

MOTIVIC ADAMS ISOMORPHISM AND TOM DIECK SPLITTING IN CHARACTERISTIC ZERO

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ABSTRACT. We prove a motivic Adams isomorphism for smooth affine linearly reductive groups over fields of characteristic zero. The diagonal of the classifying stack defines an invertible twist. We calculate the twist for finite groups and split tori, and show why it need not be a constant sphere for a split reductive group. We show that geometric fixed points identify each isotropy layer with the lisse motivic category of its Weyl group. Furthermore, over an algebraically closed field, a normalizer transfer and a isotropy filtration argument give a twisted tom Dieck splitting for split spectra, including suspension spectra.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Equivariant homotopy theory studies an object together with its group action. Two fundamental constructions in equivariant homotopy theory are orbits and fixed points. An Adams isomorphism relates these constructions on the objects with free actions. Whereas a tom Dieck splitting goes further, it identifies the fixed points of a suspension spectrum with a sum of contributions from subgroups. The motivic versions consider objects in equivariant algebraic geometry, and hence account for torsors and for the geometry of the group schemes.

For finite groups of order invertible on the base, Gepner and Heller proved the motivic Adams isomorphism and the tom Dieck splitting theorem [GH23, Theorems 6.33 and 7.4]. The main tools used in their paper include isotropy filtrations, duality, and ambidexterity for finite étale maps.

Date: Version 3, October 28, 2026.

Following their foundational work, the present paper extends their result to smooth affine linearly reductive groups in characteristic zero. These include connected reductive groups and their finite extensions. Nonsplit groups are allowed.

For local systems of spectra, the continuous approximation to cohomology is homology twisted by the Spivak–Klein dualizing spectrum [NS18, Theorem I.4.1 and Definition I.4.2]. Our diagonal twist and continuous Adams map have the same formal shape. The proofs use the motivic duality and descent arguments. For earlier topological constructions, see [Kle01, Theorem D and Definition 1.3] and [Rog08, Definition 5.2.2].

There are two motivic categories in the paper. The lisse category $\mathrm{SH}(BG_S)$ describes spectra on the classifying stack of G -torsors over S , which is the motivic analogue of the Borel/homotopy category. The genuine category $\mathrm{SH}^G(S)$ also records isotropy and inverts representation spheres. Its free subcategory identifies with $\mathrm{SH}(BG_S)$. This identification (and its companions) plays a core role in the paper. Namely, we use them to pass from a lisse statement to a genuine statement.

1.1. Lisse Adams and its twist. Let k be a field of characteristic zero, let G/k be smooth, affine, and linearly reductive. Let S be a quasi-compact, quasi-separated k -scheme of finite type with a trivial G -action. Write

$$B = BG_S = [S/G], \quad f : B \longrightarrow S.$$

In the lisse category $\mathrm{SH}(BG_S)$, smooth pullback has adjoints

$$f_{\sharp} \dashv f^* \dashv f_*.$$

We call $f_{\sharp}$ homotopy orbits and f_* homotopy fixed points. Ordinary direct image need not preserve colimits. We therefore use its continuous approximation f_*^{cont} . This is the colimit-preserving extension of f_* from compact objects. See Definition 2.2 for the precise construction.

Let $\Delta : B \rightarrow B \times_S B$ be the diagonal, with projections q_1, q_2 . The diagonal determines the coefficient

$$\mu_f = q_{1*} \Delta_{\sharp} \mathbf{1}_B. \quad (1.1)$$

The counit $q_1^* q_{1*} \Delta_{\sharp} \mathbf{1} \rightarrow \Delta_{\sharp} \mathbf{1}$ then defines a norm. Its explicit construction is in Section 5.

Theorem A (Motivic Adams). *The object μ_f is invertible. The diagonal norm induces an equivalence*

$$\mathrm{Nm}_f : f_{\sharp}(M \otimes \mu_f) \xrightarrow{\simeq} f_*^{\mathrm{cont}} M \quad (M \in \mathrm{SH}(BG_S)).$$

If M is compact, its composite with $f_^{\mathrm{cont}} M \rightarrow f_* M$ is an equivalence as well. If S is smooth and quasiprojective over k , there is a compatible equivalence*

$$f_*^{\mathrm{cont}} M \simeq (i_! M)^G,$$

where $i_! : \mathrm{SH}(BG_S) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}^G(S)$ is the free embedding and $(-)^G$ denotes genuine categorical fixed points.

The three assertions are proved in Theorem 3.4, Theorem 5.2, and Corollary 6.7. Invertibility comes from a duality argument. For smooth maps $l : C \rightarrow E$ and $p : E \rightarrow C$ with $pl = \mathrm{id}$, suppose that $L = l_{\sharp} \mathbf{1}$ is dualizable. Then $K = p_* L$ satisfies

$$L \simeq DL \otimes p^* K, \quad K^{-1} \simeq p_{\sharp} DL.$$

Applying this to the diagonal gives the claimed invertibility. This duality equivalence will also help identify the specified norm map Nm_f .

The proof of motivic Adams uses a theorem of Lucchini Arteche [LA15, Corollary 18]. It gives a finite subgroup $H \subset G$ such that every G -torsor over every extension field of k comes from a H -torsor. We explain why $BH_S \rightarrow BG_S$ then has Nisnevich local sections. This gives a conservative pullback and a collection of compact generators in $\mathrm{SH}(BG_S)$. The finite group motivic Adams theorem applies to these generators. The general motivic Adams then follows from the finite group case by a calculation with the graph of $BH_S \rightarrow BG_S$.

For a finite étale group, $\mu_f = \mathbf{1}$. For a split torus of rank r , $\mu_f = S^{r,r}$. For a split connected reductive group of dimension n and rank r , the pullback of μ_f to the trivial torsor (i.e. forgetting the action) is $S^{n,(n+r)/2}$. Note that this does not mean that μ_f itself is a sphere with trivial action. For example, take the frame torsor of $\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$ on $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$. Pullback to this torsor gives

$$\mu_{GL_2}|_{\mathbb{P}^1} \simeq S^{2,2} \otimes \mathrm{Th}(\mathcal{O}(1)),$$

which is not $S^{4,3}$. Section 3 proves these calculations and also gives an example for a nonsplit torus.

1.2. Isotropy layers. Now assume that S/k is smooth and quasiprojective. A geometric stabilizer of a smooth G -scheme need not be reductive. In characteristic zero it has a Levi subgroup, unique up to conjugacy by its unipotent radical. We filter $\mathrm{SH}^G(S)$ by these embedded Levi classes. It is crucial that this is compatible with equivariant affine bundle invariance.

Fix a linearly reductive k -subgroup $H \subset G$, and put

$$N_H = N_G(H), \quad W_H = N_H/H.$$

Let $e_{\leq H}$ be the idempotent for linearly reductive classes subconjugate to H , and let $e_{< H}$ remove the class of H . The object

$$e_H = e_{\leq H} \otimes \mathrm{cofib}(e_{< H} \rightarrow \mathbf{1})$$

selects the corresponding layer of H .

The geometric fixed-point functor Φ^H first restricts to N_H , then takes geometric H -fixed points. Restricting Φ^H to the lisse W_H -category $\mathrm{SH}(BW_H)$ gives a functor Φ_{lis}^H .

Theorem B (Single layer identification). *There is an equivalence*

$$\Phi_{\mathrm{lis}}^H : e_H \otimes \mathrm{SH}^G(S) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{SH}(BW_{H,S}).$$

An inverse sends M to

$$e_H \otimes \mathrm{Ind}_{N_H}^G \inf_{W_H}^{N_H} i_{W_H}^! M.$$

If k is algebraically closed, these layers form an exhaustive filtration indexed by conjugacy classes of linearly reductive subgroups.

This is Theorem 8.5 and Proposition 8.7. For an affine smooth scheme with linearly reductive classes bounded by H , Luna's slice theorem identifies the maximal isotropy locus with $G \times_{N_H} X^H$. Its complement and punctured normal bundle have strictly smaller isotropy. Homotopy purity therefore identifies the H -layer its motive with the H -layer of the motive of X . A Jouanolou replacement extends this argument to the compact generators of $\mathrm{SH}^G(S)$.

An exhaustive filtration need not split. It also does not by itself describe the gluing functors that reconstruct the entire category from its layers. While Theorem B only concerns the single layers, we also prove an additional splitting statement of the entire category if the required sections are available.

1.3. The tom Dieck splitting. For a genuine spectrum X , categorical fixed points map naturally to geometric fixed points. We call X *G-split* if, for every H , the map

$$(\mathrm{res}_{N_H}^G X)^H \longrightarrow \Phi_{N_H}^H \mathrm{res}_{N_H}^G X$$

has a specified section in the genuine W_H -category. Suspension spectra have canonical such sections, obtained from the unstable map $X^H \rightarrow X$.

Theorem C (motivic tom Dieck splitting). *Assume that k is algebraically closed of characteristic zero. For a G -split spectrum X , there is an equivalence*

$$\bigoplus_{(H)} (\Phi_{\mathrm{lis}}^H X \otimes \mu_{W_H})_{hW_H} \xrightarrow{\cong} X^G.$$

Here $M_{hW_H} = (f_{W_H})_{\sharp} M$, where $f_{W_H} : BW_{H,S} \rightarrow S$. The sum ranges over conjugacy classes of linearly reductive subgroups. The equivalence is natural in maps preserving the chosen sections. In particular, it gives a canonical splitting for suspension spectra.

See Theorem 10.4 and Corollary 10.5. The proof has two separate steps. First, a normalizer transfer turns the chosen fixed point sections into sections of the actual maps from a supported piece to its layer. Second, a general theorem for well-founded filtrations assembles these sections into a direct sum. The Adams isomorphism identifies each summand with the displayed twisted homotopy orbits. The transfer is required only on the single layer. We do not assume an equivalence between induction and coinduction on every object.

For split diagonalizable G , the same splitting holds over every characteristic zero field. In that case the geometric subgroups descend through the character lattice, and every normalizer equals G . For a general nonsplit group, a full arithmetic indexing theorem would also need descent data for geometric subgroup classes.

1.4. Positive characteristic and the scope of the paper. The section-duality argument has no characteristic restriction. In characteristic $p > 0$, a smooth affine linearly reductive group is an extension of a finite étale group by a torus. An invariant toric compactification gives the following result.

Theorem D (Invertibility). *Let k have characteristic $p > 0$, let G/k be smooth affine and linearly reductive, and let S/k be smooth and quasiprojective. Then μ_f is invertible in $\mathrm{SH}(BG_S)$, with inverse $q_{1\sharp} D(\Delta_{\sharp} \mathbf{1})$.*

Appendix B proves Theorem D. It establishes the geometric hypothesis for twist invertibility. It does not establish a general positive-characteristic Adams isomorphism or isotropy splitting. The characteristic-zero proofs use resolution, finite torsor detection, and Levi subgroups at separate points. These uses should not be conflated with invertibility of the twist.

In a sequel, we will treat the Adams isomorphism and tom Dieck splitting over arbitrary fields and in positive characteristic. The extension will use fixed points indexed by gerbes, following the approach of Bachmann [Bac22, Section 1.2.2]. We will group geometric stabilizer classes into Galois orbits and describe the corresponding isotropy layers over Weyl gerbes. These gerbes retain the descent data even when a geometric conjugacy class has no subgroup representative over its base field.

Organization and conventions. Section 2 gives the categorical foundations and the section lemma. Section 3 constructs and calculates the twist. Sections 4 and 5 prove the Adams theorem; Section 6 gives its genuine form. Sections 7 and 8 construct the isotropy filtration and its layers. Sections 9 and 10 prove the splitting. Appendix A records the mixed base-change consequence.

The ground field has characteristic zero unless stated otherwise. Groups are smooth affine of finite type; G is linearly reductive. This means that taking invariants is exact on its representations. The lisse base is quasi-compact and quasi-separated of finite type. Whenever genuine categories occur, the base is smooth quasiprojective with trivial group action. Fiber products of stacks are 2-fiber products. We use right torsors, and write $P \times^G V$ with the convention $(pg, v) \sim (p, gv)$. Categories, adjunctions, and mapping objects are understood in the stable ∞ -categorical sense.

The foundational operations are those of Hoyois [Hoy17] and the lisse extensions developed in [KR25, KR24, CD25, Kha25].

Here is a summary of the notation used throughout the paper.

$\mathrm{SH}(\mathcal{X})$	Lisse motivic spectra on a stack; ordinary motivic spectra if $\mathcal{X}$ is a scheme.
$\mathcal{D}_G = \mathrm{SH}^G(S)$	Genuine equivariant motivic spectra.
$\mathrm{Map}(M, N), \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(M, N)$	Mapping spectrum and internal Hom object.
$DM = \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(M, \mathbf{1})$	Tensor dual; used as a dual when M is dualizable.
$\mathrm{Th}(V), S^V$	Thom object of a bundle or representation, respectively.
$S^{a,b}$	$(S^{1,0})^{\otimes(a-b)} \otimes (\mathbb{G}_m, 1)^{\otimes b}$.
$a_\sharp, a_*$	Smooth left adjoint and ordinary right adjoint to a^* .
a_*^{cont}	Colimit-preserving extension of a_* from compact objects.
$i_!, i^*, i_*$	Free embedding, restriction, and cofree embedding.
$X^H, \Phi^H X$	Categorical and geometric fixed points of a spectrum.
$e_{\mathcal{F}}, \tilde{e}_{\mathcal{F}}$	Family colocalization object and cofib($e_{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$).
$e_{\leq H}, e_{< H}, e_H$	Family, strict lower family, and pure layer.

For a scheme or unstable motivic space, X^H instead denotes its fixed scheme or unstable fixed point space. The distinction will be clear from the context. For a smooth representable map a , our purity convention is

$$a_\sharp \simeq a_!(- \otimes \mathrm{Th}(T_a)).$$

In particular, a trivial rank- d bundle has Thom object $S^{2d,d}$.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper is the first of a series that revises the author's PhD thesis, completed at the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign under the supervision of Professor Jeremiah Heller. The series reorganizes the material, simplifies several arguments, and corrects some errors and fills gaps in the original proofs. The author thanks Professor Jeremiah Heller for guidance and support during the doctoral work.

Large language model (LLM) tools were used to assist with exposition, organization, literature searches, and the development and checking of mathematical arguments. The author takes responsibility for the mathematical claims, proofs, references, and final text.

2. MOTIVIC CATEGORIES AND ADJUNCTIONS

Throughout, we use *motive* in the sense of stable motivic homotopy theory. For a smooth morphism of schemes $p : Y \rightarrow S$, the motive of Y over S is

$$p_\sharp \mathbf{1}_Y \simeq \Sigma^\infty Y_+ \in \mathrm{SH}(S).$$

This is its stable motivic homotopy type. For a smooth map $a : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ in the lisse formalism, we likewise call $a_{\sharp} \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{Y}} \in \mathrm{SH}(\mathcal{X})$ its relative motive.

2.1. The lisse category. For an algebraic stack $\mathcal{X}$, its lisse motivic category is the limit

$$\mathrm{SH}(\mathcal{X}) = \lim_{(U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}) \in \mathrm{Lis}(\mathcal{X})^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathrm{SH}(U). \quad (2.1)$$

Here $\mathrm{Lis}(\mathcal{X})$ has smooth finite type schemes over $\mathcal{X}$ as objects and all morphisms over $\mathcal{X}$ as arrows. The connecting morphisms are pullback functors. An object of $\mathrm{SH}(\mathcal{X})$ consists of motivic spectra on smooth schemes, with compatible pullback identifications. This construction agrees with ordinary SH on schemes. We use the comparison and descent results of Khan and Ravi [KR25, Section 1 and Lemma 1.5].

For quotient stacks (more generally, algebraic stacks admitting Nisnevich-local sections), it also has a presentation by the smooth scheme site. Indeed, one imposes NL descent and affine-bundle invariance, point the category, and invert $\mathbb{P}^1$. This is [CD25, Theorem 3.21].

For the smooth maps in this paper, including $BG_S \rightarrow S$, we use

$$a_{\sharp} \dashv a^* \dashv a_*. \quad (2.2)$$

Pullback is symmetric monoidal. The smooth projection formula is

$$a_{\sharp}(M \otimes a^* N) \simeq a_{\sharp} M \otimes N. \quad (2.3)$$

The nonrepresentable smooth case of the above formula is covered by Chowdhury–D’Angelo [CD25, Theorem 4.26]. For representable maps we also use proper pushforward, localization, smooth purity, and proper excision. These properties can be checked on scheme charts. We use the Nisnevich-lisse formalism in [Kha25, Corollary 7.2.4] and the scheme results in [Kha21, Theorems 2.35, 2.45, and 2.48].

For clarity, consider a Cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y' & \xrightarrow{b'} & Y \\ a' \downarrow & & \downarrow a \\ X' & \xrightarrow{b} & X. \end{array} \quad (2.4)$$

If a is smooth, left base change gives

$$b^* a_{\sharp} \simeq a'_{\sharp} b'^*.$$

If b is smooth, smooth base change for direct image gives

$$b^* a_* \simeq a'_* b'^*.$$

These are the canonical exchange maps. They follow from [CD25, Proposition C.1(iii)].

2.2. The genuine category. The genuine category $\mathrm{SH}^G(S)$ is built on smooth equivariantly quasiprojective G -schemes over S . One imposes equivariant Nisnevich excision and invariance under torsors under equivariant vector bundles (i.e., equivariant affine bundles), then invert equivariant Thom spheres. See [Hoy17, Sections 3 and 6]. An equivariant Nisnevich distinguished square consists of an invariant open immersion and an equivariant étale map that is an isomorphism over its closed complement. The category has compact generators given by smooth suspension spectra and representation sphere desuspensions. It has the representable six operations used below. We will construct its relation to the lisse category in Section 6.

Restriction along a subgroup takes compact generators to compact objects. Inflation along a quotient does also. Their right adjoints therefore preserve filtered colimits. They are exact, so

they preserve all colimits. This observation applies to coinduction and to genuine categorical fixed points. Note that it does not claim continuity of lisse f_* .

2.3. Compact generation in the lisse category. An object C is compact if $\text{Map}(C, -)$ preserves filtered colimits. A set of objects generates a stable category if vanishing of maps from all their shifts detects the zero object. For a scheme U , the motivic category $\text{SH}(U)$ is compactly generated by

$$\Sigma^{m,n} v_{\sharp} \mathbf{1}_V, \quad v : V \rightarrow U \text{ smooth.}$$

For the lisse motivic category $\text{SH}(\mathcal{X})$, take a smooth scheme chart $j : U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. Then the objects $j_{\sharp} C$, with C ranging over the above generators, are compact. Indeed, j^* preserves colimits, so adjunction gives

$$\text{Map}(j_{\sharp} C, \text{colim}_{\alpha} M_{\alpha}) \simeq \text{colim}_{\alpha} \text{Map}(C, j^* M_{\alpha})$$

for every filtered diagram. Pullbacks to all smooth charts are jointly conservative by (2.1). The objects $j_{\sharp} C$ therefore generate $\text{SH}(\mathcal{X})$. In particular, this shows compact generation for the quotient stacks used below.

One may instead use a single smooth atlas with Nisnevich local sections. For BG_S , choose a faithful representation $G \hookrightarrow GL_m$. The map

$$S \times_k (GL_m/G) \longrightarrow BG_S$$

admits a Nisnevich local section. Its pullback along a G -torsor $P \rightarrow V$ is the induced GL_m -torsor. Such a torsor is Zariski locally trivial. Descent along this atlas is precisely the form of [KR25, Lemma 1.5] that we need.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $a : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be smooth and representable by schemes. Then a^* preserves compact objects. The same is true of $a_{\sharp}$. If a^* is conservative and C_i are compact generators of $\text{SH}(\mathcal{Y})$, then $a_{\sharp} C_i$ are compact generators of $\text{SH}(\mathcal{X})$.*

Proof. Pull a compact generator (smooth scheme) on $\mathcal{X}$ back along a . Smooth base change shows that the pullback is the smooth pushforward of a compact object on $\mathcal{Y}$. Therefore a^* preserves the compact generators above and hence all compact objects. This proves the first assertion. The second follows from $a_{\sharp} \dashv a^*$ and preservation of filtered colimits by a^* . For the last assertion, suppose that every $\text{Map}(a_{\sharp} C_i, M)$, including all shifts, vanishes. Adjunction implies $a^* M = 0$. Conservativity then gives $M = 0$. $\square$

The representability assumption in the first assertion matters. We do not claim that the pullback $f^* : \text{SH}(S) \rightarrow \text{SH}(BG_S)$ preserves compact objects.

2.4. Continuous approximation.

Definition 2.2. Let $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be an exact functor between presentable stable categories, where $\mathcal{C}$ is compactly generated. For the inclusion $u : \mathcal{C}^{\omega} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$, define

$$T^{\text{cont}} = \text{Lan}_u(T|_{\mathcal{C}^{\omega}}).$$

The counit of left Kan extension is a comparison $T^{\text{cont}} \rightarrow T$.

Lemma 2.3. *The functor T^{cont} preserves colimits. The comparison is an equivalence on compact objects. If $Q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ preserves colimits, then*

$$\text{Nat}(Q, T^{\text{cont}}) \simeq \text{Nat}(Q, T).$$

Proof. The restriction of T to $\mathcal{C}^\omega$ preserves finite colimits. The equivalence $\mathcal{C} \simeq \text{Ind}(\mathcal{C}^\omega)$ extends it to a functor preserving filtered colimits and finite colimits. This extension preserves all colimits and is the displayed left Kan extension. Since u is fully faithful, this extension agrees with T on compact objects. Both sides of the displayed equivalence are identified with $\text{Nat}(Q|_{\mathcal{C}^\omega}, T|_{\mathcal{C}^\omega})$ by the universal property of left Kan extension. $\square$

We apply this to $T = f_*$. Then f_*^{cont} is determined by ordinary direct image on compact objects. A natural transformation between colimit preserving exact functors is an equivalence if and only if it is an equivalence on compact generators.

2.5. A duality lemma. A dual of an object M consists of an object DM , an evaluation $DM \otimes M \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$, and a coevaluation $\mathbf{1} \rightarrow M \otimes DM$, satisfying the two triangle identities. An object with such data is *dualizable*. An object is *invertible* if it has a tensor inverse. Every invertible object is dualizable, but dualizability alone is weaker. The next lemma will be used with smooth pushforward and pullback.

Let

$$F : \mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{D} : U, \quad U \dashv R \dashv V,$$

so that $F \dashv U \dashv R \dashv V$. Assume U is symmetric monoidal and assume the following projection formula holds.

$$F(A \otimes UB) \simeq FA \otimes B.$$

The adjunction gives

$$\underline{\text{Hom}}(FA, B) \simeq R\underline{\text{Hom}}(A, UB). \quad (2.5)$$

This can be verified by mapping an arbitrary object into both sides.

