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www.elsevier.com/locate/jfaA bivariate theory for the Cuntz semigroup[☆]Joan Bosa^a, Gabriele Törneta^b, Joachim Zacharias^{b,*}^a Centre de Recerca Matemàtica and Departament de Matemàtiques, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain^b School of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Glasgow, University Place, G12 8QQ, Glasgow, UK

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ABSTRACT

We introduce a bivariate version of the Cuntz semigroup as equivalence classes of order zero maps generalizing the ordinary Cuntz semigroup. The theory has many features formally analogous to KK-theory including a composition product. We establish basic properties, like additivity, stability and continuity, and study categorical aspects in the setting of local C*-algebras. We determine the bivariate Cuntz semigroup for numerous examples such as when the second algebra is a Kirchberg algebra, and Cuntz homology for compact Hausdorff spaces which provides a complete invariant. Moreover, we establish identities when tensoring with strongly self-absorbing C*-algebras. Finally, we show how to use the bivariate Cuntz semigroup of the present work to classify unital and stably finite C*-algebras.

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1. Introduction

The Cuntz semigroup was introduced in the pioneering work [11] of Joachim Cuntz in the 1970's as a C^* -analogue of the Murray-von Neumann semigroup of projections in von Neumann algebras, replacing equivalence classes of projections by suitable equivalence classes of positive elements in the union of all matrix iterations of the algebra. Since projections are particular positive elements the Cuntz semigroup may, in a certain sense, be regarded as a refinement of the K_0 -group together with all trace space information. Therefore, it is designed as a tool for primarily studying algebras with traces. For those algebras it is typically a very rich object (see [8] for further details). With the recent surge of the Elliott classification programme there has been tremendous research activity on such algebras. This programme aims at classifying simple nuclear C^* -algebras using K-theoretic and trace space data. Hence, it is not surprising that there has been a renewed and growing interest in the Cuntz semigroup as a classifying invariant for C^* -algebras.

Apart from its role as a potential invariant in refined versions of the Elliott programme, the Cuntz semigroup also features in the Toms-Winter regularity conjecture. This conjecture predicts that three regularity conditions of simple nuclear C^* -algebras of very different nature are in fact equivalent and one of these conditions, strict comparison, is an algebraic property of the Cuntz semigroup.

There are many other instances where the Cuntz semigroup has been successfully used in the classification programme both in the simple and non-simple framework. For instance Toms uses the Cuntz semigroup to show that his famous examples of simple nuclear C^* -algebras with the same Elliott invariant are not isomorphic [25]. In the non-simple setting, Robert classified inductive limits of one-dimensional NCCW-complexes with trivial K_1 -group via the Cuntz semigroup [22].

Both, the Elliott conjecture and the Toms-Winter regularity conjecture have motivated an in-depth study of the structural properties of the Cuntz semigroup in recent years (see e.g. [1,2,4,10,15,22]). Following this line of research, the main purpose of the present paper is to introduce and study a **bivariant version** of the Cuntz semigroup. Our main motivation stems from Kasparov's bivariant KK-theory. This theory which contains K-theory and K-homology as special cases has many applications and plays a central role in operator algebras. One instance of particular relevance to us is the crucial use of KK-theory in the classification of purely infinite C^* -algebras. Indeed, Kirchberg and Phillips showed that two Kirchberg algebras are isomorphic if and only if they are KK-equivalent, i.e. there exists an invertible element in the corresponding KK-group ([18,19]). It is rea-

sonable to expect that the bivariant Cuntz semigroup should play a similar role for the classification of stably finite C^* -algebras. We provide a classification theorem along those lines in Theorem 6.12 (Section 6), where we show that unital stably finite C^* -algebras are isomorphic if and only if there exists a (strictly) invertible element in the bivariant Cuntz semigroup. Our result implies in particular the known fact that the ordinary Cuntz semigroup provides a complete invariant for a certain class of C^* -algebras such as AI-algebras and inductive limits of one-dimensional NCCW complexes with trivial K_1 , among others.

The definition we propose is based on equivalence classes of completely positive contractive maps of order zero, c.p.c. order zero for short. Based on previous work these maps were introduced and fully characterized in [27], by Winter and the third named author, and have recently played a crucial role in the latest developments of the classification programme ([14,24]). It seems plausible to predict that their importance will still increase. All $*$ -homomorphisms are of order zero and there is a *one-to-one* correspondence between the c.p.c. order zero maps between C^* -algebras A and B and $*$ -homomorphisms from the cone $CA = C_0((0, 1]) \otimes A$ over A to B ([27]). Contrary to general completely positive maps, order zero maps induce maps between the Cuntz semigroups and trace spaces of the corresponding algebras (cf. [27, Corollary 3.5]). This fact is one of our main motivations for using order zero maps in our definition.

There is also an abstract algebraic (categorical) definition of a bivariant Cuntz semigroup explored in [3], which is fairly different from our analytic definition. At this point their relation is not clear at all, as is further exposed at the end of [3]. We leave the exploration of this relationship as a major open problem for subsequent work.

In our definition, in analogy to KK-theory, the resulting bivariant Cuntz semigroup contains the ordinary Cuntz semigroup by specializing the first variable to \mathbb{C} . Specializing the second variable to \mathbb{C} , leads to a contravariant functor which we term *Cuntz homology*. Contrary to K-homology which had been considered before KK-theory, Cuntz homology is studied in the present paper for the first time. It appears as a very fine invariant.

Similarly to KK-theory our bivariant theory admits a product given essentially by composition. We regard our theory as a refinement of KK-theory: the classes of projections in the ordinary Cuntz semigroup correspond in the bivariant setting to classes of $*$ -homomorphisms from the first algebra to the stabilization of the second. The subsemigroup given by those appear as an unstable version of KK-theory. As for the ordinary Cuntz semigroup our bivariant version will in general contain many more classes which correspond to order zero maps not equivalent to $*$ -homomorphisms.

Besides the described properties, we also show functorial features for the bivariant Cuntz semigroup, analogous to the ones that the ordinary Cuntz semigroup possesses, and establish further properties analogous to those of KK-theory, such as additivity, functoriality and continuity, where continuity turns out to be a more complicated issue. We investigate our theory and its continuity properties in different categorical settings. To begin with, we consider it within the setting of the category \mathcal{W} defined in [4], a category to which all Cuntz semigroups of a *local* C^* -algebras belong and which leads

to continuity for the ordinary Cuntz semigroup. We show that every bivariant Cuntz semigroup for a pair of *local* C^* -algebras is an object of the category \mathcal{W} . In this categorical framework, continuity, however, appears to remain a special feature of the ordinary Cuntz semigroup. We can show that the bifunctor that emerges from our setting is continuous only in very special cases (see Section 3.1 for further details). On the other hand this opens up the possibility to study a Cuntz analogue of the notion of KK-semiprojectivity of [12]. However, such a theory goes beyond the scope of the present paper.

Following alternative definitions of the ordinary Cuntz semigroup we also give a bivariant extension of the Hilbert module picture described in [10]. This has the bearings of Kasparov cycles for KK-theory, but with a more suitable set of axioms to accommodate the different nature of the equivalence relation. It is then a natural question whether the bivariant object that arises this way is an element of the category \mathcal{Cu} , leading to continuity in this setting which would generalise the remarkable results in [10] to our bivariant theory. We do not answer this question here; however, its proof would go on the lines of showing, among other properties, that the stabilized bivariant Cuntz semigroup is closed under suprema. A possible approach to it could be provided by a generalization of the open projection picture for the Cuntz semigroup described in [20,6].

The explicit computation of a Cuntz semigroup turns out to be a rather hard problem, and the bivariant theory discussed here, being an extension of the former, appears even harder to determine. There are two special cases though where such a computation can be done by exploiting some fundamental results: when the codomain is a Kirchberg algebra and the domain is an exact C^* -algebra, and when the first algebra is commutative and the second is just the set of scalars \mathbb{C} (Cuntz homology). Moreover, we prove an absorption result for strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebras which is very useful in obtaining general identities for the bivariant Cuntz semigroup.

Outline of the paper

The present work is organized as follows. The current Section 1 provides an introduction to the motivations behind this paper and a quick overview of the main results, alongside this outline and a list of notation.

In Section 2 we give the main definitions that constitute the bivariant theory of the Cuntz semigroup that we are presenting. In order to do so we need to extend some well-known results concerning c.p.c. order zero maps to the setting of local C^* -algebras in the sense of [4], together with some other technical results that are used throughout. These are employed to investigate the properties of additivity, functoriality and stability of the bifunctor introduced within this section. Following the lead of [10] we also define a stabilized version of the bivariant Cuntz semigroup together with an equivalent module picture that closely resembles Kasparov's formulation of KK-theory.

Section 3 is devoted to some further categorical aspects. We investigate whether the bivariant Cuntz semigroup as defined in the previous section is an object of the category \mathcal{W} described in [4] and study any possible continuity properties.

In Section 4 we introduce the analogue of Kasparov’s product for the bivariant Cuntz semigroup together with the resulting notion of Cuntz equivalence between C^* -algebras.

In Section 5 we determine our explicit examples of bivariant Cuntz semigroups. We show that if the first variable is an exact C^* -algebra and the second is a Kirchberg algebra then the bivariant Cuntz semigroup is isomorphic to the two-sided ideal lattice of the algebra in the first argument. This generalizes the well-known result that the Cuntz semigroup of a Kirchberg algebra is $\{0, \infty\}$, i.e. the two-sided ideal lattice of \mathbb{C} . Next we consider the class of strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebras, which were studied systematically in [26] and play an important rôle in the Classification Programme. We study the behaviour of the bivariant Cuntz semigroup when its arguments are tensored by such C^* -algebras. An isomorphism theorem then allows to identify certain bivariant Cuntz semigroups with ordinary ones. Finally, using spectral theory we obtain a description of Cuntz homology for compact metrizable Hausdorff spaces. This object turns out to be a complete invariant for such spaces.

In Section 6 we use the composition product and the notion of strict Cuntz equivalence, which involves a scale condition, to provide a classification result for the bivariant Cuntz semigroup (Theorem 6.12). Specifically, we show that any two unital and stably finite C^* -algebras are isomorphic if and only if they are *strictly* Cuntz-equivalent.

Notation

In this paper we have employed standard notation whenever possible. However, for the reader’s convenience, we provide a brief summary of some possibly non-standard notation that has been employed throughout the present work.

- Δ Diagonal map $\Delta : A \rightarrow A \oplus A$. It embeds A into $A \oplus A$ *diagonally* by $\Delta(a) := a \oplus a$, for any $a \in A$.
- \oplus Direct sum. For two maps $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ and $\psi : C \rightarrow D$ we have $\phi \oplus \psi : A \oplus C \rightarrow B \oplus D$ defined as $(\phi \oplus \psi)(a \oplus c) := \phi(a) \oplus \psi(c)$.
- $\hat{\oplus}$ Direct sum of maps precomposed with Δ . For maps $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ and $\psi : A \rightarrow C$, $\phi \hat{\oplus} \psi : A \rightarrow B \oplus C$ is given by $(\phi \oplus \psi) \circ \Delta$.
- \subseteq Finite subset of.
- $\phi^{(n)}$ n -th ampliation of the map ϕ . That is, $\phi \otimes \text{id}_{M_n}$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$.
- K The C^* -algebra of compact operators on a infinite-dimensional separable Hilbert space.

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2. Definitions and properties

In this work we make use of the notion of local C^* -algebras in the sense of [4], i.e. a pre- C^* -algebra A is *local* if there is an arbitrary family of C^* -subalgebras $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ of A with the property that for any $i, j \in I$ there is $k \in I$ such that $A_i, A_j \subset A_k$ and $A = \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$. Equivalently a pre- C^* -algebra A is local if the C^* -algebra generated by a finite subset F of A in the completion of A is contained in A . In particular, every local C^* -algebra in this sense is closed under continuous functional calculus of its normal elements. The reason why we want to consider such a structure is because we make use of the infinite matrix algebra $M_\infty(A)$ over a C^* -algebra A throughout, which is a typical example of a local C^* -algebra.

At this point we make the blanket assumption that all the C^* -algebras we consider are separable, unless otherwise stated.

Let us start this section by recalling the definition and some properties of the class of maps between (local) C^* -algebras used all along this paper. As mentioned before, the structure theory for these maps was developed in [27].

Definition 2.1. Let A, B be C^* -algebras. A completely positive and contractive (c.p.c.) map $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ is said to be order zero if, for every $a, b \in A_+$ with $ab = 0$, one has $\phi(a)\phi(b) = 0$.

In the same article, Winter and the third author of the present paper show the structure theorem for c.p.c. order zero, and its one-to-one correspondence with $*$ -homomorphisms $\pi_\phi : C((0, 1]) \otimes A \rightarrow B$. We recall these two results below since they are used many times in this article.

Theorem 2.2. [27, Theorem 2.3] Let A, B be C^* -algebras and $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ a c.p. order zero map. Set $C := C^*(\phi(A)) \subseteq B$.

Then, there are a positive element $h \in \mathcal{M}(C) \cap C'$ with $\|h\| = \|\phi\|$ and a $*$ -homomorphism

$$\pi_\phi : A \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(C) \cap h'$$

such that

$$\pi_\phi(a)h = \phi(a).$$

If A is unital, then $h = \phi(1_A) \in C$.

Proposition 2.3. [27, Corollary 3.1] Let A, B be C^* -algebras. There is a one-to-one correspondence between c.p.c. order zero maps $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ and $*$ -homomorphisms $\pi : C_0((0, 1]) \otimes A \rightarrow B$, where ϕ and π are related by the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{a \mapsto \text{id}_{(0,1]} \otimes a} & C_0((0, 1]) \otimes A \\ & \searrow \phi & \downarrow \pi \\ & & B. \end{array} \quad (1)$$

Remark 2.4. We sometimes refer to the $*$ -homomorphism arising from a c.p.c. order zero map ϕ through [27, Theorem 2.3] as the *support $*$ -homomorphism* of ϕ . It will usually be denoted by π_ϕ . Note that in a representation $\phi(a) = h\pi(a)$, the element h and the homomorphism π are not always unique but they are uniquely determined by requiring that the support projections of ϕ , π and h are all equal. Often we will assume that tacitly.

We now extend Theorem 2.2 to the local C^* -algebras framework. Although the proof of this result is routine, we include it for completeness.

Proposition 2.5. Let A and B be local C^* -algebras, \tilde{A} and \tilde{B} their respective completions, and $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ be a c.p.c. order zero map. Then there exists a unique c.p.c. order zero extension $\tilde{\phi} : \tilde{A} \rightarrow \tilde{B}$ of ϕ .

Proof. Let $\tilde{\phi}$ be the c.p.c. extension of ϕ to the completions. One needs to check that orthogonality of elements in the completion is preserved by $\tilde{\phi}$. For any pair of positive contractions $a, b \in \tilde{A}^+$ with the property $ab = 0$, take sequences $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, \{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset A_1$, the unit ball of A , with the property that $a_n \rightarrow a$ and $b_n \rightarrow b$. Because A is a local C^* -algebra, the C^* -algebras A_n generated by $\{a_n, b_n\}$ inside \tilde{A} are contained in A ; hence, one can consider the restrictions $\phi_n := \phi|_{A_n}$. These are c.p.c. order zero maps over C^* -algebras (look at the proof of Proposition 2.16 for further details about this claim). By the structure theorem [27, Theorem 2.3], there are positive contractions h_n and $*$ -homomorphisms π_n such that $\phi_n(a) = h_n\pi_n(a)$ for any $a \in A_n$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By construction $\tilde{\phi}$ extends each ϕ_n , so one has the identity

$$\tilde{\phi}(a_n)\tilde{\phi}(b_n) = h_n\tilde{\phi}(a_nb_n).$$

By the joint continuity of the norm and the boundedness of $\tilde{\phi}$, one then gets

$$\tilde{\phi}(a)\tilde{\phi}(b) = 0,$$

which shows that the extension $\tilde{\phi}$ preserves orthogonality of positive elements and, therefore, has the order zero property. \square

Corollary 2.6. *Let A and B be local C^* -algebras, and let $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ be a c.p.c. order zero map. There is a positive element $h \in \mathcal{M}(C^*(\phi(A)))$ and a $*$ -homomorphism $\pi : A \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(C^*(\phi(A))) \cap \{h\}'$ such that $\|\phi\| = \|h\|$ and $\phi(a) = h\pi(a)$ for any $a \in A$.*

Proof. It suffices to apply [27, Theorem 2.3] to the extension provided by Proposition 2.5 and restrict the support $*$ -homomorphism $\pi_{\tilde{\phi}}$ to A in order to obtain the sought $*$ -homomorphism π . \square

Following the ideas given in the introduction, we define a notion of comparison of c.p.c. order zero maps. First of all we record the following basic result, which uses the blanket assumption that all algebras are separable.

Proposition 2.7. *Let A and B be local C^* -algebras and $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow B$ be two c.p.c. order zero maps. The following are equivalent.*

- i.* $\exists \{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset B$ such that $\|b_n^* \psi(a) b_n - \phi(a)\| \rightarrow 0$ for any $a \in A$;
- ii.* $\forall F \subseteq A, \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists b \in B$ such that $\|b^* \psi(a) b - \phi(a)\| < \epsilon$ for any $a \in F$.

