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On the non-abelian Brumer–Stark conjecture and the equivariant Iwasawa main conjecture

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Abstract

We show that for an odd prime p, the p-primary parts of refinements of the (imprimitive) non-abelian Brumer and Brumer–Stark conjectures are implied by the equivariant Iwasawa main conjecture (EIMC) for totally real fields. Crucially, this result does not depend on the vanishing of the relevant Iwasawa μ-invariant. In combination with the authors' previous work on the EIMC, this leads to unconditional proofs of the non-abelian Brumer and Brumer–Stark conjectures in many new cases.

1 Introduction

Let K be a totally real number field and let L be a CM field such that L/K is a finite Galois extension; in this article, such an extension will be called a (finite Galois) CM-extension. Let $G = \mathrm{Gal}(L/K)$. To each finite set S of places of K containing all the archimedean places, one can associate a so-called 'Stickelberger element' $\theta_S(L/K)$ in the centre of the complex group algebra $\mathbb{C}[G]$. This element is constructed from values at $s = 0$ of S-truncated Artin L-functions attached to the complex characters of G. Let μ_L and cl_L denote the roots of unity and the class group of L, respectively. Assume further that S contains the set of all finite primes of K that ramify in L/K.

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Now suppose that G is abelian. It was independently shown in [1,8,12] that we have the containment

$$\mathrm{Ann}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}(\mu_L)\theta_S(L/K) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[G].$$

Moreover, Brumer's conjecture asserts that in fact

$$\mathrm{Ann}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}(\mu_L)\theta_S(L/K) \subseteq \mathrm{Ann}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}(\mathrm{cl}_L).$$

The Brumer–Stark conjecture is a refinement of Brumer's conjecture that not only asserts that the class of a given ideal is annihilated in cl_L, so it becomes a principal ideal, but also gives information about a generator of that ideal.

In the case that G is non-abelian, the second named author [30] formulated generalisations of the Brumer and Brumer–Stark conjectures and of the so-called strong Brumer–Stark property. (Independently, Burns [6] formulated non-abelian versions of the Brumer and Brumer–Stark conjectures in even greater generality.) The extension L/K satisfies the strong Brumer–Stark property if certain Stickelberger elements are contained in the (non-commutative) Fitting invariants of corresponding ray class groups. It is important to note that this property does not hold in general, even in the case that G is abelian, as follows from results of Greither and Kurihara [15]. If this property does hold, however, it also implies the validity of the (non-abelian) Brumer and Brumer–Stark conjectures. The main result of this article is that for an odd prime p, the relevant case of the equivariant Iwasawa main conjecture (EIMC) for totally real fields implies the p-primary part of a dual version of the strong Brumer–Stark property under the hypotheses that S contains all the p-adic places of K and that a certain identity between complex and p-adic Artin L-functions at $s = 0$ holds. This identity is conjecturally always true and, in particular, is satisfied when G is monomial (i.e. every complex irreducible character of G is induced from a one-dimensional character of a subgroup); moreover, every metabelian or supersoluble finite group is monomial.

When the relevant classical Iwasawa μ-invariant vanishes, the above result on the dual version of the strong Brumer–Stark property has been already established by the second named author [33]; this result was in turn a non-abelian generalisation of work of Greither and Popescu [17]. (A weaker version of the result of [17] specialised to the setting of Brumer's conjecture was previously shown by Nguyen Quang Do [36].) The main reason for the assumption of the vanishing of the μ-invariant in [17,33] is, of course, to ensure the validity of the EIMC. However, both articles use a version of the EIMC involving the Tate module of a certain Iwasawa-theoretic abstract 1-motive, which requires the vanishing of μ even for its formulation. This formulation is inspired by Deligne's theory of 1-motives [11] and previous work of Greither and Popescu [16] on the Galois module structure of p-adic realisations of Picard 1-motives. Our new approach is different to, though partly inspired by, the approaches in [17,33]. More precisely, we reinterpret certain well-known exact sequences involving ray class groups in terms of étale and flat cohomology. Taking direct limits along the cyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}_p$-extension of L, this allows us to establish a concrete link between the canonical complex occurring in the EIMC and certain ray class groups. The theory of non-commutative Fitting invariants then plays a crucial role in the Iwasawa co-descent.

This article is organised as follows. In Sect. 2 we review some algebraic background material. In particular, we discuss non-commutative Fitting invariants, which were introduced by the second named author in [29] and were further developed by both the present authors in [23]. In Sect. 3 we recall the statements of the non-abelian Brumer and Brumer–Stark conjectures and show that a dual version of the strong Brumer–Stark property implies both of these conjectures. Then in Sect. 4 we recall a reformulation of the EIMC introduced in

[25]. The material presented up until this point then allows us to state the main theorem of this article (discussed above) in Sect. 5. The next three sections are then devoted to the proof of this result. First we present further auxiliary results on Iwasawa algebras and the EIMC in Sect. 6. We then complete the proof in Sects. 7 and 8 by working with complexes at the finite and infinite levels, respectively. In Sect. 9 we recall the notion of hybrid p-adic group rings introduced in [24]. This notion was further developed in [25] where it played a key role in obtaining the first unconditional proofs of the EIMC in cases where the vanishing of the relevant μ-invariant is not known. Finally, in Sect. 10 we combine these results on the EIMC with the main result of this article to give unconditional proofs of the non-abelian Brumer and Brumer–Stark conjectures in many new cases.

Notation and conventions

All rings are assumed to have an identity element and all modules are assumed to be left modules unless otherwise stated. We fix the following notation:

$R^{\times}$	the group of units of a ring R
$\zeta(R)$	the centre of a ring R
$\mathrm{Ann}_R(M)$	the annihilator of the R-module M
$M_{m \times n}(R)$	the set of all $m \times n$ matrices with entries in a ring R
ζ_n	a primitive nth root of unity
K_{∞}	the cyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}_p$-extension of the number field K
μ_K	the roots of unity of a field K
cl_K	the class group of a number field K
K^{c}	an algebraic closure of a field K
K^{+}	the maximal totally real subfield of a field K embeddable into $\mathbb{C}$
$\mathrm{Irr}_F(G)$	the set of F-irreducible characters of the (pro)-finite group G (with open kernel) where F is a field of characteristic 0
$\check{\chi}$	the character contragredient to χ

2 Algebraic preliminaries

2.1 Algebraic K-theory

Let R be a noetherian integral domain with field of fractions E. Let A be a finite-dimensional semisimple E-algebra and let $\mathfrak{A}$ be an R-order in A. Let $\mathrm{PMod}(\mathfrak{A})$ denote the category of finitely generated projective (left) $\mathfrak{A}$-modules. We write $K_0(\mathfrak{A})$ for the Grothendieck group of $\mathrm{PMod}(\mathfrak{A})$ (see [10, Sect. 38]) and $K_1(\mathfrak{A})$ for the Whitehead group (see [10, Sect. 40]). Let $K_0(\mathfrak{A}, A)$ denote the relative algebraic K-group associated to the ring homomorphism $\mathfrak{A} \hookrightarrow A$. We recall that $K_0(\mathfrak{A}, A)$ is an abelian group with generators $[X, g, Y]$ where X and Y are finitely generated projective $\mathfrak{A}$-modules and $g : E \otimes_R X \to E \otimes_R Y$ is an isomorphism of A-modules; for a full description in terms of generators and relations, we refer the reader to [45, p. 215]. Moreover, there is a long exact sequence of relative K-theory (see [45, Chapter 15])

$$K_1(\mathfrak{A}) \longrightarrow K_1(A) \xrightarrow{\partial} K_0(\mathfrak{A}, A) \xrightarrow{\rho} K_0(\mathfrak{A}) \longrightarrow K_0(A). \qquad (2.1)$$

The reduced norm map $\mathrm{nr} = \mathrm{nr}_A : A \to \zeta(A)$ is defined componentwise on the Wedderburn decomposition of A and extends to matrix rings over A (see [9, Sect. 7D]); thus it induces a map $K_1(A) \to \zeta(A)^\times$, which we also denote by nr.

Let $\mathcal{C}^b(\mathrm{PMod}(\mathfrak{A}))$ be the category of bounded complexes of finitely generated projective $\mathfrak{A}$-modules. Then $K_0(\mathfrak{A}, A)$ identifies with the Grothendieck group whose generators are $[C^\bullet]$, where $C^\bullet$ is an object of the category $\mathcal{C}^b_{\mathrm{tor}}(\mathrm{PMod}(\mathfrak{A}))$ of bounded complexes of finitely generated projective $\mathfrak{A}$-modules whose cohomology modules are R-torsion, and the relations are as follows: $[C^\bullet] = 0$ if $C^\bullet$ is acyclic, and $[C_2^\bullet] = [C_1^\bullet] + [C_3^\bullet]$ for every short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow C_1^\bullet \longrightarrow C_2^\bullet \longrightarrow C_3^\bullet \longrightarrow 0 \tag{2.2}$$

in $\mathcal{C}^b_{\mathrm{tor}}(\mathrm{PMod}(\mathfrak{A}))$ (see [49, Chapter 2] or [44, Sect. 2], for example).

Let $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{A})$ be the derived category of $\mathfrak{A}$-modules. A complex of $\mathfrak{A}$-modules is said to be perfect if it is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{A})$ to an element of $\mathcal{C}^b(\mathrm{PMod}(\mathfrak{A}))$. We denote the full triangulated subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{A})$ comprising perfect complexes by $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{perf}}(\mathfrak{A})$, and the full triangulated subcategory comprising perfect complexes whose cohomology modules are R-torsion by $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{perf}}_{\mathrm{tor}}(\mathfrak{A})$. Then any object of $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{perf}}_{\mathrm{tor}}(\mathfrak{A})$ defines an element in $K_0(\mathfrak{A}, A)$. In particular, a finitely generated R-torsion $\mathfrak{A}$-module M of finite projective dimension considered as a complex concentrated in degree 0 defines an element $[M] \in K_0(\mathfrak{A}, A)$.

2.2 Denominator ideals

Let R be a noetherian integrally closed domain with field of fractions E. Let A be a finite-dimensional separable E-algebra and let $\mathfrak{A}$ be an R-order in A. We choose a maximal R-order $\mathfrak{M}$ such that $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq \mathfrak{M} \subseteq A$. Following [23, Sect. 3.6], for every matrix $H \in M_{b \times b}(\mathfrak{A})$ there is a generalised adjoint matrix $H^* \in M_{b \times b}(\mathfrak{M})$ such that $H^* H = H H^* = \mathrm{nr}(H) \cdot 1_{b \times b}$ (note that the conventions in [23, Sect. 3.6] slightly differ from those in [29]). If $\tilde{H} \in M_{b \times b}(\mathfrak{A})$ is a second matrix, then $(H\tilde{H})^* = \tilde{H}^* H^*$. We define

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{A}) := \{x \in \zeta(\mathfrak{A}) \mid x H^* \in M_{n \times n}(\mathfrak{A}) \,\forall H \in M_{n \times n}(\mathfrak{A}) \,\forall n \in \mathbb{N}\},$$
$$\mathcal{I}(\mathfrak{A}) := \langle \mathrm{nr}(H) \mid H \in M_{n \times n}(\mathfrak{A}), \, n \in \mathbb{N} \rangle_{\zeta(\mathfrak{A})}.$$

One can show that these are R-lattices satisfying

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{A}) \cdot \mathcal{I}(\mathfrak{A}) = \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{A}) \subseteq \zeta(\mathfrak{A}) \subseteq \mathcal{I}(\mathfrak{A}) \subseteq \zeta(\mathfrak{M}). \tag{2.3}$$

Hence $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{A})$ is an ideal in the commutative R-order $\mathcal{I}(\mathfrak{A})$. We will refer to $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{A})$ as the *denominator ideal* of the R-order $\mathfrak{A}$. If p is a prime and G is a finite group, we set

$$\mathcal{I}(G) := \mathcal{I}(\mathbb{Z}[G]), \mathcal{I}_p(G) := \mathcal{I}(\mathbb{Z}_p[G]),$$
$$\mathcal{H}(G) := \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{Z}[G]), \mathcal{H}_p(G) := \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{Z}_p[G]).$$

The first claim of the following result is a special case of [23, Proposition 4.4]. The second claim then follows easily from (2.3).

Proposition 2.1 *Let p be prime and G be a finite group. Then $\mathcal{H}_p(G) = \zeta(\mathbb{Z}_p[G])$ if and only if p does not divide the order of the commutator subgroup of G. Moreover, in this case we have $\mathcal{I}_p(G) = \zeta(\mathbb{Z}_p[G])$.*

The importance of the $\zeta(\mathfrak{A})$-module $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{A})$ comes from its relation to non-commutative Fitting invariants, which we introduce now.

2.3 Non-commutative Fitting invariants

For further details on the following material we refer the reader to [29] and [23]. Let A be a finite-dimensional separable algebra over a field E and $\mathfrak{A}$ be an R-order in A, where R is an integrally closed complete commutative noetherian local domain with field of fractions E. For example, if p is a prime we can take $\mathfrak{A}$ to be a p-adic group ring $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ where G is a finite group or to be a completed group algebra $\mathbb{Z}_p[\![\mathcal{G}]\!]$ where $\mathcal{G}$ is a one-dimensional p-adic Lie group.

Let X and Y be two $\zeta(\mathfrak{A})$-submodules of an R-torsionfree $\zeta(\mathfrak{A})$-module. Then X and Y are said to be $\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})$-*equivalent* if there exists a positive integer n and a matrix $U \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathfrak{A})$ such that $X = \mathrm{nr}(U) \cdot Y$. We denote the corresponding equivalence class by $[X]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})}$. We say that X is $\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})$-contained in Y (and write $[X]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})} \subseteq [Y]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})}$) if for all $X' \in [X]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})}$ there exists $Y' \in [Y]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})}$ such that $X' \subseteq Y'$. Note that it suffices to check this property for one $X_0 \in [X]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})}$. We will say that x is contained in $[X]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})}$ (and write $x \in [X]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})}$) if there is $X_0 \in [X]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})}$ such that $x \in X_0$.

Further suppose that X and Y are in fact $\zeta(\mathfrak{A})$-submodules of $\zeta(A)$. Let $X \cdot Y$ denote the $\zeta(\mathfrak{A})$-submodule of $\zeta(A)$ generated the set $\{xy \mid x \in X, y \in Y\}$. Then the product $[X]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})} \cdot [Y]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})} := [X \cdot Y]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})}$ is well-defined. If $e \in A$ is a central idempotent then $e[X]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})} := [eX]_{\mathrm{nr}(e\mathfrak{A})}$ is also well-defined. Moreover, if $X = \langle \alpha \rangle_{\zeta(\mathfrak{A})}$ is generated by a single element $\alpha \in \zeta(A)^\times$, then we set $[X]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})}^{-1} := [\langle \alpha^{-1} \rangle_{\zeta(\mathfrak{A})}]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})}$.

Now let M be a (left) $\mathfrak{A}$-module with finite presentation

$$\mathfrak{A}^a \xrightarrow{h} \mathfrak{A}^b \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow 0. \tag{2.4}$$

We identify the homomorphism h with the corresponding matrix in $M_{a \times b}(\mathfrak{A})$ and define $S(h) = S_b(h)$ to be the set of all $b \times b$ submatrices of h if $a \geq b$. In the case $a = b$ we call (2.4) a *quadratic presentation*. The *Fitting invariant* of h over $\mathfrak{A}$ is defined to be

$$\mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(h) = \begin{cases} [0]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})} & \text{if} \quad a < b \\ \left[\langle \mathrm{nr}(H) \mid H \in S(h) \rangle_{\zeta(\mathfrak{A})} \right]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})} & \text{if} \quad a \geq b. \end{cases}$$

We call $\mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(h)$ a Fitting invariant of M over $\mathfrak{A}$. One defines $\mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}^{\max}(M)$ to be the unique Fitting invariant of M over $\mathfrak{A}$ which is maximal among all Fitting invariants of M with respect to the partial order "$\subseteq$". If M admits a quadratic presentation h, we set

$$\mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(M) := \mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(h), \tag{2.5}$$

which can be shown to be independent of the chosen quadratic presentation.

