

SCHLOSS ELMAU

it work in progress w B. Bhatt, M. Morrow

THH vs cryst. coh. and AΩ

1st part: crystalline cohomology

2nd part: AΩ

Everything in this talk is p-complete.

cyclotomic spectrum

$$X_{\text{cycl}} + \varphi_p : X \rightarrow X^{tC_p} \xrightarrow{Nm} X^{hC_p}$$

$S^{\pm} \cong S^{\pm}/C_p$ equivariant

$$TC(X) := \text{eq} \left(X^{hS^{\pm}} \xrightarrow{\varphi_p} (X^{tC_p})^{h(S^{\pm}/C_p)} \right)$$

$$= \text{map}_{\text{CyclSp}}(S, X) \quad \text{cone}(Nm(X_{hC_p})^{hS^{\pm}/C_p}) \rightarrow (X^{hC_p})^{hS^{\pm}/C_p}$$

Lemma (Tate Orbit Lemma). If X is bounded below,

$$(X^{tC_p})^{hS^{\pm}/C_p} \xleftarrow{\sim} X^{tS^{\pm}} = \text{cone}(Nm \sum X_{hS^{\pm}} \rightarrow X^{hS^{\pm}})$$

If R is an E_∞-ring spectrum, $TC(R) = TC(\text{THH}(R))$.

Goal: Make these things $(\text{THH}(R)^{hS^{\pm}}, \text{THH}(R)^{tS^{\pm}}, \varphi_p, \dots)$

explicit for smooth k-algebra (k perfect)
smooth C_p-algebra (C/Q_p alg. closed complete)

Boose: $\pi_* \text{THH}(k) = k[u, v] \quad |u|=2$

↓ Bokstedt

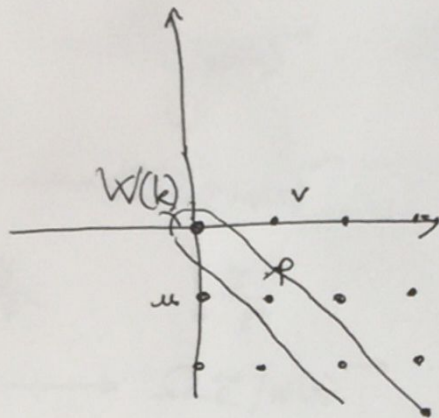
$$\pi_* \text{THH}(k)^{hS^{\pm}} = W(k)[u, v]/u^2 - p$$

$$|u|=2, |v|=-2$$

$$E_2 H^*(S^{\pm}, \pi_* \text{THH}(k))$$

SCHLOSS ELMAU

P. Scholze ②



k in all even degrees.

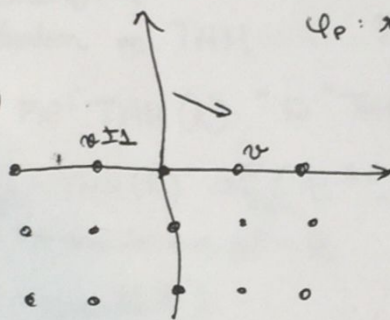
can: $u \mapsto p^{v-1}$
 $v \mapsto v$

$$\pi_* \mathrm{TTH}(k) \stackrel{+S_1}{=} W(k)[v^{\pm 1}]$$

\Uparrow

$$\varphi_p: \pi_* \mathrm{TTH}(k) \xrightarrow{h^{S_1}} \pi_* \mathrm{TTH}(k) \stackrel{+S_1}{=} W(k)[v^{\pm 1}]$$

$$\hat{H}^*(S_1, \pi_* \mathrm{TTH}(k))$$



$$W(k)[u, v](u, v-p) \stackrel{h}{=} W(k)[v^{\pm 1}]$$

$u \mapsto v^{-1}$
 $v \mapsto v$

Remark: These rings appear in Fontaine-Jensen theory of p -adic Hodge theory.

