

The Balmer spectrum of the equivariant homotopy category of a finite abelian group

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Abstract For a finite abelian group A , we determine the Balmer spectrum of Sp_A^ω , the compact objects in genuine A -spectra. This generalizes the case $A = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ due to Balmer and Sanders (Invent Math 208(1):283–326, 2017), by

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establishing (a corrected version of) their \log_p -conjecture for abelian groups. We also work out the consequences for the chromatic type of fixed-points and establish a generalization of Kuhn's blue-shift theorem for Tate-constructions (Kuhn in *Invent Math* 157(2):345–370, 2004).

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1 Introduction

Extended Abstract In [7], Balmer constructs a topological space $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathcal{T})$, called the Balmer spectrum of \mathcal{T} , for any essentially small triangulated category \mathcal{T} equipped with a compatible symmetric monoidal structure. This theory unifies the general reconstruction theorems for quasi-compact quasi-separated schemes (e.g. [6, 44]) and the notion of support varieties appearing in modular representation theory (e.g. [9, 10]). Moreover, the primordial examples, namely the thick subcategory theorem of Hopkins and Smith [24] for spectra and the analogous result for the derived category of a Noetherian commutative ring by Hopkins and Neeman [22, 36], fit naturally into this framework. In each case, the complete description of $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathcal{T})$ was a major breakthrough in the respective field, as the space $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathcal{T})$ captures the global structure of \mathcal{T} .

This paper is concerned with the Balmer spectrum of (the homotopy category of) the category Sp_G^ω of compact genuine G -spectra [28] for a finite group G . This category blends topological information such as the stable homotopy groups of spheres with group-theoretic information such as Burnside rings and group cohomology. It has been much studied in recent years, especially after its crucial role in the solution of the Kervaire invariant one problem [19]. Building on unpublished work of Strickland and Joachimimi [25], Balmer and Sanders [11] determine the underlying *set* of $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Sp}_G^\omega)$ and show that the *topology* of $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Sp}_G^\omega)$ is closely related to the blue-shift phenomenon in generalized Tate cohomology discovered by Greenlees, Hovey, and Sadofsky [17, 23]. More precisely, they show that determining the topology on $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Sp}_G^\omega)$ is equivalent to computing the blue-shift numbers $\beth_n(G; -, -)$ (defined below in Definition 1.2) of G , which broadly speaking measure how equivariant homotopy

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theory interacts with chromatic homotopy theory. They are able to deduce these numbers for groups of square-free order from the seminal blue-shift result of Kuhn [26], and propose a conjecture for the general case. Here, we resolve this conjecture for all finite *abelian* groups A , thereby giving a complete description of $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Sp}_A^\omega)$, and we deduce geometric consequences for finite complexes with A -action (see Theorem 1.3). In particular, this establishes a far-reaching generalization and geometric interpretation of Kuhn’s theorem.

Detailed description of the results We now go through the results of this paper in more detail and recall the key definitions along the way. Let $(\mathcal{T}, \otimes, \mathbf{1})$ be an essentially small \otimes -triangulated category [37,45]. The points of the Balmer spectrum $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathcal{T})$ of \mathcal{T} are the prime thick \otimes -ideals, i.e., those proper thick \otimes -ideals $\mathcal{I} \subsetneq \mathcal{T}$ such that if $a \otimes b \in \mathcal{I}$, then $a \in \mathcal{I}$ or $b \in \mathcal{I}$. A basis for the open subsets of $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathcal{T})$ is given by the complements of subsets of the form $\mathrm{Supp}(a) = \{\mathcal{P} \in \mathrm{Spc}(\mathcal{T}) \mid a \notin \mathcal{P}\}$, for some $a \in \mathcal{T}$. When \mathcal{T} is rigid,¹ and it will be in all examples below, then Balmer’s classification theorem [7, Introduction] identifies the collection of thick \otimes -ideals of \mathcal{T} with the Thomason subsets of $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathcal{T})$, i.e., subsets given by unions of closed subsets with quasi-compact complements. This shows in particular that the underlying set of $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathcal{T})$ determines only the prime thick \otimes -ideals, while the topology of $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathcal{T})$ is required to classify all thick \otimes -ideals of \mathcal{T} .

In [11], Balmer and Sanders study, for a finite group G , the Balmer spectrum $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Sp}_G^\omega)$ of the homotopy category Sp_G^ω of compact genuine G -spectra [28]. We recommend the introduction of [11] for a thorough overview of this problem. The results depend on the thick subcategory theorem of Hopkins and Smith [24,38], which we will now recall (see [8, Sec. 9] for more details).² For each prime $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ and integer $n \geq 1$, there is a prime thick \otimes -ideal in the ∞ -category Sp^ω of finite spectra

$$C_p^n := \{X \in \mathrm{Sp}^\omega \mid K(n-1)_*X = 0\},$$

and these constitute a descending chain

$$C_p^1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq C_p^n \supseteq \dots \supseteq C_p^\infty := \bigcap_{n \geq 0} C_p^n = \{X \in \mathrm{Sp}^\omega \mid K(\infty)_*(X) = 0\}.$$

Here, $K(n)$ denotes the n th Morava K -theory at the prime p with the usual conventions that $K(0) = H\mathbb{Q}$ (independently of p) and $K(\infty) = H\mathbb{F}_p$.

¹ The consequence of this technical assumption is that every thick \otimes -ideal of \mathcal{T} is radical, see [7, Rem. 4.3 and Prop. 4.4].

² Note that when the tensor unit $\mathbf{1} \in \mathcal{T}$ generates \mathcal{T} as a thick subcategory, then every thick subcategory of \mathcal{T} is also a thick \otimes -ideal. So there is no distinction between thick \otimes -ideals and thick subcategories of Sp^ω .

Finally, $\text{Spc}(\text{Sp}^\omega)$ is obtained by taking the union over all p of these sets of prime ideals and noting that, independently of p , each of the prime ideals C_p^1 equals the single prime consisting of torsion finite spectra.

Now we return to Sp_G^ω . For each subgroup H of G we have an exact symmetric monoidal geometric fixed point functor

$$\Phi^H : \text{Sp}_G^\omega \longrightarrow \text{Sp}^\omega$$

which induces a continuous map of Balmer spectra $\Phi^{H*} : \text{Spc}(\text{Sp}^\omega) \rightarrow \text{Spc}(\text{Sp}_G^\omega)$. Balmer and Sanders show that these maps are jointly surjective and that $\Phi^{H_1*}(\mathfrak{p}) = \Phi^{H_2*}(\mathfrak{q})$ if and only if H_1 is conjugate to H_2 and $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q}$ in $\text{Spc}(\text{Sp}^\omega)$ [11, Thm. 4.9 and Thm. 4.11]. This determines $\text{Spc}(\text{Sp}_G^\omega)$ as a set. To complete the identification of the *topological space* $\text{Spc}(\text{Sp}_G^\omega)$, and hence obtain the classification of the thick \otimes -ideals, one needs to further identify all inclusions between the prime ideals³

$$\text{Spc}(\text{Sp}_G^\omega) = \{\mathcal{P}(H, q, n) := (\Phi^H)^{-1}(C_q^n) \mid H \subseteq G, 1 \leq n \leq \infty, q \text{ prime}\}.$$

Balmer and Sanders reduce this problem to the special case that G is a p -group, for some prime p , and $q = p$ [11, Prop. 6.11]. They also give an important result in this case [11, Prop. 8.1, Cor. 8.4]: Suppose that G is a p -group, $K \subseteq H$ are subgroups of G , and denote $s := \log_p(|H/K|)$. Then, for each $n \geq 1$,

$$\mathcal{P}(K, p, n + s) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(H, p, n).$$

After the other reductions of Balmer and Sanders, the only remaining question is as follows, cf. [11, Rem. 8.6].

Question 1.1 Let $K \subseteq H$ be subgroups of a p -group G and $1 \leq n < \infty$. What is the minimal $0 \leq i \leq \log_p(|H/K|)$ such that $\mathcal{P}(K, p, n + i) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(H, p, n)$?

To underline their fundamental importance, we give these numerical invariants of finite p -groups a proper name.

Definition 1.2 In the situation of Question 1.1, let $\beth_n(G; H, K) := i$ and call it the *n th blue-shift number of G with respect to $K \subseteq H$* .

The term blue-shift here is motivated by the fact that Balmer and Sanders link Question 1.1, which asks how the chromatic type of the geometric fixed points of a finite G -spectrum can vary, to a blue-shift phenomenon for generalized Tate cohomology, cf. [11, Section 9].

³ The fact that determining these inclusions is *equivalent* to knowing the topology follows from the second sentence of [11, Cor. 8.19].

