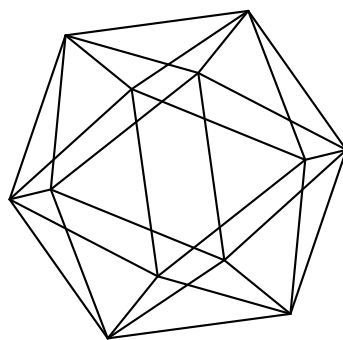


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COLOCALIZATIONS OF NONCOMMUTATIVE SPECTRA AND BOOTSTRAP CATEGORIES

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ABSTRACT. We construct a compactly generated and closed symmetric monoidal stable ∞ -category \mathbf{NSp}' and show that $\mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}}$ contains the suspension stable homotopy category of separable C^* -algebras ΣHo^{C^*} constructed by Cuntz–Meyer–Rosenberg as a fully faithful triangulated subcategory. Then we construct two colocalizations of \mathbf{NSp}' , namely, $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]$ and $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$, both of which are shown to be compactly generated and closed symmetric monoidal. We prove that the KK-category of separable C^* -algebras sits inside the homotopy category of $\text{KK}_\infty := \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]^{\text{op}}$ as a fully faithful triangulated subcategory. Hence KK_∞ should be viewed as the stable ∞ -categorical incarnation of Kasparov KK-category for arbitrary noncommutative pointed spaces (including nonseparable C^* -algebras). As an application we find that the bootstrap category in $\mathbf{hNSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]$ admits a completely algebraic description. We also construct a K-theoretic bootstrap category in \mathbf{hKK}_∞ that extends the construction of the UCT class by Rosenberg–Schochet. Motivated by the algebraization problem we finally analyse a couple of equivalence relations on separable C^* -algebras that are introduced via the bootstrap categories in various colocalizations of \mathbf{NSp}' .

Introduction

In [24] we constructed a compactly generated stable ∞ -category of noncommutative spectra \mathbf{NSp} primarily with the intention of proving that the noncommutative stable homotopy category is topological according to the definition in [35]. The stable ∞ -category \mathbf{NSp} affords an ideal framework for the stable homotopy theory of noncommutative spaces. In [22] we demonstrated that \mathbf{NSp} is closed symmetric monoidal, which enabled us to produce certain smashing colocalizations thereof. One aim of our project is to construct certain interesting stable ∞ -subcategories of noncommutative spectra (possibly by colocalizations) and ideally give purely algebraic descriptions of their homotopy categories. This is the *algebraization problem* that pertains to computational aspects. Concurrently this project also addresses the long-standing problem of constructing generalized (co)homology theories on the category of C^* -algebras. In fact, thanks to Brown representability in this setup (see Theorem 2.23 of [24] and Remark 1.7), noncommutative spectra parametrize all generalized (co)homology theories. The crucial property is the compact generation of noncommutative spectra.

Amongst the bivariant homology theories present in the literature KK-theory plays a distinguished role as it has proved to be remarkably effective in tackling various problems in topology and geometry (see, for instance, [17, 31, 5, 13, 40]). The assumption of separability is inherent in Kasparov’s original definition of KK-theory [16, 15]. However, for certain applications to index theory and problems in non-metrizable topology this assumption is

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too restrictive. Extending the Cuntz picture of KK-theory it is possible to construct a KK-category \mathbf{kk}^{C^*} for nonseparable C^* -algebras (see, for instance, [8]). In Remark 8.29 of [8] the authors state

Although \mathbf{kk}^{C^*} is defined for inseparable C^* -algebras, it does not seem the right generalisation of Kasparov theory to this realm

After the appearance of [37] and [25] bivariant homology theories of separable C^* -algebras have been treated via tensor triangulated categories. Triangulated categories do not afford the full strength of homotopy theoretic techniques. The stable ∞ -category of noncommutative spectra \mathbf{NSp} resolves this issue to a large extent. Hence it is quite important to have a stable ∞ -categorical analogue of the KK-category, thereby proving it to be topological. But the excisive behaviour of \mathbf{hNSp} and the KK-category are not compatible, although the difference can often be ignored. In order to eliminate this difference entirely, in Section 1 we construct a variant of noncommutative spectra (denoted by \mathbf{NSp}'). Then we show that \mathbf{NSp}' is a compactly generated stable ∞ -category that is also closed symmetric monoidal (see Proposition 1.6 and Theorem 1.4). Theorem 1.9 explains how noncommutative spaces and spectra generalize their commutative counterparts. The KK-category \mathbf{kk}^{C^*} is constructed as a localization of a suspension-stable homotopy category of C^* -algebras $\Sigma\mathbf{Ho}^{C^*}$. We show that the two triangulated categories $\Sigma\mathbf{Ho}^{C^*}$ and $\mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}}$ agree when restricted to separable C^* -algebras (see Proposition 1.8 for a precise formulation); however, \mathbf{hNSp}' is compactly generated as a triangulated category whereas $(\Sigma\mathbf{Ho}^{C^*})^{\text{op}}$ does not even admit arbitrary products. Since \mathbf{NSp}' is symmetric monoidal, one can construct its smashing colocalizations with respect to coidempotent objects. We mostly focus our attention on two smashing colocalizations, namely, $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]$ and $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$. Let us briefly describe the main applications of this setup to the construction of a stable ∞ -categorical KK-category and the algebraization problem.

If a noncommutative space X is a coidempotent object in \mathbf{NS}_* , then so is its *suspension spectrum* $\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}}^\infty(X)$ in \mathbf{NSp}' . The coidempotent objects in \mathbf{NS}_* include the C^* -algebra of compact operators \mathbb{K} as well as any strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebra (like the Jiang–Su algebra \mathcal{Z}). In Section 2 we show that the smashing colocalization $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]$ is a compactly generated and closed symmetric monoidal stable ∞ -category (see Theorem 2.3). Then we show that there is a fully faithful exact functor from Kasparov KK-category into $\mathbf{hNSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]^{\text{op}}$ (see Theorem 2.4), which also shows that the KK-category is topological (see Proposition 2.10). Thus we denote $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]^{\text{op}}$ by \mathbf{KK}_∞ and it is our proposed bivariant K-theory ∞ -category for arbitrary noncommutative pointed spaces, whose construction was alluded to in Remark 2.29 of [24]. The category of noncommutative pointed spaces also accommodates nonseparable C^* -algebras. Hence the stable ∞ -category \mathbf{KK}_∞ produces a bivariant K-theory for nonseparable C^* -algebras (see Remark 2.15) with (arguably) better formal properties than the counterpart in [8]. The main advantage of our approach is the compact generation of $\mathbf{hNSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]$. Our method is flexible enough to have a much wider scope of applicability; for instance, it can also be used to construct a bivariant K-theory purely in the algebraic setting (see Remark 2.8). A bivariant K-theory for C^* -spaces was constructed using ideas from motivic homotopy theory and model categories by Østvær [27]; the precise relationship between our construction and that of [27] has yet to be clearly understood.

In Section 3 we study the bootstrap category $\mathbf{KK}_\infty^{\text{bt}}$ in \mathbf{KK}_∞ and show that there is a purely algebraic description of the bootstrap category, i.e., there is an additive equivalence $(\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{bt}})^{\text{op}} \simeq D(\mathbb{Z}[u, u^{-1}])$ (see Theorem 3.4 and Remark 3.5). The bivariant K-theory groups

of the noncommutative spaces belonging to $\mathrm{KK}_\infty^{\mathrm{bt}}$ satisfy a universal coefficient theorem (UCT) (see Proposition 3.6). They are computable in terms of K-homology groups. The classical UCT in KK-theory [32] expresses the bivariant K-theory groups in terms of K-theory. The category of separable C^* -algebras satisfying this form of UCT can be described as a (co)homological localization of Kasparov KK-category [8]. In subsection 3.1 we generalize this idea to construct a K-theoretic bootstrap category in KK_∞ that truly generalizes the Rosenberg–Schochet UCT category to the setting of noncommutative spaces.

The structure of the stable ∞ -category of noncommutative spectra NSp' appears to be quite difficult, since it contains the stable ∞ -category of spectra Sp as a full subcategory. Thus it seems prudent to concentrate on certain subcategories that lie away from Sp . Actually we have the following sequence of colocalizations of NSp' :

$$\dots \hookrightarrow \mathrm{NSp}'[(\mathcal{O}_\infty \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Q})^{-1}] \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow \mathrm{NSp}'[\mathcal{O}_\infty^{-1}] \hookrightarrow \mathrm{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}] \hookrightarrow \mathrm{NSp}'.$$

In Section 4 we analyse the colocalization $\mathrm{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$ with respect to the Jiang–Su algebra. In this case we fall short of an algebraic description of the bootstrap category. The main obstacle is our lack of understanding of the graded endomorphism ring of the unit object in $\mathrm{hNSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$ (see Remark 4.4). In stable homotopy theory one often tries to approximate the stable homotopy category via localizations with respect to various spectra. Motivated by similar considerations we introduce two equivalence relations on C^* -algebras (see Definition 4.5 and Definition 4.11) and analyse some examples (see Theorem 4.10).

Notations and conventions: Throughout this article $\hat{\otimes}$ will denote the maximal C^* -tensor product. All C^* -algebras are assumed to be separable unless otherwise stated. For any ∞ -category \mathcal{C} we denote by $\mathrm{h}\mathcal{C}$ its homotopy category. In the context of ∞ -categories a functor (resp. limit or colimit) will implicitly mean an ∞ -functor (resp. ∞ -limit or ∞ -colimit). There is a Yoneda embedding $j : \mathrm{SC}_\infty^{*\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathrm{NS}_*$ and a separable C^* -algebra A is viewed as a noncommutative space via $j(A)$. In the sequel for brevity we suppress j from the notation. By compact (resp. compactly generated) we shall tacitly mean ω -compact (resp. ω -compactly generated). The triangulated category $\Sigma\mathrm{Ho}^{C^*}$ stands for the suspension-stable homotopy category of C^* -algebras. In the sequel we often denote the full triangulated subcategory spanned by the (de)suspensions of separable C^* -algebras also by $\Sigma\mathrm{Ho}^{C^*}$, which will be clear from the context.

