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HOMOTOPY THEORY OF MODULES OVER DIAGRAMS OF RINGS

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ABSTRACT. Given a diagram of rings, one may consider the category of modules over them. We are interested in the homotopy theory of categories of this type: given a suitable diagram of model categories $\mathcal{M}(s)$ (as s runs through the diagram), we consider the category of diagrams where the object $X(s)$ at s comes from $\mathcal{M}(s)$. We develop model structures on such categories of diagrams, and Quillen adjunctions that relate categories based on different diagram shapes.

Under certain conditions, cellularizations (or right Bousfield localizations) of these adjunctions induce Quillen equivalences. As an application we show that a cellularization of a category of modules over a diagram of ring spectra (or differential graded rings) is Quillen equivalent to modules over the associated inverse limit of the rings. Another application of the general machinery here is given in work by the authors on algebraic models of rational equivariant spectra. Some of this material originally appeared in the preprint “An algebraic model for rational torus-equivariant stable homotopy theory”, arXiv:1101.2511, but has been generalized here.

1. INTRODUCTION

Given a diagram of rings, one may consider the category of modules over them. We are interested in the homotopy theory of categories of this type: given a suitable diagram of model categories $\mathcal{M}(s)$ where functors relating them are left Quillen functors, we consider the category of diagrams where the object $X(s)$ at s comes from $\mathcal{M}(s)$. The purpose of this paper is to show that under suitable hypotheses, there are diagram-projective and diagram-injective model structures on the category (Theorem 3.1), and to investigate Quillen adjunctions associated to restricting the diagram (Theorems 5.3 and 5.4).

1.A. Motivation. This paper grew out of our project on algebraic models for rational G -equivariant spectra for G a torus [6]. The main result of that project is to show that the homotopy theory of rational G -spectra is modeled by an algebraic category of diagrams, and it is worth describing the strategy to illustrate the use of the techniques developed in the present paper. We begin by showing that the category of G -spectra is modelled by a diagram of modules over equivariant ring spectra and in the end we show that this is modelled by a category of diagrams of differential graded modules over graded rings. Some of the necessary generality is slightly hidden here, since in the spectral part we must consider a context where not only the ring, but also the group of equivariance varies with the position in the diagram. With this generality, which motivates the setting of this current paper, we are able to describe the various models we use.

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The next issue is that the shape of the diagram of equivariant spectra we start with is different from the shape of the diagram of differential graded rings we end with. To relate categories based on these two diagram shapes we construct a larger diagram shape category which contains the smaller ones, so that a diagram based on the new larger shape restricts to two smaller diagrams of the original shapes. We then show that a suitable inclusion of diagram shapes induces a Quillen adjunction, and apply the Cellularization Principle [8] to show that it induces a Quillen equivalence after cellularization.

Since the techniques of using diagrams of categories and of changing the diagram shapes can be generalized and applied in other settings, we have decided to present it separately here in appropriate generality and we refer to [7] for the original application.

1.B. Organization. In Sections 2 and 3, we develop model structures for categories of direct or inverse diagrams where the model category from which the objects come varies with the position in the diagram. In Section 4, as an example, we consider diagrams of modules over a diagram of ring spectra (or differential graded rings). A particularly well-known example is (differential graded) modules over the classical Hasse square which considers the integers as the pull-back ring of the rationals, the p -adic integers for all primes p , and their tensor products. Using the Cellularization Principle [8] (see also Appendix A), we show that modules over the homotopy inverse limit of a given diagram of rings can be modelled by the cellularization of the category of modules over the diagram of rings (Proposition 4.1). This is the model category version of the local to global principle for the Hasse square.

In Section 5, we consider changing diagram shapes. In particular, we consider the inclusion of a subcategory $i : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{E}$ and its induced restriction functor on diagram categories over \mathbf{D} and \mathbf{E} . We then show that after certain cellularizations (or co-localizations) these different shaped diagram categories model the same homotopy theory. At the end of Section 5, we return to the inverse limit example of Section 4 to show that it is an example of this general machinery for changing diagram shapes.

2. DIAGRAMS OF RINGS AND MODULES

Categories of modules over diagrams of rings have created useful new models; see for example [15, 6]. These examples use two underlying contexts: differential graded modules over differential graded algebras (DGAs) and module spectra over ring spectra. In [6], we needed to generalize this setting further to work with equivariant spectra.

2.A. The archetype. Given a diagram shape \mathbf{D} , consider a diagram of rings $R : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ in a symmetric monoidal category \mathbb{C} . Each map $R(a) : R(s) \rightarrow R(t)$ gives rise to an extension of scalars functor

$$R(s)\text{-mod} \xrightarrow{a_*} R(t)\text{-mod}$$

defined by $a_*(X) = R(t) \otimes_{R(s)} X$, with right adjoint the restriction of scalars functor

$$R(s)\text{-mod} \xleftarrow{a^*} R(t)\text{-mod}.$$

Now consider a category of R -modules; the objects are diagrams $X : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ for which $X(s)$ is an $R(s)$ -module for each object s , and for every morphism $a : s \rightarrow t$ in \mathbf{D} , the map $X(a) : X(s) \rightarrow X(t)$ is a *module map over the ring map* $R(a) : R(s) \rightarrow R(t)$.

More precisely, there is a map $X(s) \longrightarrow a^*X(t)$ of $R(s)$ -modules (the *restriction* model) or, equivalently, there is a map

$$R(t) \otimes_{R(s)} X(s) = a_*X(s) \longrightarrow X(t)$$

of modules over the ring $R(t)$ (the *extension of scalars* model). Although restriction of scalars seems very simple, in the more general case, it is more natural to view the left adjoint a_* as the primary one.

