

Constructing Compacta From Posets

Tristan Bice

(joint work with **Adam Bartoš** and **Alessandro Vignati**)

Institute of Mathematics of the Czech Academy of Sciences

Conference on Generic Structures

Banach Centre, Będlewo

23rd of October 2023

Posets vs Compacta

Posets vs Compacta

- ▶ Various dualities exist between certain posets and compacta:

Boolean Algebras	\leftrightarrow	T_2 0-Dim Compacta	(Stone 1936)
Separative Lattices	\leftrightarrow	T_1 Compacta	(Wallman 1938)
Compingent Lattices	\leftrightarrow	T_2 Compacta	(Shirota 1952)
Continuous Frames	\leftrightarrow	Sober Compacta	(Hofmann-Lawson 1978)
Proximity Lattices	\leftrightarrow	Stable Compacta	(Jung-Sünderhauf 1996)
Entailment Relations	\leftrightarrow	Stable Compacta	(Vickers 2004)
Semilattices	\leftrightarrow	T_2 0-Dim Compacta	(Exel 2008)

(0-dim = 0-dimensional \Leftrightarrow clopen sets form a basis)

Posets vs Compacta

- ▶ Various dualities exist between certain posets and compacta:

Boolean Algebras \leftrightarrow T_2 0-Dim Compacta (Stone 1936)

Separative Lattices \leftrightarrow T_1 Compacta (Wallman 1938)

Compingent Lattices \leftrightarrow T_2 Compacta (Shirota 1952)

Continuous Frames \leftrightarrow Sober Compacta (Hofmann-Lawson 1978)

Proximity Lattices \leftrightarrow Stable Compacta (Jung-Sünderhauf 1996)

Entailment Relations \leftrightarrow Stable Compacta (Vickers 2004)

Semilattices \leftrightarrow T_2 0-Dim Compacta (Exel 2008)

(0-dim = 0-dimensional \Leftrightarrow clopen sets form a basis)

- ▶ Unified/Extended together with Starling and Kubiś (2019-22).

Posets vs Compacta

- ▶ Various dualities exist between certain posets and compacta:

Boolean Algebras	\leftrightarrow	T_2 0-Dim Compacta	(Stone 1936)
Separative Lattices	\leftrightarrow	T_1 Compacta	(Wallman 1938)
Compingent Lattices	\leftrightarrow	T_2 Compacta	(Shirota 1952)
Continuous Frames	\leftrightarrow	Sober Compacta	(Hofmann-Lawson 1978)
Proximity Lattices	\leftrightarrow	Stable Compacta	(Jung-Sünderhauf 1996)
Entailment Relations	\leftrightarrow	Stable Compacta	(Vickers 2004)
Semilattices	\leftrightarrow	T_2 0-Dim Compacta	(Exel 2008)

(0-dim = 0-dimensional \Leftrightarrow clopen sets form a basis)

- ▶ Unified/Extended together with Starling and Kubiś (2019-22).
- ▶ Interesting but not so useful for building generic continua, e.g. the pseudoarc, Lelek fan, Menger curve, etc.

Posets vs Compacta

- ▶ Various dualities exist between certain posets and compacta:

Boolean Algebras	\leftrightarrow	T_2 0-Dim Compacta	(Stone 1936)
Separative Lattices	\leftrightarrow	T_1 Compacta	(Wallman 1938)
Compingent Lattices	\leftrightarrow	T_2 Compacta	(Shirota 1952)
Continuous Frames	\leftrightarrow	Sober Compacta	(Hofmann-Lawson 1978)
Proximity Lattices	\leftrightarrow	Stable Compacta	(Jung-Sünderhauf 1996)
Entailment Relations	\leftrightarrow	Stable Compacta	(Vickers 2004)
Semilattices	\leftrightarrow	T_2 0-Dim Compacta	(Exel 2008)

(0-dim = 0-dimensional \Leftrightarrow clopen sets form a basis)

- ▶ Unified/Extended together with Starling and Kubiś (2019-22).
- ▶ Interesting but not so useful for building generic continua, e.g. the pseudoarc, Lelek fan, Menger curve, etc.
- ▶ More promising avenue for constructions – trees or tree-like posets as considered in set theory and topological dynamics.

Trees and their Spectra

Trees and their Spectra

- ▶ Take a poset (\mathbb{P}, \leq) . Each $p \in \mathbb{P}$ defines a **principal filter**

$$p^{\leq} = \{q \in \mathbb{P} : p \leq q\}.$$

Trees and their Spectra

- ▶ Take a poset (\mathbb{P}, \leq) . Each $p \in \mathbb{P}$ defines a **principal filter**

$$p^{\leq} = \{q \in \mathbb{P} : p \leq q\}.$$

- ▶ n^{th} **cone** of \mathbb{P} is the union of principal filters of size $\leq n + 1$,

$$\mathbb{P}^n = \{p \in \mathbb{P} : |p^{\leq}| \leq n + 1\}.$$

Trees and their Spectra

- ▶ Take a poset (\mathbb{P}, \leq) . Each $p \in \mathbb{P}$ defines a **principal filter**

$$p^{\leq} = \{q \in \mathbb{P} : p \leq q\}.$$

- ▶ n^{th} **cone** of \mathbb{P} is the union of principal filters of size $\leq n + 1$,

$$\mathbb{P}^n = \{p \in \mathbb{P} : |p^{\leq}| \leq n + 1\}.$$

Definition

\mathbb{P} is a **tree** if principal filters are chains (\Leftrightarrow linearly ordered).

\mathbb{P} is an **ω -tree** if principal filters and cones are also finite.

Trees and their Spectra

- ▶ Take a poset (\mathbb{P}, \leq) . Each $p \in \mathbb{P}$ defines a **principal filter**

$$p^{\leq} = \{q \in \mathbb{P} : p \leq q\}.$$

- ▶ n^{th} **cone** of \mathbb{P} is the union of principal filters of size $\leq n + 1$,

$$\mathbb{P}^n = \{p \in \mathbb{P} : |p^{\leq}| \leq n + 1\}.$$

Definition

\mathbb{P} is a **tree** if principal filters are chains (\Leftrightarrow linearly ordered).

\mathbb{P} is an **ω -tree** if principal filters and cones are also finite.

- ▶ The **spectrum** of an ω -tree \mathbb{P} consists of branches

$$S\mathbb{P} = \{S \subseteq \mathbb{P} : S \text{ is a maximal chain}\}$$

which we topologise via the basis $(p^{\in})_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ where

$$p^{\in} = \{S \in S\mathbb{P} : p \in S\}.$$

Trees and their Spectra

- ▶ Take a poset (\mathbb{P}, \leq) . Each $p \in \mathbb{P}$ defines a **principal filter**

$$p^{\leq} = \{q \in \mathbb{P} : p \leq q\}.$$

- ▶ n^{th} **cone** of \mathbb{P} is the union of principal filters of size $\leq n + 1$,

$$\mathbb{P}^n = \{p \in \mathbb{P} : |p^{\leq}| \leq n + 1\}.$$

Definition

\mathbb{P} is a **tree** if principal filters are chains (\Leftrightarrow linearly ordered).

