

# A constructive $\infty$ -groupoid model of homotopy type theory

Christian Sattler

University of Gothenburg and Chalmers University of Technology

TYPES 2025

13 June 2025

# Outline

**Background:** what are  $\infty$ -groupoids?

**Problem:** interpret HoTT *effectively* in  $\infty$ -groupoids.

- ▶ Current state: no model does this!

**A solution:**

- ▶ intuition
- ▶ properties
- ▶ applications

# What are $\infty$ -groupoids?

# What are $\infty$ -groupoids?

If we are already in a univalent metatheory:  
An  $\infty$ -*groupoid* is just a **type**.

This is a primitive notion.

# What are $\infty$ -groupoids?

If we are already in a univalent metatheory:  
An  $\infty$ -*groupoid* is just a **type**.

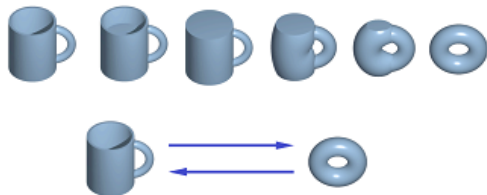
This is a primitive notion.

But if we have to start from **sets**?

# $\infty$ -groupoids from sets

Historically: homotopy types, i.e.,

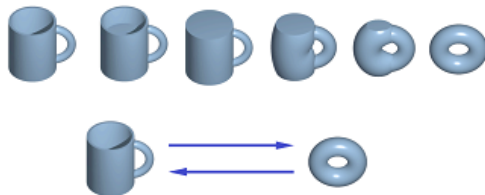
- ▶ “spaces” up to “homotopy equivalence”.



# $\infty$ -groupoids from sets

Historically: homotopy types, i.e.,

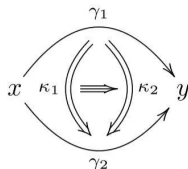
- ▶ “spaces” up to “homotopy equivalence”.



Brings point-set topology into the picture. :(

## $\infty$ -groupoids from sets: higher setoids

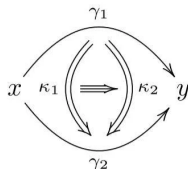
Better: sets with a higher-dimensional equivalence relation.





# $\infty$ -groupoids from sets: higher setoids

Better: sets with a higher-dimensional equivalence relation.

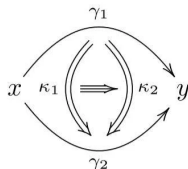


A higher setoid  $X$  consists of:

- ▶ a set  $X_0$  of *points*,

## $\infty$ -groupoids from sets: higher setoids

Better: sets with a higher-dimensional equivalence relation.

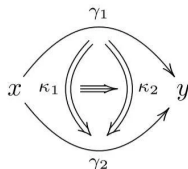


A higher setoid  $X$  consists of:

- ▶ a set  $X_0$  of *points*,
- ▶ with a set-valued equivalence relation  $X_1$  of *equalities*,

## $\infty$ -groupoids from sets: higher setoids

Better: sets with a higher-dimensional equivalence relation.

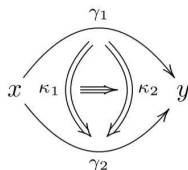


A higher setoid  $X$  consists of:

- ▶ a set  $X_0$  of *points*,
- ▶ with a set-valued equivalence relation  $X_1$  of *equalities*,
- ▶ neutral and associative up to set-valued equivalence relations  $X_2$  of *2-equalities*,

## $\infty$ -groupoids from sets: higher setoids

Better: sets with a higher-dimensional equivalence relation.

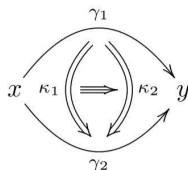


A higher setoid  $X$  consists of:

- ▶ a set  $X_0$  of *points*,
- ▶ with a set-valued equivalence relation  $X_1$  of *equalities*,
- ▶ neutral and associative up to set-valued equivalence relations  $X_2$  of *2-equalities*,
- ▶ ...

