

q -Hodge filtrations, Habiro cohomology & ku

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Disclaimer: We'll focus on "algebraic" Habiro cohomology; Scholze's "analytic" version will only show up in the end.



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1. What's Habiro cohomology supposed to do?



Study equations over \mathbb{Z} or \mathbb{Q} (or \mathbb{F}_p , \mathbb{Z}_p , \mathbb{Q}_p , ...)



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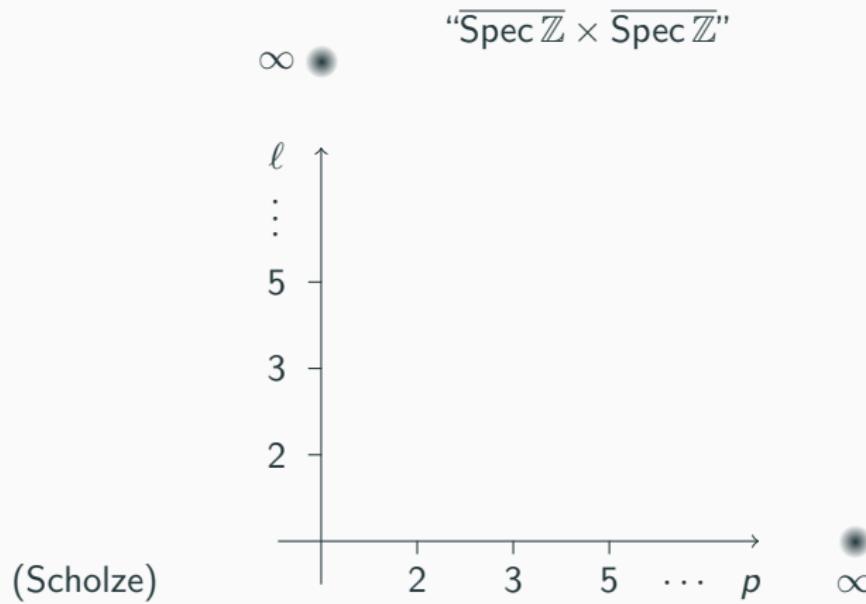
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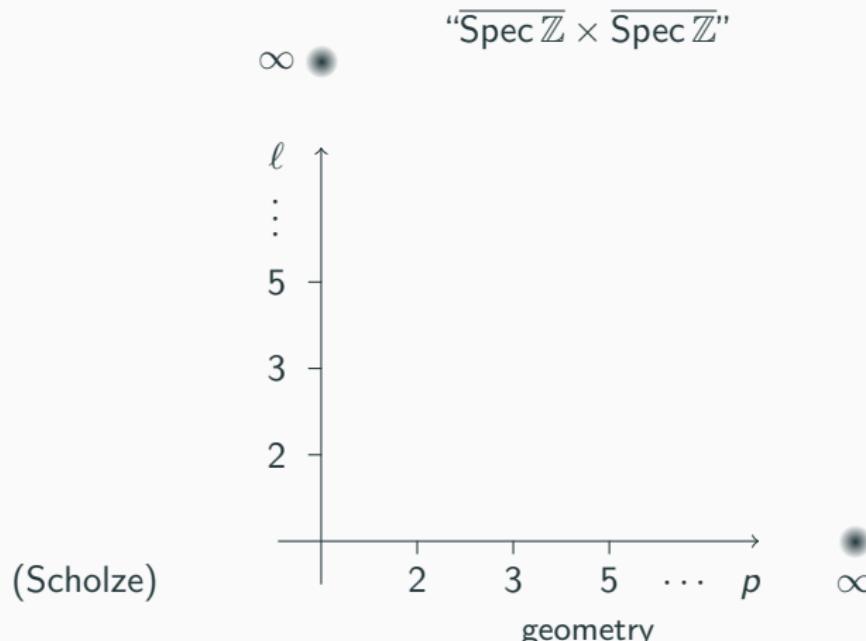
