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The Gelfand spectrum of a noncommutative C^* -algebra: a topos-theoretic approach

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Dedicated to Alan Carey, on the occasion of his 60th birthday

Abstract

We compare two influential ways of defining a generalized notion of space. The first, inspired by Gelfand duality, states that the category of ‘noncommutative spaces’ is the opposite of the category of C^* -algebras. The second, loosely generalising Stone duality, maintains that the category of ‘pointfree spaces’ is the opposite of the category of frames (i.e., complete lattices in which the meet distributes over arbitrary joins). One possible relationship between these two notions of space was unearthed by Banaschewski and Mulvey [“A globalisation of the Gelfand duality theorem”, *Annals of Pure and Applied Logic* 137, 62–103 (2006)], who proved a constructive version of Gelfand duality in which the Gelfand spectrum of a commutative C^* -algebra comes out as a pointfree space. Being constructive, this result applies in arbitrary toposes (with natural numbers objects, so that internal C^* -algebras can be defined).

Earlier work by the first three authors [“A topos for algebraic quantum theory”, *Communications in Mathematical Physics* 291, 63–110 (2009)], shows how a noncommutative C^* -algebra gives rise to a commutative one internal to a certain sheaf topos. The latter, then, has a constructive Gelfand spectrum, also internal to the topos in question. After a brief review of this work, we compute the so-called external description of this internal spectrum, which in principle is a fibered pointfree space in the familiar topos **Sets** of sets and functions. However, we obtain the external spectrum as a fibered topological space in the usual sense. This leads to an explicit Gelfand transform, as well as to a topological reinterpretation of the Kochen–Specker Theorem of quantum mechanics [“The problem of hidden variables in quantum mechanics”, *Journal of Mathematics and Mechanics* 17, 59–87 (1967)], which supplements the remarkable topos-theoretic version of this theorem due to Butterfield and Isham [“A topos perspective on the Kochen–Specker theorem”, *International Journal of Theoretical Physics* 37, 2669–2733 (1998)].

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1 Generalized spaces

Gelfand Duality is the categorical equivalence

$$\text{compact Hausdorff spaces} \simeq (\text{unital commutative } C^*\text{-algebras})^{op}, \quad (1)$$

where the choice of arrows in both categories is implicit (but obvious, i.e., continuous maps and unital $*$ -homomorphisms, respectively). For simplicity, we restrict ourselves to the compact/unital case. Furthermore, given a category \mathbf{C} , the opposite category \mathbf{C}^{op} has the same objects as \mathbf{C} , but has all arrows reversed. The relevant functors implementing the equivalence (1) are, of course, $C : X \mapsto C(X) \equiv C(X, \mathbb{C})$ from left to right, with pullback on arrows, and $\Sigma : A \mapsto \Sigma(A)$ from right to left, where $\Sigma(A)$ is the Gelfand spectrum of A (realized, e.g., as the space of unital multiplicative linear maps $A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ equipped with the relative weak*-topology), and similarly pullback on arrows.

Subsequently, there are (at least) two possible directions to take.

1. The modern approach is to literally take the quantum jump of *defining* the category of ‘noncommutative spaces’ up to equivalence by

$$\text{noncommutative spaces} \simeq (C^*\text{-algebras})^{op}. \quad (2)$$

Here a major surprise arises, which is quite unexpected from the categorical setting: according to the (second) Gelfand–Naimark Theorem, a noncommutative space acts as an operator algebra on some Hilbert space. It is the combination of this Hilbert space setting deriving from the right-hand side of (2) and the call for geometrical and topological techniques - adapted to the noncommutative setting - coming from the left-hand side that gives noncommutative geometry its strength [11, 12].

2. More traditionally, one may attempt to generalize the notion of Gelfand duality to noncommutative C^* -algebras A . There have been many such attempts, which may be grouped according to the specific notion of a Gelfand spectrum that is used. For example, in the Dauns–Hofmann Theorem [15, 16, 30] the Gelfand spectrum of A is taken to be the Gelfand spectrum of its centre $Z(A)$, on which A is realized as a sheaf. Akemann, on the other hand, used the space of maximal left ideals of A , but needed to generalize the notions of topology and continuity [1]. Shultz used the pure state space of A , equipped with the structure of a transition probability [32], later refined so as to make the noncommutative Gelfand spectrum a so-called Poisson space with a transition probability [26, 27]. See also [10, 25], etcetera. In all cases, the point is to realize A in a way that resembles a space of complex-valued continuous functions as much as possible.

Ultimately, what lies behind both directions is the success of Gelfand duality in capturing (compact Hausdorff) spaces algebraically. What is slightly unnatural, though, is that this capturing should involve the complex (or, for that matter, the real) numbers in a fundamental way. This may be avoided in an order-theoretic approach, as follows [20], [29, Ch. IX]. Instead of the passage $X \mapsto C(X)$ from spaces to complex algebras, we take $X \mapsto \mathcal{O}(X)$, where $\mathcal{O}(X)$ is just the topology of X in the defining sense of its collection of open sets. This has a natural lattice structure under inclusion, and in fact defines a

highly structured kind of lattice known as a *frame*. This is a complete distributive lattice such that $x \wedge \bigvee_{\lambda} y_{\lambda} = \bigvee_{\lambda} x \wedge y_{\lambda}$ for arbitrary families $\{y_{\lambda}\}$ (and not just for finite ones, in which case the said property follows from the definition of a distributive lattice). Indeed, $\mathcal{O}(X)$ is a frame with $U \leq V$ if $U \subseteq V$. A *frame homomorphism* preserves finite meets and arbitrary joins; this leads to the category of frames and frame homomorphisms.

