SYNTOMIC COHOMOLOGY AND p-ADIC MOTIVIC COHOMOLOGY

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Abstract. We prove a mixed characteristic analog of the Beilinson-Lichtenbaum Conjecture for p-adic motivic cohomology. It gives a description, in the stable range, of p-adic motivic cohomology (defined using algebraic cycles) in terms of differential forms. This generalizes a result of Geisser [11] from small Tate twists to all twists. We use as a critical new ingredient the comparison theorem between syntomic complexes and p-adic nearby cycles proved recently in [9].

Mathematics Subject Classification (2000): Primary 14F42, 14F20, 11G25.

Keywords: Motivic cohomology, syntomic cohomology, p-adic nearby cycles.

Contents

1. Introduction

For a smooth variety over a field of characteristic zero, the Beilinson-Lichtenbaum Conjecture states that, in a certain stable range, the p-adic motivic cohomology is equal to the étale cohomology:

$$H^i_{\mathrm{M}}(X, \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^i_{\text{ét}}(X, \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)), \quad i \leq r.$$

Here motivic cohomology is defined as the hypercohomology of the Bloch's cycle complex $\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}}$. This conjecture follows [34] from the Bloch-Kato Conjecture that was proved by Voevodsky and Rost [38].

For a smooth variety over a field of positive characteristic p, the analog of the Beilinson-Lichtenbaum Conjecture states that, in the same stable range, the p-adic motivic cohomology is equal to the logarithmic de Rham-Witt cohomology:

$$H^i_{\mathrm{M}}(X, \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^{i-r}_{\text{ét}}(X, W_n\Omega^r_{X,\log}).$$

It was proved by Geisser-Levine [12].

The purpose of this note is to prove a mixed characteristic analog of the Beilinson-Lichtenbaum Conjecture for p-adic motivic cohomology. Let $\mathcal{O}_K$ be a complete discrete valuation ring with fraction field K of characteristic 0 and with perfect residue field k of characteristic p. We fix a uniformizer ϖ of

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Date: October 14, 2017.

The second author's research was supported in part by the grant ANR-14-CE25.

K. Let F be the fraction field of the ring of Witt vectors $W(k)$. Let X be a semistable scheme[1] over $\mathcal{O}_K$. We assume that the special fiber X_0 of X is smooth. We show that, in the same stable range as above, the p-adic motivic cohomology of X_{tr} – the open set where the log-structure is trivial – is equal to the (logarithmic) syntomic-étale cohomology of X. This relates algebraic cycles to differential forms.

Corollary 1.1. *We have the following natural isomorphism*[2]

$$H^i_{\mathrm{M}}(X_{\mathrm{tr}},\mathbf{Q}_p(r))\xrightarrow{\sim} H^i_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}(X,\mathcal{E}(r))_{\mathbf{Q}},\quad i\leq r,$$

where $\mathcal{E}(\cdot)$ denotes the syntomic-étale cohomology complex. If X is proper, this yields the following natural isomorphism

$$H^i_{\mathrm{M}}(X_{\mathrm{tr}},\mathbf{Q}_p(r))\xrightarrow{\sim} H^i_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}(X,\mathcal{S}(r))_{\mathbf{Q}},\quad i\leq r,$$

where $\mathcal{S}(\cdot)$ denotes the syntomic cohomology complex.

The rational syntomic cohomology $H^*_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}(X,\mathcal{S}(r))_{\mathbf{Q}}$ above is that defined in [10] as filtered Frobenius eigenspace of crystalline cohomology[3]. We show in the appendix that it is isomorphic to the logarithmic version of the convergent syntomic cohomology defined in [26] as well as to the rigid syntomic cohomology defined in [3, 14].

The above corollary is a simple consequence of the following theorem which is the main result of this paper.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $r\geq 0$. Let $j'_*: X_{\mathrm{tr}}\to X$ be the natural open immersion. If K has enough roots of unity*[4]*, resp. K does not have enough roots of unity, then there exists a constant $N=N(p,d)$, resp. $N=N(p,d,e)$, depending only on p and the dimension d of X, resp. only on p, d, and the absolute ramification index e of K, such that, for $m\geq N$, there are natural compatible cycle class maps between complexes of sheaves on the Nisnevich site of X and X_0, respectively,*

$$\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_r:\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}}\to\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}},\quad \mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_r: i^*\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}}\to\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}},$$

where $i: X_0\hookrightarrow X$ is the special fiber of X. They are compatible with the étale cycle class maps[5] *and are p^{Nr}-quasi-isomorphisms, i.e., the kernels and cokernels of the maps induced on the cohomology sheaves are annihilated by p^{Nr}.*

The syntomic-étale cohomology $\mathcal{E}'_n(r)$ was defined by Fontaine-Messing [10] by gluing syntomic cohomology $\mathcal{S}'_n(r)$ on X_0 with étale cohomology on the generic fiber via the relative fundamental exact sequence of p-adic Hodge Theory. It is a complex of sheaves on the étale site of X. We extend this definition to logarithmic schemes (where one replaces syntomic cohomology by logarithmic syntomic cohomology). The Nisnevich version that appears in the above theorem is defined by projecting to the Nisnevich site and truncating at r:

$$\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}}:=\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathcal{E}'_n(r),\quad \mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}}:=\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathcal{S}'_n(r),$$

where $\varepsilon: X_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}\to X_{\mathrm{Nis}}$ is the natural projection.

The syntomic part of the above theorem (hence of the above corollary as well), for twists $r\leq p-2$ (where no constants are needed) was proved by Geisser[6] [11, Theorem 1.3]. The key ingredient in his proof is the exact sequence of Kurihara [22] that links syntomic cohomology with p-adic nearby cycles coupled with the Beilinson-Lichtenbaum Conjecture over fields of characteristic zero and p. Our proof

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[1] A scheme X over $\mathcal{O}_K$ is called *semistable* if it is surjective on $\operatorname{Spec}\mathcal{O}_K$, regular, and there is a distinguished divisor "at infinity" D_∞ which is a strict relative normal crossing divisor and which together with the special fiber forms a strict normal crossing divisor. Unless otherwise specified, we will treat X as a log-scheme with the log-structure defined by the special fiber and the divisor at infinity.

[2] For a smooth scheme Y, we set $H^*_{\mathrm{M}}(Y,\mathbf{Q}_p(r)):=H^*\operatorname{holim}_n\mathrm{R}\Gamma(Y_{\mathrm{Zar}},\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_M)\otimes\mathbf{Q}$.

[3] It differs from the one defined in [24] by the absence of log-structure associated to the special fiber.

[4] See Section (2.1.1) of [9] for what it means for a field to contain enough roots of unity. The field F contains enough roots of unity and for any K, the field $K(\zeta_{p^n})$, for $n\geq c(K)+3$, where $c(K)$ is the conductor of K, contains enough roots of unity.

[5] See Theorem 3.15 for a precise statement.

[6] Geisser's result was conditional on the Bloch-Kato Conjecture which at the time of the publication of his paper was not a theorem yet.

of Theorem 1.2 proceeds in a similar manner using as the main new ingredient the relation between syntomic complexes and p-adic nearby cycles proved recently in [9].

We will now describe it briefly in the case when there is no horizontal log-structure. First, we show that we have the p^{Nr}-distinguished triangle (on the étale site of X_0), for a constant N as in the theorem,

$$\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_X \to \mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X^\times} \to W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r], \tag{1.1}$$

where $W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r]$ denotes the logarithmic de Rham-Witt sheaf and $X^\times$ denotes the scheme X with added log-structure coming from the special fiber. The syntomic-étale cohomology $\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X^\times}$ comes equipped with a period map

$$\alpha_r : \mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X^\times} \to \mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'_{X_K},$$

where $j_* : X_K \hookrightarrow X$ and $\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)' = (p^a a!)^{-1}\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)$ for $r = (p-1)a+b, a, b \in \mathbf{Z}, 0 \leq b < p-1$. Projecting it to the Nisnevich site and truncating at r we obtain the Nisnevich syntomic-étale period map

$$\alpha_r : \mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X^\times,\mathrm{Nis}} \to \tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'_{X_K}.$$

The computations of p-adic nearby cycles via syntomic cohomology from [9] imply that this is a p^{Nr}-quasi-isomorphism, for a constant N as in the theorem. Hence, from (1.1), we obtain the p^{Nr}-distinguished triangle

$$\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X,\mathrm{Nis}} \xrightarrow{\alpha_r} \tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_*\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'_{X_K} \to i_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r]. \tag{1.2}$$

Next, we note that the localization sequence in motivic cohomology yields the following distinguished triangle (on the Nisnevich site of X)

$$\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}} \to j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}} \to i_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r-1)_{\mathrm{M}}[-1].$$

By the Beilinson-Lichtenbaum Conjecture and the computations of Geisser-Levine [12] of motivic cohomology in characteristic p, we have the cycle class map quasi-isomorphisms

$$\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}} \stackrel{\sim}{\to} \tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{X_K}, \quad \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}} \stackrel{\sim}{\to} W_n\Omega^r_{X_0,\log}[-r].$$

The above triangle becomes

$$\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}} \to j_*\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{X_K} \to i_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r] \tag{1.3}$$

Since $j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}} \stackrel{\sim}{\to} \mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}}$, $\tau_{\leq r}\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}} \stackrel{\sim}{\to} \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}}$, the cycle class map of Theorem 1.2 can now be obtained by comparing sequences (1.2) and (1.3).

Acknowledgments. We thank the referee for a very careful reading of the manuscript and helpful comments. We would like to thank Grzegorz Banaszak, Pierre Colmez, Christian Haesemeyer, and Bruno Kahn for discussions related to the content of this paper.

1.0.1. *Notation and Conventions.* We assume all the schemes to be locally noetherian. We work in the category of fine log-schemes.

We will use a shorthand for certain homotopy limits. Namely, if $f : C \to C'$ is a map in the dg derived category of abelian groups, we set

$$[\, C \xrightarrow{f} C' \,] := \mathrm{holim}(C \to C' \leftarrow 0).$$

And we set

$$\left[\begin{tikzcd} C_1 \arrow[r, "f"] \arrow[d] & C_2 \arrow[d] \\ C_3 \arrow[r, "g"] & C_4 \end{tikzcd}\right] := [[C_1 \stackrel{f}{\to} C_2] \to [C_3 \stackrel{g}{\to} C_4]],$$

for a commutative diagram (the one inside the large bracket) in the dg derived category of abelian groups.

2. Syntomic cohomology

Let $\mathcal{O}_K$ be a complete discrete valuation ring with fraction field K of characteristic 0 and with perfect residue field k of characteristic p. Let ϖ be a uniformizer of $\mathcal{O}_K$; we will keep it fixed throughout the paper[7]. Let $W(k)$ be the ring of Witt vectors of k with fraction field F (i.e, $W(k)=\mathcal{O}_F$); let e be the ramification index of K over F. Let $\sigma=\varphi$ be the absolute Frobenius on $W(\overline{k})$. For a $\mathcal{O}_K$-scheme X, let X_0 denote the special fiber of X and let X_n denote the reduction modulo p^n of X. We will denote by $\mathcal{O}_K$, $\mathcal{O}_K^{\times}$, and $\mathcal{O}_K^0$ the scheme $\operatorname{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_K)$ with the trivial, canonical (i.e., associated to the closed point), and $(\mathbf{N}\to\mathcal{O}_K, 1\mapsto 0)$ log-structure respectively.

In this section we will briefly review the definitions of syntomic and syntomic-étale cohomologies and their basic properties. We refer the reader for details to [36, 2], [35].

2.1. **Syntomic cohomology.** For a log-scheme X we denote by X_{syn} the small syntomic site of X. It is built from log-syntomic morphisms $f: Y\to Z$ in the sense of Kato [20, 2.5] (see also [7, 6.1]), i.e., the morphism f is integral, the underlying morphism of schemes is flat and locally of finite presentation, and, étale locally on Y, there is a factorization $Y\overset{i}{\hookrightarrow} W\overset{h}{\to} Z$ where h is log-smooth and i is an exact closed immersion that is transversally regular over Z.

For a log-scheme X log-syntomic over $\operatorname{Spec}(W(k))$, define

$$\mathcal{O}_n^{\mathrm{cr}}(X)=H^0_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_n,\mathcal{O}_{X_n}),\qquad \mathcal{J}_n^{[r]}(X)=H^0_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_n,\mathcal{J}_{X_n}^{[r]}),$$

where $\mathcal{O}_{X_n}$ is the structure sheaf of the absolute crystalline site (i.e., over $W_n(k)$), $\mathcal{J}_{X_n}=\operatorname{Ker}(\mathcal{O}_{X_n/W_n(k)}\to\mathcal{O}_{X_n})$, and $\mathcal{J}_{X_n}^{[r]}$ is its r-th divided power of $\mathcal{J}_{X_n}$. Set $\mathcal{J}_{X_n}^{[r]}=\mathcal{O}_{X_n}$ if $r\leq 0$. We know [10, II.1.3] that the presheaves $\mathcal{J}_n^{[r]}$ are sheaves on $X_{n,\mathrm{syn}}$, flat over $\mathbf{Z}/p^n$, and that $\mathcal{J}_{n+1}^{[r]}\otimes\mathbf{Z}/p^n\simeq\mathcal{J}_n^{[r]}$. There is a natural functorial isomorphism

$$H^*(X_{\mathrm{syn}},\mathcal{J}_n^{[r]})\simeq H^*_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_n,\mathcal{J}_{X_n}^{[r]})$$

that is compatible with Frobenius. It is easy to see that $\varphi(\mathcal{J}_n^{[r]})\subset p^r\mathcal{O}_n^{\mathrm{cr}}$ for $0\leq r\leq p-1$. This fails in general and we modify $\mathcal{J}_n^{[r]}$:

$$\mathcal{J}_n^{<r>}:=\{x\in\mathcal{J}_{n+s}^{[r]}\mid\varphi(x)\in p^r\mathcal{O}_{n+s}^{\mathrm{cr}}\}/p^n,$$

for some $s\geq r$. This definition is independent of s. We check that $\mathcal{J}_n^{<r>}$ is flat over $\mathbf{Z}/p^n$ and $\mathcal{J}_{n+1}^{<r>}\otimes\mathbf{Z}/p^n\simeq\mathcal{J}_n^{<r>}$. This allows us to define the divided Frobenius $\varphi_r=$ "φ/p^r" $:\mathcal{J}_n^{<r>}\to\mathcal{O}_n^{\mathrm{cr}}$.

Set

$$\mathcal{S}_n(r):=\operatorname{Cone}(\mathcal{J}_n^{<r>}\xrightarrow{1-\varphi_r}\mathcal{O}_n^{\mathrm{cr}})[-1].$$

Since the following sequence is exact

$$0\longrightarrow\mathcal{S}_n(r)\longrightarrow\mathcal{J}_n^{<r>}\xrightarrow{1-\varphi_r}\mathcal{O}_n^{\mathrm{cr}}\longrightarrow 0,$$

we actually have

$$\mathcal{S}_n(r):=\operatorname{Ker}(\mathcal{J}_n^{<r>}\xrightarrow{1-\varphi_r}\mathcal{O}_n^{\mathrm{cr}}).$$

In the same way we can define syntomic sheaves $\mathcal{S}_n(r)$ on $X_{m,\mathrm{syn}}$ for $m\geq n$. Abusing notation, we set $\mathcal{S}_n(r)=i_*\mathcal{S}_n(r)$ for the natural map $i: X_{m,\mathrm{syn}}\to X_{\mathrm{syn}}$. Since i_* is exact, $H^*(X_{m,\mathrm{syn}},\mathcal{S}_n(r))=H^*(X_{\mathrm{syn}},\mathcal{S}_n(r))$. Because of that we will write $\mathcal{S}_n(r)$ for the syntomic sheaves on $X_{m,\mathrm{syn}}$ as well as on X_{syn}. We will also need the "undivided" version of syntomic complexes of sheaves:

$$\mathcal{S}'_n(r):=\operatorname{Cone}(\mathcal{J}_n^{[r]}\xrightarrow{p^r-\varphi}\mathcal{O}_n^{\mathrm{cr}})[-1].$$

For $r,i\geq 0$, we have the long exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned}(2.1)\qquad &\to H^i(X_{\mathrm{syn}},\mathcal{S}_n(r))\to H^i_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_n,J_{X_n}^{<r>})\xrightarrow{1-\varphi_r}H^i_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_n,\mathcal{O}_{X_n})\to\\ &\to H^i(X_{\mathrm{syn}},\mathcal{S}'_n(r))\to H^i_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_n,J_{X_n}^{[r]})\xrightarrow{p^r-\varphi}H^i_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_n,\mathcal{O}_{X_n})\to\end{aligned}$$

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[7] This is necessary to fix an embedding of $\operatorname{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_K)$ into a smooth scheme over $\mathbf{Z}_p$.