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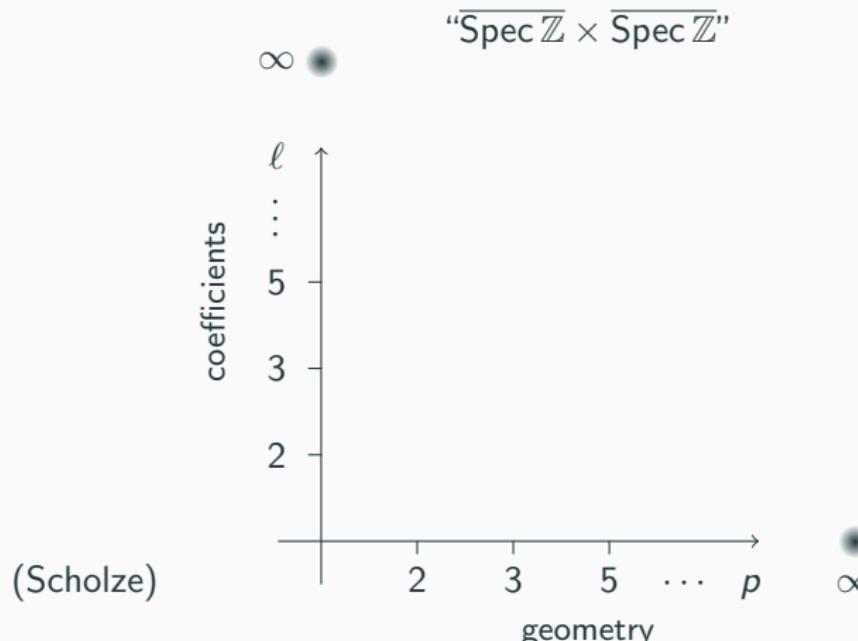
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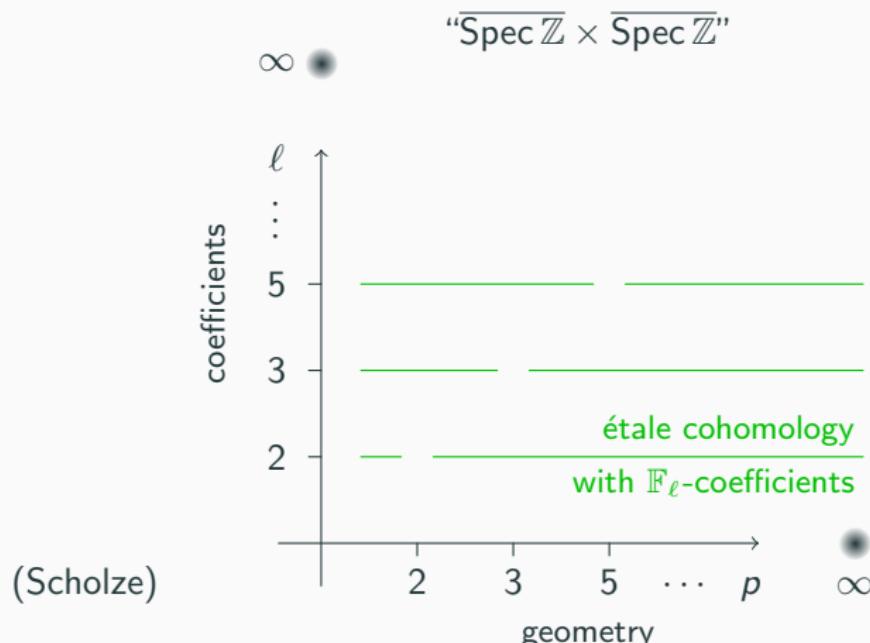
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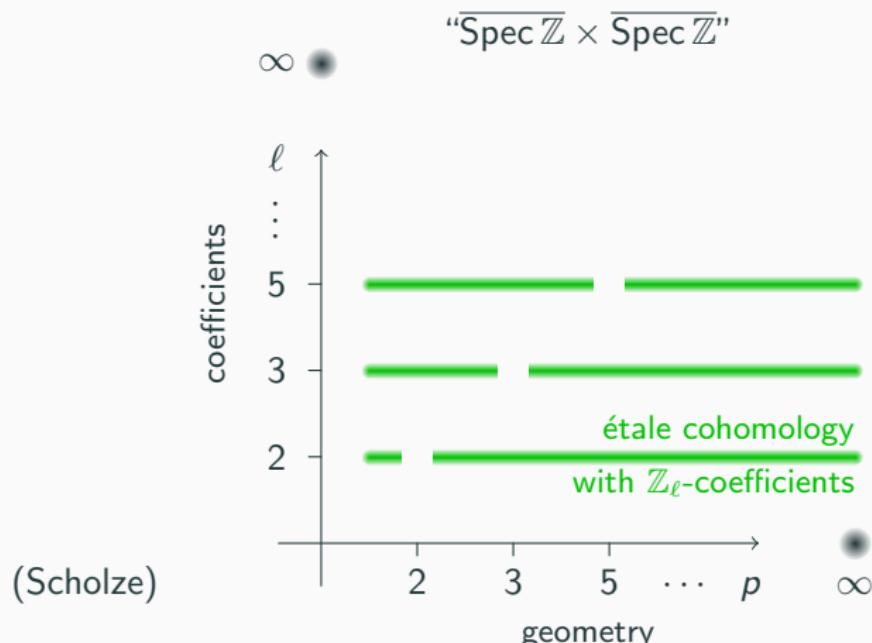


