

Conceptual Topos As Semantic Cage: An Algebraic Topology of Meaning based on Conceptual Topology

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Introduction

Conceptual Topos v1.1 is an initial formalization of the algebraic topology of meaning based on Conceptual Topology.

This version sketches core axioms for Topos including:

- Initial Object
- Finite Limits (Product, Equalizer, Pullback)
- Subobject Classifier Ω
- Fibered Topos structure
- Semantic Exponential via σ operator

Future versions (v1.x) will refine the formalization and extend it.

In this version, the term fiber is used informally to describe the structural cohesion of morphic chains under a shared Z-frame. The current framework is not yet a strict fibered topos in the categorical sense. Formal connection to fibered topos is an intended direction for future versions. This document lays the foundation toward that goal.

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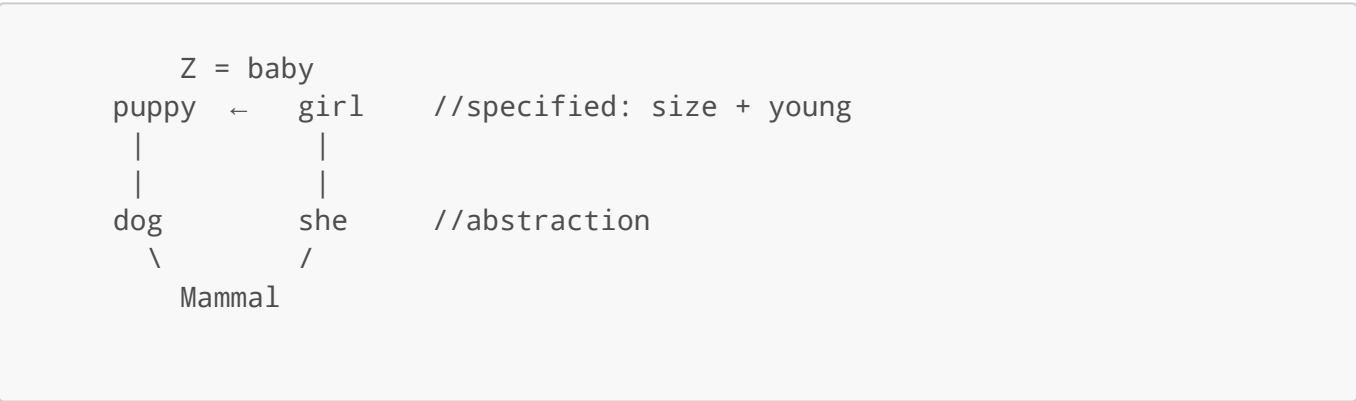
1. Fibered Conceptual Topology:

Fibered Conceptual Topology provides a semantic geometric framework wherein each Z-frame (semantic anchor) acts as a base space, with semantic morphic flows forming fibers over these anchors. The Yoneda-like interpretation captures concepts as bundles of semantic relations within and across Z-frames. This fibered structure serves as the foundation for further constructions in Conceptual Topos.

$$CT := (C, B, \pi: E \rightarrow B, Fb := \pi^{-1}(b), A \cong b \cup Nat(Hom(-, A), Fb))$$

Where:

- C is the category of concepts (objects = words or concepts)
- B is the base space of Z-frames (semantic continuity anchors)
- E is the total semantic space (word vector embedding space)
- π projects each concept to its semantic base (Z-frame)
- Fb is the fiber (semantic morphic chain) over a base b
- $A \cong b \cup Nat(Hom(-, A), Fb)$ interprets each concept A via its morphisms relative to its Z-frame b (Yoneda perspective defined in appendix)



2. Monoid Structure of Semantic Flow ($M|Z$):

In Conceptual Topology, Z is defined as a mediating point/semantic anchor.

Let C and D , Z be categories,
with semantic projection $\pi: C \cup D \rightarrow Z$, such that for each $X \in \text{Ob}(C \cup D)$:

$$\pi(X) \in \text{Ob}(Z)$$

For each $X \in \text{Ob}(C \cup D)$, there exists morphism:

$$f_X: X \rightarrow \pi(X)$$

$$f_X^{-1}: \pi(X) \rightarrow X$$

such that:

$$f_X^{-1} \circ f_X \cong \text{id}_X$$

For morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y \mid Z$,
this corresponds to:

$$f_Z: \pi(X) \rightarrow \pi(Y) \text{ in } Z$$

For any $X, Y \in \text{Ob}(C \cup D)$:

