Descent in algebraic K-theory and a conjecture of Ausoni-Rognes

Clausen, Dustin; Mathew, Akhil; Naumann, Niko; Noel, Justin

Published in: Journal of the European Mathematical Society

DOI: 10.4171/JEMS/942

Publication date: 2020

Document version: Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

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Received January 6, 2017

Abstract. Let $A \to B$ be a $G$-Galois extension of rings, or more generally of $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring spectra in the sense of Rognes. A basic question in algebraic $K$-theory asks how close the map $K(A) \to K(B)^{hG}$ is to being an equivalence, i.e., how close algebraic $K$-theory is to satisfying Galois descent. An elementary argument with the transfer shows that this equivalence is true rationally in most cases of interest. Motivated by the classical descent theorem of Thomason, one also expects such a result after periodic localization.

We formulate and prove a general result which enables one to promote rational descent statements as above into descent statements after periodic localization. This reduces the localized descent problem to establishing an elementary condition on $K_0(\mathbb{Q})$. As applications, we prove various descent results in the periodically localized $K$-theory, $TC$, $THH$, etc. of structured ring spectra, and verify several cases of a conjecture of Ausoni and Rognes.

Keywords. Algebraic $K$-theory, descent, Galois extensions, structured ring spectra, chromatic homotopy theory

1. Introduction

1.1. Motivation

Let $X$ be a noetherian scheme. A subtle and important invariant of $X$ is given by the algebraic $K$-theory groups $\{K_n(X)\}_{n \geq 0}$. As $X$ varies, the groups $\{K_n(X)\}$ behave something like a cohomology theory in $X$. For example, they form a contravariant functor in $X$ and there is an analog of the classical Mayer–Vietoris sequence thanks to the localization properties of algebraic $K$-theory [TT90, Thm. 10.3]. A highbrow formulation of this
property is that the groups \( \{ K_n(X) \} \) arise as the homotopy groups of a spectrum \( K(X) \), and that the contravariant functor

\[
K(-) : \text{Sch}^{\text{op}} \to \text{Sp}_{\geq 0}
\]

forms a sheaf of \textit{connective spectra} on the Zariski site of \( X \).\(^1\)

As is well-known, however, the Zariski topology of \( X \) is too coarse to have a strong analogy with algebraic topology: a more appropriate topology is given by the étale topology. One might hope that \( K \) is a sheaf (i.e., behaves ‘like a cohomology theory’) for the étale topology; if so, one could then hope for a local-to-global spectral sequence (an analog of the Atiyah–Hirzebruch spectral sequence for topological \( K \)-theory) beginning with étale cohomology and ultimately converging to algebraic \( K \)-theory. Indeed, the convergence properties of such a spectral sequence are the subject of the Quillen–Lichtenbaum conjecture [Lic73, Qui75], which is a consequence of the Rost–Voevodsky norm residue theorem (see [Kol15] for a recent survey).

The problem is that \( K \)-theory is not a sheaf for the étale topology. If \( E \to F \) is a \( G \)-Galois extension of fields, one has a \( G \)-action on \( K(F) \) and a canonical map \( K(E) \to K(F)^{hG} \), \(^2\) but this need not be an equivalence, contradicting étale descent. In fact, since algebraic \( K \)-theory satisfies Nisnevich descent (cf. [Nis89] and [TT90, Thm. 10.8]), the failure of descent along Galois extensions of commutative rings is the \textit{only} obstruction to satisfying étale descent [Lur11, Cor. 4.24].

In the foundational paper [Tho85] and in the later extension [TT90], Thomason showed that these problems disappear after a localization, after which maps of the form (1.1) become equivalences. Specifically, let \( X \) be a scheme where a fixed prime number \( \ell \) is invertible and suppose \( X \) contains the \( \ell \)th roots of unity. If \( \ell \geq 5 \) (as we assume for simplicity), there is a canonical element \( \beta \in \pi_2(K(X)/\ell) \) called the \textit{Bott element}. Under these assumptions, \( K(X)/\ell \) inherits the structure of a ring spectrum up to homotopy and one can form the localization \( (K(X)/\ell)[\beta^{-1}] \).

**Theorem 1.2** (Thomason [Tho85, Thm. 2.45] and [TT90, Thm. 11.5]). \textit{Suppose \( X \) is a noetherian scheme of finite Krull dimension over \( \mathbb{Z}[1/\ell, \mu_\ell] \), satisfying Thomason’s technical hypotheses on the existence of ‘Tate–Tsne filtrations’ of uniformly bounded length on the residue fields.\(^3\) Then the functor \( Y \mapsto (K(Y)/\ell)[\beta^{-1}] \) is a sheaf of spectra on the small étale site of \( X \). Moreover, there exists a descent spectral sequence}

\[
E_2^{s,2t} = H_\text{ét}^s(X, (\overline{\alpha_2} K/\ell)[\beta^{-1}]) \cong H_\text{ét}^s(X, \mathbb{Z}/\ell(t)) \implies \pi_{2t-s}(K(X)/\ell)[\beta^{-1}].
\]

*The differentials run \( d_n : E_n^{s,t} \to E_n^{s+n,t+n-1} \).*\(^3\)

---

\(^1\) To obtain a sheaf of spectra, one has to work with the non-connective version \( \mathbb{K} \) of \( K \)-theory.


\(^3\) This implies that the residue fields of \( X \) have uniformly bounded \( \ell \)-torsion Galois cohomological dimension. To the authors’ knowledge, no counterexample to the converse implication is known.
Thomason observed that there is another construction of Bott inverted $K$-theory \cite[§A.14]{Tho85} that makes no reference to Bott elements. One can first form mod $\ell$ $K$-theory by smashing with the Moore spectrum $S/\ell$ and then obtain Bott-periodic $K$-theory by inverting the Adams self-map $v$ of the Moore spectrum. In the setting above we have an equivalence:

$$(K(\mathcal{S})/\ell)[\beta^{-1}] \simeq K(X) \otimes S/\ell[v^{-1}].$$

Now if we invert those maps which become an equivalence after smashing with $T(1) := S/\ell[v^{-1}]$, we obtain a localization functor $L_{T(1)}$. It follows from Thomason’s theorem that $L_{T(1)}K(\mathcal{S})$ satisfies étale descent under the above hypotheses.

The main result of this paper is a generalization of this statement below to the world of structured ring spectra. In particular, we prove the following result, a derived version of finite flat descent of telescopically localized $K$-theory.

**Theorem 1.3.** Let $A$ be an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring spectrum and let $B$ be an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-$A$-algebra such that $\pi_*(B)$ is finite and faithfully flat as a $\pi_*(A)$-module. Then after telescopic localization $L_{T(n)}$ (at any implicit prime and height $n$), algebraic $K$-theory satisfies descent along $A \to B$. That is, one can recover $L_{T(n)}K(A)$ as the homotopy limit

$$L_{T(n)}K(A) \simeq \text{Tot}(L_{T(n)}K(B) \Rightarrow L_{T(n)}K(B \otimes_A B) \Rightarrow \cdots).$$

Our methods also apply to certain generalizations of finite flat extensions, such as the Galois extensions of Rognes \cite{Rog08}. We describe our results further below.

### 1.2. Extending Thomason’s rational descent argument

As the above notation indicates, there is an infinite family $\{L_{T(n)}\}$ of such telescopic localization functors indexed over the integers $n \geq 0$ and primes $\ell$. When $n = 0$, $T(0)$-equivalences are precisely rational equivalences (for every prime $\ell$). Thomason observed that proving the rational analog of Theorem 1.2 is actually quite easy and reduces to a transfer argument for finite Galois extensions \cite[Thm. 2.15]{Tho85}.

We will show that Thomason’s argument for the rational case actually implies étale descent for $L_{T(1)}K(\mathcal{S})$ by exploiting the fact that the algebraic $K$-theory of commutative rings does not just take values in homotopy commutative ring spectra, but rather in (vastly more structured) $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring spectra. In this setting we can apply the May nilpotence conjecture \cite{MNN15}.

Since Thomason’s argument is so simple and central to the motivation of this paper, we will recall it in a modernized form. Consider the case of a $G$-Galois extension of fields $A \to B$. Using techniques of Merling \cite{Mer17}, Barwick \cite{Bar17}, and Barwick–Glasman–Shah \cite{BGS15}, one constructs an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-algebra $R = K(B; G)$ in the $\infty$-category of $G$-spectra such that for any subgroup $H \leq G$, we have $R^H = K(B; G)^H = K(B^hH)$. The descent comparison map now becomes the classical comparison map

$$K(A) \Rightarrow R^G \Rightarrow R^hG = K(B)^hG$$

(1.4)
from fixed points to homotopy fixed points. It is a general fact about $G$-spectra that the fiber of this comparison map is a module over the cofiber $C = K(A)/K(B)_{hG}$ of the transfer map

$$K(B)_{hG} \to K(A),$$

which arises from restriction of scalars along $A \to B$. The ring spectrum $C$ has an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-structure: in the language of equivariant stable homotopy theory, we have $C = (R \otimes \tilde{E}G)^G$. Now for Galois extensions of fields, the induced map

$$K_0(B) \to K_0(A),$$

is the map $\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{|G|} \mathbb{Z}$. It follows that $\pi_0 C \simeq \mathbb{Z}/|G|$, so that $C$ is in particular rationally trivial. We use the $C$-module structure on the fiber of (1.4) to obtain Thomason’s equivalences:

$$K(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \cong (K(B)_{hG}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \cong (K(B) \otimes \mathbb{Q})_{hG}.$$  

These equivalences are direct consequences of the ring structures and the rational surjectivity of (1.5). Moreover, the equivalences in (1.6) imply that the rationalized transfer map $K(B)_{hG} \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to K(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is an equivalence, which in turn implies the surjectivity in the rationalization of (1.5). So the rational surjectivity of (1.5) is a necessary and sufficient condition for the descent equivalences in (1.6).

We now build on Thomason’s argument by using the $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-structure on $C$. The proof of the May conjecture from [MNN15] says the rational triviality of $C$ is equivalent to the triviality of $LT_C$ for every telescopic localization of $C$. It follows that the rational surjectivity of the transfer is equivalent to the $LT(0) = \mathbb{Q}$-equivalences in (1.6), which are, in turn, equivalent to those equivalences after we replace $LT(0)$ with any telescopic localization.

1.3. Methods

In order to consider non-Galois extensions, we will not use the technology of equivariant algebraic $K$-theory or the language of $G$-spectra in this paper. Instead we will work with the symmetric monoidal stable $\infty$-category $\text{Mot}_A$ of noncommutative $A$-linear motives developed in [BGT13, BGT14, HSS17] as a replacement for the equivariant stable homotopy category. We will now include a brief sketch of our methods.

By construction, noncommutative motives form the universal stable $\infty$-category for studying weakly additive invariants (see Definition 3.10) such as $K$-theory, $THH$, or $TC$. To be more specific, let $E$ be such a functor valued in spectra. Then the restriction of $E$ to a functor on commutative $A$-algebras canonically factorizes as $\text{CAlg}(A) \xrightarrow{[\cdot]} \text{Mot}_A \xrightarrow{\tilde{E}} \text{Sp}$, where $[\cdot]$ takes tensor products of $A$-algebras to tensor products in $\text{Mot}_A$ and $\tilde{E}$ is an exact functor uniquely determined by $E$. This allows us to restrict our attention to exact functors out of motives.

Fix $B \in \text{CAlg}(A)$. Consider the full subcategory $\mathcal{I} \subset \text{Mot}_A$ of all those $M \in \text{Mot}_A$ for which the augmented cosimplicial object (in which we have suppressed the codegeneracies)

$$M \to M \otimes [B] \Rightarrow M \otimes [B] \otimes [B] \Rightarrow \cdots$$


becomes a limit diagram after applying any exact functor. Since $I$ is a $\otimes$-ideal, we know that the monoidal unit $[A]$ belongs to $I$ precisely when the symmetric monoidal Verdier quotient $\text{Mot}_A/I$ is trivial, which is, in turn, equivalent to the triviality of the ring spectrum $R' = \text{Hom}_{\text{Mot}_A/I}([A], [A])$. This ring spectrum will play the same role as $C$ did in Thomason’s argument above. Since $R'$ is defined as the endomorphisms of the unit in a symmetric monoidal $\infty$-category, $R'$ is canonically an $E_\infty$-ring.

Using the universal properties of $K$-theory we obtain a ring map $K_0(A) \to \pi_0 R'$ which, since $[B]$ belongs to $I$, sends anything in the image of a ‘transfer map’ $K_0(B) \to K_0(A)$ (which makes sense if there is a morphism $[B] \to [A]$) to zero. In particular, if there is a surjective transfer map $K_0(B) \to K_0(A)$, then $[A] \in I$.

For our localized descent results we want to show that $[A]$ lies in $I$ ‘up to telescopic localization’, which will be equivalent to asking for the desired equivalences

$$L_T \tilde{E}([A]) \tilde{\to} L_T \text{Tot}(\tilde{E}([B]^{\otimes^*+1})) \tilde{\to} \text{Tot}(L_T \tilde{E}([B]^{\otimes^*+1}))$$

for any exact functor $\tilde{E}$ and any telescopic localization $L_T$. This will be formalized in Section 2 by saying that $[A]$ lies in the $\varepsilon$-enlargement $I_\varepsilon$ of $I$.

To see that $[A]$ lies in $I_\varepsilon$, we no longer need to check the triviality of $R'$. Instead, we need to check the triviality of each of the telescopic localizations of $R'$. Since $R'$ is an $E_\infty$-ring spectrum, the solution to May’s conjecture $\cite{MNN15}$ implies that this condition is equivalent to the rational triviality of $\pi_0(R')$. We can now argue as above and see that this condition follows from the existence of a rationally surjective transfer map $K_0(B) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$.

1.4. The $K$-theory of structured ring spectra and a conjecture of Ausoni and Rognes

The above argument shows that one can drop some of Thomason’s technical hypotheses and still obtain étale descent for $L_{T(n)} K(\dash)$, for every $n \geq 0$ and implicit prime $\ell$. On the one hand, when $n \geq 2$, a result of Mitchell $\cite{Mit90}$ shows $L_{T(n)} K(X)$ is trivial for every scheme $X$, so our argument provides no information. On the other hand, the arguments above are very robust and one can hope that they will generalize to other contexts.

Waldhausen $\cite{Wal84}$ proposed such a context, namely that the $K$-theory of rings could be extended to ‘brave new rings’ (now called structured ring spectra). This proposal has been realized in the work of many people (cf., e.g., $\cite{EKMM97, BGT13}$) and numerous tools have been developed for this generalization. This has led to deep calculations in certain important cases. We refer to $\cite{Rog14}$ for a recent survey. Note in particular that the conclusion of Mitchell’s theorem entirely fails for the $K$-theory of ring spectra.

To further extend the analogy with algebra, Rognes $\cite{Rog08}$ formulated a notion of a Galois extension of $E_\infty$-ring spectra generalizing the classical notion in commutative algebra. A fundamental example of such an extension is the complexification map $KO \to KU$ from real to complex topological $K$-theory. There are higher chromatic analogs of this example coming from Lubin–Tate spectra and the theory of topological modular forms.

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4 To be precise, one should first pass to suitably small subcategories before taking this quotient.
In this setting, Ausoni and Rognes made the following descent conjecture, which we can view as the higher chromatic analog of the statement of Theorem 1.2:

**Conjecture 1.7** (Ausoni and Rognes [AR08]). Let \( A \rightarrow B \) be a \( K(n) \)-local \( G \)-Galois extension of \( \mathbb{E}_\infty \)-rings. Let \( T(n+1) \) be a telescope of a \( v_{n+1} \)-self map of a type \( (n+1) \)-complex. Then the map

\[
T(n + 1) \otimes K(A) \rightarrow T(n + 1) \otimes K(B)^hG
\]

is an equivalence.

The following main result, which is proven in the body of the paper as Theorem 5.1, will imply several important cases of Conjecture 1.7, but also applies to non-Galois extensions.

**Theorem 1.8.** Suppose \( A \rightarrow B \) is a morphism of \( \mathbb{E}_\infty \)-rings such that \( B \) is a perfect \( A \)-module and such that the rationalized restriction of scalars map \( K_0(B) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \) is surjective. Let \( E(\cdot) \) be either algebraic \( K \)-theory \( K(\cdot) \), nonconnective algebraic \( K \)-theory \( \mathbb{K}(\cdot) \), topological Hochschild homology \( THH(\cdot) \), or topological cyclic homology \( TC(\cdot) \) and let \( L_T \) denote one of the following periodic localization functors: \( L_{T(n)} \), \( L_{K(n)} \), \( L_{f_n} \), or \( L_n \) (taken at an implicit prime \( \ell \) for some \( n \geq 0 \)). Then the map

\[
E(A) \rightarrow \text{Tot} \left( E(B) \Rightarrow E(B \otimes_A B) \Rightarrow \cdots \right)
\]

becomes an equivalence after \( L_T \)-localization (which can be performed either inside or outside the totalization). Moreover, the associated \( \text{Tot}/\check{\text{Cech}} \) spectral sequence collapses at a finite page with a horizontal vanishing line.\(^5\)

In particular, if \( A \rightarrow B \) is a \( G \)-Galois extension satisfying the above hypothesis on \( K_0(\cdot) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \), then the Ausoni–Rognes Conjecture 1.7 holds for this extension. In this case, the associated spectral sequence is the homotopy fixed point spectral sequence:

\[
H^s(G; \pi_t L_T E(B)) \Rightarrow \pi_{t-s} L_T E(A).
\]

Theorem 1.8 reduces the localized descent problem to a question about \( K_0(\cdot) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \). This condition is relatively accessible and can be checked in many examples of interest:

**Theorem 1.10.** The hypotheses of Theorem 1.8 are satisfied for the following maps of \( \mathbb{E}_\infty \)-ring spectra:

- Any finite étale cover \( A \rightarrow B \) (see Proposition 5.4 for a more general condition).
- The complexification maps of topological \( K \)-theory spectra: \( KO \rightarrow KU \) or \( ko \rightarrow ku \) (Examples 5.9 and 5.30).
- The \( G \)-Galois extensions \( E_n^hG \rightarrow E_n \) where \( G \subset \mathbb{G}_n \) is a finite subgroup of the extended Morava stabilizer group (Corollary B.4).\(^6\)

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\(^5\) Here we are following the standard convention for drawing spectral sequences with Adams indexing; the \( y \)-axis indexes the filtration degree \( s \) and the \( x \)-axis indexes the total degree \( t - s \).

\(^6\) We refer to [HMS17, Sec. 3.1] for a proof that this is a global extension.
• Any finite $G$-Galois extension of the following variations on topological modular forms: $\text{TMF}[1/n], \text{Tmf}_0(n)$, or $\text{Tmf}_1(n)$ (Theorems 5.24 and 5.27), where $n \geq 1$.
• The extension $\text{tmf}[1/3] \to \text{tmf}_1(3)$ of connective topological modular forms (Example 5.31).

For extensions defined by certain higher real $K$-theories one has sharper results (see Theorem 5.10).

1.5. Further remarks

In the algebraic $K$-theory of connective ring spectra, the theory of trace methods is a fundamental tool. Using it, one can try to answer the above question by combining Thomason’s results together with comparisons with topological cyclic homology. However, the most interesting Galois extensions arise from nonconnective ring spectra (in fact, all Galois extensions of connective ring spectra can be determined in terms of pure algebra by [Mat16a, Thm. 6.17] and [MM15, Ex. 5.5]). As a result, our approach in this paper is completely different.

We also emphasize that our methods do not recover Thomason’s spectral sequence, whose $E_2$-term is the sheaf cohomology. The convergence of that spectral sequence requires étale hyperdescent, rather than the descent result we prove. It seems to us that any hyperdescent statement for nonrational localizations will require additional tools. Similarly, we cannot treat the case of a pro-Galois extension with profinite Galois group.

However, if we ignore the issue of sheaf vs. hypersheaf, then our methods show that none of the technical hypotheses on $X$ imposed in Thomason’s theorem are actually necessary. Thus, we do obtain new descent results even in the algebraic $K$-theory of discrete rings; see also Example 5.5.

Finally, we remark that another crucial aspect of Thomason’s spectral sequence is the identification of the étale sheafified homotopy groups of $K/\ell(\beta^{-1})$ with the $\mathbb{Z}/\ell(n)$ spaced out in even degrees, so that the $E_2$-term can be written explicitly. This identification follows from the Gabber–Suslin rigidity theorem, which we do not know the analog for in the setting of structured ring spectra and higher chromatic localizations.

1.6. Outline

In Section 2 we introduce the notion of $\varepsilon$-objects and $\varepsilon$-equivalences. This robust theory allows us to formulate rigorously what it means for a homotopy limit to quickly converge modulo objects which are invisible to chromatic homotopy theory. In Section 3 we review the relative theory of noncommutative motives as developed by [BGT13, HSS17]. This section is technical and can be skipped on a first reading. The only minor variation in our treatment allows us to consider additive invariants which do not commute with all filtered colimits (such as $TC$).

In Section 4, we show how the nilpotence criterion for $E_\infty$-rings of [MNN15] provides a simple criterion for establishing descent results. In Section 5 we establish our aforementioned examples and prove that periodically localized $K$-theory is a sheaf for
the finite flat topology on $E_\infty$-ring spectra. As a corollary, we obtain in Appendix A an
analog for spectral algebraic spaces of Thomason’s result that the $K$-theory of schemes satisfies étale descent after periodic localization. Appendix B by Meier, Naumann, and
Noel shows the existence of finite even complexes with specific Morava $K$-theories. This
might be of independent interest, but serves the immediate purpose of establishing descent
for the algebraic $K$-theory of higher real $K$-theories.

Notation

(1) We will write $\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_\infty$ for the $\infty$-category of idempotent-complete, small stable $\infty$-
categories and exact functors between them. We recall that $\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_\infty$ has the structure
of a presentable, symmetric monoidal $\infty$-category under the Lurie tensor product.
We refer to [BGT13] for an account of the general features of $\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_\infty$.