2.B. A generalization. We next consider a generalization of this archetype. Here we begin with a diagram $\mathcal{M} : \mathbf{D} \longrightarrow \text{Cat}$ of categories. The previous special case is $\mathcal{M}(s) = R(s)\text{-mod}$ and in our applications each category $\mathcal{M}(s)$ is a category of modules in some category $\mathbb{C}(s)$ which also varies with s . Since \mathcal{M} is a functor, for each $a : s \longrightarrow t$ in \mathbf{D} we have an associated functor $a_* : \mathcal{M}(s) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(t)$ which is compatible with composition in \mathbf{D} . We then consider the category of \mathcal{M} -diagrams, $\mathcal{M}\text{-mod}$. The objects in this category consist of an object $X(s)$ from $\mathcal{M}(s)$ for each object s of \mathbf{D} with a transitive system of morphisms

$$\tilde{X}(a) : a_*X(s) \longrightarrow X(t)$$

for each morphism $a : s \longrightarrow t$ in \mathbf{D} (the *left adjoint* form). If each a_* has a right adjoint a^* , then the system of morphisms is equivalent to an adjoint system of morphisms

$$\hat{X}(a) : X(s) \longrightarrow a^*X(t)$$

for each morphism $a : s \longrightarrow t$ in \mathbf{D} (the *right adjoint* form).

2.C. Model structures. We say that \mathcal{M} is a *diagram of model categories* if each category $\mathcal{M}(s)$ has a model structure, the functors a_* all have right adjoints and the adjoint pair $a_* \dashv a^*$ of functors relating the model categories form a Quillen pair.

For instance, the motivating example of a diagram of rings gives a diagram of model categories if we use the projective model structure on the category $\mathcal{M}(s)$ of $R(s)$ -modules.

When \mathcal{M} is a diagram of model categories, there are two ways to attempt to put a model structure on the category of \mathcal{M} -diagrams $\{X(s)\}_{s \in \mathbf{D}}$. The *diagram-projective* model structure (if it exists) has its fibrations and weak equivalences defined objectwise. The *diagram-injective* model structure (if it exists) has its cofibrations and weak equivalences defined objectwise. It must be checked in each particular case whether or not these specifications determine a model structure. When both model structures exist, it is clear that the identity functors define a Quillen equivalence between them.

We will prove Theorem 3.1 stating that the diagram-projective and diagram-injective model structures exist for certain diagram shapes \mathbf{D} .

2.D. Simple change of diagrams. Returning to the archetype diagram of modules over a diagram of rings, sometimes if we specify the modules on just part of the diagram we can fill in the remaining entries using adjoints. There are two types of examples: (1) the diagram is filled in by using left adjoints such as extension of scalars and direct limits and (2) the diagram is filled in using right adjoints such as restriction and inverse limits. In both cases, this sometimes induces a Quillen equivalence between subcategories of modules over the larger and smaller diagrams. In Section 4, we develop an example of type (2) of a Quillen equivalence of module categories. In Section 5, we develop general statements for both types (1) and (2) in the setting of diagrams of module categories as in Section 2.B.

Example 2.1. The simplest example of Type (1) starts with a diagram $R = (R_0 \longrightarrow R_1)$ of rings. An R -module gives rise to an R_0 -module by evaluation at the first object. An R_0 -module X_0 produces the R -module

$$(R \otimes_{R_0} X_0) = (R_0 \otimes_{R_0} X_0 \longrightarrow R_1 \otimes_{R_0} X_0).$$

Example 2.2. The simplest example of Type (2) starts with a diagram $R = (R_0 \longrightarrow R_{01} \longleftarrow R_1)$ of rings. If we let \hat{R} be defined by the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \hat{R} & \longrightarrow & R_0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ R_1 & \longrightarrow & R_{01} \end{array}$$

an R -module gives rise to an \hat{R} -module by pullback. An \hat{R} -module \hat{X} produces the R -module

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & R_0 \otimes_{\hat{R}} \hat{X} \\ & & \downarrow \\ R_1 \otimes_{\hat{R}} \hat{X} & \longrightarrow & R_{01} \otimes_{\hat{R}} \hat{X}. \end{array}$$

Returning to the general case in more detail, we let $i : \mathbf{D} \longrightarrow \mathbf{E}$ be the inclusion of a subdiagram, and $R : \mathbf{E} \longrightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be a diagram of rings. We restrict R to a diagram $R|_{\mathbf{D}} : \mathbf{D} \longrightarrow \mathbf{C}$, and this induces a restriction functor

$$i^* : R\text{-mod} \longrightarrow R|_{\mathbf{D}}\text{-mod}.$$

We discuss two cases in detail in Section 5, depending on whether we focus on i^* as a right or left adjoint.

The Left Adjoint Case. If i^* has a left adjoint i_* and we consider diagram-projective model structures (with objectwise weak equivalences and fibrations) on the two categories, then the adjunction (i_*, i^*) is a Quillen pair.

In fact for a diagram M on \mathbf{D} , we may identify i_*M explicitly. To find its value at an object t of \mathbf{E} we consider the category \mathbf{D}/t whose objects are morphisms $s \longrightarrow t$ in \mathbf{E} with s in \mathbf{D} and then take $i_*M(t) = \lim_{\rightarrow s \in \mathbf{D}/t} a_*M(s)$ (closely related to the latching object at t).

In particular, if objects of \mathbf{D} have no automorphisms and s is in \mathbf{D} , then id_s is a terminal object of \mathbf{D}/s and i_* will not change the value at s . In this case, i_* leaves the entries in \mathbf{D} unchanged and the unit $M \longrightarrow i^*i_*M$ is an isomorphism.

The Right Adjoint Case. Similarly, if i^* has a right adjoint, $i_!$, and we consider diagram-injective model structures (with objectwise weak equivalences and cofibrations) then the adjunction $(i^*, i_!)$ is a Quillen pair.

In fact for a diagram M on \mathbf{D} , we may identify $i_!M$ explicitly. To find its value at an object t of \mathbf{E} , we consider the category t/\mathbf{D} whose objects are morphisms $t \longrightarrow s$ in \mathbf{E} with s in \mathbf{D} , and then take $i_!M(s) = \lim_{\leftarrow s \in t/\mathbf{D}} a^*M(s)$ (closely related to the matching object at

t). In particular, if objects of \mathbf{D} have no automorphisms and s is in \mathbf{D} then id_s is an initial object of s/\mathbf{D} and $i_!$ will not change the value at s . In this case, $i_!$ leaves the entries in \mathbf{D} unchanged and the counit $i^*i_!M \longrightarrow M$ is an isomorphism.

