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De Rham logarithmic classes and Tate conjecture

Johann Bouali

April 3, 2023

Abstract

We introduce the definition of De Rham logarithmic classes. We show that the De Rham class of an algebraic cycle of a smooth algebraic variety over a field of characteristic zero is logarithmic and conversely that a logarithmic class of bidegree (d, d) is the De Rham class of an algebraic cycle (of codimension d). We deduce the Tate conjecture for smooth projective varieties over fields of finite type over \mathbb{Q} and over p -adic fields for \mathbb{Q}_p coefficients, under good reduction hypothesis.

1 Introduction

In this work, we introduce for X a noetherian scheme, the definition of logarithmic De Rham cohomology classes which are for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, the subgroup $H^j OL_X(\mathbb{H}_{et}^j(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^\bullet)) \subset \mathbb{H}_{et}^j(X, \Omega_X^\bullet) =: H_{DR}^j(X)$ of the De Rham cohomology abelian group. The subcomplex $OL_X : \Omega_{X, \log}^\bullet \hookrightarrow \Omega_X^\bullet$ of abelian sheaves on X consisting of logarithmic forms is introduced in definition 1.

Let X be a smooth algebraic variety over a field of characteristic zero k . To an algebraic cycle $Z \in \mathcal{Z}^d(X)$, we associate its De Rham cohomology class $[Z] \in H_{DR}^{2d}(X)$, which is by definition, as for any Weil cohomology theory, the image of the fundamental class $[Z] \in H_{DR, Z}^{2d}(X)$ by the canonical morphism $H_{DR, Z}^{2d}(X) \rightarrow H^{2d}(X)$. In section 3, we show (c.f. theorem 1(i)) that $[Z] \in H_{DR}^{2d}(X)$ is logarithmic of bidegree (d, d) , that is

$$[Z] = H^{2d} OL_X([Z]_L) \in H_{DR}^{2d}(X), [Z]_L \in H_{et}^d(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^d)$$

where $H_{et}^d(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^d) \subset \mathbb{H}_{et}^{2d}(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^\bullet)$ is the canonical subspace, as all the differentials of $\Omega_{X, \log}^\bullet$ vanishes since by definition a logarithmic form is closed. This fact is a consequence of two properties :

- the Euler class of a vector bundle of rank d over an algebraic variety is logarithmic of bidegree (d, d) (c.f. proposition 2)
- the motivic isomorphisms applied to De Rham cohomology preserve logarithmic classes (c.f. proposition 1). The key point is that logarithmic De Rham forms on algebraic varieties over k are closed, (trivially) \mathbb{A}_k^1 invariant and compatible with the transfers maps induced by finite morphisms of algebraic varieties and in particular finite correspondences. Since $\Omega_{\log}^l \subset \Omega^l$ are (trivially) \mathbb{A}_k^1 invariant presheaves with transfers on the category of smooth algebraic varieties over k , by a theorem of Voevodsky the cohomology presheaves of \mathbb{A}_k^1 invariant presheaves with transfers are \mathbb{A}_k^1 invariant.

Conversely, we show (c.f. theorem 1(ii)), that a logarithmic class $w \in H_{DR}^{2d}(X)$ of bidegree (d, d) is the De Rham class of an algebraic cycle (of codimension d).

The proof works as follows : A logarithmic class of bidegree (p, q) is locally acyclic for the Zariski topology of X since it is the etale cohomology of a single sheaf. This allows us to proceed by a finite induction using the crucial fact that the purity isomorphism for De Rham cohomology preserve logarithmic classes (c.f. proposition 3). The proof of proposition 3 follows from the fact that the purity isomorphism is motivic (see [5]), that the Euler class of a vector bundle of rank d over an algebraic variety is logarithmic of bidegree (d, d) (c.f. proposition 2) and that the motivic isomorphisms applied to De Rham cohomology

preserve logarithmic classes (c.f. proposition 1). At the final step, we use, for simplicity, the fact that for a scheme Y , $H_{\text{et}}^1(Y, \Omega_{Y, \log}^1) = H^1(Y, O_Y^*)$ is the Picard group of Y . In the case X projective, we also get a vanishing result (c.f. theorem 1(iii)) : $H^{2d}OL_X(H_{\text{et}}^{d-k}(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^{d+k})) = 0$ for $k > 0$.

Let X a smooth projective variety over a field k of finite type over \mathbb{Q} . Let p be a prime number unramified over k such that X has good reduction at p , $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$ a fixed embedding and \hat{k} the algebraic closure of k inside \mathbb{C}_p . Denote by $\hat{k}_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$ the p adic completion of k with respect to σ_p . In a previous work (see [4], prop 2,3), we show that Tate classes $\alpha \in H_{\text{et}}^{2d}(X_{\hat{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(d)^G$ of X gives by the p -adic comparison isomorphism

$$H^{2d}R\alpha(X) : H_{\text{et}}^{2d}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{B}_{\text{cris}, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{DR}^{2d}(X) \otimes_k \mathbb{B}_{\text{cris}, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}},$$

a \mathbb{Z}_p linear combination of logarithmic classes

$$w(\alpha) := H^{2d}R\alpha(X)(\alpha) := \sum_{i=1}^s \lambda_i w(\alpha)_{L,i} \in H_{DR}^{2d}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}), \lambda_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p$$

with for each $1 \leq i \leq s$, $w(\alpha)_{L,i} \in H^{2d}OL_X \mathbb{H}_{\text{et}}^{2d}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \log}^{\geq d})$. We deduce, by theorem 1(ii) and (iii), the Tate conjecture for X with \mathbb{Q}_p coefficient (c.f. theorem 2). Note that for a p -adic field $K \subset \mathbb{C}_p$, $\dim H_{\text{et}}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_l)^G > \dim H_{\text{et}}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)^G$ for $l \neq p$ in general. Hence it is not clear whether Tate conjecture holds for smooth projective varieties over finite fields k_0 , since the base change for etale cohomology for $f : X \rightarrow O_K$, $O_K = W(k_0)$ only holds for \mathbb{Z}_l coefficients, $l \neq p$. In particular it is not clear if point (iii) of corollary 1 of [4] holds.

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2 Preliminaries and Notations

- Denote by Top the category of topological spaces and RTop the category of ringed spaces.
- Denote by Cat the category of small categories and RCat the category of ringed topoi.
- For $\mathcal{S} \in \text{Cat}$ and $X \in \mathcal{S}$, we denote $\mathcal{S}/X \in \text{Cat}$ the category whose objects are $Y/X := (Y, f)$ with $Y \in \mathcal{S}$ and $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is a morphism in \mathcal{S} , and whose morphisms $\text{Hom}((Y', f'), (Y, f))$ consists of $g : Y' \rightarrow Y$ in \mathcal{S} such that $f \circ g = f'$.
- For $(\mathcal{S}, O_{\mathcal{S}}) \in \text{RCat}$ a ringed topos, we denote by
 - $\text{PSh}(\mathcal{S})$ the category of presheaves of $O_{\mathcal{S}}$ modules on \mathcal{S} and $\text{PSh}_{O_{\mathcal{S}}}(\mathcal{S})$ the category of presheaves of $O_{\mathcal{S}}$ modules on \mathcal{S} , whose objects are $\text{PSh}_{O_{\mathcal{S}}}(\mathcal{S})^0 := \{(M, m), M \in \text{PSh}(\mathcal{S}), m : M \otimes O_{\mathcal{S}} \rightarrow M\}$, together with the forgetful functor $o : \text{PSh}(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \text{PSh}_{O_{\mathcal{S}}}(\mathcal{S})$,
 - $C(\mathcal{S}) = C(\text{PSh}(\mathcal{S}))$ and $C_{O_{\mathcal{S}}}(\mathcal{S}) = C(\text{PSh}_{O_{\mathcal{S}}}(\mathcal{S}))$ the big abelian category of complexes of presheaves of $O_{\mathcal{S}}$ modules on \mathcal{S} ,
 - $C_{O_{\mathcal{S}}(2)\text{fil}}(\mathcal{S}) := C_{(2)\text{fil}}(\text{PSh}_{O_{\mathcal{S}}}(\mathcal{S})) \subset C(\text{PSh}_{O_{\mathcal{S}}}(\mathcal{S}), F, W)$, the big abelian category of (bi)filtered complexes of presheaves of $O_{\mathcal{S}}$ modules on \mathcal{S} such that the filtration is biregular and $\text{PSh}_{O_{\mathcal{S}}(2)\text{fil}}(\mathcal{S}) := (\text{PSh}_{O_{\mathcal{S}}}(\mathcal{S}), F, W)$.
- Let $(\mathcal{S}, O_{\mathcal{S}}) \in \text{RCat}$ a ringed topos with topology τ . For $F \in C_{O_{\mathcal{S}}}(\mathcal{S})$, we denote by $k : F \rightarrow E_{\tau}(F)$ the canonical flasque resolution in $C_{O_{\mathcal{S}}}(\mathcal{S})$ (see [3]). In particular for $X \in \mathcal{S}$, $H^*(X, E_{\tau}(F)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{H}_{\tau}^*(X, F)$.
- For $f : \mathcal{S}' \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ a morphism with $\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}' \in \text{RCat}$, endowed with topology τ and τ' respectively, we denote for $F \in C_{O_{\mathcal{S}}}(\mathcal{S})$ and each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$,
 - $f^* := H^j \Gamma(\mathcal{S}, k \circ \text{ad}(f^*, f_*)(F)) : \mathbb{H}^j(\mathcal{S}, F) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^j(\mathcal{S}', f^*F)$,

$$- f^* := H^j \Gamma(\mathcal{S}, k \circ \text{ad}(f^{*mod}, f_*)(F)) : \mathbb{H}^j(\mathcal{S}, F) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^j(\mathcal{S}', f^{*mod}F),$$

the canonical maps.

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

$$\text{PSh}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{X}) \subset \text{PSh}(\mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{X}), \quad F = (F_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, \quad p^n F_n = 0, \quad F_{n+1}/p^n \xrightarrow{\sim} F_n$$

$$C_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{X}) := C(\text{PSh}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{X})) \subset C(\mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{X}) \text{ and}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p := \mathbb{Z}_{p, \mathcal{X}} := ((\mathbb{Z}/p^* \mathbb{Z})_{\mathcal{X}}) \in \text{PSh}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{X})$$

the diagram of constant presheaves on \mathcal{X} .

