1. Introduction

Let $K$ be a complete discrete valuation field of mixed characteristic $(0, p)$ with residue field $F$ which may be imperfect, $G_K$ be its absolute Galois group and $I_K$ be its inertia subgroup. Let $G$ be a finite flat group scheme over $O_K$. When $G$ is monogenic, that is to say, when the affine algebra of $G$ is generated over $O_K$ by one element, it is well-known that the tame characters appearing in the $I_K$-module $G(K)$ are determined by the slopes of the Newton polygon of a defining equation of $G$ ([15, Proposition 10]).

On the other hand, for an elliptic modular form $f$ of level $N$ prime to $p$, we also have a description of the tame characters of the associated mod $p$ Galois representation $\bar{\rho}_f$ ([10, Theorem 2.5, Theorem 2.6], [9, Section 4.3]). This is based on Raynaud’s theory of prolongations of finite flat group schemes or the integral $p$-adic Hodge theory. However, for an analogous study of the associated mod $p$ Galois representation of a Hilbert modular form over a totally real number field, we encounter a local field of higher absolute ramification index. In this case, these two theories no longer work well and we need some other techniques.

In this paper, to propose a new approach toward this problem, we generalize the aforementioned result of [15] to the higher dimensional case using the ramification theory of Abbes and Saito ([2], [3]) and determine the tame characters appearing in $G(K)$ in terms of the ramification of $G$ without any restriction on the absolute ramification index of $K$. Namely, we show the following theorem.

**Theorem 1.1.** Let $G$ be a finite flat group scheme over $O_K$. Write $\{G^j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}}$ for the ramification filtration of $G$ in the sense of [2] and [3]. Then the graded piece $G^j(K)/G^{j+}(K)$ is killed by $p$ and the $I_K$-module $G^j(K)/G^{j+}(K) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_p} \mathbb{F}_p$ is the direct sum of $\mathbb{F}_p$-conjugates of the fundamental character $\theta_j$ of level $j$.

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In view of the following corollary, we can regard this theorem as a counterpart for finite flat group schemes of the Hasse-Arf theorem in the classical ramification theory.

**Corollary 1.2.** Let $L$ be an abelian extension of $K$. Suppose that its integer ring $\mathcal{O}_L$ is a $G$-torsor over $\mathcal{O}_K$. Then the denominator of every jump of the upper numbering ramification filtration $\{\text{Gal}(L/K)^j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}}$ ([2]) is a power of $p$.

To prove the main theorem, we firstly show that the tubular neighborhood of $G$ can be chosen to have a rigid analytic group structure. Passing to the closed fiber, we realize the graded piece of the ramification filtration of $G$ as the kernel of an etale isogeny of the additive groups $\mathbb{G}_a^n$ over $\mathbb{F}$. Then we determine the tame characters by comparing the $I_K$-action on the graded piece with the $\mathbb{G}_m$-action on $\mathbb{G}_a^n$ given by the multiplication. As an appendix, we also give an explicit formula for the conductor of a Raynaud $\mathbb{F}$-vector space scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ ([14]).

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2. Review of the ramification theory of Abbes and Saito

Let $K$ be a complete discrete valuation field with residue field $F$ which may be imperfect. Set $\pi = \pi_K$ to be an uniformizer of $K$. The separable closure of $K$ is denoted by $\bar{K}$ and the absolute Galois group of $K$ by $G_K$. Let $\mathfrak{m}_K$ and $\bar{F}$ be the maximal ideal and the residue field of $\mathcal{O}_K$ respectively. In [2] and [3], Abbes and Saito defined the ramification theory of a finite flat $\mathcal{O}_K$-algebra of relative complete intersection. In this section, we gather the necessary definitions and briefly recall their theory.

Let $A$ be a finite flat $\mathcal{O}_K$-algebra and $\mathbb{A}$ be a complete Noetherian semi-local ring (with its topology defined by $\text{rad}(\mathbb{A})$) which is of formally smooth over $\mathcal{O}_K$ and whose quotient ring $\mathbb{A}/\text{rad}(\mathbb{A})$ is of finite type over $\bar{F}$. A surjection of $\mathcal{O}_K$-algebras $\mathbb{A} \to A$ is called an embedding if $\mathbb{A}/\text{rad}(\mathbb{A}) \to A/\text{rad}(A)$ is an isomorphism. For an embedding $(\mathbb{A} \to A)$ and $j \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$, the $j$-th tubular neighborhood of $(\mathbb{A} \to A)$ is the $K$-affinoid variety $X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A)$ constructed as follows. Write $j = \frac{k}{l}$ with $k, l$ non-negative integers. Put $I = \text{Ker}(\mathbb{A} \to A)$ and $\mathcal{A}^{k,l} = \mathbb{A}[I/I^k]^{\wedge}$, where $\wedge$ means the $\pi$-adic completion. Then $\mathcal{A}^{k,l}$ is a quotient ring of the Tate algebra $\mathcal{O}_K[T_1, \ldots, T_r]$ for some $r$. Its generic fiber $\mathcal{A}^j_K = \mathcal{A}^{k,l}_0 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_K} K$ is independent of the choice of a representation
j = k/l ([3, Lemma 1.4]) and set \( X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A) = \text{Sp}(A^+_K) \). This affinoid variety is geometrically regular ([3, Lemma 1.6]).

We put \( F(A) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_K-\text{alg}}(A, \mathcal{O}_K) \) and \( F^j(A) = \lim_{\rightarrow} \pi_0(X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A))_R \). Here \( \pi_0(X)_K \) denotes the set of geometric connected components of a \( K \)-affinoid variety \( X \) and the projective limit is taken in the category of embeddings of \( A \). Note that the projective family \( \pi_0(X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A))_K \) is constant ([3, Section 1.2]). These define contravariant functors \( F \) and \( F^j \) from the category of finite flat \( \mathcal{O}_K \)-algebras to the category of finite \( G_K \)-sets. Moreover, there are morphisms of functors \( F \to F^j \) and \( F^j \to F^j \) for \( j \geq j > 0 \).

By the finiteness theorem of Grauert and Remmert ([8, Theorem 1.3]), there exists a finite separable extension \( L \) of \( K \) such that the geometric closed fiber of the unit disc \( \mathcal{X}^j(\mathbb{A} \to A)_{\mathcal{O}_L} \) for the supremum norm in \( X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A)_L = X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A) \times_K L \) is reduced. Then for any finite separable extension \( L' \) of \( L \), the \( \pi_L \)-adic formal scheme \( \mathcal{X}^j(\mathbb{A} \to A)_{\mathcal{O}_L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_{L'} \) coincides with the unit disc for the supremum norm in \( X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A)_{L'} \) and thus is normal. The \( \pi_L \)-adic formal scheme \( \mathcal{X}^j(\mathbb{A} \to A)_{\mathcal{O}_L} \) is referred as the stable normalized integral model of \( X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A) \) over \( \mathcal{O}_L \) and its geometric closed fiber is denoted by \( \tilde{X}^j(\mathbb{A} \to A) \). If \( L/K \) is Galois, the Galois group \( \text{Gal}(L/K) \) acts on it by the functoriality of the unit disc for the supremum norm. We have the \( G_K \)-equivariant isomorphism \( \pi_0(\tilde{X}^j(\mathbb{A} \to A))_F \to \pi_0(X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A))_K \), where the former is the set of geometric connected components of \( \tilde{X}^j(\mathbb{A} \to A) \) ([3, Corollary 1.11]).

