

Absolute purity in motivic homotopy theory

Fangzhou Jin
joint work with F. Déglise, J. Fasel and A. Khan

August 13, 2020

Table of contents

- 1 Grothendieck's absolute purity conjecture
- 2 Motivic homotopy theory
- 3 The fundamental class
- 4 Absolute purity in motivic homotopy theory

The absolute purity conjecture

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

$$\mathcal{H}_Z^q(X_{\text{ét}}, \Lambda) = \begin{cases} i_* \Lambda_Z(-c) & \text{if } q = 2c \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

The absolute purity conjecture

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

$$\mathcal{H}_Z^q(X_{\text{ét}}, \Lambda) = \begin{cases} i_* \Lambda_Z(-c) & \text{if } q = 2c \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

In other words, $i^! \Lambda_X = \Lambda_Z(-c)[-2c]$.

The absolute purity conjecture

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

$$\mathcal{H}_Z^q(X_{\text{ét}}, \Lambda) = \begin{cases} i_* \Lambda_Z(-c) & \text{if } q = 2c \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

In other words, $i^! \Lambda_X = \Lambda_Z(-c)[-2c]$.

This conjecture has been solved by Gabber.

A short history of the proof

A short history of the proof

- SGA4: case where both X and Z are smooth over a field

A short history of the proof

- SGA4: case where both X and Z are smooth over a field
- Popescu: equal characteristic case

A short history of the proof

- SGA4: case where both X and Z are smooth over a field
- Popescu: equal characteristic case
- Gabber(1976): case where $\dim X \leq 2$

A short history of the proof

- SGA4: case where both X and Z are smooth over a field
- Popescu: equal characteristic case
- Gabber(1976): case where $\dim X \leq 2$
- Thomason(1984): case where all prime divisors of n are greater or equal to $\dim X + 2$

A short history of the proof

- SGA4: case where both X and Z are smooth over a field
- Popescu: equal characteristic case
- Gabber(1976): case where $\dim X \leq 2$
- Thomason(1984): case where all prime divisors of n are greater or equal to $\dim X + 2$

Uses Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of étale K -theory

A short history of the proof

- SGA4: case where both X and Z are smooth over a field
- Popescu: equal characteristic case
- Gabber(1976): case where $\dim X \leq 2$
- Thomason(1984): case where all prime divisors of n are greater or equal to $\dim X + 2$

Uses Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of étale K -theory

- Gabber(1986): general case (written by Fujiwara)

A short history of the proof

- SGA4: case where both X and Z are smooth over a field
- Popescu: equal characteristic case
- Gabber(1976): case where $\dim X \leq 2$
- Thomason(1984): case where all prime divisors of n are greater or equal to $\dim X + 2$

Uses Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of étale K -theory

- Gabber(1986): general case (written by Fujiwara)

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

Importance of the absolute purity conjecture

The absolute purity property, together with resolution of singularities, is frequently used in cohomological studies of schemes:

Importance of the absolute purity conjecture

The absolute purity property, together with resolution of singularities, is frequently used in cohomological studies of schemes:

- Show that the six functors on the derived category of étale sheaves preserve constructible objects.

Importance of the absolute purity conjecture

The absolute purity property, together with resolution of singularities, is frequently used in cohomological studies of schemes:

- Show that the six functors on the derived category of étale sheaves preserve constructible objects.
- Prove the *Grothendieck-Verdier local duality*:

Importance of the absolute purity conjecture

The absolute purity property, together with resolution of singularities, is frequently used in cohomological studies of schemes:

- Show that the six functors on the derived category of étale sheaves preserve constructible objects.
- Prove the *Grothendieck-Verdier local duality*:

S a regular scheme, $n \in \mathcal{O}(S)^*$ and $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, $f : X \rightarrow S$ a separated morphism of finite type, then $f^! \Lambda_S$ is a dualizing object, i.e. $\mathbb{D}_{X/S} := R\underline{Hom}(\cdot, f^! \Lambda_S)$ satisfies $D \circ D = \text{Id}$.

Importance of the absolute purity conjecture

The absolute purity property, together with resolution of singularities, is frequently used in cohomological studies of schemes:

- Show that the six functors on the derived category of étale sheaves preserve constructible objects.
- Prove the *Grothendieck-Verdier local duality*:
 S a regular scheme, $n \in \mathcal{O}(S)^*$ and $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, $f : X \rightarrow S$ a separated morphism of finite type, then $f^! \Lambda_S$ is a dualizing object, i.e. $\mathbb{D}_{X/S} := R\text{Hom}(\cdot, f^! \Lambda_S)$ satisfies $D \circ D = \text{Id}$.
- Construct Gysin morphisms and establish intersection theory.

Importance of the absolute purity conjecture

The absolute purity property, together with resolution of singularities, is frequently used in cohomological studies of schemes:

- Show that the six functors on the derived category of étale sheaves preserve constructible objects.
- Prove the *Grothendieck-Verdier local duality*:
 S a regular scheme, $n \in \mathcal{O}(S)^*$ and $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, $f : X \rightarrow S$ a separated morphism of finite type, then $f^! \Lambda_S$ is a dualizing object, i.e. $\mathbb{D}_{X/S} := R\text{Hom}(\cdot, f^! \Lambda_S)$ satisfies $D \circ D = \text{Id}$.
- Construct Gysin morphisms and establish intersection theory.
- Study the coniveau spectral sequence.

Importance of the absolute purity conjecture

- The study of these problems has lead to a great number of new methods: Deligne, Verdier, Bloch-Ogus, Gabber, Fulton, ...

Importance of the absolute purity conjecture

- The study of these problems has led to a great number of new methods: Deligne, Verdier, Bloch-Ogus, Gabber, Fulton, ...
- Our work: study absolute purity in the framework of motivic homotopy theory.

