 respectively. A *local holonomy* from p' to q_0 , denoted by $\text{Hol}^{T_{p'}, T_{q_0}}(\alpha_0)$ is defined as a germ of a diffeomorphism $f: T_{p'} \rightarrow T_{q_0}$, in such a way that there exists an open neighborhood A in $T_{p'}$ where f is a leaf preserving diffeomorphism (i.e a and $f(a)$ belong to the same leaf, for $a \in A$).

Given a foliation and a transversal T through $x \in \mathcal{L}_p$, using the fact that

$$\text{Diff}_x(T) \cong \text{Diff}_0(\mathbb{R}^q)$$

where Diff_0 denotes the group of the germs of diffeomorphisms at 0, q being the codimension of \mathcal{F} and that the holonomy is independent of the homotopy class of the path (up to conjugation with an element in $\text{Diff}_0(\mathbb{R}^q)$), we can see the holonomy as a group homomorphism

$$\text{hol}: \pi_1(L, x) \rightarrow \text{Diff}_0(\mathbb{R}^q),$$

The image of this map is denoted by $\text{Hol}(L, x)$.

Based on this notion, we define the holonomy groupoid of \mathcal{F} in the natural way: the space of objects is the foliated manifold and the space of morphisms is the classes of holonomy of paths along the leaves of \mathcal{F} . Observe that the isotropy groups of this groupoid are precisely the holonomy groups $\text{Hol}(L, x)$.

8.1.4. *Smoothness of L_2 .* It can be checked (see [4]) that, given a foliated manifold (M, \mathcal{F}) , the equivalence relation $R: M \rightrightarrows M$ of being in the same leaf, is not necessarily a smooth submanifold of the cartesian product of the foliated manifold with itself.

Fortunately, there is a way to “resolve” the singularities, by using the holonomy groupoid associated to what are called *locally Lie groupoids*. Following [2, 4] we construct the holonomy groupoid associated to the equivalence relation L_2 , denoted by $\text{Hol}(L_2, W)$, where the pair (L_2, W) is the locally Lie groupoid associated to L_2 [4]. First, some definitions.

Definition 8.8. Let $G \rightrightarrows M$ be a groupoid. The *difference* map $\delta: G \times_{(s,s)} G \rightarrow G$ is given by $\delta(g, h) = \mu(g, \iota(h))$.

Definition 8.9. Let $G \rightrightarrows M$ be a (topological) groupoid. An admissible local section of G is a map $\gamma : U \rightarrow G$ from an open set U of M satisfying the following properties:

1. $(s \circ \gamma)(x) = x, \forall x \in M$.
2. $(t \circ \gamma)(U)$ is an open in M .
3. $(t \circ \gamma) : U \rightarrow (t \circ \gamma)(U)$ is a homeomorphism.

Now, consider a subspace $M \subset W \subset G$. The triple (s, t, W) is said to have *enough smooth admissible local sections* [4], if for each $w \in W$ there is an admissible local section γ of G satisfying that:

- $(\gamma \circ s)(w) = w$.
- $\mathfrak{Im}(\gamma) \subset W$.
- γ is smooth.

Now we are able to introduce the notion of locally Lie groupoid:

Definition 8.10. [4]. A *locally Lie groupoid* is a pair (G, W) , where $G \rightrightarrows M$ is a groupoid and a manifold W such that:

1. $M \subset W \subset G$.
2. $W = \iota(W)$.
3. The set

$$W_\delta := (W \times_{(s,s)} W) \cap \delta^{-1}(W)$$

is open in $W \times_{(s,s)} W$ and δ restricted to W_δ is smooth.

4. s and t restricted to W are smooth and (s, t, W) has enough admissible local sections.
5. W generates G as a groupoid.

We will show how L_2 can be regarded as a locally Lie groupoid and its associated holonomy groupoid will be the covering manifold which allows us to regard L_2 as a morphism in \mathbf{Symp}^{Ext} .

