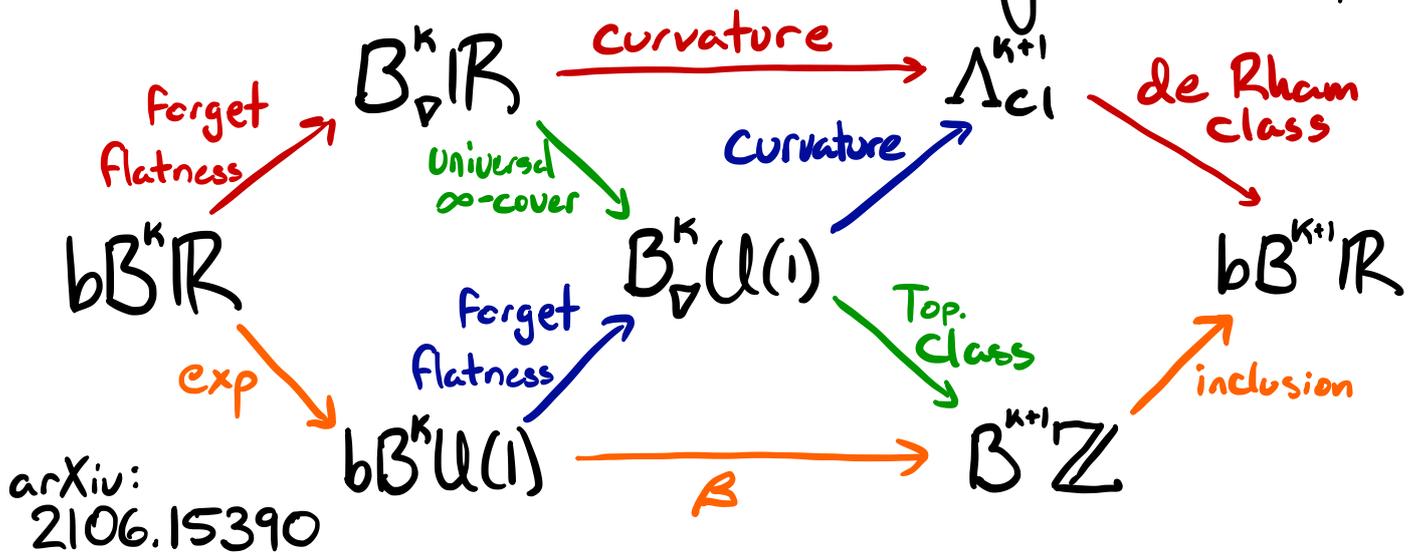
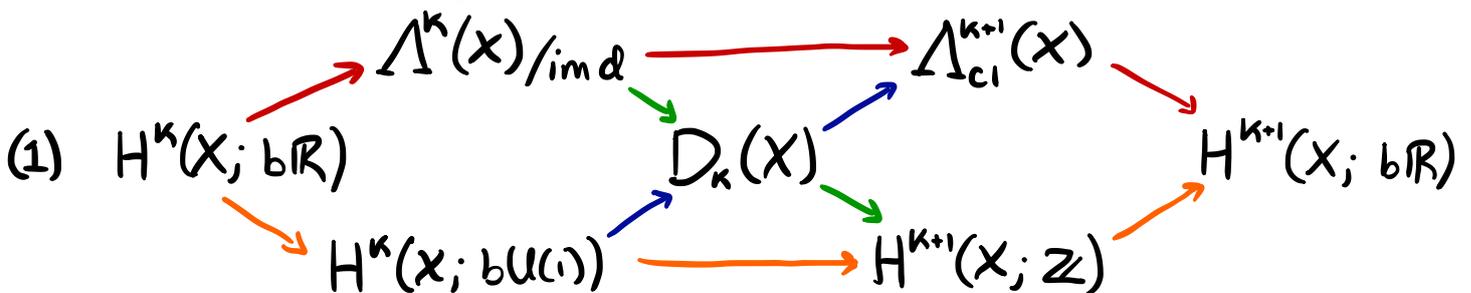


