

A NON-ARCHIMEDEAN ANALOGUE OF LEVINE FORMULA

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Poincaré-Lelong and Green currents

Proposition (Poincaré-Lelong).

Let X be a complex manifold, $\bar{L}$ a hermitian line bundle on X and s a regular meromorphic section of L . Then

$$\mathrm{dd}^c[-\log \|s\|^2] + \delta_{\mathrm{div} s} = [c_1(\bar{L})].$$

- Equality between **currents**, *ie* linear functionals $A(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, with $A(X)$ the space of differential forms. Currents generalize distributions in higher dimension.
- If $Z \subseteq X$ is a submanifold, define $\delta_Z(\alpha) := \int_Z \alpha$. We extend the definition by linearity.
- If ω is a differential form, define $[\omega](\alpha) := \int_X \omega \wedge \alpha$.
- The differential operator dd^c is defined on currents by duality.

Definition. Let Z be a cycle on X . A **Green current** for Z is a current g such that there exists a differential form ω satisfying

$$\mathrm{dd}^c g + \delta_Z = [\omega].$$

Green currents are of uttermost importance in the construction of **arithmetic Chow groups** [4]

Levine formula

Let X and $\bar{L}$ as above, $r \geq 1$, and $s_1, \dots, s_r$ sections of L . Assume that the sections form a **regular sequence**. Then $Z := \{s_1 = \dots = s_r = 0\}$ is a closed subset of pure codimension r . Denote $\tau = \log(\sum_k \|s_k\|^2)$, $\omega = c_1(\bar{L})$, and $\omega_0 = \omega + \mathrm{dd}^c \tau$.

Theorem (Levine [6, 5])

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Let} \\ \text{then} \end{array} \quad \Lambda = -\tau \wedge \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} \omega^{r-1-k} \wedge \omega_0^k, \quad \mathrm{dd}^c[\Lambda] + \delta_Z = [\omega^r].$$

Non-archimedean Green currents: why?

- Arithmetic Chow groups mix algebraic objects at finite places (intersection on schemes) and analytic objects at infinite places (Green currents): **asymmetry**.
- Similar in nature to the product formula: if $f = \prod_p p^{n_p} \in \mathbb{Q}^*$,

$$\log |f| - \sum_p n_p \log p = 0 \quad \text{ie} \quad |f| \prod_p |f|_p = 1.$$

The pink term is analytic, while orange terms come from algebra. But they have a **non-archimedean analytic interpretation** !

Question. Can we look at the objects involved in arithmetic intersection theory in a more unified way by constructing **non-archimedean Green currents** ?

Bloch–Gillet–Soulé formalism

Let R a discrete valuation ring, $K = \mathrm{Frac} R$ and X a smooth K -variety.

- A model of X is a regular proper flat R -scheme $\mathfrak{X}$, whose generic fiber is isomorphic to X .

Bloch, Gillet and Soulé [1] propose definitions of forms and currents on X , by doing constructions from intersection theory on the special fibers of **all models** of X .

- For example, a closed differential form in $A^{k,k}(X)$ is defined to be an element of $\mathrm{colim} \mathrm{CH}^k(\mathfrak{X}_0)$, the colimit ranging over all models, with respect to pullback maps.
- For $Z \subseteq X$, the current of integration δ_Z is the collection of the closures of Z in the models.
- The analogue in this setup of $-\log \|s\|^2$ is a **current** denoted $\mathrm{div}_V(s)$. On a model $\mathfrak{X}$ it is given by the vertical part of the divisor of s on $\mathfrak{X}$.

They also define notions of metrics and Chern forms, and they prove a counterpart of the Poincaré-Lelong equation when $L = \mathcal{O}_X$.

Our results

Theorem ([3])

Let X a smooth K -variety, L a line bundle on X , $s_1, \dots, s_r$ a regular sequence of sections of L . Let $\pi: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be the blow-up of X along $Z := \{s_1 = \dots = s_r = 0\}$, E the exceptional divisor, s the canonical section of $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}(E)$ and q the second projection $\tilde{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_K^{r-1}$. Denote $\alpha = \pi^* c_1(\bar{L})$, $\beta = q^* c_1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_K^{r-1}}(1))$ and

$$\Lambda = \pi_* \left(\mathrm{div}_V(s) \wedge \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} \alpha^{r-1-k} \wedge \beta^k \right). \quad \text{Then} \quad \mathrm{dd}^c \Lambda + \delta_Z = [\alpha^r].$$

- Constructions **on the blow-up** because we can only define objects on the whole of X in BGS setup.
- This is justified, because similar constructions in the archimedean setup give back Levine formula exactly.
- We have an explicit analog of $\log \sum \|s_i\|^2$, constructed on X itself and not on the blow-up $\tilde{X}$.
- We also have a generalization when $Z = \{\sigma = 0\}$, with σ a **regular section of a vector bundle**. This is the equivalent of an archimedean result from [2].

References

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