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Moritz Kerz

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HIGHER CLASS FIELD THEORY AND THE CONNECTED COMPONENT

MORITZ KERZ

ABSTRACT. In this note we present a new self-contained approach to the class field theory of arithmetic schemes in the sense of Wiesend. Along the way we prove new results on space filling curves on arithmetic schemes and on the class field theory of local rings. We show how one can deduce the more classical version of higher global class field theory due to Kato and Saito from Wiesend's version. One of our new result says that the connected component of the identity element in Wiesend's class group is divisible if some obstruction is absent.

INTRODUCTION

The main aim of higher global class field theory is to determine the abelian fundamental group $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$ of a regular arithmetic scheme X , i.e. of a regular separated scheme flat and of finite type over \mathbb{Z} , in terms of an arithmetically defined class group $C(X)$. In case $\dim(X) = 1$ this is classically done in terms of restricted idele groups as follows:

Let K be a number field and S a finite set of places of K containing all infinite places. Let X be the complement of S in $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_K)$ as an open subscheme. Define the class group of X to be

$$C(X) = \text{coker}[K^\times \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in |X|} \mathbb{Z} \oplus \bigoplus_{v \in S} K_v^\times]$$

with the quotient topology of the direct sum topology. Here K_v is the completion of K at v and $|X|$ is the set of closed points of X . During the first half of the 20th century it was shown that there exists a surjective reciprocity homomorphism $\rho : C(X) \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X)$ whose kernel is the maximal divisible subgroup of $C(X)$ and which induces a bijection between the open subgroups of $C(X)$ and the open subgroups of $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$. In our setting it is this fundamental theorem that one wants to generalize to higher dimensional schemes X

For $\dim(X) > 1$ a solution to this problem was suggested by Parshin [14] and completed by Kato and Saito in [7]. Roughly, their solution involves higher Milnor K -groups of higher local fields in the definition of the class group as analogs of the multiplicative group of a one-dimensional local field. A different approach to higher class field theory was started in [18] and built into a self-contained approach by Wiesend [21]. This work was completed in [10].

The fundamental result in this latter setting of higher class field theory – which is the topic of this note – can be stated as follows: First, for an arithmetic scheme X one defines a topological group $C(X)$, the class group, together with a continuous homomorphism $\rho : C(X) \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X)$, the reciprocity map. This is done in Section 4. Sections 5 to 9 are concerned with the proof of the fundamental theorem:

Theorem. *For a regular arithmetic scheme X the sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow C(X)^0 \longrightarrow C(X) \xrightarrow{\rho} \pi_1^{ab}(X) \longrightarrow 0$$

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is a topological short exact sequence. Here $C(X)^0$ is the connected component of the identity in $C(X)$.

If X is proper over some open subscheme of $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_K)$ for some number field K the group $C(X)^0$ is the maximal divisible subgroup of $C(X)$.

Our principal aim for this note was to give a new, short and direct proof of this fundamental theorem of higher class field theory without using the notion of covering data resp. covering problems, which is used in [21] and [10]. One of the major differences of our approach is that we prove the isomorphism theorem first and use it in the proof of the existence theorem. The statement on the divisibility of the connected component is new, see Section 5. Furthermore, we show in Section 10 that this fundamental theorem implies the results of Kato and Saito on arithmetic schemes as presented in [16, Theorem 6.1]. One should remark that in the case of varieties over finite fields we can handle at present only the tame part using the methods of this paper. Here the ideas of Kato and Saito seem to be indispensable for the wild part.

It is suggested to the reader who wants to gain an overview of higher class field theory to skip the first three sections – which are quite technical – for the first reading and start with Section 4.

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1. BACKGROUND MATERIAL

1.1. Algebraic Geometry.

General definitions.

Definition 1.1. An arithmetic scheme is an integral separated normal scheme flat and of finite type over \mathbb{Z} .

Definition 1.2. If X is a scheme we call a closed subscheme $C \rightarrow X$ a curve if C is integral and one-dimensional.

For a scheme X we denote by $|X|$ the set of closed points of X .

Elementary fibrations. Usually proofs in higher class field theory use induction over the Krull dimension. A basic ingredient will be Artin's elementary fibrations. Let X be an arithmetic scheme with $\dim(X) > 1$. The next proposition shows that étale locally around the generic point X can be fibred into smooth curves over a regular base.

Proposition 1.3. *There exists a nontrivial arithmetic scheme X' and an étale morphism $X' \rightarrow X$ such that X' can be fibred as follows: There exists an open immersion $X' \rightarrow \bar{X}'$ and a smooth projective morphism $\bar{\pi} : \bar{X}' \rightarrow W$ such that:*

- (i) W is regular of dimension $\dim(X) - 1$.
- (ii) $\bar{X}' - X'$ with the reduced subscheme structure is isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of W .
- (iii) There exists a section $s : W \rightarrow X'$ of $\bar{\pi}$.

Proof. This is a simple corollary to [1, XI 3.3]. □

Fundamental group. Let \mathfrak{Gr} be the category whose objects are profinite groups and whose morphisms are continuous group homomorphisms modulo inner automorphism, i.e. two group homomorphisms $f, g : A \rightarrow B$ give the same morphism in the category \mathfrak{Gr} if there exists $b \in B$ with $bfb^{-1} = g$. Abelianization is a functor from the category \mathfrak{Gr} to the category of abelian profinite groups. Let A be a set and B

be a group. An equivalence class of maps from A to B up to inner automorphisms is called a subset up to inner automorphism if it corresponds to an injective map.

Grothendieck's fundamental group is a covariant functor, denoted π_1 , from the category of connected noetherian schemes to \mathfrak{Gr} . The abelian fundamental group functor π_1^{ab} is the composition of π_1 with the abelianization functor described above.

For a connected noetherian scheme X the open normal subgroups in $\pi_1(X)$ correspond bijectively to the isomorphism classes of (connected) Galois coverings of X . A connected étale covering $Y \rightarrow X$ is called a Galois covering if $\#\text{Aut}(Y/X) = \deg(Y/X)$. The Galois covering corresponding to $V \leq \pi_1(X)$ has Galois group $G = \pi_1(X)/V$. If $f : X' \rightarrow X$ is a morphism of connected normal noetherian schemes and $Y \rightarrow X$ is a Galois covering corresponding to $V \leq \pi_1(X)$ the pullback $Y_{X'} = X' \times_X Y$ is a disjoint union of Galois coverings each of which has Galois group isomorphic to $G' = \pi_1(X')/f_*^{-1}(V)$.

For an arithmetic scheme X and a closed point $x \in |X|$ we will denote the Frobenius at x by $Frob_x$, which is an element of $\pi_1(X)$ up to conjugation. If $Y \rightarrow X$ is a Galois covering we call the subgroup up to conjugation of $\text{Gal}(Y/X)$ generated by $Frob_x$ the decomposition group at the point x , denoted $\text{DG}_{Y/X}(x)$.

For further reference recall:

Lemma 1.4. *If $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is an étale morphism of arithmetic schemes there exists a dense open subscheme $U \subset X$ such that the induced morphism $f^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$ is finite.*

Etale cohomology. Etale cohomology of a connected noetherian scheme X is related to the fundamental group by

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{cont}}(\pi_1(X), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = H^1(X, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}).$$

We will need a base change result for relative curves. Let $\bar{\pi} : \bar{X} \rightarrow W$ be a smooth proper relative curve, i.e. $\bar{\pi}$ is flat of relative dimension one with geometrically connected fibres, W a regular arithmetic scheme. Let $i : X \rightarrow \bar{X}$ be an open immersion such that $\bar{X} - X$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of W and such that there exists a section $s : W \rightarrow X$. Set $\pi = \bar{\pi} \circ i$.

Proposition 1.5. *The base change homomorphism*

$$(R^1\pi_*(\mathbb{Z}/m))_{\bar{w}} \xrightarrow{\sim} H^1(X \times_W \bar{w}, \mathbb{Z}/m)$$

for a geometric point \bar{w} of W is an isomorphism for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ which are invertible in $H^0(W, \mathcal{O}_W)$. Moreover $R^1\pi_*(\mathbb{Z}/m)$ is locally constant.

Proof. Purity [13, Corollary 5.3] implies that there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & R^1\bar{\pi}_*(\mathbb{Z}/m)_{\bar{w}} & \longrightarrow & R^1\pi_*(\mathbb{Z}/m)_{\bar{w}} & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{\pi_0(\bar{X}-X)} \mathbb{Z}/m(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/m(-1) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & H^1(\bar{X} \times_W \bar{w}, \mathbb{Z}/m) & \rightarrow & H^1(X \times_W \bar{w}, \mathbb{Z}/m) & \rightarrow & \bigoplus_{\pi_0(\bar{X}-X)} \mathbb{Z}/m(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/m(-1) \end{array}$$

with exact rows. So the result follows from the smooth proper base change and finiteness theorem [13, Corollary 4.2] and the five lemma. \square

Compactification of curves. Let C be a reduced scheme of dimension one, separated and of finite type over \mathbb{Z} .

