

Hermitian K-theory for stable ∞ -categories II: Cobordism categories and additivity

by

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Contents

Introduction	151
Overview	151
Historical background	152
Main results	155
Hermitian K-theory of Poincaré ∞ -categories	157
Further applications to rings and parametrised spectra	162
Related recent work	164
Organisation of the paper	165
Acknowledgements	165
Recollection	167

1. Poincaré–Verdier sequences and additive functors	174
1.1. Poincaré–Verdier sequences	175
1.2. Split Poincaré–Verdier sequences and Poincaré recollements	180
1.3. Poincaré–Karoubi sequences	184
1.4. Poincaré–Verdier sequences among ∞ -categories of modules	188
1.5. Construction and preservation of Poincaré–Verdier sequences	194
1.6. Additive and localising functors	202
1.7. The classification of Poincaré–Verdier sequences	207
2. The hermitian $\mathbb{Q}$ -construction and algebraic cobordism categories	219
2.1. Recollection on Segal spaces and their associated categories	220
2.2. The hermitian $\mathbb{Q}$ -construction	225
2.3. The cobordism ∞ -category of a Poincaré ∞ -category	230
2.4. Algebraic surgery	237
2.5. The additivity theorem	248
2.6. Fibrations between cobordism categories	251
2.7. Additivity in K -Theory	259
3. Structure theory for additive functors	263
3.1. Cobordisms of Poincaré functors	265
3.2. Isotropic decompositions of Poincaré ∞ -categories	273
3.3. The group-completion of an additive functor	282
3.4. The spectrification of an additive functor	288
3.5. Bordism invariant functors	294
3.6. The bordification of an additive functor	297
3.7. The genuine hyperbolisation of an additive functor	308
4. Grothendieck–Witt theory	312
4.1. The Grothendieck–Witt space	312
4.2. The Grothendieck–Witt spectrum	315
4.3. The Bott–Genauer sequence and Karoubi’s fundamental theorem	317
4.4. L -theory and the fundamental fibre square	322
4.5. Localisation and the Mayer–Vietoris principle	330
4.6. The real algebraic K -theory spectrum and Karoubi–Ranicki periodicity	336
4.7. LA -theory after Weiss and Williams	339
Appendix A. Verdier sequences, Karoubi sequences and stable recollements	344
A.1. Verdier sequences	345
A.2. Split Verdier sequences and stable recollements	356
A.3. Karoubi sequences	364
A.4. Verdier sequences among ∞ -categories of modules	368
A.5. The classification of Verdier sequences	372
Appendix B. Comparisons to previous work	381
B.1. The Heine–Spitzweck–Verdugo Grothendieck–Witt space	383
B.2. Schlichting’s Grothendieck–Witt spectrum of an exact category with duality	388
References	395

Introduction

Overview

Unimodular quadratic and symmetric forms are ubiquitous objects in mathematics appearing in contexts ranging from norm constructions in number theory to surgery obstructions in geometric topology. Their classification, however, even over simple rings such as the integers, remains out of reach. A simplification, following ideas of Grothendieck for the study of projective modules, suggests to consider for a commutative ring R (for ease of exposition) the abelian group $\mathrm{GW}_0^q(R)$ (resp. $\mathrm{GW}_0^s(R)$) given as the group completion of the monoid of isomorphism classes of finitely generated projective R -modules P , equipped with a unimodular quadratic (resp. symmetric) form q , with addition given by the orthogonal sum

$$[P, q] + [P', q'] = [P \oplus P', q \perp q'].$$

This group, commonly known as the (*quadratic or symmetric*) *Grothendieck–Witt group* of R , was given a homotopy-theoretical refinement at the hands of Karoubi and Villamayor in [KV], by adapting Quillen’s approach to higher algebraic K-theory. In modern terms, one organises the collection of unimodular quadratic or symmetric forms (P, q) into a groupoid $\mathrm{Unimod}^r(R)$ for $r \in \{q, s\}$, which may be viewed as an E_∞ -monoid using the symmetric monoidal structure on $\mathrm{Unimod}^r(R)$ arising from orthogonal sum. One can then take the group completion to obtain an E_∞ -group

$$\mathcal{GW}_{\mathrm{cl}}^r(R) = \mathrm{Unimod}^r(R)^{\mathrm{grp}},$$

the *classical Grothendieck–Witt space*, whose group of components is the Grothendieck–Witt group described above. By definition, the *higher Grothendieck–Witt groups* of R are then the higher homotopy groups of $\mathcal{GW}_{\mathrm{cl}}^r(R)$.

There are variants of this construction also for forms over non-commutative rings R taking values in what we call an invertible module M with involution over R , which in particular covers forms over rings with involution. In this generality, one can also simply change the sign of the involution on M to pass from symmetric and quadratic to skew-symmetric and skew-quadratic forms; we will denote the resulting module with involution by $-M$. Finally, we shall also consider even forms in the sequel, that is forms admitting a quadratic refinement but not equipped with one. For R commutative, they for example encode symplectic, rather than just skew-symmetric, forms via $M = -R$ also in characteristic 2. The various kinds of forms are then connected by polarisation maps

$$\mathcal{GW}_{\mathrm{cl}}^q(R, M) \longrightarrow \mathcal{GW}_{\mathrm{cl}}^{\mathrm{ev}}(R, M) \longrightarrow \mathcal{GW}_{\mathrm{cl}}^s(R, M),$$

which are equivalences if 2 is a unit in R , but not in general.

In the present paper, we establish a decomposition of any of the above Grothendieck–Witt spaces into a K-theoretic and an L-theoretic part, and establish a tighter relation between them than was previously expected. To motivate the decomposition into K- and L-theoretic pieces, we recall, for $r \in \{q, \text{ev}, s\}$, the following classical exact sequence:

$$K_0(R, M)_{C_2} \xrightarrow{\text{hyp}} GW_0^r(R, M) \longrightarrow W_0^r(R, M) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Here, the C_2 -coinvariants on the group $K_0(R, M) = K_0(R)$ on the left are formed with respect to the dualisation action $P \mapsto P^* := \text{Hom}_R(P, M)$, and $W_0^r(R, M)$ is the *Witt group*, defined as the monoid of isomorphism classes of unimodular M -valued r -forms modulo those that admit a Lagrangian. The middle map is then simply the projection and the left-hand one, the hyperbolisation, takes P to $P \oplus P^*$ equipped with its evaluation form.

The principal goal of the present paper is to extend this to a long exact sequence with L-groups playing the role of higher Witt groups. Such results are well known principally from the work of Karoubi and Schlichting if 2 is a unit in R , and have led to a good understanding of Grothendieck–Witt theory relative to K-theory, since the relevant L-groups are often rather accessible. For instance, by work of Ranicki [Ran3], when 2 is invertible in R , one has $W_0(R, M) = L_0(R, M)$ and in addition $L_{i+2}(R, M) \cong L_i(R, -M)$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, so that the L-groups are in particular 4-periodic. There is furthermore a large body of work computing Witt groups, culminating for example in Voevodsky’s solution to Milnor’s conjecture that Witt groups of fields not of characteristic 2 admit complete filtrations with filtration quotients given by Galois cohomology [Voe], [OVV]. An older result of Kato achieves a similar description in characteristic 2, see [Kat]. The resulting calculations for Grothendieck–Witt groups of fields can then often be leveraged for calculations over other rings by means of various localisation sequences if 2 is invertible in R [HorS], [Sch2]. Another overarching goal of our paper series is to provide such localisation sequences for Grothendieck–Witt groups if 2 is not assumed invertible in R , and to describe the extent to which periodicity statements for L-groups still hold. The latter turns out to be surprisingly closely related to the behaviour of the polarisation maps connecting the various Grothendieck–Witt spaces.

Historical background

The study of Grothendieck–Witt spaces begins by comparing them to Quillen’s algebraic K-space $\mathcal{K}(R)$ defined as the group completion of the groupoid of finitely generated projective modules over R . To this end, one has maps

$$\text{fgt}: \mathcal{GW}_{\text{cl}}^s(R, M) \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}(R) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{hyp}: \mathcal{K}(R) \longrightarrow \mathcal{GW}_{\text{cl}}^q(R, M),$$

the former extracting the underlying module of a unimodular form, the latter induced by the hyperbolisation construction explained above.

In his fundamental papers [Kar1], [Kar2], Karoubi analysed the case in which 2 is a unit in R (so no distinction between the three flavours of Grothendieck–Witt groups is necessary). He considered the spaces

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{U}_{\text{cl}}(R, M) &= \text{fib}(\mathcal{K}(R) \xrightarrow{\text{hyp}} \mathcal{GW}_{\text{cl}}(R, M)), \\ \mathcal{V}_{\text{cl}}(R, M) &= \text{fib}(\mathcal{GW}_{\text{cl}}(R, M) \xrightarrow{\text{fgt}} \mathcal{K}(R)),\end{aligned}$$

and the cokernels $W_i(R, M)$ of the maps

$$\text{hyp}: \mathcal{K}_i(R) \longrightarrow \text{GW}_i(R, M).$$

He then showed the following two results nowadays known as his fundamental and periodicity theorems, namely that

$$\mathcal{U}_{\text{cl}}(R, -M) \simeq \mathcal{V}_{\text{cl}}(R, M) \quad \text{and} \quad W_i(R, M) \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] \cong W_{i+2}(R, -M) \left[\frac{1}{2} \right].$$

In fact, Karoubi showed the right-hand identification without the assumption that 2 be invertible in R . These results permit one to inductively deduce results on higher Grothendieck–Witt groups from information about algebraic K-theory on the one hand, and about $W_i(R, \pm M)$ for $i=0, 1$ on the other.

To control the behaviour of the 2-torsion in the cokernel of the hyperbolisation map, Kobal in [Kob] introduced refinements of the hyperbolic and forgetful maps. By the invertibility assumption on M , the functor taking M -valued duals induces an action of the group C_2 on the algebraic K-spectrum, and we denote the arising C_2 -spectrum by $\mathcal{K}(R, M)$, and similarly for the K-space $\mathcal{K}(R, M)$. The maps above then refine to maps

$$\mathcal{K}(R, M)_{hC_2} \xrightarrow{\text{hyp}} \mathcal{GW}_{\text{cl}}^q(R, M) \longrightarrow \mathcal{GW}_{\text{cl}}^s(R, M) \xrightarrow{\text{fgt}} \mathcal{K}(R, M)^{hC_2},$$

where the orbits on the left are formed in E_∞ -groups (and not on underlying spaces) and the composite is the norm of $\mathcal{K}(R, M)$. Kobal used these refinements to show that if 2 is invertible in R , then the cofibre of $\text{hyp}: \mathcal{K}(R, M)_{hC_2} \rightarrow \mathcal{GW}_{\text{cl}}(R, M)$ is 4-periodic on the nose.

The next major steps forward were then taken by Schlichting in [Sch3], who introduced Grothendieck–Witt spectra for differential graded categories with duality in which 2 is invertible. Applied to categories of chain complexes over R , he obtained (usually non-connective) spectra $\text{GW}_{\text{cl}}(R, M)$ with $\Omega^\infty \text{GW}_{\text{cl}}(R, M) \simeq \mathcal{GW}_{\text{cl}}(R, M)$ and used this machinery to establish a fibre sequence

$$\text{GW}_{\text{cl}}(R, M^{[-1]}) \xrightarrow{\text{fgt}} \mathcal{K}(R, M) \xrightarrow{\text{hyp}} \text{GW}_{\text{cl}}(R, M),$$

which he termed the *Bott sequence*, where $(-)^{[i]}$ refers to the i -fold shift of the duality afforded by his setup. He also proved that $\mathrm{GW}_{\mathrm{cl}}(R, M^{[i]}) \simeq \mathrm{GW}_{\mathrm{cl}}(R, -M^{[i+2]})$, yielding in total a new conceptual proof of Karoubi's fundamental theorem. Still assuming 2 invertible in R , he furthermore showed that the (4-periodic) homotopy groups of the cofibre of the refined hyperbolic map $\mathrm{hyp}: \mathrm{K}(R, M)_{\mathrm{hC}_2} \rightarrow \mathrm{GW}_{\mathrm{cl}}(R, M)$ are indeed given by the Witt groups $W_0(R, \pm M)$ in even degrees and by Witt groups of formations in odd degrees.

This led to the folk theorem that if 2 is a unit in R , the cofibre of

$$\mathrm{hyp}: \mathrm{K}(R, M)_{\mathrm{hC}_2} \longrightarrow \mathrm{GW}_{\mathrm{cl}}(R, M)$$

is given by Ranicki's L-spectrum $L(R, M)$ from [Ran3], whose homotopy groups are well known to match Schlichting's results, though, as far as we are aware, no account at the level of spectra has appeared in the literature. Without the assumption on the invertibility of 2, however, many of the methods employed break down. In particular, the relation between Grothendieck–Witt groups and L-groups remained mysterious. For example, it is well known that the cofibre of the hyperbolisation map in the quadratic case cannot directly relate to quadratic L-spectra. If 2 is not invertible in R , then there are indeed many flavours of L-groups and, as far as we are aware, not even a precise conjecture had been put forward. In contrast to this situation, Karoubi predicted in [Kar3] a precise form in which his fundamental theorems should extend to general rings: it is not only the sign on M that changes when passing from $\mathcal{U}$ to $\mathcal{V}$, but also the form parameter. A similar suggestion was made by Giffen; see [Wil]. In what is hopefully evident notation, they conjectured that

$$\Omega\mathcal{U}_{\mathrm{cl}}^q(R, -M) \simeq \mathcal{V}_{\mathrm{cl}}^{\mathrm{ev}}(R, M) \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega\mathcal{U}_{\mathrm{cl}}^{\mathrm{ev}}(R, -M) \simeq \mathcal{V}_{\mathrm{cl}}^s(R, M).$$

In the present paper, we obtain extensions of Karoubi's periodicity and fundamental theorem to arbitrary rings, affirming in particular the conjecture of Karoubi and Giffen, and also determine the cofibre of the hyperbolisation map as an L-spectrum (which, however, need not be 4-periodic in general).

Karoubi's fundamental and periodicity theorem have also been instrumental in concrete computations, for instance they have lead to an almost complete computation of the Grothendieck–Witt groups of $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]$ in [BeK], and to great structural insight by controlling the 2-adic behaviour of the forgetful map $\mathrm{GW}_{\mathrm{cl}} \rightarrow \mathrm{K}^{\mathrm{hC}_2}$ in [BKSØ] (still under the assumption that 2 is a unit). In paper [III], we will employ the results of this paper to prove extensions of these computational and structural results to general rings of integers in number fields, and in particular to $\mathbb{Z}$.

Main results

Our approach is based on placing Grothendieck–Witt theory and L-theory into a common general framework, namely that of Poincaré ∞ -categories, which were introduced by Lurie in his lectures on L-theory [Lu3], and developed in detail in [I]. A Poincaré ∞ -category is a small stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$ together with a certain functor $\mathfrak{Q}: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathfrak{p}$ which encodes the type of forms (such as, quadratic, even or symmetric) under consideration. The requirements on $\mathfrak{Q}$ are such that there is an associated duality equivalence $D_{\mathfrak{Q}}: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and as in Schlichting’s setup, Poincaré structures can be shifted via $\mathfrak{Q}^{[i]} = \mathbb{S}^i \otimes \mathfrak{Q}$ with associated duality $\mathbb{S}^i \otimes D_{\mathfrak{Q}}$.

As mentioned above, Lurie defined L-spectra $L(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ for Poincaré ∞ -categories, and it is by now standard to view K-spectra as a functor on stable ∞ -categories. The duality $D_{\mathfrak{Q}}$ induces a C_2 -action on the K-spectrum of a Poincaré ∞ -category and we will denote the resulting C_2 -spectrum by $K(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$. In the present paper, we define a Grothendieck–Witt spectrum $\text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ for every Poincaré ∞ -category and, as main result, we provide extensions of Karoubi’s periodicity theorem and Schlichting’s Bott sequence for arbitrary Poincaré ∞ -categories.

MAIN THEOREM. *For every Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, there is a fibre sequence*

$$K(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})_{hC_2} \xrightarrow{\text{hyp}} \text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \xrightarrow{\text{bord}} L(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}),$$

which canonically splits after inverting 2, and a fibre sequence

$$\text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[-1]}) \xrightarrow{\text{fgt}} K(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\text{hyp}} \text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}).$$

In order to explain how this generalises the results of Karoubi and Schlichting on Grothendieck–Witt spectra of discrete rings mentioned above, take $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R)$, the stable subcategory of the derived ∞ -category $\mathcal{D}(R)$ spanned by the perfect complexes over R . As part of [I], we constructed Poincaré structures

$$\Omega_M^{\text{q}} \Longrightarrow \Omega_M^{\text{gq}} \Longrightarrow \Omega_M^{\text{ge}} \Longrightarrow \Omega_M^{\text{gs}} \Longrightarrow \Omega_M^{\text{s}}$$

connected by maps as indicated. Roughly, the outer two assign to a chain complex its spectrum of homotopy coherent quadratic or symmetric M -valued forms, whereas the middle three are the more subtle animations, or in more classical terminology non-abelian derivations, of the functors

$$\text{Quad}_M, \text{Ev}_M, \text{Sym}_M: \text{Proj}(R)^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}\mathcal{b}$$

parametrising ordinary M -valued quadratic, even and symmetric forms, respectively. We shall refer to the outer two as the homotopical and inner ones as the genuine Poincaré

structures on $\mathcal{D}^p(R)$. The comparison maps between all five Poincaré structures are equivalences if 2 is a unit in R , but in general they give rise to five distinct Grothendieck–Witt spectra. Moreover, from the main result of [HStm], we find that it is the middle three which relate to the classical Grothendieck–Witt spaces, i.e. we have

$$\Omega^\infty \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\mathrm{gr}}) \simeq \mathcal{GW}_{\mathrm{cl}}^r(R, M)$$

for $r \in \{q, \mathrm{ev}, s\}$, whereas it is the outer two Poincaré structures $\mathfrak{Q}_M^q$ and $\mathfrak{Q}_M^s$ that give rise to Ranicki’s 4-periodic quadratic and symmetric L-spectra. This mismatch (which is also the reason for carrying the subscript cl through the introduction) explains much of the subtlety that arose in previous attempts to connect Grothendieck–Witt theory and L-theory.

For consistency of notation, we will write $\mathrm{GW}_{\mathrm{cl}}^r(R, M)$ for $\mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\mathrm{gr}})$ also if 2 is not necessarily invertible in R ; if it is, these spectra really do agree with Schlichting’s constructions, as we verify in the second appendix. The identifications at the heart of his proofs of Karoubi’s fundamental theorem then extend to identifications

$$(\mathcal{D}^p(R), (\mathfrak{Q}_M^q)^{[2]}) \simeq (\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^q) \quad \text{and} \quad (\mathcal{D}^p(R), (\mathfrak{Q}_M^s)^{[2]}) \simeq (\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^s).$$

So, if 2 is a unit in R , we in particular recover his results and extend the identification of the cofibre of the hyperbolisation map to the spectrum level. More importantly, however, even if 2 is not necessarily invertible, we also find

$$(\mathcal{D}^p(R), (\mathfrak{Q}_M^{\mathrm{gs}})^{[2]}) \simeq (\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^{\mathrm{ge}}) \quad \text{and} \quad (\mathcal{D}^p(R), (\mathfrak{Q}_M^{\mathrm{ge}})^{[2]}) \simeq (\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^{\mathrm{gq}}),$$

whence the second part of the [Main theorem](#) settles the conjecture of Giffen and Karoubi. Explicitly, in hopefully evident notation, we obtain the following result.

COROLLARY. *For a discrete ring R and an invertible R -module M with involution, there are canonical equivalences*

$$\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{cl}}^q(R, -M) \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cl}}^{\mathrm{ev}}(R, M) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{cl}}^{\mathrm{ev}}(R, -M) \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cl}}^s(R, M).$$

As a consequence of the first part of our [Main theorem](#), we also obtain a direct relation between the Grothendieck–Witt spectra for different form parameters. As an implementation of Ranicki’s L-theoretic periodicity results, Lurie produced canonical equivalences

$$\mathrm{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}).$$

Applying this four times, we obtain a stabilisation map

$$\mathrm{stab}: \mathbb{S}^4 \otimes \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\mathrm{gs}}) \simeq \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\mathrm{gq}}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{pol}} \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\mathrm{gs}}),$$

which is an equivalence if 2 is invertible in R . As another articulation of periodicity we have the following result.

COROLLARY. *The natural map $\text{pol}: \text{GW}_{\text{cl}}^q(R, M) \rightarrow \text{GW}_{\text{cl}}^s(R, M)$ fits into a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K(R, M)_{\text{hC}_2} & \xrightarrow{\text{hyp}} & \text{GW}_{\text{cl}}^q(R, M) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{S}^4 \otimes L(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\text{gs}}) \\ \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \text{pol} & & \downarrow \text{stab} \\ K(R, M)_{\text{hC}_2} & \xrightarrow{\text{hyp}} & \text{GW}_{\text{cl}}^s(R, M) & \xrightarrow{\text{bord}} & L(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\text{gs}}) \end{array}$$

of fibre sequences.

In particular, this result ties the behaviour of the polarisation map

$$\text{GW}_{\text{cl}}^q(R, M) \longrightarrow \text{GW}_{\text{cl}}^s(R, M)$$

directly to the periodicity properties $L(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\text{gs}})$. In the body of the text, we shall derive more general versions of both corollaries concerning Grothendieck–Witt groups associated to suitable pairs of Bak’s form parameters. In particular, we settle Conjectures 1 and 2 of [Kar3] in full.

In the third part of this series, paper [III], we investigate the spectra $L(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\text{gr}})$ and $\text{GW}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\text{gr}})$ for general form parameters in detail. In particular, we refine work of Ranicki to show that, for Dedekind rings, and thus in particular number rings, the comparison map

$$L(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\text{gs}}) \longrightarrow L(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\text{s}})$$

is an equivalence in non-negative degrees. In particular, in this case, the non-negative genuine symmetric L-groups are still 4-periodic, and surprisingly it is the symmetric and not the quadratic L-groups which govern the cofibre of the hyperbolisation map

$$K(R, M)_{\text{hC}_2} \longrightarrow \text{GW}^q(R, M)$$

outside small degrees. We use this analysis in conjunction with our [Main theorem](#) to obtain dévissage results for Grothendieck–Witt spectra of Dedekind rings, establish finite generation results and confirm Thomason’s homotopy limit problem for number rings, and ultimately provide an almost complete computation of the Grothendieck–Witt groups of the integers.

Hermitian K-theory of Poincaré ∞ -categories

Let us now sketch the road to our main result. Besides the setup of Poincaré ∞ -categories, the main novelty of our approach is its direct connection to the theory of cobordism categories of manifolds. To facilitate the discussion, recall that Cob_d has $(d-1)$ -dimensional

closed, oriented, smooth manifolds as objects, and spaces of cobordisms thereof as morphisms. The celebrated equivalence

$$|\mathrm{Cob}_d| \simeq \Omega^{\infty-1} \mathrm{MTSO}(d),$$

established by Galatius, Madsen, Tillmann and Weiss in [GMTW] then lies at the heart of much modern work on the homotopy types of diffeomorphism groups [GRW]; here $\mathrm{MTSO}(d)$ denotes the Thom spectrum of $-\gamma_d \rightarrow \mathrm{BSO}(d)$, where γ_d denotes the universal vector bundle over $\mathrm{BSO}(d)$.

Now, a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ determines a space of Poincaré objects $\mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ to be thought of as the higher categorical generalisation of the groupoid $\mathrm{Unimod}^r(R, M)$ of unimodular forms considered in the case of discrete rings above. By adapting Quillen's Q-construction to the hermitian setup, we produce for every Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ an analogous cobordism category $\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \in \mathrm{Cat}_\infty$ with objects given by $\mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]})$ and morphisms given by spaces of Poincaré cobordisms, Ranicki style.

As the technical heart of the present paper, we show the following additivity theorem.

THEOREM A. *If $p: (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ is a split Poincaré–Verdier projection with kernel $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, then it induces a bicartesian fibration of ∞ -categories $\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow \mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$, whose fibre over $0 \in \mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ is $\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$. In particular, one obtains a fibre sequence*

$$|\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})| \longrightarrow |\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)| \longrightarrow |\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)|$$

of spaces.

Here, p is called a *Poincaré–Verdier projection* if the sequence $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ is both a fibre and a cofibre sequence in $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}}$, the ∞ -category of Poincaré ∞ -categories. We call such sequences *Poincaré–Verdier sequences*, and they are *split* if the underlying functors both admit both adjoints. This is the Poincaré analogue of the notion of (split) Verdier sequences of stable ∞ -categories, and indeed the result is a hermitian analogue of Waldhausen's additivity theorem, as we shall momentarily explain. To any Poincaré category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ we may associate a new Poincaré category $\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ whose underlying category is $\mathrm{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathrm{Fun}(\Delta^1, \mathcal{C})$ and whose Poincaré objects encode Poincaré objects in $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ together with a Lagrangian. As such Lagrangians are the same thing as Ranicki's null-cobordisms, the cobordism category $\mathrm{Cob}^\partial(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) := \mathrm{Cob}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{[1]})$ plays the role of a cobordism category with boundary akin to the geometric situation. Extracting boundaries and viewing objects as having trivial boundary then induces a split Poincaré–Verdier sequence, the *metabolic sequence*

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{met}} (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}),$$

whose right-hand map is underlain by the target projection $t: \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. Applied to this special case, Theorem A gives a fibre sequence

$$|\text{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega^{[-1]})| \longrightarrow |\text{Cob}^\partial(\mathcal{C}, \Omega^{[-1]})| \xrightarrow{\partial} |\text{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)|$$

which on the one hand, we view as an algebraic version of Genauer's fibre sequence

$$|\text{Cob}_{d+1}| \longrightarrow |\text{Cob}_{d+1}^\partial| \xrightarrow{\partial} |\text{Cob}_d|$$

from geometric topology [G]. On the other hand, it is a hermitian analogue of the (split) fibre sequence

$$|\text{Span}(\mathcal{C})| \longrightarrow |\text{Span}(\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}))| \xrightarrow{t} |\text{Span}(\mathcal{C})|,$$

which, in view of the equivalence $\Omega|\text{Span}(\mathcal{C})| \simeq \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C})$, is equivalent to Waldhausen's classical additivity theorem $\mathcal{K}(\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C})) \simeq \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C})^2$. In contrast to this case, however, neither the geometric nor our hermitian fibre sequences split.

Our proof of Theorem A is in fact modelled on the recent proof of Genauer's fibre sequence at the hands of the ninth author [Stm], and is new even in the context of algebraic K-theory. Similar additivity results are known in other setups and in varying degrees of generality, e.g. in [Sch3], [HSV1]. The actual statement we prove in the body of the paper is, however, more general and also applies to an arbitrary additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ replacing $\mathcal{F} = \text{Pn}$ in the definition of cobordism categories; here, we call such $\mathcal{F}$ *additive* if it takes split Poincaré–Verdier squares, that is, cartesian squares of Poincaré ∞ -categories whose vertical maps are split Poincaré–Verdier projections, to cartesian squares of spaces.

We then proceed on to define the *Grothendieck–Witt spectrum* $\text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)$ by iterating the hermitian Q-construction, and thus also the *Grothendieck–Witt space* $\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega) = \Omega^\infty \text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)$. The refined version of Theorem A, which in particular applies to such iterated constructions, gives us a basis for establishing the following result.

THEOREM B. (i) *There is an equivalence*

$$|\text{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)| \simeq \Omega^{\infty-1} \text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega),$$

natural in $(\mathcal{C}, \Omega) \in \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$. So, in particular,

$$\Omega|\text{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)| \simeq \mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega).$$

(ii) *The functors $\text{GW}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$ and $\mathcal{GW}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \text{Grp}_{\text{E}_\infty}(\mathcal{S})$ are the initial additive functors equipped with a transformation $\text{Pn} \rightarrow \mathcal{GW} \simeq \Omega^\infty \text{GW}$.*

(iii) *The functor $\text{L}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$ is the initial additive, bordism-invariant functor equipped with a transformation $\text{Pn} \rightarrow \Omega^\infty \text{L}$.*

Here, an additive functor $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}$ is called *bordism-invariant* if it vanishes on $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ for every Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$, a notion that on account of Waldhausen additivity has no sensible counterpart in the context of ordinary algebraic K-theory. Theorem B simultaneously gives an algebraic analogue of the theorem of Galatius, Madsen, Tillmann and Weiss above concerning the homotopy type of the cobordism category and the hermitian analogue of the theorem of Blumberg, Gepner and Tabuada from [BGT] that $K: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}$ is the initial additive functor with a transformation $\text{Cr} \rightarrow \Omega^\infty K = \mathcal{K}$.

To establish the fibre sequence

$$K(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})_{\text{hC}_2} \longrightarrow \text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \longrightarrow L(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$$

starting from Theorem B, we finally also exhibit the cofibre of the left-hand map as the initial bordism-invariant functor under GW, so that Theorem B applies to identify it with $L(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$. To obtain the extension

$$\text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow K(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$$

of Schlichting's fibre sequence, we use a version of Ranicki's algebraic Thom construction to derive a natural equivalence

$$|\text{Cob}^\partial(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})| \simeq |\text{Span}(\mathcal{C})| \simeq \Omega^{\infty-1} K(\mathcal{C}),$$

analogous to Genauer's identification $|\text{Cob}_d^\partial| \simeq \Omega^{\infty-1} \mathbb{S}[\text{BSO}(d)]$. This identification upgrades to an equivalence $\text{GW}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})) \simeq K(\mathcal{C})$, and the desired fibre sequence is thus obtained by taking Grothendieck–Witt spectra of the metabolic sequence. In particular, it is an algebraic analogue of Genauer's results, and we therefore term it the *Bott–Genauer sequence*.

With the Main theorem established, we observe that, since both L-theory and K-theory take arbitrary Poincaré–Verdier sequences in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\mathcal{P}}$ to fibre sequences, we obtain the following localisation theorem for Grothendieck–Witt theory.

COROLLARY C. *The functor $\text{GW}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}$ is Verdier-localising, i.e. it takes arbitrary Poincaré–Verdier sequences $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ to fibre sequences*

$$\text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \longrightarrow \text{GW}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow \text{GW}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

of spectra.

An important example of Poincaré–Verdier sequences arises from localisations of rings. Applied in these cases, Corollary C can for example be used to reproduce and generalise the classical localisation and Mayer–Vietoris sequences among (symmetric)

Grothendieck–Witt spaces and spectra [HorS], [Sch2]; see Corollary F below and the subsequent discussion.

As the final piece of general structure, we recall that in [HM] Hesselholt and Madsen combined the symmetric Grothendieck–Witt and algebraic K-spectra of a ring R and an invertible module with involution M into what they termed the real algebraic K-spectrum, a genuine C_2 -spectrum with underlying spectrum $K(R)$ and genuine fixed points given by the connective cover of $\mathrm{GW}_{\mathrm{cl}}^s(R, M)$. We likewise construct a functor $\mathrm{KR}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^p \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}^{\mathrm{g}C_2}$, where $\mathrm{Sp}^{\mathrm{g}C_2}$ denotes the ∞ -category of genuine C_2 -spectra. The underlying C_2 -spectrum is again given by $K(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, and in our case the genuine fixed points are $\mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ (not just its connective cover). Our Main theorem can then be expressed as identifying the geometric fixed points of KR with L-spectra, which combined with the comparison results of [HStm] affirms the conjecture of Hesselholt and Madsen, that the geometric fixed points of the real algebraic K-spectrum of a discrete ring are a version of Ranicki’s L-theory. In total, one can identify the isotropy separation square of $\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathrm{g}C_2} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\varphi C_2} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathrm{h}C_2} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathrm{t}C_2} \end{array} \quad \text{as} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{bord}} & \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \\ \downarrow \mathrm{fgt} & & \downarrow \Xi \\ \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathrm{h}C_2} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{can}} & \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathrm{t}C_2}, \end{array}$$

where $\Xi: \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathrm{t}C_2}$ is an extension of a transformation into the Tate construction on algebraic K-theory first constructed by Weiss and Williams in [WW1].

As the ultimate expression of periodicity, we then have the following statement in the language of genuine equivariant homotopy theory, which combines the periodicity results about L-spectra and Karoubi’s fundamental theorem into a single result.

THEOREM D. *The boundary map of the metabolic Poincaré–Verdier sequence provides a canonical equivalence*

$$\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{1-\sigma} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

where σ denotes the sign representation of C_2 .

Indeed, the periodicity properties of L-spectra are now an instance of the identification $(\mathbb{S}^{1-\sigma} \otimes X)^{\varphi C_2} \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes X^{\varphi C_2}$ and the Bott–Genauer sequence is recovered via the fibre sequence $X^{\mathrm{g}C_2} \rightarrow X \rightarrow (\mathbb{S}^{1-\sigma} \otimes X)^{\mathrm{g}C_2}$, both valid for general $X \in \mathrm{Sp}^{\mathrm{g}C_2}$.

Further applications to rings and parametrised spectra

In this subsection, we specialise the abstract results discussed earlier to the classical Grothendieck–Witt spectrum of a (discrete) ring R with coefficients in an invertible module with involution M . We constructed in [1] a sequence of Poincaré structures

$$\Omega_M^q = \Omega_M^{\geq \infty} \implies \dots \implies \Omega_M^{\geq m} \implies \Omega_M^{\geq m-1} \implies \dots \implies \Omega_M^{\geq -\infty} = \Omega_M^s$$

on $\mathcal{D}^p(R)$, all of whose transition maps are equivalences if 2 is invertible in R . The genuine Poincaré structures introduced earlier appear as

$$\Omega_M^{gs} = \Omega_M^{\geq 0}, \quad \Omega_M^{ge} = \Omega_M^{\geq 1} \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega_M^{gq} = \Omega_M^{\geq 2}.$$

Furthermore, in [1], we showed that the shift functors on $\mathcal{D}^p(R)$ induce equivalences of the form

$$(\mathcal{D}^p(R), (\Omega_M^{\geq m})^{[2]}) \simeq (\mathcal{D}^p(R), \Omega_M^{\geq m+1}).$$

Applying Theorem D, we find the following result, which (for 2 invertible in R) proves another unpublished conjecture of Hesselholt–Madsen.

COROLLARY E. (Genuine Karoubi periodicity) *For a (discrete) ring R , an invertible R -module M with involution, and $m \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$, there are canonical equivalences*

$$\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \Omega_M^{\geq m}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{2-2\sigma} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \Omega_M^{\geq m-1}).$$

In particular, the genuine C_2 -spectra $\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \Omega_M^s)$ and $\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \Omega_M^q)$ are $(4-4\sigma)$ -periodic and even $(2-2\sigma)$ -periodic if R has characteristic 2.

In particular, we find

$$\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \Omega_M^{gq}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{2-2\sigma} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \Omega_M^{ge}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{4-4\sigma} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \Omega_M^{gs}).$$

In fact, we show that the $(4-4\sigma)$ -fold (resp. $(2-2\sigma)$ -fold) periodicity of $\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \Omega_M^s)$ and $\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \Omega_M^q)$ in fact holds for any complex oriented (resp. real oriented) E_1 -ring R . We will deduce it in this generality in the body of the paper along with periodicity results for other ring spectra such as ko and tmf often with periods larger than 4.

Let us now turn to a sample application regarding the behaviour of Grothendieck–Witt spectra under localisations of rings. As part of our general analysis, we show that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{D}^p(R), \Omega_M^{\geq m}) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{im}(f)}(R[1/f]), \Omega_{M[1/f]}^{\geq m}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{im}(g)}(R[1/g]), \Omega_{M[1/g]}^{\geq m}) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{im}(fg)}(R[1/fg]), \Omega_{M[1/fg]}^{\geq m}) \end{array}$$

is a Poincaré–Verdier square for any commutative ring, invertible R -module M with involution and $f, g \in R$ that span the unit ideal. Here, for any $a \in R$, the superscript $\mathrm{im}(a)$ indicates the Poincaré subcategory of $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{p}}(R)$ generated by the image of the localisation functor $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{p}}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{p}}(R[1/a])$. As a consequence of Corollary C, we thus find the following result.

COROLLARY F. *Ler R be a (discrete) commutative ring, M be an invertible R -module with involution, and $f, g \in R$ be elements spanning the unit ideal. Then, applying any Verdier-localising functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}$ such as K , GW or L to the square above yields a cartesian diagram of spectra.*

The categories $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{im}(a)}(R) \subseteq \mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{p}}(R)$ are dense (and in general proper) stable subcategories. By work of Thomason, such subcategories are classified by subgroups $c \subseteq \mathrm{K}_0(R)$, and in the body of the text we treat the case of such control groups in general. In [IV] we then extend Schlichting’s hermitian cofinality theorem to general Poincaré ∞ -categories, which in particular implies that passage to a dense Poincaré subcategory does not affect the positive Grothendieck–Witt groups. Combined with Corollary F, this extends Schlichting’s Mayer–Vietoris sequences [Sch2] from higher symmetric to quadratic and even Grothendieck–Witt groups. A more systematic approach, also pursued in [IV], considers what we term *Karoubi–Grothendieck–Witt spectra* $\mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P})$, a variant of Grothendieck–Witt spectra that is not only Verdier-localising, but also invariant under passage to dense subcategories mimicking the passage from connective to non-connective K-theory. Corollary F then shows that GW satisfies a Mayer–Vietoris principle at the spectrum level. In [CHN], this is exploited to show that Karoubi–Grothendieck–Witt spectra of schemes satisfy Zariski (even Nisnevich) descent, recovering and extending Schlichting’s results.

Lastly, we turn to another class of examples of Poincaré ∞ -categories, namely those formed by compact parametrised spectra over a space B . The relevance of these examples is already visible in the equivalences

$$\mathrm{A}(B) \simeq \mathrm{K}((\mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}/B)^{\omega})$$

describing Waldhausen’s K-theory of spaces in the present framework. Given a stable spherical fibration ξ over B , there are three important Poincaré structures on $(\mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}/B)^{\omega}$: the quadratic, the symmetric and the visible one, all of whose underlying duality is the Costenoble–Waner functor

$$E \longmapsto \mathrm{Hom}_B(E \boxtimes E, \Delta_! \xi).$$

Here, $\boxtimes$ is the exterior tensor product, $\Delta: B \rightarrow B \times B$ is the diagonal map, and the subscript $!$ denotes the left adjoint functor to its associated pullback. Then, from our iden-

tification of the isotropy separation square of $\mathrm{KR}((\mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}/B)^\omega, \mathfrak{Q}_\xi^r)$ with $r \in \{q, s, v\}$, we find the following result.

COROLLARY G. *There are canonical equivalences*

$$\mathrm{GW}((\mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}/B)^\omega, \mathfrak{Q}_\xi^r) \simeq \mathrm{LA}^r(B, \xi),$$

and, in particular,

$$\Omega^{\infty-1} \mathrm{LA}^r(B, \xi) \simeq |\mathrm{Cob}((\mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}/B)^\omega, \mathfrak{Q}_\xi^r)|$$

for $r \in \{q, s, v\}$.

Here, $\mathrm{LA}^r(B, \xi)$ denotes the spectra constructed by Weiss and Williams (under the names LA_* , $\mathrm{LA}^\bullet$ and VLA) in their pursuit of a combination of surgery theory and pseudo-isotopy theory into a direct description of the spaces $\mathcal{G}(M)/\mathrm{Top}(M)$ for closed manifolds M ; see [WW3]. This result unites their work with the recent approaches to the study of diffeomorphism groups at the hands of Galatius and Randal-Williams [GRW]. In particular, the second part provides a cycle model for the previously rather mysterious spectra $\mathrm{LA}^r(B, \xi)$ that can be used to give a new construction of the celebrated map

$$\widetilde{\mathrm{Top}}(M)/\mathrm{Top}(M) \longrightarrow \Omega^{\infty+1}(\mathrm{Wh}(M)_{\mathrm{hC}_2})$$

from [WW3] along with a new proof of the index theorems of Weiss and Williams set to appear in [WW4]. These results will appear in future work.

Related recent work

Firstly, in [HSV1], Heine, Spitzweck and Verdugo also construct a real algebraic K-spectrum in greater generality than in the present paper (in particular, for not necessarily stable ∞ -categories), with a version of Theorem B (ii) as their main result, albeit using a weaker notion of additivity than the one we use here (resulting in a logically incomparable result). We compare our construction of Grothendieck–Witt spectra to theirs in Appendix B, but do not pursue a full comparison of the real algebraic K-spectra here.

Secondly, Schlichting announced results similar to the corollaries of our main theorem, and some of the applications we pursue in the third instalment of this series in [Sch4], but see also [Sch6], during the completion of this work. He uses the setup from [Sch5] and a comparison to our construction follows from the main results of [HStm].

Neither of these papers systematically relates Grothendieck–Witt theory to L-theory, a main thread of our work.

Organisation of the paper

In the next section, we briefly summarise the necessary results of [I], providing in particular a guide to the requisite parts. In §1, we study (co)fibre sequences in $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}}$ in detail and introduce additive and localising functors. The analogous results in the setting of stable ∞ -categories, on which our results are based, are well known, but seem difficult to locate coherently in the literature. We therefore give a systematic account in Appendix A, without any claim of originality.

The real work of the present paper then starts in §2. It contains the definition of the hermitian Q-construction and the algebraic cobordism category and proves Theorem A as Corollary 2.5.1 and Lemma 2.5.3. In §3 we then analyse the behaviour of arbitrary additive functors $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}$ and $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$. This leads to very general versions of Theorem B in Corollary 3.3.4 and Proposition 3.4.5, our Main theorem in Corollary 3.6.7, and Theorem D in Theorem 3.7.5. We then obtain all other results of this introduction as simple consequences in §4, where we specialise the discussion to the Grothendieck–Witt functor.

Finally, there is a second appendix which establishes two comparison results to other Grothendieck–Witt spectra, not immediate from the results of [HStm]. They are not used elsewhere in the paper.

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Recollection

In the present section, we briefly recall the parts of [I] that are most relevant for the considerations of the present paper. We first summarise the abstract features of the theory, and then spell out some examples.

Poincaré ∞ -categories and Poincaré objects

Recall from [I, §1.2] that a *hermitian structure* on a small stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$ is a reduced, quadratic functor $\mathfrak{Q}: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}$; we will discuss such functor in detail momentarily. We call a pair $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ consisting of these data a *hermitian ∞ -category*. These organise into an ∞ -category $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}}$ whose morphisms $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ consist of what we term hermitian functors, that is pairs (f, η) where $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is an exact functor and $\eta: \mathfrak{Q} \Rightarrow \Phi \circ f^{\text{op}}$ is a natural transformation.

To such a hermitian ∞ -category is associated its ∞ -category of hermitian forms $\text{He}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, whose objects consist of pairs (X, q) , where $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and q is a $\mathfrak{Q}$ -hermitian form on X , i.e. a point in $\Omega^{\infty} \mathfrak{Q}(X)$; see [I, §2.1]. Morphisms are maps in $\mathcal{C}$ preserving the hermitian forms. The core of the ∞ -category $\text{He}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ is denoted $\text{Fm}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, and these assemble into functors

$$\text{He}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}} \longrightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Fm}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}.$$

In order to impose a non-degeneracy condition on the forms in $\text{Fm}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, one needs a non-degeneracy condition on the hermitian ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ itself. To this end, recall the classification of quadratic functors from Goodwillie calculus: any reduced quadratic functor uniquely extends to a natural cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{Q}(X) & \longrightarrow & \Lambda_{\mathfrak{Q}}(X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{B}_{\mathfrak{Q}}(X, X)^{\text{hC}_2} & \longrightarrow & \text{B}_{\mathfrak{Q}}(X, X)^{\text{tC}_2} \end{array}$$

where $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{Q}}: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}$ is linear (i.e. exact), and $\text{B}_{\mathfrak{Q}}: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}$ is bilinear (i.e. exact in each variable) and symmetric (i.e. comes equipped with a refinement to an element of $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P})^{\text{hC}_2}$, with C_2 acting by flipping the input variables); see [I, §1.3].

A hermitian structure $\mathfrak{Q}$ is called *Poincaré* if there exists an equivalence $D: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ such that

$$\text{B}_{\mathfrak{Q}}(X, Y) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, DY)$$

naturally in $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}$. By Yoneda's lemma, such a functor D is uniquely determined if it exists, so we refer to it as $D_{\mathfrak{Q}}$. By the symmetry of $\text{B}_{\mathfrak{Q}}$, the functor $D_{\mathfrak{Q}}$ then automatically

satisfies $D_{\mathcal{Q}} \circ D_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\text{op}} \simeq \text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}$. Any hermitian functor $(f, \eta): (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ between Poincaré ∞ -categories (i.e. hermitian ∞ -categories whose hermitian structure is Poincaré) induces a canonical map $f \circ D_{\mathcal{Q}} \Rightarrow D_{\Phi} \circ f^{\text{op}}$; see [I, §1.2]. We say that (f, η) is a *Poincaré functor* if this transformation is an equivalence, and Poincaré ∞ -categories together with Poincaré functors form a (non-full) subcategory $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$ of $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}}$.

Now, if $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is Poincaré, then to any hermitian form $(X, q) \in \text{Fm}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ there is canonically associated a map $q_{\sharp}: X \rightarrow D_{\mathcal{Q}}X$ as the image of q under

$$\Omega^{\infty} \mathcal{Q}(X) \longrightarrow \Omega^{\infty} B_{\mathcal{Q}}(X, X) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, D_{\mathcal{Q}}X),$$

and we say that (X, q) is *Poincaré* if the map $q_{\sharp}$ is an equivalence. The full subspace of $\text{Fm}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ spanned by the Poincaré forms is denoted by $\text{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and provides a functor $\text{Pn}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, which we suggest to view in analogy with the functor $\text{Cr}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ taking a stable ∞ -category to its groupoid core. Details about this functor are spelled out in [I, §2.1].

Hermitian structures can be shifted by forming $\mathcal{Q}^{[i]} = \mathbb{S}^i \otimes \mathcal{Q}$, and the simplest example of a Poincaré ∞ -category to keep in mind is $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R)$, where R is a discrete commutative ring and $\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R)$ is the ∞ -category of perfect complexes over R (i.e. finite chain complexes of finitely generated projective R -modules), together with the symmetric and quadratic Poincaré structures given by

$$\mathcal{Q}_R^{\text{q}}(X) \simeq \text{hom}_R(X \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} X, R)_{\text{hC}_2} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{Q}_R^{\text{s}}(X) \simeq \text{hom}_R(X \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} X, R)^{\text{hC}_2},$$

where hom_R denotes the mapping spectrum of the stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R)$ (in other words, the spectrum underlying the derived mapping complex $\mathbb{R} \text{Hom}_R$). In either case, the bilinear part and duality are given by

$$B(X, Y) \simeq \text{hom}_R(X \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} Y, R) \quad \text{and} \quad D(X) \simeq \mathbb{R} \text{Hom}_R(X, R),$$

respectively, which makes both $\mathcal{Q}_R^{\text{s}}$ and $\mathcal{Q}_R^{\text{q}}$ into Poincaré structures on $\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R)$.

Constructions of Poincaré ∞ -categories

We next collect a few important structural properties of the ∞ -categories $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}}$ and $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$, which are the source of key constructions of Poincaré ∞ -categories. First of all, by the results of [I, §6.1], they are both complete and cocomplete, and the inclusion $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}}$ detects equivalences. Furthermore, the forgetful functors

$$\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \longrightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}} \longrightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$$

both possess both adjoints, so preserve both limits and colimits; the adjoints are constructed in [I, §7.2 and §7.3]. For the right-hand functor, both of them simply equip a stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$ with the trivial hermitian structure zero. The right adjoint to the left-hand functor is given by the pairings construction $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \mapsto \text{Pair}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ studied in [I, §7.3]. Its underlying ∞ -category is given by the bivariate unstraightening of $\Omega^\infty B_\Phi: \mathcal{D}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{D}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, and its objects are thus given by triples (X, Y, β) with $X \in \mathcal{D}, Y \in \mathcal{D}^{\text{op}}$ and $\beta \in \Omega^\infty B_\Phi(X, Y)$. Its hermitian structure Φ_{pair} takes (X, Y, β) to the pullback of $\Phi(X) \rightarrow B_\Phi(X, X) \leftarrow \text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y)$, with right-hand map given by pullback of β and the adjunction counit simply projects (X, Y, β) to X with the evident hermitian refinement. The left adjoint is given by $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \mapsto \text{Pair}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi^{[-1]})$, with unit underlain by $X \mapsto (\Omega X, 0, 0)$.

The following two special cases are of great importance. By the above discussion, the left and right adjoints of the composite $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ agree. They are given by the hyperbolic construction $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$ with underlying ∞ -category $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}$ and Poincaré structure $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{C}}: (\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$, see [I, §2.2]. The associated duality is given by $(X, Y) \mapsto (Y, X)$, and there is a natural equivalence $\text{Cr}\mathcal{C} \simeq \text{Pn}\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$ implemented by $X \mapsto (X, X)$.

The other important case is the composite of the inclusion $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{h}}$ with either of its adjoints; see [I, §2.3]. For $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ a Poincaré ∞ -category the duality identifies the underlying category of $\text{Pair}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ with $\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C})$, and the Poincaré structure thereon becomes

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\text{ar}}(X \rightarrow Y) \simeq \mathcal{Q}(X) \times_{B_{\mathcal{Q}}(X, X)} B_{\mathcal{Q}}(X, Y),$$

resulting in the Poincaré ∞ -category $\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = (\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}), \mathcal{Q}_{\text{ar}})$. The equivalence

$$\text{cof}: \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C})$$

then translates the shifted hermitian structure $(\mathcal{Q}_{\text{ar}})^{[-1]}$ into

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\text{met}}(X \rightarrow Y) \simeq \text{fib}(\mathcal{Q}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(X)).$$

The left adjoint therefore takes $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ to $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = (\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}), \mathcal{Q}_{\text{met}})$, the metabolic Poincaré ∞ -category of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, which comes equipped with an equivalence

$$\text{cof}: \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{[-1]} \simeq \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}).$$

The associated duality is

$$D_{\mathcal{Q}_{\text{met}}}(X \rightarrow Y) \simeq \text{fib}(D_{\mathcal{Q}}(Y) \rightarrow D_{\mathcal{Q}}(X)) \longrightarrow D_{\mathcal{Q}}(Y)$$

and Poincaré objects in $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ are best thought of as Poincaré objects with boundary in the Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})$ which embeds into $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ via $X \mapsto (X \rightarrow 0)$, i.e. as the objects with trivial boundary.

From the various adjunction units and counits there then arises a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) & \\
 \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) & \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \downarrow \\ \searrow \end{array} & (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) \\
 & \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) &
 \end{array}$$

can (vertical arrow from $\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$ to $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$)
 hyp (arrow from $\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$ to $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$)
 lag (arrow from $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ to $\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$)
 met (arrow from $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ to $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$)

in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$ for every Poincaré ∞ -category; the underlying functors pointing to the right are given by

$$\text{met}(X \rightarrow Y) = Y \quad \text{and} \quad \text{hyp}(X, Y) = X \oplus D_{\mathfrak{q}}Y,$$

whereas the other two are given by extending the source and identity functors

$$s: \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{id}: \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C})$$

using the adjunction properties of Hyp . Regarding the induced maps after applying Pn , one finds that an element $(X, q) \in \pi_0 \text{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ is in the image of met if it admits a Lagrangian, that is a map $f: L \rightarrow X$ such that there is an equivalence $f^*q \simeq 0$, whose associated null-homotopy of the composite

$$L \xrightarrow{f} X \simeq D_{\mathfrak{q}}X \xrightarrow{D_{\mathfrak{q}}f} D_{\mathfrak{q}}L$$

makes this sequence into a fibre sequence in $\mathcal{C}$. In particular, this is the case for all Poincaré objects in a metabolic Poincaré ∞ -category. Similarly, (X, q) lies in the image of hyp if there is an equivalence $X \simeq L \oplus D_{\mathfrak{q}}L$ which translates the form q into the canonical evaluation form on the target.

Thus the Poincaré categories $\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ encode the theory of metabolic and hyperbolic forms in $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$, and the remainder of the diagram witnesses that any hyperbolic form has a canonical Lagrangian, from which it can be reconstructed.

One further property of these constructions that we shall need is that the duality $D_{\mathfrak{q}}$ equips the underlying ∞ -category of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ with the structure of a homotopy fixed point in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ under the C_2 -action given by taking $\mathcal{C}$ to $\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}$, or in other words, the forgetful functor $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ is C_2 -equivariant for the trivial action on the source and the opposing action on the target; see [I, §7.2]. As a formal consequence, its adjoint Hyp is equivariant as well, and thus the composite

$$\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \xrightarrow{\text{fgt}} \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \xrightarrow{\text{Hyp}} \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$$

lifts to a functor

$$\mathcal{H}yp: \text{Cat}_\infty^p \longrightarrow (\text{Cat}_\infty^p)^{hC_2} = \text{Fun}(BC_2, \text{Cat}_\infty^p),$$

to the ∞ -category of C_2 -objects in Cat_∞^p . The action map on $\mathcal{H}yp(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is given by the composite

$$\mathcal{H}yp(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\text{flip}} \mathcal{H}yp(\mathcal{C}^{op}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{H}yp(D_{\mathcal{Q}})} \mathcal{H}yp(\mathcal{C})$$

and the functor $\text{hyp}: \mathcal{H}yp(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is invariant under the action on the source.

We recall from [I, §5.2] that the ∞ -category Cat_∞^h admits a symmetric monoidal structure making the functor $\text{fgt}: \text{Cat}_\infty^h \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ symmetric monoidal for Lurie's tensor product of stable ∞ -categories on the target. While we do not use the monoidal structure much in the present paper, we heavily exploit the following. The monoidal structure on Cat_∞^h is cartesian closed, i.e. Cat_∞^h admits internal function objects, and also both tensors and cotensors over Cat_∞ ; see [I, §6.2, §6.4 and §6.3], respectively. More explicitly, to hermitian ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ and an ordinary category $\mathcal{J}$, there are associated hermitian ∞ -categories

$$\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)), \quad (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{J}} \quad \text{and} \quad (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}}$$

connected by natural equivalences

$$\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{J}}, (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) \simeq \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi))^{\mathcal{J}} \simeq \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathcal{J}})$$

and whose underlying ∞ -categories in the outer cases are given by

$$\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C}).$$

This results in particular in equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fm } \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_\infty^h}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)), \\ \text{Pn } \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_\infty^p}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)), \\ \text{He}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}}) &\simeq \text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \text{He}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})). \end{aligned}$$

The tensoring construction is unfortunately far less explicit, but for $\mathcal{J}$ a finite poset it is described in [I, Proposition 6.5.8]. Finally, we note that neither the tensor nor cotensor construction generally preserve Poincaré ∞ -categories, though Lurie established sufficient criteria which we recorded in [I, §6.6].

Examples of Poincaré ∞ -categories

We now recall the most relevant examples in detail: first, Poincaré structures on module ∞ -categories and then parametrised spectra.

Fix an E_1 -algebra A over a base E_∞ -ring spectrum k and a subgroup $c \subseteq K_0(A)$. Consider then the ∞ -category of compact A -module spectra $\mathrm{Mod}^\omega(A)$ or more generally its full subcategory $\mathrm{Mod}^c(A)$ spanned by all those $X \in \mathrm{Mod}^\omega(A)$ with $[X] \in c \subseteq K_0(A)$. For example, $\mathrm{Mod}^f(A) = \mathrm{Mod}^{\langle A \rangle}(A)$ is the stable subcategory of $\mathrm{Mod}(A)$ generated by A itself. Any discrete ring R gives rise to such data, via the functor

$$H: \mathrm{Ring} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Alg}_{E_1}(\mathrm{Mod}(H\mathbb{Z}))$$

induced by the lax symmetric monoidal Eilenberg–Mac Lane functor $H: \mathcal{A}b \rightarrow \mathcal{S}p$. There are, furthermore, equivalences

$$\mathrm{Mod}^\omega(HR) \simeq \mathcal{D}^p(R) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{Mod}^f(HR) \simeq \mathcal{D}^f(R),$$

where $\mathcal{D}^p(R)$ and $\mathcal{D}^f(R)$ denote the full subcategory of the derived ∞ -category $\mathcal{D}(R)$ of R spanned by the finite chain complexes of finitely generated projective R -modules and of free R -modules, respectively. In this regime, terms such as $\otimes_{H\mathbb{Z}}$ or Hom_{HR} correspond to the functors $\otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\mathbb{L}}$ and $\mathbb{R}\mathrm{Hom}_R$.

According to [I, §3.2], hermitian structures on the ∞ -categories $\mathrm{Mod}^c(A)$ are classified by A -modules with genuine involution (M, N, α) . Here, the first entry M is an $(A \otimes_k A)$ -module, equipped with the structure of a homotopy fixed point in the ∞ -category $\mathrm{Mod}(A \otimes_k A)$ under the C_2 -action flipping the two factors; see [I, §3.1]. We call it a module with (naive) involution over A .

The simplest example of such a structure over a discrete ring R is given by a discrete $(R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} R)$ -module M , and a self-map $M \rightarrow M$ that squares to the identity on M , and is semilinear for the flip map of $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} R$. If R is equipped with an anti-involution σ , then $M = R$ with involution σ or $-\sigma$ (or $\varepsilon\sigma$ for any other central unit ε with $\sigma(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon^{-1}$) is a valid choice, using σ to turn the usual $(R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} R^{\mathrm{op}})$ -module structure on R into an $(R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} R)$ -module structure.

The second entry N is an A -module spectrum and the third entry α is an A -linear map $N \rightarrow M^{tC_2}$, where the A -module structure on M^{tC_2} is obtained via the Tate diagonal $A \rightarrow (A \otimes_k A)^{tC_2}$, which is a map of E_1 -ring spectra; see [I, §3.2] for details.

Even if only interested in discrete rings, one therefore has to leave the realm of discrete R -modules to form the Tate construction, and even the realm of derived categories in order to consider the Tate diagonal.

The hermitian structure associated to a module with genuine involution (M, N, α) is given by the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega_M^\alpha(X) & \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}} & \mathrm{hom}_A(X, N) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha_* \\ \mathrm{hom}_{A \otimes_k A}(X \otimes_k X, M)^{\mathrm{h}C_2} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{hom}_{A \otimes_k A}(X \otimes_k X, M)^{\mathrm{t}C_2} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{hom}_A(X, M^{\mathrm{t}C_2}), \end{array}$$

where the C_2 -action on $\mathrm{hom}_{A \otimes_k A}(X \otimes_k X, M)$ flips the factors in the source and applies the involution on M . It is a Poincaré structure on $\mathrm{Mod}^\omega(A)$ if M restricts to an object of $\mathrm{Mod}^\omega(A)$ under either inclusion $A \rightarrow A \otimes_k A$, and furthermore M is invertible, i.e. the natural map $A \rightarrow \mathrm{hom}_A(M, M)$ is an equivalence. In this case, the associated duality is given by $X \mapsto \mathrm{hom}_A(X, M)$ regarded as an A -module via the extraneous A -module structure on M ; see again [I, §3.1]. Given a subgroup $c \in K_0(A)$, one obtains a Poincaré structure on $\mathrm{Mod}^c(A)$ if in addition c is closed under the duality on $K_0(A)$ induced by M . In the example of $\mathrm{Mod}^f(A)$, this translates to $M \in \mathrm{Mod}^f(A)$.

Let us give some concrete examples of such genuine structures in the case of a discrete ring R and of a discrete invertible module with involution M over R . From this data, are most easily defined the quadratic and symmetric Poincaré structures Ω_M^q and Ω_M^s given by

$$\Omega_M^q(X) = \mathrm{hom}_{R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} R}(X \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\mathbb{L}} X, M)_{\mathrm{h}C_2} \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega_M^s(X) = \mathrm{hom}_{R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} R}(X \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\mathbb{L}} X, M)^{\mathrm{h}C_2},$$

which correspond to the modules with genuine involution $(M, 0, 0)$ and $(M, M^{\mathrm{t}C_2}, \mathrm{id})$, respectively. Interpolating between these, the genuine family of Poincaré structures $\Omega_M^{\geq i}$ correspond to the modules with genuine involution $(M, \tau_{\geq i} M^{\mathrm{t}C_2}, \tau_{\geq i} M^{\mathrm{t}C_2} \rightarrow M^{\mathrm{t}C_2})$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. These intermediaries are mostly important because they contain the following examples: the functors

$$\mathrm{Quad}_M, \mathrm{Ev}_M, \mathrm{Sym}_M: \mathrm{Proj}(R)^{\mathrm{op}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}\mathrm{b}$$

assigning to a finitely generated projective module its abelian group of M -valued quadratic, even and symmetric forms, respectively, admit animations (or non-abelian derived functors in more classical terminology) which we term

$$\Omega_M^{\mathrm{gq}}, \Omega_M^{\mathrm{ge}}, \Omega_M^{\mathrm{gs}}: \mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{p}}(R)^{\mathrm{op}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p},$$

respectively. One of the main results of [I] are the equivalences

$$\Omega_M^{\mathrm{gq}} \simeq \Omega_M^{\geq 2}, \quad \Omega_M^{\mathrm{ge}} \simeq \Omega_M^{\geq 1} \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega_M^{\mathrm{gs}} \simeq \Omega_M^{\geq 0}.$$

No further members of the genuine family arise as animations of functors $\mathrm{Proj}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}b$; see [I, §4.2].

Turning to a different kind of example, consider the ∞ -categories $\mathrm{Sp}_B = \mathrm{Fun}(B, \mathrm{Sp})$ for some $B \in \mathcal{S}$. Entirely parallel to the discussion above, one can derive hermitian structures on the compact objects of Sp_B from triples (M, N, α) with $M \in (\mathrm{Sp}_{B \times B})^{\mathrm{h}C_2}$ and a map $\alpha: N \rightarrow (\Delta^* M)^{\mathrm{t}C_2}$ in Sp_B , where $\Delta: B \rightarrow B \times B$ is the diagonal, [I, §4.4]. The most important examples of such functors are the visible Poincaré structures $\mathcal{Q}_\xi^\vee$ given by the triples

$$(\Delta_! \xi, \xi, u: \xi \rightarrow (\Delta^* \Delta_! \xi)^{\mathrm{t}C_2}),$$

where $\xi: B \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}(\mathbb{S})$ is some stable spherical fibration over B , where $\Delta_!: \mathrm{Sp}_B \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}_{B \times B}$ is the left adjoint to Δ^* , and where u is the unit of this adjunction (which factors through $\xi \rightarrow (\Delta^* \Delta_! \xi)^{\mathrm{h}C_2}$, since Δ is invariant under the C_2 -action on $B \times B$). These hermitian structures are Poincaré with associated duality given by

$$X \longmapsto \mathrm{hom}_B(X, \Delta_! \xi),$$

the Costenoble–Waner duality functor twisted by ξ . The reason these are so important is that any closed manifold M , in fact any Poincaré complex, defines a very interesting element, its visible symmetric signature, in $\mathrm{Pn}(\mathrm{Sp}_M^\omega, \mathcal{Q}_\nu^\vee)$, where $\nu: M \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}(\mathbb{S})$ is the stable normal bundle of a manifold or more generally the Spivak fibration of a Poincaré complex.

1. Poincaré–Verdier sequences and additive functors

In this section, we study the analogue of (split) Verdier sequences in the context of Poincaré ∞ -categories, as well as their analogue for idempotent complete Poincaré ∞ -categories, which, following a suggestion of Clausen and Scholze, we call *Karoubi sequences*. In particular, we point out that our terminology differs from that of Blumberg–Gepner–Tabuada [BGT]; see Appendix A for a thorough discussion.

After developing the example of module ∞ -categories in some detail, we proceed to introduce the notions of *additive*, *Verdier-localising*, and *Karoubi-localising* functors $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, encoding the preservation of an increasing number of such sequences, or rather, for not necessarily stable $\mathcal{E}$, of a mild generalisation thereof in the form of certain cartesian and cocartesian squares in $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}$. These three notions we introduce correspond loosely to satisfying Waldhausen’s additivity theorem, Quillen’s localisation theorem and Bass’ strengthening thereof.

The notion of an additive functor from $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}$ to Sp is central in our work, since it essentially abstracts the minimal property enjoyed by our main subject of interest, the

functor $\mathrm{GW}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}$ (only to be defined in Definition 4.2.1), that permits us to develop a general theory decomposing it into simpler pieces. Furthermore, GW is characterised as the universal such additive functor with a transformation from the functor Pn , extracting the space of Poincaré forms. Analogously to K-theory, the functor GW turns out to be furthermore Verdier-localising, justifying as well the study of that notion. Finally, just as non-connective K-theory relates to K-theory, the search for a Karoubi-localising approximation of GW will yield, in paper [IV], the Karoubi–Grothendieck–Witt spectrum functor $\mathbb{G}\mathrm{W}$.

In the present section, we only give the very basic properties of such functors, as the only immediately interesting examples are the space-valued functors Cr and Pn . After introducing more interesting examples in §2, we return to a detailed study of additive functors in §3. The study of Karoubi-localising functors will be taken up in [IV].

1.1. Poincaré–Verdier sequences

As the basis for our study, we require a rather detailed analysis of Verdier sequences in the setup of stable ∞ -categories. Essentially, all of the results we need seem well known, but have not been coherently organised. We have largely collected such statements and their proofs into Appendix A, the focus of the present section being on incorporating Poincaré structures.

A sequence

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E}$$

in $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{ex}}$ with vanishing composite is a *Verdier sequence* (Definition A.1.1) if it is both a fibre and a cofibre sequence in $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{ex}}$, in which case we refer to f as a *Verdier inclusion* and to p as a *Verdier projection*. We also say that the sequence is *split* if p , or equivalently f , admits *both* adjoints (see Definition A.2.1 and Corollary A.2.10).

Definition 1.1.1. A sequence

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \xrightarrow{(f, \eta)} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \xrightarrow{(p, \vartheta)} (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

of Poincaré functors with vanishing composite is called a *Poincaré–Verdier sequence* if it is both a fibre sequence and a cofibre sequence in $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}$, in which case we call (f, η) a *Poincaré–Verdier inclusion* and (p, ϑ) a *Poincaré–Verdier projection*. We shall say that the sequence is *split* if the underlying Verdier sequence splits.

We have collected examples of interest of (split) Poincaré–Verdier sequences into §1.4 below, and encourage the reader yearning for them to jump ahead to that section. In the present section we develop the theory governing such sequences.

Remark 1.1.2. By a sequence with vanishing composite we implicitly mean a square in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$ whose (say) bottom left corner is the zero Poincaré ∞ -category. We note that if a composable pair of Poincaré functors extends to such a square, then it does so essentially uniquely, since the zero exact functor between any two Poincaré ∞ -categories admits an essentially unique Poincaré structure.

Remark 1.1.3. Since the forgetful and hyperbolic functors are both-sided adjoints to one another, we immediately find that the underlying sequence $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ of a (split) Poincaré–Verdier sequence is a (split) Verdier sequence, and that the hyperbolisation of any (split) Verdier sequence is a (split) Poincaré–Verdier sequence (where we note that the action of $\mathcal{C} \mapsto \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}$ on underlying exact functors preserves the property of having *both* adjoints).

We now proceed to consider Poincaré–Verdier sequences more closely. Recall that the inclusion $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{h}}$ preserves both limits and colimits [I, Proposition 6.1.4]), and since it is also conservative, it moreover detects limits and colimits. We may hence test if a given sequence of Poincaré ∞ -categories is a (co)fibre sequence at the level of $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{h}}$. Now, limits in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{h}}$ are computed by first taking the limit $\mathcal{D}$ of underlying stable ∞ -categories, then pulling back all the quadratic functors to $\mathcal{D}^{\text{op}}$, and finally calculating the limit of the resulting diagram in the ∞ -category of quadratic functors on $\mathcal{D}^{\text{op}}$; the dual version holds for colimits. Finally, we also note that limits and colimits in $\text{Fun}^{\text{q}}(\mathcal{D}^{\text{op}}, \text{Sp})$, i.e. of quadratic functors, can be computed in $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{D}^{\text{op}}, \text{Sp})$; see [I, Remark 1.1.15], and that the operation of left Kan extending along an exact functor preserves quadratic functors, see [I, Lemma 1.4.1 (iii)].

PROPOSITION 1.1.4. *Let*

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{(f, \eta)} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \xrightarrow{(p, \vartheta)} (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

be a sequence of functors in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$ with vanishing composite. Then, the following holds:

(i) *It is a fibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$ if and only if its image in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ is a fibre sequence and $\eta: \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow f^* \Phi$ is an equivalence.*

(ii) *It is a cofibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$ if and only if its image in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ is a cofibre sequence and $\vartheta: \Phi \rightarrow p^* \Psi$ exhibits $\Psi: \mathcal{E}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$ as the left Kan extension of Φ along p^{op} .*

In particular, it is a Poincaré–Verdier sequence if and only if its image in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ is a Verdier sequence, and the Poincaré structures on $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ are obtained from that of $\mathcal{D}$ by restriction and left Kan extension, respectively.

Proof. Specialising the preceding discussion to the case of squares with one corner the zero Poincaré ∞ -category, the sequence from the statement is a fibre sequence in

$\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ if and only if its image in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ is a fibre sequence and $\mathcal{Q} \rightarrow f^* \Phi \rightarrow f^* p^* \Psi$ is a fibre sequence in $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \text{Sp})$, which, since $f^* p^* \Psi \simeq 0$, just means that the map $\mathcal{Q} \rightarrow f^* \Phi$ is an equivalence, showing (i).

Similarly, it is a cofibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ if and only if its image in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ is a cofibre sequence and $p_! f_! \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow p_! \Phi \rightarrow \Psi$ is a cofibre sequence of quadratic functors, which, since $p_! f_! \mathcal{Q} \simeq 0$ just means that the map $p_! \Phi \rightarrow \Psi$ is an equivalence, showing (ii). $\square$

Combining Proposition 1.1.4 with Proposition A.1.9, which states that an exact functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ between stable ∞ -categories is a Verdier inclusion if and only if it is fully faithful and its essential image is closed under retracts in $\mathcal{D}$, we get the following result.

COROLLARY 1.1.5. *A Poincaré functor $(f, \eta): (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ is a Poincaré–Verdier inclusion if and only if f is fully faithful, its essential image is closed under retracts, and the map $\eta: \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow f^* \Phi$ is an equivalence.*

To state the analogous corollary concerning Poincaré–Verdier projections, recall that the localisation $\mathcal{D}[W^{-1}]$ of an ∞ -category $\mathcal{D}$ at a set W of morphisms is the initial ∞ -category under $\mathcal{D}$ in which the morphisms from W become invertible. We refer to localisations which are also themselves left (resp. right) adjoints as left (resp. right) Bousfield localisations (note the difference with the terminology of [Lu1, Definition 5.2.7.2], which calls localisation what we call left Bousfield localisations, see also Corollary A.2.3).

Given an exact functor $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, the *Verdier quotient* $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$ of $\mathcal{D}$ by $\mathcal{C}$ is the localisation of $\mathcal{D}$ with respect to the collection of maps whose fibre lies in the smallest stable subcategory containing the essential image of f (see Definition A.1.4). By [NS, Theorem I.3.3 (i)], $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$ is again a stable ∞ -category and the canonical functor $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$ is exact. For a further discussion of Verdier quotients, we refer the reader to §A.1. The main output of the discussion there is Corollary A.1.7, which shows that an exact functor is a Verdier projection if and only if it is a localisation. Combining this with Proposition 1.1.4, we get the following result.

COROLLARY 1.1.6. *A Poincaré functor $(p, \vartheta): (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ is a Poincaré–Verdier projection if and only if $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a localisation and $\Phi \rightarrow p^* \Psi$ exhibits Ψ as the left Kan extension of Φ along p^{op} .*

Remark 1.1.7. If $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a Verdier projection and $\Phi: \mathcal{D}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$ is a quadratic functor, then the left Kan extension $p_! \Phi$ of Φ along p^{op} is given by the explicit formula

$$(p_! \Phi)(p(Y)) \simeq \text{colim}_{[\beta: Y \rightarrow Z] \in (\ker(p)_{Y'})^{\text{op}}} \Phi(\text{fib}(\beta));$$

see Remark A.1.6.

Example 1.1.8. If $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a Verdier projection and Φ is a Poincaré structure on $\mathcal{D}$, then the hermitian structure $p_! \Phi$ on $\mathcal{E}$ and the canonical hermitian refinement of p are Poincaré if and only if $\ker(p)$ is invariant under the duality, and in this case

$$(\ker(p), \Phi) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{E}, p_! \Phi).$$

is a Poincaré–Verdier sequence.

Indeed, if $p_! \Phi$ and p are Poincaré, then it is immediate that $\ker(p)$ is closed under the duality. Conversely, if $\ker(p)$ is closed under the duality, then, since the forgetful functor $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ preserves colimits, the cofibre of the inclusion $(\ker(p), \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ must be equivalent to a Poincaré ∞ -category of the form $(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ for some Poincaré structure on $\mathcal{E}$ equipped with a Poincaré functor $(p, \vartheta): (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$. The latter is then a Poincaré–Verdier projection by construction and, by Proposition 1.1.4 (ii), the natural transformation $p_! \Phi \rightarrow \Psi$ determined by ϑ must be an equivalence, and so the desired properties of $p_! \Phi$ follow.

Poincaré–Verdier sequences can be assembled into an ∞ -category in various ways by letting the morphisms be some form of diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{Q}') & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}', \Phi') & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{E}', \Psi') \end{array}$$

with horizontal Verdier sequences. While one obvious choice is requiring the right-hand square in the diagram to be cartesian in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$, one obtains a well-behaved theory already by requiring only adjointability: Recall from Definition A.1.13 that we call a square of stable ∞ -categories *adjointable* if it becomes both vertically and horizontally right adjointable after inductive completion, or equivalently (by Lemma A.1.12) horizontally and vertically, respectively, left adjointable after projective completion. We will say that a square in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ is adjointable if the underlying square of stable ∞ -categories is so; on account of the dualities in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$, this underlying square is equivalent to the square of its opposites so any of the four adjointability conditions in fact implies the others in this case. We then write

$$\text{PVer} \subseteq \text{Fun}(\Delta^2, \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}})$$

for the (non-full) subcategory spanned by the Poincaré–Verdier sequences and maps as in the displayed diagram above in which the right-hand square (or, by Lemma A.1.15, equivalently the left-hand one) is adjointable.

We then have the following relation between cartesian and adjointable squares, a Poincaré analogue of Proposition A.1.18.

PROPOSITION 1.1.9. *For a commutative square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \xrightarrow{f} & (\mathcal{D}', \Phi') \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p' \\ (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) & \xrightarrow{f'} & (\mathcal{E}', \Psi') \end{array}$$

in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$ the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) *the square is cartesian and p' is a Poincaré–Verdier projection;*
- (ii) *the square is adjointable, both p and p' are Poincaré–Verdier projections and the induced functor $\ker(p) \rightarrow \ker(p')$ is an equivalence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$.*

Similarly, the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) *the square is cocartesian and f is a Poincaré–Verdier inclusion;*
- (ii) *the square is adjointable, both f and f' are Poincaré–Verdier inclusions and the induced functor $\text{coker}(f) \rightarrow \text{coker}(f')$ is an equivalence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$.*

COROLLARY 1.1.10. *The collection of (split) Poincaré–Verdier projections is closed under pullbacks and the collection of (split) Poincaré–Verdier inclusions is closed under pushouts.*

Proof. The non-split case follows from Proposition 1.1.9. To obtain the split case, combine this with the fact that on the level of underlying stable ∞ -categories split Verdier projections are closed under pullbacks, see Corollary A.2.6. $\square$

Proof of Proposition 1.1.9. We prove the first equivalence, the second one is obtained by dual arguments. Let us denote the composite $p' \circ f \simeq f' \circ p$ by h throughout. Assume (i) holds. Then, clearly the induced functor $\ker(p) \rightarrow \ker(p')$ is an equivalence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$. In addition, applying Proposition A.1.18 on the level of underlying stable ∞ -categories, we also get that the square is adjointable and that the underlying exact functor of p is a Verdier projection. Now, since we assume that the square is cartesian in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$, the square of quadratic functors

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Phi & \longrightarrow & f^* \Phi' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ p^* \Psi & \longrightarrow & h^* \Psi' \end{array}$$

is cartesian in $\text{Fun}^{\text{q}}(\mathcal{D})$. By adjointability and Remark A.1.11, the maps

$$p_! f^* \Phi' \Longrightarrow (f')^* p'_! \Phi' \quad \text{and} \quad p_! h^* \Psi' \Longrightarrow (f')^* p'_! (p')^* \Psi'$$

are equivalences, and since p' is assumed to be a Poincaré–Verdier projection, we get from Corollary 1.1.6 that the right vertical map is sent to an equivalence by $p_!$. It follows that

the left vertical map is also sent to an equivalence by $p_!$, and so p is a Poincaré–Verdier projection by another application of Corollary 1.1.6.

Now, assume that (ii) holds. By Proposition A.1.18, the square of underlying stable ∞ -categories of the square of the proposition is cartesian, and so to show that it is also cartesian in Cat_∞^p it suffice to check that the square of hermitian structures is cartesian. Let Λ be the total fibre of this square. Since the underlying square is cartesian in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ and all involved functors are duality preserving, the square is also cartesian on the level of stable ∞ -categories with duality. It follows that the square of the proposition is cartesian on the level of bilinear parts, and so the total fibre Λ is exact. At the same time, by Remark A.1.11 and the fact that the vertical maps are Poincaré–Verdier projections the vertical maps in this square are sent to equivalences by $p_!$, and so $p_!(\Lambda)=0$. By Corollary A.1.7, we get that Λ is left Kan extended from its restriction to $\ker(p)$. But the map $p^*\Psi \rightarrow h^*\Psi'$ restricts to zero on $\ker(p)$, and the condition that the Poincaré functor $\ker(p) \rightarrow \ker(p')$ is an equivalence implies that $\Phi \rightarrow f^*\Phi'$ restricts to an equivalence. We conclude that $\Lambda|_{\ker(p)}=0$, and hence $\Lambda=0$, as desired. $\square$

1.2. Split Poincaré–Verdier sequences and Poincaré recollements

We now turn to split Poincaré–Verdier sequences, which are by definition Poincaré–Verdier sequences in which the underlying Verdier sequence is split. Let us therefore mention from Lemma A.2.8 that a sequence

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E}$$

in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ with vanishing composite is a split Verdier sequence if and only if it is a fibre sequence and p admits fully faithful left and right adjoints, if and only if it is a cofibre sequence and f is fully faithful and admits left and right adjoints. Furthermore, this notion is equivalent to that of a stable recollement (see Proposition A.2.19).

Observation 1.2.1. The underlying functor p of a Poincaré functor admits a left adjoint if and only if it admits a right adjoint. Indeed, a left (resp. right) adjoint to p gives a right (resp. left) adjoint to p^{op} , but p and p^{op} are naturally equivalent by means of the dualities in source and target.

With this at hand, we derive the following criterion to recognise split Poincaré–Verdier sequences.

PROPOSITION 1.2.2. *Let*

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{(f, \eta)} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \xrightarrow{(p, \vartheta)} (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

be a sequence of functors in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ with vanishing composite. Then, the following statements hold:

(i) If it is a fibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$, then it is a split Poincaré–Verdier sequence if and only if p admits a fully faithful left adjoint g and the transformation

$$g^*\Phi \xrightarrow{g^*\vartheta} g^*p^*\Psi \xrightarrow{u^*} \Psi$$

is an equivalence, where $u: \text{id}_{\mathcal{C}} \Rightarrow pg$ denotes an adjunction unit.

(ii) If it is a cofibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$, then it is a split Poincaré–Verdier sequence if and only if f is fully faithful, admits a right adjoint, and $\eta: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow f^*\Phi$ is an equivalence.

Proof. Assume that the sequence from the statement is a fibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$. Then, its image in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ is a fibre sequence as well. By the previous observation, the existence of a left adjoint to p implies that of a right adjoint, so the underlying sequence of stable ∞ -categories is a split Verdier-sequence if and only if p admits a fully faithful left adjoint $g: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$. In this case, it follows from Remark 1.1.7 that $g^*\Phi$ is a left Kan extension of Φ , and the transformation from the statement is the extension of ϑ . Thus, Ψ is a left Kan extension of Φ if and only if this extension is an equivalence, which gives the claim by Proposition 1.1.4.

The second item is immediate from Observation 1.2.1 and Proposition 1.1.4(i). $\square$

COROLLARY 1.2.3. (i) A Poincaré functor $(f, \eta): (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ is a split Poincaré–Verdier inclusion if and only if f is fully faithful, admits a right adjoint, and the map $\eta: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow f^*\Phi$ is an equivalence.

(ii) A Poincaré functor $(p, \vartheta): (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ is a split Poincaré–Verdier projection if and only if p admits a fully faithful left adjoint g and the composite transformation

$$g^*\Phi \xrightarrow{g^*\vartheta} g^*p^*\Psi \xrightarrow{\sim} \Psi$$

is an equivalence.

Remark 1.2.4. By the equivalence $g^*\Phi \simeq \Psi$, the left adjoint g to a Poincaré–Verdier projection $p: (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ automatically becomes a hermitian functor $(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ (which is usually not Poincaré). One readily checks that the unit gives an equivalence of hermitian functors $\text{id}_{(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)} \Rightarrow pg$, making g a section of p in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{h}}$.