\mathbb{P} is an **ω -tree** if principal filters and cones are also finite.

- ▶ The **spectrum** of an ω -tree \mathbb{P} consists of branches

$$S\mathbb{P} = \{S \subseteq \mathbb{P} : S \text{ is a maximal chain}\}$$

which we topologise via the basis $(p^{\in})_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ where

$$p^{\in} = \{S \in S\mathbb{P} : p \in S\}.$$

- ▶ Then $S\mathbb{P}$ is a 0-dimensional metrisable compactum.

0-Dimensional Metrisable Compacta from ω -Trees

0-Dimensional Metrisable Compacta from ω -Trees

Proposition

Any 0-dimensional metric compactum is the spectrum of an ω -tree.

0-Dimensional Metrisable Compacta from ω -Trees

Proposition

Any 0-dimensional metric compactum is the spectrum of an ω -tree.

Proof.

0-Dimensional Metrisable Compacta from ω -Trees

Proposition

Any 0-dimensional metric compactum is the spectrum of an ω -tree.

Proof.

- ▶ Take a 0-dimensional metric compactum X .

0-Dimensional Metrisable Compacta from ω -Trees

Proposition

Any 0-dimensional metric compactum is the spectrum of an ω -tree.

Proof.

- ▶ Take a 0-dimensional metric compactum X .
- ▶ Let \mathbb{P}_0 be a clopen (finite) partition of X .

0-Dimensional Metrizable Compacta from ω -Trees

Proposition

Any 0-dimensional metric compactum is the spectrum of an ω -tree.

Proof.

- ▶ Take a 0-dimensional metric compactum X .
- ▶ Let \mathbb{P}_0 be a clopen (finite) partition of X .
- ▶ Let \mathbb{P}_1 be a finer clopen partition of X with

$$\max\{\text{diam}(p) : p \in \mathbb{P}_1\} < \min\{\text{diam}(p) : p \in \mathbb{P}_0 \text{ and } |p| > 1\}.$$

0-Dimensional Metrizable Compacta from ω -Trees

Proposition

Any 0-dimensional metric compactum is the spectrum of an ω -tree.

Proof.

- ▶ Take a 0-dimensional metric compactum X .
- ▶ Let \mathbb{P}_0 be a clopen (finite) partition of X .
- ▶ Let \mathbb{P}_1 be a finer clopen partition of X with

$$\max\{\text{diam}(p) : p \in \mathbb{P}_1\} < \min\{\text{diam}(p) : p \in \mathbb{P}_0 \text{ and } |p| > 1\}.$$

- ▶ Continuing in this way we obtain an ω -tree

$$\mathbb{P} = \bigcup_{k \in \omega} \mathbb{P}_k \quad \text{with } n^{\text{th}} \text{ cone} \quad \mathbb{P}^n = \bigcup_{k=0}^n \mathbb{P}_k.$$

0-Dimensional Metrisable Compacta from ω -Trees

Proposition

Any 0-dimensional metric compactum is the spectrum of an ω -tree.

Proof.

- ▶ Take a 0-dimensional metric compactum X .
- ▶ Let \mathbb{P}_0 be a clopen (finite) partition of X .
- ▶ Let \mathbb{P}_1 be a finer clopen partition of X with

$$\max\{\text{diam}(p) : p \in \mathbb{P}_1\} < \min\{\text{diam}(p) : p \in \mathbb{P}_0 \text{ and } |p| > 1\}.$$

- ▶ Continuing in this way we obtain an ω -tree

$$\mathbb{P} = \bigcup_{k \in \omega} \mathbb{P}_k \quad \text{with } n^{\text{th}} \text{ cone} \quad \mathbb{P}^n = \bigcup_{k=0}^n \mathbb{P}_k.$$

- ▶ Points $x \in X$ correspond to branches $S_x = \{p \in \mathbb{P} : x \in p\}$.

0-Dimensional Metrisable Compacta from ω -Trees

Proposition

Any 0-dimensional metric compactum is the spectrum of an ω -tree.

Proof.

- ▶ Take a 0-dimensional metric compactum X .
- ▶ Let \mathbb{P}_0 be a clopen (finite) partition of X .
- ▶ Let \mathbb{P}_1 be a finer clopen partition of X with

$$\max\{\text{diam}(p) : p \in \mathbb{P}_1\} < \min\{\text{diam}(p) : p \in \mathbb{P}_0 \text{ and } |p| > 1\}.$$

- ▶ Continuing in this way we obtain an ω -tree

$$\mathbb{P} = \bigcup_{k \in \omega} \mathbb{P}_k \quad \text{with } n^{\text{th}} \text{ cone} \quad \mathbb{P}^n = \bigcup_{k=0}^n \mathbb{P}_k.$$

- ▶ Points $x \in X$ correspond to branches $S_x = \{p \in \mathbb{P} : x \in p\}$.
- ▶ Moreover, $x \mapsto S_x$ is a homeomorphism from X onto $S\mathbb{P}$. \square

Levels vs Covers

Levels vs Covers

- ▶ So ω -trees \mathbb{P} correspond to 'tree-bases' $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ of 0-dimensional metrisable compacta $S\mathbb{P}$.

Levels vs Covers

- ▶ So ω -trees \mathbb{P} correspond to 'tree-bases' $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ of 0-dimensional metrisable compacta $S\mathbb{P}$.
- ▶ Order structure of \mathbb{P} reflected by inclusion on the basis, i.e.

$$p \leq q \quad \Rightarrow \quad p^\epsilon \subseteq q^\epsilon.$$

Levels vs Covers

- ▶ So ω -trees \mathbb{P} correspond to 'tree-bases' $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ of 0-dimensional metrisable compacta $S\mathbb{P}$.
- ▶ Order structure of \mathbb{P} reflected by inclusion on the basis, i.e.

$$p \leq q \quad \Rightarrow \quad p^\epsilon \subseteq q^\epsilon.$$

- ▶ Covers of $S\mathbb{P}$ come from 'levels' of \mathbb{P} .

Levels vs Covers

- ▶ So ω -trees \mathbb{P} correspond to 'tree-bases' $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ of 0-dimensional metrisable compacta $S\mathbb{P}$.
- ▶ Order structure of \mathbb{P} reflected by inclusion on the basis, i.e.

$$p \leq q \quad \Rightarrow \quad p^\epsilon \subseteq q^\epsilon.$$

- ▶ Covers of $S\mathbb{P}$ come from 'levels' of \mathbb{P} .

