

On equivariant and motivic slices

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Let k be a field with a real embedding. We compare the motivic slice filtration of a motivic spectrum over $\mathrm{Spec}(k)$ with the C_2 -equivariant slice filtration of its equivariant Betti realization, giving conditions under which realization induces an equivalence between the associated slice towers. In particular, we show that, up to reindexing, the towers agree for all spectra obtained from localized quotients of MGL and $M\mathbb{R}$, and for motivic Landweber exact spectra and their realizations. As a consequence, we deduce that equivariant spectra obtained from localized quotients of $M\mathbb{R}$ are even in the sense of Hill and Meier, and give a computation of the slice spectral sequence converging to $\pi_{*,*}BP\langle n\rangle/2$ for $1 \leq n \leq \infty$.

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1 Introduction

The slice filtration in equivariant or motivic homotopy theory is an analog of the Postnikov filtration in ordinary homotopy theory that takes into account the more complicated structure of these categories. In the equivariant setting, the slice filtration was used by Hill, Hopkins, and Ravenel [11] to give a stunning solution of the Kervaire invariant one problem, while in motivic homotopy theory it has been used to construct a version of the Atiyah–Hirzenbruch spectral sequence for KGL , the motivic spectrum representing algebraic K -theory; see Levine [19]. More recently, the motivic slice spectral sequence has been used by Röndigs, Spitzweck, and Østvær [35] to compute the first Milnor–Witt stem of the motivic sphere spectrum over a general field. These results indicate the fundamental importance of the slice filtration in both motivic and equivariant homotopy theory.

As is well known, there are many similarities between the stable motivic homotopy category over $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{R})$ and the C_2 -equivariant motivic category; indeed, there is a Betti realization functor Re from the former to the latter, and one can ask about the relation between the slice filtration for a motivic spectrum E , and the corresponding C_2 -equivariant slice filtration of $\mathrm{Re}(E)$. A priori there is no reason that these should be related, as they are evidently defined differently; for example, the motivic slice functors are

triangulated, while the equivariant ones are not. On the other hand, Betti realization takes the motivic spectrum \mathbf{KGL} representing algebraic K –theory to Atiyah’s real K –theory spectrum $K\mathbb{R}$, and the nonzero motivic and equivariant slices are given respectively by

$$s_q(\mathbf{KGL}) \simeq \Sigma^{2q,q} \mathbf{M}\mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad P_{2q}^{2q} K\mathbb{R} \simeq \Sigma^{2q,q\sigma} H\mathbb{Z}$$

for $q \in \mathbb{Z}$. This notation will be explained more in Sections 3 and 5 respectively; however the main point to note is that Betti realization takes $\Sigma^{2q,q} \mathbf{M}\mathbb{Z}$ to $\Sigma^{2q,q\sigma} H\mathbb{Z}$, so that Betti realization takes the q^{th} motivic slice of \mathbf{KGL} to the $2q^{\text{th}}$ slice of $K\mathbb{R}$.

Our main result implies the stronger statement that, up to reindexing, Betti realization induces an equivalence between the slice towers of \mathbf{KGL} and $K\mathbb{R}$. More generally, in Theorem 5.15 we give precise conditions on when Betti realization is compatible with the slice towers of a motivic spectrum E and its realization $\text{Re}(E)$. These conditions are satisfied when $E = \mathbf{MGL}$, the motivic spectrum representing algebraic cobordism, and its p –local variant $\mathbf{MGL}_{(p)}$, or more generally by quotients and localizations of these by elements coming from the Lazard ring via the natural morphism $L \rightarrow \mathbf{MGL}$. We call these motivic spectra localized quotients of \mathbf{MGL} (see Definition 3.4 for a precise definition). This definition also makes sense in the C_2 –equivariant context, where the role of \mathbf{MGL} is played by real cobordism $M\mathbb{R}$. A specialization of Theorem 5.15 is then the following.

Theorem 1.1 *Let $k \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be a field, $E^{\text{mot}} \in \mathbf{SH}(k)$ a localized quotient of \mathbf{MGL} , and E^{equiv} its C_2 –equivariant Betti realization. Then, for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$, there are equivalences*

$$\text{Re}(s_q(E^{\text{mot}})) \xrightarrow{\simeq} P_{2q}^{2q}(E^{\text{equiv}}),$$

and the odd slices of E^{equiv} vanish.

As with the case of \mathbf{KGL} above (which is a special case), we in fact prove that Betti realization induces an equivalence between the slice towers of E^{mot} and E^{equiv} ; for a precise statement, see Theorem 5.16. Using work of Hill, Hopkins, and Ravenel we deduce the following corollary on the bigraded homotopy groups of E^{equiv} .

Corollary 1.2 *Let E^{equiv} be a localized quotient of $M\mathbb{R}$. Then*

$$\pi_{2k-1,k} E^{\text{equiv}} = 0$$

for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Such a result was previously known for quotients of $BP\mathbb{R}$ by work of Greenlees and Meier [6, Corollary 4.6], but they proceed by direct computation, whereas our result is a consequence of the computation of the slices of E^{equiv} .

The comparison theorem gives a morphism of exact couples between the motivic and equivariant slice spectral sequences, and hence a morphism of spectral sequences. Now suppose k is a real closed field. Using that there is an injection $\pi_{*,*}M\mathbb{F}_2 \rightarrow \pi_{*,*}H\mathbb{F}_2$ from the motivic cohomology of a point to the equivariant cohomology of a point, one can leverage the existing equivariant computations to give computations in motivic homotopy theory. We take this up in [Section 6.2](#) where, as an example, we compute $\pi_{*,*}BP\langle n\rangle/2$ for $0 \leq n \leq \infty$, at least up to extension. The case $n = \infty$ was previously known by work of Yagita [\[46\]](#). When $n = 1$ we recover, up to a nontrivial extension problem, the computation of the mod 2 algebraic K -theory of \mathbb{R} by Suslin [\[40\]](#).

Outline of the proof The proof of our main theorem works by first passing through various different slices filtrations on the motivic stable homotopy category. Many motivic spectra of interest (including localized quotients of MGL) are *cellular*, meaning that they can be constructed out of colimits and extensions of the bigraded motivic spheres $S^{a,b}$ for $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. A consequence of the computations of the slices of the sphere spectrum is that if a motivic spectrum is cellular, then so are its slices. In [Section 3.3](#) we construct the analog of Voevodsky’s slice filtration on the cellular motivic category, and show that for any cellular spectrum, the slices and cellular slices agree; see [Theorem 3.16](#).

There is an alternative to Voevodsky’s slice filtration known as the very effective slice filtration; see Bachmann [\[3\]](#) and Spitzweck and Østvær [\[39\]](#). In [Section 4](#) we introduce the cellular version of this slice filtration, and give conditions on when this agrees with the effective slice filtration. In particular, we show in [Propositions 4.3](#) and [4.11](#) that this is true when E is a localized quotient of MGL or is Landweber exact.

The cellular very effective slice filtration in motivic homotopy is similar to the Hill–Hopkins–Ravenel slice filtration in C_2 -equivariant homotopy theory. Using an abstract version of a theorem of Pelaez, proved here in [Section 2.2](#), we study the relationship between the very effective cellular slice filtration of a cellular motivic spectrum E , and the Hill–Hopkins–Ravenel slice filtration of its realization, culminating in [Theorem 5.13](#). Combining this with the results in the previous paragraphs gives our main theorem.

Conventions Throughout we work with ∞ -categories, specifically the quasicategories of Joyal and Lurie [\[22; 23\]](#)—the results could equally well be proved using the theory of stable model categories, similar to work of Gutiérrez, Röndigs, Spitzweck, and Østvær [\[7\]](#). We will always use the terminology limit and colimit for homotopy limit and homotopy colimit.

A full subcategory \mathcal{U} of a presentable stable ∞ -category \mathcal{C} is called thick if it is a stable subcategory closed under retracts. It is called localizing if it is thick and is additionally closed under arbitrary colimits.

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2 Slices of stably monoidal categories

In this section we define the notion of a slice filtration on a symmetric monoidal stable ∞ -category \mathcal{C} , and give a version of a theorem of Pelaez on the functoriality of the slices with respect to an exact functor $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ between categories equipped with slice filtrations.

2.1 An axiomatic approach to the slice filtration

Let \mathcal{C} be a symmetric monoidal stable presentable ∞ -category, compactly generated by a set \mathcal{G} of objects, and such the tensor product commutes with colimits in both variables. We will call such a category a stably monoidal category. Following [\[7, Section 2\]](#) we begin by axiomatizing the notion of a slice filtration.

Definition 2.1 Let \mathcal{C} be as above. Let $\{\mathcal{C}_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a family of full subcategories of \mathcal{C} . We say that $\{\mathcal{C}_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a slice filtration of \mathcal{C} if the \mathcal{C}_i satisfy the following conditions:

- (A1) Each \mathcal{C}_i is closed under equivalences.
- (A2) $\mathcal{C}_{i+1} \subseteq \mathcal{C}_i$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- (A3) Each \mathcal{C}_i is generated under colimits and extensions by a set of compact objects \mathcal{K}_i .
- (A4) The tensor unit is in \mathcal{C}_0 .
- (A5) Each $g \in \mathcal{G}$ is contained in some \mathcal{C}_i .
- (A6) If $X \in \mathcal{C}_0$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}_n$, then $X \otimes Y$ is in \mathcal{C}_n .

Remark 2.2 Our axioms are slightly different from those given in [7], and in particular we do not require the stronger statement that if $X \in \mathcal{C}_n$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}_m$, then $X \otimes Y \in \mathcal{C}_{n+m}$. Our motivation comes from equivariant homotopy theory, where the slice filtration of Hill, Hopkins, and Ravenel [11] satisfies (A6), but does not satisfy the stronger multiplicative relation; see [10, Proposition 2.23]. We note that the regular slice filtration introduced by Ullman does satisfy this stronger condition; see [41, Proposition 4.2].

As in [7], these subcategories are not necessarily closed under desuspension and fibers. Since \mathcal{C} is assumed to be presentable, each \mathcal{C}_i is also a presentable ∞ -category by (A3) and [23, Proposition 1.4.4.11].

The following is well known to hold at the level of triangulated categories, or model categories; we provide a proof for completeness.

Lemma 2.3 *For each $q \in \mathbb{Z}$ the inclusion $i_q: \mathcal{C}_q \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ has a right adjoint r_q that commutes with filtered colimits.*

Proof Since the inclusion functor preserves colimits, it has a right adjoint by the adjoint functor theorem [22, Corollary 5.5.2.9]. Note that, by construction, the inclusion functor preserves compact objects. It follows from [22, Proposition 5.5.7.2] that r_q preserves filtered colimits. □

Remark 2.4 If \mathcal{C}_q is a stable subcategory, then r_q commutes with all colimits [23, Proposition 1.4.4.1(2)].

Definition 2.5 For any $E \in \mathcal{C}$, we define $f_q(E) = i_q \circ r_q(E)$.

The following is a standard example.

Example 2.6 Taking $\mathcal{C} = (\mathrm{Sp}, \mathbb{S}, \otimes)$ to be the category of spectra and letting $\mathcal{K}_q = \{\Sigma^m \mathbb{S} \mid m \geq q\}$, we see that $f_q(E)$ is the $(q-1)$ -connected cover of E , and the diagram

$$\cdots \rightarrow f_{q+1}E \rightarrow f_qE \rightarrow f_{q-1}E \rightarrow \cdots$$

is the dual Postnikov tower of E .

The counit of the adjunction gives rise to a morphism $f_qE \rightarrow E$. In fact, by [23, Proposition 1.4.4.11] there exists a t -structure on \mathcal{C} such that $\mathcal{C}_q = \mathcal{C}_{\geq 0}$. In

particular, there is a functorial cofiber sequence

$$f_q E \rightarrow E \rightarrow c_q E$$

such that $f_q E \in \mathcal{C}_q$ and $c_q E \in \mathcal{C}_q^\perp$, the full subcategory of \mathcal{C} consisting of those $X \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X)$ is contractible for all $Y \in \mathcal{C}_q$. The map $f_q E \rightarrow E$ is characterized up to a contractible space of choices by the properties that $f_q E \in \mathcal{C}_q$ and $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, f_q E) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, E)$ for all $M \in \mathcal{C}_q$. Similarly, the map $E \rightarrow c_q E$ is characterized by the properties that $c_q E \in \mathcal{C}_q^\perp$ and $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c_q E, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(E, N)$ for all $N \in \mathcal{C}_q^\perp$. This leads to the following recognition principle which is proved as in [11, Lemma 4.16].

Lemma 2.7 *Suppose there is a fiber sequence*

$$F_q \rightarrow E \rightarrow C_q$$

such that $F_q \in \mathcal{C}_q$ and $C_q \in (\mathcal{C}_q)^\perp$. Then the canonical maps $F_q \rightarrow f_q E$ and $c_q E \rightarrow C_q$ are equivalences.

Since $\mathcal{C}_{q+1} \subseteq \mathcal{C}_q$ it is not hard to verify that the natural morphism $f_{q+1} f_q E \rightarrow f_{q+1} E$ is an equivalence, thus giving rise to a morphism $f_{q+1} E \rightarrow f_q E$.

Definition 2.8 The q^{th} slice of E , denoted by $s_q E$, is the cofiber of the natural map $f_{q+1} E \rightarrow f_q E$.

