

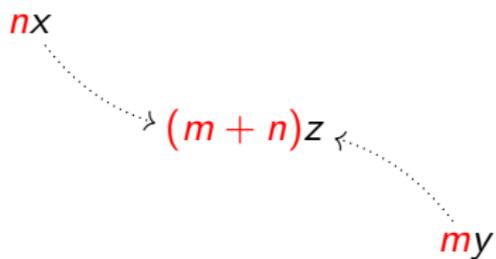
# Gluing algebras to points

Birgit Richter

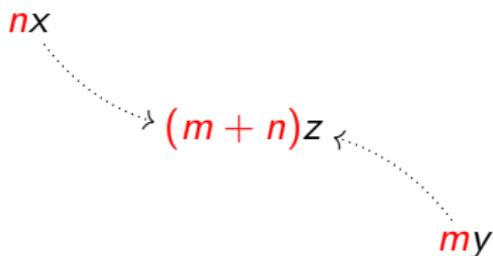
Celebrating Women in Mathematical Sciences,  
Copenhagen, 16th of May 2024

In an early example, one glues the commutative monoid  $(\mathbb{N}, +, 0)$  to points in a space:

In an early example, one glues the commutative monoid  $(\mathbb{N}, +, 0)$  to points in a space:



In an early example, one glues the commutative monoid  $(\mathbb{N}, +, 0)$  to points in a space:

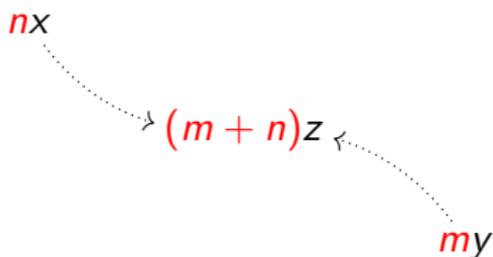


Dold-Thom, 1958: Let  $X$  be a CW complex,  $x_0 \in X$  and define

$$SP^n(X) := X^n / \Sigma_n$$

with  $p_n: X^n \rightarrow SP^n(X)$ ,  $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ .

In an early example, one glues the commutative monoid  $(\mathbb{N}, +, 0)$  to points in a space:



Dold-Thom, 1958: Let  $X$  be a CW complex,  $x_0 \in X$  and define

$$SP^n(X) := X^n / \Sigma_n$$

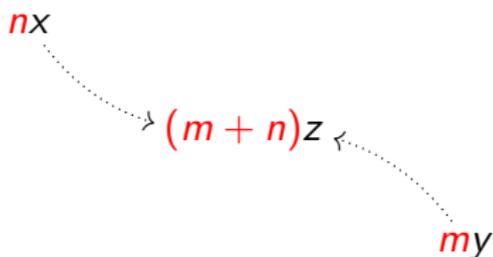
with  $p_n: X^n \rightarrow SP^n(X)$ ,  $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ .

The *symmetric product of  $X$* ,  $SP(X)$ , is the colimit

$$X = SP^1(X) \rightarrow SP^2(X) \rightarrow SP^3(X) \rightarrow \dots$$

where  $SP^n X \rightarrow SP^{n+1}(X)$  sends  $[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  to  $[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$ .

In an early example, one glues the commutative monoid  $(\mathbb{N}, +, 0)$  to points in a space:



Dold-Thom, 1958: Let  $X$  be a CW complex,  $x_0 \in X$  and define

$$SP^n(X) := X^n / \Sigma_n$$

with  $p_n: X^n \rightarrow SP^n(X)$ ,  $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ .

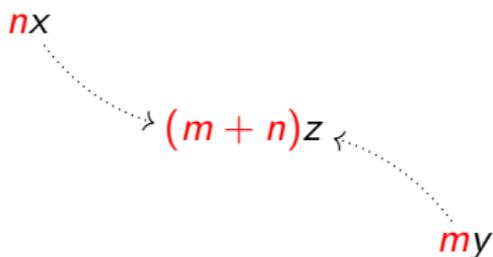
The *symmetric product of  $X$* ,  $SP(X)$ , is the colimit

$$X = SP^1(X) \rightarrow SP^2(X) \rightarrow SP^3(X) \rightarrow \dots$$

where  $SP^n X \rightarrow SP^{n+1}(X)$  sends  $[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  to  $[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$ .

By counting multiplicities, you can write elements  $[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  as  $\sum_{x \in X \setminus \{x_0\}} m_x x$  with  $m_x \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $m_x = 0$  for almost all  $x \in X$ .

In an early example, one glues the commutative monoid  $(\mathbb{N}, +, 0)$  to points in a space:



Dold-Thom, 1958: Let  $X$  be a CW complex,  $x_0 \in X$  and define

$$SP^n(X) := X^n / \Sigma_n$$

with  $p_n: X^n \rightarrow SP^n(X)$ ,  $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ .

The *symmetric product of  $X$* ,  $SP(X)$ , is the colimit

$$X = SP^1(X) \rightarrow SP^2(X) \rightarrow SP^3(X) \rightarrow \dots$$

where  $SP^n X \rightarrow SP^{n+1}(X)$  sends  $[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  to  $[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$ .

By counting multiplicities, you can write elements  $[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  as

$\sum_{x \in X \setminus \{x_0\}} m_x x$  with  $m_x \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $m_x = 0$  for almost all  $x \in X$ .

Dold-Thom:  $\pi_i(SP(X), [x_0]) \cong H_i(X; \mathbb{Z})$  for  $i > 0$ , if  $X$  is a connected CW complex.

Some categories are suitable for encoding algebraic properties:

Some categories are suitable for encoding algebraic properties:  
We consider finite sets  $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$  with the natural ordering  $0 < 1 < \dots < n$  and call this ordered set  $[n]$  for all  $n \geq 0$ .