First, consider the foliated manifold (M, \mathcal{F}) and a subset U of M . We denote $L_2(U)$ the equivalence relation on U defined by

$$x \sim y \iff x \text{ and } y \text{ are in the same plaque.}$$

Now, we consider $\Lambda = \{(\mathcal{U}_\lambda, \phi_\lambda)\}$ a foliation atlas for (M, \mathcal{F}) and we define

$$W(\Lambda) := \bigcup_{\mathcal{U}_\lambda} L_2(\mathcal{U}_\lambda),$$

for all domains \mathcal{U}_λ of the atlas Λ .

We prove the following

Proposition 8.11. [4]. $W(\Lambda)$, endowed, with the subspace topology with respect to L_2 (and hence regarded as a topological subspace of $M \times M$), has the structure of a smooth manifold, coming from the foliated atlas Λ .

Proof. The same argument explained in [4] works in the case of a foliation on Banach manifold with finite codimension. There is an induced equivalence relation on $\phi_\lambda(\mathcal{U}_\lambda)$, that is determined by the connected components of $\phi_\lambda(\mathcal{U}_\lambda) \cap B \times \{c\} \subset B \times \mathbb{R}^q$ and by using the coordinate function ϕ_λ we induce coordinate charts for $W(\Lambda)$. \square

Moreover, it is proven (Theorem 1.3 in [4]) that

Theorem 8.12. *Let (M, \mathcal{F}) be a foliated manifold. Then an atlas Λ can be chosen such that $(L_2, W(\Lambda))$ is a locally Lie groupoid.*

Remark 8.13. In [4] the construction of the locally Lie groupoid structure on $(L_2, W(\Lambda))$ is done for finite dimensional foliations but it can be naturally extended to the case where the leaf is a Banach manifold and \mathcal{F} has finite codimension. The only non-trivial step is to check that the property (3) in Definition 8.10 is satisfied. For this case, thanks to The Lebesgue Covering Lemma, that can be applied in the Banach case, there is always a decomposition of a path a from x to y on a leaf \mathcal{L} in smaller paths a_i such that a_i is a path from x_i to x_{i+1} , with $x_0 = x, x_{n+1} = y$, with the property that $(x_i, x_{i+1}) \in W(\Lambda)$.

In [2], the holonomy groupoid for a locally topological groupoid is constructed through a universal property, namely:

Theorem 8.14. (Globalisation Theorem)[2]. *Let (G, W) be a locally topological groupoid. Then there is a topological groupoid $H \rightrightarrows N$, a morphism $\phi : H \rightarrow G$ of groupoids, and an embedding $i : W \rightarrow H$ of W to an open neighborhood of N satisfying the following:*

1. ϕ is the identity on objects, $\phi \circ i(w) = w, \forall w \in W$, $\phi^{-1}(W)$ is open in H and $\phi|_W : \phi^{-1}(W) \rightarrow W$ is continuous.
2. (Universal property). *If A is a topological groupoid and $\xi : A \rightarrow G$ is a morphism of groupoids satisfying:*
 - ξ is the identity on objects.
 - $\xi|_W : \xi(W) \rightarrow W$ is continuous and $\xi^{-1}(W)$ is an open in A and generates A .
 - The triple (s_A, t_A, A) has enough continuous admissible local sections, then there is a unique morphism $\xi' : A \rightarrow H$ of topological groupoids such that $\phi\xi' = \xi$ and $\xi'a = i\xi a, \forall a \in \xi^{-1}(W)$.

The groupoid H is called the holonomy groupoid of the locally topological groupoid (G, W) and is denoted by $Hol(G, W)$. In the smooth setting, due to Theorem 8.12, we can prove that

Proposition 8.15. $Hol(L_2, W(\Lambda))$ is a Lie groupoid.

Thus, the immersed canonical relation associated to the equivalence relation L_2 is the triple $(L_2, Hol(L_2, W(\Lambda)), \phi)$, where ϕ is the natural projection from the holonomy groupoid to L_2 . In fact, ϕ is a covering map over L_2 as is explained in [4], with $\phi^{-1}(x, y) = Hol(x, \gamma, y)$, that is, the holonomies of paths γ between x and y .

The next step is to adapt the argument to show that L_1 and L_3 induce immersed canonical relations.

