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Monodromy and log geometry

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A now classical construction due to Kato and Nakayama attaches a topological space (the “Betti realization”) to a log scheme over \mathbb{C} . We show that in the case of a log smooth degeneration over the standard log disc, this construction allows one to recover the topology of the germ of the family from the log special fiber alone. We go on to give combinatorial formulas for the monodromy and the d_2 differentials acting on the nearby cycle complex in terms of the log structures. We also provide variants of these results for the Kummer étale topology. In the case of curves, these data are essentially equivalent to those encoded by the dual graph of a semistable degeneration, including the monodromy pairing and the Picard–Lefschetz formula.

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1. Introduction

Log geometry was introduced with the purpose of studying compactification and degeneration in a wide context of geometric and arithmetic situations. For example, moduli problems usually give rise to spaces U which are not compact, and it is often desirable to construct an understandable compactification X of U . Typically the points of $D := X \setminus U$ correspond to “degenerate but decorated” versions of the objects classified by points of U . In classical language, one keeps track of the difference between X and U by remembering the sheaf of functions on X which vanish on D , a sheaf of ideals in \mathcal{O}_X . Log geometry takes the complementary point of view,

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encoding instead the sheaf functions on X which become invertible on U , a sheaf of multiplicative monoids in \mathcal{O}_X . In general, a *log scheme* is a scheme X endowed with a homomorphism of sheaves of commutative monoids $\alpha_X : \mathcal{M}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$; it is convenient to also require that the induced map $\alpha_X^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^*$ be an isomorphism. Thus there is a natural “exact sequence”:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^* \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_X \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X \rightarrow 0,$$

where the quotient is a sheaf of monoids which is essentially combinatorial in nature. The resulting formalism allows one to study the properties of U locally along the complement D , and in a relative situation, provides a very appealing picture of the theory of nearby cycles. Furthermore, log structures behave well under base change, and the log structure induced on D can often be related to the “decoration” needed to define the compactified moduli problem represented by X .

In the complex analytic context, a construction of Kato and Nakayama [1999] gives a key insight into the working of log geometry. Functorially associated to any fine log analytic space X is a topological space X_{\log} , together with a natural proper and surjective continuous map $\tau_X : X_{\log} \rightarrow X_{\text{top}}$, where X_{top} is the topological space underlying X . For each point x of X_{top} , the fiber $\tau_X^{-1}(x)$ is naturally a torsor under $\text{Hom}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}, \mathbb{S}^1)$. The morphism τ_X fits into a commutative diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & X_{\log} & \\ j_{\log} \nearrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \tau_X \\ X_{\text{top}}^* & \xrightarrow{j_{\text{top}}} & X_{\text{top}} \end{array}$$

where X^* is the open set on which the log structure is trivial and $j : X^* \rightarrow X$ is the inclusion. If the log scheme X is (logarithmically) smooth over \mathbb{C} , then the morphism j_{\log} is aspheric [Ogus 2003, 3.1.2], and in particular it induces an equivalence between the categories of locally constant sheaves on X_{top}^* and on X_{\log} . Thus τ_X can be viewed as a compactification of the open immersion j ; it has the advantage of preserving the local homotopy theory of X^* . In particular, the behavior of a locally constant sheaf \mathcal{F} on X_{\log} can be studied locally over points of $X \setminus X^*$, a very agreeable way of investigating local monodromy.

We shall apply the above philosophy to study the behavior of a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of fine saturated log analytic spaces. Our goal is to exploit the log structures of X and Y to describe the topological behavior of f locally in a neighborhood of a point y of Y , especially when y is a point over which f is smooth in the logarithmic sense but singular in the classical sense. The philosophy of log geometry suggests that (a large part of) this topology can be computed just from the log fiber $X_y \rightarrow y$. For example, we show that if Y is a standard log disc

and $X \rightarrow Y$ is smooth, proper, and vertical, then the germs of X_{top} and Y_{top} are homeomorphic to the (open) mapping cylinders of the maps $\tau_{X_y} : X_{y,\log} \rightarrow X_{y,\text{top}}$ and $\tau_y : y_{\log} \rightarrow y_{\text{top}}$ respectively, compatibly with the map $f_{\text{top}} : X_{\text{top}} \rightarrow Y_{\text{top}}$. (See Theorem 4.1.1 for a precise statement and Conjecture 4.1.5 for a hoped for generalization.) Furthermore, it is shown in [Illusie et al. 2005, 8.5] that, in the above context, the classical complex of nearby cycles $\Psi_{X/Y}$ on $X_{y,\text{top}}$ can be computed directly from the morphism of log spaces $X_y \rightarrow y$, and in fact can be identified with (a relative version of) $R\tau_{X_y*}(\mathbb{Z})$. (See Section 4 for the precise statement.) In particular, the map $X_{y,\log} \rightarrow y_{\log}$ serves as an “asymptotic approximation” to the map $X \rightarrow Y$ near y .

With the above motivation in mind, we devote our main attention to the study of a morphism $f : X \rightarrow S$, where X is a fine saturated log analytic space and S is the fine saturated split log point associated to a fine sharp monoid P . To emphasize the geometric point of view, we work mainly in the context of complex analytic geometry, describing the étale analogs of our main results in Section 6.3. We assume that f is saturated; this implies that the homomorphism $f^p : P^{\text{gp}} = \bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}}$ is injective and has torsion-free cokernel. The map $X_{\log} \rightarrow S_{\log}$ is a topological fibration, trivial over the universal cover \tilde{S}_{\log} of S_{\log} , and the cohomology of $\tilde{X}_{\log} := X_{\log} \times_{S_{\log}} \tilde{S}_{\log}$ is isomorphic to the cohomology of a fiber. The fundamental group \mathfrak{l}_P of S_{\log} is canonically isomorphic to $\text{Hom}(P^{\text{gp}}, \mathbb{Z}(1))$ and acts naturally on this cohomology and on the “nearby cycle complex” $\Psi_{X/S} := R\tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\mathbb{Z})$, where $\tilde{\tau}_X : \tilde{X}_{\log} \rightarrow X_{\text{top}}$ is the natural map. This situation is illustrated by the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \tilde{\tau}_X & & \\
 & \swarrow & & \searrow & \\
 \tilde{X}_{\log} & \longrightarrow & X_{\log} & \xrightarrow{\tau_X} & X_{\text{top}} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \tilde{S}_{\log} & \longrightarrow & S_{\log} & \longrightarrow & S_{\text{top}} = \text{pt.}
 \end{array}$$

Our first observation is that if X/S is (log) smooth, then X/\mathbb{C} becomes (log) smooth when X is endowed with the idealized log structure induced from the maximal ideal of P . Theorem 4.1.6 shows that the normalization of a smooth and reduced idealized log scheme can be endowed with a natural “compactifying” log structure which makes it smooth (without idealized structure). This construction gives a canonical way of cutting our X into pieces, each of whose Betti realizations is a family of manifolds with boundary, canonically trivialized over S_{\log} .

We then turn to our main goal, which is to describe the topology of \tilde{X}_{\log} , together with the monodromy action, directly in terms of log geometry. We use the exact

sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (1-0-1)$$

(“log Kodaira–Spencer”), and

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\text{exp}} \mathcal{M}_{X/P}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow 0, \quad (1-0-2)$$

(“log Chern class”), where $\mathcal{M}_{X/P} := \mathcal{M}_X/P$, (the quotient in the category of sheaves of monoids). The sequence (1-0-2) is obtained by splicing together the two exact sequences:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\text{exp}} \mathcal{O}_X^* \rightarrow 0 \quad (1-0-3)$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^* \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X/P}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow 0. \quad (1-0-4)$$

If ℓ is a global section of $\mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}$, its inverse image in $\mathcal{M}_{X/P}^{\text{gp}}$ is an \mathcal{O}_X^* -torsor, which defines an invertible sheaf \mathcal{L}_ℓ on X . The Chern class $c_1(\mathcal{L}_\ell) \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}(1))$ is the image of ℓ under the morphism $H^0(X, \mathcal{M}_{X/S}) \rightarrow H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}(1))$ defined by (1-0-2).

The spectral sequence of nearby cycles reads:

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(X_{\text{top}}, \Psi_{X/S}^q) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(\tilde{X}_{\log}, \mathbb{Z}),$$

where $\Psi_{X/S}^q$ is the q -th cohomology sheaf of the nearby cycle complex $\Psi_{X/S}$. By (a relative version of) a theorem of Kato and Nakayama [Illusie et al. 2005, 1.5], there are natural isomorphisms:

$$\sigma_{X/S}^q : \bigwedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}(-q) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Psi_{X/S}^q. \quad (1-0-5)$$

It follows that the action of each $\gamma \in I_P$ on $\Psi_{X/S}^q$ is trivial, and hence it is also trivial on the graded groups $E_\infty^{p,q}$ associated to the filtration F of the abutment $H^{p+q}(\tilde{X}_{\log}, \mathbb{Z})$. Then $\gamma - \text{id}$ maps $F^p H^{p+q}(\tilde{X}_{\log}, \mathbb{Z})$ to $F^{p+1} H^{p+q}(\tilde{X}_{\log}, \mathbb{Z})$ and induces a map

$$N_\gamma : E_\infty^{p,q} \rightarrow E_\infty^{p+1,q-1}. \quad (1-0-6)$$

We explain in Theorem 4.2.2 that (a derived category version of) this map is given by “cup product” with the extension class in $\text{Ext}^1(\Psi_{X/S}^1, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}, \mathbb{Z}(1))$ obtained from the pushout of the log Kodaira–Spencer extension (1-0-1) along $\gamma \in \text{Hom}(P^{\text{gp}}, \mathbb{Z}(1))$. We present two proofs: the first, which works only in the smooth case and with \mathbb{C} -coefficients, is an easy argument based on a logarithmic construction of the Steenbrink complex; the second uses more complicated homological algebra techniques to prove the result with \mathbb{Z} -coefficients.

We also give a logarithmic formula for the d_2 differentials of the nearby cycle spectral sequence. Thanks to formula (1-0-5), these differentials can be interpreted

as maps

$$H^p(X_{\text{top}}, \wedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}(-q)) \rightarrow H^{p+2}(X_{\text{top}}, \wedge^{q-1} \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}(1-q)).$$

Theorem 4.2.2 shows that these maps are obtained by cup-product with the derived morphism $\mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1)[2]$ obtained from the log Chern class sequence (1-0-2), up to a factor of $q!$. We do not have a formula for the higher differentials, but recall from [Illusie 1994, 2.4.4] that, in the case of a projective semistable reduction with smooth irreducible components, these higher differentials vanish.

To illustrate these techniques, we study the case in which X/S is a smooth log curve over the standard log point. In this case it is very easy to interpret our formulas explicitly in terms of the combinatorial data included in the “dual graph” which is typically attached to the nodal curve \underline{X} underlying X . The log structure provides some extra information when X/S is log smooth but nonsemistable. In particular, we recover the classical Picard–Lefschetz formula, and we show that the d_2 differential in the nearby-cycle spectral sequence coincides with the differential in the chain complex computing the homology of the dual graph.

For clarity of exposition, we focus mainly on the complex analytic setting. However, one of the main strengths of log geometry is the bridge it provides between analysis and algebra and between Betti, étale, and de Rham cohomologies. For the sake of arithmetic applications, we therefore also provide a sketch of how to formulate and prove analogs of our results in the context of the Kummer étale topology. The case of p -adic cohomology looks more challenging at present.

2. Homological preliminaries

In this section, after reviewing some standard material in Section 2.1, we provide a few results in homological algebra which will be important in our study of the nearby cycle complex $\Psi_{X/S}$ together with its multiplicative structure and the monodromy action of the group \mathbb{I}_P .

2.1. Notation and conventions. We follow the conventions of [Berthelot et al. 1982] with regard to homological algebra, particularly when it comes to signs. For simplicity, we shall work in the abelian category \mathcal{A} of sheaves of modules on a ringed topological space (or more generally a ringed topos) (X, A_X) . Readers will gather from our exposition that keeping track of signs presented a considerable challenge.

Shifts, cones, and distinguished triangles. If $A = (A^n, d^n : A^n \rightarrow A^{n+1})$ is a complex in an abelian category \mathcal{A} , the *shift* $A[k]$ of A by an integer k is the complex $(A^{n+k}, (-1)^k d^{n+k})$. We shall use the canonical identification $\mathcal{H}^n(A[k]) = \mathcal{H}^{n+k}(A)$ induced by the identity on A^{n+k} . If $u : A \rightarrow B$ is a morphism of complexes, its shift $f[k] : A[k] \rightarrow B[k]$ is given by $f^{n+k} : A^{n+k} \rightarrow B^{n+k}$ in degree n .

The *mapping cone*, written $\text{Cone}(u)$ or $C(u)$, is the complex with

$$C(u)^n := B^n \oplus A^{n+1}$$

with differential $d(b, a) = (db + u(a), -da)$, which comes with a sequence of maps of complexes,

$$A \xrightarrow{u} B \xrightarrow{i} C(u) \xrightarrow{-p} A[1], \quad (2-1-1)$$

where $i(b) := (b, 0)$ and $p(b, a) := a$. This sign convention is used in [Berthelot et al. 1982] but differs from the convention used by Kashiwara and Schapira [1990, Chapter I] and many other authors. A *triangle* is a sequence of maps in $D(\mathcal{A})$ of the form $A \xrightarrow{u} B \xrightarrow{v} C \xrightarrow{w} A[1]$ (abbreviated as (u, v, w)). A triangle (u, v, w) is *distinguished* if it is isomorphic in the derived category to a triangle of the form (2-1-1). Then (u, v, w) is distinguished if and only if $(v, w, -u[1])$ is distinguished. More generally, if (u, v, w) is distinguished, so is

$$((-1)^k u[k], (-1)^k v[k], (-1)^k w[k]) \cong (u[k], v[k], (-1)^k w[k]) \quad \text{for any } k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Total complex and tensor product. Given a double complex

$$A = (A^{p,q}, d_h^{p,q} : A^{p,q} \rightarrow A^{p+1,q}, d_v^{p,q} : A^{p,q} \rightarrow A^{p,q+1})$$

in \mathcal{A} , its *total complex* is the complex $\text{Tot}(A) = (\bigoplus_{p+q=n} A^{p,q}, d^n)$, where d^n is given by $d_h^{p,q} + (-1)^p d_v^{p,q}$ on $A^{p,q}$, so that the differentials form commutative squares. The tensor product $A \otimes B$ of two complexes is by definition the total complex of the double complex $(A^p \otimes B^q, d_A^p \otimes \text{id}, \text{id} \otimes d_B^q)$. Note that the shift functor $(-)[k]$ equals $A_X[k] \otimes (-)$, while $(-) \otimes A_X[k]$ is the “naive shift,” that is, shift without sign change. Moreover, the cone $C(u)$ of a map $u : A \rightarrow B$ is the total complex of the double complex $[A \xrightarrow{u} B]$ where B is put in the zeroth column.

Truncation functors. We use the truncation functors $\tau_{\leq q}$ and $\tau_{\geq q}$ (see [Beilinson et al. 1982, exemple 1.3.2(i)] or [Kashiwara and Schapira 1990, (1.3.12)–(1.3.13), p. 33] on the category of complexes of sheaves on X):

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\leq q} K &= [\cdots \rightarrow K^{q-1} \rightarrow \text{Ker}(d^q) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots], \\ \tau_{\geq q} K &= [\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \text{Cok}(d^{q-1}) \rightarrow K^{q+1} \rightarrow \cdots]. \end{aligned}$$

These functors descend to the derived category $D(X)$, although they do not preserve distinguished triangles. For a pair of integers $a \leq b$, we write $\tau_{[a,b]} = \tau_{\geq a} \tau_{\leq b} = \tau_{\leq b} \tau_{\geq a}$ and $\tau_{[a,b)} = \tau_{[a,b-1]}$. For example, $\tau_{[q,q]} K = H^q(K)[-q]$.

Proposition 2.1.1. *For each triple of integers (a, b, c) with $a < b < c$, and each complex K , there is a functorial distinguished triangle:*

$$\tau_{[a,b)}(K) \rightarrow \tau_{[a,c)}(K) \rightarrow \tau_{[b,c)}(K) \xrightarrow{\delta} \tau_{[a,b)}[1]. \quad (2-1-2)$$

The map δ above is the unique morphism making the triangle distinguished.

Proof. The natural map of complexes $\tau_{[a,b)}(K) \rightarrow \tau_{[a,c)}(K)$ is injective with cokernel

$$C := [\dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow K^{b-1}/\ker d^{b-1} \rightarrow K^b \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \ker d^{c-1} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots]$$

and the evident map $C \rightarrow \tau_{[b,c)}(K)$ is a quasi-isomorphism commuting with the maps from $\tau_{[a,c)}(K)$. This way we obtain the distinguished triangle (2-1-2). For the uniqueness, observe that given two such maps δ, δ' , there is a map

$$\zeta : \tau_{[b,c)}(K) \rightarrow \tau_{[b,c)}(K)$$

completing (id, id) to a morphism of distinguished triangles:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \tau_{[a,b)}(K) & \longrightarrow & \tau_{[a,c)}(K) & \longrightarrow & \tau_{[b,c)}(K) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \tau_{[a,b)}[1] \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \downarrow \zeta & & \parallel \\ \tau_{[a,b)}(K) & \longrightarrow & \tau_{[a,c)}(K) & \longrightarrow & \tau_{[b,c)}(K) & \xrightarrow{\delta'} & \tau_{[a,b)}[1] \end{array}$$

Applying the functor $\tau_{[b,c)}$ to the middle square of the above diagram, we see that $\zeta = \text{id}$, and hence that $\delta = \delta'$. \square

First order attachment maps. If K is a complex and $q \in \mathbb{Z}$, the distinguished triangle (2-1-2) for $(a, b, c) = (q-1, q, q+1)$ is

$$\mathcal{H}^{q-1}(K)[1-q] \rightarrow \tau_{[q-1,q+1)}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^q(K)[-q] \xrightarrow{\delta_K^q[-q]} \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(K)[2-q],$$

which yields a “first order attachment morphism”

$$\delta_K^q : \mathcal{H}^q(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(K)[2], \quad (2-1-3)$$

embodying the d_2 differential of the spectral sequence

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(X, \mathcal{H}^q(K)) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(X, K).$$

Note that $\delta_K^q[-q]$ is the unique morphism making the triangle above distinguished.

We shall need the following result, stating that the maps δ form a “derivation in the derived category.”

Lemma 2.1.2. *Let A and B be complexes in the abelian category \mathcal{A} , and let i and j be integers such that $\mathcal{H}^i(A)$ and $\mathcal{H}^j(B)$ are flat A_X -modules. Then the following*

diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{H}^i(A) \otimes \mathcal{H}^j(B) & \xrightarrow{\delta_A^i \otimes 1 + (-1)^i \otimes \delta_B^j} & \mathcal{H}^{i-1}(A)[2] \otimes \mathcal{H}^j(B) \oplus \mathcal{H}^i(A) \otimes \mathcal{H}^{j-1}(B)[2] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \mathcal{H}^{i+j}(A \otimes B) & \xrightarrow{\delta_{A \otimes B}^{i+j}} & \mathcal{H}^{i+j-1}(A \otimes B)[2]
 \end{array}$$

Here $A \otimes B$ denotes the derived tensor product.

Proof. Call the diagram in question $D(A, B)$ (i and j are fixed throughout). We shall first prove that $D(A, B)$ commutes if $\mathcal{H}^q(A) = 0$ for $q \neq i$. Recall that δ_B^j is the unique map such that the triangle

$$\mathcal{H}^{j-1}(B)[1-j] \rightarrow \tau_{[j-1,j]} B \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^j(B)[-j] \xrightarrow{\delta_B^{j[-j]}} \mathcal{H}^{j-1}(B)[2-j]$$

is distinguished. Applying $A_X[-i] \otimes (-) = (-)[-i]$, we get $\delta_{B[-i]}^{i+j} = (-1)^i \delta_B^j[-i]$ under the identifications $\mathcal{H}^q(B) = \mathcal{H}^{q+i}(B[-i])$, $q = j-1, j$. This implies that $D(A_X[-i], B)$ commutes. Since

$$A \otimes (-) = \mathcal{H}^i(A)[-i] \otimes (-) = \mathcal{H}^i(A) \otimes (A_X[-i] \otimes (-)),$$

we see that $D(A, B)$ commutes as well.

Similarly if $\mathcal{H}^q(B) = 0$ for $q \neq j$: $A \otimes A_X[-i]$ is the $(-i)$ -th naive shift of A , preserving exactness, and we have $\delta_{A \otimes A_X[-i]}^{i+j} = \delta_A^i[-j]$ (note that the effect of naive and usual shift on maps is “the same”), so $D(A, A_X[-j])$ commutes; again, so does $D(A, B)$.

To treat the general case, note that $D(A, B)$, even if not commutative, is clearly a functor of A and B . Let $A' := \tau_{\leq i} A$ and observe that the natural map $A' \rightarrow A$ induces isomorphisms on the objects in the top row of the diagrams $D(A', B)$ and $D(A, B)$. Thus $D(A, B)$ commutes if $D(A', B)$ does, and hence we may assume that $\mathcal{H}^q(A) = 0$ for $q > i$. Analogously, we can assume that $\mathcal{H}^q(B) = 0$ for $q > j$.

Under these extra assumptions, the hypertor spectral sequence (see [EGA III₂ 1963, proposition 6.3.2])

$$E_{pq}^2 = \bigoplus_{i'+j'=q} \mathrm{Tor}_{-p}(\mathcal{H}^{-i'}(A), \mathcal{H}^{-j'}(B)) \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{-p-q}(A \otimes B)$$

shows that the vertical maps in $D(A, B)$ are isomorphisms. Let

$$u_{A,B} = (\text{right})^{-1} \circ (\text{bottom}) \circ (\text{left}) \quad \text{in } D(A, B).$$

Then $D(A, B)$ commutes if and only if $u_{A,B} = (\text{top}) := \delta_A^i \otimes 1 + (-1)^i \otimes \delta_B^j$. The target of $u_{A,B}$ is a product of two terms

$$\mathcal{H}^{i-1}(A)[2] \otimes \mathcal{H}^j(B) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{H}^i(A) \otimes \mathcal{H}^{j-1}(B)[2];$$

let us denote the two projections by p_A and p_B .

Let us set $A'' = \mathcal{H}^i(A)[-i]$; we know that $D(A'', B)$ commutes. This diagram reads

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H}^i(A) \otimes \mathcal{H}^j(B) & \xrightarrow{(-1)^i \otimes \delta_B^j} & \mathcal{H}^i(A) \otimes \mathcal{H}^{j-1}(B)[2] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{H}^{i+j}(A \otimes B) & \xrightarrow{\delta_{A' \otimes B}^{i+j}} & \mathcal{H}^{i+j-1}(A'' \otimes B)[2] \end{array}$$

and the vertical maps are isomorphisms. The map between the top-right corners of $D(A, B)$ and $D(A'', B)$ induced by the canonical map $A \rightarrow A''$ is the projection p_B . It follows that $p_B \circ u_{A, B} = (-1)^i \otimes \delta_B^j$.

Similarly, considering $B'' = \mathcal{H}^j(B)[-j]$ and the canonical map $B \rightarrow B''$, and using the fact that $D(A, B'')$ commutes, we see that $p_A \circ u_{A, B} = \delta_A^i \otimes 1$. We conclude that $u_{A, B} = p_A \circ u_{A, B} + p_B \circ u_{A, B} = \delta_A^i \otimes 1 + (-1)^i \otimes \delta_B^j$, as desired. \square

Maps associated to short exact sequences. Consider a short exact sequence of complexes

$$0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{u} B \xrightarrow{\pi} C \rightarrow 0. \quad (2-1-4)$$

The map $\tilde{\pi} : C(u) \rightarrow C$ sending (b, a) to $\pi(b)$ is a quasi-isomorphism.

Definition 2.1.3. In the above situation, $\xi_u : C \rightarrow A[1]$ is the morphism in the derived category $D(\mathcal{A})$ defined by

$$\xi_u : C \xrightarrow{\tilde{\pi}^{-1}} C(u) \xrightarrow{-p} A[1].$$

We shall also refer to ξ_u as the map corresponding to the short exact sequence (2-1-4) (rather than the injection u).

Thus the triangle

$$A \xrightarrow{u} B \xrightarrow{\pi} C \xrightarrow{\xi_u} A[1] \quad (2-1-5)$$

is distinguished, and the map $\mathcal{H}^q(\xi) : \mathcal{H}^q(C) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^q(A[1]) = \mathcal{H}^{q+1}(A)$ agrees with the map defined by the standard diagram chase in the snake lemma. Moreover, $\xi_{-u} = -\xi_u$.

In the special case when A and B are objects of \mathcal{A} concentrated in a single degree q , the map ξ_u is the unique map making the triangle (2-1-5) distinguished [Kashiwara and Schapira 1990, 10.1.11].

2.2. Exterior powers and Koszul complexes. Let us first review some relevant facts about exterior and symmetric powers. Recall that if E is a flat A_X -module and $q \geq 0$, then the exterior power $\wedge^q E$, the symmetric power $S^q E$, and the divided power $\Gamma^q(E)$ modules are again flat. For $i + j = q$, there are natural multiplication and comultiplication transformations:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu : \wedge^i E \otimes \wedge^j E &\rightarrow \wedge^q E \quad \text{and} \quad \eta : \wedge^q E \rightarrow \wedge^i E \otimes \wedge^j E, \\ \mu : S^i E \otimes S^j E &\rightarrow S^q E \quad \text{and} \quad \eta : S^q E \rightarrow S^i E \otimes S^j E, \\ \mu : \Gamma^i E \otimes \Gamma^j E &\rightarrow \Gamma^q E \quad \text{and} \quad \eta : \Gamma^q E \rightarrow \Gamma^i E \otimes \Gamma^j E. \end{aligned}$$

We shall only use the maps η with $i = 1$. In this case they are given by the formulas

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_q) &= \sum_i (-1)^{i-1} x_i \otimes x_1 \wedge \cdots \hat{x}_i \cdots \wedge x_q, \\ \eta(x_1 \cdots x_q) &= \sum_i x_i \otimes x_1 \cdots \hat{x}_i \cdots x_q, \\ \eta(x_1^{[q_1]} \cdots x_n^{[q_n]}) &= \sum_i x_i \otimes x_1^{[q_1]} \cdots x_i^{[q_i-1]} \cdots x_n^{[q_n]}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that each composition

$$\begin{aligned} \wedge^q E &\xrightarrow{\eta} E \otimes \wedge^{q-1} E \xrightarrow{\mu} \wedge^q E, \\ S^q E &\xrightarrow{\eta} E \otimes S^{q-1} E \xrightarrow{\mu} S^q E, \\ \Gamma^q E &\xrightarrow{\eta} E \otimes \Gamma^{q-1} E \xrightarrow{\mu} \Gamma^q E \end{aligned}$$

is multiplication by q . Furthermore, η is a derivation, by which we mean that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \wedge^i E \otimes \wedge^j E & \xrightarrow{\eta \otimes \text{id}, \text{id} \otimes \eta} & (E \otimes \wedge^{i-1} E \otimes \wedge^j E) \oplus (\wedge^i E \otimes E \otimes \wedge^{j-1} E) \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \oplus t_i \otimes \text{id} \\ \wedge^{i+j} E & & (E \otimes \wedge^{i-1} E \otimes \wedge^j E) \oplus (E \otimes \wedge^i E \otimes \wedge^{j-1} E) \\ \eta \downarrow & & \swarrow \text{id} \otimes \mu, \text{id} \otimes \mu \\ E \otimes \wedge^{i+j-1} E, & & \end{array}$$

where $t_i : \wedge^i E \otimes E \rightarrow E \otimes \wedge^i E$ is $(-1)^i$ times the commutativity isomorphism for tensor products. The diagram for the symmetric and divided power products is similar (without the sign).

In fact, $\{\eta_q : \wedge^q E \rightarrow E \otimes \wedge^{q-1} E : q \geq 1\}$ is the unique derivation such that $\eta_1 = \text{id}$, because the multiplication map μ is an epimorphism. This argument fails

in the derived category, and we will need another argument which gives a slightly weaker result. To understand the context, let $\alpha : E \rightarrow F$ be a morphism in $D(X)$, where E is flat and concentrated in degree zero, and for each q , define α_q as the composition

$$\alpha_q : \bigwedge^q E \xrightarrow{\eta} E \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} E \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes \text{id}} F \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} E. \quad (2-2-1)$$

Then the family $\{\alpha_q : \bigwedge^q E \rightarrow F \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} E : q \geq 1\}$ is a derivation in $D(X)$, in the sense that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigwedge^i E \otimes \bigwedge^j E & \xrightarrow{\alpha_i \otimes \text{id}, \text{id} \otimes \alpha_j} & (F \otimes \bigwedge^{i-1} E \otimes \bigwedge^j E) \oplus (\bigwedge^i E \otimes F \otimes \bigwedge^{j-1} E) \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \oplus t_i \otimes \text{id} \\ \bigwedge^{i+j} E & & (F \otimes \bigwedge^{i-1} E \otimes \bigwedge^j E) \oplus (F \otimes \bigwedge^i E \otimes \bigwedge^{j-1} E) \\ \alpha_{i+j} \downarrow & & \nearrow \text{id} \otimes \mu, \text{id} \otimes \mu \\ F \otimes \bigwedge^{i+j-1} E & & \end{array} \quad (2-2-2)$$

commutes. We shall see that this property almost determines the maps α_q .

