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TOPOLOGICAL MODULAR FORMS [after Hopkins, Miller, and Lurie]

by Paul G. GOERSS

INTRODUCTION

In the early 1970s, Quillen [55] noticed a strong connection between 1-parameter formal Lie groups and cohomology theories with a natural theory of Chern classes. The algebraic geometry of these formal Lie groups allowed Morava, Ravenel, and others to make predictions about large scale phenomena in stable homotopy theory, and the resulting theorems completely changed the field. For example, the solution of Ravenel's nilpotence conjectures by Devinatz, Hopkins, and Smith ([18] and [29]) was one of the great advances of the 1980s.

An example of a 1-parameter formal Lie group can be obtained by taking the formal neighborhood of the identity in a smooth algebraic group of dimension one. The additive group and the multiplicative group correspond to ordinary cohomology and complex K -theory respectively, and the only other algebraic groups of dimension 1 are elliptic curves. This class is different because elliptic curves can come in families over a base scheme S and the geometry of the fibers can vary significantly as we move through S . Thus there are many elliptic cohomology theories and it should be possible to produce them in families over schemes. In retrospect, the realization, by Hopkins and Miller, of a good theory of elliptic cohomology theories provided a centerpiece for the emerging field of derived algebraic geometry.

Derived algebraic geometry has origins in a number of diverse sources. In geometry, there is the work of Serre on multiplicities in intersection theory [61] and the work of Illusie [33] on the cotangent complex. For an overview of the roots in stable homotopy theory, the article [27] is very useful. In algebraic K -theory, again originating with Quillen, it was important very early to consider algebraic varieties and schemes with sheaves of generalized ring objects and, indeed, it was mathematicians in this field who first wrote down a systematic theory [34]. Thanks to work of Toën, Vezzosi [66],

and Lurie [47], we now have a fairly mature theory. The purpose here is to concentrate on the example of elliptic cohomology theories; that is, I would like to make precise the following statement of a theorem of Mike Hopkins and Haynes Miller, as refined by Jacob Lurie: the compactified Deligne-Mumford moduli stack of elliptic curves is canonically and essentially uniquely an object in derived algebraic geometry. The homotopy global sections of this derived stack form the ring spectrum of topological modular forms.

1. AN OVERVIEW

1.1. The moduli stack of elliptic curves

In the late 1960s, Deligne and Mumford [15] defined a moduli object $\mathcal{M}_g$ for algebraic curves of genus g . Thus, morphisms $X \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$ from a scheme X to $\mathcal{M}_g$ are in one-to-one correspondence with smooth proper morphisms

$$q : C \longrightarrow X$$

of relative dimension 1 such that each fiber is a curve of genus g . It was known that $\mathcal{M}_g$ could not be a scheme; one way to see this is to note that automorphisms of the fibers of q do not vary nicely with the fiber. However, Deligne and Mumford noticed that $\mathcal{M}_g$ exists if we enlarge the category of schemes slightly to include what we now call Deligne-Mumford stacks. From this example, the whole theory of algebraic stacks emerged. There is an extremely brief exposition on algebraic stacks at the beginning of Section 3.1.

From this collection, we single out the moduli stack $\mathcal{M}_{1,1}$ of elliptic curves. These are curves of genus 1 with 1 marked point; that is diagrams of the form

$$C \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{q} \\ \xleftarrow{e} \end{array} X$$

where q is a family of smooth curves of genus 1 over X and e is a section identifying a distinguished point in each fiber. A classical, but still remarkable, property of these curves is that C becomes an abelian group over X : there is a canonical commutative group multiplication on C with e as the unit. Furthermore, any morphism of elliptic curves is a group homomorphism. There are a number of reasons for singling out this stack: elliptic curves are central to algebraic number theory, for example. For algebraic topologists, the formal neighborhood C_e of e in C gives a family of 1-parameter formal Lie groups (“formal groups”) which, in turn, gives rise to a rich family of elliptic cohomology theories.

The stack $\mathcal{M}_{1,1}$ is not compact – more precisely, it is not proper over $\mathbb{Z}$. Indeed, the morphism to the affine line

$$j : \mathcal{M}_{1,1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$$

which assigns to each elliptic curve C the j -invariant $j(C)$ is almost (but not quite) a covering map. Deligne and Mumford found a canonical compactification $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ of $\mathcal{M}_{1,1}$ which now classifies generalized elliptic curves with, possibly, nodal singularities. In an extensive study of this stack [16] Deligne and Rapoport showed that the j -invariant extends to a morphism

$$j : \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1.$$

1.2. Derived schemes

The basic objects of algebraic geometry are schemes, which are locally ringed spaces $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ which are locally isomorphic to the prime spectrum of some ring. Thus, among other things, X is a space and $\mathcal{O}_X$ is a sheaf of rings on X . The basic idea of derived algebraic geometry is to replace rings by some more generalized ring object. For example, Serre [61] considered schemes with a sheaf of commutative differential graded algebras. This has the advantage that it is relatively simple to define and, indeed, over the rational numbers it is equivalent to the more general theory. However, commutative DGAs only have good homotopy theory when we work over the rational numbers; over the integers or in characteristic p a more rigid theory is needed. In his work on the cotangent complex, Illusie [33] worked with schemes with sheaves of simplicial commutative algebras. This was also the point of view of Lurie in his thesis [45]. However, there are basic examples arising from homotopy theory which cannot come from simplicial algebras – complex K -theory is an important example. Thus, a derived scheme (or stack) will be a scheme equipped with a sheaf of commutative ring spectra. I immediately remark that “commutative” is a difficult notion to define in ring spectra: here I mean “ E_∞ -ring spectra”. The foundations of commutative ring spectra are forbidding, but I’ll make some attempt at an exposition below in Section 2.1.

A spectrum X has homotopy groups $\pi_k X$, for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. If X is a commutative ring spectrum, $\pi_0 X$ is a commutative ring and the graded abelian group $\pi_* X$ is a graded skew-commutative $\pi_0 X$ -algebra. In particular, $\pi_k X$ is a $\pi_0 X$ -module.

DEFINITION 1.1. — *A derived scheme $(X, \mathcal{O})$ is a pair with X a topological space and $\mathcal{O}$ a sheaf of commutative ring spectra on X so that*

- (1) *the pair $(X, \pi_0 \mathcal{O})$ is a scheme; and*
- (2) *the sheaf $\pi_k \mathcal{O}$ is a quasi-coherent sheaf of $\pi_0 \mathcal{O}$ -modules.*

It is somewhat subtle to define the notion of a sheaf of spectra; I will come back to that point below in Remark 2.7. One definition of “quasi-coherent” is to require the sheaf to be locally the cokernel of a morphism between locally free sheaves. On the spectrum of a ring R , these are the module sheaves which arise from R -modules. There is a completely analogous definition of a derived Deligne-Mumford stack, except that now we must be careful about the topology we use to define sheaves: for these objects we must use the étale topology.

There is a rich structure inherent in Definition 1.1. The homotopy groups of a commutative ring spectrum support far more structure than simply that of a graded skew-commutative ring; in particular, it is a ring with “power operations”. See Remark 2.6 below. Thus, if $(X, \mathcal{O})$ is a derived scheme, the graded sheaf $\pi_*\mathcal{O}$ is a sheaf of graded rings with all of this higher order structure.

1.3. Topological modular forms

On the compactified Deligne-Mumford stack $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$, there is a canonical quasi-coherent sheaf ω . If C is an elliptic curve over X , then C is an abelian variety over X of relative dimension 1 and we can construct the sheaf of invariant 1-forms ω_C for C . This is a locally free sheaf of rank 1 on X and the assignment

$$\omega(C : X \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}) = \omega_C$$

defines a quasi-coherent sheaf on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$. The sheaf ω is locally free of rank 1, hence invertible, and the tensor powers $\omega^{\otimes k}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, are all quasi-coherent. Here is the main result; see [26] and [46].

THEOREM 1.2 (Hopkins-Miller-Lurie). — *There exists a derived Deligne-Mumford stack $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \mathcal{O})$ so that*

- (1) *the underlying algebraic stack $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \pi_0\mathcal{O})$ is equivalent to the compactified Deligne-Mumford moduli stack $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \mathcal{O}_{ell})$ of generalized elliptic curves; and*
- (2) *there are isomorphisms of quasi-coherent sheaves $\pi_{2k}\mathcal{O} \cong \omega^{\otimes k}$ and $\pi_{2k+1}\mathcal{O} = 0$.*

Furthermore, the derived stack $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \mathcal{O})$ is determined up to equivalence by conditions (1) and (2).

The doubling of degrees in (2) is quite typical: when the homotopy groups of a commutative ring spectrum X are concentrated in even degrees, then π_*X is a graded commutative ring, not just commutative up to sign.

We can rephrase the uniqueness statement of Theorem 1.2 as follows: there is a space of all derived stacks which satisfy points (1) and (2) and this space is path-connected. In fact, Lurie’s construction gives a canonical base-point; that is, a canonical model for $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \mathcal{O})$.

Here is a definition of the object in the title of this manuscript.

DEFINITION 1.3. — *The spectrum $\mathbf{tmf}$ of topological modular forms is the derived global sections of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}$ of commutative ring spectra of the derived Deligne-Mumford stack $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \mathcal{O})$.*

The spectrum $\mathbf{tmf}$ is itself a commutative ring spectrum and formal considerations now give a descent spectral sequence

$$(1) \quad H^s(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes t}) \implies \pi_{2t-s} \mathbf{tmf}.$$

This spectral sequence has been completely calculated in [7], [28] and [59].

The spectrum $\mathbf{tmf}$ is called “topological modular forms” for the following reason. One definition of modular forms of weight k (and level 1) is as the global sections of $\omega^{\otimes k}$ over $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$; that is, the graded ring

$$M_* = H^0(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes *})$$

is the ring of modular forms for generalized elliptic curves. This ring is well understood [14]: there are modular forms c_4 , c_6 , and Δ of weights 4, 6, and 12 respectively and an isomorphism of graded rings

$$\mathbb{Z}[c_4, c_6, \Delta]/(c_4^3 - c_6^2 = 1728\Delta) \cong M_*.$$

Note $1728 = (12)^3$, indicating that the primes 2 and 3 are special in this subject. The modular form Δ is the discriminant and is the test for smoothness: a generalized elliptic curve C is smooth if and only if $\Delta(C)$ is invertible; in fact, $\mathcal{M}_{1,1} \subseteq \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ is the open substack obtained by inverting Δ .