Let $[X]_Z :=$ semantic representation of X under frame Z (i.e., $\pi(X)$)

Then:

$$[X]_{Z1} \cong [Y]_{Z2} \mid Z1, Z2 \in Z \text{ //or } Z1, Z2 \gg Z$$

which means:

$$["\text{Dog}"]_{\text{Pet}} = [\text{Retriever}, \text{Dachshund}, \text{Poodle}, \text{Bulldog}, \dots]$$

$$["\text{girl}"]_{\text{Human}} = [\text{girl}, \text{woman}, \text{person}, \dots]$$

$$["\text{Dog}"]_{\text{Pet}} \cong ["\text{girl}"]_{\text{Human}} \mid \text{Life}$$

Then the set of semantic flow morphisms under Z forms a monoid:

$$M|Z = \{ f_n \circ \dots \circ f_1 \mid \text{all } f_i: X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1} \mid Z \wedge \forall i, j: f_i \cong f_j \mid Z \}$$

This is also defined as Morphic Chain:

Let $**D(C_{n-1} \mid Z)** :=$ Category of Morphic Chains over $**\text{Ob}(C_{n-1})**$ within a given Z -frame.

$$\text{where: } D(C_{n-1} \mid Z) = \{ C_0 \rightarrow C_1 \rightarrow C_2 \rightarrow \dots \mid Z \}$$

or as a set

$$D(C_{n-1} \mid Z) = \{ C_0, C_1, C_2, \dots \mid Z \}$$

3. Identity Element of $M|Z$

Let: $M|Z = \{ f_n \circ \dots \circ f_1 \mid \text{all } f_i: X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1} \mid Z \wedge \forall i, j: f_i \cong f_j \mid Z \}$

Define the identity element of $M|Z$ as a family of identity morphisms over the shared Z frame:

For each $X \in \text{Ob}(C \cup D)$, there exists a unique identity morphism under a Z frame:

$e|Z_X := \text{id}_X \mid Z$

Then, for any $f: X \rightarrow Y \mid Z \in M|Z$:

$e|Z_X \circ f = f$

$f \circ e|Z_Y = f$

Therefore, the identity structure of $M|Z$ is given by the family:

$\{ \text{id}_X \mid Z \mid X \in \text{Ob}(C \cup D) \}$

which forms a pointwise identity across the objects under the common Z frame.

This ensures that $M|Z$ satisfies the identity axiom of a monoid.

4. Associativity of $M \mid Z$

Let: $M|Z = \{ f_n \circ \dots \circ f_1 \mid \text{all } f_i: X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1} \mid Z \wedge \forall i, j: f_i \cong f_j \mid Z \}$

Then for all $f, g, h \in M|Z$:

$(f \circ g) \circ h = f \circ (g \circ h)$

Thus, the composition \circ in $M|Z$ is associative.

5. Axioms

5.1. Identity Element

Unit Axiom 1: Identity Element Z

$\text{id}_Z := Z \rightarrow Z \mid Z$
 $\forall f \in M|Z: \text{id}_Z \circ f = f \text{ and } f \circ \text{id}_Z =$

Definition:

Statement:
 Z-frame itself is the unit of $M \mid Z$.

Formal Definition:
 $Z := Z \rightarrow Z \mid Z$

Justification:
 Since any morphism in $M \mid Z$ is defined as:

$f: X \rightarrow Y \mid Z$

and Z itself is defined as its own identity morphism:

$Z := Z \rightarrow Z \mid Z$

then:
 $\text{id}_Z = Z$

Conclusion:

Therefore:
 id_Z is the unit element of $M|Z$.

$\forall f \in M|Z: (\text{id}_Z \circ f \mid Z) = f \text{ and } (f \circ \text{id}_Z \mid Z) = f$
 (with frame-preserving composition)

$\therefore \text{id}_Z$ is the unit of $M|Z$.

Note:

$\text{id}_Z : Z \rightarrow Z \mid Z$
 $f : X \rightarrow Y \mid Z$
 $(\text{id}_Z|Z) \circ (X \rightarrow Y|Z)$

Unit Axiom2: Void Concept

$$f \in M|Z$$

$$"" \circ f = f \text{ and } f \circ "" = f$$

$$\text{id}_Z \circ f = f \text{ and } f \circ \text{id}_Z = f$$

Definition:

The empty concept is a theoretically assumed concept, denoted as "", which acts as the unit element at the conceptual / lexical level.