Proposition 2.2.1. *Let E be a flat A_X -module, let F be an object of $D(X)$, and let*

$$\{\alpha'_j : \bigwedge^j E \rightarrow F \otimes \bigwedge^{j-1} E : j \geq 1\}$$

be a family of morphisms in $D(X)$. Let $\alpha = \alpha'_1 : E \rightarrow F$, let α_q be as in (2-2-1) for $q \geq 1$, and assume that $q \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ is such that for $1 \leq j < q$, the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E \otimes \bigwedge^j E & \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes \text{id}, \text{id} \otimes \alpha'_j} & (F \otimes \bigwedge^j E) \oplus (E \otimes F \otimes \bigwedge^{j-1} E) \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \oplus t \otimes \text{id} \\ \bigwedge^{j+1} E & & (F \otimes \bigwedge^j E) \oplus (F \otimes E \otimes \bigwedge^{j-1} E) \\ \alpha'_{j+1} \downarrow & & \nearrow \text{id}, \text{id} \otimes \mu \\ F \otimes \bigwedge^j E & & \end{array}$$

commute, where $t : E \otimes F \rightarrow F \otimes E$ is the negative of the standard isomorphism. Then $q! \alpha'_q = q! \alpha_q$.

Proof. The statement is vacuous for $q = 1$, and we proceed by induction on q . Let $\tau_F := (\text{id}, \text{id} \otimes \mu) \circ (\text{id} \oplus t \otimes \text{id})$ in the diagram above. Then, setting $j = q - 1$, we

have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \wedge^q E & \xrightarrow{\eta} & E \otimes \wedge^{q-1} E & \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes \text{id}, \text{id} \otimes \alpha'_{q-1}} & (F \otimes \wedge^{q-1} E) \oplus (E \otimes F \otimes \wedge^{q-2} E) \\
 & \searrow q & \downarrow \mu & & \downarrow \tau_F \\
 & & \wedge^q E & \xrightarrow{\alpha'_q} & F \otimes \wedge^{q-1} E
 \end{array}$$

In other words,

$$q\alpha'_q = \tau_F \circ (\alpha \otimes \text{id}, \text{id} \otimes \alpha'_{q-1}) \circ \eta.$$

Similarly,

$$q\alpha_q = \tau_F \circ (\alpha \otimes \text{id}, \text{id} \otimes \alpha_{q-1}) \circ \eta.$$

Then using the induction hypothesis, we can conclude:

$$\begin{aligned}
 q!\alpha'_q &= \tau_F \circ ((q-1)!\alpha \otimes \text{id}, \text{id} \otimes (q-1)!\alpha'_{q-1}) \circ \eta \\
 &= \tau_F \circ ((q-1)!\alpha \otimes \text{id}, \text{id} \otimes (q-1)!\alpha_{q-1}) \circ \eta \\
 &= q!\alpha_q.
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \square$$

Next we discuss connecting homomorphisms, exterior powers, and Koszul complexes. Consider a short exact sequence of flat A_X -modules

$$0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{u} B \xrightarrow{\pi} C \rightarrow 0,$$

and the associated morphism $\xi = \xi_u : C \rightarrow A[1]$ (see Definition 2.1.3). The *Koszul filtration* is the decreasing filtration of $\wedge^q B$ defined by

$$K^i \wedge^q B = \text{Im}(\wedge^i A \otimes \wedge^{q-i} B \xrightarrow{\wedge^i u \otimes \text{id}} \wedge^i B \otimes \wedge^{q-i} B \xrightarrow{\mu} \wedge^q B).$$

There are canonical isomorphisms

$$\wedge^i A \otimes \wedge^{q-i} C \cong \text{Gr}_K^i(\wedge^q B) \quad (2-2-3)$$

We can use this construction to give a convenient expression for the composed morphism $\xi_q : \wedge^q C \rightarrow A \otimes \wedge^{q-1} C[1]$ defined in Equation (2-2-1) above.

Proposition 2.2.2. *Let $0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{u} B \xrightarrow{\pi} C \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence of flat A_X -modules, with corresponding morphism $\xi := \xi_u : C \rightarrow A[1]$ in $D(X)$. For each $q \in \mathbb{N}$, let K^* be the Koszul filtration on $\wedge^q B$ defined by the inclusion $u : A \rightarrow B$ and consider the exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow A \otimes \wedge^{q-1} C \xrightarrow{u_q} \wedge^q B / K^2 \wedge^q B \xrightarrow{\pi_q} \wedge^q C \rightarrow 0$$

obtained from the filtration K and the isomorphisms (2-2-3) above. Then

$$\xi_{u_q} = \xi_q := (\xi \otimes \text{id}) \circ \eta : \wedge^q C \rightarrow C \otimes \wedge^{q-1} C \rightarrow A \otimes \wedge^{q-1} C[1].$$

Proof. Observe that the composition

$$\Lambda^q B \xrightarrow{\eta} B \otimes \Lambda^{q-1} B \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \pi} B \otimes \Lambda^{q-1} C$$

annihilates $K^2 \Lambda^q B$. Then we find the following commutative diagram, in which the rows are exact:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \Lambda^{q-1} C & \longrightarrow & \Lambda^q B / K^2 \Lambda^q B & \longrightarrow & \Lambda^q C & \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow \varsigma & & \downarrow \eta & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \Lambda^{q-1} C & \longrightarrow & B \otimes \Lambda^{q-1} C & \longrightarrow & C \otimes \Lambda^{q-1} C & \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

We consequently get a commutative diagram in $D(X)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda^q C & \xrightarrow{\xi_{uq}} & A \otimes \Lambda^{q-1} C[1] \\ \eta \downarrow & & \parallel \\ C \otimes \Lambda^{q-1} C & \xrightarrow{\xi \otimes \text{id}} & A \otimes \Lambda^{q-1} C[1] \end{array} \quad \square$$

Let us now recall the definition of the Koszul complex of a homomorphism (see Illusie 1971, chapitre I, 4.3.1.3; Kato and Saito 2004, 1.2.4.2]).

Definition 2.2.3. Let $u : A \rightarrow B$ be homomorphism of A_X -modules, and let $q \geq 0$. Then the q -th Koszul complex $\text{Kos}^q(u)$ of u is the cochain complex whose p -th term is $\Gamma^{q-p}(A) \otimes \Lambda^p B$ and with differential

$$\begin{array}{ccc} d_{u,q}^p : \Gamma^{q-p}(A) \otimes \Lambda^p B & \xrightarrow{\eta \otimes \text{id}} & \Gamma^{q-p-1}(A) \otimes A \otimes \Lambda^p B \\ & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes u \otimes \text{id} \\ & & \Gamma^{q-p-1}(A) \otimes B \otimes \Lambda^p B \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \mu} \Gamma^{q-p-1}(A) \otimes \Lambda^{p+1} B \end{array}$$

Observe that $\text{Kos}^q(u)$ (treated as a chain complex) is $\Lambda^q(u : A \rightarrow B)$ in the notation of [Kato and Saito 2004, 1.2.4.2], and is the total degree q part of $\text{Kos}^*(u)$ in the notation of [Illusie 1971, chapitre I, 4.3.1.3]. If A and B are flat, $\text{Kos}^q(u)[-q]$ coincides with the derived exterior power of the complex $[A \rightarrow B]$ (placed in degrees -1 and 0), see [Kato and Saito 2004, Corollary 1.2.7]. Note that $\text{Kos}^1(u)$ is the complex $[A \rightarrow B]$ in degrees 0 and 1 , i.e., $\text{Kos}^1(\theta) = \text{Cone}(-\theta)[-1]$. If $u = \text{id}_A$, its Koszul complex identifies with the divided power de Rham complex of $\Gamma^*(A)$. In most of our applications, A_X will contain \mathbb{Q} , and we can and shall identify $\Gamma^q(A)$ with $S^q(A)$, the q -th symmetric power of A .

We recall the following well-known result (see [Steenbrink 1995, Lemma 1.4]):

Proposition 2.2.4. *Suppose that*

$$0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{u} B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of flat A_X -modules. Then the natural map

$$e_q : \text{Kos}^q(u)[q] \rightarrow \bigwedge^q C$$

is a quasi-isomorphism.

Proof. We include a proof for the convenience of the reader. The last nonzero term of the complex $\text{Kos}^q(u)[q]$ is $\bigwedge^q B$ in degree 0, and the natural map $\bigwedge^q B \rightarrow \bigwedge^q C$ induces the morphism e_q . The Koszul filtration K on $\bigwedge^\bullet B$ makes $\text{Kos}^q(u)$ a filtered complex, with

$$K^i \text{Kos}^q(u)^n := \Gamma^{q-n}(A) \otimes K^i \bigwedge^n B.$$

Note that the differential d of $\text{Kos}^q(u)$ sends $K^i \text{Kos}^q(u)$ to $K^{i+1} \text{Kos}^q(u)$. Then the spectral sequence of the filtered complex $(\text{Kos}^q(u), K)$ has

$$E_1^{i,j} = H^{i+j}(\text{Gr}_K^i \text{Kos}^q(u)) = \text{Gr}_K^i \text{Kos}^q(u)^{i+j} = \Gamma^{q-i-j}(A) \otimes \bigwedge^i A \otimes \bigwedge^j C,$$

and the complex $(E_1^{\bullet,j}, d_1^{\bullet,j})$ identifies with the complex $\text{Kos}(\text{id}_A)^{q-j} \otimes \bigwedge^j C[-j]$, up to the sign of the differential. This complex is acyclic unless $j = q$, in which case it reduces to the single term complex $\bigwedge^q C[-q]$. It follows that the map $e_q[-q] : \text{Kos}^q(u) \rightarrow \bigwedge^q C[-q]$ is a quasi-isomorphism. \square

The following technical result compares the various Koszul complexes associated to u .

Proposition 2.2.5. *Let $0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{u} B \xrightarrow{\pi} C \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence of flat A_X -modules. For each $q \geq 0$, let K be the Koszul filtration of $\bigwedge^q B$ induced by u , and let*

$$u_q : A \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} C \rightarrow \bigwedge^q B / K^2 \bigwedge^q B$$

be as in Proposition 2.2.2.

(1) *There is a natural commutative diagram of quasi-isomorphisms:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Kos}^q(u)[q] & \xrightarrow{a_q} & \text{Cone}((-1)^q u_q) \\ & \searrow e_q & \downarrow b_q \\ & & \bigwedge^q C \end{array}$$

(2) *There exist morphisms of complexes c_q and f_q as indicated below. Each of these is a quasi-isomorphism of complexes, and the resulting diagram is commutative. Hence there is a unique morphism g_q in $D(X)$ making the following*

diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & e_q & & \\
 & \swarrow a_q & & \searrow b_q & \\
 \mathrm{Kos}^q(u)[q] & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Cone}((-1)^q u_q) & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^q C \\
 \downarrow c_q & & & & \downarrow g_q \\
 A \otimes \mathrm{Kos}^{q-1}(u)[q] & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id} \otimes e_{q-1}} & A \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} C[1] & &
 \end{array}$$

(3) In the derived category $D(X)$, $g_q = (-1)^{q-1} \xi_{u_q}$, where ξ_{u_q} is the morphism defined by u_q as in Definition 2.1.3. Consequently, g_q is $(-1)^{q-1}$ times cup-product (on the left) with the morphism ξ_u defined by u .

Proof. The vertical arrows in the following commutative diagram of complexes are the obvious projections. The first set of these defines the morphism of complexes a_q and the second defines the morphism b_q .

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \Gamma^q(A) & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \Gamma^2(A) \otimes \bigwedge^{q-2} B & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} B & \longrightarrow \bigwedge^q B \\
 \downarrow a_q & & & \downarrow a_q & & \downarrow a_q & \downarrow a_q \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & & A \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} C & \xrightarrow{(-1)^q u_q} & \bigwedge^q B / K^2 \bigwedge^q B & \longrightarrow \bigwedge^q C \\
 & & & & & \downarrow b_q & \\
 & & & & & & \bigwedge^q C
 \end{array}$$

Here the top row is placed in degrees $-q$ through 0, and its differential is the Koszul differential multiplied by $(-1)^q$, and thus is the complex $\mathrm{Kos}^q(u)[q]$. The middle row is placed in degrees -1 and 0 , and hence is the mapping cone of $(-1)^q u_q$. Since the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow A \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} C \rightarrow \bigwedge^q B / K^2 \bigwedge^q B \rightarrow \bigwedge^q C \rightarrow 0$$

is exact, the map b_q is a quasi-isomorphism. We observed in Proposition 2.2.4 that e_q is a quasi-isomorphism, and it follows that a_q is also a quasi-isomorphism. This proves statement (1) of the proposition.

The morphism f_q is defined by the usual projection

$$\mathrm{Cone}((-1)^q u_q) = [A \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} C \xrightarrow{(-1)^q u_q} \bigwedge^q B / K^2 \bigwedge^q B] \xrightarrow{p=(\mathrm{id}, 0)} A \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} C.$$

The following diagram commutes, with the sign shown, because of the conventions in (2-1-1) and Definition 2.1.3:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cone}((-1)^q u_q) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \bigwedge^q C \\ p \downarrow & & \swarrow -\xi_{(-1)^q u_q} \\ A \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} C & & \end{array}$$

One checks easily that the square below commutes, so that the vertical map defines a morphism of complexes $\text{Kos}^q(u) \rightarrow A \otimes \text{Kos}^{q-1}(u)$ whose shift is c_q :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma^{q-n}(A) \otimes \bigwedge^n B & \xrightarrow{d_u} & \Gamma^{q-n-1}(A) \otimes \bigwedge^{n+1} B \\ \eta \otimes \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow d_{\text{id}} \otimes \text{id} \\ A \otimes \Gamma^{q-n-1}(A) \otimes \bigwedge^n B & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes d_u} & A \otimes \Gamma^{q-n-2}(A) \otimes \bigwedge^{n+1} B \end{array}$$

The diagram of statement (2) in degree $q - 1$ is given by the following obvious set of maps:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} B & \longrightarrow & A \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} C & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \text{id} \downarrow & & \searrow \text{id} & & \\ A \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} B & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} C & & \end{array}$$

and in degree q by

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \bigwedge^q B & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^q B / K^2 \bigwedge^q B & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^q C \\ \downarrow & & \searrow & & \\ 0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 0 & & \end{array}$$

This proves statement (2). It follows that $g_q = -\xi_{(-1)^q u_q} = (-1)^{q-1} \xi_{u_q}$ and the rest of statement (3) then follows from Proposition 2.2.2. \square

2.3. τ -unipotent maps in the derived category. One frequently encounters unipotent automorphisms of objects, or more precisely, automorphisms γ of filtered objects (C, F) which induce the identity on the associated graded object $\text{Gr}_F(C)$. Then $\gamma - \text{id}$ induces a map $\text{Gr}_F(C) \rightarrow \text{Gr}_F^{-1} C$ which serves as an approximation to γ . For example, if γ is an automorphism of a complex C which acts as the identity on its cohomology, this construction can be applied to the canonical filtration τ_{\leq} of C and carries over to the derived category.

Lemma 2.3.1. *Let $\lambda : A \rightarrow B$ be a map in $D(\mathcal{A})$, and let q be an integer such that the maps $\mathcal{H}^i(\lambda) : \mathcal{H}^i(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^i(B)$ are zero for $i = q - 1, q$. Then there exists*

a unique morphism $L_\lambda^q : \mathcal{H}^q(A)[-q] \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B)[1-q]$ making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tau_{[q-1,q]}(A) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}^q(A)[-q] \\ \tau_{[q-1,q]}(\lambda) \downarrow & & \downarrow L_\lambda^q \\ \tau_{[q-1,q]}(B) & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B)[1-q] \end{array}$$

The same map L_λ^q fits into the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \tau_{\leq q} A & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}^q(A)[-q] & & \\ \tau_{\leq q}(\lambda) \downarrow & \swarrow & & \searrow L_\lambda^q & \\ \tau_{\leq q} B & \longleftarrow & \tau_{\leq q-1} B & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B)[1-q] \end{array}$$

Proof. Consider the following commutative diagram with exact rows and columns:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Hom}(\tau_{[q]} A, \tau_{[q]} B[-1]) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(\tau_{[q-1,q]} A, \tau_{[q]} B[-1]) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(\tau_{[q-1]} A, \tau_{[q]} B[-1]) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Hom}(\tau_{[q]} A, \tau_{[q-1]} B) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(\tau_{[q-1,q]} A, \tau_{[q-1]} B) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(\tau_{[q-1]} A, \tau_{[q-1]} B) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Hom}(\tau_{[q]} A, \tau_{[q-1,q]} B) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(\tau_{[q-1,q]} A, \tau_{[q-1,q]} B) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(\tau_{[q-1]} A, \tau_{[q-1,q]} B) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Hom}(\tau_{[q]} A, \tau_{[q]} B) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(\tau_{[q-1,q]} A, \tau_{[q]} B) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(\tau_{[q-1]} A, \tau_{[q]} B) \end{array}$$

Note that the groups in the top row and the group in the bottom right corner are zero, as $\text{Hom}(X, Y) = 0$ if there exists an $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\tau_{\geq n} X = 0$ and $\tau_{\leq n-1} Y = 0$. Similarly, the left horizontal maps are injective. The first claim follows then by diagram chasing.

For the second assertion, we can first assume that $A = \tau_{\leq q} A$ and $B = \tau_{\leq q} B$. We can then reduce further to the case $A = \tau_{[q-1,q]}(A)$ and $B = \tau_{[q-1,q]}(B)$, whereupon the claim becomes identical to the first assertion. \square

Proposition 2.3.2. *Let $C \xrightarrow{i} A \xrightarrow{\lambda} B \xrightarrow{\rho} C[1]$ be a distinguished triangle in the derived category $D(\mathcal{A})$, and consider the corresponding exact sequence*

$$\cdots \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(A) \xrightarrow{\lambda} \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B) \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathcal{H}^q(C) \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{H}^q(A) \xrightarrow{\lambda} \mathcal{H}^q(B) \rightarrow \cdots.$$

Assume that $\mathcal{H}^q(\lambda) = \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(\lambda) = 0$, so that we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B) \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathcal{H}^q(C) \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{H}^q(A) \rightarrow 0.$$

Let

$$\kappa^q : \mathcal{H}^q(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B)[1]$$

be the corresponding derived map, as in Definition 2.1.3. Then $\kappa^q = (-1)^{q-1} L_\lambda^q[q]$, where L_λ^q is the map defined in Lemma 2.3.1.

Proof. First note that if $\lambda' : A' \rightarrow B'$ satisfies $\mathcal{H}^{q-1}(\lambda') = \mathcal{H}^q(\lambda') = 0$ and there is a commutative diagram of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A' & \xrightarrow{\lambda'} & B' \\ a \downarrow & & \downarrow b \\ A & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & B \end{array}$$

with the property that $\mathcal{H}^i(a)$ and $\mathcal{H}^i(b)$ are isomorphisms for $i = q-1, q$, then the proposition holds for λ' if and only if it holds for λ . Indeed, any distinguished triangle containing λ' fits into a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} C' & \xrightarrow{i'} & A' & \xrightarrow{\lambda'} & B' & \xrightarrow{\rho'} & C'[1] \\ c \downarrow & & a \downarrow & & b \downarrow & & c[1] \downarrow \\ C & \xrightarrow{i} & A & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & B & \xrightarrow{\rho} & C[1] \end{array}$$

Applying the functor $\tau_{\leq q}$ leaves \mathcal{H}^i unchanged for $i \leq q$, and applying $\tau_{\geq q-1}$ leaves \mathcal{H}^i unchanged for $i \geq q-1$. Thus we may without loss of generality assume that $A = \tau_{[q-1, q]}(A)$ and $B = \tau_{[q-1, q]}(B)$. We have a morphism of distinguished triangles:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(A)[1-q] & \xrightarrow{a} & A & \xrightarrow{b} & \mathcal{H}^q(A)[-q] & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(A)[2-q] \\ \lambda=0 \downarrow & & \downarrow \lambda & & \downarrow \lambda=0 & & \downarrow \lambda=0 \\ \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B)[1-q] & \xrightarrow{a} & B & \xrightarrow{b} & \mathcal{H}^q(B)[-q] & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B)[2-q] \end{array}$$

The left map being zero by hypothesis, we have $\lambda \circ a = 0$, and hence λ factors through $b : A \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^q(A)[-q]$. It thus suffices to prove the assertion with the morphism $\mathcal{H}^q(A)[-q] \rightarrow B$ in place of λ . Similarly, since $\mathcal{H}^q(\lambda) = 0$, we may replace B by $\tau_{\leq q-1}(B)$. Thus we are reduced to the case in which $A = \mathcal{H}^q(A)[-q]$ and $B = \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B)[1-q]$. It follows that $C = \mathcal{H}^q(C)[-q]$. Note that $\lambda = L_\lambda^q$ in this situation. Therefore we have a commutative diagram whose vertical maps are

isomorphisms:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 B[-1] & \xrightarrow{-\rho} & C & \xrightarrow{i} & A & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & B \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B)[-q] & \xrightarrow{-\rho} & \mathcal{H}^q(C)[-q] & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathcal{H}^q(A)[-q] & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B)[1-q]
 \end{array}$$

Since the top row is distinguished, it follows that the bottom row is distinguished as well. Applying $[q]$ shows that

$$\mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B) \xrightarrow{-(-1)^q \rho} \mathcal{H}^q(C) \xrightarrow{(-1)^q i} \mathcal{H}^q(A) \xrightarrow{(-1)^q \lambda[q]} \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B)[1]$$

is distinguished. This is isomorphic to

$$\mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B) \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathcal{H}^q(C) \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{H}^q(A) \xrightarrow{(-1)^{q+1} \lambda[q]} \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(B)[1].$$

As we observed after Definition 2.1.3, the fact that these complexes are concentrated in a single degree implies that the last map is the unique one making the triangle distinguished. Thus $\kappa = (-1)^{q+1} \lambda[q] = (-1)^{q+1} L_\lambda^q[q]$, as desired. \square

3. Logarithmic preliminaries

3.1. Notation and conventions. For the basic facts about log schemes, especially the definitions of log differentials and log smoothness, we refer to Kato's seminal paper [1989] and the forthcoming book [Ogus 2018]. Here we recall a few essential notions and constructions for the convenience of the reader.

Monoids and monoid algebras. If $(P, +, 0)$ is a commutative monoid, we denote by P^* the subgroup of units of P , by P^+ the complement of P^* , and by \bar{P} the quotient of P by P^* . A monoid P is said to be *sharp* if $P^* = 0$. If R is a fixed base ring, we write $R[P]$ for the monoid algebra on P over R . This is the free R -module with basis

$$e : P \rightarrow R[P], \quad p \mapsto e^p$$

and with multiplication defined so that $e^p e^q = e^{p+q}$. The corresponding scheme $\underline{A}_P := \text{Spec}(R[P])$ has a natural structure of a monoid scheme. There are two natural augmentations $R[P] \rightarrow R$. The first of these, corresponding to the identity section of \underline{A}_P , is given by the homomorphism $P \rightarrow R$ sending every element to the identity element 1 of R . The second, which we call the *vertex* of \underline{A}_P , is defined by the homomorphism sending P^* to $1 \in R$ and P^+ to $0 \in R$. The two augmentations coincide if P is a group.

A commutative monoid P is said to be *integral* if the universal map $P \rightarrow P^{\text{gp}}$ from P to a group is injective. An integral monoid P is said to be *saturated* if

for every $x \in P^{\text{gp}}$ such that $nx \in P$ for some positive integer n , in fact $x \in P$. A monoid is *fine* if it is integral and finitely generated and is *toric* if it is fine and saturated and P^{gp} is torsion free. An *ideal in a monoid* P is a subset of P which is stable under addition by elements of P . If J is an ideal in P , then $R[P, J]$ denotes the quotient of the monoid algebra $R[P]$ by the ideal generated by J . The complement of J in P is a basis for the underlying R -module of $R[P, J]$.

Log structures. A *prelog structure* on a ringed space (X, \mathcal{O}_X) is a homomorphism α from a sheaf of commutative monoids \mathcal{M} to the multiplicative monoid underlying \mathcal{O}_X . A *log structure* is a prelog structure such that the induced map

$$\alpha^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^*$$

is an isomorphism. The *trivial* log structure is the inclusion $\mathcal{O}_X^* \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$. A ringed space X endowed with a log structure α_X is referred to as a *log space*. An *idealized log space* is a log space (X, α_X) together with a sheaf of ideals \mathcal{K}_X in \mathcal{M}_X such that $\alpha_X(\mathcal{K}_X) = 0$ [Ogus 2003, 1.1; 2018, §III, 1.3]. A prelog structure $\alpha : P \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ on a ringed space factors through a universal associated log structure $\alpha^a : P^a \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$. A log structure α on X is said to be *fine* (resp. fine and saturated) if locally on X there exists a fine (resp. fine and saturated) constant sheaf of monoids P and a prelog structure $P \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ whose associated log structure is α . There is an evident way to form a category of log schemes, and the category of fine (resp. fine saturated) log schemes admits fiber products, although their construction is subtle. Grothendieck's deformation theory provides a geometric way to define smoothness for morphisms of log schemes, and many standard "degenerate" families become logarithmically smooth when endowed with a suitable log structure. A morphism of integral log spaces $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *vertical* if the quotient $\mathcal{M}_{X/Y}$ of the map $f_{\log}^*(\mathcal{M}_Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_X$, computed in the category of sheaves of monoids, is in fact a group. We shall use the notions of exactness, integrality, and saturatedness for morphisms of log schemes, for which we refer to the above references and also to [Tsuji 2019; Illusie et al. 2005].

If P is a commutative monoid and $\beta : P \rightarrow A$ is a homomorphism into the multiplicative monoid underlying a commutative ring A , we denote by $\text{Spec}(\beta)$ the scheme $\text{Spec } A$ endowed with the log structure associated to the prelog structure induced by β . In particular, if R is a fixed base ring and $P \rightarrow R[P]$ is the canonical homomorphism from P to the monoid R -algebra of P , then \mathbb{A}_P denotes the log scheme $\text{Spec}(P \rightarrow R[P])$, and if P is fine and $R = \mathbb{C}$, we write \mathbb{A}_P^{an} for the log analytic space associated to \mathbb{A}_P . (If the analytic context is clear, we may just write \mathbb{A}_P for this space.) If $v : P \rightarrow R$ is the vertex of \mathbb{A}_P (the homomorphism sending P^+ to zero and P^* to 1), the log scheme $\text{Spec}(v)$ is called the *split log point* associated to P ; it is called the *standard log point* when $P = \mathbb{N}$. If J is an ideal in the monoid P , we let $\mathbb{A}_{P,J}$ denote the closed idealized log subscheme of \mathbb{A}_P .

defined by the ideal J of P . The underlying scheme of $\mathbb{A}_{P,J}$ is the spectrum of the algebra $R[P, J]$, and the points of $\mathbb{A}_{P,J}^{\text{an}}$ are the homomorphisms $P \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ sending J to zero.

If P is a toric monoid, the log analytic space \mathbb{A}_P^{an} is a partial compactification of its dense open subset $\mathbb{A}_P^* := \mathbb{A}_{P^{\text{gp}}}^{\text{an}}$, and the (logarithmic) geometry of \mathbb{A}_P^{an} expresses the geometry of this compactified set, a manifold with boundary. The underlying topological space of \mathbb{A}_P^* is $\text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^*)$, and its fundamental group \mathbb{I}_P (the “log inertia group”) will play a fundamental role in what follows.

3.2. Some groups and extensions associated to a monoid. Let us gather here the key facts and notations we shall be using. If P is a toric monoid (i.e., if P is fine and saturated and P^{gp} is torsion free) we define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{T}_P &:= \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{S}^1), & \text{where } \mathbb{S}^1 &:= \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1\}, \\ \mathbb{R}_P &:= \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{R}_{\geq}), & \text{where } \mathbb{R}_{\geq} &:= \{r \in \mathbb{R} : r \geq 0, \text{ with its multiplicative monoid law}\}, \\ \mathbb{I}_P &:= \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{Z}(1)), & \text{where } \mathbb{Z}(1) &:= \{2\pi i n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subseteq \mathbb{C}, \\ \mathbb{V}_P &:= \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{R}(1)), & \text{where } \mathbb{R}(1) &:= \{ir : r \in \mathbb{R}\} \subseteq \mathbb{C}, \\ \mathbb{L}_P &:= \{\text{affine mappings } \mathbb{I}_P \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1)\}, \\ \chi : P^{\text{gp}} &\xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{T}_P, \mathbb{S}^1), \quad p \mapsto \chi_p, & \text{where } \chi_p(\sigma) &:= \sigma(p), \\ \tilde{\chi} : P^{\text{gp}} &\xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{I}_P, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \subseteq \mathbb{L}_P, \quad p \mapsto \tilde{\chi}_p, & \text{where } \tilde{\chi}_p(\gamma) &:= \gamma(p). \end{aligned}$$

An affine mapping $f : \mathbb{I}_P \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1)$ can be written uniquely as a sum $f = f(0) + h$, where h is a homomorphism $\mathbb{I}_P \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1)$. Since P is toric, the map $\tilde{\chi}$ is an isomorphism, so $h = \tilde{\chi}_p$ for a unique $p \in P^{\text{gp}}$. Thus the group \mathbb{L}_P is a direct sum $\mathbb{Z}(1) \oplus P^{\text{gp}}$, which we write as an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_P \xrightarrow{\xi} P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow 0, \tag{3-2-1}$$

for reasons which will become apparent shortly.

