Et cetera

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Abstract

Dumping ground for other stuff: Notes, one-off observations, stuff that we can collectively use when preparing talks, etc.

L: I make no promises re: organization but I will do my best to keep it reasonably readable

Contents

1 Talk prep

2 References

- Involutions of Azumaya algebras by First and Williams (2020 *Documenta*)
- Counterexamples in involutions of Azumaya algebras by First and Williams; much more readable than the 2020 Documenta paper

3 Questions and directions

Question 3.1 (Morita theory for $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}$)**.** Let R be a Poincaré ring. Suppose given two R-algebras (suitably interpreted so their module categories are canonically endowed with R-linear Poincaré structures–perhaps $\mathbb{E}_\sigma$) A, B. Can we characterize

$$\hom_{\mathrm{Cat}^{\mathrm{p}}_{\infty R}}\left(\left(\mathrm{Mod}^\omega_A, \Omega_A\right), \left(\mathrm{Mod}^\omega_B, \Omega_B\right)\right)$$

in terms of something bimodule-like?

Question 3.2. On page 2 of the *Counterexamples* paper, First and Williams write that " existence of an extraordinary involution means classificaiton of Azumaya algebras with involution…*cannot* be reduced to questions about projective modules and hermitian forms on them."

What if we replaced projective modules by perfect complexes?

Question 3.3. First–Williams show (see discussion in §4 of the *Counterexamples* paper) that coarse type classify many (most?) Azumaya algebras up to (étale-local) *isomorphism*.

What is a suitable derived version of "coarse type"?

4 Thoughts & observations

Question 4.1. When R has the Tate Poincaré structure and $(\mathrm{Mod}_A^\omega, M_A, N_A, N_A \to M_A^{tC_2})$ is invertible, then by invertibility have an equivalence $\hom_R(A, R) \simeq N_A \otimes_R N_{A^{\mathrm{op}}}$ of $A \otimes_R A^{\mathrm{op}}$-modules. Restricting the left-hand side along the unit map $R \to A$ gives a map $N_A \otimes_R N_{A^{\mathrm{op}}} \to \hom_R(R, R) \simeq R$. Is this a perfect ($R$-linear) pairing?

I *think* using that $R^{\varphi C_2} \simeq R$ and combining the linear and bilinear part conditions, we get something like

$$M_A \otimes_R M_{A^{\mathrm{op}}} \simeq (N_A \otimes_R N_{A^{\mathrm{op}}})^{\otimes_R 2} \qquad \text{as } A \otimes_R A^{\mathrm{op}}\text{-bimodules.}$$

Is this useful?

Brauer-Severi schemes We know there is a correspondence between Azumaya algebras A over X and Brauer-Severi schemes. What does a Poincaré structure on Mod_A^ω mean 'geometrically' for D^b_{coh} of the corresponding Brauer-Severi scheme? (Lucy: I didn't get very far here, but just typing up what I had)

- Mod_A^ω corresponds to α-twisted sheaves on X (see Proposition 3.2.2.1 of Max Lieblich's thesis)
- The bounded derived category of α-twisted sheaves on X includes as one 'piece' of a semiorthogonal decomposition on D^b_{coh} of the corresponding Brauer-Severi scheme (see Theorem 5.1 here)

5 Desperate Flailing

This section is a cronical of my thoughts about $\mathbb{G}_m^{\Omega}$.

Goal The goal is to build a Poincaré ring $\mathbb{G}_m^{\Omega} := (\mathrm{Mod}_R, \Omega_R)$ such that $B\mathbb{G}_m^{\Omega}(\underline{S}) = \mathrm{Pic}^{\mathrm{p}}(\underline{S})$ for any Poincaré ring $\underline{S}$.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $\underline{S}$ be a Poincaré ring. Then $\pi_0(\mathrm{Aut}_{\mathrm{Pn}(\mathrm{Mod}_S)}(S, u)) = \{s \in \pi_0(S)^\times | s = 1 \text{ in } \pi_0(S^{C_2})\}$.*

