



Applications of CPoU and uniform property Gamma

Banff International Research Station

Jorge Castillejos

KU Leuven

September 12, 2019

1 – Outline

- 1 Reminder
- 2 The Toms–Winter conjecture
- 3 Structure of uniform tracial completions

1 – Reminder

We will assume $T(A) \neq \emptyset$ (unless it is not).

1 – Reminder

We will assume $T(A) \neq \emptyset$ (unless it is not).

Trace seminorms

1 – Reminder

We will assume $T(A) \neq \emptyset$ (unless it is not).

Trace seminorms

$$\|a\|_{2,\tau} = \tau(a^*a)^{1/2}$$

1 – Reminder

We will assume $T(A) \neq \emptyset$ (unless it is not).

Trace seminorms

$$\|a\|_{2,\tau} = \tau(a^*a)^{1/2} \qquad \|a\|_{2,T(A)} = \sup_{\tau \in T(A)} \|a\|_{2,\tau}$$

1 – Reminder

We will assume $T(A) \neq \emptyset$ (unless it is not).

Trace seminorms

$$\|a\|_{2,\tau} = \tau(a^*a)^{1/2}$$

$$\|a\|_{2,T(A)} = \sup_{\tau \in T(A)} \|a\|_{2,\tau}$$

Uniform tracial ultrapower

1 – Reminder

We will assume $T(A) \neq \emptyset$ (unless it is not).

Trace seminorms

$$\|a\|_{2,\tau} = \tau(a^*a)^{1/2} \qquad \|a\|_{2,T(A)} = \sup_{\tau \in T(A)} \|a\|_{2,\tau}$$

Uniform tracial ultrapower

$$A^\omega := \ell^\infty(A) / \{(a_n) \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \omega} \|a_n\|_{2,T(A)} = 0\}$$

1 – Reminder

We will assume $T(A) \neq \emptyset$ (unless it is not).

Trace seminorms

$$\|a\|_{2,\tau} = \tau(a^*a)^{1/2} \qquad \|a\|_{2,T(A)} = \sup_{\tau \in T(A)} \|a\|_{2,\tau}$$

Uniform tracial ultrapower

$$A^\omega := \ell^\infty(A) / \{(a_n) \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \omega} \|a_n\|_{2,T(A)} = 0\}$$

A trace $\tau \in T(A^\omega)$ is a **limit trace** if

$$\tau((a_n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \omega} \tau_n(a_n)$$

for some sequence $(\tau_n) \subset T(A)$.

1 – Reminder

We will assume $T(A) \neq \emptyset$ (unless it is not).

Trace seminorms

$$\|a\|_{2,\tau} = \tau(a^*a)^{1/2} \qquad \|a\|_{2,T(A)} = \sup_{\tau \in T(A)} \|a\|_{2,\tau}$$

Uniform tracial ultrapower

$$A^\omega := \ell^\infty(A) / \{(a_n) \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \omega} \|a_n\|_{2,T(A)} = 0\}$$

A trace $\tau \in T(A^\omega)$ is a **limit trace** if

$$\tau((a_n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \omega} \tau_n(a_n)$$

for some sequence $(\tau_n) \subset T(A)$.

$$T_\omega(A) = \{\text{limit traces}\}$$

1 – Reminder II

1 – Reminder II

Definition. A has **uniform property Γ** if for any n there exist pairwise orthogonal projections $p_1, \dots, p_n \in A^\omega \cap A'$ adding up to 1_{A^ω} such that

1 – Reminder II

Definition. A has **uniform property Γ** if for any n there exist pairwise orthogonal projections $p_1, \dots, p_n \in A^\omega \cap A'$ adding up to 1_{A^ω} such that

$$\tau(ap_i) = \frac{1}{n}\tau(a), \quad a \in A, \tau \in T_\omega(A).$$

1 – Reminder II

Definition. A has **uniform property Γ** if for any n there exist pairwise orthogonal projections $p_1, \dots, p_n \in A^\omega \cap A'$ adding up to 1_{A^ω} such that

$$\tau(ap_i) = \frac{1}{n}\tau(a), \quad a \in A, \tau \in T_\omega(A).$$

Definition. A has **complemented partitions of unity (CPoU)** if for any family of positive contractions $a_1, \dots, a_k \in A$ and $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\delta > \sup_{\tau \in T_\omega(A)} \min\{\tau(a_1), \dots, \tau(a_k)\},$$

1 – Reminder II

Definition. A has **uniform property Γ** if for any n there exist pairwise orthogonal projections $p_1, \dots, p_n \in A^\omega \cap A'$ adding up to 1_{A^ω} such that

$$\tau(ap_i) = \frac{1}{n}\tau(a), \quad a \in A, \tau \in T_\omega(A).$$

Definition. A has **complemented partitions of unity (CPoU)** if for any family of positive contractions $a_1, \dots, a_k \in A$ and $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\delta > \sup_{\tau \in T_\omega(A)} \min\{\tau(a_1), \dots, \tau(a_k)\},$$

there exist pairwise orthogonal projections $p_1, \dots, p_k \in A^\omega \cap A'$ which sum to 1_{A^ω} and have

$$\tau(p_i a_i) \leq \delta \tau(p_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, k, \tau \in T_\omega(A).$$

1 – Reminder II

Definition. A has **uniform property Γ** if for any n there exist pairwise orthogonal projections $p_1, \dots, p_n \in A^\omega \cap A'$ adding up to 1_{A^ω} such that

$$\tau(ap_i) = \frac{1}{n}\tau(a), \quad a \in A, \tau \in T_\omega(A).$$

Definition. A has complemented partitions of unity (**CPoU**) if for any family of positive contractions $a_1, \dots, a_k \in A$ and $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\delta > \sup_{\tau \in T_\omega(A)} \min\{\tau(a_1), \dots, \tau(a_k)\},$$

there exist pairwise orthogonal positive elements $e_1, \dots, e_k \in A_\omega \cap A'$ such that

$$\tau\left(\sum e_i\right) = 1, \quad \tau(p_i a_i) \leq \delta \tau(p_i), \quad \tau \in T_\omega(A).$$