Remark 2.9 By construction there is an equivalence $s_q E \simeq c_{q+1} f_q E$. It would also be reasonable (as is done in the equivariant slice filtration) to define $s_q E$ as the fiber of the map $c_{q+1} E \rightarrow c_{q+1} c_q E \simeq c_q E$. Since this fiber is also easily seen to be equivalent to $c_{q+1} f_q E \simeq s_q E$, it makes no difference.

The following is an immediate consequence of Lemma 2.3.

Lemma 2.10 *Both f_q and s_q commute with filtered colimits.*

Once again, if \mathcal{C}_q is a stable subcategory of \mathcal{C} , then f_q and s_q commute with all colimits.

Finally, we note the following simple, but useful, result.

Lemma 2.11 *Suppose that $A \in \mathcal{C}$ is invertible and has the following property: if $X \in \mathcal{C}_q$, then $A \otimes X \in \mathcal{C}_{q+k}$ for some fixed integer $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, independent of q . Then $f_q(A \otimes E) \simeq A \otimes f_{q-k} E$ for any $E \in \mathcal{C}$, and similar for $s_q(A \otimes E)$.*

Proof Suppose $X \in \mathcal{C}_q$. It follows that there are equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, f_q(A^{-1} \otimes E)) &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, A^{-1} \otimes E) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X \otimes A, E) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X \otimes A, f_{q+k} E) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, A^{-1} \otimes f_{q+k} E). \end{aligned}$$

By the Yoneda lemma we see that $f_q(A^{-1} \otimes E) \simeq A^{-1} \otimes f_{q+k} E$ — it follows that if $X \in \mathcal{C}_q$, then $A^{-1} \otimes X \in \mathcal{C}_{q-k}$ for all q . Now running the same argument with $A \otimes E$ instead of $A^{-1} \otimes E$ shows that $f_q(A \otimes E) \simeq A \otimes f_{q-k} E$. The result for $s_q(A \otimes E)$ follows from the defining cofiber sequences. \square

2.2 Pelaez’s theorem

In the motivic category, Pelaez [31] studied the behavior of the slice filtration under pullback. His results generalize to our setting, giving very general criteria for when slices commute with functors.

Recall that a functor $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ between stable ∞ -categories is called exact if F carries zero objects into zero objects and preserves fiber sequences. Now let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} be stably monoidal categories with slice filtrations $\{\mathcal{C}_i\}$ and $\{\mathcal{D}_i\}$ respectively, and let $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be an exact functor. We are interested in the relationship between $F(f_q^{\mathcal{C}} E)$ and $f_q^{\mathcal{D}} F(E)$, and similar for $F(s_q^{\mathcal{C}} E)$ and $s_q^{\mathcal{D}} F(E)$. The simplest case is when the functor has a particularly nice left adjoint.

Lemma 2.12 Suppose $G: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is an exact functor between stably monoidal categories with slice filtrations satisfying $G(\mathcal{C}_q) \subseteq \mathcal{D}_q$ for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$. Suppose moreover that G has a left adjoint F such that $F(\mathcal{D}_q) \subseteq \mathcal{C}_q$ for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then there are natural equivalences $\alpha_q: G(f_q^{\mathcal{C}} E) \xrightarrow{\sim} f_q^{\mathcal{D}} G(E)$ and $\beta_q: G(s_q^{\mathcal{C}} E) \xrightarrow{\sim} s_q^{\mathcal{D}} G(E)$ for all $E \in \mathcal{C}$ and $q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof We first prove the result for $G(f_q^{\mathcal{C}} E)$ — the defining cofiber sequences then show the corresponding result for $G(s_q^{\mathcal{C}} E)$. This is a simple consequence of Lemma 2.7. Indeed, we have a cofiber sequence

$$G(f_q^{\mathcal{C}} E) \rightarrow G(E) \rightarrow G(c_q^{\mathcal{C}} E)$$

for which we need to show that $G(f_q^{\mathcal{C}} E) \in \mathcal{D}_q$ and $G(c_q^{\mathcal{C}} E) \in \mathcal{D}_q^{\perp}$. The first follows by assumption (since $f_q^{\mathcal{C}} E \in \mathcal{C}_q$), while for the second we have

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, G(c_q^{\mathcal{C}} E)) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(F(X), c_q^{\mathcal{C}} E) \simeq *$$

for any $X \in \mathcal{D}_q$, since $c_q^C E \in \mathcal{C}_q^\perp$ by construction. It follows that $G(c_q^C E) \in \mathcal{D}_q^\perp$ as required. \square

Example 2.13 (slices and base change) Given a stably monoidal category \mathcal{C} , there exists an ∞ -category $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})$ of commutative algebra objects in \mathcal{C} ; see [23, Chapter 2]. Given such an $A \in \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathcal{C})$ we can form the category $\mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{C}}(A)$ of A -modules in \mathcal{C} , which is a stably monoidal category A with the relative A -linear tensor product [23, Section 4.5].

The following is not hard to verify.

Lemma 2.14 *Given a slice filtration $\{C_i\}$ on \mathcal{C} , there exists a slice filtration on $\mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{C}}(A)$, defined by letting $\mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{C}}(A)_i$ be the smallest full subcategory of $\mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{C}}(A)$ generated under colimits and extensions by $\mathcal{K}_i \otimes A$ for each compact generator \mathcal{K}_i of C_i .*

We will write f_q^A and s_q^A for the corresponding functors. There is an adjoint pair
$$- \otimes A: \mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{C}}(A) : U,$$

where U denotes the forgetful functor, and we will apply Lemma 2.12 to the functor U .

Lemma 2.15 *Let A be a commutative algebra object in \mathcal{C} and assume that $A \in \mathcal{C}_0$. Then there are equivalences*

$$\alpha_q: U(f_q^A E) \simeq f_q^C U(E) \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_q: U(s_q^A E) \simeq s_q^C U(E)$$

for any $E \in \mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{C}}(A)$.

Proof We need to show that $U(f_q^A E) \in \mathcal{C}_q$ and $M \otimes A \in \mathcal{D}_q$ whenever $M \in \mathcal{C}_q$. The latter is clear from the definition of \mathcal{D}_q and the fact that tensor products commute with colimits. For the former, note that \mathcal{C}_q is generated under colimits and extensions by $\mathcal{K}_q \otimes A$, and it is easily seen to be enough to check that $U(\mathcal{K}_q \otimes A) \in \mathcal{C}_q$ (since U preserves colimits). Since $U(\mathcal{K}_q \otimes A) \simeq \mathcal{K}_q \otimes A$, it follows that we must check that $\mathcal{K}_q \otimes A \in \mathcal{C}_q$. But since $\mathcal{K}_q \in \mathcal{C}_q$ and $A \in \mathcal{C}_0$, we have $\mathcal{K}_q \otimes A \in \mathcal{C}_q$ by (A6). \square

Remark 2.16 In the motivic context this example is well known; see for example [20, Lemma 2.1(4)].

Example 2.17 (multiple slice filtrations) Given a stably monoidal category \mathcal{C} , there can be many different slice filtrations. Suppose we are given two slice filtrations $\{\mathcal{C}_q\}$ and $\{\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q\}$ on \mathcal{C} with corresponding functors f_q and \tilde{f}_q . Assume that $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_i \subseteq \mathcal{C}_i$ for

all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. By [Lemma 2.7](#) (note $\mathcal{C}_i^\perp \subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_i^\perp$) we see that if $f_q E \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q$ for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$, then there are equivalences $f_q E \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{f}_q E$ and $s_q E \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{s}_q E$. This can also be proved by using the identity functor in [Lemma 2.12](#).

When we study the interaction between slices and Betti realization, [Lemma 2.12](#) will not suffice, and we need a stronger result, which we base on a theorem of Pelaez [\[31\]](#). We begin with the following lemma, which is also well known in the motivic context.

Lemma 2.18 *Let \mathcal{C} be a stably monoidal category with a slice filtration. Then the canonical morphism*

$$\phi\colon \operatorname{colim}_{p \leq q} f_p E \rightarrow E$$

is an equivalence for any $q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof Let \mathcal{G} be a set of compact generators of \mathcal{C} . It suffices to prove that $\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(g, \phi)$ is an equivalence for each $g \in \mathcal{G}$. By [\(A5\)](#) each g is contained in some \mathcal{C}_i , and so it suffices to show that $\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(g, f_i \phi)$ is an equivalence for suitable i . By [Lemma 2.10](#) we are reduced to showing that

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(g, \operatorname{colim}_{p \leq q} f_i f_p E) \rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(g, f_i E)$$

is an equivalence. But it is easy to see that the natural transformation $f_i(\varepsilon)\colon f_i f_p \rightarrow f_i \operatorname{id} \simeq f_i$ is a natural equivalence whenever $p \leq i$, and the result follows. \square

We now define the precise conditions that will be used in Pelaez’s theorem. Throughout this paper, we will consistently require the following conditions:

Condition (1) $F(E) \stackrel{2.18}{\simeq} F(\operatorname{colim}_{p \leq q} f_p^{\mathcal{C}} E) \simeq \operatorname{colim}_{p \leq q} F(f_p^{\mathcal{C}} E)$.

Condition (2) $F(f_q^{\mathcal{C}} E) \in \mathcal{D}_q$.

Condition (3) $F(s_q^{\mathcal{C}} E) \in \mathcal{D}_{q+1}^\perp$.

Observe that the counit adjunctions give rise to morphisms

$$f_q^{\mathcal{D}} F(E) \xleftarrow{f_q^{\mathcal{D}} F(\varepsilon)} f_q^{\mathcal{D}} F f_q^{\mathcal{C}}(E) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\varepsilon}} F f_q^{\mathcal{C}}(E)$$

for any $E \in \mathcal{C}$. If [Condition \(2\)](#) is satisfied for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\tilde{\varepsilon}$ is an equivalence for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$, and hence there are morphisms

$$\alpha_q\colon F(f_q^{\mathcal{C}} E) \rightarrow f_q^{\mathcal{D}} F(E).$$

By the definition of s_q there is an induced morphism

$$\beta_q\colon F(s_q^{\mathcal{C}}(E))\rightarrow s_q^{\mathcal{D}}F(E)$$

making the following diagram of cofiber sequences commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} F(f_{q+1}^{\mathcal{C}}E) & \longrightarrow & F(f_q^{\mathcal{C}}E) & \longrightarrow & F(s_q^{\mathcal{C}}E) & \longrightarrow & \Sigma F(f_{q+1}^{\mathcal{C}}E) \\ \downarrow \alpha_{q+1} & & \downarrow \alpha_q & & \downarrow \beta_q & & \downarrow \Sigma\alpha_{q+1} \\ f_{q+1}^{\mathcal{D}}F(E) & \longrightarrow & f_q^{\mathcal{D}}F(E) & \longrightarrow & s_q^{\mathcal{D}}F(E) & \longrightarrow & \Sigma f_{q+1}^{\mathcal{D}}F(E) \end{array}$$

Definition 2.19 We say that $F\colon (\mathcal{C},\mathcal{C}_q)\rightarrow (\mathcal{D},\mathcal{D}_q)$ is compatible with the slice filtration at E if α_q and β_q are equivalences for all $q\in\mathbb{Z}$. If the slices filtrations on \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} are understood, then we will simply say that $F\colon \mathcal{C}\rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is compatible with the slice filtration at E .

Note that this implies that the towers $F(f_{q+1}^{\mathcal{C}}E)$ are $f_{q+1}^{\mathcal{D}}F(E)$ are equivalent. Pelaez’s theorem then gives precise conditions to ensure that an exact functor F is compatible with the slice filtration at a given object $E\in\mathcal{C}$.

Theorem 2.20 (Pelaez) Suppose that $F\colon \mathcal{C}\rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is an exact functor between stably monoidal categories with slices filtrations $\{\mathcal{C}_i\}$ and $\{\mathcal{D}_i\}$ respectively. If F satisfies Conditions (1), (2), and (3) for $E\in\mathcal{C}$, then $F\colon (\mathcal{C},\mathcal{C}_i)\rightarrow (\mathcal{D},\mathcal{D}_i)$ is compatible with the slice filtration at $E\in\mathcal{C}$.

Proof We sketch the proof, since it is essentially the same as that given by Pelaez [31, Theorem 2.12] (see also the thesis of Kelly [16, Section 4.2.2]). We first note that the conditions of the theorem imply that the natural maps α_q and β_q do exist. By the argument given in [31, Lemma 2.10] we have equivalences

$$\alpha_{q+1}(f_q^{\mathcal{C}}E)\colon F(f_{q+1}^{\mathcal{C}}(f_q^{\mathcal{C}}E))\xrightarrow{\simeq} f_{q+1}^{\mathcal{D}}F(f_q^{\mathcal{C}}E)$$

and

$$\beta_q(f_p^{\mathcal{C}}E)\colon F(s_q^{\mathcal{C}}(f_p^{\mathcal{C}}E))\xrightarrow{\simeq} s_q^{\mathcal{D}}F(f_p^{\mathcal{C}}E)$$

for all $q\in\mathbb{Z}$.

We now proceed to show the result for s_q , since essentially the same proof works for f_q . By Lemma 2.18 we have $E\simeq\operatorname{colim}_{p\leq q}f_pE$. By Condition (1) and Lemma 2.10 the morphism $\beta_q(E)$ is given by $\operatorname{colim}_{p\leq q}\beta_q(f_p^{\mathcal{C}}E)$, and so it suffices to show that $\beta_q(f_p^{\mathcal{C}}E)$ is an equivalence for all $p\leq q$. By the discussion in the first paragraph

it is true for $p = q$. The result then follows by a downward induction exactly as done by Pelaez. \square

Remark 2.21 In the situation of Lemma 2.12, we have that Conditions (2) and (3) hold automatically; the former by assumption, and the latter by an easy adjunction argument. However, there seems to be no reason for Condition (1) to hold in general. The extra condition appears to arise because the assumptions in Lemma 2.12 are stronger — if $F(c_{c+1}^C E) \in \mathcal{D}_{q+1}^\perp$, then $F(s_q^C E) \in \mathcal{D}_{q+1}^\perp$, but the converse need not be true.