Proposition 1.6. *There exists a scheme \bar{C} which is proper over \mathbb{Z} and a dense open immersion $C \subset \bar{C}$ with the following property: Every morphism from C to a scheme*

X which is proper over \mathbb{Z} factors uniquely through \bar{C} . This clearly determines \bar{C} up to unique isomorphism.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \longrightarrow & \bar{C} \\ \downarrow & \searrow \exists! & \\ X & & \end{array}$$

Proof. By a theorem of Nagata, see [12], there exists a reduced compactification $C \subset \bar{C}'$. Let \bar{C} be the desingularization of \bar{C}' at the points $\bar{C}' \setminus C$. An application of the valuative criterion of properness finishes the proof. \square

1.2. Topological Groups.

Let (G, e) be a topological group. For further reference recall:

Lemma 1.7. $\{e\}$ is closed in G if and only if G is Hausdorff.

By G^0 we denote the maximal connected subset of G containing e . It is well known that G^0 is a closed subgroup.

1.3. One-dimensional class field theory.

Let K be a global field and S a finite set of places of K containing all infinite places. Let X be the open subscheme of $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_K)$ whose closed points are exactly the closed points of $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_K)$ not in S . Denote by

$$C(X) = \text{coker}[K^\times \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in |X|} \mathbb{Z} \oplus \bigoplus_{v \in S} K_v^\times]$$

the (idele) class group of X . Here K_v is the completion of K at v . $C(X)$ is a locally compact Hausdorff group and covariant functorial in X . There exists a canonical continuous homomorphism

$$\rho : C(X) \longrightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X)$$

called the reciprocity map. If $p = \text{char}(K) > 0$ there exists a natural homomorphism $C(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ induced by $X \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$. The main theorem of class field theory, as proved for example in [2, Chapter 8], reads now:

Proposition 1.8. If $\text{char}(K) = 0$ the sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow C(X)^0 \longrightarrow C(X) \longrightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X) \longrightarrow 0$$

is a topological short exact sequence.

If $p = \text{char}(K) > 0$ the homomorphism

$$\ker[C(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}] \longrightarrow \ker[\pi_1^{ab}(X) \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(\mathbb{F}_p) = \hat{\mathbb{Z}}]$$

is a topological isomorphism.

Let now X be as above and $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a Galois covering, $G = \text{Gal}(Y/X)$.

Corollary 1.9 (Isomorphism Theorem). *The reciprocity map induces an isomorphism*

$$C(X)/\phi_*C(Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} G^{ab}.$$

Proof. One checks that $\phi_*C(Y)$ is an open subgroup of $C(X)$, in particular we have $C(X)^0 \subset \phi_*C(Y)$. Now a simple diagram chase, using Proposition 1.8 for X and Y , proves the corollary. \square

For further reference we finally recall the weak approximation lemma. Let F be a field and $|\cdot|_1, \dots, |\cdot|_n$ inequivalent valuations on F .

Lemma 1.10 (Weak approximation lemma). *Given $a_1, \dots, a_n \in F$ and $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $a \in F$ with $|a - a_i|_i < \epsilon$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$.*

1.4. Chebotarev density.

Let X be an arithmetic scheme, $d = \dim(X)$. One can show that $\sum_{x \in |X|} \frac{1}{\mathbf{N}(x)^s}$ converges for $s > d$. Here for a closed point x in X we denote by $\mathbf{N}(x)$ the number of elements in $\mathbf{k}(x)$.

Given a subset $M \subset |X|$ we call

$$D(M) = \lim_{s \rightarrow d+0} \left(\sum_{x \in M} \frac{1}{\mathbf{N}(x)^s} \right) / \log\left(\frac{1}{s-d}\right)$$

the density of M if the limit exists. Let $Y \rightarrow X$ be a Galois covering with $G = \text{Gal}(Y/X)$

Proposition 1.11 (Generalized Chebotarev). *If $R \subset G$ is stable under conjugation and $M = \{y \in |Y| \mid \text{Frob}_y \in R\}$ the density $D(M)$ is well defined and*

$$D(M) = \frac{\#R}{\#G}.$$

For a proof see for example [19].

1.5. Katz-Lang finiteness.

Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a smooth surjective morphism of arithmetic schemes. Assume the geometric generic fibre of f is connected. Then Katz and Lang [8] prove the following geometric finiteness result:

Proposition 1.12 (Katz-Lang). *The kernel of $f_* : \pi_1^{ab}(X) \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(S)$ is finite.*

2. BLOCH'S APPROXIMATION LEMMA

An essential method in higher global class field theory is to reduce things to the one-dimensional case by the following procedure (for a simple incidence of the method see the proof of the Isomorphism Theorem in Section 6): Given an arithmetic scheme X and a finite set of closed points on the scheme find a 'good' curve on X which contains the given points. The most general conjecture in this direction would be:

Conjecture 2.1 (Space filling curves on arithmetic schemes). *Let X be a regular quasi-projective arithmetic scheme, i.e. X is a subscheme of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{Z}}^n$, and let $S \subset |X|$ be a finite set of closed points. Then there exists a regular curve C on X with $S \subset |C|$.*

A conditional result for $S = \emptyset$ has been proven in [15]; the idea is to use hyperplane sections. In higher class field theory the following very weak form of the conjecture is sufficient. The next proposition strengthens Bloch's approximation lemma [3, Lemma 3.3], [16, Lemma 6.21], but whereas Bloch uses Hilbert irreducibility we use a Bertini theorem over finite fields and some classical algebraic geometry.

Let F be a number field and \mathcal{O} its ring of integers.

Proposition 2.2 (Bloch approximation). *Let X/\mathcal{O} be a smooth quasi-projective arithmetic scheme and let $Y \rightarrow X$ be a Galois covering. Let x_i ($1 \leq i \leq n$) be a finite set of closed points of X . Then there exists a curve $C \subset X$ such that*

- (i) *The points x_i are regular points of the curve C .*
- (ii) *The scheme $Y \times_X C$ is irreducible.*

Before we give the proof, we have to recall a Bertini type theorem over finite fields. Let X be a quasi-projective subscheme of \mathbb{P}_k^n where k is some finite field. For a nonvanishing section $f \in H^0(\mathbb{P}_k^n, \mathcal{O}(d))$ we denote by H_f the corresponding hypersurface.

Proposition 2.3 (Gabber-Poonen). *Assume X is smooth and x_i ($1 \leq i \leq m$) is some finite family of closed points of X . For $d \gg 0$ there exists $f \in H^0(\mathbb{P}_k^n, \mathcal{O}(d))$, such that X and H_f intersect properly, $X \cap H_f$ is smooth and $x_i \in H_f$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$.*

Proof. Gabber [4, Corollary 1.6] proves the proposition under the assumption that $\text{char}(k) \nmid d$. Poonen [15, Theorem 1.2] proves it for large arbitrary d . \square

Below we have to use the following standard connectivity fact about hypersurfaces, which is shown for example in [5, Corollary III.7.9]:

Proposition 2.4. *If $H \subset \mathbb{P}_k^n$ is a hypersurface and if $X \subset \mathbb{P}_k^n$ is a closed subscheme with $\dim(X) \geq 2$, which is geometrically irreducible and smooth over k , then the intersection $H \cap X$ is geometrically connected.*

Proof of Bloch approximation. In the first part of the proof we use induction on $\dim(X)$ to reduce to the case $\dim(X) = 2$. In the second part we handle the case $\dim(X) = 2$.

1st part: Assume $\dim(X) > 2$ and the theorem is known for two-dimensional schemes – this case will be validated in the second part. According to Proposition 1.11 we can find closed points $x_i \in X$ ($n < i \leq m$) such that each conjugacy class in $\text{Gal}(Y/X)$ contains at least one Frobenius $Frob_{x_i}$ for some i .

Claim ($\dim > 2$). There exists a curve C on X which contains x_i ($1 \leq i \leq m$) as regular points.

Proof. We prove the claim by induction on $\dim(X) \geq 2$. The case $\dim(X) = 2$ is shown in the 2nd part below. Let $Z \subset |\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O})|$ be the image of the set of points $\{x_i | 1 \leq i \leq m\}$ and denote η the generic point of $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O})$. Write X as a subscheme of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^N$. \bar{X} will denote the closure of X in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^N$. Using Hironaka's resolution of singularities at the generic fibre we can assume without restriction that \bar{X}_{η} is smooth over F . After replacing F by the algebraic closure of F in X_{η} we can assume that \bar{X}_{η} is geometrically irreducible over F . Then we can find a prime ideal p in \mathcal{O} distinct from the primes in Z such that $\bar{X}_{\mathcal{O}_p}$ is smooth over \mathcal{O}_p and such that $\bar{X}_p = \bar{X} \otimes \mathbf{k}(p)$ is irreducible. The latter because of Zariski's connectedness theorem [5, III.11.3]. Let A be the semi-local ring corresponding to the finite set of points $Z \cup \{p\}$ of $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O})$ and I its Jacobson radical. Proposition 2.3 says, that for $d \gg 0$ there exists a global section of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{A/I}^N}(d)$ which induces a hypersurface H of $\mathbb{P}_{A/I}^N$ whose intersection with $\bar{X} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} A/I$ is proper, contains the points x_i as smooth points and such that $H \cap \bar{X}_p$ is smooth. Let $im : \mathbb{P}_{A/I}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_A^N$ be the closed embedding. The homomorphism

$$im^* : H^0(\mathbb{P}_A^N, \mathcal{O}(d)) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}_{A/I}^N, \mathcal{O}(d))$$

is surjective due to the Chinese remainder theorem. This enables us to lift H to a hypersurface H_A in \mathbb{P}_A^N . Observe that $H \cap \bar{X}_p$ is smooth and connected, the latter by Proposition 2.4. This implies that $H_A \cap \bar{X}$ is irreducible. Let X' be a smooth connected subscheme of X such that $X' \otimes A = H_A \cap X$. Then X' is an integral smooth quasi-projective arithmetic scheme over \mathcal{O} of dimension $\dim(X) - 1$ containing the points x_i , so that we can apply an induction to reduce to the case $\dim(X) = 2$ which is shown below in the 2nd part of the proof. \square

Now assume $Y_C = Y \times_X C$ was not irreducible, where C is as in the claim. This would mean that the composite $\pi_1(C) \rightarrow \pi_1(X) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(Y/X)$ was not surjective. But as its image contains Frobenius elements in every conjugacy class of $\text{Gal}(Y/X)$, this would give a contradiction because of Lemma 2.5.