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPOU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

(i) A has CPoU,

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

(i) \implies (ii)

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

(i) \implies (ii)

$M_\tau := \pi_\tau(A)''$ is an injective II_1 vNa

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

(i) \implies (ii)

$M_\tau := \pi_\tau(A)''$ is an injective II_1 vNa $\implies M_\tau \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{R} \cong M_\tau$

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

(i) \implies (ii)

$M_\tau := \pi_\tau(A)''$ is an injective II_1 vNa $\implies M_\tau \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{R} \cong M_\tau$

\implies There exists unital embedding $\phi_\tau : M_n \rightarrow M_\tau^\omega \cap M'_\tau$

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

(i) \implies (ii)

$M_\tau := \pi_\tau(A)''$ is an injective II_1 vNa $\implies M_\tau \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{R} \cong M_\tau$

\implies There exists unital embedding $\phi_\tau : M_n \rightarrow M_\tau^\omega \cap M_\tau'$

By compactness of $T(A)$, we work with a finite set of traces τ_1, \dots, τ_k

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

(i) \implies (ii)

$M_\tau := \pi_\tau(A)''$ is an injective II_1 vNa $\implies M_\tau \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{R} \cong M_\tau$

\implies There exists unital embedding $\phi_\tau : M_n \rightarrow M_\tau^\omega \cap M_\tau'$

By compactness of $T(A)$, we work with a finite set of traces τ_1, \dots, τ_k

$\stackrel{\text{CPoU}}{\implies} \phi : M_n \rightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$ given by $\phi = \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \phi_{\tau_i}$ is a unital embedding.

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

(i) \implies (ii)

$M_\tau := \pi_\tau(A)''$ is an injective II_1 vNa $\implies M_\tau \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{R} \cong M_\tau$

\implies There exists unital embedding $\phi_\tau : M_n \rightarrow M_\tau^\omega \cap M_\tau'$

By compactness of $T(A)$, we work with a finite set of traces τ_1, \dots, τ_k

$\stackrel{\text{CPoU}}{\implies} \phi : M_n \rightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$ given by $\phi = \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \phi_{\tau_i}$ is a unital embedding.

(ii) \implies (iii)

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

(i) \implies (ii)

$M_\tau := \pi_\tau(A)''$ is an injective II_1 vNa $\implies M_\tau \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{R} \cong M_\tau$

\implies There exists unital embedding $\phi_\tau : M_n \rightarrow M_\tau^\omega \cap M_\tau'$

By compactness of $T(A)$, we work with a finite set of traces τ_1, \dots, τ_k

$\stackrel{\text{CPoU}}{\implies} \phi : M_n \rightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$ given by $\phi = \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \phi_{\tau_i}$ is a unital embedding.

(ii) \implies (iii)

$\phi : M_n \rightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$ unital embedding

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

(i) \implies (ii)

$M_\tau := \pi_\tau(A)''$ is an injective II_1 vNa $\implies M_\tau \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{R} \cong M_\tau$

\implies There exists unital embedding $\phi_\tau : M_n \rightarrow M_\tau^\omega \cap M_\tau'$

By compactness of $T(A)$, we work with a finite set of traces τ_1, \dots, τ_k

$\stackrel{\text{CPoU}}{\implies} \phi : M_n \rightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$ given by $\phi = \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \phi_{\tau_i}$ is a unital embedding.

(ii) \implies (iii)

$\phi : M_n \rightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$ unital embedding

$\implies \phi(e_{11}), \dots, \phi(e_{nn})$ witness uniform property Γ .

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

(iii) \implies (i)

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

(iii) \implies (i) Use a stronger version of CPAP (Hirshberg-Kirchberg-White, Brown-Carrion-White)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \\ & \searrow \psi & \nearrow \phi = \sum \phi_k \\ & & F \end{array}$$

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

(iii) \implies (i) Use a stronger version of CPAP (Hirshberg-Kirchberg-White, Brown-Carrion-White)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \\ & \searrow \psi & \nearrow \phi = \sum \phi_k \\ & & F \end{array}$$

we produce elements $\hat{p}_1, \dots, \hat{p}_k \in A^\omega \cap A'$ that almost witness CPoU but are not orthogonal.

1 – Uniform property Γ vs CPoU

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. TFAE

- (i) A has CPoU,
- (ii) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a unital embedding $M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$,
- (iii) A has uniform property Γ .

Sketch of the proof

(iii) \implies (i) Use a stronger version of CPAP (Hirshberg-Kirchberg-White, Brown-Carrion-White)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \\ & \searrow \psi & \nearrow \phi = \sum \phi_k \\ & & F \end{array}$$

we produce elements $\hat{p}_1, \dots, \hat{p}_k \in A^\omega \cap A'$ that almost witness CPoU but are not orthogonal. With uniform property Γ , we can replace them with orthogonal elements p_1, \dots, p_k that witness CPoU.

2 – Outline

- 1 Reminder
- 2 The Toms–Winter conjecture
- 3 Structure of uniform tracial completions

2 – Regularity conjecture

The Toms–Winter Conjecture.

Let A be separable simple nuclear unital infinite dimensional. TFAE

2 – Regularity conjecture

The Toms–Winter Conjecture.

Let A be separable simple nuclear unital infinite dimensional. TFAE

(i) $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$,

2 – Regularity conjecture

The Toms–Winter Conjecture.