Some categories are suitable for encoding algebraic properties:

We consider finite sets  $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$  with the natural ordering

$0 < 1 < \dots < n$  and call this ordered set  $[n]$  for all  $n \geq 0$ .

The *simplicial category*,  $\Delta$ , has as objects the ordered sets

$[n], n \geq 0$ , and the morphisms in  $\Delta$  are the order-preserving

functions, that is, functions  $f: [n] \rightarrow [m]$ , such that  $f(i) \leq f(j)$  for

all  $i < j$ .

Some categories are suitable for encoding algebraic properties:

We consider finite sets  $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$  with the natural ordering  $0 < 1 < \dots < n$  and call this ordered set  $[n]$  for all  $n \geq 0$ .

The *simplicial category*,  $\Delta$ , has as objects the ordered sets  $[n], n \geq 0$ , and the morphisms in  $\Delta$  are the order-preserving functions, that is, functions  $f: [n] \rightarrow [m]$ , such that  $f(i) \leq f(j)$  for all  $i < j$ .

Let  $M$  be a set. Then,  $M$  is a monoid if and only if the assignment

$$[n] \mapsto M^n$$

gives rise to a functor from  $\Delta^{op}$  to Sets.

Some categories are suitable for encoding algebraic properties:

We consider finite sets  $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$  with the natural ordering  $0 < 1 < \dots < n$  and call this ordered set  $[n]$  for all  $n \geq 0$ .

The *simplicial category*,  $\Delta$ , has as objects the ordered sets  $[n], n \geq 0$ , and the morphisms in  $\Delta$  are the order-preserving functions, that is, functions  $f: [n] \rightarrow [m]$ , such that  $f(i) \leq f(j)$  for all  $i < j$ .

Let  $M$  be a set. Then,  $M$  is a monoid if and only if the assignment

$$[n] \mapsto M^n$$

gives rise to a functor from  $\Delta^{op}$  to Sets.

So in this case we have an associative 'multiplication' that is encoded by  $\delta_1: [1] \rightarrow [2]$ , which is the order-preserving injection that misses the value 1.

Some categories are suitable for encoding algebraic properties:

We consider finite sets  $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$  with the natural ordering  $0 < 1 < \dots < n$  and call this ordered set  $[n]$  for all  $n \geq 0$ .

The *simplicial category*,  $\Delta$ , has as objects the ordered sets  $[n], n \geq 0$ , and the morphisms in  $\Delta$  are the order-preserving functions, that is, functions  $f: [n] \rightarrow [m]$ , such that  $f(i) \leq f(j)$  for all  $i < j$ .

Let  $M$  be a set. Then,  $M$  is a monoid if and only if the assignment

$$[n] \mapsto M^n$$

gives rise to a functor from  $\Delta^{op}$  to Sets.

So in this case we have an associative 'multiplication' that is encoded by  $\delta_1: [1] \rightarrow [2]$ , which is the order-preserving injection that misses the value 1. As we start from  $\Delta^{op}$ , this gives

$d_1 = (\delta_1)^{op}: M^2 \rightarrow M$ . As  $\delta_2 \circ \delta_1 = \delta_1 \circ \delta_1$ , this multiplication is associative.

Some categories are suitable for encoding algebraic properties:

We consider finite sets  $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$  with the natural ordering  $0 < 1 < \dots < n$  and call this ordered set  $[n]$  for all  $n \geq 0$ .

The *simplicial category*,  $\Delta$ , has as objects the ordered sets  $[n], n \geq 0$ , and the morphisms in  $\Delta$  are the order-preserving functions, that is, functions  $f: [n] \rightarrow [m]$ , such that  $f(i) \leq f(j)$  for all  $i < j$ .

Let  $M$  be a set. Then,  $M$  is a monoid if and only if the assignment

$$[n] \mapsto M^n$$

gives rise to a functor from  $\Delta^{op}$  to Sets.

So in this case we have an associative 'multiplication' that is encoded by  $\delta_1: [1] \rightarrow [2]$ , which is the order-preserving injection that misses the value 1. As we start from  $\Delta^{op}$ , this gives

$d_1 = (\delta_1)^{op}: M^2 \rightarrow M$ . As  $\delta_2 \circ \delta_1 = \delta_1 \circ \delta_1$ , this multiplication is associative. The unique map from  $[1]$  to  $[0]$  in  $\Delta$  encodes the unit of  $M$ .

If we want to encode symmetries, then we have to allow more morphisms in our category.

If we want to encode symmetries, then we have to allow more morphisms in our category.

We consider the category of finite sets and all functions,  $\mathbf{Fin}$ , whose objects are the sets of the form  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  for  $n \geq 0$  with  $0 = \emptyset$ .

If we want to encode symmetries, then we have to allow more morphisms in our category.

We consider the category of finite sets and all functions,  $\text{Fin}$ , whose objects are the sets of the form  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  for  $n \geq 0$  with  $0 = \emptyset$ .

Let  $M$  be a set.

If we want to encode symmetries, then we have to allow more morphisms in our category.

We consider the category of finite sets and all functions,  $\mathbf{Fin}$ , whose objects are the sets of the form  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  for  $n \geq 0$  with  $0 = \emptyset$ . Let  $M$  be a set. Then,  $M$  is a commutative monoid if and only if the assignment  $\{1, \dots, n\} = \mathbf{n} \mapsto M^n$  is a functor from  $\mathbf{Fin}$  to the category of sets.

If we want to encode symmetries, then we have to allow more morphisms in our category.

