This text is a report of a talk “p-adic étale cohomology and crystalline cohomology for open varieties” in a symposium at Waseda University (13-15/March/2003).

The aim of the talk was, roughly speaking, “to extend the main theorems of p-adic Hodge theory for open or non-smooth varieties” by the method of Fontaine-Messing-Kato-Tsuji, which do not use Faltings’ almost étale theory. (see [FM],[Ka2], and [Tsu1]). Here, the main theorems of p-adic Hodge theory are: the Hodge-Tate conjecture (CHT for short), the de Rham conjecture (CdR), the crystalline conjecture (Ccrys), the semi-stable conjecture (Cst), and the potentially semi-stable conjecture (Cpst). The theorems CdR, Ccrys, and Cst are called the “comparison theorems”.

In the section 1, we review the main theorems of the p-adic Hodge theory. In the section 2, we state the main results. In this report, the author only states the results without the proof.

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**Notations**

Let $K$ be a complete discrete valuation field of characteristic 0, $k$ the residue field of $K$, perfect, characteristic $p > 0$, and $O_K$ the valuation ring of $K$. Denote $\overline{K}$ be the algebraic closure of $K$, $\overline{k}$ the algebraic closure of $k$, $G_K$ the absolute Galois group of $K$, and $\mathbb{C}_p$ the $p$-adic completion of $\overline{K}$. (Note that it is an abuse of the notation. If $[K : \mathbb{Q}_p] < \infty$, it coincide the usual notations.) Let $W$ be the ring of Witt vectors with coefficient in $k$, and $K_0$ the fractional field of $W$. It is the maximum absolutely unramified (i.e., $p$ is a uniformizer in $K_0$) subfield of $K$. The word “log-structure” means Fontaine-Illusie-Kato’s log-structure (see. [Ka1]). We do not review the notion of log-structure in this report.

1. **The main theorems of p-adic Hodge theory**

The $p$-adic Hodge theory compares cohomology theories with additional structures, that is, Galois actions, Hodge filtrations, Frobenius endmorphisms, Monodromy operators:

1. étale cohomology $H^{m}_{\text{ét}}(X_{\overline{K}}, \mathbb{Q}_p)$ —topological:
   - $\mathbb{Q}_p$-vector space +Galois action
2. (algebraic) de Rham cohomology $H^{m}_{\text{dR}}(X_{\overline{K}}/K)$ —analytic:
   - $K$-vector space +Hodge filtration

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(3) (log-)crystalline cohomology $K_0 \otimes W H^m_{\text{crys}}(Y/W)$ — analytic: $K_0$-vector space + Frobenius endomorphism (+ Monodromy operator).

In the $p$-adic Hodge theory, we use Fontaine’s $p$-adic period rings $B_{\text{dR}}, B_{\text{crys}},$ and $B_{\text{st}}$. We do not review the definitions and fundamental properties of these rings. (see. [Fo])

In the proof of the comparison theorems, we use the “syntomic cohomology”. This is a vector space endowed with the Galois action. However, being different from the étale cohomology it is an analytic cohomology defined by differential forms. It is the theoretical heart of the $p$-adic Hodge theory by the method of Fontaine-Messing-Kato-Tsuji that the syntomic cohomology is isomorphic to the étale cohomology compatible with Galois action.

In this section, we state the main theorems of $p$-adic Hodge theory: $C_{\text{HT}}, C_{\text{dR}}, C_{\text{crys}}, C_{\text{st}},$ and $C_{\text{pst}}$. Roughly speaking, we can state the main theorems as the following way:

- the Hodge-Tate conjecture ($C_{\text{HT}}$):
  There exists a Hodge-Tate decomposition on the $p$-adic étale cohomology.

- the de Rham conjecture ($C_{\text{dR}}$):
  There exists a comparison isomorphism between the $p$-adic étale cohomology and the de Rham cohomology.

- the crystalline conjecture ($C_{\text{crys}}$):
  In the good reduction case, we have stronger result than $C_{\text{dR}}$, that is, there exists a comparison isomorphism between the $p$-adic étale cohomology and the crystalline cohomology.

- the semi-stable conjecture ($C_{\text{st}}$):
  In the semi-stable reduction case, we have stronger result than $C_{\text{dR}}$, that is, there exists a comparison isomorphism between the $p$-adic étale cohomology and the crystalline cohomology.