(2) We let $\text{CAlg}(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_\infty)$ denote the $\infty$-category of commutative algebra objects
in $\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_\infty$: equivalently, this is the $\infty$-category of small symmetric monoidal, idempotent-complete stable $\infty$-categories $(C, \otimes, 1)$ where $\otimes$ is exact in each vari-
able. The morphisms in $\text{CAlg}(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_\infty)$ are the symmetric monoidal exact functors.
Given an object $X \in C$, we will write $\pi_k(X) = \pi_k \text{Hom}_C(1, X)$.

(3) We will let $\mathcal{P} \text{rl}_{\text{st}}$ denote the category of presentable, stable $\infty$-categories and cocon-
tinuous functors between them, with the Lurie tensor product.

(4) We will also need to consider not necessarily small, idempotent-complete stable $\infty$-
categories and exact functors between them, and we denote the $\infty$-category of such
by $\hat{\text{Cat}}^{\text{perf}}_\infty$. Thus $\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_\infty$ includes both small and presentable idempotent-complete, stable $\infty$-categories.

(5) Although due to set-theoretic technicalities we will not consider $\hat{\text{Cat}}^{\text{perf}}_\infty$ as a sym-
metric monoidal $\infty$-category, we will abuse notation and write $\text{CAlg}(\hat{\text{Cat}}^{\text{perf}}_\infty)$ for the $\infty$-category of symmetric monoidal, stable, idempotent-complete $\infty$-categories with
a biexact tensor product, and symmetric monoidal exact functors between them.

(6) Throughout this paper we will use Lurie’s definitions of the étale and Nisnevich
topologies (see [Lurb, §1.2.3 and §3.7] and [Hoy14, App. C] for further discussion).

We write $\text{Sp}$ for the $\infty$-category of spectra and $\text{Sp}^{\omega} \subset \text{Sp}$ for the subcategory of finite
spectra. Given an $E_\infty$-ring spectrum $R$, we write $\text{Perf}(R)$ for the $\infty$-category of perfect
(i.e., compact) $R$-modules. We will write $\mathbb{D}$ for the dual of an object (e.g., the Spanier–Whitehead dual of a finite spectrum). Given objects $X, Y$ of a stable $\infty$-category $\mathcal{C}$, we
will write $\text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(X, Y) \in \text{Sp}$ for the mapping spectrum.

2. $\varepsilon$-nilpotence

Let $\mathcal{C} \in \hat{\text{Cat}}^{\text{perf}}_\infty$ be a (not necessarily small) stable, idempotent-complete $\infty$-category and
let $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{C}$ be a full subcategory. Recall that $\mathcal{T}$ is called thick if $\mathcal{T}$ is a stable subcate-
gory which is also idempotent-complete, so $\mathcal{T} \in \hat{\text{Cat}}^{\text{perf}}_\infty$. Using the nilpotence theorem
Hopkins and Smith [HS98, Thm. 7] gave a complete classification of thick subcategories of the category of finite spectra. The classification of thick subcategories in general is a problem that has been further studied in many different contexts and is closely related to questions of nilpotence.

A key technique of this paper uses a specific enlargement $T_\varepsilon$ of a thick subcategory $T \subset \mathcal{C}$. Roughly speaking, $T_\varepsilon$ is the maximal enlargement of $T$ which is no different from $T$ from the point of view of any periodic localization. We will discuss some important examples of this construction and, ultimately, a basic criterion that enables one to check whether an object belongs to $T_\varepsilon$ by performing a rational calculation (Theorem 4.2). All the results in the present section are fairly formal consequences of the nilpotence technology of [DHS88, HS98].

2.1. $\varepsilon$-enlargements

In this subsection, we make the basic definition. In the remaining subsections, we will explore this further for specific choices of thick subcategories.

**Definition 2.1.** Let $\mathcal{C} \in \hat{\text{Cat}}_{\text{perf}}^{\infty}$ and let $T \subset \mathcal{C}$ be a thick subcategory. We will define several enlargements of $T$. Recall that $\mathcal{C}$ is canonically tensored over finite spectra.

1. Given a finite spectrum $F$, define $T_F$ to be the smallest thick subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ containing $T$ and $\{F \otimes C\}_{C \in \mathcal{C}}$.
2. Let $\Sigma$ be a finite set of prime numbers. Define thick subcategories $T_{\varepsilon, \Sigma}$ via

$$T_{\varepsilon, \Sigma} = \bigcap_F T_F,$$

where $F$ ranges over all finite spectra whose $p$-localization is nontrivial for every $p \in \Sigma$.
3. Finally, define the thick subcategory $T_\varepsilon$ via

$$T_\varepsilon = \bigcup_{\Sigma} T_{\varepsilon, \Sigma},$$

as $\Sigma$ ranges over all finite sets of prime numbers. We will call this the $\varepsilon$-enlargement of $T$.

The process of $\varepsilon$-enlargement interacts well with exact functors.

**Proposition 2.2.** Suppose $G : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ is a morphism in $\hat{\text{Cat}}_{\text{perf}}^{\infty}$ (i.e., an exact functor). Suppose $T \subset \mathcal{C}$ and $T' \subset \mathcal{D}$ are thick subcategories and $G(T) \subset T'$. Then $G(T_\varepsilon) \subset T'_\varepsilon$. Furthermore, for each finite set $\Sigma$ of prime numbers, we have $G(T_{\varepsilon, \Sigma}) \subset T'_{\varepsilon, \Sigma}$.

**Proof.** Let $F$ be any finite spectrum. One shows easily that $G(T_F) \subset T'_F$ (because $G$ commutes with smashing with the finite spectrum $F$) and then the remaining assertions follow formally by taking intersections and unions. \qed
Definition 2.3. Let $C \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{perf}}$. Suppose $\mathcal{T} = \{0\}$. Then write $\mathrm{Nil}_{\varepsilon}(C) \overset{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{T}_{\varepsilon}$ and call it the subcategory of $\varepsilon$-objects of $C$. In the case $C = \text{Sp}$, we will call this the subcategory of $\varepsilon$-spectra. A morphism $f : X \to Y$ in $C$ is an $\varepsilon$-equivalence if the cofiber is an $\varepsilon$-object. Finally, we also write $\mathrm{Nil}_{\varepsilon, \Sigma}(C)$ for $\mathcal{T}_{\varepsilon, \Sigma}$ for any finite set $\Sigma$ of prime numbers.

Our next result will be Proposition 2.5, which explains that the general formation of $\mathcal{T}_{\varepsilon}$ can be reduced to the special case that $\mathcal{T} = \{0\}$, using Verdier quotients.

Suppose now that $C$ is small, i.e., $C \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{perf}}$. Suppose $\mathcal{T} \subset C$ is a thick subcategory. Then we recall that we can form the (idempotent-complete) Verdier quotient $\mathcal{C} / \mathcal{T} \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{perf}}$ receiving an exact functor from $C$ (cf. [BGT13, §5.1] for a treatment; in particular, $\mathcal{C} / \mathcal{T}$ is the push-out $\mathcal{C} \sqcup_{\mathcal{T}} 0$ in $\mathcal{C}_{\text{perf}}$). An object of $C$ belongs to $\mathcal{T}$ if and only if its image in the Verdier quotient vanishes.

Note that Proposition 2.2 implies that $\varepsilon$-objects are preserved by any exact functor in $\mathcal{C}_{\text{perf}}$. Applying this to the functor $C \to \mathcal{C} / \mathcal{T}$ shows that $\mathcal{T}_{\varepsilon}$ is mapped to $\mathrm{Nil}_{\varepsilon}(C / \mathcal{T})$, and to see the converse, we first need an elementary lemma whose proof we leave to the reader. We refer to [Lur09a, Sec. 5.3] for the theory of Ind-completions of $\infty$-categories.

Lemma 2.4. Let $C \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{perf}}$ and let $\mathcal{T} \subset C$ be a thick subcategory. Then $\mathcal{T} = C \cap \text{Ind}(\mathcal{T}) \subset \text{Ind}(C)$.

Proposition 2.5. Let $C \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{perf}}$ and let $\mathcal{T} \subset C$ be a thick subcategory. Then an object $X \in C$ belongs to $\mathcal{T}_{\varepsilon}$ if and only if its image in $\mathcal{C} / \mathcal{T}$ is an $\varepsilon$-object.

Proof. The ‘only if’ implication follows from Proposition 2.2, applied to the canonical functor $C \to \mathcal{C} / \mathcal{T}$. For the converse, suppose $\Sigma$ is a finite set of prime numbers and the image $\overline{X} \in \mathcal{C} / \mathcal{T}$ of $X$ belongs to $\mathrm{Nil}_{\varepsilon, \Sigma}(\mathcal{C} / \mathcal{T})$. We show that $X \in \mathcal{T}_{\varepsilon, \Sigma}$.

Let $F$ be any finite spectrum such that $F(p) \neq 0$ for each $p \in \Sigma$. We need to show that $X$ belongs to $\mathcal{T}_F$. Equivalently, by Lemma 2.4, we need to show that $X$ belongs to $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{T}_F) \subset \text{Ind}(C)$. In $\text{Ind}(C)$ we can localize to obtain a cofiber sequence,

$$X' \to X \to X''$$

where $X' \in \text{Ind}(\mathcal{T}) \subset \text{Ind}(C)$ while $\text{Hom}_{\text{Ind}(C)}(T, X'') = 0$ for $T \in \mathcal{T}$. Thus, it suffices to show that $X''$ belongs to the localizing subcategory generated by $\{F \otimes Y\}_{Y \in C}$.

Finally, we recall (cf. [BGT13, §5.1]) that the collection of $Z \in \text{Ind}(C)$ with $\text{Hom}_{\text{Ind}(C)}(T, Z) = 0$ for each $T \in \mathcal{T}$ can be identified with $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{C} / \mathcal{T})$ and $X''$ can be identified with the image $\overline{X} \in \mathcal{C} / \mathcal{T} \subset \text{Ind}(\mathcal{C} / \mathcal{T})$. So, our assumption that $\overline{X} \in \mathrm{Nil}_{\varepsilon, \Sigma}(\mathcal{C} / \mathcal{T})$ now shows that $X''$ belongs to the localizing subcategory as desired.

\[ \square \]

We next observe that being an $\varepsilon$-object can be checked locally at one prime at a time.

Proposition 2.6. Let $C \in \overset{\text{perf}}{\mathcal{C}}_{\text{per}}$. Fix an object $X \in C$. Then $X \in \mathrm{Nil}_{\varepsilon}(C)$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. There exists $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ such that $N = 0 \in \pi_0 \text{Hom}_C(X, X)$. Therefore, we get a canonical decomposition $X \simeq \bigvee_{p | N} X_{(p)}$ where $X_{(p)}$ is the $p$-localization of $X$.

2. In the above decomposition, for each $p$ dividing $N$, $X_{(p)} \in \mathrm{Nil}_{\varepsilon, (p)}(C)$. 

We will now give basic criteria for identifying ε-objects, which shows that they are ‘strongly null-isogenous’ or ‘endomorphism-dissonant.’ Here we will freely use the nilpotence technology of [DHS88, HS98].

Fix a prime number p ∈ Σ and a nontrivial p-torsion finite complex F. It suffices to show that X(p) belongs to the thick subcategory generated by {F ⊗ C}C∈C. For each q ∈ Σ \ {p}, choose a q-torsion finite complex Fq. Then by assumption, X belongs to the thick subcategory generated by the union of {F ⊗ C}C∈C and {Fq ⊗ C}q∈Σ\{p}, C∈C. Applying p-localization annihilates the second set of objects and proves the desired claim about X(p).

We will now give basic criteria for identifying ε-objects, which shows that they are ‘strongly null-isogenous’ or ‘endomorphism-dissonant.’ Here we will freely use the nilpotence technology of [DHS88, HS98].

Recall that for every n and prime p, there exists a type n, finite p-local spectrum Fn admitting a nontrivial vn-self map f. Let T(n) = Fn[f−1] be the mapping telescope on f. While the spectrum T(n) depends on the choice of Fn, its Bousfield class does not. In other words, the condition T(n)∗X = 0 (for a spectrum X) does not depend on the choices made.

**Proposition 2.7.** Let C ∈ ̂Catperfinf and X ∈ C. The following are equivalent:

1. The object X is an ε-object.
2. The endomorphism ring spectrum EndC(X) has the property that T(n)∗EndC(X) = 0 for all n ∈ [0, ∞) and all primes p.
3. The endomorphism ring spectrum EndC(X) has the property that K(n)∗EndC(X) = 0 for all n ∈ [0, ∞) and all primes p.

**Proof.** First we prove (1) ⇒ (2), i.e., if X is an ε-object, then T(n)∗EndC(X) = 0 for every n and implicit prime p. By Proposition 2.6, we can suppose that X ∈ Nilε,p(C). Now for a fixed n ≥ 0, we choose a type n, finite p-local spectrum Fn with a vn-self map f such that T(n) = Fn[f−1] as above. Let Cf denote the cofiber of f. We will show that the class D consisting of all Y ∈ C such that T(n)∗HomC(X, Y) = 0 contains X. Evidently, D is a thick subcategory and by construction of Cf,

\[ T(n)∗HomC(X, Cf ⊗ Z) \cong T(n)∗(Cf ⊗ HomC(X, Z)) = 0 \quad \text{for any } Z ∈ C, \]

which implies that any Cf ⊗ Z belongs to D. By hypothesis, X belongs to the thick subcategory generated by {Cf ⊗ Z}Z∈C and thus X ∈ D, so the claim follows.

The implication (2) ⇒ (3) holds because any T(n)∗-acyclic spectrum W is also K(n)∗-acyclic: If 0 = T(n)∗W = π∗(T(n)⊗ W), then one concludes 0 = K(n)∗(T(n)⊗ W) = ηK(n)∗(T(n)⊗ K(n)∗W). Since K(n)∗(T(n)) ≠ 0 and K(n)∗ is a graded field, this implies that K(n)∗(W) = 0.
For the final implication (3)⇒(1), suppose that the endomorphism ring spectrum \( \text{End}_\mathcal{C}(X) \) is \( K(n) \)-acyclic for all primes \( p \) and \( 0 \leq n < \infty \). First of all, observe that \( \text{End}_\mathcal{C}(X) \) is therefore a torsion spectrum. Breaking \( X \) into a direct sum of its \( p \)-localizations, we may assume that \( \text{End}_\mathcal{C}(X) \) is \( p \)-power torsion. We then need to show that \( X \in \operatorname{Nil}_{\mathcal{C}, \{p\}}(\mathcal{C}) \).

Let \( F \) be any finite nontrivial \( p \)-torsion spectrum. We will show that \( X \) belongs to the thick subcategory generated by \( F \otimes X \). Replacing \( F \) by \( F \otimes \mathbb{D}F = \text{End}_{\text{Sp}}(F) \), we may assume \( F \) is a ring spectrum and we let \( S^0 \to F \) be the unit map. We let \( I \to S^0 \) denote the fiber of the unit map. Note that \( F \) has nontrivial homology in degree zero, so \( I \to S^0 \) induces the zero map in mod \( p \) homology. We will show that there exists \( n \) such that \( I^\otimes n \otimes X \to X \) is nullhomotopic. It will follow that \( X \) is a summand of the cofiber of this map, which belongs to the thick subcategory generated by \( F \otimes X \) as desired.

To show that there exists an \( n \) such that \( I^\otimes n \otimes X \to X \) is nullhomotopic, we observe (cf. [HS98, Sec. 2]) that it suffices to show (by adjointness) that there exists an \( n \) such that the map of spectra

\[
I^\otimes n \to S^0 \to \text{End}_\mathcal{C}(X)
\]  

(2.8)
is nullhomotopic. Indeed, maps of spectra \( I^\otimes n \to \text{End}_\mathcal{C}(X) \) correspond to maps \( I^\otimes n \otimes X \to X \) in \( \mathcal{C} \). By duality, we need to show that the corresponding map \( S^0 \to \text{End}_\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathbb{D}I^\otimes n \) is null for \( n \gg 0 \). By repeatedly applying the unit map for \( \text{End}_\mathcal{C}(X) \) we would then obtain a nullhomotopic map \( S^0 \to \text{End}_\mathcal{C}(X)^\otimes n \otimes \mathbb{D}I^\otimes n \). By using the multiplication map on \( \text{End}_\mathcal{C}(X) \), we see that the nullhomotopy of (2.8) for \( n \gg 0 \) is equivalent to the smash nilpotence of the map \( S^0 \to \text{End}_\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathbb{D}I \).

By the nilpotence theorem [HS98, Thm. 3], it suffices to check this after applying \( K(n)_* \) for \( n \in [0, \infty) \). For \( n < \infty \), we know that \( \text{End}_\mathcal{C}(X) \) itself is \( K(n)_* \)-acyclic. For \( n = \infty \), so that \( K(\infty) = H^\mathbb{F}_p \), we know that \( S^0 \to \mathbb{D}I \) induces the zero map in homology, so we are done here too. \( \square \)

**Corollary 2.9.** Given \( \mathcal{C} \in \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\text{at}}^{\text{perf}} \) and an object \( X \in \mathcal{C} \), the following are equivalent:

1. \( X \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-object.
2. For every prime \( p \) and height \( n \geq 0 \) and every exact functor \( F : \mathcal{C} \to L_{T(n)} \text{Sp} \), the image of \( X \) under \( F \) is zero.
3. For every prime \( p \) and height \( n \geq 0 \) and every exact functor \( F : \mathcal{C} \to L_{K(n)} \text{Sp} \), the image of \( X \) under \( F \) is zero.

**Proof.** To see that (1)⇒((2) and (3)), it suffices by Proposition 2.2 to show that there are no nontrivial \( \varepsilon \)-objects of \( L_{K(n)} \text{Sp} \) and \( L_{T(n)} \text{Sp} \). Let \( C \) be a type \( n+1 \) finite complex. Then smashing with \( C \) annihilates both \( L_{K(n)} \text{Sp} \) and \( L_{T(n)} \text{Sp} \). This easily implies that there are no nontrivial \( \varepsilon \)-objects as desired. For the other direction, i.e., to show ((2) or (3))⇒(1), we use Proposition 2.7 and consider the functors \( L_{K(n)} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, \cdot) : \mathcal{C} \to L_{K(n)} \text{Sp} \) (or the telescopic analog). \( \square \)

**Remark 2.10.** The results above indicate that our methods do not see any possible distinction between \( T(n) \)-localizations and \( K(n) \)-localizations. As a consequence, our descent results will be applicable to any of the following localization functors which we will call periodic localization functors (and discuss below):
\[ \{ L_T(n), L_K(n), L^f_n, L_n \}_{n \geq 0, p \text{ prime}}. \] Of course, the results for all of the telescopic localizations imply the others.

**Example 2.11.** Here are some examples of \( \varepsilon \)-objects.

1. If \( \mathcal{C} = \text{Sp}^\omega \) is the \( \infty \)-category of finite spectra, then every \( \varepsilon \)-object is 0: Using Propositions 2.6 and 2.7, it suffices to see that if \( X \) is the \( p \)-localization of a finite spectrum with \( K(n)_\varepsilon(X) = 0 \) for all \( 0 \leq n < \infty \), then \( X \) is contractible. Since for sufficiently large \( n \), the Atiyah–Hirzebruch spectral sequence \( H^*(X, \mathbb{F}_p) \Rightarrow K(n)^*(X) \) collapses, this is clear.

2. If \( \mathcal{C} \) is such that for every prime \( p \), the \( p \)-localization \( \mathcal{C}(p) \) is linear over \( \text{Mod}(L_n S) \) for some \( n \) (possibly depending on \( p \)), then every \( \varepsilon \)-object of \( \mathcal{C} \) is zero. This is immediate from Proposition 2.7 and applies for example to the \( \mathcal{E}_n \)-local category, the \( K(n) \)-local category, the \( \infty \)-category of \( K \mathcal{O} \)-modules, and the \( \infty \)-category of \( \text{TMF} \)-modules.

3. If \( \mathcal{C} = \text{Sp} \) or \( \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{E}_n \)-localization of a finite spectrum and is annihilated by some \( N \geq 1 \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-object. So is any spectrum in the thick subcategory generated by these, e.g., any spectrum with only finitely many nonzero homotopy groups, each of which is annihilated by some \( N \).

4. If each mapping spectrum in \( \mathcal{C} \) is an \( \mathcal{H}\mathbb{Z} \)-module, for example if \( \mathcal{C} \) arises from a \( \text{dg} \)-category, then the \( \varepsilon \)-objects are exactly the objects annihilated by some \( N \in \mathbb{N} \).

5. If \( \mathcal{C} \) is a full subcategory of \( \mathcal{D} \), then an \( X \in \mathcal{C} \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-object of \( \mathcal{C} \) if and only if it is an \( \varepsilon \)-object of \( \mathcal{D} \).

6. \( H\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \in \text{Sp} \) is an example of a spectrum, even an \( H\mathbb{Z} \)-module, which is \( T(n) \)-acyclic for every \( n < \infty \) but is not an \( \varepsilon \)-spectrum. This follows because for every \( N \), multiplication by \( N \) is nonzero on \( H\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \).

**Proposition 2.12.** Suppose \( \mathcal{C} \in \text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_\infty \). Given a thick subcategory \( \mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{C} \), we have \( (\mathcal{T}_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon = \mathcal{T}_\varepsilon \). In other words, \( \varepsilon \)-enlargement is an idempotent procedure.

**Proof.** Without loss of generality, we can assume \( \mathcal{C} \in \text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_\infty \) by writing \( \mathcal{C} \) as a union of small subcategories. Suppose \( X \in (\mathcal{T}_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon \). By Proposition 2.5, we need to show that the image of \( X \) in \( \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{T} \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-object. Note that the quotient map carries \( \mathcal{T}_\varepsilon \) into \( \text{Nil}_\varepsilon(\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{T}) \) and therefore it carries \( (\mathcal{T}_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon \) into \( (\text{Nil}_\varepsilon(\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{T}))_\varepsilon \) by Proposition 2.2. As a result, we need to show that

\[
(\text{Nil}_\varepsilon(\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{T}))_\varepsilon = \text{Nil}_\varepsilon(\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{T})
\]

because this will imply that the image of \( X \) in \( \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{T} \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-object.

