

Universität Regensburg Mathematik



Tame class field theory for arithmetic schemes

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The aim of global class field theory is the description of abelian extensions of a finitely generated field k in terms of its arithmetic invariants. The solution of this problem in the case of fields of dimension 1 was one of the major achievements of number theory in the first part of the previous century.

In the 1980s, mainly due to K. Kato and S. Saito [K-S3], a generalization to higher dimensional fields has been found. The description of the abelian extensions is given in terms of a generalized idèle class group, whose rather involved definition is based on Milnor K -sheaves. However, if one restricts attention to unramified extensions (with respect to a regular, projective model X of k), then class field theory has a nice geometric description using the Chow group $\mathrm{CH}_0(X)$ of zero-cycles modulo rational equivalence (see [K-S1], [Sa]).

In the case of positive characteristic, a description of a similar geometric flavor of the tamely ramified abelian extensions of k (w.r.t. a finite set D_1, \dots, D_r of prime divisors of X) was given in [S-S]. The objective of this paper is to prove the following result in the mixed characteristic case.

Theorem 1 *Let X be a regular connected scheme, flat and proper over $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ such that its generic fibre $X \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is projective over \mathbb{Q} . Let D be a divisor on X whose vertical irreducible components are normal schemes. Then there exists a natural isomorphism of finite abelian groups*

$$\mathrm{rec}_{X,D} : \mathrm{CH}_0(X, D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\pi}_1^t(X, D)^{ab} .$$

Let us explain the ingredients of the theorem. First of all, $\tilde{\pi}_1^t(X, D)^{ab}$ is the abelianized modified tame fundamental group, which classifies finite abelian étale coverings of $X - \mathrm{supp}(D)$ which are at most tamely ramified along D (cf. section 4) and in which every real point splits completely. $\mathrm{CH}_0(X, D)$ is the relative Chow group of zero-cycles (cf. section 1). It is a quotient of the group of zero-cycles on $X - \mathrm{supp}(D)$ by an equivalence relation which is given by the divisors of functions satisfying a condition with respect to D . This equivalence relation is in general finer than rational equivalence. Finally, the map $\mathrm{rec}_{X,D}$ is uniquely determined by the property that the class of a closed point $x \in X - \mathrm{supp}(D)$ is sent to its Frobenius automorphism in $\tilde{\pi}_1^t(X, D)^{ab}$.

Remarks. 1. In many cases (e.g. if X is semi-stable), the condition in the theorem on the vertical components of D is void. Furthermore, this condition can be weakened (see theorem 6.5).

2. If D is zero, Theorem 1 reduces to the “unramified class field theory” for arithmetic schemes of K. Kato and S. Saito [K-S1], [Sa] (which we use in the proof).

3. The finiteness of the group $\tilde{\pi}_1^t(X, D)^{ab}$ was shown in [S1]. Furthermore (loc.cit.) this group depends only on the scheme $U = X - \mathrm{supp}(D)$. Hence it is desirable to give a formulation of the tame class field theory of U solely in terms of U . We conjecture that the above theorem is true with the relative Chow group replaced by $h_0(U)$, the 0th singular homology group of U , which was considered in [S2]. Indeed, there exists a surjective reciprocity map and the conjecture is that this surjection is an isomorphism. At the moment this is known if $\dim X = 1$ or if D is zero.

4. If $\dim X = 1$, then $\mathrm{CH}_0(X, D)$ is isomorphic to the ray class group of the number field $k(X)$ with modulus \mathfrak{m}_D where \mathfrak{m}_D is the (square-free) product of the points in D . In this case, rec is the reciprocity homomorphism of classical (one-dimensional) class field theory.

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Notational Convention: *Throughout this paper, given a scheme Y , we denote by Y^+ the disjoint union of its irreducible components and by \tilde{Y} the normalization in its total ring of fractions.*

1 Relative Chow groups

We start by collecting some facts on relative K -groups. A more detailed discussion and proofs of the results mentioned below are found in [Le], §1. Following Quillen [Qu], the K -groups of an exact category \mathcal{C} are defined by

$$K_i\mathcal{C} = \pi_{i+1}(K\mathcal{C}, *), \quad K\mathcal{C} = BQ\mathcal{C}.$$

Here B means geometric realization, Q is Quillen's construction [Qu] and $\pi_i(-, *)$ is the i -th homotopy group of a pointed topological space.

For a noetherian scheme X let \mathcal{M}_X be the category of coherent \mathcal{O}_X -sheaves and $G_iX = K_i\mathcal{M}_X$. Assume that X is regular and let $D = D_1 + \cdots + D_r$ be a sum of distinct irreducible divisors on X . Let $Y := \text{supp}(D) = D_1 \cup \cdots \cup D_r \subset X$, hence $Y^+ = D_1 \cup \cdots \cup D_r$. Let $\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}$ be the full subcategory in \mathcal{M}_X consisting of coherent \mathcal{O}_X -sheaves F with $\text{Tor}_i^{\mathcal{O}_X}(F, \mathcal{O}_Y) = 0$ for $i > 0$. Since every coherent \mathcal{O}_X -sheaf is the quotient of a vector bundle, the resolution theorem shows that the inclusion $\mathcal{M}_{X|Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_X$ induces an isomorphism on K -groups. The natural functor $j_{Y^+}^* : \mathcal{M}_{X|Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{Y^+}$ is exact and we define the **relative G -groups $G_*(X, D)$** as the homotopy groups of the homotopy fibre of $j_{Y^+}^* : K\mathcal{M}_{X|Y} \rightarrow K\mathcal{M}_{Y^+}$. If $f : X' \rightarrow X$ is a flat morphism inducing a flat morphism $f_{|Y'^+} : Y'^+ \rightarrow Y^+$, then we obtain a natural homomorphism

$$i^* : G_*(X, D) \longrightarrow G_*(X', D')$$

(see [Co], [Le] for the technical details). Recall [Qu] the usual Quillen spectral sequence for X

$$(1) \quad E_1^{p,q}(X) = \bigoplus_{x \in X^p} K_{-p-q}(k(x)) \Rightarrow G_{-p-q}(X).$$

which is associated to the filtration by codimension of support on \mathcal{M}_X

$$\mathcal{M}_X^i = \{F \in \mathcal{M}_X \mid \text{codim}_X \text{supp}(F) \geq i\}.$$

As is well known, the Chow group of codimension p cycles on X and the term $E_2^{p, -p}$ of the above spectral sequence are naturally isomorphic. Our next aim is to construct a natural spectral sequence converging to $G_*(X, D)$. The relative Chow group of codimension p cycles will be the term $E_2^{p, -p}$ of that spectral sequence by definition.

Let $\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^i \subset \mathcal{M}_{X|Y}$ be the full subcategory of coherent sheaves F in $\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}$ with $\text{codim}_X \text{supp}(F) \geq i$. Let $G^i(X, D)$ be the homotopy fibre of $BQj_{Y^+}^* : BQ\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^i \rightarrow BQ\mathcal{M}_{Y^+}^i$ and $G_p^i(X, D) = \pi_{p+1}(G^i(X, D))$. For $i < k$, let $\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{i/k}$ be the direct limit

$$\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{i/k} = \lim_{\substack{\longrightarrow \\ Z \subset X \\ Z \text{ intersecting} \\ Y \text{ properly} \\ \text{codim}_X Z \geq k}} \mathcal{M}_{X-Z|Y-Z}^i.$$

and let $\mathcal{M}_{Y^+}^{i/k}$ be the direct limit

$$\mathcal{M}_{Y^+}^{i/k} = \lim_{\substack{\longrightarrow \\ Z \subset Y^+ \\ \text{codim}_{Y^+} Z \geq k}} \mathcal{M}_{Y^+ - Z}^i.$$

Let $G^{i/k}(X, D)$ be the homotopy fibre of $BQM_{X|Y}^{i/k} \rightarrow BQM_{Y^+}^{i/k}$ and put $G_p^{i/k}(X, D) = \pi_{p+1}(G^{i/k}(X, D))$. By [Le], 1.6, we obtain a spectral sequence

$$(2) \quad E_1^{pq}(X|Y) \implies G_{-p-q}(X),$$

in which the E_1 -terms are given by

$$E_1^{pq}(X|Y) = \begin{cases} K_{-p-q}(\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1}), & -p-q > 0, p \leq \dim X \\ \bar{K}_0(\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1}), & -p-q = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Here $\bar{K}_0(\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1}) := \text{im} \left(K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^p) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1}) \right)$. The natural functor $\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_X^{p/p+1}$ induces a map from the E_1 -terms of this spectral sequence (2) to that of the usual Quillen spectral sequence (1) which is compatible with differentials. Furthermore, one obtains a spectral sequence

$$(3) \quad E_1^{pq}(X, D) \implies G_{-p-q}(X, D),$$

in which the E_1 -terms are given by

$$E_1^{pq}(X, D) = \begin{cases} G_{-p-q}^{p/p+1}(X, D), & -p-q > 0, p \leq \dim X \\ \bar{G}_0^{p/p+1}(X, D), & -p-q = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Here $\bar{G}_0^{p/p+1}(X, D) = \text{im} \left(G_0^p(X, D) \rightarrow G_0^{p/p+1}(X, D) \right)$. The filtration on $G_*(X, D)$ is the ‘‘topological’’ filtration:

$$F^p G_*(X, D) = \text{im} \left(G_*^p(X, D) \rightarrow G_*(X, D) \right).$$

Definition 1.1 *We call the group*

$$\text{CH}^p(X, D) = E_2^{p, -p}(X, D)$$

the relative Chow group of codimension p -cycles. If X is equidimensional of dimension d , we call the group $\text{CH}_p(X, D) = E_2^{d-p, -d+p}(X, D)$ the relative Chow group of p -cycles.

Remark: If D is empty, then

$$\text{CH}^p(X, \emptyset) = \text{coker} \left(\bigoplus_{x \in X^{p-1}} k(x)^\times \rightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in X^p} \mathbb{Z} \right)$$

is the usual group of codimension p cycles on X modulo rational equivalence.

Finally, we mention the existence of a long exact sequence of E_1 -terms:

$$\dots \rightarrow E_1^{p, -p-2}(Y^+) \rightarrow E_1^{p, -p-1}(X, D) \rightarrow E_1^{p, -p-1}(X|Y) \rightarrow E_1^{p, -p-1}(Y^+)$$

compatible with the differentials. If the maps $G_0^p(X, D) \rightarrow G_0^{p/p+1}(X, D)$ and $K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^p) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1})$ are surjective, we can extend this sequence to the right up to $E_1^{p, -p}(Y^+)$.

2 Explicit description of $\mathrm{CH}_0(X, D)$

The rather implicit definition of the relative Chow groups in the last section was given in order to obtain good functorial properties. In this section we will give a more explicit description of the group $\mathrm{CH}_0(X, D)$ as the group of zero cycles on $X - \mathrm{supp}(D)$ modulo relations. These relations come via the divisor map from families of rational functions on curves in $X - \mathrm{supp}(D)$ which satisfy an additional condition. Informally speaking, the condition is that the product of the values of these functions at points of D must be 1.

We assume from now on that X is an excellent regular noetherian scheme. Then the closed subscheme $Y = \mathrm{supp}(D)$ is locally principal, locally defined by a non-zero divisor. A coherent sheaf F is in $\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}$ if and only if it is without I_Y -torsion and for $F \in \mathcal{M}_{X|Y}$ the support $\mathrm{supp}(F)$ has proper intersection with Y . If Z is a closed reduced subscheme, then \mathcal{O}_Z is in $\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}$ if and only if Z intersects Y properly. For $0 \leq p \leq \dim(X)$, we consider the (abelian) categories

$\mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^p$ – coherent \mathcal{O}_X -sheaves whose support is contained in a subscheme of codimension $\geq p$ which has proper intersection with Y .

We have a natural inclusion $\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^p \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^p$.

Lemma 2.1 *The natural map $Q\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^p \rightarrow Q\mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^p$ is a homotopy equivalence for all p .*

Proof: Let $F \in \mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^p$ and let Z be the (not necessarily reduced) subscheme associated with the ideal sheaf $\mathrm{ann}(F)$. Then F is an \mathcal{O}_Z -module and $\mathcal{O}_Z \in \mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^p$. Therefore the natural inclusion $\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^p \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^p$ can be factored as

$$\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^p \xrightarrow{i} C^p \xrightarrow{j} \mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^p,$$

where C^p is the full subcategory of objects in $\mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^p$ which are \mathcal{O}_Z -modules for some closed (not necessarily reduced) subscheme $Z \subset X$ with $\mathcal{O}_Z \in \mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^p$. The category C^p is closed under taking subobjects, quotient and finite direct products and is therefore abelian.

Let F be a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -sheaf whose support is of codimension $\geq p$ and has proper intersection with Y . Since X is noetherian, the coherent ideal sheaf $\mathrm{ann}(F)$ contains a power of its radical. Therefore we find a filtration $0 = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_n = F$ of F such that all subquotients are \mathcal{O}_Z -modules, where $Z = \mathrm{supp}(F)$ as reduced subscheme. Hence all subquotients are in C^p and we conclude by devissage that Qj is a homotopy equivalence.