- the potentially semi-stable conjecture ($C_{\text{pst}}$):
  The $p$-adic étale cohomology has “only a finite monodromy”.

The following theorems were formulated by Tate, Fontaine, Jannsen, proved by Tate, Faltings, Fontaine-Messing, Kato under various assumptions, and proved by Tsuji under no assumptions (1999 [Tsu1]). Later, Faltings and Niziol got alternative proofs (see. [Fa],[Ni]).

**Theorem 1.1** (the Hodge-Tate conjecture ($C_{\text{HT}}$)). Let $X_K$ be a proper smooth variety over $K$. Then, there exists the following canonical isomorphism, which is compatible with the Galois action.

$$C_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} H^m_{\text{ét}}(X_K, \mathbb{Q}_p) \cong \bigoplus_{0 \leq i \leq m} C_p(-i) \otimes_K H^{m-i}(X_K, \Omega_{X_K/K}).$$

Here, $G_K$ acts by $g \otimes g$ on LHS, by $g \otimes 1$ on RHS.

**Remark**. This is an analogue of the Hodge decomposisiton. In this isomorphism, the following fact is remarkable: In general, it seems very difficult to know the action of Galois group on the étale cohomology. However, after tensoring $C_p$, the Galois action is very easy:

$$\bigoplus_{0 \leq i \leq m} C_p(-i)^{\oplus h^{i,m-i}}$$

$$(h^{i,m-i} := \dim_K H^{m-i}(X, \Omega^i_{X/K}).)$$
**Theorem 1.2** (the de Rham conjecture ($C_{\text{dR}}$)). Let $X_K$ be a proper smooth variety over $K$. Then, there exists the following canonical isomorphism, which is compatible with the Galois action and filtrations.

$$B_{\text{dR}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} H^m_{\text{ét}}(X_K, \mathbb{Q}_p) \cong B_{\text{dR}} \otimes_K H^m_{\text{dR}}(X_K/K).$$

Here, $G_K$ acts by $g \otimes g$ on LHS, by $g \otimes 1$ on RHS. We endow filtrations by $\text{Fil}^i \otimes H^m_{\text{ét}}$ on LHS, by $\text{Fil}^i = \sum_{i=j+k} \text{Fil}^j \otimes \text{Fil}^k$ on RHS.

**remark**. By taking graded quotient, we get $C_{\text{dR}} \Rightarrow C_{\text{HT}}$.

**Theorem 1.3** (the crystalline conjecture ($C_{\text{crys}}$)). Let $X_K$ be a proper smooth variety over $K$, $X$ be a proper smooth model of $X_K$ over $O_K$. $Y$ be the special fiber of $X$.

Then, there exists the following canonical isomorphism, which is compatible with the Galois action, and Frobenius endomorphism.

$$B_{\text{crys}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} H^m_{\text{ét}}(X_K, \mathbb{Q}_p) \cong B_{\text{crys}} \otimes_W H^m_{\text{crys}}(Y/W)$$

Moreover, after tensoring $B_{\text{dR}}$ over $B_{\text{crys}}$, and using the Berthelot-Ogus isomorphism (see. [Be]):

$$K \otimes_W H^m_{\text{crys}}(Y/W) \cong H^m_{\text{dR}}(X_K/K),$$

we get an isomorphism:

$$B_{\text{dR}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} H^m_{\text{ét}}(X_K, \mathbb{Q}_p) \cong B_{\text{dR}} \otimes_K H^m_{\text{dR}}(X_K/K),$$

which is compatible with filtrations. Here, $G_K$ acts by $g \otimes g$ on LHS, by $g \otimes 1$ on RHS, Frobenius endomorphism acts by $\varphi \otimes \varphi$ on LHS, by $\varphi \otimes 1$ on RHS. We endow filtrations by $\text{Fil}^i \otimes H^m_{\text{ét}}$ on LHS, by $\text{Fil}^i = \sum_{i=j+k} \text{Fil}^j \otimes \text{Fil}^k$ on RHS.