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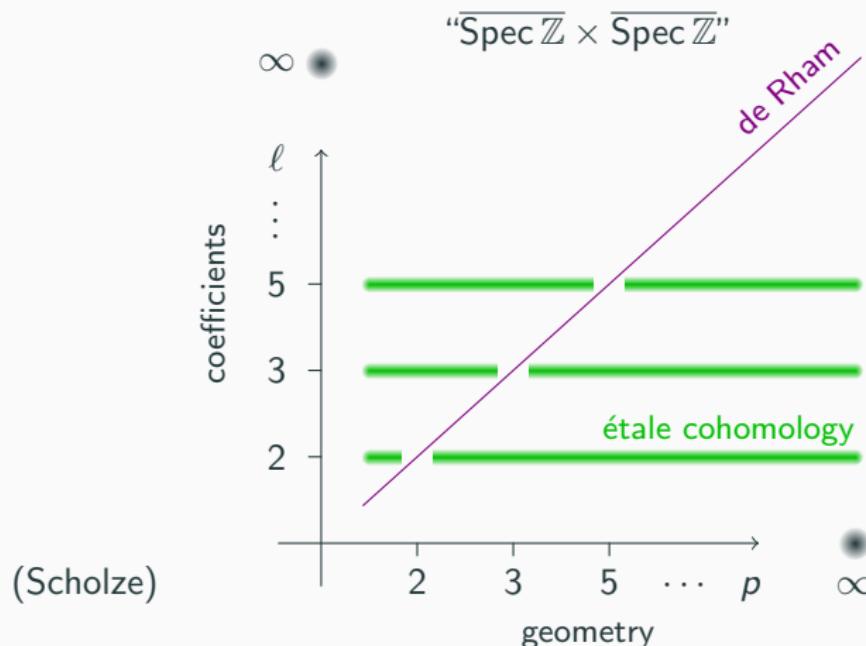
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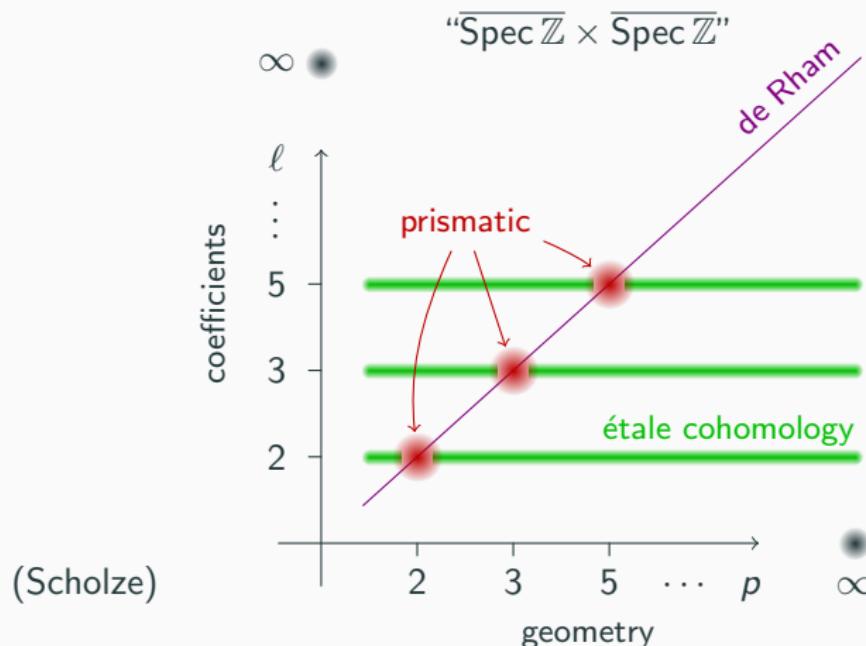
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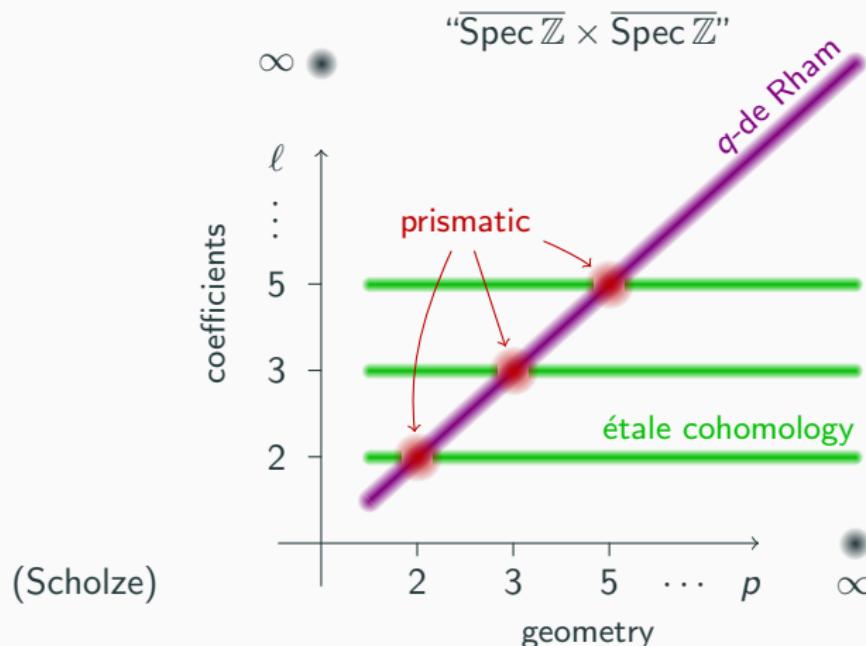