3 The effective and cellular effective motivic slice filtrations

3.1 The stable and cellular motivic homotopy category

Let $\mathbf{SH}(S)$ denote the Morel–Voevodsky stable motivic homotopy category over a base scheme S [28]. We assume that S is a Noetherian scheme of finite Krull dimension, and that S is essentially smooth over a field of characteristic exponent c , ie $c = 1$ when the characteristic is zero, and is the characteristic otherwise.*

By [32, Corollary 1.2] the ∞ –category underlying this category (which we also denote by $\mathbf{SH}(S)$) is a stably symmetric monoidal category in our terminology. We let $\mathbf{1} = \Sigma_+^\infty S$ denote the monoidal unit of this category. If \mathbf{Sm}/S denotes the category of separated smooth schemes of finite type of S , then the set of objects

$$\{\Sigma^{p,q}\Sigma^\infty X_+ \mid p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, X \in \mathbf{Sm}/S\}$$

is a set of compact generators of $\mathbf{SH}(S)$ [4, Theorem 9.1].

It is useful to consider the *cellular* motivic category, as it was defined by Dugger and Isaksen [4].

Definition 3.1 The cellular motivic category $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}$ is the localizing subcategory of $\mathbf{SH}(S)$ generated by $\Sigma^{p,q}\mathbf{1}$ for all $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$. A spectrum is called cellular if it lies in $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}$.

This subcategory is a stable presentable ∞ –category by [23, Proposition 1.4.4.11]. Since the tensor product in $\mathbf{SH}(S)$ commutes with colimits in both variables, it is easy

*Some of the results in this paper can be extended, for example, to smooth schemes over Dedekind domains using work of Spitzweck [38], but we leave the details to the interested reader.

to check that the tensor product of two cellular motivic spectra is again cellular, and hence that $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}$ is a stably monoidal category.

Such cellular spectra include \mathbf{KGL} , the motivic spectrum representing algebraic K -theory, \mathbf{MGL} , the algebraic cobordism spectrum (both are proved in [4]), $\mathbf{MA}[1/c]$, the c -inverted motivic Eilenberg–Mac Lane spectrum associated to an abelian group A [13], and \mathbf{KQ} , the motivic spectrum representing Hermitian K -theory [34] (here we require that the base scheme has no points of characteristic two).

An argument similar to that in the proof of Lemma 2.3 shows that the inclusion $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}} \subset \mathbf{SH}(S)$ has a cocontinuous right adjoint, which we denote by Cell . On the level of homotopy categories, this is equivalent to the functor studied by Dugger and Isaksen in [4].

Since we will need it later, we introduce a closely related subcategory.

Definition 3.2 Let S be an essentially smooth scheme over a field of characteristic exponent c . We say that $E \in \mathbf{SH}(S)$ is c -cellular if it is in the localizing subcategory generated by $\Sigma^{a,b}\mathbf{1}[1/c]$ for $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Remark 3.3 Clearly, if the characteristic exponent is 1, then c -cellular objects are simply cellular objects. In general, every c -cellular object is cellular, but the converse need not be true.

3.2 Quotients and localizations of \mathbf{MGL}

Of fundamental importance to us will be the algebraic cobordism spectrum \mathbf{MGL} . We briefly recall its construction here, referring the reader to [43] for more details. Let BGL_n denote the classifying space of the group scheme GL_n over S . There is a universal bundle $\gamma_n^{\text{mot}} \rightarrow \text{BGL}_n$, and we let $\text{MGL}_n = (\text{BGL}_n)^{\gamma_n^{\text{mot}}}$ be the motivic Thom spectrum associated to this bundle. The canonical inclusion $\text{BGL}_n \rightarrow \text{BGL}_{n+1}$ and standard properties of Thom spectra gives rise to a morphism $\mathbb{P}^1 \otimes \text{MGL}_n \rightarrow \text{MGL}_{n+1}$, and hence a motivic spectrum

$$\mathbf{MGL} = (\text{MGL}_0, \text{MGL}_1, \text{MGL}_2, \dots).$$

Applying [4, Lemma 6.1] there is an equivalence

(3-a)
$$\mathbf{MGL} \simeq \operatorname{colim}_n \Sigma^{-2n,-n} \Sigma^\infty \text{MGL}_n \simeq \operatorname{colim}_n \Sigma^{-2n,-n} \Sigma^\infty (\text{BGL}_n)^{\gamma_n^{\text{mot}}}.$$

The spectrum \mathbf{MGL} , and certain quotients and localizations of it, will be studied extensively in the sequel, and so we begin by defining exactly the spectra that we need, following [20].

Recall that there is a classifying map $L \rightarrow \mathbf{MGL}_{*,*}$, where $L \cong \mathbb{Z}[a_1, a_2, \dots]$ is the Lazard ring; see [13, Section 6.1] or [29, Corollary 6.7] (here the grading is such that a_i has bidegree $(2i, i)$). We will implicitly identify elements of L with elements of $\mathbf{MGL}_{*,*}$. In fact, this is not such an abuse of notation; if S is the spectrum of a field, then the map $L[1/c] \rightarrow \mathbf{MGL}_{(2,1)*}[1/c]$ is an equivalence [13, Proposition 8.2].

First, we define \mathbf{MGL}/a_i as the cofiber of $a_i: \Sigma^{2i,i} \mathbf{MGL} \rightarrow \mathbf{MGL}$. Given a finite collection $\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\} \subset \mathbb{N}$ we define $\mathbf{MGL}/(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k})$ inductively by

$$\mathbf{MGL}/(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k}) = N/a_{i_k},$$

where $N \simeq \mathbf{MGL}/(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_{k-1}})$ (here the quotient N/a_{i_k} is defined in the obvious way). By [20, Remark 1.5] this is equivalent to the \mathbf{MGL} -module

$$\mathbf{MGL}/(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k}) = \mathbf{MGL}/a_{i_1} \otimes_{\mathbf{MGL}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{MGL}} \mathbf{MGL}/a_{i_k}.$$

For an arbitrary subset $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{N}$ we define

$$\mathbf{MGL}/(\mathcal{I}) = \operatorname{colim}_{\{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \subset \mathcal{I}} \mathbf{MGL}/(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k}),$$

where the colimit is taken over the filtered poset of finite subsets of \mathcal{I} .

Now let \mathcal{I}^c be the complement of \mathcal{I} , and let $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{I}^c]$ denote the graded polynomial ring on the a_i for $i \in \mathcal{I}^c$. Let \mathcal{I}_0 denote a collection of homogeneous elements of $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{I}^c]$, and define $\mathbf{MGL}/(\mathcal{I})[\mathcal{I}_0^{-1}] = \mathbf{MGL}/(\mathcal{I})[\{z_j^{-1} \mid z_j \in \mathcal{I}_0\}]$.

We will also have need to consider p -local and mod p -versions. Let $\mathbf{MGL}_{(p)}$ be the p -localization of \mathbf{MGL} . Explicitly, this can be given by the colimit of the maps

$$\mathbf{MGL} \xrightarrow{n} \mathbf{MGL},$$

where n is an integer relatively prime to p . Then, for an arbitrary subset $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{N}$, we define $\mathbf{MGL}_{(p)}/(\mathcal{I})$ as above. Similarly, we can also define $\mathbf{MGL}_{(p)}/(\mathcal{I})[\mathcal{I}_0^{-1}] = \mathbf{MGL}_{(p)}/(\mathcal{I})[\{z_j^{-1} \mid z_j \in \mathcal{I}_0\}]$. Finally, we write $\mathbf{MGL}/(\mathcal{I}, p)[\mathcal{I}_0^{-1}]$ for the cofiber of the multiplication by p map on $\mathbf{MGL}_{(p)}/(\mathcal{I})[\mathcal{I}_0^{-1}]$.

It will be useful to introduce terminology to describe these type of spectra.

Definition 3.4 A motivic spectrum is said to be a localized quotient of \mathbf{MGL} if it can be constructed by quotients and localization of \mathbf{MGL} or $\mathbf{MGL}_{(p)}$ as above.

Example 3.5 The following examples show that these give many analogs of spectra familiar in chromatic homotopy. Following [20], define subsets

$$\begin{aligned} B_p^c &= \{a_i \mid i \neq p^k - 1, k \geq 0\}, \\ B\langle n \rangle_p^c &= \{a_i \mid i \neq p^k - 1, 0 \leq k \leq n\}, \\ k\langle n \rangle_p^c &= \{a_i \mid i \neq p^n - 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

These give rise to the motivic spectra

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{BP} &= \mathbf{MGL}_{(p)} / (\{a_i \mid i \in B_p^c\}), \\ \mathbf{BP}\langle n \rangle &= \mathbf{MGL}_{(p)} / (\{a_i \mid i \in B\langle n \rangle_p^c\}), \\ E(n) &= \mathbf{BP}\langle n \rangle[a_{p^n-1}^{-1}], \\ k(n) &= \mathbf{MGL}_{(p)} / (\{a_i \mid i \in k\langle n \rangle_p^c\}), \\ K(n) &= k(n)[a_{p^n-1}^{-1}]. \end{aligned}$$

We note that \mathbf{BP} and $E(n)$ are Landweber exact over \mathbf{MGL} but the other spectra constructed are not.

Finally, we will need the following technical result on the slices of quotients of \mathbf{MGL} .

Proposition 3.6 (Levine and Tripathi) *Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{N}$ be arbitrary, and let \mathcal{I}^c be the complement of \mathcal{I} . Let M denote either $\mathbf{MGL}/(\mathcal{I})$, $\mathbf{MGL}_{(p)}/(\mathcal{I})$, or $\mathbf{MGL}_{(p)}/(\mathcal{I}, p)$. Then there is an equivalence*

$$s_0(M) \simeq M/(\mathcal{I}^c).$$

Proof The case $M = \mathbf{MGL}_{(p)}/(\mathcal{I})$ is shown in the proof of [20, Proposition 4.5], and the case $M = \mathbf{MGL}/(\mathcal{I})$ can be proved in the same way. The mod p case then follows since the functor s_0 is exact. □

3.3 Effective and cellular effective slices

Following Voevodsky [44], consider the collection

$$\mathcal{K}_q = \{\Sigma^{a,b}\Sigma^\infty X_+ \mid X \in \mathbf{Sm}/S, a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \geq q\} \subseteq \mathbf{SH}(S).$$

Let $\Sigma^q_T \mathbf{SH}(S)^{eff} \subseteq \mathbf{SH}(S)$ denote the localizing subcategory generated by \mathcal{K}_q . It is then easy to see that this forms a slice filtration of $\mathbf{SH}(S)$ in the sense of Definition 2.1.

Indeed, (A1)–(A5) follow immediately, and (A6) can be checked on generators, for which it is seen to be true.[†] The filtration of $\mathbf{SH}(S)$ by the q^{th} connective covers

$$\cdots \subset \Sigma_T^{q+1} \mathbf{SH}(S)^{\text{eff}} \subset \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)^{\text{eff}} \subset \cdots$$

is Voevodsky’s slice filtration, which we call the effective motivic slice filtration. We let f_q^S and s_q^S denote the associated functors, although we will omit the superscript unless it is unclear.

As noted in the introduction, many motivic spectra are cellular. The analog of the effective slice filtration in $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}$ is defined by the collection

$$\kappa_q^{\text{cell}} = \{ \Sigma^{a,b} \mathbf{1} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \geq q \} \subseteq \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}.$$

In particular, if we let $\Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}} \subseteq \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}$ denote the localizing subcategory of $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}$ generated by κ_q^{cell} we get the cellular effective motivic slice filtration

$$\cdots \subset \Sigma_T^{q+1} \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}} \subset \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}} \subset \cdots.$$

This forms a slice filtration of $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}$. We let f_q^{Cell} and s_q^{Cell} denote the associated functors. The following simple result is very useful.

Lemma 3.7 *For any $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ and any motivic spectrum E , we have $f_q(\Sigma^{a,b} E) \simeq \Sigma^{a,b} f_{q-b} E$, and similar for s_q , f_q^{Cell} , and s_q^{Cell} .*

Proof Apply Lemma 2.11 with $A = \Sigma^{a,b} \mathbf{1}$. □

3.4 The comparison theorem

Our main result in this section is to compare the effective and cellular effective slice filtrations. The motivation for this arises in later sections, where we will compare the motivic and C_2 –equivariant categories, because we understand precisely the behavior of the motivic spheres under equivariant Betti realization.

Lemma 3.8 *Let S be an essentially smooth scheme over a field of characteristic exponent c . Then the slices of any c –cellular spectrum are cellular.*

Proof By a localizing subcategory argument it is sufficient to show the result for $\Sigma^{a,b} \mathbf{1}[1/c]$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. By Lemma 3.7 we can reduce further to checking the statement for $\mathbf{1}[1/c]$ itself.

[†]In fact, by [7], it even satisfies the property that if $X \in \mathcal{C}_i$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}_j$, then $X \otimes Y \in \mathcal{C}_{i+j}$.

