

CONNECTIVITY AND PURITY FOR LOGARITHMIC MOTIVES

FEDERICO BINDA AND ALBERTO MERICI

ABSTRACT. The goal of this paper is to extend the work of Voevodsky and Morel on the homotopy t -structure on the category of motivic complexes to the context of motives for logarithmic schemes. To do so, we prove an analogue of Morel’s connectivity theorem and show a purity statement for (\mathbf{P}^1, ∞) -local complexes of sheaves with log transfers. The homotopy t -structure on $\mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k)$ is proved to be compatible with Voevodsky’s t -structure i.e. we show that the comparison functor $R^{\square}\omega^* : \mathbf{DM}^{\text{eff}}(k) \rightarrow \mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k)$ is t -exact. The heart of the homotopy t -structure on $\mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k)$ is the Grothendieck abelian category of strictly cube-invariant sheaves with log transfers: we use it to build a new version of the category of reciprocity sheaves in the style of Kahn–Saito–Yamazaki and Rülling.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. Preliminaries on logarithmic motives	6
3. The connectivity theorem following Ayoub and Morel	13
4. Purity of logarithmic motives	15
5. The homotopy t -structure on logarithmic motives	23
6. Application to reciprocity sheaves	28
7. Log reciprocity sheaves	35
References	40

1. INTRODUCTION

Voevodsky’s category of motivic complexes over a perfect field k is based on a simple idea: most cohomology theories for smooth k -schemes are insensitive to the affine line, i.e. they satisfy \mathbf{A}^1 -homotopy invariance. This observation led Voevodsky to introduce as a building block of his theory of motives the category of homotopy invariant sheaves with transfers $\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}(k)$, that is, sheaves F for the Nisnevich topology defined on the category of finite correspondences over k such that $F(X \times \mathbf{A}^1) \xrightarrow{\sim} F(X)$ for every smooth k -scheme X . These sheaves enjoy many nice properties: the category $\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}(k)$ is a Grothendieck abelian subcategory of the category $\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(k)$ of Nisnevich sheaves with transfers, closed under extensions and equipped with a (closed) symmetric monoidal structure $\otimes_{\mathbf{HI}}$. Moreover, a celebrated theorem of Voevodsky shows that the cohomology presheaves $H_{\text{Nis}}^n(-, F)$ of a homotopy invariant sheaf with transfers F are still \mathbf{A}^1 -homotopy invariant. In fact, $\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}(k)$ can be identified with the heart of a certain t -structure on the triangulated category $\mathbf{DM}^{\text{eff}}(k)$, induced by the standard t -structure on the derived category $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(k))$ and called by Voevodsky the *homotopy t -structure*. The \mathbf{A}^1 -invariance

F.B. is supported by the PRIN “Geometric, Algebraic and Analytic Methods in Arithmetic”.
A.M. is supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF), project 200020_178729.

of the cohomology of homotopy invariant sheaves can be rephrased by saying that a sheaf $F \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}(k)$, seen as object of $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(k))$, is *local* with respect to the Bousfield localization of $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(k))$ over the complexes $(\mathbf{A}^1 \otimes X)[n] \rightarrow X[n]$ for $X \in \mathbf{Sm}(k)$.

Much work has been done around the homotopy t -structure, including Déglise extension to the non-effective version of $\mathbf{DM}^{\text{eff}}(k)$ and the identification of its heart with the category of Rost's cycle modules [Dég11], and Morel's work on the stable homotopy category $\mathbf{SH}(k)$ [Mor05]. In informal terms, we can interpret the existence of the homotopy t -structure as a manifestation of the interplay between the Postnikov truncation functors $\tau_{\leq n}$ and the \mathbf{A}^1 -localization functor on the derived category $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(k))$. This interplay is precisely expressed by Morel's connectivity theorem.

Voevodsky's category of motives over a field has been recently extended to the setting of logarithmic algebraic geometry in [BPØ]. The basic objects in this context are no longer smooth k -schemes but rather fine and saturated log schemes, log smooth over a base considered with trivial log structure (typically, the base is a perfect field). The Nisnevich topology on the underlying schemes defines naturally a topology, called the *strict Nisnevich topology*, sNis for short. This topology is not enough to guarantee that the resulting category of motives satisfies a number of nice properties, and needs to be replaced with a subtle variant, the *dividing Nisnevich topology*, dNis for short, with additional covers given by certain blow-ups with center in the support of the log structure. The affine line \mathbf{A}^1 is replaced by its compactified avatar, i.e. the log scheme $\overline{\square} = (\mathbf{P}^1, \infty)$ obtained by considering the compactifying log structure along the embedding $\mathbf{A}^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$. The category of log motives $\mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda)$ (with transfers) is then defined as the homotopy category of the $(\text{dNis}, \overline{\square})$ -local model structure on the category of (unbounded) chain complexes of presheaves with logarithmic transfers, $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{tr}}(k, \Lambda))$ for Λ a ring of coefficients. See [BPØ, 4-5] and Section 2 below for more details. The variant without transfers will be denoted $\mathbf{logDA}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda)$, and it is obtained as Bousfield localization of the category of (unbounded) chain complexes of presheaves $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}}(k, \Lambda))$.

The goal of this paper is to develop in the logarithmic context the analogue of Voevodsky's homotopy t -structure, and to derive some consequences from this. As discussed above, the homotopy t -structure on (usual) motives is induced by the standard t -structure on the derived category of sheaves. In order to restrict this t -structure to the subcategory of local objects, one needs to understand how much connectivity (with respect to the homology sheaves) is lost after taking a fibrant replacement for the $(\mathbf{A}^1, \text{Nis})$ -local model structure. This is the content of Morel's connectivity theorem [Mor05, Thm. 6.1.8].

Our first main result is the following logarithmic variant.

Theorem 1.1. *(see Theorem 3.2) Assume that k is a perfect¹ field and let $\tau \in \{\text{sNis}, \text{dNis}\}$. Let $C \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}}(k, \Lambda))$ be locally n -connected for the τ -topology. Then any $(\tau, \overline{\square})$ -fibrant replacement $C \rightarrow L$ is locally n -connected.*

A complex of presheaves is said to be locally n -connected with respect to a topology τ if the homology sheaves $a_\tau H_i(C)$ vanish below n . For the proof of Theorem 1.1 we follow the pattern given by Ayoub in his adaptation of Morel's argument to

¹If $\text{ch}(k)$ is invertible in Λ , this assumption can be relaxed since $\mathbf{ICor}(k, \Lambda) \cong \mathbf{ICor}(k^{\text{perf}}, \Lambda)$

the \mathbf{P}^1 -local theory, developed in [Ayo]. In particular, the statement can be reduced to a purity result for local complexes:

Theorem 1.2. (see Theorem 4.4) *Let X be a connected fs log smooth k -scheme which is essentially smooth over k (in particular, the underlying scheme \underline{X} is an essentially smooth k -scheme) such that \underline{X} is an henselian local scheme. Then the map*

$$H_i(C(X)) \rightarrow H_i(C(\eta_X, \text{triv}))$$

is injective for every $(\text{sNis}, \overline{\square})$ -fibrant complex of presheaves $C \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(k, \Lambda))$.

Here, we write η_X for the generic point of \underline{X} , and (η_X, triv) for η_X seen as a log scheme with trivial log structure. The proof is quite long, and for it we use in an essential way the results developed in [BPØ], such as the existence of a number of distinguished triangles in $\mathbf{logDA}^{\text{eff}}(k)$ and a description of the motivic Thom spaces [BPØ, 7.4]: in particular, new ingredients (compared to the argument given by Morel or Ayoub) are required when the log structure on X is not trivial.

Having the analogue of Morel's connectivity theorem at disposal, it is possible to characterize $\overline{\square}$ -local complexes of sheaves:

Corollary 1.3. (see Corollary 5.5) *Let $C \in \mathbf{D}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^t(k, \Lambda))$ where $t \in \{\log, \text{ltr}\}$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (a) *C is $\overline{\square}$ -local*
- (b) *the homology sheaves $a_{\text{dNis}} H_i C$ are strictly $\overline{\square}$ -invariant for every $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, i.e. their cohomology presheaves are $\overline{\square}$ -invariant.*

We can then consider the inclusions

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{logDA}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda) &\hookrightarrow \mathbf{D}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(k, \Lambda)) \\ \mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda) &\hookrightarrow \mathbf{D}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)) \end{aligned}$$

that identify $\mathbf{logDA}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda)$ and $\mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda)$ with the subcategories of $\overline{\square}$ -local complexes. Using Theorem 1.1 it is easy to show that the truncation functors $\tau_{\leq n}$ and $\tau_{\geq n}$ preserve the categories of $\overline{\square}$ -local complexes, and therefore that the standard t -structures on the categories of (pre)sheaves induce the desired homotopy t -structure on log motives. We denote by $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\log}$ (and by $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$ for the variant with transfers) its heart, which is then identified with the category of strictly $\overline{\square}$ -invariant dNis-sheaves. It follows from the fact that the t -structures are compatible with colimits (in the sense of [Lur17]) that $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\log}$ and $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$ are Grothendieck abelian categories. See Theorem 5.7. In particular, the inclusions

$$\begin{aligned} i: \mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\log} &\hookrightarrow \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\log}(k, \Lambda) \\ i^{\text{tr}}: \mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}} &\hookrightarrow \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda) \end{aligned}$$

admit both a left and a right adjoint. Objects of $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\log}$ and of $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$ satisfy the following *purity* property.

Theorem 1.4. (see Theorem 5.10) *Let $F \in \mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\log}$ (resp. $F \in \mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$). Then for all $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ (see the notation below) and $U \subseteq X$ an open dense, the restriction $F(X) \rightarrow F(U)$ is injective.*

In [BPØ], a comparison functor

$$R^{\overline{\square}}\omega^*: \mathbf{DM}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda) \rightarrow \mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda)$$

has been constructed. Under resolution of singularities, it is known that $R^{\overline{\square}}\omega^*$ is fully faithful, and it identifies $\mathbf{DM}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda)$ with the subcategory of $(\mathbf{A}^1, \text{triv})$ -local objects in $\mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda)$ (see [BPØ, Thm. 8.2.16] and the results quoted there). Even without knowing that $R^{\overline{\square}}\omega^*$ is a full embedding, we can show that it is t -exact with respect to the homotopy t -structures on both sides. In fact, when $R^{\overline{\square}}\omega^*$ is an embedding, it is straightforward to conclude that Voevodsky’s homotopy t -structure is induced by the t -structure on $\mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda)$ via $R^{\overline{\square}}\omega^*$. See Prop. 5.11.

The good properties of the category of strictly $\overline{\square}$ -invariant sheaves $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$, deduced from the identification with the heart of the homotopy t -structure, allow us to make a further comparison with the category $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ of *reciprocity sheaves* of Kahn–Saito–Yamazaki. This is an abelian subcategory of the category of Nisnevich sheaves with transfers $\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(k)$, whose objects satisfy a certain restriction on their sections inspired by the Rosenlicht–Serre theorem on reciprocity for morphisms from curves to commutative algebraic groups [Ser84, III]. See [KSY] and the recollection paragraph below.

In [Sai20b], S. Saito constructed an exact and fully faithful functor

$$(1.4.1) \quad \mathcal{L}og : \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}(k) \rightarrow \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \mathbb{Z})$$

having as essential image a subcategory of $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$. In Section 6 we study its pro-left adjoint $\mathcal{R}sc : \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{pro-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ and in particular its behavior with respect to the lax symmetric monoidal structure $(-, -)_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}}$ constructed in [RYS]. See Theorem 6.11 and Corollary 6.12.

The category of reciprocity sheaves $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ is defined in terms of the auxiliary category of *modulus pairs*, building block of the theory of motives with modulus as developed in [KMSYa], [KMSYb] and [KMSYc]. In fact, Saito’s functor (1.4.1) is itself defined by first “lifting” a reciprocity sheaf to the category of (semipure) sheaves on modulus pairs, and then applying another functor landing in $\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \mathbb{Z})$. It turns out that such detour is not necessary, at least if k admits resolution of singularities.

In fact, we can look at the composite functor

$$(1.4.2) \quad \omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\text{log}} : \mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}} \xleftarrow{i^{\text{tr}}} \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\omega_{\sharp}} \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(k, \mathbb{Z})$$

where ω_{\sharp} is the left Kan extension of the restriction functor from smooth log schemes to smooth k -schemes $\omega : \mathbf{ISm}(k) \rightarrow \mathbf{Sm}(k)$, sending $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(k)$ to X° , the open subscheme of the underlying scheme \underline{X} of X where the log structure is trivial. Using a comparison result from [BPØ] (which relies on the resolution of singularities) and our purity Theorem 5.10 we can show that $\omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\text{log}}$ in (1.4.2) is fully faithful and exact (Proposition 7.3). We denote by \mathbf{LogRec} its essential image: it is a Grothendieck abelian category, that contains $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ as full subcategory, see Theorem 7.6. Thanks to the purity property for strictly $\overline{\square}$ -invariant sheaves, its objects satisfy global injectivity, i.e. for every $F \in \mathbf{LogRec}$ and $U \subset X$ dense open subset of $X \in \mathbf{Sm}(k)$, the restriction map

$$F(X) \hookrightarrow F(U)$$

is injective. See [KSY] for a similar statement for reciprocity sheaves (relying on [Sai20a]). In fact, we can show that the cohomology presheaves of any reciprocity sheaf $F \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ satisfies global injectivity, see Corollary 7.7.

If we denote by $i_{\mathbf{RSC}}$ the inclusion $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}} \subset \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}$, we can then identify the functor $\mathcal{L}og$ of (1.4.1) with the composite $\omega_{\log}^{\text{CI}} \circ i_{\mathbf{RSC}}$, where $\omega_{\log}^{\text{CI}}$ is the right adjoint to $\omega_{\text{CI}}^{\log}$. The category \mathbf{LogRec} seems to share many of the properties of $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$: in the rest of Section 7 we discuss some of them, in particular in relationship with the monoidal structure. See Proposition 7.11.

Acknowledgements. The authors would like to thank Joseph Ayoub for a careful reading of a preliminary version of this manuscript, and for suggesting an improvement that allowed us to weaken the original assumptions on Theorem 4.4. We are also grateful to Kay Rülling for useful comments, to Doosung Park for many conversations on the subject of this paper, and to Shuji Saito for his interest in our work.

Notations and recollections on log geometry. In the whole paper we fix a perfect base field k and a commutative unital ring of coefficients Λ . Let S be a Noetherian fine and saturated (fs for short) log scheme. We denote by $\mathbf{ISm}(S)$ the category of fs log smooth log schemes over S . We are typically interested in the case where $S = \text{Spec}(k)$, considered as a log scheme with trivial log structure.

For $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(S)$, we write $\underline{X} \in \mathbf{Sch}(\underline{S})$ for the underlying \underline{S} -scheme, where \underline{S} is the scheme underlying S . We also write ∂X for the (closed) subset of \underline{X} where the log structure of X is not trivial. Let $\mathbf{SmlSm}(S)$ be the full subcategory of $\mathbf{ISm}(S)$ having for objects $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(S)$ such that \underline{X} is smooth over \underline{S} . By e.g. [BPØ, A.5.10], if $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$, then ∂X is a strict normal crossing divisor on \underline{X} and the log scheme X is isomorphic to $(\underline{X}, \partial X)$, i.e. to the compactifying log structure associated to the open embedding $(\underline{X} \setminus \partial X) \rightarrow \underline{X}$. If $X, Y \in \mathbf{ISm}(S)$, we will write $X \times_S Y$ for the fiber product of X and Y over S computed in the category of fine and saturated log schemes: it exists by [Ogu18, Cor. III.2.1.6] and it is again an object of $\mathbf{ISm}(S)$ using [Ogu18, Cor. IV.3.1.11]. Unless S has trivial log structure, the underlying scheme $\underline{X \times_S Y}$ does not agree with $\underline{X} \times_{\underline{S}} \underline{Y}$. See [Ogu18, §III.2.1] for more details.

We denote by $\mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(S, \Lambda)$ the category of presheaves of Λ modules on $\mathbf{ISm}(S)$. It has naturally the structure of closed monoidal category. If τ is a Grothendieck topology on $\mathbf{ISm}(S)$ (see below), we write $\mathbf{Shv}_{\tau}^{\log}(S, \Lambda)$ for full subcategory of $\mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(S, \Lambda)$ consisting of τ -sheaves. We typically write a_{τ} for the τ -sheafification functor.

Let $\widetilde{\mathbf{SmlSm}}(S)$ be the category of fs log smooth S -schemes X which are essentially smooth over S , i.e. X is a limit $\varprojlim_{i \in I} X_i$ over a filtered set I , where $X_i \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(S)$ and all transition maps are strict étale (i.e. they are strict maps of log schemes such that the underlying maps $f_{ij}: \underline{X}_i \rightarrow \underline{X}_j$ are étale)

For $(\underline{X}, \partial X) \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(S)$ and $x \in \underline{X}$, let $\iota: \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \rightarrow \underline{X}$, be the canonical morphism. Then the local log scheme $(\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}, \iota^*(\partial X)))$ is in $\widetilde{\mathbf{SmlSm}}(S)$.

We frequently allow $F \in \mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(S, \Lambda)$ to take values on objects of $\widetilde{\mathbf{SmlSm}}(S)$ by setting $F(X) := \varinjlim_{i \in I} F(X_i)$ for X as above.

Notations and recollections on reciprocity sheaves. We briefly recall some terminology and notations from the theory of modulus sheaves with transfers, see [KMSYa], [KMSYb], [KSY], and [Sai20a] for details.

A modulus pair $\mathcal{X} = (\overline{X}, X_\infty)$ consists of a separated k -scheme of finite type \overline{X} and an effective (or empty) Cartier divisor X_∞ such that $X := \overline{X} \setminus |X_\infty|$ is smooth; it is called *proper* if \overline{X} is proper over k . Given two modulus pairs $\mathcal{X} = (\overline{X}, X_\infty)$ and $\mathcal{Y} = (\overline{Y}, Y_\infty)$, with opens $X := \overline{X} \setminus |X_\infty|$ and $Y := \overline{Y} \setminus |Y_\infty|$, an admissible left proper prime correspondence from \mathcal{X} to \mathcal{Y} is given by an integral closed subscheme $Z \subset X \times Y$ which is finite and surjective over a connected component of X , such that the normalization of its closure $\overline{Z}^N \rightarrow \overline{X} \times \overline{Y}$ is proper over \overline{X} and satisfies

$$X_{\infty|\overline{Z}^N} \geq Y_{\infty|\overline{Z}^N},$$

as Weil divisors on \overline{Z}^N , where $X_{\infty|\overline{Z}^N}$ (resp. $Y_{\infty|\overline{Z}^N}$) denotes the pullback of X_∞ (resp. Y_∞) to \overline{Z}^N . The free abelian group generated by such correspondences is denoted by $\underline{\mathbf{MCor}}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$. By [KMSYa, Propositions 1.2.3, 1.2.6], modulus pairs and left proper admissible correspondences define an additive category that we denote by $\underline{\mathbf{MCor}}$. We write \mathbf{MCor} for the full subcategory of $\underline{\mathbf{MCor}}$ whose objects are proper modulus pairs. We denote by τ the inclusion functor $\tau: \mathbf{MCor} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{MCor}}$.

We write \mathbf{MPST} for the category of additive presheaves on \mathbf{MCor} and $\underline{\mathbf{MPST}}$ for the category of additive presheaves on $\underline{\mathbf{MCor}}$.

Let $\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{tr}}(k)$ be Voevodsky's category of presheaves with transfers. Recall from [Sai20a, Def. 1.34] that $F \in \mathbf{PSh}^{\text{tr}}(k)$ has reciprocity if for any $X \in \mathbf{Sm}(k)$ and $a \in F(X) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{tr}}(\mathbb{Z}_{\text{tr}}(X), F)}$, there exists $\mathcal{X} = (\overline{X}, X_\infty) \in \mathbf{MSm}(X)$ such that the map $\tilde{a}: \mathbb{Z}_{\text{tr}}(X) \rightarrow F$ corresponding to the section a factors through $h_0(\mathcal{X})$. Here $\mathbf{MSm}(X)$ is the category of objects $\mathcal{X} \in \mathbf{MCor}$ such that $\overline{X} - |X_\infty| = X$, and $h_0(\mathcal{X})$ is the presheaf defined as

$$h_0(\mathcal{X})(Y) = \text{Coker}(\underline{\mathbf{MCor}}(Y \otimes \overline{\square}, \mathcal{X}) \xrightarrow{i_0^* - i_1^*} \mathbf{Cor}(Y, X)),$$

where $\overline{\square} = (\mathbf{P}^1, \infty)$ (we will use the same notation for the log scheme in $\mathbf{lSm}(k)$), and the tensor product refers to the monoidal structure in $\underline{\mathbf{MCor}}$, see [KMSYa]. It is easy to see that \mathbf{RSC} is an abelian category, closed under sub-objects and quotients in $\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{tr}}(k)$. On the other hand, it is a theorem [Sai20a, Thm. 0.1] that $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}} = \mathbf{RSC} \cap \mathbf{NST}$ is also abelian, where $\mathbf{NST} = \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(k)$ is the category of Nisnevich sheaves with transfers.