Proof. Since the functor $\mathrm{Pn}(\mathrm{Mod}_S) \to \mathrm{Mod}_S$ is conservative it follows that an element of $\pi_0(\mathrm{Aut}_{\mathrm{Pn}(\mathrm{Mod}_S)}(S, u))$ must have underlying map an element of $\pi_0\mathrm{Aut}(S) = \pi_0(S)^\times$. Then in order for $s \in \pi_0(S)^\times$ to induce a map $(S, u) \to (S, u)$, the induced map $s^* : S^{C_2} \to S^{C_2}$ must satisfy $s^*(u) = u$. The pullback is given by multiplication by s, so this requirement translates into s being the unit, as desired. □

The problem I thought existed maybe doesn't. Here is a candidate construction:

Construction 5.2. Define R to be the $\mathbb{E}_\infty$ ring given by $\mathbb{S}\{x^{\pm 1}, y^{\pm 1}\} \otimes_{\mathbb{S}\{z\}} \mathbb{S}$ where the map $\mathbb{S}\{z\} \to \mathbb{S}\{x^{\pm 1}, y^{\pm 1}\}$ is induced by the map $z \mapsto xy$, and the map $\mathbb{S}\{z\} \to \mathbb{S}$ is induced by $z \mapsto 1$. We can give R an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$ ring structure in Sp^{BC_2} by taking the trivial action on $\mathbb{S}\{z\}$ and $\mathbb{S}$, and taking the action induced by $x \mapsto y$ and $y \mapsto x$ on $\mathbb{S}\{x^{\pm 1}, y^{\pm 1}\}$. Thus in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Sp}^{BC_2})$ the ring R corepresents the functor $S \mapsto \{s \in \pi_0(S)^\times | s\sigma(s) = 1\}$.

Now take $\underline{R}$ to be the Poincaré ring with underlying Borel C_2 structure as described in the previous paragraph and geometric fixed points $R^{\varphi C_2} = \mathbb{S}$ and the map $R^{\varphi C_2} \to R^{tC_2}$ given by the unit map. Endowing $R^{\varphi C_2}$ with the R-module structre given by $x, y \mapsto 1$, it remains to show that the unit map $R^{\varphi C_2} \to R^{tC_2}$ factors the Tate valued Frobenius $R \to R^{tC_2}$ in order to promote $\underline{R}$ to a Poincaré ring. By construction of R it is then enough to show that on π_0 the Tate valued Frobenius sends $x, y \mapsto 1$ in $\pi_0(R^{tC_2})$. This map sends both x and y to $xy \in \pi_0(R^{tC_2})$. These areequal to 1 in $\pi_0(R^{tC_2})$ since the functor $(-)^{tC_2}$ is lax-monoidal so R^{tC_2} is a modules over $\mathbb{S}\{x^{\pm 1}, y^{\pm 1}\}^{tC_2} \otimes_{\mathbb{S}\{z\}^{tC_2}} \mathbb{S}^{tC_2}$ which has the image of xy equal to 1.

Now consider another Poincaré ring $\underline{S}$. We then have that maps $\pi_0(\mathrm{Maps}(\underline{R}, \underline{S}))$ is the data of a unit $s \in \pi_0(S)^\times$, a path $s\sigma(s) \to 1$ in $\Omega^\infty S$, and paths $x, y \to 1$ in $\Omega^\infty S^{\varphi C_2}$. This then agrees with $\mathbb{G}_m^{\Omega}$ by the following lemma.

Lemma 5.3. *Let $S \in \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Sp}^{BC_2})$ and $s \in \pi_0(S)^\times$. Then $s\sigma(s) = 1$ in $\pi_0(S)$ if and only if $(s \otimes s)^*$ acts by 1 on $\pi_0(S^{hC_2}) = \pi_0(\mathrm{Hom}_{S \otimes S}(S \otimes S, S)^{hC_2})$.*

Proof. The 'only if' direction follows from the fact that the map $S^{hC_2} \to S$ is an S-bimodule map. Now suppose that $s\sigma(s) = 1$ in S. Then before taking homotopy fixed points the induced map $s^* = id$ because S is $\mathbb{E}_\infty$.[1] ☐

6 Modules with genuine involution

Remark 6.1 (Lucy)**.** I'm just going to put drafts of stuff pertaining to hermitian modules here. Eventually when it gets to be more complete, I will hopefully move this entire section over to the main file.

