Toric Mirror Symmetry for Homotopy Theorists

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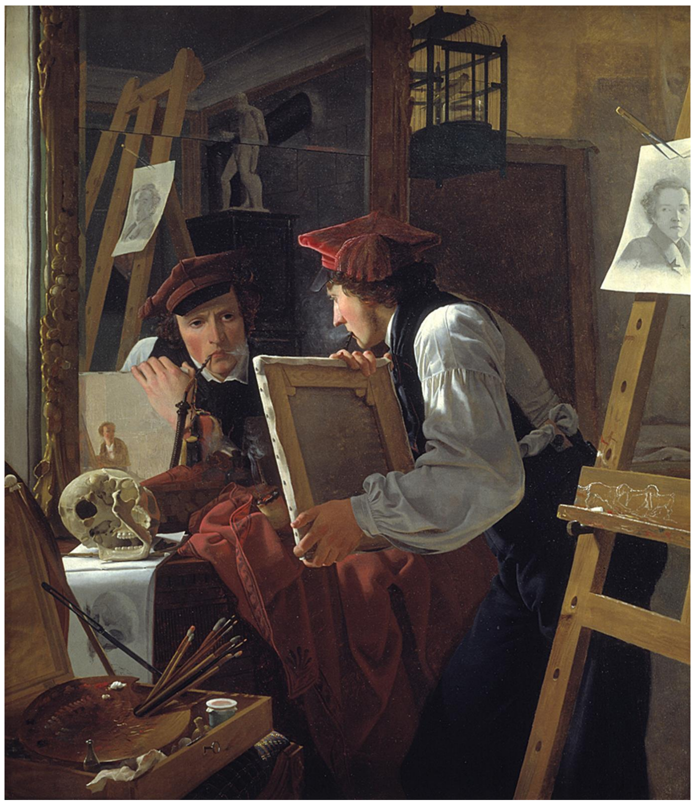

Bendz, Wilhelm. *A young artist (Ditlev Blunck) considers a sketch in a mirror.* 1826, painting. Statens Museum for Kunst, København.

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1 Introduction

In the classcial study of smooth projective toric varieties over $\mathbb{C}$, there is a dictionary between ample line bundles and their moment polytopes as explained in [8]. It was observed by Robert Morelli that vector bundles also fit into this dictionary. He proved in [19] that there is an injective map from the torus-equivariant Grothendieck K-group of an n-dimensional smooth projective toric variety X to the set of constructible functions on the real vector space $\mathbb{R}^n$ spanned by the character lattice of the torus T:

$$K_0^T(X) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{cons}}(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{Z}).$$

It becomes a map of commutative rings if one equips the set of constructible functions with pointwise addition and convolution product. This map generalizes the original dictionary: it takes the class of an ample line bundle to the characteristic function on the interior of the moment polytope.

In Morelli's theorem, each side admits a natural categorification. On the left hand side, one replaces $K_0^T(X)$ by $D_T^b(X)$, the bounded derived category of T-equivariant coherent sheaves on X. On the right hand side, one replaces the ring of constructible functions on $\mathbb{R}^n$ by $D_{cc}^b(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathcal{S}_\Sigma)$, the bounded derived category of sheaves of $\mathbb{C}$-vector spaces on $\mathbb{R}^n$ which are compactly supported and constructible (in the strong sense: the stalks have to be perfect) for an affine hyperplane arrangement $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$. The arrangement is given by integral translation of the perpendicular hyperplanes of one cones $\eta \in \Sigma(1)$. The paper [7] constructs an fully faithful functor between dg-categories:

$$\kappa : D_T^b(X) \longrightarrow D_{cc}^b(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathcal{S}_\Sigma)$$

which recovers Morelli's theorem upon taking K_0.

In this note, we provide a exposition of this story in the context of spectral algebraic geometry. We carefully construct the functors in the play and explain how to extract formal consequences out of the equivalences, taking advantages of available technologies in higher algebra.

1.1 What is done in this note?

This writing was initiated by the observation that on the 'constructible' side of the story there is an obvious lift to the sphere spectrum: instead of bounded derived category of sheaves of $\mathbb{C}$-vector spaces, we might work with the large categories of sheaves of spectra on a real vector space:

$$\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathrm{Sp})$$

and the convolution product is defined on this category, thanks to the new advances in the yoga of six-functor. On the 'coherent' side, it is generally difficult to lift varieties to sphere spectrum. It is however straight forward to write down lifts of toric varieties since they are Zariski locally monoid schemes glued together along maps induced by maps of monoid. In fact one may define the flat toric scheme over sphere spectrum equipped with action by flat torus. The main purpose of this note is to supply the following construction:

Theorem A. Let N be a lattice and Σ be a smooth projective fan in $N_\mathbb{R} := N \otimes \mathbb{R}$. Let M and $M_\mathbb{R}$ be the dual lattice and vector space. There exists a fully faithful, symmetric monoidal functor

$$\kappa : \mathrm{QCoh}(X_\Sigma/\mathbb{T}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp}),$$

where X_Σ is the flat toric scheme associated to Σ defined over $\mathbb{S}$ and $\mathbb{T} = \text{Spét}(\mathbb{S}[M])$ is a flat torus over sphere. One can explicitly describe the image of this functor:

$$\text{Im}(\kappa) = \mathcal{S}\text{hv}_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; \text{Sp}) \subseteq \mathcal{S}\text{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \text{Sp}).$$

On the right hand side is the subcategory of sheaves constructible[1] for the stratification $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$ from the affine hyperplane arrangement H_Σ, which is determined by 1-cones in the fan Σ

$$H_\Sigma := \{m + \sigma^\perp : m \in M, \sigma \in \Sigma(1)\}$$

and has singular support contained in the conic Lagrangian Λ_Σ:

$$\Lambda_\Sigma := \bigsqcup_{m \in M; \sigma \in \Sigma} m + \sigma^\vee \times -\sigma \subseteq M_\mathbb{R} \times N_\mathbb{R} = T^* M_\mathbb{R}.$$

Remark 1.1.1. Such a lift to sphere is already hinted at implicitly in [7] and explicitly in [26]. However, construction of the symmetric monoidal structure on the functor seems new - even over the complex numbers. Note though that the compatibility of κ with convolution functor was mentioned and used in [7] in the context of dg-categories.

We also provided coherence of the functor κ with action of $\text{QCoh}(B\mathbb{T})$ on both sides, and deduce formal consequences from it via Tannakian formalism:

Theorem B. There functor κ fits into a diagram of symmetric monoidal categories:

$$\begin{tikzcd} \text{QCoh}(X_\Sigma/\mathbb{T}) \arrow[r, "\kappa"'] & \mathcal{S}\text{hv}_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; \text{Sp}) \\ \text{QCoh}(B\mathbb{T}) \arrow[u, "\pi^*"] \arrow[r, "\cong"'] & \text{Fun}(M; \text{Sp}). \arrow[u, "i_!"'] \end{tikzcd}$$

The symmetric monoidal functor $i_!$ is induced by inclusion of the topological group $M \to M_\mathbb{R}$.

Taking base change along the symmetric monoidal functor of left Kan extension along $M \to *$

$$\underset{M}{\text{colim}}(-) : \text{Fun}(M; \text{Sp}) \longrightarrow \text{Sp},$$

we obtain the de-equivariantized statement.

Theorem C. There is a symmetric monoidal fully faithful functor

$$\overline{\kappa} : \text{QCoh}(X_\Sigma) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}/M; \text{Sp})$$

whose image is described by a condition of singular support:

$$\text{Im}(\overline{\kappa}) = \mathcal{S}\text{hv}_{\overline{\Lambda_\Sigma}}(M_\mathbb{R}/M; \text{Sp}).$$

[1] Unless specified, we always mean constructible in the weak sense: there will be no constraints on the size of the stalk.

One can also obtain a relative version of toric construction by base-changing along other symmetric monoidal functors out of $\mathrm{Fun}(M;\mathrm{Sp})$: concretely this recovers the result of [15]. Abstractly this offers a categorified toric construction in a presentably symmetric monoidal stable category $\mathcal{C}$ associated to a symmetric monoidal functor

$$f : M \longrightarrow \mathcal{C},$$

by taking the pushout of the following diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{QCoh}(X_\Sigma/\mathbb{T}) & & \\ \mathrm{QCoh}(B\mathbb{T}) \arrow[u, "\pi^*"] \arrow[r, "\cong"'] & \mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "f"'] & \mathcal{C} \end{tikzcd}$$

In case of f classifies n line bundles in $\mathrm{QCoh}(Y)$ this recovers the category of quasicoherent sheaves on the relative toric construction for the line bundles and the fan Σ. This seems unexploited before, but note that such map classifies strictly commuting Picard elements in $\mathcal{C}$, which is rare in the wild.

As a concrete example, this story gives a overcomplicated explanation of Beilinson's linear algebraic description for quasicoherent sheaves on $\mathbb{P}^1_{\mathbb{S}}$, the flat projective line over $\mathbb{S}$.

Theorem D. There is an equivalence of categories:

$$\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathbb{P}^1_{\mathbb{S}}) \cong \mathrm{Cons}_{\overline{\mathcal{S}}_\Sigma;\mathrm{Sp}}(S^1) \cong \mathrm{Fun}(\bullet \rightrightarrows \bullet; \mathrm{Sp})$$

where the stratification $\overline{\mathcal{S}}_\Sigma$ has two strata: the origin and its complement. The first equivalence is given by $\overline{\kappa}$ and the second is given by exodromy [11].

Remark 1.1.2. It is possible to obtain the similar result for $\mathbb{P}^n_{\mathbb{S}}$, by explicitly picking out the generators in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_{\overline{\Lambda}_\Sigma}(\mathbb{R}^n/\mathbb{Z}^n;\mathrm{Sp})$ corresponding to $\mathcal{O}, \cdots, \mathcal{O}(n)$. It would however, be more interesting to dream for a formalism of exodromy for sheaves with prescribed singular support:

We also provide a conceptual approach to the 'log-perfectoid mirror symmetry' of Dmitry Vaintrob, so that [25, Theorem 2] would hold over $\mathbb{S}$ with symmetric monoidal structure. This provides an explanation for Sasha Efimov's computation with continuous K-theory of $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathbb{R}^1;\mathrm{Sp})$ [6]. With this, the first named author made the following computation with Robert Burklund in [1]:

Theorem E. For a field k, the Picard groupoid of $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathbb{R}^1;\mathrm{Mod}_k)$ can be computed as

$$\mathrm{Pic}(\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathbb{R}^1;\mathrm{Mod}_k) \cong \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathrm{Pic}(\mathrm{Mod}_k).$$

A speculation for Picard groupoid of $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathbb{R}^n;\mathrm{Sp})$ with convolution product was also suggested.

1.2 Inspirations and technicalities

Needless to say, there have been numerous papers on this story. We first list some of them that inspired our writing. Then we provide some justifications for our (unfortunately, long) writing here. Finally we briefly mention some of the technical details, which should be interesting to devoted readers.

Remark 1.2.1 (Proof ideas from the literature)**.** Most ideas of this paper have appeared in one way or another in the literature: The main proof method is rephrasing constructions of [7] in the context of large categories, $\mathbb{S}$-coefficient and with symmetric monoidal structures. The method of localization along idempotent algebras was used in [17] in the disguise of Tamarkin projector. The idea of applying de-equivariantization in this story appeared in [23]. The proof we presented for characterization of the image in terms of singular support is from [28].

Remark 1.2.2 (Shortcoming with the coherences)**.** Many of the papers above already make use of higher categorical techniques in constructing the functor and characterizing images. It was however not explained how to bridge from dg-categories (or model categories) to the realm of higher categories, especially in terms of providing all the coherences. For example, it would be difficult to articulate the convolution product as a symmetric monoidal structure in terms of unbounded derived category of sheaves. These difficulties would only add up when one goes to spectral coefficient. We hope the experts familiar with the story of toric mirror symmetry would not be annoyed by our lengthy construction of the functors in the play.

Remark 1.2.3 (Large categories)**.** In this writing we systematically work with large (presentable stable) categories. This makes several constructions with 'generators' easier, as their counterparts in small categories are more intricate. Another reason to stick to this generality is due to our curiosity about $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathbb{R}^n;\mathrm{Sp})$: since it is not compactly generated, there is no obvious reason to hope for an algebro-geometric mirror object Y such that

$$\mathrm{QCoh}(Y) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathbb{R}^n;\mathrm{Sp}).$$

The sheaf category is however dualizable in the sense of [6] with a presentably symmetric monoidal structure of convolution. Inspired by utility of such categories in analytic geometry, one would hope to get better understanding of them. For example, Vaintrob's result [25] constructed an almost mathematics object Y as a (symmetric monoidal) mirror for $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathbb{R}^n;\mathrm{Sp})$. In other words, his 'log-perfectoid' construction provides such Y with $\mathrm{QCoh}(Y) \cong \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathbb{R}^n;\mathrm{Sp})$. This should be thought of as algebraization of the sheaf category.

Remark 1.2.4 (Mirror symmetry over sphere)**.** As the title suggests, one can interpret this note as supplying a $\mathbb{S}$-linear 'mirror symmetry' result, as equivalence between category of quasicoherent sheaves on a variety X and Fukaya category on its mirror $\check{X}$. As [9] showed, one can think of $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp})$ as $\mathbb{S}$-linear Fukaya category on the cotangent bundle of $M_\mathbb{R}$, with stopping at infinity controlled by Λ_Σ.

Remark 1.2.5 (Higher structures from mirror symmetry)**.** One might think of this work as an attempt to implement homological mirror symmetry over $\mathbb{S}$ with the hope that it would motivate constructions in category theory and homotopy theory. A wonderful example of such adventure is provided in [18]: in that paper, an trivialization of the map induced by [2] (shifting twice) on K-theory space of a stable category $\mathcal{C}$ is constructed. The construction comes from the observation that Waldhausen S-construction is corepresented by a simplicial object $\mathrm{Quiv}^\bullet$ and this family of objects has certain paracyclic structure. Each objects Quiv^n could be seen (after 2-periodization) as $\mathbb{S}$-linear topological Fukaya categories on the 2-dimensional disc with $n+1$ stoppings on the boundary, and the cyclic symmetry comes from rotations of the disc. The actual construction of $\mathrm{Quiv}^\bullet$ however, runs on the 'mirror' side, i.e., with the matrix factorization in algebraic geometry, but with $\mathbb{S}$-coefficients. The content in this paper relates to the above story in the following way: it was observed in [9] that topological Fukaya category should be modeled locally, on the category of sheaves with prescribed singular support. We hope our description of such category in terms of algebraic geometry might help with construction in higher structures [24]. Due to our ignorance of symplectic geometry we cannot say more.

Now we hightlight some technicalities in the paper that might be interesting.

Remark 1.2.6 (Strategy for construction of κ)**.** The idea of construction of the functor κ comes in two parts. First we construct κ for affine toric variety indexed by $\sigma \in \Sigma$. This is implemented by the following correspondence:

$$\mathrm{QCoh}(X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}) \xleftarrow{\cong} \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$$

where the functor on the right is lax symmetric monoidal and fully faithful. The middle category is presheaf category on a symmetric monoidal 1-category (which is combinatorial in nature). With the help of universal property of Day convolution, it suffices to construct symmetric functors out of $\Theta(\sigma)$ - which is still a laborious work: see later remarks on how we provided the coherence. With the functors at hand, one can follow the arguments from [20] to prove the left hand functor is an equivalence.
Second step involves gluing: for inclusion of cones $\sigma \subseteq \tau$, one obtains symmetric monoidal functor of restriction

$$\mathrm{QCoh}(X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{QCoh}(X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}).$$

One can think of this as a diagram indexed by $\sigma \in \Sigma$ and Zariski descent implies that the limit of this diagram is the category of $\mathrm{QCoh}(X_\Sigma/\mathbb{T})$. The construction in the first step is compatible with the restriction functor, thus allows us take limit on the sheaf category side to obtain the functor κ.

Remark 1.2.7 (Constructing functors into QCoh)**.** A typical case of the functor we want to construct mapping into $\mathrm{QCoh}(X_\sigma/\mathbb{T})$ is the symmetric monoidal functor

$$\mathrm{Fun}(\mathbb{Z}_{\leqslant}; \mathrm{Sp}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{QCoh}(\mathbb{A}^1/\mathbb{G}_m)$$

which classifies the universal line bundle $\mathcal{O}(1)$ and the universal section $\cdot x : \mathcal{O} \to \mathcal{O}(1)$. See [20]. Note that this says in particular that the line bundle $\mathcal{O}(1)$ is a strict Picard element [3]. Our method of construction passes through an unstable (set-valued, actually) model for such data, this supplements a construction in the proof of [20, Theorem 4.1]. We also constructed a slightly generalized version of this with target being $\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathbb{A}^n/\mathbb{G}_m^n)$.

Remark 1.2.8 (Constructing functors into $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}$)**.** A typical case of the functor we want to construct mapping into $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$ (equipped with convolution) is a lax symmetric monoidal functor

$$\mathrm{Fun}(\mathbb{Z}_{\leqslant}; \mathrm{Sp}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathbb{R}^1; \mathrm{Sp})$$

which sends $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ to dualizing sheaf on the open half line $\omega_{(-\infty,n)}$ and inclusions. This is achieved by making a more general construction: given a commutative monoid M in LCH, we articulate the multiplicative structure on relative homology functor taking a pair $(X, f : X \to M)$ to $f_! f^! \omega_M$. With this the problem is reduced to 1-categorical construction. The general construction is very much inspired by [10, Chapter 3], and we believe it has other interesting use.

Remark 1.2.9 (Gluing in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}$)**.** To make the gluing procedure precise, we proved an counter part of Zariski descent in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathbb{R}^n;\mathrm{Sp})$. This was made possible by the theory of idempotent algebras in [HA]. In above construction, the dualizing sheaf $\omega_{(-\infty,0)}$ is an idempotent algebra for the convolution product, and this generalizes to other cones. We showed that the collection of idempotent algebras for dual cones in a smooth projective fan covers the unit for the convolution product.

Remark 1.2.10 (Singular support for polyhedral sheaf)**.** To characterize the image, we made use of the recent advances of exodromy equivalence with large category of constructible sheaves. We also supply a definition of singular support with sheaves constructible for affine hyperplane arrangement - via Fourier-Sato transform. We showed how one makes use of this definition in practice - by applying the non-characteristic deformation lemma [22]. The proof presented here fixes some gaps in [28] though the main idea definitely goes back there.

Remark 1.2.11 (De-equivariantization)**.**

1.3 Conventions

Notation 1.3.1 (Category theory)**.** We don't touch on set-theoretic issue in this writing. We write Cat for the $(\infty, 1)$-category of quasicategories, functors, natural isomorphisms and so on. We refer to objects in Cat as 'categories' to avoid putting ∞ in front of everything. This however makes us write 'stable category' for more established name 'stable ∞-category'. We identify a 1-category with its nerve in Cat and stress that it is 1-category when we have one. We write Spc for the category of spaces (or homotopy types, or anima) and Sp for the stable category of spectra. We write Map for mapping space in a category.

Notation 1.3.2 (Simplicial stuff)**.** By Δ we mean (a skeleton of) the (1-)category of nonempty ordered finite sets and order preserving maps between them. A (co)simplicial diagram in $\mathcal{C}$ is a functor from $(\Delta)\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}$ to $\mathcal{C}$. We only draw face maps when visualizing a (co)simplicial diagram.

Notation 1.3.3 (Symmetric monoidal categories)**.** We write $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes)$ for a symmetric monoidal category and often refer to $\mathcal{C}$ as a symmetric monoidal category, omitting the monoidal structure. We write $\mathcal{C}^{\otimes}$ for the underlying operad of $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes)$. We write $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C}, \otimes) := \mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{E}_\infty}(\mathcal{C}^{\otimes})$ for the category of $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-algebras in $\mathcal{C}$. And when there is no danger of confusion, we will omit the monoidal structure and write $\mathrm{CAlg}(C)$. For example, $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Sp})$ would refer to the category of $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-ring spectra. In the special case for Set or Spc equipped with Cartesian symmetric monoidal structure, we also write CMon for the category of commutative monoids and CGrp for the category of commutative groups.

Notation 1.3.4 ((Lax) symmetric monoidal functors)**.** For two symmetric monoidal category $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{D}$, we write $\mathrm{Fun}^{\otimes}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ for the category of symmetric monoidal functor from $\mathcal{C}$ to $\mathcal{D}$. We write $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{lax}\otimes}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ for the category of symmetric monoidal functor from $\mathcal{C}$ to $\mathcal{D}$. We write SMCat for the category of symmetric monoidal categories and (strongly) symmetric monoidal functors between them. We also use the very nonstandard notation $\mathrm{SMCat}^{\mathrm{lax}}$ for the category of symmetric monoidal categories and lax symmetric monoidal functors between them.

Notation 1.3.5 (Algebraic geometry)**.** We approach spectral algebraic geometry through functor of points. We write Stk for the full subcategory of fpqc sheaves inside $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathrm{CAlg}^{\mathrm{cn}}, \mathrm{Spc})$ (what's better, the objects we are dealing with in this note are all geometric stacks in the sense of [SAG, Definition 9.3.0.1]), and we write $\mathrm{Sp\acute{e}t}(-)$ for the Yoneda functor $\mathrm{CAlg}^{\mathrm{cn,op}} \to \mathrm{Fun}(\mathrm{CAlg}^{\mathrm{cn}}, \mathrm{Spc})$ which factors through Stk (In SAG, Spét was used for another construction, but Lurie provided comparison with this Yoneda point of view in [SAG, Proposition 1.6.4.2]).