Definition

Minimal elements of the n^{th} cone \mathbb{P}^n form the n^{th} level \mathbb{P}_n , i.e.

$$\mathbb{P}_n = \{p \in \mathbb{P}^n : \nexists q \in \mathbb{P}^n (q < p)\}.$$

Levels vs Covers

- ▶ So ω -trees \mathbb{P} correspond to 'tree-bases' $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ of 0-dimensional metrisable compacta $S\mathbb{P}$.
- ▶ Order structure of \mathbb{P} reflected by inclusion on the basis, i.e.

$$p \leq q \quad \Rightarrow \quad p^\epsilon \subseteq q^\epsilon.$$

- ▶ Covers of $S\mathbb{P}$ come from 'levels' of \mathbb{P} .

Definition

Minimal elements of the n^{th} cone \mathbb{P}^n form the n^{th} level \mathbb{P}_n , i.e.

$$\mathbb{P}_n = \{p \in \mathbb{P}^n : \nexists q \in \mathbb{P}^n (q < p)\}.$$

- ▶ Every level $L \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ yields a cover $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in L}$ of $S\mathbb{P}$.

Levels vs Covers

- ▶ So ω -trees \mathbb{P} correspond to 'tree-bases' $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ of 0-dimensional metrisable compacta $S\mathbb{P}$.
- ▶ Order structure of \mathbb{P} reflected by inclusion on the basis, i.e.

$$p \leq q \quad \Rightarrow \quad p^\epsilon \subseteq q^\epsilon.$$

- ▶ Covers of $S\mathbb{P}$ come from 'levels' of \mathbb{P} .

Definition

Minimal elements of the n^{th} cone \mathbb{P}^n form the n^{th} level \mathbb{P}_n , i.e.

$$\mathbb{P}_n = \{p \in \mathbb{P}^n : \nexists q \in \mathbb{P}^n (q < p)\}.$$

- ▶ Every level $L \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ yields a cover $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in L}$ of $S\mathbb{P}$.
- ▶ Same applies to any $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ refined by some level $L \subseteq \mathbb{P}$, i.e.

$$L \text{ refines } C \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \forall l \in L \exists c \in C (l \leq c).$$

Levels vs Covers

- ▶ So ω -trees \mathbb{P} correspond to 'tree-bases' $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ of 0-dimensional metrisable compacta $S\mathbb{P}$.
- ▶ Order structure of \mathbb{P} reflected by inclusion on the basis, i.e.

$$p \leq q \quad \Rightarrow \quad p^\epsilon \subseteq q^\epsilon.$$

- ▶ Covers of $S\mathbb{P}$ come from 'levels' of \mathbb{P} .

Definition

Minimal elements of the n^{th} cone \mathbb{P}^n form the n^{th} level \mathbb{P}_n , i.e.

$$\mathbb{P}_n = \{p \in \mathbb{P}^n : \nexists q \in \mathbb{P}^n (q < p)\}.$$

- ▶ Every level $L \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ yields a cover $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in L}$ of $S\mathbb{P}$.
- ▶ Same applies to any $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ refined by some level $L \subseteq \mathbb{P}$, i.e.

$$L \text{ refines } C \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \forall l \in L \exists c \in C (l \leq c).$$

- ▶ In fact this characterises $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ forming covers $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in C}$ of $S\mathbb{P}$.

Extending to T_1 Compacta

Extending to T_1 Compacta

- ▶ **Goal:** Extend to (non-0-dim) 2nd countable T_1 compacta.

Extending to T_1 Compacta

- ▶ **Goal:** Extend to (non-0-dim) 2nd countable T_1 compacta.
- ▶ i.e. show 'tree-like posets' \leftrightarrow 'tree-like bases' of such X .

Extending to T_1 Compacta

- ▶ **Goal:** Extend to (non-0-dim) 2nd countable T_1 compacta.
- ▶ i.e. show 'tree-like posets' \leftrightarrow 'tree-like bases' of such X .
- ▶ e.g. $[0, 1]$ has a tree-like dyadic basis given by

$$\mathbb{P}_0 = \{[0, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_1 = \{[0, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{1}{2}, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_2 = \{[0, \frac{1}{4}), (\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}), (\frac{3}{4}, 1]\}$$

\vdots

Extending to T_1 Compacta

- ▶ **Goal:** Extend to (non-0-dim) 2nd countable T_1 compacta.
- ▶ i.e. show 'tree-like posets' \leftrightarrow 'tree-like bases' of such X .
- ▶ e.g. $[0, 1]$ has a tree-like dyadic basis given by

$$\mathbb{P}_0 = \{[0, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_1 = \{[0, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{1}{2}, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_2 = \{[0, \frac{1}{4}), (\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}), (\frac{3}{4}, 1]\}$$

\vdots

- ▶ To make this precise we should answer some basic questions.

Extending to T_1 Compacta

- ▶ **Goal:** Extend to (non-0-dim) 2nd countable T_1 compacta.
- ▶ i.e. show 'tree-like posets' \leftrightarrow 'tree-like bases' of such X .
- ▶ e.g. $[0, 1]$ has a tree-like dyadic basis given by

$$\mathbb{P}_0 = \{[0, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_1 = \{[0, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{1}{2}, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_2 = \{[0, \frac{1}{4}), (\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}), (\frac{3}{4}, 1]\}$$

\vdots

- ▶ To make this precise we should answer some basic questions.
- ▶ Any basis \mathbb{P} of a T_1 compactum X forms a poset (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) .

Extending to T_1 Compacta

- ▶ **Goal:** Extend to (non-0-dim) 2nd countable T_1 compacta.
- ▶ i.e. show 'tree-like posets' \leftrightarrow 'tree-like bases' of such X .
- ▶ e.g. $[0, 1]$ has a tree-like dyadic basis given by

$$\mathbb{P}_0 = \{[0, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_1 = \{[0, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{1}{2}, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_2 = \{[0, \frac{1}{4}), (\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}), (\frac{3}{4}, 1]\}$$

\vdots

- ▶ To make this precise we should answer some basic questions.
- ▶ Any basis \mathbb{P} of a T_1 compactum X forms a poset (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) .
 1. What kind of 'branches' of (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) correspond to points $x \in X$?