Now let $C^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{tor}}^{\mathrm{perf}}(\mathfrak{A})$ and recall from Sect. 2.1 that $C^\bullet$ defines an element $[C^\bullet]$ in the relative algebraic K-group $K_0(\mathfrak{A}, A)$. Recall the long exact sequence of K-theory (2.1). If $\rho([C^\bullet]) = 0$, we choose $x \in K_1(A)$ such that $\partial(x) = [C^\bullet]$ and define

$$\mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(C^\bullet) := \left[\langle \mathrm{nr}(x) \rangle_{\zeta(\mathfrak{A})} \right]_{\mathrm{nr}(\mathfrak{A})}. \tag{2.6}$$

Note that this is well-defined by the exactness of (2.1). Let $C_i^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{tor}}^{\mathrm{perf}}(\mathfrak{A})$ such that $\rho([C_i^\bullet]) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Then if $[C_2^\bullet] = [C_1^\bullet] + [C_3^\bullet]$ in $K_0(\mathfrak{A}, A)$ (this is the case in the situation of (2.2), for example) it is straightforward to show that

$$\mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(C_2^\bullet) = \mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(C_1^\bullet) \cdot \mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(C_3^\bullet). \tag{2.7}$$

To put this in context, we note that if $C^\bullet$ is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{A})$ to a complex $P^{-1} \to P^0$ concentrated in degrees -1 and 0 such that P^{-1} and P^0 are both finitely generated R-torsion

$\mathfrak{A}$-modules of projective dimension at most 1, then

$$\text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(C^{\bullet}) = \text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(P^0 : P^{-1}), \tag{2.8}$$

where the righthand side denotes the relative Fitting invariant of [29, Definition 3.6].

Remark 2.2 Let M be a finitely generated R-torsion $\mathfrak{A}$-module of projective dimension at most 1. Then it is straightforward to show that M admits a quadratic presentation if and only if $\rho([M]) = 0$ (see [29, p. 2764]).

Remark 2.3 Let M be a finitely generated R-torsion $\mathfrak{A}$-module of projective dimension at most 1 and assume that M admits a quadratic presentation. Then one can consider M as a complex concentrated in degree 0 defining an element of $\mathcal{D}_{\text{tor}}^{\text{perf}}(\mathfrak{A})$, and one can show that the definitions of $\text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(M)$ given by (2.5) and (2.6) coincide in this situation.

Non-commutative Fitting invariants provide a powerful tool for computing annihilators; for the following result see [23, Theorem 3.3] or [29, Theorem 4.2].

Theorem 2.4 *If M is a finitely presented $\mathfrak{A}$-module, then*

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{A}) \cdot \text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}^{\max}(M) \subseteq \text{Ann}_{\zeta(\mathfrak{A})}(M). \tag{2.9}$$

Remark 2.5 The inclusion (2.9) should be interpreted as follows: if $x \in \zeta(\mathfrak{M})$ such that $x \in \text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}^{\max}(M)$ (in the sense above) and $h \in \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{A})$ then $h \cdot x \in \text{Ann}_{\zeta(\mathfrak{A})}(M)$.

We list some properties of non-commutative Fitting invariants which we will use later.

Lemma 2.6 *Let M and M' be finitely presented $\mathfrak{A}$-modules and let $e \in A$ be a central idempotent. Then the following statements hold.*

(i) If $M \twoheadrightarrow M'$ is a surjection then $\text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}^{\max}(M) \subseteq \text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}^{\max}(M')$.
(ii) If M and M' admit quadratic presentations then so does $M \oplus M'$ and we have an equality $\text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(M) \cdot \text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(M') = \text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(M \oplus M')$.
(iii) We have an inclusion $e\text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}^{\max}(M) \subseteq \text{Fitt}_{e\mathfrak{A}}^{\max}(e\mathfrak{A} \otimes_{\mathfrak{A}} M)$ with equality if $e \in \mathfrak{A}$.

Proof For (i) see [23, Theorem 3.1 (i)]. Part (ii) is a special case of [23, Theorem 3.1 (iii)]. The first claim of part (iii) is [23, Theorem 3.1 (vi)], and the second claim follows easily from the definition of Fitting invariants and the decomposition $\mathfrak{A} = e\mathfrak{A} \oplus (1 - e)\mathfrak{A}$. □

Lemma 2.7 *Let A and B be finitely generated R-torsion $\mathfrak{A}$-modules of projective dimension at most 1 and with quadratic presentations. Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a complex concentrated in degrees -1 and 0. Then recalling Remark 2.3 we have*

$$\text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(B : A) = \text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(A \rightarrow B) = \text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}^{-1}(A) \cdot \text{Fitt}_{\mathfrak{A}}(B).$$

Proof The first equality follows from (2.8). We consider A and B as complexes concentrated in degree 0. Then we have a short exact sequence of complexes

$$0 \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow (A \rightarrow B) \longrightarrow A[1] \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $A[1]$ is concentrated in degree -1. Hence by (2.2) we have

$$[A \rightarrow B] = [B] + [A[1]] = [B] - [A],$$

in $K_0(\mathfrak{A}, A)$ and so the desired result now follows from (2.7). □

3 The non-abelian Brumer–Stark conjecture

3.1 Ray class groups

Let L/K be a finite Galois extension of number fields with Galois group G. For each place v of K we fix a place w of L above v and write G_w and I_w for the decomposition group and inertia subgroup of L/K at w, respectively. When w is a finite place, we choose a lift $\phi_w \in G_w$ of the Frobenius automorphism at w; moreover, we write $\mathfrak{P}_w$ for the associated prime ideal in L and ord_w for the associated valuation.

For any set S of places of K, we write $S(L)$ for the set of places of L which lie above those in S. Now let S be a finite set of places of K containing the set $S_\infty = S_\infty(K)$ of archimedean places and let T be a second finite set of places of K such that $S \cap T = \emptyset$. We write cl_L^T for the ray class group of L associated to the modulus $\mathfrak{M}_L^T := \prod_{w \in T(L)} \mathfrak{P}_w$ and $\mathcal{O}_{L,S}$ for the ring of $S(L)$-integers in L. Let $\mathcal{O}_L := \mathcal{O}_{L,S_\infty}$ be the ring of integers in L. Let S_f be the set of all finite primes in S; then there is a natural map $\mathbb{Z}S_f(L) \to \mathrm{cl}_L^T$ which sends each place $w \in S_f(L)$ to the corresponding class $[\mathfrak{P}_w] \in \mathrm{cl}_L^T$. We denote the cokernel of this map by $\mathrm{cl}_{L,S}^T$. Moreover, we denote the $S(L)$-units of L by $E_{L,S}$ and define $E_{L,S}^T := \{x \in E_{L,S} : x \equiv 1 \bmod \mathfrak{M}_L^T\}$. All these modules are equipped with a natural G-action and we have the following exact sequences of $\mathbb{Z}[G]$-modules. If Σ is a subset of S containing S_∞, then we have

$$0 \longrightarrow E_{L,\Sigma}^T \longrightarrow E_{L,S}^T \xrightarrow{\ v_L\ } \mathbb{Z}[S(L) - \Sigma(L)] \longrightarrow \mathrm{cl}_{L,\Sigma}^T \longrightarrow \mathrm{cl}_{L,S}^T \longrightarrow 0, \qquad (3.1)$$

where $v_L(x) := \sum_{w \in S(L) - \Sigma(L)} \mathrm{ord}_w(x) w$ for every $x \in E_{L,S}^T$, and

$$0 \longrightarrow E_{L,S}^T \longrightarrow E_{L,S} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{L,S}/\mathfrak{M}_L^T)^\times \xrightarrow{\ \nu\ } \mathrm{cl}_{L,S}^T \longrightarrow \mathrm{cl}_{L,S} \longrightarrow 0, \qquad (3.2)$$

where the map ν lifts an element $\overline{x} \in (\mathcal{O}_{L,S}/\mathfrak{M}_L^T)^\times$ to $x \in \mathcal{O}_{L,S}$ and sends it to the ideal class $[(x)] \in \mathrm{cl}_{L,S}^T$ of the principal ideal (x).

3.2 Equivariant Artin L-values

Let S be a finite set of places of K containing S_∞. Let $\mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ denote the set of complex irreducible characters of G. For $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$, we write $L_S(s, \chi)$ for the S-truncated Artin L-function attached to χ and S (see [46, Chapter 0, Sect. 4]). Recall that there is a canonical isomorphism $\zeta(\mathbb{C}[G]) \simeq \prod_{\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)} \mathbb{C}$. We define the equivariant S-truncated Artin L-function to be the meromorphic $\zeta(\mathbb{C}[G])$-valued function

$$L_S(s) := (L_S(s, \chi))_{\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)}.$$

For $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$, let V_χ be a left $\mathbb{C}[G]$-module with character χ. If T is a second finite set of places of K such that $S \cap T = \emptyset$, we define

$$\delta_T(s, \chi) = \prod_{v \in T} \det(1 - N(v)^{1-s}\phi_w^{-1} \mid V_\chi^{I_w}) \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_T(s) := (\delta_T(s, \chi))_{\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)}.$$

We set

$$\Theta_{S,T}(s) := \delta_T(s) \cdot L_S(s)^\sharp,$$

where $^\sharp : \mathbb{C}[G] \to \mathbb{C}[G]$ denotes the anti-involution induced by $g \mapsto g^{-1}$ for $g \in G$. Note that $L_S(s)^\sharp = (L_S(s, \check{\chi}))_{\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)}$ where $\check{\chi}$ denotes the character contragredient to χ.

The functions $\Theta_{S,T}(s)$ are the so-called (S, T)-modified G-equivariant L-functions and we define Stickelberger elements

$$\theta_S^T(L/K) = \theta_S^T := \Theta_{S,T}(0) \in \zeta(\mathbb{Q}[G]).$$

Note that a priori we only have $\theta_S^T \in \zeta(\mathbb{C}[G])$, but by a result of Siegel [43] we know that θ_S^T in fact belongs to $\zeta(\mathbb{Q}[G])$. If T is empty, we abbreviate θ_S^T to θ_S.

Let p be a prime and let $\iota : \mathbb{C}_p \to \mathbb{C}$ be a field isomorphism. Then the image of θ_S^T under the canonical maps

$$\zeta(\mathbb{Q}[G]) \hookrightarrow \zeta(\mathbb{Q}_p[G]) \hookrightarrow \zeta(\mathbb{C}_p[G]) \cong \prod_{\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}_p}(G)} \mathbb{C}_p \qquad (3.3)$$

is given by $(\iota^{-1}(\delta_T(0, \iota \circ \chi) L_S(0, \iota \circ \check{\chi})))_{\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}_p}(G)}$ and this is independent of the choice of ι. We shall henceforth consider θ_S^T as an element of $\zeta(\mathbb{Q}_p[G])$ or $\zeta(\mathbb{C}_p[G])$ via (3.3) when convenient. Moreover, we shall often drop ι and ι^{-1} from the notation.

3.3 Reduction to CM-extensions

Let $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$. The order of vanishing formula for $L_S(s, \chi)$ at $s = 0$ (see [46, Chapter I, Proposition 3.4]) shows that if either χ is non-trivial and S contains an (infinite) place v such that $V_\chi^{G_w} \neq 0$ or χ is trivial and $|S| > 1$ then the χ-part of θ_S^T vanishes. Hence if θ_S^T is non-trivial, precisely one of the following possibilities occurs: (i) K is totally real and L is totally complex, (ii) K is an imaginary quadratic field, L/K is unramified and $S = S_\infty$ or (iii) $L = K = \mathbb{Q}$ and $S = S_\infty$. In case (iii), the Brumer–Stark conjecture is trivial. For case (ii), see [17, Remark 6.3] for G abelian; the situation in which G is non-abelian has been considered recently by Nomura [35]. Finally, case (i) can often be reduced to the case that L is a CM-field (see [17, Proposition 6.4] for G abelian; the same argument works for general G under the assumptions of [34, Proposition 4.1] with $r = 0$). Therefore, we shall henceforth assume that L/K is a CM-extension, that is, L is a CM-field, K is totally real and complex conjugation induces a unique automorphism j of L lying in the centre of G.

3.4 The non-abelian Brumer and Brumer–Stark conjectures

Assume that L/K is a CM-extension and let $S_{\mathrm{ram}} = S_{\mathrm{ram}}(L/K)$ be the set of all places of K that ramify in L/K.

Hypothesis Let S and T be finite sets of places of K. We say that $\mathrm{Hyp}(S, T)$ is satisfied if (i) $S_{\mathrm{ram}} \cup S_\infty \subseteq S$, (ii) $S \cap T = \emptyset$, and (iii) $E_{L,S}^T$ is torsionfree.

Remark 3.1 Condition (iii) means that there are no roots of unity of L congruent to 1 modulo all primes in $T(L)$. In particular, this will be satisfied if T contains primes of two different residue characteristics or at least one prime of sufficiently large norm.

We choose a maximal order $\mathfrak{M}(G)$ such that $\mathbb{Z}[G] \subseteq \mathfrak{M}(G) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[G]$. For a fixed choice of S we define $\mathfrak{A}_S$ to be the $\zeta(\mathbb{Z}[G])$-submodule of $\zeta(\mathfrak{M}(G))$ generated by the elements $\delta_T(0)$, where T runs through the finite sets of places of K such that $\mathrm{Hyp}(S \cup S_{\mathrm{ram}} \cup S_\infty, T)$ is satisfied. The following conjecture was formulated in [30] and is a non-abelian generalisation of Brumer's conjecture.

Conjecture 3.2 *($B(L/K, S)$) Let S be a finite set of places of K containing $S_{\mathrm{ram}} \cup S_\infty$. Then $\mathfrak{A}_S\theta_S \subseteq \mathcal{I}(G)$ and for each $x \in \mathcal{H}(G)$ we have*

$$x \cdot \mathfrak{A}_S\theta_S \subseteq \mathrm{Ann}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}(\mathrm{cl}_L).$$

Remark 3.3 If G is abelian, [46, Lemma 1.1, p. 82] implies that $\mathfrak{A}_S = \mathrm{Ann}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}(\mu_L)$. In this case the results in [1,8,12] each imply that $\mathfrak{A}_S\theta_S \subseteq \mathcal{I}(G) = \mathbb{Z}[G]$ and, since $\mathcal{H}(G) = \mathbb{Z}[G]$ in this case, Conjecture 3.2 recovers Brumer's conjecture.

Remark 3.4 If M is a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-module and p is a prime, we define its p-part to be $M(p) := \mathbb{Z}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} M$. Replacing the class group cl_L by $\mathrm{cl}_L(p)$ for each prime p, Conjecture $B(L/K, S)$ naturally decomposes into local conjectures $B(L/K, S, p)$. It is then possible to replace $\mathcal{H}(G)$ by $\mathcal{H}_p(G)$ by [30, Lemma 1.4]. Moreover, if p does not divide the order of the commutator subgroup of G then $\mathcal{H}_p(G) = \mathcal{I}_p(G) = \zeta(\mathbb{Z}_p[G])$ by Proposition 2.1 and so after the hypotheses on S the statement of the local conjecture simplifies to

$$\mathfrak{A}_S\theta_S \subseteq \mathrm{Ann}_{\zeta(\mathbb{Z}_p[G])}(\mathrm{cl}_L(p)).$$

Remark 3.5 Burns [6] has also formulated a conjecture which generalises many refined Stark conjectures to the non-abelian situation. In particular, it implies Conjecture 3.2 (see [6, Proposition 3.5.1]).

For $\alpha \in L^\times$ we define

$$S_\alpha := \{v \text{ finite place of } K \mid \mathrm{ord}_v(N_{L/K}(\alpha)) > 0\}.$$

We call α an *anti-unit* if $\alpha^{1+j} = 1$. Let $\omega_L := \mathrm{nr}(|\mu_L|)$. The following is a non-abelian generalisation of the Brumer–Stark conjecture ([30, Conjecture 2.7]).