Formal Definition:

$$"" \circ f = f \text{ and } f \circ "" = f$$

Justification:

The empty concept "" represents no lexical or semantic content. Composing any morphism f with the empty concept does not alter the flow of meaning.

Conclusion:

"" is the unit element at the conceptual level of Conceptual Topology.

5.2. Zero Morphism: Negation Morphism

We define semantic zero morphism, negation morphism: n_f In CT as the result of applying Not() to a morphism

$$g: \sigma(Z). \text{ Not}(g)\{ A \neg B \mid Z \} = A \neg B|Z = n_f$$

where: $g: A \rightarrow B$

Formal Properties (Axiom):

$\forall g: X \rightarrow Y|Z$ where composition with n_f is defined:

$$\forall g: g \circ n_f = n_f \text{ and } n_f \circ g = n_f$$

Left Side:

$g: A \rightarrow B$

$$g \circ (A \neg B|Z) = A \neg B|Z$$

Right Side

$$g: A \rightarrow B(A \neg B|Z) \circ g = A \neg B|Z$$

Interpretation:

Applying Not() to any morphism produces a semantic zero morphism, which collapses any further semantic flow.

Natural Language:

Left Side: $g \circ (A \dashv B | Z)$

"A is not B"

The apple is not a fruit

Right Side: $(A \dashv B | Z) \circ g$

"B is not A"

This is a fruit, but this is not an apple which is a fruit.

In CT, this was called `rupture()`.

Now defined:

$\text{rupture}(A, B, Z) = \sigma(Z). \text{Not}(g) = n_f = A \dashv B | Z$

5.3. Composition Axiom

$$M|Z = \{ f_n \circ \dots \circ f_1 \mid \text{all } f_i: X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1} \mid Z \wedge \forall i, j: f_i \cong f_j \mid Z \}$$

Then for all $f, g, h \in M|Z$:

For $f, g, h \in M|Z$,

where:

$f: V \rightarrow W \mid Z$

$g: Y \rightarrow V \mid Z$

$h: X \rightarrow Y \mid Z$

$(f \circ g) \circ h = f \circ (g \circ h)$

Example:

For $f, g, h \in M|Z$,

where:

$f: \text{she} \rightarrow \text{you} \mid \text{Human}$

$g: \text{he} \rightarrow \text{she} \mid \text{Human}$

$h: \text{man} \rightarrow \text{he} \mid \text{Human}$

$(f \circ g) \circ h = f \circ (g \circ h)$

6. Conceptual Topos

6.1. Category Level: Initial Object

Definition:

Let Concept be a category where $\text{Ob}(\text{Concept})$ are lexical / conceptual objects.

Then $"" \in \text{Ob}(\text{Concept})$ is Initial Object if:

$\forall X \in \text{Ob}(\text{Concept}), \exists$ unique morphism:

$$u_X : "" \rightarrow X \mid X$$

such that:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall f: X \rightarrow Y \mid Z, \\ f \circ u_X = u_Y \end{aligned}$$

Monoid Level: Unit in $M|Z$

Recall:

$$M|Z = \{ f_n \circ \dots \circ f_1 \mid \text{all } f_i: X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1} \mid Z \wedge \forall i, j: f_i \cong f_j \mid Z \}$$

Now, define:

$$"" \in \text{Ob}(\text{Concept})$$

and identity morphism under Z -frame:

$$e|Z_{} := \text{id}_{} \mid Z$$

Then for all $f \in M|Z$:

$$\begin{aligned} e|Z_{} \circ f &= f \\ f \circ e|Z_{} &= f \end{aligned}$$

6.2. Finite Limits

Terminal Object Conceptual Topos defines a terminal object as the Z-frame identity:

id_Z := Z → Z | Z

Any morphism f: X → Z | Z factors uniquely through id_Z.

This realizes the semantic universal target:

$\forall X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D}), \exists! f_{\text{terminal}}: X \rightarrow Z \mid Z$

Example:

she → human | Human
me → human | Human

Pullback

Given morphisms:

f: girl → mammal
g: puppy → mammal

Pullback of (f, g) is:

P = Baby
p₁: Baby → girl
p₂: Baby → puppy

with commuting condition:

f ◦ p₁ = g ◦ p₂ ≈ mapping to common semantic frame (mammal)

Diagram:

Baby

/ \

p₁ / \ p₂

/ \

girl puppy

\ /

v v

mammal (semantic anchor / codomain)