The inclusion $\mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ is a homotopy equivalence, and hence so is the induced map $\mathbb{T}_P \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_P^*$, for any P . Thus the fundamental groups of \mathbb{A}_P^* and \mathbb{T}_P can be canonically identified. The exponential mapping $\theta \mapsto e^\theta$ defines the universal covering space $\mathbb{R}(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$, and there is an induced covering space $\mathbb{V}_P \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_P$. The subgroup $\mathbb{I}_P = \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{Z}(1))$ of \mathbb{V}_P acts naturally on \mathbb{V}_P by translation:

$$(v, \gamma) \mapsto v + \gamma \quad \text{if } v \in \mathbb{V}_P \text{ and } \gamma \in \mathbb{I}_P.$$

The induced action on \mathbb{T}_P is trivial, and in fact \mathbb{I}_P can be identified with the covering group of the covering $\mathbb{V}_P \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_P$, i.e., the fundamental group of \mathbb{T}_P . (Since the group is abelian we do not need to worry about base points.) We view \mathbb{I}_P as acting on the

right on the geometric object V_P and on the left on the set of functions on V_P : if f is a function on V_P , we have

$$(\gamma f)(v) = f(v + \gamma).$$

In particular, if f is constant, then $\gamma f = f$, and if $p \in P^{\text{gp}}$,

$$\gamma \tilde{\chi}_p = \tilde{\chi}_p + \gamma(p). \quad (3-2-2)$$

It follows that the set L_P of affine mappings $l_P \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1)$ is stable under the l_P -action (3-2-2). The homomorphism $\tilde{\chi} : P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow L_P$ is a canonical splitting of the exact sequence (3-2-1), but the splitting is not stable under the action of l_P , as the formula (3-2-2) shows. The formula also shows that the exact sequence (3-2-1) can be viewed as an extension of trivial l_P -modules. Any $f \in L_P$ extends naturally to an affine transformation $V_P \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(1)$, and in fact L_P is the smallest l_P -stable subset of the set of functions $V_P \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(1)$ containing $\tilde{\chi}_p$ for all $p \in P^{\text{gp}}$.

The dual of the extension (3-2-1) has an important geometric interpretation. Consider the group algebra $\mathbb{Z}[l_P]$ with basis $e : l_P \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[l_P]$. It is equipped with a right action of l_P defined by $e^\delta \gamma = e^{\delta+\gamma}$. Its augmentation ideal J is generated by elements of the form $e^\delta - 1$ for $\delta \in l_P$ and is stable under the action of l_P . The induced action on J/J^2 is trivial, and there is an isomorphism of abelian groups:

$$\lambda : l_P \rightarrow J/J^2, \quad \gamma \mapsto [e^\gamma - e^0]. \quad (3-2-3)$$

Identifying l_P with J/J^2 , we have a split exact sequence of l_P -modules:

$$0 \rightarrow l_P \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[l_P]/J^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0, \quad (3-2-4)$$

where the action of l_P on l_P and on \mathbb{Z} is trivial.

Proposition 3.2.1. *There is a natural isomorphism*

$$L_P \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}[l_P]/J^2, \mathbb{Z}(1)),$$

compatible with the structures of extensions (3-2-1) and (3-2-4) and the (left) actions of l_P . The boundary map ∂ arising from the extension (3-2-1)

$$\partial : P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow H^1(l_P, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \cong \text{Hom}(l_P, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \cong P^{\text{gp}}$$

is the identity.

Proof. Since $\mathbb{Z}[l_P]$ is the free abelian group with basis l_P , the map $f \rightarrow h_f$ from the set of functions $f : l_P \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1)$ to the set of homomorphisms $\mathbb{Z}[l_P] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1)$ is an isomorphism, compatible with the natural left actions of l_P . If $f : l_P \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1)$, then h_f annihilates J if and only if $f(\gamma) = f(0)$ for every γ , i.e., if and only if $f \in \mathbb{Z}(1) \subseteq L_P$. Furthermore, h_f annihilates J^2 if and only if for every pair of elements γ, δ of l_P ,

$$h_f((e^\delta - 1)(e^\gamma - 1)) = 0,$$

i.e., if and only if

$$f(\delta + \gamma) - f(\delta) - f(\gamma) + f(0) = 0.$$

But this holds if and only if $f(\delta + \gamma) - f(0) = f(\delta) - f(0) + f(\gamma) - f(0)$, i.e., if and only if $f - f(0)$ belongs to $\tilde{\chi}(P^{\text{gp}})$, i.e., if and only if $f \in \mathbb{L}_P$.

To check the claim about the boundary map ∂ , and in particular its sign, we must clarify our conventions. If Γ is a group and E is a Γ -module, then we view $H^1(\Gamma, E)$ as the set of isomorphism classes of E -torsors in the category of Γ -sets. If the action of Γ on E is trivial and L is such a torsor, then for any $\ell \in L$ and any $\gamma \in \Gamma$, the element $\phi_{L,\gamma} := \gamma(\ell) - \ell$ is independent of the choice of ℓ , the mapping $\gamma \rightarrow \phi_{L,\gamma}$ is a homomorphism $\phi_L : \Gamma \rightarrow E$, and the correspondence $L \mapsto \phi_L$ is the isomorphism

$$\phi : H^1(\Gamma, E) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\Gamma, E). \quad (3-2-5)$$

To verify the claim, let p be an element of P^{gp} . Then $\partial(p) \in H^1(\mathbb{L}_P, \mathbb{Z}(1))$ is the $\mathbb{Z}(1)$ -torsor of all $f \in \mathbb{L}_P$ whose image under $\xi : \mathbb{L}_P \rightarrow P^{\text{gp}}$ is p . Choose any such f , and write $f = f(0) + \tilde{\chi}_p$. Then if $\gamma \in \mathbb{L}_P$, we have $\gamma(f) = f + \gamma(p)$, and thus

$$\partial(p) \mapsto \phi_L(\gamma) = \gamma(f) - f = \gamma(p) = \tilde{\chi}_p(\gamma).$$

This equality verifies our claim. \square

3.3. Betti realizations of log schemes. Since the Betti realization X_{\log} of an fs-log analytic space X plays a crucial role here, we briefly review its construction. As a set, X_{\log} consists of pairs (x, σ) , where x is a point of X and σ is a homomorphism of monoids making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^* & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}_{X,x} \\ f \mapsto f(x) \downarrow & & \downarrow \sigma \\ \mathbb{C}^* & \xrightarrow[\text{arg}]{} & \mathbb{S}^1 \end{array}$$

The map $\tau_X : X_{\log} \rightarrow X$ sends (x, σ) to x . A (local) section m of \mathcal{M}_X gives rise to a (local) function $\text{arg}(m) : X_{\log} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$, and the topology on X_{\log} is the weak topology coming from the map τ_X and these functions. The map τ_X is proper, and for $x \in X$, the fiber $\tau_X^{-1}(x)$ is naturally a torsor under the group $\mathbb{T}_{X,x} := \text{Hom}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}^{\text{gp}}, \mathbb{S}^1)$. Thus the fiber is connected if and only if $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}^{\text{gp}}$ is torsion free, and if this is the case, the fundamental group $\mathbb{L}_{X,x}$ of the fiber is canonically isomorphic to $\text{Hom}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}, \mathbb{Z}(1))$. The map $\tau_X : X_{\log} \rightarrow X_{\text{top}}$ is characterized by the property that for every topological space T , the set of morphisms $T \rightarrow X_{\log}$ identifies with the set of pairs (p, c) , where $p : T \rightarrow X_{\text{top}}$ is a continuous map

and $c : p^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_X^{\text{gp}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_T^1$ is a homomorphism from $p^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_X^{\text{gp}})$ to the sheaf \mathbb{S}_T^1 of continuous \mathbb{S}^1 -valued functions on T such that $c(f) = \arg(f)$ for all $f \in p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X^*)$.

When $X = \mathbb{A}_{P,J}$, the construction of S_{\log} can be understood easily as the introduction of “polar coordinates.” The multiplication map $\mathbb{R}_{\geq} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ maps polar coordinates to the standard complex coordinate. Let $R_{P,J} := \{\rho \in R_P : \rho(J) = 0\}$. Multiplication induces a natural surjection:

$$\tau : R_{P,J} \times T_P \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{P,J}^{\text{an}}, \quad (\rho, \sigma) \mapsto \rho\sigma. \quad (3-3-1)$$

Then $\mathbb{A}_{P,J}^{\log} \cong R_{P,J} \times T_P$, and τ corresponds to the canonical map $\tau_{\mathbb{A}_{P,J}^{\log}}$. The exponential map induces a universal covering

$$\eta : \tilde{\mathbb{A}}_{P,J}^{\log} := R_{P,J} \times V_P \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{P,J}^{\log}, \quad (3-3-2)$$

whose covering group identifies naturally with \mathbb{I}_P . Thus the group \mathbb{I}_P is also the fundamental group of $\mathbb{A}_{P,J}^{\log}$.

Remark 3.3.1. If X is a smooth curve endowed with the compactifying log structure induced by the complement of a point x , then $\tau_X : X_{\log} \rightarrow X_{\text{top}}$ is the “real oriented blow-up” of X at x , and there is a natural bijection between $\tau_X^{-1}(x)$ and the set of “real tangent directions” $(T_x X \setminus \{0\})/\mathbb{R}_{>}$ at x . Below we provide a more general and robust identification of this kind.

If X is any log analytic space and q is a global section of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}}$, let \mathcal{L}_q^* denote the sheaf of sections of $\mathcal{M}_X^{\text{gp}}$ which map to q . This sheaf has a natural structure of an \mathcal{O}_X^* -torsor, and we let \mathcal{L}_q denote the corresponding invertible sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules and \mathcal{L}_q^\vee its dual. A local section m of \mathcal{L}_q^* defines a local generator for the invertible sheaf \mathcal{L}_q . If (x, σ) is a point of X_{\log} and m is a local section of \mathcal{L}_q^* , let $m(x)$ be the value of m in the one-dimensional \mathbb{C} -vector space $\mathcal{L}_q(x)$ and let $\phi_m \in \mathcal{L}_q^\vee(x)$ be the unique linear map $\mathcal{L}(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ taking $m(x)$ to $\sigma(m)$. If m' is another local section of \mathcal{L}_q^* , there is a unique local section u of \mathcal{O}_X^* such that $m' = um$, and then $\phi_{m'} = |u(x)|^{-1}\phi_m$. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{m'}(m(x)) &= u(x)^{-1}\phi_{m'}(m'(x)) = u(x)^{-1}\sigma(m') \\ &= u(x)^{-1}\arg(u(x))\sigma(m) = |u(x)|^{-1}\phi_m(m(x)). \end{aligned}$$

Thus ϕ'_m and ϕ_m have the same image in the quotient of $\mathcal{L}_q^\vee(x)$ by the action of $\mathbb{R}_{>}$. This quotient corresponds to the set of directions in the one-dimensional complex vector space $\mathcal{L}_q^\vee(x)$. If L is any one-dimensional complex vector space, it seems reasonable to denote the quotient $L/\mathbb{R}_{>}$ by $\mathbb{S}^1(L)$. Thus we see that there is a natural map: $\beta : \tau_X^{-1}(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1(\mathcal{L}_q^\vee(x))$. The source of this continuous map is a torsor under $T_{X,x} = \text{Hom}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}^{\text{gp}}, \mathbb{S}^1)$ and its target is naturally a torsor under \mathbb{S}^1 . One verifies immediately that if $\zeta \in \text{Hom}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}}, \mathbb{S}^1)$ and $\sigma \in \tau_X^{-1}(x)$, then $\beta(\zeta\sigma) = \zeta(q)\beta(\sigma)$.

When α_X is the log structure coming from a divisor D on X , the divisor D gives rise to a global section q of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_X$, the invertible sheaf \mathcal{L}_q is the ideal sheaf defining D , and $\mathcal{L}_q^\vee(x)$ is the normal bundle to D at x . In particular, if X is a curve, then $\mathcal{L}_q^\vee(x) \cong T_x(\underline{X})$ and $\mathbb{S}^1(\mathcal{L}_q^\vee(x))$ is the aforementioned space $(T_x(\underline{X}) \setminus \{0\})/\mathbb{R}_>$ of real tangent directions at x .

On the space X_{\log} one can make sense of logarithms of sections of \mathcal{M}_X . There is an exact sequence of abelian sheaves

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_X \xrightarrow{\pi} \tau_X^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_X^{\text{gp}}) \rightarrow 0, \quad (3-3-3)$$

where \mathcal{L}_X is defined via the Cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L}_X & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R}(1)_{X_{\log}} \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \exp \\ \tau_X^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_X^{\text{gp}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{arg}} & \mathbb{S}^1_{X_{\log}} \end{array}$$

There is also a homomorphism

$$\epsilon : \tau_X^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_X, \quad f \mapsto (\exp f, \text{Im}(f)), \quad (3-3-4)$$

and the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \tau_X^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_X \rightarrow \tau_X^{-1}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (3-3-5)$$

is exact. When the log structure on X is trivial the map ϵ is an isomorphism, and the exact sequence (3-3-3), called the “logarithmic exponential sequence” reduces to the usual exponential sequence on X .

We can make this construction explicit in a special “charted” case.

Proposition 3.3.2. *Let $X := \mathbb{A}_{P,J}^{\text{an}}$, where J is an ideal in a sharp toric monoid P , let $\eta : \tilde{X}_{\log} \rightarrow X_{\log}$ be the covering (3-3-2), and let $\tilde{\tau}_X := \tau_X \circ \eta$. Then on \tilde{X} , the pullback*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_P \rightarrow P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow 0,$$

of the extension (3-3-3) along the natural map $P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_X^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_X^{\text{gp}})$ identifies with the sheafification of the extension (3-2-1). This identification is compatible with the actions of \mathbb{I}_P .

Proof. It is enough to find a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}(1) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{L}_P & \longrightarrow & P^{\text{gp}} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}(1) & \longrightarrow & \eta_S^*(\mathcal{L}_S) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\tau}_S^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_S^{\text{gp}}) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

We define a map $\mathsf{L}_P \rightarrow \eta_S^*(\mathcal{L}_S)$ as follows. Every $f \in \mathsf{L}_P$ can be written uniquely as $f = f(0) + \tilde{\chi}_p$, where $p \in P^{\text{gp}}$ and $f(0) \in \mathbb{Z}(1)$. Let (ρ, θ) be a point of \tilde{S}_{\log} , with image $(\rho, \sigma) \in S_{\log}$. Then the pair $(f(\theta), p) \in \mathbb{R}(1) \times P^{\text{gp}}$ defines an element of $\mathcal{L}_{S,(\rho,\sigma)}$, because

$$\sigma(p) = \exp(\theta(p)) = \exp(\tilde{\chi}_p(\theta)) = \exp(f(\theta) - f(0)) = \exp(f(\theta)),$$

since $f(0) \in \mathbb{Z}(1)$. \square

4. Logarithmic degeneration

4.1. Log germs and log fibers. We begin with an illustration of the philosophy that the local geometry of a suitable morphism can be computed from its log fibers. We use the following notation and terminology. If $\tau : X' \rightarrow X$ is a continuous map of topological spaces, then $\text{Cyl}(\tau)$ is the (*open*) *mapping cylinder* of τ , defined as the pushout in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \longrightarrow & X' \times [0, \infty) \\ \tau \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ X & \longrightarrow & \text{Cyl}(\tau) \end{array}$$

where the top horizontal arrow is the embedding sending $x' \in X'$ to $(x', 0)$. In $\text{Cyl}(\tau)$, the point $(x', 0)$ becomes identified with the point $\tau(x)$. A commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y' \\ \tau_X \downarrow & & \downarrow \tau_Y \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

induces a mapping $\text{Cyl}_f : \text{Cyl}(\tau_X) \rightarrow \text{Cyl}(\tau_Y)$.

Theorem 4.1.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of fine saturated log analytic spaces, where Y is an open neighborhood of the origin v of the standard log disc $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{N}}$. Assume that f is proper, smooth, and vertical. Then after Y is replaced by a possibly smaller neighborhood of v , there is a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cyl}(\tau_{X_v}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & X_{\text{top}} \\ \text{Cyl}_{f_v} \downarrow & & \downarrow f_{\text{top}} \\ \text{Cyl}(\tau_v) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & Y_{\text{top}} \end{array}$$

in which the horizontal arrows are isomorphisms. (The arrows are neither unique nor canonical, and depend on a choice of a trivialization of a fibration; see Lemma 4.1.3.)

Proof. Note that since the stalks of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_Y$ are either 0 or \mathbb{N} , the morphism f is automatically exact. We may assume that $Y = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < \epsilon\}$ for some $\epsilon > 0$. Then $Y_{\log} \cong v_{\log} \times [0, \epsilon) \cong \mathbb{S}^1 \times [0, \infty)$. With this identification, the map τ_Y is just the collapsing map shrinking $\mathbb{S}^1 \times 0$ to a point, and hence induces a homeomorphism $\text{Cyl}(\tau_v) \rightarrow Y_{\text{top}}$. The following lemma generalizes this construction.

Lemma 4.1.2. *Let X be a fine log analytic space and let X^+ be the closed subspace of X on which the log structure is nontrivial, endowed with the induced log structure. Then the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_{\log}^+ & \longrightarrow & X_{\log} \\ \tau_{X'} \downarrow & & \downarrow \tau_X \\ X_{\text{top}}^+ & \longrightarrow & X_{\text{top}} \end{array}$$

is cocartesian as well as cartesian.

Proof. The diagram is cartesian because formation of X_{\log} is compatible with strict base change. To see that it is cocartesian, observe that since τ_X is surjective and proper, X_{top} has the quotient topology induced from X_{\log} . Since τ_X is an isomorphism over $X_{\text{top}} \setminus X_{\text{top}}^+$, the equivalence relation defining τ_X is generated by the equivalence relation defining τ_{X^+} . It follows that the square is a pushout, i.e., is cocartesian. \square

Let Y be an open disc as above and fix an identification $Y_{\log} \cong \mathbb{S}^1 \times [0, \infty)$.

Lemma 4.1.3. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a smooth and proper morphism of fine saturated log analytic spaces, where Y is an open log disc as above. Then there exist a homeomorphism $X_{v,\log} \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow X_{\log}$ and a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_{v,\log} \times [0, \infty) & \longrightarrow & X_{\log} \\ f_{v,\log} \times \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow f_{\log} \\ v_{\log} \times [0, \infty) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & Y_{\log} \end{array}$$

where the restrictions of the horizontal arrows to $X_{v,\log} \times 0$ and $v_{\log} \times 0$ are the inclusions.

Proof. Since Y is a log disc, the morphism f is automatically exact. Then by [Nakayama and Ogus 2010, 5.1], the map f_{\log} is a topological fiber bundle, and since Y_{\log} is connected, all fibers are homeomorphic. Let $r : Y_{\log} = \mathbb{S}^1 \times [0, \epsilon) \rightarrow v_{\log}$ be the obvious projection and let $i : v_{\log} \rightarrow Y_{\log}$ be the embedding at 0. Then $f_{v,\log} \times \text{id}$ identifies with the pullback of f_{\log} along ir . The space of isomorphisms of fibrations $f_{v,\log} \times \text{id} \rightarrow f_{\log}$ is a principal G -bundle, where G is the group of automorphisms of the fiber, endowed with the compact open topology. Since ir

is homotopic to the identity, it follows from [Husemoller 1994, IV, 9.8] that this principal G -bundle is trivial, proving the lemma. \square

The diagram of Lemma 4.1.3 forms the rear square of the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & X_{v,\log} \times [0, \infty) & \longrightarrow & X_{\log} & \\
 \pi \swarrow & \downarrow & & \tau_X \swarrow & \downarrow f_{\log} \\
 \text{Cyl}(\tau_{X_v}) & \text{-----} & X_{\text{top}} & \text{-----} & \\
 \text{Cyl}_{f_v} \downarrow & f_{v,\log} \times \text{id} \downarrow & \downarrow f_{\text{top}} & & \downarrow \\
 & v_{\log} \times [0, \infty) & \longrightarrow & Y_{\log} & \\
 \pi \swarrow & \text{-----} & \downarrow & \tau_Y \swarrow & \\
 \text{Cyl}(\tau_v) & \text{-----} & Y_{\text{top}} & &
 \end{array}$$

The map π , from the definition of the mapping cylinder, is part of the pushout diagram which identifies a point $(x_{\log}, 0)$ with $\tau_{X_v}(x) \in X_{v,\text{top}} \subseteq X_{\text{top}}$, and the existence of the dotted arrows follows. Because the morphism f is vertical, the subset X^+ of X where the log structure is nontrivial is just X_v , and Lemma 4.1.2 tells us that the morphism τ_X is also a pushout making the same identifications. Thus the horizontal arrows are homeomorphisms, and Theorem 4.1.1 follows. \square

Remark 4.1.4. Although we shall not go into details here, let us mention that the same result, with the same proof, holds if $X \rightarrow Y$ is only relatively smooth, as defined in [Nakayama and Ogus 2010].

More generally, suppose that P is a sharp toric monoid and that Y is a neighborhood of the vertex v of A_P . Note that v has a neighborhood basis of sets of the form $V_P := \{y \in A_P : |y| \in V\}$, where V ranges over the open neighborhoods of the vertex of R_P . If $f : X \rightarrow V_P$ is a morphism of log spaces, let $g : X \rightarrow V := |f|$, and note that $X_{v,\log} = g^{-1}(0) = (\tau_Y \circ f_{\log})^{-1}(v)$. For each $x \in X_v$, the fiber $\tau_X^{-1}(x)$ is a torsor under the action of $T_{X,x} := \text{Hom}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}, \mathbb{S}^1)$. For $\rho \in V \subseteq R_P$, let $F(\rho) := \rho^{-1}(\mathbb{R}_>)$, a face of P , and let $G(\rho)$ be the face of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}$ generated by the image of $F(\rho)$ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}$ via the homomorphism $f_x^\flat : P \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}$. Then we set

$$T_{Y,\rho} := \text{Hom}(P/F(\rho), \mathbb{S}^1) \subseteq T_P,$$

$$T_{X_{x,\rho}} := \text{Hom}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}/G(\rho), \mathbb{S}^1) \subseteq T_{X,x}.$$

There is a natural map $T_{X_{x,\rho}} \rightarrow T_{Y,\rho}$ induced by f_x^\flat .

Conjecture 4.1.5. *With the notation of the previous paragraph, let $f : X \rightarrow Y = V_P$ be a smooth proper and exact morphism of fine saturated log analytic spaces. Then,*

after possibly shrinking V , there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_{v,\log} \times V & \longrightarrow & X_{\text{top}} \\ f_{v,\log} \times \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow f_{\text{top}} \\ v_{\log} \times V \cong Y_{\log} & \longrightarrow & Y_{\text{top}} \end{array}$$

where the bottom arrow is (the restriction of) the map τ_Y (3-3-1), and the top arrow is the quotient map which identifies (x_1, ρ_1) and (x_2, ρ_2) if and only if:

- (1) $\rho_1 = \rho_2$,
- (2) $\tau_X(x_1) = \tau_X(x_2)$,
- (3) x_1 and x_2 are in the same orbit under the action of $T_{X_{\tau(x_i)}}(\rho)$ on $\tau_X^{-1}(\tau(x_i))$.

In particular, the log fiber $f_v : X_v \rightarrow v$ determines f topologically in a neighborhood of v .

This conjecture is suggested by Remark 2.6 of [Nakayama and Ogus 2010], which implies that such a structure theorem holds locally on X .

Motivated by the above philosophy, we now turn to a more careful study of log schemes which are smooth over a log point S . We shall see that the normalization of such a scheme provides a canonical way of cutting it into pieces, each of whose Betti realizations is a manifold with boundary and is canonically trivialized over S_{\log} . In fact this cutting process works more generally, for ideally smooth log schemes.

Theorem 4.1.6. *Let X be a fine, smooth, and saturated idealized log scheme over a field k such that $\mathcal{K}_X \subseteq \mathcal{M}_X$ is a sheaf of radical ideals. Let $\epsilon : \underline{X}' \rightarrow \underline{X}$ be the normalization of the underlying scheme \underline{X} .*

- (1) *The set U of points x such that $\mathcal{K}_{X,\bar{x}} = \mathcal{M}_{X,\bar{x}}^+$ for some (equivalently every) geometric point \bar{x} over x is an open and dense subset of X . Its underlying scheme \underline{U} is smooth over k , and its complement \underline{Y} is defined by a coherent sheaf of ideals \mathcal{J} in \mathcal{M}_X .*
- (2) *The log scheme X' obtained by endowing \underline{X}' with the compactifying log structure associated to the open subset $\epsilon^{-1}(\underline{U})$ is fine, saturated, and smooth over k .*
- (3) *Let X'' be the log scheme obtained by endowing \underline{X}' with the log structure induced from X . There exists a unique morphism $h : X'' \rightarrow X'$ such that h is the identity. The homomorphism $h^\flat : \mathcal{M}_{X'} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X''}$ is injective and identifies $\mathcal{M}_{X'}$ with a sheaf of faces in $\mathcal{M}_{X''}$, and the quotient $\mathcal{M}_{X''/X'}$ is a locally constant sheaf of fine sharp monoids.*

Proof. All these statements can be checked étale locally on X . Thus we may assume that there exists a chart $\beta : (Q, K) \rightarrow (\mathcal{M}_X, \mathcal{K}_X)$ for X , where (Q, K) is a fine saturated idealized monoid, where the order of Q^{gp} is invertible in k , and where the corresponding morphism $b : \underline{X} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbb{A}}_{(Q, K)}$ is étale [Ogus 2018, IV, 3.3.5]. Thanks to the existence of the chart, we can work with ordinary points instead of geometric points. Furthermore we may, after a further localization, assume that the chart is local at some point x of X , so that the map $\bar{Q} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}$ is an isomorphism. Since $\mathcal{K}_{X,x}$ is a radical ideal, it follows that the same is true of K . Statements (1)–(3) are stable under étale localization, so we are reduced to proving them when $X = \underline{\mathbb{A}}_{(Q, K)}$.

Since K is a radical ideal of Q , it is the intersection of a finite number of primes $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_r$, and we may assume that each \mathfrak{p}_i minimal among those ideals containing K [Ogus 2018, I, 2.1.13]. Let $\mathfrak{q}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{q}_s$ be the remaining prime ideals of Q which contain K and let

$$J := \mathfrak{q}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathfrak{q}_s.$$

If $x \in X$, let $\beta_x : Q \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X,x}$ be the homomorphism induced by β and let $\mathfrak{q}_x := \beta_x^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_{X,x}^+)$. Then $x \in Y$ if and only if $K_{\mathfrak{q}_x} \subsetneq Q_{\mathfrak{q}_x}^+$, which is the case if and only if $\mathfrak{q}_x = \mathfrak{q}_i$ for some i , or equivalently, if and only if $J \subseteq \mathfrak{q}_x$. Thus Y is the closed subscheme of X defined by the coherent sheaf of ideals \tilde{J} associated to J .

To see that U is dense, observe that the irreducible components of X are defined by the prime ideals \mathfrak{p}_i of Q above. Let ζ_i be the generic point of the irreducible component corresponding to \mathfrak{p}_i . Then $K_{\mathfrak{p}_i} = Q_{\mathfrak{p}_i}^+$, so $\zeta_i \in U$. It follows that U is dense in X . To see that U is smooth, let x be a point of U and replace β by its localization at x . Then it follows from the definition of U that $K = Q^+$ and hence that $\underline{\mathbb{A}}_{Q,K} \cong \underline{\mathbb{A}}_{Q^*}$ which is indeed smooth over k .

To prove statement (2) we continue to assume that $X = \underline{\mathbb{A}}_{(Q, K)}$. For each minimal \mathfrak{p}_i over K , let F_i be the corresponding face. Then $\underline{\mathbb{A}}_{Q,\mathfrak{p}_i} \cong \underline{\mathbb{A}}_{F_i}$. Since Q is saturated, so is each F_i , and hence each scheme $X_{F_i} := \underline{\mathbb{A}}_{F_i}$ is normal. Thus the disjoint union $\bigsqcup \{\underline{\mathbb{A}}_{F_i}\}$ is the normalization of $\underline{\mathbb{A}}_{Q,K}$. A point x' of \underline{X}_{F_i} lies in $\epsilon^{-1}(U)$ if and only if its image in $\underline{\mathbb{A}}_{F_i}$ lies in $\underline{\mathbb{A}}_{F_i}^{\text{gp}}$. It follows from [Ogus 2018, III, 1.9.5] that the compactifying log structure on \underline{X}_{F_i} is coherent, charted by F , and hence from [Ogus 2018, IV, 3.1.7] that the resulting log scheme X'_{F_i} is smooth over k . Thus X'/k is smooth. This completes the proof of statements (1) and (2).

To define the morphism h , it will be convenient to first introduce an auxiliary log structure. Let $\mathcal{O}'_{X'} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{X'} = \mathcal{O}_{X''}$ be the sheaf of nonzero divisors in $\mathcal{O}_{X'}$ and let \mathcal{M}' be its inverse image in $\mathcal{M}_{X''}$ via the map $\alpha_{X''} : \mathcal{M}_{X''} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}$. Then \mathcal{M}' is a sheaf of faces in $\mathcal{M}_{X''}$, and the induced map $\alpha' : \mathcal{M}' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}$ is a log structure on \underline{X}' . If \bar{x}' is a geometric point of U' , then $\mathcal{K}_{X', \bar{x}'} = \mathcal{M}_{X', \bar{x}'}^+$, so the map $\mathcal{M}_{X'', \bar{x}'}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'_{\bar{x}'}}$ is zero. Hence $\mathcal{M}'_{\bar{x}'} = \mathcal{O}_{X', \bar{x}'}^*$, and thus α' is trivial on U' . It follows that there is a natural

morphism from α' to the compactifying log structure $\alpha_{U'/X'}$. We check that this morphism is an isomorphism at each point x' of X' . Since both log structures are trivial if $x' \in U'$, we may assume that $x' \in Y' := X' \setminus U'$ and that X admits a chart β as above, local at $\epsilon(x')$. Let F be the face of Q such that $x' \in X_F$. If $q \in \mathfrak{p} := Q \setminus F$, then $\alpha_{X''}(\beta(q))$ vanishes in \mathcal{O}_{X_F} . If on the other hand $q \in F$, then $\beta(q)$ is a nonzero divisor on X_F . Thus $\beta^{-1}(\mathcal{M}'_{x'}) = F$. Since F is a chart for $\mathcal{M}_{X'}$ and $\mathcal{M}'_{x'}$ is a face of $\mathcal{M}_{X'',x'}$, it follows that the map $\mathcal{M}'_{x'} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X',x'}$ is an isomorphism. The inverse of this isomorphism followed by the inclusion $\mathcal{M}' \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X''}$ defines a morphism of log structures $\alpha' \rightarrow \alpha_{X''}$ and hence a morphism of log schemes $h : X'' \rightarrow X'$ with $\underline{h} = \text{id}$.