Let $E_2^{s,t}(\mathrm{MU}) = \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathrm{MU}_* \mathrm{MU}}^{s,t}(\mathrm{MU}_*, \mathrm{MU}_*)$ be the cohomology of the Hopf algebroid associated to complex cobordism. By [13, Theorem 8.7] (following the ideas of Levine and Voevodsky) there is an equivalence

(3-b)
$$s_q(\mathbf{1}[1/c]) \simeq \bigvee_{s \geq 0} \Sigma^{2q-s,q} \mathbf{M}\mathbb{Z}[1/c] \otimes E_2^{s,2q}(\mathrm{MU}).$$

Note that by [47, Proposition 2.2] $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathrm{MU}_* \mathrm{MU}}^{s,2q}(\mathrm{MU}_*, \mathrm{MU}_*)$ is a finite group when $(s, q) \neq (0, 0)$ (in which case it is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}). The result then follows from [13, Proposition 8.1]. □

Lemma 3.9 *Let E be a motivic spectrum. If $\mathrm{Cell}(f_q E) \in \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{eff}}$ for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$, then*

$$\mathrm{Cell}: (\mathbf{SH}(S), \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)^{\mathrm{eff}}) \rightarrow (\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}, \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{eff}})$$

is compatible with the slice filtration at E ; ie there are equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_q(E): \mathrm{Cell}(f_q E) &\xrightarrow{\sim} f_q^{\mathrm{Cell}} \mathrm{Cell}(E), \\ \beta_q(E): \mathrm{Cell}(s_q E) &\xrightarrow{\sim} s_q^{\mathrm{Cell}} \mathrm{Cell}(E) \end{aligned}$$

for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof This is a consequence of Lemma 2.12. Indeed, the left adjoint of Cell is the inclusion functor, and by definition $\Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{eff}} \subseteq \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)^{\mathrm{eff}}$. □

Of fundamental importance for us is the following result [39, Theorem 5.7].

Theorem 3.10 (Spitzweck and Østvær) *The algebraic cobordism spectrum \mathbf{MGL} is in $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{eff}}$.*

Proof Consider the unit map $\mathbf{1} \rightarrow \mathbf{MGL}$. The proof of Spitzweck and Østvær shows that the cofiber of this map is contained in $\Sigma_T^1 \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{eff}} \subset \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{eff}}$. Since $\mathbf{1} \in \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{eff}}$, and this category is closed under extensions, the result follows. □

- Corollary 3.11** (1) *For any $0 \leq n \leq \infty$ the quotient $\mathbf{MGL}/(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ is in $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{eff}}$*
- (2) *For any simplicial $\mathbb{Z}[1/c]$ -module A the motivic Eilenberg–Mac Lane spectrum \mathbf{MA} is in $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{eff}}$.*

Proof (1) is immediate in light of the previous theorem. The case $A = \mathbb{Z}[1/c]$ of (2) is then a consequence of the equivalence $\mathbf{MGL}/(a_1, a_2, \dots)[1/c] \simeq \mathbf{M}\mathbb{Z}[1/c]$ [13, Theorem 7.12], while the general case follows from [13, Proposition 4.13]. □

Remark 3.12 In fact, the proof of Spitzweck and Østvær shows that \mathbf{MGL} lies in the smallest full subcategory closed under colimits and extensions generated by $\{\Sigma^{a,b}\mathbf{1} \mid a, b \geq 0\}$; see the remark at the bottom of page 586 of [39]. We will study this category, denoted by $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}$, in more detail in the next section. For now, we note that the same arguments show (1) and (2) hold with $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}$ in place of $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}}$.

Note that, by Lemma 3.8, $f_q(\mathbf{MGL}[1/c])$ is cellular, so that we do not need to apply Cell in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.13 *Let S be an essentially smooth scheme over a field of characteristic exponent c . Then*

$$\text{Cell}: (\mathbf{SH}(S), \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)^{\text{eff}}) \rightarrow (\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}, \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}})$$

is compatible with the slice filtration at $\mathbf{MGL}[1/c]$; ie there are equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_q: f_q\left(\mathbf{MGL}\left[\frac{1}{c}\right]\right) &\xrightarrow{\sim} f_q^{\text{Cell}}\left(\mathbf{MGL}\left[\frac{1}{c}\right]\right), \\ \beta_q: s_q\left(\mathbf{MGL}\left[\frac{1}{c}\right]\right) &\xrightarrow{\sim} s_q^{\text{Cell}}\left(\mathbf{MGL}\left[\frac{1}{c}\right]\right) \end{aligned}$$

for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof By Lemma 3.9 it is enough to show that $\text{Cell}(f_q \mathbf{MGL}[1/c]) \in \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}}$. By [13, Theorem 7.12] and the proof of [36, Theorem 4.7], $f_q \mathbf{MGL}[1/c]$ is the colimit of a diagram of $\mathbf{MGL}[1/c]$ -modules of the form $\Sigma^{2k,k} \mathbf{MGL}[1/c]$, where $k \geq q$.[‡] Since $\text{Cell}(\Sigma^{2k,k} \mathbf{MGL}[1/c]) \simeq \Sigma^{2k,k} \mathbf{MGL}[1/c] \in \Sigma_T^k \mathbf{SH}_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}} \subseteq \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}}$ by Theorem 3.10, the result follows because $\Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}}$ is closed under colimits. \square

Using this result we can now prove compatibility of the slice filtration with Cell in the case that E is Landweber exact in the sense of [29]. Note that these spectra are always cellular by [29, Proposition 8.4]. We will write $LB = L[b_1, b_2, \dots]$, so that the Hopf algebroid (L, LB) is the Hopf algebroid classifying formal group laws and strict isomorphisms.

Lemma 3.14 *Let M_* be a Landweber exact $L[1/c]$ -module, and $E \in \mathbf{SH}(S)$ the associated motivic spectrum. Then*

$$\text{Cell}: (\mathbf{SH}(S), \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)^{\text{eff}}) \rightarrow (\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}, \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}})$$

[‡]As noted in [13, Theorem 8.5] one can remove Spitzweck’s assumption that the field is perfect. Indeed, for an essential smooth morphism $f: T \rightarrow S$ of schemes, [31, Theorem 2.12] shows that $f^* f_q^S(\mathbf{MGL}_S[1/c]) \simeq f_q^T f^*(\mathbf{MGL}_S[1/c]) \cong f_q^T(\mathbf{MGL}_T[1/c])$.

is compatible with the slice tower at E ; ie there are equivalences

$$\alpha_q\colon f_q(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} f_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(E) \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_q\colon s_q(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} s_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(E)$$

for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof This is essentially the argument given in [13, Lemma 8.11]. If M_* is flat, then it is a filtered colimit of finite sums of shifts of $L[1/c]$ by Lazard’s theorem, and the corresponding spectrum E is a filtered colimit of the corresponding diagram of $\mathbf{MGL}[1/c]$ –modules. Since f_q commutes with filtered colimits by Lemma 2.10, the previous lemma implies the result holds for such E (using, say, Lemma 3.7 to handle the suspensions). For the general case, it suffices to show that $\mathrm{Cell} f_q(\mathbf{MGL}[1/c] \otimes E) \in \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{eff}}$, since E is a retract of $\mathbf{MGL}[1/c] \otimes E$. But $\mathbf{MGL}[1/c] \otimes E$ is the spectrum associated to the flat Landweber exact $L[1/c]$ –module $LB[1/c] \otimes_{L[1/c]} M_*$. \square

We now give a full computation of the cellular slices of the motivic sphere spectrum. This is done using precisely the techniques of Voevodsky, Levine, and others in computing $s_q(\mathbf{1})$. We again let $E_2^{s,q}(\mathrm{MU})$ denote the E_2 term of the Adams–Novikov spectral sequence; ie $E_2^{s,q}(\mathrm{MU}) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathrm{MU}_* \mathrm{MU}}^{s,q}(\mathrm{MU}_*, \mathrm{MU}_*)$.

Theorem 3.15 *Let S be an essentially smooth scheme over a field of characteristic exponent c . Then there is an equivalence*

$$s_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(\mathbf{1}[1/c]) \simeq s_q(\mathbf{1}[1/c]) \simeq \bigvee_{s \geq 0} \Sigma^{2q-s,q} \mathbf{M}\mathbb{Z}[1/c] \otimes E_2^{s,2q}(\mathrm{MU}).$$

Proof We will assume that $c = 1$ for legibility. Consider the diagram in $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}$

$$\mathbf{1} \longrightarrow \mathbf{MGL} \rightrightarrows \mathbf{MGL}^{\otimes 2} \rightrightarrows \cdots$$

which gives rise to a morphism

(3-c)
$$s_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(\mathbf{1}) \rightarrow \widetilde{\lim}_{\Delta} s_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(\mathbf{MGL}^{\otimes \bullet}).$$

We have used the notation $\widetilde{\lim}$ for the limit in $\mathbf{SH}_{\mathrm{cell}}$. It is easy to see that $\widetilde{\lim}(-) \simeq \mathrm{Cell} \lim(-)$, by checking the latter satisfies the universal property of the limit in $\mathbf{SH}_{\mathrm{cell}}$. We claim that (3-c) is an equivalence. The proof of this is the same as the proof of [35, Proposition 2.9], and so we simply sketch it for the reader. In fact, more generally, it is true that

$$s_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(\overline{\mathbf{MGL}}^{\otimes m}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \widetilde{\lim}_{\Delta} s_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(\overline{\mathbf{MGL}}^{\otimes m} \otimes \mathbf{MGL}^{\otimes (\bullet+1)}),$$

with the claimed equivalence being the case $m = 0$.

For $m \geq q+1$ the claim follows because both sides are trivial, since $\overline{MGL} \in \Sigma_T^1 SH_{cell}^{eff}$. We now induct downwards on m as in loc. cit., using the commutative diagram of cofiber sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s_q^{Cell}(\overline{MGL}^{\otimes(m+1)}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Cell} \lim_{\Delta} s_q^{Cell}(\overline{MGL}^{\otimes(m+1)} \otimes MGL^{\otimes(\bullet+1)}) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 s_q^{Cell}(\overline{MGL}^{\otimes m}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Cell} \lim_{\Delta} s_q^{Cell}(\overline{MGL}^{\otimes m} \otimes MGL^{\otimes(\bullet+1)}) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 s_q^{Cell}(\overline{MGL}^{\otimes m} \otimes MGL) & \longrightarrow & \text{Cell} \lim_{\Delta} s_q^{Cell}(\overline{MGL}^{\otimes m} \otimes MGL \otimes MGL^{\otimes(\bullet+1)})
 \end{array}$$

Here the top horizontal arrow is inductively an equivalence, and the bottom is via [35, Lemma 2.10]. It follows that the middle horizontal arrow is also an equivalence, and it follows that (3-c) is an equivalence as claimed.

Since $MGL^{\otimes \bullet}$ is Landweber exact, we have $s_q^{Cell}(MGL^{\otimes \bullet}) \simeq s_q(MGL^{\otimes \bullet})$ by Lemma 3.14, and by naturality this is compatible with the maps in the totalization. It follows that

$$s_q^{Cell}(\mathbf{1}) \simeq \text{Cell} \lim_{\Delta} s_q^{Cell}(MGL^{\otimes \bullet}) \simeq \text{Cell} \lim_{\Delta} s_q(MGL^{\otimes \bullet}) \simeq \text{Cell} s_q(\mathbf{1}),$$

where the last equivalence follows from the computation of the slices of the sphere spectrum; cf [35, Proposition 2.9]. By Lemma 3.8, $\text{Cell} s_q(\mathbf{1}) \simeq s_q(\mathbf{1})$, and so we conclude that $s_q^{Cell}(\mathbf{1}) \simeq s_q(\mathbf{1})$. \square

We are now in a position to prove the main result of this section.

Theorem 3.16 *Let S be an essentially smooth scheme over a field of characteristic exponent c . Then $\iota: (SH(S)_{cell}, \Sigma_T^q SH(S)_{cell}^{eff}) \rightarrow (SH(S), \Sigma_T^q SH(S)^{eff})$ is compatible with the slice filtration at a c -cellular motivic spectrum E ; ie there are equivalences*

$$\alpha_q: \iota f_q^{Cell}(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} f_q(\iota E) \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_q: \iota s_q^{Cell}(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} s_q(\iota E)$$

for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof We want to apply Theorem 2.20. It is clear that Conditions (1) and (2) hold, so that such maps α_q and β_q as in the statement of the theorem do exist. A localizing

subcategory argument then reduces to checking the statement on $\Sigma^{p,q}\mathbf{1}[1/c]$, and as usual by shifting, we can reduce to checking it on $\mathbf{1}[1/c]$ itself. It thus suffices to see that $s_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(\mathbf{1}[1/c]) \in (\Sigma_T^{q+1}\mathbf{SH}(S))^\perp$. But [Theorem 3.15](#) shows that $s_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(\mathbf{1}[1/c]) \simeq s_q(\mathbf{1}[1/c])$, and by construction the latter is always in $(\Sigma_T^{q+1}\mathbf{SH}(S))^\perp$. \square

Remark 3.17 We do not know if the stronger condition that

$$\mathrm{Cell}: (\mathbf{SH}(S), \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)^{\mathrm{eff}}) \rightarrow (\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}, \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{eff}})$$

is compatible with the slice filtration at a motivic spectrum E holds in general. The work of this section shows that it holds whenever E is c -cellular.