The upshot of this discussion is that, by passage from \( \mathcal{C} \) to \( \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{T} \), we can assume \( \mathcal{T} = 0 \) to begin with, and we make this assumption. So, assume \( X \in (\text{Nil}_\varepsilon(\mathcal{C}))_\varepsilon \); we show that \( X \) is itself an \( \varepsilon \)-object.

By Corollary 2.9, it suffices to show that any exact functor \( F: \mathcal{C} \to L_{K(n)}\text{Sp} \) annihilates \( X \). As we saw above, \( F \) annihilates \( \text{Nil}_\varepsilon(\mathcal{C}) \) and therefore factors through an exact functor \( \overline{F}: \mathcal{C}/\text{Nil}_\varepsilon(\mathcal{C}) \to L_{K(n)}\text{Sp} \). However, our assumption is that the image of \( X \) in \( \mathcal{C}/\text{Nil}_\varepsilon(\mathcal{C}) \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-object and therefore \( \overline{F} \) annihilates it. \( \Box \)
Remark 2.13. The collection of \( \varepsilon \)-objects is preserved even by arbitrary additive functors between idempotent-complete, stable \( \infty \)-categories. Compare [GGN15, Sec. 2] for a treatment of additive \( \infty \)-categories. In fact, if \( F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D} \) is an additive functor, then for each \( X \in \mathcal{C} \), we obtain a canonical map of spectra

\[
\tau_{\geq 0} \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(X, X) \to \tau_{\geq 0} \text{Hom}_\mathcal{D}(F(X), F(X)),
\]

which carries the unit in \( \pi_0 \) to the unit. Using Proposition 2.7 (and the fact that smashing with \( K(n) \) annihilates bounded-above spectra for \( n > 0 \)) one sees easily that \( F(X) \) is also an \( \varepsilon \)-object.

We next check that \( \varepsilon \)-enlargements are invisible to all finite chromatic localizations. We recall briefly the theory of finite localizations (cf. [Mil92]). Let \( \mathcal{C} \) be a presentable stable \( \infty \)-category. Fix a prime \( p \) and a height \( n \). Then we define a localization functor \( L_n^f : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C} \) as follows. When \( n = 0 \), then \( L_n^f \) is simply rationalization. When \( n > 0 \), choose a nontrivial type \( n + 1 \), finite complex \( F \). Consider the full subcategory of all \( X \in \mathcal{C} \) such that \( F \otimes X \) is contractible. This subcategory is closed under all limits and colimits and is the image of a colimit-preserving, idempotent functor \( L_n^f : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C} \). We note that \( L_n^f \) annihilates any object in \( \mathcal{C} \) of the form \( F \otimes X \), and that as a result \( L_n^f \) annihilates \( \text{Nil}_e(\mathcal{C}) \). Note also that one has \( L_n^f \) localization functors on \( \mathcal{C} \), given as localization with respect to smashing with Morava \( E \)-theory \( E_n \), and \( L_n^f = L_n^f L_n^f \). We have the following:

Proposition 2.14. Let \( \mathcal{C} \) be a presentable, stable \( \infty \)-category and let \( T \subset \mathcal{C} \) be a thick subcategory. For any prime \( p \) and height \( n \), we have \( L_n^f T = L_n^f T_\varepsilon \), i.e., \( T \) and \( T_\varepsilon \) have the same image under the finite localization functor \( L_n^f \). The same holds for \( L_n^f \) replacing \( L_n^f \).

Proof. We have an inclusion \( L_n^f T \subset L_n^f T_\varepsilon \), so it suffices to show the other inclusion. Let \( \Sigma \) be any finite set of prime numbers and let \( F \) be a finite torsion spectrum such that \( F(q) \neq 0 \) for any \( q \in \Sigma \), and \( L_n^f F = 0 \). Then \( T_\varepsilon, \Sigma \subset T_F \) where we use the notation of Definition 2.1. One sees now that \( L_n^f T_F = L_n^f T \), so we are done. The assertion for \( L_n \) follows because \( L_n = L_n L_n^f \). \( \Box \)

We now consider the case where \( \mathcal{C} \in \text{CAlg}(\hat{\text{Cat}}_{\infty}^{\text{perf}}) \). That is, \( (\mathcal{C}, \otimes, 1) \) is a not necessarily small, symmetric monoidal, idempotent-complete stable \( \infty \)-category, where the tensor structure \( \otimes \) is exact in each variable. Recall that a thick subcategory \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{C} \) is called a thick \( \otimes \)-ideal if for each \( X \in \mathcal{I} \) and \( Y \in \mathcal{C} \), we have \( X \otimes Y \in \mathcal{I} \).

Proposition 2.15. If \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{C} \) is a thick \( \otimes \)-ideal, then so is its \( \varepsilon \)-enlargement \( \mathcal{I}_\varepsilon \subset \mathcal{C} \).

Proof. We need to show that if \( Y \in \mathcal{C} \), then the exact functor \( (-) \otimes Y : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C} \) preserves \( \mathcal{I}_\varepsilon \). This follows from Proposition 2.2 because the functor preserves \( \mathcal{I} \). \( \Box \)

2.2. \( \varepsilon \)-nilpotent towers

We recall some basic definitions concerning towers of objects. We refer to [HPS99] or [Mat15a, §3] for more details.
Definition 2.16. Suppose $\mathcal{C} \in \hat{\mathcal{Cat}}^\text{perf}_\infty$. Let $\text{Tow}(\mathcal{C})$ denote the $\infty$-category $\text{Fun}(\mathbb{Z}^\text{op}_{\geq 0}, \mathcal{C})$ of towers in $\mathcal{C}$, and observe that $\text{Tow}(\mathcal{C}) \in \hat{\mathcal{Cat}}^\text{perf}_\infty$. We will often abuse notation and denote a tower by $\{X_i\}$, suppressing the maps $X_{i+1} \to X_i$ from the notation.

Recall the following definitions of two important thick subcategories of $\text{Tow}(\mathcal{C})$:

1. Let $\text{Tow}^{\text{nil}}(\mathcal{C}) \subset \text{Tow}(\mathcal{C})$ denote the full subcategory spanned by those towers $\{X_i\}$ such that there exists $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that the maps $X_{i+N} \to X_i$ are nullhomotopic for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Such towers will be called nilpotent.

2. Let $\text{Tow}^{\text{const}}(\mathcal{C})$ denote the thick subcategory of $\text{Tow}(\mathcal{C})$ generated by $\text{Tow}^{\text{nil}}(\mathcal{C})$ and the constant towers. Such towers will be called quickly converging.

We will now consider Definition 2.1 for these thick subcategories of the $\infty$-category of towers. Recall that given a cosimplicial diagram $F^* \in \text{Fun}(\Delta, \mathcal{C})$, the totalization $\text{Tot}(F^*)$ is the homotopy inverse limit of $F$ (if it exists). We will also use the partial totalizations $\text{Tot}_i(F^*) = \lim_{\Delta \leq i} F$ of the restriction of $F$ to the subcategory $\Delta \leq i = \{[0], [1], \ldots, [i]\} \subset \Delta$.

Definition 2.17. Suppose $\mathcal{C} \in \hat{\mathcal{Cat}}^\text{perf}_\infty$.

1. Define $\text{Tow}^{\varepsilon, \text{nil}}(\mathcal{C})$ via $\text{Tow}^{\varepsilon, \text{nil}}(\mathcal{C})_\varepsilon = (\text{Tow}^{\text{nil}}(\mathcal{C}))_\varepsilon$. A tower is $\varepsilon$-nilpotent if it belongs to $\text{Tow}^{\varepsilon, \text{nil}}(\mathcal{C})$.

2. Let $\{X_i\}$ be a tower in $\mathcal{C}$. Given an object $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and a map of towers $\{X\} \to \{X_i\}$ (if $\mathcal{C}$ admits inverse limits, then this is equivalent to giving a map $X \to \lim X_i$), we will say that this map exhibits $X$ as an $\varepsilon$-nilpotent limit of the tower $\{X_i\}$ if the cofiber tower $\{X_i / X\}$ belongs to $\text{Tow}^{\varepsilon, \text{nil}}(\mathcal{C})$.

3. Let $X^\bullet \in \text{Fun}(\Delta^+, \mathcal{C})$ be an augmented cosimplicial object of $\mathcal{C}$. We say that it is an $\varepsilon$-nilpotent limit diagram if the natural map of towers $\{X^{-1}\} \to \{\text{Tot}_i(X^\bullet)\}$ exhibits $X^{-1}$ as an $\varepsilon$-nilpotent limit of the target.

Proposition 2.18. The $\varepsilon$-nilpotent limit diagrams form a thick subcategory of $\text{Fun}(\Delta^+, \mathcal{C})$.

Proof. Consider the functor $F : \text{Fun}(\Delta^+, \mathcal{C}) \to \text{Tow}(\mathcal{C})$ which to $X^\bullet$ associates the cofiber tower $\{\text{Tot}_i(X^\bullet) / X^{-1}\}$. This is an exact functor, and by definition, the $\varepsilon$-nilpotent limit diagrams are exactly those objects such that this cofiber tower belongs to $\text{Tow}^{\varepsilon, \text{nil}}(\mathcal{C})$; in particular, they form a thick subcategory. \qed

Using Proposition 2.2, we easily obtain the functoriality of $\varepsilon$-nilpotent towers.

Proposition 2.19. Let $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} \in \hat{\mathcal{Cat}}^\text{perf}_\infty$ and let $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ be an exact functor. Clearly, $F$ induces an exact functor $F_* : \text{Tow}(\mathcal{C}) \to \text{Tow}(\mathcal{D})$. Then:

1. $F_*(\text{Tow}^{\text{nil}}(\mathcal{C})) \subset \text{Tow}^{\text{nil}}(\mathcal{D})$.

2. $F_*(\text{Tow}^{\varepsilon, \text{nil}}(\mathcal{C})) \subset \text{Tow}^{\varepsilon, \text{nil}}(\mathcal{D})$.

3. Suppose $\{X_i\}$ is a tower in $\mathcal{C}$ and $\{X\} \to \{X_i\}$ is a map of towers. Suppose this map exhibits $X$ as an $\varepsilon$-nilpotent limit of $\{X_i\}$. Then the induced map $\{F(X)\} \to \{F(X_i)\}$ exhibits $F(X)$ as an $\varepsilon$-nilpotent limit of $\{F(X_i)\}$.\qed
(4) Let \( X^\bullet \in \text{Fun}(\Delta^+, C) \) be an augmented cosimplicial object. Suppose \( X^\bullet \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-nilpotent limit diagram. Then the augmented cosimplicial object \( F(X^\bullet) \) in \( \text{Fun}(\Delta^+, D) \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-nilpotent limit diagram.

For our purposes, it will be important to know that \( \varepsilon \)-nilpotent limit diagrams turn into actual limit diagrams after periodic localization.

**Proposition 2.20.** Suppose \( C \) is a presentable stable \( \infty \)-category and \( X^\bullet \in \text{Fun}(\Delta^+, C) \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-nilpotent limit diagram. Let \( L^f_n \) be any finite localization functor (associated to a prime \( p \) and a height \( n \)). Then:

1. The map \( X^{-1} \to \text{Tot}(X^\bullet) \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-equivalence.
2. The localized Tot tower \( \{ L^f_n \text{Tot}_i(X^\bullet) \} \) is quickly converging.
3. The maps \( L^f_n X^{-1} \to L^f_n \text{Tot}(X^\bullet) \to \text{Tot}(L^f_n X^\bullet) \) are equivalences.

**Proof.** We consider items (1) and (3) first. Setting \( \{ Y_i \} := \{ \text{Tot}_i(X^\bullet)/X^{-1} \} \), one reduces to showing that if \( \{ Y_i \} \in \text{Tow}^\varepsilon,\text{nil}(C) \), then \( \lim_i Y_i \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-object and

\[
L^f_n \lim_i Y_i \simeq \lim_i L^f_n Y_i \simeq 0.
\]

In fact, consider the two exact functors

\[
F_1, F_2 : \text{Tow}(C) \to C, \quad F_1(\{ Y_i \}) = L^f_n \lim_i Y_i, \quad F_2(\{ Y_i \}) = \lim_i L^f_n Y_i.
\]

Clearly if \( \{ Y_i \} \in \text{Tow}^\text{nil}(C) \), then \( F_1(\{ Y_i \}) = F_2(\{ Y_i \}) = 0 \). It follows from Proposition 2.2 that if \( \{ Y_i \} \in \text{Tow}^\varepsilon,\text{nil}(C) \), then \( F_1(\{ Y_i \}) \), \( F_2(\{ Y_i \}) \) are both \( \varepsilon \)-objects of \( C \). Since they are both \( L^f_n \)-local, however, it follows that they must be contractible. Similarly, considering the functor \( F_3 : \text{Tow}(C) \to C \) given by \( F_3(\{ Y_i \}) = \lim_i Y_i \), we conclude that \( \lim_i Y_i \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-object.

To prove item (2), it suffices to show that if \( \{ Y_i \} \in \text{Tow}^\varepsilon,\text{nil}(C) \), then the tower \( \{ L^f_n Y_i \} \) belongs to \( \text{Tow}^\text{nil}(C) \). This follows from Proposition 2.14, which implies that \( \text{Tow}^\text{nil}(C) \) and \( \text{Tow}^\varepsilon,\text{nil}(C) \) have the same image under \( L^f_n \). \( \square \)

### 2.3. \((A, \varepsilon)\)-nilpotent objects

Let \( C \in \text{CAlg}(\widehat{\text{Cat}}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty}) \) be a symmetric monoidal, stable, idempotent-complete \( \infty \)-category with biexact tensor product and let \( A \in \text{Alg}(C) \).

**Definition 2.21** (cf. [Bou79, Def. 3.7]). The subcategory \( \text{Nil}^A \subset C \) is the thick \( \otimes \)-ideal of \( C \) generated by \( A \).

We refer to [MNN17] for a detailed treatment of the theory of \( A \)-nilpotence and to [Mat16a] for some applications to analogs of faithfully flat descent theorems. As before, we can define an \( \varepsilon \)-version of the above following the same pattern.
**Definition 2.22.** Define $\text{Nil}^{A,\varepsilon} = (\text{Nil}^A)_\varepsilon$ as in Definition 2.1 and call this the subcategory of $(A, \varepsilon)$-nilpotent objects in $C$.

We recall the following result. Although the idea is surely classical, we refer to [MNN17, Prop. 4.7] for a modern exposition. Consider the augmented cobar construction $\text{CB}^\bullet_{\text{aug}}(A): \Delta^+ \rightarrow C$. The underlying cosimplicial object is the cobar construction $\text{CB}^\bullet(A) \in \text{Fun}(\Delta, C)$,

$$A \Rightarrow A \otimes A \Rightarrow \cdots,$$

and the augmentation is from the unit.

**Proposition 2.23.** Let $C \in \text{CAlg}(\widehat{\text{Cat}}^\text{perf}_\infty)$ and let $A \in \text{Alg}(C)$. Suppose $X \in C$ is $A$-nilpotent. Then the augmented cosimplicial object $\text{CB}^\bullet_{\text{aug}}(A) \otimes X$ is a limit diagram and the associated Tot tower is quickly converging.

As a consequence, we can deduce an $\varepsilon$-version of the above.

**Proposition 2.24.** Let $C \in \text{CAlg}(\widehat{\text{Cat}}^\text{perf}_\infty)$ and let $A \in \text{Alg}(C)$. If $X \in C$ is $(A, \varepsilon)$-nilpotent, then the augmented cosimplicial object $\text{CB}^\bullet_{\text{aug}}(A) \otimes X$ is an $\varepsilon$-nilpotent limit diagram.

**Proof.** We have an exact functor $C \rightarrow \text{Tow}(C)$ which sends

$$X \mapsto \{\text{cofib}(X \rightarrow \text{Tot}_i(\text{CB}^\bullet(A) \otimes X))\}.$$

This carries $\text{Nil}^A$ into $\text{Tow}^{\text{nil}}(C)$ by the previous proposition. Therefore, it carries $\text{Nil}^{A,\varepsilon}$ into $\text{Tow}^{\varepsilon,\text{nil}}(C)$ by Proposition 2.2, which completes the proof. □

3. Noncommutative motives

In this section, we will set up more machinery needed for our descent theorems in algebraic $K$-theory. These will take place in an appropriate $\infty$-category of noncommutative motives which, following [BGT13], is universal as a target for certain invariants of $\infty$-categories with some additional structure.

3.1. General motives

We begin by reviewing the point of view on connective algebraic $K$-theory described in the papers of Blumberg–Gepner–Tabuada [BGT13, BGT14] and its generalization to the setting of stable $\infty$-categories linear over a fixed base, which has been developed by Hoyois–Scherotzke–Sibilla [HSS17]. Our treatment will essentially follow theirs. For our purposes, however, it will be necessary to work with a slight variant since we want to consider invariants of $\infty$-categories that do not necessarily commute with filtered colimits, such as topological cyclic homology. This will not change the essential ideas.

As before, we consider the $\infty$-category $\text{Cat}^\text{perf}_\infty$ of small, idempotent-complete, stable $\infty$-categories and exact functors between them. Using the Lurie tensor product, $\text{Cat}^\text{perf}_\infty$ is a symmetric monoidal $\infty$-category. One has a lax symmetric monoidal functor

$$K(-): \text{Cat}^\text{perf}_\infty \rightarrow \text{Sp}$$
given by (connective) $K$-theory. In the setup of [BGT13, BGT14], one constructs a presentable, stable symmetric monoidal $\infty$-category $\text{Mot}$ of noncommutative motives. This receives a symmetric monoidal functor $\mathcal{U}_{\text{add}} : \text{Cat}_{\text{perf}}^\infty \to \text{Mot}$, and given $\mathcal{C} \in \text{Cat}_{\text{perf}}^\infty$, we can identify $K(\mathcal{C})$ with the mapping spectrum from the unit into the object $\mathcal{U}_{\text{add}}(\mathcal{C}) \in \text{Mot}$.

The $\infty$-category $\text{Mot}$ satisfies a universal property for receiving maps from $\text{Cat}_{\text{perf}}^\infty$ that satisfy certain properties. We briefly review a general form of their construction (cf. [BGT14, §5]).

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a small, pointed, symmetric monoidal $\infty$-category and let $\mathfrak{A} \subset \text{Fun}(\Delta^1 \times \Delta^1, \mathcal{C})$ be a full subcategory. Suppose that:

1. $\mathfrak{A}$ is closed under tensoring with objects in $\mathcal{C}$.
2. The tensor product of a zero object in $\mathcal{C}$ with any object is a zero object.

**Definition 3.1.** Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a presentable, stable $\infty$-category. A functor $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ is called $\mathfrak{A}$-admissible if the following hold:

1. Let $0 \in \mathcal{C}$ be a zero object. Then $F(0) \in \mathcal{D}$ is a zero object.
2. Any diagram $\Delta^1 \times \Delta^1 \to \mathcal{C}$ that belongs to $\mathfrak{A}$ is carried by $F$ to a push-out square in $\mathcal{D}$.

Let $\text{Fun}^{\text{adm}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) \subset \text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ denote the $\infty$-category of $\mathfrak{A}$-admissible functors from $\mathcal{C}$ to $\mathcal{D}$.

We will now recall the construction of the universal presentable, stable $\infty$-category receiving an $\mathfrak{A}$-admissible functor from $\mathcal{C}$, which we will denote $\text{Mot}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{A}}$ below.

**Construction 3.2.** We consider the Yoneda embedding $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C})$. We recall (cf. [Lur16, Cor. 4.8.1.12] and [Gla16]) that the target inherits a symmetric monoidal structure via Day convolution. Similarly, the $\infty$-category $\mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C})$ of presheaves of spectra inherits a bicocontinuous symmetric monoidal structure via the tensor product

$$\mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C}) \simeq \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}) \otimes \text{Sp}.$$ 

We have a canonical symmetric monoidal functor $\mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C})$. Let the image of $x \in \mathcal{C}$ in $\mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C})$ be denoted $h_x$; these are compact generators of $\mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C})$.

We consider the localizing subcategory $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C})$ generated by the following two sets of objects:

1. $h_0$, where $0 \in \mathcal{C}$ is a zero object;
2. for each square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
a & \to & b \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
c & \to & d
\end{array}$$

which belongs to $\mathfrak{A}$, the cofiber of $h_b \sqcup_{h_a} h_c \to h_d$.

Our hypotheses on $\mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathcal{C}$ imply that $\mathcal{I}$ is actually a localizing $\otimes$-ideal and that it is compactly generated. Define the symmetric monoidal $\infty$-category $\text{Mot}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{A}}$ of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{A})$-motives as the localization of $\mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C})$ at the class of morphisms $X \to 0$ where $X \in \mathcal{I}$. 

We note the following basic properties of $\text{Mot}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{A}}$:

**Proposition 3.3.** (1) $\text{Mot}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{A}}$ is a presentable, symmetric monoidal stable $\infty$-category with a bicocontinuous tensor product $\otimes$.

(2) There is a symmetric monoidal, $\mathfrak{A}$-admissible functor $\mathcal{C} \to \text{Mot}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{A}}$ and its image consists of compact objects of $\text{Mot}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{A}}$. In particular, the unit is compact in $\text{Mot}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{A}}$.

(3) Let $\mathcal{D}$ be any presentable stable $\infty$-category. Then there is a natural equivalence

$$\text{Fun}^L(\text{Mot}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{A}}, \mathcal{D}) \simeq \text{Fun}^{\text{adm}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}),$$

where $\text{Fun}^L$ denotes cocontinuous functors. If, moreover, $\mathcal{D}$ is presentably symmetric monoidal, then symmetric monoidal functors correspond under this equivalence.