Let A be separable simple nuclear unital infinite dimensional. TFAE

- (i) $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$,
- (ii) $A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \cong A$,

2 – Regularity conjecture

The Toms–Winter Conjecture.

Let A be separable simple nuclear unital infinite dimensional. TFAE

- (i) $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$,
- (ii) $A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \cong A$,
- (iii) A has strict comparison.

2 – Regularity conjecture

The Toms–Winter Conjecture.

Let A be separable simple nuclear unital infinite dimensional. TFAE

- (i) $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$,
- (ii) $A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \cong A$,
- (iii) A has strict comparison.

Progress

2 – Regularity conjecture

The Toms–Winter Conjecture.

Let A be separable simple nuclear unital infinite dimensional. TFAE

- (i) $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$,
- (ii) $A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \cong A$,
- (iii) A has strict comparison.

Progress

- (i) \implies (ii) Winter

2 – Regularity conjecture

The Toms–Winter Conjecture.

Let A be separable simple nuclear unital infinite dimensional. TFAE

- (i) $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$,
- (ii) $A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \cong A$,
- (iii) A has strict comparison.

Progress

- (i) \implies (ii) Winter
- (ii) \implies (iii) Rørdam

2 – Regularity conjecture

The Toms–Winter Conjecture.

Let A be separable simple nuclear unital infinite dimensional. TFAE

- (i) $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$,
- (ii) $A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \cong A$,
- (iii) A has strict comparison.

Progress

- (i) \implies (ii) Winter
- (ii) \implies (iii) Rørdam
- (iii) \implies (ii) Known for some cases.
Kirchberg, Matui, Sato, Rørdam, Thiel, Toms, White, Winter, Zhang.

2 – Regularity conjecture

The Toms–Winter Conjecture.

Let A be separable simple nuclear unital infinite dimensional. TFAE

- (i) $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$,
- (ii) $A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \cong A$,
- (iii) A has strict comparison.

Progress

- (i) \implies (ii) Winter
- (ii) \implies (iii) Rørdam
- (iii) \implies (ii) Known for some cases.
Kirchberg, Matui, Sato, Rørdam, Thiel, Toms, White, Winter, Zhang.
 - $T(A)$ Bauer or tight with finite covering dimension
 - stable rank one with locally finite nuclear dimension

2 – Regularity conjecture

The Toms–Winter Conjecture.

Let A be separable simple nuclear unital infinite dimensional. TFAE

- (i) $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$,
- (ii) $A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \cong A$,
- (iii) A has strict comparison.

Progress

- (i) \implies (ii) Winter
- (ii) \implies (iii) Rørdam
- (iii) \implies (ii) Known for some cases.
Kirchberg, Matui, Sato, Rørdam, Thiel, Toms, White, Winter, Zhang.
 - $T(A)$ Bauer or tight with finite covering dimension
 - stable rank one with locally finite nuclear dimension
- (ii) \implies (i) Known for $T(A)$ Bauer.
Bosa, Brown, Matui, Sato, Tikuisis, White, Winter.

2 - (ii) \implies (i)

2 – (ii) \implies (i)

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable simple nuclear and unital.

2 – (ii) \implies (i)

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter)

Let A be separable simple nuclear and unital.

$$A \cong A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \implies \dim_{\text{nuc}} A \leq 1.$$

2 – (ii) \implies (i)

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter, C-Evington)

Let A be separable simple nuclear ~~and unital~~.

$$A \cong A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \implies \dim_{\text{nuc}} A \leq 1.$$

2 - (ii) \implies (i)

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter, C-Evington)

Let A be separable simple nuclear ~~and unital~~.

$$A \cong A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \implies \dim_{\text{nuc}} A \leq 1.$$

Corollary. Let A be separable simple nuclear. Then
 $A \cong A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \iff \dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$.

2 – (ii) \implies (i)

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter, C-Evington)

Let A be separable simple nuclear ~~and unital~~.

$$A \cong A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \implies \dim_{\text{nuc}} A \leq 1.$$

Corollary. Let A be separable simple nuclear. Then
 $A \cong A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \iff \dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$.

Corollary. Separable simple unital nuclear \mathcal{Z} -stable C^* -algebras in the UCT class are classified by their Elliott invariant.

2 – (ii) \implies (i)

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White-Winter, C-Evington)

Let A be separable simple nuclear ~~and unital~~.

$$A \cong A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \implies \dim_{\text{nuc}} A \leq 1.$$

Corollary. Let A be separable simple nuclear. Then $A \cong A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \iff \dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$.

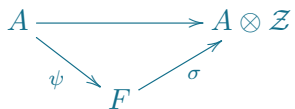
Corollary. Separable simple unital nuclear \mathcal{Z} -stable C^* -algebras in the UCT class are classified by their Elliott invariant.

Corollary. Let A be a simple C^* -algebra. Then

$$\dim_{\text{nuc}} A = \begin{cases} 0 & A \text{ is AF} \\ 1 & A \text{ is } \mathcal{Z}\text{-stable but not AF} \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - unique trace case

2 – Sketch of the proof - unique trace case



$$\tau(a) \approx \tau\sigma\psi(a)$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - unique trace case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi & \nearrow \sigma \\ & F & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau\sigma\psi(a)$$

Let $h \in \mathcal{Z}$ be a positive element with spectrum $[0, 1]$.