4 The very effective cellular slice filtration

The effective slice filtration considered previously constructs slices by filtering with respect to the Tate sphere $\mathbb{G}_m \simeq S^{1,1}$. An alternative was introduced in [\[39\]](#) by Spitzweck and Østvær which filters with respect to $\mathbb{P}^1 \simeq S^{2,1}$. To be precise, consider the collection of objects

$$\mathcal{K}_q = \{\Sigma^{2a,a} \Sigma_+^\infty X \mid X \in \mathbf{Sm}/S, a \geq q\} \subseteq \mathbf{SH}(S).$$

Define $\Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{eff}}$ to the smallest full subcategory of $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}$ generated under colimits and extensions by \mathcal{K}_q . The full subcategories $\{\Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{eff}}\}_{q \in \mathbb{Z}}$ define a slice filtration of $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}$. We denote the associated slice functors by \tilde{f}_q and \tilde{s}_q . The very effective slice filtration has been studied in more detail by Bachmann in [\[3\]](#).

As in the previous section we can define a cellular version of this filtration via the collection

$$\mathcal{K}_q^{\mathrm{cell}} = \{\Sigma^{2a,a} \mathbf{1} \mid a \geq q\} \subseteq \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}.$$

This gives rise to the very effective cellular slice filtration of $\mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}$

$$\cdots \Sigma_T^{q+1} \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{veff}} \subset \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{veff}} \subset \cdots.$$

Note that these categories are *not* localizing. We write $\tilde{f}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}$ and $\tilde{s}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}$ for the associated functors, which are not triangulated.

The following can be proved via [Lemma 2.11](#).

Lemma 4.1 *For a motivic spectrum E , we have $\tilde{f}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(\Sigma^{2a,a} E) \simeq \Sigma^{2a,a} \tilde{f}_{q-a}^{\mathrm{Cell}}(E)$ and similar for $\tilde{s}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}$.*

Since we always have $\Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}} \subset \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}}$ there exists a natural transformation $\tilde{f}_q^{\text{Cell}} \rightarrow f_q^{\text{Cell}}$. The following is a consequence of [Example 2.17](#).

Lemma 4.2 *If E is a cellular motivic spectrum such that $f_q^{\text{Cell}}(E) \in \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}$ for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$, then there are equivalences*

$$\tilde{f}_q^{\text{Cell}}(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} f_q^{\text{Cell}}(E) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{s}_q^{\text{Cell}}(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} s_q^{\text{Cell}}(E).$$

This gives the following.

Proposition 4.3 *Let E be a localized quotient of \mathbf{MGL} . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} f_q(E) &\xrightarrow{\sim} f_q^{\text{Cell}}(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{f}_q^{\text{Cell}}(E), \\ s_q(E) &\xrightarrow{\sim} s_q^{\text{Cell}}(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{s}_q^{\text{Cell}}(E) \end{aligned}$$

for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof Since the motivic spectra considered are always cellular, the left-hand equivalences follow from [Theorem 3.16](#). To show the theorem for \mathbf{MGL} we must show that $f_q(\mathbf{MGL}) \in \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}$. However, we have already seen in the proof of [Lemma 3.13](#) that $f_q(\mathbf{MGL})$ is a colimit of a diagram of \mathbf{MGL} -modules of the form $\Sigma^{2k,k} \mathbf{MGL}$, where $k \geq q$. We know that $\mathbf{MGL} \in \mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}$ by [Remark 3.12](#), and hence that $\Sigma^{2k,k} \mathbf{MGL} \in \Sigma_T^k \mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}} \subseteq \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}$. Since this category is closed under colimits we are done.

From the defining cofiber sequences, it follows that $f_q(\mathbf{MGL}/(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_n}))$ is in $\Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}$ for any finite subset $\{i_1, \dots, i_n\} \subset \mathbb{N}$, so the proposition is true for $\mathbf{MGL}/(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_n})$. Similar arguments work in the p -local and mod p cases. For an arbitrary subset \mathcal{I} we defined $\mathbf{MGL}/(\mathcal{I})$ as a filtered colimit of terms of the form $\mathbf{MGL}/(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_n})$. It follows that the proposition holds for $\mathbf{MGL}/(\mathcal{I})$.

To deal with the localizations we appeal to work of Levine and Tripathi. In particular, let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{N}$ be arbitrary, and let M denote either $\mathbf{MGL}/(\mathcal{I})$, $\mathbf{MGL}_{(p)}/(\mathcal{I})$ or $\mathbf{MGL}/(\mathcal{I}, p)$. By [Proposition 3.6](#) the assumptions of [\[20, Corollary 2.4\]](#) are satisfied, and the proof of Levine and Tripathi shows that $f_q(M[\mathcal{I}_0^{-1}])$ is a colimit of terms of the form $\Sigma^{-2k,-k} f_{q+k} M$ for $k \geq 0$. The first part of this proposition shows that $f_{q+k} M \in \Sigma_T^{q+k} \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}$, and hence that $\Sigma^{-2k,-k} f_{q+k} M \in \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}$. The result follows since this category is closed under colimits. \square

It is remarked in [39], and then proved in detail in [3], that the very effective slice filtration is the positive part of a t -structure on the very effective motivic stable homotopy category. In the case that S is the spectrum of a perfect field F , Bachmann used the homotopy t -structure to give a description of the very effective motivic category in terms of homotopy sheaves. We will give a similar description for the very effective cellular slice filtration. We begin with the cellular analog of the homotopy t -structure, as defined in [13, Section 2.1]. We restrict ourselves to working over $\mathbf{SH}(F)$, where F is a perfect field.

Definition 4.4 The category of cellularly d -connective objects (or just connective when $d = 0$) is the smallest full subcategory of $\mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}$ generated under colimits and extensions by the collection

$$\{\Sigma^{s,t}\mathbf{1} \mid s - t \geq d\}.$$

Note that $\tilde{f}_q^{\text{Cell}} E$ is always cellularly q -connective by definition.

Proposition 4.5 A cellular motivic spectrum $E \in \mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}$ is cellularly connective if and only if $\pi_{a,b} E = 0$ for $a - b < 0$.

Proof Let \mathcal{C} denote the category of those cellular spectra E such that $\pi_{a,b} E = 0$ for $a - b < 0$. We observe that $\Sigma^{s,t}\mathbf{1}$ is in \mathcal{C} whenever $s \geq t$ by Morel's connectivity theorem [27, Section 5.3]. It is clear that \mathcal{C} is closed under extensions, so we must show that it is closed under arbitrary colimits. As in the proof of [39, Lemma 5.10] we can assume the colimit is either a coproduct or a pushout, for which the result is clear. We thus see that all cellularly connective objects are in \mathcal{C} .

For the converse, recall again that $\Sigma^{s,t}\mathbf{1}$ is connective for $s \geq t$. Suppose now we are given a cellular spectrum E with $\pi_{a,b} E = 0$ for $a - b < 0$. Then, by the method of killing cells, as described in the proof of Proposition 4(2) of [3] (see also the “Details on killings cells” after the proposition), one can construct a cellularly connective spectrum Z along with a map $Z \rightarrow E$ inducing an isomorphism on bigraded homotopy groups. Because both Z and E are cellular, this map is an equivalence [4, Corollary 7.2]. \square

Remark 4.6 If E is d -connective in the sense of [13, Section 2.1], then we observe that $\pi_{a,b} \text{Cell}(E) \cong \pi_{a,b} E = 0$ for $a - b < d$ by [13, Theorem 2.3]. It follows that $\text{Cell}(E)$ is cellularly d -connective in the above sense.

Remark 4.7 A similar, but not equivalent, category is considered by Shkmebi and Isaksen [15], who only allow the spheres $\Sigma^{s,t} \mathbf{1}$ for $s - t \geq 0$ and $s \geq 0$. Their version of Proposition 4.5 is [15, Proposition 3.17] — the proof is in the same spirit as the one given above.

If we restrict to effective cellular spectra, then we end up with a similar characterization of very effective cellular spectra — we thank Tom Bachmann for suggesting that this holds.

Proposition 4.8 *If $E \in \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}}$, then $E \in \Sigma^q \mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}$ if and only if*

$$\pi_{a,b} E = 0$$

for all $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ satisfying $a - b < q$ and $b \geq q$.

Proof This is identical to the previous proposition. We can reduce to the case $q = 0$ by shifting. Let \mathcal{D} denote the collection of those $E \in \mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}}$ such that $\pi_{a,b} E = 0$ for all $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ satisfying $a - b < 0$ and $b \geq 0$. This is closed under colimits and extensions and contains $\Sigma^{2a,a} \mathbf{1}$ for $a \geq 0$, so that in particular $\mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$. Conversely, if E is in \mathcal{D} then by killing cells as above we can build $Z \in \mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}$ along with a map $Z \rightarrow E$ inducing an equivalence in bigraded homotopy groups (here we only need to use the spheres $\Sigma^{a,b} \mathbf{1}$ with $a - b < 0$ and $b \geq 0$ because $E \in \mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}}$ by assumption). □

Remark 4.9 The collection of cellularly connective objects forms the positive part of a t -structure on $\mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}$, and the collection of cellular very effective motivic spectra forms the positive part of a t -structure on $\mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}}$. By the same argument as [3, Proposition 4.3(3)] the functor $r_0: \mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}} \rightarrow \mathbf{SH}(F)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{eff}}$ is t -exact.

Corollary 4.10 *If $f_q^{\text{Cell}} E$ is cellularly q -connective for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$, then there are equivalences*

$$\tilde{f}_q^{\text{Cell}}(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} f_q^{\text{Cell}}(E) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{s}_q^{\text{Cell}}(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} s_q^{\text{Cell}}(E).$$

Proof This is a consequence of the previous proposition and Lemma 4.2. □

The main reason for introducing cellularly q -effective spectra is to investigate the very effective cellular slices of a Landweber exact motivic spectrum. The analogous argument also works in the noncellular situation; see [1, Lemma 2.4 and Remark 2.5].

Proposition 4.11 *Let $E \in SH(F)$ be a Landweber exact motivic spectrum. Then there are equivalences*

$$\begin{aligned} f_q(E) &\xrightarrow{\cong} f_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(E) \xrightarrow{\cong} \widetilde{f}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(E), \\ s_q(E) &\xrightarrow{\cong} s_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(E) \xrightarrow{\cong} \widetilde{s}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(E) \end{aligned}$$

for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof The exact same argument as given by Hoyois in [13, Lemma 8.11] shows that $f_q E \simeq f_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(E)$ is always cellularly q -connective. The result is then a consequence of Corollary 4.10. □

5 Equivariant slices

In the previous sections we have studied various filtrations on the stable motivic homotopy category. In this section, we study the Hill–Hopkins–Ravenel slice filtration in C_2 -equivariant homotopy theory, and show how Betti realization interacts with the different slice filtrations.

5.1 The C_2 -equivariant homotopy category

In this section we give a brief introduction to the category of C_2 -equivariant spectra. For a more detailed discussion, one can see the appendix of [11], or for a slightly shorter introduction, see [12, Section 2].

We define $SH(C_2)$ to be the ∞ -category associated to the symmetric monoidal category of orthogonal C_2 -spectra [24]. This has been studied in some detail in [25, Section 5]. In particular, it is a stably monoidal category; see Definition 5.10 and Remark 5.12 of [25]. It has a set of compact generators, given by $\{S^0, \Sigma_+^\infty C_2\}$.

We will grade homotopy groups by the real representation ring $\mathrm{RO}(C_2) = \{a + b\sigma \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, where σ denotes the sign representation. We follow motivic notation, and write $S^{p,q\sigma}$ for the smash product $(S^1)^{p-q} \otimes S^{q\sigma}$ (if $q = 0$, then we will sometimes just write S^p). We let $\pi_{p,q}^{C_2} E = [S^{p,q\sigma}, E]^{C_2}$, and write $\pi_{p,q}^e E$ for the underlying nonequivariant groups. We recall that the equivariant and nonequivariant homotopy groups of a C_2 -spectrum E can be combined into a Mackey functor, which we denote by $\pi_{p,q} E$.

In the C_2 -equivariant category, the analog of the motivic algebraic cobordism spectrum is the real bordism spectrum $M\mathbb{R}$ constructed by Araki and Murayama [2],

Landweber [18], and Hu and Kriz [14]. This is a real oriented ring spectrum, and therefore admits a map $\pi_{2k} \text{MU} \cong L_{2k} \rightarrow \pi_{2k,k}^{C_2} M\mathbb{R}$ from the Lazard ring, which is in fact an isomorphism [14, Theorem 2.28]. It follows that we can form quotients and localizations of $M\mathbb{R}$ analogous to those considered for MGL in Section 3.2, and hence there is a notion of a localized quotient of $M\mathbb{R}$.

Example 5.1 The spectrum $K\mathbb{R}$ that is defined by $a_1^{-1}M\mathbb{R}/(a_2, a_2, \dots)$ agrees with Atiyah’s real K –theory spectrum [14, Theorem 3.18].

5.2 The Hill–Hopkins–Ravenel slice filtration

The Hill–Hopkins–Ravenel slice filtration starts by defining the following *slice cells*:

- (1) $S^{2q,q\sigma}$ of dimension $2q$,
- (2) $S^{2q-1,q\sigma}$ of dimension $2q - 1$, and
- (3) $S^q \otimes (C_2)_+$ of dimension q .

Note that the dimension always corresponds to dimension of the underlying nonequivariant sphere. We then define $\Sigma^k \mathbf{SH}(C_2)$ to be the smallest full subcategory of $\mathbf{SH}(C_2)$ closed under extensions and colimits containing the slice cells of dimension $\geq q$. This gives rise to the Hill–Hopkins–Ravenel equivariant slice filtration

$$\dots \subset \Sigma^{q+1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{HHR}} \subset \Sigma^q \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{HHR}} \subset \dots .$$

Note that these categories are not localizing (in that sense, they are closer to the very effective motivic slice filtration than the effective one).

