PROPOSITION I: THE IWAHORI-GENERATED PART IN THREE DESCRIPTIONS

Replace the arc group $K = L^+G$ by an Iwahori subgroup $I \subseteq K$. The basic object is the same IC_0 as at spherical level, regarded as an object of $\mathcal{C}_I$, and the Iwahori-generated part $\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}}$ is the thick $\mathcal{H}_{c,I}$-submodule it generates. Proposition I identifies $\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}}$ with the paper's Definition 4.3, with the Iwahori span of the whole spherical category, and with a relative tensor product. Its inputs are one key lemma ((S1)) and the hypotheses (H1), (H2) of the two-definitions note.

Setting

$k = \mathbb{C}$. $G \supseteq B \supseteq T$ connected reductive with a Borel and a maximal torus, $W = N_G(T)/T$, $\widetilde{W} = X_*(T) \rtimes W$. X is a smooth affine spherical G-variety satisfying the paper's standing assumption; with $F = k(\!(t)\!)$ and $\mathcal{O} = k[\![t]\!]$, $LX = X(F)$, and $L^+X = X(\mathcal{O})$, closed in LX since X is affine, is the K-orbit of the base point.

$$K = L^+G \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ev}} G, \qquad I = \mathrm{ev}^{-1}(B), \qquad \mathrm{Gr} = LG/K, \qquad \mathrm{Fl} = LG/I, \qquad d = \dim G/B.$$

The I-orbits on Gr and Fl are the Iwahori–Schubert cells It^vK/K ($v \in \widetilde{W}/W$) and IwI/I ($w \in \widetilde{W}$): affine spaces, with connected stabilizers and finitely many cells in each closure.

Categories, forgetful maps, convolutions.

$$\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{D}_c(K\backslash LX), \qquad \mathcal{C}_I = \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash LX), \qquad \mathcal{H}_{c,K} = \mathcal{D}_c(K\backslash \mathrm{Gr}),$$
$$\mathcal{H}_{c,I} = \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash LG/I), \qquad \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}) = \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash LG/K),$$

small, idempotent-complete, stable categories of coherent $\mathcal{D}$-modules; $\mathcal{H}_{c,K}$ and $\mathcal{H}_{c,I}$ are monoidal under convolution. The forgetful maps

$$p\colon I\backslash LX \longrightarrow K\backslash LX, \qquad q\colon I\backslash LG/I \longrightarrow I\backslash LG/K$$

are proper and smooth with fibre $K/I = G/B$, so $p^! = p^*[2d]$, $q^! = q^*[2d]$, and p_*, q_* preserve constructibility. For $J \in \{K, I\}$ an object on $I\backslash LG/J$ acts on a J-equivariant object through the twisted product and the action map $m_J\colon I\backslash LG \times^J LX \to I\backslash LX$, proper on bounded supports:

$$\mathcal{F} *_J M := m_{J*}(\mathcal{F} \,\widetilde{\boxtimes}\, M)\colon \qquad *_K\colon \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}) \times \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}_I, \qquad *_I\colon \mathcal{H}_{c,I} \times \mathcal{C}_I \to \mathcal{C}_I.$$

The same formula gives the left action of $\mathcal{H}_{c,I}$ and the right action of $\mathcal{H}_{c,K}$ on $\mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr})$. All instances are exact in each variable and associative: $\mathcal{F} *_K (\mathcal{V} *_K M) \simeq (\mathcal{F} *_K \mathcal{V}) *_K M$ and

Date: October 2026.