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1. A GENERALIZATION OF THE SUSPENSION-STABLE HOMOTOPY CATEGORY OF SC^*

In Section 8.5 of [8] the authors constructed a suspension-stable homotopy category of all C^* -algebras denoted by $\Sigma\mathrm{Ho}^{C^*}$. Although the construction in [8] works for all (possibly nonseparable) C^* -algebras, we may (and later on we shall) restrict our attention to separable C^* -algebras. The aim in this section is to construct a variant of the stable ∞ -category of noncommutative spectra, denoted by NSp' , such that $\mathrm{hNSp}'^{\mathrm{op}}$ and $\Sigma\mathrm{Ho}^{C^*}$ agree when restricted to separable C^* -algebras. The triangulated category hNSp' is actually quite large (it is compactly generated) so that it is able to accommodate nonseparable C^* -algebras. Our construction will differ from that of [8] both in methodology and end result for genuinely

nonseparable C^* -algebras. The triangulated category \mathbf{hNSp}' has better formal properties (see Remark 3.1 of [24]). Recall that a presentable symmetric monoidal ∞ -category is *closed* if the tensor product preserves colimits separately in each variable. For the benefit of the reader we record a couple of results from [22].

Proposition 1.1. The maximal C^* -tensor product on \mathbf{SC}^* leads to the following:

- (1) The ∞ -categories \mathbf{SC}_∞^* and \mathbf{NS}_* are symmetric monoidal. Moreover, the presentable ∞ -category \mathbf{NS}_* is closed symmetric monoidal and the Yoneda functor $j : \mathbf{SC}_\infty^{*\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{NS}_*$ is symmetric monoidal.
- (2) There is a closed symmetric monoidal stable ∞ -category $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$, such that the stabilization functor $\Sigma^\infty : \mathbf{NS}_* \rightarrow \mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$ is symmetric monoidal.

Hence there is a symmetric monoidal functor $\mathbf{Stab} : \mathbf{SC}_\infty^{*\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$ that arises as a composition of two symmetric monoidal functors $\mathbf{SC}_\infty^{*\text{op}} \xrightarrow{j} \mathbf{NS}_* \xrightarrow{\Sigma^\infty} \mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$. Recall that an extension of C^* -algebras $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$ is called *semisplit* if the surjective $*$ -homomorphism $B \rightarrow C$ admits a completely positive contractive section. Consider the collection of morphisms in $\mathbf{SC}_\infty^{*\text{op}}$ that can be chosen to be a small set

$$T'_0 = \{C(f) \rightarrow \ker(f) \mid 0 \rightarrow \ker(f) \rightarrow B \xrightarrow{f} C \rightarrow 0 \text{ semisplit extension}\}$$

(see Remark 2.4 of [24]). We set

$$S'_0 = \{\mathbf{Stab}(\theta) \mid \theta \in T'_0\},$$

which is also a small set of morphisms in $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$. This defines an exact localization $L_{S'} : \mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*) \rightarrow S'^{-1}\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$ as follows: Let \mathcal{A} denote the stable ∞ -subcategory of $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$ generated by $\{\text{cone}(\theta) \mid \theta \in S'_0\}$. Hence $\text{Ind}_\omega(\mathcal{A})$ is a compactly generated stable ∞ -subcategory of $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$ and we let S' denote the collection of maps in $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$, whose cones lie in $\text{Ind}_\omega(\mathcal{A})$. The collection of maps S' defines an accessible localization $L_{S'} : \mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*) \rightarrow S'^{-1}\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$, which is the desired one (for the details see Section 2.4 of [24]). By construction there is a short exact sequence of stable presentable ∞ -categories:

$$\text{Ind}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*) \rightarrow S'^{-1}\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*).$$

Definition 1.2. Due to the obvious analogy with the ∞ -category of noncommutative spectra $\mathbf{NSp} = S^{-1}\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$, we denote the ∞ -category $S'^{-1}\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NSp})$ by \mathbf{NSp}' . The stable ∞ -category \mathbf{NSp}' is yet another candidate for noncommutative spectra as we are shortly going to demonstrate (see Theorem 1.9 below).

Remark 1.3. Evidently, $S'_0 \subset S_0$ and $S' \subset S$ from which we obtain a commutative diagram of symmetric monoidal presentable ∞ -categories (up to equivalence)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{NS}_* & \xrightarrow{L_{S'}} & S'^{-1}\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*) = \mathbf{NSp}' \\ & \searrow L_S & \downarrow \\ & & S^{-1}\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*) = \mathbf{NSp}. \end{array}$$

Theorem 1.4. There is a colimit preserving symmetric monoidal functor $\Sigma_{S'}^\infty = L_{S'} \circ \Sigma^\infty : \mathbf{NS}_* \rightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'$ between presentable closed symmetric monoidal ∞ -categories.

Proof. Thanks to Proposition 1.1 part (2) the functor $\Sigma^\infty : \mathbf{NS}_* \rightarrow \mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$ is a colimit preserving symmetric monoidal functor between presentable closed symmetric monoidal ∞ -categories. Being an accessible localization the functor $L_{S'} : \mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*) \rightarrow S'^{-1}\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*) = \mathbf{NSp}'$ is a colimit preserving functor between presentable ∞ -categories. It remains to show that the functor $L_{S'}$ is also symmetric monoidal between closed symmetric monoidal ∞ -categories.

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a local equivalence, i.e., $L_{S'}(f)$ is an equivalence in $S'^{-1}\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$. By construction this means that the cofiber of f lies in $\mathrm{Ind}_\omega(\mathcal{A})$, in other words, there is a cofiber sequence $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$ in $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$ with $Z \in \mathrm{Ind}_\omega(\mathcal{A})$. For any $Q \in \mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$ the induced diagram $X \otimes Q \xrightarrow{f \otimes \mathrm{id}} Y \otimes Q \xrightarrow{g \otimes \mathrm{id}} Z \otimes Q$ is again a cofiber sequence. If we can show that $Z \otimes Q \in \mathrm{Ind}_\omega(\mathcal{A})$ then it would imply that $f \otimes \mathrm{id} : X \otimes Q \rightarrow Y \otimes Q$ is also a local equivalence. Hence by Proposition 2.2.1.9 and Example 2.2.1.7 of [20] (see also Lemma 3.4 of [12]) this would prove that the localization is symmetric monoidal (or compatible with it). It would follow that \mathbf{NSp}' is closed symmetric monoidal (see Remark 3.5 of [12]) and we shall have completed the proof.

To this end write $Z = \mathrm{colim}_\alpha Z_\alpha$ with $Z_\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$ and set $Y_\alpha = Y \times_Z Z_\alpha$ and consider the map of cofiber sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X_\alpha & \xrightarrow{f_\alpha} & Y_\alpha & \xrightarrow{g_\alpha} & Z_\alpha \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z, \end{array}$$

where $f_\alpha : X_\alpha \rightarrow Y_\alpha$ is the fiber of g_α . Let V be a set of compact objects in a compactly generated stable ∞ -category \mathcal{C} . Then $\langle V \rangle$ denotes the smallest stable ∞ -subcategory of \mathcal{C} generated by V , i.e., the closure of V under translations (in both directions) and cofibers. Observe that $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$ is compactly generated by the objects of $\langle \mathbf{Stab}(\mathbf{SC}_\infty^{*\mathrm{op}}) \rangle$. Now Y_α need not be compact but we may write $Y_\alpha = \mathrm{colim}_\beta Y_{\alpha\beta}$ with each $Y_{\alpha\beta} \in \langle \mathbf{Stab}(\mathbf{SC}_\infty^{*\mathrm{op}}) \rangle$. Set $X_{\alpha\beta} = X_\alpha \times_{Y_\alpha} Y_{\alpha\beta}$ and we obtain a ladder diagram of cofiber sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X_{\alpha\beta} & \xrightarrow{f_{\alpha\beta}} & Y_{\alpha\beta} & \xrightarrow{g_{\alpha\beta}} & Z_{\alpha\beta} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X_\alpha & \xrightarrow{f_\alpha} & Y_\alpha & \xrightarrow{g_\alpha} & Z_\alpha \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z, \end{array}$$

The top left square is by construction a pullback square and since we are in a stable ∞ -category it is also a pushout square. Thus we have equivalences $Z_{\alpha\beta} \xrightarrow{\sim} Z_\alpha$ and $X_\alpha \xrightarrow{\sim} X$.

Let $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)^c$ denote the stable ∞ -category of compact object in $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$. We thus have a cofiber sequence

$$(1) \quad X_{\alpha\beta} \xrightarrow{f_{\alpha\beta}} Y_{\alpha\beta} \xrightarrow{g_{\alpha\beta}} Z_{\alpha\beta}$$

in $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)^c$ with $Z_{\alpha\beta} \in \mathcal{A}$. Moreover,

$$\mathrm{colim}_{\alpha\beta} X_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \mathrm{colim}_{\alpha\beta} Y_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \mathrm{colim}_{\alpha\beta} Z_{\alpha\beta}$$

is equivalent to the cofiber sequence $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$. Now we write $Q = \mathrm{colim}_{\gamma} Q_{\gamma}$ with each Q_{γ} compact in $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$. Using the fact that \otimes commutes with colimits we find that the cofiber sequence $X \otimes Q \xrightarrow{f \otimes \mathrm{id}} Y \otimes Q \xrightarrow{g \otimes \mathrm{id}} Z \otimes Q$ is equivalent to

$$(2) \quad \mathrm{colim}_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (X_{\alpha\beta} \otimes Q_{\gamma}) \rightarrow \mathrm{colim}_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (Y_{\alpha\beta} \otimes Q_{\gamma}) \rightarrow \mathrm{colim}_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (Z_{\alpha\beta} \otimes Q_{\gamma}).$$