Following standard equivariant notation we write $P_q X$ for the associated colocalization functor, $P^{q-1} X$ for the localization functor, and $P^q_q X$ for the n^{th} slice; that is, there are functorial fiber sequences

$$P_q X \rightarrow X \rightarrow P^{q-1} X \quad \text{and} \quad P_{q+1} X \rightarrow P_q X \rightarrow P^q_q X$$

where we have $P_q X \in \Sigma^q \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{HHR}}$, $P^{q-1} X \in (\Sigma^q \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{HHR}})^\perp$, and $P^q_q X \in (\Sigma^{q+1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{HHR}})^\perp$.

Remark 5.2 The regular slice filtration, first introduced by Ullman [41; 42] uses only the first and third slice cells above. Let us denote the full subcategories generated under colimits and extensions by the regular slice cells of dimension $\geq q$ by $\Sigma^q \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{reg}}$, and the associated functors by \tilde{P}_q , \tilde{P}^q , and \tilde{P}^q_q . It is easy to see [42, Proposition 3.4]

(or as a consequence of [Example 2.17](#)) that if $P_q X \in \Sigma^q \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{reg}$ for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$, then there are equivalences $\tilde{P}_q X \xrightarrow{\simeq} P_q X$, and $\tilde{P}_q^q X \xrightarrow{\simeq} P_q^q X$. As we shall see, this is always the case when the slice tower of a motivic spectrum is compatible with Betti realization.

We say that a spectrum X is a q -slice if $P_q^q X \simeq X$. In particular, if X is a q -slice, then $X \in (\Sigma^{q+1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{HHR})^\perp$. It is known that a spectrum is a 0-slice if and only if it is of the form $H\underline{M}$ for \underline{M} a Mackey functor whose restriction maps are all monomorphisms [[11](#), Proposition 4.50(ii)]. Since $P_{q+2k}^{q+2k}(\Sigma^{2k,k\sigma} X) \simeq \Sigma^{2k,k\sigma} P_q^q(X)$ [[10](#), Theorem 2.18] or as a consequence of [Lemma 2.11](#)) we deduce the following.

Proposition 5.3 *Let \underline{M} be a constant Mackey functor. Then*

$$\Sigma^{2q,q\sigma} H\underline{M} \in (\Sigma^{2q+1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{HHR})^\perp.$$

For a C_2 -equivariant spectrum E , the odd and even slices can be completely described in terms of $\pi_{*,*}(E)$. Given a C_2 -Mackey functor \underline{M} , we let $P^0 \underline{M}$ denote the maximal quotient of \underline{M} for which the restriction map $\underline{M}(C_2/C_2) \rightarrow \underline{M}(C_2/e)$ is a monomorphism. The following is then a combination of [[11](#), Proposition 4.20 and Lemma 4.23] and [[10](#), Corollary 2.16].

Proposition 5.4 *For a C_2 -equivariant spectrum E the slices are given by*

$$P_{2q}^{2q}(E) \simeq \Sigma^{2q,q\sigma} HP^0 \pi_{2q,q}(E) \quad \text{and} \quad P_{2q-1}^{2q-1}(E) \simeq \Sigma^{2q-1,q\sigma} H \pi_{2q-1,q} E.$$

Because of this, Hill and Meier [[12](#)] introduced the notion of even and strongly even C_2 -equivariant spectra.

Definition 5.5 (Hill and Meier) A C_2 -spectrum E is even if $\pi_{2q-1,q} E = 0$ for all q . It is strongly even if it is even and $\pi_{2q,q} E$ is a constant Mackey functor for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$, ie if the restriction

$$\pi_{2q,q}^{C_2} E \rightarrow \pi_{2q,q}^e E \cong \pi_{2q} E$$

is an isomorphism.

In particular, if E is even, then the odd slices vanish (and conversely). Many spectra, such as $BP\mathbb{R}$ and $M\mathbb{R}$ are known to be even (in fact, strongly even) [[12](#)]. Because of this we will study variants of the Hill–Hopkins–Ravenel slice tower, which we refer to as the even and odd slice towers.

For a general C_2 -equivariant spectrum E , we say that the *even slice tower* is the tower

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & P_{2q+2}E & \longrightarrow & P_{2q}E & \longrightarrow & P_{2q-2}E \longrightarrow \cdots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & \overline{P_{2q+2}^{2q+2}}E & & \overline{P_{2q}^{2q}}E & & \overline{P_{2q-2}^{2q-2}}E \end{array}$$

where $P_{2q+2}E \rightarrow P_{2q}E$ is the composite $P_{2q+2}E \rightarrow P_{2q+1}E \rightarrow P_{2q}E$, and each $P_{2q+2}E \rightarrow P_{2q}E \rightarrow \overline{P_{2q}^{2q}}E$ is a cofiber sequence. We call the collection $\{\Sigma^{2q}SH(C_2)^{HHR}\}_{q \in \mathbb{Z}}$ the even slice filtration. Clearly if a motivic spectrum is even, then the even slice tower is just the usual regular slice tower where we have removed the (contractible) odd slices. Similarly, we can define the *odd slice tower* and the odd slice filtration by using only the odd P_{2q+1} .

5.3 Betti realization and slices

Given a scheme over \mathbb{R} , the associated analytic space $X(\mathbb{C})$ is a C_2 -space, where the C_2 -action arises from complex conjugation. As shown in [8, Section 4] for example, this leads to a stable realization functor $SH(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow SH(C_2)$. Given $k \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, we can compose with the base-change functor $SH(k) \rightarrow SH(\mathbb{R})$ to define a realization functor, which we denote by Re . We record its fundamental properties [8, Proposition 4.8].

Theorem 5.6 (Heller and Ormsby) *Let $k \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be a field. Then there is a strong symmetric monoidal, cocontinuous functor $\text{Re}: SH(k) \rightarrow SH(C_2)$. Moreover, the functor satisfies $\text{Re}(S^{p,q}) \simeq S^{p,q\sigma}$.*

By composing with the inclusion functor, Betti realization also gives rise to a functor $\text{Re}: SH(k)_{\text{cell}} \rightarrow SH(C_2)$.

Remark 5.7 The adjunction constructed by Heller and Ormsby is a Quillen adjunction between model categories. The main result of [26] shows that this gives rise to an adjunction between the associated ∞ -categories.

The following is a folklore result, for which we are unable to find a reference in the literature.

Proposition 5.8 *The C_2 -equivariant realization of MGL is real bordism $M\mathbb{R}$.*

Proof Let γ_n^{mot} denote the universal bundle over the Grassmannian BGL_n , so that

$$MGL \simeq \operatorname{colim}_n \Sigma^{-2n,-n} \Sigma^\infty(BGL_n)^{\gamma_n^{\text{mot}}}.$$

By [Theorem 5.6](#) we have

$$\operatorname{Re}(MGL) \simeq \operatorname{colim}_n \Sigma^{-2n, -n\sigma} \operatorname{Re}(\Sigma^\infty(\operatorname{BGL}_n^{\gamma_n^{\operatorname{mot}}})) .$$

By construction, the realization functor is constructed levelwise, and so it commutes with the suspension spectrum. Moreover, by construction, $\operatorname{Re}(\operatorname{BGL}_n) \simeq \operatorname{BGL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \simeq \operatorname{BU}(n)$ equipped with its natural complex conjugation C_2 -action. Using [Theorem 5.6](#) again, it is then easy to see that $\operatorname{Re}(\operatorname{BGL}_n^{\gamma_n^{\operatorname{mot}}}) \simeq \operatorname{BU}(n)^{\gamma_n^{\operatorname{real}}}$. Together we see that

$$\operatorname{Re}(MGL) \simeq \operatorname{colim}_n \Sigma^{-2n, n\sigma} \Sigma^\infty(\operatorname{BU}(n))^{\gamma_n^{\operatorname{real}}} ,$$

which is a model of $M\mathbb{R}$ by [\[11, B.252\]](#). □

As noted, Hu and Kriz showed that the restriction maps $M\mathbb{R}_{2k,k} \rightarrow MU_{2k}$ are isomorphisms and so we can define localized quotients of $M\mathbb{R}$ analogous to the localized quotients of MGL constructed in [Section 3.2](#). Given a localized quotient E^{mot} of MGL , we will denote by E^{equiv} the corresponding localized quotient of $M\mathbb{R}$. The following is then a consequence of the fact that realization commutes with colimits.

Corollary 5.9 *The Betti realization of a localized quotient E^{mot} of MGL is the corresponding localized quotient E^{equiv} of $M\mathbb{R}$.*

Remark 5.10 In the case where $E^{\operatorname{mot}} = \mathbf{BP}\langle n \rangle$, this confirms the assumption made in [\[30, Remark 3.15\]](#).

We also have the following [\[8, Theorem 4.17\]](#).

Proposition 5.11 (Heller and Ormsby) *Let A be an abelian group. Then $\operatorname{Re}(MA) \simeq HA$.*

While simple, the following result motivates our use of the very effective cellular category, as it is not true for the effective cellular category. For example, because $S^{-1,0} \in \Sigma_T^0 SH(S)^{\operatorname{eff}}_{\operatorname{cell}}$, we have $S^{-1,0} \simeq f_q^{\operatorname{Cell}}(S^{-1,0})$, but the realization of $S^{-1,0}$ is not in $\Sigma^0 SH(C_2)^{\operatorname{reg}}$.

Lemma 5.12 *Let $E \in SH(k)_{\operatorname{cell}}$. Then*

$$\operatorname{Re}(\tilde{f}_k^{\operatorname{Cell}} E) \in \Sigma^{2k} SH(C_2)^{\operatorname{reg}} \subset \Sigma^{2k} SH(C_2)^{\operatorname{HHR}} .$$

Proof Consider the full subcategory $\mathcal{U} \subseteq SH(S)_{\operatorname{cell}}$ consisting of those objects $U \in SH(S)_{\operatorname{cell}}$ for which $\operatorname{Re}(U) \in \Sigma^{2k} SH(C_2)^{\operatorname{reg}}$. The subcategory \mathcal{U} is clearly thick, and because Re preserves colimits ([Theorem 5.6](#)) and $\Sigma^{2k} SH(C_2)^{\operatorname{reg}}$ is closed under

colimits, we see that \mathcal{U} is closed under colimits as well. Moreover, [Theorem 5.6](#) again implies that the spheres $S^{2a,a}$ for $a > k$ are in \mathcal{U} . It follows that $\Sigma_T^k \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$, and hence

$$\text{Re}(\Sigma_T^k \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}) \subseteq \text{Re}(\mathcal{U}) \subseteq \Sigma^{2k} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{reg}}.$$

In particular, $\text{Re}(\tilde{f}_k^{\text{Cell}} E) \in \Sigma^{2k} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{reg}}$ for $E \in \mathbf{SH}(k)_{\text{cell}}$, as required. \square

We are now in a position to apply Pelaez's theorem to compare the Betti realization of the slice tower of a motivic spectrum to both the even and odd slice filtrations of its Betti realization.

Theorem 5.13 *Let $E \in \mathbf{SH}(k)_{\text{cell}}$ be a cellular motivic spectrum. If $\text{Re}(\tilde{s}_q^{\text{Cell}} E) \in (\Sigma^{2q+1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{HHR}})^{\perp}$ for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$, then:*

(1) *The functors*

$$\text{Re}: (\mathbf{SH}(k)_{\text{cell}}, \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(k)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}) \rightarrow (\mathbf{SH}(C_2), \Sigma^{2q} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{HHR}}),$$

$$\text{Re}: (\mathbf{SH}(k)_{\text{cell}}, \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(k)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}) \rightarrow (\mathbf{SH}(C_2), \Sigma^{2q-1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{HHR}})$$

are compatible with the slice filtration at E . In particular, there are equivalences

$$\text{Re}(\tilde{f}_q^{\text{Cell}} E) \xrightarrow{\simeq} P_{2q} \text{Re}(E) \xrightarrow{\simeq} P_{2q-1} \text{Re}(E),$$

so that

$$P_i^i \text{Re}(E) \simeq \begin{cases} \text{Re}(\tilde{s}_q^{\text{Cell}} E) & \text{when } i = 2q, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

for all q .

(2) *The C_2 -spectrum $\text{Re}(E)$ is even, so that $\pi_{2q-1,q} \text{Re}(E) = 0$ for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

(3) *The regular and Hill–Hopkins–Ravenel slice towers of $\text{Re}(E)$ are equivalent.*

Proof We first apply Pelaez's theorem to the functor

$$\text{Re}: (\mathbf{SH}(k)_{\text{cell}}, \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(k)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}) \rightarrow (\mathbf{SH}(C_2), (\Sigma^{2q} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{HHR}})).$$

By [Theorem 5.6](#) and [Lemma 5.12](#) we see that Conditions (1) and (2) are satisfied.

[Condition \(3\)](#) is the statement that $\text{Re}(\tilde{s}_q^{\text{Cell}} E) \in (\Sigma^{2q+2} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{HHR}})^{\perp}$. Since $\Sigma^{2q+2} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{HHR}} \subset \Sigma^{2q+1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{HHR}}$, we have $(\Sigma^{2q+1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{HHR}})^{\perp} \subset (\Sigma^{2q+2} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{HHR}})^{\perp}$. By assumption, $\text{Re}(\tilde{s}_q^{\text{Cell}} E) \in (\Sigma^{2q+1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{HHR}})^{\perp}$, so that [Condition \(3\)](#) is satisfied.