- Denote by $\text{Sch} \subset \text{RTop}$ the subcategory of schemes (the morphisms are the morphisms of locally ringed spaces). For a field k , we consider $\text{Sch}/k := \text{Sch}/\text{Spec } k$ the category of schemes over $\text{Spec } k$, that is whose object are $X := (X, a_X)$ with $X \in \text{Sch}$ and $a_X : X \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ a morphism and whose objects are morphism of schemes $f : X' \rightarrow X$ such that $f \circ a_{X'} = a_X$. We then denote by
 - $\text{Var}(k) = \text{Sch}^{ft}/k \subset \text{Sch}/k$ the full subcategory consisting of algebraic varieties over k , i.e. schemes of finite type over k ,
 - $\text{PVar}(k) \subset \text{QPVar}(k) \subset \text{Var}(k)$ the full subcategories consisting of quasi-projective varieties and projective varieties respectively,
 - $\text{PSmVar}(k) \subset \text{SmVar}(k) \subset \text{Var}(k)$, $\text{PSmVar}(k) := \text{PVar}(k) \cap \text{SmVar}(k)$, the full subcategories consisting of smooth varieties and smooth projective varieties respectively.

For a morphism of field $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow K$, we have the extension of scalar functor

$$\otimes_k K : \text{Sch}/k \rightarrow \text{Sch}/K, \quad X \mapsto X_K := X_{K, \sigma} := X \otimes_k K, \quad (f : X' \rightarrow X) \mapsto (f_K := f \otimes I : X'_K \rightarrow X_K).$$

which is left adjoint to the restriction of scalar

$$\text{Res}_{k/K} : \text{Sch}/K \rightarrow \text{Sch}/k, \quad X = (X, a_X) \mapsto X = (X, \sigma \circ a_X), \quad (f : X' \rightarrow X) \mapsto (f : X' \rightarrow X)$$

The extension of scalar functor restrict to a functor

$$\otimes_k K : \text{Var}(k) \rightarrow \text{Var}(K), \quad X \mapsto X_K := X_{K, \sigma} := X \otimes_k K, \quad (f : X' \rightarrow X) \mapsto (f_K := f \otimes I : X'_K \rightarrow X_K).$$

and for $X \in \text{Var}(k)$ we have $\pi_{k/K}(X) : X_K \rightarrow X$ the projection in Sch/k .

- For $X \in \text{Sch}$, we denote $X^{pet} \subset \text{Sch}/X$ the pro etale site (see [2]) which is the full subcategory of Sch/X whose object consists of weakly etale maps $U \rightarrow X$ (that is flat maps $U \rightarrow X$ such that $\Delta_U : U \rightarrow U \times_X U$ is also flat) and whose topology is generated by fpqc covers. We then have the canonical morphism of site

$$\nu_X : X^{pet} \rightarrow X, \quad (U \rightarrow X) \mapsto (U \rightarrow X)$$

For $F \in C(X^{et})$,

$$\text{ad}(\nu_X^*, R\nu_{X*})(F) : F \rightarrow R\nu_{X*} \nu_X^* F$$

is an isomorphism in $D(X^{et})$, in particular, for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\nu_X^* : \mathbb{H}_{et}^n(X, F) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{H}_{pet}^n(X, \nu_X^* F)$$

are isomorphisms, For $X \in \text{Sch}$, we denote

$$- \underline{\mathbb{Z}}_p := \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \nu_X^* (\mathbb{Z}/p^n \mathbb{Z})_{X^{et}} \in \text{PSh}(X^{pet}) \text{ the constant presheaf on } \mathcal{X},$$

– $l_{p,\mathcal{X}} := (p(\ast)) : \underline{\mathbb{Z}}_{p_X} \rightarrow \nu_X^\ast(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})_{X^{pet}}$ the projection map in $\text{PSh}(\mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{X}^{pet})$.

- An affine scheme $U \in \text{Sch}$ is said to be w -contractible if any faithfully flat weakly etale map $V \rightarrow U$, $V \in \text{Sch}$, admits a section. We will use the facts that (see [2]):
 - Any scheme $X \in \text{Sch}$ admits a pro-etale affine cover $(r_i : X_i \rightarrow X)_{i \in I}$ with for each $i \in I$, X_i a w -contractible affine scheme and $r_i : X_i \rightarrow X$ 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 $F \in \text{Shv}(U^{pet})$, $H_{pet}^i(U, F) = 0$ for $i \neq 0$ since $\Gamma(U, -)$ is an exact functor.
- Let $X \in \text{Sch}$. Considering its De Rham complex $\Omega_X^\bullet := DR(X)(O_X)$, we have for $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ its De Rham cohomology $H_{DR}^j(X) := \mathbb{H}^j(X, \Omega_X^\bullet)$. For $X \in \text{Var}(k)$, the differentials of $\Omega_X^\bullet := \Omega_{X/k}^\bullet$ are by definition k -linear, thus $H_{DR}^j(X)$ has a structure of a k vector space. If $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$, then $H_{DR}^j(X) = \mathbb{H}_{et}^j(X, \Omega_X^\bullet)$ since $\Omega_{/k}^j \in C(\text{SmVar}(k))$ is \mathbb{A}^1 local and admits transfers where

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{/k}^\bullet &\in C(\text{SmVar}(k)), X \mapsto \Omega_{/k}^\bullet(X) := \Gamma(X, \Omega_X^\bullet), \\ (f : X' \rightarrow X) &\mapsto \Omega_{/k}^\bullet(f) := f^\ast : \Gamma(X, \Omega_X^\bullet) \rightarrow \Gamma(X', \Omega_{X'}^\bullet) \end{aligned}$$

(see [3]).

- Let $X \in \text{Var}(k)$. Let $X = \cup_{i=1}^s X_i$ an open affine cover. For $I \subset [1, \dots, s]$, we denote $X_I := \cap_{i \in I} X_i$. We get $X_\bullet \in \text{Fun}(P([1, \dots, s]), \text{Var}(k))$. Since quasi-coherent sheaves on affine noetherian schemes are acyclic, we have for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, $H_{DR}^j(X) = \Gamma(X_\bullet, \Omega_{X_\bullet}^j)$.
- For $X \in \text{Sch}$ noetherian irreducible and $d \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote by $\mathcal{Z}^d(X)$ the group of algebraic cycles of codimension d , which is the free abelian group generated by irreducible closed subsets of codimension d .
- For 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 $X \in \text{Var}(K)$, we denote by $X^\mathcal{O} \in \text{Sch}/O_K$ a (non canonical) integral model of X , i.e. satisfying $X^\mathcal{O} \otimes_{O_K} K = X$.
- For $X \in \text{Sch}$ and p a prime number, we denote by $c : \hat{X}^{(p)} \rightarrow X$ the morphism in 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 $X^\mathcal{O} \in \text{Sch}/O_K$ an integral model of X , i.e. satisfying $X^\mathcal{O} \otimes_{O_K} K = X$, we consider the morphism in RTop

$$c := (c \otimes I) : \hat{X}^{(p)} := \hat{X}^{\mathcal{O},(p)} \otimes_{O_K} K \rightarrow X^\mathcal{O} \otimes_{O_K} K = X.$$

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

$$c^\ast : \mathbb{H}^k(X, \Omega_X^{\bullet \geq l}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{H}^k(\hat{X}^{(p)}, \Omega_{\hat{X}^{(p)}}^{\bullet \geq l})$$

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

- For k a field of finite type over \mathbb{Q} and $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$, we denote $\delta(k, X) \subset \mathbb{N}$ the finite set consisting of prime numbers such that for $p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \delta$ a prime number k is unramified at p and such that there exists an integral model $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^\mathcal{O}$ of $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}$ 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 σ_p . To see that $\delta(k, X)$ is a finite set, considering $k = k_0(x_1, \dots, x_d)(x_{d+1})$ where x_1, \dots, x_d are algebraically independent and k_0 is a number field one can take an integral model $Y \rightarrow O_{k_0}[x_1, \dots, x_{d+1}]/f_{d+1}$ of X , a desingularization of $Y' \rightarrow Y$ of Y and then see that $\delta(k, X)$ is contained in the discriminant of the family $Y' \rightarrow Y \rightarrow O_{k_0}[x_1, \dots, x_{d+1}]/f_{d+1}$.

- 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). 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.
- 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 $f : X' \rightarrow X$ 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 $\text{Hom}((X', Z') \rightarrow (X, Z))$ consists of $f : X' \rightarrow X$ of schemes over k such that $f^{-1}(Z) \subset Z'$.
- Let k a field of characteristic zero. For $X, X' \in \text{Var}(k)$, with X' irreducible, we denote $\mathcal{Z}^{fs/X'}(X' \times X) \subset \mathcal{Z}_{d_{X'}}(X' \times X)$ which consist of algebraic cycles $\alpha = \sum_i n_i \alpha_i \in \mathcal{Z}_{d_{X'}}(X' \times X)$ such that, denoting $\text{supp}(\alpha) = \cup_i \alpha_i \subset X' \times X$ its support and $p' : X' \times X \rightarrow X'$ the projection, $p'_{|\text{supp}(\alpha)} : \text{supp}(\alpha) \rightarrow X'$ is finite surjective. We denote by $\text{Cor SmVar}(k)$ the category such that the objects are $\{X \in \text{SmVar}(k)\}$ and such that $\text{Hom}_{\text{Cor SmVar}(k)}(X', X) := \mathcal{Z}^{fs/X'}(X' \times X)$.
- For $X \in \text{Top}$ and $Z \subset X$ a closed subset, denoting $j : X \setminus Z \hookrightarrow X$ the open complementary, we will consider

$$\Gamma_Z^\vee \mathbb{Z}_X := \text{Cone}(\text{ad}(j!, j^*)(\mathbb{Z}_X) : j!j^* \mathbb{Z}_X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_X) \in C(X)$$

and denote for short $\gamma_Z^\vee := \gamma_X^\vee(\mathbb{Z}_X) : \mathbb{Z}_X \rightarrow \Gamma_Z^\vee \mathbb{Z}_X$ the canonical map in $C(X)$.