Notation 1.3.6 (Topological spaces)**.** We write LCH for the (1-)category of locally compact Hausdorff space and continuous maps between them. But we actually only care about finite dimensional manifolds. We often write $j_U : U \to X$ for the inclusion of an open subset and $i_Z : Z \to X$ for the inclusion of a closed subset.

Notation 1.3.7 (Sheaf theory)**.** It will be very convenient for us to extract a 'six-functor formalism' out of [27] on the category of locally compact Hausdorff topological spaces. We write $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(X;\mathrm{Sp})$ for the category of sheaves of spectra on a locally compact Hausdorff topological space X, and we write $f^* \dashv f_*$, $f_! \dashv f^!$ and $\otimes \dashv$ Hom for the six functors that comes with the whole package of formalism. For an open $U \subseteq X$, we write $\underline{\mathbb{S}}_U \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(X;\mathrm{Sp})$ for the sheafification of the $\mathbb{S}$-linearized representable presheaf on U. In other words, if we write $j_U : U \to X$ for the inclusion map and $\underline{\mathbb{S}} \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(U;\mathrm{Sp})$ for the constant sheaf valued at $\mathbb{S}$, $\underline{\mathbb{S}}_U$ is defined to be

$$\underline{\mathbb{S}}_U := j_{U!}\underline{\mathbb{S}} \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(X;\mathrm{Sp})$$

and we abusively call it representable sheaf on U. Note that $\underline{\mathbb{S}}_X$ is just constant sheaf valued at $\mathbb{S}$ on X. Similarly for a closed subset $Z \subseteq X$ we write

$$\underline{\mathbb{S}}_Z := i_{Z*}\underline{\mathbb{S}} \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(X;\mathrm{Sp}).$$

We reserve ω for the *dualizing sheaf*. Let $p : X \to *$ be the canonical map to the final object. The dualizing sheaf of X is defined to be

$$\omega_X := p^!\underline{\mathbb{S}} \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(X;\mathrm{Sp}).$$

2 Combinatorial model

In [7, Section 3] the authors defined a poset $\Gamma(\Sigma, M)$ that interpolates between the category of quasicoherent sheaves and the category of constructible sheaves. In this section we recall the definition and present functoriality of the definition. Go to Notation 3.1.1 for definitions of cones, fans and related stuff if you have never seen them before.

Definition 2.0.1 (Poset of cones)**.** Given a pair of lattice and fan (N, Σ), one defines a poset Σ as follows: the objects of Σ are cones $\sigma \in \Sigma$ and morphisms between two cones are inclusions.

We now present further a family of (1-)categories indexed by Σ.

Definition 2.0.2 (The Θ category)**.** Fix a cone $\sigma \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$, there is a (1-)category $\Theta(\sigma)$ defined as the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Closed}(M_{\mathbb{R}})$ on objects of the form $m + \sigma^{\vee}$ for $m \in M$. When we want to stress that we view σ as a cone in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ we also write $\Theta(\sigma, N)$.

Observe that this association $\sigma \mapsto \Theta(\sigma)$ is functorial in σ that it assembles into a functor

$$\Theta(-) : \Sigma^{op} \to \mathrm{Cat}.$$

Given an inclusion $i : \sigma \to \tau \in \sigma$ of cones, the induced functor is

Maybe I should use closed intervals instead. Regret after a year: yes I should've.

$$\Theta(i) : \Theta(\tau) \to \Theta(\sigma), \Theta(i)(U) := U + \sigma^{\vee}.$$

Remark 2.0.3 (Symmetric monoidal structure on $\Theta(-)$)**.** We make the following ob,kservations: Each $\Theta(\sigma)$ has a structure of symmetric monoidal (1-)category. This could be seen by defining $U \otimes V := U + V$ directly or by observing it inherits a symmetric monoidal structure from $(\mathrm{Closed}(M_{\mathbb{R}}), +)$ where $+$ means the Minkowski sum. Similarly for each inclusion $i : \sigma \to \tau$, $\Theta(i)$ has a structure of symmetric monoidal functor which can be observed directly since we are working with posets: there is no coherence issue. *In conlusion*, $\Theta(-)$ lifts to a functor $\Sigma^{op} \to \mathrm{SMCat}$.

Remark 2.0.4 (Comparison with other models)**.** Our definition of $\Theta(-)$ works cone by cone, while in [26, Section 5][7, Section 3] global categories were proposed. Later on we will see that one wants to compute

$$\lim_{\Sigma^{op}} \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(-)^{op}, \mathcal{S}p).$$

It is still unclear to us how would one present the limit of a diagram of presheaf categories with arrows given by left Kan extension of functors. But '(co)sheaves for Morelli topology' as in [26, Section 6] seems like a combinatorial presentaion of the limit.

3 Toric geometry

Classically, toric geometry builds on the linearization functor $\mathbb{Z}[-] : \mathrm{CMon}(\mathrm{Set}) \to \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Ab})$. For example, $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{N}] = \mathbb{Z}[X]$ is the one-variable polynomial ring. Toric schemes are those one obtains from these and gluing along maps coming from localizations in CMon(Set). In this section we present some basic materials on *flat* toric geometry. [2] The adjective 'flat' is reminiscent of the fact that upon base-change to $\mathbb{Z}$, we recover the classical construction of toric schemes, which are flat over $\mathbb{Z}$.

3.1 Recollections on toric geometry

Notation 3.1.1. We recall the following notations useful to capture the combinatorics of toric varieties.

- A *lattice* is a finitely generated free abelian group $N \in \mathrm{CGrp}(\mathrm{Set})$.
- The *dual lattice* M of N is $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N, \mathbb{Z})$
- A *cone* $\sigma \subset N_{\mathbb{R}} := N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$ for us is always a strongly convex rational polyhedral cone in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$.
- The *dual cone* of σ is $\sigma^\vee := \{m \in M_{\mathbb{R}} : (m, n) \geqslant 0, \forall n \in \sigma\}$.
- A *fan* Σ in N is a collection of cones in N closed under taking faces, such that every pair of cones either are disjoint or meet along a common face.

Construction 3.1.2. Given a pair (N, Σ), one can view Σ as a poset under inclusions. The assignment

$$\sigma \mapsto S_\sigma := \sigma^\vee \cap M$$

gives rise to a functor $\Sigma^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{CMon}(\mathrm{Set}) \simeq \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Set})$. On the other hand, the symmetric monoidal functors $\mathrm{Set} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Spc} \xrightarrow{\Sigma^\infty_+} \mathrm{Sp}$ induce a functor $\mathbb{S}[-] : \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Set}) \to \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Sp})$. Write the image of σ under this composite functor

$$\mathcal{O}_\sigma := \mathbb{S}[\sigma^\vee \cap M].$$

Further taking Spét and taking the colimit of the resulting diagram, we obtain the spectral scheme associated to (N, Σ) or the *realization* of (N, Σ)

$$X_\Sigma := \operatorname*{colim}_{\Sigma^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathrm{Sp\acute{e}t}\, \mathcal{O}_\sigma.$$

Remark 3.1.3. Motivated by the fact that $\mathbb{N}^{\times k}$ is the free object on k points in CMon(Set) (and similarly $\mathbb{Z}^{\times k}$ is the free object on k points in CGrp(Set)), one might want to reimagine a toric geometry over the sphere spetrum building upon free objects in CMon(Spc) (or CGrp(Spc)). We don't pursue the construction in this note, but only point out the following subtleties:

1. $\mathbb{N}$ (resp. $\mathbb{Z}$) is the free $\mathbb{E}_1$-monoid (resp. $\mathbb{E}_1$-group) on a point. However, when viewed as an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-monoid, $\mathbb{N}$ is far from being a free object: a map in CMon(Spc) from $\mathbb{N}$ instead picks out a 'strictly commutative element' in the target.

2. The flat affine line $\text{Spét}(\mathbb{S}[\mathbb{N}])$ doesn't support the addition map.

Cite Elliptic for this fact.

Toric schemes found its name, historically, from the fact that a toric variety over a field k contains a torus as an open-dense subset and the torus action extends continuously to the whole variety. The same phenomena occur and constructions apply in the setting of flat toric geometry, *mutatis mutandis*.

Construction 3.1.4. Since CMon(Set) is an additive category , every object acquires a canonical coalgebra structure under cartesian symmetric monoidal structure. Given a submonoid in a lattice $S_\sigma \subset N$, one has a coaction of N on S_σ. Passing to linearization, one has coaction of $\mathbb{S}[N]$ on $\mathbb{S}[S_\sigma]$. Passing further to Spét, one has a group action of the torus $\text{Spét}(\mathbb{S}[N])$ on affine toric scheme $\text{Spét}(\mathbb{S}[S_\sigma])$.

why do we need this?

Recall that one constructs general toric schemes from gluing together pieces of affine toric schemes along maps induced from inclusion of monoids. One can present a huge commutative diagram of monoids and this translates immediately to the fact that any toric scheme (cooked out of a pair (N, Δ)) has an action by the torus $\text{Spét}(\mathbb{S}[N])$. (More precisely, the torus has the structure of an algebra in the category of spectral stacks, and we have a colimit diagram in the category of modules over this algebra which forgets to the colimit diagram that presents toric schemes in the category of spectral stacks). We refer to this structure as the torus action on the toric scheme.

Proposed alternative:

Construction 3.1.5. Recall that in a pointed cartesian symmetric monoidal category $\mathcal{C}^\times$, every object X acquires a canonical commutative coalgebra structure, informally specified by regarding the diagonal as the comultiplication map

$$\Delta : X \to X \times X.$$

In particular, every map $f : Y \to X$ exhibits Y as a comodule over X, with the coaction map informally specified by

$$\mu : Y \xrightarrow{\Delta} Y \times Y \xrightarrow{(\text{id}, f)} X \times Y.$$

Specializing to the situtation $\mathcal{C}^\times = \text{CMon}(\text{Set})^\times = \text{CMon}(\text{Set})^{\amalg}$ [3], we see that every submonoid S_σ of M is canonically coacted on by M.

I changed all N to M

Therefore, $\mathcal{O}_\sigma = \mathbb{S}[S_\sigma]$ acquires a canonical $\mathbb{S}[M]$-comodule structure. Further passing to Spét, this gives a compatible family of actions of the group scheme $\mathbb{T} := \text{Spét}\, \mathbb{S}[M]$ on $\text{Spét}\, \mathcal{O}_\sigma$, each encoded by a simplicial diagram

$$\cdots \;\substack{\longrightarrow\\[-2pt]\longrightarrow\\[-2pt]\longrightarrow\\[-2pt]\longrightarrow}\; \text{Spét}\, \mathcal{O}_\sigma \times \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{T} \;\substack{\longrightarrow\\[-2pt]\longrightarrow\\[-2pt]\longrightarrow}\; \text{Spét}\, \mathcal{O}_\sigma \times \mathbb{T} \rightrightarrows \text{Spét}\, \mathcal{O}_\sigma.$$

Taking colimits, we obtain the diagram

$$\cdots \;\substack{\longrightarrow\\[-2pt]\longrightarrow\\[-2pt]\longrightarrow\\[-2pt]\longrightarrow}\; (\text{colim}_\sigma \text{Spét}\, \mathcal{O}_\sigma) \times \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{T} \;\substack{\longrightarrow\\[-2pt]\longrightarrow\\[-2pt]\longrightarrow}\; (\text{colim}_\sigma \text{Spét}\, \mathcal{O}_\sigma) \times \mathbb{T} \rightrightarrows \text{colim}_\sigma \text{Spét}\, \mathcal{O}_\sigma,$$

[2]While it's possible to construct, say, a non-flat $\mathbb{A}^1$, how to develop the theory of non-flat toric varieties in full generality remains unclear to the authors.

[3]Note that CMon(Set) is preadditive.

because colimits are universal in Stk. [4] We therefore obtain an action of $\mathbb{T}$ on

$$X_\Sigma = \operatorname*{colim}_{\sigma} \operatorname{Sp\acute{e}t} \mathcal{O}_\sigma,$$

to which we refer as *the* torus action on X_Σ, and the corresponding simplicial diagram $(X_\Sigma//\mathbb{T})_\bullet$ the *action diagram* of $\mathbb{T}$ on X_Σ.

Definition 3.1.6. The quotient stack $[X_\Sigma/\mathbb{T}]$ is the geometric realization of the action diagram of $\mathbb{T}$ on X_Σ:

$$[X_\Sigma/\mathbb{T}] := \operatorname*{colim}_{\Delta^{op}} \left(\cdots \overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{\longrightarrow}}} X_\Sigma \times \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{T} \overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{\longrightarrow}} X_\Sigma \times \mathbb{T} \overrightarrow{\longrightarrow} X_\Sigma \right).$$

Remark 3.1.7. The Čech nerve of the projection $X_\Sigma \to [X_\Sigma/\mathbb{T}]$ is canonically identified with the action diagram of $\mathbb{T}$ on X_Σ. This is a direct consequence of the following lemma and the fact that every groupoid object in an ∞-topos is effective [HTT, Theorem 6.1.0.6].

Lemma 3.1.8. Let T be an ∞-category admitting finite limits, $G \in \mathrm{Alg}(T^\times) \simeq \mathrm{Mon}(T)$, and X a G-module. If G is grouplike,

Move to appendix? agreed

then $(X//G)_\bullet$ is a groupoid object.

Proof. Unwinding the definitions, there is a canonical map

$$p : (X//G)_\bullet \to (*//G)_\bullet,$$

where the latter can be identified with the underlying simplicial object of G, hence a groupoid object [HA, Remark 5.2.6.5]. Therefore it suffices to show that this map is a cartesian natural transformation (see [HTT, Definition 6.1.3.1].)

In other words, we want to show that for every $\alpha : [m] \to [n]$, the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
X \times G^n \arrow[r, "\simeq"] & (X//G)_n \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & (X//G)_m \arrow[d] & X \times G^m \arrow[l, "\simeq"'] \\
G^n \arrow[r, "\simeq"] & (*//G)_n \arrow[r] & (*//G)_m & G^m \arrow[l, "\simeq"']
\end{tikzcd}$$

is a pullback, i.e., $p(\alpha) : p([n]) \to p([m]) \in \mathrm{Fun}([1], T)$ is a cartesian morphism.

We proceed by induction and show $p|_{\Delta^{op}_{\leqslant n}}$ is a cartesian transformation for each n. For the base case $n = 0$, there is nothing to prove. For $n \geqslant 1$, note that every map in $\Delta_{\leqslant n}$ can be factored into a sequence of maps in which each is either in $\Delta_{\leqslant n-1}$ or one of the follows: the injective maps $\delta_k : [n-1] \to [n]$ and the surjective maps $\sigma_k : [n] \to [n-1]$. Therefore it suffices to show that $p(\delta_k)$ and $p(\sigma_k)$ are cartesian morphisms.

For $p(\delta_k)$, we claim that it suffices to prove $p(\delta_0)$ and $p(\delta_n)$ are cartesian: indeed for $0 < k < n$,

[4] In particular, taking colimits commutes with taking finite products.

consider the decomposition $[0,k] \cup [k,n] = [n]$ and the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
p([n]) \arrow[r, "|" marking] \arrow[d, "-" marking] \arrow[dr, dashed, bend left=0, shift left=0, to=3-2] & p([0,k]) \arrow[d, squiggly] \arrow[ddr, squiggly] & \\
p([k,n]) \arrow[r, squiggly] \arrow[ddr, squiggly] & p(\{k\}) & \\
& p(\{\cdots < k-1 < k+1 < \cdots\}) \arrow[r, squiggly] \arrow[d, squiggly] & p([0,k-1]) \\
& p([k+1,n]) &
\end{tikzcd}.$$

By induction hypothesis, all the squiggly arrows are cartesian. By the 2-out-of-3 property of cartesian morphisms, to show the dashed arrow is cartesian (and hence every arrow is cartesian), it suffices to show either of the barred arrows is cartesian. However $[0,k] \hookrightarrow [n]$ factors as a map in $\Delta_{\leqslant n-1}$ followed by δ_n.

Using the identifications

$$(X//G)_n \simeq X \times G^n,$$

and

$$\prod_i ([i < i+1] \hookrightarrow [n])^* : (*//G)_n \simeq G^n,$$

$p(\delta_n)$ is equivalent to

$$\begin{tikzcd}
X \times G^n \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & G^n \arrow[d] \\
X \times G^{n-1} \arrow[r] & G^{n-1}
\end{tikzcd},$$

where all the maps are projection, hence cartesian.

Similarly, $p(\delta_n)$ is equivalent to the product of

$$\begin{tikzcd}
X \times G \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "a"'] & G \arrow[d] \\
X \arrow[r] & *
\end{tikzcd}$$

with G^{n-1}. Therefore it suffices to show the map $X \times G \xrightarrow{(a,\mathrm{pr})} X \times G$ is an equivalence, which is indeed true as it admits a homotopy inverse given by shearing.

To see $p(\sigma_k)$ is cartesian, simply note that both its source and target are (induced by) diagonal maps. □

Don't confuse this with the toric stack as used in the literature.

Only care about smooth fan. Add an example. Comment on the relative version of toric construction.

3.2 Quasicoherent sheaves

There is a (symmetric monoidal) functor given in [SAG, Definition 6.2.2.1]

$$\mathrm{QCoh} : \mathrm{Stk}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Cat}.$$

This functor preserves colimit, hence one gets a presentation of quasicoherent sheaves on quotient stack as

$$\mathrm{QCoh}([X_\Sigma/\mathbb{T}]) \cong \lim_{\Sigma} \mathrm{QCoh}([X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}])$$

while in turn each piece is presented by

$$\mathrm{QCoh}([X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}]) \cong \lim_{\Delta} \left(\cdots \begin{smallmatrix}\longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\end{smallmatrix} \mathrm{QCoh}(X_\sigma \times \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{T}) \begin{smallmatrix}\longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\end{smallmatrix} \mathrm{QCoh}(X_\sigma \times \mathbb{T}) \begin{smallmatrix}\longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\end{smallmatrix} \mathrm{QCoh}(X_\sigma) \right).$$

Note that this is actually a limit of symmetric monoidal categories. At first glance, it might seem difficult to write down objects explicitly in this category. Motivated by [SAG, Construction 5.4.2.1], we proceed by making the following unstable construction.

Construction 3.2.1 (Unstable analogue)**.** Fix a cone σ in a lattice N, recall Construction 3.1.5 provides an coaction of M on $S_\sigma = \sigma^\vee \cap M$. The coaction is presented by the following simplicial diagram in $\mathrm{CMon}(\mathrm{Spc})$:

$$\cdots \begin{smallmatrix}\longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\end{smallmatrix} S_\sigma \times M \times M \begin{smallmatrix}\longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\end{smallmatrix} S_\sigma \times M \begin{smallmatrix}\longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\end{smallmatrix} S_\sigma.$$

Passing to module category, one obtains

$$\cdots \begin{smallmatrix}\longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\end{smallmatrix} \mathrm{Mod}_{S_\sigma \times M \times M}(\mathrm{Spc}) \begin{smallmatrix}\longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\end{smallmatrix} \mathrm{Mod}_{S_\sigma \times M}(\mathrm{Spc}) \begin{smallmatrix}\longleftarrow\\ \longleftarrow\end{smallmatrix} \mathrm{Mod}_{S_\sigma}(\mathrm{Spc}).$$

This lifts to a cosimplicial diagram of symmetric monoidal categories. and we write $\mathrm{Mod}_{S_\sigma}(\mathrm{Spc})^M$ for the limit.

Remark 3.2.2 (1-categorical analogue and degeneracy)**.** One can replace Spc by Set in the above diagram and get 1-categorical constructions like $\mathrm{Mod}_{S_\sigma}(\mathrm{Set})^M$. As the categories involved are all 1-categories, the limit is canonically identified with the limit of the diagram restricted to $\Delta_{\leqslant 2}$ (see [13, Proposition A.1]. Note also that one can produce objects and morphisms in the limit with finite amount of data (actually very little is needed). More precisely, consider a cosimplicial diagram of 1-categories $\mathcal{C}_\bullet$, the limit is still a 1-category whose objects are pairs (x, f) where x is an object in $\mathcal{C}_0$, $f : d^1x \to d^0x$ is an isomorphism in $\mathcal{C}_1$ such that $d^0f \circ d^2f = d^1f$ in $\mathcal{C}_2$.A map from (x, f) to (y, g) is a map $\varphi : x \to y$ in $\mathcal{C}_0$ that commutes with structure maps f and g.

Warning 3.2.3. Given a symmetric monoidal functor $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ and $A \in \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})$, it induces a functor $F_A : \mathrm{Mod}_A(\mathcal{C}) \to \mathrm{Mod}_{F(A)}(\mathcal{D})$. If tensor products in $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{D}$ commutes with geometric realizations, then both $\mathrm{Mod}_A(\mathcal{C})$ and $\mathrm{Mod}_{F(A)}(\mathcal{D})$ have symmetric monoidal structure given by relative tensor products. But(!) the functor F_A lifts to a symmetric monoidal functor only when F commutes with geometric realizations. The lift is functorial in the sense of [HA, Theorem 4.8.5.16] (see below). The example to keep in mind is the following:

$$\mathrm{Set} \to \mathrm{Spc} \to \mathrm{Sp}$$

is a sequence of symmetric monoidal functors. The later preserves geometric realization while the first one doesn't, hence for instance, the relative tensor product $X \times_{\mathbb{Z}} Y$ is in general not the same when computed in Spc compared to Set, which is indeed the familiar situation when $\mathrm{Tor}_{>0}(X, Y)$ doesn't vanish and the derived tensor product differs from the classical tensor product.

