Equality of Two Non-Logarithmic Ramification Filtrations of Abelianized Galois Group in Positive Characteristic

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Abstract. We prove the equality of two non-logarithmic ramification filtrations defined by Matsuda and Abbes-Saito of the abelianized absolute Galois group of a complete discrete valuation field in positive characteristic. We compute the refined Swan conductor and the characteristic form of a character of the fundamental group of a smooth separated scheme over a perfect field of positive characteristic by using sheaves of Witt vectors.

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Introduction

Let $K$ be a complete discrete valuation field with residue field $F_K$ and $G_K = \text{Gal}(K^{\text{sep}}/K)$ the absolute Galois group of $K$. In [Se], the definition of (upper numbering) ramification filtration of $G_K$ is given in the case where $F_K$ is perfect. In the general residue field case, Abbes-Saito ([AS1]) have given definitions of two ramification filtrations of $G_K$ geometrically, one is logarithmic and the other is non-logarithmic. In Saito’s recent work ([Sa1], [Sa2]) on characteristic cycle of a constructible sheaf, the non-logarithmic filtration in equal characteristic plays important roles to give an example of characteristic cycle.
Assume that $K$ is of positive characteristic. Let $H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ be the character group of $G_K$. In this case, Matsuda ([M]) has defined a non-logarithmic ramification filtration of $H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ as a non-logarithmic variant of Brylinski-Kato’s logarithmic filtration ([B], [K1]) using Witt vectors. In this paper, we prove that the abelianization of Abbes-Saito’s non-logarithmic filtration $\{G^r_K\}_{r \in \mathbb{Q} \geq 1}$ is the same as Matsuda’s filtration $\{\text{fil}'_m H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})\}_{m \in \mathbb{Z} \geq 1}$ by taking dual, which enable us to compute abelianized Abbes-Saito’s filtration by using Witt vectors. This is stated as follows and proved in Section 3:

**Theorem 0.1.** Let $m \geq 1$ be an integer and $r$ a rational number such that $m \leq r < m + 1$. For $\chi \in H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$, the following are equivalent:

(i) $\chi \in \text{fil}'_m H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$.

(ii) $\chi(G^m_K) = 0$.

(iii) $\chi(G^{m+1}_K) = 0$.

For $m > 2$, Theorem 0.1 has been proved by Abbes-Saito ([AS3]). The proof goes similarly as the proof by Abbes-Saito (loc. cit.). The proof in this paper relies on the characteristic form defined by Saito ([Sa1]) even in the exceptional case where $p = 2$ and an explicit computation of the characteristic form.

Let $X$ be a smooth separated scheme over a perfect field of positive characteristic and $U = X - D$ the complement of a divisor $D$ on $X$ with simple normal crossings. The characteristic form of a character of the abelianized fundamental group $\pi_1^{ab}(U)$ is an element of the restriction to a radicial covering of a sub divisor $Z$ of $D$ of a differential module of $X$. We compute the characteristic form using sheaves of Witt vectors. By taking $X$ and $D$ so that the local field at a generic point of $D$ is $K$ and using the injections defined by the characteristic form from the graded quotients of $\{\text{fil}'_m H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})\}_{m \in \mathbb{Z} \geq 1}$ and the modules of characters of the graded quotients of $\{G^r_K\}_{r \in \mathbb{Q} \geq 1}$, we obtain the proof of Theorem 0.1.

This paper consists of three sections. In Section 1, we recall Kato and Matsuda’s ramification theories in positive characteristic. We give some complements to these theories to compute the refined Swan conductor ([K1]) and the characteristic form for a character of the fundamental group of a smooth separated scheme over a perfect field of positive characteristic in terms of sheaves of Witt vectors. In Section 2, we recall Abbes-Saito’s non-logarithmic ramification theory in positive characteristic in terms of schemes over a perfect field. We recall the definition of the characteristic form defined by Saito and show that this characteristic form is computed with sheaves of Witt vectors. Section 3 is devoted to prove Theorem 0.1.

This paper is a refinement of a part of the author’s thesis at University of Tokyo. The author would like to express her sincere gratitude to her supervisor Takeshi Saito for suggesting her to refine the computation of characteristic form using sheaves of Witt vectors, reading the manuscript carefully, and giving a lot of advice on the manuscript. The research was partially supported by the
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1 KATO AND MATSUDA’S RAMIFICATION THEORIES AND COMPLEMENTS

1.1 Local theory: logarithmic case

We recall Kato’s ramification theory ([K1], [K2]) and prove some properties of graded quotients of some filtrations for the proof of Proposition 1.29 in Subsection 1.3.

Let \( K \) be a complete discrete valuation field of characteristic \( p > 0 \). We regard \( H^1_{\text{ét}}(K, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \) as a subgroup of \( H^1_{\text{ét}}(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = \varprojlim H^1_{\text{ét}}(K, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \). Let \( W_s(K) \) be the Witt ring of \( K \) of length \( s \geq 0 \). By definition, \( W_0(K) = 0 \) and \( W_1(K) = K \). We write

\[ F : W_s(K) \to W_s(K); (a_{s-1}, \ldots, a_0) \mapsto (a_{s-1}^p, \ldots, a_0^p) \]

for the Frobenius. By the Artin-Schreier-Witt theory, we have the exact sequence

\[ 0 \to W_s(F_p) \to W_s(K) \xrightarrow{F-1} W_s(K) \to H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^s\mathbb{Z}) \to 0. \] (1.1)

We define

\[ \delta_s : W_s(K) \to H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \] (1.2)

to be the composition

\[ W_s(K) \to H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^s\mathbb{Z}) \to H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}), \]

where the first arrow is the fourth morphism in (1.1).

Let \( O_K \) be the valuation ring of \( K \) and \( F_K \) the residue field of \( K \). We write \( G_K \) for the absolute Galois group of \( K \).

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Let \( n \) denote the Verschiebung (Proposition 1] and \( \text{fil} \).

The filtration \( \{\text{fil}_n W_s(K)\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \) of \( W_s(K) \) by

\[
\text{fil}_n W_s(K) = \{ a \in W_s(K) \mid \text{ord}_K(a) \geq -n \}. \tag{1.3}
\]

The filtration \( \{\text{fil}_n W_s(K)\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \) in Definition 1.1 is first defined by Brylinski ([B, Proposition 1]) and \( \text{fil}_n W_s(K) \) is a submodule of \( W_s(K) \) for \( n \in \mathbb{Z} \) (loc. cit.). Let \( n \geq 0 \) be an integer and put \( s' = \text{ord}_p(n) \). Suppose that \( s' < s \). Let \( V \) denote the Verschiebung \( V : W_s(K) \to W_{s+1}(K) ; (a_{s-1}, \cdots , a_0) \to (0, a_{s-1}, \cdots , a_0) \).

Since \( (a_{s-1}, \cdots , a_0) = (a_{s-1}, \cdots , a_{s'+1}, 0, \cdots , 0) + V^{s-s'-1}(a_{s'+1}, \cdots , a_0) \), we have

\[
\text{fil}_n W_s(K) = \text{fil}_{n-1} W_s(K) + V^{s-s'-1} \text{fil}_{n} W_{s'+1}(K). \tag{1.4}
\]

**Definition 1.2** ([K1, Corollary (2.5), Theorem (3.2) (1)]). Let \( \delta_s \) be as in (1.2).

(i) We define an increasing filtration \( \{\text{fil}_n H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^s \mathbb{Z})\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} \) of \( H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^s \mathbb{Z}) \) by

\[
\text{fil}_n H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^s \mathbb{Z}) = \delta_s(\text{fil}_n W_s(K)).
\]

(ii) We define an increasing filtration \( \{\text{fil}_n H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} \) of \( H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \) by

\[
\text{fil}_n H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = \bigcup_{j \geq 1} \delta_s(\text{fil}_n W_s(K)), \tag{1.5}
\]

where \( H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \{p'\} \) denotes the prime-to-\( p \) part of \( H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \).

**Definition 1.3** ([K1, Definition (2.2)]). Let \( \chi \) be an element of \( H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \). We define the Swan conductor \( \text{sw}(\chi) \) by \( \text{sw}(\chi) = \min\{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \mid \chi \in \text{fil}_n H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})\} \).

We recall the definition of refined Swan conductor of \( \chi \in H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \) given by Kato ([K2, (3.4.2)]). Let \( \Omega^1_K \) be the differential module of \( K \) over \( K^p \subset K \).

**Definition 1.4**. We define an increasing filtration \( \{\text{fil}_n \Omega^1_K\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}} \) of \( \Omega^1_K \) by

\[
\text{fil}_n \Omega^1_K = \{(ad\pi/\pi + \beta)/\pi^n \mid \alpha \in \mathcal{O}_K, \beta \in \Omega^1_{\mathcal{O}_K}\} = m^{-n}\Omega^1_{\mathcal{O}_K}(\log), \tag{1.6}
\]

where \( \pi \) is a uniformizer of \( K \) and \( m \) is the maximal ideal of \( \mathcal{O}_K \).
We consider the morphism

\[-F^{s-1}d : W_s(K) \to \Omega^1_K;\]  
\[(a_{s-1}, \ldots, a_0) \mapsto - \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} a_i d a_i.\]  
(1.7)

The morphism \(-F^{s-1}d\) (1.7) satisfies \(-F^{s-1}d(\text{fil}_m W_s(K)) \subset \text{fil}_m \Omega^1_K\). We put \(\text{gr}_n = \text{fil}_n / \text{fil}_{n-1}\) for \(n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}\). Then, for \(n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}\), the morphism (1.7) induces

\[\varphi^{(n)} : \text{gr}_n W_s(K) \to \text{gr}_n \Omega^1_K.\]

Let \(\delta^{(n)} : \text{gr}_n W_s(K) \to \text{gr}_n H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})\) denote the morphism induced by \(\delta\) (1.2) for \(n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}\). For \(n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}\), there exists a unique injection \(\phi^{(n)} : \text{gr}_n H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \to \text{gr}_n \Omega^1_K\) such that the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{gr}_n W_s(K) & \xrightarrow{\varphi^{(n)}} & \text{gr}_n \Omega^1_K \\
\downarrow{\delta^{(n)}} & & \downarrow{\phi^{(n)}} \\
\text{gr}_n H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) & & \\
\end{array}
\]

is commutative for any \(s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\) by [M, Remark 3.2.12], or [AS3, §10] for more detail. We note that \(\text{gr}_n \Omega^1_K \simeq m^{-n} \Omega^1_{\Omega_K} (\text{log}) \otimes_{\Omega_K} F_K\) is a vector space over \(F_K\).

**Definition 1.5** ([K2, (3.4.2)], [M, Remark 3.2.12], see also [AS3, Définition 10.16]). Let \(\chi\) be an element of \(H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})\). We put \(n = \text{sw}(\chi)\). If \(n \geq 1\), then we define the refined Swan conductor \(\text{rsw}(\chi)\) of \(\chi\) to be the image of \(\chi\) by \(\phi^{(n)}\) in (1.8).

In the rest of this subsection, we prove some properties of graded quotients of filtrations.

For \(q \in \mathbb{R}\), let \([q]\) denote the integer \(n\) such that \(q - 1 < n \leq q\).

**Lemma 1.6**. Let \(m\) and \(r \geq 0\) be integers.

1. \([m/p^r] = [(m - 1)/p^r] + 1\) if \(m \in p^r \mathbb{Z}\) and \([m/p^r] = [(m - 1)/p^r]\) if \(m \notin p^r \mathbb{Z}\).

2. \([m/p^r]/p = [m/p^{r+1}] = [(m/p)/p^r]\).

**Proof.**

(i) We put \(m = p^r q + a\), where \(q, a \in \mathbb{Z}\) and \(0 \leq a < p^r\). Then \([m/p^r] = q\). Further \([(m - 1)/p^r] = q + [(a - 1)/p^r]\). Since \([(a - 1)/p^r] = -1\) if \(a = 0\) and \([(a - 1)/p^r] = 0\) if \(0 < a < p^r\), the assertion holds.

(ii) We put \(m = p^{r+1} q' + a'\), where \(q', a' \in \mathbb{Z}\) and \(0 \leq a' < p^{r+1}\). Then \([m/p^{r+1}] = pq' + [(a'/p')]\) and \(0 \leq [(a'/p')] < p\). Further \([m/p] = q' + [(a'/p)]\) and \(0 \leq [(a'/p)] < p\). Hence we have \([m/p^r]/p = q' = [m/p^{r+1}]\) and \([m/p]/p^r = q' = [m/p^{r+1}]\).

\(\square\)
Lemma 1.7. Let \( a \) be an element of \( W_s(K) \).

(i) \( \text{ord}_K(F(a)) = p \cdot \text{ord}_K(a) \).

(ii) \( \text{ord}_K((F - 1)(a)) = p \cdot \text{ord}_K(a) \) if \( \text{ord}_K(a) < 0 \) and \( \text{ord}_K((F - 1)(a)) \geq 0 \) if \( \text{ord}_K(a) \geq 0 \).

(iii) For an integer \( n \geq 0 \), we have \( F^{-1}(\text{fil}_nW_s(K)) = (F - 1)^{-1}(\text{fil}_nW_s(K)) = \text{fil}_{[n/p]}W_s(K) \).

Proof. (i) We put \( a = (a_{s-1}, \ldots, a_0) \). Since \( F(a) = (a_{s-1}^p, \ldots, a_0^p) \), the assertion holds.

(ii) Suppose that \( \text{ord}_K(a) \geq 0 \). Since both \( a \) and \( F(a) \) belong to \( \text{fil}_1W_s(K) \), we have \( (F - 1)(a) \in \text{fil}_0W_s(K) \). Hence we have \( \text{ord}_K((F - 1)(a)) \geq 0 \) by (1.3).

Suppose that \( \text{ord}_K(a) < 0 \). We put \( \text{ord}_K(a) = -n \). Since both \( a \) and \( F(a) \) belong to \( \text{fil}_nW_s(K) \), we have \( (F - 1)(a) \in \text{fil}_nW_s(K) \). Since \( \text{ord}_K(F(a)) = -pm < \text{ord}_K(a) = -n \), we have \( (F - 1)(a) \notin \text{fil}_{n-1}W_s(K) \). Hence we have \( \text{ord}_K((F - 1)(a)) = -pm \).

(iii) By (i), we have \( F(a) \in \text{fil}_nW_s(K) \) if and only if \( \text{ord}_K(a) \geq -n/p \) for \( a \in W_s(K) \). Hence we have \( F^{-1}(\text{fil}_nW_s(K)) = \text{fil}_{[n/p]}W_s(K) \). By (ii), we have \( (F - 1)^{-1}(\text{fil}_nW_s(K)) = \text{fil}_{[n/p]}W_s(K) \) similarly.

Let \( n \geq 1 \) be an integer. By Lemma 1.7 (iii), the Frobenius \( F: W_s(K) \to W_s(K) \) induces the injection

\[
\bar{F}: \text{fil}_{[n/p]}W_s(K)/\text{fil}_{[n-1/p]}W_s(K) \to \text{gr}_nW_s(K). \quad (1.9)
\]

By Lemma 1.6 (i), the domain of (1.9) is equal to \( \text{gr}_{n/p}W_s(K) \) if \( n \in p\mathbb{Z} \) and it is 0 if \( n \notin p\mathbb{Z} \).

By Lemma 1.7 (iii), the morphism \( F - 1: W_s(K) \to W_s(K) \) induces the injection

\[
F - 1: \text{fil}_{[n/p]}W_s(K)/\text{fil}_{[n-1/p]}W_s(K) \to \text{gr}_nW_s(K). \quad (1.10)
\]

Since \( [n/p] < n \) if \( n \geq 1 \), the morphisms (1.9) and (1.10) are the same.

Lemma 1.8 (cf. [K1, Theorem (3.2), Corollary (3.3)]). Let \( n \geq 1 \) be an integer. Then we have the exact sequence

\[
0 \to \text{fil}_{[n/p]}W_s(K)/\text{fil}_{[n-1/p]}W_s(K) \xrightarrow{\bar{F}} \text{gr}_nW_s(K) \xrightarrow{\varphi^{(n)}} \text{gr}_n\Omega^1_K,
\]

where \( \text{fil}_{[n/p]}W_s(K)/\text{fil}_{[n-1/p]}W_s(K) \) is \( \text{gr}_{n/p}W_s(K) \) if \( n \in p\mathbb{Z} \) and 0 if \( n \notin p\mathbb{Z} \).