Lemma 2.4. *If A and FA are dualizable, then*

$$FA \otimes B \simeq R(A \otimes VB) \quad (B \in \mathcal{D}).$$

Proof. For $Z \in \mathcal{D}$, duality, (2.5), and adjunction give

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Map}(Z, FA \otimes B) &\simeq \text{Map}(\underline{\text{Hom}}(FA, Z), B) \\ &\simeq \text{Map}(R\underline{\text{Hom}}(A, UZ), B) \\ &\simeq \text{Map}(\underline{\text{Hom}}(A, UZ), VB) \\ &\simeq \text{Map}(UZ, A \otimes VB) \\ &\simeq \text{Map}(Z, R(A \otimes VB)). \end{aligned}$$

These identifications are natural in Z , which proves the assertion. $\square$

Lemma 2.5 (Duality and invertibility for a section). *Let $l : C \rightarrow E$ and $p : E \rightarrow C$ be smooth maps with $pl = \text{id}_C$. Suppose*

$$L = l_{\sharp} \mathbf{1}_C$$

is dualizable. Put $K = p_ L$. There is an equivalence $b : L \simeq l_* K$ such that $p_* b = \text{id}_K$. If $\epsilon : p^* K \rightarrow L$ is the counit, and if η_l is the unit for the adjunction $l^* \dashv l_*$, then*

$$b\epsilon = \eta_l : p^* K \longrightarrow l_* K. \quad (2.6)$$

The object K is invertible, with

$$K^{-1} \simeq p_{\sharp} DL. \quad (2.7)$$

Moreover, l_ has a right adjoint $l^{\sharp}$, and $l^{\sharp} \mathbf{1}_E \simeq K$. For every $N \in \text{SH}(C)$, tensoring b gives*

$$b_N : l_{\sharp} N \xrightarrow{\sim} l_*(K \otimes N). \quad (2.8)$$

Under these identifications, $b_N(\epsilon \otimes p^ N)$ is η_l at $p^*(K \otimes N)$.*

Proof. Projection and (2.5) give

$$l_{\sharp}N = L \otimes p^*N, \quad l_*N = \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(L, p^*N) = DL \otimes p^*N. \quad (2.9)$$

Thus l_* preserves colimits and has a right adjoint $l^{\sharp}$. Apply Lemma 2.4 to $A = \mathbf{1}_C$, $B = \mathbf{1}_E$, gives

$$L \simeq l_*l^{\sharp}\mathbf{1}_E.$$

Apply p_* . Since $p_*l_* = \mathrm{id}$, this identifies $l^{\sharp}\mathbf{1}_E$ with K .

(2.6) correspond to id_K under $p^* \dashv p_*$. For the right side, this follows from the unit of the composite adjunction associated with $pl = \mathrm{id}$.

The direct image formula in (2.9) rewrites b as

$$L \simeq DL \otimes p^*K. \quad (2.10)$$

Apply $p_{\sharp}$ and its projection formula. Since $p_{\sharp}l_{\sharp} = \mathrm{id}$, this gives

$$\mathbf{1}_C \simeq (p_{\sharp}DL) \otimes K.$$

The monoidal structure is symmetric, so $p_{\sharp}DL$ is a two-sided inverse for K . In particular, K is dualizable. Finally, tensor b with p^*N and use (2.9). The unit in this formula is the tensor of the unit in (2.6). This follows by taking its $l^* \dashv l_*$ adjoint. $\square$

Remark 2.6. The functor $l^{\sharp}$ is the right adjoint of l_* . It is not the exceptional inverse image $l^!$. The proof establishes its existence in the particular situation where it is used.

Remark 2.7. Write $\sigma_l = l^{\sharp}\mathbf{1}_E$. The lemma gives $\sigma_l = K$, so

$$DL \simeq L \otimes p^*(\sigma_l)^{-1}.$$

3. DUALIZING TWISTS

The twist in Theorem A is defined by the diagonal of a classifying stack. Its invertibility follows if the diagonal motive is dualizable. We first establish this geometric input, then calculate the twist explicitly in several examples.

3.1. Equivariant compactification and duality. We next prove the geometric input for the section lemma. The proof keeps the Thom twists and permits singular boundaries. It applies in the genuine equivariant category of Hoyois [Hoy17] and in the lisse category of quotient stacks. In the latter case every map in the argument is representable.

Proposition 3.1. *Let k have characteristic zero and let J be a smooth affine linearly reductive k -group. Let U be a smooth J -quasiprojective k -scheme. Then $\Sigma_J^{\infty}U_+$ is dualizable in $\mathrm{SH}^J(k)$. For $u : [U/J] \rightarrow BJ$, the object $u_{\sharp}\mathbf{1}$ is dualizable in $\mathrm{SH}(BJ)$.*

Proof. The two proofs use the same operations. We give the argument once.

First let $q : Y \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} k$ be smooth proper and equivariant, and let C be dualizable over Y . Closed adjunction and the proper projection formula give

$$\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(q_{\sharp}C, M) \simeq q_*\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(C, q^*M) \simeq q_*DC \otimes M.$$

This identifies a dual of $q_{\sharp}C$. Purity gives $q_*C = q_{\sharp}(C \otimes \mathrm{Th}(-T_q))$, so q_*C is also dualizable. For the genuine category these properties are [Hoy17, Theorems 6.9 and 6.18].

Let z be the structure map of Z . We claim that $z_*\mathrm{Th}(V)$ is dualizable whenever Z is proper and J -quasiprojective and V is an equivariant vector bundle on Z . Nilpotent invariance reduces to Z reduced. We induct on $\dim Z$. The zero-dimensional case is smooth because k is perfect.

Use functorial resolution in characteristic zero [Tem12, Theorem 1.2.1] to obtain $\rho : Z' \rightarrow Z$. The resolution is an isomorphism over the regular locus and Z' is smooth. Functoriality for smooth morphisms lifts the J -action to Z' . Indeed, apply it to the action and projection maps $J \times Z \rightarrow Z$. Compatibility with the group law follows on $J \times J \times Z$.

Let C be the reduced singular locus and $C' = Z' \times_Z C$. Both C and $(C')_{\text{red}}$ have smaller dimension. For C' , this holds because each component of Z' dominates a component of Z , and the intersection of each component with C' is a proper closed subset (e.g., the generic point of each component is not in the intersection).

Proper excision gives an exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} z_* \operatorname{Th}(V) &\longrightarrow z'_* \operatorname{Th}(\rho^* V) \oplus c_* \operatorname{Th}(V|_C) \\ &\longrightarrow c'_* \operatorname{Th}(V|_{C'}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

Here the structure maps to the base are denoted by z, z', c, c' . In the genuine category, this is equivariant proper excision [Hoy17, Corollary 6.25]. In the lisse category it follows on scheme charts from [Kha21, Theorem 2.48] and proper base change. The first summand is dualizable by the smooth proper case. The c and c' terms are dualizable by induction. Dualizable objects are closed under finite fibers, so the claim follows.

Choose an equivariant projective compactification of U . Resolve it without changing the smooth open U . We obtain $j : U \hookrightarrow \bar{U}$, with $\bar{U}$ smooth projective, and an invariant closed complement $i : D \hookrightarrow \bar{U}$. Let $q : \bar{U} \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec} k$ and $d = qi$. Apply localization to $\operatorname{Th}(T_q)$, then apply the functor $q_* = q_!$. Since $j^* \operatorname{Th}(T_q) = \operatorname{Th}(T_u)$, the result is

$$u_{\sharp} \mathbf{1} \longrightarrow q_* \operatorname{Th}(T_q) \longrightarrow d_* i^* \operatorname{Th}(T_q). \quad (3.2)$$

The middle term is dualizable by smooth proper duality. The last term is dualizable by the claim, applied to the restricted vector bundle. The first term is therefore dualizable. $\square$

For the applications below U is affine, so the compactification has an elementary construction. A finite set of generators of $k[U]$ lies in a finite-dimensional J -stable subspace. It gives an equivariant closed immersion into a representation. Take the closure in the corresponding projective representation after adding a trivial coordinate. Resolution leaves U unchanged. For an equivariantly quasiprojective U , its equivariant projective immersion supplies the same construction.

Corollary 3.2. *Let $H \subset G$ be a finite subgroup. For $r : BH_S \rightarrow BG_S$, the object $r_{\sharp} \mathbf{1}$ is dualizable. The same holds for the motive of the graph*

$$l : BH_S \longrightarrow BH_S \times_S BG_S.$$

Proof. In characteristic zero the variety G/H is smooth affine, and $[G/H/G] = BH$. Thus Proposition 3.1 gives the first claim over k . The graph over k is represented by the affine $H \times G$ -variety G , with action $(a, g)x = gxa^{-1}$. The proposition gives the second claim. Smooth left base change identifies both motives over S with pullbacks of these motives over k . Symmetric monoidal pullback preserves duality. $\square$

Corollary 3.3. *Every compact object of $\operatorname{SH}^G(k)$ is dualizable. For every linearly reductive subgroup $K \subset G$, the genuine and lisse motives of G/K are dualizable. These duality data remain valid after pullback to S .*

Proof. The compact generators over k are (representation desuspensions of) suspension spectra of smooth schemes. Proposition 3.1 makes them dualizable. Compact objects are their thick closure, and dualizable objects are closed under finite cofibers and retracts. The homogeneous

space G/K is smooth affine for reductive K , so the proposition applies to it as well. Pullback to S preserves duality. $\square$

Note that this assertion about all compact objects concerns the absolute base $\operatorname{Spec} k$. We do not claim it for arbitrary relative compact objects over S .

3.2. Application to classifying stacks. Let G be a smooth affine group over k , and put $B = BG_S$, $f : B \rightarrow S$. Write $\Delta : B \rightarrow B \times_S B$ for the diagonal and q_1, q_2 for the projections. Define

$$\mu_f = q_{1*} \Delta_{\#} \mathbf{1}_B. \quad (3.3)$$

Both Δ and q_1 are smooth, and $q_1 \Delta = \operatorname{id}_B$.

The passage from duality to an invertible object is related to [Rak26, Remark 1.4.9]. For stably dualizable topological groups, compare [Rog08, Theorems 3.1.4 and 3.3.4].

Theorem 3.4. *If $\Delta_{\#} \mathbf{1}_B$ is dualizable, then μ_f is invertible, with*

$$\mu_f^{-1} \simeq q_{1\#} D(\Delta_{\#} \mathbf{1}_B). \quad (3.4)$$

In particular, this holds for every smooth affine linearly reductive group over a field of characteristic zero, under the base conventions of this paper.

Proof. Apply Lemma 2.5 with $l = \Delta$, $p = q_1$. For the final assertion, apply Proposition 3.1 to the smooth affine $G \times G$ -scheme G , with action $(g, h) \cdot x = gxh^{-1}$. Since $[G/(G \times G)] \simeq BG$, $\Delta_{k\#} \mathbf{1}_{BG_S}$ is dualizable. Pullback preserves dualizable objects, so the same conclusion holds over S . $\square$

Remark 3.5. The formal theorem has no characteristic restriction. Theorem B.4 proves its geometric hypothesis integrally for smooth linearly reductive groups in positive characteristic. It uses an invariant toric compactification, with no restriction on the torus's splitting degree.

Corollary 3.6 (The torsor formula). *Let $j : U \rightarrow B$ be smooth and let*

$$l = (\operatorname{id}, j) : U \rightarrow U \times_S B, \quad p : U \times_S B \rightarrow U.$$

Under Theorem 3.4's hypotheses,

$$\sigma_l = j^* \mu_f, \quad D(l_{\#} \mathbf{1}_U) \simeq l_{\#} \mathbf{1}_U \otimes p^*(j^* \mu_f^{-1}).$$

In particular, $j^ \mu_f$ and σ_l are invertible.*

Proof. The graph is a base change of Δ , so its motive is dualizable. Smooth base change gives

$$p_* l_{\#} \mathbf{1}_U \simeq j^* q_{1*} \Delta_{\#} \mathbf{1}_B = j^* \mu_f.$$

Apply Lemma 2.5 and Remark 2.7. $\square$

3.3. Cases with a constant sphere.

Proposition 3.7. *If G is finite étale, then $\mu_f = \mathbf{1}_B$. If $G = T = \mathbb{G}_m^r$ is a split torus, then*

$$\mu_f \simeq S_B^{r,r}.$$

The torus formula is global on BT_S , and hence holds on every torsor chart.

Proof. For a finite étale group, the diagonal is finite étale. Ambidexterity gives $\Delta_{\#} = \Delta_*$, and therefore $\mu_f = q_{1*} \Delta_* \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}$.

For the torus, first consider a line bundle V on Y . Let A be the relative suspension spectrum of its complement of zero. Purity gives $A \rightarrow \mathbf{1}_Y \rightarrow \operatorname{Th}(V)$. Dualizing and rotating gives

$$DA \simeq A \otimes \operatorname{Th}(-V) \otimes S^{1,0}.$$

The projection formula gives

$$A \otimes \mathrm{Th}(-V) \simeq p_{\sharp}(p^* \mathrm{Th}(-V)) \simeq p_{\sharp} S^{-2, -1} \simeq A \otimes S^{-2, -1}.$$

The second equivalence follows from the fact that the tautological section trivializes V on the complement of 0. Thus $DA \simeq A \otimes S^{-1, -1}$.

We describe the diagonal torsor explicitly. Let $\chi_i : T \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m$ be the coordinate characters, and let $\mathcal{U}_i$ be their associated line bundles on BT . On $X = BT \times_S BT$, set

$$\mathcal{L}_i = q_1^* \mathcal{U}_i^{\vee} \otimes q_2^* \mathcal{U}_i.$$

There is an equivalence over X

$$(BT \xrightarrow{\Delta} X) \simeq (\mathcal{L}_1^{\times} \times_X \cdots \times_X \mathcal{L}_r^{\times} \longrightarrow X), \quad (3.5)$$

where the superscript $\times$ means the complement of the zero section.

Use the homogeneous space formula $BH \simeq [(G/H)/G]$ of [IZ16, Corollary 1.16(a)], translated from right to left actions, with $G = T \times T$ and $H = \Delta T$. The quotient homomorphism

$$G \rightarrow T, \quad (t_1, t_2) \mapsto t_2 t_1^{-1}.$$

has coordinate characters $\chi_i(t_2) \chi_i(t_1)^{-1}$. Their associated lines are exactly $\mathcal{L}_i$. Thus the cited general formula specializes to (3.5).

Smooth base change and the projection formula identify the motive $L = \Delta_{\sharp} \mathbf{1}$ with the tensor product of the motives of these r complements of zero. It follows that $DL \simeq L \otimes S^{-r, -r}$. Adjunction gives $DL = \Delta_* \mathbf{1}$. Applying q_{1*} and the projection formula for the sphere coefficient yields

$$\mathbf{1} = q_{1*} \Delta_* \mathbf{1} \simeq \mu_f \otimes S^{-r, -r}.$$

□

The finite étale and split-torus calculations also determine the twist when the identity component is a central split torus.

Lemma 3.8 (A central split torus as identity component). *Let K be a smooth affine linearly reductive group over a field k of characteristic zero. Suppose that $T = K^{\circ}$ is central in K , and choose an isomorphism $T \simeq \mathbb{G}_m^d$. Then*

$$\mu_K \simeq S_{BK_S}^{d, d}.$$

The extension $1 \rightarrow T \rightarrow K \rightarrow K/T \rightarrow 1$ need not split.

Proof. We will calculate the dual of the diagonal motive and then apply the first projection's direct image to identify μ_K .

Put $B = BK_S$, let $\Delta_K : B \rightarrow B \times_S B$ be the diagonal, and write

$$\mathcal{X} = B \times_S B, \quad q_1 : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B, \quad L = \Delta_{K\sharp} \mathbf{1}_B.$$

Our first goal is to prove

$$DL \simeq L \otimes S_{\mathcal{X}}^{-d, -d}.$$

Let $F = K/T$, which is finite étale, and form

$$\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{X} \times_{BF_S \times_S BF_S} BF_S,$$

where the map from BF_S is its diagonal. The diagonal of B factors as

$$B \xrightarrow{t} \mathcal{Z} \xrightarrow{a} \mathcal{X}.$$

The map a is finite étale, since it is a base change of the diagonal of BF_S .

We next identify t as a split-torus torsor. An object of $\mathcal{Z}$ consists of two K -torsors together with an isomorphism of their associated F -torsors. Lifts of this isomorphism to the K -torsors exist fppf locally and form a torsor under the corresponding twist of T by conjugation. Since T is central in K , this twist is canonically $T_{\mathcal{Z}}$. Thus t is a $T_{\mathcal{Z}}$ -torsor.

The chosen coordinates on T express t as a fiber product of complements of zero in d line bundles on $\mathcal{Z}$. Put $A = t_{\#}\mathbf{1}_B$. Smooth base change and the projection formula express A as the tensor product of their relative motives. The line-bundle calculation in the proof of Proposition 3.7 therefore gives

$$DA \simeq A \otimes S_{\mathcal{Z}}^{-d, -d}.$$

That calculation is compatible with pullback and isomorphisms of line bundles, so it applies on the lisse site of $\mathcal{Z}$.

Since $L = a_{\#}A$, closed adjunction and finite étale ambidexterity give

$$\begin{aligned} DL &\simeq a_*DA \\ &\simeq a_{\#}DA \\ &\simeq a_{\#}(A \otimes a^*S_{\mathcal{X}}^{-d, -d}) \\ &\simeq L \otimes S_{\mathcal{X}}^{-d, -d}. \end{aligned}$$

Here finite étale ambidexterity is the case of [Hoy17, Theorem 6.9] with zero relative tangent bundle, applied on smooth scheme charts; the last equivalence is the smooth projection formula.

It remains to recover the twist. Closed adjunction gives $DL \simeq \Delta_{K*}\mathbf{1}_B$. Using $q_1\Delta_K = \text{id}_B$, the definition of μ_K , and the projection formula for the invertible sphere coefficient, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{1}_B &\simeq q_{1*}\Delta_{K*}\mathbf{1}_B \\ &\simeq q_{1*}DL \\ &\simeq q_{1*}L \otimes S_B^{-d, -d} \\ &\simeq \mu_K \otimes S_B^{-d, -d}. \end{aligned}$$

Tensoring with $S_B^{d, d}$ proves the assertion. $\square$

Let $B_0 = T \ltimes U$ be a split connected solvable group, with $T = \mathbb{G}_m^r$ and U split unipotent. The example needed below is a Borel subgroup of a split reductive group. All operations for BB_0 in the next two results are lisse operations. We use smooth adjunctions, affine-bundle invariance on charts, and representable ambidexterity. Note that we do not need a genuine motivic category for the non-linearly reductive group B_0 .

Lemma 3.9. *For B_0 as above, $\mu_{BB_0 \rightarrow S} = S_{BB_0}^{r, r}$.*

Proof. Compare its diagonal motive with the pullback of the diagonal motive of BT . On a chart classifying two B_0 -torsors, the comparison is induced by

$$\text{Isom}_{B_0}(P_1, P_2) \longrightarrow \text{Isom}_T(P_1/U, P_2/U).$$

Its fibers are torsors under twists of U . Split-solvable torsors are Zariski locally trivial. To see this, first trivialize their torus quotient. Then apply a unipotent filtration and the vanishing of first cohomology of quasi-coherent sheaves on affine schemes. After this local trivialization, the displayed comparison is an iterated affine-bundle map. Homotopy invariance identifies its source and target motives.

The split-torus calculation gives

$$D(\Delta_{B_0\#}\mathbf{1}) \simeq \Delta_{B_0\#}\mathbf{1} \otimes S^{-r, -r}.$$

Apply the first projection's direct image, as in Proposition 3.7. $\square$

3.4. A proper restriction formula.

Proposition 3.10. *Let C and B be smooth stacks over S with smooth diagonals. Let $r : C \rightarrow B$ be representable, smooth, and proper over S . Suppose the diagonal motives of C and B are dualizable. For their respective twists,*

$$r^* \mu_B \simeq \mu_C \otimes \mathrm{Th}(T_r). \quad (3.6)$$

Proof. Set

$$a = \mathrm{id}_C \times r : C \times_S C \rightarrow C \times_S B, \quad l = a \Delta_C,$$

and let $p : C \times_S B \rightarrow C$ be projection. Write $L_C = \Delta_{C\sharp} \mathbf{1}$ and $L_l = a_{\sharp} L_C$. Adjunction and smooth proper ambidexterity give

$$DL_l = a_* DL_C \simeq a_{\sharp} (DL_C \otimes \mathrm{Th}(-T_a)).$$

The second equivalence is $a_* = a_{\sharp}(\mathrm{Th}(-T_a) \otimes -)$ by [Hoy17, Theorem 6.9]. By section duality,

$$DL_C = L_C \otimes \mathrm{pr}_1^* \mu_C^{-1}, \quad T_a = \mathrm{pr}_2^* T_r.$$

Smooth projection formula along Δ_C identifies

$$L_C \otimes \mathrm{pr}_1^* N \simeq \Delta_{C\sharp} N \simeq L_C \otimes \mathrm{pr}_2^* N$$

for every N on C . Move the tangent coefficient to the first projection factor to obtain

$$DL_l \simeq a_{\sharp} (L_C \otimes \mathrm{pr}_1^* (\mu_C^{-1} \otimes \mathrm{Th}(-T_r))) \simeq L_l \otimes p^* (\mu_C^{-1} \otimes \mathrm{Th}(-T_r)).$$

where p is the projection $p : C \times_S B \rightarrow C$.

Apply p_* . On the left, $DL_l = l_* \mathbf{1}$, so $p_* DL_l = \mathbf{1}$. The right hand side tangent coefficient is invertible, and hence satisfies the ordinary projection formula. Smooth base change along r gives

$$p_* L_l = p_* l_{\sharp} r^* \mathbf{1}_B \simeq r^* q_{1*} \Delta_{B\sharp} \mathbf{1}_B = r^* \mu_B.$$

Thus

$$\mathbf{1} \simeq r^* \mu_B \otimes \mu_C^{-1} \otimes \mathrm{Th}(-T_r),$$

which proves the claim. $\square$

Corollary 3.11 (A split reductive group). *Let G be split connected reductive, $n = \dim G$, and $r = \mathrm{rank} G$. Choose a split Borel B_0 , and write $b : BB_0 \rightarrow BG$. Then*

$$b^* \mu_G \simeq S^{r,r} \otimes \mathrm{Th}(T_b). \quad (3.7)$$

For a G -torsor on X with a B_0 reduction Q , let $u : X \rightarrow BB_0$ be the map that classifies the reduction Q . Let E be its associated vector bundle with fiber $\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{b}_0$, i.e., $E = Q \times^{B_0} (\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{b}_0)$. Then the pullback of μ_G on X is $S^{r,r} \otimes \mathrm{Th}(E)$. In particular, at the trivial torsor $e : S \rightarrow BG$,

$$e^* \mu_G \simeq S^{n,(n+r)/2}.$$

Proof. The map b is smooth proper with fiber G/B_0 . Its tangent bundle is associated with $\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{b}_0$. Apply Proposition 3.10 and Lemma 3.9. The rank of this tangent bundle is $(n-r)/2$. At the trivial torsor it is a constant vector space. $\square$

This is saying that when ignoring the group action, the twist μ_G is a constant sphere. The following example shows the group action on μ_G itself can be nontrivial.

Example 3.12 (A split group with a nontrivial twist). Take $k = \mathbb{C}$, $X = \mathbb{P}^1$. The GL_2 torsor of frames of $V = \mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(1)$ is

$$\mathrm{Fr}(V) = \underline{\mathrm{Isom}}_X(\mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus 2}, V).$$

The line $\mathcal{O}_X \subset V$ gives a reduction to the upper triangular Borel B_0 .

Let $Q \subset \mathrm{Fr}(V)$ be the B_0 -torsor of frames carrying the first coordinate line to $\mathcal{O}_X \subset V$. The associated relative tangent line bundle is

$$E = Q \times^{B_0} (\mathfrak{gl}_2/\mathfrak{b}_0) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_X, V/\mathcal{O}_X) \simeq \mathcal{O}_X(1).$$

The first isomorphism identifies tangent vectors to the flag with first-order deformations of the line. Proposition 3.10 and Lemma 3.9 therefore give

$$\mu_{GL_2}|_X \simeq S^{2,2} \otimes \mathrm{Th}_X(\mathcal{O}_X(1)).$$

This is not $S^{4,3}$.

Indeed, an equivalence $\mathrm{Th}_X(\mathcal{O}_X(1)) \simeq S^{2,1}$ would, after smooth pushforward along $X \rightarrow k$, identify the two absolute Thom spectra. With $\mathbb{F}_2$ -coefficients, each has a unique nonzero class in bidegree $(2, 1)$. Voevodsky's Thom formula states

$$\mathrm{Sq}^2(t_L) = c_1(L)t_L$$

for a line bundle L . See [Voe03, Corollary 14.4] with $\ell = 2$. For $\mathcal{O}(1)$, the right side is nonzero by the Thom isomorphism [Voe03, Proposition 4.3] and $\mathrm{CH}^1(\mathbb{P}^1)/2 = \mathbb{F}_2$. For the trivial line c_1 is zero. This gives a contradiction.

