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Complex vs etale Abel Jacobi map for higher Chow groups and algebraicity of the zero locus of etale normal functions

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Abstract

We prove, using $p$-adic Hodge theory for open algebraic varieties, that for a smooth projective variety over a field $k \subset \mathbb{C}$ of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$, the complex abel jacobi map vanishes if the etale abel jacobi map vanishes. This implies that for a smooth projective morphism $f : X \to S$ of smooth complex algebraic varieties over a field $k \subset \mathbb{C}$ of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$ and $Z \in Z^d(X, n)$ an algebraic cycle flat over $S$ whose cohomology class vanishes on fibers, the zero locus of the etale normal function associated to $Z$ is contained in the zero locus of the complex normal function associated to $Z$. From the work of Saito or Charles, we deduce that the zero locus of the complex normal function associated to $Z$ is defined over $\bar{k}$ if the zero locus of the etale normal function associated to $Z$ is not empty. We also prove an algebraicity result for the zero locus of an etale normal function associated to an algebraic cycle over a field $k \subset \mathbb{C}$ of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$.

1 Introduction

Let $X$ be a connected smooth projective variety over $\mathbb{C}$. The Abel-Jacobi map associates to a cycle $Z \in Z^d(X)$ homologically equivalent to 0 of codimension $d$, a point $AJ(X)(Z) \in J^d(X)$ in the intermediate Jacobian of $X$. In family, if $f : X \to S$ is a smooth projective morphism of smooth connected complex varieties and $Z \in Z^d(X)$ is a relative cycle on $S$ of codimension $d$ homologically trivial on fibers, the Abel-Jacobi map provides a holomorphic and horizontal section of the relative intermediate Jacobian $\nu_Z : S \to J^d(X/S)$ called the associated normal function. By a Brosnan-Pearlstein theorem, the zero-locus $V(\nu_Z) \subset S$ and more generally the torsion locus $V(\nu_Z) \subset V_{\text{tors}}(\nu_Z) \subset S$ of $\nu_Z$ is an algebraic subvariety ([3]). If $X/S$ and $Z$ are defined over a subfield $k \subset \mathbb{C}$, we conjecture in the spirit of the Bloch-Beilinson conjectures, that the zero-locus of the normal function is also defined over $k$ (see [7]).

On the other hand, if $k$ is of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$, $X$ is a connected smooth projective variety over $k$, and $p$ is a prime number, we can define via the continuous étale cohomology with $\mathbb{Z}_p$ coefficients an etale Abel-Jacobi map which associate to a cycle $Z \in Z^d(X, n)$ homologically equivalent to 0 of codimension $d$, an element $AJ_{\text{et}, p}(X)(Z) \in H^1(G, H^{2d-1-n}(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p))$ of the first degree Galois cohomology of the absolute galois group $G := \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ with value in the etale cohomology of $X_{\bar{k}}$ with $\mathbb{Z}_p$ coefficients.

In family, we get, for $f : X \to S$ a smooth projective morphism of smooth connected varieties over $k$ and $Z \in Z^d(X, n)$ a relative cycle on $S$ of codimension $d$ homologically trivial on fibers, a normal function $\nu_{Z, \text{et}, p}$ associated to $Z \in Z^d(X, n)$ and thus a zero-locus $V(\nu_{Z, \text{et}, p}) \subset S$ and more generally a torsion locus $V(\nu_{Z, \text{et}, p}) \subset V_{\text{tors}}(\nu_{Z, \text{et}, p}) \subset S$ of $\nu_{Z, \text{et}, p}$ which are subsets of closed points of $S$. For $\sigma : k \to \mathbb{C}$ an embedding, and $V \subset S$ a subset, we denote $V_{\sigma} := \pi_{k/\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(S)(V) \subset S_{\mathbb{C}}$ where $\pi_{k/\mathbb{C}}(S) : S_{\mathbb{C}} \to S$ is the projection.

Let $k$ of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$ and $f : X \to S$ a smooth projective morphism of smooth connected varieties over $k$. Let $Z \in Z^d(X)$ a relative cycle. F. Charles then proves that for any embedding $\sigma : k \to \mathbb{C}$
that Hodge conjecture implies Tate conjecture. In particular, we get Tate conjecture for divisors for smooth projective varieties over fields of characteristic zero.

By the way, since for $k$ of codimension $d$ of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$, $X$ a connected smooth projective variety over $k$, $Z \in \mathcal{Z}^d(X, *)$ an (higher) algebraic cycle homologically equivalent to $0$ of codimension $d$, and $p \in \mathbb{N}$ a prime number, if $AJ^{et,p}(X)(Z) = 0$ then $AJ(X)(Z) := AJ(X_{\mathbb{C}})(Z_{\mathbb{C}}) = 0$ for any embedding $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (c.f. theorem 6). This implies by definition that for $f : X \to S$ a smooth projective morphism of smooth connected varieties over a field $k$ of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$, and $Z \in \mathcal{Z}^d(X, *)$ a relative cycle on $S$ of codimension $d$ homologically trivial on fibers,

$$V_{\text{tors}}(\nu^c_{Z, p}) \subset V_{\text{tors}}(\nu_Z)$$

for any embedding $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ without any assumption (c.f. corollary 2(i)). We deduce that if $V(\nu^c_{Z, p})$ is not empty, $V(\nu_Z)$ is defined over the algebraic closure $\overline{k}$ of $k$ (c.f. corollary 2(ii)).

The proof of theorem 6 uses $p$-adic Hodge theory for open varieties to relate de Rham cohomology and its Hodge filtration to $p$-adic étale cohomology with its Galois action. Theorem 6 follows indeed from the fact that by proposition 5(i), proposition 4 and proposition 1, we have for a field $k$ of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$, $U \in \text{SmVar}(k)$, and embeddings $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$ for a prime $p \in \mathbb{N}$, for each $j, l \in \mathbb{Z}$, a canonical injective map

$$H^j_{\text{et}, p, ev}(U) : H^j_{et}(U, \mathbb{Z}_p) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p \to F^d H^j(U_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, 2i\pi \mathbb{Q}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p, \alpha \mapsto H^j_{p, ev}(U)(\alpha) := ev(U)(w(\alpha)),$$

which is by construction functorial in $U \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ (see theorem 1). More precisely, if the étale Abel-Jacobi image of a cycle $Z$ is zero,

- there exist a Galois invariant class $\alpha$ in the étale cohomology of $((X \times \boxplus^n) \setminus Z)_{\overline{k}}$ with non-zero boundary, where $\overline{k}$ is an algebraic closure of $k$,

- then, by $p$-adic Hodge theory for $(X \times \boxplus^n) \setminus Z$, $\alpha$ define a logarithmic de Rham class $w(\alpha)_L$ laying inside the right degree of the Hodge filtration of $((X \times \boxplus^n) \setminus Z)_{k_{\sigma}}$, where $k_{\sigma} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$ is the $p$-adic completion of $k$ with respect to an embedding $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$ (c.f. proposition 5(i) and proposition 4)

- taking the image of this class by the complex period map with respect to an embedding $\sigma' : k' \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ extending the given embedding $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ where $k' \subset k_{\sigma}$ is a subfield over which $w(\alpha)_L$ is defined, we get a Betti cohomology class $ev((X \times \boxplus^n) \setminus Z)(w(\alpha)_L)$ of $((X \times \boxplus^n) \setminus Z)_{\mathbb{C}^n}$ with $2i\pi \mathbb{Q}$ coefficients (c.f. proposition 1),

- this last class $(1/2i\pi) ev((X \times \boxplus^n) \setminus Z)(w(\alpha)_L)$ induce a splitting of the localization exact sequence of mixed Hodge structures:

$$0 \to H^{2d-1-n}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, \mathbb{Q}) \frac{\beta}{\gamma} H^{2d-1}(((X \times \boxplus^n) \setminus Z)_{\mathbb{C}^n}^{an}, \mathbb{Q}) \frac{\partial}{\partial Z} H^d_Z((X \times \boxplus^n)^{an}_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q}) \to \mathbb{Q}^{Hdg}(d) \to 0,$$

which means that the complex Abel-Jacobi image of $Z$ is zero.

By the way, since for $X \in \text{PSmVar}(k)$, $\iota^{G, d}_{p, ev}(X)$ is compatible with cycle class maps, we get in particular that Hodge conjecture implies Tate conjecture. In particular, we get Tate conjecture for divisors for smooth projective varieties over fields of characteristic zero.

In section 6, we show that, for $f : X \to S$ a smooth projective morphism of connected smooth varieties over a field $k$ of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$, $Z \in \mathcal{Z}^d(X, *)$ an (higher) algebraic cycle homologically equivalent to $0$ of codimension $d$, and $p$ a prime number for all expect finitely many prime numbers $p \in \mathbb{N}$

$$V_{\text{tors}}(\nu^c_{Z, p}) = T \cap S_{(0)} \subset S,$$
where $T \subset S$ is the image of closed points of a constructible algebraic subset of

$$E_{DR}^{2d-1}(((X \times \square^n)\setminus |Z|)_{k_{\sigma p}}/S_{k_{\sigma p}}) := H^{2d-1}(O((X \times \square^n)\setminus |Z|)_{k_{\sigma p}}, F_b) \in \text{Vect}_{H}(S_{k_{\sigma p}})$$

by the projection $P_S : E_{DR}^{2d-1}(((X \times \square^n)\setminus |Z|)_{k_{\sigma p}}/S_{k_{\sigma p}}) \to S_{k_{\sigma p}}$, where $k_{\sigma p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$ is the completion of $k$ with respect to $\sigma_p$ (c.f. definition 8 and theorem 7(i)). We also give a local version for $V_{tor}(U_{Z,\sigma p}) \subset S$ (c.f. theorem 7(ii)). The proof use the on the one hand proposition 5(ii), and on the other hand De Yong alterations to get a stratification $S = \sqcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S^\alpha$ by locally closed subsets and alterations $\pi^\alpha : (X_{S^\alpha} \times \square^n)^\alpha \to X_{S^\alpha} \times \square^n$ such that

$$f \circ \pi^\alpha : ((X \times \square^n)_{k_{\sigma p}}, \pi^\alpha, -1(|Z|)) \to S_{k_{\sigma p}}$$

is a semi-stable morphism. We then use the $p$ adic semi-stable comparison theorem for semi-stable morphisms $f' : (X', D') \to S'$, with $S', X', D' \in \text{SmVar}(k_{\sigma p})$, that is satisfying

- $f' : X' \to S$ is smooth projective, $D' \subset X'$ is a normal crossing divisor,
- for all $s \in S'$, $D'_s \subset X'_s$ is a normal crossing divisor and $(X'_s, D'_s)$ has integral model with semi-stable reduction,

(or more generally for log smooth morphism of schemes over $(O_{k_{\sigma p}}, N)$, which gives, for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ a canonical filtered isomorphism

$$H^j f'_* \alpha(U') : R^j f'_* \mathcal{Z}_{p, U'_s} \otimes _{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{O}_{Et, S'} \overset{\sim}{\to} R^j f'_* H_{dR}(O_{U'}, F_b) \otimes _{O_{S'}} \mathcal{O}_{Et, S'}$$

which is for each $s \in S'$ compatible with the action of the Galois group $Gal(\mathbb{C}_p/k(s))$, the Frobenius and the monodromy: for all but finitely many primes $p$, $k_{\sigma p}(s)$ is unramified for all embeddings $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$ and all $s \in S'$, so that we get a Frobenius action on $R^j f'_* H_{dR}(O_{U'}, F_b)_s = H^j_{dR}(U'_s)$ for all $s \in S'$.

This also give (see theorem 8) together with proposition 5(ii) and proposition 1, for $f : X \to S$ a smooth morphism, with $S, X$ smooth over a subfield $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$, and $p$ any but finitely many prime numbers and $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$ an embedding, the locus of Hodge-Tate classes $(H^j R^j f_{*, Q, X'_s}^{\alpha}(d)) \subset H^j R^j f_{*, Q, X'_s}^{\alpha}(d)$, where $G = Gal(k/k)$ and $\overline{k} \subset \mathbb{C}$ is the algebraic closure of $k$ in $\mathbb{C}$,

$$E_{dR}^{G}(X/S) : \alpha_{k/\mathbb{C}(S)}(H^j R^j f_{*, Q, X'_s}^{\alpha}(d))^G \subset \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Lambda}(E_{dR}^{ij}(X_{S^\alpha}^{\alpha})_{k_{\sigma p}}/S_{k_{\sigma p}}) \otimes _{O_{Et, S^\alpha}} \mathcal{O}_{Et, S^\alpha}(N) \otimes _{\mathbb{Q}_p} \alpha_{s} \mapsto ev(X(k_s))((1/2i\pi)w(\alpha_{s}(k_s)), s' = \pi^{-1}_{k/\mathbb{C}}(s) : k(s) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}, s \in S$$

inside the locus of Hodge classes $HL_{j, d, \sigma}(X/S) := HL_{j, d}(X_C/S_C) \subset E_{dR}^{j}(X_C/S_C)$, which is a countable union of algebraic subvarieties ([3]), where

- $f : X \to X$ is a compactification of $f$ where $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$, $j$ is an open embedding and $f$ is proper,
- $E_{dR}^{j}(X/S) := H^j f_* H_{dR}(O_X, F_b)$ and $E_{dR}^{j}(X_C/S_C) := H^j f_* H_{dR}(O_{X_C}, F_b)$ are the filtered algebraic holonomic $D$-modules over $S$ and $S_C$ respectively,
- $S = \sqcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S^\alpha$ is a stratification by locally closed algebraic subsets, $\Lambda$ being a finite set,
- $\pi^\alpha : X^\alpha \to X_{S^\alpha}$ being alterations, in particular we get sub vector bundles $\pi^\alpha_* : E_{dR}^{j}(X_{S^\alpha}/S^\alpha) := E_{dR}^{j}(X/S)|_{S^\alpha} \hookrightarrow E_{dR}^{j}(X^\alpha/S^\alpha)$,
• \( \pi_{k/\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{S}^\alpha) \ast E^j_{DR}(X^\alpha/S^\alpha) \subset E^j_{DR}(X_{k_{\mathbb{Z}}}/S_{k_{\mathbb{Z}}}) \) is the canonical subset of closed points, \( \hat{k}_{\mathbb{Z}} \subset \mathbb{C}_p \) being the \( p \) adic completion of \( k \) with respect to \( \sigma_p \).
• \( \pi_{k/\mathbb{C}}(S) : S_{\mathbb{C}} \to S \) and \( \pi_{k/\mathbb{Z}}(S) : S_{k_{\mathbb{Z}}} \to S \) are the projections.

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## 2 Preliminaries and Notations

- Denote by \( \text{Top} \) the category of topological spaces and \( \text{RTop} \) the category of ringed spaces.
- Denote by \( \text{Cat} \) the category of small categories and \( \text{RCat} \) the category of ringed topos.
- For \( S \in \text{Cat} \) and \( X \in S \), we denote \( S/X \in \text{Cat} \) the category whose objects are \( Y/X := (Y, f) \) with \( Y \in S \) and \( f : Y \to X \) is a morphism in \( S \), and whose morphisms \( \text{Hom}((Y', f'), (Y, f)) \) consists of \( g : Y' \to Y \) in \( S \) such that \( f \circ g = f' \).
- For \( S \in \text{Cat} \) denote \( \text{Gr} S := \text{Fun}(\mathbb{Z}, S) \) is the category of graded objects.
- Denote by \( \text{Ab} \) the category of abelian groups. For \( R \) a ring denote by \( \text{Mod}(R) \) the category of (left) \( R \) modules. We have then the forgetful functor \( o_R : \text{Mod}(R) \to \text{Ab} \).
- Denote by \( \text{AbCat} \) the category of small abelian categories.
- For \( (S, O_S) \in \text{RCat} \) a ringed topos, we denote by
  - \( \text{PSh}(S) \) the category of presheaves of \( O_S \) modules on \( S \) and \( \text{PSh}_{O_S}(S) \) the category of presheaves of \( O_S \) modules on \( S \), whose objects are \( \text{PSh}_{O_S}(S)^0 := \{(M, m) : M \in \text{PSh}(S), m : M \otimes O_S \to M\} \),
  - \( C(S) = C(\text{PSh}(S)) \) and \( C_{O_S}(S) = C(\text{PSh}_{O_S}(S)) \) the big abelian category of complexes of presheaves of \( O_S \) modules on \( S \),
  - \( C_{O_S}(2)_{fil}(S) := C(\text{PSh}_{O_S}(S)) \subset C(\text{PSh}_{O_S}(S), F, W) \), the big abelian category of (bi)filtered complexes of presheaves of \( O_S \) modules on \( S \) such that the filtration is bi-regular and \( \text{PSh}_{O_S}(S) = (\text{PSh}_{O_S}(S), F, W) \).

Let \( (S, O_S) \in \text{RCat} \) a ringed topos with topology \( \tau \). For \( F \in C_{O_S}(S) \), we denote by \( k : F \to E_\tau(F) \) the canonical flasque resolution in \( C_{O_S}(S) \) (see [5]). In particular for \( X \in S \), \( H^*(X, E_\tau(F)) \cong \mathbb{H}^*_{\tau}(X, F) \).

For \( f : S' \to S \) a morphism with \( S, S' \in \text{RCat} \), endowed with topology \( \tau \) and \( \tau' \) respectively, we denote for \( F \in C_{O_S}(S) \) and each \( j \in \mathbb{Z} \),

\[
- f^* := H^j \Gamma(S, k \circ \text{ad}(f^*, f_\tau))(F) : \mathbb{H}^j(S, F) \to \mathbb{H}^j(S', f^* F), \\
- f^* := H^j \Gamma(S, k \circ \text{ad}(f^{*mod}, f_\tau))(F) : \mathbb{H}^j(S, F) \to \mathbb{H}^j(S', f^{*mod} F),
\]

the canonical maps.

For \( \mathcal{X} \in \text{Cat} \) a (pre)site and \( p \) a prime number, we consider the full subcategory

\[
\text{PSh}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{X}) \subset \text{PSh}(\mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{X}), \quad F = (F_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, \quad p^n F_n = 0, \quad F_{n+1}/p^n \cong F_n \\
C_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{X}) := C(\text{PSh}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{X})) \subset C(\mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{X}) \quad \text{and} \\
\mathbb{Z}_p := \mathbb{Z}_{p, \mathcal{X}} := ((\mathbb{Z}/p^n \mathbb{Z})_\mathcal{X}) \in \text{PSh}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{X})
\]

the diagram of constant presheaves on \( \mathcal{X} \).
Let $f : \mathcal{X}' \to \mathcal{X}$ a morphism of (pre)site with $\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{X}' \in \text{Cat}$. We will consider for $F = (F_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{X})$ the canonical map in $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X}')$

$$T(f^*, \lim_{\leftarrow n} F) : f^* \lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} F_n \to \lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f^* F_n$$

Recall that filtered colimits do NOT commute with infinite limits in general. In particular, for $f : \mathcal{X}' \to \mathcal{X}$ a morphism of (pre)site and $F = (F_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in \mathcal{PSh}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{X})$, $\lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f^* F_n$ is NOT isomorphic to $f^* \lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} F_n$ in $\mathcal{PSh}(\mathcal{X}')$ in general.

Denote by $\text{Sch} \subseteq \mathcal{RTop}$ the subcategory of schemes (the morphisms are the morphisms of locally ringed spaces). We denote by $\mathcal{PSh} \subseteq \text{Sch}$ the full subcategory of proper schemes. For $X \in \text{Sch}$, we denote by

- $\text{Sch}^{ft}/X \subseteq \text{Sch}/X$ the full subcategory consisting of objects $X'/X = (X',f) \in \text{Sch}/X$ such that $f : X' \to X$ is a morphism of finite type.
- $X^{et} \subseteq \text{Sch}^{ft}/X$ the full subcategory consisting of objects $U/X = (X,h) \in \text{Sch}/X$ such that $h : U \to X$ is an etale morphism.
- $X^{sm} \subseteq \text{Sch}^{ft}/X$ the full subcategory consisting of objects $U/X = (X,h) \in \text{Sch}/X$ such that $h : U \to X$ is a smooth morphism.

For a field $k$, we consider $\text{Sch}/k := \text{Sch}/\text{Spec } k$ the category of schemes over $\text{Spec } k$. We then denote by

- $\text{Var}(k) = \text{Sch}^{ft}/k \subseteq \text{Sch}/k$ the full subcategory consisting of algebraic varieties over $k$, i.e. schemes of finite type over $k$,.
- $\text{PVar}(k) \subseteq \text{QPVar}(k) \subseteq \text{Var}(k)$ the full subcategories consisting of quasi-projective varieties and projective varieties respectively,
- $\text{PSmVar}(k) \subseteq \text{SmVar}(k) \subseteq \text{Var}(k)$ the full subcategories consisting of smooth varieties and smooth projective varieties respectively.

For a morphism of field $\sigma : k \mapsto K$, we have the extension of scalar functor $\otimes_k K : \text{Sch}/k \to \text{Sch}/K, X \mapsto X_K := X \otimes_k K, (f : X' \to X) \mapsto (f_K := f \otimes I : X'_K \to X_K)$, which is left adjoint to the restriction of scalar $\text{Res}_{k/K} : \text{Sch}/K \to \text{Sch}/k$, $X = (X, a_X) \mapsto X = (X, \sigma \circ a_X), (f : X' \to X) \mapsto (f : X' \to X)$

The adjunction maps are

- for $X \in \text{Sch}/k$, the projection $\pi_{k/K}(X) : X_K \to X$ in $\text{Sch}/k$, for $X = \bigcup_i X_i$ an affine open cover with $X_i = \text{Spec } A_i$ we have by definition $\pi_{k/K}(X_i) = n_{k/K}(A_i)$.
- for $X \in \text{Sch}/K, I \times \Delta_K : X \mapsto X_K = X \times_K K \otimes_k K$ in $\text{Sch}/K$, where $\Delta_K : K \otimes_k K \to K$ is the diagonal which is given by for $x, y \in K, \Delta_K(x, y) = x - y$.

The extension of scalar functor restrict to a functor $\otimes_k K : \text{Var}(k) \to \text{Var}(K), X \mapsto X_K := X \otimes_k K, (f : X' \to X) \mapsto (f_K := f \otimes I : X'_K \to X_K)$.

and for $X \in \text{Var}(k)$ we have $\pi_{k/K}(X) : X_K \to X$ the projection in $\text{Sch}/k$. An algebraic variety $X \in \text{Var}(K)$ is said to be defined over $k$ if there exists $X_0 \in \text{Var}(k)$ such that $X \simeq X_0 \otimes_k K$ in $\text{Var}(K)$. For $X = (X, a_X) \in \text{Var}(k)$, we have $\text{Sch}^{ft}/X = \text{Var}(k)/X$ since for $f : X' \to X$ a morphism of schemes of finite type, $(X', \alpha_X \circ f) \in \text{Var}(k)$ is the unique structure of variety over $k$ of $X' \in \text{Sch}$ such that $f$ becomes a morphism of algebraic varieties over $k$, in particular we have
\[ X^{ct} \subset \text{Sch}^{ft} / X = \text{Var}(k) / X, \]
\[ X^{sm} \subset \text{Sch}^{ft} / X = \text{Var}(k) / X. \]

A morphism \( f : X' \to X \) with \( X, X' \in \text{Var}(K) \) is said to be defined over \( k \) if \( X \simeq X_0 \otimes_k K \) and \( X' \simeq X_0' \otimes_k K \) are defined over \( k \) and \( \Gamma_f = \Gamma_{f_0} \otimes_k K \subset X' \times X \) is defined over \( k \), so that \( f_0 : X'_0 \to X_0 \).

- For \( X \in \text{Sch} \) and \( s \in \mathbb{N} \), we denote by \( X_{(s)} \subset X \) its points of dimension \( s \), in particular \( X_{(0)} \subset X \) are the closed points of \( X \).
- For \( X \in \text{Sch} \) and \( k \) a field we denote by \( X(k) := \text{Hom}_{\text{Sch}}(\text{Spec} \, k, X) \) the \( k \)-points of \( X \). We get \( X(k)_{in} \subset X \) the image of the \( k \)-points of \( X \). For \( k \subset k' \) a subfield, \( \mathbb{A}^N_k(k)_{in} = k^N \subset k'^N \subset \mathbb{A}^N_k(k')_{in} = \pi_{k/k'}(\mathbb{A}^N_k(k'))(k'^N) \subset \mathbb{A}^N_k(k')_{in} \).
- For \( X \in \text{Sch} \), we denote \( X^{\text{pet}} \subset \text{Sch} / X \) the pro etale site (see [2]) which is the full subcategory of \( \text{Sch} / X \) whose objects consist of weakly etale maps \( U \to X \) (that is flat maps \( U \to X \) such that \( \Delta_U : U \to U \times_X U \) is also flat) and whose topology is generated by fpqc covers. We then have the canonical morphism of site
\[ \nu_X : X^{\text{pet}} \to X, (U \to X) \mapsto (U \to X) \]
For \( F \in C(X^{ct}) \),
\[ \text{ad}(\nu_X^*, R\nu_X^*)(F) : F \to R\nu_X^*F \]
is an isomorphism in \( D(X^{ct}) \), in particular, for each \( n \in \mathbb{Z} \)
\[ \nu_X^* := H^n \Gamma(X, k) : \mathbb{H}^n_{et}(X, F) \to \mathbb{H}^n_{pet}(X, \nu_X^*F) \]
are isomorphisms, where
\[ k := k \circ \text{ad}(\nu_X^*, \nu_X^*)(E_{ct}(F)) : E_{ct}(F) \to \nu_X^*E_{pet}(\nu_X^*F) \]
is the canonical map in \( C(X^{ct}) \) which is a quasi-isomorphism. For \( X \in \text{Sch} \), we denote
\[ - \mathbb{Z}_{p, X} := \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \nu_X^*(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})_{X^{et}} \in \text{PSh}(X^{pet}) \]
the constant presheaf on \( X^{et} \),
\[ - l_{p, X} := (p(*)) : \mathbb{Z}_{p, X} \to \nu_X^*(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})_{X^{et}} \]
the projection map in \( \text{PSh}(\mathbb{N} \times X^{pet}) \).

- Let \( k \) a field of characteristic zero and \( k_0 \subset k \) a subfield. We say that \( k \) is of finite type over \( k_0 \) if \( k \) is generated as a field by \( k_0 \) and a finite set \( \{ \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_r \} \subset k \) of elements of \( k \), that is \( k = k_0(\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_r) \). If \( k \) is of finite type over \( k_0 \) then it is of finite transcendence degree \( d \in \mathbb{N} \) over \( k_0 \) and \( k = k_0(\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_d)(\alpha_{d+1}) \) with \( \{ \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{d+1} \} \subset k \) such that \( k_0(\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_d) = k_0(x_1, \ldots, x_d) \) and \( \alpha_{d+1} \) is an algebraic element of \( k \) over \( k_0(\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_d) \). Note that if \( k \) is of finite type over \( k_0 \) then it is NOT algebraically closed. We denote \( \tilde{k} \) the algebraic closure of \( k \). Then \( \tilde{k} \) is also transcendence degree \( d \) over \( k \).

