

Some further developments: a whirlwind tour

Last lecture Friday, June 4. Office hours also end that day except as noted below.

The office hours on Thursday, June 3 will start 30 minutes later than usual (10:30am PDT).

I will have an additional office hour on Thursday, June 10 at the usual time (10:00am PDT).



Hochschild homology

$A \rightarrow B$ morphism of Rings

$K_n =$ simplicial object in Rings A

$$K_n = \underbrace{B \otimes_A B \otimes_A \dots \otimes_A B}_{n+1}$$

$$K_{n+1} \rightarrow K_n \quad B \otimes \dots \otimes \underbrace{B \otimes B}_{\downarrow \text{im}} \dots \otimes B$$

$$B \otimes \dots \otimes B$$

associated complex (homological numbers)
 \rightarrow Hochschild homology.

Topological Hochschild homology (THH)

\mathbb{Z} -ings \rightsquigarrow category of E_∞ -ring spectra

initial object sphere spectrum contains $T_0 \mathbb{F}$ + (suspension)

{sphere spectrum} $\rightarrow \mathbb{B}$

related to p -adic Hodge theory (Hesselholt - Madsen)

link appears in Bhatt-Morrow-Schulze 2 and is further promoted by prismatic setup.

The absolute prismatic site

$$(\mathrm{Spec} R)_{\Delta}^{\mathrm{op}}$$

$R =$ derived p -complete
absolute prismatic (opposite) of R

$=$ category of pairs (B, J) equipped with
a ring homomorphism $R \rightarrow B/J$ of
(no base prism!)
morphisms are morphisms $(B, J) \rightarrow (B', J')$
s.t.:-
 $B/J \rightarrow B'/J'$ is R -line.

$$\partial : (B, J) \longrightarrow B$$

$$\bar{\partial} : (B, J) \longrightarrow \mathbb{A}^1(B, J)$$

Prismatic F-crystals

A crystal on this site consists of:

for each object X , finite projective $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -module
+ for each morphism $Y \rightarrow X$
 $M(X) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X)} \mathcal{O}(Y) \cong M(Y)$. a rigidity property

F-crystal: a crystal M + isom

$$\varphi^* M(\mathbb{I}^{-1}) \rightarrow M(\mathbb{I}^{-1})$$

Prismatic F-crystals and crystalline lattices

Then (Bhatt-Scholze)

$K =$ complete discretely valued field of mixed char $(0, p)$
perfect residue field

Then category of prismatic F-crystals on \mathcal{O}_K
 \cong category of crystalline lattices $\mathcal{Z}_p(\mathbb{1})$

ie. finite free \mathcal{Z}_p -modules
+ continuous G_K -action

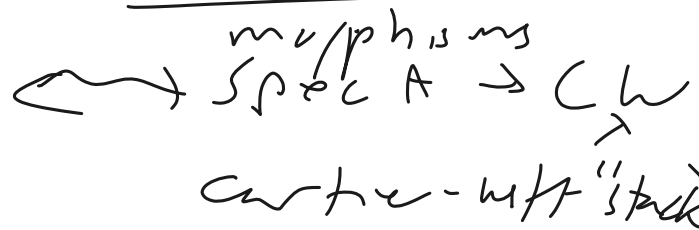
s.t. base extension from \mathcal{Z}_p to \mathcal{O}_K

is a crystalline Galois representation
in sense of Fontaine.

The Cartier-Witt stack of Bhatt-Lurie

A = derived p -complete \mathcal{O}_m s
 prism structures (A, \mathbb{D})

(p-adic completion)



$$W = \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$= \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}]$$

represents $A \rightarrow W(A)$

$W_{\text{prim}, n}$ = completion of W_n
 $p = x_0 = 0$

along locally closed subscheme

$$CW_n = W_{\text{prim}, n} / h_n^x$$

$$CW = \varinjlim CW_n$$

$x_1 \neq 0$ identifies the generic element of $W(\cdot)$ is distinguished.

Quasi-syntomic rings

(want to describe p -divisible
groups over such base rings)

$R \in \underline{\text{Rings}}$

$R = \underline{\text{quasi-syntomic}}$ if $R =$ derived p -complete
w/ bounded p -power
torsion

and $L R / R_p$ has p -complete Tor-amplitude
in $(-1, 0]$. + p -complete

(p $\neq 2$ Noetherian + local complete intersection.
or regular schemes w/ bounded p -power
torsion)

Prismatic Dieudonné theory of Anschutz-Le Bras

Thm For R quasi-syntomic,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p\text{-divisible group} \\ \text{over } R \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{anti}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{prismatic} \\ \text{Dieudonné} \\ \text{crystals} \\ \text{over } R \end{array} \right\}$

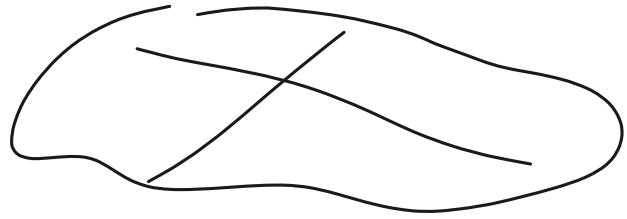
expands to

classical (crystalline) Dieudonné

and Dieudonné theory of perfectoids^{theory}
(e.g. Scholze-Weinstein)

Prelog structures

on rings A is



monoid M + morphism $\alpha: M \rightarrow A$.

"sheafy" \rightarrow log structure.

Koshikawa's δ log-rings

$$(A, \sigma, \underbrace{\mathcal{L}^{M \rightarrow A}}_n, \delta_{\log})$$

$\mathcal{R}_{\log} \sigma$ prelog structure

logarithm, formal p -derivative

$$\sigma_{\log} : M \rightarrow A \quad \delta_{\log}(e) = 0$$

$$\sigma(\alpha m) = \alpha(m)^p \delta_{\log}(m)$$

$$\delta_{\log}(m m') = \delta_{\log}(m) + \delta_{\log}(m')$$

$$+ p \delta_{\log}(m) \delta_{\log}(m')$$

The point here: semistable Breuil-Kisin modules

Uhlenbrock's arithmetic chromonology gives you
a chromonology theory on smooth p -adic
 K -schemes

valued in Breuil-Kisin modules $(K: \mathbb{Q}_p) < \infty$

log discussion can be used similarly for
smooth p -adic K -schemes
arithmetic good reduction

(Hyodo-Kato theory)

Title of this slide

Comments: another approach is Stachy:

log structures A'/G_m
can be
described
using