

Derived Level Structures

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Abstract

We define the derived level structure in the context of spectral algebraic geometry. We prove some results about moduli problems associated with derived level structures.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Isogenies of Spectral Elliptic Curves	4
3	Relative Cartier Divisors	9
4	Derived Level Structures	18
4.1	Derived Level Structures of Spectral Curves	18
4.2	Derived Level Structures of Spectral p-Divisible Groups	21
5	Applications	24
5.1	Higher Categorical Lubin-Tate Tower	24
5.2	Topological Lifts of Power Operations Rings	27

1 Introduction

The first application of spectral algebraic geometry in algebraic topology was in [Lur09b]. Lurie used it to study elliptic cohomology and topological modular forms. In [Lur09b] and [Lur18b], Lurie uses spectral algebraic methods give a proof of Goerss-Hopkins-Miller theorem for topological modular forms. Except the application of elliptic cohomology, Lurie also proved the \mathbb{E}_∞ structures of Morava E-theories [Lur18b], which use the spectral version of deformations of formal groups and p-divisible groups, the classical

version was studied in [LT66]. The earliest proof of \mathbb{E}_∞ structures of Morava E-theories is due to Goerss, Hopkins and Miller [GH04]. They turned the problem into a moduli problem and developed an obstructions theory. One can finish the proof by compute the Andre-Quillen groups. Comparing with their method, Lurie's proof is more conceptual. There are more and more its application in algebraic topology. Like topological automorphic forms [BL10], Morava E-theories over any F_p -algebra [Lur18b], not only just for a perfect field k , the construction of equivariant topological modular forms [GM20], elliptic Hochschild homology [ST23] and so on.

On the other hand, the moduli problem of deformations of formal groups with level structures is also representable and moduli spaces of different levels forms a Lubin-Tate tower [RZ96],[FGL08]. We know that the universal objects of deformation of formal groups have higher algebra analogues which are the Morava E-theories. A natural question is what the higher categorical analogue of the moduli problem of deformations with level structures is? And can we find a higher categorical analogue of Lubin-Tate tower. Although the \mathbb{E}_∞ -structure of topological modular forms with level structures can be get from the spectral elliptic curves, we still hope there exists a derived stack of spectral elliptic with level structures. Except this, in the computation of unstable homotopy groups of sphere, after apply the EHP-spectral sequences and Bousfield-Kuhn functor, we find some term in E_2 -page also comes from the universal deformation of isogenies of formal groups. They are computed by the Morava E-theories on the classify spaces of symmetric groups [Str97], [Str98]. They can be viewed as sheaves on the Lubin-Tate tower. We hope a more conceptual view about this fact in the higher categorical Lubin-Tate tower.

We now give an outline of this paper. In the second section, we define the derived isogeny and prove that the kernel of a derived isogeny in some cases have the same phenomenon as the classical case. By an isogeny of spectral abelian varieties, we mean a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ which is finite flat and geometric surjective. We can find that if the underlying map $f^\heartsuit : X^\heartsuit \rightarrow Y^\heartsuit$ of a derived isogeny $f : X \rightarrow Y$ determine a locally constant discrete sheaf, then $\mathrm{fib} f$ is a homotopy locally constant sheaf, see lemma 2.8. This gives us an hint about how to defined derived level structures.

In the third section, we define the relative Cartier divisor in the context of spectral algebraic geometry. For a spectral Deligne-Mumford stack X/S , a relative Cartier divisor is a morphism $D \rightarrow S$ of spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks such that $D \rightarrow X$ is a closed immersion, the ideal sheaf of D in X is a line bundle over X , and the morphism $D \rightarrow S$ is flat, proper and almost of finite presentation. We then use Lurie's representability theorem prove that the relative Cartier divisor is representable by a spectral Deligne-Mumford stack.

In the fourth section. We define the derived level structures of spectral elliptic curves. Roughly speaking, a derived level structure of a spectral elliptic curves E over an \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring

R is just a relative Cartier divisor

$$D \rightarrow E$$

satisfying its restriction to the heart is an ordinary level structure. We prove that the moduli problem associated with derived level structure is representable.

Theorem A. Let E/R be a spectral elliptic curve, then the functor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Level}_{E/R} &: \text{CAlg} \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \\ R' &\mapsto \text{Level}(A, E_{R'}/R') \end{aligned}$$

is represented by a affine spectral Deligne-Mumford stack which is locally of finite presentation over R .

In the second part of fourth section, we define the derived level structures of spectral p -divisible groups. The definition is similar to cases of spectral elliptic curves. We use relative Cartier divisors to control the higher homotopy.

In the last section, we give some applications of derived level structures. We consider the spectral deformations with derived level structures. In [Lur18b], Lurie consider the spectral deformations of a classical formal group. As we have the concept of derived level structure, it is natural to consider the moduli of spectral deformations with derived level structures. Let G_0 be a p -divisible group over a perfect F_p algebra R_0 . We consider the following functor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{A^k}^{or} &: \text{CAlg}_k^{cn} \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \\ R &\rightarrow \text{DefLevel}^{or}(G_0, R, \text{Level}(A)) \end{aligned}$$

where $\text{DefLevel}^{or}(G_0, R, A)$ is the ∞ -category whose objects are quaternions (G, ρ, η)

1. G is a spectral p -divisible group over R .
2. ρ is a G_0 taggings of R .
3. e is an orientation of the connected component of G .
4. $\eta : D \rightarrow G$ is a derived level structure.

Theorem B. The functor $\mathcal{M}_{A^k}^{or}$ is representable by a affine spectral Deligne-Mumford stack $\text{Spét}\mathcal{JL}$, where \mathcal{JL} is a finite $R_{G_0}^{or}$ algebra.

We call the resulting spectrum Jacquet-Langlands spectrum, this spectrum admits a natural action of $GL_n(Z/p^m Z) \times \text{Aut}G_0$. The π_0 of this spectrum can realize the Jacquet-Langlands correspondence, and we hope to realize a topological Jacquet-Langlands correspondence. This is a different way to realize topological version of Jacquet-Langlands correspondence comparing the way using the degenerating level structures, see [SS23].

The other application is the topological lift of universal deformation of Frobenius.

Notations

1. For a spectral Deligne-Mumford stack X , we let X^\heartsuit denote its underlying ordinary Deligne-Mumford stack.
2. By a spectral Deligne-Mumford stack X over R , we mean a map of spectral Deligne-Mumford stack $X \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét}R$.
3. X be a spectral Deligne-Mumford stack over R , let S be an R -algebra. We let $X \times_R S$ denote the product $X \times_{\mathrm{Spét}R} \mathrm{Spét}S$.
4. \mathcal{M}_{ell} denote the spectral Deligne-Mumford stack of spectral elliptic curves, which is defined in [Lur18a].

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2 Isogenies of Spectral Elliptic Curves

To define derived level structures, the first question is what the higher categorical analogue of finite abelian groups are? We first recall some finiteness conditions in \mathbb{E}_∞ -rings context.

Let A be an \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring, M be an A -module. We say M is

1. perfect, if it is an compact object of $L\mathrm{Mod}_R$.
2. almost perfect, if there exists a integer k such that $M \in (L\mathrm{Mod}_R)_{\geq k}$ and M is an almost perfect object of $(L\mathrm{Mod}_R)_{\geq k}$.
3. perfect to order n if for every filtered diagram $\{N_\alpha\}$ in $(L\mathrm{Mod}_A)_{\leq 0}$, the canonical map $\lim_{\rightarrow \alpha} \mathrm{Ext}_A^i(M, N_\alpha) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_A^i(M, \lim_{\rightarrow \alpha} N_\alpha)$ is injective for $i = n$ and bijective for $i \leq n$.
4. finitely n -presented if M is n -truncated and perfect to order $(n+1)$.
5. finite generated, if it is perfect to order 0.

And when we consider the finite condition on algebra. We say a morphism $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ of connective \mathbb{E}_∞ -rings is

1. finite presentation if B belongs to the smallest full subcategory of $\text{Alg}_A^{\text{free}}$ and is stable under finite colimits.
2. locally of finite presentation if B is a compact object of Alg_A .
3. almost of finite presentation if A is an almost compact object of Alg_A , that is, $\tau_{\leq n} B$ is a compact object of $\tau_{\leq n} \text{Alg}_A$ for all $n \geq 0$.
4. finite generation to order n if the following conditions holds:

Let $\{C_\alpha\}$ be a filtered diagram of connective \mathbb{E}_∞ -rings over A having colimit C . Assume that each C_α is n -truncated and that each of the transition maps $\pi_n C_\alpha \rightarrow \pi_n C_\beta$ is a monomorphism. Then the canonical map

$$\lim_{\alpha} \text{Map}_{\text{CAlg}_A}(B, C_\alpha) \rightarrow \text{Map}_{\text{CAlg}_A}(B, C)$$

is a homotopy equivalence.