# $\infty$ -groupoids from sets: higher setoids

Better: sets with a higher-dimensional equivalence relation.



A higher setoid  $X$  consists of:

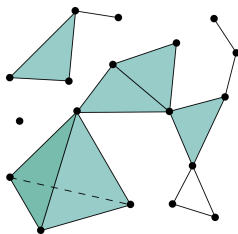
- ▶ a set  $X_0$  of *points*,
- ▶ with a set-valued equivalence relation  $X_1$  of *equalities*,
- ▶ neutral and associative up to set-valued equivalence relations  $X_2$  of *2-equalities*,
- ▶ ...

The  $\infty$ -exact completion of sets.

# $\infty$ -groupoids from sets: Kan semisimplicial sets

A precise definition:

Kan semisimplicial sets up to homotopy equivalence.



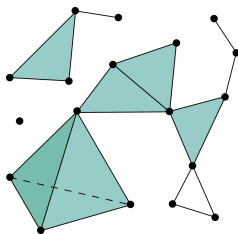
Kan operation:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_k^n & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{ "horn filling" } & \\ \Delta^n & & \end{array}$$

# $\infty$ -groupoids from sets: Kan semisimplicial sets

A precise definition:

Kan semisimplicial sets up to homotopy equivalence.



Kan operation:

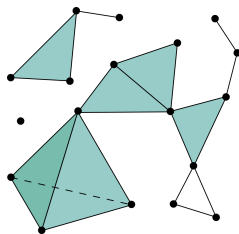
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_k^n & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{"horn filling"} & \\ \Delta^n & & \end{array}$$

- ▶ Semisimplex category  $\Delta_+$ : inhabited finite linear orders.
- ▶ Kan semisimplicial sets: full subcategory of  $\mathcal{P}(\Delta_+)$  of objects with Kan operation.

# $\infty$ -groupoids from sets: Kan semisimplicial sets

A precise definition:

Kan semisimplicial sets up to homotopy equivalence.



Kan operation:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_k^n & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{"horn filling"} & \\ \Delta^n & & \end{array}$$

- ▶ Semisimplex category  $\Delta_+$ : inhabited finite linear orders.
- ▶ Kan semisimplicial sets: full subcategory of  $\mathcal{P}(\Delta_+)$  of objects with Kan operation.

Semisimplicial sets carry Kan weak model structure (Henry, 2020).  
Quillen equivalent to simplicial sets (Henry, 2020).



## $\infty$ -groupoids from sets: desired properties

A correct notion of  $\infty$ -groupoids should satisfy:

- ▶ Restricting to 0-truncated  $\infty$ -groupoids recovers setoids.
- ▶ A family over an  $\infty$ -groupoid  $X$  is contractible exactly if the fiber over each point of  $X$  is contractible over each point of  $X$ .

## $\infty$ -groupoids from sets: desired properties

A correct notion of  $\infty$ -groupoids should satisfy:

- ▶ Restricting to 0-truncated  $\infty$ -groupoids recovers setoids.
- ▶ A family over an  $\infty$ -groupoid  $X$  is contractible exactly if the fiber over each point of  $X$  is contractible over each point of  $X$ .

In particular, the following **pointwise principle** should hold:

A family of h-props is true exactly if it has a section on points.

Propositional truncation should not touch the points.

## $\infty$ -groupoids from sets: desired properties

A correct notion of  $\infty$ -groupoids should satisfy:

- ▶ Restricting to 0-truncated  $\infty$ -groupoids recovers setoids.
- ▶ A family over an  $\infty$ -groupoid  $X$  is contractible exactly if the fiber over each point of  $X$  is contractible over each point of  $X$ .

In particular, the following **pointwise principle** should hold:

A family of h-props is true exactly if it has a section on points.

Propositional truncation should not touch the points.

Consequences:

- ▶ choice for discrete  $\infty$ -groupoids,
- ▶ presentation: every  $\infty$ -groupoid is covered by a projective one.