Now assume that $F \in C^p$, i.e. F is an \mathcal{O}_Z -module where Z is a closed subscheme with $\mathcal{O}_Z \in \mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^p$. Since X is regular, we find a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -sheaf \mathcal{F} and a surjection $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow F$. It factors to a surjection

$$\mathcal{F}/I_Z \xrightarrow{p} F.$$

The sheaf \mathcal{F}/I_Z (being a locally free \mathcal{O}_Z -sheaf) is without I_Y -torsion. Therefore \mathcal{F}/I_Z and also its subsheaf $\ker(p)$ are in $\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^p$ and Quillen's resolution lemma implies that Qi is a homotopy equivalence. \square

For a closed subscheme $Z \subset X$, let $\mathcal{M}_X(Z)$ be the category of coherent \mathcal{O}_X -sheaves with support in Z . Defining $\mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^{p/p+1}$ as the direct limit

$$\mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^{p/p+1} = \varinjlim_{\substack{W \subset Z \subset X \\ \mathrm{codim}_X Z \geq p \\ \mathrm{codim}_X W \geq p+1 \\ W, Z \text{ intersect } Y \text{ properly}}} \mathcal{M}_{X-W}(Z),$$

we conclude that also the natural map $Q\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1} \rightarrow Q\mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^{p/p+1}$ is a homotopy equivalence. This allows to calculate some terms of the spectral sequence (2) of the last section.

Proposition 2.2 *The map $i_{X-Y}^* : \mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}$ induces an isomorphism*

$$K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^p} \mathbb{Z}.$$

For $q = 1, 2$, we obtain short exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & K_q(\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1}) & \rightarrow & K_q(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & K_{q-1}(\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1}) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & & & \uparrow \wr & & \uparrow \wr \\ & & & & \bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^p} K_q(k(x)) & & \bigoplus_{y \in Y^p} K_{q-1}(k(y)). \end{array}$$

Here δ is the composition

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} K_q(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}) & \xrightarrow{\text{incl}} & K_q(\mathcal{M}_X^{p/p+1}) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & K_{q-1}(\mathcal{M}_X^{p+1/p+2}) & \xrightarrow{\text{proj}} & K_{q-1}(\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1}) \\ \uparrow \wr & & \uparrow \wr & & \uparrow \wr & & \uparrow \wr \\ \bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^p} K_q(k(x)) & & \bigoplus_{x \in X^p} K_q(k(x)) & & \bigoplus_{x \in X^{p+1}} K_{q-1}(k(x)) & & \bigoplus_{y \in Y^p} K_{q-1}(k(y)), \end{array}$$

where ∂ is the boundary map of the Quillen spectral sequence.

Proof: First of all, we can replace $\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1}$ by $\mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^{p/p+1}$. The localization theorem shows that

$$Q\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1} \rightarrow Q\mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^{p/p+1} \rightarrow Q\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}$$

is a homotopy fibre sequence. This implies a long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow K_1(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}) \xrightarrow{\delta_1} K_0(\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^{p/p+1}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1})$$

Let $x \in (X-Y)^p$ and let $Z = \overline{\{x\}}$ be its closure in X . Then Z has proper intersection with Y and the class of the free rank one \mathcal{O}_Z -module in $K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^p)$ maps to the class of the one-dimensional $k(x)$ -vector space in $K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1})$. Hence $K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X:Y}^{p/p+1}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1})$ is surjective and in order to conclude the proof, it remains to show that the maps $\delta_q : K_q(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}) \rightarrow K_{q-1}(\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1})$ are surjective for $q \leq 3$.

As is well known, $K_{q-1}(\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1}) = \bigoplus_{y \in Y^p} K_{q-1}(k(y))$. Let $y \in Y^p$ be any point. It suffices to show that any element of $\alpha \in K_{q-1}(k(y))$ (considered as an element of $K_{q-1}(\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1})$) is in the image of δ_q . Furthermore ($q \leq 3$), we may suppose that $\alpha = \{a_1, \dots, a_{q-1}\}$ is a symbol. Choose a closed integral subscheme Z of codimension p in X which has proper intersection with Y and such that y is a regular point of Z . Let R be the semi-local ring of $Y \cap Z$ in Z and let F be its quotient field. Since X is excellent, the normalization \tilde{R} of R in F (a semi-local PID) is finite over R . So we obtain the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_q(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}) & \longrightarrow & K_{q-1}(\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1}) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ K_q(F) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{m} \subset R} K_{q-1}(R/\mathfrak{m}) \\ \uparrow \wr & & \uparrow \\ K_q(F) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{\tilde{\mathfrak{m}} \subset \tilde{R}} K_{q-1}(\tilde{R}/\tilde{\mathfrak{m}}) \end{array}$$

Since y is a regular point of Z , there is exactly one $\tilde{\mathfrak{m}}_0 \subset \tilde{R}$ corresponding to y and $\tilde{R}/\tilde{\mathfrak{m}}_0 = k(y)$. Now let $\pi \in \tilde{R}$ be an element which is a local parameter for $\tilde{\mathfrak{m}}_0$ and is congruent to 1 modulo all

other $\tilde{m} \subset \tilde{R}$. Then the symbol $\{a_1, \dots, a_{q-1}, \pi\} \in K_q(F)$ defines the required pre-image of α in $K_q(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1})$. \square

Lemma 2.3 *If X is pure of dimension d , then*

$$E_1^{d,-d}(X, D) \cong \bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^d} \mathbb{Z}.$$

Proof: By definition, $E_1^{d,-d}(X, D) = \text{im}(G_0^d(X, D) \rightarrow G_0^{d/d+1}(X, D))$. By dimension reasons and by proposition 2.2, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} G_0^d(X, D) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^d) & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha & & \\ G_0^{d/d+1}(X, D) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & K_0(\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{d/d+1}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^d} \mathbb{Z}. \end{array}$$

Furthermore, α is surjective, since it has a section s_α which is defined by sending the class of an n -dimensional vector space over $k(x)$, $x \in (X-Y)^p$ to the class of the free rank- n module over $\mathcal{O}_{\{x\}}$. This implies the statement. \square

Proposition 2.4 *Assume that X is a noetherian, excellent, regular and connected scheme of pure dimension d . Let D be a divisor on X and let $Y = \text{supp}(D)$. Then the group $\text{CH}_0(X, D)$ is the quotient of $\bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^d} \mathbb{Z}$ by the image of the group*

$$R_{X,D} \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \ker \left(\ker \left(\bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^{d-1}} k(x)^\times \rightarrow \bigoplus_{y \in Y^{d-1}} \mathbb{Z} \right) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{z \in (Y^+)^{d-1}} k(z)^\times \right)$$

under the divisor map.

Proof: By definition, $\text{CH}_0(X, D) = E_2^{d,-d}(X, D) = E_1^{d,-d}(X, D) / \text{im } E_1^{d-1,-d}(X, D)$. By lemma 2.3, we have a commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & E_1^{d,-d}(X, D) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & E_1^{d,-d}(X|Y) & \rightarrow & 0 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ E_1^{d-1,-d-1}(Y^+) & \rightarrow & E_1^{d-1,-d}(X, D) & \rightarrow & E_1^{d-1,-d}(X|Y) & \rightarrow & E_1^{d-1,-d}(Y^+) \end{array}$$

Therefore, $\text{CH}_0(X, D)$ is the quotient of $E_1^{d,-d}(X, D) \cong \bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^d} \mathbb{Z}$ by the image of $\ker(E_1^{d-1,-d}(X|Y) \rightarrow E_1^{d-1,-d}(Y^+))$. The statement of the proposition follows from proposition 2.2. \square

In order to understand the group $\text{CH}_0(X, D)$ explicitly, it remains to give a description of the maps

$$\delta_0 : \bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^{d-1}} k(x)^\times \rightarrow \bigoplus_{y \in Y^{d-1}} \mathbb{Z}$$

and

$$\phi : \ker \left(\bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^{d-1}} k(x)^\times \xrightarrow{\delta_0} \bigoplus_{y \in Y^{d-1}} \mathbb{Z} \right) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{z \in (Y^+)^{d-1}} k(z)^\times$$

of the last proposition. The map δ_0 is determined by the boundary map $\partial_0 : K_1(\mathcal{M}_X^{d-1/d}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{M}_X^{d/d+1})$ of the Quillen spectral sequence and an explicit description of ∂_0 is given at the beginning of the appendix. To describe ϕ , we need the following lemma which describes the natural map $\text{res} : E_1^{p,-p-q}(X|Y) \rightarrow E_1^{p,-p-q}(Y^+)$ if X is affine and $Y = D$ is irreducible.

Lemma 2.5 *If $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine and Y is irreducible, defined by a non-zero element $r \in A$, then the following diagram commutes for all $p, q \geq 0$*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_q(\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1}) & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & K_q(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}) \\ \downarrow \text{res} & & \downarrow \cdot \cup r \\ K_q(\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1}) & \xleftarrow{\delta_q} & K_{q+1}(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}). \end{array}$$

Here res is the natural map induced by the embedding of Y to X , δ_q is the composite map $K_{q+1}(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}) \hookrightarrow K_{q+1}(\mathcal{M}_X^{p/p+1}) \xrightarrow{\partial_q} K_q(\mathcal{M}_X^{p+1/p+2}) \xrightarrow{pr} K_q(\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1})$ and $\cdot \cup r$ is the cup product with the class of r in $K_1(A[r^{-1}]) = K_1(X - Y)$, induced by the pairing

$$\mathcal{P}(X - Y) \times \mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}, \quad (P, M) \mapsto P \otimes M.$$

To describe ϕ , it suffices to understand its z -component for each $z \in Y^+$. Therefore we may suppose that $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine, local and that $D = Y$ is irreducible, given as the zero locus of an element $0 \neq r \in A$. Let y be the closed point of Y . By the lemma (for $p = d - 1$ and $q=1$), we obtain the following explicit description of the map

$$\phi : \ker \left(\bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^{d-1}} k(x)^\times \xrightarrow{\delta_0} \mathbb{Z} \right) \longrightarrow k(y)^\times.$$

An element $a = (a_x)_x \in \ker \left(\bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^{d-1}} k(x)^\times \xrightarrow{\delta_0} \mathbb{Z} \right)$ maps to the image of the symbol $\{a, r\} = \{(a_x, r)\}_x \in \bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^{d-1}} K_2(k(x))$ under the boundary map

$$\delta_1 : \bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y)^{d-1}} K_2(k(x)) \longrightarrow k(y)^\times.$$

An explicit description of the boundary map δ_1 is given at the beginning of the appendix.

Proof of lemma 2.5: Let us fix some notation: For a category \mathcal{C} let its subdivision $\text{Sub}(\mathcal{C})$ be the category whose objects are morphisms in \mathcal{C} and a morphism from f to g is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet & \xrightarrow{f} & \bullet \\ \uparrow & & \downarrow \\ \bullet & \xrightarrow{g} & \bullet \end{array} .$$

The functor $\text{Sub}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ which sends an arrow to its target is a homotopy equivalence ([Gr], p.228). Assume that \mathcal{C} is an exact category in which every exact sequence splits. Let $\text{Inj}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\text{Iso}(\mathcal{C})$ be the categories whose objects are those of \mathcal{C} and whose morphisms are the admissible monomorphisms and the isomorphisms in \mathcal{C} , respectively. Put $I = \text{Iso}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\mathcal{E} = \text{Sub}(\text{Inj}(\mathcal{C}))$. Sending $M \xrightarrow{i} N$ to $\text{coker}(i)$ defines a natural functor $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{QC}$. The symmetric monoidal category I acts on \mathcal{E} by $P \oplus (M \xrightarrow{i} N) = (P \oplus M \xrightarrow{id_P \oplus i} P \oplus N)$ and we obtain a fibration sequence ([Gr], p.228)

$$I^{-1}I \rightarrow I^{-1}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{QC}$$

Furthermore, $I^{-1}\mathcal{E}$ is contractible which induces a homotopy equivalence

$$\psi : BI^{-1}I \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega BQC$$

(the well-known comparison map between Ext- and Q-construction). For $M \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$, we have two natural maps $(i_M)_!, (p_M)^! : 0 \rightarrow M$ in \mathcal{QC} which are associated to the canonical maps $i_M : 0 \hookrightarrow M$

and $p_M : M \rightarrow 0$ in \mathcal{C} . The map ψ is characterized by sending an object (N, M) of $I^{-1}I$ to the loop

$$0 \xrightarrow{(p_N)!} N \xleftarrow{(i_N)!} 0 \xrightarrow{(i_M)!} M \xleftarrow{(p_M)!} 0$$

in BQC .

Next, following [Sn], we construct a categorical description of the boundary map. Let $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1}$ (note that every exact sequence in \mathcal{C} splits). Consider the category with the same objects as \mathcal{C} and whose morphisms are (not necessarily admissible) injections $i : M \hookrightarrow N$ in \mathcal{C} whose cokernel is annihilated by r , and let H be its subdivision. The category H is the source of two functors:

1. Let $J = \text{Iso}(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1})$. Sending the object $i : M \hookrightarrow N$ of H to the restriction of N to $X - Y$ yields a natural functor $H \rightarrow J$.
2. Sending $i : M \hookrightarrow N$ to $\text{coker}(i)$ yields a functor $H \rightarrow Q\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1}$.