- 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

$$\Gamma_Z^\vee \mathbb{Z}_X := \text{Cone}(\text{ad}(j_\sharp, j^*)(\mathbb{Z}_X) : \mathbb{Z}_X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_X) \in C(\text{Var}(k)^{sm}/X)$$

and denote for short $\gamma_Z^\vee := \gamma_X^\vee(\mathbb{Z}_X) : \mathbb{Z}_X \rightarrow \Gamma_Z^\vee \mathbb{Z}_X$ the canonical map in $C(\text{Var}(k)^{sm}/X)$. If $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$, it gives

$$a_{X\sharp} \Gamma_Z^\vee \mathbb{Z}_X := \text{Cone}(a_{X\sharp} \circ \text{ad}(j_\sharp, j^*)(\mathbb{Z}_X) : \mathbb{Z}(U) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}(X)) \in C(\text{SmVar}(k)).$$

Then $M_Z(X) := a_{X\sharp} \Gamma_Z^\vee \mathbb{Z}_X \in \text{DA}(k)$.

- 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

$$C_{\text{sing}}^*(X, R) := (\mathbb{Z} \text{Hom}_{\text{Top}}(\mathbb{I}^*, X)^\vee) \otimes R$$

and for $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ its singular cohomology $H_{\text{sing}}^l(X, R) := H^n C_{\text{sing}}^*(X, R)$. 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

$$C^* \iota_{2i\pi\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{C}}(X) : C_{\text{sing}}^*(X, 2i\pi\mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow C_{\text{sing}}^*(X, \mathbb{C}), \alpha \mapsto \alpha \otimes 1$$

whose image consists of cochains $\alpha \in C_{\text{sing}}^j(X, \mathbb{C})$ such that $\alpha(\gamma) \in 2i\pi\mathbb{Z}$ for all $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z} \text{Hom}_{\text{Top}}(\mathbb{I}^*, X)$. We get by functoriality the embedding in $C(X)$

$$\begin{aligned} & C^* \iota_{2i\pi\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{C}, X} : C_{X, 2i\pi\mathbb{Z}, \text{sing}}^* \hookrightarrow C_{X, \mathbb{C}, \text{sing}}^* \\ (U \subset X) & \mapsto (C^* \iota_{2i\pi\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{C}}(U) : C_{\text{sing}}^*(U, 2i\pi\mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow C_{\text{sing}}^*(U, \mathbb{C})) \end{aligned}$$

We recall we have

- For $X \in \text{Top}$ locally contractile, e.g. $X \in \text{CW}$, and R a ring, the inclusion in $C_R(X)$ $c_X : R_X \rightarrow C_{X,R,\text{sing}}^*$ is by definition an equivalence top local and that we get by the small chain theorem, for all $l \in \mathbb{Z}$, an isomorphism $H^l c_X : H^l(X, R_X) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{sing}}^l(X, R)$.
- For $X \in \text{Diff}(\mathbb{R})$, the restriction map

$$r_X : \mathbb{Z} \text{Hom}_{\text{Diff}(\mathbb{R})}(\mathbb{I}^*, X)^\vee \rightarrow C_{\text{sing}}^*(X, R), \quad w \mapsto w : (\phi \mapsto w(\phi))$$

is a quasi-isomorphism by Whitney approximation theorem.

In [4], we introduced 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

$$OL_X : \Omega_{X,\log}^\bullet \hookrightarrow \Omega_X^\bullet, \quad \text{s.t. for } X^\circ \in X \text{ and } p \in \mathbb{N}, p \geq 1, \\ \Omega_{X,\log}^p(X^\circ) := \langle df_{\alpha_1}/f_{\alpha_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge df_{\alpha_p}/f_{\alpha_p}, f_{\alpha_k} \in \Gamma(X^\circ, O_X)^* \rangle \subset \Omega_X^p(X^\circ),$$

where $\Omega_X^\bullet := DR(X)(O_X) \in C(X)$ is the De Rham complex and $\Gamma(X^\circ, O_X)^* \subset \Gamma(X^\circ, O_X)$ is the multiplicative subgroup consisting of invertible elements for the multiplication, here \langle, \rangle stand for the sub-abelian group generated by. By definition, for $w \in \Omega_X^p(X^\circ)$, $w \in \Omega_{X,\log}^p(X^\circ)$ if and only if there exists $(n_i)_{1 \leq i \leq s} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $(f_{i,\alpha_k})_{1 \leq i \leq s, 1 \leq k \leq p} \in \Gamma(X^\circ, O_X)^*$ such that

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

For $p = 0$, we set $\Omega_{X,\log}^0 := \mathbb{Z}$.

- (ii) For k a field of characteristic zero, we get from (i), for $X \in \text{Var}(k)$, the embedding $OL_X : \Omega_{X,\log}^\bullet \hookrightarrow \Omega_X^\bullet$ in $C(X)$, where $\Omega_X^\bullet := \Omega_{X/k}^\bullet \in C(X)$ is the De Rham complex : for $X^\circ \subset X$ an open subset and $w \in \Omega_X^p(X^\circ)$ $w \in \Omega_{X,\log}^p(X^\circ)$ if and only if there exists $(n_i)_{1 \leq i \leq s} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $(f_{i,\alpha_k})_{1 \leq i \leq s, 1 \leq k \leq p} \in \Gamma(X^\circ, O_X)^*$ such that

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

Let k a field of characteristic zero. We get an embedding in $C(\text{SmVar}(k))$

$$OL : \Omega_{/k,\log}^\bullet \hookrightarrow \Omega_{/k}^\bullet, \quad \text{given by, for } X \in \text{SmVar}(k), \\ OL(X) := OL_X : \Omega_{/k,\log}^\bullet(X) := \Gamma(X, \Omega_{X,\log}^\bullet) \hookrightarrow \Gamma(X, \Omega_X^\bullet) =: \Omega_{/k}^\bullet(X).$$

- (iii) Let K a field which is complete for a p -adic norm. Let $X \in \text{Var}(K)$. For $X^\circ \in \text{Sch}/O_K$ an integral model of X , i.e. satisfying $X^\circ \otimes_{O_K} K = X$, we write for short

$$OL_X := OL_X \circ \iota : \Omega_{X^\circ,\log,\mathcal{O}}^\bullet := \Omega_{X^\circ,\text{et},\log}^\bullet \hookrightarrow \Omega_{X^\circ,\text{et}}^\bullet \hookrightarrow \Omega_{X^\circ}^\bullet$$

the embedding in $C(X^{\text{et}})$ consisting of integral logarithmic De Rham forms, with $\iota : \Omega_{X^\circ,\text{et},\log}^\bullet \hookrightarrow \Omega_{X^\circ,\text{et}}^\bullet$. We will also consider the embeddings of $C(X^{\text{pet}})$

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

and

$$OL_{\hat{X}^{(p)}} := (OL_{X^\circ/p^n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}} : \Omega_{\hat{X}^{(p)},\log,\mathcal{O}}^\bullet := \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \nu_X^* \Omega_{X^\circ,\text{et}/p^n,\log}^\bullet \hookrightarrow \Omega_{\hat{X}^{(p)}}^\bullet,$$

where we recall $c : \hat{X}^{(p)} \rightarrow X$ the morphism in \mathbf{RTop} is given by the completion along the ideal generated by p . Note that the inclusion $\Omega_{X^{\circ,et},\log}^l/p^n \subset \Omega_{X^{\circ,et}/p^n,\log}^{\bullet}$ is strict in general. Note that

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

but

$$\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_p \nu_X := \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \nu_X^*(\mathbb{Z}/p^n \mathbb{Z})_{X^{et}} \in C(X^{pet}), \text{ and } \Omega_{\hat{X}^{(p)},\log,\mathcal{O}}^{\bullet} := \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \nu_X^* \Omega_{X^{\circ,et}/p^n,\log}^{\bullet} \in C(X^{pet})$$

are NOT the pullback of etale sheaves by ν_X .

3 De Rham logarithmic classes

3.1 The De Rham classes of algebraic cycles vs De Rham logarithmic classes

Let $X \in \text{Sch}$. Recall we have the canonical sub-complex $OL_X : \Omega_{X,\log}^{\bullet} \hookrightarrow \Omega_X^{\bullet}$ in $C(X^{et})$ (c.f. definition 1). All the differential of $\Omega_{X,\log}^{\bullet}$ vanishes since by definition the logarithmic forms are closed. For $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, the De Rham logarithmic classes consist of the image

$$H^j OL_X(\mathbb{H}_{et}^j(X, \Omega_{X,\log}^{\bullet})) \subset \mathbb{H}_{et}^j(X, \Omega_X^{\bullet}) = H_{DR}^j(X).$$

The filtered complex $\Gamma(X, E_{et}(\Omega_{X^{et},\log}^{\bullet}, F_b)) \in C_{fil}(\mathbb{Z})$ has its differentials at the E_1 level vanishes since the logarithmic forms are closed, hence we have a canonical splitting

$$\mathbb{H}_{et}^j(X, \Omega_{X,\log}^{\bullet}) = \bigoplus_{0 \leq l \leq j} H_{et}^{j-l}(X, \Omega_{X,\log}^l).$$

Let $X \in \text{Sch}$ a noetherian scheme. We have by definition the exact sequence in $C(X^{et})$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_X \rightarrow O_X^* \xrightarrow{dlog} \Omega_{X,\log} \rightarrow 0$$

Hence $H_{et}^1(X, \Omega_{X,\log}) = H_{et}^1(X, O_X^*)$ and $H_{et}^q(X, \Omega_{X,\log}) = H_{et}^q(X, O_X^*) = 0$ for $q \leq 2$. Let $X \in \text{Sch}$ a noetherian proper scheme. We have $H^0(X, \Omega_{X,\log}^l) = 0$.