Modular forms then form the zero line of the spectral sequence of (1), at least up to degree doubling, and we can now ask which modular forms give homotopy classes in $\mathbf{tmf}$. The higher cohomology groups of (1) are all 2 and 3-torsion and, as mentioned above, the differentials have also been calculated. Thus, for example, we know that Δ is not a homotopy class, but 24Δ is; similarly c_6 is not a homotopy class, but $2c_6$ is. The class c_4 is a homotopy class. In the last section of this note, I will uncover some of the details of this calculation.

1.4. Impact

Let me write down three areas of algebraic topology where $\mathbf{tmf}$ has had significant impact. I will go in more-or-less chronological order.

Remark 1.4 (The Witten genus). — In his work in string theory, Witten noticed that one could define a genus for certain spin manifolds that takes values in modular forms. A compact differentiable manifold M has a spin structure if the first and second Stiefel-Whitney classes vanish and a spin manifold M is a manifold with a choice of spin structure. For spin manifolds there is a new characteristic class λ which has the property that twice this class is the first Pontrjagin class. If λ also vanishes, the

manifold M has a *string* structure. There is a cobordism ring $\mathrm{MString}_*$ of string manifolds, and Witten wrote down a rich ring homomorphism

$$\sigma_* : \mathrm{MString}_* \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q} \otimes M_*,$$

which we now call the Witten genus. Let me say a little about his methods.

Every modular form can be written as a power series over the integers in q ; this is the q -expansion. One way to do this is to evaluate the modular form on the Tate curve, which is a generalized elliptic curve over $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$. This defines a monomorphism $M_* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[[q]]$ but it is definitely not onto. For each string manifold, Witten [67] wrote down a power series in q over the rationals and then used physics to argue it must be a modular form.

Almost immediately, homotopy theorists began searching for a spectrum-level construction of this map. By the Thom-Pontrjagin construction, $\mathrm{MString}_*$ is isomorphic to the homotopy groups of a commutative ring spectrum $\mathrm{MString}$ and the Witten genus was posited to be given by a morphism of ring spectra from $\mathrm{MString}$ to some appropriate ring spectrum or family of ring spectra; this is what happens with the Atiyah-Bott-Shapiro realization of the $\hat{A}$ -genus on spin manifolds. Motivated by this problem, among others, there were an early important work on elliptic cohomology theories and orientations and a major conference on elliptic cohomology theories in the late 1980s; [39] is a highlight of this period. There were also very influential papers in the following years. For example, the Bourbaki exposé by Segal [60] has been especially important in the search for elliptic cohomologies arising from differential geometry and mathematical physics and the paper by Franke [20] gave a profusion of examples of cohomology theories arising from elliptic curves.

The Witten genus was addressed specifically in the work of Ando, Hopkins, Rezk, and Strickland. Earlier results are in [5] and [25]; the definitive results are in [4] and [6].

THEOREM 1.5. — *The Witten genus can be realized as a morphism of commutative ring spectra*

$$\sigma : \mathrm{MString} \longrightarrow \mathbf{tmf}.$$

The map σ is surjective on homotopy in non-negative degrees.

Besides giving a rigid construction of the Witten genus, this has other consequences. Not every modular form is in the image, for example, as not every modular form is a homotopy class. On the other hand, there is a plenty of 2 and 3 torsion in both source and target and the map σ detects whole families of this torsion.

Remark 1.6 (Homotopy groups of spheres). — One of the fundamental problems of stable homotopy theory is to compute $\pi_* S$, where S is the stable sphere; thus

$\pi_k S = \operatorname{colim} \pi_{n+k} S^n$. This is impossible, at least at this point, but we can measure progress against this problem. Early successful calculation focused on the image of the J -homomorphism $\pi_* SO(n) \rightarrow \pi_* S^n$; see [1] and [48]. There were many calculations with higher order phenomena, most notably in [53] and the work of Shimomura and his coauthors (see [63] and [62] among many papers), but the very richness of these results hindered comprehension. Using **tmf**, related spectra, and the algebra and geometry of elliptic curves, it is now possible to reorganize the calculations in a way that better reveals the larger structure. See for example, [21], [23], and [8]. The latter, in particular, makes the connections with elliptic curves explicit.

Remark 1.7 (Congruences among modular forms). — There is a remarkable interplay between homotopy theory and the theory of modular forms. For example, by thinking about the descent spectral sequence of Equation (1) above, Hopkins [26] discovered a new proof of a congruence of Borchers [11]. We can also vary the moduli problem to consider elliptic curves with appropriate homomorphisms $(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2 \rightarrow C$ (“level-structures”). This new moduli problem is étale over $\mathcal{M}_{1,1}[1/N]$ and Theorem 1.2 immediately produces a new spectrum **tmf**[N] in $\mathbb{Z}[1/N]$ -local homotopy theory, which might be called topological modular forms of level N . There is a descent spectral sequence analogous to (1) beginning with modular forms of level N . This has been used to effect in [50] and [8].

More subtle connections and congruences emerge when we work p -adically. For example, the ring of divided congruences of Katz [36] appears in topology as the p -complete K -theory of **tmf**. This observation, due to Hopkins, appears in [41] for the prime 2. More recently, Behrens [9] was able to explicitly compare certain congruences among modular forms that hold near supersingular curves with the intricate and beautiful patterns in the stable homotopy groups of spheres that first appeared in [53].

2. BASICS FROM HOMOTOPY THEORY

2.1. Spectra and commutative ring spectra

The need for a good theory of spectra arose in the 1950s while trying to find a framework to encode a variety of examples that displayed similar phenomena. In each case there was a *spectrum*; that is, a sequence of based (or pointed) spaces X_n and suspension maps

$$\Sigma X = S^1 \wedge X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}.$$

Here $A \wedge B$ is the smash product of two pointed spaces characterized by the adjunction formula in spaces of pointed maps

$$\mathrm{map}_*(A \wedge B, Y) \cong \mathrm{map}_*(A, \mathrm{map}_*(B, Y)).$$

Example 2.1. — 1) The space $S^1 \wedge A$ is the suspension of A and a basic example is the suspension spectrum $\Sigma^\infty A$ of a pointed finite CW complex A ; thus, $(\Sigma^\infty A)_n = \Sigma^n A$ is the iterated suspension. In particular, $S = \Sigma^\infty S^0$.

2) A generalized cohomology theory is a contravariant functor $E^*(-)$ from the homotopy category of spaces to graded abelian groups which takes disjoint unions to products and has a Mayer-Vietoris sequence. By Brown's representability theorem there are spaces E_n so the reduced cohomology $\tilde{E}^n(A)$ is naturally isomorphic to the pointed homotopy classes of maps $A \rightarrow E_n$. The suspension isomorphism $\tilde{E}^n A \cong \tilde{E}^{n+1} \Sigma A$ yields the map $\Sigma E_n \rightarrow E_{n+1}$.

3) The Thom spectra MO and its variants such as $\mathrm{MString}$. The n -th space of MO is the Thom space $\mathrm{MO}(n) = T(\gamma_n)$ of the universal real n -plane bundle γ_n over the infinite Grassmannian. The map $\mathrm{Gr}_n(\mathbb{R}^\infty) \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_{n+1}(\mathbb{R}^\infty)$ classifying the Whitney sum $\epsilon \oplus \gamma_n$, where ϵ is a trivial 1-plane bundle, defines the map

$$S^1 \wedge \mathrm{MO}(n) \cong T(\epsilon \oplus \gamma_n) \rightarrow T(\gamma_{n+1}) = \mathrm{MO}(n+1).$$

A basic invariant of a spectrum X is the *stable homotopy groups*

$$\pi_k X = \mathrm{colim} \pi_{n+k} X_n, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

For example, the Thom-Pontrjagin construction shows that $\pi_k \mathrm{MO}$ is the group of cobordism classes of closed differentiable k -manifolds; it was an early triumph of homotopy theory that Thom was able to compute these groups.

Remark 2.2 (The stable homotopy category). — A basic difficulty was to decide how to build a homotopy theory of spectra. Seemingly anomalous examples led to some very ingenious ideas, most notably the “cells now maps later” construction of Boardman and Adams [2]. The language of model categories gives a simple and elegant definition. We define a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of spectra to be a set of pointed maps $f_n : X_n \rightarrow Y_n$ which commute with the suspension maps. Next we stipulate that such a morphism is a weak equivalence if $\pi_* f : \pi_* X \cong \pi_* Y$. Bousfield and Friedlander [12] showed that there is a model category structure on spectra with these weak equivalences, and we obtain the homotopy category by formally inverting the weak equivalences.

There was a much more serious difficulty in the theory, however. Suppose that we have a cohomology theory $E^*(-)$ with natural, associative, and graded commutative

cup products

$$E^m X \otimes E^n X \longrightarrow E^{m+n} X.$$

Then, by considering the universal examples, we get a map

$$E_m \wedge E_n \longrightarrow E_{n+m}.$$

From this we ought to get a map $E \wedge E \rightarrow E$ of spectra making E into a homotopy associative and commutative ring object. However, given two spectra X and Y the object $\{X_m \wedge Y_n\}$ is not a spectrum, but a “bispectrum”. We can extract a spectrum Z by taking Z_k to be any of the spaces $X_m \wedge Y_n$ with $m + n = k$ with m and n non-decreasing; if, in addition, we ask that n and m go to ∞ with k , we get a well-defined homotopy type – and hence a symmetric monoidal smash product on the homotopy category. However, this does not descend from such a structure on the category of spectra.

Worse, there were important examples that indicated that there should be such a structure on spectra. The Eilenberg-MacLane spectra HR , R a commutative ring, the cobordism spectrum MO and the complex analog MU , spectra arising from algebraic and topological K -theory, and the sphere spectrum S itself all had more structure than simply giving ring objects in the homotopy category.