Conjecture 3.6 *($BS(L/K, S)$) Let S be a finite set of places of K containing $S_{\mathrm{ram}} \cup S_\infty$. Then $\omega_L \cdot \theta_S \in \mathcal{I}(G)$ and for each $x \in \mathcal{H}(G)$ and each fractional ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ of L, there is an anti-unit $\alpha = \alpha(x, \mathfrak{a}, S) \in L^\times$ such that*

$$\mathfrak{a}^{x \cdot \omega_L \cdot \theta_S} = (\alpha)$$

and for each finite set T of primes of K such that $\mathrm{Hyp}(S \cup S_\alpha, T)$ is satisfied there is an $\alpha_T \in E^T_{L,S_\alpha}$ such that

$$\alpha^{z \cdot \delta_T(0)} = \alpha_T^{z \cdot \omega_L} \tag{3.4}$$

for each $z \in \mathcal{H}(G)$.

Remark 3.7 If G is abelian, we have $\mathcal{I}(G) = \mathcal{H}(G) = \mathbb{Z}[G]$ and $\omega_L = |\mu_L|$. Hence it suffices to treat the case $x = z = 1$ in this situation. Then [46, Proposition 1.2, p. 83] states that condition (3.4) on the anti-unit α is equivalent to the assertion that the extension $L(\alpha^{1/\omega_L})/K$ is abelian.

Remark 3.8 As in Remark 3.4, we obtain local conjectures $BS(L/K, S, p)$ for each prime p. Again, these local conjectures simplify to a version without denominator ideals in the case the p does not divide the order of the commutator subgroup of G.

3.5 A criterion involving Pontryagin duals and Fitting invariants

For an abstract abelian group A we write $A^\vee$ for $\mathrm{Hom}(A, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. This induces an equivalence between the categories of abelian profinite groups and discrete abelian torsion groups (see [37, Theorem 1.1.11] and the discussion thereafter). For a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$-module M, we have $M^\vee = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(M, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p)$, and this is endowed with the contragredient G-action $(gf)(m) = f(g^{-1}m)$ for $f \in M^\vee$, $g \in G$ and $m \in M$.

For a G-module M we write M^+ and M^- for the submodules of M upon which j acts as 1 and -1, respectively. In particular, we shall be interested in $(\mathrm{cl}_{L,S}^T(p))^-$ for odd primes p; we will abbreviate this module to $A_{L,S}^T$ when p is clear from context. Note that $A_{L,S}^T$ is a finite module over the ring $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_- := \mathbb{Z}_p[G]/(1+j)$. We shall need the following variant of [30, Proposition 3.9].

Proposition 3.9 *Let S be a finite set of places of K containing $S_{\mathrm{ram}} \cup S_\infty$ and let p be an odd prime. Suppose that for every finite set T of places of K such that $\mathrm{Hyp}(S, T)$ is satisfied we have*

$$(\theta_S^T)^\sharp \in \mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-}^{\max}((A_L^T)^\vee). \tag{3.5}$$

Then both $BS(L/K, S, p)$ and $B(L/K, S, p)$ are true.

Remark 3.10 The containment (3.5) may be considered as a 'dual version' of the so-called strong Brumer–Stark property, which is fulfilled if $\theta_S^T \in \mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-}^{\max}(A_L^T)$ (see [30, Definition 3.6]).

Proof of Proposition 3.9 This has already been shown within the proof of [33, Corollary 4.6], but we repeat the argument here for the convenience of the reader. Since $BS(L/K, S, p)$ implies $B(L/K, S, p)$ by [30, Lemma 2.12], we need only treat the case of the Brumer–Stark conjecture. Moreover, [30, Proposition 3.9] says that $BS(L/K, S, p)$ is implied by the strong Brumer–Stark property. However, the proof of [30, Proposition 3.9] carries over unchanged once we observe that

$$\mathrm{Ann}_{\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-}(M) = \mathrm{Ann}_{\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-}(M^\vee)^\sharp$$

for every finite $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-$-module M. □

4 The equivariant Iwasawa main conjecture

4.1 Certain one-dimensional p-adic Lie extensions

Let p be an odd prime and let K be a number field. Let $\mathcal{L}/K$ be a Galois extension such that $\mathcal{L}$ contains the cyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}_p$-extension K_∞ of K and $[\mathcal{L} : K_\infty]$ is finite. Then the Galois group $\mathcal{G} := \mathrm{Gal}(\mathcal{L}/K)$ is a one-dimensional p-adic Lie group. Let $H = \mathrm{Gal}(\mathcal{L}/K_\infty)$ and let $\Gamma_K = \mathrm{Gal}(K_\infty/K)$. Let γ_K be a topological generator of $\Gamma_K \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p$. The argument given in [39, Sect. 1] shows there exists a lift $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}$ of γ_K that induces a splitting of the short exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow H \longrightarrow \mathcal{G} \longrightarrow \Gamma_K \longrightarrow 1.$$

Thus we obtain a semidirect product $\mathcal{G} = H \rtimes \Gamma$ where $\Gamma \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p$ is the pro-cyclic subgroup of $\mathcal{G}$ topologically generated by γ. Since any homomorphism $\Gamma \to \mathrm{Aut}(H)$ must have open kernel, we may choose a natural number n such that γ^{p^n} is central in $\mathcal{G}$. We fix such an n and set $\Gamma_0 := \Gamma^{p^n}$; hence $\Gamma_0 \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p$ is contained in the centre of $\mathcal{G}$.

4.2 The Iwasawa algebra as an order

The Iwasawa algebra of $\mathcal{G}$ is

$$\Lambda(\mathcal{G}) := \mathbb{Z}_p[\![\mathcal{G}]\!] = \varprojlim \mathbb{Z}_p[\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{N}],$$

where the inverse limit is taken over all open normal subgroups $\mathcal{N}$ of $\mathcal{G}$. If F is a finite field extension of $\mathbb{Q}_p$ with ring of integers $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_F$, we put $\Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{G}) := \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \Lambda(\mathcal{G}) = \mathcal{O}[\![\mathcal{G}]\!]$. There is a ring isomorphism $R := \mathcal{O}[\![\Gamma_0]\!] \simeq \mathcal{O}[\![T]\!]$ induced by $\gamma^{p^n} \mapsto 1 + T$ where $\mathcal{O}[\![T]\!]$ denotes the power series ring in one variable over $\mathcal{O}$. If we view $\Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{G})$ as an R-module (or indeed as a left $R[H]$-module), there is a decomposition

$$\Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{G}) = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{p^n-1} R[H]\gamma^i. \tag{4.1}$$

Hence $\Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{G})$ is finitely generated as an R-module and is an R-order in the separable $E := Quot(R)$-algebra $\mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G})$, the total ring of fractions of $\Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{G})$, obtained from $\Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{G})$ by adjoining inverses of all central regular elements. Note that $\mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G}) = E \otimes_R \Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{G})$ and that by [39, Lemma 1] we have $\mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G}) = F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G})$, where $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G}) := \mathcal{Q}^{\mathbb{Q}_p}(\mathcal{G})$.

4.3 An exact sequence of algebraic *K*-groups

Specialising (2.1) to the situation $A = \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G})$ and $\mathfrak{A} = \Lambda(\mathcal{G})$ and applying [50, Corollary 3.8] (see [25, Sect. 4.1] for further explanation) we obtain the exact sequence

$$K_1(\Lambda(\mathcal{G})) \longrightarrow K_1(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G})) \xrightarrow{\partial} K_0(\Lambda(\mathcal{G}), \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G})) \xrightarrow{\rho} 0. \tag{4.2}$$

Remark 4.1 If M is a finitely generated R-torsion $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})$-module of projective dimension at most 1, then combining the triviality of ρ in (4.2) with Remark 2.2 shows that M admits a quadratic presentation.

4.4 Characters and central primitive idempotents

Fix a character $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^c}(\mathcal{G})$ (i.e. an irreducible $\mathbb{Q}_p^c$-valued character of $\mathcal{G}$ with open kernel) and let η be an irreducible constituent of $\mathrm{res}_H^{\mathcal{G}} \chi$. Then $\mathcal{G}$ acts on η as $\eta^g(h) = \eta(g^{-1}hg)$ for $g \in \mathcal{G}$, $h \in H$, and following [39, Sect. 2] we set

$$St(\eta) := \{g \in \mathcal{G} : \eta^g = \eta\}, \quad e(\eta) := \frac{\eta(1)}{|H|} \sum_{h \in H} \eta(h^{-1})h, \quad e_\chi := \sum_{\eta | \mathrm{res}_H^{\mathcal{G}} \chi} e(\eta).$$

By [39, Corollary to Proposition 6] e_χ is a primitive central idempotent of $\mathcal{Q}^c(\mathcal{G}) := \mathbb{Q}_p^c \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G})$. In fact, every primitive central idempotent of $\mathcal{Q}^c(\mathcal{G})$ is of this form and $e_\chi = e_{\chi'}$ if and only if $\chi = \chi' \otimes \rho$ for some character ρ of $\mathcal{G}$ of type W (i.e. $\mathrm{res}_H^{\mathcal{G}} \rho = 1$). Let $w_\chi = [\mathcal{G} : St(\eta)]$ and note that this is a power of p since H is a subgroup of $St(\eta)$.

Let $F/\mathbb{Q}_p$ be a finite extension over which both characters χ and η have realisations. Let V_χ denote a realisation of χ over F. By [39, Propositions 5 and 6], there exists a unique element $\gamma_\chi \in \zeta(\mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G})e_\chi)$ such that γ_χ acts trivially on V_χ and $\gamma_\chi = g_\chi c_\chi$ with $g_\chi \in \mathcal{G}$ mapping to $\gamma_K^{w_\chi} \mod H$ and with $c_\chi \in (F[H]e_\chi)^\times$. Moreover, γ_χ generates a pro-cyclic p-subgroup Γ_χ of $\mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G})e_\chi$ and induces an isomorphism $\mathcal{Q}^F(\Gamma_\chi) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \zeta(\mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G})e_\chi)$.

4.5 Determinants and reduced norms

Following [39, Proposition 6], we define a map

$$j_\chi : \zeta(\mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G})) \twoheadrightarrow \zeta(\mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G})e_\chi) \simeq \mathcal{Q}^F(\Gamma_\chi) \to \mathcal{Q}^F(\Gamma_K),$$

where the last arrow is induced by mapping γ_χ to $\gamma_K^{w_\chi}$. It follows from ibid. that j_χ is independent of the choice of γ_K and that for every matrix $\Theta \in M_{n \times n}(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G}))$ we have

$$j_\chi(\mathrm{nr}(\Theta)) = \det{}_{\mathcal{Q}^F(\Gamma_K)}(\Theta \mid \mathrm{Hom}_{F[H]}(V_\chi, \mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G})^n)). \tag{4.3}$$

Here, Θ acts on $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_{F[H]}(V_\chi, \mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G})^n)$ via right multiplication, and γ_K acts on the left via $(\gamma_K f)(v) = \gamma \cdot f(\gamma^{-1}v)$ for all $v \in V_\chi$ which is easily seen to be independent of the choice of γ. Hence the map

$$\mathrm{Det}(\ )(\chi) : K_1(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G})) \to \mathcal{Q}^F(\Gamma_K)^\times$$
$$[P, \alpha] \mapsto \det{}_{\mathcal{Q}^F(\Gamma_K)}(\alpha \mid \mathrm{Hom}_{F[H]}(V_\chi, F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} P)),$$

where P is a projective $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G})$-module and α a $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G})$-automorphism of P, is just $j_\chi \circ \mathrm{nr}$ (see [39, Sect. 3, p. 558]). If ρ is a character of $\mathcal{G}$ of type W (i.e. $\mathrm{res}_H^{\mathcal{G}}\rho = 1$) then we denote by $\rho^\sharp$ the automorphism of the field $\mathcal{Q}^c(\Gamma_K)$ induced by $\rho^\sharp(\gamma_K) = \rho(\gamma_K)\gamma_K$. Moreover, we denote the additive group generated by all $\mathbb{Q}_p^c$-valued characters of $\mathcal{G}$ with open kernel by $R_p(\mathcal{G})$; finally, $\mathrm{Hom}^*(R_p(\mathcal{G}), \mathcal{Q}^c(\Gamma_K)^\times)$ is the group of all homomorphisms $f : R_p(\mathcal{G}) \to \mathcal{Q}^c(\Gamma_K)^\times$ satisfying

$$f(\chi \otimes \rho) = \rho^\sharp(f(\chi)) \quad \text{for all characters } \rho \text{ of type } W \text{ and}$$
$$f(^\sigma\chi) = \sigma(f(\chi)) \quad \text{for all Galois automorphisms } \sigma \in \mathrm{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}_p^c/\mathbb{Q}_p).$$

By [39, Proof of Theorem 8] we have an isomorphism

$$\zeta(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G}))^\times \simeq \mathrm{Hom}^*(R_p(\mathcal{G}), \mathcal{Q}^c(\Gamma_K)^\times)$$
$$x \mapsto [\chi \mapsto j_\chi(x)].$$

By [39, Theorem 8] the map $\Theta \mapsto [\chi \mapsto \mathrm{Det}(\Theta)(\chi)]$ defines a homomorphism

$$\mathrm{Det} : K_1(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G})) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}^*(R_p(\mathcal{G}), \mathcal{Q}^c(\Gamma_K)^\times)$$

such that we obtain a commutative triangle

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
& K_1(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G})) & \\
{\scriptstyle \mathrm{nr}} \swarrow & & \searrow {\scriptstyle \mathrm{Det}} \\
\zeta(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G}))^\times \xrightarrow{\quad\sim\quad} & & \mathrm{Hom}^*(R_p(\mathcal{G}), \mathcal{Q}^c(\Gamma_K)^\times).
\end{array}
$$
$$\tag{4.4}$$

4.6 The p-adic cyclotomic character and its projections

Let χ_{cyc} be the p-adic cyclotomic character

$$\chi_{\mathrm{cyc}} : \mathrm{Gal}(\mathcal{L}(\zeta_p)/K) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^\times,$$

defined by $\sigma(\zeta) = \zeta^{\chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}(\sigma)}$ for any $\sigma \in \mathrm{Gal}(\mathcal{L}(\zeta_p)/K)$ and any p-power root of unity ζ. Let ω and κ denote the composition of χ_{cyc} with the projections onto the first and second

factors of the canonical decomposition $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times = \mu_{p-1} \times (1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p)$, respectively; thus ω is the Teichmüller character. We note that κ factors through Γ_K (and thus also through $\mathcal{G}$) and by abuse of notation we also use κ to denote the associated maps with these domains. We put $u := \kappa(\gamma_K)$. For $r \in \mathbb{N}_0$ divisible by $p - 1$ (or more generally divisible by the degree $[\mathcal{L}(\zeta_p) : \mathcal{L}]$), up to the natural inclusion map of codomains, we have $\chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}^r = \kappa^r$.

4.7 Admissible one-dimensional *p*-adic Lie extensions

We henceforth assume that $\mathcal{L}/K$ is an *admissible one-dimensional p-adic Lie extension*. In other words, in addition to the existing assumptions that p is an odd prime, K is a number field, $\mathcal{L}/K$ is a Galois extension of K such that $\mathcal{L}$ contains the cyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}_p$-extension K_∞ of K and $[\mathcal{L} : K_\infty]$ is finite, we now further assume that $\mathcal{L}$ is totally real. Clearly, this forces K to be totally real, which had not been assumed previously.

4.8 Power series and *p*-adic Artin *L*-functions

Fix a character $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^c}(\mathcal{G})$. Each topological generator γ_K of Γ_K permits the definition of a power series $G_{\chi,S}(T) \in \mathbb{Q}_p^c \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} Quot(\mathbb{Z}_p[\![T]\!])$ by starting out from the Deligne-Ribet power series for one-dimensional characters of open subgroups of $\mathcal{G}$ (see [12]; also see [1,8]) and then extending to the general case by using Brauer induction (see [18]). One then has an equality

$$L_{p,S}(1 - s, \chi) = \frac{G_{\chi,S}(u^s - 1)}{H_\chi(u^s - 1)},$$

where $L_{p,S}(s, \chi)$ denotes the 'S-truncated p-adic Artin L-function' attached to χ constructed by Greenberg [18], and where, for irreducible χ, one has

$$H_\chi(T) = \begin{cases} \chi(\gamma_K)(1 + T) - 1 & \text{if } H \subseteq \ker \chi \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Now [39, Proposition 11] implies that

$$L_{K,S} : \chi \mapsto \frac{G_{\chi,S}(\gamma_K - 1)}{H_\chi(\gamma_K - 1)}$$

is independent of the topological generator γ_K and lies in $\mathrm{Hom}^*(R_p(\mathcal{G}), \mathcal{Q}^c(\Gamma_K)^\times)$. Diagram (4.4) implies that there is a unique element $\Phi_S = \Phi_S(\mathcal{L}/K) \in \zeta(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G}))^\times$ such that

$$j_\chi(\Phi_S) = L_{K,S}(\chi)$$

for every $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^c}(\mathcal{G})$.

