

\mathcal{Cat}_G
symmetric monoidal category

Examples of closed symmetric monoidal categories:

1. $(Sets, \times, 1)$, sets with Cartesian product.
2. $(\mathcal{T}, \wedge, S^0)$, pointed spaces and smash product.
3. $(\mathcal{T}^G, \wedge, S^0)$, pointed G -spaces with smash product and G -maps.

$\underline{\mathcal{T}}_G$

In each case we can define a category enriched over it. For 1 we have an ordinary category, for 2 a topological category, for 3 a topological G -category (TGC). In each case there is an internal hom, X^Y . Let \mathcal{Cat}_G denote the category of TGCs. One example of such is $\underline{\mathcal{T}}_G$, the category of pointed G -spaces and nonequivariant maps.

$(\mathcal{T}^G, \wedge, S^0)$

$(\mathcal{T}, \wedge, S^0)$

We will define spectra as functors from a certain indexing category to $\underline{\mathcal{T}}_G$.

\mathcal{T}^G

Def. A.10: The indexing category \mathcal{J}_G is the TGC whose objects are finite dimensional real orthogonal representations V of G . Let $O(V, W)$ denote the space of orthogonal embeddings $V \rightarrow W$. It is called a Stiefel manifold. It is empty if $\dim W < \dim V$. For each such embedding we have an orthogonal complement $W - V$, giving us a vector bundle over $O(V, W)$. Let $\mathcal{J}_G(V, W)$ be its Thom space, which is a pointed G -space.

\mathcal{J}_G

When $\dim W < \dim V$, $O(V, W)$ is empty and $\mathcal{J}_G(V, W)$ is a point. Informally, $\mathcal{J}_G(V, W)$ is a wedge of spheres S^{W-V} parametrized by the orthogonal embeddings $V \rightarrow W$.

Def. A.13: An orthogonal G -spectrum X is a functor $\mathcal{J}_G \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{T}}_G$.

Informally we have a G -space X_V for each representation V , and for each embedding $V \rightarrow W$ a map $S^{W-V} \wedge X_V \rightarrow X_W$. Here S^V denotes the one point compactification of V , which is G -space with ∞ as base point.

In the original definition of a spectrum we had for each n a space X_n and a map $\Sigma X_n = S^1 \wedge X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}$. Now we have a family of such maps parametrized by the orthogonal embeddings $R^n \rightarrow R^{n+1}$.