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Let R be a commutative noetherian ring. Denote by $D^-(R)$ the derived category of cochain complexes X of finitely generated R -modules with $H^i(X) = 0$ for $i \gg 0$. Then $D^-(R)$ has the structure of a tensor triangulated category with tensor product $\cdot \otimes_R^L \cdot$ and unit object R . In this paper, we study thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$, i.e., thick subcategories closed under the tensor action by each object in $D^-(R)$, and investigate the Balmer spectrum $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ of $D^-(R)$, i.e., the set of prime thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$. First, we give a complete classification of the thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$ generated by bounded complexes, establishing a generalized version of the Hopkins–Neeman smash nilpotence theorem. Then, we define a pair of maps between the Balmer spectrum $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ and the Zariski spectrum $\mathrm{Spec} R$, and study their topological properties. After that, we compare several classes of thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$, relating them to specialization-closed subsets of $\mathrm{Spec} R$ and Thomason subsets of $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$, and construct a counterexample to a conjecture of Balmer. Finally, we explore thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$ in the case where R is a discrete valuation ring.

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Introduction

Tensor triangular geometry is a theory established by Balmer at the beginning of this century. Let $(\mathcal{T}, \otimes, \mathbf{1})$ be an (essentially small) *tensor triangulated category*, that is, a triangulated category \mathcal{T} equipped with symmetric tensor product \otimes and unit object $\mathbf{1}$. One can then define *prime* thick tensor ideals of \mathcal{T} , which behave similarly to prime ideals of commutative rings. The *Balmer spectrum* $\mathrm{Spc} \mathcal{T}$ of \mathcal{T} is defined as the set of prime thick tensor ideals of \mathcal{T} . This set has the structure of a topological space. Tensor triangular geometry studies Balmer spectra and develops commutative-algebraic and algebrogeometric observations on them. Tensor triangular geometry is related to a lot of areas of mathematics, including commutative/noncommutative algebra, commutative/noncommutative algebraic geometry, stable homotopy theory, modular representation theory, motivic theory, noncommutative topology, and symplectic geometry. Understandably, tensor triangular geometry has been attracting a great deal of attention, and Balmer [2010b] gave an invited lecture at the 2010 International Congress of Mathematicians.

By virtue of a landmark theorem due to Balmer [2005], the radical thick tensor ideals of \mathcal{T} correspond to the Thomason subsets of the Balmer spectrum $\mathrm{Spc} \mathcal{T}$ of \mathcal{T} . It is thus a main subject in tensor triangular geometry to determine/describe the Balmer spectrum of a given tensor triangulated category. Such studies have been done for these thirty years considerably widely; one can find ones at least in stable homotopy theory [Balmer and Sanders 2017; Devinatz et al. 1988; Hopkins and Smith 1998], commutative algebra [Hopkins 1987; Neeman 1992; Takahashi 2010], algebraic geometry [Balmer 2002; Stevenson 2014b; Thomason 1997], modular representation theory [Balmer 2016; Benson et al. 1997; 2011; Friedlander and Pevtsova 2007], and motivic theory [Dell’Ambrogio and Tabuada 2012; Peter 2013].

Let R be a commutative noetherian ring. Denote by $D^-(R)$ the right bounded derived category of finitely generated R -modules, namely, the derived category of (cochain) complexes X of finitely generated R -modules such that $H^i(X) = 0$ for all $i \gg 0$. Then $(D^-(R), \otimes_R^L, R)$ is a tensor triangulated category. The main purpose of this paper is to investigate thick tensor ideals of the tensor triangulated category $D^-(R)$, analyzing the structure of the Balmer spectrum $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ of $D^-(R)$.

Here, we should remark that results in the literature which we can apply for our purpose are quite limited. For example, many people have been studying the Balmer spectra of tensor triangulated categories which arise as the compact objects of compactly generated tensor triangulated categories, but our tensor triangulated category $D^-(R)$ does not arise in this way. Also, there are various results on the Balmer spectrum of a rigid tensor triangulated category, but again they do not apply to our case because $D^-(R)$ is not rigid (nor even closed); see Remark 1.3. Furthermore, several properties have been found for tensor triangulated categories

which are generated by their unit object as a thick subcategory, but $D^-(R)$ does not satisfy this property. Thus, the only existing results that are available and useful for our goal are basically general fundamental results given in [Balmer 2005], and we need to start with establishing basic tools by ourselves.

From now on, let us explain the main results of this paper. First of all, recall that an object X of a triangulated category \mathcal{T} is *compact* if the natural morphism

$$\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(M, N_{\lambda}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}\left(M, \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} N_{\lambda}\right)$$

is an isomorphism for every family $\{N_{\lambda}\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ of objects of \mathcal{T} with $\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} N_{\lambda} \in \mathcal{T}$. Furthermore, X is *cocompact* if the natural morphism

$$\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(N_{\lambda}, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}\left(\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} N_{\lambda}, M\right)$$

is an isomorphism for every family $\{N_{\lambda}\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ of objects of \mathcal{T} with $\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} N_{\lambda} \in \mathcal{T}$. A thick tensor ideal of $D^-(R)$ is called *compactly generated* or *cocompactly generated* if it is generated by compact or cocompact objects, respectively, of $D^-(R)$ as a thick tensor ideal. For a subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$ we denote by $\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ the union of the supports of complexes in \mathcal{X} , and for a subset S of $\text{Spec } R$ we denote by $\langle S \rangle$ the thick tensor ideal of $D^-(R)$ generated by R/\mathfrak{p} with $\mathfrak{p} \in S$. We shall prove the following theorem.

Theorem A (Proposition 2.1, Theorem 2.12, and Corollary 2.16). *The compact or cocompact objects of $D^-(R)$ are the perfect or bounded complexes, respectively; hence, all compactly generated thick tensor ideals are cocompactly generated. The assignments $\mathcal{X} \mapsto \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ and $\langle W \rangle \leftarrow W$ make mutually inverse bijections*

$$\begin{aligned} \{\text{Cocompactly generated thick } \otimes\text{-ideals of } D^-(R)\} \\ \rightleftarrows \{\text{Specialization-closed subsets of } \text{Spec } R\}. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, all cocompactly generated thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$ are compactly generated.

The core of this theorem is constituted by the classification of the *cocompactly generated* thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$, which is obtained by establishment of a *generalized smash nilpotence theorem*, extending the classical smash nilpotence theorem due to Hopkins [1987] and Neeman [1992] for the homotopy category of perfect complexes. In view of Theorem A, we may simply call \mathcal{X} *compact* if \mathcal{X} is compactly generated and/or cocompactly generated. We should remark that in general we have

$$\langle W \rangle \neq \text{Supp}^{-1} W,$$

where $\text{Supp}^{-1} W$ consists of the complexes whose supports are contained in W . Thus, we call a thick tensor ideal of $D^{-}(R)$ *tame* if it has the form $\text{Supp}^{-1} W$ for some specialization-closed subset W of $\text{Spec } R$.

Next, we relate the Balmer spectrum $\text{Spc } D^{-}(R)$ of $D^{-}(R)$ to the Zariski spectrum $\text{Spec } R$ of R , i.e., the set of prime ideals of R . More precisely, we introduce a pair of order-reversing maps

$$\mathcal{S} : \text{Spec } R \rightleftarrows \text{Spc } D^{-}(R) : \mathfrak{s}$$

and investigate their topological properties. These maps are defined as follows. Let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ and $\mathcal{P} \in \text{Spc } D^{-}(R)$. Then $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ consists of the complexes $X \in D^{-}(R)$ with $X_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$, and $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$ is the unique maximal element of ideals I of R with $R/I \notin \mathcal{P}$ with respect to the inclusion relation. Our main result in this direction is the following theorem. Denote by ${}^{\text{t}}\text{Spc } D^{-}(R)$ the set of tame prime thick tensor ideals of $D^{-}(R)$, and by $\text{Mx } D^{-}(R)$ and $\text{Mn } D^{-}(R)$ the maximal and minimal elements, respectively, of $\text{Spc } D^{-}(R)$ with respect to the inclusion relation. For each full subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D^{-}(R)$, let $\mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}}$ stand for the smallest tame thick tensor ideal of $D^{-}(R)$ containing \mathcal{X} .

Theorem B (Theorems 3.9, 4.5, 4.7, 4.12, and 4.14 and Corollary 3.14). *The following statements hold.*

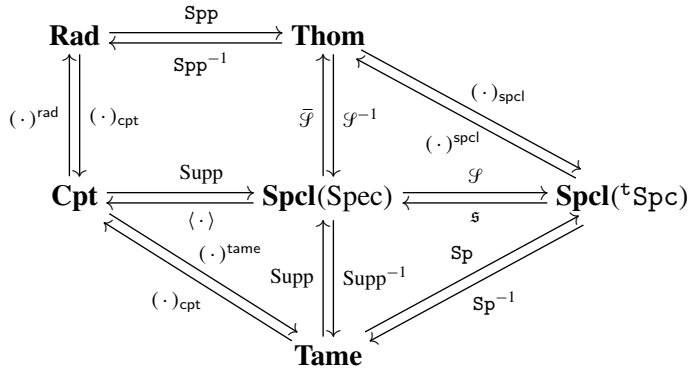
- (1) $\mathfrak{s} \cdot \mathcal{S} = 1$ and $\mathcal{S} \cdot \mathfrak{s} = \text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp} = (\cdot)^{\text{tame}}$. In particular, $\dim(\text{Spc } D^{-}(R)) \geq \dim R$.
- (2) The image of \mathcal{S} coincides with ${}^{\text{t}}\text{Spc } D^{-}(R)$, and it is dense in $\text{Spc } D^{-}(R)$.
- (3) The map \mathfrak{s} is continuous, and its restriction $\mathfrak{s}' : {}^{\text{t}}\text{Spc } D^{-}(R) \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ is a continuous bijection.
- (4) The map $\mathcal{S}' : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow {}^{\text{t}}\text{Spc } D^{-}(R)$ induced by \mathcal{S} is an open and closed bijection.
- (5) The map $\text{Min } R \rightarrow \text{Mx } D^{-}(R)$ induced by \mathcal{S} is a homeomorphism.
- (6) The map $\text{Max } R \rightarrow \text{Mn } D^{-}(R)$ induced by \mathcal{S} is a homeomorphism if R is semilocal.
- (7) \mathcal{S} is continuous $\iff \mathcal{S}'$ is homeomorphic $\iff \mathfrak{s}'$ is homeomorphic $\iff \text{Spec } R$ is finite.

The celebrated classification theorem due to Balmer [2005] asserts that taking the Balmer support Spp makes a one-to-one correspondence between the set **Rad** of radical thick tensor ideals of $D^{-}(R)$ and the set **Thom** of Thomason subsets of $\text{Spc } D^{-}(R)$:

$$\text{Spp} : \mathbf{Rad} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Thom} : \text{Spp}^{-1} .$$

Our next goal is to complete this one-to-one correspondence to the following commutative diagram, giving complete classifications of compact and tame thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$. Denote by **Cpt** and **Tame** the sets of compact and tame thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$, respectively, and by **Spcl**(Spec) and **Spcl**(${}^t\text{Spc}$) the sets of specialization-closed subsets of $\text{Spec } R$ and ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, respectively.

Theorem C (Theorems 5.13 and 5.20). *There is a diagram*



where the pairs of maps $A = ((\cdot)^{\text{rad}}, (\cdot)_{\text{cpt}})$, $B = (\bar{\mathcal{F}}, \mathcal{G}^{-1})$, and $C = ((\cdot)^{\text{spcl}}, (\cdot)_{\text{spcl}})$ are section-retraction pairs (as sets), and all the other pairs consist of mutually inverse bijections. The diagram with the sections and retractions, respectively, and bijections is commutative.

We do not give here the definitions of the maps appearing above (we do this in Section 5); what we want to emphasize now is that those maps are given explicitly.

Moreover, we prove that some/any of the three section-retraction pairs A, B, C in the above theorem are bijections if and only if R is artinian, which is incorporated into the following theorem.

Theorem D (Theorem 6.5). *The following are equivalent.*

- (1) R is artinian.
- (2) Every thick tensor ideal of $D^-(R)$ is compact, tame, and radical.
- (3) Every radical thick tensor ideal of $D^-(R)$ is tame.
- (4) The pair of maps $(\mathcal{S}, \mathfrak{s})$ consists of mutually inverse homeomorphisms.
- (5) Some/all of the maps $\mathcal{S}, \mathfrak{s}$ are bijective.
- (6) Some/all of the pairs A, B, C consist of mutually inverse bijections.

This theorem says that in the case of artinian rings everything is clear. An essential role is played in the proof of this theorem by a certain complex in $D^-(R)$ constructed from shifted Koszul complexes.

Let $(\mathcal{T}, \otimes, \mathbf{1})$ be a tensor triangulated category. Balmer [2010a] constructs a continuous map

$$\rho_{\mathcal{T}}^{\bullet} : \mathrm{Spc} \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}^h \mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{T}}^{\bullet},$$

where $\mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{T}}^{\bullet} = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathbf{1}, \Sigma^{\bullet} \mathbf{1})$ is a graded-commutative ring. Balmer [2010b] conjectures that the map $\rho_{\mathcal{T}}^{\bullet}$ is (locally) injective when \mathcal{T} is an *algebraic* triangulated category, that is, a triangulated category arisen as the stable category of a Frobenius exact category. Our $D^{-}(R)$ is evidently an algebraic triangulated category, but does not satisfy this conjecture under a quite mild assumption:

Theorem E (Corollary 6.10). *Assume that $\dim R > 0$ and that R is either a domain or a local ring. Then the map $\rho_{D^{-}(R)}^{\bullet}$ is not locally injective. Hence, Balmer’s conjecture does not hold for $D^{-}(R)$.*

In fact, the assumption of the theorem gives an element $x \in R$ with $\mathrm{ht}(x) > 0$. Then we can find a nontame prime thick tensor ideal \mathcal{P} of $D^{-}(R)$ associated with x at which $\rho_{D^{-}(R)}^{\bullet}$ is not locally injective.

Finally, we explore thick tensor ideals of $D^{-}(R)$ in the case where R is a discrete valuation ring, because this should be the simplest unclear case, now that everything is clarified by Theorem D in the case of artinian rings. We show the following theorem, which says that even if R is such a good ring, the structure of the Balmer spectrum of $D^{-}(R)$ is rather complicated. (Here, $\ell\ell(\cdot)$ stands for the Loewy length.)

Theorem F (Propositions 7.7 and 7.17 and Theorems 7.11 and 7.14). *Let (R, xR) be a discrete valuation ring, and let $n \geq 0$ be an integer. Let \mathcal{P}_n be the full subcategory of $D^{-}(R)$ consisting of complexes X with finite length homologies such that there exists an integer $t \geq 0$ with $\ell\ell(H^{-i} X) \leq ti^n$ for all $i \gg 0$. Then:*

- (1) \mathcal{P}_n coincides with the smallest thick tensor ideal of $D^{-}(R)$ containing the complex

$$\bigoplus_{i>0} (R/x^{i^n} R)[i] = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} R/x^{3^n} R \xrightarrow{0} R/x^{2^n} R \xrightarrow{0} R/x^{1^n} R \rightarrow 0).$$

- (2) \mathcal{P}_n is a prime thick tensor ideal of $D^{-}(R)$ which is not tame. If $n \geq 1$, then \mathcal{P}_n is not compact.
- (3) One has $\mathcal{P}_0 \subsetneq \mathcal{P}_1 \subsetneq \mathcal{P}_2 \subsetneq \cdots$. Hence, $\mathrm{Spc} D^{-}(R)$ has infinite Krull dimension.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 1 is devoted to giving several basic definitions and studying fundamental properties that are used in later sections. In Section 2, we study compactly and cocompactly generated thick tensor ideals of $D^{-}(R)$, and classify them completely. The generalized smash nilpotence theorem and Theorem A are proved in this section. In Section 3, we define the maps \mathcal{S} and \mathfrak{s} between $\mathrm{Spec} R$ and $\mathrm{Spc} D^{-}(R)$, and prove part of Theorem B. In

Section 4, we study topological properties of the maps \mathcal{S} , \mathfrak{s} and the Balmer spectrum $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$. We complete in this section the proof of Theorem B. In Section 5, we compare compact, tame, and radical thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$, relating them to specialization-closed subsets of $\mathrm{Spec} R$ and ${}^t\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ and Thomason subsets of $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$. Theorem C is proved in this section. In Section 6, we consider when the section-retraction pairs in Theorem C are one-to-one correspondences, and deal with the conjecture of Balmer for $D^-(R)$. We show Theorems D and E in this section. The final Section 7 concentrates on investigation of the case of discrete valuation rings. Several properties that are specific to this case are found out, and Theorem F is proved in this section.

1. Fundamental materials

In this section, we give several basic definitions and study fundamental properties, which will be used in later sections. We begin with our convention.

Convention 1.1. Throughout the paper, unless otherwise specified, R is a commutative noetherian ring, and all subcategories are nonempty and full. We put $I^0 = R$ and $x^0 = 1$ for an ideal I of R and an element $x \in R$. We denote by $\mathrm{Spec} R$, $\mathrm{Max} R$, and $\mathrm{Min} R$ the set of prime, maximal prime, and minimal prime ideals of R , respectively. For an ideal I of R , we denote by $V(I)$ the set of prime ideals of R containing I , and set $D(I) = V(I)^c = \mathrm{Spec} R \setminus V(I)$. When I is generated by a single element x , we simply write $V(x)$ and $D(x)$. For a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R , the residue field of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is denoted by $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$, i.e., $\kappa(\mathfrak{p}) = R_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. For a sequence $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_n$ of elements of R , the *Koszul complex* of R with respect to \mathbf{x} is denoted by $K(\mathbf{x}, R)$. For an additive category \mathcal{C} we denote by $\mathbf{0}$ the *zero subcategory* of \mathcal{C} , that is, the full subcategory consisting of objects isomorphic to the zero object. For objects X, Y of \mathcal{C} , we mean by $X \triangleleft Y$ (or $Y \triangleright X$) that X is a direct summand of Y in \mathcal{C} . We often omit subscripts, superscripts, and parentheses, if there is no danger of confusion.

Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category. A *thick* subcategory of \mathcal{T} is by definition a triangulated subcategory closed under direct summands; in other words, it is a subcategory closed under direct summands, shifts, and cones. For a subcategory \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{T} we denote by $\mathrm{thick} \mathcal{X}$ the *thick closure* of \mathcal{X} , that is, the smallest thick subcategory of \mathcal{T} containing \mathcal{X} .

Now we recall the definitions of a tensor triangulated category and a thick tensor ideal.

Definition 1.2. (1) We say that $(\mathcal{T}, \otimes, \mathbf{1})$ is a *tensor triangulated category* if \mathcal{T} is a triangulated category equipped with a symmetric monoidal structure which is compatible with the triangulated structure of \mathcal{T} ; see [Hovey et al. 1997, Appendix A] for the precise definition. In particular, $\cdot \otimes \cdot$ is exact in each variable.

- (2) Let $(\mathcal{T}, \otimes, \mathbf{1})$ be a tensor triangulated category. A subcategory \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{T} is said to be a *thick tensor ideal* provided that \mathcal{X} is a thick subcategory of \mathcal{T} and for any $T \in \mathcal{T}$ and $X \in \mathcal{X}$ one has $T \otimes X \in \mathcal{X}$. We often abbreviate “tensor ideal” to “ \otimes -ideal”. For a subcategory \mathcal{C} of \mathcal{T} , we define the *thick \otimes -ideal closure* of \mathcal{C} to be the smallest thick \otimes -ideal of \mathcal{T} containing \mathcal{C} , and denote it by $\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{C}$.

We denote by $D^-(R)$ and $D^b(R)$ the derived categories of (cochain) complexes X of finitely generated R -modules with $H^i(X) = 0$ for all $i \gg 0$ and $|i| \gg 0$, respectively. We denote by $D_{\text{fl}}^-(R)$ and $D_{\text{fl}}^b(R)$ the subcategories of $D^-(R)$ and $D^b(R)$, respectively, consisting of complexes X whose homologies have finite length as R -modules. By $K^-(R)$ and $K^b(\text{proj } R)$ we denote the homotopy categories of complexes P of finitely generated projective R -modules with $P^i = 0$ for all $i \gg 0$ and $|i| \gg 0$, respectively. By $K^{-,b}(R)$ we denote the subcategory of $K^-(R)$ consisting of complexes P with $H^i(P) = 0$ for all $i \ll 0$. Note that there are chains

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\text{fl}}^b(R) &\subseteq D^b(R) \subseteq D^-(R), \\ D_{\text{fl}}^b(R) &\subseteq D_{\text{fl}}^-(R) \subseteq D^-(R), \\ K^b(\text{proj } R) &\subseteq K^{-,b}(R) \subseteq K^-(R) \end{aligned}$$

of thick subcategories and triangle equivalences

$$D^-(R) \cong K^-(R), \quad D^b(R) \cong K^{-,b}(R).$$

We will often identify $D^-(R)$, $D^b(R)$ with $K^-(R)$, $K^{-,b}(R)$, respectively, via these equivalences. Note that $(K^b(\text{proj } R), \otimes_R, R)$ and $(D^-(R), \otimes_R^L, R)$ are essentially small tensor triangulated categories. (In general, if \mathcal{C} is an essentially small additive category, then so is the category of complexes of objects in \mathcal{C} , and so is the homotopy category.)

Remark 1.3. The tensor triangulated category $D^-(R)$ is never rigid. More strongly, it is never closed. In fact, assume there is a functor $F : D^-(R) \times D^-(R) \rightarrow D^-(R)$ such that $\text{Hom}_{D^-(R)}(X \otimes_R^L Y, Z) \cong \text{Hom}_{D^-(R)}(Y, F(X, Z))$ for all $X, Y, Z \in D^-(R)$. We have $\text{Hom}_{D^-(R)}(X \otimes_R^L Y, Z) = \text{Hom}_{D(R)}(X \otimes_R^L Y, Z) \cong \text{Hom}_{D(R)}(Y, \mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_R(X, Z))$, where $D(R)$ is the unbounded derived category of R -modules. Letting $Y = R[-i]$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, we obtain $H^i(F(X, Z)) \cong \text{Ext}_R^i(X, Z)$. Since $F(X, Z)$ is in $D^-(R)$, we have $H^i(F(X, Z)) = 0$ for $i \gg 0$. Hence, $\text{Ext}_R^{\gg 0}(X, Z) = 0$ for all $X, Z \in D^-(R)$. This is a contradiction.

Here we compute some thick closures and thick \otimes -ideal closures.

Proposition 1.4. *There are equalities:*

- (1) $\text{thick}_{D^-(R)}^{\otimes} R = D^-(R)$.
- (2) $\text{thick}_{D^-(R)} R = \text{thick}_{D^b(R)} R = \text{thick}_{K^b(\text{proj } R)} R = \text{thick}_{K^b(\text{proj } R)}^{\otimes} R = K^b(\text{proj } R)$.

(3) $\text{thick}_{D^-(R)} k = \text{thick}_{D^b(R)} k = D_{\text{fl}}^b(R)$, if R is local with residue field k .

Proof. The following hold in general and are easy to check.

- (a) Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category, \mathcal{U} be a thick subcategory, and $U \in \mathcal{U}$. Then $\text{thick}_{\mathcal{U}} U = \text{thick}_{\mathcal{T}} U$.
- (b) Let $(\mathcal{T}, \otimes, \mathbf{1})$ be a tensor triangulated category. Then $\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathbf{1} = \mathcal{T}$.

The assertion is shown by these two statements. □

From now on, we deal with the supports of objects and subcategories of $D^-(R)$. Recall that the *support* of an R -module M is defined as the set of prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R such that the $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is nonzero, which is denoted by $\text{Supp}_R M$.

Proposition 1.5. *Let X be a complex in $D^-(R)$. Then the following three sets are equal:*

- (1) $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Supp}_R H^i(X)$,
- (2) $\{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid X_{\mathfrak{p}} \not\cong 0 \text{ in } D^-(R_{\mathfrak{p}})\}$, and
- (3) $\{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \otimes_R^L X \not\cong 0 \text{ in } D^-(R_{\mathfrak{p}})\}$.

Proof. It is clear that the first and second sets coincide. For a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R one has $\kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \otimes_R^L X \cong \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \otimes_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^L X_{\mathfrak{p}}$. It is seen by [Christensen 2000, Corollary A.4.16] that the second and third sets coincide. □

Definition 1.6. The set in Proposition 1.5 is called the *support* of X and denoted by $\text{Supp}_R X$. For a subcategory \mathcal{C} of $D^-(R)$, we set $\text{Supp } \mathcal{C} = \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} \text{Supp } C$, and call this the *support* of \mathcal{C} . For a subset S of $\text{Spec } R$, we denote by $\text{Supp}^{-1} S$ the subcategory of $D^-(R)$ consisting of complexes whose supports are contained in S .

Remark 1.7. The fact that the second and third sets in Proposition 1.5 coincide will often play an important role in this paper. Note that these two sets are different if X is a complex outside $D^-(R)$. For example, let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a local ring of positive Krull dimension. Take any nonmaximal prime ideal P , and let X be the injective hull $E(R/P)$ of the R -module R/P . Then $k \otimes_R^L X = 0$, while $X_{\mathfrak{m}} \neq 0$.

Remark 1.8. For $X \in D^-(R)$ one has $\text{Supp } X = \emptyset$ if and only if $X = 0$. In other words, it holds that $\text{Supp}^{-1} \emptyset = \mathbf{0}$. (If we define the support of X as the third set in Proposition 1.5, then the assumption that X belongs to $D^-(R)$ is essential, as the example given in Remark 1.7 shows.)

In the following lemma and proposition, we state several basic properties of Supp and Supp^{-1} defined above. Both results will often be used later.

Lemma 1.9. *The following statements hold.*

- (1) $\text{Supp}(X[n]) = \text{Supp } X$ for all $X \in D^-(R)$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- (2) If X is a direct summand of Y in $D^-(R)$, then $\text{Supp } X \subseteq \text{Supp } Y$.

- (3) If $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X[1]$ is an exact triangle in $D^-(R)$, then $\text{Supp } A \subseteq \text{Supp } B \cup \text{Supp } C$ for all $\{A, B, C\} = \{X, Y, Z\}$.
- (4) $\text{Supp}(X \otimes_R^L Y) = \text{Supp } X \cap \text{Supp } Y$ for all $X, Y \in D^-(R)$.