- Let \( C \) a field of characteristic zero. Let \( X \in \text{Var}(C) \). Then there exist a subfield \( k \subset C \) of finite type over \( \mathbb{Q} \) such that \( X \) is defined over \( k \) that is \( X \simeq X_0 \otimes_k \mathbb{C} \) with \( X_0 \in \text{Var}(k) \).

- Let \( k \subset \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \) be a number field, i.e. a finite extension of \( \mathbb{Q} \). There exists a finite set of prime number \( \delta(k) \) such that for all prime number \( p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \delta(k) \) we have for all each embedding \( \sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p \)
\[ \mathbb{Q}_p \cap k = \mathbb{Q}. \]

- Let \( X \in \text{Var}(k) \). Considering its De Rham complex \( \Omega^* := DR(X)(O_X) := \Omega^*_{X/k} \), we have for \( j \in \mathbb{Z} \)
its De Rham cohomology \( H^j_{DR}(X) := \mathbb{H}^j(X, \Omega^*_{X}) \). If \( X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \), then \( H^j_{DR}(X) = \mathbb{H}^j_{et}(X, \Omega^*_{X}) \) since \( \Omega^* \in C(\text{SmVar}(k)) \) is \( \mathbb{A}^1 \) local and admits transfers (see [5]).
• Let $X \in \text{Var}(k)$. Let $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^{s} X_i$ an open affine cover. For $I \subset [1, \ldots, s]$, we denote $X_I := \bigcap_{i \in I} X_i$. We get $X_\bullet \in \text{Fun}(P([1, \ldots, s]), \text{Var}(k))$. Since quasi-coherent sheaves on affine noetherian schemes are acyclic, we have for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, $H^j_{DR}(X) = \Gamma(X_\bullet, \Omega^*_X)$. 

• For $K$ a field which is complete with respect to a $p$-adic norm, we consider $O_K \subset K$ the subring of $K$ consisting of integral elements, that is $x \in K$ such that $|x| \leq 1$.
  
  For $X \in \text{PVAR}(K)$, we will consider $X^O \in \text{PSCH}/O_K$ a (non canonical) integral model of $X$, i.e. satisfying $X^O \otimes_{O_K} K = X$.

For $X \in \text{VAR}(K)$, we will consider $X^O \in \text{Sch}/O_K$ a (non canonical) integral model of $X$, i.e. $X^O = X^O \backslash Z^O$ for $X \in \text{PVAR}(K)$ a compactification of $X$, $Z := \hat{X}\backslash X$, where $X^O \in \text{PSCH}/O_K$ is an integral model of $\hat{X}$ and $Z^O \in \text{Sch}/O_K$ is an integral model of $Z$.

For $X \in \text{VAR}(K)$, we will consider $X^O \in \text{Sch}/O_K$ a (non canonical) integral model of $X$, we then have the commutative diagram of sites

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X_{\text{et}} & \xrightarrow{r} & X^O_{\text{et}} \\
\downarrow \nu_X & & \downarrow \nu_{X^O} \\
X^\text{pet} & \xrightarrow{r} & X^O_{\text{pet}}, \quad r(t : U \to X^O) := (t \otimes_{O_K} K : U \otimes_{O_K} K \to X^O \otimes_{O_K} K = X)
\end{array}
\]

• For $X \in \text{Sch}$ and $p$ a prime number, we denote by $c : \hat{X}^{(p)} \to X$ the morphism in $\text{RTop}$ which is the completion along the ideal generated by $p$.

• Let $K$ a field which is complete with respect to a $p$-adic norm and $X \in \text{PVAR}(K)$ projective. For $X^O \in \text{PSCH}/O_K$ an integral model of $X$, i.e. satisfying $X^O \otimes_{O_K} K = X$, we consider the morphism in $\text{RTop}$

\[c := (c \otimes I) : \hat{X}^{(p)} := \hat{X}^O\otimes_{O_K} K \to X^O \otimes_{O_K} K = X.\]

We have then, by GAGA (c.f. EGA 3), for $F \in \text{Coh}_{O_X}(X)$ a coherent sheaf of $O_X$ module, $c^* : H^k(X^O, F) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^k(X^O, c^* \otimes F)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, in particular

\[c^* : \underline{H}^k(X, \Omega_X^{\geq l}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{H}^k(\hat{X}^{(p)}, \Omega_{\hat{X}^{(p)}}^{\geq l})\]

for all $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$.

• Denote by $\text{AnSp}(\mathbb{C}) \subset \text{RTop}$ the full subcategory of analytic spaces over $\mathbb{C}$, and by $\text{AnSm}(\mathbb{C}) \subset \text{AnSp}(\mathbb{C})$ the full subcategory of smooth analytic spaces (i.e. complex analytic manifold). For $X \in \text{AnSp}(\mathbb{C})$, we denote by $X^\text{et} \subset \text{AnSp}(\mathbb{C})/X$ the full subcategory consisting of objects $U/X = (X, h) \in \text{AnSp}(\mathbb{C})/X$ such that $h : U \to X$ is an etale morphism. By the Weistrass preparation theorem (or the implicit function theorem if $U$ and $X$ are smooth), a morphism $r : U \to X$ with $U, X \in \text{AnSp}(\mathbb{C})$ is etale if and only if it is an isomorphism local. Hence for $X \in \text{AnSp}(\mathbb{C})$, the morphism of site $\pi_X : X^\text{et} \to X$ is an isomorphism of site.

• Denote by $\text{CW} \subset \text{Top}$ the full subcategory of CW complexes. Denote by $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{R}) \subset \text{RTop}$ the full subcategory of differentiable (real) manifold.

• Let $k \subset \mathbb{C}$ a subfield. For $X \in \text{Var}(k)$, we denote by

\[\text{an}_X : X_k^{\text{an}} \xrightarrow{\sim} X_k^{\text{an,et}} \xrightarrow{\text{an}_{X_k^{\text{et}}}} X_k^{\text{et}} \xrightarrow{\pi_{k/\mathbb{C}}(X^{\text{et}})} X^{\text{et}},\]

the morphism of site given by the analytical functor.
• Let $k \subset \mathbb{C}$ a subfield. For $X \in \text{Var}(k)$, we denote by
\[
\alpha(X) : \mathbb{C}_{X^n}^{\times} \hookrightarrow \Omega_{X^n}^\bullet
\]
the canonical embedding in $C(X^n)$. It induces the embedding in $C(X^n)$
\[
\beta(X) : 2i\pi \mathbb{Z}_{X^n}^{\times} \xrightarrow{\text{sing}} \mathbb{C}_{X^n}^{\times} \xrightarrow{\alpha(X)} \Omega_{X^n}^\bullet
\]
For $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$, $\alpha(X)$ is a quasi-isomorphism by the holomorphic Poincare lemma.

• For $X \in \text{Sch noetherian irreducible and } d \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote by $Z^d(X)$ the group of algebraic cycles of codimension $d$, which is the free abelian group generated by irreducible closed subsets of codimension $d$.
  
  - For $X \in \text{Sch noetherian irreducible and } d \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote by $Z^d(X, \bullet) \subset Z^d(X \times \bullet)_{\text{sing}}$ the Bloch cycle complex which is the subcomplex which consists of algebraic cycles which intersect $\bullet$ properly.
  
  - For $X \in \text{Var}(k)$ irreducible and $d, n \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote by $Z^d(X, n)_{\text{hom}}^{\partial=0} \subset Z^d(X, \bullet)_{\text{hom}}^{\partial=0}$ the subabelian group consisting of algebraic cycles which are homologically trivial.
  
  - For $f : X \to S$ a dominant morphism with $S, X \in \text{Sch noetherian irreducible and } d \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote by $Z^d(X, \bullet)^f \subset Z^d(X, \bullet)$ the subcomplex consisting of algebraic cycles which are flat over $S$.
  
  - For $f : X \to S$ a dominant morphism with $S, X \in \text{Var}(k)$ irreducible and $d, n \in \mathbb{N}$ we denote by $Z^d(X, n)^{f, \partial=0}_{\text{hom}} \subset Z^d(X, n)^{f, \partial=0}$ the subabelian group consisting of algebraic cycles which are flat over $S$ and homological trivial on fibers.

• For $X \in \text{Var}(k)$ and $Z \subset X$ a closed subset, denoting $j : X\setminus Z \hookrightarrow X$ the open complementary, we will consider
\[
\Gamma_Z^\vee Z_X := \text{Cone}(\text{ad}(j_!, j^*) Z_X) : Z_X \hookrightarrow Z_X \in C(\text{Var}(k)^{sm} / X)
\]
and denote for short $\gamma_Z^\vee := \gamma_Z^\vee Z_X : Z_X \to \Gamma_Z^\vee Z_X$ the canonical map in $C(\text{Var}(k)^{sm} / X)$. Denote $a_X : X \to \text{Spec } k$ the structural map. For $X \in \text{Var}(k)$ and $Z \subset X$ a closed subset, we have the motive of $X$ with support in $Z$ defined as
\[
M_Z(X) := a_X^! \Gamma_Z^\vee a_X^! Z \in \text{DA}(k).
\]
If $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$, we will also consider
\[
a_{XZ} \Gamma_Z^\vee Z_X := \text{Cone}(a_X^! \circ \text{ad}(j_Z^!, j_Z^*)(Z_X) : Z(U) \hookrightarrow Z(X)) =: Z(X, X\setminus Z) \in C(\text{SmVar}(k)).
\]
Then for $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ and $Z \subset X$ a closed subset
\[
M_Z(X) := a_X^! \Gamma_Z^\vee a_X^! Z = a_{XZ} \Gamma_Z^\vee Z_X =: Z(X, X\setminus Z) \in \text{DA}(k).
\]

• We denote $\mathbb{I}^n := [0, 1]^n$ in $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{R})$ (with boundary). For $X \in \text{Top}$ and $R$ a ring, we consider its singular cochain complex
\[
C^*_\text{sing}(X, R) := (\text{ZHom}_{\text{Top}}(\mathbb{I}^n, X)^\wedge) \otimes R
\]
and for $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ its singular cohomology $H^l_\text{sing}(X, R) := H^n C^*_\text{sing}(X, R)$. In particular, we get by functoriality the complex
\[
C^*_{X, R|}\text{sing} \in C_R(X), (U \subset X) \mapsto C^*_\text{sing}(U, R)
\]
We will consider the canonical embedding
\[ C^{*}_{\mathbb{C}_2i\pi Z/C}(X) : C^{*}_{\text{sing}}(X, 2i\pi \mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow C^{*}_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathbb{C}), \alpha \mapsto \alpha \otimes 1 \]
whose image consists of cochains \( \alpha \in C^{j}_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathbb{C}) \) such that \( \alpha(\gamma) \in 2i\pi \mathbb{Z} \) for all \( \gamma \in Z \text{Hom}_{\text{Top}}(\mathbb{I}^*, X) \).
We get by functoriality the embedding in \( C(X) \)
\[ C^{*}_{\mathbb{C}_2i\pi Z/C,X} : C^{*}_{\text{sing}}(X, 2i\pi \mathbb{Z}, \text{sing}) \hookrightarrow C^{*}_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathbb{C}, \text{sing}), \]
\[ (U \subset X) \mapsto (C^{*}_{\mathbb{C}_2i\pi Z/C}(U) : C^{*}_{\text{sing}}(U, 2i\pi \mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow C^{*}_{\text{sing}}(U, \mathbb{C})) \]
We recall we have
- For \( X \in \text{Top} \) locally contractile, e.g. \( X \in \text{CW} \), and \( R \) a ring, the inclusion in \( C_{R}(X) \)
  \( e_{X} : R_{X} \hookrightarrow C^{*}_{X,R,\text{sing}} \) is by definition an equivalence top local and that we get by the small chain theorem, for all \( l \in \mathbb{Z} \), an isomorphism \( H^{l}_{cX} : H^{l}(X, R_{X}) \sim H^{l}(X, R) \).
- For \( X \in \text{Diff}(\mathbb{R}) \), the restriction map
  \[ r_{X} : Z \text{Hom}_{\text{Diff}(\mathbb{R})}(\mathbb{I}^*, X)^{\vee} \rightarrow C^{*}_{\text{sing}}(X, R), \ w \mapsto w : (\phi \mapsto w(\phi)) \]
is a quasi-isomorphism by Whitney approximation theorem.

\[ \bullet \text{ Let } X \in \text{AnSm}(\mathbb{C}). \text{ Let } X = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} D_{i} \text{ an open cover with } D_{i} \simeq D(0, 1)^{d}. \text{ Since a convex open subset of } \mathbb{C}^{d} \text{ is biholomorphic to an open ball we have } D_{i} := \cap_{i=1}^{n} D_{i} \simeq D(0, 1)^{d} \text{ (where } d \text{ is the dimension of a connected component of } X). \text{ We get } D_{,} \in \text{Fun}(P([1, \ldots , r]), \text{AnSm}(\mathbb{C})). \]

- For \( k \) a field, we denote by \( \text{Vect}(k) \) the category of vector spaces and \( \text{Vect}_{\text{fil}}(k) \) the category of filtered vector spaces. Let \( k \subset K \) a field extension of field of characteristic zero.
  - For \( (V, F) \in \text{Vect}_{\text{fil}}(k) \), we get a filtered \( K \) vector space \( (V \otimes_{k} K, F) \in \text{Vect}_{\text{fil}}(K) \) by \( F^{j}(V \otimes_{k} K) := (F^{j}V) \otimes_{k} K \). In this case, we say that the filtration \( F \) on \( V \otimes_{k} K \) is defined over \( k \).
  - For \( (V', F) \in \text{Vect}_{\text{fil}}(K) \) and \( h : V \otimes_{k} K \xrightarrow{\sim} V' \) and isomorphism of \( K \) vector space, we get \( (V, F) \in \text{Vect}_{\text{fil}}(k) \) by \( F^{j}V := h^{-1}(F^{j}V') \cap V \) (considering the canonical embedding \( n : V \mapsto V \otimes_{k} K, n(v) := v \otimes 1 \)).
  - For \( (V, F) \in \text{Vect}_{\text{fil}}(k) \), we have \( F^{j}(V \otimes_{k} K) \cap V = F^{j}V \).
  - For \( (V', F) \in \text{Vect}_{\text{fil}}(K) \) and \( h : V \otimes_{k} K \xrightarrow{\sim} V' \) and isomorphism of \( K \) vector space, we have \( h((F^{j}V) \otimes_{k} K) \subset F^{j}V' \). Of course this inclusion is NOT an equality in general. The filtration \( F \) on \( V' \) is NOT defined over \( k \) in general.

\[ \bullet \text{ We also consider} \]
  - \( \text{Top}_{2} \) the category whose objects are couples \( (X, Y) \) with \( X \in \text{Top} \) and \( Y \subset X \) a subset and whose set of morphisms \( \text{Hom}((X', Y'), (X, Y)) \) consists of \( f : X' \rightarrow X \) continuous such that \( Y' \subset f^{-1}(Y) \) (i.e. \( f(Y') \subset Y \)),
  - \( \text{RTop}_{2} \) the category whose objects are couples \( (X, Y) \) with \( X = (X, O_{X}) \in \text{RTop} \) and \( Y \subset X \) a subset and whose set of morphisms \( \text{Hom}((X', Y'), (X, Y)) \) consists of \( f : X' \rightarrow X \) of ringed spaces such that \( Y' \subset f^{-1}(Y) \),
  - \( \text{Top}^{2} \) the category whose objects are couples \( (X, Z) \) with \( X \in \text{Top} \) and \( Z \subset X \) a closed subset and whose set of morphisms \( \text{Hom}((X', Z'), (X, Z)) \) consists of \( f : X' \rightarrow X \) continuous such that \( f^{-1}(Z) \subset Z' \) (i.e. \( f(X \setminus Z') \subset X \setminus Z) \), in particular we have the canonical functor \( \text{Top}^{2} \rightarrow \text{Top}_{2}, (X, Z) \rightarrow (X, X \setminus Z) \),
  - \( \text{RTop}^{2} \) the category whose objects are couples \( (X, Z) \) with \( X = (X, O_{X}) \in \text{RTop} \) and \( Z \subset X \) a closed subset and whose set of morphisms \( \text{Hom}((X', Z'), (X, Z)) \) consists of \( f : X' \rightarrow X \) of ringed spaces such that \( f^{-1}(Z) \subset Z' \), in particular we have the canonical functor \( \text{RTop}^{2} \rightarrow \text{RTop}_{2}, (X, Z) \rightarrow (X, X \setminus Z) \).
A (generalized) cohomology theory is in particular a functor $H^* : \text{Top}_2 \to \text{GrAb}$, e.g. singular cohomology

$$H^*_\text{sing} : \text{Top}^2 \to \text{GrAb}, (X, Y) \mapsto H^*_\text{sing}(X, Y, R).$$

where $R$ is a commutative ring. It restricts to a functor $H^* : \text{Top}^2 \to \text{GrAb}, (X, Z) \mapsto H^*_Z(X) := H^*(X, X \setminus Z)$.

- Denote $\text{Sch}^2 \subset \text{RTop}^2$ the subcategory whose objects are couples $(X, Z)$ with $X = (X, O_X) \in \text{Sch}$ and $Z \subset X$ a closed subset and whose set of morphisms $\text{Hom}((X', Z'), (X, Z))$ consists of $f : X' \to X$ of locally ringed spaces such that $f^{-1}(Z) \subset Z'$.

- Let $k$ a field of characteristic zero. Denote $\text{SmVar}^2(k) \subset \text{Var}^2(k) \subset \text{Sch}^2/k$ the full subcategories whose objects are $(X, Z)$ with $X \in \text{Var}(k)$, resp. $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$, and $Z \subset X$ is a closed subset, and whose morphisms $\text{Hom}((X', Z') \to (X, Z))$ consists of $f : X' \to X$ of schemes over $k$ such that $f^{-1}(Z) \subset Z'$.

- Let $k$ a field of characteristic zero. Let

$$H^* : \text{SmVar}^2(k) \to \text{GrAbCat}, (X, Z) \mapsto H^*_Z(X)$$

a mixed Weil cohomology theory in sense of [9] (e.g. (filtered) De Rham, etale or Betti cohomology, Hodge or $p$-adic realization). For $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ and $Z \subset X$ a closed subset, we denote

$$H^*_Z(X)^0 := \ker(H^*_Z(X) \to H^*(X)).$$

For $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ and $Z \in Z^d(X, n)^{\partial = 0}_{\text{hom}}$, we consider the subobject $H^d(W)_{\text{hom}} \subset H^d(U)$ where $j : U := (X \times \square^n) \setminus |Z| \to X \times \square^n$ is the complementary open subset, given by the pullback by $H^d_Z((X \times \square^n)^{|Z|} := [Z] \subset H^d_Z((X \times \square^n)^{|Z|})$

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & H^{d-1}(X \times \square^n) & \longrightarrow & H^{d-1}(X) & \longrightarrow & H^d(U) & \longrightarrow & H^d(X \times \square^n)^0 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & & \cong & & & & & & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & H^{d-1}(X \times \square^n) & \longrightarrow & H^{d-1}(X) & \longrightarrow & H^d(U)^{|Z|} & \longrightarrow & H^d(X \times \square^n)^{|Z|} := [Z] & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}
$$

of the first exact sequence. In particular the second row is also an exact sequence.

- We denote by $\text{logSch}$ the category of log schemes whose objects are couples $(X, M) := (X, M, \alpha)$ where $X = (X, O_X) \in \text{Sch}$, $M \in \text{Shv}(X)$ is a sheaf of monoid and $\alpha : M \to O_X$ is a morphism of sheaves of monoid. In particular we have a canonical functor

$$\text{Sch}^2 \to \text{logSch}, (X, Z) \mapsto (X, M_Z), M_Z := (f \in O_X s.t. f|_{X \setminus Z} \in O_X^{* \setminus Z}) \subset O_X.$$

Let $k$ a field of characteristic zero. We denote by $\text{log Var}(k) \subset \text{logSch}/k$ the full subcategory of log varieties.

- For $k$ a field, we denote by $\text{Vect}(k) = \text{Mod}(k)$ the category of vector spaces over $k$ and $C(k) := C(\text{Vect}(k))$ the category of complexes of vector spaces over $k$, by $\text{Vect}_{fil}(k)$ the category of filtered vector spaces over $k$ and $C_{fil}(k) := C_{fil}(\text{Vect}(k))$ the category of filtered complexes of vector spaces over $k$.

- We assume all field have a transcendence basis at most countable, so that field of characteristic zero admit embeddings in $\mathbb{C}$ and in $\mathbb{C}_p$ for each prime number $p$ in $\mathbb{N}$.

We have the following facts:
• Let $k$ a field of characteristic zero. Denote $G := Gal(\bar{k}/k)$ its absolute Galois group. Then the functor
\[ \Gamma(\bar{k})(-): PSh(k^{et}) \to \text{Mod}(\bar{k}, G), \ F \mapsto \Gamma(\bar{k}, F) \]
is an equivalence of category whose inverse is
\[ G(-): \text{Mod}(\bar{k}, G) \to PSh(k^{et}), \ V \mapsto G(V) := ((k'/k) \to V^{Aut(k'/k)}) \]
In particular, for each $V \in \text{Mod}(\bar{k}, G)$ and $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, we get an isomorphism
\[ H^j G(V) : H^j(G, V) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}^j_G(\bar{k}, V). \]

• Let $k \subset K$ a field extension.
  - Let $X \in \text{Var}(k)$. We have then the canonical isomorphism in $C_{Aut(K/k), fdl}(X_K)$
\[ w(k/K) : (\Omega^*_X \otimes_k K, F_b) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\Omega^*_{X_K}, F_b) \]
given by the universal property of derivation of a ring.
  - Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$. Let $\bar{X} \in \text{PsmVar}(k)$ a smooth compactification of $X$ with $D := \bar{X} \setminus X$ a normal crossing divisor. We have then the canonical isomorphism in $C_{Aut(k/K), fdl}(\bar{X}_K)$
\[ w(k/K) : (\Omega^*_X(\log D) \otimes_k K, F_b) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\Omega^*_{X_K}(\log D), F_b) \]
given by the preceding point. In particular, we get for all $j, l \in \mathbb{Z}$,
\begin{align*}
* & F^l H^j w(k/K) : F^l H_{DR}^j(X) \otimes_k K \xrightarrow{\sim} F^l H_{DR}^j(X_K), \\
* & H^j w(k/K) : H_{DR}^j(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{DR}^j(X_K)^G.
\end{align*}

• An affine scheme $U \in \text{Sch}$ is said to be $w$-contractible if any faithfully flat weakly etale map $V \to U$, $V \in \text{Sch}$, admits a section. We will use the facts that (see [2]):
  - Any scheme $X \in \text{Sch}$ admits a pro-etale cover $(r_i : X_i \to X)_{i \in I}$ with for each $i \in I$, $X_i$ a $w$-contractible affine scheme and $r_i : X_i \to X$ a weakly etale map. For $X \in \text{Var}(k)$ with $k$ a field, we may assume $I$ finite since the topological space $X$ is then quasi-compact.
  - If $U \in \text{Sch}$ is a $w$-contractible affine scheme, then for any sheaf $F \in \text{Shv}(U^{pet})$, $H^i_{pet}(U, F) = 0$ for $i \neq 0$ since $\Gamma(U, -)$ is an exact functor.

We introduce the logarithmic De Rham complexes

**Definition 1.** (i) Let $X = (X, O_X) \in \text{RCat}$ a ringed topos, we have in $C(X)$ the subcomplex of presheaves of abelian groups
\[ OL_X : \Omega^*_{X, \log} \to \Omega^*_{X}, \ s.t. \ for \ X^o \in X \ and \ p \in \mathbb{N}, \ p \geq 1, \]
\[ \Omega^*_x(\log X^o) := \langle df_{\alpha_1}/f_{\alpha_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge df_{\alpha_p}/f_{\alpha_p}, f_{\alpha_k} \in \Gamma(X^o, O_X)^* \rangle \subset \Omega^*_X(X^o), \]
where $\Omega^*_X := DR(X)(O_X) \in C(X)$ is the De Rham complex and $\Gamma(X^o, O_X)^* \subset \Gamma(X^o, O_X)$ is the multiplicative subgroup consisting of invertible elements for the multiplication, here $<$ stand for the sub-abelian group generated by. By definition, for $w \in \Omega^*_X(X^o)$, $w \in \Omega^*_X(\log X^o)$ if and only if there exists $(n_i)_{1 \leq i \leq s} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $(f_{i, \alpha_k})_{1 \leq i \leq s, 1 \leq k \leq p} \in \Gamma(X^o, O_X)^*$ such that
\[ w = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq s} n_i df_{i, \alpha_1}/f_{i, \alpha_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge df_{i, \alpha_p}/f_{i, \alpha_p} \in \Omega^*_X(X^o). \]
For $p = 0$, we set $\Omega^*_X, \log := \mathbb{Z}$. Let $f : X' = (X', O_{X'}) \to X = (X, O_X)$ a morphism with $X, X' \in \text{RCat}$. Consider the morphism $\Omega(f) : \Omega^*_X \to f_* \Omega^*_{X'}$ in $C(X)$. Then, $\Omega(f)(\Omega^*_X, \log) \subset f_* (\Omega^*_{X'}, \log)$.  

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(ii) For $k$ a field, we get from (i), for $X \in \text{Var}(k)$, the embedding in $C(X)$

$$OL_X : \Omega_{X, log}^i \hookrightarrow \Omega_X^i := \Omega_X^{i,k},$$

such that, for $X^0 \subset X$ an open subset and $w \in \Omega_{X}^p(X^0)$, $w \in \Omega_{X, log}^p(X)$ if and only if there exists $(n_i)_{1 \leq i \leq s} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $(f_{i_1, \alpha_1})_{1 \leq i_1 \leq s, 1 \leq \alpha_1 \leq p} \in \Gamma(X^0, O_X)^*$ such that

$$w = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq s} n_i df_{i, \alpha_1}/f_{i_1, \alpha_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge df_{i, \alpha_p}/f_{i_1, \alpha_p} \in \Omega_{X}^p(X^0),$$

and for $p = 0$, $\Omega_{X}^0 := \mathbb{Z}$. Let $k$ a field. We get an embedding in $C(\text{Var}(k))$

$$OL : \Omega_{/k, log}^i \hookrightarrow \Omega_{/k}^i,$$

given by, for $X \in \text{Var}(k)$,

$$OL(X) := OL_X : \Omega_{/k, log}(X) := \Gamma(X, \Omega_{X, log}) \hookrightarrow \Gamma(X, \Omega_X^i) := \Omega_{/k}^i(X)$$

and its restriction to $\text{SmVar}(k) \subset \text{Var}(k)$.