In summary, computing, for a p -group G , all of the blue-shift numbers $\beth_n(G; H, K)$ is equivalent to identifying the topological space $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Sp}_G^\omega)$. Moreover, the identification of the Balmer spectrum for general finite groups reduces to the case of p -groups. Balmer and Sanders conjecture [11, \log_p -Conjecture 8.7] that their bound is optimal, namely that $\beth_n(G; H, K) = \log_p(|H/K|)$. In Corollary 1.4 we will identify $\beth_n(G; H, K)$ precisely when $G = A$ is an abelian p -group. Our identification agrees with the Balmer–Sanders conjecture when A is an elementary abelian p -group, and disagrees otherwise. We then provide the necessary correction to complete the identification of $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Sp}_A^\omega)$ for all abelian groups A .

To make Question 1.1 more concrete, recall that Hopkins and Smith define for a finite p -local spectrum $Y \in C_p^0 := \mathrm{Sp}_{(p)}^\omega$, $\mathrm{type}(Y) := \max\{n \mid Y \in C_p^n\} \in [0, \dots, \infty]$ to be the type of Y ; here we abuse notation and let C_p^n also denote the p -local analogues of the subcategories discussed above. Using the reduction to the p -local case and unwinding the definitions, one sees that Question 1.1 is concerned with determining how the type of $\Phi^H(X)$ varies with respect to a choice of subgroup $H \subseteq G$, for a finite p -local G -spectrum X ; see Remark 4.3 for a simple example along these lines.

We now fix a prime p , a finite abelian group A (not necessarily a p -group), and we let Σ denote the set of subgroups of A . To every $X \in \mathrm{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega$ we associate the function $f_X: \Sigma \rightarrow [0, 1, \dots, \infty]$, defined by $f_X(A') := \mathrm{type}(\Phi^{A'}(X))$. This function encodes which prime thick \otimes -ideals of $\mathrm{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega$ the spectrum X belongs to and, as we vary X , the inclusions among all prime thick \otimes -ideals. Finally, let us denote by $\mathrm{rk}_p(B) := \dim_{\mathbb{F}_p}(B \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_p)$ the p -rank of a finite abelian group B .

Theorem 1.3 *For a function $f: \Sigma \rightarrow [0, 1, \dots, \infty]$, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *There is some $X \in \mathrm{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega$ such that $f = f_X$.*
- (ii) *For every chain of subgroups $A' \subseteq A'' \subseteq A$ such that A''/A' is a p -group, we have*

$$f(A') \leq f(A'') + \mathrm{rk}_p(A''/A').$$

This answers Question 1.1 for abelian p -groups, as follows.

Corollary 1.4 *When p is a prime, A is an abelian p -group, and $K \subseteq H \subseteq A$ are subgroups, then $\beth_n(A; H, K) = \mathrm{rk}_p(H/K)$ for all $1 \leq n < \infty$.*

We note that as an immediate consequence of Corollary 1.4, the blue-shift numbers $\beth_n(A; H, K)$ are independent of n . In case $A = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$, Theorem 1.3 is due to Balmer and Sanders [11, Sec. 7].

To prove it, they make use of Kuhn’s seminal blue-shift theorem for Tate cohomology [26, Prop. 1.11]. We will prove a generalization of Kuhn’s theorem, which also is of interest in its own right. We must first fix some notation. For a spectrum $X \in \text{Sp}$, let $\varphi^A(X) := \Phi^A(\underline{X}) \in \text{Sp}$ be the A -geometric fixed points of the Borel A -equivariant spectrum \underline{X} associated with X .⁴ Moreover, let L_{n-1}^f denote the Bousfield localization functor on Sp^ω with kernel C_p^n .

Theorem 1.5 *For every abelian p -group A and integer $n \geq 1$ we have*

$$\{X \in C_p^0 \mid \varphi^A(L_{n-1}^f(S^0)) \otimes X = 0\} = C_p^{\max(n-\text{rk}_p(A), 0)}.$$

Outline of the proof of Theorem 1.3 We first show that for abelian groups A , the blue-shift numbers $\beth_n(A; A', A'')$ are determined by the absolute ones $\beth_n(A) := \beth_n(A; A, e)$ (Proposition 2.4 and Proposition 2.5). In terms of the $\beth_n(A)$, the proof of Theorem 1.3 has two major ingredients which establish a lower and an upper bound, respectively.

The first ingredient is a far-reaching generalization of the blue-shift theorem for complex oriented cohomology theories due to Greenlees, Hovey, and Sadofsky [17, 23]. Indeed, the natural map from $L_{n-1}^f S^0$ to a Morava E -theory spectrum E of height $n - 1$ allows us to obtain an upper bound for $\beth_n(A)$ by considering $\varphi^A(E)$. The key idea is then to recognize $\varphi^A(E)$ as suitable sections of the structure sheaf on a certain non-connective derived scheme. This makes it possible to use derived algebraic geometry and the geometry of the stack of formal groups to completely describe the height shifting behaviour of $\varphi^A(E)$.

As a second ingredient, we make use of equivariant finite complexes $F(n)$ built from partition complexes that feature prominently in the Goodwillie calculus of functors. In particular, we rely on the study of their chromatic behaviour in [3, 5] and on that of their fixed points in [2]. These results imply that the complexes $F(n)$ realize the stipulated blue-shift, thereby establishing our lower bound for $\beth_n(A)$.

Finally, we show that our upper and lower bounds for $\beth_n(A)$ coincide and deduce the description of $\text{Spc}(\text{Sp}_A^\omega)$. Since for non-abelian groups G one has $\varphi^G(E) = 0$ ([34, Prop. 5.26]), and there are no suitable non-abelian generalizations of the $F(n)$ known, we believe that the determination of the Balmer spectrum for any interesting class of finite non-abelian groups requires substantial new ideas. In fact, we are not even able to see that for a general finite group G , the number $\beth_n(G)$ is independent of n .

Organization of the paper This paper is organized as follows: In Sect. 2 we prove Theorem 1.3 and Theorem 1.5, postponing the proofs of two key

⁴ For comparison with [26], observe that $\varphi^A(X) = \Phi^A(\tilde{E}A \wedge F(EA_+, i_*X))$ are the geometric fixed points of the Tate-construction of the A -spectrum i_*X , where i_*X is the inflation of X .

technical results to the following two sections. The first technical result is Theorem 3.4 in Sect. 3 which determines the blue-shift of generalized Tate-constructions on Lubin–Tate spectra. It will be used to establish the implication $i) \Rightarrow ii)$ in Theorem 1.3. The second one is Theorem 4.1 in Sect. 4, and is a guide through previous work of Arone, Lesh, Dwyer, and Mahowald which provides examples of finite A -complexes with very subtle properties. This is the key result needed to show the implication $ii) \Rightarrow i)$ in Theorem 1.3.

2 Proofs of the main results

We first state two key technical results, the proofs of which are postponed to Sect. 3 and Sect. 4, respectively.

Theorem 2.1 *Assume p is a prime, A is a finite abelian p -group and $X \in \text{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega$. Then $\text{type}(\Phi^A(X)) \geq \text{type}(\Phi^{(0)}(X)) - \text{rk}_p(A)$.*

Theorem 2.2 (Arone, Dwyer, Lesh, Mahowald) *Let p be a prime, $n \geq 1$ and $\Delta := (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times n}$ the corresponding elementary abelian p -group. Then, there is a p -local finite Δ -equivariant spectrum $F(n) \in \text{Sp}_{\Delta,(p)}^\omega$ satisfying the following conditions:*

- (i) *The geometric fixed points $\Phi^\Delta(F(n))$ have type 0.*
- (ii) *The underlying non-equivariant spectrum of $F(n)$, i.e., $\Phi^{(0)}(F(n))$, has type n .*

Fix a finite abelian group A and a prime p (where A is not required to be a p -group). Now we turn to determining the Balmer spectrum of $\text{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega$, the localization at p of Sp^ω . For every subgroup $A' \subseteq A$ and $1 \leq n \leq \infty$, we have a prime ideal⁵

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}(A', n) &:= \mathcal{P}(A', p, n) := \Phi^{(A')}^{-1}(C_p^n) \\ &= \{X \in \text{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega \mid \text{type}(\Phi^{A'}(X)) \geq n\} \in \text{Spc}(\text{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega). \end{aligned}$$

Writing Σ for the set of subgroups of A , even more is true: The map

$$\Sigma \times [1, \dots, \infty] \longrightarrow \text{Spc}(\text{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega), (A', n) \mapsto \mathcal{P}(A', n)$$

is bijective [11, Thms. 4.9 and 4.14]. Determining the topology on $\text{Spc}(\text{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega)$ is more subtle, and is equivalent to deciding for which pairs $(A', n), (A'', m) \in \Sigma \times [1, \dots, \infty]$ we have an inclusion $\mathcal{P}(A', n) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(A'', m)$, cf. [11, Cor. 8.19].

Our result is as follows.

⁵ Since we are now working p -locally, we will omit the second entry in the notation $\mathcal{P}(A', q, n)$ from the introduction, since q will always be p .

