

REAL HOCHSCHILD HOMOLOGY AS AN EQUIVARIANT LODAY CONSTRUCTION

AYELET LINDENSTRAUSS, BIRGIT RICHTER, AND FOLING ZOU

ABSTRACT. Equivariant Loday constructions are a means for providing geometric interpretations of equivariant homology theories. They are usually constructed for a simplicial G -set and a G -Tambara functor. We study situations where – depending on the isotropy subgroups occurring in the simplicial G -set – one can work with H -Tambara functors for a suitable subgroup H of G . We apply this to give an interpretation of Real Hochschild homology of discrete E_σ -rings as equivariant Loday constructions where we consider $2m$ -gons with a geometrically defined action of the dihedral groups D_{2m} for all $m \geq 1$. The action of symmetric groups on 1-skeleta of permutohedra also gives examples with isotropy groups C_2 .

1. INTRODUCTION

For Green and Tambara functors for a finite group G one can consider several homology theories. The simplest one is equivariant Hochschild homology where one just replaces the tensor product in ordinary Hochschild homology with the box product of Mackey functors; see for instance [MQS, §4] for some of its properties. A variant of this is the twisted cyclic nerve of Blumberg-Gerhardt-Hill-Lawson [BGHL19] for C_n -Green functors where the last face map is twisted by the group action.

Real topological Hochschild homology has an algebraic counterpart for C_2 -Tambara functors or more generally for discrete E_σ -rings such as fixed point Tambara functors of associative rings with a C_2 -action via anti-involution. This homology can be modelled as the homotopy groups of a two-sided bar construction $B(\underline{R}, N_e^{C_2} i_e^{C_2} \underline{R}, \underline{R})$, where $N_e^{C_2} i_e^{C_2} \underline{R}$ denotes the norm restriction of \underline{R} .

All the homology theories above can be modelled by equivariant Loday constructions as defined in [LRZ25]: The input for a G -equivariant Loday construction is a simplicial finite G -set X and a G -Tambara functor \underline{T} . We then form a simplicial G -Tambara functor $\mathcal{L}_X^G(\underline{T})$ whose n -simplices are

$$\mathcal{L}_X^G(\underline{T})_n = X_n \otimes \underline{T}.$$

As X_n is a finite G -set, it is of the form $X_n = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^m G/H_i$ for some isotropy subgroups $H_i < G$. Work of Mazur [Maz13] (see also [HM19, §5]) and Hoyer [Hoy14] ensures that the assignment

$$X_n \otimes \underline{T} := N_{H_1}^G i_{H_1}^G \underline{T} \square \dots \square N_{H_m}^G i_{H_m}^G \underline{T}$$

is well-defined and natural in X_n and therefore gives rise to a simplicial G -Tambara functor. Here, $i_{H_j}^G \underline{T}$ denotes the restriction of the G -Tambara functor \underline{T} to an H_j -Tambara functor and $N_{H_j}^G : H_j\text{-Tamb} \rightarrow G\text{-Tamb}$ is the left adjoint functor to restriction, called the norm.

In suitable situations we show how to define G -Loday constructions for H -Tambara functors for $H < G$. Our motivating example is Real Hochschild homology in the sense of [AKGH25, Definition 1.4]: For a discrete E_σ -ring \underline{R} the *Real D_{2m} -Hochschild homology of \underline{R}* is the graded D_{2m} -Mackey functor

$$\pi_* B(N_{D_2}^{D_{2m}} \underline{R}, N_e^{D_{2m}} i_e^{D_2} \underline{R}, N_{\zeta D_2 \zeta^{-1}}^{D_{2m}} c_\zeta(\underline{R})).$$

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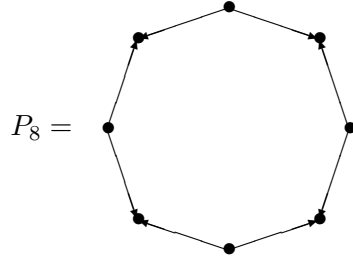
Here, D_{2m} denotes the dihedral group with $2m$ elements. In particular, D_2 -Tambara functors are examples of discrete E_σ -rings. Thus the above homology theory starts with something with D_2 -symmetry and produces an output with D_{2m} -symmetry.

For a ring spectrum A with anti-involution Chloe Lewis [Lew, Theorem 3.9] constructs a Bökstedt type spectral sequence whose E^2 -page consists of Real Hochschild homology groups of the E -homology of A which converges to the E -homology of the Real topological Hochschild homology of A :

$$E_{*,*}^2 = \underline{HR}_*^{E_\star, D_{2m}}(\underline{(i_{D_2}^{D_{2m}} E)(A)}) \Rightarrow \underline{E}_\star(i_{D_{2m}}^{O(2)}(\underline{\mathrm{THR}}(A))).$$

Here, E is a genuine commutative D_{2m} ring spectrum, and there are some flatness and freeness requirements to be satisfied. As $\mathrm{THR}(A)$ is the target of a trace map from the Real K-theory of A , $KR(A)$, calculating these group is of importance.

We give a topological interpretation of Real D_{2m} -Hochschild homology for all $m \geq 1$ by letting D_{2m} act on (the 1-skeleton of a simplicial model of) a regular $2m$ -gon P_{2m} .



In the above example the isotropy subgroups occurring in P_8 are the trivial group e , $\langle s \rangle$, $\langle r^2s = sr^2 \rangle$, $\langle rs \rangle$, and $\langle r^3s = sr \rangle$. Here we denote by $s \in D_{2m}$ a generator of order two and r has order m . We can model the corresponding simplicial sets P_{2m} by just considering the isotropy subgroups e , $\langle s \rangle$ and $\langle rs \rangle$ for all m . A priori we would need a D_{2m} -Tambara functor for a D_{2m} -Loday construction but by carefully adjusting our Loday construction, we can extend its definition so that it accepts a D_2 -Tambara functor as input. We denote the corresponding Loday construction by $\mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}; D_2}(-)$ to denote the ambient symmetry group – in this case D_{2m} – but also the isotropy group that determines which type of Tambara functors to use (in this case D_2). This yields:

Theorem 5.4. Assume that \underline{R} is a D_2 -Tambara functor and let $\varphi: D_{2m} \cong D_{2m}$ be the automorphism of D_{2m} determined by $\varphi(rs) = s$ and $\varphi(r) = r$. Then

$$\mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}; D_2}(\underline{R}) \cong B(N_{D_2}^{D_{2m}} \underline{R}, N_e^{D_{2m}} i_e \underline{R}, N_{D_2}^{D_{2m}} \varphi^*(\underline{R})),$$

where $D_2' = \varphi^{-1}(D_2)$, and its homotopy groups are isomorphic to the Real D_{2m} -Hochschild homology $\underline{HR}_*^{D_{2m}}(\underline{R})$ of \underline{R} viewed as a discrete E_σ -ring with values in graded D_{2m} -Mackey functors.

We extend the above result and show that the Loday constructions $\mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}; D_2}(\underline{R})$ can actually be defined for discrete E_σ -rings (see Proposition 5.5). We also show that in the setting of equivariant stable homotopy theory $i_{D_{2m}}^{O(2)} \mathrm{THR}(A)$ can also be interpreted as a Loday construction for all ring spectra A with anti-involution (Proposition 5.6)

$$i_{D_{2m}}^{O(2)} \mathrm{THR}(A) \simeq \mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}; D_2}(A)$$

and that this yields an isomorphism on π_0 if A is connective:

$$\pi_0^{D_{2m}}(i_{D_{2m}}^{O(2)} \mathrm{THR}(A)) \cong \pi_0^{D_{2m}} \mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}; D_2}(A) \cong \mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}; D_2}(\pi_0^{D_2} A).$$

We first explain in section 2 how to transform an H' -Tambara functor into an H -Tambara functor if φ is an isomorphisms between H and H' . We will later apply this in situations where

φ is the restriction of an automorphism of G . Note that for even m the subgroups $\langle s \rangle$ and $\langle rs \rangle$ are *not* conjugate in D_{2m} , so we specifically need a setting where φ is not necessarily an inner automorphism.

Another subtle point concerns group actions on norms. In [LRZ25, Remark 2.5] we used the diagonal Weyl group action of H in G , $W_G(H)$, on $N_H^G i_H^G \underline{R}$ which is a combination of the action that permutes tensor factors and a coordinatewise action. For instance if $G = C_2$ and $H = e$, then $N_e^{C_2} i_e^{C_2} \underline{R}(C_2/e) = \underline{R}(C_2/e) \otimes \underline{R}(C_2/e)$ and with the diagonal action the generator $\tau \in C_2$ acts by sending $a \otimes b$ to $\tau(b) \otimes \tau(a)$. For G -Loday constructions of G -Tambara functors this is one possible *choice* and this choice for instance yields an identification of the twisted cyclic nerve with an equivariant Loday construction [LRZ25, Proposition 7.3]. We could also choose the Weyl group action on $N_H^G i_H^G \underline{R}$ where $W_G(H)$ just acts by permuting the tensor factors. We call the latter the flip action. Beware that this only works if one adjusts the counit maps $N_H^G i_H^G \underline{R} \rightarrow \underline{R}$: For the diagonal action, the counit map at the free level is just the multiplication, but for the flip action the augmentation is more complicated. For $H = e$, one sends an element $\bigotimes_{g \in G} t_g$ in $\underline{T}(G/e)^{\otimes G}$ to $\prod_{g \in G} g(t_g)$. See section 3 for a detailed discussion.

In section 4 we show how to define a G -equivariant Loday construction with respect to a finite G -simplicial set X and an H -Tambara functor \underline{R} if the isotropy subgroups occurring in a model of X are e and H and the conjugates of H for some subgroup $H < G$. If H is normal in G , then a simplicial model of a Cayley graph for G/H viewed as a G -simplicial set is a natural example. The family of permutohedra also gives rise to examples: We consider the Loday constructions for symmetric groups where we let Σ_n act on the 1-skeleton of the n -permutohedron. The isotropy groups in these cases are generated by transpositions, so they are all conjugate to each other.

We also extend this result to some cases where the isotropy consists of subgroups e, H, H' and their conjugates. Here we assume that there is an automorphism of G , φ , with $H' = \varphi(H)$. This gives rise to the example of Real Hochschild homology and we prove the identification of the corresponding Loday construction with Real Hochschild homology for discrete E_σ -rings in section 5.

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2. CHANGE OF GROUPS FOR TAMBARA FUNCTORS

In the context of Tambara functors the effect of conjugation maps is well understood. We need the pullback of a Tambara functor along an arbitrary isomorphism. This is probably well-known, but we couldn't find a reference in the literature:

Assume that H and H' are finite groups and that $\varphi: H \rightarrow H'$ is an isomorphism. Let \underline{R} be a H' -Tambara functor. We define

$$(\varphi^* \underline{R})(H/K) := \underline{R}(\varphi H / \varphi K)$$

and argue that $\varphi^* \underline{R}$ is an H -Tambara functor. Nothing surprising happens when we check the axioms for $\varphi^* \underline{R}$, so we invite the reader to skip forward to Lemma 2.3. We first define the structure maps of $\varphi^* \underline{R}$.

- (1) For any $h \in H$ we have to define $c_h: (\varphi^* \underline{R})(H/K) \rightarrow (\varphi^* \underline{R})(H/hKh^{-1})$, i.e., we need $c_h: \underline{R}(\varphi H/\varphi K) \rightarrow \underline{R}(\varphi H/\varphi(hKh^{-1}))$ and we define the conjugation map as

$$c_h = c_h(\varphi^* \underline{R}) := c_{\varphi(h)}(\underline{R}).$$

- (2) Similarly, the restriction $\text{res}_K^L: (\varphi^* \underline{R})(H/L) \rightarrow (\varphi^* \underline{R})(H/K)$ has to be a map from $\underline{R}(\varphi H/\varphi L)$ to $\underline{R}(\varphi H/\varphi K)$ and we define it as

$$\text{res}_K^L = \text{res}_K^L(\varphi^* \underline{R}) := \text{res}_{\varphi K}^{\varphi L}(\underline{R}).$$

- (3) The transfer $\text{tr}_K^L: (\varphi^* \underline{R})(H/K) \rightarrow (\varphi^* \underline{R})(H/L)$ is defined as $\text{tr}_K^L = \text{tr}_K^L(\varphi^* \underline{R}) := \text{tr}_{\varphi K}^{\varphi L}(\underline{R})$.

- (4) Last, but not least, the norm $\text{norm}_K^L: (\varphi^* \underline{R})(H/K) \rightarrow (\varphi^* \underline{R})(H/L)$ is given by $\text{norm}_K^L = \text{norm}_K^L(\varphi^* \underline{R}) := \text{norm}_{\varphi K}^{\varphi L}(\underline{R})$.