Extending to T_1 Compacta

- ▶ **Goal:** Extend to (non-0-dim) 2nd countable T_1 compacta.
- ▶ i.e. show 'tree-like posets' \leftrightarrow 'tree-like bases' of such X .
- ▶ e.g. $[0, 1]$ has a tree-like dyadic basis given by

$$\mathbb{P}_0 = \{[0, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_1 = \{[0, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{1}{2}, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_2 = \{[0, \frac{1}{4}), (\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}), (\frac{3}{4}, 1]\}$$

\vdots

- ▶ To make this precise we should answer some basic questions.
- ▶ Any basis \mathbb{P} of a T_1 compactum X forms a poset (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) .
 1. What kind of 'branches' of (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) correspond to points $x \in X$?
 2. What kind of 'levels' of (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) cover X ?

Extending to T_1 Compacta

- ▶ **Goal:** Extend to (non-0-dim) 2nd countable T_1 compacta.
- ▶ i.e. show 'tree-like posets' \leftrightarrow 'tree-like bases' of such X .
- ▶ e.g. $[0, 1]$ has a tree-like dyadic basis given by

$$\mathbb{P}_0 = \{[0, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_1 = \{[0, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{1}{2}, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_2 = \{[0, \frac{1}{4}), (\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}), (\frac{3}{4}, 1]\}$$

\vdots

- ▶ To make this precise we should answer some basic questions.
- ▶ Any basis \mathbb{P} of a T_1 compactum X forms a poset (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) .
 1. What kind of 'branches' of (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) correspond to points $x \in X$?
 2. What kind of 'levels' of (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) cover X ?
- ▶ Note every open cover contains neighbourhoods of any $x \in X$.

Extending to T_1 Compacta

- ▶ **Goal:** Extend to (non-0-dim) 2nd countable T_1 compacta.
- ▶ i.e. show 'tree-like posets' \leftrightarrow 'tree-like bases' of such X .
- ▶ e.g. $[0, 1]$ has a tree-like dyadic basis given by

$$\mathbb{P}_0 = \{[0, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_1 = \{[0, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{1}{2}, 1]\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_2 = \{[0, \frac{1}{4}), (\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}), (\frac{3}{4}, 1]\}$$

\vdots

- ▶ To make this precise we should answer some basic questions.
- ▶ Any basis \mathbb{P} of a T_1 compactum X forms a poset (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) .
 1. What kind of 'branches' of (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) correspond to points $x \in X$?
 2. What kind of 'levels' of (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) cover X ?
- ▶ Note every open cover contains neighbourhoods of any $x \in X$.
- ▶ Suggests defining 'branches' to select elements from 'levels'.

Bands and Caps

Bands and Caps

Definition

Finite $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a **band** if every $p \in \mathbb{P}$ is comparable to some $b \in B$.

We call $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **cap** if it is refined by some band.

Bands and Caps

Definition

Finite $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a **band** if every $p \in \mathbb{P}$ is comparable to some $b \in B$.

We call $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **cap** if it is refined by some band.

- ▶ If \mathbb{P} is an ω -tree then every level is a band. In fact, levels are coinital (w.r.t. refinement) among bands so, for $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$,

C is a cap $\Leftrightarrow C$ is refined by a level $\Leftrightarrow (c^\epsilon)_{c \in C}$ covers $S\mathbb{P}$.

Bands and Caps

Definition

Finite $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a **band** if every $p \in \mathbb{P}$ is comparable to some $b \in B$.
We call $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **cap** if it is refined by some band.

- ▶ If \mathbb{P} is an ω -tree then every level is a band. In fact, levels are cointial (w.r.t. refinement) among bands so, for $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$,

C is a cap $\Leftrightarrow C$ is refined by a level $\Leftrightarrow (c^\epsilon)_{c \in C}$ covers $S\mathbb{P}$.

Proposition

If \mathbb{P} is a basis of non-empty open sets of a T_1 compactum X ordered by inclusion \subseteq then every cap C of \mathbb{P} is a cover of X .

Bands and Caps

Definition

Finite $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a **band** if every $p \in \mathbb{P}$ is comparable to some $b \in B$.
We call $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **cap** if it is refined by some band.

- ▶ If \mathbb{P} is an ω -tree then every level is a band. In fact, levels are coinital (w.r.t. refinement) among bands so, for $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$,

C is a cap $\Leftrightarrow C$ is refined by a level $\Leftrightarrow (c^\epsilon)_{c \in C}$ covers $S\mathbb{P}$.

Proposition

If \mathbb{P} is a basis of non-empty open sets of a T_1 compactum X ordered by inclusion \subseteq then every cap C of \mathbb{P} is a cover of X .

Proof.

Bands and Caps

Definition

Finite $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a **band** if every $p \in \mathbb{P}$ is comparable to some $b \in B$.
We call $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **cap** if it is refined by some band.

- ▶ If \mathbb{P} is an ω -tree then every level is a band. In fact, levels are coinital (w.r.t. refinement) among bands so, for $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$,

C is a cap $\Leftrightarrow C$ is refined by a level $\Leftrightarrow (c^\epsilon)_{c \in C}$ covers $S\mathbb{P}$.

Proposition

If \mathbb{P} is a basis of non-empty open sets of a T_1 compactum X ordered by inclusion \subseteq then every cap C of \mathbb{P} is a cover of X .

Proof.

- ▶ C is refined by a band $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$. Suffices to show $X = \bigcup B$.

Bands and Caps

Definition

Finite $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a **band** if every $p \in \mathbb{P}$ is comparable to some $b \in B$. We call $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **cap** if it is refined by some band.

- ▶ If \mathbb{P} is an ω -tree then every level is a band. In fact, levels are coinital (w.r.t. refinement) among bands so, for $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$,

C is a cap $\Leftrightarrow C$ is refined by a level $\Leftrightarrow (c^\epsilon)_{c \in C}$ covers $S\mathbb{P}$.

Proposition

If \mathbb{P} is a basis of non-empty open sets of a T_1 compactum X ordered by inclusion \subseteq then every cap C of \mathbb{P} is a cover of X .

Proof.

- ▶ C is refined by a band $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$. Suffices to show $X = \bigcup B$.
- ▶ Say $y \in X \setminus \bigcup B$. For each $b \in B$, take $x_b \in B$.

Bands and Caps

Definition

Finite $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a **band** if every $p \in \mathbb{P}$ is comparable to some $b \in B$. We call $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **cap** if it is refined by some band.

- ▶ If \mathbb{P} is an ω -tree then every level is a band. In fact, levels are cointial (w.r.t. refinement) among bands so, for $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$,

C is a cap $\Leftrightarrow C$ is refined by a level $\Leftrightarrow (c^\epsilon)_{c \in C}$ covers $S\mathbb{P}$.

Proposition

If \mathbb{P} is a basis of non-empty open sets of a T_1 compactum X ordered by inclusion \subseteq then every cap C of \mathbb{P} is a cover of X .

Proof.

- ▶ C is refined by a band $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$. Suffices to show $X = \bigcup B$.
- ▶ Say $y \in X \setminus \bigcup B$. For each $b \in B$, take $x_b \in B$.
- ▶ $N = X \setminus \{x_b : b \in B\}$ is a neighbourhood of y , as X is T_1 .