(iii) Let $K$ a field of characteristic zero which is complete for a $p$-adic norm. Let $X \in \text{Var}(K)$. Let $X^0 \in \text{Sch}/O_K$ an integral model of $X$, in particular $X^\log \otimes_{O_K} K = X$. We have then the morphisms of sites $r : X^{et} \to X^{0, et}$ and $r : X^{pet} \to X^{0, pet}$ such that $\nu_X \circ r = r \circ \nu_X$. We then consider the embedding of $C(X^{et})$

$$OL_X := OL_X \circ \iota : \Omega_{X^{et}, log, \mathcal{O}}^i \to \Omega_{X^{et}, log}^i \to \Omega_{X^{et}}^i,$$

consisting of integral logarithmic De Rham forms, with $\iota : \Omega_{X^{et}, log}^i \to \Omega_{X^{et}}^i$. We will also consider the embedding of $C(X^{0, pet})$

$$OL_{X^{0, (p)}} := (OL_X \otimes I) : \Omega_{X^{pet}, log, \mathcal{O}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p := \Omega_{X^{pet}, log, \mathcal{O}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p \to \Omega_{X^{pet}}^i, \ (w \otimes \lambda_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mapsto (\lambda_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \cdot w$$

and

$$OL_{X^{0, (p)}} := r^*OL_{X^{0, (p)}} : r^*\Omega_{X^{et}, log, \mathcal{O}} \to r^*\Omega_{X^{et}}^i \hookrightarrow \Omega_{X^{0, (p)}} := \Omega_{X^{0, (p)}/K},$$

where we recall $c : X^{0, (p)} \to X^{0}$ the morphism in $\text{RTop}$ is given by the completion along the ideal generated by $p$. We then get the embeddings of $C(X^{pet})$

$$m \circ (OL_X \otimes I) : \Omega_{X^{pet}, log, \mathcal{O}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p := \Omega_{X^{pet}, log, \mathcal{O}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p \to \Omega_{X^{pet}}^i, \ (w \otimes \lambda_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mapsto (\lambda_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \cdot w$$

and

$$OL_{X^{0, (p)}} := r^*OL_{X^{0, (p)}} : r^*\Omega_{X^{et}, log, \mathcal{O}} \to r^*\Omega_{X^{et}}^i \hookrightarrow \Omega_{X^{0, (p)}} := \Omega_{X^{0, (p)}/K},$$

where we recall $c := (c \otimes_{O_K} K) : X^{0, (p)} \to X$ the morphism in $\text{RTop}$. Note that the inclusion $\Omega_{X^{et}, \mathcal{O}}^i/p^n \subset \Omega_{X^{et}}^i/p^n, \mathcal{O}$ is strict in general. Note that

$$\Omega_{X^{pet}, log, \mathcal{O}}^i := \nu_X^* \Omega_{X^{et}, log, \mathcal{O}}^i \in C(X^{pet}),$$

but

$$\mathbb{Z}_p \cdot X^{et} := \lim_{n \to \mathbb{N}} \nu_X^* (\mathbb{Z}/p^n \mathbb{Z})_{X^{et}} \in C(X^{pet}), \ \Omega_{X^{0, (p)}}^i \in C(X^{pet}),$$

and

$$r^*\Omega_{X^{et}, log, \mathcal{O}}^i := r^* \lim_{n \to \mathbb{N}} \nu_X^* \Omega_{X^{et}, log, \mathcal{O}}^i \in C(X^{pet})$$

are NOT the pullback of étale sheaves by $\nu_X$. We consider $\text{Sch}^{\mathbb{F}}/O_K := O(\text{PSch}^2/O_K) \subset \text{Sch}^{\mathbb{F}}/O_K$ the full subcategory consisting of integrable models of algebraic varieties over $K$, where $O : \text{PSch}^2/O_K \to \text{Sch}^{\mathbb{F}}/O_K, O(X, Z) = X \setminus Z$ is the canonical functor. We denote by $\text{Var}(K)^{pet}$
and \((\text{Sch}^{\text{int}}/\mathcal{O}_K)^{\text{pet}}\) the big pro-\(\text{etale}\) sites. We have then the morphism of sites \(r: \text{Var}(K)^{\text{pet}} \to (\text{Sch}^{\text{int}}/\mathcal{O}_K)^{\text{pet}}\). We will consider the embedding of \(C((\text{Sch}^{\text{int}}/\mathcal{O}_K)^{\text{pet}})\)
\[
OL_{/\mathcal{O}_K, an}: \Omega^\bullet_{/\mathcal{O}_K, \log, \mathcal{O}} \to \Omega^\bullet_{/\mathcal{O}_K}, \text{ for } X^\sigma \subset (\text{Sch}^{\text{int}}/\mathcal{O}_K)^{\text{pet}},
\]
\[
OL_{/\mathcal{O}_K, an}(X^\sigma) := OL_{X,\mathcal{O},(p)}(X^\sigma) : \Omega^\bullet_{X,\mathcal{O},(p)}(X^\sigma) \to \Omega^\bullet_{X,\mathcal{O},(p)}(\hat{X},\mathcal{O},(p))
\]
We get the embedding of \(C(\text{Var}(K)^{\text{pet}})\)
\[
OL_{/K, an} := r^* OL_{/\mathcal{O}_K, an}: r^* \Omega^\bullet_{/\mathcal{O}_K, \log, \mathcal{O}} \to r^* \Omega^\bullet_{/\mathcal{O}_K} \to \Omega^\bullet_{/K}
\]
and its restriction to \(\text{SmVar}(K)^{\text{pet}} \subset \text{Var}(K)^{\text{pet}}\).

Let \(\sigma: k \to \mathbb{C}\) a subfield of finite type over \(\mathbb{Q}\). Consider \(k \subset \overline{k} \subset \mathbb{C}\) the algebraic closure of \(k\). Let \(X \in \text{Var}(k)\). Let \(p\) a prime number. Let \(\sigma_p: k \to \mathbb{C}_p\) an embedding. We have then the following diagram in \(C(\mathbb{N} \times X^{\text{et}})\)
\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
an_{X,C} \simeq X^{\text{et}} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{k/C}(X^{\text{et}})} & X^{\text{et}} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{k/C}(X^{\text{et}})} & X^{\text{et}} \\
\end{array}
\]
In particular, we get for \(X \in \text{Var}(k)\) and \(j \in \mathbb{Z}\), the canonical map
\[
T(X) := H^j T(X) : H^j_{\text{sing}}(X^{\sigma}_C, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{H^j/(p')} H^j_{\text{sing}}(X^{\sigma}_C, \mathbb{Z}_p) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^j_\sigma(X^{\sigma}_C, \mathbb{Z}_p)
\]
for each \(j \in \mathbb{Z}\), where \(H^j\) is an isomorphism by the comparaison theorem between etale cohomology and Betti cohomology with torsion coefficients (see SGA4).

Let \(p \in \mathbb{N}\) a prime number. Let \(k \subset \mathbb{C}_p\) a subfield. Let \(X \in \text{SmVar}(k)\). Take a compactification \(j: X \to \bar{X}\) with \(\bar{X} \in \text{PSmVar}(k)\) such that \(D := \bar{X}\setminus X \subset \bar{X}\) is a normal crossing divisor. Then for each \(j \in \mathbb{Z}\),
\[
H^j_{\text{dR}}(X_{C_p}) = H^j \Gamma(\bar{X}_{C_p}, E_{zar}(\Omega^\bullet_{X_{C_p}}(\log D_{C_p}), F_b)) = H^j \Gamma(\bar{X}_{C_p}, E_{pet}(\Omega^\bullet_{X_{C_p}}(\log D_{C_p}), F_b)) \subset \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{Q}_l}(\mathbb{C}_p).
\]
By the complex case which follows from the Hodge decomposition, we see after taking an isomorphism \(\sigma: \mathbb{C}_p \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}\) that the spectral sequence associated to \(\Gamma(\bar{X}_{C_p}, E_{zar}(\Omega^\bullet_{X_{C_p}}(\log D_{C_p}), F_b)) \subset \text{C}_{\text{fil}}(\mathbb{C}_p)\) is \(E_1\) degenerate. However there is no canonical splitting of the filtration on \(H^j_{\text{dR}}(X_{C_p})\) (it depend on the choice of a basis of this \(\mathbb{C}_p\) vector space, or on the choice of such an isomorphism \(\sigma\)). Then the canonical embedding in \(C_{\text{fil}}(X_{C_p})\)
\[
OL_X := j_* OL_X : j_* \Omega^\bullet_{X_{C_p}, \log, \mathcal{O}} \to \Omega^\bullet_{X_{C_p}}(\log D_{C_p}) \to j_* \Omega^\bullet_{X_{C_p}}
\]
induces in cohomology

\[ H^j \text{OL}_X : H^j_{\text{pet}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega^{\geq l}_{X_{C_p}, \log, C}) \to H^j_{\text{pet}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega^{\geq l}_{X_{C_p}}(\log D_{C_p})) \cong F^j H^j_{DR}(X_{C_p}) \hookrightarrow H^j_{DR}(X_{C_p}). \]

Similarly, the canonical embedding in \( C_{fd}(X^\text{pet}_{C_p}) \)

\[ m \circ (\text{OL}_X \otimes I) : j_* (\Omega^{\bullet}_{X_{C_p}, \log, C} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p) \hookrightarrow \Omega^{\bullet}_{X_{C_p}}(\log D_{C_p}) \hookrightarrow j_* \Omega^{\bullet}_{X_{C_p}} \]

induces in cohomology

\[ H^j (m \circ (\text{OL}_X \otimes I)) : H^j_{\text{pet}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega^{\bullet}_{X_{C_p}, \log, C} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p) \to H^j_{\text{pet}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega^{\geq l}_{X_{C_p}}(\log D_{C_p})) \cong F^j H^j_{DR}(X_{C_p}) \hookrightarrow H^j_{DR}(X_{C_p}). \]

Consider, for each \( j \in \mathbb{Z} \), a (non canonical) splitting

\[ \theta_j(X) : H^j_{DR}(X_{C_p}) \cong \oplus_{0 \leq i \leq j} H^i_{\text{zar}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega^{i-1}_{X_{C_p}}(\log D_{C_p})) = \oplus_{0 \leq i \leq j} H^i_{\text{pet}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega^{i-1}_{X_{C_p}}(\log D_{C_p})) \]

in \( \text{Vect}(C_p) \). We then have the following map in \( \text{Vect}(\mathbb{Z}_p) \)

\[ \text{OL}^\theta_X := \theta_j(X)^{-1} \circ (\oplus_{0 \leq i \leq j} H^i \text{OL}^{i-1}_X) : \]

\[ H^j_{\text{pet}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega^{\bullet}_{X_{C_p}, \log, C} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p) = \oplus_{0 \leq i \leq j} H^i_{\text{pet}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega^{i-1}_{X_{C_p}, \log, C} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p) \]

\[ \oplus_{0 \leq i \leq j} H^i \text{OL}^{i-1}_X \hookrightarrow \oplus_{0 \leq i \leq j} H^i_{\text{pet}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega^{i-1}_{X_{C_p}}(\log D_{C_p})) \xrightarrow{\theta_j(X)^{-1}} H^j_{DR}(X_{C_p}), \]

where the equality follows from the fact that the differential of \( \Omega^{\bullet}_{X_{C_p}, \log, C} \) vanishes (all the logarithmic forms are closed) so that we get a canonical splitting. Note that \( H^j \text{OL}_X \) is NOT equal to \( \text{OL}^\theta_X \). In fact we have for \( w \in H^l_{\text{pet}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega^{i-1}_{X_{C_p}, \log, C} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p) \)

\[ \pi_l \circ \theta_j(X) \circ H^j \text{OL}_X(w) = H^j \text{OL}^{i-1}_X(w) \]

where \( \pi_l : \oplus_{0 \leq i \leq j} H^i_{\text{pet}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega^{i-1}_{X_{C_p}}(\log D_{C_p})) \to H^l_{\text{pet}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega^{i-1}_{X_{C_p}}(\log D_{C_p})) \) is the projection.

3 Integral complex and p-adic periods of a smooth algebraic variety over a field \( k \) of finite type over \( \mathbb{Q} \)

3.1 Complex integral periods

Let \( k \) a field of characteristic zero.

Let \( X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \) a smooth variety. Let \( X = \bigcup_{i=1}^n X_i \) an open affine cover. We have for \( \sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C} \) an embedding, the evaluation period embedding map which is the morphism of bi-complexes

\[ ev(X)_\bullet : \Gamma(X, \Omega^\bullet_C) \to \mathbb{Z} \text{Hom}_{\text{Diff}}([\bullet], \mathbb{C}), \]

\[ w^I \in \Gamma(X, H^l_{\text{pet}}) \mapsto (ev(X)^I(w^I)) : \phi^I \in \mathbb{Z} \text{Hom}_{\text{Diff}}([I], \mathbb{Q}^{\geq n}) \otimes \mathbb{C} \mapsto ev^I(w^I)(\phi^I) := \int_I \phi^I w^I \]

given by integration. By taking all the affine open cover \( \{ j_i : X_i \hookrightarrow X \} \) of \( X \), we get for \( \sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C} \), the evaluation period embedding map

\[ ev(X) := \lim_{(j_i : X_i \hookrightarrow X)} ev(X)_\bullet : \lim_{(j_i : X_i \hookrightarrow X)} \Gamma(X_i, \Omega^\bullet_{\mathbb{C}}) \to \lim_{(j_i : X_i \hookrightarrow X)} \mathbb{Z} \text{Hom}_{\text{Diff}}([R], \mathbb{Q}^{\geq n}) \otimes \mathbb{C} \]
It induces in cohomology, for \( j \in \mathbb{Z} \), the evaluation period map

\[
H^j ev(X) = H^j ev(X)^{\bullet} : H^j_{DR}(X) = H^j \Gamma(X_{\bullet}, \Omega_{X_{\bullet}}) \to H^j_{\text{sing}}(X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an}, C) = H^j(\text{Hom}_{\text{Diff}(\mathbb{R})}(I^\bullet, X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an}))^\vee \otimes C).
\]

which does NOT depend on the choice of the affine open cover by acyclicity of quasi-coherent sheaves on affine noetherian schemes for the left hand side and from Mayer-Vietoris quasi-isomorphism for singular cohomology of topological spaces and Whitney approximation theorem for differential manifolds for the right hand side.

**Remark 1.** We also have for \( \sigma : k \to C \) the composition

\[
\bar{ev}(X)^\bullet : \Gamma(X_{\bullet}, \Omega_{X_{\bullet}}) \xrightarrow{ev(X)^\bullet} Z \text{Hom}_{\text{Diff}(\mathbb{R})}(I^\bullet, X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an})^\vee \otimes C \xrightarrow{\gamma(X)(\sigma)_{\text{an}}^{-\circ}} \text{Hom}_{\text{Fun}(\Delta \bullet, \text{Var}(k))} (D_{k,et}^\bullet, X_{\bullet})^\vee \otimes C
\]

where \( i : I^\bullet \hookrightarrow D_{k,et}^\bullet \) is the embedding, which is given by integration: for \( w^I_{I'} \in \Gamma(X_I, \Omega_{X_I}^{an}) \) and \( \phi^I_{I'} \in \text{Hom}_{\text{Fun}(\Delta \bullet, \text{Var}(k))}(D_{k,et}^\bullet, X_I) \),

\[
\bar{ev}(w^I_{I'}) (\phi^I_{I'}) = \int_{D_J} \phi^J_{I'} w^I_{I'}.
\]

Let \( X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \). Note that

\[
H^* ev(X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an}) : H^*_{DR}(X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an}) \xrightarrow{H^* \Gamma(X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an}, \sigma)} H^*_{DR}(X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an}) \xrightarrow{H^* ev(X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an})} H^*_{\text{sing}}(X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an}, C)
\]

is the canonical isomorphism induced by the analytical functor and the quasi-isomorphism \( \alpha(X) : C_{X_{an}}^{an} \to \Omega_{X_{an}}^{an} \) in \( C(X_{an})^{an} \). Hence,

\[
H^* ev(X) = H^*_{DR}(X) \xrightarrow{\Omega(\sigma_{k/C}(X))} H^*_{DR}(X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an}) \xrightarrow{H^* ev(X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an})} H^*_{\text{sing}}(X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an}, C)
\]

is injective. The elements of the image \( H^* ev(X)(H^*_{DR}(X)) \subset H^*_{\text{sing}}(X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an}, C) \) are the periods of \( X \).

Let \( X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \) a smooth variety. Let \( X = \bigcup_{I'} X_{I'} \) an open affine cover with \( X_I := X \setminus D_i \) with \( D_i \subset X \) smooth divisors with normal crossing. Let \( \sigma : k \to C \) an embedding and \( X_{k=\mathbb{C}}^{an} = \bigcup_{I} D_i \) an open cover with \( D_i \simeq D(0,1)^d \). Since a convex open subset of \( \mathbb{C}^d \) is biholomorphic to an open ball we have \( D_i := \cap_{I \in J} D_i \simeq D(0,1)^d \) (where \( d \) is the dimension of a connected component of \( X \)). Denote by \( j_I : X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an} \cap D_i \to X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an} \) is the open embeddings. We then have the period morphism of tri-complexes

\[
ev(X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an})^{\bullet} : \Gamma(X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an} \cap D_i, \Omega_{X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an}}) \to Z \text{Hom}_{\text{Diff}(\mathbb{R})}(I^\bullet, X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an})^\vee \otimes C, \]

\[
w^I_{I', J} \in \Gamma(X_{I'}^{an} \cap D_J, \Omega_{X_{I'}^{an}}) \mapsto (ev_{I,J}^{I'}(w^I_{I'}) : \phi^I_{I', J} \in Z \text{Hom}_{\text{Diff}(\mathbb{R})}(I^\bullet, X_{C_{\bullet}}^{an} \cap D_J)^\vee \otimes C \mapsto ev_{I,J}^{I'}(w^I_{I'}) (\phi^I_{I', J}) := \int_{D_J} \phi^I_{I', J} w^I_{I'}
\]

given by integration. We have then the factorization

\[
H^j ev(X) : H^j_{DR}(X) := H^j(X, \Omega^\bullet_X) = \mathbb{H}^j_{et}(X, \Omega^\bullet_X^{et}) = H^j(\Omega^\bullet_{k=C}(X)) = H^j \Gamma(X_{\bullet}, \Omega^\bullet_{X_{\bullet}}) \xrightarrow{\gamma(X)(\sigma)_{\text{an}}^{-\circ}} \text{Hom}_{\text{Fun}(\Delta \bullet, \text{Var}(k))} (D_{k,et}^\bullet, X_{\bullet})^\vee \otimes C
\]

where for the left hand side, the first equality follows from the fact that \( \Omega^\bullet \in C(\text{SmVar}(k)) \) is \( \mathbb{A}^1 \) local and admits transferts, and the equality of the right hand side follows from Mayer-Vietoris quasi-isomorphism for singular cohomology of topological spaces.
Remark 2. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ a smooth variety. Let $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} X_i$ an open affine cover with $X_i := X \setminus D_i$ with $D_i \subset X$ smooth divisors with normal crossing. Let $\sigma : k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ an embedding and $X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{D}_i$ an open cover with $\mathbb{D}_i \cong D(0,1)^d$. Since a convex open subset of $\mathbb{C}^d$ is biholomorphic to an open ball we have $\mathbb{D}_i := \bigcap_{j \in J} \mathbb{D}_j \cong D(0,1)^d$ (where $d$ is the dimension of a connected component of $X$). Denote by $j_* : X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an} \cap \mathbb{D}_i \rightarrow X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}$ the open embeddings. Then,

$$j_* \circ \text{an}_{X_{\mathbb{C}}} := \Omega(j_* \circ \text{an}_{X_i}) : \Gamma(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{\ast}, \Omega^{\ast}_{X_{\mathbb{C}}}) \rightarrow \Gamma(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an} \cap \mathbb{D}_i, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}})$$

is a quasi-isomorphism by the Grothendieck comparison theorem for De Rham cohomology and the acyclicity of quasi-coherent sheaves on noetherian affine schemes.

Lemma 1. Let $k \subset \mathbb{C}$ a subfield. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ a smooth variety. Let $(r_i : X_i \rightarrow X)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ an affine etale cover. Let $X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{D}_i$ an open cover with $\mathbb{D}_i \cong D(0,1)^d$. Let

$$w = \left[ \sum_{I,J,l,\text{card} I + \text{card} J + l = j} w_{I,J}^l \right] = \sum_{I,J,l,\text{card} I + \text{card} J + l = j} [w_{I,J}^l] \in H^j(\Gamma(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an} \cap \mathbb{D}_i, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}})).$$

Then the following assertions are equivalent:

(i) $H^j ev(X)(w) \in H^j_{\text{sing}}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, 2i\pi \mathbb{Q})$,

(ii) for all $I,J,l$ such that $\text{card} I + \text{card} J + l = j$ , there exist a lift

$$[w_{I,J}^l] \in H^j(\Gamma(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an} \cap \mathbb{D}_i, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}}))$$

of $[w_{I,J}^l]$ with respect to the spectral sequence associated to the filtration on the total complex associated to the bi-complex structure such that

$$H^j ev(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an})_{I,J}([w_{I,J}^l]) \in H^j_{\text{sing}}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an} \cap \mathbb{D}_i, 2i\pi \mathbb{Q}).$$

Proof. Follows immediately form the fact that $ev(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an})_{I,J}$ define by definition a morphism of spectral sequence for the filtration given by the bi-complex structure.

Lemma 2. Let $k \subset \mathbb{C}$ a subfield. Let $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ a proper generically finite (of degree $d$) morphism with $X, X' \in \text{SmVar}(k)$. Let $w \in H^j_{DR}(X)$. Then $ev(X)(w) \in H^j_{\text{sing}}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, 2i\pi \mathbb{Q})$ if and only if $ev(X')(\pi^* w) \in H^j_{\text{sing}}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, 2i\pi \mathbb{Q})$.

Proof. Since $ev(X')(\pi^* w) = \pi^* ev(X)(w) \in H^j_{\text{sing}}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, \mathbb{C})$, the only if part is obvious whereas the if part follows from the formula of $\pi_* \pi^* = dI$.

The main proposition of this section is the following :

Proposition 1. Let $k$ a field of characteristic zero. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$. Let $\sigma : k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ an embedding.

(i) Let $w \in H^j_{\text{DR}}(X) := \mathbb{H}^j(X, \Omega^X_X) = \mathbb{H}^j_{\text{pet}}(X, \Omega^X_X)$. If

$$w \in H^j OL_X(\mathbb{H}^j_{\text{pet}}(X, \Omega^X_X^{\ast, \text{log}}))$$

then $H^j ev(X)(w) \in H^j_{\text{sing}}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, 2i\pi \mathbb{Q})$.

(ii) Let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ a prime number and $\sigma_p : k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$ an embedding. Let $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $w \in H^j_{\text{DR}}(X) := \mathbb{H}^j(X, \Omega^X_X) = \mathbb{H}^j_{\text{pet}}(X, \Omega^X_X)$. If

$$w := \pi_{k/\mathbb{C}_p}(X)^* w \in H^j OL_X(\mathbb{H}^j_{\text{cl}}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \Omega^X_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}}^{\ast, \text{log}, \mathbb{C}}))$$

then $H^j ev(X)(w) \in H^j_{\text{sing}}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, 2i\pi \mathbb{Q})$. Recall that $\mathbb{H}^j_{\text{pet}}(X, \Omega^X_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}}^{\ast, \text{log}, \mathbb{C}}) = \mathbb{H}^j_{\text{cl}}(X, \Omega^X_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}}^{\ast, \text{log}, \mathbb{C}}).$
Proof. (i): Let

\[ w \in H^j_{DR}(X) := \mathbb{H}^j(X, \Omega^*_X) = H^j\Gamma(X_\bullet, \Omega^*_X). \]

where \((r_i : X_i \rightarrow X)_{1 \leq i \leq s}\) is an affine etale cover. Let \(X_C^{an} = \bigcup_{i=1}^s \bigcup_{j=1}^d \mathbb{D}_i \) an open cover with \(\mathbb{D}_i \simeq D((0,1)^d).\) Denote \(j_{IJ} : X_I \cap \mathbb{D}_J \hookrightarrow X_I\) the open embeddings. Then by definition \(H^j ev(X)(w) = H^j ev(X_C^{an})(j_*^* \circ \text{an}_X w)\) with

\[ j_*^* \circ \text{an}_X w \in H^j\Gamma(X_C^{an}_{\bullet} \cap \mathbb{D}_\bullet, \Omega^*_{X_C^{an}}). \]

Now, if \(w = H^j\Omega_{X}(\mathbb{H}^j_{et}(X_C, \Omega^*_{X_{C,et}^{log}}))\), we have a canonical splitting

\[ w = \sum_{l=0}^j w^{l,j-l} = \sum_{l=0}^j w^{l,j-l} \in H^j_{DR}(X_C), w^{l,j-l} \in H^{j-l}(X_C, \Omega^{l,j-l}_{X_{C,et}^{log}}), w^{l,j-l} := H^j\Omega_{X}(w^{l,j-l}). \]

Let \(0 \leq l \leq j\). Using an affine w-contractile pro-etale cover of \(X\), we see that there exists an affine etale cover \(r = r(w^{l,j-l}) = (r_i : X_i \rightarrow X)_{1 \leq i \leq n}\) of \(X\) (depending on \(w^{l,j-l}\)) such that

\[ w^{l,j-l} = ([w^{l,j-l}_I] \in H^j\Omega_{X}(H^{j-l}(X_\bullet, \Omega_{X_{C,et}^{log}})) \subset \mathbb{H}^j\Gamma(X_\bullet, \Omega^*_{X_C}). \]

Note that since \(X\) is an algebraic variety, this also follows from a comparison theorem between Chech cohomology of etale covers and etale cohomology. By lemma 2, we may assume, up to take a desingularization \(\pi : X' \rightarrow X\) of \((X, \cup_i (r_i(X' \setminus X_I)))\) and replace \(w\) with \(\pi^* w\), that \(r_i(X_i) = r_i(X_i(w)) = X' \setminus D_i\) with \(D_i \subset X\) smooth divisors with normal crossing. For \(1 \leq l \leq j\), we get

\[ w^{l,j-l}_I = \sum_{\nu} df_{\nu}/f_{\nu} \wedge \cdots \wedge df_{\nu}/f_{\nu} \in \Gamma(X_{I,J}, \Omega^{l,j-l}_{I,J,C}.) \]

For \(l = 0\), we get

\[ w^{0,j} = ([\lambda_I]) \in H^j\Gamma(X_{I,J}, \Omega_{X_C}^{\log}), \lambda_I \in \Gamma(X_{I,J}, \mathbb{Z}_{X_C}). \]

There exists \(k' \subset \mathbb{C}\) containing \(k\) such that \(w^{l,j-l}_I \in \Gamma(X_{k',J}, \Omega^{l,j-l}_{X_{C'}})\) for all \(0 \leq l \leq j\). Taking an embedding \(\sigma' : k' \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}\) such that \(\sigma' |_k = \sigma\), we then have

\[ j_*^* \circ \text{an}_X^l w = j_*^* ((m_{l,j} \circ w^{l,j-l}_I)_{0 \leq l \leq j}) = (w^{l,j-l}_I)_{l=0}^j I,J,J \in H^j\Gamma(X_C^{an}_{\bullet} \cap \mathbb{D}_\bullet, \Omega^*_{X_C^{an}}). \]

where for each \((I,J,l)\) with \(card I + card J + l = j\),

\[ w^{l,j-l}_I = J_{J,J} w^{l,j-l}_I \in \Gamma(X_{I,J,C}^{an} \cap \mathbb{D}_J, \Omega_{X_C^{an}}^{I,J}). \]

We have by a standard computation, for each \((I,J,l)\) with \(card I + card J + l = j\),

\[ H^i_{an}(X_C^{an}_{I,J,C} \cap \mathbb{D}_J, \mathbb{Z}) = \langle \gamma_1, \cdots, \gamma_{card I} >, \]

where for \(1 \leq i \leq card I\), \(\gamma_i \in \text{Hom}(\Delta^*, X^{an}_{I,J,C} \cap \mathbb{D}_J)\) are products of loops around the origin inside the pointed disc \(\mathbb{D}^1\). On the other hand,

- \(w^{l,j-l}_{0,l,I} = J_{J,J} (\sum_{\nu} df_{\nu}/f_{\nu} \wedge \cdots \wedge df_{\nu}/f_{\nu}) \in \Gamma(X^{an}_{I,J,C} \cap \mathbb{D}_J, \Omega^I_{X_C^{an}})\) for \(1 \leq l \leq j\),

- \(w^{0,j}_{0,l,I} = \lambda_I\) is a constant.