To prove that h is unique, note that since $\mathcal{M}' \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X'}$ is an isomorphism and $\alpha_{X'}$ is injective, the homomorphism $\alpha' : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}$ is also injective. Let $h' : X'' \rightarrow X'$ be any morphism of log schemes with $\underline{h}' = \text{id}$ and let m be a local section of $\mathcal{M}_{X'}$. Then $\alpha_{X''}(h'^b(m)) = \alpha_{X'}(m)$ is a nonzero divisor in $\mathcal{O}_{X'}$, so the homomorphism $h'^b : \mathcal{M}_{X'} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X''}$ necessarily factors through \mathcal{M}' . Since $\alpha' \circ h'^b = \alpha_{X'}$ and α' is injective, necessarily $h'^b = h^b$.

We have already observed that the image \mathcal{M}' of h^b is a sheaf of faces of $\mathcal{M}_{X''}$, and it follows that the quotient monoid $\mathcal{M}_{X''/X'}$ is sharp. To check that it is locally constant, we may assume that X admits a chart as above and work on the subscheme X''_F of X'' defined by a face F as above. Then $\beta'' : Q \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X''}$ is a chart for $\mathcal{M}_{X''}$. Assume that β'' is local at a point x'' of X'' and that ξ'' is a generization of x'' . Then $\mathcal{M}_{X''/X',x''} = Q/F$ and $\mathcal{M}_{X''/X',\xi''} = Q_G/F_G$, where $G := \beta_{\xi''}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{X'',\xi''}^*)$. Since $G \subseteq F$, the cospecialization map

$$Q/F \rightarrow Q_G/F_G$$

is an isomorphism. It follows that $\mathcal{M}_{X''/X'}$ is (locally) constant. \square

Let us now return to the case of smooth log schemes over a log point.

Corollary 4.1.7. *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a smooth and saturated morphism from a fine saturated log scheme to the log point $\text{Spec}(P \rightarrow k)$, where P is a fine saturated and sharp monoid. Let $\underline{\epsilon} : \underline{X} \rightarrow \underline{X}$ be the normalization of the underlying scheme \underline{X} .*

(1) *The set $U := \{x \in X : \mathcal{M}_{X/S,\bar{x}} = 0\}$ is a dense open subset of X . Its underlying scheme \underline{U} is smooth over \mathbb{C} , and ϵ induces an isomorphism*

$$\underline{U}' := \underline{\epsilon}^{-1}(\underline{U}) \rightarrow \underline{U}.$$

(2) *The log scheme X' obtained by endowing \underline{X}' with the compactifying log structure associated to the open subset \underline{U}' is fine, saturated and smooth over \mathbb{C} .*

(3) *Let X'' be the log scheme obtained by endowing \underline{X}' with the log structure induced from X . There exist a unique morphism $h : X'' \rightarrow X'$ such that \underline{h} is the identity.*

(4) The homomorphism f^\flat induces an isomorphism $P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X''/X'}$. Thus there is a unique homomorphism $\rho : \mathcal{M}_{X''} \rightarrow P_{X'}$ such that $\rho \circ f'^{\flat\flat} = \text{id}$. The homomorphism $h^\flat : \mathcal{M}_{X'} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X''}$ induces isomorphisms $\mathcal{M}_{X'} \cong \rho^{-1}(0)$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X'}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \epsilon^*(\mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}})$.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{K}_X \subseteq \mathcal{M}_X$ be the sheaf of ideals generated by $f^\flat(\mathcal{M}_S^+)$. Since X/S is saturated, this is a radical sheaf of ideals of \mathcal{M}_X [Ogus 2018, I, 4.8.14]. Since $X \rightarrow S$ is smooth, so is the base changed map $(X, \mathcal{K}_X) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{M}_S)$, and since $(S, \mathcal{M}_S^+) \rightarrow \underline{S}$ is smooth, it follows that $(X, \mathcal{K}_X) \rightarrow \underline{S}$ is smooth. Note that if $x \in U$, then $P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X, \bar{x}}^{\text{gp}}$ is an isomorphism, and since f is exact, it follows that $P = \mathcal{M}_{X, \bar{x}}$ and hence that $\mathcal{K}_{X, \bar{x}} = \mathcal{M}_{X, \bar{x}}^+$. Conversely, if $\mathcal{K}_{X, \bar{x}} = \mathcal{M}_{X, \bar{x}}^+$, then P^+ and $\mathcal{M}_{X, \bar{x}}^+$ both have height zero, and since f is saturated it follows from statement (2) of [Ogus 2018, I, 4.8.14] that $P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X, \bar{x}}$ is an isomorphism and hence that $\mathcal{M}_{X/S} = 0$. Thus the open set U defined here is the same as the set U defined in Theorem 4.1.6. Hence statements (1), (2), and (3) follow from that result.

We check that the map $P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X''/X'}$ is an isomorphism locally on X , with the aid of a chart as in the proof of Theorem 4.1.6. Then $\mathcal{M}_{X''/X'} = Q/F$, where F is the face corresponding to a minimal prime \mathfrak{p} of the ideal K of Q generated by P^+ . Then Q/F and P have the same dimension, so $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq Q$ and $P^+ \subseteq P$ have the same height. Then it follows from (2) of [Ogus 2018, 4.18.4] that the homomorphism $P \rightarrow Q/F$ is an isomorphism. It remains only to prove that the map $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X'}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \epsilon^*(\mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}})$ is an isomorphism. We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \epsilon^*(\mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}) & & \\
 & \nearrow & \uparrow & & \\
 \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X'}^{\text{gp}} & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X''}^{\text{gp}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}_{X''/X'}^{\text{gp}} \quad (4-1-1) \\
 & \uparrow & & \nearrow \sim & \\
 & & f'^{-1}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}}) & &
 \end{array}$$

The rows and columns of this diagram are short exact sequences, and the diagonal map on the bottom right is an isomorphism. It follows that the diagonal map on the top left is also an isomorphism. \square

Proposition 4.1.8. *With the hypotheses of Corollary 4.1.7, let $g : X'' \rightarrow X' \times S$ be the morphism induced by $f \circ \epsilon$ and h . The morphism of underlying schemes g is an isomorphism, and g^\flat induces an isomorphism of abelian sheaves: $g^{\text{gp}} : \underline{g}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \epsilon^*(\mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}})$.*

$\mathcal{M}_{X' \times S'}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X''}^{\text{gp}}$. The horizontal arrows in the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X''_{\log} & \xrightarrow{g_{\log}} & X'_{\log} \times S_{\log} \\ \tau_{X''} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{pr} \circ \tau_{X'} \\ X''_{\text{top}} & \xrightarrow{g_{\text{top}}} & X'_{\text{top}} \end{array}$$

are isomorphisms.

Proof. Since \underline{h} is an isomorphism and \underline{S} is a point, the morphism \underline{g} is also an isomorphism. Since $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X' \times S} = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X'} \oplus P_{X'}$ and $P_{X'} \cong \mathcal{M}_{X''/X'}$, it follows from the horizontal exact sequence in diagram (4-1-1) that the homomorphism $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X' \times S}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X''}^{\text{gp}}$ is an isomorphism, and hence the same is true of g^{gp} . It follows that g_{\log} is bijective, and since it is proper, it is a homeomorphism. \square

The corollary below shows that the fibration $X_{\log} \rightarrow S_{\log} \cong \mathbb{T}_P$ can be cut into pieces (the connected components of X'_{\log}), each of which is a trivial fibration whose fiber is a manifold with boundary, in a canonical way. We shall make the gluing data needed to undo the cuts more explicit in the case of curves; see Section 7.1.

Corollary 4.1.9. *With the hypotheses of Corollary 4.1.7, there is a natural commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X'_{\log} \times \mathbb{T}_P & \xrightarrow{p} & X_{\log} \\ & \searrow \text{pr} & \downarrow f_{\log} \\ & & \mathbb{T}_P \end{array}$$

where X'_{\log} is a topological manifold with boundary and where p is a proper surjective morphism with finite fibers and is an isomorphism over U_{\log} .

Proof. Let $p := \epsilon_{\log} \circ g_{\log}^{-1}$, which is proper and surjective and has finite fibers. Recall from [Nakayama and Ogus 2010, 2.14] that X'_{\log} is a topological manifold with boundary, and that its boundary is Y'_{\log} . \square

4.2. Log nearby cycles. Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of fine saturated log schemes, where S is the split log point associated to a sharp monoid P . We assume that for every $x \in X$, the map $P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}^{\text{gp}}$ is injective, and that the quotient group $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X/S,x}^{\text{gp}}$ is torsion free. These assumptions hold if, for example, f is smooth and

saturated. We form the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \tilde{\tau}_X & & \\
 & \tilde{X}_{\log} & \xrightarrow{\eta_X} & X_{\log} & \\
 & \downarrow \tilde{\iota}_{X/S} & & \downarrow \tau_{X/S} & \\
 \tilde{f} \curvearrowleft & X_{\tilde{S}, \log} & \xrightarrow{\eta} & X_{S, \log} & \xrightarrow{\tau_{X_S}} X_{\text{top}} \\
 & \downarrow \tilde{f}_S^{\log} & & \downarrow f_S^{\log} & \downarrow f_{\text{top}} \\
 & \tilde{S}_{\log} & \xrightarrow{\eta_S} & S_{\log} & \xrightarrow{\tau_S} S_{\text{top}} \\
 & & \searrow \tilde{\tau}_S & &
 \end{array} \tag{4-2-1}$$

where the squares are Cartesian. Thus $S_{\log} \cong \mathbb{T}_P$, $\tilde{S}_{\log} \cong \mathbb{V}_P$, $X_{\tilde{S}, \log} = X_{\text{top}} \times \tilde{S}_{\log}$, and $\tilde{X}_{\log} = X_{\log} \times_{S_{\log}} \tilde{S}_{\log}$. We let $\tilde{\tau}_X := \tau_X \circ \eta_X$, $\tilde{\tau}_{X_S} := \tau_{X_S} \circ \eta$, and $\tilde{\tau}_S := \tau_X \circ \eta_S$, so that we have the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \tilde{X}_{\log} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\tau}_{X/S}} & X_{\text{top}} \times \mathbb{V}_P \xrightarrow{\cong} X_{\tilde{S}, \log} \\
 & \searrow \tilde{\tau}_X & \downarrow \pi & \swarrow \tilde{\tau}_{X_S} \\
 & & X_{\text{top}}. &
 \end{array} \tag{4-2-2}$$

The logarithmic inertia group \mathbb{I}_P acts on \tilde{S}_{\log} over S_{top} and hence also on \tilde{X}_{\log} over X_{top} . Our goal is to describe the cohomology of \tilde{X}_{\log} , together with its \mathbb{I}_P -action, using this diagram and the log structures on X and S . We set

$$\Psi_{X/S}^q := R^q \tilde{\tau}_{X*} \mathbb{Z}, \quad (\text{resp. } \Psi_{X/S} := R \tilde{\tau}_{X*} \mathbb{Z}),$$

viewed as a sheaf (resp. object in the derived category of sheaves) of $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{I}_P]$ -modules on X_{top} . When S is the standard log point and f is obtained by base change from a smooth proper morphism over the standard log disk, the complex $\Psi_{X/S}$ can be identified with the usual complex of nearby cycles, as was proved in [Illusie et al. 2005, 8.3]. Then $H^*(\tilde{X}_{\log}, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^*(X_{\text{top}}, \Psi_{X/S})$, and there is the (Leray) spectral sequence

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(X_{\text{top}}, \Psi_{X/S}^q) \Longrightarrow H^{p+q}(\tilde{X}_{\log}, \mathbb{Z}).$$

Our first ingredient is the following computation of the cohomology sheaves $\Psi_{X/S}^q$.

Theorem 4.2.1 [Kato and Nakayama 1999, Lemma 1.4]. *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a saturated morphism of log schemes, where X is fine and saturated and S is the*

split log point over \mathbb{C} associated to a fine sharp monoid P . Then on the topological space X_{top} associated to X , there are canonical isomorphisms

$$\sigma^q : \bigwedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}(-q) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Psi_{X/S}^q \quad (4-2-3)$$

for all q . In particular, the logarithmic inertia group I_P acts trivially on $\Psi_{X/S}^q$.

Proof. The construction of these isomorphisms depends on the logarithmic exponential sequence (3-3-3) on X_{log} . In the absolute case it is shown in [Kato and Nakayama 1999] that the boundary map associated to (3-3-3) induces a homomorphism $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow R^1\tau_{X*}(\mathbb{Z}(1))$, and then one finds by cup-product the homomorphisms σ^q for all $q \geq 0$. These can be seen to be isomorphisms by using the proper base change theorem to reduce to the case in which X is a log point.

The argument in our relative setting is similar. Let $\mathcal{M}_{X/P}$ be the quotient of the sheaf of monoids \mathcal{M}_X by P . Since $P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}}$ is injective, the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^* \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X/P}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (4-2-4)$$

is exact. The homomorphism $P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow f^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_S^{\text{gp}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_X^{\text{gp}}$ does not lift to \mathcal{L}_X on X_{log} , but the map $\tilde{\chi} : P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_S$ (defined at the beginning of Section 3.2) defines such a lifting on \tilde{S}_{log} and hence also on \tilde{X}_{log} . Letting $\mathcal{L}_{X/P}$ be the quotient of \mathcal{L}_X by $\tilde{\chi}(P^{\text{gp}})$, we find an exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{X/P} \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_X^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_{X/P}^{\text{gp}}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (4-2-5)$$

The boundary map associated with this sequence produces a map

$$\mathcal{M}_{X/P}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow R^1\tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\mathbb{Z}(1))$$

which factors through $\mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}$ because, locally on X , the inclusion $\mathcal{O}_X^* \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X/P}$ factors through $\tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\mathcal{L}_{X/P})$. Then cup product induces maps $\bigwedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow R^q\tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\mathbb{Z}(1))$ for all q , which we can check are isomorphisms on the stalks. The map $\tilde{\tau}_{X/S}$ is proper, and its fiber over a point (x, v) of $X_{\text{top}} \times V_P$ is a torsor under $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{M}_{X/S, x}, \mathbb{S}^1)$. It follows that the maps $\bigwedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S, x}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow (R^q\tilde{\tau}_{X/S*}(\mathbb{Z}(1))_{(x, v)})$ are isomorphisms. In particular, the sheaves $R^q\tilde{\tau}_{X/S*}(\mathbb{Z}(1))$ are locally constant along the fibers of $\pi : X_{\text{top}} \times V_P \rightarrow V_P$. Then it follows from [Kashiwara and Schapira 1990, 2.7.8] that the map $\pi^*R\pi_*(R\tilde{\tau}_{X/S*}(\mathbb{Z}(1)) \rightarrow R\tilde{\tau}_{X/S*}(\mathbb{Z}(1))$ is an isomorphism. Thus the maps $(R\tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\mathbb{Z}(1))_x \rightarrow (R\tilde{\tau}_{X/S*}(\mathbb{Z}(1))_{(x, v)})$ are isomorphisms, and the result follows. \square

Our goal is to use the Leray spectral sequence for the morphism $\tilde{\tau}_X$ to describe the cohomology of \tilde{X}_{log} together with its monodromy action. In fact it is convenient to work on the level of complexes, in the derived category. The “first order attachment maps” defined in Section 2.1 are maps

$$\delta^q : \Psi_{X/S}^q \rightarrow \Psi_{X/S}^{q-1}[2].$$

On the other hand, the “log Chern class” sequence (1-0-2) defines a morphism

$$\mathrm{ch}_{X/S} : \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1)[2]$$

and hence for all $q \geq 0$, maps

$$\mathrm{ch}_{X/S}^q : \bigwedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}} \rightarrow \bigwedge^{q-1} \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}}(1)[2],$$

defined as the composition

$$\begin{aligned} \bigwedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}} &\xrightarrow{\eta} \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}} \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}} \\ &\xrightarrow{\mathrm{ch}_{X/S} \otimes \mathrm{id}} \mathbb{Z}(1)[2] \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}} \cong \bigwedge^{q-1} \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}}(1)[2], \end{aligned}$$

where η is the comultiplication map as defined in Section 2.2. We show below that the maps δ^q and $\mathrm{ch}_{X/S}^q$ agree, at least after multiplication by $q!$.

To describe the monodromy action ρ of \mathbb{I}_P on $\Psi_{X/S}$, observe that, since each $\gamma \in \mathbb{I}_P$ acts trivially on $\Psi_{X/S}^q$, the endomorphism $\lambda_\gamma := \rho_\gamma - \mathrm{id}$ of $\Psi_{X/S}$ annihilates $\Psi_{X/S}^q$ and hence induces maps (see Section 2.3)

$$\lambda_\gamma^q : \Psi_{X/S}^q \rightarrow \Psi_{X/S}^{q-1}[1].$$

On the other hand, the pushout of the “log Kodaira–Spencer” sequence (1-0-1) along $\gamma : P^{\mathrm{gp}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1)$ is a sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,\gamma}^{\mathrm{gp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}} \rightarrow 0.$$

The stalk of this sequence at each point of X is a splittable sequence of finitely generated free abelian groups, so the exterior power construction of Section 2.2 provides a sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \bigwedge^{q-1} \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}}(1) \rightarrow \bigwedge^q \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\mathrm{gp}} / K^2 \bigwedge^q \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\mathrm{gp}} \rightarrow \bigwedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}} \rightarrow 0,$$

which gives rise to a morphism in the derived category

$$\kappa_\gamma^q : \bigwedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}} \rightarrow \bigwedge^{q-1} \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}}(1)[1]. \quad (4-2-6)$$

Recall from Proposition 2.2.2 that κ_γ is “cup product with κ ,” that is, that $\kappa_\gamma = (\mathrm{id} \otimes \kappa) \circ (\mathrm{id} \otimes \gamma) \circ \eta$. We show below that this morphism agrees with the monodromy morphism λ_γ^q up to sign. We shall provide a version of this result for the étale topology in Theorem 6.3.4. A similar formula, in the context of a semistable reduction and étale cohomology, is at least implicit in statement (4) of a result of T. Saito [2003, 2.5].

Theorem 4.2.2. *Let S be the split log point associated to a fine sharp and saturated monoid P and let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a saturated morphism of fine saturated log analytic spaces.*

(1) For each $q \geq 0$, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigwedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}(-q) & \xrightarrow{\text{ch}_{X/S}^q} & \bigwedge^{q-1} \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}(1-q)[2] \\ q! \sigma^q \downarrow & & \downarrow q! \sigma^{q-1} \\ \Psi_{X/S}^q & \xrightarrow{\delta^q} & \Psi_{X/S}^{q-1}[2] \end{array}$$

(2) For each $q \geq 0$ and each $\gamma \in \mathbb{I}_P$, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigwedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}(-q) & \xrightarrow{\kappa_{\gamma}^q} & \bigwedge^{q-1} \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}(1-q)[1] \\ \sigma^q \downarrow & & \downarrow \sigma^{q-1} \\ \Psi_{X/S}^q & \xrightarrow{(-1)^{q-1} \lambda_{\gamma}^q} & \Psi_{X/S}^{q-1}[1] \end{array}$$

Proof. The main ingredient in the proof of statement (1) is the quasi-isomorphism

$$[\mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\text{exp}} \mathcal{M}_{X/P}^{\text{gp}}] \xrightarrow{\sim} \tau_{\leq 1} \Psi_{X/S}(1), \quad (4-2-7)$$

which is obtained as follows. The exact sequence (4-2-5) defines an isomorphism in $D^+(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z})$

$$\mathbb{Z}(1) \xrightarrow{\sim} [\mathcal{L}_{X/P} \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_X^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_{X/P}^{\text{gp}})],$$

and there is an evident morphism of complexes,

$$[\tilde{\tau}_X^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_X^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_{X/P}^{\text{gp}})] \rightarrow [\mathcal{L}_{X/P} \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_X^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_{X/P}^{\text{gp}})],$$

defined by the homomorphism $\epsilon : \tilde{\tau}_X^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_X$ (3-3-4). Using these two morphisms and adjunction, we find a morphism

$$[\mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\text{exp}} \mathcal{M}_{X/P}^{\text{gp}}] \rightarrow R\tilde{\tau}_X(\mathbb{Z}(1)) := \Psi_{X/S}(1).$$

Since this morphism induces an isomorphism on cohomology sheaves in degrees 0 and 1, it induces a quasi-isomorphism after the application of the truncation functor $\tau_{\leq 1}$. This is the quasi-isomorphism (4-2-7). Since the map δ^1 of the complex $(\mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\text{exp}} \mathcal{M}_{X/P}^{\text{gp}})$ is precisely the map $\text{ch}_{X/S}$, we see that the diagram in statement (1) commutes when $q = 1$.

To deduce the general case, we use induction and the multiplicative structure on cohomology. Let $E := \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}(-1)$ and let $F := \mathbb{Z}[2]$. Using the isomorphisms σ^q , we can view δ^q as a morphism $\bigwedge^q E \rightarrow \bigwedge^{q-1} E[2] = F \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} E$. Lemma 2.1.2 asserts that the family of maps δ^q form a derivation in the sense that diagram (2-2-2) commutes. Then by the definition of $\text{ch}_{X/S}^q$, it follows from Proposition 2.2.1 that $q! \text{ch}_{X/S}^q = q! \delta^q$ for all q .

We defer the proof of the monodromy formula described in statement (2) to Section 5 (with complex coefficients) and Section 6 (the general case). \square

5. Monodromy and the Steenbrink complex

Our goal in this section is to extend Steenbrink's formula (4-2-7) for $\tau_{\leq 1}\Psi_{X/S}$ to all of $\Psi_{X/S}$. We shall see that there is a very natural logarithmic generalization of the classical Steenbrink complex [1975/76, §2.6] which computes the logarithmic nearby cycle complex $\mathbb{C} \otimes \Psi_{X/S}$. The advantage of this complex is that it is a canonical differential graded algebra with an explicit action of I_P , from which it is straightforward to prove the monodromy formula of Theorem 4.2.2 (tensored with \mathbb{C}). Since the construction is based on logarithmic de Rham cohomology, we require that X/S be (ideally) smooth. Note that once we have tensored with \mathbb{C} , there is no point in keeping track of the Tate twist, since there is a canonical isomorphism $\mathbb{C}(1) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}$.

5.1. Logarithmic construction of the Steenbrink complex. Steenbrink's original construction, which took place in the context of a semistable family of analytic varieties over a complex disc with parameter z , was obtained by formally adjoining the powers of $\log z$ to the complex of differential forms with log poles. Our construction is based on the logarithmic de Rham complex on X_{\log} constructed in [Kato and Nakayama 1999, §3.5].

Let us begin by recalling Kato's construction of the logarithmic de Rham complex on X [Kato 1989; Illusie et al. 2005]. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism of log analytic spaces, the sheaf of logarithmic differentials $\Omega_{X/Y}^1$ is the universal target of a pair of maps

$$d : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y}^1, \quad d\log : \mathcal{M}_X^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y}^1,$$

where d is a derivation relative to Y , where $d\log$ is a homomorphism of abelian sheaves annihilating the image of $\mathcal{M}_Y^{\text{gp}}$, and where $d\alpha_X(m) = \alpha_X(m)d\log(m)$ for every local section m of \mathcal{M}_X . The sheaf $\Omega_{X/Y}^1$ is locally free if f is a smooth morphism of (possibly idealized) log spaces. Then $\Omega_{X/S}^1 := \bigwedge^1 \Omega_{X/Y}^1$, and there is a natural way to make $\bigoplus \Omega_{X/Y}^i$ into a complex satisfying the usual derivation rules and such that $d \circ d\log = 0$. In particular the map $d\log : \mathcal{M}_X^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y}^1$ factors through the sheaf of closed one-forms, and one finds maps

$$\sigma_{\text{DR}} : \mathbb{C} \otimes \bigwedge^i \mathcal{M}_{X/Y}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^i(\Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet}). \quad (5-1-1)$$

When $S = \mathbb{C}$ (with trivial log structure) and X/\mathbb{C} is ideally log smooth, these maps fit into a commutative diagram of isomorphisms (see [Kato and Nakayama 1999,

Proposition 4.6] and its proof):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C} \otimes \wedge^i \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} & \xrightarrow{\sigma_{\text{DR}}} & \mathcal{H}^i(\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet}) \\ & \searrow \sigma & \uparrow \\ & & R^i \tau_{X*}(\mathbb{C}) \end{array}$$

As explained in [Kato and Nakayama 1999, §3.2], to obtain the de Rham complex on X_{\log} , one begins with the construction of the universal sheaf of $\tau_X^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ -algebras \mathcal{O}_X^{\log} which fits into a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L}_X & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X^{\log} \\ \nwarrow \epsilon & & \uparrow \\ & & \tau_X^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X). \end{array}$$

This sheaf of $\tau_X^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ modules admits a unique integrable connection

$$d : \mathcal{O}_X^{\log} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^{\log} \otimes_{\tau_X^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X)} \tau_X^{-1}(\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^1)$$

such that $d(\ell) = d\pi(\ell)$ (see (3-3-3)) for each section ℓ of \mathcal{L}_X and which is compatible with the multiplicative structure of \mathcal{O}_X^{\log} . The de Rham complex of this connection is a complex whose terms are sheaves of \mathcal{O}_X^{\log} -modules on X_{\log} , denoted by $\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet, \log}$. In particular, $\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{i, \log} := \mathcal{O}_X^{\log} \otimes_{\tau_X^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X)} \tau_X^{-1}(\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^i)$.

When S is the split log point associated to a fine sharp saturated monoid P , the sheaf \mathcal{O}_S^{\log} on the torus $S_{\log} \cong \mathbb{T}_P$ is locally constant, and hence is determined by $\Gamma(\tilde{S}_{\log}, \eta^*(\mathcal{O}_S^{\log}))$ together with its natural action of \mathbb{I}_P . These data are easy to describe explicitly. The structure sheaf \mathcal{O}_S is \mathbb{C} and $\Omega_{S/\mathbb{C}}^1$ is $\mathbb{C} \otimes P^{\text{gp}}$. Twisting the exact sequence (3-2-1) yields the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_P(-1) \rightarrow P^{\text{gp}}(-1) \rightarrow 0.$$

For each n , the map $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_P(-1)$ induces a map $S^{n-1}(\mathbb{L}_P(-1)) \rightarrow S^n(\mathbb{L}_P(-1))$, and we let

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log} := \varinjlim S^n(\mathbb{L}_P(-1)).$$

The action of \mathbb{I}_P on \mathbb{L}_P induces an action on $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$, compatible with its ring structure. Let $N_n \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P$ denote the image of the map $S^n(\mathbb{L}_P(-1)) \rightarrow \varinjlim S^n(\mathbb{L}_P(-1)) = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$. Then N_{\bullet} defines an \mathbb{I}_P -invariant filtration on $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$. The action of \mathbb{I}_P on $\text{Gr}_n^N \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log} \cong S^n(P^{\text{gp}}(-1))$ is trivial and thus the action on $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$ is unipotent.

The splitting $\tilde{\chi}$ defines a splitting $P^{\text{gp}}(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_P(-1)$ and thus an isomorphism

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log} \cong \bigoplus_n \text{Gr}_n^N \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log} \cong \bigoplus_n S^n(P^{\text{gp}}(-1));$$

this isomorphism is “canonical” but not \mathbb{I}_P -equivariant.

For $\gamma \in \mathbb{I}_P$, denote by ρ_γ the corresponding automorphism of $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$, and let

$$\lambda_\gamma := \log(\rho_\gamma) := \sum_i (-1)^{i+1} (\rho_\gamma - \text{id})^i / i. \quad (5-1-2)$$

The above formula defines, a priori, an endomorphism of $\mathbb{Q} \otimes \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$, but, as we shall soon see, in fact this endomorphism preserves $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$.

Claim 5.1.1. *For $\gamma \in \mathbb{I}_P = \text{Hom}(P^{\text{gp}}(-1), \mathbb{Z})$, the endomorphism λ_γ of $\mathbb{Q} \otimes \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$ defined above is given by interior multiplication with γ :*

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log} \cong S^*(P^{\text{gp}}(-1)) \xrightarrow{\eta} P^{\text{gp}}(-1) \otimes S^*(P^{\text{gp}}(-1)) \xrightarrow{\gamma \otimes \text{id}} S^*(P^{\text{gp}}(-1)) \cong \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log},$$

where η is the map defined in Section 2.2. The subspace $N_n \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$ of $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$ is the annihilator of the ideal J^{n+1} of the group algebra $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{I}_P]$.