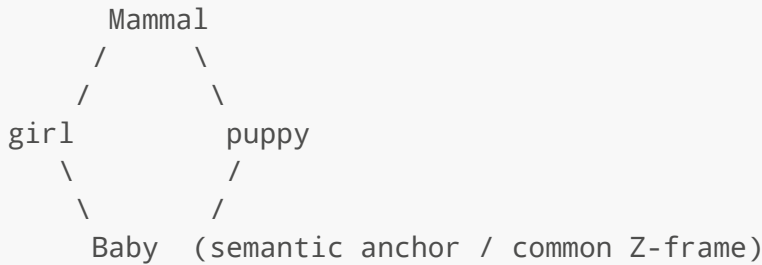
This previously defined as Quasi-Natural Transformation:

$\eta: D_i \Rightarrow D_{i+1} \mid CD \text{ (CD = codomain)}$
 $\eta_X \circ D_i(\{f_1 \mid Z_1, \dots, f_n \mid Z_n\}) \approx D_{i+1}(\{f'_1 \mid Z_1, \dots, f'_n \mid Z_n\}) \circ \eta_Y \mid CD$
 for all $f_j: X_j \rightarrow Y_j \mid Z_j \in D_i$,
 where $f'_j: \eta_X(X_j) \rightarrow \eta_Y(Y_j) \mid Z_j$

Then, η is said to be a quasi-natural transformation under the Z-frame i.e. $\eta \in \text{Mor}(C)$ where C is the contextual meaning category

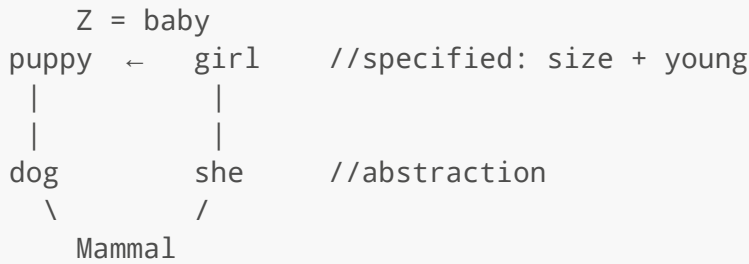
$\eta_X \circ D_i(\{\text{girl} \rightarrow \text{mammal} \mid Z_1\}) \approx D_{i+1}(\{\text{puppy} \rightarrow \text{mammal} \mid Z_2\}) \circ \eta_Y$

Pullback Diagram



Example: $\eta: \text{girl} \rightarrow \text{puppy} \mid Z = \text{Baby}$

Quasi-Natural Transformation Diagram:



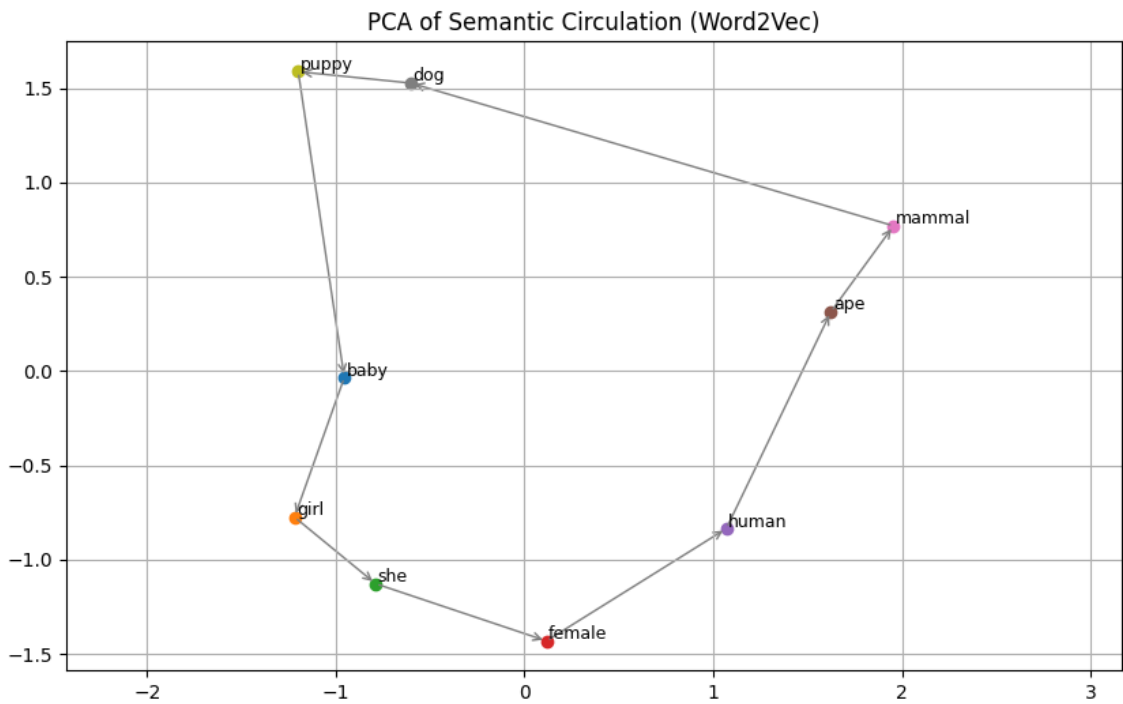
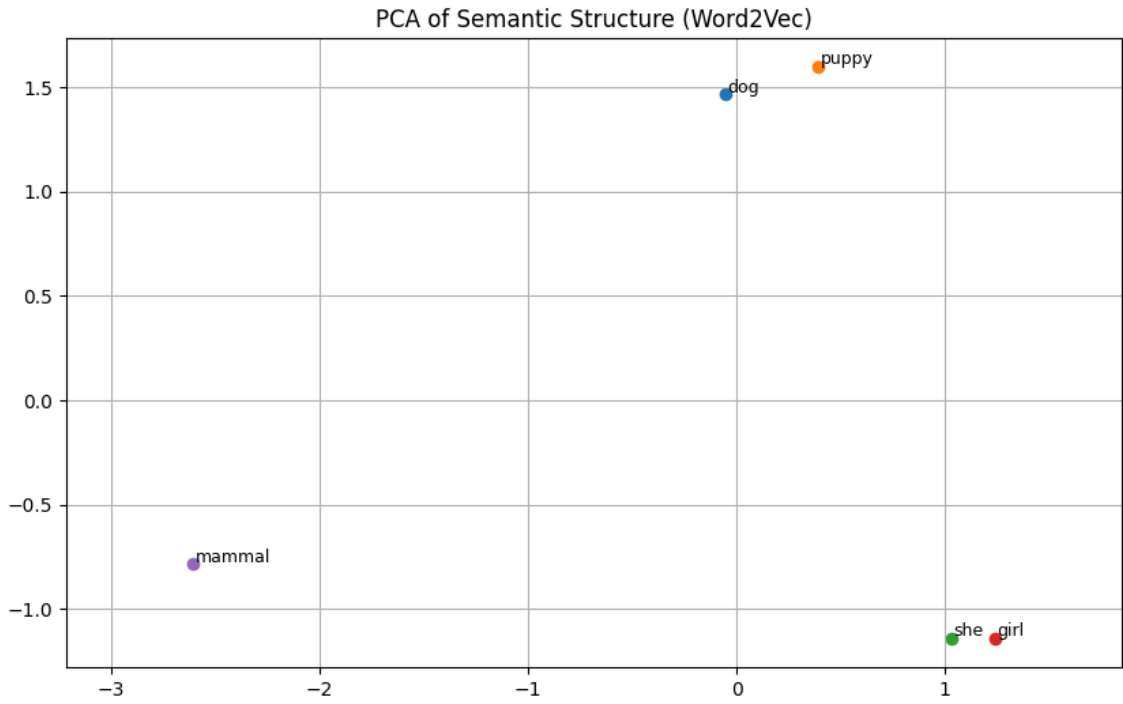
For any X with morphisms

$q_1: X \rightarrow \text{girl}$ and $q_2: X \rightarrow \text{puppy}$ satisfying $f \circ q_1 = g \circ q_2$,

there exists unique $u: X \rightarrow \text{Baby}$

such that:

$p_1 \circ u = q_1$, $p_2 \circ u = q_2$.



Equalizer: Mirror Morphism

Equalizer of two morphisms f, g :
 $A \rightarrow B$ is an object $\text{Eq}(f,g)$ with morphism
 $e: \text{Eq}(f,g) \rightarrow A$

such that:

$f \circ e = g \circ e$

and universal property:

$\forall h: X \rightarrow A$ such that $f \circ h = g \circ h$,
 $\exists!$ unique $u: X \rightarrow \text{Eq}(f,g)$

Diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Eq}(f, g) & \\ & | & \\ & e & \\ & \downarrow & \\ & A & \\ f \searrow & & \swarrow g \\ & B & \end{array}$$

In conceptual topology this was defined as mirror morphism:

$f : X \rightarrow Y \mid Z \in D_i$
 $f' : X' \rightarrow Y' \mid Z \in D_{i+1}$
 $\Rightarrow X' \neq X$, but $\text{cod}(f) = \text{cod}(f') \mid \text{CD}$ (common codomain)