With these definitions it is straightforward to see that $\varphi^* \underline{R}$ satisfies the Mackey and Green functor axioms. It is also clear that the norm maps are maps of multiplicative monoids, that they interact nicely with conjugation, that they satisfy transitivity for subgroups $L' < L < K$ and that they obey a double coset formula.

For the exponential formula we have to say how we transform an arbitrary H -set X into a φH -set φX . If we express X via the orbit decomposition as $X = H/K_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup H/K_\ell$, we know that disjoint unions map to products under Mackey functors. Therefore we have to show that different choices of representatives for orbits result in coherent isomorphisms of Tambara functors. So assume that $X = H/H_x \cong Hx$ is an orbit. If we choose $y \in Hx$, then $y = hx$ for one $h \in H$ and the stabilizer of y , H_y , is equal to $hH_x h^{-1}$. This yields

$$\underline{R}(\varphi H/\varphi H_x) = (\varphi^* \underline{R})(H/H_x) = (\varphi^* \underline{R})(H/h^{-1}H_y h) = \underline{R}(\varphi H/(\varphi(h))^{-1}\varphi H_y \varphi(h))$$

and the latter receives the isomorphism

$$c_{\varphi(h)^{-1}}: (\varphi^* \underline{R})(H/H_y) = \underline{R}(\varphi H/\varphi H_y) \rightarrow \underline{R}(\varphi H/(\varphi(h))^{-1}\varphi H_y \varphi(h)).$$

So we get nothing but the usual ambiguity when defining Tambara functors on orbits which can be healed by conjugation isomorphisms [Hoy14, Corollary 2.4.6].

If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is an H -equivariant map of finite H -sets, then we define $\varphi_\bullet(f): \varphi X \rightarrow \varphi Y$ as $\varphi_\bullet(f) = \varphi \circ f \circ \varphi^{-1}$. Then $\varphi_\bullet(f)$ is an $\varphi(H)$ -equivariant map.

Lemma 2.1. *With the above structure maps $\varphi^* \underline{R}$ is an H -Tambara functor.*

Proof. It remains to show that exponential diagrams describe the behaviour of composites of norm and transfer maps for $\varphi^* \underline{R}$. Assume that for given f and g

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xleftarrow{g} & A \xleftarrow{\varepsilon} X \times_Y \prod_f A \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{pr}_2 \\ Y & \xleftarrow{q} & \prod_f A \end{array}$$

is an exponential diagram with $\prod_f A = \{(y, s), y \in Y, s: f^{-1}(y) \rightarrow A \text{ with } g(s(x)) = x \text{ for all } x \in f^{-1}(y)\}$, $\varepsilon(x, y, s) = s(x)$ and $q(y, s) = y$. We claim that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi X & \xleftarrow{\varphi_\bullet(g)} & \varphi A \xleftarrow{\varphi_\bullet(\varepsilon)} \varphi X \times_{\varphi Y} \prod_{\varphi_\bullet(f)} \varphi A \\ \varphi_\bullet(f) \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi_\bullet(\text{pr}_2) = \text{pr}_2 \\ \varphi Y & \xleftarrow{\varphi_\bullet(q)} & \prod_{\varphi_\bullet(f)} \varphi A \end{array}$$

is an exponential diagram: A section $s: f^{-1}(y) \rightarrow A$ is sent to the section

$$\varphi_\bullet(s): (\varphi_\bullet(f))^{-1}(\varphi(y)) = (\varphi \circ f \circ \varphi^{-1})^{-1}(\varphi(y)) \rightarrow \varphi A$$

and hence $\varphi(\prod_f A) = \prod_{\varphi_\bullet(f)} \varphi A$. Applying φ to finite H -sets and φ_\bullet to H -equivariant maps preserves pullbacks. This proves the claim. As \underline{R} is an φH -Tambara functor, we get for the structure maps for \underline{R}

$$\text{norm}_{\varphi_\bullet(f)} \circ \text{tr}_{\varphi_\bullet(g)} = \text{tr}_{\varphi_\bullet(q)} \circ \text{norm}_{pr_2} \circ \text{res}_{\varphi_\bullet(\varepsilon)}$$

and this gives

$$\text{norm}_f \circ \text{tr}_g = \text{tr}_q \circ \text{norm}_{pr_2} \circ \text{res}_\varepsilon$$

for $\varphi^* \underline{R}$. □

Remark 2.2. Pulling back Tambara functors behaves contravariantly, as usual: If φ and ψ are two isomorphisms with $\varphi(H) = H'$ and $\psi(H') = H''$, then for any H'' -Tambara functor \underline{R} we obtain an H -Tambara functor

$$(\psi \circ \varphi)^*(\underline{R}) = \varphi^*(\psi^*(\underline{R})).$$

Later, we will use the lemma above if $\varphi: G \rightarrow G$ is an automorphism of G whose restriction to a subgroup H gives rise to an isomorphism between H and $\varphi(H)$.

If X is a genuine H' -spectrum and $\varphi: H \rightarrow H'$ is an isomorphism, then we can pull X back to $\varphi^* X$ where the latter is now a genuine H -spectrum. The external H -action on $\varphi^* X$ is then defined via

$$H_+ \wedge \varphi^* X \xrightarrow{\varphi_+ \wedge \text{id}} H'_+ \wedge X \longrightarrow X,$$

where the second map is the given H' -action on X . In particular, for any subgroup $K < H$ we get $(\varphi^* X)^K = X^{\varphi(K)}$. For every genuine H' -spectrum X , $\pi_0^{H'} X$ is an H' -Mackey functor.

Lemma 2.3. *If X is a connective genuine H' -spectrum and if φ is an isomorphism of finite groups $\varphi: H \rightarrow H'$, then the pullback construction is compatible with taking π_0 :*

$$\pi_0^H(\varphi^* X) \cong \varphi^*(\pi_0^{H'}(X)).$$

Proof. By definition, the value of the Mackey functor $\pi_0(X)$ on an orbit H'/K' is $\pi_0(X^{K'})$. Hence

$$\varphi^*(\pi_0^{H'}(X))(H/K) = \pi_0^{H'}(X)(\varphi(H)/\varphi(K)) = \pi_0(X^{\varphi(K)}) = \pi_0((\varphi^* X)^K) = \pi_0^H(\varphi^* X)(H/K). \quad \square$$

Pulling back H' -spectra to H -spectra is symmetric monoidal, so we get a corresponding statement for genuine H' -commutative ring spectra and H' -Tambara functors.

3. GROUP ACTIONS ON NORMS

If we use the spectrum definition of the norm of an H -Tambara functor \underline{R} using its Eilenberg Mac Lane spectrum $H\underline{R}$ (while suppressing change-of-universe functors) like in [HHR16, A.52, A.57] as

$$(3.1) \quad N_H^G \underline{R} := \pi_0^G \left(\bigwedge_{G/H} H\underline{R} \right),$$

then by definition of the functor π_0

$$N_H^G \underline{R}(G/K) = \pi_0^G \left(\bigwedge_{G/H} H\underline{R} \right)(G/K) = \pi_0 \left(\left(\bigwedge_{G/H} H\underline{R} \right)^K \right)$$

The G -action on the spectrum $\bigwedge_{G/H} H\underline{R}$ can be described on the level of π_0 when we evaluate at the free level G/e :

$$N_H^G \underline{R}(G/e) = \pi_0^G \left(\bigwedge_{G/H} H\underline{R} \right)(G/e) = \pi_0 \left(\bigwedge_{G/H} H\underline{R} \right) \cong \bigotimes_{G/H} \underline{R}(H/e).$$

Here permutation actions on smash factors are visible in the corresponding permutation action of tensor factors and an action by H on the Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectrum of \underline{R} corresponds to an H -action on $\underline{R}(H/e)$. In the following we will therefore describe the G -action on norms at the free level.

For a G -Tambara functor \underline{T} we can consider its restriction to the trivial subgroup, $i_e^G \underline{T}$. A priori, this is just an e -Tambara functor, thus a commutative ring, with

$$i_e^G \underline{T}(e/e) = \underline{T}(G \times_e e/e) \cong \underline{T}(G/e).$$

But the G -Tambara structure of \underline{T} ensures that $\underline{T}(G/e)$ carries the structure of a commutative G -ring. This is important for the counit of the norm-restriction adjunction

$$\varepsilon: N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T} \rightarrow \underline{T}.$$

This counit map has to be a morphism of G -Tambara functors, in particular, at the free level G/e we have to have a G -map

$$\varepsilon_e: N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T}(G/e) = i_e^G \underline{T}(e/e)^{\otimes G} = \underline{T}(G/e)^{\otimes G} \rightarrow \underline{T}(G/e).$$

We may consider the diagonal action of G on $N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T}$, defined such that for all $\gamma \in G$ and $t_g \in \underline{T}(G/e)$:

$$(3.2) \quad \gamma(\bigotimes_{g \in G} t_g) = \bigotimes_{\gamma g \in G} \gamma(t_g).$$

In contrast, the flip action is defined by

$$(3.3) \quad \gamma(\bigotimes_{g \in G} t_g) = \bigotimes_{\gamma g \in G} t_g.$$

Proposition 3.1. *For $N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T}$ with the diagonal G -action, the counit map at level G/e is the multiplication μ of the commutative ring $\underline{T}(G/e)$.*

If we use the flip action on $N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T}$, then at level G/e the counit map sends $\bigotimes_{g \in G} t_g$ with $t_g \in \underline{T}(G/e)$ to $\prod_{g \in G} g t_g$.

We denote the counit map for the diagonal action on $N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T}$ by ε^d and the one for the flip action by ε^f .

Proof. Note that the norm-restriction adjunction ensures that maps of G -Tambara functors from $N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T}$ to \underline{T} are in natural bijection with maps of e -Tambara functors from $i_e^G \underline{T} = \underline{T}(G/e)$ to itself.

First we note that ε^f and ε^d are adjoint to the identity map on $\underline{T}(G/e)$: The identity map determines the value on the $g = e$ -tensor factor in $\bigotimes_{g \in G} \underline{T}(G/e)$. If we consider the norm-restriction with the flip action, then we can write an arbitrary element $\bigotimes_{g \in G} t_g$ as

$$\bigotimes_{g \in G} t_g = \prod_{g \in G} g(t_g \otimes 1 \otimes \dots \otimes 1)$$

and hence obtain

$$\varepsilon_e^f(\bigotimes_{g \in G} t_g) = \prod_{g \in G} g \varepsilon^f(t_g \otimes 1 \otimes \dots \otimes 1) = \prod_{g \in G} g t_g.$$

In contrast, for the diagonal action we have to write $\bigotimes_{g \in G} t_g$ as

$$\bigotimes_{g \in G} t_g = \prod_{g \in G} g(g^{-1} t_g \otimes 1 \otimes \dots \otimes 1)$$

and therefore ε^d as the adjoint to the identity map on $\underline{T}(G/e)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_e^d(\bigotimes_{g \in G} t_g) &= \varepsilon_e^d(\prod_{g \in G} g(g^{-1}t_g \otimes 1 \otimes \dots \otimes 1)) = \prod_{g \in G} g\varepsilon^d(g^{-1}t_g \otimes 1 \otimes \dots \otimes 1) \\ &= \prod_{g \in G} g(g^{-1}t_g) = \prod_{g \in G} t_g. \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark 3.2. The two different choices of G -actions on $N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T}$ correspond to two different choices of G -actions on $N_e^G i_e^G A$ where A is any commutative genuine G -ring spectrum, for instance $H\underline{T}$. One action just permutes the smash factors in $\bigwedge_G A$ and the other one combines this permutation action with the G -action on A .

Proposition 3.3. *There is an isomorphism Ψ of G -Tambara functors between $N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T}$ with the flip G -action and $N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T}$ with the diagonal G -action, such that the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T} & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T} \\ & \searrow \varepsilon^f & \swarrow \varepsilon^d \\ & \underline{T} & \end{array}$$

commutes.

Proof. By adjunction, maps of G -Tambara functors from $N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T}$ to itself are in natural bijection with morphisms of e -Tambara functors from $i_e^G \underline{T} = \underline{T}(G/e)$ to $i_e^G N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T} = \bigotimes_{g \in G} \underline{T}(G/e)$.