2 – Sketch of the proof - unique trace case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi & \nearrow \sigma \\ & F & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau\sigma\psi(a)$$

Let $h \in \mathcal{Z}$ be a positive element with spectrum $[0, 1]$. Then

$$\text{id}_A \otimes h \approx_{a.u.e} \sigma\psi \otimes h,$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - unique trace case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi & \nearrow \sigma \\ & F & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau\sigma\psi(a)$$

Let $h \in \mathcal{Z}$ be a positive element with spectrum $[0, 1]$. Then

$$\text{id}_A \otimes h \approx_{a.u.e} \sigma\psi \otimes h, \quad \text{id}_A \otimes (1 - h) \approx_{a.u.e} \sigma\psi \otimes (1 - h)$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - unique trace case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi & \nearrow \sigma \\ & F & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau\sigma\psi(a)$$

Let $h \in \mathcal{Z}$ be a positive element with spectrum $[0, 1]$. Then

$$\text{id}_A \otimes h \approx_{a.u.e} \sigma\psi \otimes h, \quad \text{id}_A \otimes (1 - h) \approx_{a.u.e} \sigma\psi \otimes (1 - h)$$

$$a \otimes 1$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - unique trace case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi & \nearrow \sigma \\ & F & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau\sigma\psi(a)$$

Let $h \in \mathcal{Z}$ be a positive element with spectrum $[0, 1]$. Then

$$\text{id}_A \otimes h \approx_{a.u.e} \sigma\psi \otimes h, \quad \text{id}_A \otimes (1 - h) \approx_{a.u.e} \sigma\psi \otimes (1 - h)$$

$$a \otimes 1 = a \otimes h + a \otimes (1 - h)$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - unique trace case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi & \nearrow \sigma \\ & F & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau\sigma\psi(a)$$

Let $h \in \mathcal{Z}$ be a positive element with spectrum $[0, 1]$. Then

$$\text{id}_A \otimes h \approx_{a.u.e} \sigma\psi \otimes h, \quad \text{id}_A \otimes (1 - h) \approx_{a.u.e} \sigma\psi \otimes (1 - h)$$

$$a \otimes 1 = a \otimes h + a \otimes (1 - h) \approx u_1(\sigma\psi(a) \otimes h)u_1^* + u_2(\sigma\psi(a) \otimes (1 - h))u_2^*$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - unique trace case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi & \nearrow \sigma \\ & F & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau\sigma\psi(a)$$

Let $h \in \mathcal{Z}$ be a positive element with spectrum $[0, 1]$. Then

$$\text{id}_A \otimes h \approx_{a.u.e} \sigma\psi \otimes h, \quad \text{id}_A \otimes (1 - h) \approx_{a.u.e} \sigma\psi \otimes (1 - h)$$

$$a \otimes 1 = a \otimes h + a \otimes (1 - h) \approx u_1(\sigma\psi(a) \otimes h)u_1^* + u_2(\sigma\psi(a) \otimes (1 - h))u_2^*$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi \oplus \psi & \nearrow \phi_1 + \phi_2 \\ & F \oplus F & \end{array}$$

$$\phi_i(x) = u_i(\sigma(x) \otimes h_i)u_i^*$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - unique trace case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi & \nearrow \sigma \\ & F & \end{array} \quad \tau(a) \approx \tau\sigma\psi(a)$$

Let $h \in \mathcal{Z}$ be a positive element with spectrum $[0, 1]$. Then

$$\text{id}_A \otimes h \approx_{a.u.e} \sigma\psi \otimes h, \quad \text{id}_A \otimes (1 - h) \approx_{a.u.e} \sigma\psi \otimes (1 - h)$$

$$a \otimes 1 = a \otimes h + a \otimes (1 - h) \approx u_1(\sigma\psi(a) \otimes h)u_1^* + u_2(\sigma\psi(a) \otimes (1 - h))u_2^*$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi \oplus \psi & \nearrow \phi_1 + \phi_2 \\ & F \oplus F & \end{array} \quad \phi_i(x) = u_i(\sigma(x) \otimes h_i)u_i^*$$

$$\implies \dim_{\text{nuc}} A \leq 1$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - general case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi_\tau & \nearrow \sigma_\tau \\ & F_\tau & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

$$a_\tau := a - \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - general case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi_\tau & \nearrow \sigma_\tau \\ & & F_\tau \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

$$a_\tau := a - \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

By compactness, there are τ_1, \dots, τ_k such that for all $\tau \in T(A)$ there is some a_{τ_i} with $\tau(a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta$.

2 – Sketch of the proof - general case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi_\tau & \nearrow \sigma_\tau \\ & F_\tau & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

$$a_\tau := a - \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

By compactness, there are τ_1, \dots, τ_k such that for all $\tau \in T(A)$ there is some a_{τ_i} with $\tau(a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta$. By CPoU, there exist $e_1, \dots, e_k \in A_\omega \cap A'$ such that

$$\tau(\sum e_i) = 1 \text{ and } \tau(e_i a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta \tau(e_i).$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - general case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi_\tau & \nearrow \sigma_\tau \\ & & F_\tau \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

$$a_\tau := a - \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

By compactness, there are τ_1, \dots, τ_k such that for all $\tau \in T(A)$ there is some a_{τ_i} with $\tau(a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta$. By CPoU, there exist $e_1, \dots, e_k \in A_\omega \cap A'$ such that

$$\tau(\sum e_i) = 1 \text{ and } \tau(e_i a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta \tau(e_i).$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi = \bigoplus \psi_{\tau_i} & \nearrow \sigma = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i} \\ & & \bigoplus F_{\tau_i} \end{array}$$

$$\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i}(x_i)$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - general case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi_\tau & \nearrow \sigma_\tau \\ & F_\tau & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

$$a_\tau := a - \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

By compactness, there are τ_1, \dots, τ_k such that for all $\tau \in T(A)$ there is some a_{τ_i} with $\tau(a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta$. By CPoU, there exist $e_1, \dots, e_k \in A_\omega \cap A'$ such that