Proof. As in the proof of [AS3, Proposition 10.7], the morphism \( \varphi^{(n)} \) factors through

\[
\text{gr}_nH^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}) \simeq \text{fil}_nW_s(K)/((F - 1)(W_s(K)) \cap \text{fil}_nW_s(K) + \text{fil}_{n-1}W_s(K)).
\]

Since this factorization defines the injection \( \delta^{(n)} \) in (1.8) by [AS3, Proposition 10.14] and since the morphism \( \bar{F} \) (1.9) is equal to the morphism \( F - 1 \) (1.10), the assertion holds.
**Definition 1.9.** Let $s \geq 0$ and $r \geq 0$ be integers. We define an increasing filtration $\{\text{fil}^{(r)}_n W_s(K)\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}}$ of $W_s(K)$ by

$$\text{fil}^{(r)}_n W_s(K) = \{a \in W_s(K) \mid \text{ord}_K(a) \geq -n/p^r\} = \text{fil}_{[n/p^r]} W_s(K). \quad (1.11)$$

By (1.11), we have $\text{fil}^{(0)}_n W_s(K) = \text{fil}_n W_s(K)$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

For integers $0 \leq t \leq s$, let $\text{pr}_t$ denote the projection

$$\text{pr}_t : W_s(K) \to W_t(K) ; \ (a_{s-1} , \ldots , a_0) \mapsto (a_{s-1} , \ldots , a_{s-t}). \quad (1.12)$$

We put $\text{gr}_n^{(r)} = \text{fil}^{(r)}_n / \text{fil}^{(r)}_{n-1}$ for $r \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$.

**Lemma 1.10.** Let $r \geq 0$ and $0 \leq t \leq s$ be integers. Let $\text{pr}_t : W_s(K) \to W_t(K)$ be as in (1.12). Let $n \geq 0$ be an integer.

(i) $\text{pr}_t(\text{fil}_n W_s(K)) = \text{fil}^{(s-t)}_n W_t(K)$.

(ii) $(F - 1)^{-1}(\text{fil}_n^{(r)} W_s(K)) = \text{fil}^{(r)}_{[n/p^r]} W_s(K)$.

**Proof.** (i) By (1.3), we have $\text{pr}_t(\text{fil}_n W_s(K)) = \text{fil}^{[n/p^r]} W_s(K)$. Hence the assertion holds by (1.11).

(ii) By Lemma 1.7 (iii) and (1.11), we have $(F - 1)^{-1}(\text{fil}_n^{(r)} W_s(K)) = \text{fil}^{(r)}_{[n/p^r]} W_s(K)$. By Lemma 1.6 (ii) and (1.11), the assertion holds.

Let $n \geq 0$ and $0 \leq t \leq s$ be integers. Since $\text{pr}_t(\text{fil}_n W_s(K)) = \text{fil}^{(s-t)}_n W_t(K)$ by Lemma 1.10 (i), we have the exact sequence

$$0 \to \text{fil}_n W_{s-t}(K) \xrightarrow{V_t} \text{fil}_n W_s(K) \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_t} \text{fil}^{(s-t)}_n W_t(K) \to 0. \quad (1.13)$$

**Lemma 1.11.** Let $n \geq 1$ be an integer. Then the exact sequence (1.13) induces the exact sequence

$$0 \to \text{gr}_n W_{s-t}(K) \xrightarrow{V_t} \text{gr}_n W_s(K) \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_t} \text{gr}^{(s-t)}_n W_t(K) \to 0,$$

where $\text{gr}^{(s-t)}_n W_t(K)$ is equal to $\text{gr}_{n/p^r} W_t(K)$ if $n \in p^{s-t}\mathbb{Z}$ and 0 if $n \notin p^{s-t}\mathbb{Z}$.

**Proof.** We consider the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{c}
0 \to \text{fil}_{n-1} W_{s-t}(K) \xrightarrow{V_t^{s-t}} \text{fil}_{n-1} W_s(K) \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_t^{s-t}} \text{fil}^{(s-t)}_{n-1} W_t(K) \xrightarrow{\lambda^{s-t}} 0 \\
0 \to \text{fil}_n W_{s-t}(K) \xrightarrow{V_t^{s-t}} \text{fil}_n W_s(K) \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_t^{s-t}} \text{fil}^{(s-t)}_n W_t(K) \xrightarrow{\lambda^{s-t}} 0,
\end{array}
$$

where the horizontal lines are exact and the vertical arrows are inclusions. By applying the snake lemma to (1.14), we obtain the exact sequence which we have desired. The last supplement to $\text{gr}^{(s-t)}_n W_t(K)$ follows by Lemma 1.6 (i) and (1.11).
1.2 Local theory: non-logarithmic case

We recall a non-logarithmic variant, given by Matsuda ([M]), of Kato’s logarithmic ramification theory recalled in Subsection 1.1, and we consider the exceptional case of Matsuda’s theory. We also consider the graded quotients of filtrations. We keep the notation in Subsection 1.1.

**Definition 1.12 (cf. [M, 3.1]).** We define an increasing filtration \( \{\text{fil}_m W_s(K)\}_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}} \) of \( W_s(K) \) by

\[
\text{fil}_m W_s(K) = \text{fil}_{m-1} W_s(K) + V^{s-s'} \text{fil}_m W_{s'}(K) .
\]

(1.15)

Here \( s' = \min\{\text{ord}_p(m), s\} \).

The definition of \( \{\text{fil}_m W_s(K)\}_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}} \) in Definition 1.12 is shifted by 1 from Matsuda’s definition ([M, 3.1]). Since \( \text{fil}_n W_s(K) \) is a submodule of \( W_s(K) \) for \( n \in \mathbb{Z} \), the subset \( \text{fil}_m W_s(K) \) is a submodule of \( W_s(K) \) for \( m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \).

By (1.15), we have

\[
\text{fil}_{m-1} W_s(K) \subset \text{fil}_m W_s(K) \subset \text{fil}_m W_s(K)
\]

for \( m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \). Since \( \min\{\text{ord}_p(1), s\} = 0 \) for \( s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \), we have

\[
\text{fil}_0 W_s(K) = \text{fil}_1 W_s(K).
\]

(1.17)

**Definition 1.13 (cf. [M, Definition 3.1.1]).** Let \( \delta_s \) be as in (1.2).

(i) We define an increasing filtration \( \{\text{fil}_m^* H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^s \mathbb{Z})\}_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}} \) of \( H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^s \mathbb{Z}) \) by

\[
\text{fil}_m^* H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^s \mathbb{Z}) = \delta_s(\text{fil}_m W_s(K)).
\]

(ii) We define an increasing filtration \( \{\text{fil}_m^* H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})\}_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}} \) of \( H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \) by

\[
\text{fil}_m^* H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})[p'] + \bigcup_{s \geq 1} \delta_s(\text{fil}_m W_s(K)),
\]

(1.18)

where \( H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})[p'] \) denotes the prime-to-\( p \) part of \( H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \).

By (1.16), we have

\[
\text{fil}_{m-1} H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \subset \text{fil}_m W_s(K) \subset \text{fil}_m H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})
\]

(1.19)

for \( m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \). By (1.17), we have \( \text{fil}_0 H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = \text{fil}_1 H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \).

**Definition 1.14 (cf. [M, Definition 3.2.5]).** Let \( \chi \) be an element of \( H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \). We define the total dimension \( \text{dt}(\chi) \) of \( \chi \) by \( \text{dt}(\chi) = \min\{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \mid \chi \in \text{fil}_m^* H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})\} \).
DEFINITION 1.15. We define an increasing filtration \( \{ \mathfrak{fil}'_{m+1} \}_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}} \) of \( \Omega^1_K \) by

\[
\mathfrak{fil}'_{m+1} \Omega^1_K = \{ \gamma / \pi^m | \gamma \in \Omega^1_{\mathcal{O}_K} \} = m^{-m} \Omega^1_{\mathcal{O}_K},
\]

where \( \pi \) is a uniformizer of \( K \) and \( m \) is the maximal ideal of \( \mathcal{O}_K \).

Since \( m \Omega^1_{\mathcal{O}_K}(\log) \subset \Omega^1_{\mathcal{O}_K} \subset \Omega^1_{\mathcal{O}_K}(\log) \), we have

\[
\mathfrak{fil}_{m-1} \Omega^1_K \subset \mathfrak{fil}'_{m} \Omega^1_K \subset \mathfrak{fil}_{m} \Omega^1_K
\]

for \( m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \).

We consider the morphism (1.7). The morphism (1.7) satisfies

\[
\varphi_s^2 : \mathfrak{gr}'_{m} W_s(K) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gr}'_{m} \Omega^1_K.
\]

Let \( \delta_s^{(m)} : \mathfrak{gr}'_{m} W_s(K) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gr}'_{m} H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \) denote the morphism induced by \( \delta_s \) (1.2) for \( m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2} \). If \( (p, m) \neq (2, 2) \), there exists a unique injection \( \psi_s^{(m)} : \mathfrak{gr}'_{m} H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gr}'_{m} \Omega^1_K \) such that the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathfrak{gr}'_{m} W_s(K) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_s^{(m)}} & \mathfrak{gr}'_{m} \Omega^1_K \\
\downarrow \delta_s^{(m)} & & \downarrow \psi_s^{(m)} \\
\mathfrak{gr}'_{m} H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) & & \mathfrak{gr}'_{m} \Omega^1_K
\end{array}
\]

is commutative for any \( s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \) by [M, Proposition 3.2.3]. We note that \( \mathfrak{gr}'_{m} \Omega^1_K \simeq m^{-m} \Omega^1_{\mathcal{O}_K} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_K} F_K \) is a vector space over \( F_K \).

We consider the exceptional case where \( (p, m) = (2, 2) \).

LEMMA 1.16. Let \( s \geq 1 \) be an integer. Assume that \( p = 2 \). Then \( V^{s-1} : K \rightarrow W_s(K) \) induces an isomorphism \( \mathfrak{gr}'_2 K \rightarrow \mathfrak{gr}'_2 W_s(K) \).

Proof. Since \( p = 2 \), we have \( s' = \min \{ \text{ord}_p(2), s \} = 1 \). Hence we have

\[
\mathfrak{fil}'_2 W_s(K) = \mathfrak{fil}_1 W_s(K) + V^{s-1} \mathfrak{fil}_2 K = \mathfrak{fil}_1 W_s(K) + V^{s-1} \mathfrak{fil}_2 K
\]

by applying (1.15) for the first equality and (1.4) and (1.17) for the second equality. Since \( \mathfrak{fil}_2 K = \mathfrak{fil}_2 \Omega^1_K \) by (1.15), the assertion holds.

PROPOSITION 1.17. Assume that \( p = 2 \). Let \( F_K^{1/2} \subset \bar{F}_K \) denote the subfield of an algebraic closure \( F_K \) of \( F_K \) consisting of the square roots of \( F_K \).

(i) There exists a unique morphism

\[
\varphi_s^{(2)} : \mathfrak{gr}'_2 W_s(K) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gr}'_2 \Omega^1_K \otimes_{F_K} F_K^{1/2}
\]
such that $z^{(2)}(\bar{a}) = -da_0 + \sqrt{\pi^2a d\pi}/\pi^2$ for every $\bar{a} \in \text{gr}_2' W_\ast(K)$ whose lift in $\text{fil}' W_\ast(K)$ is $a = (0, \ldots, 0, a_0)$ and for every uniformizer $\pi \in K$. Here $\sqrt{\pi^2a_0} \in F_{K}^{1/2}$ denotes the square root of the image $\pi^2a_0$ of $\pi^2a_0$ in $F_{K}$.

(iii) There exists a unique injection $\tilde{\varphi}^{(2)}: \text{gr}_2' H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \to \text{gr}_2' \Omega_K^1 \otimes_{F_K} F_{K}^{1/2}$ such that the following diagram is commutative for every $s \geq 0$:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{gr}_2' W_\ast(K) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\varphi}^{(2)}} & \text{gr}_2' \Omega_K^1 \otimes_{F_K} F_{K}^{1/2} \\
\downarrow{\delta}^{(2)} & & \downarrow{\tilde{\varphi}}^{(2)} \\
\text{gr}_2' H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) & & \\
\end{array}
\] 

(1.23)

Proof. By Lemma 1.16, we may assume that $s = 1$.

(i) Let $a$ be an element of $\text{fil}' K$ and $\pi$ a uniformizer of $K$. Since $p = 2$, we have $\text{fil}' K = \text{fil}_2 K$ by (1.15). Hence we have $\pi^2a \in \mathcal{O}_K$ by (1.3). Since $-d(\text{fil}' K) \subset \text{fil}' \Omega_K^1$, we have $-da + \sqrt{\pi^2a d\pi}/\pi^2 \in \text{gr}_2' \Omega_K^1 \otimes_{F_K} F_{K}^{1/2}$. If $a \in \text{fil}' K$, we have $a \in \mathcal{O}_K$ by (1.3) and (1.17). Since $-d(\text{fil}' K) \subset \text{fil}' \Omega_K^1$, we have $-da + \sqrt{\pi^2a d\pi}/\pi^2 = 0$ in $\text{gr}_2' \Omega_K^1 \otimes_{F_K} F_{K}^{1/2}$. For $a, b \in \text{fil}' K$, we have $\sqrt{\pi^2(a + b)} = \sqrt{\pi^2a + \pi^2b}$, since $p = 2$.

We prove that $\sqrt{\pi^2a d\pi}/\pi^2$ is independent of the choice of a uniformizer $\pi$ of $K$. Let $u \in \mathcal{O}_K^\ast$ be a unit. Then, in $\text{gr}_2' \Omega_K^1 \otimes_{F_K} F_{K}^{1/2}$, we have

\[
\sqrt{(u\pi)^2a d\pi/(u\pi)^2} = u \sqrt{\pi^2a d\pi}/(u\pi) = u \sqrt{\pi^2a d\pi}/(u\pi).
\]

Hence the assertion holds.

(ii) Since $p = 2$ and $\text{fil}' K = \text{fil}_2 K$, we have $\text{fil}' K \cap (F - 1)(K) = (F - 1)(\text{fil}_1 K)$ by Lemma 1.7 (iii). Hence it is sufficient to prove that $\text{Ker } \tilde{\varphi}^{(2)}$ is the image of $(F - 1)(\text{fil}_1 K)$ in $\text{gr}_2' K$.

Let $a$ be an element of $\text{fil}_1 K$. By (1.3), we may put $a = a'/\pi$, where $a' \in \mathcal{O}_K$. Then we have

\[
\tilde{\varphi}^{(2)}(\bar{a}^2 - \bar{a}) = -\bar{a}d\pi/\pi^2 + \sqrt{\pi^2a^2 d\pi}/\pi^2 = 0.
\] 

(1.24)

Conversely, let $a \in \text{fil}_1 K$ be a lift of an element of $\text{Ker } \tilde{\varphi}^{(2)}$. Since $\text{fil}_1 K = \text{fil}_2 K$, we can put $a = a'/\pi^2$, where $a' \in \mathcal{O}_K$, by (1.3). Suppose that $\text{ord}_K(a') > 0$, that is $a \in \text{fil}_1 W_\ast(K)$. Since $\tilde{\varphi}^{(2)}(\bar{a}) = -(a' - 1)d\pi/\pi^2 = 0$, we have $a' - 1 = 0$ in $F_K$. Hence $a \in \text{fil}_2 K = \text{fil}_1 K$, that is $\bar{a} = 0$ in $\text{gr}_2' K$.

Assume that $a' \in \mathcal{O}_K^\ast$ is a unit. Since we have

\[
\tilde{\varphi}^{(2)}(\bar{a}) = -da + \sqrt{a'd\pi}/\pi^2 = 0,
\] 

(1.25)
we have $\sqrt{\alpha'} \in F_K$. Hence there exist a unit $\alpha'' \in \mathcal{O}_K^\times$ and an element $b \in \text{fil}_1 K$ such that $a = (F - 1)(\alpha''/\pi) + b$. By (1.24) and (1.25), we have $\varphi^{(2)}(b) = 0$. Hence we have $b \in \text{fil}_1 K$ by the case where $\text{ord}_K(a') > 0$, which is proved above. Therefore $a \in \text{gr}_2 K$ is the image of an element of $(F - 1)(\text{fil}_1 K)$.

Let $m \geq 2$ be an integer. By abuse of notation, we write

$$\phi^{(m)} : \text{gr}_m^1 H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \to \text{gr}_m^1 \Omega^1_K \otimes_{F_K} F^{1/p}_K$$

(1.26)

for the composition of $\phi^{(m)}$ in (1.22) and the inclusion $\text{gr}_m^1 \Omega^1_K \to \text{gr}_m^1 \Omega^1_K \otimes_{F_K} F^{1/p}_K$ if $(p, m) \neq (2, 2)$ and $\phi^{(2)}$ in Proposition 1.17 (ii) if $(p, m) = (2, 2)$.