Proposition 2.1. *(*[9, Prop. 3.12]*) For X a fine and saturated log-smooth log-scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$ and $0 \leq r \leq p-2$, the natural map of complexes of sheaves on the étale site of X_0*

$$\tau_{\leq r}\mathcal{S}_n(r) \to \mathcal{S}_n(r)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. For X semistable over $\mathcal{O}_K$ and $r \geq 0$, the natural map of complexes of sheaves on the étale site of X_0

$$\tau_{\leq r}\mathcal{S}'_n(r) \to \mathcal{S}'_n(r)$$

is a p^{Nr}-quasi-isomorphism for a universal constant N.

The natural map $\omega : \mathcal{S}'_n(r) \to \mathcal{S}_n(r)$ induced by the maps $p^r : \mathcal{J}_n^{[r]} \to \mathcal{J}_n^{<r>}$ and $\mathrm{Id} : \mathcal{O}_n^{\mathrm{cr}} \to \mathcal{O}_n^{\mathrm{cr}}$ has kernel and cokernel killed by p^r. So does the map $\tau : \mathcal{S}_n(r) \to \mathcal{S}'_n(r)$ induced by the maps $\mathrm{Id} : \mathcal{J}_n^{<r>} \to \mathcal{J}_n^{[r]}$ and $p^r : \mathcal{O}_n^{\mathrm{cr}} \to \mathcal{O}_n^{\mathrm{cr}}$. We have $\tau\omega = \omega\tau = p^r$.

If it does not cause confusion, we will write $\mathcal{S}_n(r)$, $\mathcal{S}'_n(r)$ also for $\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathcal{S}_n(r)$, $\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathcal{S}'_n(r)$, respectively, where $\varepsilon : X_{n,\mathrm{syn}} \to X_{n,\text{ét}}$ is the natural projection to the étale site (or sometimes to the Nisnevich site)

2.1.1. *Syntomic cohomology and differential forms.* Let X be a syntomic scheme over $W(k)$. Recall the differential definition [18] of syntomic cohomology. Assume first that we have an immersion $\iota : X \hookrightarrow Z$ over $W(k)$ such that Z is a smooth $W(k)$-scheme endowed with a compatible system of liftings of the Frobenius $\{F_n : Z_n \to Z_n\}$. Let $D_n = D_{X_n}(Z_n)$ be the PD-envelope of X_n in Z_n (compatible with the canonical PD-structure on $pW_n(k)$) and J_{D_n} the ideal of X_n in D_n. Set $J_{D_n}^{<r>} := \{a \in J_{D_{n+s}}^{[r]} | \varphi(a) \in p^r\mathcal{O}_{D_{n+s}}\}/p^n$ for some $s \geq r$. For $0 \leq r \leq p-1$, $J_{D_n}^{<r>} = J_{D_n}^{[r]}$. This definition is independent of s. Consider the following complexes of sheaves on $X_{\text{ét}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} S_n(r)_{X,Z} &: = \mathrm{Cone}(J_{D_n}^{<r-\bullet>} \otimes \Omega^\bullet_{Z_n} \xrightarrow{1-\varphi_r} \mathcal{O}_{D_n} \otimes \Omega^\bullet_{Z_n})[-1], \\ S'_n(r)_{X,Z} &: = \mathrm{Cone}(J_{D_n}^{[r-\bullet]} \otimes \Omega^\bullet_{Z_n} \xrightarrow{p^r-\varphi} \mathcal{O}_{D_n} \otimes \Omega^\bullet_{Z_n})[-1], \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

where $\Omega^\bullet_{Z_n} := \Omega^\bullet_{Z_n/W_n(k)}$ and φ_r is "φ/p^r" (see [36, 2.1] for details). The complexes $S_n(r)_{X,Z}$, $S'_n(r)_{X,Z}$ are, up to canonical quasi-isomorphisms, independent of the choice of ι and $\{F_n\}$ (and we will omit the subscript Z from the notation). Again, the natural maps $\omega : S'_n(r)_X \to S_n(r)_X$ and $\tau : S_n(r)_X \to S'_n(r)_X$ have kernels and cokernels annihilated by p^r.

In general, immersions as above exist étale locally, and we define $S_n(r)_X \in \mathbf{D}^+(X_{\text{ét}}, \mathbf{Z}/p^n)$ by gluing the local complexes. We define $S'_n(r)_X$ in a similar way. There are natural quasi-isomorphisms $S_n(r)_X \simeq \mathcal{S}_n(r)_X$, $S'_n(r)_X \simeq \mathcal{S}'_n(r)_X$.

Let now X be a log-syntomic scheme over $W(k)$. Using log-crystalline cohomology, the above construction of syntomic complexes goes through almost verbatim (see [36, 2.1] for details) to yield the logarithmic analogs $S_n(r)$ and $S'_n(r)$ on $X_{\text{ét}}$. In this paper we are often interested in log-schemes coming from a regular syntomic scheme X over $W(k)$ and a relative simple (i.e., with no self-intersections) normal crossing divisor D on X. In such cases we will write $S_n(r)_X(D)$ and $S'_n(r)_X(D)$ for the syntomic complexes and use the Zariski topology instead of the étale one.

2.1.2. *Products.* We need to discuss products. Assume that we are in the lifted situation (2.2). Then we have a product structure

$$\cup : S'_n(r)_{X,Z} \otimes S'_n(r')_{X,Z} \to S'_n(r+r')_{X,Z}, \quad r, r' \geq 0,$$

defined by the following formulas

$$(x,y) \otimes (x',y') \mapsto (xx', (-1)^a p^r xy' + y\varphi(x'))$$

$$(x,y) \in S'_n(r)^a_{X,Z} = (J_{D_n}^{[r-a]} \otimes \Omega^a_{Z_n}) \oplus (\mathcal{O}_{D_n} \otimes \Omega^{a-1}_{Z_n}),$$

$$(x',y') \in S'_n(r')^b_{X,Z} = (J_{D_n}^{[r'-b]} \otimes \Omega^b_{Z_n}) \oplus (\mathcal{O}_{D_n} \otimes \Omega^{b-1}_{Z_n}).$$

Globalizing, we obtain the product structure

$$\cup : S'_n(r)_X \otimes^{\mathbb{L}} S'_n(r')_X \to S'_n(r+r')_X, \quad r, r' \geq 0.$$

This product is clearly compatible with the crystalline product (via the canonical map $S'_n(r)_X \to J_{X_n}^{[r]}$).

Similarly, we have the product structures

$$\cup : S_n(r)_{X,Z} \otimes S_n(r')_{X,Z} \to S_n(r+r')_{X,Z}, \quad r, r' \geq 0,$$

defined by the formulas

$$\begin{aligned} (x,y) \otimes (x',y') &\mapsto (xx', (-1)^a xy' + y\varphi_{r'}(x')) \\ (x,y) \in S_n(r)^a_{X,Z} &= (J^{<r-a>}_{D_n} \otimes \Omega^a_{Z_n}) \oplus (\mathcal{O}_{D_n} \otimes \Omega^{a-1}_{Z_n}), \\ (x',y') \in S_n(r')^b_{X,Z} &= (J^{<r'-b>}_{D_n} \otimes \Omega^b_{Z_n}) \oplus (\mathcal{O}_{D_n} \otimes \Omega^{b-1}_{Z_n}). \end{aligned}$$

Globalizing, we obtain the product structure

$$\cup : S_n(r)_X \otimes^{\mathbb{L}} S_n(r')_X \to S_n(r+r')_X, \quad r, r' \geq 0.$$

This product is also clearly compatible with the crystalline product (via the canonical map $S_n(r)_X \to J^{<r>}_{X_n}$).

The above product structures are compatible with the maps ω. On the other hand the maps τ are, in general, not compatible with products.

2.1.3. *Symbol maps.* Let X be a regular syntomic scheme over $W(k)$ with a divisor D with relative simple normal crossings. Recall that there are symbol maps defined by Kato and Tsuji [36, 2.2]

$$(2.3) \qquad (M^{\mathrm{gp}}_{X,n})^{\otimes r} \to H^r(S'_n(r)_X(D)), \quad (M^{\mathrm{gp}}_{X,n+1})^{\otimes r} \to H^r(S_n(r)_X(D)), \quad r \geq 0,$$

where, for a log-scheme X, M_X denotes its log-structure. For $r = 1$, we get the first Chern class maps (recall that $M^{\mathrm{gp}}_X = j_*\mathcal{O}^*_{X\setminus D}$, where $j : X \setminus D \hookrightarrow X$ is the natural immersion)

$$\begin{aligned} c_1^{\mathrm{syn}} : \quad & j_*\mathcal{O}^*_{X\setminus D}[-1] \to i_*j_*\mathcal{O}^*_{(X\setminus D)_{n+1}}[-1] \to S_n(1)_X(D), \\ c_1^{\mathrm{syn}} : \quad & j_*\mathcal{O}^*_{X\setminus D}[-1] \to i_*j_*\mathcal{O}^*_{(X\setminus D)_n}[-1] \to S'_n(1)_X(D), \end{aligned}$$

that are compatible, i.e., the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{tikzcd} j_*\mathcal{O}^*_{X\setminus D}[-1] \arrow[r, "c_1^{\mathrm{syn}}"] \arrow[d, "pc_1^{\mathrm{syn}}"] & S'_n(1)_X(D) \arrow[dl, "\omega"] \\ S_n(1)_X(D) & \end{tikzcd}$$

In the embedded situation these classes are defined in the following way. Let C_n be the complex

$$(1 + J_{D_n} \to M^{\mathrm{gp}}_{D_n}) \simeq j_*\mathcal{O}^*_{(X\setminus D)_n}[-1] \simeq M^{\mathrm{gp}}_{X_n}[-1].$$

The Chern class maps

$$c_1^{\mathrm{syn}} : j_*\mathcal{O}^*_{(X\setminus D)_n}[-1] \to S'_n(1)_X(D), \quad c_1^{\mathrm{syn}} : j_*\mathcal{O}^*_{(X\setminus D)_{n+1}}[-1] \to S_n(1)_X(D),$$

are defined by the morphisms of complexes

$$C_n \to S'_n(1)_{X,Z}, \quad C_{n+1} \to S_n(1)_{X,Z}$$

given by the formulas

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + J_{D_n} \to (S'_n(1)_{X,Z})^0 = J_{D_n}; &\quad a \mapsto \log a; \\ 1 + J_{D_{n+1}} \to (S_n(1)_{X,Z})^0 = J_{D_n}; &\quad a \mapsto \log a \bmod p^n; \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} M^{\mathrm{gp}}_{D_n} \to (S'_n(1)_{X,Z})^1 = (\mathcal{O}_{D_n} \otimes \Omega^1_{Z_n}) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{D_n}; &\quad b \mapsto (d\log b, \log(b^p\varphi_{D_n}(b)^{-1})); \\ M^{\mathrm{gp}}_{D_{n+1}} \to (S_n(1)_{X,Z})^1 = (\mathcal{O}_{D_n} \otimes \Omega^1_{Z_n}) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{D_n}; &\quad b \mapsto (d\log b \bmod p^n, p^{-1}\log(b^p\varphi_{D_{n+1}}(b)^{-1})). \end{aligned}$$

The symbol maps (2.3) for general r are obtained from $r = 1$ using the product structure on syntomic cohomology.

2.2. **Syntomic-étale cohomology.** We will now recall the definition and basic properties of syntomic-étale cohomology. The relationship between syntomic cohomology and syntomic-étale cohomology mirrors the one between étale nearby cycles and étale cohomology. Let X be a log-scheme, log-syntomic over $\mathrm{Spec}(W(k))$. We will need the logarithmic version of the syntomic-étale site of Fontaine-Messing [10]. We say that a morphism $\mathcal{Z} \to \mathcal{Y}$ of p-adic formal log-schemes over $\mathrm{Spf}(W(k))$ is (small) log-syntomic (see [35] for a precise definition) if every $Z_n \to Y_n$ is (small) log-syntomic. For a formal log-scheme $\mathcal{Z}$ the syntomic-étale site $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{sé}}$ is defined by taking as objects morphisms $f : \mathcal{Y} \to \mathcal{Z}$ that are small log-syntomic and have log-étale generic fiber. This last condition means that, étale locally on $\mathcal{Y}$, f has a factorization $\mathcal{Y} \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{X} \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{Z}$ with $\mathcal{X}$ affine, i an exact closed immersion, and g log-smooth such that the map $F \otimes_{W(k)} \Gamma(\mathcal{Y}, I/I^2) \to F \otimes_{W(k)} \Gamma(\mathcal{Y}, i^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{Z}})$ is an isomorphism, where I is the ideal of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ defining $\mathcal{Y}$. For a log-scheme Z, we also have the syntomic-étale site $Z_{\text{sé}}$. Here the objects are morphisms $U \to Z$ that are small log-syntomic with the generic fiber U_K log-étale over Z_K.

Let $\widehat{X}$ be the p-adic completion of X. Let $i : X_{n,\text{ét}} \to X_{\text{ét}}$ and $j : X_{\text{tr},K,\text{ét}} \to X_{\text{ét}}$ be the natural maps. Here X_{tr} is the open set of X where the log-structure is trivial. We have the following commutative diagram of maps of topoi

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\widehat{X}_{\text{sé}} \arrow[r, "i_{\text{sé}}"] \arrow[d, "\widehat{\varepsilon}"'] & X_{\text{sé}} \arrow[d, "\varepsilon"'] & X_{K,\text{sé}} \arrow[l, "j_{\text{sé}}"'] \arrow[d, "\varepsilon_K"'] \\
\widehat{X}_{\text{ét}} \arrow[r, "i_{\text{ét}}"] & X_{\text{ét}} & X_{K,\text{ét}} \arrow[l, "j_{\text{ét}}"']
\end{tikzcd}$$

Assume first that $0 \leq r \leq p-2$. Abusively, let $\mathcal{S}_n(r)$ denote also the direct image of $\mathcal{S}_n(r)$ under the canonical morphism $X_{n,\text{syn}} \to \widehat{X}_{\text{sé}}$. By [10, III.5], for $j' : X_{\text{tr},K,\text{ét}} \to X_{K,\text{sé}}$, there is a canonical homomorphism

$$\alpha_r : \mathcal{S}_n(r) \to i^*_{\text{sé}} j_{\text{sé}\,*} j'_* G\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r),$$

where G denotes the Godement resolution of a sheaf (or a complex of sheaves). Similarly, for any $r \geq 0$, we get a natural map

$$\tilde{\alpha}_r : \mathcal{S}_n(r) \to i^*_{\text{sé}} j_{\text{sé}\,*} j'_* G\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)',$$

where $\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)' = (p^a a!)^{-1}\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)$ for $r = (p-1)a+b, a, b \in \mathbf{Z}, 0 \leq b < p-1$ [10, III.5]. Composing with the map $\mathcal{S}'_n(r) \to \mathcal{S}_n(r)$ we get a natural morphism

$$\alpha_r : \mathcal{S}'_n(r) \to i^*_{\text{sé}} j_{\text{sé}\,*} j'_* G\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'.$$

2.2.1. *Syntomic complexes and p-adic nearby cycles.* For log-schemes over $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$, in a stable range, syntomic cohomology tends to compute (via the period morphism) p-adic nearby cycles . We will briefly recall the relevant theorems. For $0 \leq r \leq p-2$, there is a natural homomorphism on the étale site of X_n

$$\alpha_r : \mathcal{S}_n(r) \to i^* \mathrm{R}j_* \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r).$$

To define it, we apply $\mathrm{R}\widehat{\varepsilon}_*$ to the map $\mathcal{S}_n(r) \to i^*_{\text{sé}} \mathrm{R}j_{\text{sé}\,*} \mathrm{R}j'_* \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)$ induced from the map α_r described above and get

$$\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_* \mathcal{S}_n(r) = \mathrm{R}\widehat{\varepsilon}_* \mathcal{S}_n(r) \to \mathrm{R}\widehat{\varepsilon}_* i^*_{\text{sé}} \mathrm{R}j_{\text{sé}\,*} \mathrm{R}j'_* \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r) = i^*_{\text{ét}} \mathrm{R}\varepsilon_* \mathrm{R}j_{\text{sé}\,*} \mathrm{R}j'_* \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r) = i^* \mathrm{R}j_* \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r).$$

The first equality follows from the fact that the morphism $X_{n,\text{syn}} \to \widehat{X}_{\text{sé}}$ is exact [10, III.4.1]. The second equality was proved in [21, 2.5], [35, 5.2.3]. One checks that α_r is compatible with products.