4.9 The $\mu = 0$ hypothesis

Let S_∞ be the set of archimedean places of K and let S_p be the set of places of K above p. Let $S_{\mathrm{ram}} = S_{\mathrm{ram}}(\mathcal{L}/K)$ be the (finite) set of places of K that ramify in $\mathcal{L}/K$; note that $S_p \subseteq S_{\mathrm{ram}}$. Let S be a finite set of places of K containing $S_{\mathrm{ram}} \cup S_\infty$. Let $M_S^{\mathrm{ab}}(p)$ be the maximal abelian pro-p-extension of $\mathcal{L}$ unramified outside S and let $X_S = \mathrm{Gal}(M_S^{\mathrm{ab}}(p)/\mathcal{L})$. As usual $\mathcal{G}$ acts on X_S by $g \cdot x = \tilde{g} x \tilde{g}^{-1}$, where $g \in \mathcal{G}$, and $\tilde{g}$ is any lift of g to $\mathrm{Gal}(M_S^{\mathrm{ab}}(p)/K)$. This action

extends to a left action of $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})$ on X_S. Since $\mathcal{L}$ is totally real, a result of Iwasawa [22] shows that X_S is finitely generated and torsion as a $\Lambda(\Gamma_0)$-module.

Definition 4.2 We say that $\mathcal{L}/K$ satisfies the $\mu = 0$ hypothesis if X_S is finitely generated as a $\mathbb{Z}_p$-module.

The $\mu = 0$ hypothesis is conjecturally always true and is known to hold when $\mathcal{L}/\mathbb{Q}$ is abelian as follows from work of Ferrero and Washington [14]. For the relation to the classical Iwasawa $\mu = 0$ conjecture see [25, Remark 4.3], for instance. In the sequel, we shall *not* assume the $\mu = 0$ hypothesis for $\mathcal{L}/K$ except where explicitly stated.

4.10 A canonical complex

Let $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{L},S}$ denote the ring of integers $\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L}$ in $\mathcal{L}$ localised at all primes above those in S. There is a canonical complex

$$C_S^\bullet(\mathcal{L}/K) := R\mathrm{Hom}(R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{L},S}), \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p), \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p),$$

where $\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p$ denotes the constant sheaf of the abelian group $\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p$ on the étale site of $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{L},S})$. The cohomology groups are

$$H^i(C_S^\bullet(\mathcal{L}/K)) \simeq \begin{cases} X_S & \text{if} \quad i = -1 \\ \mathbb{Z}_p & \text{if} \quad i = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if} \quad i \neq -1, 0. \end{cases}$$

It follows from [13, Proposition 1.6.5] that $C_S^\bullet(\mathcal{L}/K)$ belongs to $\mathcal{D}_{\text{tor}}^{\text{perf}}(\Lambda(\mathcal{G}))$. In particular, $C_S^\bullet(\mathcal{L}/K)$ defines a class $[C_S^\bullet(\mathcal{L}/K)]$ in $K_0(\Lambda(\mathcal{G}), \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G}))$. Note that $C_S^\bullet(\mathcal{L}/K)$ and the complex used by Ritter and Weiss (as constructed in [39]) become isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}(\Lambda(\mathcal{G}))$ by [33, Theorem 2.4] (see also [47] for more on this topic). Hence it makes no essential difference which of these complexes we use.

4.11 A reformulation of the equivariant Iwasawa main conjecture (EIMC)

We can now state a slight reformulation of the EIMC given in [25]. The relation of this version to the framework [7] (as used in [26]) will be discussed in Sect. 6.2. Recall that p is an odd prime and $\mathcal{L}/K$ is an admissible one-dimensional p-adic Lie extension.

Conjecture 4.3 *(EIMC) There exists $\zeta_S \in K_1(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G}))$ such that $\partial(\zeta_S) = -[C_S^\bullet(\mathcal{L}/K)]$ and $\mathrm{nr}(\zeta_S) = \Phi_S$.*

It is also conjectured that ζ_S is unique, but we shall not be concerned with this issue here. Moreover, it can be shown that the truth of Conjecture 4.3 is independent of the choice of S, provided that S is finite and contains $S_{\text{ram}} \cup S_\infty$. Crucially, this version of the EIMC does not require the $\mu = 0$ hypothesis for its formulation. The following theorem has been shown independently by Ritter and Weiss [40] and Kakde [26].

Theorem 4.4 *If $\mathcal{L}/K$ satisfies the $\mu = 0$ hypothesis then the EIMC holds for $\mathcal{L}/K$.*

By considering the cases in which the $\mu = 0$ hypothesis is known, we obtain the following corollary (see [25, Corollary 4.6] for further details).

Corollary 4.5 *Let $\mathcal{P}$ be a Sylow p-subgroup of $\mathcal{G}$. If $\mathcal{L}^\mathcal{P}/\mathbb{Q}$ is abelian then the EIMC holds for $\mathcal{L}/K$.*

In [25], the present authors prove the EIMC in a number of cases where the $\mu = 0$ hypothesis is not known. In Sect. 10, these will be combined with main results of the present article (see Sect. 5.3) to give unconditional proofs of the non-abelian Brumer–Stark conjecture in many new cases. For now, we only note the following result which relies heavily on a result of Ritter and Weiss [39, Theorem 16].

Theorem 4.6 ([25, Theorem 4.12]) *If $p \nmid |H|$ then the EIMC holds for $\mathcal{L}/K$.*

5 Statement of the main theorem and corollary

5.1 *p*-adic Artin *L*-functions and the interpolation property

Let K be a totally real number field and let $G_K = \mathrm{Gal}(K^c/K)$ be its absolute Galois group. Let p be an odd prime and let S_p denote the set of places of K above p. Let S_∞ denote the set of archimedean places of K and let S be a finite set of places of K such that $S_p \cup S_\infty \subseteq S$.

Let $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^c}(G_K)$ and let K_χ be the extension of K attached to χ; thus χ may be considered as a character attached to a faithful representation of $\mathrm{Gal}(K_\chi/K)$ and K_χ/K is of finite degree since χ has open kernel. Assume that K_χ is totally real. Let $\iota : \mathbb{C}_p \to \mathbb{C}$ be a choice of field isomorphism and let $L_S(s, \iota \circ \chi)$ denote the S-truncated Artin L-function attached to $\iota \circ \chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathrm{Gal}(K_\chi/K))$. For $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $r \geq 1$ let $L_S(1 - r, \chi) = \iota^{-1}(L_S(1 - r, \iota \circ \chi))$, which is in fact independent of the choice of ι (compare with the discussion of Sect. 3.2). If χ is one-dimensional then for $r \geq 1$ we have

$$L_{p,S}(1 - r, \chi) = L_S(1 - r, \chi\omega^{-r}), \tag{5.1}$$

where $\omega : \mathrm{Gal}(K(\zeta_p)/K)) \longrightarrow \mu_{p-1} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ is the Teichmüller character. Using Brauer induction, (5.1) can be extended to the case where χ is of arbitrary degree provided that $r \geq 2$ (see [18, Sect. 4]). However, if $\chi(1) > 1$ and $r = 1$, this argument fails due to the potential presence of trivial zeros. Nevertheless, it seems plausible that the identity

$$L_{p,S}(0, \chi) = L_S(0, \chi\omega^{-1}) \tag{5.2}$$

holds in general. As both sides are well-behaved with respect to direct sum, inflation and induction of characters, one can show that (5.2) does hold when χ is a monomial character, i.e., a character induced from a one-dimensional character of a subgroup (also see the discussion in [20, Sect. 2]). From recent work of Burns [5, Theorem 5.2 (i)] it follows that the left hand side of (5.2) vanishes whenever the right hand side does.

5.2 Equivariant *p*-adic Artin *L*-values

Let L/K be a finite Galois CM-extension of number fields with Galois group G. Let $j \in G$ denote complex conjugation. Let $L^+ = L^{\langle j \rangle}$ be the maximal totally real subfield of L and let $G^+ = \mathrm{Gal}(L^+/K) \simeq G/\langle j \rangle$. Let p be an odd prime. Recall that $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ or $\mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}_p}(G)$ is said to be *even* when $\chi(j) = \chi(1)$, and *odd* when $\chi(j) = -\chi(1)$. Let S be a finite set of places of K such that $S_p \cup S_\infty \subseteq S$ and let T be a second set of finite places of K such that $S \cap T = \emptyset$. In this situation, we define p-adic Stickelberger elements by

$$\theta_{p,S}^T(L/K) = \theta_{p,S}^T := (\theta_{p,S,\chi}^T)_{\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}_p}(G)},$$

$$\theta_{p,S,\chi}^T := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \chi \text{ is even} \\ \delta_T(0, \chi) \cdot L_{p,S}(0, \check{\chi}\omega) & \text{if } \chi \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

A finite group is said to be monomial if each of its (complex) irreducible characters is monomial. Note that every finite metabelian or supersoluble group is monomial by [48, Sect. 4.4, Theorem 4.8 (1)]).

Lemma 5.1 *If G^+ is monomial then $\theta_{p,S}^T = \theta_S^T$.*

Proof Dropping ι from the notation (as we may), we recall from Sect. 3.2 that

$$\theta_S^T = (\delta_T(0,\chi) \cdot L_S(0,\check{\chi}))_{\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}_p}(G)}.$$

Thus for $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}_p}(G)$ it suffices to show that $L_S(0,\check{\chi}) = 0$ when χ is even and $L_S(0,\check{\chi}) = L_{p,S}(0,\check{\chi}\omega)$ when χ is odd. Since χ is even if and only if $\check{\chi}$ is even, we may replace $\check{\chi}$ by χ in the previous sentence.

If χ is the trivial character then [46, Chapter I, Proposition 3.4] shows that the order of vanishing of $L_S(s,\chi)$ at $s = 0$ is $|S| - 1 \geq 1$, and so $L_S(0,\chi) = 0$. If χ is even and non-trivial the argument given in [46, top of p. 71] again shows that $L_S(0,\chi) = 0$.

Suppose that χ is odd and set $\psi = \chi\omega$. Then it suffices to show that $L_{p,S}(0,\psi) = L_S(0,\psi\omega^{-1})$. Moreover, ψ is even and so may be considered as a character of the monomial group G^+. Hence the desired equality now follows from the discussion in Sect. 5.1 and the appropriate substitution of symbols. □

5.3 Statement of the main theorem and corollary

We are now in a position to state the main results of this article. In Sect. 10, these will be combined with the authors' previous work on the EIMC [25] to give unconditional proofs of the non-abelian Brumer–Stark conjecture in many new cases.

Theorem 5.2 *Let L/K be a finite Galois CM-extension of number fields with Galois group G. Let S and T be two finite sets of places of K satisfying $\mathrm{Hyp}(S,T)$. Let p be an odd prime and let $L(\zeta_p)_\infty^+$ be the cyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}_p$-extension of $L(\zeta_p)^+$. Suppose that $S_p \subseteq S$ and that the EIMC holds for $L(\zeta_p)_\infty^+/K$. Then*

$$(\theta_{p,S}^T)^\sharp \in \mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-}^{\max}((A_L^T)^\vee). \tag{5.3}$$

Remark 5.3 When the classical Iwasawa μ-invariant attached to $L(\zeta_p)_\infty$ vanishes, Theorem 5.2 recovers [33, Theorem 4.5], which in turn is the non-abelian analogue of [17, Theorem 6.5]. The main reason why some version of the $\mu = 0$ hypothesis is assumed in these results is of course to ensure that the EIMC holds (see also [25, Remark 4.3]). However, both results use a version of the EIMC that requires a $\mu = 0$ hypothesis even for its formulation. For this reason our proof is very different from (though partly inspired by) those in [17,33]. Note that in [33, Sect. 4] the identity (5.2) is implicitly assumed to hold.

Corollary 5.4 *Let L/K be a finite Galois CM-extension of number fields. Let p be an odd prime and let S be a finite set of places of K such that $S_p \cup S_{\mathrm{ram}}(L/K) \cup S_\infty \subseteq S$. If $\mathrm{Gal}(L^+/K)$ is monomial and the EIMC holds for $L(\zeta_p)_\infty^+/K$ then both $BS(L/K,S,p)$ and $B(L/K,S,p)$ are true.*

Proof This is the combination of Proposition 3.9, Lemma 5.1, and Theorem 5.2. □

6 Iwasawa algebras and the main conjecture revisited

6.1 Certain maps between Iwasawa algebras

We assume the setup and notation of Sects. 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6. Fix a character $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^c}(\mathcal{G})$ and let η be an irreducible constituent of $\mathrm{res}_H^{\mathcal{G}} \chi$. Let $F/\mathbb{Q}_p$ be a finite extension over which both characters χ and η have realisations. Recalling the notation of Sects. 4.4 and 4.6 in particular, for $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ we define maps

$$j_\chi^r : \zeta\left(\mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G})\right) \twoheadrightarrow \zeta\left(\mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G})e_\chi\right) \simeq \mathcal{Q}^F(\Gamma_\chi) \to \mathcal{Q}^F(\Gamma_K),$$

where the last arrow is induced by mapping γ_χ to $(u^r \gamma_K)^{w_\chi}$. Note that $j_\chi^0 = j_\chi$ (see Sect. 4.5).

Now assume that $\zeta_p \in \mathcal{L}$. For $s \in \mathbb{Z}$ let $x \mapsto t_{\mathrm{cyc}}^s(x)$ and $x \mapsto t_\omega^s(x)$ be the automorphisms on $\mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G})$ induced by $g \mapsto \chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}^s(g)g$ and $g \mapsto \omega^s(g)g$ for $g \in \mathcal{G}$, respectively.