We define the adjoint of Ψ ,

$$\text{ad}(\Psi): \underline{T}(G/e) \rightarrow \bigotimes_{g \in G} \underline{T}(G/e)$$

as

$$\text{ad}(\Psi)(t) := \bigotimes_{g \in G} t_g \text{ with } t_g = \begin{cases} t, & \text{if } g = e, \\ 1, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

On the level of adjoints we have to check that the composite $i_e^G \varepsilon^d \circ \text{ad}(\Psi)$ is the identity map which is the adjoint of ε^f , and indeed

$$i_e^G \varepsilon^d \circ \text{ad}(\Psi)(t) = i_e^G \varepsilon^d(t \otimes 1 \otimes \dots \otimes 1) = t.$$

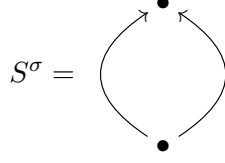
The map Ψ itself is then given at G/e by

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\bigotimes_{g \in G} t_g) &= \Psi(\prod_{g \in G} g(t_g \otimes 1 \otimes \dots \otimes 1)) \\ &= \prod_{g \in G} g \text{ad}(\Psi)(t_g) \\ &= \prod_{g \in G} g(t_g \otimes 1 \otimes \dots \otimes 1) \\ &= \bigotimes_{g \in G} g t_g. \end{aligned}$$

This is visibly an isomorphism. □

As $N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T}$ with the flip action is isomorphic to $N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T}$ with the diagonal action and as this isomorphism is compatible with the counit maps we can deduce the following result. Here,

S^σ is a simplicial model of the 1-point compactification of the real sign representation with $(S^\sigma)_0 = C_2/C_2 \sqcup C_2/C_2$ and $(S^\sigma)_1 = C_2/C_2 \sqcup C_2/e \sqcup C_2/C_2$:



Proposition 3.4. *Let \underline{R} be a C_2 -Tambara functor, then there is an isomorphism of simplicial C_2 -Tambara functors*

$$\mathcal{L}_{S^\sigma}^{C_2, f}(\underline{R}) \cong \mathcal{L}_{S^\sigma}^{C_2}(\underline{R})$$

where on the left hand side we consider the flip action on norm-restriction terms and on the right hand side we consider the diagonal action as in [LRZ25].

Proof. In [LRZ25, (7.4)] we identified $\mathcal{L}_{S^\sigma}^{C_2}(\underline{R})$ with the two-sided bar construction $B(\underline{R}, N_e^{C_2} i_e^{C_2} \underline{R}, \underline{R})$ where the norm-restriction term carries the diagonal action. However, the isomorphism Ψ from Proposition 3.3 induces an isomorphism of simplicial C_2 -Tambara functors

$$B(\text{id}, \Psi, \text{id}): B(\underline{R}, N_e^{C_2} i_e^{C_2} \underline{R}, \underline{R}) \rightarrow B(\underline{R}, N_e^{C_2} i_e^{C_2} \underline{R}_d, \underline{R})$$

when in the left bar construction we use the flip action on $N_e^{C_2} i_e^{C_2} \underline{R}$ and in the right bar construction we use the diagonal action because Ψ is compatible with the augmentation maps, the multiplication on $N_e^{C_2} i_e^{C_2} \underline{R}$ and the unit maps. \square

The above result ensures that in the particular case of S^σ the choice of C_2 -action on the norm-restriction terms does not matter. However, in other examples, for instance an S^1 with a C_n -rotation action, the choice *does* make a difference, see for instance Example 4.3.

Let \underline{R} be an H -Tambara functor. On $N_H^G \underline{R} = \pi_0^G(\bigwedge_{G/H} H \underline{R})$ one considers the tensor induction action. This is explicitly described for instance in [Mal, pp. 40,41]. For any choice of transversal of H in G , g_1, \dots, g_n and for every g and all $1 \leq i \leq n$ in G there is a unique $1 \leq j_i \leq n$ with $g_{j_i}^{-1} g g_i \in H$ and the action is given by

$$(3.4) \quad g\left(\bigotimes_{g_i H} r_i\right) = \bigotimes_{g_{j_i} H} (g_{j_i}^{-1} g g_i) \cdot r_i.$$

This comes from the decomposition of G as $G = \bigsqcup_{g_i H \in G/H} g_i H$ and the observation that if $g_{j_i}^{-1} g g_i \in H$, $g \cdot g_i h = g_{j_i} (g_{j_i}^{-1} g g_i h) \in g_{j_i} H$. Note that if we pick a different transversal, there is an explicit isomorphism between the norm constructed using the first transversal and the norm constructed using the second transversal.

For any subgroup $e < H < G$ and with the tensor induction action on $N_e^G i_e^H \underline{R}$, the flip action on $N_e^H i_e^H \underline{R}$ and the tensor induction action on N_H^G there is an isomorphism of G -Tambara functors

$$(3.5) \quad \xi: N_e^G i_e^H \underline{T} \cong N_H^G N_e^H i_e^H \underline{T}.$$

On the level of spectra this isomorphism is induced by reordering smash factors and evaluated on the free orbit it sorts the G -fold tensor product of $\underline{T}(G/e)$ into $\bigotimes_{G/H} \bigotimes_H \underline{T}(G/e)$. As we don't consider the diagonal action, the map ξ is equivariant.

Example 3.5. Let us make explicit why we cannot take the diagonal action on $N_e^H i_e^H \underline{R}$:

Let G be Σ_3 and let H be the subgroup generated by the transposition $\tau = (1, 2)$. We choose as coset representatives for H in Σ_3 the elements $g_1 = \text{id}$, $g_2 = (1, 3)$, $g_3 = (2, 3)$.

At the free level, ξ_e is a map

$$\xi_e: (N_e^{\Sigma_3} i_e^H \underline{R})(\Sigma_3/e) = \bigotimes_{\Sigma_3} \underline{R}(H/e) \rightarrow \bigotimes_{\text{id}, (1,3), (2,3)} \bigotimes_{\text{id}, (1,2)} \underline{R}(H/e) = (N_H^{\Sigma_3} N_e^H i_e^H \underline{R})(\Sigma_3/e)$$

and it sends a generator $r_{id} \otimes r_{(1,2)} \otimes r_{(1,3)} \otimes r_{(2,3)} \otimes r_{(1,2,3)} \otimes r_{(1,3,2)}$ to

$$\xi_e(r_{id} \otimes r_{(1,2)} \otimes r_{(1,3)} \otimes r_{(2,3)} \otimes r_{(1,2,3)} \otimes r_{(1,3,2)}) = (r_{id} \otimes r_{(1,2)}) \otimes (r_{(1,3)} \otimes r_{(1,2,3)}) \otimes (r_{(2,3)} \otimes r_{(1,3,2)}).$$

With the diagonal action on $N_e^H i_e^H \underline{R}(H/e)$ inside the term $N_H^{\Sigma_3} N_e^H i_e^H \underline{R}(H/e)$ for instance $(2,3) \circ \xi_e$ would yield

$$(3.6) \quad (r_{(2,3)} \otimes r_{(1,3,2)}) \otimes (\bar{r}_{(1,2,3)} \otimes \bar{r}_{(1,3)}) \otimes (r_{id} \otimes r_{(1,2)})$$

where $\bar{a} = \tau(a)$.

On the other hand, first applying $(2,3)$ and then ξ_e would give

$$\xi_e \circ (2,3)(r_{id} \otimes r_{(1,2)} \otimes r_{(1,3)} \otimes r_{(2,3)} \otimes r_{(1,2,3)} \otimes r_{(1,3,2)}) = (r_{(2,3)} \otimes r_{(1,3,2)}) \otimes (r_{(1,2,3)} \otimes r_{(1,3)}) \otimes (r_{id} \otimes r_{(1,2)})$$

because $i_e^H \underline{R}$ does not carry any H -action.

Hence if we use the diagonal action, then the map ξ_e is not equivariant and hence ξ is not an isomorphism of G -Tambara functors.

Even if we tried to remember the H -action on $i_e^H \underline{R}$, by sending r_σ in component σ to $r_{(2,3)\sigma}$ in component σ and then to itself, if $(2,3)\sigma = g_i$ and to $\bar{r}_{(2,3)\sigma}$ if $(2,3)\sigma = g_i(1,2)$ for some representative g_i , then we would get

$$(2,3)r_{id} \otimes r_{(1,2)} \otimes r_{(1,3)} \otimes r_{(2,3)} \otimes r_{(1,2,3)} \otimes r_{(1,3,2)} = r_{(2,3)} \otimes \bar{r}_{(1,3,2)} \otimes \bar{r}_{(1,2,3)} \otimes r_{id} \otimes r_{(1,3)} \otimes \bar{r}_{(1,2)}$$

and applying ξ_e then yields

$$(r_{(2,3)} \otimes \bar{r}_{(1,3,2)}) \otimes (\bar{r}_{(1,2,3)} \otimes r_{(1,3)}) \otimes (r_{id} \otimes \bar{r}_{(1,2)}),$$

which is different from (3.6).

For our Loday construction for an H -Tambara functor later, we want to assign $N_H^G \underline{R}$ to the orbit G/H . Therefore we have to show that equivariant self-maps of G/H induce well-defined self-maps on $N_H^G \underline{R}$.

Lemma 3.6. *Let $H < G$ be a subgroup and let \underline{R} be an H -Tambara functor. Then the G -Tambara functor $N_H^G \underline{R}$ carries a $W_G(H)$ -action. This action is natural in the H -Tambara functor \underline{R} .*

Proof. Let $\gamma \in N_G(H)$ and let $[\gamma] \in W_G(H)$ be its Weyl class. We choose a transversal (g_1, \dots, g_n) for H in G . Note that $(g_1\gamma^{-1}, \dots, g_n\gamma^{-1})$ is then also a transversal for H in G .

The Weyl group $W_G(H)$ acts on G/H by sending a coset gH to

$$[\gamma](gH) = g\gamma^{-1}H.$$

This induces an action on

$$N_H^G \underline{R}(G/e) = \bigotimes_{g_i H} \underline{R}(H/e)$$

by sending an element $\bigotimes_{g_i H} r_i \in \bigotimes_{g_i H} \underline{R}(H/e)$ to

$$[\gamma](\bigotimes_{g_i H} r_i) = \bigotimes_{g_i \gamma^{-1} H} r_i.$$

We show that this action is G -equivariant with respect to the tensor induction action from (3.4), i.e., that the following diagram commutes for all $g \in G$ and $[\gamma] \in W_G(H)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigotimes_{g_i H} \underline{R}(H/e) & \xrightarrow{[\gamma]} & \bigotimes_{g_i \gamma^{-1} H} \underline{R}(H/e) \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ \bigotimes_{g_i H} \underline{R}(H/e) & \xrightarrow{[\gamma]} & \bigotimes_{g_i \gamma^{-1} H} \underline{R}(H/e) \end{array}$$

By definition

$$[\gamma]\left(g\left(\bigotimes_{g_i H} r_i\right)\right) = [\gamma]\left(\bigotimes_{g_{j_i} H} (g_{j_i}^{-1} g g_i) r_i\right) = \bigotimes_{g_{j_i} \gamma^{-1} H} (g_{j_i}^{-1} g g_i) r_i.$$

Here, j_i is the unique index such that $g g_i H = g_{j_i} H$. On the other hand

$$g\left([\gamma]\left(\bigotimes_{g_i H} r_i\right)\right) = g\left(\bigotimes_{g_i \gamma^{-1} H} r_i\right) = \bigotimes_{g_{k_i} \gamma^{-1} H} (g_{k_i}^{-1} g g_i) r_i,$$

where k_i is the unique index concerning the transversal $(g_1 \gamma^{-1}, \dots, g_n \gamma^{-1})$ such that $g g_i \gamma^{-1} H = g_{k_i} \gamma^{-1} H$. But then $j_i = k_i$.

As the Weyl-group action is G -equivariant on $N_H^G(\underline{R})(G/e)$ we obtain that on spectrum level this corresponds to a G -equivariant Weyl-group action on $N_H^G H \underline{R}$ and this in turn induces a well-defined Weyl-group action on the G -Tambara functor $\pi_0^G N_H^G(H \underline{R}) = N_H^G(\underline{R})$.

For the claim about naturality assume that $f: \underline{S} \rightarrow \underline{R}$ is a morphism of H -Tambara functors. We have to show that for all $[\gamma] \in W_G(H)$ the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N_H^G \underline{S} & \xrightarrow{[\gamma]} & N_H^G \underline{S} \\ N_H^G(f) \downarrow & & \downarrow N_H^G(f) \\ N_H^G \underline{R} & \xrightarrow{[\gamma]} & N_H^G \underline{R} \end{array}$$

commutes. Again, we use the norm-restriction adjunction, so the above requirement translates to the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{S} & \xrightarrow{ad[\gamma]} & i_H^G N_H^G \underline{S} \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow i_H^G N_H^G f \\ \underline{R} & \xrightarrow{ad[\gamma]} & i_H^G N_H^G \underline{R}. \end{array}$$

John Ullman shows [Ull, Theorem 5.2] that maps between H -Tambara functors correspond bijectively to the maps between the corresponding Eilenberg-MacLane spectra. Therefore, we can check the above commutativity on spectrum level and for this it is enough to check the claim for Tambara functors at the free level.