Proof. The assertions (1), (2), and (3) are straightforward by definition. For each prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R there is an isomorphism $(X \otimes_R^L Y)_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong X_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^L Y_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Hence, $(X \otimes_R^L Y)_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$ if and only if either $X_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$ or $Y_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$ by [Christensen 2000, Corollary A.4.16]. This shows the assertion (4). \square

Let X be a topological space. A subset A of X is called *specialization-closed* provided that for each point $a \in A$ the closure $\overline{\{a\}}$ of $\{a\}$ in X is contained in A . Hence, a subset S of $\text{Spec } R$ is specialization-closed if and only if for each $\mathfrak{p} \in S$ one has $V(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq S$. Note that A is specialization-closed if and only if A is a (possibly infinite) union of closed subsets of X . Therefore, a union of specialization-closed subsets is again specialization-closed, and thus, one can define the largest specialization-closed subset A_{spcl} of X contained in A , which will be called the *spcl-closure* of A in Section 5.

Proposition 1.10. (1) Let S be a subset of $\text{Spec } R$. Then there are equalities $\text{Supp}^{-1} S = \text{Supp}^{-1}(S_{\text{spcl}})$ and $\text{Supp}(\text{Supp}^{-1} S) = S_{\text{spcl}}$. Moreover, $\text{Supp}^{-1} S$ is a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$.

- (2) Let \mathcal{X} be any subcategory of $D^-(R)$. Then $\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ is a specialization-closed subset of $\text{Spec } R$, and one has $\text{Supp } \mathcal{X} = \text{Supp}(\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X})$.
- (3) It holds that $D_{\overline{\mathfrak{p}}}^-(R) = \text{Supp}^{-1}(\text{Max } R)$. In particular, $D_{\overline{\mathfrak{p}}}^-(R)$ is a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$.

Proof. (1) We put $W = S_{\text{spcl}}$. Let X be a complex in $D^-(R)$. Since $\text{Supp } X$ is specialization-closed, it is contained in S if and only if it is contained in W . Hence, $\text{Supp}^{-1} S = \text{Supp}^{-1} W$. Evidently, W contains $\text{Supp}(\text{Supp}^{-1} W)$, while we have $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Supp } R/\mathfrak{p} = V(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq W$ for $\mathfrak{p} \in W$. Hence, $\text{Supp}(\text{Supp}^{-1} W) = W$, and thus, $\text{Supp}(\text{Supp}^{-1} S) = W$. It is seen from Lemma 1.9 that $\text{Supp}^{-1} S$ is a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$.

(2) We have $\text{Supp } \mathcal{X} = \bigcup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \text{Supp } X = \bigcup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Supp } H^i X$ by Proposition 1.5. Since $H^i X$ is a finitely generated R -module, $\text{Supp } H^i X$ is closed. Hence, $\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ is specialization-closed. A prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R is not in $\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ if and only if \mathcal{X} is contained in $\text{Supp}^{-1}(\{\mathfrak{p}\}^{\text{cl}})$, if and only if $\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X}$ is contained in $\text{Supp}^{-1}(\{\mathfrak{p}\}^{\text{cl}})$, if and only if \mathfrak{p} does not belong to $\text{Supp}(\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X})$. It follows from (1) that $\text{Supp}^{-1}(\{\mathfrak{p}\}^{\text{cl}})$ is a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$, which shows the second equivalence. The other two equivalences are obvious.

- (3) The equality is straightforward, and the last assertion is shown by (1). \square

2. Classification of compact thick tensor ideals

In this section, we prove a generalized version of the smash nilpotence theorem due to Hopkins [1987] and Neeman [1992], and using this we give a complete classification of cocompact thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$.

We begin with recalling the definitions of compact and cocompact objects. Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category. We say that an object $M \in \mathcal{T}$ is *compact* if the natural morphism

$$\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(M, N_{\lambda}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}\left(M, \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} N_{\lambda}\right)$$

is an isomorphism for every family $\{N_{\lambda}\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ of objects of \mathcal{T} with $\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} N_{\lambda} \in \mathcal{T}$. Furthermore, we say that an object $M \in \mathcal{T}$ is *cocompact* if the natural morphism

$$\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(N_{\lambda}, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}\left(\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} N_{\lambda}, M\right)$$

is an isomorphism for every family $\{N_{\lambda}\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ of objects of \mathcal{T} with $\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} N_{\lambda} \in \mathcal{T}$. We denote by \mathcal{T}^c and \mathcal{T}^{cc} the subcategories of \mathcal{T} consisting of compact and cocompact objects, respectively. For $\mathcal{T} = D^-(R)$ we have explicit descriptions of the compact objects and cocompact objects:

Proposition 2.1. *One has $D^-(R)^c = K^b(\text{proj } R)$ and $D^-(R)^{cc} = D^b(R)$.*

Proof. The second statement follows from [Stevenson 2014a, Theorem 18]. The first one can be shown in the same way as of the fact that the compact objects of the unbounded derived category of all R -modules coincide with $K^b(\text{proj } R)$. For the convenience of the reader, we give a proof.

First of all, R is compact since each homology functor H^i commutes with direct sums. Since the compact objects form a thick subcategory, $K^b(\text{proj } R) \subseteq D^-(R)^c$. Next, let $X \in D^-(R)$ be a compact object. Replacing X with its projective resolution, we may assume $X \in K^-(R)$. Consider the chain map

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X & = & (\dots \rightarrow X^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{d^{n-1}} & X^n & \xrightarrow{d^n} & X^{n+1} \rightarrow \dots) \\ & & \downarrow f_n & & \downarrow f_n^n & & \downarrow \\ C^n[-n] & = & (\dots \rightarrow 0 & \longrightarrow & C^n & \longrightarrow & 0 \rightarrow \dots) \end{array}$$

where C^n is the cokernel of d^{n-1} , and $f_n^n : X^n \rightarrow C^n$ is a natural surjection. Put $Y = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} C^n[-n]$. A chain map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is induced by $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$. As $X \in K^-(R)$ is compact in $D^-(R)$, we have isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}}(X, Y) &\cong \text{Hom}_{D^-(R)}(X, Y) \\ &\cong \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{D^-(R)}(X, C^n[-n]) \cong \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}}(X, C^n[-n]), \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{K} is the homotopy category of R -modules. The composition of these isomorphisms sends f to $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, which implies that there exists $t \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $f_n = 0$ in \mathcal{K} for all $n \leq t$. Hence, there is an R -linear map $g : X^{n+1} \rightarrow C^n$ such that $g \circ d^n = f_n^n$. Let $\bar{d}^n : C^n \rightarrow X^{n+1}$ be the map induced by d^n . We have $g\bar{d}^n f_n^n = g d^n = f_n^n$, and obtain $g\bar{d}^n = 1$ as f_n^n is a surjection. Thus, C^n is a direct summand of X^{n+1} , and thereby projective. Also, $H^n X$ is isomorphic to the kernel of \bar{d}^n , which vanishes since \bar{d}^n is a split monomorphism. Consequently, the truncated complex $X' := (0 \rightarrow C^t \xrightarrow{d^t} X^{t+1} \xrightarrow{d^{t+1}} X^{t+2} \xrightarrow{d^{t+2}} \dots)$, which is quasi-isomorphic to X , is in $K^b(\text{proj } R)$. We now conclude that X belongs to $K^b(\text{proj } R)$. \square

Next, we give the definitions of the annihilators of morphisms and objects in $D^-(R)$.

- Definition 2.2.** (1) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism in $D^-(R)$. We define the *annihilator* of f as the set of elements $a \in R$ such that $af = 0$ in $D^-(R)$, and denote it by $\text{Ann}_R(f)$. This is an ideal of R .
- (2) The *annihilator* of an object $X \in D^-(R)$ is defined as the annihilator of the identity morphism id_X , and denoted by $\text{Ann}_R(X)$. This is the set of elements $a \in R$ such that $(X \xrightarrow{a} X) = 0$ in $D^-(R)$.

Here are some properties of annihilators.

Proposition 2.3. (1) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism in $D^-(R)$ and \mathfrak{p} a prime ideal of R .

- (a) The ideal $\text{Ann}_R(f)$ is the kernel of the map $\eta_f : R \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{D^-(R)}(X, Y)$ given by $a \mapsto af$.
- (b) If the natural map $\tau_{X,Y,\mathfrak{p}} : \text{Hom}_{D^-(R)}(X, Y)_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{D^-(R_{\mathfrak{p}})}(X_{\mathfrak{p}}, Y_{\mathfrak{p}})$ is an isomorphism, then there is an equality $\text{Ann}_R(f)_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{Ann}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(f_{\mathfrak{p}})$.
- (2) For any $X \in D^-(R)$ one has $V(\text{Ann } X) \supseteq \text{Supp } X$. The equality holds if $\tau_{X,X,\mathfrak{p}}$ is an isomorphism for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. In particular, for $X \in D^b(R)$ one has $V(\text{Ann } X) = \text{Supp } X$.
- (3) Let $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_n$ be a sequence of elements of R . Then it holds that $\text{Ann } K(\mathbf{x}, R) = \mathbf{x}R$. In particular, there is an equality $\text{Supp } K(\mathbf{x}, R) = V(\mathbf{x})$, and $K(\mathbf{x}, R)$ belongs to $\text{Supp}^{-1} V(\mathbf{x})$.

Proof. (1) The assertion (a) is obvious, while (b) follows from (a) and the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 R_{\mathfrak{p}} & \xrightarrow{(\eta_f)_{\mathfrak{p}}} & \text{Hom}_{D^-(R)}(X, Y)_{\mathfrak{p}} \\
 \parallel & & \cong \downarrow \tau_{X,Y,\mathfrak{p}} \\
 R_{\mathfrak{p}} & \xrightarrow{\eta_{f_{\mathfrak{p}}}} & \text{Hom}_{D^-(R_{\mathfrak{p}})}(X_{\mathfrak{p}}, Y_{\mathfrak{p}})
 \end{array}$$

(2) The first assertion is easy to show. Suppose that $\tau_{X, X, \mathfrak{p}}$ is an isomorphism for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. By (1) one has $(\text{Ann}_R X)_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{Ann}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}}$. We have $X_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0$ if and only if $(\text{Ann}_R X)_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq R_{\mathfrak{p}}$, if and only if $\mathfrak{p} \in V(\text{Ann}_R X)$. This shows $V(\text{Ann}_R X) = \text{Supp}_R X$. As for the last assertion, use [Avramov and Foxby 1991, Lemma 5.2(b)].

(3) The second statement follows from the first one and (2). Therefore, it suffices to show the equality $\text{Ann } K(\mathbf{x}, R) = \mathbf{x}R$. It follows from [Bruns and Herzog 1998, Proposition 1.6.5] that $\text{Ann } K(\mathbf{x}, R)$ contains $\mathbf{x}R$. Conversely, pick $a \in \text{Ann } K(\mathbf{x}, R)$. Then the multiplication map $a : K(\mathbf{x}, R) \rightarrow K(\mathbf{x}, R)$ is null-homotopic, and there is a homotopy $\{s_i : K_{i-1}(\mathbf{x}, R) \rightarrow K_i(\mathbf{x}, R)\}$ from a to 0. In particular, we have $a = d_1 s_1$, where d_1 is the first differential of $K(\mathbf{x}, R)$. Writing $d_1 = (x_1, \dots, x_n) : R^n \rightarrow R$ and $s_1 = {}^t(a_1, \dots, a_n) : R \rightarrow R^n$, we get $a = (x_1, \dots, x_n) {}^t(a_1, \dots, a_n) = a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n \in \mathbf{x}R$. Consequently, we obtain $\text{Ann } K(\mathbf{x}, R) = \mathbf{x}R$. \square

To state our next results, we need to introduce some notation.

Definition 2.4. Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category.

- (1) For two subcategories $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2$ of \mathcal{T} , we denote by $\mathcal{C}_1 * \mathcal{C}_2$ the subcategory of \mathcal{T} consisting of objects M such that there is an exact triangle $C_1 \rightarrow M \rightarrow C_2 \rightsquigarrow$ with $C_i \in \mathcal{C}_i$ for $i = 1, 2$.
- (2) For a subcategory \mathcal{C} of \mathcal{T} , we denote by $\text{add}^{\Sigma} \mathcal{C}$ the smallest subcategory of \mathcal{T} that contains \mathcal{C} and is closed under finite direct sums, direct summands, and shifts. Inductively we define $\text{thick}_{\mathcal{T}}^1(\mathcal{C}) = \text{add}^{\Sigma} \mathcal{C}$ and $\text{thick}_{\mathcal{T}}^r(\mathcal{C}) = \text{add}^{\Sigma}(\text{thick}_{\mathcal{T}}^{r-1}(\mathcal{C}) * \text{add}^{\Sigma} \mathcal{C})$ for $r > 1$. This is sometimes called the r -th thickening of \mathcal{C} . When \mathcal{C} consists of a single object X , we simply denote it by $\text{thick}_{\mathcal{T}}^r(X)$.
- (3) For a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in \mathcal{T} and an integer $n \geq 1$, we denote by $f^{\otimes n}$ the n -fold tensor product $f \otimes \dots \otimes f$. By $f^{\otimes n}$ we mean the morphism $\underbrace{f \otimes_R^L \dots \otimes_R^L f}_n$ for $\mathcal{T} = D^-(R)$.

We establish two lemmas, which will be used to show the generalized smash nilpotence theorem. The first one concerns general tensor triangulated categories, while the second one is specific to our $D^-(R)$.

Lemma 2.5. Let \mathcal{T} be a tensor triangulated category.

- (1) Let \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} be subcategories of \mathcal{T} . Let $f : M \rightarrow M'$ and $g : N \rightarrow N'$ be morphisms in \mathcal{T} . If $f \otimes \mathcal{X} = 0$ and $g \otimes \mathcal{Y} = 0$, then $f \otimes g \otimes (\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y}) = 0$.
- (2) Let $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ be a morphism in \mathcal{T} , and let C be an object of \mathcal{T} . If $\phi \otimes C = 0$, then $\phi^{\otimes n} \otimes \text{thick}_{\mathcal{T}}^n(C) = 0$ for all integers $n > 0$.

that $K(\mathbf{x}^e, R)$ belongs to $\text{thick}^{(n-1)e} K(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n^e, R)$. Applying the exact functor $K(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, R) \otimes \cdot$ to the containment $K(x_n^e, R) \in \text{thick}^e K(x_n, R)$ gives rise to $K(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n^e, R) \in \text{thick}^e K(\mathbf{x}, R)$. Therefore, $K(\mathbf{x}^e, R)$ belongs to $\text{thick}^{ne} K(\mathbf{x}, R)$. \square

We now achieve the goal of generalizing the Hopkins–Neeman smash nilpotence theorem.

Theorem 2.7 (generalized smash nilpotence). *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism in $K^-(R)$ with $Y \in K^b(\text{proj } R)$. Suppose that $f \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) = 0$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. Then $f^{\otimes t} = 0$ for some $t > 0$.*

Proof. We have an ascending chain $\text{Ann}_R(f) \subseteq \text{Ann}_R(f^{\otimes 2}) \subseteq \text{Ann}_R(f^{\otimes 3}) \subseteq \dots$ of ideals of R . Since R is noetherian, there is an integer c such that $\text{Ann}_R(f^{\otimes c}) = \text{Ann}_R(f^{\otimes i})$ for all $i > c$. Replacing f by $f^{\otimes c}$, we may assume that $\text{Ann}_R(f) = \text{Ann}_R(f^{\otimes i})$ for all $i > 0$. Note that $\text{Ann}_R(f) = R$ if and only if $f = 0$.

We assume $\text{Ann}_R(f) \neq R$, and shall derive a contradiction. Take a minimal prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of $\text{Ann}_R(f)$. Then localization at \mathfrak{p} reduces to the following situation:

(R, \mathfrak{m}, k) is a local ring, $\text{Ann}_R(f)$ is an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal, $f \otimes_R k = 0$,
and $\text{Ann}_R(f) = \text{Ann}_R(f^{\otimes i})$ for all $i > 0$.

Indeed, since Y is in $K^b(\text{proj } R)$, it follows from [Avramov and Foxby 1991, Lemma 5.2(b)] that the map $\tau_{X,Y,\mathfrak{p}}$ is an isomorphism, and Proposition 2.3(1) yields $\text{Ann}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(f_{\mathfrak{p}}) = \text{Ann}_R(f)_{\mathfrak{p}}$, which is a $\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -primary ideal of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Also, we have $\text{Ann}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(f_{\mathfrak{p}}) = \text{Ann}_R(f)_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{Ann}_R(f^{\otimes i})_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{Ann}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}((f^{\otimes i})_{\mathfrak{p}}) = \text{Ann}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}((f_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\otimes i})$ for all $i > 0$. Furthermore, it holds that $f_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) = f \otimes_R \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) = 0$ by the assumption of the theorem.

For each nonnegative integer n , consider the following two statements.

F(n): Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a reduced local ring with $\dim R \leq n$. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism in $K^-(R)$ with $Y \in K^b(\text{proj } R)$. If $\text{Ann}_R(f)$ is \mathfrak{m} -primary and $f \otimes_R k = 0$, then $f^{\otimes t} = 0$ for some $t > 0$.

G(n): Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a local ring with $\dim R \leq n$. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism in $K^-(R)$ with $Y \in K^b(\text{proj } R)$. If $\text{Ann}_R(f)$ is \mathfrak{m} -primary and $f \otimes_R k = 0$, then $f^{\otimes t} = 0$ for some $t > 0$.

If the statement $G(n)$ holds true for all $n \geq 0$, we have $\text{Ann}_R(f) = \text{Ann}_R(f^{\otimes t}) = R$, which gives a desired contradiction. Note that the statement $F(0)$ always holds true since a 0-dimensional reduced local ring is a field. It is thus enough to show the implications $F(n) \implies G(n) \implies F(n+1)$.

$F(n) \implies G(n)$. We consider the reduced ring $R_{\text{red}} = R/\text{nil } R$, where $\text{nil } R$ stands for the nilradical of R . The ideal $\text{Ann}_{R_{\text{red}}}(f \otimes_R R_{\text{red}})$ of R_{red} is $\mathfrak{m}R_{\text{red}}$ -primary since it contains $(\text{Ann}_R f)R_{\text{red}}$. We have $(f \otimes_R R_{\text{red}}) \otimes_{R_{\text{red}}} k = f \otimes_R k = 0$. Thus, R_{red}

and $f \otimes_R R_{\text{red}}$ satisfy the assumption $F(n)$, and we find an integer $t > 0$ such that $f^{\otimes t} \otimes_R R_{\text{red}} = (f \otimes_R R_{\text{red}})^{\otimes t} = 0$. Using Lemma 2.6(1), we get $f^{\otimes tu} \otimes_R K(\mathbf{x}, R) = 0$, where $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_n$ is a system of generators of $\text{nil } R$ and $u = 2^n$. Choose an integer $e > 0$ such that $x_i^e = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then R is a direct summand of $K(\mathbf{x}^e, R)$ by [Bruns and Herzog 1998, Proposition 1.6.21], whence R is in $\text{thick}^{ne} K(\mathbf{x}, R)$ by Lemma 2.6(2). Finally, Lemma 2.5(2) gives rise to the equality $f^{\otimes netu} = 0$.

$G(n) \implies F(n + 1)$. We may assume $\dim R = n + 1 > 0$. Since R is reduced and $\text{Ann}_R(f)$ is \mathfrak{m} -primary, we can choose an R -regular element $x \in \text{Ann}_R(f)$. Then the local ring $R/(x)$ has dimension n , the ideal $\text{Ann}_{R/(x)}(f \otimes_R R/(x))$ of $R/(x)$ is $\mathfrak{m}/(x)$ -primary, and $(f \otimes_R R/(x)) \otimes_{R/(x)} k = 0$. Hence, $R/(x)$ and $f \otimes_R R/(x)$ satisfy the assumption of $G(n)$, and there is an integer $t > 0$ such that $(f \otimes_R R/(x))^{\otimes t} = 0$. The short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{x} R \rightarrow R/(x) \rightarrow 0$ induces an exact triangle $R/(x)[-1] \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{x} R \rightsquigarrow$ in $D^-(R)$. Tensoring Y with this gives an exact triangle $Y \otimes_R R/(x)[-1] \xrightarrow{g} Y \xrightarrow{x} Y \rightsquigarrow$ in $D^-(R)$. As $xf = 0$, there is a morphism $h : X \rightarrow Y \otimes_R R/(x)[-1]$ with $f = gh$. Now $f^{\otimes t+1}$ is decomposed as

$$X^{\otimes t+1} \xrightarrow{h \otimes X^{\otimes t}} (Y \otimes_R R/(x)[-1]) \otimes_R X^{\otimes t} \xrightarrow{(Y \otimes_R R/(x)[-1]) \otimes f^{\otimes t}} (Y \otimes_R R/(x)[-1]) \otimes_R Y^{\otimes t} \xrightarrow{g \otimes Y^{\otimes t}} Y^{\otimes t+1}.$$

The middle morphism is identified with $Y[-1] \otimes_R (f \otimes_R R/(x))^{\otimes t}$, which is zero. Thus, $f^{\otimes t+1} = 0$. □

Remark 2.8. (1) Theorem 2.7 extends the smash nilpotence theorem due to Hopkins [1987, Theorem 10] and Neeman [1992, Theorem 1.1], where X is also assumed to belong to $K^b(\text{proj } R)$, so that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism in $K^b(\text{proj } R)$. Under this assumption one can reduce to the case where $X = R$, which plays a key role in the proof of the original Hopkins–Neeman smash nilpotence theorem.

- (2) The proof of Theorem 2.7 has a similar frame to that of the original Hopkins–Neeman smash nilpotence theorem, but we should notice that various delicate modifications are actually made there. Indeed, Proposition 2.3 and Lemmas 2.5 and 2.6 are all established to prove Theorem 2.7, which are not necessary to prove the original smash nilpotence theorem.
- (3) The assumption in Theorem 2.7 that Y belongs to $K^b(\text{proj } R)$ is used only to have $\text{Ann}_{R_p}(f_p) = \text{Ann}_R(f)_p$.

Our next goal is to classify cocompactly generated thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$. To this end, we begin with deducing the following proposition concerning generation of thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$, which will play an essential role throughout the rest of the paper.

Proposition 2.9. *Let X be an object of $D^-(R)$, and let \mathcal{Y} be a subcategory of $D^-(R)$. If $V(\text{Ann } X) \subseteq \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y}$, then $X \in \text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{Y}$.*

Proof. Clearly, we may assume $X \neq 0$. We prove the proposition by replacing $D^-(R)$ with $K^-(R)$. There are a finite number of prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ of R such that $V(\text{Ann } X) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n V(\mathfrak{p}_i)$. Since each \mathfrak{p}_i is in the support of \mathcal{Y} , we find an object $Y_i \in \mathcal{Y}$ with $\mathfrak{p}_i \in \text{Supp } Y_i$. All \mathfrak{p}_i are in the support of $Y := Y_1 \oplus \dots \oplus Y_n \in K^-(R)$. Choose an integer t with $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n \in \bigcup_{i>t} \text{Supp } H^i(Y)$, and let $Y' = (\dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow Y^t \rightarrow Y^{t+1} \rightarrow \dots) \in K^b(\text{proj } R)$ be the truncated complex of Y . Then $V(\text{Ann } X)$ is contained in $\text{Supp } Y'$. Let $f : Y' \rightarrow Y$ be the natural morphism, and let $\phi : R \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(Y', Y)$ be the composition of the homothety morphism $R \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(Y, Y)$ and $\text{Hom}_R(f, Y) : \text{Hom}_R(Y, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(Y', Y)$. There is an exact triangle $Z \xrightarrow{\psi} R \xrightarrow{\phi} \text{Hom}_R(Y', Y) \rightsquigarrow \text{in } K^-(R)$. We establish two claims.

Claim 1. *Let $\Phi : R \rightarrow C$ be a nonzero morphism in $K^-(R)$. If R is a field, then Φ is a split monomorphism.*

Proof. Since C is isomorphic to $H(C)$ in $K^-(R)$, we may assume that the differentials of C are zero. As $z := \Phi^0(1)$ is nonzero, we can construct a chain map $\Psi : C \rightarrow R$ with $\Psi^0(z) = 1$ and $\Psi^i = 0$ for all $i \neq 0$. It then holds that $\Psi\Phi = 1$. □

Claim 2. *The morphism $\phi \otimes_R \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ in $K^-(\kappa(\mathfrak{p}))$ is a split monomorphism for each $\mathfrak{p} \in V(\text{Ann } X)$.*

Proof. Set $S = \bigcup_{i>t} \text{Supp } H^i(Y)$; note that this contains $V(\text{Ann } X)$. We prove the stronger statement that $\phi \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ is a split monomorphism for each $\mathfrak{p} \in S$. Since Y' is a perfect complex, there are natural isomorphisms $\text{Hom}_R(Y', Y) \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \cong \text{Hom}_R(Y', Y \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p})) \cong \text{Hom}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{p})}(Y' \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p}), Y \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p}))$, which says that $\phi \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ is identified with the natural morphism $\kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{p})}(Y' \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p}), Y \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p}))$. This induces a map $H^0(\phi \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p})) : \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{K^-(\kappa(\mathfrak{p}))}(Y' \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p}), Y \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p}))$, sending 1 to $f \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$. If $f \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) = 0$ in $K^-(\kappa(\mathfrak{p}))$, then we see that $H^{>t}(Y \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p})) = 0$, contradicting the fact that $\mathfrak{p} \in S$. Thus, $H^0(\phi \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p}))$ is nonzero, and so is $\phi \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$. Applying Claim 1 completes the proof. □

Claim 2 implies $\psi \otimes_R \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) = 0$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in V(\text{Ann } X)$. Using Theorem 2.7 for the morphism $\psi \otimes_R (R/\text{Ann } X)$ in $K^-(R/\text{Ann } X)$, we have $\psi^{\otimes m} \otimes_R (R/\text{Ann } X) = 0$ for some $m > 0$. Lemma 2.6(1) shows

$$0 = \psi^{\otimes u} \otimes_R K(\mathbf{x}, R) : Z^{\otimes u} \otimes K(\mathbf{x}, R) \rightarrow K(\mathbf{x}, R), \tag{2.9.1}$$

where $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_r$ is a system of generators of the ideal $\text{Ann } X$, and $u = 2^r m$.

For each $i > 0$, let W_i be the cone of the morphism $\psi^{\otimes i} : Z^{\otimes i} \rightarrow R$. Applying the octahedral axiom to the composition $\psi \circ (\psi^{\otimes i} \otimes Z) = \psi^{\otimes i+1}$, we get an exact triangle $W_i \otimes Z \rightarrow W_{i+1} \rightarrow W_1 \rightsquigarrow \text{in } K^-(R)$. As $W_1 \cong \text{Hom}_R(Y', Y)$ and $Y' \in K^b(\text{proj } R)$, we see that W_1 is in thick Y . Using the triangle, we inductively observe that W_i

belongs to $\text{thick}^{\otimes} Y$ for all $i > 0$, and so does $W_u \otimes K(\mathbf{x}, R)$. It follows from (2.9.1) that $K(\mathbf{x}, R)$ is a direct summand of $W_u \otimes K(\mathbf{x}, R)$, and therefore, $K(\mathbf{x}, R)$ belongs to $\text{thick}^{\otimes} Y$.