2nd part: Now we assume $\dim(X) = 2$ and consider an embedding $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^N$. Let again $Z \subset |\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O})|$ be the image of the set of points $\{x_i | 1 \leq i \leq m\}$. Let

(X_0, \dots, X_N) be homogeneous coordinates for $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^N$. After performing an n -uple embedding and a linear change of variables we can without restriction assume that $x_i \notin H_{X_0}$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$. Let A be the semi-local ring with Jacobson radical I corresponding to the finite set of points Z of $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O})$. Then by Proposition 2.3 for $d \gg 0$ we find a section $f' \in H^0(\mathbb{P}_{A/I}^N, \mathcal{O}(d))$ such that the hypersurface $H_{f'}$ of $\mathbb{P}_{A/I}^N$ has proper intersection with $\bar{X} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} A/I$ and the intersection contains the points x_i as smooth points. Let $f \in H^0(\mathbb{P}_A^N, \mathcal{O}(d))$ be a preimage of f' under the natural map im_* described above.

Now consider the rational map $\phi : \mathbb{P}_A^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_A^1$ induced by (X_0^d, f) . After shrinking X we can assume that ϕ induces a morphism $\phi|_X : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^1$. It is étale at the points x_i for $1 \leq i \leq n$. In fact it is enough to show the latter fibrewise for the fibres over Z where it follows from the choice of $f' \in H^0(\mathbb{P}_{A/I}^N, \mathcal{O}(d))$. Now by further shrinking X around the points $\{x_i | 1 \leq i \leq m\}$ we can assume that $\phi|_X$ is étale.

According to Lemma 1.4 we can find an open subscheme $U \subset \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^1$ such that

$$(\phi|_X)^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$$

is an étale covering. Restricting Y to $\phi|_X^{-1}(U)$ we obtain an étale covering of U and denote by $Y_U \rightarrow U$ its Galois closure. Choose a finite set of closed points $x_j \in |U|$ ($n < j \leq m$) such that each conjugacy class in $\text{Gal}(Y_U/U)$ contains one of the Frobenius elements $Frob_{x_j}$ ($n < j \leq m$).

Claim ($\dim = 2$) There exists a curve C on $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^1$ which contains $\phi(x_i)$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) and x_j ($n < j \leq m$) as regular points.

Proof. The proof is almost verbatimly the same as that of the claim in the 1st part, except that we have to choose the hypersurface H such that its fibre over the auxiliary prime p has only one scheme theoretic point, which is not difficult. \square

Let C be as in the claim. The curve $(\phi|_X)^{-1}(C)$ is the curve we were looking for. In fact it is irreducible because $Y_U \times C$ is irreducible. The latter because otherwise $\pi_1(C \cap U) \rightarrow \pi_1(U) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(Y_U/U)$ would not be surjective in contradiction to Lemma 2.5, as the image contains Frobenius elements $Frob_{x_j}$ ($n < j \leq m$) in every conjugacy class. \square

Lemma 2.5. *Let G be a finite group and $D \subset G$ a subset which contains elements from every conjugacy class. Then D generates G .*

Proof. Let H be the subgroup generated by D and $i = [G : H]$. By assumption we clearly have

$$G = \bigcup_{x \in G/H} xHx^{-1}.$$

If $i > 1$ the union is not disjoint and counting the elements on both sides would give $\text{ord}(G) < i \cdot \text{ord}(H)$, which is a contradiction. \square

3. SPLITTING PROPERTIES

We will need two different splitting results, one global which is based on Chebotarev density and one local which is based on class field theory of henselian local rings.

We begin with the global result which is fairly standard.

Proposition 3.1 (Global splitting). *Let X be an arithmetic scheme and $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a connected étale covering which splits completely over all closed points of X . Then ϕ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Without restriction we can assume ϕ to be a Galois covering with Galois group G . Because every closed point in X splits completely, all the Frobenius elements are trivial in G . But according to Theorem 1.11 the Frobenius elements generate G , so G is trivial. \square

Now we come to the local result. Let A be an excellent regular henselian local ring of dimension d with finite residue field. Let X be a dense open subscheme of $\text{Spec}(A)$. Set $D = \text{Spec}(A) - X$. The next proposition is due to Saito [17] for $d = 2$. A geometric proof can be found in [11]. Here we will give a new proof generalizing the work of Saito.

Proposition 3.2 (Local splitting). *Let $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ be an abelian Galois covering which splits completely over all closed points of X . Then ϕ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. The proof uses class field theory of henselian local rings. Without restriction we can assume $X \neq \text{Spec}(A)$. Let \mathcal{P} be the set of Parshin chains on $\text{Spec}(A)$ of the form $P = (p_0, \dots, p_n)$ ($0 \leq n \leq d$) such that $p_0, \dots, p_{n-1} \in D$ and $p_n \in X$. Let \mathcal{R} be the set of chains $P = (p_0, \dots, p_n)$ ($0 \leq n < d$) such that $\dim(p_i) = i$ with $p_i \in D$ for $0 \leq i < n$ and $\dim(p_n) = n + 1$ with $p_n \in X$. For a chain $P = (p_0, \dots, p_n)$ we call $\dim(P) = \dim(p_n)$ the dimension of P . Now remember that to every chain P we can associate a finite product of fields $\mathbf{k}(P)$ by a henselization process, see [7, Section 1.6]. Define the idele group to be

$$I(X) = \bigoplus_{P \in \mathcal{P}} K_{\dim(P)}^M(\mathbf{k}(P)).$$

We endow $I(X)$ with the following topology: A neighborhood base of the zero element is given by the subgroups

$$\bigoplus_{\substack{P \in \mathcal{P} \\ \dim(P)=d}} K_d^M(\mathbf{k}(P), m) \leq I(X)$$

where $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and for a discrete valuation ring (R, I) with quotient field F we let $K_n^M(F, m)$ be the subgroup of $K_n^M(F)$ generated by symbols $\{1 + I^m, F^\times, \dots, F^\times\}$. Define the class group to be the obvious quotient

$$C(X) = \text{coker} \left[\bigoplus_{P \in \mathcal{R}} K_{\dim(P)}^M(\mathbf{k}(P)) \rightarrow I(X) \right].$$

Now it follows from a reciprocity result due to Kato [6, Proposition 7] that the natural reciprocity homomorphism $I(X) \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X)$ factors through a continuous $\rho : C(X) \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X)$. The proposition follows from the next lemma whose proof we leave to the reader. It is only a slight generalization of the two-dimensional case treated in [17]. The proof uses Zariski-Nagata purity of the branch locus and approximation in Dedekind rings, Lemma 1.10.

Lemma 3.3. *The map ρ has dense image. The natural map*

$$h : \bigoplus_{x \in |X|} \mathbf{k}(x) \longrightarrow C(X)$$

has dense image.

It follows from the lemma that the composite

$$\bigoplus_{x \in |X|} \mathbf{k}(x) \xrightarrow{h} C(X) \xrightarrow{\rho} \pi_1^{ab}(X) \longrightarrow \text{Gal}(Y/X)$$

is surjective. But the splitting assumption of the proposition implies that it is the zero homomorphism. \square

4. THE CLASS GROUP

Wiesend introduced a very simple class group for an arithmetic scheme X which is an extension of the Chow group of zero cycles $CH_0(X)$. For a curve C on X we let C_∞ be the set of places of $\mathbf{k}(C)$ which do not lie over points of C including the archimedean places. Let $\mathbf{k}(C)_v$ be the completion of $\mathbf{k}(C)$ with respect to the place v .

Definition 4.1. The idele group of an arithmetic scheme X is defined as the direct sum of topological groups

$$I(X) = \bigoplus_{x \in |X|} \mathbb{Z} \oplus \bigoplus_{C, v \in C_\infty} \mathbf{k}(C)_v^\times$$

where C runs over all curves on X . The finite idele group $I^f(X)$ is defined in the same way but without the archimedean summands.

If $\dim(X) > 1$ the group $I(X)$ is Hausdorff but not locally-compact. For its connected component of the identity element we have

$$I(X)^0 = \bigoplus \mathbb{C}^\times \oplus \bigoplus \mathbb{R}_+^\times$$

where we sum over all archimedean valuations corresponding to curves on X .

The next lemma is essential for our approach to higher class field theory.