Suppose that \( A \) is of relative complete intersection over \( \mathcal{O}_K \) and \( A \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_K} K \) is etale over \( K \). Then the natural map \( F(A) \to F^j(A) \) is surjective. The family \( \{ F(A) \to F^j(A) \}_{j \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}} \) is separated, exhaustive and its jumps are rational ([2, Proposition 6.4]). The conductor of \( A \) is defined to be \( c(A) = \inf\{ j \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0} | F(A) \to F^j(A) \text{ is an isomorphism} \} \). If \( B \) is the affine algebra of a finite flat group scheme \( \mathcal{G} \) over \( \mathcal{O}_K \) which is generically etale, then \( B \) is of relative complete intersection (for example, [5, Proposition 2.2.2]) and the theory above can all be applied to \( B \). By the functoriality, \( F^j(B) \) is endowed with a \( G_K \)-module structure ([1, Lemme 2.1]) and the natural map \( \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{A}) = F(B) \to F^j(B) \) is a \( G_K \)-homomorphism. Let \( \mathcal{G}^j \) denote the schematic closure ([14]) in \( \mathcal{G} \) of the kernel of this homomorphism. It is called the \( j \)-th ramification filtration of \( \mathcal{G} \). We refer \( c(B) \) as the conductor of \( \mathcal{G} \), which is denoted also by \( c(\mathcal{G}) \). We put \( \mathcal{G}^{j+}(\mathbb{A}) = \cup_{j'>j} \mathcal{G}^{j'}(\mathbb{A}) \) and define \( \mathcal{G}^{j+} \) to be the schematic closure of \( \mathcal{G}^{j+}(\mathbb{A}) \) in \( \mathcal{G} \).
3. GROUP STRUCTURE ON THE TUBULAR NEIGHBORHOOD OF A FINITE FLAT GROUP SCHEME

Let \( K \) denote a complete discrete valuation field of mixed characteristic \((0, p)\) whose residue field \( F \) may be imperfect and \( v_K \) the valuation of \( K \) extended to \( \bar{K} \) which is normalized as \( v_K(\pi) = 1 \). Let \( \mathcal{G} = \text{Spec}(B) \) be a connected finite flat group scheme over \( \mathcal{O}_K \). We define a formal resolution of \( \mathcal{G} \) to be a closed immersion \( \mathcal{G} \to \Gamma \) of (profinite) formal group schemes over \( \mathcal{O}_K \), where \( \Gamma = \text{Spf}(B) \) is connected and smooth. Such an immersion can be constructed as follows. By a theorem of Raynaud ([4, Théorème 3.1.1]), we can find an abelian scheme \( A \) over \( \mathcal{O}_K \) and a closed immersion of group schemes \( \mathcal{G} \to A \). Taking the formal completion of \( A \) along the zero section, we get a formal resolution of \( \mathcal{G} \). We refer the relative dimension of \( \mathcal{G} \) over \( \mathcal{O}_K \) as the dimension of a formal resolution \( (\mathcal{G} !) \). We define a morphism of formal resolutions to be a pair of group homomorphisms \((f, \bar{f})\) which makes the following diagram commutative.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{G} & \longrightarrow & \Gamma \\
\downarrow f & & \downarrow \bar{f} \\
\mathcal{G}' & \longrightarrow & \Gamma'
\end{array}
\]

Note that a formal resolution of \( \mathcal{G} \) is also an embedding of \( B \) in the sense of Section 2. We say \((f, \bar{f})\) is finite flat if this is finite flat as a map of embeddings ([3]). Consider the \( j \)-th tubular neighborhood \( X_j(B \to B) \) of the embedding \( (B \to B) \), which we also write as \( X_j(\mathcal{G} \to \Gamma) \).

The following lemma, whose first part is implicit in [1], enables us to introduce a group structure on this affinoid variety.

**Lemma 3.1.** Let \((\mathbb{A} \to A) \) and \((\mathbb{B} \to B) \) be embeddings of finite flat \( \mathcal{O}_K \)-algebras. Put \( C = \mathbb{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_K} \mathbb{B} \) and \( C = A \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_K} B \). Then the surjection \( C \to C \) is also an embedding and we have a canonical isomorphism \( X^j(C \to C) \to X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A) \times_K X^j(\mathbb{B} \to B) \). Moreover, this isomorphism extends to a canonical isomorphism between their stable normalized integral models \( X^j(C \to C)_{\mathcal{O}_K} \to X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A)_{\mathcal{O}_K} \times_{\mathcal{O}_K} X^j(\mathbb{B} \to B)_{\mathcal{O}_K} \).

**Proof.** By the functoriality of a tubular neighborhood, we have an affinoid map \( \Phi : X^j(C \to C) \to X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A) \times_K X^j(\mathbb{B} \to B) \). To see that \( \Phi \) is an isomorphism, we may replace \( K \) with a finite separable extension and suppose that \( A \) and \( B \) are local, \( j \) is an integer and \( A/\text{rad}(A) = B/\text{rad}(B) = F \). Then we may identify \( \mathbb{A} \) with \( \mathcal{O}_K[[T_1, \ldots, T_r]] \) and \( \mathbb{B} \) with \( \mathcal{O}_K[[T'_1, \ldots, T'_{r'}]] \) for some \( r \) and \( r' \). Let \( J = (f_1, \ldots, f_s) \) (resp. \( J = (g_1, \ldots, g_{s'}) \) be the kernel of the surjection \( \mathbb{A} = \ldots \)
Let $\mathcal{O}_K[[T_1, \ldots, T_r]] \to A$ (resp. $\mathbb{B} = \mathcal{O}_K[[T_1', \ldots, T_r']] \to B$). Then the affinoid algebras of $X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A)$, $X^j(\mathbb{B} \to B)$ and $X^j(\mathbb{C} \to C)$ are equal to $K\langle T_1, \ldots, T_r \rangle \langle f_1/\pi^j, \ldots, f_s/\pi^j \rangle$, $K\langle T_1', \ldots, T_r' \rangle \langle g_1/\pi^j, \ldots, g_s'/\pi^j \rangle$ and $K\langle T_1, \ldots, T_r, T_1', \ldots, T_r' \rangle \langle f_1/\pi^j, \ldots, f_s/\pi^j, g_1/\pi^j, \ldots, g_s'/\pi^j \rangle$ respectively. This shows that $\Phi$ is an isomorphism.

Let $L$ be a finite extension of $K$ where the stable normalized integral models of $X^j(\mathbb{A} \to A)$, $X^j(\mathbb{B} \to B)$ and $X^j(\mathbb{C} \to C)$ are defined. Set $A_{0,L}^j$ and $A_K^j$ as in Section 2. Let $A_{\mathcal{O}_L}^j$ denote the unit disc in $A_{0,L}^j = A_K^j \otimes_K L$ for the supremum norm. Define $B_{0,L}^j$, $C_{0,L}^j$, $B_K^j$, $C_K^j$, $B_{\mathcal{O}_L}^j$ and $C_{\mathcal{O}_L}^j$ similarly for $B$ and $C$. From the proof of [8, Theorem 1.3], there exists a continuous surjection $\alpha : L\langle T_1, \ldots, T_r \rangle \to A_L^j$ such that $||\alpha||_\sup = ||\alpha||_0$, where $||\alpha||$ is the residue norm induced by $\alpha$. We also have a surjection $\beta : L\langle U_1, \ldots, U_s \rangle \to B_L^j$ with the same property for $B$. Consider the surjection $\alpha \tilde{\otimes} \beta : L\langle T_1, \ldots, T_r \rangle \otimes_L L\langle U_1, \ldots, U_s \rangle \to A_L^j \otimes_L B_L^j = C_L^j$. The unit disc in $A_L^j \otimes_L B_L^j$ for the residue norm induced by $\alpha \tilde{\otimes} \beta$ is $A_{\mathcal{O}_L}^j \otimes_{\pi_L} B_{\mathcal{O}_L}^j$, where $\otimes_{\pi_L}$ denotes the $\pi_L$-adic complete tensor product over $\mathcal{O}_L$. Its geometric closed fiber $(A_{\mathcal{O}_L}^j \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \bar{F}) \otimes_{\bar{F}} (B_{\mathcal{O}_L}^j \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \bar{F})$ is reduced. By [8, Proposition 1.1], we see that the stable normalized integral model $C_{\mathcal{O}_L}^j$ is equal to $A_{\mathcal{O}_L}^j \otimes_{\pi_L} B_{\mathcal{O}_L}^j$.