2. PRELIMINARIES ON LOGARITHMIC MOTIVES

In this Section we review the construction and the basic properties of the categories $\mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda)$ and $\mathbf{logDA}^{\text{eff}}(S, \Lambda)$ of motives, with and without transfers, as introduced in [BPØ]. The standard reference for properties of log schemes is [Ogu18]. The definitions in this section work for a quite general base log scheme S , but in the rest of the paper we will mostly deal with the case $S = \text{Spec}(k)$.

2.1. Topologies on logarithmic schemes. Recall from [BPØ, 3.1.4] that a cartesian square of fs log schemes

$$Q = \begin{array}{ccc} Y' & \xrightarrow{g'} & Y \\ \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ X' & \xrightarrow{g} & X \end{array}$$

is a *strict Nisnevich distinguished square* if f is strict étale, g is an open immersion and f induces an isomorphism $f^{-1}(\underline{X} - g(\underline{X}')) \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{X} - g(\underline{X}')$ for the reduced scheme

structures. We say that Q is a *dividing distinguished square* (or *elementary dividing square*) if $Y' = X' = \emptyset$ and f is a surjective proper log étale monomorphism. According to [BPØ, A.11.9], surjective proper log étale monomorphisms are precisely the log modifications, in the sense of F. Kato [Kat]. We similarly say that Q is a (strict) *Zariski distinguished square* if f and g are (strict) open immersions (note that “strict” here is redundant, since open immersions in the category of log schemes are automatically strict).

Definition 2.1. The strict Nisnevich cd-structure (resp. the dividing cd-structure) is the cd structure on $\mathbf{ISm}(S)$ associated to the collection of strict Nisnevich distinguished squares (resp. of elementary dividing squares), and the dividing Nisnevich cd structure is the union of the strict Nisnevich and of the dividing cd-structures.

The associated Grothendieck topologies on $\mathbf{ISm}(S)$ are called the *strict Nisnevich* and the *dividing Nisnevich* topology respectively. *Mutatis mutandis*, we define the (strict) Zariski and the dividing Zariski topologies on $\mathbf{ISm}(S)$ in a similar fashion.

We write $\mathbf{Shv}_\tau^{\log}(S, \Lambda)$ for the category of τ sheaves of Λ -modules on $\mathbf{ISm}(S)$, where τ is one of the above-defined topologies. The inclusion $\mathbf{Shv}_\tau^{\log}(S, \Lambda) \subset \mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(S, \Lambda) = \mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{ISm}(S), \Lambda)$ has an exact left adjoint, a_τ .

Let S be a Noetherian fs log scheme such that \underline{S} has finite Krull dimension. According to [BPØ, Prop. 3.3.30], the strict Nisnevich and the dividing Nisnevich cd structures on $\mathbf{ISm}(S)$ are complete, regular and quasi-bounded with respect to the dividing density structure ([BPØ, Def. 3.3.22]). In particular, any $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(S)$ has finite cohomological dimension. When $S = \mathrm{Spec}(k)$, we can bound the $dNis$ cohomological dimension by the Krull dimension of the underlying scheme, according to the following Proposition.

Proposition 2.2. (see [BPØ, Cor. 5.1.4]) *Let $F \in \mathbf{Shv}_{dNis}^{\log}(k, \Lambda)$ and let $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(k)$. Let $d = \dim(\underline{X})$. Then $\mathbf{H}_{dNis}^i(X, F_X) = 0$ for $i \geq d + 1$.*

Remark 2.3. Since the dividing Nisnevich cd-structure is clearly squareable in the sense of [BPØ, Def. 3.4.2], one can apply [BPØ, Theorem 3.4.6] to get a bound on the $dNis$ cohomological dimension for any $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(S)$ in terms of the dimension of a log scheme computed using the dividing density structure: this is, for a general log scheme X , larger than the Krull dimension of the underlying scheme \underline{X} (see [BPØ, Ex. 3.3.25]). In view of [BPØ, Rmk. 3.3.27], for $S = \mathrm{Spec}(k)$ and $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(k)$ such dimension agrees with the Krull dimension.

The dividing Nisnevich cohomology groups are, a priori, difficult to compute. The situation looks better for $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ thanks to the following result.

Theorem 2.4. [BPØ, Theorem 5.1.8] *Let C be a bounded below complex of strict Nisnevich sheaves on $\mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$. Then for every $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ and $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ there is an isomorphism*

$$(2.4.1) \quad \mathbf{H}_{dNis}^i(X, a_{dNis}C) = \varinjlim_{Y \in X_{\mathrm{div}}^{Sm}} \mathbf{H}_{sNis}^i(X, C)$$

where X_{div}^{Sm} is the category of smooth log modifications $Y \rightarrow X$ of X .

A formula similar to (2.4.1) holds for $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(S)$ as in the following Theorem.

Theorem 2.5. [BPØ, Theorem 5.1.2] *Let S be a Noetherian fs log scheme, and let C be a bounded below complex of strict Nisnevich sheaves on $\mathbf{ISm}(S)$. Then for*

every $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(S)$ and $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ there is an isomorphism

$$\mathbf{H}_{dNis}^i(X, a_{dNis}C) = \varinjlim_{Y \in X_{\text{div}}} \mathbf{H}_{sNis}^i(X, C)$$

where the colimit runs over the set X_{div} of log modifications of X (not necessarily smooth).

The following result comes in handy to compute long exact sequences:

Lemma 2.6. *Let $X, Y \in \mathbf{SmlSm}$, let $D_X \subseteq \underline{X}$ and $D_Y \subseteq Y$ be Cartier divisors such that $D_X + |\partial X|$ and $D_Y + |\partial Y|$ have simple normal crossing.*

Suppose that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{X} - D_X & \longrightarrow & \underline{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \underline{Y} - D_Y & \longrightarrow & \underline{Y} \end{array}$$

is a Zar- (resp. Nis-) distinguished square in \mathbf{Sm} . Let ∂X^+ and ∂Y^+ be the log structures induced by the divisors $D_X + |\partial X|$ and $D_Y + |\partial Y|$, and let $X^+ := (\underline{X}, \partial X^+)$ and $Y^+ := (\underline{Y}, \partial Y^+)$. Then, for every complex $C \in \mathbf{PSh}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)$ sZar- (resp. sNis-) fibrant the following square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(X) & \longrightarrow & C(X^+) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C(Y) & \longrightarrow & C(Y^+) \end{array}$$

is a homotopy pullback.

Proof. Let τ be either Zar or Nis. Since the log structures on $X - D_X$ (resp $Y - D_Y$) induced by X and X^+ (resp. Y and Y^+) are the same, the following squares are $s\tau$ -distinguished:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X - D_X & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y - D_Y & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X - D_X & \longrightarrow & X^+ \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y - D_Y & \longrightarrow & Y^+ \end{array}$$

Moreover, the canonical maps $X^+ \rightarrow X$ and $Y^+ \rightarrow Y$, whose underlying maps of schemes are the identities of \underline{X} and \underline{Y} , make the following diagram commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C(X) & \longrightarrow & C(X^+) & \longrightarrow & C(X - D_X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C(Y) & \longrightarrow & C(Y^+) & \longrightarrow & C(Y - D_X) \end{array}$$

Since C is $s\tau$ -fibrant, the big rectangle and the square on the right are homotopy pullbacks. Hence, the square on the left is a homotopy pullback. \square

2.2. log correspondences. Following [BP0], we denote by $\mathbf{ICor}(k)$ the category of finite log correspondences over k . It is a variant of the Suslin–Voevodsky category of finite correspondences $\mathbf{Cor}(k)$ introduced in [Voe00], see [MVW06]. It has the same objects as $\mathbf{ISm}(k)$, and morphisms are given by the free abelian subgroup

$$\mathbf{ICor}(X, Y) \subseteq \mathbf{Cor}(X - \partial X, Y - \partial Y)$$

generated by elementary correspondences $V^o \subset (X - \partial X) \times (Y - \partial Y)$ such that the closure $V \subset \underline{X} \times \underline{Y}$ is finite and surjective over (a component of) \underline{X} and such that there exists a morphism of log schemes $V^N \rightarrow Y$, where V^N is the fs log scheme whose underlying scheme is the normalization of V and whose log structure is given by the inverse image log structure along the composition $\underline{V}^N \rightarrow \underline{X} \times \underline{Y} \rightarrow \underline{X}$. See [BPØ, 2.1] for more details, and for the proof that this definition gives indeed a category.

Additive presheaves (of Λ -modules) on the category $\mathbf{ICor}(k)$ will be called *presheaves (of Λ -modules) with log transfers*. Write $\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)$ for the resulting category. We have a natural adjunction

$$\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}}(k, \Lambda) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\gamma_{\sharp}} \\ \xleftarrow{\gamma^*} \\ \xrightarrow{\gamma_*} \end{array} \mathbf{PSh}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)$$

where by convention γ_{\sharp} is left adjoint to γ^* , which is left adjoint to γ_* . Here $\gamma: \mathbf{ISm}(k) \rightarrow \mathbf{ICor}(k)$ is the graph functor. For a topology τ on $\mathbf{ISm}(k)$, a presheaf with log transfers F is a τ -sheaf if γ^*F is a τ -sheaf. We denote by $\mathbf{Shv}_{\tau}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda) \subset \mathbf{PSh}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)$ the subcategory of τ -sheaves. By [BPØ, Prop. 4.5.4] and [BPØ, Thm. 4.5.7], the strict Nisnevich and the dividing Nisnevich topology on $\mathbf{ISm}(k)$ are compatible with log transfers: this means in particular that the inclusion $\mathbf{Shv}_{\tau}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda) \subset \mathbf{PSh}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)$ admits an exact left adjoint a_{τ} (see [BPØ, Prop. 4.2.10]), and that the category $\mathbf{Shv}_{\tau}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)$ is a Grothendieck Abelian category ([BPØ, Prop. 4.2.12]).

2.3. Effective log motives. We fix again a Noetherian fs log scheme S and a field k , and let \mathcal{C} be either $\mathbf{ISm}(S)$ or $\mathbf{ICor}(k)$. We start by recalling some standard facts. The category $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathcal{C}, \Lambda))$ of unbounded complexes of presheaves is equipped with the usual global (projective) model structure $(\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{Cof}, \mathbf{Fib})$, where the weak equivalences are the quasi-isomorphisms and the fibrations are the degreewise surjective maps (see, for example, the remark after [HPS97, Thm. 9.3.1] or [Ayo07, Proposition 4.4.16]).

Let τ be a topology on \mathcal{C} (and we require that τ is compatible with transfers when $\mathcal{C} = \mathbf{ICor}(k)$). Recall that a morphism of complexes of presheaves $F \rightarrow G$ in $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathcal{C}, \Lambda))$ is called a τ -local equivalence if it induces isomorphisms $a_{\tau}H_i(F) \simeq a_{\tau}H_i(G)$ for every $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, where $H_i(F)$ denotes the i -th homology presheaf of F .

The left Bousfield localization of the global model structure on $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathcal{C}, \Lambda))$ with respect to the class of τ -local equivalences exists and the resulting model structure $(\mathbf{W}_{\tau}, \mathbf{Cof}, \mathbf{Fib}_{\tau})$ is called the τ -local model structure (see, for example, [Ayo07, Prop. 4.4.31]). The maps in \mathbf{W}_{τ} are precisely the τ -local equivalences. It is well known that the homotopy category of $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathcal{C}, \Lambda))$ with respect to the local model structure, denoted $\mathbf{D}_{\tau}(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathcal{C}, \Lambda))$, is equivalent to the unbounded derived category $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{Shv}_{\tau}(\mathcal{C}, \Lambda))$ of the Grothendieck abelian category of τ -sheaves $\mathbf{Shv}_{\tau}(\mathcal{C}, \Lambda)$.

For any $X \in \mathcal{C}$, we write

$$R\Gamma_{\tau}(X, -): \mathbf{D}_{\tau}(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathcal{C}, \Lambda)) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}(\Lambda)$$

for the right derived functor of the global section functor $\Gamma(X, -)$. The τ -(hyper)cohomology of X with values in a complex of presheaves C is then computed as

$$\mathbf{H}_{\tau}^*(X, a_{\tau}(C)) = \mathbf{H}^*(R\Gamma_{\tau}(X, a_{\tau}C)).$$

Finally, let $\overline{\square}_S := (\mathbf{P}_S^1, \infty_S) \in \mathcal{C}$, with $S = \mathrm{Spec}(k)$ if $\mathcal{C} = \mathbf{ICor}(k)$.

Definition 2.7. The $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -local model structure on $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathcal{C}, \Lambda))$ is the (left) Bousfield localization of the τ -local model structure with respect to the class of maps

$$\Lambda(\overline{\square}_S \times_S X)[n] \rightarrow \Lambda(X)[n]$$

for all $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

General properties of the Bousfield localization (see e.g. [Ayo07, Définition 4.2.64, Proposition 4.2.66]) imply that a complex of presheaves C is $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -fibrant if and only if it is τ -fibrant (i.e. fibrant for the τ -local model structure) and the morphisms $C(X) \rightarrow C(X \times_S \overline{\square}_S)$ induced by the projection, are quasi-isomorphisms for every $X \in \mathcal{C}$.

Definition 2.8. (1) A complex of presheaves C , seen as an object of $\mathbf{D}_\tau(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathcal{C}, \Lambda))$ is called $\overline{\square}_S$ -local if for all $X \in \mathcal{C}$ the map

$$R\Gamma_\tau(X, C) \rightarrow R\Gamma_\tau(X \times_S \overline{\square}_S, C)$$

is a quasi isomorphism in $\mathbf{D}(\Lambda)$. Equivalently, C is $\overline{\square}_S$ -local if and only any τ -fibrant replacement of C is $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -fibrant.

(2) Let $L: \mathbf{D}_\tau(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathcal{C}, \Lambda)) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{(\mathrm{dNis}, \overline{\square}_S)}(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathcal{C}, \Lambda))$ be the localization functor. A complex of presheaves K , seen as an object of $\mathbf{D}_\tau(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathcal{C}, \Lambda))$, is called $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -locally acyclic if $L(K)$ is τ -locally isomorphic to the zero complex, i.e. if $R\Gamma_\tau(X, L(K)) \simeq 0$ for all $X \in \mathcal{C}$.

Definition 2.9. The derived category of effective log motives (with transfers)

$$\mathbf{logDM}^{\mathrm{eff}}(k, \Lambda) = \mathbf{logDM}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{eff}}(k, \Lambda) = \mathbf{D}_{(\mathrm{dNis}, \overline{\square})}(\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)))$$

is the homotopy category of $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(k, \Lambda))$ with respect to the $(\mathrm{dNis}, \overline{\square})$ -local model structure. Similarly, if S is an fs Noetherian log scheme of finite Krull dimension, the category of effective log motives without transfers $\mathbf{logDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S, \Lambda) = \mathbf{logDA}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S, \Lambda)$ is the homotopy category of $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(S, \Lambda))$ with respect to the $(\mathrm{dNis}, \overline{\square}_S)$ -local model structure.

The interested reader can verify that Definition 2.9 is equivalent to [BPØ, Def. 5.2.1]

We collect now some well-known facts about the $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -local model structure, for $\tau \in \{\mathrm{sNis}, \mathrm{dNis}\}$ that we are going to use later. Recall that $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(S, \Lambda))$ is a closed monoidal model category with respect to the global model structure by [Ayo07, Lemme 4.4.62]. We write $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(-, -)$ for the internal Hom functor.

Lemma 2.10. *Let I be a τ -fibrant object (resp. a $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -fibrant object) of $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(S, \Lambda))$. Then, for every $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(S)$, the complex $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(\Lambda(X), I)$ is τ -fibrant (resp. is $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -fibrant).*

Proof. Every representable presheaf $\Lambda(X)$ is cofibrant for the projective model structure, and $- \otimes \Lambda(X)$ is a left Quillen functor. So, for every $A \rightarrow B \in \mathrm{Cof} \cap W_\tau$, we have that $A \otimes \Lambda(X) \rightarrow B \otimes \Lambda(X)$ is a trivial τ -local cofibration (see [Ayo07, Prop. 4.4.63], and observe that the small site Y_τ is coherent for every $Y \in \mathbf{ISm}(S)$ since \underline{S} is quasi-compact and quasi-separated, hence it has enough points by [AGV72a,

Exp. VI, Prop. 9.0] and we can apply *loc. cit.*). In particular every τ -fibrant object I satisfies the lifting property:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \otimes \Lambda(X) & \longrightarrow & I \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ B \otimes \Lambda(X) & & \end{array}$$

We conclude that $- \otimes \Lambda(X)$ is a left Quillen functor for the τ -local model structure, hence $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(\Lambda(X), -)$ is a right Quillen functor. In particular, $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(\Lambda(X), I)$ is τ -fibrant. In a similar way, if I is $(\tau, \overline{\square})$ -fibrant, we have that $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(\Lambda(X), I)$ is τ -fibrant and $\overline{\square}$ -local, so it is $(\tau, \overline{\square})$ -fibrant. \square

2.11. Let $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(S)$ and let $\lambda: X \rightarrow S$ be the structural morphism. We have an induced functor $\lambda^*: \mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(S, \Lambda) \rightarrow \mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(X, \Lambda)$ given by precomposition with λ . The functor λ^* and its left Kan extension $\lambda_!$ induce two adjoint functors on the categories of complexes:

$$(2.11.1) \quad \lambda_!: \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(X, \Lambda)) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(S, \Lambda)) : \lambda^*.$$

Since λ^* is exact, it preserves by definition global fibrations and global weak equivalences, hence $\lambda_!$ preserves global cofibrations and (2.11.1) is a Quillen adjunction. In fact, by e.g. [Ayo07, Thm. 4.4.51], the same holds for the τ -local model structure where τ is a topology on $\mathbf{ISm}(S)$; in particular, λ^* preserves τ -fibrant objects.

Finally, if $C \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(S, \Lambda))$ is $\overline{\square}_S$ -local, then λ^*C is $\overline{\square}_X$ -local, since for all $U \in \mathbf{ISm}(X)$

$$\lambda^*C(U \times_X \overline{\square}_X) = C(U \times_X X \times_S \overline{\square}_S) \simeq C(U \times_X X) = \lambda^*C(U)$$

We conclude that λ^* preserves $(\tau, \overline{\square})$ -fibrant objects as well.

2.12. We end this section with a computation of the localization functor

$$L = L_{(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)}: \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(S, \Lambda)) \rightarrow \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(S, \Lambda))_{(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)} \subset \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(S, \Lambda)),$$

where $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(S, \Lambda))_{(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)}$ denotes the subcategory of $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -local objects. By general properties of the Bousfield localization, L comes equipped with a natural transformation $\lambda: id \rightarrow L$, and the pair (L, λ) is unique up to a unique natural isomorphism.

An explicit description of the localization functor has been worked out by Ayoub in [Ayo, Section 2] for the \mathbf{P}^1 -localization. We spell out the construction for presheaves without transfers and for $\tau \in \{\mathrm{sNis}, \mathrm{dNis}\}$.

Construction 2.13. (see [Ayo, Construction 2.6]) We fix an endofunctor $(-)_\tau$ which gives a τ -fibrant replacement. Let $\Lambda(\overline{\square}_S^{\mathrm{red}})$ be the kernel of the map $\Lambda(\overline{\square}_S) \rightarrow \Lambda$. For a complex $C \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(S, \Lambda))$ we put

$$\Phi(C) := \mathrm{Cone}\{\delta: \Lambda(\overline{\square}_S^{\mathrm{red}}) \otimes_\Lambda \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(\Lambda(\overline{\square}_S^{\mathrm{red}}), C_\tau) \rightarrow C_\tau\}$$

where δ is the counit of the adjunction $\Lambda(\overline{\square}_S^{\mathrm{red}}) \otimes_\Lambda - \dashv \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(\Lambda(\overline{\square}_S^{\mathrm{red}}), -)$.