In fact, granting that the ∞ -categories $\text{He}(\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi), (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)))$ provide a Cat_∞ -enrichment to $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{h}}$ (a fact that we will neither prove nor even make precise here), the adjunction between g and p is an enriched one, i.e. its unit $\text{id}_{\mathcal{E}} \Rightarrow gp$ and counit $pg \Rightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}$ canonically promote to objects in $\text{He}(\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{E}, \Psi), (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)))$ and $\text{He}(\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)))$, such that the triangle identities hold in these ∞ -categories.

Conversely, the existence of such an enriched left adjoint to p , whose unit is an equivalence, is readily checked to amount precisely to the conditions of Corollary 1.2.3 (ii).

Similarly, the existence of an enriched right adjoint with counit an equivalence boils down to precisely the conditions in (i) above, and therefore detects split Poincaré–Verdier inclusions; in particular, the counit always provides the right adjoint to a Poincaré–Verdier inclusion with a hermitian structure (which is again usually not Poincaré).

We warn the reader that the analogous statements involving the right adjoint to a Poincaré–Verdier projection and the left adjoint to a Poincaré–Verdier inclusion fail entirely; for instance, in the metabolic Poincaré–Verdier sequence of Example 1.2.5 below, the only hermitian refinement of the right adjoint to the projection is null, and so certainly does not give rise to a splitting of p .

Example 1.2.5. For any Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ there are two natural Poincaré structures

$$\mathfrak{Q}_{\text{ar}}(X \rightarrow Y) = \mathfrak{Q}(X) \times_{B_{\mathfrak{Q}}(X, X)} B_{\mathfrak{Q}}(X, Y) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{Q}_{\text{met}}(X \rightarrow Y) = \text{fib}(\mathfrak{Q}(Y) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Q}(X))$$

on the category $\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C})$ resulting in Poincaré categories $\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ and $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, together with an equivalence $\text{cof}: \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{[-1]} \rightarrow \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$. We then have tautological Poincaré functors

$$\text{const}_{(-)}: (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \longrightarrow \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{met}: \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$$

whose underlying exact functors are given by $X \mapsto \text{id}_X$ and $[W \rightarrow X] \mapsto X$; indeed, in terms of the identifications of $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ and $\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ in terms of the pairing categories in [I, §7.3], they are the adjunction unit and counit of the latter, respectively. The left-hand map is an example of a split Poincaré–Verdier inclusion and the right-hand one an example of a split Poincaré–Verdier projection: The left and right adjoints of $\text{const}_{(-)}$ send an arrow $X \rightarrow Y$ to its target and source, respectively, and the left and right adjoints of met send $X \in \mathcal{C}$ to $0 \rightarrow X$ and $X \rightarrow X$, respectively. Inspecting the relevant definitions we see that the structure transformations

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{Q}(X) &\longrightarrow \mathfrak{Q}_{\text{ar}}(X \xrightarrow{\text{id}} X) = \mathfrak{Q}(X) \times_{B_{\mathfrak{Q}}(X, X)} B_{\mathfrak{Q}}(X, X), \\ \mathfrak{Q}(X) &\longrightarrow \mathfrak{Q}_{\text{met}}(0 \rightarrow X) = \text{fib}(\mathfrak{Q}(X) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Q}(0)) \end{aligned}$$

are indeed equivalences, so Proposition 1.2.2 applies. The resulting split Poincaré–Verdier sequences are

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \longrightarrow \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \xrightarrow{\text{cof}} (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]}), \quad \text{or equivalently} \quad (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \xrightarrow{\text{met}} (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}),$$

up to the indicated shift. We will use the term *metabolic sequence* to refer to either one of them, and they will play a crucial role throughout the paper.

Let $\mathrm{PVer}^\perp \subset \mathrm{PVer}$ denote the full subcategory spanned by the split Verdier sequences. Let us also remind the reader that we already recorded in Corollary 1.1.10 that split Poincaré–Verdier sequences are closed under pullbacks.

Recall then from §A.2 that, for a Verdier inclusion $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, we denote by $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{spl}} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ the full subcategory of $\mathcal{D}$ spanned by those objects whose images under the right and left adjoints of f on the inductive or projective completions, respectively, lie in $\mathcal{C}$. We call $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{spl}}$ the split core of f . By Lemma A.2.16, the induced functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{spl}}$ is a split Verdier inclusion and is universally characterised as being the terminal split Verdier inclusion under $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ (where morphisms of Verdier inclusions are given by adjointable squares). We now adapt the split core construction to the Poincaré setting: given a Verdier inclusion $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$, we write

$$(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathrm{spl}} := (\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{spl}}, \Phi|_{\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{spl}}}).$$

The inclusion $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{spl}} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ is stable under the duality of $\mathcal{D}$, by Observation 1.2.1, and so $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathrm{spl}}$ is Poincaré and the induced Poincaré functor $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathrm{spl}}$ is a split Poincaré–Verdier inclusion by Corollary 1.2.3. We then also write

$$(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\mathrm{qspl}} := (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathrm{spl}} / (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}).$$

To state the universal property of the split core in full, finally define, for two Poincaré–Verdier sequences $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ and $(\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{Q}') \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}', \Phi') \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}', \Psi')$, a new Poincaré ∞ -category

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{Ver}}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi), (\mathcal{D}', \Phi') \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}', \Psi'))$$

as the full subcategory of the pullback of

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi), (\mathcal{D}', \Phi')) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}', \Phi')) \longleftarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{Q}'))$$

spanned by those functors that give rise to adjointable squares; it is closed under the duality on the pullback, since conjugation by the dualities in source and target swaps the (inductive/projective) left and right adjoints. By [I, Corollary 6.2.12], we then find

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Pn}(\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{Ver}}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi), (\mathcal{D}', \Phi') \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}', \Psi'))) \\ & \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{PVer}}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi), (\mathcal{D}', \Phi') \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}', \Psi')). \end{aligned}$$

LEMMA 1.2.6. *Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ be a Poincaré–Verdier sequence. Then, postcomposition with the inclusion of the split core induces an equivalence*

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{Ver}}((\mathcal{D}', \Phi') \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}', \Psi'), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathrm{spl}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\mathrm{qspl}}) \\ & \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{Ver}}((\mathcal{D}', \Phi') \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}', \Psi'), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)) \end{aligned}$$

for any split Poincaré–Verdier sequence $(\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{Q}') \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}', \Phi') \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}', \Psi')$. In particular, the formation of split cores assembles into a right adjoint to the inclusion $\mathrm{PVer}^\perp \subseteq \mathrm{PVer}$.

Proof. By Lemma A.1.15 it suffices to note that, in any adjointable square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{D}' & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{D}, \end{array}$$

with $(\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{D}') \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ a split Poincaré–Verdier inclusion, the underlying exact functor of f must factor through $\mathcal{D}^{\text{spl}}$ by adjointability and, moreover, this factorisation refines to a hermitian functor in an essentially unique manner, since the Poincaré structure on $\mathcal{D}^{\text{spl}}$ is restricted from that of $\mathcal{D}$. Finally, the resulting factorisation of f through $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\text{spl}}$ is automatically duality preserving, since the inclusion $\mathcal{D}^{\text{spl}} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ is stable under the duality. The claim about the adjunction follows by taking Poincaré objects and applying [I, Corollary 6.2.12]. $\square$

1.3. Poincaré–Karoubi sequences

In this section, we study Poincaré–Karoubi sequences, the analogues of Poincaré–Verdier sequences in the setting of idempotent complete Poincaré ∞ -categories. On the one hand, these are important in their own right when considering the hermitian analogue of non-connective K-theory (we will do this in paper [IV]), on the other, it is often easier to establish Poincaré–Verdier sequences in a 2-step process: first one constructs a Poincaré–Karoubi sequence using the Thomason–Neeman localisation theorem (Theorem A.3.12), or in modern guise, the equivalence between small stable ∞ -categories, and compactly generated stable ∞ -categories, and then in a second step isolates subcategories forming Poincaré–Verdier sequences; see Proposition 1.4.6 for an example.

Let us establish some terminology: Recall that we denote by $\mathcal{C}^{\natural}$ the idempotent completion of a small ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$ and refer the reader to [Lu1, §5.1.4] for its construction. The ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}^{\natural}$ is stable if $\mathcal{C}$ is, and the natural functor $i: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\natural}$ is fully faithful, exact and has dense essential image, where a full subcategory $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ is called *dense* if every object of $\mathcal{C}$ is a retract of one in $\mathcal{D}$. A stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$ always contains a minimal stable dense subcategory $\mathcal{C}^{\min}$ spanned by all $X \in \mathcal{C}$ with $[X] = 0 \in K_0(\mathcal{C})$; see Proposition A.3.4. We say that $\mathcal{C}$ is *minimal* if $\mathcal{C}^{\min} = \mathcal{C}$. Recall also that we call an exact functor a *Karoubi equivalence* if it is fully faithful with dense essential image, in other words if it induces an equivalence on the idempotent completions or minimalisations (cf. Definition A.3.1).

Definition 1.3.1. A Poincaré ∞ -category is *idempotent complete* or *minimal* if its underlying stable ∞ -category is. We denote by $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}, \natural} \subseteq \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$ the full subcategory spanned by the idempotent complete Poincaré ∞ -categories. A Poincaré functor

$$(f, \eta): (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$$

is a *Karoubi equivalence* if f is a Karoubi equivalence and $\eta: \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow f^* \Phi$ is an equivalence.

PROPOSITION 1.3.2. *Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ be a Poincaré ∞ -category, $i: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\natural$ be its idempotent completion, and $j: \mathcal{C}^{\min} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be its minimalisation. Then, $i_! \mathcal{Q}$ and $j^* \mathcal{Q}$ are Poincaré structures on $\mathcal{C}^\natural$ and $\mathcal{C}^{\min}$, respectively, and the canonical Poincaré functors $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}^\natural, i_! \mathcal{Q})$ and $(\mathcal{C}^{\min}, j^* \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ are Karoubi equivalences.*

Moreover, for an idempotent complete Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ and a minimal Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$, the functors

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}^\natural, i_! \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) &\longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)), \\ \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{E}, \Psi), (\mathcal{C}^{\min}, j^* \mathcal{Q})) &\longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{E}, \Psi), (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \end{aligned}$$

are equivalences of Poincaré ∞ -categories.

Proof. By [I, Lemma 1.4.1 and Proposition 1.4.3], the functor $i_! \mathcal{Q}$ is quadratic with bilinear part $(i \times i)_! B_{\mathcal{Q}}$. To see that this is perfect, note first that it restricts back to $B_{\mathcal{Q}}$, since i is fully faithful. Now, the idempotent completion of the equivalence $D_{\mathcal{Q}}: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is another equivalence $D: (\mathcal{C}^\natural)^{\text{op}} \simeq (\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}})^\natural \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\natural$ and, by the previous observation, the functors $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}^\natural}(-, D-)$ and $B_{i_! \mathcal{Q}}$ agree on $\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}$, and therefore on all of $(\mathcal{C}^\natural)^{\text{op}} \times (\mathcal{C}^\natural)^{\text{op}}$ by [Lu1, Proposition 5.1.4.9]. This shows that both $i_! \mathcal{Q}$ and i are Poincaré.

To see the second claim, let us fix an idempotent-complete Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ and consider the Poincaré functor

$$i^*: \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}^\natural, i_! \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)).$$

By Proposition A.3.4, this is an equivalence of the underlying stable ∞ -categories, so it suffices to show that it induces also an equivalence on the corresponding quadratic functors. But for an exact functor $f: \mathcal{C}^\natural \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, this map is precisely the canonical equivalence $\text{nat}(i_! \mathcal{Q}, f^* \Phi) \rightarrow \text{nat}(\mathcal{Q}, i^* f^* \Phi)$.

The claims about minimalisation are evident, as the duality of $\mathcal{Q}$ preserves $\mathcal{C}^{\min}$. $\square$

Remark 1.3.3. For a Karoubi equivalence $i: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$, the adjunction

$$i_!: \text{Fun}^{\text{q}}(\mathcal{C}) \xrightleftharpoons{i^*} \text{Fun}^{\text{q}}(\mathcal{C}') : i^*$$

between hermitian structures on $\mathcal{C}$ and hermitian structures on $\mathcal{C}'$ is an equivalence, since $i_!$ is fully faithful and i^* is conservative by the density of i . By Proposition 1.3.2, this equivalence restricts to an equivalence between Poincaré structures on $\mathcal{C}$ and Poincaré structures on $\mathcal{C}'$ whose associated duality preserves $\mathcal{C}$.

COROLLARY 1.3.4. *The localisation of $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\mathbf{p}}$ at the Karoubi equivalences admits both a left and a right adjoint. The right adjoint is induced by $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \mapsto (\mathcal{C}^{\natural}, i_! \mathcal{Q})$ and the left adjoint by $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \mapsto (\mathcal{C}^{\min}, j^* \mathcal{Q})$. Consequently, regarding the idempotent completion as a functor $(-)^{\natural}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\mathbf{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\mathbf{p}, \natural}$, it has both adjoints and thus preserves both limits and colimits.*

We will write $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\natural}$ and $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\min}$ for the idempotent completion and minimalisation of a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, respectively. The analogous statement for the underlying stable ∞ -categories is Proposition A.3.4.

Proof of Corollary 1.3.4. According to Lemma A.2.2, the statements follow from Proposition 1.3.2, once we observe that Poincaré objects in functor categories are Poincaré functors by [I, Corollary 6.2.12]. $\square$

COROLLARY 1.3.5. *The collection of Karoubi equivalences is closed under pullbacks and pushouts in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\mathbf{p}}$.*

Recall that a sequence $\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E}$ of exact functors with vanishing composite is a *Karoubi sequence* (Definition A.3.6) if the sequence $\mathcal{C}^{\natural} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\natural} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{\natural}$ is both a fibre and a cofibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}, \natural}$. In this case, we refer to f as a *Karoubi inclusion* and to p as a *Karoubi projection*. In the same spirit, we introduce the following definition.

Definition 1.3.6. A sequence

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{(f, \eta)} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \xrightarrow{(p, \theta)} (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

of Poincaré functors with vanishing composite is a *Poincaré–Karoubi sequence* if

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\natural} \xrightarrow{(f, \eta)^{\natural}} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\natural} \xrightarrow{(p, \theta)^{\natural}} (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\natural}$$

is both a fibre and a cofibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\mathbf{p}, \natural}$. We then call (f, η) a *Poincaré–Karoubi inclusion* and (p, θ) a *Poincaré–Karoubi projection*.

We warn the reader that, contrary to the situation for (Poincaré–)Verdier sequences, a (Poincaré–)Karoubi sequence is determined by its inclusion or its projection only up to idempotent completion of the third term.

We record a few simple consequences of the definition.

Observation 1.3.7. Since the forgetful and hyperbolic functors both preserve limits, colimits and Karoubi equivalences, it follows from Corollary 1.3.4 that they induce limit and colimit-preserving functors between $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}, \mathfrak{h}}$ and $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}, \mathfrak{h}}$. It then follows that the sequence of stable ∞ -categories underlying a Poincaré–Karoubi sequence is a Karoubi sequence and the hyperbolisation of a Karoubi sequence is a Poincaré–Karoubi sequence.

By Proposition A.3.8, any Verdier sequence is a Karoubi sequence. Analogously, we have the following result.

PROPOSITION 1.3.8. *Every Poincaré–Verdier sequence is a Poincaré–Karoubi sequence.*

Proof. A bifibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ remains a bifibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}, \mathfrak{h}}$ after applying $(-)^{\mathfrak{h}}$, by Corollary 1.3.4. $\square$

PROPOSITION 1.3.9. *Let*

$$(\mathcal{C}, \Omega) \xrightarrow{(f, \eta)} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \xrightarrow{(p, \vartheta)} (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

be a sequence of Poincaré functors with vanishing composite. Then, the following statements hold.

(i) *Its idempotent completion is a fibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}, \mathfrak{h}}$ if and only if the idempotent completion of its underlying sequence is a fibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}, \mathfrak{h}}$ and η induces an equivalence $\Omega \Rightarrow f^* \Phi$.*

(ii) *Its idempotent completion is a cofibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}, \mathfrak{h}}$ if and only if the idempotent completion of its underlying sequence is a cofibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}, \mathfrak{h}}$ and ϑ exhibits Ψ as the left Kan extension of Φ along p^{op} .*

In particular, it is a Poincaré–Karoubi sequence if and only if its underlying sequence is a Karoubi sequence and both η induces an equivalence $\Omega \Rightarrow f^ \Phi$ and ϑ exhibits Ψ as the left Kan extension of Φ along p^{op} .*

Proof. By Corollary 1.3.4, fibres in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}, \mathfrak{h}}$ are computed in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$, while cofibres are computed as idempotent completions of cofibres in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$. Similarly, by Proposition A.3.4, the analogous statement holds on the level of underlying stable ∞ -categories. In addition, idempotent completion of Poincaré ∞ -categories is compatible with idempotent completion on the underlying stable ∞ -categories, by Proposition 1.3.2. Thus, (i) and (ii) follow from Proposition 1.1.4 (i) and (ii), respectively, using the equivalence between quadratic functors on $\mathcal{C}$ and on $\mathcal{C}^{\mathfrak{h}}$ explained in Remark 1.3.3 (as well as the ones for $\mathcal{D}$ and $\mathcal{E}$). $\square$

Combining Proposition 1.3.9 and Corollary A.3.9, we obtain the following result.

COROLLARY 1.3.10. *The following statements hold:*

- (i) *A Poincaré functor $(f, \eta): (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ is a Poincaré–Karoubi inclusion if and only if f is fully faithful and the map $\eta: \mathcal{Q} \Rightarrow f^* \Phi$ is an equivalence.*
- (ii) *A Poincaré functor $(p, \vartheta): (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ is a Poincaré–Karoubi projection if and only if p has dense essential image, the induced functor $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow p(\mathcal{D})$ is a localisation and $\vartheta: \Phi \Rightarrow p^* \Psi$ exhibits Ψ as the left Kan extension of Φ along p^{op} .*

Combining Corollary 1.3.10 with Corollaries 1.1.5 and 1.1.6, we obtain the following results.

COROLLARY 1.3.11. *A Poincaré functor is a Poincaré–Karoubi inclusion if and only if it is a composite of a Karoubi equivalence followed by a Poincaré–Verdier inclusion. A Poincaré functor is a Poincaré–Karoubi projection if and only if it is a composite of a Poincaré–Verdier projection followed by a Karoubi equivalence.*

COROLLARY 1.3.12. *A Poincaré–Karoubi inclusion is Poincaré–Verdier if and only if the essential image of its underlying exact functor is closed under retracts. A Poincaré–Karoubi projection is Poincaré–Verdier if and only if its underlying exact functor is essentially surjective.*

COROLLARY 1.3.13. *The collection of Poincaré–Karoubi projections is closed under pullbacks and the collection of Poincaré–Karoubi inclusions is closed under pushouts.*

Proof. This follows from Corollaries 1.3.11, 1.1.10, and 1.3.5. □

1.4. Poincaré–Verdier sequences among ∞ -categories of modules

In this section, we will work out the important example of Poincaré–Verdier and Poincaré–Karoubi sequences of module ∞ -categories in detail, where the hermitian structure is defined by means of a module with genuine involution, as introduced in [I, §3.2] (see also the recollection section). We do so first in the generality of a map of E_1 -algebras $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ over some base E_∞ -ring k together with a map η of modules with genuine involution $\phi_!(M, N, \alpha) \rightarrow (M', N', \beta)$ over B , and eventually specialise to Ore localisations of discrete rings (and thus in particular localisations of commutative rings) with skew-involution in Corollary 1.4.10. The reader only interested in this case is invited to take k to be (the Eilenberg–Mac Lane spectrum of) the integers, and A and B (and even M and M') to be discrete from the start, though this does not simplify the discussion. Furthermore, it is important to allow N and N' to be non-discrete, so as to capture the genuine Poincaré structures.

Notation 1.4.1. Throughout, unmarked tensor products are always over k , and in case $k = \mathbb{H}R$ translate to the derived tensor product $\otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}}$.

We want to establish general conditions on ϕ under which the hermitian functor $(\phi_!, \eta)$ becomes a Poincaré–Verdier or Poincaré–Karoubi projection. To obtain a Karoubi sequence on the underlying stable ∞ -categories, the following conditions are necessary and sufficient: A map $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ of E_1 -ring spectra is said to be a *localisation* if the map

$$B \otimes_A B \longrightarrow B,$$

induced by the multiplication of B , is an equivalence of spectra. In the case of discrete rings, we call a map $A \rightarrow B$ a *derived localisation* if $HA \rightarrow HB$ is a localisation in the sense above. For such a localisation of ring spectra denote by $I \in \text{Mod}(A)$ its fibre. Straight from the definition, one finds that I belongs to $\text{Mod}(A)_B$, the kernel of

$$\phi_!: \text{Mod}(A) \longrightarrow \text{Mod}(B).$$

We say that ϕ has *perfectly generated fibre* if I belongs to the smallest full subcategory of $\text{Mod}(A)_B$ which contains $\text{Mod}^\omega(A) \cap \text{Mod}(A)_B$ and is closed under colimits. By Proposition A.4.5, we then have that if $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ is localisation of E_1 -rings with perfectly generated fibre, then for any subgroup $c \subseteq K_0(A)$ the extension of scalars functors

$$\phi_!^\omega: \text{Mod}^\omega(A) \longrightarrow \text{Mod}^\omega(B) \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_!^c: \text{Mod}^c(A) \longrightarrow \text{Mod}^{\phi(c)}(B)$$

are Karoubi and Verdier projections, respectively. Here, $\text{Mod}^c(A)$ denotes the full subcategory of $\text{Mod}^\omega(A)$ spanned by all those A -modules with $[A] \in c \subseteq K_0(A)$.

Remark 1.4.2. We warn the reader that, for discrete rings, the notion of derived localisation as above differs from that of localisation as used in ordinary algebra: if $A \rightarrow B$ is a localisation of discrete rings, then it is a derived localisation if and only if additionally $\text{Tor}_i^A(B, B) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. This is automatic for commutative rings, or more generally if the localisation satisfies an Ore condition, but not true in general. Moreover, there are quotient maps $A \rightarrow A/I$ which are derived localisations.

The following example essentially covers all of our immediate applications.

Example 1.4.3. If A is an E_1 -ring spectrum and $S \subseteq \pi_* A$ is a multiplicatively closed subset of homogeneous elements which satisfies the left or right Ore condition, then the map $\phi: A \rightarrow A[S^{-1}]$ is a localisation with perfectly generated fibre by Example A.4.4. Thus,

$$\phi_!^\omega: \text{Mod}^\omega(A) \longrightarrow \text{Mod}^\omega(A[S^{-1}])$$

is a Karoubi projection and

$$\phi_!^c: \text{Mod}^c(A) \longrightarrow \text{Mod}^{\text{im}(c)}(A[S^{-1}])$$

is a Verdier projection for any $c \subseteq K_0(A)$; see Corollary A.4.6.

Let us now introduce hermitian structures into the picture. As discussed in section [I, §3.2] and the last part of the recollection section, an invertible module with genuine involution $(M, N, \alpha: N \rightarrow M^{\text{tC}_2})$ over A gives rise to a Poincaré structure $\mathcal{Q}_M^\alpha$ on $\text{Mod}^\omega(A)$; it restricts to a Poincaré structure on $\text{Mod}^c(A)$, provided that M belongs to $\text{Mod}^c(A)$ and c is closed under the involution on $K_0(A)$ induced by M . For example, if c is the image of the canonical map $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow K_0(A)$, $1 \mapsto A$, then $\text{Mod}^c(A) = \text{Mod}^f(A)$ and this assumption is satisfied if also $M \in \text{Mod}^f(A)$. We computed the left Kan extension of this Poincaré structure along the functor $\phi_!^\omega: \text{Mod}^\omega(A) \rightarrow \text{Mod}^\omega(B)$ in [I, Corollary 3.4.1]: it is the hermitian structure associated to the module with genuine involution

$$\phi_!(M, N, \alpha) = ((B \otimes B) \otimes_{A \otimes A} M, B \otimes_A N, \beta),$$

over B ; here, β is the composition

$$B \otimes_A N \xrightarrow{\Delta \otimes \alpha} (B \otimes B)^{\text{tC}_2} \otimes_A M^{\text{tC}_2} \longrightarrow ((B \otimes B) \otimes_{A \otimes A} M)^{\text{tC}_2},$$

where Δ is the Tate diagonal. For example, by Remark 1.1.7, the same formula then applies for the Kan extension along $\phi_!^c: \text{Mod}^c(A) \rightarrow \text{Mod}^{\phi(c)}(B)$.

In order to obtain Poincaré–Karoubi projections, we need a compatibility condition between $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ and the module with involution M over A .

Definition 1.4.4. An invertible module with involution M over A is called *compatible* with a localisation of E_1 -rings $A \rightarrow B$ if the composite

$$B \otimes_A M \simeq (B \otimes A) \otimes_{A \otimes A} M \longrightarrow (B \otimes B) \otimes_{A \otimes A} M$$

is an equivalence.

Examples 1.4.5. (i) If A is an E_∞ -ring and M is an invertible A -module with A -linear involution (regarded as an $(A \otimes A)$ -module via the multiplication map $A \otimes A \rightarrow A$), then compatibility is automatic, since in this case the map in question identifies with the evident one $B \otimes_A M \rightarrow B \otimes_A B \otimes_A M$, which is an equivalence by the assumption that $A \rightarrow B$ is a localisation.

(ii) If M is the module with involution over A associated to a Wall anti-structure (ε, σ) on a discrete ring A as in [I, Example 3.1.13] (i.e., $M = A$ regarded as an $(A \otimes A)$ -module using the involution σ , and then equipped with the involution $\varepsilon\sigma$, where $\varepsilon \in A^*$) and

$$\phi: (A, \varepsilon, \sigma) \longrightarrow (B, \delta, \tau)$$

is a map of rings with anti-structure, then M is also automatically compatible with ϕ if the latter is a derived localisation: for in this case, it is readily checked that the maps

$$b \otimes b' \otimes a \longmapsto ba \otimes \tau(b') \quad \text{and} \quad b \otimes b' \longmapsto b \otimes b' \otimes 1$$

give inverse equivalences

$$B \otimes B \otimes_{A \otimes A} A \simeq B \otimes_A B,$$

which translates the map in Definition 1.4.4 to the unit map $B \rightarrow B \otimes_A B$ which is an equivalence, since ϕ is a derived localisation.

(iii) If ϕ is an Ore localisation at the set $S \subseteq \pi_*(A)$, and M is an invertible module with involution over A , then M is compatible with ϕ if after inverting the action of S on M using the first A -module structure, S operates invertibly through the second one.

(iv) Combining the two previous examples, if M is the A -module associated to a Wall anti-structure (ε, σ) on A , and $S \subseteq A$ satisfies the Ore condition and is closed under the involution σ , then M is compatible with the localisation map $A \rightarrow A[S^{-1}]$.

PROPOSITION 1.4.6. *Let $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ be a localisation of E_1 -ring spectra with perfectly generated fibre, and let (M, N, α) be an invertible module with genuine involution over A , such that M is compatible with ϕ . Then, $\phi_!(M, N, \alpha)$ is invertible and*

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_!^\omega: (\text{Mod}^\omega(A), \mathfrak{Y}_M^\alpha) &\longrightarrow (\text{Mod}^\omega(B), \mathfrak{Y}_{\phi_! M}^{\phi_! \alpha}), \\ \phi_!^c: (\text{Mod}^c(A), \mathfrak{Y}_M^\alpha) &\longrightarrow (\text{Mod}^{\phi(c)}(B), \mathfrak{Y}_{\phi_! M}^{\phi_! \alpha}) \end{aligned}$$

are a Poincaré–Karoubi projection and a Poincaré–Verdier projection, respectively, as long as $c \subseteq K_0(A)$ is closed under the involution induced by M .

Proof. The natural map

$$B \otimes_A \text{hom}_A(X, M) \longrightarrow \text{hom}_B(B \otimes_A X, B \otimes_A M)$$

is an equivalence for $X=A$, and thus for every compact A -module X , in particular for $X=M$, which shows that $B \otimes_A M$ has B as its B -linear endomorphisms. Therefore, by assumption, $(B \otimes B) \otimes_{A \otimes A} M$ is invertible (or alternatively, one can apply Example 1.1.8 together with [I, Proposition 3.1.6]). Both functors $\phi_!^\omega$ and $\phi_!^c$ are then Poincaré by [I, Lemma 3.4.3].

By Corollary 1.1.6, the functor $\phi_!^c$ is a Poincaré–Verdier projection, since the underlying map on module categories is a Verdier projection and, by definition, the Poincaré structure on the target is the left Kan extension of that on the source. Similarly, the functor $\phi_!^\omega$ is a Poincaré–Karoubi projection by Corollary 1.3.10. $\square$

COROLLARY 1.4.7. *Let $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ be a localisation of E_1 -ring spectra, with perfectly generated fibre, and let M be an invertible module with involution over A that is compatible with ϕ . Then,*

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_!^\omega: (\text{Mod}^\omega(A), \mathfrak{Y}_M^q) &\longrightarrow (\text{Mod}^\omega(B), \mathfrak{Y}_{\phi_! M}^q), \\ \phi_!^c: (\text{Mod}^c(A), \mathfrak{Y}_M^q) &\longrightarrow (\text{Mod}^{\phi(c)}(B), \mathfrak{Y}_{\phi_! M}^q) \end{aligned}$$

are a Poincaré–Karoubi projection and Poincaré–Verdier projection (for every $c \subseteq K_0(A)$ closed under the duality), respectively.

Symmetric Poincaré structures, however, are not generally preserved by left Kan extension.

Example 1.4.8. The map $p: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}[\frac{1}{2}]$ does not induce an equivalence $p_! \mathfrak{Q}_{\mathbb{S}}^s \simeq \mathfrak{Q}_{\mathbb{S}[1/2]}^s$. Indeed, the linear part of the former is represented by $\mathbb{S}[\frac{1}{2}] \otimes \mathbb{S}^{tC_2}$ which by Lin’s theorem is equivalent to $H\mathbb{Q}_2$, whereas the linear part of the latter is represented by $\mathbb{S}[\frac{1}{2}]^{tC_2} \simeq 0$. Consequently, the functor $p_!: (\text{Mod}^\omega(\mathbb{S}), \mathfrak{Q}^s) \rightarrow (\text{Mod}^\omega(\mathbb{S}[\frac{1}{2}]), \mathfrak{Q}^s)$ is not a Poincaré–Karoubi projection.

In the discrete case, an additional flatness assumption excludes such examples.

PROPOSITION 1.4.9. *Let $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ be a derived localisation between discrete rings with perfectly generated fibre that furthermore makes B into a flat right module over A , and let M be a discrete invertible module with involution over A that is compatible with ϕ . Then, for arbitrary $m \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$, the maps*

$$\phi_!^\omega: (\mathcal{D}^p(A), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\geq m}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}^p(B), \mathfrak{Q}_{\phi_! M}^{\geq m}) \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_!^c: (\mathcal{D}^c(A), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\geq m}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}^{\phi(c)}(B), \mathfrak{Q}_{\phi_! M}^{\geq m})$$

are a Poincaré–Karoubi projection and Poincaré–Verdier projection (for every $c \subseteq K_0(A)$ closed under the duality), respectively.

Recall that $\mathfrak{Q}_M^{\geq m}$ specialises to the quadratic and symmetric Poincaré structures when $m=\infty$ and $m=-\infty$, respectively, and that for $m=0, 1, 2$, it specialises to the animations of the functors on $\text{Proj}(A)$ which extract genuine quadratic, even, and symmetric forms, respectively.

Proof. We use the following two inputs: firstly, B being a flat A^{op} -module implies that it can be written as filtered colimit of finitely generated free A^{op} -modules B_i and secondly, Tate cohomology commutes with filtered colimits of discrete modules in the coefficients. The former statement is a classical theorem of Lazard, see e.g. [La, Théorème 1.2] or [SPA, Tag 058G], and the second statement (for group cohomology) was discovered by Brown in [Bro, Theorem 3] for groups admitting a classifying space of finite type; given the 2-periodicity of Tate cohomology for C_2 the case at hand also follows immediately from the same statement for group homology, which is obvious from the definitions.

We start by considering the case $m=\infty$. According to the general description of Kan extensions of modules with genuine involution above, we need to show that

$$B \otimes_A M^{tC_2} \longrightarrow ((B \otimes B) \otimes_{A \otimes A} M)^{tC_2}$$

is an equivalence. We can regard this as a natural transformation between spectrum-valued functors

$$X \mapsto X \otimes_A M^{\mathrm{tC}_2} \quad \text{and} \quad X \mapsto ((X \otimes X) \otimes_{A \otimes A} M)^{\mathrm{tC}_2}$$

on both the category of discrete A^{op} -modules and $\mathcal{D}(A^{\mathrm{op}})$. From the latter case, we obtain that it is an equivalence for every perfect X , as both sides are exact functors and the claim is evidently true for $X=A$. In particular, the claim is true for all finitely generated projective A^{op} -modules, since these are perfect when regarded in $\mathcal{D}(A^{\mathrm{op}})$. Since filtered colimits are in particular sifted, regarding the two assignments as functors on the category of discrete A^{op} -modules, the second fact makes them commute with filtered colimits of finitely generated free A^{op} -modules (if X is a finitely generated free A^{op} -module, then $X \otimes X$ is a finitely generated free $(A \otimes A)^{\mathrm{op}}$ -module, so $(X \otimes X) \otimes_{A \otimes A} M$ remains discrete, despite $X \otimes X$ and $A \otimes A$ potentially having higher homotopy). Taken together, the transformation is an equivalence for all flat A^{op} -modules, so in particular for $X=B$, as desired.

To obtain the case of the genuine Poincaré structures, just observe that the flatness of B also guarantees that the functor $B \otimes_A -: \mathcal{D}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(B)$ commutes with the connective cover functors $\tau_{\geq m}$ for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

The case of the quadratic Poincaré structure is Corollary 1.4.7 above. $\square$

COROLLARY 1.4.10. *Let (A, ε, σ) be a ring with Wall anti-structure, and $S \subseteq A$ be a multiplicative subset satisfying the left Ore condition and closed under the involution σ . Let M denote the module with involution over A given by endowing A with the $(A \otimes A)$ -module structure arising from σ and the involution $\varepsilon\sigma$. Then, for arbitrary $m \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$, the maps*

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{p}}(A), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\geq m}) &\longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{p}}(A[S^{-1}]), \mathfrak{Q}_{M[S^{-1}]}^{\geq m}), \\ (\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{c}}(A), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\leq m}) &\longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{im}(\mathrm{c})}(A[S^{-1}]), \mathfrak{Q}_{M[S^{-1}]}^{\leq m}) \end{aligned}$$

are a Poincaré–Karoubi projection and a Poincaré–Verdier projection (for all $\mathrm{c} \subseteq K_0(A)$ closed under the duality), respectively.

Proof. Note only that $A[S^{-1}]$ is a derived localisation with perfectly generated fibre, by Example A.4.4 and is furthermore flat, since the construction of $A[S^{-1}]$ as 1-sided fractions displays it as a filtered colimit of free A^{op} -modules of rank 1. Proposition 1.4.9 therefore applies. $\square$

Remark 1.4.11. The Ore condition is in fact often necessary to achieve flatness of the localisation: in [Tei, Main Theorem], Teichner shows that if S is the set of elements that become invertible modulo a 2-sided ideal I , then flatness of $A[S^{-1}]$ as a right A -module is equivalent to S being left Ore.

1.5. Construction and preservation of Poincaré–Verdier sequences

In this section, we record several general constructions of (split) Poincaré–Verdier and Poincaré–Karoubi sequences arising from the tensor and cotensor construction, as well as the closed symmetric monoidal structure of $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$, that we will use throughout the sequel.

Before we dive in, let us give a simple recognition criterion for Poincaré–Verdier sequences involving hyperbolic Poincaré ∞ -categories. Recall from [I, Corollary 7.2.21 and Remark 7.2.22] that Hyp is both left and right adjoint to the underlying stable ∞ -category functor $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$.

LEMMA 1.5.1. *Let $g: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be an exact functor. Then, for a Poincaré structure Ω on $\mathcal{C}$, the functor*

$$g^{\text{hyp}}: (\mathcal{C}, \Omega) \longrightarrow \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{D})$$

obtained by right adjointness of Hyp is a split Poincaré–Verdier projection if and only if g is a split Verdier projection and the restrictions of Ω to both the essential images of l^{op} and $D_{\Omega}^{\text{op}} \circ r$ vanish, where l and r denote the adjoints of g .

Similarly, for a Poincaré structure Φ on $\mathcal{D}$, the functor

$$g_{\text{hyp}}: \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$$

obtained by left adjointness of Hyp is a split Poincaré–Verdier inclusion if and only if g is a split Verdier inclusion and the restrictions of Φ to both the essential images of g^{op} and $D_{\Phi}^{\text{op}} \circ g$ vanish.

Proof. Let us prove the first statement, the proof of the second is similar (and easier). First, it is easy to check that the functor g^{hyp} , which is given by

$$(g, g^{\text{op}} \circ D_{\Omega}^{\text{op}}): \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D} \oplus \mathcal{D}^{\text{op}}$$

admits a left adjoint l' if and only if g admits both adjoints l and r , in which case the left adjoint l' is given by $(d, d') \mapsto ld \oplus D_{\Omega}(rd')$. It is then clear from this description that l' is fully faithful if and only if l and r are fully faithful and the mapping spectra

$$\text{hom}(ld, D_{\Omega}(rd')) = \text{hom}(d, gD_{\Omega}(rd')) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{hom}(D_{\Omega}(rd'), ld) = \text{hom}(gD_{\Omega}(ld), d')$$

vanish for every d and d' . By adjunction, this vanishing is equivalent to the vanishing of the mapping spectra $\text{hom}(D_{\Omega}(rd'), rd)$ and $\text{hom}(ld', D_{\Omega}(ld))$ for every d , and hence to the vanishing of B_{Ω} on both the image of l and the image of $D_{\Omega}r$. By Proposition 1.2.2 (i), to finish the proof it will hence suffice to show that in the case where l' is fully faithful, the map $\Omega(l'(d, d')) \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{hyp}}(d, d')$ is an equivalence if and only if Ω vanishes on the images of both l and $D_{\Omega}r$. Indeed, unwinding the definitions, the fibre of this map is exactly

$$\Omega(ld) \oplus \Omega(D_{\Omega}(rd')). \quad \square$$

Let us now consider examples involving the tensor and cotensor constructions as considered in [I, §6.3 and §6.4]; several of the results will be required for our analysis of the hermitian Q -construction in the next section. For this, let us recall that, for a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)$ and an ∞ -category $\mathcal{J}$, the $\mathcal{J}$ -tensor $(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)_{\mathcal{J}} = (\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{J}}, \Omega_{\mathcal{J}}) = (\mathcal{J} \otimes \mathcal{C}, \Omega_{\mathcal{J}})$ and $\mathcal{J}$ -cotensor $(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)^{\mathcal{J}} = (\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{J}}, \Omega^{\mathcal{J}}) = (\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C}), \Omega^{\mathcal{J}})$ of $(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)$ are generally only hermitian ∞ -categories, and that, for a given functor $\alpha: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$, the induced functors

$$(\alpha_*, \eta_\alpha): (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)_{\mathcal{J}} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)_{\mathcal{J}} \quad \text{and} \quad (\alpha^*, \eta^\alpha): (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)^{\mathcal{J}} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)^{\mathcal{J}}$$

are generally only hermitian functors. Here, we note that the underlying exact functor α^* is given by restriction along α , and the underlying exact functor α_* is given by right Kan extension along α^{op} under an identification of the tensor $\mathcal{J} \otimes \mathcal{C}$ with a certain full subcategory of $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}^{\text{op}}, \text{Pro}(\mathcal{C}))$. When $\mathcal{J}$ is a finite poset, or more generally a strongly finite ∞ -category (i.e. $|\mathcal{J}|$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{J}}(i, j)$ are finite for all $i, j \in \mathcal{J}$) this full subcategory is just $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}^{\text{op}}, \mathcal{C})$. In addition, if $\mathcal{J}$ and $\mathcal{J}$ are strongly finite and $\beta: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$ is a cofinal map we also have the exceptional hermitian functors

$$(\beta^*, \vartheta^\beta): (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)_{\mathcal{J}} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)_{\mathcal{J}} \quad \text{and} \quad (\beta_*, \vartheta_\beta): (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)^{\mathcal{J}} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)^{\mathcal{J}}$$

going in the opposite direction to the usual functoriality. Here, the underlying exact functors β^* and β_* are again given by restriction and right Kan extension, respectively.

PROPOSITION 1.5.2. *Let $\alpha: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$ be a functor of ∞ -categories which exhibits $\mathcal{J}$ as a localisation of $\mathcal{J}$ with respect to a collection of maps W , and let $\mathcal{C}$ be a stable ∞ -category. Let $\overline{W}$ be the collection of images in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{J}}$ of the arrows of the form $\text{id}_x \times \alpha$, with $x \in \mathcal{C}$ and α in W . Then, the following statements hold:*

(i) *The induced functor $\alpha_*: \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{J}}$ is a Verdier projection whose kernel is the smallest stable subcategory of $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{J}}$ closed under retracts and containing the fibres of the maps in $\overline{W}$. In addition, if Ω is a Poincaré structure on $\mathcal{C}$ such that $(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)_{\mathcal{J}}$ is Poincaré and $\ker(\alpha_*)$ is closed under its duality, then*

$$(\alpha_*, \eta_\alpha): (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)_{\mathcal{J}} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)_{\mathcal{J}}$$

is a Poincaré–Verdier projection.

(ii) *The induced functor $\alpha^*: \mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{J}}$ is a Verdier inclusion. In addition, if Ω is a Poincaré structure on $\mathcal{C}$ such that $(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)^{\mathcal{J}}$ is Poincaré and $\alpha^*(\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{J}})$ is closed under the duality, then*

$$(\alpha^*, \eta^\alpha): (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)^{\mathcal{J}} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)^{\mathcal{J}}$$

is a Poincaré–Verdier inclusion.

(iii) If $\mathcal{I}$ and $\mathcal{J}$ are strongly finite and the exceptional pushforward

$$(\alpha_*, \vartheta_\alpha): (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{I}} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}}$$

is duality preserving, then it is a split Poincaré–Verdier projection.

Proof. The universal properties of $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{J}}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}}$ as tensors imply that, for every stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{D}$, we have a diagram with invertible horizontal arrows

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{J}}, \mathcal{D}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Fun}^l(\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{D}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}}, \mathcal{D}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Fun}^l(\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{I}, \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})), \end{array}$$

where $\mathrm{Fun}^l(\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{D})$ denotes the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{D})$ spanned by those functors which are exact in the $\mathcal{C}$ entry, and similarly for $\mathrm{Fun}^l(\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D})$. The assumption that $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$ exhibits $\mathcal{I}$ as the localisation of $\mathcal{J}$ at W now implies that the rightmost vertical arrow is fully faithful, with essential image spanned by those diagrams $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ which send the arrows in W to equivalences. It then follows that the leftmost vertical arrow is fully faithful with essential image spanned by those exact functors $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ which send the arrows in $\overline{W}$ to equivalences. By Corollary A.1.7, this establishes the first part of (i).

Now, suppose that $\mathcal{Q}$ is a Poincaré structure on $\mathcal{C}$ such that $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{I}}$ is Poincaré and $\mathcal{E} := \ker(\alpha_*)$ is closed under the associated duality. Then, $(\mathcal{E}, (\mathcal{Q}_{\mathcal{I}})|_{\mathcal{E}})$ is Poincaré as well. In light of Proposition 1.1.4, to show that (α_*, η_α) is a Poincaré–Verdier projection, it thus suffices to show that extended by its kernel it is a cofibre sequence in $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{h}}$, since the forgetful functor $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{h}}$ preserves and detects colimits. For this, by the universal properties of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{I}}$ and $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{J}}$ as tensors in $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{h}}$, we obtain for every hermitian ∞ -category $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{h}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi))) & \simeq & \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{h}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{J}}, (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{J}}, \mathcal{D}) & \simeq & \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{I}, \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{h}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi))) & \simeq & \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{h}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{I}}, (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}}, \mathcal{D}) & \simeq & \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{I}, \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})). \end{array}$$

Since $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$ is a localisation at W , the leftmost vertical arrow is fully faithful with essential image consisting of those diagrams $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{h}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi))$ which send the arrows in W to equivalences, and similarly for the rightmost arrow. The conservativity of

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{h}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$$

implies that the outer square (and hence the middle one) is cartesian and, since $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{J}}$ is a Verdier projection, we have that

$$\mathrm{Fun}^h((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{J}}, (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^h((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{J}}, (\mathcal{D}, \Phi))$$

is fully faithful with essential image those hermitian functors $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ which invert $\overline{W}$, i.e. which vanish on the kernel of $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{J}}$. This shows the second part of (i).

For (ii), we recall that $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{J}} \simeq \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C})$, so the fact that $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$ is a localisation implies that $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{J}}$ is fully faithful, and the characterisation of the image as those functors that invert W shows that the image is closed under retracts. The first part of (ii) now follows from Proposition A.1.9. For the second part of (ii), we have to check that $\mathcal{Q}^{\mathcal{J}} \simeq p^* \mathcal{Q}^{\mathcal{J}}$, but this follows from the definition of the hermitian structure on cotensors as a limit, together with the fact that localisations are (co)final.

Finally, let us prove (iii). First up, restriction along α is left adjoint to α_* and fully faithful, since α is a localisation. Thus, by Corollary 1.1.6, we are left to prove that the natural map $\mathcal{Q}^{\mathcal{J}}(\varphi) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}^{\mathcal{J}}(\varphi \circ \alpha)$ is an equivalence. Indeed,

$$\mathcal{Q}^{\mathcal{J}}(\varphi) \simeq \lim_{j \in \mathcal{J}^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathcal{Q}(\varphi(j)) \simeq \lim_{i \in \mathcal{J}^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathcal{Q}(\varphi \alpha(i)) \simeq \mathcal{Q}^{\mathcal{J}}(\varphi \circ \alpha)$$

again since α^{op} is final. $\square$

We now consider a somewhat opposite case, where $\alpha: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$ is very far from being a localisation.

PROPOSITION 1.5.3. *Let $\alpha: \mathcal{J} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{J}$ be an upwards closed inclusion between strongly finite categories, and let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ be a Poincaré ∞ -category.*

(i) *If the hermitian ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}}$ and $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}}$ are Poincaré, then*

$$(\alpha^*, \eta^{\alpha}): (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}}$$

is a split Poincaré–Verdier projection.

(ii) *If $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{J}}$ and $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{J}}$ are Poincaré, then*

$$(\alpha_*, \eta_{\alpha}): (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{J}} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{J}}$$

is a split Poincaré–Verdier inclusion.

Here, a fully faithful functor $\alpha: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$ is called *upwards closed* if $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{J}}(\alpha(i), j) \neq \emptyset$ for some $i \in \mathcal{J}$ and $j \in \mathcal{J}$ implies that j lies in the essential image of α .

Proof. We first prove (i). For this, first note that (α^*, η^α) is a Poincaré functor by [I, Proposition 6.3.18]. In addition, a fully faithful left adjoint to α^* is given by the exact functor $\alpha_! : \mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{J}}$ performing left Kan extension. In fact, identifying $\mathcal{J}$ with a subposet of $\mathcal{J}$ via α , the fact that $\mathcal{J}$ is upwards closed means that this left Kan extension admits a very explicit formula: for a diagram $\varphi : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ the value of $\alpha_! \varphi$ is given by

$$\alpha_! \varphi(j) = \begin{cases} \varphi(j), & j \in \mathcal{J}, \\ 0, & j \notin \mathcal{J}. \end{cases}$$

Since $\mathcal{Y}(0) \simeq 0$, the spectrum-valued diagram $j \mapsto \mathcal{Y}(\alpha_! \varphi(j))$ is, for a similar reason, a right Kan extension of its restriction to $\mathcal{J}^{\text{op}}$, and so the natural map

$$\mathcal{Y}^{\mathcal{J}}(\alpha_! \varphi) \simeq \lim_{j \in \mathcal{J}^{\text{op}}} \mathcal{Y}(\alpha_! \varphi(j)) \longrightarrow \lim_{i \in \mathcal{J}^{\text{op}}} \mathcal{Y}(\varphi(i)) = \mathcal{Y}^{\mathcal{J}}(\varphi)$$

is an equivalence. The Poincaré functor (α^*, η^α) is then a Poincaré–Verdier projection by Corollary 1.2.3 (ii).

We now prove (ii). Here, (α_*, η_α) is Poincaré by [I, Corollary 6.5.13]. Now, on the level of underlying stable ∞ -categories the right Kan extension functor α_* is fully faithful (since α is) and admits a left adjoint given by restriction. To finish the proof, it will suffice by Corollary 1.2.3 (i) to show that for every diagram $\varphi : \mathcal{J}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, the composite map

$$\text{colim}_{i \in \mathcal{J}} \mathcal{Y}(\varphi(i)) \longrightarrow \text{colim}_{i \in \mathcal{J}} \mathcal{Y}(\alpha^* \alpha_* \varphi(i)) \longrightarrow \text{colim}_{j \in \mathcal{J}} \mathcal{Y}(\alpha_* \varphi(j))$$

is an equivalence. Here, the first map is an equivalence, since α_* is fully faithful. To see that the second map is an equivalence, we argue as in the proof of the first part and observe that

$$\alpha_* \varphi(j) = \begin{cases} \varphi(j), & j \in \mathcal{J}, \\ 0, & j \notin \mathcal{J}. \end{cases}$$

The spectrum-valued diagram $j \mapsto \mathcal{Y}(\alpha_* \varphi(j))$ is then, for a similar reason, the left Kan extension of its restriction to $\mathcal{J}$, and so the second map above is an equivalence as well. $\square$

PROPOSITION 1.5.4. *Let us consider a (split) Poincaré–Verdier sequence*

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

and a strongly finite ∞ -category $\mathcal{J}$, e.g. a finite poset, such that $(-)_\mathcal{J} : \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{h}}$ preserves Poincaré ∞ -categories. Then, the induced sequences

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})^\mathcal{J} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^\mathcal{J} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^\mathcal{J} \quad \text{and} \quad (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})_\mathcal{J} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)_\mathcal{J} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)_\mathcal{J}$$

are (split) Poincaré–Verdier sequences.

Note that, by [I, Corollary 6.5.12], the functor $(-)^J: \text{Cat}_\infty^h \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^h$ preserves Cat_∞^p , provided $(-)_J$ does, which in turn is equivalent to $(\mathcal{S}p^\omega, \Omega^u)_J$ being Poincaré. At the level of underlying stable ∞ -categories, the assumption that $(-)_J$ preserves Poincaré ∞ -categories is of course unnecessary.

Proof of Proposition 1.5.4. Let us treat the tensoring, the argument for the cotensoring being entirely dual. As a left adjoint, the tensoring construction generally preserves colimits, and by [I, Corollary 6.5.10] tensoring with a finite poset also preserves limits. This gives the part of the statement disregarding splittings. But for example from [I, Proposition 6.5.8] we find that the operation $(-)_J: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ preserves adjoints, which implies the split c+ase. $\square$

Recall from [I, Theorem 5.2.7] that Cat_∞^p has a closed monoidal structure lifting Lurie's tensor product on $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$. Its interaction with Poincaré–Verdier sequences is as follows.

PROPOSITION 1.5.5. *For a fixed Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$, the functor*

$$(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \otimes (-): \text{Cat}_\infty^p \longrightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^p$$

has the following properties:

- (i) *it preserves Karoubi equivalences;*
- (ii) *it preserves Poincaré–Verdier projections;*
- (iii) *it preserves split Poincaré–Verdier sequences;*
- (iv) *it preserves Poincaré–Karoubi inclusions;*
- (v) *it preserves Poincaré–Karoubi sequences.*

Proof of Lemma 1.5.5. (i) follows from the fact that the functor

$$\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{B}, \Pi), -): \text{Cat}_\infty^p \longrightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^p,$$

right adjoint to $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \otimes (-)$, preserves idempotent complete Poincaré ∞ -categories, and (ii) follows from the fact that $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \otimes (-)$ is a left adjoint.

For (iii), we first consider the underlying stable ∞ -categories. Since the symmetric monoidal structure on $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ is closed, we may view $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ as a $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ -enriched category, in which case the functor $\mathcal{B} \otimes (-): \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ canonically extends to a $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ -enriched functor. It hence sends adjunctions to adjunctions, and adjunctions whose (co)units are equivalences to adjunctions whose (co)units are equivalences. We conclude that $\mathcal{B} \otimes (-)$ preserves split Verdier inclusions and split Verdier projections. Since this functor also preserves colimits, we conclude that it preserves split Verdier sequences. It remains to

show that $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \otimes (-)$ preserves split Poincaré–Verdier inclusions. But using the linear-bilinear decomposition of Poincaré structures on tensor products given by [I, Proposition 5.1.3], we see that if $(i, \eta): (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ is a split Poincaré–Verdier inclusion, then the restriction of the Poincaré structure $\Pi \otimes \Phi$ of $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \otimes (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ to $\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{C}$ coincides with $\Pi \otimes \mathcal{Q}$, as needed.

For (iv), we first show that if $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ is a Karoubi inclusion then $\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{D}$ is fully faithful. Indeed, to see this we may apply $\text{Ind}(-)$, use that it is symmetric monoidal, and the fact that $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ind}(\mathcal{D})$ is a (right) split inclusion. The same argument as above then implies that $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}) \otimes (-)$ preserves (right) split inclusions, and that the restriction of $\Pi \otimes \Phi$ to $\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{C}$ is given by $\Pi \otimes \mathcal{Q}$ as needed.

For (v), since $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \otimes (-)$ preserves colimits, it will suffice to show that it preserves Poincaré–Karoubi inclusions, which we have just shown. $\square$

Remark 1.5.6. The functor $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \otimes (-): \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ does *not* preserve Poincaré–Verdier sequences in general. In fact, already on the level of stable ∞ -categories, the operation $\mathcal{C} \otimes (-): \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ does not preserve Verdier inclusions. To see this, let R be a commutative ring with $\mathbb{K}_{-1}(R) \neq 0$. For instance, consider a field k and let $R \subseteq k[t]$ be the subring consisting of polynomials with common value on 0 and 1, i.e. the pullback of $k[t]$ over $k \times k$ along the diagonal $k \rightarrow k \times k$. Then, the excision sequence [Bas, Theorem XII.8.3] gives $\mathbb{K}_{-1}(R) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Let us then denote by $\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R \text{ on } t)$ the kernel of the Karoubi projection $\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R[t]) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$ and by $i: \mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R \text{ on } t) \subseteq \mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R[t])$ the inclusion. We then claim that the map

$$\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R \text{ on } t)_{\text{BZ}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R[t])_{\text{BZ}}$$

obtained by tensoring i with $\text{Sp}_{\text{BZ}}^{\text{f}}$ is *not* a Verdier inclusion. As it is a Karoubi inclusion by Lemma 1.5.5, we have to show that the image is not closed under retracts. By Thomason’s classification of dense subcategories, this is equivalent to the map

$$\mathbb{K}_0(\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R \text{ on } t)_{\text{BZ}}) / \mathbb{K}_0(\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R \text{ on } t)_{\text{BZ}}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}_0(\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R[t])_{\text{BZ}}) / \mathbb{K}_0(\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R[t])_{\text{BZ}})$$

not being injective. By the fundamental theorem in algebraic K-theory, see e.g. [Sau, Theorem 1.3] for the exact version we use here, this map contains the map

$$\mathbb{K}_{-1}(\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R \text{ on } t)) \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}_{-1}(\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R[t]))$$

as a direct summand. This map in turn participates in a long exact sequence

$$\mathbb{K}_0(R[t]) \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}_0(R[t^{\pm 1}]) \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}_{-1}(\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R \text{ on } t)) \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}_{-1}(\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R[t])),$$

so it suffices to recall that the cokernel of the first map contains $\mathbb{K}_{-1}(R)$ as a direct summand (by another application of the fundamental theorem).

We can also promote this example to the level of Poincaré ∞ -categories by endowing $\mathcal{D}^p(R[t])$ and $\mathcal{D}^p(R[t^{\pm 1}])$ with the symmetric Poincaré structures.

Finally, in the next lemma, we answer analogous questions when $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}((\mathcal{B}, \Pi), -)$ replaces $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \otimes (-)$.

LEMMA 1.5.7. *For a fixed $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \in \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^p$ the functor $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}((\mathcal{B}, \Pi), -): \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^p \rightarrow \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^p$ preserves split Poincaré–Verdier sequences.*

Proof. Since $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}((\mathcal{B}, \Pi), -)$ preserves limits, it will be sufficient to show that $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}((\mathcal{B}, \Pi), -)$ sends split Poincaré–Verdier projections to split Poincaré–Verdier projections. For this, let

$$(p, \eta): (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

be a split Poincaré–Verdier projection, and let $g, h: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be the left and right adjoints of p . Then, $g_*, h_*: \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{D})$ are left and right adjoints of p_* , showing that p_* is a split Verdier projection. To see that it is a Poincaré–Verdier projection, by Corollary 1.2.3 it then suffices to show that, for every exact functor $f: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, the composite map of spectra

$$\mathrm{nat}(\Pi, f^* g^* \Phi) \longrightarrow \mathrm{nat}(\Pi, f^* g^* p^* \Psi) \longrightarrow \mathrm{nat}(\Pi, f^* \Psi)$$

is an equivalence. This map is induced by the composite $g^* \Phi \Rightarrow g^* p^* \Psi \Rightarrow \Psi$, which is an equivalence by the assumption that (p, η) is a split Poincaré–Verdier projection (and Corollary 1.2.3 yet again). $\square$

Remark 1.5.8. Unlike $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \otimes (-)$, the functor $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}((\mathcal{B}, \Pi), -)$ does not preserve Poincaré–Karoubi sequences in general. To see this, let us take $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) = (\mathcal{S}p^f, \mathcal{Q}^u)_{B\mathbb{Z}}$, so that

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}((\mathcal{S}p^f, \mathcal{Q}^u)_{B\mathbb{Z}}, -) = (-)^{B\mathbb{Z}}.$$

We claim that the operation of cotensoring with $B\mathbb{Z}$ preserves neither Verdier projections, nor Karoubi projections, already on the level of underlying stable ∞ -categories. For instance, $\mathcal{D}^p(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^p(\mathbb{Q})$ is a (Poincaré)–Verdier projection, but the essential image of $p: \mathrm{Fun}(B\mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{D}^p(\mathbb{Z})) \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}(B\mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{D}^p(\mathbb{Q}))$ is not dense. Indeed, let us consider the object $(\mathbb{Q}, \cdot 2) \in \mathrm{Fun}(B\mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{D}^p(\mathbb{Q}))$. We claim that it is not a retract of an object in the image of p . Indeed, assume there exists $(M, \phi) \in \mathrm{Fun}(B\mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{D}^p(\mathbb{Z}))$ such that $p(M, \phi)$ contains $(\mathbb{Q}, \cdot 2)$ as a retract. Then, the automorphism ϕ_0 of $H_0(M)/\mathrm{tors}$ induced by ϕ is such that its rationalisation contains $(\mathbb{Q}, \cdot 2)$ as a retract. It follows that ϕ_0 is represented by an integral

invertible matrix which has 2 as eigenvalue. This is impossible: for any eigenvalue $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ of an integral matrix A , the number $\det(A)/\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ is a product of eigenvalues of A (e.g. via the Jordan normal form), and thus an algebraic integer.

1.6. Additive and localising functors

In this section, we establish the basic notions of additive, Verdier-localising and Karoubi-localising functors. They are based on a mild generalisation of Poincaré–Verdier and Poincaré–Karoubi sequences in the form of certain bicartesian squares. Sending these particular bicartesian squares to cartesian squares isolates the localisation properties enjoyed by Grothendieck–Witt theory axiomatically.

In the present paper, we focus almost exclusively on Verdier-localising (or even additive) functors. Together with the principal example of the Karoubi–Grothendieck–Witt functor, Karoubi-localising functors are studied thoroughly in paper [IV], and we only briefly mention them here for the sake of completeness.

Definition 1.6.1. A (split) Poincaré–Verdier square is a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}', \Phi') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{E}', \Psi') \end{array}$$

in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ which is cartesian and whose vertical maps are (split) Poincaré–Verdier projections. We say that such a square is a *Poincaré–Karoubi square* if it becomes cartesian after applying the idempotent completion functor of Proposition 1.3.2 and its vertical maps are Poincaré–Karoubi projections.

We will also speak of (split) *Verdier squares* and *Karoubi squares* for the evident analogues of the above definition for squares in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$.

Remarks 1.6.2. (i) A (split) Poincaré–Verdier square whose lower left corner is $0 \in \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ is exactly a (split) Poincaré–Verdier sequence. The same holds for Poincaré–Karoubi sequences.

(ii) Any Poincaré–Verdier square is also cocartesian in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$. Indeed, extend the defining square to a commutative rectangle

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (\mathcal{C}, \Omega) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}', \Phi') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{E}', \Psi'), \end{array}$$

in which both squares are cartesian and the vertical maps are Poincaré–Verdier projections. Then, the external rectangle is cartesian by the pasting lemma (see [Lu1, Lemma 4.4.2.1]), and hence cocartesian, since the right vertical map is a Verdier projection. For the same reason, the left square is cocartesian, and so the right square is cocartesian by the pasting lemma. Similarly, every Poincaré–Karoubi square becomes cocartesian in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p},\text{b}}$ after applying idempotent completion.

(iii) The classes of split (Poincaré–)Verdier square, (Poincaré–)Verdier squares and (Poincaré–)Karoubi squares are all closed under pullbacks; see Corollaries A.2.6, A.1.19, A.3.11, 1.1.10 and 1.3.13. In the definition of any of these six types of squares, one may therefore just require the right vertical map to be a projection of the given kind.

(iv) By Proposition A.1.18, a square as in Definition 1.6.1 is a Verdier square if and only if it is adjointable in the sense of Definition A.1.13, has Verdier projections as vertical arrows, and the induced map on vertical kernels is an equivalence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$. Similarly, by Proposition 1.1.9, a square is a Poincaré–Verdier square if and only if it is adjointable, has Poincaré–Verdier projections as vertical arrows, and the induced map on vertical kernels is an equivalence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$. The analogous characterisation in the split case follows immediately.

(v) Corollary 1.3.4 implies that every Poincaré–Verdier square is a Poincaré–Karoubi square. Conversely, a Poincaré–Karoubi square involving idempotent complete Poincaré ∞ -categories is a Poincaré–Verdier square if and only if its vertical maps are essentially surjective. Moreover, the idempotent completion of a Poincaré–Karoubi square is again Poincaré–Karoubi.

Definition 1.6.3. Let $\mathcal{E}$ be an ∞ -category which admits finite limits, and $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be a functor. Recall that $\mathcal{F}$ is said to be *reduced* if $\mathcal{F}(0)$ is a terminal object in $\mathcal{E}$. We say that a reduced functor $\mathcal{F}$ is *additive*, *Verdier-localising* or *Karoubi-localising*, if it takes split Poincaré–Verdier squares, arbitrary Poincaré–Verdier squares or Poincaré–Karoubi squares to cartesian squares, respectively.

We shall denote the ∞ -categories of these functors by

$$\text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{E}), \quad \text{Fun}^{\text{vloc}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{E}) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Fun}^{\text{kloc}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{E}),$$

respectively.

It follows from Remark 1.6.2 that there are inclusions

$$\text{Fun}^{\text{kloc}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{E}) \subseteq \text{Fun}^{\text{vloc}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{E}) \subseteq \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{E})$$

as full subcategories. We note that additive, Verdier-localising and Karoubi-localising invariants are closed in $\text{Fun}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{E})$ under limits (which are computed pointwise), such

as taking loops. Colimits, on the other hand, are generally not computed pointwise (unless $\mathcal{E}$ is stable), and in fact we will discuss in detail the suspension operation in the next section as part of our analysis of the universal property of Grothendieck–Witt theory.

Warning. Here, we follow the convention of the fifth author and Tamme to divorce the preservation of filtered colimits from the preservation of certain fibre sequences and squares. As a result, the ∞ -categories appearing in the end of Definition 1.6.3 are (presumably) *not* locally small. The reader who is adverse to non-locally small ∞ -categories is invited to restrict attention only to accessible additive/Verdier-localising/Karoubi-localising functors; this will not affect any of the statements in this paper, nor their proofs.

We also note that if one fixes a regular cardinal κ and restricts attention only to those additive/Verdier-localising/Karoubi-localising functors that preserve κ -filtered colimits, then the corresponding variants of $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{E})$, $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{vloc}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{E})$ and $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{kloc}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{E})$ become presentable, and a reader who prefers this approach may fix at this moment once and for all a sufficiently large such κ . At any rate, the most interesting examples of such functors that appear in this paper, such as the Grothendieck–Witt, K-theory and L-theory spectra, even preserve (ω) -filtered colimits.

PROPOSITION 1.6.4. *A reduced functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, where $\mathcal{E}$ is assumed to be stable, is additive, Verdier-localising or Karoubi-localising if and only if it takes split Poincaré–Verdier, Poincaré–Verdier or all Poincaré–Karoubi sequences, respectively, to fibre sequences in $\mathcal{E}$.*

Proof. Apply $\mathcal{F}$ to the rectangle in Remark 1.6.2 and use the pasting lemma. $\square$

For non-stable $\mathcal{E}$ we expect, however, that the condition of being additive or Verdier-localising is strictly stronger than sending split Poincaré–Verdier or Poincaré–Verdier sequences to fibre sequences, and similarly for the condition of being Karoubi-localising. We will need the stronger variant in §2.6 with target $\mathcal{S}$, when we discuss the additivity theorem for cobordism categories.

PROPOSITION 1.6.5. *A functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is Karoubi-localising if and only if it is Verdier-localising and invariant under Karoubi equivalences.*

Proof. The “only if” part follows from Remark 1.6.2 and the fact that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\natural} & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

forms a Poincaré–Karoubi square. For the converse, assume that $\mathcal{F}$ is Verdier-localising and invariant under Karoubi equivalences. It is then sufficient to show that $\mathcal{F}$ sends a Poincaré–Karoubi square all whose terms are idempotent complete to cartesian squares. Such squares are in turn the idempotent completion of cartesian squares where the vertical maps are Poincaré–Verdier projections. Indeed, simply replace the bottom terms with the essential image of the Poincaré–Karoubi projections and use Corollary 1.3.10. We arrive at the desired conclusion as $\mathcal{F}$ is Verdier-localising. $\square$

LEMMA 1.6.6. *The categories*

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{E}) \quad \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{vloc}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{E}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{kloc}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{E})$$

are semi-additive and the forgetful functor

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{Mon}_{\mathrm{E}_{\infty}}(\mathcal{E})) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{E})$$

and its localising analogues are equivalences.

Since the ∞ -category $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}$ is semi-additive (see [I, Proposition 6.1.7]) but not additive, the analogous statement for $\mathrm{Grp}_{\mathrm{E}_{\infty}}(\mathcal{E})$ in place of $\mathrm{Mon}_{\mathrm{E}_{\infty}}(\mathcal{E})$ is not true. Noting the unfortunate clash in the use of the word *additive* arising from this, we introduce the following definition.

Definition 1.6.7. An additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is called *group-like* if the canonical lift of $\mathcal{F}$ to $\mathrm{Mon}_{\mathrm{E}_{\infty}}(\mathcal{E})$ actually takes values in the full subcategory $\mathrm{Grp}_{\mathrm{E}_{\infty}}(\mathcal{E})$.

Equivalently, this is the same as saying that, for every Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, it takes the shear map $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \times (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \times (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ (given at the level of objects by $(x, y) \mapsto (x, x \oplus y)$) to an equivalence in $\mathcal{E}$.

Proof of Lemma 1.6.6. Given the semi-additivity of $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}$, we have that the ∞ -category of product-preserving functors $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is semi-additive by [GGN, Corollary 2.4]. But products of additive, Verdier-localising or Karoubi-localising functors are again such, which implies the first statement. The second one follows from [GGN, Corollary 2.5 (iii)], together with the observation that $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mon}_{\mathrm{E}_{\infty}}(\mathcal{E})$ is additive if and only if it is additive when viewed as taking values in $\mathcal{E}$ itself. $\square$

Remark 1.6.8. If $\mathcal{E}$ is additive, then any additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is group-like, because the inclusion $\mathrm{Grp}_{\mathrm{E}_{\infty}}(\mathcal{E}) \subseteq \mathrm{Mon}_{\mathrm{E}_{\infty}}(\mathcal{E})$ is an equivalence.

Examples 1.6.9. (i) The functors Cr and $\mathrm{Pn}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ are Verdier-localising since, by virtue of being representable, they preserve all limits. They are neither group-like nor Karoubi-localising.

(ii) Lurie's L-theory functor $L: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$ [Lu3] is Verdier-localising; see §4.4 below for a discussion.

(iii) Many examples can be obtained from functors $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ satisfying the corresponding conditions for (non-Poincaré) stable ∞ -categories. For example, the functors $\mathcal{K}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ and $K: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$, which associate to a Poincaré ∞ -category the algebraic K-theory space and spectrum of its underlying stable ∞ -category, respectively, are Verdier-localising and group-like; this essentially follows from Waldhausen's additivity and fibration theorems, as implemented in the setting of stable ∞ -categories by Blumberg–Gepner–Tabuada [BGT], we will review the situation in §2.7. Similarly, the functor $\mathbb{K}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$ which associates to a Poincaré ∞ -category the non-connective K-theory spectrum of its underlying stable ∞ -category is Karoubi-localising by [BGT].

(iv) The functor $K \circ (-)^\natural: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$ (where $(-)^\natural$ is the idempotent completion functor of Proposition 1.3.2) is an example of an additive but non-Verdier-localising functor. By contrast, the cofinality theorem implies that $\mathcal{K} \circ (-)^\natural: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is Karoubi-localising. It is one of the main purposes of this paper series to show that these K-theoretic examples have hermitian analogues.

(v) The functors $\text{HK}_i(-): \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$ are further examples of additive functors that are not Verdier-localising, and so is $H(K_0(-)^\natural/K_0(-))$, where $H: \mathcal{A}b \rightarrow \text{Sp}$ denotes the Eilenberg–Mac Lane functor. The analogous claims for Grothendieck–Witt and L-groups are, however, not correct: For example, it follows from the results of §4 that the functor $\text{HGW}_0: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$ can only take all metabolic Poincaré–Verdier sequences to fibre sequences if the map $\text{fgt}: \text{GW}_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{C})$ is injective for all $\mathcal{C}$. This fails in many cases, e.g. for $(\mathcal{D}^{\text{P}}(\mathbb{Z}), \mathcal{Q}^{\text{s}})$, where it is a map $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$.

Finally, we will make use of the following result.

PROPOSITION 1.6.10. *Let*

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{f} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \xrightarrow{p} (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

be a (split) Poincaré–Verdier sequence and let $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be a group-like (additive or) Verdier-localising functor. If the Poincaré functor p admits a section $s: (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$, then f and s together induce an equivalence

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \oplus \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi).$$

Similarly, if the Poincaré functor f admits a retraction $r: (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$, then p and r together induce an equivalence

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \oplus \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi).$$

In case both s and r exist, the above equivalences are inverse to each other if $r \circ s$ is the zero functor.

Note that, since $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$ is only semi-additive, but not additive, the middle term in a Poincaré–Verdier sequence admitting a Poincaré splitting as above, need not split as a direct sum before applying $\mathcal{F}$.

Proposition 1.6.10 will be deduced from the following version of the splitting lemma.

LEMMA 1.6.11. *Let $\mathcal{A}$ be an additive ∞ -category which admits fibres and cofibres and let*

$$x \xrightarrow{i} y \xrightarrow{r} x$$

be a retract diagram. Then, the following statements hold:

- (i) *the maps $i: x \rightarrow y$ and $\text{fib}(r) \rightarrow y$ induce an equivalence $x \oplus \text{fib}(r) \rightarrow y$;*
- (ii) *the maps $r: y \rightarrow x$ and $y \rightarrow \text{cof}(i)$ induce an equivalence $y \rightarrow x \oplus \text{cof}(i)$;*
- (iii) *the fibre sequence $\text{fib}(r) \rightarrow y \rightarrow x$ is also a cofibre sequence;*
- (iv) *the cofibre sequence $x \rightarrow y \rightarrow \text{cof}(i)$ is also a fibre sequence;*
- (v) *the composite map $\text{fib}(r) \rightarrow y \rightarrow \text{cof}(i)$ is an equivalence.*

Proof. We first note that (ii) and (iv) follow from (i) and (iii), respectively, applied to the additive ∞ -category $\mathcal{A}^{\text{op}}$. For the remaining cases (i), (iii) and (v), using the Yoneda lemma, we may assume that $\mathcal{A} = \text{Grp}_{\text{E}\infty}(S)$, in which case the long exact sequence of homotopy groups of a fibre sequence reduces the desired statements to the analogous and well-known statements about split short exact sequences of abelian groups. $\square$

Proof of Proposition 1.6.10. The first part follows from Lemma 1.6.11 (i), while the second part from Lemma 1.6.11 (iii) and (ii). To see the final statement, note that two equivalences are inverse to each other if and only if they are 1-sided inverses. Composing in one direction, we get the functor

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y}) \oplus \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y}) \oplus \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

whose “matrix components” are

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{id} & r_* s_* \\ 0 & \text{id} \end{pmatrix},$$

and which is hence homotopic to the identity as soon as $r \circ s$ is the zero functor. $\square$

1.7. The classification of Poincaré–Verdier sequences

The goal of this final section is to show that Poincaré–Verdier sequences, split Poincaré–Verdier sequences and Poincaré–Karoubi sequences with given kernel can all be classified by means of a universal example, analogous to the structure theory for Verdier sequences developed in [Ni] and described in §A.5.

As in §A.1, it will be convenient (and partially necessary) to extend the scope from small Poincaré (and hermitian) ∞ -categories to locally small ones. Here, by a locally small hermitian ∞ -category we simply mean a locally small ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$ equipped with a hermitian structure $\mathcal{Q}: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathbf{p}$, and such a locally small hermitian ∞ -category is Poincaré if $B_{\mathcal{Q}}(-, -) \simeq \text{hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(-, D-)$ for some equivalence $D: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. To get started, note that the (Verdier) quotient of a locally small Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ by a small full Poincaré subcategory $(\mathcal{C}, \Phi|_{\mathcal{C}})$ is again a locally small Poincaré ∞ -category, with the Poincaré structure on the quotient given by the formula from Remark 1.1.7, which is well defined, since $\mathcal{C}$ is small. By a locally small Poincaré–Verdier sequence we will then mean a null-composite sequence

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

of locally small Poincaré ∞ -categories, with $\mathcal{C}$ small, satisfying the characterisation from Proposition 1.1.4 (or equivalently being both a fibre and cofibre sequence in the evident ∞ -category of locally small Poincaré categories). We then use the term locally small Poincaré–Verdier projections/inclusions for the projections and inclusions appearing in such sequences (so that by definition a locally small Poincaré–Verdier inclusion has a small domain and a locally small Poincaré–Verdier projection a small kernel). Recall also from §A.1 that the notion of adjointability extends to squares of locally small stable ∞ -categories with a pair of parallel legs being either locally small Verdier inclusions or projections. We denote by PVER the ensuing enlargement of Pver consisting of locally small Poincaré–Verdier sequences, with morphisms defined as commutative diagrams made up of adjointable squares. With these definitions, Proposition 1.1.9 characterising Poincaré–Verdier squares applies verbatim to locally small Poincaré ∞ -categories so long as the vertical fibres are assumed small.

Now, recall from Theorem A.5.1 that to an ∞ -category $\mathcal{B}$ we may associate a Verdier sequence

$$\mathcal{B}^{\natural} \longrightarrow \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \longrightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B}),$$

which is the universal Verdier sequence with fibre $\mathcal{B}^{\natural}$ in the sense that morphisms of Verdier sequences from any Verdier sequence $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ to it correspond to exact functors $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\natural}$. The ∞ -category $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$ is by definition the full subcategory of $\text{Pro Ind}(\mathcal{B})$ spanned by those arrows whose source is in $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})$ and target in $\text{Pro}(\mathcal{B})$. The Verdier inclusion $\mathcal{B}^{\natural} \rightarrow \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$ sends b to the identity arrow $\text{id}: b \rightarrow b$ (where b is considered as an object of both $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})$ and $\text{Pro}(\mathcal{B})$ via the Yoneda embeddings) and $\text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ can be identified with the smallest stable subcategory of $\text{Pro Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ containing both $\text{Pro}(\mathcal{B})$ and $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})$ with the Verdier projection $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ taking cofibres. We refer the reader to the end of §A.1 for more details.

To equip $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$ with a Poincaré structure, we note that there is a canonical equivalence

$$\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \simeq \text{Pair}(\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}), \widetilde{\text{hom}}_{\mathcal{B}}),$$

where

$$\widetilde{\text{hom}}_{\mathcal{B}}: \text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})^{\text{op}} \times \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}$$

is the essentially unique extension of $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{B}}$ which preserves limits in each variable, and for a biexact functor $B: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}$ we write $\text{Pair}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}, B)$ for the bivariate unstraightening of the space-valued functor $\Omega^{\infty} B$; see Remark A.5.3. Now, observe that for a hermitian ∞ -category $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$, $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})$ canonically inherits a hermitian structure

$$\widetilde{\Pi}: \text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})^{\text{op}} \simeq \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}^{\text{op}}) \xrightarrow{\text{Pro}(\Pi)} \text{Pro}(\mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}) \xrightarrow{\lim} \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P},$$

so that $(\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \widetilde{\Pi})$ is a locally small hermitian ∞ -category. Note that $(\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \widetilde{\Pi})$ is usually not Poincaré, even if $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$ is. Instead, the duality functor $D_{\Pi}: \mathcal{B}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ extends to an equivalence

$$\widetilde{D}_{\Pi}: \text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})^{\text{op}} \simeq \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}^{\text{op}}) \longrightarrow \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}),$$

giving rise to an identification

$$\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \simeq \text{Pair}(\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}), \widetilde{\text{hom}}_{\mathcal{B}}) \simeq \text{Pair}(\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})^{\text{op}}, \Omega^{\infty} B_{\widetilde{\Pi}})$$

for Poincaré $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$. Now, the Poincaré refinement of the pairing construction

$$\text{Pair}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) = (\text{Pair}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}^{\text{op}}, \Omega^{\infty} B_{\Phi}), \Phi^{\text{pair}})$$

from [I, §7.3] works equally well for locally small hermitian ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$, as does [I, Proposition 7.3.15], showing that it provides a right adjoint to the forgetful functor from locally small Poincaré to locally small hermitian ∞ -categories. We thus introduce the following definition.

Definition 1.7.1. For a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$ we define

$$\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) := \text{Pair}(\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \widetilde{\Pi}).$$

In particular, $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$ is a locally small Poincaré ∞ -category and its underlying stable ∞ -category is indeed equivalent to $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$. We shall unpack this definition in Proposition 1.7.4 below. For now, the universal property of the pairing construction implies that the hermitian functor $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \rightarrow (\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \widetilde{\Pi})$ lifts uniquely to a Poincaré functor (marked as dashed)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{B}, \Pi) & \xlongequal{\quad} & (\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \\ \downarrow i & & \downarrow j \\ \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) & \longrightarrow & (\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \widetilde{\Pi}). \end{array}$$

In addition, the Poincaré functor i is a Poincaré–Verdier inclusion, since it can be written as a composite of Poincaré–Verdier inclusions

$$(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \longrightarrow \text{Ar}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) = \text{Pair}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \longrightarrow \text{Pair}(\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \tilde{\Pi}) = \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi).$$

See [I, Examples 7.3.3 (ii)] for the equivalence between the arrow and pairing constructions for $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$ Poincaré.

Definition 1.7.2. For a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$ we put

$$\text{Tate}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) = \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi^{[-1]}) / (\mathcal{B}, \Pi^{[-1]}).$$

In particular, $\text{Tate}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$ is again a locally small Poincaré ∞ -category for every $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \in \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$ and, in total, we thus obtain a locally small Poincaré–Verdier sequence

$$(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)^{\natural} \longrightarrow \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \longrightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi^{[1]})$$

refining the universal Verdier sequence with kernel $\mathcal{B}^{\natural}$ from Theorem A.5.1.

Remark 1.7.3. Under the identification of $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$ with the full subcategory of $\text{Ar}(\text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B}))$ spanned by arrows from inductive to projective systems, the counit $q: \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})$ sends an arrow $x \rightarrow y$ to $x \in \text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})$, while $i: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$ sends b to the arrow $\text{id}: b \rightarrow b$. In particular, q induces an equivalence

$$\text{hom}_{\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})}(i(b), z) \longrightarrow \text{hom}_{\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})}(qi(b), q(z))$$

for all $b \in \mathcal{B}$ and $z \in \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$. By Remark A.1.11, the square above is vertically inductively adjointable.