3.5. Spheres for tori.

Proposition 3.13. *Suppose G is commutative and its diagonal motive is dualizable. Let $e : S \rightarrow BG_S$ be the trivial-torsor section and put*

$$\omega_G = f_* e_{\#} \mathbf{1}_S.$$

Then ω_G is invertible in $\mathrm{SH}(S)$, and $\mu_f \simeq f^ \omega_G$.*

Proof. This is the translation argument for a group object. Compare [Rak26, Proposition 1.5.3]. Commutativity makes $(g, h) \mapsto (g, g^{-1}h)$ an automorphism of $G \times G$. This automorphism preserves q_1 and takes Δ to $\mathrm{id} \times e$. Smooth base change therefore gives

$$\mu_f \simeq q_{1*} \mathrm{pr}_2^*(e_{\#} \mathbf{1}) \simeq f^* f_*(e_{\#} \mathbf{1}).$$

The second equivalence can be checked on every smooth scheme chart $U \rightarrow BG$. There it is ordinary smooth base change along $U \rightarrow S$. Such chart pullbacks are jointly conservative in the lisse category. Finally, $\omega_G = e^* \mu_f$, so it is invertible. $\square$

For a torus T , ω_T is an arithmetic invertible sphere. Here *sphere* means an element of the Picard group, not a bidegree constant sphere. For split T of rank r , it is $S^{r,r}$. The formula can fail for nonsplit tori.

Example 3.14. Let $T = R_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}}^1 \mathbb{G}_m$. If $\omega_T = S^{1,1}$, Corollary 3.6 at the trivial torsor would imply

$$D\Sigma^{\infty} T_+ \simeq \Sigma^{\infty} T_+ \otimes S^{-1,-1}.$$

Real points realization is the composite of the strong symmetric monoidal C_2 -equivariant Betti realization of [HO15, Proposition 4.8] with geometric fixed points. It sends $S^{1,1}$ to S^0 . It sends $\Sigma^{\infty} T_+$ to $\mathbf{1} \oplus \Sigma \mathbf{1}$, whose dual is $\mathbf{1} \oplus \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1}$. Their integral homology differs, which contradicts the displayed equivalence.

The exact Picard class of ω_T for an arbitrary torus is a further question. We do not need it in this paper.

4. FINITE DETECTION AND THE FINITE ADAMS THEOREM

The next result extends the finite-reduction theorem of Chernousov–Gille–Reichstein over algebraically closed fields [CGR08, Corollary 1.4] to the generality needed here: the group may be disconnected, and the characteristic-zero base field need not be algebraically closed. It reduces an arbitrary torsor to a finite subgroup, up to passing to a Nisnevich neighborhood on its base. It will give the compact generators on which we test the Adams norm.

4.1. A finite subgroup detecting field torsors.

Theorem 4.1 (Lucchini Arteche). *There is a finite étale k -subgroup $H \subset G$ such that*

$$H^1(F, H) \longrightarrow H^1(F, G)$$

is surjective for every field extension F/k .

Proof. This is the characteristic-zero case of [LA15, Corollary 18]. Its hypothesis is that the identity component of G is reductive. It allows disconnected and nonsplit groups. Our hypotheses imply this condition. A finite group scheme over a characteristic-zero field is étale. We do not need the exact upper bound on order of H . $\square$

Here $H^1(F, G)$ denotes the pointed set of isomorphism classes of fppf G -torsors over F . The theorem says that every G -torsor over every field extension F/k admits a reduction of structure group to the same finite subgroup H , defined over k . It is well known that, for a scheme V of finite Krull dimension, the pullback functors $\mathrm{SH}(V) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}(\kappa(v))$, $v \in V$, form a jointly conservative family [BH21, Proposition B.3]. Applied on smooth scheme charts, this fact and the theorem already imply that pullback along $BH_S \rightarrow BG_S$ is conservative. For completeness, we construct explicit Nisnevich local sections of this map by using smoothness to extend the reductions over residue fields to Nisnevich neighborhoods (Proposition 4.4).

Lemma 4.2. *Let $P \rightarrow V$ be a right G -torsor. The pullback of $BH \rightarrow BG$ along $V \rightarrow BG$ is P/H . Sections of $P/H \rightarrow V$ are equivalent to H -reductions of P . The scheme P/H is smooth over V .*

Proof. The torsor P is affine over V . The free finite quotient exists, and $P \rightarrow P/H$ is an H -torsor [The26, Tag 07S7]. For an H -torsor $Q \rightarrow V$ and an isomorphism $Q \times^H G \simeq P$, the map $Q \rightarrow P/H$, $q \mapsto (q, 1)$ descends to a section over V by faithfully flat descent. Conversely, pull $P \rightarrow P/H$ back along a section. The resulting H -torsor Q satisfies $Q \times^H G \simeq P$. This can be checked after trivializing Q . These constructions commute with base change and are inverse.

After a faithfully flat cover trivializing P , the quotient is $G/H \times V$. Smoothness descends, so $P/H \rightarrow V$ is smooth. $\square$

Lemma 4.3. *Let $Y \rightarrow V$ be smooth. If the fiber at $v \in V$ has a $\kappa(v)$ -point y , there is an étale neighborhood $(V', v') \rightarrow (V, v)$ with $\kappa(v') = \kappa(v)$ and a V -map $(V', v') \rightarrow (Y, y)$.*

Proof. This is the étale slice statement [The26, Tag 057G]. We include the argument here for completeness. Choose étale coordinates $\phi : W \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{V_0}^n$ near y , where V_0 is an open neighborhood of v . Such coordinates exist by [The26, Tag 039Q]. Write the coordinates of

$\phi(y)$ by $(\bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_n) \in \kappa(v)^n$. Lift these coordinates from $\kappa(v)$ to $\mathcal{O}_{V,v}$. After shrinking V_0 , these lifts are regular functions on V_0 . They define a section $a : V_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{V_0}^n$. Set

$$V' = W \times_{\mathbb{A}_{V_0}^n, a} V_0.$$

The map $V' \rightarrow V_0$ is étale. The compatible pair (y, v) gives a point v' with residue field $\kappa(v)$. Projection to W gives the required map to Y . $\square$

Proposition 4.4. *Choose H as in Theorem 4.1. Then $r : BH_S \rightarrow BG_S$ has Nisnevich local sections after every scheme base change. In particular, r^* is conservative.*

Proof. For $V \rightarrow BG_S$, Lemma 4.2 identifies the pullback with $P/H \rightarrow V$. For every $v \in V$, Theorem 4.1 reduces the torsor P_v to H . Lemma 4.2 gives a point in $(P/H)_v(\kappa(v))$. Lemma 4.3 extends it over a pointed Nisnevich neighborhood. Choose one such neighborhood for each v . They form a Nisnevich cover on which $P/H \rightarrow V$ has sections. Nisnevich descent on scheme charts now shows that r^* detects equivalences. $\square$

Proposition 4.5. *Let $A = r_\# \mathbf{1}$. Both $A \otimes -$ and $DA \otimes -$ are conservative. Moreover,*

$$DA \otimes M \simeq r_* r^* M.$$

Proof. Smooth base change identifies $r^* A$ with the motive of $BH_S \times_{BG_S} BH_S \rightarrow BH_S$. The diagonal section exhibits $\mathbf{1}$ as a retract of $r^* A$. Thus $A \otimes M = 0$ implies $r^* A \otimes r^* M = 0$. So $r^* M = 0$, and then $M = 0$. This proves conservativity.

By Corollary 3.2, A is dualizable. A duality triangle makes A a retract of $A \otimes DA \otimes A$. Consequently $DA \otimes M = 0$ implies $A \otimes M = 0$, proving the second conservativity assertion. Finally adjunction gives

$$DA \otimes M = \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(A, M) \simeq r_* r^* M.$$

$\square$

4.2. The finite group input. We explain exactly how the finite group theorem enters the proof. Recall that Gepner–Heller’s Adams isomorphism theorem has a genuine fixed point target. We first compare that target with lisse direct image on compact objects.

Free and cofree objects. Suppose that presentable stable categories have adjunctions

$$i_! : \mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{D} : i^*, \quad i^* : \mathcal{D} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C} : i_*,$$

with $i_!$ and i_* fully faithful. Assume $\mathcal{D}$ is presentably symmetric monoidal and

$$i_! i^*(-) \simeq E \otimes -.$$

The essential image of $i_!$ is then a tensor ideal. We call its objects free. We call objects in the image of i_* cofree. These terms describe two different embeddings of $\mathcal{C}$.

Lemma 4.6. *Suppose $E = i_! \mathbf{1}$ is a filtered colimit of free objects E_α that are dualizable in $\mathcal{D}$. Then for every compact $N \in \mathcal{C}$, the canonical comparison*

$$i_! N \longrightarrow i_* N$$

is an equivalence.

Proof. Set $M = i_! N$. The functor i^* preserves colimits, since it is also a left adjoint. Thus M is compact in $\mathcal{D}$. We have

$$M \simeq E \otimes M \simeq \mathrm{colim}_\alpha (E_\alpha \otimes M).$$

Compactness implies that the identity of M factors through one term, up to homotopy. Hence M is a retract of $E_\alpha \otimes M$ for some α .

Let $\mathcal{K} = \ker(i^*)$. The essential image of i_* is the right orthogonal $\mathcal{K}^\perp$. To see this description directly, the unit $Z \rightarrow i_*i^*Z$ has cofiber in $\mathcal{K}$. Every object in the image of i_* is right orthogonal to $\mathcal{K}$, by adjunction. Conversely, if Z is in $\mathcal{K}^\perp$, its cofiber belongs to both $\mathcal{K}$ and $\mathcal{K}^\perp$, so is zero. This shows that $Z \simeq i_*i^*Z$ is in the image of i_* .

The dual DE_α is free. Indeed, a duality triangle makes it a retract of $DE_\alpha \otimes E_\alpha \otimes DE_\alpha$, which is free. For $Z \in \mathcal{K}$, we have $E \otimes Z = 0$ by the projection formula, and therefore

$$DE_\alpha \otimes Z \simeq DE_\alpha \otimes E \otimes Z = 0.$$

It follows that

$$\mathrm{Map}(Z, E_\alpha \otimes M) \simeq \mathrm{Map}(DE_\alpha \otimes Z, M) = 0.$$

Thus the object $E_\alpha \otimes M$ is cofree. Its retract M is cofree as well. The equivalence $M \rightarrow i_*i^*M = i_*N$ is precisely the canonical comparison. $\square$

In particular, this argument does not say that $i_!$ preserves duals. The free embedding need not preserve the tensor unit. The hypothesis concerns the dualizable objects E_α , together with compactness of N .

Constant finite groups. Let H be a finite constant group. Its order is invertible over our characteristic zero base. Gepner and Heller work with equivariantly quasiprojective schemes over a common qcqs base. We first remain in that setting.

Their free category identifies with $\mathrm{SH}(BH_S)$. At the level of charts, a scheme $V \rightarrow BH_S$ is an H -torsor $P \rightarrow V$. The total space P is a free H -scheme. Conversely, a free equivariant map $P \rightarrow S$ gives such a torsor after taking its quotient. These constructions identify Nisnevich descent and affine bundle invariance on the free site. The comparison of stabilizations is [GH23, Theorem 5.2]. Thus the quotient functor $\pi_!$ in that paper is $h_\#$, where $h : BH_S \rightarrow S$. Adjunction gives

$$h^* = i^*\pi^*, \quad h_* = \pi_*i_*.$$

By [GH23, Proposition 3.11], the free colocalization is tensoring with the universal free spectrum E . By [GH23, Corollary 6.29], E is a sequential colimit of genuinely dualizable free spectra. The same assertions hold for the family $\{J : J \cap N = 1\}$ attached to a normal subgroup N of a finite constant group. Lemma 4.6 therefore applies.

The Adams map of [GH23, Definition 6.4 and Theorem 6.33] is an equivalence

$$\tau : \pi_! \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_*i_!.$$

For compact $N \in \mathrm{SH}(BH_S)$, compose it with the canonical free-to-cofree map:

$$h_\#N \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_*i_!N \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_*i_*N = h_*N. \quad (4.1)$$

This composite is the diagonal norm. Here is the map comparison. Take its $h^* \dashv h_*$ adjoint. The comparison $i_!N \rightarrow i_*N$ corresponds to id_N under $i^* \dashv i_*$. The remaining adjoint is the restriction of the diagonal transformation in [GH23, Definition 6.4]. On the free site its finite index ambidexterity is finite étale ambidexterity. Its unit and counit are therefore the unit and counit for the diagonal of BH_S . These are exactly the maps in the norm construction in Section 5.

Finite étale groups. Now let H/k be finite étale, without assuming it constant. Choose a finite Galois extension L/k splitting H . Put

$$H_0 = H(L), \quad \Gamma = \text{Gal}(L/k), \quad K = H_0 \rtimes \Gamma.$$

The constant group K acts on S_L through Γ . The normal subgroup H_0 acts trivially on the base. There are equivalences

$$[S_L/K] \simeq BH_S, \quad [S_L/\Gamma] \simeq S. \quad (4.2)$$

The action of Γ on H_0 is the descent datum defining H . The splitting $\Gamma \rightarrow K$ supplies the neutral section in the first equivalence.

These constructions preserve equivariant morphisms, Nisnevich squares, and affine-bundle torsors. For stabilization, [GH23, Theorem 5.2] requires only H_0 -trivial spheres on the source. Such a bundle on S_L is a Γ -equivariant bundle. It descends to a vector bundle on S . Its Thom object is invertible in ordinary motivic stabilization. On the target, [GH23, Remark 5.3] identifies genuine Γ -spectra on the free base S_L with $\text{SH}(S)$. Consequently the normal-subgroup form of the finite constant-group theorem transports to (4.1) for H . It transports the adjunctions and hence the norm maps as well.

Proposition 4.7. *Let H/k be finite étale and $h : BH_S \rightarrow S$. For compact $N \in \text{SH}(BH_S)$, the diagonal norm*

$$\nu_h : h_{\#} N \longrightarrow h_* N$$

is an equivalence. It extends to an equivalence $h_{\#} \simeq h_^{\text{cont}}$. The ordinary norm is compatible with smooth base change.*

Proof. The preceding argument proves the compact assertion on the admissible quasiprojective bases. For a general S , take a finite affine open cover. Restriction to these opens preserves compact objects by Lemma 2.1. Smooth base change identifies the restricted ordinary norm with the norm just proved. Nisnevich descent proves the assertion over S . This also explains the asserted base change compatibility: all maps are built from the same diagonal, projection, and adjunction maps. Finally, both $h_{\#}$ and h_*^{cont} preserve colimits. The equivalence on compact objects extends by Lemma 2.3. $\square$

5. THE DIAGONAL NORM AND THE ADAMS ISOMORPHISM

5.1. Construction of the map. Let $f : B = BG_S \rightarrow S$. Let $q_1, q_2 : B \times_S B \rightarrow B$ be the first and second projections. Recall $\mu_f = q_{1*} \Delta_{\#} \mathbf{1}_B$. The adjoint of the ordinary norm

$$\nu_f : f_{\#}(M \otimes \mu_f) \longrightarrow f_* M$$

is the following map:

$$\begin{aligned} f^* f_{\#}(M \otimes \mu_f) &\simeq q_{2\#} q_1^*(M \otimes \mu_f) \\ &\longrightarrow q_{2\#}(q_1^* M \otimes \Delta_{\#} \mathbf{1}_B) \\ &\simeq q_{2\#} \Delta_{\#} M \simeq M. \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

The arrow is induced by the counit $q_1^* q_{1*} \Delta_{\#} \mathbf{1} \rightarrow \Delta_{\#} \mathbf{1}$. The first equivalence is smooth base change. The next equivalence is the smooth projection formula. This constructs a natural transformation on all coefficients. Lemma 2.3 gives its unique lift

$$\text{Nm}_f : f_{\#}(- \otimes \mu_f) \longrightarrow f_*^{\text{cont}}.$$

For a finite étale group H , the diagonal of BH_S is finite étale. Finite étale ambidexterity gives

$$\mu_h = q_{1*} \Delta_{\#} \mathbf{1} \simeq q_{1*} \Delta_* \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}.$$

Thus Proposition 4.7 applies to exactly this construction.

The norm follows the construction in [Rak26, Notation 1.3.1 and Construction 1.3.5], with the adjustment between smooth and exceptional pushforwards.

5.2. The graph calculation. Choose $H \subset G$ by Theorem 4.1, and write

$$C = BH_S, \quad B = BG_S, \quad r : C \rightarrow B, \quad h = fr.$$

Form

$$E = C \times_S B, \quad p : E \rightarrow C, \quad q : E \rightarrow B, \quad l = (\text{id}, r) : C \rightarrow E. \quad (5.2)$$

Thus $pl = \text{id}$ and $ql = r$. Set

$$L = l_{\sharp} \mathbf{1}_C, \quad K = p_* L.$$

The graph is a pullback of Δ . Smooth base change identifies

$$K \simeq r^* \mu_f. \quad (5.3)$$

By Corollary 3.2, L is dualizable. Lemma 2.5 provides a dualizable K and an equivalence

$$b : L \xrightarrow{\sim} l_* K, \quad p_* b = \text{id}_K.$$

If $\epsilon : p^* K \rightarrow L$ is the counit, then $b\epsilon = \eta_l$.

For $N \in \text{SH}(C)$, put

$$L_N = l_{\sharp} N = L \otimes p^* N, \quad \epsilon_N = \epsilon \otimes p^* N.$$

The same lemma gives

$$b_N : L_N \xrightarrow{\sim} l_*(K \otimes N), \quad b_N \epsilon_N = \eta_l. \quad (5.4)$$

The unit on the right has source $p^*(K \otimes N)$. The formula holds for every N ; there is no dualizability assumption on N .

Lemma 5.1. *For compact $N \in \text{SH}(C)$, the map*

$$\begin{aligned} w_N : r_{\sharp} N &= q_{\sharp} L_N \xrightarrow{\nu_q(L_N)} q_* L_N \\ &\xrightarrow{q_* b_N} q_* l_*(K \otimes N) = r_*(K \otimes N) \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

is an equivalence.

Proof. The map q is the base change of $h : BH_S \rightarrow S$. Its twist is the unit. We can test $\nu_q(L_N)$ on a smooth scheme atlas $U \rightarrow B$ with Nisnevich local sections. Let $P \rightarrow U$ be its G -torsor. Its pullback along r has source P/H . The maps from P/H to BH_U and BH_S are smooth and representable. Denote them by t and z . The map t is the base change of l . The map z is the base change of the atlas $U \rightarrow B$. The coefficient on this chart is

$$(L_N)|_{BH_U} = t_{\sharp} z^* N.$$

It is compact by Lemma 2.1. Proposition 4.7 therefore proves that the norm is an equivalence on this chart. Smooth base change and conservativity of the atlas prove it globally. The second arrow in (5.5) is an equivalence by (5.4). $\square$

5.3. Compatibility of norms. We now verify the specific natural transformation. By smooth projection and (5.3),

$$f_{\#}(r_{\#}N \otimes \mu_f) \simeq h_{\#}(K \otimes N).$$

Under this identification, the $f^* \dashv f_*$ adjoint of $\nu_f(r_{\#}N)$ is

$$q_{\#}p^*(K \otimes N) \xrightarrow{q_{\#}\epsilon_N} q_{\#}L_N = r_{\#}N. \quad (5.6)$$

To obtain this formula, pull the diagonal square in (5.1) back along r in its first factor. More precisely, use $a = r \times \text{id} : C \times_S B \rightarrow B \times_S B$. Smooth base change identifies $q_1^*r_{\#}N$ with $a_{\#}p^*N$. The diagonal becomes l . The counit for q_1 becomes the counit for p . The projection formula moves the coefficient N to p^*N . The final composite is $ql = r$. These four identifications give (5.6).

We postcompose (5.6) with w_N . Put $Y = K \otimes N$. Recall that

$$\epsilon_N : p^*Y \longrightarrow L_N$$

is the tensor product of the counit $\epsilon : p^*K \rightarrow L$ with the identity of p^*N .

First, the normalization in (5.4) gives the commutative triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} p^*Y & \xrightarrow{\epsilon_N} & L_N \\ & \searrow \eta & \downarrow \sim b_N \\ & & l_*Y. \end{array}$$

Next, q is the base change of $h : BH_S \rightarrow S$. Since H is finite étale, the twist of h , and hence that of q , is canonically the unit. The ordinary norm therefore has the form

$$\nu_q : q_{\#} \longrightarrow q_*.$$

Naturality of this transformation at ϵ_N gives the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} q_{\#}p^*Y & \xrightarrow{q_{\#}\epsilon_N} & q_{\#}L_N \\ \nu_q(p^*Y) \downarrow & & \downarrow \nu_q(L_N) \\ q_*p^*Y & \xrightarrow{q_*\epsilon_N} & q_*L_N. \end{array}$$

By (5.5), the map w_N is the composite

$$\begin{aligned} r_{\#}N = q_{\#}L_N & \xrightarrow{\nu_q(L_N)} q_*L_N \\ & \xrightarrow{q_*b_N} q_*l_*Y = r_*Y. \end{aligned}$$

This composite is defined for every N . Compactness is needed only for the assertion in Lemma 5.1 that it is an equivalence.

Postcomposing the preceding naturality square with q_*b_N , and using $b_N\epsilon_N = \eta_l$, gives

$$\begin{array}{ccc} q_{\#}p^*Y & \xrightarrow{q_{\#}\epsilon_N} & r_{\#}N \\ \nu_q(p^*Y) \downarrow & & \downarrow w_N \\ q_*p^*Y & \xrightarrow{q_*\eta_l} & r_*Y. \end{array}$$

Equivalently, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} w_N \circ q_{\#} \epsilon_N &= q_* b_N \circ \nu_q(L_N) \circ q_{\#} \epsilon_N \\ &= q_*(b_N \circ \epsilon_N) \circ \nu_q(p^*(K \otimes N)) \\ &= q_* \eta_l \circ \nu_q(p^*(K \otimes N)). \end{aligned} \tag{5.7}$$

Since $h_* = f_* r_*$, the $f^* \dashv f_*$ adjoint of $\nu_h(Y)$ is

$$f^* h_{\#} Y \xrightarrow{f^* \nu_h(Y)} f^* h_* Y \xrightarrow{\epsilon_{r_* Y}^f} r_* Y,$$

where ϵ^f is the counit. Write the canonical smooth base-change equivalences as

$$\alpha_Y : f^* h_{\#} Y \xrightarrow{\sim} q_{\#} p^* Y, \quad \beta_Y : f^* h_* Y \xrightarrow{\sim} q_* p^* Y.$$

The diagonal construction of the norm commutes with base change, so

$$\beta_Y \circ f^* \nu_h(Y) = \nu_q(p^* Y) \circ \alpha_Y.$$

Consequently,

$$\epsilon_{r_* Y}^f \circ f^* \nu_h(Y) = q_* \eta_l \circ \nu_q(p^* Y) \circ \alpha_Y.$$

After identifying the source by α_Y , this is exactly the last expression in (5.7). Note that $w_N \circ q_{\#} \epsilon_N$ is the $f^* \dashv f_*$ adjoint of $f_*(w_N) \circ \nu_f(r_{\#} N)$. So by passing to the adjoint of (5.7), we obtain

$$f_*(w_N) \circ \nu_f(r_{\#} N) = \nu_h(K \otimes N). \tag{5.8}$$

This says that

The norm for G , evaluated on an object induced from H , agrees with the norm for H up to the comparison w_N

Theorem 5.2 (Lisse Adams isomorphism). *The norm*

$$\mathrm{Nm}_f : f_{\#}(- \otimes \mu_f) \xrightarrow{\sim} f_*^{\mathrm{cont}}$$

is an equivalence.