Theorem 2.3 *Given subgroups $A', A'' \subseteq A$ and $1 \leq n, m \leq \infty$, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *We have $\mathcal{P}(A', n) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(A'', m)$.*
- (ii) *We have $A' \subseteq A''$, the quotient A''/A' is a p -group, and $n \geq m + \text{rk}_p(A''/A')$.*

We will now explain how to use results of [11] to reduce the proof of Theorem 2.3 to the special case that $A' \subseteq A''$ equals $\{0\} \subseteq A$: By [11, Prop. 6.9], the inclusion in Theorem 2.3, i) is possible only if $A' \subseteq A''$ and A''/A' is a (possibly trivial) p -group, so we assume this from now on. In the following, we will write $\mathcal{P}_A(?, ?) = \mathcal{P}(?, ?)$ when it seems necessary to identify that the ambient group is A . We can then state the first reduction step:

Proposition 2.4 *For subgroups $A' \subseteq A'' \subseteq A$ and $1 \leq m, n \leq \infty$, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *We have $\mathcal{P}_A(A', n) \subseteq \mathcal{P}_A(A'', m)$.*
- (ii) *We have $\mathcal{P}_{A''}(A', n) \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{A''}(A'', m)$.*

Proof Restriction induces a continuous map of spectra

$$\text{Res}: \text{Spc}(\text{Sp}_{A'',(p)}^\omega) \longrightarrow \text{Spc}(\text{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega)$$

which, for all subgroups $B \subseteq A''$ and $1 \leq k \leq \infty$, satisfies $\text{Res}(\mathcal{P}_{A''}(B, k)) = \mathcal{P}_A(B, k)$. So ii) implies i).

The reverse implication is more subtle and uses the observation [11, Sec. 2.1, (F)] that Res satisfies a Going-Up theorem. Following the notation there, choose $\mathcal{P}' := \mathcal{P}_A(A', n)$ and $\mathcal{Q} := \mathcal{P}_{A''}(A'', m)$. We then have $\text{Res}(\mathcal{Q}) = \mathcal{P}_A(A'', m) \supseteq \mathcal{P}'$, i.e., $\overline{\mathcal{P}' \in \{\text{Res}(\mathcal{Q})\}}$, and the Going-Up theorem implies that there is some $\mathcal{Q}' \in \overline{\{\mathcal{Q}\}}$ such that $\text{Res}(\mathcal{Q}') = \mathcal{P}'$. Since for subgroups of abelian groups, Res is injective [11, Cor. 4.4 and Thm. 4.14] and we have $\text{Res}(\mathcal{P}_{A''}(A', n)) = \mathcal{P}_A(A', n) = \mathcal{P}'$, we conclude that $\mathcal{Q}' = \mathcal{P}_{A''}(A', n)$, and the relation $\mathcal{Q}' \in \overline{\{\mathcal{Q}\}}$ then means that ii) holds. □

Replacing A by A'' , we have thus reduced to understanding possible inclusions $\mathcal{P}_A(A', n) \subseteq \mathcal{P}_A(A, m)$. We reduce this problem further with the following proposition.

Proposition 2.5 *For a subgroup $A' \subseteq A$ and $1 \leq m, n \leq \infty$, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *We have $\mathcal{P}_A(A', n) \subseteq \mathcal{P}_A(A, m)$.*
- (ii) *We have $\mathcal{P}_{A/A'}(\{0\}, n) \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{A/A'}(A/A', m)$.*

Proof We use [11, §2.1, (H)]. The adjoint functors

$$\Phi^{A'} : \mathrm{Sp}_A \leftrightarrow \mathrm{Sp}_{A/A'} : \mathrm{Inf}$$

satisfy $\Phi^{A'} \circ \mathrm{Inf} \simeq \mathrm{id}$. Hence the induced maps on spectra exhibit $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Sp}_{A/A',(p)}^\omega)$ as a retractive subspace of $\mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega)$. Furthermore, by [11, Prop. 4.7], we have $\mathrm{Spc}(\Phi^{A'}) (\mathcal{P}_{A/A'}(\{0\}, n)) = \mathcal{P}_A(A', n)$ and $\mathrm{Spc}(\Phi^{A'}) (\mathcal{P}_{A/A'}(A/A', m)) = \mathcal{P}_A(A, m)$, which concludes the proof. \square

To summarize, for the proof of Theorem 2.3 we can assume $A' \subseteq A''$ with A''/A' a p -group, by the discussion immediately following Theorem 2.3, we can then assume that $A = A''$ by Proposition 2.4, and that $A' = 0$ by Proposition 2.5. This now reduces the proof of Theorem 2.3 to the following special case.

Theorem 2.6 *Assume A is a finite abelian p -group and $1 \leq m, n \leq \infty$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) We have $\mathcal{P}(\{0\}, n) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(A, m)$.
- (ii) We have $n \geq m + \mathrm{rk}_p(A)$.

Proof Let $k := \mathrm{rk}_p(A)$. We first assume that $m, n < \infty$. To show that i) implies ii), we will prove the contrapositive. In other words, we assume that $m > n - k$, and then we will show that $\mathcal{P}(\{0\}, n) \not\subseteq \mathcal{P}(A, m)$. To do this, we consider two cases.

First assume that $n \geq k$. Since $m \geq n - k + 1 \geq 1$, we have $\mathcal{P}(A, m) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(A, n - k + 1)$, and it suffices to show that $\mathcal{P}(\{0\}, n) \not\subseteq \mathcal{P}(A, n - k + 1)$, i.e., that there is some $X \in \mathrm{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega$ with $\mathrm{type}(\Phi^{\{0\}}(X)) \geq n$ and $\mathrm{type}(\Phi^A(X)) \leq n - k$. Our example will achieve equality in both cases. To start, use Theorem 2.2 to choose some $Y \in \mathrm{Sp}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times n},(p)}^\omega$ with $\mathrm{type}(\Phi^{\{0\}}(Y)) = n$ and $\mathrm{type}(\Phi^{(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times n}}(Y)) = 0$. We choose a subgroup $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times k} \subseteq (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times n}$, and consider $Z := \mathrm{Res}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times k}}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times n}}(Y) \in \mathrm{Sp}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times k},(p)}^\omega$. It satisfies $\mathrm{type}(\Phi^{\{0\}}(Z)) = n$, and the type of $\Phi^{(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times n}}(Y) \simeq \Phi^{(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times n}/(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times k}}(\Phi^{(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times k}}(Z))$ is zero. Since the individual fixed-point functors can drop height at most by the rank of the group involved by Theorem 2.1, we conclude that $\mathrm{type}(\Phi^{(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times k}}(Z)) = n - k$. Denoting by X the inflation of Z along $A \rightarrow A/pA \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times k}$, it is now clear that X has the desired properties.

In the case $n < k$, it suffices to check that $\mathcal{P}(\{0\}, k) \not\subseteq \mathcal{P}(A, m)$, i.e., that there exists $X \in \mathrm{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega$ with $\mathrm{type}(\Phi^{\{0\}}(X)) \geq k$ and $\mathrm{type}(\Phi^A(X)) \leq m - 1$. The existence of such a spectrum follows again from Theorem 2.2, since k

is the p -rank of A , and hence we can even find some $X \in \mathrm{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega$ with $\mathrm{type}(\Phi^{\{0\}}(X)) = k$ and $\mathrm{type}(\Phi^A(X)) = 0$.

To see that ii) implies i), we need to see that if $X \in \mathrm{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega$ satisfies $\mathrm{type}(\Phi^{\{0\}}(X)) \geq n \geq m + k$, then $\mathrm{type}(\Phi^A(X)) \geq m$. This is precisely the content of Theorem 2.1.

The remaining cases with $\infty \in \{m, n\}$ reduce to showing that $\mathcal{P}(\{0\}, \infty) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(A, \infty)$ which follows from the above as in [11, Cor. 7.2]. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.3 To see that i) implies ii), take subgroups $A' \subseteq A'' \subseteq A$ such that A''/A' is a p -group, say of p -rank k , and also fix some $X \in \mathrm{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega$. We wish to show that

$$f(A'') = \mathrm{type}(\Phi^{A''}(X)) \geq \mathrm{type}(\Phi^{A'}(X)) - k \quad (= f(A') - k).$$

Restricting to A'' we can assume that $A = A''$, and using that in this case $\Phi^A = \Phi^{A/A'} \circ \Phi^{A'}$, we can further reduce to $A' = \{0\}$. In this case, the desired conclusion is Theorem 2.1.