There is an exact triangle $R \xrightarrow{x_i} R \rightarrow K(x_i, R) \rightsquigarrow$ in $K^-(R)$ for each $1 \leq i \leq r$. Tensoring X with this and using the fact that each x_i kills X , we see that X is a direct summand of $X \otimes K(\mathbf{x}, R)$. Consequently, X belongs to $\text{thick}^{\otimes} Y$. By construction Y is in $\text{thick}^{\mathcal{Y}}$, and hence, X belongs to $\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{Y}$. \square

Remark 2.10. (1) Proposition 2.9 extends Neeman’s result [1992, Lemma 1.2], where both X and \mathcal{Y} are contained in $K^b(\text{proj } R)$ (and \mathcal{Y} is assumed to consist of a single object).

(2) Proposition 2.9 is no longer true if we replace $V(\text{Ann } X)$ with $\text{Supp } X$, or if we replace $\text{Supp }^{\mathcal{Y}}$ with $V(\text{Ann }^{\mathcal{Y}})$. This will be explained in Remarks 6.7(1) and 7.15.

The following result is a consequence of Proposition 2.9, which will often be used later.

Corollary 2.11. *Let \mathcal{X} be a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. Let I be an ideal of R and $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_n$ a system of generators of I . Then there are equivalences*

$$V(I) \subseteq \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \iff R/I \in \mathcal{X} \iff K(\mathbf{x}, R) \in \mathcal{X}.$$

Proof. By Proposition 2.3(3), we have that $\text{Supp } R/I = V(\text{Ann } R/I) = V(I) = V(\text{Ann } K(\mathbf{x}, R)) = \text{Supp } K(\mathbf{x}, R)$. The assertion is shown by combining this with Proposition 2.9. \square

Now we can give a complete classification of the cocompactly generated thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$, using Proposition 2.9. For each subset S of $\text{Spec } R$, we set $\langle S \rangle = \text{thick}^{\otimes} \{R/\mathfrak{p} \mid \mathfrak{p} \in S\}$.

Theorem 2.12. *The assignments $\mathcal{X} \mapsto \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ and $\langle W \rangle \leftarrow W$ make mutually inverse bijections*

$$\begin{aligned} \{ \text{Cocompactly generated thick } \otimes\text{-ideals of } D^-(R) \} \\ \iff \{ \text{Specialization-closed subsets of } \text{Spec } R \}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Proposition 1.10(2) shows that the map $\mathcal{X} \mapsto \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ is well defined and that for a specialization-closed subset W of $\text{Spec } R$ the equality $W = \text{Supp } \langle W \rangle$ holds. It remains to show that for any cocompactly generated thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$ one has $\mathcal{X} = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle$. Proposition 2.9 implies that \mathcal{X} contains $\langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle$. Since \mathcal{X} is cocompactly generated, there is a subcategory \mathcal{C} of $D^b(R)$ with $\mathcal{X} = \text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{C}$ by Proposition 2.1. Thus, it suffices to prove that each $M \in \mathcal{C}$ belongs to $\langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle$. The complex M belongs to $\text{thick } H(M)$ as $M \in D^b(R)$, and the finitely generated

module $H(M)$ has a finite filtration each of whose subquotients has the form R/\mathfrak{p} with $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Supp } H(M)$. Hence, M is in $\langle \text{Supp } M \rangle$, and we are done. \square

Let us give several applications of our Theorem 2.12.

Corollary 2.13. (1) *Let \mathcal{C} be a subcategory of $D^b(R)$. Then $\text{thick}_{D^-(R)}^\otimes \mathcal{C}$ consists of the complexes $X \in D^-(R)$ with $V(\text{Ann } X) \subseteq \text{Supp } \mathcal{C}$. In particular, those complexes X form a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$.*

(2) *Let I be an ideal of R . Then $\text{thick}_{D^-(R)}^\otimes (R/I)$ consists of the complexes $X \in D^-(R)$ with $I \subseteq \sqrt{\text{Ann } X}$.*

(3) *Let W be a specialization-closed subset of $\text{Spec } R$. Then $\langle W \rangle$ consists of the complexes $X \in D^-(R)$ such that $V(\text{Ann } X) \subseteq W$.*

(4) *Let \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} be thick subcategories in $D^b(R)$. Then $\text{thick}^\otimes \mathcal{X} = \text{thick}^\otimes \mathcal{Y}$ if and only if $\text{Supp } \mathcal{X} = \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y}$.*

Proof. (1) Let \mathcal{X} be the subcategory of $D^-(R)$ consisting of objects $X \in D^-(R)$ with $V(\text{Ann } X) \subseteq \text{Supp } \mathcal{C}$. Proposition 2.9 says that $\text{thick}^\otimes \mathcal{C}$ contains \mathcal{X} . Propositions 1.10(2) and 2.1 and Theorem 2.12 yield $\text{thick}^\otimes \mathcal{C} = \langle \text{Supp}(\text{thick}^\otimes \mathcal{C}) \rangle = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{C} \rangle$. For each $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Supp } \mathcal{C}$, the set $V(\text{Ann } R/\mathfrak{p}) = V(\mathfrak{p})$ is contained in $\text{Supp } \mathcal{C}$, whence R/\mathfrak{p} is in \mathcal{X} . Hence, $\text{thick}^\otimes \mathcal{C}$ is contained in \mathcal{X} , and we get the equality $\text{thick}^\otimes \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{X}$.

(2) Applying (1) to $\mathcal{C} = \{R/I\}$, we immediately obtain the assertion.

(3) Setting $\mathcal{C} = \{R/\mathfrak{p} \mid \mathfrak{p} \in W\} \subseteq D^b(R)$, we have $\text{Supp } \mathcal{C} = W$. The assertion follows from (1).

(4) Let \mathcal{C} be either \mathcal{X} or \mathcal{Y} . By Proposition 2.1 the thick \otimes -ideal $\text{thick}^\otimes \mathcal{C}$ is cocompactly generated, and $\text{Supp}(\text{thick}^\otimes \mathcal{C}) = \text{Supp } \mathcal{C}$ by Proposition 1.10(2). The assertion now follows from Theorem 2.12. \square

We obtain the following one-to-one correspondence by combining our Theorem 2.12 with the celebrated Hopkins–Neeman classification theorem [Neeman 1992, Theorem 1.5].

Corollary 2.14. *The assignments $\mathcal{X} \mapsto \mathcal{X} \cap K^b(\text{proj } R)$ and $\text{thick}^\otimes \mathcal{Y} \leftarrow \mathcal{Y}$ make mutually inverse bijections*

$$\{\text{Cocompactly generated thick } \otimes\text{-ideals of } D^-(R)\} \\ \rightleftarrows \{\text{Thick subcategories of } K^b(\text{proj } R)\}.$$

In particular, all cocompactly generated thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$ are compactly generated.

Proof. It is directly verified and follows from Proposition 2.1 that the assignments $\mathcal{X} \mapsto \mathcal{X} \cap K^b(\text{proj } R)$ and $\text{thick}^\otimes \mathcal{Y} \leftarrow \mathcal{Y}$, respectively, make well defined maps. It follows from [Neeman 1992, Theorem 1.5] that

(#) the assignments $\mathcal{X} \mapsto \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ and $W \mapsto \text{Supp}_{\mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R)}^{-1}(W) := \text{Supp}^{-1} W \cap \mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R)$ make mutually inverse bijections between the thick subcategories of $\mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R)$ and the specialization-closed subsets of $\text{Spec } R$.

In view of Theorem 2.12 and (#), we only have to show that

- (a) $\text{Supp}_{\mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R)}^{-1}(\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}) = \mathcal{X} \cap \mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R)$ for any cocompactly generated thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$, and
- (b) $\langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y} \rangle = \text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{Y}$ for any thick subcategory \mathcal{Y} of $\mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R)$.

Using Propositions 2.1 and 1.10(2), we see that $\langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y} \rangle$ and $\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{Y}$ are cocompactly generated thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$ whose supports are equal to $\text{Supp } \mathcal{Y}$. Now Theorem 2.12 shows the statement (b).

Clearly, $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{X} \cap \mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R))$ is contained in $\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$. Take a prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$, and let \mathbf{x} be a system of generators of \mathfrak{p} . Then $V(\text{Ann } \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{x}, R)) = \text{Supp } \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{x}, R) = V(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ by Proposition 2.3(3), and $\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{x}, R) \in \mathcal{X} \cap \mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R)$ by Proposition 2.9. It follows that $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Supp } \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{x}, R) \subseteq \text{Supp}(\mathcal{X} \cap \mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R))$. Thus, we get $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{X} \cap \mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R)) = \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$, and obtain $\text{Supp}_{\mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R)}^{-1}(\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}) = \text{Supp}_{\mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R)}^{-1}(\text{Supp}(\mathcal{X} \cap \mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R))) = \mathcal{X} \cap \mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R)$, where the last equality is shown by (#). Now the statement (a) is proved. \square

Remark 2.15. Corollary 2.14 in particular gives a classification of the *compactly* generated thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$. This itself can also be deduced as follows. Let \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} be thick subcategories of $\mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R)$ with $\text{Supp}(\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X}) = \text{Supp}(\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{Y})$. Then $\text{Supp } \mathcal{X} = \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y}$ by Proposition 1.10(2), and the Hopkins–Neeman theorem yields $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{Y}$. Hence, $\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X} = \text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{Y}$.

The essential benefit that Corollary 2.14 produces is the classification of the *cocompactly* generated thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$. This should not follow from the Hopkins–Neeman theorem or other known results, but requires the arguments established in this section so far (especially, the generalized smash nilpotence Theorem 2.7). A *compactly* generated thick tensor ideal of $D^-(R)$ is clearly *cocompactly* generated by Proposition 2.1, but the converse (shown in Corollary 2.14) should be rather nontrivial.

In view of Corollary 2.14 and Proposition 2.1, we obtain the following result and definition.

Corollary 2.16. *The following four conditions are equivalent for a thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$.*

- \mathcal{X} is compactly generated.
- \mathcal{X} is cocompactly generated.
- \mathcal{X} is generated by objects in $\mathbb{K}^b(\text{proj } R)$.
- \mathcal{X} is generated by objects in $D^b(R)$.

Definition 2.17. Let \mathcal{X} be a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. We say that \mathcal{X} is *compact* if it satisfies one (hence all) of the equivalent conditions in Corollary 4.19.

Next, for two thick \otimes -ideals \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} of $D^-(R)$ we define the thick \otimes -ideals $\mathcal{X} \wedge \mathcal{Y}$ and $\mathcal{X} \vee \mathcal{Y}$ by

$$\mathcal{X} \wedge \mathcal{Y} = \text{thick}^{\otimes} \{X \otimes_R^L Y \mid X \in \mathcal{X}, Y \in \mathcal{Y}\}, \quad \mathcal{X} \vee \mathcal{Y} = \text{thick}^{\otimes} (\mathcal{X} \cup \mathcal{Y}).$$

These two operations yield a lattice structure in the compact thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$:

Proposition 2.18. (1) *Let A and B be specialization-closed subsets of $\text{Spec } R$. One then has equalities*

$$\langle A \rangle \wedge \langle B \rangle = \langle A \cap B \rangle, \quad \langle A \rangle \vee \langle B \rangle = \langle A \cup B \rangle.$$

(2) *The set of compact thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$ is a lattice with meet \wedge and join \vee .*

Proof. (1) It is evident that the second equality holds. Let us show the first one.

We claim that for two subcategories \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} of $D^-(R)$ it holds that

$$(\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{M}) \wedge (\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{N}) = \text{thick}^{\otimes} \{M \otimes_R^L N \mid M \in \mathcal{M}, N \in \mathcal{N}\}.$$

In fact, clearly $(\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{M}) \wedge (\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{N})$ contains $\mathcal{C} := \text{thick}^{\otimes} \{M \otimes_R^L N \mid M \in \mathcal{M}, N \in \mathcal{N}\}$. For each $N \in \mathcal{N}$, the subcategory of $D^-(R)$ consisting of objects X with $X \otimes_R^L N \in \mathcal{C}$ is a thick \otimes -ideal containing \mathcal{M} , so contains $\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{M}$. Let X be an object in $\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{M}$. Then $X \otimes_R^L N$ belongs to \mathcal{C} for all $N \in \mathcal{N}$. The subcategory of $D^-(R)$ consisting of objects Y with $X \otimes_R^L Y \in \mathcal{C}$ is a thick \otimes -ideal containing \mathcal{N} , so contains $\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{N}$. Hence, $X \otimes_R^L Y$ is in \mathcal{C} for all $X \in \text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{M}$ and $Y \in \text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{N}$, and the claim follows.

Using the claim, we see that $\langle A \rangle \wedge \langle B \rangle = \text{thick}^{\otimes} \{R/\mathfrak{p} \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{p} \in A, \mathfrak{q} \in B\}$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Supp}(\langle A \rangle \wedge \langle B \rangle) &= \text{Supp}\{R/\mathfrak{p} \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{p} \in A, \mathfrak{q} \in B\} \\ &= \bigcup_{\mathfrak{p} \in A, \mathfrak{q} \in B} \text{Supp}(R/\mathfrak{p} \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{q}) = \bigcup_{\mathfrak{p} \in A, \mathfrak{q} \in B} (\mathbf{V}(\mathfrak{p}) \cap \mathbf{V}(\mathfrak{q})) \\ &= A \cap B = \text{Supp}\langle A \cap B \rangle \end{aligned}$$

by Proposition 1.10(2), Lemma 1.9(4), and the assumption we made that A, B are specialization-closed. Theorem 2.12 implies that $\langle A \rangle \wedge \langle B \rangle = \langle A \cap B \rangle$.

(2) Let \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} be compact thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$. Theorem 2.12 implies that $\mathcal{X} = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle$ and $\mathcal{Y} = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y} \rangle$, and $\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ and $\text{Supp } \mathcal{Y}$ are specialization-closed. It follows from (1) that $\mathcal{X} \wedge \mathcal{Y} = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \cap \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y} \rangle$ and $\mathcal{X} \vee \mathcal{Y} = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \cup \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y} \rangle$, which are compact. It is seen by definition that any thick \otimes -ideal containing both \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} contains $\mathcal{X} \vee \mathcal{Y}$. Let \mathcal{Z} be a compact thick \otimes -ideal contained in both \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} . By Theorem 2.12 again we get $\mathcal{Z} = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{Z} \rangle$. Since $\text{Supp } \mathcal{Z}$ is contained in

$\text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \cap \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y}$, we have that \mathcal{X} is contained in $\mathcal{X} \wedge \mathcal{Y}$. These arguments prove the assertion. \square

Note that the specialization-closed subsets of $\text{Spec } R$ form a lattice with meet \cap and join \cup . As an immediate consequence of this fact and Proposition 2.18(2), we obtain a refinement of Theorem 2.12:

Theorem 2.19. *The assignments $\mathcal{X} \mapsto \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ and $\langle W \rangle \leftarrow W$ induce a lattice isomorphism*

$$\{\text{Compact thick } \otimes\text{-ideals of } D^-(R)\} \cong \{\text{Specialization-closed subsets of } \text{Spec } R\}.$$

Restricting to the artinian case, we get a complete classification of thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$.

Corollary 2.20. *Let R be an artinian ring. Then the following statements are true.*

- (1) *All the thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$ are compact.*
- (2) *The assignments $\mathcal{X} \mapsto \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ and $\langle S \rangle \leftarrow S$ induce a lattice isomorphism*

$$\{\text{Thick } \otimes\text{-ideals of } D^-(R)\} \cong \{\text{Subsets of } \text{Spec } R\}.$$

Proof. (1) Take any thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$. We want to show $\mathcal{X} = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle$. Corollary 2.11 implies that \mathcal{X} contains $\langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle$. To show the opposite inclusion, we may assume that \mathcal{X} consists of a single object X . Let $\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_s, \mathfrak{m}_{s+1}, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_n$ be the maximal ideals of R with $\text{Supp } X = \{\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_s\}$. Find an integer $t > 0$ with $(\mathfrak{m}_1 \cdots \mathfrak{m}_n)^t = 0$. The Chinese remainder theorem yields an isomorphism $R \cong R/\mathfrak{m}_1^t \oplus \cdots \oplus R/\mathfrak{m}_n^t$ of R -modules. Tensoring X , we obtain an isomorphism $X \cong (X \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{m}_1^t) \oplus \cdots \oplus (X \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{m}_n^t)$. Lemma 1.9(4) gives $\text{Supp}(X \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{m}_i^t) = \text{Supp } X \cap \{\mathfrak{m}_i\}$, which is an empty set for $s + 1 \leq i \leq n$. For such an i we have $X \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{m}_i^t = 0$ by Remark 1.8, and get $X \cong (X \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{m}_1^t) \oplus \cdots \oplus (X \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{m}_s^t)$. It follows that X is in $\text{thick}^\otimes\{R/\mathfrak{m}_1^t, \dots, R/\mathfrak{m}_s^t\}$, which is the same as $\langle \text{Supp } X \rangle$ by Corollary 2.13.

(2) Since all prime ideals of R are maximal, every subset of $\text{Spec } R$ is specialization-closed. (A more general statement will be given in Lemma 4.6.) The assertion follows from (1) and Theorem 2.19. \square

3. Correspondence between the Balmer and Zariski spectra

In this section, we construct a pair of maps between the Balmer spectrum $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ and the Zariski spectrum $\text{Spec } R$, which will play a crucial role in later sections. First of all, let us recall the definitions of a prime thick tensor ideal of a tensor triangulated category and its Balmer spectrum.

Definition 3.1. Let \mathcal{T} be an essentially small tensor triangulated category. A thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{P} of \mathcal{T} is called *prime* provided that $\mathcal{P} \neq \mathcal{T}$ and if $X \otimes Y$ is in \mathcal{P} , then so is either X or Y . The set of prime thick \otimes -ideals of \mathcal{T} is denoted by $\text{Spc } \mathcal{T}$ and called the *Balmer spectrum* of \mathcal{T} .

Here is an example of a prime thick tensor ideal of $D^-(R)$.

Example 3.2. When R is local, the zero subcategory $\mathbf{0}$ of $D^-(R)$ is a prime thick \otimes -ideal. In fact, it is easy to verify that $\mathbf{0}$ is a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. (This also follows from Remark 1.8 and Proposition 1.10(1).) If X, Y are objects of $D^-(R)$ with $X \otimes_R^L Y = 0$, then either $X = 0$ or $Y = 0$ by Lemma 1.9(4).

Now we introduce the following notation.

Notation 3.3. For a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R , we denote by $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ the subcategory of $D^-(R)$ consisting of complexes X with $X_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong 0$ in $D^-(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$.

The subcategory $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ is always a prime thick tensor ideal:

Proposition 3.4. *Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of R . Then $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ is a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$ satisfying*

$$\text{Supp } \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}) = \{\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } R \mid \mathfrak{q} \not\subseteq \mathfrak{p}\}.$$

Proof. Since $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ does not contain R , it is not equal to $D^-(R)$. Note that $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}) = \text{Supp}^{-1}(\{\mathfrak{p}\}^c)$. Using Lemma 1.9(4) and Proposition 1.10(1), we observe that $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ is a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$.

Fix a prime ideal \mathfrak{q} of R . If \mathfrak{q} is in $\text{Supp } \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$, then there is a complex $X \in \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ with $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Supp } X$, and it follows that $X_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0 \neq X_{\mathfrak{q}}$. If \mathfrak{q} is contained in \mathfrak{p} , then we have $X_{\mathfrak{q}} = (X_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\mathfrak{q}}$ and get a contradiction. Therefore, \mathfrak{q} is not contained in \mathfrak{p} . Conversely, assume this. Take a system of generators $\mathfrak{x} = x_1, \dots, x_n$ of \mathfrak{q} , and put $K = K(\mathfrak{x}, R)$. Then we have $K_{\mathfrak{q}} \neq 0 = K_{\mathfrak{p}}$ by Proposition 2.3(3). Hence, K belongs to $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ and \mathfrak{q} is in $\text{Supp } K$, which implies $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Supp } \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$. We thus obtain the equality in the proposition. \square

As an easy consequence of the above proposition, we get another example of a prime thick tensor ideal.

Corollary 3.5. *Let R be an integral domain of dimension one. It then holds that $D_{\mathfrak{H}}^-(R) = \mathcal{S}((0))$, where (0) stands for the zero ideal of R . Hence, $D_{\mathfrak{H}}^-(R)$ is a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$.*

Proof. For a complex $X \in D^-(R)$ it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} X \in D_{\mathfrak{H}}^-(R) &\iff \ell(H^i X) < \infty \text{ for all } i \\ &\iff H^i X_{(0)} = 0 \text{ for all } i \iff X_{(0)} = 0 \iff X \in \mathcal{S}((0)), \end{aligned}$$

where the second equivalence follows from the fact that $\text{Spec } R = \{(0)\} \cup \text{Max } R$. This shows $D_{\text{fl}}^-(R) = \mathcal{S}((0))$. Proposition 3.4 implies that $\mathcal{S}((0))$ is prime, which gives the last statement of the corollary. \square

Remark 3.6. Corollary 3.5 is no longer valid if we remove the assumption that R is an integral domain. More precisely, the assertion of the corollary is not true even if R is reduced. In fact, consider the ring $R = k[[x, y]]/(xy)$, where k is a field. Then R is a 1-dimensional reduced local ring. It is observed by Proposition 2.3(3) that the Koszul complexes $K(x, R), K(y, R)$ are outside $D_{\text{fl}}^-(R)$, while the complex $K(x, R) \otimes_R^L K(y, R) = K(x, y, R)$ is in $D_{\text{fl}}^-(R)$. This shows that $D_{\text{fl}}^-(R)$ is not prime.

We have constructed from each prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R the prime thick tensor ideal $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ of $D^-(R)$. Now we are concerned with the opposite direction; that is, we construct from a prime thick tensor ideal of $D^-(R)$ a prime ideal of R , which is done in the following proposition.

Proposition 3.7. *Let \mathcal{P} be a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. Let K be the set of ideals I of R such that $V(I)$ is not contained in $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$. Then K has the maximum element P with respect to the inclusion relation, and P is a prime ideal of R .*

Proof. We claim that for ideals I, J of R , if $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$ contains $V(I + J)$, then it contains either $V(I)$ or $V(J)$. Indeed, let $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_a$ and $\mathbf{y} = y_1, \dots, y_b$ be systems of generators of I and J , respectively. Corollary 2.11 yields that $K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, R)$ is in \mathcal{P} . There is an isomorphism $K(\mathbf{x}, R) \otimes_R^L K(\mathbf{y}, R) \cong K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, R)$ of complexes, whence $K(\mathbf{x}, R) \otimes_R^L K(\mathbf{y}, R)$ belongs to \mathcal{P} . Since \mathcal{P} is prime, it contains either $K(\mathbf{x}, R)$ or $K(\mathbf{y}, R)$. Thus, $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$ contains either $V(I)$ or $V(J)$ by Corollary 2.11 again.

The claim says that K is closed under sums of ideals of R . Taking into account that R is noetherian, we see that K has the maximum element P with respect to the inclusion relation. There is a filtration $0 = M_0 \subsetneq M_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq M_t = R/P$ of submodules of the R -module R/P such that for every $1 \leq i \leq t$ one has $M_i/M_{i-1} \cong R/\mathfrak{p}_i$ with some $\mathfrak{p}_i \in \text{Supp}_R R/P$, whence each \mathfrak{p}_i contains P . Suppose that P is not a prime ideal of R . Then the \mathfrak{p}_i strictly contain P , and the maximality of P shows that $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$ contains $V(\mathfrak{p}_i)$. There is an equality $\text{Supp}_R R/P = \bigcup_{i=1}^t \text{Supp } R/\mathfrak{p}_i$, or equivalently, $V(P) = \bigcup_{i=1}^t V(\mathfrak{p}_i)$. It follows that $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$ contains $V(P)$, which is a contradiction. Consequently, P is a prime ideal of R . \square

Thus, we have got two maps in the mutually inverse directions, between $\text{Spec } R$ and $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$:

Notation 3.8. Let \mathcal{P} be a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. With the notation of Proposition 3.7, we set $\mathfrak{l}(\mathcal{P}) = K$ and $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}) = P$. In view of Proposition 3.4, we obtain a pair of maps

$$\mathcal{S} : \text{Spec } R \rightleftarrows \text{Spc } D^-(R) : \mathfrak{s}$$

given by $\mathfrak{p} \mapsto \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ and $\mathcal{P} \mapsto \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$ for $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ and $\mathcal{P} \in \text{Spc } D^-(R)$.

Now we compare the maps \mathcal{S} , \mathfrak{s} , and for this recall two basic definitions from set theory. Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a map of partially ordered sets. We say that f is *order-reversing* if $x \leq y$ implies $f(x) \geq f(y)$ for all $x, y \in A$. Also, we call f an *order antiembedding* if $x \leq y$ is equivalent to $f(x) \geq f(y)$ for all $x, y \in A$. Note that any order antiembedding is an injection. We regard $\text{Spec } R$ and $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ as partially ordered sets with respect to the inclusion relations. The following theorem is the main result of this section.

Theorem 3.9. *The maps $\mathcal{S} : \text{Spec } R \rightleftarrows \text{Spc } D^-(R) : \mathfrak{s}$ are order-reversing, and satisfy*

$$\mathfrak{s} \cdot \mathcal{S} = 1, \quad \mathcal{S} \cdot \mathfrak{s} = \text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp}.$$

Hence, \mathcal{S} is an order antiembedding.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{q}$ be prime ideals of R with $\mathfrak{q} \subseteq \mathfrak{p}$. Then Proposition 3.4 shows that \mathfrak{q} is not in $\text{Supp } \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$. Hence, $X_{\mathfrak{q}} = 0$ for all $X \in \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$, which means that $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ is contained in $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{q})$. On the other hand, let \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q} be prime thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$ with $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}$. Then $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$ is contained in $\text{Supp } \mathcal{Q}$, and we see from the definition of \mathfrak{s} that $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$ contains $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{Q})$. Therefore, the maps $\mathcal{S}, \mathfrak{s}$ are order-reversing.

Fix a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . Then $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}))$ is the maximum element of $\mathbb{L}(\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}))$, which consists of ideals I with $V(I) \not\subseteq \text{Supp } \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$. This is equivalent to saying that $I \subseteq \mathfrak{p}$ by Proposition 3.4. Hence, $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})) = \mathfrak{p}$.