3. DIAGRAM-INJECTIVE MODEL STRUCTURES

In this section we develop *diagram-projective* and *diagram-injective* model structures for the generalized categories of diagrams defined in Section 2.B. As we see in Remark 3.4 below, one familiar example of such a generalized category of diagrams is the category of modules over a ring with many objects, [15, 3.3.2]. In that case, the *diagram-projective* (or *standard*) model structure here agrees with the one developed in [15, A.1.1] and has objectwise weak equivalences and fibrations; see also [1]. In contrast, the diagram-injective model structure here has weak equivalences and cofibrations determined at each object. These are the analogues of the model structures for diagrams over direct and inverse small categories developed, for example, in [11, 5.1.3].

We restrict our attention here to the diagrams indexed on small direct (or inverse) categories. Let \mathbf{D} be a small direct category with a fixed linear extension $d : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \lambda$ for some ordinal λ . Note that if $\mathbf{D}(s, t)$ is non-empty and $s \neq t$ then $d(s) < d(t)$. Let \mathcal{M} be a diagram of model categories indexed by \mathbf{D} ; that is, each $s \in \mathbf{D}$ is assigned a model category $\mathcal{M}(s)$ and each $a : s \rightarrow t$ in \mathbf{D} is assigned a left Quillen functor $a_* : \mathcal{M}(s) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(t)$ (with right adjoint a^*) which are compatible with composition. Then a diagram X over \mathcal{M} (or “ \mathcal{M} -diagram”) specifies for each object s in \mathbf{D} an object $X(s)$ of $\mathcal{M}(s)$ and for each morphism $a : s \rightarrow t$ in \mathbf{D} a map $\tilde{X}(a) : a_*X(s) \rightarrow X(t)$, again compatible with compositions. Let \mathbf{D}_t be the category whose objects are all non-identity maps in \mathbf{D} with codomain t . Then any diagram X induces a functor from \mathbf{D}_t to $\mathcal{M}(t)$ by taking $a : s \rightarrow t$ in \mathbf{D}_t to $a_*X(s)$. Define the *latching space* functor, L_tX as the direct limit in $\mathcal{M}(t)$,

$$L_tX = \lim_{\rightarrow \mathbf{D}_t} a_*X(s).$$

In the dual situation where \mathbf{D} is a small inverse category, we consider again a diagram of model categories \mathcal{M} . Note, here again each $a : s \rightarrow t$ in \mathbf{D} is assigned to a left Quillen functor $a_* : \mathcal{M}(s) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(t)$ with right adjoint a^* . Let \mathbf{D}^s be the category of all non-identity maps in \mathbf{D} with domain s . Then any \mathcal{M} diagram X induces a functor from \mathbf{D}^s to $\mathcal{M}(s)$ by taking $a : s \rightarrow t$ in \mathbf{D}^s to $a^*X(t)$. Define the *matching space* functor, M_sX as the inverse limit in $\mathcal{M}(s)$,

$$M_sX = \lim_{\leftarrow \mathbf{D}^s} a^*X(t).$$

Theorem 3.1. *Assume given a category \mathbf{D} and a diagram of model categories, \mathcal{M} , indexed on \mathbf{D} as above.*

(i) *If \mathbf{D} is a direct category, then there is a diagram-projective model structure on the category of diagrams over \mathcal{M} with objectwise weak equivalences and fibrations; that is, $X \rightarrow Y$ is a weak equivalence (or fibration) if $X(s) \rightarrow Y(s)$ is an underlying weak equivalence (or fibration) in $\mathcal{M}(s)$ for all s . This map is a (trivial) cofibration if and only if the induced map $X(s) \coprod_{L_sX} L_sY \rightarrow Y(s)$ is a (trivial) cofibration in $\mathcal{M}(s)$ for all s .*

(ii) *If \mathbf{D} is an inverse category, then there is a diagram-injective model structure on the category of diagrams over \mathcal{M} with objectwise weak equivalences and cofibrations; that is, $X \rightarrow Y$ is a weak equivalence (or cofibration) if $X(s) \rightarrow Y(s)$ is an underlying weak equivalence (or cofibration) in $\mathcal{M}(s)$ for all s . This map is a (trivial) fibration if and only if the induced map $X(s) \rightarrow Y(s) \times_{M_sY} M_sX$ is a (trivial) fibration in $\mathcal{M}(s)$ for all s .*

Proof: The verification of the axioms follows the same outline as in [11, 5.1.3]. The only difference is that here the ambient category changes at each object in \mathbf{D} . Instead of repeating

these arguments, we give some of the details for these changing categories. As in [11, 5.1.3] we consider only the direct category case, since the inverse category case is dual.

Define $\mathbf{D}_{<\beta}$ as the full subcategory of \mathbf{D} on all objects i such that $d(s) < \beta$. Then let $\mathcal{M}_{<\beta}$ denote the diagram of model categories induced by the restriction of \mathcal{M} to $\mathbf{D}_{<\beta}$. Similarly, for any \mathcal{M} diagram X , the restriction to $\mathbf{D}_{<\beta}$ gives an $\mathcal{M}_{<\beta}$ diagram $X_{<\beta}$. Given these definitions, the lifting axioms follow by induction as in [11, 5.1.4], by producing lifts for the various restrictions to $\mathcal{M}_{<\beta}$ diagrams. Note that at the successor ordinal case the relevant commutative diagram is just a usual lifting problem in $\mathcal{M}(s)$.

To complete the verification of the model structure we follow the proof of [11, 5.1.3]. That proof uses [11, 5.1.5] to consider maps formed by colimits. In the usual setting, the colimit is the left adjoint to the constant functor. Here though instead of the constant functor one must use the relevant right adjoint. The colimit in question in our analogue of the proof of [11, 5.1.3] is the functor L_s ; denote its right adjoint by G_s . For an object X in $\mathcal{M}(s)$, the \mathcal{M} diagram $G_s X$ at $a \in \mathbf{D}_s$ is $a^* X$. Since each a^* is a right Quillen functor, G_s takes (trivial) fibrations to objectwise (trivial) fibrations. Thus the required analogue of [11, 5.1.5] holds in our setting as well.