Modal Fracture of Higher Groups



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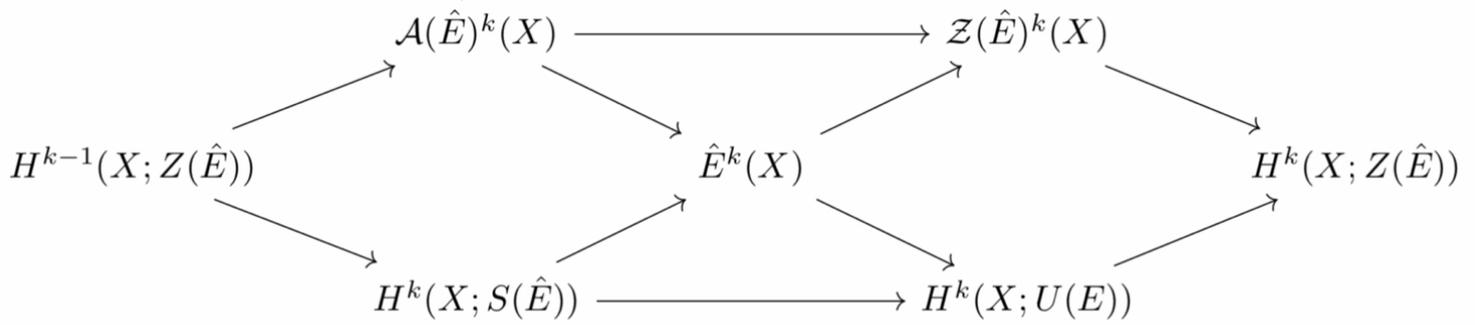
A bit of history:



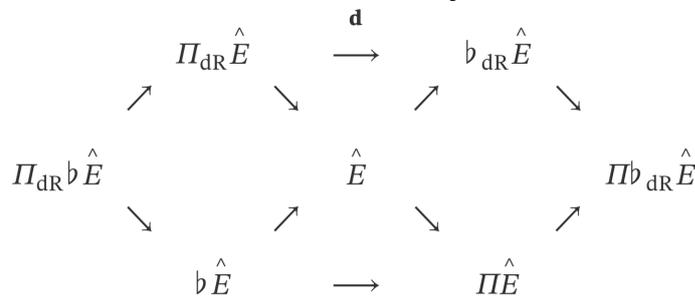
- In 1973, Cheeger and Simons introduced differential characters
- This is Deligne cohomology in the differential geometric setting
"Ordinary differential cohomology"
- In 2008, Simons and Sullivan showed that the character diagram (1) characterizes ordinary diff. coh.

A bit more history:

- Bunke, Nikolaus, & Vökl (2012) construct diff. coh. theories as sheaves of spectra on smooth manifolds

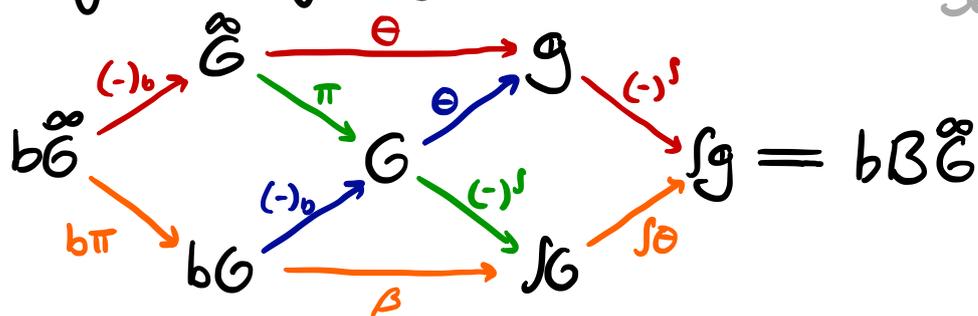


- Schreiber (2013) shows how these hexagons arise from any adjoint modality / comodality



Modal Fracture of Higher Groups:

Thm: For any crisp higher group G , (Unstable version of Schreiber §4.1.2)