8.1.5. *Smoothness of L_1 .* First of all, we can see L_1 as a subspace of the characteristic foliation associated to \mathcal{C}_Π . Namely, we can think the elements of L_1 as the Lie algebroid morphisms connected to the trivial algebroid morphisms by a path along the distribution. More precisely, if we denote by $C \subset \mathcal{C}_\Pi$ the submanifold corresponding to the trivial Lie algebroid morphisms (X is constant and η is 0), then

$$(36) \quad L_1 = \{\sqcup_{\mathcal{L} \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{L} | \mathcal{L} \cap C \neq \emptyset\}.$$

The characteristic foliation can be understood as the space of orbits of a gauge group H acting on \mathcal{C}_Π , where H corresponds to the group of local diffeomorphisms generated by the flows of the Hamiltonian vector fields associated to the Hamiltonian functions:

$$H_\beta(X, \eta) = \int_I \langle dX(u) + \pi^\#(X(u))\eta(u), \beta(X(u), u) \rangle,$$

where $\beta: I \rightarrow \Omega^1(M)$ and $\beta(0) = \beta(1) = 0$. This action can be written in local coordinates as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_\beta X^i(u) &= -\pi^{ij}(X(u))\beta_j(X(u), u) \\ \delta_\beta \eta_i(u) &= d_u \beta_i(X(u), u) + \partial_i \pi^{jk}(X(u))\eta_j(u)\beta_k(X(u), u). \end{aligned}$$

With this prescription, it is easy to check that the submanifold

$$S := \{(X, \eta) | X \equiv X_0, \eta \equiv 0\},$$

which is an n -dimensional submanifold of \mathcal{C}_∂ , where $n = \dim M$, intersects the foliation neatly, i.e.

$$T_x C \cap T\mathcal{L}_x = \{0\}, \forall x \in C \cap L_x.$$

This holds since after the prescribed gauge transformation, the points of C are trivially stabilized: the gauge transformation preserves fixed the initial and final points of the path, and the fact that the space \mathcal{C}_Π is invariant under this gauge transformation implies that there is a unique point for each leaf and that the tangent to the orbit (which is given precisely by the gauge transformations) and the tangent to S are independent. Choosing the transversal $S \subset T$ to the foliation \mathcal{F} , the restriction of the holonomy of \mathcal{F} to S , induces the covering

$$p: \text{Hol}(L_2, W(\Lambda)) |_{L_1} \rightarrow L_1,$$

with fibers the holonomy of paths along the fibers over S . Thus, the induced immersed canonical relation for L_1 is given by $(L_1, \text{Hol}(L_2, W(\Lambda)) |_{L_1}, p)$.

8.1.6. Smoothness of L_3 . Here, we describe L_3 in a suitable way so we find a smooth covering for it. The idea of the proof is to use the holonomy groupoid for an equivalence relation, understanding the space L_3 in terms of an equivalence homotopy relation. First of all, a remark:

Remark 8.16. The s -fibers and t -fibers are saturated by the leaves of \mathcal{F} restricted to \mathcal{C}_Π .

In other words, given the fact that the characteristic foliation can be understood as the space of orbits of gauge transformations, leaving invariant the initial and final points of the paths, the equivalence relation determined by \mathcal{F} is finer than the one determined by s or t .

In a similar way:

Remark 8.17. The fibers of the the fibered product of maps:

$$(s \times t): \mathcal{C}_\Pi \times \mathcal{C}_\Pi \rightarrow M \times M$$

are saturated by the leaves of the product foliation $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$.

In this way, $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ restricts to a foliation $\mathcal{F}_{(s,t)}$ in

$$\mathcal{C}_\Pi \times_{(s,t)} \mathcal{C}_\Pi \subset \mathcal{C}_\Pi \times \mathcal{C}_\Pi := (s \times t)^{-1} \Delta$$

This restricted foliation has finite codimension, more precisely

$$\text{codim}_{\mathcal{C}_\Pi \times_{(s,t)} \mathcal{C}_\Pi} \mathcal{F}_{(s,t)} = \text{codim}_{\mathcal{C}_\Pi \times \mathcal{C}_\Pi} \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} - \text{codim}_{\mathcal{C}_\Pi \times \mathcal{C}_\Pi} \mathcal{C}_\Pi \times_{(s,t)} \mathcal{C}_\Pi = 2n.$$