L: or whatever we want to keep calling these

Meta-commentary There are (at least) three things we want to do:

(a) Define a category of 'bimodules with involution over algebras with anti-involution' equipped with a forgetful functor $\Theta\colon \mathrm{BMod}_{\mathrm{inv}}(-) \to \mathbb{E}_1 \mathrm{Alg}(-)^{hC_2}$.

(b) Show that Θ is a coCartesian fibration. For this, it suffices to show that it is a *Cartesian* fibration and that it satisfies the hypotheses of [Lur09, Corollary 5.2.2.5]

- I used to think that we could obtain this by 'bootstrapping' a result from Higher Algebra, plus some facts about assembly. This doesn't seem to be working, so I'm just going to try to do this directly (imitating certain aspects of Chapter 4 of higher algebra.)

(c) Define a relative tensor product for hermitian bimodules

(d) Show that the formula for the cocartesian pushforward along a map $A \to B$ in $\mathbb{E}_1 \mathrm{Alg}(-)^{hC_2}$ is something like $- \otimes_{A \otimes A^{\mathrm{op}}} (B \otimes B^{\mathrm{op}}) \otimes_{B \otimes B^{\mathrm{op}}} B$.

- In Higher Algebra, the formula for the cocartesian pushforward is proven in [Lur17, §4.6]; in particular, this is in the section on duality. In particular, see Proposition 4.6.2.17 and the paragraph immediately preceding this.
- I don't know how to do this yet–while (a) and (b) are not useful if I can't show (c), I can't suss out the feasibility of (c) without (a) and (b) already in place.

Definition 6.2. Define a colored operad Assoc_σ as follows:

L: This is just an imitation of [Lur17, Definition 4.1.1.1], modified in accordance with ideas from §5.4.2.

(i) The colored operad has a single object, which we denote by $\mathfrak{a}$.

(ii) For every finite set I, the set of operations $\mathrm{Mul}_{\mathrm{Assoc}_\sigma}\left(\{\mathfrak{a}_i\}_{i \in I}, \mathfrak{a}\right) \simeq \mathcal{L}I \times \{\pm 1\}^I$, where $\mathcal{L}I$ is the set of linear orderings on I and an element of $\{\pm 1\}^I$ is a function $I \to \{\pm 1\}$.

(iii) Suppose given a map of finite sets $\alpha\colon I \to J$, together with operations $(\preceq_j, f_j\colon I_j \to \{\pm 1\}) \in \mathrm{Mul}_{\mathrm{Assoc}_\sigma}\left(\{\mathfrak{a}_i\}_{\alpha(i)=j}, \mathfrak{a}\right)$ and $(\preceq_J, g\colon J \to \{\pm 1\}) \in \mathrm{Mul}_{\mathrm{Assoc}_\sigma}\left(\{\mathfrak{a}_j\}_{j \in J}, \mathfrak{a}\right)$. Define a linear ordering on the set I as follows: $i \le i'$ if $\alpha(i) \preceq_J \alpha(i')$ or $\alpha(i) = \alpha(i') = j$ and $i \preceq_j i'$ and $g(j) = +1$ or $\alpha(i) = \alpha(i') = j$ and $i \succeq_j i'$ and $g(j) = -1$. Finally, define a function

$$\begin{aligned} &I \to \{\pm 1\} \\ &i \mapsto f_{\alpha(i)}(i) \cdot g(\alpha(i)), \end{aligned}$$

where the multiplication on $\{\pm 1\}$ is the usual one.

Definition 6.3. Let $\mathrm{Assoc}_\sigma^\otimes$ denote the associated ∞-operad (via Construction 2.1.1.7 and Example 2.1.1.21 of [Lur17]).

Remark 6.4. Unwinding definitions

- Objects $\mathrm{Assoc}_\sigma^\otimes$ are finite pointed sets $\langle n \rangle \in \mathrm{Fin}_*$

[1] Or just $\mathbb{E}_2$.