Remark 3.2.4 (An antidote to the warning)**.** Limited by above warning, for a given monoid $S \in \mathrm{CMon}(\mathrm{Set})$, we don't have a symmetric monoidal structure on the functor $\mathrm{Mod}_S(\mathrm{Set}) \to \mathrm{Mod}_S(\mathrm{Spc})$. One can however, define a symmetric monoidal full subcategory sitting in both of them: take $\mathrm{Mod}_S(\mathrm{Spc})^{\mathrm{free}} \subset \mathrm{Mod}_S(\mathrm{Spc})$ to be the full subcategory on coproducts of S. This category inherits a symmetric monoidal structure and can be identified, symmetric monoidally, with the full subcategory on coproducts of S in $\mathrm{Mod}_S(\mathrm{Set})$. To be very rigorous with the later construction, one should construct symmetric monoidal functor directly into $\mathrm{Mod}_S(\mathrm{Spc})$, but we will construct functor into $\mathrm{Mod}_S(Set)$ and observe that it lifts into $\mathrm{Mod}_S(\mathrm{Spc})$.

Proposition 3.2.5 (Move to appendix)**.** Given symmetric monoidal functor $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ such that:

1. Tensor products in $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{D}$ commute with geometric realization.
2. Functor F commutes with geometric realization.

One can extract the following diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C}) \arrow[r, bend left, "\mathrm{Mod}_{(-)}(\mathcal{C})"] \arrow[r, bend right, "\mathrm{Mod}_{F(-)}(\mathcal{D})"'] \arrow[r, phantom, "\Downarrow"] & \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Cat}) \end{tikzcd}$$

out of [HA, Theorem 4.8.5.16]. When evaluated on $A \to B$, the diagram reads

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{Mod}_A(\mathcal{C}) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathrm{Mod}_B(\mathcal{C}) \arrow[d] \\ \mathrm{Mod}_{F(A)}(\mathcal{D}) \arrow[r] & \mathrm{Mod}_{F(B)}(\mathcal{D}) \end{tikzcd} .$$

Proof. We pick up notations in [HA, Theorem 4.8.5.16] and fix $\mathcal{K}$ to be just $\{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}\}$. The symmetric monoidal coCartesian fibrations there in (1) straightens to lax symmetric monoidal functors and natural transformations of lax symmetric monoidal functors:

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{Mon}^{\mathcal{K}}_{\mathrm{Assoc}}(\mathrm{Cat}) \arrow[r, bend left, "\mathrm{Alg}(-)"] \arrow[r, bend right, "\mathrm{Mod}_{(-)}(\mathrm{Cat})"'] \arrow[r, phantom, "\Downarrow"] & \mathrm{Cat} \end{tikzcd} .$$

One applies further CAlg on both sides and obtain

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Mon}^{\mathcal{K}}_{\mathrm{Assoc}}(\mathrm{Cat})) \arrow[r, bend left, "\mathrm{Alg}(-)"] \arrow[r, bend right, "\mathrm{Mod}_{(-)}(\mathrm{Cat})"'] \arrow[r, phantom, "\Downarrow"] & \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Cat}) \end{tikzcd} .$$

The assumption on $\mathsf{F} : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ ensures that it lifts to a map in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Mon}^{\mathcal{K}}_{\mathrm{Assoc}}(\mathrm{Cat}))$. We evaluate the above natural transformation on F and obtain a commuting diagram in CAlg(Cat) as

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{Alg}(\mathcal{C}) \arrow[r, "\mathrm{Mod}_{(-)}(\mathcal{C})"] \arrow[d, "\mathsf{F}"] & \mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathrm{Cat}) \arrow[d, "(-)\otimes_{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{D}"] \\ \mathrm{Alg}(\mathcal{D}) \arrow[r, "\mathrm{Mod}_{(-)}(\mathcal{D})"] & \mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathrm{Cat}) \end{tikzcd}$$

Apply again CAlg everywhere

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C}) \arrow[r, "\mathrm{Mod}_{(-)}(\mathcal{C})"] \arrow[d, "\mathsf{F}"] & \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathrm{Cat})) \arrow[d, "(-)\otimes_{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{D}"] \\ \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{D}) \arrow[r, "\mathrm{Mod}_{(-)}(\mathcal{D})"] & \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathrm{Cat})) \end{tikzcd}$$

and note that $(-) \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{D}$ being a symmetric monoidal left adjoint implies that there is an adjunction $(-) \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{D} \dashv \mathrm{fgt}$ between $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathrm{Cat}))$ and $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathrm{Cat}))$. Putting everything together we end up with a natural transformation

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C}) \arrow[r, bend left, "\mathrm{Mod}_{(-)}(\mathcal{C})"] \arrow[r, bend right, "\mathrm{Mod}_{\mathsf{F}(-)}(\mathcal{D})"'] \arrow[r, phantom, "\Downarrow"] & \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathrm{Cat})) \end{tikzcd} .$$

Post-composing with forgetful to CAlg(Cat) gives what we claimed. □

The linearization functor $\mathbb{S}[-] : \mathrm{Spc} \to \mathrm{Sp}$ is symmetric monoidal and preserves geometric realization. So it induces, functorially, symmetric monoidal functors on module categories. This implies that there is a natural transformation from the cosimplicial diagram that presents $\mathrm{Mod}_{S_\sigma}(\mathrm{Spc})^M$ to the cosimplicial diagram that presents $\mathrm{QCoh}([X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}])$. We write

$$\mathcal{O}[-] : \mathrm{Mod}_{S_\sigma}(\mathrm{Spc})^M \to \mathrm{QCoh}([X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}])$$

for the symmetric monoidal functor one obtains after taking limit along Δ. Note that both sides of above are indexed over $\sigma \in \Sigma^{\mathrm{op}}$, and for the same reason, $\mathcal{O}[-]$ assembles into a natural transformation of diagrams. It is this natural transformation that we would like to make use of in the next subsection to produce a comparison functor from combinatorial models.

3.3 Combinatorial v.s. quasicoherent

The goal of this section is to prove the following.

Theorem 3.3.1. There exists a symmetric monoidal equivalence of categories

$$\Phi_\sigma : \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma), \mathrm{Sp})^{\otimes} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{QCoh}([X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}])^{\otimes}$$

where the left-hand side has the Day convolution tensor product and right-hand side has the canonical tensor product for quasicoherent sheaves. Moreover, these equivalences are functorial in $\sigma \in \Sigma^{op}$ that they assemble into a natural tranformation of diagrams in SMCat indexed by Σ^{op}. Hence

$$\lim_{\Sigma^{op}} \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma), \mathrm{Sp})^{\otimes} \xrightarrow{\cong} \lim_{\Sigma^{op}} \mathrm{QCoh}([X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}])^{\otimes} \cong \mathrm{QCoh}([X_\Sigma/\mathbb{T}])^{\otimes}.$$

Remark 3.3.2 (Compatibility with torus)**.** We will establish later an equivalence

$$\Phi_M : \mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \cong \mathrm{QCoh}(B\mathbb{T})$$

and along the way we also provide coherenece of Φ_M with above equivalence, i.e., the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\lim_{\Sigma^{op}} \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{op}, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "\lim_{\Sigma^{op}} \Phi_\sigma"] & \mathrm{QCoh}([X_\Sigma/\mathbb{T}]) \\
\mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[u, "\lim_{\Sigma^{op}} (p_\sigma)_!"] \arrow[r, "\Phi_M"] & \mathrm{QCoh}(B\mathbb{T}) \arrow[u, "\pi_\sigma^*"']
\end{tikzcd}.$$

Remark 3.3.3 (Geometry of filtration)**.** Take the pair of lattice and fan $N = \mathbb{Z}$ and $\Sigma = \{0, \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\}$. The theorem above reads

$$\mathrm{Fun}(\mathbb{Z}_{\leqslant}, \mathrm{Sp})^{\otimes} \cong \mathrm{QCoh}([\mathbb{A}^1/\mathbb{G}_m])^{\otimes}.$$

which is [20, Theorem 1.1].

Remark 3.3.4 (Proof strategy)**.** QB: I will start to attempt to reuse [20]'s argument to prove the theorem. I also want to point out that there seems to be a gap in [20] on page 8 where the author claimed it suffices to identify two objects as comodules over $\mathbb{S}[\mathbb{Z}]$: they should be identified as CAlg. But the construction below produces comparison maps as CAlg so the gap will be fixed.

We begin by constructing the functor Φ_σ, then explain its naturality along $\sigma \in \Sigma^{op}$.

Construction 3.3.5. (Pointwise construction of the functor) Fix a cone σ in a lattice N, we define a functor

$$\phi_\sigma : \Theta(\sigma) \to \mathrm{Mod}_{S_\sigma}(\mathrm{Set})^M$$

as follows: for $U \in \mathrm{Obj}(\Theta(\sigma))$, $\phi_\sigma(U)$ has the following underlying object in $\mathrm{Mod}_{S_\sigma}(\mathrm{Set})$: it is the subset $U \cap M \subset M$ that inherits S_σ action from M. In fact, $M \in \mathrm{Mod}_{S_\sigma}(\mathrm{Set})$ has an canonical lift to $\mathrm{Mod}_{S_\sigma}(\mathrm{Set})^M$ (given by the fact that M coacts on itself). And $U \cap M$ inherits the lift (using the 2-truncation description of the limit). On morphisms $i : U \subset V$, $\phi_\sigma(i)$ is on the nose inclusion map $U \cap M \to V \cap M$. The symmetric monoidal structure on the functor is obvious (as it is a functor between 1-categories). The construction lands in $\mathrm{Mod}_{S_\sigma}(\mathrm{Spc})^{\mathrm{free}}$ in each degree and hence lifts to a symmetric monoidal functor to $\mathrm{Mod}_{S_\sigma}(\mathrm{Spc})^M$.

Remark 3.3.6. (Naturality along $\sigma \in \Sigma^{op}$) The functors ϕ_σ as above assembles into a natural transformation between diagrams in SMCat indexed by Σ^{op}:

$$\Theta(-) \to \mathrm{Mod}_{S_-}(\mathrm{Set})^M.$$

By virtual of the fact that we are working with 1-categories, the coherence could be inspected directly from the construction.

Example 3.3.7 (Equivariant line bundles on affine line)**.** Take the pair of lattice and fan $N = \mathbb{Z}$ and $\Sigma = \{0, \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\}$. The construction above produces a family of line bundles

$$\phi : \mathbb{Z}_{\leqslant} \to \mathrm{QCoh}([\mathbb{A}^1/\mathbb{G}_m]).$$

Upon basechanging to $\mathbb{Z}$, it recovers the universal line bundles $\phi(n) = \mathcal{O}(n)$, universal sections $\cdot x : \mathcal{O}(n) \to \mathcal{O}(n+1)$, and isomorphisms $\mathcal{O}(m) \otimes \mathcal{O}(n) \to \mathcal{O}(mn)$. One can globalize the construction and construct equivariant line bundles on more general toric schemes.

Remark 3.3.8 (Day convolution and its universal property)**.** Recall that given a small symmetric monoidal category $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes)$, there is a symmetric monoidal structure on spectral presheaf category $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp})$ called 'Day convolution'. The stable Yoneda embedding h has a structure of symmetric monoidal functor and has the following universal property:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathcal{C} \arrow[rr, "h"] \arrow[dr, "F"'] & & \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[dl, dashed, "\exists !"] \\
& \mathcal{D} &
\end{tikzcd}$$

For any presentably symmetric monoidal stable category $\mathcal{D}$ with a symmetric monoidal functor $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$, there exists unique symmetric monoidal, colimit preserving lift to $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp})$. We write $\mathrm{Lan}_h F$ for the lift.

To be precise, one learns from [HA, Proposition 4.8.1.10] that for each small symmetric monoidal category $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes)$, the presheaf category $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Spc})$ has the structure of a presentably symmetric monoidal category, and the (unstable) Yoneda functor

$$h : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Spc})$$

has a structure of symmetric monoidal functor. Moreover, the restriction map

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{lax},L}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Spc}), \mathcal{D}) \xrightarrow{h^*} \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{lax}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$$

is an equivalence for any presentably symmetric monoidal category $\mathcal{D}$. The restriction of above functor to the full subcategory of symmetric monoidal functors

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\otimes,L}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Spc}), \mathcal{D}) \xrightarrow{h^*} \mathrm{Fun}^{\otimes}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$$

is also an equivalence. Using the symmetric monoidal adjunction

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{Pr}^L \arrow[r, bend left, "-\otimes \mathrm{Sp}"] & \mathrm{Pr}^L_{\mathrm{st}} \arrow[l, bend left, "\text{forgetful}"]
\end{tikzcd}$$

one learns that the stable analogues (we abuse notation by writing h for the stable Yoneda)

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{lax},L}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp}), \mathcal{D}) \xrightarrow{h^*} \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{lax}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$$

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\otimes,L}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp}), \mathcal{D}) \xrightarrow{h^*} \mathrm{Fun}^{\otimes}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$$

also hold for any presentably symmetric monoidal stable category $\mathcal{D}$. These equivalences provide for us pointwise lifting constructions.

Remark 3.3.9 (Further remarks on Day convolution)**.** The equivalence above could be understood as a partial adjunction between forgetful and taking presheaf (and similarly for $\mathrm{CAlg}^{\mathrm{lax}}$):

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{CAT}) & & \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_{\mathrm{st}}) \arrow[ll, "\text{forgetful}"'] \\
\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Cat}^{\mathrm{small}}) \arrow[u, "i"] \arrow[urr, "\mathrm{Fun}(-^{\mathrm{op}},\mathrm{Sp})"'] & &
\end{tikzcd} .$$

See, for example, [12, 1.32] on how to extract adjoint functorially. In particular, the equivalence

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{lax},\mathrm{L}}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}},\mathrm{Sp}),\mathcal{D})^{\cong} \xrightarrow{h^*} \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{lax}}(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{D})^{\cong}$$

$$\mathrm{Fun}^{\otimes,\mathrm{L}}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}},\mathrm{Sp}),\mathcal{D})^{\cong} \xrightarrow{h^*} \mathrm{Fun}^{\otimes}(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{D})^{\cong}$$

is functorial in $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{D}$. This implies that when we deal with diagrams in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Cat}^{\mathrm{small}})$ and $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_{\mathrm{st}})$ the pointwise liftings will be functorial, and we will freely use this fact without mentioning the explicit construction.

Combining Construction 3.3.5 and Remark 3.3.8 gives the sought-after natural transformation:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\Sigma^{\mathrm{op}} \arrow[r, bend left, "\mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{\mathrm{op}},\mathrm{Sp})"{name=U}] \arrow[r, bend right, "\mathrm{QCoh}({[X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}]})"'{name=D}] & \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Cat})
\arrow[from=U, to=D, phantom, "\Phi_\sigma\Downarrow"]
\end{tikzcd}$$

where $\Phi_\sigma := \mathrm{Lan}_h\, \mathcal{S}[-] \circ \phi_\sigma$. Now we move on to prove the main theorem of this section. Before that we do some preparations.

Variant 3.3.10 (Compare Construction 3.3.5)**.** We can define

$$\phi_M : M \to \mathrm{Mod}_{\{e\}}(\mathrm{Set})^M$$

as follows. On objects, $m \in M$ is taken to the pair $(\{*\}, m)$. Here $\{*\} \in \mathrm{Set}$ is the underlying object and $m : \{*\} \times M \to \{*\} \times M$ is the isomorphism of addition by m. This clearly lifts to a symmetric monoidal functor. Hence we get a symmetric monoidal functor $\Phi_M := \mathrm{Lan}_h\, \mathcal{S}[-] \circ \phi_M$ as

$$\Phi_M : \mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \to \mathrm{QCoh}(B\mathbb{T}).$$

Nevertheless, we still follow the approach taken up in [20, Theorem 4.1] and prove the following:

Theorem 3.3.11. This is an equivalence of symmetric monoidal categories

$$\Phi_M : \mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \cong \mathrm{QCoh}(B\mathbb{T})$$

where left-hand side comes with the Day convolution tensor product and right-hand side comes with the standard tensor product of quasicoherent sheaves.

Proof. We interpret Φ_M as an augmentation to the cosimplicial diagram presenting $\mathrm{QCoh}(B\mathbb{T})$:

$$\cdots \; \substack{\longleftarrow\\\longleftarrow\\\longleftarrow\\\longleftarrow} \; \mathrm{QCoh}(* \times \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{T}) \; \substack{\longleftarrow\\\longleftarrow\\\longleftarrow} \; \mathrm{QCoh}(* \times \mathbb{T}) \leftleftarrows \mathrm{QCoh}(*) \longleftarrow \mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp})$$

then this follows from a direct application of [HA, Theorem 4.7.5.3] in its comonadic form (as used in the proof of [SAG, Theorem 5.6.6.1]). So we want to check the following:

1. The functor $d^0 : \mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \to \mathrm{QCoh}(*) = \mathrm{Sp}$ is comonadic.

2. The Beck-Chevalley condition holds: for each $\alpha : [m] \to [n]$ in Δ_+, the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathcal{C}^m \arrow[r, "d^0"] \arrow[d, "\alpha"'] & \mathcal{C}^{m+1} \arrow[d, "\alpha+1"] \\ \mathcal{C}^n \arrow[r, "d^0"] & \mathcal{C}^{n+1} \end{tikzcd}$$

is right adjointable (for horizontal maps).

Re: It dependes on what do you mean by $\alpha + 1$, but yes, otherwise the diagram won't even commute, let along be adjointable. ReRe: Yes, I agree with you. By $\alpha + 1$ I mean the map that takes 0 to 0 and n to $\alpha(n-1)+1$ - maybe it is just the image of α under endofunctor $\{0\}*$ of simplex category. This is not the only map that makes diagram commutes though.

We first show $d^0 : \mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \to \mathrm{Sp}$ is comonadic. By construction, d^0 takes an M-family of spectra $\{X_m\}$ to the coproduct $\oplus X_m$. The crucial observation is that each X_m is a retract of $\oplus X_m$. If $\oplus X_m \cong 0$, then each of X_m is a retract of 0, hence we know that the family $\{X_m\}$ is 0. This shows d^0 is conservative. It remains to show d^0 preserves limit of cosimplicial diagram in $\mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp})$ that splits in Sp. We make a stronger claim that such diagram splits already in $\mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp})$. A cosimplicial diagram in $\mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp})$ is just an M-family of cosimplicial diagrams $\{X_m^\bullet\}$ in Sp. Each $X_m^\bullet$, as an object in $\mathrm{Fun}(\Delta, \mathrm{Sp})$ is a retract of $\oplus X_m^\bullet$. After taking limits, we get a retract of augmented cosimplicial diagram. Then we learn from [HA, Corollary 4.7.2.13] that $X_m^\bullet$ also lifts to a split cosimplicial diagram. The claim follows.

To check adjointability is actually more subtle. When $\alpha : [m] \to [n]$ doesn't involve $[-1]$-term, one can look at the corresponding groupoid objects in Stk:

$$\begin{tikzcd} * \times \mathbb{T}^{\times n+1} \arrow[r, "\alpha+1"] \arrow[d, "d^0"] & * \times \mathbb{T}^{\times m+1} \arrow[r, "\{0,1\}"] \arrow[d, "d^0"] & * \times \mathbb{T} \arrow[d, "d^0"] \\ * \times \mathbb{T}^{\times n} \arrow[r, "\alpha"] & * \times \mathbb{T}^{\times m} \arrow[r, "\{0\}"] & * \end{tikzcd}$$

By Segal condition, both right square and the total rectangle are pullback square, so the left square is also a pullback in Stk. Then we apply [SAG, Corollary 3.4.2.2] and get right adjointability on QCoh. For diagrams that involves $[-1]$, we first check

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "d^0"] \arrow[d, "\alpha = d^0"'] & \mathrm{Sp} \arrow[d, "\alpha+1 = d^1"'] \\ \mathrm{Sp} \arrow[r, "d^0"] & \mathrm{QCoh}(\mathbb{T}) \end{tikzcd}$$

is right adjointable. We make some change in notations: put $p : M \to *$ to be the projection of set M to a point, and we write $p_! \dashv p^*$ for adjunction between left Kan extension and pullback of presheaves. Put $\pi : \mathbb{T} \to *$ to be the projection of stack $\mathbb{T}$ to a point, and we write $\pi_* \dashv \pi_*$ for adjunction between pullback and pushforward of quasicoherent sheaves. Under this notation, the diagram above reads:

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "p_!"] \arrow[d, "p_!"'] & \mathrm{Sp} \arrow[d, "\pi^*"] \\ \mathrm{Sp} \arrow[r, "\pi^*"] & \mathrm{QCoh}(\mathbb{T}) \end{tikzcd}$$

and the coherence comes from the construction above. Warning: the coherence is not the 'trivial' one (and the trivial one won't be right adjointable). We need to show

$$p_!p^* \to \pi_*\pi^*p_!p^* \to \pi_*\pi^*p_!p^* \to \pi_*\pi^*$$

is an equivalence of functors. We in turn used unit for $\pi_* \dashv \pi^*$, coherence of the diagram $\pi^*p_! \cong \pi^*p_!$ and counit for $p_! \to p^*$. Note that both $p_!p^*$ and $\pi_*\pi^*$ are colimit preserving, so we may check on $\mathbb{S} \in \mathrm{Sp}$. Once one unwinds the definition, the map reads

$$\begin{tikzcd} p_!p^*\mathbb{S} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, equal] & \pi_*\pi^*p_!p^*\mathbb{S} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, equal] & \pi_*\pi^*p_!p^*\mathbb{S} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, equal] & \pi_*\pi^*\mathbb{S} \arrow[d, equal] \\ \bigoplus_M \mathbb{S} \arrow[r] & \bigoplus_M \mathbb{S}[M] \arrow[r] & \bigoplus_M \mathbb{S}[M] \arrow[r] & \mathbb{S}[M] \end{tikzcd}.$$

The first map is coproduct of unit map $\mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{S}[M]$ for the algebra $\mathbb{S}[M]$. The second map is coproduct of maps $\cdot m : \mathbb{S}[M] \to \mathbb{S}[M]$ on each direct summand $m \in M$. The third map is induced by identity map $\mathrm{id} : \mathbb{S}[M] \to \mathbb{S}[M]$ on each summand. The composition, which is $\cdot m : \mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{S}[M]$ on each summand, is an equivalence of spectra. One way to see this is that this map might be identified with $\mathbb{S}[-]$ of the map $\amalg_M * \to M$ in Spc which is an equivalence.