Hence, for \(\mu \in P([1, \cdots, s])\) with \(card \mu = l\), we get, for \(l = 0\) \(H^i ev(X_C^{an})_{I,J}(w^{0,j}_{I,J}) = 0\) and, for \(1 \leq l \leq j\),

\[ H^i ev(X_C^{an})_{I,J}(w^{l,j-l}_{I,J})(\gamma_\mu) = \sum_k \delta_{\nu, \mu} 2i\pi \in 2i\pi\mathbb{Z}. \]

where \(\gamma_\mu := \gamma_{\mu_1} \cdots \gamma_{\mu_l}\). We conclude by lemma 1.

(ii): It is a particular case of (i). □
Let \( k \) a field of characteristic zero. Let \( X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \). Let \( X = \bigcup_{i=1}^{s} X_i \) an open affine cover with \( X_i := X \setminus D_i \) with \( D_i \subset X \) smooth divisors with normal crossing. Let \( \sigma : k \to \mathbb{C} \) an embedding. By proposition 1, we have a commutative diagram of graded algebras

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
H^*_D(X) & \xrightarrow{H^*\text{ev}(X)} & H^*_\text{sing}(X^{an}, \mathbb{C}) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
H^*\text{OL}(X)(\mathbb{H}^*_\text{et}(X, \mathcal{O}_{X^{an}_{X^{et}_{\log}}})) & \cap & H^*_D(X) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
H^*_\text{sing}(X^{an}, 2\pi i \mathbb{Q}) & \xrightarrow{H^*\text{et}(2\pi i / \mathbb{Q})(X^{an})} & H^*_D(X)
\end{array}
\]

where

\[
C^*_{2\pi i Q/C}(X^{an}_C) : C^*_{\text{sing}}(X^{an}_C, 2\pi i \mathbb{Q}) \to C^*_{\text{sing}}(X^{an}_C, \mathbb{C})
\]

is the subcomplex consisting of \( \alpha \in C^j_{\text{sing}}(X^{an}_C, \mathbb{C}) \) such that \( \alpha(\gamma) \in 2\pi i \mathbb{Q} \) for all \( \gamma \in C^j_{\text{sing}}(X^{an}_C, \mathbb{Q}) \). Recall that

\[
H^*\text{ev}(X_C) = H^* R\Gamma(X^{an}_C, \alpha(X)) \circ \Gamma(X^{an}_C, E_{zar}(\Omega(anX))) : H^*_D(X_C) \to H^*_\text{sing}(X^{an}_C, \mathbb{C})
\]

is the canonical isomorphism induced by the analytical functor and \( \alpha(X) : C^*_{X^{an}_C} \to C^*_{X^{et}_C} \), which gives the periods elements \( H^*\text{ev}(X)(H^*_D(X)) \subset H^*_\text{sing}(X^{an}_C, \mathbb{C}) \). On the other side the induced map

\[
H^*\text{ev}(X_C) : H^*\text{OL}(X)(\mathbb{H}^*_\text{et}(X_C, \mathcal{O}_{X^{an}_{X^{et}_{\log}}})) \to H^*\text{et}(2\pi i Q/C)H^*_\text{sing}(X^{an}_C, 2\pi i \mathbb{Q})
\]

is NOT surjective in general since the left hand side is invariant by the action of the group \( Aut(\mathbb{C}) \) (the group of field automorphism of \( \mathbb{C} \)) whereas the right hand side is not. The fact for a de Rham cohomology class of being logarithmic is algebraic and invariant under isomorphism of (abstract) schemes.

### 3.2 Rigid GAGA for logarithmic de Rham classes

Let \( K \) a field of characteristic zero which is complete for a \( p \)-adic norm. We consider \( \text{Sch}^{\text{int}} / O_K := O(\text{PSch}^2 / O_K) \subset \text{Sch}^{\text{et}} / O_K \) the full subcategory consisting of integrable models of algebraic varieties over \( K \), where \( O : \text{PSch}^2 / O_K \to \text{Sch}^{\text{et}} / O_K \), \( O(X, Z) = X \setminus Z \) is the canonical functor. Denote by \( \text{Var}(K)^{\text{pet}} \) and \( \text{Sch}^{\text{int}} / O_K)^{\text{pet}} \) the big pro-etale sites. We then have the morphism of sites \( r : \text{Var}(K)^{\text{pet}} \to (\text{Sch}^{\text{int}} / O_K)^{\text{pet}} \). We will consider

\[
\Omega_{X,K,\log,O}^{*,an} \in C((\text{Sch}^{\text{int}} / O_K)^{\text{pet}}), \quad X^O := \Omega_{X^{(p)}_X,\log,O}(\hat{X}^{O,X^{(p)})}, \quad (f : X' \to X) \mapsto \Omega^{f} := f^*
\]

and the embedding of \( C(\text{Var}(K)^{\text{pet}}) \) (see definition 1(iii))

\[
\text{OL} := \text{OL} / K, an : r^* \Omega_{X^{an}_{X^{et}_{K,\log,O}}} = \Omega_{X}^{*,an}_{X/K}, \text{ for } X \in \text{Var}(K)^{\text{pet}},
\]

\[
\text{OL} / K, an(X) := \text{OL}^{X^{(p)}_X}(X) : \lim_{X^O \in \text{Sch}^{\text{int}} / O_K)^{\text{pet}}, X^O \times O_K = X} \Omega_X^{*,\log,O}(\hat{X}^{(p)}) \to \Omega_X^{*,(p)}(\hat{X}^{(p)}),
\]

and their restrictions to \( \text{SmVar}(K)^{\text{pet}} \subset \text{Var}(K)^{\text{pet}} \). Denote \( \text{FSch} / O_K \) is the category of formal schemes over \( O_K \). The morphism of site in \( \text{RCat} \) given by completion with respect to \( (p) \)

\[
c : \text{FSch} / O_K \to \text{Var}(K), \quad X \mapsto \hat{X} := \hat{X}^{O,X^{(p)}_X, \otimes O_K K}, \quad X^O \in \text{Sch}^{\text{int}} / O_K, \text{ s.t. } X^O \otimes O_K K = X
\]

induces the map in \( C(\text{Var}(K)^{\text{pet}}) \)

\[
c^* : \Omega_{X,K}^{*,an} := c_* \Omega_{X^{an}_{X^{et}_{K,\log,O}}} = c_* \Omega_{X^{an}_{X^{et}_{K,\log,O}}} \text{ for } X \in \text{Var}(K), \quad c^* : \Omega_X^{*,an}(X^{(p)}) \to \Omega^{*,(p)}(\hat{X}^{(p)})
\]

which induces for each \( j \in \mathbb{Z} \) and \( X \in \text{Var}(K) \) the morphism

\[
c^* : H^D_{j,X}(X) = \mathbb{H}^j_{\text{et}}(X, \Omega_X^*) \to \mathbb{H}^j_{\text{et}}(X, \Omega^{*,an}_X) = \mathbb{H}^j_{\text{et}}(\hat{X}^{(p)}, \Omega^{*,(p)})
\]
which is an isomorphism for $X \in \text{SmVar}(K)$ or $X \in \text{PVar}(K)$ by GAGA (c.f. EGA 3) and the fact that for the etale topology $c_\text{et} = R_{c_\text{et}}$. On the on the other hand, it is well-known (see [20]) that for $X \in \text{SmVar}(K)$, by taking an open cover $X = \bigcup_i X_i$ such that there exists etale maps $X_i \to T^d X \subset \mathbb{A}^d X$, we have

$$\mathbb{H}^j_{\text{perv}}(X^{(p)}, \Omega^*_{X^{(p)}}) = \mathbb{H}^j_{\text{et}}(X^{(p)}, \Omega^*_{X^{(p)}}),$$

that is, $\mathbb{H}^j_{\text{perv}}(X, \Omega^*_{X}) = \mathbb{H}^j_{\text{et}}(X, \Omega^*_{X})$.

We have also the sheaves

$$\hat{O}, \hat{O}^* \in \text{PSh}(\text{Var}(K)), \ X \in \text{Var}(K) \mapsto \hat{O}(X) := \lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} O(X^{[n]})^\text{an}, \ \hat{O}^*(X) := \lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} O(X^{[n]})^*,$$

$$(g : Y \to X) \mapsto (a_g(X^{[n]})^*)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} : \hat{O}(X) \to \hat{O}(Y), \ \hat{O}^*(X) \to \hat{O}^*(Y)^*$$

The sheaf $\hat{O}^* \in \text{PSh}(\text{SmVar}(k))$ admits transfers: for $W \subset X' \times X$ with $X, X' \in \text{SmVar}(K)$ and $W$ finite over $X'$ and $f \in O(X^{[n]})^*$, $W^* f := N_{W/X'}(p_X^* f)$ where $p_X : W \to X' \times X$ is the projection and $N_{W/X'} : k(W)^* \to k(X)^*$ is the norm map. This gives transfers on $\Omega^{1,an}_{X/K,\log, \mathcal{O}} \in \text{PSh}(\text{SmVar}(K))$ compatible with transfers on $\Omega^{1,an}_{X/K} \in \text{PSh}(\text{SmVar}(K))$: for $W \subset X' \times X$, $X', X' \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ and $W$ finite over $X'$ and $f \in O(X^{[n]})^*$,

$$W^* df/f := dW^* f/W^* f = Tr_{W/X'}(p_X^*(df/f)),$$

where $p_X : W \to X' \times X \to X$ is the projection and $Tr_{W/X'} : O_W \to O_X$ is the trace map. Note that $d(fg)/fg = df/dg + dg/g$. We get transfers on

$$\hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{X/K,\log, \mathcal{O}} \hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{O/K} \in \text{PSh}(\text{SmVar}(K))$$

since $\hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{X/K,\log, \mathcal{O}} = H^0(\hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{X/K,\log, \mathcal{O}})$ and $\hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{O/K} = H^0(\hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{O/K})$. This induces transfers on

$$\wedge^l \hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{X/K,\log, \mathcal{O}} := \text{coker}(\oplus I_2 \subset [1, \ldots, l] \hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{X/K,\log, \mathcal{O}} \oplus I_2 \subset [1, \ldots, l]) \Delta_{I_2} := (w \odot w \mapsto w \odot w \odot w') \Delta_{I_2} := (w \odot w \mapsto w \odot w \odot w') \hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{X/K,\log, \mathcal{O}} \hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{O/K} \in \text{PSh}(\text{SmVar}(K)).$$

and

$$\wedge^l \hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{O/K} := \text{coker}(\oplus I_2 \subset [1, \ldots, l] \hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{X/K} \oplus I_2 \subset [1, \ldots, l]) \Delta_{I_2} = (w \odot w \mapsto w \odot w \odot w') \hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{X/K} \hat{\Omega}^{1,an}_{O/K} \in \text{PSh}(\text{SmVar}(K)).$$

We will use the following standard constructions and facts on closed pairs of algebraic varieties (see [9]):

- Let $(X, Z) \in \text{Sch}^2$ with $X \in \text{Sch}$ a noetherian scheme and $Z \subset X$ a closed subset. We have the deformation $(D_Z X, A^1_Z) \to A^1$, $(D_2 X, A^1_Z) \in \text{Sch}^2$ of $(X, Z)$ by the normal cone $C_{Z/X} \to Z$, i.e. such that

$$(D_Z X, A^1_Z)_s = (X, Z), \ s \in A^1 \setminus 0, \ (D_2 X, A^1_Z)_0 = (C_{Z/X}, Z).$$

We denote by $i_1 : (X, Z) \hookrightarrow (D_Z X, A^1_Z)$ and $i_0 : (C_{Z/X}, Z) \hookrightarrow (D_2 X, A^1_Z)$ the closed embeddings in $	ext{Sch}^2$.

- Let $k$ a field of characteristic zero. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$. For $Z \subset X$ a closed subset of pure codimension $c$, consider a desingularisation $\epsilon : \tilde{Z} \to Z$ of $Z$ and denote $n : \tilde{Z} \to Z \subset X$. We then have the morphism in $\text{DA}(k)$

$$G_{Z,X} : M(X) \xrightarrow{D(Z/n)} M(\tilde{Z}(c)[2c]} \xrightarrow{Z(c)} M(Z)(c)[2c]$$

where $D : \text{Hom}_{\text{DA}(k)}(M(Z), M(X)) \to \text{Hom}_{\text{DA}(k)}(M(Z), M(\tilde{Z}(c)[2c]))$ is the duality isomorphism from the six functors formalism (moving lemma of Suzlin and Voevodsky) and $Z(n) := \text{ad}(n_1, n_2)(a_X Z)$, noting that $n_!= n_*$ since $n$ is proper and that $a^1_X = a^1_X[dx]$ and $a^1_Z = a^1_Z[dz]$ since $X$, resp. $\tilde{Z}$, are smooth (considering the connected components, we may assume $X$ and $\tilde{Z}$ of pure dimension).
• Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ and $Z \subset X$ a smooth closed subvariety. The closed embeddings $i_1 : (X, Z) \hookrightarrow (D_Z X, \mathcal{A}_Z)$ and $i_0 : (C_Z/X, Z) \hookrightarrow (D_Z X, \mathcal{A}_Z)$ in $\text{SmVar}^2(k)$ induces isomorphisms of motives $\mathcal{Z}(i_1) : M_Z(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} M_{\mathcal{A}_Z}(D_Z X)$ and $\mathcal{Z}(i_0) : M_Z(N_{Z/X}) \xrightarrow{\sim} M_{\mathcal{A}_Z}(D_Z X)$ in $\text{DA}(k)$. We get the excision isomorphism in $\text{DA}(k)$

$$P_{Z,X} := \mathcal{Z}(i_0)^{-1} \circ \mathcal{Z}(i_1) : M_Z(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} M_Z(N_{Z/X}).$$

We have

$$\text{Th}(N_{Z/X}) \circ P_{Z,X} \circ \gamma_Z(X) = G_{Z,X} := D(\mathcal{Z}(i)) : M(X) \to M(Z)(d)[2d].$$

The result of this section is the following:

**Proposition 2.** Let $K$ a field of characteristic zero which is complete for a $p$-adic norm.

(i) Let $X \in \text{PSmVar}(K)$. For each $j, l \in \mathbb{Z}$, the isomorphism $c^* : \mathbb{H}^j_{\text{pet}}(X, \Omega^l_X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{H}^j_{\text{pet}}(X, \Omega^l_{X^{(p)}})$ and its inverse preserve logarithmic classes, that is

$$c^*(H^j((m \circ (O_{\Log} \otimes I)))(H^j_{\text{pet}}(X, \Omega^l_{X^{pet, log,O} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p}))) = H^j_{OL}(X, \Omega^l_{X^{pet, log,O} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p})))$$

is an isomorphism.

(ii) Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(K)$. For each $j, l \in \mathbb{Z}$, the isomorphism $c^* : \mathbb{H}^j_{\text{pet}}(X, \Omega^l_X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{H}^j_{\text{pet}}(X, \Omega^l_{X^{(p)}})$ and its inverse preserve logarithmic classes, that is

$$c^*(H^j((m \circ (O_{\Log} \otimes I)))(H^j_{\text{pet}}(X, \Omega^l_{X^{pet, log,O} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p}))) = H^j_{OL}(X, \Omega^l_{X^{pet, log,O} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p})))$$

is an isomorphism.

**Proof.** (i): Consider, for $j, l \in \mathbb{Z}$, the presheaf

$$L^{j-l} := H^j_{OL/K,an}(H^{j-l} E^*_{pet} \Omega^{l,an}_{/K,log,O}) \in \text{PSh}(\text{SmVar}(K)).$$

By definition, for $X \in \text{SmVar}(K)$,

$$L^{j-l}(X) := H^j_{OL/K,an}(H^{j-l} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}(X), E^*_{pet}(r^* \Omega^{l,an}_{/K,log,O}))) = H^j_{OL}(X, \Omega^l_{X^{pet, log,O}}).$$

Consider also for $X \in \text{SmVar}(K)$ and $Z \subset X$ a closed subset,

$$L^{j-l}_Z(X) := H^j_{OL/K,an}(H^{j-l} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}(X, X \setminus Z), E^*_{pet}(r^* \Omega^{l,an}_{/K,log,O}))) = H^j_{OL}(X, \Omega^l_{X^{pet, log,O}}).$$

For the second equalities of $L^{j-l}(X)$ and $L^{j-l}_Z(X)$, note that

$$a_{et}O_{L/K,an}(r^* \Omega^{l,an}_{/K,log,O}|X^{pet}) = a_{et}O_{L_{pet}}(r^* \Omega^{l}_{X^{pet, log,O}}),$$

where $X^{pet} \subset \text{Var}(K)^{pet}$ is the small pro etale site and $a_{et} : \text{PSh}(X^{pet}) \to \text{Shv}_{et}(X^{pet})$ is the sheaftification functor. For $l, n \in \mathbb{N}$, consider the presheaves in $(\text{Sch}^{pet}/K)^{pet}$

$$\Omega^{l}_{/(O_K/p^n)log}(X^{pet}) := \Omega^{l}_{X^{pet}/p^n log}(X^{pet}) \subset \Omega^{l}_{X^{pet}/p^n}(X^{pet}) := \Omega^{l}_{X^{pet}/p^n}.$$
Note that by definition $\Omega^l_{/(O_K/p^n),\log} = \nu^*\nu_*\Omega^l_{/(O_K/p^n),\log}$ and $\Omega^l_{/(O_K/p^n)} = \nu^*\nu_*\Omega^l_{/(O_K/p^n)}$, where $\nu : (\Sch^{\text{int}}/O_K)^{pet} \to (\Sch^{\text{int}}/O_K)$. We have then for $X \in \SmVar(K)$

$$L^{i,j-l}(X) = H^i\text{OL}_{X^{(p)}}\left(\lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} H^{i-j}_et\left(X, \Omega^l_X/\log, O\right)\right)$$

$$= H^i\text{OL}_{K,an}\left(\lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} H^{i-j}_et\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}(X, X \setminus Z), E^\bullet_{et}(r^*\Omega^l_{/(O_K/p^n),\log}))\right),$$

since

$$R \lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \Omega^l_X/\log, O \cong \lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \Omega^l_X/\log, O \in \text{D}(X^{pet})$$

as the map in $\text{PSh}(X^{pet})$

$$r^*\Omega^l/(p^{n'}) : r^*\Omega^l_X/\log, O \to r^*\Omega^l_X/\log, O,$$

is surjective for the etale topology, where $/p^{n'} : \mathbb{X}^\circ/p^n \to \mathbb{X}^\circ/p^{n'}$ is induced by the quotient map $/p^n : \mathbb{X}^\circ/p^n \to \mathbb{X}^\circ/p^n$, and as the pro-etale site is a replete topos (c.f. [2]). We have for $X \in \SmVar(K)$ and $Z \subset X$ a closed subset,

$$L^{i,j-l}_Z(X) = H^i\text{OL}_{X^{(p)}}\left(\lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} H^{i-j}_et,Z\left(X, \Omega^l_X/\log, O\right)\right)$$

$$: = H^i\text{OL}_{K,an}\left(\lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} H^{i-j}_et\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}(X, X \setminus Z), E^\bullet_{et}(r^*\Omega^l_{/(O_K/p^n),\log}))\right).$$

The presheaves $\Omega^l_{/(O_K/p^n),\log} \in \text{PSh}(\SmVar(K)), l, n \in \mathbb{N}$, are $\mathbb{A}^1$ invariant and admit transfers. Hence by a theorem of Voevodsky (c.f. [9] for example), $\Omega^l_{/(O_K/p^n),\log} \in \text{PSh}(\SmVar(K)), l, n \in \mathbb{N}$, are $\mathbb{A}^1$ local since they are $\mathbb{A}^1$ invariant and admit transfers. This gives in particular, for $Z \subset X$ a smooth subvariety of (pure) codimension $d$, an isomorphism

$$(\Omega^l_{/(O_K/p^n),\log}\left(P_{Z,X}\right))_{n \in \mathbb{N}} : L^{i,j-l}_Z(X) \cong L^{i,j-l}_Z(N_{Z/X}) \cong L^{i-j-l-d}(Z).$$

Let

$$\alpha = \text{OL}_{X^{(p)}}(\alpha) \in L^{i,j-l}(X) := H^i\text{OL}_{X^{(p)}}(H^{i-j}_et\left(X, \Omega^l_X/\log, O\right)) = H^{i-j}_et\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}(X), E^\bullet_{pet}(r^*\Omega^l_{/(O_K/p^n),\log}, O)).$$

Let $U \subset X$ be an affine open subset such that there exists an etale map $e : U \to T^{dx} \subset \mathbb{A}^{dx}$. Let $r = (r_i) : Y := \lim_{i \in I} U_i \to U$ be a faithfully flat pro-etale map with $T$-$w$-contractible. In particular $\tilde{\eta}(Y(0)) = U$, where $Y(0) \subset Y$ are the closed points and $r$ (and hence the $r_i$) is surjective. As $\Omega^l_{an}$ consists of single presheaf, we have

$$r^*\alpha = 0 \in H^j_{DR}(\tilde{Y}(p)) = H^j\Omega^l_{X^{(p)}}(Y) = \mathbb{H}^j_{pet}(Y, \Omega^l_{X^{(p)}}),$$

that is

$$r^*\alpha = 0 = [\partial(\eta_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}] \in H^j_{DR}(\tilde{Y}(p)), (\eta_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in \Omega^j_{X^{(p)}}(Y).$$

Denote $j : U \to X$ the open embedding. Consider

$$j^*\alpha = [(w_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}] \in H^j_{DR}(U^{(p)}) = H^j\Omega^l_{X^{(p)}}(U) = \mathbb{H}^j_{pet}(U, \Omega^l_{X^{(p)}}).$$

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. There exist $i_n \in I$ (depending on $n$) such that $\eta_n = r^*_n \tilde{\eta}_n$, with $\tilde{\eta}_n \in \Omega^j_{X^{(p)}}(U_{i_n})$. Then, there exists $a_{ij} : U_{i_n} \to U_{i_j}, j_n, a_{ij} \in I$ such that

$$r^*_{i_n} w_n = a^*_{ij} \partial \tilde{\eta}_n + \partial \beta_n \in \Omega^l_{X^{(p)}}(U_{i_n})$$
Since \( r_{j_n} : U_{j_n} \to U \) is faithfully flat, we get
\[
w_n = \partial(\tilde{\eta}_n + \beta_n) \in \Omega_{X^{\flat}/p^n}(U).
\]
Hence \( j^* \alpha = 0 \in L^{1,j-l}(U) \). Let \( r_\bullet : Y_\bullet \to U \) be a pro-etale cover by \( w \)-contractile schemes. Then,
\[
j^* \alpha = (\theta_{l}) \in H^{j-l}_{pet}(U, \Omega^l_{X^{(p)}_{\log}, \mathcal{O}}) = H^{j-l}(Y_\bullet, \Omega^l_{X^{(p)}_{\log}, \mathcal{O}}).
\]
Since \( j^* \alpha = 0 \in L^{1,j-l}(U) \), we have
\[
\theta_{l} = \tilde{\theta}_{l|Y_\bullet} + \partial \gamma_{l} \in \Gamma(Y_\bullet, \Omega^l_{X^{(p)}_{\log}, \mathcal{O}})
\]
with \( I \subset I', \tilde{\theta}_{l'} \in \Gamma(Y_{l'}, \Omega^l_{X^{(p)}_{\log}, \mathcal{O}}) \) and \( \gamma_{l} \in \Gamma(Y_\bullet, \Omega^{l+1}_{X^{(p)}_{\log}, \mathcal{O}}) \). Since \( \Omega_U \) is a trivial vector bundle as \( U \to \mathbb{A}^d_X \) is etale, and since a logarithmic form is exact if and only if it vanishes, we get \( \theta_{l} = \tilde{\theta}_{l|Y_\bullet} \) and
\[
j^* \alpha = \partial_{l} \tilde{\theta}_{I'} = 0 \in H^{j-l}_{pet}(U, \Omega^l_{X^{(p)}_{\log}, \mathcal{O}}) = H^{j-l}(Y_\bullet, \Omega^l_{X^{(p)}_{\log}, \mathcal{O}}).
\]
Considering a divisor \( X \setminus U \subset D \subset X \), we get
\[
\alpha = H^{j-l}E^{\bullet}_{pet}(r^*\Omega^l_{X_{\log}, \mathcal{O}})(\gamma_{l})(\alpha), \quad \alpha \in L_{D}^{j-l}(X).
\]
We then get by induction (restricting to the smooth locus of the divisors) a closed subset \( Z \subset X \) of pure codimension \( c = min(l, j - l) \) such that
\[
\alpha = H^{j-l}E^{\bullet}_{pet}(r^*\Omega^l_{X_{\log}, \mathcal{O}})(\gamma_{l})(\alpha), \quad \alpha \in L_{Z}^{j-l}(X).
\]
Hence, we get
\begin{itemize}
  \item if \( j \neq 2l \), \( \alpha = 0 \), we use the fact that \( X \) is projective for \( j < 2l \),
  \item if \( j = 2l \), \( \alpha \in \oplus_{1 \leq t \leq s} \mathbb{Z}_p[Z_t] \), where \( (Z_t)_{1 \leq t \leq s} \subset \mathbb{Z} \) are the irreducible components of \( Z \).
\end{itemize}

(ii): Take a compactification \( \tilde{X} \in \text{PSmVar}(K) \) of \( X \) with \( \tilde{X} \setminus X = \bigcup_{1 \leq t \leq s} D_t \subset \tilde{X} \) a normal crossing divisor. Then (ii) follows from (i) applied to \( \tilde{X} \) and \( D_I := \cap_{i \in I} D_i \) for \( I \subset \{1, \ldots, s\} \) by the distinguish triangle in \( \text{DA}(K) \)
\[
M(X) \to M(\tilde{X}) \to \oplus_{1 \leq t \leq s} M(D_t)(-1)[-2] \to \cdots \to M(D_{\{1, \ldots, s\}})(-s)[-2s].
\]

3.3 \( p \) adic integral periods

For \( k \) a field of finite type over \( \mathbb{Q} \) and \( X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \), we denote \( \delta(k, X) \subset N \) the finite set consisting of prime numbers such that if \( p \in N \setminus \delta(k, X) \) is a prime number, \( k \) is unramified at \( p \) and there exists an integral model \( X^{\flat}_{k_p} \in \text{Sch}^{\text{int}}/O_{k_p} \) of \( X_{k_p} \) with good reduction modulo \( p \) for all embeddings \( \sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p; \hat{k}_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p \) being the \( p \)-adic completion of \( k \) with respect to \( \sigma_p \).