There is a natural I -action on H given by $P \oplus (M \xrightarrow{i} N) = (P \oplus M \xrightarrow{id_P \oplus i} P \oplus N)$. We therefore obtain functors

$$\alpha : I^{-1}H \rightarrow J^{-1}J, \quad \beta : I^{-1}H \rightarrow Q\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1}.$$

By [Sn], proof of theorem 2.2 (our H corresponds to $g^{-1}(0)$ there), $I^{-1}H \rightarrow I^{-1}J$ is a homotopy equivalence and $I^{-1}J \rightarrow J^{-1}J$ is a homotopy equivalence on base point components. Furthermore (loc.cit.), the following diagram commutes for $q \geq 0$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_{q+1}(BI^{-1}H) & \xrightarrow{\beta_*} & \pi_{q+1}(BQ\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1}) \\ \downarrow \wr \alpha_* & & \parallel \\ \pi_{q+1}(BJ^{-1}J) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \pi_{q+1}(BQ\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1}), \end{array}$$

which gives a categorical description of the boundary map $\delta : K_{q+1}(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}) \rightarrow K_q(\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1})$.

For an object M of I we have two morphism $r_M, r^M : (0, 0 = 0) \rightarrow (0, rM \subset M)$ in $I^{-1}H$ given by the commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{id_M} & M \\ \uparrow & & \downarrow id_M \\ rM & \hookrightarrow & M \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{id_M} & M \\ \uparrow (\cdot r)^{-1} & & \downarrow \cdot r \\ rM & \hookrightarrow & M \end{array},$$

where $(\cdot r)^{-1}$ is the inverse of the isomorphism $M \xrightarrow{\cdot r} rM$. Consider the map $\gamma : BI^{-1}I \rightarrow \Omega BI^{-1}H$, which is characterized by sending an object (N, M) of $I^{-1}I$ to the loop

$$(0, 0 = 0) \xrightarrow{r^N} (0, rN \subset N) \xleftarrow{r^N} (0, 0 = 0) \xrightarrow{r^M} (0, rM \subset M) \xleftarrow{r^M} (0, 0 = 0)$$

in $BI^{-1}H$. Considering the natural image of $r \in A[r^{-1}]^\times$ in the group $K_1(A[r^{-1}]) = \pi_1(\text{BGL}(A[r^{-1}])^+)$ and using the comparison between, $+$ and Ext-construction as described in [Gr], p.224, we see that for $q \geq 0$ the induced map $\pi_q(BI^{-1}I) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \pi_{q+1}(BI^{-1}H) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_{q+1}(BJ^{-1}J)$ is the product map

$$\cdot \cup r : K_q(\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1}) \longrightarrow K_{q+1}(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{p/p+1}).$$

Furthermore, $\Omega\beta \circ \gamma = \Omega\text{res} \circ \psi$ where $\text{res} : Q\mathcal{M}_{X|Y}^{p/p+1} \rightarrow Q\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1}$ is the natural restriction map. Summing up, we obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega BI^{-1}H & \xleftarrow{\gamma} & BI^{-1}I \\ \downarrow \Omega\alpha & & \downarrow \Omega\text{res} \circ \psi \\ \Omega BJ^{-1}J & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \Omega BQ\mathcal{M}_Y^{p/p+1}. \end{array}$$

Passing to homotopy groups, we obtain the statement of lemma 2.5. \square

3 Finiteness of $\mathrm{CH}_0(X, D)$

The aim of this section is to detect relations in $\mathrm{CH}_0(X, D)$ and to use these relations to show that $\mathrm{CH}_0(X, D)$ is finite, when X is an arithmetic scheme. We first recall some well-known facts on the filtration on the K -groups $K_r(F)$ for $r = 1, 2$ of discrete valuation fields. Let (F, v) be a discrete valuation field with residue field k . Let \mathcal{O}_F be the valuation ring in F and let $\mathfrak{m} \subset \mathcal{O}_F$ be its maximal ideal, thus $\mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{m} \cong k$. Then one puts $U^0(F^\times) = \mathcal{O}_F^\times$ and for $i \geq 1$, $U^i(F^\times) = \ker(\mathcal{O}_F^\times \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{m}^i)^\times)$. As is well known, we have natural isomorphisms

$$F^\times/U^0(F^\times) \cong \mathbb{Z}, \quad U^0(F^\times)/U^1(F^\times) \cong k^\times.$$

For $i \geq 1$ the group $U^i K_2(F)$ is the subgroup generated by symbols $\{u, x\}$ with $u \in U^i(F^\times)$ and $x \in F^\times$. The group $U^0 K_2(F)$ is the kernel of the tame symbol $K_2(F) \rightarrow k^\times$. We have inclusions

$$K_2(F) \supseteq U^0 K_2(F) \supseteq U^1 K_2(F) \supseteq \dots$$

and natural isomorphisms ([B-T], prop.4.3,4.5)

$$K_2(F)/U^0 K_2(F) \cong k^\times, \quad U^0 K_2(F)/U^1 K_2(F) \cong K_2(k),$$

If F_v and \hat{F}_v denote the henselization and the completion of F with respect to v , respectively, we have natural isomorphisms

$$K_q(F)/U^1 K_q(F) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_q(F_v)/U^1 K_q(F_v) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_q(\hat{F}_v)/U^1 K_q(\hat{F}_v)$$

for $q = 1, 2$. The usual approximation lemma for a finite set of discrete valuations on a field shows the

Lemma 3.1 *If v_1, \dots, v_s are finitely many different discrete valuations on a field F , then the diagonal maps*

$$F^\times \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^s F_{v_i}^\times/U^1(F_{v_i}^\times) \quad \text{and} \quad K_2(F) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^s K_2(F_{v_i})/U^1 K_2(F_{v_i})$$

are surjective.

Now let Y be any integral scheme of finite type over $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$. We call Y horizontal if the generic point of $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ is in the image of the structural morphism. Otherwise we call Y vertical, in which case it is a scheme of finite type over a finite field. Let $Z \subset Y$ be a closed subscheme of positive codimension. Consider the group

$$\mathrm{SK}_1(Y, Z) := \mathrm{coker} \left(\bigoplus_{y \in (Y-Z)_1} K_2(k(y)) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{y \in Y_0} K_1(k(y)) \right).$$

There is a natural surjection $\mathrm{SK}_1(Y, Z) \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{SK}_1(Y)$ which is an isomorphism if Z is empty or has dimension zero. Any finite morphism $f : Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$ with $f(Y_1 - Z_1) \subset Y_2 - Z_2$ induces a homomorphism $f_* : \mathrm{SK}_1(Y_1, Z_1) \rightarrow \mathrm{SK}_1(Y_2, Z_2)$.

If Y is vertical, normal and proper we put $\mathbb{F} = \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$. Note that \mathbb{F} is the algebraic closure of the prime field in $k(Y)$ and that Y is a geometrically irreducible variety over \mathbb{F} . The surjective norm maps $N : k(y)^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^\times$ for $y \in Y_0$ give rise to a surjective norm map $\bigoplus_{y \in Y_0} k(y)^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^\times$. It can be easily deduced from the special case when Y is a regular proper curve that the last map annihilates the image of the boundary map $\bigoplus_{y \in Y_1} K_2(k(y)) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{y \in Y_0} k(y)^\times$. Therefore we obtain a surjective norm map

$$N : \mathrm{SK}_1(Y, Z) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^\times.$$

Proposition 3.2 *Let Y be an integral scheme of finite type over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ and let Z be a proper closed subscheme. Then $\text{SK}_1(Y, Z)$ is finite. More precisely:*

- (i) *If Y is horizontal or vertical but not proper, then $\text{SK}_1(Y, Z) = 0$.*
- (ii) *Assume that Y is vertical and proper. Let \tilde{Y} be the normalization of Y and let $Z_{\tilde{Y}}$ be preimage of Z in \tilde{Y} . Then the natural map $\text{SK}_1(\tilde{Y}, Z_{\tilde{Y}}) \rightarrow \text{SK}_1(Y, Z)$ is surjective.*
- (iii) *If Y is vertical, proper and normal and $\mathbb{F} = \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$, then the norm map*

$$N : \text{SK}_1(Y, Z) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{F}^\times$$

is an isomorphism.

- (iv) *For any $y \in Y_0$, the natural homomorphism $k(y)^\times \rightarrow \text{SK}_1(Y, Z)$ is surjective.*

Proof: Two special cases of the proposition are classical, namely (i) if Y is the spectrum of a ring of integers in a number field and $Z = \emptyset$ (see [BMS]) and (iii) for Y a smooth proper curve over a finite field and $Z = \emptyset$ (see [Mo]). We will deduce the general assertion from these two special cases. First we note that the normalization $\tilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$ is finite. Therefore the norm maps induce a well-defined homomorphism $\text{SK}_1(\tilde{Y}, Z_{\tilde{Y}}) \rightarrow \text{SK}_1(Y, Z)$, which is surjective, since $k(y)$ is a finite field for any closed point $y \in Y$. Now we proceed in several steps.

1. Let Y be horizontal and irreducible. In order to show the vanishing of $\text{SK}_1(Y, Z)$, it suffices to show that for every closed point $y \in Y$ the image of $k(y)^\times$ in $\text{SK}_1(Y, Z)$ is trivial. Let y be an arbitrary closed point. Choose a closed irreducible horizontal subscheme Y' of Y containing y but not contained in Z . Putting $Z' = Y' \cap Z$, the image of $k(y)^\times$ in $\text{SK}_1(Y, Z)$ is contained in the image of the natural map $\text{SK}_1(Y', Z') \rightarrow \text{SK}_1(Y, Z)$. By induction on the dimension, we may assume that Y is of dimension one. In this case we have $\text{SK}_1(Y, Z) = \text{SK}_1(Y)$ and \tilde{Y} is the spectrum of the ring of S -integers in a number field. The surjection $\text{SK}_1(\tilde{Y}) \rightarrow \text{SK}_1(Y)$ together with the vanishing of $\text{SK}_1(\tilde{Y})$ (see [BMS]) shows that $\text{SK}_1(Y) = 0$.
2. If Y is affine and vertical, the same argument as in step 1, but now using Moore's theorem [Mo], shows the vanishing of $\text{SK}_1(Y, Z)$.
3. Now assume that Y is vertical, proper and normal and let $\mathbb{F} = \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$. Then Y is geometrically integral over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F})$. We first assume that Y is projective. Let H be a geometrically integral hypersurface section not contained in Z (see [Po] for its existence) and $Z_H = Z \cap H$. We obtain an exact sequence

$$\text{SK}_1(\tilde{H}, Z_{\tilde{H}}) \rightarrow \text{SK}_1(Y, Z) \rightarrow \text{SK}_1(Y - H, Z - Z_H),$$

where \tilde{H} is the normalization of H and $Z_{\tilde{H}}$ is the preimage of Z_H in \tilde{H} . Since $Y - H$ is affine, using step 2, the statement that the norm induces an isomorphism $N : \text{SK}_1(Y, Z) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{F}^\times$ can be reduced to the same statement for $(\tilde{H}, Z_{\tilde{H}})$. By induction on the dimension, we may suppose that Y is a curve. In this case the statement is just Moore's theorem [Mo]. This solves the projective case. If Y is proper but not necessarily projective over \mathbb{F} , there exists a birational morphism $f : Y' \rightarrow Y$ with Y' normal and projective. Choose $W \subset Y$ containing Z such that $f : Y' - f^{-1}(W) \xrightarrow{\sim} Y - W$. Then we obtain a surjective homomorphism $\text{SK}_1(Y', f^{-1}(W)) \rightarrow \text{SK}_1(Y, Z)$, which shows the statement for (Y, Z) .

4. Finally assume that Y is vertical but not proper. In the same manner as in step 3 we may suppose that Y is normal and quasi-projective. Let \tilde{Y} be a projective compactification. Choosing an irreducible hypersurface section H not containing Z but containing at least one point of $\tilde{Y} - Y$ and using step 2, we can proceed by induction on the dimension. Finally, a non-proper curve is affine, showing $\text{SK}_1(Y, Z) = 0$.

It remains to show (iv) if Y is vertical and proper. If Y is normal, the statement follows from (iii). In the general situation, let \tilde{y} be a point on the normalization \tilde{Y} of Y projecting to y . The

statement follows from the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} k(\tilde{y}) & \twoheadrightarrow & \mathrm{SK}_1(\tilde{Y}, Z_{\tilde{Y}}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ k(y) & \rightarrow & \mathrm{SK}_1(Y, Z) \end{array} .$$

□

Now assume that X is a connected noetherian excellent regular scheme, pure of dimension d , D a divisor on X and $Y = \mathrm{supp}(D)$. We arrange the E_1 -terms $E_1(X, D)$, $E_1(X|Y)$ and $E_1(Y^+)$ of the spectral sequences introduced in the last section as a (up to sign convention) double complex in the following way:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & E_1^{d,-d}(X, D) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & E_1^{d,-d}(X|Y) & \rightarrow & 0 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ E_1^{d-1,-d-1}(Y^+) & \rightarrow & E_1^{d-1,-d}(X, D) & \rightarrow & E_1^{d-1,-d}(X|Y) & \xrightarrow{f} & E_1^{d-1,-d}(Y^+) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow g & & \uparrow \\ E_1^{d-2,-d-1}(Y^+) & \rightarrow & E_1^{d-2,-d}(X, D) & \rightarrow & E_1^{d-2,-d}(X|Y) & \xrightarrow{h} & E_1^{d-2,-d}(Y^+) \end{array}$$

The rows are exact. The vertical maps are the differentials of the various spectral sequences. In the notation of proposition 2.4, $R_{X,D} = \ker(f)$. The zeros in the diagram are due to dimension reasons. A diagram chase shows the

Lemma 3.3 *There exists a natural exact sequence*

$$\mathrm{im}(f)/\mathrm{im}(f \circ g) \longrightarrow \mathrm{CH}_0(X, D) \longrightarrow E_2^{d,-d}(X|Y) \longrightarrow 0.$$

In order to analyze the exact sequence of lemma 3.3, we first deduce some approximation results. Note that the maps of the next lemma are not the maps from the above diagram, unless Y is irreducible.