Wait, we are not yet done. For a general map $\alpha : [-1] \to [n]$, observe that one can factorize (unfortunately the diagram is flipped to fit in)

$$\begin{tikzcd} {[-1]} \arrow[r, "\alpha"'] \arrow[d, "d^0"] & {[0]} \arrow[r, "\beta"'] \arrow[d, "d^0"] & {[n]} \arrow[d, "d^0"'] \\ {[0]} \arrow[r, "\alpha+1=d^1"] & {[1]} \arrow[r, "\beta+1"] & {[n+1]} \end{tikzcd}$$

in Δ. This is taken to a diagram of categories where both of the small diagrams are right adjointable, we hence conclude that the big rectangle is also right adjointable as desired. $\square$

Remark 3.3.12 (More functoriality)**.** By the very explicit construction, the equivalence above enjoys the following functoriality: it is compatible with Construction 3.3.5. There is a symmetric monoidal (natural in σ) functor $p_\sigma : M \to \Theta(\sigma)$ which sends m to $m + \sigma^\vee$ that would make the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{op}, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "\Phi_\sigma"] & \mathrm{QCoh}([X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}]) \\ \mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "\Phi_M"] \arrow[u, "(p_\sigma)_!"] & \mathrm{QCoh}(B\mathbb{T}) \arrow[u, "\pi_\sigma^*"'] \end{tikzcd}$$

commute, where $(p_\sigma)_!$ stands for left Kan extension of presheaf along p_σ and π_σ^* stands for pull-back of quasicoherent sheaves along $\pi_\sigma : [X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}] \to B\mathbb{T}$. The coherence comes from 1-categorical inspection before linearization. Moreover, the maps above are natural in $\sigma \in \Sigma^{\mathrm{op}}$ that one can interpret it as a square of natural transformations of diagrams indexed by $\sigma \in \Sigma^{\mathrm{op}}$.

Remark 3.3.13 (The diagram above is right adjointable)**.** Now we claim that the diagram is right adjointable for taking right adjoints of $(p_\sigma)_!$ and π_σ^*. In other words, we would like to have the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "\Phi_\sigma"] \arrow[d, "(p_\sigma)^*"'] & \mathrm{QCoh}([X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}]) \arrow[d, "\pi_{\sigma*}"'] \\
\mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "\Phi_M"] & \mathrm{QCoh}(B\mathbb{T})
\end{tikzcd}$$

commute, with the homotopy specified by

$$\Phi_M p_\sigma^* \to \pi_{\sigma*}\pi_\sigma^*\Phi_M p_\sigma^* \to \pi_{\sigma*}\Phi_\sigma p_{\sigma!}p_\sigma^* \to \pi_{\sigma*}\Phi_\sigma$$

where we used the unit for $\pi_\sigma^* \dashv \pi_{\sigma*}$, coherence $\pi_\sigma^*\Phi_M \cong \Phi_\sigma p_{\sigma!}$ and counit for $p_{\sigma!} \dashv p_\sigma^*$. We won't directly check this is a natural equivalence, but reduce the problem to checking simpler things. One looks at the augmented action diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\cdots \arrow[r, shift left=3] \arrow[r, shift left=1] \arrow[r, shift right=1] \arrow[r, shift right=3] & X_\sigma \times \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{T} \arrow[r, shift left=2] \arrow[r] \arrow[r, shift right=2] \arrow[d] & X_\sigma \times \mathbb{T} \arrow[r, shift left=1] \arrow[r, shift right=1] \arrow[d] & X_\sigma \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & {[X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}]} \arrow[d] \\
\cdots \arrow[r, shift left=3] \arrow[r, shift left=1] \arrow[r, shift right=1] \arrow[r, shift right=3] & \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{T} \arrow[r, shift left=2] \arrow[r] \arrow[r, shift right=2] & \mathbb{T} \arrow[r, shift left=1] \arrow[r, shift right=1] & * \arrow[r] & B\mathbb{T}
\end{tikzcd}.$$

For each $\alpha : [m] \to [n]$ in simplex category, we have the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
X_\sigma \times \mathbb{T}^{\times n} \arrow[r, "\alpha"] \arrow[d] & X_\sigma \times \mathbb{T}^{\times m} \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & {[X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}]} \arrow[d] \\
\mathbb{T}^{\times n} \arrow[r, "\alpha"] & \mathbb{T}^{\times m} \arrow[r] & B\mathbb{T}
\end{tikzcd}.$$

where both the big rectangle and right square are pullbacks, so the left square is also a pullback. Hence from [SAG, Lemma D.3.5.6] we learn that after taking QCoh, the left square becomes

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{QCoh}(X_\sigma \times \mathbb{T}^{\times n}) & \mathrm{QCoh}(X_\sigma \times \mathbb{T}^{\times m}) \arrow[l, "\alpha"'] \\
\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathbb{T}^{\times n}) \arrow[u] & \mathrm{QCoh}(\mathbb{T}^{\times m}) \arrow[l, "\alpha"'] \arrow[u]
\end{tikzcd}$$

which is right adjointable (for vertical maps). By [HA, Corollary 4.7.4.18] this implies that the action diagram, viewed as $[n] \mapsto [\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathbb{T}^{\times n}) \to \mathrm{QCoh}(X_\sigma \times \mathbb{T}^{\times n})]$, lifts to a simplicial object in $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{RAd}}(\Delta^1, \mathrm{Cat})$, and the augmented action diagram is a limit diagram in $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{RAd}}(\Delta^1, \mathrm{Cat})$. Now one can similarly view the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{op}, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "\Phi_\sigma"] & \mathrm{QCoh}([X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}]) \\
\mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "\Phi_M"] \arrow[u, "(p_\sigma)_!"] & \mathrm{QCoh}(B\mathbb{T}) \arrow[u, "\pi_\sigma^*"']
\end{tikzcd}$$

as an augmentation to the simplicial object $[n] \mapsto [\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathbb{T}^{\times n}) \to \mathrm{QCoh}(X_\sigma \times \mathbb{T}^{\times n})]$ in $\mathrm{Fun}(\Delta^1, \mathrm{Cat})$ and the question of its right adjointability reduces to asking if this augmentation lifts to $\mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{RAd}}(\Delta^1, \mathrm{Cat})$. The only thing left to check is right adjointability of the diagram (for taking right adjoints of the vertical arrows)

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{op}, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "\Phi_\sigma"] & \mathrm{QCoh}(X_\sigma) \\
\mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "\Phi_M"] \arrow[u, "p_{\sigma!}"] & \mathrm{QCoh}(*) \arrow[u, "\pi^*"']
\end{tikzcd} .$$

This is readily true once one unwinds the definition.

Now we are ready to prove the main theorem of the section.

Proof of Theorem 3.3.1. Naturality of the functors is clear from the definition. What's left to check is that pointwise, Φ_σ is an equivalence of categories. Given the functoriality above, we are in the situation of comparing monadic adjunction [HA, Proposition 4.7.3.16]: each of the category sits over another category that they are monadic over. But I claim that the condition to check to apply this proposition is already obvious in our case: (1) is obviously true as our diagram is obtained by taking right adjoints of a right adjointable diagram. (2) and (3) follows from both p_σ^* and $\pi_{\sigma *}$ are colimit preserving. (4) is true becuase π is affine. And (5) requires essentially to check if the diagram is itself left adjointable: this should follow again from the fact that the diagram itself comes from taking right adjoints of a right adjointable diagram, see [HTT, Remark 7.3.1.3]. ☐

is it?

4 Constructible sheaves

We recall some generalities on convolution products for sheaves on real vector spaces. Then we move onto a digression of multiplicative structure on homology. This is used in the next section to provide a combinatorial-constructible comparison functor along with its lax symmetric monoidal structure. After that we take a turn to recall some generalities on constructible sheaves and pin down a FLTZ-stratification. As a consequence we show the comparison functor is fully faithful and its image are all constructible for the stratification we introduced. At this point we already achieved the main goal of this section: combining the results so far, we have at hand a (lax) symmetric monoidal embedding of coherent category into constructible sheaf category. Finally we take a detour to collect a technical fact about descent along idempotent algebras in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathrm{M}_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp})$. We explain the conceptual connection of this as counterpart of Zariski descent in coherent category and also the work of Vaintrob.

4.1 Convolution product for sheaves on real vector spaces

Remark 4.1.1 (Hypercompleteness)**.** One needs not to worry about hypercompleteness in our situation, as we will only care about sheaves on finite dimensional manifolds.

Take a finite dimensional real vector space $\mathrm{V} \cong \mathbb{R}^{\oplus n}$. It acquires a structure of commutative algebra in $(\mathrm{LCH}, \times)$ via addition of vectors

$$+ : \mathrm{V} \times \mathrm{V} \to \mathrm{V}.$$

This equips $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathrm{V};\mathrm{Sp})$ with an binary operation

$$* : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathrm{V};\mathrm{Sp}) \times \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathrm{V};\mathrm{Sp}) \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(\mathrm{V};\mathrm{Sp})$$

defined as

$$\mathcal{F} * \mathcal{G} := +_!(\mathrm{pr}_1^*\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathrm{pr}_2^*\mathcal{G}).$$

This operation could be made coherently into a symmetric monoidal product as in the following construction.

Construction 4.1.2 (Convolution product)**.** Concretely, the 'six-functor formalism' on LCH is a lax symmetric monoidal functor

$$\mathcal{D} : \mathrm{Corr}(\mathrm{LCH}, \mathrm{all}) \to \mathrm{Cat}^{\times}$$

and we have another symmetric monoidal functor ('Reg' for right leg)

$$\mathrm{Reg} : \mathrm{LCH} \to \mathrm{Corr}(\mathrm{LCH}, \mathrm{all})$$

which on objects acts as $\mathrm{X} \mapsto \mathrm{X}$ and on morphisms acts as

$$[\mathrm{X} \xrightarrow{f} \mathrm{Y}] \mapsto \left[\begin{tikzcd} & \mathrm{X} \arrow[dl, "\mathrm{id}_{\mathrm{X}}"'] \arrow[dr, "f"] & \\ \mathrm{X} & & \mathrm{Y} \end{tikzcd}\right]$$

We define the composition as

$$D_!(-) := \mathcal{D} \circ \mathrm{Reg} : \mathrm{LCH}^{\times} \to \mathrm{Cat}^{\times}$$

which is again a lax symmetric monoidal functor. This implies for every commutative algebra $A \in \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{LCH}^{\times})$, the category $D_!(A) = \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(A; \mathrm{Sp})$ acquires a symmetric monoidal structure through functoriality of $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!$. We name the monoidal product *convolution* and write as $*$.

Proposition 4.1.3. We will use the following properties of the convolution product:

1. The convolution product $*$ is cocontinuous in each variable.
2. Let $X, Y \subseteq V$ be convex open subsets and write i_X, i_Y for the corresponding inclusion maps. We can compute very explicitly

$$i_{X,!}\underline{\mathbb{S}} * i_{Y,!}\underline{\mathbb{S}} \cong i_{X+Y,!}\underline{\mathbb{S}}[\dim(V)]$$

where we (abusively) denote $\underline{\mathbb{S}}$ for the constant sheaf on corresponding space, and

$$X + Y := \{x + y : x \in X, y \in Y\}$$

is the Minkowski sum of the subsets.

Proof. Point 1 follows from the fact that $*$-pullback, $\otimes$ of sheaves and !-pushforward all preserve colimits. For the second point, we apply proper base change and learn that

$$i_{X,!}\underline{\mathbb{S}} * i_{Y,!}\underline{\mathbb{S}} \cong +_{|X\times Y!}\underline{\mathbb{S}}$$

where $+$ is restricted to a map $X \times Y \to \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$. By the fact that X and Y are convex opens, this map $+$ is a smooth $\mathbb{R}^n$ bundle over its image $X + Y \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. And the computation reduces to the fact that for a projection $p : Z \times \mathbb{R}^n \to Z$ one has

$$p_!\underline{\mathbb{S}} = \underline{\mathbb{S}}[n].$$

$\square$

Remark 4.1.4. As a side remark, convex opens form a basis for the topology. In principle one can formally pull a computation with general objects using above two facts.

4.2 Digression: $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-structures on Betti homology

As we seen above, the addition operation on finite dimensional real vector space $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ makes it into a commutative monoid object in the 1-category $(\mathrm{LCH}, \times)$. Thus the slice category $\mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}$ acquires a symmetric monoidal structure which can be informally defined as follows:

$$(X, f) \otimes (Y, g) := (X \times Y, f + g)$$

(see [HA, Theorem 2.2.2.4] for a general construction). We denote by $(\mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}, \otimes)$ this symmetric monoidal category. The structure of commutative monoid of $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ was also used to provide a convolution product on the category of sheaves on $M_{\mathbb{R}}$, and these two categories are indeed related. The goal of this digression is to explain the following construction.

Construction 4.2.1 (Taking homology is symmetric monoidal)**.** There is a lax symmetric monoidal functor

$$\Gamma_{M_{\mathbb{R}}} : (\mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}, \otimes) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}), *)$$

which on objects acts by

$$(X, f) \longmapsto f_! f^! \omega_{M_{\mathbb{R}}}$$

where $\omega_{M_{\mathbb{R}}}$ is the dualizing sheaf on $M_{\mathbb{R}}$, i.e., $\omega_{M_{\mathbb{R}}} = \pi^! \mathbb{1}$ and $\pi : M_{\mathbb{R}} \to *$ is the map to the final object.

Remark 4.2.2 (A similar construction in literature)**.** Let us immediately point out that, a very similar and more flexible construction was carried out (in ℓ-adic context) by Gaitsgory-Lurie in [10, Chapter 3]. An elaboration (in Betti context) of the ideas in that paper would produce a more general construction that easily provides the functor as above. We however decided to give an ad-hoc and cheap construction of the functor that we need in this note to minimize recollection of general theory (also because the situation we are dealing with here is extremely simple). We will return to this construction elsewhere.

The construction is technical in contrast to the simple application we have in mind. The reader is advised to skip the rest of this section and come back later. Before we go into the construction, here is a rough plan.

Remark 4.2.3 (Preview of strategy)**.** We will define a symmetric monoidal category $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!$ which comes with a symmetric monoidal functor

$$p : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_! \to \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}.$$

We will then produce a lax symmetric monoidal functor

$$s : \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!,$$

and another symmetric monoidal functor

$$t : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_! \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}).$$

So that the composition

$$t \circ s : \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$$

is what we want.

Remark 4.2.4 (A rough description of the players)**.** Here is a heuristic description of the categories and functors appearing in the previous remark. One can describe the category $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!$ as follows. An object in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!$ is a pair $(X, f, \mathcal{F})$ where (X, f) is an object of $\mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}$ and $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(X; \mathrm{Sp})$. A map (h, ϕ) from $(X, f, \mathcal{F})$ to $(Y, g, \mathcal{G})$ consists of a map $h : (X, f) \to (Y, g)$ in $\mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}$ and a map $\phi : h_! \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{G}$ in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(Y; \mathrm{Sp})$. The symmetric monoidal structure is a mixture of tensor product in $\mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}$ and exterior product of sheaves: $(X, f, \mathcal{F}) \otimes (Y, g, \mathcal{G}) = (X \times Y, f + g, \mathcal{F} \boxtimes \mathcal{G})$. With this we can also roughly describe the functors. The functor

$$p : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_! \to \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}$$

is the forgetful functor taking $(X, f, \mathcal{F})$ to (X, f). The functor

$$s : \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!$$

takes (X, f) to $(X, f, f^! \omega_{M_{\mathbb{R}}}) \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!$. The functor

$$t : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_! \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$$

takes $(X, f, \mathcal{F})$ to $f_! \mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$. This casual description suggests that $t \circ s$ supplies the construction we need. Note that we are not even mentioning what these functor does to maps or higher coherences, nor multiplicative structure. This is what makes the construction technical.

We start by constructing $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!$.

Notation 4.2.5. The forgetful functor forgetful : $\mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{LCH}$ is symmetric monoidal and we have a composition of functors

$$\mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \xrightarrow{\text{forgetful}} \mathrm{LCH} \xrightarrow{D_!} \mathrm{Cat}$$

where the later functor comes from Construction 4.1.2. We abuse notation and again write the composition as

$$D_! : \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Cat}$$

when there is no danger of confusion. Note that this composition is also a lax symmetric monoidal functor.

The category $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!$ is just the unstraightening (i.e. Grothendieck construction) of the functor $D_! : \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \to \mathrm{Cat}$, and the symmetric monoidal structure actually comes along with unstraightening: this is the symmetric monoidal version of Grothendieck construction that we recall as follows. See [14, A.2.1][10, Proposition 3.3.4.11] [21, Theorem 2.1] for history of the theorem.

Theorem 4.2.6 (Symmetric monoidal Grothendieck construction)**.** Let $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes)$ be a symmetric monoidal category. There is an equivalence of categories

$$\mathrm{coCart}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\mathbb{E}_\infty} \simeq \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{lax}\otimes}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Cat})$$

which is compatible with the straightening-unstraightening equivalence

$$\mathrm{coCart}_{\mathcal{C}} \simeq \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Cat}).$$

Let's immediately recall the definition of the objects appearing in the theorem.

1. For a category $\mathcal{C}$, the category $\mathrm{coCart}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is defined to be the category of **coCartesian fibrations** over $\mathcal{C}$ with coCartesian edges preserving functors over $\mathcal{C}$ as morphisms.
2. If $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes)$ is a symmetric monoidal category with $\mathcal{C}^{\otimes} \to \mathbb{E}_\infty^{\otimes}$ being the underlying operad, the category $\mathrm{coCart}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\mathbb{E}_\infty^{\otimes}}$ is the category of **$\mathbb{E}_\infty^{\otimes}$-monoidal coCartesian fibrations** over $\mathcal{C}$ of [21, Definition 1.11]. It is defined to be the full subcategory of $\mathrm{coCart}_{\mathcal{C}^{\otimes}}$ spanned by those coCartesian fibrations $\mathcal{D}^{\otimes} \to \mathcal{C}^{\otimes}$ such that the underlying $\mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}$ is a coCartesian fibration and $\mathbb{E}_\infty^{\otimes}$-monoidal operations preserves coCartesian edges.

Definition 4.2.7. Applying the symmetric monoidal Grothendieck construction to lax symmetric monoidal functor $D_! : \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \to \mathrm{Cat}$ produces an $\mathbb{E}_\infty^\otimes$-monoidal coCartesian fibration

$$p^\otimes : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!^\otimes \longrightarrow \mathrm{LCH}^\otimes_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}$$

and $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!$ is defined to be the underlying category of the operad $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!^\otimes$. We write

$$p : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_! \longrightarrow \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}$$

for the underlying structure map making $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!$ into a coCartesian fibration over $\mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}$.

In view of [HA, Remark 2.1.2.14] and Lemma 4.2.14, the structure map $p^\otimes$ is a map of $\mathbb{E}_\infty^\otimes$-monoidal category. In other words, it presents p as a symmetric monoidal functor. This functor p won't appear in the final construction, but we will introduce other players that revolve around $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!$ and p. We start with introducing the following diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \arrow[r, bend left, "\mathrm{Id}"] \arrow[r, bend right, "\underline{M_{\mathbb{R}}}"'] \arrow[r, phantom, "\Downarrow h"] & \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \arrow[r, "D_!"] & \mathrm{Cat} \end{tikzcd}$$

where $\underline{M_{\mathbb{R}}}$ is the constant functor at $(M_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathrm{id}) \in \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}$ and h is the natural transformation to the final object. Note that h is actually a natural transformation between lax symmetric monoidal functors. Now we apply Grothendieck construction to $D_!(h) : D_! \circ \mathrm{id} \to D_! \circ \underline{M_{\mathbb{R}}}$ and get the following diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_! \arrow[rr, "\mathrm{Un}(D_!(h))"] \arrow[dr, "p"'] & & \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \times \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[dl, "q"] \\ & \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} & \end{tikzcd}$$

and symmetric monoidal Grothendieck construction supplies the underlying diagram of operads

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!^\otimes \arrow[rr, "\mathrm{Un}(D_!(h))^\otimes"] \arrow[dr, "p^\otimes"'] \arrow[ddr, bend right, "\pi_2^\otimes"'] & & (\mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \times \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}))^\otimes \arrow[dl, "q^\otimes"] \arrow[ddl, bend left, "\pi_3^\otimes"] \\ & \mathrm{LCH}^\otimes_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \arrow[d, "\pi_1^\otimes"] & \\ & \mathbb{E}_\infty^\otimes & \end{tikzcd} .$$

In the diagram, $\pi_i^\otimes$ are the structure maps of the operads. Our first goal is to produce the right adjoint r of $\mathrm{Un}(D_!(h))$ along with the lax symmetric monoidal structure on it.