Let \mathcal{P} be a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. Note that a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R belongs to $\mathbb{L}(\mathcal{P})$ if and only if \mathfrak{p} is not in $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$. Let $X \in D^-(R)$ be a complex with $X_{\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})} = 0$. If \mathfrak{p} is a prime ideal of R with $X_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0$, then \mathfrak{p} is not contained in $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$, and \mathfrak{p} must not belong to $\mathbb{L}(\mathcal{P})$, which means $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$. Therefore, $\text{Supp } X$ is contained in $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$, and we obtain $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})) \subseteq \text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$. Conversely, let $X \in D^-(R)$ be a complex with $\text{Supp } X \subseteq \text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$. Since $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$ is in $\mathbb{L}(\mathcal{P})$, it does not belong to $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$. Hence, $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$ is not in $\text{Supp } X$, which means $X_{\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})} = 0$. We thus conclude that $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})) = \text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$.

The last assertion is shown by using the equality $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}))$ for all prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R . □

The above theorem gives rise to several corollaries, which will often be used later. The rest of this section is devoted to stating and proving them.

Corollary 3.10. *Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of R , and let \mathcal{P} a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. It holds that*

$$\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}) \iff R/\mathfrak{p} \notin \mathcal{P} \iff \mathfrak{p} \notin \text{Supp } \mathcal{P} \iff \mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}).$$

In particular, $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$ is the maximum element of $(\text{Supp } \mathcal{P})^{\text{c}}$ with respect to the inclusion relation.

Proof. The second equivalence follows from Corollary 2.11, while the third one is trivial. If $\mathfrak{p} \notin \text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$, then $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$. If this is the case, then $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}) \supseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})) = \text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{P} \supseteq \mathcal{P}$ by Theorem 3.9. \square

Corollary 3.11. *For two prime thick \otimes -ideals \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q} of $D^-(R)$ one has*

$$\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}) \subseteq \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{Q}) \iff \text{Supp } \mathcal{P} \supseteq \text{Supp } \mathcal{Q}, \quad \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}) = \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{Q}) \iff \text{Supp } \mathcal{P} = \text{Supp } \mathcal{Q}.$$

Proof. Theorem 3.9 and Proposition 1.10(1) yield the first equivalence, which implies the second one. \square

Here we introduce two notions of thick tensor ideals, which will play main roles in the rest of this paper.

Definition 3.12. (1) For a thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$ we denote by $\sqrt{\mathcal{X}}$ the radical of \mathcal{X} , that is, the subcategory of $D^-(R)$ consisting of objects M such that the n -fold tensor product $M \otimes_R^L \cdots \otimes_R^L M$ belongs to \mathcal{X} for some $n \geq 1$.

(2) A thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$ is called *radical* if $\mathcal{X} = \sqrt{\mathcal{X}}$. Any prime thick \otimes -ideal is radical.

(3) A thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$ is called *tame* if one can write $\mathcal{X} = \text{Supp}^{-1} S$ for some subset S of $\text{Spec } R$. The set of tame prime thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$ is denoted by ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$.

Remark 3.13. For each subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$ the following are equivalent:

- (1) \mathcal{X} is a tame thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$,
- (2) $\mathcal{X} = \text{Supp}^{-1} S$ for some subset S of $\text{Spec } R$, and
- (3) $\mathcal{X} = \text{Supp}^{-1} W$ for some specialization-closed subset W of $\text{Spec } R$.

This is a direct consequence of Proposition 1.10(1).

The following corollary of Theorem 3.9 gives an explicit description of tame prime thick tensor ideals.

Corollary 3.14. ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R) = \text{Im } \mathcal{S} = \{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}) \mid \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R\}$.

Proof. For a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R , we have $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}) = \mathcal{S}\mathfrak{s}\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}) = \text{Supp}^{-1}(\text{Supp } \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}))$ by Theorem 3.9, which shows that the prime thick \otimes -ideal $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ of $D^-(R)$ is tame. On the other hand, let \mathcal{P} be a tame prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. Using Theorem 3.9 and Proposition 1.10, we get $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})) = \text{Supp}^{-1}(\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}) = \mathcal{P}$. \square

Here is one more application of Theorem 3.9, giving a criterion for a thick tensor ideal to be prime.

Corollary 3.15. *Let W be a specialization-closed subset of $\text{Spec } R$. The following are equivalent:*

- (1) *the tame thick \otimes -ideal $\text{Supp}^{-1} W$ of $D^-(R)$ is prime,*
- (2) *there exists a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R such that $W = \text{Supp } \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$,*

- (3) *there exists a prime thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{P} of $D^-(R)$ such that $W = \text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$, and*
- (4) *the set W^{cl} has a unique maximal element with respect to the inclusion relation.*

Proof. (1) \implies (2). By Corollary 3.10, the complement of $W = \text{Supp}(\text{Supp}^{-1} W)$ (see Proposition 1.10(2)) has the maximum element $\mathfrak{p} := \mathfrak{s}(\text{Supp}^{-1} W)$. Using Theorem 3.9, we obtain $W = \text{Supp } \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$.

(2) \implies (3). Take $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$, which is a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$ by Proposition 3.4.

(3) \implies (4). This implication follows from Corollary 3.10.

(4) \implies (1). Let \mathfrak{p} be a unique maximal element of W^{cl} . We claim that there is an equality $W = \text{Supp } \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$. Indeed, $\text{Supp } \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ consists of the prime ideals \mathfrak{q} of R not contained in \mathfrak{p} by Proposition 3.4. Now fix a prime ideal \mathfrak{q} of R . Suppose that \mathfrak{q} is in W . If \mathfrak{q} is contained in \mathfrak{p} , then \mathfrak{p} belongs to W as W is specialization-closed. This contradicts the choice of \mathfrak{p} , whence \mathfrak{q} belongs to $\text{Supp } \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$. Conversely, if \mathfrak{q} is not in W , then \mathfrak{q} is in W^{cl} , and the choice of \mathfrak{p} shows that \mathfrak{q} is contained in \mathfrak{p} . Thus, the claim follows. Applying Theorem 3.9, we obtain $\text{Supp}^{-1} W = \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ and this is a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. \square

4. Topological structures of the Balmer spectrum

In this section, we study various topological properties of the maps $\mathcal{S}, \mathfrak{s}$ defined in the previous section, and explore the structure of the Balmer spectrum $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ as a topological space. We begin with recalling the definition of the topology which the Balmer spectrum possesses.

Definition 4.1. Let \mathcal{T} be an essentially small tensor triangulated category.

- (1) For an object $X \in \mathcal{T}$ the *Balmer support* of X , denoted by $\text{Spp } X$, is defined as the set of prime thick \otimes -ideals of \mathcal{T} not containing X . We set $U(X) = (\text{Spp } X)^{\text{cl}} = \text{Spc } \mathcal{T} \setminus \text{Spp } X$.
- (2) The set $\text{Spc } \mathcal{T}$ is a topological space with open basis $\{U(X) \mid X \in D^-(R)\}$ [Balmer 2005, Definition 2.1].

Therefore, $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ is a topological space. We regard ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ as a subspace of $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ by the relative topology.

We first consider a direct sum decomposition of the Balmer spectrum.

Proposition 4.2. *There is a direct sum decomposition of sets*

$$\text{Spc } D^-(R) = \coprod_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R} \mathfrak{s}^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}),$$

where $\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}) := \{\mathcal{P} \in \text{Spc } D^-(R) \mid \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}) = \mathfrak{p}\} = \{\mathcal{P} \in \text{Spc } D^-(R) \mid \text{Supp } \mathcal{P} = \{\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } R \mid \mathfrak{q} \not\subseteq \mathfrak{p}\}\}$.

Proof. Theorem 3.9 says that the map \mathfrak{s} is surjective. Using this, we easily get the direct sum decomposition. Applying Theorem 3.9, Corollary 3.11, and Proposition 3.4, we observe that for any $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ and $\mathcal{P} \in \text{Spc } D^-(R)$ one has $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}) = \mathfrak{p}$ if and only if $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P} = \{\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } R \mid \mathfrak{q} \not\subseteq \mathfrak{p}\}$. \square

Next we investigate the dimension of the Balmer spectrum. The (*Krull*) *dimension* of a topological space X , denoted by $\dim X$, is defined to be the supremum of integers $n \geq 0$ such that there exists a chain $Z_0 \subsetneq Z_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq Z_n$ of nonempty irreducible closed subsets of X . (Recall that a subset of X is called *irreducible* if it cannot be written as a union of two nonempty proper closed subsets.)

Proposition 4.3. (1) *Let \mathcal{T} be an essentially small \otimes -triangulated category. The dimension of $\text{Spc } \mathcal{T}$ is equal to the supremum of integers $n \geq 0$ such that there is a chain $\mathcal{P}_0 \subsetneq \mathcal{P}_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \mathcal{P}_n$ in $\text{Spc } \mathcal{T}$.*

(2) *There is an inequality*

$$\dim(\text{Spc } D^-(R)) \geq \dim R.$$

Proof. Applying [Balmer 2005, Propositions 2.9 and 2.18] shows (1), while (2) follows from (1) and Theorem 3.9. \square

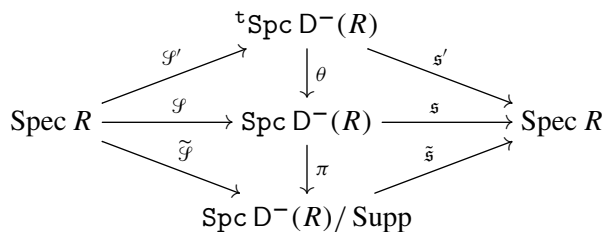
Remark 4.4. We will see that the inequality in Proposition 4.3(2) sometimes becomes an equality, and sometimes becomes a strict inequality. See Corollaries 4.16 and 7.13 and Theorem 7.11.

Let \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q} be prime thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$. We write $\mathcal{P} \sim \mathcal{Q}$ if $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P} = \text{Supp } \mathcal{Q}$. Then \sim defines an equivalence relation on $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$. We denote by $\text{Spc } D^-(R)/\text{Supp}$ the quotient topological space of $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ by the equivalence relation \sim , so that a subset U of $\text{Spc } D^-(R)/\text{Supp}$ is open if and only if $\pi^{-1}(U)$ is open in $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, where $\pi : \text{Spc } D^-(R) \rightarrow \text{Spc } D^-(R)/\text{Supp}$ stands for the canonical surjection. By definition, π is a continuous map. Denote by $\theta : {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R) \rightarrow \text{Spc } D^-(R)$ the inclusion map, which is continuous. Now we can state our first main result in this section.

Theorem 4.5. (1) *The set ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ is dense in $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$.*

(2) *The composition $\pi\theta$ is a continuous bijection.*

(3) *The maps $\mathcal{P}, \mathfrak{s}$ induce the bijections $\mathcal{P}', \tilde{\mathcal{P}}, \mathfrak{s}', \tilde{\mathfrak{s}}$ which make the following diagram commute:*



In particular, one has $\mathfrak{s}\mathcal{S} = \mathfrak{s}'\mathcal{S}' = \tilde{\mathfrak{s}}\tilde{\mathcal{S}} = 1$.

(4) The maps \mathfrak{s} , \mathfrak{s}' , $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}$ are continuous. The maps \mathcal{S}' , $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}$ are open and closed.

Proof. First of all, recall from Corollary 3.14 that the image of \mathcal{S} coincides with ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$.

(1) Let X be a complex in $D^-(R)$, and suppose that $U := U(X)$ is nonempty. Then U contains a prime thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{P} of $D^-(R)$, and X is in \mathcal{P} . It is seen from Theorem 3.9 that \mathcal{P} is contained in $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}))$, and hence, X is in $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}))$. Therefore, $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}))$ belongs to the intersection $U \cap {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, and we have $U \cap {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R) \neq \emptyset$. This shows that any nonempty open subset of $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ meets ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$.

(2) Since π and θ are continuous, so is $\pi\theta$. Let \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{Q} be tame prime thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$. Then $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S}\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$ and $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{S}\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{Q})$ by Theorem 3.9. One has $\mathcal{P} \sim \mathcal{Q}$ if and only if $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}) = \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{Q})$ by Corollary 3.11, if and only if $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{Q}$ by Theorem 3.9 again. This shows that the map $\pi\theta$ is well defined and injective. To show the surjectivity, pick a prime thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{R} of $D^-(R)$. It is seen from Proposition 1.10(1) that $\mathcal{R} \sim \text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{R}$, and the latter thick \otimes -ideal is tame. Consequently, $\pi\theta$ is a bijection.

(3) Using Theorem 3.9, we obtain the bijection \mathcal{S}' satisfying $\theta\mathcal{S}' = \mathcal{S}$. Set $\tilde{\mathcal{S}} = \pi\mathcal{S}'$ and $\mathfrak{s}' = \mathfrak{s}\theta$. Define the map $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}} : \text{Spc } D^-(R)/\text{Supp} \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ by $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}([\mathcal{P}]) = \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$ for $\mathcal{P} \in \text{Spc } D^-(R)$. Corollary 3.11 guarantees that this is well defined, and by definition we have $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}\pi = \mathfrak{s}$. Thus, the commutative diagram in the assertion is obtained, which and Theorem 3.9 yield $1 = \mathfrak{s}\mathcal{S} = \mathfrak{s}'\mathcal{S}' = \tilde{\mathfrak{s}}\tilde{\mathcal{S}}$. It follows that the map \mathcal{S}' is bijective, and so is \mathfrak{s}' . We have $\tilde{\mathcal{S}} = (\pi\theta)\mathcal{S}'$, which is bijective by (2), and so is $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}$.

(4) Let $\mathcal{P} \in \text{Spc } D^-(R)$. An ideal I of R is contained in $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$ if and only if $V(I)$ is not contained in $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$, if and only if R/I does not belong to \mathcal{P} by Corollary 2.11. We obtain an equality

$$\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(V(I)) = \text{Spp } R/I,$$

which shows that \mathfrak{s} is a continuous map. Since the map θ is continuous, so is the composition $\mathfrak{s}' = \mathfrak{s}\theta$. The equality $\mathfrak{s}' = \mathcal{S}'^{-1}$ from (3) and the continuity of \mathfrak{s}' imply that the map \mathcal{S}' is open and closed.

Fix an ideal I of R . A prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R is in $D(I)$ if and only if $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ is in $U(R/I)$. This shows $\mathcal{S}(D(I)) = U(R/I) \cap {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, and we get $\pi^{-1}\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(D(I)) = \pi^{-1}\pi\mathcal{S}(D(I)) = \pi^{-1}\pi(U(R/I) \cap {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R))$. Let $\mathcal{P} \in \text{Spc } D^-(R)$ and $\mathcal{Q} \in {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$. One has $\pi(\mathcal{P}) = \pi(\mathcal{Q})$ if and only if $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P} = \text{Supp } \mathcal{Q}$, if and only if $\text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{Q}$ since $\text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{Q}$ by Proposition 1.10. Hence, \mathcal{P} is in $\pi^{-1}\pi(U(R/I) \cap {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R))$ if and only if $\text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$ contains R/I (note here that $\text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$ is in ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ by Theorem 3.9), if and only if $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$ contains $V(I)$, if and only if R/I belongs to \mathcal{P} by Corollary 2.11. Thus, we obtain $\pi^{-1}\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(D(I)) = U(R/I)$, which shows that $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(D(I))$ is an open subset of

$\text{Sp}c D^-(R)/\text{Supp}$. Therefore, $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is an open map. This map is also closed since it is bijective. Combining the equality $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}} = \tilde{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}$ from (3) and the openness of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$, we observe that $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}$ is a continuous map. \square

The assertions of the above theorem naturally lead us to ask when the maps in the diagram in the theorem are homeomorphisms. We start by establishing a lemma.

Lemma 4.6. *The following are equivalent:*

- (1) *the set $\text{Spec } R$ is finite,*
- (2) *there are only finitely many specialization-closed subsets of $\text{Spec } R$,*
- (3) *there are only finitely many closed subsets of $\text{Spec } R$, and*
- (4) *every specialization-closed subset of $\text{Spec } R$ is closed.*

Proof. (1) \implies (2). If $\text{Spec } R$ is finite, then there are only finitely many subsets of $\text{Spec } R$.

(2) \implies (3). This implication follows from the fact that any closed subset is specialization-closed.

(3) \implies (4). Every specialization-closed subset is a union of closed subsets. This is a finite union by assumption, and hence, it is closed.

(4) \implies (1). Since $\text{Max } R$ is specialization-closed, it is closed by our assumption. Hence, $\text{Max } R$ possesses only finitely many minimal elements with respect to the inclusion relation, which means that it is a finite set. Therefore, the ring R is semilocal. In particular, it has finite Krull dimension, say d .

Suppose that R possesses infinitely many prime ideals. Then there exists an integer $0 \leq n \leq d$ such that the set S of prime ideals of R with height n is infinite. Then the specialization-closed subset $W = \bigcup_{\mathfrak{p} \in S} V(\mathfrak{p})$ is not closed because S consists of the minimal elements of W , which is an infinite set. This provides a contradiction, and consequently, R has only finitely many prime ideals. \square

Now we can prove the following theorem, which answers the question stated just before the lemma.

Theorem 4.7. *Consider the following seven conditions: (1) \mathcal{F} is continuous, (2) \mathcal{F}' is homeomorphic, (3) \mathfrak{s}' is homeomorphic, (4) $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is homeomorphic, (5) $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}$ is homeomorphic, (6) $\pi\theta$ is homeomorphic, and (7) $\text{Spec } R$ is finite. Then the following implications hold:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 (1) & \iff & (2) & \iff & (3) & \iff & (5+6) & \iff & (7) \\
 & & & & & & \swarrow & & \searrow \\
 & & (4) & \iff & (5) & & & & (6)
 \end{array}$$

Proof. In this proof we tacitly use Theorem 4.5.

(2) \iff (3). Note that \mathcal{S}' and \mathfrak{s}' are mutually inverse bijections. The equivalence follows from this.

(4) \iff (5). As $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, \tilde{\mathfrak{s}}$ are mutually inverse bijections, we have the equivalence.

(7) \implies (2). For each $X \in D^-(R)$ we have $\mathcal{S}'^{-1}(\mathrm{Spp} X \cap {}^t\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R \mid \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}) \in \mathrm{Spp} X\} = \mathrm{Supp} X$. As $\mathrm{Supp} X$ is specialization-closed, it is closed by Lemma 4.6. Hence, the map \mathcal{S}' is continuous.

(2) \implies (1). This follows from the fact that \mathcal{S} is the composition of the continuous maps \mathcal{S}' and θ .

(1) \implies (7). It is easy to observe that for any complex $X \in D^-(R)$ one has

$$\mathcal{S}'^{-1}(\mathrm{Spp} X) = \mathrm{Supp} X. \quad (4.7.1)$$

Since \mathcal{S} is continuous, $\mathrm{Supp} X$ is closed in $\mathrm{Spec} R$ for all $X \in D^-(R)$ by (4.7.1). Suppose that $\mathrm{Spec} R$ is an infinite set. Then by Lemma 4.6 there is a nonclosed specialization-closed subset W of $\mathrm{Spec} R$. There are infinitely many minimal elements of W with respect to the inclusion relation, and we can choose countably many pairwise distinct minimal elements $\mathfrak{p}_1, \mathfrak{p}_2, \mathfrak{p}_3, \dots$ of W . Consider the complex $X = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} (R/\mathfrak{p}_i)[i] \in D^-(R)$. Then $\mathrm{Supp} X = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} V(\mathfrak{p}_i)$ is not closed since it has infinitely many minimal elements. This contradiction shows that $\mathrm{Spec} R$ is a finite set.

(2) \implies (4 + 6). Since $\pi, \theta, \mathcal{S}'$ are all continuous, so is $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \pi\theta\mathcal{S}'$. Combining this with the fact that $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is bijective and open, we see that $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is a homeomorphism. As \mathcal{S}' is homeomorphic, so is $\pi\theta = \tilde{\mathcal{F}}\mathcal{S}'^{-1}$.

(4 + 6) \implies (2). We have $\mathcal{S}' = (\pi\theta)^{-1}\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. Since $\pi\theta$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ are homeomorphisms, so is \mathcal{S}' . \square

Next we consider the maximal and minimal elements of $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ with respect to the inclusion relation.

Definition 4.8. Let \mathcal{T} be an essentially small tensor triangulated category.

- (1) A thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{M} of \mathcal{T} is said to be *maximal* if $\mathcal{M} \neq \mathcal{T}$ and there is no thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{T} with $\mathcal{M} \subsetneq \mathcal{X} \subsetneq \mathcal{T}$. We denote the set of maximal thick \otimes -ideals of \mathcal{T} by $\mathrm{Mx} \mathcal{T}$. According to [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.3(c)], any maximal thick \otimes -ideal is prime, or in other words, it holds that $\mathrm{Mx} \mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathrm{Spc} \mathcal{T}$.
- (2) A prime thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{P} of \mathcal{T} is said to be *minimal* if it is minimal in $\mathrm{Spc} \mathcal{T}$ with respect to the inclusion relation. We denote the set of minimal prime thick \otimes -ideals of \mathcal{T} by $\mathrm{Mn} \mathcal{T}$.

By Proposition 4.2 the Balmer spectrum of $D^-(R)$ is decomposed into the fibers by $\mathfrak{s} : \mathrm{Spc} D^-(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} R$ as a set. Concerning the fibers of maximal ideals and minimal primes of R , we have the following:

Proposition 4.9. *Let $\mathfrak{m} \in \mathrm{Max} R$ and $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Min} R$. Then*

$$\min \mathfrak{s}^{-1}(\mathfrak{m}) \subseteq \mathrm{Mn} D^-(R), \quad \max \mathfrak{s}^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq \mathrm{Mx} D^-(R).$$

Proof. Take $\mathcal{P} \in \min \mathfrak{s}^{-1}(\mathfrak{m})$, and let \mathcal{Q} be a prime thick \otimes -ideal contained in \mathcal{P} . Then $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}) \subseteq \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{Q})$ by Theorem 3.9. Since \mathfrak{m} is a maximal ideal, we get $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}) = \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{Q})$, and $\mathcal{Q} \in \mathfrak{s}^{-1}(\mathfrak{m})$. The minimality of \mathcal{P} implies $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{Q}$. Thus, the first inclusion follows. The second inclusion is obtained similarly. \square

To prove our next theorem, we establish a lemma and a proposition. Recall that a topological space is called T_1 -space if every one-point subset is closed.

Lemma 4.10. (1) *The subspaces $\mathrm{Max} R$, $\mathrm{Min} R$ of $\mathrm{Spec} R$ are T_1 -spaces, so every finite subset is closed.*

(2) *Let \mathcal{T} be an essentially small \otimes -triangulated category. The subspaces $\mathrm{Mx} \mathcal{T}$, $\mathrm{Mn} \mathcal{T}$ of $\mathrm{Spc} \mathcal{T}$ are T_1 -spaces, so every finite subset is closed.*

Proof. (1) Let A be either $\mathrm{Max} R$ or $\mathrm{Min} R$. For each $\mathfrak{p} \in A$ the closure of $\{\mathfrak{p}\}$ in A is $V(\mathfrak{p}) \cap A$, which coincides with $\{\mathfrak{p}\}$. Hence, A is a T_1 -space.

(2) Let B be either $\mathrm{Mx} \mathcal{T}$ or $\mathrm{Mn} \mathcal{T}$. For each $\mathcal{P} \in B$ the closure of $\{\mathcal{P}\}$ in B is $\{\mathcal{Q} \in B \mid \mathcal{Q} \subseteq \mathcal{P}\}$ by [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.9], which coincides with $\{\mathcal{P}\}$. Hence, B is a T_1 -space. \square

Proposition 4.11. *For each complex $X \in D^-(R)$ it holds that*

$$\mathrm{Supp} X = \mathrm{Spec} R \iff \mathrm{thick}^{\otimes} X = D^-(R) \iff \mathrm{Spp} X = \mathrm{Spc} D^-(R).$$

Proof. The second equivalence follows from [Balmer 2005, Corollary 2.5]. Let us prove the first equivalence. Proposition 1.10(2) implies $\mathrm{Supp} X = \mathrm{Supp}(\mathrm{thick}^{\otimes} X)$, which shows (\Leftarrow) . As for (\Rightarrow) , for every $M \in D^-(R)$ we have $V(\mathrm{Ann} M) \subseteq \mathrm{Spec} R = \mathrm{Supp} X$, by which and Proposition 2.9 we get $M \in \mathrm{thick}^{\otimes} X$. \square

Now we can prove the following theorem. This especially says that $D^-(R)$ is “semilocal” in the sense that $D^-(R)$ admits only a finite number of maximal thick tensor ideals. If R is an integral domain, then $D^-(R)$ is “local” in the sense that $D^-(R)$ has a unique maximal thick tensor ideal.

Theorem 4.12. *The restriction of \mathcal{S} to $\mathrm{Min} R$ induces a homeomorphism*

$$\mathcal{S}|_{\mathrm{Min} R} : \mathrm{Min} R \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{Mx} D^-(R).$$

Proof. Let us show that there is an equality

$$\text{Mx } D^-(R) = \{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}) \mid \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Min } R\}. \tag{4.12.1}$$

Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the minimal prime ideals of R .

Let \mathcal{M} be a maximal thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. Suppose that \mathcal{M} is not contained in $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}_i)$ for any $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then for each i we find an object $M_i \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $(M_i)_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$ is nonzero. Set $M = M_1 \oplus \dots \oplus M_n$. This object belongs to \mathcal{M} , and $M_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$ is nonzero for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. Hence, $\text{Supp } M$ contains all the \mathfrak{p}_i , and we get $\text{Supp } M = \text{Spec } R$ because $\text{Supp } M$ is specialization-closed. Proposition 4.11 yields $\text{thick}^\otimes M = D^-(R)$, and hence, we have $\mathcal{M} = D^-(R)$, which contradicts the definition of a maximal thick \otimes -ideal. Thus, \mathcal{M} is contained in $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}_l)$ for some $1 \leq l \leq n$. The maximality of \mathcal{M} implies that $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}_l)$.

Fix an integer $1 \leq i \leq n$. By [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.3(b)] there exists a maximal thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{M}_i of $D^-(R)$ that contains $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}_i)$. Applying the above argument to \mathcal{M}_i , we see that \mathcal{M}_i coincides with $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}_j)$ for some $1 \leq j \leq n$. Hence, $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}_i)$ is contained in $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}_j)$, and Theorem 3.9 shows that \mathfrak{p}_i contains \mathfrak{p}_j . The fact that $\mathfrak{p}_i, \mathfrak{p}_j$ are minimal prime ideals of R forces us to have $i = j$. Therefore, we obtain $\mathcal{M}_i = \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}_i)$, which especially says that $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}_i)$ is a maximal thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$.

Thus, we get the equality (4.12.1). This shows that the restriction of the map $\mathcal{S} : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \text{Spc } D^-(R)$ to $\text{Min } R$ gives rise to a surjection $\text{Min } R \rightarrow \text{Mx } D^-(R)$. As Theorem 3.9 says that \mathcal{S} is an injection, the map $\mathcal{S}|_{\text{Min } R}$ is a bijection. By Lemma 4.10 we see that $\mathcal{S}|_{\text{Min } R}$ is a homeomorphism. \square

Theorem 4.12 yields the following result concerning the structure of the Balmer spectrum of $D^-(R)$.