Now let R be a smooth k -algebra. Want to find the following structures

$$\begin{aligned} \text{in TTH: } & \hookrightarrow R\Gamma_{\text{crys}}(R/W(k)) \simeq W\Omega_R/k \\ & \varphi \downarrow \cup \\ R\Gamma_{\text{crys}}(R/W(k)) & \longleftarrow \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} R\Gamma_{\text{crys}}(R/W(k)) \quad \text{Nygaard filtration} \\ & \frac{\varphi}{p_i} \end{aligned}$$

$$g^i R\Gamma_{\text{crys}}(R/W(k)) \simeq e^{S_i} \Omega^i R/k. \quad H^d = \left(\bigoplus_{\text{Cartier}} \Omega^i R/k \right)^{(\varphi)} \quad d \leq i$$



$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \otimes \mathcal{O}(k)$ smooth left, $\tilde{\varphi}$ left of φ .

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \text{RT crys:} & 0 & \rightarrow & \tilde{R} & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & \Omega_{\tilde{R}/W(k)}^1 & \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \Omega_{\tilde{R}/W(k)}^d \rightarrow 0 \\
 & & & \cup & & \cup & \\
 \text{Fil}^i & 0 & \rightarrow & \tilde{\rho}^i \tilde{R} & \rightarrow & \tilde{\rho}^{i-1} \Omega_{\tilde{R}/W(k)}^1 & \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \tilde{\rho}^{\max(i-1, 0)} \Omega_{\tilde{R}/W(k)}^d \rightarrow 0 \\
 & & & \downarrow \frac{\tilde{\varphi}}{\rho^i} & & \downarrow \frac{\tilde{\varphi}}{\rho^i} & \\
 & 0 & \rightarrow & \tilde{R} & \rightarrow & \Omega_{\tilde{R}/W(k)}^1 & \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \Omega_{\tilde{R}/W(k)}^d \rightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

$$H^s(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(i)) = \rho^{i-s} \Omega_{\tilde{R}}^s / \rho^{i-s+1} \Omega_{\tilde{R}}^s = \Omega_{R/k}^s.$$

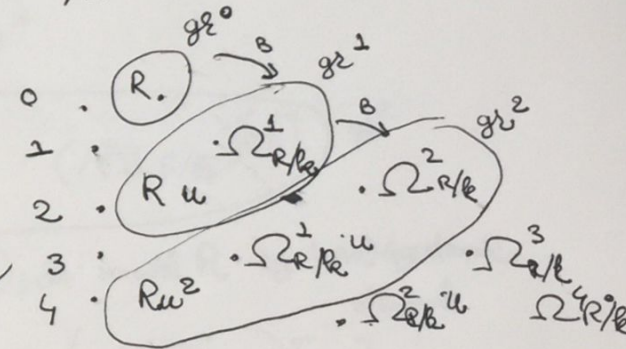
Step 1: Define ^{descending, top.} filtration on THH $\text{Fil}^0 = \text{THH}$.

$$\text{Fil}^i \text{THH}(R) \subseteq \text{THH}(R)$$

or. $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(i) \text{THH}(R) \simeq \pi_{R*}(\tau^{\leq i} \Omega_{R/k}^{\bullet})[2i]$. $i \geq 0$.
 → module over $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(0) = R$

Recall: Thom (Hesselholt)

$$R \text{ smooth } / k \quad \pi_* \text{THH}(R)$$



Want "this" filtration.

Construction: use Thom (Bhatt): THH satisfies fpqc descent. (for normal rings) + \mathbb{Z}

- try to define filtration fpqc locally.
- more carefully (pro)-syntomic locally.

SCHLOSS ELMAU

P. Schüdz ④

Want to descend along $R \rightarrow R_{\text{perf}}$ (pro)-syntomic

$$\mathrm{THH}(R) \simeq \varprojlim (\mathrm{THH}(R_{\text{perf}})) \rightrightarrows \mathrm{THH}(R_{\text{perf}} \otimes_R R_{\text{perf}}) \rightrightarrows \dots$$

$R_{\text{perf}} \otimes_R R_{\text{perf}} (\otimes \dots)$ "regular semiperfect"
Zariski locally the quotient of a perfect ring by regular sequences.