Lemma 4.2. *The open subgroups of $I(X)/I(X)^0$ form a neighborhood base of the zero element.*

Proof. $I(X)$ can be decomposed as $I(X) = I^a(X) \oplus I^{\text{na}}(X) \oplus I^{|X|}(X)$ in an archimedean, non-archimedean and closed point part. Then $I(X)^0$ is a subgroup of $I^a(X)$ with discrete quotient group. $I^{|X|}(X)$ is discrete too. So it suffices to show that the open subgroups of $I^{\text{na}}(X)$ form a neighborhood base of the zero element. The set of curves on an arithmetic scheme is at most countable, so if we assume $\dim(X) > 1$ we can write

$$I^{\text{na}}(X) = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} F_i^\times$$

for local non-archimedean fields F_i ($i \in \mathbb{N}$). Let $O \subset I^{\text{na}}(X)$ be an open neighborhood of the zero element. We will successively construct open compact subgroups U_n of $I_n = \bigoplus_{i \leq n} F_i^\times$ contained in O . Suppose we have constructed U_n for some n . For each $x \in U_n$ choose an open compact subgroup $O'_x \subset F_{n+1}^\times$ and an open neighborhood O_x of x in U_n such that $O_x \times O'_x \subset O$. As U_n is compact there exists a finite set $W \subset U_n$ with $\bigcup_{x \in W} O_x = U_n$. Now set $U_{n+1} = U_n \oplus (\bigcap_{x \in W} O'_x)$. It is now clear that $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} U_n$ is an open subgroup of $I^{\text{na}}(X)$ contained in O . \square

Definition 4.3. The class group is defined to be

$$C(X) = \text{coker} \left[\bigoplus_C \mathbf{k}(C)^\times \rightarrow I(X) \right]$$

with the quotient topology. The finite variant $C^f(X)$ is defined by the same formula replacing $I(X)$ by $I^f(X)$.

Remark 4.4. In [10, Example 7.1] it is shown that for $X = \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1$ the class group $C(X)$ is not Hausdorff. This might suggest to replace the class group by its Hausdorff quotient. Nevertheless it often seems difficult to explicitly determine the Hausdorff quotient even for simple arithmetic schemes, so we do not pursue this approach here.

Lemma 4.5. *The image of $\bigoplus_{x \in |X|} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C(X)$ is dense in $C(X)$. If moreover X is regular and $U \subset X$ is a dense open subscheme the image of $\bigoplus_{x \in |U|} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C(X)$ is dense in $C(X)$.*

Proof. Let $C \subset C(X)$ be a closed subset containing the image of $\bigoplus_{x \in |X|} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C(X)$. We have to show $C = C(X)$. For a curve D on X let \tilde{D} be the normalization and $i : \tilde{D} \rightarrow X$ the natural morphism. The closed set $i_*^{-1}(C)$ contains the image of $\bigoplus_{x \in |\tilde{D}|} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C(\tilde{D})$ so by the weak approximation lemma, Lemma 1.10, $i_*^{-1}(C) = C(\tilde{D})$. This means that $C = C(X)$.

Let now U be a dense open subscheme of a regular X . By what has just been shown it is enough to verify that the image of $\bigoplus_{x \in |U|} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C(X)$ is dense in the image of $\bigoplus_{x \in |X|} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C(X)$. Fix a closed point $x \in |X|$ and choose a curve D which contains x as a regular point and which meets U . Here we need the regularity of X . Denote by 1_x the element of $C(X)$ which has vanishing summands except at x , where it is $1 \in \mathbb{Z}$. By the choice of D we have $1_x \in \text{im}[C(\tilde{D}) \rightarrow C(X)]$. As the image of $\bigoplus_{x \in |\tilde{D} \times U|} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C(\tilde{D})$ is dense by Lemma 1.10, we conclude that 1_x lies in the closure of the image of $\bigoplus_{x \in |U|} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C(X)$. \square

Proposition 4.6. *The intersection of all open subgroups of $C(X)$ is the connected component of the identity $C(X)^0$ in $C(X)$, which is also the closure of the image of $I(X)^0$.*

Proof. Observe that the closure of $\text{im}(I(X)^0)$ in $C(X)$ is contained in $C(X)^0$. So it suffices to show that $\overline{\text{im}(I(X)^0)} \subset C(X)$ is the intersection of all open subgroups of $C(X)$. It follows from Lemma 1.7 that $G := C(X)/\text{im}(I(X)^0)$ is a Hausdorff group. So the intersection of all open sets in G containing 0 is $\{0\}$. We have to show that every open subset O of G with $0 \in O$ contains an open subgroup. The quotient map

$$q : I(X)/I(X)^0 \rightarrow G$$

is open. According to Lemma 4.2 we can find an open subgroup $U \leq I(X)/I(X)^0$ such that $U \subset q^{-1}(O)$. Then $q(U)$ is the open subgroup of G we are looking for. \square

Proposition 4.7. *For a morphism of arithmetic schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$ there exists a unique continuous homomorphism $f_* : C(X) \rightarrow C(Y)$ such that for every closed point $x \in |X|$, $y = f(x)$, the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(x) = \mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & C(X) \\ \text{deg}(\mathbf{k}(x)/\mathbf{k}(y)) \downarrow & & \downarrow f_* \\ C(y) = \mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & C(Y) \end{array}$$

commutes. The left vertical arrow is multiplication by $\text{deg}(\mathbf{k}(x)/\mathbf{k}(y))$.

Proof. Uniqueness follows from Lemma 4.5. Existence can be shown similarly to [10, Lemma 7.3] \square

Proposition 4.8 (Reciprocity). *There exists a unique continuous homomorphism $\rho : C(X) \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X)$ such that for every closed point $x \in |X|$ the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(x) = \mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & C(X) \\ \text{Frob} \downarrow & & \downarrow \rho \\ \pi_1^{ab}(x) = \hat{\mathbb{Z}} & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^{ab}(X) \end{array}$$

commutes.

Proof. Again uniqueness follows from Lemma 4.5 and existence is shown in analogy to [10, Proposition 7.5]. \square

Corollary 4.9. *For a morphism of arithmetic schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$ the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(X) & \xrightarrow{\rho} & \pi_1^{ab}(X) \\ f_* \downarrow & & \downarrow f_* \\ C(Y) & \xrightarrow{\rho} & \pi_1^{ab}(Y) \end{array}$$

commutes.

Proof. The corollary follows from the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(x) & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^{ab}(x) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C(f(x)) & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^{ab}(f(x)) \end{array}$$

and the last two propositions, where $x \in X$ is an arbitrary closed point. \square

Proposition 4.10. *The image of ρ is dense in $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$.*

Proof. Let $V \leq \pi_1^{ab}(X)$ be an open subgroup containing the image of ρ . We have to show that $V = \pi_1^{ab}(X)$. If this was not the case V would define a nontrivial abelian Galois covering of X which would split completely over all closed points of X . But this is impossible in view of Proposition 3.1. \square

5. CONNECTED COMPONENT

In view of the one-dimensional case it is a natural question to ask whether for an arithmetic scheme X the connected component of the identity $C(X)^0$ in the class group $C(X)$ is divisible. In fact in the one-dimensional case it is well known to be divisible and its torsion subgroup can be described at least conjecturally. The next example shows that $C(X)^0$ is not divisible in general.

Example 5.1. Let K be a totally imaginary number field of class number 1 and let X be $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{A}_{\mathcal{O}_K}^1)$. By Proposition 4.6 we have an exact sequence of topological groups

$$\bigoplus \mathbb{C}^\times \longrightarrow C(X)^0 \longrightarrow C^f(X)^0 \longrightarrow 0$$

where the sum on the left is over all archimedean places of curves on X . Therefore it suffices to show that $C^f(X)^0$ is not divisible in order to deduce that $C(X)^0$ is not divisible. Let $R \leq I^f(X)$ be the image of the map $\bigoplus_C \mathbf{k}(C)^\times \rightarrow I^f(X)$. Proposition 4.6 implies that the natural map $\bar{R}/R \rightarrow C^f(X)^0$ is bijective. Let $\iota_x : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C^f(X)$ be the natural homomorphism corresponding to a point $x \in |X|$. First, we want to show that ι_x vanishes for all $x \in |X|$. Fix such an x and let $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathcal{O}_K$ be the prime ideal over which x lies, x corresponds to a monic irreducible polynomial over $\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p}$. If we lift this polynomial to a monic polynomial over \mathcal{O}_K this lifted polynomial will be irreducible and therefore gives us a curve C on X which is finite over \mathcal{O}_K . By construction C is étale and does not split over $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathcal{O}_K$. In other words \mathfrak{p} generates the prime ideal in $H^0(\tilde{C}, \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{C}})$ corresponding to the point $x \in \tilde{C}$, which is therefore principal, since \mathfrak{p} is itself principal (\mathcal{O}_K has class number 1). Summarizing we get a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\iota_x} & C^f(X) \\ & \searrow & \uparrow \\ & & C^f(\tilde{C}) \end{array}$$

in which the diagonal arrow vanishes. Therefore ι_x vanishes. This means that $\overline{R} = C^f(X)$ so that \overline{R}/R contains as direct summands groups of the form $\mathbb{F}((t))^\times/\mathbb{F}(t)^\times$, where \mathbb{F} is some finite field of characteristic p . The latter groups are not divisible: In fact the map

$$\mathbb{F}(t)^\times \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}((t))^\times/(\mathbb{F}((t))^\times)^p,$$

cannot be surjective, since the left hand side is countable while the right hand side is uncountable. So we deduce that $\overline{R}/R \cong C^f(X)^0$, and therefore also $C(X)^0$, is not divisible.