We consider the category of finite sets and all functions,  $\mathbf{Fin}$ , whose objects are the sets of the form  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  for  $n \geq 0$  with  $0 = \emptyset$ . Let  $M$  be a set. Then,  $M$  is a commutative monoid if and only if the assignment  $\{1, \dots, n\} = \mathbf{n} \mapsto M^n$  is a functor from  $\mathbf{Fin}$  to the category of sets.

There is a unique morphism  $m: \mathbf{2} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$  and the permutation  $(1, 2) \in \Sigma_2$  satisfies

$$m \circ (1, 2) = m,$$

If we want to encode symmetries, then we have to allow more morphisms in our category.

We consider the category of finite sets and all functions,  $\mathbf{Fin}$ , whose objects are the sets of the form  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  for  $n \geq 0$  with  $0 = \emptyset$ . Let  $M$  be a set. Then,  $M$  is a commutative monoid if and only if the assignment  $\{1, \dots, n\} = \mathbf{n} \mapsto M^n$  is a functor from  $\mathbf{Fin}$  to the category of sets.

There is a unique morphism  $m: \mathbf{2} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$  and the permutation  $(1, 2) \in \Sigma_2$  satisfies

$$m \circ (1, 2) = m,$$

so  $m$  codifies a commutative multiplication. Note that  $m$  is also associative.

## Hochschild homology

Assume that  $A$  is an associative and unital  $R$ -algebra.

## Hochschild homology

Assume that  $A$  is an associative and unital  $R$ -algebra.

Then the  $i$ th Hochschild homology group of  $A$  relative  $R$ ,  $HH_i^R(A)$ , is defined as

## Hochschild homology

Assume that  $A$  is an associative and unital  $R$ -algebra.  
Then the  $i$ th Hochschild homology group of  $A$  relative  $R$ ,  $HH_i^R(A)$ , is defined as

$$H_i(\dots \xrightarrow{b} A^{\otimes_R 3} \xrightarrow{b} A \otimes_R A \xrightarrow{b} A).$$

# Hochschild homology

Assume that  $A$  is an associative and unital  $R$ -algebra.  
Then the  $i$ th Hochschild homology group of  $A$  relative  $R$ ,  $HH_i^R(A)$ , is defined as

$$H_i(\dots \xrightarrow{b} A^{\otimes_R 3} \xrightarrow{b} A \otimes_R A \xrightarrow{b} A).$$

Here,  $b = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i d_i$  where  
 $d_i(a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_n) = a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_i a_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes a_n$  for  $i < n$  and  
 $d_n(a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_n) = a_n a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_{n-1}$ .

A simplicial set is a functor  $X: \Delta^{op} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ .

A simplicial set is a functor  $X: \Delta^{op} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ .

Hochschild homology is gluing  $A$  to points on the circle:

A simplicial set is a functor  $X: \Delta^{op} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ .

Hochschild homology is gluing  $A$  to points on the circle:

The simplicial model of the circle  $S^1$  has  $n + 1$  points in  $S_n^1$ :

$$[0] \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} [1] \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} [2] \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} \dots$$

and face and degeneracy maps  $d_i, s_i$  as follows

A simplicial set is a functor  $X: \Delta^{op} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ .

Hochschild homology is gluing  $A$  to points on the circle:

The simplicial model of the circle  $S^1$  has  $n + 1$  points in  $S_n^1$ :

$$[0] \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} [1] \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} [2] \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} \dots$$

and face and degeneracy maps  $d_i, s_i$  as follows

$s_i: [n] \rightarrow [n + 1]$  is the unique monotone injection that does not contain  $i + 1$ .

A simplicial set is a functor  $X: \Delta^{op} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ .

Hochschild homology is gluing  $A$  to points on the circle:

The simplicial model of the circle  $S^1$  has  $n + 1$  points in  $S_n^1$ :

$$[0] \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} [1] \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} [2] \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} \dots$$

and face and degeneracy maps  $d_i, s_i$  as follows

$s_i: [n] \rightarrow [n + 1]$  is the unique monotone injection that does not contain  $i + 1$ .

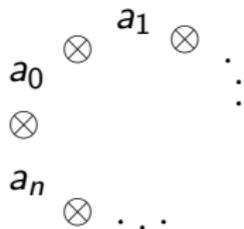
$d_i: [n] \rightarrow [n - 1]$ ,

$$d_i(j) = \begin{cases} j, & j < i \\ i, & j = i < n, \\ j - 1, & j > i. \end{cases} \quad (0, \quad j = i = n),$$

What about other finite simplicial sets?

What about other finite simplicial sets?

The circle had a cyclic ordering of the points, so  $A$  could be taken to be associative:



In higher dimensions, the simplicial structure maps can merge points in all possible directions, so we need commutativity.

In higher dimensions, the simplicial structure maps can merge points in all possible directions, so we need commutativity.

**Definition** Let  $X$  be a finite simplicial set and let  $R \rightarrow A$  be a map of commutative rings, then the *Loday construction of  $A$  over  $X$  relative  $R$*  is

$$\mathcal{L}_X^R(A)_n = \bigotimes_{x \in X_n, R} A.$$

In higher dimensions, the simplicial structure maps can merge points in all possible directions, so we need commutativity.

**Definition** Let  $X$  be a finite simplicial set and let  $R \rightarrow A$  be a map of commutative rings, then the *Loday construction of  $A$  over  $X$  relative  $R$*  is

$$\mathcal{L}_X^R(A)_n = \bigotimes_{x \in X_n, R} A.$$

If  $f: [m] \rightarrow [n] \in \Delta$ , then the induced map

$f^*: \mathcal{L}_X(R)_n \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_X(R)_m$  is given by

$$f^*\left(\bigotimes_{x \in X_n} r_x\right) = \bigotimes_{y \in X_m} b_y$$

with  $b_y = \prod_{f(x)=y} r_x$  where the product over the empty set is defined to be  $1 \in R$ .