Lemma 3.4 *The natural maps*

- (i) $E_1^{d-2,-d}(X|Y) \longrightarrow E_1^{d-2,-d}(Y)$
- (ii) $E_1^{d-1,-d}(X|Y) \longrightarrow E_1^{d-1,-d}(Y)$
- (iii) $E_1^{d-2,-d-1}(X|Y) \longrightarrow E_1^{d-2,-d-1}(Y)$

are surjective.

Proof: Let $y_1 \in Y^{d-2}$ and choose a point $x \in (X - Y)^{d-2}$ such that y_1 is a regular point of the closure W of $\{x\}$ in X . Let $F = k(W)$ be the function field and W' the normalization of W . Let $y'_1, \dots, y'_s \in (W')^1$ be the finitely many points of $(W')^1$ lying over point in Y^{d-2} . We choose the ordering such that y'_1 is the unique point over y_1 (by assumption, y_1 is a regular point on W). Each $y' \in \{y'_1, \dots, y'_s\}$ defines a discrete valuation on F . Let M be the kernel of the (multi) tame symbol $K_2(F) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^s k(y'_i)^\times$. By proposition 2.2, each $m \in M$ defines an element in $E_1^{d-2,-d}(X|Y)$. We obtain a commutative diagram with exact lines

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & M & \rightarrow & K_2(F) & \rightarrow & \bigoplus_{i=1}^s k(y'_i)^\times \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \bigoplus_{i=1}^s K_2(k(y'_i)) & \rightarrow & \bigoplus_{i=1}^s K_2(F_{y'_i})/U^1 K_2(F_{y'_i}) & \rightarrow & \bigoplus_{i=1}^s k(y'_i)^\times \rightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

By lemma 3.1, the middle vertical arrow is surjective and therefore we find an $m \in M$ mapping to an arbitrarily chosen $\alpha \in K_2(k(y_1)) = K_2(k(\tilde{y}_1))$ and to zero in all other components. This shows (i). The proofs of (ii) and (iii) are similar and left to the reader. \square

Proposition 3.5 *The natural map*

$$E_2^{d,-d}(X|Y) \longrightarrow E_2^{d,-d}(X) = \text{CH}^d(X)$$

is an isomorphism. If X is flat and of finite type over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$, then both groups are finite.

Proof: By proposition 2.2, $K_1(\mathcal{M}_{X-Y}^{d-1/d}) \xrightarrow{\delta} K_0(\mathcal{M}_Y^{d-1/d})$ is surjective. Therefore, any class in $\text{CH}^d(X)$ can be represented by a cycle with support in $X - Y$, which shows the surjectivity. Next consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} E_1^{d,-d}(X|Y) & \xrightarrow{a} & E_1^{d,-d}(X) & \twoheadrightarrow & E_1^{d-1,-d-1}(Y) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow b & & \uparrow \\ E_1^{d-1,-d}(X|Y) & \hookrightarrow & E_1^{d-1,-d}(X) & \twoheadrightarrow & E_1^{d-2,-d-1}(Y) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\ E_1^{d-2,-d}(X|Y) & \rightarrow & E_1^{d-2,-d}(X) & & \end{array}$$

The lines and rows are complexes and, by proposition 2.2, the upper line is exact. If $\alpha \in E_1^{d,-d}(X|Y)$ represents an element in $\ker(E_2^{d,-d}(X|Y) \rightarrow E_2^{d,-d}(X))$, we find a $\beta \in E_1^{d-1,-d-1}(Y)$ with $a(\alpha) = b(\beta)$. By lemma 3.4 (iii), the composite map $E_1^{d-2,-d-1}(Y) \rightarrow E_1^{d-2,-d-1}(Y)$ is surjective. Therefore, we may choose $\beta \in E_1^{d-1,-d-1}(Y) \subset E_1^{d-1,-d}(X)$. By Proposition 2.2, we obtain $\beta \in E_1^{d-1,-d}(X|Y)$, which shows the injectivity. Finally, if X is flat and of finite type over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ then $\text{CH}^d(X)$ is finite by [K-S3], theorem 6.1. \square

Now we assume that X is of finite type over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ and let, for $i = 1, \dots, r$, $Z_i = \bigcup_{j \neq i} D_j \cap D_i \subset D_i$. Put $Z = \cup_{i=1}^r Z_i \subset Y^+$. Let f, g and h be the maps in the diagram before lemma 3.3.

Lemma 3.6 (i) $\text{im}(f) \supset \bigoplus_{y \in (Y^+ - Z)_0} k(y)^\times$.

(ii) $\text{im}(h) \supset \bigoplus_{y \in (Y^+ - Z)_1} K_2(k(y))$.

Proof: This follows from lemma 3.4 (i) and (ii). \square

Let \tilde{Y} be the normalization of Y .

Proposition 3.7 *We have a natural surjection*

$$\text{SK}_1(\tilde{Y}) \longrightarrow \text{im}(f)/\text{im}(f \circ g).$$

Proof: First note that \tilde{Y} is also the normalization of Y^+ . Let $Z_{\tilde{Y}}$ be the preimage of Z in \tilde{Y} . By lemma 3.6 (ii), we obtain surjections

$$\text{SK}_1(Y^+, Z) \longrightarrow E_1^{d-1,-d}(Y^+)/\text{im}(f \circ g) \longrightarrow \text{SK}_1(Y^+).$$

Hence, by proposition 3.2 (iv), and lemma 3.6 (i), the natural inclusion map

$$\text{im}(f)/\text{im}(f \circ g) \longrightarrow E_1^{d-1,-d}(Y^+)/\text{im}(f \circ g)$$

is an isomorphism. By proposition 3.2 (ii), the natural map

$$\text{SK}_1(\tilde{Y}, Z_{\tilde{Y}}) \longrightarrow \text{SK}_1(Y^+, Z)$$

is surjective. Finally, by proposition 3.2 (iii), $\text{SK}_1(\tilde{Y}, Z_{\tilde{Y}}) \cong \text{SK}_1(\tilde{Y})$. \square

Using propositions 3.5 and 3.2, lemma 3.3 implies the

Theorem 3.8 *Let X be a regular connected scheme of finite type over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ and let $D = D_1 + \cdots + D_r$ be a sum of prime divisors on X . Denoting the normalization of D_i by \tilde{D}_i for $i = 1, \dots, r$, we have a natural exact sequence*

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^r \text{SK}_1(\tilde{D}_i) \longrightarrow \text{CH}_0(X, D) \longrightarrow \text{CH}_0(X) \longrightarrow 0.$$

In particular, if X is flat over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$, the group $\text{CH}_0(X, D)$ is finite.

Finally, we enlarge the divisor. Let D_1, \dots, D_{r+s} be prime divisors on X , $D = D_1 + \cdots + D_r$ and $D' = D_1 + \cdots + D_{r+s}$. Let Y and Y' be the support of D and D' , respectively, and let $\text{CH}_0^{D'}(X, D)$ be the quotient of $\bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y')_0} \mathbb{Z}$ by the image of the group

$$R_{X, D, D'} \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \ker \left(\ker \left(\bigoplus_{x \in X_1 - Y'} k(x)^\times \rightarrow \bigoplus_{y \in Y'_0} \mathbb{Z} \right) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{z \in (Y^+)_0} k(z)^\times \right)$$

under the divisor map.

Proposition 3.9 *Let X be a regular scheme, flat and of finite type over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ and let D_1, \dots, D_{r+s} be pairwise different prime divisors on X . Let $D = D_1 + \cdots + D_r$, $D' = D_1 + \cdots + D_{r+s}$ and denote the normalization of D_i by \tilde{D}_i , $i = 1, \dots, r + s$. Then the following holds.*

(i) $\text{CH}_0^{D'}(X, D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{CH}_0(X, D)$.

(ii) *We have a natural exact sequence*

$$\bigoplus_{i=r+1}^{r+s} \text{SK}_1(\tilde{D}_i) \longrightarrow \text{CH}_0(X, D') \longrightarrow \text{CH}_0(X, D) \longrightarrow 0.$$

In particular, if D_{r+1}, \dots, D_{r+s} are horizontal, then $\text{CH}_0(X, D') \rightarrow \text{CH}_0(X, D)$ is an isomorphism.

Proof: By the definition of the occurring objects, we have natural maps

$$\text{CH}_0(X, D') \xrightarrow{p} \text{CH}_0^{D'}(X, D) \xrightarrow{q} \text{CH}_0(X, D)$$

The map $\bigoplus_{i=r+1}^{r+s} \text{SK}_1(\tilde{D}_i) \longrightarrow \text{CH}_0(X, D')$ is the composite map

$$\bigoplus_{i=r+1}^{r+s} \text{SK}_1(\tilde{D}_i) \xrightarrow{\text{incl}} \bigoplus_{i=1}^{r+s} \text{SK}_1(\tilde{D}_i) \longrightarrow \text{CH}_0(X, D')$$

of the natural inclusion with the map of theorem 3.8. The commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \bigoplus_{i=r+1}^{r+s} \text{SK}_1(\tilde{D}_i) & & & & & & \\ \downarrow & & & & & & \\ \bigoplus_{i=1}^{r+s} \text{SK}_1(\tilde{D}_i) & \rightarrow & \text{CH}_0(X, D') & \rightarrow & \text{CH}_0(X) & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow q \circ p & & \parallel & & \\ \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \text{SK}_1(\tilde{D}_i) & \rightarrow & \text{CH}_0(X, D) & \rightarrow & \text{CH}_0(X) & \rightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

shows that the sequence in (ii) is a complex and that $q \circ p$ is surjective. We consider two copies of the double complex before lemma 3.3: one for (X, D) and one for (X, D') , and the natural map between them. Assume that the class of a zero-cycle $\sum \alpha_i P_i$, $P_i \in X - Y'$, is zero in $\text{CH}_0(X, D)$.

By proposition 2.4, $\sum \alpha_i P_i$, is the image of an element $a \in R_{X,D}$ under the divisor map. Changing a by the image of an appropriate element in $E_1^{d-2,-d}(X|Y)$ (use approximation as in the proof of lemma 3.4), we may suppose that the components of a at all points of $Y' - Y$ are trivial, i.e.

$$a \in \ker \left(\ker \left(\bigoplus_{x \in (X-Y')_1} k(x)^\times \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{y \in Y_0} \mathbb{Z} \right) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{z \in Y^+} k(z)^\times \right).$$

Since all (non-zero) components of $\text{div}(a) = \sum n_i P_i$ are in $X - Y'$, we conclude $a \in R_{X,D,D'} \subset E_1^{d-1,-d}(X|Y')$, proving (i). With respect to the map $f' : E_1^{d-1,-d}(X|Y') \rightarrow E_1^{d-1,-d}((Y')^+)$, we obtain

$$f'(a) \in \bigoplus_{z \in ((Y')^+ - Y^+)_0} k(z)^\times \subset E_1^{d-1,-d}((Y')^+).$$

Therefore the class in $\bigoplus_{i=r+1}^{r+s} \text{SK}_1(\tilde{D}_i)$ of any preimage of $f'(a)$ in $\bigoplus_{i=r+1}^{r+s} \bigoplus_{z \in (\tilde{D}_i)_0} k(z)^\times$ maps to the class of $\sum \alpha_i P_i$ in $\text{CH}_0(X, D')$. This completes the proof. \square

4 Tame coverings

Coverings of a regular scheme which are tamely ramified along a normal crossing divisor have been studied in [SGA1], [G-M]. A naive extension of the (valuation theoretic) definition of tame ramification in the normal crossing case proves to be not useful in the general situation. For example, it would not be stable under base change (cf. [S1], Example 1.3). A definition of tameness in the general situation was given in [S1] and it was shown there that it coincides with the previous one in the normal crossing case. Here we restrict our attention to tamely ramified extensions of normal schemes, where one can define tameness using inertia groups.

Let X be a connected, noetherian, normal scheme and let K be its function field. Let $L|K$ be a finite Galois extension and let X_L be the normalization of X in L . Furthermore, let $U \subset X$ be an open subscheme such that $U_L \rightarrow U$ is étale. Put $Y = X - U$.

Definition 4.1 *We say that $U_L \rightarrow U$ is tamely ramified along Y if the inertia subgroup (cf. [Bo], V, §2.2) of every point $y \in Y$ in $G(L|K)$ is of order prime to the characteristic of $k(y)$.*

If X is regular, $D = D_1 + \dots + D_r$ a divisor with normal crossings on X and $Y = \text{supp}(D)$, then $U_L \rightarrow U$ is tamely ramified along Y if and only if $L|K$ is tamely ramified at the discrete valuations v_1, \dots, v_r of K corresponding to D_1, \dots, D_r (see [S1], prop.1.14).