Where

- $\hat{G} \xrightarrow{\pi} G$ is the universal ∞ -cover
- $G \xrightarrow{\Theta} \mathfrak{g}$ is the infinitesimal remainder

And

- Both squares are pullbacks.
- The top and bottom sequences are fiber sequences.
- $\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{g} = bB\hat{G}$

Cohesive HoTT - Crispness and b-comodality (Shulman)

$$\Delta | \Gamma \vdash a : A$$

Add **crisp variables** to express discontinuous dependence

$$x :: A$$

Crisp terms: $\Delta | \cdot \vdash a : A$ have only crisp variables.

Comodality b : bA is inductively generated by crisp $a :: A$.

$$\frac{\Delta | \cdot \vdash A : \text{Type}}{\Delta | \Gamma \vdash bA : \text{Type}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta | \cdot \vdash a : A}{\Delta | \Gamma \vdash a^b : bA}$$

$$\Delta | \Gamma, x : bA \vdash C : \text{Type}$$

$$\Delta | \Gamma \vdash a : bA$$

$$\Delta, x :: A | \Gamma \vdash c : C(x^b)$$

$$\frac{}{\Delta | \Gamma \vdash \text{let } x^b \equiv a \text{ in } c : C(a)}$$

$$(\text{let } x^b \equiv a^b \text{ in } c \equiv c(a))$$

$$\text{Counit: } (-)_b : bA \rightarrow A$$

$$a^b \mapsto a$$

$$u \mapsto \text{let } a^b \equiv u \text{ in } a.$$

The shape modality \int

The "shape" modality \int reflects into discrete types.

◦ In differential geometry, $\int \equiv \text{Loc}_{\mathbb{R}}$ takes the homotopy type.

◦ In simplicial cohesion, $\int \equiv \text{Loc}_{\Delta}$ is the geometric realization.

eg. $S^n = \{x : \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid |x| = 1\}$, then $\int S^n = S^n$ higher inductive.

Axiom: For a crisp type X

$$bX \xrightarrow[(-)_b]{\sim} X \quad \text{iff} \quad X \xrightarrow[(-)_\int]{\sim} \int X$$

In either case, we say X is discrete

Thm (Shulman): For crisp X and Y

$$b(\int X \rightarrow Y) \simeq b(X \rightarrow bX)$$

The universal ∞ -cover and infinitesimal remainder:

Def: A higher group is a type G equipped with a pointed, 0-connected type BG (called the "delooping") with

$$G = \Omega BG$$

Def: Let G be a crisp higher group

◦ The universal ∞ -cover is the fiber

$$\begin{array}{c} \infty \xrightarrow{\pi} G \xrightarrow{(-)^s} \int G \\ \curvearrowright \\ B\infty \longrightarrow BG \longrightarrow \int BG \end{array}$$

◦ The infinitesimal remainder is the fiber

$$\begin{array}{c} bG \xrightarrow{(-)_b} G \xrightarrow{\Theta} \mathfrak{g} \\ \curvearrowright \\ bBG \longrightarrow BG \end{array}$$

The Pullback Squares

Prop: For G a crisp higher group, $b\infty >$ is a pullback.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \infty \\ & \nearrow^{(-)_b} & \searrow^{\pi} \\ b\infty & & G \\ & \searrow_{b\pi} & \nearrow_{(-)_b} \\ & & bG \end{array}$$

Proof: The fiber $\text{fib}_{\pi}(g_b)$ is identifiable with $\Omega \int G$, which is crisply discrete. \square