In this way, for a triple $(a, b, c) \in L_3$, the pair (a, b) is an element in $(\mathcal{C}_\Pi \times \mathcal{C}_\Pi, \mathcal{F}_{(s,t)})$. c can be identified with an element in \mathcal{C}_Π via the smooth map

$$(37) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{\beta}: (\mathcal{C}_\Pi \times_{(s,t)} \mathcal{C}_\Pi) &\rightarrow (\mathcal{C}_\Pi, \mathcal{F}) \\ (a, b) &\rightarrow a \star b \end{aligned}$$

where

$$a \star b(t) = \begin{cases} a(\beta(2t)) & , t \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \\ b(\beta(2t-1)) & , t \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1] \end{cases}$$

and β denotes a bump function $\beta : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$. Therefore, it is possible to characterize the space L_3 in the following way:

$$L_3 = \{(a, b, c) \in (\mathcal{C}_\Pi \times_{(s,t)} \mathcal{C}_\Pi) \times \mathcal{C}_\Pi \mid \mathcal{L}_{(\tilde{\beta}(a,b))} = \mathcal{L}_c\}$$

where \mathcal{L} denotes (as before), the orbits of the T^*M -homotopy. Hence, the induced immersed canonical relation for L_3 is $(L_3, \mathcal{C}_\Pi \times_{(s,t)} \mathcal{C}_\Pi, \text{Hol}(L_2, W(\Lambda)))$.

8.2. Lagrangian property of L_i . First we prove the following

Proposition 8.18. The tangent space TL_2 is a Lagrangian subspace of $T(T^*(PM)) \oplus \overline{T(T^*(PM))}$.

Proof. First we prove the following

Lemma 8.19. $TC_\partial^\perp \oplus TC_\partial^\perp \subset TL_2$.

Proof. To prove this lemma, we observe first that, according to [9], the leaves of the characteristic foliation of C_∂ are precisely the orbits of the gauge equivalence relation given by L_2 in C_∂ . Therefore we get that

$$TL_2 = R^C$$

as in Equation 12 and therefore we get that

$$TC_\partial^\perp \oplus TC_\partial^\perp \subset TL_2 \subset TC_\partial \oplus TC_\partial$$

Observe now that the projection of TL_2 with respect to the coisotropic reduction of C_∂ is precisely the diagonal of C_∂ that is a Lagrangian subspace of $TC_\partial \oplus \overline{TC_\partial}$. \square

Now, the space TL_2 satisfies the conditions of Proposition 2.6 and therefore TL_2 is Lagrangian, as we wanted. \square

Proposition 8.20. The tangent space TL_1 is a Lagrangian subspace of $T(T^*(PM))$.

Proof. First, we prove the following

Lemma 8.21. TL_1 is an isotropic subspace¹².

¹²The isotropic condition is a general fact for gauge theories with boundary, see e.g. [11], but we give an explicit proof for the reader's ease.

Proof. The direct computation of the tangent space TL_1 yields

$$T_\gamma L_1 = (\delta X(t) + v, \delta \eta(t)) \mid (\delta X(t), \delta \eta(t)) \in TC^\perp, v \in T_{\gamma(0)}M).$$

Now, considering two vectors in $T_\gamma L_1$ denoted by $(\delta_1 X(t) + v_1, \delta_1 \eta(t))$ and $(\delta_2 X(t) + v_2, \delta_2 \eta(t))$ we compute in local coordinates

$$\begin{aligned} & \omega((\delta_1 X^i(t) + v_1^i, \delta_1 \eta_i(t)), (\delta_2 X^i(t) + v_2^i, \delta_2 \eta_i(t))) \\ &= \int_0^1 (\delta_1 X^i(t) + v_1^i) \delta_2 \eta_i(t) - (\delta_2 X^i(t) + v_2^i) \delta_1 \eta_i(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 ((\delta_1 X^i(t) \delta_2 \eta_i(t) - \delta_2 X^i(t) \delta_1 \eta_i(t)) dt + \int_0^1 v_1^i \delta_2 \eta_i(t) dt - \int_0^1 v_2^i \delta_1 \eta_i(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