We obtain an endofunctor Φ equipped with a natural transformation $\varphi: id \rightarrow \Phi$, and we define the endofunctor Φ^∞ by taking the colimit of the following sequence:

$$C \xrightarrow{\varphi_C} \Phi(C) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{\Phi(C)}} \Phi^{\circ 2}(C) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{\Phi^{\circ 2}(C)}} \dots \rightarrow \Phi^{\circ n}(C) \rightarrow \dots$$

By construction, the functor Φ^∞ comes equipped with a natural transformation $\varphi^\infty: id \rightarrow \Phi^\infty$.

Theorem 2.14. (see [Ayo, Théorème 2.7]) *Let $C \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(S, \Lambda))$. Then $\Phi^\infty(C)$ is $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -fibrant and φ^∞ is a $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -local equivalence. In other words, the pair $(\Phi^\infty, \varphi^\infty)$ is naturally isomorphic to the $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -localization (L, λ) .*

Proof. We follow the same pattern of the proof in [Ayo], and we divide the proof in two steps. First, we need to show that for any complex of presheaves C , the morphism $C \rightarrow \Phi^\infty(C)$ is a $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -local equivalence. After that, we have to prove that $\Phi^\infty(C)$ is fibrant for the $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -local model structure.

We begin by observing that for all $F \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(S, \Lambda))$, the tensor product $\Lambda(\overline{\square}_S^{\text{red}}) \otimes_\Lambda F$ is $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -locally acyclic (see Def. 2.8). Indeed, the subcategory of $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -locally acyclic complexes is a triangulated subcategory of $\mathbf{D}_\tau(\mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(S, \Lambda))$ which is stable by direct sums, and by construction it contains all the objects of the form $\Lambda(\overline{\square}_S^{\text{red}}) \otimes_\Lambda \Lambda(X)$ for any $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(S)$.

Next, note that since the homotopy fiber of φ_C is given by

$$\Lambda(\overline{\square}_S^{\text{red}}) \otimes_\Lambda \underline{\text{Hom}}_S(\Lambda(\overline{\square}_S^{\text{red}}), C_\tau),$$

which is then $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -locally acyclic in virtue of what we just observed, φ_C is a $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -local equivalence for all complexes C . Since filtered colimits preserve $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -local equivalences, we conclude that the map $C \rightarrow \Phi^\infty(C)$ is a $(\tau, \overline{\square}_S)$ -local equivalence.

We move to the second part of the proof. By construction, the map $\Phi^{\text{on}}(C) \rightarrow \Phi^{\text{on}+1}(C)$ factors through $\Phi^{\text{on}}(C)_\tau$, which are by construction τ -fibrant. Hence $\Phi^\infty(C)$ is a filtered colimit of τ -fibrant objects.

By Lemma 2.15 below, filtered colimits preserve τ -fibrant objects, hence $\Phi^\infty(C)$ is dNis fibrant.

Finally, we need to show that $\Phi^\infty(C)$ is $\overline{\square}_S$ -local, which is equivalent to show that $\underline{\text{Hom}}_S(\overline{\square}_S^{\text{red}}, \Phi^\infty(C))$ is acyclic. The argument in the proof of part (B) of [Ayo, Thm. 2.7] goes through without changes. We leave the verification to the reader. \square

Lemma 2.15. *Let S be a Noetherian scheme of finite Krull dimension and let $(C_i)_{i \in I}$ be a filtered diagram in $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(S, \Lambda))$. Assume that each C_i is τ -fibrant, then $\varinjlim C_i$ is τ -fibrant.*

Proof. We argue as in [Ayo07, Proposition 4.5.62]. For $\tau = \text{sNis}$, it follows from [Sta20, Tag 0737], using that S is Noetherian of finite Krull dimension. For $\tau = \text{dNis}$, we have that for every $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(S)$, and every filtered system $\{F_i\}_{i \in I} \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\log}(X, \Lambda)$, there is a chain of isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}_{\text{dNis}}^i(X, \varinjlim_i F_i) &\cong^{(1)} \varinjlim_{Y \in X} \mathbf{H}_{\text{sNis}}^i(Y, \varinjlim_i F_i) \\ &\cong^{(2)} \varinjlim_i \varinjlim_{Y \in X} \mathbf{H}_{\text{sNis}}^i(Y, F_i) \\ &\cong^{(3)} \varinjlim_i \mathbf{H}_{\text{dNis}}^i(X, F_i), \end{aligned}$$

where (1) and (3) follow from Thm. 2.5, and (2) follows from the fact that each Y is also Noetherian of finite Krull dimension. This implies that filtered colimits preserve dNis-fibrant objects. \square

Remark 2.16. The proof works verbatim for $C \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda))$, where \otimes_{Λ} is changed with the tensor product \otimes^{ltr} .

3. THE CONNECTIVITY THEOREM FOLLOWING AYOUB AND MOREL

In this section we show a $\overline{\square}$ -analogue of the \mathbf{A}^1 -connectivity theorem of Morel [Mor05, Thm. 6.1.8], adapting the argument of Ayoub in [Ayo, Section 4]. As in [Ayo], we exploit the notion of *preconnected* complex (see Definition 3.3 below), and we reduce the proof of the connectivity Theorem 3.2 to a purity statement, namely Theorem 4.4, whose proof will be given in section 4. The reader should note that while the results in this section are direct analogues of the results in [Ayo], new ingredients are necessary to prove the purity Theorem, and this is where our arguments diverge from [Ayo].

Throughout this section, we fix a ground field k and we work with the categories of presheaves and τ -sheaves on $\mathbf{ISm}(k)$ for $\tau \in \{\text{sZar}, \text{sNis}, \text{dNis}\}$. Recall from [BPØ, Lemma 4.7.2] that $\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{log}}(k, \Lambda)$ is equivalent to the category $\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{SmlSm}(k), \Lambda)$, of sheaves defined on the full subcategory $\mathbf{SmlSm}(k) \subset \mathbf{ISm}(k)$. If $X = (\underline{X}, \partial X) \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ and $x \in \underline{X}$ is any point, we consider $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \in \widetilde{\mathbf{SmlSm}}(k)$ with the logarithmic structure induced by the pullback of ∂X .

Definition 3.1. Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and let C be a complex of presheaves on a site (\mathcal{C}, τ) . We say that C is *locally n -connected* (for the topology τ) if the homology sheaves $a_{\tau}H_j(C)$ are zero for $j \leq n$.

The main result of this section is the following:

Theorem 3.2. *Assume that k is a perfect field and let $\tau \in \{\text{sNis}, \text{dNis}\}$. Let $C \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}}(k, \Lambda))$ be locally n -connected for the τ -topology. Then any $(\tau, \overline{\square})$ -fibrant replacement $C \rightarrow L$ is locally n -connected.*

The proof will be given at the end of this section, assuming Theorem 4.4. We need some preliminary definitions, cfr. with [Ayo, Déf. 4.5].

Definition 3.3. (i) A complex C of presheaves is called *generically n -connected* if for all $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ with \underline{X} connected and generic point η_X , the homology groups $H_j(C(\eta_X))$ are zero for $j \leq n$

(ii) A complex C of presheaves is called *n -preconnected* if for all $X \in \widetilde{\mathbf{SmlSm}}(k)$, the homology groups $H_j(C(X))$ are zero for $j \leq n - \dim(\underline{X})$.

Remark 3.4. (1) Clearly (ii) \Rightarrow (i) since a generic point has dimension 0, but it is evident that (i) $\not\Rightarrow$ (ii).

(2) If $C \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}}(k, \Lambda))$ is locally n -connected for a topology τ where the cohomological dimension equals the Krull dimension of the underlying scheme, then $\mathbf{H}_{\tau}^i(X, C) = 0$ for $i \geq \dim(\underline{X}) - n$. Hence if G is a τ -fibrant replacement of C , G is n -preconnected, as $H_i(G(X)) = \mathbf{H}_{\tau}^{-i}(X, G)$.

We will prove some technical result that will be needed later. Here we let τ be either sZar, sNis or dNis.

Proposition 3.5. (see [Ayo, Prop. 4.8]) *Let C be an n -preconnected complex of presheaves, then for all $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ we have $\mathbf{H}_{\tau}^i(X, C) = 0$ for $i \geq \dim(X) - n$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality we can suppose $n = -1$, i.e. $H_{-j}(C(X)) = 0$ for $j > \dim(X)$, and we need to show that $\mathbf{H}_\tau^i(X, C) = 0$ for $i > \dim(X)$. Using the descent spectral sequence $\mathbf{H}^i(X, a_\tau H_{-j}(C)) \Rightarrow H_\tau^{i+j}(X, C)$, it is enough to show $\mathbf{H}_\tau^i(X, a_\tau H_{-j}(C)) = 0$ for $i > \dim(X) - j$.

If $j \leq 0$, this follows Proposition 2.2, so suppose $j > 0$. By -1 -preconnectedness, $H_{-j}(C)(\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})) = 0$ for $\text{codim}(x) < j$, since $\text{codim}(x) = \dim(\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}))$. Using Lemma 3.6 below, the statement then follows for $\tau \in \{\text{sZar}, \text{sNis}\}$.

The result for $\tau = \text{dNis}$ then can be deduced from the case sNis . Indeed, using Lemma 3.6 below, we get in particular $\mathbf{H}_{\text{sNis}}^i(Y, a_{\text{sNis}} H_{-j}(C)) = 0$ for all $Y \in X_{\text{div}}^{\text{Sm}}$, whence, since by (2.4.1) we have that

$$\mathbf{H}_{\text{dNis}}^j(X, a_{\text{dNis}} H_{-j}(C)) = \varinjlim_{Y \in X_{\text{div}}^{\text{Sm}}} \mathbf{H}_{\text{sNis}}^j(Y, a_{\text{sNis}} H_{-j}(C)),$$

the required vanishing holds for dNis as well. \square

Lemma 3.6. *Let $\tau \in \{\text{sZar}, \text{sNis}\}$. Let F be a presheaf of Λ -modules on the small site X_τ such that for every τ -cover $X' \rightarrow X$ and $x' \in X'$ with $\text{codim}_{X'}(x') < j$, we have $F(\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X',x'})) = 0$. Then $\mathbf{H}_\tau^i(X, a_\tau F) = 0$ for $i > \dim(X) - j$.*

Proof. This is [Ayo, Lemma 4.9]; we reproduce part of the proof in our setting for completeness and to take care of some subtleties. Observe that the forgetful functor $f: \mathbf{SmlSm}(k) \rightarrow \mathbf{Sm}(k)$ that sends X to the underlying scheme \underline{X} defines an isomorphism of the small sites $f_X: X_{\text{sNis}} \xrightarrow{\cong} \underline{X}_{\text{Nis}}$ (and similarly for sZar and Zar): the inverse functor sends an étale scheme $g: \underline{U} \rightarrow \underline{X}$ to the morphism of log schemes $U \rightarrow X$, where U is the log scheme having \underline{U} as underlying scheme and log structure given by the inverse image log structure along g (note that this would be false for the dNis -topology). A presheaf F on X_{sNis} (resp. on X_{sZar}) gives then canonically a presheaf \underline{F} on $\underline{X}_{\text{Nis}}$ (resp. $\underline{X}_{\text{Zar}}$), by setting $\underline{X}_{\text{Nis}} \ni \underline{U} \mapsto F(U)$ (resp. $\underline{X}_{\text{Zar}} \ni \underline{V} \mapsto F(V)$). Clearly there is a canonical isomorphism $\mathbf{H}_{\text{sNis}}^i(X, F) \cong \mathbf{H}_{\text{Nis}}^i(\underline{X}, \underline{F})$, and by abuse of notation we drop the underline and write simply F for both presheaves on X_{sNis} or on $\underline{X}_{\text{Nis}}$ (and the same for the Zariski case).

The rest of the proof of the Lemma goes through as in [Ayo, Lemme 4.9]. See *loc.cit.* for more details. \square

Corollary 3.7. *Let $C \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(k, \Lambda))$ and let $C \rightarrow L$ be a τ -fibrant replacement for $\tau \in \{\text{dNis}, \text{sNis}\}$. If C is n -preconnected, then so is L .*

Proof. Follows from the fact that $H_{-j}(L(X)) = \mathbf{H}_\tau^j(X, C)$ and Proposition 3.5.

We have the following set of elementary properties of n -preconnected complexes.

Lemma 3.8. (see [Ayo, Lemme 4.11]) *Let C be an n -preconnected complex of presheaves on $\mathbf{lSm}(k)$:*

- (i) *For all G m -connected, then $C \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G$ is $(n + m + 1)$ -connected.*
- (ii) *For all $X \in \mathbf{lSm}(k)$, then $\underline{\text{Hom}}(X, C)$ is $n - \dim(X)$ -preconnected.*
- (iii) *If $\alpha: G \rightarrow C$ is a morphism of complexes of presheaves on $\mathbf{lSm}(k)$ and G is $(n - 1)$ -preconnected, then $\text{Cone}(\alpha)$ is n -preconnected.*

Proposition 3.9. (see [Ayo, Thm. 4.12]) *Let $F \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(k, \Lambda))$ n -preconnected and $F \rightarrow C$ be a (τ, \square) -fibrant replacement for $\tau \in \{\text{dNis}, \text{sNis}\}$. Then C is n -preconnected.*

Proof. The argument of [Ayo, Thm. 4.12] goes through. We have an explicit description of C given by Theorem 2.14. Let

$$\Phi(F) := \text{Cone}(\overline{\square} \otimes \underline{\text{Hom}}(\overline{\square}, F_\tau)) \rightarrow F_\tau$$

where F_τ denotes a τ -fibrant replacement of F , which is n -preconnected by Corollary 3.7. By Lemma 3.8(i)-(ii) $\overline{\square} \otimes \underline{\text{Hom}}(\overline{\square}, F_\tau)$ is $n - 1$ -preconnected, hence by lemma 3.8(iii) the cone $\Phi(F)$ is n -preconnected. Since $C \simeq \varinjlim_n \Phi^{o_n}(F)$, we conclude. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.2. We give a proof for $\tau = \text{dNis}$, since the case $\tau = \text{sNis}$ is identical. Let $C \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}}(k, \Lambda))$ be a complex of presheaves, locally n -connected for the dNis topology. Since the Krull dimension of any $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(k)$ agrees with the dNis-cohomological dimension by Proposition 2.2, the fact that C is locally n -connected is equivalent to ask that, for any $X \in \widetilde{\mathbf{SmlSm}}(k)$, we have $\mathbf{H}_{\text{dNis}}^i(X, C) = 0$ for $i \geq \dim(X) - n$. If G is a dNis-local fibrant replacement of C , this implies that H is n -preconnected (see Remark 3.4(2)), and by Proposition 3.9, any (dNis, $\overline{\square}$)-fibrant replacement L of C is then n -preconnected as well. In particular, it is generically n -connected.

We are left to show that every (dNis, $\overline{\square}$)-fibrant complex L which is generically n connected is also locally n -connected. Consider the canonical map $a_{\text{dNis}} H_i(L)(X) \rightarrow H_i(L)(\eta_X, \text{triv})$ for any $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ with \underline{X} connected and generic point η_X . Here we write (η_X, triv) to indicate the essentially smooth log scheme given by the scheme η_X with trivial log structure. By Corollary 4.6 below (this is where the assumption that k is perfect is used), this map is injective. This implies that $a_{\text{dNis}} H_i(L)(X) = 0$ for any $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ and $i < n$, i.e. the homology sheaves $a_{\text{dNis}} H_i(L)$ are zero for $i < n$, proving the claim. \square

4. PURITY OF LOGARITHMIC MOTIVES

Throughout this section, we fix a base field k , and a (sNis, $\overline{\square}$)-fibrant complex of presheaves $C \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}}(k, \Lambda))$.

Lemma 4.1. (see [Ayo, Sous-Lemme 4.14]) *Let $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$, $x \in \underline{X}$ and $a \in H_i(C(X))$ such that there is a dense open $U \subseteq X$ and $a|_U = 0$. Then there exists an open neighborhood V of x such that $a|_V = 0$ if either one of the following hypotheses is satisfied:*

- (i) $\partial X = \emptyset$, i.e. X has trivial log structure.
- (ii) $\dim(\underline{X}) = 1$ and $|\partial X|$ is supported on a finite number of k -rational points.

Proof. Let $Z = \underline{X} - \underline{U}$. If $x \notin Z$, there is nothing to prove, hence we can suppose $x \in Z$. We can apply Gabber's Geometric presentation theorem ([CTHK97, Theorem 3.1.1] for k infinite, [HK20, Theorem 1.1] for k finite): by replacing X with an open neighborhood of x there exist a k -scheme Y and an étale morphism $e : \underline{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_Y^1$ such that

- (1) Z maps isomorphically to $e(Z)$, i.e. there is a Nisnevich distinguished square of schemes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{X} - Z & \longrightarrow & \underline{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{A}_Y^1 - e(Z) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{A}_Y^1 \end{array}$$

(2) The composition

$$Z \rightarrow \underline{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_Y^1 \rightarrow Y$$

is finite

In particular, $e(Z)$ is closed in \mathbf{P}_Y^1 and it is disjoint from ∞_Y . We now divide the proof in two parts.

Case (i): Let us suppose that X has trivial log structure. In this case we have two sNis-distinguished squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}_Y^1 \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{ccc} U & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z), \infty_Y) & \longrightarrow & (\mathbf{P}_Y^1, \infty_Y) \end{array}$$

where Y is seen as a log scheme with trivial log structure, and $\overline{\square}_Y = (\mathbf{P}_Y^1, \infty_Y)$ (resp. $(\mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z), \infty_Y)$) denotes as usual the scheme \mathbf{P}_Y^1 (resp. $\mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z)$) with compactifying log structure at $\infty_Y = \{\infty\} \times Y$. Furthermore, the morphisms $(\mathbf{P}_Y^1, \infty_Y) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_Y^1$ and $(\mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z), \infty_Y) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z)$, whose underlying morphisms of schemes are the identities on \mathbf{P}_Y^1 and $\mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z)$, induce a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & \overline{\square}_Y \\ & \swarrow & \downarrow \\ (\mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z), \infty_Y) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \overline{\square}_Y \\ & \swarrow & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbf{P}_Y^1 \end{array}$$

We define the following objects of $\mathbf{D}(\Lambda)$:

$$\begin{aligned} C_Z(X) &= \text{hofib}(C(X) \rightarrow C(U)), \\ C_Z(\mathbf{P}_Y^1) &= \text{hofib}(C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1) \rightarrow C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z))) \\ C_Z(\overline{\square}_Y) &= \text{hofib}(C(\overline{\square}_Y) \rightarrow C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z), \infty_Y)). \end{aligned}$$

Since C is (sNis, $\overline{\square}$)-fibrant, it is in particular sNis-fibrant and therefore the three left vertical arrows of the following diagram

$$(4.1.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} C_Z(\mathbf{P}_Y^1) & \xrightarrow{\delta_{\mathbf{P}_Y^1}} & C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1) & \longrightarrow & C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z)) \\ \downarrow s_{\mathbf{P}_Y^1} & & \downarrow & \searrow r & \downarrow \\ C_Z(X) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & C(X) & \longrightarrow & C(U) \\ \uparrow s_{\overline{\square}_Y} & & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow \\ C_Z(\overline{\square}_Y) & \xrightarrow{\delta_{\overline{\square}_Y}} & C(\overline{\square}_Y) & \longrightarrow & C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z), \infty_Y) \end{array}$$

denoted $s_{\mathbf{P}_Y^1}$, $s_{\overline{\square}_Y}$ and t respectively, are quasi-isomorphisms.

Let now $\alpha \in H_i(C(X))$ such that $\alpha|_U = 0$, hence there exists $\beta \in H_i(C_Z(X))$ such that $\alpha = \delta(\beta)$. By the quasi-isomorphism above, there exists a unique $\beta_{\mathbf{P}_Y^1} \in H_i C_Z(\mathbf{P}_Y^1)$ such that $s_{\mathbf{P}_Y^1}(\beta_{\mathbf{P}_Y^1}) = \beta$. Let $\alpha_{\mathbf{P}_Y^1} = \delta_{\mathbf{P}_Y^1}(\beta_{\mathbf{P}_Y^1})$ and let $r: C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1) \rightarrow C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1, \infty_Y)$ be as in the diagram above. It is enough to show that $r(\alpha_{\mathbf{P}_Y^1}) = 0$ in $H_i(C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1, \infty_Y))$ to conclude that $\alpha = 0$ in $H_i(C(X))$, using (4.1.1).

