

# Classification of non-commutative topological spaces which are not locally compact

Huaxin Lin

We will present a classification theorem for amenable simple stably projectionless  $C^*$ -algebras with generalized tracial rank one. With many decades' work, unital separable simple amenable  $\mathcal{Z}$ -stable  $C^*$ -algebras in the UCT class have been classified by the Elliott invariant. Non-unital case can be easily reduced to the unital case if the stabilized  $C^*$ -algebras have a non-zero projection. However, there are many non-unital separable simple amenable  $C^*$ -algebras which are stably projectionless. In other words,  $K_0(A)_+ = \{0\}$ .

One of these simple  $C^*$ -algebras is what we called  $\mathcal{Z}_0$ . This  $C^*$ -algebras can be constructed as an inductive limit of so-called non-commutative finite CW complexes. It has exactly one tracial state and has the properties that  $K_0(\mathcal{Z}_0) = \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $K_0(A)_+ = \{0\}$  and  $K_1(\mathcal{Z}_0) = \{0\}$ . We will show that there is exactly one  $C^*$ -algebra in the class of simple separable  $C^*$ -algebras with finite nuclear dimension and satisfies the UCT (up to isomorphism).

Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two separable simple  $C^*$ -algebras satisfying the UCT and have finite nuclear dimension. We show that  $A \otimes \mathcal{Z}_0 \cong B \otimes \mathcal{Z}_0$  if and only if  $\text{Ell}(A \otimes \mathcal{Z}_0) = \text{Ell}(B \otimes \mathcal{Z}_0)$ . A class of simple separable  $C^*$ -algebras which are approximately sub-homogeneous whose spectra having bounded dimension is shown to exhaust all possible Elliott invariant for  $C^*$ -algebras of the form  $A \otimes \mathcal{Z}_0$ , where  $A$  is any finite separable simple amenable  $C^*$ -algebras. Suppose that  $A$  and  $B$  are two finite separable simple  $C^*$ -algebras with finite nuclear dimension satisfying the UCT such that both  $K_0(A)$  and  $K_0(B)$  are torsion (but arbitrary  $K_1$ ). One consequence of the main results in this situation is that  $A \cong B$  if and only if  $A$  and  $B$  have the isomorphic Elliott invariant.