Proof. *i.* \Rightarrow *ii.* is easy to check. Assume *ii.* holds. Then for any countable dense subset $D \subseteq A$ we can find $(b_n) \subseteq B$ which will depend on D such that

$$\|b_n^* \psi(d) b_n - \phi(d)\| \rightarrow 0$$

for all $d \in D$. Since (b_n) need not be bounded it is not immediately clear how this implies pointwise convergence for all $a \in A$. Let $\psi = h\pi$ the decomposition as in Theorem 2.2 for ψ . If A is unital then $h = \psi(1)$. In this case we may and shall assume that $1 \in D$ and then

$$b_n^* \psi(1) b_n = b_n^* h^{1/2} \pi(1) h^{1/2} b_n = b_n^* h^{1/2} h^{1/2} b_n \rightarrow \phi(1),$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus $c_n = h^{1/2} b_n$ defines a bounded sequence with norm bound, say, $C \geq 0$ for all n . For $a \in A$ and $\epsilon > 0$, choose $d \in D$ with $\|a - d\| < \frac{\epsilon}{3C^2+3}$ and $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\|b_n \psi(d) b_n - \phi(d)\| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{3}$ for $n \geq n_0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|c_n^* \pi(a) c_n - \phi(a)\| &\leq \|c_n^* \pi(a - d) c_n\| + \|c_n^* \pi(d) c_n - \phi(d)\| \\ &\quad + \|\phi(d - a)\| < \epsilon, \end{aligned}$$

for $n \geq n_0$. Hence $b_n^* \psi(a) b_n \rightarrow \phi(a)$ for all $a \in A$. If A is not unital let $(e_n) \subseteq A$ be an approximate unit consisting of positive contractions satisfying $e_n = e_n e_{n+1} = e_{n+1} e_n$ for all n which exists in a separable local C^* -algebra. Let us replace D by $\bigcup_{n,m=1}^{\infty} e_n D e_m \cup \{e_n, e_n^2 : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, and denote the resulting set again by D , by abuse of notation. Then for all $d \in D$ we can find n_0 such that $d = e_n d = d e_n = e_n d e_n$ whenever $n \geq n_0$. By passing

to a subsequence of (b_n) and denoting the subsequence again by (b_n) we may also assume that $b_n^* \psi(e_n^2) b_n - \phi(e_n^2) \rightarrow 0$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then $b_n^* h^{1/2} \pi(e_n) \pi(e_n) h^{1/2} b_n - \phi(e_n^2) \rightarrow 0$ and since $(\phi(e_n^2))$ is bounded also $c_n = \pi(e_n) h^{1/2} b_n$ forms a bounded sequence in B . For a given $d \in D$ there is $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for $n \geq n_0$ we have $e_n d e_n = d$ so that for such n

$$c_n^* \pi(d) c_n = b_n^* h^{1/2} \pi(e_n) \pi(d) \pi(e_n) h^{1/2} b_n = b_n^* h^{1/2} \pi(d) h^{1/2} b_n$$

and $\phi(e_n d e_n) = \phi(d)$ then implies

$$\|c_n^* \pi(d) c_n - \phi(d)\| = \|b_n^* \psi(d) b_n - \phi(d)\| \rightarrow 0$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for all $d \in D$. Using the boundedness of (c_n) a similar argument as before now shows that $\|c_n^* \pi(a) c_n - \phi(a)\| \rightarrow 0$ i.e. $b_n^* \psi(a) b_n \rightarrow \phi(a)$ for all $a \in A$. \square

Definition 2.8. Let A and B be local C^* -algebras and $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow B$ be c.p.c. order zero maps. Then ϕ is said to be (Cuntz-)subequivalent to ψ , in symbols $\phi \precsim \psi$, if any of the conditions of Proposition 2.7 holds.

It is left to the reader to check that the above relation defines a pre-order among c.p.c. order zero maps between local C^* -algebras. The antisymmetrization yields an equivalence relation \sim , that is $\phi \sim \psi$ if $\phi \precsim \psi$ and $\psi \precsim \phi$.

Definition 2.9. Let A and B be local C^* -algebras. The bivariant Cuntz semigroup $W(A, B)$ of A and B is the set of equivalence classes

$$W(A, B) = \{\phi : A \rightarrow M_\infty(B) \mid \phi \text{ is c.p.c. order zero}\} / \sim,$$

endowed with the binary operation $+: W(A, B) \times W(A, B) \rightarrow W(A, B)$ given by

$$[\phi] + [\psi] = [\phi \hat{\oplus} \psi].$$

Remark 2.10. It is clear that the codomain of the last sum is in $M_2(M_\infty(B))$. Throughout the paper, we fix an isomorphism between $M_2(M_\infty(B))$ and $M_\infty(B)$, such as the diagonal embedding. We will use it without further comment.

In [5, Proposition 2.5] it is shown that Cuntz comparison of positive elements from a commutative C^* -algebra A reduces to the containment of the supports of the two functions. Specifically, if X is a compact Hausdorff space and $f, g \in C(X)$ are positive functions, then $f \precsim g$ if and only if $\text{supp } f \subseteq \text{supp } g$, where $\text{supp } f$ means the open set of points where f does not vanish. We now provide the analogue of this result for the Cuntz comparison of c.p.c. order zero maps.

Proposition 2.11. *Let X be a compact Hausdorff space, A be a unital C^* -algebra and $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow C(X)$ be c.p.c. order zero maps. Then, $\phi \precsim \psi$ if and only if $\text{supp } \phi(1) \subseteq \text{supp } \psi(1)$ and $\pi_\phi(a) = \pi_\psi(a)\chi_{\text{supp } \phi(1)}$ for any $a \in A$.*

Proof. One implication is trivial, so let us focus on the converse. If $\phi \precsim \psi$, then there exists $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset C(X)$ such that

$$\| |f_n|^2 \psi(a) - \phi(a) \| \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall a \in A.$$

In particular, this holds for $a = 1$, which implies

$$\| |f_n|^2 \psi(1) - \phi(1) \| \rightarrow 0 \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \phi(1) \precsim \psi(1) \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \text{supp } \phi(1) \subseteq \text{supp } \psi(1).$$

By using [27, Theorem 2.3] on ϕ and ψ , one has

$$\| |f_n|^2 \psi(1) \pi_\psi(a) - \phi(1) \pi_\phi(a) \| \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall a \in A,$$

which, together with the previous condition between the images of the unit of A , implies that $\pi_\phi(a) = \pi_\psi(a)\chi_{\text{supp } \phi(1)}$ for any $a \in A$. \square

One can also introduce an order structure on the set $W(A, B)$, where A and B are any local C^* -algebras, by setting $[\phi] \leq [\psi]$ whenever the two c.p.c. order zero maps $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow B$ are such that $\phi \precsim \psi$. Thus, the bivariant Cuntz semigroup $(W(A, B), +, \leq)$ equipped with this order relation becomes an *ordered* Abelian monoid, where the addition is compatible with the order. With the following result we justify the use of the word “*semigroup*” in Definition 2.9.

Proposition 2.12. *Let A and B be any local C^* -algebras. Then $(W(A, B), +, \leq)$ is a positively ordered Abelian monoid.*

Proof. It is clear that $+$ is well-defined. It follows from $\phi \hat{\oplus} \psi \sim \psi \hat{\oplus} \phi$ that $W(A, B)$ is Abelian. The class of the zero map gives the neutral element with respect to $+$, and, moreover, $0 \precsim \phi$ for any c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow M_\infty(B)$, so $[0] \leq [\phi]$. \square

Recall that every Abelian semigroup S can be equipped with the algebraic ordering relation, that is, $x \leq y$ in S if there exists $z \in S$ for which $x + z = y$. The order \leq defined above extends the algebraic one. Indeed, if $x, y \in W(A, B)$ are such that $x + z = y$ for some $z \in W(A, B)$, then any representatives α, β, γ of x, y, z respectively are obviously such that $[\alpha] + [\gamma] = [\beta]$ by definition. This implies

$$\exists \{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M_\infty(B) \text{ such that } \|b_n^* \beta(a) b_n - (\alpha \hat{\oplus} \gamma)(a)\| \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall a \in A.$$

Taking the sequence $b'_n := (u_n \otimes e_{11})b_n$, where we use our identification $M_\infty(B) \cong M_\infty(B) \otimes M_2$ and $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is an approximate unit for $M_\infty(B)$, one has

$$\|b'_n{}^* \beta(a) b'_n - \alpha(a) \otimes e_{11}\| \rightarrow 0$$

for any $a \in A$, whence $x \leq y$. However, like in the case of the ordinary Cuntz semigroup, this order rarely agrees with the algebraic one. The following example sheds some light on the relation between the bivariant Cuntz semigroup just defined and the well-established Cuntz semigroup $W(\cdot)$.

Example 2.13. Let B be a C^* -algebra, and let $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow M_\infty(B)$ be a c.p.c. order zero map. By [27, Theorem 2.3], there exists a positive element $h \in M_\infty(B)^+$ such that

$$\phi(z) = zh, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Therefore, we can identify the set of c.p.c. order zero maps between \mathbb{C} and $M_\infty(B)$ with the positive contractions of $M_\infty(B)$. If $\phi, \psi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow M_\infty(B)$ are c.p.c. order zero maps associated to the positive elements $h_\phi, h_\psi \in M_\infty(B)^+$ respectively, then $\phi \precsim \psi$ in $W(\mathbb{C}, B)$ if and only if $h_\phi \precsim h_\psi$ in $W(B)$. Hence, the map $\phi \mapsto h_\phi$ yields an isomorphism between $W(\mathbb{C}, B)$ and $W(B)$.

The following technical result is a special instance of a more general result by Handelmann [17] that applies to generic elements s, t of a C^* -algebra that satisfy to $s^*s \leq t^*t$.

Lemma 2.14. Let A be a C^* -algebra, and let $a, b \in A^+$ be such that $a \leq b$. Then, there exists a sequence $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset A$ of contractions such that $z_n b^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow a^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Proof. By functional calculus, one can check that the sought sequence $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is given by

$$z_n = a^{\frac{1}{2}} b^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(b + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-1}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N},$$

and that each z_n is such that $\|z_n\| \leq 1$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$. \square

Proposition 2.15. Let A and B be local C^* -algebras. If $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow B$ are two c.p.c. order zero maps with the same support $*$ -homomorphism $\pi : A \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(C)$, $C \subset B$, and such that $h_\phi \leq h_\psi$ in $\mathcal{M}(C)$, then $\phi \precsim \psi$.

Proof. Lemma 2.14 extends easily to local C^* -algebras because they are closed under functional calculus. Therefore, there exists a sequence of contractions $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\mathcal{M}(C)$ such that $z_n h_\psi^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow h_\phi^{\frac{1}{2}}$. By using an approximate unit of C , one may assume that $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset C$, with the property that $\|z_n \psi(a) z_n^* - \phi(a)\| \rightarrow 0$ for any $a \in A$. Hence, $\phi \precsim \psi$. \square

As shown in [27, Corollary 3.2], one can perform continuous functional calculus on any c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ between C^* -algebras by setting

$$f(\phi)(a) = f(h_\phi)\pi_\phi(a), \quad \forall a \in A,$$

where h_ϕ and π_ϕ are given by [27, Theorem 2.3], and f is any function in $C_0((0, 1])$. This result generalizes to c.p.c. order zero maps between local C^* -algebras.

Proposition 2.16. *Let A, B be local C^* -algebras, and let $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ be a c.p.c. order zero map. For any function $f \in C_0((0, 1])$, the map $f(\phi) : A \rightarrow B$ given by*

$$f(\phi)(a) := f(h)\pi(a) \quad \forall a \in A,$$

where h and π arise from Proposition 2.5, is a c.p.c. order zero map between local C^* -algebras.

Proof. When A is a C^* -algebra the result follows from [27] directly, so we assume that A is not complete with respect to the topology of the C^* -norm. For any positive contraction $a \in A^+$, the C^* -algebra $A_a := C^*(a)$ inside the completion of A is σ -unital. Hence, the image of the restriction of ϕ onto A_a is contained inside a finitely generated C^* -subalgebra, say $B_\phi(a)$, of the completion of B , which is contained in B itself. To see that $B_\phi(a)$ is finitely generated, consider the $*$ -homomorphism $\rho_\phi : C_0((0, 1]) \otimes A \rightarrow B$ associated to ϕ according to [27, Corollary 3.1]. Since A_a is σ -unital, there exists a strictly positive contraction $e \in A_a$. By setting $G_a := \{\rho_\phi(t \otimes e), \phi(a)\}$, where t is the generator of $C_0((0, 1])$, one sees that

$$\phi(A_a) = \rho_\phi(t \otimes A_a) \subset \rho_\phi(C_0((0, 1]) \otimes A_a) = C^*(G_a),$$

so that we can take $B_\phi(a) := C^*(G_a) \subset B$.

Then, we will use the claim that for any polynomial p of one variable and with zero constant term and degree $d > 1$, $p(\phi)(a)$ belongs to $B_\phi(a)$. Indeed, for any such p , one can find another polynomial P_p of zero constant term and of $m_d + 1$ variables, where $m_d = \lceil \log_2(d) \rceil$, such that

$$p(\phi)(a) := p(h)\pi(a) = P_p(\phi(a), \phi(a^{\frac{1}{2}}), \dots, \phi(a^{\frac{1}{2^{m_d}}})) \in B_\phi(a).$$

For example, if $p(x) = x^2$ then $p(\phi)(a) = h^2\pi(a) = h^2\pi(a^{\frac{1}{2}})^2$, whence

$$\phi^2(a) = \phi(a^{\frac{1}{2}})^2,$$

so that $P_{x^2}(y_1, y_2) = y_2^2$. Similarly, if $p(x) = x^3$ then $p(\phi)(a) = h^3\pi(a) = h\pi(a^{\frac{1}{2}})h^2\pi(a^{\frac{1}{4}})^2$, i.e.

$$\phi^3(a) = \phi(a^{\frac{1}{2}})\phi(a^{\frac{1}{4}})^2.$$

Hence, $P_{x^3}(y_1, y_2, y_3) = y_2y_3^2$. More generally one can verify that a suitable choice of polynomials P_{x^k} is

$$P_{x^k}(y_1, \dots, y_{m_k+1}) = y_{m_k}^{2^{m_k}-k} y_{m_k+1}^{2k-2^{m_k}}$$

for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, so that for

$$p(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x^k, \quad a_n \neq 0$$

one has

$$P_p(y_1, \dots, y_{m_n+1}) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k y_{m_k}^{2^{m_k}-k} y_{m_k+1}^{2k-2^{m_k}}.$$

Therefore, by approximating any function $f \in C_0((0, 1])$ with polynomials $\{p_n\}$ having zero constant term, one can set

$$f(\phi)(a) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n(h)\phi(a) \in B_\phi(a),$$

whose extension by linearity to A defines the sought c.p.c. order zero map. \square

Corollary 2.17. *Let A and B be local C^* -algebras, $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ be a c.p.c. order zero map and $f \in C_0((0, 1])$ such that $x - f(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in (0, 1]$. Then $f(\phi) \lesssim \phi$.*

Proof. This result follows immediately from Proposition 2.15 since the maps ϕ and $f(\phi)$ share the same support $*$ -homomorphism, in the sense that $f(\phi)(a) = f(h_\phi)\pi_\phi(a)$ for any $a \in A$. Indeed, $f(\phi) = f(h)\pi_\phi$, and $f(h) \leq h$ in $\mathcal{M}(C)$, where $C := C^*(\phi(A))$. \square

Let $f_\epsilon \in C_0((0, 1])$ be the function defined by

$$f_\epsilon(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in (0, \epsilon] \\ x - \epsilon & x \in (\epsilon, 1], \end{cases}$$

that is, $f_\epsilon(x) = (x - \epsilon)_+$. For convenience we introduce the notation ϕ_ϵ by setting $\phi_\epsilon := f_\epsilon(\phi)$ for any c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ between the local C^* -algebras A and B .

Corollary 2.18. *Let A and B be local C^* -algebras, and let $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ be a c.p.c. order zero map. Then $\phi_\epsilon \lesssim \phi$ for any $\epsilon > 0$.*

Proof. This follows from the fact that, for any contractive positive element h of a C^* -algebra, one has $f_\epsilon(h) \leq h$ for any $\epsilon > 0$. \square

Lemma 2.19. *Let A and B be local C^* -algebras, and let $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ be a c.p.c. order zero map. Then $\phi((a - \epsilon)_+) \geq (\phi(a) - \epsilon)_+$ for any $\epsilon > 0$ and $a \in A^+$.*

Proof. By Corollary 2.6, one has the decomposition $\phi = h\pi$, where the positive element h arises from the image of the unit of the minimal unitization of A through the unique c.p.c. order zero extension $\phi^{(+)} : A^+ \rightarrow B^{**}$ of ϕ . In particular, since $\|\phi\| = \|h\| \leq 1$, one has

$$\begin{aligned}\phi^{(+)}(a - \epsilon 1_{A^+}) &= \phi(a) - \epsilon h \\ &\geq \phi(a) - \epsilon 1_{\mathcal{M}(C^*(\phi(A)))}.\end{aligned}$$

Considering the commutative C^* -algebra generated by both sides of the above inequality, it follows that $(\phi(a) - \epsilon)_+ \leq \phi^{(+)}(a - \epsilon 1_{A^+})_+$. Moreover, from the positivity of ϕ , one obtains the desired result, i.e. $\phi^{(+)}(a - \epsilon 1_{A^+})_+ = \phi^{(+)}((a - \epsilon)_+) = \phi((a - \epsilon)_+)$. \square

Observe that equality is attained when ϕ is a $*$ -homomorphism rather than a c.p.c. order zero map. We shall get back to this point in the next section, where we introduce the notion of compact elements within the bivariant Cuntz semigroup.

As a straightforward consequence of the already cited result of Handelmann, i.e. Lemma 2.14, we have the following.

Corollary 2.20. *Let A and B be local C^* -algebras, and let $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ be a c.p.c. order zero map. Then $(\phi(a) - \epsilon)_+ \precsim \phi((a - \epsilon)_+)$ for any $\epsilon > 0$ and $a \in A^+$.*

2.1. Additivity

We now proceed to describe the behaviour of the bivariant Cuntz semigroup under finite direct sums and show that it describes an additive bifunctor from the category of local C^* -algebras to that of partially ordered Abelian monoids.

Let A_1 and A_2 be local C^* -algebras. Given two c.p.c. order zero maps $\phi_1 : A_1 \rightarrow B$ and $\phi_2 : A_2 \rightarrow B$, their direct sum $\phi_1 \oplus \phi_2$ is easily seen to be a c.p.c. order zero map. For the converse of this statement we have the following.

Lemma 2.21. *Let A_1, A_2, B be local C^* -algebras, and let $\phi : A_1 \oplus A_2 \rightarrow B$ be a c.p.c. order zero map. Then, there are c.p.c. order zero maps $\phi_1 : A_1 \rightarrow B$ and $\phi_2 : A_2 \rightarrow B$ such that*

- i. $\phi_1(A_1) \cap \phi_2(A_2) = \{0\}$;
- ii. $\phi_1(a_1) + \phi_2(a_2) = \phi(a_1 \oplus a_2)$.

That is, $\phi = \phi_1 \oplus \phi_2$, understanding it an internal sum in B .

