

Ambidexterity Seminar – The Chromatic Picture

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1 Motivation – Hopkins-Neeman and Balmer’s Spectrum

Two short introductions to the topic are [5, 7] (note that they use the language of triangular categories, rather than ∞ -categories.) In what follows, R is noetherian ring, $X = \mathrm{Spec}(R)$, and $\mathrm{Ch}(X)$ is the symmetric monoidal stable ∞ -category of chain complexes over R .

Problem. Can we recover X from $\mathrm{Ch}(X)$?

The first partial answer to this question is given at [3, 8], which we state now.

Definition 1. A *perfect complex* is a complex that is quasi-isomorphic to a bounded complex of finite projective modules. These are the compact objects in the category, so that they can actually be defined categorically. Denote by $\mathrm{Ch}_{\mathrm{perf}}(X)$ the full subcategory of perfect complexes.

Definition 2. Let \mathcal{C} be a symmetric monoidal stable ∞ -category. A full subcategory \mathcal{T} is *thick* if:

1. $0 \in \mathcal{T}$
2. let $a \xrightarrow{f} b \rightarrow c$ cofiber sequence, if two out of $\{a, b, c\}$ are in \mathcal{T} , then so is the third (remember that cofiber and fiber sequences are the same)
3. it is closed under retracts

Example 3. Take $R = \mathbb{Z}$, then $\mathrm{Ch}(X)$ is chain complexes of abelian groups, and $\mathrm{Ch}_{\mathrm{perf}}(X)$ are those with finitely-many non-zero entries, each of which is \mathbb{Z} to some power. Let $K_{\bullet} \in \mathrm{Ch}(X)$, and define $\mathcal{T}_{K_{\bullet}} = \{A_{\bullet} \in \mathrm{Ch}_{\mathrm{perf}}(X) \mid A_{\bullet} \otimes K_{\bullet} = 0\}$. Clearly $0 \in \mathcal{T}_{K_{\bullet}}$. Since tensor is left, it sends pushout to pushout ???????? not sure ???????, and three are 0 so the fourth is 0. Lastly, if $A_{\bullet} \rightarrow B_{\bullet} \rightarrow A_{\bullet}$ is the identity and $B_{\bullet} \otimes K_{\bullet} = 0$ then $\mathrm{id}_{A_{\bullet} \otimes K_{\bullet}}$ factors through 0, thus $A_{\bullet} \otimes K_{\bullet} = 0$. Therefore $\mathcal{T}_{K_{\bullet}}$ is thick.

Definition 4. A subset $V \subseteq X$ is called *specialization closed* if it is a union of closed sets. Equivalently, if $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$ and $\mathfrak{p} \in V$, then $\mathfrak{q} \in V$.

Theorem 5 (Hopkins–Neeman). *There is an inclusion-preserving bijection of sets*

$$\{\text{Thick subcategories of } \mathrm{Ch}_{\mathrm{perf}}(X)\} \rightleftarrows \{\text{Specialization closed subsets of } X\}$$

Remark. They actually give an explicit way to define the functions, but we omit it for the sake of brevity.

Remark. The theorem was improved in [9] to any quasi-compact quasi-separated scheme X , and compact objects in its derived category.

Later on, in [1, 2] the result is improved further.

Definition 6. A thick subcategory \mathcal{T} is an *ideal* if $a \in \mathcal{T}, b \in \mathcal{C} \implies a \otimes b \in \mathcal{T}$. Furthermore, it is a *prime ideal* if it is a proper subcategory, and $a \otimes b \in \mathcal{T} \implies a \in \mathcal{T}$ or $b \in \mathcal{T}$. The *spectrum* of the category is defined similarly to the classical spectrum of a ring, $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathcal{C}) = \{\mathcal{P} \text{ prime ideal}\}$, and for any family of objects $S \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ we define $V(S) = \{\mathcal{P} \in \mathrm{Spc}(\mathcal{C}) \mid S \cap \mathcal{P} = \emptyset\}$, and these are the closed subsets of the *Zariski topology* on $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathcal{C})$. We also denote $\mathrm{supp}(a) = V(\{a\})$.

Theorem 7 (Balmer). *There is a homeomorphism $X \rightarrow \mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Ch}_{\mathrm{perf}}(X))$, $\mathfrak{p} \mapsto \mathcal{P} = \{M_{\bullet} \mid (M_{\bullet})_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0\}$.*

Remark. This was actually upgraded to an isomorphism of locally-ringed spaces.