**Proof.** The first claim follows from the construction of $\text{Mot}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{A}}$ as the accessible localization of $\mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C})$ at a localizing $\otimes$-ideal. For the second claim, we note that the functor $\mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C})$ is symmetric monoidal and so is the localization functor $\mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C}) \to \text{Mot}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{A}}$. Therefore, their composite is a symmetric monoidal functor. Now the Yoneda functor $\mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C})$ takes values in compact objects, and since we are localizing at a class of morphisms generated by maps with compact source and target, the localization $\mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C}) \to \text{Mot}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathfrak{A}}$ preserves compact objects. For the final claim, we have natural equivalences for any presentable stable $\infty$-category $\mathcal{D}$,

$$\text{Fun}^L(\mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C}), \mathcal{D}) \simeq \text{Fun}^L(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}), \mathcal{D}) \simeq \text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}).$$

Here one sees that the subcategory $\text{Fun}^{\text{adm}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ of $\mathfrak{A}$-admissible functors corresponds to the subcategory of $\text{Fun}^L(\mathcal{P}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{C}), \mathcal{D})$ which carries the localizing subcategory $\mathcal{I}$ into 0. This proves the result. $\square$

### 3.2. The $\infty$-categories $\text{Mot}_\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{R})$

We consider the symmetric monoidal $\infty$-category $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{perf}}$ of small stable, idempotent-complete $\infty$-categories with the Lurie tensor product. This is a compactly generated, presentable $\infty$-category (cf. [BGT13, Cor. 4.25]) with a bicocontinuous tensor product. The compact objects are closed under the tensor product [BGT13, Prop. 5.2].

**Definition 3.4.** Given a small symmetric monoidal stable $\infty$-category $\mathcal{R} \in C\text{Alg}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{perf}})$, consider its $\infty$-category $\text{Mod}_\mathcal{R}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{perf}})$ of modules in $\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{perf}}$, which we will call the $\infty$-category of (small) $\mathcal{R}$-linear $\infty$-categories.

By construction, $\text{Mod}_\mathcal{R}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{perf}})$ is a compactly generated presentable symmetric monoidal $\infty$-category with the relative tensor product $- \otimes_\mathcal{R} -$ commuting with colimits in each variable. The generators are of the form $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{C}$, where $\mathcal{C} \in \text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{perf}}$ is compact. It follows that there are also internal mapping objects $\text{Map}_\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ in $\text{Mod}_\mathcal{R}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{perf}})$.

**Example 3.5.** Since the unit $\mathcal{R} \in \text{Mod}_\mathcal{R}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{perf}})$ corepresents the functor which extracts the underlying $\infty$-groupoid of an object $\mathcal{M}$ of $\text{Mod}_\mathcal{R}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{perf}})$, it follows that the underlying $\infty$-groupoid of $\text{Map}_\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ identifies with the space of maps $\mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{N}$ in $\text{Mod}_\mathcal{R}(\text{Cat}_\infty^{\text{perf}})$. 
**Construction 3.6.** The symmetric monoidal $\infty$-category $\text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}_{\text{perf}})$ is closed, so we can regard it as enriched over itself. As a result, we can extract a 2-category from it, as follows. Namely, for $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} \in \text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}_{\text{perf}})$, we define the category of morphisms from $\mathcal{M}$ to $\mathcal{N}$ to be the homotopy category of the underlying $\infty$-category of the internal mapping object $\text{Map}_R(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \in \text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}_{\text{perf}})$ (cf. [Lur09b, Def. 2.3.13]).

Thus, for a morphism $f : \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{N}$ in $\text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}_{\text{perf}})$, it makes sense to ask, for example, whether $f$ is right adjointable.

**Remark 3.7.** The condition that a morphism $f$ in $\text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}_{\text{perf}})$ be right adjointable is generally stronger than the condition that the underlying functor of $f$ admit a right adjoint (we need the right adjoint to be $R$-linear), though the conditions are equivalent if every object of $R$ is dualizable. To avoid ambiguity, we will use the term $R$-linear right adjoint for the notion coming from the 2-category $\text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}_{\text{perf}})$. For more discussion of this issue, see [Gai12] and [Lurb, Rem. D.1.5.3].

Now we recall a class $\mathfrak{A}$ of objects of $\text{Fun}(\Delta^1 \times \Delta^1, \text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}_{\text{perf}}))$ which corresponds to the class of split-exact sequences of [BGT13, BGT14], or in other terms to the notion of semiorthogonal decomposition in the theory of triangulated categories (cf. [Lurb, §7.2]). Compare [HSS17, Def. 5.3] for a discussion in the $R$-linear setting.

**Definition 3.8.** Let $\mathcal{R} \in \text{CAlg}(\text{Cat}_{\text{perf}})$ and let

$$\mathcal{X} = (\mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{N} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{P})$$

a sequence in $\text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}_{\text{perf}})$ with null composite. Note that the space of nullhomotopies of any map in $\text{Cat}_{\text{perf}}$ is either empty or contractible, so this can be interpreted either as structure or a condition.

Say that $\mathcal{X}$ is a split-exact sequence if the following conditions hold:

1. The functors $i$ and $p$ both have $R$-linear right adjoints, say $i_r$ and $p_r$, respectively.
2. The unit map $1 \to i_r \circ i$ is an equivalence, i.e., $i$ is fully faithful.
3. The counit map $p \circ p_r \to 1$ is an equivalence, i.e., $p_r$ is fully faithful.
4. The sequence of natural transformations $i \circ i_r \to \text{id}_{\mathcal{N}} \to p_r \circ p$ is a cofiber sequence of functors $\mathcal{N} \to \mathcal{N}$. Note that one has a canonical nullhomotopy of the composite because $\mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{P}$ is the zero functor.

In such a situation, it is easy to see that $\mathcal{X}$ is both a fiber sequence and a cofiber sequence in $\text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}_{\text{perf}})$ (and a Verdier quotient in $\text{Cat}_{\text{perf}}$), and the same is true of the sequence obtained by passing to right adjoints. We will need to know that the $R$-linear tensor product respects split-exact sequences. Compare also [BGT14, Lem. 5.5].

**Lemma 3.9.** Let $\mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{N} \to \mathcal{P}$ be a split-exact sequence of $R$-linear $\infty$-categories and let $\mathcal{C}$ be any $R$-linear $\infty$-category. Then the sequence $\mathcal{C} \otimes_R \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{C} \otimes_R \mathcal{N} \to \mathcal{C} \otimes_R \mathcal{P}$ is split-exact too.
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**Proof.** The tensor product $- \otimes_R C : \text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty}) \to \text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty})$ is canonically an enriched functor. Therefore, it can be applied not only to $R$-linear functors, but also to natural transformations of functors: it has the structure of a 2-functor. In particular, it preserves adjunctions, and hence it preserves the first three conditions in the definition of split-exact sequence.

To check the last condition, we observe that if $F' \to F \to F''$ is a cofiber sequence of $R$-linear functors $C \to D$ for $C, D \in \text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty})$, then

$$F' \otimes_R E \to F \otimes_R E \to F'' \otimes_R E$$

is a cofiber sequence of $R$-linear functors $C \otimes_R E \to D \otimes_R E$ for any $E \in \text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty})$. This follows from the fact that the map of spaces

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty})}(C, D) \to \text{Hom}_{\text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty})}(C \otimes_R E, D \otimes_R E)$$

arises by taking spaces of objects from a morphism

$$\text{Map}_R(C, D) \to \text{Map}_R(C \otimes_R E, D \otimes_R E) \in \text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty}),$$

i.e., an $R$-linear exact functor, which in particular preserves cofiber sequences on underlying $\infty$-categories. \qed

For $R \in \text{CAlg}(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty})$, we would now like to construct an $\infty$-category of $R$-linear noncommutative motives from $\text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty})$, but we need to make a minor technical detour since $\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty}$ is not essentially small. Choose a regular cardinal $\kappa$. Then the $\kappa$-compact objects in $\text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty})$ are closed under push-outs, retracts, and $R$-linear tensor products (cf. [BGT14, Prop. 5.2]). For any specific statement (e.g., descent-theoretic assertion), we will end up assuming $\kappa$ is taken large enough such that our required statement takes place entirely in the world of $\kappa$-compact objects.

**Definition 3.10.** Fix $R \in \text{CAlg}(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty})$ and fix a regular cardinal $\kappa$. Let $\text{Mod}^\kappa_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty}) \subset \text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty})$ denote the full subcategory spanned by the $\kappa$-compact objects, or an equivalent small model.

1. The $\infty$-category $\text{Mot}_\kappa(R)$ of noncommutative $R$-motives is $\text{Mot}^\kappa_{\text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty})}$, where $\mathfrak{A}$ is the collection of split-exact sequences in $\text{Mod}^\kappa_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty})$. When $R = \text{Sp}^{\omega}$ and $\kappa = \aleph_0$, this is equivalent to the definition of [BGT13] in view of [HSS17, Prop. 5.6]. Of course, the definition of $\text{Mot}_\kappa(R)$ depends on the choice of $\kappa$.

2. When $R$ is an $\mathbb{E}_{\infty}$-ring, we will write $\text{Mot}_\kappa(R) = \text{Mot}_\kappa(\text{Perf}(R))$.

3. Given a $\kappa$-compact $R$-linear $\infty$-category $M$, we write $U_{\text{wadd}}(M) \in \text{Mot}_\kappa(R)$ for its image and let $K'_0(M) = \pi_0\text{Hom}_{\text{Mot}_\kappa(R)}(U_{\text{wadd}}(R), U_{\text{wadd}}(M))$.

4. A weakly additive invariant of $(\kappa$-compact) $R$-linear $\infty$-categories is a functor $\text{Mod}^\kappa_R(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty}) \to D$, where $D$ is a presentable stable $\infty$-category, which is $\mathfrak{A}$-admissible for $\mathfrak{A}$ as in (1). We find that any weakly additive invariant canonically factors through $\text{Mot}_\kappa(R)$ by Proposition 3.3. We adopt the term weakly additive here to remind the reader that commutation with filtered colimits is not stipulated.

To conclude this section, we relate $K'_0$ with algebraic $K$-theory.
Construction 3.11. Let \(\mathcal{M}\) be an \(\mathcal{R}\)-linear \(\infty\)-category. Let \(\operatorname{Ex}(\mathcal{M})\) denote the \(\mathcal{R}\)-linear \(\infty\)-category of cofiber sequences \((X \to Y \to Z)\) in \(\mathcal{M}\). More formally, \(\operatorname{Ex}(\mathcal{M}) \subset \operatorname{Fun}(\Delta^1 \times \Delta^1, \mathcal{M})\) is the subcategory of cocartesian diagrams of the form

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \to & Y \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & Z
\end{array}
\]

Note that, because \(\mathcal{M}\) is stable, \(\operatorname{Ex}(\mathcal{M}) \simeq \operatorname{Fun}(\Delta^1, \mathcal{M})\) via \((X \to Y \to Z) \mapsto \operatorname{Fun}(1 \to 1, 0 \to 1)\). We have the following split-exact sequence of \(\mathcal{R}\)-linear \(\infty\)-categories

\[
\mathcal{M} \to \operatorname{Ex}(\mathcal{M}) \to \mathcal{M},
\]

where:

- \(\mathcal{M} \to \operatorname{Ex}(\mathcal{M})\) is the functor \(X \mapsto (X = X \to 0)\). This has a right adjoint which sends \((X \to Y \to Z)\) to \(X\).
- \(\operatorname{Ex}(\mathcal{M}) \to \mathcal{M}\) is the functor \((X \to Y \to Z) \mapsto Z\). This has a right adjoint which sends \(Z\) to \((0 \to Z = Z)\).

Remark 3.12. Note that \(\operatorname{Ex}(\mathcal{M}) \simeq \operatorname{Ex}(\operatorname{Sp}^\omega) \otimes \mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}_{\infty}\), so that if \(\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{M}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{T}_{\infty}(\mathcal{C}\mathcal{A} \mathcal{T}_{\infty}\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{F}})\) is \(\kappa\)-compact, then so is \(\operatorname{Ex}(\mathcal{M})\). To see this, we use the fact that \(\operatorname{Ex}(\mathcal{M}) \simeq \operatorname{Fun}(\Delta^1, \mathcal{M})\) is the \(\infty\)-category of compact objects in \(\operatorname{Fun}(\Delta^1, \operatorname{Ind}(\mathcal{M})) \simeq \operatorname{Fun}(\Delta^1, \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}) \otimes \operatorname{Ind}(\mathcal{M})\), where the latter tensor product is taken in the \(\infty\)-category \(\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{F}}\). Compare [Lur15, Prop. 2.2.6].

It follows that the functors \(\operatorname{Ex}(\mathcal{M}) \to \mathcal{M}\) given by \((X \to Y \to Z) \mapsto X\) and \((X \to Y \to Z) \mapsto Z\) induce an equivalence

\[
\mathcal{U}_{\operatorname{wadd}}(\operatorname{Ex}(\mathcal{M})) \simeq \mathcal{U}_{\operatorname{wadd}}(\mathcal{M}) \times \mathcal{U}_{\operatorname{wadd}}(\mathcal{M}) \in \mathcal{M}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{T}_\kappa(\mathcal{R}).
\]

Construction 3.13. Let \(\mathcal{M}\) be a \(\kappa\)-compact \(\mathcal{R}\)-linear \(\infty\)-category. Construct a natural homomorphism

\[
K_0(\mathcal{M}) \to K'_0(\mathcal{M}),
\]

which preserves the unit when \(\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{R}\), as follows.

Given \(X \in \mathcal{M}\), we obtain an \(\mathcal{R}\)-linear functor \(\mathcal{R} \to \mathcal{M}\) sending the unit object to \(X\), which defines an element in \(K'_0(\mathcal{M})\). Given a cofiber sequence \(X \to Y \to Z\), we need to show that the class of \(Y\) in \(K'_0(\mathcal{M})\) is equal to the sum of the classes of \(X\) and \(Z\).

By applying the functor of projection to the ‘middle term,’ it suffices to check that the class of the object \((X \to Y \to Z)\) in \(\operatorname{Ex}(\mathcal{M})\) is the sum of the classes \((X = X \to 0)\) and \((0 \to Z = Z)\). But by the above equivalence in \(\mathcal{M}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{T}_\kappa(\mathcal{R})\), we can check this after projection to the outer terms, where it is obvious.

Using the techniques of [BGT13, HSS17], one can in fact show that \(K_0 \simeq K'_0\). Since we will not need this, we omit the proof.

4. Abstract descent results

In this brief but central section, we describe how the use of \(E_\infty\)-structures enables one to prove abstract descent and \(\varepsilon\)-nilpotence results in a symmetric monoidal, stable \(\infty\)-category. Our basic tool is Theorem 4.2 below. Throughout, we use the following notation.
**Definition 4.1.** Given \( C \in \mathrm{CAlg}(\widehat{\mathrm{Cat}}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty}) \) and \( M \in C \), let \( \langle M \rangle^\otimes \subset C \) denote the thick \( \otimes \)-ideal generated by \( M \), and \( \langle M \rangle^\otimes_\varepsilon \) its \( \varepsilon \)-enlargement.

**Theorem 4.2.** Suppose \( C \in \mathrm{CAlg}(\widehat{\mathrm{Cat}}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty}) \) with unit \( 1 \) and \( R \in \mathrm{CAlg}(C) \). Moreover, suppose there exists \( M \in C \) and a map \( M \to R \) in \( C \) such that the image of \( (\pi_0 M) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to (\pi_0 R) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \) contains the unit. Then \( R \in \langle M \rangle^\otimes_\varepsilon \).

**Proof.** Without loss of generality, we may assume \( C \) is small by writing \( C \) as a union of small subcategories. Let \( N \) be a positive integer such that \( (\pi_0 M)[N^{-1}] \to (\pi_0 R)[N^{-1}] \) has image containing the unit. Let \( \Sigma \) be the set of primes dividing \( N \). We will show that in fact \( R \) belongs to \( \langle M \rangle^\otimes_\varepsilon \).

To see this, let \( T \) be any finite spectrum whose \( p \)-localizations for \( p \in \Sigma \) are all nontrivial. We need to show that \( R \) belongs to the thick \( \otimes \)-ideal generated by \( M \) and \( T \otimes 1 \). Let \( J \subset C \) denote this thick \( \otimes \)-ideal. We can then form the Verdier quotient \( C/J \), and equivalently we need to show that the image \( \overline{R} \) of \( R \) in \( C/J \) is zero. This is equivalent to showing that the \( E_{\infty} \)-ring \( B = \hom_{C/J}(1, \overline{R}) \) is contractible: in fact, that will imply that the unit map \( 1 \to \overline{R} \) is nullhomotopic, so that \( \overline{R} = 0 \). Note also that

\[
T \otimes B = T \otimes \hom_{C/J}(1, \overline{R}) = \hom_{C/J}(1, \overline{R} \otimes T) = 0,
\]

since smashing with \( T \) annihilates the \( \infty \)-category \( C/J \).

We now prove that \( B \) is contractible. By hypothesis, there is a map \( f : M \to R \) in \( C \) whose image in \( \pi_0 \otimes \mathbb{Z}[N^{-1}] \) contains the unit. In other words, there is a map \( g : 1 \to M \) such that \( f \circ g = N^k \in \pi_0 R \) for some \( k \geq 0 \). After taking the Verdier quotient, \( M \) and hence \( f \) map to zero, so we find that \( N^k = 0 \in \pi_0 B \). This implies that \( H\mathbb{Q} \otimes B = 0 \) and that for all primes \( p \) not dividing \( N \), we also have \( H\mathbb{F}_p \otimes B = 0 \). For each \( p \mid N \), however, we claim that \( H\mathbb{F}_p \otimes B = 0 \) as well. This follows because \( B \otimes T = 0 \), while \( T \) has nontrivial mod \( p \) homology. Using the May nilpotence conjecture (cf. [MNN15, Thm. A] for a proof) applied to the unit in \( B \), we conclude that \( B = 0 \).

We obtain the following consequence for \( (A, \varepsilon) \)-nilpotence.

**Theorem 4.3.** Suppose \( C \in \mathrm{CAlg}(\widehat{\mathrm{Cat}}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty}) \), \( R \in \mathrm{CAlg}(C) \) and \( A \in \mathrm{Alg}(C) \). Suppose that there exists an \( A \)-module \( M \) and a map \( M \to R \) in \( C \) such that the image of \( \pi_0 M \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to \pi_0 R \otimes \mathbb{Q} \) contains the unit. Then \( R \in \mathrm{Nil}^{A,\varepsilon} \). In particular, \( \mathrm{CB}^*_{\mathrm{aug}}(A) \otimes R \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-nilpotent limit diagram.

**Proof.** Theorem 4.2 implies that \( R \in \langle M \rangle^\otimes_\varepsilon \). Since \( M \) is an \( A \)-module, we have \( M \in \langle A \rangle^\otimes \), and conclude that \( R \in \langle A \rangle^\otimes_\varepsilon = \mathrm{Nil}^{A,\varepsilon} \). The final claim follows from Proposition 2.24.

We can apply this to obtain an \( \varepsilon \)-nilpotence descent result in \( \mathrm{Mot}_k(R) \) in the sense of the previous section.

**Theorem 4.4.** Let \( R \in \mathrm{CAlg}(\widehat{\mathrm{Cat}}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty}) \) be a small symmetric monoidal, idempotent-complete stable \( \infty \)-category and let \( A \in \mathrm{Alg}(\mathrm{Mod}_R(\widehat{\mathrm{Cat}}^{\text{perf}}_{\infty})) \) be an \( R \)-linear monoidal \( \infty \)-category. Suppose that there exists an \( R \)-linear functor \( A \to R \) whose image on
Choose a regular cardinal $\kappa$ such that $A$ is $\kappa$-compact in $\operatorname{Mod}_{\mathcal{R}}(\operatorname{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{perf}})$. Then the augmented cosimplicial object in $\operatorname{Mot}_{\kappa}(\mathcal{R})$,

$$\mathcal{U}_{\text{wadd}}(\mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \left( \mathcal{U}_{\text{wadd}}(A) \Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\text{wadd}}(A \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} A) \Rightarrow \cdots \right),$$

is an $\epsilon$-nilpotent limit diagram.

Proof. We apply Theorem 4.3 with $C := \operatorname{Mot}_{\kappa}(\mathcal{R})$, $R := \mathcal{U}_{\text{wadd}}(\mathcal{R}) \in \operatorname{CAlg}(C)$ the unit of $C$, and $M := A := \mathcal{U}_{\text{wadd}}(A) \in \operatorname{Alg}(C)$. Then the map $(\pi_0 M \rightarrow \pi_0 R) = (K_0'(A) \rightarrow K_0'(\mathcal{R}))$ is seen to be rationally surjective (equivalently, has image containing the unit) by using the map in Theorem 3.13 and our assumption on $K_0$.

To conclude this section, we now establish a result that gives a much stronger conclusion about the comparison map as above in the special case in which one has a further assumption on the image in $\pi_0$ of the map $M \rightarrow R$.

**Theorem 4.5.** Suppose $C$ is a presentable, symmetric monoidal stable $\infty$-category where the tensor is bicontinuous, and the unit $1$ is compact. Suppose $A \in \operatorname{Alg}(C)$ is dualizable in $C$. Suppose that there exists an $A$-module $M$ and a map $M \rightarrow 1$ in $C$ such that the image of $\pi_0 M \rightarrow \pi_0 1$ contains the prime $p$. Then, for any $X \in C$, the fiber of

$$X \rightarrow \operatorname{Tot}(\mathcal{C}B^\bullet(A) \otimes X)$$

has the structure of an $H_{\mathbb{F}_p}$-module.

Proof. We will freely use the language of acyclizations (or cellularizations) and localizations with respect to a dualizable object, for which we refer to [MNN17, §§2–3] for an exposition. We use Map for internal mapping objects in $C$, which exist since $C$ is presentable and the tensor product is bicocontinuous. Let $V_A, U_A \in C$ be the $A$-acyclization and $A^{-1}$-localization of $1$, so that we have a cofiber sequence

$$V_A \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow U_A$$

such that $A \otimes U_A = 0$ and $V_A$ belongs to the localizing $\otimes$-ideal generated by $A$. Then

$$\operatorname{Tot}(\mathcal{C}B^\bullet(A) \otimes X) \simeq \operatorname{Map}_C(V_A, X),$$

because both sides give the $A$-completion of $X$. In particular, the fiber of the map $X \rightarrow \operatorname{Tot}(\mathcal{C}B^\bullet(A) \otimes X)$ can be identified with the internal mapping object $\operatorname{Map}_C(U_A, M)$.

