Facets of Irreversibility:
Inverse Semigroups, Groupoids, and Operator Algebras

December 4 – 8, 2017
University of Oslo

organized by
T. Omland, A.P.W. Sørensen, and N. Stammeier

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The Research Council of Norway

and

UiO: Department of Mathematics
University of Oslo
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December 4 – 8, 2017, Oslo

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Karen Strung

Break

Selçuk Barlak

Break

Nathan Brownlowe

Break

Free afternoon for discussions and excursions

Conference dinner at Eik

Thursday

Jacqui Ramagge

Break

Sergey Neshveyev

Lunch

Takeishi Takuya

Break

Jean Renault

Break

Ulrik Enstad

Break

Krzysztof Piszczek

Friday

Erik Bédos

Break

Ganna Kudryavtseva

Collecting loose ends & farewell

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Non-commutative Stone duality

Mark V. Lawson
Heriot-Watt University

Pseudogroups of transformations have never gone out of fashion but, then, they have never really been in fashion, either. Their groupoids of germs, on the other hand, have star quality being a type of topological groupoid known as étale which arise in many different parts of mathematics. In the 1950s, pseudogroups became the basis of the (abstract) theory of inverse semigroups as a result of the work of Preston in the UK, of Wagner in the USSR and of Ehresmann in France. Wagner and Ehresmann were differential geometers and their development of inverse semigroup theory stayed close to these geometrical origins whereas mainstream inverse semigroup theory developed along more familiar algebraic lines. But inverse semigroups were not just the preserve of inverse semigroup theorists. Renault [15] was principally interested in constructing $C^*$-algebras from étale groupoids but inverse semigroups are a major player in his monograph. In Kumjian’s paper [7], inverse semigroups received star billing and were no longer understudies to étale groupoids. In his paper, concepts and constructions familiar to inverse semigroup theorists appeared in new, and surprising, surroundings. Henceforward, inverse semigroups appearing in papers on $C^*$-algebras became a theme which Paterson’s book [14] did much to promote. It would be remiss of me at this point not to mention the work of Ruy Exel [1,2] which is particularly well known for its use of inverse semigroups.

My interest in the nature of the role played by inverse semigroups in the theory of $C^*$-algebras was sparked by the work of Johannes Kellendonk [4,5]. He used what might be regarded as the inverse semigroup of partial translational symmetries of aperiodic tilings to construct $C^*$-algebras as suitable vehicles for computing invariants of the tiling. Kellendonk’s ideas found their way into my book [8] where, from my perspective, they lay dormant. The catalyst for the theory we have developed was Daniel Lenz’s paper [13] circulated as a preprint in 2002. This reworked Kellendonk’s work in purely algebraic terms and, as a result, led to a fully algebraic approach to the construction of the universal groupoid of [14].

At this point, the question of understanding the exact mathematical relationship between inverse semigroups and étale topological groupoids became pressing.

A first step in answering this question was made in [11], where we rephrased Lenz’s work in terms of filters. Independently, Pedro Resende [16] had been thinking about étale groupoids and realised that one reason they were significant was that their set of open subsets formed a monoid. Thus étale groupoids are precisely the topological groupoids with an algebraic alter ego.

As a result of all of this work, it eventually dawned on me that the classical theory of Stone duality could be generalized to a non-commutative setting by replacing Boolean algebras by Boolean inverse monoids and Boolean spaces by étale groupoids with a Boolean space of identities, which we call Boolean groupoids [9]. This has turned out to be a fruitful perspective, not least in that it explained where the compact-open $G$-sets of Renault [15] came from. In a series of papers [10,12,6] this particular result has been placed into a more general setting that generalizes the first
two chapters of [3], complements the work of Resende and provides, what we would argue, is the correct framework for understanding the relationship between inverse semigroups and étale groupoids and thence to $C^*$-algebras. The starting point is an adjunction between the category of (abstract) pseudogroups and the category of étale groupoids which reduces to an actual duality between Boolean inverse monoids and Boolean groupoids. In this talk, I shall focus on this duality alone and explain how it relates to classical commutative Stone duality; I shall describe examples of Boolean inverse monoids that bear striking similarities to well known $C^*$-algebras; and show that the groups of units of such monoids are exactly the topological full groups.