We define f' as a mirror-correspondent morphism of f under a given Z -frame,
if and only if:

$\exists Z: \text{rupture}(f, f' \mid Z) \neq \emptyset$
 $\wedge \text{cod}(f) = \text{cod}(f') \mid \text{CD}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Eq}(f, f') & \\ & | & \\ & e & \\ & \downarrow & \\ X & & X' \\ \backslash & & / \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ & Y = Y' \text{ (codomain = C)} & \end{array}$$

Product: σ operator \oplus

In any category C , the Product of A and B is an object $A \times B$ equipped with projections:

$$\pi_1: A \times B \rightarrow A$$

$$\pi_2: A \times B \rightarrow B$$

with universal property:

For any object X with morphisms:

$$f_1: X \rightarrow A$$

$$f_2: X \rightarrow B$$

there exists a unique morphism $u: X \rightarrow A \times B$ such that:

$$\pi_1 \circ u = f_1$$

$$\pi_2 \circ u = f_2$$

Addition (\oplus):

$\sigma(Z)$ serves as the mediating operator ensuring that the composed morphic chain remains within the semantic fiber over Z .

Defined as:

$$\sigma(Z). \oplus(A_{n-1}, B_{n-1}, Z) = D(C_{n-1} \mid CD) \rightarrow \text{semantic Product under } Z\text{-frame}$$

where:

$$A_{n-1} := \text{girl} \rightarrow \text{she}$$

$$B_{n-1} := \text{puppy} \rightarrow \text{dog}$$

$$\sigma(Z). \oplus(A_{n-1}, B_{n-1}, Z) = D(C_{n-1} \mid CD)$$

For any pair of morphic chains $1A_{n-1}, B_{n-1}$, the operation $\sigma(Z). \oplus(A_{n-1}, B_{n-1})$ defines an object $P \in D(C_{n-1} \mid Z)P \in D(C_{n-1} \mid Z)$ with projections π_1, π_2 satisfying the product universal property.

Example:

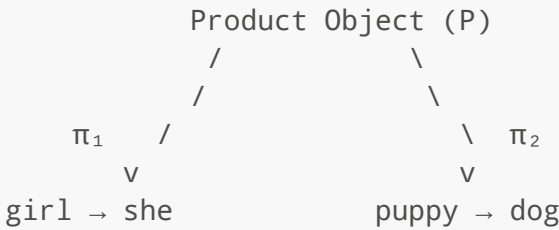
$$\text{girl} \rightarrow \text{she}$$

$$\text{puppy} \rightarrow \text{dog}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sigma(\text{Human}). \oplus(\text{girl} \rightarrow \text{she}, \text{puppy} \rightarrow \text{dog} \mid \text{Mammal}) \rightarrow \text{Product}(\text{girl} \rightarrow \text{she} \rightarrow \text{puppy} \\ &\rightarrow \text{dog} \mid \text{Mammal}) \mid \text{Mammal} \\ &\rightarrow \text{composite meaning space} \end{aligned}$$

Diagram:

$$\text{Product}(\text{girl} \rightarrow \text{she}, \text{puppy} \rightarrow \text{dog}) \in D(C_{n-1} \mid Z = \text{Mammal})$$



6.3. Exponentials

Conceptual Topos models exponentials via semantic shift operators.

Definition

For any objects A, B:

B^A exists such that:
 $\text{Hom}(X \otimes A, B) \cong \text{Hom}(X, B^A)$

Construction via σ operator

Semantic shift operators:

$\sigma(Z). \gg(A, B)$
 or
 $\sigma(Z). >(A, B)$

act as internal exponential morphisms within the fibered structure over the Z-frame:

$$(A, B, Z) \cong B^A$$

where the Z-frame mediates the semantic continuity and contextual grounding of the morphic shift.

We define Exponential objects via σ operator as semantic abstraction mechanisms:

$$B^A := \sigma(Z). >(A, B)$$

Full Exponential Law formalization will be provided in later version.