Our aim is to show that $(Z_{\alpha\beta} \otimes Q_{\gamma}) \in \mathcal{A}$. From Proposition 2.17 of [24] we know that there is a fully faithful exact functor $\mathbf{Stab} = \Pi^{\mathrm{op}} : \mathbf{HoSC}^*[\Sigma^{-1}]^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$, whose image lies inside $\mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)^c$. The functor \mathbf{Stab} is also symmetric monoidal with respect to $\hat{\otimes}$ on $\mathbf{HoSC}^*[\Sigma^{-1}]$. The cofiber sequence (1) gives rise to an exact triangle in the triangulated category $\mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)^c$; by construction we may assume that it is of the form $X_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \mathbf{Stab}(B, m) \rightarrow \mathbf{Stab}(C, n) \rightarrow \Sigma X_{\alpha\beta}$ with $(B, m), (C, n) \in \mathbf{HoSC}^*[\Sigma^{-1}]^{\mathrm{op}}$. Using the fully faithful exact functor \mathbf{Stab} we may view the exact triangle to be $(B, m) \xleftarrow{h} (C, n) \leftarrow C(h) \leftarrow \Sigma(B, m)$ with $\mathbf{Stab}(C(h)) \simeq X_{\alpha\beta}$ in $\mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$. There is also an exact triangle associated to the cofiber sequence $X_{\alpha\beta} \otimes Q_{\gamma} \rightarrow Y_{\alpha\beta} \otimes Q_{\gamma} \rightarrow Z_{\alpha\beta} \otimes Q_{\gamma}$. If $Q_{\gamma} = \mathbf{Stab}(A, k)$, then using the exactness of $\hat{\otimes}$ in the triangulated category $\mathbf{HoSC}^*[\Sigma^{-1}]$ we may write this exact triangle as

$$(B, m) \hat{\otimes}(A, k) \xleftarrow{h \hat{\otimes} \mathrm{id}} (C, n) \hat{\otimes}(A, k) \leftarrow C(h) \hat{\otimes}(A, k) \leftarrow \Sigma(B, m) \hat{\otimes}(A, k)$$

with $\mathbf{Stab}(C, n) \hat{\otimes}(A, k) \simeq \mathbf{Stab}(C, n) \otimes \mathbf{Stab}(A, k) \simeq Z_{\alpha\beta} \otimes Q_{\gamma}$. We know that (C, n) belongs to the triangulated subcategory \mathbf{T} of $\mathbf{HoSC}^*[\Sigma^{-1}]$ generated by $\{\mathrm{cone}(\theta) \mid \theta \in T_0\}$ so that $\mathbf{Stab}(\mathbf{T}) \simeq \mathbf{hA}$. Using the fact that $-\hat{\otimes}(A, k)$ is an exact functor on $\mathbf{HoSC}^*[\Sigma^{-1}]$ it is clear $(C, n) \hat{\otimes}(A, k)$ belongs to \mathbf{T} as well. Thus $\mathbf{Stab}(C, n) \hat{\otimes}(A, k) \simeq Z_{\alpha\beta} \otimes Q_{\gamma}$ belongs to \mathcal{A} and hence $\mathrm{colim}_{\alpha\beta\gamma} Z_{\alpha\beta} \otimes Q_{\gamma} \in \mathrm{Ind}_{\omega}(\mathcal{A})$, i.e., $f \otimes \mathrm{id} : X \otimes Q \rightarrow Y \otimes Q$ is a local equivalence. \square

Remark 1.5. Let T' denote the strongly saturated collections of morphisms in \mathbf{NS}_* generated by $j(T'_0)$. One can also construct an ∞ -category of noncommutative spaces, which comes equipped with a canonical functor $T'^{-1}\mathbf{NS}_* \rightarrow T^{-1}\mathbf{NS}_*$. Moreover, the suspension spectrum functor $\Sigma_{S'}^{\infty}$ factors as $\mathbf{NS}_* \rightarrow T'^{-1}\mathbf{NS}_* \rightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'$.

Proposition 1.6. The stable ∞ -categories \mathbf{NSp} and \mathbf{NSp}' are compactly generated.

Proof. It is shown in Lemma 2.22 of [24] that \mathbf{NSp} is compactly generated. The proof of the compact generation of \mathbf{NSp}' is similar. Indeed, by construction \mathbf{NS}_* is compactly generated and hence so is its stabilization $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$ (see Propostion 1.4.3.7 of [20]). Therefore, the accessible localization $L_{S'} : \mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*) \rightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'$ is also compactly generated. Note that S' is a strongly saturated collection of morphisms generated by a small set, such that the domain and the codomain of every morphism in this small set is compact. One can also argue as follows: by construction there is a short exact sequence of stable presentable ∞ -categories $\mathrm{Ind}_{\omega}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*) \rightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'$, which induces a short exact sequence of triangulated categories $\mathbf{hInd}_{\omega}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*) \rightarrow \mathbf{hNSp}'$. We know that $\mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$ is compactly generated and since the objects of \mathcal{A} are compact in $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$ so is $\mathbf{hInd}_{\omega}(\mathcal{A})$. From Theorem 7.2.1 (2) of [19] we deduce that \mathbf{hNSp}' is a compactly generated triangulated category. Since \mathbf{NSp}' is a stable ∞ -category, it must itself be compactly generated (see Remark 1.4.4.3 of [20]). \square

Remark 1.7. Using arguments similar to Theorem 2.23 and Remark 2.25 of [24] one can show that both \mathbf{hNSp}' and $(\mathbf{hNSp}')^{\text{op}}$ satisfy Brown representability.

Now we compare our construction with $\Sigma\text{Ho}^{\mathbf{C}^*}$ (restricting our attention to separable \mathbf{C}^* -algebras). Recall that the objects in $\Sigma\text{Ho}^{\mathbf{C}^*}$ are pairs (A, n) with $A \in \mathbf{SC}^*$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Its morphisms are defined as

$$\Sigma\text{Ho}^{\mathbf{C}^*}((A, n), (B, m)) := \varinjlim_k [J_{cpc}^{n+k} A, \Sigma^{m+k} B],$$

where the functor $J_{cpc}A$ is defined by the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow J_{cpc}A \rightarrow T_{cpc}A \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ (see Section 8.5 of [8] for the details). There is a composite functor $\mathbf{SC}_\infty^* \xrightarrow{j} \mathbf{NS}_* \xrightarrow{\Sigma^\infty} \mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$, whose opposite functor is denoted by $\Pi : \mathbf{SC}_\infty^* \rightarrow \mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)^{\text{op}}$ and another composite functor $\mathbf{SC}_\infty^* \xrightarrow{j} \mathbf{NS}_* \xrightarrow{\Sigma_{S'}^\infty} \mathbf{NSp}'$, whose opposite functor is denoted by $\pi : \mathbf{SC}_\infty^* \rightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'^{\text{op}}$.

Proposition 1.8. For $A, B \in \mathbf{SC}^*$ there is a natural isomorphism

$$\Sigma\text{Ho}^{\mathbf{C}^*}(A, B) \cong \mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}}(\pi(A), \pi(B)).$$

Proof. The homotopy category $\mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)^{\text{op}}$ is triangulated. The canonical composite functor $\Pi : \mathbf{hSC}_\infty^* = \text{HoSC}^* \rightarrow \mathbf{hNS}_*^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)^{\text{op}}$ inverts the suspension functor Σ . Thus it factors through $\text{HoSC}^*[\Sigma^{-1}]$, i.e., we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{hSC}_\infty^* & \xrightarrow{\Pi} & \mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)^{\text{op}} \\ & \searrow \iota & \nearrow \Pi \\ & \text{HoSC}^*[\Sigma^{-1}] & \end{array}$$

The dashed functor Π is fully faithful (see Proposition 2.17 of [24]), i.e., one has

$$\text{HoSC}^*[\Sigma^{-1}](\iota(A), \iota(B)) \cong \varinjlim_k [\Sigma^k A, \Sigma^k B] \cong \mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)^{\text{op}}(\Pi(A), \Pi(B)).$$

Thanks to the universal characterization of $\Sigma\text{Ho}^{\mathbf{C}^*}$ (see Section 8.5 of [8]) one can obtain it as a Verdier quotient $\text{HoSC}^*[\Sigma^{-1}] \xrightarrow{V} \Sigma\text{Ho}^{\mathbf{C}^*}$ of triangulated categories with respect to the set of maps $\iota(T'_0)$. We have an exact colocalization $L_{S'}^{\text{op}} : \mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)^{\text{op}}$, whose essential image $\mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}}$ is spanned by the S' -colocal objects. Now $\ker(V)$ is the thick subcategory of $\text{HoSC}^*[\Sigma^{-1}]$ generated by $\{\text{cone}(f) \mid f \in \iota(T'_0)\}$ and $\ker(L_{S'}^{\text{op}})$ is the colocalizing subcategory of $\mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)^{\text{op}}$ generated by $\Pi(\ker(V))$. Thus we obtain a unique functor $\Theta : \Sigma\text{Ho}^{\mathbf{C}^*} \rightarrow \mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}}$ making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \ker(V) & \xrightarrow{\Pi} & \ker(L_{S'}^{\text{op}}) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{hSC}_\infty^* & \xrightarrow{\iota} & \text{HoSC}^*[\Sigma^{-1}] & \xrightarrow{\Pi} & \mathbf{hSp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)^{\text{op}} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow V & & \downarrow L_{S'}^{\text{op}} \\ & & \Sigma\text{Ho}^{\mathbf{C}^*} & \xrightarrow{\Theta} & \mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}}. \end{array}$$

Observe that the composite functor $L_{S'}^{\text{op}} \circ \Pi \circ \iota$ is π and V acts as identity on objects whence Θ acts as π on objects. Taking the opposite of the above diagram one can argue as in Theorem

2.26 of [24] to show that Θ is fully faithful. The argument relies on Neeman’s generalization of Thomason localization theorem [26] (see also [19] for the formulation used in [24]). \square

Theorem 1.9. Let \mathcal{S}_* denote the ∞ -category of pointed spaces and \mathbf{Sp} denote the stable ∞ -category of spectra. We have the following:

- (1) There is a fully faithful ω -continuous functor $\mathcal{S}_* \hookrightarrow \mathbf{NS}_*$.
- (2) If \mathcal{C} denotes either of the two compactly generated stable ∞ -categories \mathbf{NSp} , \mathbf{NSp}' , then there is a fully faithful colimit preserving exact functor $\mathbf{Sp} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$.

Proof. For the first assertion notice that the Gel’fand–Naimark correspondence gives a fully faithful functor $\mathcal{S}_*^{\text{fin}} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{SC}_\infty^{*\text{op}}$. Hence there is a fully faithful ω -continuous functor $\mathcal{S}_* = \text{Ind}_\omega(\mathcal{S}_*^{\text{fin}}) \hookrightarrow \text{Ind}_\omega(\mathbf{SC}_\infty^{*\text{op}}) = \mathbf{NS}_*$ (see Proposition 5.3.5.11 (1) of [21]).