Evaluated at H/e the above diagram is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{S}(H/e) & \xrightarrow{ad[\gamma]} & \bigotimes_{g_i H} \underline{S}(H/e) \\ f(H/e) \downarrow & & \downarrow (i_H^G N_H^G f)(H/e) \\ \underline{R}(H/e) & \xrightarrow{ad[\gamma]} & \bigotimes_{g_i H} \underline{R}(H/e) \end{array}$$

for a choice of a transversal (g_1, \dots, g_n) of H in G with $g_1 = e$ and where $ad[\gamma]$ maps an $s \in \underline{S}(H/e)$ to the tensor product $\bigotimes_{g_i \gamma^{-1} H} s_{g_i \gamma^{-1}}$ with

$$s_{g_i \gamma^{-1}} = \begin{cases} s, & g_i = g_1 \\ 1, & g_i \neq g_1. \end{cases}$$

Then the commutativity of the diagram follows by direct inspection. \square

It turns out that the Weyl group action in Lemma 3.6 comes from the restriction to $N_G(H)$ of a G -action because G acts by conjugation on the collection of conjugates of a subgroup H . The normalizer subgroup $N_G(H)$ fixes H in this action, and then acts on G/H ; in this

$N_G(H)$ -action, H acts trivially on G/H . Similarly, $\gamma N_G(H)\gamma^{-1}$ fixes $\gamma H\gamma^{-1}$ and then acts on $G/\gamma H\gamma^{-1}$; in this $\gamma N_G(H)\gamma^{-1}$ -action, $\gamma H\gamma^{-1}$ acts trivially on $G/\gamma H\gamma^{-1}$. This can be upgraded to our Tambara construction:

Lemma 3.7. *Let $H < G$ be a subgroup and let \underline{R} be an H -Tambara functor. Then any $\gamma \in G$ defines an isomorphism of G -Tambara functors*

$$N_H^G \underline{R} \rightarrow N_{\gamma H \gamma^{-1}}^G (c_{\gamma^{-1}}^*(\underline{R})).$$

Here, $c_{\gamma^{-1}}$ is the conjugation automorphism of G , $c_{\gamma^{-1}}(g) = \gamma^{-1}g\gamma$ for all $g \in G$, and so $H = c_{\gamma^{-1}}(\gamma H\gamma^{-1})$, and the pullback of Tambara functor is as described in Lemma 2.1.

Proof. As before, we choose a transversal (g_1, \dots, g_n) for H in G and note that $(g_1\gamma^{-1}, \dots, g_n\gamma^{-1})$ is a transversal for $\gamma H\gamma^{-1}$ in G : if $G = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n g_i H$, then

$$G = G \cdot \gamma^{-1} = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n g_i H \gamma^{-1} = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n (g_i \gamma^{-1})(\gamma H \gamma^{-1}).$$

So now we map

$$N_H^G \underline{R}(G/e) = \bigotimes_{g_i H} \underline{R}(H/e)$$

to

$$N_{\gamma H \gamma^{-1}}^G (c_{\gamma^{-1}}^*(\underline{R}))(G/e) = \bigotimes_{(g_i \gamma^{-1})(\gamma H \gamma^{-1})} (c_{\gamma^{-1}}^*(\underline{R}))(\gamma H \gamma^{-1}/e) = \bigotimes_{(g_i \gamma^{-1})(\gamma H \gamma^{-1})} \underline{R}(H/e)$$

by sending an element $\bigotimes_{g_i H} r_i \in \bigotimes_{g_i H} \underline{R}(H/e)$ to

$$\gamma\left(\bigotimes_{g_i H} r_i\right) = \bigotimes_{(g_i \gamma^{-1})(\gamma H \gamma^{-1})} r_i.$$

As above, to show that this action is G -equivariant with respect to the tensor induction action from (3.4), we need to show that the following diagram commutes for all $g, \gamma \in G$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigotimes_{g_i H} \underline{R}(H/e) & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & \bigotimes_{(g_i \gamma^{-1})(\gamma H \gamma^{-1})} (c_{\gamma^{-1}}^*(\underline{R}))(\gamma H \gamma^{-1}/e) \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ \bigotimes_{g_i H} \underline{R}(H/e) & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & \bigotimes_{(g_i \gamma^{-1})(\gamma H \gamma^{-1})} (c_{\gamma^{-1}}^*(\underline{R}))(\gamma H \gamma^{-1}/e). \end{array}$$

By definition

$$(3.7) \quad \gamma\left(g\left(\bigotimes_{g_i H} r_i\right)\right) = \gamma\left(\bigotimes_{g_j H} (g_j^{-1} g g_i) r_i\right) = \bigotimes_{(g_j \gamma^{-1})(\gamma H \gamma^{-1})} (g_j^{-1} g g_i) r_i$$

where j_i is the unique index such that $g g_i H = g_{j_i} H$. On the other hand

$$(3.8) \quad g\left(\gamma\left(\bigotimes_{g_i H} r_i\right)\right) = g\left(\bigotimes_{(g_i \gamma^{-1})(\gamma H \gamma^{-1})} r_i\right) = \bigotimes_{(g_{k_i} \gamma^{-1})(\gamma H \gamma^{-1})} ((g_{k_i} \gamma^{-1})^{-1} g g_i \gamma^{-1}) r_i,$$

where k_i is the unique index in the transversal $(g_1\gamma^{-1}, \dots, g_n\gamma^{-1})$ for $\gamma H\gamma^{-1}$ such that

$$g g_i H \gamma^{-1} = g g_i \gamma^{-1} (\gamma H \gamma^{-1}) = g_{k_i} \gamma^{-1} (\gamma H \gamma^{-1}) = g_{k_i} H \gamma^{-1},$$

so again $j_i = k_i$. Note that in Equation (3.7), we regard r_i as an element in $\underline{R}(H/e)$ and act on it by $g_j^{-1} g g_i$ whereas in Equation (3.8), we regard r_i as an element in $c_{\gamma^{-1}}^*(\underline{R})(\gamma H \gamma^{-1}/e)$ and act on it by $\gamma g_{k_i}^{-1} g g_i \gamma^{-1} = \gamma g_{j_i}^{-1} g g_i \gamma^{-1}$. This agrees with acting on r_i as an element in $\underline{R}(H/e)$ via $c_{\gamma^{-1}}(\gamma g_{j_i}^{-1} g g_i \gamma^{-1}) = g_{j_i}^{-1} g g_i$.

On the spectrum level this corresponds to a G -equivariant map $N_H^G H \underline{R} \rightarrow N_{\gamma H \gamma^{-1}}^G H(c_{\gamma^{-1}}^*(\underline{R}))$ and this in turn induces the desired map on π_0 of these as asserted in the statement of the lemma.

The map is multiplicative in γ , so its inverse is the map $N_{\gamma H \gamma^{-1}}^G(c_{\gamma^{-1}}^*(\underline{R})) \rightarrow N_H^G \underline{R}$ induced by γ^{-1} . \square

If we start with a $\varphi(H)$ -Tambara functor \underline{R} as in Lemma 2.1, then we will need morphisms of G -Tambara functors $N_e^G i_e^{\varphi(H)} \underline{R} \rightarrow N_{\varphi(H)}^G \underline{R}$ and $N_e^G i_e^{\varphi(H)} \underline{R} \rightarrow N_H^G(\varphi^* \underline{R})$. The map $N_e^G i_e^{\varphi(H)} \underline{R} \rightarrow N_{\varphi(H)}^G \underline{R}$ is the composite

$$(3.9) \quad N_e^G i_e^{\varphi(H)} \underline{R} \xrightarrow{\xi} N_{\varphi(H)}^G N_e^{\varphi(H)} i_e^{\varphi(H)} \underline{R} \xrightarrow{N_{\varphi(H)}^G(\varepsilon^f)} N_{\varphi(H)}^G \underline{R},$$

whereas the map $N_e^G i_e^{\varphi(H)}(\underline{R}) \rightarrow N_H^G(\varphi^* \underline{R})$ is the composite

$$(3.10) \quad N_e^G i_e^{\varphi(H)} \underline{R} \xrightarrow{\xi} N_H^G N_e^H i_e^{\varphi(H)} \underline{R} \xrightarrow{N_H^G(\varepsilon_\varphi^f)} N_H^G \varphi^* \underline{R}.$$

Here $\varepsilon_\varphi^f: N_e^H i_e^{\varphi(H)}(\underline{R}) \rightarrow \varphi^* \underline{R}$ is determined by its adjoint $i_e^{\varphi(H)}(\underline{R}) \rightarrow i_e^H \varphi^* \underline{R}$

$$\text{ad}(\varepsilon_\varphi^f): i_e^{\varphi(H)} \underline{R} = \underline{R}(\varphi(H)/e) \rightarrow i_e^H \varphi^* \underline{R} = (\varphi^* \underline{R})(H/e) = \underline{R}(\varphi(H)/e),$$

the identity map on $\underline{R}(\varphi(H)/e)$.

4. LODAY CONSTRUCTIONS FOR TAMBARA FUNCTORS WITH RESPECT TO ISOTROPY SUBGROUPS

Our goal is to reduce the requirements for a Tambara functor, so that the equivariant Loday construction for a finite G -simplicial set is still defined.

4.1. Trivial isotropy. We start with an extreme case:

Proposition 4.1. *Assume that X is a finite simplicial free G -set, i.e., that every X_n is of the form $\bigsqcup_{i=1}^{m_n} G/e$ for some $1 \leq m_n < \infty$. Then $\mathcal{L}_X^{G;e}(R)$ can be defined for every commutative G -ring R and the G -action on $(N_e^G R)(G/e)$ can be chosen to be the diagonal or the flip-action.*

Proof. As X is free with X_n as above, then we can set

$$\mathcal{L}_X^{G;e}(R)_n := \square_{i=1}^{m_n} N_e^G R.$$

Here, $N_e^G R$ is a G -Tambara functor and in this case we have the choice whether we just use the flip-action of G on $N_e^G R$ or the diagonal G -action on $N_e^G R$ where G permutes the box-product factors in the norm and acts coordinatewise on the tensor factors of R .

For every $f: [m] \rightarrow [n] \in \Delta$ the only possible induced maps $X(f): X_n \rightarrow X_m$ are built out of inclusions $\emptyset \rightarrow G/e$, fold maps, permutations of summands and equivariant self-maps of G/e .

Inclusions $\emptyset \hookrightarrow G/e$ insert the unit $\underline{A} \rightarrow N_e^G R$ of the G -Tambara functor $N_e^G R$, fold maps induce multiplication on $N_e^G R$, permutations give rise to permutations of box-product factors and equivariant self-maps of G/e induce a G -action on $N_e^G R$. No matter whether we choose the diagonal or the flip action on $N_e^G R$, all the remaining structure is compatible with either choice. Thus we only need the commutative G -ring R in order to define the equivariant Loday construction $\mathcal{L}_X^{G;e}(R)$. \square

Remark 4.2. Note that we allow the trivial G -action on R , so any commutative ring will do.

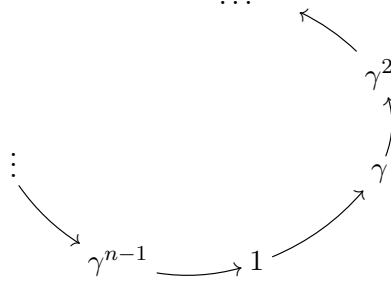
In the above result we assign $N_e^G R$ to a free orbit G/e . In the ordinary equivariant Loday construction we would denote this by $G/e \otimes \underline{T} = N_e^G i_e^G \underline{T}$ if \underline{T} is a G -Tambara functor. But here, the input is an e -Tambara functor (which is nothing but a commutative ring) or a commutative ring with G -action. In this setting a notation like

$$G \otimes_e R := N_e^G R$$

is more appropriate in order to make clear what the structure of the input is.

In the free case we are free to make either choice, the flip or the diagonal action. The resulting Loday constructions, however, might differ:

Example 4.3. Consider the cyclic group of order n , $C_n = \langle \gamma \mid \gamma^n = e \rangle$, and a simplicial model of S^1 with the rotation action, S_{rot}^1 :



The corresponding simplicial set S_{rot}^1 is free in every degree and we identified its structure in [LRZ25, §7.1]. Let \underline{R} be a C_n -Tambara functor. If we take the diagonal action on $N_e^{C_n} i_e^{C_n} \underline{R}$, then $\mathcal{L}_{S_{rot}^1}^{C_n}(\underline{R})$ is isomorphic to the twisted cyclic nerve of $N_e^{C_n} i_e^{C_n}(\underline{R})$ in the sense of [BGHL19].