**Definition 1.18.** Let $\chi$ be an element of $H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. We put $m = \text{dt}(\chi)$ and assume that $m \geq 2$. We define the **characteristic form** $\text{char}(\chi) \in \text{gr}_m^1 \Omega^1_K \otimes_{F_K} F^{1/p}_K$ of $\chi$ to be the image of $\chi$ by $\phi^{(m)}$ (1.26).

By (1.22) and Proposition 1.17, we need $F^{1/p}_K$ only in the case where $p = 2$ and $\chi \in \text{fil}_2^1 H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = \text{fil}_1 H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$.

In the rest of this subsection, we prepare some lemmas for the proof of Proposition 1.29.

**Definition 1.19.** Let $s \geq 0$ and $r \geq 0$ be integers. We put $r' = \min\{\text{ord}_p(m), s + r\}$ and $s'' = \max\{0, r' - r\}$. We define increasing filtrations $\{\text{fil}^{(r)}_m W_s(K)\}_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}}$ and $\{\text{fil}^{(r)}_{m} W_s(K)\}_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}}$ of $W_s(K)$ by

$$\text{fil}^{(r)}_m W_s(K) = \text{fil}^{(r)}_{m-1} W_s(K) + V^{s-s''} \text{fil}^{(r)}_{m} W_{s''}(K),$$

$$\text{fil}^{(r)}_{m} W_s(K) = \text{fil}^{(r)}_{m-1/p} W_s(K) + V^{s-s''} \text{fil}^{(r)}_{m/p} W_{s''}(K).$$

(1.27)

(1.28)

If $r = 0$, then we simply write $\text{fil}^{(r)}_m W_s(K)$ for $\text{fil}^{(r)}_{m} W_s(K)$.

If $r = 0$, since $s'' = s' = \min\{\text{ord}_p(m), s\}$, we have $\text{fil}^{(0)}_m W_s(K) = \text{fil}^{(0)}_m W_s(K)$.

Further we have

$$\text{fil}^{(r)}_{m} W_s(K) = \text{fil}^{(r)}_{m-1/p} W_s(K) + V^{s-s'} \text{fil}^{(r)}_{m/p} W_{s'}(K).$$

(1.29)

**Lemma 1.20.** Let $r \geq 0$ and $0 \leq t \leq s$ be integers. Let $\text{pr}_t : W_s(K) \to W_t(K)$ be as in (1.12). Let $m \geq 1$ be an integer.

(i) $\text{pr}_t(\text{fil}^{(r)}_m W_s(K)) = \text{fil}^{(s-t)}_m W_t(K)$.

(ii) We have the exact sequence

$$0 \to \text{fil}^{(r)}_m W_{s-t}(K) \xrightarrow{\phi^r} \text{fil}^{(r)}_m W_s(K) \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_t} \text{fil}^{(s-t)}_m W_t(K) \to 0.$$ 

(1.30)

(iii) $\text{pr}_t(\text{fil}^{(r)}_m W_s(K)) = \text{fil}^{(r)}_{m} W_t(K)$.
We put $C_s' \text{′′}$ commutative diagram $\text{′′}$ We prove that fil\text{′′} produce $V_s$. (iv) The assertion holds by (1.29) and (iii). (iii) The assertion holds similarly as the proof of (i) by (1.28) and (1.29). (ii) The assertion holds by (1.15) and (i).

Lemma 1.10 (i), we have pr\text{′′} fil\text{′′}. Proof. (i) By (1.27), we have fil\text{′′} = fil\text{′′} by applying the snake lemma. Since the upper horizontal line is exact by Lemma 1.10 (i) and (1.28), the right vertical arrow is the identity by Lemma 1.10 (ii), the upper horizontal line holds by (1.15).

Corollary 1.21. Let $m \geq 2$ and $0 \leq t \leq s$ be integers. 

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(i) The exact sequence (1.30) induces the exact sequence

\[ 0 \to \text{gr}'_m W_{s-t}(K) \xrightarrow{\psi'} \text{gr}'_m W_{s}(K) \xrightarrow{\text{pr}} \text{gr}'_m W_{s-t}^t(K) \to 0. \]

(ii) The exact sequence (1.31) induces the exact sequence

\[ 0 \to \text{gr}''_m W_{s-t}(K) \xrightarrow{\psi''} \text{gr}''_m W_{s}(K) \xrightarrow{\text{pr}} \text{gr}''_m W_{s-t}^t(K) \to 0. \]

Proof. The assertion holds similarly as the proof of Lemma 1.11. □

Let \( m \geq 2 \) be an integer. By abuse of notation, let

\[ \varphi'_s^{(m)} : \text{gr}'_m W_{s}(K) \to \text{gr}'_m \Omega^1_K \otimes_{F_K} F_K^{1/p} \]

be the composition of \( \varphi'_s^{(m)} \) (1.21) and the inclusion \( \text{gr}'_m \Omega^1_K \to \text{gr}'_m \Omega^1_K \otimes_{F_K} F_K^{1/p} \)
if \( (p, m) \neq (2, 2) \) and \( \varphi''_s^{(2)} \) in Proposition 1.17 (i) if \( (p, m) = (2, 2) \).

Let \( r \geq 0 \) be an integer. By Lemma 1.20 (v), the morphism \( F - 1 : W_{s}(K) \to W_{s}(K) \) induces the injection

\[ F - 1 : \text{gr}^{(r)}_m W_{s}(K) \to \text{gr}^{(r)}_m W_{s}(K). \]

Especially, the morphism \( F - 1 \) induces the injection

\[ F - 1 : \text{gr}''_m W_{s}(K) \to \text{gr}''_m W_{s}(K). \]

Lemma 1.22 (cf. [M, Proposition 3.2.1, Proposition 3.2.3]). Let \( m \geq 2 \) be an integer. Then we have the exact sequence

\[ 0 \to \text{gr}''_m W_{s}(K) \xrightarrow{\psi''} \text{gr}''_m W_{s}(K) \xrightarrow{\varphi''^{(m)}} \text{gr}'_m \Omega^1_K \otimes_{F_K} F^{1/p}. \]

Proof. As in the proof of [M, Proposition 3.2.1] and Proposition 1.17 (ii), the morphism \( \varphi''^{(m)} \) factors through

\[ \text{gr}'_m H^1(K, Z/p^s Z) \simeq \text{fil}''_m W_{s}(K)/(F-1) \cap \text{fil}'_m W_{s}(K) + \text{fil}'_{m-1} W_{s}(K). \]

Since this factorization defines the injection \( \varphi''^{(m)} \) by [M, Proposition 3.2.3] and Proposition 1.17 (ii), the assertion holds. □

Lemma 1.23. Let \( m \geq 1 \) and \( r \geq 0 \) be integers.

(i) \( \text{fil}''^{(r)}_m K = \text{fil}_{m/p^r+1}^{(r)} Z \) if \( m \in p^{r+1} Z \) and \( \text{fil}''^{(r)}_m K = \text{fil}_{(m-1)/p^r}^{(r)} K \) if \( m \notin p^{r+1} Z \).

(ii) \( \text{fil}''^{(r)}_m K = \text{fil}_{(m-1)/p^r}^{(r)} K. \)
Proof. (i) By (1.27), we have \( \text{fil}^m_{m} K = \text{fil}^{m+1}_{m} K \) if \( m \in p^{r+1} \mathbb{Z} \) and \( \text{fil}^m_{m} K = \text{fil}^{m+1}_{m-1} K \) if \( m \notin p^{r+1} \mathbb{Z} \). Hence the assertion holds by (1.11).

(ii) By Lemma 1.20 (v), we have \( \text{fil}^m_{m} K = (F - 1)^{-1}(\text{fil}^{m+1}_{m} K) \). By (i) and Lemma 1.7 (iii), we have \( \text{fil}^m_{m} K = \text{fil}_{m/p^{r+1}} W_0(K) \) if \( m \in p^{r+1} \mathbb{Z} \) and \( \text{fil}^m_{m} K = \text{fil}_{[(m-1)/p^{r+1}]} W_0(K) \) if \( m \notin p^{r+1} \mathbb{Z} \). Hence the assertion holds by Lemma 1.6.

**Corollary 1.24.** Let \( m \geq 2 \) and \( r \geq 0 \) be integers.

(i) Assume that \( r \geq 1 \). Then \( \text{gr}^m_{m} K = \text{gr}_{m/p^{r+1}} K \) if \( m \in p^{r+1} \mathbb{Z} \) or \( \text{ord}_p(m - 1) = r \), and \( \text{gr}^m_{m} K = 0 \) otherwise.

(ii) \( \text{gr}^m_{m} K = \text{gr}_{m/p^{r+1}} K \) if \( m \in p^{r+1} \mathbb{Z} \), and \( \text{gr}^m_{m} K = 0 \) if \( m \notin p^{r+1} \mathbb{Z} \).

**Proof.** (i) Assume that \( m \in p^{r+1} \mathbb{Z} \). Since \( r \geq 1 \), we have \( m - 1 \notin p^r \mathbb{Z} \). Hence \( \text{gr}^m_{m} K = \text{fil}_{m/p^{r+1}} K / \text{fil}_{m-2/p^{r+1}} K \) by Lemma 1.23 (i). By Lemma 1.6 (i), the assertion holds in this case.

Assume that \( m \notin p^{r+1} \mathbb{Z} \). By Lemma 1.23 (i), we have \( \text{gr}^m_{m} K = \text{fil}_{(m-1)/p^{r+1}} K / \text{fil}_{(m-2)/p^{r+1}} K \) if \( m - 1 \notin p^{r+1} \mathbb{Z} \) and \( \text{gr}^m_{m} K = 0 \) if \( m - 1 \in p^{r+1} \mathbb{Z} \).

Suppose that \( m - 1 \notin p^{r+1} \mathbb{Z} \). By Lemma 1.6 (i), we have \( \text{gr}^m_{m} K = \text{gr}_{(m-1)/p^{r+1}} K \) if \( m - 1 \notin p^{r} \mathbb{Z} \) and \( \text{gr}^m_{m} K = 0 \) if \( m - 1 \in p^{r} \mathbb{Z} \). If \( m - 1 \in p^{r} \mathbb{Z} \), then we have \( m \notin p^r \mathbb{Z} \), since \( r \geq 1 \). Hence the assertion holds by Lemma 1.6 (i).

(ii) By Lemma 1.23 (ii), we have \( \text{gr}^m_{m} K = \text{fil}_{(m/p^{r+1})} K / \text{fil}_{(m-1)/p^{r+1}} K \). Hence the assertion holds by Lemma 1.6 (i).

We note that if \( r = 0 \) and if \( m \in p \mathbb{Z} \) then \( \text{gr}^m_{m} K = \text{gr}^m_{m} K = \text{fil}_{m} K / \text{fil}_{m-2} K \).
We write

$$\delta_s: j_s W_s(O_U) \to R^1(\varepsilon \circ j)_* Z/p^s Z$$  \hspace{1cm} (1.33)

for the fourth morphism in (1.32).

Let $V$ be an open subset of $X$. Since we have the spectral sequence $E_2^{p,q} = H^{p+q}(\mathbb{Z}/p^s Z)$, the morphism (1.34) induces an isomorphism

$$j_s W_s(O_U)/(F - 1)j_s W_s(O_U) \to R^1(\varepsilon \circ j)_* Z/p^s Z.$$  

If $D_i \cap V \neq \emptyset$ and if $a \in \Gamma(U \cap V, W_s(O_U))$, let $a|_{K_i}$ denote the image of $a$ by

$$\Gamma(U \cap V, W_s(O_U)) \to W_s(K_i).$$

Similarly, if $D_i \cap V \neq \emptyset$ and if $\chi \in H^1(U \cap V, Z/p^s Z)$, let $\chi|_{K_i}$ denote the image of $\chi$ by

$$H^1(U \cap V, Z/p^s Z) \to H^1(K_i, Z/p^s Z).$$

**Definition 1.25.** Let $R = \sum_{i \in I} n_i D_i$, where $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ for $i \in I$, and let $j_i: \text{Spec } K_i \to X$ denote the canonical morphism for $i \in I$.

(i) We define a subsheaf $\text{fil}_R j_* W_s(O_U)$ of Zariski sheaf $j_* W_s(O_U)$ to be the pull-back of $\bigoplus_{i \in I} j_i \text{fil}_R W_s(K_i)$ by the morphism $j_* W_s(O_U) \to \bigoplus_{i \in I} j_i W_s(K_i)$.

(ii) We define a subsheaf $\text{fil}_R R^1(\varepsilon \circ j)_* Z/p^s Z$ of $R^1(\varepsilon \circ j)_* Z/p^s Z$ to be the image of $\text{fil}_R j_* W_s(O_U)$ by $\delta_s$ (1.33).

(iii) We define a subsheaf $\text{fil}_R j_* \Omega^1_U$ of $j_* \Omega^1_U$ to be $\Omega^1_X(\log D)(R)$.

We consider the morphism

$$-F^{s-1}d: j_s W_s(O_U) \to j_s \Omega^1_U; (a_{s-1}, \ldots, a_0) \mapsto -\sum_{i=0}^{s-1} a_{i}^{s-1} da_i.$$  \hspace{1cm} (1.34)

Let $R = \sum_{i \in I} n_i D_i$, where $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ for $i \in I$. Then (1.34) induces the morphism

$$\text{fil}_R j_* W_s(O_U) \to \text{fil}_R j_* \Omega^1_U.$$  

Let $R' = \sum_{i \in I} n'_i D_i$, where $n'_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that $n'_i \leq n_i$ for $i \in I$. Then we have $\text{fil}_R \supset \text{fil}_{R'}$ and put $\text{gr}_{R'/R} = \text{fil}_R/\text{fil}_{R'}$. Then the morphism (1.34) induces the morphism

$$\varphi_{(R'/R)}: \text{gr}_{R'/R} j_* W_s(O_U) \to \text{gr}_{R'/R} j_* \Omega^1_U.$$  \hspace{1cm} (1.35)
If $R = R' + D_i$ for some $i \in I$, then we simply write $\varphi^{(R,i)}_s$ for $\varphi^{(R,R')}_s$ and $\operatorname{gr}_{R,i}$ for $\operatorname{gr}_{R,R'}$.

Let $0 \leq t \leq s$ be integers. We put $[R/p^t] = \sum_{i \in I} [n_i/p^t]D_i$. We consider the projection $\operatorname{pr}_t : j_*W_s(\mathcal{O}_U) \to j_*W_t(\mathcal{O}_U) : (a_{s-1}, \ldots, a_0) \mapsto (a_{s-1}, \ldots, a_{s-t})$. (1.36)

Since we have $\operatorname{pr}_t(\widetilde{\operatorname{fil}}_{R,j_*W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)}) = \widetilde{\operatorname{fil}}_{[R/p^t-j_*W_t(\mathcal{O}_U)]}$ by (1.11) and Lemma 1.10 (i), we have the exact sequence $0 \to \widetilde{\operatorname{fil}}_{R,j_*W_{s-t}(\mathcal{O}_U)} \xrightarrow{V_t} \widetilde{\operatorname{fil}}_{R,j_*W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{pr}_t} \widetilde{\operatorname{fil}}_{[R/p^t-j_*W_t(\mathcal{O}_U)]} \to 0$. (1.37)

**Lemma 1.26.** Let $R = \sum_{i \in I} n_iD_i$ and $R' = \sum_{i \in I} n'_iD_i$, where $n_i, n'_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $n'_i \leq n_i$ for every $i \in I$. Then the exact sequence (1.37) induces the exact sequence $0 \to \operatorname{gr}_{R,R'}j_*W_{s-t}(\mathcal{O}_U) \xrightarrow{V_t} \operatorname{gr}_{R,R'}j_*W_s(\mathcal{O}_U) \xrightarrow{\operatorname{pr}_t} \operatorname{gr}_{[R/p^t-j_*W_t(\mathcal{O}_U)]} \to 0$. Especially, if $R = R' + D_i$ for some $i \in I$, we have the exact sequence $0 \to \operatorname{gr}_{R,R'}j_*W_{s-t}(\mathcal{O}_U) \xrightarrow{V_t} \operatorname{gr}_{R,R'}j_*W_s(\mathcal{O}_U) \xrightarrow{\operatorname{pr}_t} \operatorname{gr}_{[R/p^t-j_*W_t(\mathcal{O}_U)]} \to 0$.