Let k a field of characteristic zero. We get (see definition 1) the embedding in $C(\text{SmVar}(k))$

$$OL : \Omega_{/k,\log}^{\bullet} \hookrightarrow \Omega_{/k}^{\bullet}, \text{ given by, for } X \in \text{SmVar}(k), \\ OL(X) := OL_X : \Omega_{/k,\log}^{\bullet}(X) := \Gamma(X, \Omega_{X,\log}^{\bullet}) \hookrightarrow \Gamma(X, \Omega_X^{\bullet}) =: \Omega_{/k}^{\bullet}(X).$$

We will use the following lemma :

Lemma 1. *Let $X \in \text{Sch}$. Let $X = \cup_{i \in I} X_i$ an open cover. Denote $j_i : X_i \hookrightarrow X$ the open embeddings. Let $w \in H_{DR}^j(X)$. Then $w \in H^j OL_X(H_{et}^{j-l}(X, \Omega_{X,\log}^l))$ if and only if $j_i^* w \in H^j OL_X(H_{et}^{j-l}(X_i, \Omega_{X_i,\log}^l))$ for all $i \in I$.*

Proof. The only if part is obvious. Considering the morphism of bicomplexes of abelian groups

$$OL_X : \Gamma(X_{\bullet}, E_{et}^{\bullet}(\Omega_{X,\log}^l))[-l] \hookrightarrow \Gamma(X_{\bullet}, E_{et}^{\bullet}(\Omega_X^{\bullet}))$$

the if part follows from Mayer-Vietoris (i.e. etale hence Zariski descent of flasque etale sheaves) by induction on the filtration of the total complex of a bi-complex, using the spectral sequences associated to these filtrations. \square

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 $(D_Z X, \mathbb{A}_Z^1) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$, $(D_Z X, \mathbb{A}_Z^1) \in \text{Sch}^2$ of (X, Z) by the normal cone $C_{Z/X} \rightarrow Z$, i.e. such that

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

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

We recall the following facts (see [5] and [3]):

Proposition 1. *Let k a field a characteristic zero. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ and $Z \subset X$ a smooth subvariety of codimension d . Then $C_{Z/X} = N_{Z/X} \rightarrow Z$ is a vector bundle of rank d .*

- (i) *The closed embeddings $i_1 : (X, Z) \hookrightarrow (D_Z X, \mathbb{A}_Z^1)$ and $i_0 : (C_{Z/X}, Z) \hookrightarrow (D_Z X, \mathbb{A}_Z^1)$ in $\text{SmVar}^2(k)$ induces isomorphisms of motives $\mathbb{Z}(i_1) : M_Z(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} M_{\mathbb{A}_Z^1}(D_Z X)$ and $\mathbb{Z}(i_0) : M_Z(N_{Z/X}) \xrightarrow{\sim} M_{\mathbb{A}_Z^1}(D_Z X)$ in $\text{DA}(k)$. We get the excision isomorphism in $\text{DA}(k)$*

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

- (ii) *For each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, the excision isomorphism induced by (i)*

$$\begin{aligned} H^j \Omega(P_{Z,X}) &:= H^j E_{\text{et}}(\Omega_{/k}^\bullet)(\mathbb{Z}(i_0)) \circ H^j E_{\text{et}}(\Omega_{/k}^\bullet)(\mathbb{Z}(i_1))^{-1} : \\ H_{DR,Z}^j(X) &:= H^j \Gamma_Z(X, E_{\text{et}}(\Omega_X^\bullet)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{DR,Z}^j(N_{Z/X}) := H^j \Gamma_Z(N_{Z/X}, E_{\text{et}}(\Omega_{N_{Z/X}}^\bullet)) \end{aligned}$$

preserve logarithmic De Rham classes, that is for each $l \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$H^j \Omega(P_{Z,X})(H^j OL_X(H_{\text{et},Z}^{j-l}(X, \Omega_{X,\log}^l))) = H^j OL_{N_{Z/X}}(H_{\text{et},Z}^{j-l}(N_{Z/X}, \Omega_{N_{Z/X},\log}^l))$$

Proof. (i): See [5].

(ii): The de Rham complex $\Omega_{/k}^\bullet \in C(\text{SmVar}(k))$ admits transfers using trace map for commutative rings, that is $\Omega^\bullet \in C(\text{Cor SmVar}(k))$ (see [7]) and that the inclusion $OL : \Omega_{/k,\log}^l[-l] \hookrightarrow \Omega_{/k}^\bullet$ in $C(\text{SmVar}(k))$ is compatible with transfers. Since $\Omega_{/k,\log}^l \in \text{PSh}(\text{SmVar}(k))$ is \mathbb{A}_k^1 invariant ($O_{\mathbb{A}_k^1}^* = k^*$ and for $\lambda \in k^*$ we have $d\lambda = 0$) and admits transfers, for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, the presheaves $H_{\text{et}}^{j-l} \Omega_{/k,\log}^l \in \text{PSh}(\text{SmVar}(k))$ are \mathbb{A}_k^1 invariant by a theorem of Voevodsky (c.f. [5] for example). It then follows from (i) (see [5] or [3]) that

$$\begin{aligned} H^j \Omega_{\log}(P_{Z,X}) &:= H^j E_{\text{et}}(\Omega_{/k,\log}^\bullet)(\mathbb{Z}(i_0)) \circ H^j E_{\text{et}}(\Omega_{/k,\log}^\bullet)(\mathbb{Z}(i_1))^{-1} : \\ &H_{\text{et},Z}^{j-l}(X, \Omega_{X,\log}^l) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{et},Z}^{j-l}(N_{Z/X}, \Omega_{N_{Z/X},\log}^l). \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} H^j \Omega(P_{Z,X})(H^j OL_X(H_{\text{et},Z}^{j-l}(X, \Omega_{X,\log}^l))) &= H^j OL_{N_{Z/X}}(\Omega_{\log}(P_{Z,X})(H_{\text{et},Z}^{j-l}(X, \Omega_{X,\log}^l))) \\ &= H^j OL_{N_{Z/X}}(H_{\text{et},Z}^{j-l}(N_{Z,X}, \Omega_{N_{Z/X},\log}^l)). \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark 1. *Let k a field a characteristic zero. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ and $Z \subset X$ a smooth subvariety of codimension d .*

- (i) *The statement of proposition 1(ii) also holds for the subcomplex $\Omega_{/k}^{\bullet, \partial=0} \hookrightarrow \Omega_{/k}^\bullet$ of closed forms by the same argument since the inclusion $\Omega_{/k}^{l, \partial=0}[-l] \hookrightarrow \Omega_{/k}^\bullet$ in $C(\text{SmVar}(k))$ is compatible with transfers.*
- (ii) *The statement of proposition 1(ii) does NOT hold for presheaves which do not admits transfers. Note that the result of proposition 1(ii) does NOT hold for the embedding in $C(\text{SmVar}(k))$, associated to an embedding $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$,*

$$\mathcal{H}^{l,j-l}[-l] \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}^\bullet, X \in \text{SmVar}(k), \Gamma(X, \mathcal{H}_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{an}}}^{l,j-l})[-l] \hookrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{an}}}^\bullet)$$

of the subsheaf of harmonic differential forms, the sheaves of differential forms $\mathcal{A} \in C(\text{SmVar}(k))$ does NOT admits transfers (finite algebraic correspondences are not smooth and for $f : X' \rightarrow X$ a morphism with $X', X \in \text{Diff}(\mathbb{R})$ vector fields on X only lift if f is a smooth morphism i.e. if the differential of df is surjective), transfers maps are only defined on cohomology.

Let k a field of characteristic zero. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ and $Z \subset X$ a smooth subvariety of codimension d . We have for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, the purity isomorphism given by $H^j \Omega(P_{Z,X})$ (see proposition 1) and the cup product with the Euler class of the normal tangent bundle $N_{Z/X} \rightarrow Z$:

$$H^j DR(P_{Z,X}) : H_{DR,Z}^j(X) \xrightarrow{H^j \Omega(P_{Z,X})} H_{DR,Z}^j(N_{Z/X}) \xrightarrow{((-) \cdot e(N_{Z/X}))^{-1}} H_{DR}^{j-2d}(Z).$$

Now, we have the following :

Proposition 2. *Let k a field of characteristic zero. Let $p : E \rightarrow X$ a vector bundle of rank $d \in \mathbb{N}$ with $X, E \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ connected. Then*

(i) *the Euler class $e(E) \in H_{DR,X}^{2d}(E)$ is logarithmic of type (d, d) , that is $e(E) = H^{2d} OL_E(e(E)) \in H_{DR,X}^{2d}(E)$ with $e(E) \in H_{X,et}^d(E, \Omega_{E,\log}^d)$,*

(ii) *the Euler class $e(E) \in H_{DR,X}^{2d}(E)$ induces for each $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$ an isomorphism*

$$((-) \cdot e(E)) : H^{i+j} OL_X(H_{et}^j(X, \Omega_{X,\log}^i)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^{2d+i+j} OL_E(H_{et}^{j+d}(E, \Omega_{E,\log}^{i+d})).$$

Proof. (i): Let $X = \cup_i X_i$ an open affine cover such that $E_i := E|_{X_i}$ is trivial : $(s_1, \dots, s_d) : E|_{X_i} \xrightarrow{\sim} X_i \times \mathbb{A}^d$ with $s_j \in \Gamma(X_i, E)$. Then

$$e(E)|_{X_i} = \partial(ds_1/s_1 \wedge \dots \wedge ds_d/s_d) \in H^{2d} OL_{E_i}(H_{X_i}^d(E_i, \Omega_{E,\log}^d))$$

where $\partial : H^{d-1}(E_i \setminus X_i, \Omega_{E,\log}^d) \rightarrow H_{X_i}^d(E_i, \Omega_{E,\log}^d)$ is the boundary map. Hence

$$e(E) \in H^{2d} OL_E(H^0(E, H_X^d \Omega_{E,\log}^d)) = H_{et,X}^d(E, \Omega_{E,\log}^d) \subset H^0(E, H_X^{2d} \Omega_E^{\geq d}) \subset H_{DR,X}^{2d}(E).$$

(ii): Follows from (i) and Kunnetth formula for De Rham cohomology together with lemma 1. \square

We deduce from proposition 1 and proposition 2, the following key proposition

Proposition 3. *Let k a field of characteristic zero. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ and $Z \subset X$ a smooth subvariety of codimension d . For each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, the purity isomorphism*

$$H^j DR(P_{Z,X}) : H_{DR,Z}^j(X) \xrightarrow{H^j \Omega(P_{Z,X})} H_{DR,Z}^j(N_{Z/X}) \xrightarrow{((-) \cdot e(N_{Z/X}))^{-1}} H_{DR}^{j-2d}(Z)$$

preserve logarithmic De Rham classes, that is for each $l \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$H^j DR(P_{Z,X})(H^j OL_X(H_{et,Z}^{j-l}(X, \Omega_{X,\log}^l))) = H^j OL_Z(H_{et}^{j-l}(Z, \Omega_{Z,\log}^l)).$$