To see that ii) implies i), consider the following subset

$$\mathrm{Spc}(\mathrm{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega) \supseteq \mathcal{Z} := \{\mathcal{P}(A', n) \mid \forall A' \subseteq A : n > f(A')\}$$

(where, in the above expression, we use the convention $\infty \not> \infty$). This subset is closed by our assumption ii) on the function f and Theorem 2.3. Indeed, if $\mathcal{P}(A', n) \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $\mathcal{P}(B, l) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(A', n)$ (i.e., $\mathcal{P}(B, l) \in \overline{\mathcal{P}(A', n)}$), then

$$l \geq n + \mathrm{rk}_p(A'/B) > f(A') + \mathrm{rk}_p(A'/B) \geq f(B),$$

hence $\mathcal{P}(B, l) \in \mathcal{Z}$. The open complement of \mathcal{Z} is quasi-compact by [11, Prop. 10.1]. By [7, Prop. 2.14], there is some $X \in \mathrm{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega$ with $\mathrm{supp}(X) = \mathcal{Z}$. It is clear that this X has the desired properties. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5 Fix an integer $n \geq 1$, set $k := \mathrm{rk}_p(A)$, and recall we wish to prove that

$$\{X \in C_p^0 \mid \varphi^A(L_{n-1}^f(S^0)) \otimes X = 0\} = C_p^{\max(n-\mathrm{rk}_p(A), 0)}.$$

To show the inclusion \subseteq , we can assume that $n - k \geq 1$, for otherwise the claim is trivial. Take $X \in C_p^0$ with $\varphi^A(L_{n-1}^f(S^0)) \otimes X \simeq *$. Since there is a ring map $L_{n-1}^f S^0 \rightarrow E$ for a Lubin–Tate theory E at p of height $n - 1$, we see that $\varphi^A(E) \otimes X \simeq *$ as well. Since the chromatic height of $\varphi^A(E)$ is $n - 1 - k$ (Remark 3.5, ii), we have $X \in C_p^{n-k}$ by Lemma 3.6, iii).

To see the inclusion \supseteq , by the thick subcategory theorem it is sufficient to find a single example of some $X \in C_p^{\max(n-k, 0)}$ such that $\varphi^A(L_{n-1}^f(S^0)) \otimes X \simeq$

*. As in the proof of Theorem 2.6, we see that there is some $Y \in \text{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega$ such that $\text{type}(\Phi^A(Y)) = \max(n - k, 0)$ and such that $\text{type}(\Phi^{(0)}Y) = \max(n, k)$. We then have $L_{n-1}^f(S^0) \otimes Y \simeq *$, and hence $\underline{L_{n-1}^f(S^0) \otimes Y} \simeq \underline{L_{n-1}^f(S^0) \otimes Y} \simeq *$, which implies:

$$* \simeq \varphi^A(L_{n-1}^f(S^0)) \otimes \Phi^A(Y),$$

and $X := \Phi^A(Y)$ is as desired. □

3 Blue-shift for Lubin–Tate spectra

The aim of this subsection is to compute the blue-shift on Lubin–Tate spectra of \mathcal{F} -geometric fixed points for general families \mathcal{F} in abelian groups, see Theorem 3.4 below. There are many similar and overlapping results in the literature, and while we will not try to be exhaustive here, we mention at least the following sources: [17] consider the Tate cohomology of v_n -periodic complex oriented spectra, [23] consider the Bousfield classes of the Tate cohomology of the L_n -localizations of finite spectra, [42] considers elementary abelian p -groups and an alternative Tate construction, [4] consider the $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ -Tate construction on Johnson–Wilson spectra, and [20] provide crucial results on the Lubin–Tate cohomology of finite groups which we will use below.

Fix a prime p , an integer $n \geq 1$, and a Lubin–Tate spectrum E of height n at the prime p , see [29, 39] for general background. We denote by $L_n := L_E$ the corresponding Bousfield localization functor, cf. [38, Ch. 7]. This localization only depends on n (and the implicit prime p), and not on our choice of Lubin–Tate spectrum E .

Definition 3.1 The *chromatic height* of an \mathbb{E}_∞ - E -algebra $E \rightarrow R \not\cong 0$ is

$$\text{ht}(R) := \min\{t \geq 0 \mid R \xrightarrow{\simeq} L_t R\}.$$

Remark 3.2 Since $E \simeq L_n E$, we have $0 \leq \text{ht}(R) \leq n$. By analyzing chromatic fracture squares (cf. [13, Eq. (0.1)]), one sees that $\text{ht}(R) = t$ is equivalent to $K(i)_* R = 0$ for $i > t$ and $K(t)_* R \neq 0$. By [18, Thm. 1.1], the former condition follows from only knowing $K(t + 1)_* R = 0$, so we see that $\text{ht}(R) = \max\{t \geq 0 \mid K(t)_* R \neq 0\}$.

Fix a finite abelian p -group A .

Definition 3.3 (i) For a proper family \mathcal{F} of subgroups of A , we call

$$\text{cork}_p(\mathcal{F}) := \min\{\text{rk}_p(A') \mid A' \subseteq A \text{ such that } A' \notin \mathcal{F}\}$$

the p -corank of \mathcal{F} .

- (ii) For a family \mathcal{F} of subgroups of A , there are A -spaces $E\mathcal{F}$ and $\tilde{E}\mathcal{F}$, the latter of which is pointed, which are characterized, up to an essentially unique equivariant weak equivalence, by their fixed point data:

$$E\mathcal{F}^K \simeq \begin{cases} * & \text{if } K \in \mathcal{F} \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \tilde{E}\mathcal{F}^K \simeq \begin{cases} * & \text{if } K \in \mathcal{F} \\ S^0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

- (iii) In ii), when $\mathcal{F} = \{\{0\}\}$ is the family only containing the trivial subgroup, it is customary to write $EA := E\mathcal{F}$ and $\tilde{E}A := \tilde{E}\mathcal{F}$.
- (iv) For a spectrum $X \in \text{Sp}$, let $\underline{X} \in \text{Sp}_A$ denote the *Borel completion* of X , that is the unique A -spectrum which is Borel complete and whose underlying spectrum is X with trivial A -action, cf. [35, Sec. 6.3].
- (v) For a family \mathcal{F} of subgroups of A , and $X \in \text{Sp}_A$, we call

$$\Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(X) := (\tilde{E}\mathcal{F} \otimes X)^A$$

the \mathcal{F} -geometric fixed points of X . As special cases, $\Phi^{\{0\}}(\underline{X}) = t^A(X)$ is the classical Tate construction as in [16], and for the family \mathcal{P} of proper subgroups of A , $\Phi^A(X) := \Phi^{\mathcal{P}}(X)$ are the (usual) A -geometric fixed points.

The following is the main result of this section.

Theorem 3.4 *Let p be a prime, A a finite abelian p -group, $n \geq 1$ an integer, E a Lubin–Tate spectrum at p of height n and \mathcal{F} a family of subgroups of A . Then $\Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{E}) = 0$ if and only if $\text{cork}_p(\mathcal{F}) \geq n + 1$. Otherwise, the chromatic height of the \mathbb{E}_∞ - E -algebra $\Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{E})$ is given by*

$$\text{ht}(\Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{E})) = \text{ht}(E) - \text{cork}_p(\mathcal{F}) = n - \text{cork}_p(\mathcal{F}).$$

Remark 3.5 (i) In the language of [34], the vanishing criterion in Theorem 3.4 for $\Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{E})$ is equivalent to the determination of the derived defect base of \underline{E} : Since $\tilde{E}\mathcal{F} \otimes \underline{E}$ is a ring spectrum, its A -fixed points, i.e., $\Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{E})$, vanish if and only if it is itself equivariantly contractible, i.e., $\tilde{E}\mathcal{F} \otimes \underline{E} = 0$. By definition, this is equivalent to \mathcal{F} containing the derived defect base of \underline{E} which consists of those subgroups of A of p -rank at most n by [34, Prop. 5.36]. Theorem 3.4 extends that result by further identifying how the chromatic height varies for all families of subgroups of A .

- (ii) For the family \mathcal{P} of proper subgroups of a non-trivial finite abelian group A , the p -corank $\text{cork}_p(\mathcal{P}) = \text{rk}_p(A)$ is the p -rank of A , hence the chromatic height of the *geometric* fixed points $\Phi^A(\underline{E}) = \Phi^{\mathcal{P}}(\underline{E})$ of \underline{E} drops

by the p -rank of A . After taking into account [15, Prop. 3.20], this case was implicitly studied in [40, p. 1015].

- (iii) If \mathcal{F} is taken to be the family of subgroups of p -rank at most $m < \text{rk}_p(A)$, then the chromatic height drops by $\text{cork}_p(\mathcal{F}) = m + 1$. In particular, every height drop between 0 and $\text{rk}_p(A)$ can be realized by a suitable \mathcal{F} -geometric fixed points functor.