**Proof.** The assertion holds similarly as the proof of Lemma 1.11. In fact, we consider the commutative diagram $0 \to \widetilde{\operatorname{fil}}_{R,j_*W_{s-t}(\mathcal{O}_U)} \xrightarrow{V_t} \widetilde{\operatorname{fil}}_{R,j_*W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{pr}_t} \widetilde{\operatorname{fil}}_{[R/p^t-j_*W_t(\mathcal{O}_U)]} \to 0$ (1.39)

where the horizontal lines are exact and the vertical arrows are inclusions. Then this diagram induces the sequence (1.38). By taking stalks of (1.39), the exactness of (1.38) follows.

Let $R = \sum_{i \in I} n_iD_i$ and $R' = \sum_{i \in I} n'_iD_i$, where $n_i, n'_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $n'_i \leq n_i$ for every $i \in I$. We consider the morphism $\widetilde{F} : \operatorname{gr}_{[R/p^t-j_*W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)]} \to \operatorname{gr}_{R,R'}j_*W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)$ (1.40) induced by the Frobenius $F : j_*W_s(\mathcal{O}_U) \to j_*W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)$. Since $\operatorname{gr}_{[R/p^t-j_*W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)]} = \operatorname{gr}_{[R/p^t-j_*W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)]}$ by Lemma 1.7 (iii) and similarly for $R'$, the morphism (1.40) is injective.
We consider the morphism

$$F-1: \text{gr}_{[R/p]/[R'/p]} j_s W_s(O_U) \to \text{gr}_{R/R'} j_s W_s(O_U)$$  \hspace{1cm} (1.41)

induced by $F-1: j_s W_s(O_U) \to j_s W_s(O_U)$. If $R = R' + D_i$ for some $i \in I$, then the morphisms (1.40) and (1.41) are the same, since $[R/p] \leq R'$ with respect to product order.

**Lemma 1.27.** Let $A$ be a smooth ring over $k$. Let $t_1, \ldots, t_r$ be elements of $A$ such that $(t_1 \cdots t_r = 0)$ is a divisor on Spec $A$ with simple normal crossings whose irreducible components are $\{(t_i = 0)\}_{i=1}^r$. Let $a$ be an element of Frac $A$. Assume that $a^{pt_1^{n_1}} \cdots t_r^{n_r} \in A$, where $n_1, \ldots, n_r$ are integers such that $0 \leq n_i < p$ for $i = 1, \ldots, r$. Then we have $a \in A$.

**Proof.** Since $a^{pt_1^{n_1}} \cdots t_r^{n_r} \in A$, the valuation of $a^{pt_1^{n_1}} \cdots t_r^{n_r}$ in $A_{(t_i)}$ is non-negative for $i = 1, \ldots, r$. Since the normalized valuation of $a^p$ in Frac $A_{(t_i)}$ for $i = 1, \ldots, r$ is divided by $p$ and $0 \leq n_i < p$ for $i = 1, \ldots, r$, the valuation of $a$ in Frac $A_{(t_i)}$ for $i = 1, \ldots, r$ is non-negative. Since $A$ is factorial, we have $A[1/t_1 \cdots t_r] \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^r A_{(t_i)} = A$. Hence the assertion holds.

**Lemma 1.28.** Let $F$, $G$, and $H$ be sheaves of abelian groups on $X$ and let $F_i$, $G_i$, and $H_i$ be subsheaves of $F$, $G$, and $H$ respectively for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Assume that $F_3 = F_1 \cap F_2$, $H_3 = H_1 \cap H_2$, and that $G_3 \subset G_1 \cap G_2$. If we have an exact sequence $0 \to F \to G \to H \to 0$ and if this exact sequence induces the exact sequence $0 \to F_i \to G_i \to H_i \to 0$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$, then we have $G_3 = G_1 \cap G_2$.

**Proof.** We consider the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & F_3 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & F_1 \oplus F_2 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & F \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & & 0 \\
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & G_3 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & G_1 \oplus G_2 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & G \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & & 0 \\
\end{array}
$$

where the bottom vertical arrows are defined by the difference. Since $F_3 = F_1 \cap F_2$ and $H_3 = H_1 \cap H_2$, the left and right vertical columns are exact. By applying the snake lemma to the lower two lines, we have $G_3 = G_1 \cap G_2$. 

**Proposition 1.29.** Let $R = \sum_{i \in I} n_i D_i$, where $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ for $i \in I$. Let $s \geq 0$ be an integer and let $i$ be an element of $I$ such that $n_i \geq 1$. We put $R' = R - D_i$. Then we have the exact sequence

$$0 \to \text{gr}_{[R/p]/[R'/p]} j_s W_s(O_U) \to \text{gr}_{R/R'} j_s W_s(O_U) \to \text{gr}_{R, i} j_s \Omega^1_U.$$
where $\gr_{[R/p]/[R'/p]} j_* W_s(O_U)$ is $\gr_{[R/p], i} j_* W_s(O_U)$ if $n_i \in p\mathbb{Z}$ and 0 if $n_i \notin p\mathbb{Z}$.

**Proof.** We may assume that $s \geq 1$, $I = \{1, \ldots, r\}$, and that $i = 1$. Let $j_i : \text{Spec } K_1 \to X$ be the canonical morphism. We consider the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \rightarrow & \gr_{[R/p]/[R'/p]} j_* W_s(O_U) \\
& \rightarrow & \gr_{R, 1} j_* W_s(O_U) \bigwedge^{n_1} \Omega^1_{1, K_1} \\
& \rightarrow & 0
\end{array}
$$

(1.43)

where we put $\gr_{[n_1/p]/(n_1-1)/p} = \text{fil}_{[n_1/p]/\text{fil}(n_1-1)/p}$ and the vertical arrows are inclusions. Since the lower line is exact by Lemma 1.8, it is sufficient to prove that the left square in (1.43) is cartesian.

If $n_1 \notin p\mathbb{Z}$, then the assertion holds since $\gr_{[R/p]/[R'/p]} j_* W_s(O_U) = 0$ and $\gr_{[n_1/p]/(n_1-1)/p} W_s(K_1) = 0$ by Lemma 1.6 (i).

Assume that $n_1 \in p\mathbb{Z}$. Then we have $\gr_{[R/p]/[R'/p]} j_* W_s(O_U) = \gr_{[R/p], 1} J_s W_s(O_U)$ and $\gr_{[n_1/p]/(n_1-1)/p} W_s(K_1) = \gr_{n_1/p} W_s(K_1)$ by Lemma 1.6 (i).

We prove the assertion by induction on $s$. Suppose that $s = 1$. Since the assertion is local, we may assume that $X = \text{Spec } A$ is affine and that $D_i = (t_i = 0)$ for $i \in I$, where $t_i \in A$ for $i \in I$. Further we may assume that the invertible $O_{D_i}$-modules $\gr_{R, 1} j_* O_U$ and $\gr_{[R/p], 1} j_* O_U$ are generated by $c_0 = 1/t_1^{p_1} \cdots t_r^{p_r}$ and $c_1 = 1/t_1^{p_1} t_2^{p_2} \cdots t_r^{p_r}$ respectively, where $n_i' = [n_i/p]$ for $i \in I - \{1\}$. Let $k(D_1)$ denote the functional field of $D_1$. We identify $\gr_{n_1} K_1$ with $k(D_1) \cdot c_0$ and $\gr_{n_1/p} K_1$ with $k(D_1) \cdot c_1$.

Let $\tilde{a}$ be an element of $k(D_1)$ such that $\tilde{F}(\tilde{a}) = \tilde{a}^{p_1} c_1^{p_1} \in \gr_{R, 1} j_* O_U$. Since $(\tilde{a}^{p_1} c_1^{p_1} / c_0) \in \gr_{R, 1} j_* O_U = \mathcal{O}_{D_1} \cdot c_0$, we have $\tilde{a}^{p_1} c_1^{p_1} / c_0 \in \mathcal{O}_{D_1}$. Since $c_1^{p_1} / c_0 = t_1^{p_1 - p_1'} \cdots t_r^{p_1 - p_r'}$ and $0 \leq n_i - p n_i' < p$ for $i \in I - \{1\}$, we have $\tilde{a} \in \mathcal{O}_{D_1}$ by Lemma 1.27. Hence we have $\tilde{a} c_1 \in \mathcal{O}_{D_1} \cdot c_1 = \gr_{[R/p], 1} j_* O_U$. Hence the assertion holds if $s = 1$.

If $s > 1$, we put $F = j_* \gr_{n_1} W_{s-1}(K_1)$, $F_1 = \gr_{R, 1} j_* W_{s-1}(O_U)$, $F_2 = j_* \gr_{n_1/p} W_{s-1}(K_1)$, and $F_3 = \gr_{[R/p], 1} j_* W_{s-1}(O_U)$. Since the canonical morphisms $F_1 \to F$ and $F_3 \to F_2$ are injective and both $F : F_2 \to F$ are injective, we may identify $F_i$ with a subsheaf of $F$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$.

We also put $G = j_* \gr_{n_1} W_s(K_1)$, $G_1 = \gr_{R, 1} j_* W_s(O_U)$, $G_2 = j_* \gr_{n_1/p} W_s(K_1)$, and $G_3 = \gr_{[R/p], 1} j_* W_s(O_U)$. We further put $H = j_* (g^{(s-1)}_{n_1/p} K_1)$, $H_1 = \gr_{[R/p'-1]/[R'/p'-1]} j_* O_U$, $H_2 = j_* (g^{(s-1)}_{n_1/p} K_1)$, and $H_3 = \gr_{[R/p'-1]/[R'/p'-1]} j_* O_U$.

Similarly as $F_1$, we may identify $G$, $H$ with subsheaves of $G$, $H$ respectively for $i = 1, 2, 3$.

By the induction hypothesis, we have $F_3 = F_1 \cap F_2$. If $n_1 \notin p^s \mathbb{Z}$, then $H_2 = H_3 = 0$ by Lemma 1.6 (ii) and (1.11). If $n_1 \in p^s \mathbb{Z}$, then we have $H_3 = H_1 \cap H_2$ by Lemma 1.6 (i), (1.11), and the induction hypothesis. By the commutativity.
of (1.43), we have \( G_3 \subset G_1 \cap G_2 \). Since exact sequences in Lemma 1.11 and Lemma 1.26 in the case where \( t = 1 \) are compatible with the inclusions of sheaves above, the assertion holds by Lemma 1.28. \( \square \)

**Lemma 1.30.** Let \( f : F \rightarrow G \) be a surjection of sheaves of abelian groups on \( X \). Let \( g : G \rightarrow H \) be a morphism of sheaves of abelian groups on \( X \). We put \( \Gamma = (\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})^r \), where \( r > 0 \) is an integer, and let \( 1_i \in \Gamma \) be the element whose \( i \)-th component is 1 and the others are 0 for \( i = 1, \ldots, r \). Let \( \{\text{fil}_n F\}_{n \in \Gamma} \) and \( \{\text{fil}_n H\}_{n \in \Gamma} \) be increasing filtrations of \( F \) and \( H \) respectively with respect to product order. Assume that \( \bigcup_{n \in \Gamma} \text{fil}_n F = F \) and \( \bigcup_{n \in \Gamma} \text{fil}_n H = H \). We put \( \text{fil}_n G = f(\text{fil}_n F) \) for \( n \in \Gamma \), which define an increasing filtration of \( G \). If \( g(\text{fil}_n G) \subset \text{fil}_n H \) for every \( n \in \Gamma \) and if the morphism \( \text{fil}_{n+1} G / \text{fil}_n G \rightarrow \text{fil}_{n+1} H / \text{fil}_n H \) induced by \( g \) is injective for every \( n \in \Gamma \) and \( i = 1, \ldots, r \), then we have \( \text{fil}_n G = g^{-1}(\text{fil}_n H) \) for every \( n \in \Gamma \).

**Proof.** Let \( n \in \Gamma \) be an element. We prove that the morphism \( G / \text{fil}_n G \rightarrow H / \text{fil}_n H \) is injective. Since \( F = \bigcup_{n \in \Gamma} \text{fil}_n F \) and \( f \) is surjective, we have \( G = \bigcup_{n \in \Gamma} \text{fil}_n G \) and hence \( G / \text{fil}_n G = \lim_{\rightarrow} \text{fil}_n G / \text{fil}_n G \), where \( n' \) runs through the elements of \( \Gamma \) greater than \( n \) with respect to product order. Since \( H = \bigcup_{n \in \Gamma} \text{fil}_n H \), we have \( H / \text{fil}_n H = \lim_{\rightarrow} \text{fil}_n H / \text{fil}_n H \), where \( n' \) runs through the elements of \( \Gamma \) greater than \( n \). Hence it is sufficient to prove that \( \text{fil}_n G / \text{fil}_n G \rightarrow \text{fil}_n H / \text{fil}_n H \) is injective for every \( n' \in \Gamma \) such that \( n' \geq n \). We prove this assertion by induction on \( n' \).

If \( n' = n \), the assertion holds since \( \text{fil}_n G / \text{fil}_n G = 0 \) and \( \text{fil}_n H / \text{fil}_n H = 0 \). For \( n' > n \), take \( i \) such that \( n' - 1_i \geq n \). We consider the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
0 & \rightarrow & \text{fil}_{n'-1} G / \text{fil}_n G & \rightarrow & \text{fil}_n G / \text{fil}_n G & \rightarrow & \text{fil}_n G / \text{fil}_{n'-1} G & \rightarrow & 0 \\
| & & | & & | & & | \\
0 & \rightarrow & \text{fil}_{n'-1} H / \text{fil}_n H & \rightarrow & \text{fil}_n H / \text{fil}_n H & \rightarrow & \text{fil}_n H / \text{fil}_{n'-1} H & \rightarrow & 0,
\end{array}
\]

where the horizontal lines are exact. By the induction hypothesis, the left vertical arrow is injective. Since the right vertical arrow is injective, the middle vertical arrow is injective. Hence the assertion holds. \( \square \)

**Proposition 1.31.** Let \( R = \sum_{i \in I} n_i D_i \), where \( n_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \) for \( i \in I \). Let \( j_i : \text{Spec} \ K_i \rightarrow X \) be the canonical morphism for \( i \in I \).

(i) The subsheaf \( \text{fil}_R R^1(\epsilon \circ j)_* \mathbb{Z} / p^s \mathbb{Z} \) is equal to the pull-back of \( \bigoplus_{i \in I} j_i \text{fil}_{n_i} H^1(K_i, \mathbb{Q} / \mathbb{Z}) \) by the morphism \( R^1(\epsilon \circ j)_* \mathbb{Z} / p^s \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in I} j_i \text{fil}_i H^1(K_i, \mathbb{Q} / \mathbb{Z}) \).

(ii) Let \( R' = \sum_{i \in I} n'_i D_i \), where \( n'_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \) and \( n_i - 1 \leq n'_i \leq n_i \) for \( i \in I \). Then there exists a unique injection \( \phi^{(R/R')}_{s} : \text{gr}_{R/R'} R^1(\epsilon \circ j)_* \mathbb{Z} / p^s \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \)
\[ \text{gr}_{R/R'} j_* \Omega_U^1 \] such that the following diagram is commutative:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{gr}_{R/R'} j_* W_s(\mathcal{O}_U) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{s}^{(n/R')}} & \text{gr}_{R/R'} j_* \Omega_U^1 \\
\text{gr}_{R/R'} R^1(\varepsilon \circ j)_*, \mathbb{Z}/p^r \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\delta_{s}^{(n/R')}} & \text{gr}_{R/R'} R^1(\varepsilon \circ j)_*, \mathbb{Z}/p^r \mathbb{Z}.
\end{array}
\] (1.44)

**Proof.** Let \( i \) be an element of \( I \) such that \( n_i \geq 1 \). Since the kernel of \( \delta_s^{(R,i)} \) is the image of \( F - 1 \) (1.41) and the morphisms \( F \) (1.40) and \( F - 1 \) (1.41) are the same, the kernel of \( \delta_s^{(R,i)} \) is equal to the kernel of \( \varphi_s^{(R,i)} \) by Proposition 1.29. Since \( \delta_s^{(R,i)} \) is surjective, there exists a unique injection \( \phi_s^{(R,i)}: \text{gr}_{R,i} R^1(\varepsilon \circ j)_* \mathbb{Z}/p^r \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{gr}_{R,i} j_* \Omega_U^1 \) such that the diagram (1.44) for \( R' = R - D_i \) is commutative.