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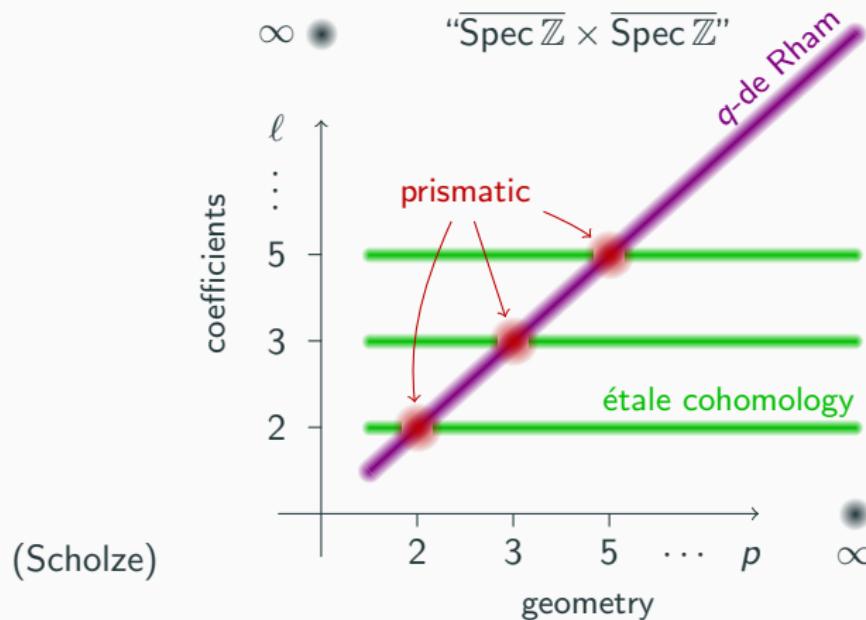
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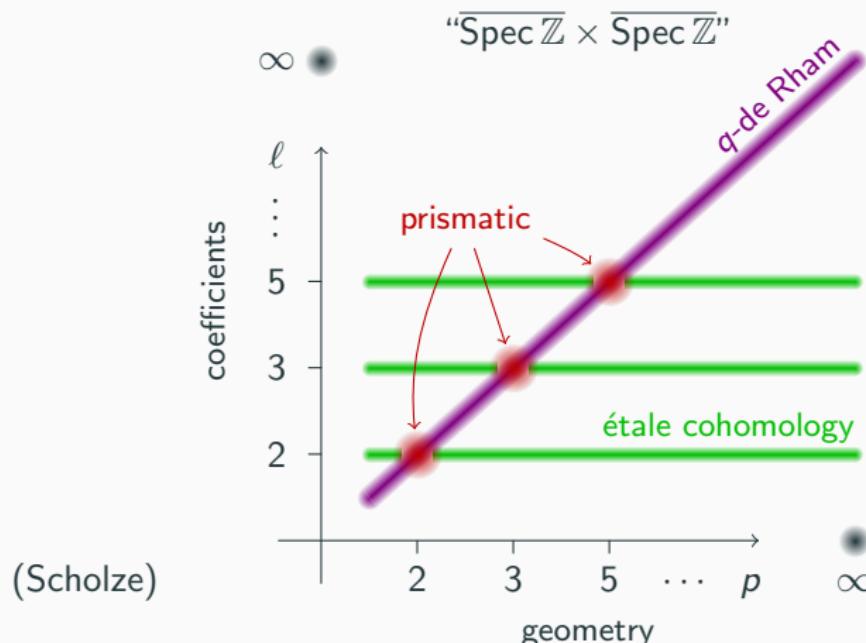
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