Definition: Semantic Shifting Morphism (σ)

$$\sigma: D(X_{n-1} \mid X) \rightarrow D(X_{n-1} \mid X)$$

such that $\sigma \oplus f \in M|Z$ if and only if type compatibility holds:

$\forall A, B, (A \rightarrow B) \circ \sigma(X)$ is valid if:

$$(A \gg X \text{ or } X \gg A)$$

and

$$(B \gg X \text{ or } X \gg B)$$

Definition: Subsumption

$$A \gg X \equiv A \sqsubseteq X$$

Definition: SubsumedBy

$$X \gg A \equiv X \sqsubseteq A$$

Example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{king} \rightarrow \text{king} \gg \text{human} \rightarrow \text{human} \\ \Rightarrow \text{king} \gg \text{human} \rightarrow \text{valid} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{human} \rightarrow \text{human} \gg \text{queen} \rightarrow \text{queen} \\ \Rightarrow \text{human} \gg \text{queen} \rightarrow \text{valid} \end{aligned}$$

Example

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(\text{Human}). \gg (\text{puppy} \rightarrow \text{dog} \rightarrow \text{mammal} \mid \text{Canine}, \text{Human}) \\ \cong \text{girl} \rightarrow \text{she} \rightarrow \text{mammal} \mid \text{Human} \end{aligned}$$

This shift realizes an internal semantic transformation corresponding to exponential behavior.

6.4. Definition of Ω

Let Ω be an object in the Concept category, representing the **semantic truth space**.

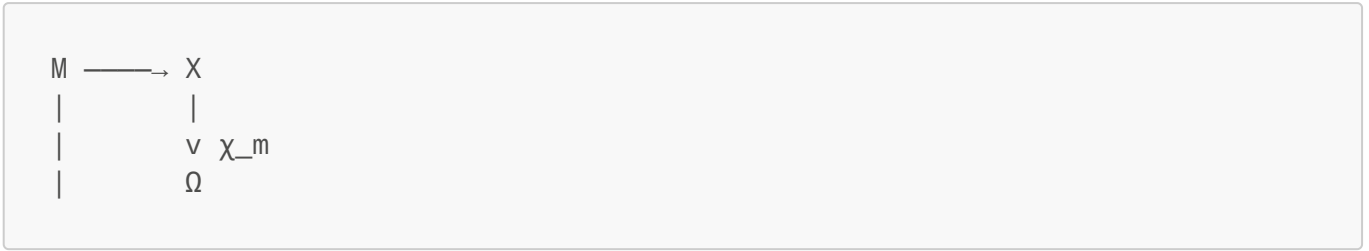
For any subobject (conceptual inclusion):

$$m: M \hookrightarrow X$$

there exists a unique characteristic morphism:

$$\chi_m: X \rightarrow \Omega$$

such that the following diagram commutes:



Interpretation in Conceptual Topology

- Ω encodes **semantic entailment / membership / inclusion**.
- **Z-frame membership** is naturally mapped to Ω :

$$\chi_Z: X \rightarrow \Omega$$

interpreted as:

"Does X conceptually belong to Z-frame Z?"

Examples

Example 1: Dog in Pet Z-frame

$$\chi_{\text{Pet}}(\text{Dog}) = \text{True}$$

Example 2: Apple in Pet Z-frame

$$\chi_{\text{Pet}}(\text{Apple}) = \text{False}$$

Example 3: Innocent in Body Z-frame (after rupture)

$\chi_{\text{Body}}(\text{"innocent"}) = \text{True} / \text{False}$ depending on whether the semantic projection is coherent under Z-Frame.

Relation to Rupture

Semantic rupture can be lifted to Ω as:

$$\sigma(Z). \text{Not}(f: A \rightarrow B \mid Z) \Rightarrow \text{rupture}(A, B, Z) \Rightarrow \chi_Z(f) = \text{False}$$

Thus, **negation** and **semantic discontinuity** become **Ω -classifiable**.

6.5. Conceptual Topos as Fibered Topos over Z-frame

Conceptual Topos is structured as a **fibered topos** over the semantic base space **Z-frame**.

Z-frame as Fibered Structure

- Let $\pi: C \cup D \rightarrow Z$ be the semantic projection.
- Each fiber $\pi^{-1}(Z)$ forms a category of morphic chains **D(C_{n-1} | Z)**.
- Morphisms of the form:

$$X \rightarrow Y \mid Z \equiv X \rightarrow Y \text{ in fiber over } Z$$

correspond to morphisms within the fibered structure over Z.

Initial Object and Codomain Projection

- The **Initial Object** "" serves as the semantic origin.
- It projects into the codomain via:

$$"" \rightarrow \mid X \equiv "" \rightarrow \pi(X)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} "" & & \\ \downarrow u_X & & \\ X & \longrightarrow & \pi(X) \text{ (in Z-frame)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Fiber } \pi^{-1}(Z_X): \\ "" \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \end{array}$$

Thus, semantic generation naturally occurs anchored in Z-frame.