This example suggests that the only obstruction for $C(X)^0$ to be divisible comes from the local fields of positive characteristic. In fact if these are absent $C(X)^0$ is divisible.

Theorem 5.2. *For an arithmetic scheme X the connected component $C(X)^0$ in $C(X)$ is divisible if all vertical curves on X are proper.*

Remark 5.3. Let X be an arithmetic scheme and let K be the algebraic closure of \mathbb{Q} in $\mathbf{k}(X)$. Recall that all vertical curves on X are proper if and only if the morphism $X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_K$ is proper over its image. This can be seen as follows: Assume all vertical curves on X are proper and denote the image of $X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_K$ by U . Choose a compactification $X \subset \overline{X} \rightarrow U$ as constructed by Nagata, for a modern presentation see for example [12]. We have to show $X = \overline{X}$. For this it suffices to verify that for all closed points $u \in U$ we have $X_u = \overline{X}_u$. Observe that our assumption on the properness of vertical curves implies that X_u is an open and closed subscheme of \overline{X}_u . As $\overline{X} \otimes K$ is geometrically connected over K we deduce that for all closed $u \in U$ the fibre \overline{X}_u is geometrically connected by Zariski's connectedness theorem [5, III.11.3]. So we conclude $X_u = \overline{X}_u$.

Proof of Theorem 5.2. Let $U(X)$ be the open subgroup of $I(X)/I(X)^0$ given by the sum $U(X) = \bigoplus_{K_v}^\times$ over all non-archimedean valuations appearing in $I(X)$. Let $R(X)$ be the image of

$$\bigoplus_C \mathbf{k}(C)^\times \longrightarrow I(X)/I(X)^0.$$

Proposition 4.6 shows that we have an exact sequence

$$I(X)^0 \longrightarrow C(X)^0 \longrightarrow \overline{R(X)}/R(X) \longrightarrow 0.$$

As $I(X)^0$ is clearly divisible it suffices to show that $\overline{R(X)}/R(X)$ is divisible.

Lemma 5.4. *Let G be an abelian topological group, $U \leq G$ an open subgroup and $R \leq G$ an arbitrary subgroup. Then we have*

$$\overline{R \cap U} \cdot R = \overline{R}.$$

In particular, if $\overline{R \cap U}/R \cap U$ is divisible then \overline{R}/R is divisible, too.

The proof of the lemma is left to the reader. Let C'_i ($i \in \mathbb{N}$) be a family of curves on X containing each curve at least once and let C_i be $\bigcup_{j \leq i} C'_j$. Exactly as in the arithmetic case we can define the groups $I(C_i), C(C_i), U(C_i)$ and $R(C_i)$. Our aim is to show:

- (1) $\overline{R(C_i)}/R(C_i)$ is divisible for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$,
- (2) $\overline{R(X)} = \varinjlim_i \overline{R(C_i)}$.

Here $\overline{R(C_i)}$ means the closure of $R(C_i)$ in $I(C_i)/I(C_i)^0$. Indeed the two properties imply that

$$\overline{R(X)}/R(X) = \varinjlim_i \overline{R(C_i)}/R(C_i)$$

is divisible and this will prove the theorem.

Proof of (1). It is well known that $U(C_i)$ is a $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -module and that $R(C_i) \cap U(C_i)$ is finitely generated as an abelian group. Choosing d generators of this latter group we get a commutative diagram with exact rows and columns

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbb{Z}^d & \longrightarrow & R(C_i) \cap U(C_i) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^d & \longrightarrow & \overline{R(C_i) \cap U(C_i)} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 (\hat{\mathbb{Z}}/\mathbb{Z})^d & \longrightarrow & \overline{R(C_i) \cap U(C_i)} / R(C_i) \cap U(C_i) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 & & 0 & &
 \end{array}$$

and since $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}/\mathbb{Z}$ is divisible we conclude by Lemma 5.4 that $\overline{R(C_i) \cap U(C_i)} / R(C_i) \cap U(C_i)$ is divisible. \square

Proof of (2). By Lemma 5.4 it suffices to show that

$$\overline{R(X) \cap U(X)} = \varinjlim_i \overline{R(C_i) \cap U(C_i)} .$$

Moreover the right hand side is automatically a dense subgroup of the left hand side, so we need to show that the right hand side is closed in $U(X)$. For $j > i$ consider the subgroup $S_{i,j}$ of $U(C_i)$ defined to be the preimage of $\overline{R(C_j) \cap U(C_j)}$ under the map $U(C_i) \rightarrow U(C_j)$. $S_{i,j}$ is a closed subgroup of $U(C_i)$ and therefore a $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -submodule. Now the essential observation is that $U(C_i)$ is a noetherian $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -module, since it is a finite sum of unit groups of local fields of characteristic 0; in fact the assumption on the properness of vertical curves guarantees that no local fields of positive characteristic show up, whose unit group is highly non-noetherian. This implies that for fixed i the ascending sequence of $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -submodules $S_{i,j} \leq U(C_i)$ ($j > i$) becomes stationary at some point, in particular

$$S_i := \varinjlim_j S_{i,j}$$

is a closed subgroup of $U(C_i)$. Furthermore it is immediate that

$$\varinjlim_i \overline{R(C_i) \cap U(C_i)} = \varinjlim_i S_i =: L .$$

As we saw above it is sufficient to show that $L \leq U(X)$ is a closed subgroup. By the definition of the direct limit topology L is closed in $U(X)$ if and only if its preimages in the groups $U(C_i)$ are closed for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$. But the preimage of L in $U(C_i)$ is S_i , which we have just seen to be closed. This finishes the proof of property (2) and therefore of the theorem. \square

6. ISOMORPHISM THEOREM

Let $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a Galois covering of regular arithmetic schemes.

Theorem 6.1 (Isomorphism). *The reciprocity map induces an isomorphism*

$$\rho_{Y/X} : C(X) / \phi_* C(Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Gal}(Y/X)^{ab} .$$

Proof. Clearly $\text{Gal}(Y/X)^{ab} = \pi_1^{ab}(X)/\phi_*\pi_1^{ab}(Y)$ and the surjectivity of $\rho_{Y/X}$ follows from Proposition 4.10. Let U be an affine dense open subscheme of X which is smooth over \mathbb{Z} . Let $W \subset |U|$ be a finite subset and let

$$\text{im}_W := \text{im}[\oplus_W \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C(X)/\phi_*C(Y)].$$

The Bloch approximation method, Proposition 2.2, produces a curve D which contains all points in W as regular points and such that $D_Y = D \times_X Y$ is irreducible. So we get an isomorphism

$$\text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}(D_Y)/\mathbf{k}(D)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Gal}(Y/X)$$

In other words the map β in the following commutative diagram is an isomorphism.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(\tilde{D})/\phi_*C(\tilde{D}_Y) & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^{ab}(\tilde{D})/\phi_*\pi_1^{ab}(\tilde{D}_Y) = \text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}(D_Y)/\mathbf{k}(D))^{ab} \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \beta \\ C(X)/\phi_*C(Y) & \xrightarrow{\rho_{Y/X}} & \pi_1^{ab}(X)/\phi_*\pi_1^{ab}(Y) = \text{Gal}(Y/X)^{ab} \end{array}$$

Here \tilde{D} is the normalization of D . According to Corollary 1.9 the upper horizontal arrow is an isomorphism, so that we deduce $\text{im}(\alpha) \cap \ker(\rho_{Y/X}) = 0$. Furthermore it is clear by the choice of D that $\text{im}_W \subset \text{im}(\alpha)$ and consequently $\text{im}_W \cap \ker(\rho_{Y/X}) = 0$. As this holds for all finite subsets $W \subset U$ and we know according to Lemma 4.5 that

$$\bigcup_W \text{im}_W = C(X)/\phi_*C(Y)$$

we deduce $\ker(\rho_{Y/X}) = 0$. This finishes the proof of the theorem. \square

7. WEAK EXISTENCE THEOREM

7.1. Extension.

Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(X') & \xrightarrow{\rho} & \pi_1^{ab}(X') \\ i_* \downarrow & & \downarrow i_* \\ C(X) & \xrightarrow{\rho} & \pi_1^{ab}(X) \end{array}$$

where X, X' are regular nonempty arithmetic schemes and $i : X' \rightarrow X$ is an open immersion.

Proposition 7.1 (Extension). *Let $V' \leq \pi_1^{ab}(X')$ and $U \leq C(X)$ be open subgroups such that $\rho^{-1}(V') = i_*^{-1}(U)$. Then there exists a unique open subgroup $V \leq \pi_1^{ab}(X)$ with $\rho^{-1}(V) = U$ and $i_*^{-1}(V) = V'$.*

Proof. Uniqueness is clear because $\pi_1^{ab}(X') \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X)$ is surjective. For existence let $V' \leq \pi_1^{ab}(X')$ corresponds to the abelian Galois covering $\phi' : Y' \rightarrow X'$. Now let $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ be the normalization of X in $\mathbf{k}(Y')$. We have to show ϕ is étale, because then ϕ corresponds to some open subgroup $V \leq \pi_1^{ab}(X)$ with $i_*^{-1}(V) = V'$. It follows easily from the fact that the image of $C(X') \rightarrow C(X)$ is dense, Lemma 4.5, that we also have $\rho^{-1}(V) = U$. So it suffices to show the following claim. Fix a closed point $x \in |X| - |X'|$ and let $X_x = \text{Spec}(A_x)$ be an étale extension of the henselian local ring at x such that pullback of U to the residue field of A_x is trivial. Let X'_x be $X' \times_X X_x$.