A similar argument works for the functor

$$\text{Re}: (\mathbf{SH}(k)_{\text{cell}}, \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(k)_{\text{cell}}^{\text{veff}}) \rightarrow (\mathbf{SH}(C_2), (\Sigma^{2q-1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\text{HHR}})).$$

Since $\Sigma^{2q} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{HHR}} \subset \Sigma^{2q-1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{HHR}}$, we can again use [Theorem 5.6](#) and [Lemma 5.12](#) to see that Conditions (1) and (2) are satisfied, and [Condition \(3\)](#) is precisely the assumption of the theorem.

By [Theorem 2.20](#) we deduce that there are equivalences

$$\mathrm{Re}(\tilde{f}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}} E) \xrightarrow{\simeq} P_{2q} \mathrm{Re}(E) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{Re}(\tilde{s}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}} E) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \overline{P_{2q}^q} \mathrm{Re}(E),$$

as well as

$$\mathrm{Re}(\tilde{f}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}} E) \xrightarrow{\simeq} P_{2q-1} \mathrm{Re}(E) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{Re}(\tilde{s}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}} E) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \overline{P_{2q-1}^{2q-1}} \mathrm{Re}(E).$$

It follows that the natural map $P_{2q} \mathrm{Re}(E) \rightarrow P_{2q-1} \mathrm{Re}(E)$ is an equivalence, so that there are equivalences $\mathrm{Re}(\tilde{f}_q E) \xrightarrow{\simeq} P_{2q} \mathrm{Re}(E) \xrightarrow{\simeq} P_{2q-1} \mathrm{Re}(E)$, as claimed.

By construction, for any motivic spectrum E , there is a cofiber sequence

$$P_{q+1}^{q+1} \mathrm{Re}(E) \rightarrow \overline{P_q^q} \mathrm{Re}(E) \rightarrow P_q^q \mathrm{Re}(E).$$

If $q = 2j - 1$ is odd, then the previous paragraphs show that $P_{2j-1}^{2j-1} \mathrm{Re}(E) \simeq 0$, and

$$\mathrm{Re}(\tilde{s}_j^{\mathrm{Cell}} E) \xrightarrow{\simeq} P_{2j}^{2j} \mathrm{Re}(E) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \overline{P_{2j-1}^{2j-1}} \mathrm{Re}(E).$$

Similarly, if $q = 2j$ is even, then we have $\mathrm{Re}(\tilde{s}_j^{\mathrm{Cell}} E) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \overline{P_{2j}^{2j}} \mathrm{Re}(E) \xrightarrow{\simeq} P_{2j}^{2j} \mathrm{Re}(E)$, and $P_{2j-1}^{2j-1} \mathrm{Re}(E) \simeq 0$. In either case we see that the claimed formula for $P_i^i \mathrm{Re}(E)$ holds, and we have proved (1).

Since the odd slices of $\mathrm{Re}(E)$ are contractible, it is even by definition, and by [Proposition 5.4](#) we must have $\pi_{2q-1,q} \mathrm{Re}(E) = 0$. This proves (2).

To see that (3) holds, we must show that $P_q \mathrm{Re}(E) \in \Sigma^q \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{reg}}$. Suppose $q = 2j$ is even. Then $P_{2j} \mathrm{Re}(E) \simeq \mathrm{Re}(\tilde{f}_j^{\mathrm{Cell}} E) \in \Sigma^{2j} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{reg}}$ by (1) and [Lemma 5.12](#). Similarly, if $q = 2j - 1$ is odd, then $P_{2j-1} \mathrm{Re}(E) \simeq P_{2j} \mathrm{Re}(E) \simeq \mathrm{Re}(\tilde{f}_j^{\mathrm{Cell}} E) \in \Sigma^{2j} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{reg}} \subset \Sigma^{2j-1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{reg}}$. This proves (3). \square

The condition that $\mathrm{Re}(\tilde{s}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}} E) \in (\Sigma^{2q+1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{HHR}})^{\perp}$ is stated more succinctly in the terminology of [\[11\]](#) by the requirement that $\mathrm{Re}(\tilde{s}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}}(E))$ is slice $(2q+1)$ -null. This is a statement that can be checked by the vanishing of certain equivariant homotopy groups — see [\[11, Lemma 4.14\]](#) — however, in practice this can be difficult to check. We will instead rely mainly on the following.

Corollary 5.14 *Let $E \in \mathbf{SH}(k)_{\mathrm{cell}}$ be a motivic spectrum. If, for each $q \in \mathbb{Z}$ there is an equivalence $\tilde{s}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}} E \simeq \bigvee_{i \in I} \Sigma^{2q,q} \mathbf{MA}_i$, where each A_i is an abelian group and I is a finite indexing set, then the conditions of [Theorem 5.13](#) are satisfied.*

Proof Using [Theorem 5.6](#) and [Proposition 5.11](#) we see that

$$\mathrm{Re}(\widetilde{s}_q^{\mathrm{Cell}} E) \simeq \bigvee_{i \in I} \Sigma^{2q, q\sigma} H \underline{A}_i.$$

By [Proposition 5.3](#) we have that $\Sigma^{2q, q\sigma} H \underline{A}_i \in (\Sigma^{2q+1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{HHR}})^{\perp}$. Because the indexing set I is finite, products and coproducts in $\mathbf{SH}(C_2)$ agree, and since $(\Sigma^{2q+1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{HHR}})^{\perp}$ is closed under limits, we conclude that $\mathrm{Re}(\bigvee_{i \in I} \Sigma^{2q, q} M \underline{A}_i)$ is in $(\Sigma^{2q+1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{HHR}})^{\perp}$. \square

By combining the previous theorem with work in the previous section we can give conditions when the effective slice filtration on a motivic spectrum E is compatible with the Hill–Hopkins–Ravenel slice filtration on its realization $\mathrm{Re}(E)$.

Theorem 5.15 *Let E be a motivic spectrum that satisfies the following conditions:*

- (1) E is cellular.
- (2) $f_q E \in \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)^{\mathrm{veff}}_{\mathrm{cell}}$ for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- (3) $\mathrm{Re}(s_q E) \in (\Sigma^{2q+1} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{HHR}})^{\perp}$ for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Then $\mathrm{Re}: (\mathbf{SH}(k), \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)^{\mathrm{eff}}) \rightarrow (\mathbf{SH}(C_2), \Sigma^{2q} \mathbf{SH}(C_2)^{\mathbf{HHR}})$ is compatible with the slice filtration at E , the C_2 –spectrum $\mathrm{Re}(E)$ is even, and the regular and Hill–Hopkins–Ravenel slice towers of $\mathrm{Re}(E)$ agree.

Proof Combine [Theorem 3.16](#) and [Proposition 4.3](#) with [Theorem 5.13](#). \square

5.4 Some examples

In the following we let E^{mot} denote a localized quotient of \mathbf{MGL} , and we let A denote either \mathbb{Z} , $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, or \mathbb{Z}/p , depending on whether E is a quotient and localization of \mathbf{MGL} , of $\mathbf{MGL}_{(p)}$, or of $\mathbf{MGL}_{(p)}/p$, respectively. Moreover, we write E^{top} and E^{equiv} for the corresponding motivic and topological spectra.

Theorem 5.16 *Let E^{mot} be a localized quotient of \mathbf{MGL} . Then E^{equiv} satisfies the conditions of [Theorem 5.15](#). The odd slices of E^{equiv} are contractible, and if there are only finitely many monomials in degree $2q$, then the even slices of E^{equiv} are given by*

$$P_{2q}^{2q}(E^{\mathrm{equiv}}) \simeq \bigvee_I \Sigma^{2q, q\sigma} H \underline{A},$$

where the wedge is indexed by monomials of degree $2q$ in E_{2q}^{top} .

Proof We have already seen that E^{mot} is cellular, and that $f_q E^{\mathrm{mot}} \in \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)^{\mathrm{veff}}_{\mathrm{cell}}$ (see [Proposition 4.3](#)), so that (1) and (2) of [Theorem 5.15](#) are satisfied.

By using either Theorem 2.3, Corollary 2.4, or Corollary 2.5 as well as Remark 2.6 of [20], we can compute that

$$s_q(E^{\mathrm{mot}}) \simeq \Sigma^{2q,q} \mathbf{M}A \otimes E_{2q}^{\mathrm{top}} \simeq \bigvee_I \Sigma^{2q,q} \mathbf{M}A,$$

where the wedge is indexed by monomials of degree $2q$ in E_{2q}^{top} (compare Section 4 of [20]). The q^{th} slice is just $\Sigma^{2q,q} \mathbf{M}E_{2q}^{\mathrm{top}}$, and so Condition (3) of Theorem 5.15 is also satisfied by Propositions 5.3 and 5.11. Finally, if there are only finitely many monomials of degree $2q$, then the indexing set I is finite, so that Corollary 5.14 applies and gives the decomposition of the slices. \square

Example 5.17 Under our assumptions on k , this theorem applies to $E = \mathbf{KGL}$, since there is an equivalence $\mathbf{KGL} \simeq a_1^{-1} \mathbf{MGL}/(a_2, a_3, \dots)$ [36, Theorem 5.2]. By Example 5.1, the realization of \mathbf{KGL} is Atiyah’s real K –theory spectrum. We recover the computation of the slices of $K\mathbb{R}$ mentioned in the introduction, namely that

$$P_q^q K\mathbb{R} \simeq \begin{cases} \Sigma^{q,q/2\sigma} H\mathbb{Z} & \text{when } q \text{ is even,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Corollary 5.18 Any localized quotient E^{equiv} of $M\mathbb{R}$ is even; ie $\pi_{2k-1,k} E^{\mathrm{equiv}} = 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Remark 5.19 In [6, Corollary 4.6] Greenlees and Meier prove that equivariant spectra of the form $BP\mathbb{R}/I$ are strongly even. The above results give an independent proof that they are even, but the logic is different; they compute the relevant homotopy groups to show evenness, while we use knowledge of the slices.

Another example comes from motivic Landweber exact spectra.

Theorem 5.20 Let E be a motivic Landweber exact spectrum, with E^{top} the corresponding topological Landweber exact spectrum. Then its realization $\mathrm{Re}(E)$ satisfies the conditions of Theorem 5.15. The even slices of $\mathrm{Re}(E)$ are given by

$$P_{2q}^{2q}(\mathrm{Re}(E)) \simeq \Sigma_T^q H \pi_{2q} E^{\mathrm{top}},$$

and the odd slices are contractible.

Proof This is similar to the previous theorem — motivic Landweber exact spectra are, by definition, cellular, and we know that $f_q E^{\mathrm{mot}} \in \Sigma_T^q \mathbf{SH}(S)_{\mathrm{cell}}^{\mathrm{veff}}$ by Proposition 4.3. By [37] we have $s_q(E) \simeq \Sigma^{2q,q} \mathbf{M}E_{2i}^{\mathrm{top}}$. It follows that the conditions of Theorem 5.15 are satisfied, and the result follows. \square

Remark 5.21 In general, the realization of a cellular motivic spectrum need not have any relation with the slices of its Betti realization. For example, since motivic slices commute with suspension, but the equivariant ones do not, one can check that (for example) $\Sigma^{k,0} \mathbf{M}\mathbb{F}_2$ when $k \neq 0$ is a counterexample. For a more interesting example, the q^{th} slice of the motivic sphere spectrum always has a summand $\Sigma^{q,q} \mathbf{M}\mathbb{Z}/2$ (under the equivalence of (3-b), this summand is generated by α_1^q ; see [35, Corollary 2.13]). By [10, Corollary 2.20 and Corollary 2.21] this has the wrong suspension to be an m -slice (for any $m \in \mathbb{Z}$) unless $q = 0$. A similar statement holds for the slice of \mathbf{KQ} using the computation of its slices in [33].

The examples of $\mathbf{1}$ and \mathbf{KQ} given above should not be surprising — after all, here the effective and very effective slices do not agree (the latter is proved by Bachmann [3], and the former follows since $\widetilde{s}_0(\mathbf{1}) \simeq \widetilde{s}_0(\mathbf{KQ})$). On the other hand, we do not know the relation between the very effective slices of \mathbf{KQ} and the equivariant slices of $\text{Re}(\mathbf{KQ}) \simeq KO_{C_2}$, C_2 -equivariant real K -theory. The very effective slice filtration of \mathbf{KQ} is given by

$$\widetilde{s}_q(\mathbf{KQ}) \simeq \begin{cases} \Sigma^{2q,q} \widetilde{s}_0(\mathbf{1}) & \text{when } q \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\ \Sigma^{2q,q} \mathbf{M}\mathbb{Z}/2 & \text{when } q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ \Sigma^{2q,q} \mathbf{M}\mathbb{Z} & \text{when } q \equiv 2 \pmod{4}, \\ 0 & \text{when } q \equiv 3 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

Here the suspensions are such that it is possible that the realization of the q^{th} slice is the $2q^{\text{th}}$ equivariant slice of the realization. We save any further investigation for future work.

6 The slice spectral sequence

Suppose we are in the situation of Theorem 5.15. We have slice spectral sequences in motivic and equivariant homotopy[§]

$$E_1^{p,q,w} \cong \pi_{p,w} s_q(E) \implies \pi_{p,w}(E)$$

and

$$E_1^{p,q,w} \cong \pi_{p,w} P_{2q}^{2q}(\text{Re}(R)) \implies \pi_{p,w}(\text{Re}(E)),$$

[§]All the spectral sequences we consider in this section converge, for example by [13, Theorem 8.12] and [11, Theorem 4.42].

and moreover Betti realization induces an isomorphism between the two spectral sequences.[¶] It follows that we can use naturality to determine differentials in the motivic spectral sequence from known differentials in equivariant homotopy theory.