**remark**. By taking the Galois invariant part of the comparison isomorphism:

$$B_{\text{crys}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} H^m_{\text{ét}}(X_K, \mathbb{Q}_p) \cong B_{\text{crys}} \otimes_W H^m_{\text{crys}}(Y/W),$$

we get:

$$(B_{\text{crys}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} H^m_{\text{ét}}(X_K, \mathbb{Q}_p))^G_K \cong K_0 \otimes_W H^m_{\text{crys}}(Y/W).$$

By taking $\text{Fil}^0(B_{\text{dR}} \otimes B_{\text{crys}} \bullet) \cap (\bullet)^{\varphi=1}$ of the comparison isomorphism, we get:

$$H^m_{\text{ét}}(X_K, \mathbb{Q}_p) \cong \text{Fil}^0(B_{\text{dR}} \otimes K H^m_{\text{dR}}(X_K/K)) \cap (B_{\text{crys}} \otimes W H^m_{\text{crys}}(Y/W))^\varphi=1.$$ 

We can, that is, recover the crystalline cohomology & de Rham cohomology from the étale cohomology and vice versa with all additional structure. (Grothendieck’s mysterious functor.)

**Theorem 1.4** (the semi-stable conjecture ($C_{\text{st}}$)). Let $X_K$ be a proper smooth variety over $K$, $X$ be a proper semi-stable model of $X_K$ over $O_K$. (i.e., $X$ is regular and proper flat over $O_K$, its general fiber is $X_K$ and its special fiber is normal crossing divisor.) Let $Y$ be the special fiber of $X$, and $M_Y$ be a natural log-structure on $Y$.

Then, there exists the following canonical isomorphism, which is compatible with the Galois action, and Frobenius endomorphism, monodromy operator.

$$B_{\text{st}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} H^m_{\text{ét}}(X_K, \mathbb{Q}_p) \cong B_{\text{st}} \otimes_W H^m_{\text{log-crys}}((Y, M_Y)/W, \Omega^\cdot)$$
Moreover, after tensoring $B_{\text{dR}}$ over $B_{\text{st}}$, and using the Hyodo-Kato isomorphism (see \[HKa\]) (it depends on the choice of the uniformizer $\pi$ of $K$):

$$K \otimes_W H^m_{\text{log-crys}}((Y, M_Y)/(W, O^\times)) \cong H^m_{\text{dR}}(X_K/K)$$

we get an isomorphism:

$$B_{\text{dR}} \otimes_{Q_p} H^m_{\text{dR}}(X_K, Q_p) \cong B_{\text{st}} \otimes_K H^m_{\text{dR}}(X_K/K)$$

which is compatible with filtrations. Here, $G_K$ acts by $g \otimes g$ on LHS, by $g \otimes 1$ on RHS, Frobenius endomorphism acts by $\varphi \otimes \varphi$ on LHS, by $\varphi \otimes 1$ on RHS, monodromy operator acts by $N \otimes 1$ on LHS, by $N \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes N$ on RHS. We endow filtrations by $\text{Fil}^i = \sum_{j+k=i} \text{Fil}^j \otimes \text{Fil}^k$.

**Remark.** By taking the Galois invariant part of the comparison isomorphism:

$$B_{\text{st}} \otimes Q_p H^m_{\text{et}}(X_K, Q_p) \cong B_{\text{st}} \otimes W H^m_{\text{log-crys}}((Y, M_Y)/(W, O^\times))$$

we get:

$$(B_{\text{st}} \otimes Q_p H^m_{\text{et}}(X_K, Q_p))^G_K \cong K_0 \otimes_W H^m_{\text{log-crys}}((Y, M_Y)/(W, O^\times))$$

By taking $\text{Fil}^0(B_{\text{dR}} \otimes B_{\text{st}}(\bullet))^{p=1, N=0}$ of the comparison isomorphism, we get:

$$H^m_{\text{et}}(X_K, Q_p) \cong \text{Fil}^0(B_{\text{dR}} \otimes_K H^m_{\text{dR}}(X_K/K)) \cap (B_{\text{st}} \otimes W H^m_{\text{log-crys}}((Y, M_Y)/(W, O^\times)))^{p=1, N=0}$$

We can, that is, recover the log-crystalline cohomology & de Rham cohomology from the \text{etale} cohomology and vice versa with all additional structure. (Grothendieck’s mysterious functor.)

**Remark.** From $B_{\text{st}}^{N=0} = B_{\text{crys}}$, we get $C_{\text{st}} \Rightarrow C_{\text{crys}}$.

**Remark.** By using de Jong’s alteration (see. \[dJ\]), we get $C_{\text{st}} \Rightarrow C_{\text{dR}}$. We need a slight argument to showing that it is compatible not only with the action of $\text{Gal}(K/L)$ for a suitable finite extention $L$ of $K$, but also with the acton of $G_K$. (see. \[Tsu4\])

In the following theorem, we do not review the defintion of the potentially semi-stable representation.