Lemma 6.1 *Let $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then for every $x \in \zeta(\mathcal{Q}^F(\mathcal{G}))$ we have $j_\chi^r(t_{\mathrm{cyc}}^s(x)) = j_{\chi\omega^s}^{r+s}(x)$.*

Proof It follows easily from the definitions that $w_\chi = w_{\chi\omega}$. We claim that

$$t_\omega^1(\gamma_{\chi\omega}) = \gamma_\chi. \tag{6.1}$$

Write $\gamma_{\chi\omega} = g_{\chi\omega}c_{\chi\omega}$ with $g_{\chi\omega} \in \mathcal{G}$ and $c_{\chi\omega} \in (F[H]e_{\chi\omega})^\times$ where $g_{\chi\omega}$ and $c_{\chi\omega}$ satisfy the defining properties of $\gamma_{\chi\omega}$ as given in Sect. 4.4. Put $g_\chi' := g_{\chi\omega}$ and $c_\chi' := \omega(g_{\chi\omega})t_\omega^1(c_{\chi\omega})$. It is then easily checked that $g_\chi' c_\chi'$ has the defining properties of γ_χ, and thus $t_\omega^1(\gamma_{\chi\omega}) = g_\chi' c_\chi' = \gamma_\chi$. This establishes (6.1). Recalling that $u = \kappa(\gamma_K)$ we compute

$$t_{\mathrm{cyc}}^1(\gamma_{\chi\omega}) = \chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}(g_{\chi\omega})g_{\chi\omega}t_\omega^1(c_{\chi\omega}) = u^{w_{\chi\omega}}t_\omega^1(\gamma_{\chi\omega}) = u^{w_\chi}\gamma_\chi,$$

where we have used (6.1) for the last equality. Finally, we have that

$$j_\chi^r(t_{\mathrm{cyc}}^s(\gamma_{\chi\omega^s})) = j_\chi^r(u^{w_\chi \cdot s}\gamma_\chi) = u^{w_\chi \cdot s}(u^r \gamma_K)^{w_\chi} = (u^{r+s}\gamma_K)^{w_\chi} = j_{\chi\omega^s}^{r+s}(\gamma_{\chi\omega^s})$$

for every $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$ as desired. $\qquad\square$

6.2 Relation to the framework of [7]

We now discuss Conjecture 4.3 within the framework of the theory of [7, Sect. 3]. Let p be an odd prime and let $\mathcal{L}/K$ be an admissible one-dimensional p-adic Lie extension. Let

$$\pi : \mathcal{G} \to \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathcal{O})$$

be a continuous homomorphism, where $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_F$ denotes the ring of integers of a finite extension F of $\mathbb{Q}_p$ and n is some positive integer. There is a ring homomorphism

$$\Phi_\pi : \Lambda(\mathcal{G}) \to M_{n\times n}(\Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\Gamma_K)) \tag{6.2}$$

induced by the continuous group homomorphism

$$\mathcal{G} \to (M_{n\times n}(\mathcal{O}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \Lambda(\Gamma_K))^\times = \mathrm{GL}_n(\Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\Gamma_K))$$
$$\sigma \mapsto \pi(\sigma) \otimes \overline{\sigma},$$

where $\overline{\sigma}$ denotes the image of σ in $\mathcal{G}/H = \Gamma_K$. By [7, Lemma 3.3] the homomorphism (6.2) extends to a ring homomorphism

$$\Phi_\pi : \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G}) \to M_{n\times n}(\mathcal{Q}^F(\Gamma_K))$$

and this in turn induces a homomorphism

$$\Phi'_\pi : K_1(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G})) \to K_1(M_{n \times n}(\mathcal{Q}^F(\Gamma_K))) = \mathcal{Q}^F(\Gamma_K)^\times.$$

Let aug $: \Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\Gamma_K) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{O}$ be the augmentation map and put $\mathfrak{p} = \ker(\text{aug})$. Writing $\Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\Gamma_K)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for the localisation of $\Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\Gamma_K)$ at $\mathfrak{p}$, it is clear that aug naturally extends to a homomorphism aug $: \Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\Gamma_K)_{\mathfrak{p}} \to F$. One defines an evaluation map

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
\phi : \mathcal{Q}^F(\Gamma_K) & \to & F \cup \{\infty\} \\
x & \mapsto & \begin{cases} \text{aug}(x) & \text{if } x \in \Lambda^{\mathcal{O}}(\Gamma_K)_{\mathfrak{p}} \\ \infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}
\end{array}
\tag{6.3}
$$

It is straightforward to show that for $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$\phi(j_\chi^r(\Phi_S)) = L_{p,S}(1 - r, \chi). \tag{6.4}$$

If ζ is an element of $K_1(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G}))$, we define $\zeta(\pi)$ to be $\phi(\Phi'_\pi(\zeta))$. Conjecture 4.3 now implies that there is an element $\zeta_S \in K_1(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G}))$ such that $\partial(\zeta_S) = -[C_S^\bullet(\mathcal{L}/K)]$ and for each $r \geq 1$ divisible by $p - 1$ and every irreducible Artin representation π_χ of $\mathcal{G}$ with character χ we have

$$\zeta_S(\pi_\chi \kappa^r) = \phi(j_\chi^r(\Phi_S)) = L_{p,S}(1 - r, \chi) = L_S(1 - r, \chi),$$

where the first equality follows from [32, Lemma 2.3] (for the last equality see Sect. 5.1).

6.3 Non-commutative Fitting invariants over Iwasawa algebras

Let p be an odd prime and let $\mathcal{G} = H \rtimes \Gamma$ be a one-dimensional p-adic Lie group. Let $\Gamma' \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p$ be a normal subgroup of $\mathcal{G}$ such that $\Gamma' \cap H = 1$. Then Γ' is open in $\mathcal{G}$ and we set $G := \mathcal{G}/\Gamma'$. Thus every irreducible character χ of G may be viewed as an irreducible character of $\mathcal{G}$ with open kernel. For any such character, let $e(\chi) := \chi(1)|G|^{-1} \sum_{g \in G} \chi(g^{-1})g$ be the corresponding primitive central idempotent of $\mathbb{Q}_p^c[G]$. Let $\Lambda(\mathcal{G}) := \mathbb{Z}_p[\![\mathcal{G}]\!]$ be the Iwasawa algebra of $\mathcal{G}$.

For the next result we note that the maps j_χ and ϕ of Sects. 6.1 and 6.2 are purely algebraic in nature and thus do not depend on the underlying Galois extension.

Proposition 6.2 ([29, Theorem 6.4]) *Let M be a finitely presented $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})$-module. Let $\lambda \in \text{Fitt}_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})}^{\max}(M)$ and set*

$$\overline{\lambda} := \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^c}(G)} \phi(j_\chi(\lambda))e(\chi) \in \zeta(\mathbb{Q}_p[G]).$$

Then $\overline{\lambda} \in \text{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}_p[G]}^{\max}(M_{\Gamma'})$,

7 Proof of Theorem 5.2: working at the finite level

7.1 Étale cohomology

Let L/K be a finite Galois extension of number fields with Galois group G and recall the notation of Sect. 3.1. We fix two finite disjoint nonempty sets S and T of places of K such that S contains S_∞. We put $U_S := \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{L,S})$ and $Z_T := \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{L,S}/\mathfrak{M}_L^T)$. Let $\mathbb{G}_{m,X}$

denote the étale sheaf defined by the group of units of a scheme X. The closed immersion $\iota : Z_T \rightarrow U_S$ induces a canonical morphism $\mathbb{G}_{m,U_S} \rightarrow \iota_* \mathbb{G}_{m,Z_T}$, which can be shown to be surjective by considering stalks. Let $\mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}^T$ denote the kernel of this morphism; then we have an exact sequence of étale sheaves

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}^T \longrightarrow \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S} \longrightarrow \iota_* \mathbb{G}_{m,Z_T} \longrightarrow 0. \qquad (7.1)$$

If w is a finite place of L, we let $\mathcal{O}_{L,w}$ be the localisation of $\mathcal{O}_L$ at w. We denote the field of fractions of the Henselisation $\mathcal{O}_{L,w}^h$ of $\mathcal{O}_{L,w}$ by L_w. If w is archimedean, we let L_w be the completion of L at w. In both cases we let $\mathrm{Br}(L_w)$ be the Brauer group of L_w.

The main purpose of this subsection is to generalise the following result.

Proposition 7.1 *Let S be a finite set of places of K containing S_∞. Then*

$$H_{\text{ét}}^0(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}) \simeq E_{L,S},$$
$$H_{\text{ét}}^1(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}) \simeq \mathrm{cl}_{L,S},$$

there is an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{w \in S(L)} \mathrm{Br}(L_w) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^3(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}) \longrightarrow 0,$$

and for $i \geq 4$ we have

$$H_{\text{ét}}^i(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}) \simeq \bigoplus_{\substack{w \in S_\infty(L) \\ w \ real}} H_{\text{ét}}^i(\mathrm{Spec}(L_w), \mathbb{G}_{m,\mathrm{Spec}(L_w)}).$$

Proof This is [28, Chapter II, Proposition 2.1]. $\qquad \square$

Lemma 7.2 *Let S and T be as above. Then $R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(U_S, \iota_* \mathbb{G}_{m,Z_T}) \simeq R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(Z_T, \mathbb{G}_{m,Z_T})$. Moreover, $H_{\text{ét}}^0(Z_T, \mathbb{G}_{m,Z_T}) \simeq (\mathcal{O}_{L,S}/\mathfrak{M}_L^T)^\times$ and $H_{\text{ét}}^i(Z_T, \mathbb{G}_{m,Z_T}) = 0$ for $i \geq 1$.*

Proof For a finite field $\mathbb{F}$, the cohomology of $R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{F}), \mathbb{G}_{m,\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{F})})$ vanishes outside degree 0 and $H_{\text{ét}}^0(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{F}), \mathbb{G}_{m,\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{F})}) \simeq \mathbb{F}^\times$. Moreover, we have an isomorphism

$$R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(Z_T, \mathbb{G}_{m,Z_T}) \simeq \bigoplus_{w \in T(L)} R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Spec}(L(w)), \mathbb{G}_{m,\mathrm{Spec}(L(w))}),$$

where $L(w)$ denotes the finite field $\mathcal{O}_L/\mathfrak{P}_w$, and so the second claim follows. Note that the natural map $H_{\text{ét}}^0(Z_T, \mathbb{G}_{m,Z_T}) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^0(U_S, \iota_* \mathbb{G}_{m,Z_T})$ is in fact an isomorphism. Furthermore, the functor ι_* is exact for the étale topology by [27, Chapter II, Corollary 3.6]. Thus the universal property of derived functors gives the first claim. $\qquad \square$

Let Σ be a subset of S containing S_∞. We shall consider the natural map

$$\psi_{\Sigma,S}^T = \psi_{\Sigma,S}^T(L) : R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(U_\Sigma, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_\Sigma}^T) \longrightarrow R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}^T). \qquad (7.2)$$

Here, the set T may be empty, in which case we put $\mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}^\emptyset := \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}$ and similarly with $\mathbb{G}_{m,U_\Sigma}$. Sequence (7.1) and Lemma 7.2 for S and Σ induce a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(U_\Sigma, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_\Sigma}^T) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(U_\Sigma, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_\Sigma}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(Z_T, \mathbb{G}_{m,Z_T}) \\
\downarrow{\psi_{\Sigma,S}^T} & & \downarrow{\psi_{\Sigma,S}} & & \| \\
R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}^T) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(Z_T, \mathbb{G}_{m,Z_T})
\end{array}
\qquad (7.3)
$$

where the rows are exact triangles. Let $D_{\Sigma,S}^T = D_{\Sigma,S}^T(L)$ be the cone of $\psi_{\Sigma,S}^T$. The diagram shows that $D_{\Sigma,S}^T$ does not in fact depend on T and thus we denote it by $D_{\Sigma,S}$.

Proposition 7.3 *Let S, T and Σ be as above. We have*

$$H^i(D_{\Sigma,S}^T(L)) \simeq H^i(D_{\Sigma,S}(L)) \simeq \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}[S(L) - \Sigma(L)] & \text{if} \quad i = 0 \\ \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}[S(L) - \Sigma(L)] & \text{if} \quad i = 2 \\ 0 & \text{if} \quad i \neq 0, 2. \end{cases}$$

Proof As $D_{\Sigma,S}^T = D_{\Sigma,S}$ does not depend on T, we can and do assume that T is empty. Let $Z_{\Sigma,S} := U_\Sigma - U_S$; then $Z_{\Sigma,S}$ is a closed subscheme of U_Σ and by [27, Chapter III, Proposition 1.25] we have an isomorphism

$$D_{\Sigma,S} \simeq R\Gamma_{Z_{\Sigma,S}}(U_\Sigma, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_\Sigma})[-1],$$

where the righthand side denotes cohomology with support on $Z_{\Sigma,S}$. We now apply [27, Chapter III, Corollary 1.28] and [28, Chapter II, Proposition 1.5] to obtain the desired result. $\square$

Proposition 7.4 *Let S and T be as above. Then*

$$H_{\text{ét}}^i(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}^T) \simeq \begin{cases} E_{L,S}^T & \text{if} \quad i = 0 \\ \text{cl}_{L,S}^T & \text{if} \quad i = 1 \\ H_{\text{ét}}^i(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}) & \text{if} \quad i \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

Proof By Proposition 7.1 and Lemma 7.2, the long exact sequence of cohomology groups induced by (7.1) yields an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^0(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}^T) \longrightarrow E_{L,S} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{L,S}/\mathfrak{M}_L^T)^\times \longrightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}^T) \longrightarrow \text{cl}_{L,S} \longrightarrow 0$$

and isomorphisms $H_{\text{ét}}^i(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}^T) \simeq H_{\text{ét}}^i(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S})$ for all $i \geq 2$. It follows from this and (3.2) that $H_{\text{ét}}^0(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}^T) \simeq E_{L,S}^T$, and that $H_{\text{ét}}^1(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}^T)$ and $\text{cl}_{L,S}^T$ have the same cardinality; it remains to show that they are in fact isomorphic.

We now change notation as follows: let $\Sigma = S$ for the choice of S as in the statement of the proposition; and enlarge S in such a way that S is finite and disjoint from T and that $\text{cl}_{L,S}^T$ vanishes. The same reasoning as above shows that $H_{\text{ét}}^1(U_S, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_S}^T)$ also vanishes. Therefore the long exact cohomology sequence induced by (7.2) yields an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow E_{L,\Sigma}^T \longrightarrow E_{L,S}^T \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[S(L) - \Sigma(L)] \longrightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(U_\Sigma, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_\Sigma}^T) \longrightarrow 0, \qquad (7.4)$$

where $H^0(D_{\Sigma,S}^T(L)) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[S(L) - \Sigma(L)]$ by Proposition 7.3. Comparing (7.4) to (3.1) yields $H_{\text{ét}}^1(U_\Sigma, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_\Sigma}^T) \simeq \text{cl}_{L,\Sigma}^T$, as desired. $\square$

Remark 7.5 The proof of Proposition 7.4 shows that the long exact sequence in cohomology induced by (7.2) yields an exact sequence whose first terms coincide with (3.1). Similarly, taking global sections in (7.1) gives a long exact sequence in cohomology whose first terms coincide with (3.2).

7.2 Flat cohomology

Let X be an affine scheme and consider the multiplicative group scheme $\mathbb{G}_{m/X}$ over X. We let $\mu_{n/X}$ be the kernel of multiplication by $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and for a prime p we put $\mu_{p^\infty/X} := \varinjlim_j \mu_{p^j/X}$ which is an ind-X-group scheme.

By the flat site on X we shall mean the site of all quasi-finite flat schemes of finite presentation over X with the $fppf$-topology; so coverings are surjective families of flat morphisms that are locally of finite presentation. Note that our definition agrees with the $fpqf$-site in [42], but differs from the flat site in [27]; however, this will play no decisive role in the following by [27, Chapter III, Proposition 3.1]. The group schemes $\mathbb{G}_{m/X}$ and $\mu_{n/X}$ represent abelian sheaves for the flat site on X and we denote the corresponding cohomology groups by $H^i_{\mathrm{fl}}(X, \mathbb{G}_m)$ and $H^i_{\mathrm{fl}}(X, \mu_n)$, respectively. As $\mathbb{G}_m$ is smooth over X, we have an isomorphism

$$R\Gamma_{\mathrm{fl}}(X, \mathbb{G}_m) \simeq R\Gamma_{\mathrm{ét}}(X, \mathbb{G}_{m,X}) \tag{7.5}$$

by [27, Chapter III, Theorem 3.9].

For a prime p we write $\mu_p(L)$ for the group of p-power roots of unity in L. We now specialise to the case $X = U_L := U_{S_\infty}$ and p odd. Then μ_{p^∞/U_L} also represents a sheaf for the flat site on U_L. As the Kummer sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow \mu_{p^n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{p^n} \mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow 0$$

are exact for the flat site on U_L for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have an exact triangle

$$R\Gamma_{\mathrm{fl}}(U_L, \mu_{p^\infty}) \longrightarrow R\Gamma_{\mathrm{fl}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_m)(p) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p \otimes^{\mathbb{L}}_{\mathbb{Z}_p} R\Gamma_{\mathrm{fl}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_m)(p), \tag{7.6}$$

where we use the notation $C^\bullet(p) := \mathbb{Z}_p \otimes^{\mathbb{L}}_{\mathbb{Z}} C^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Z}_p[G])$ for any complex $C^\bullet$ in $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Z}[G])$. By Proposition 7.1 and (7.5) we thus obtain isomorphisms

$$H^i_{\mathrm{fl}}(U_L, \mu_{p^\infty}) \simeq \begin{cases} \mu_p(L) & \text{if} \quad i = 0 \\ \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p & \text{if} \quad i = 3 \\ 0 & \text{if} \quad i \neq 0, 1, 3 \end{cases}$$

and an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_L^\times \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p \longrightarrow H^1_{\mathrm{fl}}(U_L, \mu_{p^\infty}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{cl}_L \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}_p \longrightarrow 0.$$

7.3 A reduction step

We now begin the proof of the main theorem of this article.

Proof of Theorem 5.2 This proof will occupy the rest of Sect. 7 and all of Sect. 8. We first prove a reduction step that will allow us to make certain simplifying assumptions.