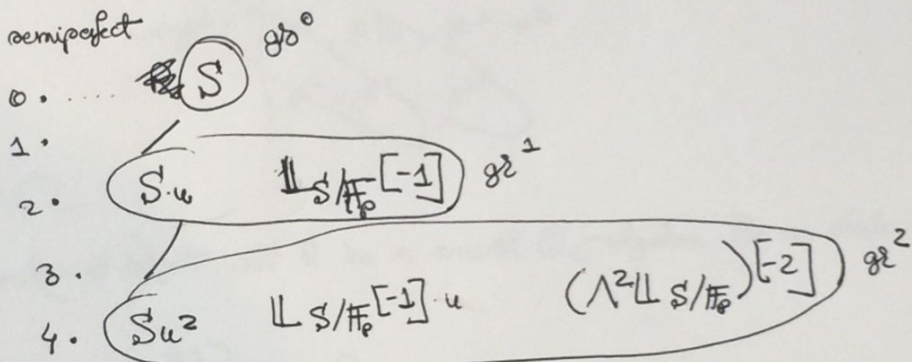
(e.g. $R = \mathbb{F}_p[T]$
 $\mathbb{F}_p[T_1^{1/p^\infty}, T_2^{1/p^\infty}] / (T_1 - T_2)$)

Lemma: If S is regular semiperfect,

$\mathbb{L}S/\mathbb{F}_p$ is fin. proj. module in deg 1.

$\Rightarrow \wedge^i \mathbb{L}S/\mathbb{F}_p$ are in degree i .

If S is regular semiperfect



Define: $\mathbb{F}_p^i \mathrm{THH}(S) = \mathbb{C}_{\geq 2i} \mathrm{THH}(S)$, for smooth R by (pro)-syntomic descent.

Thm (BMS) R smooth/ k $g_0^i \mathrm{THH}(R) \simeq (z^{S^i} \Omega_{R/k})[2i]$ as desired.

Crystalline cohomology Thm (BMS) The same (pro)-syntomic descent works

to define filtrations on $\mathrm{THH}(R) \xrightarrow{h^S} \mathrm{THH}(R)^{tS^1}$

$$g_0^0 \mathrm{THH}(R) \xrightarrow{h^S} g_0^0 \mathrm{THH}(R)^{tS^1} = R \Gamma_{\text{crys}}(R/W(k))$$

$\xrightarrow{\varphi}$

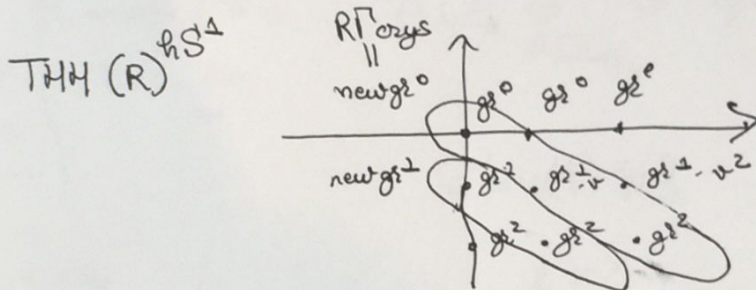
$$g_{\mathbb{Z}}^i \mathrm{THH}(R)^{tS^1} = R\Gamma_{\mathrm{crys}}(R/W(k))^{v-i}$$

$i \leq 0$ // alg over $\mathrm{THH}(k)^{tS^1}$
 ≈ 2 -periodic $v \pm 1$

$$g_{\mathbb{Z}}^i \mathrm{THH}(R)^{hS^1} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Fil}^i} R\Gamma_{\mathrm{crys}}(R/W(k))[\mathbb{Z}i]$$