Proof. Define the maps $\phi_1 : A_1 \rightarrow B$ and $\phi_2 : A_2 \rightarrow B$ as

$$\phi_1(a_1) := \phi(a_1 \oplus 0) \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_2(a_2) := \phi(0 \oplus a_2)$$

respectively. Clearly one has $\phi(a_1 \oplus a_2) = \phi_1(a_1) + \phi_2(a_2)$. Suppose there exists an element $b \in \phi(A_1 \oplus A_2)$ such that $b = \phi_1(a_1) = \phi_2(a_2)$ for some $a_1 \in A_1$ and $a_2 \in A_2$. By the C^* -identity, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|b\|^2 &= \|b^*b\| \\ &= \|\phi_1(a_1)^* \phi_2(a_2)\| \\ &= \|\phi(a_1^* \oplus 0) \phi(0 \oplus a_2)\| \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where we made use of the fact that $(a_1^* \oplus 0) \perp (0 \oplus a_2)$ and that ϕ has the order zero property. Therefore, $\|b\| = 0$, whence $b = 0$, i.e. $\phi_1(A_1) \cap \phi_2(A_2) = \{0\}$. \square

Theorem 2.22. *For any triple of local C^* -algebras A_1 , A_2 and B , the semigroup isomorphism*

$$W(A_1 \oplus A_2, B) \cong W(A_1, B) \oplus W(A_2, B)$$

holds.

Proof. Let $\sigma : W(A_1, B) \oplus W(A_2, B) \rightarrow W(A_1 \oplus A_2, B)$ be the map given by

$$\sigma([\phi_1] \oplus [\phi_2]) = [\phi_1 \oplus \phi_2].$$

By Lemma 2.21 the map σ is surjective. To prove injectivity we show that $\phi_1 \oplus \phi_2 \precsim \psi_1 \oplus \psi_2$ implies $\phi_k \precsim \psi_k$, $k = 1, 2$. By hypothesis, there exists a sequence $\{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M_\infty(B)$ such that $\|b_n^*(\psi_1(a_1) \oplus \psi_2(a_2))b_n - \phi_1(a_1) \oplus \phi_2(a_2)\| \rightarrow 0$ for every $a_1 \in A_1, a_2 \in A_2$. Considering $M_2(M_\infty(B)) \cong M_\infty(B)$, the sequence b_n has the structure

$$b_n = \sum_{i,j=1}^2 b_{n,ij} \otimes e_{ij},$$

where $b_{n,ij} \in M_\infty(B)$ for any $i, j = 1, 2$, and $\{e_{ij}\}_{i,j=1,2}$ form the standard basis of matrix units of M_2 . Thus, for $a_2 = 0$, one finds that $b_{n,11}^* \psi_1(a_1) b_{n,11} \rightarrow \phi_1(a_1)$ in norm for any $a_1 \in A_1$, i.e. $\phi_1 \precsim \psi_1$. A similar argument with $a_1 = 0$ leads to $\phi_2 \precsim \psi_2$.

To check that σ preserves the semigroup operations, it suffices to show that $(\phi_1 \hat{\oplus} \psi_1) \oplus (\phi_2 \hat{\oplus} \psi_2) \sim (\phi_1 \oplus \phi_2) \hat{\oplus} (\psi_1 \oplus \psi_2)$. A direct computation reveals that such equivalence is witnessed by the sequence $\{c_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M_4(M_\infty(B))$ given by $c_n := u_n \otimes (e_{11} + e_{44} + e_{23} + e_{32})$, where $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M_\infty(B)$ is an approximate unit. \square

We observe that countable additivity in the first argument can be obtained when the algebra in the second argument is stable. This is because the countable direct sum of maps with codomain in $M_\infty(B)$ could take values in $B \otimes K$ instead, by the definition of the

direct sum. In this case, an isomorphism between the algebraic product $\prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} W(A_n, B)$ and $W(\prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n, B)$ is provided by the map

$$\sigma \left(\prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [\phi_n] \right) := \left[\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{2^n} \phi_n \right],$$

where $\prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n$ is the usual C^* -algebraic direct product, consisting of bounded sequences.

Theorem 2.23. *For any triple of local C^* -algebras A , B_1 and B_2 , the semigroup isomorphism*

$$W(A, B_1 \oplus B_2) \cong W(A, B_1) \oplus W(A, B_2)$$

holds.

Proof. Since $M_\infty(B_1 \oplus B_2)$ is isomorphic to $M_\infty(B_1) \oplus M_\infty(B_2)$, one has that for every c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow M_\infty(B_1 \oplus B_2)$ there are c.p.c. order zero maps $\phi_k : A \rightarrow M_\infty(B_k)$, $k = 1, 2$ such that ϕ can be identified, up to isomorphism, with $\phi_1 \hat{\oplus} \phi_2$. Indeed, such maps are given by $\phi_k := \pi_k^{(\infty)} \circ \phi$, where $\pi_k^{(\infty)}$ is the ∞ -ampliation of the natural projection $\pi_k : B_1 \oplus B_2 \rightarrow B_k$, for $k = 1, 2$, that is, $\pi_k^{(\infty)} := \pi_k \otimes \text{id}_{M_\infty}$. This shows that the map $\rho : W(A, B_1) \oplus W(A, B_2) \rightarrow W(A, B_1 \oplus B_2)$ given by

$$\rho([\phi_1] \oplus [\phi_2]) := [\phi_1 \hat{\oplus} \phi_2]$$

is surjective. Injectivity comes from the fact that $\phi_1 \hat{\oplus} \phi_2 \precsim \psi_1 \hat{\oplus} \psi_2$ implies $\phi_1 \precsim \psi_1$ and $\phi_2 \precsim \psi_2$. \square

2.2. Functoriality

We proceed by showing that $W(\cdot, \cdot)$ can be viewed as a functor from the bicategory $\mathbf{C}_{\text{loc}}^* \text{op} \times \mathbf{C}_{\text{loc}}^*$ to $\mathbf{OrdAMon}$, where $\mathbf{C}_{\text{loc}}^*$ denotes the category of local C^* -algebras, and $\mathbf{OrdAMon}$ that of ordered Abelian monoids. Further categorical aspects are confined to Section 3, where it is shown that the target category can be enriched with extra structure.

Proposition 2.24. *Let B be a local C^* -algebra. Then, $W(\cdot, B)$ is a contravariant functor from the category of local C^* -algebras to that of ordered Abelian monoids.*

Proof. Let A, A' be arbitrary local C^* -algebras. Consider a $*$ -homomorphism $f \in \text{Hom}(A, A')$ and a c.p.c. order zero map $\psi' : A' \rightarrow M_\infty(B)$. Define $f^*(\psi')$ in such a way that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{f^*(\psi')} & M_\infty(B) \\
 f \downarrow & & \uparrow \psi' \\
 A' & &
 \end{array}$$

commutes, i.e. $f^*(\psi') := \psi' \circ f$. Then $f^*(\psi)$ is a c.p.c. order zero between A and $M_\infty(B)$. Therefore, f^* defines a pull-back between c.p.c. order zero maps which can be projected onto equivalence classes from the corresponding bivariant Cuntz semigroups by setting

$$W(f, B)([\psi']) = [f^*(\psi')], \quad \text{for all } [\psi'] \in W(A', B).$$

This yields a well-defined map. It implies that for every $*$ -homomorphism f there exists a semigroup homomorphism $W(f, B)$ such that the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{f} & A' \\
 W(\cdot, B) \downarrow & & \downarrow W(\cdot, B) \\
 W(A, B) & \xleftarrow{W(f, B)} & W(A', B)
 \end{array}$$

commutes. To see that such map preserves the order consider another c.p.c. order zero map $\phi' : A' \rightarrow M_\infty(B)$ with $\phi' \precsim \psi'$. Then there exists a sequence $\{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M_\infty(B)$ such that $\|b_n^* \psi'(a) b_n - \phi'(a)\| \rightarrow 0$ for any $a \in A'$. In particular this is true if a is restricted to $f(A) \subset A'$, whence $f^*(\phi) \precsim f^*(\psi)$. \square

Proposition 2.25. *Let A be a local C^* -algebra. Then, $W(A, \cdot)$ is a covariant functor from the category of local C^* -algebras to that of ordered Abelian monoids.*

Proof. Let B and B' be arbitrary local C^* -algebras. Take a $*$ -homomorphism $g \in \text{Hom}(B, B')$ and a c.p.c. order zero ψ between A and $M_\infty(B)$. Define $g_*(\psi)$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{\psi} & M_\infty(B) \\
 & \searrow g_*(\psi) & \downarrow g^{(\infty)} \\
 & & M_\infty(B')
 \end{array}$$

commutes, i.e. define

$$g_*(\psi) := g^{(\infty)} \circ \psi.$$

Such map is clearly completely positive with the order zero property and well-defined; therefore, the above line defines a push-forward between c.p.c. order zero maps that gives rise to the semigroup homomorphism

$$W(A, g)([\psi]) = [g_*(\psi)], \quad \text{for all } [\psi] \in W(A, B).$$

If $W(A, \cdot)$ denotes the functor $B \mapsto W(A, B)$, where B is any local C^* -algebra, then the above definition implies that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B & \xrightarrow{g} & B' \\ W(A, \cdot) \downarrow & & \downarrow W(A, \cdot) \\ W(A, B) & \xrightarrow{W(A, g)} & W(A, B') \end{array}$$

commutes. To see that such map preserves the order consider another c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow M_\infty(B)$ such that $\phi \precsim \psi$. Then there exists a sequence $\{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M_\infty(B)$ such that $\|b_n^* \psi(a) b_n - \phi(a)\| \rightarrow 0$ for any $a \in A$. Since g is necessarily contractive, the sequence $\{g^{(\infty)}(b_n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M_\infty(B')$ witnesses the relation $g_*(\phi) \precsim g_*(\psi)$. \square

2.3. Stability

It follows directly from the definition of the bivariant Cuntz semigroup that matrix stability holds trivially on the second argument, namely

$$W(A, M_n(B)) \cong W(A, B), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N},$$

for any pair of local C^* -algebras A and B . This is just a special instance of the more general stability property

$$W(A, M_\infty(B)) \cong W(A, B),$$

which also follows from the definition of the bifunctor $W(\cdot, \cdot)$. On the other hand, matrix stability on the first argument is not as immediate. In order to establish this property, we first record some technical results.

Proposition 2.26. *Let A , B and C be local C^* -algebras, and let $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow B$, $\eta, \theta : B \rightarrow C$ be c.p.c. order zero maps such that $\phi \precsim \psi$ and $\eta \precsim \theta$. Then $\eta \circ \phi \precsim \eta \circ \psi$ and $\eta \circ \phi \precsim \theta \circ \phi$.*

Proof. The second implication is trivial. To prove the first one, let $\{e_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset C^*(\eta(B)) \cap C$ be an approximate unit, and let π_η be the support $*$ -homomorphism of η . If $\{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset B$ is any sequence that witnesses $\phi \precsim \psi$, then the sequence $\{d_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset C^*(\eta(B))$ given by $d_n := e_n \pi_\eta(b_n)$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ can be perturbed into a sequence $\{c_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ into the dense subalgebra $C^*(\eta(B)) \cap C$ with the property that $\|d_n - c_n\| < \frac{1}{n}$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \|c_n(\eta \circ \psi)(a) c_n^* - (\eta \circ \phi)(a)\| &\leq \|c_n(\eta \circ \psi)(a) c_n^* - d_n(\eta \circ \psi)(a) d_n^*\| \\ &\quad + \|e_n \eta(b_n \psi(a) b_n^*) e_n^* - (\eta \circ \phi)(a)\| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \frac{2}{n} + \|e_n \eta(b_n \psi(a) b_n^*) e_n^* - e_n(\eta \circ \phi)(a) e_n^*\| \\
&\quad + \|e_n(\eta \circ \phi)(a) e_n^* - (\eta \circ \phi)(a)\| \\
&\leq \frac{2}{n} + \|b_n \psi(a) b_n^* - \phi(a)\| \\
&\quad + \|e_n(\eta(\phi(a))) e_n^* - \eta(\phi(a))\|.
\end{aligned}$$

Since this last two terms tends to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$, for every $a \in A$, we have that $\eta \circ \phi \precsim \eta \circ \psi$. \square

Lemma 2.27. *Let A, B, C and D be local C^* -algebras, and let $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow B, \eta : C \rightarrow D$ be c.p.c. order zero maps such that $\phi \precsim \psi$. Then $\eta \otimes \phi \precsim \eta \otimes \psi$.*

Proof. If $\{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset B$ is the sequence that witnesses the Cuntz subequivalence between ϕ and ψ , then $\{e_n \otimes b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, where $\{e_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset D$ is an approximate unit, witnesses the sought Cuntz subequivalence between $\eta \otimes \phi$ and $\eta \otimes \psi$. \square

Corollary 2.28. *Let A and B be local C^* -algebras, and let $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow B$ be c.p.c. order zero maps. One has $\phi \precsim \psi$ in B if and only if $\phi \otimes \text{id}_{M_\infty} \precsim \psi \otimes \text{id}_{M_\infty}$ in $B \otimes M_\infty$. The same holds true with K in place of M_∞ .*

Proof. The fact that $\phi \precsim \psi$ implies $\phi \otimes \text{id}_{M_\infty} \precsim \psi \otimes \text{id}_{M_\infty}$ follows from the previous lemma. For the other implication observe that B embeds into $B \otimes M_\infty$ by means of the injective map $b \mapsto b \otimes e$, where $e \in M_\infty$ is any minimal projection. Fix $\{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset B \otimes \text{id}_{M_\infty}$ being the sequence that witnesses the relation $\phi \otimes \text{id}_{M_\infty} \precsim \psi \otimes \text{id}_{M_\infty}$. Then, with $x_n := (1_{B^+} \otimes e) b_n (1_{B^+} \otimes e) \in B \otimes \{e\}$, where 1_{B^+} is either the unit of B , or that of its minimal unitization B^+ in the non-unital case, we have

$$\|x_n^*(\psi(a) \otimes e) x_n - \phi(a) \otimes e\| \rightarrow 0, \quad \forall a \in A.$$

It can be pulled back to B through ι giving

$$\|\iota^{-1}(x_n)^* \psi(a) \iota^{-1}(x_n) - \phi(a)\| \rightarrow 0, \quad \forall a \in A,$$

whence $\phi \precsim \psi$. The same argument works with K in place of M_∞ . \square

Recall that for any isomorphism $\gamma : M_\infty \otimes M_\infty \rightarrow M_\infty$ there is an isometry $v \in B(\ell^2(\mathbb{N}))$ such that $\text{Ad}_v \circ \gamma \circ (\text{id}_{M_\infty} \otimes e) = \text{id}_{M_\infty}$, where $e \in M_\infty$ is any minimal projection. The same holds true with K in place of M_∞ .

Proposition 2.29. *Let A and B be local C^* -algebras. Then $W(M_\infty(A), B) \cong W(A, B)$ and $W(A \otimes K, B \otimes K) \cong W(A, B \otimes K)$.*

Proof. Since the isomorphism $\gamma : M_\infty \otimes M_\infty \rightarrow M_\infty$ induces a semigroup isomorphism $W(A, M_\infty(B)) \cong W(A, B)$, it is enough to show that one has $W(A, B) \cong W(M_\infty(A), M_\infty(B))$. To this end, we will use the fact that if e is a minimal projection in M_∞ , then there exists an isometry $v \in B(H)$ such that $v^*\gamma \circ (id_{M_\infty} \otimes e)v = id_{M_\infty}$. Namely, they are Cuntz equivalent.

In this case, mutual inverses are then given by the maps

$$[\phi] \mapsto [\phi \otimes id_{M_\infty}], \quad [\phi] \in W(A, B)$$

and

$$[\Phi] \mapsto [(id_B \otimes \gamma) \circ \Phi \circ (id_A \otimes e)], \quad \Phi \in W(M_\infty(A), M_\infty(B)).$$

Indeed, by making use of Proposition 2.26 and Lemma 2.27 above, one has

$$\begin{aligned} (id_B \otimes \gamma) \circ (\phi \otimes id_{M_\infty}) \circ (id_A \otimes e) &= (id_B \otimes \gamma) \circ (\phi \otimes e) \\ &= (id_B \otimes \gamma) \circ (id_B \otimes id_{M_\infty} \otimes e) \circ \phi \\ &\sim (id_B \otimes id_{M_\infty}) \circ \phi \\ &= \phi \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} ((id_B \otimes \gamma) \circ \Phi \circ (id_A \otimes e)) \otimes id_{M_\infty} &= \\ &= (id_B \otimes \gamma \otimes id_{M_\infty}) \circ (\Phi \otimes id_{M_\infty}) \circ (id_A \otimes e \otimes id_{M_\infty}) \\ &\sim (id_B \otimes \gamma \otimes id_{M_\infty}) \circ (\Phi \otimes id_{M_\infty}) \circ (id_A \otimes id_{M_\infty} \otimes e) \\ &= (id_B \otimes \gamma \otimes id_{M_\infty}) \circ (\Phi \otimes e) \\ &= (id_B \otimes \gamma \otimes id_{M_\infty}) \circ (id_B \otimes id_{M_\infty} \otimes id_{M_\infty} \otimes e) \circ \Phi \\ &\sim (id_B \otimes id_{M_\infty} \otimes id_{M_\infty}) \circ (id_B \otimes id_{M_\infty} \otimes e \otimes id_{M_\infty}) \circ \Phi \\ &\sim (id_B \otimes id_{M_\infty} \otimes id_{M_\infty}) \circ \Phi \\ &= \Phi, \end{aligned}$$

which become equalities at the level of the Cuntz classes. The result involving K follows in a similar manner. \square

Remark 2.30. As a corollary of the above result, we have that every c.p.c. order zero map $\Phi : A \otimes K \rightarrow B \otimes K$ is Cuntz-equivalent to a K -ampliation of a c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow B \otimes K$, that is, $\Phi \sim \phi \otimes id_K$, up to the identification $K \otimes K \cong K$.

We conclude this section by observing that one does not have the semigroup isomorphism $W(A, B \otimes K) \cong W(A, B)$ in general, unless B is a stable C^* -algebra. An easy

counterexample is the case $A, B = \mathbb{C}$, where $W(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C} \otimes K) \cong W(K) \cong \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{\infty\} \neq \mathbb{N}_0 \cong W(\mathbb{C}) \cong W(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C})$.

2.4. The bivariate functor $WW(\cdot, \cdot)$

Switching our attention to C^* -algebras rather than local C^* -algebras, we now introduce a new bifunctor, denoted by $WW(\cdot, \cdot)$, over the bicategory $C^{*\text{op}} \times C^*$, by setting

$$WW(A, B) := W(A \otimes K, B \otimes K).$$

It can be considered as the analogue of the stabilization, $\text{Cu}(\cdot)$, of the ordinary functor $W(\cdot)$. Note that through Proposition 2.29 that stabilization is only needed in the second argument, so that we actually have the equivalent characterization

$$WW(A, B) \cong W(A, B \otimes K).$$

We formalize these considerations as follows.