In higher dimensions, the simplicial structure maps can merge points in all possible directions, so we need commutativity.

**Definition** Let  $X$  be a finite simplicial set and let  $R \rightarrow A$  be a map of commutative rings, then the *Loday construction of  $A$  over  $X$  relative  $R$*  is

$$\mathcal{L}_X^R(A)_n = \bigotimes_{x \in X_n, R} A.$$

If  $f: [m] \rightarrow [n] \in \Delta$ , then the induced map

$f^*: \mathcal{L}_X(R)_n \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_X(R)_m$  is given by

$$f^*\left(\bigotimes_{x \in X_n} r_x\right) = \bigotimes_{y \in X_m} b_y$$

with  $b_y = \prod_{f(x)=y} r_x$  where the product over the empty set is defined to be  $1 \in R$ .

The definition goes back to Pirashvili, 2000.

In joint work with [Ayelet Lindenstrauss](#) and others ([Bobkova](#), [Dundas](#), [Halliwell](#), [Hedenlund](#), [Höning](#), [Klanderma](#), [Poirier](#), [Zakharevich](#), [Zou](#)), we study the Loday construction and its homotopy groups.

In joint work with [Ayelet Lindenstrauss](#) and others ([Bobkova](#), [Dundas](#), [Halliwell](#), [Hedenlund](#), [Höning](#), [Klanderma](#), [Poirier](#), [Zakharevich](#), [Zou](#)), we study the Loday construction and its homotopy groups.

You can replace 'rings' by 'ring spectra' and get a corresponding construction.

In joint work with [Ayelet Lindenstrauss](#) and others ([Bobkova](#), [Dundas](#), [Halliwell](#), [Hedenlund](#), [Höning](#), [Klanderma](#), [Poirier](#), [Zakharevich](#), [Zou](#)), we study the Loday construction and its homotopy groups.

You can replace 'rings' by 'ring spectra' and get a corresponding construction.

Important special cases:

In joint work with Ayelet Lindenstrauss and others (Bobkova, Dundas, Halliwell, Hedenlund, Höning, Klanderma, Poirier, Zakharevich, Zou), we study the Loday construction and its homotopy groups.

You can replace 'rings' by 'ring spectra' and get a corresponding construction.

Important special cases:

- ▶  $X = S^1$  yields Hochschild homology (or topological Hochschild homology,  $\mathrm{THH}^R(A)$ , for ring spectra)

In joint work with Ayelet Lindenstrauss and others (Bobkova, Dundas, Halliwell, Hedenlund, Höning, Klanderma, Poirier, Zakharevich, Zou), we study the Loday construction and its homotopy groups.

You can replace 'rings' by 'ring spectra' and get a corresponding construction.

Important special cases:

- ▶  $X = S^1$  yields Hochschild homology (or topological Hochschild homology,  $\mathrm{THH}^R(A)$ , for ring spectra)
- ▶  $X = S^n$  for  $n > 1$  is *higher order (topological) Hochschild homology*.

In joint work with Ayelet Lindenstrauss and others (Bobkova, Dundas, Halliwell, Hedenlund, Höning, Klanderma, Poirier, Zakharevich, Zou), we study the Loday construction and its homotopy groups.

You can replace 'rings' by 'ring spectra' and get a corresponding construction.

Important special cases:

- ▶  $X = S^1$  yields Hochschild homology (or topological Hochschild homology,  $\mathrm{THH}^R(A)$ , for ring spectra)
- ▶  $X = S^n$  for  $n > 1$  is *higher order (topological) Hochschild homology*.
- ▶ The case  $X = S^1 \times \dots \times S^1$  yields *torus homology*.

In joint work with [Ayelet Lindenstrauss](#) and others ([Bobkova](#), [Dundas](#), [Halliwell](#), [Hedenlund](#), [Höning](#), [Klander](#), [Poirier](#), [Zakharevich](#), [Zou](#)), we study the Loday construction and its homotopy groups.

You can replace 'rings' by 'ring spectra' and get a corresponding construction.

Important special cases:

- ▶  $X = S^1$  yields Hochschild homology (or topological Hochschild homology,  $\mathrm{THH}^R(A)$ , for ring spectra)
- ▶  $X = S^n$  for  $n > 1$  is *higher order (topological) Hochschild homology*.
- ▶ The case  $X = S^1 \times \dots \times S^1$  yields *torus homology*.  
For any two finite simplicial sets  $X$  and  $Y$  we always get

$$\mathcal{L}_{X \times Y}^R(A) \cong \mathcal{L}_X^R(\mathcal{L}_Y^R(A)).$$

In joint work with [Ayelet Lindenstrauss](#) and others ([Bobkova](#), [Dundas](#), [Halliwell](#), [Hedenlund](#), [Höning](#), [Klander](#), [Poirier](#), [Zakharevich](#), [Zou](#)), we study the Loday construction and its homotopy groups.

You can replace 'rings' by 'ring spectra' and get a corresponding construction.

Important special cases:

- ▶  $X = S^1$  yields Hochschild homology (or topological Hochschild homology,  $\mathrm{THH}^R(A)$ , for ring spectra)
- ▶  $X = S^n$  for  $n > 1$  is *higher order (topological) Hochschild homology*.
- ▶ The case  $X = S^1 \times \dots \times S^1$  yields *torus homology*.  
For any two finite simplicial sets  $X$  and  $Y$  we always get

$$\mathcal{L}_{X \times Y}^R(A) \cong \mathcal{L}_X^R(\mathcal{L}_Y^R(A)).$$

So one can view torus homology as iterated (topological) Hochschild homology.