5. finite type if it is of finite generation to order 0.
6. finite if B is a finitely generated as an A -module.

Proposition 2.1. [[Lur18c](#), Proposition 2.7.2.1, Proposition 4.1.1.3] *Let $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ be a morphism of connective \mathbb{E}_∞ -rings.. Then The following conditions are equivalent.*

1. ϕ is of finite (finite type).
2. The commutative ring $\pi_0 B$ is finite (finite type) over $\pi_0 A$.

Definition 2.2 [[Lur18c](#), Definition 4.2.0.1] Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of spectral Deligne-Mumford Stack. We say that f is locally of finite type, (locally of finite generation to order n , locally almost of finite presentation, locally of finite presentation) if the following conditions is satisfied: for every commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Spét} B & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ \text{Spét} A & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

where the horizontal morphisms are étale, the \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring B is finite type (finite generation to order n , almost of finite presentation, locally of finite presentation) over A .

Definition 2.3 [Lur18c, Definition 5.2.0.1] Let $f : (X, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ be a morphism of spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks, we say f is finite, if the following conditions hold

1. f is affine.
2. The push-forward $f_* \mathcal{O}_X$ is perfect to order 0 as a \mathcal{O}_Y module.

Remark 2.4 By the [Lur18c, Example 4.2.0.2], A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of spectral Deligne-Mumford stack is locally of finite type if the underlying map of spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks is locally of finite type in the sense of ordinary algebraic geometry.

And by [Lur18c, 5.2.0.2], A morphism of $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is finite if the underlying map $f^\heartsuit : X^\heartsuit \rightarrow Y^\heartsuit$ is finite. If X and Y are spectral algebraic spaces, then f is finite is equivalent to f^\heartsuit is finite in the sense of ordinary algebraic geometry.

We recall that a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks is surjective if for every field k and any map $\mathrm{Spét}k \rightarrow Y$, the fiber product $\mathrm{Spét}k \times_Y X$ is nonempty [Lur18c, Definition 3.5.5.5].

Definition 2.5 Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of spectral abelian varieties over a connective \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring R , we say f is an isogeny if it is finite, flat and surjective.

Lemma 2.6. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of spectral abelian varieties, then $f^\heartsuit : X^\heartsuit \rightarrow Y^\heartsuit$ is an isogeny in the classical sense.*

Proof. In classical abelian varieties, f^\heartsuit isogeny means f^\heartsuit is surjective and $\ker f^\heartsuit$ is finite. But it is equivalent to f^\heartsuit is finite, flat and surjective [Mil86, Proposition 7.1]. And it is easy to see that f^\heartsuit is finite, flat. We only need to prove that f^\heartsuit is surjective.

For every morphism $|\mathrm{Spét}k| \rightarrow |Y^\heartsuit|$, this correspond to a morphism $\mathrm{Spét}k \rightarrow Y^\heartsuit$, by the inclusion-truncation adjunction [Lur18c, Proposition 1.4.6.3], this corresponds to a morphism $\mathrm{Spét}k \rightarrow X$. By the definition of surjective, we get a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Spét}k' & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spét}k & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

The upper horizontal morphism corresponds to a morphism $\mathrm{Spét}k' \rightarrow X^\heartsuit$ by inclusion-truncation adjunction. On the underlying topological space level, this corresponds to a point $|\mathrm{Spét}k| \rightarrow |Y^\heartsuit|$. It is clear that this point in $|Y^\heartsuit|$ is a preimage of $|\mathrm{Spét}k|$ in X^\heartsuit . So f^\heartsuit is surjective. ■

Lemma 2.7. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an isogeny of spectral elliptic curves over a connective \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring R , then $\mathrm{fib}(f)$ exists and is a finite and flat nonconnective spectral Deligne-Mumford stack over R .*

Proof. By [Lur18c, Proposition 1.14.1.1], the finite limits of nonconnective spectral Deligne-Mumford stack exists, so we can define $\mathrm{fib}(f)$. We consider the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{fib}(f) & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ * & \longrightarrow & Y \\ & \searrow i & \downarrow \\ & & \mathrm{Spét}R \end{array}$$

where the square is a pull-back diagram. We find that $\mathrm{fib}(f)$ is over $\mathrm{Spét}R$. By [Lur18c, Remark 2.8.2.6], $f' : \mathrm{fib}(f) \rightarrow *$ is flat since it is a pull-back of a flat morphism. Obviously $i : * \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét}R$ is flat, so by [Lur18c, Example 2.8.3.12] (Being flat morphism is local on the source with respect to the flat topology), $i \circ f' : \mathrm{fib}(f) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét}R$ is flat.

Next, we show $\ker f$ is finite over R . Since $*, X, Y$ are all spectral algebraic spaces, so we have $\mathrm{fib}f$ is also a spectral algebraic space. And $\mathrm{Spét}R$ is an algebraic space [Lur18c, Example 1.6.8.2]. By the above remark 2.4, we only need to prove that the underlying morphism is finite. The truncation functor is a right adjoint, so preserve limits. So we get a pull-back diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{fib}(f)^\heartsuit & \longrightarrow & X^\heartsuit \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * & \longrightarrow & Y^\heartsuit \end{array}$$

So we are reduced to prove that for an isogeny $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of ordinary abelian varieties over a commutative ring R . $\ker f$ is finite over R . We consider the map factorisation $\ker f \rightarrow * \rightarrow R$. $\ker f \rightarrow *$ is finite since it is a pull-back of finite morphism. And $* \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét}R$ is quasi-finite. we can choose a field Ω and a morphism $R \rightarrow \Omega$ such that $\mathrm{Spec}\Omega \simeq * \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}R$ is closed, so proper, and hence finite. So by composition, we get $\ker f \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}R$ is finite. ■

Lemma 2.8. *Let $f_N : E \rightarrow E$ be an isogeny of spectral elliptic curves over R , such that the underline map of ordinary elliptic curve is the multiplication N map, $N : E^\heartsuit \rightarrow E^\heartsuit$. Then $\mathrm{fib}f$ is finite locally free of rank N in the sense of [Lur18c, Definition 5.2.3.1]. And moreover if N is invertible in $\pi_0 R$, then $\mathrm{fib}f$ is a locally constant étale sheaf.*

Proof. By [KM85, Theorem 2.3.1], we know that $N : E^\heartsuit \rightarrow E^\heartsuit$ is locally free of rank N in the classical sense. When N is invertible in $\pi_0 R$, then $\ker N$ is locally constant étale sheaf. $\mathrm{fib}(f_N)$ is a spectral algebraic space which is finite and flat and its underlying map $\mathrm{fib}(f_N)^\heartsuit = \ker N$ is locally free of rank N . f_N is finite by the above theorem. We need to prove that $\mathrm{fib}f_N \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét}R$ is locally free of rank N . But $\ker f_N$ is finite and flat, so is

affine. We reduce to prove $f_N : \mathrm{Spét} S \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét} R$ is locally free, for $\mathrm{Spét} S$ is an affine substack of $\mathrm{fib} f_N$. This is equivalent to prove that $R \rightarrow S$ is locally free of rank N in the sense of [Lur18c, Definition 2.9.2.1]. So we need to prove that

1. S is a locally free of finite rank over R . (By [Lur17, Proposition 7.2.4.20], this is equivalent to say S is a flat and almost perfect R -module.)
2. For every \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring maps $R \rightarrow k$, the vector space $\pi_0(M \otimes_R k)$ is a N -dimensional k -vector space.

For (1), we know that $\pi_0 S$ is projective $\pi_0 R$ -module, and S is a flat R -module, so by [Lur09a, Proposition 7.2.2.18], S is a projective R -module. And since $\pi_0 S$ is a finitely generate R -module, so by [Lur17, Corollary 7.2.2.9], S is a retract of a finitely generated free R -module M , so is locally free of finite rank.

For (2), $\pi_0(k \otimes_R M)$ since R and M are connective, by [Lur17, Corollary 7.2.1.23], we get $\pi_0(k \otimes_R M) \simeq k \otimes_{\pi_0 R} \pi_0 M$ is a rank N k -vector space ($\pi_0 M$ is rank N free $\pi_0 R$ module).

We next show that if N is invertible in $\pi_0 R$, then $\mathrm{fib} f$ is a locally constant sheaf. By the above discussion, $\mathrm{fib} f$ is spectral Deligne-Mumford stack, so the associated functor points $\mathrm{fib}_f : \mathrm{CAlg}_R \rightarrow S$ is nilcomplete and locally of almost finite presentation. By [KM85, Theorem 2.3.1], $\mathrm{fib}_f|_{\mathrm{CAlg}_{\pi_0 R}^\heartsuit}$ is a locally constant sheaf, the desired results follows from the following lemma.