Proof. If $N \in \mathrm{SH}(C)$ is compact, so is $K \otimes N$. Indeed, K is dualizable, and tensoring with its dual preserves filtered colimits. Proposition 4.7 makes the right side of (5.8) an equivalence. Lemma 5.1 makes $f_*(w_N)$ an equivalence. Hence $\nu_f(r_{\#} N)$ is an equivalence.

Choose compact generators N_i of $\mathrm{SH}(C)$. Proposition 4.4 and Lemma 2.1 show that $r_{\#} N_i$ are compact generators of $\mathrm{SH}(B)$. On them the ordinary and continuous direct images agree. Both functors in the theorem preserve colimits. The equivalence on these generators therefore proves the theorem. $\square$

Corollary 5.3. *If M is compact, the ordinary norm*

$$f_{\#}(M \otimes \mu_f) \xrightarrow{\sim} f_* M$$

is an equivalence. In particular this holds for $M = j_{\#} \mathbf{1}_U$, where $j : U \rightarrow BG_S$ is a smooth scheme chart.

Proof. The comparison $f_*^{\mathrm{cont}} \rightarrow f_*$ is an equivalence on compact objects. The last assertion follows from compactness of the scheme unit and $j_{\#} \dashv j^*$. $\square$

Define T_f as the cofiber of the ordinary norm. Under the comparison above, this is the Tate pushforward of [Rak26, Construction 1.3.8]. Theorem 5.2 gives

$$T_f(M) \simeq \text{cofib}(f_*^{\text{cont}} M \longrightarrow f_* M).$$

It vanishes on compact objects. For the genuine Tate construction for compact Lie groups, see [GM95].

6. COMPARISON WITH GENUINE FIXED POINTS

In this section, S is smooth and quasiprojective over k . The G -action on S is trivial. We write

$$f : BG_S \longrightarrow S, \quad \mathcal{C}_S = \text{SH}(BG_S), \quad \mathcal{D}_S = \text{SH}^G(S).$$

The smoothness assumption on S will enter the proof of Lemma 6.3. Note that the lisse Adams theorem itself does not need this assumption.

6.1. The free and cofree embeddings. We first describe the relation between the two categories. This also specifies the meaning of *free* in this section. Let $\mathcal{A}_S = \text{Sm}_S^G$ be the admissible smooth equivariant site. Let $\mathcal{A}_S^{\text{fr}}$ be its full subcategory of schemes with free G -action.

A free action has a quotient algebraic space P/G , and $P \rightarrow P/G$ is a G -torsor [The26, Tag 06PH]. If P is smooth over S , then P/G is smooth over S . A smooth scheme chart $X \rightarrow BG_S$ is therefore the same datum as a G -torsor $P \rightarrow X$ whose total space is smooth over S . Morphisms of charts correspond to equivariant maps of their total spaces. One may allow algebraic space charts first and then use a Nisnevich cover by schemes. See [KR24, Example 12.23(iii)]. Conversely, smooth charts $X \rightarrow BG_S$ with X affine form a Nisnevich basis. Their associated torsors $P \rightarrow X$ have smooth equivariantly quasiprojective total spaces over S , so they belong to the genuine category.

Under this identification, equivariant Nisnevich squares of free schemes are Nisnevich squares on the quotient. Equivariant vector bundles and their torsors descend to vector bundles and their torsors on the quotient. Thus the motivic category of the free site, stabilized by the ordinary Tate sphere, presents $\mathcal{C}_S$. This agrees with the lisse extension convention by Nisnevich descent. See [KR25, Section 1, especially Lemma 1.5]. An equivariant representation sphere restricts to the Thom object of an associated vector bundle on each quotient chart. These Thom objects are already invertible in the ordinary stable motivic category, and their inverses are compatible with pullback. Hence stabilization by all equivariant spheres does not change this free category.

Lemma 6.1. *Restriction to the free site gives adjunctions*

$$i_! : \mathcal{C}_S \rightleftarrows \mathcal{D}_S : i^*, \quad i^* : \mathcal{D}_S \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C}_S : i_*.$$

Both $i_!$ and i_* are fully faithful. There is an object E_S , equipped with a map $E_S \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$, such that

$$i_! i^* M \simeq E_S \otimes M.$$

The image of $i_!$ is a localizing tensor ideal. The canonical map

$$\kappa_C : i_! C \longrightarrow i_* C$$

is the map whose restriction under i^* is id_C .

Proof. The free subcategory is a sieve: if an equivariant map $V \rightarrow U$ has free target, then V is free. Let F_S be its characteristic presheaf:

$$F_S(V) = \begin{cases} * & \text{if } V \text{ is free,} \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

At the presheaf level, left Kan extension from the sieve is extension by the empty space. It is fully faithful, and its composite with restriction is $F_S \times -$.

We check that restriction respects the relations defining motivic spaces. Write r for restriction to the free site. If $Y \rightarrow X$ is an equivariant affine bundle and $V \rightarrow X$ is a free test scheme, then

$$Y \times_X V \longrightarrow V$$

is an affine bundle between free schemes. Its quotient is an ordinary affine bundle, so it becomes a motivic equivalence on the free site.

Presheaf density assembles these maps into the restricted map $rh_Y \rightarrow rh_X$. More precisely,

$$rh_X \simeq \operatorname{colim}_{V \rightarrow X, V \text{ free}} h_V, \quad rh_Y \simeq \operatorname{colim}_{V \rightarrow X, V \text{ free}} h_{Y \times_X V}.$$

Since motivic localization preserves colimits, $rh_Y \rightarrow rh_X$ also becomes an equivalence. The same argument applies to Nisnevich relations, because their defining squares remain distinguished after pullback to free schemes.

Left extension and restriction commute with tensoring by representation spheres and their restrictions. Thus the adjunction and its identity unit pass through pointing and inversion of these spheres. This gives the first adjunction and its full faithfulness. Since restriction preserves colimits, it also has a right adjoint. This right adjoint is fully faithful. In fact, for $A, B \in \mathcal{C}_S$, the two adjunctions and full faithfulness of $i_!$ give

$$\operatorname{Map}(A, i^* i_* B) \simeq \operatorname{Map}(i_! A, i_* B) \simeq \operatorname{Map}(i^* i_! A, B) \simeq \operatorname{Map}(A, B).$$

Thus the counit $i^* i_* B \rightarrow B$ is an equivalence.

More explicitly, put

$$E_S = \Sigma_G^\infty(L_{\text{mot}} F_S)_+.$$

Motivic localization preserves finite products [Hoy17, Proposition 3.15]. The identity $F_S \times F_S = F_S$, followed by stabilization, gives $E_S \otimes E_S \simeq E_S$. The presheaf formula for left Kan extension now gives $i_! i^* = E_S \otimes -$. This proves the tensor ideal assertion. Finally, the unit $i_! C \rightarrow i_* i^* i_! C$ gives κ_C . Full faithfulness identifies its restriction with the identity of C . $\square$

Remark 6.2. Note that the presheaf F_S need not be invariant under equivariant affine bundles. We use its motivic localization in the definition of E_S . In particular, the proof does not assume that an equivariant affine bundle preserves strict freeness in both directions. This distinction matters for groups with unipotent subgroups.

6.2. Dualizable approximations to the free object. Let $p : S \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec} k$ be the structural map.

Lemma 6.3. *There is a canonical equivalence*

$$p^* E_k \simeq E_S.$$

Moreover, E_S is a filtered colimit of objects which are both free and dualizable in $\mathcal{D}_S$.

Proof. We first prove the corresponding statement for presheaves. By the presheaf density formula,

$$F_k \simeq \operatorname{colim}_{U \in \mathcal{A}_k^{\text{fr}}} h_U.$$

Pullback sends h_U to $h_{U \times_k S}$. For $V \in \mathcal{A}_S$, evaluation therefore gives

$$(p^* F_k)(V) \simeq \operatorname{colim}_{U \in \mathcal{A}_k^{\text{fr}}} \operatorname{Hom}_{G,k}(V, U).$$

If V is free, it belongs to $\mathcal{A}_k^{\text{fr}}$. Here we use that S/k is smooth and quasiprojective. The pair (V, id_V) is initial in the category $\mathcal{A}_k^{\text{fr}}$, so the colimit is contractible. If V is not free, that category is empty. Indeed, an equivariant map to a free scheme forces every stabilizer functor in the source to be trivial. We have proved $p^* F_k \simeq F_S$. Pullback preserves the relations used in motivic localization. It also commutes with suspension spectra. This gives $p^* E_k \simeq E_S$.

The same density formula writes E_k as a colimit of spectra $\Sigma_G^\infty U_+$, with U free, smooth, and equivariantly quasiprojective over k . Each of these spectra is dualizable by Proposition 3.1. It is also free.

We explain how to express the given colimit as a filtered colimit of free dualizable objects. Write the original diagram as

$$D : I \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_S,$$

where every $D(i)$ is free and dualizable.

Let $\operatorname{Fin}(I)$ be the poset of finite simplicial subsets of the underlying simplicial set of I . Here finite means having finitely many nondegenerate simplices. This poset is filtered, since finite unions remain finite.

Following the proof of [Lur18, Proposition 9.2.1.1, Tag 06DB], which uses [Lur18, Corollary 9.1.6.6, Tag 03DJ], we obtain

$$\operatorname{colim}_{i \in I} D(i) \simeq \operatorname{colim}_{K \in \operatorname{Fin}(I)} \left(\operatorname{colim}_K D|_K \right).$$

Each inner colimit is a finite colimit of dualizable objects, and hence is dualizable. Each inner colimit is also free, since the free subcategory is closed under finite colimits. Thus the original colimit is a filtered colimit of free dualizable objects.

Finally, apply p^* to this presentation. Pullback preserves colimits and dualizable objects. It takes a free chart to a free chart. Thus we obtain

$$E_S \simeq \operatorname{colim}_a E_a, \quad E_a \text{ free and dualizable in } \mathcal{D}_S. \quad \square$$

6.3. Compact objects and fixed points.

Corollary 6.4. *For every compact $C \in \mathcal{C}_S$, the canonical comparison*

$$\kappa_C : i_! C \longrightarrow i_* C$$

is an equivalence.

Proof. Lemma 6.1 identifies the free colocalization with tensoring by E_S . Lemma 6.3 supplies its filtered presentation by genuinely dualizable free objects. Apply Lemma 4.6. $\square$

Let

$$\pi^* : \operatorname{SH}(S) \longrightarrow \operatorname{SH}^G(S)$$

be inflation, with right adjoint π_* . On the free site, a map from a torsor P to a scheme with trivial action is the same as a map from P/G . Thus $f^* = i^* \pi^*$, and adjunction gives $f_* = \pi_* i_*$.

Lemma 6.5. *The genuine fixed point functor π_* preserves colimits.*

Proof. The category $\mathrm{SH}(S)$ is generated by compact objects $\Sigma^{a,b}\Sigma^\infty U_+$, for smooth quasiprojective $U \rightarrow S$. Inflation sends this object to the corresponding genuine suspension spectrum with trivial G -action, with the same Tate suspension. It is compact by [Hoy17, Proposition 6.4(3)]. Therefore π^* preserves compact objects. Its right adjoint preserves filtered colimits. It is exact, so it also preserves finite colimits. Writing arbitrary coproducts as filtered colimits of finite coproducts shows that it preserves coproducts. An exact functor between stable categories which preserves coproducts preserves all colimits. $\square$

Theorem 6.6. *There is a canonical equivalence*

$$\theta : f_*^{\mathrm{cont}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_* i_!$$

It commutes with the canonical maps from both functors to f_ .*

Proof. Both f_*^{cont} and $\pi_* i_!$ preserve colimits. By Corollary 6.4, the comparison

$$\pi_* i_! C \longrightarrow \pi_* i_* C = f_* C$$

is an equivalence for every compact $C \in \mathcal{C}_S$. The same is true for $f_*^{\mathrm{cont}} C \rightarrow f_* C$, by the definition of the continuous approximation. Both functors are therefore the left Kan extension of $f_*|_{\mathcal{C}_S^\omega}$. The uniqueness of left Kan extension gives θ , including its compatibility with the maps to f_* . $\square$

Corollary 6.7 (Genuine Adams isomorphism). *The diagonal lisse norm has a canonical continuous lift*

$$\mathrm{Nm}_f^{\mathrm{gen}} : f_\#(- \otimes \mu_f) \longrightarrow \pi_* i_!$$

This lift is an equivalence. Its composite with $\pi_ i_! \rightarrow f_*$ is the diagonal lisse norm.*

Proof. On compact objects define the lift by composing the diagonal norm with the inverse of the comparison in Corollary 6.4, after applying π_* . Both the source and the target of the desired lift preserve colimits. Left Kan extension therefore gives a unique lift on all objects. Theorem 6.6 identifies it with θ composed with the equivalence of Theorem 5.2. It is consequently an equivalence. The compatibility with the ordinary norm holds on compact objects by construction and therefore holds everywhere by left Kan extension. $\square$

The continuous/ordinary distinction has a topological counterpart in the difference between genuine Adams and the norm to homotopy fixed points; see [Rog08, Theorem 5.2.5 and Remark 5.2.6]. A related formal approach uses the compactness locus of a geometric functor [San19, Theorems 1.4 and 2.9, Section 3]. We do not apply its rigid-compactness hypotheses to the lisse category.

Corollary 6.8 (Free torsors for split reductive groups). *Let G be split connected reductive of dimension n and rank r , and let S be smooth and quasiprojective over k , with trivial G -action. Let $p : Z \rightarrow S$ be smooth and quasiprojective, and let $P \rightarrow Z$ be a right G -torsor. We regard P as a left G -scheme by $g \cdot p_0 = p_0 g^{-1}$. Suppose that P has a reduction Q to a split Borel subgroup $B_0 \subseteq G$, and put*

$$E = Q \times^{B_0} (\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{b}_0).$$

Then

$$(\Sigma_G^\infty P_+)^G \simeq S^{r,r} \otimes p_\# \mathrm{Th}_Z(E).$$

For the trivial torsor this becomes

$$(\Sigma_G^\infty (Z \times_S G_S)_+)^G \simeq S^{n,(n+r)/2} \otimes \Sigma^\infty Z_+.$$

Proof. We will apply the genuine Adams isomorphism to the free suspension spectrum of P , then compute the resulting twist using the specified Borel reduction.

Let $u : Z \rightarrow BG_S$ classify P , and let $f : BG_S \rightarrow S$ be the structure map, so that $fu = p$. The free-site comparison of Section 6 identifies

$$\Sigma_G^\infty P_+ \simeq i_! u_\# \mathbf{1}_Z.$$

Here u is smooth: its base change along the standard atlas $S \rightarrow BG_S$ is the smooth morphism $P \rightarrow S$. Applying Corollary 6.7 and the smooth projection formula gives

$$\begin{aligned} (\Sigma_G^\infty P_+)^G &\simeq f_\#(u_\# \mathbf{1}_Z \otimes \mu_G) \\ &\simeq f_\# u_\#(u^* \mu_G) \\ &\simeq p_\#(u^* \mu_G). \end{aligned}$$

By Corollary 3.11, the chosen Borel reduction Q identifies

$$u^* \mu_G \simeq S^{r,r} \otimes \mathrm{Th}_Z(Q \times^{B_0} (\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{b}_0)) = S^{r,r} \otimes \mathrm{Th}_Z(E).$$

The projection formula for $p_\#$ proves the first assertion.

For the trivial torsor, choose the trivial Borel reduction. Then E is a trivial vector bundle of rank $(n-r)/2$. Consequently,

$$S^{r,r} \otimes \mathrm{Th}_Z(E) \simeq S_Z^{n,(n+r)/2}.$$

Applying $p_\#$ and using $p_\# \mathbf{1}_Z = \Sigma^\infty Z_+$ proves the second assertion. $\square$

Example 6.9 (Classical split reductive groups). With $S = Z = \mathrm{Spec} k$, Corollary 6.8 gives

$$\begin{aligned} (\Sigma_{\mathrm{GL}_m}^\infty (\mathrm{GL}_m)_+)^{\mathrm{GL}_m} &\simeq S^{m^2, m(m+1)/2}, \\ (\Sigma_{\mathrm{SL}_m}^\infty (\mathrm{SL}_m)_+)^{\mathrm{SL}_m} &\simeq S^{m^2-1, (m^2+m-2)/2}, \\ (\Sigma_{\mathrm{Sp}_{2m}}^\infty (\mathrm{Sp}_{2m})_+)^{\mathrm{Sp}_{2m}} &\simeq S^{m(2m+1), m(m+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $m \geq 1$ in the first and third formulas and $m \geq 2$ in the second, and the groups act freely by translation.

7. FAMILIES AND GEOMETRIC FIXED POINTS

Throughout this section, k has characteristic zero. The group G is smooth, affine, and linearly reductive. The base S is a smooth quasiprojective k -scheme with trivial G -action. We write

$$\mathcal{D}_G = \mathrm{SH}^G(S).$$

When an argument needs a scheme affine over k , rather than merely affine over S , we make two Jouanolou replacements. First choose an ordinary affine Jouanolou torsor $S' \rightarrow S$. Then apply equivariant Jouanolou to $X \times_S S'$ over the affine base S' . The resulting scheme is affine over k . Its map to X is a composite of equivariant affine bundles, so it is a motivic equivalence over the original base S .

7.1. The stabilizer convention. A stabilizer at a geometric point is a group over its algebraically closed residue field. It need not be defined over k . Moreover, its reductive quotient is not a specified subgroup of G . We therefore use an embedded Levi subgroup.

In characteristic zero, every affine algebraic group K has a decomposition

$$K = R_u(K) \rtimes L.$$

Here $R_u(K)$ is its unipotent radical and L is linearly reductive. Any two choices of L are conjugate by $R_u(K)$. These assertions include disconnected groups. See [Con14, Proposition 5.4.1]. Thus the conjugacy class of L inside G is well defined. We call it the *Levi class* of the stabilizer.

A *geometric family* $\mathcal{F}$ specifies the allowed Levi classes. For each algebraically closed extension Ω/k , it gives a set $\mathcal{F}(\Omega)$ of G_Ω -conjugacy classes of closed linearly reductive subgroups of G_Ω . We require two compatibility conditions:

- (i) If $[H] \in \mathcal{F}(\Omega)$ and $K \subset H$ is a closed linearly reductive subgroup, then $[K] \in \mathcal{F}(\Omega)$.
- (ii) For every k -embedding $\Omega \hookrightarrow \Omega'$ of algebraically closed fields,

$$[H] \in \mathcal{F}(\Omega) \iff [H_{\Omega'}] \in \mathcal{F}(\Omega').$$

Here $H_{\Omega'}$ denotes extension of scalars. Thus membership is independent of enlarging the field of coefficients.

Note that (ii) implies Galois invariance. For $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$, let σH be obtained by applying σ to the coefficients defining H . Then

$$[H] \in \mathcal{F}(\bar{k}) \iff [\sigma H] \in \mathcal{F}(\bar{k}).$$

The allowed classes may be permuted by Galois groups. They need not individually have representatives over k .

We write $X \in \text{Sm}_S^G[\mathcal{F}]$ if, for every geometric point $x : \text{Spec } \Omega \rightarrow X$, the Levi subgroup $L_x \subset G_x \subset G_\Omega$ satisfies $[L_x] \in \mathcal{F}(\Omega)$. This is independent of the choice of L_x , by Levi conjugacy.

Lemma 7.1. *The presheaf*

$$E\mathcal{F}(X) = \begin{cases} *, & X \in \text{Sm}_S^G[\mathcal{F}], \\ \emptyset, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is a motivic space.

Proof. We first recall why a linearly reductive subgroup $R \subset K$ is conjugate into any Levi subgroup $L \subset K$. Let $q : K \rightarrow K/R_u(K)$ be the quotient map. Since $R \cap R_u(K) = 1$, both R and $(q|_L)^{-1}(q(R))$ are Levi subgroups of $q^{-1}(q(R))$. Levi conjugacy therefore gives the assertion.

Now let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an equivariant map, and suppose $Y \in \text{Sm}_S^G[\mathcal{F}]$. For a geometric point $x : \text{Spec } \Omega \rightarrow X$, put $y = f(x)$. Equivariance gives $G_x \subseteq G_y$: every element fixing x also fixes y . Choose Levi subgroups $L_x \subset G_x$ and $L_y \subset G_y$. The preceding argument shows that L_x is conjugate to a subgroup of L_y . Since $[L_y] \in \mathcal{F}(\Omega)$, closure under linearly reductive subgroups and conjugacy gives $[L_x] \in \mathcal{F}(\Omega)$. Thus $X \in \text{Sm}_S^G[\mathcal{F}]$. In particular, the family condition passes from the target to the source of an equivariant map.

Let $p : X \rightarrow Y$ be a torsor under a G -equivariant vector bundle. If Y satisfies the family condition, then so does X : stabilizers can only decrease along an equivariant map, and the preceding subgroup argument applies.

Conversely, suppose that X satisfies the family condition. Choose a geometric point $y : \text{Spec } \Omega \rightarrow Y$ and a Levi subgroup $L \subset G_y$. The fiber X_y is an affine space with an affine-linear L -action. Such an action has a fixed point [Ree23, Corollary A.8]. We recall the short argument.

Choose an origin in X_y , identifying it with a vector space V . Write the action as

$$\ell \cdot v = \rho(\ell)v + c(\ell).$$

The identity $c(\ell m) = \rho(\ell)c(m) + c(\ell)$ makes $W = V \oplus \Omega$ an L -representation via

$$\ell \cdot (v, t) = (\rho(\ell)v + t c(\ell), t).$$

Projection onto the second coordinate gives an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow V \longrightarrow W \longrightarrow \Omega \longrightarrow 0,$$

where the quotient has trivial L -action. Linear reductivity gives an L -equivariant splitting [Mil18, 5.14 and 5.18]. The image of 1 is therefore an invariant vector $(v_0, 1)$. Thus

$$\rho(\ell)v_0 + c(\ell) = v_0,$$

so v_0 determines an L -fixed point $x \in X_y(\Omega)$.

We have $L \subset G_x$. Choose a Levi subgroup $M \subset G_x$. Its class belongs to $\mathcal{F}$, since X satisfies the family condition. By the preceding subgroup argument, L is conjugate into M . Closure under linearly reductive subgroups and conjugacy gives $[L] \in \mathcal{F}$. Since y was arbitrary, Y satisfies the family condition. Hence $E\mathcal{F}(Y) \rightarrow E\mathcal{F}(X)$ is an equivalence, proving affine bundle invariance.

In an equivariant Nisnevich distinguished square, each geometric point of the lower-right scheme lies either in the open part or in the closed complement, over which the other map is an equivariant isomorphism. The family condition therefore holds on that scheme exactly when it holds on the two schemes covering it. Since $E\mathcal{F}$ is subterminal, this is precisely Nisnevich excision. Finally $E\mathcal{F}(\emptyset) = *$. $\square$

Define

$$e_{\mathcal{F}} = \Sigma_G^\infty(E\mathcal{F})_+, \quad \tilde{e}_{\mathcal{F}} = \text{cofib}(e_{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}).$$

The basepoint is adjoined in the motivic category. A localizing tensor ideal is a full stable subcategory closed under colimits and tensoring with arbitrary objects of $\mathcal{D}_G$. Let $J_{\mathcal{F}} \subset \mathcal{D}_G$ be the localizing tensor ideal generated by the suspension spectra of schemes in $\text{Sm}_S^G[\mathcal{F}]$. The presheaf density formula gives

$$e_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes \mathcal{D}_G = J_{\mathcal{F}}, \quad e_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes e_{\mathcal{F}'} \simeq e_{\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{F}' }.$$

In particular, tensoring with $e_{\mathcal{F}}$ is the colocalization onto $J_{\mathcal{F}}$. Tensoring with $\tilde{e}_{\mathcal{F}}$ gives the complementary localization.