References

I will present results showing that many finite order ∗-automorphisms on unital Kirchberg algebras that satisfy Rosenberg-Schochet’s universal coefficient theorem (UCT) arise from automorphisms of inverse semigroups or groupoids. This in turn leads to a new characterization of the UCT problem for separable, nuclear C∗-algebras. We will then discuss a more specific class of such automorphisms, namely certain quasi-free ones on purely infinite simple Cuntz-Krieger algebras. This talk is based on two joint projects with X. Li and G. Szabó, respectively.

On Exel-Pardo algebras as C∗-algebras of left cancellative small categories

Fri 09:00-10:00

Erik Bédos
University of Oslo

To each Exel-Pardo system (E, G, ϕ), consisting of a directed graph E = (E0, E1, r, s), an action of a discrete group G on E, and a cocycle ϕ : G × E1 → G for the action of G on the edge set E1, satisfying the compatibility condition ϕ(g, e) · s(e) = g · s(e) for all g ∈ G and e ∈ E1, we will explain how one can produce a singly aligned left cancellative small category E∗ ×G G by forming the Zappa-Szép product of the associated category system (E∗, G, ϕ), where E∗ denotes the category of finite paths on E.

Each finitely aligned left cancellative small category C gives rise to a Toeplitz algebra T(C) and a Cuntz-Krieger algebra O(C), characterized by their respective universal properties with regard to certain representations of C in C∗-algebras. We will show that when (E, G, ϕ) is an Exel-Pardo system with E row-finite, then T(E∗ ×G G) and O(E∗ ×G G) may be described in terms of generators and relations. In particular, we get that O(E∗ ×G G) is isomorphic to the Exel-Pardo algebra originally associated to (E, G, ϕ) by Exel and Pardo in the case where E is finite and sourceless, and G is countable.

This talk is based on joint work with S. Kaliszewski, John Quigg and Jack Spielberg.
Associating $C^*$-algebras to undirected objects

Nathan Brownlowe
University of Sydney

$C^*$-algebras associated to directed graphs, and their higher-dimensional and topological generalisations, has been a hugely successful theory within the field of Operator Algebra for a number of decades. In this talk we will examine some $C^*$-algebras associated to undirected objects, including undirected graphs, and graphs of groups. We will include results that are joint work with Alex Mundey, David Pask, Jack Spielberg and Anne Thomas.

Shifts of finite type, Cuntz-Krieger algebras and their algebraic analogues, groupoids, and inverse semigroups

Toke M. Carlsen
University of the Faroe Islands

I will talk about connections between Cuntz-Krieger algebras and their algebraic analogues, shifts of finite type, and inverse semigroups and groupoids constructed from shifts of finite type.

Purely infinite simple groupoid algebras

Lisa O. Clark
Victoria University of Wellington

A simple algebra is algebraically purely infinite simple if every left ideal contains an infinite idempotent. In this talk, we will consider the relationship between this algebraic notion of pure infiniteness and the $C^*$-algebraic one in the setting of groupoid algebras. In particular, given an ample groupoid, if its Steinberg algebra is algebraically purely infinite simple, then the reduced groupoid $C^*$-algebra is purely infinite simple as well.
A perspective on non-commutative frame theory
Ganna Kudryavtseva
University of Ljubljana

We discuss an extension of fundamental results of frame theory to a non-commutative setting where the role of locales is taken over by étale localic categories (looked at as non-involutive generalizations of étale localic groupoids). These categories are put in a duality with complete restriction monoids (which can be thought about as non-regular generalizations of pseudogroups). The relationship between monoids and categories is mediated by a class of quantales called restriction quantal frames. This builds on the work of Pedro Resende on the connection between pseudogroups and étale localic groupoids. Projecting down to topological spaces, we extend the classical adjunction between locales and topological spaces to an adjunction between étale localic categories and étale topological categories. We then restrict these adjunctions to spatial-sober and coherent-spectral equivalences. The classical equivalence between coherent frames and distributive lattices is extended to an equivalence between coherent complete restriction monoids and distributive restriction semigroups. Consequently, we deduce several dualities between distributive restriction semigroups and spectral étale topological categories. We also specialize these dualities to the setting where the topological categories are cancellative or are groupoids. The talk is based on a joint work with Mark V. Lawson.