\[ \square \]

**Corollary 3.2.** Let $(\mathcal{G} \to \Gamma)$ be a formal resolution of $\mathcal{G}$. Then the group structure of $\Gamma$ induces a rigid $K$-analytic group structure on the tubular neighborhood $X^j(\mathcal{G} \to \Gamma)$. This group structure also extends to $X^j(\mathcal{G} \to \Gamma)_{\mathcal{O}_K}$ (resp. $X^j(\mathcal{G} \to \Gamma)$) and endows it with a $\pi$-adic formal group scheme structure over $\mathcal{O}_K$ (resp. an algebraic group structure over $\bar{F}$).

Moreover, for a morphism of formal resolutions $(\mathcal{G} \to \Gamma) \to (\mathcal{G}' \to \Gamma')$, the induced affinoid map $X^j(\mathcal{G} \to \Gamma) \to X^j(\mathcal{G}' \to \Gamma')$ is a homomorphism of rigid $K$-analytic groups. This homomorphism also extends to their stable normalized integral models as a homomorphism $X^j(\mathcal{G} \to \Gamma)_{\mathcal{O}_K} \to X^j(\mathcal{G}' \to \Gamma')_{\mathcal{O}_K}$ of $\pi$-adic formal group schemes and to their geometric closed fibers as a homomorphism $X^j(\mathcal{G} \to \Gamma) \to X^j(\mathcal{G}' \to \Gamma')$ of algebraic groups over $\bar{F}$.

Let $\mathcal{G} = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{B})$ be a connected finite flat group scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ and $(\mathcal{G} \to \Gamma = \text{Spf}(\mathbb{B}))$ be a formal resolution of dimension $r$. Set $\text{Spf}(\mathbb{A}) = \Gamma/\mathcal{G}$ and regard the zero section $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_K) \to \text{Spf}(\mathbb{A})$ as a formal resolution of the trivial group. Then we have a finite flat map.
of formal resolutions

\[ G \longrightarrow \text{Spf}(\mathbb{B}) \]

\[ \text{Spec} (\mathcal{O}_K) \longrightarrow \text{Spf}(A). \]

By Corollary 3.2 and [3, Lemma 1.8], we get a finite flat map of rigid $K$-analytic groups $f^j : X^j_G = X^j(G \to \Gamma) \to D^{r,j} = X^j(\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_K) \to \text{Spf}(A))$, where $D^{r,j}$ denotes the $r$-dimensional polydisc \( \{(z_1, \ldots, z_r) \in \mathcal{O}_K^r \mid v_K(z_i) \geq j \text{ for any } i \} \). We call this the affinoid homomorphism associated to a formal resolution $(G \to \Gamma)$. Write $B^j_K$ and $A^j_K$ for the $K$-affinoid algebras of $X^j_G$ and $D^{r,j}$ respectively. The stable normalized integral model over $\mathcal{O}_L$ of $X^j_G$ (resp. $D^{r,j}$) is denoted by $X^j_G;\mathcal{O}_L$ (resp. $D^{r,j}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$) and its geometric closed fiber by $X^j_G$ (resp. $D^{r,j}$). Note that the algebraic group $X^j_G$ is reduced, hence smooth by [16, Theorem 11.6].

**Lemma 3.3.** The affinoid homomorphism $f^j : X^j_G \to D^{r,j}$ is etale for any $j > 0$. Moreover, for $j > c(G)$, there exists a finite extension $K'/K$ such that $X^j_G;K'$ is isomorphic to the disjoint sum of finitely many copies of $D^{r,j}_{K'}$.

**Proof.** We have $\Omega^1_{B^j_{\mathcal{O}_K}/A^j_K} = B^j_{\mathcal{O}_K} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{O}_K$. It is enough to show that $\hat{\Omega}^1_{\mathcal{O}_K}$ is a torsion $\mathcal{O}_K$-module. Let $J_{\mathcal{O}_K}$ and $J_{\mathcal{B}}$ be the augmentation ideals of $\mathcal{O}_K$ and $\mathcal{B}$ respectively. Set $I = \text{Ker}(\mathcal{B} \to B)$. Then $\hat{\Omega}^1_{\mathcal{O}_K} = \text{Coker}(\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{O}_K \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{O}_K \to \hat{\Omega}^1_{\mathcal{O}_K})$ is equal to $\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{O}_K \text{Coker}(\text{Cot}(\mathcal{O}_K) \to \text{Cot}(\mathcal{B})) = \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{O}_K J_{\mathcal{B}}/(J_{\mathcal{B}}^2) = \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{O}_K \text{Cot}(B)$. This shows the first assertion. For the second assertion, take a finite extension $K'$ of $K$ where the geometric connected components of $X^j_G$ are defined. By assumption, each of the connected components of $X^j_{G;K'}$ is a finite etale cover of $D^{r,j}_{K'}$ whose degree is one. Thus this is isomorphic to $D^{r,j}_{K'}$.

Take a finite extension $L$ of $K$ where the stable normalized integral models of $X^j_G$ and $D^{r,j}$ are defined. The generic fiber $G_L = G \times_{\mathcal{O}_K} L$ can be regarded as a rigid $L$-analytic subgroup of $X^j_{G;L}$ defined by an ideal $J_L$ of $\mathcal{B}^j_L$. Put $J = J_L \cap \mathcal{B}^j_{\mathcal{O}_L}$ and $\hat{B}^j = \mathcal{B}^j_{\mathcal{O}_L}/J$. The latter is a subring of $B_L = B \otimes_K L$. Since we have a commutative diagram with
surjective horizontal arrows and injective vertical arrows

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
B_0^j \otimes_{O_K} O_L & \longrightarrow & B \otimes_{O_K} O_L \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
B^j_{O_l} & \longrightarrow & \hat{B}^j_{O_l},
\end{array}
\]

we see that \( \hat{B}^j_{O_l} \) is integral over \( B \otimes_{O_K} O_L \). Thus the \( O_K \)-algebra \( \hat{B}^j_{O_l} \) is finite flat. Set \( \mathcal{H}^j_{O_L} = \text{Spec}(\hat{B}^j_{O_L}) \). This can be regarded as a closed \( \pi_L \)-adic formal subscheme of \( X^j_{g,O_L} \).

**Lemma 3.4.** The group structure of \( G_L \) extends to \( \mathcal{H}^j_{O_L} \). The group scheme \( \mathcal{H}^j_{O_L} \) is a closed \( \pi_L \)-adic formal subgroup scheme of \( X^j_{g,O_L} \).

**Proof.** Put \( K = \text{Ker}(B^j_{O_l} \otimes_{\pi_L} B^j_{O_l} \to \hat{B}^j_{O_l} \otimes_{O_L} \hat{B}^j_{O_l}) \) and \( K_L = K \otimes_{O_L} L \). Let \( \mu \) be the coproduct of \( B^j_{O_L} \). We must show \( \mu(J) \subseteq K \). This follows from the commutative diagram below whose rows are exact and vertical allows are injective.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & B^j_{O_L} \otimes_{\pi_L} \hat{B}^j_{O_L} & \longrightarrow & \hat{B}^j_{O_L} \otimes_{O_L} \hat{B}^j_{O_L} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & K_L & \longrightarrow & B^j_L \otimes_L B^j_L & \longrightarrow & B_L \otimes_L B_L & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}
\]

Passing to the generic fiber, we see that the second assertion holds.