We say that $X_L \rightarrow X$ is tame along a divisor D , if, putting $Y = \text{supp}(D)$ and $U = X - Y$, the induced morphism $U_L \rightarrow U$ is étale and tame along Y . For any base point $* \in U = X - Y$, the tame fundamental group $\pi_1^t(X, D, *)$ is the unique quotient of $\pi_1(U, *)$ which classifies finite connected étale coverings \tilde{U} of U with at most tame ramification along D .

If X is of finite type over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$, we denote by $\tilde{\pi}_1^t(X, D, *)^{ab}$ the unique quotient of $\pi_1^t(X, D, *)$ which classifies abelian finite étale coverings of $U = X - Y$ which are at most tamely ramified along $Y = \text{supp}(D)$ and in which every real (i.e. \mathbb{R} -valued) point of U splits completely. Fundamental groups with respect to different base points are isomorphic, the isomorphism being canonical up to inner automorphisms. As usual, we omit the base point as long as we deal with abelian quotients.

Proposition 4.2 *Let X be a connected regular scheme, proper and flat over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ and let D be a divisor on X . Then for any horizontal prime divisor D' on X the natural map*

$$\tilde{\pi}_1^t(X, D + D')^{ab} \longrightarrow \tilde{\pi}_1^t(X, D)^{ab}$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof: The map in question is obviously surjective. To show injectivity, we first show that every connected cyclic étale covering $\tilde{V} \rightarrow V := X - (Y \cup D')$ of p -power degree (p an arbitrary prime number) which is tamely ramified along $Y \cup D'$ extends to an étale covering of $U := X - Y$. Let K and L be the function fields of V and of \tilde{V} , respectively. Since D' is horizontal, the map $D' \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ is proper and dominant, hence surjective. Thus D' contains a point of residue characteristic p , which has a trivial inertia group in $L|K$ since $\tilde{V} \rightarrow V$ is tame along D' . Hence $L|K$ is unramified at the discrete valuation associated to D' . The theorem on the purity of the branch locus then shows that the normalization \tilde{U} of U in L is étale over U . This shows that $\pi_1^t(X, D + D')^{ab} \rightarrow \pi_1^t(X, D)^{ab}$ is an isomorphism. Finally, we have to deal with the real places. By [Sa], lemma 4.9 (iii), the subset of points in $U(\mathbb{R})$ which split completely in \tilde{U} is (norm) closed and open in $U(\mathbb{R})$. $U(\mathbb{R})$ is a real manifold and $V(\mathbb{R})$ is (norm) dense in $U(\mathbb{R})$. Hence, if all points of $V(\mathbb{R})$ split completely, in \tilde{V} , then all points of $U(\mathbb{R})$ split completely in \tilde{U} . Therefore the result extends to the modified fundamental groups. \square

The following finiteness result is a special case of ([S1], Theorem 2).

Theorem 4.3 *Let X be a connected, regular, proper and flat scheme over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ and let D be a divisor on X . Then the group $\tilde{\pi}_1^t(X, D)^{ab}$ is finite.*

We conclude this section with a lemma which will be needed later on.

Lemma 4.4 *Let X be a connected regular scheme, flat and of finite type over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$. Let $D = D_1 + \dots + D_r$ be a sum of vertical prime divisors on X (not necessarily with normal crossings) and put $U = X - \text{supp}(D)$. Let v_1, \dots, v_r be the discrete valuations of the function field $k(U) = k(X)$ which are associated with D_1, \dots, D_r . Then a finite abelian étale covering $\tilde{U} \rightarrow U$ is tamely ramified along D if and only if the extension $k(\tilde{U})|k(U)$ is tamely ramified at v_1, \dots, v_r .*

Proof: In order to show the nontrivial implication, assume that $k(\tilde{U})|k(U)$ is tamely ramified at v_1, \dots, v_r . We may assume that $\tilde{U} \rightarrow U$ is cyclic of prime power order, say of order p^n . After reordering, we may assume that D_1, \dots, D_s lie over p and that D_{s+1}, \dots, D_r lie over prime numbers different to p . Put $V = X - \text{supp}(D_{s+1} + \dots + D_r)$. Since v_1, \dots, v_s are tamely ramified, hence unramified in $k(\tilde{U})$, the theorem on the purity of the branch locus shows that the normalization \tilde{V} of V in $k(\tilde{U})$ lies étale over V . Since every point of $\text{supp}(D)$ with residue characteristic p lies on V , this shows that $\tilde{U} \rightarrow U$ is tamely ramified along D . \square

5 Some local computations

Let X be an excellent regular scheme, $i : Z \hookrightarrow X$ a closed regular subscheme of pure codimension c , p a prime number with $\frac{1}{p} \in \mathcal{O}_X$ and $n \geq 1$ an integer. All cohomology groups occurring in this section are taken with respect to the étale topology. The cup-product with the fundamental class (cf. [De]) $cl(Z) \in H_D^{2c}(X, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(c))$ induces the so-called Gysin map

$$Gys : i^*(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow Ri^!(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})(c)[2c].$$

It is a special case of “purity for étale cohomology” (proved by Gabber, cf. [Fu]) that Gys is an isomorphism. The following proposition follows from this result in a straightforward manner.

Proposition 5.1 *Let X be an excellent regular scheme, $i : Y \hookrightarrow X$ a closed subscheme of codimension $\geq c$, p a prime number with $\frac{1}{p} \in \mathcal{O}_X$ and $n \geq 1$ an integer. Furthermore, let Y^{sing} be the singular locus of Y and $Y^{\text{ns}} = Y - Y^{\text{sing}}$. Then, for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have*

$$H_Y^r(X, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(i)) = 0 \quad \text{for } r < 2c.$$

If Y is of pure codimension c in X , then we have natural isomorphisms

$$H_Y^{2c}(X, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(i)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{Y^{\text{ns}}}^{2c}(X - Y^{\text{sing}}, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(i)) \xleftarrow{\sim} H^0(Y^{\text{ns}}, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(i - c)).$$

The first map is the natural restriction homomorphism and the second one is the cup-product with the fundamental class $c_{Y^{\text{ns}}} \in H_{Y^{\text{ns}}}^{2c}(X - Y^{\text{sing}}, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(c))$.

Proof: If Y is regular, this follows from purity. In order to deal with the general case, we proceed by (decreasing) induction on the codimension and use the long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{Y^{\text{sing}}}^r(X, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(i)) \rightarrow H_Y^r(X, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(i)) \rightarrow H_{Y-Y^{\text{sing}}}^r(X - Y^{\text{sing}}, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(i)) \rightarrow \cdots .$$

□

Now let $D = D_1 + \cdots + D_r$ be the sum of distinct vertical irreducible divisors on X (i.e. the D_i 's are schemes over fields), and we put $Y = \text{supp}(D)$. Let p be a prime number and let Y_p be the inverse image of $\{p\} \subset \text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ under the natural projection $Y \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$. An abelian étale covering of $X - Y$ of p -power degree which is tame along Y extends to an étale covering of $X - (Y - Y_p)$. Since all D_i are vertical, tameness of such a covering along $Y - Y_p$ is a void condition. Therefore we have a natural isomorphism $\pi_1^t(X, D)^{ab}(p) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_1(X - (Y - Y_p))^{ab}(p)$. Using excision and proposition 5.1, we have

$$H_{Y-Y_p}^2(X, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p) = H_{Y-Y_p}^2(X - Y_p, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p) = H^0(Y - (Y_p \cup Y^{\text{sing}}), \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p(-1))$$

and therefore an exact sequence

$$H^0(X - (Y_p \cup Y^{\text{sing}}), \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p(-1))^\vee \rightarrow \pi_1^t(X, D)^{ab}(p) \rightarrow \pi_1(X)^{ab}(p) \rightarrow 0.$$

For a field K , we use the notation

$$H^0(K, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}(-1)) = \varinjlim_n \mu_n(K)^\vee,$$

where \vee denotes Pontryagin dual. In particular, the $\text{char}(K)$ -part of the above group is trivial. We obtain the

Lemma 5.2 *Let $D = D_1 + \cdots + D_r$ be the sum of distinct vertical irreducible divisors on an excellent regular scheme X . Then we obtain a natural exact sequence*

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^r H^0(k(D_i), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}(-1))^\vee \longrightarrow \pi_1^t(X, D)^{ab} \longrightarrow \pi_1(X)^{ab} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Next we introduce a technical condition.

Definition 5.3 *Let Y be an integral scheme of finite type over a finite field \mathbb{F} . We say that Y satisfies **condition** (μ) if for every natural number n , prime to the characteristic of \mathbb{F} , the natural map*

$$H^0(Y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(-1)) \hookrightarrow H^0(k(Y), \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(-1))$$

is an isomorphism.

Condition (μ) is satisfied if Y is normal. If Y is proper, condition (μ) is equivalent to the condition that $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ coincides with the algebraic closure of \mathbb{F} in $k(Y)$.

Example. If p is a prime number, $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, then $Y = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_p[x, y]/x^2 + y^2)$ does not satisfy condition (μ) . Indeed, $k(Y)$ is the rational function field in one variable over \mathbb{F}_{p^2} .

Now let \mathbb{Z}_p^h be the henselization of \mathbb{Z} at a prime p . Let $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}_p^h)$ be a regular, proper scheme of finite type and X_η and X_s its generic and special fibre. Let $D = D_1 + \cdots + D_r$ be the sum of distinct vertical irreducible divisors on X and $Y = \text{supp}(D)$. Local class field theory induces a natural map

$$\tau : \bigoplus_{x \in (X_\eta)_0} k(x)^\times \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in (X_\eta)_0} \pi_1(x)^{ab} \longrightarrow \pi_1^t(X, D)^{ab}$$

and our next aim is to detect a natural subgroup of its kernel. This will be the key point in the proof of the existence of the global reciprocity map in the next section. Its exactly here, where we have to impose the above condition (μ) on the divisors D_i . We consider the group

$$U_D^t(X) \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \ker \left(\ker \left(\bigoplus_{(X_\eta)_0} k(x)^\times \rightarrow \bigoplus_{y \in (X_s)_0} \mathbb{Z} \right) \xrightarrow{\phi} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y^+)_0} k(y)^\times \right),$$

where ϕ is the restriction of the natural map $E_1^{d-1, -d}(X|Y) \rightarrow E_1^{d-1, d}(Y^+)$, $d = \dim X$, of the spectral sequence for relative G -theory from section 1 to the subgroup of those elements which have nontrivial components only at points in the generic fibre. $U_D^t(X)$ is nothing else but the group $R_{X, D, D'}$ defined before proposition 3.9 with D' the sum of all vertical divisors of X . A point $x \in (X_\eta)_0$ specializes to a unique point $y \in (X_s)_0$. Therefore, putting

$$U_D^t(y) = \ker \left(\ker \left(\bigoplus_{\substack{x \in (X_\eta)_0 \\ x \rightarrow y}} k(x)^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \right) \xrightarrow{\phi} \bigoplus_{D_i \ni y} k(y)^\times \right),$$

we obtain a decomposition

$$U_D^t(X) = \bigoplus_{y \in (X_s)_0} U_D^t(y).$$

Proposition 5.4 *Let $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}_p^h)$ be a regular, proper scheme of finite type and let $D = D_1 + \dots + D_r$ be the sum of distinct vertical irreducible divisors on X . If D_1, \dots, D_r satisfy condition (μ) , then the natural map*

$$\tau : \bigoplus_{x \in (X_\eta)_0} k(x)^\times \longrightarrow \pi_1^t(X, D)^{ab}$$

annihilates the subgroup $U_D^t(X)$.

Proof: We consider the l -part for all prime numbers l separately. The easiest case is $l = p$. Indeed, in the commutative diagram (cf. A.3)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_\eta)_0} k(x)^\times & \longrightarrow & \text{SK}_1(X_\eta) & \xrightarrow{\tau} & \pi_1(X_\eta)^{ab} & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^t(X, D)^{ab} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial & & \downarrow sp & & \downarrow \\ \bigoplus_{y \in (X_s)_0} \mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & \text{SK}_0(X_s) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \pi_1(X_s)^{ab} & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \pi_1(X)^{ab} \end{array}$$

the right vertical arrow is an isomorphism on p parts (by lemma 5.2).