**Theorem 1.5** (the potentially semi-stable conjecture ($C_{\text{pst}}$)). Let $X_K$ be a proper variety over $K$. Then, the $p$-adic \text{etale} cohomology $H^m_{\text{et}}(X_K, Q_p)$ is a potentially semi-stable representation of $G_K$.

**Remark.** By using de Jong’s alteration (see. \[dJ\]) and truncated simplicial schemes, we get $C_{\text{st}} \Rightarrow C_{\text{pst}}$. (see. \[Tsu3\])

The logical dependence is the following:

$$C_{\text{pst}} \Leftarrow C_{\text{st}} \Rightarrow C_{\text{crys}}, \ C_{\text{st}} \Rightarrow C_{\text{dR}} \Rightarrow C_{\text{HT}}.$$
In this section, we state the main results without proof (see. \[Y\]). In this report, we do not mention “weight” filtrations.

We call $C_{\text{HT}}$ (resp. $C_{\text{dR}}, C_{\text{crys}}, C_{\text{st}}, C_{\text{pst}}$) in the previous section proper smooth $C_{\text{HT}}$ (resp. proper smooth $C_{\text{dR}},$ proper $C_{\text{crys}},$ proper $C_{\text{st}},$ proper $C_{\text{pst}}$). Roughly speaking, we remove conditions of the main theorems in the following way.

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<td>$C_{\text{dR}}$</td>
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<td>$C_{\text{crys}}$</td>
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In the above, the word “open” means “proper minus normal crossing divisor”. In $C_{\text{dR}}$ case, we use Hartshorne’s algebraic de Rham cohomology for open non-smooth varieties. In $C_{\text{HT}}$ case, the Hodge-Tate decomposition of the open non-smooth $C_{\text{HT}}$ is a formal decomposition, and it relates cohomologies of the sheaf of differential forms only in the “open” smooth case.

We consider cohomologies with proper support $H^m$ and cohomologies without proper support $H^m$. Moreover, we can consider “partially proper support cohomologies” in “open” smooth cases: If we decompose the normal crossing divisor $D$ into $D = D^1 \cup D^2$, “partially proper support cohomologies” are cohomologies with support only on $D^1$, that is,

$$H^m_{\text{dR}}(X_K, D^1_K, D^2_K) := H^m(X_K, Rj_2^*j_1!\mathbb{Q}_p),$$

$$H^m_{\text{crys}}(Y, C^1, C^2) := K_0 \otimes_W H^m_{\text{log-crys}}((Y, M_Y)/(W, \mathcal{O}^\times), K(C^1)\mathcal{O}_{(Y, M_Y)/(W, \mathcal{O}^\times)}),$$

Here, $j_1 : (X \setminus D)_K \hookrightarrow (X \setminus D^2)_K$, $j_2 : (X \setminus D^1)_K \hookrightarrow X_K$, $Y$ (resp. $C$, $C'$) are the special fiber of $X$ (resp. $D$, $D'$), and $I(D^1)$ (resp. $K(D^1)$) are the ideal sheaf of $\mathcal{O}_X$ (resp. $\mathcal{O}_{(Y, M_Y)/(W, \mathcal{O}^\times)}$) defined by $D^1$ (resp. $C^1$) (see. \[Tsu2\]). They are called the “minus log”. Naturally, we have $H^m(X, \emptyset, D) = H^m(X \setminus D)$ and $H^m(X, D, \emptyset) = H^m_c(X \setminus D)$ for étale, de Rham, and log-crystalline cohomologies.

For example, the diagonal class $[\Delta]$ of a open variety belongs to a cohomology with partially proper support on $D \times X (\subset (D \times X) \cup (X \times D))$, that is, in $H^{2d}(X \times X, D \times X, X \times X)$. When we consider algebraic correspondences on open varieties, we need to consider partially proper support cohomologies. Thus, in a sense, when we consider not only a comparison between varieties but also a comparison of Hom, we have to consider partially proper support cohomologies. In this way, it is important to show comparison isomorphisms for partially proper support cohomologies.