On the other hand, just acting by the flip action gives $\mathcal{L}_{S_{rot}^1}^{C_n, f}(\underline{R})(C_n/e) \cong \text{sd}_n \mathcal{L}_{S^1}(\underline{R}(C_n/e))$, where the latter is the n -fold subdivision of the cyclic bar construction of the commutative ring $\underline{R}(C_n/e)$. In particular, in this simplicial object the last face map is *not* twisted and its homotopy groups are the ordinary Hochschild homology groups of $\underline{R}(C_n/e)$. We discussed this case in [LRZ25, Theorem 7.4].

Due to Proposition 4.1 we can define $\mathcal{L}_{S_{rot}^1}^{C_n; e}(R)$ for every C_n -commutative ring R . If the C_n -action on R is non-trivial, then the Loday construction with the diagonal action on $N_e^{C_n}(R)$ differs from the one with the flip-action.

The above example is a special case of a Cayley graph. Let G be a finite and finitely presented group of the form $G = \langle s_1, \dots, s_n \mid r_1, \dots, r_m \rangle$ with $s_i \neq e$ for all i and by the usual abuse of notation we denote by \mathcal{C}_G the Cayley graph of G with respect to this presentation. Here, we take the full Cayley graph of G in the sense that we do not simplify loops of length two corresponding to involutions to an unoriented edge, but we keep the loop. With this convention we can consider a simplicial model of the Cayley graph and by another abuse of notation we denote this finite simplicial G -set also by \mathcal{C}_G . Then the action of G on \mathcal{C}_G is free: The vertices of the Cayley graph correspond to elements g in the group G and the group acts from the left on the vertices. Thus $(\mathcal{C}_G)_0 = G/e$. An edge $g \xrightarrow{s_j} gs_j$ in the Cayley graph corresponds to a 1-simplex and the corresponding orbit is free as well. All higher dimensional simplices in \mathcal{C}_G are degenerate.

An immediate consequence of Proposition 4.1 is the following result.

Corollary 4.4. *Let \mathcal{C}_G be the simplicial model of a Cayley graph of a finite group with a chosen finite presentation as above. Then the G -Loday construction $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{C}_G}^{G; e}(R)$ can be defined for all commutative G -rings R .*

4.2. One non-trivial isotropy group (and its conjugates). We now consider the case where a finite simplicial G -set X has non-trivial isotropy.

If $e \neq H < G$ is an isotropy subgroup of a point $x \in X$, then gHg^{-1} is the isotropy group of $g \cdot x$. So if we have an orbit $G \cdot y$ isomorphic to G/gHg^{-1} , we could pick a different representative and consider it the orbit of $x = g^{-1} \cdot y$ and think of that orbit as isomorphic to G/H . This is not surprising since $G/H \cong G/gHg^{-1}$ as G -sets. So on the one hand, once we get H as an isotropy group, we get all of its conjugates as isotropy groups as well, but on the other hand, dealing with the orbit G/H covers all of these isotropy cases.

Moreover, if we have a map between two G -sets $G/H \rightarrow G/gHg^{-1}$ and we identify $G/gHg^{-1} \cong G/H$, we can just think of our map as a G -map $G/H \rightarrow G/H$; these are given by the action of the Weyl group.

Theorem 4.5. *Let $H \neq e$ be a subgroup of G , and assume that a finite simplicial G -set X has only e , H and its conjugates gHg^{-1} , $g \in G$ as isotropy subgroups of its elements. Then by the above comments, every X_n can be written as*

$$X_n = \bigsqcup_{i \in E_e} G/e \sqcup \bigsqcup_{x \in E_H} G/H$$

for some finite sets E_e and E_H . Let \underline{R} be an H -Tambara functor. Then

$$\mathcal{L}_X^{G;H}(\underline{R})_n := \left(\bigsqcup_{i \in E_e} N_e^G i_e^H \underline{R} \right) \square \left(\bigsqcup_{x \in E_H} N_H^G \underline{R} \right)$$

gives rise to a well-defined simplicial G -Tambara functor $\mathcal{L}_X^{G;H}(\underline{R})$ if one uses the flip action on the norm-restriction terms $N_e^H i_e^H \underline{R}$.

Proof. Again, we have to describe the effect of the simplicial structure maps and show that the simplicial identities hold.

For every $f: [m] \rightarrow [n] \in \Delta$ the possible induced maps $X(f): X_n \rightarrow X_m$ are built out of inclusions $\emptyset \rightarrow G/e$ and $\emptyset \rightarrow G/H$, fold maps $G/e \sqcup G/e \rightarrow G/e$ and $G/H \sqcup G/H \rightarrow G/H$, permutations of summands, equivariant self-maps of G/e , G/H and equivariant surjections $G/e \rightarrow G/H$.

As all equivariant maps $G/e \rightarrow G/H$ are a composite of a G -self-map on G/e and the standard projection $\pi: G/e \rightarrow G/H$, we only cover the case of the standard projection. Note that degeneracies induce injections that are typically non-isomorphic and face maps induce surjections that are typically non-isomorphic, thus those maps are composites of fold maps and projections π combined with isomorphisms.

The inclusions $j_e: \emptyset \rightarrow G/e$ and $j_H: \emptyset \rightarrow G/H$ induce the unit maps of the commutative rings $\underline{R}(G/e)$ and $\underline{R}(G/H)$ and fold maps induce multiplication maps in these rings. Equivariant self maps induce the G -action on $\underline{R}(G/e)$ and the $W_G(H)$ -action on $\underline{R}(G/H)$ which was described in Lemma 3.6.

The projection map $\pi: G/e \rightarrow G/H$ induces the map

$$N_H^G(\varepsilon^f) \circ \xi: N_e^G i_e^H \underline{R} \cong N_H^G N_e^H i_e^H \underline{R} \rightarrow N_H^G \underline{R}$$

and this is the crucial point where we need to use the flip action on norms.

The naturality of the fold map ∇ ensures that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G/e \sqcup G/e & \xrightarrow{\pi \sqcup \pi} & G/H \sqcup G/H \\ \nabla_e \downarrow & & \downarrow \nabla_H \\ G/e & \xrightarrow{\pi} & G/H \end{array}$$

commutes. Therefore, also higher iterations of fold maps and projections commute such as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G/H \sqcup G/e \sqcup G/e & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \sqcup \pi \sqcup \pi} & G/H \sqcup G/H \sqcup G/H \\ \text{id} \sqcup \nabla_e \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \sqcup \nabla_H \\ G/H \sqcup G/e & & G/H \sqcup G/H \\ \text{id} \sqcup \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \nabla_H \\ G/H \sqcup G/H & \xrightarrow{\nabla_H} & G/H \end{array}$$

and the corresponding diagram with three copies of G/e to start with. This and the associativity of fold maps ensures that the composite of two face maps satisfies the simplicial identities.

Composites of degeneracies correspond to iterated inclusions like

$$\emptyset \xrightarrow{j_k} G/K = G/K \sqcup \emptyset \xrightarrow{\text{id} \sqcup j_U} G/K \sqcup G/U$$

with $K, U \in \{e, H\}$, so these satisfy the simplicial identities.

The commutative diagrams $\emptyset \xrightarrow{j_e} G/e$ induces the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & \xrightarrow{j_e} & G/e \\ & \searrow j_H & \downarrow \pi \\ & & G/H \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \underline{A} & \xrightarrow{\eta_{N_e^G i_e^H \underline{R}}} & N_e^G i_e^H \underline{R} \\ & \searrow \eta_{N_H^G \underline{R}} & \downarrow N_H^G(\varepsilon^f) \circ \xi \\ & & N_H^G \underline{R}. \end{array}$$

This commutes because the Burnside Tambara functor \underline{A} is an initial object in the category of G -Tambara functors.

Last but not least, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} G/K \sqcup G/K & \xleftarrow{j_K \sqcup \text{id}} & \emptyset \sqcup G/K & = & G/K & = & G/K \sqcup \emptyset & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \sqcup j_K} & G/K \sqcup G/K \\ & \searrow \nabla_K & & \parallel & & & & \swarrow \nabla_K & \\ & & & G/K & & & & & \end{array}$$

for $K \in \{e, H\}$ induces a diagram of G -Tambara functors that expresses the fact that the multiplications in the rings $N_e^G i_e^H \underline{R}$ and $N_H^G \underline{R}$ have a right- and left-sided unit. Hence the mixed simplicial identities are satisfied. \square

Example 4.6. If a finite simplicial G -set X has isotropy subgroups e and H and if H is normal in G , then we do not need to worry about picking a good representative for each orbit. We can choose any representative and the only occurring orbit types are G/e and G/H . Examples of such G -simplicial sets are Cayley graphs for G/H viewed as finite simplicial G -sets. Hence

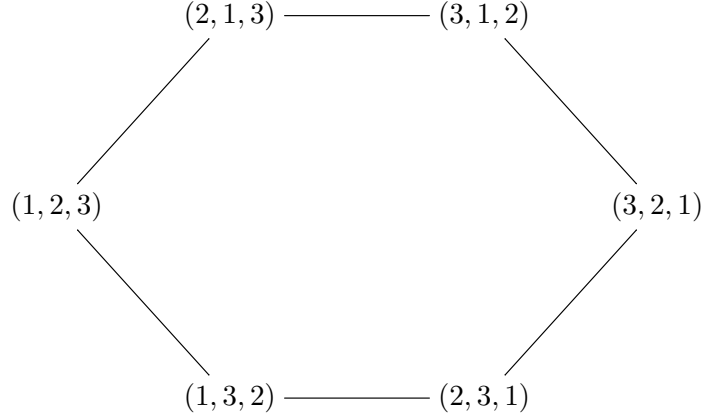
$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{C}_{G/H}}^{G;H}(\underline{R})$$

can be defined for all H -Tambara functors \underline{R} whenever H is a normal subgroup of G .

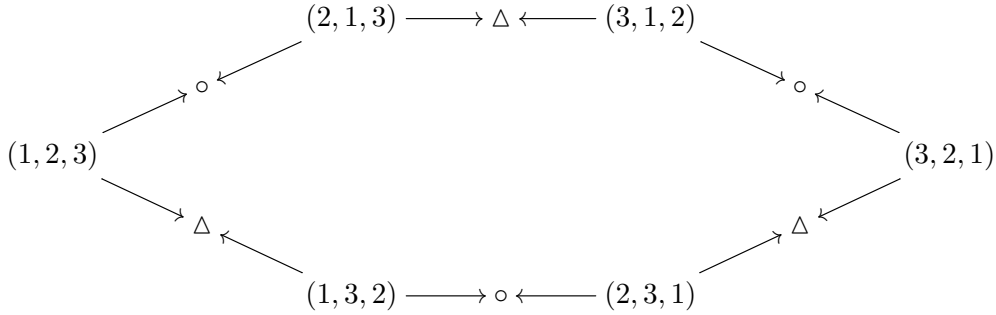
4.3. Finite Σ_n -simplicial sets with small isotropy for all $n \geq 2$. The n th permutohedron is an $(n-1)$ -dimensional polytope defined as the convex hull of the vectors $\sigma(1, 2, \dots, n)$, $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$. The symmetric group Σ_n acts on the n th permutohedron by permuting the coordinates. Edges connect those vertices whose vectors differ in two coordinates whose values differ by 1.

For $n = 2$ this yields the line segment between the points $(1, 2)$ and $(2, 1)$ in \mathbb{R}^2 , for $n = 3$ we obtain a hexagon and for $n = 4$ one gets a truncated octahedron with four squares and eight hexagons as faces.