Proposition 4.2.8. The functor $\mathrm{Un}(D_!(h)) : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_! \to \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \times \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$ admits a right adjoint r. Moreover, r admits a lax symmetric monoidal structure.

Proof. To begin with, we want to show that $\mathrm{Un}(D_!(h))$ has a right adjoint functor r. We know the following facts about $\mathrm{Un}(D_!(h))$: that the restriction of $\mathrm{Un}(D_!(h))$ to each fiber over $\mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}$ has a right adjoint and that $\mathrm{Un}(D_!(h))$ preserves coCartesian edges since it is unstraightened from a natural transformation. Knowing these one can apply [HA, Proposition 7.3.2.6] and learn that it has a right adjoint (even relative to $\mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}$). By construction, r restricts to fiberwise right adjoint. Now we explain the lax symmetric monoidal structure on r. From Lemma 4.2.14 we learn that $\mathrm{Un}(D_!(h)^{\otimes})$ is a map of $\mathbb{E}_\infty^{\otimes}$-monoidal categories, i.e. $\mathrm{Un}(D_!(h))$ is a symmetric monoidal functor. Now one can invoke [HA, Corollary 7.3.2.7] and learn that r has a structure of lax symmetirc monoidal functor. □

We have achieved our first goal. Our next player is the functor

$$\mathrm{id} \times \underline{\omega_{\mathbb{R}}} : \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \to \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \times \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}).$$

As the name suggest, it is induced by $\mathrm{id} : \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \to \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}}$ and constant functor $\underline{\omega_{M_{\mathbb{R}}}} : \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$. Recall we have the *dualizing sheaf* $\omega_{M_{\mathbb{R}}}$ defined to be

$$\omega_{M_{\mathbb{R}}} := \pi^! \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(*;\mathrm{Sp})} \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$$

where $\pi : M_{\mathbb{R}} \to *$ is the map from $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ to final object $*$. Let's make an observation on $\omega_{M_{\mathbb{R}}}$:

Proposition 4.2.9. The *dualizing sheaf* $\omega_{M_{\mathbb{R}}}$ acquires a structure of commutative algebra for the convolution product.

Proof. This follows from the fact that $\pi^! : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(*;\mathrm{Sp}) \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$ has the structure of lax symmetric monoidal functor where both sides has convolution product as symmetric monoidal structure. As an aside, the convolution product on $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(*;\mathrm{Sp})$ is the same as the pointwise tensor product that one is usually working with. The lax symmetric monoidal structure on $\pi^!$ is acquired by the (strong) symmetric monoidal structure on its left adjoint $\pi_!$. To be more precise: the map π is actually a map of commutative monoids in LCH. Hence by construction of convolution tensor product, π induces a symmetric monoidal functor

$$\pi_! : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(*;\mathrm{Sp}).$$

We again take advantage of [HA, Corollary 7.3.2.7] and get a lax symmetric monoidal structure on its right adjoint

$$\pi^! : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(*;\mathrm{Sp}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}).$$

In particular it takes $\mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(*;\mathrm{Sp})}$ to a commutative algebra as we desired. □

The commutative algebra structure on $\omega_{M_{\mathbb{R}}}$ furnishes the constant functor

$$\underline{\omega_{M_{\mathbb{R}}}} : \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_{\mathbb{R}}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$$

with a lax symmetric monoidal structure. From all this discussion one learns that:

Proposition 4.2.10. The functor $\mathrm{id} \times \underline{\omega_{\mathbb{R}}}$ has a structure of lax symmetric monoidal functors.

Proof. By previous discussion, it is a product of two lax symmetric monoidal functors, hence has a lax symmetric monoidal structure. □

We arrive at the following diagram

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_! \arrow[rr, "\mathrm{Un}(D_!(h))"'] \arrow[dr, "p"'] & & \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_\mathbb{R}} \times \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[ll, bend right, "r"'] \arrow[dl, "q"'] \arrow[r, "p_2"] & \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp}) \\
& \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_\mathbb{R}} \arrow[ur, bend right, "\mathrm{id}\times\underline{\omega_{M_\mathbb{R}}}"'] & &
\end{tikzcd}
$$

where we are going to make use of the red-colored functors, which are lax symmetric monoidal. We conclude the construction by a composition of these four functors: according to the plan, we constructed the following lax symmetric monoidal functors

$$s = r \circ (\mathrm{id} \times \underline{\omega_{M_\mathbb{R}}}) : \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_\mathbb{R}} \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_!$$

and

$$t = p_2 \circ \mathrm{Un}(D_!(h)) : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_! \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp})$$

so that the composition

$$t \circ s : \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_\mathbb{R}} \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp})$$

is what we aimed for.

Definition 4.2.11. We call the lax symmetric monoidal functor

$$\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}} : t \circ s : \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_\mathbb{R}} \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp})$$

as the output of the construction.

Notation 4.2.12. For a subset S of $M_\mathbb{R}$ taken as an object in $\mathrm{LCH}_{/M_\mathbb{R}}$,we write $\omega_S := \Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}(S)$ and call it *dualizing sheaf* of the subset S. This is compatible with the previous use of $\omega_{M_\mathbb{R}}$ as the *dualizing sheaf* of $M_\mathbb{R}$.

Variant 4.2.13. For later purpose, we also abusively write the restriction of the functor $\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}$ to the full subcategory of closed subsets as

$$\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}} : \mathrm{Closed}(M_\mathbb{R}) \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp}).$$

Moreover, the category of $\mathrm{Closed}(M_\mathbb{R})$ carries a symmetric monoidal structure of Minkowski sum that makes the inclusion functor

$$\mathrm{Closed}(M_\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{LCH}_{/M_\mathbb{R}}$$

lax symmetric monoidal, we hence conclude that the functor

$$\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}} : \mathrm{Closed}(M_\mathbb{R}) \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp})$$

is also lax symmetric monoidal.

We end the section by collecting the following elaboration of the argument in [HA, Proposition 2.1.2.12]. It turns out both follow from [Kerodon, 01UL] .

Lemma 4.2.14. We have the following facts concerning coCartesian edges and coCartesian fibrations:

1. Consider the following commuting diagram of categories:

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathcal{C} \arrow[rr, "p"] \arrow[dr, "q\circ p"'] & & \mathcal{D} \arrow[dl, "q"] \\ & \mathcal{E} & \end{tikzcd}$$

   If both q and p are coCartesian fibraitons, then so is $q \circ p$. Moreover, given an edge $f \in \mathcal{E}$ and a $q \circ p$-coCartesian lift $f' \in \mathcal{C}$ of f, there exists an edge $f'' \in \mathcal{D}$ which is a q-coCartesian lift of f and $p(f')$ is equivalent to f''. Consequently, p preserves coCartesian lifts from $\mathcal{E}$.

2. Consider the following commuting diagram of categories:

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathcal{C} \arrow[rr, "p"] \arrow[dr, "q\circ p"'] \arrow[ddr, "\pi_2"'] & & \mathcal{D} \arrow[dl, "q"] \arrow[ddl, "\pi_3"] \\ & \mathcal{E} \arrow[d, "\pi_1"] & \\ & \mathcal{O} & \end{tikzcd} .$$

   Assume that p, $q \circ p$ and π_1 are coCartesian fibrations. Assume further that p preserves coCartesian lifts from $\mathcal{E}$. Then p preserves coCartesian lifts from $\mathcal{O}$.

Proof. 1. That a composition of coCartesian fibration is coCartesian fibration was proved in [HTT, Proposition 2.4.2.3]. For the second part, given $f \in \mathcal{E}$ and a $q \circ p$ coCartesian lift $f' \in \mathcal{C}$ of f, one can choose $f'' \in \mathcal{D}$ to be a q-coCartesian lift of f. Let $\bar{f}' \in \mathcal{C}$ be a p-coCartesian lift of f'', then $\bar{f}'$ would also be a $q \circ p$-coCartesian lift of f using [HTT, Proposition 2.4.1.3]. We conclude that $\bar{f}'$ is equivalent to f' and hence $p(f')$ is equivalent to $p(\bar{f}') = f''$. The last claim about p preserves coCartesian lifts from $\mathcal{E}$ follows.

2. Let $f' \in \mathcal{C}$ be a π_2-coCartesian lift of $f \in \mathcal{O}$. By previous item, we might assume f' is a $q \circ p$-coCartesian lift of $q \circ p(f')$. Then by assumption on p, the image $p(f') \in \mathcal{D}$ is a q-coCartesian lift of $q \circ p(f')$, hence is a π_3-coCartesian lift of $f \in \mathcal{O}$ as desired.

$\square$

4.3 Combinatorial v.s. constructible

Now we take advantage of the construction from previous section and construct the combinatorial-constructible comparison functor. First we give a quick idea of the construction.

Fix a toric data (N, Σ) and pick a cone σ in the fan Σ. Recall that we defined the combinatorial category $\Theta(\sigma)$ to be a full subcategory of $\mathrm{Closed}(M_{\mathbb{R}})$. The category of $\mathrm{Closed}(M_{\mathbb{R}})$ has a symmetric monoidal structure given by Minkowski sum and one can think of the symmetric monoidal structure on $\Theta(\sigma)$ as inherited from the inclusion (to be very precise, $\Theta(\sigma)$ includes into the full

change the definition throughout

subcategory $\mathrm{Mod}_{\sigma^\vee}(\mathrm{Closed}(M_\mathbb{R}))$ over the idempotent algebra $\sigma^\vee \in \mathrm{Closed}(M_\mathbb{R})$ and this inclusion is symmetric monoidal). Post-composing this inclusion with $\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}$ that we have defined earlier, we get a combinatorial-to-constructible comparison functor. The goal of this section is to construct this functor and present the naturality of this functor. We start with constructing a family of idempotent algebras in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp})$.

Lemma 4.3.1. For a closed convex polyhedron $\overline{U}$ and its interior U, the map of sheaves

$$\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}(U) \to \Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}(\overline{U})$$

induced from $U \to \overline{U}$ is an equivalence. Note that left hand side is a more familiar object: the extension-by-zero of a shift of constant sheaf on an open subset.

Proof. This could be proved by comparing the recollement sequence for U and $\overline{U}$. Here we supply a more direct proof. In this case, one can check equivalence on stalks. By proper base-change, it is easy to check for $x \notin \partial\overline{U}$ the map is an equivalence on stalk at x. It remains to check that at $x \in \partial\overline{U}$ the stalk of right hand side vanishes (again by proper base-change it vanishes on the left hand side). To compute the stalk, one can pick a family of open balls D_i of shrinking radius centered at x and compute

$$\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}(\overline{U})_x \cong \mathrm{colim}\, \Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}(\overline{U})(D_i).$$

To compute the right hand side, one makes identification $\omega_{M_\mathbb{R}} \cong \underline{\mathbb{S}}[n]$ and apply proper base-change to get

$$\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}(\overline{U})(D_i) \cong (i_{\overline{U}!} i^!_{\overline{U}} \underline{\mathbb{S}}[n])(D_i) \cong \mathrm{fib}[(\underline{\mathbb{S}}(D_i) \to \underline{\mathbb{S}}(D_i \setminus \overline{U})][n]$$

and since $\overline{U}$ is a convex polyhedron, for sufficiently small ball $D_i \to D_i \setminus \overline{U}$ is a homotopy equivalence hence we win. $\square$

Proposition 4.3.2. For each $\sigma \in \Sigma$, the object $\sigma^\vee \in \mathrm{Closed}(M_\mathbb{R})$ has the structure of an idempotent algebra. Thus we might think of $\sigma^\vee$ as a diagram of idempotent algebras indexed by $\sigma^\vee$. Moreover, the image of each $\sigma^\vee$ under $\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}$ is also an idempotent algebra. Thus we might think of $\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}(\sigma^\vee)$ as a diagram of idempotent algebras in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp})$ indexed by Σ^{op}.

Proof. The first observation is direct, using that $\sigma^\vee + \sigma^\vee = \sigma^\vee$ since it's a cone. For the second assertion, one needs to compute that the multiplication map of the algebra $\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}(\sigma^\vee)$ is an isomorphism

$$\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}(\sigma^\vee) * \Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}(\sigma^\vee) \xrightarrow{\cong} \Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}(\sigma^\vee).$$

By previous lemma, it is equivalent to showing that $\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}(\sigma^{\vee,\circ})$ is an idempotent algebra. Now that we are working with a convex open subset we can unpack the definition of multiplication map and pull the same computation as in 4.1.3. We omit the details. $\square$

Construction 4.3.3. Fix a pair (N, Σ). For each $\sigma \in \Sigma$, there exists a symmetric monoidal functor

$$\Psi_\sigma : \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Mod}_{\omega_{\sigma^\vee}} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp})$$

where the left-hand side has the day convolution tensor product and right-hand side has the convolution product of sheaves. Moreover, these functors are functorial in $\sigma \in \Sigma^{\mathrm{op}}$ that they assemble into a natural transformation of diagrams in SMCat indexed by $\sigma \in \Sigma^{op}$. Hence taking limit produces

$$\lim_{\Sigma^{op}} \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{op}, \mathrm{Sp}) \to \lim_{\Sigma^{op}} \mathrm{Mod}_{\omega_{\sigma^\vee}}([X_\sigma/\mathbb{T}]) \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp}).$$

The first functor is symmetric monoidal. The later functor is non-unital symmetric monoidal (which follows from general machinery of descent along idempotent algebra).

Remark 4.3.4 (Compatibility with torus)**.** For each σ, recall that we have already a symmetric monoidal functor

$$\mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \to \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{op}, \mathrm{Sp})$$

that is natural in σ. We might think of M as a discrete topological group and get a symmetric monoidal functor

$$\mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \xrightarrow{i_!} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp}) \xrightarrow{-*\omega_{\sigma^\vee}} \mathrm{Mod}_{\omega_{\sigma^\vee}} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$$

where the map i is the inclusion $M \to M_\mathbb{R}$. Along the way of the construction, we will see that for each $\sigma \in \Sigma$ the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{op}, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "\Psi_\sigma"] & \mathrm{Mod}_{\omega_{\sigma^\vee}} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp}) \\
\mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[u, "p_{\sigma !}"] \arrow[r, "\cong"] & \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M; \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[u, "\omega_{\sigma^\vee} * i_!(-)"']
\end{tikzcd}$$

The coherence is again functorial in σ that we can think of this as a square of diagrams indexed by $\sigma \in \Sigma$ where the lower two terms are constant. It follows that one get the following diagram after taking limit:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\lim_{\Sigma^{op}} \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{op}, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "\Psi_\sigma"] & \lim_{\Sigma^{op}} \mathrm{Mod}_{\omega_{\sigma^\vee}} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r] & \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp}) \\
\mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[u, "\lim p_{\sigma !}"] \arrow[r, "\cong"] & \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M; \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[u, "\lim \omega_{\sigma^\vee} * i_!(-)"'] \arrow[ur, "(\lim \omega_{\sigma^\vee}) * i_!(-)"'] &
\end{tikzcd}.$$

OK now let's dive into the construction. First we construct Ψ_σ pointwise.

Construction 4.3.5. Fix $\sigma \in \Sigma$, consider the composition of lax symmetric monoidal functors:

$$\Theta(\sigma) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Closed}(M_\mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$$

where the first functor is the canonical inclusion (recall that $\Theta(\sigma)$ is *by definition* a full subcategory of $\mathrm{Closed}(M_\mathbb{R})$) and the third functor is $\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}$ as we constructed. It is straightforward to check that the first functor is lax symmetric monoidal. Now we make the following observation:

1. The category $\mathrm{Closed}(M_\mathbb{R})$ has an idempotent algebra $\sigma^\vee$ and the inclusion of $\Theta(\sigma)$ lands into modules over $\sigma^\vee$. (In fact one realizes that $\Theta(\sigma)$ could be *defined* as a symmetric monoidal full subcategory of $\mathrm{Mod}_{\sigma^\vee}\mathrm{Closed}(M_\mathbb{R})$.)
2. The image of $\sigma^\vee$ in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$ is also an idempotent algebra $\omega_{\sigma^\vee}$.

From point 1 above one learns that the diagram lifts to

$$\Theta(\sigma) \to \mathrm{Mod}_{\sigma^\vee}\mathrm{Closed}(M_{\mathbb{R}}) \to \mathrm{Mod}_{\omega_{\sigma^\vee}}\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp})$$

which composes to a symmetric monoidal functor

$$\psi_\sigma : \Theta(\sigma) \to \mathrm{Mod}_{\omega_{\sigma^\vee}}\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp}).$$

Now one can left Kan extend this to a symmetric monoidal functor

$$\Psi_\sigma : \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp}) \to \mathrm{Mod}_{\omega_{\sigma^\vee}}\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp})$$

which is what we are going after.

Remark 4.3.6. One can observe the functoriality of Ψ_σ along $\sigma \in \Sigma^{\mathrm{op}}$ quite directly from above construction. To be precise, we claim that Ψ_σ assemble into a natural transformation between and taken as diagrams in Cat indexed by $\sigma \in \Sigma^{\mathrm{op}}$. This could be examined directly. To be expanded.

Remark 4.3.7. With more effort, one can observe the symmetric monoidal functoriality of Ψ_σ. The trick that one uses is to do the same move as before: pass to some intermediate unstable combinatorial category and apply the unstraightened fact from HA. To be more precise, one looks at the following sequence of functors

$$\Theta(\sigma) \to \mathrm{Mod}_{\sigma^\vee}\mathrm{Closed}(M_{\mathbb{R}}) \to \mathrm{Mod}_{\sigma^\vee}\,\mathrm{Fun}(\mathrm{Closed}(M_{\mathbb{R}})^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Spc}) \to \mathrm{Mod}_{\omega_{\sigma^\vee}}\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp})$$

For the rightmost functor

$$\mathrm{Mod}_{\sigma^\vee}\,\mathrm{Fun}(\mathrm{Closed}(M_{\mathbb{R}})^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Spc}) \to \mathrm{Mod}_{\omega_{\sigma^\vee}}\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp})$$

one can directly apply the HA fact and learn that it assembles into a natural transformation of diagrams in SMCat indexed by Σ^{op}. For the composition of the first two functor, one observe that image of the functor

$$\Theta(\sigma) \to \mathrm{Mod}_{\sigma^\vee}\,\mathrm{Fun}(\mathrm{Closed}(M_{\mathbb{R}})^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Spc})$$

lands completely inside a sub-1-category and all the coherence could be examined at the 1-categorical level, so this map also assembles into a natural transformation of diagrams in SMCat. To conclude, after applying functoriality of left Kan extension, one learns that

$$\Psi_\sigma : \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Mod}_{\omega_{\sigma^\vee}}\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp})$$

assembles into a natural transformation of SMCat indexed by Σ^{op}.

Variant 4.3.8. There is a tautological symmetric monoidal identification (on the LHS, we take M as a discrete category and on the RHS we take M as a discrete topological space)

$$\mathrm{Fun}(M;\mathrm{Sp}) = \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M;\mathrm{Sp})$$

which could be seen as left Kan extended from the symmetric monoidal functor

$$M \to \mathrm{Closed}(M_{\mathbb{R}}) \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp})$$

where the first functor takes $m \in M$ to the singleton subset $\{m\} \subset M_{\mathbb{R}}$ and the second functor is $\Gamma_{M_{\mathbb{R}}}$. For each σ one can write down commuting diagrams

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[r, "\Psi_\sigma"] & \mathrm{Mod}_{\omega_{\sigma^\vee}} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}) \\ \mathrm{Fun}(M, \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[u, "p_{\sigma !}"] \arrow[r, "\cong"] & \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M; \mathrm{Sp}) \arrow[u, "\omega_{\sigma^\vee} * i_!(-)"'] \end{tikzcd}$$

and one can observe coherence of such diagram along σ by above left Kan extension presentation: one passes through a combinatorial unstable intermediate category and examine coherence there reducing to 1-categorical statement. The construction is completely analogous to 4.3.5 and will be omitted.

Now we have fulfilled the construction of the functor.

Remark 4.3.9. We comment that one can, from definition, show that the functor is fully faithful via direct argument, but we decide to take a detour into generalities on constructible sheaves and prove it via a roundabout approach and *only* for smooth fan.

4.4 Polyhedral stratification

The goal of this subsection is twofold: on the one hand we show that the functors Ψ_σ constructed previously are fully-faithful, on the other hand we pin down a first-order approximation of the characterization of its image. That is to say, we will not actually work with the whole (gigantic) category of sheaves in this paper, but only a subcategory: those constructible for some fixed stratification. Moreover, the stratification has an elementary description in terms of the fan data. We first take a quick review of constructible sheaves following [5].