Claim. The étale covering $Y' \times_X X'_x \rightarrow X'_x$ splits completely over all closed points.

Proof. $Y \times_X X_x$ is normal. It is étale over X'_x and each of its components is an abelian Galois covering over X'_x . The closed points of X'_x correspond to the branches of curves on X through x which meet X' .

But if $j : D \rightarrow X$ is such a curve and $j' : D' \rightarrow X'$ is its restriction to X' the pullback $j'^{-1}(Y)$ is an étale covering of D' which corresponds by one-dimensional class field theory, Proposition 1.8, to the open subgroup $(i \circ j')_*^{-1}(U) \leq C(\tilde{D}')$, where the tilda means normalization. But then one-dimensional class field theory implies that $j'^{-1}(Y)$ extends to an étale covering of \tilde{D} .

Now we claim that this implies that $Y \times_X X_x$ splits completely over all closed points of X'_x .

Let $y \in X'_x$ be such a closed point corresponding to the prime ideal $p_y \subset A_x$. By what has been said above $Y \times_{\mathbf{k}(y)}$ extends to an étale covering of the normalization of A_x/p_y . But over the closed point of the normalization of A_x/p_y this étale covering splits completely, since the pullback of U to the residue field of A_x is trivial. As the normalization of A_x/p_y is a henselian discrete valuation ring, the whole étale covering is the sum of trivial coverings. \square

The claim together with the local splitting result, Proposition 3.2, implies that $Y \times_X X_x \rightarrow X_x$ is a sum of trivial coverings and thus that Y is étale over X . \square

7.2. Effacability.

The next proposition is one of the key observations of our present approach to the class field theory of arithmetic schemes. It says that étale locally around the generic point of an arithmetic scheme X an open subgroup $U \leq C(X)$ becomes trivial.

Proposition 7.2. *Let $U \leq C(X)$ be an open subgroup such that $C(X)/U$ has finite exponent. Then there exists an arithmetic scheme X' and an étale morphism $f : X' \rightarrow X$ with dense image such that $f_*^{-1}(U) = C(X')$.*

Proof. Let m be the exponent of $C(X)/U$ and assume without restriction that $m \in H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$. We use induction on $d = \dim(X)$. If $d = 1$ the proposition can be deduced from one-dimensional class field theory, Proposition 1.8. So assume $d > 1$. Using Proposition 1.3 we can without restriction assume that there exists an open immersion $i : X \rightarrow \bar{X}$ and a relative curve $\bar{\pi} : \bar{X} \rightarrow W$ over a regular arithmetic scheme W such that $\bar{X} - X$ is a direct sum of copies of W . Furthermore we can assume that there exists a section $s : W \rightarrow X$. Set $\pi = \bar{\pi} \circ i$.

By induction $s_*^{-1}(U)$ becomes trivial in some étale neighborhood of the generic point of W . So after an étale base change we can assume that $s_*^{-1}(U) = C(W)$. Furthermore replacing W by an étale neighborhood of its generic point we can assume that $R^1\pi_*(\mathbb{Z}/m)$ is constant on W using Proposition 1.5. Let $Y_{\mathbf{k}(W)}$ be the maximal abelian Galois covering of $X_{\mathbf{k}(W)} = X \times_W \mathbf{k}(W)$ of exponent m which splits completely over $s_{\mathbf{k}(W)} : \text{Spec}(\mathbf{k}(W)) \rightarrow X_{\mathbf{k}(W)}$. As a first step we want to determine the Galois group of $Y_{\mathbf{k}(W)} \rightarrow X_{\mathbf{k}(W)}$. We have an isomorphism

$$\pi_1^{ab}(X_{\mathbf{k}(W)}) \cong \pi_1^{ab}(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(W)}})_{\text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}(W))} \oplus \text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}(W))^{ab}$$

induced by s and an isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{cont}}(\pi_1^{ab}(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(W)}}), \mathbb{Z}/m) = H^1(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(W)}}, \mathbb{Z}/m),$$

which makes $\pi_1^{ab}(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(W)}}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/m$ and $H^1(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(W)}}, \mathbb{Z}/m)$ dual finite abelian groups. Base change, Proposition 1.5, and the assumption that $R^1\pi_*(\mathbb{Z}/m)$ is a constant sheaf imply that $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}(W))$ acts trivially on $H^1(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(W)}}, \mathbb{Z}/m)$ and therefore on $\pi_1^{ab}(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(W)}}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/m$. So we have

$$\pi_1^{ab}(X_{\mathbf{k}(W)}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/m \cong \pi_1^{ab}(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(W)}}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/m \oplus \text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}(W))^{ab} \otimes \mathbb{Z}/m$$

and

$$\mathrm{Gal}(Y_{\mathbf{k}(W)}/X_{\mathbf{k}(W)}) = \pi_1^{ab}(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(W)}}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/m .$$

Let $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ be the normalization of X in $\mathbf{k}(Y_{\mathbf{k}(W)})$.

Claim. $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ is an étale morphism and induces over each fibre of $\pi : X \rightarrow W$ the maximal abelian Galois covering of exponent m completely split over the image of s .

Proof. Let w be a point of W and let A^h resp. A^{sh} the henselization resp. strict henselization of the local ring at w , $F^h = Q(A^h)$. Let Y_{A^h} be the maximal abelian Galois covering of $X_{A^h} = X \times A^h$ of exponent m completely split over the image of s_{A^h} . We will show that Y_{A^h} is indeed isomorphic to the base change $Y \times A^h$, because this implies that $Y \rightarrow X$ is étale over w . Reasoning as above we get

$$\mathrm{Gal}(Y_{A^h}/X_{A^h}) = \pi_1^{ab}(X_{A^{sh}}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/m$$

So the equalities

$$\pi_1^{ab}(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(W)}}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/m = \pi_1^{ab}(X_{A^{sh}}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/m = \pi_1^{ab}(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(w)}}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/m ,$$

which follow from Proposition 1.5, show that $Y_{\mathbf{k}(W)} \times_{\mathbf{k}(W)} F^h = Y_{A^h} \times_{A^h} F^h$ and that $Y_{A^h} \times_{A^h} \mathbf{k}(w)$ is the maximal abelian Galois covering of exponent m of X_w completely split over the image of s_w . The former implies that $Y_{A^h} = Y \times A^h$ as we wanted to show and the latter shows that the fiber of $Y \rightarrow X$ over w is what it should be. \square

Finally, for a closed point $w \in |W|$ consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_w & \longrightarrow & Y \\ \phi_w \downarrow & & \downarrow \phi \\ X_w & \xrightarrow{i_w} & X \end{array}$$

One-dimensional class field theory, Proposition 1.8, shows that $(i_w \circ \phi_w)_*^{-1}(U) = C(Y_w)$ because $\phi_w : Y_w \rightarrow X_w$ is the maximal abelian Galois extension of exponent m completely split over the image of s . The image of

$$\bigoplus_{w \in |W|} C(Y_w) \longrightarrow C(Y)$$

is dense, Lemma 4.5, and $\phi_*^{-1}(U) \leq C(Y)$ is an open subgroup and contains this image. So it follows that $\phi_*^{-1}(U) = C(Y)$. We set $X' = Y$. \square

7.3. Existence.

Let X be a regular arithmetic scheme.

Theorem 7.3 (Weak Existence). *Let $U \leq C(X)$ be an open subgroup such that $C(X)/U$ has finite exponent. Then there exists a unique open subgroup $V \leq \pi_1^{ab}(X)$ with $\rho^{-1}(V) = U$. In particular $C(X)/U$ is finite.*

In fact the deep finiteness theorem of the next section will show that the finite exponent assumption is superfluous. This is why we call the theorem weak existence theorem. In the proof of the finiteness theorem one uses the weak existence theorem in an essential way, so that it deserves its own name.

Proof. The uniqueness holds because ρ has dense image according to Proposition 4.10. In fact if $V_1, V_2 \leq \pi_1^{ab}(X)$ both have preimage U we have the equalities

$$V_1 = \rho(U) + V_1 \cap V_2 = V_2 ,$$

because $V_1 \cap V_2$ is an open subgroup of $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$. For the existence part use Theorem 7.2 to find a nontrivial étale morphism $f : X'' \rightarrow X$ with $f_*^{-1}(U) = C(X'')$. From Lemma 1.4 we know that after replacing X'' by an étale neighborhood of its generic point we can factor f into a Galois covering $\phi : X'' \rightarrow X'$ and an open immersion $i : X' \rightarrow X$. It follows from our assumption that $\phi_* C(X'') \subset i_*^{-1}(U) = U'$. The isomorphism theorem, Theorem 6.1, gives an isomorphism

$$\rho : C(X')/\phi_* C(X'') \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Gal}(X''/X')^{ab} = \pi_1^{ab}(X')/\phi_* \pi_1^{ab}(X'') .$$

so that $V' = \rho(U') + \phi_* \pi_1^{ab}(X'') \leq \pi_1^{ab}(X')$ satisfies $\rho^{-1}(V') = U'$. Finally, Proposition 7.1 applied to $i : X' \rightarrow X$ produces an open subgroups $V \leq \pi_1^{ab}(X)$ with $\rho^{-1}(V) = U$. \square

8. FINITENESS

Wiesend's finiteness theorem is one of the strongest and most beautiful results in higher global class field theory. In some sense it replaces Bloch's exact sequence in the more classical approaches to higher global class field theory originating from [3]. The proof we give is a corrected version of Wiesend's proof in [20] close to [10, Section 5]. Let X be a regular arithmetic scheme.