Example 8. Continuing the case $R = \mathbb{Z}$. We’ve seen that $\mathcal{T}_{K_{\bullet}}$ is thick. Note that it is also an ideal, since $A_{\bullet} \otimes B_{\bullet} \otimes K_{\bullet} = A_{\bullet} \otimes 0 = 0$. Note that $A_{\bullet} \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ iff it is only q -torsion for $q \neq p$, and we can prove that it is indeed a prime ideal, and similarly for $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(0)}} = \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Clearly, if $A_{\bullet} \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ then $A_{\bullet} \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Q}}$, thus any S that doesn’t intersect $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ doesn’t intersect any $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$, so a closed set that contains $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ includes all the others. Indeed by theorem we have $p\mathbb{Z} \mapsto \{A_{\bullet} \mid (A_{\bullet})_{p\mathbb{Z}} = 0\} = \{A_{\bullet} \mid A_{\bullet} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_{(p)} = 0\} = \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$, and similarly $\mathbb{Z} \mapsto \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(0)}} = \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Therefore $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Ch}_{\mathrm{perf}}(X)) = \{\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(2)}}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(3)}}, \dots, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Q}}\}$. Note that the support of an element is all the prime ideals to which it *does not* belong, e.g. $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(q)}} \in \mathrm{supp}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ iff $\mathbb{F}_p \otimes \mathbb{Z}_{(q)} \neq 0$ which is only when $q = p$.

2 The Chromatic Picture

Similarly to the analysis in algebra/algebraic geometry, we are going to concentrate at a single prime p . Although the category of spectra doesn’t arise as the corresponding category for a scheme or a similar gadget, we can still try to “reconstruct the space X ” by applying this mechanism, and then try to use this decomposition. We remind ourselves that the compact objects are finite spectra.

2.1 Morava K-Theory

A good reference for this part is [6, lectures 22, 24]

Definition 9. Let R be an evenly graded ring. R is called a *graded field* if every non-zero homogenous is invertible, equivalently it is a field F concentrated at degree 0, or $F[\beta^{\pm 1}]$ for β of positive even degree. An (A_∞) -ring spectrum E is a *field* if $\pi_* E$ is a field.

Proposition 10. A field E has *Kunneth*, i.e. $E_*(X \otimes Y) \cong E_*(X) \otimes_{\pi_* E} E_*(Y)$ for any spectra X, Y .

Fact 11. For each prime p and $n = 1, 2, \dots$, there exists a spectrum called Morava K-Theory of height n , denoted by $K(p, n)$, which has the following properties:

- $\pi_* K(p, n) \cong \mathbb{F}_p[v_n^{\pm 1}]$ where $\deg v_n = 2(p^n - 1)$.
- It is a field (and in particular, (A_∞) -ring spectrum.)
- If E is a field, then it has the structure of a $K(p, n)$ -module for unique p and n . In that sense $K(p, n)$ is uniquely determined.

We also take $K(p, 0) = H\mathbb{Q}$.

Example. Remember that K (regular K -theory) has $\pi_*(K) = \mathbb{Z}[\beta^{\pm 1}]$ where $\deg \beta = 2$. Taking K/p (i.e. mod p), we get a spectrum with homotopy groups $\mathbb{F}_p[\beta^{\pm 1}]$ thus by the above it is a module over $K(p, 1)$. Note that $\deg v_1 = 2(p - 1)$ while $\deg \beta = 2$, thus K/p is a direct sum of $p - 1$ copies of $K(p, 1)$.

2.2 Localization

2.2.1 p -localization of an Abelian Group

Definition 12. An abelian group C is called *p -acyclic*, if it has only q -torsion for $q \neq p$, equivalently $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)} \otimes C = 0$. An abelian group B is called *p -local*, if all other primes are invertible (i.e. that the map $a \mapsto qa$ is an isomorphism for $q \neq p$), equivalently $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)} \otimes B = B$, equivalently $\text{hom}(C, B) = 0$ for all p -acyclic C . The p -local groups form a full subcategory $\text{Ab}_{(p)} \subset \text{Ab}$.

Definition 13. Let A be an abelian group, its *p -localization* is a p -local abelian group together with a map $\varphi : A \rightarrow A_{(p)}$ that is universal. I.e. s.t. for each map to a p -local group $f : A \rightarrow B$, there exists a unique $\tilde{f} : A_{(p)} \rightarrow B$ s.t. $f = \tilde{f}\varphi$. In other word, the p -localization is the left adjoint to the inclusion $\text{Ab}_{(p)} \subset \text{Ab}$ (and the map is $\text{id} \in \text{hom}(A_{(p)}, A_{(p)}) \cong \text{hom}(A, A_{(p)})$.)