Importance of the absolute purity conjecture

- The study of these problems has led to a great number of new methods: Deligne, Verdier, Bloch-Ogus, Gabber, Fulton, ...
- Our work: study absolute purity in the framework of motivic homotopy theory.
- Main result: the absolute purity in motivic homotopy theory is satisfied with rational coefficients 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

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 affine line \mathbb{A}^1 as a substitute of the unit interval to get an algebraic version of the homotopy theory

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 affine 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

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 affine 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

Aspects of applications in various domains

- Part of Voevodsky's proof of the Bloch-Kato conjecture uses the classification of cohomological operations that can be studied by means of motivic homotopy theory

Aspects of applications in various domains

- Part of Voevodsky's proof of the Bloch-Kato conjecture uses the classification of cohomological operations that can be studied by means of motivic homotopy theory
- K -theory and hermitian K -theory (Riou, Cisinski, Panin-Walter, Hornbostel, Schlichting-Tripathi)

Aspects of applications in various domains

- Part of Voevodsky's proof of the Bloch-Kato conjecture uses the classification of cohomological operations that can be studied by means of motivic homotopy theory
- K -theory and hermitian K -theory (Riou, Cisinski, Panin-Walter, Hornbostel, Schlichting-Tripathi)
- Euler classes and splitting vector bundles (Murthy, Barge-Morel, Asok-Fasel)

Aspects of applications in various domains

- Part of Voevodsky's proof of the Bloch-Kato conjecture uses the classification of cohomological operations that can be studied by means of motivic homotopy theory
- K -theory and hermitian K -theory (Riou, Cisinski, Panin-Walter, Hornbostel, Schlichting-Tripathi)
- Euler classes and splitting vector bundles (Murthy, Barge-Morel, Asok-Fasel)
- Computations of homotopy groups of spheres (Isaksen, Wang, Xu)

Aspects of applications in various domains

- Part of Voevodsky's proof of the Bloch-Kato conjecture uses the classification of cohomological operations that can be studied by means of motivic homotopy theory
- K -theory and hermitian K -theory (Riou, Cisinski, Panin-Walter, Hornbostel, Schlichting-Tripathi)
- Euler classes and splitting vector bundles (Murthy, Barge-Morel, Asok-Fasel)
- Computations of homotopy groups of spheres (Isaksen, Wang, Xu)
- \mathbb{A}^1 -enumerative geometry (Levine, Kass-Wickelgren)

Aspects of applications in various domains

- Part of Voevodsky's proof of the Bloch-Kato conjecture uses the classification of cohomological operations that can be studied by means of motivic homotopy theory
- K -theory and hermitian K -theory (Riou, Cisinski, Panin-Walter, Hornbostel, Schlichting-Tripathi)
- Euler classes and splitting vector bundles (Murthy, Barge-Morel, Asok-Fasel)
- Computations of homotopy groups of spheres (Isaksen, Wang, Xu)
- \mathbb{A}^1 -enumerative geometry (Levine, Kass-Wickelgren)
- Non-commutative geometry and singularity categories (Tabuada, Blanc-Robalo-Toën-Vezzosi)

Some topological background

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

Some topological background

- A **spectrum** \mathbb{E} is a sequence $(E_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of pointed spaces (e.g. CW-complexes or simplicial sets) together with continuous maps $\sigma_n : S^1 \wedge E_n \rightarrow E_{n+1}$ called **suspension maps**
- A **morphism of spectra** is a sequence of continuous maps on each degree which commutes with suspension maps

Some topological background

- A **spectrum** \mathbb{E} is a sequence $(E_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of pointed spaces (e.g. CW-complexes or simplicial sets) together with continuous maps $\sigma_n : S^1 \wedge E_n \rightarrow E_{n+1}$ called **suspension maps**
- A **morphism of spectra** is a sequence of continuous maps on each degree which commutes with suspension maps
- **Stable homotopy groups**:

$$\pi_n(E) = \operatorname{colim}_i \pi_{n+i}(E_i)$$

Some topological background

- A **spectrum** \mathbb{E} is a sequence $(E_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of pointed spaces (e.g. CW-complexes or simplicial sets) together with continuous maps $\sigma_n : S^1 \wedge E_n \rightarrow E_{n+1}$ called **suspension maps**
- A **morphism of spectra** is a sequence of continuous maps on each degree which commutes with suspension maps
- **Stable homotopy groups**:

$$\pi_n(E) = \operatorname{colim}_i \pi_{n+i}(E_i)$$

- The theory stems from the Freudenthal suspension theorem: if $E_i = X \wedge S^i$ for some $X \in \mathit{Top}$ (i.e. E is the **suspension spectrum** of X), then the sequence $i \mapsto \pi_{n+i}(E_i)$ stabilizes

Some topological background

- A **spectrum** \mathbb{E} is a sequence $(E_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of pointed spaces (e.g. CW-complexes or simplicial sets) together with continuous maps $\sigma_n : S^1 \wedge E_n \rightarrow E_{n+1}$ called **suspension maps**
- A **morphism of spectra** is a sequence of continuous maps on each degree which commutes with suspension maps
- **Stable homotopy groups**:

$$\pi_n(E) = \operatorname{colim}_i \pi_{n+i}(E_i)$$

- The theory stems from the Freudenthal suspension theorem: if $E_i = X \wedge S^i$ for some $X \in \mathit{Top}$ (i.e. E is the **suspension spectrum** of X), then the sequence $i \mapsto \pi_{n+i}(E_i)$ stabilizes
- A morphism of spectra is a **stable weak equivalence** if it induces isomorphisms on stable homotopy groups

Stable homotopy category

- The (topological) stable homotopy category SH_{top} is defined from spectra by inverting stable weak equivalences

Stable homotopy category

- The (topological) stable homotopy category SH_{top} is defined from spectra by inverting stable weak equivalences
- SH_{top} is a **triangulated category**, with shift given by S^1 -suspension