Proof. Let $V := \mathbb{Q} \otimes P^{\text{gp}}(-1)$ and let ϕ be an element of $\text{Hom}(V, \mathbb{Q})$. Interior multiplication by ϕ is the unique derivation λ of the algebra S^*V such that $\lambda(v) = \phi(v)$ for all $v \in V$. There is also a unique automorphism ρ of S^*V such that $\rho(v) = v + \phi(v)$ for all $v \in V$. We claim that $\lambda = \log \rho$, or, equivalently, that $\rho = \exp \lambda$. (These are well-defined because $\rho - \text{id}$ and λ are locally nilpotent.) Since λ is a derivation of S^*V , we have

$$\lambda^k(ab)/k! = \sum_{i+j=k} (\lambda^i a/i!)(\lambda^j b/j!),$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(\lambda)(ab) &= \sum_k \lambda^k(ab)/k! = \left(\sum_i \lambda^i(a)/i! \right) \left(\sum_j \lambda^j(b)/j! \right) \\ &= \exp(\lambda(a)) \cdot \exp(\lambda(b)). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\exp \lambda$ is an automorphism of the algebra S^*V . Since it sends v to $v + \phi(v)$, it agrees with ρ , as claimed.

If v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n is a sequence of elements of V , then

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(v_1 v_2 \cdots v_n) &= (v_1 + \phi(v_1))(v_2 + \phi(v_2)) \cdots (v_n + \phi(v_n)) \\ &= v_1 v_2 \cdots v_n + \sum_i \phi(v_i) v_1 \cdots \hat{v}_i \cdots v_n + R, \end{aligned}$$

where the symbol \hat{v}_i means that the i -th element is omitted and where $R \in N_{n-2} S^n V$. In particular, $\rho - \text{id}$ maps $N_n S^*V$ to $N_{n-1} S^*V$ and acts on $\text{Gr}_n S^*V \cong S^n V$ as interior multiplication by ϕ . Since $\text{Gr}^N S^*(P^{\text{gp}}(-1))$ is torsion free, the analogous results hold for $S^*(P^{\text{gp}}(-1))$. The augmentation ideal J of the group algebra $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{I}_P]$ is generated by elements of the form $\gamma - 1$, and it follows that J takes $N_n \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$ to $N_{n-1} \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$ and hence that J^{n+1} annihilates $N_n \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$. Moreover,

the natural map $S^n|_P \rightarrow J^n/J^{n+1}$ is an isomorphism and identifies the pairing $J^n/J^{n+1} \times \text{Gr}_n^N \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ with the standard pairing $S^n|_P \times S^n P^{\text{gp}}(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. Since this pairing is nondegenerate over \mathbb{Q} , it follows that $N_n \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$ is the annihilator of J^{n+1} . \square

The map $\tilde{\chi} : P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_P$ defines a homomorphism $P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \eta_S^*(\mathcal{L}_S)$ and hence also a homomorphism $P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_{S*} \eta_S^*(\mathcal{O}_S^{\log})$. In fact, one checks easily that the induced map

$$\mathbb{C} \otimes \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log} \rightarrow \Gamma(\tilde{S}, \eta_S^*(\mathcal{O}_S^{\log})) \quad (5-1-3)$$

is an isomorphism, compatible with the action of $|_P$. The map $d : \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_S^{\log} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_S^{\log} \otimes \Omega_{S/\mathbb{C}}^1$ identifies with the map

$$\eta : \mathbb{C} \otimes S^* P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \otimes S^* P^{\text{gp}} \otimes P^{\text{gp}} : p_1 \cdots p_n \mapsto \sum_i p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_n \otimes p_i, \quad (5-1-4)$$

and the action of $\gamma \in |_P$ on $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$ is given by the unique ring homomorphism taking $p \otimes 1$ to $p \otimes 1 + \gamma(p)$.

More generally, suppose that x is a point of a fine saturated log analytic space X . Let $Q := \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}$ and choose a splitting of the map $\mathcal{M}_{X,x} \rightarrow Q$. This splitting induces an isomorphism $\tau_X^{-1}(x) \cong \mathbb{T}_Q$, which admits a universal cover $V_Q \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_Q$. An element q of Q^{gp} defines a function $V_Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(1)$ which in fact is a global section of the pullback of $\mathcal{L}_X \subseteq \mathcal{O}_X^{\log}$ to V_Q . Since \mathcal{O}_X^{\log} is a sheaf of rings, there is an induced ring homomorphism: $S^*(Q^{\text{gp}}) \rightarrow \Gamma(V_Q, \mathcal{O}_X^{\log})$. These constructions result in the Proposition 5.1.2 below. For more details, we refer again to [Kato and Nakayama 1999, 3.3; Ogus 2003, 3.3.4; 2018, V, §3.3].

Proposition 5.1.2. *Let x be a point of fine saturated log analytic space X . Then a choice of a splitting $\mathcal{M}_{X,x} \rightarrow Q := \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}$ yields:*

- (1) *an isomorphism: $\tau_X^{-1}(x) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{T}_Q := \text{Hom}(Q, \mathbb{S}^1)$,*
- (2) *a universal cover: $V_Q := \text{Hom}(Q, \mathbb{R}(1)) \rightarrow \tau_X^{-1}(x)$,*
- (3) *for each i , an isomorphism $\Omega_{X,x}^i \otimes S^* Q^{\text{gp}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Gamma(V_Q, \tilde{\eta}_x^{-1}(\Omega_X^{i,\log}))$, where*

$$\tilde{\eta}_x : V_Q \rightarrow T_Q \rightarrow \tau_X^{-1}(x) \rightarrow X_{\log}$$

is the natural map.

If $\gamma \in |_P := \text{Hom}(P^{\text{gp}}, \mathbb{Z}(1))$ then the action of ρ_γ on $\Gamma(V_X, \mathcal{O}_X^{\log})$ is given by $\exp(\lambda_\gamma)$, where λ_γ is interior multiplication by γ . \square

Since $\mathbb{C} \otimes \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}$ is a module with connection on the log point S , its pull-back $f^*(\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log})$ to X has an induced connection $f^*(\mathbb{C} \otimes \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log}) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log} \otimes \Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^1$.

In the following definition and theorem we use the notation of diagrams (4-2-1) and (4-2-2), and if \mathcal{F} is a sheaf on X_{\log} (resp. S_{\log}), we write $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ for its pullback to \tilde{X}_{\log} (resp. \tilde{S}_{\log}).

Definition 5.1.3. Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a smooth morphism of fine saturated log analytic spaces over the split log point S associated to a fine sharp monoid P . The *Steenbrink complex* of X/S is the de Rham complex

$$K_{X/S}^\bullet := \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^\bullet = \tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\tilde{f}_S^{\log*}(\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_S^{\log}) \otimes \tilde{\tau}_{X*}^*(\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^\bullet))$$

of the \mathcal{O}_X -module with connection $f^* \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_S^{\log}$, given by

$$S^* P^{\text{gp}} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow S^* P^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^1, \quad p \mapsto p \otimes d\log p$$

endowed with its natural I_P -action.

Theorem 5.1.4. Let S be the split log point associated to a fine sharp and saturated monoid P and let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a smooth saturated morphism of fine saturated log analytic spaces. Let $\tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet, \log} := \eta_X^*(\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet, \log})$ on $\tilde{X}_{\log} := X_{\log} \times_{S_{\log}} \tilde{S}_{\log}$. Then in the derived category $D^+(X_{\text{top}}, \mathbb{C}[\mathsf{I}_P])$ of complexes of sheaves of $\mathbb{C}[\mathsf{I}_P]$ -modules on X_{top} , there are natural isomorphisms

$$R\tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\sim} R\tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet, \log}) \xleftarrow{\sim} K_{X/S}^\bullet.$$

Proof. It is proved in [Kato and Nakayama 1999, 3.8] that, on the space X_{\log} , the natural map

$$\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet, \log}$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. Its pullback via η_X is a quasi-isomorphism

$$\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \eta_X^*(\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet, \log}) = \tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet, \log}$$

on \tilde{X}_{\log} , invariant under the action of I_P . Applying the derived functor $R\tilde{\tau}_{X*}$, we obtain the isomorphism

$$R\tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\sim} R\tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet, \log})$$

in the theorem.

The natural map $f_{\log}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S^{\log}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^{\log}$ induces a map

$$\tilde{f}^*(\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_S^{\log}) \otimes \tilde{\tau}_X^*(\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^\bullet) \rightarrow \tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet, \log},$$

and hence by adjunction a map

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log} \otimes \Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^\bullet \rightarrow R\tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet, \log}).$$

The lemma below shows that this map is an isomorphism and completes the proof of the theorem. \square

Lemma 5.1.5. The terms of the complex $\tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{X}}^{\bullet, \log}$ are acyclic for $\tilde{\tau}_{X*}$, and for each q the natural map

$$K_{X/S}^q \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{q, \log})$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. The morphism $\tau_{X/S}$ in diagram (4-2-1) is proper and the left upper square is Cartesian, and hence $\tilde{\tau}_{X/S}$ is also proper. Let $\tilde{x} = (x, \theta)$ be a point in $\tilde{X}_S^{\log} \cong X_{\text{top}} \times V_P$. By the proper base change theorem, the natural map

$$(R^i \tilde{\tau}_{X/S*} \tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{q,\log})_{\tilde{x}} \rightarrow H^i(\tilde{\tau}_{X/S}^{-1}(\tilde{x}), \tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{q,\log})$$

is an isomorphism. (Here the term on the right means the i -th cohomology of the sheaf-theoretic restriction of $\tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{q,\log}$ to the fiber.) The fiber $\tilde{\tau}_{X/S}^{-1}(\tilde{x})$ is a torsor under the group

$$\mathsf{T}_{X/S,x} := \text{Hom}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X/S,x} \mathbb{S}^1) \subseteq \mathsf{T}_{X,x} := \text{Hom}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}, \mathbb{S}^1).$$

Hence the fiber is homeomorphic to this torus, and $\tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{q,\log}$ is locally constant on the fiber, as follows from Proposition 5.1.2. Since the fiber is a $K(\pi, 1)$, its cohomology can be calculated as group cohomology. More precisely, view x as a log point (with its log structure inherited from X), so that we have a morphism of log points $x \rightarrow S$ and hence a morphism: $x_{\log} \rightarrow S_{\log}$. Then a choice of a point \bar{x} of $\tau_X^{-1}(x)$ allows us to make identifications

$$\tau_X^{-1}(x) \cong x_{\log} \cong \mathsf{T}_{X,x} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\tau}_{X/S}^{-1}(\bar{x}) \cong \mathsf{T}_{X/S,x}.$$

The second torus has a universal cover $V_{X/S,x} := \text{Hom}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X/S,x}, \mathbb{R}(1))$, and every locally constant sheaf \mathcal{F} on $\mathsf{T}_{X/S,x}$ is constant when pulled back to this cover, so the natural map $\Gamma(V_{X/S,x}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\bar{x}}$ is an isomorphism. These groups have a natural action of the covering group $\mathsf{l}_{X/S,x} = \text{Hom}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X/S,x}^{\text{gp}}, \mathbb{Z}(1))$. Then

$$H^i(\tilde{\tau}_{X/S}^{-1}(\bar{x}), \mathcal{F}) \cong H^i(\mathsf{l}_{X/S,x}, \mathcal{F}_{\bar{x}}).$$

In our case, we have

$$\tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}, \bar{x}}^{q,\log} = \mathcal{O}_{X, \bar{x}}^{\log} \otimes \Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}, x}^q \cong S^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}^{\text{gp}}) \otimes \Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}, x}^q.$$

Choosing a splitting of $P^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}^{\text{gp}}$, we can write

$$S^* \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}^{\text{gp}} \cong S^* P^{\text{gp}} \otimes S^* \mathcal{M}_{X/S,x}^{\text{gp}},$$

compatibly with the action of $\mathsf{l}_{X/S,x}$. Let $V := \mathbb{C} \otimes \mathcal{M}_{X/S,x}^{\text{gp}}$, and for $\gamma \in \mathsf{l}_{X/S,x} \subseteq \text{Hom}(V, \mathbb{C})$, let λ_{γ} denote interior multiplication by γ on $S^* V$. An analog of Claim 5.1.1 shows that $\rho_{\gamma} = \exp \lambda_{\theta}$. Then a standard calculation shows that

$$H^i(\mathsf{l}_{X/S,x}, \mathbb{C} \otimes S^* \mathcal{M}_{X/S,x}^{\text{gp}}) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{C} & \text{if } i = 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } i > 0. \end{cases}$$

Here is one way to carry out this calculation. As we have seen, the representation $(S^* V, \rho)$ of $\mathsf{l}_{X/S,x}$ is the exponential of the locally nilpotent Higgs field $\lambda : S^* V \rightarrow S^* V \otimes V$ given by the exterior derivative. It follows from [Ogus 2003,

1.44] that one can use Higgs cohomology to calculate the group cohomology of such locally unipotent representations. In our case the Higgs complex of λ identifies with the de Rham complex of the symmetric algebra S^*V , and the result follows.

We conclude that $H^i(\tilde{\tau}_{X/S}^{-1}(\tilde{x}), \tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{q,\log})$ vanishes if $i > 0$, and that the natural map

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log} \otimes \Omega_{X/\mathbb{C},x}^{q,\log} \rightarrow H^0(\tilde{\tau}_{X/S}^{-1}(\tilde{x}), \tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{q,\log})$$

is an isomorphism. Then the proper base change theorem implies that $R^i \tilde{\tau}_{X/S*} \Omega_{\tilde{X}/\mathbb{C}}^{q,\log}$ vanishes for $i > 0$ and that the natural map

$$\tilde{\tau}_{X_S}^*(\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_P^{\log} \otimes \Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^q) \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_{X/S*}(\Omega_{\tilde{X}/\mathbb{C}}^{q,\log}).$$

is an isomorphism. But the map $\tilde{\tau}_{X_S}$ is just the projection $X_{\text{top}} \times V_P \rightarrow X$, so for any abelian sheaf \mathcal{F} on X_{top} , $R^i \tilde{\tau}_{X_S*} \tilde{\tau}_{X_S}^* \mathcal{F} = 0$ and $\mathcal{F} \cong \tilde{\tau}_{X_S*} \tilde{\tau}_{X_S}^* \mathcal{F}$, by [Kashiwara and Schapira 1990, 2.7.8]. Since $\tilde{\tau}_X = \tilde{\tau}_{X_S} \circ \tilde{\tau}_{X/S}$, we conclude that $R^i \tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\tilde{\Omega}_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{q,\log})$ vanishes if $i > 0$ and that the natural map $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_S^{\log} \otimes \Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^q \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{q,\log})$ is an isomorphism. The lemma follows. \square

Corollary 5.1.6. *In the situation of Theorem 5.1.4, the maps σ_{DR} (5-1-1) factor through isomorphisms*

$$\mathbb{C} \otimes \wedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}^q(K_{X/S}^{\bullet}).$$

Proof. There is an evident inclusion $\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet} \rightarrow K_{X/S}^{\bullet}$, and hence we find natural maps

$$\mathbb{C} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1(\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1(K_{X/S}^{\bullet}).$$

It follows from the formula (5-1-4) that the image of each element of P^{gp} becomes exact in $K_{X/S}^1$, and hence this composed map factors through $\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}$. The maps in the statement of the corollary are then obtained by cup product. We now have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C} \otimes \wedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}^q(K_{X/S}^{\bullet}) \\ \searrow \tilde{\sigma} & & \downarrow \cong \\ & & R^q \tilde{\tau}_{X*}(\mathbb{C}), \end{array}$$

where the vertical arrow is the isomorphism coming from Theorem 5.1.4. Since $\tilde{\sigma}$ is an isomorphism by Theorem 4.2.1, the horizontal arrow is also an isomorphism. \square

5.2. Monodromy and the canonical filtration. The filtration N of $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_S^{\log}$ is stable under I_P and the connection and hence induces a filtration of the complex $K_{X/S}^\bullet$. Claim 5.1.1 shows that N_n corresponds to the n -th level of the “kernel” filtration defined by the monodromy action on the complex $K_{X/S}^\bullet$. We shall see that this filtration coincides up to quasi-isomorphism with the canonical filtration τ_{\leq} . Since we prefer to work with decreasing filtrations, we set

$$N^k K_{X/S}^q := (N_{-k} \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_S^{\log}) \otimes \Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^q,$$

and

$$T^k K_{X/S}^q := \begin{cases} K_{X/S}^q & \text{if } k \leq 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, $N^0 K_{X/S}^\bullet = \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet$ and $N^1 K_{X/S}^\bullet = 0$, so $N^i K_{X/S}^\bullet \subseteq T^i K_{X/S}^\bullet$ for all i , that is, the filtration N^\bullet is finer than the filtration T^\bullet .

Recall from [Deligne 1971, 1.3.3] that if F is a filtration of a complex K^\bullet , the “filtration décalée” \tilde{F} is the filtration of K^\bullet defined by

$$\tilde{F}^i K^n := \{x \in F^{i+n} K^n : dx \in F^{i+n+1} K^n\}.$$

Then there are natural maps

$$E_0^{i,n-i}(K^\bullet, \tilde{F}) = \text{Gr}_{\tilde{F}}^i K^n \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^n(\text{Gr}_F^{i+n} K^\bullet) = E_1^{i+n,-i}(K^\bullet, F)$$

inducing quasi-isomorphisms

$$(E_0^{i,\bullet}(K^\bullet, \tilde{F}), d_0^{i,\bullet}) \rightarrow (E_1^{\bullet+i, -i}(K^\bullet, F), d_1^{\bullet+i, -i}).$$

This equation says that the natural maps (induced by the identity map of K^\bullet), are quasi-isomorphisms

$$(E_0^{-q,\bullet}(K^\bullet, \tilde{F}), d_0^{-q,\bullet}) \rightarrow (E_1^{\bullet,q}(K^\bullet, F), d_1^{\bullet,q})[q]' \quad (5-2-1)$$

where the symbol $[q]'$ means the *naive shift* of the complex (which does not change the sign of the differential). More generally, there are isomorphisms of spectral sequences, after a suitable renumbering [Deligne 1971, 1.3.4]:

$$(E_r^{\bullet,\bullet}(K^\bullet, \tilde{F}), d_r^{\bullet,\bullet}) \rightarrow (E_{r+1}^{\bullet,\bullet}(K^\bullet, F), d_{r+1}^{\bullet,\bullet}).$$

Let \tilde{N}^\bullet denote the filtration décalée of N^\bullet , and similarly for T^\bullet ; note that $\tilde{T}^i = \tau_{\leq -i}$, the “filtration canonique.” Since the filtration N^\bullet is finer than T^\bullet , the filtration \tilde{N}^\bullet is finer than the filtration \tilde{T}^\bullet , and we find a morphism of filtered complexes

$$(K_{X/S}^\bullet, \tilde{N}^\bullet) \rightarrow (K_{X/S}^\bullet, \tilde{T}^\bullet). \quad (5-2-2)$$

Theorem 5.2.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a smooth and saturated morphism of fine saturated log analytic spaces, where S is the split log point associated to a sharp toric monoid. Then there are natural filtered quasi-isomorphisms*

$$(K_{X/S}^\bullet, \tilde{N}^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\sim} (K_{X/S}^\bullet, \tilde{T}^\bullet) \xleftarrow{\sim} (\Psi_{X/S}, \tilde{T}^\bullet).$$

The existence of the second filtered quasi-isomorphism of the theorem follows from the canonicity of the filtration \tilde{T} and Theorem 5.1.4. The proof that the first arrow is a filtered quasi-isomorphism is a consequence of the following more precise result.

Recall from Definition 2.2.3 that associated to the homomorphism

$$\theta : \mathbb{C} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{S^{\text{gp}}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}}$$

we have for each q a complex $\text{Kos}^{q,\bullet}(\theta)$ and whose n -th term is given by

$$\text{Kos}^{n,q}(\theta) = \mathbb{C} \otimes S^{q-n} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{S^{\text{gp}}} \otimes \Lambda^n \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}}.$$

Theorem 5.2.2. *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be as in Theorem 5.1.4, let $K_{X/S}^\bullet$ be the Steenbrink complex on X_{top} , and let*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}} \xrightarrow{\theta} \mathbb{C} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{C} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow 0$$

be the exact sequence of sheaves of \mathbb{C} -vectors spaces on X obtained by tensoring the log Kodaira–Spencer sequence (1-0-1) with \mathbb{C} .

(1) *For each $q \geq 0$, there are natural morphisms of complexes:*

$$\text{Gr}_{\tilde{N}}^{-q} K_{X/S}^\bullet \xrightarrow{\sim} E_1^{*,q}(K_{X/S}^\bullet, N)[-q] \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Kos}_q^\bullet(\theta) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C} \otimes \Lambda^q \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}[-q],$$

where the first and last maps are quasi-isomorphisms and the second map is an isomorphism. (The notation $[-q]'$ means the naive shift of the complex, and Kos_q^\bullet is the complex defined in Definition 2.2.3.)

- (2) *The morphism of spectral sequences induced by the map of filtered complexes $(K_{X/S}^\bullet, N^\bullet) \rightarrow (K_{X/S}^\bullet, T^\bullet)$ is an isomorphism at the E_2 -level and beyond.*
- (3) *The map of filtered complexes $(K_{X/S}^\bullet, \tilde{N}^\bullet) \rightarrow (K_{X/S}^\bullet, \tilde{T}^\bullet)$ is a filtered quasi-isomorphism.*

Proof. The first arrow in (1) is the general construction of Deligne as expressed in Equation (5-2-1). It follows from the definitions that

$$E_0^{-p,q}(K_{X/S}^\bullet, N) = \text{Gr}_N^{-p} K_{X/S}^{q-p} \cong S^p \overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^{q-p}.$$

Since the elements of $S^p \overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}}$ are horizontal sections of $\text{Gr}_N^{-p} \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_S^{\log}$, the differential $d_0^{p,*}$ of the complex $E_0^{p,*}(K_{X/S}^\bullet, N)$ can be identified with the identity map

of $S^p \bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}}$ tensored with the differential of $\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^\bullet$. Then the isomorphism (5-1-1) allows us to write:

$$E_1^{-p,q}(K_{X/S}^\bullet, N) = \begin{cases} S^p \bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}} \otimes \mathcal{H}^{q-p}(\Omega_{X/\mathbb{C}}^\bullet) \cong \mathbb{C} \otimes S^p \bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda^{q-p} \bar{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} & \text{if } 0 \leq p \leq q, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The isomorphism appearing above is the identity of $S^p \bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}}$ tensored with the isomorphism (5-1-1). The differential $d_1^{-p,q}$ becomes identified with a map

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C} \otimes S^p \bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda^{q-p} \bar{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{C} \otimes S^{p-1} \bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda^{q-p+1} \bar{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Kos}^{q-p,q}(\theta) & \longrightarrow & \text{Kos}^{q-p+1,q}(\theta) \end{array}$$

It follows from formula (5-1-4) that this differential is indeed the Koszul differential. Thus we have found the isomorphism

$$E_1^{\bullet,q}(K_{X/S}^\bullet, N)[-q] \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Kos}^{\bullet,q}(\theta).$$

The quasi-isomorphism $\text{Kos}^{\bullet,q}(\theta) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda^q \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}[-q]$ comes from Proposition 2.2.4. This completes the proof of statement (1) of the theorem.

We have natural maps of filtered complexes

$$(K_{X/S}^\bullet, N^\bullet) \rightarrow (K_{X/S}^\bullet, T^\bullet), \quad \text{hence also} \quad (K_{X/S}^\bullet, \tilde{N}^\bullet) \rightarrow (K_{X/S}^\bullet, \tilde{T}^\bullet).$$

These maps produce the map of spectral sequences in statement (2). Consider the spectral sequence associated to the filtered complex $(K_{X/S}^\bullet, T^\bullet)$, in the category of abelian sheaves. We have

$$E_0^{-p,q}(K_{X/S}^\bullet, T) = \text{Gr}_T^{-p} K_{X/S}^{q-p} = \begin{cases} K_{X/S}^{q-p} & \text{if } p = 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

hence an isomorphism of complexes,

$$(E_0^{0,\bullet}, d) \cong K_{X/S}^\bullet,$$

and of cohomology groups,

$$E_1^{-p,q}(K_{X/S}^\bullet, T) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{H}^q(K_{X/S}^\bullet) & \text{if } p = 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus the complex $E_1^{\bullet,q}(K, T)$ is isomorphic to the sheaf $\mathcal{H}^q(K_{X/S})$, viewed as a complex in degree zero, and the spectral sequence degenerates at E_1 . Then

$$E_\infty^{0,q}(K, T) = E_1^{0,q}(K, T) = \mathcal{H}^q(K_{X/S}^\bullet) \cong R^q \tilde{\tau}_X(\mathbb{C}) \cong \Lambda^q \mathbb{C} \otimes \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}},$$

by Corollary 5.1.6. Since the maps are all natural, statement (2) of Theorem 5.2.2 follows.

Using the naturality of the maps in (5-2-1), we find for every i a commutative diagram of complexes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathrm{Gr}_{\tilde{N}}^{-i} K_{X/S}^{\bullet} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Gr}_{\tilde{T}}^{-i} K_{X/S}^{\bullet} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 E_1^{\bullet, -i}(K_{X/S}^{\bullet}, N) & \longrightarrow & E_1^{\bullet, -i}(K_{X/S}^{\bullet}, T)
 \end{array}$$

Since the bottom horizontal arrow is a quasi-isomorphism and the vertical arrows are quasi-isomorphisms, it follows that the top horizontal arrow is also a quasi-isomorphism. Since \tilde{T}^i and \tilde{N}^i both vanish for $i > 0$, it follows by induction that for every i , the map $\tilde{N}^i K_{X/S}^{\bullet} \rightarrow \tilde{T}^i K_{X/S}^{\bullet}$ is a quasi-isomorphism. \square

Combining the above results with our study of Koszul complexes in Section 2.2, we can now give our first proof of the monodromy formula in Theorem 4.2.2 after tensoring with \mathbb{C} .

Any $\gamma \in \mathbb{I}_P$ induces a homomorphism $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\mathrm{gp}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, which we denote also by γ . By Proposition 5.1.2 the action of $\tilde{\lambda}_{\gamma} := \log(\rho_{\gamma})$ on $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_S^{\log} \cong S^* \overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\mathrm{gp}}$ corresponds to interior multiplication by γ . Thus for every i , λ_{γ} maps $N^{-i} K_{X/S}^{\bullet}$ to $N^{1-i} K_{X/S}^{\bullet}$ and hence $\tilde{N}^{-i} K_{X/S}^{\bullet}$ to $\tilde{N}^{1-i} K_{X/S}^{\bullet}$. We need to compute the induced map

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{\gamma}^i : \mathrm{Gr}_{\tilde{N}}^{-i} K_{X/S}^{\bullet} \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_{\tilde{N}}^{1-i} K_{X/S}^{\bullet}.$$

Using the quasi-isomorphism of statement (1) of Theorem 5.2.2, we can identify this as the map

$$\gamma_i : \mathrm{Kos}_i^{\bullet}(\theta) \rightarrow \mathrm{Kos}_{i-1}^{\bullet}(\theta)$$

which in degree n is the composition

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{C} \otimes S^{i-n} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\mathrm{gp}} \otimes \wedge^n \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\mathrm{gp}} & \xrightarrow{\eta \otimes \mathrm{id}} & \mathbb{C} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\mathrm{gp}} \otimes S^{i-n-1} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\mathrm{gp}} \otimes \wedge^n \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\mathrm{gp}} \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow \gamma \otimes \mathrm{id} \\
 & & \mathbb{C} \otimes S^{i-n-1} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\mathrm{gp}} \otimes \wedge^n \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\mathrm{gp}},
 \end{array}$$

where η is the map defined at beginning of Section 2.2. In other words, our map is the composition of the morphism

$$c_q : \mathrm{Kos}^{\bullet, q}(\theta) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\mathrm{gp}} \otimes \mathrm{Kos}^{\bullet, q-1}(\theta),$$

constructed in Proposition 2.2.5 with $\gamma \otimes \text{id}$. We thus find a commutative diagram in the derived category:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \Psi_{X/S}^q & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \text{Gr}_{\tilde{N}}^{-q} K_{X/S}^\bullet[q] & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Kos}_q^\bullet(\theta)[q] & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \bigwedge^q \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \\
 \downarrow \lambda_\gamma^q & & \downarrow \tilde{\lambda}_\gamma^q & & \downarrow (\gamma \otimes \text{id}) \circ c_q & & \downarrow g_q \\
 \Psi_{X/S}^{q-1}[1] & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \text{Gr}_{\tilde{N}}^{1-q} K_{X/S}^\bullet[q] & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Kos}_{q-1}^\bullet(\theta)[q] & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \bigwedge^{q-1} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}[1]
 \end{array}$$

The horizontal arrows in the leftmost square come from Theorem 5.2.1 and those in the remaining squares come from statement (1) of Theorem 5.2.2. Statement (3) of Proposition 2.2.5 shows that $g_q = (-1)^{q-1} \kappa_\gamma$, and statement (2) of Theorem 4.2.2, tensored with \mathbb{C} , follows.

6. Proof of the integral monodromy formula

We present a proof of the monodromy formula Theorem 4.2.2(2) with integral coefficients. In contrast with the proof with complex coefficients presented in the previous section, this one uses more abstract homological algebra; not only does this method work with \mathbb{Z} -coefficients in the complex analytic context, it can be adapted to the algebraic category, using the Kummer étale topology, as we shall see in Section 6.3.