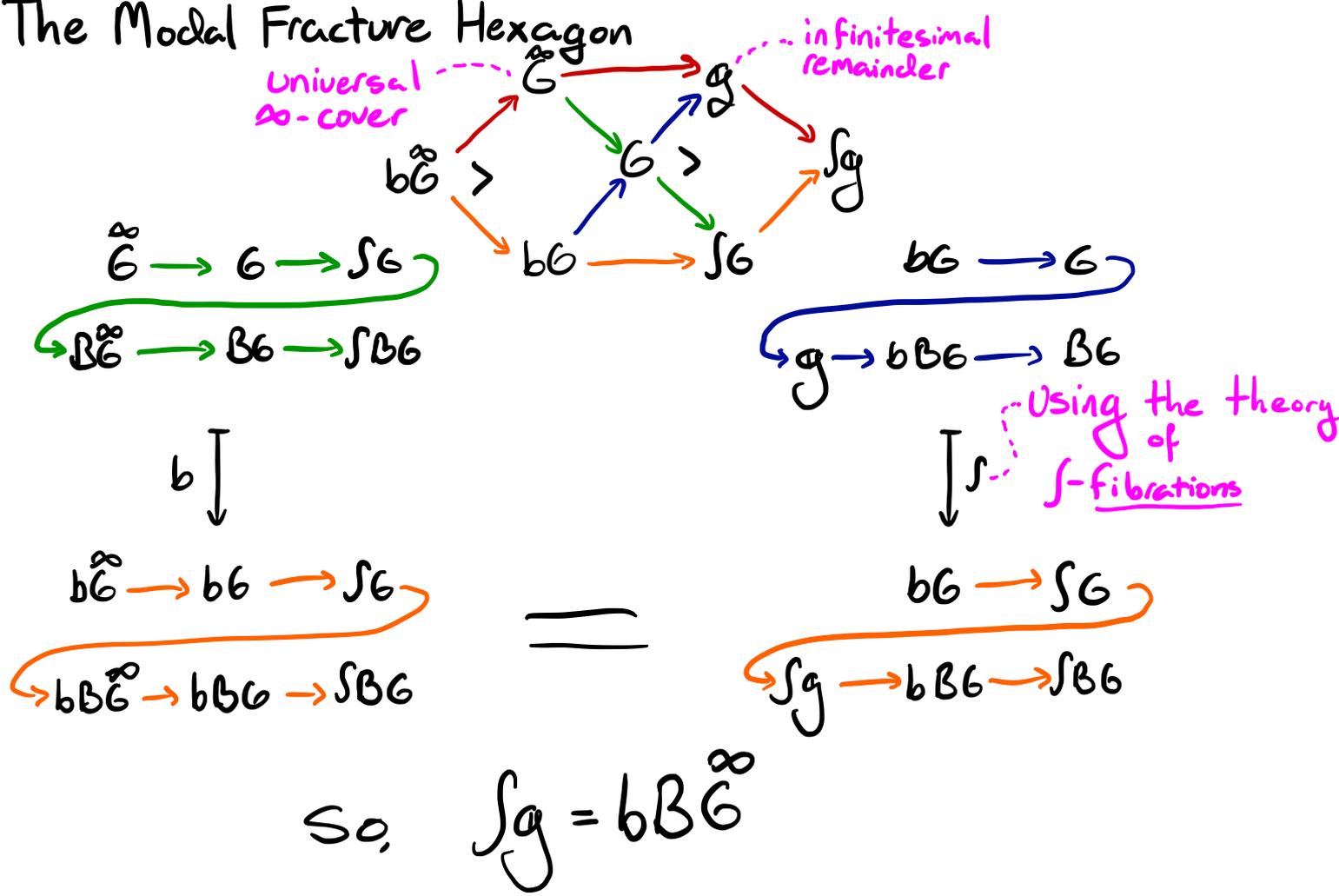
Prop: For G a crisp higher group, $G >$ is a pullback.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \mathfrak{g} \\ & \nearrow_{\Theta} & \searrow^{(-)^s} \\ G & & \int \mathfrak{g} \\ & \searrow_{(-)^s} & \nearrow_{\int \Theta} \\ & & \int G \end{array}$$

Proof: The fibers of Θ are identifiable with bG , which is crisply discrete. \square

By the "good fibrations" trick, (Thm 6.1 of "Good fibrations...") this implies that Θ is an ∞ -cover. \square