Stable homotopy category

- The (topological) stable homotopy category SH_{top} is defined from spectra by inverting stable weak equivalences
- SH_{top} is a **triangulated category**, with shift given by S^1 -suspension
- Every object represents a cohomology theory

$$\mathbb{E}^n(X) = [X, \mathbb{E} \wedge S^n]_{\mathrm{SH}_{top}}$$

Stable homotopy category

- The (topological) stable homotopy category SH_{top} is defined from spectra by inverting stable weak equivalences
- SH_{top} is a **triangulated category**, with shift given by S^1 -suspension
- Every object represents a cohomology theory

$$\mathbb{E}^n(X) = [X, \mathbb{E} \wedge S^n]_{\mathrm{SH}_{top}}$$

- Examples: Suspension spectra $\Sigma^\infty X$ for $X \in \mathrm{Top}_\bullet$, in particular sphere spectrum S ; HA Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectrum for a ring A ; MU complex cobordism spectrum

Stable homotopy category

- The (topological) stable homotopy category SH_{top} is defined from spectra by inverting stable weak equivalences
- SH_{top} is a **triangulated category**, with shift given by S^1 -suspension
- Every object represents a cohomology theory

$$\mathbb{E}^n(X) = [X, \mathbb{E} \wedge S^n]_{\mathrm{SH}_{top}}$$

- Examples: Suspension spectra $\Sigma^\infty X$ for $X \in \mathrm{Top}_\bullet$, 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

The unstable motivic homotopy category

- For any scheme S , a **motivic space** is a presheaf of simplicial sets over the category of smooth S -schemes Sm_S

The unstable motivic homotopy category

- For any scheme S , a **motivic space** is a presheaf of simplicial sets over the category of smooth S -schemes Sm_S
- The **(pointed) unstable motivic homotopy category** $H(S)$ ($H_\bullet(S)$) is obtained from (pointed) motivic spaces by localizing with respect to the Nisnevich topology and projections of the form $Y \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow Y$

The unstable motivic homotopy category

- For any scheme S , a **motivic space** is a presheaf of simplicial sets over the category of smooth S -schemes Sm_S
- The **(pointed) unstable motivic homotopy category** $H(S)$ ($H_\bullet(S)$) is obtained from (pointed) motivic spaces by localizing with respect to the Nisnevich topology and projections of the form $Y \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow Y$
- **Bigraded \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy sheaves**: for $X \in H_\bullet(S)$, $\pi_{a,b}^{\mathbb{A}^1}(X)$ is the Nisnevich sheaf on Sm_S associated to the presheaf

$$U \mapsto [U \wedge S^{a-b} \wedge \mathbb{G}_m^b, X]_{H_\bullet(S)}$$

The stable motivic homotopy category

- For any scheme S , a **motivic spectrum** or \mathbb{P}^1 -**spectrum** is a sequence $\mathbb{E} = (E_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of pointed motivic spaces together with morphisms $\sigma_n : \mathbb{P}^1 \wedge E_n \rightarrow E_{n+1}$

The stable motivic homotopy category

- For any scheme S , a **motivic spectrum** or \mathbb{P}^1 -**spectrum** is a sequence $\mathbb{E} = (E_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of pointed motivic spaces together with morphisms $\sigma_n : \mathbb{P}^1 \wedge E_n \rightarrow E_{n+1}$
- A morphism of motivic spectra is a **stable motivic weak equivalence** if it induces isomorphisms on \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy sheaves
- The **stable motivic homotopy category** $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ is defined from \mathbb{P}^1 -spectra by inverting stable motivic weak equivalences

The stable motivic homotopy category

- For any scheme S , a **motivic spectrum** or \mathbb{P}^1 -**spectrum** is a sequence $\mathbb{E} = (E_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of pointed motivic spaces together with morphisms $\sigma_n : \mathbb{P}^1 \wedge E_n \rightarrow E_{n+1}$
- A morphism of motivic spectra is a **stable motivic weak equivalence** if it induces isomorphisms on \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy sheaves
- The **stable motivic homotopy category** $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ is defined from \mathbb{P}^1 -spectra by inverting stable motivic weak equivalences
- Two spheres: $\mathbb{P}^1 \sim_{\mathbb{A}^1} S^1 \wedge \mathbb{G}_m$

The stable motivic homotopy category

- For any scheme S , a **motivic spectrum** or \mathbb{P}^1 -**spectrum** is a sequence $\mathbb{E} = (E_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of pointed motivic spaces together with morphisms $\sigma_n : \mathbb{P}^1 \wedge E_n \rightarrow E_{n+1}$
- A morphism of motivic spectra is a **stable motivic weak equivalence** if it induces isomorphisms on \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy sheaves
- The **stable motivic homotopy category** $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ is defined from \mathbb{P}^1 -spectra by inverting stable motivic weak equivalences
- Two spheres: $\mathbb{P}^1 \sim_{\mathbb{A}^1} S^1 \wedge \mathbb{G}_m$
- $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ is triangulated by S^1 -suspension

The stable motivic homotopy category

- For any scheme S , a **motivic spectrum** or \mathbb{P}^1 -**spectrum** is a sequence $\mathbb{E} = (E_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of pointed motivic spaces together with morphisms $\sigma_n : \mathbb{P}^1 \wedge E_n \rightarrow E_{n+1}$
- A morphism of motivic spectra is a **stable motivic weak equivalence** if it induces isomorphisms on \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy sheaves
- The **stable motivic homotopy category** $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ is defined from \mathbb{P}^1 -spectra by inverting stable motivic weak equivalences
- Two spheres: $\mathbb{P}^1 \sim_{\mathbb{A}^1} S^1 \wedge \mathbb{G}_m$
- $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ is triangulated by S^1 -suspension
- In the classical notation, $S^1 = \mathbb{1}[1]$ and $\mathbb{G}_m = \mathbb{1}(1)[1]$