Theorem 2.2. ([37, Theorem 5.1]) *For $i \leq r \leq p-2$ and for a fine and saturated log-scheme X log-smooth over $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$ the period map*

$$\alpha_r : \quad \mathcal{S}_n(r)_X \xrightarrow{\sim} \tau_{\leq r} i^* \mathrm{R}j_* \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{X_{\text{tr}}}. \tag{2.4}$$

is an isomorphism[8].

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[8] The definition of the period map in [37] is different than the one in [35] that we use here. They clearly though agree in the derived category.

Similarly, for any $r\geq 0$, we get a natural map

$$\tilde{\alpha}_r : \mathcal{S}_n(r)\to i^*\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'.$$

Composing with the map $\omega:\mathcal{S}'_n(r)\to\mathcal{S}_n(r)$ we get a natural, compatible with products, morphism

$$\alpha_r : \mathcal{S}'_n(r)\to i^*\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'.$$

Theorem 2.3. *([9, Theorem 1.1]) For $0\leq i\leq r$ and for a semistable scheme X over $\mathcal{O}_K$, consider the period map*

$$\alpha_r:\quad \mathcal{H}^i(\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_X)\to i^*\mathrm{R}^ij_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'_{X_{\mathrm{tr}}}. \tag{2.5}$$

If K has enough roots of unity then the kernel and cokernel of this map are annihilated by p^{Nr} for a universal constant N depending only on p (and $\dim X$ if $p=2$). In general, the kernel and cokernel of this map are annihilated by p^{Nr} for an integer $N=N(e,p)$, which depends only on e, p.

2.2.2. *Syntomic-étale cohomology.* Recall [10, III.4.4], [35, 5.2.2] that the functor $\mathcal{F}\mapsto(i^*_{\mathrm{s\acute{e}}}\mathcal{F},j^*_{\mathrm{s\acute{e}}}\mathcal{F},i^*_{\mathrm{s\acute{e}}}\mathcal{F}\to i^*_{\mathrm{s\acute{e}}}j_{\mathrm{s\acute{e}}\,*}j^*_{\mathrm{s\acute{e}}}\mathcal{F})$ from the category of sheaves on $X_{\mathrm{s\acute{e}}}$ to the category of triples $(\mathcal{G},\mathcal{H},\mathcal{G}\to i^*_{\mathrm{s\acute{e}}}j_{\mathrm{s\acute{e}}\,*}\mathcal{H})$, where $\mathcal{G}$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}$) are sheaves on $\widehat{X}_{\mathrm{s\acute{e}}}$ (resp. $X_{K,\mathrm{s\acute{e}}}$) is an equivalence of categories. It follows that we can glue the complexes of sheaves $\mathcal{S}_n(r)$ and $\mathcal{S}'_n(r)$ and the complexes of sheaves $j'_*G\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)$ and $j'_*G\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'$ by the maps α_r and obtain complexes of sheaves $\mathcal{E}_n(r)$ and $\mathcal{E}'_n(r)$ on $X_{\mathrm{s\acute{e}}}$. We have the exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned}
0\to & j_{\mathrm{s\acute{e}}!}j'_*G\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)\to\mathcal{E}_n(r)\to i_*\mathcal{S}_n(r)\to 0, && 0\leq r\leq p-2;\\
0\to & j_{\mathrm{s\acute{e}}!}j'_*G\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'\to\mathcal{E}'_n(r)\to i_*\mathcal{S}'_n(r)\to 0, && r\geq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Remark 2.4. The syntomic-étale complexes $\mathcal{E}_n(r)$ that we described here are the same (in the derived category) as those defined by Fontaine-Messing in [10, 5] in the case when $X_{\mathrm{tr}}=X$ but differ from those defined by Tsuji in [35, 5.2] in the general situation. More specifically, we have

$$\mathcal{E}^T_n(r)=\mathcal{H}^0(\mathcal{E}_n(r)),$$

where we wrote $\mathcal{E}^T_n(r)$ for the syntomic-étale sheaves of Tsuji.

If it does not cause confusion, we will denote by $\mathcal{E}_n(r)$ and $\mathcal{E}'_n(r)$ also the derived pushforwards of $\mathcal{E}_n(r)$ and $\mathcal{E}'_n(r)$ to $X_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}$. Notice that they are quasi-isomorphic to the complexes obtained by gluing the complexes of sheaves $\mathcal{S}_n(r)$ and $\mathcal{S}'_n(r)$ and the complexes of sheaves $j'_*G\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'$ by the maps $\tilde{\alpha}_r$ and α_r. Hence we have the distinguished triangles

$$j_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}!}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'\to\mathcal{E}_n(r)\to i_*\mathcal{S}_n(r),\quad j_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}!}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'\to\mathcal{E}'_n(r)\to i_*\mathcal{S}'_n(r), \tag{2.6}$$

where $j':X_{\mathrm{tr},K}\to X_K$, as well as the natural maps

$$\tilde{\alpha}_r:\mathcal{E}_n(r)\to\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)',\quad \alpha_r:\mathcal{E}_n(r)'\to\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'$$

compatible with the maps $\tilde{\alpha}_r$ and α_r. For $a\geq 0$, we have the truncated version of the above - the distinguished triangles

$$j_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}!}\tau_{\leq a}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'\to\tau_{\leq a}\mathcal{E}_n(r)\to i_*\tau_{\leq a}\mathcal{S}_n(r),\quad j_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}!}\tau_{\leq a}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'\to\tau_{\leq a}\mathcal{E}'_n(r)\to i_*\tau_{\leq a}\mathcal{S}'_n(r). \tag{2.7}$$

2.2.3. *Syntomic-étale cohomology and étale cohomology of the generic fiber.* For a log-scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$, in a stable range, syntomic-étale cohomology tends to compute étale cohomology of the generic fiber.

Theorem 2.5. *Let X be a log-scheme log-smooth over $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$. Let $j:X_{\mathrm{tr}}\hookrightarrow X$ be the natural open immersion. Then*

(1) *we have a natural quasi-isomorphism*

$$\tilde{\alpha}_r:\tau_{\leq r}\mathcal{E}_n(r)\simeq\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r),\quad 0\leq r\leq p-2.$$

(2) *if X is semistable, there is a constant N as in Theorem 2.3 and a natural morphism*

$$\alpha_r : \mathcal{E}'_n(r) \to \mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)', \quad r \geq 0,$$

such that the induced map on cohomology sheaves in degree $q \leq r$ has kernel and cokernel annihilated by p^{Nr}.

Proof. Assume that $0 \leq r \leq p-2$. Consider the following commutative diagram of distinguished triangles

$$\begin{tikzcd}
j_{\text{ét}!}\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{Id}", "\wr"'] & \tau_{\leq r}\mathcal{E}_n(r) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\tilde{\alpha}_r"] & i_*\mathcal{S}_n(r) \arrow[d, "\alpha_r", "\wr"'] \\
j_{\text{ét}!}\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r) \arrow[r] & \tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r) \arrow[r] & i_*i^*\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)
\end{tikzcd}$$

The top triangle is distinguished because we have the distinguished triangle from (2.7) and the natural map $\tau_{\leq r}\mathcal{S}_n(r) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{S}_n(r)$ is a quasi-isomorphism. The map α_r is a quasi-isomorphism by Theorem 2.2. The first part of the theorem follows.

For the second part consider the following commutative diagram of distinguished triangles

$$\begin{tikzcd}
j_{\text{ét}!}\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)' \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{Id}", "\wr"'] & \tau_{\leq r}\mathcal{E}'_n(r) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\alpha_r"] & i_*\tau_{\leq r}\mathcal{S}'_n(r) \arrow[d, "\alpha_r"] \\
j_{\text{ét}!}\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)' \arrow[r] & \tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)' \arrow[r] & i_*i^*\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'
\end{tikzcd}$$

By Theorem 2.3, the right period map α_r on the level of cohomology has kernels and cokernels killed by p^{Nr} for a constant N as in the theorem. Hence the same is true of the left map α_r, as wanted. □

The above theorem implies that the logarithmic syntomic-étale cohomology is close to the logarithmic syntomic-étale cohomology of the complement of the divisor at infinity.

Corollary 2.6. *Let X be a semistable scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with a divisor at infinity D_∞. We treat it is as a log-scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$. Let $Y := X \setminus D_\infty$ and let $j_1 : Y \hookrightarrow X$.*

(1) *we have a natural quasi-isomorphism*

$$\tilde{\alpha}_r : \tau_{\leq r}\mathcal{E}_n(r)_X \xrightarrow{\sim} \tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_{1*}\mathcal{E}_n(r)_Y, \quad 0 \leq r \leq p-2.$$

(2) *there is a constant N as in Theorem 2.3 and a natural morphism*

$$\alpha_r : \mathcal{E}'_n(r)_X \to \mathrm{R}j_{1*}\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_Y, \quad r \geq 0,$$

such that the induced map on cohomology sheaves in degree $q \leq r$ has kernel and cokernel annihilated by p^{Nr}.

Proof. Note that $X_{\mathrm{tr}} = Y_K$ and set $j_2 : Y_K \hookrightarrow Y$. We have $j = j_1 j_2$. By Theorem 2.5, both terms in the first claim are quasi-isomorphic to

$$\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{X_{\mathrm{tr}}} = \tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_{1*}\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_{2*}\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{Y_K}.$$

Hence they are quasi-isomorphic. The second claim of the corollary is proved in the same way. □

2.2.4. *Nisnevich syntomic-étale cohomology.* We will pass now to the Nisnevich topos of X. Denote by $\varepsilon : X_{\text{ét}} \to X_{\mathrm{Nis}}$ the natural projection. For $r \geq 0$, by applying $\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*$ to the étale period map above and using that $\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_* i^* = i^*\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*$[9] (c.f. [11, 2.2.b]), we obtain a natural map

$$\tilde{\alpha}_r : \mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathcal{S}_n(r) \to i^*\mathrm{R}j_*\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'.$$

Composing with the map $\omega : \mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathcal{S}'_n(r) \to \mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathcal{S}_n(r)$ we get a natural, compatible with products, morphism

$$\alpha_r : \mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathcal{S}'_n(r) \to i^*\mathrm{R}j_*\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'.$$

Write, for simplicity, $\mathcal{S}_n(r)$ and $\mathcal{S}'_n(r)$ for the derived pushforwards of $\mathcal{S}_n(r)$ and $\mathcal{S}'_n(r)$ from $X_{\text{ét}}$ to X_{Nis}. Same for $\mathcal{E}_n(r)$ and $\mathcal{E}'_n(r)$. Notice that they are quasi-isomorphic to the complexes obtained by gluing the

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[9] This equality fails for the projection to Zariski topology and is the reason we use Nisnevich topology instead of Zariski.

complexes of sheaves $\mathcal{S}_n(r)$ and $\mathcal{S}'_n(r)$ on $X_{0,\mathrm{Nis}}$ and the complexes of sheaves $\varepsilon_*j'_*G\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'$ on $X_{K,\mathrm{Nis}}$ by the maps $\tilde{\alpha}_r$ and α_r. Hence we have the distinguished triangles

$$j_{\mathrm{Nis}!}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'\to\mathcal{E}_n(r)\to i_*\mathcal{S}_n(r),\quad j_{\mathrm{Nis}!}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'\to\mathcal{E}'_n(r)\to i_*\mathcal{S}'_n(r),\tag{2.8}$$

as well as the natural maps

$$\tilde{\alpha}_r:\mathcal{E}_n(r)\to\mathrm{R}j_*\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)',\quad \alpha_r:\mathcal{E}_n(r)'\to\mathrm{R}j_*\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'$$

compatible with the maps $\tilde{\alpha}_r$ and α_r. For $a\geq 0$, we have the truncated version of the above - the distinguished triangles

(2.9)

$$j_{\mathrm{Nis}!}\tau_{\leq a}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'\to\tau_{\leq a}\mathcal{E}_n(r)\to i_*\tau_{\leq a}\mathcal{S}_n(r),\quad j_{\mathrm{Nis}!}\tau_{\leq a}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'\to\tau_{\leq a}\mathcal{E}'_n(r)\to i_*\tau_{\leq a}\mathcal{S}'_n(r).$$

Define the following complexes of sheaves on X_{Nis}

$$\mathcal{S}_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}}:=\tau_{\leq r}\mathcal{S}_n(r),\quad \mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}}:=\tau_{\leq r}\mathcal{S}'_n(r);$$
$$\mathcal{E}_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}}:=\tau_{\leq r}\mathcal{E}_n(r),\quad \mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}}:=\tau_{\leq r}\mathcal{E}'_n(r).$$

Example 2.7. For $X=\mathrm{Spec}(W(k))$ we have

$$H^i(W(k),\mathcal{S}_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}})=\begin{cases}\mathbf{Z}/p^n & i=r=0,\\ W_n(k) & i=1,r\geq 1,\\ 0 & \text{otherwise.}\end{cases}$$

Moreover, the morphism $H^i(W(k),\mathcal{E}_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}})\to H^i(W(k),\mathcal{S}_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}})$ is an isomorphism.

To see the first claim, note that we have

$$\mathcal{S}_n(0)_{\text{ét}}:W_n(k)\xrightarrow{1-\varphi}W_n(k),\quad \mathcal{S}_n(r)_{\text{ét}}:0\to W_n(k),\quad r\geq 1.$$

It follows that

$$\mathcal{S}_n(0)_{\mathrm{Nis}}=\mathbf{Z}/p^n,\quad \mathcal{S}_n(r)_{\text{ét}}:=W_n(k)[-1],\quad r\geq 1.$$

For the second claim use the distinguished triangle (2.9) and the fact that $H^i(W(k),j_{\mathrm{Nis}!}\tau_{\leq a}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r))=0$, $i\geq 0$, because $W(k)$ is henselian.

3. Syntomic cohomology and motivic cohomology

3.1. **Syntomic cohomology and motivic cohomology.** This is the main section of this paper. We will prove Theorem 1.2 from the Introduction.