The proof of Theorem 3.4 will be through a series of lemmas. We first record a folklore result, Lemma 3.6 below, relating the height of \mathbb{E}_∞ - E -algebras with the geometry of Lubin–Tate space (cf. [12, Ch. 12, Lem. 8.1(2)]). To formulate it, we need to fix some notation first: Choose a map of \mathbb{E}_1 -algebras $MU_{(p)} \rightarrow E$ and denote by $v_i \in \pi_{2(p^i-1)}(E)$ ($i \geq 0$, $v_0 := p$) the images of the Araki-generators of the same name under this map. We can arrange that v_n is a unit which admits a root $v_n = u_n^{1-p^n}$ (hence u_n is of degree -2), and we then have $u_i := v_i u_n^{p^i-1} \in \pi_0(E)$ ($0 \leq i \leq n-1$). The deformation theory of formal groups implies that $\pi_*(E) = W(k)[[u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}]] [u_n^{\pm 1}]$ and that the u_0, \dots, u_{n-1} determine the height filtration of the formal part of the universal p -divisible group \mathcal{G} over $\text{Spec}(\pi_0(E))$. For every $0 \leq t \leq n-1$, we denote by $I_{t+1} := (u_0, \dots, u_t) \subseteq \pi_0(E)$ the ideal which cuts out the locus of height at least $t+1$. We also set $I_{n+1} := (1)$.

Recall ([30, Def. 8.5, Thm. 8.42]) that a non-connective spectral DM-stack can be thought of as a pair $\mathfrak{X} = (X, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}})$ consisting of a classical Deligne-Mumford stack (X, \mathcal{O}_X) ([27]) and a hyper-complete sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ of \mathbb{E}_∞ -rings on the étale site of X such that $\pi_0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_X$ and such that the \mathcal{O}_X -module $\pi_i(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}})$ is quasi-coherent for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Every \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring R canonically determines a non-connective spectral DM-stack $\text{Spét}(R) = (\text{Spec}(\pi_0(R)), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spét}(R)})$ (cf. [31, §1.4.2]).⁶

Lemma 3.6 *Assume that $\emptyset \neq \mathfrak{X} = (X, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}) \xrightarrow{f} \text{Spét}(E)$ is a non-connective spectral DM-stack, and $0 \leq t \leq n$ is an integer. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *The sheaf of \mathbb{E}_∞ -rings $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ is L_t -local, i.e., for every étale open $U \rightarrow X$, the \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(U)$ is L_t -local.*
- (ii) *The map of underlying spaces [31, §1.5.4] determined by f , namely $|f| : |X| \rightarrow |\text{Spét}(E)| = \text{Spec}(\pi_0(E))$ factors through the open subscheme $\text{Spec}(\pi_0(E)) \setminus V(I_{t+1})$ (i.e., the locus of height at most t).*
- (iii) *For every finite p -local spectrum F of type greater than t , we have $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes F \simeq 0$.*

⁶ The construction of $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spét}(R)}$ will partially be recalled during the proof of Lemma 3.11 below.

In particular, the chromatic height of the global sections $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}})$ is given by

$$\text{ht}(\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}})) = \max\{\text{ht}((\mathcal{G}_{\Omega})^{\text{for}}) \mid \Omega \rightarrow X \text{ a geometric point}\}, \tag{3.2}$$

where $\text{ht}((\mathcal{G}_{\Omega})^{\text{for}})$ denotes the height of the formal part of the base-change of \mathcal{G} to Ω (along the composition $\Omega \rightarrow X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\pi_0(E))$).

Proof We show the equivalence between i) and iii) first: If R is an L_t -local ring spectrum and F is a finite p -local spectrum of type $\ell > t$, then $R \otimes F \simeq L_t(R) \otimes F \simeq R \otimes L_t(F) \simeq 0$ since L_t is smashing. Applying this with $R = \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(U)$ shows that i) implies iii). Conversely, iii) implies that for every $\ell > t$, we have $R \otimes T(\ell) \simeq 0$, and thus $0 = K(\ell)^*(R \otimes T(\ell)) \simeq K(\ell)^*(R) \otimes_{K(\ell)^*} K(\ell)^*(T(\ell))$. Since $K(\ell)^*(T(\ell)) \neq 0$ and $K(\ell)^*$ is a (graded) field, we deduce that $K(\ell)^*(R) = 0$. Applying this to the relevant chromatic fracture squares, we see that $L_k(R) \xrightarrow{\simeq} L_t(R)$ for all $k \geq t$. Since $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ is a sheaf of L_n -local ring spectra, this implies $R \xrightarrow{\simeq} L_n(R) \xrightarrow{\simeq} L_t(R)$, and hence that i) holds.

To establish the equivalence between the first two conditions, we first observe that both i) and ii) are étale local on X : For i), this is just the sheaf condition for $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ together with the fact that any limit of L_t -local spectra is L_t -local. For ii), this follows more directly because the underlying map of any étale cover is surjective.

We can thus assume that $\mathfrak{X} = \text{Spét}(R)$ for some \mathbb{E}_{∞} - E -algebra $E \rightarrow R \not\simeq 0$. To settle this special case, we will freely use the notation and results of [14]. Specifically, we have $L_t(R) \simeq R[I_{t+1}^{-1}] \simeq E[I_{t+1}^{-1}] \otimes_E R$, and there is a fiber sequence of E -modules

$$K(I_{t+1}) \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow E[I_{t+1}^{-1}].$$

This shows that i) is equivalent to $K(I_{t+1}) \otimes_E R \simeq 0$. Direct inspection of the construction of $K(I_{t+1})$ shows that $K(I_{t+1}) \otimes_E R \simeq K(I_{t+1} \cdot \pi_* R)$, and that $K(I_{t+1} \cdot \pi_* R) \simeq 0$ is equivalent to $I_{t+1} \cdot \pi_* R = \pi_* R$, which is equivalent to ii).

Finally, the formula for $\text{ht}(\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ in Eq. (3.2) follows because, for every $0 \leq t \leq n$, condition ii) can be checked on geometric points. □

Remark 3.7 In the above proof we used the well-known implication $T(\ell)_*(X) = 0 \Rightarrow K(\ell)_*(X) = 0$, valid for any spectrum X . The reverse implication is the telescope conjecture, now believed by many to be false. One can, however, establish the reverse implication for up-to-homotopy ring spectra, using the nilpotence theorem of [24].

Recall that we fixed a finite abelian p -group A , a family \mathcal{F} of its subgroups and a Lubin–Tate spectrum E of height n at p . To apply Lemma 3.6

to determine the chromatic height of the \mathbb{E}_∞ - E -algebra $\Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{E})$, we review the modular interpretation of the \mathbb{E}_∞ - E -algebra E^{BA_+} . We will show, in particular, that all $\Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{E})$ occur as suitable local sections of its structure sheaf. So we study in some detail the affine spectral scheme $\mathrm{Sp}^{\mathrm{ét}}(E^{BA_+})$ corresponding to the \mathbb{E}_∞ -ring E^{BA_+} . The first step is to recall the determination of the (classical) commutative ring $\pi_0(E^{BA_+})$ in algebro-geometric terms. The commutative ring $\pi_0(E)$ carries a one-dimensional formal group F which is a universal deformation of its special fiber. The system $\mathcal{G} := (F[p^k])_{k \geq 0}$ of p -power torsion constitutes a p -divisible group over $\pi_0(E)$.⁷ We denote by A^* the Pontryagin dual of A . Choosing N so large that $p^N A = 0$, we consider the functor $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])$ on $\pi_0(E)$ -algebras valued in abelian groups, which sends every R to the group of homomorphisms from A^* to $\mathcal{G}[p^N](R)$.

Proposition 3.8 *There is an isomorphism of finite flat group schemes of rank $|A|^n$ over $\pi_0(E)$*

$$\mathrm{Spec}(\pi_0(E^{BA_+})) \simeq \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N]).$$

Proof The isomorphism is [20, Prop 5.12]. The computation of the rank is immediate, cf. [41, Sec.7]. □

Remark 3.9 (i) The above can be rephrased by saying that $\mathrm{Sp}^{\mathrm{ét}}(E^{BA_+})$ is an even periodic enhancement of the composition

$$\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N]) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(\pi_0(E)) \longrightarrow M_{FG}$$

in the sense of [33, Def. 2.5].

(ii) For cyclic A , Proposition 3.8 admits an interesting generalization from the case of $BA = K(A, 1)$ to considering $K(A, m)$ for arbitrary $m \geq 1$ instead, see [21, Thm. 3.4.1].