6.1. Group cohomology. Our proof of the monodromy formula with integral coefficients is hampered by the fact that we have no convenient explicit complex of sheaves of \mathbb{I}_P -modules representing $\Psi_{X/S}$. Instead we will need some abstract arguments in homological algebra, which require some preparation. Recall that the *cocone* $\text{Cone}'(u)$ of a morphism u is the shift by -1 of the cone $\text{Cone}(u)$ of u , so that there is a distinguished triangle:

$$\text{Cone}'(u) \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{u} B \rightarrow \text{Cone}'(u)[1].$$

In other words, $\text{Cone}'(u)$ is the total complex of the double complex $[A \xrightarrow{-u} B]$ where A is put in the 0-th column (that is, $\text{Fibre}(-u)$ in the notation of [Saito 2003]). Explicitly, $\text{Cone}'(u)^n = A^n \oplus B^{n-1}$, $d(a, b) = (da, -u(a) - db)$, $\text{Cone}'(u) \rightarrow A$ maps (a, b) to a and $B \rightarrow \text{Cone}'(u)[1]$ maps b to $(0, b)$.

Let X be a topological space and \mathbb{I} a group. We identify the (abelian) category of sheaves of \mathbb{I} -modules on X with the category of sheaves of R -modules on X , where R is the group ring $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{I}]$. The functor $\underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}$ which takes an object to its sheaf of \mathbb{I} -invariants identifies with the functor $\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}, -)$, where $\mathbb{Z} \cong R/J$ and J is the augmentation ideal of R .

Now suppose that \mathbb{I} is free of rank one, with a chosen generator γ . Then $\lambda := e^\gamma - 1$ (see Section 3.1) is a generator of the ideal J , and we have an exact sequence

of sheaves of R -modules,

$$0 \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{\lambda} R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0,$$

which defines a quasi-isomorphism $C_\bullet \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}$, where C_\bullet is the complex $[R \xrightarrow{\lambda} R]$ in degrees -1 and 0 . The functor $\mathcal{H}om(R, -)$ is exact, and hence the functor $\underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}$ can be identified with the functor $\mathcal{H}om(C_\bullet, -)$. The R -linear dual of C_\bullet is the complex

$$C^\bullet := [R \xrightarrow{-\lambda} R],$$

(see [Berthelot et al. 1982, 0.3.3.2] for the sign change) in degrees 0 and 1 , and for any complex K^\bullet of sheaves of \mathbb{I} -modules,

$$C(K^\bullet) := \mathcal{H}om_R(C_\bullet, K^\bullet) \cong C^\bullet \otimes_R K^\bullet \quad (6-1-1)$$

is a representative for $R\underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}(K^\bullet)$. Note that

$$C^q(K^\bullet) = K^q \oplus K^{q-1}, \quad d(x, y) = (dx, -\lambda x - dy),$$

and thus $C(K^\bullet)$ is the cocone of the morphism $\lambda : K^\bullet \rightarrow K^\bullet$.

In particular, $C^\bullet = C(R^\bullet)$, where, R^\bullet is the complex consisting of R placed in degree zero, and we have a quasi-isomorphism

$$\epsilon : C^\bullet \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}[-1] \quad \text{given by the augmentation } R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \text{ in degree one.}$$

Proposition 6.1.1 (Compare with [Rapoport and Zink 1982, §1]). *Let \mathbb{I} be a free abelian group of rank one, with generator γ , let $R := \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{I}]$, and let C^\bullet be the complex (6-1-1) above. For an object K^\bullet of the derived category $D_{\mathbb{I}}(X)$ of sheaves of \mathbb{I} -modules on a topological space X , let $C(K^\bullet) := C^\bullet \otimes_R K^\bullet$.*

(1) *There are natural isomorphisms*

$$C(K^\bullet) \cong R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathbb{Z}, K^\bullet) \cong R\underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}(K^\bullet)$$

and a distinguished triangle

$$C(K^\bullet) \xrightarrow{a} K^\bullet \xrightarrow{\lambda} K^\bullet \xrightarrow{b} C(K^\bullet)[1]. \quad (6-1-2)$$

(2) *Let $\partial : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[1]$ denote the morphism defined by the exact sequence (3-2-4)*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R/J^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0$$

(the first map sends 1 to the class of λ). Then $b \circ a = \partial \otimes \text{id} : C(K^\bullet) \rightarrow C(K^\bullet)[1]$.

(3) *There are natural exact sequences*

$$\cdots \rightarrow R^q \underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}(K^\bullet) \xrightarrow{a} \mathcal{H}^q(K^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\lambda} \mathcal{H}^q(K^\bullet) \xrightarrow{b} R^{q+1} \underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}(K^\bullet) \rightarrow \cdots$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow R^1 \underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathcal{H}^{q-1}(K^\bullet)) \xrightarrow{b} R^q \underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}(K^\bullet) \xrightarrow{a} \underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathcal{H}^q(K^\bullet)) \rightarrow 0.$$

(4) If the action of \mathbb{I} on $\mathcal{H}^q(K^\bullet)$ is trivial, a and b induce canonical isomorphisms

$$\underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathcal{H}^q(K^\bullet)) \cong \mathcal{H}^q(K^\bullet), \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{H}^q(K^\bullet) \cong R^1 \underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathcal{H}^q(K^\bullet)).$$

Proof. We have already explained statement (1) in the preceding paragraphs (the distinguished triangle expresses the fact that $C(K^\bullet)$ is the cocone of $\lambda : K^\bullet \rightarrow K^\bullet$). Since $C(K^\bullet) \cong C(R) \otimes K^\bullet$ and the distinguished triangle in (1) for K^\bullet is obtained by tensoring the triangle for R with K^\bullet , it will suffice to prove (2) when $K^\bullet = R$. In this case, $a : C^\bullet \rightarrow R$ is given by the identity map in degree 0, and $b : R \rightarrow C^\bullet[1]$ is given by the identity map in degree 0. Thus $b \circ a : C^\bullet \rightarrow C^\bullet[1]$ is the map

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & R & \xrightarrow{-\lambda} & R \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \\ R & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & R & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Composing with the quasi-isomorphism $\epsilon[1]$, we find that $\epsilon[1] \circ b \circ a$ is given by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R & \xrightarrow{-\lambda} & R \\ \text{aug} \downarrow & & \\ \mathbb{Z} & & \end{array}$$

The pushout of the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow R \rightarrow R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0$ along $R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is the sequence (3-2-4). It follows that the morphism

$$b \circ a : C^\bullet \rightarrow C^\bullet[1]$$

is the same as the morphism $\partial : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[1]$ defined by that sequence. This proves statement (2).

Since $C(K^\bullet) = R \underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}(K^\bullet)$, the first sequence of statement (3) is just the cohomology sequence associated with the distinguished triangle in (1); the second sequence follows from the first and the fact that for any \mathbb{I} module E , $\underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}(E) \cong \text{Ker}(\lambda)$ and $R^1 \underline{\Gamma}_{\mathbb{I}}(E) \cong \text{Cok}(\lambda)$. Statement (4) follows, since in this case $\lambda = 0$. \square

6.2. Proof of the monodromy formula. We now turn to the proof of the integral version of statement (2) of Theorem 4.2.2. Recall that $\Psi_{X/S} = R\tilde{\tau}_{X*}\mathbb{Z}$ (see (4-2-1)); let us also set $\Psi_X = R\tau_{X*}\mathbb{Z}$ and $\Psi_S = R\tau_{S*}\mathbb{Z}$. We begin with the following observation, which is a consequence of the functoriality of the maps σ as defined in Theorem 4.2.1.

Lemma 6.2.1. *The following diagram with exact rows commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & f^* \overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}}(-1) & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}}(-1) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}(-1) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow f^*\sigma_S & & \downarrow \sigma_X & & \downarrow \sigma_{X/S} \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & f^*\Psi_S^1 & \longrightarrow & \Psi_X^1 & \longrightarrow & \Psi_{X/S}^1 \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array} \tag{6-2-1}$$

Consequently one has a commutative diagram in the derived category

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}(-1) & \xrightarrow{E} & f^* \overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}}(-1)[1] = P^{\text{gp}}(-1)[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \Psi_{X/S} & \xrightarrow{F} & f^*\Psi_S^1[1]
 \end{array} \tag*{\square}$$

We will achieve our goal by establishing the commutativity of the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \bigwedge^q \mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{E_q} & P^{\text{gp}}(-1)[1] \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} \mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{\gamma \otimes 1} & \bigwedge^{q-1} \mathcal{M}[1] \\
 \downarrow \wedge^q \sigma & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \wedge^{q-1} \sigma \\
 \bigwedge^q \Psi_{X/S}^1 & \xrightarrow{F_q} & f^* \Psi_S^1[1] \otimes \bigwedge^{q-1} \Psi_{X/S}^1 & \xrightarrow{\gamma \otimes 1} & \bigwedge^{q-1} \Psi_{X/S}^1[1] \\
 \downarrow \text{mult.} & \searrow G_q(\gamma) & \downarrow \text{mult.} & & \downarrow \text{mult.} \\
 \Psi_{X/S}^q & \xrightarrow{(-1)^{q-1} L_\lambda^q} & \Psi_{X/S}^{q-1}[1] & &
 \end{array}$$

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Here we have written \mathcal{M} as a shorthand for $\mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}(-1)$ and $\gamma : f^*\Psi_S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ for the pullback by f of $\Psi_S^1 = P^{\text{gp}}(-1) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \mathbb{Z}$. The maps E_q , F_q , and $G_q(\gamma)$ are defined by applying the q -th exterior power construction $\xi \mapsto \xi_q$ of Section 2.2 to the extensions E , F , and $G(\gamma)$, respectively. Here the extension $G(\gamma) : \Psi_{X/S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[1]$ is defined by the exact sequence (6-2-4) below. Thus the commutativity of the larger outer rectangle in this diagram is the desired formula (2) of Theorem 4.2.2. We prove this commutativity by checking the interior cells (1) through (4).

(1) This square commutes by functoriality of the maps ξ_q defined in Section 2.2 and Lemma 6.2.1.

(2) It suffices to check the commutativity when $q = 1$, in which case it follows from the definition of the map $\gamma : \Psi_S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$.

(3) We let the \mathbb{I} be the subgroup of \mathbb{I}_P generated by γ and work in the category of \mathbb{I} -modules. Applying (1) of Proposition 6.1.1, we find a distinguished triangle:

$$R\Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S}) \xrightarrow{a} \Psi_{X/S} \xrightarrow{\gamma^{-1}} \Psi_{X/S} \xrightarrow{b} R\Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S})[1]. \quad (6-2-2)$$

Since γ acts trivially on the $\Psi_{X/S}^q$, the long cohomology exact sequence of the above triangle yields a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \Psi_{X/S}^{q-1} \xrightarrow{b^q} R^q\Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S}) \xrightarrow{a^q} \Psi_{X/S}^q \rightarrow 0. \quad (6-2-3)$$

When $q = 1$, the exact sequence (6-2-3) reduces to

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\beta := b^1} R^1\Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S}) \xrightarrow{\alpha := a^1} \Psi_{X/S}^1 \rightarrow 0, \quad (6-2-4)$$

where $\beta(1)$ is the image of the class $\theta \in R^1\Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathbb{Z})$ in $R^1\Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S})$. Applying the exterior power construction of Section 2.2, one obtains for each $q \geq 1$ an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \bigwedge^{q-1} \Psi_{X/S}^1 \xrightarrow{\beta^q} \bigwedge^q R^1\Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S}) \xrightarrow{\alpha^q} \bigwedge^q \Psi_{X/S}^1 \rightarrow 0,$$

where β^q is deduced from cup product with θ on the left. We assemble the arrows α^{q-1} and β^q to form the top row of the following diagram, and the arrows a^{q-1} and b^q to form the bottom row:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \bigwedge^{q-1} R^1\Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha^{q-1}} & \bigwedge^{q-1} \Psi_{X/S}^1 & \xrightarrow{\beta^q} & \bigwedge^q R^1\Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S}) \\ \text{mult.} \downarrow & & \text{mult.} \downarrow & & \text{mult.} \downarrow \\ R^{q-1}\Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S}) & \xrightarrow{a^{q-1}} & \Psi_{X/S}^{q-1} & \xrightarrow{b^q} & R^q\Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S}) \end{array}$$

The maps a and α are the restriction maps on group cohomology from \mathbb{I} to the zero group, and hence commute with cup product, so that the left square commutes. By (2) of Proposition 6.1.1, the composition $b^q \circ a^{q-1}$ is given by cup product on the left with the morphism $\theta : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[1]$ defined by the fundamental extension (3-2-4). By the above discussion, the same is true for $\beta^q \circ \alpha^{q-1}$. Since the vertical maps are also defined by cup product, we see that the outer rectangle commutes. As the map α^{q-1} is surjective, we deduce that the right square also commutes.

Putting these squares alongside each other in the opposite order, we get a commutative diagram with exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^{q-1} \Psi_{X/S}^1 & \xrightarrow{\beta^q} & \bigwedge^q R^1 \Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha^q} & \bigwedge^q \Psi_{X/S}^1 \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \text{mult.} \downarrow & & \text{mult.} \downarrow & & \text{mult.} \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \Psi_{X/S}^{q-1} & \xrightarrow{b^q} & R^q \Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S}) & \xrightarrow{a^q} & \Psi_{X/S}^q \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

Taking the maps in the derived category corresponding to these extensions gives a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \bigwedge^q \Psi_{X/S}^1 & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^{q-1} \Psi_{X/S}^1[1] \\
 \text{mult.} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{mult.} \\
 \Psi_{X/S}^q & \longrightarrow & \Psi_{X/S}^{q-1}[1]
 \end{array}$$

Proposition 2.3.2 applied to the triangle (6-2-2) implies that the bottom arrow is $\kappa^q = (-1)^{q-1} L_{\lambda}^q[q]$, while the top arrow is $G_q(\gamma)$ by definition. It follows that cell (3) commutes.

(4) Once again we can reduce to the case $q = 1$ by functoriality of the construction of Section 2.2. Consider the action of \mathbb{I} on $\Psi_{X/S}$ via γ . It is enough to establish the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & f^* \Psi_S^1 & \longrightarrow & \Psi_X^1 & \longrightarrow & \Psi_{X/S}^1 \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \gamma \downarrow & & \phi \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & R^1 \Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S}) & \longrightarrow & \Psi_{X/S}^1 \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array} \tag{6-2-5}$$

Here ϕ is the restriction map

$$\Psi_X^1 = R^1 \Gamma_{\mathbb{I}_p}(\Psi_{X/S}) \rightarrow R^1 \Gamma_{\mathbb{I}}(\Psi_{X/S}) \quad \text{along } \gamma : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow I.$$

Indeed, the top extension being $F : \Psi_{X/S}^1 \rightarrow f^* \Psi_S^1[1]$, the bottom extension (which is the pushout of the top extension by γ) is $\gamma \circ F : \Psi_{X/S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[1]$. On the other hand, as we saw in Proposition 2.3.2, the bottom extension corresponds to $L_{\lambda}^1 : \Psi_{X/S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[1]$.

The right square of (6-2-5) commutes by functoriality of restriction maps

$$R\Gamma_I(-) \rightarrow R\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(-) \rightarrow R\Gamma_0(-) = (-).$$

The left square is isomorphic to

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^1(\mathbb{I}_P, \mathcal{H}^0(\Psi_{X/S})) & \longrightarrow & H^1(\mathbb{I}_P, \Psi_{X/S}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^1(\mathbb{I}, \mathcal{H}^0(\Psi_{X/S})) & \longrightarrow & H^1(\mathbb{I}, \Psi_{X/S}) \end{array}$$

which commutes by functoriality of the maps $H^1(G, \mathcal{H}^0(-)) \rightarrow H^1(G, (-))$ with respect to G .

6.3. Étale cohomology. The results of Sections 4.2 and 6 have natural algebraic analogs, due to Fujiwara, Kato, and Nakayama [Nakayama 1997], obtained by replacing the space X_{\log} with the Kummer-étale topos $X_{\text{két}}$, and the (logarithmic) exponential sequence (3-3-3) with the (logarithmic) Kummer sequence(s). We refer the reader to [Illusie 2002] for a survey of the Kummer étale cohomology.

The algebraic version of our setup is as follows: we fix an algebraically closed field k and work in the category of fine and saturated log schemes locally of finite type over k . We fix an integer $N > 1$ invertible in k and use $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$ as a coefficient ring. We define $\Lambda(1) = \mu_N(k)$, $\Lambda(n) = \Lambda(1)^{\otimes n}$ for $n \geq 0$, $\Lambda(n) = \Lambda(-n)^\vee$ for $n \leq 0$; for a Λ -module M , $M(n)$ denotes $M \otimes \Lambda(n)$.

We start by considering a single fs log scheme X . We denote by $\varepsilon : X_{\text{két}} \rightarrow X_{\text{ét}}$ the projection morphism (here $X_{\text{ét}}$ is the étale site of the underlying scheme). The sheaf of monoids \mathcal{M}_X on $X_{\text{ét}}$ extends naturally to a sheaf $\mathcal{M}_X^{\text{két}}$ on $X_{\text{két}}$ associating $\Gamma(Y_{\text{ét}}, \mathcal{M}_Y)$ to a Kummer étale $Y \rightarrow X$; we have a natural homomorphism $\varepsilon^* \mathcal{M}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_X^{\text{két}}$. The *logarithmic Kummer sequence* is the exact sequence of sheaves on $X_{\text{két}}$

$$0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_X^{\text{két}, \text{gp}} \xrightarrow{N} \mathcal{M}_X^{\text{két}, \text{gp}} \rightarrow 0. \quad (6.3-1)$$

Applying the projection ε_* yields a homomorphism

$$\sigma_0 : \mathcal{M}_X^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \varepsilon_* \varepsilon^* \mathcal{M}_X^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \varepsilon_* \mathcal{M}_X^{\text{két}, \text{gp}} \rightarrow R^1 \varepsilon_* \Lambda(1).$$

Theorem 6.3.1 [Kato and Nakayama 1999, Theorem 2.4; Illusie et al. 2005, Theorem 5.2]. *The map σ_0 factors through $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}}$, inducing an isomorphism*

$$\sigma : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda(-1) \rightarrow R^1 \varepsilon_* \Lambda$$

and, by cup product, isomorphisms

$$\sigma^q : \wedge^q \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda(-q) \xrightarrow{\sim} R^q \varepsilon_* \Lambda.$$

We now turn to the relative situation. The base S is a fine and saturated split log point associated to a fine sharp monoid P (that is, $S = \text{Spec}(P \rightarrow k)$). Consider the inductive system \tilde{P} of all injective maps $\phi : P \rightarrow Q$ into a sharp fs monoid Q such

that the cokernel of ϕ^{gp} is torsion of order invertible in k , and let $\tilde{S} = \text{Spec}(\tilde{P} \rightarrow k)$. Let I_P be the automorphism group of \tilde{S} over S (the logarithmic inertia group of S); we have a natural identification $\mathsf{I}_P \cong \text{Hom}(P^{\text{gp}}, \hat{\mathbb{Z}}'(1))$ where $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}'(1) = \varprojlim_N \mu_N(k)$ [Illusie 2002, 4.7(a)]. We can identify the topos $S_{\text{két}}$ with the classifying topos of I_P .

We consider an fs log scheme X locally of finite type over k and a saturated morphism $f : X \rightarrow S$. We define $\tilde{X} = X \times_S \tilde{S}$ (fiber product in the category of systems of fs log schemes). We denote the projections $\varepsilon : X_{\text{két}} \rightarrow X_{\text{ét}}$ and $\tilde{\varepsilon} : \tilde{X}_{\text{két}} \rightarrow \tilde{X}_{\text{ét}} = X_{\text{ét}}$.

Lemma 6.3.2. *The sequence of étale sheaves on X*

$$0 \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\tilde{X}}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda \rightarrow 0$$

is exact, yielding an identification $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\tilde{X}}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda \cong \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda$.

Proof. Note first that since $X \rightarrow S$ is saturated, the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{X} & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{S} & \longrightarrow & S \end{array}$$

is cartesian in the category of (systems of) log schemes, and in particular the corresponding diagram of underlying schemes is cartesian, i.e., $\tilde{X} \cong X$ as schemes. Let \bar{x} be a geometric point of X . We have pushout squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X, \bar{x}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{P} & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\tilde{X}, \bar{x}} \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} P^{\text{gp}} & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X, \bar{x}}^{\text{gp}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{P}^{\text{gp}} & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\tilde{X}, \bar{x}}^{\text{gp}} \end{array}$$

and therefore also a pushout square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X, \bar{x}}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{P}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\tilde{X}, \bar{x}}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda \end{array}$$

But \tilde{P}^{gp} is N -divisible for all N invertible in k , so $\tilde{P}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda = 0$, yielding the desired exactness. \square

The complex of nearby cycles is the complex $\Psi_{X/S} := R\tilde{\varepsilon}_*\Lambda$ of discrete I_P -modules on $X_{\text{ét}}$. Its cohomology is described by an analog of Theorem 4.2.1:

Theorem 6.3.3. *There are canonical isomorphisms*

$$\sigma^q : \bigwedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda(-q) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Psi_{X/S}^q$$

for all q . In particular, the logarithmic inertia group I_P acts trivially on $\Psi_{X/S}^q$.

Proof. This follows from Theorem 6.3.1 for \tilde{X} , using the identifications $X_{\text{ét}} = \tilde{X}_{\text{ét}}$ and $\mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda \cong \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\tilde{X}}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda$. \square

As before, we denote by $\lambda_{\gamma}^q : \Psi_{X/S}^q \rightarrow \Psi_{X/S}^{q-1}[1]$ the map induced by $\gamma - 1 : \Psi_{X/S} \rightarrow \Psi_{X/S}$. The usual Kummer sequence on $X_{\text{ét}}$ yields a map $\mathcal{O}_X^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \Lambda(1)[1]$, which composed with the map $\mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^*[1]$ coming from the extension (4-2-4) yields a map $\text{ch}_{X/S} : \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \Lambda(1)[2]$.

With these in place, we can state the étale analog of Theorem 4.2.2.

Theorem 6.3.4. *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be as above. Then:*

(1) *For each $q \geq 0$, the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigwedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda(-q) & \xrightarrow{\text{ch}_{X/S}^q} & \bigwedge^{q-1} \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda(1-q)[2] \\ q! \sigma^q \downarrow & & \downarrow q! \sigma^{q-1} \\ \Psi_{X/S}^q & \xrightarrow{\delta^q} & \Psi_{X/S}^{q-1}[2] \end{array}$$

(2) *For each $q \geq 0$ and each $\gamma \in \mathsf{I}_P$, the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigwedge^q \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda(-q) & \xrightarrow{\kappa_{\gamma}^q} & \bigwedge^{q-1} \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \otimes \Lambda(1-q)[1] \\ \sigma^q \downarrow & & \downarrow \sigma^{q-1} \\ \Psi_{X/S}^q & \xrightarrow{(-1)^{q-1} \lambda_{\gamma}^q} & \Psi_{X/S}^{q-1}[1] \end{array}$$

where κ_{γ}^q is as in Proposition 2.3.2.

Proof. The proof of (1) relies on the following analog of the isomorphism (4-2-7). The exact sequence (6-3-1) provides a quasi-isomorphism on $\tilde{X}_{\text{két}}$

$$\Lambda(1) \xrightarrow{\sim} [\mathcal{M}_{\tilde{X}}^{\text{két, gp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{X}}^{\text{két, gp}}]$$

and the morphism of complexes

$$[\tilde{\varepsilon}^* \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{X}}^{\text{gp}} \xrightarrow{N} \tilde{\varepsilon}^* \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{X}}^{\text{gp}}] \rightarrow [\mathcal{M}_{\tilde{X}}^{\text{két, gp}} \xrightarrow{N} \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{X}}^{\text{két, gp}}]$$

induces by adjunction a morphism

$$[\tilde{\varepsilon}^* \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{X}}^{\text{gp}} \xrightarrow{N} \tilde{\varepsilon}^* \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{X}}^{\text{gp}}] \rightarrow \Psi_{X/S}(1).$$

This morphism induces an isomorphism $[\tilde{\varepsilon}^* \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{X}}^{\text{gp}} \xrightarrow{N} \tilde{\varepsilon}^* \mathcal{M}_{\tilde{X}}^{\text{gp}}] \cong \tau_{\leq 1} \Psi_{X/S}$, our analog of (4-2-7). Then assertion (1) follows exactly as before. The proof of (2) follows the lines of our second proof of the analogous assertion in Section 6.2. We omit the details. \square

7. Curves

The goal of the present section is to illustrate Theorems 4.2.2 and 4.1.6 for curves. We shall attempt to convince our readers that the combinatorics arising from the log structures are essentially equivalent to the data usually expressed in terms of the “dual graph” of a degenerate curve, for example in [SGA 7_I 1972, IX, 12.3.7]. In particular, we show how the classical Picard–Lefschetz formula for curves can be derived from our monodromy formula. In this section we work over the field \mathbb{C} of complex numbers.

7.1. Log curves and their normalizations. Our exposition is based on F. Kato’s study [2000] of the moduli of log curves and their relation to the classical theories. Let us recall his basic notions.

Definition 7.1.1. Let S be a fine saturated and locally noetherian log scheme. A *log curve* over S is a smooth, finite type, and saturated morphism $f : X \rightarrow S$ of fine saturated log schemes such that every geometric fiber of $f : \underline{X} \rightarrow \underline{S}$ has pure dimension one.

Kato requires that \underline{X} be connected, a condition we have dropped from our definition. If \underline{X}/\mathbb{C} is a smooth curve and \underline{Y} is a finite set of closed points of \underline{X} , then the compactifying log structure associated with the open subset $\underline{X} \setminus \underline{Y}$ of \underline{X} is fine and saturated, and the resulting log scheme is a log curve over \mathbb{C} . In fact, every log curve over \mathbb{C} arises in this way, so that to give a log curve over \mathbb{C} is equivalent to giving a smooth curve with a set (not a sequence) of marked points.

For simplicity, we concentrate on the case of vertical log curves over the standard log point $S := \text{Spec}(\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C})$. Then a morphism of fine saturated log schemes $X \rightarrow S$ is automatically integral [Kato 1989, 4.4], and if it is smooth, it is saturated if and only if its fibers are reduced [Tsuji 2019, II.4.2; Ogus 2018, IV, 4.3.6]. Since X/S is vertical, the sheaf $\mathcal{M}_{X/S} := \mathcal{M}_X/f^*\mathcal{M}_S$ is in fact a sheaf of groups. Corollary 4.1.7 says that the set $Y := \{x \in X : \mathcal{M}_{X/S} \neq 0\}$ is closed in X , that its complement U is open and dense, and that the underlying scheme \underline{U} of U is smooth. In fact Kato’s analysis of log curves gives the following detailed local description of X/S .

Theorem 7.1.2 (F. Kato). *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a vertical log curve over the standard log point S and let x be a closed point of \underline{X} .*

(1) The underlying scheme \underline{X} is smooth at x if and only if there is an isomorphism $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x} \cong \mathbb{N}$. If this is the case, there exist an étale neighborhood V of x and a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{g} & S \times \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Z}} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & S \end{array}$$

where g is strict and étale.

(2) The underlying scheme \underline{X} is singular at x if and only if there exist an integer n and an isomorphism $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x} \cong Q_n$, where Q_n is the monoid given by generators q_1, q_2, q satisfying the relation $q_1 + q_2 = nq$. In this case there exist an étale neighborhood V of x and a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathbb{A}_{Q_n, J} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mathbb{A}_{\theta} \\ & & S \end{array}$$

where g is strict and étale, where J is the ideal of Q_n generated by q , and where $\theta : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow Q_n$ is the homomorphism sending 1 to q . \square

Proof. For the convenience of the reader we give an indication of the proofs, using the point of view developed in Corollary 4.1.7. We saw there that the set $U := \{x \in X : \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x} = \mathbb{N}\}$ is open in X . Moreover \underline{U} is smooth over \mathbb{C} , so it can be covered by open sets V each of which admits an étale map $U \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m = \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}$. Since the morphism $U \rightarrow \underline{U} \times S$ is an isomorphism, we find a diagram as in case (1) of the theorem.

Suppose on the other hand that $x \in Y := X \setminus U$. Since the sheaf of groups $\mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}$ is torsion free, one sees from [Ogus 2018, IV, 3.3.1] that in a neighborhood V of x , there exists a chart for f which is neat and smooth at x . That is, there exist a fine saturated monoid Q , an injective homomorphism $\theta : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow Q$, and a map $V \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_Q$ such that induced map $V \rightarrow S \times_{\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{N}}} \mathbb{A}_Q$ is smooth and such that the homomorphism $Q^{\text{gp}}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X/S,x}$ is an isomorphism. By [Ogus 2018, III, 2.4.5], the chart $Q \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_X$ is also neat at x . Let J be the ideal of Q generated by $q := \theta(1)$. Then $S \times_{\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{N}}} \mathbb{A}_Q = \mathbb{A}_{(Q,J)}$. Since θ is vertical, J is the interior ideal of Q , and the set of minimal primes containing it is the set of height one primes of Q . Thus the dimension of $\mathbb{A}_{(Q,J)}$ is the dimension of \mathbb{A}_F , where F is any facet of Q . This dimension is the rank of F^{gp} ; if it is zero, then Q^{gp} has rank at most one, hence $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow Q$ is an isomorphism, contradicting our assumption that $x \in Y$. Thus Q^{gp} has rank at least two. Since \underline{V} has dimension one and is smooth over $\mathbb{A}_{(Q,J)}$, it follows that in fact F^{gp} has rank one, that Q^{gp} has rank two, and that \underline{V} is étale

over $\mathbb{A}_{(Q,J)}$. Since $Q^{\text{gp}}/\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}$ and Q^* maps to zero in $\mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}}$ it follows that Q is sharp of dimension two, and hence has exactly two faces F_1 and F_2 . Each of these is canonically isomorphic to \mathbb{N} ; let q_i be the unique generator of F_i . Since θ is saturated, every element of Q can be written uniquely in the form $nq + m_i q_i$, where $n, m_i \in \mathbb{N}$ and $i \in \{1, 2\}$ [Ogus 2018, I, 4.8.14]. Writing $q_1 + q_2$ in this form, we see that necessarily $m_i = 0$ (otherwise q would belong to a proper face). Thus Q is generated by q_1 and q_2 , subject to the relation $nq = q_1 + q_2$ for some $n > 0$. Since Q has dimension two, it is necessarily isomorphic to Q_n , and since the chart $Q \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_X$ is neat at x , in fact $Q_n \cong \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}$. Finally, we note that \underline{X} is singular at x , so U is precisely the smooth locus of \underline{X} . \square

Let us remark that the isomorphism $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x} \cong \mathbb{N}$ in (1) is unique, since the monoid \mathbb{N} has no nontrivial automorphisms. In case (2), the integer n is unique, and there are exactly two isomorphisms $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x} \cong Q_n$, since Q_n has a unique nontrivial automorphism, which exchanges q_1 and q_2 .