$\mathcal{G} *_I (\mathcal{F} *_K M) \simeq (\mathcal{G} *_I \mathcal{F}) *_K M$. With $r := q \times \mathrm{id}$, both squares in the comparison diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} I\backslash LG/I & \xrightarrow{\ q\ } & I\backslash LG/K & & \\ {\scriptstyle \mathrm{pr}_1}\uparrow & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{pr}_1} & & \\ I\backslash LG \overset{I}{\times} LX & \xrightarrow{\ r\ } & I\backslash LG \overset{K}{\times} LX & \xrightarrow{\ m_K\ } & I\backslash LX \\ {\scriptstyle \mathrm{pr}_2}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{pr}_2} & & \\ I\backslash LX & \xrightarrow[\ p\ ]{} & K\backslash LX & & \end{array}$$

are Cartesian, $m_I = m_K \circ r$, and $\mathrm{pr}_2 \circ r = p \circ \mathrm{pr}_2$. On the left, $\mathcal{G} \mathbin{\widetilde{\boxtimes}} p^*M = \mathrm{pr}_1^* \mathcal{G} \otimes \mathrm{pr}_2^* M$; base change along the upper square turns $\mathrm{pr}_1^* \mathcal{G}$ into $\mathrm{pr}_1^* q_* \mathcal{G}$ after r_*.

Basic object, standards, thick span. $\mathrm{IC}_0 := i_! \underline{k}_{K\backslash L^+X} = i_* \underline{k}_{K\backslash L^+X} \in \mathcal{C}$ for the closed embedding i; on $I\backslash LX$ its image $p^*\mathrm{IC}_0$ is written IC_0 again. $\Delta_v^{\mathrm{Gr}} \in \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr})$ and $\Delta_w^{\mathrm{Fl}} \in \mathcal{H}_{c,I}$ are the constant sheaves on the cells, extended by zero. $\mathrm{Thick}_{\mathcal{D}}(S)$ is the smallest full subcategory of $\mathcal{D}$ containing S and closed under shifts, cofibres and retracts. Two properties are used throughout:

$$\text{(T1)}\quad A \to B \to C \text{ a cofibre sequence, } A, C \in \mathrm{Thick}(S) \implies B \in \mathrm{Thick}(S);$$
$$\text{(T2)}\quad \Phi \text{ exact} \implies \Phi\big(\mathrm{Thick}(S)\big) \subseteq \mathrm{Thick}(\Phi S).$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}} := \mathrm{Thick}_{\mathcal{C}_I}\{\mathcal{G} *_I \mathrm{IC}_0 :\ \mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{H}_{c,I}\}, \qquad \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{Sat}} := \mathrm{Thick}_{\mathcal{C}}\{\mathcal{V} *_K \mathrm{IC}_0 :\ \mathcal{V} \in \mathcal{H}_{c,K}\}.}$$

The key lemma. Let $\gamma\colon I\backslash \mathrm{Gr} \to \mathbb{B}G$ classify the G-torsor induced from $LG \to \mathrm{Gr}$, and $\pi\colon \mathbb{B}B \to \mathbb{B}G$; then $I\backslash \mathrm{Fl} = I\backslash \mathrm{Gr} \times_{\mathbb{B}G} \mathbb{B}B$ with q the projection. Put $\mathcal{A} := \pi_*\pi^*\omega_{\mathbb{B}G}$, an algebra in $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{B}G)$ with unit u and trace $\mathrm{tr}_{\mathcal{A}}\colon \mathcal{A} \to \omega_{\mathbb{B}G}$, $\mathrm{tr}_{\mathcal{A}} \circ u = \dim \mathcal{A} = \chi(G/B) = |W|$.

Lemma 0.1 (Key lemma)**.** *Assume* (S1)*. For every $\mathcal{F}$ on $I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}$, the unit $\eta_{\mathcal{F}}\colon \mathcal{F} \to q_*q^*\mathcal{F}$ has a natural retraction*

$$\beta_{\mathcal{F}}\colon q_*q^*\mathcal{F} \simeq \gamma^!\mathcal{A} \otimes^! \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{|W|}\gamma^! \mathrm{tr}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes^! \mathrm{id}} \mathcal{F}, \qquad \beta_{\mathcal{F}} \circ \eta_{\mathcal{F}} = \mathrm{id}.$$

The same square with $K\backslash LX$ in place of $I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}$ gives a retraction of $M \to p_*p^*M$ for $M \in \mathcal{C}$.