Definition 4.4.1. A poset P is said to satisfy ascending chain condition if every strictly increasing chains in P stops after finitely many steps. A poset P is said to be locally finite if each $P_{\geqslant q} := \{p : p \geqslant q\}$ is finite. Note that locally finite implies ascending chain but not the other way around.

Definition 4.4.2. A stratified topological space is a continuous map $\pi : X \to P$ where X is a topological space and P is a poset equipped with the Alexandroff topology [5]. We often write (X, P) for a stratified topological space and omit the map π. For each $p \in P$, the preimage $\pi^{-1}(p) \subset X$ is called its p-stratum X_p. The stratum X_p is closed subspace of $U_p := \pi^{-1}\{q : p \leqslant q\} \subset X$, the open star around p.

Definition 4.4.3. A map of stratified topological space $f : (X, P) \to (Y, Q)$ is a stratified homotopy equivalence if there is a map g going in the other direction, such that both of their compositions are homotopic to identity in a stratified manner: for example, the homotopy $X \times [0, 1] \to X$ should be a map of stratified topological space, where $X \times [0, 1]$ is stratified by the stratification of X.

Definition 4.4.4. Fix a compactly generated category $\mathcal{C}$ (we will only care about Spc or Sp) as coefficient and a stratified topological space $\pi : X \to P$. A sheaf on X valued in $\mathcal{C}$ is P-constructible [6] if

[5]Recall that a subset $U \subseteq P$ is open in the Alexandroff topology if and only if for $p \in U$, $p \leqslant q$ implies $q \in U$. In other words, U is a 'cosieve': a subset that is upward closed for the partial order of P.

[6]These are sometimes called quasi-constructible in the literature, where the word constructible is reserved for objects also satisfying a finiteness condition which we don't impose here.

its restriction to each stratum X_p is locally constant. We write $\mathrm{Cons}_P(X; \mathcal{C})$ for the full subcategory of P-construcitible sheaves.

We want to take advantage of exodromy equivalence to identify a family of compact generators for the category of constructible sheaves. We start by importing the following theorem which realizes exodromy equivalence for a class of particularly simple stratified topological spaces.

Theorem 4.4.5. [5, Theorem 3.4] Let $\pi : X \to P$ be a stratified topological space with π surjective and P satisfying the ascending chain condition. Suppose there is a collection $\mathcal{B}$ of open subsets of X such that

1. the representable sheaves h_U for $U \in \mathcal{B}$ generate the topos $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(X; \mathrm{Spc})$.
2. for all $U \in \mathcal{B}$, there is a $p \in P$ such that U includes into U_p by a stratified homotopy equivalence.

Then the pullback map

$$\pi^* : \mathrm{Fun}(P, \mathrm{Spc}) \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(X; \mathrm{Spc})$$

preserves all limits and colimits and is fully faithful with essential image $\mathrm{Cons}_P(X; \mathrm{Spc})$. Moreover, every object in $\mathrm{Cons}_P(X; \mathrm{Spc})$ is the limit of its Postnikov tower.

Remark 4.4.6. The theorem in [5] was stated and proved for sheaves valued in Spc. The proof works verbatimly for Sp coefficient. It is also true for other compactly generated coefficient category, but we don't need that.

The reason is that 3.2 and 3.4 there works with Sp coefficient as well. According to Haine, 3.2 is also true for general coefficient.

This gives, for locally finite poset P and stratification $X \to P$ as above, an explicit realization of exodromy equivalence

$$\pi^* : \mathrm{Fun}(P, \mathrm{Sp}) \to \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(X; \mathrm{Sp})$$

which is the left adjoint of $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(X; \mathrm{Sp}) \to \mathrm{Fun}(P, \mathrm{Sp})$ sending $\mathcal{F}$ to $[q \mapsto \mathcal{F}(U_q)]$. Tracing through the equivalence, one sees that for $q \in P$, the image of q under stable Yoneda embedding (i.e. $\mathbb{S}[\mathrm{Map}_P(q, -)]$) is taken to $i_!^{U_q}(\underline{\mathbb{S}})$ where i^{U_q} is the inclusion of U_q into X.

Corollary 4.4.7. Let $\pi : X \to P$ be as in Theorem 4.4.5. Then $\mathrm{Cons}_P(X; \mathrm{Sp})$ is generated by compact objects $\{i_!^{U_q}(\underline{\mathbb{S}})\}_{q \in P}$ in the following sense: the smallest cocomplete stable subcategory of $\mathrm{Cons}_P(X; \mathrm{Sp})$ that contains these objects is itself.

Now we specialize to the case of interest:

Definition 4.4.8 (FLTZ stratification).

should assume the fan doesn't come from lower dimension, otherwise the stratification looks weird.

Fix a pair (N, Σ) of lattice and fan, we will define a stratification $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$ on $M_\mathbb{R}$. One has an affine hyperplane arrangement in $M_\mathbb{R}$ given by

$$H_\Sigma := \{m + \sigma^\perp : m \in M, \sigma \in \Sigma(1)\}$$

where $\sigma^\perp := \{m \in M : (m, n) = 0 \, \forall \, n \in \sigma\}$. One has the following induction procedure to specify strata of a stratification: first look at the complement

$$V := M_\mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcup_{h \in H_\Sigma} h$$

and each of the connected component of V should be considered as a single stratum. For each $h \in H_\Sigma$, intersecting $h' \in H_\Sigma$ with h produces an affine hyperplane arrangement on h. Thus one can work inductively and define a poset of strata $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$ of $M_\mathbb{R}$ (note they are locally closed). The closure of each stratum is a union of strata and one specify a poset structure by closure-inclusion. The map sending each point in $M_\mathbb{R}$ to the stratum it belongs to in $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$ would be a continuous map and this gives a stratification on $M_\mathbb{R}$. We refer to this stratification as the FLTZ stratification for Σ and we will often omit mentioning Σ when it is clear from the context.

Remark 4.4.9. Note that the FLTZ stratification only depends on the collection of 1-cones in Σ.

We wish to use exodromy equivalence Theorem 4.4.5 to get a better control of category of $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$-constructible sheaves. For that we need:

Proposition 4.4.10. The FLTZ stratification $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$ on $M_\mathbb{R}$ meets the assumption of Theorem 4.4.5 above.

Proof. We need to provide a basis of opens for $M_\mathbb{R}$ with desired properties. Consider the standard basis

$$\mathcal{B} := \{D(x, r) : \text{open ball of radius } r \text{ centered at } x \in M_\mathbb{R}\}$$

and a subset of it.

$$\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{S}_\Sigma) := \{D(x, r) \in \mathcal{B} : D(x, r) \text{ is stratified homotopy equivalent to the open star at } x\}$$

By definition each $D(x, r) \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{S}_\Sigma)$ would go through point 2. It suffices to check point 1, that it is a basis (or at the very least, nonempty). We make the following claim: for each $x \in M_\mathbb{R}$ there exists $r_x > 0$ such that $r < r_x$ implies that $D(x, r) \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{S}_\Sigma)$. This directly implies that $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{S}_\Sigma)$ is a basis of opens for $M_\mathbb{R}$. To prove the claim, a first observation was that for sufficiently small r, $D(x, r)$ with restricted stratification of $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$ is (stratified) isomorphic to a real vector space with stratification given by a family of hyperplane arrangement. There is no other stratum coming into the picture than those passing through x. Fix such small r_x, then for all $r \leqslant r_x$, all $D(x, r)$ include into each other as a stratified homotopy equivalence. It remains to prove that $D(x, r_x)$ is stratified homotopy equivalent to the open star at x. For this a straight-line linear homotpy shall do the trick. Need that the open star is convex and the linear scaling towards x respects the stratification. □

expand on this stratified homotopy equivalence

The reason to introduce $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$ is the following:

Proposition 4.4.11. Fix a pair (N, Σ) of lattice and fan. For each $\sigma \in \Sigma$, the image of the functor Ψ_σ in **??** all lands into the subcategory $\mathrm{Cons}_{\mathcal{S}_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$ of sheaves constructible for the FLTZ stratification. As a consequence, Ψ_Σ of 4.3.2 also lands into $\mathrm{Cons}_{\mathcal{S}_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$.

Proof. It suffices to notice that each $U \in \Theta(\sigma)$ is given by the interior of a cone bound by the hyperplane arrangement. Any stratum of the stratification would be either contained in it or be disjoint from it. Applying proper base-change, it follows that $i_!^U \underline{S}$ is constructible for the FLTZ stratification. Now the image of $\Theta(\sigma)$ is colimit generated by these objects and constructible sheaf category is also closed under colimit, so we are done. □

We give a standard example to illustrate the ideas of the definitions so far.

Example 4.4.12. Take the fan spanned by $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \subset \mathbb{Z}^n = N$. To be more precise, $\Sigma = \{\mathrm{span}(S) : S \subseteq \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}\}$. This is the fan corresponding to $\mathbb{A}^n$ in toric geometry. It specifies the standard grid in $M_{\mathbb{R}} \cong \mathbb{R}^n$ as the FLTZ stratification. The strata of $M_{\mathbb{R}} \to \mathcal{S}_\Sigma$ are faces of the unit hypercubes whose vertices have integer coordinates. More precisely, each stratum is cut out by equalities $\{x_i = n_i : i \in I\}$ and inequalities $\{x_j \in (n_j, n_j + 1) : j \in J\}$ where n_i and n_j are integers and the pair (I, J) is a decomposition of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. The open stars in this case are also very explicit: they are certain hyperrectangles whose vertices have integer coordinates. Using Proposition 4.1.3 one can compute the convolution product of representable sheaves on these open stars and it turns out to be again $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$-constructible. It follows that in this case $\mathrm{Cons}_{\mathcal{S}_\Sigma}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$ is closed under convolution product.

Warning 4.4.13. The convolution product usually doesn't interact well with the FLTZ stratification $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$. More precisely, for a fixed Σ, the convolution product of two $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$-constructible sheaves needs not to stay $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$-constructible. We will see later how to fix this.

Corollary 4.4.14. For a pair (N, Σ) with the fan Σ being smooth, the functor Ψ_Σ constructed in **??** is fully faithful. More precisely, for each $\sigma \in \Sigma$, the functor Ψ_σ is fully faithful.

Proof. Fix such σ, by assumption on the smoothness, one can perform a linear transform in $SL(n, \mathbb{Z})$ which takes σ to the cone $\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ in the standard fan $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \subset N = \mathbb{Z}^n$ as in the previous example. So without loss of generality, we will prove for this standard case the functor Ψ_σ is fully faithful. Recall that Ψ_σ is of the form

$$\Psi_\sigma : \mathrm{Fun}(\Theta(\sigma)^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$$

and we note that it first of all factors through the full subcategory $\mathrm{Cons}_{\mathcal{S}_\Sigma}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$ of FLTZ constructible sheaves (for the standard fan Σ spanned by $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ as above). The domain category is a compactly generated presentable stable category, with a set of compact generators supplied by the stable Yoneda image of representables. By construction of the functor Ψ_σ, it is fully faithful on this set of compact generators. We make the following observations:

1. The image of $\Psi_\sigma(\sigma^\vee)$ is an idempotent algebra for the constructible sheaf category $\mathrm{Cons}_{\mathcal{S}_\Sigma}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$ equipped with convolution product. We denote θ_σ for this algebra and consider the category $\mathrm{Mod}_{\theta_\sigma}(\mathrm{Cons}_{\mathcal{S}_\Sigma}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}))$. This is a category compactly generated by convolution of representable sheaves on open stars with $\theta(\sigma)$. From previous example we know explicitly these open stars are integral hyperrectangles, and the convolution products are (shifts of) representable sheaves on $\sigma^{\vee,\circ} + m$ for $m \in M$. Note that these are precisely image of $\sigma^{\vee,\circ} + m$ under Ψ_σ.

   fix a name for representable sheaves

2. It follows that the functor Ψ_σ lands in the full subcategory $\mathrm{Mod}_{\theta_\sigma}(\mathrm{Cons}_{\mathcal{S}_\Sigma}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}))$. Moreover Ψ_σ takes a set of compact generators (representable presheaves on $\sigma^{\vee,\circ} + m$) to compact objects in the codomain, and is fully faithful on these compact generators.

We apply the following Lemma 4.4.15 and learn that Ψ_σ is fully faithful. Now Ψ_Σ is a limit of fully faithful functors, and hence is itself fully faithful. $\square$

We used the following lemma:

Lemma 4.4.15. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a compactly generated presentable stable category, with a chosen set of compact generators S (in other words, the smallest stable cocomplete full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ that contains S is $\mathcal{C}$ itself). Given a cocontinuous functor $F : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}$ with $\mathcal{D}$ a presentable stable category. Assume that F is fully faithful on S, and it takes S to compact obejcts in $\mathcal{D}$. Then F is fully faithful on all of $\mathcal{C}$.

4.5 Digression: Gluing of idempotents in sheaf category

This subsection is meant to answer the following question: can one give a description of sheaf category like the limit diagram provided by Zariski descent for QCoh category? For that we recall how descent works in a presentable symmetric monoidal category with idempotent algebras. The following is adapted from Lecture 8 of [4].

Definition 4.5.1. [HA, Definition 4.8.2.1] Fix a presentable symmetric monoidal category $\mathcal{C}$. The category of idempotent objects $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{idem}} \subset \mathrm{Fun}([1], \mathcal{C})$ is the full subcategory of pairs $(A, f : 1_{\mathcal{C}} \to A)$ such that $f \otimes A : A \to A \otimes A$ is an equivalence.

We also recall the following facts:

1. [HA, Proposition 4.8.2.9] Take $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})^{\mathrm{idem}}$ to be the full subcategory of $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})$ spanned by $A \in \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})$ such that the unit map makes A into an idempotent object of $\mathcal{C}$. The forgetful functor $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})^{\mathrm{idem}} \to \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{idem}}$ is an equivalence. In particular every idempotent object acquires uniquely a commutative algebra structure.

2. [HA, Proposition 4.8.2.4] Take $A \in \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{idem}}$. The functor $\mathcal{C} \to \mathrm{Mod}_A(\mathcal{C})$ is a localization. In particular the inclusion $\mathrm{Mod}_A(\mathcal{C}) \to \mathcal{C}$ is fully faithful, with image those $X \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $X \to X \otimes A$ is an equivalence.

3. (Lemma 5 in Lecture 8 of [4]) The category $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{idem}}$ is a poset.

4. As a poset $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{idem}}$ has all joins (unions) and finite meets (intersections). The join of A and B is computed as $A \otimes B$, and join of an infinite family $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ is computed as filtered colimit over the join of finite subsets (in the underlying category).

$$A \vee B = A \otimes B$$

$$\vee_{i \in I} A_i = \operatorname*{colim}_{J \subset I, \text{ finite}} \bigotimes_{j \in J} A_j$$

The meet of A and B is computed as fiber of $A \times B \to A \otimes B$ and meet of *finite* family of $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ is computed as a limit over the poset of nonempty subsets $J \subset I$ of the functor $J \mapsto \otimes_{j \in J} A_j$ (in the underlying category). Note that the limit diagram would be a cubical diagram.

$$A \wedge B = A \underset{A \otimes B}{\times} B$$

$$\wedge_{i \in I} A_i = \lim_{J \subset I, \text{ nonempty}} \bigotimes_{j \in J} A_j$$

5. One can put a Grothendieck topology on $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{idem,op}}$ by specifying covers are those which contain a finite family of maps $\{f_i : A \to A_i \in \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{idem}}\}$ such that it presents A as a meet for $\{A_i\}$.

Theorem 4.5.2. The presheaf $\mathrm{Mod}_{(-)}(\mathcal{C}) : \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{idem}} \to \mathrm{SMCat}$ which takes A to $\mathrm{Mod}_A(\mathcal{C})$ is a sheaf for above topology.

Proof. This is the same as Theorem 4 in in Lecture 8 of [4]. □

Now we run this machine in practice, the most important example is the following:

Example 4.5.3 (Zariski descent in algebraic geometry)**.** For a scheme X and an open $U \subset X$, pushforward of the structure sheaf $i_*\mathcal{O}_U$ is an idempotent algebra in $\mathrm{QCoh}(X)$ (equipped with standard tensor product of quasicoherent sheaves). If a finite family $\{U_i\}$ form a Zariski cover of X, one can show that the family $1_{\mathrm{QCoh}(X)} \to i_*\mathcal{O}_U$ is a cover and evaluating $\mathrm{Mod}_{(-)}(\mathcal{C})$ on this cover recovers the limit diagram of categories for Zariski descent.

The game we are going to play is to formulate a convolution-of-sheaf version of such phenomenon. First of all let's find a family of idempotent algebras. We fix a smooth projective fan Σ on N until the end of the subsection.

Proposition 4.5.4. Let Σ be a smooth projective fan. Take subset $\Sigma^{\mathrm{top}} \subset \Sigma$ to be the top dimensional cones, then $\{\mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}})} \to \omega_{\sigma^\vee} : \sigma \in \Sigma^{\mathrm{top}}\}$ is a cover of $1_{\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}})}$.

Proof. (See also the proof of Theorem 3.7 in [7]: there one proves the dualizing sheaf of the interior of a convex polytope could be obtained as a module over the limit below. One can combine this with the fact that such object is invertible to conclude the limit has to be the unit.) By finality, we switch to the diagram indexed by Σ^{op}. We need to show that

$$1_{\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}})} \to \lim_{\sigma \in \Sigma^{\mathrm{op}}} \Theta(\sigma)$$

is an equivalence. Let's compute the stalk of the limit. At the origin, the stalk is

$$\lim_{\sigma \in \Sigma^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathcal{S}_{\{0\}}[n]$$

where $\mathcal{S}_{\{0\}}$ is the presheaf that takes value $\mathcal{S}$ only at the origin. To evaluate the limit, note that the functor $\mathcal{S}_{\{0\}}$ we are taking limit over is the fiber of $\underline{\mathcal{S}} \to \mathcal{S}_{\Sigma^{\mathrm{op}}-\{0\}}$, where $\underline{\mathcal{S}}$ is the constant presheaf and $\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma^{\mathrm{op}}-\{0\}}$ is right Kan extension of the constant presheaf on $\Sigma^{\mathrm{op}} - \{0\}$. Now one can easily evaluate the limit of the map to be $\mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{S} \oplus \mathcal{S}[-n-1]$ with the map been inclusion. And we conclude that the stalk at the origin is $\mathcal{S}$.

Next we compute the stalk of the limit at $m \in M_{\mathbb{R}}$ (which is away from origin). Similarly we look at the limit

$$\lim_{\sigma \in \Sigma^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathcal{S}_{m,+}[n]$$

where $\mathcal{S}_{m,+}$ is the functor which evaluates on σ to be $\mathcal{S}$ if $m \in \sigma^{\vee,\circ}$ (i.e. m evaluates to be strictly positive on $\sigma - \{0\}$) and 0 otherwise. Once again we write it as a fiber of $\underline{\mathcal{S}} \to \mathcal{S}_{m,-}$ and evaluate the limit of the later ones. Here $\underline{\mathcal{S}}$ is the constant functor and $\mathcal{S}_{m,-}$ is right Kan extended from the constant presheaf on subposet $\Sigma^{\mathrm{op}}_{m,-} := \{\sigma : m \notin \sigma^{\vee,\circ}\}^{\mathrm{op}}$ (one can check that the right Kan extension takes $\Sigma_{m,-}$ to $\mathbb{S}$ and 0 otherwise). One can evaluate the limit of the map to be $\mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{S}$ (for the later limit, try to argue that the union of $\sigma^\circ \in \Sigma_{m,-}$ (taking relative interior of each cone) is a contractible topological space. Note that $\Sigma_{m,-}$ are those cones whose intersection with halfspace $\{m \leqslant 0\}$ is bigger than origin. By the fact that the fan is complete, one can see that the half space $\{m \leqslant 0\} - \{0\}$ is in the union. It suffices now to provide a homotopy retract of the union to the half space. For this one makes the following combinatorial argument.

The strategy is that we will work inductively on the dimension of the simplex. Starting from top dimension n, we will contract relative interior of the n-cells in each of the simplex that's not contained in the half space. This could be achieved locally as we might work one simplex at a time. After contracting all the n-cells, we might move onto $n-1$-cells. Again we might work locally to contract relative interior of the $n-1$ cells. Inductively this procedure contracts everything back to the halfspace.

Find a better argument.

Of course we only conclude that the limit is an idempotent algebra whose underlying object is the same as $1_{\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp})}$. But the structure map $1 \to 1$ has to be an equivalence (as it is so after convolution with 1) so we win. □

Remark 4.5.5. For the fans corresponding to $\mathbb{P}^n$, one can give a slick proof by noting that the limit diagram for Σ^{op} is the same as the Čech diagram for $\{\sigma^{\vee,\circ} \to M_{\mathbb{R}} : \sigma \in \Sigma(1)\}$ and use [HA, Proposition 1.2.4.13]. But it is not true in general that the diagram one writes is the Čech diagram for the open cover. We opt for this clumsy proof instead.

Corollary 4.5.6. For smooth projective fan the functor assembled in **??** is symmetric monoidal.

