

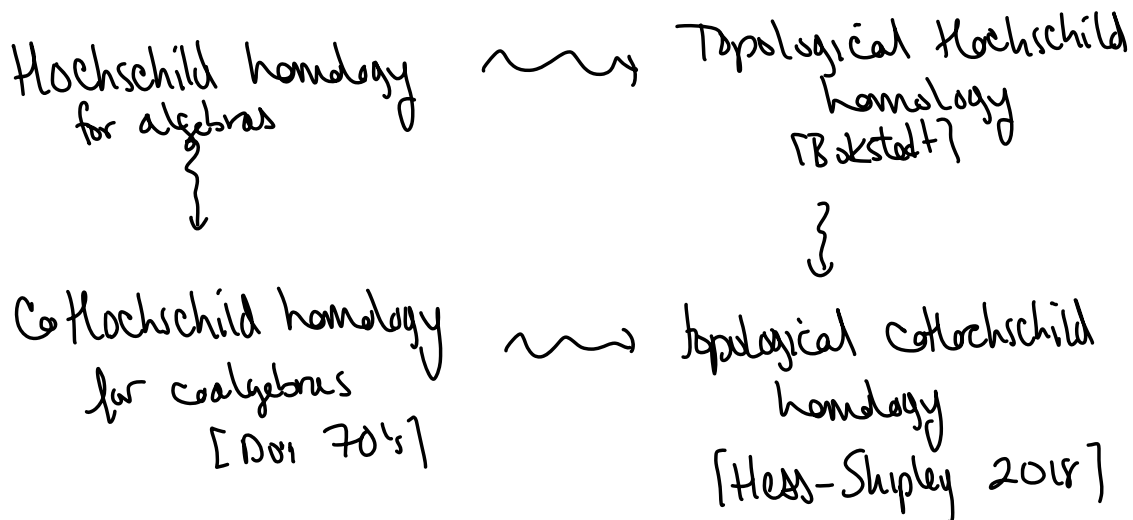
FREE LOOP SPACES AND TOPOLOGICAL HOCHSCHILD HOMOLOGY II

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Goal: Describe a new approach to the homology of free loop spaces

$$H_*(\mathcal{L}X; k), \quad \mathcal{L}X = \text{Map}(S^1, X)$$

↪ via topological Hochschild homology.



last time:

For C a coalgebra in spectra, we defined
 $\text{CoTHH}(C)$

Example:

For a space X , the suspension spectrum $\Sigma_+^\infty X$ is a Coalgebra.

$$\Delta: X \rightarrow X \times X$$

yields comultiplication:

$$\Sigma_+^\infty X \rightarrow \Sigma_+^\infty X \vee \Sigma_+^\infty X$$

Thm [Malkiewich, Kuhn, Hess-Shipley]:

For X simply connected

$$\text{CoTHH}(\Sigma_+^\infty X) \simeq \Sigma_+^\infty \mathcal{L}X$$

Further:

Thm Bökstedt-Waldhausen:

$$\text{THH}(\Sigma_+^\infty(\Omega X)) \simeq \Sigma_+^\infty \mathcal{L}X$$

so, for X a simply connected space

$$\text{CoTHH}(\Sigma_+^\infty X) \simeq \text{THH}(\Sigma_+^\infty(\Omega X))$$

$$A(X) \simeq K(\Sigma_+^\infty \Omega X) \rightarrow THH(\Sigma_+^\infty \Omega X) \underset{\text{sc.}}{\simeq} \text{CoTHH}(\Sigma_+^\infty X)$$

\uparrow
 Waldhausen's
 algebraic
 K-theory of
 spaces.

Q: How do we compute the homology of $\text{CoTHH}(\Sigma_+^\infty X)$?

If we could do this, we would have a method of computing $H_*(YX; k)$.

Q: How does one compute the homology of $THH(\mathbb{R})$?

Recall: $THH(\mathbb{R})$ is the geometric realization of a simplicial spectrum $THH(\mathbb{R})$.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \vdots \\
 \mathbb{R} \wedge \mathbb{R} \wedge \mathbb{R} \\
 \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow \\
 \mathbb{R} \wedge \mathbb{R} \\
 \downarrow \uparrow \\
 \mathbb{R}
 \end{array}$$

Fact: [EKMM] under mild hypotheses, for a simplicial spectrum X and a field k there is a spectral sequence:


$$E_{p,q}^2 = H_p(H_q(X; k)) \Rightarrow H_*(|X|; k)$$

Idea: Use skeletal filtration on X to get an exact couple + hence a spectral sequence.

Consider $TMH(R)$.

$$E_{p,q}^2 = H_p(H_q(\underbrace{TMH(R); k}_{\text{what is this?}})) \Rightarrow H_*(TMH(R); k)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ H_*(R \wedge R \wedge R; k) \\ \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\ H_*(R \wedge R; k) \\ \downarrow \downarrow \\ H_*(R; k) \end{array}$$

Kenneth formula

 Since field coeffs

$$\begin{array}{c} H_*(R; k) \otimes_k H_*(R; k) \otimes_k H_*(R; k) \\ \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\ H_*(R; k) \otimes_k H_*(R; k) \\ \downarrow \downarrow \\ H_*(R; k) \end{array}$$



- need to take homology of the chain complex associated to this simplicial k -model to get $H_p(H_q(\mathrm{THH}(R); k))$

Claim: The boundary in this chain complex is the Hochschild differential.