**Lemma 3.5.** The associated homomorphism \( \tilde{f}^j : X^j_{g,O_L} \to D^{r,j}_{O_L} \) is finite flat. Moreover, there exists an exact sequence of \( \pi_L \)-adic formal group schemes

\[
0 \to \mathcal{H}^j_{O_L} \to X^j_{g,O_L} \to D^{r,j}_{O_L} \to 0.
\]

**Proof.** From Lemma 3.3, the associated affinoid map \( f^j : X^j_g \to D^{r,j} \) is finite etale. Let \( B^j_K \) and \( A^j_K \) be their affinoid algebras as above. Since \( D^{r,j} \) is integral, we see that \( f^j \) is surjective and the ring homomorphism \( A^j_K \to B^j_K \) is injective. Thus we have an injection \( \tilde{A}^j_{O_L} \to \hat{B}^j_{O_L} \), which is finite by [6, Corollary 6.4.1/6]. Hence \( \tilde{f}^j : X^j_g \to D^{r,j} \) is a surjective homomorphism of algebraic groups over \( \bar{F} \). Since \( \bar{X}^j_g \) and \( \bar{D}^{r,j} \) are regular, we see that \( f^j \) is faithfully flat by [13, Theorem 23.1]. Since \( \tilde{A}^j_{O_L} \) and \( \hat{B}^j_{O_L} \) is \( \pi_L \)-torsion free, the map \( \tilde{f}^j \) is flat by the local criterion of flatness. Put \( H' = \text{Ker}(\tilde{f}^j) \). This is a closed \( \pi_L \)-adic formal subgroup scheme of \( X^j_{g,O_L} \) and can be regarded also as a finite flat group scheme over \( O_L \). Passing to the generic fiber, we see that \( \mathcal{H}^j_{O_L} \) is a closed subgroup scheme of \( \mathcal{H}' \). Comparing these ranks concludes the lemma.
From Lemma 3.3, we see that for \( j > c = c(G) \), the map \( \hat{f}^j \) identifies \( \mathcal{X}^j_{G,\mathcal{O}_L} \) with the direct sum of finitely many copies of \( \mathcal{D}^{r,j}_{\mathcal{O}_L} \). More precisely, we have the following.

**Lemma 3.6.** Let \( c = c(G) \) be the conductor of \( G \). Then the associated homomorphism \( \hat{f}^j : \mathcal{X}^j_{G,\mathcal{O}_L} \to \mathcal{D}^{r,j}_{\mathcal{O}_L} \) is finite etale if and only if \( j \geq c \).

**Proof.** Let \( \text{sp}_j : X^j_G \to \tilde{X}^j_G \) be the specialization map. By Lemma 3.3, we see that \( \hat{f}^c \) is finite etale at \( \text{sp}_c(x) \) for any \( x \in G(\bar{K}) \) as in the proof of [2, Theorem 7.2], using a theorem of Bosch ([7, Lemma 2.1]). We conclude the etaleness of \( \hat{f}^c \) by the existence of the group structure. We have \( \Omega^1_{B^c_G/\mathcal{A} \mathcal{O}_L} = 0 \). Since \( B^c_G \) is \( \pi_L \)-adic complete and Noetherian, we see that \( \Omega^1_{B^c_G/\mathcal{A} \mathcal{O}_L} = 0 \) and the homomorphism \( \hat{f}^c : X^j_G,\mathcal{O}_L \to \mathcal{D}^{r,c}_{\mathcal{O}_L} \) is finite etale.

Let \( \bar{0} \) be the zero section of \( \bar{D}^{r,j} \) and set \( X^{j+}_G = \bigcup_{j' > j} X^{j'}_G \). Then we have \( (\hat{f}^j)^{-1}(\bar{0}) = \text{sp}_j(X^{j+}_G) = \text{sp}_j(G(\bar{K})) \). If \( \hat{f}^j \) is etale, then \( \sharp(\hat{f}^j)^{-1}(\bar{0}) \) equals the degree of \( \hat{f}^j \), namely \( \sharp G(\bar{K}) \). Thus \( X^{j+}_G \) splits and we have \( j \geq c \).


4. **Ramification and the \( I_K \)-module structure of a finite flat group scheme**

Consider the right action of \( I_K \) on \( \bar{K} \) defined by \( \sigma.z = \sigma^{-1}(z) \) for \( \sigma \in I_K \). This action induces a \( \bar{K} \)-semilinear left action of \( I_K \) on \( X^{j}_{G,K} = X^{j}_G \times_K \bar{K} \), which also extends to an \( \mathcal{O}_K \)-semilinear action on its stable normalized integral model \( \mathcal{X}^j_{G,\mathcal{O}_K} \). Thus we have an \( \bar{F} \)-linear left action of \( I_K \) on its closed fiber \( \tilde{X}^j_G \). We call this the geometric monodromy action of \( I_K \) and write the action of \( \sigma \in I_K \) as \( \sigma_{\text{geom}} \) (note that here we follow the terminology in [2], and not in [3] where the monodromy action is called arithmetic, since in our case there is no “geometric” action other than the monodromy action). Similarly, we have the geometric monodromy action of \( I_K \) on \( \bar{D}^{r,j} \).

The latter action is described as follows. Let the additive group (resp. multiplicative group) over \( \bar{F} \) be denoted by \( \mathbb{G}_a \) (resp. \( \mathbb{G}_m \)). Consider the left action \( \mathbb{G}_m \times \mathbb{G}_a \to \mathbb{G}_a \) given by the multiplication. Write this action of \( \lambda \in \bar{F}^\times \) as \( [\lambda] \). This action is defined by \( T_i \mapsto \lambda T_i \), where \( \mathbb{G}_a = \text{Spec}(\bar{F}[T_1, \ldots, T_r]) \). For \( j \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0} \), we define the fundamental character \( \theta_j : I_K \to \bar{F}^\times \) to be \( \theta_{k'} \), where \( k'/l' \) is the prime-to-\( p \)-denominator part.
of \( j \mod \mathbb{Z} \). In other words, we set \( \theta_j(\sigma) = (\sigma(\pi^{1/\ell})/\pi^{1/\ell})^{k'} \mod m_K \). Note that, for \( j = k/l \) and \( l = p^m l_0 \) with \((k,l)=1\) and \( p \nmid l_0 \), we have \( \theta_j = \theta_{kp^{-m}}^j \).

**Lemma 4.1.** The algebraic group \( \bar{D}^{r,j} \) is equal to \( \bar{G}^{r}_a \). For \( \sigma \in I_K \), the geometric monodromy action \( \sigma_{\text{geom}} \) on \( \bar{D}^{r,j} \) coincides with the multiplication \( [\theta_j(\sigma)] \).