7.2. Families and dualizable approximations. The following approximation will let us apply duality with arbitrary relative coefficients. Write $e_{\mathcal{F},S}$ when the base of the family object needs to be shown.

Lemma 7.2. *Suppose k has characteristic zero and S/k is smooth and quasiprojective. Then $e_{\mathcal{F},S}$ is a filtered colimit of dualizable objects belonging to its family ideal. If $j : K \hookrightarrow G$ is an inclusion of reductive groups, the approximations for a family of K can be chosen so that their inductions $j_{\sharp}C_{\alpha}$ and $j_{\sharp}DC_{\alpha}$ are dualizable as well.*

Proof. Apply the argument of Lemma 6.3, replacing free schemes by schemes satisfying the family condition. Over k , presheaf density gives a filtered presentation

$$e_{\mathcal{F},k} \simeq \text{colim}_{\alpha} C_{\alpha},$$

whose terms are finite colimits and retracts of allowed suspension spectra. They belong to the family ideal and are dualizable by Proposition 3.1.

Let $p : S \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$. Since the family condition is preserved by equivariant maps, the same base-change argument gives $p^*e_{\mathcal{F},k} \simeq e_{\mathcal{F},S}$. Here smoothness and quasiprojectivity of S/k ensure that allowed schemes over S are also allowed over k . Pulling back the presentation

above proves the first assertion: p^* preserves colimits, dualizable objects, and the family condition.

For the last statement, start with the same constructions for K . Over k , each stage and its dual are compact. Induction preserves compact objects because its right adjoint, restriction, preserves colimits. The preceding absolute observation therefore proves dualizability of both induced objects. Induction and duality of dualizable objects commute with base change to S . This proves the claim. $\square$

7.3. Normal subgroups. Let $N \triangleleft G$ be a closed normal subgroup and put $Q = G/N$. Both groups are linearly reductive.

For every algebraically closed field extension Ω/k , write $G_\Omega = G \times_k \Omega$ and $N_\Omega = N \times_k \Omega$. Define

$$\mathcal{F}[N](\Omega) = \left\{ [H]_{G_\Omega} \mid \begin{array}{l} H \subset G_\Omega \text{ is a closed linearly reductive subgroup,} \\ N_\Omega \not\subseteq H \end{array} \right\}.$$

Here $[H]_{G_\Omega}$ denotes the conjugacy class of the embedded subgroup H . Normality of N_Ω makes this condition independent of the representative of the conjugacy class.

These subsets are closed under passage to linearly reductive subgroups. For every k -embedding of algebraically closed fields $\Omega \hookrightarrow \Omega'$, faithful flatness gives

$$[H] \in \mathcal{F}[N](\Omega) \iff [H_{\Omega'}] \in \mathcal{F}[N](\Omega').$$

We denote this geometric family by $\mathcal{F}[N]$.

Lemma 7.3. *Fixed schemes induce a colimit-preserving symmetric monoidal functor*

$$\Phi^N : \mathcal{D}_G \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_Q$$

with

$$\Phi^N(\Sigma_G^\infty X_+) \simeq \Sigma_Q^\infty (X^N)_+, \quad \Phi^N(S^V) \simeq S^{V^N}.$$

Proof. We first record the geometry of fixed schemes. Since X is separated, X^N is a closed subscheme of X . It is smooth over S by [Rom22, Theorem 4.3.6]. Normality of N gives a Q -action on X^N .

We construct the functor first on presheaves. Let $\mathcal{C}_G$ and $\mathcal{C}_Q$ be the smooth equivariantly quasiprojective sites over S . Inflation defines $I : \mathcal{C}_Q \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_G$. Restriction along I gives

$$R : \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}_G) \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}_Q), \quad R(F)(T) = F(I(T)).$$

It preserves colimits and finite products, since these are computed objectwise. For a Q -scheme Z , write h_Z for its functor of points on $\mathcal{C}_Q$, whether or not Z belongs to this site. Then

$$R(h_X)(T) = \mathrm{Hom}_G(I(T), X) = \mathrm{Hom}_Q(T, X^N),$$

so $R(h_X) = h_{X^N}$.

We next check affine-bundle invariance. Let $Y \rightarrow X$ be a G -equivariant torsor under a vector bundle E . Linear reductivity makes

$$E_N := (E|_{X^N})^N$$

a vector bundle. On an affine open of X^N , choose a section of the underlying torsor. Homogenizing its affine N -action, as in Lemma 7.1, gives an extension of $\mathcal{O}$ by E . This extension splits N -equivariantly by [Hoy17, Lemma 2.17]. Thus invariant sections exist locally, and $Y^N \rightarrow X^N$ is a Q -equivariant torsor under E_N .

We also check Nisnevich excision. Fixed schemes preserve fiber products, invariant open immersions, and the empty scheme. An equivariant etale morphism remains etale after taking

fixed points. The isomorphism over the closed complement is preserved as well. Hence fixed schemes preserve Nisnevich distinguished squares.

These geometric checks imply that R respects the motivic relations, even without assuming $X^N \in \mathcal{C}_Q$. Indeed, to prove that a map of presheaves is a motivic equivalence, it is enough to prove this after pulling it back to every representable presheaf over its target. Pull each relation back along $h_T \rightarrow h_{X^N}$, with $T \in \mathcal{C}_Q$. The resulting affine bundle or distinguished square belongs to $\mathcal{C}_Q$. Thus these pullback checks show that R sends the generating motivic relations to motivic equivalences.

The universal property of motivic localization now gives a colimit preserving functor on motivic spaces. It preserves finite products, since both R and motivic localization do so [Hoy17, Proposition 3.15]. After pointing, it is therefore symmetric monoidal.

Finally, we pass to spectra. For a G -vector bundle V over S , the functor sends the cofiber defining its Thom sphere to

$$V^N/(V^N - 0) = S^{V^N}.$$

This sphere is invertible in $\mathcal{D}_Q$. The universal property of stabilization therefore gives

$$\Phi^N : \mathcal{D}_G \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_Q.$$

The calculation on representables gives the suspension formula, and the calculation on Thom spheres gives the second formula. $\square$

Write Y^N for unstable fixed points. Presheaf inflation is left adjoint to restriction. Since inflation preserves affine bundles and Nisnevich squares, restriction preserves local presheaves. Thus the adjunction descends to motivic spaces, with counit

$$\inf_Q^G(Y^N) \longrightarrow Y.$$

Suspending and taking the stable adjoint gives

$$\Sigma_Q^\infty(Y^N) \longrightarrow (\Sigma_G^\infty Y)^N,$$

where the target uses genuine fixed points, the right adjoint to genuine inflation.

Theorem 7.4 (Localized inflation). *The functor*

$$L_N \inf_Q^G : \mathcal{D}_Q \xrightarrow{\simeq} L_N \mathcal{D}_G$$

is an equivalence of symmetric monoidal categories. Its inverse is the restriction of Φ^N .

Proof. We prove the key comparison on a smooth G -scheme X . Put $Z = X^N$ and $U = X - Z$. No stabilizer in U contains N . This is equivalent to saying that its Levi class belongs to $\mathcal{F}[N]$. Thus $L_N \Sigma_G^\infty U_+ = 0$.

We now prove that the inclusion $j : Z = X^N \hookrightarrow X$ becomes an equivalence after applying L_N .

Let $V = N_{Z/X}$. Since X and Z are smooth over S , there is an N -equivariant exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow T_{Z/S} \longrightarrow T_{X/S}|_Z \longrightarrow V \longrightarrow 0.$$

The group N acts trivially on Z . Explicit computations on tangent vectors identifies $T_{Z/S}$ with $(T_{X/S}|_Z)^N$. See also [Mil17, Theorem 13.1 and §13.12]. Taking invariants is exact because N is linearly reductive. Thus $V^N = 0$. So $L_N \Sigma_G^\infty (V - Z)_+ = 0$.

Equivariant homotopy purity [Hoy17, Theorem 3.23] identifies

$$\Sigma_G^\infty (X/U) \simeq \mathrm{Th}_Z(V) = \Sigma_G^\infty (V/(V - Z)).$$

The cofiber sequences for $U \subset X$ and $V - Z \subset V$ therefore give equivalences

$$L_N \Sigma_G^\infty X_+ \xrightarrow{\sim} L_N \mathrm{Th}_Z(V), \quad L_N \Sigma_G^\infty V_+ \xrightarrow{\sim} L_N \mathrm{Th}_Z(V),$$

because both complements are killed by L_N .

Let $s : Z \rightarrow V$ be the zero section. The purity comparison identifies the composite

$$\Sigma_G^\infty Z_+ \xrightarrow{j_+} \Sigma_G^\infty X_+ \longrightarrow \Sigma_G^\infty (X/U)$$

with the composite

$$\Sigma_G^\infty Z_+ \xrightarrow{s_+} \Sigma_G^\infty V_+ \longrightarrow \mathrm{Th}_Z(V).$$

After applying L_N , the second composite is an equivalence. The quotient map from X_+ is also an equivalence after L_N . Hence $L_N j_+$ is an equivalence:

$$L_N \Sigma_G^\infty (X^N)_+ \xrightarrow{\sim} L_N \Sigma_G^\infty X_+. \quad (7.1)$$

We next extend the comparison to representation desuspensions. The inclusion $A^N \hookrightarrow A$ induces an equivalence

$$L_N S^{A^N} \xrightarrow{\sim} L_N S^A.$$

Taking tensor inverses in the localized category gives an equivalence

$$L_N S^{-A^N} \xrightarrow{\sim} L_N S^{-A}.$$

Here and below, representations and spectra with a Q -action are implicitly inflated to G .

Let $M = S^{-A} \otimes \Sigma_G^\infty X_+$, where X is a smooth G -scheme over S . Since Φ^N is symmetric monoidal,

$$L_N \inf_Q^G \Phi^N(M) \simeq L_N(S^{-A^N} \otimes \Sigma_G^\infty (X^N)_+).$$

The comparison on M is the composite

$$\begin{aligned} L_N(S^{-A^N} \otimes \Sigma_G^\infty (X^N)_+) &\xrightarrow{\sim} L_N(S^{-A} \otimes \Sigma_G^\infty (X^N)_+) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} L_N(S^{-A} \otimes \Sigma_G^\infty X_+) = L_N M. \end{aligned}$$

The first arrow uses the equivalence of inverse spheres. The second is obtained by tensoring (7.1) with S^{-A} .

Therefore this extends the localized comparison on pointed motivic spaces to a natural equivalence

$$L_N \inf_Q^G \Phi^N \simeq L_N.$$

Conversely $\Phi^N \inf_Q^G = \mathrm{id}$. Every generator used to construct $e_{\mathcal{F}[N]}$ has empty N -fixed scheme, so $\Phi^N(e_{\mathcal{F}[N]}) = 0$. It follows that $\Phi^N L_N = \Phi^N$. These two comparisons prove the theorem. $\square$

Corollary 7.5. *Let $(-)^N$ be the right adjoint of genuine inflation. Then*

$$\Phi^N M \simeq (L_N M)^N.$$

The localization map induces a natural comparison $c_N : M^N \rightarrow \Phi^N M$.

Proof. For an L_N -local object Z and $V \in \mathcal{D}_Q$, adjunction gives

$$\mathrm{Map}(V, Z^N) \simeq \mathrm{Map}(\inf_Q^G V, Z) \simeq \mathrm{Map}(L_N \inf_Q^G V, Z) \simeq \mathrm{Map}(V, \Phi^N Z).$$

The last equivalence is Theorem 7.4. Set $Z = L_N M$ and use $\Phi^N L_N = \Phi^N$. $\square$

Remark 7.6. Theorem 7.4 uses linear reductivity, smooth fixed schemes, and purity. These are the geometric inputs that allow normal subgroups of positive dimension. For finite groups, compare [GH23, Propositions 4.8 and 4.10].

Proposition 7.7 (A normal family). *For a normal subgroup $H \triangleleft G$, put $Q = G/H$. Let EQ_+ denote the free idempotent in $\mathcal{D}_Q$. Then the augmentations to the unit identify*

$$e_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}} \simeq \inf_Q^G EQ_+.$$

Proof. Put $A = \inf_Q^G EQ_+$ and $J = J_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}}$. We prove that the two colocalizations have the same image.

First, an inflated free Q -scheme has stabilizer H . Since J is a localizing tensor ideal, this gives

$$A \otimes \mathcal{D}_G \subseteq J.$$

For the reverse inclusion, let X be a smooth G -scheme with Levi classes in $\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}$. The affine replacements described at the beginning of this section allow us to assume that X is affine over k .

We construct local equivariant maps from X to an inflated free Q -scheme. Choose a faithful representation $\rho : Q \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ and write

$$q : X \longrightarrow T = X//G.$$

The stabilizer K of any geometric closed orbit in X is linearly reductive. The family condition and normality of H imply $K \subseteq H$. Thus K acts trivially on the fiber of the equivariant vector bundle $X \times V$.

By equivariant vector bundle descent [Alp13, Theorem 10.3], there is a vector bundle E on T and a G -equivariant isomorphism

$$q^*E \simeq X \times V.$$

Choose a Zariski cover $\{T_i\}$ trivializing E and put $X_i = q^{-1}(T_i)$. A frame of $E|_{T_i}$ pulls back to a G -equivariant map

$$X_i \longrightarrow F := \mathrm{GL}(V) \times_k S,$$

where G acts on $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ by left multiplication through ρ . This action factors through a free Q -action, so $\Sigma_G^\infty F_+$ belongs to $A \otimes \mathcal{D}_G$.

The graph and projection exhibit X_i as a retract of $F \times_S X_i$. Closure under tensor products and retracts therefore gives

$$\Sigma_G^\infty (X_i)_+ \in A \otimes \mathcal{D}_G.$$

The same argument applies to intersections of these opens. Zariski descent then gives $\Sigma_G^\infty X_+ \in A \otimes \mathcal{D}_G$.

These suspension spectra generate J as a localizing tensor ideal. Hence $J = A \otimes \mathcal{D}_G$. Both augmentations are the colocalization onto this full subcategory, so they canonically identify

$$e_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}} \simeq \inf_Q^G EQ_+.$$

□

8. RECONSTRUCTION OF ONE ISOTROPY LAYER

Fix a linearly reductive k -subgroup $H \subset G$, and put

$$N_H = N_G(H), \quad W_H = N_H/H.$$

Both groups are linearly reductive in characteristic zero. We may check this after extending k to an algebraic closure. Richardson's theorem implies that $C_G(H)^\circ$ is reductive [Ric82, Proposition 10.1.5]. Let $U = R_u(N_H)$. The intersection $U \cap H$ is a normal unipotent subgroup of H , so it is trivial. Since U and H are normal in N_H ,

$$[U, H] \subset U \cap H = 1.$$

Thus U is a connected normal unipotent subgroup of $C_G(H)^\circ$, hence $U = 1$. This proves that N_H is linearly reductive. Its quotient W_H is also linearly reductive, since taking W_H -invariants is taking N_H -invariants after inflation.

Induction $\text{Ind}_{N_H}^G$ means genuine induction. On suspension spectra it sends Y to $G \times_{N_H} Y$. The homogeneous space G/N_H is affine because N_H is reductive. This construction has the usual induction–restriction adjunction and projection formula.

Let $\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}$ consist of geometric Levi classes subconjugate to H , and let $\mathcal{F}_{< H}$ omit the class of H . Set

$$e_H = e_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}} \otimes \tilde{e}_{\mathcal{F}_{< H}}, \quad \mathcal{D}_{G,H} = e_H \otimes \mathcal{D}_G.$$

Equivalently, $\mathcal{D}_{G,H} = J_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}}/J_{\mathcal{F}_{< H}}$. Note that this is a layer of a filtration, not a direct factor of $\mathcal{D}_G$.

8.1. The geometric input.

Lemma 8.1. *Let X be an affine smooth G -scheme in $\text{Sm}_S^G[\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}]$. The natural morphism*

$$j : G \times_{N_H} X^H \longrightarrow X$$

is a closed immersion. Its source is smooth over S . Its geometric stabilizers are conjugate to H . The complement has Levi classes in $\mathcal{F}_{< H}$. The normal representation at every point of the source has no fixed vector under its stabilizer.

Proof. We prove that j is a closed immersion by checking this on Luna slice charts. We first work over an algebraically closed field.

Let $z \in X$ have closed orbit, and put $K = G_z$. Matsushima’s criterion implies that K is reductive [Lun73, I.2, Proposition]. The family hypothesis therefore makes K subconjugate to H . After conjugation, we may assume $K \subset H$.

By Luna’s slice theorem [Lun73, III.1, Theorem, p. 97], there is an invariant affine open neighborhood $U \subset X$ of the orbit and a surjective étale morphism

$$p : X' = G \times_K V \longrightarrow U.$$

Write $Q = U//G$ and $Q' = X'//G$. The theorem also gives a G -equivariant isomorphism

$$X' \simeq U \times_Q Q',$$

where G acts trivially on Q and Q' .

We first check that the comparison map on X' is the pullback of j . Taking fixed schemes in the preceding identification gives

$$(X')^H \simeq U^H \times_Q Q'.$$

Taking associated bundles then gives

$$\begin{aligned} G \times_{N_H} (X')^H &\simeq (G \times_{N_H} U^H) \times_Q Q' \\ &\simeq (G \times_{N_H} U^H) \times_U X'. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G \times_{N_H} (X')^H & \longrightarrow & G \times_{N_H} U^H \\ \downarrow j_{X'} & & \downarrow j_U \\ X' & \xrightarrow{p} & U \end{array}$$

is Cartesian. Since U is G -invariant, j_U is the restriction of j to U . It therefore suffices to prove that $j_{X'}$ is a closed immersion.

If $K \subsetneq H$, an H -fixed geometric point $[g, v] \in G \times_K V$ would give

$$g^{-1}Hg \subset K_v \subset K \subsetneq H.$$

This is impossible: an inclusion between conjugate smooth algebraic groups is an equality, since their dimensions and numbers of connected components agree. Hence $(X')^H = \emptyset$, and $j_{X'}$ is a closed immersion.

Suppose now that $K = H$. We will identify $j_{X'}$ with

$$G \times_H V^H \longrightarrow G \times_H V.$$

For this, we compute $(X')^H$ scheme-theoretically. Let $q : G \times V \rightarrow X'$ be the quotient torsor. For every k -scheme T and every $(g, v) \in G(T) \times V(T)$, the quotient relation gives

$$q(g, v) \in (X')^H(T) \iff g^{-1}H_T g \subset H_v \subset H_T,$$

where H_v is the subgroup scheme fixing v .

On every geometric fiber, the inclusion $g^{-1}H_T g \hookrightarrow H_T$ is an isomorphism. Consequently,

$$g^{-1}H_T g = H_T.$$

The fixed-point condition is thus equivalent to

$$g \in N_H(T), \quad v \in V^H(T).$$

This identifies $q^{-1}((X')^H)$ with $N_H \times V^H$. Taking the quotient by H yields

$$(X')^H \simeq N_H \times_H V^H.$$

We can now identify the comparison map. The canonical isomorphisms

$$G \times_{N_H} (X')^H \simeq G \times_{N_H} (N_H \times_H V^H) \simeq G \times_H V^H$$

send $[g, [n, v]]$ to $[gn, v]$. Under these identifications, $j_{X'}$ is the map induced by $V^H \hookrightarrow V$. Therefore this shows that $j_{X'}$ is a closed immersion.

For a general characteristic-zero field k , apply the argument after extension to an algebraic closure. Fixed schemes and associated bundles commute with this extension. Faithfully flat descent then proves that j is a closed immersion over k . $\square$

Corollary 8.2. *For X as in Lemma 8.1, the morphism j induces an equivalence*

$$e_H \otimes \Sigma_G^\infty (G \times_{N_H} X^H)_+ \xrightarrow{\simeq} e_H \otimes \Sigma_G^\infty X_+.$$

Proof. The complement of j is killed by e_H . The punctured normal bundle is also killed since its stabilizers are proper subgroups of the stabilizers along j . Compare the purity cofiber sequence with the zero-section cofiber sequence, exactly as in (7.1). $\square$

Remark 8.3. The affine hypothesis is essential to this geometric lemma. For $G = \mathrm{SL}_2$, a maximal torus H , and $X = G/B$, the corresponding morphism $G/H \rightarrow G/B$ is an affine-line bundle, not a closed immersion. To apply Corollary 8.2 to a general smooth quasiprojective generator, first use the equivariant Jouanolou replacement of [Hoy17, Proposition 2.20]. Lemma 7.1 preserves its family condition.

8.2. Free spectra and the layer equivalence.

Lemma 8.4. *The localizing subcategory generated by smooth schemes with trivial Levi class equals the subcategory generated by strictly free smooth schemes.*

Proof. Only one inclusion needs proof. Use an affine equivariant Jouanolou replacement of a generator. Every geometric stabilizer then has trivial reductive quotient. A closed orbit in this affine scheme has reductive stabilizer, so its stabilizer is trivial and its dimension is $\dim G$. Every orbit closure contains a closed orbit. A nonclosed orbit would have strictly greater dimension than a closed orbit in its boundary. That would exceed $\dim G$, which is impossible. Thus every orbit is closed and every stabilizer is trivial. In characteristic zero these stabilizer schemes are smooth, so the action is scheme-theoretically free. $\square$

Let

$$i_{W!} : \mathrm{SH}(BW_S) \longrightarrow \mathrm{SH}^W(S)$$

be the free embedding. Its image is the localizing subcategory generated by suspension spectra of strictly free smooth W -schemes and their ordinary Tate desuspensions. For $H \subset G$, define

$$\Phi_g^H = \Phi^H \mathrm{res}_{N_H}^G : \mathcal{D}_G \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_{W_H}, \quad \Phi_{\mathrm{lis}}^H = i_{W_H}^* \Phi_g^H.$$

Thus restriction to the normalizer is part of the definition.

Theorem 8.5 (One isotropy layer). *There is an equivalence*

$$\Phi_{\mathrm{lis}}^H : \mathcal{D}_{G,H} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{SH}(BW_{H,S}).$$

An inverse is

$$\Xi_H(M) = e_H \otimes \mathrm{Ind}_{N_H}^G \inf_{W_H}^{N_H} i_{W_H!} M. \quad (8.1)$$

The free embedding in this formula is taken for W_H , before genuine inflation to N_H .

Proof. We first prove that Φ_g^H sends $J_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}}$ into the free W_H -subcategory. Let $X \in \mathrm{Sm}_S^G[\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}]$. Choose an equivariant Jouanolou replacement $X' \rightarrow X$ with X' affine over k , using the successive replacements described at the beginning of Section 7 if necessary. Lemma 7.1 shows that X' still belongs to $\mathrm{Sm}_S^G[\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}]$.