First, we prove a extended version of Hyodo-Kato isomorphism:

**Proposition 2.1.** Let $X$ be a proper semi-stable model over $O_K$, $D$ be a horizontal normal crossing divisor of $X$, which is also normal crossing to the special fiber. We decompose $D$ into $D = D^1 \cup D^2$. Put $Y$ (resp. $C$) to be the special fiber of $X$ (resp. $D$). Fix a uniformizer...
pi of $K$. Then, we have the following isomorphism:

$$K \otimes_{K_0} \mathcal{H}^m_{\log-crys}(Y, C^1, C^2) \cong \mathcal{H}^m_{dR}(X_K, D^1_K, D^2_K).$$

Thus, the pair

$$(\mathcal{H}^m_{\log-crys}(Y, C^1, C^2), \mathcal{H}^m_{dR}(X_K, D^1_K, D^2_K))$$

has a filtered $(\varphi, N)$-module structure.

The main result is the following:

**Theorem 2.2** ("open" $C_{st}$). Let $X$ be a proper semi-stable model over $O_K$, $D$ be a horizontal normal crossing divisor of $X$, which is also normal crossing to the special fiber. We decompose $D$ into $D = D^1 \cup D^2$. Put $Y$ (resp. $C$) to be the special fiber of $X$ (resp. $D$). Then, we have the following canonical $B_{st}$-linear isomorphism:

$$B_{st} \otimes_{Q_p} \mathcal{H}^m_{et}(X_K, D^1_K, D^2_K) \cong B_{st} \otimes_{K_0} \mathcal{H}^m_{\log-crys}(Y, C^1, C^2)$$

Here, that is compatible the additional structures equipped by the following table:

| Gal | $g \otimes g$ | $g \otimes 1$ |
| Frob | $\varphi \otimes 1$ | $\varphi \otimes \varphi$ |
| Monodromy | $N \otimes 1$ | $N \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes N$ |
| $B_{dR} \otimes B_{st}$ | $\sum_{i+j+k} \text{Fil}^i \otimes \text{Fil}^k$ | $\text{Fil}^i \otimes \text{Fil}^k$ |

Moreover, this is compatible with product structures.

In particular, if $D^1 = \emptyset$, then we get

$$B_{st} \otimes_{Q_p} \mathcal{H}^m_{et}(X \setminus D_K, Q_p) \cong B_{st} \otimes_{K_0} \mathcal{H}^m_{\log-crys}(Y \setminus C),$$

$$B_{st} \otimes_{Q_p} \mathcal{H}^m_{et,c}(X \setminus D_K, Q_p) \cong B_{st} \otimes_{K_0} \mathcal{H}^m_{\log-crys,c}(Y \setminus C).$$

**Remark.** It seems difficult to show the compatibility of Leray spectral sequences, so it seems that we cannot reduce to the proper case without the almost étale theory.

**Remark.** A proof for cohomologies with proper support ($H_c$) in the case of $D^2 = \emptyset$ and $D$ is simple normal crossing was given by T. Tsuji in [Tsu8]. That proof asserts there exist a comparison isomorphism of $H_c$'s. Taking dual, we get the comparison isomorphism of $H_c$'s, but we can not verify that the isomorphism is the one which has constructed in [Tsu2], because the proof neglects product structures. Later, he also gave an alternative proof for cohomologies without support ($H$) in the case of $D^2 = \emptyset$ and $D$ is simple normal crossing, by removing smooth divisors one by one (see. [Tsu5]). That proof asserts there exist a comparison isomorphism of $H$'s. Taking dual, we get the comparison isomorphism of $H_c$'s, but we can not verify that the isomorphism is the one which has constructed in the above personal conversations, because the proof neglects product structures. In that method, we cannot treat normal crossing divisors, and partially proper support cohomologies.

Anyway, we want to construct comparison maps of $H$ and $H_c$ (more generally, for partially proper support cohomologies), which is compatible with product structures, and to show the comparison maps are isomorphism.
From this “open” $C_{st}$, by the similar argument of

$$C_{pst} \leftarrow C_{st} \Rightarrow C_{crys}, \quad C_{st} \Rightarrow C_{dR} \Rightarrow C_{HT}$$

in the previous section, we can extend $C_{HT}$, $C_{dR}$, $C_{crys}$, and $C_{pst}$.

The “open” $C_{crys}$ is immediately deduced from the “open” $C_{st}$.