Example. Given the abelian group \mathbb{Z} we have $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$.

2.2.2 p -localization of a Spectrum

Analogously and using the case of abelian groups.

Definition 14. A spectrum Y is called p -local, if $\pi_*(Y)$ is a p -local abelian group. The p -local spectra form a full subcategory $\mathrm{Sp}_{(p)} \subset \mathrm{Sp}$.

Definition 15. Let X be a spectrum, its p -localization is a p -local spectrum together with a map $\varphi : X \rightarrow X_{(p)}$ that is universal. I.e. s.t. for each map to a p -local spectrum $f : X \rightarrow Y$, there exists a map $\tilde{f} : X_{(p)} \rightarrow Y$, unique up to homotopy, s.t. $f = \tilde{f}\varphi$. In other word, the p -localization is the left adjoint to the inclusion $\mathrm{Sp}_{(p)} \subset \mathrm{Sp}$ (and the map is $\mathrm{id} \in \mathrm{Map}(X_{(p)}, X_{(p)}) \cong \mathrm{Map}(X, X_{(p)})$.)

Example. Given the spectrum \mathbb{S} we have $\mathbb{S}_{(p)}$, the p -local sphere.

Remark. This discussion carries word-for-word for finite spectra to give $\mathrm{Sp}_{(p)}^{\mathrm{fin}}$.

2.2.3 E -localization of a Spectrum

Definition 16. A spectrum Z is called E -acyclic, if $E_*(Z) = \pi_*(E \otimes Z) = 0$, equivalently $E \otimes Z \simeq 0$. A spectrum Y is called E -local, if $[Z, Y]_* = 0$, equivalently $\mathrm{Map}(Z, Y) \simeq 0$ for all p -acyclic Z . The E -local spectra form a full subcategory $\mathrm{Sp}_E \subset \mathrm{Sp}$.

Definition 17. Let X be a spectrum, its E -localization is a E -local spectrum together with a map $\varphi : X \rightarrow L_EX$ that is universal. I.e. s.t. for each map to a E -local spectrum $f : X \rightarrow Y$, there exists a unique $\tilde{f} : L_EX \rightarrow Y$ s.t. $f = \tilde{f}\varphi$. In other word, the E -localization is the left adjoint to the inclusion $\mathrm{Sp}_E \subset \mathrm{Sp}$ (and the map is $\mathrm{id} \in \mathrm{Map}(L_EX, L_EX) \cong \mathrm{Map}(X, L_EX)$.)

2.3 The Thick Subcategory Theorem and $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Sp}_{(p)}^{\mathrm{fin}})$

Many of the results below can be found at [6, lecture 26]. The Balmer spectrum can be found at [2, corollary 9.5].

Proposition 18. Let $\mathcal{T}_E = \ker E_* = \left\{ X \in \mathrm{Sp}_{(p)}^{\mathrm{fin}} \mid E_*(X) = 0 \right\}$ (equivalently $X \otimes E \simeq 0$) i.e. the E -acyclics, then \mathcal{T}_E is thick.

Proof. Clearly $0 \in \mathcal{T}_E$. Let be a cofiber sequence $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z$, then we get a LES in E_* homology, in which every space is wrapped by the two others, therefore if two are 0, then so is the third. can we use the same argument from complexes:

$$\cdots \rightarrow E_{m-1}(Z) \rightarrow E_m(X) \rightarrow E_m(Y) \rightarrow E_m(Z) \rightarrow E_{m+1}(X) \rightarrow \cdots$$

For a retract $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Y$, we get $E_m(X) \rightarrow E_m(Y) \rightarrow E_m(X)$, where the middle is 0, and the composition is identity, thus $E_m(X) = 0$. \square

This leads us to the following definition.

Definition 19. We define $\mathcal{C}_{\geq n} = \mathcal{T}_{K(p, n-1)}$, the $K(p, n-1)$ -acyclics (equivalently $X \otimes K(p, n-1) \simeq 0$.) By the above it is thick. Also, $\mathcal{C}_{\geq 0} = \mathrm{Sp}_{(p)}^{\mathrm{fin}}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\geq \infty} = \{0\}$, which are trivially thick.

Proposition 20. For $X \in \mathrm{Sp}_{(p)}^{\mathrm{fin}}$, if $K(p, n)_*(X) = 0$ then $K(p, n-1)_*(X) = 0$.