Let \( k \) be a field of finite type over \( \mathbb{Q} \). Denote \( \bar{k} \) the algebraic closure of \( k \) and \( G = \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k) \) the absolute Galois group of \( k \). Let \( X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \) a smooth variety. Take a compactification \( \tilde{X} \in \text{PSmVar}(k) \) of \( X \) such that \( D := \tilde{X} \setminus X \subset X \) is a normal crossing divisor, and denote \( j : X \hookrightarrow \tilde{X} \) the open embedding. Let \( p \in \mathbb{N} \) a prime number. Consider an embedding \( \sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p; \). Then \( k \subset \bar{k} \subset \mathbb{C}_p \) and \( \sigma_p \) is the \( p \)-adic completion of \( k \) with respect to \( \sigma_p \). Let \( \bar{k}_{\sigma_p} \) is the \( p \)-adic field which is the completion of \( k \) with respect the \( p \)-adic norm given by \( \sigma_p \).

Denote \( \bar{G}_{\sigma_p} = \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}_p/\bar{k}_{\sigma_p}) = \text{Gal}(\bar{Q}_p/\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}) \) the Galois group of \( \bar{k}_{\sigma_p} \). Recall (see section 2) that \( \mathbb{Z}_{p_X}^{\text{et}} := \)
\[
\lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \nu_{X}^{\ast}(\mathbb{Z}/p^n)X_{gpl} \in \text{Shv}(X_{gpl}) \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega_{X_{gpl},log,O} := \lim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \nu_{X}^{\ast}\Omega_{X_{gpl}/\mathbb{Z}_{p}X_{gpl},log} \in C(X_{gpl}).
\]

We have then the commutative diagram in \(C_{\text{dR},fil}(\hat{X}_{an,pet})\)

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
E_{pet}(j_{\ast}') & \longrightarrow & E_{pet}(\Omega^{\ast}_{X_{gpl}}(log D_{C_{p}}), F_{b} \otimes O_{X_{gpl}}(O\mathbb{E}_{dR,X_{gpl},log}, F)) \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
E_{pet}(j_{\ast}) & \longrightarrow & E_{pet}(\Omega^{\ast}_{X_{gpl}}(log D_{C_{p}}), F_{b} \otimes O_{X_{gpl}}(O\mathbb{E}_{dR,X_{gpl},log}, F)) \\
\end{array}
\]

where for \(j' : U' \hookrightarrow X'\) an open embedding with \(X' \in \text{RTop}\) and \(\tau\) a topology on \(\text{RTop}\) we denote for \(m : j_{\ast}Q \to Q'\) with \(Q \in \text{PShO}(U')\), \(Q' \in \text{PShO}(X')\) the canonical map in \(C_{O}(X')\)

\[
E_{r}(m)_{j} : j_{\ast}E_{r}(Q) \to E_{r}(Q')
\]

giving by induction the canonical map \(E_{r}(m)_{j} : j_{\ast}E_{r}(Q) \to E_{r}(Q')\) in \(C_{O}(X')\). The main results of [16] state that

- the map in \(C_{\text{dR},fil}(\hat{X}_{an,pet})\)

\[
\alpha(X) : (\mathbb{E}_{dR,X_{gpl},log D_{C_{p}}}, F) \to (\Omega^{\ast}_{X_{gpl}}(log D_{C_{p}}), F_{b} \otimes O_{X_{gpl}}(O\mathbb{E}_{dR,X_{gpl},log D_{C_{p}}}, F))
\]

is a filtered quasi-isomorphism, that is, the induced map in \(C_{\text{dR},fil}(\hat{X}_{an,pet})\)

\[
\alpha(X) := \alpha(X)_{\mathbb{Z}_{gpl}} : (\mathbb{E}_{dR,X_{gpl},log D_{C_{p}}}, F) \to (\Omega^{\ast}_{X_{gpl}}(log D_{C_{p}}), F_{b} \otimes O_{X_{gpl}}(O\mathbb{E}_{dR,X_{gpl},log D_{C_{p}}}, F))
\]

is thus a filtered quasi-isomorphism,

- the map in \(D_{\text{dR}}(\hat{X}_{an,pet})\)

\[
T(a_{X}, a_{X}, \otimes)(Rj_{\ast}Z_{P,X_{gpl}}) : \Gamma(X_{gpl}, Z_{P,X_{gpl}}) \otimes_{Z_{p}} (\mathbb{E}_{dR,C_{p}}, F) \to \Gamma(\hat{X}_{an,pet}, (\mathbb{E}_{dR,X_{gpl},log D_{C_{p}}}, F))
\]

is an isomorphism.

Hence, we get the isomorphism in \(D_{\text{dR}}(\hat{X}_{an,pet})\)

\[
\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}_{gpl}}(X_{gpl}, \otimes)(Rj_{\ast}Z_{P,X_{gpl}}) : \Gamma(X_{gpl}, Z_{P,X_{gpl}}) \otimes_{Z_{p}} (\mathbb{E}_{dR,C_{p}}, F) \cong \Gamma(\hat{X}_{an,pet}, (\mathbb{E}_{dR,X_{gpl},log D_{C_{p}}}, F))
\]

which gives for each \(n \in \mathbb{Z}\) a filtered isomorphism of \(\hat{G}_{\sigma_{r}}\)-modules

\[
H^{n}R\alpha(X) : H^{n}_{et}(X_{gpl}, Z_{P,X_{gpl}}) \otimes \mathbb{B}_{dR,C_{p}} \cong H^{n}_{dR}(X_{gpl}) \otimes_{k_{gpl}} \mathbb{B}_{dR,C_{p}}
\]

so that we can recover the Hodge filtration on \(H^{\ast}_{dR}(X)\) by the action of \(\hat{G}_{\sigma_{r}}\). Let \(p \in \mathbb{N} \in \delta(k, X)\). Take a compactification \(\hat{X} \in \text{PSmVar}(k)\) of \(X\) such that \(D := \hat{X} \setminus X = \bigcup D_{i} \subset \hat{X}\) is a normal crossing divisor such that \(D_{i}\) admit an integral model. The main result of [1] say that the embedding in \(C((\hat{X}_{an})^{\mathbb{Q}})^{F_{\text{alt}}}\)

\[
\alpha(X) : \mathbb{E}_{et,X_{gpl},log} \to \mathbb{E}_{et,X_{gpl},log}(log D_{C_{p}}) \otimes_{O_{X_{gpl}}} (O\mathbb{E}_{et,X_{gpl},log D_{C_{p}}}, F)
\]
is a filtered quasi-isomorphism compatible with the action of the Frobenius $\phi_p$ and the monodromy $N$, note that we have a commutative diagram in $C_{fil}(X^\mathrm{an.pet})$

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{B}_{st,X_{k_{\sigma p}}} \log D_{k_{\sigma p}} & \xrightarrow{\alpha(X)} & \mathcal{O} \mathcal{B}_{st,X_{k_{\sigma p}}} \log D_{k_{\sigma p}} \\
\subset & \ & \subset \\
\mathcal{B}_{dr,X_{\hat{C}_p}} \log D_{\hat{C}_p} & \xrightarrow{\alpha(X)} & \mathcal{O} \mathcal{B}_{dr,X_{\hat{C}_p}} \log D_{\hat{C}_p} \\
\end{array}
\]

This gives if $(X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}}, N_{U,\mathcal{O}})$ is log smooth, for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, a filtered isomorphism of filtered abelian groups

\[
H^j \mathrm{Ro}(X) : H^j_{\mathrm{st}}(X_{\hat{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{B}_{st,k_{\sigma p}} \xrightarrow{H^j/T(a_X, \mathbb{Z}_p)\cdot\alpha(X)} H^j_{\mathrm{st}}((X, N)^{\mathrm{Fal}})(\mathbb{B}_{st,X_{k_{\sigma p}}} \log D_{k_{\sigma p}})
\]

compatible with the action of $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}_p/\mathbb{k}_{\sigma p})$, of the Frobenius $\phi_p$ and the monodromy $N$.

**Definition 2.** Let $k$ a field of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$. Denote $\bar{k}$ the algebraic closure of $k$ and $G = \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ the absolute Galois group of $k$. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ a smooth variety. Take a compactification $\bar{X} \in \text{PSmVar}(k)$ of $X$ such that $D := \bar{X} \setminus X \subset X$ is a normal crossing divisor, and denote $j : X \hookrightarrow \bar{X}$ the open embedding. Let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ a prime number. Consider an embedding $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$. Then $k \subset \bar{k} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$. Let $k_{\sigma p} \subset k_{\sigma_0} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$, where $k_{\sigma p}$ is the $p$-adic field which is the completion of $k$ with respect the $p$-adic norm given by $\sigma_p$. For $\alpha \in H^j_{\mathrm{st}}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$, we denote

\[
w(\alpha) := H^j \mathrm{Ro}(X)(\alpha \otimes 1) \in H^j_{\mathrm{DR}}(X_{k_{\sigma p}}) \otimes_{k_{\sigma p}} \mathbb{B}_{dr,\mathbb{C}_p}
\]

and if $p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \delta(k, X)$

\[
w(\alpha) := H^j \mathrm{Ro}(X)(\alpha \otimes 1) \in H^j_{\mathrm{DR}}(X_{k_{\sigma p}}) \otimes_{k_{\sigma p}} \mathcal{B}_{st,k_{\sigma p}}
\]

the associated de Rham class by the $p$-adic periods. We recall

\[
H^j \mathrm{Ro}(X) : H^j_{\mathrm{st}}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p, X_{\mathrm{et}}) \otimes \mathbb{B}_{dr,\mathbb{C}_p} \xrightarrow{\sim} H^j_{\mathrm{DR}}(X_{k_{\sigma p}}) \otimes_{k_{\sigma p}} \mathcal{B}_{dr,\mathbb{C}_p}
\]

is the canonical filtered isomorphism of $\mathcal{G}_{\sigma p}$-modules, and

\[
H^j \mathrm{Ro}(X) : H^j_{\mathrm{st}}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{B}_{st,k_{\sigma p}} \xrightarrow{\sim} H^j_{\mathrm{DR}}(X_{k_{\sigma p}}) \otimes_{k_{\sigma p}} \mathcal{B}_{st,k_{\sigma p}}
\]

is the canonical filtered isomorphism compatible with the action of $\mathcal{G}_{\sigma p}$, of the Frobenius $\phi_p$ and the monodromy $N$.

We recall the following result from Illusie:

**Proposition 3.** Let $k$ a field of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$. Let $p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \delta(k, X)$ a prime number. Consider an embedding $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$. Denote $k_{\sigma p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$ the $p$-adic completion of $k$ with respect to $\sigma_p$. Consider $X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}} \in \text{Sch}^{\text{rig}}/O_{k_{\sigma p}}$ a smooth model of $X_{k_{\sigma p}}$, in particular $X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}} \otimes_{O_{k_{\sigma p}}} \hat{k}_{\sigma p} = X_{k_{\sigma p}}$ and $X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}}$ is smooth with smooth special fiber. Assume there exist lifts $\phi_n : X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}}/p^n \rightarrow X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}}/p^n$ of the Frobenius $\phi : X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}}/p \rightarrow X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}}/p$ such that for $n' > n$ the following diagram commutes

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \xrightarrow{\phi_{n'}} & O_{X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}}/p^{n'-n}} & \xrightarrow{p^n} & O_{X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}}/p^n} & \xrightarrow{\phi_n} & O_{X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}}/p^n} & 0 \\
\phi_{n' - n} & & & & & & \phi_n & \\
0 & \xrightarrow{\phi_{n'}} & O_{X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}}/p^{n'-n}} & \xrightarrow{p^n} & O_{X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}}/p^n} & \xrightarrow{\phi_n} & O_{X^\Omega_{k_{\sigma p}}/p^n} & 0
\end{array}
\]
Let \( l \in \mathbb{Z} \). For each \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), the sequence in \( C(X_{k_p}^{\sigma,et}) \)

\[
0 \rightarrow \Omega_{X_{k_p}^{\sigma}}^{\geq l} \rightarrow \Omega_{X_{k_p}^{\sigma}}^{\geq l} / p^{n \log} \rightarrow \Omega_{X_{k_p}^{\sigma}}^{\geq l} / p^{n} \rightarrow 0
\]

is exact as a sequence of etale sheaves (i.e. we only have local surjectivity on the right).

**Proof.** It follows from [12] for \( n = 1 \). It then follows for \( n \geq 2 \) by induction on \( n \) by a trivial devissage. \( \square \)

We have the following key proposition :

**Proposition 4.** Let \( k \) a field of finite type over \( \mathbb{Q} \). Let \( X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \). Let \( p \in \mathbb{N}\setminus \delta(k,X) \) a prime number. Consider an embedding \( \sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p \). Denote \( k \supset \hat{k}_{\sigma_p} \supset \mathbb{C}_p \) the \( p \)-adic completion of \( k \) with respect to \( \sigma_p \). Consider an integral model \( (\hat{X}, D)_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}} \) of \( X \) which is a normal crossing divisor, i.e.

- \( \hat{X}^{\mathcal{O}}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \in \text{PSch}/_O \mathbb{K} \) and \( (\hat{X}, D)_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}} \) is log smooth pair (in particular \( \hat{X}^{\mathcal{O}} \) is smooth with smooth special fiber and \( D^{\mathcal{O}} \subset \hat{X}^{\mathcal{O}} \) is a normal crossing divisor),
- \( (\hat{X}, D)_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}} \otimes_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \hat{k}_{\sigma_p} = (\hat{X}, D)_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \).

so that \( X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}} \in \text{Sch}^{\text{int}}/_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{K} \) an integral model of \( X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \).

(i) Let \( j, l \in \mathbb{Z} \). We have, see definition 1(iii),

\[
F^jH^i_{DR}(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) \cap H^j\text{Ra}(X)(H^i_{et}(X_{C_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)) = (c^*)^{-1}(H^j(\text{OL}_{X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}}}(\mathbb{H}^{j}_{\text{pet}}(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}; \Omega_{X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}} \log, \mathcal{O}}))))
\]

\[
\subset H^j_{DR}(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) \otimes_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \mathbb{B}^{st}_{k_{\sigma_p}},
\]

where we recall \( c : \hat{X}^{(p)}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \rightarrow \hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \) is the completion with respect to \( (p) \), and

\[
c^* : \mathbb{H}^{j}_{\text{pet}}(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}; \Omega_{X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}} \log, \mathcal{O}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{H}^{j}_{\text{pet}}(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}; \Omega_{X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}}})
\]

is an isomorphism by GAGA and by considering an open cover \( X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} = \cup_i X_i \) such that we have etale maps \( X_i \rightarrow T^{dX} \subset \mathbb{A}^{dX} \).

(ii) Let \( j, l \in \mathbb{Z} \). We have, see definition 1(iii),

\[
F^jH^i_{DR}(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) \cap H^j\text{Ra}(X)(H^i_{et}(X_{C_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)) = H^j((\text{OL}_X \otimes I))(\mathbb{H}^{j}_{\text{pet}}(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}; \Omega_{X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}} \log, \mathcal{O}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p)))
\]

\[
\subset H^j_{DR}(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) \otimes_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \mathbb{B}^{st}_{k_{\sigma_p}},
\]

(ii)' For \( \alpha \in H^j_{et}(X_{C_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \) such that \( w(\alpha) \in F^jH^i_{DR}(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) \) (see definition 2), there exist

\[
(\lambda_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n} \in \mathbb{Z}_p \quad \text{and} \quad (w_{Li})_{1 \leq i \leq n} \in \mathbb{H}^{j}_{\text{pet}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega_{X_{C_p}^{\mathcal{O}} \log, \mathcal{O}})
\]

such that

\[
w(\alpha) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \lambda_i \cdot w_{Li} \in \mathbb{H}^{j}_{\text{pet}}(X_{C_p}, \Omega_{X_{C_p}^{\mathcal{O}} \log, \mathcal{O}}) = F^jH^i_{DR}(X_{C_p}), \quad w_{Li} := H^i(\text{OL}_X(w_{Li})).\]
Proof. (i): Consider \( \phi_n : X_{i,k,p}/p^n \to X_{i,k,p}/p^{n'} \) the morphism in RTop which is the formal completion along the ideal \( (p) \). Take a Zariski or etale cover \( r = (r_i : X_i \to X)_{1 \leq i \leq s} \) such that for each \( i \) there exists an etale map \( X_i \to X \). Then, by [1], we have for each \( i \) explicit lifts of Frobenius \( \phi_n : X_{i,k,p}/p^n \to X_{i,k,p}/p^{n'} \) of the Frobenius \( \phi_1 : X_{i,k,p}/p \to X_{i,k,p}/p \), such that for \( n' > n \) the following diagram commutes

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \to & O_{X_{i,k,p}/p^n} \\
\phi_n & \to & O_{X_{i,k,p}/p^{n'}} \\
\phi_n' & \to & O_{X_{i,k,p}/p^n} \\
0 & \to & O_{X_{i,k,p}/p^{n'}} \\
\end{array}
\]

and such that the action of \( \phi_n \) on \( \Omega_{X_{i,k,p}/p^n} \) is a morphism of complex, i.e. commutes with the differentials. On the other hand, by [12], we have action of the Frobenius on \( H^j_{DR}(X_{k,p}) = H^j_{DR}(X_{i,k,p}) \otimes \Omega_{X_{i,k,p}/p} \) by

\[
\phi : H^j_{DR}(X_{k,p}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^j_{DR}(X_{k,p}, W\Omega_{X_{i,k,p}}) \xrightarrow{\phi \cdot (X_{k,p})} H^j_{DR}(X_{k,p}, W\Omega_{X_{i,k,p}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^j_{DR}(X_{k,p})
\]

We then have the following commutative diagram, where \( R := [1, \ldots, r] \) and \( X_R := X_1 \times X \cdots \times X_r \),

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
F^i H_{DR}^{-1}(X_{R,k,p}) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & F^i H_{DR}^{-1}(X_{k,p}) \\
\phi & \xrightarrow{1-\phi^R} & 1-\phi \\
\phi & \xrightarrow{1-\phi^R} & 1-\phi \\
H^j_{DR}^{-1}(X_{R,k,p}) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & H^j_{DR}^{-1}(X_{k,p}) \\
\phi \cdot (X_{R,k,p}) & \xrightarrow{1-\phi} & 1-\phi \\
\phi \cdot (X_{R,k,p}) & \xrightarrow{1-\phi} & 1-\phi \\
\end{array}
\]

whose rows are exact sequences. By [1], \( \alpha \in H^j_{et}(X_{c,p}, Z_p) \) is such that \( w(\alpha) \in F^i H^j_{DR}(X_{k,p}) \) if and only if

\[
w(\alpha) \in \ker(I - \phi : F^i H^j_{DR}(X_{k,p}) \to F^i H^j_{DR}(X_{k,p})).
\]

On the other hand, for each \( I \subset [1, \ldots, r] \), the sequence in \( C(X_I^{\sigma,pet}) \)

\[
0 \to \Omega^{2l}_{X_{I,k,p}/p^{n'}} \xrightarrow{OL_{X_{I,k,p}/p^{n'}}} \Omega^{2l}_{X_{I,k,p}/p^{n'}} \xrightarrow{\phi'_I (\omega) = (\phi'_I \omega)} \Omega^{2l}_{X_{I,k,p}/p^{n'}} \to 0
\]

is exact for the pro-etale topology by proposition 3 and since for each \( l, n \in \mathbb{N} \) the maps in \( PSh(X^{pet}) \)

\[
\Omega(\phi_n') : \Omega^{2l}_{X_{k,p}/p^{n'}} \to \Omega^{2l}_{X_{k,p}/p^{n'}}
\]

are surjective for the etale topology and since the pro-etale site is a replete topos ([2]). Hence, for each \( I \subset [1, \ldots, r] \), by applying \( r^* \) where \( r : X^{pet}_I \to X^{pet}_I \), the sequence in \( C(X_I^{pet}) \)

\[
0 \to r^* \Omega^{2l}_{X_{I,k,p}/p^{n'}} \xrightarrow{r^* OL_{X_{I,k,p}/p^{n'}}} r^* \Omega^{2l}_{X_{I,k,p}/p^{n'}} \xrightarrow{\phi'_I (\omega) = (\phi'_I \omega)} r^* \Omega^{2l}_{X_{I,k,p}/p^{n'}} \to 0
\]

are exact for the pro-etale topology by proposition 3 and since for each \( l, n \in \mathbb{N} \) the maps in \( PSh(X^{pet}) \)

\[
\Omega(\phi_n') : \Omega^{2l}_{X_{k,p}/p^{n'}} \to \Omega^{2l}_{X_{k,p}/p^{n'}}
\]
is exact for the pro-etale topology. Hence the columns of the diagram (1) are exact. This proves (i).
(ii): Follows from (i) and proposition 2.
(ii)': By (ii), if \((r_i : X_i \rightarrow X)_{1 \leq i \leq r}\) is a \(w\)-contractile affine pro-etale cover
\[
w(\alpha) = \left( \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n_J} \lambda_{iJ} \cdot w_{LiJ} \right)_{J \in \{1, \ldots, r\}, \text{card } J = r} \in H^3(\Gamma(X_{\bullet, k_p}, p, m \circ (OL_X \otimes I))) (H^3(\Gamma(X_{\bullet, k_p}, \Omega^{\geq l}_{X_{k_p, \log, G}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p)),
\]
with \(w_{LiJ} \in \Gamma(X_J, \Omega^{\geq l'}_{X_{k_p, \log, O}}), l' \geq l\) and \(\lambda_{iJ} \in \mathbb{Z}_p\). Since \(w(\alpha)\) is a Chech etale cycle (i.e. closed for the Chech differential) without torsion and since the topology consists of etale covers of \(X \in \text{PSmVar}(k)\) (which we may assume connected), \(n_J = n\) and \(\lambda_{iJ} = \lambda_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p\) for each \(J\), which gives
\[
w(\alpha) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \lambda_i \cdot w_{Li} \in H^2_pet(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \Omega^{\geq l}_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}}) = F^i H^3_{DR}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}), \ w_{Li} := H^1 O L_X(w_{Li}).
\]

\[\square\]

**Proposition 5.** Let \(k\) a field of finite type over \(\mathbb{Q}\). Denote \(\bar{k}\) the algebraic closure of \(k\). Denote \(G := \text{Gal}(k/k)\) its absolute Galois group. Let \(X \in \text{SmVar}(k)\) a smooth variety. Take a compactification \(X \in \text{PSmVar}(k)\) of \(X\) such that \(D := \bar{X} \setminus X \subset X\) is a normal crossing divisor, and denote \(j : X \hookrightarrow \bar{X}\) the open embedding. Let \(p \in \mathbb{N}\) a prime number. Consider an embedding \(\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p\). Denote \(k \subset \bar{k}_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p\) being the \(p\)-adic completion with respect to the \(p\) adic norm induced by \(\sigma_p\). Then \(\bar{G}_{\sigma_p} := \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}_p/\bar{k}_{\sigma_p}) \subset G := \text{Gal}(k/k)\).

(i) Let \(\alpha \in H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)\). Consider then its associated De Rham class (see definition 2)
\[
w(\alpha) := H^3 R a(X)(\alpha \otimes 1) \in H^3_{DR}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}) \otimes \mathbb{B}_{dr, \mathbb{C}_p}.
\]
Then \(\alpha \in H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(l)^{\bar{G}_{\sigma_p}}\) if and only if \(w(\alpha) \in F^i H^3_{DR}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}) = F^i H^3_{DR}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}) \cap H^3_{DR}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p})\).
That is we have
\[
H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(l)^{\bar{G}_{\sigma_p}} \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p = F^i H^3_{DR}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}) \cap H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \supset \mathbb{Q}_p \subset H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Q}_p, X^*) \otimes \mathbb{B}_{dr, \mathbb{C}_p},
\]
where \(< \supset \mathbb{Q}_p\) denote the \(\mathbb{Q}_p\) vector space generated by \((-)\). Note that \(H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)\) and \(F^i H^3_{DR}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p})\) are canonically embedded as subabelian groups of \(H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p, X^*) \otimes \mathbb{B}_{dr, \mathbb{C}_p}\) by \((-) \otimes 1\) and \(\alpha(X) \circ (\alpha(X) \otimes 1)\) respectively.

(ii) Let \(\alpha \in H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(l)\). Consider, see (i),
\[
w(\alpha) := w(\pi_{k/\mathbb{Q}}(X)^* \alpha) \in H^2_{DR}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}) \otimes \mathbb{B}_{dr, \mathbb{C}_p}.
\]
Then \(\alpha \in H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(l)^{\bar{G}}\) if and only if \(w(\alpha) \in F^i H^3_{DR}(X) = F^i H^3_{DR}(X) \cap H^3_{DR}(X)\). That is we have
\[
H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(l)^{\bar{G}} \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p = F^i H^3_{DR}(X) \cap H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \supset \mathbb{Q}_p \subset H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p, X^*) \otimes \mathbb{B}_{dr, \mathbb{C}_p},
\]
where \(< \supset \mathbb{Q}_p\) denote the \(\mathbb{Q}_p\) vector space generated by \((-)\). Note that \(H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)\) and \(F^i H^3_{DR}(X)\) are canonically embedded as subabelian groups of \(H^2_{et}(X_{\mathbb{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p, X^*) \otimes \mathbb{B}_{dr, \mathbb{C}_p}\) by \((-) \otimes 1\) and \(\alpha(X) \circ (\alpha(X) \otimes 1)\) respectively.

