## OPERATOR SEMIGROUPS IN THE CALKIN ALGEBRA (PART 2)

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In the second part of the talk, continuing our discussion concerning continuity of semigroups in the Calkin algebra  $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{H})$ , we shall present a sketch of proof of the characterization of SOT-continuity of a dyadic semigroup  $(q(t))_{t\in\mathbb{D}} \subset \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{H})$  induced by the zero element of the extension group  $\operatorname{Ext}(X)$ , where X is an admissible compact metric space. Namely, if  $X = \lim_{t \to \infty} X_n$ , where  $X_n = \overline{\exp(2^{-n}Z)}$ ,  $Z \subset \mathbb{C}$  is a closed set lying in some left half-plane, and  $\pi_n \colon X \to X_n$  stands for the  $n^{\text{th}}$  projection, for each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , then for the semigroup  $(q(t))_{t\geq 0}$  induced by  $\Theta \in \operatorname{Ext}(X)$  the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i)  $(q(t))_{t\in\mathbb{D}}$  is strongly continuous with respect to a fixed Calkin's representation  $\gamma: \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{H}) \to \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H});$
- (ii)  $(q(t))_{t\in\mathbb{D}}$  is strongly continuous with respect to all Calkin's representations;
- (iii)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \pi_n(\xi) = 1$  for every  $\xi \in X$ .

Next, we shall discuss the lifting problem for  $C_0$ -semigroups  $(q(t))_{t\geq 0}$  in  $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{H})$ , i.e. the question whether one can find a (strongly continuous) operator semigroup  $(Q(t))_{t\geq 0}$  in  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$  such that  $\pi Q(t) = q(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$ . Let A be the generator of  $(q(t))_{t\geq 0}$ . By using Milnor's exact sequence, we show that if each q(t) has a normal lift, then the question whether the extension  $\Gamma$  induced by  $(q(t))_{t\geq 0}$  is trivial reduces to the question whether the corresponding first derived functor  $\lim_{t \to 0} {}^{(1)}\operatorname{Ext}_2(X_n)$  for the suspensions of  $X_n = \overline{\exp(2^{-n}\sigma(A))}$  vanishes. With the aid of the CRISP property and Kasparov's Technical Theorem, we propose two results which provide some geometric conditions on  $\sigma(A)$  guaranteeing splitting of  $\Gamma$ .

The talk will be mostly based on the preprint: Compact perturbations of operator semigroups, arXiv:2203.05635v2

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