**Proof.** Put \( \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{O}_K[[T_1, \ldots, T_r]] \) and \( j = k/l \) with \((k,l)=1\). Let \( L \) be a finite Galois extension of \( K \) containing \( \pi^{1/l} \) and \( e' = e(L/K) \) be its ramification index over \( K \). Then \( e'k/l \in \mathbb{Z} \) and the stable normalized integral model of \( \bar{D}^{r,j} \) over \( \mathcal{O}_L \) is \( \mathcal{O}_L(T_i/(\pi_L)^{e'k/l}, \ldots, T_r/(\pi_L)^{e'k/l}) = \mathcal{O}_L(W_1, \ldots, W_r) \), where \( W_i = T_i/(\pi^{1/l})^k \). Set \( \mu_{\mathcal{A}} \) to be the coproduct of \( \mathcal{A} \). We have

\[
\mu_{\mathcal{A}}(T_i) = T_i \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes T_i + \text{(higher degree)}
\]

and then \( \mu_{\mathcal{A}}(W_i) = \mu_{\mathcal{A}}((\pi^{1/l})^kW_i)/(\pi^{1/l})^k \) is equal to

\[
W_i \otimes \pi + 1 \otimes W_i + \text{(higher degree)}
\]

in this \( \mathcal{O}_L \)-algebra. This shows the first assertion.

On the other hand, we know the geometric monodromy action on \( \bar{D}^{r,j} \) is tame ([2, Lemma 7.7]). Write \( l = p^m l_0 \) with \( p \nmid l_0 \). Then for \( \sigma \in I_K \), we have \( \sigma((\pi^{1/l})^k)/(\pi^{1/l})^k = \theta_{l_0}(\sigma)^{kp^{-m}} \) mod \( m_K \) with some \( N \) and this is equal to \( \theta_j(\sigma) \). Thus the action on the affine algebra \( \bar{F}[W_1, \ldots, W_r] \) of \( \bar{D}^{r,j} \) is given by \( \sigma_{\text{geom}}^*(W_i) = \theta_j(\sigma)W_i \). This coincides with \([\theta_j(\sigma)]\). \( \square \)

Next we consider the geometric monodromy action on \( \bar{X}_G^j \). Let \( \bar{X}_G^{j,0} \) denote the unit component of the algebraic group \( \bar{X}_G^j \) and \( \bar{H}^j \) be the geometric closed fiber of \( \bar{H}_G^j \). We begin with the following lemma.

**Lemma 4.2.** If \( \psi \in \text{End}(\bar{X}_G^{j,0}) \) induces the zero map on \( \bar{D}^{r,j} \), then \( \psi = 0 \).

**Proof.** Put \( \bar{H}_G^j = \bar{H}^j \cap \bar{X}_G^{j,0} \). This is the kernel of the faithfully flat map \( \bar{X}_G^{j,0} \to \bar{D}^{r,j} \) and by assumption we have the following commutative diagram whose rows are exact.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \bar{H}_G^j & \longrightarrow & \bar{X}_G^{j,0} & \longrightarrow & \bar{D}^{r,j} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \psi \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \bar{H}_G^j & \longrightarrow & \bar{X}_G^{j,0} & \longrightarrow & \bar{D}^{r,j} & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}
\]

Thus \( \psi \) factors through \( \bar{H}_G^j \). Put \( \bar{C} = \text{Im}(\psi) \). Then this is a closed subgroup scheme of \( \bar{H}_G^j \) and the map \( \bar{X}_G^{j,0} \to \bar{C} \) is faithfully flat. Since \( \bar{X}_G^{j,0} \)
is regular and connected, we see that $\tilde{C}$ is also regular and connected by [13, Theorem 23.7]. Hence $\tilde{C} = 0$ and we have $\psi = 0$.

**Corollary 4.3.** Let $G$ be a connected finite flat group scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$. Take a formal resolution $(G \to \Gamma)$ of dimension $r$. Then the algebraic group $\tilde{X}_G^{j,0}$ is isomorphic to $\tilde{G}_a^r$.

**Proof.** By the previous lemma and Lemma 4.1, we see that $\tilde{X}_G^{j,0}$ is killed by $p$. Hence the assertion follows from [12, Lemma 1.7.1].

**Corollary 4.4.** The geometric monodromy action of $I_K$ on $\tilde{X}_G^{j,0}$ is tame.

**Proof.** For an element $\sigma$ of the wild inertia subgroup $P_K$, the geometric monodromy action $\sigma_{\text{geom}}$ on $\tilde{D}^{r,j}$ is trivial. Applying the lemma to $\sigma_{\text{geom}} - \text{id} \in \text{End}(\tilde{X}_G^{j,0})$ shows the assertion.

**Corollary 4.5.** Let $J$ be a finite cyclic quotient of $I_K$ through which the tame character $\theta_j$ factors and $\tau$ be a generator of $J$. Let $F(t)$ denote the minimal polynomial of $\theta_j(\tau) \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ over $\mathbb{F}_p$. Then the geometric monodromy action of $I_K$ on $\tilde{X}_G^{j,0}$ also factors through $J$ and the equation $F(\tau_{\text{geom}}) = 0$ holds in $\text{End}(\tilde{X}_G^{j,0})$.

**Proof.** The first assertion follows from Lemma 4.2 as the previous corollary. The second assertion also follows from this lemma using Lemma 4.1.

Let $c = c(G)$ be the conductor of $G$. The lemma below enables us to realize $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{K})$ as a subgroup of $\tilde{X}_G^{c,0}$.

**Lemma 4.6.** The specialization map $\text{sp}_c : X_{G, \tilde{K}}^c \to \tilde{X}_G^c$ induces an $I_K$-equivariant isomorphism $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{K}) \to \mathcal{H}^c(\tilde{F})$ and $\mathcal{G}^c(\tilde{K}) \to \mathcal{H}^c_0(\tilde{F})$. Here we consider on the left-hand side the natural action as the $\tilde{K}$-valued points of $\mathcal{G}$ (resp. $\mathcal{G}^c$) and on the right-hand side the restriction of the geometric monodromy action on $X_G^c$.

**Proof.** By definition, the generic fiber of $\mathcal{H}^c_{\mathcal{O}_L}$ is equal to $\mathcal{G}_L$. From the exact sequence (1) and Lemma 3.6, we know that $\mathcal{H}^c_{\mathcal{O}_L}$ is etale over $\mathcal{O}_L$ and there is the following exact sequence of algebraic groups over $\tilde{F}$.

\[
0 \to \tilde{H}^c \to \tilde{X}_G^c \to \tilde{D}^{r,j} \to 0
\]

Thus we have a natural isomorphism $\mathcal{H}^c_{\mathcal{O}_L}(\tilde{K}) \to \tilde{H}^c(\tilde{F})$ and the composite $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{K}) = \mathcal{H}^c_{\mathcal{O}_L}(\tilde{K}) \to \tilde{H}^c(\tilde{F}) \to \tilde{X}_G^c(\tilde{F})$ coincides with the map.
sp. From [2, Corollary 4.4], we see that this map sends $G^c(K)$ isomorphically onto $H^0_c(F)$.

For $x \in X^c_0(K)$ and $\sigma \in I_K$, let $\sigma(x)$ denote the natural action of $\sigma$ on $K$-valued points. Then we have $\sigma_{\text{geom}}(x) \circ \sigma = \sigma(x)$. Taking its specialization shows the $I_K$-equivariance.

The following theorem can be regarded as a generalization for a finite flat group scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ of the structure theorem of the graded piece of the classical upper numbering ramification filtration.

**Theorem 4.7.** Let $\mathcal{G}$ be a finite flat group scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ and $j \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$. Then the $G_K$-module $\mathcal{G}^j(K)/\mathcal{G}^{j+}(K)$ is tame and killed by $p$.