Definition 2.31. Let A and B be C^* -algebras. The bivariate Cuntz semigroup $WW(A, B)$ is the set of equivalence classes

$$WW(A, B) = \{\phi : A \otimes K \rightarrow B \otimes K \mid \phi \text{ is c.p.c. order zero}\} / \sim,$$

endowed with the binary operation given by the direct sum $\hat{\oplus}$.

In the above definition, the sequences witnessing (sub)equivalence are of course required to be in $B \otimes K$ rather than in $M_\infty(B)$. It is also easy to check that all the properties of the bifunctor $W(\cdot, \cdot)$ that have been observed extend naturally to this new bifunctor $WW(\cdot, \cdot)$. However, an advantage of such description is that matrix stability on both arguments holds trivially as a consequence of the more general stability property; namely,

$$WW(A \otimes K, B \otimes K) \cong WW(A, B),$$

holds for any pair of C^* -algebras A and B .

2.5. The module picture

Similarly to the ordinary Cuntz semigroup and KK -theory, the bivariate Cuntz semigroup $WW(A, B)$ of the previous section can be formulated in terms of Hilbert modules.

Definition 2.32 (*Order zero pair*). Let A and B be C^* -algebras. An A - B order zero pair is a pair (X, ϕ) consisting of a countably generated Hilbert B -module X and a non-degenerate c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow K(X)$.

If (X, ϕ) and (Y, ψ) are A - B order zero pairs, we say that (X, ϕ) is Cuntz subequivalent to (Y, ψ) , $(X, \phi) \precsim (Y, \psi)$ in symbols, if there exists a sequence $\{s_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in K(X, Y)$ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|s_n^* \psi(a) s_n - \phi(a)\| = 0,$$

for all $a \in A$. The antisymmetrization of such a subequivalence relation gives an equivalence relation, namely $(X, \phi) \sim (Y, \psi)$ if $(X, \phi) \precsim (Y, \psi)$ and $(Y, \psi) \precsim (X, \phi)$.

Definition 2.33. For separable C^* -algebras A and B , we define

$$WW(A, B) := \{A \otimes K - B \otimes K \text{ order zero pairs}\} / \sim,$$

endowed with the binary operation arising from the direct sum of pairs, i.e.

$$[(X, \phi)] + [(Y, \psi)] := [(X \oplus Y, \phi \hat{\oplus} \psi)].$$

The above definition can be taken to provide a module picture for the bivariant Cuntz semigroup $WW(A, B)$, as it is described in the following result.

Theorem 2.34. *For any pair of separable C^* -algebras A and B , there is a natural isomorphism*

$$WW(A, B) \cong WW(A, B).$$

Proof. By Kasparov's stabilization theorem, one has the identifications

$$K(X) \subset K(X \oplus H_B) \cong K(H_B) \cong B \otimes K.$$

Observe that the map that sends an $A \otimes K$ - $B \otimes K$ order zero pair (X, ϕ) to the c.p.c. order zero map

$$\phi : A \otimes K \rightarrow K(X) \subset B \otimes K$$

has the map that sends a c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \otimes K \rightarrow B \otimes K$ to the pair

$$(\overline{\phi(A \otimes K)H_B}, \phi)$$

as an inverse. In particular, both maps preserve Cuntz subequivalence. Indeed, let $(X, \phi) \precsim (Y, \psi)$, i.e. there exists a sequence $\{s_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $K(X, Y)$ such that $\|s_n^* \psi(a) s_n - \phi(a)\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for all $a \in A \otimes K$. Concretely, $\{s_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset K(X, Y) \subset K(X \oplus H_B, Y \oplus H_B) \subset K(H_B) \cong B \otimes K$; hence, up to this identification, $\|s_n^* \psi(a) s_n - \phi(a)\| \rightarrow 0$ i.e. $\phi \precsim \psi$. Conversely, let $\phi \precsim \psi$, so that there exists

$\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset B \otimes K \cong K(H_B)$ such that $\|z_n^* \phi(a) z_n - \psi(a)\| \rightarrow 0$ for all $a \in A \otimes K$. Since $\overline{\phi(A \otimes K)H_B}$ and $\overline{\psi(A \otimes K)H_B}$ are countably generated Hilbert modules, there are projections $p, q \in B(H_B)$ such that $pH_B = \overline{\phi(A \otimes K)H_B}$ and $qH_B = \overline{\psi(A \otimes K)H_B}$. Thus, the sequence $\{w_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset K(\overline{\phi(A \otimes K)H_B}, \overline{\psi(A \otimes K)H_B})$ given by

$$w_n := pz_nq \in K(\overline{\phi(A \otimes K)H_B}, \overline{\psi(A \otimes K)H_B})$$

is such that $\|w_n^* \psi(a) w_n - \phi(a)\| \rightarrow 0$. This shows precisely that $(\overline{\phi(A \otimes K)H_B}, \phi)$ is subequivalent to $(\overline{\psi(A \otimes K)H_B}, \psi)$. \square

3. Further categorical aspects

One of the main drawbacks of the standard Cuntz semigroup is the lack of continuity under arbitrary inductive limits of the functor $W(\cdot)$ as an invariant for C^* -algebras. This problem was remedied in [10] defining a richer category of semigroups, called Cu , and considering the stabilized Cuntz semigroup, called $\text{Cu}(\cdot)$, instead of the usual one. In particular, $\text{Cu}(A) \cong W(A \otimes K)$ for any C^* -algebra A .

Further on, it is shown in [4] that, with a suitable choice of the source and target categories, the functor $W(\cdot)$ exhibits the *good* functoriality properties required before. Indeed, if one takes the category of *local* C^* -algebras instead of the C^* -algebras as the source, and the category \mathbf{W} , introduced in [4], as the target category, one obtains such properties. In light of this result, it is natural to ask whether the bivariate Cuntz semigroup functor $W(\cdot, \cdot)$ defined in the previous section belongs to the category \mathbf{W} , and what properties it possesses if one can choose this enriched category as the target for $W(\cdot, \cdot)$.

We start by recalling the definition of the category \mathbf{W} . To this end, and following [4], we introduce the notion of an *auxiliary relation* on a partially ordered Abelian monoid.

Definition 3.1 (*Auxiliary relation*). Let (S, \leq) be a partially ordered monoid. An auxiliary relation on S is a binary relation \prec such that for $a, b, c, d \in S$:

- (i) $a \prec b$ implies $a \leq b$.
- (ii) $a \leq b \prec c \leq d$ implies $a \prec d$.
- (iii) $0 \prec a$.

Let (S, \leq, \prec) be a partially ordered Abelian monoid equipped with an auxiliary relation \prec . Given an element $a \in S$, we adopt the notation $a^\prec \subset S$ for the subset of S generated by a and the relation \prec as

$$a^\prec := \{x \in S \mid x \prec a\}.$$

Definition 3.2 (*Category W*). Let W be the category whose objects are partially ordered monoids (S, \leq, \prec) , equipped with an auxiliary relation \prec , that satisfy the following properties.

- (WO.1) For any $a \in S$, a^\prec is upward directed and it contains a cofinal \prec -increasing sequence (i.e., there is a sequence $a_1 \prec a_2 \prec \dots \in a^\prec$ such that for each $b \prec a$, there is k such that $b \leq a_k$);
- (WO.2) for any $a \in S$, a^\prec admits a supremum and $\sup a^\prec = a$;
- (WO.3) if $a' \prec a$ and $b' \prec b$, then $a' + b' \prec a + b$ (i.e. $a^\prec + b^\prec \subset (a + b)^\prec$);
- (WO.4) $a^\prec + b^\prec$ is cofinal in $(a + b)^\prec$.

The morphisms of W are semigroup homomorphisms $\Phi : S \rightarrow T$ that satisfy the following axioms.

- (WM.1) Continuity, i.e. for every $s \in S$ and $t \in T$ with $t \prec \Phi(s)$ there exists $s' \in S$ such that $s' \prec s$ and $t \leq \Phi(s')$;
- (WM.2) Φ preserves the auxiliary relation \prec , i.e. $\Phi(a) \prec \Phi(b)$ in T whenever $a \prec b$ in S .

In [4], a partially ordered monoid homomorphism that satisfies the property (WM.1) alone is called a *generalized W-morphism*.

Let A be a local C^* -algebra and equip its Cuntz semigroup $W(A)$ with the relation \prec given by

$$[a] \prec [b] \text{ if and only if there exists } \epsilon > 0 \text{ such that } [a] \leq [(b - \epsilon)_+]. \quad (2)$$

It is easy to see that \prec defines an auxiliary relation on the partially ordered Abelian monoid $W(A)$, and that $(W(A), \prec)$ belongs to the category W defined above (cf. [4, Proposition 2.2.5]). Recall that the so-called *way-below* relation ($a \ll b$ if whenever $b \leq \sup y_n$, then there exists an $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a \leq y_n$) is the natural auxiliary relation considered in $W(A)$, whenever A is stable.

Remark 3.3. Recall that by [27], a c.p.c. order zero map between two C^* -algebras $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ naturally defines a generalized W -morphism via $W(\phi)([a]) = [\phi(b)]$.

Proposition 3.4. *Let A and B be local C^* -algebras. Every c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ naturally induces a generalized W -morphism $W(\phi) : W(A) \rightarrow W(B)$. If ϕ is a $*$ -homomorphism, then $W(\phi)$ preserves the auxiliary relation and thus is a W -morphism.*

Proof. It follows from [27, Corollary 4.5] that $W(\phi)$ is a well-defined morphism between semigroups (i.e. $W(\phi)$ preserves addition, order and the zero element).

To check that $W(\phi)$ is continuous, let $t \in W(B)$ and $s \in W(A)$ be such that $t \prec W(\phi)(s)$. We need to show the existence of $s' \in W(A)$ such that $s' \prec s$ and $t \leq W(\phi)(s')$.

To this end, let $[x] = s$. Since $t \prec W(\phi)(s) = [\phi(x)]$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $t \leq [(\phi(x) - \epsilon)_+]$. Moreover, from Corollary 2.20 we have that $(\phi(x) - \epsilon)_+ \precsim \phi((x - \epsilon)_+)$. Therefore, by setting $s' := [(x - \epsilon)_+]$, we have $s' \prec s$ in $W(A)$ and $t \leq W(\phi)(s')$. \square

Remark 3.5. Observe that, if ϕ and ψ are Cuntz equivalent c.p.c. order zero maps, then the induced maps at the level of the Cuntz semigroups are the same. Indeed, the sequence that witnesses the Cuntz equivalence between ϕ and ψ can be used to show that $W(\phi)(a) = W(\psi)(a)$ for all $a \in A$.

We now turn our attention to the question of whether the bivariate Cuntz semigroup $W(A, B)$ belongs to the category \mathcal{W} mentioned above. First of all we introduce the following auxiliary relation on $W(A, B)$, as a generalization of the above introduced auxiliary relation (2).

Definition 3.6. Let A and B be local C^* -algebras, and let $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow M_\infty(B)$ two c.p.c. order zero maps. Then, we define the auxiliary relation \prec on $W(A, B)$ by

$$[\psi] \prec [\phi] \text{ if and only if } \exists \epsilon > 0 \text{ such that } [\psi] \leq [\phi_\epsilon] \text{ in } W(A, B).$$

It is left to the reader to check that the above definition indeed gives an auxiliary relation. Moreover, it is clear from the definition that $[\phi_\epsilon] \prec [\phi]$ for all $\epsilon > 0$ and all c.p.c. order zero maps $\phi : A \rightarrow M_\infty(B)$.

Lemma 3.7. Let A and B be local C^* -algebras, and let $\Phi \in W(A, B)$. For any representative $\phi \in \Phi$, the sequence $\{\Phi_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, given by $\Phi_n := [\phi_{\frac{1}{n}}]$, is increasing in $W(A, B)$ and is such that $\sup \Phi_n = \Phi$.

Proof. Given $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 > 0$, one has $\phi_{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2} = (\phi_{\epsilon_1})_{\epsilon_2}$. Hence, the sequence Φ_n is increasing by Corollary 2.18. Moreover, from the same corollary, we have that $\Phi_n \leq \Phi$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, whence $\sup \Phi_n \leq \Phi$. Suppose $\Psi \in W(A, B)$ is such that $\Phi_n \leq \Psi$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and let ψ be any representative of Ψ . From the local description of Cuntz comparison of c.p.c. order zero maps (Proposition 2.7), we have that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, any finite subset F of A and given $\epsilon > 0$, there exists

$$b_{n,F,\epsilon} \in M_\infty(B) \text{ such that } \left\| b_{n,F,\epsilon}^* \psi(a) b_{n,F,\epsilon} - \phi_{\frac{1}{n}}(a) \right\| < \epsilon, \text{ for all } a \in A.$$

Since the continuous functional calculus is norm-continuous, i.e.

$$\left\| \phi_{\frac{1}{n}}(a) - \phi(a) \right\| \rightarrow 0, \quad \forall a \in A,$$

it follows that for each $a \in A$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exist $n_{a,\epsilon} \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n > n_{a,\epsilon}$ implies

$$\left\| \phi_{\frac{1}{n}}(a) - \phi(a) \right\| < \epsilon.$$

Moreover, for any finite subset $F \subseteq A$ and $\epsilon > 0$, one can take $N_\epsilon := \max_{a \in F} \{n_{a,\epsilon}\} + 1$, so that there exists $b_{N_\epsilon, F, \epsilon} \in M_\infty(B)$ with the property that

$$\left\| b_{N_\epsilon, F, \epsilon}^* \psi(a) b_{N_\epsilon, F, \epsilon} - \phi_{\frac{1}{N_\epsilon}}(a) \right\| < \epsilon, \text{ for all } a \in F.$$

Setting $b := b_{N_\epsilon, F, \epsilon}^*$, one has that

$$\begin{aligned} \|b^* \psi(a) b - \phi(a)\| &= \left\| b^* \psi(a) b_n - \phi_{\frac{1}{N_\epsilon}}(a) + \phi_{\frac{1}{N_\epsilon}}(a) - \phi(a) \right\| \\ &\leq \left\| b^* \psi(a) b_n - \phi_{\frac{1}{N_\epsilon}}(a) \right\| + \left\| \phi_{\frac{1}{N_\epsilon}}(a) - \phi(a) \right\| \\ &< 2\epsilon \end{aligned}$$

for any $a \in F$. Therefore, $\Phi \leq \Psi$. By the arbitrariness of Ψ , we conclude that $\Phi = \sup \Phi_n$. \square

Proposition 3.8. *Let A and B be local C^* -algebras. The bivariant Cuntz semigroup $W(A, B)$ is an object of the category \mathcal{W} .*

Proof. One has to verify that $W(A, B)$ has all the properties of Definition 3.2. By the definition of the auxiliary relation \prec on $W(A, B)$, it follows that, for $0 < \epsilon_1 < \epsilon_2$, one has $[\phi_{\epsilon_2}] \prec [\phi_{\epsilon_1}] \prec [\phi]$ for $[\phi] \in W(A, B)$. Therefore, $\{[\phi_{\frac{1}{n}}]\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is seen to be a cofinal \prec -increasing sequence in $[\phi]^\prec \subset W(A, B)$. Indeed, if $[\psi] \prec [\phi]$, then there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $[\psi] \leq [\phi_\varepsilon] \leq [\phi_{\frac{1}{n}}]$. This shows that $W(A, B)$ has properties (WO.1), and (WO.2) by the previous lemma. Property (WO.3) follows from the fact that $(\phi \hat{\oplus} \psi)_\epsilon = \phi_\epsilon \hat{\oplus} \psi_\epsilon$ for any c.p.c. order zero maps $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow M_\infty(B)$. The last property is a consequence of the fact that $[\phi_\epsilon]_{\epsilon > 0}$ is a cofinal sequence in $[\phi]^\prec$ for any c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow M_\infty(B)$, and that $(\phi \hat{\oplus} \psi)_\epsilon = \phi_\epsilon \hat{\oplus} \psi_\epsilon$. \square

We now collect the technical results needed to prove that, if $f : A \rightarrow A'$ and $g : B \rightarrow B'$ are $*$ -homomorphisms between local C^* -algebras, then the induced maps $W(f, B) : W(A', B) \rightarrow W(A, B)$ and $W(A, g) : W(A, B) \rightarrow W(A, B')$ are morphisms in the category \mathcal{W} , in the following two lemmas.

Lemma 3.9. *Let A, B, B' be local C^* -algebras, $g : B \rightarrow B'$ be a $*$ -homomorphism and $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ be a c.p.c. order zero map. Then $(g \circ \phi)_\epsilon = g \circ \phi_\epsilon$ for any $\epsilon > 0$.*

Proof. Let h_ϕ and π_ϕ be such that $\phi = h_\phi \pi_\phi$ as described by Corollary 2.6. Let $g^{**} : B^{**} \rightarrow B'^{**}$ be the bidual map of g . Then, the decomposition

$$g \circ \phi = g^{**}(h_\phi)(g^{**} \circ \pi_\phi),$$

agrees with the decomposition described in Corollary 2.6. Therefore, the result follows from the definition of functional calculus on c.p.c. order zero maps between local C^* -algebras. \square

Lemma 3.10. *Let A, A', B be local C^* -algebras, $f : A \rightarrow A'$ be a $*$ -homomorphism and $\phi : A' \rightarrow B$ be a c.p.c. order zero map. Then $\phi_\epsilon \circ f = (\phi \circ f)_\epsilon$ for any $\epsilon > 0$.*

Proof. Observe that, by applying Corollary 2.6 at different stages, the c.p.c. order zero map $\phi \circ f$ can be expressed in the following equivalent form

$$\phi \circ f = h_{\phi \circ f} \pi_{\phi \circ f} = h_\phi (\pi_\phi \circ f).$$

Set $C_\phi := C^*(\phi(A'))$, and let $\{u_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \subset A$ be an increasing approximate unit for A . Define the projection $p \in C_\phi^{**}$ by the strong limit

$$p := \text{sot} \lim_{\lambda} \pi_\phi(f(u_\lambda)),$$

which commutes with h_ϕ and $\pi_\phi \circ f$ by definition. Moreover, $p\pi_\phi(f(a)) = \pi_\phi(f(a))$ for any $a \in A$. A direct computation shows that $h_{\phi \circ f} = ph_\phi$, and therefore $\pi_{\phi \circ f} = p(\pi_\phi \circ f) = \pi_\phi \circ f$. Since p is a projection, $g(h_{\phi \circ f}) = pg(h_\phi)$ for any $g \in C_0((0, 1])$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi \circ f)_\epsilon &= (h_{\phi \circ f} \pi_{\phi \circ f})_\epsilon \\ &= (h_{\phi \circ f})_\epsilon (\pi_\phi \circ f) \\ &= (ph_\phi)_\epsilon (\pi_\phi \circ f) \\ &= (h_\phi)_\epsilon (\pi_\phi \circ f) \\ &= \phi_\epsilon \circ f, \end{aligned}$$

for any $\epsilon > 0$. \square

Theorem 3.11. *The $W(\cdot, \cdot)$ is a bifunctor from the category of local C^* -algebras to the category \mathcal{W} , contravariant in the first argument and covariant in the second.*

Proof. It has already been shown that $W(A, B)$ is in the category \mathcal{W} for any choice of local C^* -algebras A and B . It is left to check that any $*$ -homomorphisms $f : A \rightarrow A'$ and $g : B \rightarrow B'$ between local C^* -algebras induce maps $W(f, B)$ and $W(A, g)$ respectively which are morphisms in \mathcal{W} .