■

Lemma 2.9. *Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathrm{Shv}^{\mathrm{ét}}(\mathrm{CAlg}_R^{\mathrm{cn}})$, and is nilcomplete, locally of almost finite presentation and $\mathcal{F}|_{(\mathrm{CAlg}_R^{\mathrm{cn}})^\heartsuit}$ is the associated sheaf of constant presheaf valued on A . Then \mathcal{F} is a homotopy locally constant sheaf (i.e., sheafification of a homotopy constant presheaf).*

Proof. We choose a étale cover U_i^0 of $\pi_0 R$, such that $\mathcal{F}|_{U_i^0}$ is a constant sheaf for each i . By [Lur17, Theorem 7.5.1.11], this corresponds to an étale cover $U_i \rightarrow R$ such that $\pi_0 U_i = \pi_0 U_i^0$. We consider the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tau_{\leq 0} R & \longrightarrow & \tau_{\leq 0} U \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tau_{\leq n} R & \longrightarrow & \tau_{\leq n} U \end{array}$$

which is push-out diagram, since U_i is an étale R algebra. This is a colimit diagram in $\tau_{\leq n} \mathrm{CAlg}_R$. \mathcal{F} is a sheaf of locally of almost finite presentation, so we get push-out diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}(\tau_{\leq 0} R) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(\tau_{\leq 0} U_i) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{F}(\tau_{\leq n} R) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(\tau_{\leq n} U_i) \end{array}$$

For each i , we have such diagram. Without loss of generality, we can assume each U_i is connective. So $\mathcal{F}(\tau_{\leq 0}U_i)$ are always same for all i . That means we $\mathcal{F}(\tau_{\leq n}U_i)$ are all equivalence. But we have \mathcal{F} is nilcomplete, that means $\mathcal{F}(U_i) \simeq \text{colim} \mathcal{F}(\tau_{\leq n}U_i)$. So we get all $\mathcal{F}(U_i)$ are homotopy equivalence. ■

3 Relative Cartier Divisors

In the section, we will define the relative Cartier divisor in the context of Spectral Algebraic Geometry. And we use Lurie's spectral Artin's representability theorem to prove that relative Cartier divisor is representable in some good cases. We first recall the following spectral Artin's representability theorem.

Theorem 3.1. [[Lur18c](#), Theroem 18.3.0.1] *Let $X : \mathbf{CAlg}^{cn} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ be a functor, if we have a natural transformation $f : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}R$, where R is a Noetherian \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring and π_0R is a Grothendieck ring. For $n \geq 0$, X is representable by a spectral Deligne-Mumford stack which is locally almost of finite presentation over R if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:*

1. *For every discrete commutative ring R_0 , the space $X(R_0)$ is n -truncated.*
2. *The functor X is a sheaf for the étale topology.*
3. *The functor X is nilcomplete, infinitesimally cohesive, and integrable.*
4. *The functor X admits a connective cotangent complex L_X .*
5. *The natural transformation f is locally almost of finite presentation.*

For a locally spectrally topoi $X = (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{O}_x)$, we can consider its functor of points

$$h_X : \infty\mathbf{Top}_{\mathbf{CAlg}}^{loc} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}, \quad Y \mapsto \text{Map}_{\infty\mathbf{Top}_{\mathbf{CAlg}}^{loc}}(YX)$$

By [[Lur18c](#), Remark 3.1.1.2], the closed immersion of locally spectrally ringed topoi $f : X = (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow Y = (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ corresponds to morphism of sheaves of connective \mathbb{E}_∞ -rings $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_Y$ over \mathcal{X} such that $\pi_0\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \pi_0f_*\mathcal{O}_Y$ is surjective. We consider the fiber of this map $\text{fib}f$. For a closed immersion $f : D \rightarrow X$ of spectral Deligne-Mumford stack, we let $I(D)$ denote $\text{fib}(f)$, called the ideal sheaf of D .

For convenience, in the following, we only consider the base stack is affine, that is $S = \text{Spét}R$ for a connective \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring R . To prove the relative representability, we need

the representability of the Picard functor. If we have a map $f : X \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét}R$ of spectral Deligne-Mumford stack, we define a functor

$$\mathcal{P}ic_{X/R} : \mathrm{CAlg}_R^{cn} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}, \quad R' \mapsto \mathcal{P}ic(\mathrm{Spét}R' \times_{\mathrm{Spét}R} X)$$

If we suppose that f admits a section $x : \mathrm{Spét}R \rightarrow X$. Then pullback along x determines a natural transformation of functors $\mathcal{P}ic(X/R) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}ic_{R/R}$. We denote the fiber of this map by

$$\mathcal{P}ic_{X/R}^x : \mathrm{CAlg}_R^{cn} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$$

Theorem 3.2. [[Lur18c](#), Theorem 19.2.0.5] *Let $f : X \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét}R$ be a map spectral algebraic spaces which is flat, proper, locally almost of finite presentation, geometrically reduced, and geometrically connected. For any section $x : \mathrm{Spét}R \rightarrow X$, the functor $\mathcal{P}ic_{X/R}^x$ is representable by a spectral algebraic space which is quasi-separated and locally of finite presentation of R .*

In the classical case, the relative Cartier divisor scheme is a open subscheme of the Hilbert scheme [[Kol13](#)]. But in the derived case, the Hilbert functor is representable by a spectral algebraic space [[Lur04](#), Theorem 8.3.3], it is hard to say relation to say the relation between them. Will directly study relative Cartier divisors in the derived world.

Definition 3.3 We let $\mathrm{CDiv}(X/S)$ denote the ∞ -category of closed immersions $D \rightarrow X$, such that D is flat, proper, locally almost of finite presentation over S and the associated ideal sheaf of D is a line bundle over X .

Lemma 3.4. *Let X/S be a spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks, and $T \rightarrow S$ be a map of spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks. Suppose we have a relative Cartier divisor $i : D \rightarrow X$, then D_T is a relative Cartier divisor of X_T .*

Proof. This is easy to see, we just notice that D_T is still closed immersion of X_T [[Lur18c](#), Corollary 3.1.2.3]. And after base change, D_T is flat, proper, locally almost of finite presentation over T . The only thing we need to worry is that whether $I(D_T)$ is a line bundle over X_T ? But this is also true. Since we have a fiber sequence

$$I(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D$$

after applying the morphism $f^* : \mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{O}_{X_T}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mod}_{\mathcal{O}_X}$, due to the flatness of D . We get fiber sequence

$$f^*(I(D)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_T} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{D_T}$$

So we get $I(D_T)$ is just $f^*I(D)$, so is invertible. ■

Before we start the prove of represenability of relative Cartier divisor, we need a lemma for computing the cotangent complex of relative Cartier divisor.

Lemma 3.5. *Let $f : X \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét}R$ be a morphism of spectral Deligne-Mumford stack. For a connective R -module M , then the ∞ -categories of Deigne-Mumford stacks X' with a morphism $X \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét}(R \oplus M)$ such that fitting into the following pull back diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & X' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spét}R & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spét}R \oplus M \end{array}$$

*is a Kan complex, which is canonically equivalent to the mapping space $\mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{QCoh}}(L_{X/Y}, \Sigma f^*M)$, and moreover if f is flat, proper and locally of almost finite presnetation, then any such $f' : X' \rightarrow S[M]$ is flat, proper and locally almost of finite presentation.*

Proof. The first part of this lemma is just [Lur18c, Proposition 19.4.3.1], and the second part is just [Lur18c, Corollary 19.4.3.3]

■

Proposition 3.6. [Lur18c, Proposition 16.3.2.1] *Suppose that we are given a pushout diagram of spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks σ :*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_{01} & \xrightarrow{i} & X_0 \\ \downarrow j & & \downarrow \\ X_1 & \longrightarrow & X, \end{array}$$

where i and j are closed immersions. Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a map of spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks. Let $Y_0 = X_0 \times_X Y$, $Y_1 = X_1 \times_X Y$ and let $f_0 : Y_0 \rightarrow X_0$ and $f_1 : Y_1 \rightarrow X_1$ be the projections maps. Then:

1. *The map f is locally of finite generation to order n if and only if both f_0 and f_1 are locally of finite generation to order n .*
2. *The map f is locally almost of finite presentation if and only if both f_0 and f_1 are locally almost of finite presentation.*
3. *The map f is locally of finite presentation if and only if both f_0 and f_1 are locally of finite presentation.*
4. *The map f is étale if and only both f_0 and f_1 are étale.*
5. *The map f is an equivalence if and only both f_0 and f_1 are equivalences.*

6. The map f is an open immersion if and only both f_0 and f_1 are open immersions.
7. The map f is flat if and only both f_0 and f_1 are flat.
8. The map f is affine if and only both f_0 and f_1 are affine.
9. The map f is an closed immersion if and only both f_0 and f_1 are closed immersion.
10. The map f is separated if and only both f_0 and f_1 are separated.
11. The map f is n -quasi-compact if and only both f_0 and f_1 are n quasi-compact, for $0 \leq n \leq \infty$.
12. The map f is proper if and only both f_0 and f_1 are proper.