We observe now that $U_A$ is an $E_\infty$-algebra in $C$, being the $A^{-1}$-localization of $1$. Moreover, by assumption $\pi_0 U_A$ is an $\mathbb{F}_p$-algebra. It follows that the underlying $E_2$-algebra of $\operatorname{Hom}_C(1, U_A)$ is an $E_2$-algebra over $\mathbb{F}_p$ by the Hopkins–Mahowald theorem that the free $E_2$-algebra with $p = 0$ is $H_{\mathbb{F}_p}$. See [MNN15, Thm. 4.18] or [ACB14, Thm. 5.1] for recent expositions of this result. By adjunction, it follows that $U_A \in C$ is a module over $H_{\mathbb{F}_p}$, and therefore the fiber $\operatorname{Map}_C(U_A, X)$ is one, too.

5. Examples and applications

In this section, we will give the primary examples and applications of our descent results (in particular, Theorem 4.4) to algebraic finite flat extensions of $E_\infty$-rings and to many Rognes-style Galois extensions of $E_\infty$-rings.
Theorem 5.1. Let \( A \) be an \( \mathbb{E}_\infty \)-ring. Let \( B \) be an \( \mathbb{E}_2 \)-algebra in the \( \infty \)-category of \( A \)-modules. Suppose that \( B \) is a perfect \( A \)-module and the canonical map \( K_0(\mathcal{F}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \) has image containing the unit. Assume \( \kappa \) is such that \( \text{Perf}(B) \) is \( \kappa \)-compact in \( \text{Mod}_{\text{Perf}}(A) \) (Cat\( \text{perf} \)).

Let \( F \) be any weakly additive invariant of \( \kappa \)-compact \( A \)-linear \( \infty \)-categories (e.g., \( K \)-theory, nonconnective/Bass \( K \)-theory, homotopy \( K \)-theory of \( \mathbb{Z} \)-linear \( \infty \)-categories \[Tab15\], \( \text{THH} \), and \( \text{TC} \)) taking values in a presentable stable \( \infty \)-category \( D \).

Then the augmented cosimplicial diagram

\[
F(\text{Perf}(A)) \to \left( F(\text{Perf}(B)) \Rightarrow F(\text{Perf}(B \otimes_A B)) \Rightarrow \cdots \right)
\]

is an \( \varepsilon \)-nilpotent limit diagram. In particular, the canonical map in \( D \)

\[
F(\text{Perf}(A)) \to \text{Tot}\left( F(\text{Perf}(B)) \Rightarrow F(\text{Perf}(B \otimes_A B)) \Rightarrow \cdots \right)
\]

is an \( \varepsilon \)-equivalence, and the associated \( \text{Tot} \) tower becomes quickly convergent (Definition 2.16) after any periodic localization.

Proof. We apply Theorem 4.4 with \( \mathcal{R} := \text{Perf}(A), \mathcal{A} := \text{Perf}(B) \) (which is monoidal as \( B \) is an \( \mathbb{E}_2 \)-algebra) and the forgetful functor \( \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{R} \), which is \( \mathcal{R} \)-linear. Note that the functor \( B' \mapsto \text{Perf}(B') \) is a symmetric monoidal functor from the \( \infty \)-category of \( A \)-algebras to the \( \infty \)-category \( \text{Mod}_{\text{Perf}}(A) \) (Cat\( \text{perf} \)) (cf. [Lur16, Rem. 4.8.5.17] for a treatment in the presentable setting). We conclude that

\[
\mathcal{U}_{\text{wadd}}(\text{Perf}(A)) \to \left( \mathcal{U}_{\text{wadd}}(\text{Perf}(B)) \Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\text{wadd}}(\text{Perf}(B \otimes_A B)) \Rightarrow \cdots \right)
\]

is an \( \varepsilon \)-nilpotent limit diagram in Mot\( \kappa \). The given \( F \) factors through an exact functor Mot\( \kappa \) \( \to \) \( D \), and the result now follows by Propositions 2.19(4) and 2.20(2).

\( \Box \)

Remark 5.2. We note that if the hypotheses of Theorem 5.1 are satisfied for \( A \to B \), then they are satisfied for \( A' \to B \otimes_A A' \) for any \( \mathbb{E}_\infty \)-ring \( A' \under A \).

5.1. Algebraic examples

We now show that the desired hypothesis of rational surjectivity in Theorem 5.1 is satisfied for a finite flat extension of \( \mathbb{E}_\infty \)-ring spectra. In particular, algebraic \( K \)-theory, after any periodic localization, is a sheaf on the finite flat site. Restricted to classical schemes, it is then a sheaf even with respect to the \( \text{fppf} \)-topology [Sta17, Tag 05WM].

We need a lemma first. In the affine case, a more precise result is available, due to Swan [Swa68, Prop. 10.2].

Lemma 5.3. Let \( X \) be a quasi-compact and quasi-separated scheme and \( P \) a perfect complex of \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-modules. If the Euler characteristic of \( P \) has constant value \( n \in \mathbb{Z} \), then the class \( [P] - n \in K_0(X) \) is nilpotent. It follows that, if the Euler characteristic of \( P \) is nowhere vanishing, then the class \( [P] \in K_0(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \) is a unit.

Proof. The class \( x := [P] - n \) vanishes at every residue field of \( X \), so there is a (finite) open cover \( X = \bigcup_{i=1}^r U_i \) such that \( x \) vanishes in every \( K_0(U_i) \). By Zariski descent in
$K$-theory and induction on $r$, we find that $x^r = 0$. For the final claim, one reduces to $X$ being connected, and then the nilpotence of $[P] - n$ (for some $0 \neq n \in \mathbb{Z}$) implies that $[P] = n(1 + \frac{[P] - n}{n})$ is a rational unit. \hfill \Box

**Proposition 5.4.** Let $A \to B$ be a morphism of $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring spectra. Suppose that:

1. The $\pi_0 A$-module $\pi_0 B$ is faithfully flat, finite, and projective.
2. The canonical map $\pi_*(A) \otimes_{\pi_0(A)} \pi_0(B) \to \pi_*(B)$ is an isomorphism.

Then the hypotheses of Theorem 5.1 are satisfied.

**Proof.** It is easy to see that $B$ is a perfect $A$-module. Applying Remark 5.2, it suffices to prove this proposition after replacing the map $A \to B$ with the map $\tau_{\geq 0} A \to \tau_{\geq 0} B$, since $B \cong A \otimes_{\tau_{\geq 0} A} \tau_{\geq 0} B$. Therefore, we may assume that $A$ and $B$ are connective themselves. In this case, $K_0(A) = K_0(\pi_0 A)$ (see, for example, [Lura, Lec. 20, Cor. 3]). The result now follows from Lemma 5.3. \hfill \Box

**Example 5.5.** Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism between two noetherian schemes with affine diagonal morphisms. Consider the symmetric monoidal functor $f^* : \text{Perf}(Y) \to \text{Perf}(X)$.

Suppose $f$ is projective and of finite Tor-dimension, so that $f_*$ defines a functor $f_* : \text{Perf}(X) \to \text{Perf}(Y)$. Suppose further that $f$ is surjective.

In this case, we claim that $f_*$ defines a rational surjection $K_0(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to K_0(Y) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. Without loss of generality, we may assume $Y$ is connected. Choose a relatively ample line bundle $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on $X$. Then $f_*(\mathcal{O}(n))$ is a perfect complex of nonzero Euler characteristic on $Y$ for $n \gg 0$. (Base change to the local ring of a codimension-zero point to reduce to the case $Y = \text{Spec}(B)$ with $B$ artinian; then since $f_*(\mathcal{O}(n))$ is a perfect complex of $B$-modules homologically concentrated in degree 0, the Auslander–Buchsbaum formula implies that $f_*(\mathcal{O}(n))$ is finite free. On the other hand, it is nonzero because its pullback surjects onto $\mathcal{O}(n)$.) Therefore the class of $f_*(\mathcal{O}(n))$ is invertible in $K_0(Y) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ by Lemma 5.3.

Thus, by Theorem 4.4, for any weakly additive invariant $F$ of $\text{Perf}(Y)$-linear $\infty$-categories, we see that

$$F(\text{Perf}(Y)) \to \left(F(\text{Perf}(X)) \cong F(\text{Perf}(X \times_Y X)) \right)$$

is an $\varepsilon$-nilpotent limit diagram. We use [BZFN10, Thm. 1.2] (whose hypotheses are satisfied by [BZFN10, Prop. 3.19, Cor. 3.23]) to identify $\text{Perf}(X \times_Y X) \cong \text{Perf}(X) \otimes_{\text{Perf}(Y)} \text{Perf}(X)$ and so on for the higher terms.

Note that if $f$ is not flat, then the fiber products such as $X \times_Y X$ need to be interpreted in the derived sense. However, if $\ell$ is a prime invertible on $Y$, then the $\ell$-completed $K$-theory will be the same whether we take the derived or ordinary fiber products. In fact, one uses Zariski descent to reduce to the affine case; there, by the group-completion theorem, we need to see that if $A$ is a connective $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring with $1/\ell \in A$ then $BGL_d(A) \to BGL_d(\pi_0 A) \cong \tau_{\leq 1} BGL_d(A)$ is a mod $\ell$ homology equivalence. This follows from the fact that for $n > 1$, $\pi_n BGL_d(A) \cong (\pi_{n-1} A)\ell^2$ is uniquely $\ell$-divisible.
5.2. Rognes’s Galois extensions

We now obtain our general descent result for Galois extensions of structured ring spectra in the sense of Rognes [Rog08].

**Theorem 5.6.** Let \( A \to B \) be a \( G \)-Galois extension of \( \mathbb{E}_\infty \)-ring spectra where \( G \) is finite. Suppose that the image of the transfer map \( K_0(B) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \) contains the unit. Then, for all \( n \geq 0 \) and implicit primes, we have:

1. The canonical maps of spectra
   \[
   L_n^f K(A) \to L_n^f (K(B)^{hG}) \to (L_n^f K(B))^{hG}
   \]
   are equivalences.

2. If \( \mathcal{M} \) is any \( A \)-linear \( \infty \)-category and \( F : \text{Mod}_{\text{Perf}(A)}(\text{Cat}^{\text{perf}}_\infty) \to \text{Sp} \) is any weakly additive invariant for \( \kappa \) large enough, the maps
   \[
   L_n^f F(\mathcal{M}) \to L_n^f (F(\mathcal{M} \otimes_A B)^{hG}) \to (L_n^f F(\mathcal{M} \otimes_A B))^{hG}
   \]
   are equivalences.

3. With notation as above, the map
   \[
   F(\mathcal{M}) \to (F(\mathcal{M} \otimes_A B))^{hG}
   \]
   is an \( \varepsilon \)-equivalence (e.g., \( K(A) \to K(B)^{hG} \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-equivalence).

4. The Tot tower that computes \( L_n^f F(\mathcal{M} \otimes_A B)^{hG} \) is quickly converging.

**Proof.** This follows from Theorem 5.1. We note that \( B \) is a dualizable, and hence perfect, \( A \)-module by [Rog08, Prop. 6.2.1], and that the equivalence \( B \otimes_A B \cong \prod_{g \in G} B \) identifies the cobar construction \( B \Rightarrow B \otimes_A B \Rightarrow \cdots \) with the diagram computing the \( G \)-homotopy fixed points of \( B \). Note also that each of the functors

\[
B \mapsto \text{Perf}(B) \mapsto U_{\text{wadd}}(\text{Perf}(B)) \mapsto F(\text{Perf}(B))
\]

preserves finite products: in fact, any weakly additive invariant preserves finite products.

\[\square\]

We next observe that the condition of rational surjectivity of the transfer map is particularly transparent in the case of a Galois extension.

**Proposition 5.7.** Let \( G \) be a finite group and \( A \to B \) be a \( G \)-Galois extension of \( \mathbb{E}_\infty \)-ring spectra. Then the following are equivalent:

1. \( K_0(B) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \) has image containing the unit.
2. The class of \([B] \in K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q}\) is a unit.
3. The class \([B] \in K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q}\) is equal to \(|G|\).
Proof. Clearly, the third condition implies the second, which implies the first. It suffices to argue that the first condition implies the third to prove that they are all equivalent.

Let \( i^* : K_0(A) \otimes Q \to K_0(B) \otimes Q \) be the canonical ring map and \( i_* : K_0(B) \otimes Q \to K_0(A) \otimes Q \) be the restriction map. Recall that if we regard \( K_0(B) \otimes Q \) as a \( K_0(A) \otimes Q \)-module via \( i^* \), then \( i_* \) is a module map. Suppose \( x \in K_0(B) \otimes Q \) has \( i_*(x) = 1 \). Then \( i^* \) is injective, since it has a left inverse given by \( y \mapsto i_*(y) \). To show that \([B] = |G|\), it thus suffices to apply \( i^* \) and check it in \( K_0(B) \otimes Q \). We have

\[
i^*[B] = [B \otimes A B] = \left[ \prod_{g \in G} B \right] = |G|,
\]

and we are done. \( \square \)

For ease of reference, we give this property a name.

**Condition A.** A \( G \)-Galois extension \( A \to B \) satisfies the equivalent statements of Proposition 5.7.

We now give some examples.

**Example 5.8.** Let \( n \geq 1 \) and let \( k \) be a field of characteristic zero containing the \( n \)th roots of unity. We let \( A \) be the unique \( \mathbb{E}_\infty \)-algebra over \( k \) with homotopy groups given by \( \pi_*(A) \simeq k[x_2^{\pm 1}] \) where \( |x_2| = 2 \). Here \( A \) can be obtained by starting with the free \( \mathbb{E}_\infty \)-algebra under \( k \) on a degree 2 class and then inverting it. There is a \( C_n \)-action on \( A \) (obtained, e.g., using this presentation) such that a generator acts on \( x_2 \) by multiplication by a fixed primitive \( n \)th root of unity, and \( A' = (A)^{hC_n} \) has homotopy groups given by \( k[(x_2^n)^{\pm 1}] \). The map \( A' \to A \) is a \( C_n \)-Galois extension and Condition A is satisfied, so we find that

\[
K(A') \to K(A)^{hC_n}
\]

is an \( \varepsilon \)-equivalence.

**Example 5.9.** Consider the \( C_2 \)-Galois extension \( KO \to KU \). In this case, the class in \( K_0(KO) \) of \( KU \in \text{Perf}(KO) \) is equal to 2, in view of Wood’s theorem (cf. [Ada95, p. 206]) \( KO \otimes \Sigma^{-2} CP^2 \simeq KU \). Therefore, Condition A is satisfied and we find that the fiber of \( K(KO) \to K(KU)^{hC_2} \) is a \( \varepsilon \)-spectrum.

We note that the comparison problem here was raised in [AR12, Rem. 2.13]. In [BL14], it was shown that the map \( K(KO) \otimes Q \to (K(KU) \otimes Q))^{hC_2} \) is an equivalence using localization sequences.

As indicated in the introduction, we can actually do better in this case.

**Theorem 5.10.** (1) The fiber of the comparison map \( K(KO) \to K(KU)^{hC_2} \) admits the structure of an \( \mathbb{F}_2 \)-module spectrum.

(2) Let \( E_{p-1} \) denote Lubin–Tate \( E \)-theory at the height \( p - 1 \), so that \( C_p \) is a subgroup of the Morava stabilizer group [Hew95]. Then the fiber of the comparison map \( K(E_{p-1})^{hC_p} \to K(E_{p-1})^{hC_p} \) admits the structure of an \( \mathbb{F}_p \)-module spectrum.

(3) More generally, if \( R \to R' \) is a \( G \)-Galois extension and the wrong-way map \( K_0(R') \to K_0(R) \) has image containing a prime number \( p \), then the fiber of the map \( K(R) \to K(R')^{hG} \) admits the structure of an \( \mathbb{F}_p \)-module.
**Proof.** We will prove the third claim and then explain why the first and second claims are special cases. For the third claim, we will apply Theorem 4.5.

To apply this result we will first show that if \( R \rightarrow R' \) is a \( G \)-Galois extension of \( E_\infty \)-rings in the sense of Rognes (with \( G \) finite), then \( \text{Perf}(R) \) is dualizable in \( \text{Mod}_{\text{Perf}(R)}(\text{Cat}^\text{perf}_\infty) \). By [AG14, Thm. 3.15] (originally due to [Toë12, Prop. 1.5] for simplicial commutative rings), this statement is equivalent to the assertion that \( R' \) is a smooth and proper \( R \)-algebra, that is:

1. \( R' \) is a perfect \( R \)-module, so all mapping \( R \)-module spectra in \( \text{Perf}(R') \) are perfect as \( R \)-modules.
2. \( R' \) is perfect as an \( R' \otimes_R R' \)-module.

The first condition is a general fact about Galois extensions: the perfect \( R \)-modules are the dualizable \( R \)-modules and \( R' \) is dualizable by [Rog08, Prop. 6.2.1]. The second condition follows from the equivalence of algebras \( R' \otimes_R R' \simeq \prod_{g \in G} R' \), which implies that \( R' \) is a direct factor of a free \( R' \otimes_R R' \)-module of rank one.

Suppose \( R \rightarrow R' \) is a \( G \)-Galois extension and the image of \( K_0(R') \rightarrow K_0(R) \) contains the prime \( p \). In this case, we find that the fiber of the map in \( \text{Mot}_{\text{Mot}_0}(R) \)

\[
\mathcal{U}_{\text{wadd}}(\text{Perf}(R)) \rightarrow \text{Tot} \left( \mathcal{U}_{\text{wadd}}(\text{Perf}(R')) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\text{wadd}}(\text{Perf}(R' \otimes_R R')) \rightarrow \cdots \right)
\]

or equivalently

\[
\text{fib} \left( \mathcal{U}_{\text{wadd}}(\text{Perf}(R)) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\text{wadd}}(\text{Perf}(R'))^{hG} \right)
\]

admits the structure of an \( \mathbb{F}_p \)-module in \( \text{Mot}_{\text{Mot}_0}(R) \). We now apply the functor

\[
\text{Hom}_{\text{Mot}_{\text{Mot}_0}}(R, \cdot) : \text{Mot}_{\text{Mot}_0}(R) \rightarrow \text{Sp}
\]

(which is continuous and cocontinuous) and use the identification (cf. [BGT13, Thm. 7.13] when \( R = S^0 \) and [HSS17, Thm. 5.24] for \( R \) arbitrary) with \( K \)-theory to conclude that

\[
\text{fib} \left( K(R) \rightarrow K(R')^{hG} \right)
\]

admits the structure of an \( \mathbb{F}_p \)-module spectrum.

Finally, we need to check that the relevant prime \( p \) belongs to the image of the transfer map in the cases of \( KO \rightarrow KU \) and \( E_{p-1}^{hC_p} \rightarrow E_{p-1} \). We already observed this for the extension \( KO \rightarrow KU \) in Example 5.9. The claim for the extensions \( E_{p-1}^{hC_p} \rightarrow E_{p-1} \) is Corollary B.6.

\( \Box \)

### 5.3. Further Galois examples

In this subsection, we will give several further examples of our Galois descent results. We will need various tools for verifying Condition A. We begin with the observation that if we can control \( K_0 \) of a ring spectrum, checking Condition A (on an arbitrary Galois extension) is often straightforward.
We consider the following condition on a ring spectrum. Given an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring $A$, let $\text{Idem}(A)$ be the set of idempotents in $\pi_0(A)$. We obtain a map $\text{Idem}(A) \to \text{Idem}(K(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q})$ that sends an idempotent $e \in \pi_0A$ to the class of the perfect $A$-module $A[e^{-1}]$.

**Condition B.** The map $\text{Idem}(A) \to \text{Idem}(K(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q})$ is bijective.

We first show that the map is often injective.

**Lemma 5.11.** Let $A$ be an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring. Suppose that $A$ has no nontrivial torsion idempotents (equivalently, for every nonzero idempotent $e \in \pi_0(A)$, the rationalization $A[e^{-1}]_\mathbb{Q}$ is nontrivial). Then the map $\text{Idem}(A) \to \text{Idem}(K(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q})$ is injective.

**Proof.** Note first that the map $\text{Idem}(A) \to \text{Idem}(K(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q})$ is a map of Boolean algebras. It thus suffices to show the map has trivial kernel. Let $e$ be a nontrivial idempotent. We need to show that the class of the perfect $A$-module $A[e^{-1}]$ is nontrivial in $K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. However, under the map $K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to K_0(A[e^{-1}]) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, this class is carried to the unit. Therefore, it suffices to show that $K_0(A[e^{-1}]) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \neq 0$. This follows from the existence of a multiplicative trace map

$$K_0(A[e^{-1}]) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to \text{THH}_0(A[e^{-1}]_\mathbb{Q}) \to \pi_0A[e^{-1}]_\mathbb{Q}.$$

Since the target is nonzero by assumption, the source must be nonzero too. \qed

Condition B will play a basic role in this subsection, and most of our results will state that specific $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring spectra satisfy this condition. In particular, it (together with a mild statement about rationalization) implies the previous Condition A for every Galois extension.

**Proposition 5.12.** Suppose $A$ is an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring such that:

1. $A$ satisfies Condition B.
2. $A$ has no nontrivial torsion idempotents.

Then every $G$-Galois extension $A \to B$ satisfies Condition A.

**Proof.** We use the notation in the discussion immediately following Condition A. Namely, we let $i_* : K_0(B) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ be the rational restriction of scalars and $i^* : K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to K_0(B) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ be the usual map. Let $y = i_*(1)/|G| \in K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. We need to argue that $y = 1$.

We have $y^2 = y$ by the relation $B \otimes_A B \simeq \prod_G B$, so $y \in K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is an idempotent. By Condition B, every idempotent in $K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ arises from an idempotent $e \in \pi_0A$. Consider the $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring $A' = A[(1-e)^{-1}]$ and the $G$-Galois extension $A' \to B' \simeq B \otimes_A A'$. (Since $A'$ is a perfect $A$-module, base change along $A \to A'$ preserves the Galois condition.) It follows that we have a $G$-Galois extension $A' \to B'$ such that $[B'] = 0 \in K_0(A') \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. We will now show that $A' \otimes \mathbb{Q} = 0$. The hypothesis (2) we have assumed implies that $e = 1$, and we will then be done.