By Lemma 8.1, the stabilizer in G of every geometric point of $(X')^H$ is exactly H . Thus W_H acts freely on $(X')^H$, and

$$\Phi_g^H(\Sigma_G^\infty X_+) \simeq \Sigma_{W_H}^\infty (X^H)_+ \simeq \Sigma_{W_H}^\infty ((X')^H)_+$$

belongs to the free subcategory. Hence

$$\Phi_g^H(J_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}}) \subset \mathrm{SH}^{W_H}(S)_{\mathrm{free}}.$$

We next prove that Φ_g^H kills $J_{\mathcal{F}_{< H}}$. For $X \in \mathrm{Sm}_S^G[\mathcal{F}_{< H}]$, an H -fixed geometric point would have a stabilizer containing H . Since H is linearly reductive, it would be conjugate into a Levi subgroup of that stabilizer. This contradicts the assumption that the Levi class is strictly below H . Therefore $X^H = \emptyset$, and

$$\Phi_g^H(\Sigma_G^\infty X_+) = 0.$$

The two conclusions show that Φ_g^H factors through

$$J_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}} / J_{\mathcal{F}_{< H}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{SH}^{W_H}(S)_{\mathrm{free}}.$$

Identifying the source with $\mathcal{D}_{G,H}$ and the target with $\mathrm{SH}(BW_{H,S})$ gives the functor

$$\Phi_{\mathrm{lis}}^H = i_{W_H}^* \Phi_g^H : \mathcal{D}_{G,H} \longrightarrow \mathrm{SH}(BW_{H,S}).$$

We now compute geometric fixed points of induced free generators. Let Y be a strictly free smooth W_H -scheme, viewed as an N_H -scheme by inflation. Its stabilizers in N_H are exactly H . Consequently,

$$Z_Y = G \times_{N_H} Y$$

has stabilizers conjugate to H . The map

$$Y \longrightarrow Z_Y^H, \quad y \longmapsto [1, y],$$

is a canonical W_H -equivariant isomorphism. Indeed, an H -fixed geometric point $[g, y]$ satisfies

$$H \subset gHg^{-1}.$$

The same arguments as in Lemma 8.1 show that the inclusion is an equality and $g \in N_H$. It identifies

$$Z_Y^H \simeq N_H \times_{N_H} Y \simeq Y.$$

We specify the natural map underlying this fixed-point calculation. Write

$$\mathcal{I}(E) = \mathrm{Ind}_{N_H}^G \inf_{W_H}^{N_H} E.$$

Applying Φ^H to the induction–restriction unit gives

$$\begin{aligned} u_E : E &\simeq \Phi^H \inf_{W_H}^{N_H} E \\ &\longrightarrow \Phi^H \mathrm{res}_{N_H}^G \mathrm{Ind}_{N_H}^G \inf_{W_H}^{N_H} E \\ &= \Phi_g^H \mathcal{I}(E). \end{aligned}$$

For $E = \Sigma_{W_H}^\infty Y_+$, this is the suspension of the map $y \mapsto [1, y]$. The preceding calculation proves that u_E is an equivalence on free suspension generators.

We next identify the images of the family idempotents. Put

$$P = \Phi_g^H(e_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}}).$$

The first part of the proof shows that P is free. Since Z_Y has stabilizers conjugate to H , the family augmentation gives an equivalence

$$e_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}} \otimes \Sigma_G^\infty(Z_Y)_+ \xrightarrow{\sim} \Sigma_G^\infty(Z_Y)_+.$$

Applying Φ_g^H and using $Z_Y^H \simeq Y$ gives

$$P \otimes \Sigma_{W_H}^\infty Y_+ \xrightarrow{\sim} \Sigma_{W_H}^\infty Y_+.$$

This map is induced by the augmentation $P \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$. This characterizes the free idempotent and gives

$$\Phi_g^H(e_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}}) \simeq EW_{H,+},$$

compatibly with the augmentations.

The vanishing on $J_{\mathcal{F}_{<H}}$ gives

$$\Phi_g^H(e_{\mathcal{F}_{<H}}) = 0.$$

Applying Φ_g^H to the defining cofiber sequence for $\tilde{e}_{\mathcal{F}_{<H}}$ therefore yields

$$\Phi_g^H(\tilde{e}_{\mathcal{F}_{<H}}) \simeq \mathbf{1}.$$

Since $e_H = e_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}} \otimes \tilde{e}_{\mathcal{F}_{<H}}$, we obtain

$$\Phi_g^H(e_H) \simeq EW_{H,+}.$$

We finally prove that $\Phi_{\text{lis}}^H \Xi_H \simeq \text{id}$. Let $M \in \text{SH}(BW_{H,S})$, and put $E = i_{W_H!} M$. Since E is free, the free augmentation and full faithfulness of $i_{W_H!}$ identify

$$i_{W_H}^*(EW_{H,+} \otimes E) \simeq i_{W_H}^* E \simeq M.$$

Using u_E and the calculation of $\Phi_g^H(e_H)$, we define the natural comparison

$$\begin{aligned} M &\simeq i_{W_H}^*(EW_{H,+} \otimes E) \\ &\xrightarrow{i_{W_H}^*(1 \otimes u_E)} i_{W_H}^*(EW_{H,+} \otimes \Phi_g^H \mathcal{I}(E)) \\ &\simeq i_{W_H}^* \Phi_g^H(e_H \otimes \mathcal{I}(E)) \\ &= \Phi_{\text{lis}}^H \Xi_H(M). \end{aligned}$$

The comparison is an equivalence when E is a free suspension generator. It is therefore an equivalence on $\text{SH}(BW_{H,S})$.

We have proved the natural equivalence

$$\Phi_{\text{lis}}^H \Xi_H \simeq \text{id}.$$

For the other composite, use the natural maps

$$G \times_{N_H} X^H \longrightarrow X.$$

Corollary 8.2 says that they become equivalences on the H -layer for scheme generators.

We spell out the stabilization issue. On the free W_H -subcategory put

$$\Psi(Y) = e_H \otimes \text{Ind}_{N_H}^G \inf_{W_H}^{N_H} Y.$$

For a G -representation A , the inclusion $A^H \hookrightarrow A$ and the induction projection formula give a natural map

$$\Psi(S^{A^H} \otimes Y) \longrightarrow S^A \otimes \Psi(Y). \quad (8.2)$$

This map is an equivalence. To check it, first take $Y = \Sigma_{W_H}^\infty Z_+$ for a strictly free smooth W_H -scheme Z . Linear reductivity gives an N_H -equivariant splitting

$$A|_{N_H} = A^H \oplus A_{\text{mov}}.$$

The cofiber of the sphere inclusion is, up to the invertible factor S^{A^H} and a suspension, the motive of $(A_{\text{mov}} - 0) \times Z$. The inflated action on Z has stabilizer H . Since $A_{\text{mov}}^H = 0$, every stabilizer in this product is a proper subgroup of H . After induction, its motive is killed by e_H .

The map (8.2) therefore extends to representation desuspensions: on $S^{-A} \otimes \Sigma_G^\infty X_+$. The stated compatibility makes this extension well defined in the genuine stabilization. The objects

$$e_H \otimes S^{-A} \otimes \Sigma_G^\infty X_+, \quad X \in \text{Sm}_S^G[\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}],$$

generate the layer. The comparisons thus extend through colimits to

$$\Xi_H \Phi_{\text{lis}}^H \simeq \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}_{G,H}}.$$

Together with the first comparison, this proves the theorem. $\square$

Remark 8.6. Theorem 8.5 applies over any characteristic zero field to a subgroup H defined over that field. Over an algebraically closed field, the family generation result below shows that the principal categories for subgroups defined over k suffice for an exhaustive categorical filtration. This argument does not require a separate assertion that every abstract subgroup over a larger algebraically closed field descends to k . Over a general field, a complete indexing

theorem requires additional descent data for geometric classes, since the desired subgroups may not exist over the base field.

8.3. Exhaustivity over an algebraically closed field.

Proposition 8.7. *Assume that k is algebraically closed. For every geometric family $\mathcal{F}$, the category $J_{\mathcal{F}}$ is generated as a localizing subcategory by the principal subcategories $J_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}}$, for $(H) \in \mathcal{F}$. The family filtration is exhaustive.*

Proof. Let

$$\mathcal{C} = \text{Loc}_{\mathcal{D}_G} \{ J_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}} : [H] \in \mathcal{F}, H \subset G \text{ a linearly reductive } k\text{-subgroup} \}.$$

We must prove that $\mathcal{C} = J_{\mathcal{F}}$. The family axioms give $\mathcal{F}_{\leq H} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ whenever $[H] \in \mathcal{F}$, so $\mathcal{C} \subseteq J_{\mathcal{F}}$. To prove the reverse inclusion, it suffices to show that

$$\Sigma_G^\infty X_+ \in \mathcal{C} \quad \text{for every } X \in \text{Sm}_S^G[\mathcal{F}].$$

We may reduce to the case where X is affine over k by the arguments given in the beginning of Section 7. Choose an ordinary affine Jouanolou bundle $S' \rightarrow S$.

We construct invariant open neighborhoods belonging to principal families. Let $x \in X(k)$ have closed orbit, and put $H = G_x$. Such a point is defined over k because k is algebraically closed. The stabilizer H is reductive by [Lun73, I.2, Proposition]. Its Levi class is therefore $[H]$, so $[H] \in \mathcal{F}$.

Luna's slice theorem gives an invariant open neighborhood $U_x \subset X$ of the orbit such that every geometric stabilizer on U_x is conjugate to a subgroup of H_x , after extension to the corresponding geometric field; see [Lun73, III.1, Theorem and Remark 4, pp. 97–98]. Every Levi subgroup of such a stabilizer is therefore subconjugate to H_x . Hence

$$U_x \in \text{Sm}_S^G[\mathcal{F}_{\leq H_x}].$$

These neighborhoods cover X . Indeed, a nonempty invariant closed complement would contain a closed orbit, obtained by choosing an orbit of minimal dimension in that complement. This is impossible, since every closed orbit lies in one of the chosen neighborhoods. By quasicompactness, we obtain a finite cover

$$X = U_1 \cup \cdots \cup U_m, \quad U_i \in \text{Sm}_S^G[\mathcal{F}_{\leq H_i}], \quad [H_i] \in \mathcal{F}.$$

Nisnevich excision therefore implies that the filtration is exhaustive. $\square$

The partial order of k -defined reductive subgroups, modulo geometric conjugacy, is well founded. In a strict descending chain, either dimension decreases or, while the dimension is constant, the number of connected components decreases. The dimension can decrease only finitely many times, and each fixed-dimension segment is finite. The following corollary is a motivic instance of the conservativity principle in [AMGR24, Remark 1.3.10].

Corollary 8.8 (Joint conservativity of the isotropy layers). *Under the standing hypotheses, assume that k is algebraically closed. For every geometric family $\mathcal{F}$, the functors*

$$\left\{ \Phi_{\text{lis}}^H : J_{\mathcal{F}} \longrightarrow \text{SH}(BW_{H,S}) \right\}_{(H) \in \mathcal{F}}$$

are jointly conservative. Here H runs through the linearly reductive k -subgroups of G , up to conjugacy, whose classes belong to $\mathcal{F}$.

Proof. Write

$$\Gamma_{\leq H} M = e_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}} \otimes M, \quad \Gamma_{< H} M = e_{\mathcal{F}_{< H}} \otimes M, \quad \Delta_H M = e_H \otimes M.$$

The family localization sequence gives

$$\Gamma_{< H} M \longrightarrow \Gamma_{\leq H} M \longrightarrow \Delta_H M.$$

First, we show that principal colocalizations detect zero objects in every family. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a geometric family and $N \in J_{\mathcal{F}}$. Suppose that $\Gamma_{\leq K} N = 0$ for every $(K) \in \mathcal{F}$. For $A \in J_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq K}}$, the colocalization adjunction gives

$$\text{Map}(A, N) \simeq \text{Map}(A, \Gamma_{\leq K} N) = 0.$$

The objects A satisfying $\text{Map}(A, N) = 0$ form a localizing subcategory. By Proposition 8.7, this subcategory contains $J_{\mathcal{F}}$. Taking $A = N$ gives $N = 0$.

Next, let $0 \neq M \in J_{\mathcal{F}}$. The preceding argument gives a subgroup H with $(H) \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\Gamma_{\leq H} M \neq 0$. Choose such a class minimal in the well-founded subconjugacy order. For every $K < H$, the family intersection identity gives

$$\Gamma_{\leq K}(\Gamma_{< H} M) \simeq \Gamma_{\leq K} M = 0.$$

Applying the preceding argument to $\Gamma_{< H} M \in J_{\mathcal{F}_{< H}}$ shows that $\Gamma_{< H} M = 0$. Hence

$$\Delta_H M \simeq \Gamma_{\leq H} M \neq 0.$$

Finally, we compare this layer with the stated functor. The proof of Theorem 8.5 gives

$$\Phi_g^H(e_{\mathcal{F}_{\leq H}}) \simeq EW_{H,+}, \quad \Phi_g^H(e_{\mathcal{F}_{< H}}) = 0.$$

Lisse restriction sends $EW_{H,+}$ to $\mathbf{1}$. Exactness and symmetric monoidality therefore give

$$\Phi_{\text{lis}}^H(e_H) \simeq \mathbf{1}, \quad \Phi_{\text{lis}}^H(\Delta_H M) \simeq \Phi_{\text{lis}}^H(M).$$

By Theorem 8.5, Φ_{lis}^H is an equivalence on $\mathcal{D}_{G,H}$. Since $\Delta_H M \neq 0$, it follows that $\Phi_{\text{lis}}^H(M) \neq 0$.

Thus the stated functors jointly detect zero objects. They are exact, so applying this conclusion to the cofiber of a morphism proves joint conservativity. $\square$

9. SPLITTING A FILTRATION INDEXED BY A POSET

We now give a criterion for splitting a filtered object as a sum of its layers. The criterion uses sections of the layer quotients.

The categorical setting comes from stratifications of stable categories. We use the downset description of such a stratification. This makes the maps in the filtration explicit. It also separates the splitting argument from the geometric problem of constructing a particular stratification. Our conventions agree with [AMGR24, Definitions 2.4.1 and 2.4.3].

9.1. The filtration and its layers. A *downset* in a poset P is a subset D such that $q \leq p$ and $p \in D$ imply $q \in D$. We write

$$P_{\leq p} = \{q : q \leq p\}, \quad P_{< p} = \{q : q < p\}.$$

The poset is *well-founded* if every nonempty subset has a minimal element. In this section all posets are small.

Let $\mathcal{X}$ be a presentable stable ∞ -category. A full subcategory is *localizing* if it is stable and closed under all small colimits. Given a collection of full subcategories, its localizing closure is the smallest localizing subcategory containing them.

Definition 9.1. A *compatible downset filtration* of $\mathcal{X}$ consists of a full presentable localizing subcategory $\mathcal{X}_D$ for each downset $D \subseteq P$, with the following properties.

- (i) Inclusions of downsets give inclusions of subcategories. We have $\mathcal{X}_\emptyset = 0$ and $\mathcal{X}_P = \mathcal{X}$.
- (ii) The inclusion $i_D : \mathcal{X}_D \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ has a right adjoint c_D . Set $\Gamma_D = i_D c_D$, with its counit $\epsilon_D : \Gamma_D \rightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{X}}$. Each $\Gamma_{P_{\leq p}}$ preserves colimits.
- (iii) The colocalizations satisfy

$$\Gamma_D \Gamma_E \simeq \Gamma_{D \cap E}$$

by natural equivalences compatible with their counits.

- (iv) The subcategory $\mathcal{X}_D$ is the localizing closure of the subcategories $\mathcal{X}_{P_{\leq p}}$ for $p \in D$.

We abbreviate $\Gamma_{P_{\leq p}}$ to $\Gamma_{\leq p}$, and use $\Gamma_{< p}$ in the same way.

The object $\Gamma_D X$ is the part of X supported on D . This terminology refers to its universal property, written using mapping spectra:

$$\text{Map}_{\mathcal{X}}(Y, \Gamma_D X) \simeq \text{Map}_{\mathcal{X}}(Y, X), \quad Y \in \mathcal{X}_D.$$

For $D \subseteq E$, this property gives the natural map $\Gamma_D X \rightarrow \Gamma_E X$. Its composite with $\Gamma_E X \rightarrow X$ is the counit for D . These maps form a diagram over the poset of downsets.

For $p \in P$, define the *supported layer*

$$\Delta_p X = \text{cofib}(\Gamma_{< p} X \rightarrow \Gamma_{\leq p} X). \quad (9.1)$$

This definition places the layer in $\mathcal{X}_{\leq p}$. Applying $\Gamma_{< p}$ to (9.1) gives zero. Thus $\Delta_p X$ lies in the right orthogonal to $\mathcal{X}_{< p}$: its mapping spectrum from any object of $\mathcal{X}_{< p}$ is zero.

Lemma 9.2. *For downsets $D, E \subseteq P$, the square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma_{D \cap E} X & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_D X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Gamma_E X & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_{D \cup E} X \end{array}$$

is a pushout. If $(D_\alpha)_{\alpha < \lambda}$ is an increasing family of downsets indexed by a nonzero ordinal, then the natural map

$$\text{colim}_{\alpha < \lambda} \Gamma_{D_\alpha} X \longrightarrow \Gamma_{\bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} D_\alpha} X \quad (9.2)$$

is an equivalence.

Proof. We first record a consequence of the generation condition. The functors $\Gamma_{\leq p}$, for $p \in D$, are jointly conservative on $\mathcal{X}_D$. To prove this, let $C \in \mathcal{X}_D$ satisfy $\Gamma_{\leq p} C = 0$ for every $p \in D$. Adjunction gives $\text{Map}(Y, C) = 0$ for every $Y \in \mathcal{X}_{\leq p}$. The class of objects Y with $\text{Map}(Y, C) = 0$ is localizing. It therefore contains $\mathcal{X}_D$. Taking $Y = C$ shows that $C = 0$. Applying this argument to the cofiber of a map proves joint conservativity.

Let Q be the pushout of the upper and left maps in the displayed square. All its terms belong to $\mathcal{X}_{D \cup E}$. Hence the natural map $Q \rightarrow \Gamma_{D \cup E} X$ can be tested by $\Gamma_{\leq p}$ for $p \in D \cup E$. These functors are exact. The right adjoints c_D preserve finite limits, which are also finite colimits in a stable category. The inclusions i_D are exact because the subcategories are stable. If $p \in D$, applying $\Gamma_{\leq p}$ makes both vertical maps equivalences, by the intersection condition. The resulting square is a pushout. For $p \in E$, both horizontal maps become equivalences instead. This proves the first claim. It is the colocalization form of the Mayer–Vietoris statement [AMGR24, Lemma 3.3.5(1)].

For the second claim, put $D = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} D_\alpha$. The source and target of (9.2) lie in $\mathcal{X}_D$. Fix $p \in D$, and choose α_0 with $p \in D_{\alpha_0}$. For $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$, the intersection condition identifies

$$\Gamma_{\leq p} \Gamma_{D_\alpha} X \simeq \Gamma_{\leq p} X.$$

The transition maps become identities under these identifications. Since $\Gamma_{\leq p}$ preserves colimits, applying it to (9.2) gives an equivalence. Joint conservativity now proves the claim. $\square$

9.2. The splitting criterion.

Definition 9.3. Let $F : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ preserve colimits, where $\mathcal{C}$ is presentable and stable. A *choice of layer sections* for X consists of maps

$$s_p : F(\Delta_p X) \longrightarrow F(\Gamma_{\leq p} X), \quad p \in P,$$

together with identifications $q_p s_p \simeq \text{id}$. Here $q_p : F(\Gamma_{\leq p} X) \rightarrow F(\Delta_p X)$ is the image of the quotient map in (9.1).

Each section gives a map

$$\omega_p : F(\Delta_p X) \xrightarrow{s_p} F(\Gamma_{\leq p} X) \longrightarrow F(X).$$

Theorem 9.4. Let P be well-founded, and give $\mathcal{X}$ a compatible downset filtration. Let $F : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ preserve colimits, with $\mathcal{C}$ presentable and stable. For every object X with a choice of layer sections, the map

$$\bigoplus_{p \in P} F(\Delta_p X) \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_p \omega_p} F(X) \quad (9.3)$$

is an equivalence.

Proof. We build the filtration one layer at a time and show that the chosen section splits each new step.

Since P is small and well-founded, choose a well-ordering $(p_\alpha)_{\alpha < \kappa}$ in which every strict predecessor of an element appears before that element. For $\alpha \leq \kappa$, put

$$D_\alpha = \{p_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}.$$

Each D_α is a downset, with $D_0 = \emptyset$ and $D_\kappa = P$.

For $p \in D_\alpha$, we have $P_{\leq p} \subseteq D_\alpha$. Thus the chosen sections define a map

$$\omega_\alpha : \bigoplus_{p \in D_\alpha} F(\Delta_p X) \longrightarrow F(\Gamma_{D_\alpha} X),$$

whose restriction to the p -summand is

$$F(\Delta_p X) \xrightarrow{s_p} F(\Gamma_{\leq p} X) \longrightarrow F(\Gamma_{D_\alpha} X).$$

These maps are compatible as α increases. We prove by transfinite induction that each ω_α is an equivalence.

For $\alpha = 0$, both sides are zero.

Suppose that ω_α is an equivalence. Write $D = D_\alpha$, $p = p_\alpha$, and $D' = D_{\alpha+1}$. Every strict predecessor of p already lies in D , while p does not. Hence

$$D \cap P_{\leq p} = P_{< p}, \quad D \cup P_{\leq p} = D'.$$

Lemma 9.2 gives a pushout square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma_{< p} X & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_{\leq p} X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow u \\ \Gamma_D X & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_{D'} X. \end{array}$$

The cofibers of the horizontal maps are therefore canonically equivalent. The upper cofiber is $\Delta_p X$, so applying the colimit-preserving functor F gives a cofiber sequence

$$F(\Gamma_D X) \xrightarrow{i} F(\Gamma_{D'} X) \xrightarrow{\rho} F(\Delta_p X).$$

Moreover, $\rho \circ F(u) = q_p$, where q_p is the original layer quotient. Consequently

$$t = F(u) \circ s_p : F(\Delta_p X) \longrightarrow F(\Gamma_{D'} X)$$

is a section of ρ , since

$$\rho \circ t = q_p \circ s_p \simeq \text{id}.$$

It follows that the inclusion and this section give an equivalence

$$(i, t) : F(\Gamma_D X) \oplus F(\Delta_p X) \xrightarrow{\sim} F(\Gamma_{D'} X).$$

Under the decomposition $D' = D \sqcup \{p\}$, the map $\omega_{\alpha+1}$ is precisely

$$\left(\bigoplus_{q \in D} F(\Delta_q X) \right) \oplus F(\Delta_p X) \xrightarrow{\omega_\alpha \oplus \text{id}} F(\Gamma_D X) \oplus F(\Delta_p X) \xrightarrow{(i, t)} F(\Gamma_{D'} X).$$

Both arrows are equivalences. This proves the successor step.

Now let $\lambda \leq \kappa$ be a nonzero limit ordinal. Since $D_\lambda = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} D_\alpha$, the continuity statement in Lemma 9.2, together with preservation of colimits by F , gives

$$F(\Gamma_{D_\lambda} X) \simeq \text{colim}_{\alpha < \lambda} F(\Gamma_{D_\alpha} X).$$

Likewise, the direct sum over D_λ is the colimit of the direct sums over the D_α . Compatibility of the maps ω_α therefore identifies

$$\omega_\lambda \simeq \text{colim}_{\alpha < \lambda} \omega_\alpha.$$

It is an equivalence because every ω_α in this colimit is an equivalence.

Finally, $D_\kappa = P$ and $\Gamma_P X \simeq X$. The map ω_κ is exactly the map $\bigoplus_p \omega_p$ in (9.3), which proves the theorem. $\square$

Remark 9.5. The theorem concerns sections of $F(\Gamma_{\leq p} X) \rightarrow F(\Delta_p X)$. These are maps between a supported part and its layer. A section of a different map, such as a localization $F(X) \rightarrow F(L_{\geq p} X)$, is not part of the hypothesis. There is no formal passage from the latter section to the former. This distinction matters when P has incomparable elements.