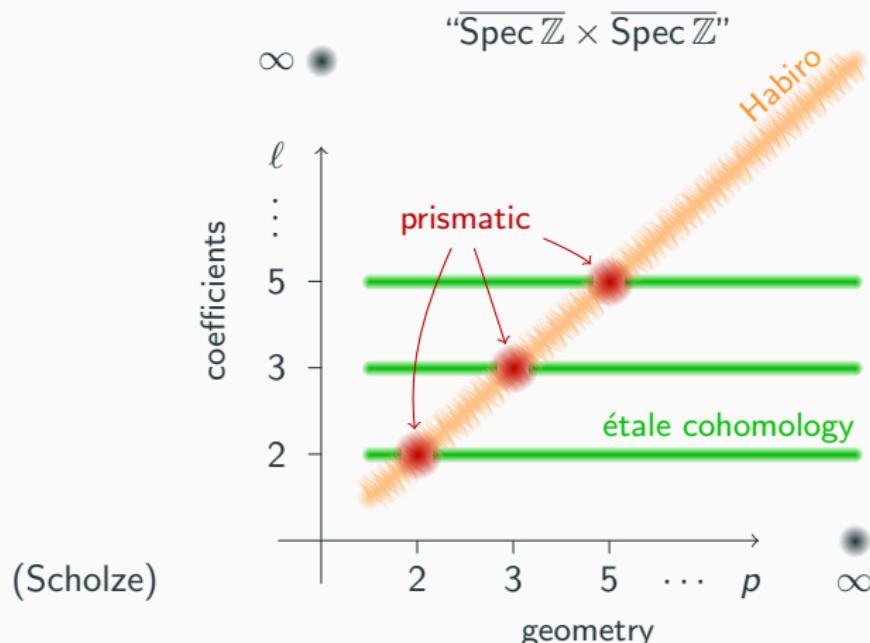
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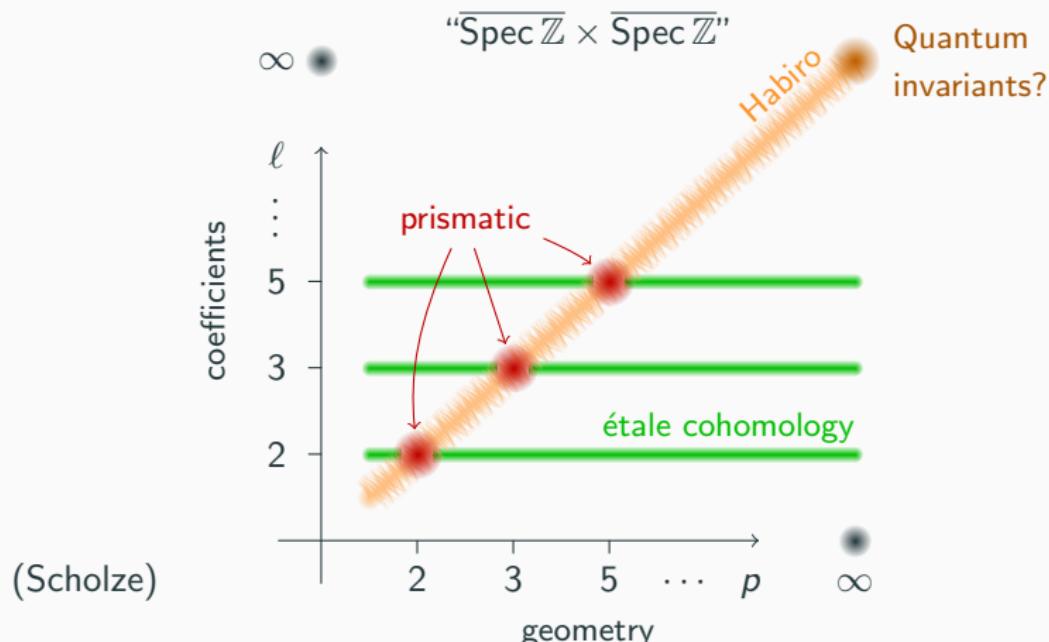
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⇒ We should look for q -deformations of the Hodge filtration!