In order to have an equivalence like (1), we need to cut down both the category of spaces and the category of frames. To do so, we first define a *point* of a frame F as a frame map $p^* : F \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$, where as a frame $\{0, 1\}$ is identified with $\mathcal{O}(*)$, i.e., the topology of a space with a point (so that we identify 0 with \emptyset and 1 with $*$). In fact, if $F = \mathcal{O}(X)$, then any point $p \in X$ defines a point of F by $p^* = p^{-1}$ (that is, $p^*(U) = 1$ iff $p \in U$). Using this concept, the set $\text{Pt}(F)$ of points of a frame F may be topologized in a natural way, by declaring its opens to be the sets of the form $\text{Pt}(U) = \{p^* \in \text{Pt}(F) \mid p^*(U) = 1\}$, where $U \in F$. We say that a frame F is *spatial* if it is isomorphic (in the category of frames) to $\mathcal{O}(\text{Pt}(F))$. On the other hand, a topological space X is called *sober* if it is homeomorphic to $\text{Pt}(\mathcal{O}(X))$. Given these definitions, it is almost tautological that

$$\text{sober spaces} \simeq (\text{spatial frames})^{op}, \quad (3)$$

where the equivalence is given by \mathcal{O} and Pt (seen as functors).¹ Let us note the following, however. It is easily shown that a frame F is spatial iff $F \cong \mathcal{O}(X)$ for *some* space X , not necessarily sober - in fact, we will later encounter an example of exactly this situation. In that case, following [20], we may call

$$X^S = \text{Pt}(\mathcal{O}(X)), \quad (4)$$

which is necessarily sober, the *soberification* of X (if X is already sober, one has $X^S \cong X$). This construction may be compared to the passage from a compact non-Hausdorff space X to its *Hausdorffification*

$$X^H = \Sigma(C(X)). \quad (5)$$

Now recall that the step from (1) to (2) introduced a certain generalization of the concept of space by omitting the qualifier “unital commutative” in the characterization of spaces in the right-hand side of (1). Analogously, we may omit the qualifier “spatial” in the right-hand side of (3), hoping to arrive at a *different* generalized notion of space. Following [20, 23, 29], we therefore write

$$\text{pointfree spaces} \simeq (\text{frames})^{op}, \quad (6)$$

which, like (2), is no longer a duality *theorem*, but a statement of the *definition* of the category of ‘pointfree spaces’ (also known as *locales*). This definition comes with a curious

¹ Though (3) is true almost by definition, the nontrivial statement of Stone duality, i.e., Stone spaces $\simeq (\text{Boolean lattices})^{op}$, is actually a special case of (3). The nontrivial observation - apart from the fact that Hausdorffness implies sobriety - is that although Stone spaces form a subcategory of sober spaces, Boolean lattices are not a subcategory of frames (for one thing, a Boolean lattice need not be complete). Hence a special manoeuvre is needed to embed Boolean lattices in frames, which is done through the so-called *ideal completion* $L \mapsto \text{Idl}(L)$; this is the collection of nonempty lower closed subsets $I \subset L$ such that $x, y \in I$ implies $x \vee y \in I$, ordered by inclusion [20, p.59]. A Stone space X then defines the Boolean lattice $\mathcal{O}_c(X)$ of clopen subsets of X , whose ideal completion is the topology $\mathcal{O}(X)$; conversely, a Boolean lattice L defines a Stone space $X = \text{Pt}(\text{Idl}(L))$, with $\mathcal{O}(X) \cong \text{Idl}(L)$.

piece of notation: *any* frame is written $\mathcal{O}(X)$, whether or not it is spatial, and the corresponding pointfree space is written as X . Furthermore, the symbol $C(X, Y)$ denotes the object (in whatever category the frames are defined) of frame maps from $\mathcal{O}(Y)$ to $\mathcal{O}(X)$; a ‘continuous’ map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is nothing but a frame map from $\mathcal{O}(Y)$ to $\mathcal{O}(X)$, which tends to be written as f^* or f^{-1} . This notation is partly motivated by the case where $\mathcal{O}(X)$ are $\mathcal{O}(Y)$ actually the topologies of sober spaces X and Y , respectively, for in that case it can be shown (nonconstructively) that any frame map $f^* : \mathcal{O}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)$ is of the form $f^* = f^{-1}$ for a continuous map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in the usual sense.