The image of $[B']$ under the map $K_0(A') \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to K_0(B') \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is given by $|G|$ via the Galois property $B' \otimes_{A'} B' \simeq \prod_G B'$. Thus, if $[B'] \in K_0(A') \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ vanishes, we conclude
that $K_0(B') \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is the zero ring and, by the argument with the trace of Lemma 5.11, we find that $B'_Q \simeq 0$. By Lemma 5.13, we get $A'_Q \simeq 0$.

\textbf{Lemma 5.13.} Let $B$ be an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring. Suppose the finite group $G$ acts on $B$ in the $\infty$-category of $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-rings and set $A = B^hG$. Suppose an integer $N$ is nilpotent in $\pi_0(B)$. Then $N$ is nilpotent in $\pi_0(A)$ too.

\textbf{Proof.} First of all, $B$ splits into a direct product of its $p$-completions for $p | N$, and the $p$-completion $\widehat{B}_p$ has the property that it is annihilated by a power of $p$. The splitting is compatible with the action of $G$. Therefore, we may assume that $N = p$ is a prime number.

Let $G_p$ be a $p$-Sylow subgroup of $G$. Then $A$ is a retract of $B^hG_p$. It suffices to show that $p$ is nilpotent in $B^hG_p$. Therefore, we can reduce ourselves to the case where $G = G_p$ is itself a $p$-group. Since $p$-groups are nilpotent, an induction reduces to the case of $G = C_p$, which we now consider.

So suppose $B$ is an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring with a $C_p$-action and $A \simeq B^{hC_p}$. Suppose $p$ is nilpotent in $\pi_0(B)$. By [BH15, Thm. 1.4], the $C_p$-action on $B$ determines a cofree or Borel-complete genuine commutative $C_p$-ring spectrum $R$ with $R^{(1)} \simeq B$, $R^{C_p} \simeq A$. By the results of [Bru07], its $\pi_0$ is therefore endowed with the structure of a Tambara functor [Tam93]. Therefore, we can consider the multiplicative norm $N_{e}^{C_p} : \pi_0(B) \to \pi_0(A)$ as well as the additive norm $\text{Tr}_{\pi_p}^{C_p} : \pi_0(B) \to \pi_0(A)$. We have, using [Tam93, p. 1398, (v)],

$$N_{e}^{C_p}(p) = p + (p^{p-1} - 1)\text{Tr}_{\pi_p}^{C_p}(1) \in \pi_0(A).$$

Note that $x = \text{Tr}_{\pi_p}^{C_p}(1)$ satisfies $x^2 = px$. Since for $n \geq 0$ sufficiently large, $p^nx = \text{Tr}_{\pi_p}^{C_p}(p^n) = 0$, it follows that $x$ is nilpotent: in fact, $x^{n+1} = 0$. Since $N_{e}^{C_p}(p)$ is nilpotent in $\pi_0(A)$ too, it follows that $p$ is nilpotent in $\pi_0(A)$.

We next exhibit a class of $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-rings $A$ for which $K_0(A)$ admits a purely algebraic description, and as a result, the above conditions are more amenable for them. In particular, we will show that in this case Condition B is satisfied.

\textbf{Proposition 5.14.} Let $A$ be an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring spectrum. Suppose $\pi_*(A)$ is even, regular, and noetherian of finite Krull dimension. Then we have an isomorphism of commutative rings

$$K_0(A) \simeq K_0(\pi_*(A)),$$

where we consider $\pi_*(A)$ as an ungraded ring.

\textbf{Proof.} We define the morphism

$$K_0(A) \to K_0(\pi_*(A))$$

as follows. Note that by regularity, the target is the Grothendieck group of finitely generated $\pi_*(A)$-modules. Given a perfect $A$-module $M$, we consider $\pi_*(M) \simeq \pi_{\text{even}}(M) \oplus \pi_{\text{odd}}(M)$ as a finitely generated $\pi_*(A)$-module and take the class $[\pi_{\text{even}}(M)] - [\pi_{\text{odd}}(M)]$.

\footnote{If $A' \to B'$ is a faithful Galois extension, then $A' \to B'$ is descendable [Mat16a, Def. 3.18], so that $B'_{Q} \simeq 0$ implies $A'_{Q} \simeq 0$ by descent. The use of Lemma 5.13 is to cover the nonfaithful case.}
in $K_0$. The long exact sequence in homotopy implies easily that this defines a map $K_0(A) \to K_0(\pi_*(A))$ as desired.

To define the map in the opposite direction, let $\mathcal{C}$ be the category of finitely generated, evenly graded projective $\pi_*(A)$-modules. To any object of $\mathcal{C}$ we can associate a perfect $A$-module (given by a retract of a sum of shifts of $A$ itself) and we easily obtain a multiplicative map

$$K_0(\mathcal{C}) \to K_0(A).$$

For any $P \in \mathcal{C}$, the class of $P$ and its shift $P(2)$ (defined such that $P(2)_k = P_{k+2}$) map to the same class in $K_0(A)$. By a theorem of van den Bergh [VdB86] (cf. also [Haz16, Cor. 6.4.2], but applied to the graded ring $B_*$ with $B_* = A_{2*}$), we have an isomorphism of rings

$$K_0(\pi_*(A)) \simeq K_0(\mathcal{C})/\{[P] - [P(2)] | P \in \mathcal{C}\},$$

so we obtain a map

$$K_0(\pi_*(A)) \to K_0(A).$$

It suffices now to show that the two composite maps $K_0(A) \to K_0(\pi_*(A)) \to K_0(A)$ and $K_0(\pi_*(A)) \to K_0(A) \to K_0(\pi_*(A))$ are the identity.

For the first claim, we first observe that $K_0(A)$ is generated by classes corresponding to retracts of graded free $A$-modules. To see this, we fix a perfect $A$-module $M$ and induct on the homological dimension of $\pi_*(M)$ as a $\pi_*(A)$-module. If $\dim_{\pi_*(A)} \pi_*(M) = 0$, then $\pi_*(M)$ is projective so that $M$ itself is a retract of a graded free $A$-module. If $\dim_{\pi_*(A)} \pi_*(M) > 0$, then we choose a graded free $A$-module and a map $F \to M$ inducing a surjection on homotopy. We then have a cofiber sequence $M' \to F \to M$, where $\dim_{\pi_*(A)} \pi_*(M') = \dim_{\pi_*(A)} \pi_*(M) - 1$. Using $[M] = [F] - [M']$ and induction, we can conclude that $[M]$ belongs to the subgroup of $K_0(A)$ generated by the classes corresponding to retracts of graded free $A$-modules.

Suppose $M$ is a retract of a graded free $A$-module. In this case, one checks directly that the map $K_0(A) \to K_0(\pi_*(A)) \to K_0(A)$ carries $[M]$ to itself, as desired. Since the classes $[M]$ generate $K_0(A)$, this completes the verification of this case.

For the second map, we use (5.15). Consider a class in $K_0(\pi_*(A))$ represented by an evenly graded $\pi_*(A)$-module $P_*$ which is projective. We can find an $A$-module $P$ with $\pi_*(P) \simeq P_*$. The map $K_0(\pi_*(A)) \to K_0(A)$ carries $[P_*]$ to $[P]$. It follows easily that the composite $K_0(\pi_*(A)) \to K_0(\pi_*(A))$ is the identity on $[P_*]$, and so in general. □

**Corollary 5.16.** Assume $A$ is an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring such that $\pi_*(A)$ is even, regular, noetherian and of finite Krull dimension. Then $A$ satisfies Condition B.

**Proof.** Without loss of generality, we can assume that $\pi_0(A)$ (and thus $\pi_*(A)$) has no nontrivial idempotents, after splitting into finitely many factors. The augmentation map $K_0(A) \simeq K_0(\pi_*(A)) \to \mathbb{Z}$ takes values in $\mathbb{Z}$, because $\pi_0(A)$ is connected. By Lemma 5.3, its kernel is locally nilpotent, hence $K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is a nilpotent thickening of $\mathbb{Q}$, and therefore contains no nontrivial idempotents. □

Next, we include a basic tool that enables us to check Condition B via descent.
Proposition 5.17. Suppose $A$ is an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring. Suppose there exists an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-algebra $A'$ such that:

1. $A'$ is perfect as an $A$-module and the map $K_0(A') \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to K_0(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ of restriction of scalars is surjective.
2. $A$ is $A'$-complete.
3. $A'$ satisfies Condition B.
4. Either $A'$ has no nontrivial idempotents, or $A'$ and $A' \otimes_A A'$ have no nontrivial torsion idempotents.

Then $A$ satisfies Condition B and has no nontrivial torsion idempotents.

Proof. Since $A$ is $A'$-complete and $A'$ is dualizable in $\text{Mod}(A)$, we have an equivalence $[\text{MNN17, Prop. 2.21}]$ $A \simeq \text{Tot}(A' \Rightarrow A' \otimes_A A' \Rightarrow \cdots).$

We also have an equivalence $K(A) \mathbb{Q} \simeq \text{Tot}(K(A') \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow K(A' \otimes_A A') \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \cdots)$ as a (very) special case of Theorem 5.1: in fact, in this case the above augmented cosimplicial object is seen to be split. The functor $\text{Idem}: \text{CAlg}(\text{Sp}) \to \text{Set}$ commutes with all limits (as it is corepresentable by the $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring $S_0 \times S_0$), and we find that we have equalizer diagrams

$\text{Idem}(A) \to (\text{Idem}(A') \Rightarrow \text{Idem}(A' \otimes_A A')),$

$\text{Idem}(K(A) \mathbb{Q}) \to (\text{Idem}(K(A') \mathbb{Q}) \Rightarrow \text{Idem}(K(A' \otimes_A A') \mathbb{Q})).$

We have a natural transformation between them.

A diagram chase now completes the proof. First of all, since the map $\text{Idem}(A') \to \text{Idem}(K(A') \mathbb{Q})$ is an isomorphism, we find that $\text{Idem}(A) \to \text{Idem}(K(A) \mathbb{Q})$ is at least injective. For example, suppose that $A', A' \otimes_A A'$ have no nontrivial torsion idempotents. Since by assumption $\text{Idem}(A') \to \text{Idem}(K(A') \mathbb{Q})$ is an isomorphism, and since by Lemma 5.11 the map $\text{Idem}(A' \otimes_A A') \to \text{Idem}(K(A' \otimes_A A') \mathbb{Q})$ is injective, we can conclude that $\text{Idem}(A) \to \text{Idem}(K(A) \mathbb{Q})$ is an isomorphism. The case where $A'$ has no nontrivial idempotents is easier and we find that $\text{Idem}(A) \simeq \text{Idem}(K(A) \mathbb{Q}) \simeq \{0, 1\}$. □

For our example with topological modular forms, we will need to check Condition B by Zariski localization on the base. We will use the following result.

Corollary 5.18. Suppose $A$ is an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring. Suppose every localization $A(p)$ at a prime $p$ satisfies Condition B. Then $A$ satisfies Condition B.

Proof. We consider the following two examples of sheaves with values in the $\infty$-category $\text{CAlg}(\text{Sp} \geq 0)$ of connective $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring spectra on the Zariski site of $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$:

1. $\mathcal{F}_1$ assigns to the open subset $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}[1/N])$ the $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring $\tau_{\geq 0} A[1/N]$.
2. $\mathcal{F}_2$ assigns to the open subset $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}[1/N])$ the $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring $K(A[1/N])_\mathbb{Q}$. Zariski descent in $K$-theory (a special case of Nisnevich descent in $K$-theory, cf. Proposition A.15) implies that this is a sheaf of connective $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring spectra.
Recall that $\text{Idem}: \text{CAlg}(\text{Sp}_{\geq 0}) \to \text{Set}$ commutes with limits, so we obtain sheaves of sets $\text{Idem}(\mathcal{F}_1)$, $\text{Idem}(\mathcal{F}_2)$. We have a canonical map of sheaves

$$\text{Idem}(\mathcal{F}_1) \to \text{Idem}(\mathcal{F}_2)$$

on $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$, and our assumption (and the fact that $\text{Idem}$ and $K(\cdot)$ commute with filtered colimits) implies that the map on stalks at closed points is an isomorphism. Since the set of closed points is very dense, this implies that $\text{Idem}(\mathcal{F}_1) \cong \text{Idem}(\mathcal{F}_2)$ (see [SGA72, Exposé IV, Ex. 9.1.7.2,c] and [GW10, Ex. 10.15 and 10.16] for more on this). Taking global sections, we find that $A$ satisfies Condition B as desired. \hfill \Box

We will now need various tools that enable one to reduce checking Condition B via other types of localization and completion. The next lemma is well-known in the algebraic context (where $x$ has degree zero) (cf. [TT90, Ex. 3.19.2]).

**Lemma 5.19.** Let $A$ be an $E_\infty$-ring and let $x \in \pi_*(A)$ be a homogeneous element. Then the diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
K(A) & \to & K(A[x^{-1}]) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
K(\hat{A}_x) & \to & K(\hat{A}_x[x^{-1}])
\end{array}
$$

is homotopy cartesian in the $\infty$-category $\text{Sp}_{\geq 0}$ of connective spectra.

**Proof.** Let $\text{Perf}_{x,\text{tor}}(A)$ denote the $\infty$-category of perfect $A$-modules which are $x$-power torsion. The functor

$$\text{Perf}_{x,\text{tor}}(A) \to \text{Perf}_{x,\text{tor}}(\hat{A}_x)$$

(5.20)

given by tensoring with $\hat{A}_x$ is an equivalence. In fact, any perfect $x$-power torsion $A$-module is automatically $x$-adically complete as $x$ will act nilpotently on it.

Now comparing the fiber sequences of connective spectra (cf. [Bar16, Prop. 11.16])

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
K(\text{Perf}_{x,\text{tor}}(A)) & \to & K(\text{Perf}(A)) \to K(\text{Perf}(A[x^{-1}])) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
K(\text{Perf}_{x,\text{tor}}(\hat{A}_x)) & \to & K(\text{Perf}(\hat{A}_x)) \to K(\text{Perf}(\hat{A}_x[x^{-1}]))
\end{array}
$$

shows that we have a fiber square in $\text{Sp}_{\geq 0}$ as desired. \hfill \Box

Using similar arguments to those in the proof of Corollary 5.18, we find the following result:

**Proposition 5.21.** Let $A$ be an $E_\infty$-ring. Suppose $x \in \pi_*(A)$ is a homogenous element. Suppose $\hat{A}_x$, $A[x^{-1}]$, $\hat{A}_x[x^{-1}]$ satisfy Condition B. Then $A$ satisfies Condition B.

Using similar reasoning, one also has:

**Proposition 5.22.** Let $A$ be an $E_\infty$-ring and $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in \pi_*(A)$. Suppose $A/(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ is contractible and the $E_\infty$-rings $A[(x_{i_1} \ldots x_{i_k})^{-1}]$ satisfy Condition B for any nonempty collection of indices $i_1, \ldots, i_k \in [1, \ldots, n]$. Then $A$ satisfies Condition B.
Proof. We use induction on \( n \). When \( n = 1 \), the assertion is obvious, so we assume that \( n > 1 \) and the result is proved for \( n - 1 \) replacing \( n \). Let \( A' \) be the localization of \( A \) away from the perfect \( A \)-module \( \text{End}_{\text{Mod}(A)}(A/(x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1})) \) (cf. [MNN17, §3] for an exposition). We then have \( A'[x_i^{-1}] \simeq A[x_i^{-1}] \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \) and \( A'/(x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) = 0 \).

In addition, the map \( A \to A' \) induces an equivalence \( A/x_n \simeq A'/x_n \). As a result, the induced map \( \text{Perf}(A) \to \text{Perf}(A') \) restricts to an equivalence on \( x_n \)-power torsion objects. We therefore obtain a fiber square of connective spectra

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
K(A) & \longrightarrow & K(A') \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
K(A[x_n^{-1}]) & \longrightarrow & K(A'[x_n^{-1}])
\end{array}
\]

By induction, it follows that \( A' \) and \( A'[x_n^{-1}] \) satisfy Condition B: in fact, we consider the sequence \( x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \in \pi_* A' \). Therefore, the above fiber square implies that \( A \) satisfies Condition B. \( \square \)

We now include our main examples involving \( \text{TMF} \), the spectrum of topological modular forms (cf. [DFHH14] for a textbook reference). We first need a general lemma about even periodic derived stacks (cf. [MM15, Section 2] for an exposition). Given an even periodic derived stack \((X, \mathcal{O}^\text{top})\), we let \( \omega \) denote the line bundle \( \pi_2 \mathcal{O}^\text{top} \) on \( X \).

**Lemma 5.23.** Let \( \mathcal{X} = (X, \mathcal{O}^\text{top}) \) be a regular, noetherian even periodic derived Deligne–Mumford stack. Suppose that the map \( X \to B\mathbb{G}_m \) classifying \( \omega \) is quasi-affine. Then \( \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X) \) satisfies Condition B. If \( X \) is flat over \( \text{Spec} \mathbb{Z} \), then \( \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X) \) has no non-trivial torsion idempotents.

**Proof.** The quasi-affineness hypothesis is equivalent to the assertion that there are sections \( s_1, \ldots, s_n \in H^0(X, \mathcal{O}^\text{top}) \) such that \( X[s_i^{-1}] \) is affine over \( B\mathbb{G}_m \), i.e., arises as the quotient of a \( \mathbb{G}_m \)-action (or grading) on the spectrum of a graded ring \( R_{i,*} \), and such that the \( \{s_i\} \) have no common vanishing locus. Note that a power of each \( s_i \) survives the descent spectral sequence (cf. the argument of [MM15, Prop. 3.24]); by passage to such a power, we may assume that \( s_i \) arises from an element (which for convenience we still denote by \( s_i \)) in \( \pi_{2n} \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X) \).

We observe that \( \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X)[s_i^{-1}] \) arises as the sheaf of global sections of an even periodic derived stack of the form \( \text{Spec}(R_{i,*})/\mathbb{G}_m \) where \( R_{i,*} \) is a regular noetherian graded-commutative ring concentrated in even degrees. In particular, we get

\[
\pi_*(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X))[s_i^{-1}] \simeq R_{i,*},
\]

so by Corollary 5.16 we find that \( \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X)[s_i^{-1}] \) satisfies Condition B. Similarly, for any collection of indices \( i_1, \ldots, i_k \), the sheaf \( \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X)[(s_{i_1} \ldots s_{i_k})^{-1}] \) satisfies Condition B. It follows that \( \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X) \) satisfies Condition B in view of Proposition 5.22.

Finally, one sees that the idempotents of \( \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X) \) correspond precisely to the idempotents in the discrete ring \( \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \), and by hypotheses the latter is torsion-free. In fact, on
We consider three different cases. By Corollary 5.18, it suffices to prove Condition B for \( \mathcal{M} \). By Proposition 5.12, the final claim follows from the first one together with Proposition 5.12. By Lemma 5.23, we find that \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}} \) is affine (cf. the explicit presentation in [DFHH14] for more details).

**Theorem 5.24.** Given any representable, étale and separated morphism of DM-stacks \( X \to \mathcal{M} \), the \( \mathbb{E}_\infty \)-ring \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X) \) satisfies Condition B and has no nontrivial torsion idempotents. In particular, any Galois extension of \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X) \) satisfies Condition A.

**Proof.** The final claim follows from the first one together with Proposition 5.12. By Corollary 5.18, it suffices to prove Condition B for \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X)(p) \) for a prime number \( p \).

We consider three different cases.

1. \( p \geq 5 \). In this case, we have an equivalence of stacks \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X)(p) \simeq \mathbb{P}(4,6)[\Delta^{-1}] \).

   Note that \( X_{(p)} \) is quasi-affine over \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X)(p) \) by Zariski’s main theorem [Gro66, Th. 18.12.13]. By Lemma 5.23, we find that \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X)(p) \) satisfies Condition B.

2. \( p = 3 \). In this case, we have an equivalence \( TMF(3) \otimes C \simeq TMF_1(2)(3) \) for a three-cell complex \( C \) with even cells (cf. [Mat16b, Thm. 4.13]). The moduli stack \( Y = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(Y) \) has the property that \( Y \to B\mathbb{G}_m \) is affine (cf. the explicit presentation in [Sto12, §7]). Note also that \( Y \to \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(Y) \) is a finite étale cover. It follows that \( X \times \mathcal{M} \) is quasi-affine over \( B\mathbb{G}_m \) and the map of \( \mathbb{E}_\infty \)-rings

\[
\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X)(3) \to \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X \times \mathcal{M}) Y
\]

exhibits the target as a perfect module over the source; in fact by 0-affineness of the derived moduli stack (cf. [MM15, Thm. 7.2])

\[
\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X \times \mathcal{M}) Y \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X)(3) \otimes_{TMF(3)} TMF_1(2)(3) \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X)(3) \otimes C.
\]

By Lemma 5.23, \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X \times \mathcal{M}) Y \) satisfies Condition B and has no nontrivial torsion idempotents. In addition,

\[
\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X \times \mathcal{M}) Y \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X)(3) \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X \times \mathcal{M}) Y \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(Y \times \mathcal{M}) Y
\]

also has no nontrivial torsion idempotents. The complex \( C \) enables us to conclude that \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(X)(3) \) satisfies Condition B and has no nontrivial torsion idempotents, by Proposition 5.17.

3. \( p = 2 \). Here we argue similarly to (2), using an eight-cell complex \( DA(1) \) and the equivalence \( TMF(2) \otimes DA(1) \simeq TMF_1(3)(2) \) due to Hopkins–Mahowald (see [Mat16b, §4]).
Remark 5.25. It seems remarkable that to establish Condition B for Galois extensions of \(TMF\), we need the existence of certain specific finite complexes. In particular, we do not know the analogous result for the finite Galois extensions provided by the theory of topological automorphic forms from [BL10]. In fact, we do not know a single example of a finite Galois extension which violates Condition A.

Example 5.26. Consider the Galois extension \(TMF[1/n] = \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(M_{\text{ell}}[1/n]) \to TMF(n)\) with Galois group \(GL_2(\mathbb{Z}/n)\) (cf. [MM15, Thm. 7.6]). It follows that the map
\[
K(TM[1/n]) \to K(TM(n))^{hGL_2(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})}
\]
becomes an equivalence after any periodic localization.