In the following we will consider simplicial models of the 1-skeleta of the n th permutohedron and call them P_{Σ_n} . For $n = 3$ the 1-skeleton is



The vertices of the n th permutohedron constitute a free orbit Σ_n/e and the stabilizers of the midpoints of the edges are generated by transpositions, hence Theorem 4.5 applies for all n . In the example of $n = 3$ the barycentric subdivision of the above model gives rise to a simplicial model of the 1-skeleton of the 3rd permutohedron, thus the relevant part of P_{Σ_3} looks like this



where the vertices labelled with (i, j, k) for $i, j, k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ constitute a free orbit Σ_3/e . If we choose as representatives for the orbits the points in the segment

$$(1, 2.5, 2.5) = \Delta \leftarrow (1, 2, 3) \longrightarrow \circ = (1.5, 1.5, 3),$$

then the vertices labelled with \circ give rise to a $\Sigma_3/\langle(1, 2)\rangle$ -orbit and the Δ -vertices assemble into a $\Sigma_3/\langle(2, 3)\rangle$ -orbit. The half-edges decompose into two free orbits in simplicial degree 1, so in total we have

$$\Sigma_3/\langle(2, 3)\rangle \sqcup \Sigma_3/e \sqcup \Sigma_3/e \sqcup \Sigma_3/e \sqcup \Sigma_3/\langle(1, 2)\rangle$$

in degree one. The above structure up to simplicial degree 1 propagates to higher simplicial degrees and the resulting Loday construction of a Σ_3 -Tambara functor \underline{T} in simplicial degree k is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{P_{\Sigma_3}}^{\Sigma_3}(\underline{T})_k &= (\Sigma_3/\langle(2, 3)\rangle \sqcup \Sigma_3/e \sqcup \Sigma_3/e \sqcup \Sigma_3/e \sqcup \Sigma_3/\langle(1, 2)\rangle) \otimes \underline{T} \\ &= N_{\langle(2, 3)\rangle}^{\Sigma_3} i_{\langle(2, 3)\rangle}^{\Sigma_3} \underline{T} \square \left(\square_{i=1}^k N_e^{\Sigma_3} i_e^{\Sigma_3} \underline{T} \right) \square N_e^{\Sigma_3} i_e^{\Sigma_3} \underline{T} \square \left(\square_{i=1}^k N_e^{\Sigma_3} i_e^{\Sigma_3} \underline{T} \right) \square N_{\langle(1, 2)\rangle}^{\Sigma_3} i_{\langle(1, 2)\rangle}^{\Sigma_3} \underline{T} \end{aligned}$$

and the simplicial structure is the one of two glued two-sided bar constructions

$$B(N_{\langle(2, 3)\rangle}^{\Sigma_3} i_{\langle(2, 3)\rangle}^{\Sigma_3} \underline{T}, N_e^{\Sigma_3} i_e^{\Sigma_3} \underline{T}, N_e^{\Sigma_3} i_e^{\Sigma_3} \underline{T}) \square_{N_e^{\Sigma_3} i_e^{\Sigma_3} \underline{T}} B(N_e^{\Sigma_3} i_e^{\Sigma_3} \underline{T}, N_e^{\Sigma_3} i_e^{\Sigma_3} \underline{T}, N_{\langle(1, 2)\rangle}^{\Sigma_3} i_{\langle(1, 2)\rangle}^{\Sigma_3} \underline{T}).$$

Theorem 4.5 ensures that there is a well-defined Σ_n -Loday construction $\mathcal{L}_{P_{\Sigma_n}}^{\Sigma_n; C_2}(\underline{R})$ for every $C_2 := \langle(1, 2)\rangle$ -Tambara functor \underline{R} , so in particular, we can define $\mathcal{L}_{P_{\Sigma_3}}^{\Sigma_3; C_2}(\underline{R})$ for such \underline{R} . We

can start with a $\langle(1,2)\rangle$ -Tambara functor \underline{R} and use the inner automorphism of Σ_3 that is conjugation by $(1,3)$, $c_{(1,3)}$, and get that $(c_{(1,3)})^*\underline{R}$ is a $\langle(2,3)\rangle$ -Tambara functor with

$$(c_{(1,3)})^*\underline{R}(\langle(2,3)\rangle/K) = \underline{R}(\langle(1,3)(2,3)(1,3)\rangle/(1,3)K(1,3)) = \underline{R}(\langle(1,2)\rangle/(1,3)K(1,3)).$$

The Σ_3 -Loday construction of \underline{R} and P_{Σ_3} is then

$$\mathcal{L}_{P_{\Sigma_3}}^{\Sigma_3; C_2}(\underline{R}) = B(N_{\langle(2,3)\rangle}^{\Sigma_3}(c_{(1,3)})^*\underline{R}, N_e^{\Sigma_3; i_e^{C_2}}\underline{R}, N_e^{\Sigma_3; i_e^{C_2}}\underline{R}) \square_{N_e^{\Sigma_3; i_e^{C_2}}\underline{R}} B(N_e^{\Sigma_3; i_e^{C_2}}\underline{R}, N_e^{\Sigma_3; i_e^{C_2}}\underline{R}, N_{C_2}^{\Sigma_3}\underline{R}).$$

4.4. A normal isotropy subgroup and its subgroups. Assume now that the isotropy subgroups of a finite G -simplicial set X are of the form $H \triangleleft G$ where H is a normal subgroup of G and some subgroups $K_i < H$ of which at least one $K_i \neq e$. In this situation all conjugates of the K_i s are also contained in H . If we consider an orbit G/K_i and want to merge this with an H -Tambara functor, then defining this as $N_{K_i}^G i_{K_i}^H \underline{R}$ would be problematic because we cannot control the combination of the isomorphism ξ with the augmentation maps $\varepsilon: N_{K_i}^H i_{K_i}^H \underline{R} \rightarrow \underline{R}$. We opt for a different definition:

Definition 4.7. If \underline{R} is an H -Tambara functor and if X is a finite G -set with isotropy as above and $X_n = \bigsqcup_{E_H} G/H \sqcup \bigsqcup_i \bigsqcup_{E_{K_i}} G/K_i$ for some finite indexing sets E_H and E_{K_i} , then we define

$$\mathcal{L}_X^{G;H}(\underline{R})_n := \left(\square_{E_H} N_H^G \underline{R} \right) \square \left(\square_i \square_{E_{K_i}} N_H^G N_{K_i}^H i_{K_i}^H \underline{R} \right).$$

Remark 4.8. In particular, we assign to an orbit G/K with $K < H$ and any H -Tambara functor \underline{R} the value $N_H^G N_K^H i_K^H \underline{R}$. We interpret this as

$$N_H^G N_K^H i_K^H \underline{R} = G \otimes_H (H/K \otimes \underline{R}).$$

Here, $H/K \otimes \underline{R}$ is the tensor product of the finite H -set H/K with the H -Tambara functor \underline{R} using the H -commutative monoid structure of H -Tambara functors and then the outer $G \otimes_H (-)$ takes the resulting H -Tambara functor and tensors it up to G .

With Definition 4.7 we would have produced a slight ambiguity in the case where H is normal in G and the only other isotropy subgroup is trivial. This is why we excluded this case explicitly. But even in that case the definition would only differ by the application of the isomorphism $\xi: N_e^G i_e^H \underline{R} \cong N_H^G N_e^H i_e^H \underline{R}$.

We restricted to normal subgroups $H \triangleleft G$ because otherwise it could happen that $K < H$ but $gKg^{-1} \not< H$ for some $g \in G$. Of course $gK_i g^{-1} < gHg^{-1}$ but a fixed given K could then be viewed as a subgroup of different conjugates of H and *a priori* there is no canonical choice.

Proposition 4.9. *The above definition yields a well-defined G -Loday construction.*

Proof. We have to prove the functoriality of the above definition. Compositions of projections $G/K_j \rightarrow G/K_i \rightarrow G/H$ have to induce maps

$$N_H^G N_{K_j}^H i_{K_j}^H \underline{R} \rightarrow N_H^G N_{K_i}^H i_{K_i}^H \underline{R} \rightarrow N_H^G \underline{R}$$

For a standard projection $\pi_{K_j}^{K_i}: G/K_j \rightarrow G/K_i$ for $K_j < K_i$ we use the composite

$$N_H^G N_{K_j}^H \underline{R} \xrightarrow{N_H^G(\xi)} N_H^G N_{K_j}^H N_{K_i}^{K_j} i_{K_j}^{K_i} i_{K_i}^H \underline{R} \xrightarrow{N_H^G N_{K_j}^H(\varepsilon^f)} N_H^G N_{K_i}^H i_{K_i}^H \underline{R}.$$

Composing this with the effect of a second standard projection $\pi_{K_i}^H$ yields the composition with

$$N_H^G(\varepsilon^f): N_H^G N_{K_i}^H i_{K_i}^H \underline{R} \rightarrow N_H^G \underline{R}.$$

The naturality of the norm N_H^G then ensures that this agrees with directly using the standard projection $\pi_{K_j}^H$.

As we showed in Lemma 3.6 that the Weyl-group action of $W_G(H) = G/H$ on norms N_H^G is natural in the H -Tambara variable, we can restrict to standard projections.

The same argument ensures that composites of equivariant maps $G/K_j \rightarrow G/K_i \rightarrow G/K_\ell$ yield compatible maps on Loday constructions. As fold maps induce multiplications, this ensures that the face maps satisfy the simplicial identities. Degeneracies are built out of inclusions $\emptyset \hookrightarrow G/K_i$ or $\emptyset \hookrightarrow G/H$ and the resulting unit maps interact nicely with respect to composition as before. The mixed simplicial identities concern composites of unit maps and multiplications or unit maps and the effect of projections. For the second type of composites note that this concerns composites of the form

$$\emptyset \hookrightarrow G/K_j \rightarrow G/K_i,$$

so their effect is a composition

$$\underline{A} \xrightarrow{\eta} N_H^G N_{K_j}^H i_{K_j}^H \underline{R} \xrightarrow{N_H^G(\xi)} N_H^G N_{K_i}^H N_{K_j}^{K_i} i_{K_j}^{K_i} i_{K_i}^H \underline{R} \xrightarrow{N_H^G N_{K_i}^H(\varepsilon^f)} N_H^G N_{K_i}^H i_{K_i}^H \underline{R}.$$

Here, \underline{A} denotes the Burnside Tambara functor for the group G . Let's denote this by \underline{A}_G and observe that $N_H^G \underline{A}_H \cong \underline{A}_G$. The above composite then corresponds to the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N_H^G \underline{A}_H & \xrightarrow{N_H^G(\eta_{N_{K_j}^H i_{K_j}^H \underline{R}})} & N_H^G(N_{K_j}^H i_{K_j}^H \underline{R}) \xrightarrow{N_H^G(\xi)} N_H^G(N_{K_i}^H N_{K_j}^{K_i} i_{K_j}^{K_i} i_{K_i}^H \underline{R}) \\ & \searrow & \downarrow N_H^G(N_{K_i}^H(\varepsilon^f)) \\ & & N_H^G(N_{K_i}^H i_{K_i}^H \underline{R}). \end{array}$$

$N_H^G(\eta_{N_{K_i}^H i_{K_i}^H \underline{R}})$

The naturality of the tensor product of finite H -sets with H -Tambara functors ensures that

$$\eta_{N_{K_i}^H i_{K_i}^H \underline{R}} = N_{K_j}^H(\varepsilon^f) \circ \xi \circ \eta_{N_{K_j}^H i_{K_j}^H \underline{R}}$$

and hence the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & \longrightarrow & G/K_j \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & G/K_i \end{array}$$

yields a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{A}_G \cong N_H^G(\underline{A}_H) & \longrightarrow & G \otimes_H (H/K_j \otimes \underline{R}) \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & G \otimes_H (H/K_i \otimes \underline{R}). \end{array}$$

□

4.5. Two non-trivial isotropy groups (and their conjugates). In the case of Real Hochschild homology we will need the following setting: Assume that the occurring isotropy subgroups in a chosen orbit decomposition of X are e , H and H' . Assume that there is an automorphism φ of G with $\varphi(H) = H'$.

Then if φ is just conjugation by an element of g , we know how to define $\mathcal{L}_X^{G;H'}(\underline{R})$ for every H' -Tambara functor \underline{R} by Theorem 4.5. But for Real Hochschild homology, we want a unified treatment of this case and the case that φ is a general automorphism where we want to identify orbits as G/H or G/H' and want to make sure that the simplicial structure maps in our G -simplicial complex never map between these. This condition will automatically hold if H and H' are not conjugate since there are no G -equivariant maps $G/H \rightarrow G/H'$ in this case! In the case where the subgroups are conjugate, we are making a nontrivial assumption to get a unified construction. However, if we pick a particular conjugation map φ which maps H to H' , we can use Lemma 3.7 to identify the construction we are doing here with the construction in Theorem

4.5. And if we want to allow general G -maps as our simplicial structure maps, we can just use that theorem.

We will show that if all the orbits are identified with G/e , G/H , and G/H' in a way that none of the structure maps in X map a summand G/H to G/H' or vice versa, we can define $\mathcal{L}_X^{G;H'}(\underline{R})$ for every H' -Tambara functor \underline{R} .

Clearly there are examples of subgroups H and H' which are isomorphic via an outer automorphism φ of G and in addition there is an equivariant map $G/H \rightarrow G/H'$ (for instance $H = H'$ and so G/H *does* map equivariantly to G/H'). Then the condition of not mapping G/H to G/H' in the simplicial G -set is necessary. The following example illustrates this phenomenon.