The first integral vanishes since C is coisotropic. The second and third integrals vanish since

$$\int_0^1 v_1^i \delta_2 \eta_i(t) dt = \int_0^1 v_2^i \delta_1 \eta_i(t) dt = \eta_1(1) - \eta_1(0) = \eta_2(1) - \eta_2(0) = 0.$$

□

Now, since TL_1 is isotropic, after reduction we get that

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{\omega} \left([(\delta_1 X^i(t) + v_1^i, \delta_1 \eta_i(t)), (\delta_2 X^i(t) + v_2^i, \delta_2 \eta_i(t))] \right) \\ &= \omega((\delta_1 X^i(t) + v_1^i, \delta_1 \eta_i(t)), (\delta_2 X^i(t) + v_2^i, \delta_2 \eta_i(t))) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\underline{TL_1}$ is isotropic. Now, since

$$\underline{T_\gamma L_1} = \{v \in T_{\gamma_0}M\} \sim T_{\gamma_0}M,$$

we get that

$$\dim \underline{TL_1} = \dim T_x M = n = 1/2 \dim \underline{TC_\partial}.$$

This implies that $\underline{TL_1}$ is Lagrangian and then, by applying Proposition 2.6, we conclude that TL_1 is Lagrangian, as we wanted. □

Now, we prove that

Proposition 8.22. The space TL_3 is a Lagrangian subspace of

$$T(T^*(PM)) \oplus T(T^*(PM)) \oplus \overline{T(T^*(PM))}.$$

Proof. In order to prove this Proposition, we first prove the following

Lemma 8.23. Let $\delta \gamma_1$ and $\delta \gamma_2$ be two vectors in $TC_{\gamma_1}^\perp$ and $TC_{\gamma_2}^\perp$ that are composable. Then $\delta \gamma_1 * \delta \gamma_2 \in TC_{\gamma_1 * \gamma_2}^\perp$.

Proof. This follows immediately from the additive property of ω with respect to concatenation, namely, if $\delta \gamma$ is a vector in $T_{\gamma_1 * \gamma_2} C$, then

$$\omega(\delta \gamma_1 * \delta \gamma_2, \delta \gamma) = \alpha_1 \omega(\delta \gamma_1, \delta \gamma) + \alpha_2 \omega(\delta \gamma_2, \delta \gamma) = 0,$$

where α_i are factors due to reparametrizations for γ_i . □

With this Lemma at hand, we can conclude, from Equation 33 that

$$TC^\perp \oplus TC^\perp \oplus TC^\perp \subset TL_3 \subset TC \oplus TC \oplus TC.$$

Now, after reduction we get that

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{\omega} \oplus \underline{\omega} \oplus -\underline{\omega} \quad \left([\delta_1 \gamma_1] \oplus [\delta_1 \gamma_2] \oplus [\delta_1 \gamma_3], [\delta_2 \gamma_1] \oplus [\delta_2 \gamma_2] \oplus [\delta_2 \gamma_3] \right) \\ &= \underline{\omega}([\delta_1 \gamma_1, \delta_1 \gamma_2]) + \underline{\omega}([\delta_2 \gamma_1, \delta_2 \gamma_2]) - \underline{\omega}([\delta_1 \gamma_1 * \delta_1 \gamma_2], [\delta_2 \gamma_1 * \delta_2 \gamma_2]), \end{aligned}$$

that is zero by the additivity property for ω . This implies that \underline{L}_3 is isotropic. Now, by counting dimensions, we get that the compatibility condition for γ_1 and γ_2 give $3 \dim(M)$ independent equations (for the initial, final and coinciding point of γ_1, γ_2 and γ_3). Hence,

$$\dim(\underline{L}_3) = 6 \dim(M) - 3 \dim(M) = 1/2 \dim(\underline{TC} \oplus \underline{TC} \oplus \underline{TC}).$$

This implies that \underline{TL}_3 is Lagrangian. By Proposition 2.6 we conclude that TL_3 is Lagrangian, as we wanted. \square

Remark 8.24. In a similar way as in L_3 it is possible to define L_n , $n \geq 3$ as the space of composable n -tuples $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n)$ in \mathcal{G}^n and by a similar argument, it can be proven that L_n is Lagrangian, for all $n \geq 3$.