Let us prove that there is a fully faithful colimit preserving exact functor $\mathbf{Sp} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{NSp}$. Let S denote the sphere spectrum that generates the stable ∞ -category of finite spectra \mathbf{Sp}^{fin} under translations (in both directions) and cofibers in \mathbf{Sp} . Sending S to $\pi^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{C}) \in \mathbf{NSp}$ sets up an exact functor $\mathbf{Sp}^{\text{fin}} \rightarrow \mathbf{NSp}$, whose image lies inside the compact objects of \mathbf{NSp} . By Theorem 2.26 of [24] this functor is fully faithful at the level of homotopy categories and hence it is fully faithful. Once again by Proposition 5.3.5.11 (1) of [21] it extends to a fully faithful ω -continuous exact functor $\mathbf{Sp} = \text{Ind}_\omega(\mathbf{Sp}^{\text{fin}}) \rightarrow \mathbf{NSp}$. Thus it preserves small coproducts and hence by Proposition 1.4.4.1 (2) of [20] all colimits. The proof of the corresponding assertion for \mathbf{NSp}' is similar using Proposition 1.8 and hence it is left to the reader. \square

Remark 1.10. The category ΣHo^{C^*} is actually a tensor triangulated category, where the tensor structure is induced by the maximal C^* -tensor product. Thanks to the above result one can view ΣHo^{C^*} as a tensor triangulated subcategory of $\mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}}$.

1.1. Colocalizations of \mathbf{NSp}' . Computations in \mathbf{NSp}' are presumably as hard as those in the stable ∞ -category of spectra \mathbf{Sp} . Therefore, we try to understand colocalizations of \mathbf{NSp}' with respect to certain coidempotent objects (see Definition 3.1 of [22]) that lie away from \mathbf{Sp} . The following Lemma follows easily from Theorem 1.4.

Lemma 1.11. Let A be a coidempotent object in \mathbf{NS}_* . Then $\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(A)$ is a coidempotent object in \mathbf{NSp}' .

If $A = \mathbb{K}$ or $A = \mathcal{D}$, where \mathcal{D} is any strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebra, then $j(A)$ is a coidempotent object in \mathbf{NS}_* (see Lemma 3.2 of [22]). In this case $\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(A)$ is a coidempotent object in \mathbf{NSp}' and using the dual of Proposition 4.8.2.4 of [20] one concludes that the functor $R_{\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(A)} : \mathbf{NSp}' \rightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'$ sending $X \mapsto X \otimes \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(A)$ is a colocalization. We simplify the notation by setting $R_A = R_{\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(A)}$ and denote the essential image $R_A(\mathbf{NSp}')$ by $\mathbf{NSp}'[A^{-1}]$. For any $A \in \mathbf{SC}^*$ we set $A_{\mathbb{K}} = A \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{K}$, i.e., the \mathbb{K} -stabilization of A .

Remark 1.12. Let \mathcal{C} be any symmetric monoidal ∞ -category and let $\mathbf{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})$ denote the ∞ -category of commutative algebra objects in \mathcal{C} (see Definition 2.1.3.1 of [20]). Let E be an idempotent object of \mathcal{C} . Then the localization $L_E = - \otimes E : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ with $L_E \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}} \simeq E$ endows $L_E \mathcal{C}$ with the structure of a symmetric monoidal ∞ -category. Moreover, the right adjoint $L_E \mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ induces an fully faithful functor $\mathbf{CAlg}(L_E \mathcal{C}) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})$ (see Proposition 4.8.2.9 of [20]). Hence E itself is a commutative algebra object in \mathcal{C} . This observation in the special case $\mathcal{C} = \mathbf{NSp}'^{\text{op}}$ will play an important role in the sequel.

Proposition 1.13. Let $A \in \mathbf{SC}^*$ be such that $\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(A)$ is a coideempotent object in \mathbf{NSp}' . Then the stable ∞ -category $\mathbf{NSp}'[A^{-1}]$ is compactly generated and closed symmetric monoidal.

Proof. It follows from Lemma 3.4 (and Remark 3.5) of [12] that $\mathbf{NSp}'[A^{-1}]$ is a closed symmetric monoidal ∞ -category. It is clear that the ∞ -category $\mathbf{NSp}'[A^{-1}]$ is stable. Thus it suffices to show that its triangulated homotopy category $\mathbf{hNSp}'[A^{-1}]$ is compactly generated (see Remark 1.4.4.3 of [20]). Proposition 1.6 above shows that \mathbf{NSp}' is compactly generated whence so is its triangulated homotopy category. We observe that $R_A : \mathbf{hNSp}' \rightarrow \mathbf{hNSp}'$ is a coproduct preserving colocalization of triangulated categories, whose essential image is $\mathbf{hNSp}'[A^{-1}]$. From the functorial triangle $R_A(X) \rightarrow X \rightarrow L_A(X) \rightarrow \Sigma R_A(X)$ we deduce that the corresponding localization $L_A : \mathbf{hNSp}' \rightarrow \mathbf{hNSp}'$ also preserves coproducts. Hence $\mathrm{Im}(L_A) \simeq \ker(R_A)$ is a compactly generated triangulated category (see Remark 5.5.2 of [19]). Observe that $\mathbf{hNSp}'/\ker(R_A) \simeq \mathrm{Im}(R_A) = \mathbf{hNSp}'[A^{-1}]$ whence $\mathbf{hNSp}'[A^{-1}]$ is compactly generated (see Theorem 5.6.1 of [19]). \square

Proposition 1.14. Let $\iota : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$ be a $*$ -homomorphism between separable C^* -algebras, such that $\mathcal{D} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{D}' \xrightarrow{\iota \otimes \mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{D}'}} \mathcal{D}' \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{D}'$ is homotopic to an isomorphism. Then there is a colocalization $\theta : \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{D}^{-1}] \rightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{D}'^{-1}]$ given by $\theta(-) = - \otimes \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D}')$, such that $R_{\mathcal{D}'} \simeq \theta \circ R_{\mathcal{D}}$.

Proof. Since $\mathcal{D}' \cong \mathcal{D}' \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{D}'$ it follows that $\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathcal{D}') \cong \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathcal{D}') \otimes \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathcal{D}') \rightarrow \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathcal{D}) \otimes \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathcal{D}') \simeq \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D}')$ is homotopic to an equivalence. Since $R_{\mathcal{D}}$ (resp. $R_{\mathcal{D}'}$) is $- \otimes \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathcal{D})$ (resp. $- \otimes \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathcal{D}')$) and $\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathcal{D}) \otimes \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathcal{D}') \simeq \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D}')$, the assertion follows. \square

Example 1.15. We present two pertinent examples of the above scenario.

- (1) If $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$ is a unital embedding between strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebras, we deduce from the Proposition on page 4027 of [38] that $\mathcal{D} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{D}' \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{D}'$ is homotopic to an isomorphism.
- (2) For any strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebra \mathcal{D} the corner embedding $\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathcal{D} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{K}$ has the property that $\iota \otimes \mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{D} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{K}}$ is homotopic to an isomorphism (see Proposition 2.9 of [22]). Note that \mathbb{K} itself is not a strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebra.

Remark 1.16. Observe that the functor $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{D}'^{-1}] \rightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{D}^{-1}]$, which is the left adjoint to θ in the above Proposition 1.14, is a colimit preserving fully faithful functor between compactly generated stable ∞ -categories.

The Jiang–Su algebra \mathcal{Z} was introduced in [14] and it plays a crucial role in Elliott’s Classification Program. It is itself strongly self-absorbing and for any other strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebra \mathcal{D} there is a unique (up to homotopy) unital embedding $\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ [39]. There is also a canonical unital $*$ -homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_\infty \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\infty \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Q}$, where \mathcal{Q} is the universal UHF algebra. Hence we obtain the following sequence of colocalizations of \mathbf{NSp}' :

$$(3) \quad \cdots \hookrightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'[(\mathcal{O}_\infty \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Q})^{-1}] \hookrightarrow \cdots \hookrightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{O}_\infty^{-1}] \hookrightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}] \hookrightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'.$$

There is yet another sequence of colimit preserving fully faithful functors between stable and compactly generated ∞ -categories:

$$(4) \quad \cdots \hookrightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'[(\mathbb{K} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{O}_\infty)^{-1}] \hookrightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'[(\mathbb{K} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Z})^{-1}] \hookrightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}] \hookrightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'.$$

Remark 1.17. In sequence (4) all the stable ∞ -categories to left of $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$ can be viewed as fully faithful subcategories of $\mathrm{KK}_\infty^{\mathrm{op}}$ that we are shortly going to introduce in Section 2.

1.2. Bootstrap categories. Let us explain the construction of the bootstrap category in a general setting. Let \mathcal{C} be a compactly generated and closed symmetric monoidal stable ∞ -category with unit object $\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}}$, which is a compact object. Let V denote a set of compact objects of \mathcal{C} and let $\langle V \rangle$ denote the full stable ∞ -subcategory of \mathcal{C} generated by the translations (in both directions) and cofibers of the objects in V . Observe that all objects of $\langle V \rangle$ are again compact in \mathcal{C} . Therefore, $\text{Ind}_{\omega}(\langle V \rangle)$ is a compactly generated full stable ∞ -subcategory of \mathcal{C} , which is the *bootstrap category* in \mathcal{C} generated by V . Two different sets V, V' may generate equivalent bootstrap categories. If $V = \{\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}}\}$ is singleton, then $\text{Ind}_{\omega}(\langle \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}} \rangle)$ is called *the bootstrap category* in \mathcal{C} ; we also refer to $\text{Ind}_{\omega}(\langle \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}} \rangle)^{\text{op}}$ as *the bootstrap category* in \mathcal{C}^{op} . The bootstrap category $\text{Ind}_{\omega}(\langle V \rangle)$ generated by a set V of compact noncommutative spectra is intuitively the subcategory of noncommutative spectra that can be constructed by using the objects of V as basic building blocks.

Example 1.18. Typical choices for V constitute a small set of simple separable C^* -algebras.

- (1) The bootstrap category in \mathbf{NSp}' generated by $\{\mathbb{C}\}$ is the stable ∞ -category of spectra \mathbf{Sp} (see Theorem 1.9).
- (2) If $V = \{M_n(\mathbb{C}) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ then the bootstrap category in \mathbf{NSp}' generated by V is the category of *noncommutative stable cell complexes* [10, 37].