# Types and $\infty$ -groupoids

(Lumsdaine, 2010) and (van den Berg and Garner, 2011):

- ▶ Martin-Löf identity types endow every type with the structure of an  $\infty$ -groupoid!

# Types and $\infty$ -groupoids

(Lumsdaine, 2010) and (van den Berg and Garner, 2011):

- ▶ Martin-Löf identity types endow every type with the structure of an  $\infty$ -groupoid!
- ▶ This result is constructive, giving effective  $\infty$ -groupoid operations in terms of identification elimination ( $J$ ).

# Types and $\infty$ -groupoids

(Lumsdaine, 2010) and (van den Berg and Garner, 2011):

- ▶ Martin-Löf identity types endow every type with the structure of an  $\infty$ -groupoid!
- ▶ This result is constructive, giving effective  $\infty$ -groupoid operations in terms of identification elimination ( $J$ ).

**Conversely:** can we interpret HoTT in  $\infty$ -groupoids?

# Types and $\infty$ -groupoids

(Lumsdaine, 2010) and (van den Berg and Garner, 2011):

- ▶ Martin-Löf identity types endow every type with the structure of an  $\infty$ -groupoid!
- ▶ This result is constructive, giving effective  $\infty$ -groupoid operations in terms of identification elimination ( $J$ ).

**Conversely:** can we interpret HoTT in  $\infty$ -groupoids?

Voevodsky (2010?): Yes, using the Kan simplicial set model!

- ▶ Unfortunately, not constructive. :(

# Types and $\infty$ -groupoids

(Lumsdaine, 2010) and (van den Berg and Garner, 2011):

- ▶ Martin-Löf identity types endow every type with the structure of an  $\infty$ -groupoid!
- ▶ This result is constructive, giving effective  $\infty$ -groupoid operations in terms of identification elimination ( $J$ ).

**Conversely:** can we interpret HoTT in  $\infty$ -groupoids?

Voevodsky (2010?): Yes, using the Kan simplicial set model!

- ▶ Unfortunately, not constructive. :(

**Open problem:** can we interpret HoTT *effectively* in  $\infty$ -groupoids?



# Types and $\infty$ -groupoids

(Lumsdaine, 2010) and (van den Berg and Garner, 2011):

- ▶ Martin-Löf identity types endow every type with the structure of an  $\infty$ -groupoid!
- ▶ This result is constructive, giving effective  $\infty$ -groupoid operations in terms of identification elimination ( $J$ ).

**Conversely:** can we interpret HoTT in  $\infty$ -groupoids?

Voevodsky (2010?): Yes, using the Kan simplicial set model!

- ▶ Unfortunately, not constructive. :(

**Open problem:** can we interpret HoTT *effectively* in  $\infty$ -groupoids?

But wait, hasn't this problem been solved already?

# State of the art: constructive models of HoTT

By HoTT, I mean “book HoTT”: all type formers, fully split.

Ref	Setting	Model of HoTT?	Presents $\infty$ -groupoids?
[KL21]	simplicial sets	non-constructive	✓
[BCH15]	semisimplicial sets	no	✓
[vdBF22]	effective Kan fibrations	not known	non-constructive
[GH22]	cofibrant simplicial sets	no	✓
[BCH14]	1st-generation cubical model	✓	no
[CCHM18]	2nd-generation cubical model	✓	no <sup>a</sup> or not known <sup>b</sup>
[ABC <sup>+</sup> 21]	3rd-generation cubical model	✓	no
[ACC <sup>+</sup> 24]	equivariant cubical model	✓	non-constructive
[CS22]	one-connection cubical sets	✓	non-constructive

<sup>a</sup> with reversals

<sup>b</sup> without reversals

# State of the art: constructive models of HoTT

By HoTT, I mean “book HoTT”: all type formers, fully split.