**Proof.** Since $\mathcal{G}^j = (\mathcal{G}^0)^j$, where $\mathcal{G}^0$ denotes the unit component of $\mathcal{G}$, we may assume $\mathcal{G}$ is connected. Suppose that $j$ is a jump of the ramification filtration on $\mathcal{G}$ and consider the quotient $\mathcal{G}^j(K) \subseteq \mathcal{G}(K)$ has a non-trivial image in $(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}^j)(K)$. By the Herbrand theorem ([1, Lemme 2.10]), the natural map $\mathcal{G}^j(K) \to (\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}^j)(K)$ is surjective for any $t > 0$. We have $(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}^j)^t = 0$ for $t > j$ and $(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}^j)^j \neq 0$. Thus the ramification filtration on $\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}^j$ jumps at $j$ and $(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}^j)^j(K) = \mathcal{G}^j(K)/\mathcal{G}^{j+}(K)$. Replacing $\mathcal{G}$ with $\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}^j$, we may assume $j = c = c(\mathcal{G})$.

Take a formal resolution $(\mathcal{G} \to \Gamma)$ of dimension $r$ and consider its associated affinoid homomorphism $X^c_0 \to D^{rc}$. Then the theorem follows from Corollary 4.3, Corollary 4.4, and Lemma 4.6.

From this theorem, we see that the inertia subgroup $I_K$ acts on $\mathcal{G}^j(K)/\mathcal{G}^{j+}(K) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_p} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ by the direct sum of tame characters. Theorem below determines these characters up to $p$-power exponent.

**Theorem 4.8.** Let $\mathcal{G}$ be a finite flat group scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ and $j \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$. Then $I_K$ acts on $\mathcal{G}^j(K)/\mathcal{G}^{j+}(K) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_p} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ by the direct sum of $\mathbb{F}_p$-conjugates of the fundamental character $\theta_j$.

**Proof.** We may assume that $\mathcal{G}$ is connected. The same argument as in the proof of Theorem 4.7 using the Herbrand theorem reduces the claim to the case where $j = c = c(\mathcal{G})$. Take a formal resolution $(\mathcal{G} \to \Gamma)$ of dimension $r$. Let $J$ and $\tau$ be as in Corollary 4.5. Then Corollary 4.5 and Lemma 4.6 show that every eigenvalue of the action of $\tau_{\text{geom}}$ on the finite dimensional $\mathbb{F}_p$-vector space $\mathcal{G}^c(K)$ is a conjugate of $\theta_j(\tau)$ over $\mathbb{F}_p$. Since the order of $J$ is prime to $p$, we conclude that $I_K$ acts on $\mathcal{G}^c(K) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_p} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ by the direct sum of $\mathbb{F}_p$-conjugates of $\theta_c$.
Corollary 4.9. Let $G$ be a finite flat group scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$. Then the order of the image of the homomorphism $I_K \to \text{Aut}(G(K))$ is a power of $p$ if and only if every jump $j$ of the ramification filtration $\{G^j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}}$ is an element of $\mathbb{Z}[1/p]$.

Proof. From Theorem 4.8, we see that the jumps are in $\mathbb{Z}[1/p]$ if and only if the graded pieces $G^j(K)/G^{j+1}(K)$ are unramified. By Theorem 4.7, this is equivalent to the condition that $p\text{Im}(I_K \to \text{Aut}(G(K)))$ is a $p$-power.

When $G(K)$ is unramified and killed by $p$, we have the following reinforcement of this result, which is an easy corollary of the Herbrand theorem. The author does not know if every jump is an integer whenever $G(K)$ is unramified. If $G$ is monogenic, then we see that this holds true from [11, Theorem 4].

Proposition 4.10. Let $G$ be a finite flat group scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ which is killed by $p$. Suppose that the $G_K$-module $G(K)$ is unramified. Then every jump $j$ of the ramification filtration $\{G^j\}_{j \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}}$ is an element of $p\mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. We may assume $K = K^{nr}$ and $G_K$ acts trivially on $G(K)$. There is a quotient $W$ of $G(K)/G^{j+1}(K)$ where $G^j(K)$ has a non-trivial image and of rank one over $\mathbb{F}_p$. Taking the schematic closure, $W$ extends to a finite flat group scheme $W$ over $\mathcal{O}_K$ which is a quotient of $G/G^{j+1}$. By the Herbrand theorem, we see that the ramification filtration of $W$ jumps at $j$. On the other hand, $W$ is a Raynaud $\mathbb{F}_p$-vector space scheme with unramified generic fiber. Thus the proposition follows from [11, Theorem 4].

For the rest of this section, we state some corollaries in the case where $G$ is an $\mathbb{F}$-vector space scheme of rank one or two for a finite extension $\mathbb{F}$ over $\mathbb{F}_p$. In the case of rank one, Theorem 4.8 directly shows the claim below, while this can be shown also as a corollary of a determination of the conductor of a Raynaud $\mathbb{F}$-vector space scheme (Theorem 5.5).

Corollary 4.11. Let $G$ be an $\mathbb{F}$-vector space scheme of rank one over $\mathcal{O}_K$ and $c = c(G)$. Then the $I_K$-action on the $\mathbb{F}$-vector space $G(K)$ of rank one is given by the character $\theta^p$ for some $n$.

In the case of rank two, we have the following.

Corollary 4.12. Let $G$ be a finite flat $\mathbb{F}$-vector space scheme of rank two over $\mathcal{O}_K$ and $c = c(G)$. Then the $I_K$-module $G(K) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p$ contains
the character $\theta^n$ for some $n$. If the $G_K$-module $G(\overline{K})$ is reducible, this holds true for $G(\overline{K})$ itself.

Proof. The first assertion follows easily from Theorem 4.8 and the surjection $G^c(\overline{K}) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_p} \mathbb{F}_p \to G^c(\overline{K}) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_p} \mathbb{F}_p$. Suppose the $I_K$-module $G(\overline{K})$ is reducible. When $G^c$ is of rank one, the assertion is clear from Theorem 4.8. If $G^c = G$, then $G^c$ is reducible and the assertion follows also from Theorem 4.8.

The corollary below indicates that the conductor $c(G)$ carries information about not only the tame characters but also their extension structures in the $I_K$-module $G(\overline{K})$.

Corollary 4.13. Consider an exact sequence of finite flat $\mathbb{F}$-vector space schemes over $O_K$

$$0 \to G_1 \to G \to G_2 \to 0$$

where $G_1$ and $G_2$ are connected of rank one. If $c(G) = c(G_2)$, then the $I_K$-module $G(\overline{K})$ splits.

Proof. Put $c = c(G)$. Take a formal resolution $(G \to \Gamma)$ of dimension $r$ and put $\Gamma_2 = \Gamma/G_1$. Then we get a finite flat map of formal resolutions

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \longrightarrow & \Gamma \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G_2 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_2. \end{array}$$

Therefore we have a finite flat homomorphism of rigid $K$-analytic groups $X^i(G \to \Gamma) \to X^i(G_2 \to \Gamma_2)$ by Corollary 3.2. As in the proof of Lemma 3.3, we see that this map is finite etale.

Suppose $G^c(\overline{K})$ is of rank one. If $G^c(\overline{K}) \neq G_1(\overline{K})$ as an $\mathbb{F}$-subspace of $G(\overline{K})$, the $I_K$-module $G(\overline{K})$ splits and the proposition follows. Suppose $G^c(\overline{K}) = G_1(\overline{K})$. The affinoid variety $X^c(G \to \Gamma)$ decomposes to $\sharp \mathbb{F}$ components over some finite extension $K'$ of $K$. Each component is a Zariski open and closed subset of $X^c(G \to \Gamma)_{K'}$. As the map $f : X^c(G \to \Gamma)_{K'} \to X^c(G_2 \to \Gamma_2)_{K'}$ is finite etale and $X^c(G_2 \to \Gamma_2)_{K'}$ is connected, every component $X^{c,i}(G \to \Gamma)_{K'}$ maps surjectively to $X^c(G_2 \to \Gamma_2)_{K'}$. Take some $g_i \in G(\overline{K}) \cap X^{c,i}(G \to \Gamma)_{K'}$. Using the group structure, we see that $G(\overline{K}) \cap X^{c,i}(G \to \Gamma)_{K'} = g_i + G^c(\overline{K}) = g_i + G_1(\overline{K})$ and $f(G(\overline{K}) \cap X^{c,i}(G \to \Gamma)_{K'}) = f(g_i)$. However, we have $f^{-1}(G_2(\overline{K})) = G(\overline{K})$ and thus $f(G(\overline{K}) \cap X^{c,i}(G \to \Gamma)_{K'}) = G_2(\overline{K})$. This is a contradiction. Therefore we may assume $G^c(\overline{K}) = G(\overline{K})$. In this case, the proposition follows from Theorem 4.7.