Proposition 3.7. [[Lur18c](#), Theorem 16.2.0.1, Proposition 16.2.3.1] Suppose that we are given a pushout diagram of spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks σ :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_{01} & \xrightarrow{i} & X_0 \\ \downarrow j & & \downarrow \\ X_1 & \longrightarrow & X, \end{array}$$

where i and j are closed immersions. Then the induced diagram of ∞ -categories

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{QCoh}(X_{01}) & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathrm{QCoh}(X_0) \\ \downarrow j & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{QCoh}(X_1) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{QCoh}(X), \end{array}$$

determines a fully faithful emdbedding $\theta : \mathrm{QCoh}(X) \rightarrow \mathrm{QCoh}(X_0) \times_{\mathrm{QCoh}(X_{01})} \mathrm{QCoh}(X_1)$. Moreover, θ restricts to an equivalence of ∞ -categories

$$\mathrm{QCoh}(X)^{cn} \rightarrow \mathrm{QCoh}(X_0)^{cn} \times_{\mathrm{QCoh}(X_{01})^{cn}} \mathrm{QCoh}(X_1)^{cn}$$

Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathrm{QCoh}(X)$, and set

$$\mathcal{F}_0 = j'^* \mathcal{F} \in \mathrm{QCoh}(X_0) \quad \mathcal{F}_1 = i'^* \mathcal{F} \in \mathrm{QCoh}(X_1).$$

Then:

1. The quasi-coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} is n -connective if and only if \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{F}_1 are n -connective.
2. The quasi-coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} is almost connective if and only \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{F}_1 are almost connective.

3. The quasi-coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} has Tor-amplitude $\leq n$ if and only if \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{F}_1 have Tor-amplitude $\leq n$.
4. The quasi-coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} is flat if and only if \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{F}_1 are flat.
5. The quasi-coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} is perfect to order n if and only if \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{F}_1 are perfect to order n .
6. The quasi-coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} is almost perfect if and only if \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{F}_1 are almost perfect.
7. The quasi-coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} is perfect if and only if \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{F}_1 are perfect.
8. The quasi-coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} is locally free of finite rank if and only if \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{F}_1 are locally free of finite rank.

Lemma 3.8. Suppose that we are given a pushout diagram of spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks σ :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_{01} & \xrightarrow{i} & X_0 \\ \downarrow j & & \downarrow \\ X_1 & \longrightarrow & X, \end{array}$$

where i and j are closed immersions. Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a map of spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks. Let $Y_0 = X_0 \times_X Y$, $Y_1 = X_1 \times_X Y$ and let $f_0 : Y_0 \rightarrow X_0$ and $f_1 : Y_1 \rightarrow X_1$ be the projections maps.

If both f_0 and f_1 are closed immersions and determine line bundles over Y_0 and Y_1 , then f is a closed immersion and determines a line bundle.

Proof. The closed immersion part is just Lurie's theorem. And for the line bundle part, we notice that by Proposition 3.7, f determine a sheaf of locally free of finite rank. To prove it is a line bundle, we can do it locally. By [Lur18c, Theorem 16.2.0.2], for a pullback diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A_0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A_1 & \longrightarrow & A_{01} \end{array}$$

of E_∞ -rings such that $\pi_0 A_0 \rightarrow \pi_0 A_{01} \leftarrow \pi_0 A_1$ are surjective, then there is an equivalence $F : \text{Mod}_A^{cn} \rightarrow \text{Mod}_{A_0}^{cn} \times_{\text{Mod}_{A_{01}}^{cn}} \text{Mod}_{A_1}^{cn}$. Actually this is a symmetric monoidal equivalence. Since we have $F(M) = (A_0 \otimes_A M, A_{0,1} \otimes_A M, A_1 \otimes_A M)$. They satisfying $F(M \otimes N) \simeq F(M) \otimes F(N)$. But by [Lur18c, Proposition 2.9.4.2], line bundles of $A_1, A_{0,1}$ and A_0 determines invertible objects of $\text{Mod}_{A_1}^{cn}, \text{Mod}_{A_{0,1}}^{cn}$ and $\text{Mod}_{A_0}^{cn}$, so determine a invertible object of Mod_A^{cn} , hence a line bundle over A . ■

Proposition 3.9. *Let E/R be a spectral elliptic curve, then the functor*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R} &: \mathrm{CAlg} \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \\ R' &\mapsto \mathrm{CDiv}(E_{R'}/R') \end{aligned}$$

is representable by a spectral algebraic space which is quasi-separated and locally of finite presentation of R .

Proof. We use Lurie's spectral Artin's representability theorem to prove this theorem.

1. For every discrete commutative R_0 , the space $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}(R_0)$ is 1-truncated.

We just notice that $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}(R_0)$, consists of closed immersions $D \rightarrow E \times_R R_0$, such that D is flat proper over R_0 , which is a subspaces of classical algebraic stacks over R_0 , so is 1-truncated.

2. The functor $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}$ is a sheaf for the étale topology.

Let $R' \rightarrow \{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ be an étale cover of R , and U_\bullet be the associate check simplicial object. We need to prove that the map

$$\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}(R') \rightarrow \lim_{\Delta} \mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}(U_\bullet)$$

is an equivalence. We only need to prove for a spectral DM stack $X \rightarrow S$ and we have a étale cover $T_i \rightarrow S$, then

$$\mathrm{CDiv}(X/S) \rightarrow \lim_{\Delta} \mathrm{CDiv}(X \times_S T_\bullet)$$

is a homotopy equivalence. But this obvious, since our conditions of relative Cartier divisor is local for the étale topology.

3. The functor $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}$ is nilcomplete.

We need to prove that the canonical map

$$\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}(R') \rightarrow \varprojlim \mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}(\tau_{\leq n} R')$$

This can be deduced from the following results: for any spectral DM stack $X/\mathrm{Spét}S$ such that $X \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét}S$ is flat, proper, locally almost of finite presentation and separated, we have a equivalence

$$\mathrm{CDiv}(X/\mathrm{Spét}S) \rightarrow \varprojlim \mathrm{CDiv}(X \times_{\mathrm{Spét}S} \mathrm{Spét}\tau_{\leq n} S).$$

Let's prove this equivalence now. For a relative Cartier divisor $D \rightarrow X$, we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
D \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S & & & & \\
& \searrow & & \nearrow & \\
& & X \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \\
& \searrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& & \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathrm{Spét} S
\end{array}$$

We then get a induce map $D \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S \rightarrow X \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S$. It is easy to prove that this map is a closed immersion, and $D \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét} S$ is flat proper and locally almost of finite presentation, since $D \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S$ is the base change of D along $\mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét} S$. So $D \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S$ is a relative Cartier divisor of $X \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S$. Thus we have define a functor

$$\theta : \mathrm{CDiv}(X/S) \rightarrow \varprojlim \mathrm{CDiv}(X \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S), \quad D \mapsto \{D \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S\}$$

This functor is fully faithful, since we have equivalence $\mathrm{SpDM}/_S \rightarrow \varprojlim \mathrm{SpDM}/_{\tau_{\leq n} S}$ defined by $X \mapsto X \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S$ [Lur18c, Proposition 19.4.1.2]. To prove the functor θ is an equivalence, we need to show it is essentially surjective. Suppose $\{D_n\} \rightarrow X \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S$ is an object in $\varprojlim \mathrm{CDiv}(X \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S)$. It is a morphism in $\varprojlim \mathrm{SpDM}/_{\tau_{\leq n} S}$, by [Lur18c, Proposition 19.4.1.2], there is a morphism $D \rightarrow X$ in $\mathrm{SpDM}/_S$, satisfying $D \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S \rightarrow X \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S$ are just $D_n \rightarrow X \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S$.