(i) Let \( i \) be an element of \( I \) such that \( n_i \geq 1 \). We consider the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{gr}_{R,i} R^1(\varepsilon \circ j)_* \mathbb{Z}/p^r \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\phi_s^{(R,i)}} & j_* \text{gr}_{n_i} H^1(K_i, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \\
\text{gr}_{R,i} j_* \Omega_U^1 & \xrightarrow{\phi_s^{(n_i)}} & j_* \text{gr}_{n_i} \Omega_{K_i}^1,
\end{array}
\]

where the lower horizontal arrow is the inclusion and \( \phi_s^{(n_i)} \) is as in (1.8). Since the left vertical arrow is injective as proved above, the upper horizontal arrow is injective. Hence the assertion holds by applying Lemma 1.30 to the case where \( F = j_* W_s(\mathcal{O}_U), G = R^1(\varepsilon \circ j)_* \mathbb{Z}/p^r \mathbb{Z}, \) and \( H = \bigoplus_{i \in I} j_* H^1(K_i, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \).

(ii) Let \( J \) be the subset of \( I \) consisting of \( i \in I \) such that \( n_i \neq n_i \). We consider the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{gr}_{R/R'} j_* W_s(\mathcal{O}_U) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{s}^{(n/R')}} & \text{gr}_{R/R'} j_* \Omega_U^1 \\
\text{gr}_{R/R'} R^1(\varepsilon \circ j)_* \mathbb{Z}/p^r \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{i \in J} j_* \text{gr}_{n_i} H^1(K_i, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})} & \bigoplus_{i \in J} \text{gr}_{n_i} \Omega_{K_i}^1,
\end{array}
\]

where \( \phi_s^{(n_i)} \) is as in (1.8) for \( i \in J \). By (i), the left lower horizontal arrow is injective. Since \( \text{gr}_{n_i} \Omega_{K_i}^1 \) is the stalk of \( \text{gr}_{R/R'} j_* \Omega_U^1 \) at the generic point of \( D_i \) for \( i \in J \), the kernel of the canonical morphism \( \text{fil}_{R,R'} j_* \Omega_U^1 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in J} j_* \text{gr}_{n_i} \Omega_{K_i}^1 \) is the intersection of \( \text{fil}_{R,D_i} j_* \Omega_U^1 \) for \( i \in J \). Hence the right vertical arrow is injective. Since the right lower horizontal arrow is injective, the kernel of \( \varphi_s^{(R/R')} \) is equal to that of \( \delta_s^{(R/R')} \). Since \( \delta_s^{(R/R')} \) is surjective, the assertion holds. \( \square \)

**Definition 1.32.** Let \( \chi \) be an element of \( H^1_{\text{ét}}(U, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \). We define the **Swan conductor divisor** \( R_\chi \) of \( \chi \) by \( R_\chi = \sum_{i \in I} \text{sw}(\chi|_{K_i}) D_i \).
Definition 1.33. Let $\chi$ be an element of $H^1_{et}(U, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. Assume that $\text{sw}(\chi|_{K_i}) > 0$ for some $i \in I$. Let $p^s$ be the order of the $p$-part of $\chi$. We put $Z = \text{Supp}(R_\chi)$. We define the \textit{refined Swan conductor} $\text{rsw}(\chi)$ of $\chi$ to be the image of the $p$-part of $\chi$ by the composition

$$\Gamma(X, \text{fil}_{R_\chi} R^1(\epsilon \circ j), \mathbb{Z}/p^s \mathbb{Z}) \to \Gamma(X, \text{gr}_{R_\chi/(R_\chi-Z)} R^1(\epsilon \circ j), \mathbb{Z}/p^s \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\phi^{(R_\chi/(R_\chi-Z))}(X)} \Gamma(X, \text{gr}_{R_\chi/(R_\chi-Z)} j_\ast \Omega^1_U) = \Gamma(Z, \Omega^1_X (\log D)(R_\chi) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_Z).$$

By the construction of $\phi^{(R_\chi/(R_\chi-Z))}$, the germ $\text{rsw}(\chi)_{|p}$ of $\text{rsw}(\chi)$ at the generic point $p_i$ of $D_i$ contained in $Z$ is equal to $\text{rsw}(\chi|_{K_i})$. This implies that $\text{rsw}(\chi)$ in Definition 1.33 is none other than the refined Swan conductor of $\chi$ in the sense of [K2, (3.4.2)].

1.4 Sheafification: non-logarithmic case

We recall the definition of the radial covering $S^{1/p}$ of a scheme $S$ over a perfect field $k$ of characteristic $p > 0$. We consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
S^{1/p} & \to & S \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{Spec } k & \to & \text{Spec } k
\end{array}$$

where the left square is the base change over $k$ by the inverse $F_k^{-1}$ of $F_k$. The symbols $F_S$ and $F_k$ denote the absolute Frobenius of $S$ and Spec $k$ respectively.

We keep the notation in Subsection 1.3.

Definition 1.34. Let $R = \sum_{i \in I} n_i D_i$, where $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{>1}$ for $i \in I$, and let $j_i : \text{Spec } K_i \to X$ denote the canonical morphism for $i \in I$. Let $r \geq 0$ be an integer.

(i) We define subsheaves $\text{fil}_{R}^{(r)} j_i \ast W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)$ and $\text{fil}_{U}^{(r)} j_i \ast W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)$ of Zariski sheaf $j_i \ast W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)$ to be the pull-back of $\bigoplus_{i \in I} j_i \ast \text{fil}_{n_i}^{(r)} W_s(K_i)$ and $\bigoplus_{i \in I} j_i \ast \text{fil}_{n_i}^{(r)} W_s(K_i)$ by the morphism $j_i \ast W_s(\mathcal{O}_U) \to \bigoplus_{i \in I} j_i \ast W_s(K_i)$ respectively.

If $r = 0$, then we simply write $\text{fil}_{R}^{(0)} j_i \ast W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)$ and $\text{fil}_{U}^{(0)} j_i \ast W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)$ for $\text{fil}_{R}^{(0)} j_i \ast W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)$ and $\text{fil}_{R}^{(0)} j_i \ast W_s(\mathcal{O}_U)$ respectively.

(ii) We define a subsheaf $\text{fil}_{R}^{(r)} R^1(\epsilon \circ j), \mathbb{Z}/p^s \mathbb{Z}$ of $R^1(\epsilon \circ j), \mathbb{Z}/p^s \mathbb{Z}$ to be the image of $\text{fil}_{R}^{(r)} j_i \ast \Omega^1_U$ by $\delta_s$ (1.33).

(iii) We define a subsheaf $\text{fil}_{R}^{(r)} j_i \ast \Omega^1_U$ of $j_i \ast \Omega^1_U$ to be $\Omega^1_X(R)$.
Similarly as in the logarithmic case, we consider the morphism $-F^{s-1}d$ (1.34). Let $R = \sum_{i \in I} n_i D_i$, where $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ for $i \in I$. Then $-F^{s-1}d$ (1.34) induces the morphism

$$\text{fil}^1_{R,j_*}W_s(O_U) \to \text{fil}^1_{R,j_*}\Omega^1_U.$$

For $R' = \sum_{i \in I} n'_i D_i$, where $n'_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ such that $n'_i \leq n_i$ for $i \in I$, we put $\text{gr}^{i}_{R/R'} = \text{fil}^i_{R}/\text{fil}^{i+1}_{R}$. Then the morphism $-F^{s-1}d$ (1.34) induces the morphism

$$\varphi_s^{(R/R')} : \text{gr}^{i}_{R/R'}j_*W_s(O_U) \to \text{gr}^{i}_{R/R'}j_*\Omega^1_U.$$

For $R' = \sum_{i \in I} n'_i D_i$, where $n'_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ such that $n_i - 1 \leq n'_i \leq n_i$ for $i \in I$, we put $D^{(R/R')} = R - R' \subset D$. If $p \neq 2$ or there is no $i \in I$ such that $(n_i, n'_i) = (2, 1)$, let $\varphi^{(R/R')} : \text{gr}^{i}_{R/R'}j_*W_s(O_U) \to \text{gr}^{i}_{R/R'}j_*\Omega^1_U \otimes \mathcal{O}_{D^{(R/R')}} \mathcal{O}_{D^{(R/R')}}^1$ be the composition

$$\text{gr}^{i}_{R/R'}j_*W_s(O_U) \cong \text{gr}^{i}_{R/R'}j_*\Omega^1_U \to \text{gr}^{i}_{R/R'}j_*\Omega^1_U \otimes \mathcal{O}_{D^{(R/R')}} \mathcal{O}_{D^{(R/R')}}^1.$$

Otherwise, as in the proof of Proposition 1.17 (i), there exists a unique morphism

$$\tilde{\varphi}^{(R/R')} : \text{gr}^{i}_{R/R'}j_*W_s(O_U) \to \text{gr}^{i}_{R/R'}j_*\Omega^1_U \otimes \mathcal{O}_{D^{(R/R')}} \mathcal{O}_{D^{(R/R')}}^1$$

such that locally $\tilde{\varphi}^{(R/R')} (\tilde{a}) = - \sum_{i = 0}^{s-1} a_i^{t_i} - \sum_{(n_i, n'_i) = (2, 1)} t_i^{2}a_{n_i}d\lambda_i/t_i$ for every $\tilde{a} \in \text{gr}^{i}_{R/R'}j_*W_s(O_U)$ whose lift $a = (a_{s-1}, \ldots, a_0) \in \text{fil}^s_{R,R'}j_*W_s(O_U)$ and for every local equation $t_i$ of $D_i$ for $i \in I$ such that $(n_i, n'_i) = (2, 1)$. If $R = R' + D_i$ for some $i \in I$, then we simply write $\text{gr}^{i}_{R,R'}$ for $\text{gr}^{i}_{R/R'}$, $\tilde{\varphi}^{(R,i)}$ for $\tilde{\varphi}^{(R,R)}$, and similarly for $\text{gr}^{i}_{R,R'}$, $\text{gr}^{i}_{R,R'}$, and $\text{gr}^{i}_{R,R'}$.

**Lemma 1.35.** Let $R = \sum_{i \in I} n_i D_i$, where $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ for $i \in I$, and let $r \geq 0$ be an integer. Then we have $\text{fil}^r_{R,j_*}W_s(O_U) = (F - 1)^{-(\text{fil}^r_{R,j_*}W_s(O_U))}$. Especially, we have $\text{fil}^r_{R,j_*}W_s(O_U) = (F - 1)^{-(\text{fil}^r_{R,j_*}W_s(O_U))}$.

**Proof.** Let $j_* : \text{Spec} \mathcal{K}_i \to X$ be the canonical morphism for $i \in I$. Since $F - 1$ is compatible with the canonical morphism $j_*W_s(O_U) \to \bigoplus_{i \in I} j_*W_s(\mathcal{K}_i)$, the assertions hold by Lemma 1.20 (v).

**Lemma 1.36.** Let $r \geq 0$ be an integer. Let $R = \sum_{i \in I} n_i D_i$ and $R' = \sum_{i \in I} n'_i D_i$, where $n_i, n'_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ such that $n'_i = n_i/p^r$ if $n_i \in p^{r+1}\mathbb{Z}$ and $n'_i = [(n_i - 1)/p^r]$ if $n_i \notin p^{r+1}\mathbb{Z}$ for every $i \in I$.

(i) $\text{fil}^r_{R,j_*}O_U = \text{fil}^r_{R,j_*}O_U$.

(ii) $\text{fil}^r_{R,j_*}O_U = \text{fil}^{[r/p^r]}_{R,j_*}O_U$.

**Proof.** The assertions hold by Lemma 1.23.
Corollary 1.37. Let the notation be as in Lemma 1.36. Let \( i \) be an element of \( I \) such that \( n_i \geq 2 \).

(i) Assume that \( r \geq 1 \). Then \( \gr^{n(r)}_{R,R_1}j_*O_U = \gr_{R,R_1}^{n(r)}j_*O_U \) if \( n_i \in p^{r+1}Z \) or \( \text{ord}_p(n_i - 1) = r \), and \( \gr^{n(r)}_{R,R_1}j_*O_U = 0 \) otherwise.

(ii) \( \gr^{n(r)}_{R,R_1}j_*O_U = \gr_{[R/p^{r+1}],R_1}^{n(r)}j_*O_U = \gr_{[R/p],R_1}^{n(r)}j_*O_U \) if \( n_i \in p^{r+1}Z \), and \( \gr^{n(r)}_{R,R_1}j_*O_U = 0 \) if \( n_i \notin p^{r+1}Z \).

Proof. Since \([R/p^{r+1}] = [R'/p]\) by Lemma 1.6, the assertions hold by Corollary 1.24 and Lemma 1.36.

Let \( R = \sum_{i \in I} n_iD_i \) and \( R' = \sum_{i \in I} n'_iD_i \), where \( n_i, n'_i \in Z_{\geq 1} \) and \( n'_i \leq n_i \) for every \( i \in I \). Let \( 0 \leq t \leq s \) be integers. Since we have \( \text{pr}_i(\gr^{n}_{R,j_*W_s(O_U)}) = \gr^{n(s-t)}_{R,j_*W_t(O_U)} \) by Lemma 1.20 (i), we have the exact sequence

\[
0 \rightarrow \gr^{n}_{R \rightarrow R,T}j_*W_{s-t}(O_U) \rightarrow \gr^{n}_{R \rightarrow R,T}j_*W_s(O_U) \rightarrow \gr^{n(s-t)}_{R}j_*W_t(O_U) \rightarrow 0. \tag{1.47}
\]

Similarly, since \( \text{pr}_i(\gr^{n}_{R,j_*W_s(O_U)}) = \gr^{n(s-t)}_{R,j_*W_t(O_U)} \) by Lemma 1.20 (iii), we have the exact sequence

\[
0 \rightarrow \gr^{n}_{R \rightarrow R,T}j_*W_{s-t}(O_U) \rightarrow \gr^{n}_{R \rightarrow R,T}j_*W_s(O_U) \rightarrow \gr^{n(s-t)}_{R}j_*W_t(O_U) \rightarrow 0. \tag{1.48}
\]

Lemma 1.38. Let \( R = \sum_{i \in I} n_iD_i \) and \( R' = \sum_{i \in I} n'_iD_i \), where \( n_i, n'_i \in Z_{\geq 1} \) and \( n'_i \leq n_i \) for every \( i \in I \). Let \( 0 \leq t \leq s \) be integers.

(i) The exact sequence (1.47) induces the exact sequence

\[
0 \rightarrow \gr^{n}_{R \rightarrow R,T}j_*W_{s-t}(O_U) \rightarrow \gr^{n}_{R \rightarrow R,T}j_*W_s(O_U) \rightarrow \gr^{n(s-t)}_{R}j_*W_t(O_U) \rightarrow 0.
\]

(ii) The exact sequence (1.48) induces the exact sequence

\[
0 \rightarrow \gr^{n}_{R \rightarrow R,T}j_*W_{s-t}(O_U) \rightarrow \gr^{n}_{R \rightarrow R,T}j_*W_s(O_U) \rightarrow \gr^{n(s-t)}_{R}j_*W_t(O_U) \rightarrow 0.
\]

Proof. The assertions hold similarly as the proof of Lemma 1.26.

Let \( r \geq 0 \) be an integer. By Lemma 1.35, the morphism \( F - 1 : j_*W_s(O_U) \rightarrow j_*W_s(O_U) \) induces the injection

\[
\overline{F - 1} : \gr^{n(r)}_{R,R_1}j_*W_s(O_U) \rightarrow \gr^{n(r)}_{R,R_1}j_*W_s(O_U).
\]

Especially, the morphism \( F - 1 \) induces the injection

\[
\overline{F - 1} : \gr^{n}_Rj_*W_s(O_U) \rightarrow \gr^{n}_Rj_*W_s(O_U).
\]
LEMMA 1.39. Let \( R = \sum_{i \in I} n_i D_i \), where \( n_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \) for \( i \in I \). Let \( s \geq 0 \) be an integer and let \( i \) be an element of \( I \) such that \( n_i \geq 2 \). Then we have the exact sequence

\[
0 \rightarrow \text{gr}^n_{R,i,j_*} W_s(\mathcal{O}_U) \xrightarrow{\phi} \text{gr}^n_{R,i,j_*} W_s(\mathcal{O}_U) \xrightarrow{\varphi^{(R,i)}} \text{gr}^n_{R,i,j_*} \Omega^1_U \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_D} \mathcal{O}_{D_i^{1/p}}.
\]

**Proof.** We may assume that \( s \geq 1 \), \( I = \{1, \ldots, r\} \), and that \( i = 1 \). Let \( j_1 : \text{Spec} K_1 \rightarrow X \) be the canonical morphism. We consider the commutative diagram

\[
0 \rightarrow \text{gr}^n_{R,i,j_*} W_s(\mathcal{O}_U) \xrightarrow{\phi} \text{gr}^n_{R,i,j_*} W_s(\mathcal{O}_U) \xrightarrow{\varphi^{(R,i)}} \text{gr}^n_{R,i,j_*} \Omega^1_U \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_D} \mathcal{O}_{D_i^{1/p}} \quad (1.49)
\]

where \( F_{K_1} \) denotes the residue field of \( K_1 \) and the vertical arrows are canonical injections. By Lemma 1.22, the lower horizontal line is exact. Hence it is sufficient to prove that the left square in (1.49) is cartesian.