Proof. This follows from that the failure of laxness is really only on the unit. Hence if one lifts the functor to module over the image of the unit, one gets symmetric monoidal functor. In this case the image of the unit is indeed the unit. □

Remark 4.5.7. More generally, the result of Dmitry Vaintrob could be interpreted as that the limit of the idempotent algebras should only depend on the support, but not a particular fan. This is very related to Vaintrob's construction of log quasi-coherent category of toroidal compactification. An direct adaptation of the construction of our comparison functor to Vaintrob's setting will produce a symmetric monoidal equivalence in the setting of sheaf category without consturctiblity. This suggests the commutative geometric nature of Vaintrob's construction. We don't pursue the construction here.

5 Singular support

The aim of this section is to characterize $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ for smooth projective fan Σ in terms of a notion of singular support as elegantly constructed in [7]. We write Λ_Σ for the conic Lagrangian subset of the cotangent bundle $T^*M_\mathbb{R}$ given in Definition 5.1.17 and define a full subcategory of $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp})$ containing $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ using singular support:

$$\mathrm{Im}(\kappa) \subseteq \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp}).$$

We follow the idea of [28] to show that the inclusion is an equality. The benefit of this approach is that along the way we construct an explicit family of compact generators of $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R};\mathrm{Sp})$.

We will first take a quick tour of singular support for polyhedral sheaves. This is particularly simple, since locally we are working with conic sheaves on a real vector space. Then we revisit the interplay between twisted polyhedra and sheaves. Eventually we invoke non-characteristic deformation lemma [22] to prove the claim.

The experts will find the proof presented here quite clumsy. This is due to the lack of references for singular support in the language of sheaves of spectra. We hope that this part at least provides an invitation to homotopy theorists to revisit the notion of singular support in greater generality and investigate questions like Remark 5.3.1.

5.1 Singular support for polyhedral sheaves

Following [7, Section 4], we define the notion of singular support for polyhedrally constructible sheaves on real vector spaces (and also torus). 'Polyhedral' means that we fix a stratification P on a real vector space V, specified (as in Definition 4.4.8) by an affine hyperplane arrangement. We will consider sheaves which are constructible for such 'polyhedral' stratification. Locally, these sheaves are modeled on conic sheaves F on a real vector space V. So we first consider the case for conic sheaves on a vector space. (All vector spaces appearing here will be finite dimensional.)

Remark 5.1.1. We will make use of results in [16], but the reader should be warned that the book was written with the classical language of bounded derived category of sheaves. So it is not directly applicable in our situation. However, the results we make use of could be verified with the same proof from there: the reason is that it comes down to computation with explicit kernels, and the coherences come from adjunction. We will revisit these facts in a supplement note.

Definition 5.1.2. Recall that the topological group $\mathbb{R}_+ = \{r \in \mathbb{R} : r > 0\}$ acts continuously on a real vector space V via multiplication. We define the category of conic sheaves on V to be the full subcategory of sheaves which are constant when restricted to each orbit, and write it as

$$\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}^{\mathrm{conic}}(V;\mathrm{Sp}) \subseteq \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(V;\mathrm{Sp}).$$

Definition 5.1.3 (Fourier-Sato transform)**.** Let V be a real vector space with dual V^*. The functor of Fourier-Sato transform is defined to be

$$\mathcal{FS} : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}^{\mathrm{conic}}(V;\mathrm{Sp}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}^{\mathrm{conic}}(V^*;\mathrm{Sp})$$

$$F \mapsto p_! q^* F$$

where $p : K \to V^*$ and $q : K \to V$ are projections from the kernel:

$$K := \{(x, y) \in V \times V^* : \langle x, y \rangle \leqslant 0\} \subset V \times V^*.$$

We define the singular support at the origin of a conic sheaf F to be the support (closure of the points where stalk doesn't vanish) of $\mathcal{FS}(F) \subseteq V^*$ which could be identified with the cotangent space of V at the origin:

$$\mu\mathrm{supp}_0(F) := \mathrm{supp}(\mathcal{FS}(F)) \subset V^*.$$

Proposition 5.1.4. [16, Theorem 3.7.9] The Fourier-Sato transform is an equivalence of categories between conic sheaves on V and conic sheaves on V^* :

$$\mathcal{FS} : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}^{\mathrm{conic}}(V; \mathrm{Sp}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}^{\mathrm{conic}}(V^*; \mathrm{Sp}).$$

Remark 5.1.5 (An alternative defintion)**.** One can also define a notion of singular support using Morse-type construction as in [22, Definition 4.5]. It coincides with this definition, but we will not use it here.

One particular feature of such definition we will use is that it interacts nicely with cones.

Lemma 5.1.6. [16, Lemma 3.7.10] Let V be a real vector space with V^* its dual. Let $\tau \subseteq V$ be an open convex cone and $-\tau^\vee \subseteq V^*$ be negative of its dual cone. Then

$$\mathcal{FS}(\omega_\tau) = \underline{S}_{-\tau^\vee}.$$

In particular the singular support of ω_τ is

$$\mu\mathrm{supp}(\omega_\tau) = -\tau^\vee.$$

Now we globalize above definition:

Definition 5.1.7 (Singular support)**.** Let V be a vector space equipped with a stratification P specified by an affine hyperplane arrangement as in Definition 4.4.8. For a constructible sheaf $F \in \mathrm{Cons}_P(V; \mathrm{Sp})$ one can specify a subset of the cotangent bundle of V:

$$\mu\mathrm{supp}(F) \subseteq T^*V \cong V \times V^*$$

to be the (global) singular support of F. Its fiber at a point $v \in V$, denoted by $\mu\mathrm{supp}_v(F)$ is determined as follows: pick an open ball U centered at v that only meets the hyperplanes passing through v. Pick an exponential map from the tangent space:

$$\exp : V \xrightarrow{\cong} U$$

and it pulls F back to a conic sheaf $\exp^* F$ on V. We define $\mu\mathrm{supp}(F)_v := \mu\mathrm{supp}_0(\exp^* F) \subseteq V^*$ and we identify canonically V^* with $T_v^* V$.

Remark 5.1.8 (Singular support is well-defined)**.** Immediately we remark that at each point v this subset $\mu\mathrm{supp}_v(F)$ doesn't depend on the choice of the open ball U nor the exponential map exp. To compare different choices we end up with a transition map

$$V \to V$$

which preserves the $\mathbb{R}_+$ action orbits. Since all the orbits are contractible and the sheaf involved is conic, one can produce an equivalence between sheaves $\exp^*(F)$ under different choices. We don't spell out the details here.

Definition 5.1.9 (Sheaves with prescribed singular support)**.** Following the notation as Definition 5.1.7. Let $\Lambda \subset T^*V \cong V \times V^*$ be a subset. We define a full subcategory $\mathcal{S}hv_\Lambda(V;\mathrm{Sp})$ of $\mathrm{Cons}_P(V;\mathrm{Sp})$ to be

$$\mathcal{S}hv_\Lambda(V;\mathrm{Sp}) := \{F : \mu\mathrm{supp}(F) \subseteq \Lambda\}.$$

This is the subcategory of P-constructible sheaves with singular support contained in Λ.

Warning 5.1.10. Note that the notation didn't make explicit the dependence on P, but we would always fix such a stratification and work inside the full subcategory of P-constructible sheaves. This should not cause confusion as we will work with single fixed stratification at a time. It is also true that $\mu\mathrm{supp}(F)$ doesn't depend on the ambient stratification. But be ware that, given Λ, the category of P-constructible sheaves with singular support contained in Λ can vary - but will be the same as long as conormal variety of P contains Λ. We will not prove these facts or use them.

Variant 5.1.11. The definition makes sense also for a quotient of a vector space by a lattice V/Γ, in particular for tori $\mathbb{R}^n/\mathbb{Z}^n$: fix a polyhedral stratification P on V/Γ and a constructible sheaf F for $(V/\Gamma, P)$, one can define a subset $\mu\mathrm{supp}(F) \subseteq T^*V/\Gamma$, and thus talk about subcategory of P-constructible sheaves with prescribed singular support. We will make use of this notion in the final section.

Then we make several quick observations with the definition.

Remark 5.1.12 (Locality)**.** The definition is local in nature. This in particular implies that one can check if a constructible sheaf F on V/Γ has prescribed singular support by pulling back and checking on V, since the projection map is a local homeomorphism preserving the linear structure.

Remark 5.1.13 (Closed under colimit)**.** Given polyhedral stratification P on V and a subset Λ in T^*V. The subcategory $\mathcal{S}hv_\Lambda(V;\mathrm{Sp})$ is closed under colimit in $\mathrm{Cons}_P(V;\mathrm{Sp})$ and hence in $\mathcal{S}hv(V;\mathrm{Sp})$.

The most important example of computation with global singular support is the following:

Lemma 5.1.14. [7, Proposition 5.1] Take a smooth projective fan Σ and work with $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$-constructible sheaves. We can estimate singular support of the sheaf $\omega_{m+\sigma^{\vee,\circ}}$ for $\sigma \in \Sigma$:

$$\mu\mathrm{supp}(\omega_{m+\sigma^{\vee,\circ}}) \subseteq \bigsqcup_{\tau \subset \sigma} m + \tau^\perp \times -\tau \subset M_\mathbb{R} \times N_\mathbb{R} \cong T^*M_\mathbb{R}.$$

We refer to the original treatment for the proof: it is a direct application of Lemma 5.1.6.

One feature of the notion of singular support is that it supports Morse theory. In our context, the foundational non-characteristic deformation lemma is supplied by [22, Theorem 4.1]:

Proposition 5.1.15. Let $M \in \mathrm{LCH}$ and $F \in \mathcal{S}hv^{\mathrm{hyp}}(M;\mathrm{Sp})$ be hypercomplete. Let $\{U_s\}_{s\in\mathbb{R}}$ be a family of open subsets of M. Assume:

1. For all $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $U_t = \cup_{s<t} U_s$.
2. For all pairs $s \leqslant t$, the set $\overline{U_t \setminus U_s} \cap \mathrm{supp}(F)$ is compact.

3. Setting $Z_s := \cap_{t>s}\overline{U_t \setminus U_s}$, we have for all pairs $s \leqslant t$ and all $x \in Z_s$:

$$i^!(F)_x = 0$$

where $i : X \setminus U_t \to X$ is the inclusion. Note that by the recollement sequence where $j : U_t \to X$ is the inclusion

$$i_! i^!(F) \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow j_* j^*(F)$$

this is the same as asking $F_x \to j_* j^*(F)_x$ be an isomorphism for each $x \in Z_s$.

Then we have for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$F(\bigsqcup_s U_s) \xrightarrow{\cong} F(U_t).$$

Remark 5.1.16. As we will be working with a real vector space, every sheaf is automatically hypercomplete. Beware that it is crucial that the coefficient category Sp is compactly generated presentable - otherwise one needs to change the definition of singular support. See [6, Remark 4.24].

So much for the abstract nonsense. Here is the crucial part of this subsection: we will provide a refinement of the $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$-constructible sheaf category such that the image of κ lies in it:

Definition 5.1.17 (FLTZ skeleton)**.** Take a smooth projective fan Σ. We define a conic Lagrangian subset (named FLTZ skeleton in some literature) of T^*M as follows:

$$\Lambda_\Sigma := \bigsqcup_{m,\sigma} m + \sigma^\vee \times -\sigma \subseteq M_\mathbb{R} \times N_\mathbb{R} \cong T^* M_\mathbb{R}.$$

We will contemplate the category $\mathcal{S}hv_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$ of $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$-constructible sheaves with singular support in Λ_Σ.

Remark 5.1.18. The name 'skeleton' was borrowed from symplectic geometry.

Lemma 5.1.19. The image of κ lies in $\mathcal{S}hv_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$.

Proof. The category $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ is generated under colimit by the objects of the form $\omega_{m+\sigma^{\vee,\circ}}$, and each of them has singular support contained in Λ_Σ by Lemma 5.1.14. Since the category of sheaves with prescribed singular support is closed under colimit Remark 5.1.13 we are done. □

5.2 Combinatorics of smooth projective fan

One distinguishing feature of a smooth projective fan Σ in $N_\mathbb{R}$ is that it can be presented as the dual fan of an integral polytope P. See [8, Section 1.5] for the construction. The polytope P has the following properties:

1. The Minkowski sum of P with any dual cone of $\sigma \in \Sigma$ is an integral translation of the dual cone of σ.

2. Each of the dual cone $\sigma^\vee$ could be written as an increasing union of translations of polytopes of the form $n \cdot P$, where each $n \cdot P$ is an integral multiple of the polytope P.

We will see that these properties imply that after fixing one such P, the objects $\{\omega_{m+n\cdot P}\}$ for varying n and translation along $m \in M$ supply an explicit collection of compact generators for $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$. On the mirror side, this is reminiscent of the familiar fact from algebraic geometry: tensor powers of ample line bundle generate the category of quasi-coherent sheaves under colimits.

We will explain the association $P \mapsto \omega_P$ generalizes to a bigger collection of combinatorial objects, namely, twisted polytopes. To start with, we will make use of the following description of $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$.

Proposition 5.2.1. The category $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ enjoys the following properties and characterizations.

1. The category $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ is closed under colimits and shifts in $\mathcal{S}hv(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$.
2. The category $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ could be characterized explicitly as
$$\{\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{S}hv(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}) : \mathcal{F} * \omega_{\sigma^\vee} \in \langle \omega_{m+\sigma^\vee} : m \in M \rangle\}.$$
3. The category $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ is generated under colimits and shifts of the following collection of objects:
$$\{\omega_{m+\sigma^\vee} : \sigma \in \Sigma, m \in M\}.$$
4. The category $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ is closed under convolution product in $\mathcal{S}hv(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$.

Proof. The first point comes from the fact that κ is a fully faithful, colimit preserving functor from a presentable stable category, as κ is constructed from taking limit of a diagram in Pr^{L}. The second point follows directly from the limit description of κ. For the third point, using descent along idempotent algebra, every object $X \in \mathcal{S}hv(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$ is a finite limit of terms like $X * \omega_{\sigma^\vee}$, and each of them lies in the category spanned by $\omega_{m+\sigma^\vee}$ as in point two, so we are OK. Finally since κ is symmetric monoidal, its image is closed under tensor product. ☐

With this knowledge at hand, let's try to write down some objects in the category $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$.

Proposition 5.2.2. For a smooth projective fan (N, Σ), there exist (in fact, many) polytopes P in $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ with integral vertices such that Σ could be realized as the dual fan of P. Coversely P might be called a moment polytope of Σ (actually, associated to some line bundle). More precisely, P has the following properties:

- The Minkowski sum of P with any dual cone $\sigma^\vee$ of $\sigma \in \Sigma$ is an integral translation of the dual cone of σ. Concretely this says for each $\sigma \in \Sigma$, there exists some $m \in M$ such that
$$P + \sigma^\vee = m + \sigma^\vee.$$
- Each of the dual cone $\sigma^\vee$ could be written as an increasing union of integral translations of polytopes of the form nP, where each nP is an integral multiple of the polytope P. Concretely this says for each $\sigma \in \Sigma$, one can pick a collection of $m_i \in M$ and form a increasing union
$$\bigcup_{i \geqslant 0} m_i + i \cdot P = \sigma^\vee.$$

For the existence, a polytope as in [8, Section 1.5] would do the job - both claims above are direct combinatorics. We will consider the object $\omega_P \in \mathcal{S}hv(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$.

Proposition 5.2.3. For such polytope P as above:

1. The object ω_P lies in $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$.
2. The object ω_P is an compact object in $\mathrm{Cons}_{\mathcal{S}_\Sigma}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp})$ and hence also compact in $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$.
3. The same is true for $\omega_{m+n\cdot P}$ for each $m \in M$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Moreover, these objects supply a collection of compact generators of the category $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$.

Proof. The first point comes from the characterization of $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ above via

$$\omega_P * \omega_{\sigma^\vee} \cong \omega_{P+\sigma^\vee} \cong \omega_{m+\omega_{\sigma^\vee}}$$

using the first property of P as a dual polytope. The second point comes from an application of exodromy equivalence, and the description of compact objects in presheaf category [18, Proposition 2.2.6] and noting that such polytope P is assumed to be bounded. For the final point, since one can write each $\sigma^\vee$ as increasing union of polytopes of the form $m + n \cdot P$, one can form a filtered colimit

$$\operatorname*{colim}_{m+n\cdot P\subseteq\sigma^\vee} \omega_{m+n\cdot P} \cong \omega_{\sigma^\vee}.$$

Up to translation, this shows that every $\omega_{m+\sigma^\vee}$ can be written as a colimit of $\omega_{m+n\cdot P}$, hence $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ is generated by $\omega_{m+n\cdot P}$ for varying $m \in M$ and $n > 0$. $\square$

Remark 5.2.4 (Divisors and piecewise linear functions)**.** Here we give two more combinatorial ways to present the data of such polytope P. Firstly as 'divisors': the polytope P is the intersection of several half-spaces in $M_{\mathbb{R}}$, indexed by the 1-cones $\eta \in \Sigma(1)$. Let us fix primitive integral vectors $v_\eta \in N$ for each $\eta \in \Sigma(1)$, then we can write

$$P = \bigcap_{\eta\in\Sigma(1)} \{m \in M_{\mathbb{R}} : \langle m, v_\eta\rangle \geqslant -n_\eta \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Hence we can recover the polytope P from the collection of integers $\{n_\eta : \eta \in \Sigma(1)\}$. More generally by a divisor we would mean such a sequence of integers $\{n_\eta : \eta \in \Sigma(1)\}$ and we write D for a divisor. In case of a moment polytope P we write D_P for the associated divisor as above. Note that one can make sense of addition of divisors as pointwise addition.

Secondly as piecewise linear functions: given a divisor $D_P = \{n_\eta : \eta \in \Sigma(1)\}$ coming from a moment polytope P, one may extend the assignment $v_\eta \mapsto -n_\eta$ $\mathbb{R}$-linearly on each cone to obtain a $\mathbb{R}$-valued function f_P on $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ (here we use the fan is smooth and projective). For each top dimensional cone σ, there is a unique $m_\sigma \in M$ such that when restricted to σ

$$\langle m, -\rangle = f_P.$$

Such $\{m_\sigma\}$ is precisely the collection of vertices of P, see [8, Section 3.4]. So one might recover the polytope P from the data of f_P. This is part of the beautiful connection between line bundles, divisors and piecewise linear functions, as explained in Fulton's book.

Variant 5.2.5 (Twisted polytopes)**.** It is not true that every divisor $D = \{n_\eta\}$ or every integral piecewise linear function f corresponds to a polytope. However, one can still write down an object in $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ starting from such data. Let us explain the idea here: fix a collection of integers $\{n_\eta\}$

as a divisor D. We may look at the corresponding piecewise linear function f constructed same way as above. As above, this function f determines and is determined by a collection of elements $\{m_\sigma \in M : \sigma \in \Sigma(n)\}$. We might consider the collection of closed subsets

$$\{m_\sigma + \sigma^\vee \subseteq M_\mathbb{R} : \sigma \in \Sigma(n)\}.$$

The fact that m_σ and m_τ agrees as function on $\sigma \cap \tau$ (as they are both given by f) implies that

$$m_\sigma + (\sigma \cap \tau)^\vee = m_\tau + (\sigma \cap \tau)^\vee.$$

In fact the function f determines an integral element

$$m_\sigma \in M/\sigma^\perp$$

for each $\sigma \in \Sigma$. Thus the subset

$$m_\sigma + \sigma^\vee \subseteq M_\mathbb{R}$$

is well defined. Note per definition one has for $\tau \subseteq \sigma$

$$(m_\sigma + \sigma^\vee) + \tau^\vee = m_\tau + \tau^\vee.$$

Now we claim that the collection of objects

$$\{\omega_{m_\sigma + \sigma^\vee} \in \mathrm{Mod}_{\omega_{\sigma^\vee}} : \sigma \in \Sigma\}$$

underlies an object in $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ using descent along idempotent algebra. In other words, we claim there exists an object $\omega(D) \in \mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ such that

$$\omega(D) * \omega_{\sigma^\vee} \cong \omega_{m_\sigma + \sigma^\vee}.$$

To do so, it suffices to provide isomorphisms for $\tau \subset \sigma$

$$\omega_{m_\sigma + \sigma^\vee} * \omega_{\tau^\vee} \xrightarrow{\cong} \omega_{m_\tau + \tau^\vee},$$

and the homotopies between compositions and so on. To seriously supply them, one could apply the $\Gamma_{M_\mathbb{R}}$ functor to the collection of subset $\{m_\sigma + \sigma^\vee\}$ and inclusions between them. If the divisor D comes from an polytope P, this construction will recover ω_P. We call a divisor twisted polytope when it doesn't come from a polytope and the assignment $D \mapsto \omega(D)$ generalizes $P \mapsto \omega_P$.

Remark 5.2.6. The passage from moment polytopes to divisors is additive in the sense that it takes Minkowski sum of moment polytopes to component-wise addition of divisors. In the similar way, the passage from divisors to sheaf is additive: it takes component-wise addition of divisors to convolution product of sheaves

$$\omega(D_1 + D_2) \cong \omega(D_1) * \omega(D_2).$$

This could be observed after convolution with each $\omega_{\sigma^\vee}$: one has

$$\omega_{m_1+\sigma^\vee} * \omega_{m_2+\sigma^\vee} \cong \omega_{m_1+m_2+\sigma^\vee}.$$

One can carefully phrase this as a symmetric monoidal functor, but we will not do so.