Corollary 4.13. (1) *There are equalities*

$$\text{Spc } D^-(R) = \bigcup_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R} \overline{\{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})\}} = \bigcup_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Min } R} \overline{\{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})\}}.$$

(2) *The topological space $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ is irreducible if and only if so is $\text{Spec } R$.*

Proof. (1) The inclusions $\text{Spc } D^-(R) \supseteq \bigcup_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R} \overline{\{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})\}} \supseteq \bigcup_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Min } R} \overline{\{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})\}}$ clearly hold. Pick a prime thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{P} of $D^-(R)$. Then one finds a maximal thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{M} containing \mathcal{P} by [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.3(b)]. Theorem 4.12 implies that $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ for some minimal prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R , and it follows from [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.9] that \mathcal{P} belongs to the closure $\overline{\{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})\}}$.

(2) First of all, $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ is irreducible if and only if $\text{Spc } D^-(R) = \overline{\{\mathcal{P}\}}$ for some $\mathcal{P} \in \text{Spc } D^-(R)$. In fact, the “if” part is obvious, while the “only if” part follows from [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.18]. By [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.9], the set $\overline{\{\mathcal{P}\}}$ consists of the prime thick \otimes -ideals contained in \mathcal{P} . Hence, $\text{Spc } D^-(R) = \overline{\{\mathcal{P}\}}$ for some $\mathcal{P} \in \text{Spc } D^-(R)$ if and only if $D^-(R)$ has a unique maximal element, which

is equivalent to $\text{Spec } R$ having a unique minimal element by Theorem 4.12. This is equivalent to saying that $\text{Spec } R$ is irreducible. \square

The following theorem is opposite to Theorem 4.12. The third assertion says that if R is local, then $D^-(R)$ is an “integral domain” in the sense that $\mathbf{0}$ is a (unique) minimal prime thick tensor ideal of $D^-(R)$.

Theorem 4.14. (1) *For every maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of R , the subcategory $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{m})$ is a minimal prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$, or in other words, the restriction of \mathcal{S} to $\text{Max } R$ induces an injection*

$$\mathcal{S}|_{\text{Max } R} : \text{Max } R \hookrightarrow \text{Mn } D^-(R). \quad (4.14.1)$$

- (2) *The ring R is semilocal if and only if $D^-(R)$ has only finitely many minimal prime thick \otimes -ideals. When this is the case, the map (4.14.1) is a homeomorphism.*
- (3) *If (R, \mathfrak{m}) is a local ring, then $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{m}) = \mathbf{0}$ is a unique minimal prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$.*

Proof. (1) Let \mathcal{P} be a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$ contained in $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{m})$. Take any object $X \in \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{m})$. Then $\text{Supp}(X \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{m}) = \text{Supp } X \cap \{\mathfrak{m}\} = \emptyset$ by Lemma 1.9(4). Remark 1.8 shows $X \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{m} = 0$, which belongs to \mathcal{P} . As \mathcal{P} is prime, either X or R/\mathfrak{m} is in \mathcal{P} . Since $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{m})$ does not contain R/\mathfrak{m} , neither does \mathcal{P} . Therefore, X must be in \mathcal{P} , and we obtain $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{m})$. This shows that the prime thick \otimes -ideal $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{m})$ is minimal. Thus, \mathcal{S} induces a map $\text{Max } R \rightarrow \text{Mn } D^-(R)$. The injectivity follows from Theorem 3.9.

(2) The first assertion of the theorem implies the “if” part, and it suffices to show that if R is semilocal, then (4.14.1) is a homeomorphism. Let us first prove the surjectivity of the map (4.14.1). Take a minimal prime thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{P} of $D^-(R)$. What we want is that there is a maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of R such that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{m})$.

Suppose that \mathcal{P} does not contain $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{m})$ for all $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R$. Write $\text{Max } R = \{\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_t\}$. For each $1 \leq i \leq t$ we find an object X_i of $D^-(R)$ with $X_i \in \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{m}_i)$ and $X_i \notin \mathcal{P}$. Setting $X = X_1 \otimes_R^L \cdots \otimes_R^L X_t$, for each i we have $X_{\mathfrak{m}_i} = X_1 \otimes_R^L \cdots \otimes_R^L (X_i)_{\mathfrak{m}_i} \otimes_R^L \cdots \otimes_R^L X_t = 0$. Hence, $X_{\mathfrak{m}} = 0$ for all $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R$, which implies $X_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. This means that $\text{Supp } X$ is empty, and Remark 1.8 yields $X = 0$. In particular, $X = X_1 \otimes_R^L \cdots \otimes_R^L X_t$ is in \mathcal{P} . As \mathcal{P} is prime, it contains some X_u , which is a contradiction.

Consequently, \mathcal{P} must contain $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{m})$ for some $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R$. The minimality of \mathcal{P} shows that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{m})$. We conclude that the map (4.14.1) is surjective, whence it is bijective. Since the set $\text{Max } R$ is finite, so is $\text{Mn } D^-(R)$. Applying Lemma 4.10, we observe that (4.14.1) is a homeomorphism.

(3) As R is a local ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} , the equality $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{m}) = \mathbf{0}$ holds, which especially says that $\mathbf{0}$ is a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$ by Proposition 3.4. If \mathcal{P} is a minimal prime thick \otimes -ideal, then \mathcal{P} contains $\mathbf{0}$, and the minimality of \mathcal{P} implies $\mathcal{P} = \mathbf{0}$. Thus, $\mathbf{0}$ is a unique minimal prime thick \otimes -ideal. \square

Question 4.15. Is the map (4.14.1) bijective even if R is not semilocal?

Recall that a topological space X is called *noetherian* if any descending chain of closed subsets of X stabilizes. Applying the above two theorems to the artinian case gives rise to the following result.

Corollary 4.16. *Let R be an artinian ring. Then the map $\mathcal{S} : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \text{Spc } D^-(R)$ is a homeomorphism. Hence, the topological space $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ is noetherian, and one has $\dim(\text{Spc } D^-(R)) = \dim R = 0 < \infty$.*

Proof. Since $\text{Spec } R = \text{Min } R = \text{Max } R$, the assertion is deduced from Theorems 4.12 and 4.14(2). \square

From here we consider when $D^-(R)$ is a local tensor triangulated category. Let us recall the definition.

Definition 4.17. (1) A topological space X is called *local* if for any open cover $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$ of X there exists $t \in I$ such that $X = U_t$. In particular, any local topological space is quasicompact.

(2) An essentially small tensor triangulated category \mathcal{T} is called *local* if $\text{Spc } \mathcal{T}$ is a local topological space.

Remark 4.18. It is clear that the topological space $\text{Spec } R$ is local if and only if the ring R is local.

For an essentially small \otimes -triangulated category \mathcal{T} the following are equivalent [Balmer 2010a, Proposition 4.2]:

- (i) \mathcal{T} is local,
- (ii) \mathcal{T} has a unique minimal prime thick \otimes -ideal, and
- (iii) the radical thick \otimes -ideal $\sqrt{\mathbf{0}}$ of \mathcal{T} is prime.

If moreover \mathcal{T} is *rigid*, then the above three conditions are equivalent to

- (iv) the zero subcategory $\mathbf{0}$ of \mathcal{T} is a prime thick \otimes -ideal.

Also, it follows from [Balmer 2010a, Example 4.4] that $K^b(\text{proj } R)$ is local if and only if so is R .

The following result says that the same statements hold for $D^-(R)$. Also, we emphasize that it contains the equivalent condition (4), even though $D^-(R)$ is not rigid; see Remark 1.3.

Corollary 4.19. *The following are equivalent:*

- (1) the \otimes -triangulated category $D^-(R)$ is local,
- (2) there is a unique minimal thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$,
- (3) the radical thick \otimes -ideal $\sqrt{\mathbf{0}}$ of $D^-(R)$ is prime,
- (4) the zero subcategory $\mathbf{0}$ of $D^-(R)$ is a prime thick \otimes -ideal, and
- (5) the ring R is local.

Proof. Combining Theorem 4.14 with the result given just before the corollary, we observe that (1) \iff (2) \iff (3) \iff (5) \implies (4) holds. If $\mathbf{0}$ is prime, then it is easy to see that $\sqrt{\mathbf{0}} = \mathbf{0}$. Thus, (4) implies (3). \square

One can indeed obtain more precise information on the structure of $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ than Corollary 4.19:

Proposition 4.20. *One has*

$$\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R) = \begin{cases} \mathrm{U}(R/\mathfrak{m}) \sqcup \{\mathbf{0}\} & \text{if } (R, \mathfrak{m}) \text{ is local,} \\ \bigcup_{\mathfrak{m} \in \mathrm{Max} R} \mathrm{U}(R/\mathfrak{m}) & \text{if } R \text{ is nonlocal.} \end{cases}$$

If $\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{n}$ are distinct maximal ideals of R , then $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R) = \mathrm{U}(R/\mathfrak{m}) \cup \mathrm{U}(R/\mathfrak{n})$.

Proof. Suppose that (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) is a local ring. Corollary 4.19 implies that $\mathbf{0}$ is prime, and $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ contains $\mathrm{U}(k) \cup \{\mathbf{0}\}$. Let \mathcal{P} be a nonzero prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. Then there exists an object $X \neq 0$ in \mathcal{P} . By Remark 1.8 the support of X is nonempty and specialization-closed, whence contains \mathfrak{m} . Using Lemma 1.9(4), we have $\mathrm{Supp}(X \otimes_R^L k) = \mathrm{Supp} X \cap \mathrm{Supp} k = \{\mathfrak{m}\} \neq \emptyset$. Hence, $X \otimes_R^L k$ is nonzero by Remark 1.8 again. Since $X \otimes_R^L k$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of shifts of k -vector spaces, it contains $k[n]$ as a direct summand for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. As $X \otimes_R^L k$ is in \mathcal{P} , so is k . Therefore, \mathcal{P} is in $\mathrm{U}(k)$, and we obtain $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R) = \mathrm{U}(k) \cup \{\mathbf{0}\}$. It is obvious that $\mathrm{U}(k) \cap \{\mathbf{0}\} = \emptyset$. We conclude that $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R) = \mathrm{U}(k) \sqcup \{\mathbf{0}\}$.

Now, let \mathfrak{m} and \mathfrak{n} be distinct maximal ideals of R . Applying Lemma 1.9(4), we have $\mathrm{Supp}(R/\mathfrak{m} \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{n}) = \{\mathfrak{m}\} \cap \{\mathfrak{n}\} = \emptyset$, and hence, $R/\mathfrak{m} \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{n} = 0$ by Remark 1.8. Therefore, we obtain $\mathrm{U}(R/\mathfrak{m}) \cup \mathrm{U}(R/\mathfrak{n}) = \mathrm{U}(R/\mathfrak{m} \otimes_R^L R/\mathfrak{n}) = \mathrm{U}(0) = \mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$, where the first equality follows from [Balmer 2005, Lemma 2.6(e)]. Thus, the last assertion of the proposition follows, which shows the first assertion in the nonlocal case. \square

So far we have investigated the irreducible and local properties of $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$. In general, there is no implication between the local and irreducible properties of $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$:

Remark 4.21. If R is a local ring possessing at least two minimal prime ideals, then $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ is local by Corollary 4.19, but not irreducible by Corollary 4.13(2). Similarly, if R is a nonlocal ring with unique minimal prime ideal, then $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ is irreducible but not local.

5. Relationships among thick tensor ideals and specialization-closed subsets

This section compares compact, tame, and radical thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$, relating them to specialization-closed subsets of $\text{Spc } R$ and ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ and Thomason subsets of $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$. We start with some notation.

Definition 5.1. (1) Let \mathcal{T} be a tensor triangulated category. Let \mathbb{P} be a property of thick \otimes -ideals of \mathcal{T} . For a subcategory \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{C} we denote by $\mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{P}}$ the \mathbb{P} -closure of \mathcal{X} , that is to say, the smallest thick \otimes -ideal of \mathcal{T} which contains \mathcal{X} and satisfies the property \mathbb{P} . Furthermore, we denote by $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbb{P}}$ the \mathbb{P} -interior of \mathcal{X} , namely the largest thick \otimes -ideal of \mathcal{T} which is contained in \mathcal{X} and satisfies the property \mathbb{P} . We define these only when they exist.

(2) Let X be a topological space. Let \mathbb{P} be a property of subsets of X . For a subset A of X we denote by $A^{\mathbb{P}}$ the \mathbb{P} -closure of A , namely, the smallest subset of X that contains A and satisfies \mathbb{P} . Furthermore, we denote by $A_{\mathbb{P}}$ the \mathbb{P} -interior of A — that is, the largest subset of X that is contained in A and satisfies \mathbb{P} . We define these only when they exist.

Here is a list of properties \mathbb{P} as in the above definition which we consider:

rad = radical, tame = tame, cpt = compact, spl = specialization-closed.

Notation 5.2. We denote by **Rad**, **Tame**, and **Cpt** the sets of radical, tame, and compact thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$, respectively. Also, **Spcl**(Spec) and **Spcl**(${}^t\text{Spc}$) stand for the sets of specialization-closed subsets of the topological spaces $\text{Spc } R$ and ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, respectively.

Our first purpose in this section is to give a certain commutative diagram of bijections. To achieve this, we prepare several propositions. We state here two propositions. The first one is shown by using Proposition 1.10, while the second one is nothing but Theorem 2.19.

Proposition 5.3. *There is a one-to-one correspondence $\text{Supp} : \mathbf{Tame} \rightleftharpoons \mathbf{Spcl}(\text{Spec}) : \text{Supp}^{-1}$.*

Proposition 5.4. *There is a one-to-one correspondence $\text{Supp} : \mathbf{Cpt} \rightleftharpoons \mathbf{Spcl}(\text{Spec}) : \langle \cdot \rangle$.*

Notation 5.5. For an object M of $D^-(R)$ we denote by $\text{Sp } M$ the set of tame prime thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$ not containing M ; i.e., $\text{Sp } M = \text{Spp } M \cap {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$. For a subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$ we set $\text{Sp } \mathcal{X} = \bigcup_{M \in \mathcal{X}} \text{Sp } M$. For a subset A of $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ we denote by $\text{Sp}^{-1} A$ the subcategory of $D^-(R)$ consisting of objects M such that $\text{Sp } M$ is contained in A .

The second following assertion is a variant of [Balmer 2005, Lemma 4.8].

Lemma 5.6. (1) For a subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$, the subset $\mathrm{Sp}\mathcal{X}$ of ${}^t\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ is specialization-closed.

(2) For a subset A of ${}^t\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ one has $\mathrm{Sp}^{-1} A = \bigcap_{\mathcal{P} \in A^c} \mathcal{P}$, where $A^c = {}^t\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R) \setminus A$.

(3) Let $\{\mathcal{X}_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ be a collection of tame thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$. Then the intersection $\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathcal{X}_\lambda$ is also a tame thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$.

Proof. (1) We have $\mathrm{Sp}\mathcal{X} = \bigcup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \mathrm{Sp} X$, and $\mathrm{Sp} X = \mathrm{Spp} X \cap {}^t\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ is closed in ${}^t\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ since $\mathrm{Spp} X$ is closed in $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$. Therefore, $\mathrm{Sp}\mathcal{X}$ is specialization-closed in ${}^t\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$.

(2) An object X of $D^-(R)$ belongs to $\mathrm{Sp}^{-1} A$ if and only if $\mathrm{Sp} X$ is contained in A , if and only if A^c is contained in $(\mathrm{Sp} X)^c = \{\mathcal{P} \in {}^t\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R) \mid X \in \mathcal{P}\}$, if and only if X belongs to $\bigcap_{\mathcal{P} \in A^c} \mathcal{P}$.

(3) For each $\lambda \in \Lambda$ there is a subset S_λ of $\mathrm{Spec} R$ such that $\mathcal{X}_\lambda = \mathrm{Supp}^{-1} S_\lambda$. Then it is clear that the equality $\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathcal{X}_\lambda = \mathrm{Supp}^{-1}(\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} S_\lambda)$ holds, which shows the assertion. \square

Using the above lemma, we obtain a bijection induced by Sp .

Proposition 5.7. There is a one-to-one correspondence $\mathrm{Sp} : \mathbf{Tame} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Spcl}({}^t\mathrm{Spc}) : \mathrm{Sp}^{-1}$.

Proof. Fix a tame thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$ and a specialization-closed subset U of ${}^t\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$. Lemma 5.6(1) implies that $\mathrm{Sp}\mathcal{X}$ is specialization-closed in ${}^t\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$, that is, $\mathrm{Sp}\mathcal{X} \in \mathbf{Spcl}({}^t\mathrm{Spc})$. Lemma 5.6(2) implies that $\mathrm{Sp}^{-1} U = \bigcap_{\mathcal{P} \in U^c} \mathcal{P}$, and each $\mathcal{P} \in U^c$ is a tame thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. Hence, $\mathrm{Sp}^{-1} U$ is also a tame thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$ by Lemma 5.6(3); namely, $\mathrm{Sp}^{-1} U \in \mathbf{Tame}$.

Let us show that $\mathrm{Sp}(\mathrm{Sp}^{-1} U) = U$. It is evident that $\mathrm{Sp}(\mathrm{Sp}^{-1} U)$ is contained in U . Pick any $\mathcal{P} \in U$. Corollary 3.14 says $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ for some prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . Since U is specialization-closed in ${}^t\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$, the closure C of $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ in ${}^t\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ is contained in U . Using [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.9], we see that C consists of the prime thick \otimes -ideals of the form $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{q})$, where \mathfrak{q} is a prime ideal of R with $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{q}) \subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$. In view of Theorem 3.9, we have $C = \{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{q}) \mid \mathfrak{q} \in V(\mathfrak{p})\}$, and it is easy to observe that this coincides with $\mathrm{Sp}(R/\mathfrak{p})$. Hence, R/\mathfrak{p} is in $\mathrm{Sp}^{-1} U$, and $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ belongs to $\mathrm{Sp}(\mathrm{Sp}^{-1} U)$. Now we obtain $\mathrm{Sp}(\mathrm{Sp}^{-1} U) = U$.

It remains to prove that $\mathrm{Sp}^{-1}(\mathrm{Sp}\mathcal{X}) = \mathcal{X}$. We have $\mathrm{Sp}^{-1}(\mathrm{Sp}\mathcal{X}) = \bigcap_{\mathcal{P} \in (\mathrm{Sp}\mathcal{X})^c} \mathcal{P}$ by Lemma 5.6(2). Fix a prime thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{P} of $D^-(R)$. Then \mathcal{P} is in $(\mathrm{Sp}\mathcal{X})^c$ if and only if \mathcal{P} is tame and \mathcal{P} is not in $\mathrm{Sp}\mathcal{X}$. The former statement is equivalent to saying that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ for some $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R$ by Corollary 3.14, while the latter is equivalent to saying that \mathcal{X} is contained in \mathcal{P} . Hence, $\mathrm{Sp}^{-1}(\mathrm{Sp}\mathcal{X}) = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R, \mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})} \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$. Thus, an object Y of $D^-(R)$ belongs to $\mathrm{Sp}^{-1}(\mathrm{Sp}\mathcal{X})$ if and only if Y belongs to $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R$ with $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$, if and only if $Y_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R$ with

$\mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$, if and only if $\text{Supp } Y$ is contained in $\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$, if and only if Y belongs to \mathcal{X} by Proposition 5.3. □

Here we consider describing rad-closures, tame-closures, and cpt-interiors, and their supports.

Lemma 5.8. *Let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of $D^-(R)$, and let \mathcal{Y} be a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. One has*

- (1) $(\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X})_{\text{cpt}} = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle$, $\mathcal{X}^{\text{rad}} = \sqrt{\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X}}$, $\mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}} = \text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ and
- (2) $\mathcal{Y}_{\text{cpt}} \subseteq \mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathcal{Y}^{\text{rad}} \subseteq \mathcal{Y}^{\text{tame}}$, $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{Y}_{\text{cpt}}) = \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y} = \text{Supp}(\mathcal{Y}^{\text{rad}}) = \text{Supp}(\mathcal{Y}^{\text{tame}})$.

Proof. (1) It follows from [Balmer 2005, Lemma 4.2] and Remark 3.13 that $\sqrt{\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X}}$ and $\text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ are thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$, respectively. It is clear that $\sqrt{\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X}}$ and $\text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ are radical and tame, respectively, and contain \mathcal{X} . If \mathcal{C} is a radical or tame thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$ containing \mathcal{X} , then we have $\sqrt{\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X}} \subseteq \sqrt{\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{C}} = \sqrt{\mathcal{C}} = \mathcal{C}$ or $\text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \subseteq \text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}$ by Proposition 5.3, respectively. Thus, we obtain the two equalities $\mathcal{X}^{\text{rad}} = \sqrt{\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X}}$ and $\mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}} = \text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$. It remains to show the equality $(\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X})_{\text{cpt}} = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle$. Clearly, $\langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle$ is a compact thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. Applying Corollary 2.11, we observe that $\langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle$ is contained in $\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X}$. Let \mathcal{C} be a compact thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$ contained in $\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X}$. Then it follows from Proposition 5.4 that $\mathcal{C} = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{C} \rangle$, which is contained in $\langle \text{Supp}(\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X}) \rangle = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle$ by Proposition 1.10(2). We now conclude $(\text{thick}^{\otimes} \mathcal{X})_{\text{cpt}} = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle$.

(2) Fix a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . Proposition 3.4 says that $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ is a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$, whence it is radical. Therefore, $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$ if and only if $(\sqrt{\mathcal{Y}})_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$. This shows $\text{Supp}(\sqrt{\mathcal{Y}}) = \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y}$. Hence, $\sqrt{\mathcal{Y}}$ is contained in $\text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y}$, meaning that \mathcal{Y}^{rad} is contained in $\mathcal{Y}^{\text{tame}}$ by (1). Thus, we get the inclusions $\mathcal{Y}_{\text{cpt}} \subseteq \mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathcal{Y}^{\text{rad}} \subseteq \mathcal{Y}^{\text{tame}}$, which implies $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{Y}_{\text{cpt}}) \subseteq \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y} \subseteq \text{Supp}(\mathcal{Y}^{\text{rad}}) \subseteq \text{Supp}(\mathcal{Y}^{\text{tame}})$. By (1) and Proposition 1.10 we get $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{Y}^{\text{tame}}) = \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y} = \text{Supp}(\mathcal{Y}_{\text{cpt}})$. The equalities in the assertion follow. □

The inclusion $\mathcal{Y}^{\text{rad}} \subseteq \mathcal{Y}^{\text{tame}}$ in Lemma 5.8 in particular says:

Corollary 5.9. *Every tame thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$ is radical.*

We now obtain a bijection, using the above lemma.

Proposition 5.10. *There is a one-to-one correspondence $(\cdot)^{\text{tame}} : \mathbf{Cpt} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Tame} : (\cdot)_{\text{cpt}}$.*

Proof. Fix a compact thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} , and a tame thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{Y} of $D^-(R)$. We have $(\mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}})_{\text{cpt}} = \langle \text{Supp}(\mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}}) \rangle = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle = \mathcal{X}$, where the first equality follows from Lemma 5.8(1), the second from Lemma 5.8(2), and the last from Proposition 5.4. Also, it holds that $(\mathcal{Y}_{\text{cpt}})^{\text{tame}} = \text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp}(\mathcal{Y}_{\text{cpt}}) = \text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{Y}$, where the first equality follows from Lemma 5.8(1), the

second from Lemma 5.8(2), and the last from Proposition 5.3. Thus, we obtain the one-to-one correspondence in the proposition. \square

For each subset A of $\text{Spec } R$, we put $\mathcal{S}(A) = \{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}) \mid \mathfrak{p} \in A\}$. For each subset B of $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, we put $\mathfrak{s}(B) = \{\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}) \mid \mathcal{P} \in B\}$. We get another bijection.

Proposition 5.11. *There exists a one-to-one correspondence $\mathcal{S} : \mathbf{Spcl}(\text{Spec}) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Spcl}({}^t\text{Spc}) : \mathfrak{s}$.*

Proof. First of all, applying Theorem 3.9 and Corollary 3.14, we observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})) &= \mathfrak{p} \quad \text{for all } \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R, \\ \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})) &= \mathcal{P} \quad \text{for all } \mathcal{P} \in {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R). \end{aligned} \tag{5.11.1}$$

Fix a specialization-closed subset W of $\text{Spec } R$ and a specialization-closed subset U of ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$. It follows from (5.11.1) that $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{S}(W)) = W$ and $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{s}(U)) = U$.

Pick a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} in W . Let X be the closure of $\{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})\}$ in ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$. Then $X = Y \cap {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, where Y is the closure of $\{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})\}$ in $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, and hence,

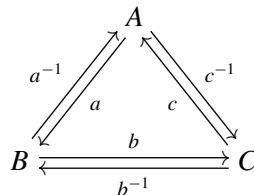
$$\begin{aligned} X &= \{\mathcal{P} \in {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R) \mid \mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})\} = \{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{q}) \mid \mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } R, \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{q}) \subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})\} \\ &= \{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{q}) \mid \mathfrak{q} \in \mathbf{V}(\mathfrak{p})\} \subseteq \mathcal{S}(W), \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality follows from [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.9], the second from Corollary 3.14, and the third from Theorem 3.9. The inclusion holds since W is a specialization-closed subset of $\text{Spec } R$. Therefore, $\mathcal{S}(W)$ is a specialization-closed subset of ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$; namely, $\mathcal{S}(W) \in \mathbf{Spcl}({}^t\text{Spc})$.

Pick $\mathcal{P} \in U$. As U is a subset of ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, the prime thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{P} is tame. Let \mathfrak{q} be a prime ideal of R containing $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$. We then get $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{q}) \subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})) = \mathcal{P}$ by Theorem 3.9 and (5.11.1), which says that $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{q})$ belongs to the closure of the set $\{\mathcal{P}\}$ in ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ by [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.9]. The specialization-closed property of U implies that $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{q})$ belongs to U . We have $\mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{q}))$ by (5.11.1), which belongs to $\mathfrak{s}(U)$. Consequently, the subset $\mathfrak{s}(U)$ of $\text{Spec } R$ is specialization-closed; that is, $\mathfrak{s}(U) \in \mathbf{Spcl}(\text{Spec})$. \square

Here we note an elementary fact on commutativity of a diagram of maps.