2. \mathbb{K} -COLOCALIZATION OF NONCOMMUTATIVE SPECTRA

It was remarked by the author in [24] that the opposite of a stable ∞ -categorical model for KK -theory can be constructed as an accessible localization of the stable presentable ∞ -category $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$ (see Remark 2.29 of [24]). Since \mathbf{NSp}' is symmetric monoidal we are able to show that a smashing colocalization of noncommutative spectra furnishes us with an ∞ -categorical incarnation of (the opposite of) KK -category. An argument similar to Lemma 3.3 of [22] shows that $\Sigma_{\mathcal{G}'}^{\infty}(\mathbb{K})$ is a coidempotent object in \mathbf{NSp}' . It follows from Proposition 3.4 of [22] that the functor $R = R_{\mathbb{K}} : \mathbf{NSp}' \rightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'$ sending $X \mapsto X \otimes \Sigma_{\mathcal{G}'}^{\infty}(\mathbb{K})$ is a colocalization. We denote the essential image of the colocalization by $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}] := R(\mathbf{NSp}')$, which is a closed symmetric monoidal ∞ -category (see Proposition 1.13).

Definition 2.1. We set $\text{KK}_{\infty} := \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]^{\text{op}}$. The symmetric monoidal stable ∞ -category KK_{∞} is our ∞ -categorical model for the bivariate K -theory category.

There is a composite functor

$$\mathbf{NS}_* \xrightarrow{\Sigma_{\mathcal{G}'}^{\infty}} \mathbf{NSp}' \xrightarrow{R} \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}],$$

whose opposite functor is denoted by $k : \mathbf{NS}_*^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{KK}_{\infty}$.

Definition 2.2. For any pointed noncommutative space $X \in \mathbf{NS}_*$ we define

$$\begin{aligned} K_*(X) &= \mathbf{hKK}_{\infty}(\Sigma^* k(X), k(\mathbb{C})) \\ K^*(X) &= \mathbf{hKK}_{\infty}(\Sigma^* k(\mathbb{C}), k(X)) \end{aligned}$$

where $K_*(X)$ (resp $K^*(X)$) is the K -homology (resp. K -theory) of X .

Theorem 2.3. The functor $k : \mathbf{NS}_*^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{KK}_{\infty}$ is symmetric monoidal and it preserves limits.

Proof. Since R is a smashing colocalization the functor $k : \mathbf{NS}_*^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{KK}_{\infty}$ is symmetric monoidal (see Example 2.2.1.7 and Proposition 2.2.1.9 of [20]). The functor k preserves limits because its opposite functor $R \circ \Sigma_{\mathcal{G}'}^{\infty}$ preserves colimits. \square

Now we justify that the above definitions are good ones. We continue to denote by $k : \mathbf{hNS}_*^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{hKK}_\infty$ the induced functor at the level of homotopy categories. By abuse of notation we also denote the composite functor $\mathbf{SC}_\infty^* \xrightarrow{j^{\text{op}}} \mathbf{NS}_*^{\text{op}} \xrightarrow{k} \mathbf{KK}_\infty$ as well as the functor that it induces at the level of homotopy categories by k . Let \mathbf{KK} denote Kasparov bivariant K-theory category for separable C^* -algebras, whose morphisms are given by $\mathbf{KK}(A, B) = \mathbf{KK}_0(A, B)$ and the composition of morphisms is induced by Kasparov product. There is a canonical functor $\mathbf{SC}^* \rightarrow \mathbf{KK}$, which is identity on objects.

Theorem 2.4. For any two separable C^* -algebras A, B there is a natural isomorphism

$$\mathbf{KK}(A, B) \cong \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(A), k(B)) = \mathbf{hNSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]^{\text{op}}(k(A), k(B)).$$

Proof. There is a fully faithful exact functor $\Theta : \Sigma\mathbf{Ho}^{C^*} \rightarrow \mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}}$ (see Proposition 1.8). Since the colocalization $R : \mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{KK}_\infty$ is smashing we get a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{hSC}_\infty^* & \xrightarrow{\iota} & \Sigma\mathbf{Ho}^{C^*} & \xrightarrow{\Theta} & \mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow R \\ & & \Sigma\mathbf{Ho}^{C^*} & \xrightarrow{\theta} & \mathbf{hKK}_\infty, \end{array}$$

where the left vertical functor $\Sigma\mathbf{Ho}^{C^*} \rightarrow \Sigma\mathbf{Ho}^{C^*}$ sends A to $A \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{K}$. The bottom horizontal functor $\theta : \Sigma\mathbf{Ho}^{C^*} \rightarrow \mathbf{hKK}_\infty$ continues to be fully faithful. The composite $R \circ \Theta \circ \iota = k$ and using the fact that θ is fully faithful we get a natural isomorphism $\Sigma\mathbf{Ho}^{C^*}(A \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{K}, B \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{K}) \cong \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(A), k(B))$. Finally, there is another natural identification $\Sigma\mathbf{Ho}^{C^*}(A \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{K}, B \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{K}) \cong \mathbf{KK}(A, B)$ (see Theorem 8.28 of [8]). \square

Let $\iota : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ denote the $*$ -homomorphism which sends 1 to e_{11} . This induces a map $k(\iota) : k(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow k(\mathbb{K})$ in \mathbf{KK}_∞ .

Corollary 2.5. The map $k(\iota)$ is an equivalence in \mathbf{KK}_∞ .

Proof. It is well-known that the map $\iota : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ is a \mathbf{KK} -equivalence. By the above Theorem 2.4 $k(\iota)$ must descend to an isomorphism in \mathbf{hKK}_∞ . \square

Remark 2.6. The bivariant K-theory category for separable C^* -algebras \mathbf{KK} is also a tensor triangulated category, where the tensor structure is induced by the maximal C^* -tensor product (note that one cannot choose the minimal C^* -tensor product for the tensor structure \mathbf{KK}). As before one can view \mathbf{KK} as a tensor triangulated subcategory of \mathbf{hKK}_∞ .

2.1. Coproducts and products in \mathbf{hKK}_∞ . For a countable family of separable C^* -algebras $\{A_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ the *infinite sum* C^* -algebra in \mathbf{SC}^* is defined as $\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n := \varinjlim_{F \subset \mathbb{N}} \bigoplus_{i \in F} A_i$, where F runs through all finite subsets of \mathbb{N} . The infinite sum C^* -algebra is neither the coproduct nor the product in \mathbf{SC}^* . Nevertheless, on Kasparov bivariant K-theory category \mathbf{KK} for *separable* C^* -algebras it acts as a countable coproduct, i.e., $\mathbf{KK}(\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n, B) \cong \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbf{KK}(A_n, B)$ for any separable C^* -algebra B viewed as an object of \mathbf{KK} (see Theorem 1.12 of [32]). This result is optimal, i.e., \mathbf{KK} does not admit arbitrary coproducts. In sharp contrast we have

Proposition 2.7. The triangulated category \mathbf{hKK}_∞ admits all small coproducts.

Proof. Being an accessible localization of the stable presentable ∞ -category $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{NS}_*)$, the stable ∞ -category \mathbf{hNSp}' is itself presentable. It also follows from Corollary 5.5.2.4 of [21]

that it admits all small limits whence the triangulated homotopy category \mathbf{hNSp}' admits all small products. Therefore, $\mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}}$ admits all small coproducts. Now by construction $R : \mathbf{NSp}' \rightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'$ is a smashing colocalization, whose essential image is $\mathbf{KK}_\infty^{\text{op}}$. It follows that $R^{\text{op}} : \mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}}$ is a smashing localization of triangulated categories, which preserves small coproducts. Hence its image \mathbf{hKK}_∞ is closed under taking small coproducts (see Remark 5.5.2 of [19]). \square

Remark 2.8. The above construction of bivariant K-theory is quite flexible and can be carried out purely in the algebraic setting. For instance, let k be a commutative ring with unit. Consider a small full subcategory of the category of k -algebras with algebraic homotopy equivalences as a category with weak equivalences. One technical point is to ensure that the chosen subcategory admits finite homotopy limits. Applying the Dwyer–Kan localization one obtains a simplicial category. Taking the fibrant replacement of this simplicial category in the model structure on simplicial categories constructed in [1] and applying the homotopy coherent nerve to it produces an ∞ -category. The (algebraic) homotopy equivalences between k -algebras become equivalences in this ∞ -category. Now one can follow the steps as above replacing \mathbb{K} -stability by matrix stability that needs to be enforced via localization.

2.2. Brown representability in \mathbf{hKK}_∞ and its dual $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{op}}$. Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category with arbitrary coproducts. A *localizing* subcategory of \mathcal{T} is a thick subcategory that is closed under taking small coproducts. Following [18] one says that \mathcal{T} is *perfectly generated* by a small set X of objects of \mathcal{T} provided the following holds:

- (1) There is no proper localizing subcategory of \mathcal{T} containing all the objects in X ,
- (2) given a countable family of morphisms $\{X_i \rightarrow Y_i\}_{i \in I}$ in \mathcal{T} , such that the map $\mathcal{T}(C, X_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(C, Y_i)$ is surjective for all $C \in X$ and $i \in I$, the induced map

$$\mathcal{T}(C, \coprod_i X_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(C, \coprod_i Y_i)$$

is surjective.

Predictably a triangulated category \mathcal{T} with coproducts is called *perfectly cogenerated* if \mathcal{T}^{op} is perfectly generated by some small set of objects. Finally, a triangulated category is called *compactly generated* if it is perfectly generated by a small set of compact objects. Recall that an object C of \mathcal{T} is *compact* if $\coprod_{j \in J} \mathcal{T}(C, D_j) \cong \mathcal{T}(C, \coprod_{j \in J} D_j)$ for every set indexed family of objects $\{D_j\}_{j \in J}$ of \mathcal{T} . For the corresponding notion in the setting of ∞ -categories see Section 5.5.7 of [21].

Lemma 2.9. The triangulated category $\mathbf{hNSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}] = \mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{op}}$ is compactly generated.

Proof. The assertion is a consequence of Proposition 1.13. \square

Recall that a triangulated category is said to be *topological* if it is triangle equivalent to the homotopy category of a stable cofibration category (see Definition 1.4 of [35]).

Proposition 2.10. Kasparov KK-category \mathbf{KK} is topological.

Proof. The above Theorem 2.4 shows that \mathbf{KK} is equivalent to a full triangulated subcategory of $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty = \mathbf{hNSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]^{\text{op}}$ via the functor k . Since $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]$ is a stable presentable ∞ -category (see Lemma 2.9) one can establish the result following the proof of Theorem 2.27 of [24]. \square

Remark 2.11. From Remark 1.4.4.3 of [20] we deduce that $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}] = \mathbf{KK}_\infty^{\text{op}}$ is compactly generated and $\{\Sigma^n k(A) \mid A \in \mathbf{SC}_\infty^{*\text{op}}, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ provides a collection of compact generators.

Theorem 2.12. The triangulated category \mathbf{hKK}_∞ is perfectly generated.