Remark 2.3. — The first, and still a very elegant, solution to this problem was due to Lewis, May and Steinberger [43]. The idea was to expand the notion of a spectrum X to be a collection of spaces $\{X_V\}$ indexed on the finite-dimensional subspaces of the infinite inner product space $\mathbb{R}^\infty$; the suspension maps then went $S^V \wedge X_W \rightarrow X_{V \oplus W}$, where S^V was the one-point compactification of V . If X_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$ are spectra, then $X_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge X_n$ naturally yields a spectrum object over $(\mathbb{R}^\infty)^n$ and any linear isometry $f : \mathbb{R}^\infty \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^\infty)^n$ then returns a spectrum $f^*(X_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge X_n)$ over $\mathbb{R}^\infty$. The crucial observation is that the space $\mathcal{L}(n)$ of all such choices of isometries is contractible and the construction of $f^*(X_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge X_n)$ could be extended to a construction of a functor

$$(X_1, \dots, X_n) \mapsto \mathcal{L}(n)_+ \wedge X_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge X_n.$$

This functor, in the case $n = 2$, descended to the smash product on the homotopy category. More importantly, the collection of spaces $\mathcal{L} = \{\mathcal{L}(n)\}$ form an E_∞ -operad. This implies that there is a coherent way to compose the above functors and that the action of the symmetric group on $\mathcal{L}(n)$ is free.

We still did not have a spectrum level symmetric monoidal structure, but we did now know what a ring object should be.

DEFINITION 2.4. — *A commutative ring spectrum is an algebra over the operad $\mathcal{L}$; that is, an algebra for the monad*

$$X \mapsto \bigvee_n \mathcal{L}(n)_+ \wedge_{\Sigma_n} X^{\wedge n}.$$

Here $\bigvee$ is the coproduct or wedge in spectra; and $\wedge_{\Sigma_n}$ means divide out by the diagonal action of the symmetric group. We can also call a commutative ring spectrum an E_∞ -ring spectrum.

This definition has the distinct advantage of being a machine with an input slot; for example, this theory is ideal for showing that the Thom spectra MO and MU are commutative ring spectra; similarly, the Eilenberg-MacLane spectra HR , with R a commutative ring, and S are easily seen to be commutative ring spectra.

Example 2.5. — If R is a commutative ring, we could consider algebras over an E_∞ -operad in R -chain complexes; that is, we could work with differential graded E_∞ -algebras. However, in a very strong sense (the technical notion is *Quillen equivalence* or equivalence of ∞ -categories) the category of differential graded E_∞ -algebras over R has the same homotopy theory as the category of commutative HR -algebras in spectra, where HR is the associated Eilenberg-MacLane spectra. This is actually a fairly restrictive example of commutative ring spectra; many important examples, such as MO, MU, and K -theory are not of this type. I note that if R is a $\mathbb{Q}$ -algebra, then E_∞ -algebras over R and commutative dgas over R also form Quillen equivalent categories.

Remark 2.6. — Since the work of Lewis, May and Steinberger, many authors (including May himself) have built models for the stable category which indeed have a symmetric monoidal structure. See [19], [31], and [51]. Then a commutative ring spectrum is simply a commutative monoid for that structure. However, it is only a slight exaggeration to say that all such models build an E_∞ -operad into the spectrum-level smash product in some way or another; thus, the theory is elegant, but the computations remain the same. For example, the homotopy of an E_∞ -ring spectrum is a commutative ring, but there is much more structure as well: the map in homotopy

$$\pi_* \mathcal{L}(n)_+ \wedge_{\Sigma_n} X^{\wedge n} \longrightarrow \pi_* X$$

adds *power operations* (such as Steenrod or Dyer-Lashof operations) to $\pi_* X$. The spectral sequence

$$H_p(\Sigma_n, \pi_q(X^{\wedge n})) \Longrightarrow \pi_{p+q} \mathcal{L}(n)_+ \wedge_{\Sigma_n} X^{\wedge n}$$

makes the role of the homology of the symmetric groups explicit in the construction of these operations.

Remark 2.7 (Sheaves of spectra). — Once we have ring spectra, we must confront what we mean by a sheaf of ring spectra. There is an issue here as well. Suppose we have a presheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on X and $\{V_i\}$ is a cover of $U \subseteq X$. Then if $\mathcal{F}$ is a sheaf we have an equalizer diagram

$$\mathcal{F}(U) \longrightarrow \prod \mathcal{F}(V_i) \rightrightarrows \prod \mathcal{F}(V_i \times_U V_j).$$

The problem is that equalizers are not homotopy invariant. Again model categories help. We define a morphism of presheaves $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ to be a weak equivalence if it induces an isomorphism $\pi_* \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \pi_* \mathcal{F}$ of associated homotopy sheaves. Thus, for example, a presheaf is weakly equivalent to its associated sheaf. The theorem, due to Jardine [34], [35], is that there is a model category structure on presheaves with these weak equivalences. A *sheaf of (ring) spectra* is then a fibrant/cofibrant object in this model category. This has the effect of building in the usual homological algebra for sheaves; that is, if $\mathcal{F}$ is a module sheaf and $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}^\bullet$ is an injective resolution; then the associated presheaf of generalized Eilenberg-MacLane spectra $K\mathcal{I}^\bullet$ is a fibrant model for $K\mathcal{F}$. In this setting, global sections $\Gamma(-)$ are inherently derived so I may write $R\Gamma(-)$ instead. In good cases there is a descent spectral sequence

$$H^s(X, \pi_t \mathcal{F}) \Longrightarrow \pi_{t-s} \Gamma(\mathcal{F}).$$

2.2. Cohomology theories and formal groups

If E is a spectrum associated to a cohomology theory E^* , we get a homology theory by setting $E_* X = \pi_* E \wedge X_+$, where X_+ is X with a disjoint basepoint.

DEFINITION 2.8. — *Let $E^*(-)$ be a cohomology theory. Then E^* is 2-periodic if*

- (1) *the functor $X \mapsto E^*(X)$ is a functor to graded commutative rings;*
- (2) *for all integers k , $E^{2k+1} = E^{2k+1}(\ast) = 0$;*
- (3) *E^2 is a projective module of rank 1 over E^0 ; and*
- (4) *for all integers k , the cup product map $(E^2)^{\otimes k} \rightarrow E^{2k}$ is an isomorphism.*

Note that E^2 is an invertible module over E^0 and E^{-2} is the dual module. If E^2 is actually free, then so is $E_2 = E^{-2}$ and a choice of generator $u \in E_2$ defines an isomorphism $E_0[u^{\pm 1}] \cong E_*$. This often happens; for example, in complex K -theory. However, there are elliptic cohomology theories for which E_2 does not have a global generator.

From 2-periodic cohomology theories we automatically get a formal group. Let $\mathbb{CP}^\infty = \mathrm{Gr}_1(\mathbb{C}^\infty)$ be the infinite Grassmannian classifying complex line bundles. Then $\mathbb{CP}^\infty$ is a topological monoid where the multiplication $\mathbb{CP}^\infty \times \mathbb{CP}^\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^\infty$

classifies the tensor product of line bundles. If E^* is a 2-periodic homology theory, then $E^0\mathbb{CP}^\infty$ is complete with respect to the augmentation ideal

$$I(e) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tilde{E}^0\mathbb{CP}^\infty = \text{Ker}\{ E^0\mathbb{CP}^\infty \rightarrow E^0(*) \}$$

and, using the monoid structure on $\mathbb{CP}^\infty$, we get a commutative group object in formal schemes

$$G_E = \text{Spf}(E^0\mathbb{CP}^\infty).$$

This formal group is smooth and one-dimensional in the following sense. Define the E_0 -module ω_G by

$$(2) \quad \omega_G = I(e)/I(e)^2 \cong \tilde{E}^0 S^2 \cong E_2.$$

This module is locally free of rank 1, hence projective, and any choice of splitting of $I(e) \rightarrow \omega_G$ defines a homomorphism out of the symmetric algebra

$$S_{E_0}(\omega_G) \longrightarrow E^0\mathbb{CP}^\infty$$

which becomes an isomorphism after completion. For example, if E_2 is actually free we get a non-canonical isomorphism

$$E^0\mathbb{CP}^\infty \cong E^0[[x]].$$

Such an x is called a *coordinate*. Whether G_E has a coordinate or not, the ring E_0 and the formal group determine the graded coefficient ring E_* ; indeed, $E_{2t+1} = 0$ and for all $t \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$(3) \quad \omega_G^{\otimes t} \cong \tilde{E}^0 S^{2t} \cong E_{2t}.$$

Remark 2.9 (Formal group laws). — The standard literature on chromatic homotopy theory, such as [2] and [56], emphasizes formal group laws. If $E^*(-)$ is a two-periodic theory with a coordinate, then the group multiplication

$$G_E \times G_E = \text{Spf}(E^0(\mathbb{CP}^\infty \times \mathbb{CP}^\infty)) \rightarrow \text{Spf}(E^0\mathbb{CP}^\infty) = G_E$$

determines and is determined by a power series

$$x +_F y = F(x, y) \in E^0[[x, y]] \cong E^0(\mathbb{CP}^\infty \times \mathbb{CP}^\infty).$$

This power series is a 1-dimensional formal group law.

Homomorphisms can also be described by power series, and a homomorphism ϕ is an isomorphism if $\phi'(0)$ is a unit.

Remark 2.10 (Invariant differentials). — The module ω_{G_E} is defined as the conormal module of the embedding

$$e : \text{Spec}(E^0) \rightarrow \text{Spf}(E^0\mathbb{CP}^\infty) = G_E$$

given by the basepoint. This definition extends to any formal group G over any base scheme X and we get a sheaf ω_G on X . It is isomorphic to the sheaf of invariant differentials of G via an evident inclusion $\omega_G \rightarrow q_*\Omega_{G/X}$. Here $\Omega_{G/X}$ is the sheaf of continuous differentials and $q : G \rightarrow X$ is the structure map.