**Proof.** (i):Follows immediately from the fact that \(H^3 R a(X)\) is a filtered quasi-isomorphism compatible with the Galois action of \(\bar{G}_{\sigma_p}\) by [16].
(ii): Let $\alpha \in H^j_{et}(X_{C_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)^G$. Take a basis $((\alpha_i)_{1 \leq i \leq t}, (\alpha_i)_{t+1 \leq i \leq s}) \in H^j_{et}(X_{C_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ such that for $1 \leq i \leq t$, $\alpha_i \in H^j_{et}(X_{C_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)^G$. We have

$$w(\alpha) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq s} \lambda_{i,w(\alpha)} w(\alpha_i) \in H^j_{DR}(X_{C_p})$$

Assume by absurd that $w(\alpha) \notin H^j_{DR}(X)$. There exist a finite type extension $k'/k, k' \subset \mathbb{C}_p$ (depending on $w(\alpha)$) such that $w(\alpha) \in H^j_{DR}(X_{k'})$. By assumption the orbit $Aut(k'/k) \cdot w(\alpha) \subset H^j_{DR}(X_{k'})$ of $w(\alpha)$ under $Aut(k'/k)$ is non trivial (i.e. contain more then one element). Then there exist a prime number $l$ and an embedding $\sigma_i' : k' \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_l$ such that the extension $\hat{k}_{\sigma_i'}/\hat{k}_{\sigma_i}$ is non trivial (i.e. $\hat{k}_{\sigma_i'} \neq \hat{k}_{\sigma_i}$) where $\sigma_i = \sigma_{i,k}$ and such that $w(\alpha) := \pi_{k'/\hat{k}_{\sigma_i}}(X_{k'})^* w(\alpha) \notin H^j_{DR}(X_{k_{\sigma_i}})$, where $\pi_{k'/\hat{k}_{\sigma_i}}(X_{k'}) : X_{k_{\sigma_i}} \rightarrow X_{k'}$ is the projection, recall that $H^j_{DR}(X_{k'}) = H^j_{DR}(X) \otimes k'$. By injectivity of

$$\pi_{k'/\hat{k}_{\sigma_i}}(X_{k'})^* : H^j_{DR}(X_{k'}) \rightarrow H^j_{DR}(X_{k_{\sigma_i}}),$$

the orbit $Gal(\hat{k}_{\sigma_i'}/\hat{k}_{\sigma_i}) \cdot \lambda w(\alpha) \subset H^j_{DR}(X_{k_{\sigma_i}})$ of $w(\alpha) := \pi_{k'/\hat{k}_{\sigma_i}}(X_{k'})^* w(\alpha)$ under $Gal(\hat{k}_{\sigma_i'}/\hat{k}_{\sigma_i}) \subset Aut(k'/k)$ is non trivial (i.e. contain more then one element). By the main result of [16] (see above), we get

$$H^j \text{Res}(X_{C_l})^{-1}(\lambda w(\alpha)) \notin (H^j_{et}(X_{k'}, \mathbb{Z}_l) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_l \otimes \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_l})^{\hat{\sigma}_i}.$$

Consider the pairing of $G$ modules

$$\delta(-,-) : H^k_{pet}(X_{C_p}, \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_p}) \otimes k' H^j_{pet}(X_{C_l}, \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_l}) \rightarrow H^{k+j}_{pet}(X_{C_p} \otimes k', \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_p}) \otimes k' \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_l}$$

and

$$\alpha(X_{C_p} \otimes k', \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_p}) \otimes k' \pi^*_{k', \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_p}} \pi^*_{k', \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_l}} \otimes k' \pi_{k', \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_l}} \otimes k' \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_l} \rightarrow \mathbb{O}_{B_{dr,C_p}} \otimes k' \mathbb{O}_{B_{dr,C_l}}$$

is the canonical map in $C_{G_{\sigma_p}} \times C_{\hat{\sigma}_i}'(X_{C_p} \otimes k', \mathbb{C}_p)$. and

- $\pi_p := \pi_{C_p/C_{p} \otimes \sigma'_p, \mathbb{C}_p}(X_{C_p}) : X_{C_p} \otimes k' \mathbb{C}_p \rightarrow X_{C_p}$

- $\pi_l := \pi_{C_l/C_p \otimes \sigma'_l, \mathbb{C}_l}(X_{C_l}) : X_{C_p} \otimes k' \mathbb{C}_l \rightarrow X_{C_l}$

are the base change maps. By the commutative diagram of $\hat{\hat{G}}_{\sigma_p} \times \hat{\hat{G}}_{\sigma_l}'$ modules

$$H^j_{pet}(X_{k'}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_p} \xrightarrow{((-) \otimes 1)_{\pi_{k'/C_p \otimes \sigma'_p, \mathbb{C}_p}(X_{k'})}} H^j_{pet}(X_{C_p} \otimes k', \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_p}) \otimes k' \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_l} \xrightarrow{((-) \otimes 1)_{\pi_{k'/C_p \otimes \sigma'_p, \mathbb{C}_p}(X_{k'})}} H^j_{pet}(X_{k'}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_l},$$

$$H^j \text{Res}(X_{C_l})$$

$$H^j_{DR}(X_{C_p}) \otimes \mathbb{C}_p \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_p} \xrightarrow{\pi_{k'/C_p}(X_{k'})^*} H^j_{DR}(X_{k'}) \xrightarrow{((-) \otimes 1)_{\pi_{k'/C_p}(X_{k'})}} H^j_{DR}(X_{C_p} \otimes k', \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_p})$$

we have for $\beta_p \in H^j_{pet}(X_{k'}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_p}$, $\beta_l \in H^j_{pet}(X_{k'}, \mathbb{Z}_l) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_l \mathbb{B}_{dr,C_l},$

$$\alpha(X_{C_p} \otimes \sigma'_{l, \mathbb{C}_l})(\delta(\beta_p, \beta_l)) = \alpha(X_{C_l})(\beta_p) \cdot \alpha(X_{C_l})(\beta_l) \in \mathbb{H}^j(X_{C_p} \otimes \sigma'_{l, \mathbb{C}_l}, DR(X)(\mathbb{O}_{B_{dr,C_p}} \otimes k' \mathbb{O}_{B_{dr,C_l}})).$$

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Note that since $\pi^{k'}/(C_p \otimes \nu, C_l)(X_{k'}) : X_{C_p} \otimes \nu, C_l \to X_{k'}$ is flat ($(\cdot) \otimes 1) \circ (\approx 1) \circ (\cdot) \otimes 1 \circ (\approx 1') \circ (\cdot) \otimes 1$ are injective, (the morphism involved in the base change are without torsion). Denote $d = \dim(X)$. Consider the canonical projection

$$\pi : X_{C_p} \times X_{C_l} \to X_{C_p} \otimes \nu, C_l,$$

given by on $X^o \subset X$ open affine

$$\pi((x_1, \cdots, x_d), (x'_1, \cdots, x'_d)) := (x_1 \otimes x'_1, \cdots, x_d \otimes x'_d),$$

where $X_{C_p} \times X_{C_l}$ is endowed with the product topology. Then the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
H^j_{pet}(X_{C_p} \otimes \nu, C_l, \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_p} \otimes k' \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_l}) & \xrightarrow{\pi^*} & H^j_{pet}(X_{C_p} \times X_{C_l}, \pi^*(\mathcal{D}_{dr,C_p} \otimes k' \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_l})) \\
\alpha(\pi_{C_p} \otimes \nu, C_l) & \xrightarrow{w(-) \circ (\pi^* \circ \pi^* \circ \alpha(\pi_{C_l}))} & \mathbb{H}^j_{pet}(X_{C_p} \times X_{C_l}, DR(X)(\mathcal{O}_{dr,C_p} \otimes k' \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_l})) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} \mathbb{H}^j_{pet}(X_{C_p} \times X_{C_l}, DR(X)(\mathcal{O}_{dr,C_p} \otimes k' \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_l}))
\end{array}$$

together with the $p$ adic Poincare lemma on $X_{C_p}$ and the $l$ adic Poincare lemma on $X_{C_l}$, the fact that $\pi^*$ is injective (note that the product topology is less fine then the pro-etale topology on $X_{C_p} \times k' X_{C_l}$ and that the map $O_{X_{C_p} \otimes \nu, C_l} \to O_{X_{C_p} \times X_{C_l}}$ is torsion free), show that $\alpha(\pi_{C_p} \otimes \nu, C_l)$ is injective. Hence

$$\alpha \otimes 1 = \delta(\alpha, 1) = H^j(\pi(X_{C_l}))^{-1}(w(\alpha)) \in H^j_{pet}(X_{C_p} \otimes \nu, C_l, \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_p} \otimes k' \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_l}),$$

that is there exists $\lambda\in \alpha'$ such that

$$\alpha = \lambda H^j(\pi(X_{C_l}))^{-1}(w(\alpha)) \in H^j_{pet}(X_{C_p} \otimes \nu, C_l, \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_p} \otimes k' \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_l}).$$

Since $\alpha$ and $w(\alpha)$ are $\mathcal{G}_{\sigma'}$ invariant, $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}_p$. This gives

$$\alpha = H^j(\pi(X_{C_l}))^{-1}(\lambda w(\alpha)) \notin H^j_{pet}(X_{C_p} \otimes \nu, C_l, \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_p} \otimes k' \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_l})$$

Contradiction. We thus have $w(\alpha) \in H^j_{DR}(X)$. Conversely if $\alpha \notin H^j_{pet}(X_{C_p}, \mathcal{O}_{dr,C_p})$, we get similarly

$$\mathbb{H}^j_{pet}(X_{C_p} \times X_{C_l}, DR(X)(\mathcal{O}_{dr,C_p} \otimes k' \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_l})) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} \mathbb{H}^j_{pet}(X_{C_p} \times X_{C_l}, DR(X)(\mathcal{O}_{dr,C_p} \otimes k' \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_l}))$$

given by the filtered isomorphism in $C_{fd}(X_{C_p})$

$$w(k/C_p) : (\Omega^*_{X}(\log D), F_b) \otimes_k \mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\Omega^*_{X_{C_p}}(\log D_{C_p}), F_b)$$

which say that the Hodge filtration is defined over $k$: see section 2.

\[\square\]

**Theorem 1.** (i) Let $k$ a field of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$. Denote $k$ its algebraic closure and $G = Gal(k/k)$ its absolute Galois group. Let $X \in SmVar(k)$. Let $\sigma : k \to \mathbb{C}$ an embedding. Let $p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \delta(k, X)$ a prime number. Let $\sigma_p : k \to \mathbb{C}_p$ an embedding. For each $j, l \in \mathbb{Z}$, we get from proposition 5(i), proposition 4, and proposition 1, a canonical injective map

$$H^j_{pet}(X, l) \xrightarrow{H^j_{pet}(X_{C_p}, l) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p} H^j_{pet}(X_{C_p}, l) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p,$$

with $w(\alpha) := H^j(\pi(X))^{-1}(\lambda w(\alpha)) \notin H^j_{pet}(X_{C_p} \otimes \nu, C_l, \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_p} \otimes k' \mathcal{D}_{dr,C_l})$ (see definition 2), and

$$F^jH^j(X_{C_p}^{an}, 2i\pi \mathbb{Q}) := H^j_{sing}(X_{C_p}^{an}, 2i\pi \mathbb{Q}) \cap F^jH^j_{DR}(X_{C_p}^{an}) \subset H^j(X_{C_p}^{an}, \mathbb{C})$$

By construction, for $f : X' \to X$ a morphism with $X, X' \in SmVar(k)$ and $p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \delta(k, X, X')$ a prime number, we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
H^j_{et}(X, l) & \xrightarrow{H^j_{et}(X, l) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p} & F^jH^j(X_{C_p}^{an}, 2i\pi \mathbb{Q}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p \\
f^* & & f^*
\end{array}$$
(ii) Let $K \subset \mathbb{C}_p$ a $p$-adic field such that $\text{Frac}(W(O_K)) = K$. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(K)$ such that its canonical model $X^\mathcal{O} \in \text{Sch}/O_K$ has good or semi-stable reduction modulo $p$. Denote $G_p = \text{Gal}(\overline{Q}_p/K)$ its absolute Galois group. Let $\sigma : K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ an embedding. For each $j,l \in \mathbb{Z}$, we get from proposition 5(i), proposition 4, and proposition 1, a canonical injective map

\[ H^j_{ev} \rightarrow H^j_{et}(X_{C_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \hookrightarrow F^l H^j(X_{C}, 2i\pi Q) \otimes Q \mathbb{Q}_p, \alpha \mapsto H^j_{ev}(X)(\alpha) := ev(X)(w(\alpha)), \]

with $w(\alpha) := H^j \text{Ra}(X)(\alpha \otimes 1) \in H^j_{DR}(X) \subset H^j_{DR}(X_{C_p}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p \mathbb{B}_{st,C_p}$ (see definition 2), and

\[ F^l H^j(X_{\mathbb{Q}^n}, 2i\pi Q) := H^j_{sing}(X_{\mathbb{Q}^n}, 2i\pi Q) \cap F^l H^j_{DR}(X_{\mathbb{Q}^n}) \subset H^j(X_{\mathbb{Q}^n}, \mathbb{C}). \]

By construction, for $f : X' \rightarrow X$ a morphism with $X, X' \in \text{SmVar}(K)$, we have the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
H^j_{et}(X_{C_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(l) & \xrightarrow{H^j_{ev}(X)} & F^l H^j(X_{\mathbb{Q}^n}, 2i\pi Q) \otimes Q \mathbb{Q}_p. \\
\downarrow f^* & & \downarrow f^* \\
H^j_{et}(X'_{C_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(l) & \xrightarrow{H^j_{ev}(X')}(l) & F^l H^j(X'_{\mathbb{Q}^n}, 2i\pi Q) \otimes Q \mathbb{Q}_p.
\end{array}
\]

Note that (ii) implies (i).

Proof. (i): Follows from (ii).

(ii): By proposition 5(i), $w(\alpha) \in F^j H^j_{DR}(X_{k_{C_p}}) \subset H^j_{DR}(X_{C_p}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p \mathbb{B}_{st,C_p}$. By proposition 4,

\[ w(\alpha) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} \lambda_i w_{L_i} \in H^j_{DR}(X_{C_p}), \quad (w_{L_i})_{1 \leq i \leq r} \in \text{H}_{pet}^j(X_{C_p}, \Omega_{X_{C_p}}^{\geq j}) \oplus \mathbb{Z}_C \mathbb{Q}_p \mathbb{B}_{st,C_p}. \]

Then, for each $1 \leq i \leq r$,

- by proposition 1, $ev(X)(w_{L_i}) \in H^j_{sing}(X_{\mathbb{Q}^n}, 2i\pi Q)$,

- $w_{L_i} := H^j \text{OL}_X(w_{L_i}) \in F^j H^j_{DR}(X_{C_p})$,

that is, $w_{L_i} \in F^j H^j(X_{\mathbb{Q}^n}, 2i\pi Q)$. Hence,

\[ ev(X)(w(\alpha)) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} \lambda_i ev(X)(w_{L_i}) \in F^j H^j(X_{\mathbb{Q}^n}, 2i\pi Q) \otimes Q \mathbb{Q}_p. \]

\[ \square \]

Remark 3. Let $k$ a field of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$. Let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ be a prime number. Let $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$ and $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be embeddings. Note that for $w \in \text{H}^j(X, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{Z}_k}}^{\geq j})$ such that $ev(X)(w) \in H^j_{sing}(X_{\mathbb{Q}^n}, 2i\pi Q)$, $w$ is NOT logarithmic in general and $T(X)(ev(X)(w))$ is NOT $G = \text{Gal}(k/k)$ equivariant in general, where

\[ T(X) : H^j_{sing}(X_{\mathbb{Q}^n}, Q) \xrightarrow{\text{log}} H^j_{sing}(X_{\mathbb{Q}^n}, Q_p) \cong H^j_{et}(X_{\mathbb{Q}^n}, Q_p) = H^j_{et}(X_{k}, Q_p). \]

is given in section 2.

4 The complex and etale Abel Jacobi maps and normal function

4.1 The complex Abel Jacobi map for higher Chow group and complex normal functions

Let $k$ a field of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$. Consider an embedding $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Then $k \subset \bar{k} \subset \mathbb{C}$, where $\bar{k}$ is the algebraic closure of $k$. We have then the quasi-isomorphism $\alpha(X) : C_{X^{\mathbb{Q}^n}} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \Omega_{X^{\mathbb{Q}^n}}$ in $C(X^{\mathbb{Q}^n})$. 

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Let Definition 3. where 

\[
(H^j_{DR}(X), F), H^j(X^a_n, Z), H^j \alpha(X) \in \text{MHM}_{k, gm}(k) \subset \text{Vect}_{f_d}(k) \times_I \text{Ab}
\]

where \( F \) is the Hodge filtration on \( H^j_{DR}(X) \otimes_k \mathbb{C} \) and

\[
H^j R\Gamma(X^a_n, \alpha(X)) : H^j(X^a_n, \mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^j_{DR}(X) \otimes_k \mathbb{C}
\]

Recall the geometric mixed Hodge structures (see [5]) are mixed Hodge structure by the Hodge decomposition theorem on smooth proper complex varieties.

For \( f : X \to S \) a morphism with \( S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \), we consider

\[
(H^j Rf_*H^j_{Hdg}(O_X, F), H^j Rf_*ZX^a_n, H^j Rf_*\alpha(X)) \in \text{MHM}_{k, gm}(S) \subset \text{PSh}_{D(1,0)f_d}(S) \times_I \text{Pf}_{f_d}(S^a_n)
\]

where

\[
H^j Rf_*\alpha(X) : H^j Rf_*C_{X^a_n} \xrightarrow{\sim} DR(S)(a_{f_d})H^j Rf_*H^j_{Hdg}(O_X, F) \otimes_k \mathbb{C} = H^j \int O_X \otimes_k \mathbb{C}
\]

Recall the geometric mixed Hodge modules (see [5]) are mixed Hodge modules by a theorem of Saito for proper morphisms of smooth complex varieties.

Let \( X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \). We have for \( j, d \in \mathbb{N} \), the generalized Jacobian

\[
J^j_d(X) := H^j(X^a_n, \mathbb{C})/(F^d H^j(X^a_n, \mathbb{C}) \oplus H^j(X^a_n, \mathbb{Z}))
\]

where \( F \) is given the Hodge filtration on \( H^j_{DR}(X) \otimes_k \mathbb{C} \) and

\[
H^j R\Gamma(X^a_n, \alpha(X)) : H^j(X^a_n, \mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^j_{DR}(X) \otimes_k \mathbb{C}.
\]

If \( X \in \text{PSmVar}(k) \) and \( 2d \geq n \), \( J^j_d(X) \) is a complex torus since

\[
((H^j_{DR}(X), F), H^j(X^a_n, Z), H^j R\Gamma(X^a_n, \alpha(X))) \in \text{HM}_{k, gm}(k) \subset \text{MHM}_{k, gm}(k)
\]

is a pure Hodge structure. For \( X \in \text{PSmVar}(k) \), we have a canonical isomorphism of abelian groups

\[
J^j_d(X) : J^j_d(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}^1_{\text{MHM}_{k, gm}(k)}(Z^a_n, (H^j_{DR}(X), H^j(X^a_n, Z), H^j R\Gamma(X^a_n, \alpha(X)))).
\]

**Definition 3.** Let \( X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \) irreducible. Let \( \bar{X} \in \text{PSmVar}(k) \) a compactification of \( X \) with \( D := \bar{X} \setminus X \bar{X} \) a normal crossing divisor. The map of complexes of abelian groups (see [4])

\[
R_X : Z^d(X, \bullet) \to C^D_\bullet(\bar{X}^a_n, D^a_n), Z \to R_X := (T_Z, \Omega_Z, R_Z)
\]

where \( C^D_\bullet(\bar{X}^a_n, D^a_n) \) is the Deligne homology complex induces the complex Abel Jacobi map for higher Chow groups

\[
AJ_\sigma(X) : Z^d(X, n)^{\sigma=0} \to J^d_{2d-1-n}(X), Z \to AJ_\sigma(X)(Z) := D^{-1}(R_Z),
\]

\[
R'_Z = R_Z - \Omega_Z + T'_Z, \text{ with } \partial T'_Z = T_Z, \partial \Omega'_Z = \Omega_Z
\]

where

\[
D : C^D_\bullet(X^a_n) \to C^D_\bullet(\bar{X}^a_n, D^a_n)
\]

is the Poincare dual for Deligne homology.

**Theorem 2.** Let \( k \subset \mathbb{C} \) a subfield. Let \( X \in \text{PSmVar}(k) \).
(i) For \( Z \in \mathcal{Z}^d(X, n)_{\text{hom}} \), we have

\[
AJ_\sigma(X)(Z) = \Gamma^d(X)\langle 0 \to (H^d_{\text{DR}}(X), H^{2d-1-n}(X^C_{\text{an}}, Z), H^{2d-1-n}R\Gamma(X^C_{\text{an}}, \alpha(X))) \rangle
\]

\[
\sigma^\ast \Gamma^d(X)\langle 0 \to (H^d_{\text{DR}}(X), H^{2d-1-n}(X^C_{\text{an}}, Z), H^{2d-1-n}R\Gamma(X^C_{\text{an}}, \alpha(X))) \rangle
\]

\[
\mathcal{Z}^d(\mathcal{Z}^d(X, n)_{\text{hom}})
\]

Proof. (i): See [6].

(ii) Let \( Z \in \mathcal{Z}^d(X, n)_{\text{hom}} \). Then \( AJ_\sigma(X)(Z) = 0 \) if and only if there exist \( w \in H^d_{\text{DR}}((X \times \square^n)\langle Z \rangle) \) such that

- \( w \in F^dH^d_{\text{DR}}((X \times \square^n)\langle Z \rangle) \),
- \( ev((X \times \square^n)\langle Z \rangle)(w) \in H^d_{\text{sing}}((X \times \square^n)\langle Z \rangle, Z(2i\pi)) \),
- \( \partial w \neq 0 \).

Proof. (ii): Follows from (i).

Let \( f : X \to S \) a morphism with \( S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \). We have for \( j, d \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( H^jRf_*C_{X^n} \) is a local system and \( F^dH^jRf_*Hdg(O_X, F_b) \subset H^j\int_f(O_X) \) are locally free sub \( O_S \) modules, the generalized relative intermediate Jacobian

\[
J^d_{\mu}(X/S) := \langle H^jRf_*C_{X^n} \otimes O_{S^n} \rangle/(F^d(H^jRf_*C_{X^n} \otimes O_{S^n}) \oplus H^jRf_*Z_{X^n})
\]

where \( F \) is given by the Hodge filtration on \( H^j\int_f(O_X) \) and

\[
H^jRf_*\alpha(X) : H^jRf_*C_{X^n} \xrightarrow{\sim} DR(S)(H^j\int_f(O_X)).
\]

A generalized normal function is then a section \( \nu \in \Gamma(S_{\mathcal{E}}, J^d_{\mu}(X/S)) \) which is horizontal (i.e. \( \nabla \nu = 0 \)).

For \( s \in S \), we get immediately that \( i^s_{\mu}J^d_{\mu}(X/S) = J^d_{\mu}(X_s) \). In particular we get for \( f : X \to S \) a smooth projective morphism with \( S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \) and \( j, d \in \mathbb{N} \), the relative intermediate Jacobian

\[
J^d_{\mu}(X/S) := \langle H^jRf_*C_{X^n} \otimes O_{S^n} \rangle/(F^d(H^jRf_*C_{X^n} \otimes O_{S^n}) \oplus H^jRf_*Z_{X^n})
\]

where \( F \) is given by the Hodge filtration on \( H^j\int_f(O_X) = H^jRf_*\Omega^{\mu}_{X/S} \) and \( H^jRf_*\alpha(X) \).

A normal function is then a section \( \nu \in \Gamma(S_{\mathcal{E}}, J^d_{\mu}(X/S)) \) which is horizontal. For \( f : X \to S \) a smooth projective morphism with \( S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \), we have a canonical isomorphism of abelian groups

\[
I^d_{\mu}(X/S) : J^d_{\mu}(X/S) \xrightarrow{\sim} Ext_{\mathcal{M}_{\text{MM}(S)}}^1(Z^Hdg(d), (H^jRf_*\Omega^{\mu}_{X/S}, H^jRf_*Z_{X^n}, H^jRf_*\alpha(X))).
\]

**Definition-Proposition 1.** Let \( f : X \to S \) a morphism with \( S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \). Let \( j : S^o \to S \) an open subset such that for all \( j, d \in \mathbb{N} \), \( j^*H^jRf_*C_{X^n} \) is a local system and \( j^*F^dH^jRf_*Hdg(O_X, F_b) \subset j^*H^j\int_f(O_X) \) is a locally free sub \( O_S \) module. Let \( \sigma : k \to \mathbb{C} \) an embedding. Let \( d, n \in \mathbb{N} \). We have then, denoting \( X^o := X \times_S S^o \) and using definition 3, the map

\[
AJ_\sigma(X^o/S^o) : Z^d(X, n)_{\text{hom}} \to \Gamma(S_{\mathcal{E}}^{o, an}, J^{2d-1-n, d}(X^o/S^o)) \subset \Gamma(S_{\mathcal{E}}^{o, an}, \otimes s \in S^{o, an}i^s_{\mu}J^{2d-1-n, d}(X_s)),
\]

\[
Z \to AJ_\sigma(X^o/S^o)(Z) := \nu_Z := ((s \in S^n) \to (AJ_\sigma(X_s)(Z_s) \in J^{2d-1-n, d}(X_s)))
\]

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where \( Z^d(X, n)_{f,\partial=0} \subset Z^d(X, n)_{f,\partial=0} \) denote the sub-abelian group consisting of algebraic cycles \( Z \) with \( Z := i_*Z \in Z^d(X, n)_{f,\partial=0} \), and \( \sigma : k(s) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C} \) is the embedding given by \( s \) extending \( \sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C} \), denoting again \( s := \pi k/\mathbb{C}(s) \in S, \pi k/\mathbb{C}(S) : S_C \rightarrow S \) being the projection.