There is a trace map

$$K(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(HR) \rightarrow \mathrm{HH}(R)$$

connecting the algebraic K-theory of a ring  $R$  to its (topological) Hochschild homology. ( $HR$  is the Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum of  $R$ .)

There is a trace map

$$K(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(HR) \rightarrow \mathrm{HH}(R)$$

connecting the algebraic K-theory of a ring  $R$  to its (topological) Hochschild homology. ( $HR$  is the Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum of  $R$ .)

If  $R$  is commutative, then this is a map of commutative ring spectra, so we can iterate:

$$K(K(R)) \rightarrow K(\mathrm{THH}(HR)) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(\mathrm{THH}(HR)) \cong \mathcal{L}_{S^1 \times S^1}(HR).$$

There is a trace map

$$K(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(HR) \rightarrow \mathrm{HH}(R)$$

connecting the algebraic K-theory of a ring  $R$  to its (topological) Hochschild homology. ( $HR$  is the Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum of  $R$ .)

If  $R$  is commutative, then this is a map of commutative ring spectra, so we can iterate:

$$K(K(R)) \rightarrow K(\mathrm{THH}(HR)) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(\mathrm{THH}(HR)) \cong \mathcal{L}_{S^1 \times S^1}(HR).$$

Why is that important?

There is a trace map

$$K(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(HR) \rightarrow \mathrm{HH}(R)$$

connecting the algebraic K-theory of a ring  $R$  to its (topological) Hochschild homology. ( $HR$  is the Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum of  $R$ .)

If  $R$  is commutative, then this is a map of commutative ring spectra, so we can iterate:

$$K(K(R)) \rightarrow K(\mathrm{THH}(HR)) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(\mathrm{THH}(HR)) \cong \mathcal{L}_{S^1 \times S^1}(HR).$$

Why is that important?

Suslin:  $K(\mathbb{C})_p \simeq ku_p$ ,  $p$ -completed connective complex topological K-theory; so it's related to complex vector bundles on spaces.

There is a trace map

$$K(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(HR) \rightarrow \mathrm{HH}(R)$$

connecting the algebraic K-theory of a ring  $R$  to its (topological) Hochschild homology. ( $HR$  is the Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum of  $R$ .)

If  $R$  is commutative, then this is a map of commutative ring spectra, so we can iterate:

$$K(K(R)) \rightarrow K(\mathrm{THH}(HR)) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(\mathrm{THH}(HR)) \cong \mathcal{L}_{S^1 \times S^1}(HR).$$

Why is that important?

Suslin:  $K(\mathbb{C})_p \simeq ku_p$ ,  $p$ -completed connective complex topological K-theory; so it's related to complex vector bundles on spaces.

Ausoni, Rognes:  $K(ku)$  is a form of elliptic cohomology.

There is a trace map

$$K(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(HR) \rightarrow \mathrm{HH}(R)$$

connecting the algebraic K-theory of a ring  $R$  to its (topological) Hochschild homology. ( $HR$  is the Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum of  $R$ .)

If  $R$  is commutative, then this is a map of commutative ring spectra, so we can iterate:

$$K(K(R)) \rightarrow K(\mathrm{THH}(HR)) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(\mathrm{THH}(HR)) \cong \mathcal{L}_{S^1 \times S^1}(HR).$$

Why is that important?

Suslin:  $K(\mathbb{C})_p \simeq ku_p$ ,  $p$ -completed connective complex topological K-theory; so it's related to complex vector bundles on spaces.

Ausoni, Rognes:  $K(ku)$  is a form of elliptic cohomology. Baas,

Dundas,  $\mathbb{R}$ , Rognes: It's related to a categorified version of complex vector bundles.

There is a trace map

$$K(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(HR) \rightarrow \mathrm{HH}(R)$$

connecting the algebraic K-theory of a ring  $R$  to its (topological) Hochschild homology. ( $HR$  is the Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum of  $R$ .)

If  $R$  is commutative, then this is a map of commutative ring spectra, so we can iterate:

$$K(K(R)) \rightarrow K(\mathrm{THH}(HR)) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(\mathrm{THH}(HR)) \cong \mathcal{L}_{S^1 \times S^1}(HR).$$

Why is that important?

Suslin:  $K(\mathbb{C})_p \simeq ku_p$ ,  $p$ -completed connective complex topological K-theory; so it's related to complex vector bundles on spaces.

Ausoni, Rognes:  $K(ku)$  is a form of elliptic cohomology. Baas,

Dundas,  $\mathbb{R}$ , Rognes: It's related to a categorified version of complex vector bundles.

So iterating K-theory produces homotopically interesting objects.

Calculating the homotopy groups of  $\mathcal{L}_{S^1 \times S^1}(R)$  is difficult...

Calculating the homotopy groups of  $\mathcal{L}_{S^1 \times S^1}(R)$  is difficult... But  $\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^n}(R)$  is known for all  $n$  in many important cases.

Calculating the homotopy groups of  $\mathcal{L}_{S^1 \times S^1}(R)$  is difficult... But  $\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^n}(R)$  is known for all  $n$  in many important cases.

Example:  $R = H\mathbb{F}_p$ . Bökstedt:

$$\pi_*(\mathrm{THH}(H\mathbb{F}_p)) \cong \mathbb{F}_p[\mu], \quad |\mu| = 2.$$

Calculating the homotopy groups of  $\mathcal{L}_{S^1 \times S^1}(R)$  is difficult... But  $\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^n}(R)$  is known for all  $n$  in many important cases.