If $X = \operatorname{Spec}(R)$ for some ring and G has a coordinate x , then the invariant differentials form the free R -module generated by the *canonical* invariant differential

$$\eta_G = \frac{dx}{F_y(x, 0)}$$

where $F_y(x, y)$ is the partial derivative of the associated formal group law. It is an exercise to calculate that if $\phi : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ is a homomorphism of formal groups with coordinate, then $d\phi : \omega_{G_2} \rightarrow \omega_{G_1}$ is determined by

$$(4) \quad d\phi(\eta_{G_2}) = \phi'(0)\eta_{G_1}.$$

3. FORMAL GROUPS AND STABLE HOMOTOPY THEORY

3.1. The moduli stack of formal groups

Let $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ be the moduli stack of formal groups: this is the algebro-geometric object which classifies all smooth 1-parameter formal Lie groups and their isomorphisms. Thus, if R is a commutative ring, the morphisms

$$G : \operatorname{Spec}(R) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$$

are in one-to-one correspondence with formal groups G over R . Furthermore, the 2-commutative diagrams

$$(5) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{Spec}(S) & & \\ \downarrow f & \searrow H & \\ & & \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}} \\ & \nearrow G & \\ \operatorname{Spec}(R) & & \end{array}$$

correspond to pairs $(f : R \rightarrow S, \phi : H \xrightarrow{\cong} f^*G)$.

Remark 3.1. — Schemes are defined as locally ringed spaces $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ which have an open cover, as locally ringed spaces, by affine schemes. Equivalently, schemes can be defined as functors from rings to sets which are sheaves in the Zariski topology and have an open cover, as functors, by functors of the form

$$A \mapsto \mathbf{Rings}(R, A).$$

Stacks are a generalization of the second definition. A stack is a sheaf of groupoids on commutative rings satisfying an effective descent condition [40], §3. For example, $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ assigns to each ring R the groupoid of formal groups over $\text{Spec}(R)$ ⁽¹⁾.

Algebraic stacks have a suitable cover by schemes. A morphism $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ of stacks is *representable* if for all morphisms $X \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ with X a scheme, the 2-category pull-back (or homotopy pull-back) $X \times_{\mathcal{N}} \mathcal{M}$ is equivalent to a scheme. A representable morphism then has algebraic property P (flat, smooth, surjective, étale, etc.) if all the resulting morphisms

$$X \times_{\mathcal{N}} \mathcal{M} \rightarrow X$$

have that property.

A stack $\mathcal{M}$ is then called *algebraic* ⁽²⁾ if

- (1) every morphism $Y \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ with Y a scheme is representable; and
- (2) there is a smooth surjective map $q : X \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ with X a scheme.

The morphism q is called a *presentation*. Note that an algebraic stack may have many presentations. If a presentation can be chosen to be étale, we have a *Deligne-Mumford stack*.

Remark 3.2. — The stack $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ is not algebraic, in this sense, as it only has a flat presentation, not a smooth presentation. If we define $\mathbf{fgl}$ to be the functor which assigns to each ring R the set of formal group laws over R , then Lazard’s theorem [42] says that $\mathbf{fgl} = \text{Spec}(L)$ where L is (non-canonically) isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}[t_1, t_2, \dots]$. The map

$$\mathbf{fgl} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$$

which assigns a formal group law to its underlying formal group is flat and surjective, but not smooth since it is not finitely presented. It is *pro-algebraic* however; that is, it can be written as the 2-category inverse limit of a tower of the algebraic stacks of “buds” of formal groups. This is inherent in [42] and explicit in [65].

Remark 3.3. — A sheaf in the *fqc*-topology on an algebraic stack $\mathcal{M}$ is a functor $\mathcal{F}$ on the category of affine schemes over $\mathcal{M}$ which satisfies faithfully flat descent. For example, define the structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\text{fg}}$ to be the functor on affine schemes over $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ with

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{fg}}(R, G) = \mathcal{O}_{\text{fg}}(G : \text{Spec}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}) = R.$$

⁽¹⁾ As in [40], §2, we should really speak of categories fibered in groupoids, rather than sheaves of groupoids – for f^*g^*G is only isomorphic to $(gf)^*G$. However, there are standard ways to pass between the two notions.

⁽²⁾ The notion defined here is stronger than what is usually called an algebraic (or Artin) stack, which requires a cover only by an algebraic space. Algebraic spaces are sheaves which themselves have an appropriate cover by a scheme. Details are in [40].

A module sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ over $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is *quasi-coherent* if, for each 2-commutative diagram over $\mathcal{M}$, the restriction map $\mathcal{F}(R, G) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(S, H)$ extends to an isomorphism

$$S \otimes_R \mathcal{F}(R, G) \cong \mathcal{F}(S, H).$$

This isomorphism can be very non-trivial, as it depends on the choice of isomorphism ϕ which makes the diagram 2-commute.

A fundamental example of a quasi-coherent sheaf is the sheaf of invariant differentials ω on $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ with

$$\omega(R, G) = \omega_G$$

the invariant differentials on G . This is locally free of rank 1 and hence all powers $\omega^{\otimes n}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, are also quasi-coherent sheaves. The effect of the choice of isomorphism in the 2-commuting diagram on the transition maps for $\omega^{\otimes n}$ is displayed in Equation 4.

3.2. The height filtration

Consider a formal group G over a scheme X over $\mathbb{F}_p$. If we let $f : X \rightarrow X$ be the Frobenius, we get a new formal group $G^{(p)} = f^*G$. The Frobenius $f : G \rightarrow G$ factors through the *relative Frobenius* $F : G \rightarrow G^{(p)}$. We know that if $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ is a homomorphism of formal groups over X for which $d\phi = 0 : \omega_H \rightarrow \omega_G$, there is then a factoring $\phi = \psi F : G \rightarrow H$. Then we can test $d\psi$ to see if we can factor further.

For example, let $\phi = p : G \rightarrow G$ be the p -th power map. Then we obtain a factoring

$$G \xrightarrow[F]{} G^{(p)} \xrightarrow[V_1]{} G.$$

p

This yields an element

$$dV_1 \in \text{Hom}(\omega_G, \omega_{G^{(p)}})$$

and we can factor further if $dV_1 = 0$. Since G is of dimension 1, $\omega_{G^{(p)}} = \omega_G^{\otimes p}$; since ω_G is invertible,

$$\text{Hom}(\omega_G, \omega_G^{\otimes p}) = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_X, \omega_G^{\otimes p-1}).$$

Thus dV_1 defines a global section $v_1(G)$ of $\omega_G^{\otimes p-1}$. If $v_1(G) = 0$, then we obtain a further factorization and a global section $v_2(G) \in \omega_G^{\otimes p^2-1}$. This can be continued to define sections $v_n(G) \in \omega_G^{\otimes p^n-1}$ and G has *height* at least n if

$$v_1(G) = \cdots = v_{n-1}(G) = 0.$$

We say G has height *exactly* n if $v_n(G) : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \omega_G^{\otimes p^n-1}$ is an isomorphism. Note that a formal group may have infinite height.

The assignment $G \mapsto v_1(G)$ defines a global section v_1 of the sheaf $\omega^{\otimes p-1}$ on the closed substack

$$\mathbb{F}_p \otimes \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{M}(1) \subseteq \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}.$$

Indeed, we obtain a sequence of closed substacks

$$\cdots \subseteq \mathcal{M}(n+1) \subseteq \mathcal{M}(n) \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \mathcal{M}(1) \subseteq \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$$

where $\mathcal{M}(n+1) \subseteq \mathcal{M}(n)$ is defined by the vanishing of the global section v_n of $\omega^{\otimes p^n-1}$. Thus $\mathcal{M}(n)$ classifies formal groups of height at least n . The relative open

$$\mathcal{H}(n) = \mathcal{M}(n) - \mathcal{M}(n+1)$$

classifies formal groups of height exactly n . One of Lazard's theorems [42], rephrased, says that $\mathcal{H}(n)$ has a single geometric point given by a formal group G of height n over any algebraically closed field $\mathbb{F}$ of characteristic p . The pair $(\mathbb{F}, G)$ has plenty of automorphisms, however, so $\mathcal{H}(n)$ is not a scheme; indeed, it is a *neutral gerbe*. See [65].

Remark 3.4 (Landweber's criterion for flatness). — If $G : \text{Spec}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ is any flat map, then there is a 2-periodic homology theory $E(R, G)$ with $E(R, G)_0 \cong R$ and with G as the associated formal group. Landweber's Exact Functor Theorem gives an easily checked criterion to decide when a representable morphism $\mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ is flat.

Let $\mathcal{O}_n$ be the structure sheaf of the substack $\mathcal{M}(n)$ of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$. Then the global section $v_n \in H^0(\mathcal{M}(n), \omega^{\otimes p^n-1})$ defines an *injection* of sheaves

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_n \xrightarrow{v_n} \omega^{\otimes p^n-1}.$$

This yields a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \omega^{\otimes -(p^n-1)} \xrightarrow{v_n} \mathcal{O}_n \longrightarrow j_* \mathcal{O}_{n+1} \rightarrow 0.$$

This identifies $\omega^{\otimes -(p^n-1)}$ with the ideal defining the closed immersion of $\mathcal{M}(n+1)$ in $\mathcal{M}(n)$.

Now let $f : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ be a representable morphism of stacks and let

$$\mathcal{N}(n) = \mathcal{M}(n) \times_{\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}} \mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{N}.$$

Then $\mathcal{N}(n+1) \subseteq \mathcal{N}(n)$ remains a closed immersion and, if f is flat, then

$$(6) \quad \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{N}(n)} \xrightarrow{v_n} \omega^{\otimes p^n-1}$$

remains an injection. Landweber's theorem now says that this is sufficient; that is, if for all primes p and all n the morphism of Equation (6) is an injection, then the representable morphism $\mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ is flat. The original source is [38]; in the form presented here, it appears in [24] and [54].

Remark 3.5 (Chromatic stable homotopy theory). — The moduli stack $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ of formal groups has not been shown to be a derived stack and it may not be. One technical difficulty is that we must use the *fpqc*-topology on $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ and there are many flat maps. Nonetheless, the geometry of the stack $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ has been successfully used to

predict theorems about large scale phenomena in stable homotopy theory. Here are some of the basic results.