For the prime-to- p part, we first note that it suffices to consider $U_D^t(y)$ for all $y \in (X_s)_0$. We fix once and for all such a y and renumber the D_i such that $D_i \ni y$ for $i = 1, \dots, s$ and $D_i \not\ni y$ for $i = s+1, \dots, r$. Now let n be a natural number with $(n, p) = 1$. Let $x_1, \dots, x_m \in (X_\eta)_0$ be points that specialize to y and let W be the closure of $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ in X . W is a one dimensional, local henselian scheme with finite residue field. In particular, $H^2(W, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and we obtain a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H^1(W, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{j=1}^m H^1(k(x_j), \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\delta} H_y^2(W, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Now consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\bigoplus_{j=1}^r H^0(k(D_j), \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(-1)) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & H_{Y^{\text{ns}}}^2(X - Y^{\text{sing}}, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \\
\uparrow \alpha & & \uparrow \wr \\
\bigoplus_{j=1}^r H^0(D_j, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(-1)) & \xrightarrow{\Sigma(? \cup c_{D_j})} & H_Y^2(X, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \\
\downarrow \bigoplus_{j=1}^s i_j^* & & \downarrow i^* \\
\bigoplus_{j=1}^s H^0(y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(-1)) & \xrightarrow{\Sigma(? \cup i_j^* c_{D_j})} & H_y^2(W, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})
\end{array}$$

Here $i : (W, y) \hookrightarrow (X, Y)$ and $i_j : y \hookrightarrow D_j$, $j = 1, \dots, s$, are the inclusion morphisms and $c_{D_j} \in H_{D_j}^2(X, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1))$, $j = 1, \dots, r$, is the fundamental class of the divisor D_j in X ([De], 2.1). The horizontal cup-products are defined in [De], 1.2. Since the D_j satisfy condition (μ) , the inclusion map α is an isomorphism, and hence the same is true for the middle horizontal arrow $\Sigma(? \cup c_{D_j})$.

Dualizing, and using the well-known duality theorems for Galois cohomology of finite and of one-dimensional henselian fields, we obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\ker \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^m H^1(k(x_i), \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \right) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{i=1}^m H^1(k(x_i), \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1)) & & \\
& & \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow \wr \\
\bigoplus_{j=1}^s H^1(k(y), \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1)) & \longleftarrow & H_y^2(W, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\vee & \longrightarrow & H^1(W - y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\vee \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\bigoplus_{j=1}^s H^0(D_j, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(-1))^\vee & \xleftarrow{\sim} & H_Y^2(X, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\vee & \longrightarrow & H^1(X - Y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\vee
\end{array}$$

In order to show the proposition, it therefore remains to show the commutativity of the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\ker \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^s k(x_i)^\times \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \right) & \longrightarrow & \ker \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^m H^1(k(x_i), \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \right) \\
\downarrow \phi & & \downarrow \psi \\
\bigoplus_{j=1}^s k(y)^\times & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{j=1}^s H^1(k(y), \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1)),
\end{array}$$

in which the horizontal maps are induced by the respective Kummer sequences, ϕ is the map from the definition of $U_D^t(y)$ and ψ is the map induced by the last diagram. We gave a description of ϕ in section 2. It remains to describe ψ .

Choose a local parameter π_j defining D_j in a neighborhood of y in X . Then π_j defines an element in $H^0(W - y, \mathbb{G}_m)$ and, denoting its image in $H^1(W - y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1))$ by $\bar{\pi}_j$, the pull-back of the fundamental class $i_j^*(c_{D_j}) \in H_y^2(W, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1))$ is the image of $\bar{\pi}_j$ under the natural boundary map $H^1(W - y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1)) \rightarrow H_y^2(W, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1))$ (see [De], 2.1.1.1). We therefore obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
H^0(y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(-1)) & \xrightarrow{? \cup i_j^* c_{D_j}} & H_y^2(W, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \\
\uparrow \wr & & \uparrow \delta \\
H^0(W, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(-1)) & \xrightarrow{? \cup \bar{\pi}_j} & H^1(W - y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})
\end{array}$$

Next we recall the boundary map in étale homology (see [J-S], [B-O])

$$b : H^i(W - y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(j)) \longrightarrow H^{i-1}(y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(j-1)),$$

which, denoting the structure map by $f : W \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}_p^h)$, is defined by

$$H^i(W - y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(j)) = H^i(W - y, f^! \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(j)) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^{i+1}(y, i^! f^! \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(j)) = H^{i-1}(y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(j-1)).$$

We have the following commutative diagram relating b with the symbol map $h : K_*(F) \rightarrow H^*(F, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(*))$, $*$ = 1, 2, from K -theory to Galois cohomology

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigoplus_{i=1}^m K_2(k(x_i)) & \xrightarrow{h} & H^2(W - y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(2)) \\ \downarrow \partial & & \downarrow b \\ k(y)^\times & \xrightarrow{h} & H^1(k(y), \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1)), \end{array}$$

where ∂ is the boundary map of the Quillen spectral sequence for W (see [Ka], Lemma 1.4 (1) for the case when W is regular, the general case follows easily from that). Furthermore, we have the following commutative diagram, relating the Tate-duality for $W - y$ with that of y

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^2(W - y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(2)) & \cong & H^0(W - y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(-1))^\vee \\ \downarrow b & & \downarrow \text{can} \\ H^1(y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1)) & \cong & H^0(y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(-1))^\vee. \end{array}$$

Here can is the dual to the natural map

$$H^0(y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(-1)) \cong H^0(W, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(-1)) \rightarrow H^0(W - y, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(-1)).$$

Summing up, the j -component of ψ is the restriction of the composite map

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^m H^1(k(x_i), \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{? \cup \bar{\pi}_j} \bigoplus_{i=1}^m H^2(k(x_i), \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{b} H^1(k(y), \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1))$$

to the subgroup $\ker \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^m H^1(k(x_i), \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}(1)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \right)$, and the required diagram commutes. □

6 Proof of the main theorem

Now we are going to prove our main theorem. We change the notation for better compatibility with the notation of section A.4 and use the letter \mathfrak{X} (instead of X) for the scheme in question. We assume for the rest of this section that \mathfrak{X} is a d -dimensional connected regular, proper and flat scheme over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $X_\eta = \mathfrak{X} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is projective over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Q})$. Let, as in section A.4, k be the algebraic closure of \mathbb{Q} in the function field of X_η and let $S = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_k)$. The structural morphism $\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ factors through S and X_η is geometrically irreducible as a variety over k . Let S_f be the set of closed points of S and let S_∞ be the set of archimedean places of the number field k . For $v \in S_f$ let $Y_v = \mathfrak{X} \otimes_S v$ be the special fibre of \mathfrak{X} over v . For $v \in S_\infty \cup S_f$ let k_v be the algebraic closure of k in the completion of k at v and $X_v = X_\eta \otimes_k k_v$.

Let $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{D}_1 + \dots + \mathfrak{D}_r$ be a sum of *vertical* divisors on \mathfrak{X} and $\mathcal{Z} = \text{supp}(\mathfrak{D})$. We choose a sufficiently small open subscheme $U \subset S$ such that \mathfrak{X}_U is disjoint to \mathcal{Z} . For $v \in S_f$, we denote the base change of $\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}, \mathcal{Z}$ to $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_v)$ by $\mathfrak{X}_v, \mathfrak{D}_v, \mathcal{Z}_v$. Let P_U denote the set of places of k (including

the archimedean ones) which are not in U_0 and let P_U^a and P_U^f be the subset of archimedean and nonarchimedean places in P_U , respectively. Recall the idèle group (section A.4)

$$I(\mathfrak{X}/U) = \left(\prod_{v \in P_U} \mathrm{SK}_1(X_v) \right) \times \left(\bigoplus_{v \in U_0} \mathrm{CH}_0(Y_v) \right).$$

For $v \in P_U$ we endow the fields k_v with the restriction of the natural topology of the completion of k at v to k_v . This induces a natural topology on $\mathrm{SK}_1(X_v)$ for $v \in P_U$ (cf. section A), and (giving $\mathrm{CH}_0(Y_v)$ the discrete topology for $v \in U_0$), on $I(\mathfrak{X}/U)$. Furthermore, recall that the idèle class group $C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$ is defined as the quotient of $I(\mathfrak{X}/U)$ by the image of the natural diagonal map $\mathrm{SK}_1(X_\eta) \rightarrow I(\mathfrak{X}/U)$.

Definition 6.1 We define $U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$ as the image of the natural composite map

$$\left(\bigoplus_{v \in P_U^a} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_0} k(x)^\times \oplus \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}_v) \right) \rightarrow I(\mathfrak{X}/U) \rightarrow C(\mathfrak{X}/U).$$

For $v \in P_U^f$, the group $U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}_v)$ contains the subgroup $\bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_0} U^1(k(x)^\times)$ (principal units with respect to the structure of $k(x)$ as a discrete valuation field). Therefore $U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$ is open in $C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$.

Theorem 6.2 Let \mathfrak{X}' be the normalization of \mathfrak{X} in a finite cyclic extension of its function field such that \mathfrak{X}'/U is étale. Then $\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{X}$ is at most tamely ramified along \mathfrak{D} and every real point of $\mathfrak{X} - \mathfrak{Z}$ splits completely in \mathfrak{X}' if and only if the associated character

$$\chi_{\mathfrak{X}'} : C(\mathfrak{X}/U) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$$

annihilates the subgroup $U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$.

Proof: Firstly we assume that $\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{X}$ is étale over $\mathfrak{X} - \mathfrak{Z}$, at most tamely ramified along \mathfrak{D} and that every real point of $\mathfrak{X} - \mathfrak{Z}$ splits completely in \mathfrak{X}' . The reciprocity map $\tau : C(\mathfrak{X}/U) \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathfrak{X}_U)^{ab}$ of [Sa] (cf. section A.4) is constructed using the reciprocity maps $k(x)^\times \rightarrow \pi_1(x)^{ab}$ of the fields $k(x)$ for $x \in (X_v)_0$, $v \in P_U$. The results of section A.2 show that the image of

$$\bigoplus_{v \in P_U^a} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_0} k(x)^\times$$

in $C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$ is annihilated by $\chi_{\mathfrak{X}'}$. For $v \in P_U^f$, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_0} k(x)^\times & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^t(\mathfrak{X}_v, \mathfrak{D}_v)^{ab} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C(\mathfrak{X}/U) & \xrightarrow{\tau} & \pi_1^t(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})^{ab} \end{array}$$

By proposition 5.4, $\chi_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ annihilates the image of $U_{\mathfrak{D}_v}^t(\mathfrak{X}_v)$ in $C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$. Therefore $\chi_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ annihilates $U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$.

Now assume that $\chi_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ annihilates $U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$. We may assume that $\mathfrak{X}' \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ is cyclic of prime power degree, say of order p^α . Let $v \in P_U^f$ and $x \in (X_v)_0$. Let $y \in Y_v$ be the unique point to which x specializes. The natural map $k(x)^\times \rightarrow U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$ annihilates the subgroup $U^1 k(x)^\times$ or $U^0 k(x)^\times$ of $k(x)^\times$ if $y \in \mathfrak{Z}_v$ or $y \notin \mathfrak{Z}_v$, respectively. By local class field theory, the character $\chi_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ induces a cyclic field extension of the henselian field $k(x)$ which is tamely ramified or unramified, respectively. In order to show that $\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{X}$ is étale over $\mathfrak{X} - \mathfrak{Z}$, it suffices (purity of the branch locus)

to show that it is unramified at every prime divisor E not contained in \mathcal{Z} . Since $\mathfrak{X}'_U/\mathfrak{X}_U$ is étale, we may assume that $E \subset Y_v$ for some $v \in P_U^f$. The branch locus is closed, and so it suffices to find a closed unramified point on E . This is easy, as for any closed point $y \in \mathcal{Z}_v$ which is a regular point of the reduced subscheme $Y_{v,\text{red}}$ of Y_v , the required property follows from lemma A.4. It remains to show the tameness along \mathcal{Z} . By lemma 4.4, it suffices to show that $\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{X}$ is tamely ramified at all generic points of \mathcal{Z} . Tameness at points of residue characteristic different to p is immediate. Let E be a prime divisor contained in $\mathcal{Z} \cap Y_v$ for an $v \in P_U$, $v|p$. We will show that $\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{X}$ is unramified along E . Let y be a closed regular point of E . For every point $x \in (X_v)_0$ that specializes to y , $k(x)$ is a henselian field of characteristic zero and of residue field characteristic p . Since $\chi_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ annihilates $U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$, the associated character on $k(x)^\times$ annihilates $U^1 k(x)^\times$. It is therefore tamely ramified and of p -power order, hence unramified. Using lemma A.4, we conclude that $\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{X}$ is étale at y , and therefore also at the generic point of E . Hence $\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{X}$ is tame along \mathcal{Z} . The remaining assertion concerning the real points follows in a straightforward manner from the results of section A.2. This concludes the proof. \square

Theorems 6.2, 4.3 and the results of section A.4 imply the

Corollary 6.3 *Putting $C_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}/U) \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} C(\mathfrak{X}/U)/U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}/U)$, we obtain a surjective map*

$$\tau' : C_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}/U) \longrightarrow \tilde{\pi}_1^t(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})^{ab}.$$

For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the map

$$\tau'/n : C_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}/U)/n \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\pi}_1^t(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})^{ab}/n$$

is an isomorphism of finite abelian groups.