3.1.1. *Definition of motivic cohomology.* Let X be a smooth scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$. Let $\mathbf{Z}(r)_{\mathrm{M}}$ denote the complex of motivic sheaves $\mathbf{Z}(r)_{\mathrm{M}}:=X\mapsto z^r(X,2r-*)$ in the étale topology of X. Let $\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}}:=\mathbf{Z}(r)_{\mathrm{M}}\otimes\mathbf{Z}/p^n$. Recall how the complex $z^r(X,*)$ is defined [4]. Denote by $\triangle^n$ the algebraic n-simplex $\mathrm{Spec}\,\mathbf{Z}[t_0,\ldots,t_n]/(\sum t_i-1)$. Let $z^r(X,i)$ be the free abelian group generated by closed integral subschemas of codimension r of $X\times\triangle^i$ meeting all faces properly. Then $z^r(X,*)$ is the chain complex thus defined with boundaries given by pullbacks of cycles along face maps. This complex is covariant for proper morphisms (with a shift in weight and degree) and contravariant for flat morphisms.

We know that in the Zariski topology $H^j(X_{\mathrm{Zar}},\mathbf{Z}/p^n(i)_{\mathrm{M}})=H^j\Gamma(X_{\mathrm{Zar}},\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}})$ is the Bloch higher Chow group [11, Theorem 3.2] and that this is also the case for the Nisnevich topology [11, Prop. 3.6]. Locally, in the étale topology, when p is invertible, the étale cycle class map defines a quasi-isomorphism $\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}}\simeq\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)$; when X is of characteristic p, then the logarithmic de Rham-Witt cycle class map defines a quasi-isomorphism $\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}}\simeq W_n\Omega^r_{X,\log}[-r]$ [12], where, for a log-scheme Y, $W_n\Omega^*_{Y,\log}$ denotes the sheaf of logarithmic de Rham-Witt differential forms [23]. Moreover, if $i:Z\hookrightarrow X$ is a closed subscheme of codimension c with open complement $j:U\hookrightarrow X$ then the exact sequence

$$0\to i_*\mathbf{Z}(r-c)_{M,Z}[-2c]\to\mathbf{Z}(r)_{M,X}\to j_*\mathbf{Z}(r)_{M,U}$$

forms a distinguished triangle in the derived category of sheaves on X_*, $*$ denoting the Zariski or Nisnevich topology. We define motivic cohomology as

$$\begin{aligned} H^*_{\mathrm{M}}(X,\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)) &:= H^*(X_{\mathrm{Zar}},\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_M) = H^*(X_{\mathrm{Nis}},\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_M);\\ H^*_{\mathrm{M,\acute{e}t}}(X,\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)) &:= H^*(X_{\acute{\mathrm{e}}\mathrm{t}},\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_M). \end{aligned}$$

For a smooth scheme Y over $\mathcal{O}_K$, we define its p-adic motivic cohomology as

$$H^*_{\mathrm{M}}(Y,\mathbf{Q}_p(r)) := H^*(\operatorname{holim}_n \mathrm{R}\Gamma(Y_{\mathrm{Zar}},\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}})\otimes\mathbf{Q}) = H^*(\operatorname{holim}_n \Gamma(Y_{\mathrm{Zar}},\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}})\otimes\mathbf{Q}).$$

We define its étale version $H^*_{\mathrm{M,\acute{e}t}}(Y,\mathbf{Q}_p(r))$ in an analogous way.

3.1.2. *p^N-homological algebra.* We will need to control denominators. For that purpose we introduce few, very ad hoc, definitions and list a few of properties that we will use.

Definition 3.1. Let $N\in\mathbf{N}$. For a morphism $f: M\to M'$ of abelian sheaves, we say that f is *p^N-injective* (resp. *p^N-surjective*) if its kernel (resp. cokernel) is annihilated by p^N and we say that f is *p^N-isomorphism* if it is p^N-injective and p^N-surjective. A morphism $f: M\to M'$ in the derived category is a *p^N-quasi-isomorphism* if its cone has cohomology that is p^N-torsion. In particular, a *p^N-acyclic complex* is a a complex whose cohomology groups are annihilated by p^N. We define *p^N-distinguished triangle* as a triangle

$$A\xrightarrow{f}B\xrightarrow{g}C\xrightarrow{h}A[1]$$

together with a map to a distinguished triangle that is a p^N-quasi-isomorphism on each vertex. It follows that the associated long exact sequence of cohomology sheaves is p^{2N}-acyclic. We note that if a morphism $A\to B$ is a p^N-quasi-isomorphism then the triangle $A\to B\to 0$ is p^N-distinguished and, almost vice versa, if the triangle $A\to B\to 0$ is p^N-distinguished then the morphism $A\to B$ is a p^{3N}-quasi-isomorphism.

Now, we recall the simple lemma

Lemma 3.2. *(*[15, Lemma 4.18]*) Let C be an abelian category, A an object of the derived category $D(C)$, S a finite subset of $\mathbf{Z}$, m_q, $q\in S$, integers, and assume that $H^q(A)=0$, $q\notin S$, and that $H^q(A)$ is killed by m_q for $q\in S$. Then A is killed by $\prod_{q\in S}m_q$.*

We will repeatedly use this lemma. Here is a typical example. Let $f: A\to B$ be a p^N-quasi-isomorphism of complexes A,B concentrated in degrees $[0,m]$. Then there exists a morphism $g: B\to A$ such that $gf=p^{N(m)N}$, where $N(m)$ is a constant depending only on m; it is unique up to $p^{N(m)N}$, i.e., if g_1 is another such morphism then $p^{N(m)N}g=p^{N(m)N}g_1$. To see that, let C be the cone of f. By assumption $H^i(C)$ is p^N-torsion. Consider the exact sequence of Hom's in $D(C)$

$$\operatorname{Hom}(C,A)\to\operatorname{Hom}(B,A)\xrightarrow{f^*}\operatorname{Hom}(A,A)\to\operatorname{Hom}(C[-1],A).$$

By the above lemma, we have $p^{N(m)N}\operatorname{Hom}(C[-1],A)=0$. Hence there exists a morphism g as above. Since also $p^{N(m)N}\operatorname{Hom}(C,A)=0$ such a g is $p^{N(m)N}$-unique. We note that g is a p^{2N}-quasi-isomorphism. It also follows that $g(fg)=gp^{N(m)N}$. Using the the exact sequence

$$\operatorname{Hom}(C'[-1],A)\to\operatorname{Hom}(A,A)\xrightarrow{g^*}\operatorname{Hom}(B,A)\to\operatorname{Hom}(C',A),$$

where C' is the cone of g, we get $f(p^{2N(m)N}g)=p^{3N(m)N}$. Hence if we put $h=p^{2N(m)N}g$, we get $fh=p^{3N(m)N}$ and $hf=p^{3N(m)N}$.

Remark 3.3. It is clear to us that many of the denominators appearing in this paper can be improved upon with a more careful bookkeeping. In particular, it is likely that the constants $N(d)$ depending on the dimension of the variety can be replaced by constants $N(r)$.

3.1.3. *Cycle class map to syntomic cohomology.* We list the following corollary of Theorem 2.5.

Corollary 3.4. *Let X be a smooth variety over K. Then there exists a natural syntomic cycle class map*

$$\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{i,r}: H^i_{\mathrm{M}}(X,\mathbf{Q}_p(r))\to H^i_{\mathrm{syn}}(X,\mathbf{Q}_p(r)),$$

where the target group is the syntomic cohomology defined in [24]*. This map is compatible with the étale cycle class map, i.e., the following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{tikzcd} H^i_{\mathrm{M}}(X,\mathbf{Q}_p(r)) \arrow[d, "\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{i,r}"] \arrow[dr, "\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}_{i,r}"] & \\ H^i_{\mathrm{syn}}(X,\mathbf{Q}_p(r)) \arrow[r, "\alpha^{NN}_{i,r}"] & H^i_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}(X,\mathbf{Q}_p(r)), \end{tikzcd}$$

where $\alpha^{NN}_{i,r}$ is the period map[10] *defined in* [24, 4.2]*. Moreover, the cycle class map $\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{i,r}$ is an isomorphism for $i\leq r$.*

Proof. For a semistable scheme X over $\mathcal{O}_K$, consider the following diagram of sheaves on the Nisnevich site of X

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}} \arrow[r, "\alpha_{r,n}"] & \tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_*\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)' \\ & \mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'_M \arrow[ul, dashed, "\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{r,n}"] \arrow[u, "\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}_{r,n}", "\wr"'] \end{tikzcd}$$

The étale cycle class map $\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}_{r,n}$ is a quasi-isomorphism by the Beilinson -Lichtenbaum Conjecture (a corollary [34], [13] of the Bloch-Kato Conjecture proved by Voevodsky and Rost [38]), by the quasi-isomorphism [12]

$$\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_M\xrightarrow{\sim}\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r),$$

and by the quasi-isomorphisms $j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_M\xrightarrow{\sim}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_M$ and $\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_M\xrightarrow{\sim}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_M$.

The period map $\alpha_{r,n}$ is a p^{Nr}-quasi-isomorphism for a constant N as described in Theorem 2.5. We claim that we can define compatible syntomic cycle class maps $\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{r,n}$ such that $\alpha_{r,n}\,\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{r,n}=p^{2Nr^2}\,\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}_{r,n}$. To do that, take the cone C_n of the map $h_n:=(\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}_{r,n})^{-1}\alpha_{r,n}$. It fits into the distinguished triangle

$$\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}}\xrightarrow{h_n}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'_M\to C_n,$$

which yields the exact sequence of Hom's (in the derived category)

$$\mathrm{Hom}(B_n,\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}})\xrightarrow{h_n}\mathrm{Hom}(B_n,B_n)\to\mathrm{Hom}(B_n,C_n),\tag{3.1}$$

where we set $B_n:=\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'_M$.

Now, Lemma 3.2 applied to C_n it implies that C_n is annihilated by $M:=p^{Nr^2}$. Hence so is $\mathrm{Hom}(B_n,C_n)$ and the exact sequence (3.1) gives that there exists a map $g_n:B_n\to\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}}$ such that $h_ng_n=M$. We easily see that $(Mg_n), n\geq 1$, is a morphism of pro-systems $\{B_n\}\to\{\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}}\}$ such that $h_n(Mg_n)=M^2,(Mg_n)h_n=M^2,\quad n\geq 1$. Set $\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{r,n}:=Mg_n$.

The above syntomic cycle class map $\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{r,n}$ induces the syntomic class map into syntomic cohomology

$$\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{r,n}:\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_M\xrightarrow{\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{r,n}}\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}}\to\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{Nis}}\to\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}.\tag{3.2}$$

By construction it is compatible with the étale cycle class map (via the map $\alpha_{r,n}$ and up to p^{2Nr}). Its rational version $\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{r,h}$ h-sheafifies and gives the syntomic cycle class map

$$\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{i,r}:H^i_{\mathrm{M}}(X,\mathbf{Q}_p(r))\to H^i_{\mathrm{syn}}(X,\mathbf{Q}_p(r)),\quad \mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{i,r}:=p^{-(2Nr-1)r}\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{i,r,h}.$$

For compatibility with the étale cycle class, it suffices to check that $\alpha^{NN}_{i,r}=p^{-r}\alpha_{i,r}$ but this is done in [30].

We will describe how this h-sheafification works. Recall that the syntomic cohomology $H^i_{\mathrm{syn}}(X,\mathbf{Q}_p(r))$ is defined by h-sheafifying the (rational) Fontaine-Messing syntomic cohomology [24, 3.3]. More precisely,

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[10] This map is called ρ_{syn} in [24].

but simplying enormously, the site $\mathcal{V}ar_{K,h}$ of varieties over K equipped with h-topology has a base consisting of proper semistable schemes Y over $\mathcal{O}_L$, $[L:K]<\infty$, such that $Y_{\mathrm{tr}}\to X$ is an h-map. It follows that to give a sheaf on $\mathcal{V}ar_{K,h}$ it suffices to describe its value on such Y's. In particular, for the syntomic sheaf $\mathcal{S}'(r)_{\mathbf{Q}}$ defined as the h-sheafification of the presheaf sending Y as above to $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{syn}}(Y,r)_{\mathbf{Q}}$, we set $H^i_{\mathrm{syn}}(X,\mathbf{Q}_p(r)):=H^i(X_h,\mathcal{S}'(r)_{\mathbf{Q}})$. We can also define the h-sheaf $\mathbf{Q}_p(r)_M$ by sending Y to $(\mathrm{holim}_n\,\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_M(Y))_{\mathbf{Q}}=(\mathrm{holim}_n\,\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_M(Y_{\mathrm{tr}}))_{\mathbf{Q}}$. Finally, we can h-sheafify all the other terms in (3.2) to obtain the map

$$H^i_{\mathrm{M},h}(X,\mathbf{Q}_p(r)):=H^i(X_h,\mathbf{Q}_p(r)_M)\to H^i_{\mathrm{syn}}(X,\mathbf{Q}_p(r))$$

Composing it with the change of topology map $H^i_{\mathrm{M,Nis}}(X,\mathbf{Q}_p(r))\to H^i_{\mathrm{M},h}(X,\mathbf{Q}_p(r))$ we get the cycle class map $\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{r,h}$ we wanted.

The last claim of the corollary follows from the fact that both $\alpha^{NN}_{i,r}$ and $\mathrm{cl}^{\text{ét}}_{i,r}$ are isomorphisms for $i\leq r$ by [24, Theorem A] and the Beilinson-Lichtenbaum Conjecture, respectively. ☐

3.2. **Syntomic cohomology and logarithmic de Rham-Witt cohomology.**

We will show in this section that adding logarithmic structure at the special fiber changes syntomic cohomology by logarithmic de Rham-Witt cohomology $W_n\Omega^*_{X_0,\log}$. Recall [23, p.257] that the latter, in degree q, is defined as the abelian subsheaf[11] of $W_n\Omega^q_{X_0}$ generated locally by the symbols $\mathrm{dlog}\,m_1\cdots\mathrm{dlog}\,m_q$ for $m_1,\cdots,m_q$ local sections of $M^{\mathrm{gp}}_{X_0}$. We note that, if $x\in\mathcal{O}_{X_0}$, then $\mathrm{dlog}\,x=\mathrm{dlog}[x]=[x]^{-1}d([x])$.

Theorem 3.5. *There exists a constant $N=N(p,d)$ or $N=N(p,d,e)$, depending on whether K has enough roots of unity or not, such that, for every $m\geq N$ and a semistable scheme X over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with a smooth special fiber and of dimenion d, we have the natural p^{mr}-distinguished triangles of sheaves in the étale and Nisnevich topology of X, respectively,*

$$\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_X\to\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X^\times}\xrightarrow{\kappa_m}W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r],$$
$$\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X,\mathrm{Nis}}\to\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X^\times,\mathrm{Nis}}\xrightarrow{\kappa_m}W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r].$$

Here we wrote $X^\times$ for the scheme X with added log-structure coming from the special fiber. These triangles are compatible for different choices of m.

Proof. We will find such a constant N and the triangles corresponding to it. For $m\geq N$, we simply set $\kappa_m:=p^{(m-N)r}\kappa_N$.

After setting up the local coordinates, we do, as an example, computations in dimension zero, where it becomes clear how to define the map to logarithmic de Rham-Witt differentials. Then we lift this computations to higher dimensions and globalize.