6.1 The motivic and equivariant slice spectral sequences

We begin by reminding the reader of the equivariant and motivic cohomology of a point with \mathbb{F}_2 -coefficients. We start with the motivic case, which is easier to describe. Let k be a field. Then there is a canonical element $\tau \in H^{0,1}(\mathrm{Spec}(k), \mathbb{F}_2)$ such that

$$\pi_{*,*}(M\mathbb{F}_2) \cong H^{-*,-*}(\mathrm{Spec}(k), \mathbb{F}_2) \cong k_*^M(k)[\tau],$$

where $k_*^M(k)$ denotes the mod 2 Milnor K -theory of k , and $k_n^M(k)$ has cohomological bidegree (n, n) — this is a consequence of [45]; see [5, Remark 4.4] for a convenient reference.

Now assume that $k \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is a real closed field (that is, k is a subfield of \mathbb{R} that is not algebraically closed, but $k(\sqrt{-1})$ is). In this case, we have an isomorphism $k_*^M(k) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\rho]$ [17, Corollary X.6.9], where ρ represents $[-1] \in k_1^M(k) \cong k^\times / (k^\times)^2$. Together, we conclude that $H^{*,*}(\mathrm{Spec}(k), \mathbb{F}_2) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\tau, \rho]$, where τ has homological bidegree $(0, -1)$ and ρ has homological bidegree $(-1, -1)$. We denote this ring by \mathbb{M}_2 .

The C_2 -equivariant Bredon cohomology of a point is given in [14, Proposition 6.2]. It is useful to first describe some elements in it. There is an element $a_\sigma \in \pi_{-1,-1}^{C_2} S^0$ corresponding to the inclusion $S^{0,0} \rightarrow S^{1,\sigma}$. Following standard conventions, we denote the image of a_σ in $\pi_{*,*} H\mathbb{F}_2 \cong H^{-*,-*}(\mathrm{pt}, H\mathbb{F}_2)$ by a_σ as well. Under realization, the class $\rho \in H^{*,*}(\mathrm{Spec}(k), \mathbb{F}_2)$ maps to the class a_σ .

The other distinguished class is denoted by u_σ , and is the element corresponding to the generator of $H_1^{C_2}(S^{1,\sigma}, \mathbb{F}_2) \cong \pi_{0,-1}^{C_2}(H\mathbb{F}_2)$. Under realization the class τ maps to the class u_σ .

With this in mind, the Bredon equivariant cohomology of a point can be described by

$$\pi_{*,*} H\mathbb{F}_2 \cong H^{-*,-*}(\mathrm{pt}, H\mathbb{F}_2) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[u_\sigma, a_\sigma] \oplus \mathbb{F}_2 \left\{ \frac{\theta}{u_\sigma^i a_\sigma^j} \right\}, \quad i, j \geq 0.$$

[¶]We are implicitly using the even equivariant slice filtration, and ignoring the odd slices, which are all contractible.

Of course, some care must be taken when interpreting this because u_σ and a_σ are not actually invertible. Here the homological bidegrees are given by $|u_\sigma| = (-1, 0)$, $|a_\sigma| = (-1, -1)$, and $|\theta| = (2, 0)$. The element θ is both u_σ - and a_σ -torsion, and is infinitely divisible by the same elements, and any two elements in $\mathbb{F}_2\{\theta/(u_\sigma^i a_\sigma^j)\}$ multiply trivially.

6.2 Mod 2 BP and BP⟨n⟩

Let $k \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be a real closed field, so that the class ρ is nonzero. We define mod 2 versions of **BP** and **BP**⟨ n ⟩ by

$$BP/2 = MGL_{(2)}/(\{2, a_i \mid i \neq p^j - 1\}),$$
$$BP\langle n \rangle/2 = MGL_{(2)}/(\{2, a_i \mid i \neq 2^j - 1, 0 \leq j \leq n\}).$$

If we write $v_i = a_{2^i-1}$, then the corresponding topological spectral spectra have coefficient rings

$$(BP/2)_* \cong BP_*/2 \cong \mathbb{F}_2[v_1, v_2, \dots],$$
$$(BP\langle n \rangle/2)_* \cong BP\langle n \rangle_*/2 \cong \mathbb{F}_2[v_1, \dots, v_n].$$

Then the calculations of Levine and Tripathi [20, Corollary 4.6] give

$$s_q(BP/2) \simeq \Sigma^{2q,q} M\mathbb{F}_2 \otimes BP_{2q}/2 \quad \text{and} \quad s_q BP\langle n \rangle \simeq \Sigma^{2q,q} M\mathbb{F}_2 \otimes BP\langle n \rangle_{2q}/2.$$

The associated slice spectral sequence for **BP**/2 then has the form

$$E_1^{p,q,w} \cong H^{2q-p,q-w}(\text{Spec}(k), BP_{2q}/2) \Rightarrow \pi_{q,w} BP/2.$$

When $q = 0$, we have $s_0(BP/2) \simeq M\mathbb{F}_2$, and so there are classes $\tau \in \pi_{0,-1}s_0(BP/2)$ and $\rho \in \pi_{-1,-1}s_0(BP/2)$. In particular, in the slice spectral sequence for **BP**/2 we have $\tau^m \in E_1^{0,0,-m}$ and $\rho^m \in E_1^{m,m,-m}$. Moreover, the classes v_k give rise to elements in $\pi_{2k,k}s_k(BP/2) \cong \pi_0 M\mathbb{F}_2$.

Proposition 6.1 *The E_1 -term for the slice spectral sequence for **BP**/2 is given by*

$$E_1^{p,q,w} \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\rho, \tau, v_1, v_2, \dots]$$

with tridegrees $|\tau| = (0, 0, -1)$, $|\rho| = (-1, 0, -1)$, and $|v_i| = (2^{i+1} - 2, 2^i - 1, 2^i - 1)$. The differentials $d_i(\tau^{2^k})$ are zero for $i < 2^k - 1$, and

$$d_{2^k-1}(\tau^{2^k}) = v_k \rho^{2^{k+1}-1}.$$

Proof That the E_1 -term has the claimed form is clear from the discussion above. To determine the differentials, we use naturality to compare with the differentials for the C_2 -equivariant slice spectral sequence for $BP\mathbb{R}/2$. By [Theorem 5.16](#) we can compute the slices for $BP\mathbb{R}/2$ (or this can also be deduced using the method of twisted monoid rings in [\[11\]](#)). In particular, we deduce that the odd slices for $BP\mathbb{R}/2$ are trivial, and the even slices are given by wedges of $H\mathbb{F}_2$, where the wedges are indexed by monomials in $BP_*/2$. We chose to actually work with the even slice filtration, as this Betti realization induces an isomorphism on slices.

It follows from the discussion in the previous section that in positive degrees the E_1 -term of the slice spectral sequence has the same form as the motivic slice spectral sequence, namely $\mathbb{F}_2[a_\sigma, u_\sigma, \bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \dots]$, where $\bar{v}_i \in \pi_{2(2^i-1), 2^i-1} BP\mathbb{R}$ is the equivariant lift of $v_i \in \pi_{2(2^i-1)} BP$. In particular, there is an injection on the E_1 -page of the corresponding slice spectral sequences.

The differentials in the equivariant slice spectral sequence for $BP\mathbb{R}/2$ can be determined by the differentials in the slice spectral sequence for $BP\mathbb{R}$ itself. The differentials in the latter can be determined by the work of Hu and Kriz [\[14\]](#) or as a consequence of Hill, Hopkins, and Ravenel [\[11, Theorem 9.9\]](#), and are fully described in [\[21, Proposition 3.4\]](#). To wit, the E_1 -term is given in positive degrees by $\mathbb{Z}[a_\sigma, u_{2\sigma}, \bar{v}_i]$. Here $u_{2\sigma} \in \pi_{-2, -2} H\mathbb{Z}$ is a lift of the class $u_\sigma^2 \in \pi_{-2, -2} H\mathbb{F}_2$ (the class u_σ does not exist in $\pi_{*,*} H\mathbb{Z}$). The differentials $d_i(\tau^{2^k})$ are zero for $i < 2^k - 1$, and

$$d_{2^k-1}(u_{2\sigma}^{2^{k-1}}) = \bar{v}_k a_\sigma^{2^{k+1}-1}.$$

Note that we use a different grading convention to that of Hill, Hopkins, and Ravenel — we choose to start our spectral sequence on the E_1 -page instead of the E_2 -page. Moreover, we work with the even slice filtration. This has the effect that the first differential in our spectral sequence is a d_1 , which corresponds to a d_3 -differential for Hill, Hopkins, and Ravenel. Similarly, their d_{2^k} -differential corresponds to a d_{2^k-1} -differential in our grading.

By considering the map of slice spectral sequences induced by the quotient $BP\mathbb{R} \rightarrow BP\mathbb{R}/2$, we deduce that the equivariant slice spectral sequence for $BP\mathbb{R}/2$ has differentials

$$d_{2^k-1}(u_\sigma^{2^k}) = \bar{v}_k a_\sigma^{2^{k+1}-1}.$$

This can also be determined using the methods of Hu and Kriz; cf [\[14, Section 3\]](#).

From the calculations of the E_1 -pages, we see that the map of spectral sequences from $\mathbf{BP}/2$ to $\mathbf{BP}\mathbb{R}/2$ is an injection on the E_1 -page. It follows that the equivariant differential $d_1(\tau) = \rho$ implies that there is a motivic differential $d_1(u_\sigma) = a_\sigma$, and that the spectral sequence is an injection on the E_2 -page. Inductively, we deduce that the morphism of spectral sequences is an injection on the E_k -page, and that the motivic differentials are as claimed. \square

This E_1 -term is remarkably similar to the ρ -Bockstein spectral sequence for computing $\mathrm{Ext}_E(\mathbb{M}_2, \mathbb{M}_2)$, as studied by Hill in [9], where E is the subalgebra of the mod 2 motivic Steenrod algebra generated by the Milnor primitives. Using a similar analysis to Hill (see [9, Corollary 3.3]), and the previous proposition, one arrives at the following result, which should be compared to Yagita’s computation [46, Theorem 6.5].

Theorem 6.2 *Over a real closed field $k \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, the E_∞ -term of the slice spectral sequence $\mathbf{BP}/2$ is given additively by*

$$\mathbb{F}_2[\rho, \tau, v_i(j) \mid i > 0, j \geq 0]$$

subject to the relations

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^2 &= 0, \\ \rho^{2^{i+1}-1} v_i(j) &= 0, \\ v_i(j) \cdot v_k(\ell) &= v_i(j + 2^{k-i} \ell) \cdot v_k(0) \quad \text{when } k \geq i. \end{aligned}$$

Here $v_i(j)$ is represented on the E_1 -page of the slice spectral sequence by $\tau^{2^{i+1}j} v_i$ (so, in particular, $v_i(0)$ is represented by v_i).

A similar analysis gives the following for the truncated Brown–Peterson spectra.

Theorem 6.3 *Over a real closed field $k \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, the E_1 -term of the slice spectral sequence for $\mathbf{BP}\langle n \rangle/2$ is given by*

$$E_1^{p,q,w} \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\rho, \tau, v_1, \dots, v_n].$$

The differentials $d_i(\tau^{2^k})$ are zero for $i < 2^k - 1$, and

$$d_{2^k-1}(\tau^{2^k}) = v_k \rho^{2^{k+1}-1}$$

for $1 \leq k \leq n$. We deduce that the E_∞ -term of the slice spectral sequence of $\mathbf{BP}\langle n \rangle/2$ is given additively by

$$\mathbb{F}_2[\rho, \tau, t_{n+1}, v_i(j) \mid 0 < i \leq n, j \geq 0]$$

subject to the relations

$$\begin{aligned}\tau^2 &= 0, \\ \rho^{2^{i+1}-1} v_i(j) &= 0, \\ v_i(j) \cdot v_k(\ell) &= v_i(j + 2^{k-i} \ell) \cdot v_k(0) \quad \text{when } k \geq i, \\ v_i(j) &= t_{n+1} v_i(j - 2^{n-i}) \quad \text{when } j \geq 2^{n-i}.\end{aligned}$$

Here $v_i(j)$ is represented on the E_1 -page of the slice spectral sequence by $\tau^{2^{i+1}j} v_i$, while t_{n+1} is represented on the E_1 -page by $\tau^{2^{n+1}}$.

There can be nontrivial extensions in these spectral sequences. For example, when $n = 1$, the E_∞ -page of the slice spectral sequence for $\mathbf{BP}\langle 1 \rangle/2$ is given by

$$\mathbb{F}_2[\rho, \tau, t_2, v_1]/(\tau^2, \rho^3 v_1).$$

In particular, in weight zero it is given by

$$\mathbb{F}_2[t_2 v_1^4] \{1, \rho v_1, (\rho^2 v_1^2, \tau v_1), \tau \rho v_1^2, \tau \rho^2 v_1^3, 0, 0, 0\}.$$

On the other hand, we have that $\mathbf{BP}\langle 1 \rangle/2 \simeq \mathbf{kgl}/2$, so that in weight 0 this computes the mod 2 algebraic K -theory of k . By Suslin [40], over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{R})$ we have

$$K_n(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z}/2) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}/2 & \text{when } n \equiv 0, 1, 3, 4 \pmod{8}, \\ \mathbb{Z}/4 & \text{when } n \equiv 2 \pmod{8}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It follows that there must be a nontrivial additive extension between $\rho^2 v_1^2$ and τv_1 , and their $t_2 v_1^4$ -multiples.

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