**Proof.** Standard : to show that

\[
\nu_Z := (s \in S^0_{C}) \mapsto AJ_{\sigma}(X_s)(Z_s) \in \Gamma(S_{C}^{0, an}, \oplus_{s \in S_{C}^{0, an}} I_{ss}^{d-1-n} \mathcal{J}_{\sigma}(X_s))
\]

is holomorphic and horizontal we consider a compactification \( \bar{f} : \bar{X} \rightarrow S \) of \( f \) with \( \bar{X} \in \text{SmVar}(k) \) and use trivializations of \( f : (X_{C}^{0, an}, (\bar{X} \setminus X)^{0, an}) \rightarrow S_{C}^{0, an} \) which gives trivialization of the local system \( j^{*}R_{f}Z_{S_{C}^{0, an}} \) (see [4] for example).

**Corollary 1.** Let \( f : X \rightarrow S \) a smooth projective morphism with \( S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \). Let \( d, n \in \mathbb{N} \). For \( Z \in Z^d(X, n)_{f,\partial=0} \), we have

\[
AJ_{\sigma}(X/S)(Z) = I_{\sigma}^{d}(X/S)^{-1}(0) \cap (H^{2d-1-n}R_{f}^{*}Hdg(O_{X}, F_{b}), H^{2d-1-n}R_{f}Z_{S_{C}^{0, an}}, H^{2d-1-n}R_{f}h_{\sigma}(X))
\]

\[
\left\langle \left( j^\sharp \circ \bar{f}^\sharp, 0 \right) \rightarrow (H^{2d-1}R(f \circ j)_{+}Hdg(O_{X \times \mathbb{C}}^{0, an})|_{|Z|}, F_{b}), H^{2d-1}R(f \circ j)_{+}Z_{S_{C}^{0, an}}(X \times \mathbb{C})|_{|Z|})^{\alpha}_{[Z]} \right\rangle_{(\bar{f}, \partial, 0)}
\]

\[
(H^{2d}R_{f}^{*}Hdg Rl^{Hdg}Z_{S_{C}^{0, an}}^{Hdg})|_{|Z|} \subset (H^{2d}R_{f}^{*}Hdg Rl^{Hdg}Z_{S_{C}^{0, an}}^{Hdg})|_{|Z|}
\]

\[
H^{2d}R(f \circ j)_{+}Hdg Z_{S_{C}^{0, an}}^{Hdg}
\]

\[
(H^{2d}R(f \circ j)_{+}Hdg Z_{S_{C}^{0, an}}^{Hdg})|_{|Z|} \subset (H^{2d}R(f \circ j)_{+}Hdg Z_{S_{C}^{0, an}}^{Hdg})|_{|Z|}
\]

are the subobjects given by the pullback of the class of \( Z \).

**Proof.** Follows from theorem 2 by definition of the Abel Jacobi map and by the base change for mixed hodge modules.

We have the following main result of [3] :

**Theorem 3.** Let \( f : X \rightarrow S \) a smooth projective morphism with \( S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \). Let \( d, n \in \mathbb{N} \). Let \( \sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C} \) an embedding. For \( Z \in Z^d(X, n)_{f,\partial=0} \), the zero locus \( V(\nu_Z) \subset S_{C} \) of

\[
\nu_Z := AJ_{\sigma}(X/S)(Z) \in \Gamma(S_{C}^{0, an}, j_{\sigma}^{d-1-n} \mathcal{J}_{\sigma}(X/S))
\]

is an algebraic subvariety.

**Proof.** See [3]: if \( \bar{S} \in \text{PSmVar}(k) \) is a compactification of \( S \) with \( \bar{S} \setminus S = \cup_{i}D_{i} \subset \bar{S} \) a normal crossing divisor, there exist an analytic subset \( \Sigma(\nu_{Z}) \subset \bar{S}_{C} \) such that \( V(\nu_{Z}) = \Sigma(\nu_{Z}) \cap S_{C} \). By GAGA \( \Sigma(\nu_{Z}) \subset \bar{S}_{C} \) is algebraic subvariety. Hence \( V(\nu_{Z}) \subset S_{C} \) is an algebraic subvariety. \( \square \)

### 4.2 The etale Abel Jacobi map for higher Chow group and etale normal functions

Let \( k \) a field of finite type over \( \mathbb{Q} \). Let \( \bar{k} \) the algebraic closure of \( k \) and denote by \( G = \text{Gal}(\bar{k} / k) \) its galois group. Let \( p \in \mathbb{N} \) a prime integer.

**Definition 4.** Let \( X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \) irreducible. Let \( \bar{X} \in \text{PSmVar}(k) \) a compactification of \( X \) with \( D := X \setminus X \subset \bar{X} \) a normal crossing divisor. Denote \( G = \text{Gal}(\bar{k} / k) \) the absolute galois group. The cycle class map

\[
R_{et}^{2d-n} : Z^d(X, n)^{\partial=0} \rightarrow H^{2d-n}_{et}(X, D, \bar{\mathcal{Z}}_{p}) \rightarrow H^{2d-n}_{et}(X, D, \bar{\mathcal{Z}}_{p}),
\]
to continuous etale cohomology induces the etale Abel Jacobi map for higher Chow groups

\[ A_{et,p}(X) : Z^d(X,n)_{hom} \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1_{G}(\hat{k}, H^{2d-1-n}_{et}(X_{\hat{k}, D_{k},\mathbb{Z}_p})), \]

\[ Z \mapsto A_{et,p}(X)(Z) := L^1R^{et,p}_{X,Z}(Z)/L^2R^{et,p}_{X,Z}(Z), \]

where \( L \) is the filtration given by the Leray spectral sequence of the map of sites \( a_X : X^\text{et} \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)^{et} \).

**Theorem 4.** Let \( X \in \text{PSmVar}(k) \). Denote \( G = \text{Gal}(\hat{k}/k) \) the absolute galois group.

(i) For \( Z \in Z^d(X,n)_{hom} \), we have

\[ A_{et,p}(X)(Z) = (0 \rightarrow H^{2d-1-n}_{et}(X_{\hat{k}, D_{k},\mathbb{Z}_p}) \rightarrow H^{2d-1}_{et}(((X \times \square^n)\backslash|Z|)_{\hat{k}},\mathbb{Z}_p)^{|Z|} \]

\[ \rightarrow H^{2d}_{Z|et,((X \times \square^n)\backslash|Z|)_{\hat{k}},\mathbb{Z}_p}) \]

with \( j : (X \times \square^n)\backslash|Z| \hookrightarrow X \times \square^n \) the open embedding, and

\[ H^{2d}_{Z|et,((X \times \square^n)\backslash|Z|)_{\hat{k}},\mathbb{Z}_p}) \subset H^{2d}_{Z|et,((X \times \square^n)\backslash|Z|)_{\hat{k}},\mathbb{Z}_p}) \]

\[ H^{2d-1}_{et}(((X \times \square^n)\backslash|Z|)_{\hat{k}},\mathbb{Z}_p)^{|Z|} \subset H^{2d-1}_{et}(((X \times \square^n)\backslash|Z|)_{\hat{k}},\mathbb{Z}_p) \]

are the subobjects given by the pullback by the class of \( Z \) (see section 2).

(ii) Let \( Z \in Z^d(X,n)_{hom} \). Then \( A_{et,p}(X)(Z) = 0 \) if and only if there exist

\[ \alpha \in H^{2d-1}_{et}(((X \times \square^n)\backslash|Z|)_{\hat{k}},\mathbb{Z}_p)^{|Z|} \]

such that \( \alpha \in H^{2d-1}_{et}(((X \times \square^n)\backslash|Z|)_{\hat{k}},\mathbb{Z}_p)^{|Z|} \) and \( \partial \alpha \neq 0 \).

Proof. (i):See [15].

(ii): Follows from (i). \( \square \)

**Definition 5.** Let \( f : X \rightarrow S \) a morphism with \( S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \). Let \( j : S^o \hookrightarrow S \) an open subset such that for all \( j \in \mathbb{Z}, j^*H^j Rf_*\mathbb{Z}_pX_{\hat{k}} \) is a local system. Let \( d, n \in \mathbb{N} \). We have then, denoting \( X^o := X \times_S S^o \) and using definition 4, the map

\[ A_{et,p}(X^o/S^o) : Z^d(X,n)^{f,=0}_{hom} \rightarrow \Gamma(S^o, \oplus_{s \in S^o} i_s^* \text{Ext}^1_{Gal(k/k(s))}(\hat{k}, H^{2d-1-n}_{et}(X_{s,k},\mathbb{Z}_p))), \]

\[ Z \mapsto A_{et,p}(X^o/S^o)(Z) := t_Z^{et,p} := \]

\[ ((s \in S^o) \mapsto (A_{et,p}(X)(Zs) \in \text{Ext}^1_{Gal(k/k(s))}(\hat{k}, H^{2d-1-n}_{et}(X_{s,k},\mathbb{Z}_p)))) \]

where \( Z^d(X,n)^{f,=0}_{hom} \subset Z^d(X,n)^{f,=0}_{hom} \) denote the subabelian group consisting of algebraic cycles \( Z \) with \( Zs := i_s^*Z \in Z^d(X_s,n)_{hom} \). Recall that \( i_s : \{s\} \hookrightarrow S(0) \subset S \) is a closed zariski point of \( S \).

We now localize, for each prime number \( l \) and each embedding \( \sigma_1 : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C} \), the definition given above.

**Definition 6.** Let \( X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \) irreducible. Let \( \hat{X} \in \text{PSmVar}(k) \) a compactification of \( X \) with \( D := X \setminus X \subset \hat{X} \) a normal crossing divisor. Let \( \sigma_1 : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C} \) an embedding. Then \( k \subset \hat{k} \subset \mathbb{C} \), where \( \hat{k} \) is the algebraic closure of \( k \) and \( k \subset k_{\sigma_1} \subset \mathbb{C} \) where \( k_{\sigma_1} \) is the completion of \( k \) with respect to \( \sigma_1 \). Denote \( G_{\sigma_1} := \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/k_{\sigma_1}) \). The cycle class map

\[ R^{et,p}_{X,\sigma_1} : Z^d(X,n)^{=0}_{hom} \rightarrow H^{2d-n}_{et,(Z),et}(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_1}, D_{k_{\sigma_1},\hat{k}}},\mathbb{Z}_p) \rightarrow H^{2d-n}_{et}(X_{k_{\sigma_1}, D_{k_{\sigma_1},\hat{k}}},\mathbb{Z}_p), \]

to continuous etale cohomology induces the etale Abel Jacobi map for higher Chow groups

\[ A_{et,p,\sigma_1}(X) : Z^d(X,n)^{=0}_{hom} \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1_{G_{\sigma_1}}(C_{11}, H^{2d-1-n}_{et}(X_{C_{11}, D_{C_{11},\mathbb{Z}_p}})), \]

\[ Z \mapsto A_{et,p,\sigma_1}(X)(Z) := L^1R^{et,p}_{X,\sigma_1}(Z)/L^2R^{et,p}_{X,\sigma_1}(Z), \]
where $L$ is the filtration given by the Leray spectral sequence of the map of sites $a_X : X^e_{k_{\sigma_1}} \to \text{Spec}(k_{\sigma_1})^e$.

We have then the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Ext}^1_{G_{\sigma_1}}(\bar{k}, H^{2d-1-n}_{et}(X_{\bar{k}, D_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p))) & \to & \text{Ext}^1_{G_{\sigma_1}}(\bar{k}, H^{2d-1-n}(X_{\bar{k}, D_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p))) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{Ext}^1_{G_{\sigma_1}}(\mathbb{C}_l, H^{2d-1-n}(X_{\mathbb{C}_l}, D_{\mathbb{C}_l}, \mathbb{Z}_p))) & & \text{Ext}^1_{G_{\sigma_1}}(\mathbb{C}_l, H^{2d-1-n}(X_{\mathbb{C}_l}, D_{\mathbb{C}_l}, \mathbb{Z}_p)))
\end{array}
$$

where the right column arrow is given by the restriction $\pi_{k/k_{\sigma_1}} : \bar{G}_{\sigma_1} \hookrightarrow G$.

**Theorem 5.** Let $X \in \text{PSmVar}(k)$. Let $\sigma_1 : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_l$ an embedding and $k \subset \bar{k}_{\sigma_1} \subset \mathbb{C}_l$ the completion of $k$ with respect to $\sigma_1$.

(i) For $Z \in Z^{d}(X, n)_{hom}^{\partial = 0}$, we have

$$AJ_{et,p,\sigma_1}(X)(Z) = (0 \to H_{et}^{2d-1-n}(X_{\mathbb{C}_l}, \mathbb{Z}_p)) \xrightarrow{j} H_{et}^{2d-1-n}(((X \times \Box^n) \setminus |Z|)_{\mathbb{C}_l}, \mathbb{Z}_p)[Z]$$

with $j : X \times \Box^n \setminus |Z| \hookrightarrow X$ the open embedding and

$$H_{et}^{2d}((X \times \Box^n)_{\mathbb{C}_l}, \mathbb{Z}_p)[Z] \subseteq H_{et}^{2d}(((X \times \Box^n)_{\mathbb{C}_l}, \mathbb{Z}_p)[Z]$$

are the subobjects given by the pullback by the class of $Z$ (see section 2).

(ii) Let $Z \in Z^{d}(X, n)_{hom}^{\partial = 0}$. Then $AJ_{et,p,\sigma_1}(X)(Z) = 0$ if and only if there exist

$$\alpha \in H_{et}^{2d-1-n}(((X \times \Box^n) \setminus |Z|)_{\mathbb{C}_l}, \mathbb{Z}_p)[Z]$$

such that $\partial \alpha \neq 0$ and $\alpha \in H_{et}^{2d-1-n}(((X \times \Box^n) \setminus |Z|)_{\mathbb{C}_l}, \mathbb{Z}_p)[\bar{G}_{\sigma_1}]$.

**Proof.** Similar to the proof of theorem 4. \hfill \Box

**Definition 7.** Let $f : X \to S$ a morphism with $S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$. Let $j : S^o \hookrightarrow S$ an open subset such that for all $j \in Z$, $j^* H^1 R f_* \mathbb{Z}_p, X_j$ is a local system. Let $d, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\sigma_1 : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_l$ an embedding and $k \subset \bar{k}_{\sigma_1} \subset \mathbb{C}_l$ the completion of $k$ with respect to $\sigma_1$. Denoting $X^o := X \times_S S^o$, we consider

$$AJ_{et,p,\sigma_1}(X^o/S^o) : Z^d(X^o, n)_{hom}^{\partial = 0} \to \Gamma(S^o, \oplus_{s \in S^o} i_{ss}^! \text{Ext}^1_{\text{Gal}((\mathbb{C}_l/\bar{k}_{\sigma_1}(s)), H^{2d-1-n}(X_{s,\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)))},$$

$$Z \to AJ_{et,p,\sigma_1}(X^o/S^o)(Z) := \nu_{Z,\sigma_1} := ((s \in S^o) \to (AJ_{et,p,\sigma_1}(X^o)(Z(s)) \in \text{Ext}^1_{\text{Gal}((\mathbb{C}_l/\bar{k}_{\sigma_1}(s)), H^{2d-1-n}(X_{s,\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)))})$$

where $Z^d(X, n)_{hom}^{\partial = 0} \subset Z^d(X, n)_{hom}^{\partial = 0}$ denote the subabelian group consisting of algebraic cycles $Z$ with $Z_s := i_s^* Z \in Z^d(X_s, n)_{hom}$. Recall that $i_s : \{s\} \hookrightarrow S(0) \subset S$ is a closed Zariski point of $S$. 35
5 The vanishing of the etale Abel Jacobi map implies the vanishing of the complex Abel Jacobi map

The \( p \) adic Hodge theory for open varieties implies the following main theorem:

**Theorem 6.** Let \( k \) a field of finite type over \( \mathbb{Q} \). Denote \( \bar{k} \) the algebraic closure of \( k \) and \( G = \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k) \) its absolute Galois group. Let \( X \in \text{PSmVar}(k) \). Consider an embedding \( \sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C} \). Let \( p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \delta(k, X) \) be a prime number (any by finitely many). Let \( \sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p \) be an embedding. Denote \( \bar{k}_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p \) the completion of \( k \) with respect to \( \sigma_p \). Let \( Z \in \mathbb{A}^d(X, n)_{\text{hom}} \). Consider the exact sequences

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{• } 0 & \rightarrow H_{et}^{2d-1-n}(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \xrightarrow{\partial} H_{et}^{2d-1-1}(X \times \square^n \setminus |Z|)_{\bar{k}, \mathbb{Z}_p} \xrightarrow{\partial} H_{et, |Z|}^{2d-1}(X \times \square^n)_{\bar{k}, \mathbb{Z}_p} \rightarrow 0 \\
\text{• } 0 & \rightarrow H^{2d-1-1}_{DR}(X) \xrightarrow{j} H^{2d-1}_{DR}(X \times \square^n) \xrightarrow{\partial} H^{2d-1}_{DR, |Z|}(X \times \square^n) \rightarrow 0,
\end{align*}
\]

where \( j : (X \times \square^n) \setminus |Z| \hookrightarrow X \times \square^n \) is the open embedding. Consider the following assertions:

(i) \( AJ_{et}(X)(Z) = 0 \in \text{Ext}_1^{G}(\bar{k}, H^{2d-1-1}_{et}(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(d-n)) \), obviously (i) implies (ii),

(ii) \( AJ_{et, \sigma_p}(X)(Z) = 0 \in \text{Ext}_1^{G_p}(\mathbb{C}_p, H^{2d-1-1}_{et}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(d-n)) \), obviously (i) implies (ii),

(iii) there exist \( \alpha \in H^{2d-1}_{et}((X \times \square^n \setminus |Z|)_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(d-\bar{Z}) \) such that \( \alpha \in H^{2d-1}_{et}((X \times \square^n \setminus |Z|)_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(d-G_p) \)

and \( \partial \alpha \neq 0 \),

(iv) there exists \( w \in H^{2d-1}_{DR}((X \times \square^n \setminus |Z|)_{k_{\sigma_p}})[\bar{Z}] \) such that \( w \in F^dH^{2d-1}_{DR}(X \times \square^n \setminus |Z|)_{k_{\sigma_p}}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \)

and \( \partial w \neq 0 \),

(iii)’ there exist an integer \( m \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( m \cdot AJ_{\sigma}(X)(Z) = 0 \in J_{G_p}^{2d-1-1-n,d}(X) \),

where the inclusion \( OL_X : \Omega^\bullet_{X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^{\text{log}, \mathbb{C}_{\eta}}} \hookrightarrow \Omega^\bullet_{X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^{\text{log}, \mathbb{C}_{\eta}}} \) of \( C(X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^{\text{et}}) \) is the subcomplex of logarithmic forms. Then

(i) is equivalent to (i)’, (ii) is equivalent to (ii)’, (ii)’ implies (iii), (iii) implies (iv), (iv) is equivalent to (iv)’. Hence (i) implies (iv)’.

**Proof.** (i) is equivalent to (i)’: see theorem 4(ii),

(ii) is equivalent to (ii)’: see theorem 5(ii),

(ii)’ implies (iii): By proposition 4 and proposition 5(i), we have:

\[
H^{2d-1-n}_{et}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(d-n)_{G_{\sigma_p}} = F^dH^{2d-1-n}_{et}(X_{k_{\sigma_p}}) \cap H^{2d-1-n}_{et}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)
\]

\[
= H^{2d-1-n}_{et}OL_X(H^{2d-1-n}_{pet}(X_{k_{\sigma_p}}, \Omega^{2d}_{X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^{\text{log}, \mathbb{C}_{\eta}}}, \mathbb{Z}_p))
\]

and

\[
H^{2d-1-1}(X \times \square^n \setminus |Z|)_{k_{\sigma_p}}(d-n)_{G_{\sigma_p}} = F^dH^{2d-1-1}(X \times \square^n \setminus |Z|)_{k_{\sigma_p}} \cap H^{2d-1-1}(X \times \square^n \setminus |Z|)_{\mathbb{C}_p, \mathbb{Z}_p}
\]

\[
= H^{2d-1-1}OL_X(H^{2d-1-1}(X \times \square^n \setminus |Z|)_{k_{\sigma_p}}, \Omega^{2d}_{(X \times \square^n \setminus |Z|)}_{k_{\sigma_p}}^{pet, \text{log}, \mathbb{C}_{\eta}} \mathbb{Z}_p)).
\]

\[\text{36}\]
We consider then a basis
\[(\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_s) \in H^{2d-1-n}(X_{\mathbb{C}^p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(d-n)_{G_{sp}},\]
with \(w(\alpha_1), \cdots, w(\alpha_s) \in H^{2d-1-n}OL_{X}(\mathbb{H}^{2d-1-n}_{pet}(X_{\mathbb{C}^p}, \Omega^{\geq d}_{X_{\mathbb{C}^p}, log, \mathcal{O}})).\]

By assumption on \(\alpha\), it extend to a basis
\[(\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_s, \alpha_{s+1}) \in H^{2d-1-1}(X \times \square^n \mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z}_p)(d)_{G_{sp}},\]
with \(w(\alpha_1), \cdots, w(\alpha_{s}) \in H^{2d-1-1}(X \times \square^n)(\mathbb{H}^{2d-1-1}(X \times \square^n \mathbb{Z}_p, \Omega^{\geq d}_{X \times \square^n, log, \mathcal{O}})).\]

We then take \(w = w(\alpha_{s+1})\).

(iii) implies (iv): follows from proposition 1 with \(w := \pi_{k/c}(X \times \square^n \mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z}_p)^{w},\)
(iv) is equivalent to (iv)' : see theorem 2(ii).

It implies the following:

**Corollary 2.**

(i) Let \(k\) a field of finite type over \(\mathbb{Q}\). Denote \(\bar{k}\) the algebraic closure of \(k\). Let \(f : X \rightarrow S\) a smooth projective morphism with \(S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k)\). Consider an embedding \(\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}\). Then we have \(\bar{k} \subset \mathbb{C}\) the canonical algebraic closure of \(k\) inside \(\mathbb{C}\). Let \(p \in \mathbb{N}\) a prime number. Then for \(Z \in \mathbb{Z}^{d}(X, n), d = 0\) we have
\[V_{\text{tors}}(v_{Z}^{et,p}) \subset V_{\text{tors}}(v_{Z}) \subset S_{\mathbb{C}}\]
where

- \(V(v_{Z}) \subset V_{\text{tors}}(v_{Z}) \subset S_{\mathbb{C}}\) is the zero locus, resp. torsion locus, of the complex normal function
\[v_{Z} =: AJ_{\sigma}(X/S)(Z) \in \Gamma(S_{\mathbb{C}}^{d}, J^{2d-1-n,d}_{\sigma}(X/S))\]
associated to \(Z\) (see proposition-definition 1),

- \(V(v_{Z}^{et,p}) \subset V_{\text{tors}}(v_{Z}^{et,p}) \subset S\) is the zero locus, resp. torsion locus of the etale normal function
\[v_{Z}^{et,p} \in \Gamma(S, \oplus_{s \in S_{0}}, t_{ss}^{1} \text{Ext}_{\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k(s))}^{1}(\bar{k}, H^{2d-n}(X_{s}, k)(d-n)))\]
associated to \(Z\) (see definition 5) and
\[V(v_{Z}^{et,p}) \subset \pi_{k/c}(S)^{-1}(V(v_{Z}^{et,p})), V_{\text{tors}}(v_{Z}^{et,p}) \subset \pi_{k/c}(S)^{-1}(V_{\text{tors}}(v_{Z}^{et,p})).\]

where we recall \(\pi_{k/c}(S) : S_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow S\) is the projection.

(ii) Let \(\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}\) a subfield which is of finite type over \(\mathbb{Q}\). Denote \(\bar{k} \subset \mathbb{C}\) the algebraic closure of \(k\). Let \(f : X \rightarrow S\) a smooth projective morphism with \(S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k)\). Then for \(Z \in \mathbb{Z}^{d}(X, n), d = 0\),
the zero locus \(V(v_{Z}) \subset S_{\mathbb{C}}\) of the complex normal function
\[v_{Z} =: AJ_{\sigma}(X/S)(Z) \in \Gamma(S_{\mathbb{C}}^{d}, J^{2d-1-n,d}_{\sigma}(X/S))\]
associated to \(Z\) is defined over \(\bar{k}\) if \(V(v_{Z}^{et,p}) \neq \emptyset\).

**Proof.** (i): Follows immediately from theorem 6 since for \(s \in S_{0}\), \(k(s)\) is of finite type over \(\mathbb{Q}\) and for \(s' \in \pi_{k/c}(S)^{-1}(s)\) denoting \(s' : k(s) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}\) the embedding given by \(s'\), we have by definition

- \(v_{Z}(s') =: AJ_{\sigma}(X/S)(Z)(s') \in J^{2d-1-n,d}_{\sigma}(X_{s}).\)
- \(v_{Z}^{et,p}(s) =: AJ_{et,p}(X/S)(Z)(s) \in \text{Ext}_{\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k(s))}^{1}(\bar{k}, H^{2d-n}(X_{s}, k)(d-n)).\)

(ii): Since \(V(v_{Z}^{et,p}) \subset S\) contain a \(\bar{k}\) point, \(V(v_{Z}) \subset S_{\mathbb{C}}\) contain a \(\bar{k}\) point by (i). Hence by the work of [18] or [8], \(V(v_{Z}) \subset S_{\mathbb{C}}\) is defined over \(\bar{k}\). \(\square\)
6 Algebraicity of the zero locus of etale normal functions and the locus of Hodge Tate classes

Let $k$ a field of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$. Let $f : X \to S$ a smooth proper morphism with $S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ connected. Let $p$ a prime number. Let $Z \in Z^d(X, n)_{\text{hom}}$. By the definition, we have

$$V(v_Z^{et,p}) \subset \bigcap_{l \in \mathbb{N}, l \text{prime}} \cap_{\sigma_l : k \to \mathbb{C}_l} V(v_{Z,\sigma_l}^{et,p}) \subset S(0)$$

and

$$V_{\text{tors}}(v_Z^{et,p}) \subset \bigcap_{l \in \mathbb{N}, l \text{prime}} \cap_{\sigma_l : k \to \mathbb{C}_l} V_{\text{tors}}(v_{Z,\sigma_l}^{et,p}) \subset S(0).$$

In this section, we investigate the algebraicity of $V_{\text{tors}}(v_Z^{et,p}) \subset S$ and of $V_{\text{tors}}(v_{Z,\sigma_l}^{et,p}) \subset S$, $\sigma_l : k \to \mathbb{C}_l$. Since $Z$ is defined over $k$, we expect that the inclusion $V_{\text{tors}}(v_Z^{et,p}) \subset V(v_Z^{et,p})$ is an equality for all primes $l \in \mathbb{N}$.

**Remark 4.** Let $k$ a field of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$. Let $f : X \to S$ a smooth proper morphism with $S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ connected. Let $p$ a prime number. Let $Z \in Z^d(X, n)_{\text{hom}}$. We can show, using [14], that we have in fact

$$V_{\text{tors}}(v_Z^{et,p}) = \bigcap_{l \in \mathbb{N}, l \text{prime}} \cap_{\sigma_l : k \to \mathbb{C}_l} V_{\text{tors}}(v_{Z,\sigma_l}^{et,p}) \subset S(0).$$

We don’t need this result so we don’t give the details.