Bands and Caps

Definition

Finite $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a **band** if every $p \in \mathbb{P}$ is comparable to some $b \in B$. We call $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **cap** if it is refined by some band.

- ▶ If \mathbb{P} is an ω -tree then every level is a band. In fact, levels are cointial (w.r.t. refinement) among bands so, for $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$,

C is a cap $\Leftrightarrow C$ is refined by a level $\Leftrightarrow (c^\epsilon)_{c \in C}$ covers $S\mathbb{P}$.

Proposition

If \mathbb{P} is a basis of non-empty open sets of a T_1 compactum X ordered by inclusion \subseteq then every cap C of \mathbb{P} is a cover of X .

Proof.

- ▶ C is refined by a band $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$. Suffices to show $X = \bigcup B$.
- ▶ Say $y \in X \setminus \bigcup B$. For each $b \in B$, take $x_b \in B$.
- ▶ $N = X \setminus \{x_b : b \in B\}$ is a neighbourhood of y , as X is T_1 .
- ▶ As \mathbb{P} is a basis, we have $q \in \mathbb{P}$ with $y \in q \subseteq N$.

Bands and Caps

Definition

Finite $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a **band** if every $p \in \mathbb{P}$ is comparable to some $b \in B$. We call $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **cap** if it is refined by some band.

- ▶ If \mathbb{P} is an ω -tree then every level is a band. In fact, levels are cointial (w.r.t. refinement) among bands so, for $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$,

C is a cap $\Leftrightarrow C$ is refined by a level $\Leftrightarrow (c^\epsilon)_{c \in C}$ covers $S\mathbb{P}$.

Proposition

If \mathbb{P} is a basis of non-empty open sets of a T_1 compactum X ordered by inclusion \subseteq then every cap C of \mathbb{P} is a cover of X .

Proof.

- ▶ C is refined by a band $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$. Suffices to show $X = \bigcup B$.
- ▶ Say $y \in X \setminus \bigcup B$. For each $b \in B$, take $x_b \in B$.
- ▶ $N = X \setminus \{x_b : b \in B\}$ is a neighbourhood of y , as X is T_1 .
- ▶ As \mathbb{P} is a basis, we have $q \in \mathbb{P}$ with $y \in q \subseteq N$.
- ▶ For each $b \in B$, note $x_b \in b \setminus q$ and hence $b \not\subseteq q$.

Bands and Caps

Definition

Finite $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a **band** if every $p \in \mathbb{P}$ is comparable to some $b \in B$.
We call $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **cap** if it is refined by some band.

- ▶ If \mathbb{P} is an ω -tree then every level is a band. In fact, levels are coinital (w.r.t. refinement) among bands so, for $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$,

C is a cap $\Leftrightarrow C$ is refined by a level $\Leftrightarrow (c^\epsilon)_{c \in C}$ covers $S\mathbb{P}$.

Proposition

If \mathbb{P} is a basis of non-empty open sets of a T_1 compactum X ordered by inclusion \subseteq then every cap C of \mathbb{P} is a cover of X .

Proof.

- ▶ C is refined by a band $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}$. Suffices to show $X = \bigcup B$.
- ▶ Say $y \in X \setminus \bigcup B$. For each $b \in B$, take $x_b \in B$.
- ▶ $N = X \setminus \{x_b : b \in B\}$ is a neighbourhood of y , as X is T_1 .
- ▶ As \mathbb{P} is a basis, we have $q \in \mathbb{P}$ with $y \in q \subseteq N$.
- ▶ For each $b \in B$, note $x_b \in b \setminus q$ and hence $b \not\subseteq q$.
- ▶ But also $y \in q \setminus b$ and hence $q \not\subseteq b$, a contradiction. □

Cap-Bases

Cap-Bases

- ▶ But not all covers of X have to be caps of a basis \mathbb{P} .

Cap-Bases

- ▶ But not all covers of X have to be caps of a basis \mathbb{P} .
- ▶ E.g. if \mathbb{P} is the basis of all clopens of the Cantor space X then the only bands and caps are trivial (\Leftrightarrow containing X itself).

Cap-Bases

- ▶ But not all covers of X have to be caps of a basis \mathbb{P} .
- ▶ E.g. if \mathbb{P} is the basis of all clopens of the Cantor space X then the only bands and caps are trivial (\Leftrightarrow containing X itself).

Definition

A basis \mathbb{P} of X is a **cap-basis** if every cover $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a cap.

Cap-Bases

- ▶ But not all covers of X have to be caps of a basis \mathbb{P} .
- ▶ E.g. if \mathbb{P} is the basis of all clopens of the Cantor space X then the only bands and caps are trivial (\Leftrightarrow containing X itself).

Definition

A basis \mathbb{P} of X is a **cap-basis** if every cover $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a cap.

Proposition

Every second countable T_1 compactum has a cap-basis.

Cap-Bases

- ▶ But not all covers of X have to be caps of a basis \mathbb{P} .
- ▶ E.g. if \mathbb{P} is the basis of all clopens of the Cantor space X then the only bands and caps are trivial (\Leftrightarrow containing X itself).

Definition

A basis \mathbb{P} of X is a **cap-basis** if every cover $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a cap.

Proposition

Every second countable T_1 compactum has a cap-basis.

Proof.

Cap-Bases

- ▶ But not all covers of X have to be caps of a basis \mathbb{P} .
- ▶ E.g. if \mathbb{P} is the basis of all clopens of the Cantor space X then the only bands and caps are trivial (\Leftrightarrow containing X itself).

Definition

A basis \mathbb{P} of X is a **cap-basis** if every cover $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a cap.

Proposition

Every second countable T_1 compactum has a cap-basis.

Proof.

- ▶ Take a countable basis \mathbb{P} .

Cap-Bases

- ▶ But not all covers of X have to be caps of a basis \mathbb{P} .
- ▶ E.g. if \mathbb{P} is the basis of all clopens of the Cantor space X then the only bands and caps are trivial (\Leftrightarrow containing X itself).

Definition

A basis \mathbb{P} of X is a **cap-basis** if every cover $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a cap.

Proposition

Every second countable T_1 compactum has a cap-basis.

Proof.

- ▶ Take a countable basis \mathbb{P} .
- ▶ Then the finite covers $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ are also countable.

Cap-Bases

- ▶ But not all covers of X have to be caps of a basis \mathbb{P} .
- ▶ E.g. if \mathbb{P} is the basis of all clopens of the Cantor space X then the only bands and caps are trivial (\Leftrightarrow containing X itself).

Definition

A basis \mathbb{P} of X is a **cap-basis** if every cover $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a cap.