The proof is the key-lemma page of the two-definitions note. For functions, $q_*q^*f = [K : I]\, f$ and the retraction is division by $[K : I]$.

Relative tensor product and the functor F_c.

$$\mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}) \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_{c,K}} \mathcal{C} := \big(\mathrm{Ind}\, \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}) \otimes_{\mathrm{Ind}\, \mathcal{H}_{c,K}} \mathrm{Ind}\, \mathcal{C}\big)^{\omega},$$

the compact objects of the tensor product of the ind-completions (the paper's small relative tensor product). It is thickly generated by the pure tensors $\mathrm{ins}(\mathcal{F} \boxtimes M)$ (compact objects of a relative tensor product over a rigid monoidal category). The paper's functor is the restriction to compact objects of the continuous functor obtained from the LG-action by taking I-invariants:

$$F_c\colon \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}) \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_{c,K}} \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}_I, \qquad \mathrm{ins}(\mathcal{F} \boxtimes M) \longmapsto \mathcal{F} *_K M,$$

exact. Its essential image, when it is fully faithful, is closed under shifts, cofibres and retracts, hence thick.

Hypotheses

(S1) *Invertible Euler characteristic:* $|W| \in k^\times$. *Automatic for* $k = \mathbb{C}$*; used through the key lemma, for* q *and for* p.

(H1) *Spherical generation:* $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{Sat}} = \mathcal{C}$.

(H2) *Full faithfulness: the functor* F_c *is fully faithful.*

The paper proves (H1) under its orbit hypotheses (Proposition 4.30), and its Corollary 4.32 gives it for the group $X = (H\times H)/H$ and for the symmetric varieties G/G^θ with G^θ and $Z_{G^\theta}(S)$ connected and $\varphi(\Lambda_T^+) = \Lambda_S^+$: $\mathrm{Spin}_{2n}/\mathrm{Spin}_{2n-1}$, $\mathrm{GL}_n/(\mathrm{GL}_p \times \mathrm{GL}_q)$, $\mathrm{SL}_4/\mathrm{Sp}_4$, $\mathrm{GL}_2/\mathrm{Sp}_2$. It is unknown for E_6/F_4 and $\mathrm{SL}_{2n}/\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}$, $n \geq 3$. The paper proves that the continuous functor $\mathcal{D}(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}) \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_K} \mathcal{D}(K\backslash LX) \to \mathcal{D}(I\backslash LX)$ is fully faithful (Campbell–Dhillon and I-invariants, its §5), and F_c is its restriction to compact objects: this is (H2).

Proposition I. *Every thick span is taken inside* $\mathcal{C}_I$*, where*

$$\mathcal{C}_I = \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash LX), \qquad \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{D}_c(K\backslash LX), \qquad \mathcal{H}_{c,I} = \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash LG/I),$$
$$\mathcal{H}_{c,K} = \mathcal{D}_c(K\backslash LG/K), \qquad \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}) = \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash LG/K),$$

and

$$\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}} := \mathrm{Thick}_{\mathcal{C}_I}\{\mathcal{G} *_I \mathrm{IC}_0 : \ \mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{H}_{c,I}\},$$

the thick $\mathcal{H}_{c,I}$*-submodule of* $\mathcal{C}_I$ *generated by* IC_0*. Assume* (S1)*, and let* $\mathcal{F}$ *range over* $\mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr})$ *and* M *over* $\mathcal{C}$.

(a) $\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}} = \mathrm{Thick}_{\mathcal{C}_I}\{\mathcal{F} *_K \mathrm{IC}_0\}$*. No further hypothesis; the right side is the paper's Definition 4.3,* $\mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash LX)^{\mathrm{Sat}}$.