(1) Choice of local coordinates. To construct the first distinguished triangle, we start with local computations. Let d be a positive integer, $a\leq d$. Let $R^0_K:=\mathcal{O}_K\{X_1^{\pm1},\ldots,X_a^{\pm1},X_{a+1},\ldots,X_d\}$ be the p-adic completion of $\mathcal{O}_K[X_1^{\pm1},\ldots,X_a^{\pm1},X_{a+1},\ldots,X_d]$. Let R be the p-adic completion of an étale algebra over R^0_K. Let R^0_T be the (p,T)-adic completion of $W(k)[T,X_1^{\pm1},\ldots,X_a^{\pm1},X_{a+1},\ldots,X_d]$; take the map $R^0_T\mapsto R^0_K$, $T\mapsto\varpi$, and take the (formally) étale lifting R_T of R to R^0_T. Let S_R be the p-adically complete PD-envelope of R in R_T equipped with the PD-filtration F^rS_R. We will write $S_K:=S_{\mathcal{O}_K}$. We have $S_R=R_T\widehat{\otimes}_{W(k)\{T\}}S_K$ with filtration $F^rS_R:=R_T\widehat{\otimes}_{W(k)\{T\}}F^rS_K$. Let $R^0:=W(k)\{X_1^{\pm1},\ldots,X_a^{\pm1},X_{a+1},\ldots,X_d\}$ and let $R_{T,0}:=R_T/T$.

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[11] We will use étale or Nisnevich topology.

We have the following diagram of maps (the right diagram is obtained by reducing the rings modulo T)

(3.3)
$$\begin{tikzcd}
& \operatorname{Spf} S_R \arrow[dr] & \\
\operatorname{Spf} R \arrow[ur, hook] \arrow[rr, hook] \arrow[d] & & \operatorname{Spf} R_T \arrow[d] \\
\operatorname{Spf} R_K^0 \arrow[rr, hook] \arrow[d] & & \operatorname{Spf} R_T^0 \arrow[d] \\
\operatorname{Spf} \mathcal{O}_K \arrow[rr, hook] & & \operatorname{Spf} \mathcal{O}_F\{T\}
\end{tikzcd}
\qquad
\begin{tikzcd}
\operatorname{Spec} R_0 \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[d] & \operatorname{Spf} R_{T,0} \arrow[d] \\
\operatorname{Spec} R_{K,0}^0 \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[d] & \operatorname{Spf} R^0 \arrow[d] \\
\operatorname{Spec} k \arrow[r, hook] & \operatorname{Spf} \mathcal{O}_F
\end{tikzcd}$$

Equip R^0 with Frobenius $\varphi_{R^0} : X_i^{\pm 1} \mapsto X_i^{\pm p}$. Equip R_T^0 with Frobenius $\varphi_{R_T^0}$ compatible with φ_{S_K} ($T \mapsto T^p$) and with φ_{R^0}, and equip R_T with a Frobenius φ_{R_T} compatible with $\varphi_{R_T^0}$. We will simply write φ for Frobenius if the domain of action is understood. The natural log-structure on Spf R is given by the special fiber and the divisor at infinity: $X_{a+1} \cdots X_d = 0$. It is described by the monoid $M = \mathbf{N}^{d-a+1}$ and the map sending the generator $e_0 \mapsto \varpi$ and the generators $e_i \mapsto X_i$, $a+1 \leq i \leq d$.

Set $\Omega_{S_R} := S_R \otimes_{R_T} \Omega_{R_T}$. For $r \in \mathbf{N}$, we filter the de Rham complex $\Omega^\bullet_{S_R}$ by subcomplexes

$$F^r\Omega^\bullet_{S_R} := F^rS_R \to F^{r-1}S_R \otimes_{R_T} \Omega_{R_T} \to F^{r-2}S_R \otimes_{R_T} \Omega^2_{R_T} \to \dots$$

We define *the syntomic complex* of R as

$$S(R,r) := \operatorname{Cone}(F^r\Omega^\bullet_{S_R} \xrightarrow{p^r-\varphi} \Omega^\bullet_{S_R})[-1]. \tag{3.4}$$

Set $\Omega_{S_R^\times} := S_R \otimes_{R_T} \Omega_{R_T^\times}$, where $R_T^\times$ is the ring R_T with log-structure induced by T. We define the *log-syntomic complex* of R as

$$S(R^\times,r) := \operatorname{Cone}(F^r\Omega^\bullet_{S_R^\times} \xrightarrow{p^r-\varphi} \Omega^\bullet_{S_R^\times})[-1]. \tag{3.5}$$

For $n \in \mathbf{N}$, we define the syntomic and log-syntomic complexes modulo p^n as $S(R,r)_n := S(R,r) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Z}/p^n$, $S(R^\times,r)_n := S(R^\times,r) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Z}/p^n$, respectively. In the case when $\widehat{R}$ is the p-adic completion of an étale algebra R over $\mathcal{O}_K[X_1^{\pm 1}, \cdots, X_d^{\pm 1}, X_{a+1}, \cdots, X_d]$, we have

$$S'_n(r)_R = S(\widehat{R},r)_n, \quad S'_n(r)_{R^\times} = S(\widehat{R}^\times,r)_n;$$
$$\operatorname{holim}_n S'_n(r)_R = S(\widehat{R},r), \quad \operatorname{holim}_n S'_n(r)_{R^\times} = S(\widehat{R}^\times,r).$$

We would like to separate the arithmetic and the geometric variables. Specifically, we remove the differentials connected with the variable T by setting $\Omega_{S'_R} := S_R \otimes_{R^0} \Omega_{R^0}$. Since $\Omega_{W(k)[T]} = W(k)[T]dT$ we can dispose of this module of differentials by writing df as $\partial f dT$ and we can rewrite the above syntomic complex as the following homotopy limit

(3.6)
$$S(R,r) = \left[\begin{tikzcd}
F^r\Omega^\bullet_{S'_R} \arrow[r, "p^r-p^\bullet\varphi_\bullet"] \arrow[d, "\partial"] & \Omega^\bullet_{S'_R} \arrow[d, "\partial"] \\
F^{r-1}\Omega^\bullet_{S'_R} \arrow[r, "p^r-p^{\bullet+1}T^{p-1}\varphi_\bullet"] & \Omega^\bullet_{S'_R}
\end{tikzcd}\right]$$

Here the map $\varphi_\bullet : \Omega^\bullet_{S'_R} \to \Omega^\bullet_{S'_R}$ sends $\omega \in \Omega^k_{S'_R}$ to $(\varphi/p^k)(\omega)$. By adding logarithmic differentials dT/T along the special fiber, we get the following *log-syntomic complex*

$$(3.7) \qquad S(R^\times, r) = \left[\begin{tikzcd} F^r\Omega^\bullet_{S'_R} \arrow[r, "p^r - p^\bullet\varphi_\bullet"] \arrow[d, "T\partial"] & \Omega^\bullet_{S'_R} \arrow[d, "T\partial"] \\ F^{r-1}\Omega^\bullet_{S'_R} \arrow[r, "p^r - p^{\bullet+1}\varphi_\bullet"] & \Omega^\bullet_{S'_R} \end{tikzcd}\right]$$

In this language, the natural map $S(R, r) \to S(R^\times, r)$ is given by multiplication by T on the bottom row. *(2) Dimension* 0. For $R = \mathcal{O}_K$, we obtain the following proposition.

Proposition 3.6. *Let $n \geq 1$. We have a compatible family of p^{48}-distinguished triangles of sheaves in the étale topology of* $\operatorname{Spec} k$

$$S(\mathcal{O}_K, 1)_n \to S(\mathcal{O}_K^\times, 1)_n \to \mathbf{Z}/p^n[-1].$$

For $r \neq 1$, the natural map $S(\mathcal{O}_K, r)_n \to S(\mathcal{O}_K^\times, r)_n$ is a p^{48r}-quasi-isomorphism.

Proof. Using the above homotopy limit presentations, we write down two syntomic complexes

$$\begin{aligned} S(\mathcal{O}_K, r): &\quad F^rS_K \xrightarrow{(\partial, p^r - \varphi)} F^{r-1}S_K \oplus S_K \xrightarrow{-(p^r - pT^{p-1}\varphi) + \partial} S_K \\ S(\mathcal{O}_K^\times, r): &\quad F^rS_K \xrightarrow{(T\partial, p^r - \varphi)} F^{r-1}S_K \oplus S_K \xrightarrow{-(p^r - p\varphi) + T\partial} S_K \end{aligned}$$

The natural map $S(\mathcal{O}_K, r) \to S(\mathcal{O}_K^\times, r)$ is given by the multiplication by T on $F^{r-1}S_K$ and the last S_K.

Let $S_K^{[1]}$ be the p-adic completion of $W(k)[T, T^i/p^{[i/e]}, i \in \mathbf{N}]$. Elements of $S_K^{[1]}$ can be written uniquely in the form $\sum_{i\in\mathbf{N}} a_iT^i/p^{[i/e]}$, $a_i \in W(k)$, for $a_i \to 0$ with $i \to \infty$. They form the ring of analytic functions over F with integral values on the disk $v_p(T) \geq 1/e$. We have $S_K \subset S_K^{[1]}$. The formulas (3.4) and (3.5) make sense with S_K replaced by $S_K^{[1]}$. We call so defined complexes *the syntomic complexes of* $\mathcal{O}_K^{[1]}$ and denote them by $S(\mathcal{O}_K^{[1]}, r)$ and $S_{\log}(\mathcal{O}_K^{[1]}, r)$, respectively. The natural maps

$$(3.8) \qquad S(\mathcal{O}_K, r) \to S(\mathcal{O}_K^{[1]}, r), \quad S(\mathcal{O}_K^\times, r) \to S_{\log}(\mathcal{O}_K^{[1]}, r)$$

are p^{6r}-quasi-isomorphisms. In the case of the second map this is [9, Prop. 3.3]. It is a simple corollary of Lemma 3.2 in loc. cit. that states that the map $p^s - \varphi$, $s = r, r-1$, induces a p^{s+r}-isomorphism $F^r\Omega^i_{S_K^{[1]}}/F^r\Omega^i_{S_K} \simeq \Omega^i_{S_K^{[1]}}/\Omega^i_{S_K}$. This lemma holds also for the map $p^s - T^{p-1}\varphi$, with basically the same proof, which implies that the first map in (3.8) is a p^{6r}-quasi-isomorphism as well.

The residue map $\mathrm{res}_T : \Omega^1_{\log, S_K^{[1]}} \to \mathcal{O}_F$ induces the following sequence of complexes:

$$0 \to S(\mathcal{O}_K^{[1]}, r) \to S_{\log}(\mathcal{O}_K^{[1]}, r) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{res}_T} \big(0 \to \ \mathcal{O}_F \xrightarrow{-(p^r - p\varphi)} \mathcal{O}_F\ \big) \to 0.$$

The above sequence is p-exact because $F^sS_K^{[1]} = \frac{E^s}{p^s}S_K^{[1]}$, for E the minimal polynomial of ϖ over F, which implies that $F^s\Omega^1_{\log, S_K^{[1]}}/F^s\Omega^1_{S_K^{[1]}} \cong S_K^{[1]}/TS_K^{[1]}$ and $S_K^{[1]}/TS_K^{[1]} = \mathcal{O}_F \oplus M$, where M is p-torsion.

Modulo p^n, we have $\mathcal{O}_{F,n} = W_n(k)$ and the exact sequence in the étale topology of $\operatorname{Spec} k$

$$0 \to \mathbf{Z}/p^n \to \mathcal{O}_{F,n} \xrightarrow{1-\varphi} \mathcal{O}_{F,n} \to 0.$$

For $r = 0$, the map $\mathcal{O}_{F,n} \xrightarrow{p^r - p\varphi} \mathcal{O}_{F,n}$ is an isomorphism since $1 - p\varphi$ is invertible. For $r > 1$, the map $\mathcal{O}_{F,n} \xrightarrow{p^{r-1} - \varphi} \mathcal{O}_{F,n}$ is an isomorphism as well since both φ and $p^{r-1}\varphi^{-1} - 1$ are invertible. Our proposition is now proved using Section (3.1.2). ☐

(3) Local computations in higher dimensions. The computations in the above example generalize to any ring R.

Lemma 3.7. *There exists a constant $N = N(p, d)$ or $N = N(p, d, e)$, depending on whether K has enough roots of unity or not, and a natural p^{Nr}-distinguished triangle in the étale topology of* $\operatorname{Spec} R_0$

$$S(R, r)_n \to S(R^\times, r)_n \xrightarrow{\kappa_N} W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{R_0, \log}[-r]$$

Proof. We claim that the triangle

$$S(R,r)\to S_{\log}(R,r)\xrightarrow{\operatorname{res}_T}\big[\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_{T,0}}\xrightarrow{p^r-p^{\bullet+1}\varphi_{\bullet}}\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_{T,0}}\big][-1] \tag{3.9}$$

is p^{Nr}-distinguished, N as in the theorem. We note that the complex $\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_{T,0}}$ computes the crystalline cohomology of R_0 over $W(k)$. To prove the claim, we can assume that $r>0$ since it is clear for $r=0$. Set $S_R^{[1]}:=R_T\widehat{\otimes}_{W(k)[T]}S_K^{[1]}$ with the induced Frobenius and filtration. Define syntomic cohomology complexes $S(R^{[1]},r)$ and $S_{\log}(R^{[1]},r)$ by formulas (3.4) and (3.5) replacing S_R with $S_R^{[1]}$. Just as above, in dimension zero, we can pass from syntomic cohomology of R to syntomic cohomology of $R^{[1]}$ via a p^{6r}-quasi-isomorphism. It suffices now to show that the triangle

$$S(R^{[1]},r)\to S_{\log}(R^{[1]},r)\xrightarrow{\operatorname{res}_T}\big[\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_{T,0}}\xrightarrow{p^r-p^{\bullet+1}\varphi_{\bullet}}\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_{T,0}}\big][-1] \tag{3.10}$$

is p^{Nr}-distinguished, N as in the theorem.

Using the homotopy limit presentations (3.6) and (3.7), we get the exact sequence

$$0\to S(R^{[1]},r)\to S_{\log}(R^{[1]},r)\to\big[F^r\Omega^{\bullet}_{S_R^{[1],\prime}}/T\xrightarrow{p^r-p^{\bullet+1}\varphi_{\bullet}}\Omega^{\bullet}_{S_R^{[1],\prime}}/T\big][-1]\to 0,$$

where $\Omega_{S_R^{[1],\prime}}=S_R^{[1]}\otimes_{R^0}\Omega_{R^0}=S_K^{[1]}\widehat{\otimes}_{W(k)\{T\}}R_T\otimes_{R^0}\Omega_{R^0}$. Using Section (3.1.2) it suffices to show that the map

$$\operatorname{res}_T:\big[F^r\Omega^{\bullet}_{S_R^{[1],\prime}}/T\xrightarrow{p^r-p^{\bullet+1}\varphi_{\bullet}}\Omega^{\bullet}_{S_R^{[1],\prime}}/T\big]\to\big[\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_{T,0}}\xrightarrow{p^r-p^{\bullet+1}\varphi_{\bullet}}\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_{T,0}}\big] \tag{3.11}$$

is a p^2-quasi-isomorphism. The complex on the left can be simplified. We have (see the proof of Proposition 3.6)

$$\begin{aligned}F^s\Omega_{S_R^{[1],\prime}}/T&=(F^sS_R^{[1]}/T)\otimes_{R^0}\Omega_{R^0}=(F^sS_K^{[1]}/T)\widehat{\otimes}_{W(k)}R_{T,0}\otimes_{R^0}\Omega_{R^0}\\&\simeq((\widetilde{E}^s/p^s)S_K^{[1]})/T\widehat{\otimes}_{W(k)}R_{T,0}\otimes_{R^0}\Omega_{R^0}\simeq(\mathcal{O}_F\oplus M)\widehat{\otimes}_{W(k)}R_{T,0}\otimes_{R^0}\Omega_{R^0},\end{aligned}$$

for a p-torsion module M. Here $\widetilde{E}$ is a twist of $E=a_eT^e+\cdots+a_1T+a_0$ – the minimal polynomial of ϖ over $\mathcal{O}_F$. Note that, since E is Eisenstein, $u=a_0p^{-1}$ is a unit. We set $\widetilde{E}:=u^{-1}E$; its constant coefficient is equal p. Hence the residue map

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{res}_T:F^r\Omega^{\bullet}_{S_R^{[1],\prime}}/T&=(F^r\Omega^0_{S_R^{[1],\prime}}/T\to F^{r-1}\Omega^1_{S_R^{[1],\prime}}/T\to F^{r-2}\Omega^2_{S_R^{[1],\prime}}/T\to\cdots)\\&\to(\Omega^0_{R_{T,0}}\xrightarrow{d_0}\Omega^1_{R_{T,0}}\xrightarrow{d_1}\Omega^2_{R_{T,0}}\xrightarrow{d_2}\cdots)\end{aligned}$$

is a p-quasi-isomorphisms It follows that the map (3.11) is a p^2-quasi-isomorphism, as wanted.