Proposition

Every second countable T_1 compactum has a cap-basis.

Proof.

- ▶ Take a countable basis \mathbb{P} .
- ▶ Then the finite covers $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ are also countable.
- ▶ Pick covers C_0 refined by C_1 refined by C_2 etc. that are coinital (w.r.t. refinement) among all finite open covers.

Cap-Bases

- ▶ But not all covers of X have to be caps of a basis \mathbb{P} .
- ▶ E.g. if \mathbb{P} is the basis of all clopens of the Cantor space X then the only bands and caps are trivial (\Leftrightarrow containing X itself).

Definition

A basis \mathbb{P} of X is a **cap-basis** if every cover $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a cap.

Proposition

Every second countable T_1 compactum has a cap-basis.

Proof.

- ▶ Take a countable basis \mathbb{P} .
- ▶ Then the finite covers $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ are also countable.
- ▶ Pick covers C_0 refined by C_1 refined by C_2 etc. that are coinital (w.r.t. refinement) among all finite open covers.
- ▶ Then $\mathbb{P} = \bigcup_{k \in \omega} C_k$ forms a cap-basis. □

Cap-Bases

- ▶ But not all covers of X have to be caps of a basis \mathbb{P} .
- ▶ E.g. if \mathbb{P} is the basis of all clopens of the Cantor space X then the only bands and caps are trivial (\Leftrightarrow containing X itself).

Definition

A basis \mathbb{P} of X is a **cap-basis** if every cover $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a cap.

Proposition

Every second countable T_1 compactum has a cap-basis.

Proof.

- ▶ Take a countable basis \mathbb{P} .
- ▶ Then the finite covers $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ are also countable.
- ▶ Pick covers C_0 refined by C_1 refined by C_2 etc. that are coinital (w.r.t. refinement) among all finite open covers.
- ▶ Then $\mathbb{P} = \bigcup_{k \in \omega} C_k$ forms a cap-basis. □
- ▶ The \mathbb{P} above turns out to be quite 'tree-like'...

ω -Posets

ω -Posets

- ▶ Take a poset \mathbb{P} . The **rank** of any $q \in \mathbb{P}$ is given by

$$r(q) = \sup\{|C| : C \text{ is a chain in } q^{<}\}.$$

ω -Posets

- ▶ Take a poset \mathbb{P} . The **rank** of any $q \in \mathbb{P}$ is given by

$$r(q) = \sup\{|C| : C \text{ is a chain in } q^{<}\}.$$

- ▶ The n^{th} **cone** of \mathbb{P} is given by $\mathbb{P}^n = \{q \in \mathbb{P} : r(q) \leq n\}$.

ω -Posets

- ▶ Take a poset \mathbb{P} . The **rank** of any $q \in \mathbb{P}$ is given by

$$r(q) = \sup\{|C| : C \text{ is a chain in } q^{<}\}.$$

- ▶ The n^{th} **cone** of \mathbb{P} is given by $\mathbb{P}^n = \{q \in \mathbb{P} : r(q) \leq n\}$.

Definition

\mathbb{P} is an **ω -poset** if all ranks and cones are finite.

ω -Posets

- ▶ Take a poset \mathbb{P} . The **rank** of any $q \in \mathbb{P}$ is given by

$$r(q) = \sup\{|C| : C \text{ is a chain in } q^{<}\}.$$

- ▶ The n^{th} **cone** of \mathbb{P} is given by $\mathbb{P}^n = \{q \in \mathbb{P} : r(q) \leq n\}$.

Definition

\mathbb{P} is an **ω -poset** if all ranks and cones are finite.

- ▶ Previous proof shows every 2nd countable T_1 compactum has an **ω -cap-basis** \mathbb{P} , i.e. a cap-basis s.t. (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) is an ω -poset.

ω -Posets

- ▶ Take a poset \mathbb{P} . The **rank** of any $q \in \mathbb{P}$ is given by

$$r(q) = \sup\{|C| : C \text{ is a chain in } q^{<}\}.$$

- ▶ The n^{th} **cone** of \mathbb{P} is given by $\mathbb{P}^n = \{q \in \mathbb{P} : r(q) \leq n\}$.

Definition

\mathbb{P} is an **ω -poset** if all ranks and cones are finite.

- ▶ Previous proof shows every 2nd countable T_1 compactum has an **ω -cap-basis** \mathbb{P} , i.e. a cap-basis s.t. (\mathbb{P}, \subseteq) is an ω -poset.

Proposition (Bartoš-B.-Vignati 2023)

If $\mathbb{P} = \{p_n : n \in \omega\}$ is a basis of a metric compactum X then

$$\mathbb{P} \text{ is an } \omega\text{-cap-basis} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \text{diam}(p_n) \rightarrow 0.$$

Graded ω -Posets

Graded ω -Posets

Definition

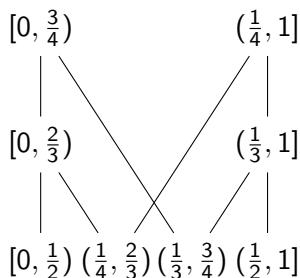
An ω -poset \mathbb{P} is **graded** if maximal chains in principal filters have the same size, i.e. $|C| = r(q)$, for every maximal chain $C \subseteq q^<$.

Graded ω -Posets

Definition

An ω -poset \mathbb{P} is **graded** if maximal chains in principal filters have the same size, i.e. $|C| = r(q)$, for every maximal chain $C \subseteq q^{<}$.

- ▶ Previously constructed ω -cap-bases may not be graded, e.g.

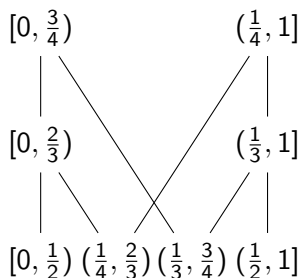


Graded ω -Posets

Definition

An ω -poset \mathbb{P} is **graded** if maximal chains in principal filters have the same size, i.e. $|C| = r(q)$, for every maximal chain $C \subseteq q^{<}$.

- ▶ Previously constructed ω -cap-bases may not be graded, e.g.



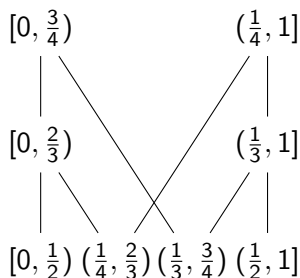
- ▶ Nevertheless, the proof can be modified to make them graded.

Graded ω -Posets

Definition

An ω -poset \mathbb{P} is **graded** if maximal chains in principal filters have the same size, i.e. $|C| = r(q)$, for every maximal chain $C \subseteq q^{<}$.

- ▶ Previously constructed ω -cap-bases may not be graded, e.g.