Proof. Follows from proposition 1(ii) and proposition 2(ii). \square

Let k a field of characteristic zero. For $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ connected, we have the cycle class map for De Rham cohomology

$$Z \in \mathcal{Z}^d(X) \mapsto [Z] := H^{2d} \Omega(\gamma_Z^\vee)([Z]) \subset H_{DR}^{2d}(X), [Z] \in H_{DR,|Z|}^{2d}(X), \\ H^{2d} \Omega(\gamma_Z^\vee) : H_{DR,|Z|}^{2d}(X) \rightarrow H_{DR}^{2d}(X)$$

where

$$\Omega(\gamma_Z^\vee) := \text{Hom}(\gamma_Z^\vee(\mathbb{Z}_X), E_{et}(\Omega_X^\bullet)) : \Gamma_Z(X, E_{et}(\Omega_X^\bullet)) \hookrightarrow \Gamma(X, E_{et}(\Omega_X^\bullet))$$

and, as for any Weil cohomology theory, we have the isomorphism given by purity : if $X^\circ \subset X$ is an open subset such that $Z^\circ := X^\circ \cap Z$ has smooth components we have the isomorphism

$$H^{2d} DR(P_{Z^\circ, X^\circ}) : H_{DR,|Z|}^{2d}(X) = H_{DR,|Z^\circ|}^{2d}(X^\circ) = H_{DR,|Z^\circ|}^{2d}(N_{Z^\circ/X^\circ}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{DR}^0(|Z^\circ|).$$

where the first equality follows from dimension reason : for $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ and $Z' \subset X$ smooth, we have $H_{DR,Z'}^i(X) = 0$ for $i < 2 \text{codim}(Z', X)$ by the purity isomorphism $H^i DR(P_{Z',X})$.

The main result of this section is the following :

Theorem 1. *Let k a field of characteristic zero. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$.*

(i) *The De Rham cohomology class of an algebraic cycle is logarithmic and is of type (d, d) , that is, for $Z \in \mathcal{Z}^d(X)$*

$$[Z] := H^{2d}\Omega(\gamma_Z^\vee)([Z]) \subset H^{2d}OL_X(H_{et}^d(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^d)) \subset H_{DR}^{2d}(X).$$

(ii) *Conversely, any $w \in H^{2d}OL_X(H_{et}^d(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^d))$ is the class of an algebraic cycle. Note that it implies $w \in W_0 H_{DR}^{2d}(X)$ as it is easily seen for $d = 1$ by the Chow moving lemma since $j^* : \text{Pic}(\bar{X}) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X)$ is surjective if $j : X \hookrightarrow \bar{X}$ is a smooth compactification of X , $\bar{X} \in \text{PSmVar}(k)$ and since $H_{et}^1(Y, \Omega_{Y, \log}^1) = \text{Pic}(Y)$ for $Y \in \text{Var}(k)$.*

(iii) *We have $H^j OL_X(H_{et}^{j-1}(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^l)) = 0$ for $2l < j$.*

(iii)' *If $X \in \text{PSmVar}(k)$, we also have $H^j OL_X(H_{et}^{j-1}(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^l)) = 0$ for $2l > j$.*

Proof. (i): We have

$$[Z] := H^{2d}\Omega(\gamma_Z^\vee)([Z]) = H^{2d}OL_X \circ H^d\Omega_{\log}^d(\gamma_Z^\vee)([Z]) \subset H_{DR}^{2d}(X), [Z] \in H_{et, |Z|}^d(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^d)$$

where

$$\Omega_{\log}^d(\gamma_Z^\vee) := \text{Hom}(\gamma_Z^\vee(\mathbb{Z}_X), E_{et}(\Omega_{X, \log}^d)) : \Gamma_Z(X, E_{et}(\Omega_{X, \log}^d)) \hookrightarrow \Gamma(X, E_{et}(\Omega_{X, \log}^d)),$$

since if $X^\circ \subset X$ is a Zariski open subset such that $Z^\circ := X^\circ \cap Z$ has smooth components and $N_{Z^\circ/X^\circ} \rightarrow Z^\circ$ is the normal tangent bundle, we have by proposition 3 the isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} H^{2d}DR(P_{Z^\circ, X^\circ}) : H^{2d}OL_X(H_{et, |Z|}^d(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^d)) &= H^{2d}OL_X(H_{et, |Z^\circ|}^d(X^\circ, \Omega_{X^\circ, \log}^d)) \\ &= H^{2d}OL_X(H_{et, |Z^\circ|}^d(N_{Z^\circ/X^\circ}, \Omega_{N_{Z^\circ/X^\circ}, \log}^d)). \end{aligned}$$

(ii): By assumption we have

$$w = H^{2d}OL_X(w) \in H_{DR}^{2d}(X), w \in H_{et}^d(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^d)$$

As $\Omega_{X, \log}^d \in \text{PSh}(X^{et})$ consist of a single presheaf, that is a complex of presheaves concentrated one degree, there exist an etale open cover $r = r(w) = (r_i : X_i \rightarrow X)_{1 \leq i \leq s}$, depending on w , such that $r_i^* w = 0 \in H_{et}^d(X_i, \Omega_{X, \log}^d)$ for each i . Choose $i = 1$ and denote $j : U := r_1(X_1) \hookrightarrow X$ the corresponding (Zariski) open subset. As $\Omega_{X, \log}^d$ has no torsion and admits transfers, we have $j^* w = 0 \in H_{et}^d(U, \Omega_{X, \log}^d)$. Hence, denoting $D := X \setminus U$, we have

$$w = H^{2d}OL_X(w), w \in \Omega_{\log}^d(\gamma_D^\vee)(H_{et, D}^d(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^d)).$$

We may assume, up to shrinking U , that $D \subset X$ is a divisor. Denote $D^\circ \subset D$ its smooth locus and $l : X^\circ \hookrightarrow X$ a Zariski open subset such that $X^\circ \cap D = D^\circ$. We then have by proposition 3

$$l^* w \in H^{2d}DR(P_{D^\circ, X^\circ})(H^{2d-2}OL_{D^\circ}(H_{et}^{d-1}(D^\circ, \Omega_{D^\circ, \log}^{d-1}))).$$

We repeat this procedure with each connected components of D° instead of X . By a finite induction of d steps, we get

$$w = H^{2d}OL_X(w), w \in \Omega_{\log}^d(\gamma_Z^\vee)(H_{et, Z}^d(X, \Omega_{X, \log}^d)),$$

with $Z := D_d \subset \dots \subset D \subset X$ a codimension d (Zariski) closed subset and $w = [Z] \in H_{DR}^{2d}(X)$, using in the final step the isomorphism

$$H_{et}^1(D_{d-1}^\circ, \Omega_{D_{d-1}^\circ, \log}^0) = H_{et}^1(D_{d-1}^\circ, \mathcal{O}_{D_{d-1}^\circ}^*) = \text{Pic}(D_{d-1}^\circ).$$

(iii): Follows from the proof of (ii) and the fact that $H^k OL_X(H_{et}^k(X, \mathbb{Z})) = 0$ for all $k > 0$.

(iii)': Follows from the proof of (ii) and the fact that for $X' \in \text{PSmVar}(k)$, $H^0(X', \Omega_{X', \log}^l) = 0$ for all $l > 0$. \square

3.2 Complex integral periods

Let k a field of characteristic zero.

Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$ a smooth variety. Let $X = \cup_{i=1}^s X_i$ 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

$$\begin{aligned} ev(X)_{\bullet} : \Gamma(X_{\bullet}, \Omega_{X_{\bullet}}^{\bullet}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \text{Hom}_{\text{Diff}}(\mathbb{I}^{\bullet}, X_{\mathbb{C}, \bullet}^{an})^{\vee} \otimes \mathbb{C}, \\ w_I^l \in \Gamma(X_I, \Omega_{X_I}^l) &\mapsto (ev(X)_I^l(w_I^l) : \phi_I^l \in \mathbb{Z} \text{Hom}_{\text{Diff}}(\mathbb{I}^l, X_{\mathbb{C}, I}^{an})^{\vee} \otimes \mathbb{C} \mapsto ev_I^l(w_I^l)(\phi_I^l) := \int_{\mathbb{I}^l} \phi_I^{l*} w_I^l) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$ev(X) := \varinjlim_{(j_i : X_i \hookrightarrow X)} ev(X)_{\bullet} : \varinjlim_{(j_i : X_i \hookrightarrow X)} \Gamma(X_{\bullet}, \Omega_{X_{\bullet}}^{\bullet}) \rightarrow \varinjlim_{(j_i : X_i \hookrightarrow X)} \mathbb{Z} \text{Hom}_{\text{Diff}(\mathbb{R})}(\mathbb{I}^{\bullet}, X_{\mathbb{C}, \bullet}^{an})^{\vee} \otimes \mathbb{C}$$

It induces in cohomology, for $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, the evaluation period map

$$H^j ev(X) = H^j ev(X)_{\bullet} : H_{DR}^j(X) = H^j \Gamma(X_{\bullet}, \Omega_{X_{\bullet}}^{\bullet}) \rightarrow H_{\text{sing}}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, \mathbb{C}) = H^j(\text{Hom}_{\text{Diff}(\mathbb{R})}(\mathbb{I}^{\bullet}, X_{\mathbb{C}, \bullet}^{an})^{\vee} \otimes \mathbb{C}).$$

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.

Proposition 4. *Let k a field of characteristic zero. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$. Let $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ an embedding.*

(i) *Let $w \in H_{DR}^j(X) := \mathbb{H}^j(X, \Omega_X^{\bullet}) = \mathbb{H}_{\text{pet}}^j(X, \Omega_X^{\bullet})$. If*

$$w \in H^j OL_X(\mathbb{H}_{\text{pet}}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}}^{\bullet, \log}))$$

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

(ii) *Let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ a prime number and $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$ an embedding. Let $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $w \in H_{DR}^j(X) := \mathbb{H}^j(X, \Omega_X^{\bullet}) = \mathbb{H}_{\text{pet}}^j(X, \Omega_X^{\bullet})$. If*

$$w := \pi_{k/\mathbb{C}_p}(X)^* w \in H^j OL_X(\mathbb{H}_{\text{et}}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}}^{\bullet, \log, \mathcal{O}}))$$

then $H^j ev(X)(w) \in H_{\text{sing}}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, 2i\pi\mathbb{Q})$. Recall that $\mathbb{H}_{\text{pet}}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}}^{\bullet, \log, \mathcal{O}}) = \mathbb{H}_{\text{et}}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}}^{\bullet, \log, \mathcal{O}})$.