The surprising role of Hilbert spaces in the theory of noncommutative spaces has a counterpart for pointfree spaces: these turn out to be related to *logic*, especially to *intuitionistic propositional logic*.² Indeed, a frame is a *complete Heyting algebra*, where a Heyting algebra is a distributive lattice \mathcal{L} with a map $\rightarrow : \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ satisfying $x \leq (y \rightarrow z)$ iff $x \wedge y \leq z$, called implication [18, 29, 34]. Unlike in a Boolean lattice, negation is now a derived notion, defined by $\neg x = (x \rightarrow \perp)$. Every Boolean algebra is a Heyting algebra, but not *vice versa*; in fact, a Heyting algebra is Boolean iff $\neg\neg x = x$ for all x , which is the case iff $\neg x \vee x = \top$ for all x ; not necessarily granting this is the essence of intuitionistic logic. The point, then, is that a complete Heyting algebra is essentially the same thing as a frame, for in a frame one may define $y \rightarrow z = \bigvee\{x \mid x \wedge y \leq z\}$, and conversely, the infinite distributivity law in a frame is automatically satisfied in a Heyting algebra.

In principle, noncommutative spaces and pointfree spaces (i.e., locales) appear to be totally different generalizations of the notion of a topological space. However, a close connection arises if we return to Gelfand duality. To explain this, note that the usual proofs of Gelfand duality are nonconstructive; for example, if the Gelfand spectrum is realized as the maximal ideal space of A , one needs Zorn’s Lemma. However, a typical situation in constructive mathematics now arises: Gelfand duality is nonconstructively equivalent to a result that is constructively valid (that is, provable without using the axiom of choice or the exclusion of the middle third) [2, 3, 4, 13, 14]. Hence the constructive version of the key ingredient of classical Gelfand duality, namely the isomorphism

$$A \cong C(\Sigma(A), \mathbb{C}) \tag{7}$$

of commutative C^* -algebras, is formally *the very same statement*, but now *reinterpreted* according to the notation for frame maps just explained. Thus the Gelfand spectrum $\Sigma(A)$ and the complex numbers \mathbb{C} are now objects of the category of pointfree spaces, i.e., they are really frames $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma(A))$ and $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C})$, which are not necessarily spatial,³ and $C(\Sigma(A), \mathbb{C})$ denotes the object (in the ambient category) of frame maps from $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C})$ to $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma(A))$.

The choice between the constructive version of Gelfand duality (in terms of pointfree spaces) and its familiar nonconstructive counterpart (in terms of topological spaces) is not a matter of philosophical taste. In set theory, the usual version is perfectly acceptable to us. The point is that constructive Gelfand duality holds in arbitrary toposes (with natural numbers objects, so that internal C^* -algebras can be defined).⁴

²Perhaps this is less surprising in view of Stone duality and the well-known connection between Boolean lattices and classical propositional logic.

³Technically, $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma(A))$ is required to be compact and completely regular [4], which are frame-theoretic properties replacing the combination compact Hausdorff for topological spaces [20].

⁴We refer to [21, 22] for an encyclopaedic treatment of topos theory, to [29], [7], or [18] for (complementary) book-length introductions, to [34] for a shorter treatment, and finally to the appendix of [9] for

2 Internal Gelfand spectrum

In order to define Gelfand spectra for noncommutative C^* -algebras, we proceed as follows [19]. Let A be a unital C^* -algebra, and let $\mathcal{C}(A)$ be the poset of unital *commutative* C^* -subalgebras of A (ordered by set-theoretic inclusion), equipped with the Alexandrov topology.⁵ Thus we have the topos $\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}(A))$ of sheaves on $\mathcal{C}(A)$. We now define a specific sheaf \underline{A} on $\mathcal{C}(A)$ by⁶

$$\underline{A}(\uparrow C) = C; \quad C \in \mathcal{C}(A); \quad (8)$$

if $C \subseteq D$, then $\uparrow D \subseteq \uparrow C$, and the map $\underline{A}(\uparrow C) \rightarrow \underline{A}(\uparrow D)$, i.e., $C \rightarrow D$, is simply given by inclusion. This sheaf turns out to be a *commutative* C^* -algebra \underline{A} in $\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}(A))$ under natural operations, so that it has an internal Gelfand spectrum $\underline{\Sigma}(\underline{A})$. With A fixed, we will henceforth simply call this spectrum $\underline{\Sigma}$; it is a pointfree space in the topos $\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}(A))$.⁷

The explicit computation of $\underline{\Sigma}$ was initiated in [19], and was completed in [35]. To state the result (i.e., Theorem 1 below), topologize the disjoint union

$$\Sigma = \coprod_{C \in \mathcal{C}(A)} \Sigma(C), \quad (9)$$

where $\Sigma(C)$ is the usual Gelfand spectrum of $C \in \mathcal{C}(A)$ (i.e., the set of pure states or characters on C with the relative weak $*$ -topology) by saying that $\mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$ iff the following two conditions are satisfied for all $C \in \mathcal{C}(A)$ (with the notation $\mathcal{U}_C \equiv \mathcal{U} \cap \Sigma(C)$):

1. $\mathcal{U}_C \in \mathcal{O}(\Sigma(C))$.
2. For all $D \supseteq C$, if $\lambda \in \mathcal{U}_C$ and $\lambda' \in \Sigma(D)$ such that $\lambda'_C = \lambda$, then $\lambda' \in \mathcal{U}_D$.