Example:  $R = H\mathbb{F}_p$ . Bökstedt:

$$\pi_*(\mathrm{THH}(H\mathbb{F}_p)) \cong \mathbb{F}_p[\mu], \quad |\mu| = 2.$$

**Theorem** [Dundas-Lindenstrauss-R 2018; Mandell]

For all  $n \geq 2$ :

$$\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^n}(\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathrm{Tor}_{*,*}^{\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^{n-1}}(\mathbb{F}_p)}(\mathbb{F}_p, \mathbb{F}_p)$$

as a graded commutative algebra (with total grading).

Calculating the homotopy groups of  $\mathcal{L}_{S^1 \times S^1}(R)$  is difficult... But  $\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^n}(R)$  is known for all  $n$  in many important cases.

Example:  $R = H\mathbb{F}_p$ . Bökstedt:

$$\pi_*(\mathrm{THH}(H\mathbb{F}_p)) \cong \mathbb{F}_p[\mu], \quad |\mu| = 2.$$

**Theorem** [Dundas-Lindenstrauss-R 2018; Mandell]

For all  $n \geq 2$ :

$$\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^n}(\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathrm{Tor}_{*,*}^{\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^{n-1}}(\mathbb{F}_p)}(\mathbb{F}_p, \mathbb{F}_p)$$

as a graded commutative algebra (with total grading).

If we assume enough cofibrancy, then  $\mathcal{L}_X(R)$  only depends on the homotopy type of  $X$ .

Calculating the homotopy groups of  $\mathcal{L}_{S^1 \times S^1}(R)$  is difficult... But  $\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^n}(R)$  is known for all  $n$  in many important cases.

Example:  $R = H\mathbb{F}_p$ . Bökstedt:

$$\pi_*(\mathrm{THH}(H\mathbb{F}_p)) \cong \mathbb{F}_p[\mu], \quad |\mu| = 2.$$

**Theorem** [Dundas-Lindenstrauss-R 2018; Mandell]

For all  $n \geq 2$ :

$$\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^n}(\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathrm{Tor}_{*,*}^{\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^{n-1}}(\mathbb{F}_p)}(\mathbb{F}_p, \mathbb{F}_p)$$

as a graded commutative algebra (with total grading).

If we assume enough cofibrancy, then  $\mathcal{L}_X(R)$  only depends on the homotopy type of  $X$ .

What if it just depended on the homotopy type of  $\Sigma X$ ?

As there is a homotopy equivalence

$$\Sigma T^n \simeq \Sigma \left( \bigvee_{k=1}^n \bigvee_{\binom{n}{k}} S^k \right)$$

we could calculate torus homology from a tensor product of the  $\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^k}(R)$ s.

As there is a homotopy equivalence

$$\Sigma T^n \simeq \Sigma \left( \bigvee_{k=1}^n \bigvee_{\binom{n}{k}} S^k \right)$$

we could calculate torus homology from a tensor product of the  $\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^k}(R)$ s.

**BUT**

As there is a homotopy equivalence

$$\Sigma T^n \simeq \Sigma \left( \bigvee_{k=1}^n \bigvee_{\binom{n}{k}} S^k \right)$$

we could calculate torus homology from a tensor product of the  $\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^k}(R)$ s.

BUT

**Theorem** [Dundas-Tenti 2018]:

$$\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{T^2}^{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}[t]/t^2; \mathbb{Q}) \not\cong \pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^2}^{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}[t]/t^2; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes \pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^1}^{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}[t]/t^2; \mathbb{Q})^{\otimes 2}.$$

As there is a homotopy equivalence

$$\Sigma T^n \simeq \Sigma \left( \bigvee_{k=1}^n \bigvee_{\binom{n}{k}} S^k \right)$$

we could calculate torus homology from a tensor product of the  $\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^k}(R)$ s.

BUT

**Theorem** [Dundas-Tenti 2018]:

$$\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{T^2}^{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}[t]/t^2; \mathbb{Q}) \not\cong \pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^2}^{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}[t]/t^2; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes \pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^1}^{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}[t]/t^2; \mathbb{Q})^{\otimes 2}.$$

So the Loday construction is not **stable** in general.

As there is a homotopy equivalence

$$\Sigma T^n \simeq \Sigma \left( \bigvee_{k=1}^n \bigvee_{\binom{n}{k}} S^k \right)$$

we could calculate torus homology from a tensor product of the  $\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^k}(R)$ s.

BUT

**Theorem** [Dundas-Tenti 2018]:

$$\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{T^2}^{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}[t]/t^2; \mathbb{Q}) \not\cong \pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^2}^{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}[t]/t^2; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes \pi_* \mathcal{L}_{S^1}^{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}[t]/t^2; \mathbb{Q})^{\otimes 2}.$$

So the Loday construction is not **stable** in general.

**Lindenstrauss-R**, 2022: Thom spectra associated to  $\Omega^\infty$ -maps are stable, (real and complex) topological K-theory is stable and  $HR \rightarrow HR/(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  is stable if  $R$  is a commutative ring and the sequence  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  is regular, ...

What about spaces with a group action?

What about spaces with a group action?

If  $X$  has an action by a finite group  $G$ , then the smallest meaningful entity is an orbit:

What about spaces with a group action?

If  $X$  has an action by a finite group  $G$ , then the smallest meaningful entity is an orbit:

For  $x \in X$  we consider  $Gx = \{gx, g \in G\}$ .

What about spaces with a group action?

If  $X$  has an action by a finite group  $G$ , then the smallest meaningful entity is an orbit:

For  $x \in X$  we consider  $Gx = \{gx, g \in G\}$ .

Then we know that as a set  $Gx \cong G/\text{Stab}_x(G) =: G/H$ .

What about spaces with a group action?