Proof. (i): Let

$$w \in H_{DR}^j(X) := \mathbb{H}^j(X, \Omega_X^{\bullet}) = H^j \Gamma(X_{\bullet}, \Omega_{X_{\bullet}}^{\bullet}).$$

where $(r_i : X_i \rightarrow X)_{1 \leq i \leq s}$ is an affine etale cover. Let $X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an} = \cup_{i=1}^r \mathbb{D}_i$ 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 $H^j ev(X)(w) = H^j ev(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an})(j_{\bullet}^* \circ \text{an}_{X_{\bullet}}^* w)$ with

$$j_{\bullet}^* \circ \text{an}_{X_{\bullet}}^* w \in H^j \Gamma(X_{\bullet, \mathbb{C}}^{an} \cap \mathbb{D}_{\bullet}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}}^{\bullet}).$$

Now, if $w = H^j OL_X(\mathbb{H}_{\text{et}}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}}^{\bullet, \log, \mathcal{O}}))$, we have a canonical splitting

$$w = \sum_{l=0}^j w_L^{l, j-l} = \sum_{l=d}^j w^{l, j-l} \in H_{DR}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}}), w_L^{l, j-l} \in H^{j-l}(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}}^l), w^{l, j-l} := H^j OL_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{et}}}(w_L^{l, j-l}).$$

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

$$w^{l,j-l} = [(w_{L,I}^{l,j-l})_I] \in H^j OL_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{et}}(H^{j-l} \Gamma(X_{\mathbb{C},\bullet}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C},\log}}^l)) \subset \mathbb{H}^j \Gamma(X_{\mathbb{C},\bullet}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}}^{\bullet}).$$

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 [4] 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

$$w_{L,I}^{l,j-l} = \sum_{\nu} df_{\nu_1}/f_{\nu_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge df_{\nu_l}/f_{\nu_l} \in \Gamma(X_{\mathbb{C},I}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}}^l).$$

For $l = 0$, we get

$$w^{0,j} = [(\lambda_I)] \in H^j \Gamma(X_{\mathbb{C},I}, O_{X_{\mathbb{C},p,I}}), \lambda_I \in \Gamma(X_{\mathbb{C},I}, \mathbb{Z}_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{et}})$$

There exists $k' \subset \mathbb{C}$ containing k such that $w_{L,I}^{l,j-l} \in \Gamma(X_{k',I}, \Omega_{X_{k'}}^l)$ for all $0 \leq l \leq j$. Taking an embedding $\sigma' : k' \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\sigma'_k = \sigma$, we then have

$$j_{\bullet} \circ \text{an}_{X_{\bullet}}^* w = j_{\bullet}^* ((m_l \cdot w_L^{l,j-l})_{0 \leq l \leq j}) = (w_{L,I,J}^{l,j-l})_{l,I,J} \in H^j \Gamma(X_{\bullet,\mathbb{C}}^{an} \cap \mathbb{D}_{\bullet}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}}^{\bullet}).$$

where for each (I, J, l) with $\text{card}I + \text{card}J + l = j$,

$$w_{L,I,J}^{l,j-l} := j_{I,J}^* w_{L,I}^{l,j-l} \in \Gamma(X_{I,\mathbb{C}}^{an} \cap \mathbb{D}_J, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}}^l).$$

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

$$H_{\text{sing}}^*(X_{I,\mathbb{C}}^{an} \cap \mathbb{D}_J, \mathbb{Z}) = \langle \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{\text{card}I} \rangle,$$

where for $1 \leq i \leq \text{card}I$, $\gamma_i \in \text{Hom}(\Delta^*, X_{I,\mathbb{C}}^{an} \cap \mathbb{D}_J)$ are products of loops around the origin inside the pointed disc $\mathbb{D}^1 \setminus 0$. On the other hand,

- $w_{L,I,J}^{l,j-l} = j_J^* (\sum_{\nu} df_{\nu_1}/f_{\nu_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge df_{\nu_l}/f_{\nu_l}) \in \Gamma(X_{I,\mathbb{C}}^{an} \cap \mathbb{D}_J, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}}^l)$ for $1 \leq l \leq j$,
- $w_{L,I,J}^{0,j} = \lambda_I$ is a constant.

Hence, for $\mu \in P([1, \dots, s])$ with $\text{card}\mu = l$, we get, for $l = 0$ $H^l \text{ev}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an})_{I,J}(w_{L,I,J}^{0,j}) = 0$ and, for $1 \leq l \leq j$,

$$H^l \text{ev}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an})_{I,J}(w_{L,I,J}^{l,j-l})(\gamma_{\mu}) = \sum_k \delta_{\nu,\mu} 2i\pi \in 2i\pi\mathbb{Z}.$$

where $\gamma_{\mu} := \gamma_{\mu_1} \cdots \gamma_{\mu_l}$. We conclude by [4] lemma 1.

(ii): It is a particular case of (i). See [4] proposition 1. \square

Let k a field of characteristic zero. Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$. Let $X = \cup_{i=1}^s X_i$ an open affine cover with $X_i := X \setminus D_i$ with $D_i \subset X$ smooth divisors with normal crossing. Let $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ an embedding. By proposition 4, we have a commutative diagram of graded algebras

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{DR}^*(X) & \xrightarrow{H^* \text{ev}(X)} & H_{\text{sing}}^*(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, \mathbb{C}) \\ \uparrow \subset & & \uparrow H^* C^* \iota_{2i\pi\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{C}}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}) \\ H^* OL_X(\mathbb{H}_{\text{et}}^*(X, \Omega_{X_{\text{et},\log}}^{\bullet})) \cap H_{DR}^*(X) & \xrightarrow{H^* \text{ev}(X)} & H_{\text{sing}}^*(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, 2i\pi\mathbb{Q}) \end{array}$$

where

$$C^* \iota_{2i\pi\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{C}}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}) : C_{\text{sing}}^{\bullet}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, 2i\pi\mathbb{Q}) \hookrightarrow C_{\text{sing}}^{\bullet}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, \mathbb{C})$$

is the subcomplex consisting of $\alpha \in C_{\text{sing}}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, \mathbb{C})$ such that $\alpha(\gamma) \in 2i\pi\mathbb{Q}$ for all $\gamma \in C_j^{\text{sing}}(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, \mathbb{Q})$. Recall that

$$H^* ev(X_{\mathbb{C}}) = H^* R\Gamma(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, \alpha(X)) \circ \Gamma(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, E_{zar}(\Omega(\text{an}_X))) : H_{DR}^*(X_{\mathbb{C}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{sing}}^*(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, \mathbb{C})$$

is the canonical isomorphism induced by the analytical functor and $\alpha(X) : \mathbb{C}_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}} \hookrightarrow \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}}^{\bullet}$, which gives the periods elements $H^* ev(X)(H_{DR}^*(X)) \subset H_{\text{sing}}^*(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, \mathbb{C})$. On the other side the induced map

$$H^* ev(X_{\mathbb{C}}) : H^* OL_X(\mathbb{H}_{\text{et}}^*(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{et}}, \log}^{\bullet})) \hookrightarrow H^* \iota_{2i\pi\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{C}} H_{\text{sing}}^*(X_{\mathbb{C}}^{an}, 2i\pi\mathbb{Q})$$

is NOT surjective in general since the left hand side is invariant by the action of the group $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ (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.

Corollary 1. *Let $X \in \text{PSmVar}(\mathbb{C})$. Then the Hodge conjecture holds for X if and only if the Hodge classes are given by logarithmic De Rham classes.*

Proof. Follows from theorem 1. □

3.3 Rigid GAGA for logarithmic de Rham classes

Let K a field of characteristic zero which is complete for a p -adic norm. Denote by $\text{SmVar}(K)^{\text{pet}}$ the big pro-étale sheaf. We will consider

$$\Omega_{/K, \log, \mathcal{O}}^{\bullet, an} \in C(\text{SmVar}(K)^{\text{pet}}), X \mapsto \Omega_{\hat{X}^{(p)}, \log, \mathcal{O}}^{\bullet, an}(\hat{X}^{(p)}), (f : X' \rightarrow X) \mapsto \Omega(f) := f^*$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} OL_{/K, an} &: \Omega_{/K, \log, \mathcal{O}}^{\bullet, an} \hookrightarrow \Omega_{/K}^{\bullet, an}, \text{ for } X \in \text{SmVar}(K), \\ OL_{/K, an}(X) &:= OL_{\hat{X}^{(p)}}(X) : \Omega_{\hat{X}^{(p)}, \log, \mathcal{O}}^{\bullet, an}(\hat{X}^{(p)}) \rightarrow \Omega_{\hat{X}^{(p)}}^{\bullet, an}(\hat{X}^{(p)}). \end{aligned}$$

We have the analytification map $C(\text{SmVar}(K)^{\text{pet}})$ given by completion with respect to (p)

$$c^* : \Omega_{/K}^{\bullet} \rightarrow \Omega_{/K}^{\bullet, an}, \text{ for } X \in \text{SmVar}(K), c^* : \Omega_X^{\bullet}(X) \rightarrow \Omega_{\hat{X}^{(p)}}^{\bullet, an}(\hat{X}^{(p)}),$$

which induces for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ the morphism

$$c^* : H_{DR}^j(X) = \mathbb{H}_{\text{pet}}^j(X, \Omega_X^{\bullet}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{H}_{\text{pet}}^j(X, \Omega_{\hat{X}^{(p)}}^{\bullet}) = \mathbb{H}_{\text{pet}}^j(\hat{X}^{(p)}, \Omega_{\hat{X}^{(p)}}^{\bullet})$$

which is an isomorphism by GAGA (c.f. EGA 3) and the properties of w-contractile rings (for the pro-étale topology $c_* = Rc_*$).