Theorem 8.1 (Finiteness). *Let $U \leq C(X)$ be an open subgroup. Then U has finite index in $C(X)$.*

Proof. By the weak existence theorem, Theorem 7.3, it is enough to show that $C(X)/U$ has finite exponent. But in order to prove the latter it is sufficient to show that for some étale neighborhood $f : X' \rightarrow X$ of the generic point of X the exponent of $C(X')/f_*^{-1}(U)$ is finite. In fact this follows from the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow C(X')/f_*^{-1}(U) \longrightarrow C(X)/U \longrightarrow C(X)/[f_*(C(X')) + U] \longrightarrow 0$$

because $\text{exp}[C(X)/f_*(C(X')) + U] \leq \text{deg}(X'/X)$. We will use this reduction several times in the proof. In particular we can assume that there exists a fibration $\pi : X \subset \bar{X} \rightarrow W$ as in Proposition 1.3 with W affine and smooth over \mathbb{Z} . Furthermore we can by induction and using the weak existence theorem, Theorem 7.3, assume that the pullback of U along some section $s : W \rightarrow X$ of π is trivial. For the rest of the proof we let N_x be the order of the image of $C(x) \rightarrow C(X)/U$ for $x \in |X|$. N_x is finite for all $x \in |X|$, since for a horizontal curve $i : D \rightarrow X$ with $x \in D$ regular we have $N_x \leq \#C(D)/i_*^{-1}(U) < \infty$. The latter finiteness holds by one-dimensional class field theory, Proposition 1.8. By Lemma 4.5 it is enough to show that all the N_x are bounded. First we prove the theorem under the following assumption:

Assumption. There is a prime l such that for all $x \in |X|$ the natural number N_x is a power of l .

Without restriction we can assume that $l \in H^0(W, \mathcal{O}_W^\times)$. Then by Proposition 1.5 we get that $R^1 \pi_* \mathbb{Q}_l/\mathbb{Z}_l$ is locally constant. It is easy to see that the l^i -torsion subsheaf of $R^1 \pi_* \mathbb{Q}_l/\mathbb{Z}_l$ is $R^1 \pi_* \mathbb{Z}/l^i$ for all $i > 0$. The next claim assures the existence of an l -Bloch point.

Claim. There exists an arithmetic scheme W' , an étale morphism $W' \rightarrow W$ with dense image and a closed point $w_0 \in |W'|$ such that

$$H^1(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(W')}}), \mathbb{Q}_l/\mathbb{Z}_l)^{\text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}(W'))} \cong H^1(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(w_0)}}, \mathbb{Q}_l/\mathbb{Z}_l)^{\text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}(w_0))} .$$

Proof. Remark that by our assumptions the left hand side is non-canonically contained in the right hand side for arbitrary w_0 and W' . In order to see this observe that by Proposition 1.5 we have

$$H^1(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(w_0)}}, \mathbb{Q}_l/\mathbb{Z}_l) = H^1(X_{A^{sh}}, \mathbb{Q}_l/\mathbb{Z}_l) = H^1(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(W')}}), \mathbb{Q}_l/\mathbb{Z}_l) .$$

Here A^h resp. A^{sh} is the henselization resp. strict henselization of the local ring at some $w_0 \in W'$. Furthermore we have non-canonically $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}(w_0)) = \pi_1(\text{Spec}(A^h)) \subset \text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}(W'))$, so putting this together we get

$$\begin{aligned} H^1(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(w_0)}}, \mathbb{Q}_l/\mathbb{Z}_l)^{\text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}(w_0))} &= H^1(X_{A^{sh}}, \mathbb{Q}_l/\mathbb{Z}_l)^{\pi_1(\text{Spec}(A^h))} \\ &\supset H^1(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(W')}}), \mathbb{Q}_l/\mathbb{Z}_l)^{\text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}(W'))}. \end{aligned}$$

Observing that these groups are finite by Theorem 1.12 we fix $w \in |W|$ and let W' be a sufficiently fine étale neighborhood of w such that there exists $w_0 \in |W'|$ with $\mathbf{k}(w_0) = \mathbf{k}(w)$ and such that the last inclusion becomes an equality. The details can be found in [7, Proposition 5.7]. \square

For the rest of the proof of the theorem we assume without restriction that there exists an l -Bloch point $w_0 \in W$, that is a point as in the last claim. The generic point of W is denoted by η . We introduce the following notation

$$H(w, l^i) = \#H^1(X_{\overline{\mathbf{k}(w)}}, \mathbb{Z}/l^i)^{\text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}(w))}$$

for $w \in W$ and $i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$; here $\mathbb{Z}/l^\infty = \mathbb{Q}_l/\mathbb{Z}_l$. It follows from Katz-Lang finiteness, Theorem 1.12, that for all points $w \in W$ we have $H(w, l^\infty) < \infty$.

Claim. There exists a Galois covering $W' \rightarrow W$ such that $H(w, l^\infty) = H(w_0, l^\infty)$ for all points $w \in |W|$ with $\text{DG}_{W'/W}(w_0) \subset \text{DG}_{W'/W}(w)$.

Proof. Choose $n > 0$ such that $H(w_0, l^\infty) = H(w_0, l^n)$ and let W' be the Galois covering trivializing $R^1\pi_*\mathbb{Z}/l^{n+1}$. It is then sufficient to show that $H(w_0, l^n) = H(w, l^n) = H(w, l^{n+1})$ for a point $w \in |W|$ with $\text{DG}_{W'/W}(w_0) \subset \text{DG}_{W'/W}(w)$, since if for a finite l -primary abelian group exponent l^n resp. l^{n+1} elements coincide the group has exponent l^n itself. So fix a point w with $\text{DG}_{W'/W}(w_0) \subset \text{DG}_{W'/W}(w)$ and observe that this implies $H(w, l^i) \leq H(w_0, l^i)$ for $i \leq n+1$. Generally we have for every point $w \in W$ and $i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ the inequality $H(\eta, l^i) \leq H(w, l^i)$. On the other hand the assumption that w_0 is an l -Bloch point means $H(w_0, l^i) = H(\eta, l^i)$. If we put everything together we see $H(w_0, l^n) = H(w, l^n) = H(w, l^{n+1})$. \square

Set $X' = X \times_W W'$ and $x_0 = s(w_0)$. It is easily seen that $X' \rightarrow X$ is a Galois covering with Galois group $\text{Gal}(W'/W)$.

Claim. The numbers N_x are bounded above if $x \in |X|$ varies over all points with $\text{DG}_{X'/X}(x) = \text{DG}_{X'/X}(x_0)$.

Proof. Using one-dimensional class field theory, Proposition 1.8, it follows that $N_x \leq \#C(X_{\pi(x)})/U_{\pi(x)} \leq H(\pi(x), l^\infty)$, because the pullback of $U \leq C(X)$ along $s : W \rightarrow X$ is trivial. Now if $\text{DG}_{X'/X}(x) = \text{DG}_{X'/X}(x_0)$ we have

$$\text{DG}_{W'/W}(w_0) = \text{DG}_{X'/X}(x_0) = \text{DG}_{X'/X}(x) \subset \text{DG}_{W'/W}(\pi(x)),$$

so that by the last claim $H(\pi(x), l^\infty) = H(w_0, l^\infty)$. This means the N_x in question are bounded by $H(w_0, l^\infty)$. \square

Let B be a bound for the numbers N_x with $\text{DG}_{X'/X}(x) = \text{DG}_{X'/X}(x_0)$ and $d = \deg(X'/X)$.

Claim. $N_x \leq B d$ for all $x \in |X|$.

Proof. Let $x \in |X|$. We will show $N_x \leq B d$. Let C be a curve on X which contains x_0 and x as regular points and such that $C' = C \times_X X'$ is irreducible. Such a curve exists according to the Bloch approximation method, Proposition 2.2. Set

$$A = \{y \in |C| \mid y \text{ regular, } \text{DG}_{C'/C}(y) = \text{DG}_{C'/C}(x_0)\}.$$

Chebotarev density, Proposition 1.11, shows that $D(A) \geq 1/d$. Set

$$A' = \{y \in |C| \mid y \text{ regular}, N_y \leq B\} .$$

By the last claim $A \subset A'$ and consequently $D(A') \geq D(A) \geq 1/d$. One-dimensional class field theory, Theorem 1.8, gives a canonical abelian Galois covering $C_U \rightarrow \tilde{C}$ with Galois group $G = C(X)/U$. Then

$$A' = \{y \in |C| \mid y \text{ regular}, \text{Frob}_y \in {}_B G\} ,$$

where Frob_y is the Frobenius in G and ${}_B G$ is the B -torsion subgroup of G . Assume for the moment that $N_x > B d$; this will lead to a contradiction. It would imply $\#G/{}_B G > d$. But then the Chebotarev density theorem applied to $C_U \rightarrow \tilde{C}$ would give $D(A') < 1/d$, which is a contradiction to $D(A') \geq 1/d$. \square

General case. The finiteness theorem holds without the assumption that the N_x are powers of some prime.