Let us now unpack the construction of the Poincaré structure in terms of the original definition of $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \subseteq \text{Ar}(\text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B}))$:

PROPOSITION 1.7.4. *If $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$ is a Poincaré ∞ -category, then the Poincaré structure on $\text{Tate}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$ is given by*

$$\Pi_{\text{tate}}: \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})^{\text{op}} \subseteq \text{Ind}(\text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}))^{\text{op}} = \text{Pro Ind}(\mathcal{B}^{\text{op}}) \xrightarrow{\text{Pro Ind } \Pi} \text{Pro Ind}(\mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}) \xrightarrow{\text{colim}} \text{Pro}(\mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P},$$

and that on $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$ is given by

$$\Pi_{\text{latt}}: \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})^{\text{op}} \subseteq \text{Ar}(\text{Tate}(\mathcal{B}))^{\text{op}} \xrightarrow{(\Pi_{\text{tate}})_{\text{ar}}} \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}.$$

Proof. Under the equivalence

$$\mathrm{Pair}(\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{B}), \widetilde{\mathrm{hom}}) \simeq \mathrm{Ar}(\mathrm{Ind} \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{B})) \times_{\mathrm{Ind} \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{B}) \times \mathrm{Ind} \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{B})} [\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{B}) \times \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{B})]$$

of Remark A.5.3, the Poincaré structure $\widetilde{\Pi}_{\mathrm{latt}}$ is by construction given by the formula

$$\widetilde{\Pi}_{\mathrm{latt}}(I \rightarrow P) = \widetilde{\Pi}(I) \times_{\mathrm{B}_{\widetilde{\Pi}}(I, I)} \mathrm{hom}_{\mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{B})}(P, \widetilde{D}_{\Pi}(I)).$$

Denoting by $\widehat{\Pi}: \mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{B})^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$ the hermitian structure from the statement which we want to show to be Π_{tate} , this formula agrees, by direct inspection, with the restriction of $\widehat{\Pi}_{\mathrm{ar}}: \mathrm{Ar}(\mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{B}))^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$ to $\mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{B})^{\mathrm{op}}$. To deduce that $\Pi_{\mathrm{tate}} \simeq \widehat{\Pi}$, consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (\mathcal{B}, \Pi)^{\natural} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{cof}} & \mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi^{[1]}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{B}), \widehat{\Pi}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Ar}(\mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{B}), \widehat{\Pi}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{cof}} & (\mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{B}), \widehat{\Pi}^{[1]}) \end{array}$$

of horizontal Verdier sequences issuing from the discussion so far. As the left Kan extensions of the hermitian structures along the right-hand horizontal maps can be computed by restriction along the Pro-left adjoints, it suffices to show that the right-hand square is adjointable. By Lemma A.1.15, we may as well check that the left-hand square is adjointable, which is true by inspection, as the horizontal (projective/inductive) adjoints simply take an arrow to its target or source. $\square$

The following theorem then establishes the Poincaré–Verdier sequence formed by the lattice and Tate objects as a universal one.

THEOREM 1.7.5. *For every locally small Poincaré–Verdier sequence*

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

and every (small) Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$, the map

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{VER}}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi), \mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi^{[1]})) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{B}, \Pi)^{\natural})$$

extracting kernels is an equivalence of (small) Poincaré ∞ -categories. Consequently, there exists an essentially unique adjointable square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \end{array}$$

inducing the inclusion $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\natural}$ on vertical fibres. This square is cartesian if and only if $\mathcal{C}$ is idempotent complete; thus, in this case, the Poincaré–Verdier projection p is pulled back from the universal Poincaré–Verdier projection with fibre $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ on the right.

The Poincaré functor $\psi: (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$ is called the *classifying functor* of the given Poincaré–Verdier sequence, and the square is its *classifying square*. Theorem 1.7.5 then implies the following classification result for Poincaré–Verdier projections (among small Poincaré ∞ -categories), for the statement of which we note that

$$K(\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})) \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^\natural)$$

in Sp^{hC_2} , since $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{C})$ admits an Eilenberg swindle, compare [Hen, Corollary 4.3].

COROLLARY 1.7.6. *Given Poincaré ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and $(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$, extracting classifying functors and the boundary map of K-spectra induces an equivalence between the space of Poincaré–Verdier sequences $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ and the space of pairs (ψ, η) , where $\psi: (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$ and $\eta: K(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is a lift of*

$$K(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \xrightarrow{\psi_*} K(\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})) \xrightarrow{\partial} \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^\natural)$$

as maps in Sp^{hC_2} . Equivalently, it is the space of pairs (ψ, s) , where ψ is as above, such that, in the exact sequence

$$K_0((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^\natural) / K_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow K_0(\text{Latt}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \times_{\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})} (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)) / K_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow K_0(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \longrightarrow 0,$$

the first map is injective and s is a splitting of it as $\mathbb{Z}[\text{C}_2]$ -modules.

The deduction of this corollary from Theorem 1.7.5 is essentially the same as that of Corollary A.5.2, so we refrain from repeating it here. The proof of Theorem 1.7.5 will use the following lemma.

LEMMA 1.7.7. *Let $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ be a locally small hermitian ∞ -category, $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ be a small full subcategory and $(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ be a locally small hermitian ∞ -category, with $\mathcal{E}$ admitting filtered colimits and Ψ preserving cofiltered limits. Denote then by $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{E})$ the full subcategory spanned by those exact functors $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ which are left Kan extended from their restriction to $\mathcal{C}$. Then, the composite hermitian functor*

$$(\mathcal{A}, \text{Nat}_{\Psi}^{\Phi}|_{\mathcal{A}}) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi), (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \Phi|_{\mathcal{C}}), (\mathcal{E}, \Psi))$$

is an equivalence of locally small hermitian ∞ -categories.

Proof. Note that left Kan extension along $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ is well defined, since $\mathcal{C}$ is small, and sends exact functors $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ to exact functors $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$; see the first part of Appendix A. The composite

$$\mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})$$

is thus an equivalence by [Lu1, Proposition 4.3.2.15]. It is left to show that if $f: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is left Kan extended from $\mathcal{C}$, then

$$\mathrm{Nat}(\Phi, f^* \Psi) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Nat}(\Phi|_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}, (f^* \Psi)|_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}})$$

is an equivalence of spectra. Indeed, noting that the comma ∞ -categories of the inclusion $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ are filtered, the assumptions that f is left Kan extended from $f|_{\mathcal{C}}$ and that Ψ sends filtered colimits to limits together imply that $f^* \Psi$ is right Kan extended from its restriction to $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$, and so the desired result follows. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 1.7.5. We will start by showing that the extraction of kernels gives an equivalence

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{PVER}}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi), \mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi^{[1]})) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{B}, \Pi)^{\natural}).$$

Equivalently, given a Poincaré functor $(f, \eta): (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{B}, \Pi)^{\natural}$, we have to show that the fibre over (f, η) is contractible. By Lemma A.1.15, this fibre can be described as the space of extensions of (f, η) to commutative squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \xrightarrow{(f, \eta)} & (\mathcal{B}, \Pi)^{\natural} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow i \\ (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \dashrightarrow & \mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi), \end{array}$$

whose underlying square is adjointable (where all arrows are fixed except the dashed one). Investing the universal property of the pairing construction ([I, Proposition 7.3.15]) such squares correspond to squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \xrightarrow{(f, \eta)} & (\mathcal{B}, \Pi)^{\natural} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow j \\ (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \dashrightarrow^{(g, \theta)} & (\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \tilde{\Pi}), \end{array}$$

where (g, θ) is now a hermitian functor. By Remark 1.7.3, the vertical inductive adjointability of this latter square is equivalent to the (vertical inductive) adjointability of the former. In this last square, the underlying right vertical exact functor is just the canonical embedding, and hence by Remark A.1.11 (ii) (in the universal case of φ being the embedding $j: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{B})$), its vertical inductive adjointability is equivalent to the condition that $g^* j_!(j) = g: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{B})$ is left Kan extended from its restriction to $\mathcal{C}$. We

now obtain the claim by invoking Lemma 1.7.7. The addendum already follows from this by Proposition 1.1.9.

The full statement about hermitian functor categories can be deduced as follows. On underlying stable ∞ -categories, it is an instance of Theorem A.5.1, and to check the Poincaré structures it then suffices to show that the functor in question induces an equivalence on (a priori not necessarily small) spaces of shifted hermitian forms on account of the general cartesian squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega^{\infty-i}P(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Fm}(\mathcal{A}, P^{[i]}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \{X\} & \longrightarrow & \iota(\mathcal{A}) \end{array}$$

for any hermitian ∞ -category $(\mathcal{A}, P)$. But we have

$$\mathrm{Fm}(-^{[i]}) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{CAT}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{h}}}((\mathrm{Sp}^{\omega}, \Omega^{\mathrm{u}})^{[-i]}, -) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{CAT}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathrm{Sp}^{\omega}, \Omega^{\mathrm{u}})^{[-i]}, -)$$

by [I, Propositions 4.1.3, 7.3.20 and Remark 7.3.21]. Specialising to the situation at hand, we can further use the adjunction equivalences

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{CAT}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}}((\mathrm{Met}(\mathrm{Sp}^{\omega}, \Omega^{\mathrm{u}})^{[-i]}, \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(-, -)) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{CAT}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathrm{Sp}^{\omega}, \Omega^{\mathrm{u}})^{[-i]} \otimes -, -)$$

from [I, Corollary 6.2.7] to rewrite the requisite statement as an instance of the claim already proven applied to the Poincaré–Verdier sequence

$$[\mathrm{Met}(\mathrm{Sp}^{\omega}, \Omega^{\mathrm{u}})^{[-i]} \otimes (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)]^r \longrightarrow \mathrm{Met}(\mathrm{Sp}^{\omega}, \Omega^{\mathrm{u}})^{[-i]} \otimes (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Met}(\mathrm{Sp}^{\omega}, \Omega^{\mathrm{u}})^{[-i]} \otimes (\mathcal{E}, \Psi),$$

whose source is the retract closure of $\mathrm{Met}(\mathrm{Sp}^{\omega}, \Omega^{\mathrm{u}})^{[-i]} \otimes (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)$; see Lemma 1.5.5. $\square$

Remark 1.7.8. To give a somewhat more concrete description of the classifying functor ψ , let us write

$$r: \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{D}) \quad \text{and} \quad q: \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{C})$$

for the inductive right and projective left adjoints of $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$. Unwinding the proof of Theorem 1.7.5 we see that the Poincaré functor $\varphi: (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow \mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega) = \mathrm{Pair}(\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}), \tilde{\Omega})$ is the essentially unique Poincaré functor determined by the canonical hermitian refinement $(r, \theta): (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}), \tilde{\Omega})$ of r given by

$$\eta: \Phi(X) \longrightarrow \lim_{Y \in \mathcal{C}/X} \Phi(f(Y)) = \lim_{Y \in \mathcal{C}/X} \Omega(Y) = \tilde{\Omega}(r(X)).$$

Under the identification of $\mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{C})$ with the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Pro} \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ spanned by the arrows between inductive and projective diagrams, the underlying exact functor of φ

then sends d to the essentially unique arrow $r(X) \rightarrow q(X)$ mapping under $\text{Pro Ind}(f)$ to the unit-counit composite map $fr(X) \rightarrow X \rightarrow fq(X)$. Similarly, we may identify $\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C})$ with the smallest stable subcategory of $\text{Pro Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ containing $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\text{Pro}(\mathcal{C})$, in which case the underlying exact functor of ψ sends $p(X) \in \mathcal{E}$ to $\text{cof}[r(X) \rightarrow q(X)] \in \text{Tate}(\mathcal{C})$.

Next, we carry the classification over to split Poincaré–Verdier sequences. This is now easy by forming split cores, and we arrive at a hermitian analogue of the structure theory of split Verdier sequences described in §A.2. The role of the universal split Verdier sequence is played by the metabolic Poincaré–Verdier sequence above.

To this end, note that, for $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$ idempotent complete, the split core of the sequence $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ is given by the full subcategories $\text{Ar}(\mathcal{B}) \subseteq \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$ and $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ (see the discussion towards the end of §A.2), and hence on the level of Poincaré ∞ -categories the split core is given by the Poincaré full subcategory

$$\text{Ar}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) = \text{Pair}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \subseteq \text{Pair}(\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \tilde{\Pi}) = \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$$

mapping to $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi^{[1]}) \subseteq \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi^{[1]})$. In total, the split core of the universal Verdier sequence then coincides with the metabolic sequence

$$(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \longrightarrow \text{Ar}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{B}, \Pi^{[1]})$$

of Example 1.2.5. This construction gives a universal split Poincaré–Verdier sequence, even when $\mathcal{B}$ is not necessarily idempotent complete.

COROLLARY 1.7.9. *Let $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$ be a Poincaré ∞ -category. Then, for every split Poincaré–Verdier sequence $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$, the map*

$$\text{Fun}^{\text{Ver}}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi), \text{Ar}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{B}, \Pi^{[1]})) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{B}, \Pi))$$

extracting the induced functor on kernels is an equivalence. Consequently, there exist essentially unique (equivalent) adjointable squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow \text{cof} \\ (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \xrightarrow{\varphi'} & \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow \text{met} \\ (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \end{array}$$

inducing the identity on vertical fibres. In addition, both are cartesian, so that the split Poincaré–Verdier projection $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ is pulled back from the universal split Poincaré–Verdier projections $\text{cof}: \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$ or $\text{met}: \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$.

Proof. In the case where $\mathcal{B}$ is idempotent complete, this follows from Theorem 1.7.5 via Lemma 1.2.6. For arbitrary $\mathcal{B}$, it suffices by Lemma A.1.15 to note that in any adjointable square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{\rho} & \mathcal{B}^{\natural} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id}_{(-)} \\ \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \text{Ar}(\mathcal{B})^{\natural}, \end{array}$$

the condition that ρ factors through $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{B}^{\natural}$ is equivalent to the condition that φ factors through $\text{Ar}(\mathcal{B})$. The final claim follows from Proposition 1.1.9. $\square$

The metabolic fibre sequence

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}), \quad \text{or equivalently} \quad (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$$

is thus the universal split Poincaré–Verdier sequence with kernel $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. Note that, in contrast to the non-split case, it consists entirely of small Poincaré ∞ -categories.

The Poincaré functor $\psi: (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$ is then again called the *classifying functor* of the given split Poincaré–Verdier sequence, and the square the associated *classifying square*. Just as in the non-split case, Corollary 1.7.9 in total implies the following classification result for split Poincaré–Verdier projections.

COROLLARY 1.7.10. *Given two Poincaré ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and $(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ extracting classifying functors induces an equivalence between the space of Poincaré–Verdier sequences $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ and $\text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}}((\mathcal{E}, \Psi), (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}))$.*

Remark 1.7.11. The descriptions of φ and ψ given in Remark 1.7.8 simplify in the split case. In particular, writing $r, q: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ for the right and left adjoints of f , the Poincaré functor $\varphi: (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = \text{Pair}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is the one determined by the canonical hermitian refinement $(r, \tau): (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ of r (see Remark 1.2.4). The underlying exact functor of φ sends $d \in \mathcal{D}$ to the unit-counit composite arrow $r(d) \rightarrow q(d)$. The Poincaré structure is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(d) &\longrightarrow \Phi(fr(d)) \times_{B_{\Phi}(fr(d), fr(d))} B_{\Phi}(fr(d), fq(d)) = \mathcal{Q}(r(d)) \times_{B_{\mathcal{Q}}(r(d), r(d))} B_{\mathcal{Q}}(r(d), q(d)) \\ &= \mathcal{Q}_{\text{ar}}([r(d) \rightarrow q(d)]), \end{aligned}$$

where the first map is given by restriction along the counit $fr(d) \rightarrow d$ and by the composite

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(d) &\rightarrow B_{\Phi}(d, d) = \text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, D_{\Phi}d) \rightarrow \text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(fr(d), fr(D_{\Phi}d)) \\ &= \text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(fr(d), D_{\Phi}fq(d)) \\ &= B_{\Phi}(fr(d), fq(d)), \end{aligned}$$

using the fact that conjugating with the duality switches between the two adjoints of f . Furthermore, if we write $g, h: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ for the left and right adjoints of p , respectively, then $rh = qg = 0$, and so the underlying exact functor of ψ is given by

$$\psi(e) = \text{cof } \varphi(g(e)) = \text{cof } \varphi(h(e)) = qh(e) = \Sigma rg(e),$$

with the Poincaré structure induced by that of φ .

Upon replacing $\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ by $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$, by means of the equivalence

$$\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$$

taking $f: X \rightarrow Y$ to $Y \rightarrow \text{cof}(f)$, the structure square of Corollary 1.7.9 then has the underlying exact functor of φ' given by sending $X \in \mathcal{D}$ to

$$[q(X) \rightarrow \text{cof}[r(X) \rightarrow q(X)]] = [q(X) \rightarrow q(\text{cof}[r(X) \rightarrow X])] = [q(X) \rightarrow qhp(X)],$$

where r and q are the right and left adjoint of f , and h and g are the right and left adjoint of p , respectively.

Finally, we record the classification of Poincaré–Karoubi sequences, as another direct consequence of Theorem 1.7.5 combined with the universal property of idempotent completions. To state the result, let $\text{Fun}^{\text{Kar}}(-, -)$ denote the evident generalisation of $\text{Fun}^{\text{Ver}}(-, -)$ allowing Poincaré–Karoubi sequences as input. We then have the following result.

COROLLARY 1.7.12. *For a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)$, the restriction map*

$$\text{Fun}^{\text{Kar}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi), (\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \rightarrow \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi^{[1]})^{\natural}) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{B}, \Pi))$$

is an equivalence for every locally small Poincaré–Karoubi sequence

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi),$$

and there is consequently an essentially unique adjointable square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \text{Latt}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \text{Tate}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})^{\natural}, \end{array}$$

inducing the inclusion $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\natural}$ on vertical fibres. This square is cartesian if and only if $\mathcal{C}$ is idempotent complete, so that in this case the Poincaré–Karoubi projection p is pulled back from the universal Poincaré–Karoubi projection with fibre $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\natural}$ on the right.

COROLLARY 1.7.13. *Given Poincaré ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and $(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$, extracting classifying functors and the boundary map of K -spectra induces an equivalence between the space of Poincaré–Karoubi sequences $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ and the space of quadruples $(\psi, \mathcal{E}', \mathcal{C}', \eta)$, where $\psi: (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})^\natural$ is a Poincaré functor, $\mathcal{E}^{\min} \subseteq \mathcal{E}' \subseteq \mathcal{E}$ and $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{C}' \subseteq \mathcal{C}^\natural$ are closed under the dualities and $\eta: K(\mathcal{E}', \Psi) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{Q})$ is a lift of*

$$\psi_*: K(\mathcal{E}', \Psi) \longrightarrow K(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \longrightarrow K(\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})^\natural)$$

along

$$\mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^\natural) \xrightarrow{\partial} K(\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})) \longrightarrow K(\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})^\natural)$$

as maps in $\mathcal{S}p^{\text{hC}_2}$. Equivalently, it is the space of quadruples (ψ, e, c, s) , where

$$e \subseteq \ker(\psi_*: K_0(\mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow K_0(\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C})^\natural)) \quad \text{and} \quad K_0(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq c \subseteq K_0(\mathcal{C}^\natural)$$

are subgroups closed under the duality, such that in the exact sequence

$$K_0((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^\natural)/c \longrightarrow K_0(\text{Latt}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \times_{\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})} (\mathcal{E}^e, \Psi))/c \longrightarrow e \longrightarrow 0$$

the left-hand map is injective and s is a splitting of it as $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{C}_2]$ -modules, where

$$\mathcal{E}^e = \{X \in \mathcal{E} : [X] \in e\}.$$

In particular, the space of Poincaré–Karoubi sequences $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ among idempotent complete (or minimal) Poincaré ∞ -categories agrees with

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{pc}}}((\mathcal{E}, \Psi), \text{Tate}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})^\natural).$$

Proof of Corollary 1.7.12. By Corollary 1.3.10, both

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{f} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \xrightarrow{p} (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \quad \text{and} \quad \ker(p) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow \text{im}(p)$$

admit canonical pointwise dense inclusions into $\ker(p) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$, where we write $\text{im}(p)$ for the Poincaré–Verdier quotient of $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ by $\ker(p)$. These inclusions then induce equivalences on mapping spaces into

$$(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)^\natural \longrightarrow \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \longrightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi^{[1]})^\natural,$$

since the latter consists of idempotent complete Poincaré ∞ -categories. Similarly, the inclusion $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \subseteq \ker(p)$ induces an equivalence on mapping spaces into $(\mathcal{B}, \Pi)^\natural$. But

$$\ker(p) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow \text{im}(p)$$

is a Poincaré–Verdier sequence by Corollary 1.1.5 and so, combining the above with Theorem 1.7.5, we conclude that the map

$$\text{Fun}^{\text{KAR}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi), (\mathcal{B}, \Pi)^\natural \rightarrow \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B}, \Pi^{[1]})^\natural) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{B}, \Pi)^\natural),$$

induced by extracting kernels, is an equivalence. The categories from the statement then correspond precisely to $\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{B}, \Pi)) \subseteq \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{B}, \Pi)^\natural)$ by inspection. $\square$

2. The hermitian Q-construction and algebraic cobordism categories

In this section, we introduce the main objects of study, namely the cobordism ∞ -category constructed from a Poincaré ∞ -category. To motivate our perspective, let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ be a Poincaré ∞ -category, and (X, q) and (X', q') be two Poincaré objects in $\mathcal{C}$. A *cobordism* from (X, q) to (X', q') is a span of the form

$$X \xleftarrow{\alpha} W \xrightarrow{\beta} X'$$

together with a path $\eta: \alpha^* q \rightarrow \beta^* q'$ in the space $\Omega^\infty \mathfrak{Q}(W)$ of hermitian structures on W , such that η satisfies the Poincaré–Lefschetz condition with respect to X and X' , i.e. that a canonical map

$$\mathrm{fib}(W \rightarrow X) \simeq \mathrm{fib}(X' \rightarrow X \cup_W X') \longrightarrow \mathrm{fib}(X' \rightarrow D_{\mathfrak{Q}} W) \simeq \Omega D_{\mathfrak{Q}}(\mathrm{fib}(W \rightarrow X'))$$

induced by η is an equivalence. For example, if W is an oriented cobordism between two closed oriented d -manifolds M and N , we obtain a span of the form

$$C^*(M) \longleftarrow C^*(W) \longrightarrow C^*(N)$$

and the fundamental class $[W]$ determines a path relating the pullbacks of the two symmetric Poincaré structures q_M and q_N on $C^*(M)$ and $C^*(N)$, respectively. Lefschetz duality for manifolds with boundary precisely implies that this path exhibits the span as a cobordism between the Poincaré objects $(C^*(M), q_M)$ and $(C^*(N), q_N)$ of $(\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{P}}(\mathbb{Z}), \mathfrak{Q}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{s[-d]})$ in the sense above.

Now, cobordisms can be composed in a natural way, by first forming the corresponding composition at the level of spans and then at the level of the paths between hermitian structures. This will allow us to define an ∞ -category $\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ whose objects are the Poincaré objects of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]})$ and whose morphisms are given by cobordisms; the choice in shifts here adheres to the usual convention from manifold theory that the category Cob_d have $(d-1)$ -dimensional, closed, oriented, smooth manifolds as objects and d -dimensional cobordisms as morphisms.

To make this idea precise, we interpret a cobordism in $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ as a Poincaré object in the diagram ∞ -category $(\mathrm{Fun}(P, \mathcal{C}), \mathfrak{Q}^P)$, where P is the category $\bullet \leftarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet$, and $\mathfrak{Q}^P$ is the Poincaré structure on the diagram ∞ -category given by the limit of the values of $\mathfrak{Q}$ on the diagram. This construction turns out to be the degree-1 part of a simplicial Poincaré ∞ -category $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, whose Poincaré objects in degree n may be interpreted as the datum of n composable tuples of cobordisms. Varying $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, this construction gives rise to a functor

$$\mathcal{Q}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{P}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{sCat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{P}},$$

our implementation of the hermitian Q -construction; see §2.2. Considering the spaces of Poincaré objects, we will obtain a complete Segal space and then extract $\text{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \in \text{Cat}_\infty$ as the associated ∞ -category in §2.3.

Then, we develop the two main tools that will allow us to analyse this cobordism ∞ -category and its homotopy type. First, we show how to describe the cobordism ∞ -category using Ranicki's algebraic surgery techniques from [Ran1], adapted to the setting of Poincaré ∞ -categories by Lurie in [Lu3]. Beside its uses in the present paper, this serves as a fundamental tool in [HStm] to compare our definition of Grothendieck–Witt theory with the classical L-, Witt and Grothendieck–Witt groups, and it is also used extensively in paper [III]. The second topic, in §2.5 and §2.6, is the additivity theorem, which says that the functor

$$|\text{Cob}-| = |\text{Pn } Q(-)|: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}$$

is additive. This will be the basis for most of the structural results we prove about Grothendieck–Witt theory.

As far as the additivity theorem is concerned, the only property of the functor Pn that enters the proof, is that it is itself additive. In fact, we will show that the functor

$$|\mathcal{F}Q(-)|: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}$$

is additive whenever $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is additive. This added layer of generality will be used to establish the additivity of the spectral version of the Grothendieck–Witt functor, defined via iteration of the hermitian Q -construction, and also enters into the proof of its universal property.

Finally, in §2.7 we explain how our methods give rise to a new proof of the more classical additivity theorem for the algebraic K-theory of stable ∞ -categories.

2.1. Recollection on Segal spaces and their associated categories

Before developing the hermitian Q -construction and our cobordism categories, we shall collect the necessary results regarding the relationship between ∞ -categories and Rezk's complete Segal spaces, originally established in [Rez1].

There is an adjoint pair of functors

$$\text{asscat}: \mathcal{S} \xrightleftharpoons{\quad} \text{Cat}_\infty : \text{N}$$

with the Rezk nerve as right adjoint, given by

$$\text{N}(\mathcal{C})_n = \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_\infty}(\Delta^n, \mathcal{C}),$$

and left adjoint given by left Kan extending the cosimplicial ∞ -category

$$\Delta^-: \Delta \longrightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty$$

along the Yoneda embedding $\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{sS}$. The nerve is fully faithful with essential image the complete Segal spaces $\mathbf{cSS} \subseteq \mathbf{sS}$, in particular making Cat_∞ a left Bousfield localisation of $\mathbf{sS}$ (at what we shall refer to as the categorical equivalences). Consequently, there is also a left adjoint $\text{comp}: \mathbf{sS} \rightarrow \mathbf{cSS}$ to the inclusion, often referred to as completion, and composing adjoints we find $\text{asscat} \circ \text{comp} = \text{asscat}$; the point-set version was originally shown in [JT], and the exact formulation above was established in [Lu2, Corollary 4.3.16], but see also [HStn] for a short proof. Recall that a simplicial space X is called a *Segal space* if the Segal maps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{seg}_i: [1] &\longrightarrow [n], \\ 0 &\longmapsto i-1, \\ 1 &\longmapsto i, \end{aligned}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$ induce equivalences

$$(\text{seg}_1, \dots, \text{seg}_n): X_n \longrightarrow X_1 \times_{X_0} X_1 \times_{X_0} \dots \times_{X_0} X_1$$

for all $n \geq 1$. Completeness can be characterised in many ways; for us, the most convenient criterion is that a Segal space is complete (i.e. lies in the essential image of N) if and only if

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_0 & \xrightarrow{s} & X_3 \\ \downarrow \Delta & & \downarrow (d_{02}, d_{13}) \\ X_0^2 & \xrightarrow{(s,s)} & X_1^2 \end{array}$$

is cartesian, where $d_{02}: [1] \rightarrow [3]$ is the unique injective map that misses 0 and 2 and similarly for d_{13} ; see [Lu2, Proposition 1.1.13] or [Rez2, Proposition 10.1].

By [Lu1, Proposition 5.5.4.15], the categorical equivalences are the saturation of the spine inclusions, which encode the Segal condition, and the map

$$\Delta^3 / \Delta^{0,2}, \Delta^{1,3} = \Delta^0 \cup_{\Delta}^{\{0,2\}} \Delta^3 \cup_{\Delta}^{\{1,3\}} \Delta^0 \longrightarrow \Delta^0$$

that encodes the completeness condition. Thus, a colimit-preserving functor $\mathbf{sS} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ (with $\mathcal{E}$ cocomplete) factors (uniquely) through $\text{asscat}: \mathbf{sS} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty$ if and only if it inverts these maps, i.e. if its restriction $\Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{\text{op}}$ along the Yoneda embedding is a complete Segal object in $\mathcal{E}^{\text{op}}$.

The restriction of the nerve functor to $\mathcal{S} \subset \text{Cat}_\infty$ is given by the inclusion of constant diagrams $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \text{s}\mathcal{S}$, and passing to adjoints shows that $|\text{asscat}(X)| \simeq |X|$ for every simplicial space X . In particular, $\pi_0|\text{asscat}(X)|$ is always the coequaliser of the two boundary maps $\pi_0 X_1 \rightarrow \pi_0 X_0$. The category $\text{asscat}(X)$ itself is rather difficult to access for a general simplicial space X , except for the trivial fact that the canonical map

$$X_0 \longrightarrow \iota \text{asscat}(X),$$

induced by the inclusion $X_0 \rightarrow X$ on associated ∞ -categories, is π_0 -surjective [HStn, Corollary 3.12]; here, ι denotes the groupoid core of an arbitrary ∞ -category (we reserve the use of the symbol Cr for those occasions where we regard the groupoid core as an additive functor on stable or Poincaré ∞ -categories). This changes for a Segal space X : Then, Joyal, Rezk and Tierney showed that the unit provides a canonical equivalence between $\text{Hom}_X(x, y)$, the fibre over (x, y) of $(d_1, d_0): X_1 \rightarrow X_0 \times X_0$, and

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{comp}(X)}(x, y) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\text{asscat}(X)}(x, y);$$

see [HStn, Lemma 4.1].

Any categorical construction can thus be translated to the setting of Segal spaces. We require the following instances. Firstly, the *groupoid core* of a Segal space X is the Segal space $X^\times$ where $X_n^\times$ is the collection of components of X_n consisting of all those simplices whose edges become equivalences in $\text{asscat}(X)$. Then, $N(\mathcal{C})^\times \simeq N(\iota(\mathcal{C}))$ and the mapping space formula implies that the canonical maps

$$\text{asscat}(X^\times) \longrightarrow |X^\times| \longrightarrow \iota \text{asscat}(X)$$

are equivalences. It follows that, for X complete, the map $X_0 \rightarrow \iota \text{asscat}(X)$ is an equivalence. Secondly, a map of Segal spaces $p: X \rightarrow Y$ is called an *isofibration* if the map $X_1^\times \rightarrow Y_1^\times \times_{Y_0} X_0$ is π_0 -surjective, where the pullback is formed using either d_0 or $d_1: Y_1^\times \rightarrow Y_0$; the two conditions are equivalent as a consequence of the equivalence $\text{Hom}_{X^\times}(x, y) \simeq \text{Hom}_{X^\times}(y, x)$ e.g. obtained from taking inverses in $\iota(\text{asscat}(X))$. We also note that this condition is automatically satisfied if Y is complete (e.g. constant). While asscat does not commute with pullbacks of Segal spaces in general, we still have the following result.

LEMMA 2.1.1. *For any cospan $X \rightarrow Y \leftarrow Z$ of Segal spaces, the natural comparison map*

$$\text{asscat}(X \times_Y Z) \longrightarrow \text{asscat}(X) \times_{\text{asscat}(Y)} \text{asscat}(Z)$$

is fully faithful. It is an equivalence if the map $X \rightarrow Y$ is an isofibration, so asscat in particular commutes with finite products of Segal spaces.

Proof. The map is fully faithful by the formula for mapping spaces in the associated category of a Segal space. For essential surjectivity, we recall that an object in the target is represented by some $x \in X_0$, some $z \in Z_0$, and an equivalence between their images in $\text{asscat}(Y)$. By the same formula, this equivalence is represented by some $f \in Y_1$ with source and target the images of x and z , respectively. Lifting this to a morphism $f' \in X_1$ starting at x , the target of f' together with z defines a preimage. $\square$

Thirdly, a morphism $f \in X_1$ is called *p-cartesian* if the following square is cartesian:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{f\} \times_{X_1} X_2 & \xrightarrow{(d_0, d_1)} & \{z\} \times_{X_0} X_1 \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ \{p(f)\} \times_{Y_1} Y_2 & \xrightarrow{(d_0, d_1)} & \{p(z)\} \times_{Y_0} Y_1, \end{array}$$

where $z = d_0(f)$ and the fibre products on the left are taken along the boundary d_0 . Passing to fibres over some $x \in X_0$ and $p(x) \in Y_0$, this condition translates to the condition that f is $\text{asscat}(p)$ -cartesian in the usual sense. The map p is called *cartesian fibration* if the map

$$(p, d_0): X_1^{p\text{-cart}} \longrightarrow Y_1 \times_{Y_0} X_0$$

is surjective on π_0 , where $X_1^{p\text{-cart}} \subseteq X_1$ is the subspace spanned by the p -cartesian edges. It follows that cartesian fibrations are isofibrations. Moreover, a functor φ of ∞ -categories is a cartesian fibration (of ∞ -categories) if and only if $N(\varphi)$ is a cartesian fibration (of Segal spaces), and if p is a cartesian fibration of Segal spaces, then $\text{asscat}(p)$ is a cartesian fibration of ∞ -categories, but generally the condition on p is stronger. The notion of p -cocartesian morphisms and cocartesian fibrations are defined by passing to opposite simplicial spaces.

Lastly, we require the Segal version of the slice construction. Let us recall generally that for any simplicial object X in some ∞ -category $\mathcal{A}$, its *décalage* is the simplicial object

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dec}(X): \Delta^{\text{op}} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{A}, \\ [n] &\longmapsto X_{[0]*[n]} = X_{1+n}, \end{aligned}$$

and that the *décalage* is a Segal object whenever X is Segal. Considering the maps $d_0: [n] \rightarrow [1+n]$ and $0: [0] \rightarrow [1+n]$ as natural transformations

$$\text{id}_\Delta \Longrightarrow [0]*\text{id}_\Delta \quad \text{and} \quad \text{const}_{[0]} \Longrightarrow [0]*\text{id}_\Delta$$

yields maps of simplicial objects $\text{dec}(X) \rightarrow X$ and $\text{dec}(X) \rightarrow \text{const} X_0$, respectively, the former of which, for X a Segal object, participates in a pullback square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{const}(X_1) & \longrightarrow & \text{dec}(X) \\ \downarrow d_0 & & \downarrow \pi \\ \text{const}(X_0) & \longrightarrow & X. \end{array}$$

We then call the Segal space

$$X_{x/} := \text{dec}(X) \times_{\text{const}(X_0)} \text{const}(\{x\})$$

the *Segal slice* of X under $x \in X_0$. This extends the categorical slice construction in the sense that there is a canonical natural equivalence $N(\mathcal{C})_{c/} \simeq N(\mathcal{C}_{c/})$ induced by the canonical equivalence $(\Delta^n \times \Delta^1) \cup_{\Delta^n \times \{0\}} \{*\} \simeq \Delta^{1+n}$ of ∞ -categories. We also have the following result.

LEMMA 2.1.2. *The canonical map*

$$\text{asscat}(X_{x/}) \longrightarrow \text{asscat}(X)_{x/}$$

is an equivalence for any Segal space X and $x \in X_0$.

Proof. To see that this is an equivalence, note that it suffices to show that

$$X_{x/} \longrightarrow (\text{comp } X)_{x/}$$

is a categorical equivalence. The map

$$\text{asscat}(X_{x/}) \longrightarrow \text{asscat}((\text{comp } X)_{x/})$$

is essentially surjective because any object in the target is represented by some

$$f \in \text{Hom}_{\text{comp } X}(x, y) \simeq \text{Hom}_X(x, y)$$

for suitable $x, y \in X_0$. To see that it is fully faithful, we need to show that, for further $g \in \text{Hom}_X(x, z)$, the expression $\text{Hom}_{X_{x/}}(f, g)$ is invariant under passing to completion. Now, $\text{Hom}_{X_{x/}}(f, g)$ is the fibre over (f, g) of the left-hand map in the chain

$$X_2 \xrightarrow{(d_2, d_1)} X_1 \times_{X_0} X_1 \xrightarrow{(\text{id}, d_0)} X_1 \times X_0.$$

The right-hand fibre over (f, z) is $\text{Hom}_X(x, z)$ and the fibre of the composite map is (by the Segal condition) $\text{Hom}_X(y, z)$. Since both individual fibres are invariant under passing to completion, the claim follows. $\square$

2.2. The hermitian $\mathbf{Q}$ -construction

Let K be an ∞ -category and $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ be a hermitian ∞ -category. We denote by $\mathrm{TwAr}^r(K)$ the twisted arrow category, the convention being that $(s, t): \mathrm{TwAr}^r(K) \rightarrow K \times K^{\mathrm{op}}$ gives the right fibration classifying $\mathrm{Hom}_K: K^{\mathrm{op}} \times K \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$.

Definition 2.2.1. Let $\mathbf{Q}_K(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ denote the following hermitian ∞ -category: The underlying stable ∞ -category is given as the full subcategory $\mathbf{Q}_K(\mathcal{C})$ of $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathrm{TwAr}^r(K), \mathcal{C})$ spanned by those functors F such that for every functor $[3] \rightarrow K$, say $i \rightarrow j \rightarrow k \rightarrow l \in K$, the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(i \rightarrow l) & \longrightarrow & F(j \rightarrow l) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ F(i \rightarrow k) & \longrightarrow & F(j \rightarrow k) \end{array}$$

is cartesian. The hermitian structure is given by restricting the quadratic functor

$$F \longmapsto \mathcal{Q}^{\mathrm{TwAr}^r(K)}(F) = \lim_{\mathrm{TwAr}^r(K)^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathcal{Q} \circ F^{\mathrm{op}}$$

from [I, Proposition 6.3.2].

When $K = \Delta^n$, we will shorten notation, and denote $\mathbf{Q}_K(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ by $\mathbf{Q}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and $\mathcal{Q}^{\mathrm{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n)}$ by $\mathcal{Q}_n$. Also, by definition, the hermitian ∞ -category

$$(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathrm{TwAr}^r(K), \mathcal{C}), \mathcal{Q}^{\mathrm{TwAr}^r(K)})$$

is the cotensor $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathrm{TwAr}^r(K)}$, in the sense of [I, §6.3]. It is usually not Poincaré, while $\mathbf{Q}_K(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is, as we will see below.

Examples 2.2.2. (i) Since $\mathrm{TwAr}^r(\Delta^0) = \Delta^0$, we have $\mathbf{Q}_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. Similarly, we have $\mathrm{TwAr}^r(\Delta^1) = \{(0 \leq 0) \leftarrow (0 \leq 1) \rightarrow (1 \leq 1)\}$, so $\mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C})$ is simply the ∞ -category of spans in $\mathcal{C}$, with no condition imposed. Using [I, Proposition 6.3.2], the duality on $\mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ takes

$$(X \leftarrow Y \rightarrow Z) \longmapsto (D_{\mathcal{Q}}X \longleftarrow D_{\mathcal{Q}}X \times_{D_{\mathcal{Q}}Y} D_{\mathcal{Q}}Z \longrightarrow D_{\mathcal{Q}}Z).$$

Following our explanation in the introduction to this section, we interpret $\mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ as the ∞ -category of cobordisms in $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.

(ii) By (i), the functor

$$\begin{aligned} d_1: \mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) &\longrightarrow \mathbf{Q}_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), \\ (X \leftarrow Y \rightarrow Z) &\longmapsto X, \end{aligned}$$

is duality preserving, so that its kernel is closed under the duality of $\mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$, and therefore a Poincaré ∞ -category with the restricted Poincaré structure. Indeed, we have $\ker(d_1) \simeq \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ via $(0 \leftarrow W \rightarrow X) \mapsto (W \rightarrow X)$ and similarly for $\ker(d_0)$.

(iii) $\mathcal{Q}_2(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ consists of those diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & F(0 \leq 2) & & \\
 & \swarrow & & \searrow & \\
 & F(0 \leq 1) & & F(1 \leq 2) & \\
 & \swarrow \quad \searrow & & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\
 F(0 \leq 0) & & F(1 \leq 1) & & F(2 \leq 2)
 \end{array}$$

in which the top square is bicartesian. It is therefore reasonable to think of $\mathcal{Q}_2(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ as the ∞ -category of two composable cobordisms equipped with a chosen composite.

(iv) We note that for the category $\mathcal{J}_n \subseteq \text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n)$ spanned by the pairs (i, j) with $j \leq i+1$ (the zig-zag along the bottom), the restriction functor

$$\mathcal{Q}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \longrightarrow (\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}_n, \mathcal{C}), \mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{J}_n}) = (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})^{\mathcal{J}_n}$$

is an equivalence of hermitian ∞ -categories. On underlying ∞ -categories, it follows from [Lu1, Proposition 4.3.2.15] that the right Kan extension functor

$$\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}_n, \mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}(\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n), \mathcal{C})$$

is both fully faithful and a left inverse to restriction. For $X \in \text{Fun}(\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n), \mathcal{C})$, it is then readily checked from the pointwise formulas [Lu1, Lemma 4.3.2.13] that being in $\mathcal{Q}_n(\mathcal{C})$ is equivalent to being right Kan extended from $\mathcal{J}_n$. For the quadratic functor, it follows since the inclusion $\mathcal{J}_n^{\text{op}} \subseteq \text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n)^{\text{op}}$ is final. By [I, Remark 6.5.18], the arising hermitian structure on the right Kan extension functor

$$\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}_n, \mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}(\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n), \mathcal{C})$$

is an instance of the exceptional functoriality of [I, Construction 6.5.14].

This description justifies us in thinking of $\mathcal{Q}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ as the ∞ -category of n composable cobordisms in $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ also for larger n .

Denoting the ∞ -category of ∞ -categories by Cat_∞ , we obtain a functor

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{op}} \times \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{h}} &\longrightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{h}}, \\
 (K, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) &\longmapsto \mathcal{Q}_K(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}),
 \end{aligned}$$

from [I, Proposition 6.3.11], since clearly induced maps preserve the cartesianness condition of Definition 2.2.1.

Definition 2.2.3. Restricting along the inclusion $\Delta \subseteq \text{Cat}_\infty$ and adjoining the construction above, we obtain a functor $Q: \text{Cat}_\infty^h \rightarrow \text{sCat}_\infty^h$, and in particular simplicial hermitian ∞ -categories $Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \in \text{sCat}_\infty^h$ for all $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \in \text{Cat}_\infty^h$. We shall call both the initial construction as well as this restriction the *hermitian Q-construction*.

We note that the underlying ∞ -category of $Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ only depends on $\mathcal{C}$, and agrees with Barwick–Rognes’ implementation $Q_n(\mathcal{C})$ of the Q-construction, see [BR, §3] upon restricting their setup to stable ∞ -categories. The following is at the heart of the present section.

LEMMA 2.2.4. *For every hermitian ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ the simplicial hermitian ∞ -category $Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ is a Segal object of Cat_∞^h . Furthermore, it is complete in the sense that the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Q_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) & \xrightarrow{s} & Q_3(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \\ \downarrow \Delta & & \downarrow (d_{02}, d_{13}) \\ Q_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})^2 & \xrightarrow{(s, s)} & Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})^2 \end{array}$$

is cartesian in Cat_∞^h , with horizontal maps given by total degeneracies.

Proof. We will show that, for every $0 \leq i \leq n$, the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) & \longrightarrow & Q_{[0, i]}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Q_{[i, n]}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) & \longrightarrow & Q_{[i, i]}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \end{array}$$

is a pullback square of hermitian ∞ -categories; the Segal condition then follows by iteration. The statement will follow readily from Example 2.2.2 (iv). To this end, note that the inclusions $\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^i) \rightarrow \text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n)$ and $\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^{\{i, \dots, n\}}) \rightarrow \text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n)$ take the subcategories $\mathcal{J}_i$ and $\mathcal{J}_{[i, \dots, n]}$ to $\mathcal{J}_n$, and in fact the induced diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{J}_{[i, i]} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{J}_{[i, n]} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{J}_i & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{J}_n \end{array}$$

is readily checked to be cocartesian in Cat_∞ , thus cartesian in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{op}}$. Since the functor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{op}} &\longrightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \\ I &\longmapsto (\text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C}), \mathfrak{V}^I), \end{aligned}$$

is a right adjoint we obtain the first claim.

To see that $Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is complete, recall that limits in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ may be computed in Cat_∞ , so the map $P \rightarrow Q_3(\mathcal{C})$ from the pullback P of the diagram

$$Q_0(\mathcal{C})^2 \longrightarrow Q_1(\mathcal{C})^2 \longleftarrow Q_3(\mathcal{C})$$

is fully faithful, since the degeneracy $Q_0(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow Q_1(\mathcal{C})$ is, and fully faithful functors are stable under pullback. Its essential image is given by the diagrams consisting entirely of equivalences, as one can check directly using the defining property of the Q -construction, and these are precisely the constant diagrams, i.e. the totally degenerate ones, since

$$|\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^3)| \simeq *.$$

The claim for the hermitian structure is immediate from [I, Remark 6.1.3], since the diagram

$$\mathcal{Q}_0(X)^2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_1(sX)^2 \longleftarrow \mathcal{Q}_3(sX),$$

whose pullback defines the hermitian structure on P , evaluates to

$$\mathcal{Q}(X)^2 \xrightarrow{\text{id}} \mathcal{Q}(X)^2 \xleftarrow{\Delta} \mathcal{Q}(X),$$

so has pullback $\mathcal{Q}(X)$. □

LEMMA 2.2.5. *For fixed $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \in \text{Cat}_\infty^h$ the functor $Q_-(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}): \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^h$ preserves limits.*

Proof. On underlying ∞ -categories, this is [HHLN, Proposition 2.20]. We repeat the argument with hermitian structures tagging along. The preservation of limits can be recast as $Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}): \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^h$ being a complete Segal object (which we showed above), and the full functor $Q_-(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}): \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^h$ being right Kan extended from its restriction to Δ^{op} ; see [HHLN, Lemma 2.21]. By the pointwise formula, this means that the natural map $Q_J(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \lim_{n \in (\Delta/J)^{\text{op}}} Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ has to be an equivalence for every $J \in \text{Cat}_\infty$.

The diagram $\Delta/J \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty$ is a typical example of a functor $I: K \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty$ whose colimit is preserved by the nerve functor. Such colimits are also preserved by the functor $\text{TwAr}^r: \text{Cat}_\infty \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty$, by a direct calculation at the level of Rezk nerves, and so are the subcategories making up the Q -construction. Therefore,

$$\lim_{k \in K} Q_{I_k}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \quad \text{and} \quad Q_{\text{colim}_{k \in K} I_k}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

are the same hermitian subcategory of

$$\lim_{k \in K} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\text{TwAr}^r(I_k)} \simeq (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\text{colim}_{k \in K} \text{TwAr}^r(I_k)} \simeq (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\text{TwAr}^r(\text{colim}_{k \in K} I_k)},$$

and thus $Q_-(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ commutes with limits over diagrams that are compatible with the Rezk nerve, which is more than we need. □

LEMMA 2.2.6. *The functor $Q: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{op}} \times \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{h}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{h}}$ restricts to a functor $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{op}} \times \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$. Moreover, for $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ Poincaré, $Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \in \text{sCat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ is a complete Segal object of $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$, all whose structure maps induced by injections in Δ are split Poincaré–Verdier projections.*

Proof. There are two good approaches to the statements about $Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. Either, one directly attacks them using the machinery developed in [I, §6.6], or one reduces the statement to explicit checks for small values of n using the Segal condition. At the cost of being less elementary, we will here use the former route as it leads to shorter proofs.

That the ∞ -categories $Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ are Poincaré follows immediately from [I, Proposition 6.6.1] and Examples 2.2.2, since $\mathcal{J}_n$ is the poset of faces for the triangulation of the interval using $n+1$ vertices. It also follows from [I, Proposition 6.6.1] that Poincaré functors $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{Q}')$ induce Poincaré functors $Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow Q_n(\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{Q}')$.

To see that the induced hermitian functors $\alpha^*: Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow Q_m(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ for $\alpha: \Delta^m \rightarrow \Delta^n$ preserve the dualities, we distinguish two cases, namely the inner face maps on the one hand, and the outer face maps and degeneracies on the other. Since every morphism in Δ can be written as a composition of such, this will suffice for the claim.

The latter maps all take the subset $\mathcal{J}_m \subseteq \text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^m)$ into $\mathcal{J}_n$, and the restriction is induced by a map of the simplicial complexes giving rise to $\mathcal{J}_m$ and $\mathcal{J}_n$. Therefore, [I, Proposition 6.6.2] gives the claim. The interior faces do not preserve the subsets $\mathcal{J}_m$, however. Instead, we claim that they are instances of the exceptional functoriality of [I, Construction 6.5.14] associated to a refinement among triangulations. Namely, one readily checks that $d_i: \text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n) \rightarrow \text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^{n+1})$ admits a right adjoint $r_i: \text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^{n+1}) \rightarrow \text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n)$ explicitly given by

$$(k \leq l) \mapsto \begin{cases} (k \leq l), & \text{if } l < i \text{ or } k < l = i, \\ (k-1 \leq l), & \text{if } k = l = i, \\ (k \leq l-1), & \text{if } k < i < l, \\ (k-1 \leq l-1), & \text{if } i \leq k < l \text{ or } i < k = l. \end{cases}$$

As a right adjoint, r_i is cofinal, so, by [I, Example 6.5.15], the pullback functor

$$(d_i)^*: (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^{n+1})} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n)}$$

agrees with the exceptional functoriality along r_i . From the explicit formula, it is clear that r_i takes $\mathcal{J}_{n+1}$ into $\mathcal{J}_n$, so we find a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}_{n+1}} & \xrightarrow{(r_i)^*} & (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}_n} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^{n+1})} & \xrightarrow{(r_i)^*} & (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n)}, \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are the exceptional functorialities associated to the inclusions $\mathcal{J}_n \subseteq \text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n)$ which are also cofinal (the diagram commutes since exceptional functorialities compose by [I, Remark 6.5.17]). But the vertical maps are equivalences onto $\mathcal{Q}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ by Example 2.2.2 (iv). The claim now follows from [I, Proposition 6.6.2], since the restriction of r_i to $\mathcal{J}_{n+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_n$ comes from the refinement of triangulation of the interval that adds a new i th vertex.

This shows that $\mathcal{Q}$ restricts to a functor $\Delta^{\text{op}} \times \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$ and, in particular, it follows from Lemma 2.2.4 above that $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ is a complete Segal object of $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$ for every $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \in \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$, because limits in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$ are computed in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}}$. It follows from Lemma 2.2.5 that $\mathcal{Q}_-(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ is right Kan extended from its restriction to $\Delta^{\text{op}} \subseteq \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{op}}$, so the hermitian $\mathcal{Q}$ -construction indeed restricts to a functor $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \times \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$, since $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}}$ preserves and detects limits. For the final claim, we only need to consider face maps, since split Poincaré–Verdier projections are stable under composition by the characterisation in Corollary 1.1.6. For the inner faces, this is immediate from Proposition 1.5.2, since $r_i: \mathcal{J}_{n+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_n$ is evidently a localisation at the edges

$$(i-1 \leq i) \longrightarrow (i \leq i) \quad \text{and} \quad (i \leq i+1) \rightarrow (i \leq i).$$

For the outer faces, it is an instance of Proposition 1.5.3. □

2.3. The cobordism ∞ -category of a Poincaré ∞ -category

We now proceed to extract the cobordism ∞ -category from the hermitian $\mathcal{Q}$ -construction. As mentioned in the introduction, it is useful to do this in the generality of an arbitrary additive $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, see Definition 1.6.3, but the reader is encouraged to envision $\mathcal{F} = \text{Pn}$ throughout.

PROPOSITION 2.3.1. *Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ be a Poincaré ∞ -category and $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ an additive functor. Then, $\mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ is a Segal space which is complete if $\mathcal{F}$ preserves arbitrary pullbacks.*

When $\mathcal{F}$ is the functor $\text{Cr}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, completeness was established in [BR, Proposition 3.4] by different means. For a general additive functor $\mathcal{F}$, the Segal space $\mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ is not complete. For example, if $\mathcal{F}$ is group-like, then $\mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ is complete if and only if $\mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \simeq 0$; see Remark 3.2.15.

Proof. For the first part we show that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{FQ}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{FQ}_{[0,i]}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{FQ}_{[i,n]}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{FQ}_{[i,i]}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \end{array}$$

is cartesian for every $0 \leq i \leq n$. Indeed, before applying $\mathcal{F}$, the square is a Poincaré–Verdier square by Lemmas 2.2.6 and 2.2.4, and by assumption $\mathcal{F}$ preserves the cartesianness of such squares.

The assertion on completeness is immediate from the final part of Lemma 2.2.4. $\square$

Definition 2.3.2. Let $\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ denote the ∞ -category associated to the Segal space $\mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$. We shall write $\text{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ for $\text{Cob}^{\text{Pn}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and call it the *cobordism ∞ -category* of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. Furthermore, we set $\text{Cob}^{\partial}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = \text{Cob}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}))$, the *cobordism ∞ -category with boundaries*.

We shall refer to $\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ as the $\mathcal{F}$ -based cobordism ∞ -category and hope the two possible superscripts ($\mathcal{F}$ and ∂) will not lead to confusion. By the functoriality of the $\mathcal{Q}$ -construction and the previous discussion, the construction of these ∞ -categories assemble into a functor $\text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{P}}, \mathcal{S}) \times \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{P}} \longrightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}$. An entirely analogous definition can be made for additive functors $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ (i.e. reduced and sending split Verdier squares to cartesian squares), resulting in an ∞ -category $\text{asscat}(\mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{C})) = \text{Span}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C})$, with $\mathcal{F} = \text{Cr}$ giving rise to the usual span ∞ -category $\text{Span}(\mathcal{C})$ considered for example in [BR], [HHLN].

Examples 2.3.3. (i) Straight from the definition we have $\text{Cob}^{\text{Cr}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq \text{Span}(\mathcal{C})$ for every Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.

(ii) Similarly, one obtains an equivalence

$$\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \simeq \text{Span}^{\mathcal{F} \circ \text{Hyp}}(\mathcal{C})$$

by commuting the hyperbolic and $\mathcal{Q}$ -constructions: From the natural equivalences of [I, Remarks 6.4.6 and 7.2.24], we find

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{Q}), \mathcal{Q}_n \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) &\simeq \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{Q}), \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})^{\mathcal{J}_n}) \\ &\simeq \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{J}_n}, \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \\ &\simeq \text{Hyp}(\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{J}_n}, \mathcal{C})) \\ &\simeq \text{Hyp}(\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{J}_n})) \\ &\simeq \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{Q}), \text{Hyp } \mathcal{Q}_n(\mathcal{C})), \end{aligned}$$

so the natural map $\mathcal{Q} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \Rightarrow \text{Hyp } \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{C})$ in $\text{sCat}_{\infty}^{\text{P}}$ is an equivalence.

(iii) In particular, $\text{Pn} \circ \text{Hyp} \simeq \text{Cr}$ gives $\text{Cob}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \simeq \text{Span}(\mathcal{C})$ for every stable ∞ -category; see [I, Proposition 2.2.5].

(iv) There are canonical equivalences

$$\text{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{\text{s}}) \simeq \text{Span}(\mathcal{C})^{\text{hC}_2}.$$

By [I, Remark 2.2.8], a Poincaré structure on an ∞ -category $\mathcal{D}$ induces a natural C_2 -action on $\iota\mathcal{D}$. In particular, $\mathcal{Q}^s$ induces a C_2 -action on the simplicial space $\mathrm{CrQ}(\mathcal{C})$ and therefore a C_2 -action on the associated ∞ -category $\mathrm{Span}(\mathcal{C})$. By [I, Proposition 6.6.2], the Poincaré structure $(\mathcal{Q}^s)^{\mathrm{TwAr}^r[n]}$ is symmetric so that, by [I, Proposition 2.2.11],

$$\mathrm{Pn}\, \mathrm{Q}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^s) \simeq \mathrm{CrQ}_n(\mathcal{C})^{\mathrm{h}C_2}.$$

As $\mathrm{CrQ}(\mathcal{C})$ is a complete Segal space, this implies the claim.

(v) There is a natural equivalence

$$\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathrm{op}}$$

since $\mathrm{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is naturally identified with the reversal simplicial object $\mathrm{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathrm{op}}$ via the canonical (in fact unique) identification

$$\mathrm{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n) \cong \mathrm{TwAr}^r((\Delta^n)^{\mathrm{op}})$$

of cosimplicial categories.

We now collect a few basic properties of the cobordism ∞ -categories. Note that the inclusion of 0-simplices of $\mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$ gives a natural map

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \longrightarrow \iota\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

that is surjective on π_0 . Informally, for $\mathcal{F}=\mathrm{Pn}$, this map takes any Poincaré object to itself and an equivalence $f: X \rightarrow X'$ to the cobordism

$$X \xleftarrow{\mathrm{id}} X \xrightarrow{f} X'.$$

Proposition 2.3.1 implies the following result.

COROLLARY 2.3.4. *The natural map $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \rightarrow \iota\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is an equivalence whenever $\mathcal{F}$ preserves pullbacks. In particular, a Poincaré cobordism*

$$(X, q) \longleftarrow (W, \eta) \longrightarrow (X', q')$$

considered as a morphism in $\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is invertible if and only if both underlying maps $W \rightarrow X$ and $W \rightarrow X'$ are equivalences in $\mathcal{C}$.

Remark 2.3.5. There is an analogous result for the geometric cobordism category Cob_d : if a morphism W in Cob_d is invertible, then it is an h -cobordism and the converse is true if $d \neq 4$, the inverse of W being given by the h -cobordism with Whitehead torsion $-\tau(W) \in \mathrm{Wh}(\pi_1(\partial_0 W))$.

Furthermore, the homotopy type of $\iota\mathrm{Cob}_d$ is closely related to the classifying space for h -cobordisms [RS5].

There is a simple way to produce diagrams in $\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, which will be heavily exploited in [HStm]. Namely, for $K \in \text{Cat}_{\infty}$ consider the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}Q_K(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) &\longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}}(N K, \mathcal{F}Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \\ &\longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}}(N K, \text{comp}(\mathcal{F}Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}}(K, \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})), \end{aligned}$$

in which the first map arises by observing that the target is the right Kan extension of the restriction of the source, viewed as a functor in K , to $\Delta \subseteq \text{Cat}_{\infty}$, the second map simply applies completion, and the final equivalence is an instance of the full faithfulness of N .

PROPOSITION 2.3.6. *If $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ preserves all limits, the composite*

$$\mathcal{F}Q_K(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}}(K, \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))$$

above is an equivalence for all $K \in \text{Cat}_{\infty}$ and $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \in \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathcal{P}}$.

Proof. All maps in the construction above are equivalences in this case, the first by Lemma 2.2.5 and the second by Lemma 2.2.6. $\square$

Since the association $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \mapsto Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ preserves finite products, as does completion of Segal spaces, it follows that the functor $\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}$ preserves finite products. Since $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathcal{P}}$ is semi-additive (see [I, Proposition 6.1.7]), the ∞ -categories $\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ acquire natural symmetric monoidal structures induced by the direct sum operation in $\mathcal{C}$ by [GGN, Corollary 2.5]. In particular, $\pi_0|\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|$ is naturally a commutative monoid; explicitly, when $\mathcal{F} = \text{Pn}$, it is the monoid of cobordism classes of Poincaré objects in $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ under orthogonal sum. The following is a description of it in general.

PROPOSITION 2.3.7. *For any additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, the natural map*

$$\pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \longrightarrow \pi_0|\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|$$

fits into a cocartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_0\mathcal{F}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})) & \xrightarrow{\text{met}} & \pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi_0|\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \end{array}$$

of commutative monoids. Moreover, $\pi_0|\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|$ is a group whose inversion is induced by the Poincaré functor $(\text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}, -\text{id}_{\mathcal{Q}}): (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.

In particular, we have $\pi_0|\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})| \cong \mathrm{L}_{-1}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$; see [I, §2.4] or §4.4 below for discussions of L-groups in the present context. For the proof of Proposition 2.3.7, we will make use of the following.

Construction 2.3.8. Consider the hermitian functor

$$\mathrm{bcyl}: (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \subseteq \mathrm{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}),$$

representing a *bent cylinder*, which consists of the functor

$$X \longmapsto [X \oplus X \xleftarrow{\Delta_X} X \rightarrow 0]$$

and the map of quadratic functors induced by the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathfrak{Q}(X) & & & & \\ & \searrow^{(\mathrm{id}, -\mathrm{id}, 0)} & & & \\ & \mathfrak{Q}_1(\mathrm{bcyl}X) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{Q}(X \oplus X) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{Q}(X) \oplus \mathfrak{Q}(X) \oplus \mathrm{B}_{\mathfrak{Q}}(X, X) & & & \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow \Delta^* & \swarrow \mathrm{pr}_1 + \mathrm{pr}_2 & \\ & * \longrightarrow \mathfrak{Q}(X) & & & \end{array}$$

whose left-hand square is cartesian by definition of $\mathfrak{Q}_1$, and whose rightmost horizontal map is an equivalence by definition of $\mathrm{B}_{\mathfrak{Q}}$. One readily checks that bcyl is a Poincaré functor.

Proof of Proposition 2.3.7. We claim that

$$\pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]})) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{met}} \pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]}) \longrightarrow \pi_0|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})| \longrightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of commutative monoids. Granting this for a moment, the induced map

$$\pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]}) / \mathrm{Im}(\mathrm{met}) \longrightarrow \pi_0|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})|$$

is surjective and has trivial kernel. Furthermore, its source is a group since for each $x \in \pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]})$, the element $\mathrm{bcyl}_*(x)$ from Construction 2.3.8 witnesses the relation

$$0 = x + (\mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{C}}, -\mathrm{id}_{\mathfrak{Q}})_*(x)$$

in $\pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]}) / \mathrm{Im}(\mathrm{met})$. Putting these together gives the proposition.

To see the claim, recall that $\pi_0|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})|$ is the coequaliser of the two boundary maps $d_0, d_1: \pi_0\mathcal{F}\mathrm{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]}) \rightarrow \pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]})$. Thus, the second map in the sequence above

is indeed surjective. For exactness at $\pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$, we note that the image of (d_0, d_1) is already a congruence relation on $\pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$. It is clearly reflexive, transitive and compatible with addition, and symmetry follows from the evident automorphism of $\mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ swapping source and target. Thus, $x \in \pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$ vanishes in $\pi_0|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|$ if and only if there exists a $w \in \pi_0\mathcal{F}\mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$ with $d_1w=x$ and $d_0w=0$. But since there is a fibre sequence

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \xrightarrow{d_0} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}),$$

by Lemma 2.2.6 and Example 2.2.2 (ii), this is equivalent to w lifting to $\pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}))$. The claim thus follows from the fact that $d_1: \mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$ restricts to

$$\mathrm{met}: \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}). \quad \square$$

Remark 2.3.9. In particular, $|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|$ is canonically an E_{∞} -group. Its inversion map, however, is generally not induced by the Poincaré functor $(\mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{C}}, -\mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{Q}})$; see Corollary 3.1.9 for the general formula.

As the maps

$$\mathrm{met}: \mathrm{Met}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{met}: \mathrm{Met}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$$

are split by [I, Remark 7.3.23] and [I, Corollary 2.4.9], we obtain the following result.

COROLLARY 2.3.10. *For any Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, any small stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{D}$ and any additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, the ∞ -categories*

$$\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{D}))$$

are connected.

Let us have a closer look at these two cobordism ∞ -categories. We recorded in Example 2.3.3 that the forgetful functor $\mathrm{Cob}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \rightarrow \mathrm{Span}(\mathcal{C})$ is an equivalence, so in particular we find what follows.

Observation 2.3.11. For every small stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$, there is a canonical equivalence

$$|\mathrm{Cob}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))| \simeq \Omega^{\infty-1} K(\mathcal{C}).$$

Here, $K(\mathcal{C})$ denotes the connective algebraic K -theory spectrum of $\mathcal{C}$, defined for instance through the iterated Q -construction for stable ∞ -categories.

PROPOSITION 2.3.12. *Ranicki's algebraic Thom construction gives a natural equivalence of ∞ -categories*

$$\mathrm{Cob}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega^{[1]})) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Span}(\mathrm{He}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega))$$

and the forgetful functor $\mathrm{Span}(\mathrm{He}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Span}(\mathcal{C})$ induces an equivalence

$$|\mathrm{Cob}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega))| \simeq \Omega^{\infty-1} \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}).$$

Proof. Commuting diagram categories, we find $\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)) \simeq \mathrm{Met} \mathrm{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)$, so that [I, Proposition 2.4.6], our incarnation of the algebraic Thom construction, implies that

$$\mathrm{Pn} \mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega^{[1]})) \simeq \mathrm{Fm} \mathrm{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega).$$

But, without a non-degeneracy condition, hermitian objects in a diagram category are just diagrams of hermitian objects; see [I, Corollary 6.3.15]. So, the right-hand side is equivalent to $\mathrm{CrQ}(\mathrm{He}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega))$. Passing to associated ∞ -categories gives the first claim.

For the second claim, we will show that the projection $\pi: \mathrm{Span}(\mathrm{He}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)) \rightarrow \mathrm{Span}(\mathcal{C})$ is cofinal, and appeal to [Lu1, Corollary 4.1.1.12]. By [Lu1, Theorem 4.1.3.1], it suffices to show that, for every $X \in \mathrm{Span}(\mathcal{C})$, the comma ∞ -category $\mathrm{Span}(\mathrm{He}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega))_{X/}$ is contractible. To see this, we produce an adjunction

$$(\mathrm{He}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)_{/X})^{\mathrm{op}} \xrightleftharpoons{\perp} \mathrm{Span}(\mathrm{He}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega))_{X/},$$

showing that the two sides have the same realisation, and note that $\mathrm{He}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)_{/X}$ has an initial object (the zero object of $\mathcal{C}$ with the trivial hermitian structure), so is contractible. The adjunction itself is a special case of [HLS, Lemma 4.6], since the forgetful functor $\mathrm{He}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a right fibration by construction; the left adjoint is induced by the functor

$$\mathrm{He}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)^{\mathrm{op}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Span}(\mathrm{He}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)),$$

which is the identity on objects and takes a morphism $X' \rightarrow X''$ to the span $X'' \leftarrow X' = X'$ and the right adjoint takes an element

$$(X \leftarrow W \rightarrow X', q \in \Omega^\infty \Omega(X'))$$

to $W \rightarrow X$ with the induced form on W . □

The equivalence

$$|\mathrm{Cob}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega))| \simeq |\mathrm{Cob}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))|,$$

obtained from combining Observation 2.3.11 and Proposition 2.3.12, in fact holds more generally for the $\mathcal{F}$ -based cobordism ∞ -categories as a formal consequence of $|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}} -|$ being additive and group-like; see Corollary 3.1.6.

2.4. Algebraic surgery

In this subsection, we translate Ranicki's algebraic surgery to our setup. This provides a simple way of producing cobordisms and gives an illuminating description of the comma categories of $\text{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$. We will approach these statements by translating them into assertions about certain Segal spaces derived from the Q-construction, and for the present paper it is, in fact, the analysis thereof that plays the largest role. We follow the basic description of algebraic surgery given by Lurie in [Lu3, Lecture 11].

Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ be a Poincaré ∞ -category, and (X, q) be a Poincaré object therein. A *surgery datum* on (X, q) consists of a map $f: T \rightarrow X$ and a null-homotopy of $f^*q \in \Omega^\infty \mathfrak{V}(T)$. In other words, it is the extension of (X, q) to a hermitian (but not necessarily Poincaré) nullbordism, i.e. to an object of $\text{He}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}))$. Surgery data organise into an ∞ -category.

Definition 2.4.1. The ∞ -category of surgery data in $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ is given by

$$\text{Surg}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) = \text{He}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})) \times_{\text{He}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})} \text{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}),$$

where the left-hand map in the pullback is induced by $\text{met}: \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$. The fibre of $\text{Surg}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ over some $(X, q) \in \text{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ is called the *category of surgery data on (X, q)* , and is denoted by $\text{Surg}_{(X, q)}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$.

We shall refer to the groupoid cores of these ∞ -categories as the *spaces of surgery data*.

Remark 2.4.2. In geometric topology, a surgery datum on a closed oriented d -dimensional manifold M is an embedding $\coprod_{i \in I} S^k \rightarrow M$ with trivialised normal bundle (and I finite). The induced map on singular chains inherits the structure of an algebraic surgery datum in $(\mathcal{D}^b(\mathbb{Z}), \mathfrak{V}^{s[-d]})$ (the Poincaré form on $C_*(M)$ arises via its identification with $C^{d-*}(M)$ through Poincaré duality), for example by feeding the trace of the geometric surgery datum into the surgery equivalence of Proposition 2.4.3 below.

Let us warn the reader that therefore our presentation of algebraic surgery does not follow the overall convention of creating Poincaré chain complexes from manifolds via their cochains; that convention would require us to describe an algebraic surgery datum in a more cumbersome, though equivalent, fashion via a map $X \rightarrow S = D_Q T$, together with a null-homotopy of the form after pullback along $D_Q S \rightarrow D_Q X \simeq X$.

Like in the geometric setting, surgery data can be used to produce cobordisms. Given a surgery datum $(f: T \rightarrow X, h: f^*q \simeq 0)$, the composition

$$T \xrightarrow{f} X \xrightarrow{q_\#} D_Q X \xrightarrow{D_Q f} D_Q T$$

is identified with $(f^*q)_\#$, and therefore null via h . Therefore, one can form the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} T & \xlongequal{\quad} & T & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow \\ \chi(f) & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & D_q T \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ X_f & \longrightarrow & X/T & \longrightarrow & D_q T \end{array}$$

with exact rows and columns. Here, $\chi(f)$ is the fibre of the composition

$$X \simeq D_q X \xrightarrow{D_q f} D_q T$$

and X_f is defined to be the cofibre of $T \rightarrow \chi(f)$.

The resulting span $[X \leftarrow \chi(f) \rightarrow X_f] \in Q_1(\mathcal{C})$ is then the underlying object of the desired cobordism, and we claim that it upgrades to the simplest (but argueably most important) instance of the surgery equivalence, namely, we have the following result.

PROPOSITION 2.4.3. *The association χ promotes to an equivalence*

$$\chi: \iota\text{Surg}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \text{Pn } Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

naturally in the Poincaré category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.

To upgrade χ in this fashion (and also to extend the discussion to higher simplices in the Q -construction) it is in fact easier to construct the inverse morphism which extracts a surgery datum from a cobordism, a process that seems to have no geometric analogue. Namely, there is a cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Met}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})) \\ \downarrow d_1 & & \downarrow \text{met} \\ (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}), \end{array}$$

where the upper horizontal map is given by

$$(X \leftarrow Y \rightarrow Z) \longmapsto \begin{array}{ccc} & Y & \longrightarrow X \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ (X \leftarrow Y \rightarrow Z) & & Z \longrightarrow 0, \end{array}$$

with its tautological Poincaré refinement, and the lower horizontal one is the inclusion as the objects without boundary. Applying the limit-preserving functor Pn now indeed

gives an equivalence $s: \text{Pn } Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) \rightarrow \iota \text{Surg}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ via the algebraic Thom isomorphism (see [I, Corollary 2.4.6]). Unwinding definitions, s takes $X \leftarrow W \rightarrow Y$ to $\text{fib}(W \rightarrow Y) \rightarrow X$ at the level of underlying objects, and this does indeed give an inverse construction to χ . In this form, surgery generalises to higher simplices of the Q -construction. We need a bit of notation.

Definition 2.4.4. Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ be a Poincaré ∞ -category. We define the simplicial object $\text{Null}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$ as the fibre of the simplicial map

$$\text{dec}(Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})) \longrightarrow Q_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) = (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}).$$

We will denote by $\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C})$ the underlying stable ∞ -category of $\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ (which only depends on $\mathcal{C}$).

In particular, $\text{Null}_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) \simeq \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$. By Lemma 2.2.6, the sequence

$$\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) \xrightarrow{i_n} Q_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_0} (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}),$$

defining $\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ is a split Poincaré–Verdier sequence. Here, the fully-faithful left and right adjoints g_n and h_n of d_0 are given, respectively, by left and right Kan extension along $\{(0 \leq 0)\} \subseteq \text{TwAr}^r \Delta^n$. By Remark A.2.9, the left and right adjoints l_n and r_n of i_n are then given by $l_n(X) = \text{cof}[g_n(X_{0 \leq 0}) \rightarrow X]$ and $r_n(X) = \text{fib}[X \rightarrow h_n(X_{0 \leq 0})]$. By Corollary 1.7.9 and Remark 1.7.11, we obtain a natural cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Q_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_n} & \text{Met } \text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}^{[1]}) \\ \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \text{met} \\ (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) & \xrightarrow{\psi_n} & \text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}^{[1]}) \end{array}$$

classifying this split Poincaré–Verdier sequence, generalising the previous one from $n=0$ to arbitrary n ; here, the underlying exact functor of ψ_n sends $Z \in \mathcal{C}$ to the diagram

$$\psi_n(Z)_{i \leq j} = l_n h_n(Z)_{i \leq j} = \begin{cases} Z, & \text{if } i = 0 \text{ and } j \geq 1, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and the underlying exact functor of φ_n sends X to the object

$$[l_n(X) \rightarrow \psi_n(X_{0 \leq 0})] \in \text{Met}(\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C})).$$

Our next goal is to exhibit the Poincaré ∞ -categories $\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ as a Poincaré ∞ -category of pairings. To this end, we apply [I, Proposition 7.3.11], which requires

us to identify a Lagrangian inside $\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})$. Before diving in, we recall some details regarding this recognition criterion.

A Lagrangian $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ in a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ is a full subcategory on which Φ vanishes, whose inclusion admits a right adjoint p and such that the resulting inclusion

$$\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}^\perp := \{Y \in \mathcal{D} : B_\Phi(X, Y) \simeq 0 \text{ for all } X \in \mathcal{L}\}$$

is an equivalence. In this case, the Verdier quotient $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{L}$ identifies with $\mathcal{L}^{\text{op}}$ by means of the functor $q = (p \circ D_\Phi)^{\text{op}} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{\text{op}}$ resulting in a right split Verdier sequence $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{\text{op}}$ and consequently an exact counit-unit sequence $pX \rightarrow X \rightarrow D_\Phi p D_\Phi X$ for all $X \in \mathcal{D}$ by Remark A.2.9; compare [I, Definition 7.3.10] or see §3.2 below for a generalisation.

With this in mind, [I, Proposition 7.3.11] combined with [I, Proposition 7.3.15] and [I, Corollary 7.3.8] implies what follows.

Observation 2.4.5. For $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \in \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$, $(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \in \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{h}}$ and a hermitian functor

$$(h, \eta) : (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

the induced Poincaré functor $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow \text{Pair}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ is an equivalence if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) h is a Verdier projection;
- (ii) $\ker(h) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ is a Lagrangian;
- (iii) the induced map $\eta : h_! \Phi \rightarrow \Psi$ is an equivalence.

Remark 2.4.6. In the situation of Observation 2.4.5, the hermitian structure $\Psi \simeq h_! \Phi$ can also be identified naturally as the restriction of $\Phi^{[-1]}$ along $\Omega^{\text{op}} \circ r^{\text{op}} : \mathcal{E}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\text{op}}$, where r is the right adjoint to h . For $X \in \mathcal{D}$, the exact counit-unit sequence $pX \rightarrow X \rightarrow rhX$ from Lemma A.2.8 and Remark A.2.9 provides a comparison map

$$\Phi(X) \longrightarrow \text{fib}[\Phi(pX) \longrightarrow \Phi(\Omega rhX)] = \Phi^{[-1]}(\Omega rhX),$$

and that it exhibits $\Phi^{[-1]} \circ \Omega^{\text{op}} \circ r^{\text{op}}$ as the left Kan extension of Φ along h can be seen as follows. By [I, Lemma 1.1.19] applied to the rotated fibre sequence $\Omega rhX \rightarrow pX \rightarrow X$, there is a natural exact sequence

$$B_\Phi(X, rhX) \longrightarrow \Phi(X) \longrightarrow \Phi^{[-1]}(\Omega rhX).$$

Since h is a localisation, the left Kan extension of the middle term is the desired composite and the right-hand side identifies with $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, D_\Phi(rhX))$. The left Kan extension of this last term along h is trivial. Since the slice categories occurring in the pointwise formula for this Kan extension are sifted (even filtered) it can be computed separately in both

variables. But the left Kan extension in the first variable is given by $\mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(-, hD_{\Phi}(rhX))$, and $hD_{\Phi}(rhX)$ vanishes on account of the identification $D_{\Phi}p^{\mathrm{op}}D_{\Phi}^{\mathrm{op}} \simeq rh$ obtained by comparing the counit-unit sequence with the one coming from $\ker(h)$ being a Lagrangian.

Using this description of $h_! \Phi$, the functor underlying the equivalence

$$(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pair}(\mathcal{E}, h_! \Phi)$$

explicitly takes $X \in \mathcal{D}$ to $(hX, hD_{\Phi}X, \partial)$, where ∂ is the boundary map of the counit-unit sequence using

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega^{\infty} B_{h_! \Phi}(hX, hD_{\Phi}X) &\simeq \Omega^{\infty+1} B_{\Phi}(\Omega rhX, \Omega rhD_{\Phi}X) \\ &\simeq \Omega^{\infty} B_{\Phi}(rhX, \Omega D_{\Phi}pX) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(rhX, \Sigma pX). \end{aligned}$$

We now go back to the matter at hand. The requisite Lagrangian in $\mathrm{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is given by the full subcategory spanned by those diagrams $X: \mathrm{TwAr}^r(\Delta^{1+n}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ which take all down-right maps $(i \leq j) \rightarrow (i' \leq j')$ to equivalences. Evidently, $\mathcal{Q}_{1+n}$ vanishes on this subcategory and, to carry out the remaining analysis, let us, for a category $\mathcal{J}$ and an object $i \in \mathcal{J}$, denote by $\mathcal{C}^{(\mathcal{J}, i)} \subseteq \mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{J}}$ the full subcategory spanned by those $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ which send i to 0. Then, the source and target projections $(s_n, t_n): \mathrm{TwAr}^r \Delta^n \rightarrow \Delta^n \times (\Delta^n)^{\mathrm{op}}$ send $(0 \leq 0)$ to $(0, 0)$, and hence induce diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{((\Delta^{1+n})^{\mathrm{op}}, 0)} & \xrightarrow{\tau_n} & \mathrm{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \xleftarrow{\sigma_n} & (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{(\Delta^{1+n}, 0)} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{(\Delta^{1+n})^{\mathrm{op}}} & \xrightarrow{t_n^*} & \mathrm{dec}_n(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) & \xleftarrow{s_n^*} & (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^{1+n}} \end{array}$$

in $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{h}}$, natural in $[n] \in \Delta^{\mathrm{op}}$, where we note that any diagram $\mathrm{TwAr}^r \Delta^{1+n} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ obtained via restriction along either the target or source projection automatically lies in $\mathcal{Q}_{1+n}(\mathcal{C})$. Then, $\mathcal{L}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \subseteq \mathrm{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is the essential image of τ_n and we have the following result.

LEMMA 2.4.7. *The functors τ_n and σ_n admit adjoints fitting into a right split Verdier sequence*

$$\mathcal{C}^{((\Delta^{1+n})^{\mathrm{op}}, 0)} \xrightarrow{\tau_n} \mathrm{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{q_n} \mathcal{C}^{(\Delta^{1+n}, 0)} \\ \xleftarrow[p_n]{\perp} \quad \quad \quad \xleftarrow[\sigma_n]{\perp}$$

compatibly with the simplicial transition functors. The adjoints are given by the formulas

$$p_n(X)_j = X_{0 \leq j} \quad \text{and} \quad q_n(X)_i = \mathrm{cof}[X_{0 \leq n+1} \rightarrow X_{i \leq n+1}].$$

Note that the formula for q_n is only a pointwise one (in $n \in \Delta^{\text{op}}$) and not obviously natural. Nevertheless, the lemma provides a natural refinement, as τ_n and p_n are evidently natural (compare Lemma A.1.15).

Proof. The source and target projections s_n and t_n both admit fully faithful adjoints, and are hence localisations, e.g. t_n admits a left adjoint given by $b_n(j) = (0 \leq j)$. It follows that the restriction functors t_n^* and s_n^* are both fully faithful, and their essential images consist of those diagrams $X: \text{TwAr}^r \Delta^n \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ which send the down-right arrows $(i \leq j) \rightarrow (i' \leq j)$ to equivalences in the case of t_n^* and the down-left arrows $(i \leq j) \rightarrow (i \leq j')$ to equivalences in the case of s_n^* .

