Abstract

Investigating the homotopy groups of the fixed point spectra of iterated topological Hochschild homology of a commutative ring spectrum, we study the resulting Burnside-Witt complexes and prove the existence of an initial such complex, the de Rham Burnside-Witt complex. We proceed to analyse this algebraic object and compare it to the afore mentioned homotopy groups for the ring $\mathrm{H}\mathbb{F}_p$.

The de Rham-Burnside-Witt complex

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1 Introduction

Why is this interesting? What is some historic background? What are applications? What are you actually doing? Give an outline? What are your results? What more could be done?
Should include: Choice of model of ring spectra and result about equivalence (Shipley - Symmetric spectra and THH) [how much structure do we know to be preserved? comm. ring spectrum (gamma spaces not comm. on the nose, only E_∞), naive equivariant spectrum, structure maps (implied by equivariant structure!?)]; TC, algebraic K-theory and cyclotomic trace (being an equivalence); algebraic version of everything; iteration stuff: red-shift conjecture (rognes), computations (rognes, ausoni);

Acknowledgements

Thank people

Notation

We write $\underline{k} \coloneqq \{1 \dots k\}$. We let sSet and sSet_* denote the category of simplicial sets and pointed simplicial sets, respectively. We refer to the category of (connective) ring spectra, here modeled on Γ-spaces, as $\mathbb{S}-\mathrm{ALG}$, and to commutative ring spectra by $\mathbb{S}-\mathrm{cALG}$. Given a (pro-finite) group G, we write $H \leq G$ whenever H is an (open) subgroup of G. Given a morphism between two objects indexed by groups, $X(G) \longrightarrow X(H)$, we index the morphism $f_G^H : X(G) \longrightarrow X(H)$, reading the indices bottom to top. When no confusion is possible, we write $T^\alpha \coloneqq [\Lambda_{\mathbb{T}^n} A]^{L_\alpha}$ for an isogeny of the n-torus α and a commutative ring spectrum A.

2 Iterated THH - Loday Functor

We proceed to introduce topological Hochschild homology based on a space X and the structure it carries for $X = T^n$ the n-dimensional torus, following [?] as well as [?]. For details on bicategories, confer [?].

Definition 2.1. The category of spans V ...

Definition 2.2. A bicategory $\mathcal{C}$ consists of the following data:

Example 2.3. The strict bicategory of small categories

Definition 2.4. A functor $F : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a weak / strict / lax / ? functor...

Definition 2.5. The bicategory of spans W ...

Definition 2.6. subcategories of epimorphisms and isomorphisms of spans;

Definition 2.7. the lax functor from bicategory of spans to subcategory of epimorphisms

Definition 2.8. functors from finite sets and finite sets op to iW: composition of inclusion into V and L, actually lands in iW.

Definition 2.9. ...

Definition 2.10. pointed category, functor, smash, adjoining basepoint to category,

Definition 2.11. weak functor of bicategories, ...

A bicategory $\mathcal{C}$ is in part made up of a class of 0-cells, and for any two zero-cells A, B a category $\mathcal{C}(A, B)$, whose objects form the 1-cells from A to B and whose morphisms form the 2-cells between two given 1-cells. The bicategory of spans W has 0-cells all finite cells. Given finite sets X, Y the 1-cells are given as spans $X \leftarrow A \rightarrow Y$ for some finite set A, and a 2-cell between two spans from X to Y is given as the vertical map in the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd} & A \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] \arrow[dd] & \\ X & & Y \\ & A' \arrow[ul] \arrow[ur] & \end{tikzcd}$$

Horizontal composition is given by a functorial and conrete choice of pullback applied to the 1-cells and taking the map induced by the 2-cells between pullbacks, [make clearer or scratch - this should explain horizontal
while vertical composition is composition of maps.
The bicategory Cat of small categories has small categories as 0-cells, functors as 1-cells and natural transformations as 2-cells. add all the technical things you need from covering homology: spans, functor $\mathcal{J}$, nat traf G^A_S (gamma spaces, hom space (fibrant replacement), $(\Lambda_X A)^G$ functor of conn. comm S-algebras that preserves conn. and has values in very special gamma spaces (Cor. 5.1.5 in Covering homology), how diagonal is constructed (Street rectification necessary! H-set, and so on...); adapt to orthogonal spectra!?

Definition 2.12. We define the Loday functor for a finite set S and a commutative $\mathbb{S}$-algebra A as hocolim category functor ...

Definition 2.13. Let $(\mathcal{C}, \nVdash)$ be a symmetric monoidal category.
TODO complete this

Lemma 2.14. *The Loday functor is a simplicial functor.*

[loday functor simplicial! add remark? add proof? add remark? source (Γ-spaces)?]