Write $C_0(\mathbf{P}_Y^1)$ for the homotopy fiber of $C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1) \xrightarrow{s_\infty} C(\infty_Y)$. Since $e(Z)$ is disjoint from ∞_Y , the map $\delta_{\mathbf{P}_Y^1}$ factors as

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C_Z(\mathbf{P}_Y^1) & \xrightarrow{\delta_{\mathbf{P}_Y^1}} & C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1) & \longrightarrow & C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1 - e(Z)) \\ \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\ C_0(\mathbf{P}_Y^1) & \xrightarrow{\delta_0} & C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1) & \xrightarrow{s_\infty} & C(\infty_Y) \end{array}$$

In particular, there exists $\alpha_0 \in H_i(C_0(\mathbf{P}_Y^1))$ such that $\delta_0(\alpha_0) = \alpha_{\mathbf{P}_Y^1}$. We will conclude by showing that $r\delta_0$ is the zero map.

Since C is $\overline{\square}$ -local, the projection $\pi: \overline{\square}_Y \rightarrow Y$ induces a quasi-isomorphism $\pi^*: C(Y) \xrightarrow{\cong} C(\overline{\square}_Y)$. Since clearly π factors through the natural map $\overline{\square}_Y \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_Y^1$, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C_0(\mathbf{P}_Y^1) & \xrightarrow{\delta_0} & C(\mathbf{P}_Y^1) & \xrightarrow{s_\infty} & C(\infty_Y) \\ & & \downarrow r & \swarrow \pi^* & \parallel \text{Id}_Y \\ & & C(\overline{\square}_Y) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & C(Y) \end{array}$$

and this immediately shows that $r\delta_0$ factors through an acyclic complex, as required.

Case (ii): Let us now suppose that $\dim(\underline{X}) = 1$ and ∂X is nontrivial, supported on a finite set of k -rational points.

If $x \notin |\partial X|$, then we can suppose $X = (\underline{X} - |\partial X|, \text{triv})$ and conclude as before (this in fact does not use the assumption on the dimension of \underline{X}). So let's assume that $x \in |\partial X|$: since $\dim(\underline{X}) = 1$, by replacing X with an open neighborhood of x we can suppose $|\partial X| = x = Z$.

After replacing X with an open neighborhood of x we have a sNis distinguished square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathbf{P}_{k(x)}^1 - e(x), \text{triv}) & \longrightarrow & (\mathbf{P}_{k(x)}^1, e(x)). \end{array}$$

Since x is a k -rational point, we conclude that $k = k(x)$ and $e(x)$ is a k -rational point of \mathbf{P}_k^1 . We drop the subscript k for simplicity. Write as before:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\{x\}}(X) &= \text{hofib}(C(X) \rightarrow C(U)) \\ C_{\{e(x)\}}(\overline{\square}^1) &= \text{hofib}(C(\mathbf{P}^1, e(x)) \rightarrow C(\mathbf{P}^1 - e(x))) \end{aligned}$$

Since C is (sNis, $\overline{\square}$)-fibrant, hence sNis fibrant, the left vertical arrow of the following diagram

$$(4.1.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} C_{\{e(x)\}}(\overline{\square}^1) & \xrightarrow{\delta_{\overline{\square}_Y}} & C(\mathbf{P}^1, e(x)) & \longrightarrow & C(\mathbf{P}^1 - e(x)) \\ \text{\scriptsize } s_{\overline{\square}_Y} \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C_{\{x\}}(X) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & C(X) & \longrightarrow & C(U) \end{array}$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. Now, since C is $\overline{\square}$ -local, the complex $C(\mathbf{P}^1, e(x))$ is quasi-isomorphic to $C(\text{Spec}(k))$, and by choosing any k -rational point of $\mathbf{P}^1 - e(x)$ splitting

the projection $(\mathbf{P}^1 - e(x)) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$, we see that the map

$$H_i(C(\mathbf{P}^1, e(x))) \rightarrow H_i(C(\mathbf{P}^1 - e(x)))$$

is injective for every $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. This, together with the commutativity of (4.1.2), allows us to conclude. \square

Corollary 4.2. *Let τ be either sZar, sNis or dNis*

(i) *Let $X \in \mathbf{Sm}(k)$. Then the following map is injective:*

$$a_\tau H_i(C(X, \text{triv})) \hookrightarrow H_i(C(\eta_X, \text{triv}))$$

where η_X is the generic point of X and (X, triv) denotes the scheme X seen as log scheme with trivial log structure.

(ii) *Let $X \in \mathbf{SmSm}(k)$ such that $\dim(\underline{X}) = 1$ and $|\partial X|$ is supported on a finite number of k -rational points. Then the following map is injective:*

$$a_\tau H_i(C(X)) \hookrightarrow H_i(C(\eta_X, \text{triv}))$$

where η_X is the generic point of X .

Proof. We begin by observing that maps in (i) and (ii) exist since $H_i C(\eta_X, \text{triv}) = a_\tau H_i C(\eta_X, \text{triv})$. We first prove (i). Let $\alpha \in a_\tau H_i(C(X, \text{triv}))$ be a section such that $\alpha|_{\eta_X} = 0$. Let $V \rightarrow X$ be a τ -cover such that there exists $\beta \in H_i(C(V, \text{triv}))$ mapping to the image of α in $a_\tau H_i C(V, \text{triv})$. Let $\coprod \eta_V$ be the disjoint union of the generic points of V . The following diagram is clearly commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & H_i(C(V, \text{triv})) & \\ & \downarrow & \\ a_\tau H_i(C(X, \text{triv})) & \longrightarrow & a_\tau H_i(C(V, \text{triv})) \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ H_i(C(\eta_X, \text{triv})) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus H_i(C(\eta_V, \text{triv})), \end{array}$$

hence β maps to zero in $\bigoplus H_i(C(\eta_V, \text{triv}))$. By Lemma 4.1(i), for all $x \in V$ there exists an open neighborhood V_x such that $\beta \mapsto 0$ in $H_i(C(V_x, \text{triv}))$. Since we can cover V by the V_x , and since for every topology τ as in the statement open sieves are covering, we conclude that β maps to zero in $a_\tau H_i C(V, \text{triv})$, hence $\alpha = 0$, since $(V, \text{triv}) \rightarrow (U, \text{triv})$ is a τ -cover. This proves (i). The proof of (ii) is similar, replacing (V, triv) with $(V, \partial X|_V)$ and using Lemma 4.1(ii). \square

In order to prove Theorem 4.4, we need the following technical result, which is well known to the experts. Recall that an henselian k -algebra is said to be of *geometric type* if there exists $X \in \mathbf{Sm}(k)$ and $x \in X$ such that $R \cong \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^h$, the henselization of the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ at x .

Lemma 4.3. *Let k be a perfect field, R a henselian k -algebra of geometric type. Let $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq R$ such that R/\mathfrak{p} is essentially smooth over k . Then the map $R_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow k(\mathfrak{p})$ has a section.*

Proof. Let κ be the residue field of R . By the properties of henselian k -algebras of geometric type (see for example [Sai20a, Lemma 6.1]), there exists a regular sequence $t_1 \dots t_n \in R$ such that $R \cong \kappa\{t_1 \dots t_n\}$, the henselization of the local ring of \mathbf{A}_{κ}^n at (0) , and $\mathfrak{p} = (t_{r+1}, \dots, t_n)$, hence $R/\mathfrak{p} \cong \kappa\{t_1 \dots t_r\}$.

In particular the map $\pi : R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{p}$ has an evident section $s : \kappa\{t_1, \dots, t_r\} \rightarrow \kappa\{t_1, \dots, t_n\}$. Moreover, it is also evident that $\text{Im}(s) \cap \mathfrak{p} = 0$, thus there exists a unique map $s' : \text{Frac}(\kappa\{t_1 \dots t_r\}) \rightarrow A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \kappa\{t_1, \dots, t_r\} & \xleftarrow{\pi} & \kappa\{t_1, \dots, t_n\} \\ \subseteq \downarrow & \xrightarrow{s} & \downarrow \\ \text{Frac}(\kappa\{t_1 \dots t_r\}) & \xleftarrow{\pi'} & \kappa\{t_1, \dots, t_n\}_{(t_{r+1}, \dots, t_n)} \\ & \xrightarrow{s'} & \end{array}$$

Hence s' is a section of π' . This, together with the isomorphism $k(\mathfrak{p}) \cong \text{Frac}(\kappa\{t_1 \dots t_r\})$, concludes the proof. \square

Theorem 4.4. *Let $X \in \widetilde{\mathbf{SmlSm}}(k)$ such that \underline{X} is an henselian local scheme. Then the map*

$$(4.4.1) \quad H_i(C(X)) \rightarrow H_i(C(\eta_X, \text{triv}))$$

is injective.

Proof. Let $|\partial X| = D_1 + \dots + D_n$. We proceed by double induction on $\dim(\underline{X})$ and n .

If $\dim(\underline{X}) = 1$ and $n = 0$. Then (4.4.1) is injective by Corollary 4.2 (i). Assume then that $\dim(\underline{X}) = 1$ but $n > 0$. Then ∂X is supported on the closed point x (note that ∂X is automatically irreducible, since \underline{X} is 1-dimensional and local). By Lemma 4.3, the map $\text{Spec}(k(x)) \rightarrow \underline{X}$ has a retraction, hence $X \in \widetilde{\mathbf{SmlSm}}(k(x))$ and $|\partial X|$ is supported on a $k(x)$ -rational point.

Let $\lambda : \text{Spec}(k(x)) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$. Since C is (sNis, $\overline{\square}$)-fibrant in $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(k, \Lambda))$, λ^*C is (sNis, $\overline{\square}$)-fibrant in $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\log}(k(x), \Lambda))$ (see Remark 2.11), hence we have:

$$H_i C(X) = H_i \lambda^* C(X) \xrightarrow{(*1)} H_i \lambda^* C(\eta_X, \text{triv}) = H_i C(\eta_X, \text{triv})$$

and (*1) is injective by Corollary 4.2 (ii). This proves the case for $\dim(\underline{X}) = 1$.

Suppose now that $\dim(\underline{X}) > 1$ and $n = 0$. Then again (4.4.1) is injective by Corollary 4.2 (i). We now pass to the case $\dim(\underline{X}) > 1$ and $n \geq 1$. For every $1 \leq r \leq n$, let $\eta_{D_r} \in \underline{X}$ be the generic point of D_r and $\iota_{D_r} : D_r \rightarrow X$ the inclusion. For $Y \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$, we write $c(Y)$ for the number of irreducible components of the strict normal crossing divisor ∂Y .

We make the following Claim:

Claim 4.5. Assume the induction hypothesis above, *i.e.* suppose that Theorem 4.4 holds for every $Y \in \widetilde{\mathbf{SmlSm}}(k)$ local henselian such that $\dim(\underline{Y}) \leq n - 1$ and $c(Y) \geq 0$ and with $\dim(\underline{Y}) = \dim(\underline{X})$ and $c(Y) \leq n - 1$. Then, for every $U \subseteq X$ dense open such that $U \cap D_n \subseteq D_n$ is dense, the restriction map $H_i C(X) \rightarrow H_i C(U)$ is injective.

We postpone the proof of Claim 4.5 and complete the proof of the Theorem. Since filtered colimits are exact in the category of Λ -modules, we get from Claim 4.5 an injective map:

$$(4.5.1) \quad H_i(C(X)) \hookrightarrow \varinjlim_{\substack{U \subseteq X \\ \eta_{D_n} \in U}} H_i(C(U)) = H_i(C(\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}, \eta_{D_n}}), \iota_{D_n}^* \partial X)).$$

Let $\mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}, \eta_{D_n}}$ be the local ring of \underline{X} at η_{D_n} : it is a discrete valuation ring with generic point η_X and infinite residue field $k(\eta_{D_n})$. Since $\mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}, \eta_{D_n}}$ is the localization of a henselian k -algebra at a prime ideal generated by a regular sequence, we can apply Lemma 4.3 to get a map $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}, \eta_{D_n}}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(k(\eta_{D_n}))$ that splits $\eta_{D_n} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}, \eta_{D_n}})$, hence

$$(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}, \eta_{D_n}}), \iota_{D_n}^* \partial X) \in \widetilde{\mathbf{SmlSm}}(k(\eta_{D_n}))$$

and $|\iota_{D_n}^* \partial X|$ is a $k(\eta_{D_n})$ -rational point.

Let $\lambda : \mathrm{Spec}(k(\eta_{D_n})) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(k)$. We argue as above: since C is $(\mathrm{sNis}, \overline{\square})$ -fibrant in $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(k, \Lambda))$, $\lambda^* C$ is $(\mathrm{sNis}, \overline{\square})$ -fibrant in $\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(k(\eta_{D_n}), \Lambda))$ (see again Remark 2.11), hence by Corollary 4.2 (ii) we have an injective map:

$$(4.5.2) \quad \begin{aligned} H_i(C(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}, \eta_{D_n}})), \iota_{D_n}^* \partial X) &= H_i(\lambda^* C(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}, \eta_{D_n}})), \iota_{D_n}^* \partial X) \\ &\hookrightarrow H_i(\lambda^* C(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv})) \\ &= H_i(C(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv})). \end{aligned}$$

Combining (4.5.1) with (4.5.2), we get the desired injectivity. This reduces the proof of Theorem 4.4 to the proof of Claim 4.5.

Proof of Claim 4.5. Let $X^- := (\underline{X}, \partial X^-) \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$, where ∂X^- is the strict normal crossing divisor $D_1 + \dots + D_{n-1}$. Since $c(X^-) = n - 1$, by hypothesis (this is the induction assumption on the number of components of ∂X), the map $H_i C(X^-) \rightarrow H_i C(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv})$ is injective.

Let \underline{U} be an open dense subset of \underline{X} such that $\underline{U} \cap D_n$ is dense in D_n and $\underline{U} \cap D_i = \emptyset$ if $i \neq n$, and set $U := (\underline{U}, \partial X|_{\underline{U}})$. Write $U^- := (U, \partial X|_{U^-}) = (U, \mathrm{triv})$. Hence we have a commutative diagram:

$$(4.5.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} H_i(C(X^-)) & \xleftarrow{(2)} & H_i(C(X)) \\ \downarrow (1) & \searrow (3) & \downarrow \\ H_i(C(U^-)) & \longrightarrow & H_i(C(U)), \end{array}$$

where (1), (2) and (3) are injective since they all factor the injective map $H_i C(X^-) \rightarrow H_i C(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv})$.

Since \underline{X} is Henselian local of dimension $r \geq n$ with closed point x , there exists an isomorphism $\varepsilon : X \cong k(x)\{t_1, \dots, t_r\}$. Without loss of generality, we can assume that t_r is a local parameter for D_n , so that ε induces an isomorphism $D_n \cong k(x)\{t_1, \dots, t_{r-1}\}$. Hence the map *henselization at 0*

$$k(x)\{t_1, \dots, t_{r-1}\}[t_r] \rightarrow k(x)\{t_1, \dots, t_r\}$$

induces a pro-Nisnevich square² of (usual) schemes:

$$(4.5.4) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X - D_n & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ D_n \times (\mathbf{A}^1 - \{0\}) & \longrightarrow & D_n \times \mathbf{A}^1. \end{array}$$

²i.e. a cofiltered limit of Nisnevich squares

By Lemma 2.6, the square

$$(4.5.5) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} C(D_n \times (\mathbf{A}^1, \text{triv})) & \longrightarrow & C(D_n \times (\mathbf{A}^1, 0)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C(X^-) & \longrightarrow & C(X) \end{array}$$

is a filtered colimit of homotopy pullbacks, hence it is itself a homotopy pullback. Consider the system $\{\underline{V}\}$ of open neighborhoods of $\eta_{D_n} \times \{0\}$ in $D_n \times \mathbf{A}^1$: the system $\{p^{-1}(\underline{V})\}$ is cofinal in the system of open neighborhoods of η_{D_n} in X . Given any such \underline{V} , let $\underline{W}_{\underline{V}}$ be the subset of $D_n \times \mathbf{A}^1$ given as

$$(\pi(D_n \times \{0\} \cap V) \times \mathbf{A}^1) \cap V$$

where $\pi: D_n \times \mathbf{A}^1 \rightarrow D_n$ is the projection. It is clear by construction that $\underline{W}_{\underline{V}}$ contains $(D_n \times \{0\} \cap V)$, and in fact

$$\underline{V} \cap (D_n \times \{0\}) = \underline{W}_{\underline{V}} \cap (D_n \times \{0\}).$$

Since \underline{V} is an open neighborhood of $\eta_{D_n} \times \{0\}$, the projection $\pi(\underline{V} \cap (D_n \times \{0\}))$ is open dense in D_n , and thus $\underline{W}_{\underline{V}}$ is an open neighborhood of $\eta_{D_n} \times \{0\}$, and the system $\{\underline{W}_{\underline{V}}\}$ is cofinal in the system of open neighborhoods of $\eta_{D_n} \times \{0\}$ in $D_n \times \mathbf{A}^1$. Since $\{p^{-1}(\underline{W}_{\underline{V}})\}$ is then cofinal in the system of open neighborhoods of η_{D_n} in X , we can conclude that there exists $\underline{W} \subseteq \underline{U}$ such that $\underline{W} \cap D_n$ is dense in D_n and induces a pro-Zariski square of (usual) schemes:

$$(4.5.6) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \underline{W} - (D_n \cap \underline{W}) & \longrightarrow & \underline{W} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (D_n \cap \underline{W}) \times (\mathbf{A}^1 - \{0\}) & \longrightarrow & (D_n \cap \underline{W}) \times \mathbf{A}^1 \end{array}$$

Hence up to refining \underline{U} we can suppose that \underline{U} itself fits in a pro-Zariski square like (4.5.6), so again using Lemma 2.6 and the fact that a filtered colimit of homotopy pullbacks is itself a homotopy pullback, we get the following homotopy pullback square:

$$(4.5.7) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} C((D_n \cap U) \times (\mathbf{A}^1, \text{triv})) & \longrightarrow & C((D_n \cap U) \times (\mathbf{A}^1, 0)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C(U^-) & \longrightarrow & C(U) \end{array}$$

We conclude that for C sNis-fibrant the squares (4.5.5) and (4.5.7) induce the following equivalences:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cofib}(C(X^-) \rightarrow C(X)) &\cong \text{Cofib}(C(D_n \times (\mathbf{A}^1, \text{triv})) \rightarrow C(D_n \times (\mathbf{A}^1, 0))) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{logDA}^{\text{eff}}}^{\bullet}(MTh(N_{D_n/X^-}), C) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cofib}(C(U^-) \rightarrow C(U)) &\cong \text{Cofib}(C((D_n \cap U) \times (\mathbf{A}^1, \text{triv})) \rightarrow C((D_n \cap U) \times (\mathbf{A}^1, 0))) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{logDA}^{\text{eff}}}^{\bullet}(MTh(N_{D_n \cap U/U^-}), C) \end{aligned}$$

where the last isomorphisms come from the definition of the motivic Thom space [BPØ, Def. 7.4.3], the fact that X is local and $U \subseteq X$ is an open immersion, hence

$N_{D_n/X^-} \cong D_n \times \mathbf{A}^1$ and $N_{D_n \cap U/U^-} \cong (D_n \cap U) \times \mathbf{A}^1$. Here, $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{logDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}}^{\bullet}(K, C) \in \mathbf{D}(\Lambda)$ for $K \in \mathbf{logDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}$ is the mapping complex. In particular, we get the diagram:

$$(4.5.8) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & H_i(C(X^-)) & \longrightarrow & H_i(C(X)) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{logDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}}(MTh(N_{D_n/X^-}), C[i-1]) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & H_i(C(U^-)) & \longrightarrow & H_i(C(U)) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{logDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}}(MTh(N_{D_n \cap U/U^-}), C[i-1]) \end{array}$$

We will now show that for every i , the natural map

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{logDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}}(MTh(N_{D_n/X^-}), C[i]) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{logDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}}(MTh(N_{(D_n-Z)/(X^-)-Z}), C[i])$$

is injective, where $Z = \underline{X} - \underline{U}$: assuming this, by diagram chase in (4.5.8) we finally conclude that the map $H_i(C(X)) \hookrightarrow H_i(C(U))$ is injective for every U as above.