Thanks to Kato's result, we can give the following more explicit version of Corollary 4.1.7 in the cases of log curves. Since we are working over the standard (split) log point S , we have a map $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_X$, and we let $\mathcal{M}_{X/\mathbb{N}} := \mathcal{M}_X/\mathbb{N}$.

Proposition 7.1.3. *Let X/S be a vertical log curve over the standard log point, let $\epsilon : \underline{X}' \rightarrow \underline{X}$ be its normalization, and let X'/\mathbb{C} (resp. X'') be the log curve obtained by endowing \underline{X}' with the compactifying log structure associated to the open embedding $U' \rightarrow U$ (resp. with the induced log structure from X).*

- (1) *There is a unique morphism of log schemes $h : X'' \rightarrow X'$ which is the identity on the underlying schemes.*
- (2) *The maps $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X'}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \epsilon^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_{X/S})$ and $\mathcal{M}_{X'}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \epsilon^*(\mathcal{M}_{X/\mathbb{N}})$ induced by h are isomorphisms, where $\epsilon^*(\mathcal{M}_{X/\mathbb{N}}) := \mathcal{O}_{X'}^* \times_{\epsilon^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}}^*)} \epsilon^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_{X/\mathbb{N}})$.*
- (3) *Let $X''' := X' \times_S S$, and let $g : X'' \rightarrow X'''$ be the map induced by $f \circ \epsilon$ and h . Then the morphism g identifies X'' with a strict log transform of X''' , i.e., the closure of U' in the log blowup of X''' along a coherent sheaf of ideals of $\mathcal{M}_{X'''}$, (made explicit below).*

Proof. Statement (3) of Corollary 4.1.7 implies statement (1) of Proposition 7.1.3, statement (4) implies that h induces an isomorphism $\theta : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X'}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \epsilon^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_{X/S})$, and it follows that $\mathcal{M}_{X'}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \epsilon^*(\mathcal{M}_{X/\mathbb{N}})$ is an isomorphism, since this map is a morphism of $\mathcal{O}_{X'}^*$ torsors over θ . This proves statements (1) and (2); we should remark that they are quite simple to prove directly in the case of curves, because the normalization \underline{X}' of \underline{X} is smooth.

Our proof of (3) will include an explicit description of a sheaf of ideals defining the blowup. For each point y' of \underline{X}' , let n be the integer such that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,\epsilon(y')} \cong Q_n$, let $\mathcal{K}_{y'}$ be the ideal of $\mathcal{M}_{X''',y'}$ generated by $\mathcal{M}_{X',y'}^+$ and $n\mathcal{M}_S^+$, and let $\mathcal{K} :=$

$\bigcap\{\mathcal{K}_{y'} : y' \in Y'\}$, a coherent sheaf of ideals in $\mathcal{M}_{X''''}$. Observe that the ideal of $\mathcal{M}_{X''''}$ generated by \mathcal{K} is invertible. This is clear at points x' of U' . If $y' \in Y'$, the ideal $\mathcal{K}_{y'}$ is generated by the images of q_2 and nq , and in Q_n the ideal (q_2, nq) is generated by q_2 , since $nq = q_1 + q_2$. Thus the map $X'' \rightarrow X''''$ factors through the log blowup [Nizioł 2006, 4.2]. A chart for X'''' near y' is given by $\mathbb{N} \oplus \mathbb{N}$ mapping $(1, 0)$ to q_2 and $(0, 1)$ to q , and the log blowup of the ideal (q_2, nq) has a standard affine cover consisting of two open sets. The first is obtained by adjoining $nq - q_2$, and the corresponding monoid is Q_n ; and the second by adjoining $q_2 - nq$. The closure of U' is contained in the first affine piece, so we can ignore the second. Thus the induced map is indeed an isomorphism as described. \square

Proposition 7.1.3 shows that one can recover the log curve X''/S directly from the log curve X' together with the function $\nu : Y' \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+$ taking a point y' to the number n such that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\epsilon(y')} \cong Q_n$. In fact there are additional data at our disposal, as the following proposition shows.

Proposition 7.1.4. *Let X/S be a vertical log curve over the standard log point and let X'/\mathbb{C} be the corresponding log curve over \mathbb{C} as described in Proposition 7.1.3. Then X'/\mathbb{C} is naturally equipped with the following additional data.*

- (1) *A fixed point free involution ι of \underline{Y}' .*
- (2) *A mapping $\nu : \underline{Y}' \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $\nu(y') = \nu(\iota(y'))$ for every $y' \in Y'$.*
- (3) *A trivialization of the invertible sheaf $N_{\underline{Y}'/\underline{X}'} \otimes \iota^*(N_{\underline{Y}'/\underline{X}'})$ on \underline{Y}' .*

Proof. These data arise as follows. Each fiber of the map $\epsilon : \underline{Y}' \rightarrow \underline{Y}$ has cardinality two, and hence there is a unique involution ι of \underline{Y}' which interchanges the points in each fiber. The function ν is defined as above: $\nu(y')$ is the integer n such that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X, \epsilon(y')} \cong Q_n$. To obtain the trivialization in (3), let y' be a point of Y' and let $y := \epsilon(y')$. Recall from Remark 3.3.1 that if X is a fine log space and $\bar{m} \in \Gamma(X, \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X)$, there is an associated invertible sheaf $\mathcal{L}_{\bar{m}}$ whose local generators are the sections of \mathcal{M}_X mapping to \bar{m} . Observe that, since the log point S is equipped with a splitting $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_S$, there is a canonical generator m_S of the invertible sheaf $\mathcal{L}_{1,S}$ on S . Let us use the notation of the proof of Proposition 7.1.3. Endow Y with the log structure from X and choose a point y of Y . The choice of a chart at y defines sections m_1 and m_2 of $\mathcal{M}_{Y,y}$, whose images \bar{m}_1 and \bar{m}_2 in $\Gamma(y, \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{Y,y})$ are independent of the choice of the chart and define one-dimensional vector spaces $\mathcal{L}_{\bar{m}_i}$. The equality $\bar{m}_1 + \bar{m}_2 = n\bar{f}^\flat(1)$ induces an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{L}_{\bar{m}_1} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\bar{m}_2} \cong \mathcal{L}_{1,s}^n \cong \mathbb{C}.$$

As we have seen, the element m_2 corresponds to a generator of the ideal of the point y'_1 in \underline{X}'_1 , so there is a canonical isomorphism $\epsilon^*(\mathcal{L}_{\bar{m}_2}) \cong N_{\underline{Y}'/\underline{X}', y'_1}^{-1}$; similarly

$\epsilon^*(\mathcal{L}_{\bar{m}_1}) \cong N_{\underline{Y}'/\underline{X}', y'_1}^{-1}$. Thus we find isomorphisms

$$N_{\underline{Y}'/\underline{X}', y'_1} \otimes (\iota^* N_{Y'/X'})_{y'_1} \cong N_{\underline{Y}'/\underline{X}', y'_1} \otimes N_{\underline{Y}'/\underline{X}, y'_2} \cong \epsilon^*(\mathcal{L}_{\bar{m}_2})^{-1} \otimes \epsilon^*(\mathcal{L}_{\bar{m}_1})^{-1} \cong \mathbb{C}. \quad \square$$

In fact the data in Proposition 7.1.4 are enough to reconstruct the original log curve X/S . (For an analogous result in the context of semistable reduction, see [Ogus 2018, III, Proposition 1.8.8].) Rather than write out the proof, let us explain how one can construct the fibration $X_{\log} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ directly from X' together with these data.

It will be notationally convenient for us to extend ι to a set-theoretic involution on all of \underline{X}' , acting as the identity on \underline{U}' . If $y' \in Y'$ and v is a nonzero element of $N_{y'/\underline{X}'}$, let $\iota(v)$ be the element of $N_{\iota(y')/\underline{X}'}$ which is dual to v with respect to the pairing defined by (3) above. Then $\iota(\lambda v) = \lambda^{-1}\iota(v)$ for all v . Note that since $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X', y'} = \mathbb{N}$ for every $y' \in Y'$ and vanishes otherwise, we have a natural set-theoretic action of \mathbb{S}^1 on X'_{\log} covering the identity of X' . Thus the following sets of data are equivalent:

- (1) a trivialization of $N_{\underline{Y}'/\underline{X}'} \otimes \iota^*(N_{Y'/X'})$;
- (2) an involution ι of $N_{Y'/X'}$, covering the involution ι of Y' , such that $\iota(\lambda v) = \lambda^{-1}\iota(v)$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and $v \in N_{Y'/X'}$;
- (3) an involution ι of $\mathbb{S}^1(N_{Y'/X'})$ (the circle bundle of $N_{Y'/X'}$), covering the involution ι of Y' , such that $\iota(\lambda(v)) = \lambda^{-1}(\iota(v))$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{S}^1$ and $v \in \mathbb{S}^1(N_{Y'/X'})$;
- (4) an involution ι of X'_{\log} such that $\tau_{X'}(\iota(x'_{\log})) = \iota(\tau_{X'}(x'_{\log}))$ and $\iota(\zeta x'_{\log}) = \zeta^{-1}\iota(x'_{\log})$ for $\zeta \in \mathbb{S}^1$ and $x'_{\log} \in X'_{\log}$.

The data in (3) and (4) are equivalent thanks to Remark 3.3.1. We should also point out that these data are unique up to (nonunique) isomorphism.

Proposition 7.1.5. *Let X/S be a log curve and let X' and ι be as above. Let $\nu(x'_{\log}) := \nu(\epsilon(\tau_{X'}(x'_{\log})))$ and define ι on $X'_{\log} \times \mathbb{S}^1$ by*

$$\iota(x'_{\log}, \zeta) := (\zeta^{\nu(x'_{\log})} \iota(x'_{\log}), \zeta).$$

Then X_{\log} is the quotient of $X'_{\log} \times \mathbb{S}^1$ by the equivalence relation generated by ι .

Proof. Let y be a point of Y and let $\epsilon^{-1}(y) := \{y'_1, y'_2\}$. We can check the formula with the aid of charts, using again the notation of the proof of Proposition 7.1.3. Then $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X'', y'_1}^{\text{gp}} \cong \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X', y'_1}^{\text{gp}} \oplus \bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}}$ is free with basis \bar{m}_2, \bar{m} and $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X'', y'_2} \cong \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X', y'_2}^{\text{gp}} \oplus \bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}}$ is free with basis \bar{m}_1, \bar{m} . We have isomorphisms

$$\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X'', y''_1}^{\text{gp}} \longleftrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X, y}^{\text{gp}} \longrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{X'', y''_2}^{\text{gp}}$$

sending \bar{m} to \bar{m} and \bar{m}_2 to $\bar{m}_1 = n\bar{m} - \bar{m}_2$. Then the formula follows immediately. \square

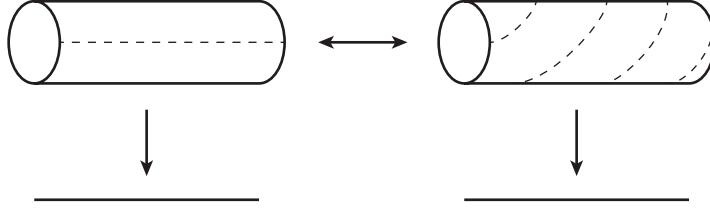


Figure 1. Gluing log fibers.

This gluing map is compatible with the map $X_{\log} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$. Figure 1 illustrates the restriction of this gluing to $\tau^{-1}(y) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$, when pulled back to via the exponential map $[0, 2\pi i] \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$. The reader may recognize the gluing map as a Dehn twist. It appears here as gluing data, not monodromy. It is of course also possible to see the monodromy from this point of view as well, using a chart for X at a point y of Y . Since this description is well-known but not functorial, we shall not develop it here.

7.2. Log combinatorics and the dual graph. Proposition 7.1.3 and the data of Proposition 7.1.4 will enable us to give a combinatorial description of the sheaf $\mathcal{M}_{X/S}$ on X . In fact there are two ways to do this, each playing its own role and each related to the “dual graph” associated to the underlying nodal curve of X/S .

We begin with the following elementary construction. Let B be a finite set with an involution ι and let $\epsilon : B \rightarrow E$ be its orbit space. There are two natural exact sequences of $\mathbb{Z}[\iota]$ -modules:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{E/B} \xrightarrow{i} \mathbb{Z}^B \xrightarrow{s} \mathbb{Z}^E \rightarrow 0, \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^E \xrightarrow{j} \mathbb{Z}^B \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{Z}_{B/E} \rightarrow 0. \quad (7.2-1)$$

The map s in the first sequence sends a basis vector b of \mathbb{Z}^B to the basis vector $\epsilon(b)$ of \mathbb{Z}^E , and i is the kernel of s . The map j in the second sequence sends a basis vector e to $\sum\{b \in \epsilon^{-1}(e)\}$, and p is the cokernel of j . These two sequences are naturally dual to each other, and in particular $\mathbb{Z}_{E/B}$ and $\mathbb{Z}_{B/E}$ are naturally dual. For each $b \in B$, let $d_b := b - \iota(b) \in \mathbb{Z}_{E/B}$ and $p_b := p(b) \in \mathbb{Z}_{B/E}$. Then $\pm d_b$ (resp. $\pm p_b$) depends only on $\epsilon(b)$. There is a well-defined isomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}[\iota]$ -modules defined by

$$t : \mathbb{Z}_{B/E} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{E/B}, \quad p_b := p(b) \mapsto d_b := b - \iota(b). \quad (7.2-2)$$

The resulting duality $\mathbb{Z}_{B/E} \times \mathbb{Z}_{B/E} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is positive definite, and the set of classes of elements $\{p(b) : b \in B\}$ forms an orthonormal basis.

We apply these constructions to the involution ι of \underline{Y}' and regard $\epsilon : \underline{Y}' \rightarrow \underline{Y}$ as the orbit space of this action. The construction of $\mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'}$ and $\mathbb{Z}_{Y'/Y}$ is compatible with localization on Y and hence these form sheaves of groups on Y . Since we are

assuming that X/S is vertical, ι is fixed point free. As we shall see, there are natural identifications of the sheaf $\mathcal{M}_{X/S}$ both with $\mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'}$ and with $\mathbb{Z}_{Y'/Y}$. We begin with the former.

Because $\alpha_{X'}$ is the compactifying log structure associated to the set of marked points Y' , there are natural isomorphisms of sheaves of monoids on \underline{X}' :

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X'} \cong \Gamma_{\underline{Y}'}(\mathrm{Div}_{\underline{X}'}^+) \cong \mathbb{N}_{Y'}. \quad (7-2-3)$$

Combining this identification with the isomorphism $\epsilon^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_{X/S}) \cong \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X'}^{\mathrm{gp}}$ of statement (2) of Proposition 7.1.3, we find an isomorphism $\epsilon^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_{X/S}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{Y'}$, and hence an injection

$$\psi : \mathcal{M}_{X/S} \rightarrow \epsilon_* \epsilon^{-1}(\mathcal{M}_{X/S}) \cong \epsilon_*(\mathbb{Z}_{Y'}).$$

Proposition 7.2.1. *The inclusion ψ defined above fits into an exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X/S} \xrightarrow{\psi} \epsilon_* \mathbb{Z}_{Y'} \xrightarrow{s} \mathbb{Z}_Y \rightarrow 0,$$

and hence induces an isomorphism

$$\psi_{X/S} : \mathcal{M}_{X/S} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'}.$$

If $\ell \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{M}_{X/S})$ and \mathcal{L}_ℓ is the corresponding invertible sheaf on X coming from the exact sequence (1-0-4), then $\epsilon^*(\mathcal{L}_\ell) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}'}(-\psi(\ell))$.

Proof. Since the maps ψ and s are already defined globally, it is enough to check that the sequence is exact at each point y of Y . We work in a charted neighborhood of a point $y \in Y$ as in the proof of Proposition 7.1.3, using the notation there. Then $\mathcal{M}_{X/S, y}$ is the free abelian group generated by the image ℓ_2 of q_2 , and $\ell_1 = -\ell_2$. The pullback t'_2 of t_2 to \underline{X}' is a local coordinate near y'_1 and defines a generator for $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X', y'_1}$ mapping to $1_{y'_1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{Y'}$. The analogous formulas hold near y'_2 , and hence $\psi(\ell_2) = 1_{y'_1} - 1_{y'_2}$. This implies that $s \circ \psi = 0$ and that the sequence is exact. Furthermore, it follows from Proposition 7.1.3 that $\epsilon^*(\mathcal{L}_\ell) = \mathcal{L}_{\bar{m}'}$, where $\bar{m}' \in \Gamma(X', \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X'}^{\mathrm{gp}})$ corresponds to $\ell \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{M}_{X/S})$ via the isomorphism $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X'}^{\mathrm{gp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\mathrm{gp}}$ in statement (2) of that proposition. The sheaf $\mathcal{L}_{\bar{m}'}$ is the ideal sheaf of the divisor D corresponding to \bar{m}' , i.e., $\mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}'}(-D)$, and $D = \psi(\ell)$. \square

The relationship between $\mathcal{M}_{X/S}$ and $\mathbb{Z}_{Y'/Y}$ is more subtle and involves the integers $\nu(y)$. First consider the commutative diagram of exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_X & \longrightarrow & \epsilon_*(\mathbb{Z}_{X'}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_{X'/X} & \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \mathrm{res} & & \downarrow \mathrm{res} & & \downarrow \mathrm{res} & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_Y & \longrightarrow & \epsilon_*(\mathbb{Z}_{Y'}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_{Y'/Y} & \longrightarrow 0 \end{array} \quad (7-2-4)$$

where $\mathbb{Z}_{X'/X}$ is by definition the cokernel in the top row. As ϵ is an isomorphism over U , the right vertical map is an isomorphism and we will allow ourselves to identify its source and target without further comment. Note that since $\underline{X}'/\mathbb{C}$ is smooth, the natural map $\mathbb{Z}_{X'} \rightarrow j'_*(\mathbb{Z}_U)$ is an isomorphism, hence $\epsilon_*(\mathbb{Z}_{X'}) \cong j_*(\mathbb{Z}_U)$, and the top row of the above diagram can be viewed as an exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_X \rightarrow j_*(\mathbb{Z}_U) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{X'/X} \rightarrow 0. \quad (7-2-5)$$

Since X/S is vertical, it follows from Theorem 7.1.2 that Y is precisely the support of $\mathcal{M}_{X/S}$ and that the map $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}}$ is an isomorphism on U . Thus there is a natural map

$$\phi_X : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow j_* j^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}}) \cong j_*(\mathbb{Z}_U) \cong \epsilon_*(\mathbb{Z}_{X'}). \quad (7-2-6)$$

In fact, the map ϕ_X is the adjoint of the homomorphism

$$\bar{\rho}^{\text{gp}} : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X''}^{\text{gp}} \cong \epsilon^{-1}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{X'}$$

deduced from the homomorphism

$$\rho : \mathcal{M}_{X''} \rightarrow P_{X'} = \mathbb{N}_{X'}$$

defined in (4) of Corollary 4.1.7.

Proposition 7.2.2. *Let X/S be a vertical log curve. The homomorphisms $\psi_{X/S}$ of Proposition 7.2.1 and ϕ_X defined above fit into a commutative diagram with exact rows:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & f^{-1}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}} & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathcal{M}_{X/S} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \text{id} \swarrow & & \text{id} \swarrow & & \psi_{X/S} \swarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & f^{-1}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}} & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'} \xrightarrow{\phi_{X/S}} 0 \\ & & \cong \downarrow & & \downarrow \phi_X & & \downarrow c_{X/S} \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_X & \longrightarrow & \epsilon_*(\mathbb{Z}_{X'}) & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathbb{Z}_{Y'/Y} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array} \quad (7-2-7)$$

where $c_{X/S}$ is the map sending $d_{y'}$ to $-\nu(y')p_{y'}$ for every $y' \in Y'$.

Proof. We compute the stalk of the map ϕ_X at a point x of X . If x belongs to U , the maps

$$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}^{\text{gp}} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X,x}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \epsilon_*(\mathbb{Z}'_{X,x})$$

are isomorphisms, and hence so is ϕ_X . If x belongs to Y , we call it y and work in a neighborhood as in the proof of Proposition 7.1.3. Then \underline{X} is the analytic space associated to $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2]/(x_1x_2))$, endowed with the log structure associated to the homomorphism $\beta : Q_n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2]/(x_1x_2)$ sending q_i to x_i and q to 0. The point $y := x$ is defined by $x_1 = x_2 = 0$, and has a basis of neighborhoods W

defined by $|x_i| < \epsilon$. On the connected component $W_1 \cap U$ of $W \cap U$, the coordinate x_1 vanishes and x_2 becomes a unit. Let \bar{m}_i (resp. \bar{m}) be the image of q_i (resp. of q) in $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_X$. The stalk of $\epsilon_*(\mathbb{Z}_{X'}) \cong j_*(U)$ at x is free with basis (b_1, b_2) , where b_i is the germ of the characteristic function of $W_i \cap U$ at x . The isomorphism $\text{res} : \epsilon_*(\mathbb{Z}_{X'})_y \xrightarrow{\sim} \epsilon_*(\mathbb{Z}_{Y'})_y$ takes b_i to the basis element y'_i . The restriction of the sheaf $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_X$ to $W_1 \cap U$ is constant and freely generated by $\bar{m}|_{W_1 \cap U}$, while $\bar{m}|_{W_1 \cap U} = v(y)\bar{m}|_{W_1 \cap U}$ and $\bar{m}|_{W_1 \cap U} = 0$. Thus $\phi_X(\bar{m}_i) = v(y)b_i$ and $\phi_X(\bar{m}) = b_1 + b_2$. In particular, $p(\phi(\bar{m}_i)) = v(y)p(y'_i)$. On the other hand, we saw in the proof of Proposition 7.2.1 that $\psi_{X/S}(\pi(\bar{m}_1)) = y'_2 - y'_1 = -d_{y'_1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'}$. Thus

$$c_{X/S}(\psi_{X/S}(\pi(\bar{m}_1))) = c_{X/S}(-d_{y'_1}) = v(x)p_{y'_1} = p(\phi_X(\bar{m}_1)). \quad \square$$

Since $\psi_{X/S}$ is an isomorphism, the middle row of the diagram (7-2-7) above contains the same information as the top row, a.k.a. the log Kodaira–Spencer sequence. Furthermore, the bottom row identifies with the exact sequence (7-2-5). The following corollary relates the corresponding derived morphisms of these sequences.

Corollary 7.2.3. *Let $\kappa_{X/S} : \mathcal{M}_{X/S}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[1]$ be the morphism associated to the log Kodaira–Spencer sequence (1-0-1) and let $\kappa_{A/S} : \mathbb{Z}_{X'/X} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[1]$ be the morphism associated to the exact sequence (7-2-5). Then $\kappa_{X/S} = \kappa_{A/S} \circ c_{X/S} \circ \psi_{X/S}$.*

Proof. The diagram (7-2-7) of exact sequences yields a diagram of distinguished triangles:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& f^{-1}\bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}} & \longrightarrow & \bar{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathcal{M}_{X/S} & \xrightarrow{\kappa_{X/S}} f^{-1}\bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}}[1] \\
& \swarrow \text{id} & & \swarrow \text{id} & & \swarrow \psi_{X/S} & \swarrow \text{dotted} \\
f^{-1}\bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}} & \longrightarrow & \bar{\mathcal{M}}_X^{\text{gp}} & \dashrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'} & \longrightarrow & f^{-1}\bar{\mathcal{M}}_S^{\text{gp}}[1] \\
\cong \downarrow & & \downarrow & & c_{X/S} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{dotted} \\
\mathbb{Z}_X & \longrightarrow & \epsilon_*(\mathbb{Z}_{X'}) & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathbb{Z}_{Y'/Y} & \xrightarrow{\kappa_{A/S}} & \mathbb{Z}_X[1]
\end{array}$$

The arrows on the right are all identifications, and the formula in the corollary follows. \square

Remark 7.2.4. The sheaf $\mathbb{Z}_{X'/X}$ can be naturally identified with $\mathcal{H}_Y^1(\mathbb{Z})$. In fact there are two such natural identifications differing by sign. The first identification is the boundary map $\delta : \mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{H}_Y^0(\mathbb{Z}_{X'/X}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_Y^1(\mathbb{Z})$ in the long exact sequence obtained by applying the cohomological δ -functor $\mathcal{H}_Y^*(-)$ to the short exact sequence (7-2-5). It is an isomorphism because $\mathcal{H}_Y^i(j_*\mathbb{Z}_U) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1$. To define the second, recall that, by the construction of local cohomology, there is a

canonical exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H_Y^0(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^0(U, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \cdots,$$

compatible with restriction to open subsets $V \subseteq X$. In our situation, $H_Y^0(V, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ for all V and $H^1(V) = 0$ for a neighborhood basis of every point of X . Replacing X by V and U by $V \cap U$ for varying open V and sheafifying yields a map $j_*(\mathbb{Z}_U) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_Y^1(\mathbb{Z})$ which factors through an isomorphism $\delta' : \mathbb{Z}_{X'/X} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}_Y^1(\mathbb{Z})$. It follows from [SGA 4½ 1977, Cycle 1.1.5, p. 132]) that $\delta = -\delta'$.

We shall see that there is a very natural connection between the log structures associated to a log curve over the standard log point and the “dual graph” of the underlying marked nodal curve. The precise meaning of this graph seems to vary from author to author; the original and most precise definition we have found is due to Grothendieck [SGA 7_I 1972, IX, 12.3.7]. We use the following variant, corresponding to what some authors call an “unoriented multigraph.”

Definition 7.2.5. A *graph* Γ consists of two mappings between finite sets: $\epsilon : B \rightarrow E$ and $\zeta : B \rightarrow V$, where for each $e \in E$, the cardinality of $\epsilon^{-1}(e)$ is either one or two. A morphism of graphs $\Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$ consists of morphisms $f_B : B_1 \rightarrow B_2$, $f_E : E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ and $f_V : V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ compatible with ϵ_i and ζ_i in the evident sense.

The set V is the set of “vertices” of Γ , the set E is the set of “edges” of Γ , and the set B is the set of “endpoints” of the edges of Γ . For each edge e , the set $\epsilon^{-1}(e)$ is the set of endpoints of the edge e , and for each $b \in B$, $\zeta(b)$ is the vertex of Γ corresponding to the endpoint b . There is a natural involution $b \mapsto \iota(b)$ of B , defined so that for each $b \in B$, $\epsilon^{-1}(\epsilon(b)) = \{b, \iota(b)\}$. The notion of a graph could equivalently be defined as a map $\zeta : B \rightarrow V$ together with an involution of B ; the map $\epsilon : B \rightarrow E$ is then just the projection to the orbit space of the involution.

Definition 7.2.6. Let \underline{X} be a nodal curve. The *dual graph* $\Gamma(\underline{X})$ of \underline{X} consists of the following data:

- (1) V is the set of irreducible components of \underline{X} , or equivalently, the set of connected components of the normalization \underline{X}' of \underline{X} .
- (2) E is the set Y of nodes of \underline{X} .
- (3) $B := \epsilon^{-1}(E)$, the inverse image of E in the normalization \underline{X}' of \underline{X} .
- (4) $\zeta : B \rightarrow V$ is the map taking a point x' in \underline{X}' to the connected component of \underline{X}' containing it.

The involution of the graph of a nodal curve is fixed point free, since each $\epsilon^{-1}(y)$ has exactly two elements. A morphism of nodal curves $f : \underline{X}_1 \rightarrow \underline{X}_2$ induces a morphism of graphs provided that f takes each node of \underline{X}_1 to a node of \underline{X}_2 .

Definition 7.2.7. Let Γ be a graph in the sense of Definition 7.2.5. Suppose that ι is fixed-point free, so that each $\epsilon^{-1}(e)$ has cardinality two.

(1) $C_*(\Gamma)$ is the chain complex $C_1(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_0(\Gamma)$:

$$\mathbb{Z}_{E/B} \xrightarrow{d_1} \mathbb{Z}^V,$$

where d_1 is the composition $\mathbb{Z}_{E/B} \xrightarrow{i} \mathbb{Z}^B \xrightarrow{\zeta_*} \mathbb{Z}^V$, where i is as shown in (7-2-1), and where ζ_* sends b to $\zeta(b)$.

(2) $C^*(\Gamma)$ is the cochain complex $C^0(\Gamma) \rightarrow C^1(\Gamma)$:

$$\mathbb{Z}^V \xrightarrow{d_0} \mathbb{Z}_{B/E},$$

where d_0 is the composition $\mathbb{Z}^V \xrightarrow{\zeta^*} \mathbb{Z}^B \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{Z}_{B/E}$, where p is as shown in (7-2-1), and where $\zeta^*(v) = \sum\{b : \zeta(b) = v\}$.