$\square$
5. Example: Rank One Calculation

In this section, we calculate the conductor of a Raynaud $\mathbb{F}$-vector space scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$. The point is that, as we can see from the bound of the conductor ([11, Theorem 7]), it is enough to consider the $j$-th tubular neighborhood only for $j \leq pe/(p-1) + \varepsilon$ with sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$. For such $j$, we can compute the tubular neighborhood easily by Lemma 5.4 below.

Let $K$ be a complete discrete valuation field of mixed characteristic $(0, p)$. We write $\pi = \pi_K$ for its uniformizer and $e$ for its absolute ramification index. We normalize a valuation $v_K$ of $K$ as $v_K(\pi) = 1$ and extend it to the algebraic closure $\bar{K}$ of $K$. For $a \in \bar{K}$ and $j \in \mathbb{R}$, let $D(a, j)$ denote the closed disc $\{z \in \mathcal{O}_K | v_K(z - a) \geq j\}$. This is the underlying subset of a $K(a)$-affinoid subdomain of the unit disc over $K(a)$.

For integers $0 \leq s_1, \ldots, s_r \leq e$, let $\mathcal{G}(s_1, \ldots, s_r)$ denote the Raynaud $\mathbb{F}_p$-vector space scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ defined by the $r$ equations $T_i^p = \pi^{a_i} T_2, T_2^p = \pi^{a_1} T_3, \ldots, T_r^p = \pi^{a_1} T_1$ ([14]). We set $j_k = (ps_k + p^2 s_{k-1} + \ldots + p^k s_1 + p^{k+1} s_r + p^{k+2} s_{r-1} + \ldots + p^r s_{k+1})/(p^r - 1)$. Before the calculation of $c(\mathcal{G}(s_1, \ldots, s_r))$, we gather some elementary lemmas.

Lemma 5.1. Let $a \in \mathcal{O}_K$ and $s = v_K(a)$. Then the affinoid variety $X^j(K) = \{x \in \mathcal{O}_K | v_K(x^p - a) \geq j\}$ is equal to

$$
\begin{cases}
D(a^{1/p}, j/p) & \text{if } j \leq s + pe/(p-1), \\
P_{i=0}^{p-1} D(a^{1/p} \zeta_p^i, j - e - (p-1)s/p) & \text{if } j > s + pe/(p-1).
\end{cases}
$$

Proof. We have $v_K(x^p - a) = \sum_i v_K(x - a^{1/p} \zeta_p^i)$. If $v_K(x - a^{1/p} \zeta_p^i) \geq v_K(x - a^{1/p} \zeta_p^i)$ for any $i' \neq i$, then $v_K(x - a^{1/p} \zeta_p^i) \leq v_K(a^{1/p} \zeta_p^i(1 - \zeta_p^{-i'})) = s/p + e/(p-1)$. Thus we have $v_K(x - a^{1/p} \zeta_p^i) \geq \sup(j/p, j - (p-1)s/p - e)$ and

$$
X^j(K) \subseteq \bigcup_i D(a^{1/p} \zeta_p^i, \sup(j/p, j - (p-1)s/p - e)).
$$

Suppose that $j/p \geq j - (p-1)s/p - e$. Then we have $v_K(a^{1/p}(1-\zeta_p^i)) = s/p + e/(p-1) \geq j/p$, $D(a^{1/p}, j/p) = D(a^{1/p} \zeta_p^i, j/p)$ for any $i$ and thus

$$
X^j(K) = D(a^{1/p}, j/p).
$$

When $j/p < j - (p-1)s/p - e$, we have $v_K(a^{1/p}(1-\zeta_p^i)) = s/p + e/(p-1) < j - (p-1)s/p - e$. This means that if $w \in D(a^{1/p} \zeta_p^i, j - (p-1)s/p - e)$ for some $i$, then $v_K(w - a^{1/p} \zeta_p^i) < j - (p-1)s/p - e$ for any other $i'$. 

Thus the discs $D(a^{1/p}c_i, j - (p - 1)s/p - e)$ are disjoint and
\[ X^j(\overline{K}) = \prod_i D(a^{1/p}c_i, j - (p - 1)s/p - e). \]

These are equalities of the underlying sets of affinoid subdomains of the unit disc over $K(a^{1/p}, \zeta_p)$. By the universality of an affinoid subdomain, this extends to an isomorphism of affinoid varieties.

\[ \square \]

We can prove the following lemma just in the same way.

**Lemma 5.2.** The affinoid variety \( \{ x \in \mathcal{O}_\overline{K} \mid v_K(x^{p^r} - ax) \geq j \} \) is equal to
\[
\begin{cases}
D(0, j/p^r) & \text{if } j \leq p^r v(a)/(p^r - 1), \\
\prod_{i=0}^{r-1} D(\sigma_i, j - v(a)) & \text{if } j > p^r v(a)/(p^r - 1),
\end{cases}
\]
where \( \sigma_i \)'s are the roots of \( X^{p^r} = aX \).

**Lemma 5.3.** For \( g_1(Y_1, \ldots, Y_d), g_2(Y_1, \ldots, Y_d) \in K[Y_1, \ldots, Y_d] \) and \( j_1 \geq j_2 \), the affinoid variety \( \{(x, y_1, \ldots, y_d) \in \mathcal{O}_\overline{K} \times \mathcal{O}_\overline{K} \mid v_K(x - g_1(y_1, \ldots, y_d)) \geq j_1, v_K(x - g_2(y_1, \ldots, y_d)) \geq j_2 \} \) is equal to \( \{(x, y_1, \ldots, y_d) \in \mathcal{O}_\overline{K} \times \mathcal{O}_\overline{K} \mid v_K(x - g_1(y_1, \ldots, y_d) - g_2(y_1, \ldots, y_d)) \geq j_1 \}. \)

**Proof.** For fixed \((x, y)\), these two conditions are equivalent. The universality of an affinoid subdomain proves the lemma.

\[ \square \]

**Lemma 5.4.** Let \( a \in \mathcal{O}_K \) and \( s = v_K(a) \). If \( j \leq pe/(p - 1) + s \), then the affinoid variety \( X^j(\overline{K}) = \{(x, y) \in \mathcal{O}_\overline{K} \times \mathcal{O}_\overline{K} \mid v_K(x^{p^n} - ay^{p^n}) \geq j \} \) is equal to \( \{(x, y) \in \mathcal{O}_\overline{K} \times \mathcal{O}_\overline{K} \mid v_K(x - a^{1/p}y^{p^n - 1}) \geq j/p \} \).