**Theorem 2.3 (“open” $C_{crys}$).** Let $X$ be a proper smooth model over $\mathcal{O}_K$, $D$ be a horizontal normal crossing divisor of $X$, which is also normal crossing to the special fiber. We decompose $D$ into $D = D^1 \cup D^2$. Put $Y$ (resp. $C$) to be the special fiber of $X$ (resp. $D$). Then, we have the following canonical $B_{st}$-linear isomorphism, which is compatible with the Galois actions, the Frobenius endmorphisms, the filtrations after tensoring $B_{dR}$ over $B_{crys}$:

$$B_{st} \otimes_{Q_p} H^m_{\text{ét}}(X_K, D^1 \cap D^2) \cong B_{st} \otimes_{K_0} H^m_{\log-crys}(Y, C^1, C^2)$$

By de Jong’s alteration and truncated simplicial scheme argument (see. [Tsu3]), we can deduce the open non-smooth $C_{dR}$ from the “open” $C_{st}$. Here, in the case of open non-smooth, we use the de Rham cohomology of (Deligne-)Hartshorne. (see. [Ha1][Ha2])

**Theorem 2.4 (open non-smooth $C_{dR}$).** Let $U_K$ be a separated variety of finite type over $K$. Then, we have the following canonical isomorphism, which is compatible with the Galois actions and filtrations:

$$B_{dR} \otimes_{Q_p} H^m_{\text{ét}}(U_K, Q_p) \cong B_{dR} \otimes_K H^m_{dR}(U_K/K)$$

$$B_{dR} \otimes_{Q_p} H^m_{\text{ét},c}(U_K, Q_p) \cong B_{dR} \otimes_K H^m_{dR,c}(U_K/K).$$

In the case of “open” smooth, we can consider partially proper support cohomologies by de Jong’s alteration and diagonal class argument (see. [Tsu4]).

**Theorem 2.5 ("open" $C_{dR}$).** Let $X_K$ be a proper smooth variety over $K$, and $D_K$ be a normal crossing divisor of $X_K$. We decompose $D$ into $D_K = D^1_K \cup D^2_K$. Then, we have the following canonical isomorphism, which is compatible with the Galois actions and filtrations:

$$B_{dR} \otimes_{Q_p} H^m_{\text{ét}}(X_K, D^1 \cap D^2) \cong B_{dR} \otimes_K H^m_{dR}(X_K, D^1_K, D^2_K)$$

By taking graded quotient, we can deduce the open non-smooth $C_{HT}$ from the open non-smooth $C_{dR}$. However, the Hodge-Tate decomposition of the open non-smooth $C_{HT}$ is a formal decomposition, and it relates cohomologies of the sheaf of differential forms only in the “open” smooth case.

**Theorem 2.6 (open non-smooth $C_{HT}$).** Let $U_K$ be a separated variety of finite type over $K$. Then, we have the following canonical isomorphism, which is compatible with the Galois actions:

$$C_p \otimes_{Q_p} H^m_{\text{ét}}(U_K, Q_p) \cong \bigoplus_{-\infty < i < \infty} C_p(-i) \otimes_K \text{gr}^i H^m_{dR}(U_K/K)$$

$$C_p \otimes_{Q_p} H^m_{\text{ét},c}(U_K, Q_p) \cong \bigoplus_{-\infty < i < \infty} C_p(-i) \otimes_K \text{gr}^i H^m_{dR,c}(U_K/K).$$
Theorem 2.7 ("open" $C_{HT}$). Let $X_K$ be a proper smooth variety over $K$, and $D_K$ be a normal crossing divisor of $X_K$. We decompose $D$ into $D_K = D^1_K \cup D^2_K$. Then, we have the following canonical isomorphism, which is compatible with the Galois actions:

$$\mathbb{C}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} H^m_{\text{ét}}(X_K, D^1_K, D^2_K) \cong \bigoplus_{0 \leq j \leq m} \mathbb{C}_p(-j) \otimes_K H^{m-j}(X_K, I(D^1) \Omega^{j}_{X_K/K}(\log D_K)).$$

By de Jong’s alteration and truncated simplicial scheme argument (see. [Tsu3]), we can deduce the open non-smooth $C_{pst}$ from the "open" $C_{st}$:

Theorem 2.8 (open non-smooth $C_{pst}$). Let $U_K$ be a separated variety of finite type over $K$. Then, the $p$-adic étale cohomologies $H^m_{\text{ét}}(U_K, \mathbb{Q}_p)$, $H^m_{\text{ét,c}}(U_K, \mathbb{Q}_p)$ are potentially semi-stable representations.

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