Ref	Setting	Model of HoTT?	Presents $\infty$ -groupoids?
[KL21]	simplicial sets	non-constructive	✓
[BCH15]	semisimplicial sets	no	✓
[vdBF22]	effective Kan fibrations	not known	non-constructive
[GH22]	cofibrant simplicial sets	no	✓
[BCH14]	1st-generation cubical model	✓	no
[CCHM18]	2nd-generation cubical model	✓	no <sup>a</sup> or not known <sup>b</sup>
[ABC <sup>+</sup> 21]	3rd-generation cubical model	✓	no
[ACC <sup>+</sup> 24]	equivariant cubical model	✓	non-constructive
[CS22]	one-connection cubical sets	✓	non-constructive

<sup>a</sup> with reversals

<sup>b</sup> without reversals

No solution in sight. I was expecting a negative answer.

# State of the art: constructive models of HoTT

By HoTT, I mean “book HoTT”: all type formers, fully split.

Ref	Setting	Model of HoTT?	Presents $\infty$ -groupoids?
[KL21]	simplicial sets	non-constructive	✓
[BCH15]	semisimplicial sets	no	✓
[vdBF22]	effective Kan fibrations	not known	non-constructive
[GH22]	cofibrant simplicial sets	no	✓
[BCH14]	1st-generation cubical model	✓	no
[CCHM18]	2nd-generation cubical model	✓	no <sup>a</sup> or not known <sup>b</sup>
[ABC <sup>+</sup> 21]	3rd-generation cubical model	✓	no
[ACC <sup>+</sup> 24]	equivariant cubical model	✓	non-constructive
[CS22]	one-connection cubical sets	✓	non-constructive

<sup>a</sup> with reversals

<sup>b</sup> without reversals

No solution in sight. I was expecting a negative answer.

Core problem:

- ▶ Pushforward closure of fibrations requires uniformity.
- ▶ Hard to get uniformity from a higher setoid fibration.

# Effective interpretation in $\infty$ -groupoids

Starting point.

Build a cubical model ([CCHM18] or [ABC<sup>+</sup>21]) in  $\mathcal{P}(\square)$  for:

- ▶ fully faithful extension  $j: \Delta \rightarrow \square$  of simplex category,
- ▶ induced interval object in  $\square$  has connections,
- ▶ cofibration classifier in  $\mathcal{P}(\square)$  classifies simplex boundaries.

# Effective interpretation in $\infty$ -groupoids

Starting point.

Build a cubical model ([CCHM18] or [ABC<sup>+</sup>21]) in  $\mathcal{P}(\square)$  for:

- ▶ fully faithful extension  $j: \Delta \rightarrow \square$  of simplex category,
- ▶ induced interval object in  $\square$  has connections,
- ▶ cofibration classifier in  $\mathcal{P}(\square)$  classifies simplex boundaries.

For example:

- ▶ presheaves over inhabited finite complete posets,
- ▶ presheaves over inhabited finite posets.

# Effective interpretation in $\infty$ -groupoids

We obtain adjunctions:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & i^* & & j^* & \\ & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowleft & \\ \mathcal{P}(\Delta_+)_{\text{Kan}} & \perp & \mathcal{P}(\Delta)_{\text{Kan}} & \perp & \mathcal{P}(\square)_{\text{uniform Kan}} \\ & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & \\ & i_* & & j_* & \end{array}$$

Write  $m$  for the composite

$$\Delta_+ \xrightarrow{i} \Delta \xrightarrow{j} \square.$$

# Effective interpretation in $\infty$ -groupoids

Consider the adjunction

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & m^* & \\ \mathcal{P}(\Delta_+)_{\text{Kan}} & \perp & \mathcal{P}(\square)_{\text{uniform Kan}} \\ & m_* & \end{array} \quad (1)$$



# Effective interpretation in $\infty$ -groupoids

Consider the adjunction

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & m^* & \\ \mathcal{P}(\Delta_+)_{\text{Kan}} & \perp & \mathcal{P}(\square)_{\text{uniform Kan}} \\ & m_* & \end{array} \quad (1)$$

We claim:

- (1) the functors  $m^*$  and  $m_*$  in (1) are (algebraic) right Quillen,
- (2) the Quillen adjunction (1) is a Quillen reflection,
- (3) the induced lex operation  $M$  on  $\mathcal{P}(\square)$  is a lex modality (Rijke, Spitters, Shulman; 2020).