Remark 5.12. Consider the following diagram of bijections:

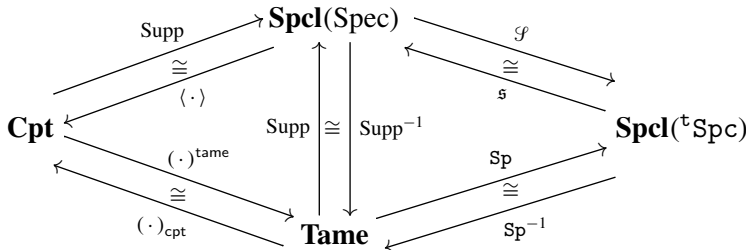


One can choose infinitely many compositions of maps in the diagram, but once one of them is equal to another, this triangle with edges having any direction commutes.

To be more explicit, if $c = ba$ for instance, then the set $\{1, a, a^{-1}, b, b^{-1}, c, c^{-1}\}$ is closed under possible compositions.

Now we can state and prove our first main result in this section.

Theorem 5.13. *There is a commutative diagram of mutually inverse bijections:*



Proof. The five one-to-one correspondences in the diagram are shown in Propositions 5.3, 5.4, 5.7, 5.10, and 5.11. It remains to show the commutativity, and for this we take Remark 5.12 into account.

For a thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$, we have $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}}) = \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ by Lemma 5.8(2), which shows that the left triangle in the diagram commutes. It is easy to observe from Corollary 3.14 that

$$\text{Sp } \mathcal{X} = \mathcal{S}(\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}) \text{ for any subcategory } \mathcal{X} \text{ of } D^-(R). \tag{5.13.1}$$

The commutativity of the right triangle in the diagram follows from (5.13.1). \square

Remark 5.14. The bijections in the diagram of Theorem 5.13 induce lattice structures in **Tame** and **Spcl**(\dagger Spc), so that the maps are lattice isomorphisms. However, we do not know if there is an explicit way to define lattice structures like the one of **Cpt** given in Proposition 2.18(2).

Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$ be maps with $gf = 1$. Then we say that (f, g) is a *section-retraction pair*, and write $f \dashv g$. Our next goal is to construct a certain commutative diagram of section-retraction pairs, and for this we again give several propositions. The first one is a consequence of [Balmer 2005, Theorem 4.10].

Proposition 5.15. *There is a one-to-one correspondence $\text{Spp} : \mathbf{Rad} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Thom} : \text{Spp}^{-1}$.*

Proposition 5.16. *There is a section-retraction pair $(\cdot)^{\text{rad}} : \mathbf{Cpt} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Rad} : (\cdot)_{\text{cpt}}$.*

Proof. For every $\mathcal{X} \in \mathbf{Cpt}$, we have $(\mathcal{X}^{\text{rad}})_{\text{cpt}} = \langle \text{Supp}(\mathcal{X}^{\text{rad}}) \rangle = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} \rangle = \mathcal{X}_{\text{cpt}} = \mathcal{X}$ by Lemma 5.8. \square

Let X be a topological space. A subset T of X is called *Thomason* if T is a union of closed subsets of X whose complements are quasicompact. Note that a Thomason subset is specialization-closed.

For each subset A of $\mathrm{Spec} R$, we set $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(A) = \bigcup_{\mathfrak{p} \in A} \overline{\{\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p})\}}$. For each subset B of $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$, we set $\mathcal{F}^{-1}(B) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R \mid \mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}) \in B\}$. We obtain another section-retraction pair.

Proposition 5.17. *There is a section-retraction pair $\overline{\mathcal{F}} : \mathbf{Spcl}(\mathrm{Spec}) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Thom} : \mathcal{F}^{-1}$.*

Proof. Corollary 3.10 and [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.9] yield

$$\mathrm{Spp}(R/\mathfrak{p}) = \overline{\{\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p})\}} \text{ for any prime ideal } \mathfrak{p} \text{ of } R, \quad (5.17.1)$$

whence $(\overline{\{\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p})\}})^{\mathrm{c}} = \mathrm{U}(R/\mathfrak{p})$, which is quasicompact by [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.14(a)]. Hence, $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(A)$ is a Thomason subset of $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ for any subset A of $\mathrm{Spec} R$. In particular, we get a map $\overline{\mathcal{F}} : \mathbf{Spcl}(\mathrm{Spec}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Thom}$.

Let T be a Thomason subset of $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$. Let $\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{q}$ be prime ideals of R with $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$ and $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}) \in T$. Then $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{q})$ belongs to $\overline{\{\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p})\}}$ by Theorem 3.9 and [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.9]. Since T is Thomason, it contains $\overline{\{\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p})\}}$. Hence, $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{q})$ belongs to T . Thus, the assignment $T \mapsto \mathcal{F}^{-1}(T)$ defines a map $\mathcal{F}^{-1} : \mathbf{Thom} \rightarrow \mathbf{Spcl}(\mathrm{Spec})$.

For a specialization-closed subset W of $\mathrm{Spec} R$ and a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}) \in \overline{\{\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{q})\}} \text{ for some } \mathfrak{q} \in W &\iff \mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq \mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{q}) \text{ for some } \mathfrak{q} \in W \\ &\iff \mathfrak{p} \supseteq \mathfrak{q} \text{ for some } \mathfrak{q} \in W \iff \mathfrak{p} \in W, \end{aligned}$$

where the first and second equivalences follow from [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.9] and Theorem 3.9, and the last equivalence holds by the fact that W is specialization-closed. This yields $\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\overline{\mathcal{F}}(W)) = W$. \square

Now we consider describing spcl -closures and spcl -interiors.

Proposition 5.18. *Let A be a specialization-closed subset of $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$, and let B be a specialization-closed subset of ${}^{\mathrm{t}}\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$.*

(1) *Let A_{spcl} stand for the spcl -interior of A in ${}^{\mathrm{t}}\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$. Then*

$$A_{\mathrm{spcl}} = A \cap {}^{\mathrm{t}}\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R).$$

(2) *Let B^{spcl} stand for the spcl -closure of B in $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$. Then*

$$B^{\mathrm{spcl}} = \{\mathcal{P} \in \mathrm{Spc} D^-(R) \mid \mathcal{P}^{\mathrm{tame}} \in B\} = \bigcup_{\mathcal{P} \in B^{\mathrm{spcl}}} \mathrm{Spp}(R/\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})).$$

In particular, B^{spcl} is a Thomason subset of $\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$.

Proof. (1) We easily observe that $A \cap {}^{\mathrm{t}}\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ is a specialization-closed subset of the topological space ${}^{\mathrm{t}}\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ contained in A . Also, it is obvious that if X is a specialization-closed subset of ${}^{\mathrm{t}}\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ contained in A , then X is contained in $A \cap {}^{\mathrm{t}}\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$. Hence, $A \cap {}^{\mathrm{t}}\mathrm{Spc} D^-(R)$ coincides with A_{spcl} .

(2) Let C be the set of prime thick \otimes -ideals \mathcal{P} of $D^-(R)$ with $\mathcal{P}^{\mathrm{tame}} \in B$. We proceed step by step.

- (a) Each $\mathcal{Q} \in B$ is tame. Hence, $\mathcal{Q}^{\text{tame}} = \mathcal{Q} \in B$. This shows that C contains B .
- (b) Let Y be a specialization-closed subset of $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ containing B . Take any element \mathcal{P} of C . Then $\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}$ belongs to B , and hence to Y . Since Y is specialization-closed, $\overline{\{\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}\}}$ is contained in Y . Hence, \mathcal{P} belongs to Y by [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.9]. It follows that C is contained in Y .
- (c) We prove $C = \bigcup_{\mathcal{P} \in C} \text{Spp}(R/\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}))$. Combining Theorem 3.9, Lemma 5.8(1), and (5.17.1) gives rise to $\text{Spp}(R/\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})) = \overline{\{\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}\}}$, and thus, it is enough to verify $C = \bigcup_{\mathcal{P} \in C} \overline{\{\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}\}}$. By [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.9] we see that C is contained in $\bigcup_{\mathcal{P} \in C} \overline{\{\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}\}}$. Conversely, let $\mathcal{P} \in \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{Q} \in \overline{\{\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}\}}$. Then $\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}$ belongs to B , and \mathcal{Q} is contained in $\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}$ by [Balmer 2005, Proposition 2.9], which shows that $\mathcal{Q}^{\text{tame}}$ is contained in $\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}$. Hence, $\mathcal{Q}^{\text{tame}}$ is in $\overline{\{\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}\}} \cap {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$. As B is specialization-closed in ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, it contains $\overline{\{\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}\}} \cap {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, and therefore, $\mathcal{Q}^{\text{tame}}$ is in B . Thus, \mathcal{Q} belongs to C . We obtain $C = \bigcup_{\mathcal{P} \in C} \overline{\{\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}\}}$.

The equality $C = \bigcup_{\mathcal{P} \in C} \text{Spp}(R/\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}))$ shown in (c) especially says that C is specialization-closed. By this together with (a) and (b) we obtain $C = B^{\text{spcl}}$, and it follows that $C = \bigcup_{\mathcal{P} \in B^{\text{spcl}}} \text{Spp}(R/\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}))$. □

We now obtain another section-retraction pair:

Proposition 5.19. *The operations $(\cdot)^{\text{spcl}}$ and $(\cdot)_{\text{spcl}}$ defined in Proposition 5.18 make a section-retraction pair $(\cdot)^{\text{spcl}} : \mathbf{Spcl}({}^t\text{Spc}) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Thom} : (\cdot)_{\text{spcl}}$.*

Proof. Let U be a specialization-closed subset of ${}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$. By Proposition 5.18, U^{spcl} is a Thomason subset of $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, and $(U^{\text{spcl}})_{\text{spcl}} = U^{\text{spcl}} \cap {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R) = \{\mathcal{P} \in {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R) \mid \mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}} \in U\} = U$. □

We can prove our second main result in this section.

Theorem 5.20. *There is a diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbf{Rad} & \xlongequal{\sim} & \mathbf{Thom} & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathbf{Thom} \\
 (\cdot)^{\text{rad}} \uparrow \downarrow (\cdot)_{\text{cpt}} & & \mathcal{F} \uparrow \downarrow \mathcal{F}^{-1} & & (\cdot)^{\text{spcl}} \uparrow \downarrow (\cdot)_{\text{spcl}} \\
 \mathbf{Cpt} & \xlongequal{\sim} & \mathbf{Spcl}(\text{Spec}) & \xlongequal{\sim} & \mathbf{Spcl}({}^t\text{Spc})
 \end{array}$$

where the upper horizontal bijections are the one given in Proposition 5.15 and an equality, and the lower horizontal bijections are the ones appearing in Theorem 5.13. The diagrams with vertical arrows from the bottom to the top and the top to the bottom are commutative.

Proof. The three section-retraction pairs are obtained in Propositions 5.16, 5.17, and 5.19.

We claim that for any thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R)$ one has

$$\text{Spp}(\mathcal{X}^{\text{rad}}) = \text{Spp } \mathcal{X}. \tag{5.20.1}$$

Indeed, Lemma 5.8(1) shows $\mathcal{X}^{\text{rad}} = \sqrt{\mathcal{X}}$. The inclusion $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \sqrt{\mathcal{X}}$ implies $\text{Spp } \mathcal{X} \subseteq \text{Spp } \sqrt{\mathcal{X}}$. Let \mathcal{P} be a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. If \mathcal{X} is contained in \mathcal{P} , then so is $\sqrt{\mathcal{X}}$ as \mathcal{P} is prime. Therefore, we obtain $\text{Spp } \sqrt{\mathcal{X}} = \text{Spp } \mathcal{X}$, and the claim follows.

Fix a thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{C} of $D^-(R)$. For a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R one has $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}) \in \text{Spp } \mathcal{C}$ if and only if $\mathcal{C} \not\subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$, if and only if $\mathcal{C}_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0$, if and only if $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Supp } \mathcal{C}$. This shows $\mathcal{S}^{-1}(\text{Spp } \mathcal{C}) = \text{Supp } \mathcal{C}$. Lemma 5.8(2) gives $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{cpt}}) = \mathcal{S}^{-1}(\text{Spp } \mathcal{C})$. Next, suppose that \mathcal{C} is compact. Lemma 5.8(1), (5.17.1), and (5.20.1) yield

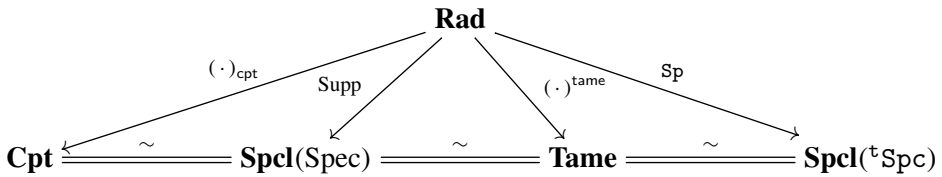
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Spp}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{rad}}) &= \text{Spp } \mathcal{C} = \text{Spp}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{cpt}}) = \text{Spp}(\langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{C} \rangle) \\ &= \text{Spp}\{R/\mathfrak{p} \mid \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Supp } \mathcal{C}\} = \bar{\mathcal{S}}(\text{Supp } \mathcal{C}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we obtain the commutativity of the left square of the diagram.

Let A be any subset of $\text{Spec } R$. It is clear that $\mathcal{S}(A) = \{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}) \mid \mathfrak{p} \in A\}$ is contained in $\bar{\mathcal{S}}(A)$. As $\bar{\mathcal{S}}(A)$ is a union of closed subsets of the topological space $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, it is a specialization-closed subset of $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$. Note that any specialization-closed subset of $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ containing $\mathcal{S}(A)$ contains $\bar{\mathcal{S}}(A)$. Hence, we have $\bar{\mathcal{S}}(A) = (\mathcal{S}(A))^{\text{spcl}}$. Let B be a specialization-closed subset of $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$. Then $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{S}^{-1}(B)) = \{\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}) \mid \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R, \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p}) \in B\} = B \cap {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R) = B_{\text{spcl}}$ by Corollary 3.14 and Proposition 5.18(1). Now it follows that the right square of the diagram commutes. \square

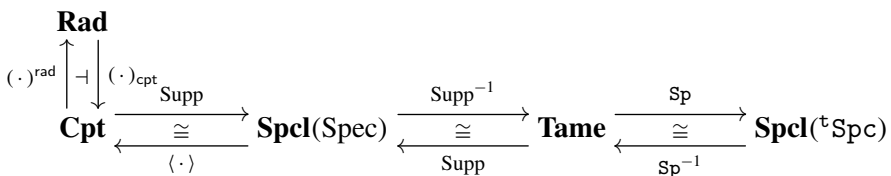
We close this section by producing another commutative diagram, coming from the above theorem.

Corollary 5.21. *There is a commutative diagram*



Here, the three bijections are the ones appearing in Theorem 5.13, and the other maps are retractions.

Proof. We have the following diagram:



Thus, it suffices to verify the equalities of compositions of maps $\text{Supp} \circ (\cdot)_{\text{cpt}} = \text{Supp}, \text{Supp}^{-1} \circ \text{Supp} = (\cdot)^{\text{tame}},$ and $\text{Sp} \circ (\cdot)^{\text{tame}} = \text{Sp}.$ This is equivalent to showing that the equalities

- (i) $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{X}_{\text{cpt}}) = \text{Supp } \mathcal{X},$
- (ii) $\text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}},$ and
- (iii) $\text{Sp}(\mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}}) = \text{Sp } \mathcal{X}$

hold for each (radical) thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} of $D^-(R).$ The equalities (i) and (ii) immediately follow from Lemma 5.8. We have $\text{Sp}(\mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}}) = \text{Sp}(\text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}) = (\text{Sp} \circ \text{Supp}^{-1})(\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}) = \mathcal{S}(\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}) = \text{Sp } \mathcal{X},$ where the first and last equalities follow from Lemma 5.8(1) and (5.13.1). Proposition 1.10(2) says that $\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$ belongs to $\mathbf{Spcl}(\text{Spec}),$ and the third equality above is obtained by Theorem 5.13. Now the assertion (iii) follows, and the proof of the corollary is completed. \square

6. Distinction between thick tensor ideals, and Balmer’s conjecture

In this section, we consider when the section-retraction pairs in Theorem 5.20 and Corollary 5.21 are one-to-one correspondences, and construct a counterexample to the conjecture of Balmer. We begin with a lemma on the annihilator of an object in the thick \otimes -ideal closure.

Lemma 6.1. *Let $\{X_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ be a family of objects of $D^-(R).$ For $M \in \text{thick}^\otimes\{X_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ there are (pairwise distinct) indices $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \Lambda$ and integers $e_1, \dots, e_n > 0$ such that $\text{Ann } M$ contains $\prod_{i=1}^n (\text{Ann } X_{\lambda_i})^{e_i}.$*

Proof. Let \mathcal{C} be the subcategory of $D^-(R)$ consisting of objects C such that there are $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \Lambda$ and $e_1, \dots, e_n > 0$ such that $\text{Ann } C$ contains $\prod_{i=1}^n (\text{Ann } X_{\lambda_i})^{e_i}.$ The following statements hold in general.

- If A is an object of $D^-(R)$ and B is a direct summand of $A,$ then $\text{Ann } A \subseteq \text{Ann } B.$
- For each object $A \in D^-(R)$ one has $\text{Ann}(A[\pm 1]) = \text{Ann } A.$
- If $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A[1]$ is an exact triangle in $D^-(R),$ then $\text{Ann } B$ contains $\text{Ann } A \cdot \text{Ann } C.$
- For any objects A, B of $D^-(R)$ one has $\text{Ann}(A \otimes_R^L B) \supseteq \text{Ann } A.$

It follows from these that \mathcal{C} is a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R).$ Since X_λ is in \mathcal{C} for all $\lambda \in \Lambda,$ it holds that \mathcal{C} contains $\text{thick}^\otimes\{X_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}.$ The assertion of the lemma now follows. \square

The proposition below says in particular that in the case where R is a local ring $D^-(R)$ has a compact prime thick tensor ideal. On the other hand, in the nonlocal case it is often that $D^-(R)$ has no such one.

Proposition 6.2. (1) *If R is a local ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} , then $\mathbf{Cpt} \cap \mathfrak{s}^{-1}(\mathfrak{m}) = \{\mathbf{0}\} \neq \emptyset$.*

(2) *Let R be a nonlocal semilocal domain. Then there exists no compact prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. In particular, one has $\mathcal{P}_{\text{cpt}} \subsetneq \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}^{\text{rad}}$ for all $\mathcal{P} \in \text{Spc } D^-(R)$.*

Proof. (1) Let \mathcal{P} be in $\text{Spc } D^-(R)$. Then \mathcal{P} is in $\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(\mathfrak{m})$ if and only if $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P} = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid \mathfrak{p} \not\subseteq \mathfrak{m}\} = \emptyset$ by Proposition 4.2, if and only if $\mathcal{P} = \mathbf{0}$ by Remark 1.8. Since $\mathbf{0}$ is compact, we are done.

(2) Let $\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_n$ be the (pairwise distinct) maximal ideals of R with $n \geq 2$. For each $1 \leq i \leq n$ one finds an element $x_i \in \mathfrak{m}_i$ that does not belong to any other maximal ideals. As R is a domain of positive dimension, x_i is a nonzerodivisor of R . Set $C_i = \bigoplus_{t \geq 0} R/x_i^{t+1}[t]$; note that this is an object of $D^-(R)$. We have $\text{Supp}(C_1 \otimes_R^L \cdots \otimes_R^L C_n) = \bigcap_{i=1}^n \text{Supp } C_i = \bigcap_{i=1}^n V(x_i) = V(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \emptyset$ by Lemma 1.9(4) and the fact that (x_1, x_2) is a unit ideal of R . Remark 1.8 gives $C_1 \otimes_R^L \cdots \otimes_R^L C_n = 0$.

Suppose that there exists a compact prime thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{P} of $D^-(R)$. Then $C_1 \otimes_R^L \cdots \otimes_R^L C_n = 0$ is contained in \mathcal{P} , and so is C_ℓ for some $1 \leq \ell \leq n$. We have $\mathcal{P} = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{P} \rangle$ by Proposition 5.4, and by Lemma 6.1 there exist prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_r \in \text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$ and integers $e_1, \dots, e_r > 0$ such that $\text{Ann } C_\ell$ contains $(\text{Ann } R/\mathfrak{p}_1)^{e_1} \cdots (\text{Ann } R/\mathfrak{p}_r)^{e_r} = \mathfrak{p}_1^{e_1} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_r^{e_r}$. Since R is a domain and x_ℓ is a nonunit of R , we have $\text{Ann } C_\ell = \bigcap_{t \geq 0} x_\ell^{t+1} R = 0$ by Krull's intersection theorem. Therefore, $\mathfrak{p}_1^{e_1} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_r^{e_r} = 0$, and $\mathfrak{p}_s = 0$ for some $1 \leq s \leq r$ as R is a domain. Thus, the zero ideal $\mathbf{0}$ of R belongs to $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$, which implies $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P} = \text{Spec } R$. We obtain $\mathcal{P} = D^-(R)$ by Proposition 4.11, which is a contradiction. \square

To show a main result of this section, we make two lemmas. The first one concerns the structure of the radical and tame closures, while the second one gives an elementary characterization of artinian rings.

Lemma 6.3. *Let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of $D^-(R)$. One has*

$$\mathcal{X}^{\text{rad}} = \bigcap_{\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{P} \in \text{Spc } D^-(R)} \mathcal{P}, \quad \mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}} = \bigcap_{\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{P} \in {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)} \mathcal{P}.$$

Proof. Lemma 5.8(1) implies $\mathcal{X}^{\text{rad}} = \sqrt{\text{thick}^\otimes \mathcal{X}}$, which coincides with the intersection of the prime thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$ containing $\text{thick}^\otimes \mathcal{X}$ by [Balmer 2005, Lemma 4.2]. This is equal to the intersection of the prime thick \otimes -ideals containing \mathcal{X} , and thus, the first equality holds. As for the second equality, if \mathcal{P} is a tame thick \otimes -ideal containing \mathcal{X} , then we have $\mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}} \subseteq \mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}} = \mathcal{P}$, which shows the inclusion (\subseteq). Let M be an object of $D^-(R)$ belonging to all $\mathcal{P} \in {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$ with $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$. Corollary 3.14 says that M is in $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$ for all prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R

with $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{p})$. This means that $\text{Supp } M$ is contained in $\text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$. Hence, M is in $\text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{X}$, which coincides with $\mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}}$ by Lemma 5.8(1). Thus, the second equality follows. \square

Lemma 6.4. *The ring R is artinian if and only if for any sequence I_1, I_2, \dots of ideals of R it holds that $V(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} I_n) = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(I_n)$.*

Proof. First of all, note that the inclusion $V(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} I_n) \supseteq \bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(I_n)$ always holds.

If R is artinian, then there exists an integer $m \geq 1$ such that $\bigcap_{n \geq 1} I_n = \bigcap_{j=1}^m I_j$. From this we obtain $V(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} I_n) = V(\bigcap_{j=1}^m I_j) = \bigcup_{j=1}^m V(I_j) \subseteq \bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(I_n)$. This shows the “only if” part.

Let us prove the “if” part. Assume first that R has infinitely many maximal ideals, and take a sequence $\mathfrak{m}_1, \mathfrak{m}_2, \dots$ of pairwise distinct maximal ideals of R . By assumption, we get $V(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} \mathfrak{m}_n) = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(\mathfrak{m}_n)$. Since $V(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} \mathfrak{m}_n)$ is a closed subset of $\text{Spec } R$, it has only finitely many minimal elements with respect to the inclusion relation. However, $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(\mathfrak{m}_n) = \{\mathfrak{m}_1, \mathfrak{m}_2, \dots\}$ has infinitely many minimal elements, which is a contradiction. Thus, R is a semilocal ring. Let $\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_t$ be the maximal ideals of R , and $J = \mathfrak{m}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathfrak{m}_t$ the Jacobson radical of R . Applying the assumption to the sequence $\{J^n\}_{n \geq 1}$ of ideals gives $V(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} J^n) = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(J^n) = V(J)$. By Krull’s intersection theorem, we obtain $\bigcap_{n \geq 1} J^n = 0$, whence $V(J) = \text{Spec } R$. Hence, $\text{Spec } R = \{\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_t\} = \text{Max } R$, and we conclude that R is artinian. \square

Now we can prove our first main result in this section. Roughly speaking, if our ring R is artinian, then everything is explicit and behaves well, and vice versa. Note that this result includes Corollary 4.16.

Theorem 6.5. *The following are equivalent.*

- (1) *The ring R is artinian.*
- (2) *Every thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$ is compact, tame, and radical.*
- (3) *The maps $\mathcal{S} : \text{Spec } R \rightleftarrows \text{Spc } D^-(R) : \mathfrak{s}$ are mutually inverse homeomorphisms.*
- (4) *The section-retraction pair $\mathcal{S} : \text{Spec } R \rightleftarrows \text{Spc } D^-(R) : \mathfrak{s}$ is a one-to-one correspondence.*
- (5) *The section-retraction pair $(\cdot)_{\text{cpt}} : \mathbf{Rad} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Cpt} : (\cdot)^{\text{rad}}$ is a one-to-one correspondence.*
- (6) *The section-retraction pair $\mathcal{S}^{-1} : \mathbf{Thom} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Spcl}(\text{Spec}) : \bar{\mathcal{S}}$ is a one-to-one correspondence.*
- (7) *The section-retraction pair $(\cdot)_{\text{spcl}} : \mathbf{Thom} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Spcl}({}^t\text{Spc}) : (\cdot)^{\text{spcl}}$ is a one-to-one correspondence.*
- (8) *The retraction $\text{Supp} : \mathbf{Rad} \rightarrow \mathbf{Spcl}(\text{Spec})$ is a bijection.*

- (9) The retraction $(\cdot)^{\text{tame}} : \mathbf{Rad} \rightarrow \mathbf{Tame}$ is a bijection.
- (10) The retraction $\text{Sp} : \mathbf{Rad} \rightarrow \mathbf{Spcl}({}^t\text{Spc})$ is a bijection.
- (11) The inclusion $\mathbf{Rad} \supseteq \mathbf{Tame}$ is an equality.

Proof. Theorems 3.9, 5.13, and 5.20 and Corollary 5.9 imply that the pairs in (4), (5), (6), and (7) are section-retraction pairs, the maps in (8), (9), and (10) are retractions, and one has the inclusion in (11).