Semantic Flow Closure

- Semantic flows:

$$X \rightarrow Y \mid Z$$

are closed within the fiber over Z , corresponding to the codomain Z of the semantic projection π .

- Rupture and negation are classified by Ω :

$$\chi_Z: X \rightarrow \Omega$$

7. Global Semantic Space: Total Conceptual Space (TCS)

We define the Total Conceptual Space (TCS) as the global semantic anchor:

$$Z = \text{TCS} = \text{Total Conceptual Space}$$

Definition of $M|TCS$:

The global morphic flow space under TCS is defined as:

$$M|TCS = \{ f_n \circ \dots \circ f_1 \mid \text{all } f_i: M|Z_i \rightarrow M|Z_{i+1} \mid TCS \wedge \forall i, j: f_i \cong f_j \mid TCS \}$$

We can regard $M|TCS$ as the composition space of conceptual perspectives: Here, each $M|Z$ functions as a semantic symbolization or perspective lens, and $M|TCS$ represents global flows across chained perspectives.

Monoid Closure Property:

Composition in $M|TCS$ is closed:

$$\forall f, g \in M|TCS, f \circ g \in M|TCS$$

The identity morphism is preserved:

$$\forall f \in M|TCS, f \circ \text{id} = f = \text{id} \circ f$$

Thus, $M|TCS$ forms a closed monoid under composition.

Completeness Statement:

For any pair of concepts X, Y :

$$\forall X, Y \in \text{Ob}(C), \exists f \in \text{Mor}(C), \text{ such that } f: X \rightarrow Y \mid TCS$$

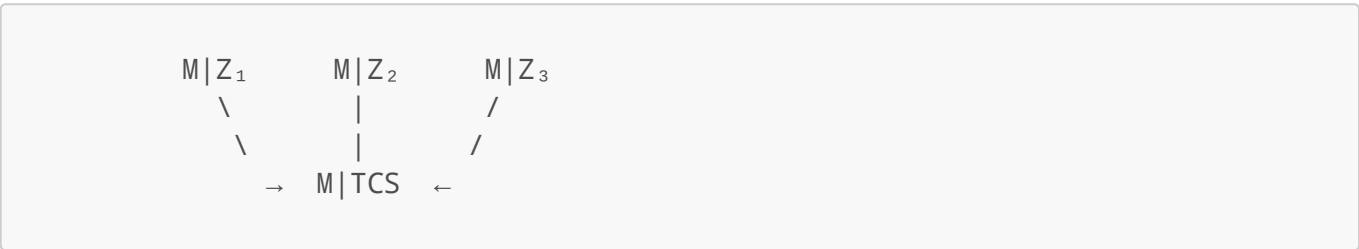
That is, any conceptual pair X and Y can be connected via a morphic flow under TCS.

Fibered Structure and Lifting

Each local $M|Z$ can be lifted into $M|TCS$ via semantic shifting σ :

$$\forall M|Z, \exists \sigma: M|Z \rightarrow M|TCS$$

Thus, the global base space TCS ensures that the entire morphic flow space is both complete and coherent.



Example:

`can → person | TCS`
→ Metaphoric reading: "The can represents the absent person."
→ Ironical reading: "We are all cans under capitalism."

Summary:

The Total Conceptual Space (TCS) functions as the global base space of the conceptual topology. All local Z -frames are fibered over TCS, and semantic flows can be lifted via σ operators into $M|TCS$. Thus, Conceptual Topos is complete and globally coherent under $M|TCS$.

Conclusion

Conceptual Topos is a **fibered topos** over Z -frame:

$$CT := (C, B, \pi: E \rightarrow B, Fb := \pi^{-1}(b), A \cong b \cup Nat(Hom(-, A), Fb))$$

with:

- Initial Object $"" \rightarrow \text{codomain } \pi(X)$
- Morphic Chains as fibers $\pi^{-1}(Z)$
- Ω as subobject classifier in Z
- σ operator inducing internal exponential morphisms.

Conceptual Topos Named as 概念位相論 / Conceptual Topology

This theory, named 概念位相論 or Conceptual Topology, was proposed by **No Name Yet Exist**.

GitHub: <https://github.com/No-Name-Yet-Exist/Conceptual-Topology>

Note: <https://note.com/xoreaxeax/n/n3711c1318d0b>

Zenodo: <https://zenodo.org/records/15455079>

This is Version: 1.1

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