The only other change needed in the proof of [11, 5.1.3] is that for the induction step in the construction of the functorial factorizations one uses factorization in $\mathcal{M}(s)$ to factor the map $X(s) \coprod_{L_s X} L_s Y \rightarrow Y(s)$. \square

Remark 3.2. In [13] Reedy diagrams are considered where the model structure is allowed to vary although the underlying category does not vary. One could further generalize Johnson's results to allow the underlying category to vary. The necessary added conditions (see [13, 3.1, 5.1]) would require that the functor associated to any arrow in the diagram was a left Quillen functor. Since we do not have any such examples for motivation, we have not pursued this generalization.

For the applications in [7], we only need to consider diagram categories \mathbf{D} with at most one map between any two objects. Restricting to this situation simplifies the arguments for the following proposition.

Proposition 3.3. *Let \mathbf{D} be a direct (or inverse) category with at most one map between any two objects. Assume given a diagram of proper, cellular model categories \mathcal{M} ; that is, for each $s \in \mathbf{D}$, the model structure $\mathcal{M}(s)$ is proper and cellular. Then the diagram-projective (or diagram-injective) model structure on \mathcal{M} -diagrams defined in Theorem 3.1 is a proper, cellular model category.*

Proof: We first establish properness. In the diagram-projective case fibrations and weak equivalences are defined objectwise and one can show that any cofibration induces an objectwise cofibration. Since pullbacks and pushouts are constructed at each object and $\mathcal{M}(s)$ is assumed to be a proper model structure for each s , properness follows. The diagram-injective case is dual.

We use Hirschhorn's treatment of Reedy categories [10, Chapter 15] to establish that these model structures are cellular. Note that a direct category is an example of a Reedy category with no morphisms that lower degrees. In this case, the matching categories are empty so that the matching objects are just the terminal object. Thus, the Reedy fibrations are just the objectwise fibrations and the Reedy model structure [10, 15.3.4] agrees with the

diagram-projective model structure defined above. The arguments for an inverse category are dual.

Next we define the generating (trivial) cofibrations. Given an object A in $\mathcal{M}(s)$, define the free \mathcal{M} diagram generated by A at s to be $\mathcal{F}_A^s(t) = a_*A$ when $\mathbf{D}(s, t) = \{a\}$ is non-empty and the initial object otherwise. For \mathbf{D} a direct category, and $f : A \rightarrow B$ in $\mathcal{M}(s)$, define RF_f^s to be the induced map of diagrams $\mathcal{F}_A^s \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_B^s$. Let I_s denote the generating cofibrations for $\mathcal{M}(s)$. Let $RF_I^{\mathbf{D}}$ denote the set of maps RF_f^s for all maps f in I_s for all s in \mathbf{D} . Define $RF_J^{\mathbf{D}}$ similarly based on the sets J_s of generating trivial cofibrations for $\mathcal{M}(s)$. By [10, 15.6.27], the diagram-projective model structure on \mathcal{M} diagrams is cofibrantly generated with generating cofibrations $RF_I^{\mathbf{D}}$ and generating trivial cofibrations $RF_J^{\mathbf{D}}$.

For \mathbf{D} an inverse category, we define the boundary of the free functor \mathcal{F}_X^s to be $\partial\mathcal{F}_X^s(t) = a_*X$ when $\mathbf{D}(s, t) = \{a\}$ is non-empty and $s \neq t$ and the initial object otherwise. Note that these functors only differ at $s = t$. Given a map $f : A \rightarrow B$ in $\mathcal{M}(s)$, let RF_f^s denote the \mathcal{M} diagram map

$$\mathcal{F}_A^s \coprod_{\partial\mathcal{F}_A^s} \partial\mathcal{F}_B^s \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_B^s.$$

(In [10, 15.6.18], the boundary $\partial\mathcal{F}^s$ of a free functor is defined for general Reedy categories and uses the non-identity maps in \mathbf{D} which lower degree. For \mathbf{D} a direct category, this simplifies since no map lowers degree. Thus, $\partial\mathcal{F}^s$ is just the diagram of initial objects and one recovers the above definition of RF_f^s .) As in the case of a direct category, by [10, 15.6.27], the diagram-injective model structure on \mathcal{M} diagrams is cofibrantly generated with generating cofibrations $RF_I^{\mathbf{D}}$ and generating trivial cofibrations $RF_J^{\mathbf{D}}$ defined as above using the generating cofibrations I_s and trivial cofibrations J_s from $\mathcal{M}(s)$.

Finally, [10, 15.7.6] establishes the additional conditions for showing this is a cellular model category given that each category $\mathcal{M}(s)$ is a cellular model category. \square

Remark 3.4. For \mathbf{D} an inverse category with at most one morphism in each $\mathbf{D}(s, t)$, modules over a diagram of rings over \mathbb{C} are equivalent to categories of modules over a ring with many objects over \mathbb{C} . If $\mathbf{D}(s, t)$ is non-empty then the map $R(s) \rightarrow R(t)$ makes $R(t)$ an $R(s)$ -module. There is an associated \mathbb{C} -enriched category indexed on the objects of \mathbf{D} which we also denote by R with $R(s, s)$ the ring $R(s)$, $R(s, t)$ trivial when $\mathbf{D}(s, t)$ is empty, and $R(s, t)$ the $R(t) - R(s)$ bimodule $R(t)$ when $\mathbf{D}(s, t)$ is non-empty.