The equivalences (5) \iff (6) \iff (7) and (5) \iff (8) \iff (9) \iff (10) follow from Theorem 5.20 and Corollary 5.21, respectively. It is trivial that (3) implies (4), while (1) implies (2) by Corollaries 2.20 and 5.9 and Proposition 1.10(1). If $\text{Spc } D^-(R) = {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, then $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}'$ and $\mathfrak{s} = \mathfrak{s}'$. From Theorems 4.5(3) and 4.7 we see that (2) implies (3). Corollary 5.9 says $\mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}} \in \mathbf{Rad}$ for each $\mathcal{X} \in \mathbf{Rad}$. Hence, if $(\cdot)^{\text{tame}} : \mathbf{Rad} \rightarrow \mathbf{Tame}$ is injective, then $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}}$ holds. This shows that (9) implies (11). It is easily seen that the converse is also true, and we get the equivalence (9) \iff (11). When $\mathcal{S} : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \text{Spc } D^-(R)$ is surjective, we have $\text{Spc } D^-(R) = {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)$, and for a radical thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{X} it holds that $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}^{\text{rad}} = \bigcap_{\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{P} \in \text{Spc } D^-(R)} \mathcal{P} = \bigcap_{\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{P} \in {}^t\text{Spc } D^-(R)} \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}}$ by Lemma 6.3, whence \mathcal{X} is tame. Therefore, (4) implies (11).

Now it remains to prove that (11) implies (1). By Lemma 6.4, it suffices to prove that $V(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} I_n)$ is contained in $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(I_n)$ for any sequence I_1, I_2, \dots of ideals of R . For each $n \geq 1$, fix a system of generators $\mathbf{x}(n)$ of I_n . Set $C = \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} K(\mathbf{x}(n), R)[n]$; note that this is defined in $D^-(R)$. Then $\text{Supp } C = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \text{Supp } K(\mathbf{x}(n), R) = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(I_n)$ by Proposition 2.3(3). The radical closure \mathcal{C} of $\langle \bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(I_n) \rangle$ is tame by assumption. Lemma 5.8 implies $\text{Supp } \mathcal{C} = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(I_n) = \text{Supp } C$. Thus, C is in $\text{Supp}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}$ by Proposition 5.3, and $C^{\otimes r} \in \langle \bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(I_n) \rangle$ for some $r > 0$. Using [Bruns and Herzog 1998, Proposition 1.6.21], we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 C^{\otimes r} &= \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} \left(\bigoplus_{i_1 + \dots + i_r = n} K(\mathbf{x}(i_1), R) \otimes_R^L \dots \otimes_R^L K(\mathbf{x}(i_r), R) \right) [n] \\
 &\supseteq \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} K(\mathbf{x}(n), R)^{\otimes r} [nr] = \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} K(\underbrace{\mathbf{x}(n), \dots, \mathbf{x}(n)}_r, R) [nr] \\
 &\supseteq \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} K(\mathbf{x}(n), R) [nr] =: B. \tag{6.5.1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, B is in $\langle \bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(I_n) \rangle$, and Corollary 2.13(3) implies $V(\text{Ann } B) \subseteq \bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(I_n)$. We have $\text{Ann } B = \bigcap_{n \geq 1} \text{Ann } K(\mathbf{x}(n), R) = \bigcap_{n \geq 1} I_n$ by Proposition 2.3(3). It follows that $V(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} I_n) \subseteq \bigcup_{n \geq 1} V(I_n)$. \square

Our second main result in this section deals with the difference between the radical and tame closures.

Theorem 6.6. *Let W be a specialization-closed subset of $\text{Spec } R$. Set $\mathcal{X} = \langle W \rangle$ and $\mathcal{Y} = \text{Supp}^{-1} W$.*

- (1) *The subcategory \mathcal{X} is compact, and satisfies $\mathcal{X}^{\text{rad}} = \sqrt{\mathcal{X}}$ and $\mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}} = \mathcal{Y}$.*
- (2) *The subcategories \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} are the smallest and largest thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$ whose supports are W , respectively. In particular, $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \sqrt{\mathcal{X}} \subseteq \mathcal{Y}$.*
- (3) *Assume that R is either a domain or a local ring, and that W is nonempty and proper. Then one has $\sqrt{\mathcal{X}} \subsetneq \mathcal{Y}$. Hence, \mathcal{Y} is not compact, and $\mathcal{X}^{\text{rad}} \subsetneq \mathcal{X}^{\text{tame}}$.*

Proof. (1) The first statement is evident. The equalities follow from Lemma 5.8 and Proposition 1.10.

(2) Let \mathcal{Z} be a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$ whose support is W . Then it is clear that \mathcal{Z} is contained in \mathcal{Y} . Proposition 2.9 implies that R/\mathfrak{p} belongs to \mathcal{Z} for each $\mathfrak{p} \in W$, which shows that \mathcal{Z} contains \mathcal{X} .

(3) Since W is nonempty, there is a prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \in W$. Let $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_r$ be a system of generators of \mathfrak{p} , and put $C = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} K(\mathbf{x}^{i+1}, R)[i]$, which is an object of $D^-(R)$. The support of C is equal to $V(\mathfrak{p})$ by Proposition 2.3(3), which is contained in W as it is specialization-closed. Hence, C is in $\text{Supp}^{-1} W = \mathcal{Y}$.

Suppose that $\sqrt{\mathcal{X}}$ coincides with \mathcal{Y} , and let us derive a contradiction. There exists an integer $n > 0$ such that the n -fold tensor product $D := C \otimes_R^L \dots \otimes_R^L C$ belongs to \mathcal{X} . An analogous argument to (6.5.1) yields that D contains $E := \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} K(\mathbf{x}^{k+1}, R)[nk]$ as a direct summand, whence E belongs to \mathcal{X} . We use a similar technique to the one in the latter half of the proof of Proposition 6.2. By Lemma 6.1, there are prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_m \in W$ and integers $e_1, \dots, e_m > 0$ such that $\text{Ann } E$ contains $\mathfrak{p}_1^{e_1} \dots \mathfrak{p}_m^{e_m}$. We have

$$\text{Ann } E = \bigcap_{k \geq 0} \text{Ann } K(\mathbf{x}^{k+1}, R) = \bigcap_{k \geq 0} \mathbf{x}^{k+1} R = 0 \tag{6.6.1}$$

by Proposition 2.3(3) and Krull’s intersection theorem. This yields $\mathfrak{p}_1^{e_1} \dots \mathfrak{p}_m^{e_m} = 0$, which says that each prime ideal of R contains \mathfrak{p}_i for some $1 \leq i \leq m$. As W is specialization-closed, we observe that $W = \text{Spec } R$, which is contrary to the assumption. Consequently, $\sqrt{\mathcal{X}}$ is strictly contained in \mathcal{Y} .

If \mathcal{Y} is compact, then we have $\mathcal{Y} = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{Y} \rangle = \langle W \rangle = \mathcal{X} \subseteq \sqrt{\mathcal{X}}$ by Propositions 5.4 and 1.10(1), which is a contradiction. Hence, \mathcal{Y} is not compact. □

Remark 6.7. (1) Let \mathfrak{p}, C be as in the proof of Theorem 6.6(3). Then

- (a) $\text{Supp } C$ is contained in $\text{Supp } R/\mathfrak{p}$, but C does not belong to $\text{thick}^\otimes R/\mathfrak{p}$.
- (b) $V(\text{Ann } R)$ is contained in $V(\text{Ann } C)$, but R does not belong to $\text{thick}^\otimes C$.

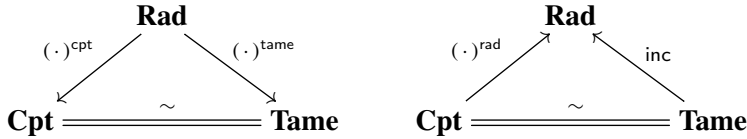
This guarantees in Proposition 2.9 one cannot replace $V(\text{Ann } X)$ by $\text{Supp } X$, or $\text{Supp } \mathcal{Y}$ by $V(\text{Ann } \mathcal{Y})$.

Indeed, we have $\text{Supp } C = \text{Supp } R/\mathfrak{p} = V(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq W \neq \text{Spec } R$ and $\text{Ann } C = \bigcap_{i \geq 0} \mathbf{x}^{i+1} R = 0$. The former together with Proposition 4.11 shows $R \notin \text{thick}^{\otimes} C$, while the latter implies $V(\text{Ann } R) = V(0) = V(\text{Ann } C)$. Assume C is in $\text{thick}^{\otimes} R/\mathfrak{p}$. Then $\text{Ann } C = 0$ contains some power of $\text{Ann } R/\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}$ by Lemma 6.1. Hence, $V(\mathfrak{p}) = \text{Spec } R$, which is a contradiction. Therefore, C is not in $\text{thick}^{\otimes} R/\mathfrak{p}$.

- (2) The assumption in Theorem 6.6(3) that R is either domain or local is indispensable. In fact, let $R = A \times B$ be a direct product of two commutative noetherian rings. Then $\text{Spec } R = \text{Spec } A \sqcup \text{Spec } B$ and $D^-(R) \cong D^-(A) \times D^-(B)$, which imply that $\text{Supp}_{D^-(R)}^{-1}(\text{Spec } A) = D^-(A) = \langle \text{Spec } A \rangle_{D^-(R)}$.
- (3) Recall that we have the following first section-retraction pair (Proposition 5.16), while Corollary 5.9 gives rise to the following second section-retraction pair:

$$(\cdot)^{\text{rad}} : \mathbf{Cpt} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Rad} : (\cdot)_{\text{cpt}}, \quad \text{inc} : \mathbf{Tame} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Rad} : (\cdot)^{\text{tame}}.$$

Corollary 5.21 implies that the left diagram below commutes. Therefore, it is natural to ask whether the right diagram below also commutes:



This is equivalent to asking if $(\mathcal{X}_{\text{cpt}})^{\text{rad}} = \mathcal{X}$ for all $\mathcal{X} \in \mathbf{Tame}$, and to asking if $\mathcal{Y}^{\text{tame}} = \mathcal{Y}^{\text{rad}}$ for all $\mathcal{Y} \in \mathbf{Cpt}$. Theorem 6.6 gives rise to a negative answer to this question.

Finally, we consider a conjecture of Balmer. Let \mathcal{T} be an arbitrary essentially small tensor triangulated category. Balmer [2010a] constructs a continuous map

$$\rho_{\mathcal{T}}^{\bullet} : \text{Spc } \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \text{Spec}^{\text{h}} \mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{T}}^{\bullet}$$

given by $\rho_{\mathcal{T}}^{\bullet}(\mathcal{P}) = (f \in \mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{T}}^{\bullet} \mid \text{cone } f \notin \mathcal{P})$, where $\mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{T}}^{\bullet} = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathbf{1}, \Sigma^{\bullet} \mathbf{1})$ is a graded-commutative ring. (The ideal generated by a subset S of a ring A is denoted by (S) .) Recall that a triangulated category is called *algebraic* if it arises as the stable category of some Frobenius exact category. Balmer [2010b, Conjecture 72] conjectures the following:

Conjecture 6.8 (Balmer). The map $\rho_{\mathcal{T}}^{\bullet}$ is (locally) injective when \mathcal{T} is algebraic.

Here, recall that a continuous map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of topological spaces is called *locally injective at* $x \in X$ if there exists a neighborhood N of x such that the restriction $f|_N : N \rightarrow Y$ is an injective map. We say that f is *locally injective* if it is locally injective at every point in X . If for any $x \in X$ there exists a neighborhood E

of $f(x)$ such that the induced map $f^{-1}(E) \rightarrow E$ is injective, then f is locally injective.

Let us consider the above conjecture for our tensor triangulated category $D^-(R)$. It turns out that for $\mathcal{T} = D^-(R)$, Balmer’s constructed map $\rho_{\mathcal{T}}^\bullet$ coincides with our constructed map $\mathfrak{s} : \text{Spc } D^-(R) \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$.

Proposition 6.9. *Let \mathcal{P} be a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. One then has*

- (1) $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}) = (a \in R \mid R/a \notin \mathcal{P}) = \{a \in R \mid R/a \notin \mathcal{P}\}$ and
- (2) $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}) = \rho_{D^-(R)}^\bullet(\mathcal{P})$.

Proof. Corollary 2.11 and (1) imply (2). Let us show (1). Set $J = (a \in R \mid R/a \notin \mathcal{P})$. As R is noetherian, we find a finite number of elements x_1, \dots, x_n with $R/x_1, \dots, R/x_n \notin \mathcal{P}$ and $J = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Therefore, $K(x_1, \dots, x_n, R) = K(x_1, R) \otimes_R^L \dots \otimes_R^L K(x_n, R)$ is not in \mathcal{P} by Corollary 2.11 and the fact that \mathcal{P} is prime. Using Corollary 2.11 again shows $J \in \mathbb{I}(\mathcal{P})$, whence J is contained in $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$. Next, take any $a \in \mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P})$. Since $V(\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}))$ is not contained in $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$, neither is $V(a)$. This implies $R/a \notin \mathcal{P}$ by Corollary 2.11. □

As an application of our Theorem 6.6, we confirm that Conjecture 6.8 is not true in general; our $D^-(R)$ is an algebraic triangulated category, but does not satisfy Conjecture 6.8 under quite mild assumptions.

Corollary 6.10. *Assume that R has positive dimension, and that R is either a domain or a local ring. Then the map $\mathfrak{s} : \text{Spc } D^-(R) \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ is not locally injective. Hence, Conjecture 6.8 does not hold.*

Proof. We can choose a nonunit $x \in R$ such that the ideal xR of R has positive height (hence, it has height 1). Put $\mathcal{X} = \langle V(x) \rangle$. Using Theorem 6.6(3) and Lemma 6.3, we find a prime thick \otimes -ideal \mathcal{P} such that $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{P} \subsetneq \mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}$. Suppose that \mathfrak{s} is locally injective at \mathcal{P} . Then there exists a complex $M \in D^-(R)$ with $\mathcal{P} \in U(M)$ such that the restriction $\mathfrak{s}|_{U(M)} : U(M) \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ is injective. Since M is in \mathcal{P} , it is also in $\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}$. Hence, both \mathcal{P} and $\mathcal{P}^{\text{tame}}$ belong to $U(M)$. However, these two prime thick \otimes -ideals are sent by \mathfrak{s} to the same point; see Theorem 3.9. This contradicts the injectivity of $\mathfrak{s}|_{U(M)}$, and we conclude that \mathfrak{s} is not locally injective at \mathcal{P} . The last assertion of the corollary follows from Proposition 6.9(2). □

Remark 6.11. The reader may think that Corollary 6.10 can also be obtained by showing that the map

$$f : \text{Spc } D^-(R) \rightarrow \text{Spc } K^b(\text{proj } R), \quad \mathcal{P} \mapsto \mathcal{P} \cap K^b(\text{proj } R)$$

is not injective. We are not sure whether the noninjectivity of the map f implies Corollary 6.10, but at least showing the noninjectivity of f is equivalent to our approach. Using Proposition 2.9, we see that $\mathcal{P} \cap K^b(\text{proj } R)$ contains the

Koszul complex of a system of generators of each prime ideal belonging to $\text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$. Hence, $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{P} \cap K^b(\text{proj } R)) = \text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$, and the Hopkins–Neeman theorem implies $\mathcal{P} \cap K^b(\text{proj } R) = \text{Supp}_{K^b(\text{proj } R)}^{-1} \text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$. Therefore, for $\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q} \in \text{Spc } D^-(R)$,

$$f(\mathcal{P}) = f(\mathcal{Q}) \iff \text{Supp } \mathcal{P} = \text{Supp } \mathcal{Q},$$

which says that the map f is injective if and only if all the prime thick tensor ideals of $D^-(R)$ are tame. In the end, even if we intend to prove Corollary 6.10 by showing the noninjectivity of the map f , we must find a nontame prime thick tensor ideal of $D^-(R)$, which is what we have done in this section.

7. Thick tensor ideals over discrete valuation rings

In this section, we concentrate on handling the case where R is a discrete valuation ring. Several properties that are specific to this case are found out in this section. Just for convenience, we write complexes as chain complexes, rather than as cochain complexes. We start by studying complexes with zero differentials.

Proposition 7.1. *Let $X = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} X_i[i] = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} X_3 \xrightarrow{0} X_2 \xrightarrow{0} X_1 \xrightarrow{0} X_0 \rightarrow 0)$ be a complex in $D^-(R)$. Then it holds that $\text{thick}^\otimes X = \text{thick}^\otimes Y$ in $D^-(R)$, where*

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \left(\bigoplus_{j=0}^i X_j \right) [i] \\ &= (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} X_3 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_1 \oplus X_0 \xrightarrow{0} X_2 \oplus X_1 \oplus X_0 \xrightarrow{0} X_1 \oplus X_0 \xrightarrow{0} X_0 \rightarrow 0). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Putting $F = \bigoplus_{j \geq 0} R[j]$, we have $X \otimes_R^L F = (\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} X_i[i]) \otimes_R^L (\bigoplus_{j \geq 0} R[j]) = \bigoplus_{i, j \geq 0} X_i[i+j] = Y$. Hence, $\text{thick}^\otimes X$ contains $\text{thick}^\otimes Y$. The opposite inclusion also holds as X is a direct summand of Y . \square

Proposition 7.2. *Let $X = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} X_i[i] = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} X_3 \xrightarrow{0} X_2 \xrightarrow{0} X_1 \xrightarrow{0} X_0 \rightarrow 0)$ be a complex in $D^-(R)$. Then for all integers $a_i \geq 0$, the thick \otimes -ideal closure $\text{thick}^\otimes X$ in $D^-(R)$ contains*

$$\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} X_i^{\oplus a_i} [2i] = (\cdots \rightarrow X_3^{\oplus a_3} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow X_2^{\oplus a_2} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow X_1^{\oplus a_1} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow X_0^{\oplus a_0} \rightarrow 0).$$

Proof. The complex $\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} X_i^{\oplus a_i} [2i] = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (X_i \otimes_R^L R^{\oplus a_i}) [2i]$ is a direct summand of $\bigoplus_{i, j \geq 0} (X_i \otimes_R^L R^{\oplus a_j}) [i+j] = (\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} X_i[i]) \otimes_R^L (\bigoplus_{j \geq 0} R^{\oplus a_j} [j]) = X \otimes_R^L Y$ in the category $D^-(R)$, where $Y = \bigoplus_{j \geq 0} R^{\oplus a_j} [j] = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} R^{\oplus a_2} \xrightarrow{0} R^{\oplus a_1} \xrightarrow{0} R^{\oplus a_0} \rightarrow 0)$ is a complex in $D^-(R)$. Thus, the assertion follows. \square

Corollary 7.3. *Let $X = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} X_i[i] = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} X_3 \xrightarrow{0} X_2 \xrightarrow{0} X_1 \xrightarrow{0} X_0 \rightarrow 0)$ be a complex in $D^-(R)$. Then for any integers $a_i \geq 0$ the complex*

$$Y = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} X_i^{\oplus a_i} [i] = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} X_3^{\oplus a_3} \xrightarrow{0} X_2^{\oplus a_2} \xrightarrow{0} X_1^{\oplus a_1} \xrightarrow{0} X_0^{\oplus a_0} \rightarrow 0)$$

is in $\text{thick}^\otimes\{X_{\text{even}}, X_{\text{odd}}\}$, where $X_{\text{even}} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} X_{2i}[i] = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} X_6 \xrightarrow{0} X_4 \xrightarrow{0} X_2 \xrightarrow{0} X_0 \rightarrow 0)$ and $X_{\text{odd}} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} X_{2i+1}[i] = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} X_7 \xrightarrow{0} X_5 \xrightarrow{0} X_3 \xrightarrow{0} X_1 \rightarrow 0)$.

Proof. The complex Y is the direct sum of $A = (\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow X_4^{\oplus a_4} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow X_2^{\oplus a_2} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow X_0^{\oplus a_0} \rightarrow 0)$ and $B = (\cdots \rightarrow X_5^{\oplus a_5} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow X_3^{\oplus a_3} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow X_1^{\oplus a_1} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0)$. Proposition 7.2 shows that A is in $\text{thick}^\otimes X_{\text{even}}$ and B is in $\text{thick}^\otimes X_{\text{odd}}$. Therefore, Y belongs to $\text{thick}^\otimes\{X_{\text{even}}, X_{\text{odd}}\}$. \square

A natural question arises from Proposition 7.2 and Corollary 7.3:

Question 7.4. Does $\text{thick}^\otimes(\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow X_2 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow X_0 \rightarrow 0)$ contain $(\cdots \xrightarrow{0} X_2 \xrightarrow{0} X_1 \xrightarrow{0} X_0 \rightarrow 0)$? Does $\text{thick}^\otimes(\cdots \xrightarrow{0} X_1 \xrightarrow{0} X_0 \rightarrow 0)$ contain $(\cdots \xrightarrow{0} X_1^{\oplus a_1} \xrightarrow{0} X_0^{\oplus a_0} \rightarrow 0)$ for all integers $a_i \geq 0$?

We do not know the general answer to this question. The following example gives an affirmative answer.

Example 7.5. Let (R, xR) be a discrete valuation ring. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{thick}^\otimes(\cdots \xrightarrow{0} R/x^3 \xrightarrow{0} R/x^2 \xrightarrow{0} R/x \rightarrow 0) \\ = \text{thick}^\otimes(\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow R/x^3 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow R/x^2 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow R/x \rightarrow 0). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. In fact, the inclusion (\supseteq) follows from Proposition 7.2. To check the inclusion (\subseteq) , set $A = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} R/x^3 \xrightarrow{0} R/x^2 \xrightarrow{0} R/x \rightarrow 0)$ and $B = (\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow R/x^3 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow R/x^2 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow R/x \rightarrow 0)$. Note that for each integer $n \geq 0$ there is an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow R/x^n \xrightarrow{x^{n+1}} R/x^{2n+1} \rightarrow R/x^{n+1} \rightarrow 0$ of R -modules. This induces an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0$ of complexes of R -modules, where

$$\begin{aligned} C = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} R/x^n \xrightarrow{0} R/x^{2n} \xrightarrow{0} R/x^{n-1} \xrightarrow{0} R/x^{2(n-1)} \\ \xrightarrow{0} \cdots \xrightarrow{0} R/x^2 \xrightarrow{0} R/x^4 \xrightarrow{0} R/x \xrightarrow{0} R/x^2 \rightarrow 0). \end{aligned}$$

We see that $C = B[2] \oplus D$, where $D = (\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow R/x^{2n} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow R/x^4 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow R/x^2 \rightarrow 0)$, and have an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow B[1] \rightarrow D \rightarrow B[1] \rightarrow 0$ of complexes. The assertion now follows. \square

The *Loewy length* of a finitely generated R -module M , denoted by $\ell\ell_R(M)$, is by definition the infimum of integers i such that the ideal $(\text{rad } R)^i$ kills M . Let us consider thick \otimes -ideals defined by Loewy lengths.

Notation 7.6. Let R be a local ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} . Let $c \geq 0$ be an integer.

- (1) Let \mathcal{L}_c be the subcategory of $D_{\mathfrak{fl}}^-(R)$ consisting of complexes X such that there exists an integer $t \geq 0$ with $\ell\ell(H_i X) \leq ti^{c-1}$ for all $i \gg 0$.
- (2) When $c \geq 1$, let G_c be the complex $\bigoplus_{i > 0} (R/\mathfrak{m}^{i^{c-1}})[i] = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} R/\mathfrak{m}^{3^{c-1}} \xrightarrow{0} R/\mathfrak{m}^{2^{c-1}} \xrightarrow{0} R/\mathfrak{m} \rightarrow 0)$.

Proposition 7.7. *Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be local. One has $\mathcal{L}_0 \subsetneq \mathcal{L}_1 \subsetneq \mathcal{L}_2 \subsetneq \cdots$ and $\mathcal{L}_0 = D_{\mathfrak{H}}^b(R) = \text{thick}_{D^-(R)} k$.*

Proof. Fix an integer $n \geq 0$. It is clear that \mathcal{L}_n is contained in \mathcal{L}_{n+1} . We have $\ell\ell(H_i G_{n+1}) = i^n$ for each $i \geq 0$, which shows $\mathcal{L}_n \neq \mathcal{L}_{n+1}$. Hence, the chain $\mathcal{L}_0 \subsetneq \mathcal{L}_1 \subsetneq \mathcal{L}_2 \subsetneq \cdots$ is obtained. Let X be a complex in $D^-(R)$. Suppose that there exists an integer $t \geq 0$ such that $\ell\ell(H_i X) \leq ti^{-1}$ for $i \gg 0$. Then we have to have $\ell\ell(H_i X) = 0$ for $i \gg 0$, which says that $H_j X = 0$ for $j \gg 0$. Thus, we obtain $\mathcal{L}_0 = D_{\mathfrak{H}}^b(R) = \text{thick}_{D^-(R)} k$, where the second equality is shown in Proposition 1.4. \square

Recall that an abelian category \mathcal{A} is called *hereditary* if it has global dimension at most one, that is, if $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^2(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) = 0$. Recall also that a ring R is called *hereditary* if R has global dimension at most one.

From now on, we study thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$ when R is local and hereditary. In this case, R is either a field or a discrete valuation ring. If R is a field, then by Corollary 2.20 there are only trivial thick \otimes -ideals. So, we mainly consider the case of a discrete valuation ring. First, we mention a well known fact, saying that each complex in the derived category of a hereditary abelian category has zero differentials.

Lemma 7.8 [Krause 2007, §1.6]. *Let \mathcal{A} be a hereditary abelian category. Then for each object $M \in D(\mathcal{A})$ there exists an isomorphism $M \cong H(M) = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} H_i(M)[i]$ in $D(\mathcal{A})$.*

The lemma below is part of our first main result in this section.

Lemma 7.9. *Let R be a discrete valuation ring. Then \mathcal{L}_c is a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$ for every $c \geq 1$.*

Proof. By Proposition 1.10(3), it suffices to show \mathcal{L}_c is a thick \otimes -ideal of $D_{\mathfrak{H}}^-(R)$. We do this step by step.

(1) Take any complex X in \mathcal{L}_c . There exist integers $t, u \geq 0$ such that $\ell\ell(H_i X) \leq ti^{c-1}$ for all $i \geq u$. Let Y be a direct summand of X in $D_{\mathfrak{H}}^-(R)$. Then $H_i Y$ is a direct summand of $H_i X$, and we have $\ell\ell(H_i Y) \leq \ell\ell(H_i X) \leq ti^{c-1}$ for all $i \geq u$. Hence, Y belongs to \mathcal{L}_c .

(2) Let $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in $D_{\mathfrak{H}}^-(R)$. Suppose that both X and Z belong to \mathcal{L}_c . Then there exist integers $t, u, a, b \geq 0$ such that $\ell\ell(H_i X) \leq ti^{c-1}$ and $\ell\ell(H_j Z) \leq uj^{c-1}$ for all $i \geq a$ and $j \geq b$. An exact sequence $\cdots \rightarrow H_k X \rightarrow H_k Y \rightarrow H_k Z \rightarrow \cdots$ is induced, and from this we see that $\ell\ell(H_k Y) \leq \ell\ell(H_k X) + \ell\ell(H_k Z) \leq (t + u)k^{c-1}$ for all $k \geq \max\{a, b\}$. Therefore, Y belongs to \mathcal{L}_c .