Next, we need to show that such $D \rightarrow X$ is relative Cartier divisor. The condition that $D \rightarrow S$ is flat, proper and locally almost of finite presentation follows immediately from [Lur18c, Proposition 19.4.2.1]. We need to prove that $D \rightarrow X$ is a closed immersion and determine a line bundle over X . Without loss of generality, we may assume that $X = \mathrm{Spét} B$ is affine, so we have closed immersion $D \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét} B \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S \simeq \mathrm{Spét}(B \otimes_S \tau_{\leq n} S)$, the second equivalence comes from [Lur18c, Proposition 1.4.11.1(3)]. And by [Lur18c, Theorem 3.1.2.1], $D \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S$ equals $\mathrm{Spét} B'_n$ for each n , such that $\pi_0(B \times_S \tau_{\leq n} S) \rightarrow \pi_0 B'_n$ is surjective. Since we have $\tau_{\leq n} S \rightarrow B'_n$ is flat, we get $\mathrm{Spét} B'_n = \mathrm{Spét} B'_{n+1} \times_{\mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n+1} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S = \mathrm{Spét}(B'_{n+1} \times_{\tau_{\leq n+1} S} \tau_{\leq n} S) \simeq \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} B'_{n+1}$. So we get a spectrum B' such that $\tau_{\leq n} B' \simeq \mathrm{Spét} B'_n = D \times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} \tau_{\leq n} S$. Consequently $D = \mathrm{Spét} B'$, and $\pi_0 B \rightarrow \pi_0 B'$ is surjective, so $D = \mathrm{Spét} B' \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét} B = X$ is a closed immersion. To prove that the associated ideal sheaf of D is a line bundle, we

notice that there is a pullback diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I_n & \longrightarrow & B \times_S \tau_{\leq n} S \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * & \longrightarrow & B' \times_S \tau_{\leq n} S, \end{array}$$

each T_n is an invertible $B \times_S \tau_{\leq n} S = \tau_{\leq n} B$ module. Passing to the inverse limit, we get

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varprojlim I_n & \longrightarrow & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * & \longrightarrow & B'. \end{array}$$

Consequently, we have $I(D) \simeq \varprojlim I_n$. So by the nilcompleteness of Picard functor [Lur18c, Corollary 19.2.4.7, Proposition 19.2.4.7], We get I is an invertible B -module. So the associated ideal sheaf of D is a line bundle of X .

4. The functor $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}$ is cohesive.

This statement follows from Proposition 3.8 and Proposition 3.6.

5. The functor $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}$ is integrable. We need to prove that for R' a local Noetherian \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring which is complete with respect to its maximal ideal $m \subset \pi_0 R$. Then the inclusion functor induces a homotopy equivalence

$$\mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{Fun}(\mathrm{CAlg}^{cn}, S)}(\mathrm{Spét} R', \mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{Fun}(\mathrm{CAlg}^{cn}, S)}(\mathrm{Spf} R', \mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}).$$

$\times_{\mathrm{Spét} S} \mathrm{Spét} S/m^n$) But this follows from the formal GAGA theorem [Lur18c, Theorem 8.5.3.1].

6. The functor $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}$ admits a connective cotangent complex L .

For a connective E_∞ -ring S , and every $\eta \in \mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}(S)$, and a connective S -module M . We have a pullback diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_\eta(M) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}(S \oplus M) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \eta & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}(S) \end{array}$$

Then we have a functor

$$F_\eta : \mathrm{Mod}_S \rightarrow \mathcal{S}, \quad M \mapsto F_\eta(M)$$

We need to prove that this functor is corepresentable. η corresponds a morphism $D \rightarrow E \times_R S$, and $E \times_R (S \oplus M)$ is a square 0 extension of $E \times_R S$. So by the classification

of first order deformation theory [Lur18c, Propostion 19.4.3.1], the space of D' , which satisfying the pullback diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D & \longrightarrow & D' \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow \\ E \times_R S & \longrightarrow & E \times_R (S \oplus M) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spét} S & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spét}(S \oplus M) \end{array}$$

is equivalent to

$$\mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{QCoh}(D)}(L_{D/E \times_R S}, \Sigma f^* \mathcal{E}) = \mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{QCoh}(D)}(L_{D/E \times_R S}, \Sigma f^* \circ p^* M)$$

Push forward along $p \circ f$, and by [Lur18c, Proposition 6.4.5.3] we have

$$\mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{QCoh}(D)}(L_{D/E \times_R S}, \Sigma f^* \circ p^* M) \simeq \mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathrm{Spét} S)}(\Sigma^{-1} p_+ \circ f_+ L_{D/E \times_{\mathrm{Spét} R} \mathrm{Spét} S}, M).$$

And by Propsition 3.6 and Lemma 3.8, any such D' is a closed immersion of $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}(S \oplus M)$ and determine a line bundle of $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}(S \oplus M)$. Since the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D & \longrightarrow & D' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spét} S & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spét} S \oplus M \end{array}$$

is a pullback diagram, so D' is a square zero extension of D . By Propsition 3.6, we get $D' \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét}(S \oplus M)$ is flat, proper and locally almost of finite presentation. Combining these facts, we find that

$$F_\eta(M) = \mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathrm{Spét} S)}(\Sigma^{-1} p_+ \circ f_+ L_{D/E \times_{\mathrm{Spét} R} \mathrm{Spét} S}, M).$$

Consequently, the functor $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}$ satisfies condition (a) of [Lur18c, Example 17.2.4.4] and condition (b) follows from the compatibility of f_+ with base change. It then follows that $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}$ admits a cotangent complex $L_{\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}}$ satisfying $\eta^* L_{\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}} = \Sigma^{-1} p_+ \circ f_+ L_{D/E \times_{\mathrm{Spét} R} \mathrm{Spét} S}$. Since the quasi-coherent sheaf $L_{D/E \times_{\mathrm{Spét} R} \mathrm{Spét} S}$ is connective and almost perfect. The R-module $\Sigma^{-1} p_+ \circ f_+ L_{D/E \times_{\mathrm{Spét} R} \mathrm{Spét} S}$ is (-1) connective. To show that it is connective, we just notice that D is a closed immersion to spectral elliptic, so by [Lur18a, Proposition 2.2.6], the (-1) connective can lift to connective.

7. $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}$ is locally almost of finite presentation.

Consider the functor $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R} \rightarrow *$, it is infinitesimally cohesive and admits a cotangent complex which is almost perfect, so by [Lur18c, 17.4.2.2], it is locally almost of finite presentation. So $\mathrm{CDiv}_{E/R}$ is locally almost of finite presentation, since $*$ is a final object of $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathrm{CAlg}^{cn}, \mathcal{S})$. ■

4 Derived Level Structures

4.1 Derived Level Structures of Spectral Curves

Let C/S be a smooth commutative group scheme over S of relative dimension one, A be an abstract finite abelian group. A homomorphism of abstract groups

$$\phi : A \rightarrow C(S)$$

is said to be an A -Level structure on C/S if the effective Cartier divisor D in C/S defined by

$$D = \Sigma_{a \in A} [\phi(a)]$$

is a subgroup G of C/S .

The following result due to Katz-Mazur [KM85] give the representability of level structures moduli problems.

Proposition 4.1. ([KM85, Proposition 1.6.2]) *Let C/S be a smooth commutative group scheme over S of relative dimension one, A be a abstract finite abelian group. Then the functor*

$$A - \text{Level} : \mathrm{Sch}_S \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$$

$$T \mapsto \text{the set of } A\text{-level structures on } C_T/T$$

is represented by a closed subscheme of $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(A, C) \cong C[N_1] \times_S \cdots \times_S C[N_r]$.

Definition 4.2 Let X/S be a spectral elliptic curve. In the level of objects, a derived level structure is a closed immersion of spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks $\phi : D \rightarrow X$, such that $D \rightarrow S$ is flat and proper, the associated ideal sheaf is a line bundle of X and the underlying morphism $D^\heartsuit \rightarrow X^\heartsuit$ represent a classical level structure $\phi_0 : A \rightarrow X^\heartsuit(S^\heartsuit)$. We let $\mathrm{Level}(A, X/S)$ denote the ∞ -category of derived level structures of X/S , whose objects can be viewed as pairs (D, ϕ) .

Lemma 4.3. *Let E be a spectral elliptic curve over a nonconnective spectral Deligne-Mumford stack S , $\phi_S : D \rightarrow E$ be a derived level structure, $T \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of*

nonconnective spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks, then the induce morphism $\phi_S : D_T \rightarrow E_T \simeq E(T)$ is a derived level structure of E_T/T .

Proof. we notice that this lemma is true in the classical case. We need to prove that, (1) $\phi_S^\heartsuit : A \rightarrow (E \times_S T)^\heartsuit(T_0) = E^\heartsuit(T_0)$ is a classical level structure. But this is just the classical case. (2) $D \rightarrow E_T$ is a relative Cartier divisor, this is just Lemma 3.4. ■

Lemma 4.4. *Let E/S be a spectral elliptic curve, and $D \rightarrow E$ be a relative Cartier divisor, and D_0 is an effective Cartier divisor in E_0/S_0 . Then there exists a closed spectral Deligne-Mumford substack $Z \subset S$, satisfying the following universal property:*

For any $T \rightarrow S$, such that the associated sheaf of D_T is a line bundle over X_T and $(D_T)^\heartsuit$ is a subgroup of $(E_T)^\heartsuit$, then T factor through Z .