We next consider the principal open subschemes of $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])$ determined by Euler classes. We fix a coordinate $t: BS_+^1 \rightarrow E$ for the formal group $F := \mathcal{G}^{\mathrm{for}}$, and for every character $\rho: A \rightarrow S^1$ refer to the composition

$$e(\rho) := \left(BA_+ \xrightarrow{B\rho_+} BS_+^1 \xrightarrow{t} E \right) \in \pi_0(E^{BA_+})$$

⁷ More is true: This is part of an equivalence between p -divisible commutative formal Lie groups over $\pi_0(E)$ and connected p -divisible groups over $\pi_0(E)$ [43, Prop. 1].

as the Euler class of ρ . The principal open subscheme determined by ρ is

$$U(e(\rho)) := \text{Spec}(\pi_0(E^{BA+})[e(\rho)^{-1}]) \subseteq \text{Spec}(\pi_0(E^{BA+})) \\ \simeq \underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N]).$$

Observe that there is a closed immersion

$$\underline{\text{Hom}}(\ker(\rho)^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N]) \hookrightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])$$

determined by pullback along the surjective restriction of characters $A^* \rightarrow \ker(\rho)^*$. The following Proposition 3.10 is a basic observation. After translating between affine schemes and algebra, the proof is just as in [15, Prop. 3.20]. We denote by $\mathcal{O}_{\underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])}$ the structure sheaf of the affine derived scheme $\text{Spét}(\pi_0(E^{BA+}))$, taking the result of Proposition 3.8 as an identification in the following.

Proposition 3.10 *In the above situation, we have*

(i) *an equality*

$$U(e(\rho)) = \underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N]) \setminus \underline{\text{Hom}}(\ker(\rho)^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])$$

of open subschemes of $\underline{\text{Hom}}(A^, \mathcal{G}[p^N])$ and*

(ii) *an identification of E^{BA+} -algebras*

$$\Gamma(U(e(\rho)), \mathcal{O}_{\underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])}) \simeq \Phi^{[\leq \ker(\rho)]}(E),$$

where $[\leq \ker(\rho)] := \{A' \subseteq A \mid A' \subseteq \ker(\rho)\}$ denotes the family of subgroups of A on which ρ vanishes.

Proof To prove i), we observe there is an obvious cartesian square

$$\begin{CD} \underline{\text{Hom}}(\ker(\rho)^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N]) @>>> \underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N]) \\ @VVV @VVV \\ \{0\} @>>> \underline{\text{Hom}}(\text{im}(\rho)^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N]). \end{CD}$$

The zero section of $\underline{\text{Hom}}(\text{im}(\rho)^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])$ is given by the vanishing of the Euler class $e(\text{im}(\rho) \subseteq S^1)$ (because $\text{im}(\rho)$ is cyclic of p -power order), and the naturality of $e(-)$ implies that the closed immersion $\underline{\text{Hom}}(\ker(\rho)^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N]) \hookrightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])$ is given by the vanishing of $e(\rho)$.

For the proof of ii), we will need a bit more information about $e(\rho)$. We will abuse notation and let ρ denote the corresponding complex representation.

Applying one point compactification to the inclusion $0 \hookrightarrow \rho$, we obtain a map of based A -spaces $e(\rho)': S^0 \rightarrow S^\rho$. Smashing $e(\rho)'$ with \underline{E} , taking A fixed points, and using our complex orientation, we obtain the E^{BA+} -module map $E^{BA+} \rightarrow E^{BA+}$ corresponding to the map $e(\rho)$ above [34, §5.1].

Now we do have $\Gamma(U(e(\rho)), \mathcal{O}_{\underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])}) \simeq E^{BA+}[e(\rho)^{-1}]$ by the construction of the structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])}$. To see the claim, we will use the equivalence $\tilde{E}[\leq \ker(\rho)] \simeq \text{colim}_n S^{n\rho}$ (which can be checked using Definition 3.3, ii)) with transition maps given by multiplication with $e(\rho)'$. Using this, we see

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^{[\leq \ker(\rho)]}(\underline{E}) &= (\tilde{E}[\leq \ker(\rho)] \otimes \underline{E})^A \\ &\simeq \text{colim}_n \left(\underline{E}^A \xrightarrow{\cdot e(\rho)} \underline{E}^A \xrightarrow{\cdot e(\rho)} \dots \right) \\ &\simeq \underline{E}^A[e(\rho)^{-1}] \\ &\simeq E^{BA+}[e(\rho)^{-1}] \\ &\simeq \Gamma(U(e(\rho)), \mathcal{O}_{\underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])}). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

We want to generalize Proposition 3.10, ii) by finding an open subscheme (typically non-principal) of $\underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])$ over which the sections are $\Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{E})$ for a given family \mathcal{F} . We also want this open subscheme to have a modular interpretation, as in Proposition 3.10, i) above, which will ultimately allow for the height computation of Theorem 3.4.

We begin by observing that for every family \mathcal{F} we have

$$\mathcal{F} = \bigcup_{A' \in \mathcal{F}} [\leq A'] = \bigcup_{A' \in \mathcal{F}} \bigcap_{\rho \in (A/A')^*} [\leq \ker(\rho)]. \tag{3.3}$$

The first equality in (3.3) is trivial and the second one follows from duality of finite abelian groups. Here, we commit a mild abuse of notation by identifying some $\rho \in (A/A')^*$ with the composition $A \rightarrow A/A' \xrightarrow{\rho} S^1$.

The decomposition (3.3) suggests to consider the following open subscheme of $\underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])$:

$$U(\mathcal{F}) := \bigcap_{A' \in \mathcal{F}} \bigcup_{\rho \in (A/A')^*} U(e(\rho)). \tag{3.4}$$

By Proposition 3.10, i), this equals

$$U(\mathcal{F}) = \underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N]) \setminus \left(\bigcup_{A' \in \mathcal{F}} \bigcap_{\rho \in (A/A')^*} \underline{\text{Hom}}(\ker(\rho)^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N]) \right) \tag{3.5}$$

This last equation gives us the desired modular interpretation of $U(\mathcal{F})$, and we can also identify the sections over it, as follows.

Lemma 3.11 *In the above situation, we have*

$$\Gamma(U(\mathcal{F}), \mathcal{O}_{\underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])}) \simeq \Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{E})$$

as algebras over $E^{BA+} = \Gamma(\underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N]), \mathcal{O}_{\underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])})$.

Proof For every open $U \subseteq X := \underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])$ and $e \in \pi_0(E^{BA+}) = \pi_0(\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X))$ we have a cartesian square

$$\begin{CD} \Gamma(U \cup U(e), \mathcal{O}_X) @>>> \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X) \\ @VVV @VVV \\ \Gamma(U(e), \mathcal{O}_X) @>>> \Gamma(U \cap U(e), \mathcal{O}_X) \simeq \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X)[e^{-1}]. \end{CD}$$

Given any family \mathcal{F} and any character $\rho: A \rightarrow S^1$, we also have a cartesian square of genuine G -spectra

$$\begin{CD} \Sigma^\infty(\tilde{E}(\mathcal{F} \cap [\leq \ker(\rho)])) @>>> \Sigma^\infty(\tilde{E}\mathcal{F}) \\ @VVV @VVV \\ \Sigma^\infty(\tilde{E}([\leq \ker(\rho)])) @>>> \Sigma^\infty(\tilde{E}(\mathcal{F} \cup [\leq \ker(\rho)])) \simeq \Sigma^\infty(\tilde{E}\mathcal{F}) \otimes \Sigma^\infty(\tilde{E}([\leq \ker(\rho)])). \end{CD}$$

Assume now that U and \mathcal{F} are such that $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X) \simeq \Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{E})$ as E^{BA+} -algebras. Comparison of the above two cartesian squares (with $e := e(\rho)$) and using Proposition 3.10, ii) then implies that $\Gamma(U \cup U(e(\rho)), \mathcal{O}_X) \simeq \Phi^{\mathcal{F} \cap [\leq \ker(\rho)]}(\underline{E})$ as E^{BA+} -algebras. Applying this inductively with Proposition 3.10, ii) as a starting point, we see that for every $A' \in \mathcal{F}$, we have

$$\Gamma\left(\bigcup_{\rho \in (A/A')^*} U(e(\rho)), \mathcal{O}_X\right) \simeq \Phi^{\bigcap_{\rho \in [\leq \ker(\rho)]}}(\underline{E}) \stackrel{(3.3)}{\simeq} \Phi^{[\leq A']}(\underline{E}). \tag{3.6}$$

Finally, for any two opens $U, V \subseteq X$, we have

$$\Gamma(U \cap V, \mathcal{O}_X) \simeq \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X) \otimes_{\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)} \Gamma(V, \mathcal{O}_X), \tag{3.7}$$

and conclude

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma(U(\mathcal{F}), \mathcal{O}_X) &\stackrel{(3.4)}{\simeq} \Gamma\left(\bigcap_{A' \in \mathcal{F}} \bigcup_{\rho \in (A/A')^*} U(e(\rho)), \mathcal{O}_X\right) \\
 &\stackrel{(3.7)}{\simeq} \bigotimes_{A' \in \mathcal{F}} \Gamma\left(\bigcup_{\rho \in (A/A')^*} U(e(\rho)), \mathcal{O}_X\right) \\
 &\stackrel{(3.6)}{\simeq} \bigotimes_{A' \in \mathcal{F}} \Phi^{[\leq A']}(E) \\
 &\stackrel{(*)}{\simeq} \Phi^{\bigcup_{A' \in \mathcal{F}} [\leq A']}(E) \\
 &\stackrel{(3.3)}{=} \Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(E).
 \end{aligned}$$

For the equivalence $(*)$ we used $\tilde{E}\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes \tilde{E}\mathcal{F}_2 \simeq \tilde{E}(\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2)$, which is again easily inferred from Definition 3.3, ii). □

Now we have assembled everything to prove the main result of this subsection.