(3) Let X be a complex in \mathcal{L}_c . Then there exist integers $t, u \geq 0$ such that $\ell\ell(H_i X) \leq ti^{c-1}$ for all $i \geq u$. It holds that $\ell\ell(H_i(X[1])) = \ell\ell(H_{i-1}X) \leq t(i-1)^{c-1} \leq ti^{c-1}$ for all $i \geq u + 1$ for all $i \geq u + 1$, where the second inequality holds as $c \geq 1$. Also,

$\ell\ell(H_i(X[-1])) = \ell\ell(H_{i+1}X) \leq t(i+1)^{c-1} \leq t(i+i)^{c-1} = (2^{c-1}t) \cdot i^{c-1}$ for all $i \geq \max\{1, u-1\}$, where the first inequality holds as $i \geq u-1$, and the second one holds since $i \geq 1$ and $c \geq 1$. Thus, the complexes $X[1]$ and $X[-1]$ belong to \mathcal{L}_c .

(4) Let X, Y be complexes in $D_{\text{fl}}^-(R)$. Suppose that X belongs to \mathcal{L}_c . We want to show that $X \otimes_R^L Y$ also belongs to \mathcal{L}_c . Taking into account (3) and Lemma 7.8, we may assume that $X = \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} X_i[i]$ and $Y = \bigoplus_{j \geq 0} Y_j[j]$ with X_i, Y_j being R -modules, and that there exist $s \geq 1$ and $t \geq 0$ such that $\ell\ell(X_i) \leq ti^{c-1}$ for all $i \geq s$. Set $u = \max\{\ell\ell(X_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq s-1\}$; note that each X_i has finite length, whence has finite Loewy length. We have $X \otimes_R^L Y = \bigoplus_{i \geq 1, j \geq 0} (X_i \otimes_R^L Y_j)[i+j]$, and from this we get $H_k(X \otimes_R^L Y) = \bigoplus_{i \geq 1, j \geq 0, i+j \leq k} \text{Tor}_{k-i-j}^R(X_i, Y_j)$ for all integers k . Note here that $\text{Tor}_{k-i-j}^R(X_i, Y_j) = 0$ for $i+j > k$.

We claim that $\ell\ell(X_i) \leq (t+u)i^{c-1}$ for all $i \geq 1$. In fact, recall $c \geq 1$ and $t, u \geq 0$. If $i \geq s$, then $\ell\ell(X_i) \leq ti^{c-1} \leq (t+u)i^{c-1}$. If $1 \leq i \leq s-1$, then $\ell\ell(X_i) \leq u \leq t+u \leq (t+u)i^{c-1}$. The claim follows.

Fix three integers i, j, k with $i \geq 1, j \geq 0$, and $i+j \leq k$. Then $(t+u)k^{c-1} \geq (t+u)i^{c-1}$ since $k \geq i$ and $c \geq 1$. The claim shows that X_i is killed by $\mathfrak{m}^{(t+u)k^{c-1}}$, and so is $\text{Tor}_{k-i-j}^R(X_i, Y_j)$, where \mathfrak{m} stands for the maximal ideal of R . Hence, $\ell\ell(H_k(X \otimes_R^L Y)) \leq (t+u)k^{c-1}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, which implies $X \otimes_R^L Y \in \mathcal{L}_c$.

It follows from the above arguments (1)–(4) that \mathcal{L}_c is a thick \otimes -ideal of $D_{\text{fl}}^-(R)$. \square

Remark 7.10. Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a local ring. When $c = 0$, the subcategory \mathcal{L}_c is never a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. Indeed, by Proposition 7.7 we have $\mathcal{L}_0 = D_{\text{fl}}^b(R)$. The module k is in \mathcal{L}_0 , but the complex $(\cdots \xrightarrow{0} k \xrightarrow{0} k \rightarrow 0) = k \otimes_R^L (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} R \xrightarrow{0} R \rightarrow 0)$ is not in \mathcal{L}_0 .

Now we have our first theorem concerning the subcategories \mathcal{L}_c of $D^-(R)$ for a discrete valuation ring R . This especially says that the equality of Proposition 4.3(2) does not necessarily hold.

Theorem 7.11. *Let R be a discrete valuation ring. Then \mathcal{L}_c is a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$ for all integers $c \geq 1$. In particular, one has*

$$\dim(\text{Spc } D^-(R)) = \infty > 1 = \dim R.$$

Proof. Lemma 7.9 says that \mathcal{L}_c is a thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. Proposition 7.7 especially says $\mathcal{L}_c \neq D^-(R)$. Let X, Y be complexes in $D^-(R)$ with $X \otimes_R^L Y \in \mathcal{L}_c$, and we shall prove that either X or Y is in \mathcal{L}_c . Applying Lemma 7.8 and taking shifts if necessary, we may assume $X = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} X_i[i]$ and $Y = \bigoplus_{j \geq 0} Y_j[j]$, where X_i, Y_j are finitely generated R -modules. Assume that X is not in $D_{\text{fl}}^-(R)$. Then X_a has infinite length for some $a \geq 0$. As R is a discrete valuation ring, X_a has a nonzero free direct summand. Hence, $R[a]$ is a direct summand of X , and $Y[a] = R[a] \otimes_R^L Y$ is a direct summand of $X \otimes_R^L Y$. As $X \otimes_R^L Y$ is in \mathcal{L}_c ,

so is Y . Similarly, if $Y \notin D_{\mathfrak{p}}^-(R)$, then $X \in \mathcal{L}_c$. This argument shows that we may assume that both X and Y belong to $D_{\mathfrak{p}}^-(R)$, or equivalently, that all X_i and Y_j have finite length as R -modules. Since $X \otimes_R^L Y$ belongs to \mathcal{L}_c , there exist integers $t, u \geq 0$ such that $H_n(X \otimes_R^L Y)$ has Loewy length at most tn^{c-1} for all $n \geq u$. Assume that X is not in \mathcal{L}_c . Then we can find an integer $e \geq u$ such that $\ell\ell(X_e) > te^{c-1}$. We have $X \otimes_R^L Y = \bigoplus_{i,j \geq 0} (X_i \otimes_R^L Y_j)[i+j]$, which gives rise to $H_n(X \otimes_R^L Y) = \bigoplus_{i,j \geq 0} \text{Tor}_{n-i-j}(X_i, Y_j)$ for all integers n . Setting $a_i = \ell\ell(X_i)$ and $b_j = \ell\ell(Y_j)$ for $i, j \geq 0$, we obtain for every integer $n \geq e$

$$\begin{aligned} H_n(X \otimes_R^L Y) &\geq \text{Tor}_{n-e-(n-e)}(X_e, Y_{n-e}) \\ &= X_e \otimes_R Y_{n-e} \geq R/x^{a_e} \otimes_R R/x^{b_{n-e}} = R/x^{\min\{a_e, b_{n-e}\}}. \end{aligned}$$

It is seen that $\min\{a_e, b_{n-e}\} \leq tn^{c-1}$ for all $n \geq e$. As $a_e > te^{c-1}$, we must have $a_e > b_{n-e}$, and $b_{n-e} \leq tn^{c-1}$ for all $n \geq e$. Hence, $\ell\ell(H_n(Y[e])) = \ell\ell(Y_{n-e}) = b_{n-e} \leq tn^{c-1}$ for $n \geq e$, which implies that $Y[e]$ is in \mathcal{L}_c , and so is Y . Similarly, if Y is not in \mathcal{L}_c , then X is in \mathcal{L}_c . Thus, \mathcal{L}_c is a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. Now $\mathcal{L}_1 \subsetneq \mathcal{L}_2 \subsetneq \mathcal{L}_3 \subsetneq \dots$ from Lemma 7.9 is an ascending chain of prime thick \otimes -ideals with infinite length, which shows the inequality in the proposition; see Proposition 4.3(1). \square

To give an application of the above theorem, we state and prove a lemma.

Lemma 7.12. *For each prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R , $\dim \text{Spc } D^-(R_{\mathfrak{p}}) \leq \dim \text{Spc } D^-(R)$.*

Proof. We first show that the localization functor $L : D^-(R) \rightarrow D^-(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$ is an essentially surjective. Let $X = (\dots \xrightarrow{d_2} X_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} X_0 \rightarrow 0)$ be a complex in $D^-(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$. What we want is a complex $Y \in D^-(R)$ such that $X \cong L(Y)$. For each integer $i \geq 0$, choose a finitely generated R -module Y_i with $(Y_i)_{\mathfrak{p}} = X_i$, and R -linear maps $d_i^Y : Y_i \rightarrow Y_{i-1}$ and $s_i \in R \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ such that $d_i^X = d_i^Y/s_i$ in $\text{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(X_i, X_{i-1}) = \text{Hom}(Y_i, Y_{i-1})_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Then $(d_{i-1}^Y d_i^Y)/(s_{i-1} s_i) = d_{i-1}^X d_i^X = 0$, and there is an element $t_i \in R \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ such that $t_i d_{i-1}^Y d_i^Y = 0$. Define a complex $Y = (\dots \xrightarrow{t_{i+1} d_i^Y} Y_i \xrightarrow{t_i d_i^Y} \dots \xrightarrow{t_2 d_2^Y} Y_1 \xrightarrow{t_1 d_1^Y} Y_0 \rightarrow 0)$ in $D^-(R)$. Then there is an isomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} Y_{\mathfrak{p}} &= & (\dots & \longrightarrow & (Y_i)_{\mathfrak{p}} & \xrightarrow{t_i d_i^Y} & (Y_{i-1})_{\mathfrak{p}} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & (Y_2)_{\mathfrak{p}} & \xrightarrow{t_2 d_2^Y} & (Y_1)_{\mathfrak{p}} & \xrightarrow{t_1 d_1^Y} & (Y_0)_{\mathfrak{p}} & \longrightarrow & 0) \\ \downarrow & & & & \cong \downarrow u_i & & \cong \downarrow u_{i-1} & & & & \cong \downarrow u_2 & & \cong \downarrow u_1 & & \parallel & & & \\ X &= & (\dots & \longrightarrow & X_i & \xrightarrow{d_i^X} & X_{i-1} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & X_2 & \xrightarrow{d_2^X} & X_1 & \xrightarrow{d_1^X} & X_0 & \longrightarrow & 0) \end{array}$$

of complexes, where $u_i := t_1 \cdots t_i s_1 \cdots s_i$. Thus, we obtain $L(Y) = Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong X$.

The essentially surjective tensor triangulated functor L induces an injective continuous map $\text{Spc } L : \text{Spc } D^-(R_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightarrow \text{Spc } D^-(R)$ given by $\mathcal{P} \mapsto L^{-1}(\mathcal{P})$ [Balmer

2005, Corollary 3.8]. This map sends a chain $\mathcal{P}_0 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \mathcal{P}_n$ of prime thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R_p)$ to the chain $L^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_0) \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq L^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_n)$ of prime thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$. The lemma now follows. \square

The following corollary of Theorem 7.11 provides a class of rings R such that the Balmer spectrum of $D^-(R)$ has infinite Krull dimension. This class includes normal local domains for instance.

Corollary 7.13. *If R_p is regular for some p with $\text{ht } p > 0$, then $\dim \text{Spc } D^-(R) = \infty$.*

Proof. We may assume $\text{ht } p = 1$. We have $\dim \text{Spc } D^-(R) \geq \dim \text{Spc } D^-(R_p) = \infty$, where the inequality follows from Lemma 7.12, and the equality is shown in Theorem 7.11. \square

Next we study generation of the thick tensor ideals \mathcal{L}_c . In fact each of them possesses a single generator.

Theorem 7.14. *Let (R, xR, k) be a discrete valuation ring, and let $c \geq 1$ be an integer. It then holds that $\mathcal{L}_c = \text{thick}_{D^-(R)}^\otimes G_c$. In particular, one has $\mathcal{L}_1 = \text{thick}_{D^-(R)}^\otimes k$.*

Proof. Clearly, G_c is in \mathcal{L}_c . Lemma 7.9 implies that $\text{thick}_{D^-(R)}^\otimes G_c$ is contained in \mathcal{L}_c . We establish a claim.

Claim. *Let $0 \leq n \leq c - 1$ be an integer. Let $X \in D_{\text{fl}}^-(R)$ be a complex. Suppose that there exists an integer $t \geq 0$ such that $\ell\ell(H_i X) \leq ti^n$ for all $i \gg 0$. Then X belongs to $\text{thick}_{D^-(R)}^\otimes G_c$.*

Once we show this claim, it will follow that \mathcal{L}_c is contained in $\text{thick}_{D^-(R)}^\otimes G_c$, and we will be done.

First of all, note that k is a direct summand of G_c . Combining this with Proposition 1.4, we have

$$\text{thick}_{D^-(R)}^\otimes G_c \supseteq \text{thick}_{D^-(R)}^\otimes k \supseteq \text{thick } k = D_{\text{fl}}^b(R). \tag{7.14.1}$$

Let X be a complex as in the claim. Using Lemma 7.8, we may assume $X = \bigoplus_{i \geq s} X_i[i]$ for some integer s and R -modules X_i of finite length. There is an integer $u \geq s$ with $\ell\ell(X_i) \leq ti^n$ for all $i \geq u$. We have $X = (\bigoplus_{i \geq u} X_i[i]) \oplus (\bigoplus_{i=s}^{u-1} X_i[i])$, whose latter summand is in $D_{\text{fl}}^b(R)$. In view of (7.14.1), replacing X with the former summand, we may assume $u = s$. When $s \geq 0$, we set $X_i = 0$ for $0 \leq i \leq s - 1$. When $s < 0$, we have $X = (\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} X_i[i]) \oplus (\bigoplus_{i=s}^{-1} X_i[i])$, whose latter summand is in $D_{\text{fl}}^b(R)$. By similar replacement as above, we may assume $s = 0$. Thus, $X = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} X_i[i]$ and $\ell\ell(X_i) \leq ti^n$ for all $i \geq 0$.

Since R is a discrete valuation ring with maximal ideal xR , for every $i \geq 1$ there is an integer $a_{ij} \geq 0$ such that X_i is isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{j=1}^{i^n} (R/x^j)^{\oplus a_{ij}}$. Therefore, it

holds that

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &\cong \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^{ti^n} (R/x^j)^{\oplus a_{ij}} \right) [i] \ll \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^{ti^n} R/x^j \right)^{\oplus a_i} [i] \\
 &\in \text{thick}^{\otimes} \left\{ \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^{t(2i)^n} R/x^j \right) [i], \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^{t(2i+1)^n} R/x^j \right) [i] \right\} \\
 &= \text{thick}^{\otimes} \left\{ A_1, A_2 \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^t R/x^j \right) \right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

where $a_i := \max\{a_{ij} \mid 1 \leq j \leq ti^n\}$ and $A_l := \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} \left(\bigoplus_{j=t(2i-l)^n+1}^{t(2i-l+2)^n} R/x^j \right) [i]$ for $l = 1, 2$. The relations “ \ll ” and “ $=$ ” follow from Corollary 7.3 and Proposition 7.1, respectively. Since $\bigoplus_{j=1}^t R/x^j$ is in $\text{thick}^{\otimes} G_c$ by (7.14.1), it suffices to show that A_l belongs to $\text{thick}^{\otimes} G_c$ for $l = 1, 2$.

We prove this by induction on n . When $n = 0$, we have $A_1 = A_2 = 0 \in \text{thick}^{\otimes} G_c$, and are done. Let $n \geq 1$. Fix $l = 1, 2$. The exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow R/x^{t(2i-l)^n} \xrightarrow{x^j} R/x^{j+t(2i-l)^n} \rightarrow R/x^j \rightarrow 0 \quad (i \geq 1, 1 \leq j \leq tb_{il})$$

with $b_{il} = (2i - l + 2)^n - (2i - l)^n$ induce exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow (R/x^{t(2i-l)^n})^{\oplus tb_{il}} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{j=t(2i-l)^n+1}^{t(2i-l+2)^n} R/x^j \rightarrow \bigoplus_{j=1}^{tb_{il}} R/x^j \rightarrow 0 \quad (i \geq 1),$$

which induce an exact triangle $B_l \rightarrow A_l \rightarrow C_l \rightsquigarrow$ in $D_{\text{fl}}^-(R)$, where we set $B_l = \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} (R/x^{t(2i-l)^n})^{\oplus tb_{il}} [i]$ and $C_l = \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} \left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^{tb_{il}} R/x^j \right) [i]$. Since $\ell\ell(H_i C_l) = tb_{il}$ has degree at most $n - 1$ as a polynomial in i , the induction hypothesis implies that C_l is in $\text{thick}^{\otimes} G_c$. By Corollary 7.3, B_l belongs to

$$\text{thick}^{\otimes} \left\{ \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (R/x^{t(4i+r)^n}) [i] \mid 0 \leq r \leq 3 \right\}.$$

Let $f(i)$ be a polynomial in i over \mathbb{N} with leading term ei^n . The exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow R/x^{(t-1)f(i)} \xrightarrow{x^{f(i)}} R/x^{tf(i)} \rightarrow R/x^{f(i)} \rightarrow 0 \quad (i \geq 0)$$

induce an exact triangle $D_{t-1} \rightarrow D_t \rightarrow D_1 \rightsquigarrow$ in $D_{\text{fl}}^-(R)$, where we put $D_t = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} R/x^{tf(i)} [i]$. An inductive argument on t shows that D_t belongs to the thick closure of D_1 . The exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow R/x^{f(i)-(m+1)i^n} \xrightarrow{x^{i^n}} R/x^{f(i)-mi^n} \rightarrow R/x^{i^n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (i \geq 0)$$

induce an exact triangle $E_{m+1} \rightarrow E_m \rightarrow G_c \rightsquigarrow$, where $E_m := \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (R/x^{f(i)-mi^n})[i]$ for $0 \leq m \leq e$. Hence, E_0 is in the thick closure of G_c and E_e . Since $\ell\ell(H_i E_e) = f(i) - ei^n$ has degree at most $n - 1$ as a polynomial in i , the induction hypothesis shows that E_e is in $\text{thick}^\otimes G_c$. Hence, $D_1 = E_0$ is also in $\text{thick}^\otimes G_c$, and so is D_l . Therefore, B_l is in $\text{thick}^\otimes G_c$. Thus, A_l belongs to $\text{thick}^\otimes G_c$ for $l = 1, 2$. \square

Remark 7.15. Let (R, xR, k) be a discrete valuation ring, and let $c \geq 2$ be an integer. Then $\text{Supp } G_c = \{xR\} = \text{Supp } k$. In particular, we have $\text{Supp } G_c \neq \text{Spec } R$, so that R is not in $\text{thick}^\otimes G_c$ by Proposition 4.11. Krull’s intersection theorem implies $\text{Ann } G_c = 0 = \text{Ann } R$. Proposition 7.7 and Theorem 7.14 imply that G_c is not in $\mathcal{L}_1 = \text{thick}^\otimes k$. In summary,

- (1) $\text{Supp } G_c$ is contained in $\text{Supp } k$, but G_c does not belong to $\text{thick}^\otimes k$, and
- (2) $V(\text{Ann } R)$ is contained in $V(\text{Ann } G_c)$, but R does not belong to $\text{thick}^\otimes G_c$.

This guarantees that in Proposition 2.9 one cannot replace $V(\text{Ann } X)$ by $\text{Supp } X$, or $\text{Supp}^{\mathcal{Y}}$ by $V(\text{Ann } \mathcal{Y})$.

Example 7.16. Let us deduce the conclusion of Proposition 6.2(1) directly in the case where (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) is a discrete valuation ring. In this case, we have $\mathbf{Spcl}(\text{Spec}) = \{\emptyset, \{\mathfrak{m}\}, \text{Spec } R\}$. Using Proposition 5.4, we obtain $\mathbf{Cpt} = \{\mathbf{0}, \text{thick}^\otimes k, D^-(R)\}$. Example 3.2 and Theorems 7.14 and 7.11 say that $\mathbf{0}$ and $\text{thick}^\otimes k$ are prime. Thus, the compact prime thick \otimes -ideals of $D^-(R)$ are $\mathbf{0}$ and $\text{thick}^\otimes k$. It follows from Corollary 3.10 that $\mathfrak{s}(\text{thick}^\otimes k)$ does not contain \mathfrak{m} , which implies $\mathfrak{s}(\text{thick}^\otimes k) = 0$. Hence, $\mathbf{Cpt} \cap \mathfrak{s}^{-1}(\mathfrak{m}) = \{\mathbf{0}\}$.

Let us consider for a discrete valuation ring R the tameness and compactness of the thick \otimes -ideals \mathcal{L}_c .

Proposition 7.17. *Let R be a discrete valuation ring, and let $c \geq 1$ be an integer. Then \mathcal{L}_c is a nontame prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. If $c \geq 2$, then \mathcal{L}_c is noncompact.*

Proof. It is shown in Theorem 7.11 that \mathcal{L}_c is a prime thick \otimes -ideal of $D^-(R)$. Denote by xR the maximal ideal of R . Using Proposition 7.7 and Theorem 7.14, we easily see that $\text{Supp } \mathcal{L}_c = V(x) = \{xR\}$.

Suppose that \mathcal{L}_c is tame. Then $\mathcal{L}_c = \text{Supp}^{-1}\{xR\}$ by Proposition 5.3. For example, consider the complex $E = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (R/x^{i!})[i]$. We have $\text{Supp } E = \{xR\}$, which shows $E \in \mathcal{L}_c$. Hence, there exists an integer $t \geq 0$ such that $i! = \ell\ell(H_i E) \leq ti^{c-1}$ for all $i \gg 0$. This contradiction shows that \mathcal{L}_c is not tame.

Suppose that \mathcal{L}_c is compact. Then $\mathcal{L}_c = \langle \text{Supp } \mathcal{L}_c \rangle = \text{thick}^\otimes k = \mathcal{L}_1$ by Proposition 5.4 and Theorem 7.14. This gives a contradiction when $c \geq 2$; see Proposition 7.7. Thus, \mathcal{L}_c is not compact for all $c \geq 2$. \square

Remark 7.18. Theorem 7.14 implies that \mathcal{L}_c is generated by the complex G_c , whose support is the closed subset $\{\mathfrak{m}\}$ of $\text{Spec } R$. Proposition 7.17 says that \mathcal{L}_c

is not compact for $c \geq 2$. This gives an example of a noncompact thick \otimes -ideal which is generated by objects with closed supports.

In the proof of Proposition 7.17, a complex defined by using factorials of integers played an essential role. In relation to this, a natural question arises.

Question 7.19. Let (R, xR) be a discrete valuation ring. Consider the complex

$$E = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (R/x^{i!})[i] \\ = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} R/x^{120} \xrightarrow{0} R/x^{24} \xrightarrow{0} R/x^6 \xrightarrow{0} R/x^2 \xrightarrow{0} R/x \xrightarrow{0} R/x \rightarrow 0)$$

in $D^-(R)$. Is it possible to establish a similar result to Theorem 7.14 for thick $^\otimes$ E ? For example, can one characterize the objects of thick $^\otimes$ E in terms of the Loewy lengths of their homologies?

We have no idea how to answer this question. In relation to it, in the next example we will consider complexes defined by using not factorials but polynomials. To do this, we provide a lemma.

Lemma 7.20. *Let x be a nonzerodivisor of R . Then the complex $\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (R/x^{a_i+b_i})[i]$ belongs to the thick closure of $\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (R/x^{a_i})[i]$ and $\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (R/x^{b_i})[i]$ for all integers $a_i, b_i \geq 0$. In particular, the complex $\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (R/x^{ca_i})[i]$ is in the thick closure of $\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (R/x^{a_i})[i]$ for all integers $c, a_i \geq 0$.*

Proof. For each $i \geq 0$ there is an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow R/x^{a_i} \xrightarrow{x^{b_i}} R/x^{a_i+b_i} \rightarrow R/x^{b_i} \rightarrow 0$. From this we induce an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (R/x^{a_i})[i] \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (R/x^{a_i+b_i})[i] \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (R/x^{b_i})[i] \rightarrow 0$. The first assertion follows from this. The second assertion is shown by induction and the first assertion. \square

Example 7.21. Let $x \in R$ be a nonzerodivisor. For integers $a, b, c \geq 0$, define a complex

$$X(a, b, c) = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (R/f_i)[i] = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} R/f_2 \xrightarrow{0} R/f_1 \xrightarrow{0} R/f_0 \rightarrow 0),$$

where $f_i = x^{ai^2+bi+c} \in R$. Then it holds that thick $^\otimes$ $\{X(a, b, c) \mid a, b, c \geq 0\} =$ thick $^\otimes$ $\{X(1, 0, 0)\}$.

Proof. It is obvious that the left-hand side contains the right-hand side. In view of Lemma 7.20, the opposite inclusion will follow if we show that $X(1, 0, 0)$, $X(0, 1, 0)$, $X(0, 0, 1)$ are in thick $^\otimes$ $\{X(1, 0, 0)\}$, whose first containment is evident. The complex $X(1, 0, 0)$ has the direct summand $(R/x)[1]$, so the module R/x belongs to thick $^\otimes$ $\{X(1, 0, 0)\}$. We have $X(0, 0, 1) = R/x \otimes_R^L (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} R \xrightarrow{0} R \rightarrow 0)$, which is in thick $^\otimes$ $\{X(1, 0, 0)\}$. The exact sequences $0 \rightarrow R/x^{i^2} \xrightarrow{x^{2i+1}} R/x^{(i+1)^2} \rightarrow R/x^{2i+1} \rightarrow 0$ and $0 \rightarrow R/x^{2i+1} \xrightarrow{x} R/x^{2i+2} \rightarrow R/x \rightarrow 0$ with $i > 0$ induce

exact sequences $0 \rightarrow X(1, 0, 0) \rightarrow X(1, 0, 0)[-1] \rightarrow X(0, 2, 1) \rightarrow 0$ and $0 \rightarrow X(0, 2, 1) \rightarrow X(0, 2, 2) \rightarrow X(0, 0, 1) \rightarrow 0$, which shows that $\text{thick}^{\otimes}\{X(1, 0, 0)\}$ contains $X(0, 2, 1) = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} R/x^5 \xrightarrow{0} R/x^3 \xrightarrow{0} R/x \rightarrow 0)$ and $X(0, 2, 2) = (\cdots \xrightarrow{0} R/x^6 \xrightarrow{0} R/x^4 \xrightarrow{0} R/x^2 \rightarrow 0)$. Applying Corollary 7.3, we see that $X(0, 1, 0)$ belongs to $\text{thick}^{\otimes}\{X(1, 0, 0)\}$. \square

Remark 7.22. One can consider a general statement of Example 7.21 by defining $f_i = x^{a_0 i^d + a_1 i^{d-1} + \cdots + a_d}$, so that it is nothing but the example for $d = 2$. We do not know if it holds for $d \geq 3$.

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