9. EQUIVALENCES OF RRSg

The next step is to connect the construction of the relational symplectic groupoid for T^*PM , which is infinite dimensional, with the s-fiber simply connected symplectic Lie groupoid integrating a Poisson manifold. The connection is given by the following

Theorem 9.1. *Let (M, Π) be an integrable Poisson manifold. Let \mathcal{G} be the relational symplectic groupoid associated to T^*PM described above and let $G = \underline{C}_\partial$ be the symplectic Lie groupoid associated to the characteristic foliation on C_∂ . Then \mathcal{G} and G are equivalent as relational groupoids.*

Proof. This is a direct consequence of Proposition 4.1, since the previously described relational symplectic groupoid is regular. \square

Another fact that results useful with the introduction of relational symplectic groupoids is the comparison of different integrations of Poisson manifolds, i.e. we do not restrict only to the case where the symplectic groupoid is s-fiber simply connected. The following Proposition (for more details see [21] for the more general case of Lie algebroids) relates different symplectic groupoids integrating a given Poisson manifold (M, Π) .

Proposition 9.2. Let $G_{ssc} \rightrightarrows M$ be the s-fiber simply connected symplectic groupoid integrating (M, Π) and let $G' \rightrightarrows M$ be another s-fiber connected symplectic groupoid integrating (M, Π) . Then there exists a discrete bundle of groups $H \rightarrow G_{ssc}$ ¹³ acting on G_{ssc} such that $G = G_{ssc}/H$ and the quotient map $p: G_{ssc} \rightarrow G$ is the unique groupoid morphism that integrates the identity map $id: T^*M \rightarrow T^*M$.

With this Proposition in mind, we observe that the projection map p , being a local diffeomorphism, is naturally compatible with the symplectic structures of G_{ssc} and G ; therefore it corresponds to a morphism of symplectic groupoids and hence it corresponds to a morphism of relational symplectic groupoids. Moreover, since locally p^{-1} is also a diffeomorphism the adjoint relation p^\dagger is also a morphism. Therefore we have the following

¹³In general the fibers of the projection can have different dimensions, but the action is always discrete.

Proposition 9.3. Let $G \rightrightarrows M$ and $G' \rightrightarrows M$ be two s-fiber connected symplectic groupoid integrating the same Poisson manifold (M, Π) . Then (G, L, I) and (G', L', I') are equivalent as relational symplectic groupoids.

As a result of this proposition we obtain the following

Corollary 9.4. If M is an integrable Poisson manifold, then the relational symplectic groupoid on T^*PM is equivalent to every s-fiber connected symplectic groupoid integrating M .

Remark 9.5. If $G \rightrightarrows M$ is a symplectic groupoid, regarded as a relational symplectic groupoid, by Corollary 9.4 and Lemma 3.19 we recover the well known fact, proven originally by Coste, Dazord and Weinstein (Theorem 1.1 in [13]), that there exists a unique Poisson structure Π on M such that the source map s is a Poisson map.

It is conjectured that the equivalence of different RSG integrating a given Poisson manifolds holds in general; namely

Conjecture 9.6. *Let M be a (possibly non integrable) Poisson manifold. Then any two regular relational symplectic groupoids integrating it are equivalent.*

It is also conjectured that there is a relationship between the categoroid of Poisson manifolds with coisotropic relations as morphisms and the the categoroid of **RRSGpd**. More precisely,

Conjecture 9.7. *There is an equivalence of categoroids between \mathbf{Poiss}^{Ext} , the categoroid of Poisson manifolds as objects and immersed coisotropic submanifolds (coisotropic relations), as morphisms, and the categoroid **RRSGpd** of regular relational symplectic groupoids.*

In this case, the functor $Int : \mathbf{Poiss}^{Ext} \rightarrow \mathbf{RRSGpd}$ would be given by the previously constructed relational symplectic groupoid through the PSM, and the adjoint functor $P : \mathbf{RRSGpd} \rightarrow \mathbf{Poiss}^{Ext}$ is given by the construction of the Poisson structure of the base of a given RRSg, described in Theorem 3.12. The construction given in [7] should in principle lead to this functoriality condition.

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