A (left) module M over R is a covariant \mathbb{C} -enriched functor from R to \mathbb{C} . The data needed to specify such a module is exactly the same as given for a module over the associated diagram R . First, for each object s in \mathbf{D} , $M(s)$ is an $R(s, s)(= R(s))$ module and for each morphism $a : s \rightarrow t$ in \mathbf{D} the module structure specifies a map $R(s, t) \otimes_{R(s, s)} M(s) \rightarrow M(t)$. Since $R(s, t) = R(t)$, this is the required map $F_a M(s) \rightarrow M(t)$ where F_a is extension of scalars over $R(s) \rightarrow R(t)$. We consider covariant functors here because this eases the comparison with diagrams even though this differs from the right modules (or contravariant functors) considered in [15, 3.3.2].

4. INVERSE LIMIT EXAMPLE

In this section we develop a result comparing modules over a diagram of rings and modules over the homotopy inverse limit of the diagram of rings. We show that the adjunction

associated to the change from the diagram of rings to the one homotopy inverse limit ring induces a Quillen equivalence after applying the Cellularization Principle from [8]; see also Proposition A.1. This is a model for the more general adjunctions considered in Section 5. The particular case of a pull back diagram of rings, such as in the classical Hasse principle, is treated in more detail in Section 6 of [8]. Here we will work in the context of ring and module spectra, but this material also easily translates to the differential graded context. Note though that it is necessary to be in a stable context to use Proposition A.1 and here A -cellularization denotes cellularization with respect to all suspensions and desuspensions of A .

Assume given a finite, inverse category \mathbf{D} with at most one morphism in each $\mathbf{D}(s, t)$ and a diagram of ring spectra, R , indexed on \mathbf{D} . We consider the associated diagram of model categories \mathcal{M} with $\mathcal{M}(s)$ the model category of $R(s)$ -module spectra and $F_a = R(t) \wedge_{R(s)} (-)$ the left Quillen functor given by extension of scalars. We refer to \mathcal{M} -diagrams as R -modules and compare the diagram-injective model category of R -modules with modules over the homotopy inverse limit of the diagram R .

By [10, 19.9.1], the homotopy inverse limit of R is the inverse limit of a fibrant replacement of R in the diagram-injective model category of \mathbf{D} -diagrams of ring spectra. This model structure exists by [11, 5.1.3]; see also [10, 15.3.4] since an inverse category is a particular example of a Reedy category. Let $g : R \rightarrow fR$ be this fibrant replacement and let \hat{R} denote the inverse limit over \mathbf{D} of fR . We compare R -modules and \hat{R} -modules via the category of fR -modules. Since $R \rightarrow fR$ is an objectwise weak equivalence, there is a Quillen equivalence between R -modules and fR -modules by Lemma 4.2 below. We also establish below a Quillen adjunction between \hat{R} -modules and fR -modules which is a Quillen equivalence after cellularization. To satisfy the smallness hypotheses needed in the Cellularization Principle A.1, we must assume that \mathbf{D} is a finite category. This leads to the following statement.

Proposition 4.1. *For \mathbf{D} a finite, inverse category with at most one morphism in each $\mathbf{D}(s, t)$ and R a \mathbf{D} -diagram of ring spectra with homotopy inverse limit \hat{R} , there is a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences between the category of \hat{R} -modules and the cellularization with respect to R of R -modules.*

$$\hat{R}\text{-mod} \simeq_Q R\text{-cell-}R\text{-mod}$$

We first need the following lemma.

Lemma 4.2. *Assume given $L : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ a map of diagrams of model categories over a direct category \mathbf{D} . If each $L(s) : \mathcal{M}(s) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(s)$ is a left Quillen equivalence, then L induces a Quillen equivalence between the diagram-projective model structures of \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} diagrams. If \mathbf{D} is instead an inverse category, then L induces a Quillen equivalence between the diagram-injective model structures.*

Proof: Let R denote the right adjoint of L . Since each $R(s)$ is a right Quillen functor, R preserves the objectwise fibrations and weak equivalences of the diagram-projective model structures. The equivalence then follows since a cofibrant or fibrant \mathcal{M} diagram is objectwise cofibrant or fibrant in the diagram-projective model structure. Namely, given a cofibrant \mathcal{M} diagram X and a fibrant \mathcal{N} diagram Y , a map $LX \rightarrow Y$ is an objectwise weak equivalence if and only if $X \rightarrow RY$ is an objectwise weak equivalence since L and its right adjoint R are objectwise Quillen equivalences. The diagram-injective case is similar. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.1: Since $g : R \rightarrow fR$ is an objectwise weak equivalence, and extension of scalars along weak equivalences of ring spectra induce Quillen equivalences, the associated diagram module categories are Quillen equivalent by Lemma 4.2. Once we verify that R is small (and hence also fR is small), Corollary A.2 shows that this induces a Quillen equivalence on the cellularizations of the diagram-injective model structures

$$R\text{-cell-}R\text{-mod} \simeq_Q fR\text{-cell-}fR\text{-mod}$$

since R is cofibrant in R -modules and extension of scalars takes R to fR .

To show that the object R is small in R -modules, we first show it is the finite colimit of small objects in R -modules. Let L^s denote the left adjoint to evaluation at the object $s \in \mathbf{D}$. Note that the objects $L^s R(s)$ are small because $R(s)$ is small in $R(s)$ -modules and the right adjoint, evaluation, commutes with infinite coproducts. One can show that $L^s R(s)$ is the R -module with value $R(t)$ at $t \in \mathbf{D}$ if $\mathbf{D}(s, t)$ is non-empty and 0 otherwise. Thus, if $\mathbf{D}(s, t)$ is non-empty there is a map $L^t R(t) \rightarrow L^s R(s)$ and R is the (finite) colimit over \mathbf{D}^{op} of $L^s R(s)$.

We use [10, 19.9.1] to show that this colimit is a homotopy colimit. This follows since \mathbf{D}^{op} is a direct category and the diagram $L^s R(s)$ is Reedy cofibrant because all of the maps between objects $L^s R(s)$ and $L^t R(t)$ are either the inclusion of 0 or the identity map.