We prove the assertion by induction on \( s \). Suppose that \( s = 1 \). If \( n_1 \not\in p\mathbb{Z} \), then we have \( \text{gr}^n_{R,i,j_*} W_s(K_1) = 0 \) and \( \text{gr}^n_{R,i,j_*} \mathcal{O}_U = 0 \) by Corollary 1.24 (ii) and Corollary 1.37 (ii). Hence the assertion holds in this case.

Assume that \( n_1 \in p\mathbb{Z} \). By (1.15), we have \( \text{gr}^n_{R,i} K_1 = \text{fil}_{n_1} K_1/\text{fil}_{n_1 - 2} K_1 \). By Corollary 1.24 (ii), we have \( \text{gr}^n_{R,i} K_1 = \text{gr}_{n_1/p} K_1 \). Since the assertion is a local property, we may assume that \( X = \text{Spec} A \) is affine and that \( D_i = (t_i = 0) \) for \( i \in I \), where \( t_i \in A \) for \( i \in I \). Further we may assume that the invertible \( \mathcal{O}_{D_i} \)-module \( \text{gr}^n_{R,i,j_*} \mathcal{O}_U \) is generated by \( c_0 = 1/t_1^{n_1} \cdots t_r^{n_r} \), and that the invertible \( \mathcal{O}_{D_i} \)-module \( \text{gr}^n_{R,i,j_*} \mathcal{O}_U \) is generated by \( c_1 = 1/t_1^{n_1/p} \cdots t_r^{n_r} \), where \( n_i' = [n_i/p] \) for \( i \in I - \{1\} \).

Let \( k(D_i) \) denote the stalk of \( \mathcal{O}_{D_i} \) at the generic point of \( D_i \) and let \( k(D_i) \) denote the functional field of \( D_i \). Then we may identify \( \text{gr}^n_{R,i} K_1 \) with \( R(2D_1) \cdot c_0 \) and \( \text{gr}^n_{R,i} K_1 \) with \( k(D_1) \cdot c_1 \).

Let \( a \) be an element of \( k(D_1) \) such that \( (F - 1)(\phi a c_1) \in \text{gr}^n_{R,i,j_*} \mathcal{O}_U \). Since we have \( (F - 1)(\phi a c_1) = (\phi a^c c_1 - a c_1)/c_0 \), we have \( \text{gr}^n_{R,i,j_*} \mathcal{O}_U = 0 \) if \( c_0 = 0 \), and the zero sequence \( 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \).

If \( s > 1 \), we put \( F = j_* \text{gr}^n_{R,i} W_{s-1}(K_1) \), \( F_1 = j_* \text{gr}^n_{R,i} W_{s-1}(\mathcal{O}_U) \), \( F_2 = j_* \text{gr}^n_{R,i} W_{s-1}(K_1) \), and \( F_3 = j_* \text{gr}^n_{R,i} W_{s-1}(\mathcal{O}_U) \). Since the canonical morphisms \( F_1 \rightarrow F \) and \( F_3 \rightarrow F_2 \) are injective and both \( F - 1 : F_3 \rightarrow F_1 \) and \( F - 1 : F_2 \rightarrow F \) are injective, we may identify \( F_1 \) with a subsheaf of \( F \) for \( i = 1, 2, 3 \). We also put \( G = j_* \text{gr}^n_{R,i} W_s(K_1) \), \( G_1 = j_* \text{gr}^n_{R,i} W_s(\mathcal{O}_U) \), \( G_2 = j_* \text{gr}^n_{R,i} W_s(K_1) \), and
By the induction hypothesis, we have \( \mathcal{H}_3 = \mathfrak{j}_i^*(\mathcal{O}_U) \). Further, we put \( \mathcal{H} = \mathfrak{j}_i^*\mathfrak{n}_{K_i}(O_U) \). Similarly as \( \mathcal{F}_i \), we may identify \( \mathcal{G}_i \) and \( \mathcal{H}_i \) with subsheaves of \( \mathcal{G} \) and \( \mathcal{H} \) respectively for \( i = 1, 2, 3 \).

Proposition 1.40. Let \( R = \sum_{i \in I} n_id_i \), where \( n_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \) for \( i \in I \). Let \( j_i : \text{Spec} K_i \to X \) be the canonical morphism for \( i \in I \).

(i) The subsheaf \( \mathfrak{f}^i_{\mathfrak{R}/R}(\mathfrak{s} \circ j_i)\mathfrak{Z}/\mathfrak{p}^n\mathfrak{Z} \) is equal to the pull-back of \( \bigoplus_{i \in I} j_i^*\mathfrak{n}_{n_i}^iH^1(K_i, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \) by the morphism \( R^i(\mathfrak{s} \circ j_i)\mathfrak{Z}/\mathfrak{p}^n\mathfrak{Z} \to \bigoplus_{i \in I} j_i^*\mathfrak{n}_{n_i}^iH^1(K_i, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \).

(ii) Let \( R' = \sum_{i \in I} n'_iD_i \), where \( n'_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \) such that \( n_i - 1 \leq n'_i \leq n_i \) for \( i \in I \). Then there exists a unique injection \( \phi^i_{R/R'} : \mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}R^i(\mathfrak{s} \circ j_i)\mathfrak{Z}/\mathfrak{p}^n\mathfrak{Z} \to (\mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}j_i^*\mathfrak{D}_U\bigotimes_{\mathfrak{O}_{D_i}}\mathfrak{O}_{D_i^{1/p}}) \mathfrak{Z}/\mathfrak{p}^n\mathfrak{Z} \) such that the following diagram is commutative:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}j_i^*\mathfrak{W}_*(\mathcal{O}_U) & \xrightarrow{\phi^i_{R/R'}} & (\mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}j_i^*\mathfrak{D}_U)_{\mathfrak{D}_U}^{1/p} \\
\downarrow \mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}R^i(\mathfrak{s} \circ j_i)\mathfrak{Z}/\mathfrak{p}^n\mathfrak{Z} \quad & & \quad (\mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}j_i^*\mathfrak{D}_U)_{\mathfrak{D}_U}^{1/p} \\
\mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}j_i^*\mathfrak{D}_U \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{D}_U^{1/p}} & \phi^i_{R/R'}R^i(\mathfrak{s} \circ j_i)\mathfrak{Z}/\mathfrak{p}^n\mathfrak{Z}.
\end{array}
\]

Proof. Let \( i \) be an element of \( I \) such that \( n_i \geq 2 \). By Lemma 1.39, the kernel of \( \mathfrak{D}_U^{(R,i)} \) is equal to the kernel of \( \mathfrak{D}_U^{(R,i)} \). Since \( \mathfrak{D}_U^{(R,i)} \) is surjective, there exists a unique injection \( \phi^i_{R/R'} : \mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}R^i(\mathfrak{s} \circ j_i)\mathfrak{Z}/\mathfrak{p}^n\mathfrak{Z} \to \mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}j_i^*\mathfrak{D}_U \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{O}_{D_i}}\mathfrak{O}_{D_i^{1/p}} \) such that the diagram (1.50) for \( R' = R - D_i \) is commutative.

(i) Let \( i \) be an element of \( I \) such that \( n_i \geq 2 \). We consider the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}R^i(\mathfrak{s} \circ j_i)\mathfrak{Z}/\mathfrak{p}^n\mathfrak{Z} & \xrightarrow{j_i^*\mathfrak{n}_{K_i}} & \mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}j_i^*\mathfrak{D}_U \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{O}_{D_i}}\mathfrak{O}_{D_i^{1/p}} \\
\downarrow \phi^i_{R/R'} \quad & & \downarrow \phi^i_{R/R'} \quad (\mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}j_i^*\mathfrak{D}_U)_{\mathfrak{D}_U}^{1/p} \\
\mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}j_i^*\mathfrak{D}_U \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{O}_{D_i}}\mathfrak{O}_{D_i^{1/p}} & \xrightarrow{j_i^*\mathfrak{n}_{K_i}} & \mathfrak{g}^i_{R/R'}(\mathfrak{n}_{K_i})_{\mathfrak{D}_U}^{1/p}.
\end{array}
\]

where \( F_{K_i} \) is the residue field of \( K_i \), the lower horizontal arrow is the inclusion, and \( \phi^{(n_i)} \) is as in (1.26). Since the left vertical arrow is injective as proved.
above, the upper horizontal arrow is injective. Hence the assertion holds by Lemma 1.30 similarly as the proof of Proposition 1.31 (i).

(ii) Let $J$ be the subset of $I$ consisting of $i \in I$ such that $n'_i \neq n_i$. Since $gr'_{R,R',\Omega}^{1/p} \otimes F_{K_{11}}$ is the stalk of $gr'_{R,R';\Omega}^{1/p} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{D(p,R';\Omega)}} \mathcal{O}_{D(p,R';\Omega^{1/p})}$ at the generic point of $D_i^{1/p}$ for $i \in J$, the assertion holds similarly as the proof of Proposition 1.31 (ii).

\begin{definition}
Let $\chi$ be an element of $H^1_{\acute{e}t}(U, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. We define the total dimension divisor $R'_\chi$ of $\chi$ by $R'_\chi = \sum_{j \in J} \text{dt}(\chi|_{K_j})D_i$.

We note that we have $\text{Supp}(R'_\chi - D) = \text{Supp}(R_\chi)$ by (1.17).

\end{definition}

\begin{definition}
Let $\chi$ be an element of $H^1_{\acute{e}t}(U, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. Assume that $\text{dt}(\chi|_{K_j}) > 1$ for some $i \in I$. Let $p^s$ be the order of the $p$-part of $\chi$. We put $Z = \text{Supp}(R'_\chi - D)$. We define the characteristic form $\text{char}(\chi)$ of $\chi$ to be the image of the $p$-part of $\chi$ by the composition

$$
\Gamma(X, \mathfrak{f}_{R'_\chi}^1(\epsilon \circ j)_* \mathcal{Z}/p^s \mathcal{Z}) \to \Gamma(X, \mathfrak{f}_{R'_\chi}^1((R'_\chi - Z) \mathcal{Z}/p^s \mathcal{Z})
$$

\begin{align*}
& \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{f}_{R'_\chi}^1((R'_\chi - Z) \mathcal{Z}/p^s \mathcal{Z})} \Gamma(X, \mathfrak{f}_{R'_\chi}^1((R'_\chi - Z) \mathcal{Z}/p^s \mathcal{Z}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{Z}} \mathcal{O}_{Z^{1/p}}) \\
& = \Gamma(Z^{1/p}, \mathfrak{f}_1^{1/p}(R'_\chi) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{Z^{1/p}}).
\end{align*}

\end{definition}

2 Abbes-Saito’s ramification theory and Witt vectors

2.1 Abbes-Saito’s ramification theory

We briefly recall Abbes-Saito’s non-logarithmic ramification theory ([Sa1, Section 2, Subsection 3.1]).

\begin{definition}[[Sa1, Definition 1.12]]
Let $P$ be a scheme. Let $D$ be a Cartier divisor on $P$ and $X$ a closed subscheme of $P$. We define the dilatation $P^{(D,X)}$ of $P$ with respect to $(D,X)$ to be the complement of the proper transform of $D$ in the blow-up of $X$ along $D \cap X$.

Let $X$ be a smooth separated scheme over a perfect field $k$ of characteristic $p > 0$. Let $D$ be a divisor on $X$ with simple normal crossings and $\{D_i\}_{i \in I}$ the irreducible components of $D$. We put $U = X - D$. Let $R = \sum_{i \in I} r_iD_i$ be a linear combination with integral coefficients $r_i \geq 1$ for every $i \in I$. Let $Z$ be the support of $R - D$.

We put $P = X \times_k X$. Let $\Delta: X \to P$ be the diagonal and $\text{pr}_i: P \to X$ the $i$-th projection for $i = 1, 2$. We identify $D \subset X$ with closed subschemes of $P$ by the diagonal. We put $P^{(D)} = \bigcap_{i=1}^2 P^{(\text{pr}_i D,X)}$, where the intersection is taken in the blow-up of $P$ along $D \subset P$.

Let $D_i^{(D)}$ be the inverse image of $D_i$ by $P^{(D)} \to P$. Then $D^{(D)} = \sum_{i \in I} D_i^{(D)}$ is a divisor on $P^{(D)}$ with simple normal crossings. The diagonal $\Delta$ is canonically lifted to the closed immersion $X \to P^{(D)}$ and we identify $X$ with a closed
subscheme of $P^{(D)}$ by the lift. We define $P^{(R)}$ to be the dilatation of $P^{(D)}$ with respect to $(\sum_{i \in I} (r_i - 1)D_i, X)$. Let $T^{(R)} \subset D^{(R)}$ be the inverse image of $Z \subset D$ by $P^{(R)} \to P$. Then the complement $P^{(R)} - D^{(R)}$ is $U \times_k U$ ([Sa1, Lemma 2.4.3]) and $T^{(R)}$ is $TX(-R) \times_X Z$ ([Sa1, Corollary 2.9]), where $TX = \text{Spec } S^{*}\Omega_X^1$ denotes the tangent bundle of $X$ and $TX(-R) = \text{Spec } S^{*}\Omega_X^1(R)$. Let $G$ be a finite group and $V \to U$ a $G$-torsor. We consider the open immersion $U \times_k U = P^{(R)} - D^{(R)} \to P^{(R)}$. The quotient $(V \times_k V)/\Delta G$ of $V \times_k V$ by the diagonal action of $G$ is finite étale over $U \times_k U$. Let $Q^{(R)}$ be the normalization of $P^{(R)}$ in the finite étale covering $(V \times_k V)/\Delta G \to U \times_k U$. Then the canonical lift $X \to P^{(R)}$ of the diagonal is canonically lifted to $X \to Q^{(R)}$.

**Definition 2.2** ([Sa1, Definition 2.12]). Let $V \to U$ be a $G$-torsor for a finite group $G$ and $R = \sum_{i \in I} r_i D_i$ a linear combination with integral coefficients $r_i \geq 1$ for every $i \in I$. Let $p_i$ be the generic point of $D_i$ for $i \in I$. Then the following are equivalent:

(i) The ramification of $V$ over $U$ at $p_i$ is bounded by $R^+$ for every $i \in I$.

(ii) The ramification of $V$ over $U$ along $D$ is bounded by $R^+$.

**Proof.** Since $Q^{(R)} \to P^{(R)}$ is an isomorphism outside of the inverse image of $D$, the assertion holds by the purity of Zariski-Nagata. \qed

In [Sa1], the notion of the bound of ramification of $V$ over $U$ is defined for $R = \sum_{i \in I} r_i D_i$ of rational coefficients $r_i \geq 1$. The next proposition relates the ramification of $G$-torsor to the ramification of local field.

**Proposition 2.4** ([Sa1, Proposition 2.27]). Assume that $D$ is irreducible. Let $K$ be the local field at the generic point $p$ of $D$. Let $\{G_K^s\}_{r \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}}$ be the ramification filtration of the absolute Galois group $G_K$ of $K$ ([AS1, Definition 3.4]). Let $r \geq 1$ be a rational number and let $G_K^{r+} = \bigcup_{s > r} G_K^s$ denote the closure of the union of $G_K^s$ for $s > r$. For a $G$-torsor $V \to U$ for a finite group $G$, the following are equivalent:

(i) The ramification of $V$ over $U$ at $p$ is bounded by $rD^+$.

(ii) $G_K^{r+}$ acts trivially on the finite étale $K$-algebra $L = \Gamma(V \times_U K, \mathcal{O}_{V \times_U K})$.

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We note that the filtration \( \{ G_{K,r} \}_{r \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}} \) is decreasing.