Set $S:=R_{T,0}$. We claim that there exists a p^{Nr}-quasi-isomorphism, N as in the theorem, on the étale site of $\operatorname{Spec}R_0$

$$\big[\Omega^{\bullet}_{S,n}\xrightarrow{p^r-p^{\bullet+1}\varphi_{\bullet}}\Omega^{\bullet}_{S,n}\big]\xleftarrow{\sim}W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{R_0,\log}[-r+1]. \tag{3.12}$$

Indeed, for $r=0$, the complex $\big[\Omega^{\bullet}_{S,n}\xrightarrow{1-p^{\bullet+1}\varphi_{\bullet}}\Omega^{\bullet}_{S,n}\big]$ is acyclic because the map $1-p^{\bullet+1}$ is invertible. Assume thus that $r\geq 1$ and take $s=r-1$. Set

$$\operatorname{HK}(S,s)_n:=\big[\Omega^{\bullet}_{S,n}\xrightarrow{p^s-p^{\bullet}\varphi_{\bullet}}\Omega^{\bullet}_{S,n}\big].$$

This complex is p^2-quasi-isomorphic to the complex $\big[\Omega^{\bullet}_{S,n}\xrightarrow{p^r-p^{\bullet+1}\varphi_{\bullet}}\Omega^{\bullet}_{S,n}\big]$. Using the global Frobenius lift on S we get the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}\Omega^{\bullet}_{S,n}\arrow[r,"p^s-p^{\bullet}\varphi_{\bullet}"]\arrow[d,"\Phi(\varphi)"] & \Omega^{\bullet}_{S,n}\arrow[d,"\Phi(\varphi)"]\\ W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0}\arrow[r,"p^s-p^{\bullet}\mathrm{F}"] & W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0}/dV^{n-1}\Omega^{\bullet-1}_{R_0}\end{tikzcd}$$

We note here that the de Rham-Witt Frobenius $\mathrm{F}: W_{n+1}\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0} \to W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0}$ and that $\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{Fil}^n W_{n+1}\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0} = V^n\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0} + dV^n\Omega^{\bullet-1}_{R_0} \to dV^{n-1}\Omega^{\bullet-1}_{R_0}$. Hence F factorizes as in the above diagram. Moreover, since $pdV^{n-1}\Omega^{*}_{R_0} = 0$, we get the induced map $p\mathrm{F}: W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0} \to W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0}$.

The first vertical arrow in the above diagram is a quasi-isomorphism. The second one is a p-quasi-isomorphism since $pdV^{n-1}\Omega^{*}_{R_0} = 0$. Hence the complex $\mathrm{HK}(S,s)_n$ is p^2-quasi-isomorphic to the complex $[W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0} \xrightarrow{p^s - p^{\bullet}\mathrm{F}} W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0}/dV^{n-1}\Omega^{\bullet-1}_{R_0}]$. We list the following properties of the latter complex.

1. For $t > s$, the map $W_n\Omega^{t}_{R_0} \xrightarrow{1-p^{t-s}\mathrm{F}} W_n\Omega^{t}_{R_0}$ is an isomorphism (since $1 - p^{t-s}\mathrm{F}$ is invertible).
2. For $t < s$, the map
$$W_n\Omega^{t}_{R_0} \xrightarrow{p^{s-t}-\mathrm{F}} W_n\Omega^{t}_{R_0}/dV^{n-1}\Omega^{t-1}_{R_0}$$
is a p-isomorphism. Indeed, for p-surjectivity, it suffices to note that $(p^{s-t} - \mathrm{F})(V\alpha) = p^{s-t}V\alpha - p\alpha$, for $\alpha \in W_n\Omega^{t}_{R_0}/dV^{n-1}\Omega^{t-1}_{R_0}$, $t \leq s-1$. For p-injectivity, we note that if $(p^{s-t} - \mathrm{F})(\alpha) = 0$ for $\alpha \in W_n\Omega^{t}_{R_0}$ then $V(p^{s-t} - \mathrm{F})(\alpha) = p^{s-t}V\alpha - p\alpha = 0$. Hence $p^{s-t-1}V\alpha = \alpha$ which implies that $p^{n(s-t-1)}V^n\alpha = \alpha$. Hence $\alpha = 0$.
3. There is an exact sequence
$$0 \to W_n\Omega^{s}_{R_0,\log} \to W_n\Omega^{s}_{R_0} \xrightarrow{1-\mathrm{F}} W_n\Omega^{s}_{R_0}/dV^{n-1}\Omega^{s-1}_{R_0} \to 0$$
in the étale topology of $\operatorname{Spec} R_0$ [8, Lemma 1.2], [23, Prop. 2.13]. In the Nisnevich topology it is still exact on the left and in the middle.

Consider the following sequence of complexes on the étale site
$$0 \to W_n\Omega^{s}_{R_0,\log}[-s] \to W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0} \xrightarrow{p^s-p^{\bullet}\mathrm{F}} W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0}/dV^{n-1}\Omega^{\bullet-1}_{R_0} \to 0.$$
By point (3) above it is p^s-exact in degree s. By point (2), it is p^s-exact in degrees $< s$. In degrees $s+i > s$, it becomes the sequence
$$0 \to W_n\Omega^{s+i}_{R_0} \xrightarrow{p^s-p^{s+i}\mathrm{F}} W_n\Omega^{s+i}_{R_0}/dV^{n-1}\Omega^{s+i-1}_{R_0} \to 0.$$
By point (1), it is p^s-exact on the right; by the same point and the fact that $pdV^{n-1}\Omega^{*}_{R_0} = 0$, it is also p^s-exact on the left. Thus the natural map
$$W_n\Omega^{s}_{R_0,\log}[-s] \to [W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0} \xrightarrow{p^s-p^{\bullet}\mathrm{F}} W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{R_0}/dV^{n-1}\Omega^{\bullet-1}_{R_0}]$$
is a p^{4s}-quasi-isomorphism in the étale topology of $\operatorname{Spec} R_0$, as wanted.

We obtain the quasi-isomorphism (3.12) by appealing to Section (3.1.2). Then, using the same section, we get our lemma. ☐

(4) Globalization; the first triangle. The above local computations can be globalized in the case of the first triangle in the theorem in the following way. We note that we have actually proved above that we have the following p^{4s}-quasi-isomorphisms of sheaves on the étale site of X_0[12]
$$W_n\Omega^{s}_{X_0,\log}[-s] \xrightarrow{\beta_1} [W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{X_0} \xrightarrow{p^s-p^{\bullet}\mathrm{F}} W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{X_0}/dV^{n-1}\Omega^{\bullet-1}_{X_0}] \xleftarrow{\beta_2} [\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n} \xrightarrow{p^s-\varphi} \mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n}],$$
where $\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n}$ is the sheaf $(U \to X_0) \mapsto \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(U/W_n(k))$. The second p-quasi-isomorphism follows from Illusie's comparison quasi-isomorphism $\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n} \xrightarrow{\sim} W_n\Omega^{\bullet}_{X_0}$ [16, Sec. II.1]. By Section 3.1.2, for $N = N(d)$, there exists a p^{Ns}-section γ_1 of the map β_1, i.e., a map such that $\gamma_1\beta_1 = p^{Ns}$, $\beta_1\gamma_1 = p^{Ns}$. It suffices thus to construct a map
$$\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X^{\times}} \to [\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n} \xrightarrow{p^r-p\varphi} \mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n}][-1]$$
and to show that the triangle
$$\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_X \to \mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X^{\times}} \to [\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n} \xrightarrow{p^r-p\varphi} \mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n}][-1]$$
is p^{Nr}-distinguished, N as in the theorem.

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[12] The notation is slightly abusive here but we hope that this will not lead to confusion.

For that, consider the following two diagrams of compatible coordinate systems (localize on X if necessary to get $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$).

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & \operatorname{Spec} D_{T,n} \arrow[dr] & \\
\operatorname{Spec} A_n \arrow[ur, hook] \arrow[rr, hook] \arrow[d] & & \operatorname{Spec} B_{T,n} \arrow[d] \\
\operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}_{K,n} \arrow[rr, hook] \arrow[d] & & \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}_{F,n}[T] \arrow[dll] \\
\operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}_{F,n} & &
\end{tikzcd}
\qquad
\begin{tikzcd}
 & \operatorname{Spec} D_{n} \arrow[dr] & \\
\operatorname{Spec} A_0 \arrow[ur, hook] \arrow[rr, hook] \arrow[d] & & \operatorname{Spec} B_{n} \arrow[d] \\
\operatorname{Spec} k \arrow[rr, hook] \arrow[d] & & \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}_{F,n} \arrow[dll, equal] \\
\operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}_{F,n} & &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Here $B_{T,n}$ is log-smooth over $\operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}_{F,n}[T]$, where the latter scheme is equipped with the log-structure associated to T, and the hooked arrows are exact closed embeddings. The right diagram is obtained by "reducing modulo T" the left diagram. It follows that the residue map $\mathrm{res}_T : \Omega_{B^\times_{T,n}} \to \mathcal{O}_{B_n}$ induces a map $\mathrm{res}_T : \Omega^\bullet_{D^\times_{T,n}} \to \Omega^{\bullet-1}_{D_n}$ (we note that the Frobenius φ on the domain is compatible with $p\varphi$ on the target) and the sequence

$$0 \to \Omega^\bullet_{D_{T,n}} \to \Omega^\bullet_{D^\times_{T,n}} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{res}_T} \Omega^{\bullet-1}_{D_n} \to 0 \tag{3.13}$$

is exact. These constructions glue in the usual way and we obtain a map $\mathrm{res}_T : \mathcal{J}^{[r]}_{X^\times_n} \to \mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n}[-1]$ and a sequence of complexes of sheaves on the étale site of X_0

$$\mathcal{J}^{[r]}_{X_n} \to \mathcal{J}^{[r]}_{X^\times_n} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{res}_T} \mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n}[-1], \tag{3.14}$$

where we wrote $\mathcal{J}^{[r]}_{X^*_n}$ for the sheaf $(U \to X_n) \mapsto \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(U, \mathcal{J}^{[r]}_{X^*_n})$. Hence a sequence

$$\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_X \to \mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X^\times} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{res}_T} [\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n} \xrightarrow{p^r - p\varphi} \mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n}][-1] \tag{3.15}$$

It is a p^{Nr}-distinguished triangle, N as in the theorem: this can be checked locally where we can pass to the more convenient coordinate system from (3.3) and use the computations we have done in the proof of Proposition 3.6. Define the map κ_N in our theorem as the composition $\gamma_1\beta_2\,\mathrm{res}_T$ for a fixed choice of such a N. This concludes the construction of the first distinguished triangle of our theorem.

(5) Symbols and the map κ_N. Before continuing we need to understand the relation between syntomic symbols and the map κ_N defined above.

Lemma 3.8. (1) *For $f_i \in \mathcal{O}^*_X(X)$, $1 \leq i \leq r$, we have*

$$\kappa_N(\{f_1, \ldots, f_r\}) = 0, \quad \kappa_N(\{f_1, \ldots, f_{r-1}, \varpi\}) = p^N \operatorname{dlog}[\overline{f}_1] \cdots \operatorname{dlog}[\overline{f}_{r-1}],$$

where $\overline{f}_i$ is the reduction of f_i to $\mathcal{O}^*_{X_0}$.

(2) *For $f_i \in M^{\mathrm{gp}}_X(X)$, $1 \leq i \leq r$, we have*

$$\kappa_N(\{f_1, \ldots, f_r\}) = 0, \quad \kappa_N(\{f_1, \ldots, f_{r-1}, \varpi\}) = p^N \operatorname{dlog} \overline{f}_1 \cdots \operatorname{dlog} \overline{f}_{r-1},$$

where $\overline{f}_i$ is the reduction of f_i to $M^{\mathrm{gp}}_{X_0}$.

Proof. It is enough to argue locally so we will assume that we have the coordinate system from (3.3). We start with the first point. Choose lifts $g_i \in R_{T,n}$ of functions $f_i \in R_n$, $1 \leq i \leq r$. We have

$$\mathrm{res}_T(\{f_1, \ldots, f_r\}) = \mathrm{res}_T((\operatorname{dlog} g_1, \log(g_1^p\varphi(g_1)^{-1}) \cup \cdots \cup (\operatorname{dlog} g_r, \log(g_r^p\varphi(g_r)^{-1})) = 0.$$

This proves the first equality of the first point of the lemma.

For the second equality of the same point, assume first that $r = 2$. We have (with an analogous notation)

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{res}_T(\{f,\varpi\}) &= \operatorname{res}_T((\operatorname{dlog} g, \log(g^p\varphi(g)^{-1})) \cup (\operatorname{dlog} T, 0)) = \operatorname{res}_T((\operatorname{dlog} g \operatorname{dlog} T, p\log(g^p\varphi(g)^{-1})\operatorname{dlog} T)\\ &= (\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}, p\log(\overline{g}^p\varphi(\overline{g})^{-1})),\end{aligned}$$

where $\overline{g}$ is the reduction of g to $R_{T,0,n}$. Let $\alpha : \Omega^\bullet_{D_n} \to W_n\Omega^\bullet_{R_0}$ be the canonical map. Since the reduction of $\overline{g}$ to R_0 is the same as the reduction $\overline{f}$ of f, we can write $\alpha(\overline{g}) = [\overline{f}]u, u \in 1 + pW_nR_0$. We have $\operatorname{dlog}\alpha(\overline{g}) = \operatorname{dlog}[\overline{f}] + \operatorname{dlog} u$. Set $c := \overline{g}^p\varphi(\overline{g})^{-1}$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_2((\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}, c)) &= (\operatorname{dlog}[\overline{f}] + \operatorname{dlog} u, \alpha(c)) = (\operatorname{dlog}[\overline{f}], 0) + (\operatorname{dlog} u, \alpha(c)),\\ [\beta_2((\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}, c))] &= [\beta_1(\operatorname{dlog}[\overline{f}])].\end{aligned}$$

The last equality of cohomology classes can be seen using the computations on p.16 and it finishes our argument.

For a general r, we compute similarly

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{res}_T(\{f_1,\cdots,f_{r-1},\varpi\}) &= i^*(\{g_1,\cdots,g_{r-1}\}) \cup \operatorname{res}_T(\{\varpi\}) = (\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}_1\cdots\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}_{r-1}, c) \cup (1,0)\\ &= (\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}_1\cdots\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}_{r-1}, c').\end{aligned}$$

Here $i : \operatorname{Spec} R_0 \hookrightarrow \operatorname{Spec} R_T$ is the natural map and the first equality follows from the projection formula in crystalline cohomology. We defined c, c' by the second and the third equality, respectively. We get

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_2((\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}_1\cdots\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}_{r-1}, c')) &= (((\operatorname{dlog}[\overline{f}_1] + \operatorname{dlog} u_1)\cdots(\operatorname{dlog}[\overline{f}_{r-1}] + \operatorname{dlog} u_{r-1}), \alpha(c'))),\\ [\beta_2((\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}_1\cdots\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}_{r-1}, c'))] &= [\beta_1(\operatorname{dlog}[\overline{f}_1]\cdots\operatorname{dlog}[\overline{f}_{r-1}])],\end{aligned}$$

as wanted.