The stable motivic homotopy category

- For any scheme S , a **motivic spectrum** or \mathbb{P}^1 -**spectrum** is a sequence $\mathbb{E} = (E_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of pointed motivic spaces together with morphisms $\sigma_n : \mathbb{P}^1 \wedge E_n \rightarrow E_{n+1}$
- A morphism of motivic spectra is a **stable motivic weak equivalence** if it induces isomorphisms on \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy sheaves
- The **stable motivic homotopy category** $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ is defined from \mathbb{P}^1 -spectra by inverting stable motivic weak equivalences
- Two spheres: $\mathbb{P}^1 \sim_{\mathbb{A}^1} S^1 \wedge \mathbb{G}_m$
- $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ is triangulated by S^1 -suspension
- In the classical notation, $S^1 = \mathbb{1}[1]$ and $\mathbb{G}_m = \mathbb{1}(1)[1]$
- $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ is the universal stable ∞ -category which satisfies Nisnevich descent and \mathbb{A}^1 -invariance (Robalo, Drew-Gallauer)

Motivic spectra

Every object in $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ represents a bigraded cohomology theory

$$\mathbb{E}^{p,q}(U) = [U, (S^1)^{\wedge(p-q)} \wedge (\mathbb{G}_m)^{\wedge q} \wedge \mathbb{E}]_{\mathrm{SH}(S)}$$

Motivic spectra

Every object in $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ represents a bigraded cohomology theory

$$\mathbb{E}^{p,q}(U) = [U, (S^1)^{\wedge(p-q)} \wedge (\mathbb{G}_m)^{\wedge q} \wedge \mathbb{E}]_{\mathrm{SH}(S)}$$

- Motivic Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectrum HZ , represents motivic cohomology (extend Chow groups for smooth schemes)

Motivic spectra

Every object in $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ represents a bigraded cohomology theory

$$\mathbb{E}^{p,q}(U) = [U, (S^1)^{\wedge(p-q)} \wedge (\mathbb{G}_m)^{\wedge q} \wedge \mathbb{E}]_{\mathrm{SH}(S)}$$

- Motivic Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectrum HZ , represents motivic cohomology (extend Chow groups for smooth schemes)
- Algebraic K-theory spectrum KGL , represents homotopy K-theory (Voevodsky, Riou)

Motivic spectra

Every object in $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ represents a bigraded cohomology theory

$$\mathbb{E}^{p,q}(U) = [U, (S^1)^{\wedge(p-q)} \wedge (\mathbb{G}_m)^{\wedge q} \wedge \mathbb{E}]_{\mathrm{SH}(S)}$$

- Motivic Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectrum HZ , represents motivic cohomology (extend Chow groups for smooth schemes)
- Algebraic K-theory spectrum KGL , represents homotopy K-theory (Voevodsky, Riou)
- Algebraic cobordism spectrum MGL , represents algebraic cobordism (Levine-Morel)

Motivic spectra

Every object in $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ represents a bigraded cohomology theory

$$\mathbb{E}^{p,q}(U) = [U, (S^1)^{\wedge(p-q)} \wedge (\mathbb{G}_m)^{\wedge q} \wedge \mathbb{E}]_{\mathrm{SH}(S)}$$

- Motivic Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectrum HZ , represents motivic cohomology (extend Chow groups for smooth schemes)
- Algebraic K-theory spectrum KGL , represents homotopy K-theory (Voevodsky, Riou)
- Algebraic cobordism spectrum MGL , represents algebraic cobordism (Levine-Morel)
- Hermitian K-theory spectrum KQ represents higher Grothendieck-Witt groups (Schlichting, Panin-Walter, Hornbostel)

Motivic spectra

Every object in $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ represents a bigraded cohomology theory

$$\mathbb{E}^{p,q}(U) = [U, (S^1)^{\wedge(p-q)} \wedge (\mathbb{G}_m)^{\wedge q} \wedge \mathbb{E}]_{\mathrm{SH}(S)}$$

- Motivic Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectrum HZ , represents motivic cohomology (extend Chow groups for smooth schemes)
- Algebraic K-theory spectrum KGL , represents homotopy K-theory (Voevodsky, Riou)
- Algebraic cobordism spectrum MGL , represents algebraic cobordism (Levine-Morel)
- Hermitian K-theory spectrum KQ represents higher Grothendieck-Witt groups (Schlichting, Panin-Walter, Hornbostel)
- Milnor-Witt spectrum $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{MW}}\mathbb{Z}$ represents Milnor-Witt motivic cohomology/higher Chow-Witt groups (Déglise-Fasel)

The sphere spectrum

- The sphere spectrum $\mathbb{1}_S = \Sigma_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\infty} \mathcal{S}_+$ is the unit object for the monoidal structure on $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ defined by $\otimes = \wedge$

The sphere spectrum

- The sphere spectrum $\mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{S}} = \Sigma_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\infty} \mathcal{S}_+$ is the unit object for the monoidal structure on $\mathrm{SH}(\mathcal{S})$ defined by $\otimes = \wedge$
- Its stable homotopy groups/sheaves are hard to compute, and are related to the open problem of computing stable homotopy groups of spheres in topology

The sphere spectrum

- The sphere spectrum $\mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{S}} = \Sigma_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\infty} \mathcal{S}_+$ is the unit object for the monoidal structure on $\mathrm{SH}(\mathcal{S})$ defined by $\otimes = \wedge$
- Its stable homotopy groups/sheaves are hard to compute, and are related to the open problem of computing stable homotopy groups of spheres in topology
- Morel's theorem: k field, then $\pi_{n,n}(\mathbb{1}_k) \simeq K_n^{MW}$ is the Milnor-Witt K-theory sheaf

The sphere spectrum

- The sphere spectrum $\mathbb{1}_S = \Sigma_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\infty} \mathcal{S}_+$ is the unit object for the monoidal structure on $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ defined by $\otimes = \wedge$
- Its stable homotopy groups/sheaves are hard to compute, and are related to the open problem of computing stable homotopy groups of spheres in topology
- Morel's theorem: k field, then $\pi_{n,n}(\mathbb{1}_k) \simeq K_n^{MW}$ is the Milnor-Witt K-theory sheaf
- In particular, $\mathrm{End}(\mathbb{1}_k)_{\mathrm{SH}(k)} \simeq \mathrm{GW}(k)$ is the Grothendieck-Witt groups of symmetric bilinear forms over k