For the proof of our main theorem, we need the following approximation result:

Lemma 6.4 *Assume that \mathfrak{D} is the sum of the irreducible components of the fibres over the points in P_U^f . Consider the diagonal map*

$$\text{diag}_2 : \bigoplus_{x \in (X_\eta)_1} K_2(k(x)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_1} K_2(k(x))$$

and the boundary map

$$\delta_{loc} : \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_1} K_2(k(x)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_0} k(x)^\times.$$

Let $c \in \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_1} K_2(k(x))$ be given. Then there exist an $e \in \bigoplus_{x \in (X_\eta)_1} K_2(k(x))$ with

$$\delta_{loc}(c - \text{diag}_2(e)) \in \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_0} U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(y) \subset \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_0} k(x)^\times.$$

Proof: First we choose a finite set of points $T \subset (X_\eta)_1$ such that $c_x = 0$, for all $x \in (X_v)_1$, $v \in P_U^f$, mapping to $X_1 - T$. Then we choose local parameters z_1, \dots, z_r defining $\mathfrak{D}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{D}_r$ in an affine neighborhood of $\bar{T} \cap \mathcal{Z}$. Now let $x \in T$ and let W be the closure of $\{x\}$ in \mathfrak{X} . For $v \in P_U^f$ we consider those \mathfrak{D}_i , $1 \leq i \leq r$, which are in Y_v . The irreducible components of the pre-image of $W \cap \mathfrak{D}_i$ in the normalization \tilde{W} of W induce discrete valuations w_1, \dots, w_s on $k(x)$. The restriction of all these valuations to k is v . The natural maps $k(x) \otimes_k k_v \rightarrow k(x)_{w_i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, s$, induce a partition of the set $\{w_1, \dots, w_s\}$ with respect to the ‘underlying’ point in $(X_v)_1$. Applying this construction all $v \in P_U^f$ we end up with a finite number of valuations of $k(x)$ for each $x \in T$.

Now we put $e_x = 0$ for $x \notin T$ and we choose $e_x \in K_2(k(x))$ sufficiently close to c_{x_i} ($x_i \in (X_v)_1$ mapping to x) with respect to the valuations constructed above. By near we mean near in the

sense that we approximate the entries of the symbols. Then the image of $\text{diag}_2(e) - c$ under the boundary map

$$\bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_1} K_2(k(x)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_1} k(y)^\times$$

is zero and the same holds for the images of the elements $(\text{diag}_2(e) - c) \cup z_i$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, under the map

$$\bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_1} K_3(k(x)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_1} K_2(k(y)).$$

Consider the complex

$$\bigoplus_{\substack{v \in P_U^f \\ x \in (X_v)_1}} K_{j+2}(k(x)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{\substack{v \in P_U^f \\ x \in (X_v)_0}} K_{j+1}(k(x)) \oplus \bigoplus_{\substack{v \in P_U^f \\ x \in (Y_v)_1}} K_{j+1}(k(y)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{\substack{v \in P_U^f \\ x \in (Y_v)_0}} K_j(k(y)).$$

For $j = 0$ we conclude that $\delta_{loc}(\text{diag}_2(e) - c)$ is in the kernel of the boundary map

$$\bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_0} k(x)^\times \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_0} \mathbb{Z}.$$

For $j = 1$ and $1 \leq i \leq r$, $\delta_{loc}(\text{diag}_2(e) - c) \cup z_i$ is in the kernel of the map

$$\bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_0} K_2(k(x)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_0} k(y)^\times \xrightarrow{pr} \bigoplus_{y \in (\mathcal{Z}_i)_0} k(y)^\times.$$

By lemma 2.5 this implies that $\delta_{loc}(\text{diag}_2(e) - c)$ is in the kernel of

$$\phi : \ker \left(\bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_0} k(x)^\times \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_0} \mathbb{Z} \right) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \bigoplus_{y \in (\mathcal{Z}_i)_0} k(y)^\times.$$

By definition, this means that $\delta_{loc}(\text{diag}_2(e) - c) \in \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_0} U_{\mathcal{D}}^t(y)$. \square

Now we are going to prove the following theorem (which is slightly sharper than theorem 1 from of introduction).

Theorem 6.5 *Let \mathfrak{X} be a connected regular, proper and flat scheme over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $X = \mathfrak{X} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is projective over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Q})$. Let \mathcal{D} be a divisor on \mathfrak{X} whose vertical components satisfy condition (μ) of definition 5.3 and put $\mathcal{Z} = \text{supp}(\mathcal{D})$. Then the map*

$$r : \bigoplus_{x \in (\mathfrak{X} - \mathcal{Z})_0} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \tilde{\pi}_1^t(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{D})^{ab}; \quad 1_x \mapsto \text{Frob}_x$$

induces an isomorphism of finite abelian groups

$$\text{rec}_{\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{D}} : \text{CH}_0(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \tilde{\pi}_1^t(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{D})^{ab}.$$

Proof: By proposition 3.9(ii) and 4.2, we may assume that \mathcal{D} is vertical. We proceed in several steps.

Step 1. Existence of rec: We consider the possibly larger divisor \mathcal{D}' which is the sum of all vertical prime divisors lying over points in P_U^f . With $\mathcal{Z}' = \text{supp}(\mathcal{D}')$ we have $\mathfrak{X} - \mathcal{Z}' = \mathfrak{X}_U$. We show that the natural map

$$r' : \bigoplus_{x \in (\mathfrak{X} - \mathcal{Z}')_0} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow C_{\mathcal{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}/U)$$

factors through $\mathrm{CH}_0^{\mathfrak{D}'}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})$. Then proposition 3.9 (i) and corollary 6.3 imply the existence of

$$\mathrm{rec} : \mathrm{CH}_0(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}) \cong \mathrm{CH}_0^{\mathfrak{D}'}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}) \longrightarrow C_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}/U) \xrightarrow{\tau'} \tilde{\pi}_1^t(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})^{ab}.$$

It remains to show that r' annihilates the image of

$$R_{\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}, \mathfrak{D}'} = \ker \left(\ker \left(\bigoplus_{x \in (\mathfrak{X} - \mathfrak{Z}')_1} k(x)^\times \rightarrow \bigoplus_{y \in \mathfrak{Z}'_0} \mathbb{Z} \right) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{z \in (\mathfrak{Z}^+)_0} k(z)^\times \right)$$

under the divisor map. We have a decomposition

$$(\mathfrak{X} - \mathfrak{Z}')_1 = (X_\eta)_0 \cup \bigcup_{v \in U_0} (Y_v)_1.$$

For any point $x \in (Y_v)_1$, $v \in U_0$, the image of $k(x)^\times$ in $C_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}/U)$ is trivial by definition. We obtain an anti-commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigoplus_{x \in (\mathfrak{X} - \mathfrak{Z}')_1} k(x)^\times & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{div}} & \bigoplus_{x \in (\mathfrak{X} - \mathfrak{Z}')_0} \mathbb{Z} \\ \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow r' \\ \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_0} \left(\bigoplus_{\substack{x \in (X_v)_0 \\ x \rightarrow y}} k(x)^\times \right) / U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(y) & \longrightarrow & C_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}, U) \end{array}$$

in which ψ is the diagonal map on $k(x)^\times$ for $x \in (X_\eta)_0$ and the zero map for $x \in (Y_v)_1$, $v \in U_0$. Hence ψ , and therefore also $r' \circ \mathrm{div}$ annihilates $R_{\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}, \mathfrak{D}'}$, which shows the existence of rec and, moreover, the factorization

$$\mathrm{rec} : \mathrm{CH}_0(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}) \xrightarrow{\alpha} C_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}/U) \xrightarrow{\tau'} \tilde{\pi}_1^t(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})^{ab}.$$

Second Step: τ' is an isomorphism of finite abelian groups: By corollary 6.3 it suffices to show that $C_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}/U)$ is finite. The image of diagonal map $\mathrm{SK}_1(X_\eta) \rightarrow \prod_{v \in P_U} \mathrm{SK}_1(X_v)$ is dense, and $U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$ is an open subgroup of $C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$. Therefore, every element in $C_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}/U)$ can be represented by an element in $\bigoplus_{v \in U_0} \mathrm{CH}_0(Y_v)$ which shows that α is surjective. Finally, the finiteness of $\mathrm{CH}_0(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})$ shows the statement of step 2.

Last step: α is an isomorphism: We show that $\alpha' : \mathrm{CH}_0^{\mathfrak{D}'}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}) \rightarrow C_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}/U)$ is injective, which finishes the proof in view of proposition 3.9 (i). Consider the homomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{div}_{gen} : \quad \bigoplus_{x \in (X_\eta)_0} k(x)^\times \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in (\mathfrak{X} - \mathfrak{Z})_0} \mathbb{Z}, \\ \mathrm{div}_{sp} : \quad \bigoplus_{v \in U_0} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_1} k(y)^\times \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in (\mathfrak{X} - \mathfrak{Z})_0} \mathbb{Z}, \\ \delta_{loc} : \quad \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_1} K_2(k(x)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_0} k(x)^\times, \\ \delta_{gl} : \quad \bigoplus_{x \in (X_\eta)_1} K_2(k(x)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in (X_\eta)_0} k(x)^\times, \end{array}$$

which are induced by the boundary maps of the respective Quillen spectral sequences. Further, consider the diagonal maps

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{diag}_1 : \quad \bigoplus_{x \in (X_\eta)_0} k(x)^\times \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_0} k(x)^\times, \\ \mathrm{diag}_2 : \quad \bigoplus_{x \in (X_\eta)_1} K_2(k(x)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_1} K_2(k(x)). \end{array}$$

Note that $\text{diag}_1 \circ \delta_{gl} = \delta_{loc} \circ \text{diag}_2$. Further note that

$$\bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_0} k(x)^\times = \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_0} \bigoplus_{\substack{x \in (X_v)_0 \\ x \rightarrow y}} k(x)^\times.$$

and, with respect to this identity,

$$\bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} R_{\mathfrak{X}_v, \mathfrak{D}_v, \mathfrak{D}'_v} = \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_0} U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(y).$$

where $R_{\mathfrak{X}_v, \mathfrak{D}_v, \mathfrak{D}'_v}$ is the group defined before proposition 3.9 for the triple $(\mathfrak{X}_v, \mathfrak{D}_v, \mathfrak{D}'_v)$.

Now let $\sum n_i P_i \in \bigoplus_{x \in (\mathfrak{X} - Z')_0} \mathbb{Z}$ be a zero-cycle which represents an element in $\ker(\text{CH}_0^{\mathfrak{D}'}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}) \rightarrow C_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(\mathfrak{X}/U))$. By definition, there exist elements

$$a \in \bigoplus_{x \in (X_\eta)_0} k(x)^\times, \quad b \in \bigoplus_{v \in U_0} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_1} k(y)^\times; \quad c \in \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{x \in (X_v)_1} K_2(k(x)),$$

such that the following conditions (1) and (2) hold.

$$(1) \quad \sum n_i P_i = \text{div}_{gen}(a) + \text{div}_{sp}(b),$$

$$(2) \quad \text{diag}_1(a) - \delta_{loc}(c) \in \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_0} U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(y).$$

If already $\text{diag}_1(a)$ would be in $\bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_0} U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(y)$, then $\text{div}_{gen}(a)$ and hence also $\text{div}_{gen}(a) + \text{div}_{sp}(b)$ would be a relation in $\text{CH}_0^{\mathfrak{D}'}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})$ showing that the class of $\sum \alpha_i P_i$ is trivial in $\text{CH}_0^{\mathfrak{D}'}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})$. We will achieve this by replacing a by $a - \delta_{gl}(e)$, where e is a suitable chosen element in $\bigoplus_{x \in (X_\eta)_1} K_2(k(x))$. In view of the complex

$$\bigoplus_{x \in \mathfrak{X}^{d-2}} K_2(k(x)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in \mathfrak{X}^{d-1}} k(x)^\times \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in \mathfrak{X}^d} \mathbb{Z}$$

this does not change $\text{div}_{gen}(a)$ modulo the image of div_{sp} . Now we construct e . By lemma 6.4 applied to \mathfrak{D}' , we find e such that

$$\delta_{loc}(\text{diag}_2(e) - c) \in \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_0} U_{\mathfrak{D}'}^t(y) \subset \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} \bigoplus_{y \in (Y_v)_0} U_{\mathfrak{D}}^t(y)$$

Setting, $a' = a - \delta_{gl}(e)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diag}_1(a') &= \text{diag}_1(a) - \text{diag}_1(\delta_{gl}(e)) \\ &= \text{diag}_1(a) - \delta_{loc}(c) + \delta_{loc}(c - \text{diag}_2(e)) \in \bigoplus_{v \in P_U^f} R_{\mathfrak{X}_v, \mathfrak{D}_v, \mathfrak{D}'_v}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $a' \in R_{\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}, \mathfrak{D}'}$ and we conclude that the class of $\sum \alpha_i P_i$ is zero in $\text{CH}_0^{\mathfrak{D}'}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})$. \square

The following variant of theorem 6.5 describes the full group $\pi_1^t(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})^{ab}$ and not its quotient $\tilde{\pi}_1^t(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})^{ab}$. Of course, this yields nothing new if \mathfrak{X} has no real points. We define a modified relative Chow group by allowing only such relations $\text{div}(f)$ of functions f which are positive at every real-valued point. More precisely, for a point $x \in \mathfrak{X}_1$ we put

$$k(x)_+^\times = \{f \in k(x)^\times \mid \iota(f) > 0 \text{ for every embedding } \iota : k(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}.$$

If the global field $k(x)$ is of positive characteristic or a totally imaginary number field, then $k(x)_+^\times = k(x)^\times$.