$$\tau(\sum e_i) = 1 \text{ and } \tau(e_i a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta \tau(e_i).$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi = \oplus \psi_{\tau_i} & \nearrow \sigma = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i} \\ & \bigoplus F_{\tau_i} & \end{array}$$

$$\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i}(x_i)$$

$$\tau(a - \sigma \psi(a))$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - general case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi_\tau & \nearrow \sigma_\tau \\ & F_\tau & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

$$a_\tau := a - \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

By compactness, there are τ_1, \dots, τ_k such that for all $\tau \in T(A)$ there is some a_{τ_i} with $\tau(a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta$. By CPoU, there exist $e_1, \dots, e_k \in A_\omega \cap A'$ such that

$$\tau(\sum e_i) = 1 \text{ and } \tau(e_i a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta \tau(e_i).$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi = \bigoplus \psi_{\tau_i} & \nearrow \sigma = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i} \\ & \bigoplus F_{\tau_i} & \end{array}$$

$$\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i}(x_i)$$

$$\tau(a - \sigma \psi(a)) = \sum \tau(e_i(a - \sigma_{\tau_i} \psi_{\tau_i}(a)))$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - general case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi_\tau & \nearrow \sigma_\tau \\ & F_\tau & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

$$a_\tau := a - \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

By compactness, there are τ_1, \dots, τ_k such that for all $\tau \in T(A)$ there is some a_{τ_i} with $\tau(a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta$. By CPoU, there exist $e_1, \dots, e_k \in A_\omega \cap A'$ such that

$$\tau(\sum e_i) = 1 \text{ and } \tau(e_i a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta \tau(e_i).$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi = \bigoplus \psi_{\tau_i} & \nearrow \sigma = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i} \\ & \bigoplus F_{\tau_i} & \end{array}$$

$$\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i}(x_i)$$

$$\tau(a - \sigma \psi(a)) = \sum \tau(e_i(a - \sigma_{\tau_i} \psi_{\tau_i}(a))) = \sum \tau(e_i a_{\tau_i})$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - general case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi_\tau & \nearrow \sigma_\tau \\ & F_\tau & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

$$a_\tau := a - \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

By compactness, there are τ_1, \dots, τ_k such that for all $\tau \in T(A)$ there is some a_{τ_i} with $\tau(a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta$. By CPoU, there exist $e_1, \dots, e_k \in A_\omega \cap A'$ such that

$$\tau(\sum e_i) = 1 \text{ and } \tau(e_i a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta \tau(e_i).$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi = \bigoplus \psi_{\tau_i} & \nearrow \sigma = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i} \\ & \bigoplus F_{\tau_i} & \end{array}$$

$$\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i}(x_i)$$

$$\tau(a - \sigma \psi(a)) = \sum \tau(e_i (a - \sigma_{\tau_i} \psi_{\tau_i}(a))) = \sum \tau(e_i a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta \tau(\sum e_i)$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - general case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi_\tau & \nearrow \sigma_\tau \\ & F_\tau & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

$$a_\tau := a - \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

By compactness, there are τ_1, \dots, τ_k such that for all $\tau \in T(A)$ there is some a_{τ_i} with $\tau(a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta$. By CPoU, there exist $e_1, \dots, e_k \in A_\omega \cap A'$ such that

$$\tau(\sum e_i) = 1 \text{ and } \tau(e_i a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta \tau(e_i).$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi = \bigoplus \psi_{\tau_i} & \nearrow \sigma = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i} \\ & \bigoplus F_{\tau_i} & \end{array}$$

$$\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i}(x_i)$$

$$\tau(a - \sigma \psi(a)) = \sum \tau(e_i(a - \sigma_{\tau_i} \psi_{\tau_i}(a))) = \sum \tau(e_i a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta \tau(\sum e_i) = \delta$$

2 – Sketch of the proof - general case

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi_\tau & \nearrow \sigma_\tau \\ & F_\tau & \end{array}$$

$$\tau(a) \approx \tau \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

$$a_\tau := a - \sigma_\tau \psi_\tau(a)$$

By compactness, there are τ_1, \dots, τ_k such that for all $\tau \in T(A)$ there is some a_{τ_i} with $\tau(a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta$. By CPoU, there exist $e_1, \dots, e_k \in A_\omega \cap A'$ such that

$$\tau(\sum e_i) = 1 \text{ and } \tau(e_i a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta \tau(e_i).$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \\ & \searrow \psi = \bigoplus \psi_{\tau_i} & \nearrow \sigma = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i} \\ & \bigoplus F_{\tau_i} & \end{array}$$

$$\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \sum e_i \sigma_{\tau_i}(x_i)$$

$$\tau(a - \sigma \psi(a)) = \sum \tau(e_i (a - \sigma_{\tau_i} \psi_{\tau_i}(a))) = \sum \tau(e_i a_{\tau_i}) \leq \delta \tau(\sum e_i) = \delta$$

As before, using the $h + (1 - h)$ trick, we obtain $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A \leq 1$.

2 - (iii) \implies (ii)

2 – (iii) \implies (ii)

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A be a simple separable unital nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty. If A has uniform property Γ and strict comparison then A is \mathcal{Z} -stable.

2 – (iii) \implies (ii)

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A be a simple separable unital nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty. If A has uniform property Γ and strict comparison then A is \mathcal{Z} -stable.

Sketch

2 – (iii) \implies (ii)

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A be a simple separable unital nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty. If A has uniform property Γ and strict comparison then A is \mathcal{Z} -stable.

Sketch

A has uniform property Γ

2 – (iii) \implies (ii)

Theorem (C-Evington- Γ -Tikuisis-White)

Let A be a simple separable unital nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty. If A has uniform property Γ and strict comparison then A is \mathcal{Z} -stable.