Put $L' := L(\zeta_p)$ and $C := \mathrm{Gal}(L'/L)$. Then C is a cyclic group whose order divides $p-1$. Let $N : A^T_L \to A^T_L$ and $i : A^T_L \to A^T_{L'}$ denote the homomorphisms induced by the norm and inclusion maps on ideals, respectively. Then $N \circ i : A^T_L \to A^T_L$ is multiplication by $|C|$ and thus is an isomorphism of p-groups. In particular, i is injective and N is surjective. Let $\Delta(C)$ denote the kernel of the augmentation map $\mathbb{Z}[C] \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ which maps each $c \in C$ to 1. The composite map $i \circ N : A^T_{L'} \to A^T_{L'}$ (also referred to as a norm map) is given by multiplication by $\sum_{c \in C} c$. Since the orders of C and $A^T_{L'}$ are coprime, $A^T_{L'}$ is cohomologically trivial as a C-module and thus $\ker(i \circ N) = \Delta(C)A^T_{L'}$. As i is injective we thus have $\ker(N) = \Delta(C)A^T_{L'}$ and since N is surjective we conclude that it induces an isomorphism $(A^T_{L'})_C \simeq A^T_L$. Using standard properties of Pontryagin duals and (co)-invariants, we conclude that

$$\left((A^T_{L'})^\vee\right)_C \simeq ((A^T_{L'})^C)^\vee \simeq ((A^T_{L'})_C)^\vee \simeq (A^T_L)^\vee.$$

The idempotent $e_C := |C|^{-1} \sum_{c \in C} c$ belongs to the group ring $\mathbb{Z}_p[\mathrm{Gal}(L'/K)]$ and so

$$\mathrm{Fitt}^{\max}_{\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-} \left((A_L^T)^\vee \right) = e_C \mathrm{Fitt}^{\max}_{\mathbb{Z}_p[\mathrm{Gal}(L'/K)]_-} \left((A_{L'}^T)^\vee \right)$$

by Lemma 2.6 (iii). As Stickelberger elements also behave well under base change, i.e., $e_C \theta^T_{p,S}(L'/K) = \theta^T_{p,S}(L/K)$, we may assume without loss of generality that $\zeta_p \in L$. Note that as we are considering the p-parts we only need that $E^T_{L,S}(p)$ is torsionfree, as opposed to the stronger requirement that $E^T_{L,S}$ is torsionfree. Since $S_p \subseteq S$ and $\mathrm{Hyp}(S,T)$ holds, this hypothesis is unaffected by replacing L with $L(\zeta_p)$.

For clarity, we now list the assumptions that we shall use for the rest of this proof (including the lemmas and propositions proved along the way). We can make these assumptions either for the reasons just explained or because they are direct consequences of our hypotheses. Note that $S_{\mathrm{ram}}(L/K) \cup S_p = S_{\mathrm{ram}}(L_\infty/K)$.

Assumptions We henceforth assume that S, T are finite sets of places of K and that (i) $\zeta_p \in L$, (ii) $S \cap T = \emptyset \neq T$, (iii) $S_p \cup S_{\mathrm{ram}}(L/K) \cup S_\infty \subseteq S$, and (iv) $E^T_{L,S}(p)$ is torsionfree.

7.4 Complexes at the finite level

Now taking p-minus parts of sequence (3.2) for $S = S_\infty$ yields an exact sequence of $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-$-modules

$$0 \longrightarrow \mu_p(L) \longrightarrow \left(\mathcal{O}_L/\mathfrak{M}_L^T \right)^\times (p)^- \longrightarrow A_L^T \longrightarrow A_L \longrightarrow 0. \tag{7.7}$$

The middle arrow $(\mathcal{O}_L/\mathfrak{M}_L^T)^\times(p)^- \to A_L^T$ defines a complex $C^{T\bullet}(L/K)$ in $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-)$, where we place the first module in degree 0. For complexes $C^\bullet$ in $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Z}_p[G])$ we put $C^{\bullet-} := \mathbb{Z}_p[G]_- \otimes^{\mathbb{L}}_{\mathbb{Z}_p[G]} C^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-)$. Note that taking p-minus parts is an exact functor as p is odd.

Proposition 7.6 *There are isomorphisms*

$$C^{T\bullet}(L/K) \simeq R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_L})(p)^- \simeq R\Gamma_{\text{fl}}(U_L, \mu_{p^\infty})^-$$

in $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-)$. In particular, the isomorphism class of $C^{T\bullet}(L/K)$ does not depend on T.

Proof Proposition 7.1 describes the cohomology of $R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_L})(p)^-$ as follows. First, we have isomorphisms

$$H^0_{\text{ét}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_L})(p)^- \simeq \mu_p(L), \quad H^1_{\text{ét}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_L})(p)^- \simeq A_L.$$

As L is totally complex, we have $H^i_{\text{ét}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_L}) = 0$ for every $i \geq 4$. Finally, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H^2_{\text{ét}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_L}) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{w \in S_\infty(L)} \mathrm{Br}(L_w) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow H^3_{\text{ét}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_L}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

However, the Brauer groups $\mathrm{Br}(L_w) = \mathrm{Br}(\mathbb{C})$ vanish for all archimedean places w of L and $(\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})^- = 0$. We therefore have $H^i_{\text{ét}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_L})(p)^- = 0$ for every $i \geq 2$. Using Proposition 7.4 and the assumption that $E^T_{L,S}(p)$ is torsionfree, we likewise find that

$$H^i_{\text{ét}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}^T_{m,U_L})(p)^- \simeq \begin{cases} A_L^T & \text{if } i = 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq 1. \end{cases}$$

Now sequence (7.1) and Lemma 7.2 together give an exact triangle

$$R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}^T_{m,U_L})(p)^- \longrightarrow R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_L})(p)^- \longrightarrow R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(U_L, \iota_* \mathbb{G}_{m,Z_T})(p)^-$$

$$\downarrow \simeq \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \downarrow \simeq$$

$$A^T_L[-1] \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad (\mathcal{O}_L/\mathfrak{M}^T_L)^\times(p)^-$$

and thus we obtain the first required isomorphism in $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-)$.

Equation (7.5) with $X = U_L$ shows that $R\Gamma_{\text{ét}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_{m,U_L}) \simeq R\Gamma_{\text{fl}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_m)$ in $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Z}[G])$. Moreover, the exact triangle (7.6) and the above considerations show that the natural map

$$R\Gamma_{\text{fl}}(U_L, \mu_{p^\infty})(p)^- \longrightarrow R\Gamma_{\text{fl}}(U_L, \mathbb{G}_m)(p)^-$$

is in fact an isomorphism in $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-)$. Therefore we obtain the second required isomorphism in $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-)$. □

8 Proof of Theorem 5.2: working at the infinite level

8.1 Setup and notation

We now work at the 'infinite level' and use the techniques of Iwasawa theory. Let $\mathcal{G} := \text{Gal}(L_\infty/K)$, which we may write as $\mathcal{G} = H \rtimes \Gamma$ where $\Gamma \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p$ and $H := \text{Gal}(L_\infty/K_\infty)$ naturally identifies with a normal subgroup of G. Let Γ_0 be an open subgroup of Γ that is central in $\mathcal{G}$ and recall from (4.1) that $\Lambda(\mathcal{G}) := \mathbb{Z}_p[\![\mathcal{G}]\!]$ is a free $R := \mathbb{Z}_p[\![\Gamma_0]\!]$-order in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G})$. Let $j \in \mathcal{G}$ denote complex conjugation (this an abuse of notation because its image in the quotient group $G := \text{Gal}(L/K)$ is also denoted by j) and let $\mathcal{G}^+ := \mathcal{G}/\langle j \rangle = \text{Gal}(L^+_\infty/K)$. Then $j \in H$ and so again $\Lambda(\mathcal{G}^+)$ is a free R-order in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{G}^+)$. Moreover, $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_- := \Lambda(\mathcal{G})/(1 + j)$ is also a free R-module of finite rank. For any $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})$-module M we write M^+ and M^- for the submodules of M upon which j acts as 1 and -1, respectively, and consider these as modules over $\Lambda(\mathcal{G}^+)$ and $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-$, respectively. We note that M is R-torsion if and only if both M^+ and M^- are R-torsion. Furthermore, any R-module that is finitely generated as a $\mathbb{Z}_p$-module is necessarily R-torsion.

Let $\chi_{\text{cyc}} : \mathcal{G} \to \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ denote the p-adic cyclotomic character (recall the assumption that $\zeta_p \in L$). Let $\mu_{p^n} = \mu_{p^n}(L_\infty)$ denote the group of p^nth roots of unity in $L_\infty^\times$ and let μ_{p^∞} be the nested union (or direct limit) of these groups. Let $\mathbb{Z}_p(1) := \varprojlim_n \mu_{p^n}$ be endowed with the action of $\mathcal{G}$ given by χ_{cyc}. For any $r \geq 0$ define $\mathbb{Z}_p(r) := \mathbb{Z}_p(1)^{\otimes r}$ and $\mathbb{Z}_p(-r) := \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathbb{Z}_p(r), \mathbb{Z}_p)$ endowed with the naturally associated actions. For any $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})$-module M, we define the rth Tate twist to be $M(r) := \mathbb{Z}_p(r) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} M$ with the natural $\mathcal{G}$-action; hence $M(r)$ is simply M with the modified $\mathcal{G}$-action $g \cdot m = \chi_{\text{cyc}}(g)^r g(m)$ for $g \in \mathcal{G}$ and $m \in M$. In particular, we have $\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p(1) \simeq \mu_{p^\infty}$ and $\Lambda(\mathcal{G}^+)(-1) \simeq \Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-$. Recall that for a $\mathbb{Z}$-module M we previously defined $M(p) := \mathbb{Z}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} M$; we shall use both notations $M(p)$ and $M(r)$ in the sequel, believing the meaning to be clear from context. We note that the property of being R-torsion is preserved under taking Tate twists.

For every place v of K we denote the decomposition subgroup of $\mathcal{G}$ at a chosen prime w_∞ above v by $\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty}$ (everything will only depend on v and not on w_∞ in the following). We note that the index $[\mathcal{G} : \mathcal{G}_{w_\infty}]$ is finite when v is a finite place of K.

8.2 Complexes at the infinite level

Let L_n be the nth layer in the cyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}_p$-extension of L. Then $\varinjlim_n C^{T\bullet}(L_n/K)$ defines a complex $C^{T\bullet}(L_\infty/K)$ in $\mathcal{D}(\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-)$. We define $A_{L_\infty} := \varinjlim_n A_{L_n}$.

Lemma 8.1 *We have isomorphisms*

$$H^i(C^{T\bullet}(L_\infty/K)) \simeq \begin{cases} \mu_{p^\infty} \simeq \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p(1) & if \quad i = 0 \\ A_{L_\infty} & if \quad i = 1 \\ 0 & if \quad i \neq 0, 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof Recall that $C^{T\bullet}(L_n/K)$ is defined by the middle arrow of the sequence (7.7) for the layer L_n. Taking the direct limit over all n gives an exact sequence of $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-$-modules

$$0 \longrightarrow \mu_{p^\infty} \longrightarrow \left(\bigoplus_{v \in T} \operatorname{ind}^{\mathcal{G}}_{\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty}} \mu_{p^\infty} \right)^- \longrightarrow A^T_{L_\infty} \longrightarrow A_{L_\infty} \longrightarrow 0, \qquad (8.1)$$

where $A^T_{L_\infty} := \varinjlim_n A^T_{L_n}$. Thus $C^{T\bullet}(L_\infty/K)$ is the complex in degrees 0 and 1 given by the middle arrow of (8.1), giving the desired result. $\qquad\square$

For every complex $C^\bullet$ in $\mathcal{D}(\Lambda(\mathcal{G}))$ we put $C^{\bullet-} := \Lambda(\mathcal{G})_- \otimes^{\mathbb{L}}_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})} C^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}(\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-)$. For a finite set S of places of K we let $U_{\infty,S} := \operatorname{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{L_\infty, S \cup S_\infty})$ and put $U_{L_\infty} := U_{\infty, S_\infty}$. The following proposition can be viewed as a 'derived version' of results that are well-known at the level of cohomology. It seems possible that this result is known to experts, but the authors were unable to locate a proof in the literature.

Proposition 8.2 *There are isomorphisms*

$$C^{T\bullet}(L_\infty/K) \simeq R\Gamma_{\mathrm{fl}}(U_{L_\infty}, \mu_{p^\infty})^- \simeq R\Gamma_{\mathrm{ét}}(U_{\infty, S_p}, \mu_{p^\infty})^-$$

in $\mathcal{D}(\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-)$. In particular, the isomorphism class of $C^{T\bullet}(L_\infty/K)$ does not depend on T.

Proof The assumption that $\zeta_p \in L$ is crucial in this proof. Even though it is not strictly necessary, we first check that the two complexes $C^{T\bullet}(L_\infty/K)$ and $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{ét}}(U_{\infty, S_p}, \mu_{p^\infty})^-$ compute the same cohomology. Let M_{S_p} be the maximal profinite extension of L_∞ that is unramified outside S_p and let $M^{\mathrm{ab}}_{S_p}(p)$ be the maximal abelian pro-p-extension of L_∞ inside M_{S_p}. We put $H_{S_p} := \operatorname{Gal}(M_{S_p}/L_\infty)$ and $X_{S_p} := \operatorname{Gal}(M^{\mathrm{ab}}_{S_p}(p)/L_\infty)$. There is a canonical isomorphism with Galois cohomology

$$R\Gamma_{\mathrm{ét}}(U_{L_\infty, S_p}, \mu_{p^\infty}) \simeq R\Gamma(H_{S_p}, \mu_{p^\infty}). \qquad (8.2)$$

The strict cohomological p-dimension of H_{S_p} equals 2 by [37, Corollary 10.3.26] and thus $H^i(H_{S_p}, \mu_{p^\infty}) = 0$ for all $i \neq 0, 1, 2$. As the weak Leopoldt conjecture holds for the cyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}_p$-extension, we also have $H^2(H_{S_p}, \mu_{p^\infty}) = H^2(H_{S_p}, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p)(1) = 0$ by [37, Theorem 11.3.2]. We clearly have $H^0(H_{S_p}, \mu_{p^\infty}) = \mu_{p^\infty}$. Finally

$$H^1(H_{S_p}, \mu_{p^\infty})^- = \operatorname{Hom}(H_{S_p}, \mu_{p^\infty})^- = \operatorname{Hom}(X_{S_p}, \mu_{p^\infty})^- = \operatorname{Hom}(X^+_{S_p}, \mu_{p^\infty}) \simeq A_{L_\infty},$$

where the last isomorphism is Kummer duality [37, Theorem 11.4.3]. If we compare this with Lemma 8.1, we see that $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{ét}}(U_{\infty, S_p}, \mu_{p^\infty})^-$ and $C^{T\bullet}(L_\infty/K)$ compute the same cohomology.

We now establish the derived version of this result and also consider flat cohomology. By Proposition 7.6 we have isomorphisms

$$C^{T\bullet}(L_n/K) \simeq R\Gamma_{fl}(U_{L_n}, \mu_{p^\infty})^-$$

for each layer L_n in the cyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}_p$-extension. Taking direct limits over all n yields the first required isomorphism by [27, Chapter III, Lemma 1.16] which holds for the flat topology as well (see [27, Chapter III, Remark 1.17 (d)] and [19, p. 172]). Finally, the natural map

$$R\Gamma_{fl}(U_{L_\infty}, \mu_{p^\infty}) \longrightarrow R\Gamma_{ét}(U_{\infty, S_p}, \mu_{p^\infty})$$

is an isomorphism by [42, Part II, Lemma 3] (note that this result is formulated only in terms of cohomology, but the proof actually shows that the cone of this map is acyclic). □

For a finite set S of places of K containing $S_p \cup S_\infty$ recall the definition of the complex

$$C_S^\bullet(L_\infty^+/K) := R\Gamma_{ét}(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{L_\infty^+, S}), \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p)^\vee \in \mathcal{D}(\Lambda(\mathrm{Gal}(L_\infty^+/K)))$$

which occurs in the EIMC. For an integer m we let $C_S^\bullet(L_\infty^+/K)(m) := \mathbb{Z}_p(m) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\mathbb{L}} C_S^\bullet(L_\infty^+/K)$ be the m-fold Tate twist.