For each $U \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C}(A))$, we also introduce the space

$$\Sigma_U = \coprod_{C \in U} \Sigma(C), \quad (10)$$

with relative topology inherited from Σ . We then have:

Theorem 1 *Let A be a unital C^* -algebra A . The frame $\mathcal{O}(\underline{\Sigma})$ in $\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}(A))$ that underlies the internal Gelfand spectrum $\underline{\Sigma} \equiv \underline{\Sigma}(\underline{A})$ of the internal commutative C^* -algebra \underline{A} defined by (8) is given by the sheaf*

$$\mathcal{O}(\underline{\Sigma}) : U \mapsto \mathcal{O}(\Sigma_U), \quad (11)$$

where $U \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C}(A))$; if $U \subseteq V$, the map $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma_V) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\Sigma_U)$ is given by $\mathcal{U} \mapsto \mathcal{U} \cap \Sigma_U$.

a very brief survey of exactly what is needed below. The notion of a C^* -algebra in a topos with natural numbers object, including the statement and proof of Gelfand duality in the commutative case, is due to Banaschewski and Mulvey [4]. See also [19] for a review of this theory, including a reformulation along the lines of [13, 14].

⁵The open sets U of the Alexandrov topology on a poset P are the upward closed sets (if $x \in U$ and $x \leq y$, then $y \in U$). The sets $U_x = \uparrow x = \{y \in P \mid y \geq x\}$, $x \in P$, form a basis of the Alexandrov topology.

⁶This formula defines \underline{A} on the basic opens $U_C = \uparrow C$ of $\mathcal{C}(A)$ in the Alexandrov topology. On an arbitrary open $U = \bigcup_{C \in \Gamma} U_C$, the sheaf property gives $\underline{A}(U) = \lim_{C \in \Gamma} \underline{A}(U_C)$. Under the identification of $\text{Sh}(P)$ with \mathbf{Sets}^P (where the poset P is seen as a category in the usual way) through the correspondence $F(\uparrow x) \leftrightarrow F(x)$ [18], the sheaf \underline{A} corresponds to the tautological functor $C \mapsto C$ in $\mathbf{Sets}^{C(A)}$.

⁷The functorial properties of the map $A \mapsto \underline{\Sigma}(A)$, as well as of the map $A \mapsto \Sigma(A)$ to be introduced below, have been studied in [5].

The proof of this theorem is quite lengthy, requiring familiarity with constructive mathematics, as well as with the closely related technique of internal reasoning in topos theory. Besides the general theory of internal Gelfand duality in Grothendieck toposes due to Banaschewski and Mulvey [4] looming in the background, the proof of Theorem 1 consist of three main steps:

1. The lattice-theoretic description of general constructive Gelfand spectra [13, 14];
2. The specific application of this description to the commutative C^* -algebra \underline{A} in the topos $\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}(A))$ [19];
3. The insight that this application yields the explicit form (11) [33, 35].

We now give a summary of these steps, referring to the papers just cited for further details.⁸ In what follows, A is a commutative C^* -algebra with unit in some topos (with natural numbers object), whereas C is a commutative C^* -algebra with unit in the usual sense, i.e., in the topos **Sets** of sets and functions.

1. As already mentioned, the constructive approach to Gelfand duality emphasizes the frame $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$ rather than the set $\Sigma \equiv \Sigma(A)$. To construct $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$, take the usual positive cone $A^+ := \{a \in A_{\text{sa}} \mid a \geq 0\}$ of A (where A_{sa} is the selfadjoint part of A), and define $a \preccurlyeq b$ iff there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a \leq nb$. Define $a \approx b$ iff $a \preccurlyeq b$ and $b \preccurlyeq a$. The lattice operations on A_{sa} (defined with respect to the usual partial order \leq) respect \approx and hence $L_A = A^+ / \approx$ is a lattice under the descent of \leq to the quotient, which we denote by \leq .

If A is finite dimensional, the constructive Gelfand spectrum of A is simply (isomorphic to) the ideal completion $\text{Idl}(L_A)$ of L_A (cf. footnote 1). In general, one needs a refinement of this construction. First, define a surjective map $A_{\text{sa}} \rightarrow L_A$, $a \mapsto \mathbb{D}_a \equiv [a^+]$, where $a = a^+ - a^-$, $a^\pm \in A^+$, and $[a^+]$ is the equivalence class of a^+ in L_A with respect to \approx . Second, write $\mathbb{D}_b \ll \mathbb{D}_a$ iff $\mathbb{D}_b \leq \mathbb{D}_{a-q}$ for some $q > 0$, $q \in \mathbb{Q}$. Third, we refine the down-set $\downarrow \mathbb{D}_a = \{\mathbb{D}_b \in L_A \mid \mathbb{D}_b \leq \mathbb{D}_a\}$ to $\downarrow \mathbb{D}_a = \{\mathbb{D}_b \in L_A \mid \mathbb{D}_b \ll \mathbb{D}_a\}$, and declare an ideal $I \in \text{Idl}(L_A)$ to be *regular* if $I \supseteq \downarrow \mathbb{D}_a$ for some $\mathbb{D}_a \in L_A$ implies $\mathbb{D}_a \in I$ (in other words, if $\mathbb{D}_b \in I$ for all $\mathbb{D}_b \ll \mathbb{D}_a$, then $\mathbb{D}_a \in I$). This yields the frame $\text{RIIdl}(L_A)$ of *regular* ideals of L_A , ordered by inclusion (like $\text{Idl}(L_A)$, of which $\text{RIIdl}(L_A)$ is a subframe). The constructive Gelfand spectrum of A , then, turns out to be (isomorphic to) just this subframe, that is,