To show that the finite homotopy colimit of small objects is small, we show that the adjoint finite limit commutes with infinite direct sums of abelian groups. A finite product commutes with an infinite coproduct because finite products agree with finite coproducts here. One can also check directly that equalizers commute with infinite coproducts for abelian groups. Since finite limits are constructed from finite products and equalizers, this shows that finite limits commute with infinite coproducts. This argument is worked out in more detail for \mathbf{D} a pullback diagram in Section 6.4 of [8].

Next we compare \hat{R} -modules and the diagram-injective structure on fR -modules. Since \hat{R} is the inverse limit of fR , any fR -module M defines an underlying \mathbf{D} diagram of \hat{R} -modules \tilde{M} . Denote the inverse limit of \tilde{M} by \hat{M} . The functor $fR \otimes_{\hat{R}} -$ is left adjoint to this inverse limit functor and takes an \hat{R} module N to the fR -module with $fR(s) \otimes_{\hat{R}} N$ at $s \in \mathbf{D}$. Since extension of scalars for a map of ring spectra is a left Quillen functor and cofibrations and weak equivalences are defined objectwise, $fR \otimes_{\hat{R}} -$ is a left Quillen functor from \hat{R} -modules to fR -modules. We next apply the Cellularization Principle, Proposition A.1 (2), to this Quillen adjunction to induce a Quillen equivalence on the appropriate cellularizations. Note that \hat{R} is cofibrant as an \hat{R} -module and applying extension of scalars to it gives fR . Since fR is diagram-injective fibrant as a diagram of ring spectra, it is also diagram-injective fibrant as an fR -module. Since \hat{R} is the inverse limit of fR , cellularization induces a Quillen equivalence.

$$\hat{R}\text{-cell-}\hat{R}\text{-mod} \simeq_Q fR\text{-cell-}fR\text{-mod}$$

Since \hat{R} is already a cofibrant generator of \hat{R} -modules, the cellular weak equivalences and fibrations in $\hat{R}\text{-cell-}\hat{R}\text{-mod}$ agree with those before cellularization. Thus the cellularization of the model structure on the left is unnecessary and the statement follows. \square

Remark 4.3. We want to point out that the model category $R\text{-cell-}R\text{-mod}$ is similar to the homotopy limit homotopy theory considered in [16], [4] and [5]. However, in the present case we have shown this is a model for the simpler category of \hat{R} -modules.

Also see Section 5.C for a reconsideration of the results here using the general results of Section 5.

5. ADJUNCTIONS

In this section we develop Quillen equivalences between categories of modules over diagrams of different shapes. We consider the two basic cases corresponding to left and right adjoints as described in Section 2.D. We end by showing how these two base cases were combined in Proposition 4.1.

5.A. The Left Adjoint Case. Suppose \mathbf{E} is a direct category with a fixed linear extension $d : \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \lambda$ for some ordinal λ . Let $i : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{E}$ be an inclusion of a full subcategory and $\mathcal{M} : \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a diagram of model categories and Quillen adjunctions as in Section 2.B and 2.C. Restriction of \mathcal{M} produces a diagram $\mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}} : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, and a restriction functor from \mathcal{M} -diagrams to $\mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}$ -diagrams

$$i^* : \mathcal{M}\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}\text{-mod}.$$

Assuming that each model category $\mathcal{M}(s)$ has all colimits, a left adjoint, i_* , of this restriction exists. Given an $\mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}$ -diagram X , we identify $i_*X(s)$ as in the end of Section 2.D. Let \mathbf{D}/t be the category of morphisms $a : s \rightarrow t$ in \mathbf{E} with domain s in \mathbf{D} . Then

$$i_*X(t) = \lim_{\rightarrow s \in \mathbf{D}/t} a_*X(s).$$

Since \mathbf{D} is a full subcategory, for any $a' : t \rightarrow t'$ in \mathbf{E} the structure maps $a'_*i_*X(t) \rightarrow i_*X(t')$ can be filled in by the universal property of colimits and the compatibility of compositions of arrows in \mathbf{E} .

Example 5.1. Consider a category \mathbf{E} with three objects and three non-identity morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \xrightarrow{a} & 2 \\ & \searrow c & \downarrow b \\ & & 3 \end{array}$$

with $b \circ a = c$ and let \mathbf{D} be the full subcategory $1 \xrightarrow{c} 3$. Assume given a diagram of rings R over \mathbf{E} and an $R|_{\mathbf{D}}$ -module M with structure map

$$c_*M(1) = R(3) \otimes_{R(1)} M(1) \rightarrow M(3).$$

Then $i_*M(2) = a_*M(1) = R(2) \otimes_{R(1)} M(1)$ and the structure map

$$b_*i_*M(2) = b_*a_*M(1) \rightarrow M(3)$$

agrees with the structure map $c_*M(1) \rightarrow M(3)$.

In our applications for [7], the inclusion of \mathbf{D} in \mathbf{E} is similar to this example and thus has a simplified left adjoint. This situation is described in the following statement.

Proposition 5.2. *Let $i : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{E}$ be the inclusion of a full subcategory \mathbf{D} in a direct category \mathbf{E} such that \mathbf{D}/s has a terminal object $a : t_s \rightarrow s$ for each $s \in \mathbf{E}$. Given an $\mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}$ -diagram X , then the left adjoint to restriction evaluated at s is $i_*X(s) = a_*X(t_s)$.*

Since the restriction functor $i^* : \mathcal{M}\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}\text{-mod}$ preserves objectwise weak equivalences and fibrations, it is a right Quillen functor on the diagram-projective model structures. It then induces a Quillen equivalence on the cellularizations under the following conditions by the Cellularization Principle A.1.