Remember that we have reduced the theorem to the case of a fibration $\pi : X \rightarrow W$ and a section $s : W \rightarrow X$ such that $s_*^{-1}(U) = C(W)$. For a prime l let $U_l \leq C(X)$ be the smallest subgroup containing U such that $C(X)/U_l$ is l -primary. By the special case treated above $C(X)/U_l$ is finite. As $C(X)/U$ is torsion we have

$$C(X)/U = \bigoplus_l C(X)/U_l ,$$

so that it suffices to show that for almost all primes l the group $C(X)/U_l$ is trivial. But Theorem 7.3 shows that $C(X)/U_l$ is isomorphic to a quotient of $\ker[\pi_1^{ab}(X_{\mathbf{k}(W)}) \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(\mathbf{k}(W))]$ and this group is finite according to Proposition 1.12. This finishes the proof of the finiteness theorem. \square

Corollary 8.2. *The Chow group of zero cycles $CH_0(X)$ is finite.*

Proof. There exists a natural surjective homomorphism $C(X) \rightarrow CH_0(X)$ with open kernel. \square

Remark 8.3. One can develop an analogous class field theory of smooth varieties over finite fields, see [10], and can prove the finiteness of the tame class group in this context by very similar methods. Together with the above finiteness theorem this reproves a result of Bloch and Kato-Saito which says that $CH_0(X)$ is finitely generated if X is a scheme of finite type over \mathbb{Z} .

9. FUNDAMENTAL THEOREMS

The following theorems comprise the essential features of higher class field theory of arithmetic schemes.

Theorem 9.1. *For a regular arithmetic scheme X the sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow C(X)^0 \longrightarrow C(X) \xrightarrow{\rho} \pi_1^{ab}(X) \longrightarrow 0$$

is a topological short exact sequence. Here $C(X)^0$ is the connected component in $C(X)$.

Theorem 9.2. *If X is an arithmetic scheme the connected component of the class group $C(X)^0$ has the following characterizations:*

- (i) *It is the intersection of all open subgroups of $C(X)$.*
- (ii) *It is the closure of the image of $I(X)^0 \rightarrow C(X)$.*

If X is regular we have:

- (iii) *It is the group of universal norms in $C(X)$.*

If X is regular and furthermore all vertical curves on X are proper:

- (iv) *It is the set of divisible elements of $C(X)$.*

(v) *It is the maximal divisible subgroup of $C(X)$.*

Proof of Theorem 9.1. The weak existence theorem, Theorem 7.3, together with the finiteness theorem, Theorem 8.1, show that every open subgroup of $C(X)$ is the preimage of an open subgroup in $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$. So the exactness at $C(X)$ is clear, because the intersection of all open subgroups of $C(X)$ is $C(X)^0$ by Proposition 4.6. Moreover the global splitting result, Proposition 3.1, shows that ρ has dense image. Now in order to finish the proof we show that $C(X)/C(X)^0$ is compact.

Claim. If X maps smoothly and surjectively onto some open subscheme $U \subset \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_K)$ for some number field K and there exists a section $s : U \rightarrow X$ then $C(X)/C(X)^0$ is compact.

We reduce the general case to the one treated in the claim. In fact there exists X'' satisfying the assumption of the claim and an étale covering $\phi : X'' \rightarrow X'$ where $i : X' \rightarrow X$ is some open subscheme of X . Let G be defined by the exact sequence

$$C(X'')/C(X'')^0 \longrightarrow C(X')/C(X')^0 \longrightarrow G \longrightarrow 0.$$

As the image of the first arrow in the sequence is open Theorem 8.1 implies that G is finite. As the claim says that $C(X'')/C(X'')^0$ is compact this implies that $C(X')/C(X')^0$ is compact too. From Lemma 4.5 we know that the image of $C(X')/C(X')^0 \rightarrow C(X)/C(X)^0$ is dense and so $C(X)/C(X)^0$ is compact.

Proof of the claim. We are in a situation where we can apply Katz-Lang finiteness, Proposition 1.12. So consider the commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \ker_1 & \longrightarrow & C(X)/C(X)^0 & \longrightarrow & C(U)/C(U)^0 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \beta \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ker_2 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^{ab}(X) & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^{ab}(U) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Katz-Lang says that \ker_2 is finite. The injectivity of α was shown above so that \ker_1 is finite too. Finally β is an isomorphism by Proposition 1.8, so that $C(U)/C(U)^0$ is compact. The section $s : U \rightarrow X$ induces an isomorphism $C(X)/C(X)^0 \cong \ker_1 \oplus C(U)/C(U)^0$ which completes the proof of the claim. \square

\square

Proof of Theorem 9.2. (i) and (ii) are just Proposition 4.6. (iii) follows immediately from Theorem 9.1. By Theorem 5.2 we know that $C(X)^0$ is divisible if all vertical curves on X are proper, so for (iv) and (v) we have to show that an element $\alpha \in C(X) \setminus C(X)^0$ cannot be divisible. In fact the image of α in $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$ is non-zero by Theorem 9.1 and a non-zero element of a pro-finite group is not divisible. \square

10. COMPARISON WITH KATO-SAITO CLASS FIELD THEORY

We shortly recall Kato-Saito class field theory of arithmetic schemes and explain why Wiesend's class field theory is stronger, i.e. implies the main results of Kato and Saito. First of all we have to translate Wiesend's theory from the complete world to the henselian world. For an arithmetic scheme X we define $C^h(X)$ in the same way as $C(X)$ but replacing the complete field K_v by the henselian local field K_v^h , which is defined as the algebraic closure of K in K_v if v is archimedean.

Lemma 10.1. *The natural map $\phi : C^h(X) \rightarrow C(X)$ induces a bijection between the open subgroups of $C(X)$ and the open subgroups of $C^h(X)$.*

Proof. Since ϕ is continuous and has dense image the natural map

$$\{\text{open subgroups of } C(X)\} \longrightarrow \{\text{open subgroups of } C^h(X)\}$$

is injective. So we have to show it is surjective. Let $U^h \leq C^h(X)$ be an open subgroup. For every curve C on X and every $v \in C_\infty^{\text{na}}$ choose $n_v \in \mathbb{N}$ such that the image of $1 + \pi_v^{n_v} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{k}(C)_v}$ in $C^h(X)$ is contained in U^h . Here π_v is a prime element. Setting

$$U = \phi(U^h) + \text{im}(I(X)^0) + \sum_v \text{im}(1 + \pi_v^{n_v} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{k}(C)_v})$$

we obtain $\phi^{-1}(U) = U^h$. \square

Let \bar{X} be an arithmetic scheme of dimension d which is proper over \mathbb{Z} and let $X \subset \bar{X}$ be a dense open subscheme which is smooth over \mathbb{Z} . For simplicity we will assume that $\mathbf{k}(X)$ contains a totally imaginary number field.

For a coherent ideal sheaf I on \bar{X} such that $I|_X = \mathcal{O}_X$ Kato and Saito define their cohomological class group as

$$C_I(\bar{X}) = H_{\text{Nis}}^d(\bar{X}, \mathcal{K}_d^M(\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}, I)).$$

Here $\mathcal{K}_d^M(\mathcal{O}_X, I)$ is the relative Milnor K -sheaf in the Nisnevich topology, defined as

$$\mathcal{K}_d^M(\mathcal{O}_X, I) = \ker[\mathcal{K}_d^M(\mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_d^M(\mathcal{O}_X/I)].$$

For general properties of the Milnor K -sheaf see [9]. The main result of Kato and Saito in [7] and [16] reads now:

Theorem 10.2. *For all I as above the group $C_I(\bar{X})$ is finite and there is a natural reciprocity isomorphism of topological groups*

$$KS(X) = \varinjlim_I C_I(\bar{X}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_1^{ab}(X).$$

Proof. It follows from [7, Proposition 2.9] that there is a natural continuous surjective homomorphism $C^h(X) \rightarrow C_I(\bar{X})$ (the Kato-Saito class group $C_I(\bar{X})$ has the discrete topology). The finiteness theorem, Theorem 8.1, and Lemma 10.1 imply the finiteness of $C_I(\bar{X})$ and therefore the pro-finiteness of $KS(X)$. This shows that the continuous homomorphism $KS(X) \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X)$ defined by Kato and Saito is surjective, since we already know that the image is dense. The diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C^h(X) & \longrightarrow & KS(X) \\ & \searrow \rho & \swarrow \\ & \pi_1^{ab}(X) & \end{array}$$

commutes. Finally, from this diagram, Lemma 10.1 and Theorem 9.1 it follows that the open subgroups of $KS(X)$ are in bijective correspondence with the open subgroups of $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$, so that the injectivity of $KS(X) \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X)$ results. \square

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Moritz Kerz
NWF I-Mathematik
Universität Regensburg
93040 Regensburg
Germany

`moritz.kerz@mathematik.uni-regensburg.de`