We can use [BPØ, Proposition 7.4.5] (note that the condition that C is (sNis, $\overline{\square}$)-fibrant is enough) to compute the motivic Thom spaces: we get a commutative diagram where the rows are split exact sequences

$$(4.5.9) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & H_i C(D_n, \partial D_n) & \longrightarrow & H_i C((D_n, \partial D_n) \times \mathbf{P}^1) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}(MTh(N_{D_n/X^-}), C[i]) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & H_i C(D_n \cap U, \partial D_n^\circ) & \rightarrow & H_i C((D_n \cap U, \partial D_n^\circ) \times \mathbf{P}^1) & \rightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}(MTh(N_{D_n-Z/X^-Z}), C[i]) \rightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

We have that

$$H_i C(- \times \mathbf{P}^1) = H_i(\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}((\mathbf{P}^1, \mathrm{triv}), C))$$

and $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}((\mathbf{P}^1, \mathrm{triv}), C)$ is (sNis, $\overline{\square}$)-fibrant since C is (see Lemma 2.10). By induction on dimension we conclude that the middle vertical map of (4.5.9) is injective, and since the rows in (4.5.9) are split-exact sequences, the right vertical map is a retract of the middle one, hence it is injective. This concludes the proof. \square

Corollary 4.6. *Let $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ and let τ be either sNis or dNis. Then the following map is injective:*

$$a_\tau H_i C(X) \hookrightarrow H_i C(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv})$$

where η_X is the generic point of X .

Proof. The case where $\tau = \mathrm{dNis}$ follows from the case of sNis. Indeed, since filtered colimits are exact in the category of Λ -modules, and since for all $Y \in X_{\mathrm{div}}$, the map $\underline{Y} \rightarrow \underline{X}$ is birational, so that $\eta_Y = \eta_X$, we get

$$a_{\mathrm{dNis}} H_i C(X) = \varinjlim_{Y \in X_{\mathrm{div}}} a_{\mathrm{sNis}} H_i C(Y) \hookrightarrow \varinjlim_{Y \in X_{\mathrm{div}}} H_i C(\eta_Y, \mathrm{triv}) = H_i C(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv})$$

Thus, from now on let $\tau = \mathrm{sNis}$. For all $x \in X$, let X_x^h be the henselization of X at x with log structure induced by the log structure of X , and let $\eta(X_x^h)$ be its fraction field, which is a field extension of η_X . We have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a_\tau H_i C(X) & \xrightarrow{(*3)} & H_i C(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv}) \\ \downarrow (*1) & & \downarrow \\ \prod_{x \in X} H_i C(X_x^h) & \xrightarrow{(*2)} & \prod_{x \in X} H_i C(\eta(X_x^h), \mathrm{triv}) \end{array}$$

The map (*1) is injective by the sheaf condition, the map (*2) is injective by Theorem 4.4 and the fact that injective morphisms are stable under arbitrary products in Λ -modules. Hence the map (*3) is injective, which concludes the proof. \square

5. THE HOMOTOPY T-STRUCTURE ON LOGARITHMIC MOTIVES

The goal of this section is to generalize to the logarithmic setting the results of Morel on the existence of the homotopy t -structure on the category of motives. Having the connectivity theorem 3.2 at disposal, the proofs are fairly straightforward.

Recall that the triangulated categories

$$(5.0.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{log}}(\mathbf{ISm}(k), \Lambda)) &\cong \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{SmlSm}(k), \Lambda)), \\ \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(\mathbf{ISm}(k), \Lambda)) &\cong \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(\mathbf{SmlSm}(k), \Lambda)) \end{aligned}$$

are equipped with a natural t -structure. The heart is equivalent to the category of dNis -sheaves, (with or without transfers)

$$(5.0.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{ISm}(k), \Lambda) &\cong \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{SmlSm}(k), \Lambda), \\ \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(\mathbf{ISm}(k), \Lambda) &\cong \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(\mathbf{SmlSm}(k), \Lambda) \end{aligned}$$

The equivalences follow from [BPØ, Lemma 4.7.2] (without transfers) and [BPØ, Prop. 4.7.5] (with transfers), which hold for the dNis -topology but not for the strict Nisnevich topology. We write $\tau_{\geq n}$ and $\tau_{\leq n}$ for the (homologically graded) truncation functors on $\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{ISm}(k), \Lambda))$ and $\tau_{\geq n}^{\mathrm{tr}}$ and $\tau_{\leq n}^{\mathrm{tr}}$ for the (homologically graded) truncation functors on $\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(\mathbf{ISm}(k), \Lambda))$. In view of (5.0.1) and (5.0.2), we will work with the category of sheaves on $\mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ without further notice, and simply write $\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}(k, \Lambda)$ (resp. $\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)$) for the abelian category of sheaves (resp. of sheaves with log transfers). The proof of the following theorem is formally identical to [Ayo, Thm. 4.15].

Theorem 5.1. *Let $C \in \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{SmlSm}(k), \Lambda))$, and suppose that C is $\overline{\square}$ -local (see Definition 2.8). Then for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the truncated complexes $\tau_{\geq n}C$ and $\tau_{\leq n}C$ are $\overline{\square}$ -local.*

Proof. Up to shifting, we can clearly assume that $n = 0$, and by the standard properties of the t -structure, it is enough to show the statement for $\tau_{\geq 0}C$. Since C is $\overline{\square}$ -local, the natural map $\tau_{\geq 0}C \rightarrow C$ factors through $L(\tau_{\geq 0}C)$ as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tau_{\geq 0}C & \xrightarrow{e_0} & L(\tau_{\geq 0}C) \\ & \searrow e & \downarrow \ell \\ & & C \end{array}$$

where $L(\tau_{\geq 0}C)$ is any $(\mathrm{dNis}, \overline{\square})$ -fibrant replacement. We have by Theorem 3.2 that $L(\tau_{\geq 0}C)$ is locally -1 -connected, so the map ℓ factors as

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \tau_{\geq 0}C & \xrightarrow{e_0} & L(\tau_{\geq 0}C) & \xrightarrow{\ell_0} & \tau_{\geq 0}C \\ & \searrow e & \downarrow \ell & \swarrow e & \\ & & C & & \end{array}$$

By the universal property of $\tau_{\geq 0}$ we get that $\ell_0 e_0 = id_{\tau_{\geq 0}C}$. Hence, $\tau_0 C$ is a direct summand of $L(\tau_0 C)$, so it is $\overline{\square}$ -local as required. \square

Corollary 5.2. *Let $C \in \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(\mathbf{SmlSm}(k), \Lambda))$, and suppose that C is $\overline{\square}$ -local. Then for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the truncated complexes $\tau_{\geq n}^{\mathrm{tr}} C$ and $\tau_{\leq n}^{\mathrm{tr}} C$ are $\overline{\square}$ -local.*

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 5.1, it is enough to prove the statement for $\tau_{\geq 0} C$. Recall that the graph functor $\gamma: \mathbf{SmlSm}(k) \rightarrow \mathbf{SmlCor}(k)$, which sends a map $X \rightarrow Y$ to the finite correspondence $X \xrightarrow{\gamma(f)} Y$ induced by its graph, is faithful: the category \mathbf{SmlCor} is, by definition, the full subcategory of $\mathbf{ICor}(k)$ consisting of all objects in $\mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ (it is denoted $\mathit{lCor}_{\mathbf{SmlSm}/k}$ in [BPØ]). Presheaves with log transfers on $\mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ are, by definition, presheaves (of Λ -modules) on $\mathbf{SmlCor}(k)$.

The dNis -topology is compatible with log transfers by [BPØ, Theorem 4.5.7], hence γ induces a functor

$$\gamma^*: \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(\mathbf{SmlSm}(k), \Lambda)) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}(\mathbf{SmlSm}(k), \Lambda)).$$

It is immediate so see that γ^* is t -exact, conservative and preserves flasque sheaves, hence and for all $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ and $F \in \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(\mathbf{SmlSm}(k), \Lambda))$, we have

$$R\Gamma(X, \gamma^* F) = R\Gamma(X, F)$$

In particular F is $\overline{\square}$ -local if and only if $\gamma^* F$ is. To prove the Corollary, it is then enough to show that $\gamma^*(\tau_{\geq 0}^{\mathrm{tr}} C)$ is $\overline{\square}$ -local. But since γ^* is t -exact, we have $\gamma^*(\tau_{\geq 0}^{\mathrm{tr}} C) = \tau_{\geq 0} \gamma^* C$, which is $\overline{\square}$ -local by Theorem 5.1. \square

Definition 5.3. (see [BPØ, Def. 5.2.2]) Let $F \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}(k, \Lambda)$ (resp. $F \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)$). We say that F is *strictly $\overline{\square}$ -invariant* if the cohomology presheaves $\mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^i(-, F)$ are $\overline{\square}$ -invariant.

Analogously to [Sai20b], we denote by $\mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}$ (resp. $\mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$) the full subcategory of $\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}(k, \Lambda)$ (resp. $\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)$) of *strictly $\overline{\square}$ -invariant* sheaves.

Remark 5.4. Note that the above definition is slightly non-standard: in the context of reciprocity sheaves we typically write $\mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{Nis}}$ for the category of $\overline{\square}$ -invariant Nisnevich sheaves, without “strictness” condition, i.e. without asking the property that the cohomology presheaves are $\overline{\square}$ -invariant. If $F \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{Nis}}$ is moreover semipure in the sense of [Sai20a, Def. 1.28], the fact that the cohomology presheaves are $\overline{\square}$ -invariant (at least when restricted to the subcategory $\mathbf{MCor}_{\mathrm{ls}}$ defined in *loc.cit.*) is indeed a difficult result due to S. Saito, [Sai20a, Thm. 9.3]. In the \mathbf{A}^1 -invariant context, the analogous statement is due to Voevodsky [MVW06, §24].

Recall that, in general, a sheaf F seen as an object of $\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^t(k, \Lambda))$ for $t \in \{\mathrm{log}, \mathrm{ltr}\}$ is $\overline{\square}$ -local if and only if it is strictly $\overline{\square}$ -invariant.

Corollary 5.5. *Let $C \in \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^t(k, \Lambda))$ where $t \in \{\mathrm{log}, \mathrm{ltr}\}$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (a) C is $\overline{\square}$ -local
- (b) the homology sheaves $a_{\mathrm{dNis}} H_i C$ are strictly $\overline{\square}$ -invariant for every $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. The implication (a) \Rightarrow (b) holds very generally, and comes from a spectral sequence argument. The converse implication (b) \Rightarrow (a) comes from the fact that $a_{\mathrm{dNis}} H_i C[i] = \tau_{\geq i} \tau_{\leq i} C$ and Theorem 5.1. \square

Proposition 5.6. *The inclusion $i: \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}(k, \Lambda)$ (resp. $i^{\mathrm{ltr}}: \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)$) has a left adjoint*

$$h_0 := a_{\mathrm{dNis}} H_0 L(-[0])$$

(resp. $h_0^{\mathrm{ltr}} := a_{\mathrm{dNis}} H_0^{\mathrm{ltr}} L^{\mathrm{ltr}}(-[0])$).

Proof. We only prove the statement for i , since the one for i^{ltr} is identical.

Let $F, G \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{log}}(k, \Lambda)$ and suppose that $G \in \mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{log}}$. In particular, $G[0]$ is $\overline{\square}$ -local as object of $\mathbf{D}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{t}}(k, \Lambda))$ thanks to Corollary 5.5. By Theorem 5.1 we have that $\tau_{\geq 0}L(F[0]) = a_{\text{dNis}}H_0L(F[0])[0]$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}}}(F, G) &= \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{D}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}})}(F[0], G[0]) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{D}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}})}(\tau_{\geq 0}L(F[0]), G[0]) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{D}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}})}(a_{\text{dNis}}H_0L(F[0])[0], G[0]) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}}}(a_{\text{dNis}}H_0L(F[0]), G) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{log}}}(a_{\text{dNis}}H_0L(F[0]), G), \end{aligned}$$

completing the proof for the left adjoint. \square

We can finally state the promised result on the existence of the t -structure on the category of motives.

Theorem 5.7. *Consider the inclusions*

$$(5.7.1) \quad \mathbf{logDA}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{D}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}}(k, \Lambda))$$

$$(5.7.2) \quad \mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{D}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda))$$

that identify $\mathbf{logDA}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda)$ (resp. $\mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda)$) with the subcategory of $\overline{\square}$ -local complexes. Then the standard t -structure of $\mathbf{D}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{log}}(k, \Lambda))$ (resp. of $\mathbf{D}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda))$) restricts to a t -structure on the category of motives $\mathbf{logDA}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda)$ (resp. $\mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda)$), called the homotopy t -structure.

The heart of this t -structure is naturally equivalent to $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{log}}$ (resp. $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$), which is then a Grothendieck abelian category.

Proof. The first assertion follows directly from Theorem 5.1 (resp. Corollary 5.2), the second from Corollary 5.5 and Proposition 5.6. The fact that the heart of a t -structure is abelian is well-known [BBD82].

Next, note that the homotopy t -structure is clearly accessible in the sense of [Lur17, Definition 1.4.4.12].

Moreover, filtered colimits commute with cohomology, hence if $\{F_\alpha\}$ is a filtered system of $(\text{dNis}, \overline{\square})$ fibrant objects, then $\varinjlim F_\alpha$ is $(\text{dNis}, \overline{\square})$ fibrant since it is dNis -fibrant (as observed in the proof of Theorem 2.14) and

$$\mathbf{H}^i(X, \varinjlim F_\alpha) = \varinjlim \mathbf{H}^i(X, F_\alpha) \cong \mathbf{H}^i(X \times \overline{\square}, \varinjlim F_\alpha).$$

So if $H_i^{\overline{\square}}F_\alpha = 0$ for $i \geq 0$ and all α , then

$$H_i^{\overline{\square}}(\varinjlim F_\alpha) = H_i(\varinjlim F_\alpha) = \varinjlim H_iF_\alpha = 0$$

Hence the t -structure is compatible with colimits in the sense of [Lur17, 1.3.5.20].

In particular, as observed in [Lur17, Remark 1.3.5.23], the categories $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{log}}$ and $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$ are Grothendieck abelian categories. \square

Proposition 5.8. *The inclusions $i: \mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{log}} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{log}}(k, \Lambda)$ (resp. $i^{\text{tr}}: \mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)$) has a right adjoint h^0 (resp. h_{tr}^0) such that for $F \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{log}}$ (resp. $\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$):*

$$ih^0F(X) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{log}}}(h_0(a_{\text{dNis}}(\Lambda(X))), F)$$

$$(resp. i^{\text{tr}}h_{\text{tr}}^0F(X) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}}(i^{\text{tr}}h_0^{\text{tr}}(a_{\text{dNis}}(\Lambda_{\text{tr}}(-))), F).$$

Proof. We prove the assertion for $\mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}$, since the statement for $\mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$ is identical. First, note that if the right adjoint h^0 exists, then for $F \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}$ and $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} ih^0(F)(X) &= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}} (a_{\mathrm{dNis}}\Lambda(X), ih^0F) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}} (h_0(a_{\mathrm{dNis}}\Lambda(X)), h^0F) = \\ &= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}} (ih_0(a_{\mathrm{dNis}}\Lambda(X)), F). \end{aligned}$$

as required. Hence we only have to prove that h^0 exists.

By the Special Adjoint Functor Theorem (see [Mac71, p. 130]), a functor between two Grothendieck abelian categories has a right adjoint if and only if it preserves all (small) colimits, so we need to show that this holds for $i: \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}(k, \Lambda)$, i.e. that $\mathbf{CI}^{\mathrm{log}}$ is closed under small colimits in $\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}(k, \Lambda)$.

As it was observed in the proof of Theorem 5.7, $\mathbf{CI}^{\mathrm{log}}$ is stable under filtered colimits. Since (small) colimits are filtered colimits of finite colimits, it is enough to show that $\mathbf{CI}^{\mathrm{log}}$ is stable under finite limits. Since it is an abelian subcategory, it is enough to show that it is stable under cokernels.

Let $F, G \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}$ and let $F \rightarrow G$ be a map in $\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}$. Then we have that

$$\mathrm{coker}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}} (F \rightarrow G) = a_{\mathrm{dNis}}H_0(\mathrm{Cofib}(F_{\mathrm{dNis}} \rightarrow G_{\mathrm{dNis}})),$$

where F_{dNis} and G_{dNis} denote the dNis -fibrant replacements. Since F and G are strictly $\overline{\square}$ -local, F_{dNis} and G_{dNis} are $(\mathrm{dNis}, \overline{\square})$ -fibrant, hence $\mathrm{Cofib}(F_{\mathrm{dNis}} \rightarrow G_{\mathrm{dNis}})$ is also $(\mathrm{dNis}, \overline{\square})$ -fibrant.

In particular,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{coker}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}} (F \rightarrow G) &\simeq a_{\mathrm{dNis}}H_0(\mathrm{Cofib}(F_{\mathrm{dNis}} \rightarrow G_{\mathrm{dNis}})) \\ &\simeq a_{\mathrm{dNis}}H_0(L^{\mathrm{tr}}(\mathrm{Cofib}(F_{\mathrm{dNis}} \rightarrow G_{\mathrm{dNis}}))) \stackrel{(*)}{\simeq} \mathrm{coker}_{\mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}} (F \rightarrow G), \end{aligned}$$

where $(*)$ comes from Proposition 5.6 and the fact that h_0 preserves colimits. \square

Corollary 5.9. *Let $G \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}$ (resp. $G \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$). Then*

$$\underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}}^i (F, G) \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}$$

(resp. $\underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}}^i (F, G) \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$) for every $F \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}(k, \Lambda)$ (resp. $F \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)$)

Proof. We only prove it for $\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}$, the proof for $\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$ is identical. Let $G[0] \rightarrow G_{\mathrm{dNis}}$ be a dNis -fibrant replacement, hence

$$\underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}}^i (F, G) = a_{\mathrm{dNis}}H_i(\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(F, G_{\mathrm{dNis}})).$$

Note that every $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$, we have an isomorphism

$$\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\Lambda(X), G_{\mathrm{dNis}}) \cong \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\Lambda(X \times \overline{\square}), G_{\mathrm{dNis}}),$$

since by adjunction we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(Y, \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\Lambda(X), G_{\mathrm{dNis}})) &\cong \Gamma(Y \times X, G_{\mathrm{dNis}}) \\ &\cong \Gamma(Y \times X \times \overline{\square}, G_{\mathrm{dNis}}) \\ &\cong \Gamma(Y, \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\Lambda(X \times \overline{\square}), G_{\mathrm{dNis}})) \end{aligned}$$

From this it easily follows that $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(F, G_{\mathrm{dNis}})$ is $\overline{\square}$ -local, hence we conclude by Theorem 5.7 \square

Theorem 5.10. *Let $F \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{log}}$ (resp. $F \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$). Then for all $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ and $U \subseteq X$ an open dense, the restriction $F(X) \rightarrow F(U)$ is injective.*

Proof. As before, we give a proof for the version without transfers. Let $F[0] \rightarrow G$ be a dNis -fibrant replacement. Since $F[0]$ is $\overline{\square}$ -local, G is $(\mathrm{dNis}, \overline{\square})$ -fibrant. Since $F = a_{\mathrm{dNis}}H_0G$, the result follows from Theorem 4.6. \square

5.1. Comparison with Voevodsky's motives. Let $\mathbf{Cor}(k)$ be Voevodsky's category of finite correspondences over k [MVW06, §1]. We have a pair of adjoint functors:

$$\lambda: \mathbf{Cor}(k) \xleftarrow{\quad} \mathbf{ICor}(k): \omega$$

where $\lambda(X) = (X, \mathrm{triv})$ and $\omega(X, \partial X) = X - |\partial X|$. They induce functors on the categories of complexes of presheaves

$$(5.10.1) \quad \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(k, \Lambda)) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\omega_{\sharp}} \\ \xleftarrow{\omega^*} \quad \xrightarrow{\omega_*} \\ \xrightarrow{\omega_*} \end{array} \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k, \Lambda))$$

where ω^* denotes as usual the restriction functor, ω_{\sharp} its left Kan extension and ω_* the right Kan extension. Since λ is left adjoint to ω , we have $\lambda^* = \omega_{\sharp}$. By construction, ω^* and ω_{\sharp} are t -exact for the global t -structures.