$$\mathcal{O}(\Sigma(A)) \cong \text{RIIdl}(L_A). \quad (12)$$

There is a natural map $\tilde{f}_A : L_A \rightarrow \text{Idl}(L_A)$, $\mathbb{D}_a \mapsto \downarrow \mathbb{D}_a$, which may be refined to a map $f_A : L_A \rightarrow \text{RIIdl}(L_A)$ that sends \mathbb{D}_a to the smallest regular ideal containing $\tilde{f}_A(\mathbb{D}_a) = \downarrow \mathbb{D}_a$; explicitly, one has $f_A(\mathbb{D}_a) = \{\mathbb{D}_c \in L_A \mid \mathbb{D}_b \ll \mathbb{D}_c \Rightarrow \mathbb{D}_b \leq \mathbb{D}_a, \mathbb{D}_b \in L_A\}$.

If one thinks of $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$ as the ‘topology’ of the Gelfand spectrum (in the appropriate pointfree sense), the ‘opens’ $f_A(\mathbb{D}_a)$ (or, less accurately, the elements \mathbb{D}_a of L_A themselves), comprise ‘basic opens’ for the topology, in terms of which general ‘opens’ $U \in \text{RIIdl}(L_A)$ may be expressed as $U = \bigvee \{f_A(\mathbb{D}_a) \mid \mathbb{D}_a \in L_A, f_A(\mathbb{D}_a) \leq U\}$.

⁸In fact, the third step can be carried out in two rather different ways, of which the approach of [35] is easier to explain to operator algebraists. Hence in what follows we use the latter. The techniques in [33] will be further explored in future work in collaboration with Steven Vickers, whom we wish to thank for his insightful comments on an earlier version of this paper.

Applying this to ordinary unital commutative C^* -algebras C , one finds that the frame $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$ is spatial, being related to the usual Gelfand topology $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma(C))$ by the frame isomorphism $\mathbf{RI}dl(L_C) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\Sigma(C))$ that on basic opens is given by

$$f_C(\mathcal{D}_a) \mapsto \mathcal{D}_a \equiv \{\varphi \in \Sigma(C) \mid \varphi(a) > 0\}, \quad a \in C_{\text{sa}}.$$

In particular, the map

$$\mathbf{f}_C : L_C \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\Sigma(C)), \quad \mathcal{D}_a \mapsto \mathcal{D}_a \tag{13}$$

is well defined (i.e., independent of the choice of a); cf. [35, Lemma 2.14].

2. Internalizing the above construction of $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$ to the topos $\mathbf{Sh}(\mathcal{C}(A))$ and applying it to the internal C^* -algebra \underline{A} first yields a lattice \underline{L}_A in $\mathbf{Sh}(\mathcal{C}(A))$, given by [19, Theorem 20]

$$\underline{L}_A(\uparrow C) = L_C. \tag{14}$$

Interpreting $\mathbf{RI}dl$ in the topos $\mathbf{Sh}(\mathcal{C}(A))$ through Kripke–Joyal semantics [29] then shows that the internal frame $\mathbf{RI}dl(\underline{L}_A)$ in $\mathbf{Sh}(\mathcal{C}(A))$ is given by the sheaf (cf. [19, Theorem 29])

$$\mathbf{RI}dl(\underline{L}_A) : U \mapsto \{\underline{F} \in \mathbf{Sub}(\underline{L}_{A|U}) \mid \underline{F}(\uparrow C) \in \mathbf{RI}dl(L_C) \text{ for all } C \in U\}. \tag{15}$$

Here $\underline{L}_{A|U} : \mathcal{O}(U)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}$ denotes the restriction of the sheaf $\underline{L}_A : \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C}(A))^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}$ to $\mathcal{O}(U)$, where $U \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C}(A))$, and $\mathbf{Sub}(\underline{L}_{A|U})$ is the set of subsheaves of $\underline{L}_{A|U}$; note that $\underline{F}(\uparrow C) \subseteq L_C$ by (14), so that $\underline{F}(\uparrow C) \in \mathbf{RI}dl(L_C)$ in (15) is well defined. If $U \subseteq V$, then the map $\mathbf{RI}dl(\underline{L}_A)(V) \rightarrow \mathbf{RI}dl(\underline{L}_A)(U)$ is given by restricting $\underline{F} \in \mathbf{Sub}(\underline{L}_{A|V})$ to $\mathcal{O}(U)$.