Example 4.10. Let G be the alternating group on four letters, A_4 . Then its outer automorphism group is isomorphic to C_2 and is generated by any conjugation by an odd permutation $\sigma \in \Sigma_4$. We consider $\varphi: A_4 \rightarrow A_4$ which conjugates by the transposition (12). Then φ induces a non-trivial automorphism on the Klein four group,

$$K_4 = \{\text{id}, (12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23)\},$$

which fixes the identity and the element (12)(34) and exchanges the other two elements. However, this automorphism on K_4 is not induced by a conjugation in A_4 . In this case, $K_4 = H = H'$, and K_4 is normal in A_4 . Hence there are, of course, non-trivial equivariant self-maps $A_4/K_4 \rightarrow A_4/K_4$, but these are not induced by φ .

As in the discussion in the beginning of Section 4.2, we will work with a chosen orbit decomposition of a finite G -simplicial set X . In the following, we identify each orbit in X_n as G/e , G/H , or G/H' .

Theorem 4.11. *Let X be a finite simplicial G -set such that the isotropy subgroups in a chosen orbit decomposition of X are of the form e , H and H' where H and H' are proper subgroups of G . Assume that there is an automorphism φ of G such that $\varphi(H) = H'$ and that none of the structure maps in X map an orbit G/H to an orbit G/H' or vice versa. Then $\mathcal{L}_X^{G;H'}(\underline{R})$ is defined for any H' -Tambara functor \underline{R} .*

Proof. Every X_k is of the form

$$\left(\bigsqcup_{J_H} G/H\right) \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{I_e} G/e\right) \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{J_{H'}} G/H'\right)$$

for finite indexing sets $I_e, J_H, J_{H'}$. We set

$$(\mathcal{L}_X^{G;H'} \underline{R})_k := \left(\square_{J_H} N_H^G \varphi^*(\underline{R})\right) \square \left(\square_{I_e} N_e^G i_e^{H'} \underline{R}\right) \square \left(\square_{J_{H'}} N_{H'}^G \underline{R}\right).$$

Recall that $\varphi^* \underline{R}$ is an H -Tambara functor as explained in Lemma 2.1.

Throughout we use the flip-actions on the norms as discussed in Section 3. We have to define the simplicial structure maps. Equivariant injective non-isomorphic maps of finite G -sets are inclusions of orbits, hence the building blocks are of the form $\emptyset \rightarrow G/K$ for $K = e, H'$ or H . Such maps induce the unit maps $\underline{A} \rightarrow N_e^G i_e^{H'} \underline{R}$, $\underline{A} \rightarrow N_{H'}^G \underline{R}$ and $\underline{A} \rightarrow N_H^G \varphi^* \underline{R}$ of the G -Tambara functors $N_e^G i_e^{H'} \underline{R}$, $N_{H'}^G(\underline{R})$ and $N_H^G \varphi^* \underline{R}$.

Isomorphisms are built out of permutations of summands and equivariant self-maps. Permutation induce permutations of \square -factors. Equivariant self-maps of G/e , G/H or G/H' come from the respective Weyl group actions, whose effects on our Tambara constructions were explained in Lemma 3.6. By our assumption, equivariant maps between G/H and G/H' will not occur in the simplicial structure maps.

Fold maps induce multiplication. A non-isomorphic surjection on orbits has to involve projections $G/e \rightarrow G/H$ or $G/e \rightarrow G/H'$.

For $G/e \rightarrow G/H'$ we use the map

$$N_e^G i_e^{H'} \underline{R} \xrightarrow{\xi} N_{H'}^G N_e^{H'} i_e^{H'} \underline{R} \xrightarrow{N_{H'}^G(\varepsilon^f)} N_{H'}^G \underline{R}$$

from (3.9) and for $G/e \rightarrow G/H$ we use the map from (3.10)

$$N_e^G i_e^{H'} \underline{R} \xrightarrow{\xi} N_H^G N_e^H i_e^{H'} \underline{R} \xrightarrow{N_H^G(\varepsilon^f)} N_H^G(\varphi^* \underline{R}).$$

The face maps in the simplicial structure induce fold maps combined with surjections on orbits.

Degeneracies induce insertions of the unit map. The simplicial identities can then be checked by a direct argument as in the proof of Theorem 4.5. \square

Example 4.12. For $m \geq 1$ let D_{2m} be the dihedral group with $2m$ -elements. We will use the presentations

$$\begin{aligned} D_{2m} &= \langle r, s \mid s^2 = e = r^m, sr^{m-1} = rs \rangle \\ &= \langle r, s \mid s^2 = e = r^m, srs = r^{-1} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

We consider the subgroups of order two $D_2 = \langle s \mid s^2 = e \rangle$ and $D'_2 = \langle rs \mid (rs)^2 = e \rangle$. We will consider $\varphi: D_{2m} \rightarrow D_{2m}$ defined by $\varphi(rs) = s$ and $\varphi(r) = r$. Then $\varphi(D'_2) = D_2$. If $m = 2n + 1$, then D_2 and D'_2 are actually conjugate in D_{4n+2} because in that case

$$r^{-n} sr^n = r^{-2n} s = rs.$$

Thus for odd m the automorphism φ is inner. The subgroups D_2 and D'_2 are *not* conjugate in D_{2m} if m is even and then φ represents an outer automorphism. In [AKGH25] the authors still use the notation c_ζ for the isomorphism between D_2 and D'_2 in all cases.

5. REAL HOCHSCHILD HOMOLOGY

Real Hochschild homology is defined in [AKGH25, Definition 4.7] for discrete E_σ -rings \underline{R} . Explicitly, such a discrete E_σ -ring can be described as follows [AKGH25, Lemma 4.8]

- (1) It is a D_2 -Mackey functor \underline{R} together with an associative ring structure on $\underline{R}(D_2/e)$ for which the D_2 -action acts as an anti-involution.
- (2) There is an $\tilde{N}_e^{D_2} i_e^* \underline{R}$ -module structure on \underline{R} that coincides with the standard $\underline{R}(D_2/e) \otimes \underline{R}(D_2/e)^{op}$ -module structure on $\underline{R}(D_2/e)$.
- (3) There is an element $1 \in \underline{R}(D_2/D_2)$ such that its restriction $\text{res}(1)$ is the unit $1 \in \underline{R}(D_2/e)$.

Here, \tilde{N} denotes the Mackey norm functor.

Of course, D_2 -Tambara functors satisfy these properties, but also for instance Mackey functors of the form $\underline{R}^{\text{fix}}$ for an associative ring R with anti-involution.

Real D_{2m} -Hochschild homology of an E_σ -ring \underline{R} is then defined as the homotopy groups of a two-sided bar construction:

$$\underline{H}R_*^{D_{2m}}(\underline{R}) := \pi_* B(N_{D_2}^{D_{2m}} \underline{R}, N_e^{D_{2m}} i_e^* \underline{R}, N_{D'_2}^{D_{2m}} c_\zeta^*(\underline{R})).$$

In order to model Real Hochschild homology via equivariant Loday constructions, we first have to find suitable simplicial sets with a D_{2m} -action for all $m \geq 1$:

Proposition 5.1. *For all $m \geq 1$ the dihedral group D_{2m} with $2m$ elements acts on the 1-skeleton of a regular $2m$ -gon.*

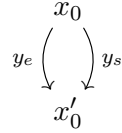
We denote this 1-skeleton by P_{2m} .

Proof. For $m \geq 1$ and D_{2m} , the non-degenerate simplices of P_{2m} are two orbits in degree zero $D_{2m} \cdot \{x_0\} = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{m-1}\} \cong D_{2m}/\{e, s\}$ and $D_{2m} \cdot \{x'_0\} = \{x'_0, x'_1, \dots, x'_{m-1}\} \cong D_{2m}/\{e, rs\}$ and a free orbit in degree one $D_{2m} \cdot \{y_e\} = \{y_g \mid g \in D_{2m}\}$. The face maps are determined by

$$\begin{aligned} d_0 : D_{2m}/e\{y_e\} &\rightarrow D_{2m}/\{e, rs\}\{x'_0\}, \\ y_{r^k} &\mapsto x'_k, \\ y_{r^k s} &\mapsto x'_{k-1}; \\ d_1 : D_{2m}/e\{y_e\} &\rightarrow D_{2m}/\{e, s\}\{x_0\}, \\ y_{r^k} &\mapsto x_k, \\ y_{r^k s} &\mapsto x_k. \end{aligned}$$

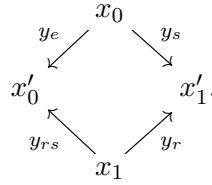
□

We draw the first low dimensional cases: For $m = 1$ we obtain the 1-skeleton of a 2-gon and this can be identified with S^σ , the simplicial model of the 1-point compactification of the real sign-representation:



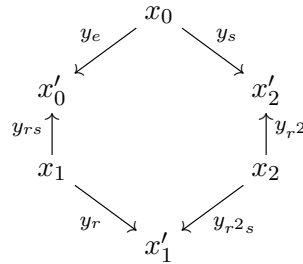
Here, x_0 and x'_0 have the trivial action and correspond to the D_2 -set D_2/D_2 whereas the 1-simplices form a free D_2 -orbit D_2/e .

For $m = 2$ the group D_4 acts on



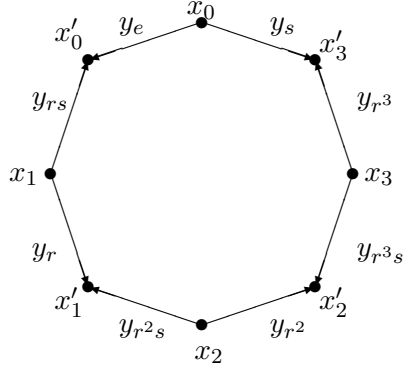
The reflection s along the vertical axis fixes x_0 and x_1 but interchanges x'_0 and x'_1 whereas the rotation by 180-degrees has the orbits $\{x_0, x_1\} \cong D_4/\langle s \rangle$ and $\{x'_0, x'_1\} \cong D_4/\langle rs \rangle$. Note that $rs = sr$ in this case. The 1-simplices form a free D_4 -orbit.

For $m = 3$ the symmetric group on three elements aka D_6 acts on the 1-skeleton of the regular hexagon



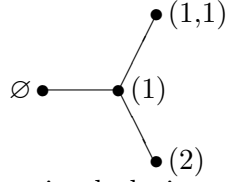
The orbits of the rotation by 120-degrees, r , on the zero-cells are $\{x_0, x_1, x_2\}$ and $\{x'_0, x'_1, x'_2\}$, whereas the reflection at the vertical axis fixes x_0 and x'_1 , but has the non-trivial orbits $\{x'_0, x'_2\}$ and $\{x_1, x_2\}$. Thus the zero-cells form two D_6 -orbits, $D_6 x_0 = \{x_0, x_1, x_2\}$ and $D_6 x'_0 = \{x'_0, x'_1, x'_2\}$. Again, the 1-simplices form a free D_6 -orbit.

For D_8 the situation becomes more interesting. We consider the 1-skeleton of the regular octagon:

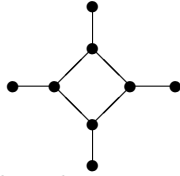


Here the orbit of x_0 is $\{x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3\} \cong D_8/\langle s \rangle$ and the orbit of x'_0 is $\{x'_0, x'_1, x'_2, x'_3\} \cong D_8/\langle sr^3 = rs \rangle$. Note that for instance the stabilizers of x_1 and x_3 are $\langle r^2s = sr^2 \rangle$ so there are choices involved. Similarly for the other orbit we get $\langle r^3s = sr \rangle$ as stabilizers of x'_1 and x'_3 .

Remark 5.2. There is a different beautiful family of graphs on which the groups D_{2m} act. We thank Imma Gálvez for drawing our attention to them. Ruedi Suter described a subgraph of the Hasse graph of the Young lattice for all $n \geq 3$ consisting of those Young diagrams whose hull is contained in the staircase diagram of size n . For $n = 3$ one obtains the graph



The rotation in D_6 acts via clockwise rotation by 120 degrees. The reflection action is by reflection at the x -axis, exchanging the partitions $(1, 1)$ and (2) . For $n = 4$ we obtain the graph



The inner vertices correspond to the partitions (1) , $(1, 1)$, $(2, 1)$ and (2) and the outer vertices to \emptyset , $(1, 1, 1)$, $(2, 2)$, and (3) . The rotation in D_8 acts by clockwise rotation by 90 degrees and the reflection sends a partition λ to its transpose λ^t . Its associated simplicial D_8 -set is an octagon with 4 spikes and is equivalent to P_3 because the outer edges can be contracted.