The continuity of $W(A, g)$ follows from the fact that if $[\psi] \prec W(A, g)([\phi])$, then there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $\psi \precsim (g^{(\infty)} \circ \phi)_\epsilon$, which by Lemma 3.9 coincides with $\psi \precsim g^{(\infty)} \circ \phi_\epsilon$. Therefore, it is enough to take ϕ_ϵ to witness the continuity, since $[\phi_\epsilon] \prec [\phi]$ and $[\psi] \leq W(A, g)([\phi_\epsilon])$. Let us show now (WM.2). Let $[\phi] \prec [\psi]$ in $W(A, B)$, i.e.

there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $\phi \preceq \psi_\epsilon$. Since $W(A, g)$ is order preserving, we must have $W(A, g)([\phi]) \leq W(A, g)([\psi_\epsilon])$, whereas, by Lemma 3.9 we conclude that the right-hand side coincides with $[(g^{(\infty)} \circ \psi)_\epsilon]$, whence $W(A, g)([\phi]) \prec W(A, g)([\psi])$.

Similarly, using Lemma 3.10 in place of Lemma 3.9, the same argument shows that $W(f, B)$ satisfies both properties (WM.1) and (WM.2) as well. \square

3.1. Continuity

As shown in [4], the category \mathbf{W} has inductive limits and, moreover, the functor $W(\cdot)$, when defined on the category of local C^* -algebras to category \mathbf{W} , becomes continuous under arbitrary limits. Therefore, the bivariate functor $W(\cdot, \cdot)$ is also continuous in the second variable trivially whenever the first argument is an elementary C^* -algebra. However, in more general cases this property fails, as shown by the following (counter)examples.

Example 3.12. Let A be the algebraic CAR algebra, that is the algebraic direct limit of the inductive sequence

$$\mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\phi_0} M_2 \xrightarrow{\phi_1} M_4 \xrightarrow{\phi_2} \dots,$$

where the generic connecting map $\phi_n : M_{2^n} \rightarrow M_{2^{n+1}}$ is given by

$$\phi_n(a) = a \oplus a, \quad \forall a \in M_{2^n}.$$

An element $[\phi] \in W(A, M_k)$ is represented by a c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow M_\infty(M_k)$ with the property that $\phi(1_A) \in M_\infty(M_k)$ commutes with the support $*$ -homomorphism $\pi : A \rightarrow B(\ell^2(\mathbb{N}))$ of ϕ . By functional calculus on $\phi(1)$ one can then find a finite rank projection that commutes with π . Since there are no $*$ -homomorphisms from the CAR algebra to matrix algebras, apart from the trivial one, we see that $W(A, M_{2^n}) = \{0\}$. However, one verifies that $W(A, A) = W(A)$ (cf. Section 5.2), which is equal to $\mathbb{N}_0[\frac{1}{2}] \sqcup (0, \infty)$ [8]. Continuity in this case holds if one takes the completion \tilde{A} of A , since simplicity now implies $W(\tilde{A}, A) = \{0\}$.

A similar computation shows that, in general, the functor is not continuous in the first argument either.

Example 3.13. Let A be the CAR algebra. Then $W(M_{2^n}, \mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{N}_0$ for any n , and the connecting maps are just multiplication by 2 at each step. Therefore, $\varprojlim W(M_{2^n}, \mathbb{C}) = \{0\}$, which coincides with $W(A, \mathbb{C}) = \{0\}$. But $W(M_{2^n}, K) = \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{\infty\}$. Hence, $\varprojlim W(M_{2^n}, K) = \{0, \infty\} \neq W(A, K) = \{0\}$.

Example 3.14. Let A be the CAR algebra. Then $W(M_{2^n}, A) \cong W(A) \cong \mathbb{N}_0[\frac{1}{2}] \sqcup (0, \infty)$, with the connecting maps that are now automorphisms of $\mathbb{N}_0[\frac{1}{2}] \sqcup (0, \infty)$. Hence, we have

that $\varprojlim W(M_{2^n}, A) \cong \mathbb{N}_0[\frac{1}{2}] \sqcup (0, \infty)$, which can be identified with $W(A, A) \cong W(A)$ (see Section 5 for further details).

3.2. Compact elements

In the ordinary theory of the Cuntz semigroup $W(A)$ there is a notion of compact element: an element $s \in W(A)$ of the Cuntz semigroup of the C^* -algebra A is compact if $s \prec s$, where \prec denotes the auxiliary relation in $W(A)$. This is the so-called *way-below* relation, whenever A is stable. It is immediate to check that, according to this definition, every projection defines a compact element in the Cuntz semigroup. As the natural bi-variant extension of projections are $*$ -homomorphisms, we look at a definition of compact elements for the bivariate Cuntz semigroup such that the class of every $*$ -homomorphism between local C^* -algebras A and B turns out to be compact in $WW(A, B)$.

Let A and B be C^* -algebras. Then, Proposition 3.4 shows that $W(\phi)$ preserves the *auxiliary relation* \prec , whenever ϕ is a $*$ -homomorphism. Hence, considering the stable version of Proposition 3.4, one gets that $WW(\phi)$ is in the category Cu (cf. [10]). These considerations, together with the fact that $*$ -homomorphisms over \mathbb{C} correspond to projections in the target algebra, lead to the following.

Definition 3.15. Let A and B be C^* -algebras. An element $\Phi \in WW(A, B)$ is called compact if $\Phi \prec \Phi$, i.e. if $\Phi = [\phi]$, then $[\phi] \leq [\phi_\varepsilon]$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$.

Lemma 3.16. Let A and B be C^* -algebras, and $\phi : A \rightarrow B \otimes \mathcal{K}$ be a c.p.c. order zero map. If ϕ is a $*$ -homomorphism, then $[\phi] \in WW(A, B)$ is compact. Moreover, if A is unital and B stably finite, the converse holds.

Proof. By the structure theorem of c.p.c. order zero maps displayed in [27], one has that $\phi = p\pi_\phi$, with p a projection, whenever ϕ is an $*$ -homomorphism. It is a well-known fact that for any projection there is an $\epsilon > 0$ such that $(p - \epsilon)_+ = p$. Hence, $[\phi] \leq [\phi_\epsilon]$ showing the first implication.

For the converse, use the structure theorem to describe $\phi = \phi(1)\pi_\phi$. Using the compactness of $[\phi]$, one has that $[\phi] \leq [\phi_\epsilon]$ for some $\epsilon > 0$. Therefore, $\phi(1) \precsim (\phi(1) - \epsilon)_+$ in $\text{Cu}(B)$. Using that B is stably finite, it follows by [7] that $\phi(1)$ is a projection. Therefore, ϕ is an $*$ -homomorphism by the structure theorem. \square

It is easy to see that one recovers the usual definition for compact elements in the ordinary Cuntz semigroup $\text{Cu}(\cdot)$, when the first algebra is \mathbb{C} . Indeed, consider a C^* -algebra B and a c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow B \otimes \mathcal{K}$. From the structure theorem [27, Theorem 2.3], one has $\phi(z) = zb$ for any $z \in \mathbb{C}$, with $b := \phi(1) \in B \otimes \mathcal{K}$. The induced map $\text{Cu}(\phi) : \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{\infty\} \rightarrow \text{Cu}(B)$ sends n to $n[b]$, with $[b] \in \text{Cu}(B)$. Since $n = 1$ arises from any minimal projection in \mathcal{K} , one has $1 \ll 1$ inside $\text{Cu}(\mathbb{C})$. Moreover, $\text{Cu}(\phi)$, being the

induced map of a compact element in $WW(\mathbb{C}, B)$ by hypothesis, preserves the way-below relation; thus, $\text{Cu}(\phi)(1) \ll \text{Cu}(\phi)(1)$, i.e. $[b] \ll [b]$ in $\text{Cu}(B)$.

Other examples of compact elements in the bivariate Cuntz semigroup are given by the classes of c.p.c. order zero maps that have a $*$ -homomorphism as a representative. This follows from the fact that Cuntz-equivalent c.p.c. order zero maps induce the same morphism at the level of the Cuntz semigroups and that $*$ -homomorphisms preserve the relation \ll . The following is an easy example where the above happens.

Example 3.17. Let A be the unital C^* -algebra $C([0, 1])$. Take $\pi : A \rightarrow A$ to be the identity map, and $h \in A_+$ the continuous map which takes value $h(0) = 1/2$ and $h(1) = 1$, and linear in between. The map $\phi(\cdot) := h\pi(\cdot)$ defines a c.p.c. order zero map from A to A , which is not a $*$ -homomorphism. However, since h is an invertible element in A , ϕ is Cuntz-equivalent to π , as $\phi(a) = h^{\frac{1}{2}}\pi(a)h^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $h^{-\frac{1}{2}}\phi(a)h^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \pi(a)$ for any $a \in A$.

With the above considerations in mind, we introduce the following notation

$$V(A, B) := \{\Phi \in W(A, B) \mid \Phi = [\pi] \text{ for some } *\text{-homomorphism } \pi\}.$$

In particular, thanks to [5, Lemma 2.20], one sees that $V(\mathbb{C}, B) \cong V(B)$, i.e. the Murray-von Neumann semigroup of B , whenever B is a stably finite local C^* -algebra. In analogy with the contents of Section 2.4.2 of [5], we denote by $W(A, B)_+$ all the other elements of $W(A, B)$ that do not belong to $V(A, B)$. Hence, any c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow M_\infty(B)$ such that $[\phi] \in W(A, B)_+$ will be called *purely c.p.c. order zero*. We then have a decomposition of the bivariate Cuntz semigroup as the disjoint union

$$W(A, B) = V(A, B) \sqcup W(A, B)_+$$

for any pair of local C^* -algebras A and B . Furthermore, $W(A, B)_+$ is *absorbing*, in the sense that $\Phi + \Psi \in W(A, B)_+$ whenever $\Phi \in V(A, B)$ and $\Psi \in W(A, B)_+$.

The next result shows that $V(A, B)$ corresponds, under special circumstances, to the set of compact elements in $WW(A, B)$.

Theorem 3.18. *Let A and B be C^* -algebras, with A unital and B stably finite. Then $V(A, B)$ is the subsemigroup of all the compact elements of $WW(A, B)$.*

Proof. Clearly every element in $V(A, B)$ is compact in $WW(A, B)$, so let us prove the converse. Let $\Phi \in WW(A, B)$ be a compact element. Then, there exists a representative of the form $\phi \otimes \text{id}_K \in \Phi$, with $\phi : A \rightarrow B \otimes K$, such that $\text{Cu}(\phi)$ preserves the way-below relation (cf. Remark 2.30). Since $1_A \otimes e \in A \otimes K$ is a projection, e being a minimal projection in K , its class in $\text{Cu}(A)$ is a compact element. Therefore, $\text{Cu}(\phi)([1_A \otimes e]) \ll \text{Cu}(\phi)([1_A \otimes e])$ implying that $[\phi(1_A)] \ll [\phi(1_A)]$ in $\text{Cu}(B)$. Since B is stably finite, the positive element $h := \phi(1_A)$ is then Cuntz-equivalent to a projection p by [7, Theorem

3.5], e.g. its support projection $p = p_h$. Hence, $h^{\frac{1}{2}}p_h = h^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and there exists $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset B$ such that $x_n h^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow p$ in norm, viz.

$$x_n := (h + \frac{1}{n})^{-1} h^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Thus, since $h^{\frac{1}{2}}\pi_\phi(a)h^{\frac{1}{2}} = \phi(a)$, one has $\|x_n^*\phi(a)x_n - \pi_\phi(a)\| \rightarrow 0$ for any $a \in A$, which shows that ϕ is Cuntz-equivalent to its support $*$ -homomorphism. \square

The above theorem can be regarded as the bivariate version of the analogous result for the Cuntz semigroup ([7, Theorem 3.5]).

4. The composition product

We start this section by recalling some further facts about c.p.c. order zero maps that are used later on to introduce a composition product on the bivariate Cuntz semigroup, which resembles the Kasparov's composition product in KK-Theory. This product is used in the following sections to define a notion of WW -equivalence between C^* -algebras, which will be crucial to establish our main classification result, i.e. Theorem 6.12. We define this new notion of equivalence in a spirit similar to KK-equivalence in KK-theory.

Let A, B, C be local C^* -algebras, and let $\phi : A \rightarrow M_\infty(B)$ and $\psi : B \rightarrow M_\infty(C)$ be any c.p.c. order zero maps. With $\psi^{(\infty)}$ denoting $\phi \otimes \text{id}_{M_\infty}$, the composition

$$\phi \cdot \psi := \psi^{(\infty)} \circ \phi$$

defines a c.p.c. order zero map from A to $M_\infty(C)$. One defines a composition product among elements of *composable* bivariate Cuntz semigroups by just pushing the above composition product forward to the corresponding classes.

Proposition 4.1 (*Composition product*). *Let A, B and C be separable local C^* -algebras. The binary map $W(A, B) \times W(B, C) \rightarrow W(A, C)$ given by*

$$[\phi] \cdot [\psi] := [\phi \cdot \psi]$$

is well-defined. We call this map the composition product for the bivariate Cuntz semigroup.

Proof. Let $\phi, \phi' : A \rightarrow M_\infty(B)$, $\psi, \psi' : B \rightarrow M_\infty(C)$ be c.p.c. order zero maps such that $\phi \precsim \phi'$ and $\psi \precsim \psi'$. Since the latter condition implies $\psi^{(\infty)} \precsim \psi'^{(\infty)}$ by Corollary 2.28, it follows from Proposition 2.26 that $\phi \cdot \psi \precsim \phi \cdot \psi'$ and $\phi \cdot \psi \precsim \phi' \cdot \psi$. \square

Corollary 4.2. *The composition product on the bivariate Cuntz semigroup and its order structure are compatible, in the sense that, if ϕ, ϕ', ψ, ψ' are as in the above proposition, then $\phi \cdot \psi \precsim \phi' \cdot \psi'$.*

It is clear that, for any local C^* -algebra A , $W(A, A)$ has a natural semiring structure. In particular, the class of the embedding $\iota_A : A \rightarrow M_\infty(A)$ in $W(A, A)$ provides a unit $[\iota_A]$.

Example 4.3. With $A = \mathbb{C}$, we obtain the semigroup $W(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}) = W(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{N}$. It is an easy exercise to verify that, if $[\phi], [\psi] \in W(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C})$, the product for the corresponding positive elements $[h_\phi], [h_\psi] \in W(\mathbb{C})$ is given by the tensor product $[h_\phi \otimes h_\psi]$. Therefore, the composition product corresponds to the ordinary product between natural numbers in \mathbb{N} .

Definition 4.4 (*Invertible element in W*). Let A and B be separable C^* -algebras. An element $\Phi \in W(A, B)$ is said to be invertible if there exists $\Psi \in W(B, A)$ such that $\Phi \cdot \Psi = [\iota_A]$ and $\Psi \cdot \Phi = [\iota_B]$.

Definition 4.5 (*W -equivalence*). Two separable C^* -algebras A and B are W -equivalent if there exists an invertible element in $W(A, B)$.

The semigroup $WW(A, B)$ inherits the composition product directly from its definition, i.e. $WW(A, B) = W(A \otimes K, B \otimes K)$. However, one can give an equivalent definition where it takes the form of a genuine composition, since there is no need of considering matrix dilations in this case. Thus, if A, B and C are separable C^* -algebras, and $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ and $\psi : B \rightarrow C$ are c.p.c. order zero maps, then one can set

$$\phi \cdot \psi := \psi \circ \phi.$$

Thus, $WW(A, A)$ has a natural semiring structure too, and the unit is seen to be represented by the class of the identity map on $A \otimes K$, viz. $[\text{id}_{A \otimes K}]$.

Definition 4.6 (*Invertible element in WW*). Let A and B be separable C^* -algebras. An element $\Phi \in WW(A, B)$ is said to be invertible if there exists $\Psi \in WW(B, A)$ such that $\Phi \cdot \Psi = [\text{id}_{A \otimes K}]$ and $\Psi \cdot \Phi = [\text{id}_{B \otimes K}]$.

Definition 4.7 (*WW -equivalence*). Two C^* -algebras A and B are WW -equivalent if there exists an invertible element in $WW(A, B)$.

As said before, an application of the above definitions to the problem of classification of C^* -algebras is given in Section 6, where a slightly stronger notion of invertibility, together with the notion of scale for the bivariate Cuntz semigroup, is introduced.

Another important aspect of the product introduced in this section is the map $W(A, B) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(W(A), W(B))$, and its stabilized counterpart, i.e. $WW(A, B) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\text{Cu}(A), \text{Cu}(B))$. This arises from the observation in [27] that any c.p.c. order zero map induces a map at the level of the Cuntz semigroups and that the correspondence $[\phi] \mapsto W(\phi)$ is well-defined. The same correspondence can be recovered by means of

the composition product of this section. Indeed, one can define a map from $W(A, B)$ to $\text{Hom}(W(A), W(B))$ by exploiting the isomorphism $W(A) \cong W(\mathbb{C}, A)$ for any local C^* -algebra A . In particular, one can set $\gamma : W(A, B) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(W(A), W(B))$ to be the map given by

$$\gamma(\Phi)(s) := s \cdot \Phi, \quad \forall s \in W(A) \cong W(\mathbb{C}, A), \Phi \in W(A, B).$$

Notice that $\gamma(\Phi)(s)$ belongs to $W(B)$ by the composition product, and, moreover, $\gamma(\Phi)(s) = W(\phi)(s)$ for any representative ϕ of Φ (cf. Proposition 3.4).