(3) $\langle -, - \rangle : C_i(\Gamma) \times C^i(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is the (perfect) pairing induced by the evident bases for \mathbb{Z}^B and \mathbb{Z}^V ,

$(-|-) : C^1(\Gamma) \times C^1(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is the (perfect) pairing defined by $\langle -, - \rangle$ and the isomorphism $t : C^1(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_1(\Gamma)$ (7-2-2).

It is clear from the definitions that the complexes $C_*(\Gamma)$ that a morphism of graphs $f : \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$ induces morphisms of complexes

$$C_*(f) : C_*(\Gamma_1) \rightarrow C_*(\Gamma_2) \quad \text{and} \quad C^*(f) : C^*(\Gamma_2) \rightarrow C^*(\Gamma_1),$$

compatible with d_1 and d^0 .

The proposition below is of course well-known. We explain it here because our constructions are somewhat nonstandard. Statement (3) explains the relationship between the pairings we have defined and intersection multiplicities.

Proposition 7.2.8. *Let Γ be a finite graph such that $\epsilon^{-1}(e)$ has cardinality two for every $e \in E$. Let $C_*(\Gamma)$ and $C^*(\Gamma)$ be the complexes defined in Definition 7.2.7, and let $H_*(\Gamma)$ and $H^*(\Gamma)$ the corresponding (co)homology groups. For each pair of elements (v, w) in V , let*

$$E(v, w) := \epsilon(\zeta^{-1}(v)) \cap \epsilon(\zeta^{-1}(w)) \subseteq E$$

and let $e(v, w)$ be the cardinality of $E(v, w)$.

- (1) The homomorphisms $d_1 : C_1(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_0(\Gamma)$ and $d^0 : C^0(\Gamma) \rightarrow C^1(\Gamma)$ are adjoints, with respect to the pairings defined above.
- (2) The groups $H_*(\Gamma)$ and $H^*(\Gamma)$ are torsion free, and the inner product on $C_1(\Gamma)$ (resp. on $C_0(\Gamma)$) defines a perfect pairing $\langle -, - \rangle$ between $H^1(\Gamma)$ and $H_1(\Gamma)$ (resp. between $H_0(\Gamma)$ and $H^0(\Gamma)$). In fact, $H_0(\Gamma)$ identifies with the

free abelian group on V/\sim , where \sim is the equivalence relation generated by the set of pairs (v, v') such that $E(v, v') \neq \emptyset$.

(3) For each $v \in V$,

$$d_1(t(d^0(v))) = \sum_{v' \neq v} e(v, v')(v - v'),$$

and

$$(d^0(v)|d^0(w)) = \begin{cases} -e(v, w) & \text{if } v \neq w, \\ \sum_{v' \neq v} e(v, v') & \text{if } v = w. \end{cases}$$

(4) Let $h^i(\Gamma)$ denote the rank of $H^i(\Gamma)$ and let $\chi(\Gamma) := h^0(\Gamma) - h^1(\Gamma)$. Then

$$\chi(\Gamma) = |V| - |E|.$$

Proof. Statement (1) is clear from the construction, since d_0 is dual to d^1 and ζ_* is dual to ζ^* .

To prove (2), observe that each equivalence class of E defines a subgraph of Γ , that Γ is the disjoint union of these subgraphs, and that the complex $C_*(\Gamma)$ is the direct sum of the corresponding complexes. Thus we are reduced to proving (2) when there is only one such equivalence class. There is a natural augmentation $\alpha : \mathbb{Z}^V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ sending each basis vector v to 1, and if $b \in B$, $\alpha(d_1(b - \iota(b))) = \alpha(\zeta(b) - \zeta(\iota(b))) = 0$, so d_1 factors through $\text{Ker}(\alpha)$. Thus it will suffice to prove that d_1 maps surjectively to this kernel. Choose some $v_0 \in V$; then

$$\{v - v_0 : v \in V, v \neq v_0\}$$

is a basis for $\text{Ker}(\alpha)$. Say (v, v') is a pair of distinct elements of V and $E(v, v') \neq \emptyset$. Choose $e \in \epsilon(\zeta^{-1}(v)) \cap \epsilon(\zeta^{-1}(v'))$ and $b \in \epsilon^{-1}(e) \cap \zeta^{-1}(v)$. Then necessarily $\zeta(\iota(b)) = v'$, so $d_1(b - \iota(b)) = v - v'$. Since any two elements of E are equivalent, given any $v \in V$, there is a sequence (v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n) with each $v_{i-1} \sim v_i$, and for each such pair choose b_i with $d_1(b_i - \iota(b_i)) = v_i - v_{i-1}$. Then $d_1(b_1 + \dots + b_n) = v_n - v_0$.

It follows that $H_0(\Gamma)$ is torsion free. Then the duality statement follows from the fact that d^0 is dual to d_1 .

The formulas for d_1 and d^0 imply that for $b \in B$ and $v \in V$,

$$d_1(d_b) = \zeta(b) - \zeta(\iota(b)), \quad d^0(v) = \sum_{b \in \zeta^{-1}(v)} p_b.$$

Hence if v in V ,

$$d_1(t(d^0(v))) = d_1\left(\sum_{b \in \zeta^{-1}(v)} d_b\right) = \sum_{b \in \zeta^{-1}(v)} \zeta(b) - \zeta(\iota(b)).$$

But if $b \in \zeta^{-1}(v)$,

$$\zeta(b) - \zeta(\iota(b)) = \begin{cases} v - \zeta(\iota(b)) & \text{if } \zeta(b) \neq \zeta(\iota(b)), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

For each $v' \in V \setminus \{v\}$, the map ϵ induces a bijection from $\{b \in \zeta^{-1}(v) : \zeta(\iota(b)) = v'\}$ to $E(v, v')$. Thus

$$\sum_{b \in \zeta^{-1}(v)} \zeta(b) - \zeta(\iota(b)) = \sum_{v' \in V} e(v, v')v - e(v, v')v'$$

and the first formula of (3) follows. Then

$$(d^0 v | d^0 w) = (d_1(t(d^0(v)))|w) = \sum_{v' \neq v} e(v, v')(v|w) - \sum_{v' \neq v} e(v, v')(v'|w),$$

and the second formula follows. Statement (4) is immediate. \square

The geometric meaning of the cochain complex of a nodal curve is straightforward and well-known.

Proposition 7.2.9. *Let \underline{X}/\mathbb{C} be a nodal curve and let $\Gamma(\underline{X})$ be its dual graph. Then there is a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^0(\underline{X}', \mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{A} & H^0(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}_{X'/X}) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong \\ C^0(\Gamma(\underline{X})) & \xrightarrow{d^0} & C^1(\Gamma(\underline{X})) \end{array}$$

where the homomorphism A comes from the map also denoted by A in the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_X \rightarrow \epsilon_*(\mathbb{Z}_{X'}) \xrightarrow{A} \mathbb{Z}_{X'/X} \rightarrow 0. \quad (7.2-8)$$

Consequently there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^1(\Gamma(\underline{X})) \rightarrow H^1(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(\underline{X}', \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 0. \quad (7.2-9)$$

Proof. The commutative diagram is an immediate consequence of the definitions. The cohomology sequence attached to the exact sequence (7.2-8) reads

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^0(\underline{X}', \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{A} H^0(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}_{X'/X}) \rightarrow H^1(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(\underline{X}', \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 0,$$

and the sequence (7.2-9) follows immediately. \square

Note that $H^1(\underline{X}', \mathbb{Z})$ vanishes if and only if each irreducible component of \underline{X} is rational, a typical situation.

7.3. The nearby cycles spectral sequence. We now consider the associated morphism $f_{\log} : X_{\log} \rightarrow S_{\log}$. Our goal is to use the nearby cycles diagram (4-2-1) and Theorem 4.2.2 to describe the general fiber X_{η} of f_{\log} , together with its monodromy action.

Theorem 7.3.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a vertical log curve over the standard log point S . The morphism*

$$f_{\log} : X_{\log} \rightarrow S_{\log} = \mathbb{S}^1$$

is a topological submersion whose fibers are topological manifolds of real dimension 2. If f is proper and \underline{X} is connected, then the morphism f_{\log} is a locally trivial fibration, its general fiber X_{η} is compact, connected, and orientable, and its genus is $1 + g(\underline{X}') + h^0(Y) - h^0(\underline{X}')$.

Proof. The first statement is proved in [Nakayama and Ogus 2010], although it is much more elementary over a log point as here. Suppose f is proper. Then so is f_{\log} , and it follows that X_{η} is compact. Its orientability is proved in [Nakayama and Ogus 2010].

To compute the cohomology of X_{η} , observe that since the fibration $\tilde{X}_{\log} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(1)$ is necessarily trivial, X_{η} and \tilde{X}_{\log} have the same homotopy type, and in particular their homology groups are isomorphic. The spectral sequence of nearby cycles for the sheaf $\mathbb{Z}(1)$ on \tilde{X}_{\log} reads

$$E_2^{p,q}(1) = H^p(X, \Psi_{X/S}^q(1)) \Longrightarrow H^{p+q}(\tilde{X}_{\log}, \mathbb{Z}(1)).$$

Theorem 4.2.1 defines an isomorphism $\sigma : \mathcal{M}_{X/S} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Psi_{X/S}^1(1)$, and Proposition 7.2.1 an isomorphism $\psi_{X/S} : \mathcal{M}_{X/S} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'}$. These sheaves are supported on the zero dimensional space Y , and $\Psi_{X/S}^q(1)$ vanishes for $q > 1$. Since X has (real) dimension 2, the only possible nonzero terms and arrows in the spectral sequence are

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet & & \\ & \searrow^{d_2^{0,1}} & \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{array}$$

Hence $E_{\infty}^{1,0}(1) = E_2^{1,0}(1) = H^1(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}(1))$, and there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow E_{\infty}^{0,1}(1) \rightarrow H^0(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'}) \xrightarrow{d_2^{0,1}} H^2(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \rightarrow H^2(\tilde{X}_{\log}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \rightarrow 0. \quad (7-3-1)$$

Since the normalization map ϵ is proper and an isomorphism outside Y' , it induces an isomorphism

$$H^2(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^2(\underline{X}', \mathbb{Z}(1)).$$

Since \underline{X}' is a smooth compact complex analytic manifold of dimension 1, the trace map induces a canonical isomorphism: $H^2(\underline{X}', \mathbb{Z}(1)) \cong H^0(\underline{X}', \mathbb{Z})$. Combining this isomorphism with the one above, we obtain an isomorphism

$$\text{tr}' : H^2(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^0(\underline{X}', \mathbb{Z}). \quad (7-3-2)$$

Lemma 7.3.2. *Let X/S be a proper, connected, and vertical log curve over the standard log point, and let \underline{X} be its underlying nodal curve. Then the Betti numbers of $\Gamma(\underline{X})$, of X , and of the general fiber X_η of the fibration $X_{\log} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$, are given by the following formulas:*

$$\begin{aligned} h^1(\Gamma(\underline{X})) &= 1 - h^0(\underline{X}') + h^0(Y), \\ h^1(\underline{X}) &= h^1(\Gamma(\underline{X})) + h^1(\underline{X}'), \\ h^1(X_\eta) &= h_1(\Gamma(\underline{X})) + h^1(\underline{X}). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The first formula follows from (4) of Proposition 7.2.8 and the definition of $\Gamma(\underline{X})$. The second formula follows from the exact sequence (7-2-9). For the third formula, observe that $H^2(\tilde{X}_{\log}, \mathbb{Z}(1))$ has rank one, since \tilde{X}_{\log} has the same homotopy type as X_η , which is a compact two-dimensional orientable manifold. It then follows from the exact sequence (7-3-1) that the rank $e_\infty^{0,1}(1)$ of $E_\infty^{0,1}(1)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} e_\infty^{0,1}(1) &= h^0(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'}) - h^2(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) + 1 = h^0(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'}) - h^0(\underline{X}', \mathbb{Z}) + 1 \\ &= h^0(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'}) - h^0(\underline{X}', \mathbb{Z}) + 1 = |E(\Gamma(\underline{X}))| - |V(\Gamma(\underline{X}))| + 1 \\ &= 1 - \chi(\Gamma(\underline{X})) \\ &= h_1(\Gamma(\underline{X})). \end{aligned}$$

Then $h^1(X_\eta) = e_\infty^{0,1}(1) + e_\infty^{1,0}(1) = h_1(\Gamma(\underline{X})) + h^1(\underline{X})$. □

Combining the formulas of the lemma, we find

$$h^1(X_\eta) = h_1(\Gamma) + h^1(\Gamma) + h^1(\underline{X}') = 2 - 2h^0(\underline{X}') + 2h^0(Y) + 2g(\underline{X}'),$$

and hence $g(X_\eta) = 1 - h^0(\underline{X}') + h^0(Y) + g(\underline{X}')$. □

The following more precise result shows that the differential in the nearby spectral sequence can be identified with the differential in the chain complex C , attached to the dual graph of \underline{X} .

Proposition 7.3.3. *Let X/S be a proper and vertical log curve over the standard log point and let \underline{X} be its underlying nodal curve. Then the following diagram*

commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& H^0(X, \Psi_{X/S}^1(1)) & \xrightarrow{-d_2^{0,1}} & H^2(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) & \\
\swarrow \cong & \nearrow \sigma \cong & & & \downarrow \cong \text{tr}' \\
H^0(X, \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'}) & \xleftarrow[\cong]{\psi_{X/S}} & H^0(\underline{X}, \mathcal{M}_{X/S}) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\underline{X}', \mathbb{Z}) \\
\searrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\
& C_1(\Gamma(\underline{X})) & \xrightarrow{d_1} & C_0(\Gamma(\underline{X})) &
\end{array}$$

Consequently there is a canonical isomorphism $E_\infty^{0,1}(1) \cong H_1(\Gamma(\underline{X}))$ and hence an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^1(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \rightarrow H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \rightarrow H_1(\Gamma(\underline{X})) \rightarrow 0. \quad (7-3-3)$$

Proof. The commutativity of this diagram follows from Proposition 7.2.1 and statement (1) of Theorem 4.2.2. To write out the proof in detail, we use the notation of the proof of that result. It suffices to check what happens to each basis element of the free abelian group $H^0(X, \mathcal{M}_{X/S})$. Let y be a point of Y and let m_1 and m_2 be the elements of $\mathcal{M}_{X,y}$ as in the proof of Proposition 7.1.4, with images ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 in $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{M}_{X/S})$. Then $\ell_1 = -\ell_2$ is a typical basis element of $H^0(X, \mathcal{M}_{X/S})$. Theorem 4.2.2 says that $d_2^{0,1}(\ell_1)$ is the Chern class $c_1(\mathcal{L}_{\ell_1})$ of \mathcal{L}_{ℓ_1} , where \mathcal{L}_{ℓ_1} is the invertible sheaf on X coming from the exact sequence (1-0-4). Then

$$\epsilon^*(c_1(\mathcal{L}_{\ell_1})) = c_1(\epsilon^*(\mathcal{L}_{\ell_1})) = c_1(\mathcal{O}_{X'}(-\psi(\ell_1))),$$

by Proposition 7.2.1. But if p is a point of the (smooth) curve \underline{X}' , then $\text{tr}(c_1(\mathcal{O}_{X'}(D)))$ is the basis element of $H^0(\underline{X}', \mathbb{Z})$ corresponding the connected component of \underline{X}' containing p . The corresponding generator of $C_0(\Gamma)$ is precisely $\zeta(p)$. This proves that the diagram commutes. \square

7.4. Monodromy and the Picard–Lefschetz formula. We can now compute the monodromy action on $H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z})$.

Theorem 7.4.1. *Let X/S be a log curve over the standard log point. Choose $\gamma \in \mathbb{I}_N = \mathbb{Z}(1)$, let ρ_γ be the corresponding automorphism of $H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z})$, and let $N_\gamma : E_\infty^{0,1} \rightarrow E_\infty^{1,0}$ be the map induced by $\rho_\gamma - \text{id}$ (see (1-0-6)). Let*

$$\kappa'_{X/S} := \kappa_{X/S} \circ \psi_{X/S}^{-1} : \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X/S} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_X[1].$$

Then there is a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{\rho_\gamma - \text{id}} & H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z}) & & \\
 \downarrow \gamma & & \uparrow \cong & & \\
 H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) & & & & \\
 \downarrow b & & & & \downarrow c \\
 H_1(\Gamma(\underline{X})) & \xleftarrow{\cong} & E_\infty^{0,1}(1) & \xrightarrow{N_\gamma} & E_\infty^{1,0} \\
 \downarrow i & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\
 H^0(X, \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'}) & \xrightarrow{c_{X/S}} & H^0(X, \mathbb{Z}_{Y'/Y}) & & \\
 & & \uparrow \kappa'_{X/S} & & \uparrow \kappa_{A/S} \\
 & & H^1(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}) & \xleftarrow{p} & H^1(\Gamma(\underline{X})) \\
 & & \uparrow & & \\
 & & H^1(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}) & &
 \end{array}$$

Proof. Applying H^1 to the commutative diagram defining λ_γ^1

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Psi_{X/S} & \longrightarrow & \Psi_{X/S}^1[-1] \\
 \rho_\gamma - \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow \lambda_\gamma^1[-1] \\
 \Psi_{X/S} & \longleftarrow & \Psi_{X/S}^0
 \end{array}$$

yields a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z}) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\underline{X}, R^1\tilde{\tau}_*\mathbb{Z}) \\
 \rho_\gamma - \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z}) & \longleftarrow & H^1(\underline{X}, R^0\tilde{\tau}_*\mathbb{Z}).
 \end{array}$$

Thanks to the identifications

$$\begin{aligned}
 H^0(X, R^1\tilde{\tau}_*\mathbb{Z}(1)) &\cong E_2^{0,1}(1) \cong H^0(X, \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'}), \\
 H^1(X, R^0\tilde{\tau}_*\mathbb{Z}) &= H^1(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}) = E_\infty^{1,0},
 \end{aligned}$$

our monodromy formula from Theorem 4.2.2(2) shows that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'}) \\
 \rho_\gamma - \text{id} \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \kappa'_{X/S} \\
 H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z}) & \xleftarrow{c} & H^1(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}) & &
 \end{array}$$

The rest of the big diagram commutes by the preceding discussion of the dual graph. \square

Remark 7.4.2. The dual of the exact sequence (7-3-3) can be written

$$0 \rightarrow H_1(\Gamma(\underline{X}))^\vee \rightarrow H_1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z}(-1)) \rightarrow H_1(\underline{X}, \mathbb{Z}(-1)) \rightarrow 0,$$

so that the elements of $H_1(\Gamma(\underline{X}))^\vee \cong H^1(\Gamma(\underline{X}))$ can be interpreted as *vanishing cycles* on \tilde{X} . The exact sequence (7-2-9) shows that they can also be interpreted as *vanishing cocycles* on \underline{X} .

The monodromy formula expressed by Theorem 7.4.1 can be made more explicit in terms of vanishing cycles. For each node $y \in Y$, choose a branch $y' \in \epsilon^{-1}(y)$ and note that $\pm p_{y'} \in \Gamma(X, \mathbb{Z}_{Y'/Y})$ depends only on y . Write $\langle -, - \rangle$ for the pairing $\mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'} \times \mathbb{Z}_{Y'/Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ and let $h_y : \mathbb{Z}_{Y/Y'} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{Y'/Y}$ be the map $\langle -, p_{y'} \rangle p_{y'}$. Then h_y depends only on y and not on y' , and, by Proposition 7.2.2, we can write

$$c_{X/S} = \sum_y -\nu(y)h_y = \sum_y -\nu(y)\langle -, p_{y'} \rangle p_{y'}.$$

(The map $c_{X/S}$ above encodes the “monodromy pairing” of Grothendieck, see [SGA 7_I 1972, IX, §9 and 12.3]). Then the composition

$$H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{b \circ \gamma} H_1(\Gamma) \xrightarrow{p \circ c_{X/S} \circ i} H^1(\Gamma) \xrightarrow{a} H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z})$$

is the map sending an element x to $\sum_y -\nu(y)\langle b \circ \gamma(x), p_y \rangle a(p_y)$. The following formula is then immediate.

Corollary 7.4.3. *If $\gamma \in \mathcal{I}_P$ and $x \in H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z})$,*

$$\rho_\gamma(x) = x - \sum_y \nu(y)\langle b \circ \gamma(x), p_y \rangle a(p_y). \quad \square$$

When all $\nu(y) = 1$, the formula of Corollary 7.4.3 is the standard Picard–Lefschetz formula [SGA 7_{II} 1973, exposé XV]. To verify this, we must check the compatibility of the pairing $\langle -, - \rangle$ used above with the standard pairing on cohomology. As usual the determination of signs is delicate; we give a (somewhat heuristic) argument below.

Recall that we have a proper fibration $\tilde{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(1)$, and hence for all i , $H^i(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^i(\tilde{X}_0)$, where \tilde{X}_0 is the fiber of $\tilde{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_\geq$ over zero (equivalently, the fiber of $X_{\log} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ over 1). Thus we can replace \tilde{X} by \tilde{X}_0 in the diagrams above. Since \tilde{X}_0 is a compact manifold, whose orientation sheaf identifies with $\mathbb{Z}(1)$ [Nakayama and Ogus 2010], we have a perfect pairing

$$(-|-) : H^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \times H^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\text{tr}} \mathbb{Z},$$

defined by cup-product and trace map. For each y , let $v_y := a(\delta_y) \in H^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z})$. Then the usual Picard–Lefschetz formula [SGA 7_{II} 1973, exposé XV, théorème 3.4] reads

$$\rho_\gamma(x) = x - \sum_y v(y)(\gamma(x)|v_y)v_y. \quad (7-4-1)$$

As we shall see from Proposition 7.4.4 below, for $x \in H^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}(1))$ and $y \in Y$,

$$\langle b(x), \delta_y \rangle = (x|a(\delta_y)).$$

Thus Corollary 7.4.3 implies the Picard–Lefschetz formula (7-4-1).

Proposition 7.4.4. *The maps*

$$a : H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}) \quad \text{and} \quad b : H^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \rightarrow H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z})$$

of the diagram in Theorem 7.4.1 are mutually dual, where we use the standard cup-product and trace map pairing,

$$H^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \otimes H^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\text{tr}} \mathbb{Z},$$

and the form $(-| -)$ of Definition 7.2.7 on $H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \cong C^1(\Gamma)$.

Proof. We start by reducing to the local case. Since we will have to deal with nonproper X , we need to modify the map a slightly, letting

$$a : H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_c^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_c^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}),$$

where the first map is induced by the natural transformation $\Gamma_Y \rightarrow \Gamma_c$ (defined because Y is proper), and the other map is pull-back by $\tilde{\tau}_0 : \tilde{X}_0 \rightarrow X$ (defined because $\tilde{\tau}_0$ is proper). Note that a is well-defined in the situation when X is not proper, and that it coincides with a defined previously in case X is proper. Moreover, the map b makes sense for nonproper X , and both maps are functorial with respect to (exact) open immersions in the following sense: if $j : U \rightarrow X$ is an open immersion, then the following squares commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{a} & H_c^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}) \\ \uparrow j_* & & \uparrow j_* \\ H_{Y \cap U}^1(U, \mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{a} & H_c^1(\tilde{U}_0, \mathbb{Z}) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} H^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}(1)) & \xrightarrow{b} & H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \\ \downarrow j^* & & \downarrow j^* \\ H^1(\tilde{U}_0, \mathbb{Z}(1)) & \xrightarrow{b} & H_{Y \cap U}^1(U, \mathbb{Z}) \end{array}$$

The two pairings in question are similarly functorial. Recall that

$$H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \bigoplus_{y \in Y} H_{\{y\}}^1(X, \mathbb{Z})$$

is an orthogonal decomposition. Let a_y, b_y be the compositions

$$\begin{aligned} a_y : H_{\{y\}}^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) &\rightarrow H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{a} H_c^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}), \\ b_y : H^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}(1)) &\rightarrow H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_{\{y\}}^1(X, \mathbb{Z}). \end{aligned}$$

To check that a and b are mutually dual, it suffices to check that a_y and b_y are mutually dual for all $y \in Y$. Fix $y \in Y$, and let U be a standard neighborhood of y . The functoriality of a and b discussed above implies that it suffices to prove the proposition for $X = U$.

We henceforth assume that $X = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_1 x_2 = 0\}$. So $Y = \{y\}$, $y = (0, 0)$, and $X = X_1 \cup X_2$ where $X_i = \{x_i = 0\}$. The choice of ordering of the branches at y yields generators of the three groups in question as follows. First, the class of X_1 (treated as a section of $j_* \mathbb{Z}_U$, where $U = X \setminus Y$) gives a generator u of $H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z})$. Second, the loop in the one-point compactification of \tilde{X}_0 going from the point at infinity through X_2 and then X_1 gives a basis of its fundamental group, and hence a basis element v of $H_c^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z})$. Finally, identifying the circle $\tilde{Y}_0 = \tilde{\tau}_0^{-1}(y) = \{(\phi_1, \phi_2) \in \mathbb{S}^1 : \phi_1 \phi_2 = 1\}$ with the unit circle in X_1 via the map $(\phi_1, \phi_2) \mapsto \phi_1$ yields a generator w of $H^1(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \cong H^1(\tilde{Y}_0, \mathbb{Z}(1))$.

The assertion of the proposition will now follow from three claims:

- (1) $a(u) = v$,
- (2) $b(w) = -u$,
- (3) $\langle v, w \rangle = 1$.

To check the first claim, note that we have a similarly defined basis element v' of $H_c^1(X, \mathbb{Z})$ which pulls back to v . Let $\gamma : \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\} \rightarrow X \cup \{\infty\}$ be a loop representing v' , sending 0 to y . Pull-back via γ reduces the question to Lemma 7.4.5 below.

For the second claim, recall first that $c'(u) = c'([X_1]) = [q_1]$. Second, the isomorphism $\sigma : \mathcal{M}_{X/S, y}^{\text{gp}} \rightarrow H^1(\tilde{Y}_0, \mathbb{Z}(1))$ sends q_i to the pullback by ϕ_i of the canonical class $\theta \in H^1(\mathbb{S}^1, \mathbb{Z}(1))$. On the other hand, since x_2 is the coordinate on X_1 , $v = \phi_2^* \theta$. Since $\phi_1 \phi_2 = 1$ on \tilde{X}_0 , $\phi_1^* + \phi_2^* = 0$, and hence $b^{-1}(u) = \sigma(c'(u)) = \phi_1^* \theta = -\phi_2^* \theta = -w$.

For the last claim, we note that the map

$$(r_1, \phi_1, r_2, \phi_2) \mapsto (r_1 - r_2, \phi_1) : \tilde{X}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1$$

is an orientation-preserving homeomorphism (where the orientation sheaves of both source and target are identified with $\mathbb{Z}(1)$). Under this identification, w corresponds to the loop $0 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ (positively oriented), and v correspond to the “loop” $\mathbb{R} \times \{1\}$ oriented in the positive direction. These meet transversely at one point

$(0, 1)$, and their tangent vectors form a negatively oriented basis at that point, thus $\langle w, v \rangle = -1$. \square

Lemma 7.4.5. *Let $S = \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ be the compactified real line, $Y = \{0\}$, $Z = \{\infty\}$, $X = \mathbb{R} = S \setminus Z$, $U = X \setminus Y$, $j : U \hookrightarrow X$. Let $e \in H^0(U, \mathbb{Z})$ equal 1 on $U_+ = (0, \infty)$ and 0 on $U_- = (-\infty, 0)$. As before, we have a short exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_X \rightarrow j_* \mathbb{Z}_U \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_Y^1(\mathbb{Z}_X) \rightarrow 0$$

and hence an identification $H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^0(X, \mathcal{H}_Y^1(\mathbb{Z}_X)) \cong H^0(U, \mathbb{Z})/j^ H^0(X, \mathbb{Z})$. The element e thus gives a basis element u of $H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z})$. The orientation of the real axis gives a basis element of $\pi_1(S, \infty)$, and hence a basis element v of*

$$\text{Hom}(\pi_1(S, \infty), \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^1(S, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_c^1(X, \mathbb{Z}).$$

Then the natural map $H_Y^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_c^1(X, \mathbb{Z})$ sends u to v .

Proof. By [SGA 4½ 1977, Cycle 1.1.5, p. 132], u corresponds to the partially trivialized \mathbb{Z}_X -torsor $(\mathbb{Z}_X, -e)$ (see Remark 7.2.4 and [SGA 4½ 1977, Cycle 1.1.4–5]). Let (\mathcal{F}, f) be a \mathbb{Z}_S -torsor with a section $f \in H^0(\mathcal{F}, S \setminus Y)$ such that there exists an isomorphism $\iota : \mathcal{F}|_X \cong \mathbb{Z}_X$ identifying $f|_{X \setminus Y}$ with $-e$. Then the class $[\mathcal{F}]$ of \mathcal{F} in $H^1(S, \mathbb{Z}) = H_c^1(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is the image of u . The image of 0 under the isomorphism ι yields a trivializing section g of $\mathcal{F}|_X$, and f is a trivializing section of $\mathcal{F}|_{S \setminus Y}$. On the intersection $X \cap (S \setminus Y) = U$, we have $f - g = 0 - e$; thus f is identified with g on U_- , and g is identified with $f + 1$ on U_+ . So the positively oriented loop has monodromy $+1$ on \mathcal{F} , i.e., $[\mathcal{F}] = v$ as desired. \square

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