- ▶ Nevertheless, the proof can be modified to make them graded.

Theorem (Bartoš-B.-Vignati 2023)

Every second countable T_1 compactum has a graded ω -cap-basis.

Spectra

Spectra

- ▶ Take an ω -poset \mathbb{P} . Call $S \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **selector** if it selects at least one element from each cap C , i.e. $S \cap C \neq \emptyset$. Equivalently,

$$S \text{ is a selector} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \mathbb{P} \setminus S \text{ is not a cap.}$$

Spectra

- ▶ Take an ω -poset \mathbb{P} . Call $S \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **selector** if it selects at least one element from each cap C , i.e. $S \cap C \neq \emptyset$. Equivalently,

$$S \text{ is a selector} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \mathbb{P} \setminus S \text{ is not a cap.}$$

- ▶ Points \approx neighbourhood filters \approx filter selectors? Not quite – filters can converge points outside their intersection.

Spectra

- ▶ Take an ω -poset \mathbb{P} . Call $S \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **selector** if it selects at least one element from each cap C , i.e. $S \cap C \neq \emptyset$. Equivalently,

$$S \text{ is a selector} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \mathbb{P} \setminus S \text{ is not a cap.}$$

- ▶ Points \approx neighbourhood filters \approx filter selectors? Not quite – filters can converge points outside their intersection.
- ▶ We instead define the **spectrum** of \mathbb{P} to be

$$S\mathbb{P} = \{S \subseteq \mathbb{P} : S \text{ is a minimal selector}\},$$

again with the topology generated by $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ where

$$p^\epsilon = \{S \in S\mathbb{P} : p \in S\}.$$

Spectra

- ▶ Take an ω -poset \mathbb{P} . Call $S \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **selector** if it selects at least one element from each cap C , i.e. $S \cap C \neq \emptyset$. Equivalently,

$$S \text{ is a selector} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \mathbb{P} \setminus S \text{ is not a cap.}$$

- ▶ Points \approx neighbourhood filters \approx filter selectors? Not quite – filters can converge points outside their intersection.
- ▶ We instead define the **spectrum** of \mathbb{P} to be

$$S\mathbb{P} = \{S \subseteq \mathbb{P} : S \text{ is a minimal selector}\},$$

again with the topology generated by $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ where

$$p^\epsilon = \{S \in S\mathbb{P} : p \in S\}.$$

- ▶ All minimal selectors are filters so $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ is a basis and

$$p \leq q \quad \Rightarrow \quad p^\epsilon \subseteq q^\epsilon.$$

Spectra

- ▶ Take an ω -poset \mathbb{P} . Call $S \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ a **selector** if it selects at least one element from each cap C , i.e. $S \cap C \neq \emptyset$. Equivalently,

$$S \text{ is a selector} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \mathbb{P} \setminus S \text{ is not a cap.}$$

- ▶ Points \approx neighbourhood filters \approx filter selectors? Not quite – filters can converge points outside their intersection.
- ▶ We instead define the **spectrum** of \mathbb{P} to be

$$S\mathbb{P} = \{S \subseteq \mathbb{P} : S \text{ is a minimal selector}\},$$

again with the topology generated by $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ where

$$p^\epsilon = \{S \in S\mathbb{P} : p \in S\}.$$

- ▶ All minimal selectors are filters so $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ is a basis and

$$p \leq q \quad \Rightarrow \quad p^\epsilon \subseteq q^\epsilon.$$

- ▶ In fact, $(p^\epsilon)_{p \in \mathbb{P}}$ is an ω -cap-basis of $S\mathbb{P}$.

Duality

Duality

Theorem (Bartoš-B.-Vignati 2023)

If \mathbb{P} is an ω -cap-basis of a T_1 compactum X then

$$x \mapsto \mathbb{P}_x = \{q \in \mathbb{P} : x \in q\}$$

is a homeomorphism from X onto $S\mathbb{P}$.

Duality

Theorem (Bartoš-B.-Vignati 2023)

If \mathbb{P} is an ω -cap-basis of a T_1 compactum X then

$$x \mapsto \mathbb{P}_x = \{q \in \mathbb{P} : x \in q\}$$

is a homeomorphism from X onto $S\mathbb{P}$.

Corollary

Every 2nd countable T_1 compactum is the spectrum of an ω -poset.

Duality

Theorem (Bartoš-B.-Vignati 2023)

If \mathbb{P} is an ω -cap-basis of a T_1 compactum X then

$$x \mapsto \mathbb{P}_x = \{q \in \mathbb{P} : x \in q\}$$

is a homeomorphism from X onto $S\mathbb{P}$.

Corollary

Every 2nd countable T_1 compactum is the spectrum of an ω -poset.

► Continuous $\phi : S\mathbb{P} \rightarrow S\mathbb{Q}$ encoded by $\sqsubset \subseteq \mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{Q}$ given by

$$p \sqsubset q \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \phi[p] \subseteq q.$$

Duality

Theorem (Bartoš-B.-Vignati 2023)

If \mathbb{P} is an ω -cap-basis of a T_1 compactum X then

$$x \mapsto \mathbb{P}_x = \{q \in \mathbb{P} : x \in q\}$$

is a homeomorphism from X onto $S\mathbb{P}$.

Corollary

Every 2nd countable T_1 compactum is the spectrum of an ω -poset.

- ▶ Continuous $\phi : S\mathbb{P} \rightarrow S\mathbb{Q}$ encoded by $\sqsubset \subseteq \mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{Q}$ given by

$$p \sqsubset q \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \phi[p] \subseteq q.$$

- ▶ In this way we obtain a duality between appropriate categories of ω -posets and metrisable compacta.

Stars

Stars

- ▶ When is $S\mathbb{P}$ Hausdorff/regular/normal/metrisable?