The adjunction $(\omega_{\sharp}, \omega^*)$ is a Quillen adjunction with respect to the dNis -local model structure on the left hand side and the Nis -local model structure on the right hand side, see [BPØ, 4.3.4], and with respect to the $(\mathrm{dNis}, \overline{\square})$ -local model structure on the left hand side and the $(\mathrm{Nis}, \mathbf{A}^1)$ -local model structure on the right side, see [BPØ, 4.3.5] and induces therefore the following derived adjunctions:

$$(5.10.2) \quad L\omega_{\sharp}: \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(k, \Lambda))) \xleftarrow{\quad} \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Nis}}(\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k, \Lambda))) : R\omega^*.$$

$$L^{\overline{\square}}\omega_{\sharp}: \mathbf{logDM}^{\mathrm{eff}}(k, \Lambda) \xleftarrow{\quad} \mathbf{DM}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{\mathrm{eff}}(k, \Lambda) : R^{\overline{\square}}\omega^*.$$

Similar adjunctions hold for the categories without transfers.

Proposition 5.11. *Let $F \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k, \Lambda))$ (resp. $G \in \mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{ltr}}(k, \Lambda))$). Then $R\omega^*(F) = (\omega^*F)_{\mathrm{dNis}}$ (resp. $L\omega_{\sharp}(G) = (\omega_{\sharp}G)_{\mathrm{Nis}}$), in particular $R\omega^*$ is t -exact.*

Proof. Since ω^* and ω_{\sharp} from (5.10.1) are t -exact functors, we have that for every $X \in \mathbf{ISm}(k)$ (resp. $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}(k)$):

$$\begin{aligned} H_n(\omega^*F)_{\mathrm{dNis}}(X) &= \mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{-n}(X, \omega^*F) & H_n(\omega_{\sharp}G)_{\mathrm{Nis}}(Y) &= \mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{-n}(Y, \omega_{\sharp}G) \\ &\cong \mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{-n}(\omega(X), F) & &\cong \mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{-n}(\lambda(Y), G) \\ &\cong H_n(F_{\mathrm{Nis}}(\omega(X))) & &\cong H_n(G_{\mathrm{dNis}}(\lambda(Y))) \\ &= \omega^*(H_n F_{\mathrm{Nis}})(X) & &= \omega_{\sharp}(H_n G_{\mathrm{dNis}})(Y) \\ &= H_n(\omega^* F_{\mathrm{Nis}})(X) & &= H_n(\omega_{\sharp} G_{\mathrm{dNis}})(Y) \\ &= H_n(R\omega^*F)(X) & &= H_n(L\omega_{\sharp}G)(Y). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, by [BPØ, (4.3.4)]:

$$a_{\mathrm{dNis}}H_n(R\omega^*(F)) = a_{\mathrm{dNis}}\omega^*H_n(F) = \omega^*a_{\mathrm{Nis}}H_n(F)$$

since ω^* is fully faithful, we conclude that $a_{\mathrm{Nis}}H_n(F) = 0$ if and only if $a_{\mathrm{dNis}}H_n(R\omega^*(F)) = 0$, hence ω^* is t -exact for the local t -structure. \square

Proposition 5.12. *The functor $R^{\square}\omega^*$ is t -exact with respect to Voevodsky's homotopy t -structure on \mathbf{DM}^{eff} and to the homotopy t -structure on $\mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}$ of Theorem 5.7.*

Proof. If K is $(\text{Nis}, \mathbf{A}^1)$ -fibrant, it is in particular Nis-fibrant, hence by Proposition 5.11, ω^*K is dNis -fibrant. Hence we have for every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}$,

$$(5.12.1) \quad \mathbf{H}_{\text{dNis}}^{-n}(X, \omega^*K) \cong \mathbf{H}_{\text{Nis}}^{-n}(\omega(X), K) = \text{Hom}(\Lambda_{\text{tr}}(\omega(X))[n], K)$$

In particular, since $\omega(X \times \square) = \omega(X) \times \mathbf{A}^1$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}((\Lambda_{\text{tr}}(X) \otimes \square)[n], \omega^*K) &= \text{Hom}(\Lambda_{\text{tr}}(\omega(X) \otimes \mathbf{A}^1)[n], K) \\ &= \text{Hom}(\Lambda_{\text{tr}}(\omega(X))[n], K) \\ &= \text{Hom}(\Lambda_{\text{tr}}(X)[n], \omega^*K), \end{aligned}$$

so ω^*K is \square -local if K is $(\text{Nis}, \mathbf{A}^1)$ -local. It follows that ω^* sends $(\text{Nis}, \mathbf{A}^1)$ -weak equivalences to (dNis, \square) -weak equivalences, so that the following diagram of triangulated categories commutes:

$$(5.12.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{D}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{tr}}(k, \Lambda))) & \xleftarrow{R\omega^*} & \mathbf{D}_{\text{Nis}}(\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{tr}}(k, \Lambda))) \\ \iota_{\mathbf{logDM}} \uparrow & & \uparrow \iota_{\mathbf{DM}} \\ \mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda) & \xleftarrow{R^{\square}\omega^*} & \mathbf{DM}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{eff}}(k, \Lambda) \end{array}$$

where the vertical fully faithful functors are the right adjoint to the localizations L^{\square} and $L^{\mathbf{A}^1}$ respectively. By [Voe00, Prop. 3.1.13] and Theorem 5.7, the t -structure on $\mathbf{D}_{\text{Nis}}(\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{tr}}(k, \Lambda)))$ (resp. on $\mathbf{D}_{\text{dNis}}(\mathbf{Cpx}(\mathbf{PSh}^{\text{tr}}(k, \Lambda)))$) induces a t -structure on \mathbf{DM}^{eff} (resp. on $\mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}$), so that the inclusions $\iota_{\mathbf{DM}}$ and $\iota_{\mathbf{logDM}}$ are both t -exact.

To conclude, we need to show that $R^{\square}\omega^* \circ \tau_{\leq n}^{\mathbf{DM}} \cong \tau_{\leq n}^{\mathbf{logDM}} \circ R^{\square}\omega^*$. But since $R\omega^*$ is t -exact and (5.12.2) commutes, we have

$$\begin{aligned} R^{\square}\omega^*(\tau_{\leq n}^{\mathbf{DM}}K) &= R\omega^*\iota_{\mathbf{DM}}(\tau_{\leq n}^{\mathbf{DM}}K) = R\omega^*(\tau_{\leq n}\iota_{\mathbf{DM}}(K)) \\ &= \tau_{\leq n}R\omega^*\iota_{\mathbf{DM}}(K) = \tau_{\leq n}^{\mathbf{logDM}}R^{\square}\omega^*(K). \end{aligned}$$

The same argument applies to the truncation $\tau_{\geq n}$, so that we can conclude. \square

Remark 5.13. Assume that k satisfies resolution of singularities. Then the functor $R^{\square}\omega^*$ is fully faithful, and its essential image is identified with the subcategory of \mathbf{A}^1 -local objects in $\mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}$ by [BPØ, Thm. 8.2.16]. It follows from Proposition 5.12 that under $R^{\square}\omega^*$, the homotopy t -structure on \mathbf{DM}^{eff} is induced by the homotopy t -structure on $\mathbf{logDM}^{\text{eff}}$.

Corollary 5.14. *The functor $L^{\square}\omega_{\sharp}$ is right t -exact.*

Proof. This follows immediately from the fact that its right adjoint is t -exact (in particular, left t -exact). \square

6. APPLICATION TO RECIPROCITY SHEAVES

In this section, we discuss some applications to the theory of reciprocity sheaves. As above, for $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$, let $|\partial X|$ be the strict normal crossing divisor supporting the log structure of X . We will call the modulus pair $(\underline{X}, |\partial X|_{\text{red}})$ the *associated reduced modulus pair*. We remark that the assignment $X \mapsto (\underline{X}, |\partial X|_{\text{red}})$ does not

give rise to a functor from $\mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ to \mathbf{MCor} , since a priori there is no control on the multiplicities of the divisor ∂X in the pullback along a morphism in $\mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$.

However, thanks to [Sai20b] there exists a functor

$$\mathcal{L}og : \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}(k) \rightarrow \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \mathbb{Z})$$

where for $X = (\underline{X}, \partial X) \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ we have

$$\mathcal{L}og(F)(X) := F^{\log}(X) = \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F(\underline{X}, |\partial X|_{\text{red}}).$$

Here, $\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} : \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}} \rightarrow \mathbf{CI}_{\text{Nis}}$ is the functor defined in [KSY, Prop. 2.3.7] (see also [KSY, Thm. 2.4.1-2.4.2] and 6.3 below), and \mathbf{CI}_{Nis} is the subcategory of $\overline{\square}$ -invariant Nisnevich sheaves on \mathbf{MCor} , defined in [KMSYa] (not to be confused with $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$ introduced in the present paper). By [Sai20b, Thm. 0.2], $\mathcal{L}og$ is fully faithful and exact.

Proposition 6.1. *The essential image of $\mathcal{L}og$ is a subcategory of $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$.*

Proof. By [Sai20b, Theorem 4.1] we have that for $F \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ then $\mathcal{L}og(F)$ is strictly $\overline{\square}$ -invariant. \square

One can wonder if the two categories agree, i.e. if $\mathcal{L}og$ is essentially surjective onto $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$. This is not the case, as the following example indicates.

Example 6.2. See [Ayo, Proposition 3.5] Let $\mathbf{G}_a \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$, then

$$\mathcal{L}og(\mathbf{G}_a)(X) = \Gamma(\underline{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}})$$

By e.g. [BPØ, Corolary 9.2.6], we have that $H_{\text{dNis}}^n(X, \mathcal{L}og(\mathbf{G}_a)) = H_{\text{sZar}}^n(X, \mathcal{L}og(\mathbf{G}_a))$. Let $\mathcal{L}og(\mathbf{G}_a) \rightarrow I^\bullet$ be an injective resolution of dNis-sheaves. Thus, for all $U \subseteq X$ open affine, then there is a quasi-isomorphism

$$\mathcal{L}og(\mathbf{G}_a)(U) \rightarrow I^\bullet(U)$$

It follows that for every small set A , the map

$$\prod_A \mathcal{L}og(\mathbf{G}_a)(U) \rightarrow \prod_A I^\bullet(U)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. Thus $\prod_A \mathcal{L}og(\mathbf{G}_a) \rightarrow \prod_A I^\bullet$ is a sZar-local equivalence, hence a sNis-local equivalence, so $\prod_A I^\bullet$ is an injective resolution of $\prod_A \mathcal{L}og(\mathbf{G}_a)$.

We conclude that

$$H_{\text{dNis}}^n(X, \prod_A \mathcal{L}og(\mathbf{G}_a)) = H^n(\prod_A I^\bullet(X)) = \prod_A H^n I^\bullet(X) = \prod_A H_{\text{dNis}}^n(X, \mathcal{L}og(\mathbf{G}_a))$$

In particular, $\prod_A \mathcal{L}og(\mathbf{G}_a)$ is strictly $\overline{\square}$ invariant. On the other hand, by [KSY16, Remark 6.1.2], if A is infinite $\prod_A \mathbf{G}_a$ does not belong to $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$.

6.3. We recall some further constructions from the theory of modulus (pre)sheaves with transfers. For $F \in \mathbf{MPST}$, write $h_0^\overline{\square}(F)$ for the presheaf

$$\mathcal{X} \mapsto \text{Coker}(F(\mathcal{X} \otimes \overline{\square}) \xrightarrow{i_0^* - i_1^*} F(\mathcal{X})),$$

where i_0^* and i_1^* are as usual the pullbacks along the zero section and the unit section of $\overline{\square}$ respectively. Clearly, $h_0^\overline{\square}(F)$ is $\overline{\square}$ -invariant in \mathbf{MPST} , i.e. $h_0^\overline{\square}(F) \in \mathbf{CI}$. By [KSY, Prop. 2.1.5], $h_0^\overline{\square}(-)$ is the left adjoint to the inclusion $\iota^\overline{\square} : \mathbf{CI} \rightarrow \mathbf{MPST}$. Note that $\iota^\overline{\square}$ has a right adjoint as well by [KSY, 2.1.7], denoted $h_\overline{\square}^0(-)$.

Let $\omega_! : \mathbf{MPST} \rightarrow \mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k)$ be the left Kan extension of $\omega : \mathbf{MCor} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cor}(k)$, sending $\mathcal{X} = (X, X_\infty) \mapsto X - |X_\infty|$.³ We write $\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} : \mathbf{RSC} \rightarrow \mathbf{CI}$ for the composition $h_0^\square \circ \omega^* \circ \iota_{\mathbf{RSC}}$, where $\iota_{\mathbf{RSC}}$ is the inclusion of \mathbf{RSC} in $\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k)$ and $\omega^* : \mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k) \rightarrow \mathbf{MPST}$ is the restriction. If no confusion arises, we will use the same symbols to denote the corresponding functor on the subcategories of Nisnevich sheaves, $\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} : \mathbf{RSC}_{\mathrm{Nis}} \rightarrow \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{Nis}}$ and $\omega^* : \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k) \rightarrow \mathbf{MNST}$. By [KSY, Prop. 2.3.7], $\omega_! \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F = F$ for every $F \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\mathrm{Nis}}$.

Using the above-defined functors, we can compute the sections of $\mathcal{L}og(F)$ on $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ for $F \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\mathrm{Nis}}$ as follows. Write $X = (\underline{X}, \partial X)$ and $X^\circ = \underline{X} - |\partial X|$. Choose a normal compactification $j : \underline{X} \hookrightarrow Y$ with the property that $X^\circ \rightarrow \underline{X} \rightarrow Y$ is open dense, and such that the complement $Y - X^\circ = D + \partial X_Y$ for some effective Cartier divisors D and ∂X_Y on Y satisfying $Y - |D| = j(\underline{X})$ and $\partial X_Y \cap \underline{X} = \partial X$ as reduced Cartier divisors. Such a compactification is called a Cartier compactification of \underline{X} , and it always exists (cfr. [KMSYa, Def.1.7.3]). Then we have

$$(6.3.1) \quad \mathcal{L}og(F)(X) = (\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F)^{\mathrm{log}}(X) = \operatorname{colim}_n \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbf{MNST}}(h_0^\square(\underline{X}, nD + \partial X_Y), \omega^* F)$$

where $\omega^* F \in \mathbf{MNST}$ if $F \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}$. This follows from [KMSYa, Lem. 1.7.4(b)] and the definition of $\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}$.

Proposition 6.4. $\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathrm{Nis}}$ is closed under colimits in $\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k)$.

Proof. Recall that if $\{F_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a diagram in $\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k)$, then

$$(6.4.1) \quad \operatorname{colim}_{i \in I} F_i = a_{\mathrm{Nis}}^V \operatorname{colim}_{i \in I} \iota_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}}(F_i),$$

where $\iota_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}} : \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k) \rightarrow \mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k)$ is the inclusion, the colimit on the left-hand side of (6.4.1) is computed in $\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}$ and the colimit on the right-hand side is computed in $\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k)$. Since a_{Nis}^V respects reciprocity by [Sai20b, Theorem 0.1], it is enough to prove that \mathbf{RSC} is closed under colimits in $\mathbf{PSh}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k)$. Consider then a diagram $\{F_i\}_{i \in I}$ in \mathbf{RSC} . Since $\omega_!$ is a left adjoint and thus it preserves all colimits, we have

$$\operatorname{colim}_{i \in I} F_i = \omega_! \operatorname{colim}_{i \in I} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F_i.$$

Since \mathbf{CI} is closed under colimits, and h_0^\square and i^\square are left adjoints, we conclude $i^\square h_0^\square \operatorname{colim}^{\mathbf{MPST}} F_i = \operatorname{colim}^{\mathbf{MPST}} i^\square h_0^\square F_i$, so that the colimit is in \mathbf{RSC} , as required. \square

Remark 6.5. For $X, Y \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$, we have by e.g. [Ogu18, III.2]

$$X \times Y = (\underline{X} \times \underline{Y}, (pr_X^* \mathcal{M}_X \oplus pr_Y^* \mathcal{M}_Y)^{\mathrm{fs}})$$

The divisor that supports the sheaf of monoids $pr_X^* \mathcal{M}_X \oplus pr_Y^* \mathcal{M}_Y$ is $D_X \times Y + X \times D_Y$, where the divisors D_X and D_Y support \mathcal{M}_X and \mathcal{M}_Y res, and the functor $(-)^{\mathrm{fs}}$ does not change the support. We conclude that the associated reduced modulus pair of $X \times Y$ is $\mathcal{X} \otimes \mathcal{Y}$.

Lemma 6.6. $\mathcal{L}og$ has a pro-left adjoint $\mathcal{R}sc$.

³we follow the notation in [KMSYa], to avoid confusion with ω_{\sharp} used before, but note that the functor ω in *loc.cit.* and the functor ω used in this paper are very similar, even though they are defined on different categories.

Proof. It follows directly from Saito's theorem [Sai20b, Thm. 6.3] that $\mathcal{L}og$ preserves finite limits, so the existence of a pro-left adjoint is formal (see e.g. [AGV72b, I.8.11.4]). In the rest of the proof we characterize the pro-adjoint explicitly: such description will be used later in the computation. Let $F \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ and $G \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \mathbb{Z})$. For any $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$, let (\underline{X}, D) be the associated reduced modulus pair and choose \overline{X} a Cartier compactification of \underline{X} . Set $D' := X' \setminus X$.

Recall that

$$\mathcal{L}og(F)(X) = \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}(F)(X, D) = \varinjlim_n \text{Hom}(\omega_! h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D + nD'), F).$$

Writing G as colimit of representable sheaves, $G = \text{colim}_{s: X \rightarrow G} a_{\text{dNis}} \mathbb{Z}_{\text{ltr}}(X)$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}}(G, \mathcal{L}og(F)) &= \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}}(\text{colim}_{X \downarrow G} a_{\text{dNis}} \mathbb{Z}_{\text{ltr}}(X), \mathcal{L}og(F)) \\ &= \lim_{X \downarrow G} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}}(a_{\text{dNis}} \mathbb{Z}_{\text{ltr}}(X), \mathcal{L}og(F)) \\ &= \lim_{X \downarrow G} \varinjlim_n \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{RSC}}(\omega_! h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D + nD'), F) \\ &= \lim_{X \downarrow G} \text{Hom}_{\text{pro-}\mathbf{RSC}}(\text{“lim”}_n \omega_! h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D + nD'), F). \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality simply follows from the definition of the morphisms in the pro-category $\text{pro-}\mathbf{RSC}$. By Proposition 6.4, $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ is cocomplete, hence $\text{pro-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ is cocomplete by e.g. [Isa01, Prop. 11.1] and we can pass the limit inside the Hom to get:

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}}(G, \mathcal{L}og(F)) = \text{Hom}_{\text{pro-}\mathbf{RSC}}(\text{colim}_{X \downarrow G}^{\text{pro-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}} \text{“lim”}_n \omega_! h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D + nD')).$$

Thus, we can identify the pro-left adjoint to $\mathcal{L}og$ with the functor

$$\mathcal{R}sc(G) := \text{colim}_{X \downarrow G}^{\text{pro-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}} \text{“lim”}_n \omega_! h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D + nD'), F),$$

from $\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}(k, \mathbb{Z})$ to $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$. □

6.7. The category of reciprocity sheaves is equipped with a *lax* monoidal structure constructed in [RYS], given by

$$(6.7.1) \quad (F, G)_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}} := \omega_!(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\text{Nis}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} G),$$

for $F, G \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$. More generally, there are functors for $n \geq 1$

$$\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}^{\times n} \rightarrow \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}, (F_1, \dots, F_n) \mapsto (F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n)_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}},$$

which satisfies only a weak form of associativity, see [RYS, Cor. 4.18-4.21]. See [RYS] and [MS] for some computations. In particular, a nontrivial argument (see [RYS, Theorem 5.2]) shows that that:

$$(F, G)_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}} = F \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} G$$

whenever $F, G \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$ and $\text{ch}(k) = 0$. We can extend the bifunctor $(-, -)_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}}$ to the pro-category as follows.

Definition 6.8. Let $F = \text{“lim”}_i F_i, G = \text{“lim”}_j G_j \in \text{pro-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$, then we define

$$(F, G)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{\text{pro}} := \text{“lim”}_{i,j} (F_i, G_j)_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}}.$$

Proposition 6.9. $(-, -)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{\text{pro}}$ is well defined and bifunctorial.