Theorem 5.3. *Let \mathbf{E} be a direct category with $i : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{E}$ an inclusion of a full subcategory and let $\mathcal{M} : \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a diagram of right proper, cellular, stable model categories such that each $\mathcal{M}(s)$ has all colimits. There is a Quillen adjunction on the diagram-projective model structures.*

$$i_* : \mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}\text{-mod} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M}\text{-mod} : i^*$$

- (1) *Assume given a stable set of small cells \mathcal{X} in $\mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}\text{-mod}$ such that \underline{i}_*X is small and the derived counit $X \rightarrow \underline{i}^*\underline{i}_*X$ is an equivalence for each $X \in \mathcal{X}$. Then (i_*, i^*) induces a Quillen equivalence on the associated cellularizations.*

$$\mathcal{X}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}\text{-mod} \simeq_Q \underline{i}_*\mathcal{X}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{M}\text{-mod}$$

- (2) *Assume given a stable set of small cells \mathcal{Y} in $\mathcal{M}\text{-mod}$ such that \underline{i}^*Y is small and the derived counit $\underline{i}_*\underline{i}^*Y \rightarrow Y$ is an equivalence for each $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$. Then (i_*, i^*) induces a Quillen equivalence on the associated cellularizations.*

$$\underline{i}^*\mathcal{Y}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}\text{-mod} \simeq_Q \mathcal{Y}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{M}\text{-mod}$$

5.B. The Right Adjoint Case. The right adjoint case is dual to the left adjoint case above; we spell out some of the details here. Let \mathbf{E} be an *inverse* category with a fixed linear extension $d : \mathbf{E}^{op} \rightarrow \lambda$ for some ordinal λ . Let $i : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{E}$ be an inclusion of a full subcategory and $\mathcal{M} : \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a diagram of model categories and Quillen adjunctions as in Section 2.B and 2.C. Restriction of \mathcal{M} produces a diagram $\mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}} : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, and a restriction functor from \mathcal{M} -diagrams to $\mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}$ -diagrams

$$i^* : \mathcal{M}\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}\text{-mod}.$$

Assuming that each model category $\mathcal{M}(i)$ has all limits, a right adjoint, $i_!$, of this restriction exists. Given an $\mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}$ -diagram X , we identify $i_!X(t)$ as in the end of Section 2.D. Let t/\mathbf{D} be the category of morphisms $a : t \rightarrow s$ in \mathbf{E} with codomain s in \mathbf{D} . Then

$$i_!X(t) = \lim_{\leftarrow s \in t/\mathbf{D}} a_*X(s).$$

Note that for $a' : t' \rightarrow t$ in \mathbf{E} the structure maps $i_!X(t') \rightarrow a'^*i_!X(t)$ can be filled in by the universal property of limits and the compatibility of compositions of arrows in \mathbf{E} since \mathbf{D} is a full subcategory.

Since the restriction functor $i^* : \mathcal{M}\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}\text{-mod}$ preserves objectwise weak equivalences and cofibrations, it is a left Quillen functor on the diagram-injective model structures. It then induces a Quillen equivalence on the cellularizations under the following conditions by the Cellularization Principle A.1.

Theorem 5.4. *Let \mathbf{E} be an inverse category with $i : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{E}$ an inclusion of a full subcategory and let $\mathcal{M} : \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a diagram of right proper, cellular, stable model categories*

such that each $\mathcal{M}(s)$ has all limits. There is a Quillen adjunction on the diagram-injective model structures.

$$i^* : \mathcal{M}\text{-mod} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}\text{-mod} : i_!$$

- (1) Assume given a stable set of small cells \mathcal{X} in $\mathcal{M}\text{-mod}$ such that \underline{i}^*X is small and the derived counit $X \rightarrow \underline{i}_! \underline{i}^*X$ is an equivalence for each $X \in \mathcal{X}$. Then $(i^*, i_!)$ induces a Quillen equivalence on the associated cellularizations.

$$\mathcal{X}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{M}\text{-mod} \simeq_Q \underline{i}^* \mathcal{X}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}\text{-mod}$$

- (2) Assume given a stable set of small cells \mathcal{Y} in $\mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}\text{-mod}$ such that $\underline{i}^!Y$ is small and the derived counit $\underline{i}^* \underline{i}_! Y \rightarrow Y$ is an equivalence for each $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$. Then $(i^*, i_!)$ induces a Quillen equivalence on the associated cellularizations.

$$\underline{i}_! \mathcal{Y}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{M}\text{-mod} \simeq_Q \mathcal{Y}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{M}|_{\mathbf{D}}\text{-mod}$$

5.C. Inverse limit example revisited. In Proposition 4.1 a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences was used to produce a model for the category of modules over an inverse limit ring as the cellularization of a category of modules over the underlying diagram of rings. We explain here that the second step in that zig-zag can be constructed as a combination of the left and right adjoint cases discussed above.

As in Section 4, assume given a finite, inverse category \mathbf{D} with at most one morphism in each $\mathbf{D}(s, t)$ and a diagram of ring spectra, R , indexed on \mathbf{D} . Note that a finite, inverse category is also a direct category. Let \mathbf{D}_+ be the category \mathbf{D} with one added object z and one morphism from z to each object in \mathbf{D} so that z is an initial object in \mathbf{D}_+ . Let $+$ denote the category with one object and one morphism. We next consider the right and left adjunction theorems above applied to the inclusions of \mathbf{D} and $+$ into \mathbf{D}_+ .

Let fR be the fibrant replacement of R and let \hat{R} denote its inverse limit as in Section 4. We extend the diagram fR on \mathbf{D} to the diagram fR_+ on \mathbf{D}_+ such that $fR_+(z) = \hat{R}$. By Theorem 5.4 inclusion $i : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_+$ induces a Quillen adjunction $(i^*, i_!)$ on the diagram-injective model structures between fR_+ and fR -modules. Consider the diagram fR in fR -modules and its image $i_! fR$ in fR_+ -modules. Since fR is fibrant, $i_! fR(z) = \hat{R}$ and $i_! fR = fR_+$. So Theorem 5.4(2) implies the following.