$i \geq 0$ // Nygaard

$$g_{\mathbb{Z}}^i \mathrm{THH}(R)^{tS^1} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Fil}^i} R\Gamma_{\mathrm{crys}}(R/W(k))[\mathbb{Z}i]$$



2nd part: $A\Omega$

structures you (would be) get. Let R be a smooth \mathbb{Q}_c -algebra. Fix an étale map

$$\mathcal{O}_c[T_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, T_d^{\pm 1}] \rightarrow R$$

$\Rightarrow \exists!$ étale deformation $A_{\mathrm{inf}}[T_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, T_d^{\pm 1}] \rightarrow \tilde{R}$ (complete for top on A_{inf})

$$A\Omega_R: 0 \rightarrow \tilde{R} \xrightarrow{\nabla_{\tilde{R}}} \Omega_{\tilde{R}/A_{\mathrm{inf}}}^1 \xrightarrow{\nabla_{\tilde{R}}} \dots \xrightarrow{\nabla_{\tilde{R}}} \Omega_{\tilde{R}/A_{\mathrm{inf}}}^d \rightarrow 0$$

$\mathfrak{a} = [i] \in A_{\mathrm{inf}}$

$$\nabla_{\mathfrak{a}}(T_i^n) = \binom{n}{\mathfrak{a}}_2 T_i^{n-1} dT_i$$

$$F\ell^i A\Omega: 0 \rightarrow \binom{i}{\mathfrak{a}}_2 \tilde{R} \rightarrow \binom{i-1}{\mathfrak{a}}_2 \Omega_{\tilde{R}/A_{\mathrm{inf}}}^1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \binom{i-d}{\mathfrak{a}}_2 \Omega_{\tilde{R}/A_{\mathrm{inf}}}^d \rightarrow 0$$

$\max(i-d, 0)$

SCHLOSS ELMAU

P. Scholze ©

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \rightarrow & [p]_2^i \tilde{R} & \longrightarrow & [p]_2^{i-1} \Omega^1 \tilde{R} / \text{Ainf} & \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow & \Omega^d \tilde{R} / \text{Ainf} \rightarrow 0. \\
 & & \downarrow \varphi & & & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \rightarrow & \tilde{R} & \xrightarrow{\nabla_{2^p}} & \Omega^1 \tilde{R} / \text{Ainf} & \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow & \Omega^d \tilde{R} / \text{Ainf} \rightarrow 0.
 \end{array}$$

Note: $\varphi \left(\frac{dT_i}{T_i} \right) = \frac{dT_i^p}{T_i^p} = [p]_2 \cdot T_i^{p-1} \frac{dT_i}{T_i} = [p]_2 \frac{dT_i}{T_i}$

Everything with THH works the same using "regular semiperfectoid" rings.

Question about descent to \mathcal{O}_K
 $A\Omega_R \otimes_{A\Omega_{\mathcal{O}_K}} \mathcal{O}$ gives a descent to $\mathcal{O} \subseteq \text{Ainf}$
 $\cong A\Omega_R \hat{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_K} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}}$

$\mathcal{O} = k(k)[[u]]$.

$p \neq 2$

$$A\Omega_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \simeq A\Omega_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{h} F_p^{\times}}[\mathbb{F}_p]$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A\Omega_{\mathbb{Z}_p}[\mathbb{F}_p] = \left(\begin{array}{c}
 \mathbb{Z}_p[[q^{-1}]] \rightarrow (q^{-1})\mathbb{Z}_p[[q^{-1}]] \\
 f(q) \mapsto f(q^{1+p}) - f(q)
 \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}$$

THH: functor on all \mathbb{Z}_p -algebras.

Endow this w (pro-)symtomic topology.

locally regular semiperfectoid: take $\tau \geq 2i$ - filtration

$$gr^{\tau} \text{THH}^{\tau \geq 2} = gr^{\tau} \text{THH}^{\text{h} S^1} = A\Omega_{\mathbb{C}_q}$$