Absolute purity in motivic homotopy theory

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joint work with F. Deglise, J. Fasel and A. Khan

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The absolute purity conjecture

Grothendieck's **absolute (cohomological) purity conjecture** (SGA5, Expose I 3.1.4) is the following statement: if $i : Z \to X$ is a closed immersion between noetherian regular schemes of pure codimension c, $n \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ and $\ = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, then the etale cohomology sheaf supported in Z with values in can be computed as

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This conjecture has been solved by Gabber.

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  Based on Thomason's method + rigidity for algebraic K-theory

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- Our work: study absolute purity in the framework of motivic homotopy theory.
- Main result: the absolute purity in motivic homotopy theory is satis ed with rational coe cients in mixed characteristic.

Motivic homotopy theory

- The motivic homotopy theory or $\mathbb{A}^1$-homotopy theory is introduced by Morel and Voevodsky (1998) as a framework to study cohomology theories in algebraic geometry, by importing tools from algebraic topology
- Idea: use the a ne line $\mathbb{A}^1$ as a substitute of the unit interval to get an algebraic version of the homotopy theory
- Can be used to study cohomology theories such as algebraic K-theory, Chow groups (motivic cohomology) and many others
- Advantage: has many a lot of structures coming from both topological and algebraic geometrical sides

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- Non-commutative geometry and singularity categories (Tabuada, Blanc-Robalo-Toen-Vezzosi)

Some topological background

- A **spectrum** $\mathbb{E}$ is a sequence $(E_n)_{n2\mathbb{N}}$ of pointed spaces (e.g. CW-complexes or simplicial sets) together with continuous maps $\;_n : S^1 \wedge E_n \to E_{n+1}$ called **suspension maps**

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- Examples: Suspension spectra ^{1}X for $X \in Top$, in particular sphere spectrum S ; HA Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectrum for a ring A; MU complex cobordism spectrum
- From an ∞-categorical point of view, the category of spectra is the stabilization of the category of spaces, and is the universal stable (triangulated) category

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- Bigraded $\mathbb{A}^1$-**homotopy sheaves**: for $X \in \mathbf{H}\ \ (S)$, $\ \ ^{\mathbb{A}^1}_{a,b}(X)$ is the Nisnevich sheaf on Sm_S associated to the presheaf

$$U \mapsto [U \wedge S^{a\ \ b} \wedge \mathbb{G}_m^b; X]_{\mathbf{H}_\bullet(S)}$$

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- **SH**(S) is the universal stable ∞-category which satis es Nisnevich descent and $\mathbb{A}^1$-invariance (Robalo, Drew-Gallauer)

Motivic spectra

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- Milnor-Witt spectrum $\mathbf{H}_{MW}\mathbb{Z}$ represents Milnor-Witt motivic cohomology/higher Chow-Witt groups (Deglise-Fasel)

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- The 1-line is also computed (Rondigs-Spitzweck- stvaer):

$$0 \to K_2^M{}_n{=}24 \to {}_{n+1,n}(\mathbb{1}_k) \to {}_{n+1,n} f_0(\mathbf{KQ})$$

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The six functors formalism

- Originates from Grothendieck's theory for l-adic sheaves (SGA4), and worked out in the motivic setting by Ayoub and Cisinski-Deglise
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  There is also a pair $(\otimes; \underline{Hom})$ of adjoint functors inducing a closed symmetric monoidal structure on **SH**
- They satisfy formal properties axiomatizing important theorems such as duality, base change and localization.

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- In the presence of an *orientation*, we recover the usual relative purity

Orientations

- An **absolute motivic spectrum** is the data of $\mathbb{E}_X \in \mathbf{SH}(X)$ for every scheme X, together with natural isomorphisms $f^* \mathbb{E}_X \simeq \mathbb{E}_Y$ for every morphism $f : Y \to X$

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- A theory of *fundamental classes* aims at establishing a cohomological intersection theory
- For oriented spectra, Deglise defined fundamental classes using Chern classes

Bivariant groups

- For $f : X \to S$ be a separated morphism of nite type, $v \in K_0(X)$ and $\mathbb{E} \in \mathbf{SH}(S)$, de ne the $\mathbb{E}$-**bivariant groups** (or **Borel-Moore $\mathbb{E}$-homology**) as

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- If S is a field and $\mathbb{E} = \mathbf{H}\mathbb{Z}$, then $\mathbb{E}_i(X/S, v) = CH_r(X, i)$ are the higher Chow groups, where r is the virtual rank of v

Functoriality of bivariant groups

- Base change:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \xrightarrow{q} & X \\ {\scriptstyle g}\downarrow & \Delta & \downarrow{\scriptstyle f} \\ T & \xrightarrow{p} & S \end{array}$$

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- Product: if $\mathbb{E}$ has a ring structure, $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} S$

$$\mathbb{E}_m(X{=}Y; w) \otimes \mathbb{E}_n(Y{=}S; v) \to \mathbb{E}_{m+n}(X{=}S; w + f \;\; v)$$

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- The construction uses the *deformation to the normal cone*

Euler class and excess intersection formula

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- **Motivic Gauss-Bonnet formula** (Levine, Deglise-J.-Khan) For $p : X \to S$ a smooth and proper morphism

$$(X=S) = p \quad e(T_p)$$

where $\quad(X=S)$ is the *categorical Euler characteristic*

The absolute purity property

- We say that an absolute spectrum $\mathbb{E}$ satisfies **absolute purity** if for any closed immersion $i : Z \to X$ between regular schemes, the purity transformation $\mathbb{E}_Z \otimes \mathrm{Th}(\ _f) \to f^!\mathbb{E}_X$ is an isomorphism

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- From this property Cisinski-Deglise deduce that the rational motivic Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectrum $\mathbf{H}\mathbb{Q}$ also satisfies absolute purity, mainly because $\mathbf{H}\mathbb{Q}$ is a direct summand of $\mathbf{KGL}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ by the Grothendieck-Riemann-Roch theorem

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First reductions:

- The \switching factors" endomorphism of $\mathbb{P}^1 \wedge \mathbb{P}^1$ induces a decomposition of the sphere spectrum $\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ into the direct sum of the plus-part $\mathbb{1}_{+,\mathbb{Q}}$ and the minus-part $\mathbb{1}_{\ ,\mathbb{Q}}$ (Morel)

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- Therefore it su ces to show that the minus part satis es aboslute purity

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- This proves the absolute purity of $\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ when 2 is invertible on the base scheme, since **KQ** is only well-de ned in this case

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- For X a eld of characteristic zero, $_X$ is automatically an isomorphism; for X a eld of positive characteristic, $\mathbf{SH}(X)_{,\mathbb{Q}}$ vanishes by a theorem of Morel/Bachmann
- The key lemma then reduces the absolute purity of $\mathbb{1}_{,\mathbb{Q}}$ in mixed characteristic to the case of $\mathbb{Q}$-schemes, which can be proved using Popescu's theorem: a closed immersion of a ne regular schemes over a perfect eld is a limit of closed immersions of smooth schemes

Some applications

- Our method can be used to deduce the following new results in mixed characteristic:
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- Related work: absolute purity of the sphere spectrum over a Dedekind domain (Frankland-Nguyen-Spitzweck, work in progress)

Thank you!