Proof. We first show that the assignment is well defined, i.e. that it doesn't depend on the chosen representation of “lim” F as object in $pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$. Thus, let “lim” $F \cong$ “lim” F' be another representation of the pro-system F . For every “lim” G , “lim” $H \in pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$, we have canonical identifications

$$\begin{aligned}
(6.9.1) \quad & \text{Hom}_{pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}}((\text{“lim” } F, \text{“lim” } G)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro}, \text{“lim” } H) \\
&=^{(1)} \varprojlim_H \varinjlim_{F,G} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}}((F, G)_{\mathbf{RSC}}, H) \\
&=^{(2)} \varprojlim_H \varinjlim_{F,G} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}}(\omega_!(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\text{Nis}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} G), \omega_! \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} H) \\
&=^{(3)} \varprojlim_H \varinjlim_{F,G} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CI}_{\text{Nis}}^\tau}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\text{Nis}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} G, \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} H), \\
&=^{(4)} \varprojlim_H \varinjlim_{F,G} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CI}_{\text{Nis}}^\tau}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F, \underline{\text{Hom}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} G, \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} H)),
\end{aligned}$$

where (1) is given by the definition of the morphisms in the pro category, (2) is simply the definition of the monoidal structure, (3) follow from the fact that $\omega_!$ restricts to a functor $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{Nis}} \rightarrow \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ which is left adjoint to the fully faithful functor $\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}$, and finally (4) is the adjunction for the internal Hom structure in \mathbf{CI}_{Nis} . The functor $\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}$ preserves all limits being a right adjoint, hence it induces a functor on the pro categories defined level-wise

$$pro\text{-}\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}: pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}} \rightarrow pro\text{-}\mathbf{CI}_{\text{Nis}}^\tau \quad pro\text{-}\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}(\text{“lim” } F) := \text{“lim” } \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F$$

Hence, since “lim” $F \cong$ “lim” F' , we have that

$$pro\text{-}\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}(\text{“lim” } F) \cong pro\text{-}\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}(\text{“lim” } F'),$$

in particular, for fixed G and H in $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$, we have isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned}
(6.9.2) \quad & \varprojlim_F \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CI}_{\text{Nis}}^\tau}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F, \underline{\text{Hom}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} G, \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} H)) \\
&= \text{Hom}_{pro\text{-}\mathbf{CI}_{\text{Nis}}^\tau}(pro\text{-}\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} \text{“lim” } F, \underline{\text{Hom}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} G, \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} H)) \\
&\simeq \text{Hom}_{pro\text{-}\mathbf{CI}_{\text{Nis}}^\tau}(pro\text{-}\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} \text{“lim” } F', \underline{\text{Hom}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} G, \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} H)) \\
&\simeq \varprojlim_{F'} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CI}_{\text{Nis}}^\tau}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F', \underline{\text{Hom}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} G, \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} H)).
\end{aligned}$$

Combining (6.9.1) and (6.9.2) we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \varprojlim_H \varinjlim_{F,G} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CI}_{\text{Nis}}^\tau}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F, \underline{\text{Hom}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} G, \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} H)) \\
&= \varprojlim_H \varinjlim_{F',G} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CI}_{\text{Nis}}^\tau}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F', \underline{\text{Hom}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} G, \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} H)) \\
&= \varprojlim_H \varinjlim_{F',G} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}}((F', G)_{\mathbf{RSC}}, H) \\
&= \text{Hom}_{pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}}((\text{“lim” } F', \text{“lim” } G)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro}, \text{“lim” } H)
\end{aligned}$$

This shows that $(-, -)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro}$ is indeed well defined.

We now prove the functoriality statement. Let $f: \text{“lim” } F \rightarrow \text{“lim” } G$ be a morphism in $pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$. We can use e.g. [AM86, Appendix 3.2] to reindex the limit by choosing isomorphisms $a: \text{“lim” } F \xrightarrow{\simeq} \text{“lim” } {}_\alpha F_\alpha$ and $b: \text{“lim” } G \xrightarrow{\simeq} \text{“lim” } {}_\alpha G_\alpha$ and

level-wise defined morphisms $f_\alpha : F_\alpha \rightarrow G_\alpha$ in $\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}$ such that $f = b^{-1} \text{“lim”} f_\alpha a$. Let $H = \text{“lim”} H_\beta$ be another pro-reciprocity sheaf. Then for all α, β we have a map

$$(f_\alpha, id)_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}} : (F_\alpha H_\beta)_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}} \rightarrow (G_\alpha, H_\beta)_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}}$$

The previous computations show that both a and b induce isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} (a, id) : (F, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} &\rightarrow (\text{“lim”} F_\alpha, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} \\ (b, id) : (G, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} &\rightarrow (\text{“lim”} G_\beta, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro}, \end{aligned}$$

which then induce a morphism:

$$(F, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} \xrightarrow[\simeq]{(a, id)} (\text{“lim”} F_\alpha, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} \xrightarrow{\text{“lim”}(f_\alpha, id)} (G_\alpha, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} \xrightarrow[\simeq]{(b, id)^{-1}} (G, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro}.$$

It is clear that this morphism depends only on f , since if $a' : F \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{“lim”} F_\beta$ and $b' : G \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{“lim”} G_\beta$, then the diagram below commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\text{“lim”} F_\alpha, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} & \xrightarrow{\text{“lim”}(f_\alpha, id)} & (\text{“lim”} G_\alpha, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} \\ \simeq \uparrow & & \downarrow \simeq \\ (F, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} & & (G, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} \\ \simeq \downarrow & & \uparrow \simeq \\ (\text{“lim”} F_\beta, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} & \xrightarrow{\text{“lim”}(f_\beta, id)} & (\text{“lim”} G_\beta, H)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} \end{array}$$

The composition and the identity are clearly respected, and the same computation gives functoriality for the other component. \square

Remark 6.10. If \mathcal{C} is a category equipped with a monoidal structure \otimes (in particular, associative), then the category $pro\text{-}\mathcal{C}$ is equipped with the level-wise monoidal structure $\{X_\alpha\} \otimes \{Y_\beta\} = \{X_\alpha \otimes Y_\beta\}$. See [FI07, 11]. Since the construction (6.7.1) gives a monoidal structure on $\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}$ only in a weak sense, we need to verify explicitly that the level-wise assignment 6.8 is indeed well defined.

The functoriality statement of the previous Proposition implies in particular that if $(F_i)_{i \in I}$ and $(G_j)_{j \in J}$ are diagrams in $pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}$, then there is a natural map

$$(6.10.1) \quad \text{colim}_{i,j}^{pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}} (F_i, G_j)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} \rightarrow \left(\text{colim}_i^{pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}} F_i, \text{colim}_j^{pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}} G_j \right)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro}.$$

In general, there is no reason to expect that (6.10.1) is an isomorphism (see also [FI07, Ex. 11.2] for a similar problem). Using the explicit description of the pro-left adjoint to $\mathcal{L}og$, we get then the following result.

Theorem 6.11. *For $F, G \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathbf{dNis}}^{ltr}$, there exists a natural map*

$$\mathcal{R}sc(F \otimes^{ltr} G) \rightarrow (\mathcal{R}sc(F), \mathcal{R}sc(G))_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro}.$$

Proof. The tensor product in $\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathbf{dNis}}^{ltr}(k)$ is given by Day convolution from the monoidal structure on $\mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$. So, if $F = \text{colim}_{X \downarrow F} a_{\mathbf{dNis}} \mathbb{Z}_{tr}(X)$ and $G = \text{colim}_{Y \downarrow G} a_{\mathbf{dNis}} \mathbb{Z}_{tr}(Y)$. Then

$$F \otimes^{ltr} G = \text{colim}_{X,Y}^{a_{\mathbf{dNis}}^{ltr}} a_{\mathbf{dNis}} \mathbb{Z}_{tr}(X \times Y).$$

A Cartier compactification of $X \times Y$ is given by $\overline{X} \times \overline{Y}$, where \overline{X} and \overline{Y} are Cartier compactifications of X and Y . Let $D'_X = \overline{X} - X$ and $D'_Y = \overline{Y} - Y$. Using the explicit description of the functor $\mathcal{R}sc$ given in the proof of Lemma 6.6, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{R}sc(F \otimes^{ltr} G) \\ &= \operatorname{colim}^{pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}} \text{“lim”} \omega_! h_0^{\square}(\overline{X} \times \overline{Y}, D_X \times Y + X \times D_Y + n(D'_X \times Y + X \times D'_Y)) \\ &= \operatorname{colim}^{pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}} \text{“lim”} \omega_!(h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D_X + nD'_X) \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}} h_0^{\square}(\overline{Y}, D_Y + nD'_Y)). \end{aligned}$$

Consider now the natural maps

$$h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D_X + nD'_X) \rightarrow \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} \omega_!(h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D_X + nD'_X)),$$

they give a natural map

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{“lim”} \omega_!(h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D_X + nD'_X) \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}} h_0^{\square}(\overline{Y}, D_Y + nD'_Y)) \\ & \longrightarrow \text{“lim”} \omega_!(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} \omega_! h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D_X + nD'_X) \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} \omega_! h_0^{\square}(\overline{Y}, D_Y + nD'_Y)) \\ & = \text{“lim”} (\omega_! h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D_X + nD'_X), \omega_! h_0^{\square}(\overline{Y}, D_Y + nD'_Y))_{\mathbf{RSC}} \end{aligned}$$

By definition the last term is equal to

$$(\text{“lim”} h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D_X + nD'_X), \text{“lim”} h_0^{\square}(\overline{Y}, D_Y + nD'_Y))_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro}$$

Hence we obtained a natural map

$$(6.11.1) \quad \mathcal{R}sc(F \otimes^{ltr} G) \rightarrow \operatorname{colim}^{pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}} (\text{“lim”} h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D_X + nD'_X), \text{“lim”} h_0^{\square}(\overline{Y}, D_Y + nD'_Y))_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro}$$

Finally, as observed in (6.10.1) there is a natural map

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{colim}^{pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}} (\text{“lim”} h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D_X + nD'_X), \text{“lim”} h_0^{\square}(\overline{Y}, D_Y + nD'_Y))_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} \rightarrow \\ & (\operatorname{colim}^{pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}} \text{“lim”} h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, D_X + nD'_X), \operatorname{colim}^{pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}} \text{“lim”} h_0^{\square}(\overline{Y}, D_Y + nD'_Y))_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} \end{aligned}$$

and the last term is equal to $(\mathcal{R}sc(F), \mathcal{R}sc(G))_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro}$. \square

Corollary 6.12. *Let $F, G \in \mathbf{RSC}$, then there exists a natural map*

$$(6.12.1) \quad \mathcal{L}og(F) \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}_{\mathbf{dNis}}^{log}} \mathcal{L}og(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}og((F, G)_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}})$$

Proof. Let $(-)^p : \mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}} \rightarrow pro\text{-}\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}$ be the constant functor $F \mapsto \text{“lim”} F$. Since $\mathcal{L}og$ is fully faithful, we have

$$F^p = \mathcal{R}sc(\mathcal{L}og(F)), \quad G^p = \mathcal{R}sc(\mathcal{L}og(G))$$

By definition we have that

$$(F^p, G^p)_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{pro} = ((F, G)_{\mathbf{RSC}})^p$$

so the previous lemma gives a natural map

$$\mathcal{R}sc(\mathcal{L}og(F) \otimes^{ltr} \mathcal{L}og(G)) \rightarrow ((F, G)_{\mathbf{RSC}})^p$$

whose adjoint gives a map

$$\mathcal{L}og(F) \otimes^{ltr} \mathcal{L}og(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}og((F, G)_{\mathbf{RSC}}).$$

Finally, since $\mathcal{L}og((F, G)_{\mathbf{RSC}}) \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathbf{dNis}}^{ltr}$, the previous map factors through the localization $h_0(\mathcal{L}og(F) \otimes^{ltr} \mathcal{L}og(G)) = \mathcal{L}og(F) \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}_{\mathbf{dNis}}^{ltr}} \mathcal{L}og(G)$, giving the desired map.

7. LOG RECIPROCITY SHEAVES

In this final section, we assume that our field satisfies resolution of singularities, (RS) for short (see e.g. [BPØ, Def. 7.6.3] for a precise definition). We construct a full subcategory \mathbf{LogRec} of $\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathbf{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k, \Lambda)$ such that $\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}} \subseteq \mathbf{LogRec}$.

Our definition generalizes the construction of [KSY] and it is very similar in spirit.

Definition 7.1. We define a pair of adjoint functors

$$\omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{log}}: \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}} \xleftarrow{\quad} \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathbf{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k, \Lambda): \omega_{\mathrm{log}}^{\mathbf{CI}}$$

where $\omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{log}} := \omega_{\sharp} i$ and $\omega_{\mathrm{log}}^{\mathbf{CI}} := h_{\mathrm{ltr}}^0 \omega^*$, where h_{ltr}^0 is the right adjoint to the inclusion of Proposition 5.8. The counit map $i_{\mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}} h_{\mathrm{ltr}}^0 \rightarrow id$ induces for all $F \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}(k, \Lambda)$ a canonical map

$$(7.1.1) \quad i\omega_{\mathrm{log}}^{\mathbf{CI}} F \rightarrow \omega^* F$$

Lemma 7.2. For each $F \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}(k, \Lambda)$, the map (7.1.1) is injective.

Proof. Let $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}$ and let η_X be the generic point of X . By Theorem 5.10, we have an injective map

$$i\omega_{\mathrm{log}}^{\mathbf{CI}} F(X) \hookrightarrow i\omega_{\mathrm{log}}^{\mathbf{CI}} F(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv}).$$

Hence we get the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} i\omega_{\mathrm{log}}^{\mathbf{CI}} F(X) & \longrightarrow & \omega^* F(X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ i\omega_{\mathrm{log}}^{\mathbf{CI}} F(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv}) & \longrightarrow & \omega^* F(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv}) \end{array}$$

Since the left vertical arrow is injective, it is enough to check that the bottom arrow is injective.

We have that

$$i\omega_{\mathrm{log}}^{\mathbf{CI}} F(\eta_X) = \mathrm{Hom}(\omega_{\sharp} h_0(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv}), F)$$

By [BPØ, Proposition 8.2.2] (this is the point where we use the hypothesis that k satisfies (RS)), we have that

$$\omega_{\sharp} h_0(\Lambda_{\mathrm{ltr}}(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv})) = \omega_{\sharp} h_0(\omega^* \Lambda_{\mathrm{tr}}(\eta_X)),$$

and by [BPØ, Proposition 8.2.4]:

$$h_0(\omega^* \Lambda_{\mathrm{tr}}(\eta_X)) = \omega^* h_0^{\mathbb{A}^1} \Lambda_{\mathrm{tr}}(\eta_X),$$

Finally, using the Suslin complex we have a surjective map

$$\Lambda_{\mathrm{tr}}(\eta_X) \rightarrow h_0^{\mathbb{A}^1} \Lambda_{\mathrm{tr}}(\eta_X).$$

Putting everything together, we conclude that the map

$$\Lambda_{\mathrm{tr}}(\eta_X) \rightarrow \omega_{\sharp} h_0(\Lambda_{\mathrm{ltr}}(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv}))$$

is surjective, hence the following map

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{\mathrm{log}}^{\mathbf{CI}} F(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv}) &= \mathrm{Hom}(\omega_{\sharp} h_0(\Lambda_{\mathrm{ltr}}(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv}), F) \rightarrow \\ &\quad \mathrm{Hom}(\Lambda_{\mathrm{tr}}(\eta_X), F) = \omega^* F(\eta_X, \mathrm{triv}) \end{aligned}$$

is injective, which concludes the proof. \square

Proposition 7.3. *Assume that k satisfies (RS). The composition*

$$\mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}} \xrightarrow{i^{\mathrm{tr}}} \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}} \xrightarrow{\omega_{\sharp}} \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}$$

is fully faithful and exact.

Proof. Exactness follows from the exactness of ι and ω_{\sharp} .

It is enough to show that for all $F \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$, the unit map

$$(7.3.1) \quad F \rightarrow \omega_{\log}^{\mathbf{CI}} \omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\log}(F)$$

is an isomorphism.

Since $F \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$, by Theorem 5.10 we have that for all $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$,

$$F(X) \hookrightarrow F(\underline{X} - |\partial X|) = \omega^* \omega_{\sharp} \iota F,$$

hence $u : F \rightarrow \omega^* \omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\log} F$ is injective. Since $F \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$, the map u factors through $\omega_{\log}^{\mathbf{CI}} \omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\log} F$, showing injectivity of (7.3.1).

Let T be the cokernel of (7.3.1) and let Q be the cokernel of u .

On the other hand, we have the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \iota F & \xrightarrow{(7.3.1)} & \omega_{\log}^{\mathbf{CI}} \omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\log} F & \longrightarrow & T \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \iota F & \xrightarrow{u} & \omega^* \omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\log} F & \longrightarrow & Q \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

By Lemma 7.2, the middle vertical arrow is injective, so $T \hookrightarrow Q$ is injective.

Since ω^* is fully faithful and exact, we have that $\omega_{\sharp} Q = 0$, hence $\omega_{\sharp} T = 0$ since ω_{\sharp} is exact.

Since $T \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$, Theorem 5.10 implies that $T = 0$. This concludes the proof. \square

Definition 7.4. Let \mathbf{LogRec} denote the essential image of $\omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\log}$, i.e. the category of sheaves $F \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}$ such that there exists $G \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$ such that $F = \omega_{\mathbf{CI}} G$.

By definition, $\omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\log}$ induces an equivalence between $\mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$ and \mathbf{LogRec} with quasi-inverse the restriction of $\omega_{\log}^{\mathbf{CI}}$ to \mathbf{LogRec} .

Remark 7.5. Let $F \in \mathbf{LogRec}$ and let $G \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$ such that $F = \omega_{\sharp} G$. We deduce some immediate properties:

- (1) For all $X \in \mathbf{Sm}$ and $U \subseteq X$ dense open, Theorem 5.10 implies that $F(X) \hookrightarrow F(U)$ is injective.
- (2) For all n and all $X \in \mathbf{Sm}$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} a_{\mathrm{Nis}} \mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^n(- \times X, F) &= a_{\mathrm{Nis}} H_n(\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(X, F_{\mathrm{Nis}})) \stackrel{(*1)}{=} a_{\mathrm{Nis}} H_n(\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(X, \omega_{\sharp} G_{\mathrm{dNis}})) \stackrel{(*2)}{=} \\ & a_{\mathrm{Nis}} H_n(\omega_{\sharp} \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}((X, \mathrm{triv}), G_{\mathrm{dNis}})) \stackrel{(*3)}{=} \omega_{\sharp} a_{\mathrm{dNis}} H_n(\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}((X, \mathrm{triv}), G_{\mathrm{dNis}})) \end{aligned}$$

where (*1) comes from Proposition 5.11, (*2) comes by definition of ω_{\sharp} and (*3) from the fact that ω_{\sharp} is t -exact and [BPØ, (4.3.4)]. By Corollary 5.9, $a_{\mathrm{dNis}} H_n(\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}((X, \mathrm{triv}), G_{\mathrm{dNis}})) \in \mathbf{CI}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}$, so the cohomology sheaf $a_{\mathrm{Nis}} \mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^n(- \times X, F) \in \mathbf{LogRec}$.

Theorem 7.6. *The category $\mathbf{RSC}_{\mathrm{Nis}}$ is a full subcategory of \mathbf{LogRec} . In particular,*

$$(7.6.1) \quad \mathcal{L}og = \omega_{\log}^{\mathbf{CI}} \mathbf{RSC}$$

Proof. Since $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ is a full subcategory of $\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}(k, \Lambda)$, it is enough to show that for every $F \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ there exists $G \in \mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\log}$ such that $F = \omega_{\sharp} G$.

By [Sai20b, Section 4] we have that

$$(7.6.2) \quad \omega_{\sharp} \mathcal{L}og(F)(X) = \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F(X, \emptyset) = F(X)$$

Hence $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ is a full subcategory of \mathbf{LogRec} .

Finally, since ω_{\sharp} is an equivalence, (7.6.1) follows directly from (7.6.2). \square

Corollary 7.7. *Let $F \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ and let $X \in \mathbf{Sm}(k)$. Then the cohomology of F satisfies*

$$\mathbf{H}^n(X \times Y, F) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{H}^n(X \times \eta_Y, F)$$

for every $n \geq 0$ and Y henselian local essentially smooth k -scheme with generic point η_Y .