2. *q*-Hodge filtrations & Habiro cohomology



***q*-Hodge filtrations.** Let $\text{Sm}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{q\text{-Hdg}}$ be the category of pairs

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Theorem (W. 2025).

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The forgetful functor $\text{Sm}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{q\text{-Hdg}} \rightarrow \text{Sm}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ has *no* section, but over the full subcategory

$$\{R \mid p \in R^\times \text{ for all primes } p \leq \dim(R/\mathbb{Z})\} \subseteq \text{Sm}_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

there exists a section.



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$$\text{Sm}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{q\text{-Hdg}} \xrightarrow[q\text{-Hdg}_{(-)}]{} \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Z}[[q-1]])$$



The q -Hodge complex. Given $(R, \text{fil}_{q\text{-Hdg}}^* q\text{-}\Omega_R)$, define the q -Hodge complex

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⚠ Probably no six functor formalism/stacky approach. But there should be cohomology classes from quantum invariants (Garoufalidis–Wheeler).

3. q -Hodge filtrations from homotopy theory



Recall: For an associative ring R , *Hochschild homology* of R is

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If R is quasisyntomic, there is a complete exhaustive “motivic” filtration $\text{fil}_{\text{mot}}^* \text{HC}^-(R)$ with associated graded

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4. Refined THH/TC[−] & analytic Habiro cohomology



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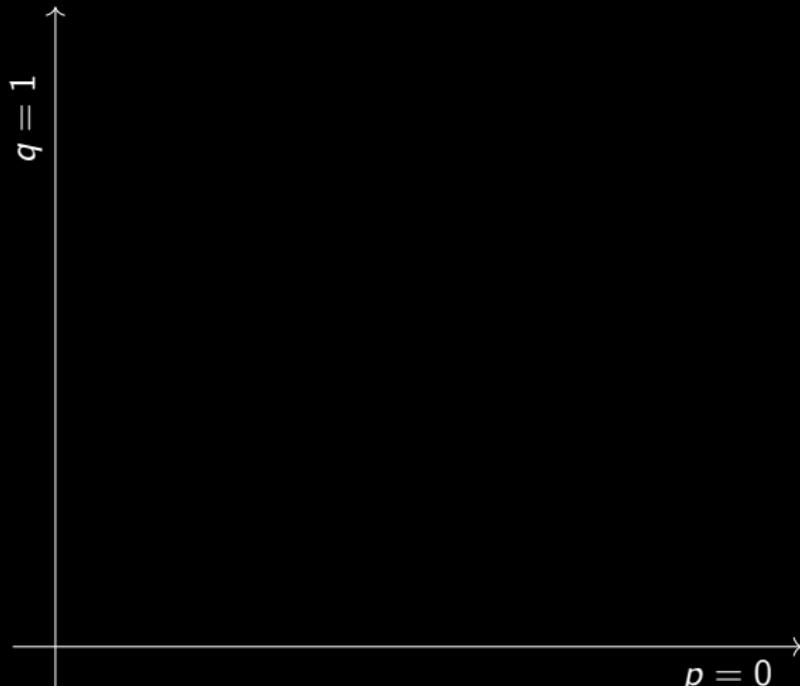
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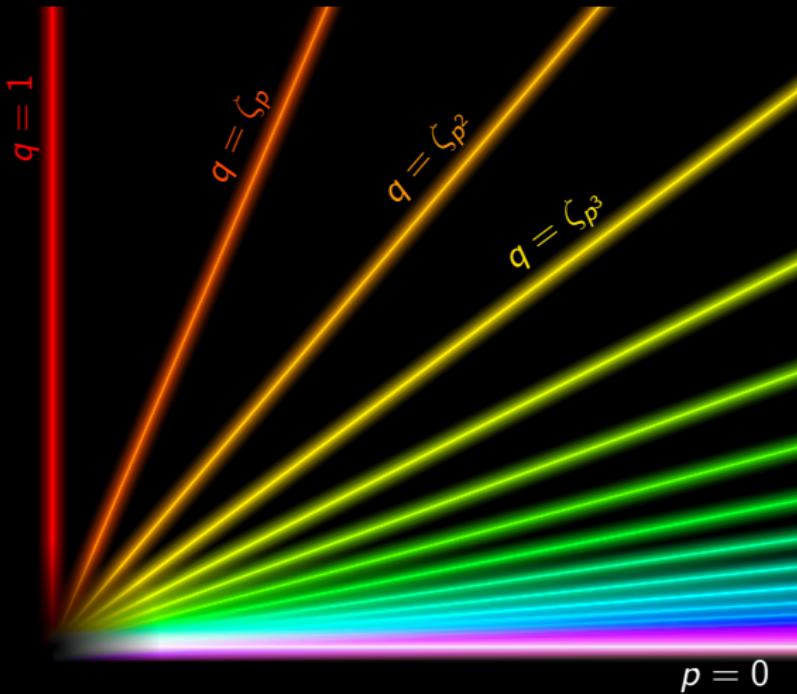
where