Proof. The above Lemma shows that $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{op}}$ is compactly generated (say by a set X of compact objects). Thus $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{op}}$ satisfies Brown representability [26]. The objects representing the functors $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{op}}(C, -), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ as C runs through the set X form a set of perfect cogenerators for $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{op}}$. It follows that they perfectly generate \mathbf{hKK}_∞ . \square

Corollary 2.13. Both \mathbf{hKK}_∞ and $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{op}}$ satisfy Brown representability, i.e., a functor $F : \mathcal{T}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$ is cohomological and sends all coproducts in \mathcal{T} to products in \mathbf{Ab} if and only if $F(-) \cong \mathcal{T}(-, X)$ for some object $X \in \mathcal{T}$, where $\mathcal{T} = \mathbf{hKK}_\infty$ or $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{op}}$.

Proof. We already observed that $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{op}}$ satisfies Brown representability due to its compact generation [26]. Thanks to its perfect generation Brown representability for \mathbf{hKK}_∞ follows from Theorem A of [18]. \square

Corollary 2.14. The triangulated category \mathbf{hKK}_∞ admits all small products.

Proof. We refer the readers to Remark 5.1.2 (2) of [19]. \square

Remark 2.15. As we mentioned before there is a bivariant K-theory category specifically for nonseparable C^* -algebras \mathbf{kk}^{C^*} that was constructed in [8]. Our formalism also covers the bivariant K-theory of nonseparable C^* -algebras (or noncommutative pointed compact Hausdorff spaces). Indeed, any nonseparable C^* -algebra gives rise to a filtered diagram of its separable C^* -subalgebras. Now one can take its filtered colimit in $\mathbf{NS}_*^{\text{op}}$ after applying $j^{\text{op}} : \mathbf{SC}_\infty^* \rightarrow \mathbf{NS}_*^{\text{op}}$. Finally one can apply the functor $k : \mathbf{NS}_*^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{KK}_\infty$ to land inside \mathbf{KK}_∞ . Our bivariant K-theory for genuinely nonseparable C^* -algebras will in general not agree with that of [8], although both \mathbf{kk}^{C^*} and \mathbf{hKK}_∞ contain the bivariant K-theory category for separable C^* -algebras \mathbf{KK} as a fully faithful triangulated subcategory. However, \mathbf{hKK}_∞ has better formal properties (see Remark 8.29 of [8]). Moreover, in the stable ∞ -category \mathbf{KK}_∞ one can compute limits and colimits, which carry more refined information than the weak (co)limits and sequential homotopy (co)limits in the triangulated category \mathbf{hKK}_∞ or \mathbf{kk}^{C^*} .

Remark 2.16. It would be interesting to understand the relationship between \mathbf{hKK}_∞ and the bivariant K-theory for σ - C^* -algebras [7] (see also [23]). Note that the notion of a σ - C^* -algebra is more restrictive than that of an arbitrary noncommutative (pointed) space.

3. BOOTSTRAP CATEGORY IN \mathbf{KK}_∞

The Universal Coefficient Theorem (UCT) is a milestone in the development of bivariant K-theory and it is very natural to seek a generalization of this result beyond the category of separable C^* -algebras (or that of noncommutative pointed compact spaces). The original construction of the UCT class in Kasparov bivariant K-theory category is due to Rosenberg–Schochet [32]. A separable C^* -algebra A belongs to the UCT class if for every $B \in \mathbf{SC}^*$ there is a natural short exact sequence of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded abelian groups

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}_*(K_{*+1}(A), K_*(B)) \rightarrow \mathbf{KK}_*(A, B) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_*(K_*(A), K_*(B)) \rightarrow 0.$$

The UCT class can also be characterized as consisting of those C^* -algebras, which lie in the replete triangulated subcategory of \mathbf{KK} generated by \mathbb{C} that is also closed under countable coproducts. Henceforth we set $\Sigma_{C^*} = C_0((0, 1))$ for notational clarity and it follows from Lemma 2.9 of [24] that $\Sigma_{C^*} \hat{\otimes} (-) \cong \Sigma_{\mathbf{NS}_*}(-)$. Generalizing the arguments of the proof of Bott periodicity in [6] we get

Proposition 3.1. For any $X, Y \in \mathcal{NS}_*^{\text{op}}$ there is a canonical isomorphism

$$\mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), k(\Sigma^2 Y)) \cong \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), k(Y)) \cong \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(\Sigma^2 X), k(Y)).$$

Here $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\mathcal{NS}_*} = \Omega_{\mathcal{NS}_*^{\text{op}}}$.

Proof. We only show $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), k(\Sigma^2 Y)) \cong \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), k(Y))$; the proof of the other isomorphism $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), k(Y)) \cong \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(\Sigma^2 X), k(Y))$ is similar. Consider the reduced Toeplitz extension $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \rightarrow T_0 \rightarrow \Sigma_{\mathcal{C}^*} \rightarrow 0$. It produces a fiber sequence in $\mathcal{NS}_*^{\text{op}}$ and tensoring it with Y we obtain yet another fiber sequence. Thus $k(\mathbb{K} \otimes Y) \rightarrow k(T_0 \otimes Y) \rightarrow k(\Sigma Y)$ is a (co)fiber sequence in \mathbf{KK}_∞ which descends to an exact triangle in \mathbf{hKK}_∞ . Here we have used that fact that $\Sigma_{\mathcal{C}^*} \otimes Y \cong \Sigma Y$ (see Lemma 2.9 of [24]). Applying the functor $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), -)$ we get a long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), k(\mathbb{K} \otimes Y)) \rightarrow \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), k(T_0 \otimes Y)) \rightarrow \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), k(\Sigma Y)) \cdots$$

Note that $\Omega_{\mathbf{KK}_\infty} k(X) \simeq k(\Sigma X)$ and there is a boundary map

$$\mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), k(\Sigma^2 Y)) \rightarrow \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), k(\mathbb{K} \otimes Y))$$

whence we are done if we show

- (1) $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), k(\mathbb{K} \hat{\otimes} Y)) \cong \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), k(Y))$, and
- (2) $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(X), k(T_0 \hat{\otimes} Y)) = 0$.

Since the reduced Toeplitz algebra T_0 is \mathbf{KK} -equivalent to 0 we get (2) from Remark 2.6. For (1) observe that $\mathcal{NS}_*^{\text{op}} = \text{Pro}_\omega(\mathcal{SC}_\infty^*)$ and hence $Y = \varprojlim_i Y_i$, where each $Y_i \in \mathcal{SC}_\infty^*$. Since \otimes commutes with colimits in \mathcal{NS}_* or limits in $\mathcal{NS}_*^{\text{op}}$ (see Proposition 1.1 part (1)) we get $\mathbb{K} \otimes Y \simeq \varprojlim_i \mathbb{K} \otimes Y_i$ and consequently $k(\mathbb{K} \otimes Y) \simeq \varprojlim_i k(\mathbb{K} \otimes Y_i)$ (see Theorem 2.3). Using the fact that k is symmetric monoidal, we have for each i

$$k(Y_i) \simeq k(\mathbb{C}) \otimes k(Y_i) \xrightarrow{k(i) \otimes \text{id}} k(\mathbb{K}) \otimes k(Y_i) \simeq k(\mathbb{K} \otimes Y_i)$$

is an equivalence in \mathbf{KK}_∞ (see Corollary 2.5) from which (1) follows. \square

Lemma 3.2. For any $A \in \mathcal{SC}^*$ there are natural isomorphisms:

$$\mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(\mathbb{C}), k(A)) \cong K_0(A) \text{ and } \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(\Sigma_{\mathcal{C}^*}), k(A)) \cong K_1(A).$$

Proof. The assertion follows from Theorem 2.4 and the above Proposition. \square

We spell out the construction of the *bootstrap category* following subsection 1.2. Recall that there is a composite functor

$$\mathcal{NS}_* \xrightarrow{\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}}^\infty} \mathcal{NSp}' \xrightarrow{R} \mathcal{NSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}],$$

whose opposite functor gives us $k : \mathcal{NS}_*^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{KK}_\infty$. Let \mathcal{C} denote the stable ∞ -subcategory of $\mathbf{KK}_\infty^{\text{op}}$ generated by $k(\mathbb{C})$. It is the closure of $k(\mathbb{C})$ under translations (in both directions) and cofibers. Now we set $\mathbf{KK}_\infty^{\text{bt}} := \text{Ind}_\omega(\mathcal{C})^{\text{op}}$, which is a stable ∞ -subcategory of \mathbf{KK}_∞ . Hence the homotopy category of $\text{Ind}_\omega(\mathcal{C})$ is a localizing subcategory of $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{op}}$ compactly generated by $k(\mathbb{C})$, since $k(\mathbb{C})$ is compact in $\mathbf{KK}_\infty^{\text{op}}$.

Definition 3.3. We define $\mathbf{KK}_\infty^{\text{bt}}$ (resp. $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{bt}}$) to be the *bootstrap category* in \mathbf{KK}_∞ (resp. in \mathbf{hKK}_∞) (see also Remark 3.7 and Definition 3.9 below).

Let $\mathbb{Z}[u, u^{-1}]$ be a differential graded algebra with trivial differentials and $\deg(u) = 2$ and let $D(\mathbb{Z}[u, u^{-1}])$ denote its unbounded derived category of differential graded modules. The derived category $D(\mathbb{Z}[u, u^{-1}])$ is also the homotopy category of a stable model category. Our bivariant K-theory category possesses the *correct* formal properties from the viewpoint of homotopy theory. Thus we are able to use a result of Bousfield [4] and Franke [11] (written up carefully in [28]; see also [29]) to arrive at an algebraic description of the triangulated category $(\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{bt}})^{\text{op}}$.

Theorem 3.4. There is an additive equivalence of categories $(\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{bt}})^{\text{op}} \simeq D(\mathbb{Z}[u, u^{-1}])$.