The functor b_n^* further provides a right adjoint to t_n^* . Since b_n^* sends $\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C})$ to $\mathcal{C}((\Delta^{[1+n]})^{\text{op}}, 0)$ it restricts to give the right adjoint $p_n = b_n^*: \text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}((\Delta^{1+n})^{\text{op}}, 0)$ to τ_n , visibly compatible with the simplicial transition functors. Now, the exactness conditions defining $\mathcal{Q}_{1+n}(\mathcal{C})$ and a 2-out-of-3 argument show that an $X \in \mathcal{Q}_{1+n}(\mathcal{C})$ sends all down-left arrows to equivalences if and only if the maps $X_{0 \leq j} \rightarrow X_{0 \leq 0}$ are equivalences for every j . For $X \in \text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C})$, this is equivalent to saying that $X_{0 \leq j} = 0$ for every j , that is, that $p_n(X) = 0$. We conclude that $\text{im}(\sigma_n)$ is the right orthogonal complement of $\text{im}(\tau_n)$, and so the rest of the statement is now a formal consequence of Lemma A.2.8 and A.1.15. $\square$

Combined with Remark A.2.9, Lemma 2.4.7 furnishes natural exact sequences

$$\tau_n p_n(X) \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow \sigma_n q_n(X),$$

and thus maps

$$\eta_n: \mathcal{Q}_{1+n}(X) \longrightarrow \text{fib}[\mathcal{Q}_{1+n}(\tau_n p_n(X)) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{1+n}(\Omega \sigma_n q_n(X))] = \mathcal{Q}_{1+n}^{[-1]}(\Omega \sigma_n q_n(X))$$

refining Ωq_n , naturally in $[n] \in \Delta^{\text{op}}$, to a hermitian functor

$$(\Omega q_n, \eta_n): \text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}^{(\Delta^{1+n}, 0)}, \sigma_n^* \mathcal{Q}_{1+n}^{[-1]}) \simeq (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})^{\Delta^n},$$

where the second equivalence is by means of $d_0: \Delta^n \rightarrow \Delta^{1+n}$. We thus find the following result.

PROPOSITION 2.4.8. *The subcategory $\mathcal{L}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = \text{im}(\tau_n)$ is a Lagrangian in $\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and the above hermitian functor adjoins to an equivalence*

$$\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \text{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})^{\Delta^n})$$

natural in $[n] \in \Delta^{\text{op}}$.

Proof. Given Lemma 2.4.7 and the discussion preceding it, to see that $\mathcal{L}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is a Lagrangian it only remains to check that the right orthogonal of $\mathcal{L}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ agrees with $D_{\mathcal{Q}_{1+n}}(\mathcal{L}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))$. But the latter consists exactly of those diagrams all of whose down-left maps are equivalences, so both agree with the essential image of σ_n .

The remaining claim now follows from the recognition principle in Observation 2.4.5 together with Remark 2.4.6 applied to the Verdier projection Ωq_n . $\square$

In total the composite functor

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{\psi_n} \text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \xrightarrow{(\Omega q_n, \eta_n)} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n}$$

unwinds to the functor that simply takes $Z \in \mathcal{C}$ to the constant diagram $\Delta^n \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ with value Z , with its tautological hermitian refinement, so we find the following categorical version of the surgery equivalence.

COROLLARY 2.4.9. *We have the following Poincaré–Verdier square, natural in $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and $[n] \in \Delta^{\text{op}}$:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{Q}_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \xrightarrow{s_n} & \text{Met Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n}) & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & \text{Pair}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n}) \\ \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \text{met} & & \downarrow \text{Pair}(\text{met}) \\ (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \xrightarrow{\text{const}} & \text{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n}) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \text{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n}) \end{array}$$

Here, we abuse notation slightly in the upper right corner, by viewing the metabolic construction as an endofunctor on hermitian (as opposed to just Poincaré) ∞ -categories. The top right horizontal functor is then obtained from the hermitian functor

$$\text{Met}(c): \text{Met Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n}) \longrightarrow \text{Met}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n})$$

by the universal property of

$$\text{Pair}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}} \longrightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$$

as a right adjoint; see [I, Proposition 7.3.15], with c being the counit.

The composite functor $\text{Met}(c) \circ s_n$, which adjoints to the composite horizontal functor is, by construction, given by

$$\mathcal{Q}_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{\varphi_n} \text{Met Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \xrightarrow{\text{Met}(\Omega q_n, \eta_n)} \text{Met}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n}),$$

or explicitly by

$$X \longmapsto \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{fib}[X_{0 \leq n+1} \rightarrow X_{1 \leq n+1}] & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & \text{fib}[X_{0 \leq n+1} \rightarrow X_{n+1 \leq n+1}] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X_{0 \leq 0} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & X_{0 \leq 0} \end{array} \right)$$

on underlying categories, upgraded to a hermitian functor via the composite natural transformation

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\mathrm{TwAr}^r(\Delta^{1+n})^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathfrak{Q} \circ X &\longrightarrow \mathfrak{Q}(X_{0 \leq 0}) \times_{\mathfrak{Q}(X_{0 \leq n+1})} \mathfrak{Q}(X_{n+1 \leq n+1}) \\ &\longrightarrow \mathrm{fib}[\mathfrak{Q}(X_{0 \leq 0}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Q}(\mathrm{fib}[X_{0 \leq n+1} \rightarrow X_{n+1 \leq n+1}])], \end{aligned}$$

though, again, this description is not visibly natural in $n \in \Delta^{\mathrm{op}}$.

Proof of Corollary 2.4.9. It remains to argue that the top right horizontal map is an equivalence. This also follows from Observation 2.4.5. With $c: \mathrm{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\Delta^n}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\Delta^n}$, also $\mathrm{Met}(c)$ is a Verdier projection (e.g. by Proposition 1.5.4) whose kernel is a Lagrangian (by a simple direct check), and since $\mathfrak{Q}^{\Delta^n}$ is left Kan extended from $(\mathfrak{Q}^{\Delta^n})_{\mathrm{pair}}$ along c^{op} by Proposition 2.4.8, also $\mathfrak{Q}_{\mathrm{met}}^{\Delta^n}$ is left Kan extended from $(\mathfrak{Q}_{\mathrm{pair}}^{\Delta^n})_{\mathrm{met}}$ along $\mathrm{Met}(c)^{\mathrm{op}}$ (by the description of the induced Poincaré structures in Remark 2.4.6). $\square$

Applying an additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ to the diagram in Corollary 2.4.9, we obtain a cartesian diagram of (not necessarily complete) Segal spaces. Since

$$[n] \longmapsto \mathrm{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\Delta^n})$$

is a (complete) Segal object in $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}$, this follows from Lemma 2.4.8 together with Proposition 2.2.6.

Definition 2.4.10. For additive $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ and a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, denote by $\mathrm{He}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ the ∞ -category associated to $[n] \mapsto \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\Delta^n}))$ and define the ∞ -category of $\mathcal{F}$ -based surgery data in $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ as

$$\mathrm{Surg}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) = \mathrm{He}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})) \times_{\mathrm{He}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}).$$

For $X \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, we denote by $\mathrm{Surg}_X^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ the fibre of $\mathrm{Surg}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ over X .

This notation is justified by the equivalence

$$\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{He}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})) \simeq \mathrm{Fm}((\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\Delta^-}) \simeq \mathrm{Pn} \mathrm{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\Delta^-}),$$

via the algebraic Thom construction, which implies $\mathrm{He}^{\mathrm{Pn}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \simeq \mathrm{He}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, and thus

$$\mathrm{Surg}^{\mathrm{Pn}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \simeq \mathrm{Surg}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}).$$

COROLLARY 2.4.11. (Surgery equivalence) *For every additive $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ and $X \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]})$, the transformation*

$$s: \mathrm{dec}(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pair}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\Delta^-})$$

induces an equivalence

$$s_X^{\mathcal{F}}: \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})_{X/} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Surg}_X^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}).$$

Proof. By Corollary 2.4.9 and Lemma 2.1.2, the category $\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})/X$ is described as the associated category of the pullback of

$$\mathcal{F}(\text{Pair}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})^{\Delta^-})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\text{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})^{\Delta^-})) \longleftarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \longleftarrow \{X\}.$$

It remains to be shown that the pullback can be commuted with forming associated categories. This trivially holds true whenever the Segal spaces involved are complete, such as in the main case of interest $\mathcal{F} = \text{Pn}$. The general case of additive $\mathcal{F}$ requires the additional input that the left-hand map is an isofibration of Segal spaces; see Lemma 2.1.1. This can be checked directly, but for sake of brevity we deduce it from the additivity theorem in the next section (whose proof does not make use of surgery arguments): The map

$$\mathcal{F}(\text{Pair}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^-})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\text{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^-}))$$

is identified with

$$\mathcal{F}(\text{Null Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\text{Null}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))$$

by Proposition 2.4.9 and this is in turn obtained from the map $\mathcal{FQ} \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ by taking Segal slices under zero. Theorem 2.5.3 implies that this map is a cartesian fibrations of Segal spaces and cartesian fibrations are generally preserved under passage to Segal slices. Since cartesian fibrations are always isofibrations the claim follows. $\square$

Remark 2.4.12. The underlying stable ∞ -category of $\text{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n})$ can be identified naturally in $n \in \Delta^{\text{op}}$ and $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \in \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$ as $\text{Fun}(\Delta^n * (\Delta^n)^{\text{op}}, \mathcal{C})$. Using the fact that $\text{Hyp}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$ is left adjoint to the forgetful functor and Pair is right adjoint to the forgetful functor $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}}$, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}}(\mathcal{E}, \text{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n})) &= \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{E}), \text{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n})) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}}}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{E}), (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n}) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}}(\Delta^n, \text{He}(\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\text{Hyp } \mathcal{E}, (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})))) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}}(\Delta^n, \text{He}(\text{Hyp Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{C}))) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}}(\Delta^n, \text{TwAr}^{\text{r}}(\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{C}))) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}}(\Delta^n * (\Delta^n)^{\text{op}}, \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{C})) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}}(\mathcal{E}, \text{Fun}(\Delta^n * (\Delta^n)^{\text{op}}, \mathcal{C})) \end{aligned}$$

for every $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$, naturally in all three input variables. Here, we have used the natural equivalence $\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{E}), \mathcal{C}) = \text{Hyp Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{C})$ resulting from the projection formula of [I, Corollary 7.5.6] together with the fact that Hyp is also right adjoint to the forgetful functor, as well as the natural equivalence $\text{He Hyp}(-) \simeq \text{TwAr}^{\text{r}}(-)$; see [I, §2.2].

Under this equivalence, the Poincaré structure on $\text{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n})$ translates (point-wise in $n \in \Delta$) to the functor assigning to $X_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{\beta} Y_n \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow Y_0$ the pullback of

$$\text{hom}_{\mathcal{C}^{\Delta^n}}(X, D_{\mathcal{Q}} \circ Y) \xrightarrow{D_{\mathcal{Q}}(\beta)_*} \text{hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X_n, D_{\mathcal{Q}}(X_n)) \longleftarrow \mathcal{Q}(X_n).$$

In fact, by testing against a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$, one can naturally identify $\text{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n})$ as the cotensor construction from [HSV1] of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ with $(\Delta^n * (\Delta^n)^{\text{op}}, \text{flip})$, a (non-stable) category with duality; see §B.1 for a discussion thereof.

Examples 2.4.13. (i) From Remark 2.4.12 we find that $\text{He}^{\text{Cr}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is associated to the complete Segal space $[n] \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}}(\Delta^n * (\Delta^n)^{\text{op}}, \mathcal{C})$, resulting in an equivalence $\text{He}^{\text{Cr}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq \text{TwAr}^r(\mathcal{C})$. Unwinding the definitions, the surgery equivalence for $\mathcal{F} = \text{Cr}$ then reduces to the equivalence

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Span}(\mathcal{C})_{X/} &\longrightarrow \text{TwAr}^r(\mathcal{C}_{/X}), \\ (X \leftarrow Y \rightarrow Z) &\longmapsto (\text{fib}(Y \rightarrow Z) \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X), \end{aligned}$$

which is in fact valid for any stable ∞ -category, and should be regarded as its non-hermitian analogue.

(ii) If $\mathcal{F}$ is group-like and additive, we have $\text{He}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq *$ for all Poincaré ∞ -categories as a consequence of the isotropic decomposition principle (Theorem 3.2.10) below (see Remark 3.2.15), and consequently $\text{Surg}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq *$. This shows that $\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{X/}$ is trivial in these cases, and thus in turn that $\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is an ∞ -groupoid; this is also a direct consequence of the work going into Remark 3.2.15; see Corollary 3.2.14.

(iii) The precursor to the surgery equivalence in Proposition 2.4.3 has no analogue for general additive $\mathcal{F}$. More precisely, the induced map $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \iota\text{Surg}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is an equivalence if and only if the Segal space $\mathcal{F}\text{dec}(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))$ is complete, and this is generally not true, e.g., for $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{K}$; compare also Remark 3.2.15.

We conclude this section by also giving an explicit description of the surgery functor $\chi_X^{\mathcal{F}}: \text{Surg}_X^{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{X/}$ inverse to $s_X^{\mathcal{F}}$ at the level of underlying objects. Again, this functor is obtained as the functor associated to a map of Segal spaces, which, at level n , is induced by the Poincaré functor

$$\chi_n: \text{Pair Met}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n}) \times_{\text{Pair}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n})} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

sending $(X \rightarrow \text{const}_Z, Y \rightarrow \text{const}_{D_{\mathcal{Q}}(Z)}, b) \in \text{Pair Met}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\Delta^n})$ to the diagram

$$(i \leq j) \longmapsto \text{cof}(X_{i-1} \rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{s(b)} \text{fib}(Z \rightarrow D_{\mathcal{Q}}(Y_n)) \rightarrow \text{fib}(Z \rightarrow D_{\mathcal{Q}}(Y_{j-1}))),$$

where we set $X_{-1} = 0 = Y_{-1}$.

LEMMA 2.4.14. *The functor χ induces the inverse of the equivalence $s_X^{\mathcal{F}}$ from Corollary 2.4.11. In particular, the induced equivalence of Poincaré objects*

$$\mathrm{Fm} \, \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\Delta^n} \times_{\mathrm{Fm}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\Delta^n}} \mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{Q}_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}))$$

sends a hermitian object $(X \rightarrow \mathrm{const}_Z, q)$ to the diagram

$$(i \leq j) \longmapsto \mathrm{cof}(X_{i-1} \rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{s(q_{\sharp})} \mathrm{fib}(Z \rightarrow D_{\mathfrak{Q}}(X_n)) \rightarrow \mathrm{fib}(Z \rightarrow D_{\mathfrak{Q}}(X_{j-1})))$$

Proof. The second statement follows because the equivalence

$$\mathrm{Fm}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Pn}(\mathrm{Pair}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}))$$

sends (X, q) to a Poincaré object with underlying object $(X, D_{\mathfrak{Q}}X, b)$, where $b \in B_{\mathfrak{Q}}(X, D_{\mathfrak{Q}}X)$ is the canonical pairing. For the first statement, we use that the inverse equivalence (of stable ∞ -categories) $\mathrm{Pair}(D_{\mathfrak{Q}}\mathcal{L}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[-1]}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, for a metabolic Poincaré category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ with Lagrangian $\mathcal{L}$, is explicitly given by the formula

$$(X, Y, b) \longmapsto \mathrm{cof}(b: X \rightarrow D_{\mathfrak{Q}}(Y)).$$

This follows straight from the proof of the equivalence in [I, Proposition 7.3.11]. Applied to the situation at hand, we find that the equivalence of stable ∞ -categories

$$\mathrm{Pair}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\Delta^n} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{Null}_n(\mathcal{C})$$

is given by sending (X, Y, b) to the diagram

$$(i \leq j) \longmapsto \mathrm{cof}(X_{i-1} \rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{b} D_{\mathfrak{Q}}(Y_n) \rightarrow D_{\mathfrak{Q}}(Y_{j-1})),$$

where we set again $X_{-1} = Y_{-1} = 0$. The equivalence

$$\mathrm{Pair} \, \mathrm{Met}((\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\Delta^n}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{Null}_n(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})) = \mathrm{Met}(\mathrm{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}))$$

is then given by applying the same formula to $\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ instead of $\mathcal{C}$. When applied to objects of the form

$$(X \rightarrow \mathrm{const}_Z, Y \rightarrow \mathrm{const}_{D_{\mathfrak{Q}}(Z)}, b) \in \mathrm{Pair} \, \mathrm{Met}((\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\Delta^n}),$$

the outcome is a functor $\mathrm{TwAr}^r(\Delta^{1+n}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C})$ described by the formula

$$(i \leq j) \longmapsto ((\mathrm{cof}(X_{i-1} \rightarrow \mathrm{fib}((\mathrm{const}_Z)_{i-1} \rightarrow D_{\mathfrak{Q}}(Y_{j-1}))) \rightarrow \mathrm{cof}((\mathrm{const}_Z)_{i-1} \rightarrow (\mathrm{const}_Z)_{j-1})),$$

where we set again $(\text{const}_Z)_{-1}=0$. At the same time, the equivalence

$$\mathbf{Q}_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \simeq (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \times_{\mathbf{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[1]})} \mathbf{Met} \mathbf{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[1]})$$

induced by the classifying square of the split Poincaré–Verdier sequence defining $\mathbf{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[1]})$ (see the discussion after Definition 2.4.4) is given on underlying stable ∞ -categories by

$$X \longmapsto (X_{0 \leq 0}, [l_n(X) \rightarrow r_n(X_{0 \leq 0})])$$

and its inverse equivalence is given by

$$(Z, Y \rightarrow R_n(Z)) \longmapsto h_n(Z) \times_{R_n(Z)} Y.$$

Composing this inverse with the formula above the desired result follows. $\square$

2.5. The additivity theorem

As we will see, the decisive step towards understanding the homotopy type of the cobordism ∞ -categories $\mathbf{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ consists in analysing their behaviour under split Poincaré–Verdier sequences. To this end, we show the following result.

THEOREM 2.5.1. (Additivity) *Let $\mathcal{F}: \mathbf{Cat}_\infty^{\mathbf{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ be additive. Then, the functor $|\mathbf{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}|$ is also additive. In particular, a split Poincaré–Verdier sequence $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ induces a fibre sequence*

$$|\mathbf{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})| \longrightarrow |\mathbf{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)| \longrightarrow |\mathbf{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)|$$

of E_∞ -groups.

We heavily exploit this result in §3 below. In particular, we use it to compute $\pi_1|\mathbf{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})|$, produce deloopings of $|\mathbf{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})|$ via the iterated $\mathbf{Q}$ -construction, and it serves as the basis for Grothendieck–Witt theory in §4. It also contains Waldhausen’s additivity theorem for K-theory as a special case, as we will detail in §2.7 below.

On the other hand, Theorem 2.5.1 yields an algebraic analogue of Genauer’s fibre sequence from geometric topology. To explain this analogy, recall that there exists a fibre sequence

$$|\mathbf{Cob}_{d+1}| \longrightarrow |\mathbf{Cob}_{d+1}^\partial| \longrightarrow |\mathbf{Cob}_d|$$

relating cobordism categories of manifolds of different dimension (with the middle term allowing objects to have boundary). As mentioned in the introduction, this was originally proven by identifying the sequence, term by term, with the infinite loop spaces of certain

Thom spectra, together with a direct verification that these Thom spectra form a fibre sequence; see [G, Proposition 6.2] and the main result of [GMTW].

The connection to additivity arises by applying Theorem 2.5.1 for $\mathcal{F} = \mathbf{Pn}$ to the metabolic Poincaré–Verdier sequence

$$(\mathcal{C}, \Omega^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \Omega)$$

from Example 1.2.5, as we obtain the following algebraic analogue of the Genauer fibre sequence.

COROLLARY 2.5.2. *For every Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)$, the metabolic Poincaré–Verdier sequence induces the fibre sequence*

$$|\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)| \longrightarrow |\mathrm{Cob}^\partial(\mathcal{C}, \Omega)| \longrightarrow |\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \Omega^{[1]})|$$

of E_∞ -groups.

Even more, our proof of the additivity theorem will follow the strategy developed in [Stm] by the ninth author in his approach to Genauer’s fibre sequence. It is based on a recognition criterion for realisation fibrations [Stm, Theorem 2.11], which we shall give a brief account of in the proof of the additivity theorem below; see also [Stn] for a generalisation. The following result verifies its assumptions:

THEOREM 2.5.3. *Let $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathbf{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ be additive and $(p, \eta): (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ be a split Poincaré–Verdier projection. Then, the induced map*

$$(p, \eta)_*: \mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow \mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

is a bicartesian fibration of Segal spaces, and consequently

$$(p, \eta)_*: \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

is a bicartesian fibration of ∞ -categories.

The proof of Theorem 2.5.3 will show that an edge in $\mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ is $\mathcal{FQ}(p)$ -cocartesian if and only if it lies in the image of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}_p, \Omega_1)$, where $\mathcal{C}_p \subseteq \mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{D})$ is the subcategory spanned by those diagrams $X \leftarrow W \rightarrow Y$ with left-hand map p -cartesian and right-hand map p -cocartesian; the roles are reversed for $\mathcal{Q}(p)$ -cartesian edges.

Remarks 2.5.4. (i) A similar result in the context of ∞ -categories of spans was given by Barwick as part of his unfurling construction in [Bar, Theorem 12.2], but see [HHLN, Remark 3.3] for a small correction. While the main motivation for that construction is

also K-theoretic in nature, its use does not seem at all related to additivity in Barwick's work. Our proof, furthermore, proceeds rather differently than Barwick's combinatorial approach.

(ii) Neither Theorem 2.5.1 nor Theorem 2.5.3 remain true upon assuming $\mathcal{F}$ Verdier-localising and the input Poincaré–Verdier, but not necessarily split. For example, with $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{K} \circ (-)^{\natural}$, which is Karoubi-localising and group-like, Corollary 2.3.7 and Theorem 3.3.1 below in combination show that $|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{K} \circ (-)^{\natural}}| \simeq \mathrm{BK} \circ (-)^{\natural}$ is the connected delooping, which is famously not (Poincaré–)Verdier-localising, since Verdier projections need not induce surjections on $K_0 \circ (-)^{\natural}$.

Proof of Theorem 2.5.1, assuming Theorem 2.5.3. Suppose given a split Poincaré–Verdier square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}', \Phi') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{E}', \Psi'). \end{array}$$

Since $\mathcal{F}Q: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{P}} \rightarrow \mathrm{sCat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{P}}$ is additive, we find an associated cartesian square of Segal spaces, and it follows from Lemma 2.1.1 that also

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{D}', \Phi') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E}', \Psi') \end{array}$$

is cartesian, since cartesian fibrations are isofibrations.

With the square above established as cartesian, we next argue that it remains cartesian after realisation. Writing $\mathrm{Un}(G)$ for Lurie's cocartesian unstraightening of a functor $G: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}$, it is generally true that if $|-| \circ G: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ factors over $|\mathcal{C}|$, then the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |\mathrm{Un}(GH)| & \longrightarrow & |\mathrm{Un}(G)| \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ |\mathcal{C}'| & \longrightarrow & |\mathcal{C}| \end{array}$$

is cartesian for any $H: \mathcal{C}' \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. Indeed, observe, for example via [Lu1, Corollary 3.3.4.3], that the upper terms can also be regarded as the unstraightening of $|G|: |\mathcal{C}| \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ and its precomposition with $|H|$, whence this follows from unstraightening translating compositions to pullbacks (by the adjoint of [Lu1, Proposition 3.2.1.4]). Taking for G the cocartesian straightening of $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{D}', \Phi') \rightarrow \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E}', \Psi')$ and for H the functor $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \rightarrow$

$\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E}', \Psi')$ then gives the claim, since the cocartesian straightening of a bicartesian fibration takes values in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{L}}$, so satisfies the assumption on G , as adjoint functors realise to equivalences. $\square$

2.6. Fibrations between cobordism categories

The present section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 2.5.3. The strategy is as follows. After recording that a split Verdier projection (of stable ∞ -categories) is a bicartesian fibration, we improve on this by showing that the maps

$$p_*: (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\Delta^n} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\Delta^n}$$

behave like a bicartesian fibration between Segal objects in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}}$; we will not give a formal definition of this term, but instead formulate the relevant statements directly in Lemmas 2.6.3 and 2.6.4. We then use this to show that the map

$$Q(p): Q(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow Q(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

also behaves like such a bicartesian fibration; the cocartesian part is formulated in Lemma 2.6.7, and the cartesian one follows by invariance of the Q -construction under taking opposites. From there, we will deduce the theorem by observing that any additive functor $\mathcal{F}$ can be used as a ‘cut-off’ to obtain a bicartesian fibration

$$\mathcal{F}Q(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}Q(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

of Segal objects in $\mathcal{S}$, which implies the result.

To get started, we need the following lemma.

LEMMA 2.6.1. *Let $p: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ be a functor with left adjoint g .*

(i) *A morphism $\alpha: X \rightarrow Y$ in $\mathcal{C}$ is p -cocartesian if and only if the square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} gp(X) & \xrightarrow{gp(\alpha)} & gp(Y) \\ \downarrow c_X & & \downarrow c_Y \\ X & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & Y, \end{array}$$

obtained by applying the counit transformation to α is a pushout square.

(ii) *If $\mathcal{C}$ admits pushouts which p preserves, and g is fully faithful, then p is a cocartesian fibration.*

Proof. The first statement is immediate from the mapping space criterion for co-cartesian morphisms [Lu1, Proposition 2.4.4.3]. For the second one readily checks that, for $C \in \mathcal{C}$ and a map $p(C) \rightarrow D$ in $\mathcal{C}'$, the edge $C \rightarrow C \cup_{gp(C)} g(D)$ is a p -cocartesian lift. Here, the pushout is formed using the counit $gp(C) \rightarrow C$ of the adjunction. $\square$

Applying the previous lemma to the opposite ∞ -category as well, we find the following result.

COROLLARY 2.6.2. *Any split Verdier projection $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ of stable ∞ -categories is a bicartesian fibration.*

In fact, the converse also holds for exact functors $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ by Remark A.2.7 below. Now, denote by

$$\mathrm{Cart}(p), \mathrm{Cocart}(p) \subseteq \mathrm{Ar}(\mathcal{C})$$

the full subcategories on p -cartesian and p -cocartesian morphisms, respectively. These are stable subcategories as a consequence of Lemma 2.6.1, and the hermitian structure $\mathcal{Q}^{\Delta^1}$ endows $\mathrm{Cart}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\mathrm{Cocart}(\mathcal{C})$ with the structure of hermitian ∞ -categories (we warn the reader that $\mathcal{Q}^{\Delta^1}(X \rightarrow Y) \simeq \mathcal{Q}(Y)$ is distinct from the Poincaré structures $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{ar}}$ and $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{met}}$). Finally, we denote by $s, t: \mathrm{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ the source and the target functor, respectively.

LEMMA 2.6.3. *Let $p: (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ be a split Poincaré–Verdier projection. Then, the diagrams*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathrm{Cart}(p), \Phi^{\Delta^1}) & \xrightarrow{t} & (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\Delta^1} & \xrightarrow{t} & (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} (\mathrm{Cocart}(p), \Phi^{\Delta^1}) & \xrightarrow{s} & (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\Delta^1} & \xrightarrow{s} & (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \end{array}$$

in $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{h}}$ are cartesian.

LEMMA 2.6.4. *Let $p: (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ be a split Poincaré–Verdier projection. Then, the square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathrm{Cart}(p), \Phi^{\Delta^1}) \times_{(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\Delta^1}} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\Delta^2} & \xrightarrow{(\mathrm{id}, d_1)} & (\mathrm{Cart}(p), \Phi^{\Delta^1}) \times_{(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\Delta^1} \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\Delta^2} & \xrightarrow{(d_0, d_1)} & (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\Delta^1} \times_{(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)} (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\Delta^1}, \end{array}$$

where the pullback in the top left corner is formed using $d_0: \Delta^1 \rightarrow \Delta^2$, and those on the

right using the target functor is cartesian in Cat_∞^h . Similarly,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\text{Cocart}(p), \Phi^{\Delta^1}) \times_{(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\Delta^1}} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\Delta^2} & \xrightarrow{(\text{id}, d_1)} & (\text{Cocart}(p), \Phi^{\Delta^1}) \times_{(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\Delta^1} \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\Delta^2} & \xrightarrow{(d_2, d_1)} & (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\Delta^1} \times_{(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)} (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\Delta^1}, \end{array}$$

with top left corner formed using $d_2: \Delta^1 \rightarrow \Delta^2$ and right-hand using the source functor, is cartesian in Cat_∞^h .

Proof of Lemma 2.6.3. One readily checks straight from the definitions and the mapping space criterion for cartesian edges [Lu1, Proposition 2.4.4.3] that the map $\text{Cart}(p) \rightarrow \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}') \times_{\mathcal{C}'} \mathcal{C}$ is essentially surjective and fully faithful for any cartesian fibration $p: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$. Now, apply Corollary 2.6.2 to obtain the statement at the level of underlying ∞ -categories.

To see that this map is an equivalence Cat_∞^h , note first that, by the discussion in [I, §6.1], it is enough to show that for a cartesian morphism $f: \Delta^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \lim(\Phi \circ f^{\text{op}}) & \longrightarrow & \Phi(f(1)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \lim(\Psi \circ (pf)^{\text{op}}) & \longrightarrow & \Psi(pf(1)) \end{array}$$

is a pullback of spectra. But this is clear, since the horizontal maps are equivalences, as 1 is initial in $(\Delta^1)^{\text{op}}$.

Now, we deal with the second square. That the underlying square of ∞ -categories is cartesian is again easy (or indeed follows from the cartesian case applied to p^{op}). For the hermitian structure, we need to show that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Phi(f(1)) & \longrightarrow & \Phi(f(0)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Psi(pf(1)) & \longrightarrow & \Psi(pf(0)) \end{array}$$

is a pullback for every p -cocartesian morphism f . To see this, recall from Lemma 2.6.1 that $f(1) \simeq f(0) \cup_{lpf(0)} lpf(1)$, where l is the left adjoint to p . Furthermore, the canonical map $\Phi \circ l \rightarrow \Psi$ is an equivalence, since p is a split Poincaré–Verdier projection; see Corollary 1.2.3. Thus, the square in question is equivalent to

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Phi(f(0) \cup_{lpf(0)} lpf(1)) & \longrightarrow & \Phi(f(0)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Phi(lpf(1)) & \longrightarrow & \Phi(lpf(0)). \end{array}$$

By [I, Lemma 1.1.19], it is therefore enough to show that

$$B_{\Phi}(\operatorname{cof}(lpf), \operatorname{cof}(c)) \simeq 0,$$

where $c: lpf(0) \rightarrow f(0)$ is the counit of the adjunction. For this, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} B_{\Phi}(\operatorname{cof}(lpf), \operatorname{cof}(c)) &\simeq \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(l \operatorname{cof}(pf), D_{\Phi} \operatorname{cof}(c)) \\ &\simeq \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(\operatorname{cof}(pf), pD_{\Phi} \operatorname{cof}(c)) \\ &\simeq \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(\operatorname{cof}(pf), D_{\Psi} \operatorname{cof}(pc)) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

since pc is an equivalence. $\square$

For the proof of Lemma 2.6.4, we use the following observation; compare [Lu1, Corollary 2.4.2.5].

Observation 2.6.5. Let $p: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ be a cartesian fibration, and $\mathcal{C}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ be a full subcategory that contains all p -cartesian morphisms whose target lies in $\mathcal{C}_0$. Then, the restricted functor $p: \mathcal{C}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ is also a cartesian fibration.

Proof of Lemma 2.6.4. We again start by showing that the upper square is a pullback of ∞ -categories. We first claim that both vertical maps are cartesian fibrations. By [Lu1, 3.1.2.1], for a cartesian fibration $p: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ and K in $\operatorname{Cat}_{\infty}$, the functor

$$p_*: \operatorname{Fun}(K, \mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Fun}(K, \mathcal{C}')$$

is again a cartesian fibration, with cartesian edges detected pointwise. Applying this with $K = \Delta^2$ and Λ_2^2 , the claim easily follows from Observation 2.6.5 and the cancellability of cartesian edges [Lu1, Proposition 2.4.1.7]. The pointwise nature of cartesian edges also implies that the top horizontal map preserves cartesian edges, so to check that the underlying diagram is cartesian in $\operatorname{Cat}_{\infty}$ it suffices to check that the induced map on vertical fibres are equivalences by [Lu1, Corollary 2.4.4.4]. But here again, one checks that the induced functors are fully faithful and essentially surjective from the mapping space criterion for cartesian edges [Lu1, Proposition 2.4.4.3] together with the description of spaces of natural transformations as iterated pullbacks arising from [GHN, Proposition 5.1].

This concludes the proof that the underlying diagram of the top square is a pullback in $\operatorname{Cat}_{\infty}$, and the argument for the bottom one is entirely analogous. To make the first square a pullback in $\operatorname{Cat}_{\infty}^h$, we need to show that, for each $f: \Delta^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ with $f(1) \rightarrow f(2)$ p -cartesian, the square of spectra

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \lim_{(\Delta^2)^{\operatorname{op}}} \Phi \circ f^{\operatorname{op}} & \longrightarrow & \lim_{(\Lambda_2^2)^{\operatorname{op}}} \Phi \circ f^{\operatorname{op}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \lim_{(\Delta^2)^{\operatorname{op}}} \Psi \circ pf^{\operatorname{op}} & \longrightarrow & \lim_{(\Lambda_2^2)^{\operatorname{op}}} \Psi \circ pf^{\operatorname{op}} \end{array}$$

is a pullback. But this is clear, since 2 is terminal in both Δ^2 and Λ_2^2 , so the inclusion $(\Lambda_2^2)^{\text{op}} \subset (\Delta^2)^{\text{op}}$ is final and the horizontal maps are equivalences.

To see that the second square is a pullback in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{h}}$, we have to show that for each $f: \Delta^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ with $f(0) \rightarrow f(1)$ p -cocartesian, the following square is a pullback:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \lim_{(\Delta^2)^{\text{op}}} \Phi \circ f^{\text{op}} & \longrightarrow & \lim_{(\Lambda_0^2)^{\text{op}}} \Phi \circ f^{\text{op}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \lim_{(\Delta^2)^{\text{op}}} \Psi \circ pf^{\text{op}} & \longrightarrow & \lim_{(\Lambda_0^2)^{\text{op}}} \Psi \circ pf^{\text{op}}. \end{array}$$

Since 2 is terminal in Δ^2 , this reads

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Phi(f(2)) & \longrightarrow & \Phi(f(1)) \times_{\Phi(f(0))} \Phi(f(2)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Psi(pf(2)) & \longrightarrow & \Psi(pf(1)) \times_{\Psi(pf(0))} \Psi(pf(2)). \end{array}$$

This square is indeed cartesian, since

$$\Phi(f(1)) \simeq \Psi(pf(1)) \times_{\Psi(pf(0))} \Phi(f(0)),$$

as a consequence of Lemma 2.6.3; in fact this statement is also an explicit step in the proof of Lemma 2.6.3. $\square$

Now, let $\mathcal{C}_p \subseteq \mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{D})$ denote the full subcategory on objects of the form $D \leftarrow W \rightarrow D'$, where the left arrow is p -cartesian, and the right arrow is p -cocartesian. This is a stable subcategory which inherits a hermitian structure from $\mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{D})$.

LEMMA 2.6.6. $\mathcal{C}_p \subseteq \mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{D})$ is closed under the duality $\mathcal{D}_{\Phi_1}$.

Therefore, $(\mathcal{C}_p, \Phi_1)$ is a Poincaré ∞ -category and the inclusion functor $\mathcal{C}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{D})$ canonically refines to a Poincaré functor.

Proof. Let $D \leftarrow W \rightarrow D'$ be an object of $\mathcal{C}_p$. The dual arrow is obtained by first completing the diagram to a pushout square; then applying $\mathcal{D}_{\Phi}$ termwise, and deleting the value at the terminal object of the square, see [I, Proposition 6.3.2]. The claim now follows from the fact that p -(co-)cartesian morphisms are stable under (co-)base change, and that the dualities interchange p -cartesian with p -cocartesian morphisms, since the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D}^{\text{op}} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}_{\Phi}} & \mathcal{D} \\ \downarrow p^{\text{op}} & & \downarrow p \\ \mathcal{E}^{\text{op}} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}_{\Psi}} & \mathcal{E} \end{array}$$

commutes, as p is Poincaré. $\square$

We are now ready to state the main technical results of this section, namely that $Q(p): Q(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow Q(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ behaves like a cocartesian fibration of Segal objects in Cat_∞^h , with cocartesian lifts given by $(\mathcal{C}_p, \Phi_1) \subseteq Q_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$. Since the Q -construction is invariant under taking the opposite simplicial object, it follows that it also behaves like a cartesian fibration; see Example 2.3.3.

LEMMA 2.6.7. *The squares*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{C}_p, \Phi_1) & \xrightarrow{d_1} & (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ Q_1(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) & \xrightarrow{d_1} & (\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{C}_p, \Phi_1) \times_{Q_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)} Q_2(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \xrightarrow{(\text{id}, d_1)} & (\mathcal{C}_p, \Phi_1) \times_{(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)} Q_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ Q_2(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) & \xrightarrow{(d_2, d_1)} & Q_1(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \times_{(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)} Q_1(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \end{array}$$

are split Poincaré–Verdier squares. In the right square, the upper left pullback is formed using $d_2: Q_2(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow Q_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ and the pullbacks in its right column are formed using d_1 . In particular, both diagrams are cartesian in Cat_∞^p .

Proof. We begin with the left-hand square and factor it as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (\mathcal{C}_p, \Phi_1) & \longrightarrow & (\text{Cart}(p), \Phi^{\Delta^1}) & \xrightarrow{t} & (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ Q_1(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\Delta^1} & \xrightarrow{t} & (\mathcal{E}, \Psi). \end{array}$$

Here, the left horizontal maps are induced by including Δ^1 into $\text{TwAr}^r \Delta^1$ as the morphism $(0 \leq 1) \rightarrow (0 \leq 0)$. The right square is a pullback by Lemma 2.6.3. Now,

$$Q_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \simeq (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\Lambda_0^2} \simeq (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\Delta^1} \times_{(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\Delta^1},$$

using the source and target arrows for the pullback, and this equivalence restricts to an equivalence

$$\mathcal{C}_p \simeq \text{Cart}(p) \times_{\mathcal{D}} \text{Cocart}(p),$$

by construction. Therefore, the left square is obtained by pullback from the right-hand square of Lemma 2.6.3, and therefore cartesian as well (in Cat_∞^h , and hence in Cat_∞^p). Since p is a split Poincaré–Verdier projection, by assumption, this implies the claim by Corollary 1.1.10.

Next, we treat the right square. The ∞ -category in its upper left corner is equivalent (as a hermitian ∞ -category) to the full subcategory of $\mathcal{Q}_2(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ on those diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & F(0 \leq 2) & & \\
 & \swarrow & & \searrow & \\
 & & (III) & & \\
 & \swarrow & & \searrow & \\
 F(0 \leq 1) & & & & F(1 \leq 2) \\
 \swarrow \quad \searrow & & \swarrow \quad \searrow & & \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 (I) \quad (II) & & & & \\
 F(0 \leq 0) & & F(1 \leq 1) & & F(2 \leq 2),
 \end{array}$$

with $F: \mathrm{TwAr}^r \Delta^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, such that the following conditions hold:

- (i) the map labelled by (I) is p -cartesian;
- (ii) the map labelled by (II) is p -cocartesian;
- (iii) the middle square is cartesian.

In view of Lemma 2.6.1, one easily checks by pasting squares that condition (iii) is equivalent to the following two conditions:

- (iii') the map labelled by (III) is p -cocartesian;
- (iii'') the image of the middle square in $\mathcal{E}$ is cocartesian.

In other words, if we denote by

$$(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)_p^{\mathrm{TwAr}^r(\Delta^2)} \subseteq (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathrm{TwAr}^r(\Delta^2)}$$

the full subcategory on diagrams satisfying (i), (ii) and (iii'), then the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (\mathcal{C}_p, \Phi_1) \times_{\mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)} \mathcal{Q}_2(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)_p^{\mathrm{TwAr}^r(\Delta^2)} \\
 \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\
 \mathcal{Q}_2(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\mathrm{TwAr}^r(\Delta^2)}
 \end{array}$$

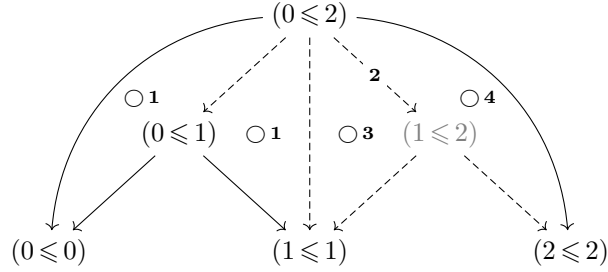
is a pullback in Cat_∞^h , since it is one in Cat_∞ and the hermitian structures on the left are the restrictions of those on the right. Now, consider the filtration

$$I_0 \longrightarrow I_1 \longrightarrow I_2 \longrightarrow I_3 \longrightarrow I_4 = \mathrm{TwAr}^r(\Delta^2)$$

through (non-full) subposets, starting with

$$I_0 = d_2(\mathrm{TwAr}^r \Delta^1) \cup d_1(\mathrm{TwAr}^r \Delta^1).$$

The remaining I_i are obtained by adding relations in the order indicated in the following picture, in which circles indicate 2-cells:



Now, one readily checks that each $I_i \rightarrow I_{i+1}$ is obtained as a pushout of an outer horn inclusion (namely using Λ_2^2 , Λ_0^1 and then Λ_0^2 twice) in Cat_∞ . This either follows from a simple direct argument by writing the posets involved as iterated pushouts of simplices, or from the corresponding statement at the level of simplicial sets using that homotopy pushouts in the Joyal model structure model pushouts in Cat_∞ .

For $i \in \{0, \dots, 4\}$, let $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)_p^{I_i} \subseteq (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{I_i}$ denote the full subcategory on functors that satisfy whichever of condition (i), (ii) and (iii') apply. Then, for $i=0$, the map

$$(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)_p^{I_i} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{I_i}$$

induced by p is equivalent to that in the right column of the statement of the lemma, and for $i=4$ it is the right map in the square above.

We then claim that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)_p^{I_i} & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)_p^{I_{i-1}} \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{I_i} & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{I_{i-1}}, \end{array}$$

with horizontal maps given by restrictions, is a pullback in Cat_∞^h for $i=1, 2, 3, 4$. This establishes the lemma by pasting pullbacks.

Indeed, I_2 is obtained from I_1 by filling the 1-horn $\Lambda_0^1 \subset \Delta^1$ with a cocartesian edge, so that the restriction map $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{I_2} \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{I_1}$ is pulled back from the restriction map $s: (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\Delta^1} \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$. It follows that the diagram in question is obtained from the second diagram of Lemma 2.6.3 by base changes, and therefore is a pullback. Similarly, we see that the diagrams for $i=1, 3, 4$ are obtained by base changes from the diagrams of Lemma 2.6.4, and therefore pullbacks.

We are left to show that the map

$$(\mathcal{C}_p, \Phi_1) \times_{(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)} \mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \times_{(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)} \mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$$

is a split Poincaré–Verdier projection. But Lemma 2.6.7 identifies this map as a base change of the map $Q_1(p): Q_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow Q_1(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$, which is a Poincaré–Verdier projection by Proposition 1.5.4. The claim thus follows from Corollary 1.1.10 as well. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 2.5.3. Applying $\mathcal{F}$ to the squares of Lemma 2.6.7, and using additivity, we deduce that the following squares are cartesian:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}_p, \Phi_1) & \xrightarrow{d_1} & \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ \mathcal{F}(Q_1(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)) & \xrightarrow{d_1} & \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}_p, \Phi_1) \times_{\mathcal{F}(Q_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi))} \mathcal{F}(Q_2(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) & \xrightarrow{(\text{id}, d_1)} & \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}_p, \Phi_1) \times_{\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)} \mathcal{F}(Q_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ \mathcal{F}(Q_2(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)) & \xrightarrow{(d_2, d_1)} & \mathcal{F}(Q_1(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)) \times_{\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)} \mathcal{F}(Q_1(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)). \end{array}$$

Here, the pullbacks in the bottom square are formed using d_2 on the left and d_1 on the right. Now, the bottom square tells us that the image of $\pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}_p, \Phi_1) \rightarrow \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(Q_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi))$ consists of $\mathcal{F}Q(p)$ -cocartesian arrows, whence the top square provides sufficiently many $\mathcal{F}Q(p)$ -cocartesian lifts to make $\mathcal{F}Q(p): \mathcal{F}Q(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}Q(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ into a cocartesian fibration of Segal spaces, and therefore $\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(p)$ into a cocartesian fibration of ∞ -categories. Since $Q(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ is naturally identified with $Q(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\text{op}}$ through the canonical equivalence

$$\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n) \cong \text{TwAr}^r((\Delta^n)^{\text{op}}),$$

we conclude that both $\mathcal{F}Q(p)$ and $\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(p)$ are also cartesian fibrations. $\square$

2.7. Additivity in K-Theory

The arguments presented in the previous section work verbatim upon dropping hermitian structures and working with additive functors $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$. In the present section, we briefly record the statements that are obtained this way. Let us first formally set terminology obviously analogous to that of Definition 1.6.3.

Definition 2.7.1. Let $\mathcal{E}$ be an ∞ -category with finite limits and $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be a reduced functor. We say that $\mathcal{F}$ is *additive*, *Verdier-localising* or *Karoubi-localising* if it sends split Verdier squares, arbitrary Verdier squares or Karoubi squares to cartesian squares, respectively.

Part of the following result also appears in [BR], though in incommensurable generality.

PROPOSITION 2.7.2. *For a stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$, the simplicial ∞ -category $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{C})$ is a complete Segal object in Cat_∞ , whose boundary maps are split Verdier projections. For an additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, the simplicial space $\mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{C})$ is a Segal space, which is complete if $\mathcal{F}$ preserves pullbacks.*

Proof. The first two statements are obtained during the proofs of Lemmas 2.2.4 (see also [HHLN, Lemma 2.17]) and 2.2.6. The latter two statements are proven just as Proposition 2.3.1. $\square$

In particular, we can set

$$\text{Span}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}) := \text{asscat}(\mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{C})),$$

which inherits a symmetric monoidal structure since $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ is semi-additive and

$$\mathcal{C} \longmapsto \text{Span}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C})$$

preserves finite products. The proof of Corollary 2.3.7 gives the statement that the diagram of commutative monoids

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C})) & \xrightarrow{t} & \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi_0 |\text{Span}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C})| \end{array}$$

is cocartesian. In the present situation, the top horizontal map is, however, split surjective, hence we obtain the following result.

PROPOSITION 2.7.3. *The ∞ -category $\text{Span}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C})$ is connected for any stable $\mathcal{C}$ and additive $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$.*

In particular, $|\text{Span}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C})|$ is always an E_∞ -group. Our notion of additive functor is geared to permit the following strong version of Waldhausen's additivity theorem.

THEOREM 2.7.4. (Additivity) *If $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is additive, then so is*

$$|\text{Span}^{\mathcal{F}} -| \simeq |\mathcal{FQ} -|.$$

Just as the hermitian additivity theorem (Theorem 2.5.1), this theorem is deduced from the following statement and the fact that bicartesian fibrations are realisation fibrations.

THEOREM 2.7.5. *Let $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ be additive and let $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be a split Verdier projection. Then,*

$$\mathcal{F}Q(p): \mathcal{F}Q(\mathcal{D}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}Q(\mathcal{E})$$

is a bicartesian fibration of Segal spaces, and thus a realisation fibration.

Proof. The proof of Theorem 2.5.3 in §2.6 yields a proof of Theorem 2.7.5, by dropping all mention of Poincaré structures (which in fact made up the bulk of the work). $\square$

Waldhausen’s additivity theorem now follows, by inserting the analogue of the metabolic sequence, i.e. the split Verdier sequence

$$\mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

made up of the inclusion $X \mapsto (X \rightarrow 0)$ and the target projection t , into the additivity theorem (whence our terminology), and noting that either adjoint of t give rise to splittings of the resulting fibre sequence

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C})) \xrightarrow{t} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}).$$

This runs contrary to the situation of the metabolic sequence, where the adjoints of

$$\text{met}: \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

are not compatible with the Poincaré structures. The splitting Lemma 1.6.11 in $\text{Grp}_{\mathbb{E}_\infty}(\mathcal{S})$ then gives the equivalence $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C})^2 \simeq \mathcal{F}(\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}))$. Applying this to $\mathcal{K} = \Omega|\text{Span}-|$, which is additive by Theorem 2.7.4 above, we find $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C})^2 \simeq \mathcal{K}(\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}))$ as desired.

In summary, the fibre sequence of cobordism ∞ -categories induced by the metabolic fibre sequence is not just an algebraic analogue of Genauer’s fibre sequence regarding geometric cobordism categories, but also of Waldhausen’s additivity, the connection between which was first realised by the ninth author in [Stm]. The idea to systematically relate cobordism categories of manifolds to algebraic K-theory by viewing spans as a formal type of cobordism was originally put forward in joint work of his with Raptis; see [RS2]–[RS4].

Remarks 2.7.6. (i) We repeat the caveat that it is not generally true that $|\mathcal{F}Q-|$ is Verdier-localising whenever $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is, a counterexample being $\mathcal{K} \circ (-)^{\text{idem}}$.

(ii) In the setup of stable ∞ -categories, any group-like additive functor $\mathcal{F}$ in fact takes all right split and all left split Verdier-sequences (i.e. those where the projection admits only one adjoint) to fibre sequences by unpacking an old argument of Waldhausen’s;

see for example [HLS, §2]. A hermitian analogue of this fact is the isotropic decomposition principle in the next section, which in fact implies its non-hermitian counterpart; see Example 3.2.12 below.

(iii) Let us also mention that the proof of Theorem 3.3.1 below also carries over without change to the setting of stable ∞ -categories. As a consequence, one obtains the following facts:

- (a) $\mathcal{K} \simeq \Omega|\mathrm{Span}(-)|: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is the initial group-like additive functor under Cr ; compare Corollary 3.3.4.
- (b) The iterated Q-construction defines a positive Ω -spectrum $\mathrm{Span}(\mathcal{C})$, with $\Omega^{\infty}\mathrm{Span}(\mathcal{C}) \simeq \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C})$; compare Proposition 3.4.5.
- (c) Its spectrification $K(\mathcal{C})$ gives the initial additive functor $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{ex}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$ under $\mathbb{S}[\mathrm{Cr}]$, and in fact that K is the suspension spectrum of Cr in the stabilisation of the ∞ -category of additive functors $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$; compare Corollary 3.4.6 and Remark 3.4.9.

This gives a simple and uniform approach to these fundamental results, which to the best of our knowledge have not been treated together in the literature.

As we will have to make use of this result in the next section, let us also record the computation of $\pi_0 K(\mathcal{C}) = \pi_1|\mathrm{Span}(\mathcal{C})|$ in the generality of an arbitrary additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$. The natural equivalence $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Span}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C})}(0, 0) \simeq \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C})$ provides maps

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}^2) & \xleftarrow{(s, \mathrm{cof})} & \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Ar} \mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{t} & \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \pi_1|\mathrm{Span}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}^2)| & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \pi_1|\mathrm{Span}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathrm{Ar} \mathcal{C})| & \longrightarrow & \pi_1|\mathrm{Span}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C})|, \end{array}$$

where s , t and cof take the source, target and cofibre of a morphism. The additivity theorem implies that the lower left horizontal map is an isomorphism. Inverting it produces a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Ar} \mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{t} & \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}) \\ \downarrow (s, \mathrm{cof}) & & \downarrow \\ \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C})^2 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1|\mathrm{Span}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C})| \end{array}$$

of commutative monoids natural in both $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{F}$.

PROPOSITION 2.7.7. *This square is cocartesian for every stable $\mathcal{C}$ and every additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$.*

In particular, for $\mathcal{F} = \text{Cr}$, we recover the standard fact that $K_0(\mathcal{C})$ is given by $\pi_0 \text{Cr}(\mathcal{C})$ modulo extensions. While a proof internal to the Q-construction is certainly possible, the quickest route is through the subdivision equivalence $|\mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{C})| \simeq |\mathcal{FS}(\mathcal{C})|$ between Quillen's Q- and Segal's S-constructions (the latter famously developed by Waldhausen). Let us briefly review this equivalence; it also features prominently in Appendix B. The S-construction can be viewed as a functor $S: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \text{sCat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$, with

$$S_n(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq \text{Fun}(\text{Ar}(\Delta^n), \mathcal{C})$$

given by the full subcategory on functors F satisfying $F(i \leq i) = 0$ for all $i \in [n]$ and that, for all $i \leq j \leq k \leq l$, the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(i \leq k) & \longrightarrow & F(i \leq l) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ F(j \leq k) & \longrightarrow & F(j \leq l) \end{array}$$

is cartesian. Now, recall, that simplicial objects can be subdivided edgewise by precomposition with the functor $\Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \Delta^{\text{op}}$ sending $[n]$ to $[n] * [n]^{\text{op}}$. In the case of simplicial spaces it takes the standard simplices to contractible simplicial spaces and preserves colimits, so preserves realisations. Writing $S^e(\mathcal{C})$ for the edgewise subdivision of $S(\mathcal{C})$, we thus find $|\mathcal{FS}(\mathcal{C})| \simeq |\mathcal{FS}^e(\mathcal{C})|$ for any additive $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$. But it is easily checked that $S^e(\mathcal{C}) \simeq \text{Q}(\mathcal{C})$ via the map $\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n) \rightarrow \text{Ar}(\Delta^n * (\Delta^n)^{\text{op}})$, natural in $[n]$, taking $(i \leq j)$ to $(i_0 \leq j_1)$, where the subscripts indicate the join factor.

Proof of Proposition 2.7.7. In $S(\mathcal{C})$ the 0-, 1- and 2-simplices are equivalently given by $*$, $\mathcal{C}$ and $\text{Cof}(\mathcal{C})$, respectively, where $\text{Cof}(\mathcal{C})$ denotes the ∞ -category of cofibre sequences in $\mathcal{C}$. This is equivalent to $\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C})$, and under this identification the boundary maps of $S(\mathcal{C})$ are given by source, target and cofibre. Thus, we find $\pi_1 |\mathcal{FS}(\mathcal{C})|$ given by $\pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C})$ modulo the relation $s(f) + \text{cof}(f) = t(f)$ for every $f \in \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}))$, which is exactly the pushout above. $\square$

Finally, let us mention that $\mathcal{K}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is in fact Verdier-localising and not just additive. Again this essentially goes back to work of Waldhausen, and (idempotent completions issues aside) is first explicit in the work of Blumberg, Gepner and Tabuada. A direct proof in the present setting can be found in [HLS, §6].

3. Structure theory for additive functors

The objective of this section is to derive the fundamental theorems of Grothendieck–Witt theory from the additivity theorem. We will, however, do so in the generality of

arbitrary additive functors $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\mathbf{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$. Even when only interested in Grothendieck–Witt spectra, this additional layer of generality is useful, for example it enters our proof of the universal property of $\text{GW}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\mathbf{P}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$. The reader is encouraged to keep the two fundamental examples

$$\mathbf{P}_n \quad \text{and} \quad |\text{Cob}(-)|: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\mathbf{P}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}$$

in mind throughout. In §4 below, we will specialise the results of this section to define Grothendieck–Witt theory and conclude the main theorems of this paper.

We begin by introducing the notion of a cobordism between Poincaré functors, and use this to establish some fundamental results for group-like additive functors. Chief among these is the agreeance of their values on hyperbolic and metabolic categories. In the case of $|\text{Cob}(-)|$, we already proved this claim in Proposition 2.3.12 by explicit identification of both sides. Using the general statement as a base case, we develop a general theory of isotropic decompositions of Poincaré ∞ -categories, which allows for the computations of the values of a group-like additive functor $\mathcal{F}$ applied to many Poincaré ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ of interest, e.g. $\mathbf{Q}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ for all n , in terms of hyperbolic pieces and parts that are often simpler than the original $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.

We then use this machinery to establish precise relationships between additive functors taking values in the ∞ -categories of $\mathbf{E}_\infty$ -monoids, $\mathbf{E}_\infty$ -groups and spectra, in particular constructing left adjoints to the evident forgetful functors. The adjoint passing from $\mathbf{E}_\infty$ -monoid-valued to $\mathbf{E}_\infty$ -group-valued functors, the *group-completion*, is given by $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \Omega|\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(-)| = \Omega|\mathcal{F}\mathbf{Q}(-^{[1]})|$, using the $\mathcal{F}$ -based cobordism ∞ -category from section §2, and the adjoint from $\mathbf{E}_\infty$ -group-valued to spectrum-valued functors, the *spectrification*, is given by iterating the $\mathbf{Q}$ -construction on $\mathcal{F}$. This generalises the work of Blumberg–Gepner–Tabuada on the universality of algebraic K-theory [BGT]. Many of our constructions also have geometric precursors in the work of Bökstedt–Madsen on the connection between iterated cobordism categories and algebraic K-theory [BM]. We will expand on these analogies in §4.

We then turn to a more detailed analysis of spectrum-valued additive functors. To this end, we introduce the notion of a bordism-invariant functor (i.e. one that vanishes on metabolic categories), the principal example being $\mathbf{L}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\mathbf{P}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$, the L-theory functor of Ranicki and Lurie. We show that the inclusion of bordism-invariant functors into all additive functors also admits a left adjoint bord . It will then follow for rather formal reasons that there always is a natural cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))^{\text{hC}_2} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))^{\text{tC}_2} \end{array}$$

of spectra, which can in principle be used to compute $\mathcal{F}$ from its *hyperbolisation*

$$\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}} = \mathcal{F} \circ \text{Hyp}$$

and its *bordification* $\mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}$, each of which may be easier to understand than $\mathcal{F}$. We also provide two direct formulas for $\mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}$, which again have precursors in manifold theory. We use these in §4 to identify the bordification of Grothendieck–Witt theory with L-theory, completing the proof of our main theorem.

3.1. Cobordisms of Poincaré functors

In the previous section, we introduced the concept of a cobordism in a Poincaré ∞ -category. Using it, we make the following definition.

Definition 3.1.1. Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ be two Poincaré ∞ -categories and let

$$f, g: (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$$

be two Poincaré functors. By a *cobordism* from f to g we shall mean a cobordism in the Poincaré ∞ -category $\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi))$ between the Poincaré objects corresponding to f and g .

We note that the data of such a cobordism can equivalently be encoded by a Poincaré functor $\phi: (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ such that $d_0\phi = f$ and $d_1\phi = g$, in particular

$$d_0, d_1: \mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

are cobordant.

Example 3.1.2. As an algebraic analogue of the fact that bordism groups of manifolds with boundaries vanish, we note that the identity of $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is cobordant to the null functor for any Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. In [I, Remark 7.3.23], we observed that the tautological Poincaré refinement of the functor $\text{cm}: \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \text{Met Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ given by sending $W \rightarrow X$ to the right square of

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \longleftarrow & W & \longrightarrow & W \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longleftarrow & W & \longrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

is a common section of $\text{Met}(\text{met}_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})})$ and $\text{met}_{\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})}$. The former implies that the composition with the inclusion $\text{Met Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \subseteq \mathbf{Q}_1(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))$, in total taking $W \rightarrow X$ to the entire diagram above, gives a cobordism as desired; we will use that cm is also a section of $\text{met}(\text{Met})$ in Proposition 3.1.11 below.

Our next goal is to describe the behaviour of group-like additive functors, see Definition 1.6.7, under such cobordisms. We start by analysing the universal case of a Poincaré cobordism between functors with target $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. It is given by the two Poincaré functors $d_0, d_1: Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow Q_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, which are equipped with a canonical cobordism between them.

To this end, consider the functor

$$\begin{aligned} i: \mathcal{C} &\longrightarrow Q_1(\mathcal{C}), \\ X &\longmapsto [0 \leftarrow X \rightarrow X], \end{aligned}$$

and its right adjoint

$$\begin{aligned} p: Q_1(\mathcal{C}) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{C}, \\ [X \leftarrow W \rightarrow Y] &\longmapsto \text{fib}(W \rightarrow X). \end{aligned}$$

Note that the unit transformation $\text{id} \Rightarrow pi$ is an equivalence, so i is fully faithful. By the universal property of the hyperbolic construction, [I, Corollary 7.2.21], we obtain a pair of Poincaré functors

$$\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{i_{\text{hyp}}} Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{p^{\text{hyp}}} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}),$$

which is a retract diagram in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{P}}$. We also note that $i_{\text{hyp}}: \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ factors through $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \subseteq Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$; the corresponding restriction of i_{hyp} agrees with

$$\text{can}: \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q});$$

see the recollection section for a review of notation. Similarly, the restriction of p^{hyp} to $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \subseteq Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is

$$\text{lag}: \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}).$$

In particular, we obtain the diamond shaped diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & & \\ & & \downarrow \text{cyl} \quad \searrow \text{id} & & \\ \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \xrightarrow{d_1} & (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \\ & \searrow \text{lag} & \downarrow p^{\text{hyp}} & & \\ & & \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) & & \end{array}$$

with cyl the inclusion of constant functors and p^{hyp} split, as a Poincaré functor, by i_{hyp} .

LEMMA 3.1.3. *For a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$, both the horizontal and vertical sequences of the diamond above are split Poincaré–Verdier sequences.*

Proof. For the horizontal sequence, this is immediate from Lemma 2.2.6. For the vertical sequence, we shall check that p satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 1.5.1 to conclude that p^{hyp} is a split Poincaré–Verdier projection. The kernel of p^{hyp} is evidently given by the diagrams $\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^1) \rightarrow \text{Cr}\mathcal{C}$ and, since $|\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^1)|$ is contractible, these are exactly the constant diagrams, which embed $\mathcal{C}$ fully faithfully into $\mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C})$ and evidently $\text{cyl}^* \mathfrak{V}_1 \simeq \mathfrak{V}$.

We already recorded above that p admits a fully faithful left adjoint i taking X to $[0 \leftarrow X \rightarrow X]$, and $\mathfrak{V}_1(0 \leftarrow X \rightarrow X) \simeq \mathfrak{V}(0) \simeq 0$. A right adjoint r to p is given by the formula $X \mapsto [\Sigma X \leftarrow 0 \rightarrow 0]$ and, since

$$\mathbf{D}_{\mathfrak{V}}([\Sigma X \leftarrow 0 \rightarrow 0]) \simeq [\Omega \mathbf{D}_{\mathfrak{V}} X \leftarrow \Omega \mathbf{D}_{\mathfrak{V}} X \rightarrow 0],$$

we also find $\mathfrak{V}(\mathbf{D}_{\mathfrak{V}}(rX)) \simeq 0$ for all $X \in \mathcal{C}$, as desired. $\square$

We thus obtain that both the vertical and horizontal fibre sequences in the diamond above are taken to fibre sequences by any additive functor. For group-like additive functors, we even obtain the following strengthening from Proposition 1.6.10.

COROLLARY 3.1.4. *Let $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be a group-like additive functor. Then, the following statements hold:*

(i) *The Poincaré functor $\text{cyl}: (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ and the inclusion $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ induce an equivalence*

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \times \mathcal{F}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})).$$

(ii) *The functors $\text{cyl}: (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ and $i_{\text{hyp}}: \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ induce an equivalence*

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \times \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})).$$

(iii) *The functors $d_1: \mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ and $p^{\text{hyp}}: \mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \rightarrow \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$ induce an equivalence*

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \times \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})).$$

As a consequence of the above result, we obtain the following corollary, which plays a fundamental role throughout this paper.

COROLLARY 3.1.5. *Let $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be a group-like additive functor. Then, the functors $\text{lag}: \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \rightarrow \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\text{can}: \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ induce inverse equivalences*

$$\mathcal{F}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})) \simeq \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})).$$

Proof. The composite

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \times \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{(\text{cyl}, \text{inc})} \mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{(d_1, p_{\text{hyp}})} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \times \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$$

is equivalent to the map $\text{id}_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})} \times \text{lag}$. Since both constituents of this composite become equivalences after applying $\mathcal{F}$ by the previous corollary, $\mathcal{F}(\text{lag})$ is a retract of an equivalence, and therefore is an equivalence itself. Since the functor can be a 1-sided inverse to lag at the level of Poincaré ∞ -categories, it must induce the inverse equivalence after applying $\mathcal{F}$. $\square$

Applying Corollary 3.1.5 to the group-like additive functor $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \mapsto |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|$ for $\mathcal{F}$ a not necessarily group-like additive functor, we deduce immediately the following result.

COROLLARY 3.1.6. *The functors lag and can induce inverse equivalences*

$$|\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))| \simeq |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))|,$$

for every additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$.

This in particular gives an alternative proof of the second half of Proposition 2.3.12 that does not use the algebraic Thom construction. To exploit Corollary 3.1.4 further, we need the following construction.

Construction 3.1.7. Given two Poincaré ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$, and an exact functor $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ between the underlying ∞ -categories, we obtain a Poincaré functor $Nf: (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ by forming the composition

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{f^{\text{hyp}}} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{D}) \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{\text{hyp}}} (\mathcal{D}, \Phi),$$

using that the hyperbolic construction is both a left and a right adjoint to the forgetful functor $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$. We refer to Nf as the *norm* of f . Unwinding this construction, we find $(Nf)(X) \simeq f(X) \oplus D_{\Phi} f^{\text{op}}(D_{\mathcal{Q}} X)$.

PROPOSITION 3.1.8. *Let $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be a group-like additive functor. Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ be Poincaré ∞ -categories, and let $\phi = (f \leftarrow h \rightarrow g): (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ be a cobordism between two Poincaré functors $f, g: (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$. Let $k = \text{fib}(h \rightarrow f): \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ and let $Nk: (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ be its norm. Then, $\mathcal{F}(g) - \mathcal{F}(f) \sim \mathcal{F}(Nk)$ as maps $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$.*

Proof. By Corollary 3.1.4, we have a pair of equivalences

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \oplus \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{D})) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}(\text{cyl}) \oplus \mathcal{F}(i_{\text{hyp}})} \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) \xrightarrow{(\mathcal{F}(d_1), \mathcal{F}(p^{\text{hyp}}))} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \oplus \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{D})).$$

These equivalences are inverse to each other: indeed, the composite equivalence

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \oplus \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{D})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \oplus \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{D}))$$

is equivalent to the identity, since $p^{\text{hyp}}i_{\text{hyp}}$ and $d_1\text{cyl}$ are equivalent to the respective identity functors, while d_1i_{hyp} and $p^{\text{hyp}}\text{cyl}$ are equivalent to the respective zero functors. Then, we obtain a homotopy between the identity map $\text{id}: \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi))$ and the sum $\mathcal{F}(\text{cyl}d_1) + \mathcal{F}(i_{\text{hyp}}p^{\text{hyp}})$, and hence a homotopy

$$\mathcal{F}(\phi) \sim \mathcal{F}(\text{cyl}d_1\phi) + \mathcal{F}(i_{\text{hyp}}p^{\text{hyp}}\phi) = \mathcal{F}(\text{cyl}f) + \mathcal{F}(i_{\text{hyp}}k^{\text{hyp}})$$

of maps $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi))$. Postcomposing with the map

$$\mathcal{F}(d_0): \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi),$$

we obtain a homotopy

$$\mathcal{F}(g) = \mathcal{F}(d_0\phi) \sim \mathcal{F}(d_0\text{cyl}f) + \mathcal{F}(d_0i_{\text{hyp}}k^{\text{hyp}}) = \mathcal{F}(f) + \mathcal{F}(Nk)$$

of maps $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$, as desired. $\square$

COROLLARY 3.1.9. *For a group-like additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, the inversion map on $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})$ is induced by the sum of the endofunctors $(\text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}, -\text{id}_{\mathcal{Y}})$ and $N\Omega$ of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})$.*

Proof. We resurrect the bent cylinder $\text{bcyl}: (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})$ with underlying functor

$$X \mapsto [X \oplus X \xleftarrow{\Delta} X \rightarrow 0]$$

from Construction 2.3.8. By construction, it is a nullcobordism of $\text{id}_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})} + (\text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}, -\text{id}_{\mathcal{Y}})$. We obtain the conclusion from Proposition 3.1.8, by observing that the fibre of the diagonal $X \rightarrow X \oplus X$ is naturally equivalent to ΩX . $\square$

Next, we use Corollary 3.1.5 to determine the fundamental group of $|\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})|$. We base the calculation on the well-known analogue for the ∞ -categories $\text{Span}^{\mathcal{G}}(\mathcal{C})$ for a small stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$ and an additive functor $\mathcal{G}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ that we recalled in Proposition 2.7.7.

Analogous to the construction in the non-hermitian case, we consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) & \xleftarrow{\text{lag}} & \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})) & \xrightarrow{\text{met}} & \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \pi_1 |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))| & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \pi_1 |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y}))| & \longrightarrow & \pi_1 |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})|, \end{array}$$

with the vertical maps induced by various instances of $\text{Hom}_{\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})}(0, 0) \simeq \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})$. The lower left horizontal map is an isomorphism, by Corollary 3.1.5. Inverting it gives the square in the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.1.10. *For a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ and an additive functor*

$$\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathfrak{p}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S},$$

the natural square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_0 \mathcal{F} \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) & \xrightarrow{\text{met}} & \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \\ \text{lag} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \pi_0 \mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) & \longrightarrow & \pi_1 |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})| \end{array}$$

of commutative monoids is cocartesian.

Since the map lag is (split) surjective, this in particular describes $\pi_1 |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})|$ as the quotient monoid of $\pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ identifying all metabolic objects with the hyperbolic objects on their Lagrangians. We thus, in particular, obtain an isomorphism

$$\pi_1 |\text{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})| \cong \text{GW}_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$$

with the Grothendieck–Witt group constructed in [I, §2.5]. We discuss this further in §4 below. For the proof, we need the following result.

PROPOSITION 3.1.11. *The boundary map of the Bott–Genauer sequence*

$$|\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[-1]})| \longrightarrow |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}))| \longrightarrow |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})|$$

participates in a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ \Omega |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})| & \xrightarrow{\partial} & |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[-1]})|, \end{array}$$

with the right-hand map arising from the inclusion into the core, and the left-hand map from the inclusion as the endomorphism of $0 \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[1]})$.

Since the map $\pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \rightarrow \pi_1 |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})|$ is surjective by Theorem 3.1.10, this in particular determines the effect of the boundary map $\pi_1 |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})| \rightarrow \pi_0 |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[-1]})|$.

Proof of Proposition 3.1.11. There is a commutative diagram of ∞ -categories

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[-1]}) & \longrightarrow & * \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}))_{0/} & \longrightarrow & \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})) & \longrightarrow & \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \end{array}$$

The right square is simply obtained by applying $\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(-)$ to the metabolic sequence. The left vertical map is given by the composite

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})) \xrightarrow{\text{cm}} \mathcal{F}(\text{Met Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})) \longrightarrow \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))_{0/},$$

where the middle map is given by the one from Example 3.1.2. The commutativity of the left square comes from the fact that this map is a section of $\text{met}(\text{Met})$.

Applying realisation, using that $|\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(-)|$ is additive, we obtain from the right square the boundary map

$$\Omega|\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \longrightarrow |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})|$$

of the Bott–Genauer sequence as the inclusion of the middle horizontal fibre. Since the lower left corner is contractible, the left-hand square then factors the top horizontal map through the boundary map as desired. To finally see that the induced map

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \Omega|\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|$$

is the one from the statement of the proposition, one uses that cm is also a section of the map $\text{Met}(\text{met})$. Indeed, this implies that in the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))_{0/} & \longrightarrow & \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \text{met} & & \downarrow \text{met} \\ & & \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{0/} & \longrightarrow & \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \end{array}$$

the diagonal arrow is the fibre inclusion (over zero) of the lower horizontal map. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 3.1.10. Denote by $G(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ the pushout of the diagram

$$\pi_0 \mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \longleftarrow \pi_0 \mathcal{F} \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

and similarly denote by $W(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ the pushout of

$$0 \longleftarrow \pi_0 \mathcal{F} \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

giving a canonical map $G(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow W(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. By construction, there is a natural map $G(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \pi_1 |\text{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|$. Now, the discussion of the non-Poincaré case in Proposition 2.7.7 implies that this map is an equivalence for hyperbolic categories. The square in Theorem 3.1.10 for $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ and input $\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$ becomes that for $\mathcal{F} \circ \text{Hyp}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ and input ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$, under the equivalences

$$\text{Met}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \simeq \text{Hyp}(\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C})) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})^2 \simeq \text{Hyp}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})),$$

from [I, Corollary 2.4.9] and [I, Remark 7.4.15].

Let us now construct a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \pi_1|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})| & \longrightarrow & \pi_1|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))| & \longrightarrow & \pi_1|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| & \twoheadrightarrow & \pi_0|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})| \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \cong & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \cong \\
 G(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]}) & \longrightarrow & G(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) & \longrightarrow & G(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & W(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})
 \end{array} ,$$

whose upper sequence is induced by the metabolic fibre sequence via additivity, and thus is exact. Furthermore, the rightmost map of the top sequence is surjective as indicated, since the next term in the sequence is $\pi_0|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))|$, which vanishes by Corollary 2.3.10. The vertical maps are the evident ones (see Corollary 2.3.7 for the rightmost one), except the second one, which is the composition

$$G(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{can}} G(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \longrightarrow \pi_1|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))|.$$

The left two horizontal maps in the lower sequence are

$$G(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow G(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{lag}} G(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$$

and

$$\mathrm{hyp}: G(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{can}} G(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{met}} G(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

respectively and the right one is the one constructed above. The second vertical map is an isomorphism by Corollary 3.1.5 and the claim for hyperbolic categories established above.

Now, the middle square commutes by construction, the left one by Corollary 3.1.5 and the right one by Proposition 3.1.11. Furthermore, the lower sequence is exact at $G(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, in the sense that two elements $x, y \in G(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ have the same image in $W(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ if and only if there are elements w and z in the image of $G(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$ such that $x+w=z+y$. By the surjectivity of $\pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp} \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow G(\mathrm{Hyp} \mathcal{C})$, this follows straight from the cocartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \pi_0\mathcal{F} \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \pi_0\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \pi_0\mathcal{F} \mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) & \longrightarrow & G(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),
 \end{array}$$

by taking horizontal cokernels. It then follows formally that $G(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is in fact a group. As $W(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is one, for every $a \in G(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ there is an element $a' \in G(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ such that $a+a'$ maps to zero in $W(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. But then, by exactness, there are $b, b' \in G(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$ with $a+a'+b'=b$, from which we can subtract b to get an inverse to a , since $G(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$ is group.

Furthermore, the composition

$$G(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow G(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \longrightarrow G(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$$

vanishes: by construction, the map $\mathrm{met}: G(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})) \rightarrow G(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ factors as

$$G(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{lag}} G(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{hyp}} G(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}),$$

which identifies the composition above, with

$$G(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow G(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{met}} G(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}),$$

which vanishes already at the level of ∞ -categories. It is a bit tedious to check that the lower sequence is in fact exact at $G(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$. Luckily, we get away without doing so directly.

We deduce Theorem 3.1.10 by two applications of the 4-lemma. Applying one half of it to the right three columns (extended by zero to the right) gives surjectivity of the map $G(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \rightarrow \pi_1 |\mathrm{Cob}^F(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})|$ for every $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$, in particular also for the leftmost column. This formally implies exactness at $G(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$ by a short diagram chase, whence the other half of the 4-lemma gives injectivity, and thus the claim. $\square$

3.2. Isotropic decompositions of Poincaré ∞ -categories

We now describe a rather general situation which gives rise to cobordisms of Poincaré functors. We will use it to analyse the ∞ -categories $\mathcal{Q}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$; see Proposition 3.2.13 below.

Let now $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ be a Poincaré ∞ -category. Given a full subcategory $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$, we denote by $\mathcal{L}^\perp \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ the full subcategory spanned by the objects $y \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $B_{\mathfrak{V}}(x, y) \simeq 0$ for every $x \in \mathcal{L}$. Using $B_{\mathfrak{V}}(x, y) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(x, D_{\mathfrak{V}}(y))$, we immediately see that $D_{\mathfrak{V}}(\mathcal{L}^\perp) \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ is the full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ consisting of the objects $z \in \mathcal{C}$ that are right orthogonal to $\mathcal{L}$, i.e. for which $\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(x, z) \simeq 0$ for every $x \in \mathcal{L}$.

Definition 3.2.1. By an *isotropic subcategory* of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$, we shall mean a full stable subcategory $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ with the following properties:

- (i) $\mathfrak{V}$ vanishes on $\mathcal{L}$;
- (ii) the composite functor $\mathcal{L}^{\mathrm{op}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}} \xrightarrow{D_{\mathfrak{V}}} \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{L}^\perp$ is an equivalence.

The first condition in particular implies $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}^\perp$, and the second one expresses a unimodularity condition on $\mathcal{L}$. In the ordinary theory of quadratic forms, the analogue of this condition is equivalent to the requirement that an isotropic subspace be a direct summand. It admits a convenient reformulation.

LEMMA 3.2.2. *For a stable subcategory $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ the composite functor*

$$\mathcal{L}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \xrightarrow{D_{\mathcal{L}}} \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{L}^{\perp}$$

is an equivalence if and only if the inclusion of $\mathcal{L}$ into $\mathcal{C}$ admits a right adjoint. Furthermore, in this case $\mathcal{L} = (\mathcal{L}^{\perp})^{\perp}$.

In particular, Lagrangians as appearing in the recognition criterion for Poincaré ∞ -categories of pairings (see [I, Definition 7.3.10]) are examples of isotropic subcategories; we recall their definition in Definition 3.2.7 below.

Proof. Note that the composite is an equivalence if and only if $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}/D_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{L}^{\perp})$ is an equivalence. Since $D_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{L}^{\perp})$ consists exactly of the right orthogonal of $\mathcal{L}$, it is closed under retracts in $\mathcal{C}$, and thus gives a Verdier inclusion into $\mathcal{C}$, by Proposition A.1.9. Both the equivalence of the conditions in the statement and the last statement are then instances of Corollary A.2.17. $\square$

Remark 3.2.3. Applying the remainder of Corollary A.2.17 in the situation at hand, we find that the kernel of the right adjoint $p: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ is given by $D_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{L}^{\perp})$, and thus $\mathcal{L}^{\perp}$ is the kernel of $p \circ D_{\mathcal{L}}$.

Example 3.2.4. The condition that $\mathcal{L} = (\mathcal{L}^{\perp})^{\perp}$, or even that $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}^{\perp}$, does not imply condition (ii) of the definition of an isotropic category. For a concrete counterexample, fix a field K of characteristic different from 2 and an element $a \in K \setminus \{0\}$. Sending T to $-T$ gives an involution on $K[T]$, which exchanges the ideals $(T-a)$ and $(T+a)$ in $K[T]$. Taking R to be the localisation of $K[T]$ at the complement of $(T-a) \cup (T+a)$ we thus obtain a principal ideal domain with exactly two maximal ideals, and an involution which swaps them. Now, consider the symmetric Poincaré structure on $\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R)$ provided by R with this involution.

Denoting in this general situation the maximal ideals by (m) and (n) , take the subcategory $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R)_m \subseteq \mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R)$ spanned by the m -torsion complexes (i.e. those which become contractible upon inverting m , or equivalently whose homology is m -torsion). We claim that $\mathcal{Y}_{|\mathcal{L}}^{\text{s}} = 0$ and $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}^{\perp}$, but $\mathcal{L}$ is not an isotropic subcategory: the inclusion $\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R)_m \subseteq \mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R)$ does not admit a right adjoint (e.g. because such an adjoint would provide a retraction of the inclusion, but by devissage the induced map on K_0 vanishes), so Lemma 3.2.2 applies.

Since $\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R)_m$ is generated as a stable ∞ -category by R/m (see e.g. Example A.4.4), the claims boil down to the statement that, for $X \in \mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R)$, we have $B_{\mathcal{Q}^{\text{s}}}(X, R/m) \simeq 0$ if and only if $X \in \mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R)_m$. To see this, in turn note that $D_{\mathcal{Q}^{\text{s}}}(R/m) \simeq \Omega R/n$, which implies that $B_{\mathcal{Q}^{\text{s}}}(X, R/m) \simeq 0$ if and only if n acts invertibly on X , from which the statement follows by the classification of finitely generated modules over principal ideal domains.

Definition 3.2.5. For an isotropic subcategory $\mathcal{L}$ of a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, we define the *homology ∞ -category* $\mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})$ to be the cofibre of the inclusion $(\mathcal{L}, \mathfrak{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}^\perp, \mathfrak{Q})$ in $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{h}}$.

Thus, the underlying ∞ -category is $\mathcal{L}^\perp/\mathcal{L}$ and, by construction, the hermitian structure is the left Kan extension of $\mathfrak{Q}|_{(\mathcal{L}^\perp)^{\mathrm{op}}}$ along the projection $(\mathcal{L}^\perp)^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}^\perp/\mathcal{L})^{\mathrm{op}}$. The next proposition, in particular, shows that this Kan extension is an optical illusion.

PROPOSITION 3.2.6. *Let $\mathcal{L}$ be an isotropic subcategory of a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$. Then, both $(B_{\mathfrak{Q}})|_{(\mathcal{L}^\perp \times \mathcal{L}^\perp)^{\mathrm{op}}}$ and $(\Lambda_{\mathfrak{Q}})|_{(\mathcal{L}^\perp)^{\mathrm{op}}}$ descend along the projection*

$$(\mathcal{L}^\perp)^{\mathrm{op}} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{L}^\perp/\mathcal{L})^{\mathrm{op}}$$

and give, respectively, the bilinear and linear part of the hermitian structure on $\mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})$, which is Poincaré. The duality on $\mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})$ is induced by the functor

$$(\mathcal{L}^\perp)^{\mathrm{op}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}^\perp$$

sending X to $\mathrm{fib}(D_{\mathfrak{Q}}X \rightarrow D_{\mathfrak{Q}}pX)$, where p denotes the right adjoint to $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ and the arrow is induced by the counit.

In particular, the composite

$$\mathcal{L}^\perp \cap D_{\mathfrak{Q}}(\mathcal{L}^\perp) \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}^\perp \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}^\perp/\mathcal{L} = \mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})$$

canonically refines to an equivalence of Poincaré ∞ -categories using the restriction of $\mathfrak{Q}$ on the source.