For n odd we always get a trivial orbit in the center corresponding to a staircase diagram of half the size. For n even the isotropy subgroups grow with n . For $n = 6$ we already have a stabilizer of order 6 for the D_{12} -action. You can find the explicit description of the rotation action and the pictures for n up to 8 in [Sut02].

As P_{2m} is a simplicial D_{2m} -set, we can define the ordinary D_{2m} -equivariant Loday construction of any D_{2m} -Tambara functor \underline{T} with respect to P_{2m} :

$$\mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}}(\underline{T})$$

Lemma 5.3. *For any D_{2m} -Tambara functor \underline{T} there is an isomorphism of simplicial D_{2m} -Tambara functors*

$$\mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}}(\underline{T}) \cong B(N_{D_2}^{D_{2m}} i_{D_2}^{D_{2m}} \underline{T}, N_e^{D_{2m}} i_e^{D_{2m}} \underline{T}, N_{D_2'}^{D_{2m}} i_{D_2'}^{D_{2m}} \underline{T}).$$

Proof. The orbit structure of P_{2m} ensures that we obtain an isomorphism for every fixed simplicial degree n :

$$\mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}}(\underline{T})_n \cong B_n(N_{D_2}^{D_{2m}} i_{D_2}^{D_{2m}} \underline{T}, N_e^{D_{2m}} i_e^{D_{2m}} \underline{T}, N_{D_2'}^{D_{2m}} i_{D_2'}^{D_{2m}} \underline{T}).$$

The face maps in $\mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}}(\underline{T})$ and in the two-sided bar construction are induced by norms of the multiplicative counit maps $N_e^{D_2} i_e^{D_2} i_{D_2}^{D_{2m}} \underline{T} \rightarrow i_{D_2}^{D_{2m}} \underline{T}$ and $N_e^{D_2'} i_e^{D_2'} i_{D_2'}^{D_{2m}} \underline{T} \rightarrow i_{D_2'}^{D_{2m}} \underline{T}$ and by fold maps. The degeneracies are given by unit insertions in the same spots in both simplicial Tambara functors. \square

As a consequence of Theorem 4.11 we obtain the following result:

Theorem 5.4. *Assume that \underline{R} is a D_2 -Tambara functor and let $\varphi: D_{2m} \cong D_{2m}$ be the automorphism defined by $\varphi(rs) = s$ and $\varphi(r) = r$. Then*

$$\mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}; D_2}(\underline{R}) \cong B(N_{D_2}^{D_{2m}} \underline{R}, N_e^{D_{2m}} i_e \underline{R}, N_{D_2'}^{D_{2m}} \varphi^*(\underline{R}))$$

and this is isomorphic to the Real D_{2m} -Hochschild homology $\underline{HR}_^{D_{2m}}(\underline{R})$ of \underline{R} viewed as a discrete E_σ -ring with values in graded D_{2m} -Mackey functors.*

Usually one needs commutativity, hence Tambara functors, in order to define equivariant Loday constructions. In the cases of the 1-skeleta of the regular $2m$ -gons with the D_{2m} -action we just need a discrete E_σ -ring \underline{R} .

Proposition 5.5. *Let \underline{R} be a discrete E_σ -ring. Then $\mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}; D_2}(\underline{R})$ is defined for all $m \geq 1$ and coincides with the Real D_{2m} -Hochschild homology of \underline{R} .*

Proof. For $m = 1$ we already showed in [LR, §9] that $\mathcal{L}_{P_2}^{D_2}(\underline{R}) = \mathcal{L}_{S^\sigma}^{D_2}(\underline{R})$ can be defined for fixed point functors associated with associative rings where D_2 acts by an anti-involution. The general case of discrete E_σ -rings is similar: We define $D_2 \otimes_e \underline{R}$ to be $\tilde{N}_e^{D_2} i_e^{D_2} \underline{R}$ and $D_2 \otimes_{D_2} \underline{R} := \underline{R}$. As S^σ consists of two copies of $\Delta(-, [1])$ that are glued together at the endpoints, the linear ordering of the simplices of $\Delta(-, [1])$ ensures that the associativity of $\tilde{N}_e^{D_2} i_e^{D_2} \underline{R}$ and the $\tilde{N}_e^{D_2} i_e^{D_2} \underline{R}$ -bimodule structure on \underline{R} suffice to define $\mathcal{L}_{S^\sigma}^{D_2}(\underline{R})$: In simplicial level n we obtain

$$(S^\sigma)_n \otimes \underline{R} = (D_2/D_2 \sqcup D_2/e^{\sqcup n} \sqcup D_2/D_2) \otimes \underline{R} = \underline{R} \square \left(\square_{i=1}^n \tilde{N}_e^{D_2} i_e^{D_2} \underline{R} \right) \square \underline{R}.$$

The degeneracies just insert units and the face maps induce multiplication in $\tilde{N}_e^{D_2} i_e^{D_2} \underline{R}$ or the $\tilde{N}_e^{D_2} i_e^{D_2} \underline{R}$ -bimodule action on \underline{R} .

For $m > 1$ we observe that the simplicial structure of P_{2m} is determined by the 0- and 1-simplices of P_{2m} . In degree zero we have two orbits

$$D_{2m} \cdot \{x_0\} = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{m-1}\} \cong D_{2m}/\{e, s\} \text{ and } D_{2m} \cdot \{x'_0\} = \{x'_0, x'_1, \dots, x'_{m-1}\} \cong D_{2m}/\{e, rs\}$$

and the non-degenerate 1-simplices constitute a free orbit $D_{2m} \cdot \{y_e\} = \{y_g \mid g \in D_{2m}\}$. As the face maps are determined by

$$\begin{aligned} d_0 : D_{2m}/e\{y_e\} &\rightarrow D_{2m}/\{e, rs\}\{x'_0\}, \\ & y_{r^k} \mapsto x'_k, \\ & y_{r^{k_s}} \mapsto x'_{k-1}; \\ d_1 : D_{2m}/e\{y_e\} &\rightarrow D_{2m}/\{e, s\}\{x_0\}, \\ & y_{r^k} \mapsto x_k, \\ & y_{r^{k_s}} \mapsto x_k, \end{aligned}$$

we only need the $\tilde{N}_e^{D_2} i_e^{D_2} \underline{R}$ -bimodule structure on \underline{R} to define these. Again, in higher degrees there is a linear ordering on the edges that constitute the free orbits, because each edge corresponds to a copy of $\Delta(-, [1])$. The face maps in higher degrees induce the multiplication on $\tilde{N}_e^{D_2} i_e^{D_2} \underline{R}$ and the $\tilde{N}_e^{D_2} i_e^{D_2} \underline{R}$ -bimodule structure on \underline{R} . \square

In the setting of equivariant stable homotopy theory we can define equivariant Loday constructions relative to isotropy subgroups as for Tambara functors using smash products of spectra instead of box products, using the Hill-Hopkins-Ravenel norms from [HHR16] instead of norms of Tambara or Mackey functors and using the change-of-groups pullback as in Lemma 2.3. Thus if B is a genuine commutative H' ring spectrum, and X is a finite simplicial G -set such that in a chosen orbit decomposition only the orbit types G/e , G/H and G/H' occur with H, H' as above, then we can set $G \otimes_e B := N_e^G i_e^H B$, $G \otimes_{H'} B := N_{H'}^G B$ and $G \otimes_H B := N_H^G \varphi^* B$ where φ is an automorphism of G with $\varphi(H) = H'$. There is then a spectral analogue of Theorem 4.11 and as a corollary we obtain an identification of all D_{2m} -restrictions of the $O(2)$ -spectrum of Real topological Hochschild homology. There is a notion of an E_σ -ring spectrum (see [AKGH25, Corollary 2.2]). Any genuine ring spectrum where D_2 acts by anti-involution is an example [AKGH25, Example 2.3].

Proposition 5.6. *If A is an E_σ -ring spectrum, then*

$$i_{D_{2m}}^{O(2)} \mathrm{THR}(A) \simeq \mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}; D_2}(A).$$

Moreover, if A is connective this yields an isomorphism of simplicial D_{2m} -Mackey functors on π_0

$$\pi_0^{D_{2m}}(i_{D_{2m}}^{O(2)} \mathrm{THR}(A)) \cong \pi_0^{D_{2m}} \mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}; D_2}(A) \cong \mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}; D_2}(\pi_0^{D_2} A).$$

Proof. We prove the claim about the zeroth homotopy group. In [LRZ25, Proposition 6.2] we showed that there is an isomorphism of simplicial G -Tambara functors

$$\pi_0^G(\mathcal{L}_X^G(R)) \cong \mathcal{L}_X^G(\pi_0^G(R))$$

if X is a finite G -simplicial set and R is a connective genuine commutative G ring spectrum and $\pi_0^G(R)$ is the associated G -Tambara functor. The proof was based on the facts that for a connective R also the Hill-Hopkins-Ravenel norms of R are connective and $\pi_0^G(N_H^G i_H^G R) \cong N_H^G i_H^G(\pi_0^G(R))$ and that π_0^G turns smash products of spectra into box products.

In our case we have $(P_{2m})_n = D_{2m}/D_2 \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{i=1}^n D_{2m}/e \right) \sqcup D_{2m}/D_2'$ and hence

$$\mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}; D_2}(A)_n = N_{D_2}^{D_{2m}}(A) \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n N_e^{D_{2m}} i_e^{D_2} A \right) \wedge N_{D_2'}^{D_{2m}} \varphi^* A.$$

Applying π_0 yields with Lemma 2.3

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_0^{D_{2m}} \left(\mathcal{L}_{P_{2m}}^{D_{2m}; D_2}(A)_n \right) &= \pi_0^{D_{2m}} \left(N_{D_2}^{D_{2m}}(A) \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n N_e^{D_{2m}} i_e^{D_2} A \right) \wedge N_{D_2'}^{D_{2m}} \varphi^* A \right) \\ &\cong N_{D_2}^{D_{2m}}(\pi_0^{D_2}(A)) \square \left(\square_{i=1}^n N_e^{D_{2m}} i_e^{D_2} \pi_0^{D_2}(A) \right) \square N_{D_2'}^{D_{2m}} \varphi^* \pi_0^{D_2}(A). \end{aligned}$$

We therefore get an isomorphism in every simplicial level. As π_0 is a strong symmetric monoidal functor, these levelwise isomorphisms combine to give an isomorphism of simplicial Mackey functors. \square

Remark 5.7. We hope that the above result is useful for establishing extra structure on Chloe Lewis' Bökstedt type spectral sequence, similar to the Hopf algebra structure for the ordinary Bökstedt spectral sequence established by Angeltveit and Rognes [AR05]. Lewis showed for instance that the D_2 -restriction of $\mathrm{THR}(A)$ carries a Hopf algebra structure in the D_2 -equivariant stable homotopy category if A is commutative [Lew, Theorem 5.11]. Using the model $i_{D_2}^{O(2)} \mathrm{THR}(A) \simeq \mathcal{L}_{S^\sigma}^{D_2}(A)$ this is relatively easy to see using geometrically defined maps such as pinch and fold maps on (subdivisions of) S^σ . Of course the situation for the D_{2m} -restrictions for $m > 1$ is more involved, but we plan to investigate extra structures on these in future work.

Remark 5.8. As $O(2) \cong S^1 \cup S^1 \rho$ with ρ being the reflection across the x -axis (see e.g. [AKMP, §5]), there is another naturally occurring Loday construction related to $O(2)$: The standard simplicial model of $O(2)$ has D_{2n+2} as n -simplices and as D_{2n+2} is a semi-direct product of C_{n+1} and D_2 we can model $S^1 \cup S^1 \rho$ in degree n by two copies of the 1-skeleton of a regular $n+1$ -gon, P'_{n+1} where D_2 interchanges the 2-copies. Note that the orientation of the edges in P'_{n+1} is dictated by the rotation action of C_{n+1} on P'_{n+1} . We denote the corresponding simplicial D_{2m+2} -set also by $P'_{n+1} \sqcup P'_{n+1}$. Note that this disjoint union of simplicial sets is equivariantly not disjoint.

However, the corresponding Loday construction $\mathcal{L}_{P'_{n+1} \sqcup P'_{n+1}}^{D_{2n+2}}(\underline{R})$ is very different from the one of Theorem 5.4: In every simplicial degree k we get that $(P'_{n+1} \sqcup P'_{n+1})_k$ is a disjoint union of free orbits. In particular, this Loday construction is *not* related to Real Hochschild homology.

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