If  $X$  has an action by a finite group  $G$ , then the smallest meaningful entity is an orbit:

For  $x \in X$  we consider  $Gx = \{gx, g \in G\}$ .

Then we know that as a set  $Gx \cong G/\text{Stab}_x(G) =: G/H$ .

Extreme cases are:  $Gx \cong G/G$  if  $x$  is a fixed point of the action.

What about spaces with a group action?

If  $X$  has an action by a finite group  $G$ , then the smallest meaningful entity is an orbit:

For  $x \in X$  we consider  $Gx = \{gx, g \in G\}$ .

Then we know that as a set  $Gx \cong G/\text{Stab}_x(G) =: G/H$ .

Extreme cases are:  $Gx \cong G/G$  if  $x$  is a fixed point of the action.

$Gx \cong G/e$  if the action on  $x$  is free.

What about spaces with a group action?

If  $X$  has an action by a finite group  $G$ , then the smallest meaningful entity is an orbit:

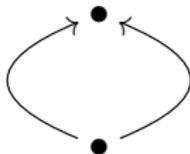
For  $x \in X$  we consider  $Gx = \{gx, g \in G\}$ .

Then we know that as a set  $Gx \cong G/\text{Stab}_x(G) =: G/H$ .

Extreme cases are:  $Gx \cong G/G$  if  $x$  is a fixed point of the action.

$Gx \cong G/e$  if the action on  $x$  is free.

Example: Let's consider  $S_\sigma$ :



where the group of order 2,  $C_2$ , flips the two arcs.

What about spaces with a group action?

If  $X$  has an action by a finite group  $G$ , then the smallest meaningful entity is an orbit:

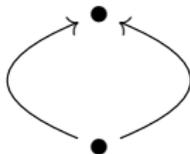
For  $x \in X$  we consider  $Gx = \{gx, g \in G\}$ .

Then we know that as a set  $Gx \cong G/\text{Stab}_x(G) =: G/H$ .

Extreme cases are:  $Gx \cong G/G$  if  $x$  is a fixed point of the action.

$Gx \cong G/e$  if the action on  $x$  is free.

Example: Let's consider  $S_\sigma$ :



where the group of order 2,  $C_2$ , flips the two arcs.

The two points are fixed (and hence give  $C_2/C_2 \sqcup C_2/C_2$ ).

What about spaces with a group action?

If  $X$  has an action by a finite group  $G$ , then the smallest meaningful entity is an orbit:

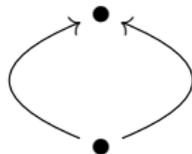
For  $x \in X$  we consider  $Gx = \{gx, g \in G\}$ .

Then we know that as a set  $Gx \cong G/\text{Stab}_x(G) =: G/H$ .

Extreme cases are:  $Gx \cong G/G$  if  $x$  is a fixed point of the action.

$Gx \cong G/e$  if the action on  $x$  is free.

Example: Let's consider  $S_\sigma$ :



where the group of order 2,  $C_2$ , flips the two arcs.

The two points are fixed (and hence give  $C_2/C_2 \sqcup C_2/C_2$ ).

The arcs give a  $C_2/e$ .

What are suitable *commutative monoids*  $R$ ?

What are suitable *commutative monoids*  $R$ ?

We need a commutative multiplication, but we also need maps induced from arbitrary orbit collapse maps  $G/H \rightarrow G/K$  for  $H < K$ .

What are suitable *commutative monoids*  $R$ ?

We need a commutative multiplication, but we also need maps induced from arbitrary orbit collapse maps  $G/H \rightarrow G/K$  for  $H < K$ . These are  $G$ -commutative monoids (in the sense of Hill-Hopkins).

What are suitable *commutative monoids*  $R$ ?

We need a commutative multiplication, but we also need maps induced from arbitrary orbit collapse maps  $G/H \rightarrow G/K$  for  $H < K$ . These are  $G$ -commutative monoids (in the sense of Hill-Hopkins).

In algebra, these are  $G$ -Tambara functors (Mazur, Hoyer, conjectured by Hill-Hopkins).

What are suitable *commutative monoids*  $R$ ?

We need a commutative multiplication, but we also need maps induced from arbitrary orbit collapse maps  $G/H \rightarrow G/K$  for  $H < K$ . These are  $G$ -commutative monoids (in the sense of Hill-Hopkins).

In algebra, these are  $G$ -Tambara functors (Mazur, Hoyer, conjectured by Hill-Hopkins).

In stable homotopy these are genuine commutative  $G$ -ring spectra.

What are suitable *commutative monoids*  $R$ ?

We need a commutative multiplication, but we also need maps induced from arbitrary orbit collapse maps  $G/H \rightarrow G/K$  for  $H < K$ . These are  $G$ -commutative monoids (in the sense of Hill-Hopkins).

In algebra, these are  $G$ -Tambara functors (Mazur, Hoyer, conjectured by Hill-Hopkins).

In stable homotopy these are genuine commutative  $G$ -ring spectra.

For these objects we (=Lindenstrauss-R-Zou) can define equivariant Loday constructions:

What are suitable *commutative monoids*  $R$ ?

We need a commutative multiplication, but we also need maps induced from arbitrary orbit collapse maps  $G/H \rightarrow G/K$  for  $H < K$ . These are  $G$ -commutative monoids (in the sense of Hill-Hopkins).

In algebra, these are  $G$ -Tambara functors (Mazur, Hoyer, conjectured by Hill-Hopkins).

In stable homotopy these are genuine commutative  $G$ -ring spectra.

For these objects we (=Lindenstrauss-R-Zou) can define equivariant Loday constructions:

$$\mathcal{L}_X^G(R)$$

for  $X$  a  $G$ -simplicial set (think a space with a  $G$ -action).