In particular, $\mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})$ is equivalent to a full Poincaré subcategory of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, which one may think of as the subcategory of harmonic objects for $\mathcal{L}$. We denote by

$$\iota: \mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$$

the arising Poincaré–Verdier inclusion.

Proof. The first two statements follow from the general analysis of Kan-extended hermitian structures. By [I, Lemma 1.4.3], the linear and bilinear parts are given by the left Kan-extensions along $(\mathcal{L}^\perp)^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}^\perp/\mathcal{L})^{\mathrm{op}}$ of the restriction to $\mathcal{L}^\perp$. But they in fact descend along the projection: this is immediate from condition (i) of Definition 3.2.1 for the linear part, and from the definition of $\mathcal{L}^\perp$ in the case of the bilinear part. Note that this implies, via the decomposition into linear and bilinear parts, that $\mathfrak{Q}|_{(\mathcal{L}^\perp)^{\mathrm{op}}}$ also descends along the projection $(\mathcal{L}^\perp)^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}^\perp/\mathcal{L})^{\mathrm{op}}$, as claimed above. It furthermore

implies that the hermitian structure on $\mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})$ is also right Kan extended along this map, which we will use below.

For the equivalence of hermitian ∞ -categories claimed in the statement, note first that, by Lemma A.2.8 and the comments thereafter, the cofibre of the counit $pX \rightarrow X$ constitutes a right adjoint q to the localisation $\mathcal{L}^\perp \rightarrow \mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})$. In fact, Lemma A.2.8 implies that q is an equivalence onto the kernel of $p: \mathcal{L}^\perp \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$, which is $D_{\mathfrak{q}}(\mathcal{L}^\perp) \cap \mathcal{L}^\perp$ by Remark 3.2.3. In particular, q is also a right adjoint to the composite

$$c: \mathcal{L}^\perp \cap D(\mathcal{L}^\perp) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})$$

from the statement, which is thus also an equivalence. Now, right Kan extensions are computed by pullback along left adjoints, so the hermitian structure on $\mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})$ is given by $\mathfrak{Y} \circ q^{\mathrm{op}}$, which promotes q , and thus c , to an equivalence of hermitian ∞ -categories.

Finally, $\mathcal{L}^\perp \cap D(\mathcal{L}^\perp)$ is evidently closed under $D_{\mathfrak{q}}$, so it forms a Poincaré subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$, whence also $\mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})$ is Poincaré. The statement about the duality in $\mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})$ then follows from the formula for the inverse q of c . $\square$

Definition 3.2.7. Let $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ be an isotropic subcategory of a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$. We say that $\mathcal{L}$ is a *Lagrangian* if $\mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L}) = 0$. We say that $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ is *metabolic* if it contains a Lagrangian subcategory.

As mentioned, Remark 3.2.2 shows that this definition of Lagrangian agrees with that discussed in [I, Definition 7.3.10].

Remark 3.2.8. By Lemma A.1.8, an isotropic subcategory $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ is a Lagrangian if and only if the inclusion $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}^\perp$ is an equivalence. Condition (ii) of Definition 3.2.1 therefore yields a Verdier sequence $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{\mathrm{op}}$ exhibiting $\mathcal{C}$ as an extension of $\mathcal{L}$ by $\mathcal{L}^{\mathrm{op}}$, where the right functor takes X to $\mathrm{fib}(D_{\mathfrak{q}}X \rightarrow D_{\mathfrak{q}}pX)$, and p is the right adjoint of the inclusion $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$.

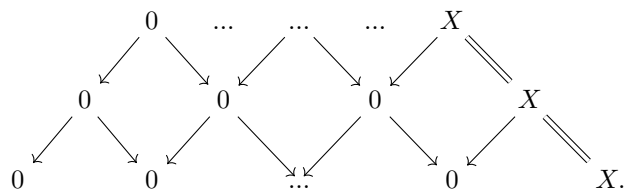
Examples 3.2.9. (i) We showed in [I, Proposition 7.3.11] that a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ is metabolic if and only if it is of the form $\mathrm{Pair}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ for some hermitian ∞ -category $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$. In fact, the Lagrangians in $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ are in one-to-one correspondence with representations of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ as an ∞ -category of pairings. Particular examples are the inclusion $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ as the equivalences, and $\mathcal{C} \times 0 \subseteq \mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$.

(ii) Extending the Lagrangian of the metabolic category, the full subcategory inclusion $i: \mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow Q_1(\mathcal{C})$ sending X to $[0 \leftarrow X \rightarrow X]$ gives an isotropic subcategory $\mathcal{L}$, with the adjoint p witnessing condition (ii) of Definition 3.2.1 given by

$$[X \leftarrow Y \rightarrow Z] \longmapsto [0 \leftarrow \mathrm{fib}(Y \rightarrow X) \rightarrow \mathrm{fib}(Y \rightarrow X)].$$

(iii) More generally, one can consider $\mathcal{L}$ given by the image of the inclusion

as those diagrams which vanish away from $\{(i \leq n) : i \in \{0, \dots, n\}\}$, and are constant on that subposet, i.e.



(iv) By Proposition 2.4.8, the full subcategory $\mathcal{L}_n \subseteq \mathbf{Q}_n(\mathcal{C})$ spanned by those diagrams $\varphi: \mathrm{TwAr}^{\mathrm{T}}[n]^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ for which $\varphi(0 \leq 0) = 0$ and $\varphi(0 \leq j) \rightarrow \varphi(i \leq j)$ is an equivalence for $i \leq j \in [n]$ is isotropic in $\mathbf{Q}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$, and becomes a Lagrangian when considered as a subcategory of $\mathrm{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$, thus witnessing the fact that the latter is metabolic. This observation played a key role in the algebraic surgery equivalence of §2.4.

THEOREM 3.2.10. (Isotropic decomposition principle) *Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{I})$ be a Poincaré ∞ -category and $i: \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be the inclusion of an isotropic subcategory. Let $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be a group-like additive functor. Then, the Poincaré functors*

induce an equivalence

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{L})) \times \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{C}, \mathfrak{Q}).$$

In particular, if $\mathcal{L}$ is a Lagrangian, $\mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{L})) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is an equivalence.

We will explicitly construct an inverse. It relies on the following construction.

Construction 3.2.11. Fix a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and the inclusion $i: \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ of an isotropic subcategory with right adjoint p . We note that the counit $ip \rightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}$ defines a surgery datum on the Poincaré object $\text{id}_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})}$ of $\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))$. Performing surgery as in Proposition 2.4.3, we obtain a Poincaré object in $\mathbf{Q}_1(\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})))$, in other words, a Poincaré functor $\phi: (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. By construction, $d_1 \circ \phi = \text{id}$, and we denote by h the composite $d_0 \circ \phi: (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, that is, the result of surgery. In total, this gives a cobordism

$$\phi(X) = (X \leftarrow g(X) \rightarrow h(X)),$$

where $g(X)$ is the fibre of the composite

$$X \simeq D_{\mathcal{Q}} D_{\mathcal{Q}}(X) \longrightarrow D_{\mathcal{Q}}(ip D_{\mathcal{Q}}(X))$$

whose second map is the dual of the counit, and $h(X)$ is the cofibre of the canonically induced map $ip(X) \rightarrow g(X)$.

Proof of Theorem 3.2.10. We first claim that the Poincaré functor h from Construction 3.2.11 takes values in $\mathcal{L}^{\perp} \cap D_{\mathcal{Q}}(\mathcal{L}^{\perp}) \subseteq \mathcal{C}$, and so in particular factors as a composite

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{\tilde{h}} \text{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L}) \xrightarrow{\iota} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

by Proposition 3.2.6. To see this, observe that both the cofibre of $ip(X) \rightarrow X$ and $D_{\mathcal{Q}}(ip D_{\mathcal{Q}}(X))$ belong to $D_{\mathcal{Q}}(\mathcal{L}^{\perp})$: the former because $D_{\mathcal{Q}}(\mathcal{L}^{\perp}) = \ker(p)$ by Remark 3.2.3 and, for the latter, we simply note that $p D_{\mathcal{Q}}(X) \in \mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}^{\perp}$. Now, $h(X)$ participates in a cofibre sequence

$$h(X) \longrightarrow \text{cof}(ip(X) \rightarrow X) \longrightarrow D_{\mathcal{Q}}(ip D_{\mathcal{Q}}(X)),$$

so also $h(X) \in D_{\mathcal{Q}}(\mathcal{L}^{\perp})$. Since h commutes with the duality, its image is then also contained in $\mathcal{L}^{\perp}$, which gives the desired factorisation.

Now, to start the actual proof, consider the composite

$$\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{L}) \oplus \text{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L}) \xrightarrow{(i_{\text{hyp}}, \iota)} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{(p^{\text{hyp}}, \tilde{h})} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{L}) \oplus \text{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})$$

in $\text{Grp}_{\mathbf{E}_{\infty}}(\mathcal{E})$. We aim to show that this composite is the identity and, to do so, we will analyse all four components in turn. Firstly, consider the composite $\tilde{h} \circ \iota$. Note that $ip(X) \simeq 0$ for $X \in \mathcal{L}^{\perp} \cap \ker(p) = \mathcal{L}^{\perp} \cap D_{\mathcal{Q}}(\mathcal{L}^{\perp})$. Thus the cobordism $\phi(X)$ discussed above consists of equivalences in this case, and so $\tilde{h} \iota \simeq \text{id}_{\text{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L})}$ as desired. Next, we

consider $p^{\text{hyp}} i_{\text{hyp}}: \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{L})$. If we restrict to $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{L})$, we obtain the functor $X \mapsto (pi(X), pD_{\mathcal{Q}}i(X))$, which is equal to $(X, 0)$, since $pi = \text{id}_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $\ker(p) = D_{\mathcal{Q}}(\mathcal{L}^{\perp}) \supseteq D_{\mathcal{Q}}(\mathcal{L})$ as used before. From the adjointness properties of the hyperbolisation functor, we deduce that $p^{\text{hyp}} i_{\text{hyp}} = \text{id}_{\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{L})}$, as desired.

The map $p^{\text{hyp}} \iota: \text{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{L})$ vanishes, as $p^{\text{hyp}} \iota = (p\iota)^{\text{hyp}}$ and $\mathcal{L}^{\perp} \cap D_{\mathcal{Q}}\mathcal{L}^{\perp} \subseteq \ker(p)$ by Remark 3.2.3 yet again. Finally, we have $\tilde{h}i_{\text{hyp}} \simeq (\tilde{h}i)_{\text{hyp}}$ and $\tilde{h}i \simeq 0$ as follows from the above cofibre sequence describing $h(X)$.

We have thus constructed a right inverse to the map of the theorem even at the level of categories. To finish the proof, it then remains to show that the composite map

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{(p_*^{\text{hyp}}, \tilde{h}_*)} \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{L})) \oplus \mathcal{F}(\text{Hlgy}(\mathcal{C})) \xrightarrow{((i_{\text{hyp}})_*, \iota_*)} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

is homotopic to the identity. But this now readily follows by applying Proposition 3.1.8 to the cobordism of Construction 3.2.11, and observing that ip is identified, by construction, with the fibre of $g \rightarrow h$. $\square$

Example 3.2.12. Given a left split Verdier sequence of stable ∞ -categories

$$\mathcal{C} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{g} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{f} \end{array} \mathcal{D} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{q} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{p} \end{array} \mathcal{E},$$

the right split Verdier inclusion $q \times f^{\text{op}}: \mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \times \mathcal{D}^{\text{op}}$ is a Lagrangian in $\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{D})$, as follows directly from the fact that $q(\mathcal{E})$ and $f(\mathcal{C})$ are, respectively, the left and right orthogonal complements of each other in $\mathcal{D}$. Theorem 3.2.10 then implies that

$$\mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(q) + \mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(f) \simeq \mathcal{F}[(q \times f^{\text{op}})_{\text{hyp}}]: \mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{E}) \oplus \mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{D})$$

is an equivalence for any group-like additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, so that $\mathcal{F}$ takes the sequence

$$\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\text{Hyp}(f)} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{D}) \xrightarrow{\text{Hyp}(p)} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{E})$$

to an exact sequence. Note that this is not a-priori evident, since the above sequence is not a split Poincaré–Verdier sequence in general. Using Example 1.6.9 (iii) and the fact that the original left split Verdier sequence is a retract of the last one on the level of underlying stable ∞ -categories, this provides an alternative proof of the fact that any group-like additive functor on $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$ sends left split (and similarly right split) Verdier sequences to exact sequences, see Remark 2.7.6 (ii).

Next, we use Theorem 3.2.10 to analyse the values of $Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ under group-like additive functors. To state the result, consider the functor $f_n: Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^n$ taking fibres of the left pointing maps along the bottom of a diagram X , i.e.

$$X \longmapsto [\text{fib}(X(0 \leq 1) \rightarrow X(0 \leq 0)), \dots, \text{fib}(X(n-1 \leq n) \rightarrow X(n-1 \leq n-1))].$$

We then have the following result.

PROPOSITION 3.2.13. *The functors*

$$v_n: Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \quad \text{and} \quad f_n^{\text{hyp}}: Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \longrightarrow \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})^n,$$

the former being induced by the inclusion $[0] \rightarrow [n]$, combine into an equivalence

$$\mathcal{F}(Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})) \simeq \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))^n \oplus \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$$

for every group-like additive $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$. In fact, these equivalences give an identification of the simplicial E_∞ -group $\mathcal{F}Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ in $\mathcal{E}$ with the bar construction

$$B(0, \mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}), \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}))$$

of $\mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$ acting on $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ via the hyperbolisation map $\text{hyp}: \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$.

Proof. We proceed by induction. For $n=0$, there is nothing to show. Using the isotropic subcategory $j_{n+1}: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow Q_{n+1}(\mathcal{C})$ described in Example 3.2.9 (iii), we find an equivalence

$$((j_{n+1})_{\text{hyp}}, s_n): \mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \oplus \mathcal{F}Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}Q_{n+1}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}),$$

as a consequence of Theorem 3.2.10. It is readily checked that this equivalence translates the map $(f_{n+1}^{\text{hyp}}, v_{n+1})$ to the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & f_n^{\text{hyp}} \\ \text{id}_{\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})} & 0 \\ 0 & v_n \end{pmatrix}: \mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \oplus \mathcal{F}Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))^n \oplus \mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \oplus \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}).$$

This matrix represents an equivalence by inductive assumption, which implies the first claim.

To obtain an identification with the bar construction, we first note that the bar construction $B(M, R, N)$ of an action of R on N from the left and on M from the right in a semi-additive ∞ -category is the left Kan extension along the inclusion of the coequaliser diagram $(\Delta_{\leq 1}^{\text{inj}})^{\text{op}}$ into Δ^{op} of the diagram

$$R \rightrightarrows M \oplus N$$

containing the composite

$$R = 0 \oplus R \longrightarrow M \oplus R \longrightarrow M$$

and the analogue for N ; this claim follows directly by evaluation of the pointwise formulas for left Kan extensions. By the calculations above, $d_1: \mathcal{F}Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ is identified with the projection $\mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \times \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$, and it is readily checked that

$d_0: \mathcal{F}Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}Q_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ gets identified with the sum of the identity of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and the hyperbolisation map under the equivalence of Proposition 3.2.13. Inverting the equivalences above for $n=1$, we thus obtain a natural transformation in E_∞ -groups in $\mathcal{E}$ of the form

$$\left[\mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \xrightarrow[0]{\text{hyp}} 0 \oplus \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \right] \longrightarrow \left[\mathcal{F}(Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \xrightarrow[d_1]{d_0} \mathcal{F}(Q_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \right],$$

which adjoins to the desired map

$$B(0, \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})), \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}).$$

Unwinding further, one finds that it is pointwise inverse to the maps we checked to be equivalences above. $\square$

COROLLARY 3.2.14. *When $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is additive and group-like, the ∞ -category $\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is an ∞ -groupoid.*

Proof. For a bar construction $B(M, R, N)$ in $\mathcal{S}$ (which is automatically a Segal space), the equivalences in $B(M, R, N)_1 = M \oplus R \oplus N$ consist precisely of $M \oplus R^\times \oplus N$ by direct inspection, where $R^\times \subseteq R$ consists of the units in the E_1 -monoid R . In particular, its associated ∞ -category is an ∞ -groupoid if and only if R is an E_1 -group, as is the case in the situation of the corollary by assumption. $\square$

Remarks 3.2.15. (i) The considerations in the proof of Corollary 3.2.14 also show that, for group-like $\mathcal{F}$, the Segal space $\mathcal{F}Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is complete if and only if $\mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp} \mathcal{C})$ vanishes (see §3.5 below for a detailed discussion of such functors).

(ii) As a consequence of Proposition 3.2.13, the functors

$$f_{n+1}^{\text{hyp}}: \text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})^{n+1}$$

induce an equivalence

$$\mathcal{F}(\text{Null}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \simeq B(0, \mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}), \mathcal{F} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$$

for every group-like additive $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$. This follows from the fact that the sequence defining $\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is in fact a split Poincaré–Verdier sequence, by Lemma 2.2.6, so gives rise to a fibre sequence after applying $\mathcal{F}$.

(iii) Proposition 3.2.13 can also be obtained directly using the Segal property of the simplicial space $\mathcal{F}Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and the bar construction, together with the computation of $\mathcal{F}Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ from Corollary 3.1.4.

3.3. The group-completion of an additive functor

Our goal, in this section, is to study the behaviour of space-valued additive functors under the hermitian Q -construction, or equivalently of the assignment $\mathcal{F} \mapsto |\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(-)|$. This is based on the following observation: for any additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, there is a natural cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{0/} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \{0\} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \end{array}$$

in Cat_{∞} , since $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})}(0, 0) \simeq \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, which is immediate from our discussion of Segal spaces in §2.3. As an application of the isotropic decomposition principle, we saw in Corollary 3.2.14 that $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is a groupoid if $\mathcal{F}$ is assumed group-like, and thus $\mathcal{F} \simeq \Omega|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}|$ in this case. Together with the additivity theorem, this suffices to recognise $\Omega|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}|$ as the group-completion of a not necessarily group-like additive $\mathcal{F}$, by means of [Lu1, Proposition 5.2.7.4 (3)] and explicit inspection. In the present section, we shall go a bit further and prove the following result.

THEOREM 3.3.1. *Let $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ be an additive functor, and consider the square of space-valued functors*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & |\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(-)_{0/}| \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * & \longrightarrow & |\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(-)|. \end{array}$$

Then, the following statements hold:

- (i) *The square is cocartesian in $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S})$, and so exhibits $|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(-)|$ as the suspension of $\mathcal{F}$ in $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S})$.*
- (ii) *If $\mathcal{F}$ is group-like, then the square is also cartesian, so that the canonical map $\tau_{\mathcal{F}}: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \Omega|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(-)|$ in $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S})$ is an equivalence.*

Unwinding, one finds τ_{Pn} simply given by taking a Poincaré object $X \in \mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ to the cobordism $[0 \leftarrow X \rightarrow 0] \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})}(0, 0)$, and then mapping it forward to $\Omega|\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|$.

Remark 3.3.2. We have just argued that statement (ii) is a consequence of Corollary 3.2.14. One can also give a more direct proof by making use of the Segal property of $Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ instead: by the translation into Segal spaces and [Lu1, Theorem 6.1.3.9], it suffices to show that $\mathcal{F}\mathrm{Null}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is an equifibred map of simplicial spaces; see also [Rez3, Proposition 2.4]. To do so, the Segal condition implies that it suffices to check

that the squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Null}_2(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{[1]}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Q}_2(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})) \\ \downarrow d_i & & \downarrow d_i \\ \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Null}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})) \end{array}$$

are cartesian for $i=0, 1, 2$. For $i=1, 2$, these squares are split Poincaré–Verdier prior to applying $\mathcal{F}$, by Lemma 2.2.6 and Corollary 1.1.10, and for $i=0$ the induced map on vertical fibres (over zero, but this suffices since d_0 induces a surjection on π_0) identifies with

$$\mathrm{can}: \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))$$

which is an equivalence, by Corollary 3.1.5.

Before diving into the proof of Theorem 3.3.1 (i), which will occupy most of this section, let us draw the desired consequences.

Definition 3.3.3. Given an additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, we denote $\Omega|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(-)|$ by $\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{grp}}$ and refer to it as the *group completion* of $\mathcal{F}$.

This is justified by the following result.

COROLLARY 3.3.4. *Let $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ be additive. The natural map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{grp}}$ exhibits $\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{grp}}$ as universal among group-like additive functors receiving a map from $\mathcal{F}$; that is, the operation $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{grp}}$ is left adjoint to the inclusion*

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{Grp}_{\mathrm{E}_\infty}(\mathcal{S})) \subseteq \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{Mon}_{\mathrm{E}_\infty}(\mathcal{S})) \simeq \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}).$$

Moreover, the natural map

$$|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \longrightarrow |\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{grp}}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \simeq \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{grp}}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

is an equivalence.

Proof. Part (ii) of Theorem 3.3.1 implies that the unit $\mathrm{id} \Rightarrow \Omega|\mathrm{Cob}^{(-)}|$ is an equivalence on all group-like additive functors. Thus, $|\mathrm{Cob}^{(-)}|$ restricts to a fully faithful functor on $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{Grp}_{\mathrm{E}_\infty}(\mathcal{S}))$, so the corollary is a consequence of the following general Lemma 3.3.5 applied to the semi-additive ∞ -category $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S})$. $\square$

LEMMA 3.3.5. *Let $\mathcal{E}$ be a semi-additive ∞ -category which admits suspensions and loops, and let $\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{grp}} \subseteq \mathcal{E}$ be the full subcategory spanned by the group-like objects. Then, the following statements holds:*

(i) *The full subcategory $\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{grp}} \subseteq \mathcal{E}$ is closed under any limits and colimits that exist in $\mathcal{E}$, and the images of both the suspension and loop functors $\Sigma, \Omega: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ are contained in $\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{grp}}$. In particular, we may consider $\Omega\Sigma: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ as a functor from $\mathcal{E}$ to $\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{grp}}$.*

(ii) If the suspension functor $\Sigma: \mathcal{E}_{\text{grp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\text{grp}}$ is fully faithful, then the unit map $u: \text{id} \Rightarrow \Omega\Sigma$ exhibits $\Omega\Sigma$ as left adjoint to the inclusion $\mathcal{E}_{\text{grp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$.

(iii) If the suspension functor $\Sigma: \mathcal{E}_{\text{grp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\text{grp}}$ is fully faithful, then for every object $A \in \mathcal{E}$, the suspension of the unit $\Sigma u: \Sigma A \rightarrow \Sigma\Omega\Sigma A$ is an equivalence.

Proof. The first claim follows from the fact that $X \in \mathcal{E}$ being group-like can be detected on the level of both the represented functor $\text{Map}(-, X)$ and the corepresented functor $\text{Map}(X, -)$ (which automatically take values in commutative monoid objects since $\mathcal{E}$ is semi-additive), and that loop spaces are always group-like.

To prove the second claim, it suffices to check that under the given assumptions the natural transformations $u_{\Omega\Sigma X}, \Omega\Sigma u_X: \Omega\Sigma X \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma\Omega\Sigma X$ are both equivalences [Lui, Proposition 5.2.7.4]. But since $\Omega\Sigma$ is a monad, these two natural transformations admit a common section (the multiplication of the monad) and $\Sigma: \mathcal{E}_{\text{grp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\text{grp}}$ being fully faithful implies that u is a natural equivalence on all group-like objects of $\mathcal{E}$.

To see the final claim, it suffices to show that, for all $B \in \mathcal{E}$, the induced map

$$(\Sigma u)^*: \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(\Sigma\Omega\Sigma A, B) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(\Sigma A, B)$$

is an equivalence. Under the adjunction equivalences, this map identifies with the map

$$u^*: \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(\Omega\Sigma A, \Omega B) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(A, \Omega B)$$

which is an equivalence, by the first parts. $\square$

Remark 3.3.6. While the unit map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \Omega|\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(-)| = \Omega|\mathcal{FQ}(-^{[1]})|$ of the adjunction arising from Theorem 3.3.1 is quite explicit, the counit $\Omega|\mathcal{FQ}(-^{[1]})| \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ is more elusive. However, the composite

$$|\Omega\mathcal{FQ}(-^{[1]})| \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \Omega|\mathcal{FQ}(-^{[1]})|$$

of the unit and the counit can be identified with the *negative* of the canonical limit-colimit interchange map. In case $\mathcal{F}$ is group-like, the unit map is an equivalence, so this determines the counit for such $\mathcal{F}$. In the cases $\mathcal{F} = \text{Pn}, \text{Cr}, \text{Cr}^{\text{hC}_2}$, or more generally any additive $\mathcal{F}$ for which the component of zero in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ is contractible, the source of the counit vanishes. These cases cover all additive functors of interest to us.

To see the claim, recall from Theorem 3.3.1 that the internal suspension functor $\Sigma: \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S})$ is implemented by the formula $\mathcal{F} \mapsto |\mathcal{FQ}(-^{[1]})|$. Iterating this twice, we see that the double suspension functor $\Sigma \circ \Sigma$ is implemented by the formula $\mathcal{F} \mapsto |\mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{Q}(-^{[1]})^{[1]})|$. Now, the double suspension functor has an automorphism

coming from the swap automorphism of the 2-sphere $S^2 = S^1 \wedge S^1$. On the level of the iterated Q -construction, this automorphism is induced by the natural equivalence

$$Q_n(Q_m(-^{[1]})^{[1]}) \simeq Q_m(Q_n(-^{[1]})^{[1]})$$

swapping the two shifted Q -constructions. Considering now the unit-counit composite and the limit exchange map as two maps from $|\Omega\mathcal{F}Q(-^{[1]})|$ to $|\Omega\mathcal{F}Q(-^{[1]})|$, we see that the former is homotopic to the mate transformation of the identify $\text{id}: \Sigma \circ \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma \circ \Sigma$, while the latter to the mate of the swap automorphism. But the swap automorphism is homotopic to the negative of the identity in any semi-additive ∞ -category with finite colimits, by Yoneda's lemma and the analogous claim for double loop spaces.

Let us now move towards the proof of Theorem 3.3.1 (i). We start by recalling a Segal space model for the square from its statement (prior to realisation). From Lemma 2.1.2, we have

$$\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})_{0/} \simeq \text{asscat}(\mathcal{F}\text{Null}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}))$$

where $\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$ is the fibre of the map $\text{dec}(Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})) \rightarrow Q_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) = (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$. We then recall that the maps d_0 in Δ induce a map $\text{dec}(Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})) \rightarrow Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$, which we may restrict to the map $\pi: \text{Null}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \rightarrow Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$, modelling the right vertical map in the square upon applying $\mathcal{F}$ and passing to associated categories. Moreover, using [Lul, Lemma 6.1.3.16], which also defines the notion of split simplicial objects, we derive the following observation.

Observation 3.3.7. The simplicial objects $\text{Null}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and $\text{dec}(Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))$ extend to split simplicial objects over the zero Poincaré ∞ -category and $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, respectively.

In particular, $|\mathcal{F}\text{Null}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \simeq *$ and $|\mathcal{F}\text{dec}(Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))| \simeq \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$; the former of which of course also follows from Lemma 2.1.2 and the latter can be established by similar means.

At any rate, it follows from the discussion in §2.1 that we have a commutative diagram of fibre sequences of simplicial Poincaré ∞ -categories

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{const}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]}) & \xrightarrow{\iota} & \text{Null}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \xrightarrow{\pi} & Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ \text{const}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) & \longrightarrow & \text{dec}(Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) & \longrightarrow & Q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), \end{array}$$

as $\ker(d_0): Q_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow Q_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ canonically identifies with $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$; see Example 2.2.2 (ii). Unravelling definitions yields the following description of the functor

$$\iota_n: \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C},) \subseteq Q_{1+n}(\mathcal{C})$$

It sends $X \in \mathcal{C}$ to the diagram $\varphi_X: \text{TwAr}^r[1+n] \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ given by

$$\varphi_X(i \leq j) = \begin{cases} X, & \text{if } 0 = i < j, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

in which all the maps between the various X 's are identities.

Observation 3.3.8. The above sequences are split Poincaré–Verdier in each degree. Indeed, by Lemma 2.2.6, the maps $d_0: Q_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ are split Poincaré–Verdier projections, and the left adjoint of d_0 is given via extension by zero, and thus factors through the underlying ∞ -categories of $\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow Q_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$, whence Corollary 1.2.3 gives the claim.

Applying an additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^p \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ levelwise to the upper horizontal sequence of the rectangle above then yields a sequence of Segal spaces which corresponds to the fibre sequence of ∞ -categories

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \longrightarrow \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})_{0/} \longrightarrow \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}).$$

from the start of this section.

We will need to make use of the dual Q-construction, denoted $dQ(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$, which we discuss next.

LEMMA 3.3.9. *The functors $Q_n: \text{Cat}_\infty^p \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^p$ and $Q_n: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ admit left adjoints dQ_n , given by tensoring with the poset $\mathcal{I}_n$.*

These adjoints participate in the two squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cat}_\infty^p & \xrightarrow{dQ_n} & \text{Cat}_\infty^p \\ \downarrow \text{fgt} & & \downarrow \text{fgt} \\ \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} & \xrightarrow{dQ_n} & \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cat}_\infty^p & \xrightarrow{dQ_n} & \text{Cat}_\infty^p \\ \uparrow \text{Hyp} & & \uparrow \text{Hyp} \\ \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} & \xrightarrow{dQ_n} & \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \end{array}$$

obtained by passing to left adjoints everywhere in the analogous diagrams involving the respective Q-constructions.

Proof. Recall that for $[n] \in \Delta$, we have denoted by $\mathcal{I}_n$ the full subposet of $\text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n)$ spanned by the arrows of the form $(i \leq j)$ for $j \leq i+1$. From Examples 2.2.2, we find $Q_n \simeq (-)^{\mathcal{I}_n}$, which by [I, Proposition 6.4.4] has $(-)^{\mathcal{I}_n}$ as a left adjoint when regarded as a functor $\text{Cat}_\infty^h \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^h$. As an application of [I, Proposition 6.6.1], we find that $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})_{\mathcal{I}_n}$ is Poincaré whenever $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ is, and from [I, Remark 6.4.6] and [I, Proposition 6.2.2] we then find an equivalence of Poincaré ∞ -categories

$$\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})_{\mathcal{I}_n}, (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) \simeq \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathcal{I}_n}),$$

which according to [I, Corollary 6.2.12] gives the claim by passing to Poincaré objects. $\square$

Now, recall that there is a canonical equivalence

$$\mathrm{Fun}^L(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^p, \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^p) \simeq \mathrm{Fun}^R(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^p, \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^p)^{\mathrm{op}},$$

for example as an immediate consequence of Lurie's straightening equivalences, which makes both ∞ -categories equivalent to that of bicartesian fibrations over Δ^1 with both fibres identified with Cat_∞^p ; the superscripts L and R indicate left and right adjoint functors, respectively. In particular, as the Q -construction is a simplicial object, the left adjoints above assemble into a cosimplicial object.

Definition 3.3.10. Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ be a hermitian ∞ -category. We will denote by $dQ(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ the cosimplicial hermitian ∞ -category obtained by applying the left adjoint of Q_n in each degree. Also, we define $d\mathrm{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ to be the Poincaré–Verdier quotient of $dQ_{n+1}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ by the image of the functor $\mathcal{C} = dQ_0(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow dQ_{1+n}(\mathcal{C})$ induced by the inclusion $[0] \rightarrow [1+n]$.

Remark 3.3.11. Note that Proposition 1.5.3 shows that there is a Poincaré–Verdier sequence

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \longrightarrow dQ_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \longrightarrow d\mathrm{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}).$$

In particular, the functor $d\mathrm{Null}_n$ is the cofibre of the natural transformation

$$dQ_{\{0\}} \Longrightarrow dQ_{n+1},$$

while the functor $\mathrm{Null}_n(-)$ is the fibre of the natural transformation $Q_{n+1} \rightarrow Q_0$. We conclude that the association $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \mapsto d\mathrm{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ is left adjoint to $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \mapsto \mathrm{Null}_n(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$.

Proof of Theorem 3.3.1 (i). We have to show that the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Nat}(|\mathcal{F}Q(-^{[1]}|), \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Nat}(|\mathcal{F}\mathrm{Null}(-^{[1]}|), \mathcal{G}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Nat}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \end{array}$$

is cartesian for every additive $\mathcal{G}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^p \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$. But we calculate

$$\mathrm{Nat}(|\mathcal{F}Q(-^{[1]}|), \mathcal{G}) \simeq \lim_{[n] \in \Delta} \mathrm{Nat}(\mathcal{F}Q_n(-^{[1]}), \mathcal{G}) \simeq \lim_{[n] \in \Delta} \mathrm{Nat}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}dQ_n(-^{[-1]})),$$

and similarly for the upper right-hand term. Commuting limits, it thus suffices to show that

$$dQ_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow d\mathrm{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$$

is split Poincaré–Verdier for every Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$. Indeed, it is immediate from adjointness that it is a cofibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$, so it remains to check that the composite

$$\mathrm{d}Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[-1]}) \xrightarrow{d_0} \mathrm{d}Q_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{dNull}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[-1]})$$

is a Poincaré–Verdier inclusion. But, from the equivalence

$$\mathrm{d}Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \simeq (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})_{\mathcal{I}_n},$$

we find the first map to be such an inclusion by Proposition 1.5.3. Thus, the Poincaré structure on $\mathrm{d}Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[-1]})$ is obtained from that on $\mathrm{d}Q_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[-1]})$ by pullback along d_0 , or equivalently by left Kan extension along (the opposite of) the right adjoint of

$$\mathrm{d}Q_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{d}Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[-1]})$$

to d_0 . So, we are done if we show that this right adjoint factors through $\mathrm{dNull}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[-1]})$. But this follows from the corresponding statement for the left adjoint of

$$d_0: Q_{1+n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[1]}) \longrightarrow Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[1]})$$

factoring through $\text{Null}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[1]})$ in Observation 3.3.8, as the adjunction $Q_n \vdash \mathrm{d}Q_n$ is compatible with the passage to underlying ∞ -categories, by the discussion after Lemma 3.3.9. The same argument gives the claim for $\text{Null}_n \vdash \mathrm{dNull}_n$. $\square$

3.4. The spectrification of an additive functor

In §3.3 we showed that the association $\mathcal{F} \mapsto |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(-)| = |\mathcal{F}(Q(-^{[1]}))|$ identifies with the suspension functor in $\text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}, \mathcal{S})$. To iterate this observation, note that, for each $n \geq 1$, we have an n -fold simplicial object in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} Q^{(n)}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}): (\Delta^{\text{op}})^n &\longrightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}, \\ ([m_1], \dots, [m_n]) &\longmapsto Q_{m_1} Q_{m_2} \dots Q_{m_n}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemmas 2.2.6 and 2.2.4, $Q^{(n)}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ is an n -fold Segal object of $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}}$, the n -fold iterated hermitian Q -construction of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$. As such, it is an n -fold ∞ -category and presents an (∞, n) -category, though we shall not attempt to make this precise.

Definition 3.4.1. For $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ additive, we shall call the n -fold Segal space $\mathcal{F}Q^{(n)}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[n]})$ the $\mathcal{F}$ -based n -extended cobordism ∞ -category $\text{Cob}_n^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$.

The simplicial space $\mathrm{Cob}_1^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) = \mathcal{F}\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[1]})$ really is the Segal space giving rise to the cobordism ∞ -category $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ and $\mathrm{Cob}_0^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$. Furthermore, there are canonical equivalences

$$|\mathrm{Cob}_i^{\mathrm{Cob}_j^{\mathcal{F}}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})| \simeq |\mathrm{Cob}_{j+i}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})|.$$

The n -fold Segal space $\mathrm{Pn}\mathcal{Q}^{(n)}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[n]})$ models the (∞, n) -category informally described as having Poincaré objects of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^{[n]})$ as objects, their cobordisms as morphisms, cobordisms between cobordisms as squares, and so on, up to degree n .

Remark 3.4.2. The analogous n -fold topological category Cob_d^n (note the unfortunate index switch) for cobordism categories of d -manifolds first appeared in [BM] (see also [SP]), ironically inspired by the iterated version of Quillen's original $\mathcal{Q}$ -construction, and served to produce cobordism-theoretic deloopings of $|\mathrm{Cob}_d|$. In particular, Bökstedt and Madsen showed that $|\mathrm{Cob}_d^n| \simeq \Omega^{\infty-n} \mathrm{MTSO}(d)$, extending the theorem of Galatius, Madsen, Tillmann and Weiss from the case $n=1$. They used this description to give an entirely cobordism-theoretic model for the spectrum $\mathrm{MTSO}(d)$, which endows it with an interesting map to $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{BSO}(d))$, studied extensively by Raptis and the ninth author in [RS1], [RS2], [RS4], where it was used to give a short proof of the Dwyer–Weiss–Williams index theorem [DWW]. We will take up the study of the evident refinements of this map in a sequel to the present paper.

Now, denote by $\mathcal{P}\mathrm{Sp}$ the ∞ -category of pre-spectra, that is the lax limit of the diagram

$$\dots \xrightarrow{\Omega} \mathcal{S}_* \xrightarrow{\Omega} \mathcal{S}_* \xrightarrow{\Omega} \mathcal{S}_*,$$

consisting of sequences $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of pointed spaces together with structure maps

$$X_n \longrightarrow \Omega X_{n+1}.$$

There is a fully faithful inclusion $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{p} \subseteq \mathcal{P}\mathrm{Sp}$, which admits a left adjoint that we will refer to as spectrification. It does not affect the homotopy groups. Furthermore, the evaluation functors $\mathrm{ev}_n: \mathcal{P}\mathrm{Sp} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_*$ commute with both limits and colimits, and restrict to the functors $\Omega^{\infty-n}: \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_*$ which still preserve limits, but only filtered colimits. Similarly, for any pointed ∞ -category $\mathcal{E}$ which admits finite limits, one can define $\mathcal{P}\mathrm{Sp}(\mathcal{E})$ as the analogous lax limit and obtains the spectrum objects $\mathrm{Sp}(\mathcal{E})$ of $\mathcal{E}$ as a full subcategory of $\mathcal{P}\mathrm{Sp}(\mathcal{E})$.

Definition 3.4.3. Let $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ be an additive functor. We denote by

$$\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}} = [\mathrm{Cob}_0^{\mathcal{F}}(-), |\mathrm{Cob}_1^{\mathcal{F}}(-)|, |\mathrm{Cob}_2^{\mathcal{F}}(-)|, \dots]$$

the corresponding functor from $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}$ to pre-spectra with the structure maps determined by the square of Theorem 3.3.1 applied to the functors $|\mathrm{Cob}_i^{\mathcal{F}}|$.

Remark 3.4.4. The functor $|\mathrm{Cob}_n^{\mathcal{F}}(-)|$ is the colimit of a symmetric n -fold simplicial space. As a result, there is a natural Σ_n -action $|\mathrm{Cob}_n^{\mathcal{F}}(-)|$ induced by permuting the entries of this n -fold simplicial object, a structure which can be used to promote $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ to a symmetric pre-spectrum object. Classically, the non-hermitian analogue of this observation was used in order to obtain the lax symmetric monoidal structure on algebraic K-theory. We shall not use this approach, and argue instead by universal properties to construct multiplicative structures in paper [IV].

As a consequence of Theorem 3.3.1, $|\mathrm{Cob}_n^{\mathcal{F}}|$ is a model for the n -fold suspension of $\mathcal{F}$ in $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S})$. Considering $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}$ as an object in

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{P}\mathrm{Sp}) \simeq \mathcal{P}\mathrm{Sp}(\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S})),$$

i.e. as a pre-spectrum object in $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S})$, it is thus the suspension pre-spectrum of $\mathcal{F}$. Since the zeroth object in the pre-spectrum $\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ itself, we obtain a natural map

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \Omega^{\infty} \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

where the right-hand side refers to the zeroth space of the spectrification of $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.

PROPOSITION 3.4.5. *Let $\mathcal{F}$ be an additive functor $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ and $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \in \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}$. Then, the following statements hold:*

(i) *The functor $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\mathrm{Sp}$ is again additive and takes values in positive Ω -spectra, i.e. the structure map $|\mathrm{Cob}_n^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \rightarrow \Omega |\mathrm{Cob}_{n+1}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|$ is an equivalence for every $n \geq 1$.*

(ii) *If $\mathcal{F}$ is group-like, then $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is in fact an (Ω) -spectrum, and $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}$ is additive when considered as a functor $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}$.*

(iii) *The natural map $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{grp}}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ exhibits the right-hand side as the spectrification of the left.*

In particular, for $n \geq 1$, we obtain equivalences

$$\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{grp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq \Omega^{\infty} \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \quad \text{and} \quad |\mathrm{Cob}_n^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \simeq \Omega^{\infty-n} \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}).$$

Proof. By Theorem 3.3.1, the ∞ -category $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S})$ satisfies that its suspension functor is fully faithful on group-like objects, and hence $\Omega\Sigma$ is a group completion by Lemma 3.3.5. Said lemma then has the following immediate extension. Namely, for any $\mathcal{E}$ with these properties, the following statements hold:

(i) The functor $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\mathrm{Sp}(\mathcal{E})$ sending E to its suspension pre-spectrum $\Sigma^{\infty}(E)$ takes values in positive Ω -spectra.

(ii) If $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{grp}}$ is group-like, then $\Sigma^{\infty} E$ is an Ω -spectrum.

(iii) The natural map $\Sigma^{\infty} E \rightarrow \Sigma^{\infty}(\Omega\Sigma E)$ exhibits the target as the spectrification of the source.

In particular, for $n \geq 1$, there are equivalences

$$E^{\mathrm{grp}} \simeq \Omega \Sigma E \simeq \Omega^\infty \Sigma^\infty(E) \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma^n(E) \simeq \Omega^{\infty-n} \Sigma^\infty(E),$$

proving the proposition. $\square$

COROLLARY 3.4.6. *For a group-like additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, the functor*

$$\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$$

is the initial additive functor under $\mathbb{S}[\mathcal{F}]$, the pointwise suspension spectrum of $\mathcal{F}$. In other words,

$$\mathrm{Cob}: \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{Grp}_{\mathcal{E}_\infty}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{Sp})$$

is left adjoint to the forgetful functor, i.e. composition with Ω^∞ . Also,

$$\mathrm{Cob} \circ (-)^{\mathrm{grp}}: \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{Sp})$$

is left adjoint to the forgetful functor.

Part (iii) of Proposition 3.4.5, applied to $\mathcal{F} \in \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S})$, identifies the non-negative homotopy groups of $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ with those of $\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{grp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. While these are generally very difficult to understand, we can determine the negative homotopy groups of the spectrum $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ much more easily.

PROPOSITION 3.4.7. *For every additive $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, $n \geq 1$ and $0 \leq k < n$, the iterated bonding maps of the pre-spectrum $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ induce isomorphisms*

$$\pi_k |\mathrm{Cob}_n^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \cong \pi_0 |\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[n-k-1]})| \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_{-n} \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \cong \pi_0 |\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[n-1]})|.$$

In other words, $\pi_k |\mathrm{Cob}_n^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|$ for $k < n$ is just the $\mathcal{F}$ -based cobordism group of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[n-k]})$, and similarly for the negative homotopy groups of $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}$.

Proof. Part (i) of Proposition 3.4.5 reduces the claim about the left-hand side to the case $k=0$. By realising the n -fold simplicial object $\mathrm{Cob}_n^{\mathcal{F}}$ iteratively, this case follows from Corollaries 2.3.7 and 2.3.10 by induction on n . The statement for the right-hand side is now immediate from Proposition 3.4.5 (iii) and Corollary 3.3.4. $\square$

In particular, we find that $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is connective whenever $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is metabolic by Proposition 3.4.7, Corollary 3.2.10 and Corollary 2.3.10. In fact, we have the following result.

COROLLARY 3.4.8. *The functor*

$$\mathbb{C}ob: \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}, \text{Grp}_{\text{E}_{\infty}}) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}p)$$

is fully faithful and its essential image consists precisely of the functors whose values on all metabolic Poincaré ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ are connective.

By Corollary 3.2.10, the essential image of $\mathbb{C}ob$ is equivalently described as those functors whose value on $\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{E})$ for all small stable ∞ -categories $\mathcal{E}$ are connective.

Proof. The fact that $\mathbb{C}ob$ is fully faithful follows from Corollary 3.4.6, since the unit $\mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \Omega^{\infty} \mathbb{C}ob^{\mathcal{F}}$ is an equivalence by Proposition 3.4.5 if $\mathcal{F}$ is group-like. Regarding the essential image, one inclusion was discussed before the statement of the corollary. For the converse consider an $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}p)$ whose values on metabolic categories are connective. By the triangle identities, the counit $\mathbb{C}ob^{\Omega^{\infty} \mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ of the adjunction is an equivalence after applying Ω^{∞} , and therefore on non-negative homotopy groups. Applying this counit transformation to the metabolic fibre sequence

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}),$$

and using that $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$ is indeed metabolic, see Example 3.2.9 (i), we conclude inductively on i that it is an equivalence on π_{-i} for all $i \geq 0$. $\square$

Remark 3.4.9. Completely analogous definitions and arguments work in the non-hermitian setup to give the n -fold Segal spaces $\text{Span}_n^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C})$ and (pre-)spectra $\text{Span}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C})$, with the K-theory functor $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}p$ being the (pointwise) spectrification of Span^{Cr} , or equivalently $\text{Span}^{\text{Cr}^{\text{grp}}}$. As a consequence of Proposition 2.7.3, one here finds that $\text{Span}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C})$ is always a connective (pre-)spectrum. The analogue of the above corollary is the statement that

$$\text{Span}: \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}, \text{Grp}_{\text{E}_{\infty}}) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}, \mathcal{S}p)$$

is fully faithful with essential image the functors taking values in connective spectra. In particular, the non-connectivity of the iterated Q-construction is an entirely hermitian phenomenon.

Let us also record the relationship between the Q-construction and suspension in $\text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}p)$. To this end, consider the diagram from Observation 3.3.8:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{const}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Null}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ \text{const}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) & \longrightarrow & \text{dec}(\text{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) & \longrightarrow & \text{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), \end{array}$$

consisting of split Poincaré–Verdier sequences in each simplicial degree. Applying an additive $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$, one obtains levelwise fibre sequences of simplicial spectra. As these are also cofibre sequences by stability, it follows that they remain fibre sequences after realisation. Moreover, as the simplicial objects in the top right corners are split by Lemma 3.3.7 over $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and zero, respectively, we obtain the following commutative diagram of horizontal fibre sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]}) & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & |\mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ \mathcal{F}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & |\mathcal{FQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \end{array}$$

COROLLARY 3.4.10. *The endofunctor $\mathcal{F} \mapsto |\mathcal{FQ}(-^{[1]})|$ on $\text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}\text{p})$ is the internal suspension functor, i.e. postcomposition with the suspension functor in $\mathcal{S}\text{p}$, and the lower horizontal fibre sequence above is the rotation (to the right) of the metabolic fibre sequence.*

Note that the geometric realisation $|\mathcal{FQ}(-^{[1]})|$ appearing in Corollary 3.4.10 can be taken in either $\text{Fun}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}\text{p})$ or $\text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}\text{p})$, since the latter is closed under colimits in the former by the stability of $\mathcal{S}\text{p}$.

Finally, we study the effect of shifting the Poincaré structure on the C_2 -equivariant spectrum $\mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$ acted on by the duality of $\mathcal{Q}$. This will ultimately lead to our generalisation of Karoubi’s periodicity theorem in Corollary 4.6.5 below. To this end, recall that the composite $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ of the forgetful and hyperbolic functor refines to a functor $\mathcal{H}\text{yp}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\text{BC}_2, \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}})$ via the action of the duality; see [I, Remark 7.4.14].

Definition 3.4.11. Given a functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ define the *hyperbolisation*

$$\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \longrightarrow \text{Fun}(\text{BC}_2, \mathcal{E})$$

of $\mathcal{F}$ as $\mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{H}\text{yp}$.

PROPOSITION 3.4.12. (Naive Karoubi periodicity) *There is a canonical equivalence of C_2 -spectra*

$$\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{\sigma-1} \otimes \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

natural in the Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and the additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$. Furthermore, under this equivalence, the boundary map

$$\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})$$

of the metabolic fibre sequence is induced by the inclusion $\mathbb{S}^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^\sigma$ as the fixed points.

Here, $\mathbb{S}^\sigma$ denotes the C_2 -spectrum equivalently described as the suspension spectrum of S^σ , the 1-sphere with complex conjugation action, or the functor

$$BC_2 = BO(1) \longrightarrow BO \xrightarrow{J} \text{Pic}(\mathbb{S}) \subseteq \mathbb{S}p.$$

Proof. We recall that, under the equivalence $\mathcal{F}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \simeq \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$ induced by

$$\text{can}: \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

the map $\text{met}: \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ identifies with $\text{hyp}: \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. Using the metabolic Poincaré–Verdier sequence, we may therefore identify $\mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})$ with the cofibre of the map

$$\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\text{hyp}): \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}).$$

Now, there is a natural equivalence

$$\mathcal{H}yp(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \simeq \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}) \simeq \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \otimes C_2$$

which translates the action of $D_{\mathcal{Q}}$ on the left into the flip action on the right; see [I, Remark 7.4.15]. We may then identify the map $\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\text{hyp})$ with the map

$$\mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \otimes C_2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$$

obtained from the map $C_2 \rightarrow *$ of C_2 -spaces, whose cofibre is S^σ . We therefore obtain a natural equivalence

$$\mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^\sigma \otimes \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

which is the claim. □

3.5. Bordism invariant functors

In the next two subsections, we introduce the notion of a bordism-invariant functor out of Cat_∞^p , the main examples being various flavours of L-theory. We then show that each additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^p \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ admits an initial bordism-invariant functor $\mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}$ equipped with a map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}$, the bordification of $\mathcal{F}$, and that any group-like $\mathcal{F}$ can then be described in terms of this bordification and the hyperbolisation $\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}} = \mathcal{F} \circ \text{Hyp}$ from the previous section. This yields a version of the first part of our [Main theorem](#) for arbitrary additive functors in Corollary 3.6.7; it will be specialised to $\mathcal{F} = \text{Pn}$ in §4.

To get started, recall the notion of a cobordism between Poincaré functors from Definition 3.1.1. It is a Poincaré functor $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow Q_1(\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{Q}')$ projecting correctly to the endpoints of Q_1 .

Definition 3.5.1. A Poincaré functor $(F, \eta): (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}', \mathfrak{P}')$ is called a *bordism equivalence* if there exists a Poincaré functor $(G, \theta): (\mathcal{C}', \mathfrak{P}') \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P})$ such that the composites $(F, \eta) \circ (G, \theta)$ and $(G, \theta) \circ (F, \eta)$ are cobordant to the respective identities.

Example 3.5.2. Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P})$ be a Poincaré ∞ -category and $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ be an isotropic subcategory (see Definition 3.2.1). Then, the inclusion $\mathrm{Hlgy}(\mathcal{L}) \subseteq (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P})$ of the homology ∞ -category is a bordism equivalence. This follows directly from Construction 3.2.11.

Definition 3.5.3. Given an ∞ -category with finite products $\mathcal{E}$, we say that an additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is *bordism-invariant* if it sends bordism equivalences of Poincaré ∞ -categories to equivalences in $\mathcal{E}$. We shall denote by $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{bord}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{E})$ the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{E})$ spanned by the bordism-invariant functors.

Example 3.5.4. The formation of L-spaces provides a bordism-invariant functor $\mathcal{L}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$. This was established by Lurie in [Lu3], based on fundamental work of Ranicki; see e.g. [Ran3]. We will discuss this functor and its spectral refinement in detail in §4.4 below.

Remark 3.5.5. If $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is additive and bordism-invariant, then so is $|\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}|$. This follows straight from the definitions, as a cobordism of Poincaré functors

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}', \mathfrak{P}')$$

induces another such

$$\mathrm{Q}_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Q}_n(\mathrm{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}', \mathfrak{P}')) \cong \mathrm{Q}_1(\mathrm{Q}_n(\mathcal{C}', \mathfrak{P}')).$$

Hence, a bordism equivalence $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}', \mathfrak{P}')$ gives an equivalence of simplicial objects $\mathcal{F}\mathrm{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}\mathrm{Q}(\mathcal{C}', \mathfrak{P}')$, and thus an equivalence on realisations.

By Example 3.5.2, a bordism-invariant functor vanishes on all metabolic Poincaré ∞ -categories, i.e. those that admit a Lagrangian. For group-like additive functors, the converse holds as well.

LEMMA 3.5.6. *Let $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be a group-like additive functor. Then, the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) $\mathcal{F}$ is bordism-invariant;
- (ii) $\mathcal{F}$ takes $\mathrm{cyl}: (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Q}_1(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P})$ to an equivalence for every Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P})$;
- (iii) $\mathcal{F}$ vanishes on all metabolic Poincaré ∞ -categories;
- (iv) $\mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P})) \simeq *$ for any Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{P})$;
- (v) $\mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \simeq *$ for any stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$.

Proof. The functors in (ii) are bordism equivalences (essentially by definition), so (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii). It follows immediately from Corollary 3.1.4 that (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iv). By Example 3.5.2, all metabolic categories are bordism equivalent to zero, so (i) $\Rightarrow$ (iii) and since $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ really is metabolic, we have (iii) $\Rightarrow$ (iv). To obtain (iv) $\Rightarrow$ (v), observe that $\mathcal{F}\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$ is a retract of $\mathcal{F}\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}})$, which by Corollary 3.1.5 is equivalent to $\mathcal{F}\text{Met}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \simeq *$. Finally, by Proposition 3.1.8, if $\mathcal{F}$ vanishes on hyperbolics, then cobordant Poincaré functors induce homotopic maps after applying $\mathcal{F}$, and so $\mathcal{F}$ is bordism-invariant giving (v) $\Rightarrow$ (i). $\square$

To discuss another important example, recall from Definition 3.4.11 the hyperbolisation $\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}\text{yp}(\mathcal{C}))$ taking values in the ∞ -category $\text{Fun}(\text{BC}_2, \mathcal{E})$ via the action of the duality $D_{\mathcal{Q}}$ on $\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$.

Example 3.5.7. Given an additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ with $\mathcal{E}$ stable and with sufficient (co)limits to form the Tate construction $(-)^{\text{tC}_2}: \text{Fun}(\text{BC}_2, \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, we find a functor $(\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{tC}_2}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ which is bordism-invariant; to see this, we invoke the natural equivalence

$$\mathcal{H}\text{yp}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \longrightarrow \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \otimes \text{C}_2$$

from [1, Remark 7.4.15], which shows that $\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$ is an induced C_2 -object. It then follows that, for every stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$, we have $(\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{tC}_2} \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) \simeq 0$, since the Tate construction generally vanishes on induced C_2 -objects.

PROPOSITION 3.5.8. *Let $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be a bordism-invariant additive functor. Then, the natural map $\Omega\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})$ arising from the metabolic Poincaré–Verdier sequence is an equivalence. In particular, $\mathcal{F}$ is automatically group-like. If $\mathcal{E}$ is stable, an additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is bordism-invariant if and only if this map is an equivalence for all Poincaré ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.*

In particular, we find $\pi_i \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = \pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-i]})$ for every space- or spectrum-valued bordism-invariant functor.

Proof. By Lemma 3.5.6, $\mathcal{F}$ is bordism-invariant if and only if $\mathcal{F}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \simeq *$ for all Poincaré ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, from which we obtain a fibre sequence

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow * \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

giving the first claim. If $\mathcal{E}$ is stable, then the map in question being an equivalence is equivalent to $\mathcal{F}\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq *$ giving the second claim. $\square$

In particular, bordism-invariant functors can be delooped simply by shifting the Poincaré structure, i.e. by considering

$$[\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}), \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[2]}), \dots]$$

with the structure maps provided by Proposition 3.5.8, and furthermore, by Corollary 3.1.9, the inversion map on $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is induced by the Poincaré functor $(\mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{C}}, -\mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{Q}})$. Next, we show that this delooping agrees with that from the previous section. In fact, we have as the main result of this subsection, the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.5.9. *The forgetful functor*

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{bord}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{bord}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}),$$

i.e. postcomposition with Ω^{∞} , is an equivalence with inverse $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}$. This equivalence restricts to Verdier-localising and Karoubi-localising functors. In particular, any additive (or Verdier-localising) and bordism-invariant functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ admits an essentially unique lift to another such functor $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}$.

The same is not true for arbitrary group-like additive $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, as the examples $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow K(\mathcal{C}^{\natural}), \mathbb{K}(\mathcal{C})$, which have equivalent infinite loop spaces, show.

Proof of Theorem 3.5.9. By Proposition 3.5.8, additive bordism-invariant functors are group-like, and so we may view $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{bord}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S})$ as a full subcategory of

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{Grp}_{\mathcal{E}_{\infty}}).$$

We now observe that the adjunction

$$\mathrm{Cob}: \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{Grp}_{\mathcal{E}_{\infty}}) \xrightleftharpoons[\perp]{} \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}) : \Omega^{\infty}$$

of Corollary 3.4.6 restricts to bordism-invariant functors: Indeed, this is clear for Ω^{∞} , and for the left adjoint it follows by induction from Remark 3.5.5. The restricted adjunction is then an equivalence by Corollary 3.4.8, since any $\mathcal{F} \in \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{bord}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p})$ vanishes on metabolic Poincaré ∞ -categories, and so in particular sends them to connective spectra. It remains to observe that $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}$ is Verdier-localising or Karoubi-localising whenever $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is Verdier-localising or Karoubi-localising and bordism-invariant, which follows readily from the delooping explained before the proof, together with the fact that $(-)^{[1]}$ preserves Poincaré–Verdier and Poincaré–Karoubi sequences. $\square$

3.6. The bordification of an additive functor

In this subsection, we establish the following theorem, and deduce a general version of our Main theorem in Corollary 3.6.7.

THEOREM 3.6.1. *The inclusions*

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{bord}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}) \subseteq \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{bord}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}) \subseteq \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S})$$

of the bordism-invariant into all additive functors admit left and right adjoints.

Definition 3.6.2. We will refer to these left adjoint functors as *bordification* and denote their values on an additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}$ or $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ by $\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{bord}}$. The right adjoint we shall call *cobordification* and denote by $(-)^{\mathrm{cbord}}$.

The existence of the left adjoints, Theorem 3.5.9 and Corollary 3.4.6 may be summarised by the following square of forgetful functors and their dotted left adjoints, whose left-hand vertical arrows are inverse equivalences:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{bord}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}) & \xrightarrow{(-)^{\mathrm{bord}}} & \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}) \\ \text{\scriptsize Cob} \downarrow \text{\scriptsize $\mathrm{Cob} \circ (-)^{\mathrm{grp}}$} & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{bord}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}) & \xrightarrow{(-)^{\mathrm{bord}}} & \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}). \end{array}$$

Thus, the existence of the upper horizontal adjoint implies the existence of the lower one, or more precisely, for $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ additive, we have

$$\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{bord}} \simeq \Omega^{\infty}((\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{grp}}})^{\mathrm{bord}}).$$

Similarly, we find

$$\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{cbord}} \simeq \Omega^{\infty}((\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}^{\times}})^{\mathrm{cbord}}),$$

where $\mathcal{F}^{\times}$ denotes the pointwise units of $\mathcal{F}$. For $\mathcal{G}$ bordism-invariant, one computes

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Nat}(\mathcal{G}, \Omega^{\infty}((\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}^{\times}})^{\mathrm{cbord}})) &\simeq \mathrm{Nat}(\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{G}}, (\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}^{\times}})^{\mathrm{cbord}}) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Nat}(\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{G}}, \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}^{\times}}) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Nat}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}^{\times}) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Nat}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}), \end{aligned}$$

where the first and third identities follow from Corollary 3.4.6. In particular, the (co)bordifications at the spectrum level determine those at the space level, so we will restrict attention to the case of functors taking values in spectra in this section.

Remark 3.6.3. Using Theorem 3.5.9, it is also easy to see that

$$F^{\text{cbord}} \simeq \text{Cob}^{(\Omega^\infty \mathcal{F})^{\text{cbord}}}$$

for additive $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}$, and so $\mathcal{F}^{\text{cbord}}$ depends only on $\Omega^\infty \mathcal{F}$. We explicitly warn the reader that $\mathcal{F}^{\text{cbord}}$ cannot in general be reconstructed from $\Omega^\infty \mathcal{F}$ in a similar manner. A counterexample is given by the Karoubi–Grothendieck–Witt functor, discussed in detail in paper [IV]; see Remark 3.6.18.

Below, we give three distinct formulas for the spectral bordification functor, namely in Proposition 3.6.5, Corollary 3.6.12 and Corollary 3.6.16, and it really is the comparison between these that is most relevant for our work. While this comparison can be established by direct calculations, that route does not lead to shorter arguments and the present framework allows for a more conceptual interpretation; see Proposition 3.6.8. Along the way, we also establish the cobordification in Proposition 3.6.5. We begin with the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.6.4. *If $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is arbitrary and $\mathcal{G}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is bordism-invariant, then the spaces $\text{Nat}(\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}, \mathcal{G})$, $\text{Nat}(\mathcal{F}_{\text{hC}_2}^{\text{hyp}}, \mathcal{G})$, $\text{Nat}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})$ and $\text{Nat}(\mathcal{G}, (\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2})$ are contractible (assuming $\mathcal{E}$ admits sufficient (co)limits to form the homotopy orbits and fixed points appearing).*

Proof. Since $\text{Hyp}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ is both left and right adjoint to the forgetful functor by [I, Corollary 7.2.21], the composite $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ is both left and right adjoint to itself. Hence, the association $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}$ is both left and right adjoint to itself as well. Since $\mathcal{G}^{\text{hyp}} \simeq *$ for any bordism-invariant functor, it follows that the mapping space from $\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}$ to and from any bordism-invariant functor is trivial. The computations

$$\text{Nat}(\mathcal{F}_{\text{hC}_2}^{\text{hyp}}, \mathcal{G}) \simeq \text{Nat}(\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}, \mathcal{G})^{\text{hC}_2} \simeq * \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Nat}(\mathcal{G}, (\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}) \simeq \text{Nat}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2} \simeq *$$

give the remaining claims. $\square$

Next, recall from [I, Corollary 7.4.18] that the hyperbolic and forgetful maps refine to C_2 -equivariant maps

$$\mathcal{H}\text{yp}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}\text{yp}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

where $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is considered with the trivial C_2 -action. It then follows that the induced natural maps $\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}$ refine to maps of the form

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{hC}_2}^{\text{hyp}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}.$$

As part of [I, Corollary 7.4.18], we also showed that the composite of these two maps coincides with the norm map $\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{hC}_2}^{\mathrm{hyp}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{hC}_2}$ associated to the C_2 -action on $\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}}$; we showed this at the level of Poincaré ∞ -categories and it persists since $\mathcal{F}$ preserves finite products. From Lemma 3.6.4, we find $\mathrm{Nat}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{hC}_2}^{\mathrm{hyp}}, \mathcal{G}) \simeq *$ if $\mathcal{G}$ is bordism-invariant. In particular, assuming the existence of a bordification, there is a sequence

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{hC}_2}^{\mathrm{hyp}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{bord}}$$

whose composite admits an essentially unique null-homotopy. There is a universal way to produce such a sequence.

PROPOSITION 3.6.5. *Consider the functor $\Phi: \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{Sp}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{Sp})$ given by the formula*

$$\Phi\mathcal{F} = \mathrm{cof}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{hC}_2}^{\mathrm{hyp}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}).$$

Then, the canonical transformations $\mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \Phi\mathcal{F}$ exhibit Φ as a bordification. Dually, we have that $\mathrm{fib}(\mathcal{F} \rightarrow (\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{hC}_2})$ is a cobordification of $\mathcal{F}$.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be an additive functor. We first verify that $\Phi\mathcal{F}$ is bordism-invariant. By Lemma 3.5.6, we need to check that $\Phi\mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \simeq 0$, or, equivalently, that the canonical transformation

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{hC}_2}^{\mathrm{hyp}}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$$

is an equivalence, which follows, similarly as in Example 3.5.7, from the observation that $\mathcal{H}\mathrm{yp}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$ is an induced C_2 -object. Now, for any bordism-invariant functor $\mathcal{G}$, we have a fibre sequence

$$\mathrm{Nat}(\Phi\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Nat}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Nat}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{hC}_2}^{\mathrm{hyp}}, \mathcal{G})$$

and $\mathrm{Nat}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{hC}_2}^{\mathrm{hyp}}, \mathcal{G}) \simeq *$ by Lemma 3.6.4. Consequently, the first map is an equivalence, showing that $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \Phi\mathcal{F}$ is a bordification. The argument for the cobordification is entirely dual. $\square$

Examples 3.6.6. Let $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$ and $\mathcal{G}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{ex}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$ be additive functors. Using Example 3.5.7, we find the following properties:

(i) $(\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{bord}} \simeq 0 \simeq (\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{hC}_2}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{bord}}$ and the natural map $(\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{hC}_2} \Rightarrow (\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{tC}_2}$ descends to an equivalence $((\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{hC}_2})^{\mathrm{bord}} \simeq (\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{tC}_2}$.

(ii) Dually, $(\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{cbord}} \simeq 0 \simeq ((\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{hC}_2})^{\mathrm{cbord}}$ and $(\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{hC}_2}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{cbord}} \simeq \mathbb{S}^{-1} \otimes (\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{tC}_2}$.

(iii) One also generally has $(\mathcal{G} \circ \mathrm{fgt})^{\mathrm{bord}} \simeq 0 \simeq (\mathcal{G} \circ \mathrm{fgt})^{\mathrm{cbord}}$. In particular, the bordification of Cr , K , $\mathbb{K}$, THH , TC and all similar invariants of Poincaré ∞ -categories vanish: (co)bordification is a genuinely hermitian concept that has no classical counterpart.

We find a general form of our main result, the *fundamental fibre sequence* and *fundamental fibre square*.

COROLLARY 3.6.7. *For every additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$ and Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, there is a canonical fibre sequence*

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{hC}_2}^{\text{hyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{\text{hyp}} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{\text{bord}} \mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}).$$

Moreover, applying bordification to the natural map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow (\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}$, it extends to a cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{tC}_2}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}). \end{array}$$

Proof. The first part is a reformulation of Proposition 3.6.5. For the second claim, we use Example 3.6.6 to identify the bordification of $(\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}$ with $(\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{tC}_2}$ via the canonical map. It follows that both horizontal fibres identify with $\mathcal{F}_{\text{hC}_2}^{\text{hyp}}$, and furthermore the induced map between them identifies with the identity: by definition, a map into the lower fibre is determined by the map to $(\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}$ together with the null-homotopy of the composite to $(\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{tC}_2}$. Indeed, we have shown in [I, Corollary 7.4.18] that the composite of the natural maps

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{hC}_2}^{\text{hyp}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}$$

is the norm map of $\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}$, and there is only one null-homotopy of the further composite by another application of Lemma 3.6.6. $\square$

Corollary 3.6.7 can also be recast in terms of stable recollements and their associated fracture squares; see §A.2, and in particular Definition A.2.18 and the discussion thereafter.

PROPOSITION 3.6.8. *The diagram*

$$\text{Fun}^{\text{bord}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}\text{p}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\text{bord}} \\ \xrightarrow{\perp} \\ \xleftarrow{\text{cbord}} \end{array} \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}\text{p}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{(- \circ \text{fgt})_{\text{hC}_2}} \\ \xrightarrow{\perp} \\ \xleftarrow{(- \circ \text{fgt})_{\text{hC}_2}} \end{array} \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}, \mathcal{S}\text{p})^{\text{hC}_2},$$

where the right unlabelled map is pullback along $\text{Hyp}: (\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}})_{\text{hC}_2} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$, constitutes a stable recollement, whose associated fracture square is the fundamental fibre square from Corollary 3.6.7. The images of the left and right adjoints on the right-hand side consist of those additive functors $\mathcal{F}$ such that $\mathcal{F}_{\text{hC}_2}^{\text{hyp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ or $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow (\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}$ is an equivalence, respectively.

One might call the functors satisfying the properties characterising the essential images above *left* and *right hyperbolic*, whence we find that $\mathcal{F}_{\text{hC}_2}^{\text{hyp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ is the terminal approximation to $\mathcal{F}$ by a left hyperbolic, and $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow (\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}$ is the initial approximation by a right hyperbolic functor.

Proof. Recall from the discussion above (or see [I, Corollary 7.4.18]) that the functor

$$\text{Hyp}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$$

is a both-sided adjoint to $\text{fgt}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$, and that this adjunction is equivariant for the trivial action of C_2 on $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$ and the opposing action on $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$ (i.e. it is a relative adjunction over BC_2). It follows formally that

$$\text{Nat}((\mathcal{F} \circ \text{fgt})_{\text{hC}_2}, \mathcal{G}) \simeq \text{Nat}((\mathcal{F} \circ \text{fgt}), \mathcal{G})^{\text{hC}_2} \simeq \text{Nat}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \circ \text{Hyp})^{\text{hC}_2},$$

and similarly $\text{Nat}(\mathcal{G}, (\mathcal{F} \circ \text{fgt})^{\text{hC}_2}) \simeq \text{Nat}(\mathcal{G} \circ \text{Hyp}, \mathcal{F})^{\text{hC}_2}$, so that we obtain the right-hand adjunctions. Unwinding definitions, one finds that in the former case the counit evaluated at some stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$ is the canonical equivalence

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow (\text{C}_2 \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}))^{\text{hC}_2},$$

since the inclusion $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}) \oplus \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\text{fgt}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})))$ gives rise to an equivalence $\text{C}_2 \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}) \simeq \mathcal{F}(\text{fgt}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})))$ by direct inspection. Thus

$$(-)^{\text{hyp}}: \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}, \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P})^{\text{hC}_2}$$

has a fully faithful adjoint, and is therefore a split Verdier projection. Its kernel is precisely $\text{Fun}^{\text{bord}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P})$ by Lemma 3.5.6, whence Proposition A.2.19 and the discussion thereafter give the recollement.

The claim about the fracture square is true by construction, and the conditions given in the final statement unwind to the counit and unit being equivalences, respectively, which characterise the essential images by the triangle identities. $\square$

The construction of (co)bordifications via the hyperbolisation map $\mathcal{F}_{\text{hC}_2}^{\text{hyp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ or forgetful map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow (\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}$ discussed so far are, however, not very suitable for computations of $\mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}$ or $\mathcal{F}^{\text{cbord}}$. Therefore, we present two more formulas for the bordification, both of which we put to use in the next section. These also have dual versions which yield cobordifications, though we will not pursue this direction here. Our approach relies on the following general recognition principle for bordifications.

LEMMA 3.6.9. *Let $B: \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}\text{p}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}\text{p})$ be a functor equipped with a natural transformation $\beta: \text{id} \Rightarrow B$. Suppose the following conditions hold:*

- (i) *B commutes with colimits;*
- (ii) *if $\mathcal{F}$ is bordism-invariant, then $\beta_{\mathcal{F}}: \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow B\mathcal{F}$ is an equivalence;*
- (iii) *$B(\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}) \simeq 0$ for every additive $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$.*

Then, β exhibits B as a bordification functor.

Let us explicitly point out that we do not assume a priori that B takes values in bordism-invariant functors. The price is that we have to invest that we already know that there exists a bordification functor into the proof. Direct arguments are also certainly possible, but slightly more cumbersome.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$ be an additive functor. Applying B to the fibre sequence $\mathcal{F}_{\text{hC}_2}^{\text{hyp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}$ from Corollary 3.6.7 yields a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{F}_{\text{hC}_2}^{\text{hyp}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B(\mathcal{F}_{\text{hC}_2}^{\text{hyp}}) & \longrightarrow & B\mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & B(\mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}) \end{array}$$

in which both rows are bifibre sequences and the vertical maps are all the respective components of β . By definition, $\mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}$ is bordism-invariant and hence, by property (ii), we get that the rightmost vertical map above is an equivalence. This implies that the left square is cartesian. On the other hand, by properties (i) and (iii), the lower left corner in the above diagram is zero, and hence the lower right map is an equivalence as well. The right-hand square thus exhibits B as equivalent to bord under the identity of $\text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}\text{p})$. $\square$

Our second formula for bordification is modelled on the classical definition of L-theory spectra via ad-spaces. Its starting point is the *ad-construction*. For $[n] \in \Delta$, we denote by $\mathcal{T}_n = \mathcal{P}_0([n])^{\text{op}}$ the opposite of the poset of non-empty subsets of $[n]$. We note that $\mathcal{T}_n$ depends functorially on $[n] \in \Delta$, giving rise to a simplicial ∞ -category $\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$: given a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, denote by $\rho_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ the cotensor of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ by $\mathcal{T}_n$, i.e.

$$\rho_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = (\text{Fun}(\mathcal{T}_n, \mathcal{C}), \mathcal{Q}^{\mathcal{T}_n}).$$

Since $\mathcal{T}_n$ is the reverse face poset of Δ^n , we find from [I, Proposition 6.6.1] that the hermitian ∞ -categories $\rho_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ are Poincaré for every $[n] \in \Delta$, and from [I, Proposition 6.6.2] that the hermitian functor $\sigma^*: \rho_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \rho_m(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is Poincaré for every $\sigma: [m] \rightarrow [n]$ in Δ . We may hence consider $\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ as a simplicial object in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$.

Definition 3.6.10. Let $\mathcal{E}$ be an ∞ -category with sifted colimits. Given a functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, we denote by $\text{ad } \mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ the functor given by

$$\text{ad } \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = |\mathcal{F}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|.$$

Using the functoriality of the cotensor construction, we may promote the association $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \text{ad } \mathcal{F}$ to a functor

$$\text{ad}: \text{Fun}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{E}).$$

The inclusion of vertices then equips ad with a natural transformation $b_{\mathcal{F}}: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{ad } \mathcal{F}$.

In this section, we consider the ad -construction only in the case when $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{S}\text{p}$, as this entails great simplifications (though the case $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{S}$ is fundamental for the discussion of L-theory in §4.4). The key is that, for a stable $\mathcal{E}$, the collection of additive functors from $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ to $\mathcal{E}$ is closed under colimits inside the ∞ -category of all functors. Since, in addition, the functor $\rho_n: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$ preserves split Poincaré–Verdier sequences by Proposition 1.5.4, it follows that $\text{ad } \mathcal{F}$ is additive whenever $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$ is. In particular, we may consider ad as an (evidently colimit-preserving) functor

$$\text{ad}: \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}\text{p}) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{add}}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}}, \mathcal{S}\text{p}).$$

Remark 3.6.11. The analogous statement with target category $\mathcal{S}$ requires an additivity theorem for the ad -construction. For the L-space functor, such a result is indeed available. In fact, Lurie showed in [Lu3, Lecture 8, Corollary 9] (see Theorem 4.4.2) that $\mathcal{L} = \text{ad}(\text{Pn})$ is even Verdier-localising, generalising results of Ranicki in more classical language; see e.g. [Ran3, Proposition 13.11].

Next, we set out to show the following result.

PROPOSITION 3.6.12. *Let $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$ be an additive functor. Then,*

- (i) *if $\mathcal{F}$ is bordism-invariant, then the map $b_{\mathcal{F}}: \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \text{ad } \mathcal{F}$ is an equivalence;*
- (ii) *$\text{ad}(\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}) \simeq 0$.*

In particular, the natural transformation b exhibits ad as a bordification functor.

For the proof of Proposition 3.6.12, we denote by $\mathcal{P}([n])$ the full power set of $[n]$ and endow $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{P}([n])^{\text{op}}, \mathcal{C})$ with the hermitian structure $\mathcal{Q}^{\text{tf}}$ that sends a cubical diagram $\varphi: \mathcal{P}([n])^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ to the total fibre of $\mathcal{Q}^{[1]} \circ \varphi^{\text{op}}$; through the isomorphism

$$\mathcal{P}([n])^{\text{op}} \cong \prod_{i=0}^n [1],$$

the hermitian ∞ -category $(\text{Fun}(\mathcal{P}([n])^{\text{op}}, \mathcal{C}), \mathcal{Q}^{\text{tf}})$ is equivalent to $\text{Met}^{(n+1)}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$, but in the form given, it is clear that it assembles into a functor $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{h}} \rightarrow \text{sCat}_\infty^{\text{h}}$. Through the identification as an iterated metabolic category, it is, however, easy to check that it restricts to $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{sCat}_\infty^{\text{p}}$.

LEMMA 3.6.13. *The sequence*

$$\rho_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) \longrightarrow (\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{P}([n])^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{C}), \mathfrak{Y}^{\mathrm{tf}}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ev}_{\emptyset}} (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}^{[1]})$$

is a Poincaré–Verdier sequence for all Poincaré ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Furthermore, there are equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{P}([-])^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Ar}(\mathcal{C})), \mathfrak{Y}_{\mathrm{met}}^{\mathrm{tf}}) &\simeq \mathrm{dec}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{P}([-])^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{C}), \mathfrak{Y}^{\mathrm{tf}}) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Met}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{P}([-])^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{C}), \mathfrak{Y}^{\mathrm{tf}}) \end{aligned}$$

of simplicial Poincaré ∞ -categories.

Note that the left term in the second displayed formula is just $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{P}([-])^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{D}), \Phi^{\mathrm{tf}}$ for $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) = \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$.

Proof. The map $\mathrm{ev}_{\emptyset}$ is given by evaluation of the cubical diagram φ at $\emptyset$, together with the canonical projection of hermitian functors. Under the equivalence of the middle term with $\mathrm{Met}^{(n+1)}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}^{[1]})$, the map $\mathrm{ev}_{\emptyset}$ becomes the $(n+1)$ -fold iteration of the map $\mathrm{met}: \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}^{[1]}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}^{[1]})$; thus it is a split Poincaré–Verdier projection. Its kernel is equivalent to $\rho_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ by restriction along $\mathcal{T}_n = \mathcal{P}_0([n])^{\mathrm{op}} \subset \mathcal{P}([n])^{\mathrm{op}}$ and by the equivalence

$$\lim_{\emptyset \neq A \subseteq [n]} \mathfrak{Y}_{\circ} \varphi^{\mathrm{op}}(A) \simeq \mathrm{fib}\left(0 \rightarrow \lim_{\emptyset \neq A \subseteq [n]} \mathfrak{Y}^{[1]}_{\circ} \varphi^{\mathrm{op}}(A)\right),$$

since, for $\varphi \in \ker(\mathrm{ev}_{\emptyset})$, the fiber on the right-hand side is equivalent to the total fibre of $\mathfrak{Y}^{[1]}_{\circ} \varphi^{\mathrm{op}}$.

For the second claim, note that commuting limits and functor categories gives equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{P}([-])^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Ar}(\mathcal{C})), \mathfrak{Y}_{\mathrm{met}}^{\mathrm{tf}} &\simeq \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{P}([-])^{\mathrm{op}} \times \Delta^1, \mathcal{C}), \mathfrak{Y}^{\mathrm{tf}} \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Met}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{P}([-])^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{C}), \mathfrak{Y}^{\mathrm{tf}}), \end{aligned}$$

and the middle term is the requisite décalage by inspection. $\square$

Proof of Proposition 3.6.12. If $\mathcal{F}$ is bordism-invariant, then it vanishes on the middle term of the sequence of Lemma 3.6.13 (which is an iterated metabolic construction); we conclude that the left term becomes constant in n , after application of $\mathcal{F}$. This shows (i). To show (ii), we note that, for a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$,

$$\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{P}[-], \mathcal{C})) = \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{P}[-], \mathcal{C}))) \simeq \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{P}[-], \mathcal{C}), \mathfrak{Y}^{\mathrm{tf}}))$$

by Corollary 3.1.5. But this is the décalage of $\mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{P}[-], \mathcal{C}), \mathfrak{Y}^{\mathrm{tf}})$ by Lemma 3.6.13 with augmentation induced by $\mathrm{ev}_{\emptyset}$. Interpreting this map as a map of split simplicial objects, we conclude that its fibre $\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}}(\rho_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}))$ is split over zero, and therefore has contractible realisation. The final claim follows from Lemma 3.6.9. $\square$

Remarks 3.6.14. (i) In paper [IV] we show that, more generally, the construction ad actually gives the universal bordism-invariant replacement of an arbitrary (in particular, not necessarily additive) functor $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$.

(ii) We expect an additivity statement similar to Theorem 2.5.1 to hold for $\text{ad}(\mathcal{F})$ for functors $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, but do not pursue this here, since we will be mainly interested in the case $\mathcal{F} = \text{Pn}$ in which case Lurie has provided a stronger result which we record in Theorem 4.4.2 below, and on which we will base our analysis of L-spectra.

(iii) If $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$ is an additive functor which factors through the forgetful functor $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$, then $\mathcal{F}$ is a retract of $\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}$ (after forgetting the C_2 -action), and hence Proposition 3.6.12 (ii) implies that $\text{ad}(\mathcal{F}) \simeq 0$. More generally, this argument shows that, if $\mathcal{F}$ is any additive functor on $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$, then the non-hermitian analogue of the ad -construction vanishes on $\mathcal{F}$.

(iv) In [WW2, Lemma 9.3], Weiss and Williams give a direct verification that $\text{ad}(\text{K}) \simeq 0$. Their proof immediately generalises to give a different argument for the vanishing of ad on additive functors on $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$.

Finally, we present a third formula for bordification, obtained by iterating the boundary map $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})$ of the metabolic fibre sequence.