Proof. For $T \rightarrow S$, it is obvious that the associated sheaf of D_T is a line bundle over X_T . By [KM85, Corollary 1.3.7], we just notice that if $(D_T)^\heartsuit/T_0$ is a subgroup of $(E_T)^\heartsuit/T_0$, we have T_0 must passing through $Z_0 \subset S_0$. So we find that the required closed substack is just $Z_0 \times_{S_0} S$. ■

Proposition 4.5. *Let E/R be a spectral elliptic curve, then the functor*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Level}_{E/R} &: \text{CAlg}^{cn} \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \\ R' &\mapsto \text{Level}(A, E_{R'}/R') \end{aligned}$$

is represented by a closed substack $S(A)$ of $\text{CDiv}_{X/R}$. Moreover, $S(A)$ is affine and locally of finite presentation over R .

Proof. By definition, the functor $\text{Level}_{E/R}$ is a subfunctor of the representable functor $\text{CDiv}_{X/R}$. It is the closed sub-stack of $\text{CDiv}_{X/R}$ such that the associated divisor of degree $\#(\pi_0 D)$ in $(E \times_R \text{CDiv}_{X/R}/\text{CDiv}_{X/R})^\heartsuit$

$$\Sigma_{a \in \pi_0 A} \phi_{univ}(a)$$

attached to the universal morphism $\phi_{univ} : A \rightarrow E(R)$, is a subgroup, then the assertion follows from lemma 4.4.

To prove the second part, we consider the map $S(A) \rightarrow \text{Spét} R$, they are all spectral algebraic spaces. By [Lur18c, Remark 5.2.0.2], a morphism between spectral algebraic spaces is finite if and only if its underlying morphism between ordinary spectral algebraic space is finite in ordinary algebraic geometry. So we only need to prove $S(A)^\heartsuit$ is finite over $\text{Spec} \pi_0 R$, but this is just the classical case since $S(A)^\heartsuit$ is the relative representable object of the classical level structure, which is finite over R_0 by [KM85, Corollary 1.6.3].

■

The construction of $X \in \text{Level}(A, X/R)$ determines a functor $\text{Ell}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ which is classified by a left fibration $\text{Ell}(A)(R) \rightarrow \text{Ell}(R)$. The objects of $\text{Ell}(A)(R)$ can be identified with pairs (X, ϕ) , where X is a spectral elliptic curve and $\phi : A \rightarrow E(R)$ is a derived level structures of E .

For every \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring R , we can consider all spectral elliptic curves over R with derived level structures. This moduli problem can be thought as a functor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{\text{ell}}(A) &: \text{CAlg}^{cn} \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \\ R &\longmapsto \mathcal{M}_{\text{ell}}(A)(R) \end{aligned}$$

where $\text{Ell}(A)(R)$ is the ∞ -category of spectral elliptic curves E with a derived level structures $\phi : A \rightarrow E$. And $\mathcal{M}_{\text{ell}}(A)(R)$ is its underlying ∞ -groupoid.

Proposition 4.6. *The functor $\mathcal{M}_{\text{ell}}(A) : \text{CAlg}^{cn} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is an étale sheaf.*

Proof. Let $R \rightarrow \{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ be an étale cover of R , and U_\bullet be the associated simplicial object. We consider the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}_{\text{ell}}(A)(R) & \xrightarrow{f} & \lim_{\Delta} \mathcal{M}_{\text{ell}}(A)(U_\bullet) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow q \\ \mathcal{M}_{\text{ell}}(R) & \xrightarrow{g} & \lim_{\Delta} \mathcal{M}_{\text{ell}}(U_\bullet) \end{array}$$

The left map p is a left fibration between Kan complexes, so is a Kan fibration [Lur09a, Lemma 2.1.3.3]. And the right vertical map is pointwise Kan fibration. By picking a suitable model for the homotopy limit we may assume that q is a Kan fibration as well. We have g is an equivalence by [Lur18a, Lemma 2.4.1]. To prove that f is an equivalence. We only need to prove that for every $E \in \text{Ell}(R)$, the map

$$p^{-1}E \simeq \text{Level}(A, E/R) \rightarrow \lim_{\Delta} \text{Level}(A, E \times_R U_\bullet/U_\bullet) \simeq q^{-1}g(E)$$

is an equivalence. We have the $\text{Level}(A, E/R)$ as full ∞ -subcategory of $\text{CDiv}(E/R)$ and $\lim_{\Delta} \text{Level}(A, E \times_R U_\bullet)$ as a full subcategory of

$$\lim_{\Delta} \text{CDiv}(E \times_R U_\bullet(U_\bullet))$$

But CDiv is an étale sheaf. So the functor

$$\text{Level}(A, E/R) \rightarrow \lim_{\Delta} \text{Level}(A, E \times_R U_\bullet/U_\bullet).$$

is fully faithful. To prove it is an equivalence, we only need to prove it is essentially

surjective.

For any $\{\phi_{U_\bullet} : D \rightarrow E \times_R U_\bullet\}$ in $\lim_{\Delta} \text{Level}(\mathcal{A}, E \times_R U_\bullet/U_\bullet)$. Clearly, we can find a morphism $\phi_R : D \rightarrow E$ in $\text{CDiv}(E/R)$ whose image under the equivalence $\text{CDiv}(E/R) \simeq \lim_{\Delta} \text{CDiv}(E \times_R U_\bullet/U_\bullet)$ is $\{\phi_{U_\bullet} : D \rightarrow E \times_R U_\bullet\}$. We just need to prove this $\phi_R : D \rightarrow E$ is a derived level structure. This is true since in the classic case, $\text{Level}(A, E^\heartsuit(R_0)) \simeq \lim_{\Delta} \text{Level}(A, E^\heartsuit(\tau_{\leq 0} U_\bullet))$ and $\phi_R : D \rightarrow E$ is already a relative Cartier divisor. ■

4.2 Derived Level Structures of Spectral p-Divisible Groups

We let $\text{FFG}(\mathbf{R})$ denote the ∞ -category of the commutative finite flat group schemes.

Definition 4.7 Let \mathbf{R} be an \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring and let \mathbf{S} be a set of prime numbers. A *S-divisible* group over \mathbf{A} is a functor $X : (\mathbf{Ab}_{fin}^{\mathbf{S}})^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{FFG}(\mathbf{R})$ with the following conditions

1. The commutative finite flat scheme $X(0)$ is trivial.
2. For every short exact sequence of finite abelian \mathbf{S} -groups, the induced diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X(M'') & \longrightarrow & X(M) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X(0) & \longrightarrow & X(M') \end{array}$$

is an exact sequence of commutative finite flat schemes over \mathbf{R} .

3. The \mathbf{S} -divisible group has height h , if for every finite abelian \mathbf{S} -group M , the commutative finite flat group scheme $X(M)$ has degree $|M|^h$ over \mathbf{R} .

When \mathbf{S} consists of only one prime p , then we call it p -divisible group over \mathbf{R} .

Remark 4.8 By [Lur18a, Proposition 6.5.8], there is another equivalent definition of spectral p -divisible group [Lur18b, Definition 6.0.2]. A spectral p -divisible group over an connective \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring \mathbf{R} is just a functor

$$G : \text{CAlg}_R^{cn} \rightarrow \text{Mod}_{\mathbf{Z}}^{cn}$$

with the following properties:

1. For every $S \in \text{CAlg}_R^{cn}$, the \mathbf{Z} -module spectrum $G(S)$ is p -nilpotent, i.e., $G(S)[1/p] \simeq 0$.
2. For every finite Abelian p -group M , the functor

$$\text{CAlg}_R^{cn} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}, \quad S \mapsto \text{Map}_{\text{Mod}_{\mathbf{Z}}} (M, G(S))$$

is copresentable by a finite flat R -algebra.

3. The map $p : G \rightarrow G$ is locally surjective with respect to the finite flat topology. That is for every object $R' \in \mathbf{CAlg}_R^{cn}$ and every element $x \in \pi_0(G(R'))$, there exists a finite flat map $R \rightarrow R'$ for which $\mathrm{Spec}(R') \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(R)$ is surjective and the image of x in $\pi_0 G(R')$ is divisible by p .

Let X be a spectral p -divisible group of height h over an \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring R , that is a functor

$$X : \mathbf{Ab}_{\mathrm{fin}}^p \rightarrow \mathrm{FFG}(R).$$

For every $p^k \in \mathbf{Ab}_{\mathrm{fin}}^p$, we let X denote the image of p^k of X .