The sphere spectrum

- The sphere spectrum $\mathbb{1}_S = \sum_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\infty} S_+$ is the unit object for the monoidal structure on $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ defined by $\otimes = \wedge$
- Its stable homotopy groups/sheaves are hard to compute, and are related to the open problem of computing stable homotopy groups of spheres in topology
- Morel's theorem: k field, then $\pi_{n,n}(\mathbb{1}_k) \simeq K_n^{MW}$ is the Milnor-Witt K-theory sheaf
- In particular, $\mathrm{End}(\mathbb{1}_k)_{\mathrm{SH}(k)} \simeq \mathrm{GW}(k)$ is the Grothendieck-Witt groups of symmetric bilinear forms over k
- This leads to the theory of \mathbb{A}^1 -enumerative geometry

The sphere spectrum

- The sphere spectrum $\mathbb{1}_S = \Sigma_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\infty} S_+$ is the unit object for the monoidal structure on $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ defined by $\otimes = \wedge$
- Its stable homotopy groups/sheaves are hard to compute, and are related to the open problem of computing stable homotopy groups of spheres in topology
- Morel's theorem: k field, then $\pi_{n,n}(\mathbb{1}_k) \simeq K_n^{MW}$ is the Milnor-Witt K-theory sheaf
- In particular, $\mathrm{End}(\mathbb{1}_k)_{\mathrm{SH}(k)} \simeq \mathrm{GW}(k)$ is the Grothendieck-Witt groups of symmetric bilinear forms over k
- This leads to the theory of \mathbb{A}^1 -enumerative geometry
- The 1-line is also computed (Röndigs-Spitzweck-Østvær):

$$0 \rightarrow K_{2-n}^M/24 \rightarrow \pi_{n+1,n}(\mathbb{1}_k) \rightarrow \pi_{n+1,n}f_0(\mathrm{KQ})$$

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-Dégliise

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-Dégliise
- For any morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$, there is a pair of adjoint functors

$$f^* : \mathrm{SH}(Y) \rightleftarrows \mathrm{SH}(X) : f_*$$

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-Dégliise
- For any morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$, there is a pair of adjoint functors

$$f^* : \mathrm{SH}(Y) \rightleftarrows \mathrm{SH}(X) : f_*$$

For any separated morphism of finite type $f : X \rightarrow Y$, there is an additional pair of adjoint functors

$$f_! : \mathrm{SH}(X) \rightleftarrows \mathrm{SH}(Y) : f^!$$

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-Dégliise
- For any morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$, there is a pair of adjoint functors

$$f^* : \mathrm{SH}(Y) \rightleftarrows \mathrm{SH}(X) : f_*$$

For any separated morphism of finite type $f : X \rightarrow Y$, there is an additional pair of adjoint functors

$$f_! : \mathrm{SH}(X) \rightleftarrows \mathrm{SH}(Y) : f^!$$

There is also a pair $(\otimes, \underline{\mathrm{Hom}})$ of adjoint functors inducing a closed symmetric monoidal structure on SH

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-Dégliše
- For any morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$, there is a pair of adjoint functors

$$f^* : \mathrm{SH}(Y) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{SH}(X) : f_*$$

For any separated morphism of finite type $f : X \rightarrow Y$, there is an additional pair of adjoint functors

$$f_! : \mathrm{SH}(X) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{SH}(Y) : f^!$$

There is also a pair $(\otimes, \underline{\mathrm{Hom}})$ 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.

Thom spaces and relative purity

- If $V \rightarrow X$ is a vector bundle, then the **Thom space** $Th_X(V) \in H_\bullet(X)$ is the pointed motivic space $V/V - 0$

Thom spaces and relative purity

- If $V \rightarrow X$ is a vector bundle, then the **Thom space** $Th_X(V) \in H_\bullet(X)$ is the pointed motivic space $V/V - 0$
- This construction passes through \mathbb{P}^1 -stabilization and defines a \otimes -invertible object in $SH(X)$, and the map $V \mapsto Th(V)$ extends to a map $K_0(X) \rightarrow SH(X)$

Thom spaces and relative purity

- If $V \rightarrow X$ is a vector bundle, then the **Thom space** $Th_X(V) \in H_\bullet(X)$ is the pointed motivic space $V/V - 0$
- This construction passes through \mathbb{P}^1 -stabilization and defines a \otimes -invertible object in $SH(X)$, and the map $V \mapsto Th(V)$ extends to a map $K_0(X) \rightarrow SH(X)$
- Relative purity (Ayoub): $f : X \rightarrow Y$ smooth morphism with tangent bundle T_f , then $f^! \simeq Th(T_f) \otimes f^*$

Thom spaces and relative purity

- If $V \rightarrow X$ is a vector bundle, then the **Thom space** $Th_X(V) \in H_\bullet(X)$ is the pointed motivic space $V/V - 0$
- This construction passes through \mathbb{P}^1 -stabilization and defines a \otimes -invertible object in $SH(X)$, and the map $V \mapsto Th(V)$ extends to a map $K_0(X) \rightarrow SH(X)$
- Relative purity (Ayoub): $f : X \rightarrow Y$ smooth morphism with tangent bundle T_f , then $f^! \simeq Th(T_f) \otimes f^*$
- In the presence of an *orientation*, we recover the usual relative purity

Orientations

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

Orientations

- An **absolute motivic spectrum** is the data of $\mathbb{E}_X \in \mathrm{SH}(X)$ for every scheme X , together with natural isomorphisms $f^*\mathbb{E}_X \simeq \mathbb{E}_Y$ for every morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$
- Examples: $\mathbb{1}$, $H\mathbb{Z}$, KGL , MGL , KQ , $H_{MW}\mathbb{Z}$