Remark 5.2.7. Even though not every divisor D comes from a polytope, it is true that after adding a large multiple of a divisor D_p coming from a polytope, the divisor $D + n \cdot D_P$ corresponds to a polytope. To see this, use the characterization of such divisor in terms of strictly convex function, as in [8, Section 3.4]. For algebraic geometers, this is similar to the fact that a line bundle would become ample after tensoring with a large multiple of ample line bundle.

Variant 5.2.8. The assumption on $\{n_\eta\}$ being a collection of integers or f_P being integral on each cone is not essential in this construction: one can write down objects in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$ from the data of an $\mathbb{R}$-coefficient 'divisor' $\{r_\eta\}$, or equivalently, a piecewise linear function f on $N_\mathbb{R}$. We leave the details to the reader as we will not use them explicitly here.

5.3 Microlocal characterization of image

In this section we prove the promised characterization of $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$. Before presenting details of the proof, here is a quick idea: we are going to show the right orthogonal of the image $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$ is zero. This would follow from the following explicit construction: for each $x \in M_\mathbb{R}$, we are going to write down an object $\omega(D_x) \in \mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ in the image of κ, such that it corepresents the functor of taking stalk at x in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$:

$$\mathrm{map}(\omega(D_x), \mathcal{F})[n] = \mathcal{F}_x.$$

This would imply that the right orthogonal vanishes (as they would have vanishing stalk everywhere), and hence the two categories coincide (with the help of adjoint functor theorem). To prove such statement about $\omega(D_x)$, we are going to apply the technique of non-characteristic deformation, after convolution with a big enough multiple of ω_P for a moment polytope P for Σ. Some complication arises in the convolution procedure - as we don't know a priori if the category $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$ is closed under convolution (though afterall we know it is!). This is where our narrative diverges from [28]: we play a trick to get around this issue. Note that in the original paper this complication was not explicitly addressed.

Remark 5.3.1. We wish to highlight that we show that the category $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$ is compactly generated, and pick out an explicitly collection of generators. Now very generally, for each conic Lagrangian L in the cotangent bundle of a manifold X, one could define a category of sheaves (of spectra) with singular support lying inside L. We are curious if such category is always compactly generated and if there is a natural procedure to pick out compact generators in that category. More speculatively, as the functor of taking microlocal stalk is one unique perspective offered by the microlocal analysis of sheaves, we are curious if there is any natural way to write down corepresenting objects for the functor of taking microlocal stalk and compute mapping spectra between them.

We begin with defining the object $\omega(D_x)$ mentioned above.

Definition 5.3.2. [28, Definition 4.1] For a point $x \in M_\mathbb{R}$, we define the probing sheaf at x

$$\omega(D_x) \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_\mathbb{R}; \mathrm{Sp})$$

to be the object associated to the divisor

$$D_x = \{n_\eta(D_x) = \lfloor -\langle x, v_\eta \rangle \rfloor + 1 : \eta \in \Sigma(1)\}$$

via the construction of Variant 5.2.5. Note that by Proposition 5.2.1 we know $D_x \in \mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$.

The naming comes from the following theorem, whose proof takes up the rest of the section:

Theorem 5.3.3. For arbitrary sheaf $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{S}hv_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; Sp)$, there exists an isomorphism (which would be spelled out explicitly in the proof)

$$\mathrm{map}(\omega(D_x), \mathcal{F})[n] \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{F}_x \in Sp.$$

Given this, one can look at the inclusion $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa) \to \mathcal{S}hv_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; Sp)$: the right orthogonal of $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ vanishes because any object in there would have vanishing stalk everywhere. Applying adjoint functor theorem, one obtains a right adjoint $\mathcal{S}hv_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; Sp) \to \mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ such that the composition with inclusion is identity on $\mathcal{S}hv_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; Sp)$ - which proves that the inclusion is essentially surjective: we have obtained the following:

Corollary 5.3.4. There is an identification of full subcategories in $\mathcal{S}hv(M_\mathbb{R}; Sp)$:

$$\mathrm{Im}(\kappa) = \mathcal{S}hv_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_\mathbb{R}; Sp).$$

From now on we fix a moment polytope P for Σ, and we assume the origin is contained in P. which is given by the combinatorial data of a collection of integers $\{n_\eta(P) : \eta \in \Sigma(1)\}$. Moreover, we fix a fundamental domain W for $M_\mathbb{R}/M$: pick a basis $\{m_i\}$ for the lattice M and take the half-closed hypercube

$$\{\Sigma_i r_i m_i : m_i \in M; r_i \in [0,1)\}.$$

By replacing P with some large multiple $n \cdot P$, we might assume for each $x \in W$, the divisor

$$D_x + D_P$$

also comes from a moment polytope which we call P_x. One can achieve this by observing that there are only finitely many different divisors D_x for $x \in W$ while for each fixed D_x one can dominate it by a large multiple of P as in Remark 5.2.7.

Remark 5.3.5. We will prove that $\omega(D_x)$ corepresents taking stalk for $x \in W$, but the same would follow for every point on x, by observing that for $m \in M$

$$\omega(D_{x+m}) \cong \omega_m * \omega(D_x)$$

while convolution with ω_m is just induced by translation along m. So we might translate other points into the fundamental domain and obtain the statement for other points. Another way to see this is that such P as above would actually dominate D_x for all points x.

Now we supply a family of polytopes deforming P_x.

Definition 5.3.6. For a small positive real number $\epsilon \ll 1$ (in fact we will see $\epsilon \cdot n_\eta < 1$ for all $\eta \in \Sigma(1)$ would suffice), and $x \in W$, consider the following family of polytopes indexed by $s \in [0,1]$:

$$P_{x,s} := s \cdot P_x + (1-s) \cdot (x + (1+\epsilon) \cdot P).$$

It interpolates from $x + (1+\epsilon) \cdot P$ to P_x.

We will apply non-characteristic deformation lemma to this family. To do so, we start with an observation about its interaction with Λ_Σ.

Lemma 5.3.7. If we write $P_{x,s}$ as an intersection of half-planes

$$P_x, s = \bigcap_{\eta \in \Sigma(1)} \{m \in M_{\mathbb{R}} : \langle m, v_\eta \rangle \geqslant -n_{\eta,x,s} \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

Then for $s \in [0,1)$, none of the real numbers $-n_{\eta,x,s}$ will be interger. (In terms of Variant 5.2.8, these $\{n_{\eta,x,s}\}$ gives the real coeffient divisor for $P_{x,s}$.)

Proof. Since the assignment from polytopes to divisors is linear, we might look at the two ends of the interpolation for the coefficients in the divisor:

$$n_{\eta,x,1} = n_\eta(P_x) = n_\eta(P) + \lfloor -\langle x, v_\eta \rangle \rfloor + 1,$$

$$n_{\eta,x,0} = n_\eta(P) - \langle x, v_\eta \rangle + \epsilon \cdot n_\eta(P).$$

As long as $\epsilon \cdot n_\eta(P) < 1$ for each $\eta \in \Sigma(1)$, there will be no integer between $n_{\eta,x,0}$ and $n_{\eta,x,1}$, hence the claim. ☐

Lemma 5.3.8. [28, Lemma 3.13] Let $s \in [0,1)$. Let $y \in \partial P_{x,s}$ be on the boundary of the polytope $P_{x,s}$, then there is estimate on the fiber of Λ_Σ at y:

$$\Lambda_{\Sigma,y} \cap -\sigma(y) = 0 \subseteq N_{\mathbb{R}} \cong T^*_y(M_{\mathbb{R}}).$$

Here $\sigma(y) \in \Sigma$ is the cone determined as follows: the vectors $\{p - y : p \in P\} \subseteq M_{\mathbb{R}}$ span a cone $\sigma(y)^\vee$ in $M_{\mathbb{R}}$, then take its dual cone $\sigma(y) \in \Sigma$.

Proof. That $\sigma(y) \in \Sigma$ follows from $P_{x,s}$ is also a moment polytope (since it is a convex linear combination of moment polytope) - but with non-integral vertices - and one recovers a fan from the moment polytopes by collecting these $\sigma(y)$, see [8, Section 1.5]. Now if $0 \neq u \in -\sigma(y) \cap \Lambda_{\Sigma,y}$, one can find some $\tau \in \Sigma$ and $m \in M$ such that $(y,u) \in m + \tau^\perp \times -\tau$ and thus $u \in -\sigma(y) \cap -\tau$. This implies $\sigma(y) \cap \tau \neq \{0\}$. Now pick an 1-cone $\rho \subseteq \sigma(y) \cap \tau$, it follows that $\langle y, v_\rho \rangle = \langle m, v_\rho \rangle$ is an integer. On the other hand, $\rho \subseteq \sigma(y)$ implies that v_ρ attains minimum at y on $P_{x,s}$, which means $-n_{\rho,x,s} = \langle y, v_\rho \rangle$ is an integer. This contradicts previous Lemma 5.3.7. ☐

With this we can contemplate the family of open polytopes given by the interiors $P^\circ_{x,s}$ for $s \in [0,1)$.

Lemma 5.3.9. Consider a sheaf $F \in \mathcal{S}hv_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$ and the family of open polytopes given by the interior $U_s := P^\circ_{x,s}$ for $s \in (-1,1) \cong \mathbb{R}$, where we extend the original family over $[0,1)$ by constant to the left: $P_{x,s} := P_{x,0}$ for $s < 0$. Then the assumption of the non-characteristic deformation lemma Proposition 5.1.15 is met.

Proof. The point 1 and 2 there follows directly from the definition of $P^\circ_{x,s}$. Unpacking the final point, we see that Z_s is empty for $s \in (-1,0)$ and $Z_s = \partial P_{x,s}$ for $s \in [0,1)$. Applying recollement sequence for $P_{x,s}$, we wish to show that

$$F_y \to j_* j^*(F)_y$$

is an isomorphism for $y \in \partial P_{x,s}$ and $s \in [0,1)$, with $j : P^\circ_{x,s}$ is the inclusion. Since the determination of stalk is local, we might work locally and apply an exponential map as in Definition 5.1.7, to reduce to the case of a sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on a vector space $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ constructible for a stratfication by linear subspace. The sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ has the same singular support at origin as F at y. We are asking if the comparison of stalks at origin is an isomorphism:

$$\mathcal{F}_0 \to j_* j^*(\mathcal{F})_0$$

where $j : \sigma^{\vee,\circ}(y) \to M_{\mathbb{R}}$ is inclusion of an open cone $\sigma^{\vee,\circ}(y)$ determined as in Lemma 5.3.8. By stratified homotopy invariance [5, Corollary 3.3] or [16, Corollary 3.7.3], one may identify this map with

$$\mathcal{F}(M_{\mathbb{R}}) \to \mathcal{F}(\sigma^{\vee,\circ}(y)).$$

Now one can apply Fourier-Sato transform: the map becomes

$$\mathrm{map}(\mathcal{FS}(\mathbb{S}_{M_{\mathbb{R}}}), \mathcal{FS}(\mathcal{F})) \longrightarrow \mathrm{map}(\mathcal{FS}(\mathbb{S}_{\sigma^{\vee,\circ}(y)}), \mathcal{FS}(\mathcal{F})).$$

To show the map is an isomorphism, it suffices to show

$$\mathrm{map}(\mathrm{cofib}(\mathcal{FS}(\mathbb{S}_{\sigma^{\vee,\circ}(y)}) \to \mathcal{FS}(\mathbb{S}_{M_{\mathbb{R}}})), \mathcal{FS}(\mathcal{F})) = 0.$$

For ease of notation, we write c for the cofiber appearing above. By Lemma 5.1.6, we know that

$$\mathcal{FS}(\mathbb{S}_{M_{\mathbb{R}}}) \cong \underline{\mathbb{S}}_0 \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(N_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$$

$$\mathcal{FS}(\mathbb{S}_{\sigma^{\vee,\circ}(y)}) \cong \underline{\mathbb{S}}_{-\sigma^{\vee}(y)} \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(N_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$$

and the map between them is induced by inclusion, thus one can identify

$$c \cong i_! \underline{\mathbb{S}}$$

for $i : -\sigma^{\vee} \setminus \{0\} \to N_{\mathbb{R}}$. Now applying assumption on $\mu\mathrm{supp}(\mathcal{F}) \subset \Lambda_{\Sigma}$ and Lemma 5.3.8, we learn that

$$\mathrm{supp}(\mathcal{FS}(\mathcal{F})) \subseteq \Lambda_{\Sigma,y} \subseteq N_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

Moreover, $\mathrm{supp}(\mathcal{FS}(\mathcal{F})) \cap -\sigma(y) \subseteq \{0\}$. This implies the map i above factorizes through the open subset of complement of support of $\mathcal{FS}(\mathcal{F})$, thus we must have

$$\mathrm{map}(c, \mathcal{FS}(\mathcal{F})) = 0.$$

This concludes the proof. □

Corollary 5.3.10. For $F \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_{\Lambda_{\Sigma}}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$ and ϵ sufficiently small as above, the restriction map

$$F(P^{\circ}_x) \longrightarrow F(x + (1+\epsilon) \cdot P^{\circ})$$

is an isomorphism.

We are going to deduce from this that $\omega(D_x)$ corepresents taking stalk.

Proposition 5.3.11. If $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$ satisfies that

$$\mathcal{G} * \omega_P \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_{\Lambda_{\Sigma}}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}),$$

then for sufficiently small ϵ as above and $x \in W$, we have

$$\mathcal{G}(x + \epsilon \cdot P^\circ) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{map}(\omega(D_x), \mathcal{G})[n].$$

Taking colimit along shrinking ϵ, one learns that for $x \in W$

$$\mathcal{G}_x \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{map}(D_x, \mathcal{G})[n].$$

The same is true for all $x \in M_{\mathbb{R}}$.

Proof. Given that ω_P is a convolution invertible object, one can identify

$$\mathcal{G}(x + \epsilon \cdot P^\circ) \cong \mathrm{map}(\underline{\mathbb{S}}_{x+\epsilon\cdot P^\circ}, \mathcal{G}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{map}(\underline{\mathbb{S}}_{x+\epsilon\cdot P^\circ} * \omega_P, \mathcal{G} * \omega_P) \cong \mathcal{G} * \omega_P(x + (1+\epsilon) \cdot P^\circ)$$

Now by assumption that $\mathcal{G} * \omega_P$ lies in $\mathcal{S}hv_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$, we can apply the Corollary 5.3.10 and learn that the restriction map

$$\mathcal{G} * \omega_P(P_x^\circ) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{G} * \omega_P(x + (1+\epsilon) \cdot P^\circ)$$

is an isomorphism. Finally again using ω_P is convolution invertible, we have (recall that P_x is associated to the divisor $D_x + D_P$)

$$\mathrm{map}(\omega(D_x), \mathcal{G}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{map}(\omega(D_x) * \omega_P, \mathcal{G} * \omega_P) \cong \mathrm{map}(\omega_{P_x}, \mathcal{G} * \omega_P) \cong \mathcal{G} * \omega_P(P_X^\circ)[-n].$$

Putting above equivalences together we arrive at

$$\mathcal{G}(x + \epsilon \cdot P^\circ) \cong \mathrm{map}(\omega(D_x), \mathcal{G})[n]$$

by the explicit construction, this isomorphism is compatible with retriction map along shrinking ϵ, hence we get

$$\mathcal{G}_x \cong \mathrm{map}(\omega(D_x), \mathcal{G})[n]$$

as promised, for $x \in W$. As the argument in Remark 5.3.5 explains, this also proves for all points $x \in M_{\mathbb{R}}$. $\square$

Warning 5.3.12. Beware that this doesn't conclude the proof: the missing point is that we don't know if $(-) * \omega_P$ preserves the subcategory

$$\mathcal{S}hv_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}) \subseteq \mathcal{S}hv(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}).$$

To circumvent the above disadvantage, we consider the following subcategory of $\mathcal{S}hv(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$:

$$\mathcal{C} := \{\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{S}hv(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp}) : \mathcal{G} * \omega_P \in \mathcal{S}hv_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})\}.$$

A quick observation is that, since $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ is contained in $\mathcal{S}hv_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathrm{Sp})$ and closed under convolution, we have $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa) \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. The above argument effectively shows the following.

Proposition 5.3.13. The functor of taking stalk at x is corepresented by D_x (up to a shift) on $\mathcal{C}$.

A second observation we will need is that the category $\mathcal{C}$ is closed under colimits and limits in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp})$, and in particular presentable (but we actually only need cocompleteness).

Proposition 5.3.14. The inclusion $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa) \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ is an equality.

Proof. The same proof as in the argument following Theorem 5.3.3 does the job here. □

A final observation we will use is that, since ω_P is a convolution-invertible object in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp})$, we have a functor

$$(-) * \omega_P^{-1} : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_{\Lambda_\Sigma}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp}) \to \mathcal{C}.$$

Applying above proposition, one learns that for each $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp})$,

$$\mathcal{F} * \omega_P^{-1} \in \mathcal{C} = \mathrm{Im}(\kappa).$$

But now that $\mathrm{Im}(\kappa)$ is closed under convolution, one learns that

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F} * \omega_P^{-1} * \omega_P \in \mathrm{Im}(\kappa).$$

At this point we already obtain our goal (!)

$$\mathrm{Im}(\kappa) = \mathcal{S}\mathrm{hv}_{\Lambda}(M_{\mathbb{R}};\mathrm{Sp})$$

and Theorem 5.3.3 follows easily (beware the flip of logic here).

6 Epilogue

In this section, we exploit the results developed thus far to derive some tangible ramifications. First, we apply the folklore method of de-equivariantization to obtain the non-equivariant version of the equivalence. Next, we demonstrate how this same method recovers a family version of the equivalence. More generally, we introduce a definition of the toric construction in an abstract setting and explain how the equivalence fits into this framework. Finally, as a concrete consequence, we provide a (certainly over-complicated) proof of Beilinson's equivalence for flat projective space over $\mathbb{S}$.

6.1 (de-)equivariantization

One of the most basic notions in the theory of stacks is that of quotient stacks. The fundamental insight is that the quotient $[X/G]$ of X by G encodes all the G-equivariant information about X. In this regard, $\mathrm{QCoh}([X/G])$ is just the category of objects in $\mathrm{QCoh}(X)$ together with a G-action, i.e., the category of G-modules in $\mathrm{QCoh}(X)$. Therefore, $\mathrm{QCoh}([X/G])$ is completely determined by $\mathrm{QCoh}(X)$, along with the action of G on $\mathrm{QCoh}(X)$.

This process of determining $F([X/G])$ from $F(X)$, together with the information of a G-action on $F(X)$, is colloquially referred to as *equivariantization*, where F is a sheaf, with $F = \mathrm{QCoh}(-)$ in the previous example.

A less-exploited point of view, dubbed *de-equivariantization*, allows us to sometimes go in the other direction. When $F = \mathrm{QCoh}(-)$, we have

$$\mathrm{QCoh}(X) \simeq \mathrm{QCoh}([X/G]) \otimes_{\mathrm{QCoh}([*/G])} \mathrm{QCoh}(*),$$

where the relative tensor product is taken in Pr^{L}. This follows from [2, Proposition 4.6][SAG, Corollary 9.4.2.3].

The purpose of this subsection is to study these phenomena. To that end, we first need to introduce a bit of notation.

Definition 6.1.1. For any morphism $f : X \to Y$ in a category T admitting finite limits, the *Čech nerve*

$$C(f)^{+}_{\bullet} : \Delta^{\mathrm{op}}_{+} \to T$$

of f is the right Kan extension of f along the inclusion

$$\{0 \to -1\} \hookrightarrow \Delta^{\mathrm{op}}_{+}.$$

Its restriction to Δ^{op}:

$$C(f)_{\bullet} : \Delta^{\mathrm{op}} \to T$$

is also called the Čech nerve by abuse of notation.

Recollection 6.1.2. A groupoid object $G_{\bullet} : \Delta^{\mathrm{op}} \to T$ is called *effective* if the canonical morphism

$$G_{\bullet} \to \check{C}(G_0 \to |G_{\bullet}|)$$

is an equivalence.

Recollection 6.1.3. A colimit in a category T is called *universal* if it is stable under pullback.

Recollection 6.1.4. A category T is called a *pretopos* if the following are satisfied.

- T has finite limits.
- T has finite coproducts, which are furthermore universal and disjoint.
- Groupoid objects in T are effective, and their geometric realizations are universal.

Given a co-complete symmetric monoidal category $\mathcal{C}^{\otimes}$, with compatible tensor products and colimits. The category $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})$ of commutative algebras in $\mathcal{C}$ naturally inherits a symmetric monoidal structure so that the forgetful functor $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C}) \to \mathcal{C}$ is symmetric monoidal. Moreover, $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})^{\otimes}$ is a coCartesian symmetric monoidal category, i.e., tensor products are canonically identified with coproducts.

Definition 6.1.5. Given a map of commutative algebras $g : A \to B \in \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})$. The *(augmented) Amistur nerve* of $A \to B$ is the (augmented) co-simiplicial object given by forming the Čech nerve of $B \to A \in \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})^{\mathrm{op}}$ and then taking the opposite. In other words, it is the left Kan extension

$$A(g)^{\bullet}_{+} : \Delta_{+} \to \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})$$

of $A \to B \in \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})$ along the inclusion

$$\{-1 \to 0\} \hookrightarrow \Delta^{+}.$$

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