(b) *Given* (H2)*:* $\mathrm{Thick}_{\mathcal{C}_I}\{\mathcal{F} *_K \mathrm{IC}_0\} = \mathrm{Thick}_{\mathcal{C}_I}\{\mathcal{F} *_K M : \ M \in \mathcal{C}\}$ *if and only if* (H1) *holds.*

(c) *Under* (H1) *and* (H2)*:* $F_c\colon \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}) \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_{c,K}} \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}}$, $\mathrm{ins}(\mathcal{F} \boxtimes M) \mapsto \mathcal{F} *_K M$.

In one line,

$$\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}} \overset{(a)}{=} \mathrm{Thick}_{\mathcal{C}_I}\{\mathcal{F} *_K \mathrm{IC}_0\} \overset{(b)}{=} \mathrm{Thick}_{\mathcal{C}_I}\{\mathcal{F} *_K M : \ M \in \mathcal{C}\} \overset{(c)}{\simeq} \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}) \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_{c,K}} \mathcal{C}.$$

Here $\mathcal{C}$ *is the spherical category, the* K*-equivariant objects on* LX *with the action of* $\mathcal{H}_{c,K}$*, and* $p^*\colon \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}_I$ *forgets from* K *to* I*; (b) says that, given* (H2)*, the generators* $\mathcal{F} *_K M$ *with* M *anywhere in* $\mathcal{C}$ *can be replaced by those with* $M = \mathrm{IC}_0$ *exactly when* $\mathcal{C}$ *is generated by its Satake objects* $\mathcal{V} *_K \mathrm{IC}_0$*. Under* (H1) *the middle term is also* $\mathrm{Thick}_{\mathcal{C}_I}\{\mathcal{G} *_I p^*M : \ \mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{H}_{c,I}, \ M \in \mathcal{C}\}$*, the thick* $\mathcal{H}_{c,I}$*-submodule generated by* $p^*\mathcal{C}$*, and* $\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}} = \mathrm{Thick}_{\mathcal{C}_I}\{\Delta_v^{\mathrm{Gr}} *_K \mathrm{IC}_0 : v \in \widetilde{W}/W\} = \mathrm{Thick}_{\mathcal{C}_I}\{\Delta_w^{\mathrm{Fl}} *_I \mathrm{IC}_0 : w \in \widetilde{W}\}$.

Classically. Over $F = \mathbb{F}_q(\!(t)\!)$ replace sheaves by compactly supported functions: $C_K = \mathcal{S}(X)^K \subseteq C_I = \mathcal{S}(X)^I$, $\varphi_0 = \mathbf{1}_{X(\mathcal{O})}$, the Hecke algebras $\mathcal{H}_K$, $\mathcal{H}_I$, and $C_c(I\backslash G(F)/K)$ in place of $\mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr})$; thick spans become linear spans and a retract becomes division by $[K : I]$. Then (a) $\mathcal{H}_I \cdot \varphi_0 = C_c(I\backslash G(F)/K) \cdot \varphi_0$; (b) $\mathcal{H}_I \cdot \varphi_0 = \mathcal{H}_I \cdot C_K$ if and only if $\mathcal{H}_K \cdot \varphi_0 = C_K$; (c) $\mathcal{H}_I \cdot C_K$ is the image of $C_c(I\backslash G(F)/K) \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_K} C_K \to C_I$, with cokernel $Q_X = C_I/\mathcal{H}_I \cdot C_K$, the obstruction to fullness. No implication between the two levels is proved.
Dictionary. $\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}}$ is $\mathcal{S}_H$ in the note and the subcategory of Devalapurkar's Conjecture 3.4.14; $\mathrm{Thick}\{\mathcal{F} *_K \mathrm{IC}_0\}$ is $\mathcal{S}_T$, the paper's Definition 4.3, $\mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash LX)^{\mathrm{Sat}}$; $\mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}) \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_{c,K}} \mathcal{C}$ is $\mathcal{S}_E$, the

image of F_c. Equality with $\mathcal{C}_I$ is false for the group (Proposition II) and true under (I1)–(I3) (Proposition III).