Proof of Theorem 3.4 Taking the identification of Lemma 3.11 and applying Eq. (3.2) with $\mathfrak{X} := (U(\mathcal{F}), \mathcal{O}_{\underline{\text{Hom}}(A^*, \mathcal{G}[p^N])} |_{U(\mathcal{F})})$, we find that

$$\text{ht}(\Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(E)) = \max\{\text{ht}((\mathcal{G}_\Omega)^{\text{for}}) \mid \Omega \rightarrow U(\mathcal{F}) \text{ a geometric point}\}.$$

If Ω is any geometric point of $\text{Spec}(\pi_0(E))$, then we have $\mathcal{G}[p^N](\Omega) \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/p^N\mathbb{Z})^{n - \text{ht}((\mathcal{G}_\Omega)^{\text{for}})}$, so using (3.5), we obtain the following cumbersome, but elementary, description of the sought for $\text{ht}(\Phi^{\mathcal{F}}(E))$: It is the largest $t \geq 0$ such that there is a homomorphism $\varphi: A^* \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/p^N\mathbb{Z})^{n-t}$ such that for all $A' \in \mathcal{F}$ there is a character $\rho \in (A/A')^*$ such that $\ker(A^* \rightarrow \ker(\rho)^*) \not\subseteq \ker(\varphi)$.

Observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \{\ker(A^* \rightarrow \ker(\rho)^*) = \text{im}(\rho)^* \mid \rho \in (A/A')^*\} \\
 = \{C \subseteq (A/A')^* \subseteq A^* \text{ cyclic}\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

So the condition on φ is that it does not vanish on $(A/A')^*$, for every $A' \in \mathcal{F}$. We now determine which $C \subseteq A^*$ can occur as the kernels of such φ . Since $p^N A = 0$, for any subgroup $C \subseteq A^*$ there will be an inclusion $A^*/C \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/p^N\mathbb{Z})^{n-t}$ if and only if $\text{rk}_p(A^*/C) \leq n - t$.

Now a maximal t satisfying the above is determined by:

$$n - t = \min \{\text{rk}_p(A^*/C) \mid C \subseteq A^* \text{ s.t. } \forall A' \in \mathcal{F}, (A/A')^* \not\subseteq C\}.$$

Using that for any finite abelian p -group B we have $\text{rk}_p(B) = \text{rk}_p(B^*)$, that $A' \mapsto (A/A')^*$ and $C \mapsto (A^*/C)^* \subseteq A^{**} = A$ are mutually inverse inclusion reversing bijections between subgroups of A and A^* , and that \mathcal{F} is a family, this becomes

$$n - t = \min \{ \text{rk}_p(\tilde{C}) \mid \tilde{C} \subseteq A, \tilde{C} \notin \mathcal{F} \} = \text{cork}_p(\mathcal{F}),$$

as claimed. □

We finally use Theorem 3.4 to prove Theorem 2.1, which shows that the formation of geometric fixed points can lower the type of a finite complex at most by the p -rank of the group acting. We repeat the statement for convenience.

Corollary 3.12 *Assume A is a finite abelian p -group and $X \in \text{Sp}_{A,(p)}^\omega$. Then $\text{type}(\Phi^A(X)) \geq \text{type}(\Phi^{\{0\}}(X)) - \text{rk}_p(A)$.*

Proof Let $k := \text{rk}_p(A)$, and we can assume that $n := \text{type}(\Phi^{\{0\}}(X)) \geq k + 1$ for otherwise our assertion is vacuously true. Our assumption is that $K(n - 1)_*(\Phi^{\{0\}}(X)) = 0$; in the case $n = \infty$, i.e., $\Phi^{\{0\}}(X)$ is contractible, the following argument is applied for every Morava K -theory.

Denote by E a Lubin–Tate spectrum at p of height $n - 1$. Since $\text{type}(\Phi^{\{0\}}(X)) > n - 1$ and any map into a $K(n - 1)$ -local spectrum factors through the $K(n - 1)$ -localization, we have $E^*(\Phi^{\{0\}}(X)) = 0$. Then we have more generally $E^*(EA'_+ \otimes_{A'} X) = 0$ for all subgroups $A' \subseteq A$ by considering the collapsing homotopy fixed point spectral sequence. In other words, the Borel spectrum $F(X, \underline{E})$ is equivariantly contractible because we have $\pi_*\left(F(X, \underline{E})^{A'}\right) = E^{-*}(EA'_+ \otimes_{A'} X) = 0$. Equivalently, all of the geometric fixed points of this spectrum are contractible. We conclude that

$$0 \simeq \Phi^A(F(X, \underline{E})) \simeq D(\Phi^A(X)) \otimes \Phi^A(\underline{E}).$$

The second of these equivalences uses the finiteness of X and the fact that Φ^A is a symmetric monoidal functor. We know that the chromatic height of $\Phi^A(\underline{E})$ is $n - k - 1$ by Remark 3.5, ii), so its p -local finite acyclics are precisely the complexes of type at least $n - k$, cf. Lemma 3.6, iii). This means that $\text{type}(\Phi^A(X)) = \text{type}(D(\Phi^A(X))) \geq n - k$ (also in case $n = \infty$).⁸ □

⁸ Poincaré duality for $K(n)$ -cohomology makes it clear that the types of a finite complex and its dual agree.

4 The complexes of Arone and Lesh

The aim of this subsection is to use work of Arone, Dwyer, Lesh, and Mahowald to give a proof of Theorem 2.2, the statement of which we repeat for convenience:

Theorem 4.1 (Arone, Dwyer, Lesh, Mahowald)

Let p be a prime, $n \geq 1$ and $\Delta := (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times n}$ the corresponding elementary abelian p -group. Then, there is a p -local finite Δ -equivariant spectrum $F(n) \in \text{Sp}_{\Delta, (p)}^\omega$ satisfying the following conditions:

- (i) The geometric fixed points $\Phi^\Delta(F(n))$ have type 0.
- (ii) The underlying non-equivariant spectrum of $F(n)$, i.e., $\Phi^{\{0\}}(F(n))$, has type n .

This result is of central importance to the entire paper. We remark that the complexes $F(n)$ are closely related to the complexes constructed by Mitchell in [32], which were the first examples of finite (non-equivariant) complexes of arbitrary type. The exact relation between these two families of complexes is worked out in [5, Sec. 2].

The construction of $F(n)$ uses equivariant homotopy theory for compact Lie groups, and we refer the reader to [34] for a rapid review of this. We first describe the groups involved. Fix an integer $m \geq 1$ and let $U(m)$ denote the unitary group of rank m . Embed the permutation group $\Sigma_m \subseteq U(m)$ as the subgroup of permutation matrices. Fix the (non-standard) embedding $U(m - 1) \subseteq U(m)$ corresponding to the embedding $\mathbb{C}^{m-1} \subseteq \mathbb{C}^m$ as the orthogonal complement of the diagonal. Note that then $\Sigma_m \subseteq U(m - 1) \subseteq U(m)$.

Now consider the case $m = p^n$ and embed $\Delta \subseteq \Sigma_{p^n}$ using the regular representation of Δ on its underlying set. Let \mathcal{P}_{p^n} denote the (geometric realization of the) poset of non-trivial proper partitions of a set with p^n elements. The equivariant Spanier–Whitehead dual $D(\mathcal{P}_{p^n}^\diamond)$ of its unreduced suspension is canonically an object of $\text{Sp}_{\Sigma_{p^n}}^\omega$, i.e., a finite genuine Σ_{p^n} -spectrum, and we consider its twist $D(\mathcal{P}_{p^n}^\diamond) \otimes S^{\bar{\rho}}$ by the representation sphere of the reduced regular representation $\bar{\rho}$ of Σ_{p^n} . We denote by $\text{Ind}_{\Sigma_{p^n}}^{U(p^n-1)} : \text{Sp}_{\Sigma_{p^n}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}_{U(p^n-1)}$ the induction functor and by $\text{Res}_\Delta^{U(p^n-1)} : \text{Sp}_{U(p^n-1)} \rightarrow \text{Sp}_\Delta$ the restriction functor. Note that both induction and restriction preserve finite spectra. We can thus finally define

$$F(n) := \left(\text{Res}_\Delta^{U(p^n-1)} \left(\text{Ind}_{\Sigma_{p^n}}^{U(p^n-1)} (D(\mathcal{P}_{p^n}^\diamond) \otimes S^{\bar{\rho}}) \right) \right)_{(p)} \in \text{Sp}_{\Delta, (p)}^\omega.$$

The geometric fixed points of $F(n)$ will be analyzed through the following result, which is essentially contained in [2, § 5].