Proof. Since $(\mathbf{KK}_\infty^{\text{bt}})^{\text{op}} := \text{Ind}_\omega(\mathcal{C})$ is a presentable stable ∞ -category the triangulated category $(\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{bt}})^{\text{op}}$ admits infinite coproducts. It follows from Theorem 2.4 that the graded Hom object $\text{Hom}_{(\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{bt}})^{\text{op}}}(\Sigma^*k(\mathbb{C}), k(\mathbb{C})) \cong \text{Hom}_{(\mathbf{hKK}_\infty)^{\text{op}}}(\Sigma^*k(\mathbb{C}), k(\mathbb{C}))$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}[u, u^{-1}]$ with $\deg(u) = 2$. Since the graded global dimension of $\mathbb{Z}[u, u^{-1}]$ is 1 and it is concentrated in even dimensions, one deduces the assertion from Proposition 5.2.3 of [28]. \square

Remark 3.5. It is not clear whether the above additive equivalence of categories is actually an exact equivalence of triangulated categories (see Remark 5. 2.4 of [28]). Hence we are not able to conclude that $(\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{bt}})^{\text{op}}$ is *algebraic* as a triangulated category according to the definition in [34].

Now we are going to justify the notation $\mathbf{KK}_\infty^{\text{bt}}$ with the help of two simple propositions.

Proposition 3.6. Let \mathcal{T} denote the triangulated category $(\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{bt}})^{\text{op}}$. Then for any $X, Y \in \mathcal{T}$ there is a natural short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{K_*(k(\mathbb{C}))}^1(K_*(\Sigma X), K_*(Y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{K_*(k(\mathbb{C}))}(K_*(X), K_*(Y)) \rightarrow 0.$$

In particular, X is isomorphic to Y in \mathcal{T} if and only if $K_*(X)$ and $K_*(Y)$ are isomorphic as graded $K_*(k(\mathbb{C})) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[u, u^{-1}]$ -modules.

Proof. The assertion is a consequence of Proposition 5.1.1 of [28]. \square

Remark 3.7. The above result is a universal coefficient theorem in \mathbf{hKK}_∞ via K-homology.

Proposition 3.8. Let A be a nuclear separable C^* -algebra satisfying UCT with finitely generated K-theory. Then $k(A)$ belongs to $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{bt}}$.

Proof. Under the assumptions A is KK-equivalent to $C(X, x)$, where (X, x) is a finite pointed CW complex (see Corollary 7.5 of [32]). It is clear that $k(C(X, x))$ belongs to $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty^{\text{bt}}$. The assertion now follows from Theorem 2.4. \square

3.1. The K-theoretic bootstrap category. It follows from Theorem 2.4 that there is a canonical fully faithful functor $k : \mathbf{KK} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{hKK}_\infty$. Let \mathcal{B}_{C^*} denote the triangulated subcategory of \mathbf{KK} consisting of those separable C^* -algebras that satisfy UCT. Let $K_*(-)$ denote the $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded K-theory functor on \mathbf{KK} . One interpretation of \mathcal{B}_{C^*} is that it is the the Verdier quotient $\mathbf{KK}/\ker(K_*)$ (see Theorem 13.11 of [8]).

We know from Proposition 2.7 that the triangulated category \mathbf{hKK}_∞ admits arbitrary coproducts. We denote the coproduct in \mathbf{hKK}_∞ by \coprod . Let $\mathbf{Ab}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ denote the category of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded

abelian groups. The object $k(\mathbb{C}) \coprod k(\Sigma_{C^*})$ corepresents a functor $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ that generalizes the functor $K_* : \mathbf{KK} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, i.e., for any separable C^* -algebra A one has

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(\mathbb{C}) \coprod k(\Sigma_{C^*}), k(A)) &\cong \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(\mathbb{C}), k(A)) \oplus \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(\Sigma_{C^*}), k(A)) \\ &\cong K_0(A) \oplus K_1(A) = K_*(A). \end{aligned}$$

Let us denote the corepresented functor $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty(k(\mathbb{C}) \coprod k(\Sigma_{C^*}), -) : \mathbf{hKK}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ by \mathbf{K} . We have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{KK} & \xrightarrow{\mathbf{k}} & \mathbf{hKK}_\infty \\ \mathbf{K}_* \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{K} \\ \mathbf{Ab}^{\mathbb{Z}/2} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Ab}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}. \end{array}$$

Let \mathcal{N} denote the triangulated subcategory of \mathbf{hKK}_∞ spanned by the objects in the image of $k(\ker(\mathbf{K}_*))$. Since \mathcal{N}^{op} is contained in the compact objects of $(\mathbf{hKK}_\infty)^{\text{op}}$, one concludes that the localizing subcategory $\langle\langle \mathcal{N}^{\text{op}} \rangle\rangle$ of $(\mathbf{hKK}_\infty)^{\text{op}}$ generated by \mathcal{N}^{op} is compactly generated. It follows that there is a coproduct preserving (Bousfield) localization of triangulated categories $(\mathbf{hKK}_\infty)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow (\mathbf{hKK}_\infty)^{\text{op}} / \langle\langle \mathcal{N}^{\text{op}} \rangle\rangle$ and hence the product preserving (Bousfield) colocalization $\mathbf{hKK}_\infty \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$, where \mathcal{B} is the opposite of the triangulated category $(\mathbf{hKK}_\infty)^{\text{op}} / \langle\langle \mathcal{N}^{\text{op}} \rangle\rangle$.

Definition 3.9. We define the triangulated category \mathcal{B} to be the *K-theoretic bootstrap category*. A justification for this nomenclature will be provided below (see Theorem 3.12).

Remark 3.10. It follows from Theorem 7.2.1 (2) of [19] that the triangulated category \mathcal{B}^{op} is compactly generated.

Proposition 3.11. There is a fully faithful exact functor $\mathcal{B}_{C^*} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$.

Proof. The proof follows from standard arguments along the lines of Theorem 2.26 of [24]. \square

Theorem 3.12. Set $\pi_*(-) = \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(\Sigma^*k(\mathbb{C}), -)$ and let $X \in \mathcal{B}$. Then for any $Y \in \mathbf{hKK}_\infty$ there is a natural short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(\pi_{*+1}(X), \pi_*(Y)) \rightarrow \mathbf{hKK}_\infty(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\pi_*(X), \pi_*(Y)) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. Since the triangulated category \mathbf{hKK}_∞ admits coproducts (see Proposition 2.7) the argument in the proof of Theorem 13.11 (and Exercise 13.13) of [8] goes through. \square

Remark 3.13. Observe that $\pi_*(k(X)) = K^*(X)$, where $K^*(X)$ is the K-theory of $X \in \mathbf{NS}_*$ (see Definition 2.2). Thus the objects of \mathcal{B} satisfy a K-theoretic universal coefficient theorem. The ad hoc notation $\pi_*(-)$ in Theorem 3.12 is deployed to make the short exact sequence resemble the usual UCT sequence in KK-theory.

Remark 3.14. Let $\ker(\mathbf{K})$ denote the full triangulated subcategory of \mathbf{hKK}_∞ consisting of those objects X with $\mathbf{K}(X) \simeq 0$. The triangulated category \mathbf{hKK}_∞ admits arbitrary products (see Corollary 2.14) and the subcategory $\ker(\mathbf{K}) \subseteq \mathbf{hKK}_\infty$ is colocalizing. However, it is not clear whether $\ker(\mathbf{K})^{\text{op}}$ is compactly generated (this is related to the smashing conjecture in $\mathbf{hNSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]$). Hence the predictable analogue of Proposition 3.11 may not hold in this case.

4. \mathcal{Z} -COLOCALIZATION OF NONCOMMUTATIVE SPECTRA

Here we use the basic terminology of rings and modules in the context of ∞ -categories from Sections 3 and 4 of [20]. Recall from subsection 1.1 that there is a smashing colocalization $R_{\mathcal{Z}} : \mathbf{NSp}' \rightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$. We set $\mathbf{ZZ}_{\infty} = \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]^{\text{op}}$ so that there is a composite functor

$$\mathbf{NS}_* \xrightarrow{\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^{\infty}} \mathbf{NSp}' \xrightarrow{R_{\mathcal{Z}}} \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}],$$

whose opposite functor is denoted by $z : \mathbf{NS}_*^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{ZZ}_{\infty}$. Recall from Proposition 1.8 that there is a fully faithful functor $\Theta : \Sigma\mathbf{Ho}^{C^*} \rightarrow \mathbf{hNSp}'^{\text{op}}$, which maps A viewed as $(A, 0) \in \Sigma\mathbf{Ho}^{C^*}$ to $\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^{\infty}(A)$. From Remark 1.12 we deduce that $z(\mathbb{C}) \simeq \Theta(\mathcal{Z})$ is a commutative algebra object in $\mathbf{NSp}'^{\text{op}}$. Observe that $z(\mathbb{C}) = \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^{\infty}(\mathcal{Z})$ as an object in $\mathbf{NSp}'^{\text{op}}$.

4.1. Bootstrap category in \mathbf{ZZ}_{∞} . Let A be a separable C^* -algebra, such that $\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^{\infty}(A)$ is a coidempotent object in \mathbf{NSp}' . Then we have seen that $\mathcal{C} = \mathbf{NSp}'[A^{-1}]$ is a compactly generated and closed symmetric monoidal stable ∞ -category, whose unit object $\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}} = \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^{\infty}(A)$ is compact. Applying the construction from subsection 1.2 we obtain the bootstrap category in $\mathbf{NSp}'[A^{-1}]$. Let us now investigate the bootstrap category of \mathbf{ZZ}_{∞} .

Definition 4.1. Specializing to the case $A = \mathcal{Z}$ produces a compactly generated stable ∞ -subcategory $\text{Ind}_{\omega}(\langle \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^{\infty}(\mathcal{Z}) \rangle)$ of $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$. The subcategory $\mathbf{ZZ}_{\infty}^{\text{bt}} := \text{Ind}_{\omega}(\langle \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^{\infty}(\mathcal{Z}) \rangle)^{\text{op}}$ of $\mathbf{ZZ}_{\infty} = \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]^{\text{op}}$ is said to be the *bootstrap category* inside \mathbf{ZZ}_{∞} .

Remark 4.2. By construction $\mathbf{hZZ}_{\infty}^{\text{bt}}$ is the colocalizing subcategory of \mathbf{hZZ}_{∞} generated by $\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^{\infty}(\mathcal{Z})$, since $\mathbf{hInd}_{\omega}(\langle \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^{\infty}(\mathcal{Z}) \rangle)$ is the localizing subcategory of $\mathbf{hNSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$ generated by $\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^{\infty}(\mathcal{Z})$, i.e., the closure in $\mathbf{hNSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$ under translations, cofibers, and arbitrary coproducts.