Equilibrium states on right LCM semigroup $C^*$-algebras revisited
Nadia S. Larsen
University of Oslo

In joint work with Afsar, Brownlowe and Stammeier we have identified a general framework for studying equilibrium states on $C^*$-algebras associated to right LCM semigroups by means of which earlier case studies were unified and new classes of examples could be included. Even more recently, an intriguing example studied by Spielberg under the name of the Baumslag-Solitar monoid of type (BS3) has gained attention as a class of right LCM monoids where certain of the general properties collapse. The good news is that the insight obtained from dealing with these monoids from the viewpoint of studying KMS states brings about simplifications of the general approach. Moreover, it may be the missing link into understanding KMS states in a much broader context. In the talk I will explain these simplifications. This talk is based on ongoing joint work with N. Brownlowe, J. Ramage and N. Stammeier.
**Ground states, groupoids, and Bost-Connes type systems**

Sergey Neshveyev  
University of Oslo

It is known that the KMS-states on groupoid $C^*$-algebras at finite inverse temperatures admit a relatively transparent description in groupoid terms. In the talk I will explain that, under mild assumptions, the ground states also have a simple description. Specifically, they correspond to the states on the $C^*$-algebra of another groupoid, which we call the “boundary groupoid” and which already appeared in an earlier work of Renault. I will illustrate the general result with some examples, particularly concentrating on Bost-Connes type systems. This talk is based on joint work with Marcelo Laca and Nadia S. Larsen.

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**Self-similar actions of groupoids, $C^*$-algebras, and states**

Jacqui Ramagge  
University of Sydney

We will consider self-similar actions of groupoids on the path space of a directed graph, use them to construct $C^*$-algebras, and describe the classification of the KMS states on the algebras.

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**Limits of proper $G$-spaces**

Jean Renault  
University of Orléans

Cho-Ho Chu and Xin Li have recently shown that amenable measured groupoids have the Liouville property. Using their construction, it will be shown that every amenable $G$-space, where $G$ is a locally compact groupoid with Haar system, is in a suitable sense the limit of a sequence of proper $G$-spaces. The key ingredient is the study of random walks on Bratteli diagrams and on groupoids.
The groupoid approach to $C^*$-algebras of left cancellative small categories

Jack Spielberg
Arizona State University

Many interesting $C^*$-algebras seem to originate in some sort of “oriented combinatorial data”. The most well-known examples are ordered (discrete) groups, directed graphs, and higher rank graphs. It turns out that the only properties needed in these situations are a set with a (partially defined) law of composition that satisfies left cancellation. The technical name for this kind of structure is “left cancellative small category”. Historically, $C^*$-algebras were constructed from these by choosing (more or less obvious) generators and relations. As the combinatorial data of interest became more complicated, this choice became more difficult to make. There are, however, alternative constructions that are intrinsic, requiring no choice, via inverse semigroups or groupoids. These have the additional virtue of providing a locally compact Hausdorff space (i.e. a place for dynamics and analysis) as the fundamental starting point of the construction. Moreover, one can then give a presentation by generators and relations that covers all examples at once. In this talk I will describe the construction of the groupoid and its $C^*$-algebras (Toeplitz algebras and boundary quotient), and show some examples. Parts of the talk represent joint work with Eric Bédos, Steve Kaliszewski, and John Quigg.

The tight $C^*$-algebra of an inverse semigroup

Charles Starling
Carleton University

Many $C^*$-algebras of current interest ($k$-graph $C^*$-algebras, $C^*$-algebras of right LCM semigroups, Katsura algebras, AF algebras) are generated by a set of partial isometries, and in most cases one can find such a generating set which is closed under product and adjoint – such a set of partial isometries always forms an inverse semigroup. For a $C^*$-algebra $A$ from the above list (and others) and its generating inverse semigroup $S$, one can often show that $A$ is universal for some class of representations of $S$. The universal $C^*$-algebra for all representations typically ends up being larger than $A$, but there exists a natural quotient (called the tight $C^*$-algebra of $A$) which in most cases ends up being exactly $A$. We describe this quotient, and discuss how realizing an algebra in this way can help to determine its properties (i.e. simplicity, pure infiniteness). We also discuss connections with some work in progress.
Reconstructing étale groupoids from their algebras

Benjamin Steinberg
City College of New York

Jean Renault showed that for topologically principal étale groupoids, a diagonal preserving isomorphism of reduced $C^*$-algebras implies an isomorphism of groupoids.