Corollary 8.3 *We have $C_{S_p}^\bullet(L_\infty^+/K)(-1) \simeq C^{T\bullet}(L_\infty/K)^\vee$ in $\mathcal{D}(\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-)$.*

Lemma 8.4 *Let T' be a non-empty finite set of places of K disjoint from $S_p \cup S_{ram} \cup S_\infty$ and let $I_{T'} := \left(\bigoplus_{v \in T'} \mathrm{ind}_{\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty}}^{\mathcal{G}} \mathbb{Z}_p(-1) \right)^-$. Then*

(i) *$I_{T'}$ is an $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-$-module of projective dimension at most 1,*

(ii) *for any $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-$-module M we have $\mathrm{Ext}_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-}^i(I_{T'}, M) = 0$ for $i \geq 2$, and*

(iii) *$I_{T'}$ is R-torsion.*

Proof For each $v \in T'$ we have an exact sequence of $\Lambda(\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty})$-modules

$$0 \longrightarrow \Lambda(\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty}) \longrightarrow \Lambda(\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p(-1) \longrightarrow 0, \tag{8.3}$$

where the injection is right multiplication by $1 - \chi_{cyc}(\phi_{w_\infty})\phi_{w_\infty}$ and ϕ_{w_∞} denotes the Frobenius automorphism at w_∞. Claim (i) now follows easily, and this implies claim (ii). For each $v \in T'$ the index $[\mathcal{G} : \mathcal{G}_{w_\infty}]$ is finite; thus $I_{T'}$ is finitely generated as a $\mathbb{Z}_p$-module, giving claim (iii). □

Proposition 8.5 *There exists a $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-$-module $Y_S^T(-1)$ and a commutative diagram*

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & X_S^+(-1) & \longrightarrow & Y_S^T(-1) & \longrightarrow & I_T & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_p(-1) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \| & & \| & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & X_{S_p}^+(-1) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}(A_{L_\infty}^T, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p) & \longrightarrow & I_T & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_p(-1) & \longrightarrow & 0, \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & & & \\
& & 0 & & 0 & & & & & &
\end{array}
$$

$$\tag{8.4}$$

with exact rows and columns where the middle two terms of upper and lower rows (concentrated in degrees -1 and 0) represent $C_S^\bullet(L_\infty^+/K)(-1)$ and $C_{S_p}^\bullet(L_\infty^+/K)(-1)$, respectively.

Proof Using (8.1) and Corollary 8.3 we see that for every finite set T of places of K such that $\mathrm{Hyp}(S_p \cup S_{\mathrm{ram}} \cup S_\infty, T)$ is satisfied, the extension class of the complex $C^\bullet_{S_p}(L_\infty^+/K)(-1)$ in $\mathrm{Ext}^2_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-}(\mathbb{Z}_p(-1), X^+_{S_p}(-1))$ may be represented by the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow X^+_{S_p}(-1) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(A^T_{L_\infty}, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p) \longrightarrow I_T \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p(-1) \longrightarrow 0. \qquad (8.5)$$

Let Z_S be the kernel of the natural surjection $X^+_S(-1) \twoheadrightarrow X^+_{S_p}(-1)$ and let W_T be the kernel of the right-most surjection in (8.5). Then the short exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow W_T \longrightarrow I_T \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p(-1) \longrightarrow 0, \qquad 0 \longrightarrow Z_S \longrightarrow X^+_S(-1) \longrightarrow X^+_{S_p}(-1) \longrightarrow 0,$$

induce long exact sequences in cohomology, which by Lemma 8.4 (ii) give the following diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathrm{Ext}^1(W_T, Z_S) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathbb{Z}_p(-1), Z_S) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
\mathrm{Ext}^1(W_T, X^+_S(-1)) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_S} & \mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathbb{Z}_p(-1), X^+_S(-1)) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle\gamma} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\beta} & & \\
\mathrm{Ext}^1(W_T, X^+_{S_p}(-1)) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_p} & \mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathbb{Z}_p(-1), X^+_{S_p}(-1)) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
\mathrm{Ext}^2(W_T, Z_S) & \xrightarrow{\;\sim\;} & \mathrm{Ext}^3(\mathbb{Z}_p(-1), Z_S), & &
\end{array}
$$

where we have omitted the subscript $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-$ from all Ext-groups, and all rows and columns are exact. Note that the top two squares are commutative (see [21, (7.3), p. 140]) and that the bottom square is anti-commutative (see [21, Exercise 9.9, p. 156]). By [2, Lemma 2.4] β maps (the class of) $C^\bullet_S(L_\infty^+/K)(-1)$ to $C^\bullet_{S_p}(L_\infty^+/K)(-1)$. Let

$$\varepsilon := [0 \longrightarrow X^+_{S_p}(-1) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(A^T_{L_\infty}, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p) \longrightarrow W_T \longrightarrow 0] \in \mathrm{Ext}^1_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-}(W_T, X^+_{S_p}(-1)).$$

Then the fact that $C^\bullet_{S_p}(L_\infty^+/K)(-1)$ is represented by (8.5) shows that α_p maps ε to $C^\bullet_{S_p}(L_\infty^+/K)(-1)$. Now a diagram chase shows that there exists a preimage of ε under γ that is mapped to $C^\bullet_S(L_\infty^+/K)(-1)$ by α_S. $\qquad\square$

The proof of the following lemma explains why we write $Y^T_S(-1)$ rather than Y^T_S. Note that every $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-$-module M may be written as an n-fold Tate twist for every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$; simply write $M = M(-n)(n)$.

Lemma 8.6 *The projective dimension of the $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-$-module $Y^T_S(-1)$ is at most 1. Moreover, $Y^T_S(-1)$ is R-torsion.*

Proof Let $T \subseteq T''$ be a second finite set of places of K such that $\mathrm{Hyp}(S, T'')$ is satisfied and let $T' := T'' - T$. The short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow W_T \longrightarrow W_{T''} \longrightarrow I_{T'} \longrightarrow 0$$

induces a long exact sequence in cohomology which by Lemma 8.4 (ii) becomes

$$\mathrm{Ext}^1_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-}(W_{T''}, X^+_S(-1)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ext}^1_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-}(W_T, X^+_S(-1)) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Thus using top row of (8.4) for T and T'' we have a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & X_S^+(-1) & \longrightarrow & Y_S^T(-1) & \longrightarrow & I_T & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_p(-1) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \| & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \| & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & X_S^+(-1) & \longrightarrow & Y_S^{T''}(-1) & \longrightarrow & I_{T''} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_p(-1) & \longrightarrow & 0.
\end{array}
$$

Applying the snake lemma now gives a short exact sequence

$$
0 \longrightarrow Y_S^T(-1) \longrightarrow Y_S^{T''}(-1) \longrightarrow I_{T'} \longrightarrow 0.
$$

Therefore Lemma 8.4 shows that the claim does not depend on the particular choice of T and so by Remark 3.1 we can and do assume that T consists of a single place v.

Recall that $\mathcal{G}^+ := \mathcal{G}/\langle j \rangle = \mathrm{Gal}(L_\infty^+/K)$ and let $\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty^+}^+$ denote the decomposition subgroup at w_∞^+, where w_∞^+ denotes the place of L_∞^+ below w_∞. Then we have an isomorphism of $\Lambda(\mathcal{G}^+)$-modules

$$
(\mathrm{ind}_{\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty}}^{\mathcal{G}} \mathbb{Z}_p(-1))^-(1) \simeq \mathrm{ind}_{\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty^+}^+}^{\mathcal{G}^+} \mathbb{Z}_p. \tag{8.6}
$$

Let $\Delta(\mathcal{G}^+)$ denote the kernel of the augmentation map $\Lambda(\mathcal{G}^+) \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$. Given a $\Lambda(\mathcal{G}^+)$-monomorphism $\psi : \Lambda(\mathcal{G}^+) \to \Delta(\mathcal{G}^+)$, Ritter and Weiss [39, Sect. 4] construct a four term exact sequence whose class in $\mathrm{Ext}^2_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G}^+)}(\mathbb{Z}_p, X_S^+)$ is in fact independent of the choice of ψ. To make this construction explicit, we now choose ψ to be given by right multiplication with $(1 - \phi_{w_\infty^+})$, where $\phi_{w_\infty^+}$ denotes the Frobenius automorphism at w_∞^+. Let $\tilde{\psi}$ be ψ followed by the inclusion $\Delta(\mathcal{G}^+) \subset \Lambda(\mathcal{G}^+)$. Then the cokernel of $\tilde{\psi}$ identifies with $\mathrm{ind}_{\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty^+}^+}^{\mathcal{G}^+} \mathbb{Z}_p$, and the Ritter and Weiss construction gives a four term exact sequence

$$
0 \longrightarrow X_S^+ \longrightarrow \tilde{Y}_S^{\{v\}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{ind}_{\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty^+}^+}^{\mathcal{G}^+} \mathbb{Z}_p \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p \longrightarrow 0,
$$

where the $\Lambda(\mathcal{G}^+)$-module $\tilde{Y}_S^{\{v\}}$ has projective dimension at most 1 and is R-torsion.

It follows from [33, Theorem 2.4], Corollary 8.3 and (8.6) that we have a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & X_S^+ & \longrightarrow & Y_S^{\{v\}} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{ind}_{\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty^+}^+}^{\mathcal{G}^+} \mathbb{Z}_p & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_p & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \| & & \downarrow & & \| & & \| & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & X_S^+ & \longrightarrow & \tilde{Y}_S^{\{v\}} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{ind}_{\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty^+}^+}^{\mathcal{G}^+} \mathbb{Z}_p & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_p & \longrightarrow & 0.
\end{array}
$$

Hence the vertical arrow must be an isomorphism, and thus the projective dimension of the $\Lambda(\mathcal{G}^+)$-module $Y_S^{\{v\}}$ is at most 1 and $Y_S^{\{v\}}$ is R-torsion. Therefore the same claims are true of the $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-$-module $Y_S^{\{v\}}(-1)$. $\qquad\square$

8.3 Consequences in terms of non-commutative Fitting invariants

We will henceforth assume that all ramified places belong to S. For $v \in T$ we put

$$
\xi_v := \mathrm{nr}(1 - \chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}(\phi_{w_\infty})\phi_{w_\infty}).
$$

We put

$$\Psi_{S,T} = \Psi_{S,T}(L_\infty/K) := t^1_{\mathrm{cyc}}(\Phi_S) \cdot \prod_{v \in T} \xi_v.$$

Note that this slightly differs from the corresponding element $\Psi_{S,T}$ in [33].

Proposition 8.7 *Suppose that the EIMC holds for L_∞^+/K. Then $\Psi_{S,T}$ is a generator of $\mathrm{Fitt}_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-}(Y_S^T(-1))$.*

Proof Since the EIMC holds, by definition (2.6) we have that Φ_S^{-1} generates the Fitting invariant of $C_S^\bullet(L_\infty^+/K) \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{tor}}^{\mathrm{perf}}(\Lambda(\mathcal{G}^+))$. However, t^1_{cyc} induces an isomorphism $\Lambda(\mathcal{G}^+)(-1) \simeq \Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-$ and so $t^1_{\mathrm{cyc}}(\Phi_S)^{-1}$ generates the Fitting invariant of $C_S^\bullet(L_\infty^+/K)(-1) \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{tor}}^{\mathrm{perf}}(\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-)$. Lemmas 8.4 and 8.6 show that I_T and $Y_S^T(-1)$ are both R-torsion $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-$-modules of projective dimension at most 1; hence they both have quadratic presentations by Remark 4.1 (or alternatively, [29, Lemma 6.2]). Therefore combining Proposition 8.5 and Lemma 2.7 gives

$$\mathrm{Fitt}_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-}(Y_S^T(-1)) = \mathrm{Fitt}_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-}\left(C_S^\bullet(L_\infty^+/K)(-1)\right)^{-1} \cdot \mathrm{Fitt}_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-}(I_T).$$

The exact sequence (8.3) shows that each $(\mathrm{ind}_{\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty}}^{\mathcal{G}} \mathbb{Z}_p(-1))^-$ has a quadratic presentation and that its Fitting invariant is generated by ξ_v. Hence Lemma 2.6 (ii) gives

$$\mathrm{Fitt}_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-}(I_T) = \prod_{v \in T} \mathrm{Fitt}_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-}\left((\mathrm{ind}_{\mathcal{G}_{w_\infty}}^{\mathcal{G}} \mathbb{Z}_p(-1))^-\right) = \prod_{v \in T} \left[\langle\xi_v\rangle_{\zeta(\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-)}\right]_{\mathrm{nr}(\zeta(\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-)}},$$

and we therefore obtain the desired result. □

We now suppose that the EIMC holds for L_∞^+/K. The surjection

$$Y_S^T(-1) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(A_{L_\infty}^T, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p) \longrightarrow 0$$

in diagram (8.4), together with Lemma 2.6 (i) and Proposition 8.7 then imply that

$$\Psi_{S,T} \in \mathrm{Fitt}_{\Lambda(\mathcal{G})_-}^{\max}(\mathrm{Hom}(A_{L_\infty}^T, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p)).$$

As the transition maps in the direct limit $A_{L_\infty}^T = \varinjlim_n A_{L_n}^T$ are injective by [17, Lemma 2.9], the transition maps in the projective limit $\mathrm{Hom}(A_{L_\infty}^T, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p) = \varprojlim_n (A_{L_n}^T)^\vee$ are surjective. As $\Gamma_L := \mathrm{Gal}(L_\infty/L)$ clearly acts trivially on $(A_L^T)^\vee$, we have a surjection

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A_{L_\infty}^T, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p)_{\Gamma_L} \longrightarrow (A_L^T)^\vee \longrightarrow 0. \tag{8.7}$$

Fix an odd character $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^c}(G)$ and view χ as an irreducible character of $\mathcal{G}$ with open kernel. We have

$$\phi(j_\chi(t^1_{\mathrm{cyc}}(\Phi_S))) = \phi(j^1_{\chi\omega}(\Phi_S)) = L_{p,S}(0, \chi\omega),$$

where the first and second equalities follow from Lemma 6.1 and (6.4), respectively. Moreover, $\phi(j_\chi(\prod_{v \in T} \xi_v)) = \delta_T(0, \check\chi)$. As Fitting invariants behave well under base change by Proposition 6.2, we have

$$(\theta_{p,S}^T)^\sharp = \sum_{\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^c}(G)} \phi(j_\chi(\Psi_{S,T}))e(\chi) \in \mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-}^{\max}(\mathrm{Hom}(A_{L_\infty}^T, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p)_{\Gamma_L})$$

$$\subseteq \mathrm{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}_p[G]_-}^{\max}((A_L^T)^\vee),$$

where we have again used Lemma 2.6 (i). This completes the proof of Theorem 5.2. □

9 Hybrid *p*-adic group rings and Frobenius groups

9.1 Hybrid *p*-adic group rings

We recall material on hybrid p-adic group rings from [24, Sect. 2] and [25, Sect. 2]. We shall sometimes abuse notation by using the symbol $\oplus$ to denote the direct product of rings or orders.

Let p be a prime and let G be a finite group. For a normal subgroup $N \trianglelefteq G$, let $e_N = |N|^{-1} \sum_{\sigma \in N} \sigma$ be the associated central trace idempotent in the group algebra $\mathbb{Q}_p[G]$. Then there is a ring isomorphism $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]e_N \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p[G/N]$. We now specialise [24, Definition 2.5] to the case of p-adic group rings (we shall not need the more general case of N-hybrid orders).

Definition 9.1 Let $N \trianglelefteq G$. We say that the p-adic group ring $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ is *N-hybrid* if (i) $e_N \in \mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ (i.e. $p \nmid |N|$) and (ii) $\mathbb{Z}_p[G](1 - e_N)$ is a maximal $\mathbb{Z}_p$-order in $\mathbb{Q}_p[G](1 - e_N)$.

9.2 Frobenius groups

We recall the definition and some basic facts about Frobenius groups and then use them to provide many examples of hybrid group rings. For further results and examples, we refer the reader to [24, Sect. 2.3] and [25, Sect. 2.2].

Definition 9.2 A *Frobenius group* is a finite group G with a proper non-trivial subgroup H such that $H \cap gHg^{-1} = \{1\}$ for all $g \in G - H$, in which case H is called a *Frobenius complement*.