9.3. Tensor filtrations. Retain the hypotheses of Theorem 9.4. Suppose further that $\mathcal{X}$ is presentably symmetric monoidal. Thus its tensor product preserves colimits in each variable. Assume that the colocalizations in Definition 9.1 have the form

$$\Gamma_D X = e_D \otimes X, \quad e_D = \Gamma_D \mathbf{1}.$$

Write

$$\tilde{e}_D = \text{cofib}(e_D \longrightarrow \mathbf{1}).$$

The intersection condition gives $e_D \otimes e_E \simeq e_{D \cap E}$. In particular, tensoring $e_{< p} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$ with $e_{\leq p}$ identifies the layers as follows:

$$\Delta_p X \simeq e_{\leq p} \otimes \tilde{e}_{< p} \otimes X. \tag{9.4}$$

Corollary 9.6. *Under these hypotheses, suppose that each quotient*

$$F(e_{\leq p} \otimes X) \longrightarrow F(e_{\leq p} \otimes \tilde{e}_{< p} \otimes X)$$

has a chosen section. Then these sections give an equivalence

$$F(X) \simeq \bigoplus_{p \in P} F(e_{\leq p} \otimes \tilde{e}_{< p} \otimes X).$$

Proof. Use (9.4) in Theorem 9.4. $\square$

The role of geometry in an application is now explicit. One must construct the compatible filtration, identify its layers, and construct sections of these particular quotient maps. For finite groups, the corresponding isotropy filtration and the motivic tom Dieck splitting are developed in [GH23, Sections 3 and 7, especially Theorem 7.4]. In our setting, Sections 7 and 8 provide the filtration and identify its layers. The next section constructs the supported sections needed to apply Corollary 9.6.

10. NORMALIZER TRANSFER AND TOM DIECK SPLITTING

Let k be algebraically closed of characteristic zero, let G be a linearly reductive affine algebraic group, and let S be smooth and quasiprojective over k , with trivial G -action. Write $\mathcal{D}_G = \mathrm{SH}^G(S)$. We use the family filtration by Levi classes and the normalizer layer equivalence established above. Proposition 8.7 gives its exhaustive indexing by the k -defined stabilizers of closed orbits.

For a linearly reductive subgroup H , put

$$N = N_G(H), \quad W = N/H, \quad F = \mathrm{Ind}_N^G, \quad U = \mathrm{res}_N^G, \quad R = \mathrm{coind}_N^G.$$

Thus $F \dashv U \dashv R$. These are functors of genuine categories. The functor U is symmetric monoidal, and F satisfies the projection formula. Superscripts on family objects distinguish the ambient groups. In particular,

$$e_H^G = e_{\leq H}^G \otimes \tilde{e}_{< H}^G, \quad e_H^N = e_{\leq H}^N \otimes \tilde{e}_{< H}^N.$$

The symbols $\leq H$ and $< H$ refer to subconjugacy of embedded Levi subgroups in the indicated ambient group.

We use $Q = \Phi_N^H : \mathcal{D}_N \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_W$ and $P = QU$. Let $q^* : \mathcal{D}_W \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_N$ be genuine inflation, and let $(-)^H$ be its right adjoint. Write

$$L_H = \tilde{e}_{\mathcal{F}[H]}^N \otimes -, \quad \mathcal{F}[H] = \{K : H \not\subseteq K\}.$$

Normal geometric fixed points identify $QZ = (L_H Z)^H$. The pure H -subcategory of $\mathcal{D}_N$ is the intersection of the $\leq H$ -supported subcategory with the L_H -local subcategory.

10.1. The induction unit on a family. Proposition 7.7 gives, compatibly with augmentations,

$$q^* e_W \simeq e_{\leq H}^N. \tag{10.1}$$

Here e_W is the universal free W -object.

Lemma 10.1. *For $C \in \mathcal{D}_{N, \leq H}$, the induction unit induces an equivalence*

$$Q\eta_C : QC \xrightarrow{\sim} PFC.$$

Proof. Both Q and PF preserve colimits, so it suffices to check the induction unit on family generators.

Let Z be a smooth affine N -scheme in the family $\leq H$. The quotient argument in the proof of Proposition 7.7 shows that its geometric stabilizers are contained in H . The transporter calculation in the proof of Lemma 8.1 then identifies

$$Z^H \xrightarrow{\sim} (G \times_N Z)^H, \quad z \mapsto [1, z].$$

By Lemma 7.3, suspension of this isomorphism is precisely $Q\eta_{\Sigma_N^\infty Z_+}$.

Compatibility with Thom twists and extension through Jouanolou replacement and genuine stabilization follow by the same arguments as in the proof of Theorem 8.5. Thus $Q\eta$ is an equivalence on the family generators, and preservation of colimits proves the result. $\square$

10.2. A transfer normalized at the identity coset. Set $A = F\mathbf{1}$. Geometric duality makes A dualizable. The projection formula and duality give

$$RU(M) \simeq DA \otimes M, \quad FU(M) \simeq A \otimes M.$$

For $C \in \mathcal{D}_N$, define a natural transfer $\tau_C : RC \rightarrow FC$ by

$$\begin{aligned} RC &\xrightarrow{R\eta_C} RUFC \simeq DA \otimes FC \\ &\xrightarrow{1 \otimes F\eta_C} DA \otimes FUFC \simeq DA \otimes A \otimes FC \xrightarrow{\text{ev} \otimes 1} FC. \end{aligned} \tag{10.2}$$

The last arrow is evaluation. This construction does not assert that induction and coinduction are equivalent on the whole category.

Lemma 10.2. *For every $Z \in \mathcal{D}_G$, the transfer*

$$P\tau_{e_{\leq H}^N \otimes UZ}$$

is an equivalence. For each dualizable stage C_α of Lemma 7.2, identify PFC_α with QC_α by the induction unit, and identify PRC_α with QC_α by dualizing the induction unit for DC_α . Under these identifications, $P\tau_{C_\alpha}$ is the identity.

Proof. We first prove the assertion on the dualizable family stages of Lemma 7.2. On each stage, we compute the two maps entering the transfer and show that evaluation gives the identity. We then allow arbitrary coefficients and pass to the filtered colimit.

Write

$$e_{\leq H}^N \simeq \text{colim}_\alpha C_\alpha.$$

The objects C_α , FC_α , and FDC_α are dualizable. For the moment, fix one stage and write $C = C_\alpha$.

1. Duality and the unit identifications. The object DC belongs to the same family ideal as C . Indeed, the duality triangle identities exhibit DC as a retract of $DC \otimes C \otimes DC$, and the family ideal is closed under tensor products with arbitrary objects and retracts.

We will use the following coinduction formula, valid for every $Z \in \mathcal{D}_G$:

$$R(C \otimes UZ) \simeq D(FDC) \otimes Z.$$

To verify it, let $T \in \mathcal{D}_G$. There are natural equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Map}_G(T, D(FDC) \otimes Z) &\simeq \text{Map}_G(T \otimes FDC, Z) \\ &\simeq \text{Map}_G(F(UT \otimes DC), Z) \\ &\simeq \text{Map}_N(UT \otimes DC, UZ) \\ &\simeq \text{Map}_N(UT, C \otimes UZ). \end{aligned}$$

These use duality of FDC , the induction projection formula, the adjunction $F \dashv U$, and duality of C , respectively. Taking $Z = \mathbf{1}$ gives

$$RC \simeq D(FDC).$$

In particular,

$$R(C \otimes UZ) \simeq RC \otimes Z, \quad F(C \otimes UZ) \simeq FC \otimes Z.$$

No dualizability assumption on Z is needed.

By Lemma 10.1, both maps

$$\alpha_C := Q\eta_C : QC \xrightarrow{\sim} PFC, \quad \alpha_{DC} := Q\eta_{DC} : QDC \xrightarrow{\sim} PFDC$$

are equivalences. The symmetric monoidal functors P and Q preserve duals. Thus the second map gives an equivalence

$$\beta_C : PRC \simeq D(PFDC) \xrightarrow{D(\alpha_{DC})} D(QDC) \simeq QC.$$

Our goal on this stage is to prove

$$P\tau_C = \alpha_C \circ \beta_C.$$

This also specifies what it means for the transfer to be the identity under the unit identifications.

Put $B = PA$. By Lemma 7.3, B is the suspension spectrum of $((G/N)^H \times S)_+$. The proof of Lemma 10.1 shows that the identity coset is open and closed in $(G/N)^H$. It therefore gives decompositions

$$B \simeq \mathbf{1} \oplus B', \quad DB \simeq \mathbf{1} \oplus DB'.$$

Write

$$j : \mathbf{1} \longrightarrow B$$

for the inclusion of this summand. Its dual $Dj : DB \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$ is the projection onto the corresponding dual summand. The map j is $Q\eta_1$.

2. *The orbit coaction inserts the unit summand.* We claim that, under the projection formula,

$$P(F\eta_C) = j \otimes \text{id}_{PFC} : PFC \longrightarrow B \otimes PFC.$$

Naturality of the induction unit, applied to $\eta_C : C \rightarrow UFC$, gives

$$UF(\eta_C) \circ \eta_C = \eta_{UFC} \circ \eta_C.$$

After applying Q , this becomes

$$P(F\eta_C) \circ \alpha_C = Q(\eta_{UFC}) \circ \alpha_C.$$

Since α_C is an equivalence, we can cancel it.

For any $M \in \mathcal{D}_G$, the projection formula identifies η_{UM} with

$$UM \simeq \mathbf{1} \otimes UM \xrightarrow{\eta_1 \otimes \text{id}} UA \otimes UM.$$

This is the compatibility of the induction unit with the projection formula. Taking $M = FC$ and applying Q gives

$$Q(\eta_{UFC}) = j \otimes \text{id}_{PFC},$$

which proves the claim.

3. *The coinduced unit has the required unit coordinate.* We next prove

$$(Dj \otimes \text{id}_{PFC}) \circ P(R\eta_C) = \alpha_C \circ \beta_C.$$

Only this coordinate of $P(R\eta_C)$ will enter the transfer.

Dualizing η_C gives

$$D\eta_C : U(D(FC)) \longrightarrow DC.$$

Naturality of the induction unit for this map says

$$UF(D\eta_C) \circ \eta_{U(D(FC))} = \eta_{DC} \circ D\eta_C.$$

Apply Q and use the projection formula. If we write

$$\theta_C := PF(D\eta_C) : B \otimes D(PFC) \longrightarrow PFDC,$$

the resulting identity is

$$\theta_C \circ (j \otimes \text{id}_{D(PFC)}) = \alpha_{DC} \circ D(\alpha_C).$$

We now dualize this identity. The dual of

$$F(D\eta_C) : FU(D(FC)) \longrightarrow FDC$$

is

$$R\eta_C : RC \longrightarrow RUFC.$$

This follows from the natural duality between induction and coinduction on the dualizable objects in question. Since P preserves duals, it follows that

$$D\theta_C = P(R\eta_C) : PRC \longrightarrow DB \otimes PFC,$$

where we use the symmetry of the tensor product. Duality reverses composition, so the preceding identity becomes

$$(Dj \otimes \text{id}_{PFC}) \circ P(R\eta_C) = \alpha_C \circ D(\alpha_{DC}) = \alpha_C \circ \beta_C.$$

The last equality uses the definition of β_C . This proves the required coordinate formula.

4. *Evaluation gives the normalized identity.* Apply P to the definition of the transfer in (10.2). The calculation in Step 2 identifies the resulting composite as

$$PRC \xrightarrow{P(R\eta_C)} DB \otimes PFC \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{DB} \otimes j \otimes \text{id}} DB \otimes B \otimes PFC \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_B \otimes \text{id}} PFC.$$

By the definition of the dual map Dj ,

$$\text{ev}_B \circ (\text{id}_{DB} \otimes j) = Dj.$$

Thus evaluation retains precisely the coordinate computed in Step 3. We obtain

$$P\tau_C = (Dj \otimes \text{id}_{PFC}) \circ P(R\eta_C) = \alpha_C \circ \beta_C.$$

Both α_C and β_C are equivalences. Hence $P\tau_C$ is an equivalence, and its normalization satisfies

$$\alpha_C^{-1} \circ P\tau_C \circ \beta_C^{-1} = \text{id}_{QC}.$$

5. *Arbitrary coefficients and the filtered colimit.* Let $Z \in \mathcal{D}_G$. We check that, under the formulas from Step 1,

$$\tau_{C \otimes UZ} = \tau_C \otimes \text{id}_Z.$$

First, the induction unit is compatible with the projection formula: for any $K \in \mathcal{D}_N$, the identification

$$UF(K \otimes UZ) \simeq UFK \otimes UZ$$

carries $\eta_{K \otimes UZ}$ to $\eta_K \otimes \text{id}_{UZ}$. This can be checked by adjunction: both maps correspond to the identity of $F(K \otimes UZ)$.

The coinduction formula is compatible with these maps as well. More explicitly, the canonical map

$$RK \otimes Z \longrightarrow R(K \otimes UZ)$$

is adjoint to

$$URK \otimes UZ \longrightarrow K \otimes UZ,$$

induced by the counit of $U \dashv R$. It is natural in K , and Step 1 shows that it is an equivalence for $K = C$. For objects of the form UM , its compatibility is also expressed by $RU(M) \simeq DA \otimes M$. Consequently, the first arrow in the transfer for $C \otimes UZ$ is the first arrow for C tensored with Z . The same statement for the second arrow follows from the compatibility of the induction unit above. The last arrow is evaluation tensored with the identity. This proves the asserted formula for $\tau_{C \otimes UZ}$.

Since P is symmetric monoidal, we conclude that

$$P\tau_{C_\alpha \otimes UZ} \simeq P\tau_{C_\alpha} \otimes \text{id}_{PZ}$$

is an equivalence for every α .

Finally,

$$e_{\leq H}^N \otimes UZ \simeq \operatorname{colim}_{\alpha} (C_{\alpha} \otimes UZ).$$

The functors F , U , and Q preserve colimits. The functor R preserves filtered colimits because its left adjoint U preserves compact generators. Naturality of the transfer therefore identifies

$$P\tau_{e_{\leq H}^N \otimes UZ} \simeq \operatorname{colim}_{\alpha} P\tau_{C_{\alpha} \otimes UZ}.$$

Every map in this filtered diagram is an equivalence, so its colimit is an equivalence. This proves the lemma. $\square$

Lemma 10.3. *Induction and coinduction carry the pure H -subcategory of $\mathcal{D}_N$ to the pure H -subcategory of $\mathcal{D}_G$. If C is pure H and has the form $e_{\leq H}^N \otimes UZ$, then $\tau_C : RC \rightarrow FC$ is an equivalence.*

Proof. Induction carries the $\leq H$ -family to the corresponding G -family. Coinduction does also. To see this, write $e_{\leq H}^G$ as a filtered colimit of dualizable family stages. For each such stage the dualizable projection formula applies to R . Passage to the colimit gives

$$e_{\leq H}^G \otimes RC \simeq R(Ue_{\leq H}^G \otimes C) = RC$$

when C is supported on the N -family $\leq H$.

Let C be pure H . It is L_H -local. Since $Q(Ue_{\leq H}^G) = 0$, localization gives $Ue_{\leq H}^G \otimes C = 0$. Projection formula consequently gives $e_{\leq H}^G \otimes FC = 0$, so FC is pure H .

If T is supported on the strict lower G -family, then $QUT = 0$. Adjunction and the L_H -locality of C give

$$\operatorname{Map}_G(T, RC) \simeq \operatorname{Map}_N(UT, C) = 0.$$

Together with the support assertion, this proves that RC is pure H . The normalizer stratum equivalence says that $P = \Phi_N^H U$ is conservative on the pure H -subcategory of $\mathcal{D}_G$. For $C = e_{\leq H}^N \otimes UZ$, apply Lemma 10.2. $\square$

10.3. Sections of the actual supported quotients. A G -splitting of $X \in \mathcal{D}_G$ consists, for each H , of a specified section in the genuine W -category,

$$s_H : PX \longrightarrow (UX)^H$$

of the canonical map $c_H : (UX)^H \rightarrow PX$, where $PX = \Phi_N^H \operatorname{res}_N^G X$. The comparison is the one in Corollary 7.5.

Set

$$B_X = e_{\leq H}^N \otimes UX, \quad C_X = e_H^N \otimes UX.$$

There are canonical equivalences

$$B_X^N \simeq (e_W \otimes (UX)^H)^W, \quad C_X^N \simeq (e_W \otimes PX)^W.$$

Indeed, use (10.1), the dualizable-stage projection formula for H -fixed points, and preservation of colimits by genuine fixed points. The intersection $(\leq H) \cap \mathcal{F}[H] = (< H)$ identifies the quotient $B_X^N \rightarrow C_X^N$ with $(1 \otimes c_H)^W$. Thus s_H gives a section.

$$t_H^N : C_X^N \longrightarrow B_X^N.$$

We now compare $B_X \rightarrow C_X$ with the supported quotient $\Gamma_{\leq H}^G X \rightarrow \Delta_H^G X$, in order to transport the section t_H^N to this quotient after taking fixed points.

The augmentation $B_X \rightarrow UX$, followed by the induction counit, gives

$$\alpha_X : FB_X \longrightarrow FUX \xrightarrow{\epsilon_X} X.$$

Induction carries the N -family $\leq H$ into the G -family $\leq H$, so FB_X is supported on that family. The universal property of colocalization therefore gives a canonical factorization

$$FB_X \xrightarrow{\bar{\alpha}_X} \Gamma_{\leq H}^G X = e_{\leq H}^G \otimes X \longrightarrow X.$$

The restricted strict lower G -family meets the N -family $\leq H$ in exactly the strict lower N -family. The family tensor identities give

$$C_X \simeq e_{\leq H}^N \otimes U(\tilde{e}_{< H}^G \otimes X).$$

Since C_X is pure H , Lemma 10.3 shows that FC_X and RC_X are pure H , and that $\tau_{C_X} : RC_X \rightarrow FC_X$ is an equivalence.

To identify FC_X with the supported layer of X , consider the cofiber sequence

$$F(e_{< H}^N \otimes UX) \longrightarrow FB_X \longrightarrow FC_X.$$

Its first term is supported on the strict lower G -family, so Δ_H^G kills it; its last term is pure H , so Δ_H^G fixes it. Hence the quotient map gives a canonical equivalence $\Delta_H^G(FB_X) \simeq FC_X$. Define

$$\beta_X : FC_X \simeq \Delta_H^G(FB_X) \xrightarrow{\Delta_H^G(\alpha_X)} \Delta_H^G X. \quad (10.3)$$

By Lemma 10.1, the induction unit identifies PFC_X with $QC_X \simeq e_W \otimes PX$. Under this identification and $P\Delta_H^G X \simeq e_W \otimes PX$, the unit-counit identity makes $P\beta_X$ the identity. Since P is conservative on the pure H -subcategory, β_X is an equivalence.

Naturality of τ gives the left square below, and the definition of β_X gives the right square:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} RB_X & \xrightarrow{\tau_{B_X}} & FB_X & \xrightarrow{\bar{\alpha}_X} & \Gamma_{\leq H}^G X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ RC_X & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\tau_{C_X}} & FC_X & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\beta_X} & \Delta_H^G X. \end{array}$$

The first two vertical arrows come from $B_X \rightarrow C_X$, and the last is the supported-layer quotient. Both bottom arrows are equivalences. Apply G -fixed points and use $(RZ)^G = Z^N$. The composite

$$C_X^N \xrightarrow{t_H^N} B_X^N \xrightarrow{(\tau_{B_X})^G} (FB_X)^G \longrightarrow (\Gamma_{\leq H}^G X)^G$$

is a section of the supported-layer quotient after identifying its source with $(\Delta_H^G X)^G$ by $(\beta_X \tau_{C_X})^G$.

Theorem 10.4. *Let k be algebraically closed of characteristic zero, G linearly reductive, and S smooth and quasiprojective with trivial G -action. A G -split spectrum X has a natural equivalence*

$$\bigoplus_{(H)} (i_W^* \Phi_N^H \operatorname{res}_N^G X \otimes \mu_W)_{hW} \xrightarrow{\sim} X^G, \quad N = N_G(H), \quad W = N/H.$$

The sum is over conjugacy classes of linearly reductive subgroups. Here i_W^* is restriction to the free/lisse category, μ_W is the diagonal Adams twist, and $M_{hW} = f_{W\sharp} M$ for $f_W : BW_S \rightarrow S$. Naturality refers to maps respecting the specified splittings.

Proof. The preceding construction gives a section of each actual supported quotient after G -fixed points. The subgroup poset is well-founded. Genuine fixed points preserve colimits,

since inflation preserves compact generators. Theorem 9.4, including its limit-ordinal argument, therefore gives

$$X^G \simeq \bigoplus_{(H)} (\Delta_H^G X)^G.$$

The bottom equivalence in the displayed square identifies the H -summand with $C_X^N = (e_W \otimes PX)^W$. Corollary 6.7, applied to W , identifies this with $(i_W^* PX \otimes \mu_W)_{hW}$. Every summand map is the supported map constructed above followed by the family augmentation to X^G . $\square$

Corollary 10.5. *For a based motivic G -space Y , there is a canonical equivalence*

$$(\Sigma_G^\infty Y)^G \simeq \bigoplus_{(H)} (i_W^* \Sigma_W^\infty Y^H \otimes \mu_W)_{hW}.$$

Proof. The unstable counit $q^* Y^H \rightarrow UY$, after suspension and adjunction, gives $\Sigma_W^\infty Y^H \rightarrow (U\Sigma_G^\infty Y)^H$. Geometric fixed points identify its source with $P\Sigma_G^\infty Y$. The composite with c_H is the identity, by the counit identity. Apply Theorem 10.4. $\square$

Remark 10.6. When G is split diagonalizable, every geometric subgroup descends to the ground field: a subgroup of $D(M)$ is specified by a quotient of its character group M . The same proof therefore works over an arbitrary characteristic-zero field for split diagonalizable G . All normalizers equal G , so the transfer reduces to the identity and the supported section is directly $(1 \otimes s_H)^{G/H}$. To justify family generation over this field, take the invariant open images of Luna slices after algebraic closure. Each such open, and its subgroup H , is defined after a finite extension. The subgroup is already defined over k . Over a finite Galois extension, take the union of the conjugates of the open. All these opens still have stabilizers in $\leq H$. Their union descends to an invariant Zariski open over k . These descended opens cover, so the same Nisnevich gluing argument applies. This descends open subsets before using motivic categories.

10.4. Explicit splittings in positive dimension. We now combine Theorem 10.4 with the twist calculations of Section 3. In particular, Lemma 3.8 identifies the twists for groups whose identity components are central split tori.

Corollary 10.7 (Split diagonalizable groups and split tori). *Let k be a field of characteristic zero (not necessarily algebraically closed), let G be a split diagonalizable group of positive dimension, and let S be smooth and quasiprojective over k , with trivial G -action. For each closed subgroup scheme $H \subseteq G$, put*

$$W_H = G/H, \quad d_H = \dim(G/H).$$

For every G -split spectrum $X \in \mathrm{SH}^G(S)$, there is an equivalence

$$X^G \simeq \bigoplus_{H \subseteq G} S^{d_H, d_H} \otimes (i_{W_H}^* \Phi_G^H X)_{hW_H}.$$

In particular, for a based motivic G -space Y ,

$$(\Sigma_G^\infty Y)^G \simeq \bigoplus_{H \subseteq G} S^{d_H, d_H} \otimes (i_{W_H}^* \Sigma_{W_H}^\infty Y^H)_{hW_H}.$$

The sums include all closed subgroup schemes, not only the connected ones. If $G = T = \mathbb{G}_m^r$, then W_H is a split torus and $d_H = r - \dim H$.

Proof. We will identify the Weyl groups and their twists, then substitute them into the tom Dieck splitting. The character-group description of diagonalizable groups [Mil17, Theorem 12.9] shows that every H and G/H is split diagonalizable. In characteristic zero, $(G/H)^\circ$ is a split torus of rank d_H . Since G/H is commutative, Lemma 3.8 gives

$$\mu_{W_H} \simeq S_{BW_{H,S}}^{d_H, d_H}.$$

Moreover, $N_G(H) = G$, and conjugacy does not identify distinct subgroups.