Proof

Shifts are suppressed throughout, since thick spans are shift-stable. Two forgetful maps carry the argument: q, between the spaces of the two Hecke categories, and p, between the spaces of the two equivariant categories. Both are pulled back from $\pi\colon \mathbb{B}B \to \mathbb{B}G$, so both are G/B-bundles and one key lemma serves both.

Step 1 (compare the two convolutions).

$$\mathcal{G} *_I p^*M \simeq (q_*\mathcal{G}) *_K M \qquad (\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{H}_{c,I},\ M \in \mathcal{C}), \qquad \text{in particular} \quad \mathcal{G} *_I \mathrm{IC}_0 \simeq (q_*\mathcal{G}) *_K \mathrm{IC}_0.$$

In the comparison diagram r is the base change of q, a G/B-bundle. Base change and the projection formula along it give $r_*(\mathcal{G}\widetilde{\boxtimes}p^!M) \simeq (q_*\mathcal{G})\widetilde{\boxtimes}M$, and $m_{I*} = m_{K*}r_*$. Since $p^! = p^*[2d]$, the identity for p^*M holds up to the shift $[-2d]$.

Step 2 (the Iwahori span lies in the Iwahori–spherical span). Each generator is $\mathcal{G} *_I \mathrm{IC}_0 \simeq (q_*\mathcal{G}) *_K \mathrm{IC}_0$ by step 1, and $q_*\mathcal{G}$ is constructible because q is proper. Hence $\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}} \subseteq \mathrm{Thick}\{\mathcal{F} *_K \mathrm{IC}_0 : \mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr})\}$.

Step 3 (the key lemma gives the other inclusion; this is (a)). By Lemma 0.1, $\mathcal{F}$ is a retract of $q_*q^*\mathcal{F}$. The functor $- *_K \mathrm{IC}_0$ is exact, so $\mathcal{F} *_K \mathrm{IC}_0$ is a retract of $(q_*q^*\mathcal{F}) *_K \mathrm{IC}_0 \simeq (q^*\mathcal{F}) *_I \mathrm{IC}_0$ (step 1 with $\mathcal{G} = q^*\mathcal{F}$, constructible because q is smooth), an object of $\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}}$. A thick span contains the retracts of its objects; with step 2 this is (a).

Step 4 (generators). $\mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}) = \mathrm{Thick}\{\Delta_v^{\mathrm{Gr}}\}$: on one cell the equivariant sheaves are $\mathrm{Thick}\{\underline{k}\}$ (affine space, connected stabilizer, truncation); each closure is a finite union of cells, and recollement with (T1), (T2) reduces to one cell fewer (the paper's proposition on standard objects, stated there for I-orbits as well). Likewise $\mathcal{H}_{c,I} = \mathrm{Thick}\{\Delta_w^{\mathrm{Fl}}\}$. Now apply (T2) to the exact functors $- *_K \mathrm{IC}_0$ and $- *_I \mathrm{IC}_0$, and use (a).

Step 5 (spherical generation removes the basic object; this is (b)).

$$\text{(H1)} \implies \mathrm{Thick}\{\mathcal{F} *_K M : M \in \mathcal{C}\} = \mathrm{Thick}\{\mathcal{F} *_K \mathrm{IC}_0\} = \mathrm{Thick}\{\mathcal{G} *_I p^*M : \mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{H}_{c,I},\ M \in \mathcal{C}\}.$$

First equality, $\supseteq$: take $M = \mathrm{IC}_0$. $\subseteq$: by (H1), $M \in \mathrm{Thick}\{\mathcal{V} *_K \mathrm{IC}_0 : \mathcal{V} \in \mathcal{H}_{c,K}\}$; the functor $\mathcal{F} *_K -$ is exact, so (T2) and associativity give $\mathcal{F} *_K M \in \mathrm{Thick}\{(\mathcal{F} *_K \mathcal{V}) *_K \mathrm{IC}_0\}$, and $\mathcal{F} *_K \mathcal{V} \in \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr})$ (right action, proper on bounded supports).

