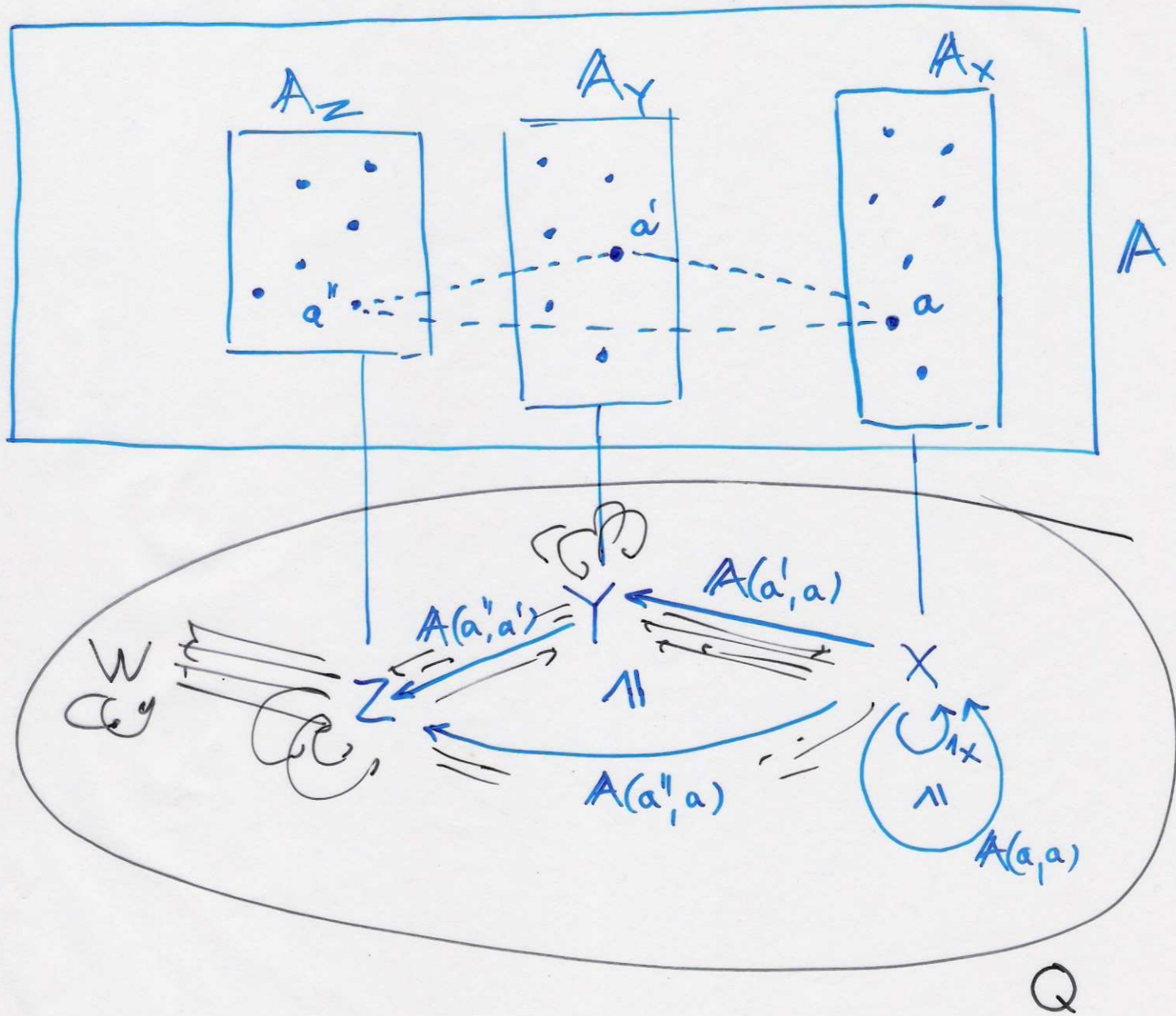
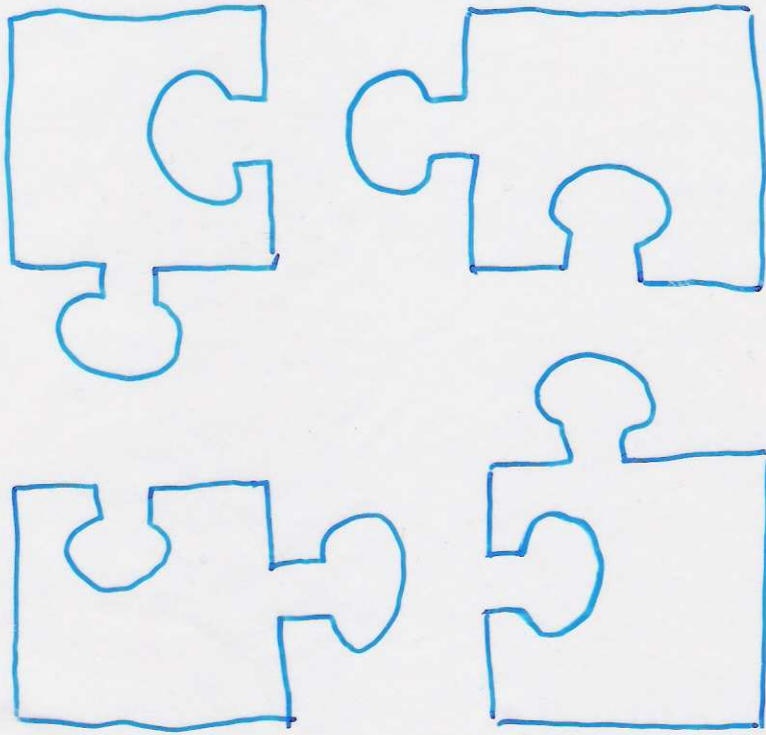