Orientations

- An **absolute motivic spectrum** is the data of $\mathbb{E}_X \in \mathrm{SH}(X)$ for every scheme X , together with natural isomorphisms $f^*\mathbb{E}_X \simeq \mathbb{E}_Y$ for every morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$
- Examples: $\mathbb{1}$, $H\mathbb{Z}$, KGL , MGL , KQ , $H_{MW}\mathbb{Z}$
- An **orientation** of \mathbb{E} is the data of isomorphisms $E_X \otimes Th_X(V) \simeq E_X(r)[2r]$ for all vector bundles $V \rightarrow X$ of rank r , which is compatible with pullbacks and products

Orientations

- An **absolute motivic spectrum** is the data of $\mathbb{E}_X \in \mathrm{SH}(X)$ for every scheme X , together with natural isomorphisms $f^*\mathbb{E}_X \simeq \mathbb{E}_Y$ for every morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$
- Examples: $\mathbb{1}$, $H\mathbb{Z}$, KGL , MGL , KQ , $H_{MW}\mathbb{Z}$
- An **orientation** of \mathbb{E} is the data of isomorphisms $E_X \otimes Th_X(V) \simeq E_X(r)[2r]$ for all vector bundles $V \rightarrow X$ of rank r , which is compatible with pullbacks and products
- This is equivalent to the existence of Chern classes in the sense of oriented cohomology theories

Orientations

- An **absolute motivic spectrum** is the data of $\mathbb{E}_X \in \mathrm{SH}(X)$ for every scheme X , together with natural isomorphisms $f^*\mathbb{E}_X \simeq \mathbb{E}_Y$ for every morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$
- Examples: $\mathbb{1}$, $H\mathbb{Z}$, KGL , MGL , KQ , $H_{MW}\mathbb{Z}$
- An **orientation** of \mathbb{E} is the data of isomorphisms $E_X \otimes Th_X(V) \simeq E_X(r)[2r]$ for all vector bundles $V \rightarrow X$ of rank r , which is compatible with pullbacks and products
- This is equivalent to the existence of Chern classes in the sense of oriented cohomology theories
- Examples: $H\mathbb{Z}$, KGL , MGL , or the spectrum representing étale cohomology

Orientations

- An **absolute motivic spectrum** is the data of $\mathbb{E}_X \in \mathrm{SH}(X)$ for every scheme X , together with natural isomorphisms $f^*\mathbb{E}_X \simeq \mathbb{E}_Y$ for every morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$
- Examples: $\mathbb{1}$, $H\mathbb{Z}$, KGL , MGL , KQ , $H_{MW}\mathbb{Z}$
- An **orientation** of \mathbb{E} is the data of isomorphisms $E_X \otimes Th_X(V) \simeq E_X(r)[2r]$ for all vector bundles $V \rightarrow X$ of rank r , which is compatible with pullbacks and products
- This is equivalent to the existence of Chern classes in the sense of oriented cohomology theories
- Examples: $H\mathbb{Z}$, KGL , MGL , or the spectrum representing étale cohomology
- Non-examples: $\mathbb{1}$, KQ , $H_{MW}\mathbb{Z}$

Orientations and fundamental classes

- The algebraic cobordism spectrum MGL is the universal oriented absolute spectrum

Orientations and fundamental classes

- The algebraic cobordism spectrum MGL is the universal oriented absolute spectrum
- With an orientation, we have an associated formal group law, as well as many extra properties such as projective bundle formula or double point formula (Levine-Pandharipande)

Orientations and fundamental classes

- The algebraic cobordism spectrum MGL is the universal oriented absolute spectrum
- With an orientation, we have an associated formal group law, as well as many extra properties such as projective bundle formula or double point formula (Levine-Pandharipande)
- A theory of *fundamental classes* aims at establishing a cohomological intersection theory

Orientations and fundamental classes

- The algebraic cobordism spectrum MGL is the universal oriented absolute spectrum
- With an orientation, we have an associated formal group law, as well as many extra properties such as projective bundle formula or double point formula (Levine-Pandharipande)
- A theory of *fundamental classes* aims at establishing a cohomological intersection theory
- For oriented spectra, Déglise defined fundamental classes using Chern classes

Bivariant groups

- For $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a separated morphism of finite type, $v \in K_0(X)$ and $\mathbb{E} \in \mathrm{SH}(S)$, define the **\mathbb{E} -bivariant groups** (or **Borel-Moore \mathbb{E} -homology**) as

$$\mathbb{E}_n(X/S, v) = [f_! Th(v)[n], \mathbb{E}]_{\mathrm{SH}(S)}$$

Bivariant groups

- For $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a separated morphism of finite type, $v \in K_0(X)$ and $\mathbb{E} \in \text{SH}(S)$, define the **\mathbb{E} -bivariant groups** (or **Borel-Moore \mathbb{E} -homology**) as

$$\mathbb{E}_n(X/S, v) = [f_! Th(v)[n], \mathbb{E}]_{\text{SH}(S)}$$

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

Bivariant groups

- For $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a separated morphism of finite type, $v \in K_0(X)$ and $\mathbb{E} \in \text{SH}(S)$, define the **\mathbb{E} -bivariant groups** (or **Borel-Moore \mathbb{E} -homology**) as

$$\mathbb{E}_n(X/S, v) = [f_! Th(v)[n], \mathbb{E}]_{\text{SH}(S)}$$

- If S is a field and $\mathbb{E} = \text{HZ}$, then $\mathbb{E}_i(X/S, v) = CH_r(X, i)$ are the higher Chow groups, where r is the virtual rank of v
- Its intersection theory is motivated by the intersection theory on Chow groups

Functoriality of bivariant groups

- Base change:

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

$$\Delta^* : \mathbb{E}_n(T/S, v) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_n(Y/X, g^*v)$$

Functoriality of bivariant groups

- Base change:

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

$$\Delta^* : \mathbb{E}_n(T/S, v) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_n(Y/X, g^*v)$$

- Proper push-forward: $f : X \rightarrow Y$ proper

$$f_* : \mathbb{E}_n(X/S, f^*v) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_n(Y/S, v)$$

Functoriality of bivariant groups

- Base change:

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

$$\Delta^* : \mathbb{E}_n(T/S, v) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_n(Y/X, g^*v)$$