If $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ could be lifted to a derived stack, there would be a descent spectral sequence

$$H^s(\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}, \omega^{\otimes t}) \implies \pi_{2t-s} S.$$

This spectral sequence exists: it is the Adams-Novikov Spectral Sequence. It remains our most sensitive algebraic approximation to $\pi_* S$. The paper [53] initiated the modern era of calculations in stable homotopy theory; much of the algebra there is driven by Morava's meditations on the geometry of formal groups.

Another example is the Hopkins-Ravenel chromatic convergence theorem. If we define

$$\mathcal{U}(n) = \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}} - \mathcal{M}(n+1)$$

to be the open substack classifying formal groups over schemes over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ of height at most n , then we get an ascending chain of open substacks

$$\mathbb{Q} \otimes \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}} \simeq \mathcal{U}(0) \subseteq \mathcal{U}(1) \subseteq \mathcal{U}(2) \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_{(p)} \otimes \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}.$$

This sequence is not exhaustive: the additive formal group of $\mathbb{F}_p$ has infinite height and does not give a point in any $\mathcal{U}(n)$.

Now let $G_n : \text{Spec}(R_n) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ be a flat map classifying a formal group of exact height n ; this gives a 2-periodic homology theory $E(R_n, G_n)$. Let $L_n(-)$ be the localization with respect to this homology theory. For example, $L_0 X$ is the rational localization and $L_1 X$ is the localization with respect to p -local K -theory. Then chromatic convergence [57] says that for a spectrum X there is a tower

$$\cdots \rightarrow L_2 X \rightarrow L_1 X \rightarrow L_0 X$$

under X ; furthermore, if $\pi_k X = 0$ for k sufficiently negative and $H_*(X, \mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$ is finitely generated as a graded $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -module, then

$$X \longrightarrow \text{holim } L_n X$$

is the localization with respect to $H_*(-, \mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$.

Next we might like to decompose the $L_n X$. For this we use the open inclusion $i : \mathcal{U}(n-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(n)$ and its closed complement $\mathcal{H}(n) \subseteq \mathcal{U}(n)$. Recall $\mathcal{H}(n)$ classifies formal groups of exact height n and has a single geometric point given by any formal group Γ_n over a field $\mathbb{F}$ of characteristic p of exact height n . The classifying morphism $\Gamma_n : \text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ is not flat, but the homology theory $K(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma_n)$ exists nonetheless and is remarkably computable. These are the *Morava K -theories*. If we

write $L_{K(n)}(-)$ to denote localization with respect to any of these theories (all the localizations are equivalent), then there is a homotopy pull-back square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L_n X & \longrightarrow & L_{K(n)} X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ L_{n-1} X & \longrightarrow & L_{n-1} L_{K(n)} X. \end{array}$$

The square can be deduced from [32]; the paper [30] contains a detailed analysis of a conjecture on how these squares behave.

We are thus left with calculating the pieces $L_{K(n)} X$. Here the theory is actually fully realized. This is the subject of the next subsection.

3.3. Deformations and the local Hopkins-Miller Theorem

We will need the language of deformation theory at several points; here it is used to explain how one might compute $L_{K(n)} X$. Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a stack and $A_0/\mathbb{F}$ be an $\mathcal{M}$ -object over a field $\mathbb{F}$. Recall that an Artin local ring $(R, \mathfrak{m})$ is a local ring with nilpotent maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}$. If $q: R \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ is a surjective morphism of rings, then a *deformation* of A_0 to R is an $\mathcal{M}$ -object A and a pull-back diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_0 & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{F}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spec}(R). \end{array}$$

Deformations form a groupoid-valued functor $\mathrm{Def}_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathbb{F}, A_0)$ on an appropriate category of Artin local rings.

If Γ is a formal group of finite height n over a perfect field $\mathbb{F}$, then Lubin-Tate theory [44] says that the groupoid-valued functor $\mathrm{Def}_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{fg}}}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ is discrete; that is, the natural map

$$\mathrm{Def}_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{fg}}}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma) \rightarrow \pi_0 \mathrm{Def}_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{fg}}}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma) \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \text{Isomorphism classes in } \mathrm{Def}_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{fg}}}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$$

is an equivalence. Furthermore, $\pi_0 \mathrm{Def}_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{fg}}}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ is pro-represented by a complete local ring $R(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$; that is, there is a natural isomorphism

$$\pi_0 \mathrm{Def}_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{fg}}}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma) \cong \mathrm{Spf}(R(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)).$$

An appropriate choice of coordinate for the universal deformation of Γ over $R(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ defines an isomorphism

$$W(\mathbb{F})[[u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}]] \cong R(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$$

where $W(-)$ is the Witt vector functor. If $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ is the group of automorphisms of the pair $(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$, then $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ acts on $\mathrm{Def}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ and hence on $R(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$. The formal

spectrum $\mathrm{Spf}(R(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma))$ with the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ is called Lubin-Tate space; if we insist that $\mathbb{F}$ is algebraically closed it is independent of the choice of the pair $(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$, by Lazard's classification theorem. See [22] for the following result.

THEOREM 3.6 (Local Hopkins-Miller). — *There is a 2-periodic commutative ring spectrum $E(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ with $E(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)_0 \cong R(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ and an associated formal group isomorphic to a universal deformation of Γ . Furthermore,*

- (1) *the space of all such commutative ring spectrum realizations of the universal deformation of $(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ is contractible; and*
- (2) *the group $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ acts on $E(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ through maps of commutative ring spectra.*

The assignment $(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma) \mapsto E(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ is actually a functor from a category of height n formal groups to commutative ring spectra.

In [17] Devinatz and Hopkins show that when $\mathbb{F}$ contains enough roots of unity, there is a weak equivalence

$$L_{K(n)}X \simeq \mathrm{holim}_{\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)} E(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma) \wedge X$$

for all finite CW spectra and, in particular, for $X = S^{(3)}$. This gives, for example, a spectral sequence

$$H^s(\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma), \omega_G^{\otimes t}) \implies \pi_{2t-s} L_{K(n)} S$$

where G is a universal deformation of Γ . If p is large with respect to n , this spectral sequence collapses and there are no extensions and the problem becomes purely algebraic – if not easy. For $n = 1$ this happens if $p > 2$ and, if $n = 2$, we need $p > 3$ and in these cases all the calculation have been done. See [63]. The case $p = 2$ and $n = 1$ is not hard; there has also been extensive calculation at $p = 3$ and $n = 2$. In both cases p -torsion in $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ creates differentials. As a sample of the sort of large-scale periodic phenomena we see, I offer the following classical result of Adams [1]. Let $p > 2$. Then $\pi_0 L_{K(1)} S = \pi_{-1} L_{K(1)} S = \mathbb{Z}_p$ and $\pi_k L_{K(1)} S$ is zero for all other k unless

$$k = 2p^t s(p-1) - 1, \quad (s, p) = 1$$

and then

$$\pi_k L_{K(1)} S = \mathbb{Z}/p^{t+1}.$$

All the elements in positive degree come from $\pi_* S$ itself; in fact, the natural map $\pi_* S \rightarrow \pi_* L_{K(1)} S$ splits off the image of the classical J -homomorphism.

(3) There are technical issues arising from the fact that $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{F}, \Gamma)$ is a profinite group and that we must use continuous cohomology. Again, see [17].

4. CONSTRUCTION AND DECONSTRUCTION ON $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$.

4.1. A realization problem

If $X \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ classifies a generalized elliptic curve $C \rightarrow X$, let $\mathcal{I}(e) \subseteq \mathcal{O}_C$ be the ideal sheaf defining the identity section $e : X \rightarrow C$. Then $\mathcal{I}(e)/\mathcal{I}(e)^2$ is an $e_*\mathcal{O}_X$ -module sheaf and thus it determines a unique $\mathcal{O}_X$ -module sheaf ω_C on X . This sheaf is locally free of rank 1. Even if C is singular, it is never singular at e and the smooth locus of C has the structure of an abelian group scheme of dimension 1 over X ; hence, ω_C is isomorphic to the invariant differentials of C . The assignment

$$\omega_{ell}(C : X \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}) = \omega_C$$

defines an invertible sheaf on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$.

More is true. If C_e denotes the formal completion of C at e , then C_e is a smooth 1-parameter formal Lie group and $\omega_C \cong \omega_{C_e}$. This data defines a morphism

$$q : \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{ig}$$

with the property that $q^*\omega = \omega_{ell}$; for this reason I will simply write ω_{ell} as ω , leaving the base stack to determine which sheaf I mean.

If C is a generalized elliptic curve over an affine scheme X and ω_C has a trivializing global section $\eta : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \omega_C$, then there is a choice of closed immersion $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ over X with e sent to $[0, 1, 0]$. This closed immersion is defined by a Weierstrass equation

$$Y^2Z + a_1XYZ + a_3YZ^2 = X^3 + a_2X^2Z + a_4XZ^2 + a_6Z^3$$

which is normally written as

$$y^2 + a_1xy + a_3y = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6$$

since there is only one point where $Z = 0$. This closed immersion is not unique, but is adapted to η in the sense that $z = -x/y$ reduces to η in ω_C . Other choices of η and the associated adapted immersion produce a different immersion; all such immersions differ by a projective transformation. Given η we see that the invariant differentials for the associated formal group C_e form the trivial sheaf; hence C_e can be given a coordinate. Once we have chosen a coordinate t and an immersion adapted to η we have an equation

$$z = t + e_1t^2 + e_2t^3 + \cdots$$

since z is also a coordinate. Then we can uniquely specify the adapted immersion by requiring $e_i = 0$ for $i \leq 3$. From this we can conclude that the morphism $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{ig}$ is representable. This argument is due to Hopkins.

This morphism is also flat, by Landweber's criterion 3.4. Indeed, in this setting the global section

$$v_1 \in H^0(\mathbb{F}_p \otimes \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes p-1})$$

is the *Hasse invariant*. A generalized elliptic curve C over X over $\mathbb{F}_p$ is *ordinary* if $v_1(C) : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \omega_C$ is an isomorphism; on the other hand, if $v_1(C) = 0$, then C is *supersingular* and automatically smooth. We define $\mathcal{M}_{ss} \subseteq \mathbb{F}_p \otimes \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ to be the closed substack defined by the vanishing of v_1 and then, over $\mathcal{M}_{ss}$, the global section

$$v_2 : \mathcal{O}_{ss} \longrightarrow \omega^{\otimes p^2-1}$$

is an isomorphism. This is a rephrasing of the statement that formal group of a supersingular curve has exact height 2.