Stars

- ▶ When is $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{P}$ Hausdorff/regular/normal/metrisable?
- ▶ Define the **star** of $q \in \mathbb{P}$ within $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ by

$$Cq = \{c \in C : \exists p \in \mathbb{P} (p \leq c, q)\}$$

Stars

- ▶ When is $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{P}$ Hausdorff/regular/normal/metrisable?
- ▶ Define the **star** of $q \in \mathbb{P}$ within $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ by

$$Cq = \{c \in C : \exists p \in \mathbb{P} (p \leq c, q)\}$$

- ▶ Define the **star-below** relation \triangleleft on \mathbb{P} by

$$p \triangleleft q \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \exists \text{ cap } C (Cp \leq q).$$

Stars

- ▶ When is $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{P}$ Hausdorff/regular/normal/metrisable?
- ▶ Define the **star** of $q \in \mathbb{P}$ within $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ by

$$Cq = \{c \in C : \exists p \in \mathbb{P} (p \leq c, q)\}$$

- ▶ Define the **star-below** relation \triangleleft on \mathbb{P} by

$$p \triangleleft q \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \exists \text{ cap } C (Cp \leq q).$$

- ▶ This amounts to closed-containment in the spectrum, i.e.

$$p \triangleleft q \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{cl}(p^\epsilon) \subseteq q^\epsilon.$$

Stars

- ▶ When is $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{P}$ Hausdorff/regular/normal/metrisable?
- ▶ Define the **star** of $q \in \mathbb{P}$ within $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ by

$$Cq = \{c \in C : \exists p \in \mathbb{P} (p \leq c, q)\}$$

- ▶ Define the **star-below** relation \triangleleft on \mathbb{P} by

$$p \triangleleft q \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \exists \text{cap } C (Cp \leq q).$$

- ▶ This amounts to closed-containment in the spectrum, i.e.

$$p \triangleleft q \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{cl}(p^\epsilon) \subseteq q^\epsilon.$$

- ▶ We say C **star-refines** D if $\forall c \in C \exists d \in D (c \triangleleft d)$.

Stars

- ▶ When is $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{P}$ Hausdorff/regular/normal/metrisable?
- ▶ Define the **star** of $q \in \mathbb{P}$ within $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ by

$$Cq = \{c \in C : \exists p \in \mathbb{P} (p \leq c, q)\}$$

- ▶ Define the **star-below** relation \triangleleft on \mathbb{P} by

$$p \triangleleft q \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \exists \text{ cap } C (Cp \leq q).$$

- ▶ This amounts to closed-containment in the spectrum, i.e.

$$p \triangleleft q \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{cl}(p^\epsilon) \subseteq q^\epsilon.$$

- ▶ We say C **star-refines** D if $\forall c \in C \exists d \in D (c \triangleleft d)$.
- ▶ We call \mathbb{P} **regular** if every cap is star-refined by another cap.

Stars

- ▶ When is $S\mathbb{P}$ Hausdorff/regular/normal/metrisable?
- ▶ Define the **star** of $q \in \mathbb{P}$ within $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ by

$$Cq = \{c \in C : \exists p \in \mathbb{P} (p \leq c, q)\}$$

- ▶ Define the **star-below** relation \triangleleft on \mathbb{P} by

$$p \triangleleft q \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \exists \text{ cap } C (Cp \leq q).$$

- ▶ This amounts to closed-containment in the spectrum, i.e.

$$p \triangleleft q \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{cl}(p^\epsilon) \subseteq q^\epsilon.$$

- ▶ We say C **star-refines** D if $\forall c \in C \exists d \in D (c \triangleleft d)$.
- ▶ We call \mathbb{P} **regular** if every cap is star-refined by another cap.

Theorem (Bartoš-B.-Vignati 2023)

If \mathbb{P} is a regular ω -poset then $S\mathbb{P}$ is a regular compactum.

Stars

- ▶ When is $S\mathbb{P}$ Hausdorff/regular/normal/metrisable?
- ▶ Define the **star** of $q \in \mathbb{P}$ within $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ by

$$Cq = \{c \in C : \exists p \in \mathbb{P} (p \leq c, q)\}$$

- ▶ Define the **star-below** relation \triangleleft on \mathbb{P} by

$$p \triangleleft q \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \exists \text{ cap } C (Cp \leq q).$$

- ▶ This amounts to closed-containment in the spectrum, i.e.

$$p \triangleleft q \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{cl}(p^\epsilon) \subseteq q^\epsilon.$$

- ▶ We say C **star-refines** D if $\forall c \in C \exists d \in D (c \triangleleft d)$.
- ▶ We call \mathbb{P} **regular** if every cap is star-refined by another cap.

Theorem (Bartoš-B.-Vignati 2023)

If \mathbb{P} is a regular ω -poset then $S\mathbb{P}$ is a regular compactum.

- ▶ Converse also holds under a mild 'primeness' condition on \mathbb{P} .

Building Graded ω -Posets

Building Graded ω -Posets

- ▶ Graded posets can be built from relations between finite sets, e.g. edge-preserving relations between finite graphs.

Building Graded ω -Posets

- ▶ Graded posets can be built from relations between finite sets, e.g. edge-preserving relations between finite graphs.
- ▶ Edges in the graph then correspond to overlaps of open sets.

Building Graded ω -Posets

- ▶ Graded posets can be built from relations between finite sets, e.g. edge-preserving relations between finite graphs.
- ▶ Edges in the graph then correspond to overlaps of open sets.
- ▶ The graphs thus specify the 'shape' of the open covers.

Building Graded ω -Posets

- ▶ Graded posets can be built from relations between finite sets, e.g. edge-preserving relations between finite graphs.
- ▶ Edges in the graph then correspond to overlaps of open sets.
- ▶ The graphs thus specify the 'shape' of the open covers.
- ▶ This can be formalised as forming posets from sequences of relational morphisms in specific subcategories of graphs.

subcategory \rightarrow Fraïssé sequence \rightarrow ω -poset \rightarrow compactum

Building Graded ω -Posets

- ▶ Graded posets can be built from relations between finite sets, e.g. edge-preserving relations between finite graphs.
- ▶ Edges in the graph then correspond to overlaps of open sets.
- ▶ The graphs thus specify the 'shape' of the open covers.
- ▶ This can be formalised as forming posets from sequences of relational morphisms in specific subcategories of graphs.

subcategory \rightarrow Fraïssé sequence \rightarrow ω -poset \rightarrow compactum

discrete graphs with surjective functions \rightarrow Cantor space

path graphs with monotone relations \rightarrow unit interval

path graphs with surjective relations \rightarrow pseudoarc

fan graphs with spoke-monotone relations \rightarrow the Lelek fan

connected graphs with monotone relations \rightarrow the Menger curve

Building Graded ω -Posets

- ▶ Graded posets can be built from relations between finite sets, e.g. edge-preserving relations between finite graphs.
- ▶ Edges in the graph then correspond to overlaps of open sets.
- ▶ The graphs thus specify the 'shape' of the open covers.
- ▶ This can be formalised as forming posets from sequences of relational morphisms in specific subcategories of graphs.

subcategory \rightarrow Fraïssé sequence \rightarrow ω -poset \rightarrow compactum

discrete graphs with surjective functions \rightarrow Cantor space

path graphs with monotone relations \rightarrow unit interval

path graphs with surjective relations \rightarrow pseudoarc

fan graphs with spoke-monotone relations \rightarrow the Lelek fan

connected graphs with monotone relations \rightarrow the Menger curve

- ▶ Like (Irwin-Solecki 2006) and (Debski-Tymchatyn 2018) but they only consider functional morphisms. To obtain the desired space they also have to identify points of a 'pre-space'.