- Proper push-forward: $f : X \rightarrow Y$ proper

$$f_* : \mathbb{E}_n(X/S, f^*v) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_n(Y/S, v)$$

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

$$\mathbb{E}_m(X/Y, w) \otimes \mathbb{E}_n(Y/S, v) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_{m+n}(X/S, w + f^*v)$$

The fundamental class (Déglise-J.-Khan)

- We say that a morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *local complete intersection* (lci) if it factors as a regular closed immersion followed by a smooth morphism

The fundamental class (Déglise-J.-Khan)

- We say that a morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *local complete intersection* (lci) if it factors as a regular closed immersion followed by a smooth morphism
- To such a morphism is associated a *virtual tangent bundle* $\tau_f \in K_0(X)$, which agrees with the class of the cotangent complex of f

The fundamental class (Déglise-J.-Khan)

- We say that a morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *local complete intersection* (lci) if it factors as a regular closed immersion followed by a smooth morphism
 - To such a morphism is associated a *virtual tangent bundle* $\tau_f \in K_0(X)$, which agrees with the class of the cotangent complex of f
 - 3 equivalent formulations:
 - **purity transformation** $f^* \otimes \mathrm{Th}(\tau_f) \rightarrow f^!$
 - **fundamental class** $\eta_f \in \mathbb{E}_0(X/Y, \tau_f)$
 - **Gysin morphisms** $\mathbb{E}_n(Y/S, \nu) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_n(X/S, \tau_f + f^* \nu)$
- all compatible with compositions

The fundamental class (Déglise-J.-Khan)

- We say that a morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *local complete intersection* (lci) if it factors as a regular closed immersion followed by a smooth morphism
 - To such a morphism is associated a *virtual tangent bundle* $\tau_f \in K_0(X)$, which agrees with the class of the cotangent complex of f
 - 3 equivalent formulations:
 - **purity transformation** $f^* \otimes \mathrm{Th}(\tau_f) \rightarrow f^!$
 - **fundamental class** $\eta_f \in \mathbb{E}_0(X/Y, \tau_f)$
 - **Gysin morphisms** $\mathbb{E}_n(Y/S, \nu) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_n(X/S, \tau_f + f^* \nu)$
- all compatible with compositions
- Morally, these operations contain the information of “intersecting cycles over X with Y ”

The fundamental class (Déglise-J.-Khan)

- We say that a morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *local complete intersection* (lci) if it factors as a regular closed immersion followed by a smooth morphism
- To such a morphism is associated a *virtual tangent bundle* $\tau_f \in K_0(X)$, which agrees with the class of the cotangent complex of f
- 3 equivalent formulations:
 - **purity transformation** $f^* \otimes \mathrm{Th}(\tau_f) \rightarrow f^!$
 - **fundamental class** $\eta_f \in \mathbb{E}_0(X/Y, \tau_f)$
 - **Gysin morphisms** $\mathbb{E}_n(Y/S, \nu) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_n(X/S, \tau_f + f^* \nu)$all compatible with compositions
- Morally, these operations contain the information of “intersecting cycles over X with Y ”
- The construction uses the *deformation to the normal cone*

Euler class and excess intersection formula

- The **Euler class** of a vector bundle $V \rightarrow X$ is the map $e(V) : \mathbb{1}_X \rightarrow Th(V)$ induced by the zero section seen as a monomorphism of vector bundles

Euler class and excess intersection formula

- The **Euler class** of a vector bundle $V \rightarrow X$ is the map $e(V) : \mathbb{1}_X \rightarrow Th(V)$ induced by the zero section seen as a monomorphism of vector bundles
- **Excess intersection formula**: for a Cartesian square

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

where p and q are lci, we have $\Delta^* \eta_p = \eta_q \cdot e(\xi)$, where ξ is the *excess bundle*

Euler class and excess intersection formula

- The **Euler class** of a vector bundle $V \rightarrow X$ is the map $e(V) : \mathbb{1}_X \rightarrow Th(V)$ induced by the zero section seen as a monomorphism of vector bundles
- **Excess intersection formula**: for a Cartesian square

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

where p and q are lci, we have $\Delta^* \eta_p = \eta_q \cdot e(\xi)$, where ξ is the *excess bundle*

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

$$\chi(X/S) = p_* e(T_p)$$

where $\chi(X/S)$ 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 $i : Z \rightarrow X$ between regular schemes, the purity transformation $\mathbb{E}_Z \otimes \mathrm{Th}(\tau_f) \rightarrow f^! \mathbb{E}_X$ is an isomorphism

The absolute purity property

- We say that an absolute spectrum \mathbb{E} satisfies **absolute purity** if for any closed immersion $i : Z \rightarrow X$ between regular schemes, the purity transformation $\mathbb{E}_Z \otimes \mathrm{Th}(\tau_f) \rightarrow f^! \mathbb{E}_X$ is an isomorphism
- Example: the algebraic K -theory spectrum KGL satisfies absolute purity because K -theory satisfies localization property (also called dévissage, due to Quillen)

$$K(Z) \rightarrow K(X) \rightarrow K(X - Z)$$

The absolute purity property

- We say that an absolute spectrum \mathbb{E} satisfies **absolute purity** if for any closed immersion $i : Z \rightarrow X$ between regular schemes, the purity transformation $\mathbb{E}_Z \otimes \mathrm{Th}(\tau_f) \rightarrow f^! \mathbb{E}_X$ is an isomorphism
- Example: the algebraic K -theory spectrum KGL satisfies absolute purity because K -theory satisfies localization property (also called dévissage, due to Quillen)

$$K(Z) \rightarrow K(X) \rightarrow K(X - Z)$$

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

The Main result

Theorem (Déglise-Fasel-J.-Khan):

The rational sphere spectrum $\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ satisfies absolute purity.

The Main result

Theorem (Déglise-Fasel-J.-Khan):

The rational sphere spectrum $\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ satisfies absolute purity.