3. To prove (15), the transformation $\theta : \mathbf{RI}dl(\underline{L}_A) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\underline{\Sigma})$ defined by its components

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_U : \{ \underline{F} \in \mathbf{Sub}(\underline{L}_{A|U}) \mid \underline{F}(\uparrow C) \in \mathbf{RI}dl(L_C) \text{ for all } C \in U \} &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\Sigma_U); \\ \underline{F} &\mapsto \prod_{C \in U} \bigcup_{\mathcal{D}_a \in \underline{F}(\uparrow C)} \mathcal{D}_a, \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

can be shown to be a natural isomorphism (since $\mathbf{RI}dl(\underline{L}_A)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\underline{\Sigma})$ are internal frames, it suffices to prove that $\theta_{\mathcal{C}(A)}$ is an isomorphism of frames in \mathbf{Sets} ; cf. [35, Theorem 2.17]). Note that $\theta_U(\underline{F})$ indeed lies in $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma_U)$ by the property $\rho_{DC}^{-1} \circ \mathbf{f}_C = \mathbf{f}_D \circ \iota_{CD}$ for all $C \subseteq D$, $C, D \in \mathcal{C}(A)$, where $\rho_{DC}^{-1} : \mathcal{O}(\Sigma(C)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\Sigma(D))$ is the inverse image map of the restriction $\rho_{DC} : \Sigma(D) \rightarrow \Sigma(C)$, $\lambda \mapsto \lambda|_C$, and $\iota_{CD} : L_C \rightarrow L_D$ is the obvious embedding $\mathcal{D}_a \mapsto \mathcal{D}_a$ (where $a \in C$ in the first \mathcal{D}_a and $a \in D$ in the second). Q.E.D.

We illustrate Theorem 1 for $A = M_n(\mathbb{C})$, i.e., the $n \times n$ complex matrices. We then have a frame isomorphism $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma(C)) \cong \mathcal{P}(C)$ for any $C \in \mathcal{C}(A)$ [9], where $\mathcal{P}(C)$ is the projection lattice of C (and similarly, $\mathcal{P}(A)$ below is the projection lattice of A). Hence

$$\mathcal{O}(\Sigma) \cong \{S : \mathcal{C}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A) \mid S(C) \in \mathcal{P}(C), S(C) \leq S(D) \text{ if } C \subseteq D\}, \tag{17}$$

where the right-hand side is equipped with the pointwise partial order \leq with respect to the usual partial ordering \leq of projections, i.e., $S \leq T$ iff $S(C) \leq T(C)$ for all $C \in \mathcal{C}(A)$. To obtain (17) we identify $\mathcal{U} = \prod_{C \in \mathcal{C}(A)} \mathcal{U}_C$ as an element of $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$ with $S : \mathcal{C}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A)$ on the right-hand side of (17), where $S(C) \in \mathcal{P}(C)$ is the image of $\mathcal{U}_C \in \mathcal{O}(\Sigma(C))$ under the isomorphism $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma(C)) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(C)$ just mentioned. Similarly, for $U \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C}(A))$, the frame $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma_U)$ may be identified with maps $S : U \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A)$ satisfying the conditions in (17).

3 External Gelfand spectrum

It is not so easy for C^* -algebraists to deal with pointfree spaces in a sheaf topos $\text{Sh}(X)$. Fortunately, such spaces have a so-called *external description* in ordinary set theory [17, 22, 23]. In fact, a pointfree space \underline{Y} in $\text{Sh}(X)$ may be represented by a continuous map $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$, where Y is a pointfree space in the usual sense (i.e., in **Sets**), with frame $\mathcal{O}(Y) = \mathcal{O}(\underline{Y})(X)$; here $\mathcal{O}(\underline{Y})$ is the internal frame in $\text{Sh}(X)$ associated to \underline{Y} . The reader will now have gotten used to the idea that the notation $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ really denotes a frame map $\pi^* : \mathcal{O}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(Y)$, nothing being implied about the possible spatiality of the frames in question. In terms of π^* , one may reconstruct \underline{Y} from $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ as the sheaf

$$\mathcal{O}(\underline{Y}) : U \mapsto \{V \in \mathcal{O}(Y) \mid V \leq \pi^*(U)\}, \quad U \in \mathcal{O}(X). \quad (18)$$

Furthermore, if \underline{Y}_1 and \underline{Y}_2 are two pointfree spaces in $\text{Sh}(X)$, with external descriptions $\pi_i : Y_i \rightarrow X$, $i = 1, 2$, then an internal continuous map $\underline{f} : \underline{Y}_1 \rightarrow \underline{Y}_2$ is given externally by a continuous map $f : Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$ satisfying $\pi_2 \circ f = \pi_1$.

Applying this to $X = \mathcal{C}(A)$ and $Y = \Sigma$ we obtain:

Theorem 2 *The external description of the pointfree Gelfand spectrum $\underline{\Sigma}$ may be identified with the canonical projection⁹*

$$\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(A), \quad (19)$$

where Σ is seen as an ordinary (rather than a pointfree) topological space, as is $\mathcal{C}(A)$.

Taking $X = \mathcal{C}(A)$ and $\underline{Y} = \underline{\Sigma}$, we see from (11) that $\mathcal{O}(\underline{\Sigma})(\mathcal{C}(A)) = \mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$, which frame is obviously spatial.¹⁰ Conversely, from (18) and (19) we immediately recover (11). Q.E.D.