"sketch of a \mathcal{Q} -category":







Q-orders :

$Q = \text{small quantaloid}$

$$\text{Ord}(Q) = \text{Cat}_{cc}(Q_{si})$$

└ split idempts
└ enriched cats
└ take the Cauchy complete ones

$$\simeq \text{Map}(\text{TRSDist}(Q))$$

└ easy elem. descript.

ex. $\text{Ord}(\underline{\mathbb{Z}}) = \text{Ord}$

$$\text{Ord}(\underline{\Omega}) = \text{Ord}(\text{Sh}(\underline{\Omega}))$$

$$\text{Ord}(\overline{\mathbb{R}^+}) = \text{CCMet}$$

With involution τ on Q , define
" τ -symmetrized Q-orders " : Mulvey's
quantal sets.



Q-modules :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mod}(Q) &= \text{QUANT}(Q^{\text{op}}, \text{Sup}) \\ &= \text{Sup-Cat}(Q^{\text{op}}, \text{Sup})\end{aligned}$$

Because idempotents split in Sup :

$$\text{Mod}(Q) \cong \text{Mod}(Q_{\text{si}})$$



Colocomplete \mathcal{Q} -categories :

$\text{Cocont}(\mathcal{Q}) = \text{coconpl. } \mathcal{Q}\text{-cats} + \text{cocont. functors}$



admit all weighted colimits



tensored, cotensored, "order-cocomplete"