- Morphisms $\langle m\rangle \to \langle n\rangle$ consist of
  - $\alpha\colon \langle m\rangle \to \langle n\rangle$ a map of finite pointed sets
  - for each $i \in \langle n\rangle^\circ$, a linear ordering $\preceq_i$ on the inverse image $\alpha^{-1}(\{i\})$
  - a map of sets $s\colon \alpha^{-1}(\langle m\rangle^\circ) \to \{\pm 1\}$
- For each pair of morphisms

$$(\beta\colon \langle \ell\rangle \to \langle m\rangle, \preceq_j, s) \qquad (\alpha\colon \langle m\rangle \to \langle n\rangle, \preceq_i, t)\ ,$$

  the composite is the triple $\left(\alpha\circ\beta, \preceq''_j, u\right)$ where $\preceq''_j$ is the ordering on $(\alpha\circ\beta)^{-1}(\{i\})$ so that if $a, b \in \langle \ell\rangle$ so that $\alpha(\beta(a)) = \alpha(\beta(b))$, then $a \preceq''_j b$ if $\beta(a) \preceq_i \beta(b)$ or $\beta(a) =_i \beta(b) = i$ and $a \preceq_i b$ if $s(i) = 1$ or $a \succeq_i b$ if $s(i) = -1$. Finally $u(l) = s(l)\cdot t(\beta(l))$.

L: Note that when s, t are identically one, the resulting order $\preceq''_j$ agrees with the lexicographic order defined in [Lur17, Remark 4.1.1.4].

Definition 6.5. Define a category Δ_σ

- objects are pairs $([n], s\colon \{1,\dots,n\} \to \{\pm 1\})$
- a morphism from $([n], s\colon \{1,\dots,n\} \to \{\pm 1\})$ to $([m], t\colon \{0,1,\dots,m\} \to \{\pm 1\})$ is an order-preserving map $[n] \to [m]$ in Δ.

Construction 6.6. Define a functor $\mathrm{Cut}\colon \Delta_\sigma^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Assoc}_\sigma^\otimes$:

- For each $([n], s)$, we have $\mathrm{Cut}([n], s) = \langle n\rangle$.
- Given a morphism $\alpha\colon ([n], s) \to ([m], t)$, the associated morphism $\mathrm{Cut}([n], s) \to \mathrm{Cut}([m], t)$ consists of
  - On underlying finite pointed sets $\langle m\rangle \to \langle n\rangle$, Cut agrees with that appearing in [Lur17, Construction 4.1.2.9]
  - Identifying the cut $\{k \mid k < j\} \sqcup \{k \mid k \geq j\}$ with the morphism $j-1 < j$, we may regard $s\colon \langle n\rangle^\circ \to \{\pm 1\}$ and likewise $t\colon \langle m\rangle^\circ \to \{\pm 1\}$. Define $u\colon \mathrm{Cut}(\alpha)^{-1}(\langle n\rangle^\circ) \to \{\pm 1\}$ to be the unique function so that $u(j)t(j) = s(\mathrm{Cut}(\alpha)(j))$.

L: maybe better to write s as a function defined on the set of *morphisms* $i < i+1$ in $[n]$.

Lemma 6.7. *The functor* $\mathrm{Cut}\colon \Delta_\sigma^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Assoc}_\sigma^\otimes$ *exhibits* $\Delta_\sigma^{\mathrm{op}}$ *as an approximation to the* ∞*-operad* $\mathrm{Assoc}_\sigma^\otimes$.

L: I think the proof of this lemma is not too different from the proof of Proposition 4.1.2.11 of [Lur17]; the point here is just to unravel the definitions of locally coCartesian and Cartesian; the morphisms in $\Delta_\sigma^{\mathrm{op}}$ *are a little more complicated than* Δ^{op}*, but not by much.*

Definition 6.8. Define a colored operad $\mathbf{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}}$

(i) The set of objects of $\mathbf{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}}$ has two elements, which we denote by $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{m}$.

(ii) Let $\{X_i\}_{i\in I}$ be a finite collection of objects of $\mathbf{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}}$ and let Y be another object of $\mathbf{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}}$. If $Y = \mathfrak{a}$, then $\mathrm{Mul}_{\mathbf{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}}}(\{X_i\}_{i\in I}, Y)$ is the set of pairs consisting of a linear ordering on I and a function $I \to \{\pm 1\}$ if $X_i = \mathfrak{a}$ for all i, and empty otherwise. If $Y = \mathfrak{m}$, then $\mathrm{Mul}_{\mathbf{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}}}(\{X_i\}_{i\in I}, Y)$ is the set of pairs consisting of a linear ordering $\{i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_n\}$ on I and a function $I \to \{\pm 1\}$ IF $X_{i_1} = \mathfrak{m}$ and $X_j = \mathfrak{a}$ for all $j \neq i_1$, and $\mathrm{Mul}_{\mathbf{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}}}(\{X_i\}_{i\in I}, Y)$ is empty otherwise.