Definition 3.6.15. Let $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$ be an additive functor. We define its *stabilisation* $\text{stab } \mathcal{F}$ by the formula

$$(\text{stab } \mathcal{F})(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = \text{colim}(\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]}) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2 \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-2]}) \rightarrow \dots),$$

with structure maps being the shifts of the boundary map for $\mathcal{F}$, and we denote by $\sigma_{\mathcal{F}}^\infty: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{stab } \mathcal{F}$ the arising natural transformation.

Recall from the discussion preceding Corollary 3.4.10 that the boundary map

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})$$

of the metabolic fibre sequence

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \xrightarrow{\text{met}} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

is also modelled by the inclusion of vertices $\sigma_{\mathcal{F}}: \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow |\mathcal{F}\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|$. So we equally well find that

$$\text{stab } \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq \text{colim}(\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{\sigma_{\mathcal{F}}} |\mathcal{F}\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \xrightarrow{|\sigma_{\mathcal{F}}\mathcal{Q}|} |\mathcal{F}\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \rightarrow \dots)$$

arises from iteration of the (unshifted!) $\mathcal{Q}$ -construction.

PROPOSITION 3.6.16. *Let $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$ be an additive functor. Then,*

(i) *if $\mathcal{F}$ is bordism-invariant, the map $\sigma_{\mathcal{F}}^\infty: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{stab } \mathcal{F}$ is an equivalence;*

(ii) $\text{stab}(\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}) \simeq 0$.

In particular, the transformation σ^∞ exhibits stab as a bordification.

Dually, the limit over the stabilisation maps give a cobordification, as is easy to check, but we shall not make use of that fact.

Proof. Property (i) follows immediately from Corollary 3.5.8. To prove (ii), it will suffice to show that, for any additive $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$ and any stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$, the boundary map

$$\mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \longrightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathcal{F}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})^{[-1]})$$

is null-homotopic. But this follows immediately from the fact that the metabolic functor

$$\text{met}: \text{Met}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \longrightarrow \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$$

is split, by [I, Corollary 2.4.9]. Since stab evidently commutes with colimits and preserves additivity, we can apply Lemma 3.6.9 to obtain the final claim. $\square$

COROLLARY 3.6.17. *For every group-like additive $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, the map*

$$\pi_i \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \pi_i (\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}})^{\text{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

is an isomorphism for $i < 0$, and for $i = 0$ becomes the canonical projection

$$\pi_0 \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \pi_0 |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})|.$$

In particular, for every $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have canonical isomorphisms

$$\pi_i (\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}})^{\text{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \cong \pi_{-1} (\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}})^{\text{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-(i+1)]}) \cong \pi_0 |\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-(i+1)]})|.$$

The group $\pi_i (\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}})^{\text{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is thus the $\mathcal{F}$ -based cobordism group of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-i]})$. In fact, the proof below will show that the colimit description for $\mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq \text{stab } \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ stabilises on π_i after step i .

Proof. By Corollary 3.4.8, the spectra $\mathbb{S}^k \otimes \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-k]}))$ are k -connective, and so the maps in the colimit sequence

$$(\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}})^{\text{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = \text{colim}(\text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]}) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2 \otimes \text{Cob}^{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-2]}) \rightarrow \dots),$$

have increasingly connective fibres. In particular, all of these induce an isomorphism on negative homotopy groups, and all but the first induce an isomorphism on π_0 , in which case we furthermore apply Corollary 3.4.10. We conclude using Proposition 3.5.8. $\square$

Remark 3.6.18. Given an arbitrary additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$, the fundamental fibre sequence of Corollary 3.6.7 combined with Corollary 3.4.8 shows that the fibre of the comparison map

$$(\Omega^\infty \mathcal{F})^{\text{bord}} = \Omega^\infty((\text{Cob}^{\Omega^\infty \mathcal{F}})^{\text{bord}}) \longrightarrow \Omega^\infty(\mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}})$$

is naturally equivalent to $\Omega^\infty(\mathcal{G}_{\text{hC}_2}^{\text{hyp}})$, where $\mathcal{G} = \text{cof}(\text{Cob}^{\Omega^\infty \mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \mathcal{F})$. Corollary 3.6.17 always computes the homotopy groups of the source, but $\mathcal{G}$ can generally be hard to access. For example, for $\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{G}\mathbb{W}$, the Karoubi–Grothendieck–Witt spectrum we study in [IV], the defect term is $\Omega^\infty((\tau_{<0}\mathbb{K})_{\text{hC}_2})$. This observation ultimately encodes part of the classical Rothenberg sequences for decorated L-groups, and we shall upgrade the statement to the spectrum level in paper [IV].

We finally mention that the defining filtration of $\sigma_{\mathcal{F}}^\infty: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{stab}(\mathcal{F}) \simeq \mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}$ is compatible with the canonical filtration of $(-)^{\text{hC}_2} \rightarrow (-)^{\text{tC}_2}$, in the sense that from naive Karoubi periodicity (Proposition 3.4.12), we obtain a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{S}^2 \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-2]}) & \longrightarrow & \dots \longrightarrow \text{stab}(\mathcal{F})(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \rightarrow & (\mathbb{S}^\sigma \otimes \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \rightarrow & (\mathbb{S}^{2\sigma} \otimes \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) & \rightarrow & \dots \rightarrow \text{colim}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathbb{S}^{n\sigma} \otimes \mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{hC}_2}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}), \end{array}$$

with rightmost vertical arrow being equivalent to $\mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}})^{\text{tC}_2}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. Considering horizontal fibres each of the occurring squares is cartesian as an application of Corollary 3.1.5, which provides an alternative proof of Corollary 3.6.7. This filtration of the fundamental fibre square plays a major role in the works of Weiss–Williams [WW3] in case of LA-theory (which we identify with Grothendieck–Witt theory of parametrised spectra in §4.7 below).

3.7. The genuine hyperbolisation of an additive functor

In this final subsection, we recast the fundamental fibre square from Corollary 3.6.7 of an additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$ as the isotropy separation square of a genuine C_2 -spectrum, that is a spectral Mackey functor for the group C_2 , refining the hyperbolisation $\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \in \text{Sp}^{\text{hC}_2}$. This allows for a convenient way of combining Karoubi periodicity with the shifting behaviour of bordism-invariant functors; see Theorem 3.7.5 below.

Let us briefly recall the notion of a spectral Mackey functor; see also [I, §7.4] for further details. For a finite discrete group G , we denote by $\text{Span}(\text{Fin}_G)$ the ∞ -category of spans of finite G -sets, first used for the purposes of equivariant homotopy theory in [Bar, Definition 3.6] (under the name effective Burnside category). We set

$$\text{Sp}^{\text{g}G} = \text{Fun}^\times(\text{Span}(\text{Fin}_G), \text{Sp}),$$

the ∞ -category of product preserving functors, and refer to [Na, Appendix A], [GM, Appendix C] or [CMNN] for comparisons with other models of genuine G -spectra.

Restricting to the relevant case $G=C_2$, we have associated to $E \in \mathcal{S}p^{gC_2}$ an underlying C_2 -spectrum $uE \in \mathcal{S}p^{hC_2}$, the evaluation of E at the C_2 -set C_2 with C_2 -action through

$$C_2 \xleftarrow{\text{id}} C_2 \xrightarrow{\text{flip}} C_2$$

and the genuine fixed points $E^{gC_2} \in \mathcal{S}p$, given by the evaluation at the C_2 -set $*$, connected by restriction $\text{res}: E^{gC_2} \rightarrow E^{hC_2}$ and transfer maps $\text{tr}: E_{hC_2} \rightarrow E^{gC_2}$ coming from the spans

$$* \longleftarrow C_2 \xrightarrow{\text{id}} C_2 \quad \text{and} \quad C_2 \xleftarrow{\text{id}} C_2 \longrightarrow *.$$

Finally, to E is associated $E^{\varphi C_2} \in \mathcal{S}p$, the geometric fixed points, which for us are most easily defined as the cofibre of the transfer; they can also more conceptually be defined by left Kan extending E along the fixed points functor $\text{Span}(\text{Fin}_{C_2}) \rightarrow \text{Span}(\text{Fin})$ and then evaluating at $*$; see [Bar, B.7]. In fact, there is a stable recollement

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \xleftarrow{(-)^{\varphi C_2}} & & \xleftarrow{(-)^a} & \\ \mathcal{S}p & \xleftarrow[\perp]{R} & \mathcal{S}p^{gC_2} & \xleftarrow[\perp]{\perp} & \mathcal{S}p^{hC_2}, \\ & \xrightarrow[\perp]{\perp} & & \xrightarrow[\perp]{\perp} & \\ & & & \xrightarrow{(-)^s} & \end{array}$$

where R is given by restriction along the fixed point functor $\text{Span}(\text{Fin}_{C_2}) \rightarrow \text{Span}(\text{Fin})$, under the identification $\mathcal{S}p \simeq \text{Fun}^\times(\text{Span}(\text{Fin}), \mathcal{S}p)$, the lower left functor takes X to the fibre of $X^{gC_2} \rightarrow X^{hC_2}$, and $(-)^s$ and $(-)^a$ are Borel completion and cocompletion, respectively, defined as the adjoints to the forgetful functor u described above. In particular, there results a cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E^{gC_2} & \longrightarrow & E^{\varphi C_2} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E^{hC_2} & \longrightarrow & E^{tC_2}, \end{array}$$

as a special case of the general theory in Appendix A, specifically Remark A.5.8. In fact, Corollary A.5.7 implies that the entire ∞ -category $\mathcal{S}p^{gC_2}$ can equivalently be described via such isotropy separation squares.

In [I, Corollary 7.4.18], we showed the following result.

THEOREM 3.7.1. *The construction of hyperbolic Poincaré ∞ -categories canonically refines to a functor $\text{gHyp}: \text{Cat}_\infty^p \rightarrow \text{Fun}^\times(\text{Span}(\text{Fin}_{C_2}), \text{Cat}_\infty^p)$ together with natural equivalences*

- (i) $\text{gHyp}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{gC_2} \simeq (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ of Poincaré ∞ -categories,
- (ii) $u(\text{gHyp}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \simeq \mathcal{H}\text{yp}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ of C_2 -Poincaré ∞ -categories,

under which transfer and restriction

$$\mathrm{gHyp}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})_{\mathrm{hC}_2} \rightarrow \mathrm{gHyp}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\mathrm{gC}_2} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{gHyp}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\mathrm{gC}_2} \rightarrow \mathrm{gHyp}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\mathrm{hC}_2},$$

are naturally identified, respectively, with

$$\mathrm{hyp}: \mathcal{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})_{\mathrm{hC}_2} \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{fgt}: (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\mathrm{hC}_2}.$$

Definition 3.7.2. Let $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$ be an additive functor. Then, we call the composite

$$\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{gHyp}} \mathrm{Fun}^\times(\mathrm{Span}(\mathrm{C}_2), \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \mathrm{Fun}^\times(\mathrm{Span}(\mathrm{C}_2), \mathrm{Sp}) = \mathrm{Sp}^{\mathrm{gC}_2}$$

the *genuine hyperbolisation* $\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}$ of $\mathcal{F}$.

Now, from the identification of the transfer in Theorem 3.7.1 and Proposition 3.6.5, there results an identification $\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\varphi \mathrm{C}_2} \simeq \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, and by the universal property of bordifications, this determines the entire isotropy separation square.

COROLLARY 3.7.3. The isotropy separation square of the genuine C_2 -spectrum

$$\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$$

is naturally identified with the fundamental fibre square, in symbols

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\mathrm{gC}_2} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\varphi \mathrm{C}_2} & & \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \simeq & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\mathrm{hC}_2} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\mathrm{tC}_2} & & (\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{hC}_2}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{hyp}})^{\mathrm{tC}_2}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}), \end{array}$$

for any additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ and Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$.

Finally, we use the genuine C_2 -spectrum $\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ to combine naive periodicity with the behaviour of bordism-invariant functors under shifting.

We denote by $\mathrm{C}_2 \otimes -: \mathrm{Sp} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}^{\mathrm{gC}_2}$ the left adjoint to the forgetful functor.

LEMMA 3.7.4. Let $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$ be an additive functor and $\mathcal{C}$ a stable ∞ -category. Then, the map of genuine C_2 -spectra

$$\mathrm{C}_2 \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp} \mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathrm{Hyp} \mathcal{C})$$

adjoint to the diagonal

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp} \mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp} \mathcal{C}) \oplus \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp} \mathcal{C}) \simeq \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp} \mathcal{C} \times \mathrm{Hyp} \mathcal{C}) \simeq \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Hyp}(\mathrm{Hyp} \mathcal{C}))$$

is an equivalence. In particular,

$$\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})) \simeq \mathrm{C}_2 \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp} \mathcal{C}).$$

Proof. The map is an equivalence both on underlying spectra and on geometric fixed points. On underlying spectra, this follows immediately from the corresponding statement

$$\mathcal{H}\mathrm{yp}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \simeq \mathrm{C}_2 \otimes \mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})$$

on underlying C_2 -Poincaré ∞ -categories from [I, Remark 7.4.15]. Furthermore, both spectra have vanishing geometric fixed points: the left-hand side by the symmetric monoidality of geometric fixed points together with $\mathrm{C}_2^{\mathrm{gC}_2} = \emptyset$, the right-hand side by bordism invariance. $\square$

As a direct generalisation of Proposition 3.4.12, we then have the following result.

THEOREM 3.7.5. (Genuine Karoubi periodicity) *There is a canonical equivalence of genuine C_2 -spectra*

$$\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{\sigma-1} \otimes \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

natural in the Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and the additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$. Furthermore, under this equivalence, the boundary map

$$\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})$$

of the metabolic fibre sequence is induced by the inclusion $S^0 \rightarrow S^{\sigma}$ as the fixed points.

In particular, passing to geometric fixed points we recover the equivalence

$$\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[i]}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^i \otimes \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{bord}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

from Proposition 3.5.8.

Proof. Given the previous lemma, the proof of Proposition 3.4.12 applies essentially verbatim, when interpreted in the ∞ -category of genuine C_2 -spectra: Lemma 3.7.4 identifies the once-rotated metabolic fibre sequence

$$\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{met}} \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{\partial} \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-1]})$$

with

$$\mathrm{C}_2 \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{S}^{\sigma} \otimes \mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

obtained by tensoring $\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{ghyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ with $\mathbb{S}[\mathrm{C}_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{\sigma}$. $\square$

4. Grothendieck–Witt theory

We start this section by defining the Grothendieck–Witt space $\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and record its properties, as specialisations of the general results of the previous section to the case $\mathcal{F} = \mathbf{Pn} \in \mathbf{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{P}}, \mathcal{S})$. We then proceed to analyse the Grothendieck–Witt spectrum in the same manner, in particular identifying its hyperbolisation as K-theory and its bordification as L-theory.

This leads to the identification of the homotopy type of the algebraic cobordism categories in Corollary 4.2.3, the fundamental fibre square in Corollary 4.4.13, localisation sequences for Grothendieck–Witt spectra of discrete rings in Corollary 4.5.3 and our generalisation of Karoubi periodicity in Corollaries 4.3.4 and 4.6.5, constituting the main results of the present paper.

In the final subsection, we spell out the relation of our constructions to the LA-theory of Weiss and Williams from [WW3]. In particular, our results provide a cycle model for the infinite loop spaces of their spectra.

4.1. The Grothendieck–Witt space

In this section, we define the Grothendieck–Witt space of a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, whose homotopy groups are by definition the higher Grothendieck–Witt groups of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.

Recall that a functor $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ into an ∞ -category with finite limits is called *additive* if it carries split Poincaré–Verdier squares to cartesian squares; see §1.6. Additive functors automatically take values in E_{∞} -monoids (with respect to the cartesian product in $\mathcal{E}$) but may well not be group-like; the functor $\mathbf{Pn}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ taking Poincaré objects being the first example. Denoting by $\mathbf{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{P}}, \mathcal{E}) \subseteq \mathbf{Fun}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{P}}, \mathcal{E})$ the full subcategory of additive functors, Corollary 3.3.4 asserts that the forgetful functor

$$\mathbf{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{P}}, \mathrm{Grp}_{E_{\infty}}(\mathcal{S})) \longrightarrow \mathbf{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{P}}, \mathcal{S})$$

admits a left adjoint $(-)^{\mathrm{grp}}$, the group completion functor.

Definition 4.1.1. We define the *Grothendieck–Witt space functor*

$$\mathcal{GW}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{P}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Grp}_{E_{\infty}}(\mathcal{S})$$

to be the group-completion

$$\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = \mathbf{Pn}^{\mathrm{grp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

of the functor $\mathbf{Pn} \in \mathbf{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{P}}, \mathcal{S})$. Furthermore, for a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and $i \geq 0$, we set

$$\mathrm{GW}_i(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = \pi_i \mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

the *Grothendieck–Witt groups* of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.

Let us also mention that we frequently regard $\mathcal{GW}$ as a functor $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ without further comment. As a direct reformulation of the definition of the Grothendieck–Witt functor, we record the following observation.

Observation 4.1.2. The functor $\mathcal{GW}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is additive and group-like, and it is the initial such functor under $\mathrm{Pn}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$.

We will show in Corollary 4.5.1 that $\mathcal{GW}$ is in fact Verdier-localising (and not just additive); that is, it takes all Poincaré–Verdier squares to cartesian squares (and not just the split ones).

Also note that we have already introduced a group $\mathrm{GW}_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ explicitly in [I, §2.5], which by Theorem 3.1.10 indeed agrees with $\pi_0 \mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.

COROLLARY 4.1.3. *The natural map $\pi_0 \mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \pi_0 \mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ exhibits the target as the quotient of the source by the congruence relation generated by*

$$[X, q] \sim [\mathrm{hyp}(W)],$$

where (X, q) runs through the Poincaré objects of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ with Lagrangian $W \rightarrow X$.

In particular, $\mathrm{GW}_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is the quotient of $[\pi_0 \mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})]^{\mathrm{grp}}$ by the subgroup spanned by the differences $[X, q] - [\mathrm{hyp}(W)]$, but part of the statement is that one does not need to complete $\pi_0 \mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ to a group in order to obtain $\mathrm{GW}_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ as a quotient. From Corollary 3.1.9, or indeed from [I, Lemma 2.5.3], we find that, for $[X, q] \in \mathrm{GW}_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$,

$$-[X, q] = [X, -q] + \mathrm{hyp}(\Omega X).$$

Remark 4.1.4. Let us explicitly warn the reader that $\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is usually *not* the group-completion $\mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathrm{grp}}$ of $\mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. Indeed, this termwise group completion of Pn does not yield an additive functor. For the relation between Grothendieck–Witt spectra defined by group-completions of forms and those considered here, see [HStm].

From the results of the previous section, we obtain several formulas for $\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. Recall from Definition 2.3.2 the cobordism ∞ -category $\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ associated to the Segal space $\mathrm{Pn} \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$ given by the hermitian $\mathcal{Q}$ -construction. From Corollary 3.3.4, we find the following result.

COROLLARY 4.1.5. *There are canonical equivalences*

$$\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq \Omega |\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \simeq \Omega |\mathrm{Pn} \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})|$$

natural in the Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.

These formulas are in accordance with the usual definition of the K-space of $\mathcal{C}$:

$$\Omega|\mathrm{Span}(\mathcal{C})| \simeq \Omega|\mathrm{CrQ}(\mathcal{C})|.$$

COROLLARY 4.1.6. *The functor $\mathcal{GW}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ preserves filtered colimits.*

Proof. It is a composite of functors

$$\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}} \xrightarrow{(-)^{[1]}} \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Q}} \mathrm{sCat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Pn}} \mathrm{sS} \xrightarrow{|\cdot|} \mathcal{S} \xrightarrow{\Omega} \mathcal{S},$$

each of which preserves filtered colimits. The first is an equivalence: for Pn this is [I, Proposition 6.1.8], for Q_n this follows from [I, Corollary 6.5.10], and for the remaining two functors this is well known. $\square$

Classically, the Grothendieck–Witt space is often defined as the fibre of the forgetful functor from the hermitian to the usual Q -construction. We obtain such a description from the fibre sequence, as we explain next. Applying the hermitian Q -construction and Pn to the (split!) metabolic Poincaré–Verdier sequence

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{met}} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})$$

results in the fibre sequence

$$|\mathrm{PnQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \longrightarrow |\mathrm{PnQ} \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})| \xrightarrow{\mathrm{met}} |\mathrm{PnQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})|.$$

Now, from Proposition 2.3.12 and Example 2.3.3, we obtain canonical equivalences

$$|\mathrm{PnQ} \mathrm{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})| \xrightarrow{\mathrm{can}} |\mathrm{PnQ} \mathrm{Hyp}(\mathcal{C})| \xrightarrow{\mathrm{fgt}} |\mathrm{CrQ}(\mathcal{C})|.$$

Inserting these and rotating the resulting fibre sequence once to the left, we find the following result.

COROLLARY 4.1.7. *The metabolic fibre sequence identifies with*

$$|\mathrm{PnQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \xrightarrow{\mathrm{fgt}} |\mathrm{CrQ}(\mathcal{C})| \xrightarrow{\mathrm{hyp}} |\mathrm{PnQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1]})|$$

for every Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, and there is a natural equivalence

$$\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq \mathrm{fib}(|\mathrm{PnQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \xrightarrow{\mathrm{fgt}} |\mathrm{CrQ}(\mathcal{C})|).$$

This formula for the Grothendieck–Witt space is the transcription of the classical definition, for example from [Sch1], into our framework. We will say more about the metabolic fibre sequence in §4.3 below.

4.2. The Grothendieck–Witt spectrum

Our next goal is to deloop the Grothendieck–Witt space into a spectrum-valued additive functor. To this end, recall from Corollary 3.3.4 that the forgetful functor

$$\Omega^\infty: \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{add}}(\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{Grp}_{\mathrm{E}_\infty})$$

admits a left adjoint $\mathbb{C}\mathrm{ob}$.

Definition 4.2.1. We define the *Grothendieck–Witt spectrum functor*

$$\mathrm{GW}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}$$

by

$$\mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = \mathbb{C}\mathrm{ob}^{\mathcal{G}\mathcal{W}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

and denote by $\mathrm{GW}_i(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ its homotopy groups for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

We will see in Corollary 4.2.3 below that, for $i \geq 0$, this conforms with Definition 4.1.1. Again, we list the properties that are immediate from the results of the previous section. As a reformulation of the definition, we find the following result.

COROLLARY 4.2.2. *The functor $\mathrm{GW}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}$ is additive, and it is the initial such functor equipped with a transformation $\mathrm{Pn} \Rightarrow \Omega^\infty \mathrm{GW}$ of functors $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$.*

By adjunction, GW is also the initial additive functor $\mathrm{GW}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}$ under $\mathbb{S}[\mathrm{Pn}]$. Moreover, we show in Corollary 4.5.1 below that GW is Verdier-localising and not just additive.

Proof. By Corollary 3.4.6, the functor GW is the initial additive functor to spectra equipped with a transformation $\mathcal{G}\mathcal{W} \Rightarrow \Omega^\infty \mathrm{GW}$ of E_∞ -groups. By the universal property of $\mathcal{G}\mathcal{W}$ established in Observation 4.1.2, the functor GW is therefore also the initial additive functor to spectra with a transformation $\mathrm{Pn} \Rightarrow \Omega^\infty \mathrm{GW}$ of E_∞ -monoids. $\square$

Next, we identify the spaces $\Omega^{\infty-i} \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. To this end, recall the i -fold simplicial space

$$\mathrm{Cob}_i(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = \mathrm{Pn} \, \mathrm{Q}^{(i)}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[i]}),$$

given by the iterated hermitian Q -construction from Definition 2.2.1. These model the extended cobordism categories of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and by Proposition 3.4.5 form a positive Ω -spectrum $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathrm{Pn}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. The natural map

$$\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathrm{Pn}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{G}\mathcal{W}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$$

exhibits the right-hand side as the spectrification of the left. From Proposition 3.4.5, we also find the following result.

COROLLARY 4.2.3. *For any Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$, there are canonical equivalences*

$$\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) \simeq \Omega^\infty \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) \quad \text{and} \quad |\mathrm{Cob}_i(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})| \simeq \Omega^{\infty-i} \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}),$$

for any $i \geq 1$, that are natural in $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$. In particular, we obtain isomorphisms

$$\pi_i \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) \cong \mathrm{GW}_i(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$$

for all $i \geq 0$.

COROLLARY 4.2.4. *The functor $\mathrm{GW}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$ preserves filtered colimits.*

Proof. The functor $\mathrm{Cob}^{\mathrm{Pn}}$ from $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}}$ to the ∞ -category of prespectra does, by our description through the iterated $\mathcal{Q}$ -construction and the spectrification functor, preserve filtered colimits. $\square$

Remark 4.2.5. We propose to view the equivalences

$$|\mathrm{Cob}_i(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})| \simeq \Omega^{\infty-i} \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$$

for $i \geq 1$ as a close analogue of the equivalence

$$|\mathrm{Cob}_d^i| \simeq \Omega^{\infty-i} \mathrm{MTSO}(d),$$

established by Galatius, Madsen, Tillmann and Weiss for $i=1$, and Bökstedt and Madsen in general [GMTW], [BM]. In particular, the sequence of spectra $\mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}^{[-d]})$ can be considered as an algebraic analogue of the Madsen–Tillmann spectra $\mathrm{MTSO}(d)$.

Of course, our arguments so far correspond only to the statement that the higher cobordism categories Cob_d^n deloop one another, i.e. that $|\mathrm{Cob}_d^n| \simeq \Omega |\mathrm{Cob}_d^{n+1}|$ for $n \geq 1$. The identification of the resulting spectrum via a Pontryagin–Thom construction has no direct analogue in our work. We describe the homotopy type of $\mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ by different means in Corollary 4.4.13 below.

We shall make this connection more than an analogy in future work by promoting the association of its cochains or stable normal bundle to a manifold into functors

$$\sigma: \mathrm{Cob}_d \longrightarrow \mathrm{Cob}((\mathrm{Sp}/\mathrm{BSO}(d))^\omega, \mathfrak{Y}_{-\gamma_d}^\vee) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{P}}(\mathbb{Z}), (\mathfrak{Y}^s)^{[-d]})$$

from the geometric to our algebraic cobordism categories. The Grothendieck–Witt spectrum of the middle term has already appeared in manifold topology (see §4.7), and we expect the comma ∞ -category of the composite functor over zero to be closely related to the ∞ -category $\mathrm{Cob}_{2n+1}^{\mathcal{L}}$ from [HP] for $d=2n+1$.

Just as the negative homotopy groups of the Madsen–Tillmann spectra are given by the cobordism groups, so are the negative homotopy groups of the Grothendieck–Witt spectrum. From [I, Definition 2.3.11], we recall the following definition.

Definition 4.2.6. The *L-group* $L_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ of a Poincaré ∞ -category is defined as the quotient monoid of $\pi_0 \text{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ by the submonoid of forms (X, q) admitting a Lagrangian $W \rightarrow X$.

Also, $L_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ really is a group. We showed in Proposition 2.3.7 that there is a canonical isomorphism

$$\pi_0 |\text{Cob}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}^{[-1]})| \cong L_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}),$$

and consequently, we get

$$[x, -q] + [x, q] = 0$$

in $L_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ from Proposition 2.3.7. In other words, $L_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ is the cobordism group of Poincaré forms in $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$ and inverses are given by reversing the orientation. From Proposition 3.4.7, we obtain the following result.

COROLLARY 4.2.7. *For $i > 0$ there are canonical isomorphisms*

$$\pi_{-i} \text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) \cong L_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}^{[i]})$$

natural in the Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$.

4.3. The Bott–Genauer sequence and Karoubi’s fundamental theorem

In the present section, we analyse the behaviour of the metabolic Poincaré–Verdier sequence

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}^{[-1]}) \longrightarrow \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) \xrightarrow{\text{met}} (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$$

under the Grothendieck–Witt functor. From Example 2.3.3 and Corollary 3.1.5, we obtain the following result.

COROLLARY 4.3.1. *For a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})$, the functors*

$$\text{lag}: \text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y}) \longleftrightarrow \text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}) : \text{can}$$

induce inverse equivalences

$$\text{GW}(\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Y})) \simeq \text{GW}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{C}))$$

and, for a stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{D}$, we have a canonical equivalence

$$\text{GW}(\text{Hyp}(\mathcal{D})) \simeq \text{K}(\mathcal{D}).$$

In particular, we find $\text{GW}^{\text{hyp}} \simeq \text{K}$.

Consequently, applying GW to the metabolic sequence gives a fibre sequence

$$\mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[-1]}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{fgt}} \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{hyp}} \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}),$$

of spectra, which we call the *Bott–Genauer sequence*. It is a general version of the Bott-sequence appearing for example in [Sch3, §6].

Remark 4.3.2. We chose the present terminology to highlight the analogy with the fibre sequence

$$\mathrm{MTSO}(d+1) \longrightarrow \mathbb{S}[\mathrm{BSO}(d+1)] \longrightarrow \mathrm{MTSO}(d)$$

originally appearing in [GMTW, §3], which complemented Genauer’s theorem in [G, §6] that

$$|\mathrm{Cob}_d^\partial| \simeq \Omega^{\infty-1} \mathbb{S}[\mathrm{BSO}(d)].$$

In particular, in the Bott–Genauer sequence, the algebraic K-theory spectrum really arises via the metabolic category, encoding objects with boundary, rather than the hyperbolic category. From this perspective, the connectivity of the algebraic K-theory spectrum corresponds to the fact that the bordism groups of manifolds with boundary vanish.

Finally, note that the Bott–Genauer sequence gives a vast extension of Karoubi’s fundamental theorem. Following Karoubi and Schlichting [Kar2], [Sch3], we define the following functors:

$$\mathrm{U}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) = \mathrm{fib}(\mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{hyp}} \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{V}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) = \mathrm{fib}(\mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{fgt}} \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C})).$$

Karoubi’s fundamental theorem [Kar2, p. 260] compares these functors in the setting of discrete rings with involution. In the setting of Poincaré ∞ -categories, this statement is a direct consequence of the Bott–Genauer sequence (we will specialise this abstract version to discrete rings in Corollary 4.3.4 below).

COROLLARY 4.3.3. (Karoubi’s fundamental theorem) *There is a canonical equivalence*

$$\mathrm{U}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[2]}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \mathrm{V}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$$

natural in the Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$.

Proof. Simply note that the Bott–Genauer sequence identifies both sides with

$$\mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]}).$$

□

Now, we showed in [I, Proposition 7.4.19] that the Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \Omega^{[2]})$ can be described in another way: By [I, Corollary 7.4.17], Ω canonically lifts to a functor $\tilde{\Omega}: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}p^{\text{gC}_2}$ with $\tilde{\Omega}^{\text{gC}_2} \simeq \Omega$, and $\Omega^k: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ upgrades to an equivalence

$$(\mathcal{C}, \Omega^{[2k]}) \simeq (\mathcal{C}, (\mathbb{S}^{k-k\sigma} \otimes \tilde{\Omega})^{\text{gC}_2}),$$

where $\mathbb{S}^\sigma$ is the suspension spectrum of the sign representation of C_2 on $\mathbb{R}$. While more complicated at first glance, the right-hand side is actually much easier to analyse directly, and corresponds to the idea of “inserting a sign” into a Poincaré structure.

Let us spell this out for the Grothendieck–Witt theory of rings. Recall that these are integrated into our setup via their derived categories of modules. More generally, consider an E_∞ -ring k , an E_1 -algebra R over k and an invertible k -module with genuine involution $(M, \alpha: N \rightarrow M^{\text{tC}_2})$ over R . Then, by [I, Proposition 3.5.3], the general equivalence above becomes

$$(\text{Mod}^\omega(R), (\Omega_M^\alpha)^{[2n]}) \simeq (\text{Mod}^\omega(R), \Omega_{\mathbb{S}^{n-n\sigma} \otimes M}^{\mathbb{S}^n \otimes \alpha}).$$

Now, if k is equipped with a 2σ -orientation, i.e. a factorisation of its unit map as

$$\mathbb{S} \longrightarrow (\mathbb{S}^{2-2\sigma} \otimes k)^{\text{hC}_2} \xrightarrow{\text{fgt}} k,$$

then we learn from [I, Remarks 3.5.13] that the module with involution $\mathbb{S}^{n-n\sigma} \otimes M$ only depends on the parity of n modulo 2, up to a canonical equivalence. We denote the common value for odd n by $-M$, so that we get

$$(\text{Mod}^\omega(R), (\Omega_M^\alpha)^{[2]}) \simeq (\text{Mod}^\omega(R), \Omega_{-M}^{\mathbb{S}^1 \otimes \alpha})$$

as a special case of the above. This situation occurs most importantly, whenever k is discrete, e.g. $k = \mathbb{H}\mathbb{Z}$, and if R and M are discrete as well, $-M$ really is given by changing its involution by a sign. The situation also occurs more generally, however, when k is complex oriented (e.g. even periodic) or $2 \in \pi_0(k)^\times$; see [I, Examples 3.5.14] for details.

A 2σ -orientation on k in particular produces an equivalence $(-M)^{\text{tC}_2} \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes M^{\text{tC}_2}$, so we obtain equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Mod}^\omega(R), (\Omega_M^s)^{[2]}) &\simeq (\text{Mod}^\omega(R), \Omega_{-M}^s), \\ (\text{Mod}^\omega(R), (\Omega_M^q)^{[2]}) &\simeq (\text{Mod}^\omega(R), \Omega_{-M}^q) \end{aligned}$$

and, whenever R is furthermore connective,

$$(\text{Mod}^\omega(R), (\Omega_M^{\geq m})^{[2]}) \simeq (\text{Mod}^\omega(R), \Omega_{-M}^{\geq m+1}).$$

Also note that, if k admits a σ -orientation, e.g. it is discrete of characteristic 2 or more generally real oriented, then we even find $M \simeq -M$.

Recall furthermore that, for a subgroup $c \in K_0(R) = K_0(\text{Mod}^\omega(R))$, we denote by $\text{Mod}^c(R) \subseteq \text{Mod}^\omega(R)$ the full subcategory spanned by those R -modules X with $[X] \in c$, the most interesting special cases being

$$\text{Mod}^{K_0(S)}(HS) = \mathcal{D}^p(S) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Mod}^{(HS)}(HS) = \mathcal{D}^f(S),$$

where S is an ordinary ring. We shall need to assume that c is closed under the involution induced by M . This is clearly always true in the former case, and in the latter amounts to $[M] = \pm[S] \in K_0(S)$.

COROLLARY 4.3.4. *For an E_1 -algebra R over an E_∞ -ring k , which carries a 2σ -orientation, an invertible k -module M with involution over R , and a subgroup $c \subseteq K_0(R)$ closed under the involution induced by M , there are canonical equivalences*

$$\begin{aligned} U(\text{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^q) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes V(\text{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^q), \\ U(\text{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^s) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes V(\text{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^s) \end{aligned}$$

and, if R is furthermore connective, also

$$U(\text{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^{\geq m+1}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes V(\text{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\geq m})$$

for arbitrary $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Now, these equivalences can be specialised further to a discrete ring R , $c = K_0(R)$ and a discrete invertible module with involution over R , in which case one can take $k = \mathbb{Z}$ together with its canonical 2σ -orientation. Choosing either $m=1$ or $m=2$, we then obtain the following extension of Karoubi's fundamental theorem.

COROLLARY 4.3.5. *For a discrete ring R and a discrete invertible module with involution M over R , there are canonical equivalences*

$$\begin{aligned} U(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^{\text{eq}}) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes V(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\text{ge}}), \\ U(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^{\text{ge}}) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes V(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\text{gs}}) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} U(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^q) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes V(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^q), \\ U(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^s) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes V(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^s). \end{aligned}$$

Given the comparisons in Appendix B, all of these equivalences collapse into the classical formulation of Karoubi's fundamental theorem upon restricting to discrete rings in which 2 is invertible; if 2 is not assumed invertible they are, however, distinct. We will explore their uses for discrete rings in the third paper of this series.

Let us also apply the fundamental Theorem 4.3.3 to the case of a form parameter, as originally defined by Bak [Bak] and generalised by Schlichting [Sch5]. Recall from [I, §4.2] that, given a discrete ring R and a discrete invertible module with involution (M, σ) over R , a form parameter λ on M is the data of an abelian group Q , equipped with an action by the multiplicative monoid of R through group homomorphisms, and two R -equivariant homomorphisms

$$M_{C_2} \xrightarrow{\tau} Q \xrightarrow{\rho} M^{C_2}$$

whose composition is the norm map (i.e. the map induced by $\text{id}_M + \sigma$) and such that

$$(a+b)x = ax + \tau((a \otimes b)\rho(x)) + bx$$

for all $a, b \in R$ and $x \in Q$. As explained in [I, §4.2], the 2-polynomial functor

$$\Omega_{\text{proj}}^\lambda: \text{Proj}(R)^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}b$$

sending P to its group of λ -hermitian forms, followed by the canonical Eilenberg–Mac Lane inclusion $\mathcal{A}b \rightarrow \mathcal{S}p$ extends (essentially uniquely) by non-abelian derivation to a hermitian structure

$$\Omega_M^{\text{g}\lambda}: \mathcal{D}^p(R)^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}p.$$

Any form parameter (Q, τ, ρ) on M admits a dual form parameter $\check{\lambda}$ given by

$$(-M)_{C_2} \xrightarrow{\text{pr}} M/Q \xrightarrow{\text{id}-\sigma} (-M)^{C_2}$$

on $(-M)$ in which the first map is surjective. For example, we have

$$\check{\pm}s = \mp \text{ev} \quad \text{and} \quad \check{\pm}\text{ev} = \mp q,$$

in what is hopefully evident notation. We showed in [I, Proposition 4.2.29] that the loop functor refines to an equivalence of Poincaré ∞ -categories

$$(\mathcal{D}^p(R), (\Omega_M^{\text{g}\lambda})^{[2]}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}^p(R), \Omega_{-M}^{\text{g}\check{\lambda}}),$$

whenever ρ is injective in the original form parameter. Applying Corollary 4.3.3 to this equivalence, immediately implies the following result.

COROLLARY 4.3.6. *For a discrete ring R , a discrete invertible module with involution M , a subgroup $c \subseteq K_0(R)$ closed under the involution induced by M and a form parameter $\lambda = (Q, \tau, \rho)$ on M , with ρ injective and dual $\check{\lambda}$, there is a canonical equivalence*

$$U(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \Omega_{-M}^{\check{\lambda}}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes V(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \Omega_M^{\lambda}).$$

Together with [HStm, Theorem A], which identifies the Grothendieck–Witt space of $(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \Omega_M^{\lambda})$ considered in the present paper with the Grothendieck–Witt space considered in [Kar3] (which is defined as the group completion of the E_∞ -monoid of the corresponding Poincaré forms on projective modules), this proves Conjectures 1 and 2 in §3.4 and §4.3 of [Kar3], respectively. Note for translation purposes that Karoubi’s hermitian and quadratic modules for the form parameter λ correspond to Poincaré forms for the form parameters λ and $\check{\lambda}$, respectively, as explained in [Sch5, Example 3.9].

4.4. L-theory and the fundamental fibre square

In this subsection, we prove our main result on the homotopy type of the Grothendieck–Witt spectrum. In §3.6 we studied the bordification of an additive functor $\mathcal{F}: \text{Cat}_\infty^p \rightarrow \text{Sp}$, and in Corollary 4.4.13 we produced a cartesian square reconstructing $\mathcal{F}$ from its hyperbolisation $\mathcal{F}^{\text{hyp}}$ and its bordification $\mathcal{F}^{\text{bord}}$. In the previous subsection, we obtained an equivalence $\text{GW}^{\text{hyp}} \simeq K$, and in the present one we show that $\text{GW}^{\text{bord}} \simeq L$. To set the stage, recall the ρ -construction from Definition 3.6.10.

Definition 4.4.1. The *L-theory space* is the functor $\text{Cat}_\infty^p \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ given by

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = |\text{Pn}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|$$

obtained by applying Pn to the ρ -construction.

Since $\rho_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, there is a canonical map $\text{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and, by construction, the 1-skeleta of the ρ and $\mathcal{Q}$ construction agree. So, from Corollary 2.3.7, we find that the natural map $\pi_0 \text{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \pi_0 \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ descends to an isomorphism $L_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \pi_0 \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ for all Poincaré ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.

But much more is true: generalising a classical result of Ranicki, Lurie showed in [Lu3, Lecture 7, Theorem 9] that there are canonical isomorphisms

$$\pi_i \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) = L_0(\mathcal{C}, \Omega^{[-i]})$$

for all $i \geq 0$. While analogous to our results on bordifications, this is more difficult and fundamentally rests on the fact that $\text{Pn}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is a Kan simplicial space. In fact, we have the following result.

THEOREM 4.4.2. *Given a Poincaré–Verdier sequence $(\mathcal{C}, \Psi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$, the map $\mathrm{Pn}\rho(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \rightarrow \mathrm{Pn}\rho(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ is a Kan fibration of simplicial spaces with fibre $\mathrm{Pn}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \Psi)$. In particular, the functor $\mathcal{L}: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is Verdier-localising, bordism-invariant, and it also preserves filtered colimits.*

The above identification of homotopy groups is then a consequence of Proposition 3.5.8. The result itself is the main content of [Lu3, Lectures 8 and 9]; we give the proof here for completeness' sake. It rests on the following lemma.

LEMMA 4.4.3. *Given a Poincaré–Verdier projection $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \xrightarrow{(p, \eta)} (\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$, an object $X \in \mathcal{D}$, a map $f: Y \rightarrow p(X)$ in $\mathcal{E}$ and a diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K & \xrightarrow{\quad} & * \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow q \\ \Omega^\infty \Phi(X) & \xrightarrow{\eta} \Omega^\infty \Psi(p(X)) \xrightarrow{f^*} & \Omega^\infty \Psi(Y), \end{array}$$

with $K \in \mathcal{S}^\omega$, there exists an arrow $g: Z \rightarrow X$ in $\mathcal{D}$ lifting f , together with a lift

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K & \xrightarrow{\quad} & * \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow r \\ \Omega^\infty \Phi(X) & \xrightarrow{g^*} & \Omega^\infty \Phi(Z) \end{array}$$

of the original rectangle.

Proof. Since p is essentially surjective by Corollary A.1.7, there exists V in $\mathcal{D}$, with $p(V) \simeq Y$, and applying [NS, Theorem I.3.3 (ii)] we can then modify V to find $h: W \rightarrow Y$ lifting f . From Remark 1.1.7, setting $\mathcal{C} = \ker(p)$, we furthermore find

$$\Psi(Y) \simeq \operatorname{colim}_{C \in \mathcal{C}_{W/}} \Phi(\operatorname{fib}(W \rightarrow C)).$$

So, putting $U = \operatorname{fib}(W \rightarrow C)$ for an appropriate C , we find a lift $s \in \Omega^\infty \Phi(U)$ lifting q , and the composite $U \rightarrow W \rightarrow Y$ still lifts f . To find a lift of the homotopy of maps $K \rightarrow \Omega^\infty \Psi(Y)$, note that the colimit above is filtered, and hence, since K is assumed compact, we also have

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}}(K, \Omega^{\infty+1} \Psi(Y)) \simeq \operatorname{colim}_{C' \in \mathcal{C}_{U/}} \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}}(K, \Omega^{\infty+1} \Phi(\operatorname{fib}(U \rightarrow C'))),$$

which for appropriate C' yields all the desired data for $Z = \operatorname{fib}(U \rightarrow C')$ and g being the composite $Z \rightarrow U \rightarrow Y$. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 4.4.2. We need to show that each solid diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_i^n & \longrightarrow & \rho(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & \rho(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \end{array}$$

admits a dotted filler, up to homotopy. Here, we regard Δ^n and Λ_i^n as simplicial spaces via the inclusion $\text{Set} \subset \mathcal{S}$.

To unwind this, recall that $\rho_n(\mathcal{D}, \Phi) = (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathcal{T}_n}$, where $\mathcal{T}_n = \mathcal{P}_0([n])^{\text{op}}$ is the opposite of the barycentric subdivision $\text{sd}(\Delta^n)$ of Δ^n . Denote then by $H_n^i \subseteq \mathcal{T}_n$ the opposite of the subdivision of the i -horn, i.e. the collection of subsets missing an element besides i . Then, the lifting problem above translates to showing that the canonical map

$$\text{Pn}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathcal{T}_n}) \longrightarrow \text{Pn}((\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\mathcal{T}_n}) \times_{\text{Pn}((\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{H_n^i})} \text{Pn}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{H_n^i})$$

is surjective on π_0 . To this end, we first show the corresponding statement on spaces of hermitian objects, and then explain how to adapt a lift in $\text{Fm}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathcal{T}_n})$ to a Poincaré one, provided its images in $\text{Fm}((\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\mathcal{T}_n})$ and $\text{Fm}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{H_n^i})$ are Poincaré. The first claim even holds for boundary inclusions instead of horn inclusions, so denote by B_n the opposite of the subdivision of $\partial\Delta^n$, and consider hermitian objects

$$(F: \mathcal{T}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{E}, q) \quad \text{and} \quad (G: B_n \rightarrow \mathcal{D}, r)$$

and an equivalence between their images in $\text{Fm}((\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{B_n})$. Let $X \in \mathcal{D}$ be the limit of G . By construction, there is then a canonical map $f: Y \rightarrow p(X)$, where $Y = F(b)$, with b the barycentric vertex $[n]$ in $\mathcal{T}_n$. Furthermore, regarding $r \in \Phi^{B_n}(G)$ as a map

$$r: * \longrightarrow \lim_{B_n^{\text{op}}} \Omega^\infty \Phi \circ G^{\text{op}},$$

it is adjoint to a transformation $\text{const}_* \Rightarrow \Omega^\infty \Phi \circ G^{\text{op}}$, which gives rise to a map

$$|B_n^{\text{op}}| \simeq \text{colim}_{B_n^{\text{op}}} * \longrightarrow \text{colim}_{B_n^{\text{op}}} \Omega^\infty \Phi \circ G^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \Omega^\infty \Phi \left(\lim_{B_n} G \right) = \Omega^\infty \Phi(X),$$

whose composition down to $\Omega^\infty \Psi(Y)$ is canonically identified with the constant map with value $q \in \Omega^\infty \Psi^{\mathcal{T}_n}(F) \simeq \Omega^\infty \Psi(F(b))$, since $b = [n]$ is initial in $\mathcal{T}_n^{\text{op}}$, and so $|\mathcal{T}_n^{\text{op}}| \simeq *$.

We can therefore apply the previous lemma to obtain a lift $g: Z \rightarrow X$ of f , together with a lift $s \in \Omega^\infty \Phi(Z)$ of q and an identification of the composite

$$|B_n^{\text{op}}| \longrightarrow \Omega^\infty \Phi(X) \xrightarrow{g^*} \Omega^\infty \Phi(Z),$$

with the constant map on s , that lifts the identification above. Since $\mathcal{T}_n$ is the cone on B_n , the map g precisely defines an extension of G to a map $\tilde{G}: \mathcal{T}_n^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, on which s defines a hermitian form, and the remainder of the data produced bears witness to $(\tilde{G}, s)$ being a lift as desired.

For the second step, we need to modify a hermitian lift $(\tilde{G}, r) \in \text{Fm}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathcal{T}_n})$ of $(F, q) \in \text{Pn}((\mathcal{E}, \Psi)^{\mathcal{T}_n})$ and $(G, s) \in \text{Pn}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{H_i^n})$ into a Poincaré lift. This is achieved by performing surgery as follows: The algebraic Thom construction from [I, Corollary 2.4.6] gives an equivalence

$$\text{Fm}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathcal{T}_n}) \simeq \text{Pn}(\text{Met}((\mathcal{D}, \Phi^{[1]})^{\mathcal{T}_n}))$$

refining the map taking $(\tilde{G}, s)$ to

$$\text{D}_{\Phi^{\mathcal{T}_n}}(\tilde{G}) \longrightarrow \text{cof}(\tilde{G} \xrightarrow{s_{\sharp}} \text{D}_{\Phi^{\mathcal{T}_n}}(\tilde{G})). \quad (*)$$

In particular, the Poincaré objects in $(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)^{\mathcal{T}_n}$ correspond precisely to those arrows with vanishing target (the target is the boundary of $(\tilde{G}, s)$ in the sense of Definition 4.4.7 below). Since (F, q) and (G, r) and the boundary maps in the ρ -construction are Poincaré (see the discussion before Definition 3.6.10), it follows that the target in our case already lies in the kernels of both

$$\mathcal{D}^{\mathcal{T}_n} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^{H_i^n} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{D}^{\mathcal{T}_n} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}^{\mathcal{T}_n}.$$

We claim that the intersection of these kernels is equivalent to $\text{Met}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[1-n]})$ as a Poincaré ∞ -category. This is clear on underlying ∞ -categories, and follows for the hermitian structures from the iterative formulas for limits of cubical diagrams, i.e.

$$\lim_{\mathcal{T}_n^{\text{op}}} X \simeq X([n]) \times \lim_{\mathcal{T}_{n-1}^{\text{op}}} X \circ (-\cup n) \lim_{\mathcal{T}_{n-1}^{\text{op}}} X,$$

which is easily verified using [Lu1, Corollary 4.2.3.10] by decomposing $\mathcal{T}_n$ as the pushout of $\mathcal{T}_{n-1}$ and $\mathcal{T}_n \setminus \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ over their intersection. We thus find that the cofibre of $s_{\sharp}$ admits a Lagrangian L , since objects in metabolic Poincaré ∞ -categories are canonically metabolic, by [I, Remark 7.3.23]. We can thus perform surgery on $(*)$ with the surgery datum $0 \rightarrow L$; see Proposition 2.4.3. The resulting arrow has vanishing target, and by design the surgery changes neither the image in $\mathcal{E}^{\mathcal{T}_n}$ nor the restriction to $\mathcal{D}^{H_i^n}$. Translating back along the algebraic Thom construction thus provides the desired Poincaré lift of (F, q) and (G, q) .

To deduce the remaining claims, note that the statement about the fibre is immediate from both cotensors and Pn preserving limits. That $\mathcal{L}$ is Verdier-localising now follows, since colimits of simplicial fibre sequences with second map a Kan fibration are again fibre sequences; see e.g. [Lu5, Theorem A.5.4.1].

To obtain bordism invariance, one can proceed by observing that on account of the Kan property the i -th homotopy groups of $L(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) = |\mathrm{Pn}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})|$ can be described as the quotient of

$$\pi_0 \mathrm{fib}(\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{ss}}(\Delta^i, \mathrm{Pn}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{ss}}(\partial\Delta^i, \mathrm{Pn}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}))),$$

by the equivalence relation generated by a pair of such elements admitting an extension to

$$\pi_0 \mathrm{fib}(\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{ss}}(\Delta^1 \times \Delta^i, \mathrm{Pn}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{ss}}(\Delta^1 \times \partial\Delta^i, \mathrm{Pn}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}))).$$

This quotient is readily checked to be exactly $L_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[-i]})$. Since these L-groups evidently take bordism equivalences to isomorphisms, bordism invariance of L follows. Finally, that $\mathcal{L}$ preserves filtered colimits follows by the same argument as for $\mathcal{GW}$ in Corollary 4.1.6 above. $\square$

It now follows from Theorem 3.5.9 that $\mathcal{L}$ admits an essentially unique lift to a functor with values in spectra.

Definition 4.4.4. We define the L-theory spectrum $L: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$ by

$$L(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) = \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}),$$

with $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ a Poincaré ∞ -category, and denote by $L_i(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ its homotopy groups for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

The following result is then immediate.

COROLLARY 4.4.5. *The functor*

$$L: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$$

is Verdier-localising, bordism-invariant, and preserves filtered colimits.

The above definition of L-groups agrees with Definition 4.2.6, since from Propositions 3.4.5 and 3.5.8, we obtain the following result.

COROLLARY 4.4.6. *There are canonical equivalences $\Omega^{\infty-i} L(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \simeq \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[i]})$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. In particular, there are isomorphisms $\pi_i L(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \cong L_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[-i]})$ also for negative i .*

In fact, the equivalence

$$L(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \simeq [\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}), \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[1]}), \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[2]}), \dots],$$

with structure maps arising from Proposition 3.5.8, is a direct generalisation of the classical definition of L-theory spectra due to Ranicki (see for example [Ran3, §13]),

which it is rather more elegant than our definition which iterates the Q -construction on top of the ρ -construction.

One can also directly describe the boundary operator of the long exact sequence on the L -groups of a Poincaré–Verdier sequence. To that end, we make the following definition.

Definition 4.4.7. Given a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ and a hermitian object $(X, q) \in \mathrm{Fm}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, the *boundary* of (X, q) is the Poincaré object $\partial(X, q) \in \mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]})$ obtained as the result of surgery on $(X \rightarrow 0, q) \in \mathrm{Surg}_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1]})$.

Note that, by the discussion preceding Proposition 2.4.3, the object underlying $\partial(X, q)$ is given by the cofibre of $q_{\sharp}: X \rightarrow D_{\mathfrak{Q}}X$.

PROPOSITION 4.4.8. *Given a Poincaré–Verdier sequence*

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \Phi) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{E}, \Psi),$$

the boundary operator $L_i(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \rightarrow L_{i-1}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ of the resulting long exact sequence takes a Poincaré object $(X, q) \in \mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi^{[-i]})$ to $\partial(Y, q') \in \mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[1-i]})$, where

$$(Y, q') \in \mathrm{Fm}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi^{[-i]})$$

is any lift of (X, q) .

In particular, the proposition asserts that such a hermitian lift of X can always be found, and its image in $L_{i-1}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ is the obstruction against finding a Poincaré lift of X .

Proof. From Proposition 3.1.11, we find that the inverse to the boundary isomorphism $\pi_1 L(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \rightarrow \pi_0 L(\mathcal{E}, \Psi^{[-1]})$ takes a Poincaré object X in the target to the loop w represented by $0 \leftarrow X \rightarrow 0 \in \mathrm{Pn} \rho_1(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$. We now compute the map $L_1(\mathcal{E}, \Psi) \rightarrow L_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, the case of general $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ follows by shifting the quadratic functor. That any Poincaré object $(X, q) \in \mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{E}, \Psi^{[-1]})$ can be lifted to some $(Y, q') \in \mathrm{Fm}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi^{[-1]})$ is an application of Lemma 4.4.3 (with $K = \emptyset$).

Now, regarding the map $(Y \rightarrow 0, q')$ as a surgery datum in $\mathrm{Surg}_0(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$, we can apply Proposition 2.4.3 to obtain a cobordism from zero to the result of surgery, which is $\partial(Y, q')$. We regard this cobordism as an element of $\mathrm{Pn}(\rho_1(\mathcal{D}, \Phi))$, and thus as a path in $L(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$. By construction, this path lifts the loop in $L(\mathcal{E}, \Psi)$ defined by X via the consideration in the first paragraph. Therefore, its endpoint $\mathrm{cof}(Y \rightarrow D_{\mathfrak{Q}[-1]}Y)$ represents the image of (X, q) under the boundary map as claimed. $\square$

Now, by construction, there is a natural transformation $\mathrm{Pn} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} \simeq \Omega^\infty L$, which uniquely extends to a transformation $\mathrm{bord}: \mathrm{GW} \Rightarrow L$ of functors $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{P}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$, by Corollary 4.2.2. We record (see Corollary 3.6.17) the following result.

COROLLARY 4.4.9. *Under the identifications of Theorem 3.1.10, the map*

$$\text{bord}: \pi_0 \text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \longrightarrow \pi_0 \text{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$$

becomes the canonical projection $\text{GW}_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \rightarrow \text{L}_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$. Similarly, for $i > 0$, the induced map

$$\pi_{-i} \text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \longrightarrow \pi_{-i} \text{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$$

is identified with the identity of $\text{L}_0(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[i]})$, by Proposition 3.4.7.

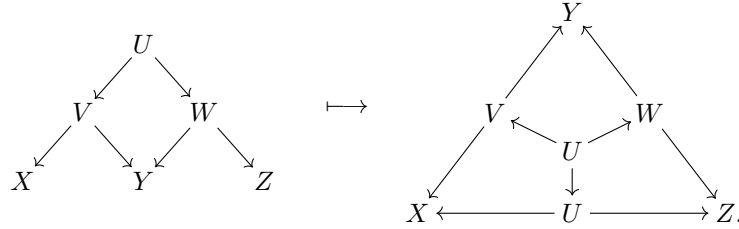
Remark 4.4.10. While the map

$$\text{bord}: \text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \longrightarrow \text{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$$

is most easily constructed via the universal property of GW, it is also easy to obtain a direct map between these spectra when defining them via the Q- and ρ -constructions. Consider the map of cosimplicial objects

$$\eta: (\text{sd } \Delta^n)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{TwAr}^r(\Delta^n),$$

that sends a non-empty subset $T \subseteq [n]$ to the pair $(\min T \leq \max T)$. It is an isomorphism in degrees 0 and 1, and $\text{Q}_2(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[1]}) \rightarrow \rho_2(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[1]})$ is depicted as follows:



The analogous operation on manifold cobordisms takes two composable cobordisms to the 2-ad given by the cartesian product of their composition with an interval; the ad-structure is given (after smoothing corners) by decomposing the boundary into the original two cobordisms, represented along the diagonal edges, and their composite given by the lower horizontal edge. In general, then, the transformation $\eta: \text{Q} \Rightarrow \rho$ regards n composable 1-ads as a special case of an n -ad.

Now, η induces a map

$$\text{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) = \Omega |\text{PnQ}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[1]})| \xrightarrow{\Omega |\eta|} \Omega |\text{Pn}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[1]})| \xrightarrow{\partial} |\text{Pn}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})| = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}),$$

and thus a map

$$\eta: \mathrm{GW} = \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{GW}} \Longrightarrow \mathrm{Cob}^{\mathcal{L}} = \mathrm{L}.$$

Using Proposition 3.1.11, it is not difficult to check that this map satisfies the universal property defining bord . Since we shall not have to make use of that statement, we leave the details to the reader.

We now turn to the main result of this section.

THEOREM 4.4.11. *The transformation bord exhibits L as the bordification of GW . In particular, $\mathrm{L}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}$ is the initial bordism-invariant, additive functor equipped with a transformation $\mathrm{Pn} \Rightarrow \Omega^{\infty} \mathrm{L}$ of functors $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$.*

From Theorem 3.5.9, we also find that $\mathcal{L}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is the initial bordism-invariant, additive functor under either Pn or $\mathcal{GW}$.

Proof. The second statement follows from the first one and Corollary 4.2.2. For the first statement, note that the canonical map $\mathrm{GW} \rightarrow \mathrm{L}$ induces a map $\mathrm{GW}^{\mathrm{bord}} \rightarrow \mathrm{L}$. We have recorded in Corollary 3.6.17 that $\mathrm{GW} \rightarrow \mathrm{GW}^{\mathrm{bord}}$ induces an isomorphism on negative homotopy groups, hence, by Corollary 4.4.9, the map $\mathrm{GW}^{\mathrm{bord}} \rightarrow \mathrm{L}$ also induces an isomorphism on negative homotopy groups, and thus by Proposition 3.5.8 an isomorphism on all homotopy groups. $\square$

Remark 4.4.12. We can also employ the stab-construction for a proof of Theorem 4.4.11. By Proposition 3.5.8, the map bord factors over a map

$$\mathrm{colim}_d \mathbb{S}^d \otimes \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-d]}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}),$$

and it follows from Corollaries 4.4.9 and 3.6.17 that this map is an isomorphism on homotopy groups. Under the analogy between $\mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^{[-d]})$ and $\mathrm{MTSO}(d)$ (see Remarks 4.2.5 and 4.3.2), this equivalence corresponds to the left of the equivalences

$$\mathrm{colim}_d \mathbb{S}^d \otimes \mathrm{Cob}_d \simeq \Omega^{\mathrm{SO}} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{colim}_d \mathbb{S}^d \otimes \mathrm{MTSO}(d) \simeq \mathrm{MSO},$$

which is equated with the right-hand one by the theorems of Galatius, Madsen, Tillman and Weiss on the one hand, and Thom on the other hand; even the definition of $\mathrm{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ in terms of the ρ -construction is modelled on Quinn's construction of the ad-spectrum of manifolds Ω^{SO} , whose homotopy groups by construction are the cobordism groups.

Now, since the functor $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \mapsto \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathrm{tC}_2}$ is bordism-invariant by Example 3.5.7, the composite $\mathrm{GW} \rightarrow \mathrm{K}^{\mathrm{hC}_2} \rightarrow \mathrm{K}^{\mathrm{tC}_2}$ factors uniquely over a map $\Xi: \mathrm{L} \rightarrow \mathrm{K}^{\mathrm{tC}_2}$, and we obtain the main result of this paper.

COROLLARY 4.4.13. (The fundamental fibre square) *The natural square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{bord}} & \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \\ \downarrow \mathrm{fgt} & & \downarrow \Xi \\ \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\mathrm{hC}_2} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\mathrm{tC}_2} \end{array}$$

is cartesian for every Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$ and, in particular, there is a natural fibre sequence

$$\mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\mathrm{hC}_2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{hyp}} \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{bord}} \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}).$$

Proof. This is a consequence of Corollary 3.6.7, in combination with Corollary 4.3.1 and Theorem 4.4.11. $\square$

COROLLARY 4.4.14. *There is a canonical equivalence*

$$\mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] \simeq \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]_{\mathrm{hC}_2} \oplus \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$$

natural in the Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})$, and in particular

$$\mathrm{GW}_i(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] \cong \mathrm{K}_i(\mathcal{C})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]_{\mathrm{C}_2} \oplus \mathrm{L}_i(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right].$$

Proof. Note that the homotopy orbit spectral sequence collapses for spectra in which 2 is invertible. Thus, the first claim implies the second one. For the first, note that the composite

$$\mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]_{\mathrm{hC}_2} \simeq \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\mathrm{hC}_2}\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] \xrightarrow{\mathrm{hyp}} \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] \xrightarrow{\mathrm{fgt}} \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})^{\mathrm{hC}_2}\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] \rightarrow \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]^{\mathrm{hC}_2}$$

is the norm of $\mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$ which is an equivalence, and thus splits $\mathrm{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]_{\mathrm{hC}_2}$ off $\mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$, as claimed. $\square$

4.5. Localisation and the Mayer–Vietoris principle

We next use the fundamental fibre sequence to establish localisation sequences. Fundamentally, we have the following result.

COROLLARY 4.5.1. *The functor $\mathrm{GW}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$ is Verdier-localising.*

Proof. Given Corollary 4.4.5, we need only recall that K-theory is a Verdier-localising functor $\mathrm{K}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{ex}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$ (as by Proposition 1.1.4 the underlying sequence of a Poincaré–Verdier sequence is indeed a Verdier sequence). The statement about K-theory in large parts goes back to Waldhausen’s fibration theorem and a direct proof in the present context was recently recorded in [HLS, §6]. $\square$

This result is an extension of Schlichting's localisation theorem [Sch3, Theorem 6.6] in the context of differential graded categories on which 2 acts invertibly. As a consequence, we now deduce localisation properties of Grothendieck–Witt spectra, which will form the basis of our analysis of the Grothendieck–Witt groups of Dedekind rings in the third paper of this series; see e.g. [III, Corollary 2.2.5]. We recall that, in order to obtain Poincaré–Verdier sequences from localisations, in general we need to introduce suitable subcategories of $\mathcal{D}^{\mathfrak{p}}(-)$, controlled by a subgroup $c \subseteq K_0(-)$ closed under the involution.

Remark 4.5.2. For algebraic K-groups, the map $K_i(\mathcal{D}^c(R)) \rightarrow K_i(\mathcal{D}^{\mathfrak{p}}(R)) = K_i(R)$ induces an isomorphism $i > 0$, and is the inclusion $c \rightarrow K_0(R)$ for $i = 0$, by the cofinality theorem. We extend Schlichting's hermitian analogue thereof in paper [IV] by showing that for any pair of involution-closed subgroups $c \subseteq d \subseteq K_0(R)$ the squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \mathfrak{V}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{D}^d(R), \mathfrak{V}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), D_{\mathfrak{V}})^{\mathrm{h}C_2} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{D}^d(R), D_{\mathfrak{V}})^{\mathrm{h}C_2} \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \mathfrak{V}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{D}^d(R), \mathfrak{V}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), D_{\mathfrak{V}})^{\mathrm{t}C_2} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{K}(\mathcal{D}^d(R), D_{\mathfrak{V}})^{\mathrm{t}C_2} \end{array}$$

are cartesian; see [IV, Theorem 1.1.3]. It follows that there are fibre sequences

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \mathfrak{V}) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{D}^d(R), \mathfrak{V}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}(d/c)^{\mathrm{h}C_2}, \\ \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \mathfrak{V}) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{D}^d(R), \mathfrak{V}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}(d/c)^{\mathrm{t}C_2}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, the map

$$\mathrm{GW}_i(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \mathfrak{V}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{GW}_i(\mathcal{D}^d(R), \mathfrak{V})$$

is an isomorphism for positive i , and it is injective for $i = 0$. On the L-theoretic side, we recover ([Ran1, Proposition 9.1]) Ranicki's *Rothenberg-sequences*

$$\dots \longrightarrow \mathrm{L}_i(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \mathfrak{V}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{L}_i(\mathcal{D}^d(R), \mathfrak{V}) \longrightarrow \widehat{\mathrm{H}}^{-i}(C_2; d/c) \longrightarrow \mathrm{L}_{i-1}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \mathfrak{V}) \longrightarrow \dots$$

Next, recall the compatibility condition between a multiplicative subset and an invertible module from Definition 1.4.4 and Example 1.4.5; in the setting of discrete rings with $S \subseteq A$ satisfying an Ore condition, it means that inverting the action of S on an invertible module M with involution over A using one of the A -module structures on M also automatically inverts the action of S on M using the other A -module structure. From Corollary 1.4.10, we immediately obtain the following result.

COROLLARY 4.5.3. *Let A be a discrete ring, M be a discrete invertible module with involution over A , $c \subseteq K_0(A)$ be a subgroup closed under the involution induced by M , and $S \subseteq A$ be a multiplicative subset compatible with M , such that (A, S) satisfies the left Ore condition. Let $\mathcal{D}^c(A)_S$ denote the full subcategory of $\mathcal{D}^c(A)$ spanned by the S -torsion complexes. Then, the inclusion and localisation functors fit into fibre sequences*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{D}^c(A)_S, \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\geq m}) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{D}^c(A), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\geq m}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{im}(c)}(A[S^{-1}]), \mathfrak{Q}_{M[S^{-1}]}^{\geq m}), \\ \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{D}^c(A)_S, \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\geq m}) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{D}^c(A), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\geq m}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{L}(\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{im}(c)}(A[S^{-1}]), \mathfrak{Q}_{M[S^{-1}]}^{\geq m}), \end{aligned}$$

for all $m \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$.

If the hermitian cofinality theorem is assumed to be true, the above fibre sequence of Grothendieck–Witt spectra corresponds to the affine version of Schlichting’s localisation sequence [Sch3, Theorem 9.5]. The fibre sequence of L-spectra recovers localisation sequences of Ranicki’s from [Ran2, §3.2], upon investing the identification of the genuine L-spectra in [III, Theorem 1.2.22].

Remark 4.5.4. By Corollary 1.4.7, the quadratic version, i.e. the case $m=\infty$, of Corollary 4.5.3 holds true for an arbitrary E_1 -ring spectrum A and an invertible module M with involution over A , but for the symmetric and genuine variants, one has to require further conditions; see e.g. Example 1.4.8.

In a similar vein, one can compare localisations along a ring homomorphism. In order to do this, we have to introduce a bit of notation. Given a map $(f, g): A \rightarrow A' \times B$ of rings, and an involution-closed (with respect to suitable modules with involution) subgroup $c \subseteq K_0(A)$ as before, we denote by $\bar{c} \subseteq K_0(A)$ the subgroup $f^{-1}(f(c)) \cap g^{-1}(g(c))$. Note that $c \subseteq \bar{c} \subseteq K_0(A)$, where both inclusions can be strict.

PROPOSITION 4.5.5. *Let $p: A \rightarrow B$ be a homomorphism of discrete rings, M and N discrete invertible modules with involution over A and B , respectively, $\eta: M \rightarrow N$ a group homomorphism that is $p \otimes p$ -linear, $S \subseteq A$ a subset and $m \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$. Assume that the following conditions hold:*

- (i) *the map $B \otimes_A M \rightarrow N$ induced by η is an isomorphism;*
- (ii) *the subset S is compatible with M ;*
- (iii) *for every $s \in S$ the induced map $p: A//s \rightarrow B//p(s)$ on cofibres of right multiplication by s and $p(s)$, respectively, is an equivalence in $\mathcal{D}(A)$;*
- (iv) *the pairs (S, A) and $(p(S), B)$ both satisfy the left Ore condition;*
- (v) *the boundary map*

$$\widehat{H}^{-m}(C_2, N[p(S)^{-1}]) \longrightarrow \widehat{H}^{-m+1}(C_2, M)$$

in Tate cohomology of the short exact sequence

$$M \xrightarrow{(-\eta, \text{can})} N \oplus M[S^{-1}] \xrightarrow{(\text{can}, \eta)} N[p(S)^{-1}]$$

vanishes.

Then, the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{D}^{\bar{c}}(A), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\geq m}) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}^{\text{im}(c)}(A[S^{-1}]), \mathfrak{Q}_{M[S^{-1}]}^{\geq m}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{D}^{p(c)}(B), \mathfrak{Q}_N^{\geq m}) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}^{\text{im}(p(c))}(B[p(S)^{-1}]), \mathfrak{Q}_{N[p(S)^{-1}]}^{\geq m}) \end{array}$$

is a Poincaré–Verdier square for every subgroup $c \subseteq K_0(A)$ stable under the involution induced by M , and so in particular becomes cartesian after taking GW-, K- or L-spectra.

Here, condition (v) is to be interpreted as vacuous if $m = \pm\infty$. In [CHN, Proposition 4.4.1], it is furthermore shown to hold for B a flat, commutative (discrete) A -algebra, in case M is an invertible B -module and N is an invertible A -module. Note also that condition (iv) is equivalent to requiring that p induces an isomorphism on kernels and cokernels of right multiplication by any $s \in S$.

The K-theoretic part is a classical result of Karoubi, Quillen and Vorst (see [Vor, Proposition 1.5]), and investing the identification of the L-spectra from the third installment in this series (see [III, Theorem 1.2.22]), the L-theoretic part recovers an analogous result of Ranicki [Ran2, §3.6].

Proof. Let us start out by observing that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A[S^{-1}] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B & \longrightarrow & B[p(S)^{-1}] \end{array}$$

is cartesian in $\mathcal{D}(A)$: Denoting the top horizontal fibre by F , this is equivalent to the assertion that $F \rightarrow B \otimes_A^{\mathbb{L}} F$ is an equivalence in $\mathcal{D}(A)$, but combining Example A.4.4 with assumptions (iii) and (iv), this holds for any object of $\mathcal{D}(A)_S$. Tensoring the square with M (over A) then produces the short exact sequence appearing in (v). Furthermore, from the Ore conditions, we also find that the natural map $B \otimes_A^{\mathbb{L}} A[S^{-1}] \rightarrow B[p(S)^{-1}]$ is an equivalence. It is then readily checked that $p(S)$ is compatible with N .

Now, the rows of the diagram of Poincaré ∞ -categories

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (\mathcal{D}^{\bar{c}}(A)_S, \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\geq m}) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}^{\bar{c}}(A), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\geq m}) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}^{\text{im}(c)}(A[S^{-1}]), \mathfrak{Q}_{M[S^{-1}]}^{\geq m}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{D}^{p(c)}(B)_{p(S)}, \mathfrak{Q}_N^{\geq m}) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}^{p(c)}(B), \mathfrak{Q}_N^{\geq m}) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{D}^{\text{im}(p(c))}(B[p(S)^{-1}]), \mathfrak{Q}_{N[p(S)^{-1}]}^{\geq m}) \end{array}$$

are Poincaré–Verdier sequences, by Proposition 1.4.9, and the vertical maps are Poincaré functors on account of assumption (i); see [I, Lemma 3.4.3]. We next show that the right square is cartesian, by verifying the criteria from Proposition 1.1.9. Adjointability of the square is a special case of Example A.1.14. It remains to show that the left-hand vertical map is an equivalence of Poincaré ∞ -categories. The fact that the underlying functor of stable ∞ -categories is an equivalence follows from assumption (iii). Since the ∞ -categories $\mathcal{D}^p(A)_S$ and $\mathcal{D}^p(B)_{p(s)}$ are generated by the objects $A//s$ and $B//p(s)$ under shifts, retracts and finite colimits (see Example A.4.4), essential surjectivity is clear and it suffices to compute

$$\mathrm{Hom}_A(A//s, A//t) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_A(A//s, B//p(t)) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_B(B//p(s), B//p(t)).$$

for full faithfulness. See also [LT, Proposition 1.17] for an alternative argument. It remains to check that the natural map $\mathcal{Q}_M^{\geq m}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_N^{\geq m}(p_! X)$ induced by η is an equivalence for all $X \in \mathcal{D}^p(A)_S$. For $m = \pm\infty$, this follows from the fact that $p_!$ is a Poincaré functor and an equivalence on underlying ∞ -categories, as this evidently implies that $p_!$ induces an equivalence on bilinear parts. We are thus reduced to considering the linear parts for finite m . Using the adjunction $p_! \vdash p^*$, we have to show that for every S -torsion perfect complex of A -modules X , the map

$$\mathrm{hom}_A(X, \tau_{\geq m}(M^{\mathrm{t}C_2})) \longrightarrow \mathrm{hom}_A(X, p^* \tau_{\geq m}(N^{\mathrm{t}C_2}))$$

induced by η is an equivalence. Since the ∞ -category $\mathcal{D}_S^p(A)$ is generated under finite colimits and desuspensions by objects of the form $A//s = \mathrm{cof}(A \xrightarrow{s} A)$, one can equivalently show that every element $s \in S$ acts invertibly on $F_m = \mathrm{cof}(\tau_{\geq m}(M^{\mathrm{t}C_2}) \rightarrow f^* \tau_{\geq m}(N^{\mathrm{t}C_2}))$, i.e. that the canonical map

$$F_m \longrightarrow F_m[S^{-1}]$$

is an equivalence. We note that $F_m \rightarrow F_{-\infty}$ induces an isomorphism on homology groups in degrees larger than m , and that there is an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H_m(F_m) \longrightarrow H_m(F_{-\infty}) \longrightarrow K \longrightarrow 0,$$

where

$$K = \ker(\widehat{H}^{-m+1}(C_2; M) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^{-m+1}(C_2; N)).$$

From the fact that the bilinear parts of the two functors agree, we find that S acts invertibly on $F_{-\infty}$. Hence, it remains to show that S acts invertibly on $H_m(F_m)$. The above short exact sequence maps into its localisation at S . Since this localisation is an exact functor, the snake lemma implies that it suffices to check that the map $K \rightarrow K[S^{-1}]$

is injective. Writing $M[S^{-1}]$ as $(R[S^{-1}] \otimes R[S^{-1}]) \otimes_{R \otimes R} M$, and likewise for N , using assumption (ii), we find that

$$K[S^{-1}] = \ker(\widehat{H}^{-m+1}(C_2; M[S^{-1}]) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^{-m+1}(C_2; N[p(S^{-1})])),$$

since Tate cohomology commutes with filtered colimits in the coefficients (see the discussion in the proof of Proposition 1.4.9). The kernel of $K \rightarrow K[S^{-1}]$ therefore canonically identifies with the kernel of

$$\widehat{H}^{-m+1}(C_2; M) \longrightarrow \widehat{H}^{-m+1}(C_2; N \oplus M[S^{-1}]),$$

which vanishes by assumption (v). $\square$

For example, with the same notation as in Proposition 4.5.5, we obtain the following result.

COROLLARY 4.5.6. *Let R be a discrete commutative ring, M be an invertible R -module with an R -linear involution, $f, g \in R$ be elements spanning the unit ideal and $c \subseteq K_0(R)$ be closed under the involution associated to M . Then, the square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{D}^{\bar{c}}(R), \Omega_M^{\geq m}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{im}(c)}(R[1/f]), \Omega_{M[1/f]}^{\geq m}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{im}(c)}(R[1/g]), \Omega_{M[1/g]}^{\geq m}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{GW}(\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{im}(c)}(R[1/fg]), \Omega_{M[1/fg]}^{\geq m}), \end{array}$$

and the analogous squares in K and L-theory, are cartesian.

Proof. We verify conditions (i)–(v) of the previous proposition. (i) and (iv) are obvious, and (ii) is implied by the two R -module structures on M agreeing. For (iii), one simply notes that g acts invertibly on $R//f$, since with f and g also any powers thereof span the unit ideal. To verify (v), recall that Tate cohomology groups over C_2 with coefficients in M are 2-periodic with values alternating between the kernels of the norm maps $\mathrm{id}_M \pm \sigma: M_{C_2} \rightarrow M^{C_2}$. Thus, we may check that $M \rightarrow M[1/f] \oplus M[1/g]$ induces injections on both these kernels. But taking coinvariants commutes with localisation at both f and g , so the map in question is injective on the entire coinvariants. $\square$

Example 4.5.7. If A is a regular coherent ring, i.e. any finitely presented A -module is perfect, $K_0(A) \rightarrow K_0(A[1/h])$ is surjective for all $h \in A$ satisfying the Ore condition, so Corollary 4.5.6 holds true for the full ∞ -categories of perfect complexes in all four corners; indeed, the finitely generated projective $A[1/h]$ -modules are a generating system of $K_0(A[1/h])$, and writing some such P as a cokernel of a map between finitely

generated free modules and clearing denominators, one sees that P can be lifted to a finitely presented A -module P' . By assumption, P' is then perfect, and thus a preimage of P . Examples of regular coherent rings include regular Noetherian rings (in the case of finite Krull dimension, see [SPA, Lemma 10.110.8]; for the general case one can run the same argument using the upper-semicontinuity of the projective dimension of a finitely generated A -module, thought of as a function on the quasi-compact space $\mathrm{Spec}(A)$, as was explained to us by Tamme), and Bézout rings, in particular valuation rings by [SPA, Lemma 10.50.15] (as then every finitely generated submodule of a finite free module is again free by a simple induction).

4.6. The real algebraic K-theory spectrum and Karoubi–Ranicki periodicity

Just as in §3.7, the fundamental fibre square can be cleanly encapsulated as the isotropy separation square of a genuine C_2 -spectrum.

Definition 4.6.1. We define the *real algebraic K-spectrum* $\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ of a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ to be the genuine C_2 -spectrum $\mathrm{GW}^{\mathrm{hyp}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$.

In particular, from Corollary 3.7.3, we obtain the following result.

COROLLARY 4.6.2. *The real algebraic K-spectra define a Verdier-localising functor*

$$\mathrm{KR}: \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{p}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Sp}^{\mathrm{g}C_2}$$

such that

$$u \mathrm{KR} \simeq \mathrm{K}, \quad \mathrm{KR}^{\mathrm{g}C_2} \simeq \mathrm{GW} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{KR}^{\varphi C_2} \simeq \mathrm{L},$$

where $u: \mathrm{Sp}^{\mathrm{g}C_2} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}^{\mathrm{h}C_2}$ denotes the functor extracting the underlying C_2 -spectrum, and $(-)^{\mathrm{g}C_2}$ and $(-)^{\varphi C_2}: \mathrm{Sp}^{\mathrm{g}C_2} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}$ denote the genuine and geometric fixed points, respectively. Furthermore, the isotropy separation square associated to $\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$ is naturally equivalent to the fundamental fibre square of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$.

From Theorem 3.7.5, we succinctly find the following result.

COROLLARY 4.6.3. *There are canonical equivalences*

$$\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[1]}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{1-\sigma} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$$

natural in the Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V})$. In particular, any equivalence $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}^{[n]})$ induces a periodicity equivalence

$$\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{n-n\sigma} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{V}).$$

Recall from [I, Proposition 7.4.19] and the discussion preceding Corollary 4.3.4 that, generally,

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^{[2n]}) \simeq (\mathcal{C}, (\mathbb{S}^{n-n\sigma} \otimes \tilde{\mathfrak{Q}})^{\mathfrak{g}C_2})$$

via the n -fold shift in $\mathcal{C}$, and that there are many examples where $\mathfrak{Q}$ and $(\mathbb{S}^{n-n\sigma} \otimes \tilde{\mathfrak{Q}})^{\mathfrak{g}C_2}$ are closely related, if not equal for some n . The simplest such situation is considered in the following corollary.

COROLLARY 4.6.4. *Let R be an E_1 -algebra over an E_∞ -ring k equipped with an $n\sigma$ -orientation, M an invertible k -module with involution over R and $c \subseteq K_0(R)$ a subgroup closed under the involution induced by M . Then, there are canonical equivalences*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{KR}(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^s) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^{2n-2n\sigma} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^s), \\ \mathrm{KR}(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^q) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^{2n-2n\sigma} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^q). \end{aligned}$$

If $n=2$, e.g. if k is complex oriented or $2 \in \pi_0(k)^\times$, this refines to

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{KR}(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^s) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^{2-2\sigma} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^s), \\ \mathrm{KR}(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^q) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^{2-2\sigma} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^q), \end{aligned}$$

and if R is furthermore connective, we also have

$$\mathrm{KR}(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^{\geq m+1}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{2-2\sigma} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\geq m}).$$

In particular, we obtain the following periodicity result.