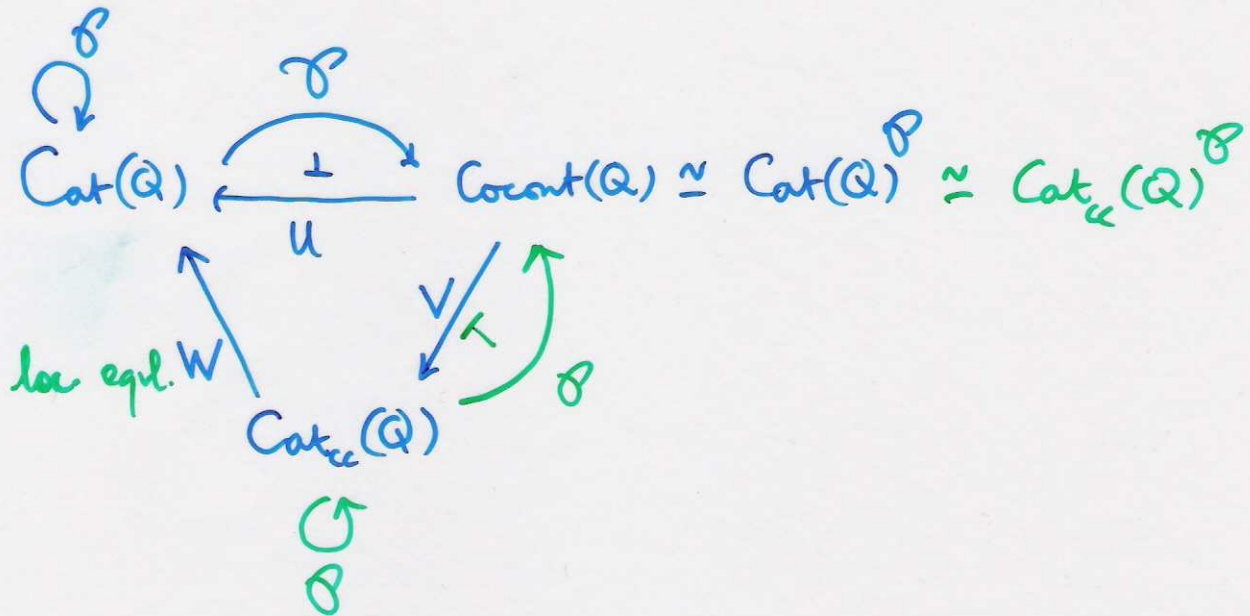
$$\begin{array}{ccc} & S & \\ & \vdash & \\ A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{P}A \\ & \Upsilon & \end{array}$$

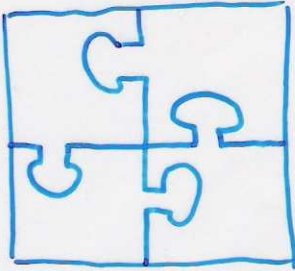
In fact,

$$\text{Cocont}(\mathcal{Q}) \cong \text{Mod}(\mathcal{Q}).$$

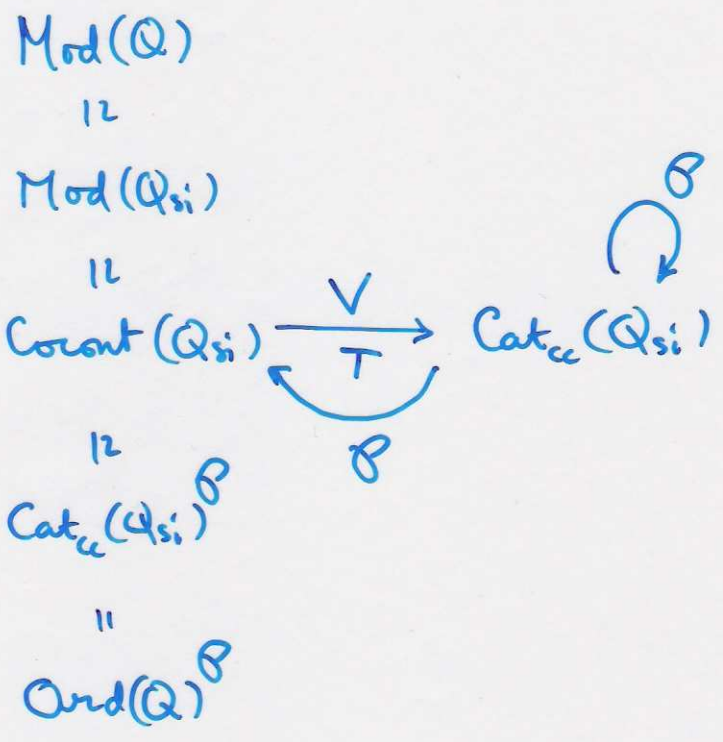


K2 - doctrines :





" \mathbb{Q} -modules are \mathbb{Q} -syntattices" :



Comment :

$$\begin{aligned} Q &\cong Q' \\ \Downarrow \\ \text{Ord}(Q) &\cong \text{Ord}(Q') \\ \Downarrow \\ \text{Mod}(Q) &\cong \text{Mod}(Q') \\ \Downarrow \\ Z(Q) &\cong Z(Q') \end{aligned}$$

false in general,
but true for
comm. quantales
(in part. locales)

?

$$\begin{aligned} Z(Q) &= \text{QUANT}(Q, Q)(\text{Id}_Q, \text{Id}_Q) \\ &= \text{centre of } Q \end{aligned}$$