(iii) The composition law on $\mathbf{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}}$ is determined by the composition of linear orderings, with reversal of linear orderings according to Definition 6.2

Remark 6.9. Restricting to the object $\mathfrak{a} \in \mathbf{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}}$, we see that $\mathbf{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}}$ has a sub-colored operad which is canonically identified with $\mathbf{Assoc}_{\mathrm{inv}}$ of Definition 6.2.

Definition 6.10. Let $\mathcal{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}}^\otimes$ denote the associated ∞-operad (via Construction 2.1.1.7 and Example 2.1.1.21 of [Lur17]).

Remark 6.11. We can describe the category $\mathcal{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}}^\otimes$ as follows:

L: compare Higher Algebra Notation 4.2.1.6

(1) An object of $\mathcal{BM}^{\otimes}_{\mathrm{inv}}$ is a pair $(\langle n\rangle, S)$ where S is a subset of $\langle n\rangle^{\circ}$.

(2) Morphisms $(\langle m\rangle, T) \to (\langle n\rangle, S)$ consist of a map $\alpha\colon \langle m\rangle \to \langle n\rangle$ in $\mathrm{Assoc}^{\otimes}_{\sigma}$ satisfying:

- The map α takes $T \cup \{*\}$ to $S \cup \{*\}$
- For each $s \in S$, then $\alpha^{-1}(\{s\})$ contains exactly one element of t, and that element is minimal with respect to the linear ordering on $\alpha^{-1}(\{s\})$.

L: I've changed things a little so that S (in the notation of Higher Algebra) has been replaced by S^c–this way,we can regard $[n]$ as representing the ordered set $\{-n < -n+1 < \cdots -1 < 0 < 1 < \cdots < n-1 < n\}$ where C_2 acts by $\cdot(-1)$ (or something along these lines). This is really a generalization of Notation 4.2.1.7 but for $RM^{\otimes}$.

Remark 6.12. Each morphism $\varphi \in \mathrm{Mul}_{\mathbf{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}}}(\{X_i\}_{i\in I}, Y)$ determines a linear ordering ℓ on the set I and a function $s\colon I \to \{\pm 1\}$. Passing from φ to the pair (ℓ, s) determines a map of colored operads $j\colon \mathbf{BM}_{\mathrm{inv}} \to \mathbf{Assoc}_{\mathrm{inv}}$. For any monoidal ∞-category $\mathcal{C}$, restriction along j sends an $\mathbb{E}_{\sigma}$-algebra $A\colon \mathbf{Assoc}_{\mathrm{inv}} \to \mathcal{C}^{\otimes}$ to the pair (A, A) where A is regarded as an involutive bimodule over itself.

L: more general?

L: hermitian

Construction 6.13. Define a functor $\mathrm{MCut}\colon \Delta^{\mathrm{op}}_{\sigma} \to BM^{\otimes}_{\mathrm{inv}}$:

- For each $([n], s)$, we have $\mathrm{MCut}([n], s) = \langle n{+}1\rangle \simeq \mathrm{RCut}_0([n])$ where RCut is from [Lur17, Construction 4.8.4.4].
- Given a morphism $\alpha\colon ([n], s) \to ([m], t)$, the associated morphism $\mathrm{MCut}([m], t) \to \mathrm{MCut}([n], s)$ consists of
  - On underlying finite pointed sets $\langle m+1\rangle \to \langle n+1\rangle$, MCut agrees with (the reverse of) that appearing in [Lur17, Construction 4.2.2.6]
  - Identifying the cut $\{k \mid k < j\} \sqcup \{k \mid k \geq j\}$ with the morphism $j-1 < j$, we may regard $s\colon \langle n+1\rangle^{\circ} \to \{\pm 1\}$ and likewise $t\colon \langle m+1\rangle^{\circ} \to \{\pm 1\}$. Define $u\colon \mathrm{MCut}(\alpha)^{-1}(\langle n+1\rangle^{\circ}) \to \{\pm 1\}$ to be the unique function so that $u(j)t(j) = s(\mathrm{MCut}(\alpha)(j))$.