Sketch

A has uniform property Γ

$\implies M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$ unitaly for all n

2 – (iii) \implies (ii)

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A be a simple separable unital nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty. If A has uniform property Γ and strict comparison then A is \mathcal{Z} -stable.

Sketch

A has uniform property Γ

$\implies M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$ unitaly for all n

\implies there is c.p.c. order zero $\phi : M_n \rightarrow A_\omega \cap A'$ such that $\tau\phi(1_{M_n}) = 1$

2 – (iii) \implies (ii)

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A be a simple separable unital nuclear with $T(A)$ non-empty. If A has uniform property Γ and strict comparison then A is \mathcal{Z} -stable.

Sketch

A has uniform property Γ

$\implies M_n \hookrightarrow A^\omega \cap A'$ unittally for all n

\implies there is c.p.c. order zero $\phi : M_n \rightarrow A_\omega \cap A'$ such that $\tau\phi(1_{M_n}) = 1$

By Matui-Sato, $A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \cong A$.

2 – The Toms-Winter conjecture

2 – The Toms-Winter conjecture

Theorem

Let A be separable simple nuclear unital non-elementary. TFAE

- (i) $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$,
- (ii) $A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \cong A$,
- (iii) A has strict comparison

2 – The Toms-Winter conjecture

Theorem

Let A be separable simple nuclear unital non-elementary. TFAE

- (i) $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$,
- (ii) $A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \cong A$,
- (iii) A has strict comparison and uniform property Γ .

2 – The Toms-Winter conjecture

Theorem

Let A be separable simple nuclear unital non-elementary. TFAE

- (i) $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A < \infty$,
- (ii) $A \otimes \mathcal{Z} \cong A$,
- (iii) A has strict comparison and uniform property Γ .
- (iv) $\dim_{\text{nuc}} A \leq 1$.

3 – Outline

- 1 Reminder
- 2 The Toms–Winter conjecture
- 3 Structure of uniform tracial completions

3 – Uniform tracial completion

$$X \subset T(A) \quad \|a\|_{2,X} = \sup_{\tau \in X} \|a\|_{2,\tau}$$

3 – Uniform tracial completion

$$X \subset T(A) \quad \|a\|_{2,X} = \sup_{\tau \in X} \|a\|_{2,\tau}$$

Uniform tracial completions

$$\overline{A}^{T(A)} = \frac{\{(a_n) \in \ell^\infty(A) \mid (a_n) \text{ is } \|\cdot\|_{2,T(A)}\text{-Cauchy}\}}{\{(a_n) \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a_n\|_{2,T(A)} = 0\}}$$

3 – Uniform tracial completion

$$X \subset T(A) \quad \|a\|_{2,X} = \sup_{\tau \in X} \|a\|_{2,\tau}$$

Uniform tracial completions

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{A}^{T(A)} &= \frac{\{(a_n) \in \ell^\infty(A) \mid (a_n) \text{ is } \|\cdot\|_{2,T(A)}\text{-Cauchy}\}}{\{(a_n) \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a_n\|_{2,T(A)} = 0\}} \\ \overline{A}^X &= \frac{\{(a_n) \in \ell^\infty(A) \mid (a_n) \text{ is } \|\cdot\|_{2,X}\text{-Cauchy}\}}{\{(a_n) \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a_n\|_{2,X} = 0\}} \end{aligned}$$

3 – Uniform tracial completion

$$X \subset T(A) \quad \|a\|_{2,X} = \sup_{\tau \in X} \|a\|_{2,\tau}$$

Uniform tracial completions

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{A}^{T(A)} &= \frac{\{(a_n) \in \ell^\infty(A) \mid (a_n) \text{ is } \|\cdot\|_{2,T(A)}\text{-Cauchy}\}}{\{(a_n) \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a_n\|_{2,T(A)} = 0\}} \\ \overline{A}^X &= \frac{\{(a_n) \in \ell^\infty(A) \mid (a_n) \text{ is } \|\cdot\|_{2,X}\text{-Cauchy}\}}{\{(a_n) \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a_n\|_{2,X} = 0\}} \end{aligned}$$

Ultrapowers of uniform tracial completions

$$\left(\overline{A}^X\right)^\omega = \ell^\infty\left(\overline{A}^X\right) / \{(a_n) \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \omega} \|a_n\|_{2,X} = 0\}$$

3 – Uniform tracial completion

$$X \subset T(A) \quad \|a\|_{2,X} = \sup_{\tau \in X} \|a\|_{2,\tau}$$

Uniform tracial completions

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{A}^{T(A)} &= \frac{\{(a_n) \in \ell^\infty(A) \mid (a_n) \text{ is } \|\cdot\|_{2,T(A)}\text{-Cauchy}\}}{\{(a_n) \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a_n\|_{2,T(A)} = 0\}} \\ \overline{A}^X &= \frac{\{(a_n) \in \ell^\infty(A) \mid (a_n) \text{ is } \|\cdot\|_{2,X}\text{-Cauchy}\}}{\{(a_n) \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a_n\|_{2,X} = 0\}} \end{aligned}$$

Ultrapowers of uniform tracial completions

$$\left(\overline{A}^X\right)^\omega = \ell^\infty\left(\overline{A}^X\right) / \{(a_n) \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \omega} \|a_n\|_{2,X} = 0\}$$

By a Kaplansky density type argument

$$A^\omega \cong \left(\overline{A}^{T(A)}\right)^\omega.$$

3 – Classification

3 – Classification

Existence theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

3 – Classification

Existence theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A be a separable nuclear C^* -algebra and B a separable nuclear finite C^* -algebra with uniform property Γ and $T(B)$ non-empty and compact.