Converse, given (H2). If $\mathrm{Thick}\{\mathcal{F} *_K M\} = \mathrm{Thick}\{\mathcal{F} *_K \mathrm{IC}_0\}$, then (H1) holds: p^*M lies in the left side for every $M \in \mathcal{C}$ (it is $\delta *_K M$ up to shift, δ the constant sheaf on $I\backslash K/K$); averaging, $p_*(\mathcal{F} *_K \mathrm{IC}_0) \simeq (p'_*\mathcal{F}) *_K \mathrm{IC}_0$ carries the right side into $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{Sat}}$; and the key lemma for p makes M a retract of p_*p^*M. So $M \in \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{Sat}}$.

Second equality: $\mathcal{G} *_I p^*M \simeq (q_*\mathcal{G}) *_K M$ (step 1) gives $\supseteq$; $\mathcal{F} *_K M$ is a retract of $(q^*\mathcal{F}) *_I p^*M$ (step 3 with M in place of IC_0; the key lemma holds for every $\mathcal{F}$) gives $\subseteq$. So $\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}}$ is the thick $\mathcal{H}_{c,I}$-submodule of $\mathcal{C}_I$ generated by $p^*\mathcal{C}$.

Step 6 (the tensor product; this is (c)). F_c is exact and, by (H2), fully faithful out of an idempotent-complete stable category, so its essential image is thick. It contains $F_c(\mathrm{ins}(\mathcal{F} \boxtimes M)) = \mathcal{F} *_K M$, hence $\mathrm{Thick}\{\mathcal{F} *_K M\}$. The pure tensors generate the source thickly, so (T2)

gives $\mathrm{EssIm}(F_c) \subseteq \mathrm{Thick}\{\mathcal{F} *_K M\}$. Thus $\mathrm{EssIm}(F_c) = \mathrm{Thick}\{\mathcal{F} *_K M : M \in \mathcal{C}\} = \mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}}$ by (b), and F_c is an equivalence onto $\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}}$. □

Remarks

(1) *Without* (H1). Steps 1–4 and 6 give $\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}} = \mathrm{Thick}\{\mathcal{F} *_K M : M \in \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{Sat}}\} \simeq \mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash \mathrm{Gr}) \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_{c,K}} \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{Sat}}$, the paper's theorem on F_c^{Sat}; (H1) removes the superscript.

(2) *What (b) does not say.* That $\mathcal{C}_I^{\mathrm{Iwa}} = \mathcal{C}_I$: false for the group (Proposition II). Proposition III gives sufficient conditions and Proposition IV tests them.

(3) *Sources.* (a) is the proposition of the two-definitions note, whose only non-formal input is its key lemma; (b) and (c) are the goal of the handwritten note. The middle term of (a) is the paper's $\mathcal{D}_c(I\backslash LX)^{\mathrm{Sat}}$.

References

[P] The project draft (`mainv2.tex`): Definition 4.3, Proposition 4.30, Corollary 4.32, §5.

[Dev] S. Devalapurkar, arXiv:2402.03995v2, Conjecture 3.4.14.

[GR] D. Gaitsgory and N. Rozenblyum, *A study in derived algebraic geometry*, vol. I, Ch. I.1, Corollaries 8.7.4 and 9.3.3–9.3.4.

[Lu] J. Lurie, *Higher Algebra* (2017), Definition 1.1.3.2, Lemmas 1.1.3.3 and 1.2.4.6, Theorem 4.4.2.8, Corollary 7.3.2.7.