Bökstedt spectral sequence.

$$E_{\ast, \ast}^2 = \underbrace{\mathrm{HH}_{\ast}(\mathrm{H}_{\ast}(R; k))}_{\text{algebra}} \implies \mathrm{H}_{\ast}(\mathrm{THH}(R); k)$$

Q: Do we have an analogous spectral sequence for coTHH ?

Approach:

- Consider the Bousfield-Kan spectral sequence arising from the cosimplicial spectrum $\mathrm{coTHH}^{\bullet}(C)$.
- Try to identify E_2 -term.
- Determine conditions under which this spectral sequence converges.

Thm [Bohmann-G-Høgenhaven-Shiroy-Ziegenhagen]

Let k be a field, C a coalgebra spectrum. There is a "coBökstedt" spectral sequence for calculation $H_*(\text{coTHH}(C); k)$ with E_2 -term

$$E_2^{*,*} = \text{coTHH}_*(H_*(C; k))$$

↗ Algebraic theory

Note: For C a coalgebra in spectra, the homology of C with field coeffs is a coalgebra.

$$C \rightarrow C \wedge C$$

$$\Delta: H_*(C; k) \rightarrow H_*(C \wedge C; k) \cong H_*(C; k) \otimes_k H_*(C; k)$$

Look at case $C = \Sigma_+^\infty X$

Prop [BGHSZ1]: Let X be a simply connected space. If for each s there is an r such that

$$E_r^{S, s+i} = E_\infty^{S, s+i} \quad \text{then}$$

$$E_2^{\downarrow, \downarrow} = \text{coTHH}_*(H_*(X; k)) \Rightarrow H_*(\Omega X; k)$$

Goal: Produce new calculations of $H_*(Y; k)$.

Goal: Understand the algebraic structure in the CoBokstedt spectral sequence.

Starting point: classical Bokstedt spectral sequence.

Prop [Angehrn-Posner]: If A is commutative and $HH_*(A)$ is flat as an A -module then $HH_*(A)$ is an A -Hopf algebra.

Recall For a commutative ring A , an A -Hopf algebra H is an A -module with:

- $\phi: H \otimes_A H \rightarrow H$ product \leftarrow associative + unital
- $\eta: A \rightarrow H$ unit
- $\psi: H \rightarrow H \otimes_A H$ coproduct \leftarrow coassociative + counital
- $\epsilon: H \rightarrow A$ counit
- $\chi: H \rightarrow H$ antipode

satisfying various compatibilities...

e.g.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 H \otimes_A H & \xrightarrow{\phi} & H & \xrightarrow{\psi} & H \otimes_A H \\
 \psi \otimes \psi \downarrow & & \curvearrowright & & \uparrow \phi \otimes \phi \\
 H \otimes_A H \otimes_A H \otimes_A H & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \psi \otimes \text{id}} & & & H \otimes_A H \otimes_A H \otimes_A H
 \end{array}$$

Q: Why is $HH_*(A)$ an A -Hopf algebra?

Idea: For a commutative ring A , identify $HH_*(A)$ as a simplicial tensor:

$$HH_*(A) = A \otimes S!$$

For X a finite set

$$A \otimes X = \bigotimes_{x \in X} A$$


There is a simplicial model of $S!$ where

$S^!_q$ has $q+1$ elements.

The face and degeneracy maps in $S!$ induce face

+ degeneracy maps on $A \otimes S^!$.

Claim: $A \otimes S^! \cong \mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}(A)$.

Simplicial maps on $S^!$ induce maps on Hochschild homology. 

Simplicial map: \rightsquigarrow map on $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_*(A)$

$$\nabla: S^! \vee S^! \rightarrow S^! \rightsquigarrow \phi: \mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_*(A) \otimes_A \mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_*(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_*(A)$$

\uparrow fold

$$\eta: * \rightarrow S^! \rightsquigarrow \eta: A \rightarrow \mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_*(A)$$

$$\epsilon: S^! \rightarrow * \rightsquigarrow \epsilon: \mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_*(A) \rightarrow A$$

$$\psi: dS^! \rightarrow S^! \vee S^! \rightsquigarrow \psi: \mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_*(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_*(A) \otimes_A \mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_*(A)$$


\uparrow pinch

Need a "doble" simplicial model of $S^!$

$$dS^! \quad \text{⊙}$$



$$\chi: dS^! \rightarrow dS^! \rightsquigarrow \chi: \mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_*(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_*(A)$$

\uparrow flip 

These maps give THH the structure of a Hopf algebra over A .

for A commutative
ring spectrum $THH(A) \simeq A \otimes S^1$.

[McClure-Schwänzl-Vogt] [Angeltveit-Rognes] For A commutative, $THH(A)$ is an A -Hopf algebra in the homotopy category.

Next up: Algebraic structure descend to Bökstedt spectral sequence.

Compute homology of free loop spaces.