3 – Classification

Existence theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A be a separable nuclear C^* -algebra and B a separable nuclear finite C^* -algebra with uniform property Γ and $T(B)$ non-empty and compact. Let $\alpha : T(B^\omega) \rightarrow T(A)$ be a continuous affine map.

3 – Classification

Existence theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A be a separable nuclear C^* -algebra and B a separable nuclear finite C^* -algebra with uniform property Γ and $T(B)$ non-empty and compact. Let $\alpha : T(B^\omega) \rightarrow T(A)$ be a continuous affine map. Then there is a $*$ -homomorphism $\Phi : A \rightarrow B^\omega$ (which is unital when A is unital) such that

$$\tau \circ \Phi = \alpha(\tau), \quad \tau \in T(B^\omega).$$

3 – Classification

Existence theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A be a separable nuclear C^* -algebra and B a separable nuclear finite C^* -algebra with uniform property Γ and $T(B)$ non-empty and compact. Let $\alpha : T(B^\omega) \rightarrow T(A)$ be a continuous affine map. Then there is a $*$ -homomorphism $\Phi : A \rightarrow B^\omega$ (which is unital when A is unital) such that

$$\tau \circ \Phi = \alpha(\tau), \quad \tau \in T(B^\omega).$$

Uniqueness theorem

3 – Classification

Existence theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A be a separable nuclear C^* -algebra and B a separable nuclear finite C^* -algebra with uniform property Γ and $T(B)$ non-empty and compact. Let $\alpha : T(B^\omega) \rightarrow T(A)$ be a continuous affine map. Then there is a $*$ -homomorphism $\Phi : A \rightarrow B^\omega$ (which is unital when A is unital) such that

$$\tau \circ \Phi = \alpha(\tau), \quad \tau \in T(B^\omega).$$

Uniqueness theorem

Let A be a separable nuclear C^* -algebra and B a separable nuclear finite C^* -algebra with uniform property Γ with $T(B)$ non-empty and compact.

3 – Classification

Existence theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A be a separable nuclear C^* -algebra and B a separable nuclear finite C^* -algebra with uniform property Γ and $T(B)$ non-empty and compact. Let $\alpha : T(B^\omega) \rightarrow T(A)$ be a continuous affine map. Then there is a $*$ -homomorphism $\Phi : A \rightarrow B^\omega$ (which is unital when A is unital) such that

$$\tau \circ \Phi = \alpha(\tau), \quad \tau \in T(B^\omega).$$

Uniqueness theorem

Let A be a separable nuclear C^* -algebra and B a separable nuclear finite C^* -algebra with uniform property Γ with $T(B)$ non-empty and compact. Let $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow B^\omega$ be $*$ -homomorphisms such that

$$\tau \circ \phi = \tau \circ \psi, \quad \tau \in T(B^\omega).$$

3 – Classification

Existence theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A be a separable nuclear C^* -algebra and B a separable nuclear finite C^* -algebra with uniform property Γ and $T(B)$ non-empty and compact. Let $\alpha : T(B^\omega) \rightarrow T(A)$ be a continuous affine map. Then there is a $*$ -homomorphism $\Phi : A \rightarrow B^\omega$ (which is unital when A is unital) such that

$$\tau \circ \Phi = \alpha(\tau), \quad \tau \in T(B^\omega).$$

Uniqueness theorem

Let A be a separable nuclear C^* -algebra and B a separable nuclear finite C^* -algebra with uniform property Γ with $T(B)$ non-empty and compact. Let $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow B^\omega$ be $*$ -homomorphisms such that

$$\tau \circ \phi = \tau \circ \psi, \quad \tau \in T(B^\omega).$$

Then ϕ and ψ are unitarily equivalent in B^ω .

3 – Classification II

3 – Classification II

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A and B be nuclear, separable with uniform property Γ such that their trace spaces are non-empty and compact. Let $\alpha : T(B) \rightarrow T(A)$ be an affine homeomorphism.

3 – Classification II

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A and B be nuclear, separable with uniform property Γ such that their trace spaces are non-empty and compact. Let $\alpha : T(B) \rightarrow T(A)$ be an affine homeomorphism. Then there is a $*$ -isomorphism $\Phi : \overline{A}^{T(A)} \rightarrow \overline{B}^{T(B)}$ such that

$$\tau \circ \Phi = \alpha(\tau), \quad \tau \in T(B).$$

3 – Classification II

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A and B be nuclear, separable with uniform property Γ such that their trace spaces are non-empty and compact. Let $\alpha : T(B) \rightarrow T(A)$ be an affine homeomorphism. Then there is a $*$ -isomorphism $\Phi : \overline{A}^{T(A)} \rightarrow \overline{B}^{T(B)}$ such that

$$\tau \circ \Phi = \alpha(\tau), \quad \tau \in T(B).$$

Corollary

Let A be nuclear, separable with uniform property Γ and $T(A)$ non-empty and compact.

3 – Classification II

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A and B be nuclear, separable with uniform property Γ such that their trace spaces are non-empty and compact. Let $\alpha : T(B) \rightarrow T(A)$ be an affine homeomorphism. Then there is a $*$ -isomorphism $\Phi : \overline{A}^{T(A)} \rightarrow \overline{B}^{T(B)}$ such that

$$\tau \circ \Phi = \alpha(\tau), \quad \tau \in T(B).$$

Corollary

Let A be nuclear, separable with uniform property Γ and $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. Then $\overline{A}^{T(A)}$ is $(2, T(A))$ -AFD,

3 – Classification II

Theorem (C-Evington-Tikuisis-White)

Let A and B be nuclear, separable with uniform property Γ such that their trace spaces are non-empty and compact. Let $\alpha : T(B) \rightarrow T(A)$ be an affine homeomorphism. Then there is a $*$ -isomorphism $\Phi : \overline{A}^{T(A)} \rightarrow \overline{B}^{T(B)}$ such that

$$\tau \circ \Phi = \alpha(\tau), \quad \tau \in T(B).$$

Corollary

Let A be nuclear, separable with uniform property Γ and $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. Then $\overline{A}^{T(A)}$ is $(2, T(A))$ -AFD, i.e. there is a simple unital AF-algebra B such that

$$\overline{A}^{T(A)} \cong \overline{B}^{T(B)}.$$

3 – Structure of tracial completions

Corollary

Let A be nuclear, separable with uniform property Γ and $T(A)$ non-empty and compact.