We now describe the analog of our results for the Hill–Lawson extension of the sheaf \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}\) on the étale site of \(M_{\text{ell}}\). Let \(M_{\text{cl}}\) denote the compactified moduli stack of elliptic curves. Hill and Lawson [HL16] describe the log-étale site of \(M_{\text{cl}}\) and endowed it with a sheaf \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}\) of \(\mathbb{E}_\infty\)-ring spectra which restricts to the previous sheaf on the étale site of \(M_{\text{ell}}\).

Theorem 5.27. Let \((X, M_X) \to M_{\text{cl}}\) be a representable and separated log-étale map of DM-stacks. Then \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X, M_X)\) satisfies Condition B and has no nontrivial torsion idempotents. For example, every finite Galois extension of the \(\mathbb{E}_\infty\)-ring spectra \(Tmf, Tmf_0(n), Tmf_1(n) (n \geq 1)\) satisfies Condition A.

Proof. We use Proposition 5.21.

After inverting the modular form \(\Delta^{24} \in \pi_{576}Tmf\), the log-étale site of \(M_{\text{cl}}\) is identified with the étale site of \(M_{\text{ell}}\). It follows that \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X, M_X)[\Delta^{-24}]\) satisfies Condition B in view of Theorem 5.24.

The \(\mathbb{E}_\infty\)-ring \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X)\), and more generally the sheaf \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}\), is defined in [HL16] by gluing together \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X \times_{M_{\text{cl}}} M_{\text{ell}})\) and the completion at the cusp. In particular, we can also evaluate \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}\) on log-étale morphisms to the completion. Now, we need to consider the completion \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{X}) = \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X, M_X)[\Delta^{24}]\). This is obtained by completing the stack \(X\) at the modular form \(\Delta\). Note first that \((M_{\text{cl}})_{\Delta} \simeq (\text{Spf} \mathbb{Z}[[q]])/C_2\) via the Tate curve and its automorphism given by \(-1\). We consider the \(\Delta\)-completed log stack \(\hat{Y} = X \times_{M_{\text{cl}}} \text{Spf} \mathbb{Z}[[q]]\), so that \(\hat{Y}\) is log-étale over the log-scheme (\(\text{Spf} \mathbb{Z}[[q]], q\)). We claim first that \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{Y})\) is even periodic and \(\pi_0 \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{Y})\) is regular. This follows from the discussion [HL16, Cor. 2.19] of the log-étale site of \(\mathbb{Z}[[q]], q\) and the construction in [HL16, Sec. 5.1]. Finally, the map \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{X}) \to \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{Y})\) exhibits an equivalence
\[
\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{X}) \otimes \Sigma^{-2}\mathbb{C} \simeq \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{Y}),
\]
by Wood’s theorem, which implies that the \(C_2\)-action on \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{Y}) \otimes \Sigma^{-2}\mathbb{C} \simeq KU[[q]] \otimes \Sigma^{-2}\mathbb{C} \simeq KU[[q]]\) is given by the coinduced representation. Therefore, we find by descent (Proposition 5.17) along \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{X}) \to \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{Y})\) and \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{X})[[q^{-1}]] \to \mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{Y})[[q^{-1}]]\) that \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{X})\) and \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(\hat{X})[[q^{-1}]]\) satisfy Condition B. Putting everything together, we find by Proposition 5.21 that \(\mathcal{O}^\text{top}(X)\) satisfies Condition B. \(\square\)
**Example 5.28.** Let $n$ be square-free. Then we have a $(\mathbb{Z}/n)^\times$-Galois extension $Tmf_0(n) \to Tmf_1(n)$ under $Tmf[1/n]$ [MM15, Thm. 7.12]. This Galois extension satisfies Condition A, so that the map

$$K(Tmf_0(n)) \to K(Tmf_1(n))^{h(\mathbb{Z}/n)^\times}$$

is an $\varepsilon$-equivalence.

Finally, for completeness we give an example of a torsion $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring that does not satisfy Condition B. We do not know any nontorsion examples.

**Example 5.29.** Let $G$ be a nontrivial finite $p$-group and let $k$ be a field of characteristic $p$. Then there is an identification between $\text{Perf}(k^IG)$ and the stable module $\infty$-category of finite-dimensional $k[G]$-modules modulo projectives (cf. [Kel94] or [Mat15b]). Using this, we can calculate $K_0(k^IG)$.

Every finite-dimensional $k[G]$-representation has a finite filtration with subquotients given by the trivial representation, and the representation $k[G]$ is identified with zero in the stable module $\infty$-category. This forces $K_0(k^IG) \simeq \mathbb{Z}/r$ where $r \mid |G|$. We also have a homomorphism $K_0(k^IG) \to \mathbb{Z}/|G|$ that sends a representation to its dimension modulo $|G|$. Since two representations become isomorphic in the stable module $\infty$-category if and only if they are stably isomorphic as representations (i.e., become isomorphic after adding free summands), it follows that $K_0(k^IG) \simeq \mathbb{Z}/|G|$. In particular, $K_0(k^IG) \otimes \mathbb{Q} = 0$.

### 5.4. Non-Galois examples of descent

In this subsection, we record a few additional examples where one has descent but which are not Galois.

**Example 5.30.** We consider the connective version of Example 5.9 above. Consider the map of $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-rings $ko \to ku$. Since $ku \simeq ko \otimes \Sigma^{-2}\mathbb{C}P^2$, we observe that the class of $ku$ in $K_0(ko)$ is equal to 2. As a result, we conclude by Theorem 5.1 that we have an $\varepsilon$-nilpotent limit diagram given by the augmented cosimplicial object

$$K(ko) \to \left( K(ku) \rightrightarrows K(ku \otimes ko ku) \rightrightarrows \cdots \right) .$$

To compare this to Example 5.9, we consider the following diagram of localization sequences [BM08, BL14]:

![Diagram](attachment:example.png)

We have established the first two $\varepsilon$-equivalences in the first row of vertical arrows, which implies the induced map on the fibers is an $\varepsilon$-equivalence. It follows that $K(ko) \to$
$K(ku)^{hC_2}$ is an $\varepsilon$-equivalence if and only if the composite map $K(\mathbb{Z}) \to F(BC_{2+}, K(\mathbb{Z}))$ is an $\varepsilon$-equivalence. However, by comparing with $KU$ one sees that the map

$$K(\mathbb{Z}) \to K(\mathbb{Z})^{hC_2}$$

is not even a rational equivalence. To see this, we observe that the unit and the transfer of the unit from $\pi_0 K(\mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to \pi_0 (K(\mathbb{Z})^{hC_2}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ are linearly independent in $\pi_0 (K(\mathbb{Z})^{hC_2}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ because they are linearly independent in $\pi_0 (KU^{hC_2}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ and we have a $K$-theoretic map $K(\mathbb{Z}) \to KU$. As a result, we conclude that $K(ko) \to K(ku)^{hC_2}$ is not an $\varepsilon$-equivalence (or even a rational equivalence). The same argument also shows that $L_{K(1)} K(ko) \to (L_{K(1)} K(ku))^{hC_2}$ fails to be an equivalence when $K(1)$ is the first Morava $K$-theory at the prime 2.

On the other hand, it is evident that if we rationalize before taking homotopy fixed points we obtain an equivalence $K(\mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to (K(\mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Q})^{hC_2}$ and hence the vertical composites are all equivalences if we rationalize first and then take homotopy fixed points.

**Example 5.31.** Consider the map $tmf[1/3] \to tmf_1(3)$. We claim that this satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 5.1, so we have an $\varepsilon$-nilpotent limit diagram

$$K(tmf[1/3]) \to \left( K(tmf_1(3)) \Rightarrow K(tmf_1(3)) \otimes_{tmf[1/3]} tmf_1(3) \Rightarrow \cdots \right).$$

In fact, it suffices to show that the class $[tmf_1(3)] - 8$ is nilpotent in $K_0(tmf[1/3])$. It suffices to check this after localizing at 2 and inverting 2. When localizing at 2, this follows from the complex $DA(1)$ and the equivalence $tmf(2) \otimes DA(1) \simeq tmf_1(3)_{(2)}$ (cf. [Mat16b, §4]). After inverting 2, we see the equivalence just by considering homotopy.

### Appendix A. Étale descent for spectral algebraic spaces

We have seen in Proposition 5.4 that periodically localized algebraic $K$-theory (or indeed any periodically localized additive invariant) satisfies finite flat descent on $\mathcal{E}_\infty$-rings. In this appendix, we will describe the argument for Nisnevich descent for such invariants in the setting of spectral algebraic spaces as in [Lurb, Ch. 3]. This argument is due to Thomason–Trobaugh [TT90], and we will indicate the necessary modifications in the present setting. Compare also the treatment by Barwick [Bar16, Prop. 12.12]. As a result, one obtains a basic étale descent result (Theorem A.4 below) which applies to invariants such as algebraic $K$-theory after periodic localization.

We need the definition of a *localizing invariant* in $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{perf}}$, as in [BGT13], although we shall not assume that our invariant commutes with filtered colimits.

**Definition A.1.** Let $\mathcal{R} \in \mathcal{CAlg}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{perf}})$. Suppose that $\mathcal{A}_1 \to \mathcal{A}_2$ is a morphism in $\text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{perf}})$ which is fully faithful on underlying $\infty$-categories. The Verdier quotient $\mathcal{A}_2/\mathcal{A}_1$ is the push-out $\mathcal{A}_2 \cup_{\mathcal{A}_1} \{0\}$ in $\text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{perf}})$. A weakly localizing invariant of $\mathcal{R}$-linear $\infty$-categories with values in a presentable, stable $\infty$-category $\mathcal{D}$ is a functor

$$F : \text{Mod}_R(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{perf}}) \to \mathcal{D}$$

such that
which carries Verdier quotient sequences to cofiber sequences in $\mathcal{D}$. It follows in particular that $F$ is weakly additive in the sense of Definition 3.10.

Let $X$ be a quasi-compact quasi-separated (hereafter $qcqs$) spectral algebraic space. Recall [Lurb, Ch. 2] that one has a presentable, symmetric monoidal stable $\infty$-category $\text{QCoh}(X)$ of quasi-coherent sheaves on $X$. By [Lurb, Prop. 9.6.1.1], the $\infty$-category $\text{QCoh}(X)$ is compactly generated, and the compact objects are given by the dualizable objects, which are denoted $\text{Perf}(X)$.

**Remark A.2.** The compact generation of $\text{QCoh}(X)$ has a long history. For classical quasi-compact, separated schemes, the result is due to Neeman [Nee96, Prop. 2.5]. For classical $qcqs$ schemes, the result appears in [BvdB03, Thm. 3.1.1]. That argument is extended to derived schemes in [BZFN10, Prop. 3.19].

Here $\text{Perf}(X) \in \text{CAlg}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{perf}})$. Given a morphism $f : Y \to X$ of $qcqs$ spectral algebraic spaces, one obtains a symmetric monoidal pull-back functor $f^* : \text{QCoh}(X) \to \text{QCoh}(Y)$ which restricts to dualizable or compact objects and yields a functor $f^* : \text{Perf}(X) \to \text{Perf}(Y)$.

**Definition A.3.** We denote by $X_{\text{et}}$ the étale site of $X$, which has objects étale maps $U \to X$ with $U$ quasi-compact, and carries the étale topology.

Our descent result is the following.

**Theorem A.4.** Let $X$ be a $qcqs$ spectral algebraic space. Suppose $F : \text{Mod}_{\text{Perf}(X)}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{perf}}) \to \mathcal{D}$ is a weakly localizing invariant where $\mathcal{D}$ is $T(n)$-local for some implicit prime $p$ and height $n$. Then the presheaf

$$(U \to X) \mapsto F(\text{Perf}(U))$$

on the étale site $X_{\text{et}}$ of $X$ is a sheaf.

For the proof, we will require a local-to-global argument for which the theory of stable quasi-coherent stacks of [Lurb, Ch. 10] will be useful. A stable quasi-coherent stack $C$ on $X$ assigns to every $R$-point $\eta$ of $X$ (for $R$ a connective $E_{\infty}$-ring) an $R$-linear presentable stable $\infty$-category $C_\eta$. Given a map $f : R \to R'$ of connective $E_{\infty}$-rings, we obtain a new $R'$-point of $X$ given by $f^* \eta$ and we have a compatibility equivalence $C_{f^* \eta} \simeq C_\eta \otimes_R R'$. More precisely:

**Definition A.5** ([Lurb, Def. 10.1.2.1]). The $\infty$-category $\text{QStk}_{\text{st}}(X)$ of stable quasi-coherent stacks on $X$ is defined as $\varprojlim_{\text{Spec } R \to X} \text{LinCat}_{R}^{\text{st}}$ where $\text{LinCat}_{R}^{\text{st}}$ denotes the $\infty$-category of presentable $R$-linear $\infty$-categories. Given a stable quasi-coherent stack $C$, we can form the global sections $\text{QCoh}(X; C)$ which form a $\text{QCoh}(X)$-linear presentable stable $\infty$-category (cf. [Lurb, Construction 10.1.7.1]).

We remind the reader of the relevant notion of support. Let $X$ be a $qcqs$ spectral algebraic space, $Z \subseteq |X|$ a closed subset, and assume that the complementary open subset $j : U \subset X$ is quasi-compact.
Definition A.6 ([Lurb, Def. 7.1.5.1]). Let QCoh$_Z(X) \subset$ QCoh(X) be the full subcategory of those $F \in$ QCoh(X) such that $j^*F = 0$. Let Perf$_Z(X) = \text{QCoh}_Z(X) \cap \text{Perf}(X)$ denote those perfect modules on $X$ which restrict to zero on $U$.

We now show that QCoh$_Z(X)$ is compactly generated, with compact objects precisely Perf$_Z(X)$. This will be relatively easy to check when $X$ is affine. In general, the basic local-to-global observation that will be used throughout is that QCoh$_Z(X)$ arises from a stable quasi-coherent stack.

Construction A.7. We define three quasi-coherent stacks $C_1, C_2, C_3 \in \text{QStk}^{\text{st}}(X)$ on $X$.

1. We define $C_1$ via $(C_1)_\eta = \text{Mod}(R) = \text{QCoh}($Spec $R)$ itself. This is the unit in the $\infty$-category of stable quasi-coherent stacks. Clearly QCoh($X; C_1) \simeq$ QCoh($X)$ by definition.

2. We define $C_2$ via $(C_2)_\eta = \text{QCoh}($Spec $R \times_X U)$, $U \to X$. This is the push-forward of the unit in QStk$^{\text{st}}(U)$ along $j: U \to X$. We have QCoh($X; C_2) \simeq$ QCoh($U$).

3. Let $(C_3)_\eta \subset$ QCoh($\text{Spec}(R) = \text{Mod}(R)$ denote the subcategory of those quasi-coherent sheaves on Spec $R$ which restrict to zero on Spec $R \times_X U \subset$ Spec $R$. Then $(C_3)_\eta$ assembles into a quasi-coherent stack $C_3$; in fact, $C_3$ is the pull-back $C_1 \times_{C_2} 0$. We note that limits in QStk$^{\text{st}}(X)$ are computed pointwise (cf. [Lurb, 10.1.3]). Unwinding the definitions again, we find that QCoh($X; C_3) \simeq$ QCoh$_Z(X)$.

Lemma A.8. Suppose $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is an affine spectral algebraic space. Then QCoh$_Z(X)$ is compactly generated, and the inclusion QCoh$_Z(X) \subset$ QCoh($X)$ preserves compact objects.

Proof. This is proved in [Lurb, Prop. 7.1.1.12(e)] in a more general situation. The argument for the special case at hand runs as follows. Since $U = |X| - Z$ is quasi-compact, we can choose finitely many elements $f_1, \ldots, f_k \in \pi_0 A$ such that $U = \bigcup_i \text{Spec}(A[f_i^{-1}])$. Then QCoh$_Z(X)$ identifies with the full subcategory of QCoh($X) = \text{Mod}(A)$ spanned by those $A$-modules $M$ such that $M[f_i^{-1}] = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k$. It is not hard to check that one can take as a single compact generator the iterated cofiber $A/f_1, \ldots, f_k$. The counit of the right adjoint to the inclusion QCoh$_Z(X) \subset$ QCoh($X)$ can be given explicitly as $\text{colim}_n(M \otimes_A \Sigma^{-k} A/(f_1^n, \ldots, f_k^n) \to M$ for $M \in$ QCoh($X) = \text{Mod}(A)$, and thus the right adjoint visibly commutes with colimits. It follows that the inclusion preserves compact objects.

The next result was known previously for classical qcqs schemes, see [Rou08, Thm. 6.8].

Proposition A.9. If $X$ is a qcqs spectral algebraic space and $Z \subset |X|$ a closed subset with quasi-compact open complement, then QCoh$_Z(X)$ is compactly generated. In addition, the inclusion QCoh$_Z(X) \subset$ QCoh($X)$ preserves compact objects.

Proof. We saw that QCoh$_Z(X)$ arises as the global sections of a stable quasi-coherent stack $C_3$. By [Lurb, Ex. 10.3.0.2(4)], the discussion following [Lurb, Prop. 10.3.0.3], the fact that $X$ is étale-locally affine and Lemma A.8, we see that $C_3$ is compactly generated. By [Lurb, Prop. 10.3.2.1(b)], the global sections QCoh$_Z(X)$ are compactly generated. To see that QCoh$_Z(X) \subset$ QCoh($X)$ preserves compact objects, note that by [Lurb, Prop.
10.3.2.6], the assertion is étale-local on $X$, hence we can assume that $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine and invoke Lemma A.8 again.

**Corollary A.10.** In the situation of Proposition A.9, the sequence

$$\text{Perf}_Z(X) \to \text{Perf}(X) \xrightarrow{j^*} \text{Perf}(U)$$

(A.11)

is a Verdier quotient sequence in $\text{Mod}_{\text{Perf}(X)}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{perf}})$. 

**Proof.** This follows from Proposition A.9 which implies that the Ind-completion of (A.11) is precisely $\text{QCoh}_Z(X) \to \text{QCoh}(X) \to \text{QCoh}(U)$. 

Compare also [Lurb, Prop. 7.2.3.1], which implies that we have a semiorthogonal decomposition of $\text{QCoh}(X)$.

**Corollary A.12** (cf. [Bar16, Prop. 12.12]). If $F : \text{Mod}_{\text{Perf}(X)}(\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{perf}}) \to \mathcal{D}$ is any weakly localizing invariant, then we have a fiber sequence in $\mathcal{D}$,

$$F(\text{Perf}_Z(X)) \to F(\text{Perf}(X)) \to F(\text{Perf}(U)).$$

(A.13)

We call (A.13) the localization sequence, and next establish an excision result:

**Proposition A.14.** Let $X, Y$ be qcqs spectral algebraic spaces and let $j : U \subset X$ be a quasi-compact open immersion. Suppose $f : Y \to X$ is a flat morphism. Let $Z$ be the reduced, discrete closed complement of $j$ and suppose the map $Y \times_X Z \xrightarrow{f \times_X Z} Z$ is an equivalence. Then

$$f^*: \text{QCoh}_Z(X) \to \text{QCoh}_{f^{-1}(Z)}(Y)$$

is an equivalence of $\text{Perf}(X)$-linear $\infty$-categories.

**Proof.** We need to see that if $M \in \text{QCoh}_Z(X)$, then the map $M \to f_* f^* M$ is an equivalence, and that if $N \in \text{QCoh}_{f^{-1}(Z)}(Y)$ then $f_* N \in \text{QCoh}_Z(X)$ and $f^* f_* N \to N$ is an equivalence. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine. It suffices to check the desired claim on homotopy group sheaves. Since $f$ is flat, the functor $f^*$ simply tensors up over $\pi_0$ on homotopy group sheaves. If $M \in \text{QCoh}_{f^{-1}(Z)}(Y)$, then the homotopy groups of $M$ are supported on $f^{-1}(Z)$ and therefore have no higher derived push-forwards along $f : Y \to X$. As a result, the claim follows from the analog of our lemma in ordinary algebraic geometry, which is [Bha16, Lemma 5.12(2)] (itself an extension of [TT90, Thm. 2.6.3]).

**Proposition A.15.** Let $X$ be a qcqs spectral algebraic space, $U$ a quasi-compact open subset of $X$, $f : Y \to X$ an étale map which is an isomorphism above $Z = X \setminus U$, and $F$ a weakly localizing invariant as above. Then the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
F(\text{Perf}(X)) & \xrightarrow{f^*} & F(\text{Perf}(U)) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
F(\text{Perf}(Y)) & \xrightarrow{f^* \times_X U} & F(\text{Perf}(Y \times_X U))
\end{array}$$

is a pull-back square.
Proof. This will follow from the above localization sequence (A.13) provided we can show that pull-back by \( f \) induces an equivalence \( \text{Perf}_Z(X) \cong \text{Perf}_{f^{-1}Z}(Y) \) (recalling that \( F \) takes values in a stable \( \infty \)-category). This follows by taking compact objects in Proposition A.14.

Finally, we can prove our main result.

Proof of Theorem A.4. Since Nisnevich excision is equivalent to Nisnevich descent by a theorem of Morel–Voevodsky (cf. [Lurb, 3.7.5.1]), it follows from Proposition A.15 that \( U \mapsto F(\text{Perf}(U)) \) is a Nisnevich sheaf. In particular, showing that it is in fact an étale sheaf is a Nisnevich-local problem, hence by [Lurb, Ex. 3.7.1.5] we can assume \( X \) is affine. In this case, to conclude étale descent, by [Lurb, B.6.4.1] it suffices to establish finite étale descent, which is given by Proposition 5.4.