Let G/S be a finite flat S -group scheme of finite presentation, and rank N , A be a finite abelian group of order N . We say that a group homomorphism

$$\phi : A \rightarrow G(S)$$

is an A -generator of G/S , if the N points $\{\phi(a)\}_{a \in A}$ are a full subset of sections of $G(S)$. In these cases, we say ϕ is Drinfeld level structures.

Definition 4.9 Let G be a spectral p -divisible group over a connective \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring R , of height h . For A a finite abelian group. A level structure is a morphism

$$\phi : D \rightarrow G[p^k]$$

of spectral Deligne-Mumford stacks, such that D is a relative Cartier divisor of $G[p^k]$, and the underlying morphism $D^\heartsuit \rightarrow G[p^k]$ is a Drinfeld level structure $A \rightarrow G$. We let $\mathrm{Level}(\mathcal{A}^k, G/R)$ denote the ∞ -groupoid of level structures of G/R .

Lemma 4.10. *Let G/R be a spectral p -divisible group of height h , for any k , we have a nonconnective spectral Deligne-Mumford stack $G[p^k]$. let D be a relative Cartier divisor of G , such that D_0 is an effective Cartier divisor in $G^\heartsuit/\pi_0 R$. Then there exists a \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring $S_{G/R}$, satisfying the following universal property:*

For any $R \rightarrow R'$ in \mathbf{CAlg}^{cn} , such that $D_{R'}$ is a relative Cartier divisor of $G_{R'}$, and $(D_{R'})^\heartsuit$ is a subgroup of $(G_{R'})^\heartsuit$, then $R \rightarrow R'$ factor through $S_{G/R}$.

Proof. For $\mathrm{Spét} R' \rightarrow \mathrm{Spét} R$, it is obvious that that $D_{R'}$ is a relative Cartier divisor of $G_{R'}$. And by [KM85, Corollary 1.3.7], if $(D_{R'})^\heartsuit/\pi_0 R'$ is a subgroup of $(G_{R'})^\heartsuit/\pi_0 R'$, we have $\mathrm{Spec} \pi_0 R' \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} \pi_0 R$ must passing through a $\mathrm{Spec} Z$, where $\mathrm{Spec} Z$ is a closed subscheme of $\mathrm{Spec} R_0$. So we find that the required closed substack $S_{G/R}$ is just $\mathrm{Spét}(Z \times_{R_0} R)$. ■

Proposition 4.11. *Let H be a spectral p -divisible group of height h over an \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring R . Then the following functor*

$$\mathrm{Level}_{H/R}^{A^k} : \mathrm{CAlg}_R \rightarrow \mathcal{S}; \quad R' \mapsto \mathrm{Level}(A^k, G_{R'})$$

is representable by an affine spectral Deligne-Mumford stack.

Proof. We first prove the representability. By definition, the functor $\mathrm{Level}(\mathcal{A}, G/R)$ is a subfunctor of the representable functor $\mathrm{CDiv}_{G/R}$. It is the closed sub-stack of $\mathrm{CDiv}_{G/R}$ such that the associated divisor

$$\sum_{a \in \pi_0 \mathcal{A}} \phi_{\mathrm{univ}}(a)$$

of degree $\sharp(\pi_0 \mathcal{A})$ in $(G \times_R \mathrm{CDiv}_{G/R} / \mathrm{CDiv}_{G/R})^\heartsuit$, attached to the universal morphism $\phi_{\mathrm{univ}} : D^\heartsuit \rightarrow G^\heartsuit$, is a subgroup. Then the assertion follows from the lemma 4.10. We denote this closed substack as $\mathcal{P}_{G/R}$.

For the affine condition, we need to prove that $\mathcal{P}_{G/R}$ is finite in the spectral algebraic geometry. By [Lur18c, Remark 5.2.0.2], a morphism between spectral algebraic spaces is finite if and only if its underlying morphism between ordinary spectral algebraic space is finite in ordinary algebraic geometry. We have $\mathcal{P}_{G/R}$ and $\mathrm{Spét} R$ are spectral spaces. So we only need to prove $\mathcal{P}_{G/R}^\heartsuit$ is finite over R_0 , but this is just the classical case, which is finite by [KM85, Corollary 1.6.3]. ■

5 Applications

5.1 Higher Categorical Lubin-Tate Tower

Let G_0 be a p -divisible group over a commutative ring R_0 . R be an \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring, G be a p -divisible group over R . A G_0 -tagging of G is a triple (I, μ, α) , where I is a finitely generated ideal of definition, $\mu : R_0 \rightarrow \pi_0 R$ is a ring homomorphism. and $\alpha : (G_0)_{\pi_0(R)/I} \simeq G_{\pi_0 R/I}$ is an isomorphism of p -divisible group over the commutative ring $\pi_0(R)/I$.

Definition 5.1 Let G_0 be a p -divisible group over a commutative ring R_0 and let A be an adic \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring. A deformation of G_0 over R is a p -divisible group over R together with an equivalence class of G_0 -tagging of G .

The collection of deformations of G_0 over an adic \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring can be organized into an ∞ -category. The following definition is due to Lurie [Lur18b, Definition 3.1.4].

Definition 5.2 For a classical p -divisible G_0 over a commutative ring R_0 . Let R be an adic \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring. Then the ∞ -category of deformations of G_0 over R is defined as the filtered

colimit

$$\operatorname{colim}_I BT^p(R) \times_{BT(\pi_0(R)/I)} \operatorname{Hom}(R_0, \pi_0(R)/I).$$

Lemma 5.3. ([Lur18b, lemma 3.1.10]) *Let R_0 be a commutative ring and G_0 be a p -divisible group. Let R be an complete adic \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring, the ∞ -category $\operatorname{Def}_{G_0}(R)$ is a Kan complex.*

By this lemma, we have a functor

$$\operatorname{Def}_{G_0} : \operatorname{CAlg}_{cpl}^{ad} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}.$$

Theorem 5.4. ([Lur18b, Theorem 3.1.15]) *If R_0 is Noetherian F_p algebra such that the Frobenius morphism is finite. and G_0 be a nonstationary p -divisible group over R_0 . Then*

1. *There exists an universal deformation of G_0 . i.e., there exists a complete adic \mathbb{E}_∞ $R_{G_0}^{un}$, and a morphism $\rho : R_{G_0}^{un}$ such that the functor Def_{G_0} is corepresentable by $R_{G_0}^{un}$. i.e. , for any complete adic \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring A there is a equivalence*

$$\operatorname{Map}_{\operatorname{CAlg}_{cpl}^{ad}}(R_{G_0}^{un}, R) \rightarrow \operatorname{Def}_{G_0}(R).$$

2. *The \mathbb{E}_∞ ring $R_{G_0}^{un}$ is connective and Noetherian.*
3. *The induced map $\pi_0(\rho) : \pi_0(R_{G_0}^{un}) \rightarrow R_0$ is surjective, and $R_{G_0}^{un}$ is complete with respect to the ideal $\ker(\pi_0(\rho))$.*

We consider the following functor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{A^k} : \operatorname{CAlg}_{cpl}^{ad} &\rightarrow \mathcal{S} \\ R &\rightarrow \operatorname{DefLevel}(G_0, R, \mathcal{A}) \end{aligned}$$

where $\operatorname{DefLevel}(G_0, R, \mathcal{A})$ is the ∞ -category whose objects are triples (G, ρ, η)

1. G is a spectral p -divisible group over R .
2. ρ is an equivalence of G_0 taggings of R .
3. $\eta : D \rightarrow G$ is a derived level structure.