The result of this section is the following :

Proposition 5. *Let $X \in \text{PSmVar}(K)$. Let K a field of characteristic zero which is complete for a p -adic norm. For each $j, l \in \mathbb{Z}$, the morphism induced by the analytification map*

$$c^* : H^j(m \circ (OL_X \otimes I))(H_{\text{pet}}^{j-l}(X, \Omega_{X^{\text{pet}}, \log, \mathcal{O}}^l \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p)) \rightarrow H^j OL_{\hat{X}^{(p)}}(H_{\text{pet}}^{j-l}(X, \Omega_{\hat{X}^{(p)}, \log, \mathcal{O}}^l))$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. The presheaf

$$L^{l,j-l} := H^j OL_{/K,an}(H^{j-l} \Omega_{/K,log,\mathcal{O}}^{l,an}) \in \text{PSh}(\text{SmVar}(K))$$

is \mathbb{A}^1 invariant and admits tranferts. Hence by a theorem of Voevodsky (c.f. [5] for example), it is \mathbb{A}^1 local. This gives for $Z \subset X$ a smooth subvariety of (pure) codimension d , by proposition 1(i) an isomorphism

$$L^{l,j-l}(P_{Z,X}) : L_Z^{l,j-l}(X) := H^j OL_{/K,an}(H^{j-l} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}(X, X \setminus Z), E_{pet}^\bullet(\Omega_{/K,log,\mathcal{O}}^{l,an}))) \xrightarrow{\sim} L^{-d,j-l-d}(Z).$$

using the local to global spectral sequence for the pro-etale topology. Let

$$\alpha \in L^{l,j-l}(X) := H^j OL_{\hat{X}(p)}(H_{pet}^{j-l}(X, \Omega_{\hat{X}(p),log,\mathcal{O}}^l)).$$

There exists by [2] a w -contractile affine pro-etale over $r = (r_i : X_i \rightarrow X)_{1 \leq i \leq r}$. Denote $j_i : r_i(X_i) \hookrightarrow X$ the Zariski open subset. Then by the properties of w -contractile schemes $j_i^* \alpha = 0 \in L^{l,j-l}(r_i(X))$. Considering a divisor such that $X \setminus r_i(X_i) \subset D$, we get $\alpha = L^{l,j-l}(\gamma_D^\vee)(\alpha)$ with $\alpha \in L_D^{l,j-l}(X)$. Similarly to the proof of theorem 1, we get by induction (restricting to the smooth locus of the divisors) a closed subset $Z' \subset X$ of codimension $c = \min(l, j-l)$ such that $\alpha = L^{l,j-l}(\gamma_{Z'}^\vee)(\alpha)$ with $\alpha \in L_{Z'}^{l-c,j-l-c}(X)$. Hence if $j \neq 2l$, $\alpha = 0$ and $\alpha = [Z']$ if $j = 2l$ since X is projective. \square

4 Tate conjecture

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 $X \in \text{PSmVar}(k)$ be a smooth projective variety. Let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ a prime number. Consider an embedding $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$. Denote $\hat{k}_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$ the p -adic completion of k with respect to σ_p . We consider the commutative diagram in $C_{\mathbb{B}_{dr},fil,\hat{G}_{\sigma_p}}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}^{an,pet})$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathbb{B}_{dr,X_{\mathbb{C}_p}}, F) & \xrightarrow{\alpha(X)} & (\Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}}^\bullet, F_b) \otimes_{O_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}}} (O\mathbb{B}_{dr,X_{\mathbb{C}_p}}, F) \\ \uparrow \iota_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}^{pet}} := (l \rightarrow l.1) & & \uparrow OL_X \otimes I := (w \otimes \lambda_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \rightarrow (w \otimes \lambda_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \\ \underline{\mathbb{Z}_p}_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}} & \xrightarrow{\iota_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}^{pet}} := (I, 0)} & (\Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p},log,\mathcal{O}}^\bullet \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p, F_b) \end{array},$$

Let $p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \delta(k, X)$ a prime number. Consider an embedding $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$. Then $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}$ has good reduction modulo p and let $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^\mathcal{O} \in \text{Sch}/O_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}$ be a smooth model, i.e. $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^\mathcal{O} \otimes_{O_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}} \hat{k}_{\sigma_p} = X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}$ and $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^\mathcal{O}$ is smooth with smooth special fiber. The main result of [1] say in this case that the embedding in $C((X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^\mathcal{O})^{Falt})$

$$\alpha(X) : \mathbb{B}_{cris,X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}} \hookrightarrow a_{\bullet,\bullet} \Omega_{X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^\mathcal{O},\bullet} \otimes_{O_{X^\mathcal{O}}} O\mathbb{B}_{cris,X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^\bullet}$$

is a filtered quasi-isomorphism compatible with the action of $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}_p/\hat{k}_{\sigma_p})$ and the action of the Frobenius ϕ_p , and gives if $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^\mathcal{O}$ has good reduction modulo p , for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, a filtered isomorphism of filtered abelian groups

$$\begin{aligned} H^j R\alpha(X) : H_{et}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{B}_{cris,\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} &\xrightarrow{H^j T(a_X, \mathbb{B}_{cris})^{-1}} H_{et}^j((X)^{Falt})(\mathbb{B}_{cris,X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}}) \\ &\xrightarrow{H^j R\Gamma(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^\mathcal{O}, \alpha(X))} H_{DR}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) \otimes_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \mathbb{B}_{cris,\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \end{aligned}$$

compatible with the action of $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}_p/\hat{k}_{\sigma_p})$ and of the Frobenius ϕ_p .

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 $X \in \text{PSmVar}(k)$. Let $p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \delta(k, X)$ a prime number. Consider an embedding $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$. Denote $\hat{k}_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$ the p -adic completion of k with respect to σ_p . For $\alpha \in H_{\text{et}}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$, we consider

$$w(\alpha) := H^j R\alpha(X)(\alpha \otimes 1) \in H_{DR}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) \otimes_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \mathbb{B}_{\text{cris}, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}.$$

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

$$H^j R\alpha(X) : H_{\text{et}}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{B}_{\text{cris}, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{DR}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) \otimes_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \mathbb{B}_{\text{cris}, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}$$

is the canonical filtered isomorphism compatible with the action of \hat{G}_{σ_p} and with the action of the Frobenius ϕ_p .

We recall the following result from Illusie:

Proposition 6. Let k a field of finite type over \mathbb{Q} . Let $X \in \text{SmVar}(k)$. Let $p \in \mathbb{N} \in \delta(k, X)$ a prime number. Consider an embedding $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$. Denote $\hat{k}_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$ the p -adic completion of k with respect to σ_p . Consider $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\circ} \in \text{Sch}/O_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}$ a smooth model of $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}$, i.e. $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\circ} \otimes_{O_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}} \hat{k}_{\sigma_p} = X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}$ and $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\circ}$ is smooth with smooth special fiber. Recall $\hat{G} := \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}_p/\hat{k}_{\sigma_p})$ denote the Galois group. Let $l \in \mathbb{Z}$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the sequence in $C(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\text{et}})$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow a_{X_{\bullet}} * a_{X_{\bullet}}^* \Omega_{X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\circ}}^{\bullet \geq l} / p^{n, \log} &\xrightarrow{((-) \otimes 1) \circ OL_{X^{\circ}/p^n}} a_{X_{\bullet}} * a_{X_{\bullet}}^* ((\Omega_{X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\circ}}^{\bullet \geq l} \otimes_{O_{X^{\circ}}} O_{\mathbb{B}_{\text{cris}, X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}}}) / p^n)^{\hat{G}} \\ &\xrightarrow{\phi_p^{-I}} a_{X_{\bullet}} * a_{X_{\bullet}}^* ((\Omega_{X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\circ}}^{\bullet \geq l} \otimes_{O_{X^{\circ}}} O_{\mathbb{B}_{\text{cris}, X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}}}) / p^n)^{\hat{G}} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

is exact as a sequence of complexes of étale sheaves (i.e. we only have local surjectivity on the right), where $a_{\bullet} : X_{\bullet} \rightarrow X$, $a = (a_i : X_i \hookrightarrow X)_{1 \leq i \leq s}$ is an affine open cover of X such that we have a lift of the Frobenius ϕ_p .

Proof. (i): It follows from [6] for $n = 1$. Indeed, since it is a local statement for étale cohomology, we may assume that X is affine and connected so that $X' := X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\circ} = \text{Spec } R$ with $R = O_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I$, and that there is a lift of the Frobenius $\pi_p : R/pR \rightarrow R/pR$. Denote $\bar{R} := \varprojlim_{(R \rightarrow S)_{\text{n.f.}}} (R \rightarrow S)$ where n.f. means normal finite extensions. The sequence is then in this case

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_{R/pR, \log}^{\bullet \geq l} \xrightarrow{((-) \times 1) \circ OL} (\Omega_{R/pR}^{\bullet \geq l} \otimes_{R/pR} \bar{R}/p\bar{R})^{\hat{G}} \xrightarrow{\phi_p^{-I}} (\Omega_{R/pR}^{\bullet \geq l} \otimes_{R/pR} \bar{R}/p\bar{R})^{\hat{G}} \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $(\bar{R}/p\bar{R})^{\hat{G}} = R/pR$, the sequence is then in this case

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_{R/pR, \log}^{\bullet \geq l} \xrightarrow{((-) \times 1) \circ OL} \Omega_{R/pR}^{\bullet \geq l} \xrightarrow{\phi_p^{-I}} \Omega_{R/pR}^{\bullet \geq l} \rightarrow 0,$$

which is exact by [6]. It then follows for $n \geq 2$ by devissage. \square

We have the following key propositions (see [4]), for simplicity we state and prove them for smooth projective varieties, the case for smooth varieties is obtained in the same way using a smooth compactification with normal crossing divisors:

Proposition 7. Let k a field of finite type over \mathbb{Q} . Let $X \in \text{PSmVar}(k)$. Let $p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \delta(k, X)$ a prime number. Consider an embedding $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$. Denote $k \subset \hat{k}_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$ the p -adic completion of k with respect to σ_p .