Theorem 2 has a number of interesting applications. We first turn to the Gelfand transform.¹¹ The Gelfand isomorphism (7) holds internally in $\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}(A))$, i.e., one has

$$\underline{A} \cong C(\underline{\Sigma}, \underline{\mathbb{C}}) \quad (20)$$

as an isomorphism of sheaves respecting the C^* -algebraic structure on both sides.¹² Here $\underline{\mathbb{C}}$ is the pointfree space of complex numbers in $\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}(A))$ with associated frame $\mathcal{O}(\underline{\mathbb{C}})$,¹³ defined by the sheaf

$$\mathcal{O}(\underline{\mathbb{C}}) : U \mapsto \mathcal{O}(U \times \mathbb{C}), \quad U \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C}(A)). \quad (21)$$

It follows from eq. (5.12) in [9, Sect. 5] and (11) that as a sheaf one has

$$C(\underline{\Sigma}, \underline{\mathbb{C}}) : U \mapsto C(\Sigma_U, \mathbb{C}), \quad (22)$$

⁹ That is, if $\sigma \in \Sigma(C) \subset \Sigma$, then $\pi(\sigma) = C$. From this point of view, $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$ is actually the weakest topology making this projection continuous with respect to the Alexandrov topology on $\mathcal{C}(A)$.

¹⁰To be precise, in pointfree topology a notation like (19) is typically used for a map between pointfree spaces, which by definition is the frame map $\pi^{-1} : \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C}(A)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$. In this case, however, the frame map π^{-1} is actually the inverse image map of the continuous map (19), interpreted in the usual topological way.

¹¹Unlike other approaches to Gelfand duality for noncommutative C^* -algebras, our aim is not to reconstruct A , but rather its ‘Bohrification’ \underline{A} , since it is the latter that carries the physical content of A (at least, according to Niels Bohr’s ‘doctrine of classical concepts’ [6] as reformulated mathematically in [28]).

¹²Recall that isomorphisms of sheaves in sheaf toposes are simply natural isomorphisms of functors [29].

¹³Not to be confused with the *complex numbers object* in $\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}(A))$, given by the sheaf $U \mapsto C(U, \mathbb{C})$.

where $\Sigma_U = \coprod_{C \in U} \Sigma(C)$; if $U \subseteq V$, the map $C(\Sigma_V, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow C(\Sigma_U, \mathbb{C})$ is given by the pullback of the inclusion $\Sigma_U \hookrightarrow \Sigma_V$ (that is, by restriction). It then follows from (8) and (22) that the isomorphism (20) is given by its components

$$\underline{A}(U) \cong C(\Sigma_U, \mathbb{C}). \quad (23)$$

In particular, the component of the natural isomorphism in (20) at $U = \uparrow C$ is

$$C \cong C(\Sigma_{\uparrow C}, \mathbb{C}). \quad (24)$$

A glance at the topology of Σ shows that the Hausdorffication (5) is given by $\Sigma_{\uparrow C}^H \cong \Sigma(C)$, so that the isomorphism (24) comes down to the usual Gelfand isomorphism

$$C \cong C(\Sigma_C, \mathbb{C}). \quad (25)$$

At the end of the day, the Gelfand isomorphism (20) therefore turns out to simply assemble all isomorphisms (25) for the commutative C^* -subalgebras C of A into a single sheaf-theoretic construction. Incidentally, taking $C = \mathbb{C} \cdot 1$ in (24) shows that Σ^H is a point, which is also obvious from the fact that any open set containing the point $\Sigma(\mathbb{C} \cdot 1)$ of Σ must be all of Σ .

Second, we give a topological reinterpretation of the celebrated Kochen–Specker Theorem [24].¹⁴ We say that a *valuation* on a C^* -algebra A is a nonzero map $\lambda : A_{\text{sa}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that is linear on commuting operators and dispersion-free, i.e., $\lambda(a^2) = \lambda(a)^2$ for all $a \in A_{\text{sa}}$. If A is commutative, the Gelfand spectrum $\Sigma(A)$ consists precisely of the valuations on A .¹⁵

Theorem 3 *There is a bijective correspondence between:*

- *Valuations on A ;*
- *Points of $\underline{\Sigma}(A)$ in $\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}(A))$;*
- *Continuous cross-sections $\sigma : \mathcal{C}(A) \rightarrow \Sigma$ of the bundle $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(A)$ of Theorem 2.*

In particular, this bundle admits no continuous cross-sections as soon as A has no valuations,¹⁶ as in the case $A = B(H)$ with $\dim(H) > 2$.

¹⁴It was the sheaf-theoretic reformulation of the Kochen–Specker Theorem by Butterfield and Isham [8] that originally got the use of topos theory in the foundations of quantum physics going. What follows is a simplification of Sect. 6 in [9], at which time the spatial nature of Σ was not yet understood. See also [19, Theorem 6] for an internal proof of the equivalence between the first two bullet points.

¹⁵Physically, a valuation correspond to a so-called *noncontextual hidden variable*, which assigns a sharp value to each observable *a per se*. A *contextual hidden variable* gives a sharp value to *a seen in a specific measurement context in which it, in particular, may be measured*. See, e.g., [31]. In our mathematization, measurement contexts are identified with commutative C^* -subalgebras of some ambient noncommutative C^* -algebra A , so that a contextual hidden variable assigns a value to a pair (a, C) where $a \in C$. Hence Theorem 3 identifies *noncontextual* hidden variables with *continuous* cross-section of $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(A)$, *contextual* hidden variable corresponding to possibly *discontinuous* cross-sections.

The mathematics neatly fits the physics here, but it should be realized that specific examples of C^* -algebras A may suggest coarser natural topologies on $\mathcal{C}(A)$ than the Alexandrov topology (like the Scott topology), which in turn may imply stronger continuity conditions. We thank the referee for this comment.