Let $k$ a field of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$. Let $p$ be a prime number. Let $\sigma_p : k \to \mathbb{C}_p$ be an embedding. We have then $\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}$ the completion of $k$ with respect to $\sigma_p$ and we denote $O_{k_{\sigma_p}} \subset \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}$ its ring of integers. We then consider the canonical functor of Huber (see section 2)

$$R : \text{Var}(\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}) \to \text{HubSp}(\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}, O_{k_{\sigma_p}}) \to \text{Sch}/O_{k_{\sigma_p}}, X \mapsto R(X) = X^O$$

which associated to a variety over a $p$ adic field its canonical integral model. Let $f : X \to S$ a smooth projective morphism with $S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$. Let $Z \subset X$ a closed subset and $j : U = X \setminus Z \hookrightarrow X$ the open complementary subset. We have then $f := f_{k_{\sigma_p}} : (X, Z)_{k_{\sigma_p}} \to S_{k_{\sigma_p}}$ the morphism in $\text{SmVar}^2(\hat{k}_{\sigma_p})$ induced by the scalar extension functor and

$$f^O := R(f_{k_{\sigma_p}}) : (X, Z)_{k_{\sigma_p}}^O \to S_{k_{\sigma_p}}^O$$

ts its canonical integral model in $\text{Sch}/O_{k_{\sigma_p}}$ to which we denote

$$f := f^O : (X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^O, N_{U,O}) := (X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^O, (M_Z, N_0)) \to (S_{k_{\sigma_p}}^O, N_O)$$

the corresponding morphism in $\text{logSch}$, where for $K$ a $p$ adic field and $Y \in \text{Sch}/O_K$, $(Y, N_O) := (Y, M_Y)$ with $k = O_K/(\pi)$ the residual field. We have then the morphisms of sites

$$v_{X,N} : (X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^O, N_{U,O})_{\text{Falt}} \to (X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^O, N_{U,O})_{\text{ket}}, \quad u_{X,N} : (X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^O, M_{Z_{c_p}})_{\text{ket}} \to (X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^O, N_{U,O})_{\text{Falt}}$$

where $(X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^O, N_{U,O})_{\text{Falt}}$ denote the Falting site, and for $(Y, N) \in \text{logSch}, (Y, N)_{\text{ket}} \subset \text{logSch}/(Y, N)$ is the small Kummer etale site. If $(X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^O, N_{U,O})$ is log smooth, we consider an hypercover

$$a_* : (X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^{O,*}, N_{U,O}) \to (X_{k_{\sigma_p}}^O, N_{U,O})$$

in $\text{Fun}(\Delta, \text{logSch})$ by small log schemes in sense of [1]. The main result of [1] say that
• if \( (X^O_{k_{sp}}, N_{U, O}) \) is log smooth, the embedding in \( C((X^O_{k_{sp}})^{\text{Filt}}) \)

\[
\alpha(U) : (\mathcal{B}_{st,X_{k_{sp}}}, N_{U, O}) \to \alpha_{\bullet, DR}(X^O_{k_{sp}}/O_{k_{sp}})(O\mathcal{B}_{st,X_{k_{sp}}}, N_{U, O})
\]

is a filtered quasi-isomorphism compatible with the action of \( \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}_p, \hat{k}_{sp}) \), the Frobenius \( \phi_p \) and the monodromy \( N \), note that we have a commutative diagram in \( C_{fil}(X^an, \text{pet}) \)

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbb{B}_{st,X_{cp}, \log} & \xrightarrow{\alpha(U)} & O\mathcal{B}_{st,X_{cp}, \log} \otimes O_X \Omega^*_X (\log D_{cy}) \\
\quad \downarrow \subset & & \downarrow \subset \\
\mathbb{B}_{dr,X_{cp}, \log} & \xrightarrow{\alpha(U)} & O\mathcal{B}_{dr,X_{cp}, \log} \otimes O_X \Omega^*_X (\log D_{cy})
\end{array}
\]

see section 3,

• if \( f : (X^O_{k_{sp}}, N_{U, O}) \to (S^O_{k_{sp}}, N) \) is log smooth, the morphism in \( D_{fil}((S^O_{k_{sp}})^{\text{Filt}}) \)

\[
T(f, \mathcal{B}_{st}) : Rf_*(\mathcal{B}_{st,X_{k_{sp}}}, N_{U, O}) \to T(f, \mathcal{B}_{st})((a_\mathcal{B}, a_{\mathcal{B}_{et}})^{-1} Rf_* \mathbb{Z}_p(X_{k_{sp}}/\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{E}_{cp}})_{\text{et}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p \mathcal{B}_{st,X_{k_{sp}}},
\]

\[
Rf_* \mathcal{B}_{st,X_{k_{sp}}}, N_{U, O}) \to Rf_* \mathcal{B}_{st,X_{k_{sp}}}, N_{U, O})
\]

is an isomorphism, where the last map is an isomorphism by [13] theorem 7.4.

This gives if \( (X^O_{k_{sp}}, N_{U, O}) \) is log smooth, for each \( j \in \mathbb{Z} \), a filtered isomorphism of filtered abelian groups

\[
H^3 R\alpha(U) : H^3_{et}(U_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p \mathcal{B}_{st,k_{sp}} \to H^3((X, N)^{\text{Filt}})((\mathcal{B}_{st,X_{k_{sp}}}, N_{U, O})
\]

\[
\xrightarrow{H^3 R\alpha(U)} H^3_{DR}(U_{k_{sp}}) \otimes_{k_{sp}} \mathcal{B}_{st,k_{sp}}
\]

compatible with the action of \( \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}_p, \hat{k}_{sp}) \), of the Frobenius \( \phi_p \) and the monodromy \( N \). More generally, this gives if \( \hat{k}_{sp}(s) \) is unramified for all \( s \in S_{k_{sp}} \) and if \( f : (X^O_{k_{sp}}, N_{U, O}) \to (S^O_{k_{sp}}, N) \) is log smooth, an isomorphism in \( \text{Shv}_{fil,G, \phi_p, N}(S_{k_{sp}}) \)

\[
H^3 f_* \alpha(U) : R^3 f_* \mathbb{Z}_p(U_{k_{sp}}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p \mathcal{B}_{st,S_{k_{sp}}} \to H^3(T(f, \mathcal{B}_{st})^{-1} Rf_* \mathcal{B}_{st,X_{k_{sp}}}, N_{U, O})
\]

\[
\xrightarrow{H^3 f_* \alpha(U)} H^3 \int f_j Hdg(O_{U_{k_{sp}}}, F_b) \otimes_{O_{S_{k_{sp}}}} O\mathcal{B}_{st,S_{k_{sp}}}
\]

that is a filtered isomorphism compatible with the action of \( G = \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}_p, \hat{k}_{sp}) \), of the Frobenius \( \phi_p \) and the monodromy \( N \), writing for short again \( f = f \circ j \).

**Definition 8.** Let \( k \) a field of finite type over \( \mathbb{Q} \). Let \( f : X \to S \) a smooth proper morphism with \( S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \). Let \( p \) a prime number. Let \( Z \in Z(X, n)_{\text{hom}} \). Denote \( U := (X \times \square^n) \setminus |Z| \). We have then the following exact sequence in \( \text{DR}(S) \) (see [5] for the definition of De Rham modules)

\[
0 \to E^{2d-1-n}_{DR}(X/S)[Z] := H^{2d-1-n} \int f(O_X, F_b) \overrightarrow{\partial} E^{2d-1}_{DR}(U/S)[Z] := \left( H^{2d-1} \int f Hdg(O_U, F_b) \right)[Z]
\]

\[
\overrightarrow{\partial} E^{2d}_{DR,Z}(X/S)[Z] := \left( H^{2d} \int f Hdg(O_{X \times \square^n}, F_b) \right)[Z] \to 0.
\]
Recall (see section 2) that \( (X \times \square^n, M_{[Z]}) \in \log\text{Var}(k) \) denote log structure associated to \( (X \times \square^n, |Z|) \in \text{SmVar}^2(k) \). There exist a finite set of prime numbers \( \delta(S) \) such that for all prime \( p \in \mathbb{N}\setminus\delta(S) \), all embedding \( \sigma_p : k \to \mathbb{C}_p \) and all \( s \in S^{(0)} \), \( k_{\sigma_p}(s) \) is unramified over \( \mathbb{Q}_p \), where \( k_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p \) the \( p \) adic completion of \( k \) with respect to \( \sigma_p \). Let \( p \in \mathbb{N}\setminus\delta(S) \) a prime number and \( \sigma_p : k \to \mathbb{C}_p \) be an embedding and consider \( k_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p \) the \( p \) adic completion of \( k \) with respect to \( \sigma_p \).

- Take, using \cite{10} theorem 8.2, (after considering an integral model \( (X, Z)^\mathbb{R} \in \text{Sch}^2 / \mathbb{R} \) over \( \mathbb{R} \subset k \) of finite type over \( Z \) with function field \( K \)), for \( p \in \mathbb{N}\setminus\delta(X/S) \), where \( \delta(X/S) \) is a finite set, an alteration \( \pi^0 : (X \times \square^n)^0 \to X \times \square^n \), that is a generically finite morphism such that \( ((X \times \square^n)^0, \pi_{\mathbb{R}}^0(|Z|))^{\mathbb{R}}_{S_{\alpha}} \) is semi-stable pair, that is \( \pi_{\mathbb{R}}^0(|Z|) \subset ((X \times \square^n)^0) \) is a normal crossing divisor and \( ((X \times \square^n)^0, \pi_{\mathbb{R}}^0(|Z|))^{\mathbb{R}}_{S_{\alpha}} \) has semi-stable reduction where \( t \in \text{Spec}(O_{k_{\sigma_p}}) \) is the closed point.

Then there exists a closed subset \( \Delta \subset S \) such that for all \( s \in S^{\alpha} := S\setminus\Delta, ((X \times \square^n)^0, \pi_{\mathbb{R}}^0(|Z|))^{\mathbb{R}}_{S_{\alpha}, s} \) is a semi-stable pair.

- Take using \cite{10} theorem 8.2, (after considering an integral model \( (X_{\Delta}, Z_{\Delta})^{\mathbb{R}} \in \text{Sch}^2 / \mathbb{R} \) over \( \mathbb{R} \subset k \) of finite type over \( Z \) with function field \( K \)), for \( p \in \mathbb{N}\setminus\delta(X/S) \), where \( \delta(X/S) \) is a finite set, an alteration \( \pi^1 : (X_{\Delta} \times \square^n)^1 \to X_{\Delta} \times \square^n \) such that \( ((X_{\Delta} \times \square^n)^{\mathbb{R}}_{S_{\alpha}}^1, \Delta_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}}_{S_{\alpha}}) \) is a semi-stable pair. Then there exists a closed subset \( \Delta^2 \subset \Delta \) such that for all \( s \in S^{\alpha} := S\setminus\Delta^2, ((X_{\Delta} \times \square^n)^{\mathbb{R}}_{S_{\alpha}}^1, \Delta_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}}_{S_{\alpha}}) \) is a semi-stable pair.

- Go on by induction.

We obtain by the above finite induction, for \( p \in \mathbb{N}\setminus\delta(S, X/S) \), with \( \delta(S, X/S) := \delta(S) \cup (\cup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \delta^{\alpha}(X/S)) \), a stratification \( S = \sqcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_{\alpha} \), \( S_{\alpha} \) being a finite set, by locally closed subset \( S_{\alpha} \subset S \) and alterations (i.e. generically finite morphisms) \( \pi^\alpha : (X_{\alpha} \times \square^n)^\alpha \to X_{\alpha} \times \square^n \) such that

\[
\exists \; f \circ \pi^\alpha : (X_{\alpha} \times \square^n)^{\alpha, O}_{k_{\sigma_p}}, (N_{\alpha, O}) \to (S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}, N_{O})
\]

is log smooth, that is for all \( s \in S^{\alpha}, ((X_{\alpha} \times \square^n)^{\alpha, O}_{k_{\sigma_p}}, N_{\alpha, O}) \) is a semi-stable pair. We then set

\[
T := ps\left( (\cup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (E_{DR}^{2d-1}(U_{k_{\sigma_p}}^\alpha / S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}) \otimes_{O_{S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}}} O_{Bst, S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}})^{\phi_{p,y}} \right) \cap F_{DR}^{d-d-1}(U/S \cap (E_{DR}^{d-d-1}(U/S)[Z])) \cap E_{DR}^{d-d-1}((X \times \square^n)/S) \subset S
\]

and

\[
\hat{T}_{\sigma_p} := ps_{k_{\sigma_p}}\left( (\cup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (E_{DR}^{2d-1}(U_{k_{\sigma_p}}^\alpha / S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}) \otimes_{O_{S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}}} O_{Bst, S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}})^{\phi_{p,y}} \right) \cap F_{DR}^{d-d-1}(U_{k_{\sigma_p}}^\alpha / S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}) \cap E_{DR}^{d-d-1}(U_{k_{\sigma_p}}^\alpha / S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}})[Z] \cap E_{DR}((X \times \square^n)_{k_{\sigma_p}} / S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}) \subset S_{k_{\sigma_p}}
\]

where

- \( U^\alpha := \pi_{\mathbb{R}}^0(U_{S^{\alpha}}) = (X_{\alpha} \times \square^n)^{\alpha, O}_{k_{\sigma_p}} \pi_{\mathbb{R}}^0(|Z_{S^{\alpha}}|) \),
- \( E_{DR}^{d-d-1}(U^\alpha / S^{\alpha}) := H^{d-d-1}Rf_{*Hdg}(O_{U^\alpha}, F_b) \in \text{Vect}_{\mathcal{D}}(S^{\alpha}) \),
- \( \phi_p \) is the Frobenius operator, \( N \) is the monodromy operator,
- \( E_{DR}^{d-d-1}(U_{k_{\sigma_p}}^\alpha / S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}) \subset E_{DR}^{d-d-1}(U_{k_{\sigma_p}}^\alpha / S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}) \)
- \( \pi_{\mathbb{R}}^0(U_{S^{\alpha}}) \cap E_{DR}^{d-d-1}(U_{k_{\sigma_p}}^\alpha / S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}) \) is the canonical subset of closed points,
- \( ps : E_{DR}^{d-d-1}(U/S) \to S \) and \( ps_{k_{\sigma_p}} : E_{DR}(U_{k_{\sigma_p}}^\alpha / S^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}) \to S_{k_{\sigma_p}} \) are the projections.
Lemma 3. Let $G$ be a group. Consider a commutative diagram of $G$ modules

\[ 0 \rightarrow W \rightarrow V \xrightarrow{\partial} K \xrightarrow{\pi^*} 0 \]

\[ 0 \rightarrow W' \rightarrow V' \xrightarrow{\partial'} K' \xrightarrow{\pi^*} 0 \]

whose rows are exact sequence and $\pi^* : V \rightarrow V'$ is injective. Let $\alpha \in V$. Then $\alpha \in V^G$ and $\partial \alpha \neq 0$ if and only if $\pi^* \alpha \in V^G$ and $\partial' \pi^* \alpha \neq 0$.

Proof. Follows from the fact that $\alpha > 0$ define a splitting $W \oplus \alpha \subset V$ of $G$ modules. \[\square\]

Theorem 7. Let $k$ a field of finite type over $\mathbb{Q}$. Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ a smooth proper morphism with $S,X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ connected. Let $p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \delta(S,X/S)$ a be prime number, where $\delta(S,X/S)$ is the finite set given in definition 8. Let $\sigma_p : k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$ be an embedding. Consider $k_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$ the $p$ adic completion of $k$ with respect to $\sigma_p$. Let $Z \in \mathbb{Z}^d(X,n)_{\text{hom}}$.

(i) We have

\[ V_{\text{tors}}(\nu_Z^{et,p}) = T \cap S(0) \subset S, \]

where $T \subset S$ is given in definition 8.

(ii) For each embedding $\sigma_p : k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$, we have

\[ V_{\text{tors}}(\nu_Z^{et,p})_{k_{\sigma_p}} = \hat{T}_{\sigma_p} \cap S(0)_{k_{\sigma_p}} \subset S_{k_{\sigma_p}}, \]

where $\hat{T}_{\sigma_p} \subset S_{k_{\sigma_p}}$ is given in definition 8, and for $V \subset S$ a subset, $V_{k_{\sigma_p}} := \pi_{k_{\sigma_p}}(S)^{-1}(V)$, where $\pi_{k_{\sigma_p}}(S) : S_{k_{\sigma_p}} \rightarrow S$ being the projection.

Proof. Let $\sigma_p : k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$ be an embedding. For each $\alpha \in \Lambda$, by the semi-stable comparison theorem for

\[ f^{\alpha} := f \circ \pi^{\alpha} : ((X_{S^\alpha} \times \square^n)^{\alpha \circ}, N_{U^{\alpha\circ} U^{\alpha}}) \rightarrow (S_{k_{\sigma_p}}^\alpha, N_O) \]

([1]) which is log smooth, we have the isomorphism in $\text{Shv}_{f, G, \phi, N}(S^\alpha_{k_{\sigma_p}})$

\[ H^1 f^{\alpha}_*(U^{\alpha}) : R^1 f^{\alpha}_* \mathbb{Z}_p U^{\alpha \circ}_{k_{\sigma_p}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{B}_{st,S^\alpha_{k_{\sigma_p}}} \simto H^1 \int_{\alpha} j_* H^d(\mathcal{O}_{U^{\alpha}_{k_{\sigma_p}}}, F_b) \otimes_{O_{k_{\sigma_p}}} O_{\mathbb{B}_{st,S^\alpha_{k_{\sigma_p}}}}, \]

(2)

recall that since $p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \delta(S)$, $\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}(s)$ is unramified for all $s \in S_{k_{\sigma_p}}$.

(i): Let $s \in S^\alpha_{(0)}$. Denote $G := \text{Gal}(\hat{k}/k(s))$.

- The map $\pi^{\alpha} : (X_{s \times \square^n} \rightarrow X_{s \times \square^n}$ is generically finite since $\pi^{\alpha} : (X \times \square^n)^{\alpha} \rightarrow X \times \square^n$ is generically finite and $f$ is flat. Thus by lemma 3 and theorem 4, $\nu_Z^{et,p}(s) := AF^{et}p(X_{st}(Z_s) = 0$ if and only if there exists

\[ \alpha \in H^2_{et} - 1(U_{S^\alpha_{st, k_{\sigma_p}}}[Z_s], \mathcal{O}_{S^\alpha_{st, k_{\sigma_p}}}) \]

such that $\pi^{\alpha}_{s, -1}(\alpha) \in H^2_{et} - 1(U_{\alpha}, \mathcal{O}_{S^\alpha_{st, k_{\sigma_p}}})$ and $\partial \pi^{\alpha}_{s, -1}(\alpha) \neq 0$.

- On the other hand by (2) and proposition 5(ii), $\alpha' \in H^1_{et} - 1(U_{\alpha}, \mathcal{O}_{S^\alpha_{st, k_{\sigma_p}}})$ if and only if (see definition 2) $w(\alpha') \in p F^{et} H^2_{et} - 1(U_{\alpha}^0)$ and

\[ w(\alpha') = (H^2_{et} - 1(U_{\alpha}, \mathcal{O}_{S^\alpha_{st, k_{\sigma_p}}}) \otimes_{k_{\sigma_p}(s)} \mathbb{B}_{st,S^\alpha_{k_{\sigma_p}}} \phi_{p, N} \]

Moreover $w(\pi^{\alpha}_{s, -1}(\alpha)) = \pi^{\alpha}_{s, -1}(w(\alpha))$. 41
(ii): Let \( s \in S^\alpha_{(0)} \) and \( s' \in \pi_{k/k_p} (S)^{-1}(s) \).

- Since \( \pi^\alpha_{S^\alpha : (X_s \times \Box^\alpha) \to X_s \times \Box^\alpha} \) is generically finite (see the proof of (i)) we have by lemma 3 and theorem 5, \( \nu_{A^\alpha, S^\alpha, p} (s) \) := \( AJ^\alpha_{p}(X_s)(Z_s) = 0 \) if and only if there exists
  \[
  \alpha \in H^{2d-1}_{et}(U_{S^\alpha, S, k_p}(Z_p)[Z_s])
  \]
such that \( \pi^{\alpha, -1}(\alpha) \in H^{2d-1}_{et}(U_{s, k_p}(Z_p))(d) \hat{G}_{\sigma_p} \) and \( \partial \alpha \neq 0 \).

- On the other hand by (2), \( \alpha' \in H^{2d-1}_{et}(U_{s, k_p}(Z_p))(d) \hat{G}_{\sigma_p} \) if and only if (see definition 2) \( w(\alpha') \in F^d H^{2d-1}_{DR}(U_{s, k_p}, s) \) and
  \[
  w(\alpha') \in (H^{2d-1}_{DR}(U_{s, k_p}) \otimes_{k_p}(s) \mathbb{B}_{st})^\phi, s = (H^{2d-1}_{DR}(U_{s', k_p}) \otimes_{k_p}(s) \mathbb{B}_{st})^\phi, s.
  \]
Moreover \( w(\pi^{\alpha, -1}(\alpha)) = \pi^{\alpha, -1}(w(\alpha)) \).

Proposition 1 for (i), the main result of [1] together with proposition 5 for (ii), gives the following:

**Theorem 8.** Let \( f : X \to S \) be a smooth morphism, with \( S, X \in \text{SmVar}(k) \) over a field \( k \subset \mathbb{C} \) of finite type over \( \mathbb{Q} \). Take a compactification \( f : X \overset{j}{\to} \tilde{X} \overset{f}{\to} S \) of \( f \) where \( \tilde{X} \in \text{SmVar}(k) \), \( j \) is an open embedding and \( \tilde{f} \) is projective. Denote \( Z := \tilde{X} \less X \).

Consider

\[
E^j_{DR}(X/S) := H^j \int \tilde{f} \ast Hdg(O_X, F_b) \in \text{DM}(S),
\]

see [5] for the definition of the category of De Rham modules. Let \( p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus (S, \tilde{X}/S) \) a prime number and \( \sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p \) an embedding. Denote \( \tilde{k}_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p \) the \( p \)-adic completion of \( k \) with respect to \( \sigma_p \). Consider, using definition 8, a stratification \( S = \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in A} S^\alpha \), \( A \) being a finite set, by locally closed subset \( S^\alpha \subset S \) and alterations (i.e. generically finite morphisms) \( \pi^\alpha : X^\alpha \to X^{\alpha} \) such that

\[
f_{\alpha} := f \circ \pi^\alpha : (\tilde{X}^\alpha, O_{\tilde{X}^\alpha}, N_{\tilde{X}^\alpha}, O) \to (S^\alpha_{k_p}, N_{S^\alpha})
\]
is log smooth. Consider for \( j, d \in \mathbb{Z} 

- the locus of Hodge Tate classes

\[
HT^p_{j, d}(X/S) := (\bigsqcup_{\alpha \in A} E^j_{DR}(X^\alpha_{k_p}/S^\alpha_{k_p})^\phi) \cap F^d E^j_{DR}(X^\alpha_{k_p}/S^\alpha_{k_p}) \subset E^j_{DR}(X^\alpha_{k_p}/S^\alpha_{k_p})
\]
where

\[
E^j_{DR}(X^\alpha_{k_p}/S^\alpha_{k_p}) := H^j \int j \ast Hdg(O_{X^\alpha_{k_p}}, F_b) = E^j_{DR}(X/S) \otimes_k \tilde{k}_{\sigma_p} \in \text{DM}(S_{k_p}),
\]

- the locus of Hodge classes

\[
HL_{j, d}(X/S) := HL_{j, d}(X_S) := F^d E^j_{DR}(X^\alpha_{k_p}/S^\alpha_{k_p}) \cap R^j f_* \mathbb{Q}_{\tilde{X}^\alpha} \subset E^j_{DR}(X^\alpha_{k_p}/S^\alpha_{k_p})
\]
where

\[
E^j_{DR}(X^\alpha_{k_p}/S^\alpha_{k_p}) := H^j \int (O_{X^\alpha}, F_b) = E^j_{DR}(X/S) \otimes_k \mathbb{C} \in \text{DM}(S). \]

Then,
(i) for each subfield $k' \subset \mathbb{C}$, we have a canonical embedding
\[ ev(X/S) : HT^p_{j,d}(X/S)(k') \to HL_{j,d}(X_C/S_C) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \mathbb{Q}, \]
\[ w_s \mapsto (1/2\pi i)ev(X/S)(w_s) := ev(X_s)(w_s), s \in S_{k'}, \]
note that the image consists of logarithmic classes, hence
\[ p_{s_{k,s}}(HT^p_{j,d}(X/S))(k') \subset p_{s_C}(HL_{j,d}(X_C/S_C)), \]
where $p_{s_C} : E^j_{DR}(X_C/S_C) \to S_{k'}$ are the projections,
(ii) we have
\[ (R^j f_\sigma^* Q_\psi^*(d))^G =< HT^p_{j,d}(X/S) \cap F^d E^j_{DR}(X/S) > \mathbb{Q} \subset E^j_{DR}(X_{k,s}/S_{k,s}), \]
where $< - >_{\mathbb{Q}}$ denote the $\mathbb{Q}$ subvector bundle generated by $(-)$,
(iii) we have a canonical embedding in $Shv(S_C)$
\[ ev(X/S) : \pi_{k/C}(S)^* (R^j f_\sigma^* Q_\psi^*(d))^G \to HL_{j,d}(X_C/S_C) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \mathbb{Q}, \]
\[ \alpha_s \mapsto (1/2\pi i)ev(X/S)(w(\alpha_s)) := ev(X_s((1/2\pi i)w(\alpha_s)), s' = \pi_{k/C}(s) : k(s) \to \mathbb{C}, s \in S, \]
where $\pi_{k/C}(S) : S_C \to S$ is the projection.

Proof. (i) Follows from proposition 1 and the equality, by (the proof of) proposition 4,
\[ \mathbb{H}^j(X_{s,C}, \Omega^{>d}_{X_{s,k,s}}(log D_{s,k,s}))^{pet} = \mathbb{H}^j(X_{s,C}, \Omega^{>d}_{X_{s,k,s},log,O} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p). \]
where $(X'_s, D_s) \to (X_s, Z_s)$ is a desingularization, i.e. $X'_s$ is smooth and $D_s \subset X'_s$ is a normal crossing divisor, after taking an embedding $\sigma'_p : k' \to \mathbb{C}_p$.
(ii):Follows from the isomorphism $(H^j f_*^a \alpha(X^*))$ (c.f. theorem [1]) and proposition 5(ii).
(iii):Follows from (i) and (ii). \qed

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