What are suitable *commutative monoids*  $R$ ?

We need a commutative multiplication, but we also need maps induced from arbitrary orbit collapse maps  $G/H \rightarrow G/K$  for  $H < K$ . These are  $G$ -commutative monoids (in the sense of Hill-Hopkins).

In algebra, these are  $G$ -Tambara functors (Mazur, Hoyer, conjectured by Hill-Hopkins).

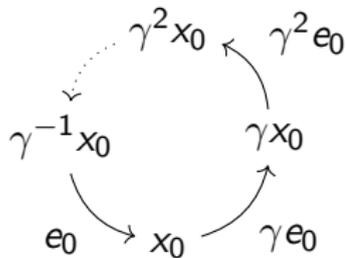
In stable homotopy these are genuine commutative  $G$ -ring spectra. For these objects we (=Lindenstrauss-R-Zou) can define equivariant Loday constructions:

$$\mathcal{L}_X^G(R)$$

for  $X$  a  $G$ -simplicial set (think a space with a  $G$ -action).

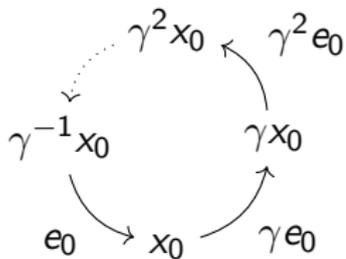
Some important known equivariant homology theories can be identified as equivariant Loday constructions.

[LRZ]: For  $G = C_n = \langle \gamma \rangle$  and  $X = S_{rot}^1$



$$\mathcal{L}_{S_{rot}^1}^{C_n}(\underline{R}) \cong \underline{HC}^{C_n}(N_e^{C_n} i_e^* \underline{R}),$$

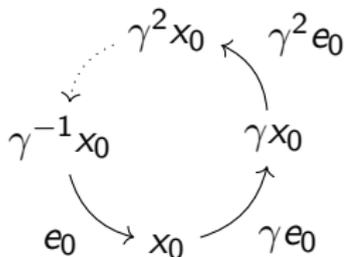
[LRZ]: For  $G = C_n = \langle \gamma \rangle$  and  $X = S_{rot}^1$



$$\mathcal{L}_{S_{rot}^1}^{C_n}(\underline{R}) \cong \underline{HC}^{C_n}(N_e^{C_n} i_e^* \underline{R}),$$

where  $\underline{HC}^{C_n}$  denotes the **twisted cyclic nerve** of Blumberg, Gerhardt and Hill.

[LRZ]: For  $G = C_n = \langle \gamma \rangle$  and  $X = S_{rot}^1$

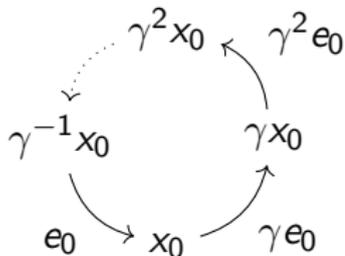


$$\mathcal{L}_{S_{rot}^1}^{C_n}(\underline{R}) \cong \underline{\text{HC}}^{C_n}(N_e^{C_n} i_e^* \underline{R}),$$

where  $\underline{\text{HC}}^{C_n}$  denotes the **twisted cyclic nerve** of Blumberg, Gerhardt and Hill.

For  $G = C_2$  and  $S_\sigma$  we get  $\text{THR}(A) \simeq \mathcal{L}_{S_\sigma}^{C_2}(A)$ , if  $A$  is a (flat and well-pointed) genuine commutative  $C_2$ -ring spectrum.

[LRZ]: For  $G = C_n = \langle \gamma \rangle$  and  $X = S_{rot}^1$

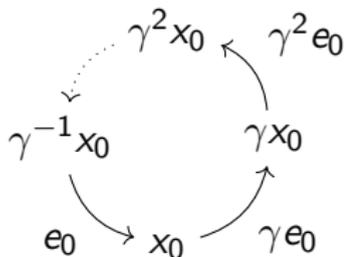


$$\mathcal{L}_{S_{rot}^1}^{C_n}(\underline{R}) \cong \underline{\text{HC}}^{C_n}(N_e^{C_n} i_e^* \underline{R}),$$

where  $\underline{\text{HC}}^{C_n}$  denotes the **twisted cyclic nerve** of Blumberg, Gerhardt and Hill.

For  $G = C_2$  and  $S_\sigma$  we get  $\text{THR}(A) \simeq \mathcal{L}_{S_\sigma}^{C_2}(A)$ , if  $A$  is a (flat and well-pointed) genuine commutative  $C_2$ -ring spectrum. Here, THR is **real topological Hochschild homology** (Hesselholt-Madsen, Dotto,...).

[LRZ]: For  $G = C_n = \langle \gamma \rangle$  and  $X = S_{rot}^1$



$$\mathcal{L}_{S_{rot}^1}^{C_n}(\underline{R}) \cong \underline{\text{HC}}^{C_n}(N_e^{C_n} i_e^* \underline{R}),$$

where  $\underline{\text{HC}}^{C_n}$  denotes the **twisted cyclic nerve** of Blumberg, Gerhardt and Hill.

For  $G = C_2$  and  $S_\sigma$  we get  $\text{THR}(A) \simeq \mathcal{L}_{S_\sigma}^{C_2}(A)$ , if  $A$  is a (flat and well-pointed) genuine commutative  $C_2$ -ring spectrum. Here,  $\text{THR}$  is **real topological Hochschild homology** (Hesselholt-Madsen, Dotto, ...).

Both these objects receive trace maps from equivariant versions of algebraic K-theory.