It seems as a natural question to wonder whether the map γ is surjective in general, or if there exists a special class of C^* -algebras for which this is the case. As interesting as this question is, which could lead to a *Cuntz analogue* of the UCT class, this aspect will be addressed elsewhere.

5. Examples

5.1. Purely infinite C^* -algebras

In this section we determine the bivariate Cuntz semigroup, $WW(A, B)$, whenever B is a Kirchberg algebra and A is a unital and exact C^* -algebra, and both algebras are separable. Recall that a Kirchberg algebra is a purely infinite, simple and nuclear C^* -algebra (see e.g. [23]).

We will use the following fundamental approximation result for u.c.p. maps on unital Kirchberg algebras ([23, Corollary 6.3.5]).

Lemma 5.1. *Let B be a unital Kirchberg algebra, $\rho : B \rightarrow B$ be a u.c.p. map, $F \subset B$ be a finite subset and $\epsilon > 0$. Then, there exists an isometry $s \in B$ such that $\|s^*bs - \rho(b)\| \leq \epsilon\|b\|$ for all $b \in F$.*

We also need the following interpolation lemma for u.c.p. maps which follows from Arveson's extension theorem. Recall that an operator system in a unital C^* -algebra A is a closed self-adjoint subspace of A containing the identity of A .

Lemma 5.2. *Let B be a nuclear C^* -algebra, $E \subset B$ be a finite dimensional operator system, $\eta : E \rightarrow B$ be a u.c.p. map, and $\epsilon > 0$. Then, there exists a u.c.p. map $\tilde{\eta} : B \rightarrow B$ such that $\|\tilde{\eta}(x) - \eta(x)\| \leq \epsilon\|x\|$ for all $x \in E$.*

Proof. The nuclearity of B makes the map $\eta : E \rightarrow B$ a nuclear map. Therefore, for any $\epsilon > 0$, there is an $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and u.c.p. maps $\rho : E \rightarrow M_n$ and $\phi : M_n \rightarrow B$ such that

$$\|\phi \circ \rho - \eta\| \leq \epsilon.$$

By Arveson's extension theorem, the map ρ admits a u.c.p. extension to B , i.e. there exists $\tilde{\rho} : B \rightarrow M_n$ u.c.p. such that $\tilde{\rho}|_E = \rho$. The situation is depicted in the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \xrightarrow{\eta} & B \\ \downarrow & \searrow \rho & \nearrow \phi \\ B & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\rho}} & M_n \end{array},$$

which commutes up to ϵ . By setting $\tilde{\eta} := \phi \circ \tilde{\rho}$ we then have $\|\tilde{\eta}|_E - \eta\| \leq \epsilon$. \square

Using these two lemmas, we can show a subequivalence result for order zero maps into Kirchberg algebras. First we introduce some notation: given an order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow B$, we denote, as before, its decomposition by $h\pi$, where $\pi : A \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(C^*(\phi(A)))$ and $h \in \mathcal{M}(C^*(\phi(A)))$. In fact, the range of π lies in $\mathcal{M}(B_\phi)$, where B_ϕ is the hereditary subalgebra $\overline{\phi(A)B\phi(A)}$. Let $g^{(\epsilon)}$ be the continuous function on $[0, \infty)$ which is 0 on $[0, \epsilon/2)$, 1 on $[\epsilon, \infty)$, linear otherwise, and let $h^{(\epsilon)} = g^{(\epsilon)}(h)$ and $\phi^{(\epsilon)} = h^{(\epsilon)}\pi$. It is not hard to see that there exists a continuous positive function k_ϵ vanishing on $[0, \epsilon/2]$ such that $tk_\epsilon(t) = g^{(\epsilon)}(t)$ so that $\bar{h}^{(\epsilon)} := k_\epsilon(h)$ satisfies $\bar{h}^{(\epsilon)}h = h^{(\epsilon)}$ and $\|\bar{h}^{(\epsilon)}\| \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ (this will be used later). Hence, $(h^{(2\epsilon)})^{1/n}$ converges to an open projection $p^{(\epsilon)}$ in B as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\pi^{(\epsilon)} = p^{(\epsilon)}\pi$ can be regarded as a $*$ -homomorphism from A to the multiplier algebra $\mathcal{M}(B^{(\epsilon)})$, where $B^{(\epsilon)} = p^{(\epsilon)}B^{**}p^{(\epsilon)} \cap B = h^{(2\epsilon)}Bh^{(2\epsilon)}$. Now $h^{(\epsilon)} \in B^{(\epsilon/2)}$ so that $\phi^{(\epsilon)} = h^{(\epsilon)}\pi^{(\epsilon/2)}$ is an order zero map with decomposition. There is a canonical c.p. map from $\phi^{(\epsilon)}(A)$ to $\pi^{(\epsilon)}(A)$ given by $x \mapsto p^{(\epsilon)}xp^{(\epsilon)}$. Note that $p^{(\epsilon)}\phi^{(\epsilon)}(a)p^{(\epsilon)} = \pi^{(\epsilon)}(a)$ for all $a \in A$.

Observe further that ϕ is injective if and only if π is injective, and, in this case,

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \|\pi^{(\epsilon)}(a)\| = \|a\|$$

for every $a \in A$. Moreover, $\pi^{(\epsilon)}(A)$ may be identified with $A/\ker \pi^{(\epsilon)}$. If A is nuclear, then this quotient map admits a completely positive lift, and, if A is only exact, then the quotient map $A \rightarrow A/\ker \pi^{(\epsilon)}$ has the local lifting property, i.e. given any finite dimensional operator system $E \subset A/\ker \pi^{(\epsilon)}$ there exists a u.c.p. map $\lambda^{(\epsilon)} : E \rightarrow A$ with $\pi^{(\epsilon)} \circ \lambda^{(\epsilon)} = \text{id}_E$. In case A happens to be simple, then $\ker \pi^{(\epsilon)} = 0$ for sufficiently small ϵ , so that the existence of this lift is obvious in this situation.

Lemma 5.3. *Let A be a unital separable exact C^* -algebra, B be a unital Kirchberg algebra, $\phi_1, \phi_2 : A \rightarrow B$ be c.p.c. order zero maps and assume that ϕ_1 is injective. Then, $\phi_2 \precsim \phi_1$, i.e., there exists a sequence of elements $\{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in B such that $\|b_n^* \phi_1(a)b_n - \phi_2(a)\| \rightarrow 0$ for all $a \in A$.*

Proof. We will show that given a finite dimensional operator system $E \subset A$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $b \in B$ such that $\|b^* \phi_1(e)b - \phi_2(e)\| \leq \epsilon$ for all $e \in E$ with $\|e\| \leq 1$, which

suffices to conclude the proof. Continuing with the notation introduced above, write $\phi_k = h_k \pi_k$ for $k = 1, 2$, and $h_k^{(\epsilon)}, \pi_k^{(\epsilon)}$ for $k = 1, 2$ and $\epsilon > 0$. We assume that for every $\delta > 0$, we have $h_k^{(\delta)} \neq 1$ for $k = 1, 2$; otherwise the proof works with minor modifications. We further assume that A is simple, and describe below the necessary changes in the non-simple case.

Choose δ small enough so that $\pi_1^{(\delta)}$ is non-zero; hence, it is injective with inverse $\lambda^{(\delta)} = (\pi_1^{(\delta)})^{-1} : \pi_1^{(\delta)}(A) \rightarrow A$. We define a u.c.p. map $\rho_1^{(\delta)}$ from the operator system

$$E_1^{(\delta)} := \phi_1^{(\delta)}(E) + \mathbb{C}1 = \phi_1^{(\delta)}(E) + \mathbb{C}(1 - h_1^{(\delta)})$$

to A as follows:

$$\rho_1^{(\delta)}(\phi_1^{(\delta)}(e) + \lambda(1 - h_1^{(\delta)})) = \lambda^{(\delta)}(p_1^{(\delta)}(\phi_1^{(\delta)}(e) + \lambda(1 - h_1^{(\delta)}))p_1^{(\delta)}),$$

where $e \in E$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Since $1 - h_1^{(\delta)}$ and $p_1^{(\delta)}$ are orthogonal, this is equal to e . Now fix any state ω on A and consider the unital modification of $\phi_2^{(\delta)}$ given by $a \mapsto \phi_2^{(\delta)}(a) + \omega(a)(1 - h_2^{(\delta)})$. The composition of $\rho_1^{(\delta)}$ followed by this map gives a u.c.p. map $\eta : E_1^{(\delta)} \rightarrow B$. By Lemma 5.2, we can find $\tilde{\eta} : B \rightarrow B$ u.c.p. such that for all $x \in E_1^{(\delta)}$

$$\|\tilde{\eta}(x) - \eta(x)\| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{6}\|x\|.$$

In particular,

$$\|\tilde{\eta}(x) - \eta(x)\| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{6} \text{ for } \|x\| \leq 1.$$

Since $\eta(1 - h_1^{(\delta)}) = 0$, we have

$$\|\tilde{\eta}(1 - h_1^{(\delta)})\| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{6}.$$

By Lemma 5.1 we can find an isometry $s \in B$ such that

$$\|s^*xs - \tilde{\eta}(x)\| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{6}\|x\|,$$

for $x \in E_1^{(\delta)}$. Therefore, it is not hard to see that

$$\|s^*(\phi_1^{(\delta)}(e) + \lambda(1 - h_1^{(\delta)}))s - s^*\phi_1^{(\delta)}(e)s\| \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{6}|\lambda| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{3}.$$

It follows that

$$\|h_2^{1/2}s^*\phi_1^{(\delta)}(e)sh_2^{1/2} - h_2^{1/2}\phi_2^{(\delta)}(e)h_2^{1/2}\| \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{3},$$

whenever $e \in E$ and $\|e\| \leq 1$. Next we remark that $\|h_2(1 - h_2^{(\delta)})\| = \|h_2 - h_2h_2^{(\delta)}\| \leq \delta$. Thus, choosing $\delta \leq \frac{\epsilon}{6}$, we find that $\|h_2^{1/2}\phi_2^{(\delta)}(e)h_2^{1/2} - \phi_2(e)\| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{6}\|e\|$ for all $e \in E$. Writing $\phi_1^{(\delta)} = \bar{h}_1^{(\delta)}\phi_1$, we finally get

$$\|h_2^{1/2} s^* (\bar{h}_1^{(\delta)})^{1/2} \phi_1(e) (\bar{h}_1^{(\delta)})^{1/2} s h_2^{1/2} - \phi_2(e)\| \leq \epsilon,$$

for $\|e\| \leq 1$, so that $b = (\bar{h}_1^{(\delta)})^{1/2} s h_2^{1/2}$ is as required.

If A is not simple we have to modify the proof as follows: replace the lift $(\pi_1^{(\delta)})^{-1}$ by a local lift $\lambda^{(\delta)} : E/\ker \pi_1^{(\delta)} \rightarrow A$ depending on E and δ . We have $\lambda^{(\delta)} \circ \pi_1^{(\delta)}(e) = e + j^{(\delta)}(e)$, where $j^{(\delta)}(e) \in J^{(\delta)} := \ker \pi_1^{(\delta)}$. Note that $\|j^{(\delta)}(e)\| \leq 2\|e\|$ and that for any bounded linear functional ω we have $\|\omega|_{J^{(\delta)}}\| \rightarrow 0$ as $\delta \rightarrow 0$.¹ The same is true for every u.c.p. map into a finite dimensional C^* -algebra. Using nuclearity of the map $\phi_2 : A \rightarrow B$ we can conclude the proof similarly to the first part. \square

Remark 5.4. Under the assumptions of Lemma 5.3, all injective order zero maps $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ are Cuntz-equivalent. In particular for A simple there can be at most two such classes. On the other hand, given a Kirchberg algebra B every separable exact C^* -algebra A embeds into B . (By Kirchberg's embedding theorem there exists an embedding of A into \mathcal{O}_2 . Combine this with a non-unital embedding of \mathcal{O}_2 into $\mathcal{O}_\infty \subset \mathcal{O}_\infty \otimes B \cong B$, which exists by [23, 4.2.3].)

For A not necessarily simple, Lemma 5.3 shows that two order zero maps $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow B$ are equivalent if and only if they have the same kernel. Hence, the Cuntz-equivalence classes are labelled by the ideal space of A . To show that every ideal J of A occurs one can apply the same argument as in the simple case to obtain an embedding of the quotient A/J into B . (Note that A/J is an exact C^* -algebra.)

Theorem 5.5. *Let A be a unital separable simple exact C^* -algebra and B be any Kirchberg algebra, then $WW(A, B) \cong \{0, \infty\}$. If A is only unital, separable and exact, then $WW(A, B)$ is labelled by the ideal space of A , that is there is a one-to-one correspondence between elements $[\phi] \in WW(A, B)$ and (closed two-sided) ideals in A given by $J_\phi = \ker \phi = \ker \phi_\phi$. Here the addition of elements in $WW(A, B)$ corresponds to the intersection of the corresponding ideals.*

Proof. Every non-unital Kirchberg algebra is stable and can be written as a tensor product of a unital Kirchberg algebra and K . Applying this to $B \otimes K$ we may assume B to be a unital Kirchberg algebra and $B \otimes K$ the target of $WW(A, B \otimes K)$. Then, we only need to remark that any order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow B \otimes K$ is Cuntz equivalent to an order zero map with range in $B \otimes e_{0,0}$, since then we are able to apply Lemma 5.3. To prove this, choose a sequence of pairwise orthogonal projections p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots in B each of which are Murray-von Neumann equivalent to $1 \in B$. Such a sequence exists by an easy induction argument. Now, let

$$B_0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (p_0 + \dots + p_n) B (p_0 + \dots + p_n) \subset B \otimes e_{0,0}.$$

¹ This follows simply from the fact that $\bigcap_\delta J^{(\delta)} = \{0\}$.

By assumptions, there exists a sequence of partial isometries $v_n \in B \otimes K$ such that $v_n v_n^* = (p_0 + \dots + p_n) \otimes e_{0,0}$ and $v_n^* v_n = 1 \otimes (e_{0,0} + \dots + e_{n,n})$ and v_{n+1} extends v_n . It follows that $v_n \phi v_n^*$ converges point-wise to an order zero map $\phi_0 : A \rightarrow B_0 \otimes e_{0,0} \subset B \otimes e_{0,0}$, and therefore $\{v_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ implements a Cuntz equivalence between ϕ and ϕ_0 . \square

5.2. Strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebras

We now establish a property of the bivariant Cuntz semigroup when its arguments are tensored by a strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebras. As an application of this result we give some explicit computations of some bivariant Cuntz semigroups.

As observed in [26], every strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebra \mathcal{D} is a unital C^* -algebra, different from \mathbb{C} , for which there exists a unital $*$ -homomorphism $\gamma : \mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ satisfying $\gamma \circ (\text{id}_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) \approx_{\text{a.u.}} \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}$ (cf. [26, Proposition 1.10(i)]). Hence, in what follows, we shall assume that every strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebra \mathcal{D} comes equipped with such a map γ . Moreover, we adopt [26, Definition 1.1] as the definition of approximate unitary equivalence $\approx_{\text{a.u.}}$ between c.p.c. order zero maps. We also refer to [26, Proposition 1.2] for some well-known facts about this relation. We start describing the connection between approximate unitary equivalence and Cuntz comparison.

Proposition 5.6. *Let A and B be C^* -algebras, and let $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow B$ be c.p.c. order zero maps such that $\phi \approx_{\text{a.u.}} \psi$. Then, $\phi \sim \psi$ in $W(A, B)$.*

Proof. By cutting down the sequence of unitaries $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{M}(B)$ by an approximate unit $\{e_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset B$, if necessary, one gets a sequence in B that witnesses the sought Cuntz equivalence. \square

As a consequence of the above result and Proposition 2.26, we have that, if A, B and C are C^* -algebras, and $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow B, \eta : B \rightarrow C$ are c.p.c. order zero maps such that $\phi \approx_{\text{a.u.}} \psi$, then $\eta \circ \phi \sim \eta \circ \psi$.

Lemma 5.7. *Let A, B, C and D be C^* -algebras, D unital, and let $\phi, \psi : A \rightarrow D, \eta : B \rightarrow C$ be c.p.c. order zero maps, such that $\phi \approx_{\text{a.u.}} \psi$. Then, $\eta \otimes \phi \approx_{\text{a.u.}} \eta \otimes \psi$.*

Proof. Let $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset D$ be the sequence that witnesses the approximate unitary equivalence $\phi \approx_{\text{a.u.}} \psi$. Since $\mathcal{M}(C) \otimes D \subset \mathcal{M}(C \otimes D)$, the sequence $\{1_{\mathcal{M}(C)} \otimes u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{M}(C \otimes D)$ witnesses $\eta \otimes \phi \approx_{\text{a.u.}} \eta \otimes \psi$. \square

Theorem 5.8. *Let A, B be local C^* -algebras and \mathcal{D} be a strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebra. The following isomorphism holds,*

$$W(A \otimes \mathcal{D}, B \otimes \mathcal{D}) \cong W(A, B \otimes \mathcal{D}).$$

Proof. By the functoriality of $W(\cdot, \cdot)$, it follows that there is an isomorphism $W(A, B \otimes \mathcal{D}) \cong W(A, B \otimes \mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D})$ induced by the isomorphism between \mathcal{D} and $\mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D}$. Hence, it is enough to show that $W(A, B \otimes \mathcal{D})$ is isomorphic to $W(A \otimes \mathcal{D}, B \otimes \mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D})$. To do so, let γ be the unital $*$ -homomorphism associated to \mathcal{D} . We claim that the maps²

$$\begin{aligned} W(A, B \otimes \mathcal{D}) &\longrightarrow W(A \otimes \mathcal{D}, B \otimes \mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D}) \\ [\phi] &\longmapsto [\phi \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}] \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} W(A \otimes \mathcal{D}, B \otimes \mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D}) &\longrightarrow W(A, B \otimes \mathcal{D}) \\ [\psi] &\longmapsto [(\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \gamma) \circ \psi \circ (\text{id}_A \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}})] \end{aligned}$$

are mutual inverses. Indeed, by a repeated use of Lemma 5.7, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \gamma) \circ (\phi \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ (\text{id}_A \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) &= (\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \gamma) \circ (\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ \phi \\ &\approx_{\text{a.u.}} (\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ \phi \\ &= \phi, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} ((\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \gamma) \circ \psi \circ (\text{id}_A \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}})) \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}} &= \\ &= (\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \gamma \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ (\psi \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ (\text{id}_A \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}) \\ &\sim (\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \gamma \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ (\psi \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ (\text{id}_A \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) \\ &= (\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \gamma \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ (\psi \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) \\ &= (\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \gamma \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ (\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ \psi \\ &\approx_{\text{a.u.}} (\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \gamma \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ (\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ \psi \\ &\approx_{\text{a.u.}} (\text{id}_{B \otimes K} \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ \psi \\ &= \psi. \end{aligned}$$

At the level of the Cuntz semigroups all the above equivalences reduce to equality by Proposition 5.6. \square

Corollary 5.9. *Let A, B be C^* -algebras and \mathcal{D} be a strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebra. Then it follows,*

$$WW(A \otimes \mathcal{D}, B \otimes \mathcal{D}) \cong WW(A, B \otimes \mathcal{D}).$$

² here id_K is used instead of the identity map on $M_{\infty} \subset K$.