Apply Theorem 10.4, using its extension to split diagonalizable groups over arbitrary characteristic-zero fields explained after Corollary 10.5. The smooth projection formula moves S^{d_H, d_H} outside $(-)_h W_H$, giving the first equivalence. The suspension-spectrum identification in Corollary 10.5 gives the second. $\square$

Example 10.8 (The multiplicative group). Under the base hypotheses of Corollary 10.7, let Y be a based motivic $\mathbb{G}_m$ -space. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (\Sigma_{\mathbb{G}_m}^\infty Y)^{\mathbb{G}_m} &\simeq \Sigma^\infty Y^{\mathbb{G}_m} \\ &\oplus \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} S^{1,1} \otimes (i_{\mathbb{G}_m/\mu_n}^* \Sigma_{\mathbb{G}_m/\mu_n}^\infty Y^{\mu_n})_{h(\mathbb{G}_m/\mu_n)}. \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, the character-group classification [Mil17, Theorem 12.9] identifies the proper closed subgroups of $\mathbb{G}_m$ as μ_n . Each quotient $\mathbb{G}_m/\mu_n$ is a split one-dimensional torus; the remaining subgroup is $H = \mathbb{G}_m$, whose quotient is trivial. The formula therefore follows from Corollary 10.7. The quotient $\mathbb{G}_m/\mu_n$ may be identified with $\mathbb{G}_m$ through $t \mapsto t^n$; the action on Y^{μ_n} is the residual quotient action.

Corollary 10.9 (Groups with central torus identity component). *Let k be algebraically closed of characteristic zero. Let G be a smooth affine linearly reductive group of positive dimension whose identity component $T = G^\circ$ is a central torus. Let S be smooth and quasiprojective over k , with trivial G -action. Put*

$$N_H = N_G(H), \quad W_H = N_H/H, \quad d_H = \dim G - \dim H.$$

For every G -split spectrum X , there is an equivalence

$$X^G \simeq \bigoplus_{(H)} S^{d_H, d_H} \otimes (i_{W_H}^* \Phi_{N_H}^H \operatorname{res}_{N_H}^G X)_{hW_H}.$$

For a based motivic G -space Y , this specializes to

$$(\Sigma_G^\infty Y)^G \simeq \bigoplus_{(H)} S^{d_H, d_H} \otimes (i_{W_H}^* \Sigma_{W_H}^\infty Y^H)_{hW_H}.$$

The sums run over conjugacy classes of closed linearly reductive subgroups. This applies, in particular, to $G = \mathbb{G}_m^r \times F$, with $r > 0$ and F a finite group, without assuming that F is abelian.

Proof. Our goal is to verify that each Weyl group satisfies Lemma 3.8. Since T is central in G , it normalizes H , so $T \subseteq N_H$. The connectedness of T then gives $T \subseteq N_H^\circ$. Conversely, the inclusion $N_H \subseteq G$ gives $N_H^\circ \subseteq G^\circ = T$. Thus $N_H^\circ = T$. The image $\overline{T}$ of T in W_H is

$$\overline{T} \simeq T/(T \cap H).$$

It is a central split torus by the character-group description [Mil17, Theorem 12.9]. Since $\overline{T}$ is connected, it lies in W_H° . Conversely, the quotient $W_H/\overline{T}$ is a quotient of the finite étale group

$N_H/T = N_H/N_H^\circ$, and hence is finite étale. The connected group W_H° therefore maps to the identity point of $W_H/\overline{T}$, so it is contained in the kernel $\overline{T}$. Thus $W_H^\circ = \overline{T}$. Also $H^\circ \subseteq T$, so

$$\dim W_H^\circ = \dim T - \dim(T \cap H) = \dim G - \dim H = d_H.$$

Lemma 3.8 now gives $\mu_{W_H} \simeq S^{d_H, d_H}$. Substitute this in Theorem 10.4 and Corollary 10.5, and apply the smooth projection formula to each summand. $\square$

APPENDIX A. A MIXED BASE-CHANGE THEOREM

We record a base change theorem for a fourth adjoint separately. It applies to the classifying stack projections.

Let $g : U \rightarrow S$ be smooth and of finite presentation. Write

$$\begin{array}{ccc} BG_U & \xrightarrow{p_2} & BG_S \\ p_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ U & \xrightarrow{g} & S. \end{array} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

The canonical mixed exchange

$$\delta_G : f_{\sharp} p_{2*} \longrightarrow g_* p_{1\sharp} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

is adjoint to

$$g^* f_{\sharp} p_{2*} M \simeq p_{1\sharp} p_2^* p_{2*} M \longrightarrow p_{1\sharp} M.$$

The final arrow is the counit for p_2 .

The functors g_* and p_{2*} preserve colimits. So they have further right adjoints, denoted $g^\sharp$ and $p_2^\sharp$. For any map a with this adjoint, put

$$\sigma_a = a^\sharp \mathbf{1}.$$

Note that this notation refers to a right adjoint of a_* , not of $a_!$.

Theorem A.1. *The map δ_G is an equivalence. Its right adjoint transformation is the equivalence*

$$p_1^* g^\sharp Y \xrightarrow{\sim} p_2^\sharp f^* Y \quad (Y \in \text{SH}(S)).$$

In particular,

$$p_1^* \sigma_g \simeq \sigma_{p_2}.$$

Proof. We follow the comparison-square argument of [GH23, Proposition 6.13], using Theorem 5.2. That theorem identifies the continuous direct image. We first give an argument with compact dualizable coefficients that allows us to use the ordinary direct image; this plays the role of the argument in [GH23, Lemma 6.14].

Let $A \in \text{SH}(BG_S)$ be compact and dualizable. Its dual DA is also compact: the duality identities exhibit it as a retract of $DA \otimes A \otimes DA$, and tensoring with a dualizable object preserves compact objects. We claim that

$$f_*(A \otimes -) : \text{SH}(BG_S) \longrightarrow \text{SH}(S)$$

preserves colimits. Its left adjoint is $DA \otimes f^*(-)$. For a compact generator $v_{\sharp} \mathbf{1}_V$ of $\text{SH}(S)$, with $v : V \rightarrow S$ smooth, let $v_G : BG_V \rightarrow BG_S$ be its base change. Smooth base change and the projection formula give

$$DA \otimes f^*(v_{\sharp} \mathbf{1}_V) \simeq (v_G)_{\sharp} v_G^* DA.$$

This is compact by Lemma 2.1. Thus $DA \otimes f^*(-)$ preserves compact objects. So $f_*(A \otimes -)$, as its right adjoint, preserves all colimits.

For compact N , the object $A \otimes N$ is compact, so Theorem 5.2 and Lemma 2.3 give

$$\nu_f(A \otimes N) : f_{\sharp}(A \otimes N \otimes \mu_f) \xrightarrow{\sim} f_*(A \otimes N). \quad (\text{A.3})$$

Both sides preserve colimits in N , so this equivalence holds for every $N \in \text{SH}(BG_S)$. The same argument applies to $p_1 : BG_U \rightarrow U$.

We may express arbitrary coefficients using such objects. Choose a faithful representation $G \hookrightarrow GL_m$, and put

$$j : (GL_m/G)_S \longrightarrow BG_S, \quad A = j_{\sharp} \mathbf{1}.$$

As explained in Section 2, this smooth atlas has Nisnevich local sections. The object A is compact. It is also dualizable by Proposition 3.1. The motives of the terms of its Čech nerve are

$$A_n = A^{\otimes(n+1)} \quad (n \geq 0).$$

They are compact and dualizable. Descent for this atlas gives

$$\text{colim}_{[n] \in \Delta^{\text{op}}} A_n \simeq \mathbf{1}_{BG_S}, \quad M \simeq \text{colim}_{[n] \in \Delta^{\text{op}}} (p_2^* A_n \otimes M) \quad (M \in \text{SH}(BG_U)). \quad (\text{A.4})$$

Here Δ is the simplex category. The objects $p_2^* A_n$ are again compact and dualizable.

We now compare the mixed exchange with the Adams maps. Theorem 3.4 makes μ_f invertible, and smooth base change in its diagonal definition gives $\mu_{p_1} \simeq p_2^* \mu_f$. For $a = f, p_1$, write the ordinary norm in the form

$$t_a(N) = \nu_a(N \otimes \mu_a^{-1}) : a_{\sharp} N \longrightarrow a_*(N \otimes \mu_a^{-1}).$$

For every $M \in \text{SH}(BG_U)$, there is a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f_{\sharp} p_{2*} M & \xrightarrow{\delta_G(M)} & g_{\sharp} p_{1\sharp} M \\ t_f(p_{2*} M) \downarrow & & \downarrow g_{\sharp} t_{p_1}(M) \\ f_*(p_{2*} M \otimes \mu_f^{-1}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & g_* p_{1*}(M \otimes \mu_{p_1}^{-1}). \end{array} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

The bottom equivalence is the projection formula for the invertible object μ_f^{-1} , followed by $f_* p_{2*} \simeq g_* p_{1*}$. Apply the square to $M = p_2^* A_n \otimes N$. The dualizable projection formula gives

$$p_{2*} M \simeq A_n \otimes p_{2*} N.$$

Consequently both vertical arrows are equivalences by (A.3), applied over S and U and with the inverse twists included in the coefficient. Thus δ_G is an equivalence on every $p_2^* A_n \otimes N$. Note that the functors g_* and p_{2*} preserve colimits. Hence both functors in (A.2) preserve colimits. The Čech resolution (A.4) proves that δ_G is an equivalence for every coefficient.

For the final statements, the right adjoints of $f_{\sharp} p_{2*}$ and $g_{\sharp} p_{1\sharp}$ are $p_2^{\sharp} f^*$ and $p_1^{\sharp} g^{\sharp}$, respectively. The right adjoint transformation is therefore an equivalence

$$p_1^{\sharp} g^{\sharp} Y \xrightarrow{\sim} p_2^{\sharp} f^* Y.$$

Setting $Y = \mathbf{1}_S$ gives $p_1^{\sharp} \sigma_g \simeq \sigma_{p_2}$. □

APPENDIX B. INVERTIBILITY OF THE TWIST IN POSITIVE CHARACTERISTIC

We now remove the characteristic zero hypothesis from twist invertibility. This argument uses a compactification of the group.

Lemma B.1 (A compactification criterion). *Let J be a smooth affine linearly reductive group over a field. Let U be a smooth J -scheme. Suppose U has a smooth projective J -equivariant compactification X . Suppose the reduced boundary is a finite union*

$$D = X \setminus U = D_1 \cup \cdots \cup D_m$$

of J -stable closed subschemes. Assume every nonempty intersection $D_I = \bigcap_{i \in I} D_i$, for $\emptyset \neq I \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$, is smooth and proper over the field. Assume these schemes are J -quasiprojective. Then the suspension spectrum of U_+ is dualizable in the genuine category. The representable motive

$$[U/J] \longrightarrow BJ$$

is also dualizable in the lisse category.

Proof. Write $q : X \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec} k$, $u : U \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec} k$, and $d : D \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec} k$. Keep the actual equivariant Thom coefficient $\Theta = \operatorname{Th}(T_{X/k})$. Smooth proper ambidexterity implies that $q_*\Theta$ is dualizable. It also implies that

$$(D_I \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec} k)_*(\Theta|_{D_I})$$

is dualizable. Indeed, for a smooth proper map a and a dualizable coefficient C , closed adjunction and the proper projection formula give

$$\underline{\operatorname{Hom}}(a_{\sharp}C, Z) \simeq a_*(DC \otimes a^*Z) \simeq a_*DC \otimes Z.$$

Thus $a_{\sharp}C$ is dualizable. The formula $a_* = a_{\sharp}(- \otimes \operatorname{Th}(-T_a))$ proves the assertion for a_* as well.

Proper excision expresses $d_*(\Theta|_D)$ by finitely many fibers and finite sums of these objects. More explicitly, for a union $A \cup B$ of two closed subschemes, use the proper cover $A \amalg B \rightarrow A \cup B$. It is an isomorphism away from $A \cap B$. The resulting proper-excision square gives the fiber sequence

$$(A \cup B)_*(\Theta|_{A \cup B}) \longrightarrow A_*(\Theta|_A) \oplus B_*(\Theta|_B) \longrightarrow (A \cap B)_*(\Theta|_{A \cap B}),$$

where each subscript denotes its structure map to $\operatorname{Spec} k$. Induction on the number of components proves the assertion. Dualizable objects are closed under these finite operations.

Localization on X , followed by $q_* = q_!$, now gives

$$u_{\sharp}\mathbf{1} \longrightarrow q_*\Theta \longrightarrow d_*(\Theta|_D).$$

The first term has this form because $u_!\operatorname{Th}(T_{U/k}) = u_{\sharp}\mathbf{1}$. It is dualizable since the other two terms are dualizable. The lisse case is similar, whose proof uses the representable six operations over BJ . $\square$

Lemma B.2 (A boundary preserved by the finite symmetries). *Let T be a torus over k , and let F be a finite étale group acting on T by group automorphisms. There is a smooth projective compactification $T \subset X$ on which $T \rtimes F$ acts. Its boundary has a finite decomposition into $T \rtimes F$ -stable smooth proper divisors whose nonempty intersections are smooth and proper. Moreover, X has an ample $T \rtimes F$ -linearized line bundle.*

Proof. We first construct the compactification over a splitting field, keeping track of both the finite symmetries and the Galois action. We then arrange the boundary into invariant smooth divisors and descend the construction to k .

Step 1: combine the finite symmetries and the Galois action. Choose a finite Galois extension L/k splitting both T and F . Put

$$\Gamma = \text{Gal}(L/k), \quad F_0 = F(L), \quad N = X_*(T_L).$$

The action of F on T gives an action of F_0 on N . Because the original action is defined over k , this action is compatible with the Galois actions on F_0 and N . Thus $F_0 \rtimes \Gamma$ acts on N . Let

$$A = \text{im}(F_0 \rtimes \Gamma \longrightarrow \text{GL}(N)).$$

This is a finite group. We will choose the toric construction to be invariant under A , so that it respects all the symmetries needed for descent.

Step 2: choose a smooth projective toric compactification with separated boundary components. Recall that a fan in $N_{\mathbb{R}} = N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$ is a finite collection of rational polyhedral cones, closed under taking faces, such that two cones meet along a common face. A fan specifies how affine toric charts are glued together.

The construction of Colliot-Thélène, Harari, and Skorobogatov gives a smooth complete projective A -invariant fan Σ with the following property:

$$\rho, a\rho \subseteq \sigma \implies a\rho = \rho \quad (a \in A, \rho \in \Sigma(1), \sigma \in \Sigma). \quad (\text{B.1})$$

Here $\Sigma(1)$ denotes the set of one-dimensional cones, called rays. Thus two distinct rays in the same A -orbit never lie in a common cone. For the construction, see [CTHS05, Theorem 1, Proposition 2, and the proof of Proposition 3]. Proposition 2 supplies the separation property, and the proof of Proposition 3 verifies that it is preserved while making the fan smooth.

Let $Y = X_{\Sigma, L}$ be the associated toric variety. It is a smooth projective L -scheme containing T_L as a dense open subscheme. The action of T_L by translations extends to Y . Functoriality of the toric construction also extends the F_0 -action and the semilinear Γ -action. Their compatibility is inherited from their actions on T_L .

We recall explicitly the boundary geometry that will be used. A smooth cone of dimension d is generated by d members of a basis of N . Its affine chart consequently has coordinate ring

$$L[x_1, \dots, x_d, x_{d+1}^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_r^{\pm 1}],$$

and its boundary is the union of the coordinate hyperplanes $x_1 = 0, \dots, x_d = 0$. Globally, the boundary prime divisors E_ρ are indexed by the rays $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$. A collection of these divisors can meet only when their rays belong to a common cone. On the corresponding charts, their intersections are obtained by setting distinct coordinates equal to zero. In particular, every such nonempty intersection is smooth. These coordinate descriptions work over L in any characteristic.

Step 3: group the boundary components into invariant smooth divisors. For each A -orbit $O \subseteq \Sigma(1)$, define

$$D_{O, L} = \bigcup_{\rho \in O} E_\rho.$$

The divisors occurring in this union are pairwise disjoint. Indeed, if E_ρ met $E_{a\rho}$, their rays would belong to a common cone, and (B.1) would force $a\rho = \rho$. Thus $D_{O, L}$ is a disjoint union of smooth divisors. It is therefore smooth, and it is proper because it is closed in Y .

These $D_{O, L}$ are stable under translations by T_L , under F_0 , and under the semilinear Galois action. They cover $Y \setminus T_L$.

We also check the intersections required in Lemma B.1. For distinct orbits $O_1, \dots, O_s$, there is a decomposition

$$D_{O_1, L} \cap \dots \cap D_{O_s, L} = \coprod_{\substack{\rho_i \in O_i \\ 1 \leq i \leq s}} (E_{\rho_1} \cap \dots \cap E_{\rho_s}),$$

with empty terms omitted. The union is disjoint since two different choices differ in some orbit O_i . Each term is smooth by the coordinate description above. Hence every nonempty intersection of the $D_{O, L}$ is smooth and proper.

Step 4: construct a linearized ample line bundle and descend to k . Choose an ample line bundle $\mathcal{L}_0$ on Y . Since T_L is a split torus, its coordinate ring is a Laurent polynomial ring and $\text{Pic}(T_L) = 0$. A trivialization of $\mathcal{L}_0|_{T_L}$ therefore gives a rational section of $\mathcal{L}_0$ whose divisor B_0 is supported on $Y \setminus T_L$. Thus

$$\mathcal{L}_0 \simeq \mathcal{O}_Y(B_0), \quad B_0 = \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} b_\rho E_\rho.$$

In particular, B_0 is a torus-invariant Cartier divisor.

The lattice action of A gives L -automorphisms of Y . Set

$$B = \sum_{a \in A} a^* B_0.$$

Then B is invariant under A and T_L , and

$$\mathcal{O}_Y(B) \simeq \bigotimes_{a \in A} a^* \mathcal{L}_0$$

is ample. B is also invariant under the semilinear Γ -action since its permutation of the boundary divisors factors through A .

Local sections of $\mathcal{O}_Y(B)$ are rational functions f with $\text{div}(f) + B \geq 0$, together with zero. Invariance of B ensures that pullback preserves this condition. For the action and projection $\mu, p_2 : (T_L \rtimes F_0) \times_L Y \rightarrow Y$, the equality $\mu^* B = p_2^* B$ therefore gives

$$\mu^* \mathcal{O}_Y(B) \simeq p_2^* \mathcal{O}_Y(B).$$

Composition of pullbacks gives the cocycle identity, so this is a $T_L \rtimes F_0$ -linearization. The same construction for Γ gives Galois descent data compatible with this linearization, again by functoriality of pullback. See [The26, Tags 03LE and 0CDQ].

Galois descent for the projective variety Y , as in [CTHS05, proof of Corollary 1], now gives a compactification $T \subset X$ over k . The group action, the invariant divisors $D_{O, L}$, and the linearized line bundle descend as well. Write $D_O \subset X$ and $\mathcal{L}$ for their descents. Smoothness, properness, and ampleness can be checked after the field extension L/k . Thus X is smooth and projective, $\mathcal{L}$ is ample and $T \rtimes F$ -linearized, and

$$X \setminus T = \bigcup_O D_O$$

is a union of $T \rtimes F$ -stable smooth proper divisors whose nonempty intersections are smooth and proper. This proves all the assertions. $\square$

Proposition B.3 (A compactification with both group actions). *Suppose G is a smooth affine linearly reductive group fitting into an exact sequence*

$$1 \longrightarrow T \longrightarrow G \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow 1,$$

where T is a torus and F is finite étale. Then G , with the action $(a, b) \cdot g = agb^{-1}$, satisfies Lemma B.1 for $J = G \times G$.

Proof. Since T is commutative, conjugation on T factors through F . Apply Lemma B.2 to this action. Let X be the resulting compactification and define

$$\overline{G} = G \times^T X.$$

It is a bundle over the finite étale scheme $G/T = F$. Its open subscheme $G \times^T T$ identifies with G by $[g, t] \mapsto gt$.

Left multiplication acts on the first coordinate. Write c_h for the extension to X of conjugation by h . Right multiplication extends by

$$[g, x] \cdot h = [gh, c_{h^{-1}}(x)].$$

To check well-definedness, recall the relation $[gt, x] = [g, tx]$. Since $h^{-1}th \in T$ and $c_{h^{-1}}(tx) = (h^{-1}th)c_{h^{-1}}(x)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} [gt, x] \cdot h &= [gth, c_{h^{-1}}(x)] \\ &= [gh, (h^{-1}th)c_{h^{-1}}(x)] \\ &= [gh, c_{h^{-1}}(tx)] = [g, tx] \cdot h. \end{aligned}$$

Using inverse right multiplication for the second factor therefore gives

$$(a, b) \cdot [g, x] = [agb^{-1}, c_b(x)],$$

extending the required action $(a, b) \cdot g = agb^{-1}$ on G .

Pulling back $\overline{G} \rightarrow F$ along the T -torsor $G \rightarrow F$ gives

$$G \times_F \overline{G} \simeq G \times_k X.$$

The projection to G is smooth and proper because X/k is. These properties descend to $\overline{G} \rightarrow F$ by [The26, Tag 02YJ]. Since F/k is finite étale, $\overline{G}$ is smooth and proper over k .

Let $\mathcal{L}$ be the ample linearized line bundle from Lemma B.2. Its T -linearization gives the associated line bundle $\overline{\mathcal{L}} = G \times^T \mathcal{L}$ on $\overline{G}$. The compatible lifts $\tilde{c}_b$ of conjugation give a $G \times G$ -linearization by

$$(a, b) \cdot [g, v] = [agb^{-1}, \tilde{c}_b(v)].$$

Well-definedness follows from the same calculation as for points.

Over the cover $G \rightarrow F$, this line bundle becomes $\mathrm{pr}_X^* \mathcal{L}$, which is relatively ample over G . Relative ampleness descends by [The26, Tag 0D2P]. Since F is affine, $\overline{\mathcal{L}}$ is therefore ample on $\overline{G}$. Properness now implies projectivity [The26, Tag 0B44]. A sufficiently high tensor power of $\overline{\mathcal{L}}$ gives an equivariant projective embedding, so $\overline{G}$ is also $G \times G$ -quasiprojective.

The boundary pieces are $G \times^T D_O$. They are invariant under both actions. Their nonempty intersections are $G \times^T (\cap_O D_O)$. They are smooth and proper by torsor descent and the finite étale base F . The restricted ample linearization proves their equivariant quasi-projectivity as well. These are all the hypotheses of Lemma B.1. $\square$

Theorem B.4 (Positive-characteristic twist invertibility). *Let k have characteristic $p > 0$, and let G/k be smooth, affine, and linearly reductive. Let S be smooth and quasiprojective over k , with trivial G -action. For $f : BG_S \rightarrow S$, the object $\Delta_{\sharp} \mathbf{1}$ is dualizable and*

$$\mu_f = q_{1*} \Delta_{\sharp} \mathbf{1} \quad \text{is invertible in } \mathrm{SH}(BG_S).$$

Its inverse is $q_{1\sharp} D(\Delta_{\sharp} \mathbf{1})$. No splitting assumption and no inversion of p are required.

Proof. Nagata's classification says that G° is of multiplicative type and that $|\pi_0(G)(\bar{k})|$ is prime to p . For the statement over an arbitrary field, see [HR15, Definition 1.1 and Theorem 1.2]. Since G is smooth, G° is a torus. Its quotient is finite étale. Proposition B.3 and Lemma B.1 therefore apply.

The quotient of G , with its left-right action, by $G \times G$ is BG . The resulting morphism to $B(G \times G)$ is the diagonal. Thus the lisse conclusion of Lemma B.1 is precisely dualizability of $\Delta_{\sharp}1$. Pullback gives the same statement over S . Theorem 3.4 now proves the stated formula for the inverse. $\square$

The theorem proves invertibility of the diagonal twist. An Adams norm equivalence in that generality requires a separate argument.

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