- $\mathcal{O}(-^\dagger)$ denotes a ring of overconvergent functions,
- $\textcolor{orange}{Z} \subseteq \mathrm{Spa} \mathbb{Z}_p[[q-1]]$ denotes the subset

$$\mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{F}_p((q-1)), \mathbb{F}_p[[q-1]]) \cup \bigcup_{\alpha \geq 0} \mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{Q}_p(\zeta_{p^\alpha}), \mathbb{Z}_p[\zeta_{p^\alpha}]).$$



spectrum of $\mathbb{Z}_p[[q-1]]$

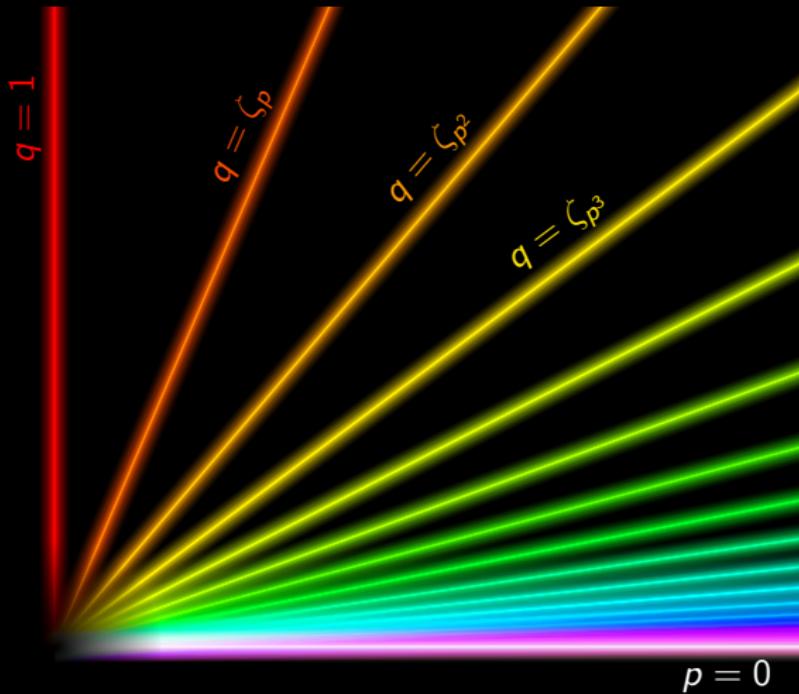


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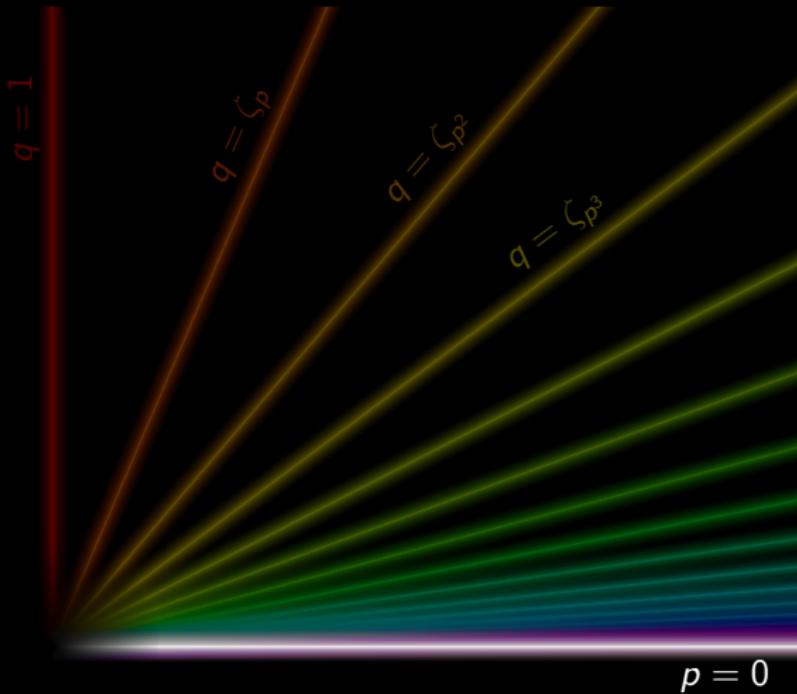


$$q = 1$$


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(Recall: $\mathbf{TCn}(-) := \lim_{m \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathbf{THH}(-)^{C_m})^{h(S^1/C_m)}$.)



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Question.

Can we compute this for bases other than KU (e.g. elliptic cohomology, MU, \mathbb{S})?

Thank you!