For the second point of the lemma, we start with sections $f_i \in M_R^{\mathrm{gp}}$, $f_i = f'_iX^{N_i}$, where $f'_i \in R^*$ and, for $N_i = (m_{i,a+1},\cdots,m_{i,d}) \in \mathbf{Z}^{d-a}$, $X^{N_i} := \prod_{a+1\leq j\leq d} X_j^{m_{i,j}}$. We get

$$\operatorname{res}_T(\{f_1,\cdots,f_r\}) = \operatorname{res}_T((\operatorname{dlog} g_1, c_1) \cup \cdots \cup (\operatorname{dlog} g_r, c_r)) = 0.$$

Computing as above we get

$$\operatorname{res}_T(\{f_1,\cdots,f_{r-1},\varpi\}) = (\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}_1\cdots\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}_{r-1}, c).$$

But $\operatorname{dlog}\alpha(\overline{g}_i) = \operatorname{dlog}([\overline{f}'_i]X^{N_i}) + \operatorname{dlog} u_i$ for $u_i \in 1 + pW_nR_0$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}[\beta_2((\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}_1\cdots\operatorname{dlog}\overline{g}_{r-1}, c))] &= [\beta_1(\operatorname{dlog}([\overline{f}'_1]X^{N_1})\cdots(\operatorname{dlog}([\overline{f}'_{r-1}]X^{N_{r-1}})]\\ &= [\beta_1(\operatorname{dlog}[\overline{f}_1]\cdots\operatorname{dlog}[\overline{f}_{r-1}])],\end{aligned}$$

as wanted. ☐

(6) Globalization; the second triangle. To get the second triangle in the theorem, take the first triangle and push it down to the Nisnevich site. We obtain the p^{Nr}-distinguished triangle

$$\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_X \to \mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X^\times} \xrightarrow{\kappa_N} \mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r].$$

Recall, that, in the absence of horizontal log-structure, Kato proved that $\tau_{\leq 0}\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log} \simeq W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}$ [17]. This is also true in our setting: adding one horizontal irreducible divisor at a time, use Gysin sequences and Kato's original result. The second triangle in the theorem is just the truncation $\tau_{\leq r}$ of the above triangle assuming, of course, that it is a p^{Nr}-distinguished triangle, N as in the theorem. For that it suffices to check that the map $\mathcal{H}^r(\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X^\times,\mathrm{Nis}}) \to W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}$ is p^{Nr}-surjective. But this follows from Lemma 3.8. ☐

Remark 3.9. There is a variant of Theorem 3.5 in which p^{Nr} is replaced by a worse error p^N, $N = N(p,e,r)$, but which has a slightly simpler proof. Namely, we can use the following commutative diagram in which rows are distinguished triangles

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{Cone}(\gamma) \arrow[r, "\sim"] & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_0/W_n(k))^{p\varphi=p^r}[-1] & \\
\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_{\text{ét}}, \mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X^{\times}}) \arrow[u] \arrow[r] & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1^{\times}/W_n(k))^{\varphi=p^r} \arrow[u, "\mathrm{res}_T"] \arrow[r, "\mathrm{can}"] & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1^{\times}/W_n(k))/F^r \\
\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_{\text{ét}}, \mathcal{S}'_n(r)_X) \arrow[u, "\gamma"] \arrow[r] & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1/W_n(k))^{\varphi=p^r} \arrow[u, "\gamma_1"] \arrow[r, "\mathrm{can}"] & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1/W_n(k))/F^r \arrow[u, "\gamma_2", "\wr"']
\end{tikzcd}$$

The first two columns are clearly distinguished triangles. The map γ_2 is a p^N-quasi-isomorphism, for $N = N(p,e)$. In fact, we have canonical p^N-quasi-isomorphisms

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1^{\times}/W_n(k))/F^r \to \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1^{\times}/\mathcal{O}_{K,n}^{\times})/F^r, \quad \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1/W_n(k))/F^r \to \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1/\mathcal{O}_{K,n})/F^r.$$

The first one is proved in the proof of Corollary 2.4 in [24]; the second one is proved by a non-logarithmic version of the same argument. It follows that the top horizontal map in the above diagram is a p^N-quasi-isomorphism, $N = N(p,e)$. It suffices now to construct a p^N-quasi-isomorphism, $N = N(r)$, between the complexes of sheaves $W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r+1]$ and $\mathcal{A}^{p\varphi=p^r}_{\mathrm{cr},n}$ and this was done in the proof of Theorem 3.5.

Corollary 3.10. *Let X be a semistable scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with a smooth special fiber. There exists a constant $N = N(p,e,d,r)$, and the following natural family of comptible p^m-quasi-isomorphisms, $m \geq N$ ($*$ denotes the étale or the Nisnevich topology of X)*

$$\gamma(m) : \mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X,*} \oplus W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r] \to \mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X^{\times},*}$$

Proof. It suffices to argue in the étale topology. The commutative diagram below shows that there exists a natural $p^{N(p,e,d,r)}$-section of the canonical map $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_{\text{ét}}, \mathcal{S}'_n(r)_X) \to \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_{\text{ét}}, \mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X^{\times}})$, hence a $p^{N(p,e,d,r)}$-section of the map $\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X^{\times},\text{ét}} \to W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r]$, as wanted.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1^{\times}/W_n(k))^{\varphi=p^r} \arrow[r, "\mathrm{can}"] \arrow[d] & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1^{\times}/W_n(k))/F^r \arrow[d, equal] \\
\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1^{\times}/S_{K,n})^{\varphi=p^r} \arrow[r, "p_{\varpi}"] \arrow[d, "i_0^*", "\wr"'] & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1^{\times}/W_n(k))/F^r \\
\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_0^{\times}/W_n(k)^0)^{\varphi=p^r} \arrow[ur, dashed, "\alpha_1"'] & \\
\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_0/W_n(k))^{\varphi=p^r} \arrow[u, "\wr"'] \arrow[dr, dashed, "\alpha_2"] & \\
\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1/W_n(k))^{\varphi=p^r} \arrow[r, "\mathrm{can}"] \arrow[u, "i^*", "\wr"'] \arrow[uuuu, bend left=60, "\beta_1"] & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_1/W_n(k))/F^r \arrow[uuu, "\beta_2", "\wr"']
\end{tikzcd}$$

Here, the map p_{ϖ} is induced by $T \mapsto \varpi$, the map i_0^* by $T \mapsto 0$. The latter map is a quasi-isomorphism: this is an immediate consequence of the fact that Frobenius is highly topologically nilpotent on the divided power ideal of S_K. The map α_1 is defined to make the triangle commute. The map α_2 is defined to make the trapezoid $p^{N(p,e,d)}$-commute: recall that β_2 is a $p^{N(p,e)}$-quasi-isomorphism and use Section (3.1.2). The map i^*, where $i : X_0 \hookrightarrow X_1$, is the natural closed immersion, is a $p^{N(p,e)}$-quasi-isomorphism [9, proof of Lemma 5.9]. Diagram chase shows that the bottom triangle $p^{N(p,e,d)}$-commutes. ☐

Let, for $*$ denoting the étale or the Nisnevich topology,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_*,\mathcal{S}(r))_{\mathbf{Q}} &:= \operatorname{holim}_n \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_*,\mathcal{S}_n(r))\otimes\mathbf{Q} \xrightarrow{\sim} \operatorname{holim}_n \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_*,\mathcal{S}'_n(r))\otimes\mathbf{Q},\\ \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_*,\mathcal{E}(r))_{\mathbf{Q}} &:= \operatorname{holim}_n \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_*,\mathcal{E}_n(r))\otimes\mathbf{Q} \xrightarrow{\sim} \operatorname{holim}_n \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_*,\mathcal{E}'_n(r))\otimes\mathbf{Q},\\ \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_*,W\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log})_{\mathbf{Q}} &:= \operatorname{holim}_n \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_*,i_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}).\end{aligned}$$

In the proof of Theorem 3.5, we have shown that there is a $p^{N(d)r}$-quasi-isomorphism

$$W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r+1]\xrightarrow{\sim}[\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n}\xrightarrow{p^r-p\varphi}\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cr},n}].$$

It follows that we have

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_*,W\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log})_{\mathbf{Q}}\simeq \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(X_0/F)_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\varphi=p^{r-1}}[r-1],$$

where, for a scheme Y over $W(k)$, we set $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(Y/F):=\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(Y/W(k))_{\mathbf{Q}}:=\operatorname{holim}_n\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{cr}}(Y_1/W_n(k))\otimes\mathbf{Q}$. The following corollary follows immediately from Corollary 3.10.

Corollary 3.11. *Let X be a semistable scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with a smooth special fiber. We have the following natural quasi-isomorphisms*

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_*,\mathcal{S}(r))_{\mathbf{Q}}\oplus\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_*,W\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log})_{\mathbf{Q}}[-r]\xrightarrow{\sim}\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X^{\times}_*,\mathcal{S}(r))_{\mathbf{Q}}.$$

Corollary 3.12. *Let X be a semistable scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with a smooth special fiber. For a constant $N=N(p,d)$ or $N=N(p,d,e)$, depending on whether K has enough roots of unity or not, we have the following family of compatible p^{mr}-distinguished triangles, $m\geq N$, of sheaves in the étale topology of X_0*

$$\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_X\to\tau_{\leq r}i^*\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'\to W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r]. \tag{3.16}$$

Moreover, for a constant $N=N(p,e,d,r)$ we have the following p^m-quasi-isomorphisms, $m\geq N$,

$$\gamma(m):\quad \mathcal{S}'_n(r)_X\oplus W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r]\to\tau_{\leq r}i^*\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'.$$

Proof. This immediately follows from Theorem 3.5, Theorem 2.3, and Corollary 3.10. □

Remark 3.13. For $r\leq p-2$, the distinguished triangle (3.16) was constructed before by Kurihara. No additional constants are needed in this case.

Theorem 3.14. ([22, 1]) *Let X be a smooth scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$. For $r\leq p-2$, we have the following distinguished triangle of sheaves in the étale topology of X_0*

$$\mathcal{S}_n(r)_X\to\tau_{\leq r}i^*\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)\to W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r].$$

It is easy to see that the above theorem holds also for schemes X that are semistable over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with a smooth special fiber, i.e., that we have the following distinguished triangle

$$\mathcal{S}_n(r)_X\to\tau_{\leq r}i^*\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)\to W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r],\quad r\leq p-2.$$

Indeed, it suffices to note that all the terms involved have Gysin sequences that are compatible with the maps in the sequence [37] and to use the above theorem. In particular, in view of Theorem 2.2, we have the following distinguished triangle

$$\mathcal{S}_n(r)_X\to\mathcal{S}_n(r)_{X^{\times}}\to W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r],\quad r\leq p-2,$$

a "small twists" analog of the distinguished triangles from Theorem 3.5.

3.3. **Syntomic-étale cohomology and motivic cohomology.**

The main theorem of this section shows that, in étale topology, syntomic-étale complexes on smooth schemes over $\mathcal{O}_K$ approximate motivic complexes.

Theorem 3.15. *Let X be a semistable scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with a smooth special fiber. We treat it as a log-scheme with the log-structure induced by the divisor at infinity. Let $j':X_{\mathrm{tr}}\hookrightarrow X$ be the natural open immersion. Then*

(1) *there is a natural cycle class map*

$$\mathrm{cl}_r^{\mathrm{syn}}:\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}}\to\mathcal{E}_n(r)_{X,\mathrm{Nis}},\quad 0\leq r\leq p-2.$$

It is a quasi-isomorphism.

(2) *there is a constant $N=N(p,d)$ or $N=N(p,e,d)$, depending on whether K has enough roots of unity or not, and a family of natural and compatible cycle class maps, $m\geq N$,*

$$\mathrm{cl}_r^{\mathrm{syn},m}:\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}}\to\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X,\mathrm{Nis}},\quad r\geq 0,$$

that are p^{mr}-quasi-isomorphisms.

We have analogous statements in the étale topology. These cycle class maps are compatible (via the localization map and the period map) with the twisted étale cycle class maps, i.e., we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M,ét}} \arrow[r, "\mathrm{cl}_r^{\mathrm{syn},m}"] \arrow[d, "p^{mr}\,\mathrm{cl}_r^{\mathrm{ét}}"'] & \mathcal{E}'_n(r)_X \arrow[d, "\alpha_r"] \\
\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{ét}} \arrow[r, "\mathrm{can}"] & \mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'_{\mathrm{ét}}.
\end{tikzcd}$$

Proof. We will define the classes $\mathrm{cl}_r^{\mathrm{syn},N}$, for a constant N as in the theorem, and set $\mathrm{cl}_r^{\mathrm{syn},m}=p^{(m-N)r}\,\mathrm{cl}_r^{\mathrm{syn},N}$, $m\geq N$.

We start with the Nisnevich topology. We will prove the second claim, the proof of the first one being analogous. Consider the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
j_{\mathrm{Nis}!}\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j'_{K,*}\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)' \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\wr"] & \mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X,\mathrm{Nis}} \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & i_*\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X,\mathrm{Nis}} \arrow[d] \\
j_{\mathrm{Nis}!}\tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j'_{K,*}\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)' \arrow[r] & \mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X^\times,\mathrm{Nis}} \arrow[r] & i_*\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X^\times,\mathrm{Nis}} \arrow[d, "\kappa_N"] \\
 & & i_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r]
\end{tikzcd}$$

The two rows are distinguished triangles; the right column is a p^{Nr}-distinguished triangle, for a constant N as in the theorem, by Theorem 3.5. It follows that we have the p^{Nr}-distinguished triangle, for same type of N,

$$\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X,\mathrm{Nis}}\to\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X^\times,\mathrm{Nis}}\xrightarrow{\kappa_N}i_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r]. \tag{3.17}$$

Let $Y=X_{\mathrm{tr}}$. By functoriality we get the following map of p^{Nr}-distinguished triangles

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X,\mathrm{Nis}} \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X^\times,\mathrm{Nis}} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\wr"] & i_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r] \arrow[d, "\wr"] \\
\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{Y,\mathrm{Nis}} \arrow[r] & \mathrm{R}j'_*\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{Y^\times,\mathrm{Nis}} \arrow[r] & \mathrm{R}j'_*i_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{Y_0,\log}[-r]
\end{tikzcd}$$

The right vertical arrow is a quasi-isomorphism since $M_{X_0}=j'_*\mathcal{O}^*_{X_0,\mathrm{tr}}$: Gysin sequence for logarithmic de Rham-Witt cohomology implies the first isomorphism below [32, 2.1.1]

$$W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}\xrightarrow{\sim}j'_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{Y_0,\log}\xrightarrow{\sim}\mathrm{R}j'_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{Y_0,\log};$$

the second one follows from the quasi-isomorphisms $W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{Y_0,\log}\simeq j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r-1)_M$ and $j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r-1)_M\xrightarrow{\sim}\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r-1)_M$. The middle vertical arrow is a p^{Nr}-quasi-isomorphism by Corollary 2.6. Hence the left vertical arrow is a p^{Nr}-quasi-isomorphism and we may assume that the horizontal divisor of X is trivial.