COROLLARY 4.6.5. (Karoubi–Ranicki periodicity) *Let R be a discrete ring, M be a discrete invertible module with involution over R and $c \subseteq K_0(R)$ be a subgroup closed under the involution induced by M . Then, the genuine C_2 -spectra*

$$\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^s) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^q)$$

are $(4-4\sigma)$ -periodic, and even $(2-2\sigma)$ -periodic if R has characteristic 2. Furthermore, we have

$$\mathbb{S}^{2\sigma-2} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\mathfrak{g}q}) \simeq \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_{-M}^{\mathfrak{g}e}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{2-2\sigma} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \mathfrak{Q}_M^{\mathfrak{g}s}).$$

Passing to geometric fixed points in Corollary 4.6.4 extends Ranicki's classical periodicity results for L-groups from the case of discrete rings.

COROLLARY 4.6.6. *Let R be an E_1 -algebra over an E_∞ -ring k equipped with an $n\sigma$ -orientation, M an invertible k -module with involution over R and $c \subseteq K_0(R)$ a subgroup closed under the involution induced by M . Then, there are canonical equivalences*

$$\begin{aligned} L(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \Omega_M^s) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^{2n} \otimes L(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \Omega_M^s) \\ L(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \Omega_M^q) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^{2n} \otimes L(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \Omega_M^q). \end{aligned}$$

If $n=2$, e.g. if k is complex oriented or $2 \in \pi_0(k)^\times$, this refines to

$$\begin{aligned} L(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \Omega_{-M}^s) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^n \otimes L(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \Omega_M^s) \\ L(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \Omega_{-M}^q) &\simeq \mathbb{S}^n \otimes L(\mathrm{Mod}^c(R), \Omega_M^q). \end{aligned}$$

Of course, this corollary can also easily be obtained straight from the shifting behaviour of bordism-invariant functors. Let us also recall briefly from [I, Examples 3.5.14] that there are also many examples with $n\sigma$ -orientations for $n > 2$. For example, any Spin-orientation induces a 4σ -orientation and any String-orientation an 8σ -orientation (to see the latter, one can use the fact that $\frac{1}{2}p_1$ reduces to w_4 in $H^*(B\mathrm{Spin}; \mathbb{F}_2)$ or that $\frac{1}{2}p_1 \in H^*(B\mathrm{Spin}; \mathbb{Z})$ is primitive). We thus find, for example, that

$$\mathrm{KR}(\mathrm{Mod}^\omega(\mathrm{ko}), \Omega^s) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{KR}(\mathrm{Mod}^\omega(\mathrm{tmf}), \Omega^s)$$

are $(8-8\sigma)$ - and $(16-16\sigma)$ -periodic, respectively.

Let us finally discuss the case of form parameters, as discussed at the end of §4.3.

COROLLARY 4.6.7. *For a discrete ring R , a discrete invertible module with involution M over R , a subgroup $c \subseteq K_0(R)$ closed under the involution induced by M and a form parameter $\lambda = (M_{C_2} \rightarrow \tau Q \xrightarrow{\rho} M^{C_2})$ on M with ρ injective and dual form parameter $\tilde{\lambda}$, there is a canonical equivalence*

$$\mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \Omega_{-M}^{\tilde{\lambda}}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{2-2\sigma} \otimes \mathrm{KR}(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \Omega_M^{\lambda}).$$

In particular, we find

$$L(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \Omega_{-M}^{\tilde{\lambda}}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^2 \otimes L(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \Omega_M^{\lambda})$$

by passing to geometric fixed points (or directly from bordism invariance of L-theory). Note also that this corollary can be applied twice whenever the dual form parameter $(-M)_{C_2} \rightarrow M/Q \rightarrow (-M)^{C_2}$ again has its second map injective. This is the case if and only if $\rho: Q \rightarrow M^{C_2}$ is an isomorphism, in which case $\Omega_M^{\lambda} = \Omega_M^{\mathrm{gs}}$, by construction. We thus find equivalences

$$\mathbb{S}^4 \otimes L(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \Omega_M^{\mathrm{gs}}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^2 \otimes L(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \Omega_{-M}^{\mathrm{gs}}) \simeq L(\mathcal{D}^c(R), \Omega_M^{\mathrm{gs}}),$$

as claimed in the introduction.

Remarks 4.6.8. (i) The genuine L-spectra really are not periodic in general, as we will show in paper [III] of this series by explicit computation of $L(\mathcal{D}^P(\mathbb{Z}), \mathfrak{Q}^{\text{gs}})$.

(ii) It follows from [WW3, Theorem 4.5], that $L(\text{Mod}^\omega(\mathbb{S}), \mathfrak{Q}^s)$ is not periodic, as we will explain in Remark 4.7.6 below.

(iii) The higher periodicities for the KR- and L-spectra of ring spectra such as ko and tmf , or their periodic versions, have not been studied prior to our work. We cannot rule out that they obey lower periodicities than what the respective symmetries provide. To illustrate that this can actually occur, let us mention that the algebraic π - π -theorem of Weiss and Williams from [WW1] (see also [III, Corollary 1.2.33]) gives an equivalence

$$L(\text{Mod}^\omega(R), \mathfrak{Q}^q) \longrightarrow L(\mathcal{D}^P(\pi_0 R), \mathfrak{Q}^q)$$

for all connective E_1 -rings R , so that these spectra are indeed always 4-periodic.

4.7. LA-theory after Weiss and Williams

In this final subsection, we will relate Grothendieck–Witt spectra to the LA-spectra arising in the work of Weiss and Williams [WW3] via the fundamental fibre square. We start by comparing the map $\Xi: L \rightarrow K^{\text{tC}_2}$ appearing in Corollary 4.4.13 with the map $L \rightarrow K^{\text{tC}_2}$ constructed by Weiss and Williams in [WW2, §9]. Translated to our setup, they consider the map

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^s) = |\text{Cr}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^s)^{\text{hC}_2}| \longrightarrow \Omega |\text{CrQ}\rho(\mathcal{C}, (\mathfrak{Q}^s)^{[1]})^{\text{hC}_2}| \longrightarrow \Omega^\infty \text{ad}(K^{\text{hC}_2})(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^s),$$

where the second map is a colimit-limit interchange and the first is the realisation (in the ρ -direction) of the structure maps for the group completions of the additive functor Cr^{hC_2} . Here $\mathfrak{Q}^s$ denotes the symmetrisation of a hermitian structure $\mathfrak{Q}$ on $\mathcal{C}$, given by $\mathfrak{Q}^s(X) = B_{\mathfrak{Q}}(X, X)^{\text{hC}_2}$ as in [I, Example 1.1.17]. For the reader filling in the details of the translation, we also note that Weiss and Williams use $\Omega^\sigma |\text{CrS}^e \rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})|$ in place of $\Omega |\text{CrQ}\rho(\mathcal{C}, (\mathfrak{Q}^s)^{[1]})^{\text{hC}_2}|$, where S^e is the edgewise subdivision of Segal’s S-construction. We shall discuss the comparison between the Q- and S-constructions in some detail in Appendix B.1, and the equivalence between these terms is then an instance of Karoubi-periodicity, for example it is obtained by applying Ω^∞ to the equivalence of Corollary 4.6.3 above.

Precomposing with the composite

$$\text{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \xrightarrow{\text{pol}} \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^s),$$

and unwinding definitions, this is the same as

$$\text{Pn}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}) \longrightarrow |\mathcal{GW}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q})| \xrightarrow{\text{fgt}} |\mathcal{K}\rho(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^s)^{\text{hC}_2}| \longrightarrow \Omega^\infty \text{ad}(K^{\text{hC}_2})(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{Q}^s).$$

The latter part of this composite can in turn be rewritten as

$$\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq \Omega^\infty \mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow \Omega^\infty \text{ad } \mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{\text{fgt}} \Omega^\infty \text{ad}(\mathcal{K}^{\text{hC}_2})(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^s).$$

Now, the canonical map $\text{ad}(\mathcal{K}^{\text{hC}_2})(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \text{ad}(\mathcal{K}^{\text{hC}_2})(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}^s)$ is an equivalence, so the forgetful map is nothing but $\Omega^\infty \Xi: \Omega^\infty \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \Omega^\infty \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\text{tC}_2}$ under the identifications of Corollary 3.6.12 and Theorem 4.4.11. By the universal property of L-theory in Theorem 4.4.11, we conclude that the Weiss–Williams map $L \Rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\text{tC}_2}$ agrees with ours.

COROLLARY 4.7.1. *For a space B and a stable spherical fibration ξ over B the spectrum $\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{S}p_B^\omega, \mathcal{Q}_\xi^r)$, identifies with Weiss’ and Williams’ $\text{LA}^r(B, \xi)$, where $r \in \{s, v, q\}$, i.e. either of symmetric, visible or quadratic. In particular, we find equivalences*

$$\Omega^{\infty-1} \text{LA}^r(B, \xi) \simeq |\text{Cob}(\mathcal{S}p_B^\omega, \mathcal{Q}_\xi^r)|.$$

The displayed equivalence provides a cycle model for the left-hand object, which seems to be new. In particular, specialising to $B = *$, we find that the (-1) -st infinite loop spaces of

$$\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{S}p^\omega, \mathcal{Q}^s) \simeq \text{LA}^s(*) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{S}p^\omega, \mathcal{Q}^u) \simeq \text{LA}^v(*),$$

where $\mathcal{Q}^u: (\mathcal{S}p^\omega)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}p$ is the universal hermitian structure of [I, §4.1], are the homotopy types of the cobordism ∞ -categories of Spanier–Whitehead self-dual spectra, and self-dual spectra equipped with a lift along

$$D_{\mathbb{S}}X \rightarrow (D_{\mathbb{S}}X)_2^\wedge \simeq \text{hom}_{\mathbb{S}} p(X, D_{\mathbb{S}}X)^{\text{tC}_2}$$

of the image of the self-duality map, respectively.

Remark 4.7.2. Here, we applied a naming scheme similar to Lurie’s suggestion of writing $L^q(R)$ and $L^s(R)$ instead of Ranicki’s $L_*(R)$ and $L^*(R)$ for what we would systematically call $L(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathcal{Q}_R^q)$ and $L(\mathcal{D}^p(R), \mathcal{Q}_R^s)$.

In [WW3] the spectra $\text{LA}^q(B, \xi)$, $\text{LA}^v(B, \xi)$ and $\text{LA}^s(B, \xi)$ are called, respectively, $\text{LA}_*(B, \xi \otimes \mathbb{S}^d, d)$, $\text{VLA}^*(B, \xi \otimes \mathbb{S}^d, d)$ and $\text{LA}^*(B, \xi \otimes \mathbb{S}^d, d)$, where d is the dimension of ξ .

Proof of Corollary 4.7.1. The spectra $\text{LA}^r(B, \xi)$ of Corollary 4.7.1 are defined by certain pullbacks [WW3, Definition 9.5]:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{LA}^r(B, \xi) & \longrightarrow & L^r(B, \xi) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \Xi \\ A(B, \xi)^{\text{hC}_2} & \longrightarrow & A(B, \xi)^{\text{tC}_2}, \end{array}$$

which we claim correspond precisely to our fundamental fibre square from Corollary 4.4.13 for $(\mathcal{S}p_B^\omega, \mathcal{Q}_\xi^r)$.

As we detailed in [I, §4.4], the sets of quadratic, symmetric and visible Poincaré objects that Weiss and Williams consider, canonically map to $\mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{S}p_B^\omega, \mathcal{Q}_\xi^r)$ for the appropriate value of r . Since they define their L-spaces by a point-set implementation of the ρ -construction, and then deloop them by shifting the duality (see [WW2, §10 and §11]), there result comparison maps between the L-spectra, which are equivalences by [I, Corollaries 4.4.12 and 4.4.14]. As we identified the map Ξ occurring in the definition of the LA-spectra with ours above, we get the claim from the well-known equivalence

$$A(B) \simeq K(\mathcal{S}p_B^\omega). \quad \square$$

Remark 4.7.3. In subsequent work, we will construct for ξ a stable $(-d)$ -dimensional vector bundle over B a functor

$$\mathrm{Cob}_d^\xi \longrightarrow \mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{S}p_B^\omega, \mathcal{Q}_\xi^\vee)$$

from the geometric, normally- ξ oriented cobordism category into the algebraic cobordism ∞ -category of parametrised spectra over B . Through the equivalence

$$\Omega^\infty \mathrm{LA}^\vee(B, \xi) \simeq \Omega |\mathrm{Cob}(\mathcal{S}p_B^\omega, \mathcal{Q}_\xi^\vee)|,$$

this provides a factorisation of the Weiss–Williams index map

$$\mathrm{BTop}^\xi(M) \longrightarrow \Omega^\infty \mathrm{LA}^\vee(B, \xi)$$

whenever M is a closed ξ -oriented manifold with stable normal bundle ν_M , through the (topological) cobordism category Cob_d^ξ . Here, $\mathrm{Top}^\xi(M)$ denotes the E_1 -group of ξ -oriented homeomorphisms of M . Now, the homotopy type of the cobordism category is excisive in the bundle data by the main result of [GLK], which was exploited by Raptis and the ninth author in the K-theoretic context for a new proof of the Dwyer–Weiss–Williams index theorem [RS2]. One can now follow their strategy, so as to provide a canonical lift of the map $\Omega |\mathrm{Cob}_d^\xi| \rightarrow \Omega^\infty \mathrm{LA}^\vee(B, \xi)$, into the source of the assembly map of $\mathrm{LA}^\vee$. Inserting $\xi = \nu_M$, one obtains a lift of the Weiss–Williams index, resulting in a new perspective on substantial parts of [WW3] and by compatibility with the classical comparison between block homeomorphism and L-spaces also on Weiss–Williams’ map

$$\widetilde{\mathrm{Top}}(M) / \mathrm{Top}(M) \longrightarrow \Omega^{\infty+1}(\mathrm{Wh}(M)_{\mathrm{hC}_2}),$$

into the topological Whitehead spectrum of M , by investing the fundamental fibre sequence.

We offer one application of the identification $\mathrm{GW}(\mathrm{Sp}^\omega, \mathcal{Y}^u) \simeq \mathrm{LA}^v(*)$. To this end, recall from [I, Proposition 7.5.3] that the functors $\mathrm{GW}_0, L_0, K_0: \mathrm{Cat}_\infty^p \rightarrow \mathcal{A}b$ are compatibly lax symmetric monoidal for the tensor product of Cat_∞^p , and that $(\mathrm{Sp}^\omega, \mathcal{Y}^u)$ is the unit of the tensor product on Cat_∞^p . Hence, there are ring maps

$$K_0(\mathrm{Sp}^\omega) \xleftarrow{\mathrm{fgt}} \mathrm{GW}_0(\mathrm{Sp}^\omega, \mathcal{Y}^u) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{bord}} L_0(\mathrm{Sp}^\omega, \mathcal{Y}^u).$$

Abbreviating the underlying spectra to $K(\mathbb{S})$, $\mathrm{GW}^u(\mathbb{S})$ and $L^u(\mathbb{S})$, and similarly their homotopy groups, we have the following result.

PROPOSITION 4.7.4. *There is a commutative diagram with vertical maps isomorphisms*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{Z} & \xleftarrow{8\leftarrow e, 2\leftarrow h} & \mathbb{Z}[e, h]/I & \xrightarrow{e\mapsto e, h\mapsto 0} & \mathbb{Z}[e]/(e^2-8e) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K_0(\mathbb{S}) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \mathrm{GW}_0^u(\mathbb{S}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & L_0^u(\mathbb{S}), \end{array}$$

where e and h denote the classes of the spherical E_8 -lattice and $\mathrm{hyp}(\mathbb{S})$, respectively, and I is the ideal generated by e^2-8e , h^2-2h and $eh-8h$.

The calculation of $K_0(\mathbb{S}) = \pi_0 A(*)$ is of course due to Waldhausen, while the calculation of $L_0^u(\mathbb{S})$ is due to Weiss–Williams (due to the identification $L^u(\mathbb{S}) = L(\mathrm{Sp}^\omega, \mathcal{Y}_\mathbb{S}^v)$). The spherical lift of the E_8 -lattice comes from the canonical map $\pi_0 \mathcal{Y}^q(\mathbb{S}^{\oplus i}) \rightarrow \pi_0 \mathcal{Y}^q(\mathbb{Z}^{\oplus i})$ being an isomorphism, which in fact implies that every quadratic form over $\mathbb{Z}$ lifts to $\mathbb{S}$ uniquely up to homotopy.

Without multiplicative structures, the result says that $\mathrm{GW}_0^u(\mathbb{S})$ is free of rank 3 generated by the Poincaré spectra $\mathrm{hyp}(\mathbb{S})$, $(\mathbb{S}, \mathrm{id}_\mathbb{S})$ and the spherical lift of the E_8 -lattice. In particular, as already observed by Weiss and Williams, the equality $[E_8] = 8[\mathbb{Z}, \mathrm{id}_\mathbb{Z}]$ in the symmetric (Grothendieck–)Witt group of the integers (a consequence of the classification of indefinite forms over $\mathbb{Z}$ through rank, parity and signature) does not lift to the sphere spectrum.

Proof. We first identify the underlying abelian groups. From Corollary 4.4.13, we deduce a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow K_0(\mathbb{S}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{hyp}} \mathrm{GW}_0^u(\mathbb{S}) \longrightarrow L_0^u(\mathbb{S}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Here, the injectivity of the map hyp follows, for example, from the observation that the composite with the forgetful map $\mathrm{GW}_0^u(\mathbb{S}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathbb{S})$ is the multiplication by 2 on $\mathbb{Z}$. Next, we argue that $L_0^u(\mathbb{S})$ is free of rank 2. To do so, we recall that Weiss and Williams constructed a fibre sequence

$$L^q(\mathbb{S}) \longrightarrow L^u(\mathbb{S}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{S} \oplus \mathrm{MTO}(1),$$

by identifying the latter term with visible, normal (or hyperquadratic) L-theory of the sphere in [WW3, Theorem 4.3]; a proof of this fibre sequence in the language of the present paper will appear as part of [HNS], which derives a general formula for relative L-spectra. By the algebraic π - π -theorem, the base change map $L^q(\mathbb{S}) \rightarrow L^q(\mathbb{Z})$ is an equivalence; this appears for example as [WW1, Proposition 6.2], a proof in the present language is given in [Lu3, Lecture 14], and we will also derive it in the third installment of this series; see [III, Corollary 1.2.33]. Using that $L_0^q(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow L_0^s(\mathbb{Z})$ identifies with the inclusion $8\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ and that $L_{-1}^q(\mathbb{Z}) = 0$, the Weiss–Williams sequence induces a short exact sequence on π_0 . To deduce that $L_0^u(\mathbb{S}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$, generated by the spherical E_8 -lattice and $(\mathbb{S}, \text{id}_{\mathbb{S}})$ (compare the discussion following [WW3, Theorem 4.3]), we will show that

$$\pi_0(\text{MTO}(1)) = 0.$$

Then, since by [I, Example 5.4.11] the map $L_0^q(\mathbb{S}) \rightarrow L_0^u(\mathbb{S})$ is an $L_0^u(\mathbb{S})$ -module map, we find that the map $L_0^u(\mathbb{S}) \rightarrow \pi_0(\mathbb{S} \oplus \text{MTO}(1)) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ admits the unit as a section, as needed. Finally, $\pi_0(\text{MTO}(1)) = 0$ follows, for example, from the Genauer fibre sequence

$$\text{MTO}(1) \longrightarrow \mathbb{S}[\text{BO}(1)] \longrightarrow \mathbb{S},$$

whose right-hand map is the transfer map for $\text{O}(1)$ [GMTW, Remark 3.2], which is evidently injective on π_0 and surjective on π_1 by the Kahn–Priddy theorem [KP] or direct calculation.

We are left to calculate the ring structures on $\text{GW}_0^u(\mathbb{S})$ and $L_0^u(\mathbb{S})$. We start with the latter. Using again that the map $L_0^q(\mathbb{S}) \rightarrow L_0^u(\mathbb{S})$ is an $L_0^u(\mathbb{S})$ -module map, we obtain $e^2 = ne$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Mapping to the integers shows that $n = 8$, giving the claim. For the ring structure of $\text{GW}_0^u(\mathbb{S})$, we similarly observe that the exact sequence at the start of the proof consists of $\text{GW}_0^u(\mathbb{S})$ -modules, by [I, Corollary 7.5.13]. This immediately gives $eh = 8h$ and $h^2 = 2h$, and also that $e^2 = 8e + kh$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. But then we find

$$64h = 8he = he^2 = h(8e + kh) = 64h + 2kh,$$

which forces $k = 0$. □

Remark 4.7.5. As a consequence of the fundamental fibre sequence, we find that the map $\text{GW}^u(\mathbb{S}) \rightarrow L^u(\mathbb{S})$ induces an isomorphism on negative homotopy groups. In [III, Example 1.2.35], we show that the canonical map $L^u(\mathbb{S}) \rightarrow L^{\text{gs}}(\mathbb{Z})$ also induces an isomorphism on negative homotopy groups. Combined with the calculation of the latter, this results in

$$\text{GW}_n^u(\mathbb{S}) \cong \begin{cases} 0, & \text{for } n = -1, -2, \\ L_n^q(\mathbb{Z}), & \text{for } n < -2. \end{cases}$$

The case $n < -2$ is also a direct consequence of the Weiss–Williams fibre sequence

$$L^q(\mathbb{S}) \longrightarrow L^u(\mathbb{S}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{S} \oplus \mathrm{MTO}(1)$$

and the π - π -theorem. Regarding the remaining degrees, one finds an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow L^u_{-1}(\mathbb{S}) \longrightarrow \pi_{-1}\mathrm{MTO}(1) \longrightarrow L^q_{-2}(\mathbb{S}) \longrightarrow L^u_{-2}(\mathbb{S}) \longrightarrow 0,$$

with both middle groups isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/2$, and one can indeed check by hand that a generator of $L^q_{-2}(\mathbb{S}) = \mathbb{Z}$ admits a Lagrangian for $\mathcal{Y}^u$, just as the corresponding element of $L^q_{-2}(\mathbb{Z})$ admits one for $\mathcal{Y}^s$.

Remark 4.7.6. Similar to the sequence used in the previous remark, Weiss and Williams produce a fibre sequence

$$L^q(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow L^s(\mathbb{S}) \longrightarrow (\mathbb{S}_2^\wedge \otimes \mathbb{S}_2^\wedge) \oplus \mathrm{MTO}(1)$$

in [WW3, Theorem 4.5], which rules out any sort of periodicity for $L^s(\mathbb{S})$.

Appendix A. Verdier sequences, Karoubi sequences and stable recollements

In this appendix we investigate in detail the ∞ -categorical variants of the notion of Verdier sequences, i.e. sequences in $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{ex}}$ that are simultaneously fibre and cofibre sequences, and the same notion up to idempotent completion, called Karoubi sequences. The results are mostly well known and various parts can be found in the literature, but we do not know of a coherent account at the level of detail we need. In the hope that it can serve as a general reference for this material, we have attempted to keep this appendix mostly self-contained.

For the reader familiar with [BGT], here is a comparison of the terminology we will develop in this appendix. A Karoubi sequence is called an *exact sequence* in [BGT], while our notion of a *Verdier sequence* corresponds to that of a *strict-exact sequence* in [BGT]; this follows from Corollary A.1.7, Proposition A.1.9 and Proposition A.3.8. Our notion of a *split Verdier sequence* is however stricter than the corresponding notion of *split-exact sequence* in [BGT], since we require the projection to have both adjoints (in which case these adjoints are automatically fully faithful, and the injection has both adjoints as well; see Proposition A.2.19), while in the corresponding notion in [BGT] only the right adjoints are assumed to exist. In particular, the notion of a split-exact sequence in [BGT] corresponds to what we call a *right-split Verdier sequence*.

We write Cat_∞ for the ∞ -category of (small) ∞ -categories, and $\mathrm{Cat}_\infty^{\mathrm{ex}}$ for its (non-full) subcategory spanned by stable ∞ -categories and exact functors.

Brief recollection of inductive and projective completions

For an ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$, its inductive completion $\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ is given by the smallest full subcategory of $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{S})$ containing the representable functors and closed under filtered colimits. If $\mathcal{C}$ admits finite colimits, then we may also identify $\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ with the ∞ -category of left exact functors $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, i.e. those preserving finite limits; see [Lu1, Corollary 5.3.5.4]. If $\mathcal{C}$ is furthermore stable, then this is equivalent, by the universal property of $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}$, to the ∞ -category of exact functors $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}$ (and in particular $\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ is stable as soon as $\mathcal{C}$ is so). Under this equivalence, the covariant dependence of $\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ in $\mathcal{C}$ is via left Kan extension (an operation which preserves exactness; see [I, Lemma 1.4.1]), so that each induced functor $\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}')$ admits a right adjoint given by restriction. We note that, for $\mathcal{C}$ small, $\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ is generally large, but still locally small. The dual notion is that of projective completion, which, for a stable $\mathcal{C}$, is given by

$$\mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}})^{\mathrm{op}} = \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p})^{\mathrm{op}}.$$

For $\mathcal{C}$ small and $\mathcal{E}$ possibly large and possessing filtered colimits, restriction and left Kan extension along the Yoneda embedding give inverse equivalences between functors $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ and filtered colimit-preserving functors $\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$; see [Lu1, Proposition 5.3.5.10]. For $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ in addition stable, they restrict to equivalences between exact functors $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ and colimit-preserving functors $\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$. Finally, for an exact functor $g: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$, the left Kan extension $g_! \varphi$ of any (not necessarily exact) functor $\varphi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ can be computed as the composite

$$\mathcal{C}' \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}') \xrightarrow{r} \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\varphi}} \mathcal{E},$$

where $\tilde{\varphi}$ is the essentially unique filtered colimit-preserving extension of φ , and r is the right adjoint of $\mathrm{Ind}(g)$. In particular, this left Kan extension sends exact functors to exact functors for any target $\mathcal{E}$. Similarly, right Kan extensions can be computed via Pro-completions, and preserve exact functors.

For an ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$, we denote by $\mathcal{C}^{\natural}$ its idempotent completion. It can be constructed explicitly as the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ spanned by compact objects ([Lu1, Lemma 5.4.2.4]), or the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{C})$ spanned by the cocompact objects. In particular, if $\mathcal{C}$ is stable, then $\mathcal{C}^{\natural}$ is again stable.

A.1. Verdier sequences

We begin by analysing in detail the notion of a Verdier sequence. We recall the following definition.

Definition A.1.1. Let

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E}$$

be a sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ with vanishing composite. We will say that it is a *Verdier sequence* if it is both a fibre and a cofibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$. In this case we will refer to f as a *Verdier inclusion* and to p as a *Verdier projection*.

Remark A.1.2. Note that the extension of a sequence $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ with vanishing composite to a square with additional corner 0 is essentially unique, since $0 \in \text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})$ is initial (and terminal). The condition of being a fibre or cofibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$ refers to such an extension being a cartesian or cocartesian square, respectively.

Example A.1.3. If R is a commutative ring, $a \in R$ is an element, and $R[a^{-1}]$ is the associated localisation of R obtained by inverting a , then

$$\mathcal{D}_a^f(R) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^f(R) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^f(R[a^{-1}])$$

is a Verdier sequence, where $\mathcal{D}^f(R)$ and $\mathcal{D}^f(R[a^{-1}])$ denote the corresponding finitely presented derived categories (that is, the full subcategories of the respective derived categories spanned by the bounded complexes of finitely generated free modules), and $\mathcal{D}_a^f(R)$ is the stable subcategory of $\mathcal{D}^f(R)$ generated by $R//a$. Being of particular interest in applications, we have dedicated §A.4 to a systematic study of Verdier sequences among module ∞ -categories (the above statement, for example, is a special case of Corollary A.4.6).

To make the notion of a Verdier sequence more concrete, let us recall how to compute fibres and cofibres in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}$: The fibre of an exact functor $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is computed in Cat_∞ and given by the kernel $\ker(f)$, which is the full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ on all objects mapping to a zero object in $\mathcal{D}$. Cofibres, in turn, are described by Verdier quotients:

Definition A.1.4. Let $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be an exact functor between stable ∞ -categories. We say that a map in $\mathcal{D}$ is an *equivalence modulo $\mathcal{C}$* if its fibre (equivalently, its cofibre) lies in the smallest stable subcategory spanned by the essential image of f . We write $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$ for the localisation of $\mathcal{D}$ with respect to the collection W of equivalences modulo $\mathcal{C}$, and refer to $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$ as the *Verdier quotient* of $\mathcal{D}$ by $\mathcal{C}$.

By definition, the Verdier quotient $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$ only depends on the essential image of f , and is characterised inside Cat_∞ by the universal mapping property of localisations, that is, for every ∞ -category $\mathcal{E}$, functors $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ identify via restriction with functors $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ sending equivalences mod $\mathcal{C}$ to equivalences. While $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$ is a priori an arbitrary ∞ -category, it turns out to always be stable, and is in fact also characterised by a universal property, as stated in the following result.

PROPOSITION A.1.5. *Let $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be an exact functor between stable ∞ -categories. The ∞ -category $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$ is stable, the localisation functor $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$ is exact, and the sequence*

$$\mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$$

is a cofibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$. In addition, for every $x, y \in \mathcal{D}$, the map

$$\text{colim}_{[\beta: z \rightarrow y] \in \mathcal{C}_{/y}} \text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, \text{cof}(\beta)) \longrightarrow \text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}}([x], [y])$$

is an equivalence.

Proof. This is [NS, Theorem I.3.3]. $\square$

Remark A.1.6. In the situation of Proposition A.1.5, the mapping spectra formula also holds on the level of mapping spaces, as can be seen by applying to both sides the filtered colimit-preserving functor Ω^{∞} . Since colimits in spaces commute with base change, we can pass to fibres over a given $\alpha: [x] \rightarrow [y]$ in $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$, to deduce that the comma category of the functor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_{/y} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_{/[y]}, \\ [\beta: z \rightarrow y] &\longmapsto (\text{cof}(\beta), [\text{cof}(\beta)] \simeq [y]) \end{aligned}$$

over $(x, [\alpha]) \in \mathcal{D}_{/[y]}$ is contractible, where on the right-hand side we have the equivalence $[\text{cof}(\beta)] \simeq [y]$ inverse to the one induced by the mod- $\mathcal{C}$ equivalence $y \rightarrow \text{cof}(\beta)$. We hence conclude that the above functor is cofinal, and so, for every functor $\varphi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ where $\mathcal{A}$ is some (not necessarily small) stable ∞ -category with filtered colimits, the left Kan extension $p_! \varphi$ of φ along p is given by the formula

$$(p_! \varphi)([y]) = \text{colim}_{[\beta: z \rightarrow y] \in \mathcal{C}_{/y}} \varphi(\text{cof}(\beta)).$$

Passing to opposites, we also deduce the dual formula

$$(p_* \varphi)([y]) = \lim_{[\beta: y \rightarrow z] \in \mathcal{C}_{y/}} \varphi(\text{fib}(\beta))$$

for the right Kan extension of φ along p .

COROLLARY A.1.7. *Let $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be an exact functor between stable ∞ -categories. Then, the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) *the functor p is a Verdier projection;*
- (ii) *the induced map $\mathcal{D}/\ker(p) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is an equivalence;*
- (iii) *the functor p is a localisation (at the maps it takes to equivalences);*

(iv) the functor p is essentially surjective, and for every exact functor $\varphi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ where $\mathcal{A}$ is a cocomplete stable ∞ -category, the fibre of the map $\varphi \Rightarrow p^*p_!\varphi$ is left Kan extended from its restriction to $\ker(p)$;

(v) the functor p is essentially surjective, and for every exact functor $\varphi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}p$, the fibre of the map $\varphi \Rightarrow p^*p_!\varphi$ is left Kan extended from its restriction to $\ker(p)$.

In (iv) and (v), note that $p_!\varphi$ is exact (see discussion in the recollection on Ind- and Pro-completions) and that the restriction of $p^*p_!\varphi$ to the kernel of p vanishes, so that, for the inclusion $f: \ker(p) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, we obtain a fibre sequence

$$f_!f^*\varphi \Longrightarrow \varphi \Longrightarrow p^*p_*\varphi$$

for every Verdier projection p .

Proof. By Proposition A.1.5, both (i) and (ii) are equivalent to p exhibiting its target as the cofiber of $\ker(p) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, and so (i) $\Leftrightarrow$ (ii). Next, (ii) $\Leftrightarrow$ (iii) holds because a morphism in $\mathcal{D}$ maps to an equivalence in $\mathcal{E}$ if and only if its cofibre lies in $\ker(p)$ (by stability of $\mathcal{E}$ and exactness of p). Now, if p is a Verdier projection and $\varphi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is an exact functor, then, by the formula of Remark A.1.6, we have that

$$\mathrm{fib}[\varphi \Rightarrow p^*p_!\varphi](y) = \mathrm{colim}_{[z \rightarrow y] \in \ker(p)/y} \varphi(z) = f_!f^*\varphi,$$

so (i) $\Rightarrow$ (iv), while clearly (iv) $\Rightarrow$ (v). Finally, let us now show that (v) $\Rightarrow$ (ii). For this, note that taking $\varphi = \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, -)$ in (v) gives that the functor

$$\mathrm{fib}[\mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, -) \Rightarrow \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(p(x), p(-))]$$

is left Kan extended from $\ker(p)$, that is, the sequence

$$\mathrm{colim}_{[\beta: z \rightarrow y] \in \ker(p)/y} \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, z) \longrightarrow \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, y) \longrightarrow \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(p(x), p(y))$$

is a fibre sequence. By the last part of Proposition A.1.5, we hence see that (v) for all representable φ is equivalent to saying that $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is essentially surjective and that the induced map $\mathcal{D}/\ker(p) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is fully faithful. Since $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\ker(p)$ is essentially surjective (since localisations are so), we conclude that (v) $\Rightarrow$ (ii). $\square$

We now examine the notion of a Verdier inclusion. For this, we need the following result.

LEMMA A.1.8. *The kernel of the canonical map $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$ consists of all objects of $\mathcal{D}$ which are retracts of objects in the essential image of the exact functor $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ between stable ∞ -categories.*

Proof. Clearly, any retract of an object in $\mathcal{C}$ lies in the kernel of p . For the converse inclusion, let x be an object of $\ker(p)$. We note that by Proposition A.1.5, every exact functor $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}p$ that vanishes on $\mathcal{C}$ also vanishes on $\ker(p)$. In particular, the exact functor $\varphi_x: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}p$ given by the formula

$$\varphi_x(y) = \text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}}(x, y) = \text{colim}_{[\beta: z \rightarrow y] \in \mathcal{C}_{/y}} \text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, \text{cof}(\beta))$$

vanishes on $\mathcal{C}$, and thus on $\ker(p)$. In particular, φ_x vanishes on $x \in \ker(p)$ itself, which implies the existence of a map $\beta: z \rightarrow x$ for some $z \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $\text{id}: x \rightarrow x$ is in the kernel of the composite map

$$\pi_0 \text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, \text{cof}(0 \rightarrow x)) \longrightarrow \pi_0 \text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, \text{cof}(\beta)).$$

We may then conclude that $\text{id}: x \rightarrow x$ factors through z , and hence x is a retract of z . $\square$

PROPOSITION A.1.9. *Let $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be an exact functor between stable ∞ -categories. Then, the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) *f is a Verdier inclusion;*
- (ii) *the induced map $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \ker(\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C})$ is an equivalence;*
- (iii) *f is fully faithful and its essential image is closed under retracts in $\mathcal{D}$.*

Proof. If f is a Verdier inclusion, then it is a kernel, so that (iii) holds. On the other hand, if (iii) holds, then f extends to a cofibre sequence $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$, and by Lemma A.1.8 this is also a fibre sequence. The same lemma shows (ii) $\Leftrightarrow$ (iii). $\square$

Summarising our discussion, we obtain the following result.

COROLLARY A.1.10. *For a sequence*

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E}$$

in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$ with vanishing composite, the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) *the sequence is a Verdier sequence;*
- (ii) *f is fully faithful with essential image closed under retracts in $\mathcal{D}$, and p exhibits $\mathcal{E}$ as the Verdier quotient of $\mathcal{D}$ by $\mathcal{C}$;*
- (iii) *p is a localisation, and f exhibits $\mathcal{C}$ as the kernel of p .*

The collection of Verdier sequences is naturally organised into an ∞ -category; see Definition A.1.16 below. The notion of a morphism we use in that definition is constructed out of that of adjointable squares. For this, let us first say that a square of stable ∞ -categories

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathcal{E} \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow f' \\ \mathcal{D}' & \xrightarrow{p'} & \mathcal{E}' \end{array}$$

is vertically/horizontally *inductively adjointable* (or Ind-adjointable for short) if it becomes vertically/horizontally right adjointable after inductive completion, and that it is vertically/horizontally *projectively adjointable* (or Pro-adjointable) if it becomes vertically/horizontally left adjointable after projective completion; here, horizontally left adjointable means that the Beck–Chevalley transformation imposed after replacing the horizontal arrows with their left adjoints is an equivalence (and similarly for vertical and/or right adjointability); see [Lu1, Definition 7.3.1.1] .

Remarks A.1.11. (i) Concretely, a square as above is horizontally Ind-adjointable if and only if, for every $e \in \mathcal{E}$, the induced map

$$\operatorname{colim}_{p(d) \rightarrow e \in \mathcal{D}/e} f(d) \longrightarrow \operatorname{colim}_{p'(d') \rightarrow f'(e) \in \mathcal{D}'/f'(e)} d'$$

is an equivalence in $\operatorname{Ind}(\mathcal{D}')$. Since equivalences in $\operatorname{Ind}(\mathcal{D}')$ are detected by mapping out of objects in $\mathcal{D}'$, this is the same as saying that, for every $e \in \mathcal{E}$ and $d' \in \mathcal{D}'$, the induced map of spectra

$$\operatorname{colim}_{p(d) \rightarrow e \in \mathcal{D}/e} \operatorname{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d', f(d)) \longrightarrow \operatorname{hom}_{\mathcal{E}'}(p'(d'), f'(e))$$

is an equivalence. In particular, if f is an equivalence, then the square is horizontally Ind-adjointable if and only if the map $\operatorname{hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(p(d), e) \rightarrow \operatorname{hom}_{\mathcal{E}'}(f'p(d), f'(e))$ is an equivalence for every $d \in \mathcal{D}$ and every $e \in \mathcal{E}$.

(ii) Another way of phrasing horizontal Ind-adjointability is that the Beck–Chevalley transformation $p_! f^* \varphi \Rightarrow (f')^* p'_! \varphi$ is an equivalence for every (not necessarily exact) functor $\varphi: \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, with $\mathcal{A}$ (not necessarily stable) admitting filtered colimits to form the requisite Kan extensions; indeed, the definition above is precisely this statement in the “universal case” of φ being the canonical embedding $\mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \operatorname{Ind}(\mathcal{D}')$, while the case of a general φ follows by applying its unique filtered colimit extension $\tilde{\varphi}: \operatorname{Ind}(\mathcal{D}') \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ to the map of inductive systems in (i), and using the pointwise formula for left Kan extensions.

The same relation holds between horizontal Pro-adjointability and the Beck–Chevalley transformation involving the relevant right Kan extensions.

LEMMA A.1.12. *For a square of stable ∞ -categories, the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) *the square is horizontally Ind-adjointable;*
- (ii) *the square is vertically Pro-adjointable;*
- (iii) *applying $(-)^{\operatorname{op}}$ to the square yields a horizontally Pro-adjointable square;*
- (iv) *applying $(-)^{\operatorname{op}}$ to the square yields a vertically Ind-adjointable square.*

Definition A.1.13. A square of stable ∞ -categories is called *adjointable* if the square and its square of opposites both satisfy the equivalent conditions of Lemma A.1.12.

Proof of Lemma A.1.12. Firstly, the equivalence $\mathrm{Ind}(-)^{\mathrm{op}} \simeq \mathrm{Pro}(-^{\mathrm{op}})$ implies that (i) $\Leftrightarrow$ (iii) and (ii) $\Leftrightarrow$ (iv). Secondly, using Remark A.1.11 (ii) and the identification

$$\mathrm{Pro}(-) = \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(-, \mathrm{Sp})^{\mathrm{op}}$$

with functoriality given by left Kan extension, we have that horizontal Ind-adjointability implies vertical Pro-adjointability. Similarly, the same argument after taking opposites and flipping the square shows that (iv) $\Rightarrow$ (iii). $\square$

Example A.1.14. For a square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B & \longrightarrow & B' \end{array}$$

of E_1 -rings, the associated square of ∞ -categories of compact module spectra is vertically Ind-adjointable if and only if the induced map $\alpha: A' \otimes_A B \rightarrow B'$ is an equivalence, and is horizontally Ind-adjointable if and only if the induced map $\beta: B \otimes_A A' \rightarrow B'$ is an equivalence. Indeed, this is a simple unwinding of the definitions, coupled with the fact that natural transformations of exact functors out of $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{p}}(B)$ or $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{p}}(A')$ are equivalences if and only if they are so on $B \in \mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{p}}(B)$ and $A' \in \mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{p}}(A')$, respectively. In particular, the square of compact module categories is adjointable if and only if both α and β are equivalences.

LEMMA A.1.15. *Given a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathcal{E} \\ \downarrow h & & \downarrow k & & \downarrow g \\ \mathcal{C}' & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathcal{D}' & \xrightarrow{p'} & \mathcal{E}' \end{array},$$

whose rows are Verdier sequences, the left square is horizontally projectively or inductively adjointable if and only if the right one is. In particular, the left square is adjointable if and only if the right square is adjointable.

We will say that a diagram as in Lemma A.1.15 is *adjointable* if it satisfies the equivalent conditions of Lemma A.1.15.

Definition A.1.16. We define the ∞ -category of Verdier sequences to be the (non-full) subcategory $\mathrm{Ver} \subseteq \mathrm{Fun}(\Delta^2, \mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{ex}})$ spanned by the Verdier sequences and the natural transformations between them corresponding to adjointable diagrams as above.

Remark A.1.17. By Lemma A.1.15, the ∞ -category Ver is equivalent by the obvious forgetful functor to the subcategory of $\text{Ar}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}})$ spanned by Verdier projections and adjointable squares between them, and also to the subcategory of $\text{Ar}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}})$ spanned by the Verdier inclusions and adjointable squares between them.

Proof of Lemma A.1.15. Since taking opposites sends Verdier sequences to Verdier sequences, it will suffice by Lemma A.1.12 to prove that the left square is horizontally Ind-adjointable if and only if the right square is so. We use the characterisation of Remark A.1.11 (ii), and hence fix a cocomplete stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{A}$. Since any functor $\mathcal{C}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ restricts from some functor $\mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \text{Sp}$ (e.g., from its own left Kan extension), the condition that the left square is horizontally Ind-adjointable can be equivalently stated as saying that, for every exact $\varphi: \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, the natural map

$$f_! f^* k^* \varphi = f_! h^* (f')^* \varphi \implies k^* (f')_! (f')^* \varphi$$

is an equivalence. On the other hand, since the restriction along p is fully faithful, we have that the right square is horizontally Ind-adjointable if and only if, for every $\varphi: \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, the natural map

$$p^* p_! k^* \varphi \implies p^* g^* p'_! \varphi = k^* (p')^* p'_! \varphi$$

is an equivalence. Now, by condition (iv) of Corollary A.1.7, these two transformations fit in a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} f_! f^* k^* \varphi & \implies & k^* \varphi & \implies & p^* p_! k^* \varphi \\ \Downarrow & & \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ k^* f'_! (f')^* \varphi & \implies & k^* \varphi & \implies & k^* (p')^* p'_! \varphi \end{array}$$

whose rows are fibre sequences, and so we can conclude that one is an equivalence if and only if the other one is. $\square$

Our next goal is to prove that Verdier projections are closed under base change, and that such base changes are automatically adjointable. The Poincaré analogue of such squares plays an important role in the present paper, and the following statement is used in the characterisation of such squares.

PROPOSITION A.1.18. *For a commutative square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{D}' \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p' \\ \mathcal{E} & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathcal{E}' \end{array}$$

of stable ∞ -categories and exact functors, the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) the square is cartesian and p' is a Verdier projection;
- (ii) both p and p' are Verdier projections, the induced functor $\ker(p) \rightarrow \ker(p')$ is essentially surjective and the induced map

$$\mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, y) \longrightarrow \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{D}'}(f(x), f(y))$$

is an equivalence if at least one of x and y lies in $\ker(p)$;

- (iii) the square is adjointable, both p and p' are Verdier projections and the induced functor $\ker(p) \rightarrow \ker(p')$ is an equivalence.

Similarly, the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) the square is cocartesian and f is a Verdier inclusion;
- (ii) the square is adjointable, both f and f' are Verdier inclusions and the induced functor $\mathrm{coker}(f) \rightarrow \mathrm{coker}(f')$ is an equivalence.

The second criterion of the first three above is due to Krause; see [Kra, Lemma 3.9].

COROLLARY A.1.19. *The collection of Verdier projections is closed under pullbacks, and the collection of Verdier inclusions is closed under pushouts.*

Proof of Proposition A.1.18. Throughout the proof, let us set $h := f' \circ p = f \circ p'$. Suppose first that (i) holds. The condition that the square is cartesian implies, on the one hand, that the induced functor $\ker(p) \rightarrow \ker(p')$ is an equivalence, and on the other hand that the map

$$\mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, y) = \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(p(x), p(y)) \times_{\mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{E}'}(h(x), h(y))} \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{D}'}(f(x), f(y)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{D}'}(f(x), f(y))$$

is an equivalence if at least one of x and y is in $\ker(p)$. We now complete the implication (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) by showing that p is indeed a Verdier projection. We first note that, from Remark A.1.11 (i), we get that the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \ker(p) & \xrightarrow{g} & \ker(p') \\ \downarrow i & & \downarrow i' \\ \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{D}' \end{array}$$

is adjointable. Now, we use the characterisation of Verdier projections given by condition (v) of Corollary A.1.7. In particular, by this characterisation p' is essentially surjective, and hence p is essentially surjective, since the square is assumed cartesian. Next suppose given an exact functor $\varphi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}p$. We need to show that $\mathrm{fib}[\varphi \Rightarrow p^* p! \varphi]$ is left Kan

extended from $\ker(p)$. Writing φ as a colimit of representable functors, the assumption that the square from the statement is cartesian implies that the square of exact functors

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi & \Longrightarrow & f^* f_! \varphi \\ \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ p^* p_! \varphi & \Longrightarrow & h^* h_! \varphi \end{array}$$

is cartesian. It will hence suffice to show that $\text{fib}[f^* f_! \varphi \rightarrow h^* h_! \varphi]$ is left Kan extended from $\ker(p)$. Now, since p' is a Verdier projection, condition (v) of Corollary A.1.7 implies that $\text{fib}[f_! \varphi \rightarrow (p')^* h_! \varphi]$ is left Kan extended from $\ker(p')$. Since the upper square is adjointable, we now conclude that $f^* \text{fib}[f_! \varphi \rightarrow (p')^* h_! \varphi] = \text{fib}[f^* f_! \varphi \rightarrow h^* h_! \varphi]$ is left Kan extended from $\ker(p)$, as desired.

In order to prove that (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii), note that (ii) still implies that the induced functor $\ker(p) \rightarrow \ker(p')$ is an equivalence and hence that the upper square is adjointable by Remark A.1.11 (i), and, by Lemma A.1.15, this implies that the square from the statement is adjointable as well.

We now prove (iii) $\Rightarrow$ (i), and so we assume that p and p' are Verdier projections, that the square in the statement is adjointable, and that the induced functor $g: \ker(p) \rightarrow \ker(p')$ is an equivalence. By Lemma A.1.15, the upper square above is then adjointable as well. We now run the argument of the previous part of the proof backwards. Given an exact functor $\varphi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}p$, condition (v) of Corollary A.1.7 for both p and p' together with the adjointability of the upper square implies that the lower square is cartesian: Indeed, the induced map on vertical fibres can be identified with the composite

$$i_! i^* \varphi \Longrightarrow i_! g^* g_! i^* \varphi \Longrightarrow f^* i'_! g_! i^* \varphi \Longrightarrow f^* i'_! (i')^* f_! \varphi$$

of the unit of $g_! \dashv g^*$ (which is an equivalence since g is) and the two Beck–Chevalley transformations (which are equivalences by adjointability). Taking φ to be representable, we thus conclude that the induced functor

$$\mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \times_{\mathcal{E}'} \mathcal{D}'$$

is fully faithful. We now claim that the essential image of this functor is closed under retracts, that is, this functor is a Verdier inclusion. For this, suppose given an object

$$(e, d', \eta: f'(e) \simeq p'(d')) \in \mathcal{E} \times_{\mathcal{E}'} \mathcal{D}'$$

together with a retract diagram

$$(e, d', \eta) \longrightarrow (p(d), f(d), \text{id}) \longrightarrow (e, d', \eta),$$

with $d \in \mathcal{D}$. Then, e is a retract of $p(d)$ and, by the last part of Proposition A.1.5, we can find an $x \in \mathcal{D}$ together with a map $d \rightarrow x$ covering the projection $p(d) \rightarrow e$. But then the fibre of the composite $(e, d', \eta) \rightarrow (p(d), f(d), \text{id}) \rightarrow (p(x), f(x), \text{id})$ lies in the kernel of $\mathcal{E} \times_{\mathcal{E}'} \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, and hence it is in the image of $\mathcal{D}$. We conclude that (e, d', η) is in the image of $\mathcal{D}$ as well, and hence that $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \times_{\mathcal{E}'} \mathcal{D}'$ is a Verdier inclusion.

Now, by the implication (i) $\Rightarrow$ (iii) proven above, the sequence $\ker(p') \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \times_{\mathcal{E}'} \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a Verdier sequence. Taking the levelwise Verdier quotient of the two sequences we hence obtain a cofibre sequence

$$0 = \ker(p') / \ker(p) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{E} \times_{\mathcal{E}'} \mathcal{D}') / \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} / \mathcal{E} = 0,$$

and therefore $(\mathcal{E} \times_{\mathcal{E}'} \mathcal{D}') / \mathcal{D} = 0$. By Lemma A.1.8, we conclude that the Verdier inclusion $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \times_{\mathcal{E}'} \mathcal{D}'$ is an equivalence, as desired.

To see the claims about cocartesian squares, we reduce to cartesian ones by taking inductive completions and passing to right adjoints everywhere (this will require some result from later in this appendix, but is not used in their deduction, or in fact anywhere in this appendix). This entire process preserves and detects adjointable squares, sends Verdier inclusions to Verdier projections (by Example A.2.15) and takes cocartesian squares to cartesian ones. Furthermore, it detects Verdier inclusions and cocartesian squares, up to idempotent completion. We thus deduce from the first part, that the two statements are equivalent up to idempotent completions. For the implication (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii), it then remains to show that f' is a Verdier inclusion, i.e. its image is closed under retracts in $\mathcal{E}'$, or equivalently, by Lemma A.1.8, that it agrees with $\bar{\mathcal{E}} := \ker(\mathcal{E}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}' / \mathcal{E})$. Using Thomason's classification of dense subcategories (Theorem A.3.2), it suffices to show that $K_0(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow K_0(\bar{\mathcal{E}})$ is surjective, and this in turn follows via a diagram chase from comparing the long exact sequences of K-groups associated to the Verdier sequences $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}' / \mathcal{E}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}' / \mathcal{E}$, together with the fact that $K_0(\mathcal{E}) \oplus K_0(\mathcal{D}') \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{E}')$ is surjective. For the implication (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (i), we need to argue that $\mathcal{E}'$ is the smallest subcategory of its idempotent completion generated from the essential images of $\mathcal{E}$ and $\mathcal{D}'$ in it, or equivalently that $K_0(\mathcal{E}) \oplus K_0(\mathcal{D}') \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{E}')$ is surjective, which follows again from a small diagram chase. $\square$

Remark A.1.20. We have recorded several constructions preserving Poincaré–Verdier sequences in §1.5; upon dropping hermitian structures, one obtains a number of constructions that preserve Verdier-sequences (and their relatives discussed in the next two sections) using the tensor product of stable ∞ -categories and the (co)tensor constructions of $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$ over Cat_{∞} ; we shall not repeat that material in this appendix.

A.2. Split Verdier sequences and stable recollements

In this section, we discuss the notion of *split Verdier sequence* (Definition A.2.1), and its relationship with stable recollements (Definition A.2.18 and Proposition A.2.19). The hermitian analogue of this notion (see §1.2) plays a central role in the present paper.

Definition A.2.1. A Verdier sequence

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E}$$

is *right split* if p admits a right adjoint, *left split* if p admits a left adjoint and *split* if p admits both adjoints. In this case, we will refer to f as a (right or left) *split Verdier inclusion* and to p as a (right or left) *split Verdier projection*. We write $\text{Ver}^\perp \subseteq \text{Ver}$ for the full subcategory spanned by the split Verdier sequences.

To obtain criteria similar to Corollary A.1.7 and Proposition A.1.9 for split Verdier projections and inclusions, we first investigate further the existence of adjoints for localisation functors.

LEMMA A.2.2. *Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a small ∞ -category and W a collection of morphisms in $\mathcal{D}$. Write $\mathcal{D}_W \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ for the full subcategory spanned by the left W -local objects, that is, the objects $d \in \mathcal{D}$ such that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, -)$ sends the morphisms in W to equivalences. Then, the projection $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}[W^{-1}]$ admits a left adjoint if and only if the composite functor $\mathcal{D}_W \hookrightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}[W^{-1}]$ is essentially surjective. In addition, in that case the arising left adjoint $g: \mathcal{D}[W^{-1}] \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is fully faithful and its essential image is exactly $\mathcal{D}_W$.*

The analogous statement holds if we ask instead for a right adjoint to p , and we replace left W -local objects by right W -local objects, that is, the objects such that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, d)$ inverts W .

COROLLARY A.2.3. *For a functor $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) *The functor p is a localisation functor and admits a left (resp. right) adjoint $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$.*
- (ii) *The functor p admits a fully faithful left (resp. right) adjoint $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$.*

Proof. The first statement implies the second, by Lemma A.2.2. The second implies the first by [Lu1, Proposition 5.2.7.12]. $\square$

We refer to functors satisfying the equivalent conditions of Corollary A.2.3 as right (resp. left) Bousfield localisations.

Proof of Lemma A.2.2. The dual final statement is obtained from the main statement by passing to opposites, and therefore we prove only the main statement. Since

$p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}[W^{-1}]$ is essentially surjective, Yoneda's lemma implies that p admits a left adjoint if and only if, for each $x \in \mathcal{D}$, the functor

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}[W^{-1}]}(p(x), p(-)): \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}$$

is representable in $\mathcal{D}$, in which case the desired left adjoint necessarily sends $p(x)$ to the representing object. We also note that, once such a left adjoint $g: \mathcal{D}[W^{-1}] \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ exists, then it is automatically fully faithful by the full faithfulness of Yoneda and the fact that the restriction functor $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{D}[W^{-1}]^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{S})$ is fully faithful by the universal property of localisation.

To finish the proof, it will hence suffice to show that an object $y \in \mathcal{D}$ represents $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}[W^{-1}]}(p(x), p(-))$ if and only if y is W -colocal and $p(y) \simeq p(x)$. For this, note that, as $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}[W^{-1}]}(p(x), p(-))$ inverts W , such a representing object is necessarily W -colocal, and, on the other hand, any W -colocal object y represents $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}[W^{-1}]}(p(y), p(-))$. Indeed, since $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}[W^{-1}]$ is a localisation, we have that, for any functor $\varphi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ that inverts W , the unit map $\varphi \Rightarrow p^* p_! \varphi$ is an equivalence, and the left Kan extension functor $p_!$ sends $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(y, -)$ to $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}[W^{-1}]}(p(y), -)$. $\square$

Now, the statement of Lemma A.2.2 simplifies a bit in the stable case. For this, given a stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{D}$ and a full subcategory $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$, let us say that an object $y \in \mathcal{D}$ is *right orthogonal* to $\mathcal{C}$ if $\mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, y) \simeq 0$ for every $x \in \mathcal{C}$ and that y is *left orthogonal* to $\mathcal{C}$ if $\mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(y, x) \simeq 0$ for every $x \in \mathcal{C}$. Let us write $\mathcal{C}^r$ and $\mathcal{C}^l$ for the full subcategories spanned by these objects, respectively. Applying Lemma A.2.2 in the case where $\mathcal{D}$ is stable and W consist of equivalences modulo some full subcategory $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$, we immediately obtain the following result.

COROLLARY A.2.4. *Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a stable ∞ -category and $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ be a full subcategory. Then, the Verdier projection $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$ admits a left adjoint if and only if the composite functor $\mathcal{C}^l \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$ is essentially surjective. In addition, in this case, the left adjoint $g: \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is fully faithful and its essential image is exactly $\mathcal{C}^l$. Similarly, the analogous statement for $\mathcal{C}^r$ and a right adjoint to p holds.*

COROLLARY A.2.5. *An exact functor $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a (left or right) split Verdier projection if and only if it admits fully faithful (left or right) adjoints.*

Put differently, a left (resp. right) split Verdier projection is precisely a right (resp. left) Bousfield localisation (so automatically exact) functor among stable ∞ -categories, and similarly a split Verdier projection is precisely a functor among stable ∞ -categories which is both a left and a right Bousfield localisation.

COROLLARY A.2.6. *The collection of (right or left) split Verdier projections is closed under pullbacks.*

Proof. This is a direct consequence of Corollary A.2.5. Using the universal property of the pullback, one readily constructs the requisite adjoints from the original one (using the fact that these are fully faithful, and therefore sections of the original Verdier projection). That these are again fully faithful adjoints follows immediately from the description of mapping spaces in pullbacks of ∞ -categories as pullbacks of mapping spaces. $\square$

Remark A.2.7. There is another characterisation of left/right split Verdier projections worth mentioning: an exact functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a right split Verdier projection if and only if it is a cartesian fibration, and similarly for left split Verdier projections and co-cartesian fibrations. We proved one implication in Lemma 2.6.1 above, and the other one is recorded in [HHLN, Example 5.6].

Passing now to split Verdier inclusions, we observe that the existence of adjoints on the side of the projection implies the same for the inclusion, and vice versa.

LEMMA A.2.8. *Let*

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E}$$

be a sequence in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$ with vanishing composite. Then, the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) *The sequence is a left (resp. right) split Verdier sequence.*
- (ii) *The sequence is a fibre sequence, and p admits a fully faithful left (resp. right) adjoint q .*
- (iii) *The sequence is a cofibre sequence, and f is fully faithful and admits a left (resp. right) adjoint g .*

Furthermore, when these equivalent conditions hold the sequence

$$\mathcal{C} \xleftarrow{g} \mathcal{D} \xleftarrow{q} \mathcal{E},$$

formed by passing to left (resp. right) adjoints is a right (resp. left) split Verdier sequence.

Remark A.2.9. The proof of Lemma A.2.8 also shows the following important addendum. In the case of a left split Verdier sequence, the adjoints participate in a canonical exact sequence

$$qp \implies \text{id} \implies fg,$$

with the first map the adjunction counit and the second the adjunction unit. Dually, in the case of right adjoints the unit and counit fit into a sequence in the opposite direction.

COROLLARY A.2.10. *In a Verdier sequence $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, the projection admits a left (resp. right) adjoint if and only if the inclusion admits a left (resp. right) adjoint.*

Proof. By Proposition A.1.9, any Verdier inclusion is fully faithful, and, by Corollaries A.1.7 and A.2.3, any adjoint to a Verdier projection is fully faithful. The desired statement hence follows from Lemma A.2.8. $\square$

COROLLARY A.2.11. *An exact functor $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a (left or right) split Verdier inclusion if and only if it is fully faithful and admits (left or right) adjoints.*

Proof of Lemma A.2.8. We prove the claim for left split Verdier sequences. The claim for right split ones follows by the dual argument (or by replacing all ∞ -categories by their opposites). Now, clearly (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii), and the combination of (ii) and (iii) implies (i). We now show that (ii) and (iii) are equivalent to each other.

Suppose first that (ii) holds. Then, we obtain a left adjoint g of f by considering the exact functor

$$\tilde{g} = \text{cof}[qp \rightarrow \text{id}]: \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

given by the cofibre of the counit. Since q is fully faithful, the unit map $\text{id} \rightarrow qp$ is an equivalence, from which we can conclude that $p \circ \tilde{g}$ vanishes. Thus, $\tilde{g}$ factors uniquely through f , giving rise to a functor $g: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. We now claim that the canonical transformation $\text{id} \rightarrow \tilde{g} = f \circ g$ acts as a unit exhibiting g as left adjoint to f . Given objects $X \in \mathcal{D}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}$, it will suffice to check that the composite map

$$\text{hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(g(X), Y) \longrightarrow \text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(fg(X), f(Y)) \longrightarrow \text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, f(Y))$$

is an equivalence of spectra. Indeed, the first map is an equivalence, since f is fully faithful and the second map is an equivalence because its cofibre is

$$\text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(qp(X), f(Y)) \simeq \text{hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(p(X), pf(Y)) \simeq 0.$$

In this situation, p is a localisation by Corollary A.2.3, so the sequence formed by f and p is a Verdier sequence, by Corollary A.1.10, and in particular a cofibre sequence. Also, the kernel of g consists, by the adjunction rule, of those objects that are left orthogonal to $\mathcal{C}$ and, by Corollary A.2.4, this agrees with the essential image of q . So, the sequence formed by the adjoints satisfies (ii) (in the version with right adjoints), and is therefore also a Verdier sequence by what we have just shown.

Conversely, suppose that (iii) holds. Then, g is a localisation, by Corollary A.2.3, and the essential image of f is given by the right orthogonal of $\ker(g)$ by Lemma A.2.2. It is therefore, in particular, closed under retracts in $\mathcal{D}$. But according to Corollary A.1.7, p exhibits $\mathcal{E}$ as the Verdier quotient of $\mathcal{D}$ by this image, so it equals $\ker(p)$ by Lemma A.1.8. This shows that the sequence in the statement is a fibre sequence. To see that p admits

a left adjoint, we can appeal to Lemma A.2.2: for $X \in \mathcal{D}$, the fibre of the unit map $X \rightarrow fg(X)$ clearly projects to $p(X)$ under p and, for $C \in \mathcal{C}$, we have

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathrm{fib}(X \rightarrow fg(X)), f(C)) \simeq \mathrm{cof}[\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, f(C)) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(fg(X), f(C))].$$

Since f is fully faithful, the latter term is also given by $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(g(X), C)$, which identifies the map on the right as the adjunction equivalence. It follows that $\mathrm{fib}(X \rightarrow fg(X))$ is left local for the equivalences mod $\mathcal{C}$ and thus left adjoint to $p(X)$. $\square$

COROLLARY A.2.12. *The collection of (right or left) split Verdier inclusions is closed under pushouts.*

Proof. Given a diagram $\mathcal{C}' \leftarrow \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ with pushout $\mathcal{D}'$ whose right leg is a Verdier inclusion, the collection of objects of the pushout admitting left adjoint objects for $\mathcal{C}' \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$ is evidently stable. Therefore, it suffices to see that it contains the essential images of $\mathcal{C}' \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$ and $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$, as these generate $\mathcal{D}'$. But the former of these is fully faithful by Corollary A.1.19, so in this case there is nothing to do, and for the latter the projective adjoint $\mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{D}') \rightarrow \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{C}')$ takes values in $\mathcal{C}'$ once restricted to $\mathcal{D}$, by the adjointability statement from Corollary A.1.19. $\square$

Example A.2.13. The prototypical example of a split Verdier sequence is the sequence

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{c \mapsto \mathrm{id}_c} \mathrm{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{cof}} \mathcal{C},$$

for a stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$, where $\mathrm{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathrm{Fun}(\Delta^1, \mathcal{C})$ is the associated arrow category and cof sends an arrow to its cofibre, so that $\ker(\mathrm{cof})$ consists of the equivalences. The fully faithful right and left adjoints of cof are given by $c \mapsto [0 \rightarrow c]$ and $[\Omega c \rightarrow 0]$, respectively, and the right and left adjoints of $\mathrm{id}_{(-)}$ send an arrow $x \rightarrow y$ to x and y , respectively. This split Verdier sequence is in fact the universal split Verdier sequence with kernel $\mathcal{C}$; see Corollary A.5.6 below.

Example A.2.14. If $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a Verdier sequence (or in fact a Karoubi sequence as in the next section), then the sequence of restriction functors

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}) \leftarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}) \leftarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p})$$

is a split Verdier sequence (among large ∞ -categories). Indeed, as $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a cofibre sequence the sequence of restriction functors is a fibre sequence, but since $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{op}}$ is fully faithful the restriction functor on the left admits fully faithful left and right adjoints in the form of left and right Kan extensions (operations which preserve exact functors, see [I, Lemma 1.4.1]), and is hence a split Verdier projection by Corollary A.2.5.

Example A.2.15. If $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a Verdier sequence then the sequences

$$\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{D}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{E}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{D}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{E})$$

are right split and left split Verdier sequences (among large ∞ -categories), respectively. Indeed, under the equivalence $\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}) = \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(-, \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}) = \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{C})^{\mathrm{op}}$, these examples are obtained from the split Verdier sequence of Example A.2.14 by passing to the corresponding sequence of left adjoints (before or after taking opposites) using Lemma A.2.8.

As a final method for producing split Verdier sequences, let $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be a (not necessarily split) Verdier sequence. Write $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{spl}} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ for the full subcategory spanned by those objects whose images under the inductive right adjoint $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ and projective left adjoints $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{C})$ lie in $\mathcal{C}$. Then, $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{spl}}$ contains $\mathcal{C}$ and we set $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{qspl}} := \mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{spl}}/\mathcal{C}$, and we call the arising sequence the *split core* of a Verdier sequence. To state its universal property fully, we finally let $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{Ver}}(\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}')$ denote the full subcategory of the pullback of

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}') \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}') \longleftarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}')$$

spanned by those functors giving rise to adjointable squares for any two Verdier sequences $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ and $\mathcal{C}' \rightarrow \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}'$, so that in particular

$$\iota(\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{Ver}}(\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}')) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Ver}}(\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}').$$

LEMMA A.2.16. *For every Verdier sequence $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, the sequence*

$$\mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{spl}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{qspl}}$$

is a split Verdier sequence. Also, for every split Verdier sequence $\mathcal{C}' \rightarrow \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}'$, the map

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{Ver}}(\mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}', \mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{spl}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{qspl}}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{Ver}}(\mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}', \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E})$$

is an equivalence, so that the formation of split cores constitutes a right adjoint to the inclusion $\mathrm{Ver}^{\perp} \subseteq \mathrm{Ver}$.

In complete analogy, one can also form right split and left split cores of a Verdier sequence, but these will not play a large role in the sequel.

Proof. Since $i: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is fully faithful, the Pro-left and Ind-right adjoints of i send $i(c)$ to c for every $c \in \mathcal{C}$, and so $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{spl}}$ contains $\mathcal{C}$. In addition, the inclusion $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{spl}}$ admits both a left and a right adjoint by construction, and is hence a split Verdier inclusion, by Corollary A.2.5, so that the split core is indeed a split Verdier sequence. To obtain the

universal mapping property, it suffices by Lemma A.1.15 to note that in any adjointable square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{D}' & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{D}, \end{array}$$

with $\mathcal{C}' \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$ a split Verdier inclusion, f must factor through $\mathcal{D}^{\text{spl}}$ by adjointability. $\square$

Finally, let us record the following recognition principle for left and right split Verdier sequences, which we use in §3.2.

COROLLARY A.2.17. *Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a stable ∞ -category and $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ be two full stable subcategories such that $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, y) \simeq 0$ for every $x \in \mathcal{C}$ and $y \in \mathcal{E}$. Then, the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ admits a right adjoint $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and the inclusion $\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{C}^r$ is an equivalence;
- (ii) $\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ is a Verdier inclusion and the projection $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{E}$ is an equivalence;
- (iii) $\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ admits a left adjoint $q: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ and the inclusion $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{E}^l$ is an equivalence;
- (iv) $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ is a Verdier inclusion and the projection $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$ is an equivalence.

Furthermore, when either of these equivalent conditions holds, the resulting sequences

$$\mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

formed by the inclusions and their adjoints are right-split and left-split Verdier sequences, respectively.

Proof. The implications (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) and (iii) $\Rightarrow$ (iv) are dual to each other, and the same for (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii) and (iv) $\Rightarrow$ (i). It will hence suffice to show (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii), along with the last claim.

To prove the first of these implications, suppose that $i: \mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ admits a right adjoint $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and that $\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{C}^r$ is an equivalence. By the adjunction rule, $\mathcal{C}^r$ agrees with the kernel of p , so we have a right-split Verdier sequence

$$\mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{C}$$

from which we conclude that the map $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ induced by p is an equivalence. The projection $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{E}$ is a 1-sided inverse, and therefore also an equivalence.

On the other hand, if (ii) holds then, by Corollary A.2.4, the projection $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{E}$ has a left adjoint, and the inclusion of $\mathcal{C}$ into $\mathcal{E}^l$ is an equivalence (since both project to $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{E}$ by an equivalence); the existence of the left adjoint q follows from Lemma A.2.8. $\square$

We now come back to the notion of a split Verdier sequence and show that it is essentially equivalent to that of a recollement in the sense of [Lu4, §A.8] in the setting of stable ∞ -categories. We now specialise the definition to this case.

Definition A.2.18. A stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{D}$ is a *stable recollement* of a pair of stable subcategories $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ if

- (i) the inclusions of both $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ admit left adjoints $L_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $L_{\mathcal{E}}$,
- (ii) the composite $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{L_{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}$ vanishes,
- (iii) $L_{\mathcal{E}}$ and $L_{\mathcal{C}}$ are jointly conservative.

PROPOSITION A.2.19. *If $\mathcal{D}$ is a stable recollement of $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{E}$, then the sequence $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{L_{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}$ is a split Verdier sequence. Conversely, if $\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E}$ is a split Verdier sequence, then $\mathcal{D}$ is a stable recollement of the essential images $f(\mathcal{C})$ and $q(\mathcal{E})$, where q denotes the right adjoint of p .*

Proof. Consider the first statement. We claim that the sequence under consideration is a fibre sequence, so that it is split Verdier by Lemma A.2.8. Since the composite is zero by assumption, we are left to show that every object x in $\ker(L_{\mathcal{E}})$ already belongs to the essential image of $\mathcal{C}$. Denoting by $L_{\mathcal{C}}$ the left adjoint of the inclusion of $\mathcal{C}$, then the unit $x \rightarrow L_{\mathcal{C}}(x)$ is mapped to an equivalence under both $L_{\mathcal{E}}$ and $L_{\mathcal{C}}$. By assumption, $L_{\mathcal{E}}$ and $L_{\mathcal{C}}$ are jointly conservative, so the unit $x \rightarrow L_{\mathcal{C}}(x)$ is an equivalence, and therefore x indeed lies in the essential image of $\mathcal{C}$.

For the second statement, f admits a left adjoint g by Lemma A.2.8, since p does, and it remains to see that p and g are jointly conservative. Since we are in the stable setting, it will suffice to show that the functors p and g together detect zero objects. Indeed, if $x \in \mathcal{D}$ is such that $p(x) \simeq 0$, then x belongs to the essential image of f . In this case, if $g(x)$ is zero as well, then $x \simeq 0$ because the counit of $g \dashv f$ is an equivalence. $\square$

Another definition of stable recollements is given by Barwick and Glasman in [BG]. In pictures, the definitions of [Lu4, §A.8], [BG] and that of split Verdier sequences above correspond to

$$\mathcal{C} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{L_{\mathcal{C}}} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \end{array} \mathcal{D} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{L_{\mathcal{E}}} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \mathcal{E}, \quad \mathcal{C} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\quad} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \end{array} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{D} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\quad} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \end{array} \mathcal{E},$$

respectively. Our results above show that all of these types of diagrams can be completed to the full

$$\mathcal{C} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{q} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{f} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{r} \end{array} \mathcal{D} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{g} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{p} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{h} \end{array} \mathcal{E},$$

in which both the top and the bottom left pointing maps also form Verdier sequences. In particular, all three definitions are equivalent.

Remark A.2.20. There are many examples of split Verdier sequences, or stable recollements, arising “in nature”, often involving large ∞ -categories. One example we established in [1] is given by

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\Lambda} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \end{array} \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{q}}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{(-)^{\mathrm{q}}} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{(-)^{\mathrm{s}}} \end{array} \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{s}}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}),$$

and a closely related example is that of genuine $\mathbf{C}_2$ -spectra discussed in §3.7. Many more examples of split Verdier sequences among large ∞ -categories can be obtained as special cases of Example A.2.14. Another standard example is the case where $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}$ and f is the inclusion of those spectra on which a prime l acts invertibly:

$$\mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}[1/l] \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{(-)[1/l]} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \end{array} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{(-)[l^{\infty}]} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{(-)^{\wedge}_l} \end{array} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{p}[l\text{-adic equiv's}^{-1}],$$

div_l

with $X[l^{\infty}] \simeq \mathrm{fib}(X \rightarrow X[1/l])$ and $\mathrm{div}_l(X) = \mathrm{fib}(X \rightarrow X_l^{\wedge})$.

A.3. Karoubi sequences

We now proceed to the more general notion of Karoubi sequences, which is a version of Verdier sequences invariant under idempotent completion.

Definition A.3.1. We call an exact functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ between stable ∞ -categories a *Karoubi equivalence* if it is fully faithful and has dense image, in the sense that every object of $\mathcal{D}$ is a retract of an object in the essential image.

The most important example of Karoubi equivalences are of course idempotent completions $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\natural}$. When fixing the target, Karoubi equivalences can be entirely classified, see [Tho, Theorem 2.1].

THEOREM A.3.2. (Thomason) *A Karoubi equivalence induces an injection on K_0 : $\mathrm{Cat}_{\infty}^{\mathrm{ex}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ab}$. Moreover, the poset of Karoubi equivalences to a fixed stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}$, that is, the poset of dense subcategories of $\mathcal{C}$, is isomorphic to the poset of subgroups of $K_0(\mathcal{C})$, by sending a dense subcategory $\mathcal{C}' \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ to the image of $K_0(\mathcal{C}')$ in $K_0(\mathcal{C})$, and conversely sending a subgroup $c \subseteq K_0(\mathcal{C})$ to the full subcategory on objects x with $[x] \in c$.*

Note that the statement in [Tho] is for triangulated categories, but the proof works verbatim in the setting of stable ∞ -categories.

Definition A.3.3. Stable ∞ -categories $\mathcal{C}$ with the property that $K_0(\mathcal{C})$ vanishes are called *minimal*, and we refer to the assignment sending $\mathcal{C}$ to the full subcategory $\mathcal{C}^{\min} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ spanned by the objects $x \in \mathcal{C}$ with $0 = [x] \in K_0(\mathcal{C})$ as *minimalisation*.

PROPOSITION A.3.4. *The localisation of $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$ at the collection of Karoubi equivalences is both a left and a right Bousfield localisation. The left and right local objects are the minimal and idempotent complete stable ∞ -categories, respectively, and the left and right adjoints of the localisation at the Karoubi equivalences are given by $[\mathcal{C}] \mapsto \mathcal{C}^{\min}$ and $[\mathcal{C}] \mapsto \mathcal{C}^{\natural}$, respectively. Furthermore, an exact functor is a Karoubi equivalence if and only if it induces an equivalence on minimalisations, and if and only if it induces an equivalence on idempotent completions.*

Let $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}, \natural} \subseteq \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$ denote the full subcategory spanned by the idempotent complete stable ∞ -categories. We then conclude that $(-)^{\natural}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}, \natural}$ exhibits $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}, \natural}$ as the localisation of $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$ by the collection of Karoubi equivalences. In particular, by Proposition A.3.4, it is both a left and right Bousfield localisation, and hence preserves both limits and colimits.

Proof of Proposition A.3.4. It is an exercise in pasting retract diagrams to check that Karoubi equivalences are closed under 2-out-of-3. The characterisation in the last statement then follows immediately from the fact that both inclusions $\mathcal{C}^{\min} \subseteq \mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{C}^{\natural}$ are Karoubi equivalences, the former since every $X \in \mathcal{C}$ is a retract of $X \oplus \Sigma X \in \mathcal{C}^{\min}$.

Together with [Lu1, Lemma 5.1.4.7] and the preservation of exactness by Kan extensions, this also means that given a Karoubi equivalence $i: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ and a functor $f: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, the exactness of f is equivalent to that of $f \circ i$. Combining this with [Lu1, Proposition 5.1.4.9], we hence conclude that in this case the restriction map

$$i^*: \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})$$

is an equivalence if in addition $\mathcal{E}$ is idempotent complete.

The statement about the adjoints now follows from Lemma A.2.2. That idempotent completion satisfies the requisite conditions was just established and that minimalisations do is immediate from the functoriality of K_0 . $\square$

COROLLARY A.3.5. *The collection of Karoubi equivalences is closed under pullbacks and pushouts.*

Let us now define our main object of study in this section.

Definition A.3.6. A sequence $\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E}$ of exact functors with vanishing composite is a *Karoubi sequence* if $\mathcal{C}^{\natural} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\natural} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{\natural}$ is both a fibre and cofibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}, \natural}$. In this case, we refer to f as a *Karoubi inclusion* and to p as a *Karoubi projection*.

Remark A.3.7. Equivalently, by Proposition A.3.4, we might ask the sequence

$$\mathcal{C}^{\min} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\min} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}^{\min}$$

to be both a fibre and a cofibre sequence in the full subcategory of $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$ spanned by the minimal stable ∞ -categories, or more symmetrically, that the original sequence give a fibre and cofibre sequence in the localisation of $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$ at the Karoubi equivalences.

We have chosen the present formulation as the idempotent completion plays a disproportionately more important role, both in the detection of Karoubi sequences and in applications.

We also have a concrete characterisation of Karoubi sequences, analogous to the one for Verdier sequences of Corollary A.1.10.

PROPOSITION A.3.8. *Let $\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E}$ be a sequence of exact functors between stable ∞ -categories with vanishing composite. Then, the following characterisations hold:*

(i) *the sequence $\mathcal{C}^{\natural} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\natural} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{\natural}$ is a fibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}, \natural}$ if and only if f becomes a Karoubi equivalence when regarded as a functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \ker(p)$;*

(ii) *the sequence $\mathcal{C}^{\natural} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\natural} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{\natural}$ is a cofibre sequence in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}, \natural}$ if and only if the induced functor from the Verdier quotient of $\mathcal{D}$ by the stable subcategory generated by the image of f is a Karoubi equivalence to $\mathcal{E}$.*

(iii) *the sequence $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a Karoubi sequence if and only if f is fully faithful and the induced map $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a Karoubi equivalence.*

In particular, every Verdier sequence is a Karoubi sequence.

Let us explicitly warn the reader, however, that the Verdier quotient of two idempotent complete, stable ∞ -categories need not be idempotent complete.

Proof of Proposition A.3.8. By Proposition A.3.4, the functor $(-)^{\natural}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}, \natural}$ preserves both limits and colimits, and $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}, \natural}$ is closed under limits in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$. This yields an equivalence

$$\ker(p^{\natural}) \simeq \ker(p)^{\natural},$$

which proves (i).

Similarly, (ii) follows from the description of cofibres in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}$ as Verdier quotients together with the preservation of cofibres under idempotent completion.

Finally, the forward direction of (iii) follows directly from the previous two statements. On the other hand, if f is fully faithful, and $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a Karoubi equivalence, then the kernel of p agrees with the kernel of the projection $q: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C}$. Thus, by Lemma A.1.8, the map $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \ker(q)$ has dense essential image and therefore is a Karoubi equivalence. The reverse claim thus also follows from the first two statements. $\square$

COROLLARY A.3.9. *An exact functor $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a Karoubi inclusion if and only if it is fully faithful. It is a Karoubi projection if and only if it has dense essential image $f(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$, and the induced functor $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow f(\mathcal{C})$ is a Verdier projection.*

Combining this statement with Thomason's result above, we find the following result.

COROLLARY A.3.10. *Let $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be a Karoubi projection. Then, the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) *p is a Verdier projection;*
- (ii) *p is essentially surjective;*
- (iii) *the induced group homomorphism $K_0(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{E})$ is surjective.*

COROLLARY A.3.11. *The collection of Karoubi projections is closed under pullbacks.*

Proof. By Corollary A.3.9, the Karoubi projections are exactly the functors that can be written as a composite of a Verdier projection followed by a Karoubi equivalence. Both these classes of maps are closed under pullback by Corollaries A.1.19 and A.3.5, respectively. $\square$

Next, we record the following detection criterion for Karoubi-sequences, often called the Thomason–Neeman localisation theorem in the context of triangulated categories; see [Ne1, Theorem 2.1].

THEOREM A.3.12. *A sequence $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ of stable ∞ -categories and exact functors with vanishing composite is a Karoubi sequence if and only if the induced sequence*

$$\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{D}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{E})$$

is a Verdier sequence (of not necessarily small ∞ -categories). In addition, in this case, the above sequence is automatically right split and the corresponding sequence of right adjoints

$$\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}) \longleftarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{D}) \longleftarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{E})$$

is a split Verdier sequence, i.e. both functors admit further right adjoints.

Proof. By [Lu1, Proposition 5.3.5.11], the functor Ind preserves full faithfulness and sends Karoubi equivalences to equivalences. At the same time, by Proposition A.3.8, we have that every Karoubi sequence relates via a zig-zag of levelwise Karoubi equivalences to a Verdier sequence, and hence $\mathrm{Ind}(-)$ takes Karoubi sequences to split Verdier sequences, by combining Examples A.2.14 and A.2.15.