¹⁶The claim following this footnote sign is the content of the original Kochen–Specker Theorem [24].

To prove this, we first give the external description of points of a pointfree space \underline{Y} in a sheaf topos $\text{Sh}(X)$. The subobject classifier in $\text{Sh}(X)$ is the sheaf $\underline{\Omega} : U \mapsto \mathcal{O}(U)$, in terms of which a point of \underline{Y} is a frame map $\mathcal{O}(\underline{Y}) \rightarrow \underline{\Omega}$. Externally, the pointfree space defined by the frame $\underline{\Omega}$ is given by the identity map $\text{id}_X : X \rightarrow X$, so that a point of \underline{Y} externally correspond to a continuous cross-section $\sigma : X \rightarrow Y$ of the bundle $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ (i.e., $\pi \circ \sigma = \text{id}_X$). In principle, π and σ are by definition frame maps in the opposite direction, but in the case at hand, namely $X = \mathcal{C}(A)$ and $Y = \Sigma$, the map $\sigma : \mathcal{C}(A) \rightarrow \Sigma$ may be interpreted as a continuous cross-section of the projection (19) in the usual sense. Being a cross-section simply means that $\sigma(C) \in \Sigma(C)$. As to continuity, by definition of the Alexandrov topology, σ is continuous iff the following condition is satisfied:

$$\text{for all } \mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{O}(\Sigma) \text{ and all } C \subseteq D, \text{ if } \sigma(C) \in \mathcal{U} \text{ then } \sigma(D) \in \mathcal{U}.$$

Hence, given the definition of $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$, the following condition is sufficient for continuity: if $C \subseteq D$, then $\sigma(D)|_C = \sigma(C)$. However, this condition is also necessary. To explain this, let $\rho_{DC} : \Sigma(D) \rightarrow \Sigma(C)$ again be the restriction map. This map is continuous and open. Suppose $\rho_{DC}(\sigma(D)) \neq \sigma(C)$. Since $\Sigma(D)$ is Hausdorff, there is an open neighbourhood \mathcal{U}_D of $\rho_{DC}^{-1}(\sigma(C))$ not containing $\sigma(D)$. Let $\mathcal{U}_C = \rho_{DC}(\mathcal{U}_D)$ and take any $\mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$ such that $\mathcal{U} \cap \mathcal{O}(\Sigma(C)) = \mathcal{U}_C$ and $\mathcal{U} \cap \mathcal{O}(\Sigma(D)) = \mathcal{U}_D$. This is possible, since \mathcal{U}_C and \mathcal{U}_D satisfy both conditions in the definition of $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$. By construction, $\sigma(C) \in \mathcal{U}$ but $\sigma(D) \notin \mathcal{U}$, so that σ is not continuous. Hence σ is a continuous cross-section of π iff

$$\sigma(D)|_C = \sigma(C) \text{ for all } C \subseteq D. \quad (26)$$

Now define a map $\lambda : A_{\text{sa}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $\lambda(a) = \sigma(C^*(a))(a)$, where $C^*(a)$ is the commutative unital C^* -algebra generated by a . If $b^* = b$ and $[a, b] = 0$, then $\lambda(a + b) = \lambda(a) + \lambda(b)$ by (26), applied to $C^*(a) \subset C^*(a, b)$ as well as to $C^*(b) \subset C^*(a, b)$. Furthermore, since $\sigma(C) \in \Sigma(C)$, the map λ is dispersion-free.

Conversely, a valuation λ defines a cross-section σ by complex linear extension of $\sigma(C)(a) = \lambda(a)$, where $a \in C_{\text{sa}}$. By the criterion (26) this cross-section is evidently continuous, since the value $\lambda(a)$ is independent of the choice of C containing a . Q.E.D.

The contrast between the pointlessness of the internal spectrum $\underline{\Sigma}$ and the spatiality of the external spectrum Σ is quite striking, but easily explained: a point of Σ (in the usual sense, but also in the frame-theoretic sense in the case that Σ is sober) necessarily lies in some $\Sigma(C) \subset \Sigma$, and hence is defined (and dispersion-free) only in the ‘context’ C . For example, for $A = M_n(\mathbb{C})$, a point $\lambda \in \Sigma(C)$ corresponds to a map

$$\lambda^* : \mathcal{O}(\Sigma) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, \quad S \mapsto \lambda(S(C)), \quad (27)$$

where $\mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$ has been realized as in (17). Thus λ^* is only sensitive to the value of S at C .

To close, we examine the possible soberness of Σ [33, Theorem 8], [35, Theorem 2.25]:

Proposition 4 *The space Σ is sober if A satisfies the ascending chain condition: every chain $C_1 \subseteq C_2 \subseteq \dots$ of elements $C_i \in \mathcal{C}(A)$ converges, in that $C_n = C_m$ for all $n > m$.*

The proof is straightforward, relying on the identification of points of Σ with irreducible closed subsets of S and the ensuing condition that Σ is sober iff every irreducible closed subsets of S is the closure of a unique point [29, §IX.3].

For example, this proposition implies that Σ is sober for $A = M_n(\mathbb{C})$, and, more generally, for all finite-dimensional C^* -algebras.

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