Proof. It follows immediately from Theorem 7.6 and Remark 7.5. \square

Let $i_{\mathbf{RSC}}$ (resp. $i_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{\log}$) denote the inclusion of $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ in $\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(k)$ (resp. in \mathbf{LogRec}). Recall by [KSY] that $i_{\mathbf{RSC}}$ has a pro-left adjoint ρ such that for $X \in \mathbf{Sm}(k)$ and \overline{X} a Cartier compactification with $D = \overline{X} - X$, then

$$\rho(\mathbb{Z}_{\text{tr}}(X)) = \text{“lim”} \omega_{\sharp} h_0^{\square}(\overline{X}, nD).$$

Proposition 7.8. *The functor $i_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{\log}$ has a pro-left adjoint ρ_{\log} , which factors ρ . In particular,*

$$\mathcal{R}sc = \rho_{\log} \omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\log}$$

Proof. Since $i_{\mathbf{RSC}} = i_{\mathbf{LogRec}} i_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{\log}$ and $i_{\mathbf{LogRec}}$ is fully faithful, for $F \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}$ $G \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\text{pro-}\mathbf{RSC}}(\rho i_{\mathbf{LogRec}} F, G) &= \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}}(i_{\mathbf{LogRec}} F, i_{\mathbf{LogRec}} i_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{\log} G) = \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}}(i_{\mathbf{LogRec}} F, i_{\mathbf{LogRec}} i_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{\log} G) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{LogRec}}(F, i_{\mathbf{RSC}}^{\log} G). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, for $F \in \mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$ and $G \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\text{pro-}\mathbf{RSC}}(\mathcal{R}sc(F), G) &= \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}}(F, \mathcal{L}og(G)) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}}(F, \omega_{\log}^{\mathbf{CI}, \log} G) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}}(i_{\mathbf{LogRec}} \omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\log} F, i_{\mathbf{RSC}} G) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\text{pro-}\mathbf{RSC}}(\rho_{\log} \omega_{\mathbf{CI}} F, G) \end{aligned}$$

\square

Remark 7.9. Since $\mathbf{CI}_{\text{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}$ is a symmetric monoidal Grothendieck abelian category, then \mathbf{LogRec} is symmetric monoidal with tensor product given by

$$F \otimes_{\mathbf{LogRec}} G := \omega_{\sharp}(h_0(\omega_{\log}^{\mathbf{CI}} F \otimes^{\text{ltr}} \omega_{\log}^{\mathbf{CI}} G)).$$

By 6.12, for all $F, G \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$ we have a map

$$F \otimes_{\mathbf{LogRec}} G \rightarrow (F, G)_{\mathbf{RSC}}$$

If $\text{ch}(k) \neq 0$, this map is not an isomorphism (see below). We do not know whether we expect it to be an isomorphism when $\text{ch}(k) = 0$: this would prove that $(-, -)_{\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}}$ defines a monoidal structure on $\mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$.

7.10. Let $F, G \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}$ and let $F' \subseteq \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}F$ such that $\omega_!F' = F$ (in the language of [RS], F' corresponds to a semi-continuous conductor of F different from the motivic conductor). By construction, there exists a canonical map

$$(7.10.1) \quad \omega_!(F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathbf{Nis}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G) \rightarrow \omega_!(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}F \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathbf{Nis}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G) = (F, G)_{\mathbf{RSC}}$$

This map is surjective: let Q be the cokernel of the inclusion $F' \rightarrow \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}F$ such that $\omega_!Q = 0$. Hence, since $-\otimes_{\mathbf{CI}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G$ is right exact, there is a right exact sequence

$$F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathbf{Nis}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G \rightarrow \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}F \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathbf{Nis}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G \rightarrow Q \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathbf{Nis}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G \rightarrow 0$$

and since $Q \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathbf{Nis}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G$ is a quotient of $Q \otimes_{\mathbf{MNST}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G$ and $\omega_!$ is exact and monoidal in \mathbf{MNST} , we conclude $\omega_!(Q \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G) = 0$, which shows the surjectivity of (7.10.1).

The kernel of (7.10.1) encapsulates the obstruction to the associativity of $(-, -)_{\mathbf{RSC}}$, and it seems to be very difficult to compute in general. We know that it is not trivial if $\text{ch}(k) \neq 0$: see [RYS, Theorem 4.17] and [RYS, Theorem 5.19] for an explicit computation.

On the other hand, we do not have any counterexamples if $\text{ch}(k) = 0$, hence we do not know whether to expect that the map above is an isomorphism. In this direction, we have the following result:

Proposition 7.11. *Let $F, G \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\mathbf{Nis}}$. Then for all $F' \subseteq \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}F$ (in \mathbf{MNST}) such that $\omega_!F' = F$, the canonical map*

$$F \otimes_{\mathbf{LogRec}} G \rightarrow (F, G)_{\mathbf{RSC}}$$

factors through $\omega_!(F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathbf{Nis}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)$.

Proof. Let $(-)^{\log}$ be the functor of [Sai20b] and recall that $\mathcal{L}og(F) = (\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}F)^{\log}$. Since $\mathcal{L}og(F) = (F')^{\log}$ by construction, we can look at the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L}og(F) \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}_{\mathbf{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}} \mathcal{L}og(G) & \longrightarrow & (\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}F \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathbf{Nis}, sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)^{\log} \\ \parallel & & \uparrow \\ (F')^{\log} \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}_{\mathbf{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}} \mathcal{L}og(G) & & (F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathbf{Nis}, sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)^{\log} \end{array}$$

It is enough to show that there is a map

$$(F')^{\log} \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}_{\mathbf{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}} \mathcal{L}og(G) \rightarrow (F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathbf{Nis}, sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)^{\log}.$$

that makes the diagram above commutative. By adjunction, it is enough to construct a map

$$(F')^{\log} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{Hom}}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathbf{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}}(\mathcal{L}og(G), (\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}F \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathbf{Nis}, sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)^{\log}).$$

that factors the map

$$(7.11.1) \quad (F')^{\log} = \mathcal{L}og(F) \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{Hom}}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathbf{dNis}}^{\text{ltr}}}(\mathcal{L}og(G), (\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}F \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathbf{Nis}, sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)^{\log}).$$

Consider the following map given by the closed monoidal structure of $\mathbf{CI}_{\mathbf{Nis}}^{\tau, sp}$ (see [MS, §3]):

$$(7.11.2) \quad F' \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}_{\mathbf{Nis}}^{\tau, sp}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G, F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathbf{Nis}, sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G).$$

Let $X \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ and let $\mathcal{X} \in \mathbf{MCor}$ be the corresponding reduced modulus pair. By construction, we have that

$$(7.11.3) \quad \begin{aligned} (\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G, F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G))^{\mathrm{log}}(X) &= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{MPST}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_{\mathrm{tr}}}(\mathcal{X}), F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G) = \\ &= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{MPST}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G, \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(h_0^{\overline{\square}}(\mathcal{X}), F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)). \end{aligned}$$

Then the unit $id \rightarrow \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}\omega_!$ induces the following map:

$$(7.11.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{MPST}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G, \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(h_0^{\overline{\square}}(\mathcal{X}), F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)) &\rightarrow \\ \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{MPST}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G, \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}\omega_! \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(h_0^{\overline{\square}}(\mathcal{X}), F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)) &\stackrel{(*1)}{=} \\ \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{RSC}}(G, \omega_! \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(h_0^{\overline{\square}}(\mathcal{X}), F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)) &\stackrel{(*2)}{=} \\ \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}}(\mathcal{L}og(G), \mathcal{L}og(\omega_! \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(h_0^{\overline{\square}}(\mathcal{X}), F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G))) &\stackrel{(*3)}{=} \\ \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}}(\mathcal{L}og(G), (\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(h_0^{\overline{\square}}(\mathcal{X}), F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)^{\mathrm{log}})) & \end{aligned}$$

where (*1) (resp. (*2), resp. (*3)) follows from the full faithfulness of $\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}$ (resp. the full faithfulness of $\mathcal{L}og$, resp. the fact that $\mathcal{L}og(\omega_!) = (-)^{\mathrm{log}}$, see [Sai20b, Corollary 2.6 (3)]).

Finally, fix $Y \in \mathbf{SmlSm}(k)$ and let $\mathcal{Y} \in \mathbf{MCor}$ be the corresponding reduced modulus pair.

We have that

$$(7.11.5) \quad \begin{aligned} (\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(h_0^{\overline{\square}}(\mathcal{X}) F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G))^{\mathrm{log}}(Y) &= \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(h_0^{\overline{\square}}(\mathcal{X} \otimes \mathcal{Y}), F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G) = \\ (F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)(\mathcal{X} \otimes \mathcal{Y}) &\stackrel{(*)}{=} (F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)^{\mathrm{log}}(X \times Y) = \\ \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}}(\mathbb{Z}_{\mathrm{ltr}}(X), (F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)^{\mathrm{log}}) &(Y) \end{aligned}$$

where (*) is true by the observation in Remark 6.5. We conclude that:

$$(7.11.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}}(\mathcal{L}og(G), (\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(h_0^{\overline{\square}}(\mathcal{X}), F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)^{\mathrm{log}})) &= \\ \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}}(\mathcal{L}og(G), \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}}(\mathbb{Z}_{\mathrm{ltr}}(X), (F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)^{\mathrm{log}})) &= \\ \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}}(\mathcal{L}og(G), (F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)^{\mathrm{log}}) &(X) \end{aligned}$$

Putting (7.11.3), (7.11.4), (7.11.5) and (7.11.6) together, we have a map

$$(7.11.7) \quad (\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G, F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G))^{\mathrm{log}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}}(\mathcal{L}og(G), (F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)^{\mathrm{log}})$$

Hence by applying $(-)^{\mathrm{log}}$ to (7.11.2) and composing with (7.11.7) we get the map

$$(7.11.8) \quad \begin{aligned} (F')^{\mathrm{log}} \rightarrow (\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G, F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G))^{\mathrm{log}} &\rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}}(\mathcal{L}og(G), (F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)^{\mathrm{log}}) \\ &= \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{Shv}_{\mathrm{dNis}}^{\mathrm{ltr}}}(\mathcal{L}og(G), \mathcal{L}og\omega_!(F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)) \end{aligned}$$

Finally, notice that the map (7.11.4) factors the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{MPST}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G, \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(h_0^{\overline{\square}}(\mathcal{X}), F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)) &\rightarrow \\ \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{MPST}}(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G, \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}\omega_! \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{CI}}(h_0^{\overline{\square}}(\mathcal{X}), \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}\omega_! F' \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\mathrm{Nis},sp} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}}G)) & \end{aligned}$$

So, since $\omega_! F' = F$ and $\omega_!(\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F \otimes_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\text{Nis,sp}} \omega^{\mathbf{CI}} G) = (F, G)_{\mathbf{RSC}}$, the equalities of 7.11.4, 7.11.5 and 7.11.6 with $\omega^{\mathbf{CI}} F$ instead of F' conclude that (7.11.8) factor (7.11.1). This concludes the proof. \square

Remark 7.12. For $F \in \mathbf{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}$, we denote by $h_{\mathbf{A}^1}^0(F)$ the biggest \mathbf{A}^1 -local subsheaf as defined in [RS, 4.34]: for $U \in \mathbf{Sm}$,

$$h_{\mathbf{A}^1}^0(F)(U) := \text{Hom}(h_{\mathbf{A}^1}^{\mathbf{A}^1}(U), F).$$

On the other hand, for $U \hookrightarrow \underline{X}$ a Cartier compactification such that \underline{X} is proper and smooth over k and $\underline{X} - U$ is a simple normal crossing divisor, then for $X = (\underline{X}, \partial X) \in \mathbf{SmSm}(k)$ such that ∂X is supported on $\underline{X} - U$, by [BPØ, Proposition 8.2.4] we have that

$$h_0^{\mathbf{A}^1}(X) = \omega_{\sharp} h_0(X)$$

Hence if $F \in \mathbf{LogRec}$, then

$$h_{\mathbf{A}^1}^0(F)(U) = \text{Hom}(\omega_{\sharp} h_0(X), F) = \omega_{\log}^{\mathbf{CI}} F(X).$$

Here we underline that this does not depend on X , as long as \underline{X} is *proper*.

We conclude with this observation: for X as above and $\mathcal{X} \in \mathbf{MCor}$ the associated reduced modulus pair, by [RS, Corollary 4.36] if $F \in \mathbf{RSC}_{\text{Nis}}$, we have that

$$\text{Hom}(\omega_! h_0^{\overline{\square}, \text{sp}}(\mathcal{X}), F) = h_{\mathbf{A}^1}^0 F = \text{Hom}(\omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\log} h_0^{\overline{\square}}(X), F)$$

This implies that

$$\omega_! h_0^{\overline{\square}, \text{sp}}(\mathcal{X}) \cong \omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\log} h_0^{\overline{\square}}(X)$$

In particular, by [Sai20b, Corollary 2.6 (3)], we have that

$$\mathcal{L}og(\omega_! h_0^{\overline{\square}, \text{sp}}(\mathcal{X})) = h_0^{\overline{\square}, \text{sp}}(\mathcal{X})^{\log}$$

hence, by the fact that $\omega_{\mathbf{CI}}^{\log}$ is an equivalence on \mathbf{LogRec} , we have that

$$h_0^{\overline{\square}, \text{sp}}(\mathcal{X})^{\log} \cong h_0(X) \cong \omega^* h_0^{\mathbf{A}^1}(U)$$

Again, we stress that these isomorphisms do not depend on X nor \mathcal{X} , as long as \underline{X} is *proper*.

REFERENCES

- [AGV72a] Michael Artin, Alexander Grothendieck, and J. L. Verdier, *Séminaire de géométrie algébrique du Bois-Marie 1963–1964. Théorie des topos et cohomologie étale des schémas. (SGA 4). Un séminaire dirigé par M. Artin, A. Grothendieck, J. L. Verdier. Avec la collaboration de N. Bourbaki, P. Deligne, B. Saint-Donat. Tome 2*, vol. 270, Springer, Cham, 1972.
- [AGV72b] ———, *Séminaire de géométrie algébrique du Bois-Marie 1963–1964. Théorie des topos et cohomologie étale des schémas. (SGA 4). Un séminaire dirigé par M. Artin, A. Grothendieck, J. L. Verdier. Avec la collaboration de N. Bourbaki, P. Deligne, B. Saint-Donat. Tome 1: Théorie des topos. Exposés I à IV. 2e éd.*, vol. 269, Springer, Cham, 1972.
- [AM86] M. Artin and B. Mazur, *Étale homotopy*, Lecture Notes in Mathematics, vol. 100, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1986, Reprint of the 1969 original. MR 883959
- [Ayo] Joseph Ayoub, \mathbb{P}^1 -localisation et une classe de Kodaira-Spencer arithmétique, *Tunisian J. of Math.*, to appear; <http://user.math.uzh.ch/ayoub/PDF-Files/Arith-KS.pdf>.
- [Ayo07] ———, *Les six opérations de Grothendieck et le formalisme des cycles évanescents dans le monde motivique. II*, *Astérisque* (2007), no. 315, vi+364 pp. (2008). MR 2438151
- [BBD82] A. A. Beilinson, J. Bernstein, and P. Deligne, *Faisceaux pervers*, Analysis and topology on singular spaces, I (Luminy, 1981), *Astérisque*, vol. 100, Soc. Math. France, Paris, 1982, pp. 5–171. MR 751966

- [BPØ] Federico Binda, Doosung Park, and Paul Arne Østvær, *Triangulated categories of logarithmic motives over a field*, Preprint 2020 <https://arxiv.org/abs/2004.12298>.
- [CTHK97] Jean-Louis Colliot-Thélène, Raymond T. Hoobler, and Bruno Kahn, *The Bloch-Ogus-Gabber theorem*, Algebraic K-theory (Toronto, ON, 1996), Fields Inst. Commun., vol. 16, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, RI, 1997, pp. 31–94.
- [Dég11] Frédéric Déglise, *Modules homotopiques*, Doc. Math. **16** (2011), 411–455. MR 2823365
- [FI07] Halvard Fausk and Daniel C. Isaksen, *t-model structures*, Homology Homotopy Appl. **9** (2007), no. 1, 399–438. MR 2299805
- [HK20] Amit Hogadi and Girish Kulkarni, *Gabber’s presentation lemma for finite fields*, J. Reine Angew. Math. **759** (2020), 265–289. MR 4058181
- [HPS97] Mark Hovey, John H. Palmieri, and Neil P. Strickland, *Axiomatic stable homotopy theory*, Mem. Amer. Math. Soc. **128** (1997), no. 610, x+114. MR 1388895
- [Isa01] Daniel C. Isaksen, *A model structure on the category of pro-simplicial sets*, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. **353** (2001), no. 7, 2805–2841. MR 1828474
- [Kat] Fumiharo Kato, *Exactness, integrality, and log modifications*, <https://arxiv.org/pdf/math/9907124.pdf>.
- [KMSYa] Bruno Kahn, Hiroyasu Miyazaki, Shuji Saito, and Takao Yamazaki, *Motives with modulus, I: Modulus sheaves with transfers for non-proper modulus pairs*, Preprint 2019 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.02975>.
- [KMSYb] ———, *Motives with modulus, II: Modulus sheaves with transfers for proper modulus pairs*, Preprint 2019 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.14534>.
- [KMSYc] ———, *Motives with modulus, III: The categories of motives.*, Preprint 2020 <https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.11859>.
- [KSY] Bruno Kahn, Shuji Saito, and Takao Yamazaki, *Reciprocity sheaves, II*, Preprint 2019, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1707.07398>.
- [KSY16] ———, *Reciprocity sheaves*, Compos. Math. **152** (2016), no. 9, 1851–1898, With two appendices by Kay Rülling.
- [Lur17] Jacob Lurie, *Higher algebra*, 2017, <https://www.math.ias.edu/~lurie/papers/HA.pdf>.
- [Mac71] Saunders MacLane, *Categories for the working mathematician*, Graduate Text in Mathematics, vol. 5, 1971.
- [Mor05] Fabien Morel, *The stable \mathbb{A}^1 -connectivity theorems*, K-Theory **35** (2005), no. 1-2, 1–68. MR 2240215
- [MS] Alberto Merici and Shuji Saito, *Cancellation theorems for reciprocity sheaves*, Preprint 2020 <https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.07902>.
- [MVW06] Carlo Mazza, Vladimir Voevodsky, and Charles Weibel, *Lecture notes on motivic cohomology*, Clay Mathematics Monographs, vol. 2, American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 2006.
- [Ogu18] Arthur Ogus, *Lectures on logarithmic algebraic geometry*, Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics, vol. 178, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2018. MR 3838359
- [RS] Kay Rülling and Shuji Saito, *Reciprocity sheaves and their ramification filtration*, Preprint 2019, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1812.08716>.
- [RYS] Kay Rülling, Takao Yamazaki, and Rin Sugiyama, *Tensor structures in the theory of modulus presheaves with transfers*, Preprint 2019, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.05291>.
- [Sai20a] Shuji Saito, *Purity of reciprocity sheaves*, Adv. Math. **366** (2020), 107067, 70. MR 4070301
- [Sai20b] ———, *Reciprocity sheaves and logarithmic motives*, 2020.
- [Ser84] Jean-Pierre Serre, *Groupes algébriques et corps de classes*, second ed., Publications de l’Institut Mathématique de l’Université de Nancago [Publications of the Mathematical Institute of the University of Nancago], vol. 7, Hermann, Paris, 1984, Actualités Scientifiques et Industrielles [Current Scientific and Industrial Topics], 1264. MR 907288
- [Sta20] The Stacks Project Authors, *Stacks Project*, <https://stacks.math.columbia.edu>, 2020.
- [Voe00] Vladimir Voevodsky, *Triangulated categories of motives over a field*, Cycles, transfers, and motivic homology theories, Ann. of Math. Stud., vol. 143, Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, NJ, 2000, pp. 188–238.

DIPARTIMENTO DI MATEMATICA “FEDERIGO ENRIQUES”, UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO, VIA CESARE SALDINI 50, 20133 MILANO, ITALY

Email address: federico.binda@unimi.it

INSTITUT FÜR MATHEMATIK, UNIVERSITÄT ZÜRICH, WINTERTHURERSTR. 190, CH-8057 ZÜRICH, SWITZERLAND

Email address: alberto.merici@math.uzh.ch