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)

The Main result

Theorem (Déglise-Fasel-J.-Khan):

The rational sphere spectrum $\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ satisfies absolute purity.

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)
- The +-part $\mathbb{1}_{+, \mathbb{Q}}$ agrees with $H\mathbb{Q}$ (Cisinski-Déglise)

The Main result

Theorem (Déglise-Fasel-J.-Khan):

The rational sphere spectrum $\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ satisfies absolute purity.

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)
- The +-part $\mathbb{1}_{+, \mathbb{Q}}$ agrees with $H\mathbb{Q}$ (Cisinski-Déglise)
- Therefore it suffices to show that the minus part satisfies absolute purity

The first proof

- By a devissage theorem of Schlichting and an argument similar to the case of KGL, one can show that the Hermitian K-theory spectrum KQ satisfies absolute purity

The first proof

- By a devissage theorem of Schlichting and an argument similar to the case of KGL , one can show that the Hermitian K -theory spectrum KQ satisfies absolute purity
- Similar to the Chern character, the **Borel character** induces a decomposition of $KQ_{\mathbb{Q}}$, where $\mathbb{1}_{-, \mathbb{Q}}$ can be identified as a direct summand

The first proof

- By a devissage theorem of Schlichting and an argument similar to the case of KGL, one can show that the Hermitian K-theory spectrum KQ satisfies absolute purity
- Similar to the Chern character, the **Borel character** induces a decomposition of $KQ_{\mathbb{Q}}$, where $\mathbb{1}_{-, \mathbb{Q}}$ can be identified as a direct summand
- This proves the absolute purity of $\mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ when 2 is invertible on the base scheme, since KQ is only well-defined in this case

The second proof

- For every scheme X , denote by $\nu_X : X_{\mathbb{Q}} = X \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow X$

The second proof

- For every scheme X , denote by $\nu_X : X_{\mathbb{Q}} = X \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow X$
- **Key lemma:** the functor $\nu_X^* : \mathrm{SH}(X_{\mathbb{Q}})_{-, \mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}(X)_{-, \mathbb{Q}}$ is an equivalence of categories

The second proof

- For every scheme X , denote by $\nu_X : X_{\mathbb{Q}} = X \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow X$
- **Key lemma:** the functor $\nu_X^* : \mathrm{SH}(X_{\mathbb{Q}})_{-, \mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}(X)_{-, \mathbb{Q}}$ is an equivalence of categories
- We may assume that X is the spectrum of a field, because the family of functors $i_x^!$ for $i_x : \mathrm{Spec}(k(x)) \rightarrow X$ for all points x of X is jointly conservative, i.e. reflects isomorphisms

The second proof

- For every scheme X , denote by $\nu_X : X_{\mathbb{Q}} = X \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow X$
- **Key lemma:** the functor $\nu_X^* : \mathrm{SH}(X_{\mathbb{Q}})_{-, \mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}(X)_{-, \mathbb{Q}}$ is an equivalence of categories
- We may assume that X is the spectrum of a field, because the family of functors $i_x^!$ for $i_x : \mathrm{Spec}(k(x)) \rightarrow X$ for all points x of X is jointly conservative, i.e. reflects isomorphisms
- For X a field of characteristic zero, ν_X is automatically an isomorphism; for X a field of positive characteristic, $\mathrm{SH}(X)_{-, \mathbb{Q}}$ vanishes by a theorem of Morel

The second proof

- For every scheme X , denote by $\nu_X : X_{\mathbb{Q}} = X \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow X$
- **Key lemma:** the functor $\nu_X^* : \mathrm{SH}(X_{\mathbb{Q}})_{-, \mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}(X)_{-, \mathbb{Q}}$ is an equivalence of categories
- We may assume that X is the spectrum of a field, because the family of functors $i_x^!$ for $i_x : \mathrm{Spec}(k(x)) \rightarrow X$ for all points x of X is jointly conservative, i.e. reflects isomorphisms
- For X a field of characteristic zero, ν_X is automatically an isomorphism; for X a field of positive characteristic, $\mathrm{SH}(X)_{-, \mathbb{Q}}$ vanishes by a theorem of Morel
- 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 affine regular schemes over a perfect field 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:
 - The six functors preserve constructible objects in the rational stable motivic homotopy category $\mathrm{SH}(\cdot, \mathbb{Q})$
 - The Grothendieck-Verdier duality holds for $\mathrm{SH}(\cdot, \mathbb{Q})$
 - The homotopy t -structure on $\mathrm{SH}(\cdot, \mathbb{Q})$ behaves as expected

Some applications

- Our method can be used to deduce the following new results in mixed characteristic:
 - The six functors preserve constructible objects in the rational stable motivic homotopy category $\mathrm{SH}(\cdot, \mathbb{Q})$
 - The Grothendieck-Verdier duality holds for $\mathrm{SH}(\cdot, \mathbb{Q})$
 - The homotopy t -structure on $\mathrm{SH}(\cdot, \mathbb{Q})$ behaves as expected
- The rational stable motivic homotopy category has a (unique) SL -orientation, that is, the Thom space of a vector bundle only depends on its determinant

Some applications

- Our method can be used to deduce the following new results in mixed characteristic:
 - The six functors preserve constructible objects in the rational stable motivic homotopy category $\mathrm{SH}(\cdot, \mathbb{Q})$
 - The Grothendieck-Verdier duality holds for $\mathrm{SH}(\cdot, \mathbb{Q})$
 - The homotopy t -structure on $\mathrm{SH}(\cdot, \mathbb{Q})$ behaves as expected
- The rational stable motivic homotopy category has a (unique) SL -orientation, that is, the Thom space of a vector bundle only depends on its determinant
- The rational bivariant groups $H_0^{\mathbb{A}^1}(X/S, \nu)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ agree with the rational Chow-Witt groups, and can be computed by the Gersten complex associated to Milnor-Witt K-theory
- Related work: absolute purity of the sphere spectrum over a Dedekind domain (Frankland-Nguyen-Spitzweck, work in progress)

Thank you!