The Modal Fracture Hexagon



Ordinary Differential Cohomology

Assumption: We have "form classifiers" Λ^k , abelian groups and an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow b\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{d} \Lambda^1 \xrightarrow{d} \Lambda^2 \xrightarrow{d} \Lambda^3 \rightarrow \dots$$

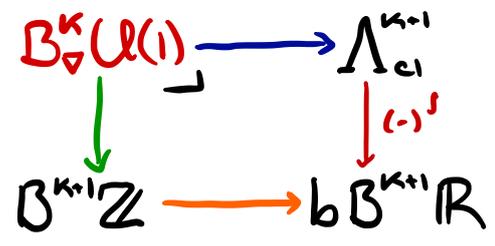
Where $\int \Lambda^k = *$

Define $\Lambda_{cl}^k := \text{Ker}(\Lambda^k \xrightarrow{d} \Lambda^{k+1})$, and assume $b\Lambda_{cl}^k = *$

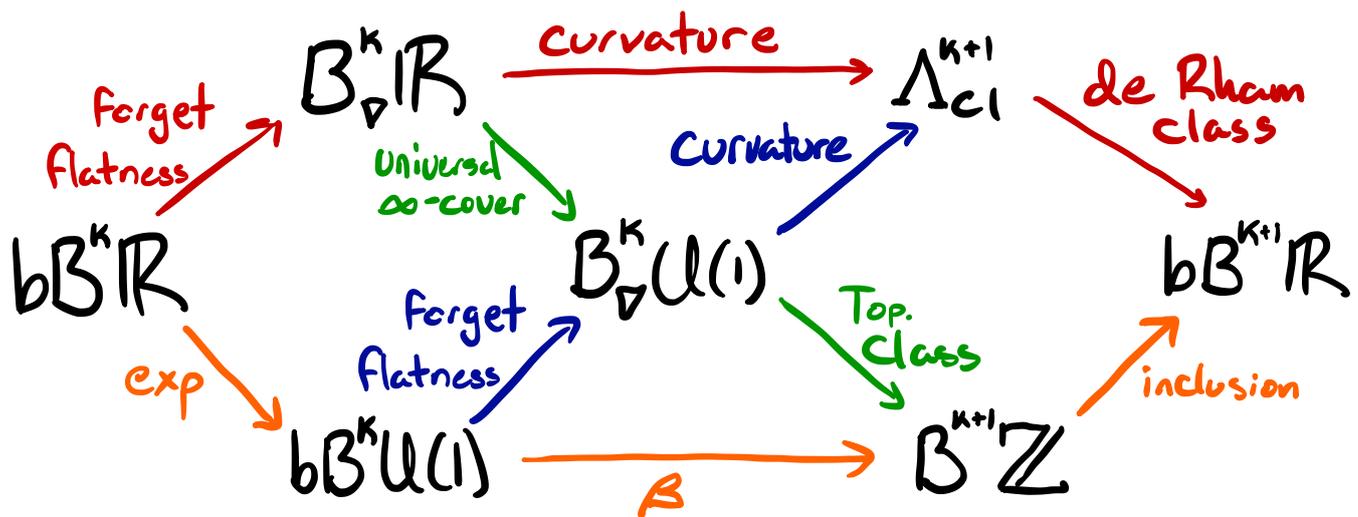
Thm: $\int \Lambda_{cl}^k = bB^k\mathbb{R}$ (the de Rham class)

Def: The classifiers for circle k -gerbes with connection is

the pullback:



Thm: The modal fracture hexagon of $B_{\nabla}^k \mathcal{U}(1)$ is



References:

Thank You!

David Jaz Myers:

- Modal Fracture of Higher Groups (arXiv: 2106.15309)
- Good fibrations through the modal prism (arXiv: 1908.08034)

Urs Schreiber:

- Differential Cohomology in a cohesive ∞ -topos (arXiv: 1310.7390)
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- Brouwer's Fixed Point Theorem in Real Cohesive HoTT (1509.07584)
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- Classifying Types (arXiv: 1906.09435)
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- Cohesive Covering Theory

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- Axiomatic Characterization of Ordinary Differential Cohomology (arXiv: math/0701077)