Remark 4.1 (The realization problem). — We can now ask the following question. Suppose $\mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{fg}$ is a representable and flat morphism from a Deligne-Mumford stack to the moduli stack of formal groups. A realization of $\mathcal{N}$ is a derived Deligne-Mumford stack $(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{O})$ with

$$\pi_k \mathcal{O} \cong \begin{cases} \omega_{\mathcal{N}}^{\otimes t}, & k = 2t; \\ 0, & k = 2t + 1. \end{cases}$$

Does $\mathcal{N}$ have a realization? If so, how many are there? Better, what is the homotopy type of the space of all realizations?

This question is naïve for a variety of reasons. A simple one is that if $\mathcal{O}$ exists, then $\pi_* \mathcal{O}$ will be a sheaf of graded commutative rings with power operations and, in general, there is not enough data in formal groups to specify those operations. In the case of the local Hopkins-Miller theorem 3.6 these operations are determined by the subgroup structure of the formal groups. See [3] and [58]. In the case of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$, they will be determined by the Serre-Tate theorem and the subgroup structure of elliptic curves.

The work of Mark Behrens and Tyler Lawson [10] solves the realization problem for certain Shimura varieties, which are moduli stacks of highly structured abelian varieties. The extra structure is needed to get formal groups of higher heights.

The realization problem is essentially a p -adic question. If X is a scheme or a stack, let $j_n : X(p^n) \rightarrow X$ be the closed immersion defined by the vanishing of p^n . The formal completion of X at p is the colimit sheaf $X_p^\wedge = \operatorname{colim} X(p^n)$; as a functor, $X_p^\wedge$ is the restriction of X to rings in which p is nilpotent; thus $X_p^\wedge$ is a formal scheme over $\operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})_p^\wedge = \operatorname{Spf}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. If $\mathcal{F}$ is a derived module sheaf on X , the derived completion of $\mathcal{F}$ is

$$\mathcal{F}_p = \operatorname{holim}(j_n)_* j_n^* \mathcal{F}.$$

Then if $\mathcal{F}$ is a derived sheaf of modules on $\mathcal{N}$, there is a homotopy pull-back square

$$(7) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \prod_p \mathcal{F}_p \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{Q} \otimes \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q} \otimes (\prod_p \mathcal{F}_p) \end{array}$$

where $\mathbb{Q} \otimes (-)$ is the rational localization. Here I am regarding $\mathcal{F}_p$ as a sheaf on X ; however, $\mathcal{F}_p$ is determined by its restriction to X_p .

The category of commutative ring spectra over the rational numbers is Quillen equivalent to the category of differential graded algebras over $\mathbb{Q}$; hence, many questions in derived algebraic geometry over $\mathbb{Q}$ become classical.

Example 4.2 ($\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ over $\mathbb{Q}$). — If S_* is a graded ring with $S_0 = R$, then the grading defines an action of the multiplicative group $\mathbb{G}_m$ on $Y = \mathrm{Spec}(S_*)$. Define $\mathrm{Proj}(S_*)$ to be the quotient stack over R of this action on $Y - \{0\}$ where $\{0\} \subseteq Y$ is the closed subscheme defined by the ideal of elements of positive degree. Then

$$\mathbb{Q} \otimes \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell} \cong \mathrm{Proj}(\mathbb{Q}[c_4, c_6])$$

and the graded sheaf of rings $\mathbb{Q}[\omega^{\pm 1}]$ is a dga with trivial differential. This defines the derived scheme $\mathbb{Q} \otimes \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ and the sheaf $\mathbb{Q} \otimes \mathcal{O}$. Similarly $\mathbb{Q} \otimes (\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell})_p = \mathrm{Proj}(\mathbb{Q}_p[c_4, c_6])$ and the map across the bottom in Diagram (7) will be the obvious one. I note that we can define $\mathbb{Z}[1/6] \otimes \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ as $\mathrm{Proj}(\mathbb{Z}[1/6][c_4, c_6])$; however, we cannot define the derived scheme this way as the homotopy theory of commutative ring spectra over $\mathbb{Z}[1/6]$ is not equivalent to a category of dgas.

4.2. Lurie's theorem and p -divisible groups

In this section, we pick a prime p and work over $\mathrm{Spf}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$; that is, p is implicitly nilpotent in all our rings. I will leave this out of the notation.

DEFINITION 4.3. — *Let R be a ring and G a sheaf of abelian groups on R -algebras. Then G is a p -divisible group of height n if*

- (1) $p^k : G \rightarrow G$ is surjective for all k ;
- (2) $G(p^k) = \mathrm{Ker}(p^k : G \rightarrow G)$ is a finite and flat group scheme over R of rank p^{kn} ;
- (3) $\mathrm{colim} G(p^k) \cong G$.

Remark 4.4. — 1) If G is a p -divisible group, then completion at $e \in G$ gives an abelian formal group $G_{\mathrm{for}} \subseteq G$, not necessarily of dimension 1. The quotient G/G_{for} is étale over R ; thus we get a natural short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow G_{\mathrm{for}} \rightarrow G \rightarrow G_{\mathrm{et}} \rightarrow 0.$$

This is split over fields, but not in general.

2) If C is a smooth elliptic curve, then $C(p^\infty) = \operatorname{colim} C(p^n)$ is p -divisible of height 2 with formal part of dimension 1.

3) If G is a p -divisible group over a scheme X , the function which assigns to each geometric point x of X the height of the fiber G_x of G at x is constant. This is not true of formal groups, as the example of elliptic curves shows. Indeed, if G is p -divisible of height n with G_{for} of dimension 1, then the height of G_{for} can be any integer between 1 and n .

DEFINITION 4.5. — Let $\mathcal{M}_p(n)$ be the moduli stack of p -divisible groups of height n and with $\dim G_{\text{for}} = 1$.

Remark 4.6. — The stack $\mathcal{M}_p(n)$ is not an algebraic stack, but rather pro-algebraic in the same way $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ is pro-algebraic. This can be deduced from the material in the first chapter of [52].

There is a morphism of stacks $\mathcal{M}_p(n) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$ sending G to G_{for} . This morphism is not representable. By definition, there is a factoring of this map as

$$\mathcal{M}_p(n) \longrightarrow \mathcal{U}(n) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$$

through the open substack of formal groups of height at most n .

We now can state Lurie's realization result [46]. Since we are working over $\mathbb{Z}_p$, one must take care with the hypotheses: the notions of algebraic stack and étale must be the appropriate notions over $\operatorname{Spf}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$.

THEOREM 4.7 (Lurie). — Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a Deligne-Mumford stack equipped with a formally étale morphism

$$\mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_p(n).$$

Then the realization problem for the composition

$$\mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_p(n) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}$$

has a canonical solution; that is, the space of all solutions has a preferred basepoint.

It is worth emphasizing that this theorem uses the local Hopkins-Miller theorem 3.3 in an essential way.

Example 4.8 (Serre-Tate theory). — As an addendum to this theorem, Lurie shows that the morphism $\epsilon : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_p(n)$ is formally étale if it satisfies the Serre-Tate theorem. This applies to the open substack $\mathcal{M}_{1,1}$ of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{ell}}$ and we recover the main theorem 1.2, at least for smooth elliptic curves. Then, in [46], Lurie gives an argument extending the result to the compactification $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{ell}}$.

The Serre-Tate theorem asserts an equivalence of deformation groupoids; compare the Lubin-Tate result of Section 3.3. Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a stack over $\mathcal{M}_p(n)$ and $A_0/\mathbb{F}$ be

an $\mathcal{M}$ -object over a field $\mathbb{F}$, necessarily of characteristic p since we are working over $\mathrm{Spf}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. Then the deformations form a groupoid functor $\mathrm{Def}_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathbb{F}, A_0)$ on Artin local rings. The Serre-Tate theorem holds if the evident morphism

$$\mathrm{Def}_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathbb{F}, A_0) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Def}_{\mathcal{M}_p(n)}(\mathbb{F}, \epsilon A_0)$$

is an equivalence. This result holds for elliptic curves, but actually in much wider generality. See [52].

Remark 4.9 (Deformations of p -divisible groups). — We discussed the deformation theory of formal groups and Lubin-Tate theory in Section 3.3; the theory is very similar for p -divisible groups. Let G be a p -divisible group over an algebraically closed field $\mathbb{F}$. Then we have the split short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow G_{\mathrm{for}} \rightarrow G \rightarrow G_{\mathrm{et}} \rightarrow 0.$$

Since G_{et} has a unique deformation up to isomorphism, by the definition of étale, the deformations of G are determined by the deformations of G_{for} and an extension class. From this it follows that the groupoid-valued functor $\mathrm{Def}_{\mathcal{M}_p(n)}(\mathbb{F}, G)$ is discrete and $\pi_0 \mathrm{Def}_{\mathcal{M}_p(n)}(\mathbb{F}, G)$ is pro-represented by

$$R(\mathbb{F}, G_{\mathrm{for}})[[t_1, \dots, t_{n-h}]] \cong W(\mathbb{F})[[u_1, \dots, u_{h-1}, t_1, \dots, t_{n-h}]].$$

Note that this is always a power series in $n - 1$ variables. Using this remark it is possible to give a local criterion for when a morphism of stacks $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_p(n)$ is étale. It is in this guise that Lurie's theorem appears in [10].

4.3. Decomposing the structure sheaf

Both the original Hopkins-Miller argument and Lurie's derived algebraic geometry construction of the derived $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ rely on a decomposition of the moduli stack of elliptic curve into its ordinary and supersingular components. Specifically, let $\mathcal{M}_{ss} \subseteq \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ be the closed substack of supersingular curves defined by the vanishing of both a fixed prime p and the Hasse invariant. There are inclusion of closed substacks

$$\mathcal{M}_{ss} \subseteq \mathbb{F}_p \otimes \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell} \subseteq \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell};$$

from this we get an inclusion of formal substacks $\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{ss} \subseteq (\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell})_p^\wedge$. Let $\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathrm{ord}} \subseteq (\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell})_p^\wedge$ be the open complement of $\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{ss}$; thus, $\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathrm{ord}}$ classifies ordinary elliptic curves over rings R in which p is nilpotent. If X is a sheaf on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$, we obtain completions of X from each of these formal stacks, which we write $L_p X$, $L_{ss} X$, and $L_{\mathrm{ord}} X$, respectively.