We recall the characteristic form defined in [Sa1, Subsection 2.4]. Let \( W^{(R)} \) be the largest open subscheme of \( Q^{(R)} \) étale over \( P^{(R)} \). We define a scheme \( E^{(R)} \) over \( T^{(R)} \) to be the fiber product \( T^{(R)} \times_{P^{(R)}} W^{(R)} \). Then there is a unique open sub group scheme \( E^{(R)0} \) of a smooth group scheme \( E^{(R)} \) over \( Z \) such that for every \( x \in Z \) the fiber \( E^{(R)0} \times_{Z} x \) is the connected component of \( E^{(R)} \times_{Z} x \) containing the unit section ([Sa1, Proposition 2.16]). Further \( E^{(R)0} \) is étale over \( T^{(R)} \).

Assume that the ramification of \( V \) over \( U \) is bounded by \( R^+ \). Then, we say that the ramification of \( V \) over \( U \) along \( D \) is non-degenerate at the multiplicity \( R \) if the étale morphism \( E^{(R)0} \rightarrow T^{(R)} \) is finite. We note that this condition is satisfied if we remove a sufficiently large closed subscheme of \( X \) of codimension \( \geq 2 \). Assume that the ramification of \( V \) over \( U \) along \( D \) is non-degenerate at the multiplicity \( R \). Then the exact sequence \( 0 \rightarrow G^{(R)0} \rightarrow E^{(R)0} \rightarrow T^{(R)} \rightarrow 0 \) defines a closed immersion \( G^{(R)0} \rightarrow T^{(R)0} \) of commutative group schemes to the dual vector bundle defined over \( Z^{1/p^n} \), where \( n \geq 0 \) is an integer.

**Definition 2.5** ([Sa1, Definition 2.19]). Let \( V \rightarrow U \) be a \( G \)-torsor for a finite group \( G \). Assume that the ramification of \( V \) over \( U \) along \( D \) is bounded by \( R^+ \) and non-degenerate at the multiplicity \( R \). We define the characteristic form \( \text{Char}_R(V/U) \) to be the morphism \( G^{(R)0} \rightarrow T^{(R)0} = (T^*X \times_X Z)(R) \) over \( Z^{1/p^n} \) for a sufficiently large integer \( n \geq 0 \).

**Proposition 2.6** (cf. [Sa1, Corollary 2.28.2]). Let the notation be as in Proposition 2.4. Let \( \mathcal{O}_K \) be the valuation ring of \( K \) and \( F_K \) the residue field of \( K \). We put \( N^{(r)} = m^+_K/m^+_K \), where \( m^+_K = \{ a \in K \mid \text{ord}_K(a) \geq r \} \) and \( m^+_K = \{ a \in K \mid \text{ord}_K(a) > r \} \). Let \( r > 1 \) be a rational number. Assume that the ramification of \( V \) over \( U \) along \( D \) is bounded by \( R^+ \) and non-degenerate at the multiplicity \( rD \). Then the following are equivalent:

1. The characteristic form \( \text{Char}_{rD}(V/U) \) defines the non-zero mapping by taking the stalk at the generic point of \( D \).

2. \( G_{K} \) acts non-trivially on \( L \).

**Proof.** The assertion holds by [Sa1, Corollary 2.28.2] and its proof.

### 2.2 Valuation of Witt vectors

We keep the notation in Subsection 2.1. In this subsection, we assume that \( X \) is a smooth affine scheme \( \text{Spec} A \) over \( k \) and that \( D \) is an irreducible divisor defined by \( \pi \in A \). We put \( U = \text{Spec} B \) and \( R = rD \), where \( r \geq 1 \) is an integer. Let \( J \subset A \) be the kernel of the multiplication \( A \otimes_k A \rightarrow A \). Following the construction of \( P^{(R)} \) recalled in the previous section, we have

\[
P^{(R)} = \text{Spec}(A \otimes_k A)[J/(\pi^r \otimes 1), ((1 \otimes \pi)/((\pi \otimes 1)))^{-1}].
\]
The divisor \(D^{(r)}\) is defined by \(\pi \otimes 1\).

We put \(P^{(r)} = \text{Spec } A^{(r)}\). Let \(\hat{A}\) denote the completion of the local ring \(O_{X, p}\) at the generic point \(p\) of \(D\) and \(\hat{A}^{(r)}\) the completion of the local ring \(O_{P^{(r)}, q}\) at the generic point \(q\) of \(D^{(r)}\) respectively. Let \(u: \hat{A} \to \hat{A}^{(r)}\) and \(v: \hat{A} \to \hat{A}^{(r)}\) be the morphisms induced by the first and second projections \(P \to X\) respectively. We put \(K = \text{Frac } \hat{A}\) and \(L^{(r)} = \text{Frac } \hat{A}^{(r)}\).

**Lemma 2.7.** Let \(F_K\) be the residue field of \(K\). Let \(a = a'\pi^n \in K\) be an element, where \(n\) is an integer and \(a' \in \hat{A}^{(r)}\) is a unit. Let \(r \geq 1\) be an integer.

(i) If \(n = 0\) and if \(r = 1\), then we have \(\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(v(a)/u(a)) = 0\).

(ii) If \(n \notin p\mathbb{Z}\) or \(r = 1\), then \(\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(v(a)/u(a) - 1) = r - 1\).

(iii) If \(n \in p\mathbb{Z}\) and if \(r > 1\), then \(\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(v(a)/u(a) - 1) \geq r\). Further if \(a'\) is not a \(p\)-power in \(F_K\), the equality holds.

**Proof.** We put \(w = (v(\pi) - u(\pi))/u(\pi)\) and \(w' = (v(a') - u(a'))/u(\pi)\). Then we have \(v(\pi)/u(\pi) = 1 + u(\pi)^{-1}w\) and \(v(a')/u(a') = 1 + u(a')^{-1}((\pi)^r w')\).

Hence we have

\[
v(a)/u(a) - 1 = \begin{cases} (1 + u(a')^{-1}u(\pi)^r w')(1 + u(\pi)^{-1}w)^n - 1 & (n \geq 0) \\ (1 + u(\pi)^{-1}w)^n \left((1 + u(a')^{-1}u(\pi)^r w') - (1 + u(\pi)^{-1}w)^n\right) & (n < 0) \end{cases}
\]

Suppose that \(n = 0\) and \(r = 1\). Then we have \(v(a)/u(a) = 1 + u(a')^{-1}u(\pi)w'\).

Since \(u(\pi) = \pi \otimes 1\) is a uniformizer of \(\hat{A}^{(r)}\), the assertion (i) holds.

Suppose that \(n \notin p\mathbb{Z}\). Then we have \(\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(v(a)/u(a) - 1) = r - 1\).

Assume that \(n \in p\mathbb{Z}\). Suppose that \(n = 0\). Then we have \(\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(v(a)/u(a) - 1) \geq r\), and the equality holds if \(w'\) is a unit in \(A^{(r)}\).

Suppose that \(n \neq 0\). We put \(n = p^s n'\), where \(s' = \text{ord}_p(n) \geq 1\). Then we have \(\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(v(a)/u(a) - 1) \geq \min\{r, p^s(r - 1)\}\). If \(r = 1\), then we have \(r > p^s(r - 1) = 0 = r - 1\). Since \(w \in \hat{A}^{(r)}\) is a unit, the assertion holds if \(r = 1\).

If \(r > 1\), then \(p^s(r - 1) \geq r\). Further the equality holds only if \((p, r, s') = (2, 2, 1)\). Hence we have \(\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(v(a)/u(a) - 1) \geq r\). Further, if \((p, r, s') \neq (2, 2, 1)\) and if \(w'\) is a unit in \(A^{(r)}\), the equality holds. If \((p, r, s') = (2, 2, 1)\), then we have \(\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(v(a)/u(a) - 1) = r\) if and only if \(u(a')^{-1}w' \neq n' w^p\).

Assume that \(a\) is not a \(p\)-power in \(F_K\). Then the elements \(\pi\) and \(a'\) are \(p\)-independent over \(K^p\).

Hence the images in \(\hat{A}^{(r)}/u(\pi)\hat{A}^{(r)}\) of \(w\) and \(w^p\) form a part of a basis of the \(F_K\)-vector space \(\pi^{-r}\Omega^{1\otimes A}_{X} F_K\), since \(T^{(r)}\) is \(TX(-R) \times X D\). Hence \(w'\) is a unit in \(\hat{A}^{(r)}\) and \(u(a')^{-1}w' \neq n' w^p\). Thus the assertions (ii) and (iii) follow.

\[\square\]

Let \(s \geq 0\) be an integer and put \(Z[T, S]_d = Z[T_d, \ldots, T_{s-1}, S_d, \ldots, S_{s-1}]\) for an integer \(d\) such that \(0 \leq d \leq s - 1\). We define polynomials \(Q_d(T, S) \in Z[T, S]_d\)
It is well-known in the theory of Witt vectors that $Q_d$ is an element of $\mathbb{Z}[T, S]_d$.

For elements $x = (x_{s-1}, \ldots, x_0)$ and $y = (y_{s-1}, \ldots, y_0)$ of $W_s(A)$ for a ring $A$, we put $x' = (x'_{s-1}, \ldots, x'_0)$, where $x'_i = x_i(1 + y_i)$ for $i = 0, \ldots, s-1$. Then we have

$$x' - x = (Q_{s-1}(x, y), Q_{s-2}(x, y), \ldots, Q_0(x, y)).$$  \hfill (2.3)

**Lemma 2.8 (cf. [AS3, Lemma 12.2]).** Let the notation be as above.

(i) $Q_d(T, S)$ belongs to the ideal of $\mathbb{Z}[T, S]_d$ generated by $(S_i)_{d \leq i \leq s-1}$ for $d = 0, \ldots, s-1$.

(ii) $Q_d(T, S) - \sum_{i=d}^{s-1} T_i^{p^i - d} S_i$ belongs to the ideal of $\mathbb{Z}[T, S]_d$ generated by $(S_i, S_j)_{d \leq i, j \leq s-1}$ for $d = 0, \ldots, s-1$.

(iii) If we replace $T_i$ by $T_i^{p^{i-1} - 1}$ in $Q_d(T, S)$, the polynomial $Q_d(T, S)$ is homogeneous of degree $p^{s-1} - d$ as a polynomial of multiplicity $T$ for $0 \leq d \leq s-1$.

**Proof.** The assertions (i) and (ii) are the same as (i) and (ii) in [AS3, Lemma 12.2] respectively.

We prove (iii) by induction on $d$. If $d = s-1$, we have $Q_{s-1} = T_{s-1} S_{s-1}$. Hence the assertion holds.

If $d < s-1$, we have

$$Q_d = p^{s-d+1} \left( \sum_{i=d}^{s-1} p^{s-1-i} T_i^{p^i - d} (1 + S_i)^{p^i - d} - 1 \right) - \sum_{i=d+1}^{s-1} p^{s-1-i} Q_i^{p^i - d}.$$

By the induction hypothesis, the polynomial $Q_i(T, S)$ is homogeneous of degree $p^{i-1} - 1$ for $T$ for $d+1 \leq i \leq s-1$ with $T_j$ replaced by $T_j^{p^{j-1} - 1}$ for $i \leq j \leq s-1$.

Hence $Q_i(T, S)^{p^i - d}$ is homogeneous of degree $p^{s-1} - d$ for $T$ for $d+1 \leq i \leq s-1$ with the same replacement of $T_j$ for $i \leq j \leq s-1$. Hence the assertion holds.

**Lemma 2.9.** Let $a = (a_{s-1}, \ldots, a_0)$ be an element of $W_s(K)$ and put $b = (b_{s-1}, \ldots, b_0) \in W_s(L^{(r)})$, where $b_i = v(a_i)/u(a_i) - 1$ if $a_i \neq 0$ and $b_i = 0$ if $a_i = 0$ for $0 \leq i \leq s-1$. Let $m \geq 1$ be an integer and assume that $a \in \text{fil}_m W_s(K)$. Let $r \geq 1$ be an integer.

(i) If $(m, r) = (1, 1)$, then $p^i \text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(Q_d(u(a), b)) \geq -m + 1$ for every $0 \leq d \leq s-1$.
(ii) If $r > 1$, then $p^i \text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(Q_d(u(a), b)) > -m + r$ for every $0 < d \leq s - 1$, and $\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(Q_0(u(a), b)) \geq -m + r$.

Proof. We put $s' = \min\{\text{ord}_s(m), s\}$. Let $a' = (a'_{s-1}, \ldots, a'_0)$ be an element of $W_s(K)$ such that $a'_i = 0$ if $p^i \text{ord}_K(a_i) = -m$ and $a'_i = a_i$ if $p^i \text{ord}_K(a_i) \geq -(m - 1)$ for $0 \leq i \leq s - 1$. We note that if $s' \leq i \leq s - 1$ then $a'_i = a_i$ by (1.15). Let $a'' = (a''_{s-1}, \ldots, a''_0)$ be an element of $W_s(K)$ such that $a''_i = 0$ if $p^i \text{ord}_K(a_i) \geq -(m - 1)$ and $a''_i = a_i$ if $p^i \text{ord}_K(a_i) = -m$ for $0 \leq i \leq s' - 1$. Then we have $a = a' + V^{s-s'}(a'')$. Let $b' \in W_s(L^{(r)})$ and $b'' \in W_s(L^{(r)})$ be the elements defined from $a'$ and $a''$ respectively similarly as $b$ defined from $a$. Since we have $Q(u(a), b) = (Q_{s-1}(u(a), b), \ldots, Q_0(u(a), b)) = v(a) - u(a)$ and similarly for $a'$ and $a''$ by (2.3), we have $Q(u(a), b) = Q(u(a'), b') + V^{s-s'}(Q(u(a''), b''))$. Since $\text{fil}_n W_s(L^{(r)})$ is a submodule of $W_s(L^{(r)})$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the assertions for $a$ hold if the assertions for $a'$ and $a''$ hold. Hence we prove the assertions for $a'$ and $a''$.

By the definitions of $a'$ and $a''$, we have $\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(u(a'_i)) \geq -(m - 1)/p^i$ for $0 \leq i \leq s - 1$ and $\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(u(a''_i)) \geq -m/p^i$ for $0 \leq i \leq s' - 1$. If $r > 1$, then we have $\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(b'_i) \geq r - 1$ for $0 \leq i \leq s - 1$ and $\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(b''_i) \geq r$ for $0 \leq i \leq s' - 1$ by Lemma 2.7 (ii) and (iii). If $(m, r) = (1, 1)$, then we have $s' = 0$ and $\text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(b'_i) \geq r - 1$ for $0 \leq i \leq s - 1$ by Lemma 2.7 (ii). Hence, by Lemma 2.8 (i) and (iii), we have

$$p^d \text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(Q_d(u(a'), b')) \geq -(m - 1) + d(r - 1) \geq -m + r. \quad (2.4)$$

Further we have

$$p^d \text{ord}_{L^{(r)}}(Q_d(u(a''), b'')) \geq -m + dp^d r \geq -m + r. \quad (2.5)$$

If $r > 1$, then the equality holds in the right inequality in (2.4) only if $d = 0$ and so in (2.5). Hence the assertions hold.

**Lemma 2.10.** Let the notation be as in Lemma 2.9. Let $m \geq 2$ be an integer and assume that $a \in \text{fil}_m W_s(K)$. Then we have $\text{ord}_{L^{(m)}}(Q_0(u(a), b) - \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} u(a_i)\beta i) > 0$.

Proof. We put $s' = \min\{\text{ord}_s(m), s\}$. Let $a' = (a'_{s-1}, \ldots, a'_0)$ and $a'' = (a''_{s-1}, \ldots, a''_0)$ be as in the proof of Lemma 2.9. We have $a = a' + V^{s-s'}(a'')$. Let $b' \in W_s(L^{(m)})$ and $b'' \in W_s(L^{(m)})$ be the elements defined from $a'$ and $a''$ respectively similarly as $b$ defined from $a$. Since $Q(u(a), b) = Q(u(a'), b') + V^{s-s'}Q(u(a''), b'')$ as in the proof of Lemma 2.9 and $\sum_{i=0}^{s-1} u(a_i) b_i = \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} u(a'_i) b'_i + \sum_{i=0}^{s'} u(a''_i) b''_i$, it is sufficient to prove the assertion for $a'$ and $a''$.