In this talk we discuss the corresponding question for étale groupoid algebras over a ring. Several authors have already considered this question in the algebraic setting. For group rings, the analogous question can be solved nicely for groups whose group rings have no non-trivial units. In this talk we generalize the notion of having no non-trivial units to étale groupoid algebras, prove that the class of étale groupoids having this property for a given ring $R$ is closed under diagonal preserving isomorphism and give some fairly general sufficient conditions for a groupoid to have this property. Our results apply to path groupoids associated to Leavitt path algebras, effective groupoids and all groupoids covered by the previous results of Carlsen and Rout. One nice application of our result is that a diagonal preserving isomorphism from a Leavitt path algebra to the algebra of any Hausdorff ample groupoid implies an isomorphism of groupoids. Our proofs are all via inverse semigroup theory.

Dynamical $\mathcal{Z}_0$

Karen Strung
Radboud University

Joint work in progress with Bhishan Jacelon investigates $C^*$-algebraic constructions from minimal dynamics on noncompact spaces. In particular, we are able to construct a simple, separable, nuclear nonunital $C^*$-algebra $\mathcal{Z}_0$ with $K_*(\mathcal{Z}_0) \cong K_*(\mathbb{C})$ as the $C^*$-algebra of a minimal étale groupoid coming from such a dynamical system.
Contributed Talks

General locally compact Stone duality

Tristan Bice
Institute of Mathematics of the Polish Academy of Sciences

There has recently been a surge of interest in non-commutative extensions of the classical Stone duality between zero-dimensional (locally) compact Hausdorff spaces and (generalized) Boolean algebras. Our goal is to outline how to remove the zero-dimensionality restriction and still obtain a duality with a class of lattices that is first order definable (in contrast to e.g. frames/locales which are second order). We also discuss extending this to a duality between certain bases of locally compact Hausdorff étale groupoids and a first order definable class of inverse semigroups. This talk is based on joint work with Charles Starling.

The boundary path space of graphs, labeled spaces and topological graphs

Gilles de Castro
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

When describing the C*-algebra of a graph as a groupoid C*-algebra, the unit space of this groupoid is the boundary path space of a graph, which consists of all infinite paths and finite paths that end in a sink or an infinite emitter. The algebra of continuous functions of this space is isomorphic to a certain commutative C*-subalgebra, called the diagonal subalgebra. It can also be shown that the boundary path space can be recovered from an inverse semigroup defined from a graph by the tight spectrum of the idempotents semilattice. In a joint work with G. Boava and F. Mortari, we showed that a similar analysis can be done in the case of labeled spaces (which are labeled graph with some extra structure). In the case of topological graphs, one of the difficulties that arises is that the tight spectrum is totally disconnected, so that even if we can define a suitable semilattice, we would not obtain from this construction the correct topology on the boundary path space of a general topological graph. I would like to discuss that this difficulty can be circumvented by using techniques of pointless topology.
The Balian–Low theorem and vector bundles

Ulrik Enstad

University of Oslo

The Balian-Low theorem is a celebrated result in time-frequency analysis. Roughly, it states that if one requires a Gabor system with window function $g$ to be an orthonormal basis for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, then $g$ cannot be well-localized, and is therefore not suitable for time-frequency analysis. Much of Gabor theory can be extended to the setting of locally compact abelian groups, but it has proved difficult to find a suitable generalization of the Balian-Low theorem to this setting. In this talk, I will discuss how the Balian-Low theorem is linked to the non-triviality of vector bundles, which again are linked to projective modules over group $C^*$-algebras.

On $C^*$-algebras associated to product systems and semi-saturated Fell bundles

Camila Fabre Sehnem

University of Göttingen

Let $P$ be a sub-semigroup of a group $G$. A Fell bundle over $G$ yields a product system consisting of Hilbert bimodules $\mathcal{E} = (\mathcal{E}_p)_{p \in P}$ if the multiplication maps are isomorphisms when one restricts to the fibres over $P$. In this talk, we will consider product systems over semigroups arising from quasi-lattice orders. Given a quasi-lattice ordered group $(G, P)$, we apply the construction of relative Cuntz–Pimsner algebras to show that a compactly aligned product system of Hilbert bimodules over $P$ extends to a Fell bundle over the group $G$. In this setting, we will define a notion of semi-saturated and orthogonal Fell bundle so that its restriction to the positive cone gives rise to a compactly aligned product system of Hilbert bimodules. This correspondence is part of an equivalence between certain bicategories.