THEOREM 4.10. — *There is a homotopy pull-back diagram of sheaves of E_∞ -ring spectra on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L_p \mathcal{O} & \longrightarrow & L_{ss} \mathcal{O} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ L_{ord} \mathcal{O} & \longrightarrow & L_{ord} L_{ss} \mathcal{O}. \end{array}$$

This statement belies history: the original Hopkins-Miller proof used obstruction theory to build the sheaves $L_{ord} \mathcal{O}$ and $L_{ss} \mathcal{O}$ and the map across the bottom of this diagram, thus building $L_p \mathcal{O}$. Lurie, on the other hand, produces a candidate for $L_p \mathcal{O}$, and then must show it has the right homotopy type. This is done by analyzing the pieces in this square separately. In either case, the pieces $L_{ord} \mathcal{O}$ and $L_{ss} \mathcal{O}$ have intrinsic interest and the calculations of their homotopy types call on classical calculations with modular forms.

4.4. The supersingular locus

The description of $L_{ss} \mathcal{O}$ begins with an alternative description of the stack $\mathcal{M}_{ss}$ of supersingular curves. This is standard theory for elliptic curves; see [37], Chapter 12. Since the vanishing of the Hasse invariant of C depends only on the isomorphism class of the curve C , it depends only on the j -invariant of C as well. Write

$$j : \mathbb{F}_p \otimes \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}_p \otimes \mathbb{P}^1 = \mathbb{P}^1$$

with $j(C) = [c_4^3(C), \Delta(C)]$ and call the point $[1, 0] \in \mathbb{P}^1$ the point at infinity. If $\Delta(C)$ is invertible – that is, C is an elliptic curve – we also write

$$j(C) = c_4^3(C)/\Delta(C) \in \mathbb{A}_j^1 = \mathbb{P}^1 - \{\infty\}.$$

A point in $\mathbb{P}^1$ will be ordinary if it is the image of an ordinary curve; supersingular otherwise.

THEOREM 4.11. — *Fix a prime p . The point at ∞ in $\mathbb{P}^1$ is ordinary and there is a separable polynomial $\Phi(j) \in \mathbb{F}_p[j]$ so that C is supersingular if and only if $j(C)$ is a root of Φ . All the roots of Φ lie in $\mathbb{F}_{p^2}$.*

For example, if $p = 2$ or 3 , then $\Phi(j) = j$. The degree of Φ is $[(p-1)/12] + \epsilon_p$ where ϵ_p is 0, 1, or 2 depending on the prime.

PROPOSITION 4.12. — *Let $R_{ss} = \mathbb{F}_p[j]/(\Phi(j))$. There is a 2-category pull-back*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}_{ss} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{F}_p \otimes \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow j \\ \mathrm{Spec}(R_{ss}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}^1. \end{array}$$

Furthermore, there is a supersingular curve C_{ss} over $\mathbb{F}_{p^2} \otimes R_{\text{ss}}$ which gives an equivalence of stacks

$$BAut(C_{\text{ss}}) \simeq \mathbb{F}_{p^2} \otimes \mathcal{M}_{\text{ss}}.$$

Here I have written $Aut(C_{\text{ss}})$ for $Aut(C_{\text{ss}}/(\mathbb{F}_{p^2} \otimes R_{\text{ss}}))$. If G is a group scheme, BG is the moduli stack of G -torsors.

To be concrete, write $C_{\text{ss}} = \coprod C_a$ where C_a is a representative for the isomorphism class of supersingular curves over $\mathbb{F}_{p^2}$ with $j(C_a) = a$. Then

$$(8) \quad \mathbb{F}_{p^2} \otimes \mathcal{M}_{\text{ss}} \simeq \coprod BAut(C_a/\mathbb{F}_{p^2}).$$

The algebraic groups $Aut(C_a/\mathbb{F}_{p^2})$ are all known. See [64], among many other sources. The difficulties and the interest lie at the primes 2 and 3, where the $\mathbb{F}_{p^2}$ points of $Aut(C_0/\mathbb{F}_p)$ have elements of order p . For example, if $p = 3$,

$$Aut(C_0/\mathbb{F}_9) \cong \mu_4 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/3,$$

where μ_4 is the 4-th roots of unity.

Let $C : \text{Spec}(B) \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ be étale and $I = I(B, C) \subseteq B$ the ideal generated by p and the Hasse invariant. Then B/I is a separable $\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra and q^*C_e is a formal group of exact height 2. The evident extension of the local Hopkins-Miller Theorem 3.6 to separable algebras gives a sheaf $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ss}}$ of commutative ring spectra with

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ss}}(C : \text{Spec}(B) \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}) \simeq E(B/I, q^*C_e)$$

and we have $L_{\text{ss}}\mathcal{O} \simeq \mathcal{E}_{\text{ss}}$.

It is straightforward from here to understand the homotopy type of the global sections of $L_{\text{ss}}\mathcal{O}$; indeed, we have

$$R\Gamma L_{\text{ss}}\mathcal{O} \simeq \text{holim}_G E(\mathbb{F}_{p^2} \otimes R_{\text{ss}}, (C_{\text{ss}})_e)$$

where $G = \text{Gal}(\mathbb{F}_{p^2}/\mathbb{F}_p) \rtimes Aut(C_{\text{ss}})$.

The homotopy groups of this spectrum have been computed. If $p > 5$ this is fairly easy. If $p = 3$ the most explicit source is [21], and if $p = 2$ it is implicit in [28] although that source needs to be combined with [7] to get complete answers.

4.5. The ordinary locus

For the sheaf $L_{\text{ord}}\mathcal{O}$ we use the map $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{fg}$ classifying the associated formal group to make preliminary computations. By construction, this morphism restricts to a morphism $\hat{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{ord}} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(1)$ to the open substack of formal groups of height 1. The map $\mathcal{U}(1) \rightarrow \text{Spf}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ is formally étale and has section $g : \text{Spf}(\mathbb{Z}_p) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(1)$ classifying the multiplicative formal group $\hat{G}_m$. The map g is pro-Galois with Galois group $Aut(\hat{G}_m) = \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$, the units in the p -adics. We use this cover not to define $L_{\text{ord}}\mathcal{O}$

directly, but to first specify the resulting homology sheaf $K_*\mathcal{O}$, where K_* is p -complete complex K -theory⁽⁴⁾. From this we then can construct $L_{\text{ord}}\mathcal{O}$.

Let R be a p -complete ring and let $C : \text{Spec}(R) \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{ell}}$ be an étale morphism. Consider the following diagram, where both squares are 2-category pull-backs

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Spf} K_0\mathcal{O}(R, C) & \longrightarrow & \text{Spf}(V) & \longrightarrow & \text{Spf}(\mathbb{Z}_p) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \hat{\mathbb{G}}_m \\ \text{Spec}(R) & \longrightarrow & \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{ell}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}. \end{array}$$

This defines $K_0\mathcal{O}(R, C)$ and the ring V . The latter ring is Katz's ring of *divided congruences* [36] – and, as it turns out, $K_0\mathbf{tmf}$. Note that $\text{Spf}(V)$ solves the moduli problem which assigns to each ring A with p nilpotent the set of pairs (C, ϕ) where C is an elliptic curve over A and $\phi : \hat{\mathbb{G}}_m \rightarrow C_e$ is an isomorphism. By construction $V \rightarrow K_0\mathcal{O}(R, C)$ is étale. We extend the resulting sheaf of rings $K_0\mathcal{O}$ to a graded sheaf $K_*\mathcal{O}$ by twisting by the various powers of the sheaf of invariant differentials, as in Equation (3).

The sheaf of rings $K_0\mathcal{O}$ has a great deal of structure. First, it comes equipped with an action of $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ from the automorphisms of $\hat{\mathbb{G}}_m$. This gives the action of the Adams operations in K -theory. Second, and more subtly, there is an extra ring operation ψ which is a lift of the Frobenius and commutes with the action of $\text{Aut}(\hat{\mathbb{G}}_m)$. To construct ψ , we use that if C is an ordinary elliptic curve, then the kernel of $p : C_e \rightarrow C_e$ defines a canonical subgroup $C(p) \rightarrow C$ of order p . Then $\psi : V \rightarrow V$ is defined by specifying the natural transformation on the functor V :

$$\psi(C, \phi : \hat{\mathbb{G}}_m \rightarrow C) = (C/C(p), \hat{\mathbb{G}}_m \cong \hat{\mathbb{G}}_m/\hat{\mathbb{G}}_m(p) \xrightarrow{\bar{\phi}} (C/C(p))_e).$$

If C is an ordinary curve over an $\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra A , then $C/C(p) = C^{(p)}$; this explains why $\psi : V \rightarrow V$ is a lift of the Frobenius. To extend ψ to all of $K_0\mathcal{O}$, note that since $V \rightarrow K_0\mathcal{O}(R, C)$ is étale there is a unique morphism $\psi : K_0\mathcal{O}(R, C) \rightarrow K_0\mathcal{O}(R, C)$ lifting the Frobenius and extending ψ on V .

Since $K_0\mathcal{O}$ is torsion-free, $\psi(x) = x^p + p\theta(x)$ for some unique operator θ . All this structure extends in a unique way to $K_*\mathcal{O}$, making this a sheaf of *theta-algebras*. By McClure's work [13], this is exactly the algebraic structure supported by K_*X when X is a commutative ring spectrum. The existence of $L_{\text{ord}}\mathcal{O}$ is now guaranteed by the following result.

THEOREM 4.13. — *The space of all sheaves of $L_{K(1)}$ -local ring spectra X with $K_*X \cong K_*\mathcal{O}$ as sheaves of theta-algebras is non-empty and connected.*

⁽⁴⁾ Because we are working p -adically, $K_*X = \pi_*L_{K(1)}K \wedge X$, a completion of the usual K -theory. The issues here are very technical, but carefully worked out in [32].