In the other direction, since the Yoneda functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ is fully faithful, we have that $\mathrm{Ind}(-)$ also detects full faithfulness, and by [Lu1, Lemma 5.4.2.4] $\mathrm{Ind}(-)$ also detects Karoubi equivalences, that is, a functor is a Karoubi equivalence if and only if it is sent

to an equivalence by Ind. In particular, if $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is now a sequence which becomes Verdier after inductive completion, then the functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is fully faithful and the induced functor $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is an equivalence on inductive completions, and hence a Karoubi equivalence. We conclude that $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a Karoubi sequence, by Proposition A.3.8. $\square$

Remark A.3.13. To avoid confusion, note that while the characterisation of Theorem A.3.12 works on the level of inclusions alone (f is a Karoubi inclusion if and only if $\text{Ind}(f)$ is a Verdier inclusion), it does not work on the level of projections: there exist exact functors $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ which are sent to Verdier projections under inductive completion, but that are not themselves Karoubi projections: the kernel of $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \text{Ind}(\mathcal{E})$ may fail to be of the form $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$; see, e.g. Example A.4.4 below. The kernel is, however, automatically a dualisable stable ∞ -category, and can be taken into account by using these as a foundational setup for Karoubi-localising invariants in place of small stable ∞ -categories. This framework has recently been gaining traction as a preferred setup for (non-connective) K-theory, topological cyclic homology and the like; see [E].

A.4. Verdier sequences among ∞ -categories of modules

Let $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ be a map of E_1 -ring spectra. Extension of scalars induces an exact functor

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_!: \text{Mod}(A) &\longrightarrow \text{Mod}(B), \\ M &\longmapsto B \otimes_A M \end{aligned}$$

on the ∞ -categories of (left) modules, which is left adjoint to the restriction of scalars functor $\phi^*: \text{Mod}(B) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(A)$. Extension of scalars restricts to functors

$$\phi_!: \text{Mod}^\omega(A) \longrightarrow \text{Mod}^\omega(B) \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_!: \text{Mod}^c(A) \longrightarrow \text{Mod}^{\phi(c)}(B),$$

where $c \subseteq K_0(A)$ is a subgroup and $\text{Mod}^c(A)$ the full subcategory of $\text{Mod}^\omega(A)$ spanned by those A -modules X with $[X] \in c \subseteq K_0(A)$. The most important special case of the latter construction is the case where c is the image of the canonical map $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow K_0(A)$, $1 \mapsto A$, in which case $\text{Mod}^c(A) = \text{Mod}^f(A)$ is the stable subcategory of $\text{Mod}^\omega(A)$ generated by A . In this section, we analyse when these functors are Verdier or Karoubi projections.

Now, let $\text{Mod}(A)_B \subseteq \text{Mod}(A)$ denote the kernel of the functor $\phi_!: \text{Mod}(A) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(B)$ extending scalars. For the next lemma, we note that the restriction of scalars functor $\phi^*: \text{Mod}(B) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(A)$ admits $\text{hom}_A(B, -)$ as a right adjoint, which we denote by $\phi_*: \text{Mod}(A) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(B)$.

LEMMA A.4.1. *Let $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ be a map of E_1 -ring spectra and denote by I the fibre of ϕ , considered as an A -bimodule. Then, the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) *the multiplication $B \otimes_A B \rightarrow B$ is an equivalence;*
- (ii) *we have $B \otimes_A I \simeq 0$;*
- (iii) *the map $I \otimes_A I \rightarrow A \otimes_A I = I$ is an equivalence;*
- (iv) *the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \phi_! & & \text{inc} & \\ & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowleft & \\ \text{Mod}(B) & \xrightarrow{\quad \perp \quad} & \text{Mod}(A) & \xrightarrow{\quad \perp \quad} & \text{Mod}(A)_B \\ & \phi^* & & I \otimes_A (-) & \\ & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowright & \\ & \phi_* & & \text{hom}_A(I, -) & \end{array}$$

is a stable recollement.

Note that (iv) in particular contains the statement that $I \otimes_A -: \text{Mod}(A) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(B)$ has image in $\text{Mod}(A)_B$ as indicated. Of course, one may as well replace $\text{Mod}(A)_B$ in the statement by the kernel of ϕ_* and extrapolating from the example $B = A[s^{-1}]$, one might call such modules ϕ -complete: in this case, the lower adjoint becomes the inclusion, the right pointing map $\text{hom}_A(I, -)$ and the top adjoint $I \otimes_A -$.

Proof. For the equivalence between the first two items, simply note that

$$B \simeq B \otimes_A A \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \phi} B \otimes_A B$$

is always a right inverse to the multiplication map of B . So, the latter is an equivalence if and only if the fibre $B \otimes_A I$ of the former vanishes. Similarly, $B \otimes_A I$ is also the cofibre of the map in (iii), and so the first three items are equivalent. The statement of (iv) contains (ii), since $I = I \otimes_A A \in \text{Mod}(A)_B$. Finally, assuming the first two items, we first find that

$$B \otimes_A I \otimes_A X \simeq 0,$$

so that $I \otimes_A X \in \text{Mod}(A)_B$ for all $X \in \text{Mod}(A)$, and the diagram in (iv) is well defined. Furthermore, it follows that ϕ^* is fully faithful: for this, one needs to check that the counit transformation $B \otimes_A Y \rightarrow Y$ is an equivalence for every B -module Y . But, as both sides preserve colimits and B generates $\text{Mod}(B)$ under colimits and shifts, it suffices to check this for $Y = B$, where we have assumed it.

We have thus established that, under the first two equivalent items, the functor ϕ^* is fully faithful. Since it admits both a left and a right adjoint, it is a split Verdier inclusion by Corollary A.2.5. It then follows from Proposition A.2.19 that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \phi_! & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ \text{Mod}(B) & \xrightarrow{\quad \perp \quad} & \text{Mod}(A) \\ & \phi^* & \\ & \curvearrowleft & \end{array}$$

can be completed to a stable recollement, and the fibre sequences connecting the various adjoints are easily checked to give the formulas from the statement. $\square$

Definition A.4.2. We will call a map $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ of E_1 -ring spectra satisfying the equivalent conditions of the previous lemma a *localisation*.

A map $R \rightarrow S$ between discrete rings is called a *derived localisation* if the associated map $HR \rightarrow HS$ is a localisation in the sense above.

Before we give examples, we introduce one more bit of terminology that we will need below. Given a full subcategory $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \text{Mod}(A)$, let us write $\mathcal{C}_B = \mathcal{C} \cap \text{Mod}(A)_B$. For the following definition, note that, by Lemma A.4.1, a map $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ is a localisation if and only if its fibre $\text{fib}(A \rightarrow B)$ lies in $\text{Mod}(A)_B$.

Definition A.4.3. We say that a localisation $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ has perfectly generated fibre if $I := \text{fib}(A \rightarrow B) \in \text{Mod}(A)_B$ lies in the smallest subcategory of $\text{Mod}(A)_B$ containing $(\text{Mod}^\omega(A))_B$ and closed under colimits.

Examples A.4.4. (i) If A is an E_1 -ring and $S \in \pi_*(A)$ is a subset of homogeneous elements satisfying the left or right Ore condition, then $A \rightarrow A[S^{-1}]$ is a localisation with perfectly generated fibre. Indeed, it is a localisation by Lemma A.4.1, since the forgetful functor $\text{Mod}(A[S^{-1}]) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(A)$ is fully faithful, and, under the Ore condition, the fibre $\text{Mod}(A)_S := \text{Mod}(A)_{A[S^{-1}]}$ is generated under colimits and shifts by the perfect modules $A/s = \text{cof}[A \xrightarrow{s} A]$ for $s \in S$; see [Lu4, Lemma 7.2.3.13].

(ii) The discrete counterpart of Definition A.4.2 for ordinary rings and ordinary tensor products was studied by Bousfield and Kan in [BoK], where they have classified all commutative rings R whose multiplication $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} R \rightarrow R$ is an isomorphism, a property which is called *solidity* in [BoK]. We note that, for a map of connective E_1 -rings $A \rightarrow B$, being a localisation implies the solidity of $\pi_0 A \rightarrow \pi_0 B$, but even for discrete A and B the converse is not automatic, as it additionally entails that $\text{Tor}_i^A(B, B) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. Note that, for non-commutative ordinary rings, this condition is not even automatic for localisations.

(iii) If R is a discrete commutative ring and $U \subseteq \text{spec}(R)$ is a quasi-compact open subset, then it follows from [SPA, Lemma 0FLQ] that the map $R \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_R)$ is a derived localisation. More generally, if U is an intersection of quasi-compact open subsets of $\text{spec}(R)$, then $R \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_R) = \text{colim}_{V \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{R}\Gamma(V, \mathcal{O}_R)$ is again a localisation, where $\mathcal{U}$ is the (filtered) family of all quasi-compact open subsets containing U . By [Tho, Theorem 3.15], these are exactly all the localisations of R with compactly generated fibre, a result previously proven in [Hop], [Ne2] for Noetherian rings. In fact, in the latter case, all localisations of R have perfectly generated fibre, and are hence all accounted for by this construction; see [Ne2, Theorem 3.4].

(iv) Besides these examples, Falting's almost ring theory provides another important case of derived localisations, namely the projection $R \rightarrow R/J$ for a flat and idempotent ideal J in a commutative ring R . The most prominent example of this situation is the ideal J of topologically nilpotent elements inside the ring R of power bounded elements in a perfectoid field; see e.g. [Bha]. Note that these examples have highly non-finitely generated J , and indeed Nakayama's lemma implies that a finitely generated idempotent ideal J is principal on an idempotent element e . In this case $R/J \cong R[(1-e)^{-1}]$. Examples with non-principal J usually do not have perfectly generated fibre. This is the case, for example, if $R = k[t, t^{1/2}, t^{1/4}, \dots]$ is obtained from the polynomial algebra $k[t]$ over a field k by adding all iterated square roots of t , and $J \subseteq R$ is the ideal generated by $t^{1/2^i}$ for $i \geq 0$, see [Kel]; a quick argument using Thomason's classification is as follows: The E_∞ -rings $\mathbb{R}\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_R)$ for $U \subseteq \operatorname{spec}(R)$ occurring in it all inherit the property from open affine subsets that tensoring with them preserves coconnectivity. In particular, if discrete, they must be flat as R -modules. But, in the example, k is not flat as an R -module, as $\operatorname{Tor}_1^R(k, (t)) = k$.

A generalisation of this setup was recently developed in [HSch], showing that to every idempotent ideal $J \subseteq \pi_0(A)$ in a connective E_1 -ring A corresponds a unique localisation A/J^∞ of A which is also connective, and for which $\pi_0(A) \rightarrow \pi_0(A/J^\infty)$ is surjective with kernel J , in particular removing the flatness assumption on J entirely.

(v) The maps $A \rightarrow L_{n,p}A$ and $A \rightarrow L_{n,p}^{\operatorname{fin}}A$ in chromatic homotopy theory are localisations for every E_1 -ring spectrum; here, $L_{n,p}$ denotes the localisation at $\bigoplus_{i=0}^n K(i, p)$, where $K(i, p)$ denotes the Morava K-spectrum at height i and prime p (equivalently, it is the localisation at a Lubin–Tate spectrum at height n and prime p) and $L_{n,p}^{\operatorname{fin}}$ is similarly the localisation at $\bigoplus_{i=0}^n T(i, p)$ for some choice of v_i -telescope $T(i, p)$ at the prime p (the localisation is independent of the exact choices); see e.g. [Rav], [M]. The fibre of $A \rightarrow L_{n,p}^{\operatorname{fin}}A$ is always perfectly generated, and for $A = \mathbb{S}$ it is a theorem of Hopkins and Smith [HopS] that all localisations of $\mathbb{S}$ with perfectly generated fibre are tensor products of the $L_{n,p}^{\operatorname{fin}}\mathbb{S}$ over different primes. Since the compact objects in the categories of $L_{n,p}$ - and $L_{n,p}^{\operatorname{fin}}$ -acyclic spectra agree, the disproof of the telescope conjecture in [BHLS] shows that $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow L_{n,p}\mathbb{S}$ does not have perfectly generated fibre, unless $n=0, 1$.

PROPOSITION A.4.5. *Let $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ be a localisation of E_1 -rings with perfectly generated fibre. Then,*

$$\operatorname{Mod}^\omega(A) \xrightarrow{\phi_!} \operatorname{Mod}^\omega(B) \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Mod}^c(A) \xrightarrow{\phi_!} \operatorname{Mod}^{\phi(c)}(B)$$

are Karoubi and Verdier projections for every $c \subseteq K_0(A)$, respectively.

Proof. Combining Theorem A.3.12 and Lemma A.4.1, it only remains to show that

$$\operatorname{Ind}((\operatorname{Mod}^\omega(A))_B) \simeq \operatorname{Mod}(A)_B$$

to obtain the first claim. But, by [Lu1, Proposition 5.3.5.11], the former term is equivalent to the smallest subcategory of $\text{Mod}(A)_B$ containing $(\text{Mod}^\omega(A))_B$ and closed under colimits, so by assumption it contains I . But the smallest stable subcategory of $\text{Mod}(A)$ containing I and closed under colimits is $\text{Mod}(A)_B$, as follows immediately from the stable recollement of (iv) (since A generates $\text{Mod}(A)$ under colimits and shifts).

As the inclusion $\text{Mod}^c(A) \rightarrow \text{Mod}^\omega(A)$ is a Karoubi equivalence, and similarly for B , it follows that $\phi_! : \text{Mod}^c(A) \rightarrow \text{Mod}^{\phi(c)}(B)$ is a Karoubi projection as well. But the essential image of this functor is then the Verdier quotient by its kernel (see Corollary A.3.9), and therefore a dense stable subcategory of $\text{Mod}^\omega(B)$. The second claim follows from the classification of dense subcategories (Theorem A.3.2 and Proposition A.3.10). $\square$

Combining Proposition A.4.5 with Example A.4.4, we get the following result.

COROLLARY A.4.6. *Given an E_1 -ring A and a subset $S \in \pi_*(A)$ of homogeneous elements satisfying the left Ore condition, for example $\pi_*(A)$ could be (skew-)commutative, then*

$$\text{Mod}^\omega(A) \xrightarrow{-[S^{-1}]} \text{Mod}^\omega(A[S^{-1}]) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Mod}^c(A) \xrightarrow{-[S^{-1}]} \text{Mod}^{\text{im}(c)}(A[S^{-1}])$$

are Karoubi and Verdier projections for every $c \subseteq K_0(A)$, respectively.

Remark A.4.7. In the situation of Proposition A.4.5, the map $\text{Mod}^\omega(A) \rightarrow \text{Mod}^\omega(B)$ can fail to be a Verdier projection. For example, suppose that k is a field and $R \subseteq k[s]$ is the nodal curve we have also considered in Remark 1.5.6. There we noted that the fundamental theorem in K-theory implies that the cokernel of the map $K_0(R[t]) \rightarrow K_0(R[t^{\pm 1}])$ contains $K_{-1}(R) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ as a direct summand, showing that $\mathcal{D}^p(R[t]) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^p(R[t^{\pm 1}])$ is not a Verdier projection.

A.5. The classification of Verdier sequences

Our goal, in this subsection, is to develop the structure theory of Verdier, split Verdier and Karoubi sequences. In the split case, the theory is rather well documented, often from the point of view of classifying recollements; see e.g. [Lu4, §A.8], [BG] or [QS]. For Verdier and Karoubi sequences this is new, originally conceived of by the eighth author.

To begin, let us extend the ∞ -category Ver to an ∞ -category VER consisting of Verdier sequences (that is, fibre-cofibre sequences) $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ of locally small stable ∞ -categories in which $\mathcal{C}$ is assumed small. We will call such sequences *locally small Verdier sequences*, and similarly call locally small Verdier projections/inclusions for the projections and inclusions appearing in such sequences (so that, by definition, a locally small Verdier inclusion has a small domain and a locally small Verdier projection has a small

kernel). To apply the theory in this generality, we first note that by a direct adaptation of Proposition A.1.5 a Verdier quotient of a locally small stable ∞ -category by a small stable subcategory is again locally small, and similarly by Remark A.1.6 we have that if $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a locally small Verdier projection then left Kan extensions along p exist for all functors $p: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ with $\mathcal{A}$ locally small and possessing filtered colimits, and similarly for right Kan extensions and $\mathcal{A}$ possessing cofiltered limits. Corollary A.1.7 then applies as stated when $\mathcal{D}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ are locally small and $\ker(p)$ is assumed small. Taking the characterisation of Remark A.1.11 (ii) as the definition of horizontal Ind- and Pro-adjointability, we can then extend these notions to squares of locally small stable ∞ -categories whose horizontal arrows are locally small Verdier inclusions or projections. Defining adjointability as the conjunction of vertical Ind- and Pro-adjointability, Lemma A.1.15 then still holds, and one can define morphisms in $\mathbf{VER}$ as adjointable diagrams analogously to $\mathbf{Ver}$. Finally, let us also note that, with these definitions, Proposition A.1.18 applies verbatim when the ∞ -categories in the first part of its statement are only assumed locally small, as long as the vertical fibres are assumed small, and in the second part the lower row is only assumed locally small.

Now, given a small stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{B}$, there are associated two locally small stable ∞ -categories $\mathbf{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ and $\mathbf{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$, abstracting the classical notions of Tate vector spaces and lattices therein, originally constructed in [Hen]. We define $\mathbf{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ to be the smallest stable subcategory of $\mathbf{IndPro}(\mathcal{B})$ spanned by $\mathbf{Pro}(\mathcal{B})$ and $\mathbf{Ind}(\mathcal{B})$, and $\mathbf{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$ to be the full subcategory of $\mathbf{Ar}(\mathbf{IndPro}(\mathcal{B}))$ spanned by the arrows starting in $\mathbf{Ind}(\mathcal{B})$ and ending in $\mathbf{Pro}(\mathcal{B})$. Let us warn the reader that Hennion works in the realm of idempotent complete stable ∞ -categories and therefore considers the idempotent completion of $\mathbf{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ throughout; what we have called $\mathbf{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ is said to consist of the elementary Tate objects in [Hen]. At any rate, assigning to an object $b \in \mathcal{B}$ the identity arrow $\mathrm{id}_b \in \mathbf{Ar}(\mathcal{B}) \subseteq \mathbf{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$ gives a fully faithful functor $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$. Sending an arrow to its cofibre then gives a functor $\mathbf{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ which vanishes on the image of $\mathcal{B}$. The goal for the remainder of this section is to prove and exploit the following result.

THEOREM A.5.1. *For every (small) stable ∞ -category $\mathcal{B}$ the sequence*

$$\mathcal{B}^{\natural} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \longrightarrow \mathbf{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$$

is a Verdier sequence, and for every locally small Verdier sequence $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ the resulting map

$$\mathbf{Fun}^{\mathbf{VER}}(\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}, \mathbf{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Tate}(\mathcal{B})) \longrightarrow \mathbf{Fun}^{\mathbf{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B}^{\natural})$$

extracting kernels is an equivalence of (small) stable ∞ -categories. Consequently, there

exists an essentially unique adjointable square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{C}) \\ p \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{E} & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{C}) \end{array},$$

inducing the inclusion $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\natural$ on vertical fibres. This square is cartesian if and only if $\mathcal{C}$ is idempotent complete, so that in this case the Verdier projection p is pulled back from the universal Verdier projection with fibre $\mathcal{C}$ on the right.

The exact functor $\psi: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{C})$ is called the *classifying functor* of the given Verdier sequence, and the square its *classifying square*. Theorem A.5.1 then implies the following classification result for Verdier projections (among small stable ∞ -categories), for the statement of which we note that $K(\mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{C})) \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C}^\natural)$, since $\mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{C})$ admits an Eilenberg swindle; compare [Hen, Corollary 4.3].

COROLLARY A.5.2. *Given stable ∞ -categories $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{E}$, extracting classifying functors and boundary maps on K -spectra induces an equivalence between the space of Verdier sequences $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ and the space of pairs (ψ, η) , where $\psi: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{C})$ is an exact functor and $\eta: K(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C})$ is a lift of*

$$K(\mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\psi_*} K(\mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{C})) \xrightarrow{\partial} \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C}^\natural).$$

Equivalently, it is the space of pairs (ψ, s) , where ψ is as above, such that in the exact sequence

$$K_0(\mathcal{C}^\natural) / K_0(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow K_0(\mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{C}) \times_{\mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{C})} \mathcal{E}) / K_0(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow K_0(\mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow 0$$

the left-hand map is injective and s is a splitting of it as abelian groups.

A version for Verdier sequences among stably dualisable ∞ -categories will appear in [Ni], and a similar result was also obtained independently by Efimov [E, Theorem 3.4].

Proof. Theorem A.5.1 implies that the inverse construction to taking classifying functors is given by sending (ψ, η) with $\psi: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\eta: K(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C})$ to

$$\mathcal{D} = \{X \in \mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{C}) \times_{\mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{C})} \mathcal{E} : [X] \in \pi_0(\mathrm{fib}(\eta))\},$$

equipped with the evident inclusion and projection from $\mathcal{C}$ and to $\mathcal{E}$, respectively, where $\pi_0(\mathrm{fib}(\eta))$ is regarded as a subgroup of $K_0(\mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{C}) \times_{\mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{C})} \mathcal{E})$ via

$$\pi_0 \mathrm{fib}(\eta: K(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C})) \subseteq \pi_0 \mathrm{fib}(\psi_*: K(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C}^\natural)) = K_0(\mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{C}) \times_{\mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{C})} \mathcal{E}).$$

But, through this description, it is also equivalent to the space of pairs $(\psi, \tilde{\eta})$, where ψ is as before and $\tilde{\eta}$ is a null-homotopy of the composite

$$\tilde{\psi}: K(\mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\psi} K(\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C})) = \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C}^\natural) \longrightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C}^\natural) / K(\mathcal{C}) = \mathbb{S}^1 \otimes H(K_0(\mathcal{C}^\natural) / K_0(\mathcal{C})),$$

where the final equality follows from the cofinality theorem. On general grounds, the space of such null-homotopies is discrete with components corresponding to splittings of the induced sequence

$$K_0(\mathcal{C}^\natural) / K_0(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \pi_0 \text{fib}(\tilde{\psi}) \longrightarrow \pi_0 K(\mathcal{E}),$$

which identifies with the sequence from the statement. $\square$

Remarks A.5.3. (i) The functor $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{B}}: \mathcal{B}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$ extends in an essentially unique way to a functor

$$\widetilde{\text{hom}}_{\mathcal{B}}: \text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})^{\text{op}} \times \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p},$$

which preserves limits in each variable. We claim that $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$ coincides with the associated pairing ∞ -category $\text{Pair}(\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}), \widetilde{\text{hom}}_{\mathcal{B}})$, that is, with the bivariant unstraightening of the space-valued functor $\Omega^\infty \widetilde{\text{hom}}_{\mathcal{B}}(-, -)$; see [I, §7.1 and §7.2]. Indeed, we generally have $\text{Pair}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}, \text{hom}_{\mathcal{C}}) \simeq \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C})$ for stable $\mathcal{C}$; see [I, Example 7.1.1]. Applying this twice, we find cartesian squares

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Ar}(\mathcal{B}^\natural) & \longrightarrow & \text{Pair}(\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}), \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}), \widetilde{\text{hom}}_{\mathcal{B}}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ar}(\text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})) \\ \downarrow (s,t) & & \downarrow & & \downarrow (s,t) \\ \mathcal{B}^\natural \times \mathcal{B}^\natural & \longrightarrow & \text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}) \times \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B}) \times \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B}), \end{array}$$

the right one of which implies the desired identification.

(ii) The Ind-right and Pro-left adjoints of $i: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$ send an Ind-to-Pro arrow $f: x \rightarrow y$ to x and y , respectively. This follows from the fact that the right and left adjoints of $\text{id}_{(-)}: \text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \text{Ar}(\text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B}))$ are given by the source and target projections, respectively, and that this projection maps $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \subseteq \text{Ar}(\text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B}))$ to $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})$ and $\text{Pro}(\mathcal{B})$, respectively.

(iii) Similarly, the projection $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ admits a partial left adjoint on $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}) \subseteq \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ taking z to $\Omega z \rightarrow 0$, and a partial right adjoint on $\text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}) \subseteq \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ taking z to $0 \rightarrow z$.

Proof of Theorem A.5.1. The proof naturally splits into two independent parts. We first verify that $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ is indeed a Verdier sequence. This is a special case of Clausen's discussion of ∞ -categories of cones; see [Cla, §3.1], and particularly

[Cla, Remark 3.23]. For the convenience of the reader, we briefly summarise the proof. We first note that the fibre of $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ is $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}) \cap \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{B}^\natural$, and that the image of the induced map $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})/\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ generates $\text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ under finite limits and colimits, by the definition of $\text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$. It will hence suffice to show that this map is fully-faithful. Writing an $[i \rightarrow p] \in \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$ as the middle object of the exact sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} i & \xlongequal{\quad} & i & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 0 \\ \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ i & \xrightarrow{\quad} & p & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{cof}[i \rightarrow p] \end{array}$$

in $\text{Ar}(\text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B}))$ shows that the fibre of

$$\text{hom}_{\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})}(i' \rightarrow p', i \rightarrow p) \longrightarrow \text{hom}_{\text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})}(\text{cof}(i' \rightarrow p'), \text{cof}(i \rightarrow p))$$

is

$$\text{hom}_{\text{Ar}(\text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B}))}(i' \rightarrow p', i = i) = \text{hom}_{\text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B})}(p', i).$$

At the same time, the analogous fibre with $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})/\mathcal{B}$ instead of $\text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})$ can be computed using the colimit formula for mapping spectra in Verdier projections (Proposition A.1.5). Comparing the two expressions, it will suffice to show that the induced map

$$\text{colim}_{[a \rightarrow i] \in \mathcal{B}/i} \text{hom}_{\text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B})}(p', a) \longrightarrow \text{hom}_{\text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B})}(p', i)$$

is an equivalence. But this is clear, since p' is compact in $\text{Ind}(\text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}))$.

We now address the second statement, and first show that it holds after applying cores. Write $j, \hat{j}, i, \hat{i}$ and h for the inclusions appearing in the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}^\natural & \xrightarrow{j} & \text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}) \\ \hat{j} \downarrow & \searrow h & \downarrow \hat{i} \\ \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}) & \xrightarrow{i} & \text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B}). \end{array}$$

Given an exact functor $g: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\natural$, we show that the homotopy fibre of the map in question over $g \in \text{Map}_{\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{ex}}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B}^\natural)$ is contractible. By Lemma A.1.15, this homotopy fibre can equivalently be described as the space of refinements of g to an adjointable commutative square of the form appearing on the top left of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathcal{B}^\natural & \xrightarrow{h} & \text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B}) \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id}_{(-)} \\ \mathcal{D} & \dashrightarrow & \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ar}(\text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B})) \\ & \searrow (\phi, \rho) & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & \text{Ind}(\mathcal{B}) \times \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B}) \times \text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B}). \end{array}$$

The bottom right square is cartesian by the definition of $\text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$, and hence, temporarily ignoring the adjointability constraint, the data of such an extension corresponds to the data of a tuple (ϕ, ρ, τ) , where $\phi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \text{Ind}(\mathcal{B})$ is an extension of jg to $\mathcal{D}$, $\rho: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \text{Pro}(\mathcal{B})$ is an extension of $\hat{j}g$ to $\mathcal{D}$, and $\eta: \hat{i}\phi \Rightarrow i\rho$ is a natural transformation between the resulting composites $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{B})$, extending the identity transformation $\hat{i}\phi|_{\mathcal{C}} = hg = i\rho|_{\mathcal{C}}$ on $\mathcal{C}$. As for the adjointability constraint, we note that, since the Ind-left and Pro-right adjoints of $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$ are given by the source and target projections, respectively (see the last part of Remark A.5.3), we have that the top left square in the larger diagram above determined by a tuple (ϕ, ρ, τ) is vertically Ind-adjointable if and only if ϕ is left Kan extended from $\mathcal{C}$, and is vertically Pro-adjointable if and only if ρ is right Kan extended from $\mathcal{C}$ (see Remark A.1.11). In addition, since $\hat{i}$ preserves filtered colimits and i preserves cofiltered limits, these conditions imply that $\hat{i}\phi$ is left Kan extended from $\mathcal{C}$, and $i\rho$ is right Kan extended from $\mathcal{C}$. The space of natural transformations $\hat{i}\phi \Rightarrow i\rho$ extending the identity is hence contractible for such ϕ and ρ , and so, by uniqueness of Kan extensions, we conclude that the space of triples (ϕ, ρ, η) satisfying the adjointability constraint is contractible, as desired.

To finally obtain the statement at the level of functor categories, insert the Verdier sequences $\mathcal{C}_{\Delta^n} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\Delta^n} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\Delta^n}$ formed by the tensor with $\Delta^n \in \text{Cat}_{\infty}$, confer (the proof of) Proposition 1.5.4 into the already proven statement, and use conservativity of Rezk's nerve. $\square$

Remark A.5.4. The functors appearing in the classifying square of $\mathcal{C}$ can be explicitly described. Let $r: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \text{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ and $q: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \text{Pro}(\mathcal{C})$ be the Ind-right and Pro-left adjoints, respectively, of $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$. Unwinding the proof of Theorem A.5.1 in this case, we see that φ is determined by the unique natural transformation $r \Rightarrow q$ extending the identity transformation on $\mathcal{C}$, where both r and q are considered as functors $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{C})$. But this transformation is easily described: it is necessarily the preimage under f of the composite of the unit and counit $fr \rightarrow \text{id} \rightarrow fq$ in $\text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{D})$. Calling this canonical transformation η , we then conclude that

$$\varphi(d) = [r(d) \xrightarrow{\eta_d} q(d)] \in \text{Latt}(\mathcal{C}).$$

Consequently, ψ must send $p(d) \in \mathcal{E}$ to $\text{cof}[\eta_d] \in \text{Tate}(\mathcal{C})$.

Writing $g: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \text{Pro}(\mathcal{D})$ and $h: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \text{Ind}(\mathcal{D})$ for the Pro-left and Ind-right adjoints of p , respectively, we have in $\text{Ind Pro}(\mathcal{D})$ unit and counit maps $gp(d) \rightarrow d \rightarrow hp(d)$ such that $q(d) = \text{cof}[gp(d) \rightarrow d]$ and $r(d) = \text{fib}[d \rightarrow hp(d)]$. For $e \in \mathcal{E}$, we hence conclude that

$$\psi(e) = \text{cof}[g(e) \rightarrow h(e)],$$

an expression which a priori describes an object of $\text{Tate}(\mathcal{D})$, but that by the above actually lies in $\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq \text{Tate}(\mathcal{D})$.

Example A.5.5. Let A be an E_∞ -ring spectrum and consider the Verdier projection $\mathrm{Mod}^f(A) \rightarrow \mathrm{Mod}^f(A[s^{-1}])$, for some $s \in \pi_k(A)$. Then, we have that the classifying functor $\varphi: \mathrm{Mod}^f(A) \rightarrow \mathrm{Latt}(\mathrm{Mod}^f(A)_s)$ takes $M \in \mathrm{Mod}^f(A)$ to the composite

$$\mathrm{colim}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{S}^{-1} \otimes M/s^i \xrightarrow{\beta} M \xrightarrow{\mathrm{pr}} \lim_{j \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathrm{op}}} M/s^j,$$

where β denotes the Bockstein operation associated with multiplication by the various s^i . Identifying $\mathrm{Tate}(\mathrm{Mod}^f(A)_s)$ as a full subcategory of $\mathrm{Pro}(\mathrm{Mod}(A)_s)$, we thus find that $\psi: \mathrm{Mod}^f(A[s^{-1}]) \rightarrow \mathrm{Pro}(\mathrm{Mod}(A)_s)$ is determined by taking $M[s^{-1}]$ for $M \in \mathrm{Mod}^f(A)$ to

$$\mathrm{cof}\left(\mathrm{colim}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{S}^{-1} \otimes M/s^i \xrightarrow{\beta} \lim_{j \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathrm{op}}} M/s^j\right) \simeq \lim_{j \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathrm{colim}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} M/s^{i+j} \simeq \lim_{j \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathrm{op}}} M/s^\infty,$$

where $M/s^\infty = \mathrm{cof}(M \rightarrow M[s^{-1}])$ and the transition maps in the rightmost term are given by multiplication with s . Consequently, the composite with $\lim: \mathrm{Pro}(\mathrm{Mod}(A)_s) \rightarrow \mathrm{Mod}(A)$ is given by $N \mapsto A_s^\wedge \otimes_A N$ on account of the fibre sequence $M_s^\wedge \rightarrow \lim_{j \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathrm{op}}} M/s^j \rightarrow M/s^\infty$ in $\mathrm{Mod}(A)$.

Let us now explain how the above structure theory specialises to give a classification of split Verdier sequences. Namely, suppose that $\mathcal{B}$ is an idempotent complete stable ∞ -category and consider the universal Verdier sequence with kernel $\mathcal{B}$. Since by Remark A.5.3 the Ind-right and Pro-left adjoints of $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{B})$ are given exactly by $(i \rightarrow p) \mapsto i$ and $(i \rightarrow p) \mapsto p$, respectively, we see that the split core of the universal Verdier sequence is given by the split Verdier sequence

$$\mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{b \mapsto \mathrm{id}_b} \mathrm{Ar}(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{cof}} \mathcal{B},$$

of Example A.2.13. This operation gives us a universal split Verdier sequence with kernel $\mathcal{B}$. In fact, assuming that $\mathcal{B}$ is idempotent complete is not necessary.

COROLLARY A.5.6. *Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a stable ∞ -category. Then, for every split Verdier sequence $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, the map*

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{Ver}}(\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}, \mathrm{Ar}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})$$

extracting kernels is an equivalence. Consequently, there exists an essentially unique adjointable square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathrm{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) \\ p \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathrm{cof} \\ \mathcal{E} & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \mathcal{C} \end{array}$$

inducing the identity on vertical fibres. It is cartesian, so that the split Verdier projection $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is pulled back from the universal split Verdier projection $\mathrm{cof}: \mathrm{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$.

Proof. In the case where $\mathcal{B}$ is idempotent complete, this follows from Theorem A.5.1 via Lemma A.2.16. For arbitrary $\mathcal{B}$, it suffices by Lemma A.1.15 to note that, in any adjointable square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{\rho} & \mathcal{B}^{\natural} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id}_{(-)} \\ \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \text{Ar}(\mathcal{B}^{\natural}), \end{array}$$

the condition that ρ factors through $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{B}^{\natural}$ is equivalent to the condition that φ factors through $\text{Ar}(\mathcal{B})$. $\square$

We refer to the split Verdier sequence

$$\mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{b \mapsto \text{id}_b} \text{Ar}(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\text{cof}} \mathcal{B}$$

of Corollary A.5.6 as the universal split Verdier sequence, and to its inclusion and projection as the universal split Verdier inclusion and projection, respectively. We obtain the following well-known consequence.

COROLLARY A.5.7. *Given two stable ∞ -categories $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ extracting classifying functors induces an equivalence between the space of Verdier sequences $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ and $\text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{ex}}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{C})$.*

Remark A.5.8. Again the classifying functor can be described explicitly: given a split Verdier sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \overset{q}{\curvearrowright} & & \overset{g}{\curvearrowright} & \\ \mathcal{C} & \xrightleftharpoons[\perp]{f} & \mathcal{D} & \xrightleftharpoons[\perp]{p} & \mathcal{E}, \\ & \underset{r}{\curvearrowleft} & & \underset{h}{\curvearrowleft} & \end{array}$$

the functor $\varphi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C})$ sends an object $d \in \mathcal{D}$ to the canonical unit-counit composite map $\eta_d: r(d) \rightarrow q(d)$, as in Remark A.5.4. Since $rh = qg = 0$, we consequently have that the functor $\psi: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is given by

$$\psi(e) = \text{cof}(\eta_{h(e)}) = qh(e),$$

and a similar calculation using the other adjoints gives $\psi(e) = \text{cof}(\eta_{g(e)}) = \Sigma rg(e)$. For every $d \in \mathcal{D}$, these formulas then yield the two following cartesian squares:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} d & \longrightarrow & fq(d) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ hp(d) & \longrightarrow & f\psi p(d) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Omega f\psi p(d) & \longrightarrow & fr(d) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ gp(d) & \longrightarrow & d. \end{array}$$

Remark A.5.9. Applying the left/right split cores to the universal Verdier sequence, one obtains similar classifications of left/right split Verdier sequences, respectively. The universal right and left split Verdier sequences with fibre $\mathcal{C}$ (not necessarily idempotent complete) are given by

$$\mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{C}) \times_{\mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C})} \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{C}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{C}) \times_{\mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{C})} \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C}),$$

respectively, and the spaces of right and left split Verdier sequences with fibre $\mathcal{C}$ and base $\mathcal{E}$ are equivalent to the spaces of functors $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathrm{Pro}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$, respectively.

Interpreting a functor $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ind}(\mathcal{C})$ instead as a functor $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}} \times \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, the inverse process to the formation of classifying functors for left split Verdier sequences is furthermore simply given by forming the category of pairings as in [I, §7.1], and similarly for the right split case by taking appropriate opposites.

Finally, let us explain how to deduce a classification result for Karoubi sequences, essentially a direct consequence of Theorem A.5.1 and the universal property of idempotent completions. In what follows, KAR denotes the ∞ -category analogous to VER : its objects are the Karoubi sequences among locally small stable ∞ -categories with small kernel, and its morphisms are those transformations inducing adjointable squares on the level of Karoubi inclusions/projections.

COROLLARY A.5.10. *For $\mathcal{B}$ a stable ∞ -category, the restriction map*

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{KAR}}(\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{B})^{\natural}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})$$

is an equivalence for every locally small Karoubi sequence $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, and there is consequently an essentially unique adjointable square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathrm{Latt}(\mathcal{C}) \\ p \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{E} & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{C})^{\natural}, \end{array}$$

inducing the inclusion $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\natural}$ on vertical fibres. This square is cartesian if and only if $\mathcal{C}$ is idempotent complete, so that in this case the Karoubi projection p is pulled back from the universal Karoubi projection with fibre $\mathcal{C}^{\natural}$ on the right.

COROLLARY A.5.11. *Given stable ∞ -categories $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ extracting classifying functors and boundary maps on K-spectra induces an equivalence between the space of Karoubi sequences $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ and the space of quadruples $(\psi, \mathcal{E}', \mathcal{C}', \eta)$, where $\psi: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathrm{Tate}(\mathcal{C})^{\natural}$ is*

an exact functor, $\mathcal{E}^{\min} \subseteq \mathcal{E}' \subseteq \mathcal{E}$ and $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{C}' \subseteq \mathcal{C}^{\natural}$ are stable subcategories and the morphism $\eta: K(\mathcal{E}') \rightarrow S^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C}')$ is a lift of the induced map $K(\mathcal{E}') \rightarrow K(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow K(\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C})^{\natural})$ along

$$S^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C}') \longrightarrow S^1 \otimes K(\mathcal{C}^{\natural}) \xrightarrow{\partial} K(\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C})) \longrightarrow K(\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C})^{\natural}).$$

Equivalently, it is the space of quadruples (ψ, e, c, s) , where ψ is as before,

$$e \subseteq \ker(\psi_*: K_0(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow K_0(\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C})^{\natural})) \quad \text{and} \quad K_0(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq c \subseteq K_0(\mathcal{C}^{\natural})$$

are subgroups such that in the exact sequence

$$K_0(\mathcal{C}^{\natural})/c \longrightarrow K_0(\text{Latt}(\mathcal{C}) \times_{\text{Tate}(\mathcal{C})} \mathcal{E}^e)/c \longrightarrow e \longrightarrow 0$$

the first map is injective, and s is a splitting of it as abelian groups, where

$$\mathcal{E}^e = \{X \in \mathcal{E} : [X] \in e\}.$$

The subgroups e and c simply record the essential image of $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ and the kernel of $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$. Armed with this information, the statement easily follows from Corollary A.5.2.

Proof of Corollary A.5.10. By Proposition A.3.8 and Corollary A.3.9, both

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E} \quad \text{and} \quad \ker(p) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \text{im}(p)$$

admit canonical pointwise dense inclusions into $\ker(p) \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, which then induce equivalences on mapping spaces into $\mathcal{B}^{\natural} \rightarrow \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})^{\natural}$, as the latter consists of idempotent complete ∞ -categories. Similarly, the inclusion $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \ker(p)$ induces an equivalence on mapping spaces into $\mathcal{B}^{\natural}$. But $\ker(p) \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \text{im}(p)$ is a Verdier sequence, by Corollary A.3.9, and so, combining the above with Theorem A.5.1, we conclude that the map

$$\text{Fun}^{\text{Kar}}([\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}], [\mathcal{B}^{\natural} \rightarrow \text{Latt}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\mathcal{B})^{\natural}]) \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B}^{\natural}),$$

induced by extracting kernels, is indeed an equivalence. $\square$

Appendix B. Comparisons to previous work

For a ring R equipped with an invertible module with involution M and a form parameter λ on (R, M) , the main result of [HStm] asserts that the canonical map

$$\text{Unimod}(R, \lambda)^{\text{grp}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{D}^{\text{p}}(R), \Omega_M^{\text{g}\lambda})$$

is an equivalence; here, $\mathrm{Unimod}(R, \lambda)$ denotes the groupoid of unimodular, λ -hermitian forms on finitely generated projective R -modules, symmetric monoidal under orthogonal sum, and $(-)^{\mathrm{grp}}$ denotes group completion in the ∞ -category of E_∞ -monoids in spaces. For the symmetric and quadratic form parameters, the left-hand side is essentially the classical definition of the Grothendieck–Witt spaces of Karoubi and Villamayor. When 2 is invertible in R , Schlichting [Sch3] refined these Grothendieck–Witt spaces to spectra, whose negative homotopy groups are Balmer’s Witt groups. Keeping the assumption that 2 is invertible, these coincide with the classical symmetric L-groups of Ranicki, and hence with the L-groups of $\mathcal{D}^p(R)$ with respect to the symmetric Poincaré structures associated to M . Unwinding the definition of the relevant maps, the above comparison of Grothendieck–Witt groups thus extends to negative groups for the quadratic/symmetric form parameter when 2 is invertible.

In this appendix, we extend such comparisons beyond the case of rings and to the spectrum level, and equate our construction with previous work in two new cases. First, in §B.1, we compare our Grothendieck–Witt space with the Grothendieck–Witt space of Heine, Spitzweck and Verdugo in [HSV1], which is defined in the setting of Waldhausen ∞ -categories with genuine duality. This in particular also implies an equivalence with Spitzweck’s definition of Grothendieck–Witt spaces for stable ∞ -categories with duality [Spi] in the case where the Poincaré structure is the symmetric one associated to a given duality. Then, in §B.2, we show that Hornbostel and Schlichting’s Grothendieck–Witt spectrum of an exact category with duality on which 2 acts invertibly [Hor], [Sch1] can be recovered as the symmetric Grothendieck–Witt spectrum of its derived ∞ -category (also known as its stable envelope, or stable hull; see [Kle]).

Remark. (i) The comparison results of §B.2 can sometimes be extended to situations in which 2 is not invertible using the associated genuine symmetric Poincaré structure on the derived ∞ -category. The case of the exact category of vector bundles on a sufficiently nice scheme is treated in [CHN, §4.6], for example.⁽¹⁾

(ii) An equivalence of the real K-spaces (and thus in particular the Grothendieck–Witt spaces) defined in [HLAS] with our genuine symmetric ones is given in [HStm, §8.4], and Grothendieck–Witt spaces of split-exact categories with form parameters from [Sch5] are treated in [HStm, §8.2].

(iii) We do not attempt here a comparison of our work to either the Grothendieck–Witt space of [Sch5] for non-split exact categories or the entire real algebraic K -space defined in [HSV1].⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ During the revision process of this paper, these results were improved quite drastically in [Sch7].

⁽²⁾ During the revision process of this paper, a comparison in the former case was provided in [SM], and in the latter in [HSV2].

B.1. The Heine–Spitzweck–Verdugo Grothendieck–Witt space

In [HLAS], [HSV1] the authors study the Grothendieck–Witt theory of what they call Waldhausen ∞ -categories with genuine duality. As they show in [HSV1, §6], this is a direct generalisation of the notion of a Poincaré ∞ -category. In particular, the ∞ -category $\text{Wald}_{\infty}^{\text{gd}}$ of Waldhausen ∞ -categories with genuine duality contains $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$ as a full subcategory spanned by those objects whose underlying ∞ -category is stable and whose Waldhausen structure is maximal. In [HSV1], the authors construct in particular a Grothendieck–Witt functor, which they denote by KH , and which we will denote by $\mathcal{GW}^{\text{gd}}$ for the sake of notational consistency. Our goal, in this subsection, is to show that both definitions of the Grothendieck–Witt space are compatible for Poincaré ∞ -categories.

As the Waldhausen structure shall play no role in this appendix, we suppress it from further discussion, and recall that the ∞ -category $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{gd}}$ of ∞ -categories with genuine duality is defined via the cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{gd}} & \longrightarrow & \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{hC}_2} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{He}^s \\ \text{RFib} & \xrightarrow{t} & \text{Cat}_{\infty}, \end{array}$$

where $\text{RFib} \subseteq \text{Ar}(\text{Cat}_{\infty})$ is the full subcategory spanned by the right fibrations and He^s is the functor sending an ∞ -category with duality $(\mathcal{C}, D)$ to the ∞ -category

$$\text{He}^s(\mathcal{C}, D) := \text{TwAr}^r(\mathcal{C})^{\text{hC}_2}$$

of symmetric hermitian objects in $(\mathcal{C}, D)$.

Poincaré ∞ -categories are then regarded as such objects, by means of the functor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} &\longrightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{gd}}, \\ (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) &\longmapsto (\mathcal{C}, D_{\mathcal{V}}, \text{He}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \text{He}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}^s) = \text{He}^s(\mathcal{C}, D_{\mathcal{V}})). \end{aligned}$$

In [HSV1, §6], the authors show that the essential image consists of exactly those ∞ -categories with genuine duality whose underlying ∞ -category is stable, and for two Poincaré ∞ -categories $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)$ the map

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}), (\mathcal{D}, \Phi)) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{gd}}}((\mathcal{C}, D_{\mathcal{V}}, \text{He}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})), (\mathcal{D}, D_{\Phi}, \text{He}(\mathcal{D}, \Phi)))$$

is a full inclusion of spaces whose essential image contains all duality-preserving functors whose underlying functor is exact.

The construction of $\mathcal{GW}^{\text{gd}}$ uses in an essential way that $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{gd}}$ is cartesian closed [HSV1, Corollary 2.43]. An explicit model for the internal mapping object from $(\mathcal{J}, D, \phi)$ to $(\mathcal{J}, D', \phi')$ is given by the functor ∞ -category $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J})$, equipped with the conjugation duality $f \mapsto D' f^{\text{op}} D^{\text{op}}$, and with its genuine refinement classified by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{He}^s(\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}), D' \circ - \circ D^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{S}, \\ f &\longmapsto \text{Hom}_{/\text{He}^s(\mathcal{J}, D)}(\phi, \text{He}^s(f)^* \phi'). \end{aligned}$$

Since the functor $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, -)$ preserves stable ∞ -categories and exact functors, this operation restricts to a cotensoring operation $(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{gd}})^{\text{op}} \times \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{p}}$, naturally in $\mathcal{J}$. Let us denote its output by $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{(\mathcal{J}, D, \phi)}$, which explicitly is the Poincaré ∞ -category whose underlying stable ∞ -category is $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{J}} = \text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C})$, whose duality is the conjugation duality $\text{Cf}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{D}_{\mathcal{Q}}}$, and whose Poincaré structure $\mathcal{Q}^{(\mathcal{J}, D, \phi)}: \text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C})^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{p}$ fits into the cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Q}^{(\mathcal{J}, D, \phi)}(f) & \longrightarrow & \lim_{\mathcal{H}} \pi^* f^* \mathcal{Q} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{nat}(f, D_{\mathcal{Q}} f^{\text{op}} D^{\text{op}})^{\text{hC}_2} & \longrightarrow & \lim_{\mathcal{H}} \pi^* f^* B_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\text{hC}_2}, \end{array} \quad (1)$$

where π is the composite of $\phi: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \text{He}^s(\mathcal{J}, D)$ with the projection to $\mathcal{J}$ and the bottom horizontal map is the composite

$$\begin{aligned} \text{nat}(f, D_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\text{op}} f^{\text{op}} D)^{\text{hC}_2} &= [\lim_{i \rightarrow j} B_{\mathcal{Q}}(f(i), f(Dj))]^{\text{hC}_2} \\ &\longrightarrow [\lim_{i \in \mathcal{H}} B_{\mathcal{Q}}(f(\pi(i)), f(\pi(i)))]^{\text{hC}_2} = \lim_{\mathcal{H}} \pi^* f^* B_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\text{hC}_2}, \end{aligned}$$

with the left limit ranging over $\text{TwAr}^r(\mathcal{J})$.

This cotensor operation is used to define $\mathcal{GW}^{\text{gd}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ for a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ as follows. One considers the poset $[n] * [n]^{\text{op}}$ equipped with (unique) duality D_{fl} flipping the two components, and consider $\text{Ar}([n] * [n]^{\text{op}}) = \text{Fun}([0] * [0]^{\text{op}}, [n] * [n]^{\text{op}})$ as equipped with the associated conjugation duality. Viewing $\text{Ar}([n] * [n]^{\text{op}})$ as a category with genuine duality via genuine refinement the identity of $\text{He}^s(\text{Ar}([n] * [n]^{\text{op}}))$, we can take the cotensor Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\text{Ar}([n] * [n]^{\text{op}})}$ in the above sense, and define the (edgewise subdivided) S-construction $S_n^e(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ to be the full subcategory of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\text{Ar}([n] * [n]^{\text{op}})}$ spanned by those diagrams $\varphi: \text{Ar}(\Delta^n * (\Delta^n)) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ such that $\varphi(i \leq i) \simeq 0$ for every $i \in [n] * [n]^{\text{op}}$, and such that the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi(i \leq k) & \longrightarrow & \varphi(i \leq l) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \varphi(j \leq k) & \longrightarrow & \varphi(j \leq l) \end{array}$$

is exact for every $i \leq j \leq k \leq l$ in $[n] * [n]^{\text{op}}$, equipped with the restricted hermitian structure, which is Poincaré since this full subcategory is duality invariant. We note that the simplicial object in stable ∞ -categories underlying $S^e(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is the edgewise subdivision of the usual S-construction $S(\mathcal{C})$ used to define the algebraic K-theory of $\mathcal{C}$; see the discussion after Proposition 2.7.7 for a reminder. Finally, by [HSV1, Proposition 10.2], the space $\mathcal{GW}^{\text{gd}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ agrees with the fibre of $|\text{CrS}^e(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\text{C}_2}| \rightarrow |\text{CrS}^e(\mathcal{C})|$, where $(-)^{\text{C}_2}: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{gd}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is the genuine fixed point functor. Restricted to Poincaré ∞ -categories, it agrees (by construction) with Pn , so we finally arrive at

$$\mathcal{GW}^{\text{gd}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq \text{fib}[|\text{PnS}^e(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})| \rightarrow |\text{CrS}^e(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})|].$$

Remark B.1.1. When $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is the symmetric Poincaré category associated to a given stable ∞ -category with duality $(\mathcal{C}, D)$, the vertical maps in the square defining $\mathcal{Q}^{(\mathcal{J}, D, \phi)}$ are equivalences, and so the cotensor construction of [HSV1] reduces to the usual cotensor construction $(\mathcal{C}, D)^{(\mathcal{J}, D')} = (\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C}), D' \circ - \circ D^{\text{op}})$ of ∞ -categories with duality. Consequently, the edgewise subdivided S-construction $S^e(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}_D^s)$ coincides with Spitzweck's edgewise subdivided S-construction for stable ∞ -categories with duality. In particular, for these types of Poincaré ∞ -categories, the Grothendieck–Witt spectrum of [HSV1] recovers that of [Spi]; see [HSV1, Corollary 10.4].

PROPOSITION B.1.2. *For a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, there is a natural equivalence of simplicial Poincaré ∞ -categories $S^e(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.*

COROLLARY B.1.3. *For a Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$, there is a natural equivalence $\mathcal{GW}^{\text{gd}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq \mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$.*

Proof. Combine Proposition B.1.2 with Corollary 4.1.7. □

When $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ is the symmetric Poincaré ∞ -category associated to a given stable ∞ -category with duality $(\mathcal{C}, D)$, the above comparison reduces to a comparison between $\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$ and Spitzweck's Grothendieck–Witt space of an ∞ -category with duality [Spi]; see Remark B.1.1.

Proof of Proposition B.1.2. We construct an equivalence between the Q- and S-construction in two steps. Let $\mathcal{J}_n \subseteq \text{Ar}([n] * [n]^{\text{op}})$ be the duality-invariant subcategory spanned by those arrows of $[n] * [n]^{\text{op}}$ whose source is $[n]$ and whose target is in $[n]^{\text{op}}$. Then $\mathcal{J}_n = [n] \times [n]^{\text{op}}$, and we write objects in $\mathcal{J}_n$ as pairs (i, j) with $i \in [n], j \in [n]^{\text{op}}$. We then see that $\mathcal{J}_n$ is closed under duality and the induced duality on $\mathcal{J}_n$ is given by $(i, j) \mapsto (j, i)$. We can view $\mathcal{J}_n$ as an ∞ -category with genuine duality using the identity of $\text{He}^s(\mathcal{J}_n)$, and view the inclusion $\mathcal{J}_n \hookrightarrow \text{Ar}([n] * [n]^{\text{op}})$ as a morphism of ∞ -categories with genuine

duality. Let $T_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \subseteq (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}_n}$ denote the full subcategory spanned by those diagrams $\varphi: \mathcal{J}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ for which the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi(i, k) & \longrightarrow & \varphi(i, l) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \varphi(j, k) & \longrightarrow & \varphi(j, l) \end{array}$$

is exact for every $i \leq j \in [n]$ and $l \geq k \in [n]^{\text{op}}$, with the restricted Poincaré structure and, adhering to our conventions, denote by $T_n(\mathcal{C})$ the underlying stable ∞ -category of $T_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})$. The induced functor on cotensors (as ∞ -categories with genuine duality)

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\text{Ar}([n] * [n]^{\text{op}})} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}_n}$$

maps $S_n^e(\mathcal{C})$ to $T_n(\mathcal{C})$, and since the full subcategory $\mathcal{J}_n \subseteq \text{Ar}([n] * [n]^{\text{op}})$ is clearly stable under all simplicial transition functors, we obtain a map of simplicial Poincaré ∞ -categories

$$S_n^e(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow T_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}).$$

Next, we observe that

$$\text{He}^s(\mathcal{J}_n) = \text{TwAr}^r([n] \times [n]^{\text{op}})^{\text{hC}_2} = (\text{TwAr}^r([n]) \times \text{TwAr}^r([n]^{\text{op}}))^{\text{hC}_2} = \text{TwAr}^r([n])$$

with the equivalence realised by sending $(i \leq j) \in \text{TwAr}^r([n])$ to

$$(i \leq j, j \geq i) \in \text{TwAr}^r([n]) \times \text{TwAr}^r([n]^{\text{op}}).$$

Now, the cotensor construction comes with a canonical evaluation map

$$\mathcal{J}_n \longrightarrow \text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}_n}, (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})),$$

in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{gd}}$. Taking symmetric hermitian objects, we then obtain a functor

$$\text{TwAr}^r[n] = \text{He}^s(\mathcal{J}_n) \longrightarrow \text{He}^s(\text{Fun}^{\text{ex}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}_n}, (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}))) = \text{Fun}^{\text{h}}((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}_n}, (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})),$$

which induces a hermitian functor $q_n: (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\mathcal{J}_n} \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q})^{\text{TwAr}^r[n]}$. To avoid confusion, let us emphasise that the source and target of this map are cotensors of two different types: the former is the cotensor of Poincaré ∞ -categories over ∞ -categories with genuine duality constructed in [HSV1], while the target is the cotensor of hermitian ∞ -categories over ∞ -categories constructed in [I, §6]; the map q_n is constructed using the universal property of its target, and is hence a priori only a hermitian functor.

Comparing the definitions of T_n^e and Q_n , we see that q_n sends the full subcategory $T_n(\mathcal{C})$ to $Q_n(\mathcal{C})$, and hence restricts to a hermitian functor

$$q'_n: T_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}).$$

We now claim that both functors in the sequence

$$S_n^e(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow T_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \longrightarrow Q_n(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Q}) \quad (2)$$

are equivalences in Cat_∞^h (and thus Cat_∞^p). Let us first consider the situation on the level of underlying stable ∞ -categories. To see that the second map is also an equivalence on the level of stable ∞ -categories, note that, by construction, it is given by restriction along the composite

$$\text{TwAr}^r([n]) = \text{He}^s([n] \times [n]^{\text{op}}) \longrightarrow [n] \times [n]^{\text{op}},$$

which is just the full embedding of posets $(i \leq j) \mapsto (i, j)$. It is then straightforward to verify that the left Kan extension along this full subposet inclusion sends $Q_n(\mathcal{C})$ to $T_n(\mathcal{C})$ and constitutes an inverse to the restriction functor $T_n(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow Q_n(\mathcal{C})$. For the map $S_n^e(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow T_n(\mathcal{C})$, one can argue in a similar manner, this time breaking the argument into several steps which alternate between left and right Kan extension. We also point out that the composite functor agrees with that used in Proposition 2.7.7, in turn the stable analogue of the classical identification of the Q-construction and the edgewise subdivided S-construction established by Waldhausen [Wal, §1.9].

Now, for the first functor in (2), we note that, since it is Poincaré by construction and an equivalence on underlying ∞ -categories, it will suffice to show that it induces an equivalence on colinear parts. By the formula in (1), this amounts to showing that, for every $\varphi \in S_n^e(\mathcal{C})$, the map

$$\lim_{(x \leq Dx) \in \text{He}^s(\text{Ar}([n] * [n]^{\text{op}}))^{\text{op}}} \Lambda_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\vee}(\varphi(x)) \longrightarrow \lim_{(x \leq Dx) \in \text{He}^s(\mathcal{J}_n)^{\text{op}}} \Lambda_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\vee}(\varphi(x))$$

is an equivalence, where

$$\Lambda_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\vee}(-) = \text{fib}[\mathcal{Q}(-) \longrightarrow B^{\text{hC}_2}(-, -)]$$

is the colinear part of $\mathcal{Q}$. We prove this by showing that the induced map

$$\text{TwAr}^r([n]) = \text{He}^s(\mathcal{J}_n) \longrightarrow \text{He}^s(\text{Ar}([n] * [n]^{\text{op}})) \quad (3)$$

is cofinal. For this, note that for ∞ -categories with duality whose underlying categories are posets, the category of symmetric hermitian objects embeds as the full subposet

spanned by the elements which are smaller than their dual. Applying this principle to the pair of posets $\mathcal{J}_n \subseteq \text{Ar}([n] * [n]^{\text{op}})$, we may view both sides of (3) as subposets of $\text{Ar}([n] * [n]^{\text{op}})$, the source corresponding to the full subposet spanned by the arrows of the form $i_0 \leq j_1$ for $i \leq j \in [n]$ (where i_0 is considered in $[n]$ and j_1 in $[n]^{\text{op}}$), and the target containing all these objects and in addition the objects of the form $i_0 \leq j_0$ with $i, j \in [n]$. We then see that the comma categories of inclusion (3) all have initial objects and so this map is cofinal, as desired.

We now show that the second map in (2) is an equivalence on hermitian structures. Observing the formula in (1) and using the isomorphism

$$\text{TwAr}^r(\mathcal{J}_n) = \text{TwAr}^r([n] \times [n]^{\text{op}}) = \text{TwAr}^r([n]) \times \text{TwAr}^r([n]^{\text{op}}),$$

this amounts to showing that, for every $\varphi \in \text{T}_n(\mathcal{C})$, the map

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nat}(\varphi, D_{\text{conj}}(\varphi))^{\text{hC}_2} &= \left[\lim_{[(i \leq l, j \geq k)] \in (\text{TwAr}^r([n]) \times \text{TwAr}^r([n]^{\text{op}}))^{\text{op}}} B_{\mathcal{Q}}(\varphi(i, j), \varphi(k, l)) \right]^{\text{hC}_2} \\ &\longrightarrow \lim_{(i \leq j) \in \text{TwAr}^r([n])^{\text{op}}} B_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\text{hC}_2}(\varphi(i, j), \varphi(i, j)) \end{aligned}$$

induced by restriction along the inclusion

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TwAr}^r([n]) &\longrightarrow \text{TwAr}^r([n]) \times \text{TwAr}^r([n]^{\text{op}}), \\ (i \leq j) &\longmapsto (i \leq j, j \geq i), \end{aligned}$$

is an equivalence. Consider the intermediate poset

$$\text{TwAr}^r([n]) \subseteq \mathcal{J}_n \subseteq \text{TwAr}^r([n]) \times \text{TwAr}^r([n]^{\text{op}})$$

spanned by those objects $(i \leq l, j \geq k)$ such that $i \leq j$ and $k \leq l$. The exactness conditions on $\varphi \in \text{T}_n(\mathcal{C})$ imply that $(i \leq l, j \geq k) \mapsto B_{\mathcal{Q}}(\varphi(i, j), \varphi(k, l))$ is right Kan extended from its restriction to $\mathcal{J}_n$. To finish the proof, we now claim that the inclusion $\text{TwAr}^r([n]) \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_n$ is cofinal. Indeed, note that for a given $(i \leq l, j \geq k) \in \mathcal{J}_n$, we have

$$\text{TwAr}^r([n])_{(i \leq l, j \geq k)/} = \text{TwAr}^r([i, l] \cap [k, j]),$$

and $[i, l] \cap [k, j]$ is non-empty by the definition of $\mathcal{J}_n$. □

B.2. Schlichting's Grothendieck–Witt spectrum of an exact category with duality

We now turn to the comparison with the classical setup of exact categories with weak equivalences and duality from [Sch1], [Sch2] and [Hor]. It consists of an additive (ordinary) category $\mathcal{E}$, equipped with two special types of arrows, namely, inflations and

deflations, satisfying suitable properties, as well as a duality $D: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{\text{op}}$, which switches between the inflations and deflations. A symmetric object in $\mathcal{E}$ is then an object $X \in \mathcal{E}$ equipped with a self-dual map $\phi: X \rightarrow DX$. Such a symmetric object is said to be Poincaré if ϕ is an isomorphism. More generally, Schlichting also considers the case where $\mathcal{E}$ is endowed in addition with a collection W of morphisms called weak equivalences, and satisfying suitable axioms. In the presence of such a W , the notion of a Poincaré object (X, ϕ) is adapted so that the self-dual map $\phi: X \rightarrow DX$ is only assumed to be a weak equivalence. One then defines $\text{Cor}(\mathcal{E}, W)$ to be the category whose objects are the objects of $\mathcal{E}$ and whose morphisms are the weak equivalences, and $\text{Poi}(\mathcal{E}, D, W)$ to be the category whose objects are the Poincaré objects in $\mathcal{E}$ and whose morphisms are the form-preserving weak equivalences. The Grothendieck–Witt space of an exact category with duality and weak equivalences is then given by

$$\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{E}, D, W) := \text{fib}[|\text{Poi}(S^e(\mathcal{E}, D, W))| \rightarrow |\text{Cor}(S^e(\mathcal{E}, W))|],$$

where $S^e(\mathcal{E}, D, W)$ is the simplicial object in exact categories with duality and weak equivalences obtained by taking the edgewise subdivided S-construction of $(\mathcal{E}, D, W)$, and $|-|$ means that we take nerves levelwise and then geometrically realise the resulting bisimplicial set (equivalently, we geometrically realise the categories levelwise and then take homotopy colimit over Δ^{op}). In the case when W consists just of isomorphisms, one speaks of the Grothendieck–Witt space of an exact category with duality.

In [Sch2, Proposition 6], Schlichting proves a Quillen-type resolution theorem, showing that the Grothendieck–Witt space of an exact category with duality $(\mathcal{E}, D)$ is naturally equivalent to the Grothendieck–Witt space of the category $\text{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E})$ of bounded complexes in $\mathcal{E}$, considered as an exact category with duality and weak equivalences. Here, the inflations and deflations on $\text{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E})$ are defined pointwise and the weak equivalences are the quasi-isomorphisms, that is, the maps which induce isomorphisms on homology groups, where these are computed in the abelian hull $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{E})$ of $\mathcal{E}$. The duality D_b on $\text{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E})$ is then induced from the duality on $\mathcal{E}$.

The ∞ -categorical localisation $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{E}) := \text{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E})[\text{qIso}^{-1}]$ is stable; it is the bounded derived ∞ -category of $\mathcal{E}$. To avoid confusion, let us point out that the notion of a quasi-isomorphism in $\text{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E})$, and hence also the formation of $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{E})$, depend on the exact structure of $\mathcal{E}$ (as they depend on the abelian hull). Since the duality preserves the weak equivalences, it induces a duality $\bar{D}$ after localisation, and we may consider the associated Poincaré ∞ -category $(\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{E}), \mathcal{Q}_{\bar{D}}^s)$. This leads to the question of comparing Schlichting’s Grothendieck–Witt space of $(\mathcal{E}, D)$, or equivalently that of $(\text{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}), D_b, \text{qIso})$, with the Grothendieck–Witt space of $(\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{E}), \mathcal{Q}_{\bar{D}}^s)$ defined in the present paper.

Let us say that an exact category with duality and weak equivalences is *homotopically sound* if the collection of deflations and weak equivalences exhibits it as a category of

fibrant objects in the sense of [Cis2, Definition 7.5.7]. Since the duality preserves weak equivalences and switches between inflations and deflations, this is also equivalent to saying that the collection of inflations and weak equivalences exhibit it as a category of cofibrant objects.

Example B.2.1. If $(\mathcal{E}, D)$ is any exact category with duality, then the exact category with duality and weak equivalences $(\mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}), D_b, \mathrm{qIso})$ is homotopically sound. Indeed, since quasi-isomorphisms are detected in the abelian hull $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{E})$ of $\mathcal{E}$, the collection of trivial fibrations (that is, deflations which are also weak equivalences) is closed under base change by the long exact sequence in $(\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{E})$ -valued) homology groups, and the factorisation axiom follows from the mapping cylinder construction.

Now, suppose given an exact category with duality and weak equivalences $(\mathcal{E}, D, W)$ such that $\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}]$ is stable. Write $\bar{D}$ for the induced duality on $\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}]$, and $\mathfrak{Q}_{\bar{D}}^s$ for the associated symmetric Poincaré structure. Then, we have a natural map from (Poincaré) objects in $(\mathcal{E}, D, W)$ to (Poincaré) objects in $(\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}], \mathfrak{Q}_{\bar{D}}^s)$, and similarly from (Poincaré) objects in $S_n^e(\mathcal{E}, D, W)$ to (Poincaré) objects in $S_n^e(\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}], \mathfrak{Q}_{\bar{D}}^s)$, assembling to give a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} |\mathrm{Poi}(S^e(\mathcal{E}, D, W))| & \longrightarrow & |\mathrm{Pn}(S^e(\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}], \mathfrak{Q}_{\bar{D}}^s))| & \xrightarrow{\cong} & |\mathrm{Pn}(\mathrm{Q}(\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}], \mathfrak{Q}_{\bar{D}}^s))| \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ |\mathrm{Cor}(S^e(\mathcal{E}, W))| & \longrightarrow & |\mathrm{Cr}(S^e(\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}]))| & \xrightarrow{\cong} & |\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{Q}(\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}]))|, \end{array} \quad (4)$$

where we have used Proposition B.1.2 and Remark B.1.1 to identify the Q- and edgewise subdivided S-construction. The induced map on vertical fibres then gives, in light of Corollary 4.1.7, a map

$$\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{E}, D, W) \longrightarrow \mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}], \mathfrak{Q}_{\bar{D}}^s).$$

PROPOSITION B.2.2. *Let $\mathcal{E}$ be a $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]$ -linear exact category with duality D and weak equivalences W . Assume that $(\mathcal{E}, D, W)$ is homotopically sound and that $\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}]$ is stable. Then, the above comparison map of GW-spaces is an equivalence.*

By Example B.2.1, we have the following consequence.

COROLLARY B.2.3. *Let $\mathcal{E}$ be an exact category with duality D . Then, we have a canonical equivalence of Grothendieck–Witt spaces*

$$\mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{E}, D) \simeq \mathcal{GW}(\mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}), \mathrm{qIso}, D_b) \simeq \mathcal{GW}(\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{E}), \mathfrak{Q}_{\bar{D}}^s).$$

In [Sch3, §5] Schlichting also defines a Grothendieck–Witt spectrum in the context of $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]$ -linear dg-categories with duality. In particular, this can be applied to $\mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E})$, which admits a natural structure of a dg-category. One then considers the shifted duality

$$(\mathrm{D}_b)^{[n]}: \mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E})^{\mathrm{op}}$$

obtained by postcomposing D_b with the n th suspension functor. Then, Schlichting’s Grothendieck–Witt (pre-)spectrum $\mathrm{GW}(\mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}), \mathrm{D}_b)$ is defined as the sequence of spaces

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{GW}(\mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}), \mathrm{D}_b) = (&|\mathrm{Poi}(\mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}), \mathrm{qIso}, \mathrm{D}_b)|, \\ &|\mathrm{Poi}(\mathrm{S}^e(\mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}), \mathrm{qIso}, \mathrm{D}_b^{[1]})|, \\ &|\mathrm{Poi}((\mathrm{S}^e)^{(2)}(\mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}), \mathrm{qIso}, \mathrm{D}_b^{[2]})|, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

with bonding maps induced by the functor

$$\mathrm{Poi}(\mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}), \mathrm{qIso}, \mathrm{D}_b^{[n]}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Poi}(\mathrm{S}_1^e(\mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}), \mathrm{qIso}, \mathrm{D}_b^{[n+1]})),$$

as in the construction of the Grothendieck–Witt spectrum of a stable ∞ -category using the iterated Q-construction. Using Proposition B.1.2 and Remark B.1.1 to identify the Q- and edgewise subdivided S-construction, the natural maps

$$\begin{aligned} &|\mathrm{Poi}((\mathrm{S}^e)^{(n)}(\mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}), \mathrm{qIso}, (\mathrm{D}_b)^{[n]}))| \\ &\longrightarrow |\mathrm{Pn}((\mathrm{S}^e)^{(n)}(\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{E}), (\mathrm{D}_b)^{[n]}))| = |\mathrm{Pn}(\mathrm{Q}^{(n)}(\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{E}), (\mathfrak{Q}_D^s)^{[n]}))| \end{aligned}$$

then fit to give a natural map

$$\mathrm{GW}(\mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}), \mathrm{qIso}, \mathrm{D}_b) \longrightarrow \mathrm{GW}(\mathrm{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E})[\mathrm{qIso}^{-1}], \mathfrak{Q}_D^s).$$

COROLLARY B.2.4. *The above comparison map among GW-spectra is an equivalence.*

The remainder of this section is devoted to the proof of Proposition B.2.2 and Corollary B.2.4.

LEMMA B.2.5. *Let $\mathcal{E}$ be an exact category with weak equivalences which is homotopically sound. Then, for every $n \geq 0$, the exact category with weak equivalences $\mathrm{S}_n \mathcal{E}$ is homotopically sound, and the natural functor $\mathrm{S}_n \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathrm{S}_n(\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}])$ exhibits the ∞ -category $\mathrm{S}_n(\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}])$ as the localisation of $\mathrm{S}_n \mathcal{E}$ with respect to the pointwise weak equivalences.*

Proof. We note that $S_n\mathcal{E}$ is equivalent to the category of sequences of inflations

$$X_1 \hookrightarrow X_2 \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow X_n ,$$

with the inflations in $S_n\mathcal{E}$ being the Reedy inflations. It is then standard that, if $\mathcal{E}$ is a category of cofibrant objects, then the collection of Reedy inflations exhibits $S_n\mathcal{E}$ as a category of cofibrant objects; see e.g. [Cis2, Theorem 7.4.20 and Example 7.5.8]. On the other hand, $S_n(\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}])$ is equivalent to the ∞ -category $\mathrm{Fun}(\Delta^n, \mathcal{E}[W^{-1}])$ of sequences of $n-1$ composable maps in $\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}]$. The fact that $\mathrm{Fun}(\Delta^n, \mathcal{E}[W^{-1}])$ is the ∞ -categorical localisation of the category of Reedy sequences of inflations then follows from [Cis2, Theorems 7.5.18 and 7.6.17]. $\square$

PROPOSITION B.2.6. *Suppose that $\mathcal{E}$ is a $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]$ -linear exact category with duality D and weak equivalences W . Suppose that $(\mathcal{E}, W)$ is homotopically sound and that $\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}]$ is stable. Then, the natural map*

$$|\mathrm{Poi}(\mathcal{E}, W, D)| \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}], \Omega_D^s)$$

is an equivalence, where $\bar{D}$ denotes the induced duality on $\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}]$.

Proof. Put $\mathcal{E}[W^{-1}] = \mathcal{E}_\infty$, for readability. Consider then the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Poi}(\mathcal{E}, W, D) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{E}_\infty, \Omega_D^s) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ W & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Cr}\mathcal{E}_\infty, \end{array} \tag{5}$$

where the vertical functors are forgetful. By [Cis2, Corollary 7.6.9], the bottom horizontal map becomes an equivalence upon realisation. By Quillen's Theorem B, it hence suffices to show that, for every $X \in \mathcal{E}$, the map

$$\mathrm{Poi}(\mathcal{E}, W, D) \times_W W_{/X} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pn}(\mathcal{E}_\infty, \Omega_D^s) \times_{\mathrm{Cr}\mathcal{E}_\infty} (\mathrm{Cr}\mathcal{E}_\infty)_{/X}$$

is an equivalence after realisation. Let $\mathcal{J}_X \subseteq W_{/X}$ be the full subcategory spanned by the deflations $Y \twoheadrightarrow X$ that are also weak equivalences. We claim that the map

$$i: \mathrm{Poi}(\mathcal{E}, W, D) \times_W \mathcal{J}_X \longrightarrow \mathrm{Poi}(\mathcal{E}, W, D) \times_W W_{/X} \tag{6}$$

induces an equivalence on realisations. To see this, let $X \rightarrow X^I \rightarrow X \times X$ be a path object for X , whose existence is guaranteed by our assumption that $\mathcal{E}$ is a category of fibrant objects with respect to deflations. Construct a functor

$$q: \mathrm{Poi}(\mathcal{E}, W, D) \times_W W_{/X} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Poi}(\mathcal{E}, W, D) \times_W \mathcal{J}_X$$

by sending $(q: Y \rightarrow DY, Y \rightarrow X)$ to $(D(\text{pr}) \circ q \circ \text{pr}, Y \times_X X^I \rightarrow X)$, where $\text{pr}: Y \times_X X^I \rightarrow Y$ is the projection to the first component. The natural map

$$(q, Y \rightarrow X) \longrightarrow (D(\text{pr}) \circ q \circ \text{pr}, Y \times_X X^I)$$

induced by the structure map $X \rightarrow X^I$ then determines natural transformations $\text{id} \Rightarrow q \circ i$ and $\text{id} \Rightarrow i \circ q$, showing that (6) is an equivalence after realisation. It will hence suffice to show that the map

$$|\text{Poi}(\mathcal{E}, W, D) \times_W \mathcal{J}_X| \xrightarrow{i} \text{Pn}(\mathcal{E}_\infty, \mathcal{Q}_D^s) \times_{\text{Cr}\mathcal{E}_\infty} (\text{Cr}\mathcal{E}_\infty)_{/X} \quad (7)$$

is an equivalence. We now observe that the left vertical map in (5) is a right fibration classified by the functor

$$X \longmapsto \text{Hom}_W(X, DX)^{C_2} \simeq \text{Hom}_W(X, DX)^{\text{h}C_2};$$

recall that $\text{Set} \subset \mathcal{S}$ is closed under limits. Similarly, the right vertical map is classified by

$$X \longmapsto \text{Map}_{\text{Cr}\mathcal{E}_\infty}(X, \bar{D}X)^{\text{h}C_2};$$

since $\text{Cr}(\mathcal{E}_\infty)_{/X}$ is contractible, we do not need the full statement here, but rather only that the fibre of $\text{Pn}(\mathcal{E}_\infty, \mathcal{Q}_D^s) \rightarrow \text{Cr}(\mathcal{E}_\infty)$ over a point X is given by $\text{Map}_{\text{Cr}\mathcal{E}_\infty}(X, \bar{D}X)^{\text{h}C_2}$. This follows from the general fact that, for a C_2 -space $X \in \mathcal{S}^{\text{h}C_2}$, the fibre of $X^{\text{h}C_2} \rightarrow X$ over some $x \in X$ is either empty or may be computed as $\text{Map}_x(S^\sigma, X)^{\text{h}C_2}$ from the fibre sequence

$$\text{Map}_x(S^\sigma, X) \longrightarrow \text{Map}(*, X) \longrightarrow \text{Map}(C_2, X).$$

Since total spaces of right fibrations are given as the opposites of the colimits in Cat_∞ of their classified functors by [Lu1, Corollary 3.3.4.6], and thus their realisation as the colimits in $\mathcal{S}$, we may identify (7) with the natural map

$$\text{colim}_{[Y \twoheadrightarrow X] \in \mathcal{J}_X^{\text{op}}} \text{Hom}_W(Y, DY)^{\text{h}C_2} \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{Cr}\mathcal{E}_\infty}(X, \bar{D}X)^{\text{h}C_2}$$

in $\mathcal{S}$. Now, as 2 is assumed invertible in $\mathcal{E}$, multiplication by 2 acts invertibly on the E_∞ -groups $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(Y, DY)$, which is of course an ordinary abelian group, and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{E}_\infty}(Y, \bar{D}Y)$. It follows that the norm map identifies their homotopy fixed points with their homotopy orbits (in E_∞ -groups). In particular, the homotopy fixed point functor commutes with colimits of $\mathcal{E}_\infty$ -groups in which 2 is invertible. Now, note that the category $\mathcal{J}_X$ admits products (given by fibre products in $\mathcal{E}$ over X), and so $\mathcal{J}_X^{\text{op}}$ is sifted in the ∞ -categorical

sense. Since the forgetful functor from $\mathcal{E}_\infty$ -groups to spaces preserves sifted colimits by [Lu4, Proposition 1.4.3.9], we conclude that

$$\operatorname{colim}_{[Y \twoheadrightarrow X] \in \mathcal{J}_X^{\text{op}}} \operatorname{Hom}_W(Y, DY)^{\text{hC}_2} \simeq \left[\operatorname{colim}_{[Y \twoheadrightarrow X] \in \mathcal{J}_X^{\text{op}}} \operatorname{Hom}_W(Y, DY) \right]^{\text{hC}_2},$$

so it suffices to establish that

$$\operatorname{colim}_{[Y \twoheadrightarrow X] \in \mathcal{J}_X^{\text{op}}} \operatorname{Hom}_W(Y, DY) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Cr}\mathcal{E}_\infty}(X, \bar{D}X)$$

is an equivalence. Since $\mathcal{J}_X^{\text{op}}$ is sifted, the map induced by the diagonal

$$\operatorname{colim}_{[Y \twoheadrightarrow X] \in \mathcal{J}_X^{\text{op}}} \operatorname{Hom}_W(Y, DY) \longrightarrow \operatorname{colim}_{[Y \twoheadrightarrow X, Z \twoheadrightarrow X] \in \mathcal{J}_X^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{J}_X^{\text{op}}} \operatorname{Hom}_W(Y, DZ)$$

is an equivalence. We have thus reduced to showing that the natural map

$$\operatorname{colim}_{[Y \twoheadrightarrow X, Z \twoheadrightarrow X] \in \mathcal{J}_X^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{J}_X^{\text{op}}} \operatorname{Hom}_W(Y, DZ) \simeq \operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Cr}\mathcal{E}_\infty}(X, \bar{D}X)$$

is an equivalence. Since the duality switches inflations and deflations, we may rewrite this as

$$\operatorname{colim}_{[Y \twoheadrightarrow X, X \hookrightarrow Z'] \in \mathcal{J}_X^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{J}_{DX}} \operatorname{Hom}_W(Y, Z') \longrightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Cr}\mathcal{E}_\infty}(X, \bar{D}X),$$

where $\mathcal{J}_{DX}$ denotes the subcategory of $W_{DX/}$ spanned by the inflations. Now, this last map is an equivalence on general grounds; it is one formula for derived mapping spaces in categories of fibrant/cofibrant objects [Cis1, Proposition 3.23]. $\square$

Proof of Proposition B.2.2. Proposition B.2.6 and Lemma B.2.5 together imply that the horizontal maps in the left square in (4) are equivalences, and so induce an equivalence on vertical fibres. $\square$

Proof of Corollary B.2.4. Combining Proposition B.2.6 and Lemma B.2.5, we get that each of the maps

$$|\operatorname{Poi}((S^e)^{(n)}(\operatorname{Ch}^b(\mathcal{E}), \operatorname{qIso}, (D_b)^{[n]}))| \longrightarrow |\operatorname{Poi}((S^e)^{(n)}(\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{E}), (\mathfrak{P}_D^s)^{[n]}))|$$

is an equivalence of spaces, and so induce an equivalence on the level of pre-spectra, and eventually of spectra. $\square$

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