The first step towards understanding \mathbf{ZZ}_{∞} is to investigate the bootstrap category $\mathbf{ZZ}_{\infty}^{\text{bt}}$. We get a description of its opposite category as a *module category* using the classification of stable model categories by Schwede–Shipley [36]. More precisely, using the enhanced version in the symmetric monoidal setup (see Proposition 7.1.2.7 of [20]) we get

Proposition 4.3. Let $\mathcal{C} = (\mathbf{ZZ}_{\infty}^{\text{bt}})^{\text{op}}$ so that $\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}} = \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^{\infty}(\mathcal{Z})$. Then there is an equivalence $\mathcal{C} \simeq \text{Mod}_R$, where $R = \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}})$ is an E_{∞} -ring.

Proof. By construction \mathcal{C} is generated by the tensor unit $\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}}$, which is a compact object. The tensor product preserves finite colimits separately in each variable in the stable ∞ -category $\langle \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}} \rangle$. Hence it preserves small colimits separately in each variable in $\text{Ind}_{\omega}(\langle \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}} \rangle) = \mathcal{C}$ (see Corollary 4.8.1.13 of [20]). The assertion now follows from Proposition 7.1.2.7 of [20]. \square

Remark 4.4. Our construction of the bootstrap category $\mathbf{ZZ}_{\infty}^{\text{bt}}$ (or $\mathbf{ZZ}_{\infty}^{\text{bt,op}}$) enables us to give an algebraic recipe to compute its morphism groups. More precisely, let $\mathcal{C} = (\mathbf{ZZ}_{\infty}^{\text{bt}})^{\text{op}}$ and set $\mathbf{Z}(X) = \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}}, X)$ (the mapping spectrum) for every $X \in \mathcal{C}$. Note that $\mathbf{Z}(X)$ is a module spectrum over $R = \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}})$. Then for any $X_1, X_2 \in \mathcal{C}$ there is an equivalence of spectra $\mathcal{C}(X_1, X_2) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Mod}_R(\mathbf{Z}(X_1), \mathbf{Z}(X_2))$ and there is a convergent spectral sequence (see, for instance, Corollary 4.15 of [2])

$$E_2^{p,q} = \text{Ext}_{\pi_{-*}(R)}^{\pi_{-*}}(\pi_{-*}(\mathbf{Z}(X_1)), \pi_{-*}(\mathbf{Z}(X_2))) \Rightarrow \pi_{-p-q} \text{Mod}_R(\mathbf{Z}(X_1), \mathbf{Z}(X_2)).$$

We now introduce an equivalence relation on C^* -algebras. Let $A \in \mathbf{SC}^*$, such that $\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^{\infty}(A)$ is a coidempotent object in \mathbf{NSp}' . As explained before one can consider the bootstrap category generated by a set of compact objects V in $\mathbf{NSp}'[A^{-1}]$.

Definition 4.5. Let B, C be two separable C^* -algebras. Then

- (1) we say that B, C are A -equivalent (denoted $B \sim_A C$) if $\{R_A \circ \Sigma_{S'}^\infty(B)\}$ and $\{R_A \circ \Sigma_{S'}^\infty(C)\}$ generate equivalent bootstrap categories in $\mathbf{NSp}'[A^{-1}]$ and
- (2) we say $B \leq_A C$ if the bootstrap category generated by $\{R_A \circ \Sigma_{S'}^\infty(B)\}$ is contained in the bootstrap category generated by $\{R_A \circ \Sigma_{S'}^\infty(C)\}$.

Remark 4.6. It is clear that \sim_A is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive, i.e., an equivalence relation and \leq_A is reflexive, anti-symmetric, and transitive, i.e., a partial order. For $A, B \in \mathbf{SC}^*$ it is an interesting problem to determine whether $A \sim_C B$, i.e., whether $\{\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(A)\}$ and $\{\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(B)\}$ generate equivalent bootstrap categories.

Remark 4.7. It is conceivable that a finer equivalence relation than the one in Definition 4.5 is more interesting. One can define B, C to be *thick* A -equivalent (denoted $B \sim_A^t C$) if $\{R_A \circ \Sigma_{S'}^\infty(B)\}$ and $\{R_A \circ \Sigma_{S'}^\infty(C)\}$ generate equivalent thick subcategories in $\mathbf{hNSp}'[A^{-1}]$.

Proposition 4.8. If $A \sim_C B$ then $\text{End}(\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(A))$ and $\text{End}(\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(B))$ are Morita equivalent E_1 -rings.

Proof. Observe first that there are equivalences [36]

$$\text{Ind}_\omega(\langle \Sigma_{S'}^\infty(A) \rangle) \simeq \mathbf{RMod}_{\text{End}(\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(A))} \text{ and } \text{Ind}_\omega(\langle \Sigma_{S'}^\infty(B) \rangle) \simeq \mathbf{RMod}_{\text{End}(\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(B))}$$

(see also Theorem 7.1.2.1 of [20] for the version needed here). Now $A \sim_C B$ implies the assertion, i.e., $\mathbf{RMod}_{\text{End}(\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(A))} \simeq \mathbf{RMod}_{\text{End}(\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(B))}$. \square

Remark 4.9. Algebraic K-theory and topological Hochschild homology are two examples of Morita invariant functors. For an E_1 -ring R the algebraic K-theory functor takes as input $(\mathbf{RMod}_R)^c$, i.e., the stable ∞ -category of compact right R -modules.

Let p, q be relatively prime infinite supernatural numbers and $Z_{p,q}$ be a prime dimension drop C^* -algebra. Let \mathcal{Q} be the universal UHF algebra of infinite type.

Theorem 4.10. In \mathcal{Z} -colocalized noncommutative spectra $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$ the following hold:

- (1) $\mathbb{C} \sim_{\mathcal{Z}} \mathcal{Z}$
- (2) $\mathbb{C} \leq_{\mathcal{Z}} Z_{p,q}$
- (3) $\mathbb{K} \simeq_{\mathcal{Z}} \mathbb{K} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Q}$

Proof. Observe that $R_A \circ \Sigma_{S'}^\infty(B) \simeq \Sigma_{S'}^\infty(B \hat{\otimes} A)$. Thus for (1) we need to show that the bootstrap categories generated by $\{\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(\mathcal{Z})\}$ and $\{\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(\mathcal{Z} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Z})\}$ are equivalent. Since \mathcal{Z} is strongly self-absorbing the unital embedding $\text{id} \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{Z}} : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Z}$ is a unital $*$ -homomorphism between strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebras that is homotopic to an isomorphism. Hence $\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(\mathcal{Z}) \xleftarrow{\sim} \Sigma_{S'}^\infty(\mathcal{Z} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Z})$ in $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$, from which the assertion follows.

Thanks to (1) for (2) we simply need to show $\mathcal{Z} \leq_{\mathcal{Z}} Z_{p,q}$, i.e., we need to show that the bootstrap category generated by $\{\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(\mathcal{Z} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Z})\}$ is contained in that of $\{\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(Z_{p,q} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Z})\}$. Recall that it is shown in Proposition 3.5 of [30] that there are unital embeddings $\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow Z_{p,q}$ and $Z_{p,q} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$, so that the composition is a unital endomorphism $\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$. Since the space of unital endomorphisms of \mathcal{Z} is contractible (see Theorem 2.3 of [9]) the above composition is homotopic to the identity. By tensoring with \mathcal{Z} and applying $\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(-)$ we find that the composition $\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(\mathcal{Z} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Z}) \rightarrow \Sigma_{S'}^\infty(Z_{p,q} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Z}) \rightarrow \Sigma_{S'}^\infty(\mathcal{Z} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Z})$ is homotopic to the identity in $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$. Hence we conclude that $\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(\mathcal{Z} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Z})$ is a retract of $\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(Z_{p,q} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Z})$ in $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$. Since the bootstrap category generated by $\{\Sigma_{S'}^\infty(Z_{p,q} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Z})\}$ is a localizing subcategory of $\mathbf{NSp}'[\mathcal{Z}^{-1}]$ we conclude that

$\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathcal{Z} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Z})$ belongs to this bootstrap category. Now the assertion follows from Proposition 5.3.5.11 (1) of [21].

We prove (3) by contradiction. Set $E_1 = \text{End}(\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathbb{K}))$ and $E_2 = \text{End}(\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(\mathbb{K} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Q}))$ and assume $\mathbb{K} \sim_{\mathcal{Z}} \mathbb{K} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{Q}$. This implies that the topological Hochschild homology E_1 and E_2 are equivalent. However, this is false. \square

4.2. Bousfield equivalence. An important concept in the global structure of the stable homotopy category is *Bousfield equivalence* [3]. It is possible to consider a variant of it for noncommutative spectra. We present a definition that is slightly different from the routine generalization of Bousfield equivalence for spectra. Indeed, unlike localizations with respect to arbitrary spectra we focus on smashing colocalizations with respect to certain C^* -algebras (their stabilizations are compact objects in \mathbf{NSp}').

Definition 4.11. Let $A, B \in \mathbf{SC}_\infty^{*\text{op}}$, such that $\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(A), \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}'}^\infty(B)$ are coidempotent objects in \mathbf{NSp}' (see subsection 1.1). Then

- (1) we say that A and B are *Bousfield equivalent* if $\mathbf{NSp}'[A^{-1}] \simeq \mathbf{NSp}'[B^{-1}]$ (as stable ∞ -categories) and
- (2) we say that $A \preceq B$ if there is a fully faithful functor $\mathbf{NSp}'[A^{-1}] \hookrightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'[B^{-1}]$.

Example 4.12. It follows from Theorem 2.4 and \mathcal{Z} -stability in bivariant K-theory that the canonical unital $*$ -homomorphism $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ induces an equivalence in $\mathbf{KK}_\infty^{\text{op}} = \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]$. Therefore, the inclusion $\mathbf{NSp}'[(\mathcal{Z} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{K})^{-1}] \hookrightarrow \mathbf{NSp}'[\mathbb{K}^{-1}]$ (see Example 2) is an equivalence of stable ∞ -categories whence $\mathcal{Z} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{K}$ and \mathbb{K} are Bousfield equivalent.

Example 4.13. If $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$ is an injective $*$ -homomorphism between strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebras, then it follows from Proposition 1.14 and Example 1.15 that $\mathcal{D}' \preceq \mathcal{D}$.

Remark 4.14. In view of the results in [33] it is important to work with stable ∞ -categories rather than their triangulated homotopy categories in the above definition. Note that the definition extends effortlessly to all coidempotent objects in \mathbf{NSp}' (and eventually to all objects in \mathbf{NSp}' with some effort). It would be interesting to classify strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebras up to Bousfield equivalence (according to Definition 4.11).

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