As already mentioned, the above result can be used to explicitly compute some bi-variant Cuntz semigroups.

Example 5.10. Let U be any UHF algebra of infinite type. Then $W(U, U) \cong WW(U)$. In particular, if \mathcal{Q} is the universal UHF algebra, then $W(U, \mathcal{Q}) \cong W(\mathcal{Q})$.

Example 5.11. Let A be any separable C^* -algebra, and let \mathcal{Z} be the Jiang-Su algebra. Then $W(\mathcal{Z}, A \otimes \mathcal{Z}) \cong W(A \otimes \mathcal{Z})$. In particular, if A is \mathcal{Z} -stable, then $W(\mathcal{Z}, A \otimes \mathcal{Z}) \cong W(A)$.

Remark 5.12. Notice that the above examples also hold considering the functor $WW(\cdot, \cdot)$ and the stable Cuntz semigroup respectively.

5.3. Cuntz homology for compact Hausdorff spaces

In this section we give an explicit computation of the bivariant Cuntz semigroup $WW(C(X), \mathbb{C})$, which can be regarded as a first step towards an analogue of the K-homology for compact Hausdorff spaces in the setting of the Cuntz theory. Throughout this section, we let X denote a compact and metrizable Hausdorff space, unless otherwise stated.

Recall that if $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ is a c.p.c. order zero map between C^* -algebras, its kernel coincides with that of its support $*$ -homomorphism π_ϕ . In particular, when $A = C(X)$, then $\ker \phi$ can be identified with the closed subspace of X on which every function in $\ker \phi$ vanishes.

In this setting we regard $\pi_\phi : C(X) \rightarrow B(H) = \mathcal{M}(K(H))$ as a representation and h as a compact operator on the separable Hilbert space H . $h = h_\phi = \phi(1)$ has the same support as the representation. By the Spectral Theorem H (or at least the support subspace of h) decomposes into a direct integral $H = \int_X^\oplus H_x d\mu(x)$. If H happens to be finite dimensional then π_ϕ will be unitarily equivalent to the evaluation representation on a finite sequence $\bigoplus_{i=1}^n ev_{x_i}$. Since the compact operator h commutes with π_ϕ the finite dimensional eigenspaces of h reduce π_ϕ and so π_ϕ is unitarily equivalent to $\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} ev_{x_i}$, where (x_i) is a sequence in X with finitely or infinitely many repetitions.

Definition 5.13. The spectrum $\sigma(\phi)$ of a c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : C(X) \rightarrow K$ is the closed subset of X associated to the kernel of ϕ , i.e.

$$\sigma(\phi) := \{x \in X \mid f(x) = 0 \ \forall f \in \ker \phi\}.$$

It is convenient to separate the set of isolated points of the spectrum from the set of accumulation points. The former will be denoted by $\sigma_i(\phi)$, while the latter is defined as $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(\phi) := \sigma(\phi) \setminus \sigma_i(\phi)$. Our notation follows the usual definition of the essential spectrum of a normal operator, with the only exception that here we do not include isolated points with infinite multiplicity in it. If x is an isolated point from a subset C

of X , then there exists a neighbourhood U of x that does not contain other points of C . By Urysohn's Lemma, one finds a continuous function $\tilde{\chi}_{x,U} \in C(X)$ with values in $[0, 1]$ that vanishes on the outside of U and such that $\tilde{\chi}_{x,U}(x) = 1$. We use this fact to provide continuous indicator functions $\tilde{\chi}$ for isolated points of subsets in the relative topology.

We now define the notion of multiplicity functions for a c.p.c order zero map, and relate them to the semigroup $WW(C(X), \mathbb{C})$.

Definition 5.14 (*Multiplicity function*). Let $\phi : C(X) \rightarrow K$ be a c.p.c. order zero map. The multiplicity function ν_ϕ of ϕ is the map from X to $\tilde{\mathbb{N}}_0 := \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{\infty\}$ given by

$$\nu_\phi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \notin \sigma(\phi) \\ \infty & x \in \sigma_{\text{ess}}(\phi) \\ \text{rk } \pi_\phi(\tilde{\chi}_{x,U}) = \text{rk } \phi(\tilde{\chi}_{x,U}) & x \in \sigma_i(\phi), \end{cases}$$

where rk denotes the rank of an element in K and U is a sufficiently small neighbourhood of x . Fix a compatible metric d on X and denote the open ball of radius $r > 0$ centred at x by $B_r(x)$. Let $\nu_\phi(x; r) = \text{rk } \pi_\phi(\tilde{\chi}_{x,B_r(x)}) = \text{rk } \phi(\tilde{\chi}_{x,B_r(x)})$. Then $\nu_\phi(x; r)$ decreases in r for x fixed and $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \nu_\phi(x; r) = \nu_\phi(x)$ for all $x \in X$.

Let $\phi : C(X) \rightarrow K$ be a c.p.c. order zero map with decomposition $\phi = \pi_\phi h_\phi$ according to [27, Theorem 2.3]. As already pointed out, up to unitary equivalence, π_ϕ can be taken of the form

$$\pi_\phi(f) = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f(x_n),$$

where $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \sigma(\phi)$ is a dense sequence with possible repetitions. Correspondingly, ϕ is given by

$$\phi(f) = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \eta_n f(x_n),$$

where $\eta_n > 0$ are the eigenvalues of h_ϕ , forming a null sequence. We can think of $\pi_\phi(f)$ and $\phi(f)$ as diagonal matrices in the eigen-basis of h_ϕ . We remark that the above direct sum could also be finite in which case $\sigma(\phi)$ is finite. To simplify writing this case is mostly ignored in the sequel but the statements are also true in this situation, wherever this possibility may arise, as can be checked easily.

For isolated points the multiplicity function ν_ϕ associated to ϕ gives the number of occurrences of every x_n in the sequence, whereas an accumulation point of $\sigma(\phi)$ has, by definition, infinite multiplicity. Up to unitary equivalence, one can split π_ϕ into

$$\pi_\phi = \pi_{\phi,i} \hat{\oplus} \pi_{\phi,\text{ess}}, \quad (3)$$

where

$$\pi_{\phi,i}(f) := \bigoplus_{x \in \sigma_i(\phi)} f(x) \text{Id}_{\nu_\phi(x)}$$

and

$$\pi_{\phi,\text{ess}}(f) := \bigoplus_{x \in \sigma_{\text{ess}}(\phi)} f(x) \text{Id}_{n_x},$$

with $n_x \in \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{\infty\}$ denoting the number of occurrences of x in $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\text{Id}_m \in M_m(\mathbb{C})$ the identity matrix for any $m \in \mathbb{N}$, with $\text{Id}_0 = 0$ by definition. Id_∞ is thought of as the identity on an infinite dimensional subspace. To this decomposition of representations corresponds a decomposition of the associated order zero map of the analogous form

$$\phi = \phi_i \hat{\oplus} \phi_{\text{ess}}, \quad (4)$$

where

$$\phi_i(f) \cong \bigoplus_{x_n \in \sigma_i(\phi)} \eta_n f(x_n) \text{ and } \phi_{\text{ess}}(f) \cong \bigoplus_{x_n \in \sigma_{\text{ess}}(\phi)} \eta_n f(x_n).$$

Note that $\sigma(\phi_i) = \overline{\sigma_i(\phi)}$ which in general will be different from $\sigma_i(\phi)$, and that ϕ_{ess} may be 0 even if $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(\phi) \neq \emptyset$. The decomposition is dependent on the sequence $\{x_n\}$ and may be different for equivalent versions of ϕ .

Let $\phi, \psi : C(X) \rightarrow K$ c.p.c. order zero maps such that $\phi \precsim \psi$, i.e. there exists $(b_n) \subset \mathcal{M}(K) = B(H)$ such that $b_n^* \psi(f) b_n \rightarrow \phi(f)$ for all $f \in C(X)$. Then $\psi(f) = 0$ implies $\phi(f) = 0$ and therefore $\sigma(\phi) \subseteq \sigma(\psi)$. Moreover, $b_n^* \psi(\tilde{\chi}_{x, B_{r_x}(x)}) b_n \rightarrow \phi(\tilde{\chi}_{x, B_{r_x}(x)})$ implies $\nu_\phi(x; r) \leq \nu_\psi(x; r)$, thus $\nu_\phi(x) \leq \nu_\psi(x)$ for all $x \in X$, i.e. $\nu_\phi \leq \nu_\psi$. Our next goal is to prove the converse, Theorem 5.18.

Lemma 5.15. *Let $\phi, \psi : C(X) \rightarrow K$ be c.p.c. order zero maps such that $\phi_i = \phi$. Then $\phi \precsim \psi$ if and only if $\nu_\phi \leq \nu_\psi$.*

Proof. Let $\phi \precsim \psi$, then $\nu_\phi \leq \nu_\psi$, as already pointed out. We only need to show the converse. So let $\nu_\phi \leq \nu_\psi$, in particular $\nu_\phi(x) \leq \nu_\psi(x)$ for all $x \in \sigma_i(\phi)$. Choosing $r_x > 0$ small enough we can arrange that $B_{r_x}(x) \cap B_{r_{x'}}(x') = \emptyset$ and $B_{r_x}(x) \cap \sigma_i(\phi) = \{x\}$ for $x \neq x'$ in $\sigma_i(\phi)$. Then the subspaces $H_{\phi,x} := \phi(\tilde{\chi}_{x, B_{r_x}(x)})H$, $x \in \sigma_i(\phi)$ are pairwise orthogonal subspaces spanned by orthonormal eigenvectors of $e_1^{\phi,x}, \dots, e_{\nu_\phi(x)}^{\phi,x}$ of h_ϕ with eigenvalues $\eta_1^\phi, \dots, \eta_{\nu_\phi(x)}^\phi > 0$. ($e_1^{\phi,x}, \dots, e_{\nu_\phi(x)}^{\phi,x}$ and $\eta_1^\phi, \dots, \eta_{\nu_\phi(x)}^\phi > 0$ are to be replaced by infinite sequences if $\nu_\phi(x) = \infty$)

The subspaces $H_{\psi,x} := \psi(\tilde{\chi}_{x, B_{r_x}(x)})H$, $x \in \sigma_i(\phi)$ are also pairwise orthogonal of dimension larger or equal to the dimension of the corresponding $H_{\phi,x}$. So we can find

orthonormal eigenvectors $f_1, \dots, f_{\nu_\phi(x)}$ of h_ψ with eigenvalues $\eta_1^\psi, \dots, \eta_{\nu_\phi(x)}^\psi > 0$ corresponding to point evaluations of $\nu_\phi(x)$ -many points in $B_{r_x}(x)$. (Again to be replaced by infinite sequences if $\nu_\psi(x) = \infty$.) Defining b by

$$e_k^{\phi, x} \mapsto (\eta_k^\phi)^{1/2} (\eta_k^\psi)^{-1/2} f_k$$

we get an operator b which may be unbounded if the set of ratios $(\eta_k^\phi)^{1/2} (\eta_k^\psi)^{-1/2}$ taken over all k and points $x \in \sigma_i(\phi)$ is unbounded. A cut-off modification and successive reductions of r_x for $x \in \sigma_i(\phi)$ provide a sequence (b_n) of bounded operators such that $b_n^* \psi(f) b_n \rightarrow \phi(f)$ for all $f \in C(X)$. \square

The following result shows that the multiplicity of every point in the essential spectrum of a c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : C(X) \rightarrow K$ is irrelevant since by accumulation and the continuity of the functions in $C(X)$ they can be replaced by nearby points in $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(\phi)$. This can be formulated as an absorption property.

Lemma 5.16. *Let $\phi, \psi : C(X) \rightarrow K$ be a non-zero c.p.c. order zero maps such that $\sigma(\phi) \subset \sigma_{\text{ess}}(\psi)$. Then $\psi \sim \psi \oplus \phi$.*

Proof. Let ϕ and ψ be of the form $\phi(f) \cong \bigoplus_n \eta_n f(x_n)$ and $\psi(f) \cong \bigoplus_n \zeta_n f(y_n)$. Since $\sigma(\phi) \subset \sigma_{\text{ess}}(\psi)$ the sequence $\{z_n\}$ given by $\{x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \dots\}$ is still dense in $\sigma(\psi)$. Fix a compatible metric d on $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(\psi)$ and $\epsilon > 0$. Since both sequences have the same closure we can find a subsequence $\{y_{\sigma(n)}\}$ of $\{y_n\}$ such that $d(z_n, y_{\sigma(n)}) < \epsilon$ for all n . Let $\{e_n\}$ denote the sequence of eigenvectors of h_ψ diagonalising $\psi(f) \cong \bigoplus_n \zeta_n f(y_n)$ and let $\{f_n\}$ denote the sequence of eigenvectors of $h_{\psi \oplus \phi}$ diagonalising

$$(\psi \oplus \phi)(f) \cong \bigoplus_n \zeta_n f(y_n) \oplus \bigoplus_n \eta_n f(x_n) \cong \bigoplus_n \xi_n f(z_n),$$

where $\{\xi_n\} = \{\eta_1, \zeta_1, \eta_2, \zeta_2, \dots\}$. Then define a sequence of operators $b_n \in B(H)$ by cutting and pasting the maps defined by $f_n \mapsto \xi_n^{1/2} \zeta_{\sigma(n)}^{-1/2} e_{\sigma(n)}$ for different $\epsilon > 0$, similarly to the proof of Lemma 5.15 satisfying $b_n^* \psi(f) b_n \rightarrow (\psi \oplus \phi)(f)$ for all $f \in C(X)$. This shows that $\psi \oplus \phi \precsim \psi$ and because evidently $\psi \precsim \psi \oplus \phi$ we get $\psi \sim \psi \oplus \phi$. \square

Corollary 5.17. *Let $\phi, \psi : C(X) \rightarrow K$ be c.p.c. order zero maps such that $\sigma_i(\psi) = \emptyset$. Then $\phi \precsim \psi$ if and only if $\nu_\phi \leq \nu_\psi$.*

Proof. We only need to show that if $\nu_\phi \leq \nu_\psi$ then $\phi \precsim \psi$. So let $\nu_\phi \leq \nu_\psi$. Then by assumption $\sigma(\phi) \subset \sigma_{\text{ess}}(\psi)$ and thus Lemma 5.16 implies $\psi \oplus \phi \sim \psi$. Since evidently $\phi \precsim \psi \oplus \phi$ we get $\phi \precsim \psi$. \square

Theorem 5.18. *Let $\phi, \psi : C(X) \rightarrow K$ be c.p.c. order zero maps. Then $\phi \precsim \psi$ if and only if $\nu_\phi \leq \nu_\psi$.*

Proof. Again we just need to show $\nu_\phi \leq \nu_\psi$ implies $\phi \precsim \psi$. So let $\nu_\phi \leq \nu_\psi$. We may assume that $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(\psi) \neq \emptyset \neq \sigma_{\text{ess}}(\phi)$. Let $\phi(f) \cong \bigoplus_n \eta_n f(x_n)$, $\psi(f) \cong \bigoplus_n \zeta_n f(y_n)$ and let $\{z_n\}$ be a dense sequence in $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(\psi)$ and define $\psi_e(f) = \bigoplus_n \zeta_n f(z_n)$. Then similarly as in Lemma 5.16 we can show that $\psi \sim \psi \oplus \psi_e$ and thus $\psi \sim \psi_i \oplus \psi_e \oplus \psi_e$. Define

$$\phi_{i,i}(f) = \bigoplus_{x_n \in \sigma_i(\phi) \cap \sigma_i(\psi)} \eta_n f(x_n)$$

and

$$\phi_{i,\text{ess}}(f) = \bigoplus_{x_n \in \sigma_i(\phi) \cap \sigma_{\text{ess}}(\psi)} \eta_n f(x_n)$$

Then $\phi_{i,i} \precsim \psi_i$ by Lemma 5.15 and $\phi_{i,\text{ess}} \precsim \psi_e$ and thus

$$\phi \precsim \phi_{i,i} \oplus \phi_{i,\text{ess}} \oplus \phi_{\text{ess}} \precsim \psi_i \oplus \psi_e \oplus \psi_e \sim \psi. \quad \square$$

Observe that any function ν from X to $\mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{\infty\}$ with compact support can be split into the sum of two functions, ν_i and ν_{ess} , with disjoint supports, such that the former is supported by the isolated points of $\text{supp } \nu$ and ν_{ess} on the remainder of $\text{supp } \nu$. Note that as before we define $\text{supp } \nu = \{x \in X \mid \nu(x) \neq 0\}$. $\text{supp } \nu_{\text{ess}}$ is closed, whereas $\text{supp } \nu_i$ is not closed in general.

Definition 5.19. Let $\tilde{\mathbb{N}}_0 := \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{\infty\}$. A multiplicity function on X is a function $\nu : X \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbb{N}}_0$ whose support is closed and ν takes the value ∞ on the accumulation points of its support. We denote the set of multiplicity functions on X by $\text{Mf}(X)$.

Observe that $\text{Mf}(X)$ has a natural structure of partially ordered Abelian monoid when equipped with the point-wise operation of addition, and partial order inherited from $\tilde{\mathbb{N}}_0$. In particular, every multiplicity function ν_ϕ of a c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : C(X) \rightarrow K$ is an element of $\text{Mf}(X)$. By Theorem 5.18, every function in $\text{Mf}(X)$ is associated to a representation of $C(X)$ onto K and hence to a c.p.c. order zero map, which is unique up to Cuntz equivalence. If we insist on calling $WW(C(X), \mathbb{C})$ the Cuntz homology of X , then we have the following

Corollary 5.20. *The Cuntz homology of X is order isomorphic to the partially ordered Abelian monoid $\text{Mf}(X)$.*

For the bivariant Cuntz semigroup $W(C(X), \mathbb{C})$ one sees that the only representations of $C(X)$ involved are finite dimensional, for the positive element h_ϕ of a c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : C(X) \rightarrow M_\infty$ is actually a finite positive matrix in M_n for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore, if we denote by $\text{Mf}_i(X)$ the subsemigroup of $\text{Mf}(X)$ given by

$$\text{Mf}_i(X) := \{\nu \in \mathbb{N}_0^X \mid |\text{supp } \nu| < \infty\},$$

i.e. all the finitely supported multiplicity functions over X with values in \mathbb{N}_0 , then $W(C(X), \mathbb{C}) \cong \text{Mf}_i(X)$ as partially ordered Abelian monoids. As the following result shows, the former can be regarded as the sup-completion of the latter, that is, $\text{Mf}_i(X)$ is dense in $\text{Mf}(X)$.