As in the proof of Lemma 2.9, we have $\text{ord}_{L^{(m)}}(u(a'_i)) \geq -(m - 1)/p^i$ for $0 \leq i \leq s - 1$ and $\text{ord}_{L^{(m)}}(u(a''_i)) \geq -m/p^i$ for $0 \leq i \leq s' - 1$. Further we have $\text{ord}_{L^{(m)}}(b'_i) \geq m - 1$ for $0 \leq i \leq s - 1$ and $\text{ord}_{L^{(m)}}(b''_i) \geq m$ for $0 \leq i \leq s' - 1$.
Hence, by Lemma 2.8 (ii) and (iii), we have
\[ \text{ord}_{L(m)}(Q_0(u(a'), b')) - m' b' \geq -(m-1) + 2(m-1) = m-1 > 0. \]

Further we have
\[ \text{ord}_{L(m)}(Q_0(u(a''), b'')) - m'' b'' \geq -m + 2m = m > 0. \]

Hence the assertion holds. □

2.3 Calculation of characteristic forms

Let \( X \) be a smooth separated scheme over a perfect field \( k \) of characteristic \( p > 0 \). Let \( D \) be a divisor on \( X \) with simple normal crossings and \( \{ D_i \}_{i \in I} \) the irreducible components of \( D \). We put \( U = X - D \) and let \( j: U \to X \) denote the canonical open immersion. Let \( K_i \) be the local field at the generic point of \( D_i \) for \( i \in I \) and let \( \mathcal{O}_{K_i} \) be the valuation ring of \( K_i \) for \( i \in I \).

Let \( \chi \) be an element of \( H^1_{\text{et}}(U, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \). In this subsection, we prove the equality of the characteristic form \( \text{char}(\chi) \) of \( \chi \) and the characteristic form \( \text{Char}_R(V/U) \) of the Galois torsor \( V \to U \) corresponding to \( \chi \).

Let \( p_i: P^i \to X \) be the morphism induced by the \( i \)-th projection for \( i = 1, 2 \). Let \( u: p_1^{-1}\mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{O}_{P^1} \) and \( v: p_2^{-1}\mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{O}_{P^2} \) be the canonical morphisms of sheaves on \( P^i \) by abuse of notation. Let \( L^i_{(R)} \) be the fractional field of the completion of the local ring \( \mathcal{O}_{P^i, q_i} \), where \( R = \sum_{i \in I} r_i D_i \) is a linear combination with integer coefficients \( r_i \geq 1 \) for every \( i \in I \) and \( q_i \) is the generic point of the pull-back \( D^i_{(R)} \) of \( D^i_{(D)} \) by \( P^i \to P^i \). If \( D = D_1 \) is irreducible, then we simply write \( L^{(r_1)} \) for \( L^1_{(R)} \) as in the previous section. We first consider the tamely ramified case.

Lemma 2.11. Assume that the order \( n \) of \( \chi \) is prime to \( p \) and regard \( \chi \) as an element of \( H^1_{\text{et}}(U, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \). We put \( G = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \). Let \( V \to U \) be the \( G \)-torsor corresponding to \( \chi \). Let \( R = \sum_{i \in I} r_i D_i \) be a linear combination with integral coefficients \( r_i \geq 1 \) for every \( i \in I \).

(i) The ramification of \( V \) over \( U \) along \( D \) is bounded by \( D^+ \).

(ii) The characteristic form \( \text{Char}_R(V/U) \) is the zero mapping.

Proof. (i) By Lemma 2.3, we may assume that \( D = D_1 \) is irreducible. Since the assertion is local, we may assume that \( X = \text{Spec } A \) is affine and \( D \) is defined by an element of \( A \). Since \( G^{i}_{K_1} \) is the inertia group of \( G_{K_1} \) ([AS1, Proposition 3.7 (1)]), we may assume that \( k \) contains a primitive \( n \)-th root of unity by Lemma 2.3 and Proposition 2.4. Since \( \text{ord}_{L^{(r_1)}}(v(a)/u(a)) = 0 \) for every unit \( a \in \mathcal{O}_{K_1}^* \), by Lemma 2.7 (i), the assertion holds.
By Lemma 2.11, the bound of the ramification of the Galois torsor $V \to U$ corresponding to $\chi$ and its characteristic form $\text{Char}_R(V/U)$ at the generic point of $D_i$ defines the zero mapping for $D_i$ contained in $Z$. Hence the assertion holds.

By Lemma 2.11, the bound of the ramification of the Galois torsor $V \to U$ corresponding to $\chi$ and its characteristic form $\text{Char}_R(V/U)$ at the generic point of $D_i$ defines the zero mapping for $D_i$ contained in $Z$. Hence the assertion holds.

**Proposition 2.12.** Assume that the order of $\chi$ is $p^a$ and regard $\chi$ as an element of $H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^a \mathbb{Z})$. We put $G = \mathbb{Z}/p^a \mathbb{Z}$. Let $V \to U$ be the $G$-torsor corresponding to $\chi$.

(i) The ramification of $V$ over $U$ along $D$ is bounded by $R^i_{\chi} +$, where $R^i_{\chi}$ is the total dimension divisor of $\chi$ (Definition 1.41).

(ii) Assume that $R^i_{\chi} \neq D$ and put $Z = \text{Supp}(R^i_{\chi} - D)$. Then the scheme $E^{(R^i_{\chi})} \to \mathcal{T}^{(R^i_{\chi})} = TX(-R^i_{\chi}) \times_X \mathbb{Z}$ is defined by the Artin-Schreier equation $t^p - t = \text{char}(\mathbb{Z})$.

Proof. We put $m_i = d\text{t}(\chi|_{K_i})$ for $i \in I$. Let $a = (a_{s-1}, \ldots, a_0) \in \text{fil}_{R^i_{\chi}} W_s(\mathcal{O}_V)$ be an element whose image by $\delta_s$ (1.33) is $\chi$. Then $V \times_k V/\Delta G \to U \times_k U$ is the $G$-torsor defined by the Artin-Schreier-Witt equation $(F - 1)(t) = v(a) - u(a)$.

(i) By Lemma 2.3, we may assume that $D$ is irreducible. Since the assertion is local, we may assume that $X = \text{Spec} A$ is affine and that $D$ is defined by an element of $A$. By (2.3) and Lemma 2.9, the difference $v(a) - u(a)$ is a regular function on $\mathcal{T}^{(R^i_{\chi})}$. Hence the assertion holds.

(ii) By (i), (2.3), Lemma 2.9 (ii), and Lemma 2.10, the scheme $E^{(R^i_{\chi})} \to \mathcal{T}^{(R^i_{\chi})}$ is the $G$-torsor defined by the Artin-Schreier equation $t^p - t = \sum_{j=0}^{s-1} u(a_j) t^{p^{j-1}} (v(a_j) - u(a_j))$. We put $n_{ij} = \text{ord}_{K_i}(a_j)$ for $i \in I$ and $0 \leq j \leq s - 1$. As calculating in the proof of Lemma 2.7, we have the following on a neighborhood of the generic point of $D_i^{(R^i_{\chi})}$ for $i \in I$ such that $m_i > 1$:

(a) If $n_{ij} \not\in p \mathbb{Z}$, we have $u(a_j) t^{p^{j-1}} (v(a_j) - u(a_j)) = n_{ij} u(a_j) t^{p^{j-1} m_i - 1} w_i$;

(b) If $n_{ij} \in p \mathbb{Z}$ and if $(p, m_i, \text{ord}_p(n_{ij})) \neq (2, 2, 1)$, we have $u(a_j) t^{p^{j-1}} (v(a_j) - u(a_j)) = u(a_j) t^{p^{j-1} m_i} w_i$;

(c) If $(p, m_i, \text{ord}_p(n_{ij})) = (2, 2, 1)$, we have $u(a_j) t^{p^{j-1}} (v(a_j) - u(a_j)) = u(a_j) t^{p^{j-1} m_i} w_i$.

where $t_i$ is a local equation of $D_i$, $a_j = a_j/t_i^{n_{ij}}$, $w_i = (v(t_i) - u(t_i))/u(t_i)^{m_i}$, and $w_i = (v(a_j) - u(a_j))/u(t_i)^{m_i}$ for every $j = 0, \ldots, s - 1$. Since
Corollary 2.13. Let $V \to U$ be the Galois torsor corresponding to $\chi$. Assume that the ramification of $V$ over $U$ along $D$ is non-degenerate at the multiplicity $R'_{\chi}$.

(i) The image of the generator $1 \in \mathcal{G}(R'_{\chi}) = F_p$ by $\text{Char}_{R'_{\chi}}(V/U)$ is equal to $\text{char}(\chi)$.

(ii) Assume that $D = D_1$ is irreducible and that $\text{dt}(\chi|_{K_1}) > 1$. Then the ramification of $V$ over $U$ at the generic point of $D$ is not bounded by $rD+$ for any rational number $r$ such that $1 \leq r < \text{dt}(\chi|_{K_1})$.

Proof. (i) The assertion holds by Lemma 2.11 and Proposition 2.12 (ii).

(ii) We put $K = K_1$. Assume that $G_{K_1}^+$ acts trivially on $L = \Gamma(V \times_U K, \mathcal{O}_{V,X,K})$ for a rational number $r$ such that $1 \leq r < \text{dt}(\chi|_K)$. Then, by (i) and Proposition 2.6, the stalk $\text{char}(\chi|_K)$ of $\text{char}(\chi)$ at the generic point of $D$ must be 0. However $\text{char}(\chi)$ is non-zero. Hence the assertion holds by Proposition 2.4.

3. Equality of ramification filtrations

Let $K$ be a complete discrete valuation field of characteristic $p > 0$ and $F_K$ the residue field. Let $G_K$ be the absolute Galois group of $K$. We show that the abelianization of Abbes-Saito’s filtration $\{G_{K}^+\}_{r \in \mathbb{Q} > 0}$ ([AS1, Definition 3.4]) is the same as $\{\text{fil}_m^r H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})\}_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}}$ (Definition 1.2) by taking dual. If $m > 2$, then it has been proved by Abbes-Saito ([AS3, Théorème 9.10]).

Theorem 3.1. Let $\chi$ be an element of $H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. Let $m \geq 1$ be an integer. Let $r$ be a rational number such that $m \leq r < m + 1$. If $F_K$ is finitely generated over a perfect subfield $K \subset F_K$, then the following are equivalent:

(i) $\chi \in \text{fil}_m^r H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$.

(ii) $\chi(G_{K}^+)^m = 0$.

(iii) $\chi(G_{K}^+)^m = 0$.

Proof. Since $G_{K}^+$ is a pro-$p$-subgroup of $G_K$ ([AS1, Proposition 3.7.1]), we may assume that the order of $\chi$ is a power of $p$. Let $p^s$ be the order of $\chi$ and regard $\chi$ as an element of $H^1_{et}(U, \mathbb{Z}/p^s \mathbb{Z})$. We put $G = \mathbb{Z}/p^s \mathbb{Z}$. As in [AS3, 6.1], we take a smooth affine connected scheme $X$ over $k$ and a smooth irreducible divisor $D$ on $X$ such that the completion $\hat{O}_{X,p}$ of the local ring $O_{X,p}$ at the generic point $p$ of $D$ is isomorphic to $O_K$. By shrinking $X$ if necessary, we take a $G$-torsor $V \to U = X - D$ corresponding to a character of $\pi_1^{ab}(U)$ whose restriction to $G_K$ is $\chi$. 

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By Proposition 2.12 (i) and Corollary 2.13 (ii), the ramification of $V$ over $U$ at the generic point of $D$ is bounded by $rD+$ for a rational number $r \geq 1$ if and only if $r \geq \text{dt}(\chi)$. Further, by Proposition 2.4, the former condition is equivalent to that $G_k^+$ acts trivially on $L = \Gamma(V \times_U K, \mathcal{O}_V \times_U K)$. Hence $\chi(G_k^+) = 0$ if and only if $r \geq \text{dt}(\chi)$.

Since the condition (i) holds if and only if $m \geq \text{dt}(\chi)$, the equivalence of (i) and (ii) follows. Since $m \leq r$, the condition (ii) deduces the condition (iii). Suppose that the condition (iii) holds. Since $r \geq \text{dt}(\chi)$, we have $m = [r] \geq \text{dt}(\chi)$. Hence the condition (ii) holds.

**Proof of Theorem 0.1.** We may identify $K$ with $F_K((\pi))$ by taking a uniformizer of $K$. Let $K_h = \text{Frac}(F_K[\pi]^{\text{h}})$ be the fractional field of the henselization of the localization $F_K[\pi][\pi]$ of $F_K[\pi]$ at the prime ideal $(\pi)$. Since the completion of $K_h$ is $K$, the canonical morphisms $G_K \to G_{K_h}$ and $H^1(K_h, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \to H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ are isomorphisms.

Let $k$ be a perfect subfield of $F_K$ and take a separating transcendental basis $s$ of $F_K$ over $k$. For a finite subextension $E$ of $F_K$ over $k(S')$, where $S'$ is a finite set of $S$, let $K_{E,h}$ denote the fractional field of the henselization of the local ring $E[\pi][\pi]$ of $E$. Since $K_h = \lim K_h$, we may identify $K_h$ with the inductive limit $\lim K_{E,h}$ and $H^1(K_{E,h}, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ with $\lim H^1(K_{E,h}, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$, where $E$ runs through such subfields of $F_K$.

Let $\chi$ be an element of $H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. Take a subfield $E$ of $F_K$ such that $E$ is a subextension of $F_K$ over $k(S')$ for a finite subset $S' \subset S$ and that $\chi \in H^1(K_{E,h}, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. Let $K_E$ denote the completion of $K_{E,h}$. We identify $H^1(K_E, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ with $H^1(K_{E,h}, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ and $\chi \in H^1(K_{E,h}, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ with an element of $H^1(K_E, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. We prove that each condition in Theorem 3.1 holds for $K$ if and only if it holds for $K_E$.

Let $dt_K(\chi)$ and $dt_{K_E}(\chi)$ denote the total dimension of $\chi$ as an element of $H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ and $H^1(K_E, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ respectively. We put $dt_K(\chi) = n$ and $dt_{K_E}(\chi) = n'$ and prove that $n = n'$. Since $\lim_i W_i(K_E) \subset \lim_i W_i(K)$ for every integer $m \geq 1$, we have $\lim_i H_1(K_E, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \subset \lim_i H_1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. Hence we have $1 \leq n \leq n'$, which proves that $n = n' = 1$.

Assume that $n' > 1$. Take an element $\tilde{d}$ of $\text{gr}_{n'} W_s(E(\pi))$ whose image in $\text{gr}_{n'} H^1(K_E, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ is $\chi$. Let $\text{char}_K(\chi)$ and $\text{char}_{K_E}(\chi)$ denote the characteristic form of $\chi$ as an element of $H^1(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ and $H^1(K_E, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ respectively. Let $\mathcal{O}_K$ and $\mathcal{O}_{K_E}$ denote the valuation rings of $K$ and $K_E$ respectively. Since $F_K$ is separable over $E$, we have an injection $\Omega_{E[\pi][\pi]}^1 \to \Omega_{K[\pi][\pi]}^1$. This injection induces the injection $\Omega_{\mathcal{O}_{K_E}}^1 \to \Omega_{\mathcal{O}_K}^1$, and further the injection $\text{gr}_{n'} \Omega_{K_E}^1 \to \text{gr}_{n'} \Omega_K^1$. Hence the canonical morphism $\text{gr}_{n'} \Omega_{K_E}^1 \otimes_{F_K} F_K^{1/p} \to \text{gr}_{n'} \Omega_K^1 \otimes_{F_K} F_K^{1/p}$ is injective. Since $\text{char}_{K_E}(\chi) \neq 0$, the image of $\text{char}_{K_E}(\chi)$ in $\text{gr}_{n'} \Omega_K^1 \otimes_{F_K} F_K^{1/p}$ is not $0$. This implies that $\text{char}_K(\chi)$ is the image of $\text{char}_{K_E}(\chi)$ in $\text{gr}_{n'} \Omega_K^1 \otimes_{F_K} F_K^{1/p}$. Hence we have $n = n'$. Since the condition (i) in Theorem 3.1 holds for $K$ if and only if $m \geq n$ and similarly for $K_E$, the condition (i) in Theorem 3.1 for $K$ is equivalent to that for $K_E$.
Let $r \geq 1$ be a rational number. Since $K$ is an extension of $K_E$ of ramification index 1 and the extension of residue fields is separable, by applying [AS2, Lemma 2.2], the canonical morphism $G_K \to G_{K_E}$ induces the surjection $G_{K_s}^r \to G_{K_E}^r$ for every $s \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 1}$. Hence we have $\chi(G_{K_s}^r) = 0$ if and only if $\chi(G_{K_E}^r) = 0$, which proves the assertions for conditions (ii) and (iii) in Theorem 3.1. 

References


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