Consider the following diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X,\mathrm{Nis}} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, dotted] & \mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X^\times,\mathrm{Nis}} \arrow[r, "\kappa_N"] \arrow[d, "p^{Nr}\alpha_r", "\wr"'] & i_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r] \arrow[d, "p^{(N+1)r}"] \\
\mathcal{C}'_n(r) \arrow[r] & \tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'_{X_K} \arrow[r, "p^N\kappa_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}"] & i_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r]
\end{tikzcd} \tag{3.18}$$

Here the map $\kappa_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}$ is induced from a map $\tau_{\leq r}i^*\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r) \to W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r]$ of sheaves on the étale site of X_0 defined as the composition of the canonical map $\tau_{\leq r}i^*\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r) \to i^*\mathrm{R}^rj_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)[-r]$ and the symbol map $i^*\mathrm{R}^rj_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r) \to W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}$. The latter is defined by observing that $i^*\mathrm{R}^rj_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)$ is locally generated by symbols $\{f_1,\ldots,f_r\}$ for $f_i \in i^*j_*\mathcal{O}^*_{X_K}$ [6, Cor. 6.1.1]. By multilinearity, each symbol can be written as a sum of symbols of the form $\{f_1,\ldots,f_r\}$ and $\{f_1,\ldots,f_{r-1},\varpi\}$ for $f_i \in i^*\mathcal{O}^*_X$. Then $\kappa_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}$ sends the former to zero and the latter to $\mathrm{dlog}[\overline{f}_1]\cdots\mathrm{dlog}[\overline{f}_{r-1}]$ where $\overline{f}_i$ is the reduction of f_i to $\mathcal{O}^*_{X_0}$. We defined $\mathcal{C}'_n(r)$ as the mapping fiber of the map $p^N\kappa_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}$.

We claim that the right square of the diagram commutes. Indeed, we note that we can pass to the étale site and there it suffices to show that the following diagram of maps of sheaves commutes

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathcal{H}^r(\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_{X^\times}) \arrow[r, "p^{(N+1)r}\kappa_N"] \arrow[d, "p^{Nr}\alpha_r"] & W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log} \\
i^*\mathrm{R}^rj_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'_{X_K} \arrow[ur, "p^N\kappa_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}"'] &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Since the map α_r is a p^{Nr}-isomorphism, it is compatible with symbols up to p^r-twits, i.e., α_r maps a symbol to the same symbol times p^r, and the sheaf $i^*\mathrm{R}^rj_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{X_K}$ is generated locally by symbols it suffices to check that the map κ_N sends the symbol $\{f_1,\ldots,f_r\}$, $f_i \in i^*\mathcal{O}^*_X$, to zero and the symbol $\{f_1,\ldots,f_{r-1},\varpi\}$, $f_i \in i^*\mathcal{O}^*_X$, to $p^N\,\mathrm{dlog}[\overline{f}_1]\cdots\mathrm{dlog}[\overline{f}_{r-1}]$. But this follows from Lemma 3.8. It follows that the left vertical map in the diagram 3.18 exists. It is unique because

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X,\mathrm{Nis}}, W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r-1]) = 0$$

for degree reasons. It is clearly a quasi-isomorphism.

It remains now to show that there exists a p^{Nr}-quasi-isomorphism $\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_M \to \mathcal{C}'_n(r)$, for N as in the theorem. We proceed as in [11, p. 14]. Consider the following diagram of distinguished triangles (the complex $\mathcal{C}_n(r)$ is defined by the bottom triangle and is p^{Nr}-quasi-isomorphic to the complex $\mathcal{C}'_n(r)$)

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{M,X} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, dotted] & j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{M,X_K} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\wr", "\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}_r"'] & i_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r-1)_{M,X_0}[-1] \arrow[d, "\wr"] \\
\mathcal{C}_n(r) \arrow[r] & \tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathrm{R}\varepsilon_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{X_K} \arrow[r, "\kappa_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}"] & i_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r]
\end{tikzcd} \tag{3.19}$$

The middle and the right vertical maps are induced by the étale and the logarithmic de Rham-Witt cycle class map, respectively. They are quasi-isomorphisms by the Beilinson -Lichtenbaum Conjecture. The right square commutes: pass to the étale site and there this fact was shown in [11, p. 14]. Hence the left vertical map exists, is unique, and a quasi-isomorphism as well. This concludes the proof of our theorem.

For the étale topology, the computations are analogous but the diagram (3.19) has to be replaced with the following one

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{M,X} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, dotted] & \tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{M,X_K} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\wr"] & \tau_{\leq r}(i_*\mathrm{R}i^!\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{M,X}[1]) \arrow[d, "\wr"] \\
\mathcal{C}_n(r) \arrow[r] & \tau_{\leq r}\mathrm{R}j_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{X_K} \arrow[r, "\kappa_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}"] & i_*W_n\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log}[-r]
\end{tikzcd}$$

The right vertical arrow is a quasi-isomorphism by [11, p. 14].

Consider the composition of maps defined above

$$\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{M,Y} \to \mathrm{R}j'_*\mathcal{C}'_n(r) \leftarrow \mathrm{R}j'_*\mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{Y,\mathrm{Nis}} \leftarrow \mathcal{E}'_n(r)_{X,\mathrm{Nis}},$$

where we invert the last two maps (in the p^{Nr}-sense). By the above, it is a p^{Nr}-quasi-isomorphism for N as in the theorem. We choose one such N and set $\mathrm{cl}_r^{\mathrm{syn},N}$ equal to that composition. The claimed compatibility with the étale cycle class follows easily from the definitions. ☐

We list several, more or less immediate, corollaries of the above theorems (we set $\alpha := \text{ét}, \mathrm{Nis}$).

Corollary 3.16. *Let X be a smooth scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$. We have*

1. $H^*_\alpha(X, \mathcal{E}_n(r)) \simeq H^*_{\mathrm{M},\alpha}(X, \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)), \quad r \leq p-2$*;*
2. *the kernel and the cokernel of the cycle class map*

$$\mathrm{cl}_n^{\mathrm{syn},N}: \quad H^*_{\mathrm{M},\alpha}(X, \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)) \to H^*_\alpha(X, \mathcal{E}'_n(r))$$

are annihilated by p^{Nr}, where N denotes the constant from Theorem 3.15. Hence

$$H^*_\alpha(X, \mathcal{E}(r))_{\mathbf{Q}} \simeq H^*_{\mathrm{M},\alpha}(X, \mathbf{Q}_p(r)).$$

In a more familiar language of syntomic cohomology, the above theorem and corollary can be stated in the following way.

Corollary 3.17. *Let X be a semistable scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with a smooth special fiber. Let $j' : X_{\mathrm{tr}} \hookrightarrow X$ be the natural open immersion. Then, on the étale site of X_0,*

1. *there is a natural quasi-isomorphism* [11]

$$\mathcal{S}_n(r)_X \simeq i^*\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)_{\mathrm{M}}, \quad 0 \leq r \leq p-2.$$

2. *there is a constant N as in Theorem 3.15 and a natural p^{Nr}-quasi-isomorphism*

$$\mathcal{S}'_n(r)_X \simeq i^*\mathrm{R}j'_*\mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)'_{\mathrm{M}}, \quad r \geq 0,$$

Corollary 3.18. *Let X be a proper semistable scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with a smooth special fiber. We have*

1. $H^*_\alpha(X, \mathcal{S}_n(r)) \simeq H^*_{\mathrm{M},\alpha}(X_{\mathrm{tr}}, \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)), \quad r \leq p-2$*;*
2. *the kernel and the cokernel of the cycle class map*

$$H^*_{\mathrm{M},\alpha}(X_{\mathrm{tr}}, \mathbf{Z}/p^n(r)) \to H^*_\alpha(X, \mathcal{S}'_n(r))$$

are annihilated by p^{Nr}, where N denotes the constant from Theorem 3.15. Hence

$$H^*_\alpha(X, \mathcal{S}(r))_{\mathbf{Q}} \simeq H^*_{\mathrm{M},\alpha}(X_{\mathrm{tr}}, \mathbf{Q}_p(r)).$$

Corollary 3.19. *Let X be a proper semistable scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with a smooth special fiber. Then the claims of Corollary 3.18 hold for $X_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{K}}}$ (in place of X)*[13]*. Moreover, for $i \leq r$, we have the following commutative diagram*

$$\begin{tikzcd}
H^i_{\mathrm{M}}(X_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{K}},\mathrm{tr}}, \mathbf{Q}_p(r)) \arrow[r, "j^*", "\sim"'] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{cl}^{\mathrm{syn}}_{i,r}", "\wr"'] & H^i_{\mathrm{M}}(X_{\overline{K},\mathrm{tr}}, \mathbf{Q}_p(r)) \arrow[d, "p^{(N-1)r}\,\mathrm{cl}^{\text{ét}}_{i,r}", "\wr"'] \\
H^i_{\text{ét}}(X_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{K}}}, \mathcal{S}'(r))_{\mathbf{Q}} \arrow[r, "p^{-r}\alpha_{i,r}"] & H^i_{\text{ét}}(X_{\overline{K},\mathrm{tr}}, \mathbf{Q}_p(r))
\end{tikzcd} .$$

Proof. The first and the second claims follow from Corollary 3.18 and Theorem 3.15 by passing to limit over finite extensions of K in $\overline{K}$. The fact that the localization map j^* is an isomorphism was proved in [25, Lemma 3.1]. ☐

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[13] Syntomic cohomology of $X_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{K}}}$ is defined in the same way as the one of X; see [1, 1.18] for details.

Remark 3.20. For X proper the above diagram was studied in [25] (see [27] for a brief survey): it was constructed first for the Chern classes from p-adic K-theory and then for motivic cohomology by studying compatibility of Chern classes with operations on K-theory. This did not use the Fontaine-Messing period map $\alpha_{i,r}$ but instead a period map $\alpha_{i,r}: H^i_{\text{ét}}(X_{\overline{K},\text{tr}},\mathbf{Q}_p(r))\to H^i_{\text{ét}}(X_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{K}}},\mathcal{S}(r))_{\mathbf{Q}}$ was defined using the above diagram. The fact that it is an isomorphism followed from the proof of the Crystalline Conjecture and implied that so is the syntomic cycle class map $\text{cl}^{\text{syn}}_{i,r}$.

For an open X as above, the situation is, at the moment, reversed. We defined log-syntomic p-adic Chern classes [29] using the (universal) syntomic cycle class maps constructed in this paper.

APPENDIX A. COMPARISON OF CRYSTALLINE, CONVERGENT, AND RIGID SYNTOMIC COHOMOLOGIES

We will compare crystalline, convergent, and rigid syntomic cohomologies for smooth schemes over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with normal crossing compactifications. Let X be a smooth scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$. Recall Besser's definition of rigid syntomic cohomology [3]

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\text{rig}}_{\text{syn}}(X,r):=[\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{rig}}(X_0/F)\oplus F^r\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{dR}}(X_K)\xrightarrow{f}\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{rig}}(X_0/F)\oplus\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{rig}}(X_0/K)],\quad r\geq 0.$$

Here $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{rig}}(\cdot)$ denotes the rigid cohomology complex and $f:(x,y)\mapsto((p^r-\varphi)(x),\text{sp}(y)-x)$, where sp is the Berthelot's specialization map.

Proposition A.1. *Let X be a proper semistable scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with a smooth special fiber. There is a natural quasi-isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\text{rig}}_{\text{syn}}(X_{\text{tr}},r)\simeq\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{syn}}(X,r),\quad r\geq 0.$$

Proof. As usual we consider X as a log-scheme (with a trivial vertical log-structure). We can write

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\text{rig}}_{\text{syn}}(X_{\text{tr}},r)\simeq[\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{rig}}(X_{0,\text{tr}}/F)^{\varphi=p^r}\to\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{rig}}(X_{0,\text{tr}}/K)/F^r\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{dR}}(X_{K,\text{tr}})]$$

Since we have

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{syn}}(X,r)\simeq[\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{cr}}(X/F)^{\varphi=p^r}\to\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{dR}}(X_K)/F^r],$$

it suffices to construct a map

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{cr}}(X/F)\to\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{rig}}(X_{0,\text{tr}}/F)$$

that is compatible (in the dg category sense) with Frobenius and the specialization map from de Rham cohomology. This is accomplished by the following commutative diagram.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{cr}}(X_1/F) \arrow[r] \arrow[dl, "i^*"'] & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{cr}}(X_1/K) & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{dR}}(X_K) \arrow[l, "\sigma_{\text{cr}}"', "\sim"] \arrow[dr, "\sim"] \arrow[ddl, bend left, "\sigma_{\text{conv}}"', "\sim"] & \\
\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{cr}}(X_0/F) & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{conv}}(X_1/F) \arrow[u, "\alpha_{1,F}"'] \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "i^*"', "\wr"] & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{conv}}(X_1/K) \arrow[u, "\alpha_{1,K}"'] \arrow[d, "i^*"', "\wr"] & & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{dR}}(X_{K,\text{tr}}) \arrow[ddll, bend left, "\text{sp}"] \\
 & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{conv}}(X_0/F) \arrow[r] \arrow[ul, "\alpha_0", "\sim"'] \arrow[d, "\wr"] & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{conv}}(X_0/K) \arrow[d, "\wr"] & & \\
 & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{rig}}(X_{0,\text{tr}}/F) \arrow[r] & \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{rig}}(X_{0,\text{tr}}/K) & &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Here $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\text{conv}}(\cdot)$ denotes the (logarithmic) convergent cohomology [31, 2, 33] that is used classically to connect rigid cohomology with crystalline cohomology. The quasi-isomorphisms between the rigid and the convergent cohomology at the bottom of the diagram are proved in [33, Cor. 2.4.13]. The maps i^* are quasi-isomorphisms by invariance of convergent cohomology under nilpotent thickenings [2, 1.14.3]. The map α_0 is a quasi-isomorphism by [33, Theorem 3.1.1]. The top map i^* is a quasi-isomorphism on φ-eigenspaces [9, proof of Lemma 5.9]; hence so is the map $\alpha_{1,F}$. The quasi-isomorphisms $\sigma_{\text{cr}},\sigma_{\text{conv}}$ are simply the crystalline and the convergent [33, 2.3] Poincaré Lemmas, respectively. It follows that the specialization map sp as well as the map $\alpha_{1,K}$ are quasi-isomorphisms as well. □

Remark A.2. Recall that Besser's definition of rigid syntomic cohomology is modeled on the definition of convergent syntomic cohomology [26]. In its logarithmic form the latter is defined as the following mapping fiber

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\mathrm{conv}}_{\mathrm{syn}}(X,r):=[\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{conv}}(X_0/F)^{\varphi=p^r}\to \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{conv}}(X_0/K)/F^r\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{conv}}(X_0/K)]$$

The proof of the above proposition shows that, for a proper and semistable scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with a smooth special fiber, we have natural quasi-isomorphisms

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\mathrm{rig}}_{\mathrm{syn}}(X_{\mathrm{tr}},r)\simeq \mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\mathrm{conv}}_{\mathrm{syn}}(X,r)\simeq \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{syn}}(X,r),\quad r\geq 0. \tag{A.1}$$

In the proper case this was shown in [3, Prop. 9.8].

For a variety Y over K, let $\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{NN}_{\mathrm{syn}}(Y,r)$ denote the syntomic cohomology defined in [24].

Corollary A.3. *Let X be a proper semistable scheme over $\mathcal{O}_K$ with a smooth special fiber. There is a natural distinguished triangle*

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\mathrm{rig}}_{\mathrm{syn}}(X_{\mathrm{tr}},r)\oplus \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_{0,\mathrm{\acute{e}t}},W\Omega^{r-1}_{X_0,\log})_{\mathbf{Q}}[-r]\xrightarrow{\sim}\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{NN}_{\mathrm{syn}}(X_{K,\mathrm{tr}},r).$$

Proof. Since we have a canonical quasi-isomorphism [24, Prop. 3.18]

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{syn}}(X^{\times},r)_{\mathbf{Q}}\xrightarrow{\sim}\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{NN}_{\mathrm{syn}}(X_{K,\mathrm{tr}},r),$$

this follows immediately from Proposition A.1 and Corollary 3.11. ☐

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