Corollary 5.5. *The adjoint functors $(i^*, i_!)$ induce a Quillen equivalence on the associated cellularizations.*

$$fR_+\text{-cell-}fR_+\text{-mod} \simeq_Q fR\text{-cell-}fR\text{-mod}$$

Proof: The restriction $i^* i_! fR = i^* fR_+$ is weakly equivalent to fR . The same argument that R is small in the proof of Proposition 4.1 also shows that fR_+ and fR are small in fR_+ and fR -modules. \square

Next we consider the inclusion of $+$ in \mathbf{D}_+ with image the object z . Again we consider modules over the diagram of rings fR_+ on \mathbf{D}_+ . Restricting to $+$, $i^* fR_+(z) = \hat{R}$. By Theorem 5.3 inclusion $i : + \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_+$ induces a Quillen adjunction (i_*, i^*) on the diagram-projective model structures between \hat{R} and fR_+ -modules. Next we note that $i_* \hat{R}(s)$ is weakly equivalent to $fR(s)$ for any object s in \mathbf{D}_+ . So Theorem 5.3(1) implies the following.

Corollary 5.6. *The adjoint functors (i_*, i^*) induce a Quillen equivalence on the associated cellularizations.*

$$\hat{R}\text{-cell-}\hat{R}\text{-mod} \simeq_Q fR_+\text{-cell-}fR_+\text{-mod}$$

As in the end of the proof of Proposition 4.1, we note here that \hat{R} already generates \hat{R} -modules so the cellularization on the left is unnecessary in Corollary 5.6. Putting together Corollaries 5.5 and 5.6, and using the Quillen equivalence between the diagram-projective and diagram-injective model structures on $fR_+\text{-cell-}fR_+\text{-mod}$, gives a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences between \hat{R} -modules and $fR\text{-cell-}fR\text{-mod}$. As in the proof of Proposition 4.1, Lemma 4.2 and Corollary A.2 then show that fR can be replaced by R .

Remark 5.7. One could consider a given general diagram R on \mathbf{D} instead of fR and proceed as in Corollary 5.5. To extend this to a diagram on \mathbf{D}_+ one would need to use the inverse limit R' of R at the object z in \mathbf{D}_+ . The derived functor $i_!$ evaluated at z applied to R would be \hat{R} , the homotopy limit of R or the inverse limit of a fibrant replacement of R . Here the limit, R' , and the homotopy limit, \hat{R} , are not weakly equivalent in general. This would cause problems for the steps in Corollary 5.6, because using restriction would force one to work over R' -modules.

APPENDIX A. CELLULARIZATION OF MODEL CATEGORIES

The Quillen equivalences developed in the body of this paper rely on the process of cellularization (also known as right localization or colocalization) of model categories from [10]. In [8], we show that Quillen adjunctions between stable model categories induce Quillen equivalences between their respective cellularizations provided there is an equivalence on the chosen cells.

Here we always consider stable cellularizations of stable model categories. We say a set \mathcal{K} is *stable* if it is closed under suspension and desuspension up to weak equivalence. Given a stable model category \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{K} a stable set of objects, $\mathcal{K}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{M}$ is again a stable model category by [2, 4.6]. We say an object K is small in the homotopy category (simply *small* elsewhere in the paper) if, for any set of objects $\{Y_\alpha\}$, the natural map $\bigoplus_\alpha [K, Y_\alpha] \longrightarrow [K, \bigvee_\alpha Y_\alpha]$ is an isomorphism.

Proposition A.1. [8] *Let \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} be stable, cellular, right proper model categories with $F : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ a left Quillen functor with right adjoint U . Denote the associated derived functors by \underline{F} and \underline{U} .*

- (1) *Given $\mathcal{K} = \{A_\alpha\}$ a stable set of small objects in \mathcal{M} , let $\underline{F}\mathcal{K} = \{\underline{F}A_\alpha\}$ be the corresponding set of objects in \mathcal{N} . If for each A_α the image $\underline{F}A_\alpha$ is small and $A_\alpha \rightarrow \underline{U}\underline{F}A_\alpha$ is a weak equivalence, then the \mathcal{K} -cellularization of \mathcal{M} and the $\underline{F}\mathcal{K}$ -cellularization of \mathcal{N} are Quillen equivalent:*

$$\mathcal{K}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{M} \simeq_Q \underline{F}\mathcal{K}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{N}$$

- (2) *Given $\mathcal{L} = \{B_\beta\}$ a stable set of small objects in \mathcal{N} , let $\underline{U}\mathcal{L} = \{\underline{U}B_\beta\}$ be the corresponding set of objects in \mathcal{M} . If for each B_β the image $\underline{U}B_\beta$ is small and $\underline{F}\underline{U}B_\beta \rightarrow B_\beta$ is a weak equivalence, then the \mathcal{L} -cellularization of \mathcal{N} and the $\underline{U}\mathcal{L}$ -cellularization of \mathcal{M} are Quillen equivalent:*

$$\underline{U}\mathcal{L}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{M} \simeq_Q \mathcal{L}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{N}$$

If F and U induce a Quillen equivalence on the original categories, then the hypotheses in Proposition A.1 are automatically satisfied. Thus, the cellularizations are Quillen equivalent.

Corollary A.2. [8] *Let \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} be stable, cellular, right proper model categories with $F : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ a Quillen equivalence with right adjoint U . Denote the associated derived functors by \underline{F} and \underline{U} .*

- (1) *Given $\mathcal{K} = \{A_\alpha\}$ a stable set of small objects in \mathcal{M} , let $\underline{F}\mathcal{K} = \{\underline{F}A_\alpha\}$ be the corresponding set of objects in \mathcal{N} . Then the \mathcal{K} -cellularization of \mathcal{M} and the $\underline{F}\mathcal{K}$ -cellularization of \mathcal{N} are Quillen equivalent:*

$$\mathcal{K}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{M} \simeq_Q \underline{F}\mathcal{K}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{N}$$

- (2) *Given $\mathcal{L} = \{B_\beta\}$ a stable set of small objects in \mathcal{N} , let $\underline{U}\mathcal{L} = \{\underline{U}B_\beta\}$ be the corresponding set of objects in \mathcal{M} . Then the \mathcal{L} -cellularization of \mathcal{N} and the $\underline{U}\mathcal{L}$ -cellularization of \mathcal{M} are Quillen equivalent:*

$$\underline{U}\mathcal{L}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{M} \simeq_Q \mathcal{L}\text{-cell-}\mathcal{N}$$

This corollary also follows from the dual of [12, 2.3].

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