Remark A.16. We note that Theorem A.4 does not extend to the case where \( X \) is a Deligne–Mumford stack in general; counterexamples are easy to come by for the classifying stacks of finite groups. For example, one does not have descent for the \( C_2 \)-Galois cover \( \text{Spec} \mathbb{C} \to (\text{Spec} \mathbb{C})/C_2 \), even rationally: we have

\[
K_0((\text{Spec} \mathbb{C})/C_2) \cong R(C_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2 - 1), \quad \text{but} \quad K_0(\text{Spec} \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{Z}.
\]

However, Theorem 5.24 together with the derived-affineness result of [MM15] implies that it nonetheless holds for the spectral Deligne–Mumford moduli stack \( \mathcal{M}_{\text{ell}} \) underlying the theory of \( \text{TMF} \), even though it fails for the underlying usual moduli stack \( M_{\text{ell}} \).

Appendix B. Descent for higher real \( K \)-theories
(by Lennart Meier, Justin Noel, and Niko Naumann)

In this appendix we record the existence of finite complexes with controlled Morava \( K \)-theory, as implicit in the work of Hopkins, Ravenel, and Smith. These are analogs of the results of Mitchell [Mit85] constructing finite complexes, the mod \( p \) cohomology of which is finite free over certain finite subalgebras of the Steenrod algebra. In our case, the algebra of operations replacing the Steenrod algebra is a group algebra of a Morava stabilizer group, and the finite subalgebras are given by the group algebras of finite subgroups.

These results will in particular verify the assumption of our main results on descent for the Galois extensions afforded by higher real \( K \)-theories. We refer to [HMS17, Sec. 3.1] for a proof that these extensions are globally Galois.

In order to formulate the results, we start with a reminder on Lubin–Tate theories (cf. [Rez97, GH05]). Fix a prime \( p > 0 \), a perfect field \( k \) of characteristic \( p \) and a (one-dimensional, commutative) formal group \( G \) of finite height \( n \geq 1 \) over \( k \).

Associated with this there is the automorphism group \( \text{Aut}(G, k) \) of the pair \((G, k)\), consisting of pairs \((\alpha, \varphi)\) with an automorphism \( \alpha : k \to k \) and an isomorphism \( \varphi : \alpha^*G \to G \) of formal groups over \( k \). There is an evident exact sequence of groups

\[
1 \to \text{Aut}_k(G) \to \text{Aut}(G, k) \to \text{Aut}(k), \quad (B.1)
\]
the final map sending a pair \((\alpha, \varphi)\) as above to \(\alpha\). The central division algebra \(D\) over \(\mathbb{Q}_p\)
of invariant \(1/n\) admits a unique maximal order \(\mathcal{O}_D \subset D\), and its group of units \(\mathcal{O}_D^*\) is
isomorphic to the automorphism group of the unique formal group of height \(n\) over \(\mathbb{F}_p\).
Since \(G\) becomes isomorphic to this group over an algebraic closure of \(k\), we can identify \(\text{Aut}_k(G) \subset \mathcal{O}_D^*\) as a closed subgroup.

The action of \(\text{Aut}_k(G)\) on the Lie algebra of \(G\) over \(k\) affords a character, and we
denote by \(\text{Aut}_k^1(G)\) its kernel:

\[
1 \to \text{Aut}_k^1(G) \to \text{Aut}_k(G) \to k^*.
\]

It is easy to see that \(\text{Aut}_k^1(G)\) is a pro-\(p\)-group, and hence the unique pro-\(p\)-Sylow-
subgroup of \(\text{Aut}_k(G)\) because it is normal.

There is an even periodic \(E_\infty\)-ring spectrum \(E(G, k)\) acted upon by \(\text{Aut}(G, k)\) such
that \(\pi_0 E(G, k) \cong W(k)[[u_1, \ldots, u_{n-1}]]\) identifies with the universal deformation ring
of \(G\) over \(k\). This \(E(G, k)\) is Lubin–Tate theory. One can construct a map of \(E_1\)-algebras
\(E(G, k) \to K(G, k)\) which on \(\pi_0\) has the effect of quotienting out the maximal ideal
[Ang08, Cor. 3.7]. The ring spectrum \(K(G, k)\) is even periodic with \(\pi_0 K(G, k) \cong k\).
This \(K(G, k)\) is the associated Morava \(K\)-theory. For every spectrum \(X\), \(K(G, k)^0(X)\) is
canonically a continuous module over the completed twisted group ring \(k[[\text{Aut}(G, k)]]\)
(twisted with respect to the action of \(\text{Aut}(G, k)\) on \(k\) given by (B.1)), and for every finite
subgroup \(H \subset \text{Aut}(G, k)\), the twisted group ring \(k[H] \subset k[[\text{Aut}(G, k)]]\) is a finite-
dimensional subalgebra.

Our existence result for finite complexes is the following.

**Theorem B.2.** For every finite subgroup \(H \subset \text{Aut}(G, k)\), there exists a finite, \(p\)-local
complex \(X\) with cells in even dimensions such that \(K(G, k)^0(X)\) is a nontrivial, finite free
\(k[H]\)-module.

Given a finite subgroup \(H \subset \text{Aut}(G, k)\), the spectrum \(E(G, k)\) is a (Borel complete)
commutative algebra in genuine \(H\)-spectra (see for example [MNN17, §6.3] for back-
ground on this). By a semilinear \(E(G, k)-H\)-module, we will mean an \(E(G, k)\)-module
internal to Borel complete genuine \(H\)-spectra. The first example is \(M = E(G, k)\), as is
more generally \(M = E(G, k) \wedge X\) for any finite spectrum \(X\), endowed with the \(H\)-action
through the first smash factor.

The free example is the \(E(G, k)\)-module \(M = H_+ \wedge E(G, k)\), endowed with the diagonal
\(H\)-action. By the projection formula [MNN17, Prop. 5.14], this is equivalent to
\(\text{Ind}^H_{\{e\}} \text{Res}^H_{\{e\}} E(G, k)\). Since \(H\) is finite, induction and coinduction agree, and given
any semilinear \(E(G, k)-H\)-module \(N\), the datum of a homotopy class of a semilinear
map \(\text{map}(H, E(G, k)) \simeq \text{Coind}^H_{\{e\}} \text{Res}^H_{\{e\}} E(G, k) \to N\) is equivalent to the datum of the
element of \(\pi_0 N\) obtained by evaluation at the unit.

We denote by \(DX = F(X, S)\) the Spanier–Whitehead dual of \(X\).

**Corollary B.3.** In the situation of Theorem B.2, there is an equivalence of semilinear
\(E(G, k)-H\)-modules \(E(G, k) \wedge DX \cong \text{map}(H, E(G, k))^\vee n\) for some \(n \neq 0\), and conse-
quently there is an equivalence of \(E(G, k)^{hH}\)-modules \(E(G, k)^{hH} \wedge DX \cong E(G, k)^{\vee n}\).
This result very easily implies the next, which shows that the extension \( A := E(G, k)^{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow B := E(G, k) \) satisfies the assumption of Theorem 5.6.

**Corollary B.4.** In the situation of Theorem B.3, the rationalized transfer map

\[
K_0(E(G, k)) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow K_0(E(G, k)^{\mathcal{H}}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}
\]

is surjective.

In some special cases, we can obtain stronger descent results in the algebraic \( K \)-theory of higher real \( K \)-theories, by using the following sharper variant of Theorem B.2. For this, we denote by \( X \) the \( p \)-local \( p \)-cell complex which has all attaching maps equal to \( \alpha_1 \), and which is called \( T(0)_{(1)} \) in [Rav86, Example 7.1.17].

**Theorem B.5.** Assume that \( n = p - 1 \) and \( \mathbb{F}_{p^n} \subset k \). Then, for every \( C_p \subset \text{Aut}_k(G) \), the \( k[C_p] \)-module \( K(G, k)^0(X) \) is free of rank 1.

**Corollary B.6.** Assume that \( n = p - 1 \) and that \( \mathbb{F}_{p^n} \subset k \). Then \( p \) is in the image of the transfer map

\[
K_0(E(G, k)) \rightarrow K_0(E(G, k)^{hC_p}).
\]

The proof of Theorem B.5 is a direct application of Ravenel’s computation of \( BP \bigstar \). It will be explained at the very end of this appendix. We now begin working on the proof of Theorem B.2, while the proofs of Corollaries B.3 and B.4 will appear immediately after that.

Our proof is a digest of some parts of [Rav92], and more exactly of J. Smith's construction of finite complexes [Smi]. Since the finite complex \( X \) will be constructed out of some complex projective space, we will first need some information about the \( k[[\text{Aut}(G, k)]] \)-module \( K(G, k)^0(\mathbb{C}P^\infty) \). This is isomorphic to \( k[[T]] \), after fixing a coordinate \( T \) of the formal group of the complex orientable ring spectrum \( K(G, k) \). Writing \( F(X, Y) \in k[[X, Y]] \) for the resulting formal group law, we obtain

\[
\text{Aut}_k(G) \cong \{ f \in T \cdot k[[T]] \mid f'(0) \neq 0 \text{ and } F(f(X), f(Y)) = f(F(X, Y)) \}.
\]

Since \( K(G, k)^0(\mathbb{C}P^\infty) \cong k[[T]] \) is the ring of functions on our formal group, an element \( f \in \text{Aut}_k(G) \) acts on it as the unique continuous map of \( k \)-algebras sending \( T \) to \( f(T) \). This completely determines the \( k[[\text{Aut}(G)]] \)-module \( K(G, k)^0(\mathbb{C}P^\infty) \), and shows in particular that it is faithful. Jointly with \( K(G, k)^0(\mathbb{C}P^\infty) \cong \lim_{N} K(G, k)^0(\mathbb{C}P^N) \), this implies the following.

**Proposition B.7.** For every \( 1 \neq f \in \text{Aut}_k(G) \), there is some \( N \) such that \( f \) acts nontrivially on \( K(G, k)^0(\mathbb{C}P^N) \).

For the sake of readability, we now write \( \mathbb{C}P(N) := \mathbb{C}P^N \).

**Proposition B.8.** There is some \( N \geq 0 \) such that for every inclusion \( C_p \subset H \cap \text{Aut}_k(G) \), we have

\[
K(G, k)^0(\mathbb{C}P(N) \times (p-1)) = U \oplus k[C_p]
\]
as \( k[C_p] \)-modules, for some \( U \).
Proof. Since $H$ is finite, and using Proposition B.7, we can find some $N \geq 0$ such that for every inclusion $C_p \subset H$, the $k[C_p]$-module $V := K(G, k)^0(\mathbb{CP}(N))$ is nontrivial, and the claim then follows from $K(G, k)^0(\mathbb{CP}(N)^{\times(p-1)}) \cong V^{\otimes(p-1)}$ and the following algebraic result, established during the proof of [Rav92, Theorem C.3.3]: If $V$ is a nontrivial $k[C_p]$-module, then $V^{\otimes(p-1)}$ splits off a free module of rank 1. (The proof in loc. cit. is written for some specific finite field, but evidently works for every field of characteristic $p$).

Proof of Theorem B.2. Put $m := \dim_k(U) + 1$ with $U$ as in Proposition B.8 and $\kappa := (p - 1)(m + 1)$. Then there is an idempotent $e \in \mathbb{Z}(p)[\Sigma_k]$ such that for every finite-dimensional $k$-vector space $W$, the direct summand $eW^{\otimes \kappa} \subset W^{\otimes \kappa}$ is nonzero if and only if $\dim_k(W) \geq m$ [Rav92, Theorem C.1.5]. In particular, we have $eU^{\otimes \kappa} = 0$.

With $N \geq 0$ as in Proposition B.8, we now consider the complex $Y := e \cdot ((\mathbb{CP}(N)^{\times(p-1)})^{\times \kappa})_p$.

It clearly is a finite, $p$-local complex with cells in even dimension.

We denote $H'' := H \cap \text{Aut}_k(G)$ and claim that the $k[H'']$-module $K(G, k)^0(Y)$ is (nontrivial and) finite free. Since $H''$ is a $p$-group, $k[H'']$ is an Artin local ring. By [Lam91, Thm. 19.29], $K(G, k)^0(Y)$ is $k[H'']$-free if and only if it is $k[H'']$-projective. By Chouinard’s theorem [Cho76, Cor. 1.1], this holds if for every inclusion $E \subset H''$ of an elementary $p$-abelian subgroup, this module is projective over $k[E]$. Every such $E$ is a finite subgroup of the group of units of a commutative subfield of $D$, and thus is cyclic. So we can assume that we are given some inclusion $E = C_p \subset H''$.

By construction, Proposition B.8 and the Künneth isomorphism, we have $K(G, k)^0(Y) = e \cdot ((U \otimes k[C_p])^{\otimes \kappa})$

as a $k[C_p]$-module, using the notation above. Observing that every $k[C_p]$-module of the form $k[C_p] \otimes M$ is free (say, as a consequence of the projection formula), we can multiply out $(U \otimes k[C_p])^{\otimes \kappa} = U^{\otimes \kappa} \oplus \tilde{F}$

for some finite free $k[C_p]$-module $\tilde{F} \neq 0$. We can now conclude that $K(G, k)^0(Y) = e \cdot (U^{\otimes \kappa} \oplus \tilde{F}) = e \cdot \tilde{F}$

is a nontrivial finite free $k[C_p]$-module, and hence finite free over $k[H'']$, as claimed.

We now want to induce this up along the inclusions of groups $H'' \subset H' := H \cap \text{Aut}_k(G) \subset H$. The $k[H']$-module $K(G, k)^0(Y) \otimes_{k[H'']} k[H']$ is clearly finite free, and by the projection formula, it is isomorphic to $K(G, k)^0(Y) \otimes_k k[H'/H'']$, endowed with the diagonal $H'$-action. So we next find a finite even complex $Z$ with $K^0(G, k)(Z) \cong k[H'/H'']$ as a $k[H']$-module, for then $K(G, k)^0(Y \wedge Z)$ will be finite free over $k[H']$.

Now, since $\text{char}(k) = p$, multiplication by $p$ on $k^*$ is injective, and hence $H'/H'' \subset k^*$ is a cyclic group of order coprime to $p$. Since $k[H'/H'']$ is semisimple and $k$ evidently contains the $|H'/H''|$th roots of unity, as an $H'/H''$-module $k[H'/H'']$ is a sum of powers
of a generating character. Pulling back to an \( H' \)-action and recalling our initial discussion, we have

\[
k[H'/H''] \cong \bigoplus_{i=0}^{(|H'/H''|-1)} \text{Lie}^i.
\]

We can thus take \( Z := \bigvee_{i=0}^{(|H'/H''|-1)} S^{2i} \) for the desired complex.

To induct up further along \( H' \subset H \), we observe that

\[
K(G, k)^0(Y \wedge Z) \otimes_{k[H']} k[H] \cong K(G, k)^0(Y \wedge Z) \otimes_k k[\Gamma],
\]

where we denote \( \Gamma' := H/H' \subset \text{Aut}(k) \). As above, we then need to find a finite even complex \( W \) with \( K^0(G, k)(W) \cong k[\Gamma] \) as a \( k[H] \)-module, for then \( X := Y \wedge Z \wedge W \) will be as desired. By Galois descent, we have an isomorphism of semilinear \( k \)-modules

\[
k[\Gamma] \cong k \otimes_{k[\Gamma]} k \cong k \otimes_{k[\Gamma]} (k[\Gamma])_{\otimes |\Gamma|} \cong k_{\otimes |\Gamma|},
\]

where the semilinear action on the tensor products is through the left tensor factors. Hence we can take \( W := \bigvee_{|\Gamma|} S^0 \) as the desired complex. \( \qed \)

**Proof of Corollary B.3.** Fix a basis \( \{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n\} \) of the \( k[H] \)-module \( K^0(G, k)(X) \). Since \( X \) is even, these lift to elements in \( E(G, k)^0(X) = \pi_0(E(G, k) \wedge DX) \) which determine a semilinear map \( (H, E(G, k))^\otimes_n \to E(G, k) \wedge DX \), and it suffices to show that this map is an equivalence (of spectra). Since both spectra are finite free \( E(G, k) \)-modules, it suffices to check this after application of \( \pi_0(-) \otimes E_0(G, k) \) which yields the \( K^0 \)-spectral sequences of the transfer map and the basis above. This map is clearly an isomorphism. \( \qed \)

**Proof of Corollary B.4.** By Corollary B.3, there is a finite even complex \( X \) such that the \( E(G, k)^{hH} \)-module \( E(G, k)^{hH} \wedge DX \) admits the structure of an \( E(G, k) \)-module, hence the class \( [E(G, k)^{hH} \wedge DX] \in K_0(E(G, k)^{hH}) \) lies in the image of the transfer map. Using \( [\Sigma^2 DX] = [DX] \), that \( DX \) has only even cells and induction on the number \( M \) of cells shows that \( [E(G, k)^{hH} \wedge DX] = M \cdot [E^{hH}] \) is a positive multiple of the unit. So the image of the rationalized transfer is an ideal which contains 1; hence the rationalized transfer is surjective. \( \qed \)

**Proof of Theorem B.5.** We need to compute the \( k[C_p] \)-module \( V := K(G, k)^0(X) \), which is a \( p \)-dimensional representation of \( C_p \) over \( k \). We deduce this from Ravenel’s result [Rav86, Lemma 7.1.11], which states that \( BP_*(X) \) is isomorphic, as a \( BP_*,BP_\text{comodule} \), to the subcomodule of \( BP_*BP \cong BP_*[t_1, t_2, \ldots] \) generated freely over \( BP_* \) by the set \( \{t_i^p | 0 \leq i \leq p - 1\} \). This implies that the \( K(G, k)_0K(G, k) \)-comodule \( M := K(G, k)_0(X) \) is free over \( k \) on the images of the \( t_i^p \).

Recall that we can identify

\[
K(G, k)_0K(G, k) \cong \text{map}_c(\text{Aut}^1_k(G), k) \cong k[t_1, t_2, \ldots]/(t_i^p - t_i)
\]

in such a way that the continuous map \( t_i \) on \( \text{Aut}^1_k(G) \) is given as follows. We have \( \text{Aut}^1_k(G) \subset 1 + \Pi \cdot O_D \), where \( D \) is the skew field over \( \mathbb{Q}_p \) of invariant \( 1/n \), and \( \Pi \)
is a uniformizer. Since \( \mathbb{F}_p^n \subset k \), this inclusion is in fact an equality, and we can write every \( g \in \text{Aut}_k^1(G) \) uniquely as \( g = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [t_i(g)] \Pi^i \) using the Teichmüller lift

\[ [-] : \mathbb{F}_p^n \to W(\mathbb{F}_p^n) \subset \mathcal{O}_D. \]

Briefly, the \( t_i \) are the digits in the \( \Pi \)-adic expansion.

To simplify the notation, we introduce \( e_i := t_1^i \), a \( k \)-basis of \( M \), and denote by \( f_i \in V \) the dual basis. If we write \( \psi : M \to K(G, k_0) K(G, k) \otimes_k M \) for the comodule structure, our representation \( V \) is the dual of \( M \), in the sense that \( (g \cdot v)(m) = (\text{ev}_g \otimes v)(\psi(m)) \) for every \( g \in \text{Aut}_k^1(G) \), \( v \in V \), \( m \in M \), and with \( \text{ev}_g : K(G, k_0) K(G, K) \to k \) denoting the evaluation of a continuous map at \( g \). Finally, it is clear that the map \( t_1 : \text{Aut}_k^1(G) \to (\mathbb{F}_p^n, +) \subset k \) is a homomorphism, and hence \( t_1 \) is primitive, and in particular that implies that \( \psi(e_j) = (t_1 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes e_1)^j \). Given the above, a formal computation which we leave to the reader gives

\[ g \cdot f_i = f_i + \sum_{j \geq i} \binom{j}{i} \alpha^{j-i} \cdot f_j \]

for all \( g \in \text{Aut}_k^1(G) \), \( 0 \leq i \leq p-1 \) and we abbreviate \( \alpha := t_1(g) \). For the endomorphism \( \varphi := g - 1 \in \text{End}_k(V) \), this implies that \( \varphi^p = 0 \) and \( \varphi^{p-1}(f_0) = (p-1)! \alpha^{p-1} f_{p-1} \). In particular, if \( \alpha \neq 0 \), then \( \varphi^{p-1} \neq 0 \).

We now specialize this to the case of interest, namely when \( \langle g \rangle = C_p \), and claim that in this case we have \( \alpha = t_1(g) \neq 0 \). By the above reminder on the relation between the \( t_i \) and the \( \Pi \)-adic expansion of \( g \), it is equivalent to saying that \( g - 1 \) and \( \Pi \) have the same valuation in \( D \). This is clear, because both valuations are \( \frac{1}{p-1} \) times the valuation of \( p \): \( g \) is a primitive \( p \)th root of unity in \( D \) and \( 1/n = 1/(p-1) \) is the invariant of \( D \).

We conclude that the order of \( g - 1 \) acting on \( V \) is exactly \( p \), and the Jordan normal form implies that \( V \) is a free module (of rank 1) over \( k[C_p] \), as desired. □

**Proof of Corollary B.6.** This follows from Theorem B.5 in the same way in which Corollary B.4 follows from Theorem B.2. □

**Acknowledgments.** The first author benefited from a stimulating visit to the University of Oslo, and would like to thank John Rognes for sharing his hospitality and mathematical energy with equal measures of generosity. The second and fourth authors would like to thank the Hausdorff Institute of Mathematics for its hospitality during the trimester program on ‘Homotopy theory, manifolds, and field theories.’ The second author would also like to thank the University of Copenhagen for its hospitality during a very productive weeklong visit in 2015, and for the invitation to give a lecture series on this work in July 2016.

We would like to thank Clark Barwick, Bhargav Bhatt, Lars Hesselholt, Mike Hopkins, Marc Hoyois, Jacob Lurie, Lennart Meier, Peter Scholze, and Georg Tamme for helpful discussions. We thank John Rognes for many helpful comments on a draft of this paper. We also thank two anonymous referees for valuable comments.

The first author was supported by Lars Hesselholt’s Niels Bohr Professorship. The second author was supported by the NSF Graduate Fellowship under grant DGE-114415, and was a Clay Research Fellow as this paper was finished. The third author was partially supported by SFB 1085 - Higher Invariants, Regensburg. The fourth author was partially supported by the DFG grants: NO 1175/1-1 and SFB 1085 - Higher Invariants, Regensburg.
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Descent in algebraic $K$-theory and a conjecture of Ausoni–Rognes