$C^*$-algebras generated by partial product systems

Devarshi Mukherjee

University of Göttingen

The partial product systems over $\mathbb{N}$ introduced here generalise both product systems over $\mathbb{N}$ and Fell bundles over $\mathbb{Z}$. We extend the construction of Toeplitz $C^*$-algebras and of relative Cuntz–Pimsner algebras to this setting and show that the section $C^*$-algebra of a Fell bundle over $\mathbb{Z}$ is a relative Cuntz–Pimsner algebra. This talk is based on joint work with Ralf Meyer.
We discuss crossed products by actions of inverse semigroups by Hilbert bimodules. This construction generalizes $C^*$-algebras associated to Fell bundles over etale groupoids. It also models all regular $C^*$-inclusions. We study criteria under which the ideal structure of reduced crossed products can be described in terms of invariant ideals. We give sufficient conditions for pure infiniteness of such algebras. When applied to the situation where $A$ is a Cartan $C^*$-subalgebra of $B$ and $A$ has totally disconnected spectrum, these conditions are also necessary provided that the associated type semigroup is almost unperforated. In particular, these results generalize recent work of Bönicher and Li, and Rainone and Sims. This talk is based on joint work with Ralf Meyer (in progress).

Wordingham’s Theorem, which says that the left regular representation of an inverse semigroup is faithful, can be extended to left regular representations of Fell bundles over inverse semigroups. We discuss the connection between the $C^*$-algebra generated by the left regular representation and Exel’s previous construction of a reduced cross-sectional $C^*$-algebra associated to such a Fell bundle. This talk is based on joint work with Erik Bédos.

A recent theorem of Matui states that an effective minimal étale groupoid over a Cantor set can be recovered from its associated topological full group – considered as a discrete countable group. We suggest how to extend the definition of the topological full group to groupoids with locally compact unit spaces. We are then able to extend Matui’s Spatial Realization Theorem. If time permits, consequences for graph groupoids and graph $C^*$-algebras will also be discussed. This talk is based on joint work with Eduard Ortega.
Derivations of Köthe type algebras: Fréchet algebra case and DF-algebra case

Krzysztof Piszczek
Adam Mickiewicz University

Many Fréchet algebras arising in mathematical analysis have a structure of a Köthe type algebra. In this talk we study the behaviour of continuous derivations into bimodules of such algebras. In particular we give a complete characterization of the so-called amenable and contractible Köthe type algebras. We also deal with dual Köthe type algebras. In this dual framework a similar characterization of amenability and contractibility is also available.

Groupoids and higher-rank graphs

James Rout
Technion – Israel Institute of Technology

I will talk about the (multi-dimensional) dynamics of higher-rank graphs. I will explain how groupoid methods have been used to characterise continuous orbit equivalence and conjugacy of higher-rank graphs in terms of isomorphisms of the associated C*-algebras. This talk is based on joint work with Toke M. Carlsen.

Reconstructing the Bost-Connes semigroup actions from K-theory

Takeishi Takuya
Kyoto University

We present a reconstruction result of groupoids from groupoid C*-algebras. The Bost–Connes C*-algebra is a C*-algebra which is constructed from a semigroup dynamical system attached to a number field. We show that the original dynamical system can be reconstructed from K-theory of composition factors of the Bost-Connes C*-algebra. Together with the result of Cornelissen–de Smit–Li–Marcolli–Smit, this gives a complete classification of Bost-Connes C*-algebras. This talk is based on joint work with Yosuke Kubota.
Participants

Selcuk Barlak University of Southern Denmark
Erik C. Bédos University of Oslo
Tristan Bice IMPAN
Nathan Brownlowe University of Sydney
Toke M. Carlsen University of the Faroe Islands
Johannes Christensen University of Aarhus
Lisa O. Clark Victoria University of Wellington
Gilles de Castro Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina
Ulrik Enstad University of Oslo
Luca E. Gazdag University of Oslo
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Eun Ji Kang Seoul National University
Ganna Kudryavtseva University of Ljubljana
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