Proposition 4.2 *We have*

$$\Sigma^\infty \left(U(1)_{+}^{\times(p^n-1)} \right) \otimes (\Phi^\Delta(-)) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \Phi^\Delta \circ \text{Ind}_{\Sigma_{p^n}}^{U(p^n-1)}(-)$$

as functors $\text{Sp}_{\Sigma_{p^n}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$.

Proof We will first establish the following unstable refinement of our assertion. Denote by $C := C_{U(p^n-1)}(\Delta) \simeq U(1)^{p^n-1}$ the centralizer of Δ in $U(p^n - 1)$, and note that $\Delta \subseteq C$. For every Σ_{p^n} -space X , we define a map between fixed point spaces

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_X : C/\Delta \times X^\Delta &\longrightarrow \left(U(p^n - 1) \times_{\Sigma_{p^n}} X \right)^\Delta, \\ \varphi_X(c\Delta, x) &:= [c, x], \end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

which we claim is an equivalence, functorial in X .

It is immediate that (4.1) is well-defined and functorial in X . Its injectivity results from an easy computation, using that $\Delta \subseteq \Sigma_{p^n}$ is its own centralizer: If $[c, x] = [c', x']$, then there exists some $\sigma \in \Sigma_{p^n}$ such that

$$(c, x) = (c'\sigma^{-1}, \sigma x') \in U(p^n - 1) \times X.$$

This implies $c\sigma = c' \in C$ and hence $c\sigma d\sigma^{-1}c^{-1} = d$ for all $d \in \Delta$. From this we see that $\sigma \in \Sigma_{p^n} \cap C = \Delta$ and hence $c = c'\sigma^{-1}$ for some $\sigma^{-1} \in \Delta$ and $x = \sigma x' = x'$, as desired.

To see the surjectivity of (4.1), recall the general computation of the fixed points of an induced space

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(U(p^n - 1) \times_{\Sigma_{p^n}} X \right)^\Delta \\ &= \left\{ [u, x] \mid u \in U(p^n - 1) \text{ such that } u^{-1}\Delta u \subseteq \Sigma_{p^n} \text{ and } x \in X^{u^{-1}\Delta u} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Denoting by $N := N_{U(p^n-1)}(\Delta; \Sigma_{p^n}) := \{u \in U(p^n - 1) \mid u^{-1}\Delta u \subseteq \Sigma_{p^n}\}$, Arone and Lesh show in [2, §5], that the obvious inclusion $C \cdot \Sigma_{p^n} \subseteq N$ is in fact an equality. Now, given $[u, x] \in \left(U(p^n - 1) \times_{\Sigma_{p^n}} X \right)^\Delta$, we can write $u = c\sigma$ with $c \in C$, $\sigma \in \Sigma_{p^n}$ and $x \in X^{u^{-1}\Delta u} = X^{\sigma^{-1}\Delta\sigma}$. We conclude that $x = \sigma^{-1}y$ for some $y \in X^\Delta$, and then compute

$$\varphi_X(c\Delta, y) = [c, y] = [c\sigma, \sigma^{-1}y] = [u, x],$$

hence φ_X is indeed surjective.

To identify C/Δ , we observe that $\Delta \rightarrow C \simeq U(1)^{\times(p^n-1)}$ maps to each of the $p^n - 1$ components by each of the non-trivial irreducible representations of Δ . The quotient of each of these actions is

$$U(1)/\Delta = U(1)/\text{Im}(\Delta) = U(1)/(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}) \simeq U(1).$$

We can thus identify the quotient $U(1)^{\times(p^n-1)}/\Delta^{\times(p^n-1)} \simeq U(1)^{\times(p^n-1)}$. To identify the quotient $C/\Delta \simeq U(1)^{\times(p^n-1)}/\Delta$ by the diagonal copy of Δ we consider the induced quotient fiber sequence:

$$\Delta^{\times(p^n-1)}/\Delta \rightarrow U(1)^{\times(p^n-1)}/\Delta \rightarrow U(1)^{\times(p^n-1)}/\Delta^{\times(p^n-1)} (\simeq U(1)^{\times(p^n-1)}).$$

This forces $U(1)^{\times(p^n-1)}/\Delta$ to be a $K(\mathbb{Z}^{\times(p^n-1)}, 1) \simeq U(1)^{\times(p^n-1)}$.

In order to pass to the stable setting, we observe that the above equivalence (4.1) has an obvious analogue for pointed Σ_{p^n} -spaces which implies a natural stable equivalence for pointed Σ_{p^n} -spaces X of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^\infty(C/\Delta_+) \otimes \Sigma^\infty(X^\Delta) &\xrightarrow{\simeq} \Sigma^\infty\left(\left(U(p^n - 1)_+ \wedge_{\Sigma_{p^n}} X\right)^\Delta\right) \\ &\simeq \Phi^\Delta\left(\Sigma^\infty(U(p^n - 1)_+) \otimes_{\Sigma_{p^n}} \Sigma^\infty(X)\right). \end{aligned} \tag{4.2}$$

Since both functors displayed in the statement of Proposition 4.2 preserve colimits, the claim follows, taking into account that $C/\Delta \simeq U(1)^{\times(p^n-1)}$. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.2 Recall that we defined

$$F(n) := \left(\text{Res}_\Delta^{U(p^n-1)} \left(\text{Ind}_{\Sigma_{p^n}}^{U(p^n-1)} (D(\mathcal{P}_{p^n}^\diamond) \otimes S^{\bar{\rho}})\right)\right)_{(p)} \in \text{Sp}_{\Delta, (p)}^\omega,$$

and now need to check properties i) and ii) for $F(n)$.

By Proposition 4.2, we see that

$$\Phi^\Delta(F(n)) \simeq U(1)_+^{\times(p^n-1)} \otimes \Phi^\Delta(D(\mathcal{P}_{p^n}^\diamond) \otimes S^{\bar{\rho}})_{(p)}.$$

Observe that $\Phi^\Delta(-)$ is symmetric monoidal, and in particular commutes over Spanier–Whitehead duals. Since $\mathcal{P}_{p^n}^\Delta$ is the Tits-building of $\text{Gl}_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$ (cf. [1, Lem. 10.1]) which is a wedge of $p^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$ spheres of dimension $n - 2$ if $n \geq 2$ (for $n = 1$, the Tits-building is empty and its unreduced suspension is S^0), and $\Phi^\Delta(S^{\bar{\rho}}) \simeq S^0$, we see that $\Phi^\Delta(F(n))$ has type zero.

Showing property ii) requires much harder previous work of Arone and Mahowald. Using that $\Phi^{(0)} \circ \text{Ind}_{\Sigma_{p^n}}^{U(p^n-1)} \simeq U(p^n - 1)_+ \otimes_{h\Sigma_{p^n}} (-)$, we see that the underlying spectrum of $F(n)$ is given as

$$\Phi^{(0)}(F(n)) \simeq U(p^n - 1)_+ \otimes_{h\Sigma_{p^n}} (D(\mathcal{P}_{p^n}^\diamond) \otimes S^{\bar{\rho}})_{(p)}.$$

This is easily recognized to be, up to a shift, one of the spectra figuring in [5] (where Arone uses K_n to denote the suspension of \mathcal{P}_n^\diamond). In [5, Thm. 0.4], building on work of Arone and Mahowald [3], it is shown that $H^*(\Phi^{(0)}(F(n)), \mathbb{F}_p)$ is finitely generated, free and non-zero over the subalgebra \mathcal{A}_{n-1} of the mod p Steenrod algebra.

Using this to compute connective Morava K -theories through the Adams spectral sequence, it easily follows that the type of $\Phi^{(0)}(F(n))$ is at least n (see the proof of [32, Thm. 4.8] for details of this argument). Since we have already seen that the Δ -geometric fixed points of $F(n)$ have type zero, we know that the type of $\Phi^{(0)}(F(n))$ can be at most n by Theorem 2.1. So it must be exactly n , which concludes the proof. \square

Remark 4.3 The case $n = 1$ of Theorem 2.2 admits a nice direct proof, which we learned from Akhil Mathew: Let $F(1)' \in \text{Sp}_{\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}}^\omega$ denote the cofiber of the transfer map $t: S^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}_+ \rightarrow S^0$. On geometric fixed points, this map is zero because it factors through $\Phi^{\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}_+) \simeq 0$, hence $\Phi^{\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}}(F(1)') \simeq S^0 \vee S^1$ has type zero. The non-equivariant map underlying t is simply multiplication by p , hence $\Phi^{(0)}(F(1)')$ is equivalent to S^0/p , and thus has type one.

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