Theorem 5.5. *The functor \mathcal{M}_{A^k} is representable by a spectral Deligne-Mumford stack $\operatorname{Spét}\mathcal{P}_A$ where \mathcal{P}_A is an \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring which is finite over the unoriented spectral deformation ring of G_0 .*

Proof. We let $E_{univ}/R_{G_0}^{un}$ denote the universal spectral deformation of G_0/R_0 , for any spectral deformation G of G_0 to R , we get a map of \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring $R_{G_0}^{un} \rightarrow R$, It is easy to see that $E_{univ} \times_{R_{G_0}^{un}} R \simeq G$. So we have the following equivalence

$$\text{Level}(A^k, G/R) \simeq \text{Level}(A^k, E_{univ} \times_{R_{G_0}^{un}} R) \simeq \text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{R_{G_0}^{un}}}^{ad, cpl}(\mathcal{P}_{E_{univ}/R_{G_0}^{un}}, R).$$

The last equivalence comes from Proposition 4.5. Then we consider the following moduli problem

$$\text{Alg}_{cpl}^{ad} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}, \quad R \mapsto \text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{R_0}^{ad, cpl}}(\mathcal{P}_{E_{univ}/R_{G_0}^{un}}, R).$$

For $R \in \text{Alg}_{R_0}^{ad, cpl}$, $\text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{R_0}^{ad, cpl}}(\mathcal{P}_{E_{univ}/R_{G_0}^{un}}, R)$ can viewed the ∞ -categories of pairs (α, f) , where

$$\alpha : R_{G_0}^{un} \rightarrow R$$

is the classified map of a spectral p-divisible group G , which is a deformation of G_0 , that is $\alpha = (G, \rho)$, and $f \in \text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{R_{G_0}^{un}}}^{ad, cpl}(\mathcal{P}_{E_{univ}/R_{G_0}^{un}}, R) = \text{Level}(A, E_{univ} \times_{R_{G_0}^{un}} R)$ is a derived level structure of G/R . So we get $\text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{R_0}^{ad, cpl}}(\mathcal{P}_{E_{univ}/R_{G_0}^{un}}, R)$ is just the ∞ -categories of pairs (G, ρ, η) . By lemma 4.11, $\mathcal{P}_{E_{univ}/R_{G_0}^{un}}$ is finite over $R_{G_0}^{un}$. So $\mathcal{JL}_A = \mathcal{P}_{R_{G_0}^{un}}$ is the desired spectrum. ■

Although we get spectrum come from a conceptual derived moduli problem, but this spectrum may be complicated. In algebraic topology, orientation of an \mathbb{E}_∞ -spectrum make E_2 page of Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence degenerating.

Let G_0 be a p-divisible group over R_{G_0} . We consider the following functor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{A^k}^{or} &: \text{Alg}_{cpl}^{ad} \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \\ R &\rightarrow \text{DefLevel}^{or}(G_0, R, A) \simeq \end{aligned}$$

where $\text{DefLevel}^{or}(G_0, R, A)$ is the ∞ -category of pairs (G, ρ, e, η) , where

1. G is a spectral p-divisible over R .
2. ρ is an equivalence class of H_0 taggings of R .
3. $e : S^2 \rightarrow \Omega^\infty H^0(R)$ is an orientation of the G^0 , where G^0 is the identity component of H .
4. $\eta : D \rightarrow G$ is a derived level structure.

Proposition 5.6. *The functor $\mathcal{M}_{A^k}^{or} : \text{CAlg}_{cpl}^{ad} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is representable by a affine spectral Deligne-Mumford stack.*

Proof. Let $\text{Def}^{or}(G_0, R)^\simeq$ is the ∞ -groupoid of pairs (G, ρ, e) , where G is a p-divisible over R , ρ is an equivalence class of G_0 -taggings of R . By [Lur18b, Theorem 6.0.3, Remark 6.0.7], the functor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_A^{or} &: \text{CAlg}_{cpl}^{ad} \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \\ R &\rightarrow \text{Def}^{or}(H_0, R)^\simeq \end{aligned}$$

is corepresneted by the orentated deformation ring $R_{G_0}^{or}$, that is we have an equivalence of spaces

$$\text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{cpl}^{ad}}(R_{H_0}^{or}, R) \simeq \text{Def}^{or}(H_0, R)^\simeq.$$

Let E_{univ}^{or} be the associated deformation of H_0 to $R_{H_0}^{or}$, then it is obvious that $\text{Spét}\mathcal{P}_{E_{univ}^{or}}$ is the desired affine spectral Deligne-Mumford stack. ■

We call this spectrum Jacquet-Langlands spectrum. It is easy to see that this \mathcal{JL} admit an action of $GL_n(Z/p^m Z) \times \text{Aut}(G_0)$. In the classical algebraic geometry, the Lubin-Tate can be used to realize the Jacquet-Langlands correspondence [HT01]. Is there a topological realization of the Jacquet-Langlands correspondence. Actually, in a recent paper [SS23], they already realized the topological Jacquet-Langlands correspondence. But their method is based on the Goerss-Hopkins-Miller-Lurie sheaf. They actually consider the degenerate level structure such that representing object is étale over representing object of universal deformations. We hope that over derived level structure can also realize the topological Lubin-Tate tower, and is there a relation with the construction of degenerating level structures.

5.2 Topological Lifts of Power Operations Rings

We recall the deformation of formal groups. Let G_0 be a formal group over a perfect field k with characteristic p , then a deformation of G_0 to R is a triple (G, i, Φ) satisfying

- G is a formal group over R ,
- There is a map $i : k \rightarrow R/m$
- There is an isomorphism $\Phi : \pi^*G \cong i^*G_0$ of formal groups over R/m .

Let R be a complete local ring whose residue has characteristic p . Let $\phi : R \rightarrow R, x \mapsto x^p$ be the Frobenius map. For each formal group G over R , the **Frobenius isogeny** $\text{Frob} : G \rightarrow \phi^*G$ is the homomorphism of formal group over R induced by the relative Frobenius map on rings. We write $\text{Frob}^r : G \rightarrow (\phi^r)^*G$ which is the composition $\phi^*(\text{Frob}^{r-1}) \circ \text{Frob}$

Let (G, i, α) and (G', i', α') be two deformation of G_0 to R . A deformation of Frob^r is a homomorphism $f : G \rightarrow G'$ of formal groups over R which satisfying

1. $i \circ \phi^r = i'$ and $i^*(\phi^r)^*G_0 = (i')^*G_0$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} k & \xrightarrow{i'} & R/m \\ \phi^r \downarrow & \nearrow i & \\ K & & \end{array}$$

2. the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} i^*G_0 & \xrightarrow{i^*(\text{Frob}^r)} & i^*(\phi^r)^*G_0 \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha' \\ \pi^*G & \xrightarrow{\pi^*(f)} & \pi^*G' \end{array}$$

of homomorphisms of formal groups over R/m commutes.

We let Def_R denote the category whose objects are deformations of G_0 to R , and whose morphisms are homomorphisms which are deformation of Frob^r for some $r \geq 0$. Say that a morphism in Def_R has **height** r , if it is a deformation of Frob^r . We let Sub^r denote the subcategory of Def_R whose morphisms are deformations of Frob^r and then quotient the 0 height deformation of Frobenius.

Let G be deformation of G_0 to R , then the assignment $f \rightarrow \text{Ker} f$ is a one-to-one correspondence between the morphisms in Sub_R^r with source G and the finite subgroup of G which have rank p^r .

For the following, Let $G_E = G_{\text{univ}}/E_0$ be the universal deformation of G_0 .

Theorem 5.7. ([Str97], [Str98]) *Let G_0/k be a formal group of height h over a perfect field k . For each $r > 0$, there exists a complete local ring A_r which carries a universal height r morphism $f_{\text{univ}}^r : (G_s, i_s, \alpha_s) \rightarrow (G_t, i_t, \alpha_t) \in \text{Sub}^r(A_r)$. That is the operation $f_{\text{univ}}^r \rightarrow g^*(f_{\text{univ}}^r)$ define a bijective relation from the set of local homomorphism $g : A_r \rightarrow R$ to the set Sub_R^r . Furthermore, we have:*

1. $A_0 \approx W(k)[[v_1, \dots, v_{h-1}]]$.
2. Under the map $s : A_0 \rightarrow A_r$ which classifies the source of the universal height r map, i.e. $G_s = i^*G_E$, and A_r is finite and free as an A_0 module.
3. Under the map $t : A_0 \rightarrow A_r$ which classifies the target of the universal height r map, i.e. $G_t = t^*G_E$.
4. The ring $A[r]$ in the universal deformation of Frobenius is isomorphic to $E^0(B\Sigma_{p^r})/I$, i.e.,

$$A[r] \cong E^0(B\Sigma_{p^r})/I$$

where I is transfer ideal.

So there is a bijection

$$\{g : A_r \rightarrow R\} \rightarrow \text{Sub}^r(R)$$

given by

$$g \rightarrow g^*(f_{univ}^r)(g^*G_s \rightarrow g^*G_t).$$

The ring A_r plays an important role in the power operations of Morava E-theories. Actually, for a $K(n)$ -local E_n -algebra R , we have power operations

$$\pi_0 R \rightarrow E^0(B\Sigma_{p^r})/I \otimes \pi_0 R = A[r] \otimes \pi_0 R.$$

One can find more detail in [Rez09], [Rez13], and computations can be found in [Rez08], [Zhu14], [Zhu19].

Proposition 5.8. *For every r , there exists a E_∞ -ring $E_{n,r}$, such that $\pi_0 E_{n,r} = A_r$.*

Proof. Let $A = \mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$. For a formal group G_0 over a field k of characteristic p . We just need to notice that $\text{Spét}E_{n,r}$ represent the functor $\text{CAlg}_{cpl}^{ad} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ by sending an E_∞ -ring R to quadruples G, ρ, e, η , where (G, ρ) is spectral deformation of G_0 to R . e is an orientation of G 's identity component G^0 , and η is a derived level structure. ■

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