Theorem 9.3 *A Frobenius group G contains a unique normal subgroup N, known as the Frobenius kernel, such that G is a semidirect product $N \rtimes H$. Moreover:*

 (i) *$|N|$ and $[G : N] = |H|$ are relatively prime.*
 (ii) *The Frobenius kernel N is nilpotent.*
 (iii) *If $K \trianglelefteq G$ then either $K \trianglelefteq N$ or $N \trianglelefteq K$.*
 (iv) *If $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ such that $N \nsubseteq \ker \chi$ then $\chi = \mathrm{ind}_N^G(\psi)$ for some $1 \neq \psi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(N)$.*

Proof For (i) and (iv) see [9, Sect. 14A]. For (ii) see [38, 10.5.6] and for (iii) see [38, Exercise 7, Sect. 8.5]. □

Proposition 9.4 *([24, Proposition 2.13]) Let G be a Frobenius group with Frobenius kernel N. Then for every prime p not dividing $|N|$, the group ring $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ is N-hybrid.*

For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let C_n denote the cyclic group of order n, let A_n denote the alternating group on n letters and let S_n denote the symmetric group on n letters. Let V_4 denote the subgroup of A_4 generated by double transpositions. We now recall two examples from [24, Sect. 2.3] (also see [25, Sect. 2.2]).

Example 9.5 Let $p < q$ be distinct primes and assume that $p \mid (q - 1)$. Then there is an embedding $C_p \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(C_q)$ and so there is a fixed-point-free action of C_p on C_q. Hence the corresponding semidirect product $G = C_q \rtimes C_p$ is a Frobenius group (see [24, Theorem 2.12] or [41, Sect. 4.6], for example), and so $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ is N-hybrid with $N = C_q$.

Example 9.6 Let q be a prime power and let $\mathbb{F}_q$ be the finite field with q elements. The group $\mathrm{Aff}(q)$ of affine transformations on $\mathbb{F}_q$ is the group of transformations of the form $x \mapsto ax + b$

with $a \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times}$ and $b \in \mathbb{F}_q$. Let $G = \text{Aff}(q)$ and let $N = \{x \mapsto x + b \mid b \in \mathbb{F}_q\}$. Then G is a Frobenius group with Frobenius kernel $N \simeq \mathbb{F}_q$ and is isomorphic to the semidirect product $\mathbb{F}_q \rtimes \mathbb{F}_q^{\times}$ with the natural action. Hence for every prime p not dividing q, we have that $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ is N-hybrid. Note that in particular $\text{Aff}(3) \simeq S_3$ and $\text{Aff}(4) \simeq A_4$.

Lemma 9.7 *Let $G = N \rtimes H$ be a Frobenius group. Then G is monomial if and only if its Frobenius complement H is monomial. In particular, if H is supersoluble or metabelian then G is monomial.*

Proof Suppose H is monomial. Let $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$. If $N \leq \ker \chi$ then χ is inflated from some $\varphi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G/N)$. Otherwise $N \nleq \ker \chi$ and so χ is induced from some $\psi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(N)$ by Theorem 9.3 (iv). The Frobenius complement $H \simeq G/N$ is monomial by assumption. Moreover, the Frobenius kernel N is nilpotent by Theorem 9.3 (ii) and thus is monomial by [9, Theorem 11.3]. However, induction is transitive and inflation commutes with induction (as in [48, Theorem 4.2 (3)], for example) so that in both cases χ is induced from a linear character. Therefore G is monomial. The converse follows from the fact that any quotient of a monomial group is monomial (this can easily be proved using that inflation commutes with induction; also see [3, Chapter 2, Sect. 4]). The last claim follows since H is monomial in these cases by [48, Sect. 4.4, Theorem 4.8 (1)]). □

### 9.3 New *p*-adic hybrid group rings from old

We recall two results from [25, Sect. 2].

Proposition 9.8 ([25, Proposition 2.14]) *Let G be a finite group with normal subgroups N, $H \trianglelefteq G$. Let N' be a normal subgroup of H such that $N' \leq N$. Let p be a prime. If $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ is N-hybrid then $\mathbb{Z}_p[H]$ is N'-hybrid.*

Proposition 9.9 ([25, Proposition 2.15]) *Let G be a finite group with normal subgroups $N \trianglelefteq H \trianglelefteq G$ such that $N \trianglelefteq G$. Let p be a prime and assume that $p \nmid [G : H]$. Then $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ is N-hybrid if and only if $\mathbb{Z}_p[H]$ is N-hybrid.*

Example 9.10 Let $p = 3$, $G = S_4$, $H = A_4$ and $N = V_4$. Then the hypotheses of Proposition 9.9 are satisfied. Hence $\mathbb{Z}_3[S_4]$ is V_4-hybrid if and only if $\mathbb{Z}_3[A_4]$ is V_4-hybrid. In fact, $\mathbb{Z}_3[A_4]$ is indeed V_4-hybrid since A_4 is a Frobenius group with Frobenius kernel V_4 (see Example 9.6) and so $\mathbb{Z}_3[S_4]$ is also V_4-hybrid. However, S_4 is *not* a Frobenius group (see [24, Example 2.18]). Thus Proposition 9.9 can be used to give examples which do not come directly from Proposition 9.4.

Remark 9.11 One of the main reasons for interest in Propositions 9.8 and 9.9 comes from base change in Galois theory. Assume that L/K is a finite Galois extension with Galois group G. Let p be a prime and suppose that $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ is N-hybrid for some normal subgroup N of G. Put $F := L^N$. Now let K'/K be a finite abelian extension of K and put $F' = FK'$ and $L' = LK'$. Then $H := \text{Gal}(L'/K')$ naturally identifies with a subgroup of G. Similarly, $N' := \text{Gal}(L'/F')$ is normal in H and identifies with a subgroup of N. The fixed field L^H is a subfield of K' and thus L^H/K is a Galois extension, since K'/K is abelian. Hence H is normal in G and we conclude by Proposition 9.8 that $\mathbb{Z}_p[H]$ is N'-hybrid. Finally, let $G' := \text{Gal}(L'/K)$; if $p \nmid [K' : K]$ then $\mathbb{Z}_p[G']$ is also N'-hybrid by Proposition 9.9. The situation is illustrated by the following field diagram.
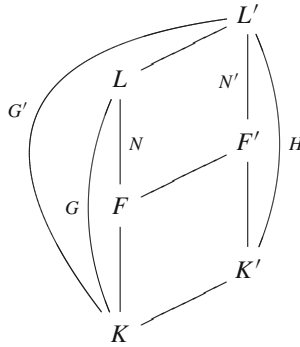
10 Unconditional results

10.1 Extensions of degree coprime to p

We first consider a straightforward case.

Theorem 10.1 *Let L/K be a finite Galois CM-extension of number fields. Let p be an odd prime and let S be a finite set of places of K such that $S_p \cup S_{\mathrm{ram}}(L/K) \cup S_\infty \subseteq S$. If $\mathrm{Gal}(L^+/K)$ is monomial and $p \nmid [L^+ : K]$ then both $BS(L/K, S, p)$ and $B(L/K, S, p)$ are true.*

Proof Since $[L^+ : K]$ and $[L(\zeta_p)^+ : L^+]$ are both coprime to p, their product $[L(\zeta_p)^+ : K]$ is also coprime to p. Hence by Theorem 4.6 the EIMC holds for $L(\zeta_p)^+_\infty/K$, and so the desired result follows from Corollary 5.4. □

10.2 Further unconditional cases of the EIMC

We now apply the results of [25] to give criteria for the EIMC to hold unconditionally in cases of interest to us.

Theorem 10.2 *Let L/K be a finite Galois extension of totally real number fields with Galois group G. Let p be an odd prime and let L_∞ be the cyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}_p$-extension of L. Let N be a normal subgroup of G and let $\overline{P}$ be a Sylow p-subgroup of $\overline{G} := \mathrm{Gal}(L^N/K) \simeq G/N$. Suppose that $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ is N-hybrid and that $(L^N)^{\overline{P}}/\mathbb{Q}$ is abelian. Let K'/K be a field extension such that K' is totally real, $K'/\mathbb{Q}$ is abelian and $p \nmid [K' : K] < \infty$. Let $L'_\infty = L_\infty K'$. Then the EIMC holds for both L_∞/K and L'_∞/K.*

Remark 10.3 It is straightforward to see that for every prime p and every finite group G, the p-adic group ring $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ is $\{1\}$-hybrid. Hence, in particular, Theorem 10.2 can be applied in the case that N is trivial.

Remark 10.4 The hypothesis that $(L^N)^{\overline{P}}/\mathbb{Q}$ is abelian forces $K/\mathbb{Q}$ to be abelian, and thus one can take K' to be the compositum of K with another finite abelian extension $K''/\mathbb{Q}$ such that $p \nmid [K'' : \mathbb{Q}]$. In particular, Theorem 10.2 can be applied with $K' = K(\zeta_p)^+$ and $L'_\infty = L_\infty(\zeta_p)^+ = L(\zeta_p)^+_\infty$.

Proof of Theorem 10.2 The EIMC holds for L_∞/K by [25, Theorem 4.17 (v)]. Let $F = L^N$ and put $F' = FK'$ and $L' = LK'$. Let $G' = \mathrm{Gal}(L'/K)$ and $N' = \mathrm{Gal}(L'/F')$. Then $\mathbb{Z}_p[G']$ is N'-hybrid by Remark 9.11. Let $\overline{P}'$ be a Sylow p-subgroup of $\overline{G'} := G'/N'$. Then

$$((L')^{N'})^{\overline{P}'} = (F')^{\overline{P}'} = F^{\overline{P}}K' = (L^N)^{\overline{P}}K',$$

which is an abelian extension of $\mathbb{Q}$ as it is the compositum of two such extensions. Therefore the EIMC holds for L'_∞/K by a further application of [25, Theorem 4.17 (v)]. □

10.3 Unconditional results on the non-abelian Brumer–Stark conjecture

Theorem 10.5 *Let L/K be a finite Galois CM-extension of number fields. Let N be a normal subgroup of $G := \mathrm{Gal}(L^+/K)$ and let $F = (L^+)^N$. Let p be an odd prime and let $\overline{P}$ be a Sylow p-subgroup of $\overline{G} := \mathrm{Gal}(F/K) \simeq G/N$. Suppose that $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ is N-hybrid, G is monomial, and $F^{\overline{P}}/\mathbb{Q}$ is abelian. Let S be a finite set of places of K such that $S_p \cup S_{\mathrm{ram}}(L/K) \cup S_\infty \subseteq S$. Then both $BS(L/K, S, p)$ and $B(L/K, S, p)$ are true.*

Remark 10.6 In particular, Theorem 10.5 can be applied in the case that N is trivial and $F = L^+$ (see Remark 10.3).

Proof of Theorem 10.5 Applying Theorem 10.2 with $K' = K(\zeta_p)^+$ gives the EIMC for $L(\zeta_p)_\infty^+/K$. Hence the desired result follows from Corollary 5.4. □

Corollary 10.7 *Let L/K be a finite Galois CM-extension of number fields and let $G = \mathrm{Gal}(L^+/K)$. Suppose that $G = U \rtimes V$ is a Frobenius group with Frobenius kernel U and abelian Frobenius complement V. Further suppose that $(L^+)^U/\mathbb{Q}$ is abelian (in particular, this is the case when $K = \mathbb{Q}$). Let p be an odd prime and let S be a finite set of places of K such that $S_p \cup S_{\mathrm{ram}}(L/K) \cup S_\infty \subseteq S$. Suppose that either $p \nmid |U|$ or U is a p-group (in particular, this is the case if U is an ℓ-group for any prime ℓ.) Then both $BS(L/K, S, p)$ and $B(L/K, S, p)$ are true.*

Proof First note that G is monomial by Lemma 9.7 since V is abelian. Suppose that $p \nmid |U|$. Let $N = U$ and $F = (L^+)^N$. Then $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ is N-hybrid by Proposition 9.4. Hence the desired result follows from Theorem 10.5 in this case since $F/\mathbb{Q}$ is abelian, which forces $F^{\overline{P}}/\mathbb{Q}$ to be abelian. Suppose that U is a p-group. Taking $N = \{1\}$ and $F = L^+$ (see Remark 10.6) we apply Theorem 10.5 with $\overline{G} = G$ and $\overline{P} = U$ to obtain the desired result. □

Example 10.8 In particular, U is an ℓ-group in Corollary 10.7 in the following cases:

- $G \simeq \mathrm{Aff}(q)$, where q is a prime power (see Example 9.6),
- $G \simeq C_\ell \rtimes C_q$, where $q < \ell$ are distinct primes such that $q \mid (\ell - 1)$ and C_q acts on C_ℓ via an embedding $C_q \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(C_\ell)$ (see Example 9.5),
- G is isomorphic to any of the Frobenius groups constructed in [25, Example 2.11].

Corollary 10.9 *Let L/K be a finite Galois CM-extension of number fields. Let p be an odd prime and let S be a finite set of places of K such that $S_p \cup S_{\mathrm{ram}}(L/K) \cup S_\infty \subseteq S$. Then both $BS(L/K, S, p)$ and $B(L/K, S, p)$ are true when L^+/K is any of the extensions considered in [25, Examples 4.21, 4.22 or 4.23].*

Proof The group in [25, Examples 4.21] is monomial by an application of Lemma 9.7 and the group in [25, Example 4.22] is monomial by an application of [3, Chapter 2, Theorem

3.10]. For [25, Examples 4.23] it is straightforward to check that S_4 is a monomial group. That the remaining hypotheses of Theorem 10.5 are satisfied in each case are verified in the cited examples themselves. □

In certain situations, we can also remove the condition that $S_p \subseteq S$. To illustrate this, we conclude with the following result.

Theorem 10.10 *Let $L/\mathbb{Q}$ be a finite Galois CM-extension of the rationals. Suppose that $\mathrm{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q}) \simeq \langle j \rangle \times G$, where $G = \mathrm{Gal}(L^+/\mathbb{Q}) = N \rtimes V$ is a Frobenius group with Frobenius kernel N and abelian Frobenius complement V. Suppose further that N is an ℓ-group for some prime ℓ. Then both $BS(L/\mathbb{Q}, S, p)$ and $B(L/\mathbb{Q}, S, p)$ are true for every odd prime p and every finite set S of places of $\mathbb{Q}$ such that $S_{\mathrm{ram}}(L/\mathbb{Q}) \cup S_\infty \subseteq S$.*

Proof By Corollary 10.7, we see that the desired result holds when we assume in addition that S contains $S_p = \{p\}$. Hence we may assume that p is unramified in $L/\mathbb{Q}$ since $S_{\mathrm{ram}}(L/\mathbb{Q}) \subseteq S$. We claim that in this case the p-minus part of the equivariant Tamagawa number conjecture (ETNC) holds for the pair $(h^0(\mathrm{Spec}(L)), \mathbb{Z}[\mathrm{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q})])$ which implies both $BS(L/K, S, p)$ and $B(L/K, S, p)$ by [30, Theorem 5.3]. As p is unramified in $L/\mathbb{Q}$, we have $L \not\subseteq L^+(\zeta_p)$ and thus the Strong Stark conjecture at p holds for each odd character of $\mathrm{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q})$ by [31, Corollary 2]. Moreover, when $p = \ell$ then the relevant μ-invariant vanishes by the theorem of Ferrero and Washington [14] and [37, Theorem 11.3.8]. Hence the minus-p-part of the ETNC holds by [34, Theorem 1.3]. Now suppose that $p \neq \ell$. Then the group ring $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ is N-hybrid by Proposition 9.4 and so $\mathbb{Z}_p[\mathrm{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q})]$ is also N-hybrid by Proposition 9.9 since p is odd. As $L^N/\mathbb{Q}$ is abelian, the (minus-p-part of the) ETNC holds for the pair $(h^0(\mathrm{Spec}(L^N)), \mathbb{Z}[\mathrm{Gal}(L^N/\mathbb{Q})])$ by work of Burns and Greither [4]. Thus the minus-p-part of the ETNC for the pair $(h^0(\mathrm{Spec}(L)), \mathbb{Z}[\mathrm{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q})])$ holds as well by restricting [24, Theorem 4.3] to minus parts. □

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