Proposition 5.21. *For every $\nu \in \text{Mf}(X)$ there exists an increasing sequence $\{\nu_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \text{Mf}_i(X)$ such that $\nu = \sup \nu_n$.*

Proof. Let $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \text{supp } \nu_{\text{ess}}$ be a dense sequence. Define $Y = \{x \in \text{supp } \nu_i \mid \nu_i(x) = \infty\}$, the set of isolated points of $\text{supp } \nu$ of infinite multiplicity, and $Z := \text{supp } \nu_i \setminus Y$, the set of isolated points of finite multiplicity. Note that Y and Z are countable so that we may choose sequences $\{y_n\}$ and $\{z_n\}$ such that $Y = \{y_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ and $Z = \{z_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ define

$$\nu_n(x) := \begin{cases} \nu_i(x) & x \in \{z_1, \dots, z_n\} \\ n & x \in \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \cup \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \forall x \in X.$$

Then $\nu_n \in \text{Mf}_i(X)$ and $\nu_n \leq \nu$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose that $\mu \in \text{Mf}(X)$ is such that $\nu_n \leq \mu$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then $\text{supp } \nu_n \subset \text{supp } \mu$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and by the closedness of the supports and the density of $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\text{supp } \nu_{\text{ess}}$ it follows that $\text{supp } \nu \subset \text{supp } \mu$. This inclusion implies that $\nu_{\text{ess}} \leq \mu_{\text{ess}}$, while $\nu_i \leq \mu$ by construction of the sequence $\{\nu_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, whence $\nu = \nu_i + \nu_{\text{ess}} \leq \mu$. \square

Observe that any semigroup $\text{Mf}(X)$ can be described as a quotient of countably supported functions on X taking values in $\tilde{\mathbb{N}}_0$. The equivalence relation is provided by checking that two functions agree in value on the isolated points and have the same closure of the accumulation points, where the functions take value ∞ . If $\text{Lf}(X)$ denotes the set of all such countably supported functions over X and \sim is the said equivalence relation, then

$$\text{Mf}(X) \cong \text{Lf}(X) / \sim.$$

An element f of $\text{Lf}(X)$ can be represented as a formal sum

$$f = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n_k \delta_{x_k},$$

where $\{x_k\} \subset X$ is a sequence of points from X and $\{n_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \tilde{\mathbb{N}}_0$ is such that each $n_k = \infty$, whenever x_k is an accumulation point or has infinite multiplicity and δ_{x_k} is the function that takes value 1 on x_k and 0 everywhere else.

The image of f under $\pi : \text{Lf}(X) \rightarrow \text{Mf}(X)$ can then be represented as the formal sum

$$\pi(f) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{k_i} \delta_{x_{k_i}} + \omega_C$$

where C is the closure of all the accumulation points of the sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$,

$$\omega_C(x) := \begin{cases} \infty & x \in C \\ 0 & x \notin C, \end{cases}$$

and the sum is supported on the isolated points only.

Notice that the topology τ_X of the space X can be recovered from the multiplicity function's support. Indeed, let two multiplicity functions $f, g \in \text{Mf}(X)$ be given and relate them if f and g have the same support, i.e. $\text{supp } f = \text{supp } g$. In case of need, we will write this relation as $f \sim_{\tau} g$.

The relation thus defined links any multiplicity function with a unique one whose range is in the set $\{0, \infty\}$. Taking that into account, we denote by $T(X)$ the set of multiplicity functions such that their ranges are in $\{0, \infty\}$. It is easy to see that $T(X)$ is in a bijective correspondence with all the closed subsets of X , and hence with the topology τ_X on X . Moreover, elements in $T(X)$ have the absorption property

$$\omega + f = \omega$$

for any $f \in \text{Mf}(X)$ such that $\text{supp } f \subset \text{supp } \omega$, and the stability property

$$n\omega = \omega, \quad \forall n \in \tilde{\mathbb{N}},$$

or just $\omega + \omega = \omega$. All these properties characterize such elements which are in a one-to-one correspondence with closed subsets.

It is easy to see that Cuntz homology as defined in this section provides a complete invariant for compact Hausdorff spaces. Formally we have the following

Theorem 5.22. *Let X and Y be compact metrizable spaces. Then $WW(C(X), \mathbb{C})$ is isomorphic to $WW(C(Y), \mathbb{C})$ if and only if X and Y are homeomorphic.*

Proof. We only need to show that $\text{Mf}(X) \cong \text{Mf}(Y)$ via $\Phi : \text{Mf}(X) \rightarrow \text{Mf}(Y)$ implies the existence of a homeomorphism between X and Y . To this end observe that an element in $\text{Mf}(X)$ is minimal and non-zero if and only if it is of the form δ_x for $x \in X$. Since an isomorphism preserves this property there exists a bijection $f : X \rightarrow Y$ such that $\Phi(\delta_x) = \delta_{f(x)}$ for all $x \in X$.

The elements $\omega \in \text{Mf}(X)$ which are additive idempotents i.e. satisfy $\omega + \omega = \omega$ are precisely the ones of the form ω_C for some closed subset $C \subset X$. This property is

preserved under Φ so that we obtain a bijection F between the closed sets of X and the closed sets of Y . Since $\omega_C + \delta_x = \omega_C$ if and only if $x \in C$, we find $f(c) \in F(C)$ for all $c \in C$ i.e. $f(C) \subset F(C)$. Since the maps from Y to X and from the closed subsets of Y to the closed subsets of X induced by Φ^{-1} are f^{-1} and F^{-1} respectively, we obtain $f(C) = F(C)$ and the same for the inverses. Thus, f is a homeomorphism. \square

6. Classification results

In this section we characterize the possible isomorphism between any two unital and stably finite C^* -algebras in terms of the Bivariant Cuntz semigroup. In particular, this class contains the set of unital AF-algebras classified by Elliott and the set of unital AI-algebras, classified by Ciuperca and Elliott [9], among others.

Recall that for every element $\Phi \in WW(A, B)$, there exists a c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow B \otimes K$ such that $[\phi \otimes \text{id}_K] = \Phi$, and that we say that $\Phi \in WW(A, B)$ is invertible if there exists a c.p.c. order zero map $\psi : B \otimes K \rightarrow A \otimes K$ such that $\psi \circ \phi \sim \text{id}_{A \otimes K}$ and $\phi \circ \psi \sim \text{id}_{B \otimes K}$, for any representative $\phi \in \Phi$. As in the case of K -theory, where the ordered K_0 -group is only capable of capturing stable isomorphisms between AF-algebras, this notion of invertibility may present the same sort of limitations when used to classify C^* -algebras. We provide below an example that shows this limitation.

Example 6.1. Let $n, m > 0$ be natural numbers. By Example 2.13, one computes that $WW(M_n, M_m) = WW(M_m, M_n) = \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{\infty\}$. These semigroups contain invertible elements, namely $1 \in \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{\infty\}$. However, M_n and M_m are stably isomorphic, i.e. $M_n \otimes K \cong M_m \otimes K$ for any $m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, but isomorphic only if $n = m$.

This simple example shows that, in order to capture isomorphism, a stricter notion of invertibility is required. As a guiding principle, we have Elliott's classification theory of AF-algebras through their *dimension groups*, that is the collection of the *ordered* K_0 -groups, its scale, and the class of the unit of the algebra in the unital case.

With the following result we establish that, in the unital and stably finite case, a pair of c.p.c. order zero maps which are invertible up to Cuntz equivalence are Cuntz equivalent to their support $*$ -homomorphisms. Recall, before it, that for any simple and stably finite C^* -algebra A , one has an embedding of the Murray-von Neumann semigroup $V(A)$ into $\text{Cu}(A)$ (cf. [5])

Proposition 6.2. *Let A, B be unital and finite C^* -algebras. If $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ and $\psi : B \rightarrow A$ are two c.p.c. order zero maps such that $\psi \circ \phi \sim \text{id}_A$ and $\phi \circ \psi \sim \text{id}_B$, then there are unital $*$ -homomorphisms $\pi_\phi : A \rightarrow B$ and $\pi_\psi : B \rightarrow A$ such that*

- (i) $[\pi_\phi] = [\phi]$ and $[\pi_\psi] = [\psi]$;
- (ii) $\pi_\psi \circ \pi_\phi \sim \text{id}_A$ and $\pi_\phi \circ \pi_\psi \sim \text{id}_B$.

Proof. By [27, Theorem 2.3], we find positive elements h_ϕ, h_ψ and $*$ -homomorphisms π_ϕ, π_ψ such that $\phi = h_\phi \pi_\phi$ and $\psi = h_\psi \pi_\psi$. Evaluating on the unit of A and B respectively, we get

$$h_\psi^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi_\psi(h_\phi) h_\psi^{\frac{1}{2}} \sim_{\text{Cu}} 1_A \quad \text{and} \quad h_\phi^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi_\phi(h_\psi) h_\phi^{\frac{1}{2}} \sim_{\text{Cu}} 1_B.$$

From the first relation on the left we get, by definition of \sim_{Cu} , the existence of a sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset A$ such that $x_n h_\psi^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi_\psi(h_\phi) h_\psi^{\frac{1}{2}} x_n^*$ converges to 1_A in norm, and therefore $x_n h_\psi^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi_\psi(h_\phi) h_\psi^{\frac{1}{2}} x_n^*$ is eventually invertible. Hence, there exist $c_n \in A$ such that $x_n h_\psi^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi_\psi(h_\phi) h_\psi^{\frac{1}{2}} x_n^* c_n = 1_A$ for sufficiently large values of n , which shows that x_n is right invertible. Since A is finite, it follows that the sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is eventually invertible, and therefore $h_\psi^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi_\psi(h_\phi) h_\psi^{\frac{1}{2}} x_n^* c_n x_n = 1_A$, which shows that h_ψ is also invertible for the same argument as before. Similarly, one also deduces the invertibility of h_ϕ , so that π_ϕ and π_ψ satisfy (i) and (ii).

Now set $p = \pi_\psi(1_A)$ and $q = \pi_\phi(1_B)$. Since $\pi_\psi(p) \sim_{\text{Cu}} 1_A$ and $\pi_\phi(q) \sim_{\text{Cu}} 1_B$, finiteness of A and B implies $\pi_\phi(q) = 1_B$ and $\pi_\psi(p) = 1_A$. Now $1_A - q$ is a positive element in A , but

$$\pi_\phi(1_A - q) = p - 1_B \leq 0,$$

which is possible only if $p = 1_B$. Similarly, one finds that $q = 1_A$, and therefore π_ϕ and π_ψ are unital. \square

In order to lift an invertible element in the bivariant Cuntz semigroup, it suffices to show the existence of representatives which are $*$ -homomorphisms, but in a strict sense. These considerations motivate the following definition.

Definition 6.3 (*Strict invertibility*). Let A and B be C^* -algebras, and $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ and $\psi : B \rightarrow A$ be two c.p.c. order zero maps. If ϕ and ψ satisfy the condition:

$$\psi \circ \phi \sim \text{id}_A \quad \text{and} \quad \phi \circ \psi \sim \text{id}_B, \quad (5)$$

then the element $\Phi = [\phi \otimes \text{id}_K]$ in $WW(A, B)$ is called **strictly invertible**.

Moreover, whenever ψ and ϕ exist satisfying condition (5), we will say that A and B are **strictly WW-equivalent**.

Observe that every $*$ -isomorphism between two C^* -algebras A and B induces a strictly invertible element in $WW(A, B)$. Hence, if there are no strictly invertible elements in $WW(A, B)$, then A and B cannot be isomorphic.

Remark 6.4. The notions of strictly invertible elements and strict WW -equivalence can be reformulated for the bivariant semigroup W as well in the same formal terms.

Observe that any c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ induces an element in $WW(A, B)$ through the class of its ampliation, viz. $[\phi \otimes \text{id}_K]$. To make tangible contact with the current theory of classification, we also introduce the next definition.

Definition 6.5 (*Scale of WW*). The scale $\Sigma(WW(A, B))$ of the bivariant Cuntz semigroup $WW(A, B)$ is the set of all classes of c.p.c. order zero maps that arise from c.p.c. order zero maps from A to B through ∞ -ampliation, i.e. the set

$$\Sigma(WW(A, B)) = \{[\phi \otimes \text{id}_K] \in WW(A, B) \mid \phi : A \rightarrow B \text{ c.p.c. order zero}\}.$$

Observe that both **strict invertibility** and **scale of WW** are not notions inherent to $WW(A, B)$. However, we could characterize the strictly invertible elements in $WW(A, B)$ as those elements in $\Sigma(WW(A, B))$ such that both are invertible (see Definition 4.6) and their inverses are in $\Sigma(WW(B, A))$.

Example 6.6. Let B be a C^* -algebra. Since any c.p.c. order zero map $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow B$ is generated by a positive element of B , i.e.

$$\phi(z) = zh_\phi, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C},$$

for some positive element $h_\phi \in B^+$, one can identify the $\Sigma(WW(\mathbb{C}, B))$ with the Cuntz equivalence classes of the elements of B embedded in $B \otimes K$ through a minimal projection e of K . Apart from a suprema-completion, $\Sigma(WW(\mathbb{C}, B))$ coincides with the notion of scale for the ordinary Cuntz semigroup introduced in [21].

We will now give a proof by examples for the classification of UHF algebras, starting by revisiting Example 6.1.

Example 6.7. Let $0 < n \leq m$ be natural numbers, and consider the matrix algebras M_n and M_m . We claim that there is a strictly invertible element in $WW(M_n, M_m)$ if and only if $n = m$. One direction is obvious; therefore, suppose that $\Phi \in WW(M_n, M_m)$ is a strictly invertible element. Then, there are c.p.c. order zero maps $\phi : M_n \rightarrow M_m$ and $\psi : M_m \rightarrow M_n$ such that $\Phi = [\phi \otimes \text{id}_K]$ and $\psi \circ \phi \sim 1_{M_n}$, $\phi \circ \psi \sim 1_{M_m}$. By Proposition 6.2, we find unital $*$ -homomorphisms $\pi_\phi : M_n \rightarrow M_m$ and $\pi_\psi : M_m \rightarrow M_n$, but such a π_ψ can only exist if $m = n$. *En passant* we observe that, under these circumstances, both π_ϕ and π_ψ are surjective and hence $*$ -isomorphisms.

Example 6.8. Let A and B be UHF algebras. As in the above example, one direction is trivial, so let us show the converse. To this end, following the above proof with A and B instead of matrix algebras, one gets unital injective $*$ -homomorphisms $\pi_\phi : A \rightarrow B$ and $\pi_\psi : B \rightarrow A$. These only exist if A and B have the same supernatural number by Glimm's classification result of UHF algebras [16]; hence, the desired implication follows.

In particular, the above example shows the following.

Proposition 6.9. *Two UHF algebras A and B are isomorphic if and only if there is a strictly invertible element in $WW(A, B)$.*

We finish this section extending Proposition 6.9 to all unital stably finite C^* -algebras. Recall that it includes all AF -algebras and AI -algebras, as mentioned before. We first give a lemma and recall Elliott’s intertwining argument [13].

Lemma 6.10. *Let A and B be unital C^* -algebras, B finite. Two unital $*$ -homomorphisms $\pi_1, \pi_2 : A \rightarrow B$ are Cuntz equivalent if and only if they are approximately unitarily equivalent.*

Proof. One implication is obvious, so assume that $\pi_1 \sim \pi_2$. By assumptions, there exists a sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset B$ such that $\|x_n^* \pi_1(a) x_n - \pi_2(a)\| \rightarrow 0$ for any $a \in A$, which, in particular, implies that

$$x_n^* x_n \rightarrow 1.$$

Now, by finiteness of B , one obtains that x_n is eventually invertible. Hence, without loss of generality and forgetting about the first few non-invertible elements, if any, one can replace x_n by the unitaries u_n coming from the polar decomposition $x_n = u_n |x_n|$ of each invertible x_n . The sequence $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ then witnesses the sought approximate unitary equivalence between π_1 and π_2 . \square

Theorem 6.11 (Elliott [13]). *Let A and B be separable, unital C^* -algebras. If there are unital $*$ -homomorphisms $\pi_1 : A \rightarrow B$ and $\pi_2 : B \rightarrow A$ such that $\pi_2 \circ \pi_1 \approx_{a.u.} \text{id}_A$ and $\pi_1 \circ \pi_2 \approx_{a.u.} \text{id}_B$, then A and B are isomorphic.*

Combining Proposition 6.2 with Lemma 6.10 and Theorem 6.11, we get to the following classification result for unital and stably finite C^* -algebras in the bivariant Cuntz Semigroup setting.

Theorem 6.12. *Let A and B be unital, stably finite C^* -algebras. There is an isomorphism between A and B if and only if there exists a strictly invertible element in $WW(A, B)$.*

Proof. It is clear that any isomorphism between A and B gives a strictly invertible element. To prove the converse, assume that $\Phi \in WW(A, B)$ is a strictly invertible element and that ϕ is a representative of Φ . By Proposition 6.2, one finds unital $*$ -homomorphisms $\pi_1 : A \rightarrow B$ and $\pi_2 : B \rightarrow A$ such that $\pi_2 \circ \pi_1 \sim \text{id}_A$ and $\pi_1 \circ \pi_2 \sim \text{id}_B$. Then, Cuntz equivalence is replaced by approximately unitary equivalence by Lemma 6.10, so one gets that A is isomorphic to B by Theorem 6.11. \square

The well-known Kirchberg-Phillips classification ([18,19]) says that Kirchberg algebras, i.e. simple separable nuclear and purely infinite C^* -algebras are isomorphic if and only if they are KK-equivalent. Our classification Theorem 6.12 can be regarded as an analogue of this result, in fact goes beyond it in some sense since we do not require any conditions beyond stable finiteness such as nuclearity or simplicity. Moreover, as our examples show any two Kirchberg algebras are Cuntz equivalent, our bivariant Cuntz semigroup appears as exclusively geared to algebras with traces.

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