Definition 6.6 The group $\widetilde{\text{CH}}_0(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})$ is the quotient of $\bigoplus_{x \in (\mathfrak{X} - \mathfrak{Z})_0} \mathbb{Z}$ by the image of

$$\tilde{R}_{\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}} = \ker \left(\ker \left(\bigoplus_{x \in (\mathfrak{X} - \mathfrak{Z})_1} k(x)_+^\times \rightarrow \bigoplus_{y \in \mathfrak{Z}_0} \mathbb{Z} \right) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{z \in \mathfrak{Z}_0^+} k(z)^\times \right)$$

under the divisor map.

A slight modification of the proof of theorem 6.5, which we leave to the reader, shows the

Theorem 6.7 Let \mathfrak{X} be a regular connected scheme, flat and proper over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ such that its generic fibre $\mathfrak{X} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is projective over \mathbb{Q} . Let \mathfrak{D} be a divisor on \mathfrak{X} whose vertical components satisfy condition (μ) . Then there exists a natural isomorphism of finite abelian groups

$$\widetilde{\text{rec}}_{\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}} : \widetilde{\text{CH}}_0(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_1^t(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D})^{ab}.$$

A Appendix: Results from class field theory

For reference, to fix notation and to deduce some corollaries, we recall several results from the higher dimensional local and global class field theory (mainly due to the work of K. Kato and S. Saito). Let X be a connected noetherian scheme. For $j \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$X_j = \left\{ x \in X \mid \dim(\overline{\{x\}}) = j \right\}, \quad X^j = \left\{ x \in X \mid \text{codim}_X(\overline{\{x\}}) = j \right\}.$$

For an integer $i \geq 0$, the localization theory in Quillen K -theory on X gives rise to a homomorphism

$$(1) \quad \partial_i : \bigoplus_{y \in X_1} K_{i+1}(k(y)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in X_0} K_i(k(x)).$$

We define $\text{SK}_i(X)$ to be the cokernel of this map ∂_i . For $i = 0, 1$, theorems 2.2 and 2.6 of [Sn] imply the following explicit descriptions of ∂_i : The restriction of ∂_i to the y -component $K_{i+1}(k(y))$ is the composite of the following homomorphisms:

$$K_{i+1}(k(y)) \xrightarrow{\partial'_i} \bigoplus_{x' \in \tilde{Y}_0} K_i(k(x')) \xrightarrow{N} \bigoplus_{x \in Y_0} K_i(k(x)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in X_0} K_i(k(x))$$

where Y is the closure of $\{y\}$ in X , \tilde{Y} is the normalization of Y and the map ∂'_i is defined as

$$\partial'_i = \begin{cases} \sum_{x' \in \tilde{Y}_0} \text{ord}_{x'} & \text{for } i = 0, \\ \sum_{x' \in \tilde{Y}_0} d_{x'} & \text{for } i = 1, \end{cases}$$

where $d_{x'}$ is defined for $t = (f, g) \in K_2(k(y))$ by

$$d_{x'}(t) = (-1)^{\text{ord}_{x'}(f)\text{ord}_{x'}(g)} f^{\text{ord}_{x'}(g)} g^{-\text{ord}_{x'}(f)}.$$

Finally, the map N is defined as follows: For $x' \in \tilde{Y}_0$ and $x \in Y_0$, the (x', x) -component of $N: K_i(k(x')) \rightarrow K_i(k(x))$ is the zero map if x' does not lie over x ; otherwise it is multiplication by $[k(x') : k(x)]: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ if $i = 0$, and the usual norm homomorphism $k(x')^\times \rightarrow k(x)^\times$ if $i = 1$.

Assume that X is a variety over a field k and that k (and hence also every finite extension of k) carries a natural topology. Then we give $\text{SK}_0(X)$ the discrete topology and we endow $\text{SK}_1(X)$ with the finest topology such that for every $x \in X_0$ the natural homomorphism

$$k(x)^\times \longrightarrow \text{SK}_1(X)$$

is continuous.

A 1. The reciprocity homomorphism for an arithmetic scheme.

Let X be a connected scheme of finite type over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$. For each closed point $x \in X_0$, $k(x)$ is a finite field, so there is an isomorphism

$$\hat{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_1^{ab}(x) = \text{Gal}(k(x)^{sep}|k(x)),$$

which sends $1 \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ to the Frobenius f_x over $k(x)$. We define the Frobenius element F_x of x in $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$ to be the image of f_x under the natural homomorphism $\pi_1^{ab}(x) \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X)$. The assignment $1 \mapsto F_x$, $x \in X_0$, defines a homomorphism

$$(2) \quad \bigoplus_{x \in X_0} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X).$$

By the results of Lang [La], we have the

Lemma A.1 *If X is irreducible and the reduced subscheme X_{red} of X is normal, then the map (2) has a dense image.*

Now we consider the abelianized modified fundamental group $\tilde{\pi}_1^{ab}(X)$ which is the unique quotient of $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$ classifying finite abelian étale coverings of X in which every real-valued point of X splits completely.

Lemma A.2 ([Sa], lemma 2.4) *If X is proper over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$, then the composite of the map (2) and the natural surjection $\pi_1^{ab}(X) \rightarrow \tilde{\pi}_1^{ab}(X)$ annihilates the image of*

$$\partial : \bigoplus_{x \in X_1} k(x)^\times \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in X_0} \mathbb{Z},$$

which is the map (1) for $i = 0$.

Consequently, we obtain a natural map

$$\text{SK}_0(X) \longrightarrow \tilde{\pi}_1^{ab}(X),$$

which is called the reciprocity map for X .

A 2. Class field theory for varieties over \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{C} .

We follow [Sa], §4. Let k^* be \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} and let X^* be a connected, proper and smooth scheme over k^* . For $x \in X_0^*$, $k(x) \cong \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} and we have a canonical surjection

$$k(x)^\times \longrightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(x) = \text{Gal}(k(x)^{sep}|k(x)).$$

The maps $\pi_1^{ab}(x) \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X^*)$ for $x \in X_0^*$ induce a well-defined continuous homomorphism

$$(3) \quad \tau : \text{SK}_1(X^*) \longrightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X^*),$$

which is the zero map if $k^* = \mathbb{C}$ or $X^*(\mathbb{R}) = \emptyset$. Let $k \subset k^*$ be a subfield and suppose that the following conditions (a)–(c) are satisfied

- (a) k is dense in k^* for the usual topology of k^* .
- (b) If $k^* = \mathbb{C}$, k is algebraically closed. If $k^* = \mathbb{R}$, the algebraic closure \bar{k} of k is a quadratic extension of k .
- (c) There is a proper, smooth scheme X over k such that $X \otimes_k k^* \cong X^*$.

By the proper base change theorem, the natural map $\pi_1^{ab}(X^*) \rightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X)$ is an isomorphism and the image of the natural homomorphism

$$(4) \quad \mathrm{SK}_1(X) \longrightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X)$$

coincides with that of the map (3). Slightly more general, let $V \subset X$ be a nonempty open subscheme and $V^* = V \otimes_k k^*$. Using the smooth base change theorem instead (we are in characteristic zero), we have again the isomorphism $\pi_1^{ab}(V^*) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_1^{ab}(V)$ and, sending a point $x \in V(\mathbb{R}) = V^*(\mathbb{R})$ to the image of the unique nontrivial element of $\pi_1^{ab}(x) \cong \mathrm{Gal}(\mathbb{C}|\mathbb{R})$ in $\pi_1^{ab}(V)$, we obtain a natural map

$$i : V(\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(V).$$

The map i is locally constant on $V(\mathbb{R})$ and has finite image (see [Sa], lemma 4.8 for the case $V = X$, the proof in the general case is the same). If $\chi \in H_{\mathrm{et}}^1(V, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ corresponds to a cyclic étale covering $V' \rightarrow V$, then a point $x \in V(\mathbb{R})$ splits completely in V' if and only if χ is trivial on $i(x)$. In particular, the subset of points in $V(\mathbb{R})$ which split completely in V' is (norm) open and closed in $V(\mathbb{R})$.

A 3. Class field theory of schemes over henselian discrete valuation fields.

We follow [Sa], §3. Let \mathcal{O}_k be a henselian discrete valuation ring with finite residue field F and quotient field k . Let X be a proper smooth scheme over k . For $x \in X_0$, $k(x)$ is a finite extension of k , so that the local class field theory for $k(x)$ gives us a canonical homomorphism

$$\rho_x : k(x)^\times \longrightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(x) \longrightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X).$$

The sum of these ρ_x is trivial on the diagonal image of $\bigoplus_{x \in X_1} K_2(k(X))$ and we obtain a canonical morphism

$$(5) \quad \tau : \mathrm{SK}_1(X) \longrightarrow \pi_1^{ab}(X).$$

Giving each $k(x)$, $x \in X_0$ the usual adic topology, we obtain a natural topology on $\mathrm{SK}_1(X)$ (see the beginning of this section). The map τ is continuous with respect to this topology and the natural profinite topology on $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$. For every natural number n which is prime to $\mathrm{char}(k)$, the subgroup $n \cdot \mathrm{SK}_1(X)$ is open in $\mathrm{SK}_1(X)$. In particular, if $\mathrm{char}(k)=0$, then every homomorphism $\mathrm{SK}_1(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ with finite image is continuous.

Now assume that X has a proper regular model \mathfrak{X} over \mathcal{O}_k and let Y be its special fibre. By [Sa], lemma 3.11, we have a natural continuous and surjective homomorphism $\partial : \mathrm{SK}_1(X) \rightarrow \mathrm{SK}_0(Y)$ and a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{SK}_1(X) & \xrightarrow{\tau} & \pi_1^{ab}(X) \\ \downarrow \partial & & \downarrow sp \\ \mathrm{SK}_0(Y) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \pi_1^{ab}(Y), \end{array}$$

where sp is the specialization homomorphism (cf. [SGA1], X) and ϕ is the reciprocity map for Y as defined in paragraph 1 above. Important for us is the

Proposition A.3 ([Sa], prop. 3.3) *Let $\chi \in H_{\mathrm{et}}^1(X, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ and let $\tilde{\chi} : \mathrm{SK}_1(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ be the induced homomorphism via (5). Then χ comes from the subgroup $H_{\mathrm{et}}^1(Y, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong H_{\mathrm{et}}^1(\mathfrak{X}, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \subset H_{\mathrm{et}}^1(X, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ if and only if $\tilde{\chi}$ factors through the map ∂ .*

The crucial step in the proof of the last proposition is the following lemma, which we also need in the proof of theorem 6.2.

Lemma A.4 ([Sa], lemma 3.15) *Let A be a henselian regular local ring of dimension ≥ 2 with perfect residue field F and quotient field K . If $\text{char}(K) = 0$ and $\text{char}(F) = p > 0$ assume that there exists exactly one height-one prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ dividing p and let $T \in A$ be an element with $\mathfrak{p} = (T)$. In the remaining cases let $T \neq 0$ be any non-unit of A . Put $U = \text{Spec}(A[1/T])$. Then, if $\chi \in H_{\text{et}}^1(U, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ induces an unramified character $\chi_u \in H_{\text{et}}^1(u, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ for each $u \in U_0$, χ comes from $H_{\text{et}}^1(\text{Spec}(A), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$.*

A 4. Unramified class field theory of arithmetic schemes.

Let \mathfrak{X} be a connected regular, proper and flat scheme over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$, and suppose that $X_\eta = \mathfrak{X} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is projective over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Q})$. Let k be the algebraic closure of \mathbb{Q} in the function field of X and put $S = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_k)$. The structural morphism $\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ factors through S and X_η is geometrically irreducible as a variety over k . Let S_f be the set of closed points of S and let S_∞ be the set of archimedean places of the number field k . For $v \in S_f$ let $Y_v = \mathfrak{X} \otimes_S v$ be the special fibre of \mathfrak{X} over v . For $v \in S_\infty \cup S_f$, let k_v be the algebraic closure of k in the completion of k at v and $X_v = X_\eta \otimes_k k_v$.

For $v \in S_f$ we recall the continuous and surjective homomorphism (5) from paragraph 3:

$$\tau_v : \text{SK}_1(X_v) \longrightarrow \text{SK}_0(Y_v) = \text{CH}_0(Y_v).$$

For a nonempty open subscheme $U \subset S$ we consider the topological group

$$I(\mathfrak{X}/U) = \left(\prod_{v \in P_U} \text{SK}_1(X_v) \right) \times \left(\bigoplus_{v \in U_0} \text{CH}_0(Y_v) \right),$$

where P_U denote the set of places of k (including the archimedean ones) which are not in U_0 . There exists a natural homomorphism ([Sa], 5.3)

$$I(\mathfrak{X}/U) \longrightarrow \pi_1(\mathfrak{X}_U)^{ab},$$

which annihilates the image of the diagonal map $\text{SK}_1(X_\eta) \rightarrow I(\mathfrak{X}/U)$. It therefore induces a continuous homomorphism ([Sa], 5.5)

$$\tau : C(\mathfrak{X}/U) := \text{coker}(\text{SK}_1(X_\eta) \rightarrow I(\mathfrak{X})) \longrightarrow \pi_1(\mathfrak{X})^{ab}.$$

By [Sa], 5.6., every subgroup of finite index in $C(\mathfrak{X}/U)$ is open and, for every positive integer n , τ induces an isomorphism of finite abelian groups

$$C(\mathfrak{X}/U)/n \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_1(\mathfrak{X}_U)^{ab}/n.$$

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