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

$$\begin{aligned} F^l H_{DR}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) \cap H^j R\alpha(X)(H_{et}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)) &= (c^*)^{-1}(H^j OL_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{(p)}}(\mathbb{H}_{pet}^j(X, \Omega_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{(p)}, \log, \mathcal{O}}^{\bullet \geq l}))) \\ &\subset H_{DR}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) \otimes_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \mathbb{B}_{cris, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, \end{aligned}$$

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

$$c^* : \mathbb{H}_{pet}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, \Omega_{X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}}^{\bullet}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{H}_{pet}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, \Omega_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{(p)}}^{\bullet})$$

is an isomorphism by GAGA and the properties of w -contractile open covers.

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

$$\begin{aligned} F^l H_{DR}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) \cap H^j R\alpha(X)(H_{et}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)) &= H^j(m \circ (OL_X \otimes I))(\mathbb{H}_{pet}^j(X, \Omega_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{(p)}, \log, \mathcal{O}}^{\bullet \geq l} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p)) \\ &\subset H_{DR}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) \otimes_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}} \mathbb{B}_{cris, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, \end{aligned}$$

(ii)' For $\alpha \in H_{et}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ such that $w(\alpha) \in F^l H_{DR}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}})$ (see definition 2), there exist

$$(\lambda_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n} \in \mathbb{Z}_p \text{ and } (w_{Li})_{1 \leq i \leq n} \in \mathbb{H}_{pet}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \log, \mathcal{O}}^{\bullet \geq l})$$

such that

$$w(\alpha) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \lambda_i \cdot w_{Li} \in \mathbb{H}_{pet}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}}^{\bullet \geq l}) = F^l H_{DR}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}), \quad w_{Li} := H^j OL_X(w_{Li}).$$

Proof. (i): Consider $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}} \in \text{Sch}/O_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}$ a smooth model of $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}$, i.e. $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}} \otimes_{O_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}} \hat{k}_{\sigma_p} = X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}$ and $X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}}$ is smooth. Consider $c : \hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}, (p)} \rightarrow X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}}$ the morphism in RTop which is the formal completion along the ideal (p) . By [1], $\alpha \in H_{et}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ is such that $w(\alpha) \in F^l H_{DR}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}})$ if and only if there exists an w -contractile pro-etale affine cover $(r_i : X_i \rightarrow X)_{1 \leq i \leq r}$ such that

$$w(\alpha) \in H^j \Gamma(X_{\bullet, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, \Omega_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}}}^{\bullet \geq l} \otimes_{O_{X^{\mathcal{O}}}} O_{\mathbb{B}_{cris, X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}}})^{\hat{G}, \phi_p} = H^j \Gamma(X_{\bullet, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, \Omega_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}, (p)}}^{\bullet \geq l} \otimes_{O_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}, (p)}}} O_{\mathbb{B}_{cris, X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}}})^{\hat{G}, \phi_p}$$

where the equality follows from GAGA (c.f. EGA 3). Recall that the action of \hat{G} commutes with the action of ϕ_p since elements of \hat{G} are by definition (continuous) field automorphisms. Note that the differentials of the De Rham complex $DR(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}})(O_{\mathbb{B}_{cris, X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}}})$ commutes with the Frobenius action. On the other hand, the sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \Gamma(X_{\bullet, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, \Omega_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}, (p)}, \log, \mathcal{O}}^{\bullet \geq l}) &\xrightarrow{\Gamma(X_{\bullet, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, OL_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{(p)}})} \Gamma(X_{\bullet, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, (\Omega_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}, (p)}}^{\bullet \geq l} \otimes_{O_{X^{\mathcal{O}}}} O_{\mathbb{B}_{cris, X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}}})^{\hat{G}}) \\ &\xrightarrow{\Gamma(X_{\bullet, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, \phi_p - I)} \Gamma(X_{\bullet, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, \Omega_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}, (p)}}^{\bullet \geq l} \otimes_{O_{X^{\mathcal{O}}}} O_{\mathbb{B}_{cris, X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}}})^{\hat{G}} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

is exact by proposition 6 and by the properties of w -contractile pro-etale affine covers (see [2]). Hence $\alpha \in H_{et}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ is such that $w(\alpha) \in F^l H_{DR}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}})$ if and only if

$$\begin{aligned} w(\alpha) &\in H^j \Gamma(X_{\bullet, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, \Omega_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\mathcal{O}}}^{\bullet \geq l} \otimes_{O_{X^{\mathcal{O}}}} O_{\mathbb{B}_{cris, X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}}})^{\hat{G}, \phi_p} \\ &= H^j \Gamma(X_{\bullet, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, OL_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{(p)}})(H^j \Gamma(X_{\bullet, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, \Omega_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{(p)}, \log, \mathcal{O}}^{\bullet \geq l})) = OL_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{(p)}}(\mathbb{H}_{pet}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, \Omega_{\hat{X}_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{(p)}, \log, \mathcal{O}}^{\bullet \geq l})), \end{aligned}$$

for the first equality note that $\Omega_{X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}^{\bullet \geq l}} \otimes_{O_{X \circ}} O_{\mathbb{B}_{cris, X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}}} \in C(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}})$ is acyclic for the Galois action.

(ii): Follows from (i) and proposition 5.

(ii)': By (ii), if $(r_i : X_i \rightarrow X)_{1 \leq i \leq r}$ is a w-contractile affine pro-etale cover

$$w(\alpha) = \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n_J} \lambda_{iJ} \cdot w_{LiJ} \right)_{J \subset [1, \dots, r], \text{card} J = j} \in H^j \Gamma(X_{\bullet, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, m \circ (OL_X \otimes I)) (H^j \Gamma(X_{\bullet, \hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}, \Omega_{X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}}^{\bullet \geq l, \log, \mathcal{O}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p)),$$

with $w_{LiJ} \in \Gamma(X_J, \Omega_{X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}}^{\bullet \geq l', \log, \mathcal{O}})$, $l' \geq l$ 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 way assume connected), $n_J = n$ and $\lambda_{iJ} = \lambda_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ for each J , which gives

$$w(\alpha) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \lambda_i \cdot w_{Li} \in \mathbb{H}_{pet}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}}^{\bullet \geq l}) = F^l H_{DR}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}), \quad w_{Li} := H^j OL_X(w_{Li}).$$

□

Proposition 8. *Let k a field of finite type over \mathbb{Q} . Denote \bar{k} the algebraic closure of k . Denote $G := \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ its absolute Galois group. Let $X \in \text{PSmVar}(k)$ a smooth projective variety. Let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ a prime number. Consider an embedding $\sigma_p : k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$. Denote $k \subset \hat{k}_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$ being the p -adic completion with respect to the p adic norm induced by σ_p . Then $\hat{G}_{\sigma_p} := \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}_p/\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}) \subset G := \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$. Let $\alpha \in H_{et}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$. Consider then its associated De Rham class (see definition 2)*

$$w(\alpha) := H^j R\alpha(X)(\alpha \otimes 1) \in H_{DR}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}_p} \mathbb{B}_{dr, \mathbb{C}_p}.$$

Then $\alpha \in H_{et}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(l)^{\hat{G}_{\sigma_p}}$ if and only if $w(\alpha) \in F^l H_{DR}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) = F^l H_{DR}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}) \cap H_{DR}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}})$. That is we have

$$H_{et}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(l)^{\hat{G}_{\sigma_p}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p = \langle F^l H_{DR}^j(X_{\hat{k}_{\sigma_p}}) \cap H^j R\alpha(X)(H_{et}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p)) \rangle_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \subset H_{et}^j(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Z}_p, X^{et}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{B}_{dr, \mathbb{C}_p},$$

where $\langle - \rangle_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ denote the \mathbb{Q}_p vector space generated by $(-)$.

Proof. Follows immediately from the fact that $H^j R\alpha(X)$ is a filtered quasi-isomorphism compatible with the Galois action of \hat{G}_{σ_p} by [1]. □

These propositions, together with the results of section 3 implies the Tate conjecture :

Theorem 2. (i) *Let k a field of finite type over \mathbb{Q} . Let $X \in \text{PSmVar}(k)$. Then the Tate conjecture holds for X . That is for p a prime number and $d \in \mathbb{Z}$, the cycle class map*

$$\mathcal{Z}^d(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p \rightarrow H_{et}^{2d}(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_p)^G, \quad Z \mapsto [Z]$$

is surjective, where $G = \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$.

(ii) *Let p a prime number. Let K a p -adic field, that is a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p . Let $X \in \text{PSmVar}(K)$. Then the Tate conjecture holds for X . That is for $d \in \mathbb{Z}$, the cycle class map*

$$\mathcal{Z}^d(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p \rightarrow H_{et}^{2d}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \mathbb{Q}_p)^G, \quad Z \mapsto [Z]$$

is surjective, where $G = \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}_p, K)$.

Proof. (i): 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 $k \subset \hat{k}_{\sigma_p} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$, where \hat{k}_{σ_p} is the p -adic field which is the completion of k with respect the p adic norm given by σ_p . Let $\alpha \in H_{et}^{2d}(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)(d)^G$. Using definition 2, by proposition 7 and proposition 8 there exists $(\lambda_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n} \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ and

$$(w_{Li})_{1 \leq i \leq n} \in \mathbb{H}_{pet}^{2d}(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}, \Omega_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}}^{\bullet \geq d, \log, \mathcal{O}})$$

such that

$$w(\alpha) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \lambda_i \cdot w_{Li} \in \mathbb{H}_{pet}^{2d}(X_{C_p}, \Omega_{X_{C_p}}^{\bullet \geq d}) = F^d H_{DR}^{2d}(X_{C_p}), \quad w_{Li} := H^{2d} OL_X(w_{Li}).$$

By theorem 1(ii) and (iii), there exists $Z_i \in \mathcal{Z}^d(X_{C_p})$ such that $w_{Li} = [Z_i] \in H_{DR}^{2d}(X_{C_p})$. Hence,

$$Z := \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \lambda_i [Z_i] \in \mathcal{Z}^d(X_{C_p}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p$$

satisfies $w(\alpha) = [Z] \in H_{DR}^{2d}(X_{C_p})$. By [1], we get $\alpha = [Z] \in H_{et}^{2d}(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$. Since $[Z]$ is G invariant,

$$Z' := 1/\text{card}(gZ, g \in G) \sum_{g \in G} gZ \in \mathcal{Z}^d(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p$$

satisfy $[Z'] = [Z] = \alpha \in H_{et}^{2d}(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$.

(ii): Similar to (i). □

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