# Effective interpretation in $\infty$ -groupoids

Consider the adjunction

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & m^* & \\ \mathcal{P}(\Delta_+)_{\text{Kan}} & \perp & \mathcal{P}(\square)_{\text{uniform Kan}} \\ & m_* & \end{array} \quad (1)$$

We claim:

- (1) the functors  $m^*$  and  $m_*$  in (1) are (algebraic) right Quillen,
- (2) the Quillen adjunction (1) is a Quillen reflection,
- (3) the induced lex operation  $M$  on  $\mathcal{P}(\square)$  is a lex modality (Rijke, Spitters, Shulman; 2020).

Then the localization of  $\mathcal{P}(\square)$  at  $M$  is Quillen equivalent to  $\mathcal{P}(\Delta_+)_{\text{Kan}}$ , hence presents  $\infty$ -groupoids as desired.

# Effective interpretation in $\infty$ -groupoids

Consider the adjunction

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & m^* & \\ \mathcal{P}(\Delta_+)_{\text{Kan}} & \perp & \mathcal{P}(\square)_{\text{uniform Kan}} \\ & m_* & \end{array} \quad (1)$$

We claim:

- (1) the functors  $m^*$  and  $m_*$  in (1) are (algebraic) right Quillen,
- (2) the Quillen adjunction (1) is a Quillen reflection,
- (3) the induced lex operation  $M$  on  $\mathcal{P}(\square)$  is a lex modality (Rijke, Spitters, Shulman; 2020).

Then the localization of  $\mathcal{P}(\square)$  at  $M$  is Quillen equivalent to  $\mathcal{P}(\Delta_+)_{\text{Kan}}$ , hence presents  $\infty$ -groupoids as desired.

The surprising part is (1) (see next pages).

# Preservation of trivial fibrations

Key: semisimplicial sets are a “garden of uniformity”.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{P}(\square) & & \mathrm{TF}_{\mathrm{unif}} \longrightarrow & \mathrm{TF}_{\mathrm{Kan}} & & \mathrm{TF}_{\mathrm{unif}} \\ m^* \left( \downarrow \dashv \uparrow \right) m_* & & & \downarrow m^* & & \uparrow m_* \\ \mathcal{P}(\Delta_+) & & & \mathrm{TF}_{\mathrm{Kan}} & \xrightarrow{\text{garden of uniformity}} & \mathrm{TF}_{\mathrm{unif}} \end{array}$$

Terminology:

- ▶  $\mathrm{TF}_{\mathrm{Kan}}$  is trivial Kan fibrations.  
These are maps with fillers for simplex boundaries.
- ▶  $\mathrm{TF}_{\mathrm{unif}}$  is uniform trivial fibrations.

# Preservation of fibrations

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} F_{\text{unif}} & \longrightarrow & F_{\text{Kan}} & & & & F_{\text{unif}} \\ & & \downarrow m^* & & & & \uparrow m_* \\ & & F_{\text{Kan}} & \longrightarrow & F_{\text{fill}} & \xrightarrow{\text{garden of uniformity}} & F_{\text{unif fill}} \longrightarrow F_{\text{unif comp}} \end{array}$$

Terminology:

- ▶  $F_{\text{Kan}}$  is Kan fibrations.  
These are maps with fillers for horn inclusions.
- ▶  $F_{\text{fill}}$  is prism filling fibrations in semisimplicial sets.  
These are created from trivial Kan fibrations by pullback monoidal hom with interval endpoints.
- ▶  $F_{\text{unif fill}}$  is uniform filling fibrations.  
These are created from uniform trivial fibrations by pullback monoidal hom with interval endpoints.
- ▶  $F_{\text{unif comp}}$  is uniform composition fibrations.