Any of these sheaves – they are all homotopy equivalent – gives a model for $L_{\text{ord}}\mathcal{O}$. Lurie’s work does better: it gives a canonical model.

Originally, Theorem 4.13 was proved by an obstruction theory argument; the obstruction groups are computed using an appropriate cotangent complex for the sheaf $K_0\mathcal{O}$. This argument uses in an essential way that $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ is smooth of dimension 1 over $\mathbb{Z}$. At the crucial primes 2 and 3 there is a very elegant construction originating with Hopkins of $L_{K(1)}\mathbf{tmf}$ itself which short-circuits the obstruction theory. See the paper by Laures [41].

Remark 4.14. — The homotopy groups of the derived global sections $R\Gamma(L_{\text{ord}}\mathcal{O}) \simeq L_{K(1)}\mathbf{tmf}$ have been computed. For example, at the prime 2, we have

$$\pi_*R\Gamma(L_{\text{ord}}\mathcal{O}) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2[1/j])_2^\wedge[\eta, v, b^{\pm 1}]/I$$

where the completed polynomial ring on the inverse of the j -invariant is in degree 0 and η , v , and b have degrees 1, 4, and 8 respectively. The ideal I is generated by the relations

$$\begin{aligned} 2\eta &= \eta^3 = v\eta = 0 \\ v^2 &= 2b. \end{aligned}$$

There is a map $R\Gamma(L_{\text{ord}}\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow KO$ to the spectrum of 2-completed real K -theory which, in homotopy, is the quotient by the ideal generated by $1/j$.

Remark 4.15. — To complete the construction of $L_p\mathcal{O}$, we must produce the map $L_{\text{ord}}\mathcal{O} \rightarrow L_{\text{ord}}L_{\text{ss}}\mathcal{O}$. To do this, we calculate $K_*L_{\text{ss}}\mathcal{O}$ as a theta-algebra and again use obstruction theory. The complication is that the lift ψ of the Frobenius on $K_*L_{\text{ss}}\mathcal{O}$ is determined by the E_∞ -ring structure on $L_{\text{ss}}\mathcal{O}$. For the algebra to work, we need to check that this is the same lift as that determined by the subgroup structure of an appropriate elliptic curve. To obtain the elliptic curve, we use the Serre-Tate theorem to show that the universal deformation of the formal group of a supersingular curve is actually the p -divisible group of an elliptic curve. Then we can apply the general theory of power operations in complex orientable homology theories as developed by Ando [3] and Rezk [58]. I have to thank Charles Rezk for explaining this to me. Lurie’s construction avoids this question, because the map already exists.

4.6. Derived modular forms and duality

The descent spectral sequence

$$(9) \quad H^s(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes t}) \implies \pi_{2t-s}\mathbf{tmf}$$

has been completely calculated and the homotopy groups of $\mathbf{tmf}$ exhibit a very strong form of duality not present in the cohomology groups of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$. Let me try to give some flavor of the results. The first observation is that, by [14], we have an isomorphism

$$M_* = \mathbb{Z}[c_4, c_6, \Delta] \cong H^0(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes *})$$

from the ring of modular forms of level 1 to the global sections.

Next, the stack $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ is smooth of dimension 1 over $\mathbb{Z}$ and the cotangent sheaf is identified by the isomorphism

$$\Omega_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}/\mathbb{Z}} \cong \omega^{\otimes -10}.$$

I learned this from Hopkins, and it can be deduced from [37], Chapter 10. There is an isomorphism $H^1(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes -10}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ and a multiplication homomorphism

$$(10) \quad H^1(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes -k-10}) \otimes H^0(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes k}) \rightarrow H^0(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes -10}) = \mathbb{Z}.$$

If we invert the primes 2 and 3, $H^s(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes *}) = 0$ for $s > 1$ and the multiplication of Equation (10) becomes a perfect pairing. Thus, if we invert 6 the spectral sequence of (9) collapses, there can be no possible extensions, and both the coherent cohomology of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ and the homotopy groups of $\mathbf{tmf}$ exhibit a strong form of Serre-type duality. This is not very surprising as, when 6 is inverted, $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$ is isomorphic to the projective stack obtained from the graded ring M_* . See Remark 4.2.

Over the integers, however, the behavior is more subtle. The bookkeeping at the prime 2 is difficult, so let me say what happens when 2 is inverted. The presence of an element of order 3 in the automorphisms of the supersingular curve at the prime 3 forces higher cohomology. There is an injection

$$(11) \quad M_*^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} M_*[\alpha, \beta]/R \longrightarrow H^*(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes *})$$

where $\alpha \in H^1(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes 2})$ and $\beta \in H^2(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes 6})$ and R is the ideal of relations

$$3\alpha = 3\beta = \alpha^2 = c_i\alpha = c_i\beta = 0.$$

The element α is the image of the Hasse invariant under the boundary map

$$H^0(\mathbb{F}_3 \otimes \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes 2}) \rightarrow H^1(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes 2})$$

and β is the Massey product $\langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$. Both α and β arise from the homotopy groups of spheres. The ring M_*^* is actually the coherent cohomology of a moduli stack of Weierstrass curves. See [7].

We now define a bigraded M_*^* -module C_*^* by the short exact sequence of M_*^* -modules

$$(12) \quad 0 \rightarrow M_*^* \rightarrow H^*(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes *}) \rightarrow C_*^* \rightarrow 0.$$

We then need to write down the M_*^* -module C_*^* . It will turn out that in any given bidegree one of (and possibly both) M_*^* and C_*^* is zero, so we get an unambiguous splitting of bigraded groups

$$H^*(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes *}) = M_*^* \oplus C_*^*.$$

It is not quite split as M_*^* -modules as multiplication by Δ will link the two pieces.

To describe the modules C_*^* , we first note that the pairing of (10) is no longer a perfect pairing with only 2 inverted: it only induces an injection. First one computes $C_t^1 = H^1(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}, \omega^{\otimes t})$ if $t < 0$ and $C_t^1 = 0$ otherwise. Now let $K_*^1 \subseteq C_*^1$ be the kernel of multiplication by β . Then, the pairing induces a morphism of short exact sequences of graded M_*^* -modules

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K_*^1 & \longrightarrow & C_*^1 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}_3}(\mathbb{F}_3[\Delta], \mathbb{F}_3) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \cong \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(M_*, 3\mathbb{Z}[1/2]) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(M_*, \mathbb{Z}[1/2]) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}_3}(M_*/3, \mathbb{F}_3) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

where the right vertical inclusion is induced by the quotient by the ideal (c_4, c_6) of M_* .

To complete the description of C_*^* we extend the top short exact sequence of our diagram of M_*^* -modules to a short exact sequence of M_*^* -modules by

$$0 \rightarrow K_*^1 \rightarrow C_*^* \rightarrow M_*^* \otimes_{M_*} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}_3}(\mathbb{F}_3[\Delta], \mathbb{F}_3) \rightarrow 0.$$

The extension of M_*^* -modules in the exact sequence (12) is now determined by the requirement that multiplication by Δ is surjective in positive cohomological degrees. In these degrees multiplication by c_4 and c_6 is necessarily zero, for degree reasons.

There must be differentials in the descent spectral sequence (9). A classical relation, due to Toda, states that $\alpha\beta^2 = 0$ in homotopy; this forces $d_5(\Delta) = \pm\alpha\beta^2$ in the spectral sequence. This differential and elementary considerations dictate the entire spectral sequence. Let $DM_* \subset M_*$ be the subring generated by $c_4, c_6, 3\Delta, 3\Delta^2$, and Δ^3 . The inclusion $DM_* \subseteq \mathbf{tmf}_*$ extends to a split inclusion

$$DM_*^* = DM_*[\alpha, \beta, x]/DR \subseteq \mathbf{tmf}_*$$

where DR is the ideal of relations

$$\begin{aligned} 3\alpha &= 3\beta = 3x = c_i\alpha = c_i\beta = c_ix = 0 \\ \alpha^2 &= \beta^5 = \alpha\beta^2 = x\beta^2 = 0 \\ \alpha x &= \beta^3. \end{aligned}$$

The class x is the Toda bracket $\langle \alpha, \alpha, \beta^2 \rangle$ and it is detected by $\alpha\Delta$ in the spectral sequence. The inclusion $DM_*^* \subseteq \mathbf{tmf}_*$ of DM_*^* -modules has cokernel DC_*^* . There is a short exact sequence of $DM_*^{*,*}$ -modules

$$0 \rightarrow K_*^1 \rightarrow DC_*^* \rightarrow DM_*^* \otimes_{DM_*} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}_3}(\mathbb{F}_3[\Delta^3], \mathbb{F}_3) \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that there is a quotient $DM_* \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_3[\Delta^3]$; this defines the module structure needed for the tensor product.

Remark 4.16 (Duality for $\mathbf{tmf}$). — At this point a new duality emerges – one not apparent before completing these homotopy theory calculations. A first remarkable feature is that DC_*^* is in degrees less than -20 and DM_*^* is concentrated in non-negative degrees. In particular DM_*^* is the homotopy groups of the connected cover of $\mathbf{tmf}$.

A second feature is that DM_*^* and DC_*^* are almost dual as DM_*^* -modules. There are a number of ways to make this precise; a simple one is to say that for all primes p there is a homomorphism $\mathbf{tmf}_{-21} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$ so the induced map given by the ring multiplication

$$\pi_k(\mathbf{tmf}/p) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(\pi_{-k-21}\mathbf{tmf}/p, \mathbb{F}_p)$$

is an isomorphism. Here $\mathbf{tmf}/p$ is the derived global sections of the topological structure sheaf on $\mathbb{F}_p \otimes \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{ell}$.

This duality has an elegant homotopy theoretic explanation, given by Mahowald and Rezk [49]; in that source, there is also a simple explanation of the number -21 . In derived geometry, this number surely appears because the dualizing sheaf is $\omega^{\otimes -10}$. However, I know of no explanation for the duality from the point of view of derived algebraic geometry.

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