3 – Structure of tracial completions

Corollary

Let A be nuclear, separable with uniform property Γ and $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. Then there exists an inductive limit of the form

$$\mathcal{R}^{\oplus n_1} \xrightarrow{\phi_1} \mathcal{R}^{\oplus n_2} \xrightarrow{\phi_2} \mathcal{R}^{\oplus n_3} \xrightarrow{\phi_3} \dots \xrightarrow{\phi_1} B$$

3 – Structure of tracial completions

Corollary

Let A be nuclear, separable with uniform property Γ and $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. Then there exists an inductive limit of the form

$$\mathcal{R}^{\oplus n_1} \xrightarrow{\phi_1} \mathcal{R}^{\oplus n_2} \xrightarrow{\phi_2} \mathcal{R}^{\oplus n_3} \xrightarrow{\phi_3} \dots \xrightarrow{\phi_1} B$$

such that $\overline{A}^{T(A)} \cong \overline{B}^{T(B)}$.

3 – Structure of tracial completions

Corollary

Let A be nuclear, separable with uniform property Γ and $T(A)$ non-empty and compact. Then there exists an inductive limit of the form

$$\mathcal{R}^{\oplus n_1} \xrightarrow{\phi_1} \mathcal{R}^{\oplus n_2} \xrightarrow{\phi_2} \mathcal{R}^{\oplus n_3} \xrightarrow{\phi_3} \dots \xrightarrow{\phi_1} B$$

such that $\overline{A}^{T(A)} \cong \overline{B}^{T(B)}$.

Remark

The inductive limit is induced by the decomposition of $T(A)$ as inverse limit decomposition of finite dimensional simplices.

3 – A new class of C^* -algebras?

3 – A new class of C^* -algebras?

Definition

A uniformly tracially complete C^* -algebra

3 – A new class of C*-algebras?

Definition

A **uniformly tracially complete** C*-algebra is a pair (\mathcal{M}, X)

3 – A new class of C*-algebras?

Definition

A **uniformly tracially complete** C*-algebra is a pair (\mathcal{M}, X) where \mathcal{M} is a unital C*-algebra and $X \subset T(\mathcal{M})$ is a closed face such that

3 – A new class of C*-algebras?

Definition

A **uniformly tracially complete** C*-algebra is a pair (\mathcal{M}, X) where \mathcal{M} is a unital C*-algebra and $X \subset T(\mathcal{M})$ is a closed face such that

(i) $\|\cdot\|_{2,X}$ is a norm,

3 – A new class of C*-algebras?

Definition

A **uniformly tracially complete** C*-algebra is a pair (\mathcal{M}, X) where \mathcal{M} is a unital C*-algebra and $X \subset T(\mathcal{M})$ is a closed face such that

- (i) $\|\cdot\|_{2,X}$ is a norm,
- (ii) the unit ball of \mathcal{M} is $\|\cdot\|_{2,X}$ -complete.

3 – A new class of C*-algebras?

Definition

A **uniformly tracially complete** C*-algebra is a pair (\mathcal{M}, X) where \mathcal{M} is a unital C*-algebra and $X \subset T(\mathcal{M})$ is a closed face such that

- (i) $\|\cdot\|_{2,X}$ is a norm,
- (ii) the unit ball of \mathcal{M} is $\|\cdot\|_{2,X}$ -complete.

Morphisms between uniformly tracially complete C*-algebras (\mathcal{M}, X) and (\mathcal{N}, Y) are unital *-homomorphisms $\varphi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ such that $\tau \circ \varphi \in X$ for all $\tau \in Y$.

3 – A new class of C*-algebras?

Definition

A **uniformly tracially complete** C*-algebra is a pair (\mathcal{M}, X) where \mathcal{M} is a unital C*-algebra and $X \subset T(\mathcal{M})$ is a closed face such that

- (i) $\|\cdot\|_{2,X}$ is a norm,
- (ii) the unit ball of \mathcal{M} is $\|\cdot\|_{2,X}$ -complete.

Morphisms between uniformly tracially complete C*-algebras (\mathcal{M}, X) and (\mathcal{N}, Y) are unital *-homomorphisms $\varphi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ such that $\tau \circ \varphi \in X$ for all $\tau \in Y$.

Canonical examples of uniformly tracially complete C*-algebras are uniform tracial completions (\overline{A}^X, X) when X is a closed face of $T(A)$.

3 – A new class of C*-algebras?

Definition

A **uniformly tracially complete** C*-algebra is a pair (\mathcal{M}, X) where \mathcal{M} is a unital C*-algebra and $X \subset T(\mathcal{M})$ is a closed face such that

- (i) $\|\cdot\|_{2,X}$ is a norm,
- (ii) the unit ball of \mathcal{M} is $\|\cdot\|_{2,X}$ -complete.

Morphisms between uniformly tracially complete C*-algebras (\mathcal{M}, X) and (\mathcal{N}, Y) are unital *-homomorphisms $\varphi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ such that $\tau \circ \varphi \in X$ for all $\tau \in Y$.

Canonical examples of uniformly tracially complete C*-algebras are uniform tracial completions (\overline{A}^X, X) when X is a closed face of $T(A)$.

Thank you!