Remark. This result is not true for any spectrum (e.g. for $H\mathbb{Q}$ whose $K(p, n)$ doesn't vanish at $n = 0$ but does at $n = 1$.) and the fact that it doesn't vanish is important and has to do with Morava E-Theory and the way different levels glue.

Definition 21. We say that a spectrum is of *type* n (possibly ∞ .) if the first non-zero Morava K-Theory is $K(p, n)$.

Corollary. $\mathcal{C}_{\geq n}$ is the full subcategory of finite p -local spectra of type $\geq n$. Thus clearly $\mathcal{C}_{\geq n+1} \subseteq \mathcal{C}_{\geq n}$.

Fact. The inclusion is proper $\mathcal{C}_{\geq n+1} \subsetneq \mathcal{C}_{\geq n}$.

Remark. $X \simeq 0$ iff $H_*(X; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ iff $H_*(X; \mathbb{F}_p) = 0$. Assume that X is not contractible, then $H_*(X; \mathbb{F}_p)$ is bounded (since X is a finite spectrum,) thus for large enough n , by AHSS we have $K(p, n)_*(X) \cong H_*(X; \mathbb{F}_p)[v_n^{\pm 1}]$, i.e. X has finite type. We conclude that $\bigcap_{n < \infty} \mathcal{C}_n = \{0\} = \mathcal{C}_{\geq \infty}$.

Theorem 22 (Thick Subcategory Theorem [4]). If \mathcal{T} is a thick subcategory of $\mathrm{Sp}_{(p)}^{\mathrm{fin}}$, then $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{C}_{\geq n}$ for some $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty$.

Remark. The proof relies on a major theorem called the Nilpotence Theorem.

Proposition 23. $\mathcal{C}_{\geq n}$ is a prime ideal (note that $\mathcal{C}_{\geq 0}$ is not a proper subcategory, thus only for $n = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$.)

Proof. For X, Y by Kunneth we have $K(p, n-1)_*(X \otimes Y) = K(p, n-1)_*(X) \otimes K(p, n-1)_*(Y)$. Therefore, if $X \in \mathcal{C}_{\geq n}$, i.e. the homology vanishes, then so does the homology of $X \otimes Y$, i.e. $X \otimes Y \in \mathcal{C}_{\geq n}$, so $\mathcal{C}_{\geq n}$ is an ideal. If $X \otimes Y \in \mathcal{C}_{\geq n}$ then the homology of the product vanishes, therefore one in the right side must vanish (they are graded vector spaces,) so $\mathcal{C}_{\geq n}$ is a prime ideal. \square

Corollary 24. $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Sp}_{(p)}^{\mathrm{fin}}) = \{\mathcal{C}_{\geq 1}, \mathcal{C}_{\geq 2}, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{\geq \infty}\}$, and the closed subsets are $\{\mathcal{C}_{\geq k}, \mathcal{C}_{\geq k+1}, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{\geq \infty}\}$.

Remark. The chromatic picture can be described for all $\mathrm{Sp}^{\mathrm{fin}}$ at once, which has all the primes above for each p with the above closed sets, except that all $\mathcal{C}_{\geq 1}$ for different p are the same ($H\mathbb{Q}$ -acyclics.)

2.4 Morava E-Theory

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2.5 Further Results

The ideas above lead to the idea of studying spectra height-by-height, and investigate further the connection between Morava E-Theory and Morava K-Theory.

???????????????? Smash product theorem (Lurie 23, and 30, 31) ????????????

Definition 25. For each n we have a map $L_{E(p,n+1)}X \rightarrow L_{E(p,n)}X$, thus we can form *the chromatic tower* $\dots \rightarrow L_{E(p,2)}X \rightarrow L_{E(p,1)}X \rightarrow L_{E(p,0)}X$.

Theorem 26 (Chromatic Convergence Theorem [6, lecture 32]). *The limit of the chromatic tower is X .*

Theorem 27 (Chromatic Square [6, lecture 23]). *There is a pullback diagram:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L_{E(p,n)}X & \longrightarrow & L_{K(p,n)}X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ L_{E(p,n-1)}X & \longrightarrow & L_{E(p,n-1)}L_{K(p,n)}X \end{array}$$

Remark 28. The chromatic square resembles the *arithmetic square*, which allows gluing data from different primes to get the original spectrum. However, the pieces are not exactly the p -localizations, so we don't present it here. These theorems go under the name fracture theorems.

References

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