# Axioms validated

Inherited from the homotopy theory of  $\mathcal{P}(\Delta)_+$ :

- ▶ pointwise principle,
- ▶ discrete choice,
- ▶ dependent choice,
- ▶ presentation.

Also:

- ▶ higher inductive types (justified similar to [CRS21]).

# Applications

With a homotopically correct base model, we finally have a road to constructive higher topos models of HoTT!

Idea: combine the model with the construction of [CRS21].

Ongoing project: constructive model of synthetic stone duality and better constructive models for synthetic algebraic geometry (joint work with Thierry Coquand and Jonas Höfer).

Another application:

- ▶ effective interpretation of simplicial type theory in higher categories (including the new variant of (Gratzer, Weinberger, Buchholtz; 2024)).

# Applications

With a homotopically correct base model, we finally have a road to constructive higher topos models of HoTT!

Idea: combine the model with the construction of [CRS21].

Ongoing project: constructive model of synthetic stone duality and better constructive models for synthetic algebraic geometry (joint work with Thierry Coquand and Jonas Höfer).

Another application:

- ▶ effective interpretation of simplicial type theory in higher categories (including the new variant of (Gratzer, Weinberger, Buchholtz; 2024)).

Also:

- ▶ higher realizability (Swan).



# References I



Carlo Angiuli, Guillaume Brunerie, Thierry Coquand, Robert Harper, Kuen-Bang Hou (Favonia), and Daniel R. Licata.

Syntax and models of cartesian cubical type theory.

*Mathematical Structures in Computer Science*, 31(4):424–468, 2021.

[doi:10.1017/S0960129521000347](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0960129521000347).



Steve Awodey, Evan Cavallo, Thierry Coquand, Emily Riehl, and Christian Sattler.

The equivariant model structure on cartesian cubical sets.

preprint, 2024.

[arXiv:2406.18497](https://arxiv.org/abs/2406.18497).



Marc Bezem, Thierry Coquand, and Simon Huber.

A model of type theory in cubical sets.

In *TYPES 2013*, volume 26 of *LIPIcs*, pages 107–128, 2014.

[doi:10.4230/LIPIcs.TYPES.2013.107](https://doi.org/10.4230/LIPIcs.TYPES.2013.107).

# References II



Bruno Barras, Thierry Coquand, and Simon Huber.

A generalization of the Takeuti-Gandy interpretation.

*Mathematical structures in computer science*, 25(5):1071–1099, 2015.

[doi:10.1017/S0960129514000504](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0960129514000504).



Cyril Cohen, Thierry Coquand, Simon Huber, and Anders Mörtberg.

Cubical type theory: A constructive interpretation of the univalence axiom.

In *TYPES 2015*, volume 69 of *LIPICs*, pages 5:1–5:34, 2018.

[doi:10.4230/LIPICs.TYPES.2015.5](https://doi.org/10.4230/LIPICs.TYPES.2015.5).



Thierry Coquand, Fabian Ruch, and Christian Sattler.

Constructive sheaf models of type theory.

*Mathematical Structures in Computer Science*, pages 1–24, 2021.

[doi:10.1017/S0960129521000359](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0960129521000359).



Evan Cavallo and Christian Sattler.

Relative elegance and cartesian cubes with one connection.

preprint, 2022.

[arXiv:2211.14801](https://arxiv.org/abs/2211.14801).

# References III



Nicola Gambino and Simon Henry.

Towards a constructive simplicial model of univalent foundations.

*Journal of the London Mathematical Society*, 105(2):1073–1109, 2022.

doi:10.1112/jlms.12532.



Krzysztof Kapulkin and Peter LeFanu Lumsdaine.

The simplicial model of univalent foundations (after Voevodsky).

*Journal of the European Mathematical Society*, 23(6):2071–2126, 2021.

doi:10.4171/JEMS/1050.



Benno van den Berg and Eric Faber.

*Effective Kan fibrations in simplicial sets*, volume 2321.

Springer Nature, 2022.

doi:10.1007/978-3-031-18900-5.