L: maybe this overloaded notation is not good. I'm running out of ideas.

L: check later

Remark 6.14. We can identify $\mathrm{Assoc}^{\otimes}_{\sigma}$ with the full subcategory of $\mathcal{BM}^{\otimes}_{\mathrm{inv}}$ spanned by objects of the form $(\langle n\rangle, \langle n\rangle^{\circ})$. We can regard Construction 6.6 as defining a functor $\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}_{\sigma} \to \mathcal{BM}^{\otimes}_{\mathrm{inv}}$. For each $([n], s) \in \Delta^{\mathrm{op}}_{\sigma}$, there is a map of sets $\theta\colon \mathrm{MCut}([n], s) \to \mathrm{Cut}([n], s)$ defined as in [Lur17, Remark 4.2.2.8]. Concretely, on underlying pointed sets, θ takes the form

L: check that the signs s work out!

$$\theta\colon \langle n+1\rangle \to \langle n\rangle$$
$$k \mapsto \begin{cases} k-1 & \text{if } k > 0 \\ * & \text{if } k = 0, * . \end{cases}$$

This construction determines a morphism γ in the ∞-category $\mathrm{Fun}\left(\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}_{\sigma}, \mathcal{BM}^{\otimes}_{\mathrm{inv}}\right)$, or equivalently a map $\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}_{\sigma} \times \Delta^1 \to \mathcal{BM}^{\otimes}_{\mathrm{inv}}$.

Lemma 6.15. *The morphism $\gamma\colon \Delta^{\mathrm{op}}_{\sigma} \times \Delta^1 \to \mathcal{BM}^{\otimes}_{\mathrm{inv}}$ defined in Remark 6.14 exhibits $\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}_{\sigma} \times \Delta^1$ as an approximation to the ∞-operad $\mathcal{BM}^{\otimes}_{\mathrm{inv}}$.*

Definition 6.16. Let $\mathcal{C}^{\otimes} \to \mathrm{Assoc}^{\otimes}_{\sigma}$ be a fibration of ∞-operads and let $\mathcal{M}$ be an ∞-category. Suppose given a fibration of ∞-operads $q\colon \mathcal{O}^{\otimes} \to \mathcal{BM}^{\otimes}_{\mathrm{inv}}$ together with equivalences $\mathcal{O}^{\otimes}_{\mathfrak{a}} \simeq \mathcal{C}^{\otimes}$ and $\mathcal{O}^{\otimes}_{\mathfrak{m}} \simeq \mathcal{M}$. Let ${}^{\sigma}\mathrm{Mod}(\mathcal{M})$ denote the ∞-category $\mathrm{Alg}_{/\mathcal{BM}}(\mathcal{O})$. We will refer to ${}^{\sigma}\mathrm{Mod}(\mathcal{M})$ as the *∞-category of hermitian module objects of $\mathcal{M}$*. Composition with the inclusion $\mathrm{Assoc}^{\otimes}_{\sigma} \to \mathcal{BM}^{\otimes}_{\mathrm{inv}}$ induces a categorical fibration

L: Lurie gives this a name (Definition 4.2.1.12 *weakly enriched*)–not sure what to call this. something *bi-enriched*?

$${}^{\sigma}\mathrm{Mod}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathrm{Alg}_{/\mathcal{BM}}(\mathcal{O}) \to \mathrm{Alg}_{\mathrm{Assoc}_{\sigma}}(\mathcal{C}).$$

If A is an Assoc_{σ}-algebra object of $\mathcal{C}$, we let ${}^{\sigma}\mathrm{Mod}_A(\mathcal{M})$ denote the fiber ${}^{\sigma}\mathrm{Mod}(\mathcal{M}) \times_{\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathrm{Assoc}_{\sigma}}(\mathcal{C})} \{A\}$. We will refer to ${}^{\sigma}\mathrm{Mod}_A(\mathcal{M})$ as the *∞-category of hermitian A-module objects of $\mathcal{M}$*.

References

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