**Proof.** Lemma 5.1 shows that the fiber of the second projection \( X^j(\overline{K}) \to \mathcal{O}_K \) at \( y \) is equal to
\[
\begin{cases}
D(a^{1/p}y^{p^n - 1}, j/p) & \text{if } j \leq s + p^{n-1}v_K(y) + pe/(p - 1), \\
\prod_{i=0}^{p-1} D(a^{1/p}c_i^{p^{n-1}}, j - e - (p - 1)(s + p^{n-1}v_K(y))/p) & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases}
\]

Thus we have \( X^j(\overline{K}) = \{(x, y) \in \mathcal{O}_\overline{K} \times \mathcal{O}_\overline{K} \mid v_K(x - a^{1/p}y^{p^n - 1}) \geq j/p \} \) for \( j \leq pe/(p - 1) + s \). This is the underlying set of a \( K(a^{1/p}) \)-affinoid variety. Again this equality extends to an isomorphism over \( K(a^{1/p}) \).

\[ \square \]

Now we proceed to the proof of the main theorem of this section.

**Theorem 5.5.** \( c(G(s_1, \ldots, s_r)) = \sup_k j_k \).
Proof. We may assume that \( j_r \) is the supremum of \( j_k \)'s. If \( j_r = 0 \), then \( \mathcal{G}(s_1, \ldots, s_r) \) is etale and \( c(\mathcal{G}(s_1, \ldots, s_r)) = 0 \). Thus we may assume \( j_r > 0 \). Consider the homomorphism of \( \mathcal{O}_K \)-algebras

\[
A = \mathcal{O}_K[T_1, \ldots, T_r]/(T_1^p - \pi^s T_1, \ldots, T_r^p - \pi^{s_r} T_r) \\
B = \mathcal{O}_K[W, T_2, \ldots, T_r]/(W^p - \pi^s T_2, T_2^p - \pi^{s_2} T_3, \ldots, T_{r-1}^p - \pi^{s_{r-1}} T_r, T_r^p - \pi^{s_r} W^{p^{r-1}}),
\]

defined by \( T_1 \mapsto W^{p^{r-1}} \). This induces a surjection of \( K \)-affinoid varieties

\[
X_B^j(K) \ni (w, t_2, \ldots, t_r) \mapsto (w^{p^{r-1}}, t_2, \ldots, t_r) \in X_A^j(K),
\]

where

\[
X_A^j(K) = \{(t_1, \ldots, t_r) \in \mathcal{O}_K^r \mid v_K(t_1^p - \pi^s t_2) \geq j, \ldots, v_K(t_{r-1}^p - \pi^{s_{r-1}} t_r) \geq j, v_K(t_r^p - \pi^{s_r} t_3) \geq j \}
\]

and

\[
X_B^j(K) = \{(w, t_2, \ldots, t_r) \in \mathcal{O}_K^r \mid v_K(w^p - \pi^s t_2) \geq j, v_K(t_2^p - \pi^{s_2} t_3) \geq j, \ldots, v_K(t_r^p - \pi^{s_r} w^{p^{r-1}}) \geq j \}.
\]

These are affinoid subdomains of the \( r \)-dimensional unit polydisc over \( K \). We calculate a jump of \( \{F^j(B)\}_{j \in \mathbb{Q} > 0} \) at first.

**Lemma 5.6.** If \( j_r < pe/(p - 1) \), then the first jump of \( \{F^j(B)\}_{j \in \mathbb{Q} > 0} \) occurs at \( j = j_r \) and \( \sharp F^{j_r}(B) = p^r \).

Note that the base change from \( K \) to a finite extension \( L \) multiplies \( s_i \)'s, \( j_i \)'s and \( e \) by the ramification index of \( L/K \). Thus, to prove Lemma 5.6 and Theorem 5.5, we may assume that \( p^{r-1} \) divides \( s_i \)'s and \( e \).

**Proof.** Consider the \( K \)-affinoid variety \( X_B^j(K) \) for \( j \leq pe/(p - 1) \). Then the iterative use of Lemma 5.4 and Lemma 5.3 shows that the affinoid variety \( X_B^j(K) \) is equal to

\[
\{v_K(w^p - \pi^{s_r + ps_{r-1} + \ldots + p^{r-1}s_1}/p^{r-1} w) \geq pl_1(j), v_K(t_2 - g_2(w)) \geq u_2, \\
v_K(t_3 - g_3(t_2, w)) \geq u_3, \ldots, v_K(t_r - g_r(t_{r-1}, w)) \geq u_r \},
\]

where \( l_i(j), g_i(t_{i-1}, w), g_2(w) \) and \( u_i \) are defined as follows;

- \( l_r(j) = j/p \),
- \( l_{i-1}(j) = \inf(j, l_i(j) + s_{i-1})/p \),
- \( g_i(t_{i-1}, w) = p^{l_{i-1}}/\pi^{s_{i-1}} \) and \( u_i = j - s_{i-1} \) if \( j \geq l_i(j) + s_{i-1} \),
- \( g_i(t_{i-1}, w) = \pi^{s_r + ps_{r-1} + \ldots + p^{r-1}s_1}/p^{r-1} u^{p^{r-2}} \) and \( u_i = l_i(j) \) if \( j < l_i(j) + s_{i-1} \),
\[ g_2(w) = g_2(w^{p^r-1}, w). \]

Note that \( l_1(j) \) is a strictly monotone increasing function of \( j \). This affinoid variety is isomorphic to the product of the affinoid variety \( \{ w \in \mathcal{O}_K \mid v(w^{p^r} - \pi^{(s_r + p s_{r-1} + \ldots + p^{r-1}s_1)}) \geq \text{pl}_1(j) \} \) and discs. Therefore, from Lemma 5.2, we see that the first jump of \( \{ F^j(B) \}_{j \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}} \) occurs at \( j \) such that \( \text{pl}_1(j) = j_r \), provided this \( j \) satisfies \( 0 < j < pe/(p-1) \).

Moreover, then we have \( \sharp F^j(B) = p^r \). Thus the following lemma and the strict monotonicity of \( l_1 \) terminate the proof of Lemma 5.6.

**Lemma 5.7.** \( l_1(j_r) = j_r/p. \)

**Proof.** Suppose that there is \( k \) such that \( l_k(j_r) = j_r/p \) and \( j_r \geq l_{k'}(j_r) + s_{k'} \) for any \( 1 < k' \leq k \). Then we have \( l_1(j_r) = \inf(j_r, (j_r + ps_{k-1} + p^2s_{k-2} + \ldots + p^{k-1}s_1)/p^{k-1})/p \) and the assumption \( j_{k-1} \leq j_r \) implies \( l_1(j_r) = j_r/p. \)

On the other hand, let \( s = (s_r + ps_{r-1} + \ldots + p^{r-1}s_1)/p^{r-1} \) and \( \sigma_0, \ldots, \sigma_{p^r-1} \) be the roots of the equation \( X^{p^r} - \pi^s X = 0 \). Then we see that the images by \( w \mapsto w^{p^r-1} \) of the discs \( D(\sigma_i, \text{pl}_1(j) - s) \) are disjoint for \( j > j_r \). Hence the surjection \( \pi_0(X^j_B(\bar{K})) \to \pi_0(X^j_A(\bar{K})) \) is bijective for \( 0 < j \leq pe/(p-1) \) and the first (and the last) jump of \( \{ F^j(A) \}_{j \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}} \) also occurs at \( j_r \), provided \( j_r < pe/(p-1) \).

When \( j_r = pe/(p-1) \), we see that \( s_k = e > 0 \) for any \( k \). Thus we can use Lemma 5.4 for \( j < pe/(p-1) + \varepsilon \) with sufficiently small \( \varepsilon > 0 \). Then, by the same reasoning as above, we conclude that \( c(A) = pe/(p-1) \).

**References**


E-mail address: shin-h@ms.u-tokyo.ac.jp